New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1726. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Governor Robinson's Reasons for Resigning—His Statements before the Topeka Free-State Convention—Schuyler's Attack upon Him—The Free-State Organization—Miscellaneous Territorial News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TOPEKA, Thursday, March 12, 1857.

The Free State Convention, which assembled in this city on Tuesday, held an evening session on that day, at which Governor ROBINSON, in obedience to a call of the Convention, gave his reasons for the resignation of the Governorship. As he came forward he was greeted with loud applause. He said he was thankful for the opportunity of giving his reasons for the course he took in January last. He had no confidants, and felt that when he was among the Free-State men he was with his own family, and was always willing to answer any question having reference to his conduct as a member of the Free-State Party. His explanation was perfectly satisfactory to the delegates, who manifested their satisfaction. The Governor was loudly and frequently cheered during his speech. Soon after taking his seat, one SCHUYLER, of Council City, a personal enemy of the Governor, took occasion to disturb the harmony of the Convention by divesting "the venom of his spleen" in the most abusive and personal remarks, denouncing ROBINSON in bitter terms, accusing him of many crimes for "deserting the Free State Party," for his absence at the meeting of the Legislature in January, &c.

The Convention manifested its disapprobation of SCHUYLER's course by calling him to order, but to the earnest solicitation of the person assailed, the ejectments were withdrawn and SCHUYLER allowed to proceed. At the conclusion, he was greeted with unmistakable signs of the disapproval and contempt of the Convention. The Governor arose and stated that he did not intend a reply to the remarks that had been made by the gentleman, accusing him of various offences for absence at the time the Legislature was convened. "He would only ask where the gentleman himself was on the 4th of March, when the duties of his office required his attendance at Topeka?" "He did not care; he only wished to say that it would not do for the pot to call the kettle black." SCHUYLER was taken by surprise, he did not expect to be asked such important questions. It brought down the house, and they did the loudest kind of cheering.

C. M. MILES MOORE, of Leavenworth, while SCHUYLER was making his attack, objected to the personalities indulged in, and stated that in January he felt that Governor ROBINSON had done wrong for contemplating a resignation of his office at a critical time in our history, and so stated at the time, but with the explanation of the Governor he was perfectly satisfied, and he should call the gentleman from Council City to order. But at the request of ROBINSON, Mr. MOORE withdrew his objections, and SCHUYLER continued to "pitch in," and incurred the contempt of the Convention by so doing.

FREE STATE ORGANIZATION.

Considerable discussion was had on the expediency of perfecting the present State organization. Gov. ROBINSON was in favor of having the Legislative Assembly meet in June next, and proceed to enact a code of laws, to incorporate towns, and all things necessary to secure the perfection of the State Government. He considered it absolutely necessary to retain the Topeka Constitution and never give it up. He stated that the Free-State Constitutional Convention would not only adopt a Constitution for Kansas, but it would create a State Government, and put it into active operation, without delay, and was desirous of having our free State Government to put in force in opposition to it. The remarks of the Governor were marked with a high-toned manliness of character, and received with great favor. The best of feeling, and the greatest unanimity of sentiment in regard to our duties, seemed to prevail in the convention.

Gov. ROBINSON's influence is greater in Kansas than that of any other person. He has gained the confidence of the people by an independent course, and he will retain it, in spite of those whose envy makes them dishonest and foolish.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A terrible calamity happened in Lawrence on Wednesday evening. About 7 o'clock, Mr. E. D. LYMAN, formerly of Southampton, Massachusetts, left the city in company with a neighbor, for his cabin, about two miles distant, at the door of which they parted, and Mr. LYMAN went into his house, and after making a fire, retired to sleep, but before 9 o'clock he was awakened by flames, to find his house on fire. He broke through a window, and ran a half mile to a house of a neighbor, where he was properly cared for. He was burned most horribly, and died this morning.

The navigation of the Missouri river commenced this season much earlier than was expected by our people. Soon after the removal of the ice from that thoroughfare, steamers began to arrive at Quindaro and Leavenworth, loaded with emigrants from the East, who have come here to settle, and to identify themselves with the interests and trials of Kansas. Several boats have already arrived from St. Louis each one bringing from one to three hundred passengers, who have scattered over the Territory, and made settlements in the different localities. The most of those who have already made their appearance here are from the northwestern States. Several families have come among us by the overland route through the State of Missouri or Nebraska Territory, which is more expensive and inconvenient than to come up the river.

The prospect of comparative peace during the Spring and Summer, and a large emigration from the East, is increasing the valuation of real estate at an unprecedented rate in the history of new States. City lots and farm claims find ready sale at good prices; money seems to be plenty, and of less value than the soil upon which we tread. SIGMA.

Governor Robinson's Speech at the Free State Convention in Kansas.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: It affords me no little pleasure to have this opportunity of satisfying my friends and the people as to the motives which have actuated my political course. I am confident that I shall always be able to give my reasons for the course I pursue.

After my return from the East, where I had gone after my liberation for the purpose of inquiring into our business and position abroad, I was greatly exercised with regard to the course we should take here in Kansas on the defeat of our friends, the Republicans. Some in the States thought that all would be lost, having no remaining hope in the succeeding administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. Others said that the Fremont party would come to Kansas, and send such an emigration here as would insure our ultimate success against all the efforts of our enemies. I was satisfied myself that a large emigration would come in the Fall, and early in the coming Spring, from the Free States.

I looked about here on my return, carefully examined into the condition of things relating to our welfare, with Governor GEARY and many others, among whom were some of our principal and earnest men, and learned their views, as well as I could, upon the policy to be pursued. Governor GEARY made many great promises; he talked well, he talked long and fast, and he still talks much.

I asked him if he thought there was any way in which the Topeka Constitution could get into the Union? He seemed to think it might by a resubmission to the people, or at furthest, in addition to this, a new election of the State officers. He thought BUCHANAN would be glad to get out of the difficulty in that way, rather than risk the peace of his Administration by allowing the question to go on unsettled.

Now, if one could succeed in such a way, I was willing to permit by it, if we could not gain an admission without it. At any rate, I should not refuse to accept such a proposition on behalf of the Government. I desired to bring all my powers to the aid of our cause and our Constitution, and their success in some way. It is well known that all manner of charges had been heaped upon me by our enemies, such as those of being an Abolitionist, a disunionist, and many others, which caused me to be looked upon with a great deal of hatred by the Democratic Party. In fact I may say that I was probably more unpopular with that party than any other man in the country. On this account I thought there would be less of a barrier in the way of this, if I were not at the head of the State Government. This was the great reason for offering to resign the office I then held.

But there was an additional cause for that step. I believed that my efforts would be looked upon as more disinterested when laboring in the capacity of a private citizen. It could not then be said that I was laboring to make an empty office a profitable one by the sanction which I sought of the Government. When I first saw the proceedings of the meeting held here during the January session of the Legislature, it seemed to me that no one knew anything of these reasons or my motives. Further, I was not aware that there was any Kansas man at Washington to represent to Congress or the Administration the rights and wants of our people; nor it was generally understood that neither LANE nor ROBINSON would go there without danger of arrest by the Marshal, under process for treason.

As long as four weeks previous to my writing my letter of resignation, I had a conversation with Lieutenant-Governor ROBERTS, who promised to be here without fail on the meeting of the Legislature, and that he would act as Governor in my absence, for I told him that I should go East upon business of importance to the cause, which I have already explained. And, although I did not inform him that I would certainly resign, yet I gave him to understand that I thought of doing so. He well knew that I would be absent at all events. Many others were aware of the facts. Before leaving I sent him a note, asking him to lay my resignation before the Legislature.

At Washington I found the Senate impracticable. I merely wished the Territorial Legislature to repeal a few of the more odious of the enactments, and compel us to submit to the others—though made, as they had been, by foreign invaders, without our consent. I found that all was a matter of party pride—that they were determined to regard our affairs as though everything had been regular. Our friends in the House promised to do all in their power to procure the entire repeal of all the laws. They said the House would pass a bill declaring them all null and void, and ordering a new election for a Territorial Legislature under a law of its own. They thought the Senate would strike out the repeal and finally pass the election law. The House would then pass it as it came from the Senate. In this, I suppose, we have been disappointed. I will admit, if you choose, that have accomplished nothing. But I earnestly tried to accomplish something, and I have failed—not because of any unwillingness on my part. I believed that my course was the best one that could be taken.

I have not, and will show you so before leaving, abandoned our organization. On the contrary, I believe it is our only hope. When we framed this constitution something of the kind was necessary, to keep together our party, and as a basis for the securing of our rights. But we have never yet perfected that organization as we should have done. A government had been established among us by a people foreign to our soil, and it was essential for us to establish some means of self protection from the tyranny which was hanging over us. These things are so yet. There is no hope from the territorial Legislature. They have taken, and still retain everything in their own hands, and have, consequently, increased in power. You will find that they have not taken all this trouble for nothing. And as the same reasons which induced us to take our position in the beginning remain, as the same circumstances still exist, why should we not maintain our position?

Now, the Pro-Slavery Party is about getting up a Constitution also. They will not hesitate to perfect an organization also. Their purpose is, undoubtedly, to set a State Government in motion as soon as possible, with STRINGFELLOW or ATCHISON as Governor, and continue it either in or out of the Union. If one is allowed to die, all will then be lost. The House of Representatives have since passed a bill, admitting it. We are half way out of the wood now. But if we neglect to reelect a State Legislature next August, our Constitution will eventually die, for all the offices under it will become vacant, and there would be no means of again filling them. Then, what is there to prevent the admission of the other. In such a case, that would have no competition. And although we do not participate in the formation of theirs, we yet can have no means of showing this, and of proving it to be a mere party movement, except by voting under and for our own. This will show our strength.

The Legislature should meet again in June, and enact an election law for the August election. It should also organize the State into counties and townships, establish Courts, and provide for the election of all the officers necessary to perfect the government and have it ready to go into operation at any moment. And it should be seen that we have it in operation a little in advance of our enemies. For a few months we could thus have the whole State, or at least all lying South of the Kansas River, thoroughly organized, unless perhaps it would be a little corner hole down here called Lecompton.

There would be no one to prevent this, for the people would all be with us, and the people have a right to rule themselves. And it would be the business of no one else if we did so. The Territorial and even the Federal officers would themselves be compelled to recognize us. Suppose the commander of the military department had business with the people of a certain town, which had been chartered and organized under our laws—he would call upon the Mayor—caring for none but the officers recognized by the people. There is there any necessity to create any trouble in getting our Government into operation—all can be accomplished without action, for there would be no objection on the part of the people. Difficulties between Free State men would be taken into our own Courts and settled, and Congress or the President could no more prevent it than they could a mere arbitration.

With such a government in active operation, supported by an immense majority of the people, who would object to our admission into the Union? I tell you the first one organized, if kept up, will be the one admitted; nothing on earth can prevent it. The President will not dare again to oppose it with the army, for he has backed out of the dispersion of the Legislature last July, and thrown the whole blame upon Col. SUMNER. Besides, if he interfered with ours, we must also interfere, for it would have no more rights than we, until admitted into the Union, and that would create another howl.

There is no law of Congress which allows the Territorial Government any power to form a State. In Michigan the territorial government got up a Constitution for a State and was refused admission. The people formed one also, but in the same way in which we have, and were admitted. So with California. I was there with Gov. GEARY. Before the acquisition of that State the people were under the old Mexican Government. A new one was formed by the people, and when once perfected, nothing more was ever heard of the old one. Congress never can and never will compel a State to change its Constitution. No attempt will be made to stop us except by a legal process—and all such we should carry up to the Supreme Court, and before a decision could be got there we would be in the Union. What then would be the need?

All that is necessary for us to do is to keep aloof from the doings of the bogus Legislature and keep up our own. Gov. GEARY, in his veto message, said that if we do not vote we must submit to those who do. We must vote and do so apart from and repudiate the affairs of the Territorial Legislature. In this way we can test our strength, and yet make no acknowledgment to their tyranny.

You now have my reasons for my course, which has been so much misunderstood, as well as my views of future policy. I do not blame you for condemning it without a knowledge of the facts, as I have given them. I should have felt just so myself. I may have erred in judgment—I probably have; I am fallible, as all men are—I am very fallible. But it has always been my highest endeavor to serve the cause of Kansas, to labor for her freedom.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the kindness in which you have heard me.

Appointments by the President—Official.

John Thomson Mason, Collector of the Customs for the District of Baltimore, Md., *vice* Philip F. Thomas, whose commission expires April 1, 1857.

Thomas D. Winner, Collector of the Customs for the District of Great Egg Harbor, N. J., reappointed.

Edward T. Hillyer, Collector of the Customs for the District of Newark, N. J., reappointed.

E. B. Willis, Collector of the Customs for the District of Oxford, Md., reappointed.

James G. Dell, Collector of the Customs for the District of St. Johns, Fla., reappointed.

Joseph Sierra, Collector of the Customs for the District of Pensacola, Fla., reappointed.

Michael Shoemaker, Collector of the Customs for the District of Detroit, Mich., *vice* John H. Harman, whose commission has expired.

Levi K. Bowsn, Naval Officer for the District of Baltimore, Md., *vice* John Kettlewell, whose commission will expire May 12, 1857.

Isaac W. Mickle, Surveyor of the Customs for the port of Camden, N. J., reappointed.

George Washington Finley, Surveyor of the Customs for the District of Baltimore, Md., *vice* John G. Wharton, whose commission will expire April 4, 1857.

Charles Parker, Surveyor of the Customs for the port of Snow Hill, Md., reappointed.

T. Rush Spencer, of Wisconsin, Register of the Land Office at Hudson, Wis., *vice* John O. Henniag, removed.

Robert J. Walker, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, in place of John W. Geary, resigned.

Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, in place of the present incumbent, David Woodson.

John W. Watkins, United States Marshal for the District of Maryland, in place of the present incumbent, whose commission expired on the 30th of March.

William M. Addison, Attorney of the United States for the District of Maryland, in place of the present incumbent, whose commission has expired.

George N. Sanders, to be Navy Agent at the port of New-York, from March 31, when the term of the present incumbent will expire.

David Small, Postmaster at York, Penn., reappointed.

Thomas P. Pierce, Postmaster at Manchester, N. H., reappointed.

George Bowers, Postmaster at Nashua, N. H., reappointed.

Samuel M. Chambers, Postmaster at Jersey City, N. J., reappointed.

Thomas Brashears, Postmaster at Steubenville, Ohio, reappointed.

DESPERATE AND FATAL FIGHT AT WINSTON, MD.—I now hasten to give you an account of quite a tragical affair that happened on the night of the 27th of this month. It seems that the son of PHILIP PENDLETON, of this county, and a young man by the name of DRAIN from Chicago, had some misunderstanding, which resulted in DRAIN's challenging young PENDLETON. He accepted the challenge and chose for weapons bowie-knives. They nailed themselves down to a two-inch oak plank by the pants and fought until DRAIN was mortally wounded. Young PENDLETON was cut nearly in pieces, and is now lying in a critical condition. Part of PENDLETON's knife is still in DRAIN's head. There is no hopes of his recovery. The Doctor thinks they will both die.—*Cor. Baltimore Argus.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 101 Broadway.

From Washington.

THE WAGON-ROADS TO CALIFORNIA—ROUTES TO BE PURSUED—SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF KANSAS—THE KANSAS APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 31.

Of the three wagon roads provided for by the act of the last Congress, that lying between Fort Defiance, New-Mexico, to the Colorado River, near the mouth of the Majave, (which river is the eastern boundary of California at that point,) is not required to be constructed by contract, as are the others, although the work will be performed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. This road is about four hundred miles in length, according to the information of gentlemen who are acquainted with the geography of the country, and for the construction of which the $50,000 appropriated by Congress is deemed to be sufficient. It is important by reason of its connection with Missouri or Arkansas.

Early in May a large body of troops, under the command of Lieut. Col. JOHNSON, 1st Cavalry, will start from the western boundary of Missouri, on the parallel of 37, to run and mark the southern boundary of Kansas to the eastern boundary of New-Mexico. The country over which that line passes is mostly prairie, well watered, and presents but few obstacles to travelers. The wagons necessary to carry supplies for the troops, heavily ladened with provisions and stores, will compel the commander of the party to improve the crossing of the streams and level steep descents, to make a comparatively easy way for the trains. Thus it is conjectured there will be a good wagon way constructed from Western Missouri to the eastern boundary of New Mexico. Before reaching the latter the parallel of 37 crosses the great trail leading from Independence to Santa Fé, which has been traveled for more than thirty years. After striking this trail there is a good road leading to Santa Fé or Albuquerque.

Fort Defiance is situated from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles westward of those places, from either of which there is a road over which the supplies for troops at the Fort have been transported, and which is pronounced by officers of the army, who have traveled over it, a good wagon road. During a year of scarcity in New-Mexico the commandant at that Military post was compelled to go westward of the Fort from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles to the villages inhabited by the Moquin Indians, who raise larger supplies of grain than they consume, and are peaceable and inoffensive.

Thus when the Southern boundary line of Kansas shall have been surveyed, there will be a good wagon road on this route, without much labor, to these Indian villages, which are only distant two hundred and fifty miles from the terminus of the Fort Defiance and Colorado wagon Road. It is expected that orders will soon be given, and by Midsummer men employed in its construction, and that the Road can be constructed to the Colorado River, and the report of the Superintendent be received in time to be presented to Congress early in the next session.

From the west bank of the Colorado River there is good grazing and water, and it is believed that the line of road will proceed up the Majave River to its source near the Tagon Pass. That portion of the road, from the head of the Majave River, through the Tagon Pass to the head of the San Joachim River, has already been traveled by the wagons of the settlers in the neighborhood of that Pass. On this line of road, from one hundred and fifty miles west of Missouri, lies the country inhabited by the Cherokee Indians, who raise a surplus of all agricultural products; and about one hundred miles east of the River del Norte, the New-Mexico settlements appear.

It is said that this route can be traveled as well in Winter as in Summer.

From these statements it appears that by next Winter there will be a good wagon road to the State of California irrespective of the other two—the Fort Kearney and El Paso—for which the Act of Congress makes provision.

The official announcement of the appointment of Mr. R. J. WALKER to the Governorship of Kansas, and Mr. STANTON to the Secretaryship, is made in the *Union* of this morning.

The instructions to Mr. R. J. WALKER are full clear and explicit, and in them are quoted the exact words of Mr. BUCHANAN's Inaugural, viz.: "It is the indispensable duty of the Government to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinions by his vote." In this the Cabinet cordially concur. They, and those who will shortly administer the affairs of Kansas, believe that there is nothing to prevent such a result in the adoption of the State Constitution, as the Legislative Assembly, at their last session, repealed that portion of the Election law which required a challenged voter to take the oath to support the Fugitive Slave law. Gentlemen who have made personal inquiry relative to this subject have been assured that the Administration and Mr. WALKER will endeavor to carry out their promise in good faith, being fully impressed with the importance of the result.

The President dismissed his many visitors this morning until to-morrow, stating that the Cabinet would meet an hour earlier than usual, to consider special and highly important subjects.

Notice has been given by the British Post-Office of the recent establishment of packet communication with China in connection with the overland India Mail. Mails for China will accordingly be made up at the London office on the 20th and 26th, as well as on the 4th and 10th of each month.

FLEMING B. MILLER has been reappointed District-Attorney of the Western District of Virginia.

There are one hundred and twenty applicants for the twelve or fourteen law-office appointments in Kansas.

Gen. CASS has recovered sufficiently to attend the Cabinet meeting.

From Boston.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS—THE LATE MURDER—TRIAL OF REV. J. S. KALLOCK.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 31.

Mr. AUSTIN will assume the duties of the Collectorship of this port to-morrow.

Mr. BAILEY, the present Postmaster, will retain the office until the expiration of his commission, which has about a year to run.

The Coroner's inquest on the death of WALNO WOOD has resulted in throwing no light on the murder. The verdict is to the effect that he died on Sunday morning, March 15, from stabs and blows inflicted by persons to the Jury unknown.

The trial of Rev. J. S. KALLOCK, on the charge of adultery, commenced this forenoon, before the Court of Common Pleas in Cambridge. Mr. KALLOCK is defended by R. H. DANA, CHAS. H. TRAIN and H. W. PAINE.

The trial excites much interest. When the case was called at the opening of the Court, a motion by defendant's counsel for a postponement was disallowed, and thirteen witnesses were called and sworn for the Commonwealth. Mr. KALLOCH occupied a seat near his counsel, and appeared self-possessed, but rather pale and careworn. The indictment was read, charging him with the crime of adultery, committed on the evening of the 5th of January at the Lechmere Hotel, with a woman unknown.

The first witness examined was Rev. W. F. HOLLAND, who testified to the fact that the defendant lectured before the East Cambridge Lyceum on the night in question. He declined to accept his (witness') invitation to take tea at his house, but preferred a room in the hotel for the purpose of looking over his notes.

Mrs. GRIFFIN, 19 years old, wife of one of the proprietors of the house, testified to her curiosity being excited by a conversation which she overheard between the defendant and the unknown woman. She saw them through a crevice over the door kiss each other. She saw the woman pinch defendant's cheeks and indulge in other affectionate flirtations, which led witness to suppose they were not married.

Mr. EPHRAIM B. BAILEY, one of the proprietors of the house testified that Mr. KALLOCK came to the hotel early in the evening. He introduced the lady with him as his wife, and called for a private room; and also for a warm whiskey toddy which he wished to be brought to him privately. The curiosity of this witness was also excited, and while KALLOCK and his female friend were absent at the lecture, he had a door of the room fixed partially open.

Without concluding Mr. BAILEY's examination, the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 31.

The following bills were reported favorably by the Committee:

To prohibit the clerks of the Courts of the State from acting as attorneys.

To deprive County Judges of fees.

For the preservation of trout and deer.

To amend the general manufacturing law.

To incorporate the Rose Hill Savings Bank at New-York.

In relation to the Kings County Almshouse and Penitentiary.

To incorporate the Lake Erie and Michigan Ship Canal Transit Company.

The nomination of JAMES H. BISSELL, of Genesee, Livingston County, as physician for the Marine Hospital, was announced as confirmed.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 31.

The Assembly sat until a late hour last night, and after report, the New-York Police bill was made the special order for this evening.

Several sections more or less important were introduced and laid over.

The morning session was occupied in passing bills.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the charter of the Republic Fire Insurance Company.

To guard against the spread of pestilential diseases.

Relating to the borrowing of money by Municipal Corporations.

To incorporate the National Academy of Design.

Authorizing payment of certain loans.

Authorizing the extension of Second-avenue, Brooklyn, to Hamilton-avenue.

In relation to taxes and assessments in Brooklyn.

To establish fire limits for the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the People's Steam Ferry Company.

To incorporate the Homœopathic Medical Society.

Claims of Counties Against the Commissioners of Emigration.

The following is a statement of accounts paid out by various counties of the State for support of emigrant poor, according to bills rendered by such counties, to reimburse which application is made by the Commissioners of Emigration:

Albany	$7,680 77	Oneida	$5,447 81
Allegany	151 41	Orleans	880 17
Broome	1,597 56	Ontario	1,067 95
Cayuga	1,631 78	Otsego	14 22
Columbia	74 81	Putnam	181 20
Chenango	11 92	Queens	3,048 68
Chemung	899 26	Richmond	725 89
Chatauque	3,447 11	Rensselaer	2,266 77
Cataraugus	580 92	Rensselaer	2,149 37
Dutchess	4,222 83	Do, Troy	1,887 22
Do. Poughkeepsie	709 70	Schenectady	343 91
Erie	1,688 12	Seneca	361 83
Essex	77 69	Saratoga	262 28
Fulton	19 67	Steuben	1,129 69
Genesee	1,059 83	Suffolk	60 45
Herkimer	864 66	Tioga	293 76
Hamilton	93 49	Ulster	1,011 07
Jefferson	180 48	Wayne	2,290 38
Kings	31,974 18	Washington	446 07
Lewis	3,079 80	Westchester	3,064 38
Livingston	113 04	Warren	281 46
Monroe	8,198 14	Yates	628 86
Montgomery	1,631 95		
Madison	692 17	Total	$107,440 07
Niagara	1,524 97	Est. am't. March	2,500 00
Onondaga	6,245 85	Bills not audited	2,500 00
Orange	1,147 09		
Orange, Newb'g.	349 75	Total	$112,440 07

In addition to the above, the Commissioners have overdrawn their account at the Shoe and Leather Bank, to the amount of $28,000, to meet current and imperative expenses of their Institutions at Ward's Island and Marine Hospital.

E. CRABTREE, Vice-President.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1857.

From New Mexico and Sonora.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS ON THE INCREASE—FEELING IN SONORA IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 31.

Santa Fe dates to the 28th ult. have been received.

The Indian depredations were on the increase.

Several skirmishes had occurred between the Mexicans and the Indians, and numbers of both parties were killed.

It is reported that Judge HOPPEN and JAMES LUCAS, and two other Americans had been killed by the Indians near El Paseo, and also that JAMES HUBBLE, who had gone to Sonora to purchase mules, was killed by the Goverement party.

A letter from Santa Cruz River, dated Feb. 30, says that if the people of Sonora had encouragement, they would declare themselves independent of Mexico, and ask to be annexed to the United States. The country is overrun with Indians, who are robbing and murdering the people in every direction.

Another India-Rubber Injunction.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, March 31.

In the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island, in the case of CHARLES GOODYEAR and other associates against Messrs. BOWNE, BROWN & CHAFFEE, Judge PITMAN to-day delivered an elaborate opinion, and granted an absolute injunction upon the defendants from the manufacture of vulcanized rubber boots and shoes.

The Proposed Purchase of Territory from Mexico—The Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 31.

It is stated upon good authority that instead of the purchase of Lower California and Sonora, our Government will conciliate the South by paying the designated sum of $10,000,000 for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. It is also rumored that Senator BENJAMIN has been offered an appointment for the purpose of accomplishing this purchase.

Indictment of a Post-Office Robber.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 31.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court today found a true bill against RICHARD VAN ARSDALE for robbing letters of money at the Somerville Post-Office, where he was a clerk. He will be tried in June.

Steam Boiler Explosion.

UTICA, Tuesday, March 31.

A steam boiler exploded this evening in WOOSTER's Saw Mill, at Trenton, and killed a workman named RAND.

Fire at Vincennes, Indiana.

VINCENNES, Ind., Tuesday, March 31.

The engine-house of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, at this place, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with a valuable engine.

Steamboat Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 31.

The steamboat *White Bluff*, hence for Arkansas River, was run into by a tow-boat and sunk at Cairo on Friday night. The second clerk and one of the firemen were drowned.

CLAIMS ON THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—Mr. WHITTLESEY, the First Comptroller, having decided the Blanchard case, is now engaged in considering the testimony in the Carnick and Ramsey case, and as soon as he shall dispose of that he will leave the office and return to his home in Ohio.

The cases above mentioned are those in which Congress directed that damages be paid to parties for the breach of their mail contracts by the Postmaster-General. In the Blanchard case Mr. WHITTLESEY has allowed the sum of $62,000.

The other is one involving a larger amount. A contract was made with Postmaster-General HUBBARD with CARNICK and RAMSEY for the conveyance of the mail to California by way of Vera Cruz and Acapulco, subject to the approval of Congress. Postmaster-General CAMPBELL canceled the contract, and Congress directed that the damage they thereby sustained be paid them. Thus it will be found in the course of time that the executive officers of the Government will not be sustained in arbitrary violation of obligations to individuals, or if they do in this respect, it must be at the expense of the public treasury.—*Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Mysterious Tragedy—Two River Thieves Shot—One of them Dead.

A rather mysterious and tragic affair, resulting in the shooting of two thieves, and the death of one of them, occurred yesterday morning. Between 1½ and 2 o'clock, (yesterday morning,) Officer BURNS, of the Eleventh Ward, while patroling his beat, was accosted by a young man, badly wounded and bloody, who desired to be taken to the Police Station for medical treatment. His request was complied with; a physician was sent for, when it was ascertained that there were nine buck-shot in the side of his neck and in his breast. He gave his name as JOHN WILLIAMS and stated, in explanation of his condition, that he was passing the corner of Market and South streets, where two men were quarrelling, and that, as he approached, one of the men, without any cause or provocation, drew a revolver and shot him. He fell to the sidewalk, and then both men ran away.

The story was regarded as so singular and suspicious, that some officers were dispatched to the place designated by the wounded man but a thorough search, there and in the vicinity, failed to reveal the least evidence of a struggle, and no one living in the vicinity knew anything of the alleged quarrel. This result tended to strengthen the belief of the officers of the falsity of WILLIAMS' story of the manner in which he received his wounds, and to confirm them in the opinion that he had been shot while attempting to perpetrate a burglary or some more heinous crime. Later in the day he was removed to the City Hospital, where he yet lies. His wounds are not considered fatal.

The Police of the Seventh Ward busied themselves in their district in an endeavor to find out the real facts of the singular case. But no burglaries had been committed during the night, nor any breach of the peace, so far as they could learn.

But the real facts soon appeared, and were learned from another section of the City. About 3½ o'clock in the morning the attention of some of the hands on board the Williamsburg ferry-boat *Niagara* was attracted by a small boat moored to Pier No. 23 East River, which appeared to contain a human body. Upon proceeding to the pier and making an examination they found in the boat the dead body of a young man, covered with blood. Notice was at once given to the Police, and the body was conveyed to the Second Ward Station-house, where it was recognised as that of a well-known river thief, named DANIEL O'LEARY, *alias* John Williams, but more generally and better known as "Sneaky." The man had been killed by a discharge of buckshot, at least one of which entered the lungs.

This made it pretty clear that the deceased came to his death at the hands of some seaman or watchman while on a maranding expedition among the vessels and docks, and that the young man WILLIAMS, who surrendered himself to the Seventh Ward policeman, was with him at the time. WILLIAMS, too, was recognised as a hardened river thief, known to the Police as JOHN KELLY.

Coroner CONNERY visited the Second Ward Station-house during the day to hold an inquest upon the body of O'LEARY; but, being unable to obtain any facts other than those which we have here given, was compelled to adjourn till to-day, when it is hoped this mysterious matter will be made clear.

By permission, the body was taken from the Station-house to the residence of deceased's father, where a wake was held upon it. At 5 o'clock the body lay stretched on the third floor of a dilapidated rookery in Mission-place, Five Points. It was placed upon a rough pine board, near the only window of a room begrimed with smoke, and almost devoid of furniture. Everything around bespoke poverty, most squalid even for the Five Points. About the corpse stood some two dozen ragged and rum-bloated women, and two or three miserable-looking men. One of the women, whose "cry" was loudest and most prolonged, held in her arms an infant. She seemed codsinerably under the influence of liquor, and when asked what relation she bore to the deceased, she turned suddenly round, and placing the infant astride the corpse, answered, "I am his step mother sure, and God knows I never begrudged him the bit or sup he ate, poor fellow, when he came, which in troth was not often!" She spoke in a loud and husky voice, and with a strong brogue. She then pulled back the sheet from the body, as if anxious to show the fatal wound on the breast. The miserable mourners looked gullenly on, in quiet—but the moment we left they renewed their lamentations. WILLIAMS, who is at the Hospital, still adheres to the story told to the Seventh Ward Police, of his being shot by an unknown man at the corner of South and Market streets, when there is scarcely a doubt that he was in the boat with O'LEARY when he was shot, and that he rowed to Pier No. 23, and there fastening the boat, left it and his dead companion.

Columbia College Removal.

There is a lively time now in the College building, preparatory to a change of quarters to the old Deaf and Dumb Institution in Fiftieth street, near Fourth-avenue. The library books, cabinet minerals, &c., are nearly all packed, and the removal will take place between the 15th inst. and the 1st of May. By the terms of the late sale of their property, the College may hold possession until the 10th of May, but they are anxious to get away as soon as the alterations now going on in the up-town edifice are completed. Some sixty workmen are now engaged there, and the whole establishment will be fitted up in improved modern style, with gas, Croton water, &c. Commodious rooms will be prepared for the literary societies, and also apartments for the accommodation of the President and two or three of the Professors, with their families.

Prof. ANTHON has purchased a brown-front house in Thirty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, where he will reside. Mr. ANTHON is a bachelor, and has hitherto made his home in the College buildings for a number of years.

If the new quarters should prove well adapted to the wants of the College, they will probably be leased for a term of ten years; otherwise the proposed new structure will be commenced at once. But whenever begun, it will prove an ornament to that part of the City, as the trustees are disposed to disburse liberally in its behalf. It will require at least four or five years to complete it. The old yellow building now fronting on Park-place, the walls of which were put up in 1758, will be leveled soon after the 1st of May, to give place to a block of handsome warehouses.

April Fashions.

March went out like a lamb. Yesterday was more a Mid-summer than a Spring day, and in spite of the blinding, suffocating dust, Broadway and the millinery and dress-making ware-rooms were crowded with ladies earnestly given to the study of the April fashions. Dry goods merchants and mantilla venders were happy men with plenty of customers and heavy sales. Indeed, the new goods of the season are well calculated to tempt the money from the pockets of any who have a weakness in that line, for they are unusually rich and tasteful. Glacé, foulard, and China silks of delicate colors, with flounces or bayadere stripes; chintzs and lawns in palm leaf patterns; and rich grenadines and barèges are most in vogue. We saw an amber grenadine, with chene flounces, terminating in an amber fringe, which was very rich Flounces trimmed with fringe, are very generally worn. Delicate colors, pearl, stone and lilac are most in favor. Skirts are very full and very long—a most excellent thing in the present condition of the streets. The rumor that hoops were about to be collapsed seems to have been unfounded, judging from the testimony of living witnesses. The prophets have gone down, but the hoops haven't.

Basques and opera sleeves are still worn. Wide pagoda sleeves, slit up in the inside of the arm, are in vogue for dinner and evening dresses. Sleeves for morning dresses are made large and open, and are confined by a band at the wrist, or finished with a gauntlet cuff, with puffs and ribbon trimming.

Black lace jackets promise to be favorites for the coming season. These are of black tulle, covered with rows of narrow black velvet, or are formed of rows of black lace insertion, edged with narrow lace. Canezous of clear white muslin, trimmed with bretelles of needle-work, will be much worn. Collars are moderately small. Undersleeves for full dress are of tulle, with puffs and a deep frill of rich lace, and are invariably trimmed with ribbon.

Long basques, reaching almost to the knees, are and will continue to be worn. These are of velvet, silk, and cloth, and are in black generally, though we observe a growing tendency toward more fanciful colors. We saw a very pretty and simple one, with a double skirt; the upper skirt or frill being more than a quarter of a yard in depth. The edge was bound with galloon, and the front trimmed with crochet buttons. Another had a richly embroidered skirt, set on in box-plaits. Large circulars in fancy colors, with hoods, are also much worn. The new mantillas are generally in the shawl form, and are of taffeta, satin, or silk, with lace and chenilla trimmings. There is a very pretty basque-mantilla, the fronts of which form a flowing sleeve, while the back falls like a handy-fitting basque, and is terminated in a round point, ten or twelve inches in depth. This is much more graceful than the long basque. Very tasteful mantillas of chantilly and guipure lace are also worn.

Bonnets have long fronts, with drooping crowns and shallow capes; some are veritable gipsys. Lavender is the favorite material just now.

We saw a very pretty dress for a child, of light green merino, with full skirt, and high waist, richly embroidered. The sleeves were flowing, with wide sleeves of the same material. Blouses, closed in front by a lappet and buttons, are much worn by boys.

Central Park Fund Stock.

Bids were opened yesterday at the Comptroller's Office for Central Park Fund Stock. This stock, it will be remembered, was announced to consist of 8,000 shares or $160 a share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal redeemable July 1, 1867. Bids were received, as follows:

Bowery Sav. Bank	6,000 shares,	$600,000 at par.
Thomas Mellet, Jr.	600 shares,	60,000 [illegible] cent. pre.
Edward Martin	100 shares,	10,600 at par.
Thomas S. Gillis	50 shares,	5,000 at par.
Wm. C. Brown	50 shares,	5,000 at par.
Patrick Brophy	40 shares,	4,000 at par.
Richard Watt	120 shares,	12,000 [illegible] cent. pre.
Ebenezer Moneve	16 shares,	1,600 at par.
J. M. Belser	5 shares,	500 [illegible] cent. pre.
Total	6,931 shares,	$699,100

THE AUDIT OF THE WEEK.

Every man who has anything to do with the Press, ought of course to feel the self-gratulation and self satisfaction which the illustrious ARCHIMEDES desired, but was denied. For the modern penman stands indeed where the ancient philosopher only longed to stand, and wields the lever that moves the world, and, for the matter of that, the concentrating glass to boot, hurling up all manner of ships and tents that do besiege his sacred Syracuse. Such, at least, is the recognized theory of his position, and I, who am of the craft, shall be the last man to call it in question.

But every dignity has its penalty. Will you be Lord Chancellor of England? Then must you consent to put one feather-bed on your head, and another into your chair, and sweiter betwixt the two for as many hours long as it may please the Peers of Britain and the Bench of Bishops to prose away before your face. Will you be President of the United States? Then must you make up your mind to surrender your hand as completely into the control of others as any young French lady must, and to have it taken freely and dis posed of by whatsoever sovereign will.

And so if you will be an engineer of the Press and a leader of columns of type, you must expect to pay some painful price for your position and your power. And this price—this painful price, this penalty—is the printer. He it is who aveoges your elevation upon you and snubs your lofty self-consciousness and in a general way brings you down to the level of mortality by his blunders, wilful or wicked, by his humiliating transpositions of your cunningly-devised syllables, and his maddening modifications of your elaborately-pondered meaning, and his diabolical transmogrifications of your most felicitious phrases. I know that the press have some right to complain of the pen; and I freely admit, with the magnanimity becoming an ARCHIMEDES, that the chirography of the most gifted men is not always as clear as their fancies and their thoughts. But the tricks of type cannot be dismissed so simply. For by what fatality is it thet the word which undergoes the severest mutilation upon the type-setter's rack, invariably turns out to be precisely the one word most tenderly cherished on the writer's table, the apple of his eye, his pet lamb, the axis of his emotion, the hinge of his argument, the one sun of his small solar system? This fact blazes with the evidence of predetermination, and convinces me that errors of the press are ordained to establish a just balance and well-administered corrective of authorial vanity and elation. Does the unfamiliar reader question the fact? Let me recommend him to try his hand at composition and publication, if he wishes to be satisfied on that head. Or let him consider the following true tale of the afflictions which befell a certain friend of mine on the occasion of his first and only venture into print. He was—(and I am happy to believe *is*, though in what part of the world he may be now demonstrating the superiority of the American chemist and civilization to contradicting Germans, admiring Italians, skeptic Britons, sneering Frenchmen, or open-mouthed Savages, I do not know)—a most accomplished "gentleman of both hemispheres," as familiar with Paris as with Boston, and equally at home in a caravanserai and a hotel; but he had never meddled with the press till smitten with a generous rage for justice to a charming little *protégé* of his, who had chiseled out some of her pretty fancies into marble, he resolved to "twine a laurel wreath for her fair brows," or, *anyhow*, to "write a puff." So a puff he did write, and a "painful" puff—as our good New-England fathers would have called it—and his friend, the editor of the ——, was only too glad to take it from his pleasant self, and to give it for insertion. And inserted it was, and very neatly, too, and prominently, and signed with his initials, that all the world might take note of it, and her, the lovely be-puffed. And take note the world did with a vengeance! For though the "proof" had been "carefully read" and the article was very fair to see, two slight mistakes *had* crept in, two insidious little vessels of vengeance, and had fastened themselves upon—well, of course, upon the very vitals of that firstborn puff.

"Beautiful!" wrote the ardent amateur, "beautiful is that broad brow, and beautiful that crisped and curly hair!"

"Beautiful!" the printer set it up, "beautiful is that broad brow, and beautiful that crisped and curly hair!" Could even the Dred-Scott decision reconcile a man to *this*—he treating of a bust of Venus?

"Yes!" wrote the ardent amateur, "in this delicious figure of Daphne we recognize the very ideal of the shy maiden who fled from Love!"

"Yes!" the printer set it up—"Yes! in this delicious figure of Daphne we recognize the very ideal of the shy maiden who fled from *Levi!*" "The maiden who fled from Levi"—what Levi? and why did the maiden fly from him? Or does *Levi* here stand for *Jew* in the abstract, and Jew for the man of gold, and does Daphne typify the rare and righteone ladyhood which shrinks from silver chains and sumptuous slavery, and all the fleeting show of false and fatal nuptial bonds? So queried all the wondering town. So queried not the desperate victim of misguided ambition and inconsiderate affection, bnt taking np his carpet-bag, and seeing no man bnt his banker, departed into other lands, where I hope he is sitting now "clothed and in his right miod," and far from pens and presses both. Him, I cannot follow—nor would I if I could—bnt I remembered him and his great woe, when I last week saw how cruelly the remorseless fatee had dealt with me and with my "Audit." Miss HERON! I assure you that I never, never, never sent you to your dictionary to look for the meaning of *pernicieuse*, which has no meaning—deserves to have no meaning—and never, I hope, will have any meaning for you, whose instinct and whose intellect, I doubt not, will forever keep you from *perniciousness* of every kind. But there is a word which I did and do desire that you should think of before everybody comes to think of it for you, and that word is simply *pleurnicheuse*—an odious little word enough, were not the thing more odious still in any woman, and most of all in one whose passion should be grave and deep, and true and terrible—not tearful, profuse and vibratory. Perhaps you do not need to think of that word now, for I own I have observed (and with the greatest pleasure) that you do not now invariably pass through a quiver of hysterics before you reach an explosion of emotion: and that you will permit yourself to deviate so far from strictly meteorological analogies as sometimes to give us the lightning of your eyes and the thunder of your voice, without the shower of your tears.

And this is certainly a great, even a very great improvement. Do you not find it so yourself? Do you not find that it is easier for you to grasp the sad sincerities of sorrow and of wrath with your soul when your liberate yourself entirely from all anxieties about the modulation of your wail or the intensity of your guttural convulsions? There are moments, I know, in which intense feeling so keenly works upon the strongest natures, that the nerves and the muscles lose their tone for an instant, and the whole woman gives way to a wild, womanly agony; but these moments are few, very few, in the life of any really superior woman, and the most terrible intensity of passion, above all, of *evil* passion, expresses itself habitually in a powerful female organization rather through an icy coldness and concentration of look and a metallic resonance of voice, than through diffuse and deploring exuberance of melody and of notes. The models of hysterical despair are to be sought for in the police courts and the gin-palaces, and beneath the blare of the street lamps, in women who are forever flying from their own lives, or drifting helplessly along in a welter of sin and shame. The despair, the bitterest agony, of the intellectually and resolutely wicked, marks itself quite otherwise. Such a character (such a woman I cannot quite resolve to call her) as Leonore in the "World Own," for instance, malignant, cool and fiendish, loses all semblance of consistent reality when she is represented as bursting into tears and choking with sobs at every crisis of her feelings. The thing is totally ont of nature. Yet not much more natural is it that "Camille" should be portrayed as liable to the same affections of the throat and eyes. For Camille, though her habits of life have been such as develop a febrile quality in the constitution, is nevertheless a woman capable of intense self-control, and should never lose that self-control, nor seem on the point of losing it, excepting in moments of the most unexpected excitement. When Miss HERON renders the whole scene between the father of Armand and herself in a *suspicious*, spasmodic way, she sadly interferes with the effectiveness of what is otherwise most striking and the most admirable piece of acting which has been seen in a long time upon the New-York stage. Will she not give this matter a thought,—not in regard to the ploy of the "World's Own," which I see has been definitely withdrawn, but in regard to "Camille," and still more particularly in regard to "Medea,"—during this closing week of her engagement, and so leave us with a complete confidence in the stable reality of her power? For my own part, I still hold her to be the most gifted actress thet has come to us in many years. I had supposed it possible that the fair Pythoness of Dodworth's, Mrs. HATCH, might dispute the palm with her. But after reverentially submitting myself to the wisdom of that lady throughout an evening *not* the shortest of the season, I have given up that supposition. MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI, in one of her European letters, says that Mr. CARLYLE complained to her of COLERIDGE, that it wasn't "pleasant to sit for three hours and be pumped into as if you were a bucket." My experience of Mrs. HATCH brings me to the same conclusion, though with a difference—for whereas CARLYLE may have come away from COLERIDGE overflowed with "milk of Paradise," I came away from the prophetess of Dodworth's deluged with the "waters of Foo foo and Fum-fum, rivers of China." Seriously, I do not know how to describe my experience of the spirits at Dodworth's otherwise than in the expressive language of Maistre WACE, who sang in verse the story of Normandy a thousand years ago: "I went to the forest of Fenteorand," quoth straightforward Robert, "to find a stone therein upon which he that sitteth forthwith knows all things that shall be forevermore! I went, I looked, I returned—*like a fool I went on a fool's errand, and like a fool I did return.*" Flatly and honestly let me say it—whatever truth there may or may not be in the doctrine of Spiritualism—or to whatever degree the lady in question may be "inspired by wiser powers than dwell in flesh—this is true and to be established—that the metaphysics, physics and theology, put forth by her on the evening, do those disembodied powers no manner of credit. I did not heer her utter one word thet might not have been uttered by any one of fifty odd, yes, *very* odd women, selected at random from any New-England coventicle of reformers in the merry month of May, or the mad month of March. Any man whose miserable fate has made him familiar with the distortions of Kantian and Fichtian reasoning which pass current with the more exacerbated portions of the undisciplined, eager and vivacious New-England population for discoveries of truth; with the rationalistic theology as it is diluted in the discourse of that most insufferable class of mortal men, the half-educated clever magi of the East, and with the fragmentary morbidities of misunderstood physiological doctrines as put forth by the lesser lights of the Wilkinsonian school, could not fail to recognize the ghosts of loug-departed boree, rather than the sheeny spirits of new angels of wisdom, in the tenor of Mrs. HATCH'S discourses. I should be sorry to seem at all uncivil or ungallant, but indeed I was very improperly glad to get away from Dodworth's Roome on the occasion in question. Why then are so many people so improperly glad to go there. Thereof, anon.

Robert J. Walker's Acceptance of the Governship of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 26, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I have, at your request, reconsidered my determination, as announced to you, declining your tender of the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again surround the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the seme overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils will now attend and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will not be prejudged by any portion of my fellow-citizens, in or out of Kansas.

I understand that you, and all your cabinet, cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting their State constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is in accordance with the views uniformly expressed by me through out my public career. I contemplate a peaceful settlement of the question by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of Kansas, who should all participate, freely and fully, in this decision, and by a majority of whose votes the determination must be made, as the only proper and constitutional mode of adjustment.

I contemplate no appeal to military power, in the hope that my countrymen of Kansas, from every section, will submit to a decision of this matter by a full and fair vote of a majority of the people of that Territory. If this decision cannot thus be made, I see nothing in the future for Kanzas but civil war, extending its baneful influence throughout the country, and subjecting the Union itself to imminent hazard.

I will go, then, and endeavor thus to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence so strongly expressed by you, that I will be sustained by all your own high authority, with the co-operation of all your cabinet.

As it will be impossible for me to leave for Kaosas before the second Monday of May next, I would desire my appointment to take effect from that date.

Very respectfully, your friend,

R. J. WALKER.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.

MR. WALKER'S VIEWS IN REGARD TO SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

Extract of a Letter written by Mr. Walker, September, 1856.

If this question, as provided by the Kansas and Nebraska bill, should be left to the people of the Territory in forming their State Constitution, it will be determined by soil, climate, productions and the laws which govern the movements of population. Here, the North, aided by its greatly superior numbers, by European, non-slaveholding immigrants, by the greater facility of movement, unincumbered by the transport of slaves, or the apprehension of their ultimate condition were taken, have great advantages over the South in the settlement of new Territories; and should he perfectly satisfied with the principle which leaves the determination of this question, when they become a State, to a majority of the people of the Territory. This is the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This is non-intervention—absolute non-interference by the Federal Government.

There is another reason not heretofore adverted to, which seems to render it impracticable long to maintain Slavery in Kansas. In all the Slave States there is a large majority of voters who are non-slaveholders, but they are devoted to the institutions of the South—they would defend them with their lives—and on this question the South are a united people. This class, composed of many small farmers, of merchants, mechanics, overseers, and other industrial classes, constitute mainly the patrol of the South, and cheerfully unite in carrying out those laws essential to preserve the institution. *Against a powerful minority and constant agitation, Slavery could not long exist in any State.* It is a well-known fact that this result would have followed soon, in several of the Slave States, but for the unanimity speedily produced there by the Abolition agitators and intermeddlers of the North. Now, Kansas is much divided on the question of Slavery there; there is a powerful minority there, if not a majority. A party not neutral but bitterly hostile to the institution; and for this, in addition to the reasons before given, *I do not believe Kansas will become a Slave State.*

(Advertisement.)

Trinity Church Affairs.

Remonstrance and Protest of the Rector, Church-Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church against the repeal, amendment, modification or alteration of the act of 1814 in relation to the said corporation.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Assembly of the State of New-York:

The Memorial and Remonstrance of the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your memorialists have to defend themselves against an application, understood to have been made to your honorable bodies, by certain persons describing themselves as inhabitants of the City of New-York, in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New-York, for the repeal or modification of a certain law passed Jan. 25, 1814, entitled "An act to alter the name of the corporation of Trinity Church, in New-York, and for other purposes."

Your memorialists have also learned with surprise and regret that a bill has been recently introduced into the Senate intended to impair, if not to destroy the rights and franchises which your memorialists have enjoyed without interruption for more than a century and a half.

Your memorialists respectfully represent that the same application was made to the Legislature in 1846, and that it was renewed in 1847; that it was on each of these occasions pressed with great zeal and activity, that it was, supported by counsel of eminence who were fully heard on behalf of the applicants, and that its merits were thoroughly discussed and investigated, that Standing Committees of the Senate in 1846, and the House of Assembly in 1847, reported against it, and that the Legislature, in each instance, refused to attempt any interference with the rights of your memorialists.

Your remonstrants respectfully represent to your honorable bodies, that when the said act of 25th of January, 1814, was applied for, the following petition for the same (prepared by a Committee of the Vestry of Trinity Church, consisting of Richard Harrison, David M. Clarkson, Thomas Barrow, Robert Troup, Jacob Le Roy, Peter Augustus Jay and Thomas L. Ogden) was presented to the Legislature of the State, viz.:

"*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:*

The petition of the Rector and inhabitants of the City of New York, in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New-York,

Respectfully sheweth,

That so long ago as the year one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven, your petitioners were incorporated by letters patent under the great seal of the colony of New-York, and have ever since continued to be a body politic and corporate, by virtue of their said charter.

That at the time of granting the same, it was contemplated that Trinity Church therein mentioned, should be the sole and only parish church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, in the said city, and that in fact it continued to be so until the Revolution by which the independence of the United States was obtained, and for a number of years after that memorable epoch.

That soon after the Revolution above mentioned, an act of the Legislature, passed for making such alterations in the Charter of the Corporation of Trinity Church as to render it more conformable to the Constitution of the State; by one clause whereof all the rights, privileges, benefits and emoluments which, in and by the said charter, were designed to be secured to the inhabitants of the City of New York in communion of the Church of England, were conferred upon all persons professing themselves members of the Episcopal Church, who should hold, occupy, and enjoy a pew or seat in the said church, and should regularly pay to the support of said church, and such others as should in the said church partake of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, at least once in every year, being inhabitants of the said City.

That since the passing of the act above referred to, the pew-holders of Trinity Church, and of the churches or chapels belonging to the said Corporation and the regular communicants therein, have been the only persons admitted to vote at elections for Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the said Corporation, according to the true and fair construction contemporaneously and ever since given to the said act.

Your petitioners beg leave further to show, that in consequence of the rapid and unexampled increase and prosperity of our country since the said Revolution, and the corresponding growth and population of the City of New York, Trinity Church aforesaid, with the churches and chapels belonging to its corporation, became insufficient for the accommodation of all the inhabitants of said City who professed themselves members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, or wished to become so, on which account, and for a variety of other reasons not necessary to be suggested, numerous persons of this description have been induced from time to time, to form themselves into distinct corporations, each having its own peculiar endowments and places of worship, with rectors and other offices of their own choice, totally independent of any control or interference of your petitioners.

That a number of such religious corporations have accordingly been organized as the law directs, some with and some without the concurrence of your petitioners, to all which your petitioners have made liberal donations, and with whose internal concerns your petitioners or any of the members of the corporation of Trinity church, as such, do not claim any right to intermeddle, nor do the said corporations possess or claim any right for themselves or their members to vote in the elections, or regulate the affairs of Trinity church.

Nevertheless, a few individuals belonging to such separate corporations, have recently pretended to claim that right, and at the last annual election of church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, held in the month of March, in the year 1812, two or three persons being members of the incorporated churches separate and distinct from your petitioners, tendered themselves as voters; but their votes, under no ordinance previously passed by your petitioners, were rejected, and no measures have been yet taken to enforce or establish the right as claimed.

It must be obvious, however, that attempts of the nature cannot fail to produce strife and litigation and to foster and to keep alive pretensions of the most unreasonable nature, and of the most mischievous tendency.

Your petitioners are, moreover, sensible that since the formation of such distinct corporations, the corporate name by which your petitioners are designated has become inapplicable, and ought to be changed, as they do not comprehend in their body all the inhabitants of the City of New York who now profess to be of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and your petitioners are further convinced that it has become essential to the peace and harmony of said church, that all doubts respecting the persons entitled to vote for church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, which may exist or arise in consequence of the said separate corporations, should be finally obviated and settled.

Your petitioners beg leave further to represent that the law which requires religious corporations in New-York, Albany and Schenectady, to exhibit an inventory and account of their estates and revenues at certain periods; is attended with considerable expense and trouble without prodncing any valuable effects, that after such inventory and account has once been exhibited it cannot be useful to exhibit it again, unless the corporation should acquire further estates, and that as far as the corporation of Trinity Church is concerned, they have hitherto complied with the law, and hold no property (their communion plate and church furniture excepted) other than what they held and were possessed of long before the said Revolution and are legally entitled to hold by the charters and grants of the ancient Government, confirmed and established by the Legislature of the State; though your petitioners have greatly diminished that property by grants and donations to Columbia College, to a free school which the Legislature has incorporated, to a society formed for the promotion of religion and learning; and to many churches and religious societies, not only in the City of New-York, but elsewhere in different parts of the State.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that your honorable body will pass an act for altering the name of their incorporation, and also to obviate and settle the questions that might arise in consequence of incorporating other Episcopal congregations in the City of New-York, and to do away the necessity of such inventory and account being exhibited more than once, unless upon the acquisition of additional property of religious corporations.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

By order of the Corporation of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York.

[L.S.] T. L. OGDEN, Clerk."

Your remonstrants further respectfully represent, that the said petition was true in every particular; that it received the favorable attention of the Legislature, that the bill brought in pursuant to its prayer, was popular in both Houses of the Legislature, and passed by large majorities.

That the application for said bill, and the fact that it was pending in the Legislature, were notorious, and were the subject of public discussion in the City.

The said bill was fully debated and discussed at the several stages of its passage through the Legislature; and the House of Assembly before acting on it called on the eminent Abraham VanVechten, then Attorney-General of the State, for his opinion on the questions of right alleged to have been affected by it, and that the officer returned it as his opinion that the proposed bill, if passed, would not vary, affect or divest any existing right.

That objections were made to it in the Council of Revision, on which that Board was equally divided, so that the bill became a law in conformity with the then existing Constitution, the Council of Revision having taken no order on the subject.

Your remonstrants further represent that, if the law of 1814 had not been passed, the reasons urged in the above petition would apply to the present day with much greater force than they did then, and justice and public policy would now require the passage of a declaratory act to the same effect.

Your remonstrants further represent, that the law in question, while pending before the Legislature, received the general approbation and support of the Episcopal inhabitants of the City of New-York. That it has now been constantly acted on and acquiesced in for forty-three years, with the single exception, that at the annual election in 1844, at a time of uncommon excitement in the Protestant Episcopal Church, one person, (a gentleman of the legal profession) claimed the right to vote; admitting at the same time, that he had never communed in Trinity Church or in either of its chapels; that he did not own or hire a pew or seat in any or either of them, and had never contributed to the support of Trinity Church. That the vote thus tendered was rejected, and that its rejection was acquiesced in, without any attempt to establish by judicial proceedings, the claim thus set up.

Your remonstrants further represent, that there are now fifty separate and distinct Protestant Episcopal Church corporations or parishes in the City of New-York, (instead of the nine which existed in the year 1814,) besides the corporation and parish of Trinity Church.

Your remonstrants further represent that all the said new churches have been assisted by donations from the property and funds of your remonstrants, except two of them, which never applied for such aid; that such donations or endowments have in several instances (as in those of Grace Church, St. Mark's and St. George's) been of very large amount; and that your remonstrants have, during the last forty years, also contributed largely to new churches in every part of the State, so that the income of the corporation has never been at all equal to its expenditures, the deficiency being supplied by sales of real estate and by loans.

Your remonstrants further represent, that elections in Episcopal churches are usually conducted without excitement, and are almost always nearly or quite unanimous, accordingly it seldom happens that more than twenty votes (if so many) are polled, whatever may be the number of the constituency. The same remark is believed to apply to elections held in incorporated charitable and literary societies generally. That in the corporate elections of Trinity Church when there is no contest, the number of votes is generally small. That no inference can fairly be drawn from the neglect of corporators to exercise their right of voting; except that they are entirely satisfied with the management of the corporate body to which they belong, that there is no obstacle in the way of persons being admitted corporators of that church, the sole conditions being that they shall duly attend the services of the church, and hold a pew or partake of the holy communion in said church, or own a pew therein, or hire it from the church; and that all or any of the petitioners for the repeal of the set could have become and still can become members of the corporation by complying with these conditions, which are not only reasonable in themselves, but consistent with the usage and practice of all religious societies of every denomination of Christians throughout the State.

Your remonstrants further represent that the said act of 1814 was passed at a time when harmony had just been restored in the parish after a long and exciting personal controversy, and was intended to preserve order and harmony in a numerous religious communion. This it has happily effected and maintained for more than two generations.

Your remonstrants further submit, that the question of the propriety of the act of 1814, has been three times considered in the Legislature; first, at the time of its passage; second, in 1846, by the Senate; and third, in 1847, by the Assembly. Persons not members of the congregations of Trinity Church but members of other church corporations, claiming to be corporators of your memorialists, have never sought to establish their claims by the decision of a court of justice. No obstacle prevented their doing so, either before or after the passage of the act of 1814. If that act was unconstitutional, as it is urged, it interposed no obstacle at any time. It was simply void. But it was impracticable for your memorialists to test the question in any such mode. All they could do was to reject the votes of such persons when offered. It rested with the claimants, and with them alone, to bring the matter to the attention of the courts. And should the Legislature pass an act in its terms purporting to repeal, alter or amend the law of 1814, above referred to, then, your memorialists, insisting as they would, that the law of 1814 forms a part of their charter, and cannot be repealed, altered or amended without their consent, the question of the constitutionality of that law, and the further question whether it has not been substantially acted on by all persons holding pews, must still remain to be determined by the courts. The same points of dispute which now exist would still continue, and the further one be added as to the right of the Legislature to interpose in the mode suggested.

Your remonstrants humbly submit that after these repeated decisions by the Legislature, and the acknowledged neglect of the parties complaining to assert their alleged rights in a court of justice, the law of 1814 above referred to ought to be left undisturbed until those who complain of it shall establish it unconstitutional in the Courts, the only proper tribunals for the decision of such a question, and that the undisturbed possession of your memorialists under that law for forty-three years, of the corporate rights, franchises and property it professed to give or to confirm, ought on the strongest grounds of public policy to have the same operation in perfecting the title of your remonstrants and securing them against hostile claims, which a like possession for less than half that period has on any other private right or property, however acquired. They submit that the public confidence in the stability and security of all property and private right will be seriously shaken, should the Legislature repeal or interfere with a grant of corporate franchises, after a lapse of nearly half a century, for the express purpose of enabling parties to revive and reopen a question which, if it ever existed except in name, has been long since disposed of.

Your remonstrants further state that the pewholders and communicants in their churches of the communion in this City, who would be might be qualified to vote for parochial officers of Trinity Church under the proposed act, are many thousands in number, and may become much larger in the ordinary state of things. But, moreover, whenever (as might frequently be the case,) motives or hopes of pecuniary profit were presented, this number would be swelled by a host of others, excited by the expectation of gain, who without any sympathy of opinion, or of feeling with the Episcopal, or any other religious body, could be constituted nominal Episcopalians and legal voters at an easy rate. Thus considering the various doctrinal differences, temporal interests and selfish aims that may exist among so large a number, the facility with which that constituency may be increased for personal purposes in times of partizan excitement, the certainty that such excitement would be of frequent recurrence, if not invariable, at every election where an endowment so greatly exaggerated and over-estimated by public opinion would be the prize of the contest, this act, if carried into operation, would inevitably fill not only the parish of your remonstrants, but every other parish in the City, with discord, confusion, and personal animosities.

Your remonstrants, in referring to the fact, that while the administration of this corporation has been assailed on almost every other point, no imputation nor even insinuation has ever been made, that either the present or any former vestry, or any of their members, have ever been influenced in the discharge of their duties, by any corrupt motive or by considerations of personal interest, may perhaps, without indelicacy, be permitted to say, that while they regard the observance of strict personal integrity in the administration of such a trust, as a matter of such obvious and imperative duty as to call for no commendation, yet the fact that in the long history of this corporation, no instance of the violation of this duty has ever occurred or even been suggested, is not without its weight as an attestation to the utility, efficiency, and security attending the working of the system as it now exists.

The proposed measure is founded on two reports made to the Senate, embodying the broad and strong censure on your remonstrants' execution of their duties. Your remonstrants respectfully represent, that these charges are, in their judgment, unsupported by the evidence, and they respectfully refer to the Legislature of the State for the protection of your remonstrants' right, and to their fellow-citizens for the vindication of their character, to the testimony itself, whether produced for or against them. They confidently believe that while most of the adverse testimony will be found, on examination, to be vague matters of opinion, or hearsay on second or third hand information, on the other hand the positive testimony of those actually acquainted with all the facts of the management and application of the property will show that the charges brought against your remonstrants are without foundation; and they appeal to such testimony with entire confidence, even though that produced against them was taken privately and exparte, your remonstrants not having been present to demand from those who gave it, further explanations or specifications of names, dates and facts. They feel confident that the examination and comparison of the whole body of testimony will prove to the Legislature, that your remonstrants have had steadily in view in the management and application of their funds, the support of the Gospel and its ministration, and the promotion of religion, morals and education, wherever their aid could be most effectual in this City and throughout the whole State. That testimony shows that if, in any instance, such application of their funds was ill-judged, it arose not from personal or partizan motives, but from an error of judgment, incident to all human counsels, whilst in general their endeavors have been largely blessed in promoting the best interests of society.

In conclusion, your remonstrants respectfully claim that the law in relation to your remonstrants passed in 1814, and above referred to, forms a part of the charter of this corporation, granted by the State and accepted by your remonstrants, and that the same cannot be repealed, amended, modified or altered without their consent. Such consent your remonstrants are compelled by a sense of duty to withhold, and against any repeal, amendment, modification or alteration of the act in question, they pray leave hereby firmly, but most respectfully, to protest.

And your remonstrants will ever pray, &c.

By order of the corporation of Trinity Church in the City of New-York.

WILLIAM BERRIAN, D. D., Rector.
[L. S.] WM. E DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.
RICH'D H. OGDEN, Clerk.

WM. E. DUNSCOMB, ROBERT HYSLOP, } Church Wardens.

HENRY YOUNGS, ALEX'R Z. MCDONALD, G. C. VERPLANCK, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, JOHN R. LIVINGSTON, GEO. T STRONG, SAM'L T. SKIDMORE, W. H. FAILS, GOUV. M. OGDEN, } Vestrymen.

RICH'D H. OGDEN, CYRUS CURTISS, GEORGE P. CAMMANN, ABEL T. ANDERSON, F. PENTZ, JAMES L. JONES, JOS. DELAFIELD, ABRAHAM B. SANDS, JOHN A. DIX, }

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY INQUEST.—The Toronto *Globe* says that the tackling supporting the injured locomotive gave way Thursday, and that the engine was again entirely submerged. Means were being provided to raise it again yesterday. On Thursday, a special train was despatched with the jurors and the Corporation to examine the swing bridge over the Welland Canal, which is constructed in the same manner as that which gave way. The strength of the bridge was severely tested in their presence.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 30.

BEFORE JUDGE INGERSOLL.

INDIA RUBBER CAR-SPRINGS—RIGHTS OF ASSIGNEES—NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

The New England Car Spring Company et al., vs. *The Union Indian Rubber Company et al.*—This was a motion for an injunction to prevent the defendants from manufacturing car-springs, the complainants claiming to have the exclusive right so to do, by assignment from Goodyear, to whom the patent for vulcanized rubber was issued on June 15th, 1844.

The defendants claim the right to manufacture them under a license originally granted by Goodyear to the Naugatuck India Rubber Company, and by them assigned to the defendants. By this agreement, made July 18, 1844, Goodyear gave to the company, with few exceptions, his whole right under the patent. The company, amongst other things, were to pay certain tariffs on the goods manufactured, and to stamp the goods with his name and the date of the patent. Goodyear covenanted not to license any other persons, reserving, however, the power to sell the exclusive right for any particular subject of manufacture under the patent for a gross sum, provided that before such sale the company should have the right to become the purchaser of it at the same rate; and such sale was not to be made except on the refusal or neglect of the company to purchase it for sixty days after the offer should be made them, nor then until one-fourth of such gross sum should be first paid or secured to them to their satisfaction, and upon such sale the license of the company, to the extent of the exclusive right sold, was to cease.

On Oct. 29, 1847, Goodyear, for the sum of $3,000, sold to Charles Ely and Edward Crane the exclusive right to make car-springs under the patent. At the time of this transfer the factory of the Naugatuck Company was at Naugatuck, Conn., and all the Directors, except one, lived at Hartford; but they had an office in New-York, where the other Director, Charles J. Gilbert, who was also Treasurer, attended. Notice of Goodyear's intention to sell to Ely & Crane was given to Gilbert in the month of July, 1847. $1,000 of the $3,000 was paid to a Mr. Dorr, as a commission for effecting the sale to Ely & Crane; and on Nov. 4, 1847, Dorr delivered to Gilbert a draft for $1,000, for the Company's share of the purchase money, which draft was paid, and the transaction was entered on the books of the Company.

Ely & Crane assigned this right, purchased by them on Dec 24, 1848, to the New-England Car Company; and this right was by them transferred to the complainants Nov. 20, 1851; and on Nov. 4, 1848, the Naugatuck Company assigned their right to the defendants.

Held by the Court—That the notice by Goodyear to Gilbert of his intention to sell to Ely & Crane, and the receipt by Gilbert of the draft for $1,000, are to be held to be notice to and the receipt by the Naugatuck Company itself; that the notice was not required to be in writing; and that the receipt of the draft without objection was a waiver of any defect in the compliance with the conditions of the contract between them and Goodyear which were for their benefit.

That the Naugatuck Company having allowed Ely & Crane to become the purchasers of this right to manufacture car springs without objection, would be held to be estopped from saying that they had not assented to it.

That the right to manufacture car-springs having been thus transferred by Goodyear to Ely & Crane, in accordance with the terms of the agreement of July 18, 1844, the right of the Naugatuck Company to manufacture them ceased, and they could transfer no such right to the defendants, while the complainants being the assignees of the right of Ely & Crane, have the exclusive right to manufacture car-springs, and are, therefore, entitled to the injunction against the defendants as prayed for by them.

For complainants, Mr. Brady and Mr. Judson. For defendants, Mr. Noyes and Mr. Goddard.

THE SICKELS STEAM-CHEST.

Frederick E. Sickels vs. *The Pacific Mail Steamship Company et al.*—This was a motion for an injunction against the defendants, on the allegation that they were infringing on board their steamship, the *John L. Stephens*, a patent owned by the plaintiff for an improved steam-chest. The Court *held* that, although it appeared that the elements which compose the combination patented were known and used two years before the plaintiff's patent, yet the evidence that the combination was so known and used is so uncertain and insufficient that no satisfactory judgment can be founded upon it.

Ordered, therefore, That an issue be framed, to be tried by a jury, to decide, first, whether the patentee was the inventor and discoverer of the said combination; and second, whether it was known and used by others two years before the application for a patent. If the verdict should be against the defendants, then the complainant would be entitled to an injunction, either absolute or conditional.

For complainant, Mr. Dickerson; for defendants, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Eaton.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 31.

Before Judge Betts.

Marshal Isaiah Rynders having been sworn in yesterday before Judge Betts at his Chambers, made his first public appearance in Court this morning, and seemed to watch the proceedings on the trial of some alleged counterfeiters with interest.

Lydia Ann Fayard and Francis Fayard were put on trial charged with passing counterfeit quarter dollars. Another woman called Sarah Loomis was indicted with them, but the District-Attorney consented that she have a separate trial. Mr. Spencer appeared for the accused. It appeared very plainly that Mrs. Fayard did pass a bad quarter at a lager beer garden, the two women and the man being together; and that they went elsewhere and passed another one, and offered money which was refused at other places. No bad money was found on them, however. Mr. Spencer claimed that there was no evidence to convict the man, and that if the jury did convict him they must then acquit his wife as being under his control. Judge BETTS charged the Jury that whether she was under his control was a question for the Jury to decide.

The Jury, after a short absence, came in, saying that they had examined the matter carefully and could not agree. They were therefore discharged.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DIVORCE—PRACTICE.

McGiffert vs. *McGiffert*.—This suit is brought to obtain a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. The defendant has answered, denying the offences charged in the complaint on which the claim of plaintiff is based, and setting up matter of defence.

The parties have stipulated that the issue be referred to a gentleman as sole referee, "to take the proofs therein, and report the same to this court." An order of reference has been entered, strictly in accordance with the stipulation, and the parties have entered on the taking of proofs under it.

At this stage of the case, defendant moves to have the order reformed so as to restrict the proofs to the material issues in the case. He claims that it is too comprehensive in its terms; that the pleadings contain much matter not relevant to the real issue in the case, and that this order authorizes, and perhaps requires the referee to take proofs of the irrelevant matter improperly in the pleadings. There is nothing before the court to show the course pursued in the referee, and the motion is made on the pleadings, order and stipulation.

By the Court.—PEABODY, Justice.—1. The case is one which the Court has no power, of itself, to refer. The order *made* could not have been made except by consent of the parties. The order *asked* cannot be made without their consent, and the plaintiff does not consent, but strenuously opposes it.

2. There is, moreover, before the Court a stipulation binding the parties to a different order—the one now in force; the same which the defendant asks to have modified.

3. The necessity for the order asked does not appear. The one now in force, by virtue of the compact between the parties, seems to be proper and adequate to the purpose for which it was intended. The proofs authorized to be taken by it, are not proofs of everything a party in his caprice may offer to prove; but only of matters pertinent to the material issues made by the pleadings. Under the order, as it now stands, proof of irrelevant and redundant matter should be excluded by the referee. Such matter should not have been allowed to stand in the pleadings. If it has been, however, and remains there at the trial, the Court will then disregard it, and refuse to hear evidence of it. The referee should, therefore, reject such evidence, if offered.

For each of these reasons the motion must be denied.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Willetts vs. *Waite, et al.*—Motion to set aside default at General Term denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sherwood.

Grant vs. *Winant, et al.*—Injunction vacated on terms to be complied with in ten days from date.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Albert Porter vs. *G. B. Smith*.—Motion to discharge defendant from imprisonment granted.

Aaron B. Jacobs vs. *Levi Fellerman*.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Henry Collenberg vs. *Henry Peters*.—Motion denied.

Flint & Kent vs. *T. G. Schomberg*.—Motion denied, without costs.

Abraham D. Cole vs. *The Governors of the Almshouse, et al.*—Default of defendants entered.

William E. Shepard vs. *John H. Hoffman*—Motion for leave to issue execution granted.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

SUIT FOR INJURIES TO A BOY.

David Mansfield vs. *Thomas Rigney and James Brown, Jr.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff for damages arising from an injury to his

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GROCER AND HIS APPRENTICE.
A THRILLING TALE
OF THE
GREAT PLAGUE.

One of the most intensely interesting narratives of Actual [illegible] ever produced in any language.

WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN
ON MONDAY NEXT,
April 6.

. An extra large edition of several thousands will be published.

NEWSMEN AND NEWSBOYS WIDE-AWAKE.

A GOOD CHANCE TO PUBLISHERS.—A gentleman wishes to send specimen copies of publications to the country Post-Offices. A set of small books, with 100,000 names and addresses to all parts of the United States, for sale cheap. Address MAIL BOOK, Times office.

THE GROCER AND HIS APPRENTICE
A THRILLING TALE
OF THE
GREAT PLAGUE.

One of the most intensely interesting narratives of Actual Occurrences ever produced in any language.

WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN
ON MONDAY NEXT,
April 6.

. An extra large edition of several thousands will be published.

NEWSMEN AND NEWSBOYS WIDE-AWAKE.

WILL BE PUBLISHED APRIL 15TH,
SCANDAL!
BY MRS J T RICHFORD.
WITHOUT EXCEPTION
THE MOST INTENSELY INTERESTING BOOK OF THE SEASON.
1 vol. 12mo., pp. 394. Price $1 25.

This work is not a mere repetition under a new form of old plots, characters and incidents—but one that possesses the distinguishing characteristic of originality in all these particulars. Its subject is as universal as the air we breathe, and the style is vividly portrayed will serve as guiding lights for tens of thousands who might otherwise be led into sorrowful relations with those about them. It exhibits in the broad, noonday light of God's truth the Rights of Humanity—the innate sentiment of virtue of every Soul—proves conclusively that trials, however severe, refine the spirit, and that

"Ever the Right comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done."

THE INDEPENDENT, NOBLE TONE
that pervades every chapter;
THE FREE, UNTRAMMELED EXPRESSION
of Thought that will distinguish it from the libraries of books now emanating from the American Press;
THE ENTRANCING PICTURES OF THE BEAUTIFUL,
and the
VIVID CONTRAST OF RIGHT AND WRONG,
will at once commend the book to the
HEARTS AND HOMES OF THE PEOPLE.

It needs but to be read to be admired, and whenever one reads it, a score will be sure to follow.

It is presented to the public resting solely on its own intrinsic merits, INDEPENDENT OF THE PRAISE OR CENSURE OF CRITICS—in full confidence that all who admire the spiritually true, and an effort to raise the fallen, will give to it a soul-welcome into the great field of Humanity.

Copies of the above sent by mail, (postage paid,) on receipt of the retail price.

SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN,
No 119 Washington st., Boston.
RUDD & CARLETON, 310 Broadway, New-York.

THE BEST WORK ON KANSAS
IS THAT BY
THE WIFE OF GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

The *National Era* says: "No book that we have read on Kansas is so well fitted to give us as good an idea of the country and the people, with the events that have transpired, and in such an interesting manner."

The *Era* adds: "Never have we had so high a reverence and regard for these tried and patient men and women—never have we been filled with so deep an admiration of their heroic fortitude, as well as undaunted courage, as from reading this book."

To all friends of Kansas, the *Era* says: "Let every true friend of Kansas make the influence of this volume be widely felt. Read it yourselves and recommend it to others."

KANSAS:
ITS INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR LIFE;
INCLUDING A FULL VIEW OF ITS
SETTLEMENT, POLITICAL HISTORY, SOCIAL LIFE, CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, SCENERY, &c.
BY SARAH T. L. ROBINSON.
With Illustrations.
Eighth Edition, 12mo; Price, $1 25.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No 111 Washington-st., Boston.
Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on receipt of the price.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
No. 23, vol. 12, for THIS WEEK, will contain, with hundreds of criminal cases a
SPIRITED ENGRAVING OF MARGARET CUNNINGHAM'S LEAP FROM THE WINDOW OF A HOUSE IN BROADWAY.
Black Thieves. Haunts of Thieves. Dodger's Exposures.
Layman. The Murderers. Alleged Spirit Dictation.
Horrible Massacre on the English steamer *Thetis*.
The English Divorce Suit. Tragedy at Monavia.
Bravery of a Boy.—Robber shot.
Grand Bank Swindle in Pennsylvania... Extensive forgeries.
Wife Murders. Late Murder in Washington.
Philadelphia, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, &c. Correspondence.
British Criminal News. The Burdell Marriage.
Editorials, and all the police cases.
Subscription, $2 per annum. $1 for six months. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, editor and proprietor of *National Police Gazette*, New-York City.
AGENTS.—ROSS & TOUSEY, New-York; T. B. CALLENDER, Philadelphia & Pittsburg.

PLYMOUTH COLLECTION IN PERSIA.
A LETTER FROM REV. DR. PERKINS,
Respecting
THE PLYMOUTH COLLECTION
OF HYMNS AND TUNES.

By consent of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the publishers of the "Plymouth Collection" are permitted to copy extracts of a letter from Rev. Dr. Perkins, Missionary among the Nestorians, dated Oroomiah, Persia, Dec. 8, 1856, and published in the New-York *Independent* of April 2. All ministers and laymen interested in good hymns and good music will not fail to earn the truly devotional work. It is being introduced into a large number of churches and families. Price $1 25. Hymns without tunes, 75 cents. Published by A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.

HENRY ROGERS' FAME RESTS UPON HIS WORK, ENTITLED"
THE ECLIPSE OF FAITH;
OR, A
VISIT TO A RELIGIOUS SKEPTIC.
1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

"Mr. ROGERS is widely known as one of the ablest contributors to the *Edinburgh Review*. * * * But the chief fame of Mr. ROGERS rests upon his work, entitled 'The Eclipse of Faith.' This is unquestionably the finest specimen of Socratic reasoning in the English language."

Six editions of this "vigorous," "brilliant" and "masterly" work have been published by
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

NEW VOLUME BY MACAULAY.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
WILL PUBLISH IN A FEW DAYS.
BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES.
BY T. BABINGTON MACAULAY.

One neat volume, 12mo, cloth, price 75 cents.
Containing Francis Atterbury, John Bunyan, Oliver Goldsmith, Samuel Johnson, James I, Charles I, Archbishop Laud, Charles II., Earl of Clarendon, Louis XIV., Sir William Temple, William Penn, Richard Baxter, Dean Swift, Archbishop Tillotson, Bishop Burnett, Dr. Shttlock, &c.

COMMON SENSE—THE ONE THING NEEDful; Its Source; Our Buildings; Achieving Distinction; Franklin, Washington, Adams, Newton, Locke, &c. THE CRASH TO COME; Commercial Revulsions; Trade and Overtrading; Competition; Crisis; Croaking Philosophers; Keep Cool;

"From seeming evil, still educing good;"

Industry; Economy; Caution; Leniency; Extortion; Generosity. In LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 4 cents.

LONGEVITY—IS IT THE LAW OF NATURE? Some interesting facts; Cases of Extraordinary Longevity; Ramses, Tales and Princes; Habits, Choice of Food, Manner of Living, &c. In this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

PROBLEM OF LIFE; Whence, Why, and Whither? Its Solution; Trials, Joys, and Sorrows of Life, &c. In LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW,
FOR APRIL, 1857.
CONTENTS:
1. R. H. Dartey to his Son.
2. Prayer-Books.
3. Spiritual Despotism.
4. Abbey Moore.
5. The Slavery Question Once More.
6. Literary Notices.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BRO.,
JAMES B. KIRKER,
Publishers, No. 151 Fulton-st., New-York.

GLORIOUS SPRING REVERIES.—

"'Tis the welcome April shower
Will refresh the sweet May flower."

Blue Violets; Frail Anemones among the Moss; Birch Wood; Royal Beauty of the Laurels; Oak Woods; Rambles in the Meadows; Prairie Rose; Home of my Childhood, &c.

OUR INVENTORS.—New Patents; Reissues and Designs, their increase and extent; Progress and Improvement.

COTTON.—New Discovery in its Manufacture, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED, only 4 cents.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES.—Some Reasonable Suggestions; Influence of Beauty; Adornments and Surroundings.

BOECKH'S GREAT WORK.
THE PUBLIC ECONOMY OF THE ATHENIANS,
WITH NOTES AND A COPIOUS INDEX.
BY AUGUSTUS BOECKH.
Translated from the Second German Edition,
BY ANTHONY LAMB.
8vo. 34.
Just published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

THE CITY.—DEAN vs. BOKER.—THE FACTS in the Case; Final Decision; The Steamer *Isaac Newton*; The Spoils of Office; A Yankee Circus in Europe; Lecture on Arctic Regions, by Dr. Hayes; Singular Condolence; Ball for a Dead Man; Trial of Coroner Connery, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED, only 4 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION
INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY AT ALBANY.
AN ORATION
Delivered by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, at Albany.

Single copies, sent by mail, twenty cents per copy, on receipt of price, in stamps. Apply at the publication desk this office; or address E. E. TICE, *Daily Times* office.

THE GROCER AND HIS APPRENTICE.
A THRILLING TALE
OF THE
GREAT PLAGUE.

One of the most intensely interesting narratives of Actual Occurrences ever produced in any language.

WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN
ON MONDAY NEXT.
April 6.

. An extra large edition of several thousands will be published.

NEWSMEN AND NEWSBOYS WIDE-AWAKE.

THE SCIENCE OF HOUSEKEEPING—AN excellent illustrated article, with sixteen Engravings, in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. All good Housekeepers should read it. The following Housekeeping Utensils are illustrated and described. French balance Cafetiere, Pressure Coffee-pot, Perforated Steamer for cooking potatoes, Farina Boiler, French Milk Sauce Pan, Vegetable Boiler and Tea Steeper, Wire Dish Covers, Soup Dipper, Jelloze Mill and Purée Presser, Refrigerator, Patent Double Ice Pitcher, Water Cooler, Water Filter, Arthur's Self-Sealing Preserve Cans, Mason's Patent Ice Cream Freezer, Receipt for making Ice Cream, All for 4 cents.

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.
2 vols. 8vo. Price, $5.
A full supply constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail.
Agents for the publishers in New-York,
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st.

NOTES AND QUERIES—A COLUMN OF GENuine Information; Advertisements; How to Write; Evil Propensities; Albany Tile Works; Five-Minute Firearm; Sectional Map of Iowa; Richest Other Yet; Now Ready; How to Talk; House-Furnishing Store; The Forger Convicted; Chinese Sugar-Cane Seed; Home School; Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Lawton Blackberry; The Melahotype, Ambrotype and Photograph; To Inventors; Illinois as It Is—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED—for 4 cents.

THOSE WHO WOULD KNOW WHAT are the best aspects of Southern Life, may be referred with confidence to Mr. Olmsted's work—*Edinburgh Review*.

OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN TEXAS.
Sent by mail, post-paid. Price $1 25 each.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—PRELIminaries of Fall Meeting settled; Zeal of Citizens of Louisville; Fair Grounds; Arena for Showing Stock; The Grand Implement Trial, etc. National Monument to our Forefathers, with engraved design, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED only 4 cents.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS—With Description and Engraving of State-House. A Model Letter by Dr. Franklin, in to-day's LIFE ILLULTRATED. Only 4 cents.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floyd" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Auguste Mignon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. R. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Croce Belle," by Hubbard, sung by the Beakleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

FAMILIARITIES—THE BUSY SEASON; GIFT Enterprises; Blackberry Plants; Nurserymen; Never be Idle, Power—Snow Flakes; Speding. Personal Matters; Information; The Stamp Act; Government at Law; Ex Governor Ramsey; The Franklin Expedition; Washington's Library; Banking Capital; Napoleon's Horses; Photography in the Normal School; Spanish Coin; Advertising; A Modern Tabernacle; Hindoo Views of God; Age of Mules; Patent-Office Department; The Commissioner—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. All news men have it.

DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR AND CHEMICAL GAZETTE.—The fourth (April) number just out, contains a memoir of Benjamin Canavan, and all the new scientific facts in chemistry, pharmacy and medicine, beautifully illustrated. A most excellent number. Price 10 cents. For sale at ROSS & TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st. Yearly subscriptions only $1, at the office, No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-street. This is the exclusive and most effectual advertising medium for druggists and all trades connected with the drug business.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—THIS WEEK'S NUMber ready to-day, may be had of all Newsmen. Published at No. 308 Broadway, near Duane-st. In wrappers for mailing only 4 cents. Delivered by carriers or sent by post to any place desired. $2 a year, 4 cents a week.

EQUESTRIAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 AND 63 South 4th-st., Williamsburg. The Manager respectfully informs the friends and patrons of the Institute that he will give another Soirée on THURSDAY EVENING, April 2, 1857.
Tickets $1, entitling the holder to a ride and admission to the Ball Room. H. C. HOWARD, Manager.

RURAL LIFE.—TWO MODES OF PLANTING and Managing Fruit Trees, illustrated with Engravings; A Trip over the Alleghanies; Summer Resorts; Scenery on the Western Slope; Pittsburgh and her Citizens. In this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

THE WALL-STREET BROKER AND TWENTY-FIVE WITNESSES OF PAPER MONEY—Issued weekly. Terms in advance, $1 per year. JOHN S. DYE, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.

THE IMMORTAL THALBERG.—A handsome Portrait and complete Biography, with description of his personal appearance, performances, &c., &c., given in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. It will be read with great interest by all his admirers. Only 4 cents. Ask your newsman to get you a copy to-day. May be had at No. 308 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.
THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE HOUSE
IN
THE UNITED STATES.

We would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of our machine-made ENVELOPES.

The unrivaled facilities which we possess for manufacturing enable us to
DEFY COMPETITION.
Samples forwarded free of expense.
We would also call the attention of the trade to
BRYAN & WILCOX'S Celebrated
WRITING FLUID AND INK.
For which we are the SOLE AGENTS.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
Nos. 23 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 306 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.
We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Barton and A. Maurin; also to samples of Gilbert & Co.'s Pencils, and Mendelsoon's Pens.
All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERSELINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.

MILLINERY.

1857—SPRING IMPORTATIONS
OF
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BUDS, PIQUETS,
STRAW and HAIR TISSUES,
At low prices,
FOR CASH,
At No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

REMOVAL.
R. T. WILDE begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., to the new store
NO. 251 BROADWAY,
Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall.)

The undersigned opens his new ware-rooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising
SILK GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND FANCY BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
BONNET FRAMES, &c. &c.
To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.
R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer.

STRAW BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
For Ladies and Misses,
Cheap, for cash, at
J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

THOSE CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN styles of hats and bonnets, with very elegant millinery goods, which are daily attracting so much admiration at Mrs. MELVILLE'S, by ladies of taste and economy, will be found at Mrs. MELVILLE'S new store and show-room, No. 46 Carmine-st., late No. 685 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A healthy location, within one hour's distance from the City, for the Summer months, board for a family, consisting of husband, wife, two small children and servant. Terms must be moderate. Address, Box No. 2,592 New-York Post-Office.

DRY GOODS.

BASQUES, BASQUE MUSLINS, LACES AND BANDS.
BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open on Monday, 30th,
An extensive assortment of
Ladies' and Misses Embroidered Basques,
Lace and Swiss Bands, all widths,
Embroidered Lace for Basques,
Figured Swiss for Basques,
Just received per last steamer, at No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS.
CHEAP SILKS.
JUST & CO., No. 367 (old No. 116) Canal-st., will offer this morning from auction:
20 pieces handsome plaid Foulard's Silks 4s. 6d. per yard; a bargain.
A full assortment richer, 4s. and 4s. 6d.; cheap.
70 pieces Richest Goods, imported cheap in proportion.
Ladies call early.
JUST & CO.,
New No. 367, old No. 116, Canal-st.,
nearly opposite West Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY NO. 473 BROADWAY.
Will Open their spring Mantillas,
On WEDNESDAY, April 1,
On which occasion they flatter themselves they will offer, or exposition such an assortment of novelties as an experience of twelve years in the Mantilla Trade would lead their customers to expect.

TO CARPET BUYERS.
Spring Carpets at last Fall's Prices.

Tapestry Brussels	$1 00
Three Ply	1 00
Superfine Ingrain	80

LACE and other CURTAINS very cheap,
At the One Price Store of
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 364 Broadway,
Opposite Taylor's Saloon.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS,
On Wednesday, April 1,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
when they will exhibit
All the latest novelties of the season.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
A small invoice Grenadine Three-Flounced Silk Robes, Cannele, $9,
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES.
LACE BASQUES,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES,
POINT LACE SETS,
HONITON SETS,
BREAKFAST SETS,
ILLUSION CAPES, confined styles,
POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
GUIPURE, HONITON, VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES.
50,000 French, Swiss and Cambric Bands,
Now opened at
JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

AEQUIM LOCUM, AEQUAS PROERIT LEGES PETO.
JAMES A. HEARN
HAS NOW OPEN
MANTELETS, BASQUES,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
MOURNING MANTELETS, CHILDREN'S MANTELETS,
IN VARIETY.
In taste and in elegance.
HIS ASSORTMENT
will exceed anything he has before offered.
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
Sheetings and Shirtings, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Canton Flannels, White and Colored Woolen Flannels, and every other variety of Domestic Goods.
MUCH BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

SOLOMON & HART.
No. 348 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
The whole stock positively to be sold
OFF
by the 1st of June. Persons contemplating housekeeping on the 1st of May can have goods bought of us stored until that time, without charge—the bills to be paid at the time of purchase.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.

	Our price.	Usual price.
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$5 75	$5 50
White Toilet Sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 50
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00	24 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Cut Glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 25
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 50
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80	3 00
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	2 50	4 00
Decorated Toilet Sets, 11 pieces	6 75	10 50
Decorated China Vases, the pair	7 50	12 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Castors, cut-glass bottles	4 75	7 00
Silver-plated Molasses Pitchers	2 00	3 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 25	10 00
Silver-plated Toast Racks	2 75	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00

CUT OUT
this list and bring it with you—it will aid you in making your selections.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker-sts.,
Our original and old-established stand.

355 BROADWAY.
J. BECK & CO.
Will open to-morrow a large lot of new Goods received per *Europa*.
GRENADINE ROBES,
BAREGE ROBES,
MUSLIN DE SOIE ROBES,
ORGANDY ROBES,
And a large assortment of
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
JACONETS, &c., by the yard.

SPRING CLOTHS, CASSIMIRRRS AND VESTINGS.
New and desirable assortment,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!
Ready Monday, March 30.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EXTRA RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Newest and most desirable Spring styles, just received from Auction, including
BAYADERE, ECOSSAIS, BROCHE, JASPE, &c.
Ready Monday, March 30.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS.
SPRING OPENING,
Thursday, April 2,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SUPERB FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
Most elegant display of the Season, Monday, March 30.
$25 TO $50 AND $100 PER ROBE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT NO. 767 BROADWAY,
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
SILK, GRENADINE, BAREGE,
MOUSLIN-DE-CHINE, ORGANDY ROBES,
will be offered on MONDAY, March 30, at a reduction of previous reduced prices, to close business.
A. JAKOBI & CO.,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

MANTILLAS, TALMAS AND BASQUES.
In every variety of material and beautifully trimmed.
ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES
Will be exhibited Monday, March 30.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EMBROIDERIES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just opened an immense assortment of embroidered collars, sets, bands and handkerchiefs, at unusually low prices. Also, more of those deep, real Valenciennes Lace. Nos. 60 Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

GASE DE CAMBRAI FLOUNCED ROBES,
A new and magnificent article, received by the *Africa*, will be opened on Monday, the 30th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received some beautiful silk robes in most desirable styles, at low prices. Also, foulards, foulard robes and India silks.
No. 60 Canal-st. and No 47 Howard-st.

LINEN DAMASKS.
A large assortment at very low prices, at
JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, LACES, THREAD VEILS, &c., &c.
We would call the attention of our customers, and the Ladies generally, to our well selected stock of
Guipure, Honiton, and Point Lace Sets and Collars.
Point, Valenciennes, Thread and Honiton Laces.
Thread, French Lisle and Honiton Veils, &c.,
with every article in Embroidery, received per recent arrivals from Europe.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Have now in stock and offer for inspection, a superior assortment of
white goods of every description,
viz.: Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, cambric, chintzed plaid and stripe cambric, jacquet and Swiss brilliantes, Marseilles, linens, &c.

PARIS QUALITY SILK ROBE, SPRING STYLE,
FROM AUCTION, PRICE $10.
OPENED THIS MORNING,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

A LARGE LOT OF SILK ROBES
Received from auction, which will be sold
Greatly under the regular price,
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES, BAREGE ROBES,
From Late Auction Sales,
At $6 per Robe, Full Patterns,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

FROCK COATS—FROCK COATS.
Frock Coats—Frock Coats Frock Coats—Frock Coats
Frock Coats Frock Coats
Frock Coats Frock Coats
Frock Coats

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is issued at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Publication Office, No 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In consequence of the increased pressure upon our columns, we have been compelled to make some changes in the arrangement and price of Advertisements.

The MARRIAGES and DEATHS will hereafter be found on the FIFTH page of the DAILY TIMES.

All Advertisements following immediately the reading matter, and *preceding* the Marriages and Deaths, will be charged as Business Notices. All on the fifth page *following* the Marriages and Deaths will be charged as Special Notices. Advertisers will please specify the position which they desire their announcements to occupy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The instructions to Gov. WALKER, as agreed upon by the Cabinet, are represented to be full, clear and explicit. In them are quoted *verbatim* from Mr. BUCHANAN'S Inaugural Address the following words: "It is the indispensable duty of the Government to secure every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote."

It is rumored that a movement is on foot on the part of the Government to conciliate the South by purchasing the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, instead of Lower California and Sonora, as had been proposed, and that the designated sum of $15,000,000 is to be appropriated for that purpose. This rumor comes from New-Orleans, where a deep interest is felt in the success of the route now being opened across Tehuantepec, and most probably has originated in a desire entertained in that city, that the enterprize may be brought directly under the protection of Government.

By way of St. Louis we have later news from New-Mexico and Sonora. The Indians in New-Mexico still continue very troublesome, their depredations being on the increase. The people of Sonora are represented to be anxious for annexation to the United States, only needing encouragement to that end. The Indians there, also, are robbing and murdering in every direction.

The trial of Rev. J. S. KALLOCK, on a charge of adultery, commenced in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, before the Court of Common Pleas. Several witnesses were examined, but the case was not concluded. A sketch of the proceedings will be found under our telegraphic head.

An absolute injunction has been granted in the United States District Court of Rhode Island against Messrs. BOURN, BROWN & CHAFFEE, at the suit of CHARLES GOODYEAR and others, to prevent them from manufacturing vulcanized rubber boots and shoes.

A young man, about 18 years of age, named DANIEL O'LEARY, *alias* "Sneaky," well-known to the police as a river thief, was found dead early yesterday morning, in a boat at pier 23, East River. He was covered with blood, and an examination proved that he had been killed by a discharge of buck-shot into the breast and head. The same morning a river thief named JOHN WILLIAMS *alias* JOHN KELLY, surrendered himself to a Seventh Ward policeman, and desired to be sent to the Hospital. He was suffering from wounds about the head inflicted by a discharge of buck-shot. He stated that while passing the corner of Market and South-streets, he was without any provocation fired upon by a man, an entire stranger to him. There is little doubt that this man WILLIAMS received his wounds from the same discharge that killed O'LEARY, while both were attempting a depredation upon some vessel or storage dock. There was a rumor in Brooklyn yesterday that both the men had been shot in the vicinity of Fulton Ferry, while engaged in stripping the copper sheathing from a vessel, by the mate in charge.

The street-sweepers are fairly at work, and it is high time, for yesterday the City was obscured under a most dense cloud of dust. So far, the down-town contractor has labored with a will. The little check given to the first night's proceeding, by the efforts of a platoon of indignant modern "Greeks," has had an effect the contrary of that anticipated—a large number of Italians having been brought to the rescue. In Nassau, John, Cortlandt, and several other down-town streets, the mud has been piled up as if by magic (but we suppose it was by shovels) in little hills on either side, and Broadway begins to look as it used to do—comparatively clean. The contractors in the upper wards are not idle either. Then let us rejoice and be glad, and hopeful that soon—the first of April having arrived—Croton can by law be freely used for street-sprinkling purposes.

Before a Councilmsu's Committee, yesterday, Mr. ROBERT AULD testified that owing to the use of steam on the Eleventh-avenue, property is not worth as much there as it was three years ago. Mr. FRANCIS DALTON said that steam very much depreciated his property there; that property no more happily situated (with the exception of the lack of the steam nuisance) on Tenth-avenue, was worth twice as much as on the Eleventh-avenue.

Nine bids were opensd yesterday at the Comptroller's office for Central Park Fund Stock. The Stock comprises 8,000 shares at $100 a share, redeemable July 1, 1887. The bids yesterday covered 6,691 shares, leaving only 1,309 shares untaken. The bids were mostly at par, though for some even one per cent. premium was offered. Upon the payment of the bids the stock will be issued forthwith.

The Board of Governors met yesterday, but did nothing of much interest. There are now 6,475 persons under their charge—only 17 at the Small-pox Hospital.

A Committee, consisting of P. PERRIT and some thirty other merchants and ship owners, were appointed, at a meeting on Monday, to lay before the Legislature their views of the subject of the New-York Harbor Encroachments, and a large delegation went up to Albany for that purpose yesterday.

The examination was entered upon yesterday before the Surrogate relative to the settlement of the estate of the late NELSON ROBINSON, of the firm of DREW, ROBINSON & Co., the heavy Wall-street Brokers. Mr. NELSON left an estate estimated at $1,500,000. The father-in-law of the deceased brings a claim of some $20,000 against the estate, based upon a verbal guarantee of the decedent, to redeem at a given price certain Stocks at his call, which Stocks have now depreciated in value. There is a large number of lawyers employed, and the case promises to be interesting.

Three wills were admitted to probate, yesterday, before the Surrogate. The first was that of Dr. SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, who committed suicide a few weeks ago—the property, $25,000, goes to his wife. The second was that of WM. ARGOLL, a heavy builder and contractor, who leaves an estate of $100,000 to his widow and children. The third was that of ELIAS H. HERRICK, flour merchant. He left an estate of a $300,000. The bequests were all of private character.

The O. U. A.'s made a demonstration, last evening, at the Tabernacle, in which a large assemblage of both sexes participated. The feature of the evening was an oration on "Washington," by Hon. E. W. ANDREWS, (which was to have been delivered at the Crystal Palace on the 22d of February, but was postponed because noise and confusion prevailed there on that evening.) Music, vocal and instrumental, enlivened the occasion, and at a late hour the patriotic company dispersed.

The Young Men's Christian Association held a special meeting on Monday evening, to consider the report of their Investigating Committee. A long and stormy session, lasting until nearly 1 A. M., resulted in the adoption of the Committee's report, and the passage of a resolution inviting Messrs. EDGAR, MOORE and HUBBELL, of the old Library Committee, to withdraw their resignations.

That worthy institution, the Mariner's Family Industrial Society, held its Annual Meeting for the election of officers, &c., yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Mariner's Church when addresses were made by Rev. E. F. JONES and others. This society supplies work for the wives of widows of sick or deceased seamen, paying liberal prices for what is done, and so saves many families from poverty and dependence every year.

The steamer *New-York*, one of MCLYMAN & Co.'s Glasgow packets, was yesterday taken in charge by the U. S. Marshal, at the suit of Capt. JOHN A. GARDNER, of Nantucket, for an unsatisfied claim for coal, and services rendered to that vessel last Winter, while she was in a disabled condition at the east end of that Island.

Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON, whom Capt. RYNDERS has appointed as his First Deputy, was sworn into office yesterday. The Captain makes no further appointments of Deputies until next Tuesday, the opening of the April term of the United States Court.

Dr. GUILMETTE, of musical celebrity, delivered the last of his course of lectures on the Formation of the Voice, at the Medical College in Fourteenth-street, last evening. He expounded a new theory of his own, the point of which was that neither the larynx nor the glottis is to be considered the main agent in the formation of a voice, but that this effort is due to the action of the diaphragm. He illustrated by models and auricular demonstrations.

JEROME RYERSON, Sheriff of Kings County, died suddenly yesterday morning. CASPIAN A. SPARKS, Under-Sheriff, filed his bonds as Sheriff during the day.

The Condition of Kansas.

It is announced,—we know not upon what authority,—that Governor WALKER will not proceed to Kansas for some weeks to come. It is greatly to be regretted that there should be any necessity for this delay. He is needed in Kansas *now*. The political condition of the Territory requires prompt and energetic action. The elements of civil strife are again accumulating. The election for a Constitutional Convention, ordered by the Legislature in spite of Governor GEARY'S veto, is about to be held:—the Free-State settlers have revived their organization and resumed their attitude of resistance to the Territorial authorities:—rival claims are springing up,—and the Territory is threatened anew with civil commotion and disturbance. These circumstances create an imperative demand for the presence and instant interposition of the new Executive. If a man of Mr. WALKER'S stamp is needed at all, he is needed *now*. When the crisis is over, an inferior man would answer quite as well.

What specific course the Administration has resolved to pursue in regard to Kansas, we are not aware. The step which seems to us above all others, essential to the peace and harmony of the Territory, is the *postponement of the election for delegates to a Convention* to frame a State Constitution. The country is not ready for such a step. The tide of emigration is but just rising,—and the tens of thousands who are to enter Kansas as their home during the coming season, should have a voice in making its fundamental law. The enactment authorizing the election, is of very doubtful validity:—it is without precedent:—it was passed in defiance of the Executive department:—it is not approved by the popular sentiment of the Territory:—and it ought not to be carried into effect. The postponement of this Convention would meet the views of the great body of the people,—of all, indeed, but the violent, fanatical faction whose purposes it is designed to promote. The whole country, we are confident, would rejoice to hear that Governor WALKER had authority to interpose and prevent such a renewal of strife as this election will certainly involve.

The chances, we apprehend, are against such action on his part. The census is to be taken to-day, and the election will probably be held in June. If this is so,—and that proceeding has the sanction of the Government at Washington,—then it is greatly to be regretted in our judgement, that the Free-State settlers in Kansas have resolved to take no part in the election. We cannot perceive what they can possibly gain by such a step. If they meditate revolution,—forcible resistance to all Territorial authority but that of the Topeka Constitution and the men who hold office under it,—then their proceedings are at least unintelligible. But all such intentions are disclaimed. The only effect, therefore, of refusing to vote will be to throw away the chance either of influencing the result, or of challenging the fairness of the trial. The Free-State settlers are probably a majority of the voters:—in any fair contest, therefore, they might hope for victory;—and it is only by taking part in it that they can do anything to *make* it fair. Let them call upon the new Governor to enforce justice,—to prevent fraud,—to protect the polls,—to exclude all illegal voters and to secure for every one entitled to vote the chance of doing so. If he does this, they may triumph. If he refuses or fails to do it they will be in position to appeal from him to the President—from the President to Congress, and, from both, if need be, to the People. But, if they declined having anything to do with the election, they lose all right to be heard in the matter at all, and voluntarily place the whole game in the hands of their opponents. Such a course is simply suicidal.

The Free-State settlers cling to the Topeka Constitution and declare their purpose to ignore everything else. What practical good they expect thus to secure it is not easy to conjecture. They cannot be so insane as to hope for admission to the Union under it,—or to expect Governor WALKER to accept it and resign his post to Gov. ROBINSON. The Topeka Constitution is a thing of the past, and it is the mere Quixotism of politics to treat or regard it as a living, practical reality. It would be just as sensible to rely upon the Missouri Compromise for the exclusion of Slavery from Kansas, as it is to look to the Topeka Constitution for its fundamental law.

Whatever is to be done there should now be done under the immediate, personal supervision and sanction of Governor WALKER. The Country reposes a good degree of confidence in his ability, justice and fair intentions:—and any needless delay on his part in assuming the Executive duties will be regarded with general distrust and incur the public censure.

An Insurrection Not to Be Quelled.

Three months ago the slaveholding States of the Union were smitten with a sudden panic. In the very hour of the victory which had been won over the principles of the Constitution and the interests of the Nation by a blind and passionate oligarchy, there came upon that unhappy section of our common country, a vague unaccountable terror of blood, and a mysterious sense of danger which it seems not superstitious to regard as a warning visitation of Heaven. The holders of four millions of slaves, spread over an empire stretching from the Ohio to the Gulf, and from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, were seized with a contemporaneous conviction of conspiracies and plots among the rude barbarian masses of their bondmen, for which no sufficient warrant in fact has since been found. Ignorant, uninformed, undisciplined—imprisoned within the fatal circles of debasement and degradation even more securely than within the jealous watchfulness of their masters—it was not possible that the negroes of a single State or a single county even, should have effected such a concert of action as would make their movements really dangerous. The only indication offered to the world, of the existence of anything like a common purpose in the minds of that enormous horde of savages which it is the Southern policy to perpetuate in the heart of the Continent, was in truth a most touching argument of the barbaric simplicity of the slave population. Excited by the declamation which during the Presidential canvass had been fulminated over all the South against the Republican Party of the North, the negroes had evidently conceived some pitiful undefined hope of the coming of a great Deliverer; and so with one consent from Kentucky to Texas and from Arkansas to Virginia these untutored creatures fixed upon *Christmas Day*, the one great holiday of all their dismal year, made doubly bright to them by its hours of welcome idleness and by its holier associations, as the season in which they should be redeemed from their long captivity. Severely did they expiate this brief dream of freedom. They were chastised for it with all the disproportionate fury of fear, nor did the whites come to their senses and try to langb the matter off till the world had learned a fresh lesson, not soon to be forgotten, of the insecurity and instability of all essentially false and unjust institutions. This is the extent of the harm which has been done to Slavery in America by slave-insurrections, nor are such insurrections likely to achieve any more immediate results. But throughout the Northern border of the Slave Dominion there have been growing symptoms for some time past of a much more formidable insurrection against the power of the slaveholding oligarchy. An insurrection of the blacks may be repressed by the bayonet; an insurrection of the whites must sooner or later triumph by the ballot, and this is the present danger of the Slaveholder, if danger we ought to call it, which bears the flower, safety, in its bosom.

The tide of free immigration which has been steadily beating in upon the northern *levée* of Slavery, has made some breaches at last in that rampart of wrong and ruin. Virginia is threatened from the East—Kentucky and Missouri from the North; but it is upon Missouri particularly that the deluge is most imminent. So rapidly has the anti-slaveholding population of that great border State increased during the last few years, that the question of emancipation has been boldly mooted in her Legislature, and though disposed of for the present in the slaveholding interest, will surely come up again at the August election, when a large party are prepared to make it the issue on which the contest shall be waged at the polls. These facts have no doubt come to the knowledge of our readers through the allusions which have been made in various journals to a speech delivered in the Missouri Legislature, on Feb. 12, by Mr. GRATZ BROWN, of St. Louis, but they may not have dwelt on the significance of this movement as thoughtfully as its importance deserves.

The demand for emancipation in Missouri is but the crest of a wave which will not recoil.

A comparison of the census of 1851 with the census of 1856 reveals the existence of two great tidal movements of population within the Slaveholding territory.

From the older States of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, a steady stream of slaveholders and of slaves has been moving into Arkansas and Texas. The brief and violent diversion of a portion of this stream in the direction of Kansas has already began to subside, and leading Southern journals, such as the *National Intelligencer*, the Memphis *Bulletin*, and the Charleston *Mercury*, coincide in the conclusion that the tendency of the slaveholding population towards the Southwest is acquiring the character of an Exodus. It bears away mainly, the smaller slaveholding interest, leaving the lands of the older States more and more exclusively in the hands of the great proprietors.

Meanwhile, a constantly-increasing portion of the northern and European movement of free labor is directing itself upon the frontier of the South. It has made itself felt as a kind of ground-swell in Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, and in Missouri has at last begun to shake the surface into foam. In 1851 the freemen of Missouri stood to the slaves of the State in the proportion of sixty-five to one; in 1856 they count as *one hundred and thirty-two* to one. Where free Iowa touches the border of Missouri, Slavery has almost wholly withered away, and the representative of the City of St. Louis does not hesitate to say, in his place in the Representatives Hall, that "emancipation is already actually going on in Missouri," and in twenty-two counties of the State is "practically accomplished." This voice of hope from the West is echoed by a voice of despair from the South. The Charleston *Mercury*, commenting upon the speech of Mr. BROWN, gives up the Northern Slave-States to Freedom, and calls for the new "Confederation of Cotton" with renewed and desolate emphasis.

The Charleston *Mercury* is in the right. This insurrection of white republicanism against white oligarchy, of white free labor against white feudalism, of white civilization against white barbarism, of which Missouri has sounded the tocsin, will not be quelled by the scourge and the bowie-knife. Its triumph may be delayed by the efforts of the fanatics of Slavery. Violence on the Western frontier—perverse legislation, and more perverse judgment at Washington may impede the advance of right and reason for awhile,—but neither border violence, nor perverse legislation, nor more perverse judgment, nor the factitious prosperity of the cotton-planting States, nor the insane ambition of the men of "manifest destiny," can permanently contend with success against the gathering might of millions of freemen, who must and will enter upon the lands made desolate by improvidence and ignorance, to enjoy them, to plant them and to reap the rich harvests of righteous labor and of honorable industry.

Let our readers fix their eyes, then, attentively upon this coming insurrection of the whites—for it involves a boundless hope for our country, and indicates a great Providential interference in our national policy. It is to be encouraged in every way, and in every way can be legitimately encouraged. Whatever swells the growth of the Western States, and moves capital, laborers, intelligence onward towards the valley of the Mississippi, contributes to the deliverance of the people from this paralyzing incubus of the peculiar institution. The activities of domestic enterprise and internal commerce are the magnificent ministers of this great work; and, while lending our aid to them, we may well afford to contemplate with greater calmness and more assured confidence the angry issue of the moment, which may affect, but is powerless to avert, the impending revolution. The fate of Kansas is beyond the reach of Border-Ruffians and Southern dreamers, and though we should not bate one jot of energy and effort to secure that young Commonwealth from outrage and from wrong, we may look forward without a fear to the day when the State which has bred her the most of outrage and of wrong, will stand by her side in the vanguard of Western freedom, wealth and prosperity.

Cleaning the Streets.

For two successive nights Mr. REYNOLDS has endeavored, with all the means in his power, to make an effective beginning of the street-cleaning process in the thirteen Wards which are now entrusted to his care. Each time he has been interfered with, and night before last two hundred Policemen were required to preserve the peace. The assailants are instigated by those ex-contractors and Ward Inspectors, who have been Mr. EBLING'S principal mediums of plunder during his term of office. They have succeeded in persuading the laborers, who would otherwise have been rejoiced to find employment, that after the first removal of dirt shall have taken place, the machines invented by Mr. ROBERT A. SMITH will supplant them, and that their carts and spades will, thenceforth, be uncalled for. Hence, they consider the new contractor as their personal enemy, and, accordingly, seek to prevent him from doing his duty.

By one word or sign from Mr. EBLING this illegal movement could be utterly broken up. The inspectors for the different Wards are appointed by him, and he is responsible for the iniquities they perpetrate. *They are behind the scenes in this matter*, and when their first effort shall have failed, as, thanks to the aid of the police, it will fail, they boast of having a still more odious plan in reserve, which we shall expose and call upon the public to frustrate in due time.

We had occasion, some weeks ago, to animadvert upon the rascalities of Mr. EBLING'S Ward *employés*; upon the manner in which they violate the laws, levy black mail on lumber and shipping merchants, and otherwise sell the interests of the City. They are paid about six hundred dollars annually, but their places are sometimes made to yield from three to four thousand dollars, the surplus being obtained by dishonest practices. They now come forward, not for the first time, as the last forlorn hope of corruption in street matters, and, unless strictly watched by the public, may plunge the City back into the chaos from which it is trying to emerge. A threat from the Commissioner who controls them—even an intimation, which is meant to be regarded—will restore confidence to the laborer, and Mr. REYNOLDS will be unmolested; but such a hint, we apprehend, will not be given.

The wages of the Corporation for laborers are one dollar and a half a day, work being given for only three days in the week. This would amount to an average of less than five dollars a week. Mr. REYNOLDS' promises permanent employment to a large body of men at one dollar and a quarter a day, for all the days of the week, which is an increase, in reality, of nearly three dollars on City wages. Yet the poor workmen, who would be rejoiced at this method of increasing their income, by night occupation, are insanely deterred from engaging with Mr. REYNOLDS, lest they should not be hired for a sufficient length of time. They are harming themselves only, for men can be brought into the City from elsewhere, if they cannot be engaged here, and the authorities are determined, at every hazard, to protect the present contractors in carrying out their plans; but how infamous are those who pull the wires by which the movements of these misguided individuals are directed.

In spite of all obstacles the lower Wards of the City begin to assume an improved appearance, and, ere ten days elapse, they will be in better order, we trust, than they have been for many months.

DOWN WITH THE DUST!—To-day is the FIRST of APRIL. Aside from the usual cause of rejoicing which such an announcement would involve, it will now be matter of special exultation, because the *streets can now be sprinkled*. For the last ten days the whole City has been enveloped in a dense cloud of dust. The dirt which Hercules unloaded augean loft had allowed to accumulate for the season, had been reduced to powder, which was swept by the wind into every room of every house,—into every seam of every garment, and into the eyes, ears, noses and mouths of every man, woman and child in the metropolis. The City for all that time has been as dry and dusty as the Barcan desert. The dwellers upon Broadway have contributed, as usual, towards sprinkling the streets,—but this *was not allowed by law!* The Croton Aqueduct Board has made a rule,—which strikes us as utterly absurd in its inflexibility,—forbidding the use of the Croton water for such a purpose until the 1st of April:—and for the sake of upholding that rule the whole City has been compelled to undergo the discomforts and to incur the serious damage arising from the clouds of dust in which it has been enveloped.

But, to-day, the blockade is removed. The water has permission to run. The street-sprinklers will, probably, be at work from early morn to dewy eve. And we may hope again to breathe something less offensive and less deadly than the dirt which has fed our lungs for a fortnight past.

What Next in China?

The position in which the British Government finds itself at this moment with regard to China, furnishes an excellent exemplification of the difficulties with which every civilized nation has to contend,—which, in its dealings with barbarous Oriental races, is expected to secure its own safety, without infringing the code of honor in use in the West. The European diplomatist at an Eastern Court finds himself in a position in which the training received at the Courts of Christian monarchs is all but worthless. He finds that the authorities which, all through his career, he has been accustomed to cite, are unknown or disregarded; he finds fear to be the only restraint upon the worst and wildest passions; he finds strength the only measure of right and law; he finds public opinion powerless, and finds honor and duty voiceless.

In transacting business with the Turk, Persian or Chinaman, the Frank, in order to gain the very smallest and meanest of his ends, has either to descend to trickery, or resort to bullying. If he cheat or deceive he not only outrages his own conscience, and does violence to his own prejudices, but calls down on himself the contempt of the whole of that portion of the world whose good opinion he most values. If he threatens, he must now and then put his threats into execution, and the result is bloodshed and broils, which naturally enough lay him open to the imputation of reckless disregard of human life.

There are few things, strange as the assertion may seem, so difficult as to bully with discretion and success. To bully and gain nought by one's bullying, is virtual ruin and overthrow. A high tone should never be assumed unless the force that can be used in support of it is amply sufficient to justify it. An arrogant demeanor is called pluck and high spirit when backed up by 200,000 men. When based on 50,000 only it is often simply ridiculous. To threaten an Eastern nation with penalties you have not the means of enforcing, is to throw aside all held on it. If the Emperor of Russia had succeeded in the recent war with Turkey, and installed himself as the real ruler of the Christian subjects of the Porte, MENSCHIKOFF'S pranks at Constantinople would have the eccentricities befitting the emissary of an irresistible potentate. As it is, Turk and Christian laugh at them as the follies of an old fanatic. If the British had succeeded in the Cabul expedition, it would have prevented the Sikh war, the carnage of Chillianwallah, and the dear-bought victory of Sobraon. Orientals are remarkable above all things for accepting facts, of judging of your rights by your powers. If you drub them well, they at once conclude you are justified in doing so or you would not have done it. If you refrain from drubbing them when you have received provocation, they at once conclude that you are afraid, and are therefore in the wrong. In manufacturing a "note" the European or American diplomatist appeals to his adversary's reason, cites precedents, and authorities. Upon an Eastern Mandarin or Vizier—this is all thrown away. He is trained in the morality of despotism; he never does things he would rather not do from any better motive but fear. We therefore say to him, not—"You promised to do so-and-so; I call on you to fulfill it for the sake of your own honor, and in the interest of public faith and morality,"—but "You have made an agreement; my government is powerful—its guns are heavy—its crews are brave; if you do not fulfill it, I shall cause your palace to be beaten about your ears, and hundreds of your countrymen to be massacred. The survivors will then most probably cut off your head."

The latter arguments are the only ones to which he has all his life been accustomed to pay deference; and, consequently, the only ones which produce any effect on him. But they grate on the ears of the Christian public at home, who can rarely be got to believe or understand that all mankind have not progressed in the same ratio as themselves, or that the wisdom of Washington or Loudon may be the folly of Constantinople or Pekin.

The dispute of the British with China is deplorable, not so much in the cause which has given rise to it, as in the fact that it is not likely to have any satisfactory ending. If the British have at their command the means of coercing the Chinese into submission, we think the quarrel would have been on the whole a piece of good fortune for everybody. But the last news shows clearly they have not. Canton is burnt down—but what then? Suppose all the towns on the coast were burnt down—what then? There is still an immense empire lying within, densely populated with fanatics, who may be butchered like sheep, but who, their fanaticism once fairly roused, will never surrender. To march an army into the interior is out of the question. All the troops in India are not sufficient for an enterprise like this. A blockade is just the thing the Chinese Government likes. After six months of slaughter, poisoning and bombardment, matters will in all likelihood stand in just the position they now occupy, with just this difference: that the Chinese will say, "We thought the foreign barbarians were very powerful; we have seen the worst they can do, and what is it after all?" Whether the war continues, or is brought to a close by the triumph of Radicals and the Tories, the result will be pretty much the same—the decline of foreign influence in China.

The point which has been raised by Mr. COBDEN, and dwelt upon so much by many of his friends, that the name of the lorcha which was seized was no longer *de jure* on the British register at the time of her seizure, is a good illustration of the love for pettifogging by which that gentleman has always shown himself animated in the field of foreign politics. In discussing questions of domestic economy he is clearheadedness and foresightedness themselves. Once he crosses the Channel, and gets into the misty domains on which URQUHART has long been a most indefatigable but most unsuccessful hunter, he seems unable to see two yards from his nose. He discusses great questions of war and peace much in the spirit in which an Old Bailey lawyer moves to quash an indictment. He carps and quibbles, raises a whoop of triumph over a wrong word or a mistake in a date. No Chinese could understand the British allowing an outrage, such as the seizure of a vessel bearing her flag, to pass unnoticed because her register had run out by a week. They did not know this, and the whole question turns on their knowledge and their animus. To apply the technicalities of the common law to dealings with Mr. Commissioner YEH, is a piece of absurdity, of which the great Anti-Corn-Law agitator should be the last to be guilty. YEH, we venture to assert, does not suffer a culprit to escape decapitation who, being charged with having stolen a loaf on the first day of the month, pleads, in arrest of judgment, that he stole it on the tenth. He is, by no means, likely to appreciate in others a respect for formalities in penal proceedings which he never feels himself, and which he would certainly ascribe to any motive rather than the true one.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY.—This is the expressive way of putting it, when a British Minister, finding he can no longer command a majority of votes in Parliament, determines to make a direct appeal to the people in a new election. This is what Lord PALMERSTON is now going to do in reference to the China war, and, though there is every prospect of his being sustained by the country, yet, to make all sure, and remove every cause of popular disaffection, he performs an act of justice which he would not, probably, otherwise have done; thus giving an exemplification of the power of public opinion even in a monarchical Government. The case of the two Crimean Commissioners, Sir JOHN MCNEIL and Colonel TULLOCH, has before been alluded to in our columns. The report of these officers condemnatory of the conduct of Lords LUCAN and CARDIGAN, General AIREY and Colonel GORDON, was disapproved by a Board of General Officers to whom they appealed, and the Government, by bestowing no mark of favor on the Crimean Commissioners seemed to take sides against them. But the people gave an unqualified decision in favor of General MCNEIL and Colonel TULLOCH, which stirred the Government up to the necessity of tendering them some reward for their services; and accordingly they were awarded a thousand pounds each, which they promptly declined. The offer of money in such a case was construed as an affront, and the popular dissatisfaction was more loudly expressed than before. Lord PALMERSTON was in a dilemma, but there was only one way to escape from it, and that he took. By the last mail from England, it appears that the Premier offered a resolution in Parliament recommending that the Queen should bestow some mark of her approval upon the Crimean Commissioners. The resolution was passed, and it amounts to a reversal of the judgment pronounced upon the incapable officers by the Court of Generals. It is one of the most striking exemplifications we have seen of the power of public opinion in Great Britain; and it shows how necessary it is to the preservation of popular rights for the Government to be compelled occasionally to go to the country for support. It is rarely that our own Government ever shows such a marked deference to the popular will.

THE BURDELL MURDER.—The following paragraph appears in yesterday's *Evening Post*. Whether it has any foundation in fact, or is merely a floating rumor, we have no means of judging. It belongs to that class of news which is significantly described as being "important if true:"

"We understand that the counsel of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL are confident of their acquittal on the charge of murdering Dr. HARVEY BURDELL. They say that they are able not only to establish their clients' innocence, *but to give the name of the actual murderer, and show how the deed was done.* The rumor that Judge WHITING was engaged as senior counsel in the case is incorrect. Ex-Judge DEAN is associated with Mr. CLINTON on behalf of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and Judge GRAHAM on behalf of ECKEL."

WHOLESALE FALSEHOODS.—An afternoon sheet yesterday amused itself by publishing an announcement of President BUCHANAN'S death, and also by circulating a story that the cause of the epidemic at the National Hotel, Washington, had been discovered to be the use of a chest of tea which had been poisoned by the Chinese for the British and American Markets. By way of adding zest to the news, the startling statement was added, that *thousands* of chests similarly prepared had been sent to Great Britain and the United States. It is scarcely necessary to add that the whole story was an impudent and criminal fabrication.

HOW TO ESCAPE THE COMET.—A young New-Yorker, yesterday, on reading the announcement that a comet had been discovered by the Astronomers at the National Observatory, moving eastward, remarked that he would go out West to escape from it.

Note from a Railroad Conductor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your paper of yesterday, the 30th inst., an article entitled "Impertinence of a Railroad Conductor," to which, on account of its gross perversion of facts, I feel bound, in justice to myself, to reply. On the day the occurrence referred to by your correspondent is said to have taken place, a lady beckoned to me from the door of a store in the avenue (not from the sidewalk) to stop my car, which I instantly did. After what I considered a somewhat unreasonable delay, she got upon the platform, when I immediately rang the bell for the driver to go ahead. She took a look inside the car, and observed, "You have no seats," (room there certainly was,) and requested me to let her out. I replied, "You should have asked me if I had a seat for you before you got in." She rejoined, "It was your duty to tell me you had no seats." I then said to her, that "It was no part of my business to volunteer information of that kind;" and I submit, with due deference to the opinion of the whole traveling public, who are at all acquainted with the position of the conductor of a City railroad car, that it was a perfectly proper reply. By

this time the car stood still, and the lady stepped off.

Asks the distance I "allowed the car to proceed," and the length of time I gave myself to reply, I leave others to judge, when I have stated the fact, that the lady got on the car in the middle of a block, and that I left her on the crossing at the next corner, and that one half minute is the time ordinarily consumed in running a block.

JESSE W. CONKLIN,
Conductor of Car No. 43.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

We very gladly give place to this explanation. Waiving the matter of personal discourtesy, which is charged by the lady and denied by the conductor, the whole case turns on the point, whether the conductor of a car which is already *full*, ought to "volunteer information" to that effect. Mr. CONKLIN appeals to the traveling public for support in saying that this is no part of his business. We think it should be *made* his business,—and that of the Company which employs him, not only to give "information" of this kind—but to refuse to receive any more passengers, after the car is already filled.

What has become, by the way, of the proposition which was before the Common Council to this effect? Have satisfactory *reasons* for dropping it been given by the Railroad Companies who would be affected by it?

Wallack's Theatre.

The Rev. Mr. MILMAN'S tragedy of "Fazio," was produced here last night with Miss MATILDA HERON in the part of the unhappy heroine. It would be difficult to find a play more entirely suited to her powers than this, which,—although faulty in point of construction, and frequently absurd in respect to diction,—has a good tangible story and many situations of decided dramatic interest. *Bianca* is a favorite character with actresses, and we presume Miss HERON has long claimed it for her own. The perfection of her performance last night assures us that she has made every thought, every motion, every exclamation of that unhappy individuality a profound study.

It is an unfortunate thing that with an old play it is impossible to say anything new on the spur of the moment; even when prodigiously fine acting is lavished on it. The only comfort about MILMAN'S play is that the pompous fustian of the dialogue always admits of a pleasant expression of contempt, but its strong glutinous consistency, and the savage splendor of an occasional image redeem it from the vice of dullness. After the faint pleasures of Mrs. HOWE'S dish, the strong savor of this is not unpleasant. Illuminated with the intense significance of Miss HERON'S inimitable art, the character of the heroine enlists our sympathies from the opening scene to the final one (which, by the way, has been somewhat injudiciously cut.) The growth, the culmination of pure womanly passion, are depicted with a force which we are persuaded Miss HERON has not heretofore approached. In the later scenes of the play, where she lies bound midst the dire consequences of her own passionate acts, her pathos was painful, heart-rending. The scene in the fifth act, where *Fazio* is led out to execution whilst *Bianca* remains motionless and unconscious, was intense and peculiar, but the sudden change of scene which ensues, renders its elaboration a little absurd. Mr. MILMAN, however, pays no regard to time and place, and the fault is with the author rather than the actress.

As a whole, Miss HERON'S *Bianca* is the best sustained and most remarkable of her impersonations. There are fewer of her own mannerisms in it, more grace, more womanly earnestness than in *Medea* or *Leonora*. While we appreciate Miss HERON'S good taste in avoiding hackneyed *rôles*, we feel sorry that this superb impersonation was not placed before us at an earlier period of the season.

Mr. DYOTT played vigorously and well. Mrs. ALLEN is a charming lady, but she appeared to be ill at ease in the character of *Aldabella*, and in truth that *rôle* seems to be somewhat beyond her powers.

OLE BULL'S CONCERT.—OLE BULL gave a second concert at Dodworth's Rooms last evening, which was announced as his second grand farewell. The room was crowded to its utmost capacity. OLE BULL never played better than on this occasion, and the audience received him with a fever of enthusiasm. The novelty of the evening was the concerto in E flat, for the violin, in three parts, never before played here by this distinguished artist; it is quite needless to say how perfect was his execution. Miss VICTORIA GILLER, except that her rendering of "Home, Sweet Home," lacked expression and intensity, made a very favorable impression. M. GASPARONI, in one of his pieces, was not in excellent tune. The tenor, Mr. GIANONI, with an air of *abandon* and a fair voice, made a pleasant sensation. OLE BULL'S adagio, to the accompaniment of Mr. MORGAN on the Alexandre Organ, was an exquisite performance. Nor must Mr. TIMM'S conscientious labor in the arduous task of accompaniment be passed without honorable mention; no artist is more praiseworthy than Mr. TIMM.

Personal.

Col. BENTON has entertained the Northern New Yorkers at Watertown with his famous Union lecture.

Mr. EMERSON is announced to lecture in Nantucket before the Athenæum of that flourishing little place. He will deliver two discourses on successive evenings.

Rev. SAM. WARD, the colored clergyman who once argued in the Tabernacle that blacks were not a connecting link between man and the orang-outang, has been heard from in Jamaica, where he preaches to throngs of people.

The London *Times* has the following:—Mr. ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS, a distinguished member of the American bar and political world of New York, appeared before the Ballot Society, and gave some very interesting details relative to the working of the ballot in the United States, and especially in New York.

Hon. JAMES GADSDEN, Ex-Minister to Mexico, has given $500 to the Ladies' Calhoun Monument Association of South Carolina. The funds now amount to $20,000.

The Boston *Transcript* recalls the fact that the year 1807, half a century ago, was remarkable for the number of extraordinary people who were born in it It gave birth to LONGFELLOW, WILLIS, CHEEVER, THEO. S. FAY, EPHRAIM PEABODY, EDWARD SANDFORD, and other American literary men.

Rev. CHAS. BEECHER is writing a life of his father, Dr. LYMAN BEECHER.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant RALPH ABERCROMBIE, Sixth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 1, 1857.

Dr. WAYLAND has for some time taught regularly a Sunday-school class in the Rhode Island State Prison.

The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston announced for production on Sunday evening MOZART'S Requiem, with the assistance of THALBERG, D'ANGAI, JOHANNSEN, Mrs. LONG and WIENLICH.

Are Ticket Swindlers Protected by Law?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: At the close of a police report for Saturday, I read these words:

"The magistrate then admonished him not to repeat the offence, and told him to go *about his business.*"

The magistrate was Mr. Justice CONNOLLY; the culprit, a scoundrel keeping an office in West-street near the Jersey Ferry; the offence, cheating a *soi-disant* Russian Prince out of a considerable sum of money; the business he was told to go about, swindling strangers, the ignorant and the untraveled, by selling them spurious for genuine tickets ostensibly securing passage over the New-Jersey Railroad. These tickets, when the defrauded present them upon the cars, prove entirely worthless, or else are second-class tickets, for which they have paid first-class price.

In addressing you, Mr. Editor, it is not, let me premise, with the design of controverting any of these facts. On the contrary, I admit them all. I have myself seen the office in question. I have watched the runners stationed at the corner of West and Cortlandt, and about the real ticket office over the way I have seen the laboring man with his bundle, the stranger, embarrassed with wife, children, handbox and carpet-bags; bewhiskered gentlemen of foreign nativity, seized by these reprobates, and carried off to the bogus office to be cheated with impunity. I have been led at times to regard the institution as under the especial patronage of the police, as I have seen the runners interrupt a friendly chat with the policeman of the station, to call out to a passenger "Tickets to Philadelphia? This way, Sir. The office is moved two or three doors down West-street," and take the party in charge, while the star moved off in the other direction. At other times, I have supposed the concern to be under the secret guardianship of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, as it certainly has their "forward deck" tickets to sell, and its employes mingle on the most confidential terms with those of the railroad. The point, however, is hardly relevant. It is a question of law, not of fact, I want light upon.

Is there no law by which mock-auctions, bogus ticket-offices, and similar impudent swindling shops of the City, may be closed? Is there no law by which Peter Funks may be punished? If you tell me no, then, at the risk of being accused of impertinent interference, I beg to protest against the treatment these men are exposed to. They are acting, if not against, then according to law. They are nevertheless, dragged every day from their places of business, hurried before a Magistrate, and "compelled to disgorge"—that is the phrase, I believe,—the legal profits of their trade, at the instance of some lawfully plundered accuser. To be sure, they are never punished. The return of the money, and an admonition are the worst. But if they have violated no law by what right are they arrested, threatened, obliged to disgorge, admonished? Why have they not their action of false imprisonment against their persecutors? If they have violated a law what measure of shame, contempt, and what severity of punishment should be spared the Police and Police Magistrates, prosecuting officers, and Grand Jurymen, who connive at the continuance of this atrocious system of fraud, stealing and pocket-picking? If there is no law, how shamefully the State Legislature, which, while perpetually and needlessly legislating about City affairs, has allowed this flagrant crime to escape without prohibitory law or penalty? If they have violated a law, why, in face of the notorious fact that thousands support themselves by the practice, are the culprits admonished and sent about their business—*this* business? The whole subject is a muddle. I cannot think otherwise than that, if the law cannot reach this gigantic wrong, it is time law should be suspended and the will of the people installed in its stead. It is high time for a Committee of Safety. W.

STUYVESANT, Monday, March 30, 1857.

MARINE MATTERS.

Steamship New-York Libeled.

The steamship *New-York*, one of MCSTEMON'S line of Glasgow steamers, was yesterday libeled by the United States Marshal, to satisfy a claim of Capt. JOHN A. GARDNER, of Nantucket, for coal, wood, &c., supplied to that vessel in January last.

The *New-York* having run out of fuel on her passage from Glasgow, last Winter, was compelled to stop in the ice at the east end of Nantucket, and seek a supply from that town. Some one hundred tons were carted from the town for a distance of eight miles, a road having first to be shoveled through heavy snow-drifts all the way, requiring the services of about two hundred men; a large number of horses and carts were then employed to transport the coal from the town to the beach, whence it was hoated off to the vessel at great personal risk and exposure. The steamer was thus enabled to escape from her perilous situation, and $2,000,000 of property, or thereabout, was saved to the owners and Underwriters. Capt. GARDNER is the person who rendered this important and timely service, and who, instead of receiving payment for the labor bestowed by himself and his neighbors, has been compelled to institute legal proceedings to collect the bill. He alleges the most unhandsome treatment on the part of the captain of the steamer *after* he had obtained the supplies, and very uncivil treatment from the agents of the steamer on presenting himself at their office in this City for a settlement of his claim.

Steamers in Australia.

The Sydney Morning *Herald* of November 27, sets forth, with great particularity, a trial trip of the fine steamer *Governor General*, belonging to the Australian Steam Navigation Company, intended to run between Melbourne and Sydney. This fine steamer is the old *New-Orleans* which went from New-York to San Francisco, in the early history of the gold discovery, ran for a time between that place and Panama as an auxiliary steamer for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and after a variety of ill fortune, was sent to Australia and sold for $200,000 in 1853. But she is now probably as good as new.

Immigrant Arrivals.

There were six arrivals of ships and steamers on Monday, each bringing from one to three hundred immigrants, most of them of the better class, and nearly all of whom have already embarked for their future homes in the West. The following are the names of the vessels, with the number brought by each:

Lady Franklin, from Liverpool..... 147 passengers
American Union, from Liverpool..... 265 passengers
Albion..... 319 passengers
Rattler, from Havre..... 213 passengers
City of Baltimore, from Liverpool..... 250 passengers
Steamer *New-York*, from Glasgow..... 80 passengers
making 1,267 in one day.

The steamers also brought about 50 cabin passengers.

The above arrivals make 24 vessels in all that have brought immigrants to this port during the month of March.

The Hamburg passenger and freight business has paid well during the last season, the Company owning the steamers *Borussia* and *Hammonia* having, it is said, divided 20 per cent. among their stockholders, as a net profit.

Two new steamers are to be added to the line, which are already in course of construction. Extensive dock accommodations have been secured for their business in Hamburg. Several new sailing vessels are also to be built, and that by next Spring the entire line will consist of four screw steamers, and nine sailing vessels.

Bark Adriatic and the Lyonnais.

The Bangor *Whig and Courier* of Monday has the following letter from Captain DUNHAM:

LA CIOTAT, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1857.

We arrived here the 10th inst., and finished discharging the 20th. On the 21st we had about half of our ballast in, and all cleared from the Custom House, and I was to have been paid my freights at 5 o'clock, and to have gone to sea the day after. At 4 o'clock an order came from Havre by telegraph from the owners of *La Lyonnais* to stop the freight and the vessel. I immediately went to Marseilles, and protested against the proceedings, and against the jurisdiction of the French Courts to try an American for an accident on the high seas. I have made a full statement of the case before the Consul; and both the mates and two men who were on board at the time of the accident, have gone to Marseilles to sign it. As soon as it is finished the Consul is going to send it to the American Minister at Paris. The Consul thinks that as soon as he receives it he will make a demand on the French Government for the immediate release of the vessel. * * * * All the Americans at Marseilles say it is the most absurd charge that they ever heard of, and that I can recover heavy damages for the detention it has caused. There cannot be found upon record another case like this—of the subjects of one nation attaching the property of another for a casualty that happened on the high seas, without the jurisdiction of any nation. I do not know what the owners of the *Lyonnais* expect us to do, unless it is to pay for the ship; for if she is insured, as the papers state, I should think they would think they stood a better chance of getting their money from the underwriters.

Naval.

The steam frigate *Niagara* is to-day delivered by the commandant of the Navy Yard to the custody of Capt. HUDSON and his officers, who have been directed to report for service. Her coal is all on board, the painting and carpenters' work are about done, her sails are being bent, and everything will be in readiness for her trial-trip on Tuesday next. She will be gone a week, when, if everything proves satisfactory, she will immediately depart for England. Her guns will be left behind to enable her the better to perform the service of laying the telegraphic cable.

The *Mississippi* will be ready for sea by the 1st of May, as per order from the Department. The whole number at present employed in the Navy-Yard is about 1,600. The store-ship *Supply* will be dispatched in a few days for the Brazil station. The *Wabash*, the flagship of the home squadron, lies at anchor off the Battery, The receiving-ship *North Carolina* is to be dismantled, and to have new masts and rigging throughout. There are now about 300 recruits on board, the numbers not very rapidly increasing.

The engines on board the new steam frigates *Roanoke* and *Colorado*, now lying at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard, are said to work with entire satisfaction, and to be of superior workmanship to any others in use in the navy. They were made in Richmond.

The United States frigate *Merrimac*, from Norfolk, arrived below Boston on Monday, and was ordered into quarantine.

☞ Steamers of the Hartford line hereafter leave Peck-slip (E. R.) at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ The Washington *Union* states that the usual Tuesday morning receptions at the Executive mansion will be discontinued until further notice.

The number of fire-arms completed and proved at Liege, during the seven years from 1850 to 1856 inclusive, was 3,461,503. 10,000 or 12,000 workmen are employed in this trade at Liege. The value of the arms exported during 1856 was 11,084,622 francs.

Harbor Encroachments.

In pursuance of a call of the merchants, ship owners, underwriters, and others interested in the commerce of this City, a large and respectable meeting convened at 1 o'clock this day, in the Insurance Buildings, Wall-street, to consider and take such action as was thought advisable on the Report of the Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments.

Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL was called to the Chair, and A. A. Low was appointed Secretary.

P. PERIT, Esq., then stated the object of the meeting, and in a forcible and earnest manner, the important subjects which had called them together. Much feeling and interest were manifested by property holders, merchants, and others, in the immediate importance of restraining, by the action of the Legislature, further encroachments upon our Harbor, and that the Report of the Commissioners, defining the lines of the Harbor, should be legally adopted and enforced.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. PERIT, and seconded by a speech of A. B. NEILSON, Esq., President of the Board of Underwriters:

Whereas, The Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments have, after a thorough survey of the Harbor of New-York, conducted under the supervision of Professor BACHE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, described lines as the suitable limits for docks and piers in the waters of the port; and

Whereas, The lines so described have the well-considered approval of the said Commissioners, and of their advisory council, consisting of Professor BACHE, General TOTTEN, Chief Engineer of the United States, and Commander DAVIS, of the United States Navy; and

Whereas, It is of paramount importance to the commercial interests of this City, and of the State, that such lines be adopted by the Legislature as will prevent further injury to the harbor; and

Whereas, The said Commissioners have also recommended to the Legislature for adoption regulations for the government of the Harbor, which have received the unanimous sanction of the Chamber of Commerce; and although occasional objections and opposing interests may, and under such circumstances will be interposed, even private interests are liable to conflict with the public good, this meeting is of opinion that the lines recommended by the science, skill and perseverance combined in this commission, so well and favorably known, are the best that could be suggested for the future security and prosperity of the Harbor of New-York.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this meeting do most earnestly recommend that the Legislature shall adopt the lines described by the Commissioners for the limits of docks and piers in the Harbor of New-York, and the several bills recommended by the Commissioners for the government and regulation of the port.

Remarks were made by JOHN A. STEVENS, Esq., R. B. MINTURN, Esq., and several others, showing the continual and increasing dangers to our commerce from the encroachments, which were of daily and unceasing occurrence, and the salutary action of the Harbor Commissioners in restraining for the past two years the tendency to encroach.

It was asserted that it was the well-grounded conviction of our merchants, that unless some positive legislative inhibition be at once imposed, these encroachments will be carried to such an extent as to lead to the ultimate destruction of the harbor.

Involving, as this matter does, the interests of every merchant, mechanic, and property holder in our City, it was urged that the necessity was imperative, either to adopt the lines recommended, or to make such supervision as will secure from further peril the navigable waters of this great port.

It was stated the regulations submitted in the report of the Commissioners for the government of the port had received the critical examination and the unanimous approval of the Chamber of Commerce at the largest meeting convened during the past year.

On motion of JOHN C. GREEN, Esq., it was moved that a Committee be appointed to proceed to Albany, and lay before the members of the Legislature the views of merchants and others interested in this great question.

The Chair appointed as such Committee:

J. De Peyster Ogden, Wm. K. Strong, John David Wolfe, Pelatiah Perit, Isaac Bell, Jr., Andrew Foster, A. B. Neilson, Robt C Goodhue, Russell Sturgis, John A. Stevens, Isaac Townsend, Peter Lorillard, Royal Phelps, A. A. Low, Anson G. Phelps, John D Jones, Mort. Livingston, Wm. B. Crosby, Robert B. Minturn, Simeon Draper, Chas. H. Russell, Thomas Tileston, Geo F. Talliman, John C Green, Henry Chauncy, Henry Grinnell, E. G. Faris, E. D. Morgan, Geo. W. Blunt, N. L. McCready, J. Phillips Phœnix, Wilson G. Hunt,——Hazard.

It was further *Resolved*, That the proceedings of the meeting should be published in the morning papers; whereupon the meeting then adjourned.

M. H. GRINNELL, President.

A. A. Low, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 30, 1857.

The Hundred-Mile Race.

From the Albany Journal, Tuesday.

This extraordinary trial of horses, and what may be termed a cruel treatment of dumb beasts, came off yesterday, and caused considerable excitement in our city. At the corners of the streets, all day long, there were to be seen congregated together crowds of men and boys discussing the merits of the race and the respective qualities of the horses. The telegraph hourly reported the progress of the race, which, together with home-manufactured reports, increased the excitement. It was not until nightfall, and the result known, that the crowd dispersed.

Notwithstanding the heavy roads and the snow drifts through which the horses passed, they made eighty-two miles in seven hours and fifty minutes, to Ilion, when both horses were side by side. At a mile east of Frankfort, DALTON'S horse gave out and was put in stable, when TAYLOR'S horse was blanketed and kept moving on a walk towards Utica. After walking for two hours, DALTON was seen coming up, when the blankets were removed, and both nags were moving towards the goal at good speed. TAYLOR reached Utica at 5 o'clock, DALTON six minutes behind him. TAYLOR run to Whitesboro, four miles, in twenty-two minutes; thus running the hundred miles, in twelve hours and twenty-two minutes. DALTON put up his horse one mile this side of that place. After stopping at Frankfort he was informed that TAYLOR'S horse was staggering along the road, and, feeling assured that his horse could walk the distance, he was persuaded to start out, but when within a few miles of Utica he found that he had been deceived. In passing through Little Falls the horses took different streets, which some supposed might lead to a dispute in deciding the race, but this the judges, and even DALTON himself, allowed was of no importance, as the distance was the same. There is no disputing the fact that the race was a cruel one, and the parties themselves are glad that it is over with. The horses this morning were in one stable, and in as good condition as could be expected.

Dreadful Accident on the Illinois Central Railroad—Five Men Killed and Eight Injured.

From the Chicago Press, March 28.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from La Salle that a frightful accident occurred on Thursday morning on the Illinois Central Railroad, near La Salle. About 7 o'clock in the morning, the gravel train, loaded with laborers, who work along the line, started from La Salle southward. The train crossed the bridge all right, and as the engine came on to the embankment on the other side of the bridge, it all at once gave way, and the whole train was precipitated a distance of probably twenty-five feet. Four men were killed on the spot, and one died a few hours afterwards. Eight others were severely injured, some with broken legs, arms, &c. The engineer and fireman escaped with their lives, though somewhat injured. The marvel is that so many escaped.

The heavy rains of last Sunday, along with the general thaw that ensued, had so softened the embankment that it appeared as soft and as incapable of bearing up a train as the softest kind of mud. Whenever the engine came off the bridge it seemed as if it had fallen over a precipice.

But disastrous as the occurrence has proven, it seems providential that it is not much more fatal. The passenger train that ought to have passed over the road at that point on Wednesday night, by some trivial accident was delayed, and did not arrive at the fatal spot till after the gravel train was wrecked. As it was loaded with passengers, bound up in close cars, the sacrifice of life that would have attended its attempt to cross must have been much larger.

Our informant did not learn the names of the dead and injured. They were all Irishmen.

A Noble Benefaction.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have not for a long time heard of so noble and praiseworthy an act of private munificence as was brought to our notice on Saturday last by the excellent financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society. It was no less than a gift of *twenty-five thousand dollars* in one sum to the Colonization cause. The following letter from a mercantile firm in New-Orleans briefly tells the interesting story:

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 21, 1857.

Rev. W. McLain, Secretary American Col. Society:

DEAR SIR: At the request of our mutual friend, DAVID HUNT, of Rodney, Miss., you will please find enclosed draft of Union Bank, this city, upon Bank of the Republic, New-York, at 70 days' date, payable to your order, for *twenty-five thousand dollars*, ($25,000,) being a donation from Mr. HUNT to the Colonization Society. Mr. HUNT is now full of years and the executor of his own benevolence. Please advise him of the receipt of the within, and much oblige yours, very respectfully,

THOS. HENDERSON & PEALE.

It is due to the generous donor of the above princely sum to say that it is not the solo act of liberal support which he has performed for the philanthropic cause of colonization. Of that cause he has ever been a devoted friend, and has given annually, during several years, five hundred dollars; and a little more than a year ago he gave, at one time, *five thousand dollars*.

Conviction of Ward, the Sylvania Murderer.

The Toledo papers have been filled for some time past with the records of the trial of RETTAN J. M. WARD, for the murder of his wife at Sylvania. On Thursday the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The wretched prisoner received the announcement with stoical indifference The *Blade* sums up the result of the trial as follows:

"The case is one of the most extraordinary on record. The evidence going to show the identity of the remains as those belonging to the body of Mrs. WARD, is exceedingly slight; and yet, so strong are the circumstances which point to the guilt of the prisoner, and so overwhelming the train of evidence against him, that the jury have had no difficulty in coming to a positive conclusion in regard to the matter, and will be fully sustained by the verdict of popular opinion. So far as we are informed, there is not a doubt of the righteousness of the judgment which has been rendered.

The murder is one of the most brutal, horrid and disgusting, in all the annals of crime. A husband not only murders his wife, after cold-blooded premeditation, but he sits up nights, with his dead locked, cuts her into small pieces, and burns up her remains in the stove. This process occupied several days, in which time he drew largely on the shops around for shavings, and the unsavory scent went forth from the chimney, and filled the nostrils of those who happened to be in that vicinity. WARD occupied himself with this disgusting and appalling work, till he thought he had obliterated all traces of the guilt, and then defied detection. But 'murder will out.' It is amazing what an array of facts, unimportant in themselves, have been brought to bear on the case, and what an irresistible conviction of guilt they carry to the mind. WARD has not yet had his sentence, but he will be hung by the neck till he is dead, dead! We hear it said that his will be the first case of capital execution in this county."

Mrs. Patten and the New-York Insurance Companies.

From the Columbia (S C) Times.

New-York is a noble city. There is perhaps no place in the world more notable for its humanity and for the habitual practice of the highest virtues. We have had many examples of its philanthropy, but none more characteristic than one which recently presented itself. The captain of a large and valuable ship fell sick at sea. The wife seized the quadrant, in his dying condition, and steered the noble *Neptune's Car* and cargo in safety. Admiration for her bravery stood on tiptoe—the trumpet of Fame proclaimed her fortitude—the tongues of rumor reckoned her praises—the underwriters gave her one thousand dollars. Lo! magnificent! splendid charity! One thousand dollars to a heroine, and that too from the charitable and grateful hands of eight Insurance Companies with capitals large enough to insure a navy—one hundred and twenty-five dollars apiece for the safety of as many thousands. Under the same circumstances a Southern negro would have spurned it. But we don't understand New-York generosity. A thousand dollars to a noble woman may be quite enough for her daring courage; it may sustain her whilst she nurses her husband and sends him packing into the grave, and then perhaps she will find a workhouse, while her beneficiaries dine in the Fifth-avenue on their profits. She did not touch their souls by service.

The Indian Troubles in Florida.

A letter from Fort Myers, dated 8th of March, communicates the following intelligence:

Yesterday a party of JOHNSTON'S company, Florida mounted volunteers, arrived here from Fort Centre, having a squaw and child about a year old, which they captured on the 4th instant. The day before a warrior was shot, (the squaw's husband,) after being four times called to surrender. Both of these occurrences took place twenty miles north of Istokpoga Lake.

This morning an express arrived from Capt. STEVENSON, commanding in the Big Cypress, stating that Lieut. FREEMAN, with "G" Company, 5th Infantry, who were in advance, reconnoitering "Garden Hammock," near Bowlegstown, were fired on by the Indians. Lieut. FREEMAN was wounded severely in the arm, and three privates wounded. Capt. STEVENSON arrived at the scene of action next morning, with the remainder of his command, and made an attack, driving the Indians out, who fought gallantly for 15 minutes. The loss of the 5th Infantry is four killed, six wounded, and one missing. Loss of the Indians not known, though they were distinctly seen carrying off a number of bodies from the hammock. Capt. STEVENSON is of opinion that the Indians are going to make a stand there. Great excitement here, sending out troops, &c.

A letter of the 11th, from Fort Brooke, informs us that the above news is confirmed by official and private reports. We give an extract from this letter:

"Gen. HARNEY has left Fort Myers for the scene of action. None of the mounted artillery have gone as far as I know. The Indian squaw is to be turned loose in Bowlegstown to inform the Indians that Gen. H. is in Florida, and close after them, as up to this date the Indians are not aware that he is in Florida, so says the squaw."

A BOY FOURTEEN YEARS OLD CONVICTED OF MURDER AND SENTENCED TO DEATH.—In the Toronto *Globe* we find a detailed account of the trial of a boy named JAMES M'GARRIE, between thirteen and fourteen years old, for the murder of JAMES M'CULL, a boy nine years of age, in October last, in the township of Garafraxa, Canada. According to the evidence the murder was most deliberate and inhuman. Having had a quarrel with the boy M'CULL, he enticed him into the woods to get apples, and when there he beat him with a stick, and afterwards took a piece of a broken bottle, cut his throat with it, and inflicted gashes and cuts all over his body. He then stripped the body, tied it between two logs, and, with the clothes tied round in a bundle, left the scene. When questioned by M'CULL'S father he denied the murder, but afterwards confessed it, giving its horrible details. He escaped the vigilance of the officers for two weeks, but was subsequently captured. After the evidence was heard, the Jury, having retired a few minutes, gave a verdict of guilty of willful murder, with a recommendation to mercy. The Judge, before passing sentence, asked the boy if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him, who replied, "I say they've sworn to a lie. Old SCOTT says he gave me $5, and he did not." He then sentenced him to suffer death by hanging on the 11th day of April next, stating that he would lay the whole facts before the Executive, but expressed the opinion that there was no hope of mercy from that quarter, on account of the horrible nature of his crime. During the whole trial the prisoner exhibited no signs of sensibility, and received the sentence with an air of callous and careless indifference.

HOMICIDE AT STOCKPORT, COLUMBIA COUNTY—ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.—Two operators in the Paper Mill of Chittenden & Co., Stockport, Columbia county, named JOHN TEAL and HENRY CALKINS, had a falling out about their work on Monday last. TEAL reported CALKINS to his employers. Soon after CALKINS went to the room in which TEAL was engaged and commenced upbraiding him. TEAL was a powerful man, weighing 220, and CALKINS of a very light form. CALKINS called TEAL a liar, when T. sprang for him; but C. having a "knocker" made of hickory in his hand, dealt TEAL a most powerful blow over the left eye, causing the blood to flow freely. The parties were then separated. Two hours later TEAL sought C in the lower part of the building, and said to him that he told Messrs. C. & Co. that he would not strike him in the mill, but that as soon as he left he would give him the ——— licking he ever had. While TEAL was talking, CALKINS raised a piece of steam pipe, one inch in diameter and six feet long, and struck TEAL so heavy a blow over the right eye that it brought him to the floor, and crush in the skull. CALKINS immediately fled the village. TEAL lingered in great agony till Saturday night, when he died. CALKINS, who formerly resided in Troy, has been traced to Waterford, but there the trace was lost. Both parties are married men, and have children.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A telegraph Union has been constituted by France, Sardinia, Switzerland and Spain. A sweeping innovation has been made, a fresh zone system decided upon, and a large reduction achieved. Approximating to the system of America, henceforth messages of fifteen words will be allowed to be transmitted between England and France, Sardinia, Switzerland and Spain.

The first "golden wedding" celebrated at Newburyport was the occasion of much rejoicing on Thursday. The parties were SAMUEL STAFFORD, 75 years old, and his wife *nés* POLLY HOMES, aged 72. They were married in March, 1807. Mr. STAFFORD'S father reached the age of 102, and rode a horseback when he was 100.

The Editor of the Skowhegan (Me.) *Clarion* went down to Augusta about two years since and did not get enough to eat, and he said so in the *Clarion*, whereupon a libel suit was commenced against him. The suit failed through because it was proved that the hotel man had no license to keep his tavern; and an unlicensed man in Maine cannot be libeled.

At Utica, an action for seduction has been brought by MARY ANDRANE against RICHARD R. JONES. The plaintiff was a young lady of rare personal beauty, but poor parentage. The defendant has wealthy connections, who opposed the promised marriage. The Jury found a verdict of $1,800 damages for plaintiff.

A monument to HENRY CLAY is to be erected at Lexington, Ky., on the 12th of April, and an address is to be delivered by EDWARD EVERETT. The height of the column is 119 feet, capped by a colossal statue. The Henry Clay Association of Texas will celebrate the anniversary of Mr. CLAY'S birth on the same day.

The Edgartown *Gazette* says that codfish have made their appearance in those waters. On Monday last one boat took several fine ones—the first of the season. For some week or two past, herring have been caught in small quantities. Fourteen hundred were taken on the 23d at Matakeset Creek.

M. SALLES, *arquebusier* to the Emperor NAPOLEON, has invented a post-office automaton, which takes up every letter as it is thrown into the box, places it under the stamp, where it receives the post-mark and date, and throws it out again for delivery to its destination. The process indicates the number of letters thus stamped.

The Commissioner of Patents has received a letter from Austin county, Texas, in which it is stated that, on the 18th inst., a strong north wind prevailed in that region, which caused extraordinary damage to the crops, destroying totally the cotton, corn and garden plants. Those crops will have to be replanted.

Certain gamblers on the Mississippi steamer *Robert J. Ward*, having fleeced a young man at poker, were made to disgorge their plunder. The Captain of the boat interfered, slapped the face of one of the rascals, and put the party ashore at the handiest woodyard.

S. J. PRATT, a school teacher in Skaneateles, in attempting to correct a vicious boy about fifteen years of age, in his school, was attacked by the boy, who, with a knife he had concealed in his hand, succeeded in inflicting upon Mr. P. severe wounds.

The American Colonization Society gives notice through the Rev. W. MCLAIN, its Financial Secretary, that the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens* will sail from Baltimore the 1st, and from Norfolk the 5th of May next, and will touch at all the ports in Liberia.

The Austin (Texas) *Gazette* contains an account of the arrest of a desperate villain named JOHNSON, near Waco. He had previously killed no less than seven men. He was arrested after he had wounded several citizens, and not till he himself was supposed to be mortally wounded. He had fortified himself with six guns and several pistols. A Committee of Vigilance has been raised to ferret out his accomplices.

In Boston last year there were 225 deaths by violence—59 of them were from drowning, 9 persons were killed on Railroads, 29 were burned, 7 poisoned, and 20 tumbled out of windows, &c.

The small-pox is raging with fearful effect in the towns of Cendella and Lampasas, in Mexico, and some 700 have already died with it. It is also said to be raging in Laredo, Texas.

Within a radius of ten miles about the old State House in Boston, there are near 154 churches of four denominations, having 97,519 members.

The Boys' meetings in Baltimore have gathered in 150 street urchins, who are taught by members of the Young Men's Christian Association and others.

Mr. JOHN A. WASHINGTON has consented again to place the Mount Vernon Estate in the hands of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Dudley Observatory has received fresh donations. M. MAIL, Belgian Consul, gives $100, and THOMAS SUFFERN $500.

General SHIELDS has been elected President of the Minnesota and Cedar Valley Railroad Company.

The measles are very prevalent in Newark, N. J. Two hundred new cases are reported this week.

The eighth Philadelphia trade sale began on Tuesday. The invoices are valued at $300,000

A National Musical Convention is to be held at the Smithsonian Institution on the 4th of May.

The Canadians are much exercised at the existence of American lottery agencies in Montreal.

The Buffalo papers are discussing the propriety of teaching German in the City schools.

The whole number of persons killed at the late railroad accident in Canada was 92.

The young men of Fall River, Mass., have organized a Christian Association.

A Beethoven Musical Association has been formed at Columbus, Ohio.

The Parliament of Canada is anti-prohibition on the liquor question.

A revival in the Methodist Church is in progress at Hackettstown, N. J.

The City of Newburyport has two hundred groggeries.

The 13th of May is to be duly celebrated at Jamestown, Va.

The Pennsylvania House of Refuge has 366 inmates.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.

AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Edit. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.

Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

REDUCING STOCK.
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can now be bought at full
THIRTY PER CENT.
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 923 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.
N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
Have removed from No. 293 to the more convenient store No. 519 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, and invite the attention of gentlemen to a new and elegant assortment of fashionable dress hats, felt hats, caps, &c., &c., of entirely new and very attractive patterns, all of which were manufactured expressly for our new establishment.

Fine, beautiful, jet-black, or brown,
Or tresses, curling and golden,
Is the certain result, without chance or doubt,
Of the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON.
LYON'S KATHAIRON RECEIVES THE MOST unbounded commendation from all who use it. No person desiring beautiful hair should be without it. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

SAWS.
HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING trowels, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARDS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

INDUCEMENTS TO THE PURCHASE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—Contemplating a change in the firm on the 1st of May, with a view to the same, we are desirous of reducing our extensive stock of first quality ready-made garments, and shall, therefore, reduce our prices for the time being so as to present extra inducements to purchasers. The assortment, comprising Raglan overcoats, dress and business frocks, pantaloons and vests, in the latest style, of woolen and linen fabrics, having been manufactured expressly for our Spring and Summer sales.
WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 231 Broadway, third door above Astor-House.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEM

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE NEW FOUR-story brown-stone houses No. 62 West 37th-st, between 5th and 6th avs, being 26 feet 6 inches front the easterly side of 6th-av., the lot being 23 feet 6 inches by 98 feet 9 inches; house 26 feet 6 inches by 50 feet, with piazza in the rear. The House is built in the best manner, with ornamental front work on the basement, two bose grates in front and rear, with glass doors, a wine vault, and all the modern improvements. Apply to ELIAS H. ELY, Esq., No. 62 West 37th-st., or to No. 48 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court.)

N. B.—The house is ready for immediate occupation.

FOR SALE—THE VALUBLE HOTEL PROPerty in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL, attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn and stabling; shed, hay-scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about five miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Beaswick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 20th-st., with or without part of the furniture: house is four stories, basement and under cellar, 21 feet 6 inches front, 54 feet deep, built in the best manner, three years ago; contains all the modern improvements, baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, water closets, &c., &c., and complete in every respect. Ready on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & L. BOUQUET, No. 142 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—28 ACRES SPLENDID LAND, EXcellently valuable for building or cultivation, Port Richmond, S. I., abundance choice fruit, @175 per acre; also, elegant country seat, Old Sawbrook House, @8,000; superior Feed Store, Hoesick-st., @700; Bread and Cake Bakery, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, @1,100; also, superior Grocery Store, Elvington-st., cor. Sheriff, @800; also, old Physician's practice, L. I., worth $600. Apply at No. 118 Chambers-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building 40x80 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, laundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN STONE FOUR STORY English basement house, at the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. containing all the modern improvements and built in the best manner. The parlor ceilings and the dining-room are frescoed, and the house is papered throughout, and is in the best order, it will be sold a bargain. Inquire of JOHN W. ASHMEAD, over the Nassau Bank.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, TWO lots on the southwest corner of 6th-av and 57th-st, the latter street being 100 feet wide, together 51 feet 5 inches on 6th av., by 100 feet on 57th-st. Also, four full lots on the north side of 41st-st., 800 feet west of 9th-av. All taxes and assessments (including Central Park assessment) on the above property, have been paid. Apply to W. H. NEWMAN & CO., No. 78 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or driving it is unsurpassed by any other Summer resort on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 122 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE MAGnificent four-story English basement houses, on the north side of 46th-st, commencing 100 feet west of Broadway. The houses are new, well-built, and replete with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HENRIQUES & HASKELL, Real Estate Brokers, No. 16 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST, IF NOT THE very best, house on Murray Hill, No. 19 West 38th-st, between 5th and 6th avs., north side. All the modern improvements, of the most expensive and substantial kind. Price, $18,000. Also, the neat three-story brick building No. 41 4th-st., in perfect order, with all the improvements. Price, $7,500. Inquire of R. McCLELLAN, No. 41 4th-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE REDUCED TO $15,000—ONE of those elegant brown-stone front houses, four-story and basement, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best manner, situated No. 14 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; size of house 20x55. Inquire on the premises from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. of C. TIEBITTS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY DESIRABLE three-story brick house in the vicinity of Washington Park. The house contains 12 rooms, has range, bath, hot and cold water, gas and fixtures. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to J DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN STONE front dwelling-house, 20 ft 8 inches front by 70 feet deep, handsomely furnished, situated No. 104 East 21st-st. The house can be purchased without the furniture. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone English basement house No. 40 West 36th-st., 16 feet, lot half the block; has all the modern conveniences, the present occupant would like to sell the carpets, all shades and gas fixtures; new last Nov. Inquire of E. R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN PLAINFIELD—A GOOD new two-story house, ten rooms, barn, and seven city lots, with fruit and shrubbery; @2,500 cash. A large store and dwelling, on Main-st.—price @3,500. Call on E. BROWN, No. 27 Fulton-st., or T. VAIL, Plainfield. Also, three houses to rent.

FOR SALE—IN VANDERBILT-AV., BROOKlyn, two neat cottages—piazzas, sliding doors, marble mantels, gas, range, &c. Price 2,750 dollars each, $1,500 of which can remain. Inquire on the premises, Vanderbilt-av., between Fulton and Atlantic sts., of D FREEMAN.

FOR SALE ON CARLTON-AVENUE, NEAR FULTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN—Two beautiful cottages, replete with modern conveniences, and in a first-rate neighborhood. Price @2,200—$1,200 on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON BROOKlyn Heights, or to exchange for a place within an hour's ride of the City—stone front, three-story and basement, three rooms deep, all the modern improvements; price low, and terms easy. S. H. THAYER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling-house No. 93 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. It has always been occupied by the owner. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 27. The house may be seen at any time.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EIGHTY-NINTH-st., near 1st-av., four lots, with a modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water-closet, wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 213 5th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR STAPLE Dry Goods, a neat and convenient cottage on 91st-st., near 4th-av.; location healthy and pleasant. Price @2,800; @1,100 can remain for a short time on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 256 3d-av., corner of 22d-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 436 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st. N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 467 Mott-st., near Broome; size, 25x90 ft., lot 100 feet deep; has gas and Croton water; is unencumbered. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWES, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement house, No. 242 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in fine order. If not previously sold, it will be positively sold at auction by W. H. FRANKLIN & SON, on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing, with the good-will of the lease of one or more lots of ground adjoining. Also, a steam-engine, fifteen horse power, and boiler, in complete order. For particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 248 West 19th st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown-stone house, No. 106 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 125 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-STORY AND basement house on 60th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av. @2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, if required. Apply to A. J. POST, No. 113 9th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 61 and 63 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.; 1 lot (corner) 25x98; 1 do 24.7x98; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up, in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width.

This property is well adapted for a school, a hotel garni, or desirable for private residences. The houses will be sold together or separately. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Rondout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first-cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and railroad. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to fifty acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 123 Columbia-st.—brown stone front house, (26x50,) with all the modern improvements, Lot is 25x150, running through to Furman st., and substantially terraced. Is one of the most desirable residences on the Heights. For particulars, apply to GEO. M. OLCOTT, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE MODern built 3-story brick house and lot No. 99 Bank-st., lot 20x52, house 20x40; dry cellar and high basements, gas and Croton water in the house. Price @7,500, three quarters of which can remain on mortgage for five years. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, four-story house and lot, No. 109 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., just finished, and possession may be had at once. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 327 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST CLASS property:

SECOND-AVENUE—Brick house on west side of 2d-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., 20 feet front. Price @13,500.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET—Two houses on north side, nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square,—brown stone fronts. Price @15,000, each.

FOURTEENTH-STREET—Brown stone house on north side, west of 2d-av., 26 feet front, 62 feet deep, 4 stories. Price @26,000.

THIRTEENTH-STREET—House No. 177 East 19th-st., 4 stories, contains all the modern improvements, 20 feet front, 3 rooms deep. Isabella grape vine in the yard which bears annually. Price @10,500

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—House No. 84 16th-st., brown stone, 4 stories, 25 feet front, contains all modern improvements. Price @18,000

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET—Brown stone house—north side—near 4th-av., 25 feet front. Price @18,000.

SECOND-AVENUE—Brown stone, 2d-av., near 10th-st., 25 feet front, contains all the modern improvements. Price @18,000.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Twelve houses, brown stone fronts, 3 stories and basement. Price @7000 and @9000.

TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—House No 72 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av., brown stone, 4 stories, contains all modern improvements. Price @11,000.

Apply at the office, 160 10th-st., near 3d-av.

$8,000—FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY and basement, high-stoop houses on north side 48th-st., near Broadway; size 20x50; lot 20x100; terms easy; these houses are fitted up with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

$2,500.—FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, in Stamford Village, Conn; house 24x32, pleasantly situated; lot 66x160. For particulars apply to C. G. POWELSON, Stamford Village, or No. 409 3d-av., New-York, corner 30th st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBSCRIber on the East River, at the foot of 84th-st. This property comprises 35 lots of ground, fronting on the river about 300 feet; a spacious garden, greenhouse, and stable: a comfortable dwelling containing all the usual Croton water conveniences, surrounded by fine old trees, and commanding a magnificent view of Hellgate and the adjacent scenery; drainage perfect, location high, healthy and retired, accessible by the 2d, 3d and 4th avenue Railroads, and only 30 minutes ride from Union-square, uniting the advantages of both City and country; will be leased only as a private residence upon favorable terms. For particulars, and a written order to view the premises, without which no person will be admitted, apply to EDWARD BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 106 EAST 21st-st, brown stone front, 5 stories, and 3 rooms deep all the way up; spacious and modern in all respects; contains about 30 rooms; has all the modern improvements, speaking tubes, furnaces, registers, bell calls, ventilators, dumb waiters, gas, baths, &c., and a private key to the Park. Apply to my office, No. 347 Broadway, from 10 to 1, or to No. 139 East 16th-st, from 2 to 8

T. B. VOORHIES.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILding No. 67 Crosby-st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 72 feet by 100; the building 50 feet by 100, 5 stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet, or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No 37 East 33d-st.

TO LET—GREENWICH HALL, NO. 275 BLEECKer-st., now used as an Assembly Room, with or without the entire upper stories of the same premises, in connection with a rear building on the adjoining lot, which may be occupied for families, or the whole used for light manufacturing purposes, and the Hall used as a superior sales-room. About 25x75 feet in dimensions. Apply to J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st. Also, a basement on same premises, at a moderate rent, to a good tenant.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 180 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW 16-FEET stone front five-story English basement house No. 972 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., in the immediate vicinity of 5th av. and Madison-square, embracing all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of S. M. NEAD, in the rear of No. 200 5th-av., or Dr. E. STORER, No. 362 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO 70 John-st., corner William, occupied by the subscribers. The location is one of the best in the City, in good order, well lighted, about 18 feet by 45 feet, and convenient of access. Can be rented for any time of one year and upward, by applying to the occupants, BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE, manufacturers of plated ware,

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE TWO BEAUtiful English basement houses Nos. 102 and 104 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. To suit applicants. For particulars, apply to MORA & NEPHEW, No. 36 Beaver st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE house in Brooklyn, with high basement; parlors with folding doors, and six bedrooms, in complete order. Rent @250. Price, @2,600. Terms very easy. Apply to JOHN WHITE, in Willoughby-av., six doors from Ryerson-st., and one block from Myrtle av. Railroad.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS dwelling house, with all the modern improvements, such as hot-air furnace, gas and gas fixtures, water, kitchen range, &c. Parlor carpet and pier-glasses for sale. Apply on the premises, No. 47 South 4th-st., between 2d and 3d sts., Williamsburg.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house, No. 179 Livingston-st. It has recently been put in perfect order, with gas fixtures, &c. Immediate possession given, without charge for rent previous to 1st of May. Rent @400. Inquire of EDWARD BRIDGE, No. 21 Dey-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 45 West 23d, between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements. Possession before the 1st of May. Apply to Dr. W. H. JACKSON, No. 6 Clinton-place, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-STORY brick dwelling house No. 84 West 29th st., containing the modern improvements. Will be put in complete order. Rent @750. Apply to A. DOUGLAS, No. 38 Maiden-lane, or T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4th st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 3d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED three-story, attic and basement house, in West 14th-st., near 7th-av., to a small private family who will board two ladies in part payment of rent. No other boarders to be taken. Address Box No. 1,864 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED COTtage house No. 69 Union-place, on the West side 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., with the grounds in front; is three rooms deep, with all the improvements. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY AND attic house, situated in Integers-place, corner of Jefferson-st., well calculated for a private boarding-house. Apply to ISAAC CARPENTER & SON, 423 Grand-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 768 BROADWAY; house suitable for business purposes, now so occupied; separate entrance to basement store. Apply No. 361 Greene-st., or E. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 1,002 Broadway, near Madison-square. The house is in good order, furnished with Croton water and gas fixtures complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET LOW TO A GOOD TENANT—THE store No. 110 Centre-st., opposite railroad depot; an excellent stand for business. Apply at No. 46 Rose-st., basement.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop No. 435 Greenwich-st., 25x85 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises, or of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, Office No. 4.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS IN Marble Building No. 637 Broadway, with privilege of entrance from Mercer-st. Apply on 3d floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A CONVENIENT TWOstory and basement house pleasantly situated, at a low rent. Apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—A GOOD chance in a new and highly respectable neighborhood, Grand-st., Williamsburg. A splendid Broadway store to let, with chandeliers, show cases, all fixtures. Also attached, beautiful rooms for the family to reside in; nice garden. Rent @300 per annum. Inquire at No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

A LARGE HOUSE, CONTAINING TWENTY rooms, at Stapleton, Staten Island, to let, with one acre of land, fine forest trees, &c., suitable for a hotel or boarding house; rent @650. Inquire of D. H. DECKER, No. 55 Whitehall st., or of R. M. HAZARD, Grant-st., Stapleton.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT TAREYtown, 2½ miles from Railroad Depôt; out-houses, fruit trees, &c., all in fine order. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to T. F. BULL, Water Office, Fulton Ferry.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A GENteelly furnished house in West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to let for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

STORE TO LET IN WEST-ST., NORTH RIVER SIDE.—Part of the lower floor, No. 174 West-st., between Warren and Murray sts., with cellar—a good stand for a wholesale liquor dealer, foreign fruits, or a butter and cheese man. Rent reasonable to a good tenant, and immediate possession given.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.]

LOFTS TO LET.—The three spacious and well-lighted lofts of stores Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck Slip, suitable for any manufacturing business or for storage. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND LOT IN HOBOken FOR SALE OR TO LET—A handsome three-story and basement Brick House, neatly furnished, pleasantly located in No. 4 Bloomfield-place, about eight minutes walk from Ferry. Price of House, Lot and Furniture, $8,500, on favorable time; price of House and Lot, $4,000, on favorable time; rent of House and Furniture, $600 per annum; rent of House partly furnished, $500 per annum; rent of House without Furniture, $400. Apply to D. WADSWORTH & CO., No. 168 Pearl-st., New York, or on the premises, Hoboken.

TO LEASE—THE 3-STORY HOUSE, SOUTHwest cor. of 7th-av. and West 14th-st., now in fine order. Possession before May 1 if desired. Also, the three-story modern furnished house No. 130 West 14th-st. near 7th-av. The large superior house No. 1 Bond-st., with stable in the rear fronting on Great Jones-st. The stores Nos. 37, 142, and lower part of 78 Greenwich-st. Nos. 23, 25 and 27 Rector, corner Washington-st. Offices in No. 3 Bowling-green, and No. 13 Broadway; stable near No. 3 Bowling-green. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 88 Broadway.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND EXTENSIVE GROUNDS IN BROOKLYN TO LET—The genteel house, 334-st., Brooklyn, containing 12 rooms, including bath-room, with hot and cold water, water-closet, &c.; large kitchen, garden, fine grape-vines and fruit-trees; about three acres of land, with forest trees; house and ground in excellent order. rent only @450. The Court-st. cars pass the end of the street every few minutes. Inquire of R. MARTIN, No. 27 Beekman-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—A SMALL three-story brick house on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, between Fulton and South Ferries, 1 parlor and dining-room on first floor, 3 bedrooms, large kitchen, small velvet and Brussels carpets; sal, rosewood and mahogany furniture. Rent @1,050 per annum for house and furniture. Would exchange the furniture for vacant lots. Principals only address H., Box 3,646 Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 26 East 19th st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.

FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 54 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY—A FORTY-TWO years' lease of a lot on the east side of Broadway in the neighborhood of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—Consisting of 35 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, a large and commodious dwelling, barn, cow shed, carriage and poultry house, &c. The buildings have all been built within the last 6 years, and built in the best manner; good water, plenty of fruit and good neighborhood, is beautifully situated on rising ground, one mile from the railroad depot; part of the purchase money can remain. For further particulars, inquire of WILLIAM DISBROW, Jr., at Carhart & Needham's, No. 97 East 23d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depot where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Malden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—OPPOsite New-York Bay, in full view of New-York City, Brooklyn, and the surrounding country. House in cottage style, roomy and well built; carriage-house; one acre of land, well fenced, on the Bergen Point Plank Road, two miles from Jersey City. Stages every hour. Price @6,200; terms easy. Inquire of WM. M. LUMMIS & CO., No. 49 Warren-st; or MR. OLMSTED, over Hudson County Bank; or the subscriber, at Troy, N. Y.

JOSEPH B. WILKINSON.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most elegantly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depot and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, 936 Broadway, second story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—SEVENteen miles from New-York, in Eastchester, Westchester County, 37 acres half a mile from Mount Vernon Depôt. Large house and barn, plenty of fruit, of all kinds. Rent @300. Inquire of BEEKMAN, No. 57 Gowery.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two story house, with 6 or 31 acres of land, 1 hour's ride by railroad from New-York, pleasantly located, with abundance of shade and other trees, at a low price. Apply to JOS. A. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE property in Stamford, Conn., for sale or exchange for improved City property. In a central part of the village, on Sauth-st., between the property of W. Swanwick and S. B. Pond, is a good two-story dwelling-house, barn, carriage house, granary, stables, two wells, fruit orchard and shade trees on about 1¼ acres of ground; @5,000 of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

and adjoining the above described property, the premises owned and occupied by S. B. Provost, Esq., consisting of a good house in first-rate order, with barn, carriage, wash, ice and well-house, lot 110 feet front and rear by 300 deep, and a great variety of choice fruit and shade trees. Price @5,000, of which half can remain on mortgage. Apply to L. CHICHESTER, Real Estate Agent, No. 292 East Broadway.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting open grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 4½ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 150 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depot. For photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A desirable country residence of about 6 acres, in excellent order; the house suitable for a small family; out-buildings conveniently arranged; barn, stable, cow house, carriage house, &c., also a fine orchard of young bearing trees, a good garden, and a large supply of choice fruit; situation high and healthy, commanding a fine landscape and distant view of the Sound; within 7 minutes ride of Rye or Port Chester station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PLACE OF SIX ACRES of first-rate land, located within 300 rods of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at Portchester, on an eminence overlooking the village and Sound, with an excellent dwelling house, with 11 rooms, a good barn, a carriage house, with basement for pottery, and granary overhead, and other outbuildings, with a first-rate garden and a great variety of choice fruit and two wells of excellent water. Apply to W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of from 10 to 25 acres of excellent land, situated on a plank-road and near a depot of the Long Island Railroad, fifteen miles from the City. Fine house, surrounded by four acres of large shade trees of thirty years' growth, in a remarkably healthy and pleasant neighborhood; good water, out-buildings, &c. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

A TRYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., a beautiful cottage containing ten rooms, with out-buildings, nearly new. The grounds are beautifully laid out with shrubbery, gardens, &c., situated on the Sound, one quarter of a mile from Railroad depot. It is a splendid location for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Plenty of game and fishing. Apply to S. LYON, No. 82 Warren-st., or J. LOYD, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT DOBBS' FERRY—Commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, containing one third of an acre. The house is a cottage, built of brick, new and in first-rate order, with stable, &c. Good water—having a good cistern and spring. Inquire of JOHN J. STORM, Dobbs' Ferry, or WILLIAM BARBOUR, No. 58 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling-house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to COVERT & Co., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 1, or at Ravenswood.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED BROOKlyn property for a first class country seat near a depot, in a healthy section, where good social, educational and religious privileges can be enjoyed. Stock, farming implements and furniture would be purchased. Address W. L. R., Box No. 479 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A DESIRABLE RESIdence in Peekskill, corner of Highland-turnpike and Paulding-st., house containing 15 rooms, with bath-room, water-closets &c., and 4 acres of land laid out with paved walks, flowers, fruit and shade trees, &c. Inquire of JAMES TAYLOR, Peekskill; FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage and farm of 31 acres, in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York; choicest fruit, elegant buildings, pure water and fine scenery. Cost @6,000. Owner goes West 6th of April. Will sell before that time for @4,500.

C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 345 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PLEASANT dwelling-house in Stamford, Conn., having all the modern improvements, gas, bathing-room, water closet, &c. Lot nearly 200 feet deep, with barn and other outbonses; well stocked with fruit trees, vines, &c. Rent, @350. Apply to SATTERLEE & BENNETT, No. 36 Dey-st., or to A. G. CLARK & CO., Stamford.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence one mile from depot at Sing Sing. This property is offered in building sites, from five to twenty-five acres each, and each spot has a fine river view and is beautifully laid out with fruit and ornamental trees of the choicest kind. Each lot to have a supply of pure spring water, from an elevated reservoir. Fine building stone and sand on the ground. No money required if improved. This is a rare chance for several persons to join and make up a neighborhood. J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, for desirable property in New-York or Jersey City, pleasantly located, 20 miles from this City, in New-Jersey; communication by railroad every hour; house and out-buildings nearly new; three-fourths of an acre of land; plenty of all kinds of fruit and shade trees; location perfectly healthy; possession any time; a desirable place for a person doing business in the City. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 97 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURG—NORTH OF Depôt, near the river, with unsurpassed views of the river, the Highlands and the Fishkill Mountains, a beautiful rural residence; new and tasteful house of 12 rooms, besides attic; lot 60 by 165 feet, and out-buildings. Will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES, TWO MILES NORTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Large house and 4, 10 or 20 acres of land, Also, 5 beautiful sites for building of about 12 acres each. Inquire personally or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburgh.

TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—A GOOD two-story house, and wagon house, and well of water by the door, with about ten acres of good land for a market gardener, or without. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 337 3d-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—Two neat and pleasant cottages at Clifton, one of the same partly furnished. Inquire of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COTTAGES, WITH gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS ON THE HUDSON.—6 acres near Riverdale Station—elegant first class improvements; elegant Swiss cottage and 9 acres, well fruited and shaded, near Mr. Forrest's place; 26 acres on the river, 1 mile south of Yonkers, first class improvements; 6 acres, with first class Italian villa, at Dobb's Ferry, on the river—grounds beautifully laid out, with fruit and ornamental trees of the choicest kind. Each lot to have a supply of pure spring water, from an elevated reservoir. Fine building stone and sand on the ground. No money required if improved. This is a rare chance for several persons to join and make up a neighborhood. J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, for desirable property in New-York or Jersey City, pleasantly located, 20 miles from this City, in New-Jersey; communication by railroad every hour; house and out-buildings nearly new; three-fourths of an acre of land; plenty of all kinds of fruit and shade trees; location perfectly healthy; possession any time; a desirable place for a person doing business in the City. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 97 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURG—NORTH OF Depôt, near the river, with unsurpassed views of the river, the Highlands and the Fishkill Mountains, a beautiful rural residence; new and tasteful house of 12 rooms, besides attic; lot 60 by 165 feet, and out-buildings. Will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES, TWO MILES N

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD furniture THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, contained in house No. 1.2 West 21st-st, between 7th and 8th avs. Purchasers in want of superb first-class furniture are invited to examine the catalogue, which can be obtained of JOHN VOGT & CO., No. 89 7th-st, near Williams-st. To the lover of everything in this line adapted to a costly and fashionable furnished residence, all will be sold without reserve, and cannot be surpassed. Immediately on the sale a cash deposit will be required of every purchaser. The furniture in parlors consists of:

One magnificent double suite of rosewood parlor furniture, elegantly carved, covered in crimson and maroon terry with lace covers, made not two months; 1 full suite of ebonized carved, covered in gold and green; 1 suite, 11 pieces, covered in silk velvet, all three suites can be relied on as first class; splendid carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with emb oidered cover and stool; 3 elegant gilt mantel mirrors, rich frames and bases; silk, damask and lace curtains, gold bordered shades, 2 superb rosewood marble-top etageres, lined with satin-wood, mirror doors; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, marble-top French sconlpture; satin damask Turkish chairs, with hassocks and ottomans; rosewood suite in hair-cloth, superb; secretary, bookcase, secretary bookcase, carpets, rosewood rocking chairs, oval mirrors, invalid and cabinet chairs, elegant hair mattresses, and bedding, library furniture, splendid mahogany extension table, with a large and costly variety of silver sets, spoons, forks, salvers, fried dishes, &c., rich cut glass, magnificent China, Dresden and Sevres cutlery, with a large quantity of superb chamber and other furniture, and other household articles not mentioned in this advertisement. The sale will be positive, without regard to weather, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, in the dining-room, immediately after which the parlor furniture will be sold.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, Office No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank, and corner 8th av. and 14th-st.

BY WESTCOTT AND LINDSLEY.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—THURSDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

WEST TWENTIETH-STREET.—The 3½-story brick house and lot No. 159 West 20th st. House 22 by 40; lot 22 by 96; terms easy.

WEST FIFTY-SECOND-STREET.—The 3-story English-basement brown-stone house and lot, being the eighth house east of 8th av., north side. House 14 by 55; lot 14 by 100.

WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The new 4-story brown-stone house and lot on the south side of 44th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av., built by day's work; all the modern improvements. House 20 by 60; lot 20 by 100.

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—The 3½-story brick house and lot No. 163 West 21st-st. House 24 by 48; built in best manner; modern improvements; lot 24 by 107.

WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—The 2½-story house and lot No. 108 West 15th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs. Lot 25 by 98.9; will carry a mortgage of $4,000 for 5 or 10 years, at 6 per cent, with iron sewer running to main sewer, in complete order, with convenience for killing 20 cattle per day.

For map and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., EXTENSIVE SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 86 Nassau-st., peremptory sale of 10 parlor suites of the richest and most fashionable styles parlor furniture, sofas, lounges, whatnots, reading, reclining, reception, spring seat and fancy chairs; centres, card, library, work and writing tables; suites of oak, rosewood, walnut, mahogany and enamelled chamber furniture; bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, dressing tables, wardrobes, secretary and library bookcases, etageres, quartette tables in seats, iron furniture, extension dining tables, oil-paintings, French plate mirrors, hair mattresses and palliasses, hall stands, book shelves, corner stands, splendid rich gilt and decorated French China and Terra Cotta ware, superior silver plated ware, &c. The above stock comprises over $50,000 worth of furniture of superior quality. This sale is especially worthy the attention of the Trade and parties in want of really good furniture.

N. B.—Packing done on the premises for shipment. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock, at No. 316 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the furniture of said house, the property of a family moving from the City—the whole new and in good order, consisting of velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets for parlors and stairs, hearth rugs, hall oil-cloth, rosewood piano, mahogany chairs and sofas, pier and centre tables, marble tops, one with square mirror over, mantel glasses, gas chandeliers and fixtures, damask window curtains and cornices, bronze candelabras, mantel and etagere ornaments, mahogany and white pencil bedsteads and bedroom furniture, feather beds and hair mattresses, china, glass, earthenware, table cutlery, a few books, kitchen furniture and a general assortment of family articles. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., on Saturday, 28th inst.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & H. SCHENCK.—ELEGANT PAIR OF HORSES AND PHAETON—On FRIDAY, April 3, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., at 1 o'clock, a superb span of dark brown, long tail horses, 15½ hands, 6 years old, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle, of uncommon beauty, style and action, have trotted together in 3:15, and for beauty, style and speed combined cannot be surpassed. Also, an elegant light Phaeton, built by Wood Bros. Also, a beautiful light double harness, rubber mounted. Also, a set of steel martingales, blankets, robes, &c. The whole establishment cost the present owner upwards of $2 600, and will be positively sold without reserve. Also, the celebrated horse *Buckskin*, warranted perfect in every way, and the finest lady's horse in the country. Also, a top wagon and single harness. Also, several new road wagons, harness, &c

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock, M., a thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEVEN DESIRABLE LOTS ON FIFTH AND MINTH AVENUES AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 7, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON FIFTH-AVENUE (west side)—Three lots between 105th and 106th sts., each 25 by 100 feet.

ON NINTH-AVENUE (between 59th and 60th sts.)—Two lots, each 98 by 100 feet.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET, (100 feet wide, between 4th and 5th ave.)—Six lots, each 25 by 100 feet 11 inches in size.

Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO will sell, at No. 19 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 10½ A. M., the furniture of a family leaving the City, comprising parlor, dining, bedroom and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c.

Also,

A large collection of first-class new furniture, comprising three rich rosewood parlor suites, enameled and oak chamber suites, sofas and sofa beds, chairs, bookcases, wardrobes, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, centre and card tables, seraglin dining tables, plated and silver ware, Britannia metal goods, &c., &c.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO.—THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 114 West 20th-st., consisting of gas chandeliers, English oil-cloth, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets; mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, French plate mirrors, extension dining table, parlor and cooking stoves, bedsteads, bureaus, washstand, enamelled chamber suites, hair mattresses, palliasses, oil-paintings and engravings, lamps, clocks, &c.; together with a large variety of kitchen and basement furniture. Catalogues on morning of sale. Deposits required from all purchasers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 673 AND 675 WASHINGTON-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two four-story brick houses and lots Nos. 673 and 675 Washington-st., between Amos and Charles sts. The houses were built and are well arranged for packing establishments, with smoke and ice-house attached to each. Lots each 24½ 88 feet. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers, Salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

BROOKLYN PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THURSDAY, April 2, at 12 M., at salesroom, the two-story attic and basement house, No. 98 High-st.

Two-story attic and basement house, No. 103 Sands-st.

Two story attic and basement house and stable, Bedford-av.

Three vacant lots, Bedford-av

Two-story basement and attic house, Bedford-av.

Terms—50 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage.

JOHN P. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN P. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, April 2, at 10 o'clock, at No 216 Pearl-st., (in addition to the usual assortment of seasonable hardware, &c.): The stock of a retailer by order of assignees, also for account of underwriters, 1 cask assorted files, damaged on the voyage; also, 2 casks hook-and-eye hinges, 1 cask T hinges; also, a large invoice of American pattern cards. Catalogues now ready.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN CHAMBERS-ST.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 153 Chambers-st., the entire furniture of the house, comprising every article of plain furniture required for a boarding house; such as carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and curl chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedroom, basement and kitchen furniture.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL, on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a choice collection of roses, fruit trees, shrubs, cherry, currants—one of the best lately introduced; tuberous roots, grape vines, &c., selected by P. B. MANTEL on his last visit to Europe. For particulars, see catalogue.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN & CO., auctioneers, No. 86 Nassau-st., in returning thanks for past favors, respectfully solicit from their friends and the public, sales of furniture at private residences, warerooms, or at their stores No. 85 Nassau-st., to which particular attention will be paid.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MADISON SECOND AND THIRD-AVENUES, THIRTY-FOURTH, THIRTY-SEVENTH, THIRTY-EIGHTH, FIFTY EIGHTH, FIFTY-NINTH AND SIXTY-FIRST STREETS, AT AUCTION—BELONGING TO JACOB VANDERPOOL, JR.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

MADISON AVENUE.—1 lot on the south-west corner of Madison av. and 31st-st., 2-x95, with the 4 lots adjoining on the avenue. 24 7½x95.

MADISON-AVENUE.—1 lot south-east corner of Madison-av. and 30th-st., 24 9x100 feet, with the 4 adjoining on the avenue. 24 8x100 feet

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—1 lot on the north side of 37th-st., 125 feet east of Madison-av.; 1ot 25x98.9.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—1 lot on the south side of 38th-st., in the rear of the above, adjoining Zion's Church; lot 25x96.9.

SECOND-AVENUE.—1 lot on the south-west corner of 2d-av. and 57th-st., 25 5, with the 3 adjoining on the avenue; each 25x100 feet.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET.—2 lots on the south side of 61st-st., 105 feet east of 3d-av., each 25x100 feet. Houses to be set back 5 feet.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—1 lot on the north side of 34th-st., 130 feet west of 4th av., and adjoining the Middle Dutch Church: 25x98.9 feet.

THIRD-AVENUE.—3 lots on the north east corner of 3d-av. and 58th-st.; each 25 1x1.5 feet.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—3 lots on the north side of 58th-st., 105 feet east of 3d-av.; each 25x100 feet 4 inches. Houses to be set back 5 feet.

FIFTY NINTH-STREET.—3 lots on the south side of 59th-st., in the rear of the above; each 25x100 feet 4 inches. Houses to be set back 5 feet.

Every lot put up will be actually sold to the highest bidder.

TERMS.—10 per cent. on the day of sale, and 20 per cent. on mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent.

The property will be sold subject to the usual Murray Hill restrictions. Houses erected not to be less than width of lots sold.

Maps of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY) AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of J. W. DODD, Auditor State of Indiana.

$7,000 Indiana 5 per cent. stock,
$8,000 Missouri 6 per cent. stock.
$1,000 Pennsylvania 5 per cent stock.
$6,000 Virginia 6 per cent stock.
$1,000 Louisiana 6 per cent stock.
See Special Notice in *Herald*.

At 3 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

5 shares Bank of Kentucky.....$50 each
25 shares Brorthern Bank, Kentucky.....$100 each
30 shares Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Pall's.....$50 each
13 shares Etna Insurance.....$50 each
23 shares City Insurance.....$70 each
20 shares Beekman Insurance.....$25 each
55 shares United States Insurance.....$25 each
26 shares Niagara Insurance.....$50 each
60 shares United States Insurance.....$25 each
25 shares Pacific Insurance.....$20 each
16 shares National Insurance.....$17 50 each
20 shares Home Insurance.....$100 each
10 shares Excelsior Insurance.....$50 each
10 shares Continental Insurance.....$100 each
20 shares Astor Insurance.....$25 each
5 shares East River Insurance.....$15 each
10 shares Equitable Insurance.....$20 each
12 shares Long Island Insurance.....$50 each
50 shares Citizens' Insurance.....$0 each
20 shares Manhattan Insurance.....$50 each
30 shares Firemen's Insurance.....$17 each
15 shares Market Insurance.....$100 each

By order of E. L. PEARN, Assignee:

40 shares Hydeville Marble Company.....$50 each

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY) AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT No. 118 NASSAU-STREET, NEAR BEEKMAN: LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, OIL PAINTINGS, &C.—We invite our friends, country merchants, and those about refurnishing, to view the stock previous to sale, in which will be found rich and costly suites of Parlor Furniture, covered in French Satin, Brocatelle, Moquet, Plush, and Hair Cloth; solid Rosewood Centre Tables, Marble-tops, Pier, Stand, and Sofa do.; Rosewood Chamber Suites to match, Marble top Dressing Bureaus, Washstands and Commodes, richly decorated and enamelled Chamber Suites; solid Oak, Rosewood, Walnut, and Mahogany Library Book-Cases and Secretaries, Marble-tops and Mirror Hat-trees, Extensive Dining Tables, dining-room Chairs, great variety; rich Hall Stands; French plate, pier, mantel, and oval Mirrors, some of which are very large; 50 fine Oil Paintings, together with medium-class Furniture, Mahogany Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Gothic and French Bedsteads, Bureaus and Wash-stands; rich table Cutlery; Plated-ware, Glass and China do. At 12 o'clock, one Rosewood (6¾ octave) Piano-Forte, two second-hand do; one Sewing Machine; also several office Desks and Chairs

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, LARGE MIRRORS, CARPETS, BEDS AND BEDDING, &C., OF A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY, AT NO. 772 BROADWAY, (CORNER OF NINTH-ST.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above dwelling, the entire contents, being the property of a gentleman leaving the City, all of which is in good order and but little used, comprising in part

Rosewood parlor suite in blue and gold brocatel, etegere, centre tables, large pier and mantel mirrors, with guilt brackets and marble stands, brocatel and lace window hangings, and rich gilt cornices, tapestry and brussels carpets, oil-paintings, oil-cloths, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, couches in brocatel, China, glass and plated ware, beds, bedding, &c., together with an assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Terms cash, and a deposit required from all purchasers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PIER AND OVAL MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, CHINA AND SILVER WARE.—GEO. NICHOLS will sell, at his store, No. 66 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, April 2, inst., at 10½ o'clock, splendid household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in plush, brocatel, and hair cloth; solid rosewood and marble-top pier and centre tables; rosewood, oak, and enamelled chamber suites, with marble tops; wardrobes, modern and French mahogany bedsteads; mahogany sofas, with chairs to match; extension, dining, and tea tables; also a splendid service of French plate, mirrors in oval and other frames, old oil-paintings, splendid China vases, silver-plated ware, oil-cloths, carpets, &c.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers, Salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, WAGON, CART, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, pier glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, bedsteads, hair mattresses, desks, enameled chamber suite, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c; also, 1 light wagon, 1 cart. J. P. TROY, Attorney.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, April 2, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a very desirable residence at Peekskill, 42 miles from New-York and near the depot; mountain air, fine scenery, good schools, good society, &c. House is 33x33 and contains 13 rooms; garden abounds in fruit of every variety.

JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—SPECIAL SALE.—AUGURS, BITTS, &c. JOHN F. VANANTWERP will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock, at the office of ASA FARR, Jun., No. 55 Cliff-st., for account of whom it may concern, to pay advances, a large lot of assorted augurs, bitts, &c., &c. Terms, cash. Sale, positive, and without reserve.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

ROSES, RASPBERRIES, &C.—GEORGE NICHOLS will sell THIS DAY, at 12 M., at his store, No. 66 Nassau-st., a large lot of blooming monthly and running roses, the maiden blush, yellow Harrison, snow berry, flowering almond, early Russian, white lilac, burgundy, all warranted true to name. Also, raspberry, currant, rose-scented peonies Also, early shrubberry, &c.

WM. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., a choice variety of French standard and other roses, and dwarf pear trees, also plants and roots, of every description, from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Private sales at average auction prices.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 66 Beekman-st., seasonable fresh goods without reserve for cash. Also, a large lot slightly imperfect.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, AND IN THE VILLAGES OF JAMAICA AND LAWRENCEVILLE, QUEEN'S COUNTY, STATE OF NEW-YORK—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Executors of Richard M. Lawrence, deceased, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York on TUESDAY, April 7, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer: The following described premises, situate in the 7th Ward of the city of Newark, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey; said premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner northerly from the Morris Canal, about four and two-thirds chains, formed by the westerly line of the whole tract which runs from said corner north, six degrees west, and a line which runs also from said corner north eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes east, to a small tract of marsh or swamp; thence from the said corner on and along the first mentioned line, north six degrees, east eighteen chains and seventy-five links towards the Passaic River; thence south eighty-nine degrees, west two chains and fifty links; thence north twenty-one degrees and fifteen minutes, west nine chains and thirty-eight links to the Passaic River, thence along the said river, an easterly course, seven chains and twenty-five links; thence south six degrees, east nine chains and fifty-five links; thence south seventy-three degrees and forty-five minutes, east two chains and twenty-five links, to a point distant four chains and thirty-eight links, from the first mentioned line; thence south six degrees, east seventeen chains and fifteen links to about the middle of the marsh or swamp aforesaid; thence south eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, west four chains and thirty-eight links, to the place of beginning. Said premises are about a mile from the Railroad Depot at Market-st. Also the following described premises situated in Lawrenceville and Jamaica, Queen's County, State of New-York—1 lot in the village of Lawrenceville, in the town of Newtown, Queen's County, New-York; 2,9 lots in the village of Jamaica; and a parcel of land in the village of Jamaica, situate on the southerly side of the Brooklyn Turnpike. Maps of said property, containing a full description of said premises, can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. For particulars as to title, &c., apply to Messrs. LAWRENCE & HORN, No. 57 Wall-st., New-York.

RICHARD LAWRENCE,
ABRAHAM LAWRENCE,
CHARLES W. LAWRENCE,
Executors.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. W. SHIELDS, SOLICITS sales of furniture at houses during April; also, stocks of goods at stores of all kinds, of which he has had much experience; also, offers his services to auctioneers by the day or permanent, in arranging or selling, at moderate charge. Address through post or otherwise, No. 211 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at No. 286 Union, between Smith and Court sts., Brooklyn, handsome furniture—Rosewood and walnut parlor and chamber furniture in hair cloth; tapestry Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, mattresses, &c.; splendid rosewood piano, by Hall & Son Three splendid chandeliers.

SAME DAY—At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 50 Sands between Adams and Pearl sts., splendid rosewood piano oil-paintings, large mahogany secretary and book case, with a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c.,	&c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms and in the manner prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY No. 18 William-st, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company in Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF 2D MORTGAGE BONDS OF NORTHERN (N. Y.) RAILROAD COMPANY.
MALONE, March 16, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the Northern (Ogdensburg) Rail road Company, bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, as well as any outstanding Coupons of the said Mortgage of a prior date, will be paid at the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of April next.

W. A. WHEELER,
President of Board of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Ocean Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, April 1, 1857.—The annual election for twenty-one Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Wall-st. (Continental Building,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York,
March 17, 1857.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, April 6. Poll open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, or the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 126 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of April next, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock P. M.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1857.

$25,000 TO INVEST IN THE PURCHASE of first or second bonds and mortgages at a discount. We will buy good bonds and mortgages, first or second, in New-York or Brooklyn, or a loan on unimproved property. CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 135 Broadway.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1878, interest at 7 per cent., payable half yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STEACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

NOTICE.—BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILroad Bonds falling due on the first of April will be paid at maturity, with accrued interest at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

THE APRIL COUPONS OF THE BONDS of the New-York and Scranton Coal Company will be paid at the Shoe and Leather Bank, on presentation

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE THE FIRST OF April of the Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 60 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world

DIVIDENDS

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the second Monday in April ensuing. The transfer book will close on the 1st of April and remain so till 13th, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE KEROSENE OIL CO.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The coupon for interest on the Bonds of this Company, maturing the 1st of April, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st.

G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, MARCH 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 6 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutill,	James Donaldson,	F. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Hall,
J. K. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M Motley,
	Henry Morgan,	John Jacobs.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 16 WALL-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Dunning Deer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Deal. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Asa G. Hubbell,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gar'd Lozier,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. R. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. R. Wells,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman,
James Towbridge,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton.	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 89 Wall-st. to No. 52 Wall-st.—Mechanics' Bank Building.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. KELP, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-1aw3yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, July 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11,'55-1aw2yW Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—84 av., corner of 9th-st.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent., on sums over $500 at 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—ELECTION.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on Monday, the 6th of April next, at the banking house No. 108 Broadway. The polls will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—NEW-YORK, MARCH 24, 1857.—The Annual Election for Thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next, at their Banking house, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The poll will be open from 73 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW YORK, MARCH 30, 1857. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 311 East-Broadway, on Monday, the 13th of April. Poll open from 12 to 1 p. m. By order of the Board.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

IRVING SAVING

NEW-YORK CITY.

Councilmen' Special Committee on Streets.

The investigation as to the causes of the present predicament of the streets, was resumed before the Committee on Tuesday, when the following evidence was given:

John Pasley, sworn: Is an Inspector of Streets in the Eighth Ward, under Mr. Mott, Superintendent of of Streets and Lamps. This witness gave some account of street cleaning in his Ward during 1855; paid his men ten shillings per day in that year, and 18 cents a load to cartmen; all the dirt collected in the Eighth Ward was dumped at Watt-street; has no interest in any of the carts employed in his Ward, nor does he receive any assistance from the Police in removing nuisances and preventing the violation of ordinances; gave bills last Fall to the workmen employed in his Ward; knew of a man who bought up quite a large amount of these due bills, paying nine shillings out of ten; the new contractors have as yet done nothing in the Eighth Ward; since Jan. 1, 1857; witness had been employed on no other district than Broadway; had only ten men on his roll since that date; the sales from the Eighth Ward were deposited at foot of Hammond-street; think the cost of cleaning his Ward during 1856, was between twelve and thirteen thousand dollars.

John M. Sherwood, sworn—Was the Inspector of the Third Ward in 1856; the dumping ground was at the foot of Vesey-street; an immense quantity of dirt is brought into Dey-street and West-street by the farmers; thinks the cost of cleaning that year could not be less than $13,000; thinks it cannot be done for less; from ten to fifteen loads of dirt are taken daily out of Dey-street; the cleaning of West-street and Washington-street is hardly completed before it is necessary to do the work again, the filth accumulates so very rapidly; in that year Broadway was cleaned every day.

Michael Burns, sworn—Is Inspector for the First Ward; employs on an average 23 men; has had as many as 30; number of carts will average 18 for dirt and seven for ashes; has paid as high as two shillings for cartiog; inspects his Ward three or four times every day; never owned a cart used for dumping; in the Summer season always cleaned the Ward once a week, and Broadway and Washington street three times a week; has to obtain a license from the Croton Aqueduct Department for permission to water the streets.

Adjourned until next day.

Teachers' Association.

A regular meeting of the Teachers' Association was held at Educational Hall, on Saturday evening, 28th inst., D. S. Scott, Esq., President, in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes, Mrs. Vaughan, a well-known thinker on the subject, presented some features of a new system of primary teaching, particularly in regard to the subject of Language. Her address was listened to with interest, and called forth commendatory remarks from Messrs. Harrison, Fanning and Scott, and a vote of thanks.

An essay, on the "Diffusion of Knowledge" was read by Mr. Jacob Fehrman, of Grammar school No 2, in the Seventh Ward. The essayist received a vote of thanks for his very creditable performance. The other business of the evening was of a routine sort. The number of members present was about thirty. This Association meets in a room of the Hall of the Board of Education—a small but comfortable room, its walls unadorned except by the fine portrait of Dr. Patterson, by Boggle. During the coming month the book cases are to be arranged about the walls, in which the Association Library will be disposed. This collection is but small as yet; they hope to make it the nucleus of a valuable professional one before long.

A Good Number.—To-day's *Life Illustrated* contains: Thalberg, his Portrait and Biography; Mrs. Spencer Washington Wyllys goes to hear him; The Science of Domestic Economy, illustrated; Two Methods of Planting and Managing Fruit-Trees, illustrated; Trip over the Alleghanies.

Common Sense; The Crisis to Come; Longevity—Is it the Law of Nature? The Problem of Life; Spring Reveries; Our Inventors; Adorn and Beautify your Homes.

The City; Poetry—Snow Fancies; Winter—Spring; Personal; Items; Literary Notices; Patent-Office Department; Notes and Queries; United States Agricultural Society; National Monuments to the Forefathers; Springfield, Illinois; Engraved View of the Scott-House; One of Dr. Franklin's Letters, etc., etc. Only four cents. For sale everywhere. Published at No. 308 Broadway, New-York. See fifth page of The Times for further particulars.

The Imperial Photograph at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Imperial Photographs of

Martin Van Buren and

Thomas H. Benton,

have just been added to the collection at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Brady's Lower Gallery,

No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, is just re-opened. Photographs and Ambrotypes are produced. Persons occupied down town will find it a convenient place to procure first-class portraits at a moderate price.

Those Occupied Down Town

will find Brady's Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, a convenient place to get first-class Ambrotypes and Photographs.

While in India Dr. H. James discovered a purifying and regulating Pill (made from oriental flowers, roots and leaves) which banishes Costiveness, the fountainhead of all diseases, and regulates the bowels to one motion a day. With the bowels in this condition, in accordance with the laws of nature, the individual cannot be sick. Health is the result of a regular motion of the bowels. Sent anywhere free of postage; one dollar per box—each box contains seventy-five Pills, one of which is a dose. Address Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-street Jersey City, N. J. The old Doctor continues to send directions for making his "Great Consumption Remedy" to every one who forwards him four postage stamps.

From the Alton (Ill.) Courier.

An Excellent Remedy.—Whoever is troubled with hoarseness, cough, or soreness of the throat, can apply an excellent and safe remedy by using Brown's Bronchial Troches, an invention by Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, of Boston, and which may be had of all our principal druggists. We have tried the article, and can safely recommend them in all cases of throat irritation. To singers and public speakers they are of great value. So much are they now used that counterfeits have appeared, of which the inventors and proprietors have warned the public. He that is troubled with any soreness of the throat can easily attest our words by a trial.

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Coates' Portable Gas Works.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers are guaranteed against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patent. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

S. Coates.

Boys' And Youths' Clothing.—P. C. Barnum & Co., Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Chatham Square, having given their especial attention to this particular branch of their business, are now prepared to exhibit a larger and better selection of boys' and youths' clothing ever offered to a discriminating public. One of their spacious sales-rooms having been exclusively dedicated to the wants of the juveniles, will be found replete with every description of apparel necessary to their wants.

P. C. Barnum & Co.,
Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Chatham Square.

Trees and Plants.—Parsons & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

Dr. Wesley Grindle's
Celebrated
Magic Compound.
The Great Remedy for
Pulmonary Consumption,
Scrofula and Dyspepsia.

Has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for Pulmonary diseases.

Principal Depôt, No. 54 White-street, New-York.

Kemp's Worm Pastilles are the most delicious, effective and incuous of all vermifuges, are working wonders among children of all ages, in the removal of worms. They contain no mineral element. Dr. Keyser's Sarsaparilla, prepared by a new process, acts simultaneously as a disinfectant, alterative and depurant, curing Scrofula and all eruptions, and revivifying the blood. Sold by D. T. Lamman & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

Doesticks' Facino Peoples.—This beautiful and original Comedy, so much admired in London by Queen Victoria, who went to see it at the Haymarket Theatre lately, will be repeated this afternoon, as well as this evening, at Barnum's Museum.

Purdy's National Theatre.—The great drama of "Life in Brooklyn" is creating such an excitement at this house, that hundreds are unable to gain admittance. It will be repeated again to night together with the mirth-provoking pantomime of the "Four Lovers," and the beautiful comedietta of the "Swiss Swains," with dancing by Miss Amelaide Price, Mr. Sol. Weed, &c. Go early and get a good seat.

Window Shades, Table Oil-Cloths,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By Woodruff & Wemple,
No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

Hallotypes,
Photographs,
Daguerreotypes,

J. Gurney challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

Holloway's Pills.—The sallow and cadaverous complexion which indicates a weak stomach and inactive liver, is soon replaced by a healthy tone under the operation of these great purifiers of the secretions and the blood. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

John Bishop Hall's Gallery of
Hallotypes,
At Frederick's Temple of Art,
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Absurd Rumor.—It is currently reported that Knox, having grown rich by his trade, intended to retire to a country life and fast horses, but the assertion is untrue. Gratitude binds him to the town. His customers need his services, and he, generous and devoted hatter, will not desert them. His Spring hat is only four dollars. No. 212 Broadway.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures for the Spring Trade.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

Archer, Warner & Co.

Diaphaneotypes.—The most beautiful style of Photographic Pictures ever introduced, made only at the Root Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

Strawberries.

Fine ripe Strawberries, just received at Taylor's Saloon, corner Broadway and Franklin-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Death of the Sheriff of Kings County.

Jerome Ryerson, Sheriff of Kings County, died at his residence in Brooklyn at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, from congestion of the brain and lungs. Deceased was elected Sheriff in 1855. He has been unwell for several months past, but not to such a degree that he could not attend to the duties of his office most of the time. On Monday night he retired, apparently as well as he had been for some time, but about 3 o'clock yesterday morning it was discovered that he was dying. He was much respected by his acquaintances for many ennobling qualities.

Caspian A. Sparks, Under Sheriff, filed his bonds with the County Clerk yesterday as Sheriff, as required by the statute. Mr. Sparks has been Under Sheriff for seven or eight years.

Mr. Ryerson was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children. The funeral will take place on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence at the jail, and will be attended by the Common Council, Board of Supervisors, and a large military force. The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, and adopted resolutions of respect to his memory.

Gas.

There is a prospect that the citizens of Brooklyn will be supplied, at no distant day, with gas at a reasonable rate. The Brooklyn Consolidated Gas Light Company propose to supply the public lights for $1 25 per thousand cubic feet, and in private houses at $2 50—to make no charge for metres, and besides removing all the odious restrictions of other Companies, they propose to furnish each consumer with twenty feet of service pipe, and as much more as each may want at actual cost. They want a contract to supply the city for ten years at the above prices, unless some other Company offers to furnish the gas at a less price, then the contract to be void. A Committee of the Council has reported in favor of entering into contract with this Company, and to give them permission to lay their pipes throughout the city. The report will be considered one week from next Monday night.

Getting Along.

Coroner Snell, of Brooklyn, is creating quite a *furore*. A few days since a gang under his advice censured a druggist and physician in the care of Beskman, who committed suicide, and on Monday Dr. Lapham, of New-York, was censured by one of his gang, they determining that a patient whom the Doctor lost at Greenpoint did not have the disease for which he was treating him.

Ragged School in Williamsburg.

The Industrial School, under the auspices of the ladies of Williamsburg, held their third anniversary on Monday evening, at Washington Hall, and it would be difficult to find a better-disciplined or better behaved group of children than were then assembled. One could scarcely identify the neatly-dressed boys and girls with the rag-pickers and beggars of a few months before, now transformed by the magic of cold water and kind treatment into presentable human beings. The children entered heartily into the spirit of the thing—recited well; sung, with the love of it.

There was a happy indifference to color; ebon faces shone here and there, and one little colored boy described the good deeds he was going to do in Kansas some day. The Treasurer's report was read—which was interesting in a certain degree, inasmuch as it gave one some idea of the amount of good which could be done with $1,056, the sum received and expended with a trifling reservation during the last year. Mr. Van Meter, of the Five Point's Mission, related some interesting anecdotes from his personal experience, and Rev. B. Peters, of the First Universalist Church, gave a short address. An impromptu collection was taken, and the sum of $46 20 raised thereby. The managers are anxious to raise funds for the purpose of a comfortable house to supersede the tumble-down old building which they occupy at present. They deserve it.

☞ An act was adopted by the Brooklyn Common Council Monday evening, empowering the city to issue bonds for the payment of outstanding claims against the late city of Williamsburg, the same to be paid by taxation upon that portion of the city.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—March 31.

$561	Ohio 6s, '60	101	$200	Reading R. R.	b3 79⅞
10,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	105	1100	do	s60 79⅝
6,000	Virginia 6s	91⅝	700	do	c 79⅝
9,000	do	b60 92	400	do	b60 80¼
3,500	do	91⅝	300	do	s15 79⅝
1,000	N. Car. State 6s	92⅛	60	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	b15 73
10,000	Miss. St. 6s	b30 84¼	200	do	b30 73¼
23,000	do	84¼	50	do	b60 73⅝
5,000	do	b3 84	100	do	s10 73⅝
5,000	do	b30 84¼	100	do	73⅝
1,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	103	300	do	73⅝
2,000	Erie R. R. Bs. 1875	91½	100	do	s60 72⅝
14,000	E. R. C. Bs. 1871	s3 79	600	do	s10 72⅝
3,000	H. R. R. 3d Mtge.	66½	50	do	s30 73⅛
2,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	102⅜	335	do	73⅛
3,000	do	102⅝	16	Ill. Cen. R. R.	103
3,000	do	102⅞	50	do	b60 103
12	Ill. Cent. Rights	1⅜	300	do	s30 103⅛
5,000	Har. R. 1st mc.	82	300	do	103⅜
1,000	Chi. & R. I. bds.	102	150	do	s60 103⅛
10	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	108	175	Cleva. & Pitts. R. R.	54⅜
15	Bank State of N. Y.	107⅜	50	do	54⅞
6	Bank of Commerce	106½	1000	do	54⅝
100	Penn. Coal Co.	b60 85½	45	Gal. & Chic. R.	103
10	do	85⅜	315	do	s3 103½
5	Hanover Bank	90	50	do	s30 103
15	Continental Bank	107⅜	100	do	b30 103⅛
30	Importers & Tra. Bk.	107	250	Cleva. & Tol. R.	s3 73
100	N. Y. Cen. RR.	s10 88⅜	50	do	b15 73
150	do	b10 88⅜	300	do	b10 73½
100	do	c 88⅜	200	do	b30 73⅝
100	do	b3 88⅜	300	do	b3 73⅜
5	do	88½	400	do	s30 73
5	do	88⅞	400	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	c 103½
100	do	b60 89	707	do	c 105¼
300	do	b30 88⅞	650	do	b60 105
50	do	b10 88⅝	250	do	105
858	Erie Railroad	c 53	100	do	b60 105⅛
150	do	53	50	do	s60 104
300	do	s30 53	50	do	c 105⅛
200	do	b30 53⅛	100	do	b30 105
200	do	s3 53	100	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	b30 77⅜
450	do	b3 53	6	do	76⅝
30	Hud. Riv. R. R.	28	5	do	76¾
100	Panama R. R.	b60. 95	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	73
15	do	c 94	50	do	73¼

Second Board.

$5,000	Ohio 6s, '60	101¾	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	b3 88⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	103¼	100	do	88⅝
2,000	do	103½	200	do	b60 88¾
15	Commonwealth Bk.	96⅜	25	Gal. & Chic. RR.	103¼
800	Erie Railroad	b3 53⅝	100	Cal. & R. I. R. ex. d.	99
100	do	53⅜	200	Reading R. R.	79¼
100	do	b60 53⅛	100	do	79⅜
300	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	s10 71¾	100	do	b30 79⅜
100	do	71⅜	100	do	79⅛
10	do	72¼	65	La Cr. & Mil. RR.	76¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b3 72⅜	100	do	b60 77¼
100	do	b3 72⅜			

Tuesday, March 31—P. M.

The employment of Money on the Street today was quite active, though the character of the demand indicates no signs of pressure, and the supply comes easy to the leading Discount and Stock Brokers at the current rates. As the out-door rates on paper still rule 1@2 ₱ cent. above the Bank rate, the offerings at most of the large Banks this week are pretty full. Trade is active in nearly all departments, and doing well in most of them. The exception are that the Northwestern collections are behind hand from last year's sales, and that the Import Market has been rather overstocked with some descriptions of fine goods, or we should, perhaps, say invoiced, at prices from the other side, (owing to the enhanced value of raw silk,) which cannot be made remunerative on this. The Cotton Market continues firm, and Cotton Goods are well sustained, the general report from the Eastern manufactories being satisfactory. The Railway traffic for the month now closing has been eminently satisfactory on the great trunk lines leading from the sea-board, and on most of the Western lines. The gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie exceed, in each case, the income of March, 1856, by over a hundred thousand dollars, and the latter is still on the increase. The management of these important lines is, to all appearances, efficient and harmonious. The effect of these results in March, however, and of the general, not to say universal appearance of trade and money affairs throughout the country, is not reflected from the Stock Exchange, where a most determined, systematic, if not in some respects unscrupulous combination has been brought to bear, from day to day, against all values not supported, as some few of the leading railway bonds and shares happen to be, by European orders. With these exceptions, the market this afternoon closes much depressed and at the lowest points since the sailing of the last weekly steamer. New-York Central, 88⅜; Erie, 52⅞; Michigan Southern, 71¾; Illinois Central, 132½; Illinois Central Bonds, 102⅜; New-York Central 7 ₱ cents, 102½; Reading, 79⅜; Toledo, 72¾; Missouri State Sixes, 84, and Rock Island Shares, 99 ex dividend. The last named are dependent solely on the domestic demand, and have of late been so well sustained as to entail heavy and almost invariable loss upon the *Bears* who venture to include the Stock in their general onslaught. On the eve of closing the transfers they were compelled to make purchases and settlements at 106@107 ₱ cent.; large private settlements at the outside rate. To-day another line of shorts was entered upon at 105 with, and 99 without the five ₱ cent. dividend. The whole rise since the attack upon this security began last Fall, including the extra dividend in January, is equal to 25 ₱ cent. A similar result in almost any other dividend-paying stock, active at the Board, would not be out of the question, if the same care and determination about the market standing of the Stock were evinced by its managers and friends; so great are the short sales of almost all stocks in excess of the actual supply on the Street, and so true is it that most investment purchasers prefer to come in at liberal, rather than depressed prices.

The buyers and drawers of Sterling Exchange came together quite freely to-day at the advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., which had been claimed by the leading banking houses, and a large business was done for the *Africa* at 108¾@⅞ for ready money, and 108½@⅝ in settlement of credits and on short indulgence to the buyer. Francs without alteration, 5.22½ net. Southern Bank bills 108⅝ on London, and 5.23¾ on Paris. The correspondent of the Rothschilds will make the usual shipment of about $800,000 in Gold bullion by this steamer. The free calls of Sterling to be paid for to-morrow, will probably increase the supply of Money offered on temporary loan by the private banking establishments. The New-York Sub-Treasury closes the market with a general balance of $15,471,426. There has been little or no change since Saturday last.

The operations of the month show:

Receipts from Customs	$3,817,363
Miscellaneous sources	59,445
By transfer from other offices	350,000
Together	$4,226,808
Treasury Balance proper, from February	10,979,619
Total	$15,206,427
Payments of the month	3,966,731
Treasury Balance proper, March 31	$11,359,696
Assay Office Balance	2,344,184
To credit of Disbursing Officers	1,747,966
To credit of Interest Fund	35,580
Total Coin and Bullion, March 31	$15,471,426

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending March 31, 1857:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$7,000	
Foreign Bullion	7,000	
United States Bullion	1,316,000	$1,330,000

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$29,000	
Foreign Bullion	12,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	9,000	
Do. (Old Coins)	2,000	$52,000
Total Deposits, payable in Bars	$750,000	
Total Deposits, payable in Coins	632,000	$1,382,000
Gold Bars stamped		$1,354,232 98
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Phila., for Coinage		$1,453,153 85

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL—MARCH, 1857.

Tons coal on hand, March 1, 1856	$901,881
Mining Coal	331,559
Railroad transportation and repairs	303,246
Canal repairs and superintendence	249,520
Freight of coal to Rondout	490,432
Labor and expenses at Rondout	64,752
Rent, salaries, current expenses, &c.	29,294
Coal-yard and harbor expenses, taxes, interest, &c.	262,674
Depreciation account	25,000
Together	$2,500,693
Sales of coal to March, '57	$2,236,003
Canal tolls	584,750
Coal on hand	741,293—$3,562,051
Resulting profits	$1,061,358

The profits of the year are 15 ₱ cent. on a capital of $7,500,000. The annual meeting of the Stockholders was held to-day, and after a spirited canvass, representing about 50,000 shares, the old Board of Directors was reelected. The contest was mainly on two names on the list. The Directors elect are: Messrs. John Wurts, Silas Holmes Jacob R. Le Roy, Wm. S. Herriman, Charles N. Talbot, Lora Nash, Edward J. Woolsey, Geo. T. Olyphant, Daniel B. Fearing, Robert Ray, Daniel Parish, Samuel B. Schieffelin, and Ahiel A. Low.

To-morrow, April 1, the Illinois Central Company will pay the half-yearly coupon on their Construction Bonds. The Southern Michigan Company will pay the remainder of the principal of their Income Loan of 1857. This payment has been going on since 25th inst., as the Bonds were presented. The interest on the Mineral Point Bonds due to-morrow, we are requested to say, will be paid at the Manhattan Bank.

The summary style in which the *Herald* has recently whipped round from the position of the special and even extravagant eulogist of the Chicago and Galena Railroad to the attitude of a fierce assailant of the line and its finances, has called forth a reply from an intelligent and well-advised correspondent at Chicago, whose communication we print in another place, without pretending to vouch for all the data, or to indorse the closing argument of the writer. It seems quite clear that we were not mistaken, the other day, in assuming that the sudden change against the stock was based on no *new* financial policy of the management. The mortgage loan said to be on the market is of two years' standing, and the unsold portion of it was distinctly referred to in the last annual report to the stockholders, as part of the ways and means of the concern, in the further improvement for extension of the line.

The resignation of Mr. Conover, as Cashier of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, takes effect to-morrow, April 1. Mr. Hampton, whose appointment as Assistant Cashier, was recently announced, will, for the present, act as Cashier. Mr. Conover intends to commence business on his own account at an early day.

The export of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods for the week is $1,795,749, against $1,600,374, the corresponding week of last year.

Money Circulars for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

New-York, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

The slackening in our Money market, although but slight, has continued with but little interruption since our last advices of 23d inst. The effect of this has, however, been scarcely perceptible upon stocks. There is in reality but very little disposition, at present, on the part of capitalists, to touch speculative kinds, and the transactions in railroad shares, which have been quite animated during the week, have been done mostly among a limited circle of operators. A sudden rise in several of the most prominent of these stocks was not sustained, and the daily fluctuations indicate rather lower prices than last week, and today the feeling at the close is one of heaviness. Investment stocks, such as City and Railroad Bonds, have been neglected. Money, if anything, rather easier, without alteration in rates. Exchanges on Europe are generally firmer, especially London. The bulk of the business was done, however, at 108¼@108⅜ for sterling, and 5.23¾@5.23¾ for Paris.

De Coppet & Co.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Africa.] New-York, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

Our last advices were dated 23d inst. Money continues to work a little more favorably, but the rates of interest are without quotable change. The stock market, with the exception of railroad shares, has remained very dull, and the trifling advance that we have to notice is only exceptional. For a fortnight past the operators for a fall have made extraordinary efforts to counteract the upward tendency which the improving condition of the Money Market would seem to justify; but, to attain this end, they have been compelled to put out short contracts for an extraordinary amount of stocks. Upon this circumstance, in connection with the handsome receipts of the railways for the month of March, and the encouraging aspect of money affairs, those who are creating for a rise now place their chief reliance. The rate of Sterling Exchange has slightly advanced, but it still ranges below the point at which Specie can be shipped at a profit. The purchases of American Securities on European account have been trifling during the month of March. State Stocks a little more active. Missouri continues at 84; California 7s, 1875, are offered at 58, without takers, being 5¼ ₱ cent decline; Virginia, small sales, at 91⅞@⅞; Indiana at 83; North Carolina at 92¾; and Georgia at 92. City and County Bonds: We quote a few sales of Sacramento 10s at a slight depression. A few Milwaukee and Chicago Bonds have changed hands at previous prices. The last $100,000 of the St. Louis County Bonds have been taken, and the Boods are now held at 3 ₱ cent. advance. Railroad Bonds, dull. We quote a few sales of Erie 2d Mortgage at 95¾@⅞, and 3d Mortgages at 91@92; 1871s at 80@79; New-York Central Bonds, almost without sales, the 7s at 101¾@102; the 6s at 90. Illinois Central Construction Bonds, with limited sales, have advanced 1 ₱ cent. Sales of LaCrosse and Milwaukee Sinking Fund, 1st Mortgages, have been made at steady rates, and Racine and Mississippi 1st Mortgages, in fair amounts, at 2 ₱ cent. advance. Railroad shares active, at a slight decline. Erie has fallen ¼; N. Y. Central ¾; Panama ¾; Michigan Southern 1¼; Cleveland and Toledo ⅝; Chicago and Rock Island ¼; Hudson River ¾; Reading advanced ⅝; Michigan Central ¼; Illinois ⅛; Galena and Chicago ¼; Milwaukee and Mississippi ¼; La Crosse and Milwaukee ¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, without change. Money a trifle easier. On call 7 ₱ cent. First Class 8¼@10; Second Class 11@12; Stock Contracts 9@12. Exchanges—Large transactions. Sterling has advanced. Chief sales at 108¾. Francs 5.22½. Marie & Kanz.

Semi-Monthly Circular for Europe.

Extract.] New-York, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

Since the issue of our last report, of 17th inst., the fluctuations in the Stock market have been frequent, but generally unimportant. For the last few days the tendency has been rather upward, but the advance has been mostly lost since yesterday morning, and prices are heavy at the close. In the speculative Railroad Shares business continues large; but in other securities, with few exceptions, there is little or no animation. The orders for investment, both for foreign and domestic account, are unusually limited. Without any material diminution in the demand, money matters have had an improving tendency, the supply having somewhat increased, notwithstanding a moderate curtailment by the Banks during last week. The disbursements by the Sub-Treasury, for the fortnight, have slightly exceeded the receipts, although the latter were large; and the export of specie being less than the receipts of Gold from California, the Specie reserve of the Banks is increasing. As a considerable proportion of the imports during the next three months will be left in bond, in order to obtain the benefit of the reduction of duties, after 1st of July next, the disbursements by the Government, in the meanwhile, will probably considerably exceed the revenue, and the Specie strength of the Banks be proportionally augmented. For State Stocks prices are generally steady. There have been large transactions in Missouri 6s at 84¾@83¾@84, and a moderate business in Virginia 6s at 91¾@92; North Carolina 6s at 92¾@93; Tennessee 6s at 87; Indiana 5s at 84@83, and 2¾s at 53; (s declins in the former of 2, and in the latter of 1 ₱ cent. from our last quotations;) Illinois Interest Stock at 86¾@90, (an advance of 3 ₱ cent.) California 7s; 1875, have been sold at 64@64¼, and 1870s at 64¼, but since the receipt of the unfavorable advices per *Illinois*, they are offered lower, without buyers. For Railroad Bonds the market has been without activity, and prices are slightly lower, except for Illinois Central and Chicago and Rock Island. Of the former the construction bonds are in fair demand, and the supply limited. The sales of the fortnight have been moderate at 101¾@102¾. Free lands, without privilege, are steady at 93, and the market continues bare of those with privilege. Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bonds are held at 102¾, an advance of 2 ₱ cent. on our last quotations. There have been small sales of Erie, 1871, bonds at 80@80¾@79 3d mortgage, at 92@91@92; 2d mortgage, at 96¼@95¾; 1875's at 92@91¾. Hudson River, 1st mortgage at 97¼@96¾; Michigan Southern, sinking fund, at 77@80@78. New-York Central 6s at 90, and 7s at 101¾. For Railroad shares our present quotations, as compared with those of 17th inst., show generally but slight changes. The only marked exception is in Illinois Central, which, in consequence of the proposed issue of new shares had for a time a strong downward tendency, selling, on 23d inst., as low as 128¾. They have since reacted to 133, and were firm at 133¼ at the close of to-day's business. The new shares, when issued, will be divided among the holders of the old stock at par, and an installment of $30, payable ½ in July and ½ in January next, called in on each share. This arrangement is equivalent to a call of $15 ₱ share on the existing stock. Chicago and Rock Island Shares have advanced 1¾ ₱ cent. A semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent. cash has been declared, payable in April. Money is active at 7 ₱ cent. on call, and 8@10 ₱ cent. for first class paper. The bank returns for the fortnight show a decrease in loans of $366,864, and an increase of 248,001 in specie. The exports of specie were $453,397. Receipts of Gold from California, $1,137,129. Foreign Exchanges closed firm. London has an upward tendency. Cammann & Co.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

For the benefit of parties who may be deceived by the recent characteristic attacks upon the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company in the financial columns of the *Herald*, it may be well to state that they are said to emanate from some of the ambitious imitators of the well-known "Ursa Major" of the Stock Exchange. Those who are familiar with his incredibly reckless and injudicious operations in the stock of this Company some months since, involving a loss of many thousand dollars, by a similar attempt to depreciate its value, can readily understand the motive for these manufactured statements, and need hardly to be informed that they are untrue. A few facts and figures from official sources will show this to be the case, and prevent, we trust, the injury that might otherwise be done to unwary stockholders.

1. So far from the gross receipts the present fiscal year, which commenced on 1st June last, having fallen off $200,000, they exceed those of last year for the same months $130,612, in spite of the late disasters. The following official returns from the office of the Company prove this without further argument:

	1856.	1856.
June	$220,920	$313,392
July	163,151	225,650
August	203,881	255,920
September	259,646	336,239
October	318,155	359,985
November	295,596	223,502
December	150,385	121,791
		1857.
January	100,701	91,644
February	89,573	71,624
Total nine months	$1,767,956	$1,998,563

2. As to the proposed negotiation of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, this is no new determination or policy, but simply the fulfillment of the clearly announced intention of the directors so far back as June last, as published in their usual annual report. It is there very plainly stated that the residue of the Second Mortgage Bonds still held by the Company would be negotiated when convenient, in order to pay off the floating debt, amounting to nearly half a million of dollars, and furnish further means for continuing the double track required.

3 Instead of a deficiency in the estimate of receipts by the Directors—the fact is the reverse. In the last annual report the estimates were given the same as the previous year, whereas the receipts from the 1st June, 1856 to 1st March, 1857, have been in excess, as the table above printed shows.

4. With regard to the amount of damage to the road the past Winter, if the reader will take the trouble to compare the receipts for the month of February last, when the late great freshet occurred, with those of the previous year, he will find a falling off for the month of only $11,949, and can thus form an intelligent opinion as to the probable amount of damage. From the best information we can obtain, the entire injury will not amount to anything like the sum assumed by the *Herald* writer.

5. That additional funds are needed to complete the double tracks and depôt improvements rendered necessary by the continually increasing business of the Company is not surprising when the extent of the road and the magnitude of its traffic are understood. The total length of the roads now in actual use, exclusive of the double track, is 259¾ miles, and the whole expenditure, including all the stock, capital, mortgage bonds, stock dividends and floating debt, is about nine millions, or $35,000 ₱ mile, which is much less than the cost of the Illinois Central line. This sum includes also the cost of sixteen miles of double track finished, and also more than a half million dollars paid for the St. Charles Air-Line Branch, which was indispensable to the interests of the stockholders, and the cost likewise of the immense grain depôt and extensive grounds of the Company at Chicago, and the three thousand feet of river front on the Mississippi at Fulton. A connection at this point will ultimately be made with the Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska Railroad, now in process of construction which will render a new and rich region of country tributary to the Galena line, as the shortest and best route to Chicago and the East. The leading Directors of the Galena and Chicago Road are well known to be cautious business men of sagacity and prudence, who are managing its affairs so as best to accommodate and increase its vast and profitable traffic. By their purchase and completion of the direct line to Fulton they have secured the best and soortest route between Chicago and the Mississippi in all Northern Illinois, and prevented a dangerous rival line from starting into operation. When the Iowa connection is completed at Fulton, as it will be ere long, an additional amount of business will pour in from the region further West, that will surprise even the most sanguine friends of this Road and task its admirable equipment and organization to the utmost. Bes des the lines of road to Freeport and Fulton, with a way and through freight business more profitable than any other road at the West, the extensive real estate owned by this Company in the very heart of Chicago, is of immense and increasing value, and would alone go far eventually towards discharging its bonded debt, should it be sold as the city increases in size and the depôts be removed to the outskirts.

CHICAGO.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Tuesday, March 31, 1857—6 P. M.

Ashes—The demand is pretty brisk, and prices are maintained. Pearls, $7 37½; Pots, $7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

Beeswax—American Yellow is scarce and wanted. 2,500 lbs., to arrive soon, were disposed of on private terms.

Candles—Are not so active, but are stiffly held.

Coffee—Rules quiet and languid. Java, 15c.@15¾c. Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; and St. Domingo, 11¾c. ₱ lb. Mr. Wm. Scott, broker, says the week's sales include 3,600 bags Bahia, at 10¾c.; 600 bags White Rio, at 10¾c., and 500 common Rio, at 10c., all cash, for export. 900

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1727. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Reporters' Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration and Kansas Affairs—Laws of the Territory and Freedom of Opinion—Kansas Appointments—Money in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 1.

Mr. WALKER had another interview with the President this morning on Kansas Affairs.

The Administration has initiated none of the proceedings in Kansas having in view the election of officers preliminary to the formation of a State Constitution; but, with the intention and desire to eliminate the distracting question of Slavery, will assist in carrying forward the measure which has been commenced in the Territory for that purpose, leaving the people at large, without any reference whatever to their political divisions, to settle it by a free and unembarrassed vote for themselves. It having been repeatedly asked how independent suffrage can be exercised if the laws of the Territory are to be regarded valid, the reply from the best sources of information is, that the law providing for the election is a fair one, it explicitly declaring that all free white male citizens over twenty-one years of age, residents of the Territory on the 1st of April, shall be entitled to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. This is to be administered without regard whatever to any test oaths.

Gov. WALKER and his Secretary of State, Mr. STANTON, have repeatedly said their efforts, in accordance with the views of the Administration, will be to secure the expression of opinion to all the people of Kansas, while they will carefully abstain from any act which could be construed into partiality on one side or the other. Whichsoever way the citizens may decide, the Administration will be content. Gov. WALKER expects his opinion that Kansas will be a free State.

The President has made the following Kansas appointments:

JOHN M. WHITFIELD, Ex-Delegate from Kansas, Register, and DANIEL WOODSON, Ex-Secretary of State for Kansas, Receiver, for the "Delaware Land District."

FREDERICK EMORY, Register, and JAMES P. DOWNS, Receiver, for the "Western Land District."

WM. H. DOAK, Register, and EPAPHRODITUS RANSOM, of Michigan, Receiver, for the "Osage Land District."

CHARLES E. MIX, Chief of the Indian Office, has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs *ad interim*, *vice* Commissioner MANYPENNY, resigned.

MOSES MCDONALD has been appointed Collector, and SAMUEL JORDAN Postmaster of Portland, the latter, *vice* WOODBURY, whose commission had expired.

LEONARD JONES has been appointed Postmaster of Bangor, Maine, *vice* HAINES, whose commission will soon expire.

The Departments are besieged by hundreds of people who are anticipating extensive changes in the clerical force, but none are made. Sixty such applicants arrived here this morning, and were registered at one hotel.

MOSES BATES has been appointed Collector at Plymouth, Mass.; and LYNDEN TAYLOR, Surveyor of Pawcatuck, Rhode Island.

The United States Treasurer reports that the amount subject to draft, in the various United States Depositories, on the 24th of March, was $24,722,821.

The Probability of a War Between Spain and Mexico—General Scott and the War Department—Secretary Cass' Health—Mr. Walker and the Governorship of Kansas, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

Whatever opinions may exist elsewhere as to the probability of a war between Spain and Mexico, no such impression is entertained in well-informed quarters here. The notes of preparation are not considered serious, and their solution, which is by no means distant, will express the weak deception that has been practiced upon the credulity of those who were disposed to accept appearances for fact. Vessels of war may be sent to rendezvous at Havana, but they will be sent back again, without having fulfilled the object of a seemingly warlike mission. Amidst the unceasing distractions of the Court at Madrid, any chance was gladly seized upon by which attention could be directed from their own internal strifes, and concentrated upon some object that might enlist, even for a time, the sympathy and spirit of the nation. The Spaniard is jealous of national as of personal honor, and Mexico had affronted it, in the neglect or refusal to punish the murderers of Spanish subjects, alleged to be in its service under the command of General ALVAREZ. This case offered an opportunity for a sensation. The Spanish *Charge d'Affaires* at Mexico demanded his passports, returned home and laid the case before the Ministry. They invoked the Cortes to come to the rescue of the country, and bury the hatchets of faction. The upshot of this appeal was the preparation of which we hear so much, and are destined to see so little; and the end will be, another of the many farces which are too often played upon the stage of nations.

Senor TASARA, the Spanish Minister here, who holds a position of mark and influence at home, and who stands well at the Foreign Office, has told his friends in very earnest Spanish, that if they would preserve the beauty of their own face, they must not bite off their own nose; which, being translated into common English, means, if they would keep the Queen of the Antilles, they had better keep out of war. The hint has been taken, and the zeal has diminished correspondingly. Meantime, COMONFORT, in Mexico, by way of reestablishing friendly relations, and proving his sense of justice, has executed a few Mexicans by way of compensation for the Spaniards, and since all cause of quarrel has thus been partially removed by a touch of the Draconic system, it is only necessary for a few long-winded compliments to be written, in which the gallantry of both nations shall be reciprocally glorified.

Gen. SCOTT will return to New York, where headquarters are to be retained, as during the last four years. But in order that the Secretary of War may have the benefit of his experience and tact, in directing the active policy of the Department, the General will visit Washington monthly hereafter, for the purpose of Conference. The father of Mr. FLOYD, and many of his nearest kindred, among the eminent men of Virginia in the past generation, were the devoted personal friends of Gen. SCOTT, and however they may differ upon political topics, the Secretary brings with him a sort of filial and traditional esteem for the old soldier, who has conferred so much glory on the native State of both, and reflected honor on the national name over the civilized world. The country will be gratified to know, that between the War Department and its first General, the most friendly relations exist, and are likely to be cultivated by both.

Although the indisposition of the Secretary of State has been but trifling and temporary, any cause of derangement at his advanced age naturally excites the apprehensions of friends, who looked with serious misgiving upon his entrance into office at a time of life when repose and retirement seemed to be demanded by the laws of Nature. General CASS has set to work with an earnestness and purpose that show his intention of mastering, not only the great business of the Department, but its details thoroughly; and this effort has already manifested its effects, in signs of comparative prostration. Few men, who have turned the long lane of three-score and ten, are in better preservation, and, what is more, few have deserved it better, from a life of temperance, care, and regularity. Still the admonitions of age cannot be disregarded, and its disabilities must be expected. General CASS is not equal to the exertion and labor which he might have encountered ten years ago, and within that single decade, the ordinary business of the Department over which he presides, has been immensely increased, while the intellectual force of the office has nearly remained stationary. An additional clerk, at $1,400 a year, was voted at the last session, but the compensation will not do more than secure the services of an amanuensis. Millions are voted away every year for doubtful claims and jobs, but when talents are to be rewarded or procured, by which some of these millions might be saved, Congress and a class of newspapers get up a fit of virtuous economy, and tell us upon how little a backwoodsman may live by the year, as if that was the true standard of appreciation. They understand these things better in England, and hence it is, that men are found in secondary positions who are quite equal to the responsibilities of the first. We will begin to get wisdom as we pay for it, and grow older.

The reasons assigned by Mr. WALKER, for reconsidering his first refusal of the Governorship of Kansas, are now before the public, and with them a general outline of his intended policy in the Territory. No one is disposed to question the motives which prompted this determination, because in the existing condition of Kansas, the Executive office presents little inducements for ambition, and hardly a temptation for enterprise. Thorns beset the path on every side, and by whatever impulses its incumbent may be prompted, whether originating in the purest patriotism or the noblest spirit of self-sacrifice, there are men there, ready to torture and misrepresent his acts, to arraign his motives, and to denounce his integrity. More than ordinary courage is therefore required, for a man of any public character, to accept a position so complicated with delicate responsibility and involved in personal danger. And whatever misgivings may be felt as to Mr. WALKER'S proclivities, reasoning from his political antecedents, this fact of itself will attract to him the sympathy and countenance of those in and out of Kansas who desire to have it withdrawn as a source of contention from the political arena, and to see peace, order, and prosperity established where outrage and crime have heretofore held awful revel.

The principles upon which he proposes to conduct the Territorial Administration, will challenge respect and favor from all sections and parties, and if he shall succeed in carrying them out practically, he will have the consciousness of having fulfilled a trust of the first importance in a manner to deserve well of his country, and will bequeath a name to his children which they may cherish with pride over every legacy that fortune could bequeath. How the ends sought to be attained are to be secured without invoking an "appeal to the Military Power," in the midst of a population a portion of which cannot be restrained but by the presence and exercise of power, is a part of this problem which yet remains to be solved. Mr. WALKER contemplates a peaceful settlement of the question "by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of Kansas." He will have the God-speed of every patriot in that mission, whatever doubts may exist as to the effect of the moral resources thus invoked. The lawless and desperate ruffians who have heretofore desolated Kansas and reddened its soil with innocent blood, will not be addressed by any such appeals. But they may feel that in renewing outrages hitherto unpunished under a Governor openly backed by the whole power of the Administration, and who commands the confidence of the section they profess to represent in the contest, they are treading on dangerous ground and must provoke the punishment at last which has so long been deserved. Possibly such considerations may serve to restrain outlaws whom no feeling of duty can move, and who recognize no inspiration of patriotism.

OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 1.

Remonstrances and petitions in relation to Trinity Church were presented in greater numbers than usual.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

For the enlargement of the Cayuga and Seneca Lake Canal.

Confirming the site for the County buildings of Schuyler County at Havana.

To incorporate the Western Educational Society.

To extend the Charter of the National Academy of Art, New-York.

The bill to regulate the use of slips and piers on the East River was reported complete.

Mr. FERDON, from the Agricultural Committee, reported, in writing, favorably on the plan submitted by Mr. PELL, to stock the waters of the State with salmon, stating that but for the lateness of the session the Committee would have reported a bill.

The Senate then took up the bill appropriating $50,000 to the Commissioners of Emigration, to enable them to pay their indebtedness to the several Counties of the State.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 1.

After a protracted debate and warm opposition to every section of the Metropolitan Police bill, the House, at nearly 1 o'clock this morning, passed it to a third reading. No material amendments were made.

The bill amending the Charter of Buffalo was then recommitted to be reported complete.

MORNING SESSION.

Mr. VARNUM introduced a bill authorizing the New-York Supervisors to raise $50,000 by tax, to meet the arrearage not provided for in the annual tax bill.

The Buffalo Charter bill was then reported complete and ordered to a third reading.

The bill providing for increasing the thickness of party walls in New-York, so as to conform to the present law, was read a third time and passed.

The bills to increase the fees of Justices of the Peace, and authorizing the City of New-York to raise $500,000 for purchasing market sites, and erecting markets, were ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To increase the salaries of the chaplains of the Marine Hospital.

To regulate the collection of fare on the Central Railroad.

To amend the charter of the New-York Fire Insurance Company.

The bill exempting the property of firemen from taxation, for amounts under $500, was amended so as not to include the State and County tax, and then lost.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY changed his vote to the negative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, which motion was laid on the table.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House was occupied for the most part of the session in moving forward bills, and providing for the dispatch of the business before the House.

A motion by Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, to refer the bill providing for the purchase of agricultural books for school libraries, with the amendment to contract with the lowest bidder, was lost by a decisive vote.

Mr. GLOVER called up his resolution appointing a Joint Committee to sit during the recess without pay, to report on the practicability of a cast-iron tunnel under the East River from New-York to Brooklyn, and the same was adopted.

Claim bills were on motion of Mr. WOOSTER made the special order for Monday next at 10 o'clock.

Some unimportant bills were then passed.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SPENCER moved the reference of the bill relative to limited partnerships to the Committee on the Judiciary, with power to report complete. Adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

To appoint Commissioners to appraise the lands to be taken for the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad, and define the time for the completion of the road.

To incorporate the Sing Sing Silver Mining Company.

To incorporate the Emigrant and Homestead Company.

To provide for the sale of the Albany and New-York Arsenals, and for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal by the City, and to appropriate the proceeds of said sale.

Trial of Rev. Mr. Kalloch for Adultery.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 1.

The trial of Rev. Mr. KALLOCH for adultery was continued to day at Cambridge. P. B. BAILEY, one of the proprietors of the Lechmere House, resumed his testimony yesterday, and occupied the stand for several hours. The gist of the testimony was, that suspecting something, he took measures to have a peep into the private room engaged by Mr. KALLOCH when he and his female companion returned from the lecture. This was accomplished by a large key forming an aperture at the top of the door, through which could be seen the bed in the room and a portion of the floor. The bed was not disturbed by the defendant, except to take from it a pillow, when the witness says the parties occupied the floor together, but in a part of the room rather out of the range of his peeping hole. The witness could not testify to the direct act of criminality, but repeated the disgusting conversation, which he alleges the parties indulged in, with other incidents, which he thought injurious to the reputation of his house. When Mr. KALLOCH called for his bill, witness charged him five dollars, which was paid without grumbling. SAMUEL B. GEDNINES, an omnibus race-taker, who alternated with Mr. BAILY in peeping into the room on this interesting occasion, corroborated the preceding witness.

Mr. STEEN, of Brattleboro, Vt., said to be the husband of the lady implicated with Mr. KALLOCH, was in court very near to that gentleman, and occasionally conversed with him. It would seem that the gentleman is satisfied that his wife is blameless; and the testimony relating to her alleged criminality appeared to make no unfavorable impression upon him.

These portions of the evidence describing the alleged endearments of the loving couple, seemed rather to excite merriment than otherwise.

It is stated that Mr. STEEN volunteers his presence to testify, that were it not for severe sickness his wife would add her testimony to that for the defence.

The trial will occupy several days.

Rhode Island State Election.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 1.

The State election to-day resulted in a complete triumph of the opponents of the National Administration. ELISHA DYER for Governor, and the other Republican candidates for State officers have been elected, and only a very few Democrats have been returned to the Legislature. Both of the Republican candidates for Congress have been elected. In the Eastern District NATHANIEL B. DURFEE has a majority in every town in the District, and in the Western District WM. D. BRAYTON has a handsome majority over CHARLES JACKSON, the ablest Democrat in the State.

The Schooner Stephen Taber Ashore.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 1.

The Schooner *Stephen Taber*, TUTHILL, from Mobile for Providence, went ashore on Point Judith, near the light-house, at 3 o'clock this morning, and remained up to 2 P. M. thumping heavily. She is in a bad situation on the rocks, but may be got off after taking out a portion of her cargo if the weather holds good. She has 716 bales of cotton, valued at about $60,000, which is covered by insurances in this city.

Committal of H. M. True.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 1.

HENRY M. TRUE, charged with defrauding several bankers of this city, was committed to jail to-day in default of $13,500 bail.

Town Elections in Orange County.

GOSHEN, Wednesday, April 1.

At the town elections in this County, (Orange,) yesterday, six towns gave Democratic majorities; six Republican, and two American. Three towns are still to be heard from.

Fire in Quebec.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, April 1.

A fire broke out in the ship-yard of Mr. LEMELINS this morning, and a large quantity of ship materials was destroyed. Estimated loss, $10,000.

Steamboat Explosion and Reported Loss of Life.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 1.

The steamboat *Forrest Rose* was blown up near Napoleon to-day, and it is reported that many persons were killed, but we have as yet none of the particulars.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 1.

The House to-day, by 83 majority, refused to repeal the law of 1855, declaring and establishing the right of jurors to judge of the law in criminal cases.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 31.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama* arrived here from New-York this (Tuesday) morning.

Kansas Matters—Emigration—Politics and General Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WYANDOT, K. T., Sunday, March 8, 1857.

EMIGRATION.

I have been here nearly a week without finding time end opportunity to send the TIMES a single letter. Yet every day of my trip and sojourn has been prolific of observations which are so interesting to me that it seems impossible that they should not interest others.

The items gleaned during my journey were chiefly relative to the great question of Kansas emigration. Even at that early season—before the ordinary time for opening up the navigation of the Missouri River—every train and way-boat teemed with pioneers to this loviest and best of all the divisions of the Union. And not only are they coming, but they come to stay; and with the means to improve their homes and secure their material comfort. Never in my life have I seen a finer and more intelligent class of people than those now swelling the ranks of our population. Though a large proportion are from the free North, yet numbers are coming from the enslaved South,—self-emancipated from her thraldom, and bringing, not slaves, but money to invest in strengthening the defences of Freedom.

The sound of political strife on the border has ceased. Men who a few months ago stood arrayed against each other as mortal foes now mingle cordially in the common pursuits of life. All seem animated by a desire for peace. Of course, the Atchison party still maintains its discipline, and still cherishes the idea of finally consummating the political wrong which was to give Kansas to Slavery. This organization will still continue its struggle, though it dare no longer call to its aid the adjuncts of brute force. A recent evidence of this persistence is found in the late attempt of the Platte County ruffians to seize on the Shawnee Reserve. They organized a band of squatters, and, in defiance of law, rushed over prematurely and occupied the lands not taken by the Indians, erected shantios, (in many cases brought them from Missouri,) *and went back*—HOME! Of course, they will be over to vote. We shall see whether Mr. BUCHANAN and his subordinates will permit this wanton and brutal contempt of the federal authority to reap its intended reward.

But whatever may be the result of such efforts, the general result is clear. I don't believe there is a Free-State man in Kansas who is *posted*, that doubts that the emigration of the present season will settle surely and forever the destinies of the future State in favor of freedom.

As a matter of course, this immense influx of people gives a corresponding impulse to business. Claims are even now being taken with the greatest rapidity, and improvements are commencing with unparalleled energy. Towns are springing into existence at all eligible points.

LITERAL.

Personal.

WAGONSELLER, the defaulting cashier of the Newcastle Bank, has been permitted to retire unmolested to his home, the money ($30,000) having been recovered. The Bank declines to prosecute.

A banquet was given at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, in honor of Dr. DORRANCE, who sails from New-York this week to undertake a scientific exploration of Eastern Africa, under the patronage of the Russian Government. Dr. DORRANCE proceeds first to New-Orleans, to select 50 able-bodied men to accompany him, already acclimated to warm climates.

Mr. A. H. PURDY, Manager of Purdy's National Theatre, is now lying seriously ill—his disease is inflammation of the lungs; strong hopes, however, are entertained of his speedy recovery.

☞ A lively French daily, *L'Union*, has been started in New-Orleans, under the editorship of M MALESPINE, a gentleman known to French readers at the North. *L'Union* is well-posted, *feuilletonish* and agreeable. Another English daily newspaper is announced in the same city, to be called the *Daily Times*. New Orleans will possess with these additions, nine daily papers, the *Picayune*, *Delta*, *True Delta*, *Bee*, *Crescent*, *Bulletin*, *Courier*, *L'Union* and *Times*. The *Courier* and *Bee* are printed half in English, and half French.

NEW SOUTHERN PAPER.—*The South* is the title of the new and handsome daily, established at Richmond, Va., by Mr. ROGER A. PRYOR. It is ably conducted, looks well to Southern interests, and has a straightforward way of speaking. Mr. PRYOR is quite competent to give his paper a high name among the Southern presses, the majority of which, unfortunately, are not remarkable for enterprise or genius. *The South* starts well and deserves success.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Late Mysterious Homicide.

CORONER'S INQUEST—EXAMINATION OF THE WOUNDED MAN KELLY—VERDICT OF THE JURY—THE MATTER STILL A MYSTERY.

An inquisition upon the body of the young man O'Leary, who was found dead in a row boat at Pier No. 23 East River, on Tuesday morning, was held yesterday by Coroner CONNERY, at the office of the Coroners in Chamber street.

During the forenoon, the Coroner visited the Hospital for the purpose of taking the deposition of the man Kelly, the supposed accomplice of the deceased, who is suffering from shot-wounds in the head. Kelly seemed much improved. The Coroner addressing him said:

Williams, (he gave his name as Williams)—I have come to take your deposition, concerning the manner in which you received your wounds, and any knowledge you may have of the boy O'Leary, who is dead?

Williams—Go to ——, your's bothered me enough with your questions.

Coroner—Williams, I have not before asked you any questions, and—

Williams—Wasn't you here yesterday, eh?

Coroner—I was not.

Williams—I thought you was—*some* fool was!

Coroner—It wasn't me—come now, kiss the book (offering him a Bible,) and tell me on the virtue of your oath—

Williams—D—n you, don't bother me. I'm tired of talking now, I had to talk all day yesterday.

Coroner—(Coaxingly)—Come, now, kiss the book, (again offering the Bible to him.)

Williams—(Impatiently)—Take the —— thing out of the way, I tell you!

Coroner—Do you know that I am one of the Coroners for the City and County of New York?

Williams—I don't know who you are, and don't care a —— either.

Coroner—You are a bad fellow—you'll do!

A conversation in this vein was continued for some time longer; but at length Williams became somewhat tractable, and by degrees answers to a few questions were wormed out of him, but not any of them were of any importance. He gave his residence as No. 33 Chrystie-street, and steadily persisted in adhering to his first story. Told the Seventh Ward Police that he was shot at the corner of Market and South streets, by some unknown man, and that after lying on the sidewalk for nearly half an hour, he arose and went in search of an officer, that he might secure medical treatment. He denied all knowledge of O'Leary, the deceased, and said that when shot, he was on his way to Catharine Market from the American Theatre, which he had spent the evening. Nothing further could be elicited from the fellow.

The Coroner then proceeded to the office in Chambers-street, where he resumed the investigation.

William S. Brownell, pilot of the ferry boat *Niagara*, testified that, shortly after 3 o'clock Tuesday morning, while with his boat in the New-York slip, he heard a cry for help, coming, apparently, from a drowning man, in the river. The cry being repeated, he jumped up, and shoving the window of the pilot-house down, looked in the direction of the Fulton Ferry, from which the sound appeared to proceed. He then ran to the other end of the boat, and calling the watchman of the Ferry Company, told him that there was a man drowning in the direction of Pier No. 24. He then accompanied one of the deck hands and watchman to Pier No. 24, and when on the end of the pier they saw an object in the water, between 50 and 40 feet distant, which appeared like the body of a man. It soon floated out of sight, and was not seen again. Then looking down into the river they saw a boat containing something. A lantern was brought forward, when the body of a man was found lying in the boat. The body was covered with blood, and the boat was also besmeared with blood. The deck hand went down into the boat, felt of the man, and declared him dead. The police were then notified.

The ferrymen then returned to their boat, and started for Williamsburg. Mr. Brownell further testified that while returning to Williamsburg he heard a shot near the Catharine Market, and also adds:—"I heard from one of the firemen of the Peck slip Ferry Company—his name is James Cook—that he saw the man who shot them—Kelly and Leary. He said he was an old country farmer-looking man, belonging to the Black Ball line, and was a night watchman, and that the shooting was done between 2 and 4 o'clock. Yesterday (Monday) afternoon, while he was telling me this, a ship belonging to the Black Ball line was leaving for sea, and he said he believed that was the vessel the men who were shot intended to make a haul from. He said the thieves were on board the vessel; the watchman hailed them, but receiving no reply, fired upon them, and one went over the side of the vessel into the boat; he then fired at the other one who jumped into the river.

A young man named Bartlett Gilhoun, the owner of the boat in which the body of O'Leary was found, testified that the skiff had been stolen during the night of Monday from Pier No. 27, by some parties unknown to him, and that he had never known Leary.

James Cook, the man referred to by the pilot of the *Niagara*, testified that all he knew of the case was learned from some longshoremen, whose names he did not know.

A number of other witnesses, including the father and sister of O'Leary, were examined, but their testimony was not material to the purpose of the examination. The father of deceased said he had not seen his son for three weeks, and that he had heard from other parties that he was a very bad boy. The sister said she saw her brother on Monday evening, in company with some other young men, going into a liquor store in Roosevelt-street.

No other witnesses were examined. The Jury, after a brief address from the Coroner, rendered as their

VERDICT:

"That deceased came to his death from a pistol or gun-shot wound in his body, inflicted by some person or persons to the Jury unknown."

The Church in Ruins.

One goes abroad to see ruins. But traveling costs, and few can afford it. Let everybody who can't pay the cost of traveling and still sigh to see ruins, come down and get a South-side view of the Brick Church Ruin, which is just now in the zenith of its magnificence. The whole South wall is down. The roof is all gone. Of the steeple only a few upright timbers remain of what was the spire, above the tower. But the North wall stands yet, and the East end, with its circular and oblong openings that once held windows, and its arch over the ancient pulpit seems as firm as ever. A view of the ruin at sunset might excite as much admiration at the next Academy Exhibition as the "Temple et Paestum;" or if our sky is the prevailing state of the streets is lacking in color to tempt the painter, the Illustrated papers at least might get a telling engraving here for next week's issue. It seems a pity that so fine a ruin should be disturbed. Won't some enterprising Ex-Alderman get out an injunction and make a reputation for taste?

Our church in ruins is not a Melrose Abbey, or Tintern, or Drybrugh. It has no encircling garment of evergreen ivy. The owl did not complain to the moon last night from any snug recess in some emptied niche, from which the statue of a saint has been tumbled, for very good reasons. But it is a very fair ruin, nevertheless.

An accident nearly occurred there yesterday. The building had been so far demolished that only the wall facing the Park was left standing, when, after a momentary shower, as if a strong wind had agitated it, it fell with a loud crash, raising a cloud of dust that obscured the whole neighborhood. As many workmen were in the immediate vicinity, preparing to level it, it seemed impossible that all of them should have escaped without injury. One man only was slightly hurt; the rest, perceiving that it was about to fall, saved their lives or bones by most precipitate flight. Their escape was really marvelous. A part that was standing near was crushed to pieces.

Dr. Guilmette in the Lecture-Room.

Dr. GUILMETTE, a gentleman who was received with much favor at his appearance with LOUISA PYNE in English opera, has achieved reputation in another field, by developing a theory of the formation of the voice, not precisely new in all its features, but applying the laws of the human mechanism to the perfection of eloquutionary power. Two lectures delivered by this gentleman at the Fourteenth-street Medical College, the last on Tuesday evening, were designed to introduce his theory to public notice, and were successful. Dr. GUILMETTE takes the ground that the anatomical structure of the vocal organs of the human throat has been but partially understood, even by scientific men. He claims (what practical elocutionists have all along contended for) that the diaphragm is the active agent in producing the quality of voice; not the larynx nor the glottis. Further, he demonstrates that the tone is produced by the vibration of the mucous membrane of the windpipe, to which the larynx and the glottis are efficient aids, but in which they are not sole workers. For the development of a healthy voice, exercise in the elevation and depression of the diaphragm, with the consequent vibration of their membrane, is therefore the essential thing. The auricular and anatomical illustrations with which the Doctor had occasion to illustrate were exceedingly interesting.

The Burdell Murder—False Reports.

There is no foundation whatever for the report that the counsel of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL have discovered the murderer of Dr. BURDELL, and will "name him at the trial," establishing beyond controversy the innocence of their clients. How such a rumor originated, they cannot imagine. It is one of those fabrications which require the whole force of an inventive genius to devise.

The statement of a cotemporary, that a suit was commenced on Tuesday in the Supreme Court on behalf of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, for the recovery of dower in Dr. BURDELL'S estate, to which she claims to be entitled as his widow, is also untrue. Such a suit could not, of course, be commenced, until the Surrogate has pronounced on the question of the marriage, now pending in his Court.

About Mr. Van Meter's Arrest.

Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of the Five Points Mission, writes a long narrative of the circumstances attending his recent arrest in Illinois. During the Winter, he went West with a number of poor children, in behalf of the Five Points Mission, and also of the Children's Aid Society of this City. A lad had previously been placed with a hotel keeper in Washington, Tazewell County, Ill., who was Overseer of the Poor as well as landlord. To this gentleman, Mr. VAN METER said, that if the lad in question was in danger of becoming a charge upon the county, as was feared, he would remove him. The boy was then with a farmer. Mr. VAN METER went to see him, but he refused to leave his master. Two days after, he was arrested on a charge of bringing paupers into Illinois,—was fined $100 and costs, and was placed under bonds to return to the State in April to stand his trial. Mr. VAN METER, in his statement, says:

"Not *one* ever taken by me has been in a poor-house, or in any wise a *tax* to any county in Illinois. Last Monday we sent *twelve* to good homes in that State, and I am preparing to take another lot with me, when I return to stand my trial."

The First Stage Monopoly in Town.

In 1785 the Legislature of this State granted to ISAAC VAN WINKLE, TALMAGE HALL and JOHN KINNEY the exclusive right for ten years of running "stage-wagons" on the east side of the Hudson, between this City and Albany. This monopoly was granted on the ground of the great expense and labor attending such an undertaking, and because the establishment of the line would tend "to promote the ease and benefit of the people of this State." By the conditions of the grant, the grantees were obliged to provide at least "two good and sufficient covered stage-wagons," one of which was to start from each city at least once a week, unless prevented by the badness of the road or some unforeseen accident. The rate of fare was not to exceed 4d. per mile for every person, including 14 pounds of baggage, and for every further 150 pounds 4d. more were to be charged. This would make the fare to Albany about 50s. or $6 25.

More Trouble in High Life.

Much excitement has recently been created in a large German city by the discovery of gross criminal conduct on the part of the wife of a prominent merchant, the daughter of a well-known New-Yorker. It seems that the Police broke up a house of ill-fame, and among its inmates found the lady in question in company with her paramour, also a merchant. On inquiry, it was discovered that she had been a frequenter of the house for some time past. The lady, who has been married 12 years, and is the mother of three children, has been sent home to her parents by her injured husband, and is now on her way to this City. The lady and her relatives are Americans, while the husband is a German.

☞ REESE'S *Medical Gazette* for April sums up the graduates of medicine for the current Spring (so far as heard from) as follows: The New-York Colleges, 180, (University, 112; Thirteenth-street, 31; Physicians and Surgeons, 37;) Philadelphia, 270, (Jefferson, 212, Pennsylvania College, 58.) From 14 colleges there graduated 763 physicians and surgeons. Let us be thankful that the supply still continues unabated.

☞ Some 60 children left New-York in the *New World*, on their way to the West, yesterday, under the auspices of Messrs. C. C. TRACY, of the Newsboys Lodging House, and J. P. ROOT, of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society. They walked in procession from the office of the Children's Aid Society to the boat, the *New World*, at the foot of Cortlandt-street.

☞ A man fell off one of the Wall-street ferry boats yesterday. A boy in a row boat went to his relief, and held him up until two men came out, and took him ashore. Honor to the boy.

Fatal Fire in Monroe-Street—Suspicion of Foul Play—Arrests.

A Mrs. PETERSON, wife of a Swede named OLOF PETERSON, was burned to death at the fire which occurred in the building No. 2 Monroe-street, about 12 o'clock Tuesday night. She occupied a room on the second story of the premises, which is kept as a porter and lodging house by a Mrs. ELLEN MARTIN, and her painful death was not known until after the fire had been extinguished, when some one, in passing through the room, discovered the corpse shockingly burned and mutilated.

The examination made by the Fire Marshal tended to create the suspicion that the husband of Mrs. PETERSON had set fire to the premises for the purpose of destroying his wife, with whom it was known he lived unhappily. He was, accordingly, arrested, and with him another man, also named PETERSON, with whom he was in company during the evening. The prisoners were detained by Justice WOOD to await a further examination by the Fire Marshal, and the inquest by the Coroner.

Relief of Broadway—Adjourned Meeting.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, appointed to consider the best means of relieving Broadway, held an adjourned meeting on Wednesday afternoon, in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, Councilman BOOLE in the chair.

There was a crowded attendance, every seat in the Chamber being occupied.

Mr. J. HASSON addressed the Committee. He is an owner of property on Chatham-street. Is entirely opposed to any interference with Chatham-street. Can see no advantage from widening the street by removing back the east side. A better plan, in his opinion, would be the extension of City Hall-place. The difficulty arises almost entirely from the crowding produced by omnibuses. Thinks the attempt altogether premature. The expense would be more than property-holders can bear or permit; ultimately the City would have to pay the deficiency. The street is now taxed to the utmost.

Mr. BEN LOCKWOOD spoke in favor of attempting the relief of Broadway by opening out Nassau-street. Above the lower part of the Park no relief is needed. The throng is chiefly below the City Hall. He regarded the number of omnibuses as the great nuisance of the City. New-York is overridden by the omnibus interest. Does not think one omnibus in ten is needed to go below the Park. But if the omnibuses are really to run down to the Battery, then the only practicable mode of relief will be to widen Nassau-street from Chatham-street to Broad-street; in that case, part of the omnibuses can take that route. That would more effectually relieve Broadway than opening a new avenue west of Broadway. He also argued in favor of the extension of Church-street, even at the cost of interfering with Trinity church property. A most unessential improvement would be the removal of the markets up town.

Ex-Alderman CHAUNCEY thought the time had arrived when it was incumbent on the citizens to put a stop to the endless meddling with the streets. The streets were wide enough—wider than those in Boston—wider than the streets in the busy part of London. The difficulty was not in the streets being too narrow, but in their not being well regulated. Regulate (said he) and pave the streets that run parallel with Broadway. Broadway might be relieved by a very simple ordinance compelling a certain number of omnibuses to pass through streets that might be named. He repeated his conviction that the omnibuses in Broadway are sadly too many. The project for opening Crosby street would not relieve Broadway. Nor would it be a benefit to Crosby street. He argued that better paving and regulating was all that was necessary.

Several other gentlemen having addressed the Committee, (chiefly in confirmation of the opinions already delivered,)

Ex-Councilman SWANN remarked that this Crosby-street affair was before a Committee of Councilmen in 1854. But no one then appeared to make any complaints. Those who are in favor of the project now don't care for their opinions being known. Why should the Committee agitate the question further? In the present rambling method of discussion twenty meetings might be held without any additional light being thrown upon the matter. The resolution upon which the Committee are acting had no special reference to Crosby-street.

On the conclusion of Mr. SWANN'S remarks, the Committee agreed to adjourn all further special reference to Crosby-street until that day week. As to Pearl street the inquiry should be adjourned two weeks.

The meeting then broke up, an animated conversation being maintained among the crowd for some time.

Police Intelligence.

THE PHOTOGRAPHED $100 BILLS ON THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Henry Darling, doing business as a speculator at No. 142 Broadway, who was arrested on Monday in the store of J. Beck & Co., where he attempted to pass a spurious (photographed) $100 bill on the Bank of the Republic of this City, in payment for a piece of silk worth $23, was brought before Justice OSBORNE yesterday for examination. No facts were elicited that have not been already published. A. P. MCKINNEY, clerk in the store of Beck & Co., testified to the receipt from the accused of a spurious $100 bill, in payment for a piece of silk, and to the calling of a police officer to take him in custody. Capt. Carpenter, of the 20th Ward Police, deposed to having arrested the prisoner in the store of Beck & Co., and to having taken him to the Station-House, where three other bills similar to the one which he attempted to pass, were found upon him. These bills Darling acknowledged to be his, and stated that they had been photographed for him by Meade & Brothers, in Broadway, to whom he represented that he wanted them to experiment with. Darling also stated that it was not his intention to utter the bills.

Henry W. Ford, Paying Teller of the Bank of America, was sworn, and denoted the spurious character of the bills found in possession of the prisoner.

No other testimony was taken. Darling is about 45 years of age, and resides in Brooklyn. In reference to the question, "What have you to say, if anything in reference to the charge here preferred against you?" he answered, "I shall say nothing—but this is by advice of my counsel."

The accused was then ordered to find bail to answer in the sum of $3,000. The bail was furnished by Stille Manning, of No. 142 Broadway, an associate speculator with Darling.

THE CASE OF YOUNG JENNER, THE CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.

George W. Brainard, of No. 103 Murray-street, appeared yesterday before Justice OSBORNE, at the First District Police Court, and made three additional affidavits against his late confidential clerk and bookkeeper, Wm. H. Jenner. The affidavits are similar in purport to those made by the same party some time since, and accuse Jenner with having, at different times, appropriated to his own use certain moneys belonging to the complainant, and making false entries in his books so as to cover up the fraud. The first complaint was dismissed on a *certiorari*, but Mr. Brainard again renews the complaint,—making this time three separate charges. The accused was held for examination in the sum of $300 on each charge.

STEALING GOLD COIN.

Henry Popp, a German servant, aged 22 years, was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday afternoon, by Lieut. Burns, of the First Ward Police, on a charge of stealing $70 in gold coin from Wm. Mandgel, of No. 24 William-street. Popp pleaded guilty to the charge, and seemed very contrite,—but the Magistrate, having no other alternative, committed him to answer, in default of $500 bail.

Letter from Miss Matilda Heron in Reply to the Attacks of the New-York Herald.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In reading the *Herald* of Sunday, and today, I am pained to see that an unkind and most unjust personal attack (not a criticism) is made on me, my plays, their morals, and their worth.

The comparisons made between Miss KEMBLE and me are of a nature too gross to comment on. It is not of them that I would speak; for I am sure that lady's good heart is as deeply wounded at the effect which my ungenerous assailant hurled at me from behind the ambush of her praise, as I would be did I hold towards her the ungraceful position in which the writer in the *Herald* has placed that retiring, estimable lady.

There are points, however, of this writer's article that, in justice to myself, I beg to be heard upon.

...ARING BEFORE THE SENATE ...mittee.

Rev. A. J. ... has addressed the Committee ... The part that has been assigned me in the argument ... mainly to a discussion of the ... I shall cover no ground that has been ... gentleman who has preceded ... but little to the facts, except ... they should be fully understood ... to apply the law that governs the case.

I address the Committee as a judicial body. The duty is imposed on them of deciding grave and important questions of law and fact. I shall assume that their minds are free from the influence of all pre-existing formed opinions. They cannot dispense justice with the purity, unless their minds be, as is required by the common law of a juror, in the expressive language of the books, "like a piece of blank paper," void of all previous impressions.

It is clear enough that the mind of a court or jury should be honest. Much more is required, or justice cannot be attained. It must be free from all bias and prejudice. It must struggle to discover their existing ... to guard against them; and it too often happens that they exist, though their possessor is unconscious of their existence.

I regard it as a great misfortune to us in this case, that some of our testimony was taken in the absence of Mr. Ramsay, and the greater part of it in the absence of Mr. Noxon. Their experience in courts, in listening to testimony and judging best of it when uttered by the witness in their presence, and their distant residence from the City of New-York, the scene where these differences exist, made their attendance more than usually desirable; especially as all the ... of the Committee were present at New-York, and heard all the *ex parte* evidence of the prosecution. I do not allude to this circumstance in the spirit of complaint, for I am fully aware of the great and pressing labors which these senators are called on to perform; but I speak of it with deep regret, for no reading of our testimony by those senators can make so deep an impression on their minds as would the listening to the evidence as it fell from the lips of the witnesses. It is necessary to see the witnesses and to observe carefully their manner and appearance, to enable you to judge best of their intelligence and character, of the purity of their hearts and the truthfulness of their words. The members of this Committee, experienced in courts, will readily appreciate the advantages of hearing and seeing the witnesses.

I am the more embarrassed by this circumstance, because I do not feel at liberty to detain you so long as I would owe to you the evidence we have taken. I may have to say, however, that the witnesses we have called are men of the highest standing and character in the State; such men as Bishops Potter and Delancey, Gen. Dix, Mr. Verplanck and others of equal standing; men whose integrity has never been questioned, and whose opinions are entitled to the highest consideration.

All the charges against Trinity Church, on the part of the prosecution, were based on hearsay and suspicion. Every one has been fully met and answered by competent evidence—overwhelmingly and conclusively answered. We ceased only to call witnesses, when members of the Committee assured us there could be no necessity for further cumulative evidence. We have called evidence to every charge and even to every instrument made by the witnesses for the prosecution—evidence that will go out to the world, and will be read—for a deep interest is now felt in this matter—it will be read carefully by every churchman, and I hope by others—and by this evidence, the prosecutors, Trinity Church, and even yourselves, in your conclusions upon it, shall be judged.

I concede that nearly all this evidence on both sides is entirely foreign to what I suppose is the main object of this prosecution, viz: the repeal of the Act of 1784. How the property has been managed and what is its amount, can certainly have no connection with the right to vote at the annual vestry elections. As a lawyer, I could not advise that any evidence upon these questions was necessary on our part to enable us to resist all legislative interference with our legal rights. But the evidence has been given by us for the purpose of putting at rest, I trust for all time to come, the gross misrepresentations that have been made and circulated on those subjects; to vindicate, before the whole community, the management of the affairs of Trinity Church against the assaults of her enemies.

It was clearly not the design of the original charter that any person should be a voter at the vestry elections, unless he belonged to Trinity parish. By the original charter of 1697, it was provided that the wardens and vestrymen should be elected "by the majority of the votes of the inhabitants *of the said parish*, in communion, as aforesaid;" that is to say, as previously expressed, "in communion of our Protestant Church of England, within our City of New-York." None but the parishioners of Trinity Church had the right to vote.

The act of 1704 did not change this. By section 8, the inhabitants were to meet annually at the said church, to choose two church wardens and twenty vestrymen, communicants of said church, "by the majority of the voice of said communicants so met, and not otherwise." By this act, also, none but communicants of Trinity Church were allowed to vote.

The third section of the act of 1784 changed materially the corporators, by allowing *pew-holders* to vote in addition to *communicants*. It was as follows:

"Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., that all persons professing themselves members of the Episcopal Church, who shall either hold, occupy, or enjoy a *pew or seat in the said church*, and shall regularly pay to the *support of said church*, and each of them so shall, *in the said church*, partake of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, at least once in every year, being inhabitants of the City and county of New-York, shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, benefits and emoluments, which, in and by the said charter and law first above mentioned, are designed to be secured to the inhabitants of the City of New-York in communion with the Church of England."

It will not be denied but a new class, viz.: pew-holders, was then admitted to vote. Communicants were to vote as before. It has been claimed that the words "in the said Church" mean in the Episcopal Church, in a general and denominational sense, and this breadth of construction has been attempted to be given to the section, so as to include all communicants and all pew-holders in any and every Episcopal Church in the City of New-York. I deny the fairness of this construction. I claim that a careful examination of the act will conclusively show that the words "in the said Church" have an individual and local signification, and are not used in the broad sense imputed to them. The act is entitled "An act for making alterations in the charter of the corporation of *Trinity Church*," &c. In the 2d section power is conferred upon the wardens and vestrymen to call and induct a rector *to the said Church*, so often as there shall be any vacancy therein. This could, of course, mean no other than Trinity Church; and in the third section above quoted, I do not see how it could be doubted that the expressions "a pew or seat in the said Church" and paying "to the support of the said Church," and "partaking of the holy sacrament in the said ... Church," are intended to have a local and individual application and refer to Trinity Church alone.

It could have reference to no other Episcopal Church in the City of New-York, for no other church of that denomination was erected in that City till nine years afterwards.

The act of 1788 made no change in the charter of Trinity Church, except a slight modification of the corporate name.

It was not until 1813, when there were nine Episcopal churches in the City of New-York, and 19 years after the first of such additional churches had been built, that a claim was made by two or three persons, being corporators of other Episcopal Churches, to vote at the Trinity Vestry elections. In consequence of that claim, of which I shall speak hereafter more particularly, the act of 1814 was passed. That act was entitled "an act to alter the name of the Corporation of Trinity Church in New York, and for other purposes," and the second section was as follows:

"And be it further enacted, that all male persons of full age, who for the space of one year preceding any election shall have been members of the congregation of Trinity Church aforesaid, or any of the Chapels belonging to the same, and forming part of the same religious corporation, and who shall hold, occupy, or engage a pew or seat in Trinity Church, or any of the said Chapels, or have partaken of the holy communion therein, within the said year, and no other persons, shall be entitled to vote at the annual elections for the Church-wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation."

It is this section, so clear and explicit in its provisions, that the movers of this investigation seek to repeal, under the erroneous supposition that if it were repealed, members of the Episcopal Churches in the City of New-York, not being either pew-holders or communicants of Trinity Church or its Chapels, would have the right to vote at the annual Vestry elections of Trinity Church. The object of this movement is, by controlling the elections of wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, to select those who will appropriate the property of Trinity to the benefit of other Episcopal Churches in the City of New York.

It is only thus incidentally, and as a consequence of enlarging the number of corporators who may vote at the vestry elections, that any question of property is involved in the controversy. It is a question of the right to elect those who control property, and not a question of ownership itself. Some have been misled by the erroneous impression that the property of Trinity Church is held in trust for the benefit of others. There is no foundation whatever for such an opinion. A careful examination of the charter and grants will show that the property was given to the corporation absolutely as its own absolute property. It is only subject to that great trust, that high religious obligation by which all possessors of wealth, yourself, Mr. Chairman, and all others, are responsible to the Most High for a proper application and use of the gifts of Providence. In that sense it is a trust estate, and in no ... impression I have referred to may have been ... part from the original name given to the ... By the Charter of 1697, the corporation ... was declared a body corporate, by ... The Rector and Inhabitants of our said ... York in communion of our Protestant ... and this same underwent but ... until the act of 1814. Now it seems to ... that because the inhabitants of the City of New-York are mentioned in the name of the corporation, they are also to be deemed incorporators, and included. ... can neither the language nor reason ... by the mere name given to a corporation. ... it is but of material as a matter of law, that a name should indicate either the object of a corporation or the number and character of its corporators, though it is certainly advisable as a matter of taste, that the name should be appropriately chosen. The Legislature may incorporate a company called "The Merchants of Albany," but such a name would not make all the merchants of Albany corporators any more than the name of "Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank" would legally indicate that it belonged to mechanics and farmers alone, and excluded all others from an ownership in its stock. We have near by a Bank called the "National Bank," but it is simply a Stare institution.

A grant made to "The Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New-York in communion of our Protestant Church, &c.," is simply a grant to the corporation. It conveys no interest to the individual inhabitants of the City. The grant of Queen Anne, made in 1705, after reciting the incorporation by the name I have quoted, proceeds to give, grant, ratify and confirm unto the said "Rector and Inhabitants, &c.," certain property, to have and to hold to the said Rector and inhabitants, &c., and their *successors forever*. This using words of perpetuity applicable to a corporation alone. The property is thus given to the corporation as such in its own right, in perpetuity, and no individual right vests under the grant, in any inhabitant of the City of New-York. No lawyer can fail to understand that "successors" is a word of perpetuity, applicable only to a corporation, not to individuals.

The selection of the corporate name of Trinity Church was made in accordance with a custom prevailing at that early day. St. Peter's Church, in this City, was chartered in 1769, by the corporate name of "The Rector and Inhabitants of the city of Albany, in the County of Albany, in communion of the Church of England, &c." That name was changed in 1789 to "The Rector and Inhabitants of the city of Albany, in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New York," and it still bears that name, though there are four other Episcopal Churches in the same city. A grant now made to "The Rector and Inhabitants of the city of Albany," &c., would be simply a grant to the corporation of St. Peter's Church. Bishop Potter tells us in his evidence, that when St. Paul's Church was set off and organized in this City, no one thought of its making a claim on St. Peter's for a portion of its corporate property.

Mr. Verplanck also informs us that the Episcopal Church at Fishkill was chartered under a like corporate name; and by reference to 3 R. S., 1st ed., 544, it will be seen that the Episcopal Church at Poughkeepsie was called "The Rector and Inhabitants of Poughkeepsie in communion," &c. Grace Church, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, was called "The Rector and Inhabitants of the town of Jamaica, in communion," &c.; and similar corporate names were given to other churches.

At the time Trinity Church was chartered, and for many years afterwards, it was undoubtedly supposed that this church would be sufficient for the accommodation of all the inhabitants of the City of New-York who were in communion with the Episcopal Church. The original charter, and the subsequent legislative acts, were evidently framed upon the idea that provision was to be made for but a single parish. With that view the church building and churchyard, in the charter of 1697, are declared to be "the parish church and churchyard of the parish of Trinity Church," and were dedicated "to the service of God for that use and purpose, and no other." And it was also declared that "the rector shall have the care of the souls of the inhabitants within the said parish, in communion," &c. The power of "regulating the affairs of the said corporation and parish of Trinity Church" was given to the vestry, and the church wardens were expressly prohibited from disposing of any of the pews to any person not an inhabitant. Indeed, the charter went so far as to declare that the church and churchyard should be "the sole and only parish church and churchyard in the City of New-York."

Even at that time, when there was no other Episcopal Church in the City of New-York, it did not follow that a member of the Episcopal Church, happening to come to the City of New-York to reside, had a right to vote at the vestry elections until he became a member of the parish; for, by the charter, full power was given to the church officers "to choose, nominate and appoint so many others of our liege people as they should think fit, and shall be willing to accept the same, to be members of the said church and corporation." This power to admit, which implies the power to reject, if the applicant be not qualified or be unworthy, is, of course, only applicable to inhabitants of the City of New-York, for all others are expressly excluded by the charter. It shows a discretion in admitting parishioners, vested in the officers of the church, to be exercised within the prescribed limits—a discretion necessary to preserve the discipline and order of the church. In other words, it shows that the relation of rector and parishioner was first to be established in the usual mode to constitute a person a corporator. In this respect it was placed upon the same footing of all other churches It seems to me plain that the charter excludes all as corporators who are not parishioners of Trinity Church.

The word "parish" by no means includes all who reside within a given district. The meaning, when used as in this act, is declared by the Court in 16 Mass. Rep. 488, to be, "a competent number of persons, dwelling near together and having one bishop, pastor, &c., set over them."

It is an established rule of the English Church, that a person can be a parishioner in but one parish. By the 28th canon of that Church, unless he be a wayfarer or traveler, he is not entitled to partake of the communion except in the parish to which he belongs, though it is in the discretion of the pastor of another parish to admit him. This same rule governs every Episcopal Church in this country, as will be seen by reference to the 13th canon of the American Church; and it must be conceded that such a rule is indispensable to Church discipline, and must be maintained inviolate. Surely the English Government will not be supposed to have been willing to violate, by any charter, so well settled and salutary a principle of its own established Church; and no strained construction should be put on a charter, to give it a meaning so repugnant to the probable intent of the Government granting it.

So too in this country, where every form of religion is fully and equally protected, the government will not be supposed to have intended to make an exception to its beneficent rules of toleration, in singling out this particular church as an object of unjust discrimination, and despotically to say, it shall not be governed according to the established forms and usages of its faith, by a vestry chosen by its own pew-holders and communicants, but may be governed by a vestry chosen by the votes of those who do not worship within its walls, or kneel at its altar; by those who are members of other religious corporations, and aliens to this. Will the law deprive the parishioners of Trinity Church of the rights enjoyed by every other Church in the State of every denomination, that of choosing its own officers? *It would be a deprivation of the right of self-government.* A vestry chosen by the votes of those who are members of other religious corporations would select a rector for the congregation who would not be the choice of the parishioners, and would manage all the affairs of the corporation with reference rather to the interests of the Churches to which the voters belonged, than to those of Trinity Church. It would be an unheard of despotism, thus to permit one set of men to govern another—to control its spiritual as well as temporal affairs. It would be utterly at war with all our ideas of civil and religious liberty.

The principle that makes a person a member of, but one parish, and responsible to but one religious society, pervaded the whole Christian world, and is indispensable to the maintaining of discipline, and preservation of purity. If, when the pastor withholds the sacred elements from one of his flock because of his unworthiness, he can go to another parish, and there enjoy the right to receive the holy sacrament, the church would fail utterly in its influence and its power to do good.

I understand that it is the practice in all well-regulated churches of different denominations, when a person removes from a parish of which he is a member, to take with him a letter dismissory, accrediting him to the pastor in charge of the parish to which he removes, certifying to his good standing in the church, in which he is formally transferred from one society to the other, and admitted as a member of the latter.

So universal is the sentiment in favor of the necessity for this discipline, that all our general laws for the forming and regulating of religious societies are framed upon it. The general act of April 6, 1784, as to all religious denominations, authorizes the male persons of full age belonging to any church, congregation or religious society not *already established*, to assemble and meet together, and by a plurality of voices, elect trustees and organize as a corporate society. (1 Jones and Varick 104. So too, the act of 1801, re-enacted in 1813, called "an act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies," provides in the first section for the incorporation of societies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but extends the benefits only to those *not already incorporated*. (1 Kent and Radcliff, 1336.) By thus allowing a person to be corporator in but one church, the statute protects fully the Episcopal and other churches in their long-established and indispensable usages.

There is certainly nothing in the charter of 1697, or in the subsequent statutes, that sanctions, in the least degree, the idea that persons in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, who were parishioners of other parishes, could vote at the vestry elections of Trinity Church. Even if it were the fair interpretation of the act of 1784, that Episcopalians generally who were inhabitants of the City of New York, had a right to vote, which I deny, yet it is certain that even then, on well settled principles of law, that right would cease on uniting with another congregation. The moment a member of Trinity Parish became a corporator in another church, he ceased to be a corporator of Trinity Church. (The inhabitants of the Parish of Sutton vs. Cole, 3 Mass. R. 96. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Cincinnati vs. Wood, 8 Hammond, R. 288.)

No one has ever yet voted at the vestry elections of Trinity Church who was not a member of Trinity Parish; and the fact that no one out of the parish so voted or claimed the right to vote from 1784 to 1812, a period of 28 years, shows a contemporaneous practical construction of the act of 1784, which, in a case of doubt, should be conclusive.

The fact that no person has ever voted at the vestry elections of Trinity Church, except a pew holder or a communicant of that church, has never been controverted. It was not denied in 1814, nor in 1845 or 1847, when applications were made to the Legislature to repeal the act of 1814. But we have, nevertheless, not neglected to prove it. I know it is difficult to give proof in regard to transactions which occurred sixty or seventy years ago, but fortunately we were able to ... something from which to argue; the ... those that did not [illegible] ... Adjourned to hear further witnesses.

THE STILLWELL METHODIST SOCIETY CLAIMING INTEREST UPON A LEGACY.

The trustees of the Stillwell Methodist Society presented a petition for payment of interest upon a legacy of $6,000, left them by Mr. Samual Stillwell. The decedent was one of the principal movers in the secession from the Methodist Society. From a brother of his, who was a minister, the name of "Stillwell Methodists" was given to the seceders. The will stipulated that the legacy should not be paid till three years after the death of the testator's widow. The widow died eighteen months ago, and the petition le for interest upon the $6,000 from the date of the widow's decease.

Mr. Samuel Doughty, the widow's executor, is ready to pay the interest when the proper parties are determined to show such payment should be made. At the present time there are two sets of trustees, each claiming to be entitled to the money. Several witnesses were examined, showing that the parties whose names were affixed to the petition were the genuine trustees. On the 9th inst., to which time the case was adjourned, witnesses will be heard for the other trustees.

WILL OF JOSIAH S. SUTHERLAND.

This will case came up again, the second citations ordered by the Surrogate being made returnable on this day. Mr. Sutherland died on the 3d of last January, leaving his entire estate to his wife, whom he appointed as sole executrix. The brothers and sisters of the deceased contest the will, alleging under influence. Mr. Wm. Sutherland, one of the brothers, died since the last citation, and the Surrogate directed that his legal representatives be cited to appear as contestant in his place, through Mr. David R. Jaques as their special guardian. The examination of witnesses was set down for to-morrow.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 1, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at uniform rates; Pearls, $7 37½@$7 43¾; Pots, $7 02½@$7 68¾ ₹ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to day, 445 bbls. Pearls and 328 bbls. Pots—together, 773 bbls. Inspected during first quarter of 1857, 1,659 bbls. Pearls and 4,977 bbls. Pots, against 393 bbls. Pearls and 3,219 bbls. Pots same time last year. Saleratus, 7¾c ₹ lb.

COFFEE—is dull and heavy. Java, 15c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 11¾c. ₹ lb.

COTTON—The demand is good, both for home use and shipment, and as there are fewer samples offering, as well of Cotton here as of Cotton *in transitu*, prices steadily favor factors. Middling Uplands, 14¾c.@14¾c; do. Gulfs 14¾c.@14¾c., and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₹ lb. Our available supply comprises 84,881 bales—the bulk of which runs, in quality, under middling, and therefore does not suit the leading buyers—against 58,709 bales same time last year.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods trade exhibits no remarkable change. The current rates are moderate, and, with the exception of favorite domestic Cottons, which command particularly high and satisfactory prices, the tendency of the market for most articles is in favor of purchasers. The numerous auction sales, themselves not nearly as successful as those which occurred earlier in the season, seriously impede regular business, especially in foreign fabrics. The disposition to warehouse these is increasing, and by the time the revised tariff shall take effect, it is anticipated that there will be an unusually large amount of goods in the public stores to be affected by it. In the meantime purchasers will hardly venture to buy more than may be found necessary to meet their requirements, and this will not suffice to maintain a demand that cannot generally be satisfied by factors easily, and at rates, at the best, not much at variance with the prevailing currency.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is in moderate request and is heavy in price. Sales have been reported since our last of about 8,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 50@$5 60
Straight State	5 60@ 5 70
Favorite and Extra State	5 70@ 6 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 50@ 5 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 70@ 5 90
Fancy Michigan	5 70@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 95@ 7 30
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 00@ 8 25

Canadian is less abundant, and is in more demand. Superfine to extra is worth $5 95@$7 40 ₹ bbl; 1,000 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern continues in fair demand, but heavy in value. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,500 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $6 05@$6 75 ₹ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady, at $3 40@$4 50 for Fine to Superfine, ₹ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 15@$3 20 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₹ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 25 in puncheons.

FISH—Dry Cod are sparingly dealt in, though being procurable at $3@$3 87½ ₹ cwt. Pickled Cod, $3 75@$4 25 ₹ bbl. Mackerel are in light supply and fair request. $19@$20 for large No. 1; $11@$11 50 for small do.; $10 50@$11 for large No. 2; $9 75@$10 25 for small and medium do.; $8 25@$8 50 for large No. 3; and $7 75@$8 for medium do., ₹ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $21@$23, ₹ bbl., and $23 ₹ bbl. Shad at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for No. 2, ₹ half bbl. Pickled Herring are plenty and heavy at $3 12½@$3 50 ₹ bbl. Smoked Herring are in fair supply and demand, at 35c.@37½c. for Sealed, and 27c.@28c. for No. 1, ₹ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, but held with slightly renewed confidence. Prime lots are comparatively scarce and most needed. The sales reported to-day embraced 8,300 bushels, including Canadian and Southern white, at private bargains. The nominal range for all kinds is from $1 40@$1 65 for ordinary to choice white, and $1 20@$1 25 for red, ₹ bushel. Rye is in demand, and is steady at 84c.@88c. ₹ bushel; 7,250 bushels were disposed of within the range. Barley is worth $1 52@$1 75, for inferior to prime, in lots, ₹ bushel, being very scarce and in demand. Barley Malt is rare and held at from $1 80 @$1 85 ₹ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for, and are heavy, at 54c.@55c. for Western; 52c.@54c. for State; 51c.@53c. for Jersey, and 49c.@51c. for Southern, ₹ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, but at somewhat irregular prices. We have heard of sales of about 55,000 bushels at 69c.@70c. for old Western mixed, in store; 66c.@68c. for mixed Southern; 65c.@74c. for new and old yellow; and 63c.@70c. for new and old white, ₹ bushel. White Beans, $1 75; Canadian Peas, $1 02½@$1 05 ₹ bush.; Black-eyed Peas, $3 87½@$4 ₹ 2 bushels.

HAY—About 1,200 bales River were sold at 70c.@ 80c. for shipment, and 85c @95c. for local use, ₹ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is moderately dealt in at reduced prices for Mess, and somewhat firmer rates for Prime. Sales have been reported of about 400 bbls., in lots, at $23 40 for old Mess, $23 60@$23 70 for new Mess, and $19 50@$19 60 for Prime, ₹ bbl. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn to-day comprised 28,779 hhls., against 15,003 hhls., March 1, 1857, and 22,460 hhls., April 1, 1856. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@9¾c. ₹ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy at 10¾c.@11¾c. for Hams; and 9c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₹ lb. Bacon is salable and firm, at 10¾c.@12c. ₹ lb. Lard is in good request at buoyant prices. The transactions since our last reach about 450 bbls. and kegs, mostly take to prime, at 14¾c.@ 14¾c., and 500 kegs, at 15c.@15¾c. ₹ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 425 bbls. at $10 75@ $11 50 for new Prime; $12 75@$14 for Country Mess; $16@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess; and $17@$17 25 for extra Chicago do., ₹ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef readily brings $24@$28 50 ₹ tierce. Stock of Beef in packing yards to-day, 24,330 hhls. and tcs., against 19,560 hhls. and tcs. March 1, 1857, and 69,357 hhls. and tcs., April 1, 1856. Beef Hams are scarce and needed, at $22@$24 ₹ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 18c.@22c. for No.; 20c.@25c. for common to very good States; and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₹ lb. Cheese is in very light supply and good request, at 13c.@14c. ₹ lb.

SUGARS—The market is active and prices are advancing. Sales have been reported since our last of about 1,370 hhds. Cuba, &c., mostly at from 8¾c @ 11c.; with 365 boxes Havana at from 10¾c.@11¾c., ₹ lb. Refined Sugars are less plenty, and with a lively inquiry for such, refiners claim higher rates.

STOCK IN NEW YORK, APRIL 1:

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Cuba, hhds	3,774	5,969	7,500	15,673
English Islands, hhds	—	—	—	330
Melado, hhds	—	—	—	6,639
New-Orleans, hhds	4,427	11,864	3,400	—
Porto Rico, hhds	2,075	1,346	2,500	2,520
St. Cruz, hhds	66	—	—	—
Texas, hhds	130	398	234	—
Total, hhds	10,472	19,577	14,034	25,062
Total, bags	9,881	4,250	—	16,540
Total, boxes	2,027	7,593	2,530	29,390

SOAP—Castile, 12c.@13½c.; Chemical Olive, 7c.@ 7¾c.; Brown, 4¾c.@7¾c. ₹ lb.

TALLOW—Prime, 11¾c.@12¾c. ₹ lb.

TEAS—The demand is brisker, and prices, though not higher, are firmer. An auction sale of green occurred to-day. The company was large and the competition was animated. All offered found buyers,—low and medium grades at very full rates, and fine varieties at rather easier prices.

WHISKY—About 450 hhds. Ohio and Prison were disposed of at from 26@27c.; mainly at 26¾@27c. ₹ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 8¾c@9c. ₹ lb.

FREIGHTS—were moderately active at our quotations:—For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@⅜d. ₹ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₹ bbl.; Grain, 6d@7d. ₹ bush.; Beef, 3s. 6d. ₹ tc.; Resin, 2s @2s. 3d. ₹ bbl., and heavy goods 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ₹ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: ship *Emily Farnum*, from St. John, N. B., to London, Deals, 95s., (chartered in Boston), the first of the season; a bark to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17, and from Calcutta to New-York, $14; a brig to Lisbon, Heavy Pipe Staves, $35; one 321 tons, to Sierra Leone and back, $3,700; a schr., 170 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,450; a brig, 300 tons, to Aspinwall, Coal, $6 50; a bark to Cardenas, Box Shook 10s.; a brig from Bucksville, S. C., to Matanzas, Lumber, $10; a bark hence to South Side of Cuba and back, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3; two brigs to North Side Cuba and back, Sugar 38c., Melado 35c., and Molasses $3; one, having privilege of Molasses only, $3 25; one, 24...

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—April 1.

Before Judge Betts.

Noel Brooks, a colored man, was put on trial this morning charged with assaulting the second mate of the bark *N. W. Bridge* with a dangerous weapon, to wit, a jewel block, at Havana in August last. The mate testified that he sent Brooks aloft to do some work; that Brooks did not do as he was told and swore at him, whereupon he went up himself, and just as he got to him Brooks struck him on the side of the head with the block. Some slight attempt was made to show that it was an accident caused by the block slipping, but the Jury found him guilty.

John Brown and the same Noel Brooks were then tried for an endeavor to make a revolt on board the bark. No evidence was offered by the defence, and the jory found them both guilty.

The Jury were then discharged for the term.

The Court directed all the prisoners who have been convicted to be brought up on Saturday for sentence.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Ferris vs. *Conklin*.—Motion denied.

Kichof vs. *McLaughlin*.—Defendant to amend answer on terms. Order to be settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

H. A. Freeman et al. vs. *John Orser et al.*—Motion for a new trial denied.

Homer Morgan et al. vs. *John M. Mason*.—Order of reference to Livingston Livingston, Esq.

William Pieper vs. *Adolphus Hagenlocher*.—Motion to vacate and dissolve injunction granted.

Peter J. Nevins et al. vs. *Charles B. Cotton*.—Judgment for the plaintiff, $488 53, with interest and costs.

Catharine Munk vs. *Charles Stuhl*.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

MORE TRICKS OF THE TRADE—PAINTS MADE OF CHARCOAL.

Nichols K. Oatley vs. *Daniel Messmore*.—This action was brought to recover the amount of a note (for $130,) and interest from August, 1853, made by defendant, and passed to one John C. Ball, in part consideration of a quantity of paints. The making of the note was admitted, but defendant insisted that the paints, after being shipped to St. Louis, and there opened and examined, were found to be perfectly worthless—in fact, nothing but pulverized charcoal; that, in consequence, defendant was put to great trouble, and sustained a large pecuniary loss; and further, that the plaintiff in this suit was the real owner of the article represented as paints, Ball merely acting as his agent.

The testimony was conflicting, and the Court reserved its decision.

[*To be Continued.*]

SURROGATE'S COURT—April 1.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

A CURIOUS CASE.

The will of Mrs. Margaret T. Clayton was offered to-day for probate. The testatrix was one of the passengers lost on the *Lyonnais*. A portion of the MS. will had been folded over and wafered. By taking in the part wafered over, the will reads so as to give the bulk of the estate to Mrs. Bassford and her daughter, two of the passengers also lost on the *Lyonnais*. Omitting this portion, the entire estate goes to the children of the testatrix. The guardian *ad litem* of the next of kin of Mrs. Bassford and daughter, to whom the bequest fells, claims that portion of the estate bequeathed to Mrs. Baseford and daughter, on the ground that the bequest has never been revoked by the testatrix. The children of the testatrix contest the will, setting up that the bequest in question was revoked. The examination of witnesses for the contestante was commenced.

Charles H. Bailey, one of the witnesses of the will, was first called: He testified that the will was duly executed on the 29th of November, 1854, the time at which it was dated, and that there were no erasures nor pastings over in the manuscript.

Flora Solomon, testified that she was on board the *Lyonnais* as an attendant upon Mrs. Clayton and Mrs. Bassford; both these ladies were lost; her own life was saved in consequence of the Captain ordering her from the boat in which they were, on account of its being crowded.

Catharine Schaffer testified that she lived as maid-servant for the decedent at No. 76 Christopher-street, three or four years before her decease; she was dusting in the back parlor one day when she noticed Mrs. Clayton sitting by the window with a dictionary in her hands, on which she had some paper and was cutting it; the decedent asked her if she would like to be mentioned in her will, when she replied, Yes; Mrs. Clayton told her she had altered her will in consequence of the death of a sister, who had received

MARRIED.

BOWNE—HOWLAND—On Tuesday, March 31, by the Rev. Dr. Cox, JOSEPH BOWNE to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Gardner Howland, all of this City.

CHAPMAN—BOWNE—On Tuesday, March 31, by the Rev. Dr. Cox, ALFRED CHAPMAN to ANNA, daughter of the late Gardner Howland, all of this City.

CLARK—BOWNE—On Tuesday, March 31, by the Rev. Dr. Cox, ALFRED CLARK to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Gardner Howland, all of this City.

HOWLAND—BOWNE—On Tuesday, March 31, by the Rev. Dr. Cox, GARDNER HOWLAND to ANNA, daughter of the late Gardner Howland, all of this City.

DIED.

BOWNE—On Tuesday, March 31, GARDNER HOWLAND BOWNE, aged 2 years and 6 months, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Bowne.

The Relatives and Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Bond-st., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRADLEY—On Tuesday, March 31, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Dr. Lewis Bradley, aged 49 years.

The Relatives and Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Bond-st., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRADLEY—On Tuesday, March 31, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Dr. Lewis Bradley, aged 49 years.

The Relatives and Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Bond-st., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLARK—On Tuesday, March 31, ELIZABETH, wife of Alfred Clark, daughter of the late Gardner Howland, aged 25 years.

The Relatives and Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 5 Bond-st., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOWLAND—On Tuesday, March 31, ANNA, wife of Gardner Howland, daughter of the late Gardner Howland, aged 27 years.

The Relatives and Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 5 Bond-st., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOWLAND—On Tuesday, March 31, ANNA, wife of Gardner Howland, daughter of the late Gardner Howland, aged 27 years.

The Relatives and Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 5 Bond-st., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman, of long experience and with the best of reference, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and makes excellent bread and pies, or would do housework; no objection to a short distance in the country. Also, by a nice and neat girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in the washing; could take a place as laundress. Call at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER, BY a Scotchman, married; he is thoroughly experienced as a first-class gardener in all its branches; would be willing to take charge of a small farm along with the garden. Apply to A. REID, Salesman and Florist, No. 507 Broadway, who will confidently vouch for the advertiser, as a trustworthy person, perfectly reliable in every respect. Liberal wages required.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as children's nurse and do the family sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress, has no objection to go with a lady in the country for the Summer season, wages $9 a month; the other is a smart young girl, can do chamberwork, mind a baby and assist with the washing in a small private family, wages $6. Excellent City references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress; she understands all the plain sewing of a family, is a first-rate shirt and vest maker, or as nurse and seamstress. Can cut and fit children's clothes, and understands a little about dressmaking. Inquire at No. 263 Madison-st. Can get City references if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer in a Publication Office. It will be necessary for him to furnish good references, to be a good penman, and have some knowledge of book-keeping. Salary at first not to exceed $3 or $4 per week. The applicant may address, in his own handwriting, stating where an interview may be had, T. W. S., Box No. 2,364 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; would assist with the care of children or do light chamberwork; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has good references; would prefer to travel with a family. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 606 6th-av., in the candy store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a gentleman's family as first-rate seamstress, can cut and fit children's dresses, understands all kinds of family sewing, is an obliging disposition, has no objection to assist in light chamberwork, or take care of growing children. Call at No. 201 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A young woman as seamstress; understands dress making in all its branches; cutting, also, boys' clothing; all kinds of fine sewing; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 7th-st., 1st-av., over the drug store.

WANTED.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a young woman accustomed to the duties; would like a private family either in the City or country, or to travel; is a member of the Episcopal Church, and can give the best of reference, by inquiring at No. 107 Madison-av

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GROCER AND HIS APPRENTICE.
A THRILLING TALE
OF THE
GREAT PLAGUE.
One of the most intensely interesting narratives of Actual Occurrences ever produced in any language.
WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN
ON MONDAY NEXT,
April 6.
. An extra large edition of several thousands will be published.
NEWSMEN AND NEWSBOYS WIDE-AWAKE.

NEW BOOKS
FOR SALE BY
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
No. 115 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.
GERMANY: Its UNIVERSITIES, THEOLOGY AND RELIGION. With sketches of Neander, Tholuck, Olshausen, Hengstenberg, Twesten, Nitzsch, Müller, Ullman, Rothe, Dorner, Lange, Ebrard, Wichern, and others. By Philip Schaff, D.D. Price $1 25.
KINGSLEY'S TWO YEARS AGO. Price $1 25.
LADD'S ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE. Price $1.
SARGENT'S ARCTIC ADVENTURE. Price $1 25.
SPURGEON'S SERMONS. First and Second Series. Price $1 each.
KANE'S FIRST ARCTIC EXPEDITION. One volume, sold only by subscription.
KANE'S SECOND EXPEDITION. Two volumes.
HUGH MILLER'S TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS will be ready in a few days.
A LARGE STOCK constantly on hand and offer to the trade at the lowest rates and at retail at Publishers' rates, a large assortment of the books issued by the following houses, most of which will contain our imprint as New-York publishers, viz.:
CHILDS & PETERSON,
GOULD & LINCOLN,
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
PHILLIPS, SAMSON & CO.,
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

SPURGEON'S SERMONS,
SECOND SERIES.
Revised by the author and published with his sanction; containing twenty-seven sermons, and steel-plate portrait engraved expressly for the volume. Price $1.
SPURGEON'S SERMONS,
FIRST SERIES.
With a lithograph portrait, containing fifteen sermons. Price $1. No portion of the first volume is included in the second.
From Harper's Weekly.
The most available collection of sermons (second series) that has ever found its way to our hand, and will repay the purchaser a hundred fold.
From the Portsmouth Transcript.
A book of priceless pearls for the million.
From Francis Wayland, D. D.
I thank God that such a preacher has been raised up to teach us how to address men on the subject of their salvation.
From S. Ireneus Prime, D. D.
Their lucid style, earnest appeal and vivid illustration arrest the attention and impress the truth.
From the New York Observer.
We regard him as the most remarkable young preacher of the age.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
Publishers, No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE BEST WORK ON KANSAS
IS THAT BY
THE WIFE OF GOVERNOR ROBINSON.
The *National Era* says: "No book that we have read on Kansas is so well fitted to give us as good an idea of the country and the people, with the events that have occurred, and in such an interesting manner."
Tribune says: "Never have we had so high a reverence for the courage, fortitude, and patient men and women who have been filled with so deep an admiration of their heroic fortitude, as well as undaunted courage, as from reading this book."
The friends of Kansas, the *Era* says: "Let every friend of Kansas make the influence of this volume be widely felt. Read it yourselves and recommend it to others."

KANSAS:
ITS INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR LIFE;
INCLUDING A FULL VIEW OF ITS
TERRITORY, POLITICAL HISTORY, SOCIAL
LIFE, CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS,
SCENERY, &c.
BY SARAH T. L. ROBINSON.
With Illustrations.
Eighth Edition, 12mo; Price, $1 25.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.
Sent by any part of the United States, post paid, on receipt of price.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
NO. CLXXV. FOR APRIL, 1857.
CONTENTS:
1. Mirza Schaffy; A sketch from Oriental Life.
2. Influence of the English Literature on the German.
3. Soldiers.
4. Kant as a Empirical Psychology.
5. Alison's Last Volume.
6. Bleeding.
7. Oliver's Puritan Commonwealth.
8. Progress American Pulpit.
9. Robert Burns.
10. The British Essayists.
11. Modern French Literature.
12. Taboo and the Ideal in New-England.
13. Critical Notices.
14. New Publications.
THE GREAT AMERICAN QUARTERLY,
THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
Is published on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in numbers of nearly 300 pages each, at $5 a year.
CHAS. S. FRANCIS & CO., Publishers,
No. 554 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
For April 12, for THIS WEEK, will contain, with hundreds of criminal cases a
SPLENDID ENGRAVING OF MARG RET CUNNINGHAM'S LEAP FROM THE WINDOW OF A BROADWAY
Haunts of Thieves. Dodger's Exposure of the Murderer. Alleged Spirit Disturbance. Excitement on the English steamer Chusan. Divorce Suit. Tragedy at Moravia. Duel in Key—Robber shot. Swindle in Pennsylvania. Extraordinary Late Murder in Washington. Illinois, Ohio, &c. Correspondence. Criminal News. The Burdell Marriage. Burdell and all the police cases
Price 12 cents, $2 per annum, $1 for six months. Address GEORGE WILKES, editor and proprietor of *National Police Gazette*, New-York City.
For sale by DEWITT & DAVENPORT, 160 & 162 Nassau-st., New-York; T. R. CALDWELL, Philadelphia & Pittsburg.

"PURE SPRING REVERIES.—
"Like the welcome April shower
"Will refresh the sweet May flower."
Contents: Frail Anemones among the Moss; Birch Trees; Floral Beauty of the Laurels; Oak Woods; Sunny Meadows; Prairie Roses; Home of my Childhood, &c.
NEW INVENTIONS.—New Patents; Reissues and Designs; Their increase and extent; Progress and Improvements.
COTTON.—New Discovery in its Manufacture, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED, only 4 cents.
PRESERVE YOUR BONES.—Some Reasons why Straight Limbs are Objects of Beauty; Adornments and Surroundings.
OVERFLOWING
WITH CHOICE READING
AND ILLUSTRATIONS.
THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.
THE MOST WEEKLY PAPER IN THE COUNTRY.
ENTIRELY ORIGINAL!
CONTENTS THIS WEEK.
THE TIGER HUNTER.
THE KING-FISHER'S LEAVE.
THE FIRST NIGHT ASHORE.
HYMAS VERSUS HEADS.
THE FORTUNE-TELLER OF NEWPORT.
THE HORSE THIEF.
Also, a Curious Department, Floral Department, Housewife Department, Editorial Gossip, Poetic Gems, Wit, Humor and News of the Day.
Also, two large and brilliant illustrations.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE FOR FOUR CENTS.

COMMON SENSE—THE ONE THING NEEDFUL; Its Source; Our Buildings; Achieving Distinction; Franklin, Washington, Adams, Newton, Locke, &c.
THE CRASH TO COME; Commercial Revulsions; Trade and Overtrading; Competition; Crisis; Croaking Philosophers; Keep Cool!
From seeming evil, still educing good;"
Industry; Economy; Caution; Leniency; Extortion; Speculation. In LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 4 cents.
LONGEVITY—IS IT THE LAW OF NATURE? Some interesting facts; Cases of Extraordinary Longevity; Names, Dates and Places; Habits, Choice of Food, Manner of Living, &c. In this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED.
PROBLEM OF LIFE; Whence, Why, and Whither? Its Mysteries; Trials, Joys, and Sorrows of Life, &c. In LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

THOSE WHO WOULD KNOW WHAT
are the best aspects of Southern Life, may be referred with confidence to Mr. Olmsted's work—*Edinburgh Review*.
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN TEXAS.
Sent by mail, post-paid. Price $1 25 each.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

NOTES AND QUERIES—A COLUMN OF GENUINE Information; Advertisements; How to Write; Well Prepared Ink; Albany Tile Works; Five-Minute Essays; Sectional Map of Iowa; Richest Office Yet; Home Study; How to Talk; House-Furnishing Stores; The Forger Convicted; Chinese Sugar-Cane Seed; Home Journal; Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Lawton Blackberry; The Maledictorium; Ambrotype and Photograph Manufacturers; Illinois as It is—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" (The Village Maiden," by Porter; "Fairy Floyd" or "Mother, watch the Little Ones," by Augusta Wigmore; "I will be Mindful of You," by J. R. Thomas; "Kiss and Speak Again," and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Gentle Belle," by Buckley. Sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 25 cents each. "Father's" "Dan Tucker," 25 cents each. "Father's" "Dan Tucker," 25 cents each.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

THE RURAL SOCIETY.—PRE... entitled (Aid) of Citizens of ... Areas for Showing Stock; ... National Monument ... Address; Rural Life; ... Illustrated with Engravings; Rural Architecture; ... Cottage; Plan of Farm Buildings; Plan of Cottage, &c. In LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EXTRA EDITION.
INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.
AN ORATION,
Delivered by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, at Albany.
Single copies, sent by mail, twenty cents per copy, on receipt of price, in stamps. Apply at the publication desk this office; or address H. F. TIGE, *Daily Times* office.
THE GROCER AND HIS APPRENTICE.
A THRILLING TALE
OF THE
GREAT PLAGUE.
One of the most intensely interesting narratives of Actual Occurrences ever produced in any language.
WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN
ON MONDAY NEXT,
April 6.
. An extra large edition of several thousands will be published.
NEWSMEN AND NEWSBOYS WIDE-AWAKE.

AMERICA AGAINST ALL ENGLAND.
As the time approaches for the
TEST OF SPEED AND BOTTOM
between
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH HORSES,
the excitement increases.
PORTER'S SPIRIT
has made arrangements to keep the readers of this journal well advised of all the
CHANCES AND CONDITIONS OF THE RACES,
together with a choice collection of
ORIGINAL MATTER
superior to that of any other weekly newspaper published in the United States.
Among the contents this week may be found the following:
Our Shanty.—By WESTON FISHER.
Encounter with a Panther—By CLARA AUGUSTA.
The Old Man to his Young Love—By W. W. FOSDICK.
Fishing in New-Hampshire—By ARTEGALL.
Of at Thirty Mile Trot in San Francisco—By OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.
Green Turtle Soup—By FITZ ACORN.
A Letter About the Heron.
Jukered Crayon Sketches.—By C. A. P.
A Strange Customer—By MUSE KOGE.
Hunting the Orang-Outang in Qualla Batto—By WESTON FISHER.
Brother Truffles.
Draught of the Seine.
LADIES' COLUMN:
Wardrobe Hints.
Kissing and Kisses.
Markets.
Theatres and Fictions.
Music and the Drama.
The Rebel Marriage—Jahn Dean "Nowhere."
The Hundred Mile Race.
Trotting on the Red House Track.
New Running Track and Jockey Club.
Trotting at the South, &c., &c., &c
GET PORTER'S SPIRIT.
OUT ON THURSDAY MORNING.
OBTAINED EVERYWHERE.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

"No one but Genius could have written it."
MR. SEARS' NEW WORK.
PICTURES OF THE OLDEN TIME,
As shown in
THE FORTUNES OF A FAMILY OF THE PILGRIMS.
By EDMUND H. SEARS.
12mo. Price $1.
No work has a greater reputation for its criticisms than the *Examiner*, and that speaks of the above as follows:
"If the relish which Mr. Sears communicates in these few most ingenious pages, which none but a genius could have written to begin with, does not excite hunger, we know not the laws of appetite."
The *Telegraph* says:
"Few if any more meritorious or interesting books have been issued this year. It will be read with delight by those who are so fortunate as to open it."
And the Hartford *Courant*:
"An ingenious work, in which fiction and fact are so curiously and closely dovetailed together, that it is difficult to separate them. The real fortunes of a family are carried through three interesting tales, called 'The Exile,' 'The Adventurer,' and 'The Pilgrim.' They are very excitingly written, are true to history in their main details, and are destined to a great run among the reading public."
All critics unite in praising this book.
Just published by CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.
VOL. 3 NOW READY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS,
From 1789 to 1856. From Gale and Seaton's Annals of Congress; from their Register of Debates, and from the official reported Debates, by John C. Rives. By the author of the "Thirty Years' View." To be completed in 15 vols., 750 pages each, comprising what is now contained in over 110 vols.
Vol. 2, pp. 772, in cloth, $3; in sheep, $3 50—with a full and copious index.
The large expense involved in the publication of this work has induced us to offer it by SUBSCRIPTION ONLY. We earnestly invite our friends and fellow-citizens in all parts of the Union, to cooperate with us in circulating this invaluable national work.
All persons desirous of obtaining this work, should promptly give their subscriptions to our agents, or, in case they cannot be found at hand, the name and address (giving name of County and State) should be forwarded to us, accompanied with a remittance of the price, which will insure the prompt return by mail of a copy, postage prepaid.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

CHAPMAN'S AMERICAN
DRAWING BOOK.
PART IV NOW READY. Price 50 cents.
SUBJECTS: SKETCHING FROM NATURE, AND PAINTING IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.
This latter subject, which is commenced in this Number, will be completed in Part V, now in press, and will be ready in July.
Like the preceding Numbers, Part IV is
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED
with engravings—copies from old masters—and designs of the author and other distinguished American artists. The whole work will be completed in SIX PARTS, early in the autumn. Any number sold separately, or sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

HOME MUSIC.
MUSICAL FRESH MUSIC, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL, three Pages Weekly, the choicest that is issued by the Music Publishers, $10 worth a year, furnished to each subscriber of
THE MUSICAL WORLD.
SUBSCRIPTION—ONE DOLLAR A VOLUME, or TWO DOLLARS A YEAR:
5 Copies for $8; 10 Copies for $15.
City Postage, 50 cents additional; Canada, 12½ or 25 cents.
In the same Journal WITH Music Lectures; Original Articles by Edward Hodges, Mus. Doc.; Musical Intelligence; Criticism; a List of Music "recommended for purchase;" every week a good Story and Miscellaneous Reading of the choicest and best quality. Back numbers furnished from Jan. 1.
The MUSICAL WORLD is now in its 17th volume. It is edited by
R. STORRS WILLIS,
DR. HODGES, and
AUGUSTUS MORAND,
And published at 379 Broadway, cor. White-st., NY.

NEW VOLUME BY MACAULAY.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
WILL PUBLISH IN A FEW DAYS.
BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES.
BY T. BABINGTON MACAULAY.
One neat volume, 12mo, cloth, price 75 cents.
Containing Francis Atterbury, John Bunyan, Oliver Goldsmith, Samuel Johnson, James I, Charles I, Archbishop Laud, Charles II., Earl of Clarendon, Louis XIV., Sir William Temple, William Penn, Richard Baxter, Dean Swift, Archbishop Tillotson, Bishop Burnet, Dr. Sherlock, &c.

FAMILIARITIES—THE BUSY SEASON; GIFT Enterprises; Blackberry Plants; Nurserymen; Never be Idle. POETRY—Snow Fancies; Winter; Spring. Personal Matters; Information; The Stamp Act; Government at Law; Ex Governor Ramsey; The Franklin Expedition; Washington's Library; Banking Capital; Napoleon's Horses; Phonography in the Normal School; Spanish Coin; Advertising; A Modern Tabernacle; Hindoo Views of God; Age of Mules; Patent-Office Department; The Commissioner—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. All news men have it.

GENERAL SCOTT!
SEE
THE WEEKLY NOVELLETTE
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
also containing
SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.'s
GREAT STORY.
For sale everywhere for four cents each.

THE SCIENCE OF HOUSEKEEPING—AN excellent illustrated article, with sixteen Engravings, in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. All good Housekeepers should read it. The following Housekeeping Utensils are illustrated and described: French balance Cafetiere, Preserve Copper-pot, Perforated Steamer for cooking potatoes, Farina Boiler, French Milk Sauce Pan, Vegetable Boiler and Tea Steeper, Wire Dish Covers, Soup Digester, Julienne Mill and Purée Forcer, Refrigerator, Patent Double Ice Pitcher, Water Cooler, Water Filter, Arthur's Self-Sealing Preserve Cans, Masser's Patent Ice Cream Freezer, Receipt for making Ice Cream, All for 4 cents.

DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR AND CHEMICAL GAZETTE.—The Fourth Number just out, beautifully illustrated. Price 10 cents, at ROSS & TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st. Subscriptions, per annum, only $1, at the office No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st. Advertising 10 cents a line.

THE CITY.—DEAN vs. BOKER.—THE FACTS in the Case; Final Decision; The Steamer *Isaac Newton*; The Spoils of Office; A Yankee Circus in Europe; Lecture on Arctic Regions, by Dr. Hayes; Singular Condolence; Ball for a Dead Man; Trial of Coroner Gamgort, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED, only 4 cents.

THE IMMORTAL THALBERG.—A HANDsome Portrait and complete Biography with description of his personal appearance, performances, &c., &c., given in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. It will be read with great interest by all his admirers. Only 4 cents. Ask your newsman to get you a copy to-day. May be had at No. 306 Broadway.

RURAL LIFE.—TWO SCENES OF PLANTING Illustrated with Engravings; Rural Architecture; Plan of Farm Buildings; Plan of Cottage, &c. In LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BRILLIANT ILLUSTRATIONS
IN
BALLOU'S PICTORIAL
THIS WEEK.
PRICE, SIX CENTS PER COPY.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—THIS WEEK'S NUMber ready to-day, may be had of all Newsmen. Published at No. 306 Broadway, near Duane-st. In wrappers for mailing only 4 cents. Delivered by carriers or sent by post to any place desired. $3 a year, 4 cents a week.

FINE ARTS.

GOUPIL & CO.
Respectfully announce that they have on exhibition, for a short time only, the "MARTYRDOM OF ST. LAWRENCE," by Domenichino, a "VIRGIN AND CHILD," by Murillo, a "HOLY FAMILY," by Spagnoletto, a "MADONNA," by Mattheis, a "CLEOPATRA," by Guercino, and several other fine pictures, to which they invite the attention of amateurs, connoisseurs and patrons of art.
NO. 366 BROADWAY.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.
We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Berton and A. Masarin; also to samples of Gilbert & Co.'s Pencils, and Monchicourt's Pens.
All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINIE,
No. 17 Broad-st.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WOOLEN FACTORIES FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—The MILLO FACTORIES, at New-Hempstead Orange Co., N. Y., one mile from the depot. Price $7,500. Apply to GEORGE GREAVES on the premises, or address W. box No. 2,384 New-York P. O. P. S.—No money required on the real estate for 5 years. Machinery at a valuation.

NOTICE TO IRON WORKERS, BOILER MANUFACTURERS, &c.—Proposals for the immediate manufacture of 100 iron bodies for sewer carts, to be constructed of sheet iron as per pattern and specifications, will be received at this office until the 15th inst.
WM. ROSS REYNOLDS,
No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

$150.—FOR ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY dollars I will put in possession constant employment, that will give any industrious person from $15 to $20 per week, and if married, double the amount can be made: my having to leave for England obliges me to dispose of the above. Address WILLIAMSBURG, Post-Office.

$400.—FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a retail drug store of fifteen years' standing. Location central, and the best in the City. Address Box No. 24, Post-Office, Newark, N. J., or call on N. DAVIDSON, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

ICE-HOUSE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-RATE chance for an active party, an ice house filled with pure ice, about twelve hundred tons, in a neighborhood that will require twice that quantity, at good prices. For further particulars, apply to R. E. BULLOCK, No. 143 Broadway, New-York.

$800.—PARTNER WANTED TO JOIN the advertiser in the steam laundry business, which is now under successful operation. Machinery and everything complete; is finely located and building pleased for five years at a low rent. Apply at No. 16 Amity-place, Room No. 5, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR STATES FOR SALE.—For a useful and valuable machine connected with steam boilers. By calling at the New-Haven House, Broadway, and inquiring for MACHINIST, before 8 A. M., between 12 and 1, or after 6 P. M., full particulars will be given.

FOR SALE.—A SLOOP-RIGGED YACHT, BUILT by the late GEORGE STEERS, 70 tons custom house measure. She is very able, sound in good order, and very fast. Apply to N. SLOODGOOD, Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON THE WESTern side of the town, superbly located for wholesale and retail trade, well stocked and doing a fine business.—Price, $2,500. The lease is worth all the money. Inquire at No. 3 5 Washington-st., corner of Harrison.

BRICK STORE FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTablished stand corner of Grand and Clinton sts. It is well stocked, neatly fitted up, and doing a good business. Inquire in the store.

TO LEASE—THE FACTORY, WITH STEAM-engine, shafting, belting, &c., on 44th-st., near 3d-av.; the premises are 50x100 feet, with two three-story buildings. Will be leased for five years to a good tenant. FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

$1,000 WILL PURCHASE ONE OF THE best located hotels in New-York City. It includes the furniture and every requisite for the business. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 286 4th-av., corner of 23d-st.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—A WASHington super-royal hand-press and self-inker, in good order—cheap for cash. Also, Lofts to let.
C. R. CHRISTOPHER, No. 23 Spruce-st.

ENGINES FOR SALE—TWO OSCILLATING Engines of 6-horse power, each with tubular copper boilers. Engines of bell metal, quite new, and to be sold cheap, for cash or trade. Apply at No. 364 Broadway.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT OCCURRING FROM BURNING FLUID.—If you would prevent them, use the INDIA RUBBER FLUID LAMP, which cannot break or explode. Sold by HAWXHURST, MOTT & CO., Manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF the Board of Aldermen, appointed on the subject of enquiring into and to report in the expediency of removing the landings of the various steamers plying in the East River and Sound to a suitable place at or above the foot of Grand-st., will meet to consider said subject on Friday, April 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 8 City Hall.
J. A. STEERS,
M. L. HARRIS,
E. C. MCCONNELL, } Special Committee.
A. CORWIN,
J. GRIFFITHS,

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF the Board of Aldermen to whom was referred a resolution relative to relieving Broadway by taking off a portion of the stages now running to the Battery, will meet on FRIDAY next, April 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8, City Hall. Stage owners and other parties interested, will be heard in the matter.
ORISON BLUNT,
BARTHOLOMEW HEALY,
WILLIAM WILSON,
WILLIAM MCCONKEY,
JAMES OWENS,
Special Committee on Omnibuses.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held at Keen's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock, to receive tickets for the Concert to take place the 14th inst., for the benefit of our funeral fund, to enable us to bury our brother soldiers decently that have no means. Let every member be present on this occasion; let not their grey hairs go down with sorrow to the grave. By order
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION, No. 3, who have not paid in full for their lots, are hereby notified that all lots not so paid for on or before the 14th of May, will be sold at auction at No. 163 Bowery, on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery on each THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until that time, to dispose of surplus property, and receive money.
CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Electors of the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn, will be held at the office of Mr. Rapelyea, corner of Oxford-st. and Fleet-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 2, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order
W. B. BILLINGS, President.
J. D. WEST, Secretary.

MR. S. L. TUCKER WILL BE ORDAINED Pastor of the Eastern Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Convenent sts., New-York, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 2. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGUlar Meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 2, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

LECTURES.

CAPTAIN DE RIVIER'S SECOND LECture at Hope Chapel, Broadway, on the WAR IN THE CRIMEA, which was unavoidably postponed on Wednesday evening, will positively take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 6. This Lecture will be a continuation of the first, and will comprise a full description of the fall of Sebastopol, the taking of the Malakoff, &c., being decidedly the most interesting portion of the Eastern War. By request of many of his audience present at the first lecture, Capt. de Rivier will appear in the full dress uniform of an Officer of the Zouaves, to which he is attached.
The third Lecture, being the first of a new series, will take place on WEDNESDAY, April 8.
The first lecture in Brooklyn will be on THURSDAY, April 9, at the Athenæum.
Tickets 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE DEAD OF THE OCEAN.—REV. J. KENNEDY, D. D., will deliver a Poem entitled *The Dead of the Ocean*, in the Pacific-st. Methodist Church, Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 3, to commence at 8 o'clock, in aid of the Sabbath School. A good choir will be in attendance, under the direction of H. S. MATHEWS, Esq., of Plymouth Church. Tickets, 25 cents, may be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the small chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square, by ABRAM S. HEWITT, Esq.: *On the Use of Iron in War.* Free—to Members of the Society and their friends.

DRY GOODS.

WEEKS, MORGANS & ARCHER,
Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
The cheapest and most fashionable place to call and buy your Mourning Goods. An elegant and elegant assortment of DRESS GOODS, MANTILLAS and BONNETS constantly on hand. MOURNING SUITS made to order at a few hours' notice. Business conducted on fair, honorable and obliging principles. Patrons of this establishment can rely upon the strict integrity of its employes. Remember the name and number, that mistakes may not occur. WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway,
Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

PARIS MANTLES.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Feeling assured from past experience that the
LADIES OF NEW-YORK
Await with some little anxiety the production of his various styles
FOR THE COMING SEASON,
Has much pleasure in announcing that the long expected and interesting event will take place on
THURSDAY, 2D APRIL,
On which occasion he will submit for the approbation of his
NUMEROUS PATRONS,
A profusion of exquisite novelties, which, for tasteful conception and artistic finish, will far transcend the brightest efforts of any
PREVIOUS SEASON.
His preparations for this important occasion being now completed; he begs to direct the especial attention
OF LADIES
to the subjoined feeble attempt at illustration of a few of the
MOST PROMINENT CHEF-D'OEUVRES.
THE "ARISBIE"
Is a superb flowing garment, in the most Lustrous Black Taffetas, with a novel application of Velvet and Lace, forming a transparent border, the effect of which is extremely elegant and striking.
Being circular in form, and having the genuine *Spanish "Capuche,"* it is perfectly appropriate to the approaching
GENIAL SEASON.
THE "PHILOMEDA"
Is one of those ravishing productions that only the genius of a
PARISIAN MODISTE
Could conceive. It is formed of the favorite Black Taffetas, with a Vandyke border, composed of "Dew-drop" Buttons on an open ground, which of itself is the most chaste and appropriate beading to the really magnificent
FALL OF GUIPURE LACE AND FRINGE
Which completes the adornment of this most elegant garment.
THE "LEUCOTHEA"
Is a light and graceful envelope, composed of a profusion of Chenille, and feather-edged Gauze trimmings on the finest Brussels Nett, the Pellerine of Taffetas, surmounted by a second Cape of Brussels Nett and Guipure Lace and Fringe. The peculiar manner in which the bias-formed extension passes over the arms in front, gives to this article a most *recherche* and pleasing effect.
THE "IPHIGENIA"
Is of a different character from any of the foregoing, being Circular behind, with the Mantilla for a rain front,—the shoulders are surrounded with a deep fall of Guipure fringe, the same being also applied as an elegant finish at the bottom,—the intervening flouncing formed of Brussels Nett, with alternate layers of cut-velvet and feather braids in horizontal lines, preserving the light and airy effect essential in a
SUMMER GARMENT.
THE "ANTHEIA,"
OR LONG SHAWL MANTLE,
Is designed for a somewhat later period of the season, as it but touches the points of the shoulder, falling from thence in graceful folds, and in its transparent beauty half concealing the full flounced robe over which it is intended to be worn.
THE "CHRYSEIS,"
Another of those witching transparencies so suggestive of
BEAUTIFUL SPRING,
is also a combination of silk and lace, edged with the favorite Guipure and a ruche puffing. The trimmings which are most tastefully arranged are mainly composed of cut-velvet and Gauze ribbon with a minute velvet head disposed which considerably heightens the effect of the *Tout-ensemble*.
The above form but a trifling quota, culled at random from the best of beautiful and *distingué* garments which form the present collection, to which, however, must be added, the
CIRCASSIAN,
NEWPORT,
AND
SARATOGA
JACKET,
And the new
LADIES' CLOTH PALETOT
Garments of extreme beauty and utility.
PLEASE REMEMBER THE DAY,
THURSDAY, APRIL 2,
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings,
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARCELLINES,
FLORENCES,
Silk TISSUES, BAREGES,
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black SILLET MITTS and GLOVES
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blond, Pedal, Rutland and Split Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination of OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

---

347 BROADWAY.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
TO THE PUBLIC.
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
G. B. WILLIAMS would respectfully announce to THE LADIES OF NEW YORK,
that he is compelled to relinquish his present stand on the 1st May next.
In order to sell the entire stock by that time, another
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
has been submitted to on the
WHOLE STOCK.
Those desirous of
SAVING THEIR MONEY,
will at once avail themselves of
THIS OPPORTUNITY.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

---

355 BROADWAY.
J. BECK & CO.
Will open this morning a large lot of new Goods received per *Europa*.
GRENADINE ROBES,
BAREGE ROBES,
MUSLIN DE SOIE ROBES,
ORGANDY ROBES,
And a large assortment of
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
JACONETS, &c., by the yard.

AEQUUM LOCUM, AEQUAS FECERUT LEGES PETO.
JAMES A. HEARN
HAS NOW OPEN
MANTELETS, BASQUES,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
MOURNING MANTELETS, CHILDREN'S MANTELETS,
IN VARIETY.
In taste and in elegance.
HIS ASSORTMENT
will exceed anything he has before offered.
No. 775 Broadway,
Above 9th-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened the best assortment of
RICH FASHIONABLE SILKS
ever exhibited in New-York.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

MOURNING GOODS.—A SPECIAL BARGAIN.—Just received, 3 cases of Plaid Chally de Soie, beautiful patterns and texture. 2s. 6d. per yard, positively worth 4s. Call and see them
J. W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.—THE RALance of those goods from the late wrecks, consisting of Hosiery, table cloths, diaper, prints, ginghams, delaines, broadcloths, cassimeres, muslins, laces, collars, &c., will be sold off at reduced prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS.—For house cleaning, gardening, or any occupation that soils the hand, impervious to water, bleach the hands, and render them soft and smooth. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 46 John-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at One and the other at Three o'clock P. M. It is sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year. Two Copies to one Address for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Five Copies for Five Dollars, and Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business should be addressed To the Publishers of the New-York Daily Times.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

To Brooklyn Subscribers.

Subscribers to the DAILY TIMES in Brooklyn south of Fulton and west of Powers streets, are notified that Mr. S. Bourton is no longer carrier for the Times on that route. They are requested to pay no money, after Saturday next, for the paper, except to Samuel Henderson, the present carrier. Subscribers who in consequence of this change may fail to receive the paper, will please send their names and address to the Times office, to Michael Nevins, No. 180 Fulton-street, Mr. Oswald, Market, No. 380 Atlantic-street, or Lewis Beach, corner of Hoyt and Fulton streets.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Metropolitan Police bill was passed to a third reading in the Assembly on Tuesday night, or rather yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, after a protracted debate, and the most decided opposition to every section. No material amendments, however, were made. The bill providing for increasing the thickness of party walls in this City, in conformity with the present law, was passed. The bill providing for the raising of $300,000 for the purchase of market sites, and the erection of markets in this City, was ordered to a third reading. Various other matters of interest in this locality were acted upon.

The Rhode Island State Election took place yesterday, and resulted in a complete triumph for the Republicans. Elisha Dyer has been elected Governor, and all the other Republican candidates for State offices have been elected. Only a few Democrats have been returned to the Legislature. Both the Republican candidates for Congress have also been elected—Nathaniel B. Durfee in the Eastern District, and Wm. D. Beatton in the Western.

The steamboat *Forest Rose* was blown up on the Mississippi River yesterday, near Napoleon, and it is reported that many lives were lost.

At 7¼ last night a sound was heard in Beekman-street as grateful to citizens as the jingling of gold to a dying miser; it was the scraping of a score of hoes upon the cobble-stones of the pavement. The Italians worked like beavers, and carts, which is a still greater wonder, were on hand to remove the heaps of dirt. We learn that in all the Wards but the First and Second the contractors have had no difficulty, and the trouble in these is fast passing away. As if in honor of the Croton Aqueduct Regulation which permits street sprinkling on and after the first of April, it rained gently all the afternoon of yesterday. It laid the dust beautifully.

The relief of Broadway was again under discussion yesterday, before the Councilmen's Committee. The favorite scheme urged was,—letting it alone. Pave the parallel streets decently and oblige nine out of ten of the omnibuses to follow them, and Broadway will flow on unimpeded, they say. Indeed, it is prudent that the Broadway doctors be careful not to relieve the owners of Broadway property of too much while agonizing to relieve the street.

Three Aldermen, Steers, Harris and Drake, are missing. They compose the Committee of the Board on Ferries. They advertised that at 7 o'clock last evening, they would hold their final meeting for investigating the affairs of the Union Ferry Company, but they did not do so. This is the third consecutive time they have failed to meet after making the appointment.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last night, the annual apportionment of school moneys was reported as follows: 1. An amount equal to the State quota, which, excluding Library money, is $202,905 25. 2. An amount equal to one twentieth of one per cent. on the taxable property of the City, being $255,870. The total average attendance being 47,584, the amount per scholar is $9.64. The school officers of the Fourteenth Ward were authorized to advertise for proposals to make improvements on school building No. 32, not to exceed $5,000.

The receipts of Beef Cattle at the different sales yards for the week ending yesterday, numbered 5,195, an excess over the demand at this season. About three-fourths of this number, or 2,379, were on sale at the Washington Yards yesterday morning and the previous evening. The better quality of the stock offered prevented any material decline in price from the rates of the previous week, though the same grades went a trifle lower, and the market closed last evening with a downward tendency, and some cattle still unsold.

The Stillwell Methodists had a legacy of $6,000 left them by Mr. Samuel Stillwell, one of the leaders in their secession. The will provided that the money should not be paid till three years after the death of the testator's widow. The widow died eighteen months ago. A petition was presented yesterday to the Surrogate from parties claiming to be Trustees of the Society mentioned, for the payment of interest upon the $6,000 since the widow's death. Another party claimed that they are the trustees, and ask that the money be paid to them. Witnesses for the first party were heard yesterday.

A singular will case came up, yesterday, before the Surrogate. Mrs. Bassford and daughter, two of the lost passengers on the *Lyonnais*, were the principal legatees in the will of Mrs. Margaret Clayton, who also was lost in the *Lyonnais*. The will bears date Nov. 29, 1854. The manuscript has some erasures in it, and a portion of it is so wafered over as to make its construction doubtful. The guardian of the next of kin of Mrs. Bassford claims the bequest made to Mrs. B. and her daughter. The children of the testatrix contest the will, urging that the bequest has been revoked.

Alfred Brown and Noel Brooks, two individuals having "no rights that a white man is bound to respect," were found guilty in the United States District Court of an endeavor to make a revolt on board the bark *N. W. Bridge*, on which Lemuel Scates, Brooks was also found guilty of striking the mate on the head with a block.

A large seizure of liquors has recently been made by officers of the Custom-House. Mr. Redfield, the Collector, refuses to make known the parties to whom the goods were consigned, as they allege that they can show they had no connivance in the transaction. The goods seized were imported under fraudulent invoices. If the parties in question fail to show that the invoices were unintentionally incorrect they will be handed over to the United States authorities.

Examiner B. Hart, the new Surveyor, entered upon the duties of his office yesterday, having been sworn into office on Friday last by the Collector of the Port. He has made no changes thus far in his clerks, of which he has twenty-one in all. It is said that no changes will be made till the 1st of July, when the new Collector assumes his duties.

A meeting of the Captains of target companies who propose to participate in the grand parade on the 20th of April, was held last evening. The positions of each company in the battalions, the distribution of the muskets, the proper way of marching, whether by platoons or sections, and other details, furnished the topics of debate. It was concluded to leave all this to each Ward organization. The music for the occasion has nearly proved a bone of contention. At a former meeting it was resolved that each Ward organization should be limited to 15 pieces, but many of them had engaged more than the specified number—one as many as 44 pieces—while three of the Wards had been unable to procure any. This vexed question was settled by an agreement that those who had engaged large bands should divide with the less fortunate. A resolution expelling Mr. Samuel Jackson, formerly Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, for spreading reports injurious to the organization, such as that it was formed for political purposes, &c., was unanimously adopted. So far over 200 hundred companies—composed of about 10,000 men, have reported themselves at headquarters ready for parade. Besides these, one company from Philadelphia, four from Brooklyn, two from Jersey City, and one from Newark have signified their intention of uniting in the display.

At the meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, last night, Dr. Francis presented a series of resolutions, prefaced by a speech of unusual eloquence, in testimony of the many virtues of Dr. Kane. Dr. Isaacs read a valuable paper on the "Anatomy of the Pleura," and a discussion on the "Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever" ensued.

April Fool Day is going out of remembrance. There was less fooling yesterday than usual—thanks to advancing civilization. An evening paper tried to get up an April fool panic about tea, which had no other effect than to send up the nervous to the tea-stores to buy up supplies before the present stock runs out, which left China long enough before the war broke out.

The Quarantine Question.

It is settled that Quarantine cannot go to Sandy Hook. The insulted dignity of New-Jersey will not permit it, and whatever may be thought of the action of that State in the matter, its refusal is absolute and decisive.

The duty, therefore, devolves upon the Commission appointed under the recent act of our Legislature, of selecting some other ground where vessels from infected ports may be quarantined during the approaching season. They have authority from the State and funds at their control, to make temporary provision for such a new location. Their first object will, of course, be to consult the health of the City of New-York and its immediate vicinity. The main objection to the present quarantine is that its proximity to New-York, Brooklyn and the densely settled parts of Long Island, subject the inhabitants of those localities, as well as those on the eastern side of Staten Island, to infection. The experience of last Summer in this respect will not speedily be forgotten.

Probably the best place now left open to the choice of the Commissioners will prove to be *Prince's Bay* on the southwest side of Staten Island. The water there is from twelve to twenty feet deep,—quite sufficient to accommodate the smaller class of vessels which trade with the ports likely to be infected. The island in that immediate vicinity is very sparsely settled, and there are no interests which would be injuriously affected by the location. It is not quite so convenient for shipping, it is true, as Sandy Hook would have been, but this inconvenience is one to which, as long as we have New-Jersey for a neighbor, our shipping interests must submit.

The only objection to this selection arises from the immediate proximity of Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Keyport, Elizabeth and other large New-Jersey towns to the new Quarantine. But as the members from those sections in the New-Jersey Legislature were unanimous and resolute in their opposition to the cession of Sandy Hook, we presume they and their constituents are prepared to acquiesce in this location. At all events it is the duty of the Commission to consult the safety and the health of the million of people who live in this City and its immediate vicinity.

Maritime Law and the Rights of Neutrals.

There has been no period, for many years, when the mutual relations of the European and American Continents have promised, on the whole, a more satisfactory future than the present. If we except the storm which seems to be brewing at the Court of Madrid against Mexico, the feeling on both sides of the Atlantic is cordial and trustful, and no more auspicious moment could be chosen for the perfection of those plans regarding international intercourse, which, for over half a century, have formed a favorite theme of theoretical discussion among leading American statesmen of all parties. The rapid advance of enlightenment in the principles of political economy, the explosion of all those absurdities upon which the navigation laws of the last century were based, and the general disposition which prevails to adapt legislation to the spirit of the age, render it possible to urge propositions now, which, even five years ago, would have been rejected as premature, and only exposed our diplomacy to ridicule.

Within the present year, the Danish Sound tolls, with their centuries of *prestige*, will have become a matter of history, and this will have been owing solely and exclusively to the perseverance and energy which have been displayed by the American Government. There now arises the necessity of procuring the embodiment, among the established rules of international law, that PRIVATE PROPERTY UPON THE OCEAN SHALL, in times of war as well as peace, BE FOREVER EXEMPTED FROM SEIZURE BY EITHER PUBLIC ARMED VESSELS, OR BY PRIVATEERS. It is the confident conviction of leading minds that if our Government shall continue to press this subject before the nations of the world, not two years will have passed away before it shall have been recognized as a principle, everywhere, that unarmed vessels are never to be molested, except when carrying goods contraband of war.

The foundation of the old navigation laws was *monopoly*. In time of peace, its accomplishment was sought for by excluding the manufactures, products, and shipping of other countries, by the limitation of the export trade, the isolation of colonies, and such other means as were best fitted indirectly to annihilate and restrict the commerce of neighboring nations. Times of war afforded, however, peculiar facilities for this monopolizing policy. Enemies' goods were deemed proper objects for prize or destruction, wherever they could be found; not only when conveyed in hostile ships, but even in those of nations unengaged in the war. Great powers whose vessels were excluded by their fends from some portion of the carrying trade, decreed that other nations should not derive profit where *they* could not, and their practice was submitted to and copied. Thus the commerce of every part of the globe became affected, or liable to be affected, by the squabbles of any two people.

The crusade against Napoleon, in the earlier years of this century, gave intensity to this iniquitous policy; but, since the peace of 1815, wiser counsels have held sway and sounder principles of political economy have been developed into a system that has taken root in the commercial intelligence of the entire world. Monopoly has been proved to be bad policy. Nations have discovered that they are subject to the same laws as individuals, and that they cannot injure others without detriment to themselves. Exclusiveness and restriction have been experimentally compared with free-trade, and national prosperity and wealth proved to have increased in exact proportion as the fetters which restrained commerce have been removed. Protection has been abandoned by those apparently most interested in its maintenance, and a revolution has been undergone upon all subjects relating to commerce, the steps of which may be traced, one by one, from the time of Mr. Huskisson, down to the opening of the coasting trade of Great Britain in 1854, and the Clarendon declaration respecting neutral ships in the Russian war, which latter afforded the first dawn of hope that the British Government might take the noble position which is open for it in relation to the establishment of a new basis for international maritime relations.

Mr. Marcy did not think it possible for the Government of the United States to abandon the right of giving letters of marque, unless the whole ground should be covered of exempting unarmed vessels altogether from seizure in time of war. However correct his view may be as a matter of policy, it ought not to be denied that privateering, under the existing relations of nations, must ever partake, more or less, of the nature of piracy. The army of a civilized nation is always supposed, in land warfare, to protect private property from robbery by its own soldiers. Unresisting towns and villages are not given over to destruction because they belong to individuals of a hostile nation; neither is property any longer seized upon indiscriminately by invaders. The reason is that the people are innocent of hostility and are protected by their peaceful demeanor. Why should not the peaceful flags of commercial vessels pass current in the same manner, and ships laden with silk, cotton, dry goods, hemp, leather, iron, woolens, &c., be reciprocally respected and allowed to pursue their way on the ocean unmolested? Would England, for instance, be weakened as a nation by the loss to a few merchants of their private property? Or would the plunder of American argosies incapacitate our Government from carrying on a war? *The amount of private misery created has never, in the history of the world, deterred belligerent nations from hostilities.*

Moreover, the profit derived by naval officers or privateers from the present system is always at the expense of high and noble principles. A cruel greed of gain is created, which can only be satiated by the wretchedness of persons who are unprotected and harmless; and not only a pirate's actions are legalized, but a buccaneer's inhumanity is ennobled. Let the Government of Mr. Buchanan, (backed as it will be by our national *prestige*, and by the sympathy of intelligent men—men of the age—all over the world) fulfill the requirements of its position, and correspond with the action of Administrations of all parties which have gone before it, and it will, doubtless, succeed in accomplishing the grand end for which the events of over fifty years have been gradually and carefully preparing the way. The time has now fully come, and to him will belong the glory of gathering the fruit which former Presidents, sometimes with his own aid, have carefully cultivated.

Street-Cleaning—Who Governs the City?

At the instigation of certain Ward Inspectors and ex-swindlemongering contractors, all of whom are at the beck of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, a combination of carmen and laborers has been organized, for the express purpose of interfering with Messrs. Reynolds & Smith, in the endeavors which they are making to clean the streets of the City. Mutual support, and even pecuniary aid, has been promised, provided carmen will abstain from assisting in carrying away the dirt and garbage which, since last July, has been permitted to accumulate in our thoroughfares. Moreover, a petition to the Common Council has been drawn up, and is being numerously signed by grog-shop politicians, misguided workmen, and such owners of carts as have been dependent upon Mr. Ebling and his satellites, that the contracts recently signed by the Mayor, Comptroller and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps may not be confirmed. In fact, an active rowdy war has been initiated by those who have heretofore enjoyed the privilege of being fed *gratis* out of the public treasury, against the peace, comfort and welfare of the community. The grave question to be decided remains: who shall triumph?

Notwithstanding the obstacles which Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Smith have had to encounter, they have already accomplished much towards fulfilling their premise, that the Wards under their control shall be thoroughly cleaned. Although they have been compelled to send outside of the City for laborers and carts, and their employes have been mobbed on two nights out of the four that they have been engaged at work, those citizens who are accustomed to passing through Wall, Washington, Beekman, Greenwich, Fulton, Nassau, and Chatham streets, and the lower part of Broadway, will acknowledge that they are already in a better condition than has been witnessed since May, 1855, when the sweeping-machines were in full vogue. The Fifteenth and Ninth Wards are filled with laborers, and over forty carts have been employed in them, since night before last. Thanks to the efficiency of the police, and the energy displayed by the sweepers themselves, all difficulty has disappeared in the Fifth, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, and they being rapidly cleaned. The Tenth and Sixth Wards, also, present a satisfactory appearance. A thousand loads of dirt were, day before yesterday, taken from Mulberry-street alone. In the First, Second and Third Wards, where the opposition was greatest, it has now been coerced into indirect methods of activity, and the garbage will have been so effectually removed by next Tuesday, that the machines can be put in operation.

Under the circumstances; with the full force of public opinion in favor of the new contractors; with the remembrance fresh before us, that no work whatever had been done on the streets for nine months; in view of the dangers of pestilence, and disease from malaria, during the Summer months; will it be possible for any amount of outside pressure to prevent the Common Council from doing what it ought, in the premises? No opportunity has yet been afforded for effectually testing the *animus* of the new Corporation. It may be, and we are willing to hope that it is, totally different from the last, and that it will have a single eye to the welfare of the inhabitants of this vast Metropolis. An opportunity is presented, when proof of the character, for good or evil, of the two Boards must be given. They are called upon to decide whether they will be turned aside from the obvious course of rectitude, by a clamor which arises from the lowest moral dregs of the population, and which has its origin in the basest and most sordid passions, or whether they will simply *do their duty*. As to the sentiments of the entire intelligence and wisdom of *all* virtuous citizens, of ALL classes and belonging to ALL parties, to be regarded, or is a victory to be achieved by villainy, dishonesty, and vice in low places, in opposition to the evident dictates of law and of justice? Is the Charter to be observed, and the statutes of the Legislature to be complied with, or is plunder to be the watchword by which our City is to be misgoverned?

We shall closely watch the course which is pursued by the City authorities on the one side, and by the new contractors on the other. The latter have begun their work efficiently and well. They have the law on their side, and there is no extent of praise which will not be due to them if they continue to perform their duty. A "new broom," however, "sweeps clean," and they must recollect that it will not be sufficient to have once removed the dirt which encumbers the City; it must be kept in order at all times and seasons, and an entire revolution must be effected, when compared with the past.

The Upper Isthmus.

Fifteen millions was the sum which Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of State, authorized Mr. Trist to offer Mexico for the right of way across Tehuantepec in 1847. Fifteen millions is the sum which Mr. Forsyth proposes to lend Mexico, without any particular security, but with some undetermined reference to territorial forfeiture in case of non-payment. Fifteen millions is stated as the sum which President Buchanan stands ready to give for the Tehuantepec transit. Here is a curious coincidence. The Washington par value for Tehuantepec is evidently $15,000,000. It requires no unusual skill at drawing an inference to assume that the possession of this particular route to the Pacific is a prime article in the Presidential creed—and that, before 1860, we shall, in all likelihood, add this to sundry other shrewd operations in land.

It must be owned, in talking of no better price for the bargain than we tendered ten years ago, and were refused, we show very slight mercantile skill. Mexico is certainly an abject mendicant; quite likely to part with any not absolutely vital member of her body politic, in order to raise ready cash. But as few men are eager to sell their bodies to the surgeons, for the largest figures, if instant death be a condition of the trade, so Mexico will not surrender Tehuantepec save with her very existence. For that reason she canceled the Garay grant, and repudiated the decrees of Salas, the dictator. For that reason she scorned the propositions of Mr. Trist; and repudiated a treaty upon the same subject which Mr. Webster subsequently caused to be negotiated. For that reason, her Congress by resolution announced that the mere discussion of a transfer of the Isthmus route should in future constitute constructive treason. Such dogged appreciation of her advantages is not to be lightly overcome. It is inveterate. Tehuantepec is in that portion of the Republic under the peculiar guardianship of Gen. Alvarez, who is too shrewd not to realize its enhanced value, and too potent to admit of its alienation without his assent.

On the other hand, the course of affairs in Central America, with the acquisition of the Honduras route by British subjects, under guarantee of their Government, renders the possession of the nearer path all-important to the Government of the United States. By the isthmus of Tehuantepec, San Francisco is 1,100 miles nearer New-York than by the isthmus of Panama; while New-Orleans is 1,700 miles nearer. Tehuantepec admits of a ship canal which Panama does not; and such a channel connecting the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific, might be said to be as strictly within our own waters, as a Pacific Railroad would be within our own lands. Hence, doubtless the *empressement* of the President; and his very natural desire to remove the American capital invested in the newly-finished wagon-road from the capricious control of the Mexican Government to the more stable protection of that of the United States. It is to be lamented that so laudable a purpose is likely to be balked.

Italian Artists.—There has been a great scarcity of organ grinders in the streets during the past three days, owing, it is said, to the fact of a great number of those Orphean wanderers having been induced to exchange their customary instruments for a broom and a scraper in the service of Mr. Reynolds, the contractor for street sweeping. The change is one to be commended. A large number of Italian venders of plaster statuary have also made a similar change in their professional pursuits, and if Mr. Reynolds could but prevail upon the Chinese cigar dealers who stand about the corners of the streets, as well as the enterprising individual from the Flowery kingdom who informs the pedestrians in Broadway, daily, by means of a placard, that he is starving, to take hold of the broom and the scraper, he would be cleaning the streets in a double sense. As to the starving man in question, it

individual who [illegible] to go into another business where the work would be harder and the pay less. However, a suggestion from the police that he has been starving long enough might induce him to accept of an engagement from the street-sweeping department.

Death in the Tea-Pot.—We hope that no votary of the cup that cheers but was never known to inebriate, has been frightened into abandoning her, couching or bohea, or neglecting her old or young hyson on account of the absurd stories that have been told about poisoned tea; for though there may be poison in tea, as there undoubtedly is, yet there is no more now than there always has been. Besides, even if the Hong merchants had made up their minds to kill all outside barbarians by mixing some poisonous substances with their tea, there has not been sufficient time for any of the article to reach this country since the difficulty with Commissioner Yeh in Canton occurred. It is hardly worth while to treat the subject seriously, yet as the majority of tea-drinkers are timid people, it is not improbable that the absurd rumor may have produced a certain amount of domestic confusion. The paper that set the story of poisoned tea afloat is an humble dependent and imitator of the *Herald*, and hopes like that paper to get itself into notice by the audacity of its inventions and attacks on private interests. But it is a hopeless experiment; as there is only one "historian" of *Parker Vein*, so there is not room for more than one paper like the *Herald* at the present time.

Card from Mr. Ebling.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Your article of April 1, on cleaning streets, implying that I seek to hinder the parties who have agreed to clean the streets for this Department, is wholly without foundation. The Inspectors of my Department have strict orders not to interfere with the work or men employed, in any manner; and any one employed in this Department will be discharged, on proof of the fact of any such interference. The following order is hereby issued: All persons in the employ of, or in any way connected with, the Department of Streets and Lamps, are hereby notified that any interference, on their part, to prevent the parties who have agreed to clean the streets of the City from performing the work, or annoying them, will be discharged immediately, on proof being forwarded of such interference. By order.

JOSEPH E. EBLING,
Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

We are very glad to publish the above. If the promises it makes are kept, it will effectually silence the implication which the action of Mr. Ebling's subordinates would otherwise convey. We trust that obedience to his order will be imperatively required.

The *Medical Monthly* for April (very much improved, by the way, under its new editorship of Drs. F. H. Parker and J. H. Douglas) is out with a strong commendation of sewing machines for the creatures of the body they require in the operator. It promises to prescribe besides iron for the pale girl who is compelled to sew for a living, a sewing machine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.
AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.
Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. In beauty of style, excellence of quality and cheapness we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by other manufacturers.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
Have removed from No. 236 to the more convenient store No. 519 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, and invite the attention of gentlemen to a new and elegant assortment of fashionable dress hats, felt hats, caps, &c., &c., of entirely new and very attractive patterns, all of which were manufactured expressly for our new establishment.

SAWS.
HOE & CO.'S PATENT GROUND SAWS, PLASTERING TROWELS, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail, at the principal hardware stores, at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or at the Works, corner of Broome, Sheriff and Columbia-sts., New-York.

INDUCEMENTS TO THE PURCHASE OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—Contemplating a change in the firm on the 1st of May, with a view to the same, we are desirous of reducing our extensive stock of first quality ready-made garments, and shall, therefore, reduce our prices for the time being so as to present extra inducements to purchasers. The assortment, comprising Raglan overcoats, dress and business frocks, pantaloons and vests, in the latest style, of woollen and linen fabrics, having been manufactured expressly for our Spring and Summer sales.
WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 221 Broadway, third door above Astor-House.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for Consumption. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 162, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

A GOOD DEAL HAS BEEN
Said of late about cheap China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated ware,—in fact there has been quite an excitement on the subject. The ladies—and they ought to know best—give the palm to DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. They say that Messrs. D. & CO. have much the largest stock in the City, and that their prices are full 20 per cent. the lowest. Does any man dare to doubt the word of the ladies?

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 76 Canal-st., in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.

BULLETIN.

REGULAR NEW-YORK TRADE SALE.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. Auctioneers. The trade sale of Books commences this morning at 9½ o'clock. The sale this day embraces the invoices of J. B. Lippincott & Co., J. L. Gihon & Co., C. G. Henderson & Co., Shepard, Clark & Brown, E. Stephens, Brock & Brother, Collier & Brother, John E. Beardsley, E. C. & J. Biddle, and others.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES HAVE IMPROVEMENTS peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

WE HAVE PROVED IT
To our own satisfaction that the cheapest store in this town is DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. We bought one of the $11 tea kettles, (silver-plated at that,) and the wife says it is "charming." It remains for us to say, "Go thou," &c., &c.

LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—At the dinner table every dish of roast meat should have one or more table spoonfuls of this Sauce in the gravy; and for game a moderate quantity should be mixed with the sauce, and the bottle placed upon the table for the use of those who require an additional quantity. JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for the proprietors.

FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 196 Greenwich-st., have a large stock of the finest kind of Mackerel in kits, quarters, halves and barrels. Codfish in boxes, firkins and bags/heads. Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Beef, &c.

ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE SUFFERED ALL the lingering pangs of Dyspepsia in its terrible forms, can appreciate the value of a medicine that will cure this disease. To all who would find a remedy we say, try the Compound Elixir.

WILDER PATENT BALANCE SAFES
Are the best now in use, combining
The attention of bankers and merchants is requested to the following testimonial:
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 25, 1857.
GENTLEMEN: We are happy to say that our Books and Papers, deposited in one of your Safes, came out of the fire at the burning of our storehouse, No. 15 Hanover-street, on the 1st inst; *without injury, being preserved in perfect order.* The heat was intense, as the surrounding buildings contained large quantities of whisky, cotton, &c. The Safe fell from the second floor, and was [illegible] in the fire. We have already purchased of your agent, Mr. [illegible], a larger one of the same kind.
CHAPLAIN & [illegible]

STILL ANOTHER—THE SIXTH THIS.
MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN:
GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 6th of last December, my store, with others, was destroyed by fire, while on removing our
STEARNS & MARVIN SAFE
from the rubbish, I found my books, cash [illegible] papers, to the amount of about seven thousand dollars, in perfect order. Yours truly,
JOHN CANAVAN.
CONCORD, C. W., Feb. 26, 1857.
Depôt of
STEARNS & MARVIN'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

SOME HOPES YET OF BEING CURED OF CONSUMPTION, by the use of RUSHTON'S CODLIVER OIL. It lessens the cough, diminishes the night sweats, and imparts strength to the body. Be particular to see that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name is [illegible] on each label. Sold at $1 a bottle, at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

EASTMAN & LLOYD, COMMISSION [illegible] chants and dealers in Provisions, Nos. 49 and 51 [illegible] New-York, offer for sale:
EXTRA FAMILY HAMS—300 tierces, [illegible] Shay's, Phipps', Samuel Davis', Quigley, H. [illegible] other brands choice family Hams.
PLAIN CURE HAMS—1,000 tierces yellow [illegible]
SHIPPING HAMS—800 tierces Western [illegible] prime shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces and 500 bbls., in [illegible] condition for all climates, packed in rice chaff.
SOUR HAMS—30 bbls., in yellow bags.
SHOULDERS—150 bbls. Western smoked and [illegible] ers, bright and handsome.
MIDDLES—1,000 boxes, (with consignment,) long [illegible] short, ribbed and clear.
PORK—4,500 bbls. Mess, on the spot, and to arrive.
800 bbls prime Mess, to arrive.
500 bbls. prime and clear, city packed.
400 bbls. clear Western packed.
BEEF—1,000 tierces prime Mess, Hulman & Robinson, and Sholl's packing, superior.
2,000 bbls. Buck Eye, and other Western [illegible] repacked.
500 bbls Buck Eye and other Western [illegible] of repacked, State.
EXTRA—1,800 bbls. Buck Eye, superior, and [illegible]
OIL—5,000 bbls. State and Western, repacked.
250 bbls. prime, sour and refuse.
LARD—1,500 bbls. and tierces prime leaf and refined.
300 bbls for manufacturing.
4,000 kegs prime leaf and refined.
500 kegs prime old extra, for shipping.
GREASE—150 bbls. prime yellow.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW [illegible] AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full [illegible] stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted [illegible] Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gilts, [illegible] are offered at the lowest prices. Window Shades [illegible] stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to [illegible] those goods less than other houses. We invite the [illegible] tion of close buyers.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, containing valuable information about sewing machines, and all questions that can be asked on the subject. Any one to read this paper will learn how to purchase a machine, and will be [illegible] chips with which [illegible] the hunting [illegible] SINGER & CO.'S, No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

CLOTHING—CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU-sts.—N. B. COLLINS & CO. [illegible] to call attention to their well selected stock of [illegible] variety of garments [illegible] Overcoats, all of which are [illegible] will be sold at the very [illegible] on our stock.

SAY WHAT YOU WILL
But there is no getting over the fact that the [illegible] to buy China, Glass, and so on, is at DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. Cast your eye over the list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

AMEN.—And then hast joined the gentle train,
And wearest the gentle name of [illegible]
LADIES, THE SPRING-TIME OF THE YEAR has come, and if you wish handsome [illegible] shoes for yourselves and children, good articles, and [illegible] prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 130 [illegible]

COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., TO LET—A very desirable, furnished cottage, having [illegible] rooms, water in the kitchen, with every convenience; location near the ocean; stable, ice house (filled), [illegible] bath house, &c. Apply, personally or by letter, to W. [illegible] BOLTON, Far Rockaway, L. I.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.—[illegible] Soaps, Perfumes, Combs, Brushes, &c., for [illegible] the lowest rates and best terms. For sale by P. [illegible] WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

MARRIED.

MILLS—McVICKAR.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 1, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., [illegible] Mills, Jr., to Susan Nelson, daughter of [illegible] McVickar, M. D.

DIED.

BANTA.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 1, [illegible] born but severe illness, William Henry, [illegible] John and Rachel Banta, in the 6th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are [illegible] attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, [illegible] 139 West 18th-st., at 3 o'clock this (Thursday) [illegible]
ONDERDONK.—In this City, on Wednesday, [illegible] CAROLINE AUGUSTA, wife of Benjamin A. Onderdonk, and daughter of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, aged 35 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are [illegible] attend her funeral, from the house of her father, No. [illegible] East 15th-st., on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.
DIMOND.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 1, [illegible] LIAM H. DIMOND, infant son of John and [illegible] mond, aged 5 months and 15 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are [illegible] invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his [illegible] West 22d-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, [illegible] further invitation.
BONNEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 31, [illegible] residence of his brother, B. W. Bonney, Alderman [illegible] BONNEY, of Waterford, Vt., in the 37th year of his age.
His remains have been taken to Vermont for interment.
MALCOMSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 31, [illegible] consumption, Thomas Malcomson, formerly of [illegible] County, Ireland, in the 31st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 76 Pearl-st., [illegible] to proceed to Greenwood Cemetery.
JACOBUS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 31, Cornelius C. Jacobus, in the 69th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Lyman A. Jacobus, also the members of the Central Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 8 Abingdon-square, [illegible] remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.
VAN RENSSELAER.—On Tuesday, March 31, [illegible] LO, son of Henry Van Rensselaer, aged 2 years [illegible] months.
BOGGS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 31, of [illegible] let fever, ELIZABETH, daughter of Wm. and [illegible] Boggs, aged 11 months and 16 days.
The remains will be taken to the country for interment.
PHILLIPS.—On Wednesday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., Mrs. HARRIET PHILLIPS, aged 80 years.
Her friends, and the friends of her father and brother, Silas and James Shindler, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of [illegible] Tarrytown, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.
COLES.—In this City, on Second Day, March 30, [illegible] COLES, aged 67 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Fifth Day next, [illegible] day), April 2, from his late residence, No. 18 [illegible] near the Bowery, at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ West Woodstock, Conn., papers please copy.
WOODWARD.—At New-Orleans, La., on Sunday, March 15, WASHINGTON WOODWARD, eldest son of Ambrose Woodward, late of this City, deceased.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
A certain and speedy antidote and cure for [illegible] and excruciating p

TO THE PUBLIC.
House-Furnishing Notice,
The
GREAT EMPORIUM
that was at
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.,
is still in the hands of the law,
and its late proprietor,
ROBERT DAVIS
as a consequence, virtually,
in a business point of view,
DEAD.
But as agent for
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
for the sale of
every variety of House-Furnishing Goods
on commission,
ALIVE AND ACTIVE,
at that elegant and capacious store,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway,
well known as recently occupied by
James Beck & Co., corner 10th-st.

Let joy and gladness be with the creditors who have just and honest claims against said ROBERT DAVIS, as he will yet turn up and pay 100 cents, notwithstanding the tremendous efforts made to crush and ruin him.

ROBERT DAVIS, Agent.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.

A Touch of the Magnificent, after Headley.

BEAUTIFUL AND MAGNIFICENT AS THE rising of the Orient sun cometh forth the NEW-YORK LEDGER this morning. In its resplendent columns shine the corruscations of the brightest intellect, the fascinations of the most exuberant fancy, and the electric flashes of the most transcendent genius; and the eye of the rapt beholder is dazzled with the gorgeous glories of Art which its unrivaled engravings so enchantingly throw over its pages.

The thrilling and gorgeous scenes of picturesque romance; the pathetic and absorbing incidents of that "course of true love which never yet ran smooth;" the inculcations of deepest and most charitable wisdom; the sparkling play of dazzling wit; the rainbow effulgence of exquisite fancy; the beneficent teachings of moral truth; the fascinating exhibitions of artistic beauty displayed in its engravings; in short, whatever of goodness, truth, wit, wisdom, fancy and beauty the human mind can produce and the human imagination embellish, may be found in THE LEDGER in lavish abundance, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 4 o'clock.

A NEW EDITION READY.

GOODRICH'S
COURT OF NAPOLEON:
OR, THE
BEAUTIES, WITS AND HEROINES
OF THE
FIRST EMPIRE.

With thirteen portraits painted by Hand. Royal quarto, Turkey antique. Price, $12 50.

*** The publishers, after the unavoidable delay of three months in reproducing the new edition, are now enabled to supply the constant demand for this gorgeous and popular work.

Booksellers awaiting supplies will please send in their orders at once.

Copies carefully boxed and sent free of charge by express to any point East of the Mississippi.

IN PRESS, BY THE SAME AUTHOR,
THE WORLD'S HEROINES.
A portrait gallery of female achievements, beauty and influence in ancient and modern times, with twenty engravings on steel.
DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

---

66 EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING 68
66 WAREHOUSE. 68

66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68

Fulton-street, Fulton-street, Fulton-street,
Fulton-street, Fulton-street, Fulton-street,
Fulton-street, Fulton-street, Fulton-street,
Fulton-street, Fulton-street, Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff.

The amount of
CHEAP AND FINE
BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,
CHEAP AND FINE
CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
Contained in this extensive establishment, is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be fitted and suited in every respect; for, as regards price, EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York. For instance:

The finest custom-made Dress Frock	$14 to $20
Superb Black and Fancy Cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
Handsome Black Cloth Frocks, well made and trimmed	5½ to 10
Over 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats	3½ to 10
Spring Raglans	5 to 10
Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Coats	8
Rich Moire Antique Vests, (new style)	3½
Fancy Cassimere Pants	2½ to 4
&c., &c., &c.,	&c.

NOW READY:
THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE.
From the New-York Herald.

A
Tip-
Top
Number
"We depart
from our usual
rule of not noticing
serials, to bestow a few words of passing commendation on this pretty little periodical.
The articles are well written, and are
just what are suited
to publi- cations
of this sort,
being neit-
ther to shallow
in style
nor yet written
down below the level of children's comprehension—an error but too common now a days. The Magazine is prettily illustrated and will, no doubt, find favor with a large class of juvenile readers."
Buy
It.

[illegible] Gents a Number.
[illegible] and Cabinet Pictures, (Mother's Love,) Printed in Oil Colors, expressly for the subscribers.
Specimen Numbers Gratis.
Liberal arrangements made with Booksellers, Periodical Agents and Postmasters for circulating the Magazine.
BROWN, LOOMIS & CO., Publishers,
No. 15 Dutch-st.
Wholesale Agents—DEXTER & BRO. and ROSS & [illegible] BOURNE, New-York; A. WILLIAMS, Boston; A. [illegible]NGER, Philadelphia; HENRY TAYLOR, Baltimore;
And For Sale Everywhere.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against receiving or negotiating the following drafts, drawn by the firm of TEN BROECK, CURRY & CO., of New-York City, and accepted by us. As no consideration was given therefor, said drafts are now improperly withheld from us, and will not be paid by us.
No. 99, without date, at 90 days, $955.
No. 104, without date, 4 months, $2,025.
No. 107, without date, 6 months, $1,975.
No. 108, without date, 6 months, $2,025.
Further information can be obtained at No. 29 Pearl-st., New-York. WALKER & CO.
LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 26, 1857.

THE ABOVE NOTICE HAVING APPEARED in this morning's *Journal of Commerce* and *Times* newspapers, we would respectfully give the public an explanation.

At the solicitation of Messrs. WALKER & Co., we entered into articles of copartnership with them on the 28th Nov., 1856, for the purpose of conducting the Provision, Fur and Distilling business, and we accepted for them large amounts previous to and after executing said copartnership articles, with the understanding that WALKER & Co. would forward us provisions, &c., to cover said acceptances—instead, however, of using our said acceptances as agreed, they had them discounted, and used the proceeds in their own business, and allowed them to be protested at maturity, thereby injuring our business and credit.

We have also been subjected to heavy expenses, advances of monies and losses in business by the non-fulfillment of the said WALKER & Co. of their part of said articles of copartnership—our only security for the adjustment of our losses, advances, expenses, protests, &c., &c., being the advertised acceptances.

TEN BROECK, CURRY & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1857.

DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S NEW FLAVORINGS for every liquor, to be produced at a moment's notice. One gallon to fifty gallons of spirits, cognac brandy, Holland and English gin, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Bourbon and Monongahela, Irish and Scotch whiskey, apple, peach, cherry, and raspberry brandy, best and cheapest imported cognac oil. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS—FROM PETER Henderson, Jersey City, fresh from the garden every day, at the seedstore No. 7 John-st., comprising moss, climbing and perpetual roses, with and without pots, climbing vines, and other garden plants and roots of every description. Catalogues.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.—I WILL PRESent one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call for it. For salt-rheum, scrofula, old ulcers and burns unsurpassed. S. M. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

COBB'S NEW STORY—NOW READY IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, THIS (Thursday) MORNING.

300,000 CIRCULATION!—THIS IS THE extraordinary number that the NEW-YORK LEDGER now prints. See COBB'S new story TO-DAY.

300,000 CIRCULATION!—THIS IS THE EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER THAT THE NEW-YORK LEDGER NOW PRINTS. SEE COBB'S NEW STORY TO-DAY.

COBB'S NEW STORY.

A GREAT NUMBER.

MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER
For the present week is
THE MOST SPLENDID NUMBER YET ISSUED
OF
THAT GREAT FAMILY PAPER.

IT CONTAINS
EIGHT ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS,
Designed and engraved
EXPRESSLY FOR ITS COLUMNS;

IT ALSO CONTAINS
A NEW AND BRILLIANT STORY
BY
SYLVANUS COBB, JR.,
(Who writes only for the Ledger,)
ENTITLED
THE WILD KNIGHT;
OR,
THE UNKNOWN CRUSADER.

MORE OF
THE ABDUCTED HEIRESS.
The conclusion of
KARMEL THE SCOUT.

FANNY FERN'S
INIMITABLE SKETCHES.

POETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS
BY
MRS. SIGOURNEY,
ALICE CARY,
And others.

SEVERAL COMPLETE STORIES
BY
POPULAR AUTHORS.

COL. WALTER P. DUNLAP'S
THRILLING
FOREST SKETCHES,
(Illustrated.)

Interesting, instructive and amusing
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EDITORIALS
ON
ENTERTAINING SUBJECTS.

WIT AND HUMOR.

CURRENT NEWS, &c., &c., &c.
Making by far
THE GREATEST AND BEST FAMILY PAPER
EVER ISSUED IN THE WORLD.

As proof of the
LEDGER'S POPULARITY
We need only state that it has attained the extraordinary circulation of
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES.

Is not this enough to extract
FOUR CENTS
(The price of the paper)
From any man's pocket.
FOR SALE BY ALL PERIODICAL DEALERS.

COBB, NEW STORY.

A GREAT NUMBER.

MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
For the present week is
THE MOST SPLENDID NUMBER YET ISSUED
OF
THAT GREAT FAMILY PAPER.

IT CONTAINS
EIGHT ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS,
Designed and engraved
EXPRESSLY FOR ITS COLUMNS;

IT ALSO CONTAINS
A NEW AND BRILLIANT STORY
BY
SYLVANUS COBB, JR.,
(Who writes only for the Ledger,)
ENTITLED
THE WILD KNIGHT;
OR,
THE UNKNOWN CRUSADER.

MORE OF
THE ABDUCTED HEIRESS.
The conclusion of
KARMEL THE SCOUT.

FANNY FERN'S
INIMITABLE SKETCHES.

POETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS
BY
MRS. SIGOURNEY,
ALICE CARY,
And others.

SEVERAL COMPLETE STORIES
BY
POPULAR AUTHORS.

COL. WALTER P. DUNLAP'S
THRILLING
FOREST SKETCHES,
(Illustrated.)

Interesting, instructive and amusing
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EDITORIALS
ON
ENTERTAINING SUBJECTS.

WIT AND HUMOR.

CURRENT NEWS, &c., &c., &c.
Making by far
THE GREATEST AND BEST FAMILY PAPER
EVER ISSUED IN THE WORLD.

As proof of the
LEDGER'S POPULARITY,
We need only state that it has attained the extraordinary circulation of
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES.

Is not this enough to extract
FOUR CENTS
(the price of the paper)
From any man's pocket.
FOR SALE BY ALL PERIODICAL DEALERS.

COBB'S NEW STORY.

A GREAT NUMBER.

MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
For the present week is
THE MOST SPLENDID NUMBER YET ISSUED
OF
THAT GREAT FAMILY PAPER.

IT CONTAINS
EIGHT ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS,
Designed and engraved
EXPRESSLY FOR ITS COLUMNS,

IT ALSO CONTAINS
A NEW AND BRILLIANT STORY
BY
SYLVANUS COBB, JR.,
(Who writes only for the Ledger,)
ENTITLED
THE WILD KNIGHT;
OR,
THE UNKNOWN CRUSADER.

MORE OF
THE ABDUCTED HEIRESS.
The conclusion of
KARMEL THE SCOUT.

FANNY FERN'S
INIMITABLE SKETCHES.

POETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS
BY
MRS. SIGOURNEY,
ALICE CARY,
And others.

SEVERAL COMPLETE STORIES
BY
POPULAR AUTHORS.

COL. WALTER P. DUNLAP'S
THRILLING
FOREST SKETCHES,
(Illustrated.)

Interesting, instructive and amusing
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EDITORIALS
ON
ENTERTAINING SUBJECTS.

WIT AND HUMOR.

CURRENT NEWS, &c., &c., &c.
Making by far
THE GREATEST AND BEST FAMILY PAPER
EVER ISSUED IN THE WORLD.

As proof of the
LEDGER'S POPULARITY
We need only state that it has attained the extraordinary circulation of
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES.

Is not this enough to extract
FOUR CENTS
(The price of the paper)
From any man's pocket.
FOR SALE BY ALL PERIODICAL DEALERS.

COBB'S NEW STORY.

A GREAT NUMBER.

MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
For the present week is
THE MOST SPLENDID NUMBER YET ISSUED
OF
THAT GREAT FAMILY PAPER.

IT CONTAINS
EIGHT ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS,
Designed and engraved
EXPRESSLY FOR ITS COLUMNS,

IT ALSO CONTAINS
A NEW AND BRILLIANT STORY
BY
SYLVANUS COBB, JR.,
(Who writes only for the Ledger,)
ENTITLED
THE WILD KNIGHT;
OR,
THE UNKNOWN CRUSADER.

MORE OF
THE ABDUCTED HEIRESS.
The conclusion of
KARMEL THE SCOUT.

FANNY FERN'S
INIMITABLE SKETCHES.

POETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS
BY
MRS. SIGOURNEY,
ALICE CARY,
And others.

SEVERAL COMPLETE STORIES
BY
POPULAR AUTHORS.

COL. WALTER P. DUNLAP'S
THRILLING
FOREST SKETCHES,
(Illustrated.)

Interesting, instructive and amusing
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EDITORIALS
ON
ENTERTAINING SUBJECTS.

WIT AND HUMOR.

CURRENT NEWS, &c., &c., &c.
Making by far
THE GREATEST AND BEST FAMILY PAPER
EVER ISSUED IN THE WORLD.

As proof of the
LEDGER'S POPULARITY
We need only state that it has attained the extraordinary circulation of
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES.

Is not this enough to extract
FOUR CENTS
(The price of the paper)
From any man's pocket.
FOR SALE BY ALL PERIODICAL DEALERS.

A NEW TALE BY COBB.—MR. COBB'S NEW story entitled THE WILD KNIGHT; OR, THE UNKNOWN CRUSADER, is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for next week, now ready and for sale everywhere. It is one of the most brilliant and powerfully-written Tales that ever emanated from his popular pen. Mr. COBB, as we have repeatedly stated, now writes *only* for the LEDGER; but so great is his popularity that a Pennsylvania daily paper, and one other concern, seeing that they cannot get any of his new tales, are republishing some of his *old* ones, written during his boyhood and published years ago. We do not blame them; starving men very seldom stand upon ceremony; if they cannot sit down on an equality at the table, they *will* "grab" at the *cold victuals!* Such is poor human nature the world over. N. B.—The LEDGER is ready THIS MORNING. It is a great number. Illustrated with eight beautiful Engravings from original designs. Buy it, sure!

IF you want Cobb's New Story, the Wild Knight,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want more of the Abducted Heiress,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want the end of Karmel the Scout,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Mrs. Sigourney's Poems,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Fanny Fern's Sketches,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Alice Cary's Poems,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Col. Dunlap's Forest Stories,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want complete Short Tales,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want short, pithy articles,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Jokes and Witticisms,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want entertaining Editorials,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want instructive answers to correspondents,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want a paper with 300,000 circulation,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want the best family paper,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want a paper with new illustrations,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want a big four cents' worth,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.

A NEW TALE BY COBB.—MR. COBB'S NEW story entitled THE WILD KNIGHT; OR, THE UNKNOWN CRUSADER, is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for next week, now ready and for sale everywhere. It is one of the most brilliant and powerfully-written Tales that ever emanated from his popular pen. Mr. COBB, as we have repeatedly stated, now writes *only* for the LEDGER; but so great is his popularity that a Pennsylvania daily paper, and one other concern, seeing that they cannot get any of his new tales, are republishing some of his *old* ones, written during his boyhood and published years ago. We do not blame them; starving men very seldom stand upon ceremony; if they cannot sit down on an equality at the table, they *will* "grab" at the *cold victuals!* Such is poor human nature the world over. N. B.—The LEDGER is ready THIS MORNING. It is a great number. Illustrated with eight beautiful Engravings from original designs. Buy it, sure!

IF you want Cobb's New Story, the Wild Knight,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want more of the Abducted Heiress,
Buy the NEW YORK LEDGER.
IF you want the end of Karmel the Scout,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Mrs. Sigourney's Poems,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Fanny Fern's Sketches,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Alice Cary's Poems,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Col. Dunlap's Forest Stories,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want complete Short Tales,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want short, pithy articles,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Jokes and Witticisms,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want entertaining Editorials,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want instructive answers to correspondents,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want a paper with 300,000 circulation,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want the best family paper,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want a paper with new illustrations,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want a big four cents' worth,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.

A NEW TALE BY COBB.—MR. COBB'S NEW story entitled THE WILD KNIGHT; OR, THE UNKNOWN CRUSADER, is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for next week, now ready and for sale everywhere. It is one of the most brilliant and powerfully-written Tales that ever emanated from his popular pen. Mr. COBB, as we have repeatedly stated, now writes *only* for the LEDGER; but so great is his popularity that a Pennsylvania daily paper, and one other concern, seeing that they cannot get any of his new tales, are republishing some of his *old* ones, written during his boyhood and published years ago. We do not blame them; starving men very seldom stand upon ceremony; if they cannot sit down on an equality at the table, they *will* "grab" at the *cold victuals!* Such is poor human nature the world over. N. B.—The LEDGER is ready THIS MORNING. It is a great number. Illustrated with eight beautiful Engravings from original designs. Buy it, sure!

IF you want Cobb's New Story, the Wild Knight,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want more of the Abducted Heiress,
Buy the NEW YORK LEDGER.
IF you want the end of Karmel the Scout,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Mrs. Sigourney's Poems,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Fanny Fern's Sketches,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Alice Cary's Poems,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Col. Dunlap's Forest Stories,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want complete Short Tales,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want short, pithy articles,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Jokes and Witticisms,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want entertaining Editorials,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want instructive answers to correspondents,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want a paper with 300,000 circulation,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want the best family paper,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want a paper with new illustrations,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want a big four cents' worth,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.

A NEW TALE BY COBB.—MR. COBB'S NEW story entitled THE WILD KNIGHT; OR, THE UNKNOWN CRUSADER, is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for next week, now ready and for sale everywhere. It is one of the most brilliant and powerfully-written Tales that ever emanated from his popular pen. Mr. COBB, as we have repeatedly stated, now writes *only* for the LEDGER; but so great is his popularity that a Pennsylvania daily paper, and one other concern, seeing that they cannot get any of his new tales, are republishing some of his *old* ones, written during his boyhood and published years ago. We do not blame them; starving men very seldom stand upon ceremony; if they cannot sit down on an equality at the table, they *will* "grab" at the *cold victuals!* Such is poor human nature the world over. N. B.—The LEDGER is ready THIS MORNING. It is a great number. Illustrated with eight beautiful Engravings from original designs. Buy it, sure!

IF you want Cobb's New Story, the Wild Knight,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want more of the Abducted Heiress,
Buy the NEW YORK LEDGER.
IF you want the end of Karmel the Scout,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Mrs. Sigourney's Poems,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Fanny Fern's Sketches,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Alice Cary's Poems,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Col. Dunlap's Forest Stories,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want complete Short Tales,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want short, pithy articles,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want Jokes and Witticisms,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want entertaining Editorials,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want instructive answers to correspondents,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want a paper with 300,000 circulation,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want the best family paper,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want a paper with new illustrations,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
IF you want a big four cents' worth,
Buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.

THE NORTH STAR.
OF
THE WEEKLY PRESS!
THE
NEW-YORK LEADER
FOR THE
CURRENT WEEK
WILL CERTAINLY BE
THE
GREATEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
EVER
PUBLISHED IN AMERICA!

TWO GREAT STORIES
OF REAL LIFE
ARE JUST COMMENCED!

In addition to the great story of
"OUR BOARDING HOUSE,"
which is creating a sensation not exceeded by any other Story of the past twenty years, as a
PEEP AT NEW-YORK BOARDING-HOUSE LIFE,
the Publishers of the
NEW-YORK LEADER
announce this week,
ANOTHER GREAT STORY OF REAL LIFE,
called
"INSANITY
OR
RICH MEN'S DAUGHTERS,"
which must command the
ATTENTION OF THE WHOLE NATION,
as touching the
GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY;
that of
THE RELATIONS OF RICHES WITH POVERTY.

THE TWENTY MILLIONS OF AMERICA
who are
INTERESTED IN THE STRUCTURE OF OUR SOCIETY,
will not fail to
READ THIS GREAT REVELATION!

SOMETHING OF THE SCOPE
OF THIS GREAT STORY
and the
LESSONS IT TEACHES
TO
POVERTY AND WEALTH IN AMERICA,
may be judged by the following
EXTRACTS FROM THE AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION:

Late occurrences in this city have called the attention of the public very closely to the subject of what are called "unfortunate marriages." Opinions have been divided on the question of the actual "misfortune" existing in the cases referred to—the marriage of parties separated by early associations and by fortune from each other. There are those who believe that marriages formed under these incongruities seldom or never are productive of happiness. There are others who, while they think the experiment something of a hazardous one, yet believe that many of the happiest marriages in the world have been formed between those of different ranks in life (if ranks indeed there be—especially in Republican America.) They hold—these latter—of whom the writer of the following story is one—that the blending of the fresh and vigorous blood of honest labor, with the somewhat tainted current flowing in the veins of the sons and daughters of our aristocracy—can scarcely be productive of evil to the present or the future.

In the story which follows the question is considered at some length, and what are believed to be the faults and vices of society are handled with a faithful and yet a kindly hand. It is easy to realize, before one word of the tale has gone before the public, that the incidents will be marked as gross exaggeration; and yet, with one or two exceptions, occurring near the close of the story, *every one has been furnished by revelations, of real life within the past ten years, in the City of New-York and its immediate neighborhood.* It is not claimed that precisely such a succession of events have occurred in any one instance; and yet, scarcely one of the several instances of such deprecated marriages has occurred among us, in which the feeling which would have produced precisely these results has not been indulged in.

The writer believes that a gross error is resting upon minds otherwise tolerably clear in their perceptions, as to the affinity which exists between the human heart in what are called the "higher walks of life" and in humbler and less pretentious society. Whether late occurrences may not rather precipitate and strengthen the antagonism which has in past time been productive of so much misery, is not certain. At all events, the readers of this story may be sure that the revelations of real life contained in it are made without antagonistic feelings towards one or another class of society, and only in reprobation of the improprieties which have grown like fungi upon them—with a hope that something may be done towards their removal.

It may be necessary to say, in conclusion, that the knowledge of many of the facts here embodied has been arrived at through intimate connection with certain legal departments, and also through official familiarity with the internal and the outside working of more than one of the lunatic asylums of our country.

In addition to these
TWO GREAT STORIES,
The
NEW-YORK LEADER
For this week will contain
THE SECOND NUMBER OF
THAT MOST THRILLING SERIES,
The
"TRIBUNAL OF MORTALITY,"
Called
"THE MOUNTEBANK;
Or,
A PHASE OF VAGABOND LIFE,"
Second to no story of the day,
In its melancholy and
POWERFUL INTEREST.

Also,
"PAT DUFFY'S CELLAR;
Or,
HIGH LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY:"
One of the best
HUMOROUS ARTICLES
Of the day.

THE LEADER WILL ALSO CONTAIN:
CHOICE POETRY,
SHORT AND HUMOROUS STORIES,
PEEPS AT CURRENT EVENTS,
THE VERY LATEST NEWS,
STIRRING AND SPICY EDITORIALS,
UNIQUE POLICE REPORTS,
FIRE MATTERS AT HOME AND ABROAD,
And
Everything that is pleasing and popular,
Necessary to make it
THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER,
and
EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE.

READY ON SATURDAY
AT THE USUAL HOUR.
And especially designed
TO SUPPLY THE GREAT WANT
of a
FIRST-CLASS SATURDAY PAPER.

EVERY CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK
should
CARRY THE LEADER HOME TO HIS FAMILY
on
SATURDAY EVENING.

FOR SALE BY NEWS AGENTS EVERYWHERE,
IN THE CITY,
AND IN CITY AND COUNTRY,
THROUGHOUT THE UNION.

PRICE FOUR CENTS, BY MAIL $2 PER YEAR.

WELSH & CO., Publishers, No. 15 Beekman-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, the large and commodious dwelling house and lot, (or pieces of ground) being 171 feet front on Academy-st. and 180 feet deep; also, two other lots in rear of above, being 200 feet on Carroll st. and 100 feet deep, having been the residence of the late Calib Barker, deceased, and within a minutes' walk of the centre of the city, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are well improved, with fruit and ornamental trees, grape-vines, shrubbery, &c. Also, a store on Main-st., next to south-east corner of Liberty-st., one of the most regular stands in the city. Also, store and dwelling on Liberty-st., next to corner of Main-st. The whole will be sold on liberal terms, by applying to CORNELIUS DUBOIS or GEORGE CORLIES, Poughkeepsie. Should the dwelling house on Academy-st. not be sold before April 1, it will be to rent.

FOR SALE—THE VALUBLE HOTEL PROPERTY in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn, stables, shed, hay scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing ave.

FOR SALE—VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY for investment, on block bounded by Canal, Elm, Centre, and Howard sts., the house and lot No. 5 Howard-st., 21x5x 60, is exceedingly well built and has all the modern improvements throughout, standing centre of block, 50 feet from the corners of Elm and Centre sts. If not sold at private sale, will be positively sold at public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange on the 10th of April. Apply on premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 12th st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building 40x90 on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 8 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN STONE FOUR STORY English basement house, at the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st containing all the modern improvements and built in the best manner. The parlor suites and the dining-room are frescoed, and the house is papered throughout, and is in the best order. It will be sold a bargain. Inquire of JOHN W. ASHMEAD, over the Nassau Bank.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, TWO lots on the southwest corner of 6th av and 57th-st, the latter street being 100 feet wide), together 51 feet 5 inches on 6th av., by 100 feet on 57th-st. Also, four full lots on the north side of 41st-st., 300 feet west of 9th-av. All taxes and assessments (including Central Park assessment) on the above property, have been paid. Apply to W. H. NEWMAN & CO., No 78 Pearl st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No 132 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST, IF NOT THE very best, house on Murray Hill, No. 39 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side. All the modern improvements, of the most expensive and substantial kind. Price, $18,000. Also, the neat three-story brick building No. 41 4th st., in perfect order with all the improvements. Price, $7,500. Inquire of R. McCLELLAN, No. 41 4th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 84 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT DOBBS' FERRY —Commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, containing one third of an acre. The house is a cottage built of brick, new and in first-rate order, with stable, &c. Good water—having a good cistern and spring. Inquire of JOHN J. STORM, Dobbs' Ferry, or WILLIAM BARBOUR, No. 53 Chamberst., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown stone houses, Nos. 42, 46 and 48 West 38th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by days' work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE REDUCED TO $15,0 0—ONE of those elegant brown-stone four houses—four-story and basement with all the modern improvements finished in the best manner, situated No. 14 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; size of house 20x55. Inquire on the premises from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. of C. TIBBITTS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY DESIRABLE three-story brick house in the vicinity of Washington Park. The house contains 13 rooms, has range, bath, hot and cold water, gas and fixtures. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN STONE front dwelling house, 20 ft 6 inches front by 70 feet deep, handsomely furnished, situated No. 104 East 21st-st. The house can be purchased without the furniture. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 55 William-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON BROOKlyn heights, or to exchange for a place within an hour's ride of the City—stone front, three-story and basement three rooms deep, all the modern improvements; price low, and terms easy. S. H. THAYER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 46 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs; price $7,500. Also one on 24th st., near 4th-av.; also one on West 26th st., near 5th av.; also many houses at low prices. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR STAPLE Dry Goods, a neat and convenient cottage on 91st-st., near 4th-av.; location healthy and pleasant. Price, $2,800; $1,100 can remain for a short time on bond and mortgage. Inquire at No. 246 3d-av., corner of 22d-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 426 Pacific, cor. of Nevius-st.; Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, known as No. 166 East 19th-st., finished with all the modern improvements; price, $9,500. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing, with the good will of the lease of one or more lots of ground adjoining. Also, a steam engine, fifteen horse power, and boiler, in complete order. For particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 343 West 19th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SIX LOTS OF ground, with a handsome cottage house, on 153d st., near 5th-av.; house new and well built. Also, lots on 75th and 76th sts., near 8th-av. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 133 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE STORY AND basement house on 60th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, if required. Apply to A. J. POST, No. 112 9th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 168 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Roundout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first-cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and railroad. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful village sites, from one to fifty acres more or less land for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 128 Columbia-st.—brown stone front house, (25x50,) with all the modern improvements. Lot is 25x100 running through to Furman-st., and substantially terraced. Is one of the most desirable residences of the Heights. For particulars apply to GEO. M. OLCOTT, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE MODern built 3-story brick house and lot, No. 99 Bank-st., lot 2x22, house 21x40; dry counter cellar and high basements, gas and Croton water in the house. Price $7,500 three quarters of which can remain on mortgage for five years. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for a coal yard, a stone yard or a lumber yard. Six lots on the southerly side of 17th-st., commencing 118 feet west of avenue B. Apply to T. McFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

UNIONPORT.—FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE ACRE lot; a desirable location. For further particulars, apply to WM. MEGAR, at the American Bible House Finishing room, on Thursday and Saturday.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., New York These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes will be found better adapted either for heavy or light machinery than any other establishment in the City. The engine is of one thousand horse-power, and the buildings are fitted with all the modern improvements. Adjoining the above Works there are several vacant lots, most eligibly situated for saw, marble, wire-drawing or other mills. Apply at the office foot of East 24th-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—Rear of No. 59 Ann-st., three large rooms, warmed by steam pipes and well lighted, well calculated for any kind of manufacturing business, with steady power; rent reasonable. Apply to WILDER & BULGER, or JAMES JOY, engineer, on the premises—immediate occupation if required.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depot Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, at No 429 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slip.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER corner av. C and 12th-st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBSCRIber on the East River, at the foot of 84th-st. This property comprises 35 lots of ground, fronting on the river about 300 feet; a spacious garden, greenhouse, and stable: a comfortable dwelling containing all the usual Croton water conveniences, surrounded by fine old trees, and commanding a magnificent view of Heligate and the adjacent scenery; drainage perfect. Location high, healthy and retired; accessible by the 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroads, and only 30 minutes ride from Union-square, uniting the advantages of both City and country; will be leased only as a private residence upon favorable terms. For particulars, and a written order to view the premises, without which no person will be admitted, apply to EDWARD BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 106 EAST 21st-st., brown stone front, 5 stories, and 3 rooms deep all the way up; spacious and modern in all respects; contains about 30 rooms; has all the modern improvements—speaking tubes, furnaces, registers, hall calls, ventilators, dumb waiters, gas, baths, &c., &c., and a private key to the Park. Apply to my office, No. 347 Broadway, from 10 to 1, or to No. 139 East 18th-st., from 2 to 6

T. B. VOORHIES.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDing No. 67 (rear) 8th-st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 72 feet by 100; the building 50 feet by 100, 5 stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet, or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS in the large, first-class house No. 307 9th-st.; second floor consisting of parlor, sitting-room, tea-room and two bedrooms, with two bedrooms in the attic, and privilege of bath-room; rent $375. Third floor consisting of six rooms, with one bedroom in the attic, and privilege of bath-room; rent $225. N. B.—None but respectable persons need apply. Inquire of Dr. BERRY, No. 209 5th-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT EAST BROOKlyn, (late Williamsburg,) a fine large house and 16 lots, 1 acre, laid out in fine garden with all kinds of fruit, flowers, &c., situated on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., late the residence of Mr. Haughton. To be seen at any time. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, No. 152 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or of R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York City.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY HOUSE No 1 Rutgers-place, corner of Monroe and Jefferson sts. The house is in good order, furnished with Croton water, and gas fixtures complete, and contains 21 rooms, parlors and halls, partly furnished—well calculated for a private boarding-house. Apply to ISAAC CARPENTER & SON, No. 423 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house, No. 46 West 23d-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements, possession before the 1st of May. Apply to Dr. W. H. JACKSON, No. 38 Clinton-place, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES NOW occupied as a marble warerroom and dwelling house, No. 97 4th-av., well adapted for any business that requires much room. Rent $650. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—LARGE WAREROOM, NO. 539 BROADway, (between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels) dimensions 124 feet by 60, and 20 feet high. Also, the basement, same size, 15 feet high; suitable for piano-forte, furniture business, &c., or for exhibitions. Apply to J. R. PETERS on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE house in Brooklyn, with high basement; parlors with folding doors, and six bedrooms, in complete order. Rent $250. Price, $2,800. Terms very easy. Apply to JOHN WHITE in Willoughby-av., six doors from Ryerson st., and one block from Myrtle av Railroad.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, 40 Peck slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—TWO FOUR-STORY BRICK BASEment houses Nos. 136 and 138 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs; have gas, baths, range, marble mantels—all new. Neighborhood first-class. Rent, $550. Apply to J. KELLY, on the premises, or of RAY BROTHERS, No. 8 Dey-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 45 West 23d, between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements. Possession before the 1st of May. Apply to Dr. W. H. JACKSON, No. 38 Clinton-place, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the first-class four-story house No. 7 Great Jones-st.; the house is replete with the modern conveniences, and in a very desirable situation, nearly facing Lafayette-place, and only four doors from Broadway. Apply to A. M. LYON, No 27 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT—an elegant four-story stone front house No. 13 West 23d st., near the 5th-av. and Madison-square. The neighborhood is unsurpassed—the house contains all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY J. TAYLOR, No. 118 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 64 East 22d-st., 8 rooms deep, 13 rooms, containing the improvements, including gas fixtures; in perfect order. Apply as above from 1 to 5. Rent $1,000. Will not be let for a boarding house.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO HANDSOME brown-stone basement houses, near Union-square, in 18th-st., between Irving-place and 4th av., to be finished by the 1st of May. Apply at No. 80 East 18th-st., or to E. DARROW, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELling house No. 279 West 16th-st., near 8th-av having the modern conveniences and in good order. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. LYDIG, No. 21 Barclay-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY, three lots of building No. 125 Avenue D, with large Bolet-way and well lighted. The above building is on three stage rentes. ABNER MILLS.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY English basement house No. 35 West 35th-st., near 5th-av. Will be painted and put in order. Apply to F. R. COUDERT, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 788 BROADWAY; house suitable for business purposes, now so occupied; separate entrance to basement store. Apply No. 261 Greene-st., or E. LUDLOW, Pine-st

TO LET LOW TO A GOOD TENANT—THE store No 110 Centre-st., opposite railroad depot; an excellent stand for business. Apply at No. 46 Rose-st., basement.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORK shop No. 435 Greenwich-st., 25x55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises, or of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, Office No. 4.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS IN Marble Building No. 337 Broadway, with privilege of entrance from Mercer-st. Apply on 2d floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET—BROADWAY STORE, WITH IMMEdiate possession; the store No 720 Broadway, 16x44 feet. Inquire of J. G. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Broad-st.

TO LET—IN MURRAY-ST., A STORE 25x75, BEing the principal floor; to a good tenant the rent will be low. Address box No. 2,190, Post-office.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A CONVENIENT TWOstory and basement house pleasantly situated, at a low rent. Apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st.

TO LEASE—THE 3-STORY HOUSE, SOUTHwest cor. of 7th av. and West 14th-st., now in fine order. Possession before May if desired. Also, the three-story modern furnished house No. 130 West 14th-st. near 7th-av. The large superior house No. 36 Bond-st., with stable in the rear fronting on Great Jones-st. The stores Nos. 27, 1-2, and lower part of 75 Greenwich st. Nos. 23, 25 and 27 Rector, corner Washington-st. Offices in No. 3 Bowling-green, and No. 13 Broadway; stable rear No. 3 Bowling-green. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 38 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—A SMALL three story brick house on Clinton-st., Brooklyn between Fulton and South Ferries, 1 parlor and dining-room on first floor, 3 bedrooms, large and small velvet and Brussels carpets; oak, rosewood and mahogany furniture. Rent $1,00 per annum for house and furniture. Would exchange the furniture for vacant lots. Principals only address H., Box 3,616 Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.

FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—THE DESIRABLE THREE-story house No. 69 Lexington av., corner of 26th-st.; also one on West 27th-st.; also a three-story brown stone house on West 36th-st.; also one on Franklin st.

E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th av.

BROADWAY STORE OR LOFTS TO LEASE—In the marble building No. 627, near St. Thomas' church; they are 100 feet deep; some of the lofts are 50 feet wide; others are variously partitioned for profitable subletting.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A THREE-story house, situated in a very pleasant open square in West 20th-st; has gas and water works. Inquire of EDM. P. ROGERS, No. 70 Beaver-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT TARRYtown, 2½ miles from Railroad Depot; out-houses, fruit trees, &c., all in fine order. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to T. F. BULL, Water Office, Fulton Ferry.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A GENtelly furnished house in West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to let for one year. Apply to TOMMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

LOFTS TO LET.—The three spacious and well-lighted lofts of stores Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck Slip, suitable for any manufacturing business or for storage. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES TO LET.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY—A FORTY-TWO years' lease of a lot on the east side of Broadway in the neighborhood of the St Nicholas Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—Consisting of 35 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, a large and commodious dwelling, barn, cow shed, carriage and poultry house, &c. The buildings have all been built within the last 6 years, and built in the best manner; good water, plenty of fruit and good neighborhood, is beautifully situated on rising ground, one mile from the railroad depot; part of the purchase money can remain. For further particulars, inquire of WILLIAM DISBROW, Jr., at Carhart & Needham's, No. 97 East 33d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN—Connecticut, two minutes walk from the depot, where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, for desirable property in New-York or Jersey City, pleasantly located. 20 miles from this City, in New Jersey; communication by railroad every hour; house and out-buildings nearly new; three-fourths of an acre of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees; location perfectly healthy; possession any time; a desirable place for a person doing business in the City. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most slightly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from depot and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, 826, Broadway, second story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A HANDsome Cottage in Lakeville, Conn., furnished with barn and garden, will be let on easy terms, to a family wishing to reside in the country a portion of the year. Inquire of M. E. WINCHELL, No. 229 West 35th-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Easton-pond, Long Island. The property consists of 168 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 2 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by days' work to the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.

Also for sale, a lot adjourning the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with 25 or 65 acres of land, near the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, and within 40 minutes' drive of one of the best stations on the Hudson River Railroad. There are on the premises a Gothic house, with many modern improvements, barns, carriage-house, ice house, two never failing springs, old and young orchards of all kinds of fruit, and a well-stocked garden. This property will be sold at a low price as the owner is about to leave for the West. Apply to ANTHONY VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village, or SKEEL, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 203 Fulton-st.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depot, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 32 by 42, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depot, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting open grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 4¾ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 150 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depot. For photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

A NEW GRECIAN COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The subscriber offers for sale or to let on the new Grecian cottage on Jamaica-av. in the village of Flushing. Said cottage is two stories high, with 14 rooms and a finished basement and a cellar. The lot is 150 feet front on Jamaica av., and 310 feet deep on Franklin-place. Possession can be had immediately. For particulars, apply to the subscriber JOSEPH BEDELL. FLUSHING, March 27, 1857.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PLACE OF SIX ACRES of first-rate land, located within 200 rods of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at Portchester, on an eminence overlooking the village and Sound, with an excellent dwelling house, with 11 rooms, a good barn, a carriage house, with basement for poultry, and granary overhead, and other outbuildings, within first rate garden and a great variety of choice fruit and two wells of excellent water. Apply to W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of from 10 to 25 acres of excellent land, situated on a plank-road and near a depot of the Long Island Railroad, fifteen miles from the City. Fine house, surrounded by four acres of large shade trees of thirty years' growth, for a remarkably healthy and pleasant neighborhood; good water, out-buildings, &c. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to COVERT & Co., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—OPPORTUNITY is afforded to purchase a new house and ¾ an acre of land, well planted with trees, &c; adjoining but outside the incorporated limits of Yonkers, for $16 0. A very extensive view and right to a fine spring, are incidents of the place which is offered at a low price. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, Agent and Surveyor, No. 237 Broadway, or to JARVIS WARING, Grocer, Yonkers.

VILLA SITES ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN YONKERS AND PEEKSKILL, FOR SALE—Varying in price, quantity, &c. Also, villas and country seats on both shores, and in the interior of Westchester County to suit purchasers. Any further information is given to purchasers. M. K. COUZENS, Agent and Surveyor, No. 237 Broadway, New-York, and Double Ferry.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, on elevated ground, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depot. Also, an elegant villa site, with from 5 to fifteen acres, not surpassed for convenience of situation, and beauty and extent of prospect. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

KING'S BRIDGE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Consisting of a modern two-story and basement house, (hot and cold water bath, &c.) carriage-house, ice-house, (full of ice,) and other outbuildings, and about an acre of land, handsomely laid out with shrubbery, grape-vine, strawberries, &c. Price $6,500. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage and farm of 31 acres, in a pleasant village 20 miles from New-York; choicest fruit, elegant buildings, pure water and fine scenery. Cost $6,000. Owner goes West 6th of April. Will sell before that time for $4,500. C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED BROOKlyn property for a first class country seat near a depot, in a healthy section, where good social, educational and religious privileges can be enjoyed. Stock, farming implements and furniture would be purchased. Address W. L. R., Box No. 479 New-York Post Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PLEASANT dwelling-house in Stamford, Conn., having all the modern improvements, gas, bathing-room water closet, &c. Lot nearly 300 feet deep, with barn and other outhouses; well stocked with fruit trees vines &c. Rent, $350. Apply to SATTERLEE & BENNETT, No. 30 Dey-st., or to A. G. CLARK & CO., Stamford.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURG—NORTH OF Depot, near the river, with unsurpassed views of the river, the Highlands and the Fishkill Mountains, a beautiful rural residence; new and tasteful house of 12 rooms, besides attic; lot 60 by 165 feet, and out-buildings. Will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES. TWO MILES NORTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Large house and 4, 10 or 20 acres of land. Also, 5 beautiful sites for building of about 12 acres each. Inquire personally or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburgh.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A VERY nice cottage house and grounds. Rent $450. Also, a cottage and grounds on 61st-st. Rent $250. Also, a commodious house and grounds near 74th-st and Bloomingdale Road. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

YONKERS—FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY and attic house, gas and water in; lot 83x140. Also a large double house with tower; lot 75x236; barn and plenty of trees; grounds in good order; five minutes from depot. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av.

TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—A GOOD two-story house, and wagon house, and well of water by the door, with about ten acres of good land for a market gardeneer, or without. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 337 3d-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COTTAGES, WITH gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. BIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE A FARM, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New-York, situated two miles from Paterson, N. J., on the Paterson and West Bloomfield road, fifty acres of good tillable land, all under good cultivation and well watered; a good dwelling and outhouses; a good variety of fruit; a good orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Conditions of sale, half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at CRANE'S & CO.'S Express Office, No. 194 West-st., New-York, or No. 118 Congress-st., Paterson, N. J., of Mrs. MARGARET VAN REYPER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A farm of about 100 acres, well situated one-half mile north of the depot, upon which there is a large two-story and attic frame house, 32 by 40, with an extension. Also, good barns, stabling, &c., nearly new, and in complete order, good garden and plenty of fruit. Also a plot of 65 acres about the same distance from the depot, which will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, with a fine building site on each, commanding an extensive land and water prospect. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., or to A. P. CARPENTER, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER PROPERTY.—A very desirable farm of 110 acres of land, one half mile north from the village of Rhinebeck, distant from the Hudson River Railroad station 2¾ miles. Upon the premises are a mansion house, farm house, barns, coach house, &c. The orchard has great celebrity; the land is very productive, is mostly meadow, and is well watered. The scenery and healthfulness of this section are well known. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AND ON ACCOMMOdating terms, an excellent farm of 51 acres, with good house, two orchards, &c., &c.; 16 miles by railroad from New-York, 1 mile from depot; it is in a good neighborhood, and churches pleasant. Also, a farm of 90 acres, one of 15 acres, and one of 6 acres, all with good improvements, and all convenient of access by railroad. Apply to JOS W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

$13,000.—VALUABLE FARM—TEN MInutes' walk from Gov. King's residence at Jamaica, for sale or exchange for a City dwelling. 37 acres, in a high state of cultivation, plenty of fruit, buildings extensive, in first-rate order and ready for immediate occupancy. Plank road before the door and railroad in rear of farm; stages and cars many times daily.

C. FELCH, No. 120 Wall-st.

FARM AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—140 ACRES of excellent farming land. In a fine state of cultivation, with a large new two-story frame house 42x32, with wing 42x28; contains 24 rooms, marble mantels and grates; parlor 16½x30; good barn, carriage and ice-houses, and other out-buildings; fine front stream runs through it. Terms very accommodating.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR ROCKLAND COUNty Farm, 28 acres, choice land—80 bushels shelled corn to the acre having been raised upon it; good one and a half story frame house, shingled sides, with kitchen attached; good barn and hovel; well fruited and good soft water; location dry and healthy; two miles from the depot; 28 miles from New-York; only $3,500.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM CONtaining 165 acres, 50 acres unimproved, situated in Oneida County, N. Y.; has good house and barn; within four miles of a railroad, and six miles from a canal; price $2,500; part on time, or would exchange for City property. Apply to J. R. JONES, No. 130 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 200 ACRES in Madison, N. J., near the depot, being adjoining part of the estate of the late William Gibbons, comprising some of the finest building sites in the country. Apply at No 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No 93 East 27th-st. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE—50 acres, situated on the banks of the river about 3½ miles from New-York, beautifully wooded, commanding a fine view of the river; one mile from the Railroad depot

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 2, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 93 6th-av., the most costly and superb furniture that has been offered at auction for many years.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Superb velvet carpets, exquisitely carved parlor furniture en suite, covered in six-colored satin brocade; two sofas, two arm chairs, sewing-chair and small parlor-chairs; elegant carved rosewood marble top centre tables to match; elegant carved rosewood etageres, with plate glass backs; wings, with marble shelves and glass backs; superb papier mache pearl inlaid arm chair, in silk brocade; papier mache reception chairs; rosewood 6¾ octave piano, made by Pleyel & Co. Paris; rich and costly four-colored silk and satin brocatel window curtains, with lace under ditto; elegant ormolu gas fixtures; superb ormolu clock, elegant rich and satin wood centre tables to match; very elegant with bronze ornaments, cosques to match; very elegant suit real ormolu clock and candelabras, with lulaid pearl inlaid suit real ormolu clock and candelabras, with lulaid pearl inlaid suit real ormolu clock and candelabras, with lulaid pearl inlaid

Marine Matters.

The Cunard Mail steamer *Africa*, Captain SHANNON, left yesterday for Liverpool, with 111 passengers, and $309,192 50. Among her passengers we notice Monsieur BOULIEAU, the new French Consul at Calcutta, late Secretary of Legation at Washington.

The Hamburg steamer *Hammonia*, Captain HEYDEMAN, left yesterday for Hamburg, with 72 cabin passengers and 40 in the steerage.

On and after Monday next, the steamers for Stonington will leave this City at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of 5 o'clock.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.—The London *Artizan*, for March, says it is intended to launch this mammoth iron ship in June or July next, but as the best tides will be in August, it may be deferred till then.

The steamboat *White Bluff*, from Cincinnati for Arkansas River, was run into by a tow boat, and sunk at Cairo on Friday night, 26th instant. The second clerk and one of the firemen were drowned.

The schooner *Maria Jewett*, of Brookhaven, which arrived here yesterday from Naples, Feb. 6, experienced heavy weather during the latter part of the passage, and on March 14, in a gale, lost overboard from the bowsprit, while stowing the jib, DAVID PLACE, of Long Island, and CHARLES WILLIAMS, of Sweden, who were drowned.

The Nantucket *Inquirer* learns, from Capt. GIFFORD, that on the 16th of February, part of a vessel passed the Light Boat, consisting of a piece of the deck, one end of windlass and bitts standing, apparently belonging to a lumber vessel of 100 tons. During the past year 845 vessels passed the Light Boat, four of these were saved from going on to the South Shoal by the signal set in such cases, "You are standing in danger."

The United States ship *John Adams*, J. C. P. DE KRAFFT, Esq., commanding, sailed from Valparaiso, Feb. 11, on a cruise along the Coast of Peru, touching at Callao and other ports; also at the Chincha Islands. The *John Adams* has been in commission twenty-nine months, and has been actively employed in affording protection to American interests in all parts of the Pacific. The service of a large majority of her crew will expire in the course of the coming Autumn.

The subscription for the relief of the widows and orphans of those lost in the schooner *S. S. Bird* is now in the hands of Messrs. POILLON & LECOUNT, No. 65 Wall-street, who are receiving subscriptions. The sum raised, thus far, is a little over $2,000. The immediate necessities of the beneficiaries will be relieved by a subscription of about an equal sum by the Insurance Companies.

There were in this port yesterday 636 vessels—including 83 steamers, 119 ships, 85 barks, 104 brigs, and 295 schooners. Seamen continue in demand, and readily obtain the rates of remuneration mentioned in our columns a few days ago.

Captain L. SAULE, of the bark *Oregon*, arrived this day from Havre, reports, March 25, in lat. 41° 45', lon. 66° 30', during a dense fog, had three balls of fire pass over the vessel, making a noise similar to shots from a cannon. The last one burst at about the mast head, casting sparks all about the ship. Every person on deck at the time was knocked down, but without injury.

The Tragedy at Moravia.

From the Auburn Advertiser.

By a gentleman from Moravia we learn a few additional particulars in regard to this case. The young woman, Miss SHAW, is still living, and can converse with her friends, though her recovery is regarded by her physician as doubtful. She still persists in the opinion that she was shot by accident, and it is now supposed that she was not privy to the plot of WOOD.

Wood, it seems, has been trying to persuade her to marry him, and she had put him off from time to time—but had recently, in their private conversations, promised to do so and go West. She has a husband living, who forsook her several years since, and for five years she has lived at WILLIAM CLARK'S.

WOOD was jealous of CLARK, and in the letter left for him, to which we alluded yesterday, states that he had meditated killing CLARK himself; but he had restrained, through regard for his wife. MR. CLARK says WOOD has seemed to be out of his head, somewhat, for several days. The probability seems to be, that he attempted to kill Miss SHAW in a fit of insanity—a very comprehensive term—induced by thwarted affection and jealousy, and then kill himself. The Coroner's verdict has not transpired in this case; but it will of course be *suicide*. The young woman is said to be a person of good sense, and respected by those who know her. WOOD'S uncle, to whom one of the letters was addressed, who resides a few miles distant, has taken charge of his body for burial. Altogether it is a sad and shocking affair. When will these horrors cease? We learn, in addition, that WOOD'S letter to his uncle states definitely his intention to kill Miss SHAW, and also himself.

A horrible murder was committed on the 30th ult. in Chartiers township, Washington Co., Penn. A man named SAMUEL WHITE had lately purchased a farm from MR. ALLISON, of the above county, and had $1,000 deposited in some bank in Washington, Penn. A payment was soon to have been made, and it was supposed that MR. WHITE had a large sum of money in his possession at his house, to be used for this purpose. MR. WHITE was found murdered in his bed, with his head entirely severed from his body. An axe was found in the room covered with blood.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK:
London Cordial Gin,
Medicated Schnapps,
London Club-House Gin,
Schiedam Schnapps.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

After several years experimenting in the manufacture of gin, I fortunately succeeded, in the year 1846, in making a discovery in its manufacture by which it was deprived of its acrid and inflammatory properties, and rendered perfectly pure.

My manufactory is at Schiedam, Holland. After several months reflection what title to give it, I introduced it to the American public under the title of "WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS." Schiedam is the name of the place in Holland where the gin is manufactured; "aromatic" derives its name from the Italian juniper berry with which it is flavored, and the word "Schnappe" is the German for drink—cognac dram—Wolfe's Schiedam aromatic drink. No sooner had my schnapps been introduced to the American public, and received with approbation, than the liquor-mixers of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia started in pursuit, with their mixed and poisonous stuff, under various names—Scheidam gin, Scheidam schnapps, London Club-House gin, London cordial gin, medicated schnapps, &c.—and in several instances my labels have been so perfectly imitated, with only the addition of a few letters to plead a technical avoidance of the law, and so carefully prepared, as to impose on careless purchasers. I understand a large quantity has been purchased by the merchants of the Southern and Western States, on account of the cheapness of the article. A merchant who participates indirectly in the fraud, by selling the spurious article, is as much an offender as the principal who planned the imposition.

I hope every respectable citizen who values the health of the community in which he lives, will aid me in ferreting out and exposing the unscrupulous merchant who, for the sake of a few cents, will put in jeopardy the lives of the community in which he lives. Such men should be nailed to the pillory of popular execration.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.
Sole importer, Nos. 18, 20, and 22 Beaver-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, if not an immortal perfume, is the most lasting in the world. Like all that is invaluable, it has been imitated. But it survives and triumphs, while the imitations die. Purchase only the genuine article, MURRAY & LANMAN'S, which for fifteen years has been the national perfume and cosmetic of Spanish America. Look to the label. Sold by LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

DIAPHANEOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES.

DIAPHANEOTYPES, the most beautiful style of Photographic picture ever introduced; made only at the Root Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CHICHESTER'S Dyspepsia Specific supplies the deficiency in the gastric juices, drives the surplus acid from the stomach, and gives regular action to the digestion. It does not purge. Fifty cents per bottle by all druggists, and at wholesale by the proprietors, CHICHESTER & Co., No. 101 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW DISCOVERY IN THE PHOTOGRAPH ART.—Portraits taken in natural colors—great achievement—the finest colored pictures in America—not excepting the Howlotypes, the Imperial or the Metastatic styles of art elsewhere. The joke of these fine works is that they cost only $3. The first of them exhibited this morning at HOLMES' gallery, No. 289 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily for private instruction in penmanship. Each pupil is entitled to a separate parlor, and full success guaranteed to all. Strangers may receive a course of lessons in three days.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The family provided with these medicines is fortified against the dangerous effects of dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous diseases, disorders of the bowels, eruptions, ulcers, sores, and exterior inflammation generally. All these yield to HOLLOWAY'S unapproachable remedies.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

We copy the following from the editorial columns of the Boston *Daily Ledger* of Feb. 19, 1857. Mr. BARNARD, the gentleman alluded to, is a prominent citizen of Boston:

"J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the multitude of curatives that are almost daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a selection of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But, in our opinion, *one* specific has been discovered for complaints of the throat and lungs, that seems to be of inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar. From a pamphlet setting forth its many claims on those afflicted with the diseases above named, we learn that this remedy is not to be taken internally, after the ordinary methods, but it is used by *Inhalation and Application*. In this subtle way it performs its soothing and healing offices on the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS and SKIN. Olive Tar, it is claimed, contains an Electro-Magnetic power, which is capable of restoring to the system its lost VITALITY; and this is performed alike by the inhalation of its odor, and the outward application of its fluid. Several of our Physicians often employ it for *Special Inhalation*, and its curative properties they well understand. We know of many cures it has performed in cases of bronchial difficulties, in Coughs, Colds, and complaints of a similar character; and are able to give it our full recommendation.

We are informed by our fellow-citizen, JOHN M. BARNARD, Esq., that during a fit of sickness last Winter he had occasion to make use of the "Olive Tar," and found it even more efficacious than he had ventured to expect. He caused about three tablespoons full to be placed in a saucer over a basin of boiling water, heated by a night lamp, and found that its odor was not only a real DISINFECTANT of the sick room, but a most pleasant soother of the irritation of his throat and lungs. He improved immediately in his health, and now uses the Olive Tar, as occasion may require, in the reservoir of his furnace, satisfied that its volatile odor is of great service in rendering the atmosphere of his house both sweet and healthy at all times."

The above assertions are also fully verified by testimonials from the following well known persons:

THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany.
WILLIAM B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Staten Island.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., New-York.
Dr. EDWARD BRIGHT, New-York.
CHARLES VAN WYCK, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. H. BARNEY, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
JOHN F. WARNER, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
And of many others equally prominent.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Company, No. 16 State-street, (east side Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, and all other pains cease, when J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied, because Olive Tar contains Electro Magnetism, which it transmits to the body, increasing its vitality.

These assertions are verified by testimonials from JOSEPH L. LORD, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, New-York, ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., Astor House, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., corner Pine and William streets, New-York, Capt. HENRY RUSSELL, No. 56 South-street, New-York, EDWIN R. YALE, Mansion-House, Brooklyn, Gen. THOMAS J. GREEN, Texas, Gen. W. CAZENEAU, Texas.

And from many others who are equally well known to the public.

OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY,
No. 16 State-street, (east side of Battery,)
And by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH AT BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS of
MARTIN VAN BUREN and
THOMAS H. BENTON,
have just been added to the collection at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, is just re-opened. PHOTOGRAPHS and AMBEOTYPES are produced. Persons occupied down town will find it a convenient place to procure first-class portraits at a moderate price.

THOSE OCCUPIED DOWN TOWN
will find BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY, No. 205 Broadway, a convenient place to get first-class AMBEOTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD NUMBER.—To-day's *Life Illustrated* contains: THALBERG, his Portrait and Biography; Mrs. GEORGE WASHINGTON WILLIS goes to hear him; The Science of Domestic Economy, illustrated; Two Modes of Planting and Managing Fruit-Trees, illustrated; Trip over the Alleghanies.

Common Sense; The Crash to Come; Longevity—Is it the Law of Nature? The Problem of Life; Spring Reveries; Our Inventors; Adorn and Beautify your Homes.

The City; Poetry—Snow Fancies; Winter—Spring; Personal; Items; Literary Notices; Patent-Office Department; Notes and Queries; United States Agricultural Society; National Monuments to the Forefathers; Springfield, Illinois; Engraved View of the State-House; One of Dr. FRANKLIN'S Letters, etc., etc. Only four cents. For sale everywhere. Published at No. 308 Broadway, New-York. See fifth page of THE TIMES for further particulars.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH ACCUMULATORS.—Who would not be covetous, and with reason, if health could be purchased with gold? Who not ambitious, if it were at the command of power, or restored by honor?

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

can restore it; nay, can accumulate it, so that for years and years your blood will be rich in purity, and mere existence will be pleasure.

When you feel continual uneasiness in any organ, you can generally prevent serious sickness by one or more portions of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Thirty years' personal use has fully authorized this great assertion. The wise will believe.

Principal office, No. 42 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

IS THE YELLOW FEVER IN TOWN?—It is so whispered. They say that the fearful pestilence, brought here by a ship from Rio Janeiro, is now silently creeping along the shores, and insidiously making its way among our people. The prompt and efficient remedy for yellow fever, as well as for consumption, rheumatism, palsy, scrofula, and bilious complaints, is ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE OR PURE IODINE WATER. It is a certain preventive for yellow fever, as it is a perfect cure for consumption. There can be no doubt about it. Sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDERS & FOANIOE, No. 9 Second-avenue, and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

While in India Dr. H. JAMES discovered a purifying and regulating Pill (made from oriental flowers, roots and leaves) which banishes Costiveness, the fountainhead of all diseases, and regulates the bowels to one motion a day. With the bowels in this condition, in accordance with the laws of nature, the individual cannot be sick. Health is the result of a regular motion of the bowels. Sent anywhere free of postage; one dollar per box—each box contains seventy-five Pills, one of which is a dose. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street Jersey City, N. J. The old Doctor continues to send directions for making his "Great Consumption Remedy" to every one who forwards him four postage stamps.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES.

J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN BISHOP HALL'S GALLERY OF
HALLOTYPES,
At FREDRICK'S Temple of Art,
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART.
HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBEOTYPES,
DAGUERREOTYPES.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A STARTLING FACT!—A man was actually seen yesterday in Broadway who did not like KNOX'S Spring style of Hat. It is needless to say he was the "Last of the Mohicans." Price $4. No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—This beautiful collection of Paintings is still open to visitors, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. A more delightful spot to while away a leisure hour, one could hardly find.

LONG ISLAND.

Then and Now.

In 1843, about 35 feet by 100 feet, at the corner of Court and Montague streets, Brooklyn, was purchased by Mr. BURRELL for $3,440. He has expended on it about $9,000 for buildings, which sum, and interest, he has received back in the shape of rent. Recently the property has been sold to the Mechanics' Bank, for $35,000.

Fires in Brooklyn.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, Tuesday night, a small frame house on Fifteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, owned and occupied by Mr. MCMAHON, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $600; insured for $300.

About the same time, a small stable on Gold street, near Myrtle-avenue, occupied by different parties, was destroyed by fire. A frame house adjoining, owned by ROSWELL GRAVES, and occupied by several colored families, was damaged to the extent of $400.

The boy named SAMUEL BARROW was arrested by officer SKIDMORE, of the Fourth District Police, upon suspicion of causing this fire, and, when taken to the Station-house, he confessed that he had set it on fire. He was committed to answer.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE WALLABOUT.—A Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, and two Commissioners appointed by Government, are trying to make some arrangement of the conflicting interests in the Wallabout. Brooklyn desires to run a street from the foot of Clinton-avenue in direct line to Williamsburg; to arrange for a sewer to pass through government ground, and for various other improvements.

☞ An aged woman named MARGARET BYRON, residing in Second-street, near Union-avenue, was found dead on the stoop of a house in Fourth-street, near South Fourth-street, on Tuesday evening. An inquest was held by Coroner SNELL, when a verdict was rendered of death from old age and general debility.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the Second District Police, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night rescued a boy from the water at the foot of Dock-street, where he had accidentally fallen. This officer has rescued several persons from drowning within a month past.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 1.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	88¾	100	Reading R. R.	b15 79⅝
3,000	do.	89¾	200	do.	b60 79¾
1,000	Miss. State 6s	84	930	do.	79¼
20,000	do.	b3 84	100	do.	b5 79⅝
5,000	do.	b30 84½	800	do.	b30 79⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	1700	do.	79¾
9,400	City 6s, '59	99	400	do.	b15 79¼
19,500	111 Co. R.bds. ex. in.	99	500	do.	s30 79¾
5,000	Chi. & R. I. bds.	102	200	do.	b10 79¼
9	Metropolitan Bank	109½	400	do.	b60 79¾
100	Mech. Banking As.	102	300	do.	s10 79½
10	Am. Ex. Bank	114	580	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	69¾
17	Bank State of N. Y.	107½	1300	do.	69¾
15	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	131½	150	do.	s10 69¾
39	do.	131¾	100	do.	b60 71½
30	Penn. Coal Co.	95	200	do.	c 70
130	do.	95¼	100	do.	b3 70
210	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	73	400	do.	69¾
50	do.	b5 73¼	300	do.	b30 71
350	do.	b60 74	100	do.	b15 70½
1950	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	88¼	125	do.	70
400	do.	b60 88⅜	50	Panama R. R.	b3 94
220	do.	88¾	50	do.	b3 93¾
100	do.	s60 88¾	100	do.	93¾
150	do.	b30 88⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30 133
100	do.	b3 88¾	100	do.	132⅝
100	do.	b60 88⅝	50	do.	s3 132⅝
100	do.	88¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	54¼
100	do.	s30 88¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	71¾
200	do.	s10 88¾	60	do.	71¾
600	Erie Railroad	52¾	200	do.	s30 71⅝
300	do.	s10 52¾	200	do.	s15 71⅝
100	do.	b10 52¾	300	do.	s30 71¾
100	do.	b30 52⅝	300	do.	s30 71¾
100	do.	b10 52¾	700	do.	b60 72¼
100	do.	b15 53¼	100	do.	b60 72¾
100	do.	b60 53¾	600	do.	71¾
50	do.	s3 52¾	600	do.	72
600	do.	s3 53¾	150	La C. & Mil. R. R.	76¾
200	do.	b60 53	20	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	102¾
100	do.	s10 53¼	960	Canton Co.	23¾
100	do.	s30 53¼	250	do.	b90 23
500	do.	53¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	99	25	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b3 71
1,000	Erie R. Ca. bs. '71,	78½	100	do.	70¾
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s.	102	100	do.	s3 71
3,000	Hd. Riv. R. 3d m.	97	100	do.	70½
40	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	108	50	do.	b30 71¾
15	American Ex. Bk.	114	200	do.	b60 73¾
450	Clev. & Tol. R.	72	20	Harlem Railroad	13¾
100	do.	b30 72¾	40	Mil. & Miss. RR.	73¾
450	do.	b30 72¾	450	Erie Railroad	53¾
500	do.	s30 73	50	do.	s60 53¾
59	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	54¾	100	Illinois Cent. R.	b30 133
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	s10 88¾	100	do.	133¼
350	do.	88¾	100	Reading R. R.	s10 79½
100	do.	b60 88¾	5	Bank of Commerce	106

WEDNESDAY, April 1—P. M.

The following grossly-libelous paragraph in the New-York *Herald* of this morning, while illustrating the desperate nature of the game now being played by certain unprincipled cliques in Wall-street, against the Railway property of the country, was not without its momentary effect upon the Stock Exchange, and particularly prejudicial to the security involved in the statement, until the authorized contradiction appeared:

From the New-York Herald.

Having occasion to look over the Michigan Southern Railroad transfer books a few days since, in order to correct a slight mistake in my account in the stock, I noticed frequent and large transfers of the stock from one MR. GEORGE BRISBANE. I was induced, from the frequent occurrence of this gentleman's name, to compare the transfers to him and from him, since the opening of the books; and I discovered, to my astonishment, the following results: Mr. GEORGE BRISBANE, on the opening of the books, had, in his name, 2,625 shares of stock. Since the opening he has transferred away 5,100 shares, and no stock has been transferred to him. By this, it would appear that Mr. BRISBANE has transferred 2,475 share of stock more than he appears to have owned. I noticed, also, that on the dividend books the original entry of stock to Mr. BRISBANE has been carefully erased, and another amount substituted. It is quite clear that either Mr. BRISBANE is in collusion with the clerks of the office, to manufacture certificates of stock to which he has no right; or, he has obtained this large amount of stock from higher sources. I think it due to the public that an explanation should be had at once. A BONDHOLDER.

MARCH 31, 1857.

Of course the *Herald*, with its present reputation for veracity and honest dealing, could afford to indorse this or any other slanderous missile as from "a most reliable source," without damage to its own standing, and such indorsement is accordingly made, with the usual flourish about "astounding developments;" but *how* reliable, the following official and every way responsible notice will show:

OFFICE OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 1, 1857.

An anonymous attack is made in the *Herald* of this morning, charging an over-issue of stock by the office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and sale of it by GEORGE BRISBANE.

The charge of any unauthorized issue of stock by the officers of this company, is utterly unfounded.

The charge of an "erasure upon the dividend books in the original entry of stock to Mr. BRISBANE," and that "another amount has been substituted," is utterly untrue; the dividend books show for themselves, and can be examined by any stockholder.

The Company have authorized loans to be made for its use, and some of its stock to be used as a collateral. Some loans were made of GEORGE BRISBANE, Messrs. TRAVERS & JEROME, and other brokers, with pledges of stock as collateral, with the usual privilege of sale in case of default. *There has not been any default—every note has been paid at maturity;* and yet it appears from an examination of the books, *that these gentlemen have been selling this stock in the market without authority.*

By order of the Executive Committee,
J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

In Wall-street, where all the parties to the recent onslaught upon this and other railway stocks are well known, and their peculiar mode of warfare through the *Herald* understood, the statement put forth, undoubtedly by one of their number, is regarded in the light of a triple imposition upon the public; first in the wording, which would convey the idea to the world that "one GEORGE BRISBANE" is an obscure individual, not likely to be privy to the writing of this missile, nor the Free-Love Club in William-street, interested in the gambling purpose it was designed to subserve; secondly, in the signature which, in mere affectation, purports to be that of an injured bondholder; and lastly, in the attempt to impeach the company or their clerks of fraud, while *that* element is strongly developed in the conduct of a very different party. The real wrong was *to* the company. Their credit was wickedly compromised, and for a purpose, and their stockholders injured by the sale of securities pledged for money borrowed, and not to be otherwise employed or sold in the market, except in case of default, *which default never occurred.* There is not the slightest pretence that the stock in question was not properly or legitimately created. It was part of the authorized capital of the concern, unsold; and that it was to remain unsold, except in a contingency which never occurred, the following form of the money obligation executed to the parties who *did* sell, in violation of faith, abundantly proves:

NEW-YORK, ——, 185—

—— promise to pay to —— or order, —— dollars, for value received, with interest at the rate of — per cent. per annum, *having deposited herewith as collateral security*, with authority to sell the same at the Broker's Board, or at public or private sale, or otherwise, at —— option *on the non-performance of this promise*, and without notice. [THE STOCKS HERE NAMED.]

In connection with this matter we have also received the following card:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The name of our firm having been dragged into the controversy in regard to the issue of the stock of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company as security for a loan made them by Mr. GEO. BRISBANE, we have simply to state that our entire connection with the affair was to assist Mr. BRISBANE in raising the money loaned to the Company, and we have made no use of the stock hypothecated with us, not strictly in accordance with the terms of the contract. The publicity given to the matter was not at our suggestion, and was, in our opinion, entirely uncalled for.

APRIL 1, 1857. TRAVERS & JEROME.

The sales of nearly all Stocks at the early session of the Broker's Board were more or less influenced by the *Herald* rumor against the Southern Michigan, (uncontradicted as it then was, officially,) and besides the decline of 2 ₱ cent. on that stock, Cleveland and Toledo fell off 1 ₱ cent., and other Road shares were ¼@⅝ ₱ cent. weaker than on Tuesday. In the afternoon the reaction was general, and the closing rates were, on Southern Michigan, 71@70¾ against 71¾ yesterday; Toledo 72; Erie 51¾; New-York Central, 88⅝, and the general market steady in tone.

The Money Market worked easy to-day, particularly on demand loan, and large sums were paid into the Street by the Importers for Exchange, sold yesterday for the steamer. Discounts are without alteration. The Sub-Treasury received $209,305; paid $164,433, and had at the close $15,516,298.

The Transfer Books of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company will close on 4th inst., until 17th inst., for the annual election of Directors at Milwaukee, on 10th.

Mr. C. O. MORRIS, formerly with WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., as their Cashier, has associated with Messrs. L. D. & F. WHITE in the Domestic Exchange business, and for the collection and negotiation of paper, sale of Land Warrants, &c., at No. 25 Wall-street.

On inquiry at the office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, we learn that about $450,000 of the income bonds of this Company, due this day, have been presented and paid in cash, or exchanged for the Sinking Fund bonds of the Company. This leaves about $50,000 yet to be paid, as the entire issue was only half a million.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* says, the Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the appointment of SAMUEL T. BULL, of New-York, to be Transfer Agent in New-York City—yeas 26, nays 1. The Appointment was made by the Fund Commissioners.

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853
Rec'ts at Ports.	2,580,000	2,826,000	1,903,000	2,128,000	2,702,000
Ex. to G. Britain	848,000	1,184,000	963,000	840,000	1,100,000
Ex. to France	310,000	355,000	249,000	220,000	355,000
Ex. other For. P.	286,000	350,000	167,000	179,000	204,000
Total Exports.	1,544,000	1,889,000	1,379,000	1,243,000	1,659,000
Stock on hand..	585,000	676,000	320,000	612,000	767,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at Ports	33,000	97,000	80,000	57,000	73,000
Ex. to G. Britain	14,000	40,000	28,000	59,000	29,000
Ex. to France...	11,000	16,000	19,000	9,000	25,000
Ex. other For. P.	21,000	11,000	2,000	4,000	10,000
Total Exports...	78,000	97,000	49,000	72,000	64,000

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

CROP—Opinions are confirmed, and are decidedly more general in favor of a total below 3,000,000 bales than at any previous time this season. The deficiency in receipts, the reports of the quantity still to be received, and the examination of the question in all its bearings, confirm and strengthen this result, while the freedom with which Cotton has been bought for export in all the Southern markets at gradually advancing rates, proves how general its adoption has become.

RECEIPTS at the ports each week become smaller than the one immediately preceding, and have now got down to a very moderate aggregate. This fact, in spite of high prices, free navigation, and every inducement to bring the residue of the crop to the ports, establishes almost beyond contradiction the opinions expressed in this circular since the season commenced, and clearly point to an early exhaustion of the crop. During the week under review only 53,000 bales have reached the ports, against 97,000 last year, and 72,000 bales in the corresponding week in 1853. The total deficit in receipts now amounts to 246,000 bales, as compared with last year, and 192,000 bales as compared with 1853. By telegraph from New-Orleans and Mobile, we have the receipts for a week later, from which it is clear that for my next table, a week hence, we shall be very near 300,000 bales below last year, and about 200,000 bales as compared with 1853.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 1, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2079	2054	54	621	4??	421
Browning's Sixth-street...	.....	115	47	67	1445	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st...	.....	98	101	143	1471	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street....	.....	74	102	73	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week....	2079	2491	304	905	3387	421
Last week.....	2958	5099	282	701	4169	1183

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856..... 2,548
Total receipts for week ending to-day..... 2,195

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad.....	121	.....	.....	.....	59
Hudson River Railroad.....	648	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats.....	700	.....	.....	.....	116
Harlem Railroad.....	81	54	621	483	.....
New-Haven Railroad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the official report of animals, destined for the New-York market, forwarded over the Erie Railroad during the week ending this forenoon:

Cattle.....	918	Hogs.....	3000
Sheep.....	720		

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio.....	1194	Massachusetts.....	—
New-York.....	670	Pennsylvania.....	—
Illinois.....	639	Texas.....	—
Kentucky.....	50	Connecticut.....	—
Indiana.....	109	Michigan.....	—
Virginia.....	—	New-Jersey.....	—
Iowa.....	—	Wisconsin.....	—

Beeves are sold by the ostimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are a trifle lower—that is for stock of the *same* grades.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle.....	11½c.@12c.	12c. @12½c.
First quality.....	10½c.@11c.	10½c.@11c.
Medium quality.....	9½c.@10c.	9½c.@10c.
Poor quality.....	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poorest quality.....	8½c.@ 9c.	8½c.@ 9c.
General selling prices...	9½c.@10½c.	9½c.@10½c.
Average of all sales.....	10c.	@10c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9¾c.@11c. CHAMBERL

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1728 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Great Battle Fought near Rivas.

The Allies Utterly Routed with Immense Slaughter.

AID TO GENERAL WALKER FROM LEON.

Rumored Assassination of Ex-President Rivas.

OPERATIONS ON THE SAN JUAN.

Reinforcements to Col. Lockridge.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

A Mail Steamer Robbed by Two Peruvian Ships-of-War.

A British Fleet in Pursuit of the Pirates.

The steamship *Texas*, JOHN S. CROWELL, Commander, from San Juan del Norte and Aspinwall, *vid* Key West, with passengers, to Messrs. CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, arrived last night. The *Texas* left San Juan on the 20th ult., and reached Aspinwall next day.

The steamship *Orizaba*, Capt. BLETHEN, left San Francisco on the 5th ult., *vid* Manzilla and San Juan del Sur, and arrived at Panama on the 22d. The *Texas* received the *Orizaba's* passengers on the 23d, and sailed at 3 P. M. Sunday, touching at Key West on the 26th.

The news from Rivas, Nicaragua, head-quarters of Gen. WALKER, is up to the 15th. Gen. WALKER and army were in good health, and had plenty of provisions and ammunition.

On the 16th, Gen. WALKER with 400 men made an attack on St. George, occupied by about 2,000 of the enemy. After driving the enemy and gaining the plaza, he burned a part of the town most important to the allied army, when he learned that about 1,200 of the enemy under Gen. CHAMORRA had marched by another road to make an attack on Rivas; whereupon Gen. WALKER marched for that place and met the enemy in full retreat at the forks of three roads, hotly pursued by Gen. HENNINGSEN and his command, who had driven them out of Rivas, upon their attack, with great slaughter.

On either side of the road where the allied forces were met by General WALKER was an impenetrable growth of cactus, making it impossible for them to escape, and placing them between the deadly fire of General WALKER in their front, and General HENNINGSEN in their rear—in consequence of which the allies were completely panic-struck, and, throwing down their arms, stood paralyzed, meeting their fate with little or no resistance. Nearly all their officers were killed, and very few of their troops escaped being killed or wounded.

The Allies, by their own account, lost 327 killed and over 300 wounded. Gen. WALKER estimates their loss at about 1,100—600 killed and 500 wounded.

Gen. WALKER's loss was 2 killed and 21 wounded. The slaughter was so great that Gen. WALKER was unable to properly bury the dead, and was compelled to order the bodies burned to prevent putrefaction and insure the health of the city of Rivas, which order was being carried out.

The sloop-of-war *St. Mary* was at San Juan del Sur when the *Orizaba* left.

It is reported, and generally believed, that Gen. CANAS, the commander-in-chief of the allies, is under arrest for having made certain overtures to Gen. WALKER; also, that Gen. CHILLON had raised a body of men in Leon, and was about to march to join WALKER; and that President RIVAS had been assassinated. The last report is said to be confirmed by a letter received at Greytown by the wife of his son, RAMON RIVAS.

"SPENCER," VANDERBILT's agent, has left the country, and was to have sailed on the *Illinois*. It is reported that General MORA, becoming suspicious of him, had written to his brother, President MORA, of Costa Rica, relating thereto, and President MORA replied that "the man who would betray his own countrymen would betray any one, and to watch his movements with the utmost scrutiny."

Colonel LOCKRIDGE, on the San Juan River, had received another strong reinforcement of Texians, with a large amount of provisions and ammunition, and with the steamer *J. N. Scott*, recently retaken, (which had been thoroughly repaired,) proceeded up the river.

The command of Colonel L. now garrison the only two communications by water to Costa Rica on the San Juan River, viz.: at Hipp's Point, mouth of the Serapiqui River, 210 men, under the command of Colonel F. B. ANDERSON; and the San Carlos Island, at the mouth of the San Carlos River, 168 men, under the command of General C. R. WHEAT; the balance 192, in the advance near Machuca Rapids, under the immediate command of Colonel LOCKRIDGE.

On the 18th, Col. L. reconnoitered the enemy's position at Castillo, and from prisoners taken received the important information that WALKER had gained a great victory, and the allies had fallen back on Massaya or Granada, compelling propositions of peace. The Costa Ricans were not willing to join the Conference, but had sent "VANDERBILT's agent, SPENCER," out of the country, and have opened the Transit to the English Government.

Important documents seized by Col. LOCKRIDGE, proving the above facts, have been sent to Washington, United States, and to the President of Nicaragua, at Rivas. The Costa Ricans have only 350 men at San Carlos under Gen. MORA.

Col. LOCKRIDGE has 500 men, with 7 pieces of artillery, plenty of small arms, ammunitions and provisions, and is now more confident of his success than ever.

The Royal Mail steamer *New Granada*, arrived from Callao, touching at intermediate ports, on the 21st ult. On her way up, while stopping at Huanchoca, on the 14th, she was boarded by the Peruvian steamer *Loa*, [illegible] in the hands of VIVANCO, the Revolutionist, and there from forcibly took various arms and equipments, with $32,000 in specie, and also ships' stores and provisions in act of perfect piracy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

Bloody Battle Near Rivas—Walker Victorious.

PANAMA, Sunday, March 22, 1857.

The *Orizaba*, J. H. BLETHEN, Commander, arrived at about 8 o'clock to-day, having left San Juan del Sur on the 19th. She brings 90 passengers for New-York. The *Orizaba* landed 21 men only for WALKER, at San Juan. Major ROGERS, with 70 men, came down from Rivas, to receive this reinforcement, and their cursing, a passenger tells me, at the small number disposing it, was perfectly awful.

The report this time from Rivas, is, that on the 16th inst. WALKER, with a force of 400 men, went down to St. George to attack the enemy in position—that he got into the Plaza, and was chopping them up like mince meat, when he heard firing of heavy guns at Rivas. He immediately returned upon his steps, and about half-way between the two places met the enemy returning from an unsuccessful attack on HENNINGSEN, who had been left "with a large body of men in garrison" at Rivas. WALKER opened his mortars upon them in the narrow road in front, while HENNINGSEN did the same with his four-pounders in the rear, killing, as they confess, 327, and wounding 300 more. WALKER lost two killed and twenty-one wounded.

Following up this story I finally got a more moderate one—one derived from an officer of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* by a very truthful-appearing passenger. He says that FERNANDEZ CHAMORRO lost about 260 men killed and wounded, and WALKER about 40 to 50. I presume, now, if you deduct 83 per cent. from this moderate account, you will be somewhere in the neighborhood of the truth. At least this is my experience of Walker stories from San Juan. I presume there is but little reason to doubt that a fight did really take place, although the big fight brought down by the *Sierra Nevada* on the 5th of March, in which WALKER literally mowed his enemy down like grass, proves never to have taken place.

There is a report that on or about the 10th instant, Col. CAVGEZ, who I wrote you was at San Juan with 30 Rangers, and who intended to cut his way back to Rivas with them and the 75 or 80 men brought down by the *Sierra Nevada*, started on his march. He met a large Costa Rican force about five miles out on the Transit road, where a fight took place in which he lost 40 men killed and badly wounded, but succeeded in gaining Rivas. I cannot learn the loss of his enemy.

WALKER is reported to have "plenty of provisions and munitions of war." I hear from men who talked with some of the people of the *St. Mary's*, who had been lately into his camp, that he is reduced to beef and plaintains; and some days, when the Rangers cannot get out of the city, to plaintains alone. He is reported to have 400 fighting men, which is perhaps not more than 50 or 60 over his real number.

BOSQUET, with his 1,000 Costa Ricans, had not arrived at San Juan on the 19th. He is probably there by this time. This is all I can gather. But you will perceive that WALKER cannot lost much longer unless he gets reinforcements. Of course he cannot get them from the Atlantic with the river closed, and California has shut down on him, as the few men brought by the *Orizaba* fully evidences. There was a report, fully believed by WALKER's men, that Hon. PIERRE SOULE was on his way out with 1,200 men, to cross this Isthmus, with plenty of munitions and provisions, and that the *Orizaba* was to wait here to take them up.

Capt. FAYSSOUX, of WALKER's two-gun schooner at San Juan, came passenger on the *Orizaba* for his health, having suffered much from fever and rheumatism.

The *St. Mary's* would sail in a few days for Panama. Capt. DAVIS and officers were all well. F. W. R.

Latest Nicaragua News.

From the Aspinwall Courier, March 23.

The steamer *Texas*, Capt. CROWELL, arrived at this port this afternoon, from New-Orleans *vid* San Juan del Norte, where she landed one hundred and thirty men under the command of Major CRUPPER, for the reinforcement of the force of Col. LOCKRIDGE, WALKER's representative on the San Juan River. This reinforcement is composed chiefly of Texans, and a very large portion of them did service throughout the war between the United States and Mexico. General HORNSBY is with the men, but not in command.

Since our last advices from Greytown, nothing has been done by the fillibusters excepting the repair of the steamer *Scott*, which vessel left Punta Arenas yesterday morning in excellent condition, with the recruits and a quantity of provisions and ammunition.

She was to carry the troops to Fort Slatter at the mouth of the river St. Carlos—thence to convey the force required to open the river above to Machuca rapids; thence the force would go around the rapids, as it probably could not pass over and cut a road across to Castillo. The present plan is to proceed immediately to San Carlos, after taking Castillo, and to invest it, by landing below and attacking it on the north side.

The force under LOCKRIDGE is now considerably more than four hundred, one hundred and twenty of which will remain at Serapiqui, and seventy-five at Fort Slatter, at the mouth of the St. Carlos River. These stations are to be permanently garrisoned.

The only item of news of any importance known at San Juan, from the interior, was the death of Ex-President RIVAS by assassination at Leon. The news was received by the wife of RAMON RIVAS, the son of the deceased.

The above items we published in an extra on Saturday afternoon last; since we have learned that Gen. HORNSBY submitted the men he had brought out to the command of Col. LOCKRIDGE, because special authority had been received by Col. L. from WALKER, to retain command on the San Juan River. We understand, too, that there had been an attempt made (in which GEN. H. was not at all concerned) to supersede LOCKRIDGE, which attempt failed on account of the prompt and manly resistance of L.

San Juan (March 19) Correspondence of the Aspinwal Courier.

Nothing of importance has occurred on the river since the retreat of Col. TITUS and his men from Castillo. The Walker force is stationed at Serapiqui and on the island at the month of the river San Carlos. The Costa Ricans are at Castillo, their pickets extending down near Machuca rapids. Col. LOCKRIDGE has been here several days with the river steamer *Rescue* awaiting the arrival of the *Texas* from New-Orleans by which he expected to recive large reinforcements. The *Texas* arrived last night bringing 140 men and also provisions. They went up the river this morning.

It appears that the Costa Rican force that drove Colonel TITUS from Castillo consisted of only fifty men, while the force under TITUS numbered about two hundred; the Costa Ricans boast greatly about the affair. There is no reliable news from WALKER. The United States ship *Saratoga* left this morning for Havana.

The river steamer *Scott*, taken at Castillo, is nearly repaired, and will be in running order in a few days. The river is very low. Y.

Statement of a Passenger by the Texas.

NO RELIABLE INFORMATION FROM WALKER—COMMUNICATION WITH RIVAS STILL CUT OFF.

Among the passengers by the *Texas* is Mr. EDWIN AVERY, of Ohio, returning from a seven-years' cruise in California. He made himself well acquainted with the position of affairs at San Juan Del Sur, and also at Panama, and has given us the following statement:

The *Orizaba*, on the way down, first stopped at Manzanilla, about 300 miles above Acapulco, where a coaling depôt has been established by the Morgan Line of steamers. They here learned that ten of the Walker recruits, by the *Sierra Nevada*, deserted at that place. The *Orizaba* had 22 recruits for WALKER; they arrived at the San Juan del Sur on the 17th, and left on the 18th of March. They found everything in a very stagnant condition here, the town resembling the deserted California diggins. The contrast in this respect was very striking to Mr. AVERY, as he lived in the country in 1851 and 1852, at which time San Juan was a thriving town.

The United States ship *St. Mary's* was lying off the port, and the steamer was visited by her officers and men, from whom he gathered considerable information as to the state of things in that region. This was by no means flattering to the success of WALKER. Major TORRET told him the 75 recruits from the *Sierra Nevada* got into a drunken fight the same day on which they landed, and two of them were shot in quelling the disturbance. These facts were stated to the 22 new comers by the *Orizaba*, by Mr. CHATFIELD, who explained to them the dangers to which they were exposed, with the Costa Ricans all around them, by whom they were liable to be attacked any moment.

Mr. AVERY had a long conversation with JOHN L. PRIEST, the Consul at San Juan, who, in answer to a variety of questions, as to the position of WALKER, and his own opinion of his situation, stated that there was absolutely no reliable information from Rivas, the communication being still closed. There were the usual rumors of battles, in which WALKER was said to have killed 500 or so of the Costa Ricans, but it had become an old story, and nobody placed any confidence in the reports. His relations to WALKER were of such a nature he did not like to speak in this way, but truth compelled him to admit that WALKER's position was a critical one. For three weeks they had received no information from him. Upon the same night of their arrival, however, it was rumored that Col. WATERS came down from Rivas, with an escort of 60 men, with dispatches for the *Orizaba*, but what their nature was he did not learn.

A SEARCH FOR DESERTERS.

There was a general ransacking on board the steamer for deserters, on the day she left San Juan. Quite a number of the Fillibusters were on board, and openly expressed a wish to leave; and as it was suspected they might stow away, a search was had, and several were sent ashore, with threats that they would be shot when they reached their quarters.

CAPTAIN FAYSSOUX LEAVES.

None of WALKER's men, except Capt. FAYSSOUX, came down on the steamer, and he left, as was understood, on account of a severe attack of rheumatism. He is represented as a man small in stature, but of a wiry make, possessing much intelligence, but very taciturn as to WALKER's affairs:—he talked but little upon the general subject, and that with the officers of the steamer. He wears huge black whiskers and mustaches. He stopped at Panama.

It being understood that MORGAN's steamers were unfriendly to *taking away* the deserters, there was less attempt to get on board of her; but the agent of the coastwise steamer at Panama says that deserters from WALKER are found at all the places where they touch for freight and coal.

DESERTERS AT PANAMA AND ASPINWALL.

At Panama, and also at Aspinwall, there were many straggling deserters in a destitute condition, and without means to pay their passage home.

AFFAIRS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE.

The *Texas* touched at Punta Arenas on her way down, and brought about a dozen of LOCKRIDGE's and ANDERSON's force to Panama. Among them were two officers, Major HALL, Commissary-General in the army, (a son of Ex-Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn,) and Capt. FARNSWORTH, both of whom had quarreled with LOCKRIDGE and left. Several other important persons in connection with the operations on the river were among the passengers,

LOCKRIDGE and ANDERSON were at Punta Arenas fitting out another expedition to ascend the river. Their forces still held Serapiqui, but had not made any progress upwards. They gave out that they were intending to take San Carlos soon.

Mr. AVERY has lived near two years in the country; he never had any faith in WALKER's success, and from all the information, from all quarters, he can gather, considers his case a hopeless one. For his own part, he would not take the whole country as a gift. There is not a tree, plant or shrub that has not a pricker in it, nor an insect that has not a sting in his tail. It is no place for white men eny how.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACRE AT PANAMA—TROUBLE FEARED.

It was commonly reported at Panama, that it was the intention of the natives to celebrate the Anniversary of the Massacre of the 15th of April, and fears were entertained that, in case this scheme should be carried out, there would be a renewal of the bloody scenes of that day. The French Consul has openly criticized the conduct of Americans in connection with that affair, casting the blame upon the California passengers, and exculpating the natives. This would, it was thought, not assist a peaceable termination of the affair.

The sloop-of war *Decatur*, and frigate *Independence*, were lying in the Bay of Panama, and an American man-of-war at Aspinwall,

News From New-Granada and the South Pacific.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEW-GRANADIAN GOVERNMENT—THE RAILROAD, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PANAMA, Sunday, March 22, 1857.

PANAMA.

The people here, both natives and foreigners, are in a feverish state, awaiting the next mail from Bogota. Some of the white scoundrels here, who helped on the April massacre, are growing bold enough to brag of their exploits, seeing that there is but little or no danger of the United States insisting upon their punishment. Indeed, I would not be much surprised if the Government at Washington allowed our Minister and Commissioner to dilly-dally about the matter, until another massacre actually forced it to do something. Nothing would tend so greatly to secure the safety of the Isthmus transit as for the United States to demand that the instigators and operators in the 15th of April murders be brought to trial and punished.

The railroad is in fine order now. The stone abutments on nearly all the streams are finished, and the iron bridges are being laid down. I passed over the road two days since and noted many improvements within the past two months. The trains now make the time regularly in three hours or less.

The ship *William Sturges*, with 1,000 tons coals for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived here to-day, 120 days from New-York.

The *Texas* arrived at Colon yesterday from San Juan del Norte, but as yet we have no news by her. I send you the South Pacific news.

PERU.

THE REVOLUTION UNSUCCESSFUL—ROBBERY OF THE MAIL STEAMER—LOAN TO COSTA RICA VOTED, ETC.

The British steam packet *New-Granada*, with dates from Valparaiso to the 1st instant, and Lima and Callao dates to the 12th, arrived at Panama on the 21st. She brings nothing to change my opinion that the revolution of VIVANCO in Peru will be unsuccessful. On the contrary, an event has occurred which will bring it to a speedy close.

The *New-Granada* took on board at Callao $32,000 in specie, and 1,000 stand of arms, on account of the Peruvian Government, for Paita. When she arrived at Huanchaco she found two of the revolutionary steamers—the *Loa*, of 4 guns, and the *Tumbes*, 2 guns—off the port. They followed her to Lambayeque, boarded her with an armed force, and took violent possession of both money and arms! This act, of course, throws the whole revolutionary fleet into the hands of the British men-of-war.

This fleet consists of the fine new steam frigate *Apurimac*, 44; steamers *Loa*, 4; *Tumbes*, 2; *Izchaca*, 1; brigs *Almirante Guisse*, 6; *Vigilante*, 1; and two or three transports. For the three former vessels CASTILLA, it will be recollected, had offered a reward of $240,000, and would make the sum up to half a million for all of them.

The British line-of-battle-ship *Monarch*, 84, Admiral BRUCE, was overtaken by the *New-Granada*, on the 8th, about two days' sail south of Callao, and the British steam corvette *Pearl*, 22 guns, was at Callao, taking in supplies for China, whither the *Tribune*, 33, had already gone. These two vessels will be amply sufficient to take the fleet of VIVANCO, and this will end the revolution, which it was no doubt intended to do. It is not to be supposed, for a moment, that VIVANCO's officers were so foolish as to believe they could commit such a piratical act, with impunity, upon a British vessel. And if the officers of the *Loa* and *Tumbes*, despairing of the success of the revolution, had intended to rob simply for their own benefit, and then run their vessels into some foreign port and abandon them, they would not have contented themselves with $32,000, when they might have robbed two or three hundred thousand dollars more, in silver bars. It follows, then, that the whole thing was made up between CASTILLA and the officers of the two vessels, with, perhaps, the connivance of the British *Chargé* at Lima, in order to bring the British fleet down upon the *Apurimac* and her consorts.

One or two interior provinces had risen against CASTILLA since previous dates; but on the other hand the revolutionists in Moguegua, Puno and Cuzco, had laid down their arms.

The National Convention had voted to loan Costa Rica $100,000 at 4½ per cent.

The United States sloop-of-war *John Adams* arrived at Callao, March 3.

BOLIVIA.

There is nothing of interest from this Republic. A new election law, somewhat extending the right of suffrage, had been promulgated. The country was tranquil.

CHILI.

BUSINESS—LOAN FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES—MISCELLANEOUS.

Business had improved in Valparaiso. Buyers from the north and south of the Republic, as well as from the Argentine Provinces, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, had made and were making large purchases. The market was well supplied. The merchandise in Government stores was estimated at $25,000,000.

It is reported that the President will convoke Congress in order to get a law authorizing him to borrow $4,000,000 to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago railroad. The work on the Southern railroad progresses rapidly. Six vessels had sailed from Europe with materials for it. A European Company had been formed for the continuation of the Copiapo railroad from Pabellon as far as the rich mineral district of Chanarcillo. An exclusive privilege had been granted to SANTA MARIA & NYE for six years, for a towing steamer for the port of Valparaiso. The sweet sorgo has been introduced into Chili. Near Quillota is a plantation of 4,000 plants, in thriving condition. They have grown to the height of twelve feet, and are about one inch in thickness. The proprietor will distil brandy from the first crop, and make sugar from the next. Government has granted $6,840 to build an iron bridge across the Estero, in front of the high road to Quillota. Iron mining is attracting attention in Chili.

The *Esmeralda*, a steam war-vessel of 22 guns, had gone north, perhaps to Callao, "in order, it is reported, to observe the fillibustering projects of Gen. CASTILLA, and manifest the disapprobation of Chili in respect to them." It is more probable, in my mind, that she goes to the Chinchas to protect Chilian vessels in loading guano, which they are buying of VIVANCO at less than Government rates. The Guayaquil commercial bark *Rosario* was burnt in the harbor of Valparaiso, with a valuable cargo. The President had returned to Santiago from Valparaiso.

Flour in large lots, of domestic growth, was selling at $9 @ 200 lbs.; 500 barrels Richmond brought $10 25, and 1,885 barrels Baltimore, El Dorado and Spring Garden brands, $10. Lard $22@$23 in tins, and $19 in barrels. Carolina Rice, 1,600 quintals old crop, $7 52½; 2,500 new crop is held at $9. Salt Beef, $16. Pork, $24. In American Pine Lumber, 45,000 feet sold on board at $45; 6,000 feet grooved, $58—duty, $15.

RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

From the River Plate Provinces there is nothing important. The Buenos Ayres Western Railroad was to be inaugerated with great pomp on the 3d of February. Some heavy failures had taken place in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, in consequence of the stringency of the money market. Mr. WINTER had failed in the latter place for thirty-five millions of dollars; Mr. GARAY for twelve millions. But it must be borne in mind that a gold doubloon in Montevideo represents 336 paper dollars. The Indians in Buenos Ayres had become peaceable.

A Santiago, Chili, paper has a long article on the "*egoisme*" of the United States in persisting on the name in official documents of United States of America. It says that a late treaty with Paraguay was amended by that Government styling our country the United States of the North, in which Mr. MARCY did not concur, so that the treaty is likely to fall to the ground!

F. W. R.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Belgian Steamer Constitution.

The Sound Dues Treaty Signed.

SPANISH PREPARATIONS AGAINST MEXICO.

THE CHINA WAR.

Entente Cordiale between France and England.

Cotton Improved—Breadstuffs in Better Demand.

Consols 93@93 1-8.

The Belgian screw steamer *Constitution*, of 2,200 tons and 400 horse power, E. POUGIN, Commander, from Antwerp on the 12th and Southampton on the 17th of March, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The news from Europe is three days later.

The *Constitution* experienced heavy gales from the Southwest on leaving the Channel. During the remainder of the voyage winds were from South to Northwest; weather moderate. March 27, passed a large Iceberg in lat. 45° 5', long. 46° W. According to thermometrical observations, must have passed large bergs or floes to the southward during the night previous, and to the northward on the night following.

The *Constitution* brought 80 cabin and 488 steerage passengers.

The steamship *Asia*, from New-York, and the *Indian*, from Portland, both arrived at Liverpool on 16th March.

The Paris papers publish the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Copenhagen, March 15:

"The treaty relating to the Sound Dues was signed yesterday, by all the powers interested."

It is said that, after the departure of PERUK-KHAN from Paris, the Persian Government will be represented in France by an Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary. A similar representative will be appointed to the Court of St. James.

The Earl of AMHERST died on the 13th March.

The cause of the putting back to Liverpool of the steamship *Circassian* was a succession of terrific gales which she experienced off the coast of Ireland, which blew the sails to ribbands from the bowsprit. She is said not to have sustained any material damage, and was expected to resume her voyage on the 17th or 19th March, after replacing her bowsprit and sails.

A Madrid letter of the 9th March says: The projected expedition against Mexico assumes an aspect of some importance. Considerable preparations are making. General PEZUELA is spoken of for the chief command. The choice of the Government is said to lie between him and General LERSUNDI, the present Minister of Marine.

The Paris correspondence of the London *Times*, dated 13th ult., contains the following:

"Dispatches have been received, this morning, from the French Minister at Berlin; they, doubtless, relate to the Neufchatel question, which has the disadvantage of wearing out every one's patience except, perhaps, that of the King of Prussia. It is said that M. ROUHERRE is expected, on Monday, to take part in the negotiations. If it be true, as a Berlin paper affirms, that the Paris Conference has not the right to solve the question, it might as well dissolve itself at once. The new instructions are said to be to the effect that the recognition of the rights of sovereignty is the express condition of His Majesty's renunciation of that sovereignty. The Emperor, I presume, now sees cause to regret his extreme condescendence to the King, and, perhaps, but for the esteem in which M. DE HATZFELD is personally held at the Court of the Tuileries, his disappointment would be manifested more strongly."

The Dublin journals of the 16th are filled with accounts of the effects of a severe storm which, commencing on Friday night, (13th,) only subsided on Sunday evening.

Interesting from China.

ATTEMPT TO POISON THE EUROPEANS AT HONG KONG—APPREHENSIONS OF AN ATTACK—MOVEMENTS OF U. S. SHIPS OF WAR—POSITION OF ADMIRAL SEYMOUR—CONFLICT WITH JUNKS.

Hong Kong (Jan. 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

As we were writing our last advices, on the 15th inst., there was a report that an attempt had been made to poison a large portion of the community, arsenic having been mixed with the bread at one of the principal bakeries of the place. This proved to be the case, and several hundred people suffered from eating the bread, but we are happy to add we have heard of no fatal consequences, though many are still suffering from the effects. We believe it is agreed among the medical men that the consequences were not fatal owing to the large quantity of arsenic used, which acted generally as a violent emetic. The head man of the bakery, known as ALLUM, left per steamer for Macao early in the morning of the day the occurrence took place. There was some delay on the part of Government in sending after him, but a foreign gentleman, a sufferer from the atrocious attempt, chartered a steamer, and succeeded in capturing ALLUM before he got on shore at Macao. He was brought back here, and his trial, and that of several of the men that were employed on the premises, comes on at the Sessions now sitting. The man, from the first, has asserted his innocence, but it is a significant fact that the Chinese steward, who was on board the small river steamer *Thistle*, when she was captured, and the foreigners murdered, and whose evidence was most conflicting at the inquest, was the person employed to see to the delivering of the bread that morning.

After this act of the Chinese, there was a strong feeling in favor of martial law being established; and the advisability of such a course was recommended to Sir J. BOWRING by those on whom we have to depend for the security of the place, and who have not an over strong force at their disposal. His Excellency was disinclined to have any interference with his authority.

The Chinese New-Year's day, the 26th inst., passed over quietly here, but apprehensions are entertained that some mischief is intended against the place.

We hear of a large number of boats and junks being collected in the neighborhood for the purpose of an attack. The force in the harbor is no doubt sufficient to repel any Chinese fleet; but we have a very small number of men to meet an attack on land. One regiment is not sufficient for the service of this place in an emergency like the present.

The community is on the alert, and, with the precautionary measures that are in force, it is to be hoped any meditated attack will be prevented.

An application made to the Governor-General of India for a regiment to be sent out here, we understand, has been refused.

The French ships are anchored at the head of the Bay. Hor Majesty's ship *Calcutta* is at the west. The United States ship *Levant* is also in the harbor. Small steamers chartered by the Government move about the harbor at night.

In consequence of a report brought in by the American ship *Lily*, that a number of junks and snake boats were off Lintin, and had attempted to intercept her, the United States steamer *San Jacinto* had gone out to look after them.

The want of a steamer to cruise constantly in the neighborhood is now much felt, there being none available for the service at present.

Commissioner YEH has addressed Dr. PARKER, the United States Minister, asking why he has not ordered American subjects and American ships of war away from Hongkong, to be clear of the present troubles. We have not heard of Dr. PARKER's reply.

There was a report from Shanghae that an Imperial Commissioner from Pekin was expected to come down here shortly to arrange matters at Canton. This is premature. A Tartar General, with about 40 attendants, came down from Shanghae in the American steamer *Antelope*, and went on at once to Canton *vid* Macao, passing through this place unawares to the authorities.

At Canton Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR, owing to the demands made upon him for the security of this place, has been obliged to withdraw the forces from the Garden, the Dutch Folly, and Birds' Nest Fort, and occupy the foreign ground. He has taken up a position in the Teetotum Fort in the Macao passage. It is to be hoped he will be able to maintain this post and keep open the river, which the Chinese are making great efforts to block up. They have now a very large fleet of war junks and boats congregated on the river, and which are daily increasing.

Before the Dutch Folly was evacuated, the city was heavily bombarded from it.

On the forces leaving the Garden, the Ranch and boat-houses were at once set fire to by the Chinese.

On the 12th inst., as Her Majesty's steamer *Sampson* was on her way up the river, she fell in with a large fleet of junks, which she engaged for some time, but could not follow them up the creeks. The steamer was hulled by numerous shot, and the Chinese pilot, who was in the British service throughout the last war, was killed.

The junks which engaged the *Sampson* were seen the other day up the creeks when the *Encounter* was coming down, but although the steamer anchored off the place they would not come out. The want of boats of light draught of water is a great drawback. Admiral SEYMOUR is at present here, waiting the arrival of the mail. It is reported that the Viceroys, under whose jurisdiction are the four Consular ports to the northward, have received dispatches from Pekin to the effect that they are not to interfere with the quarrel at Canton, and so far quietness prevails along the coast.

Shanghae dates are to the 19th inst. In imports transactions were limited. Gray shirtings, 6¾ catties sold at 1.6.8 taels Canton sycee. Tea—The market was excited. A few settlements reported at an advance of 2 to 3 taels. The settlements of silk had been 2,000 bales, at an advance of $10 @ picul. The total settlements reached 7,000 bales. Exchange on England, 6-8, against Canton sycee $112; and on India, 206 rupees.

From Foo-chow our dates are to the 20th inst.

Teas were arriving slowly, and extreme prices were being paid. Several chops of congou had been taken at 14 taels, the quality of which was not better than that of teas bought in October last for 8 taels. The settlements were 14,000 chests congou @ 9.23 taels, and 1,600 half-chests of Colongs at 9½@12½ taels. Two vessels had left for England, and 8 were on the berth. The American ship *Golden Racer*, laden with timber for Shanghae, struck on a rock at the entrance of the Min, and became a total wreck; the crew were saved. Some attempt to introduce the Mexican dollar into current use was made by the authorities, but we have yet to see with what result.

Amoy dates are to the 23d inst. Sales of cotton yarn had been made to the extent of about 500 bales, at $25 90@$26 10. Some 500 bales Bengal cotton sold at $9 40@$10 @ picul.

Hero little or no business has been done since the departure of last mail. Exchange on England, 4s. 8¾d.@4s. 9d.; on India, 215r.@216r. Freights are low at all the ports, and tonnage abundant. The principal demand for vessels is for emigration to the Colonies and California. Some 170 Chinese convicts, who had but a short term of punishment to undergo, and a few idle and suspicious characters, who could get no security for their conduct, were sent down to Hanian in the *Phœbe Dunbar*. There was nothing elicited from the men taken up on suspicion of being emissaries from Canton, and they were mostly called upon to find security for their appearance when required.

Permission has, we hear, been received from home to proceed with a strand road opposite the town. Sir JOHN BOWRING has given notice that the work is to commence at once.

BURNING OF THE SUBURBS OF CANTON.

From the Overland Friend of China of Jan. 17.

On Monday morning, at daylight, armed bodies left the ships for the purpose of setting fire to the western suburbs of Canton—a measure which, if before carried out, might have tended to show the Chinese we are now determined to give them their deserts, and have checked that course of obstinacy they appear bent on pursuing. The *Encounter's* people landed at the Shameen Fort; the *Barracouta's* at Howqua's Puck-houses; the *Niger's* and the *Folly's* took the hongs between the remains of the old fire and Factory Creek, while the shore party walked into Carpenter-square and directs in that direction. The whole thing was so unexpected that the Chinese found the place in a blaze before they could realize it. Unfortunately, some of the Fifty-ninth's party went too far back, and unexpectedly found themselves assailed by stones and firearms from the city wall. Three of our men being knocked down, the braves rushed on them, and in an instant cut their heads off. Fortunately, though wounded in two places and faint, the third made a run for it, and succeeded in escaping to the rest of the party, five of whom, including an officer, were also wounded—one or two badly. The fire rose rapidly, and extended back fully a quarter of a mile, thence scattered occasionally by shot and shell from the ships and Folly. Nor did the city escape; an extensive blaze about the Yamun following some of the Folly's carcasses.

There is some rumor of deserting both the Dutch Folly and the Gardens—a circumstance to be regretted if it does take place. Preliminary to it, if it is to be so, the Admiral has taken up his quarters in Bird's Nest Fort, on Honan, and will content himself in keeping open the Blenheim Reach and Macao Passage of the river. Whampoa is given up entirely. The *Barracouta* towed the *Jonge Juan*, *Sybille* and *Alligator*, thence on Tuesday, leaving the *American Bethel*, HUNT & Co.'s chop, TAYLOR, KEY's & Co.'s, and Dr. RYDER's chops, together with much other property, to fall into the hands of whoever likes to take possession of it. Why this should be has yet to be explained.

SHIPS OF WAR.

AT HONG HONG—British ship *Calcutta*; brig *Bittern*; French frigate *Virginie*: steamer *Catinat*: American sloop *Levant*; steamer *San Jacinto*.

AT CANTON—British ships *Rankin* and *Sybille*: sloop *Comus*; steamers *Encounter*, *Niger*, *Hornet*, *Barracouta*, *Coromandel*; brig *Acorn*.

AT MACAO—Portuguese brig *Mondego*; lorcha *Amazona*: Spanish steamers *Jonge Juan* and *Magallaens*; brig *Scorpion*.

AT AMOY—British steamer *Sampson*.

AT FOO-CHOW—British sloop *Racehorse*.

AT SHANGHAE—British ship *Pique*; American sloop *Portsmouth*.

The close of the Persian War—British Army at Bushire.

Bombay (Feb. 16,) Correspondence of London Times.

All was well with the force at Bushire up to the 23d of January, the date of the latest letters that have reached us. Secure within their intrenchments, but somewhat weary of inaction, the troops only desired that the oft-repeated rumors of an impending attack upon their lines might prove true. The general health of the army was good still, with the exception of the 2d Europeans, who continued weakly. The climate was variable, but close, the heat alternating with cold hard winds, accompanied by clouds of dust. A little rain had fallen, and was gratefully welcomed. Supplies were plentiful, and the temper of the people from whom they were obtained is described as favorable to the invaders. The fear, however, that we may not be able to insure them a continued and lasting protection, prevents an open declaration in our favor. General OUTRAM has not yet arrived, but was anxiously expected.

* Here, the intelligence brought by the last mail from England of the easy and satisfactory settlement of the difficulties with Russia has given rise to the general impression that the Persian quarrel will soon be brought to a close by the submission of the enemy.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND ON THE CHINA QUESTION.

The following article, from the *Pays*, the Government paper, corroborates what has been said relative to the arrangement concluded in Paris between the British and French Governments to act together in the Chinese seas:

"The Chinese affair, examined in a proper point of view, presents two phases perfectly distinct—the Past and the Future. The first belongs to history; the second involves the interests of various powers, whose commerce at present is seriously damaged, and who perceive the necessity for putting an end to the present state of things. It is to do so that an honorable understanding has lately been come to between France and England. The latter power sends numerous reinforcements to Admiral SEYMOUR, who will have an important maritime force under his command. France, on her part, has maintained the squadron of Admiral GUERIN, in the Chinese seas, with a view to future operations; and this squadron is to unite with the naval division commanded by Rear Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY. Thus our marine will be on a respectable footing. The two Admirals will have at their disposal steam frigates, corvettes, and gun boats, so valuable for an attack on the coast and for ascending rivers. The maritime force of the two nations so employed will necessarily bring the Chinese authorities to terms which will put an end to the war, and improve the former state of affairs. At the same time that the British Government is sending military reinforcements to China, it sends special Commissioners charged with opening fresh negotiations, which will have the greater chance of success, as the Chinese will see that, from the imposing forces brought against them, it will not be for their advantage to continue the war.

M. DE BOURBOULON, French *Chargé d'Affaires* to the Court of China, left by the Indian mail, which sailed from Marseilles on the 12th inst. He carries with him instructions to Admiral GUERIN and RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, who command the French fleets in the Chinese Seas, to combine in future their operations with those of the British forces, conformably to the arrangement concluded in Paris between Lord COWLEY and the French Government.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR WITH CHINA.

The London *Globe* says: "The force about to be concentrated at Hongkong will consist of two brigades of infantry; composed of the 5th Fusileers, the 59th Regiment, now at Hongkong, the 23d Fusileers, the 82d, 90th and 93d Regiments, which will proceed as soon as the shipping arrangements are completed. This force will be further reinforced by four companies of artillery, 1,000 Marines, and 100 men of the Royal Engineers; while, in the shape of auxiliary corps, it will be accompanied by one battalion of the military train, and 200 men of the Medical Staff Corps.

"The Commander-in-Chief will be Major-General ASHBURNHAM, C. B., who had a command in the Sutlej campaign."

LONDON, March 17.—Artificers are employed from 5 in the morning until

Trinity Church Affairs.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE PARKER—CONCLUDED.

And here, I hope it may not be thought out of place, Mr. Chairman, to call the attention of the Committee to the following expression in your report on the supreme evidence, occurring on page 4 of the legislative document. You there say, "It must therefore be an oversight, that among the names contained in these lists," believed to be accurate, "there are those of persons who have removed from the City, *and also of others who have long been dead—some of them for years!*" This is based on the testimony of Mr. WOLFE, as it appears on page 113 and 114 of the same document; but that evidence will by no means justify either the expression or the insinuation of the report. Mr. WOLFE said, "On the list of corporators who are communicants and not pew holders, I do not know that any of them have deceased; on the list of corporators as pew-holders, there are *some* names of deceased persons, and of persons residing out of the City." He does not say, as you state in the report, that they have "long been dead—some of them for years!" He said nothing that could imply a censure. His evidence was not inconsistent with the idea that her death or removal occurred immediately before his examination as a witness. Again, the report conveys the idea that the remark was applicable to all the lists, whereas the witness expressly stated, that in the list of communicants, he did not know of any of them having deceased.

But I think a little reflection will satisfy the Committee of the great injustice of imputing blame to the officers of Trinity Church, because some names were found in her list of pew-holders, of persons who were dead or had removed from the City. Suppose a pew-holder to die; does not his family continue to occupy the pew—his widow, perhaps, and his children? Pray, in whose name should the pew be registered, before the son grows up to take the place of the father? The widow cannot, by law, be a corporator. And what injury could be done to any person, if the pew continued for a short time to stand in the name of the late owner, even pending the settlement of the estate? Surely, there can be no danger of an unlawful vote being received from the person whose name remains thus on the list of pew holders?

It may happen, also, that a parishioner may pass part of his time in the country, occasionally coming to the City and occupying his pew; and are the officers of the church blameable, in such case, for keeping his name on the list of corporators, when it may well be doubted whether he resides in the City or not? With regard to the list of communicants, there can be no difficulty in making it strictly accurate, and Dr. Haight testifies that he makes the returns to the Bishop annually; but with regard to the list of pew-holders there may well be much difficulty. But I will spend no more time on this topic. It seems to me the charge made is utterly unworthy of having been formally placed upon the files of the Senate.

The act of 1814 was passed for the purpose of defining and explaining more clearly who were the corporators of Trinity Church, and of putting at rest the doubts which had arisen in consequence of the claim made by two or three members of other churches to vote at the election of 1813. This is apparent from the preamble of the act, which recites that Trinity Church asked that further legislative provisions may be made, "for the purpose of removing *all doubts* respecting their Charter rights, occasioned by the formation of other religious societies in the said City of New-York." It is clear that the Legislature did not suppose it was taking away the right of any corporator. At that time, the office of Attorney-General of this State was filled by that eminent jurist and good man, Abraham Van Vechten, and the matter was referred to him by the Assembly for his opinion. He reported as follows: "That he has examined a printed copy of the charter granted in the year 1697, to the rector and inhabitants of the City of New-York, as then established by law, and the acts altering the said charter, together with the bill referred to in the resolution entitled, 'an act to alter the name of the Corporation of Trinity Church in the City of New-York, and for other purposes,' and is of opinion that the purpose of the said bill will not defeat or vary any existing vested rights under the said charter and acts."

This, gentlemen, was high authority. It was that of the constitutional officer of the Government, whose duty it was to give opinions in such cases. This opinion was given with all the acts before him; at a time when he had certainly a much better opportunity of judging them than we have now, at least with reference to the contemporaneous construction practically given to those acts by the parties interested. This opinion was formed and expressed with all the advantages which a period of time forty-three years earlier afforded, and was concurred in by the Legislature.

Gentlemen: The Legislature of 1813 that passed that act, was one of the ablest that ever assembled within this capitol. Among its members were Daniel Cady, Elisha Williams, J. Rutsen Van Rensselaer, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Nathan Sanford, Morgan Lewis, Erastus Root, and Martin Van Buren, the most able and distinguished men of the day—men not likely to fall into the error of invading, by their legislation, the vested rights of any citizen; and there were several others in that Legislature whom I ought, perhaps to have named in the same list. Six of these distinguished men, whose portraits now grace these walls, and who are looking down this day upon our doings, were concerned in the passage of the act of 1814, either as members of the Legislature or of the Council of Revision. The bill did not pass the Legislature in silence: it was discussed and examined. When it came before the Council of Revision objections in writing were made by Chancellor Lansing, which, on further examination, were abandoned and finally voted against by their author. Those were honest days, Mr. Chairman, when a public officer, who had been misled by an erroneous impression, might well be expected to acknowledge his error and correct it. I hope, Sir, all that honesty has not yet, in the oppressive language of Rev. Jesse Pound, "died out." For this honest and frank correction of an opinion by Chancellor Lansing, his memory has been recently defamed by an editor of a newspaper in the City of New-York, who has disgraced himself before the public by imputing to the venerable Chancellor that this change of opinion was obtained by corrupt means. Shame upon such licentiousness of the press; shame upon the man who will thus assail the memory of the honored dead—and the greater be the shame if the slanderer be the editor of a newspaper called "religious." A cause must be desperate that requires a resort to such disreputable means.

We suppose, then, that the act of 1814 changed no chartered rights. But, if it did, the change was made *with the consent of the corporation* and on its application. The Vestry, in its corporate capacity, is the authorized and legal representative of the corporators. The Vestry have full power to manage and control the affairs of the corporation. It was chosen for that purpose. The corporator as an individual has no power of management. He has surrendered all power to the Vestry, and given into its keeping his legal rights. The will of that Vestry, expressed under its corporate seal, is conclusive of the will of all whom the Vestry represents. How else can the Legislature deal with the corporators, except through the corporation acting under its corporate seal? As well might a stockholder in a monied corporation question the vote given on his own authorized proxy, as a corporator deny the validity of the act of the Vestry which he has chosen to represent him. All contracts must be made with the corporation, as such, not with the individual members of it. In the dealings of a corporation, corporators are not known individually. They are merged in the body corporate. The very principle of their organization is, that the majority control and regulate its affairs, and the officers chosen are its agents.

In the Bank of Augusta vs. Earle, 13 Peters, 587, Ch. J. Taney says, "whenever a corporation makes a contract, it is the contract of the legal entity—of the artificial being created by its charter; and not the contract of the individual member." In the Lincoln and Ken. Bank vs. Richardson, 1 Greenleaf Rep., 79, it was held in Maine, that the stockholders of a bank are bound by every act which a nounts to an acceptance of the terms of the charter on the part of the directors. See also Willcock on Corporations, 202.

The assent of a corporation may be shown by the acts of its officers or by long acquiescence. (Ang. and Ames on Corp. 4 ed. § 82; U. S. vs. Dandridge, 12 Wheaton R., 70, 71.) Now, in this case, there is no question of the assent of the corporation. The act of 1814 was petitioned for under the corporate seal of the church. There was the consent of the Legislature and the consent of the corporate body, making a complete contract between them. Having established this proposition, I pass to another point.

A charter is a *contract* between the Legislature and the corporation, made by the assent of both parties; and when such charter is granted and accepted, the Legislature has no power to interfere with the vested rights of the corporation, because such interference would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, art. 1, s. 10, which declares that no State shall make a law impairing the obligation of contracts.

This rule was settled in the case of Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, 4 Wheaton R., 518, to which all subsequent decisions have conformed. The law has never since been questioned. The case I have last cited, was that of a charter from the British Crown to the trustees of Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire, in 1769, and it was held to be a contract within the meaning of that clause of the Constitution to which I have referred, and that it could not be altered by the Legislature without its consent. It was held also that it was not dissolved by the revolution. The charter of Trinity Church stands on precisely the same footing. It was granted by the British Government; was not dissolved by the Revolution, but was, in fact, recognized and confirmed by this State, (Comp. 1,777, sec. 36,) and it is not in the power of this Legislature to alter it, in any material respect except by the consent of the Corporation.

If, then, a material amendment of a charter can only be made by the consent of the Corporation, when such amendment is made as was done in this case by the act of 1814 by the consent of both the Legislature and the Corporation, it is a new or modified contract, and cannot be changed back without the consent of the Corporation. (1 Kent's Com. 416. 458; 3 Burr, 1656; R. vs. Passmore, 3 Term R. 240; 4 Wheat, 707.) As this seems to be settled, (says Mr. Justice Story) at the common law, than the doctrine that the crown cannot force on a private corporation a new charter, or compel the members to give up their own franchises, *or admit new members* into the Corporation."

The only exception to these propositions is when a right to "repeal, alter or modify" is reserved in the act of incorporation; and such a clause has been inserted in all the special charters in this State since the decision on the Dartmouth College case, in 1819. (See 2 Kent Com. 7 ed., note b.)

The rule of law I have been discussing, as settled by the Dartmouth College case, is applicable to *private* not to *public* or municipal corporations. (4 Wheaton 518.) It will not be denied but that Trinity Church is a private corporation. "Every corporation is private, as distinguished from public, unless the whole interest belongs to the Government, or it is vested with political or municipal power." This is the definition given in Rundle vs. Del. and R. Canal, 1 Wallace C. C. R., 275; see also 2 Kent, 306, 7th edition, note 1. I concede, that in regard to public or municipal corporations, such as cities, towns and villages, the Legislature has full power to repeal or amend, without having made any reservation of power in the charter, and without the consent of the corporation; but that power does not extend to private corporations, such as colleges, churches, academies, &c.; all these come within the law as adjudged in the Dartmouth College case.

We claim then, that the act of 1814 was a contract between the Legislature and the corporation of Trinity Church, putting at rest a disputed question, and passed on the application of Trinity corporation; and that there is no power in this Legislature to repeal it or to change any material part of it.

Forty-three years have elapsed since the passing of the act of 1814. For thirty two years there was an entire acquiescence on the part of all the members of the Episcopal churches in the City of New-York. This is clearly proved by the testimony of Mr. Verplanck and Dr. Berrian, who speak from actual knowledge, having been present at the vestry elections. During all that long period of time, no such persons offered to vote at the vestry elections of Trinity Church. In 1846, after some such person had applied to vote at such an election, and been refused, certain persons, members of other Episcopal churches, applied to the Legislature to repeal the act of 1814, and the application was reported against by a Committee of the Senate, and refused. Nothing daunted by that, they renewed their application in 1847, and it was unanimously reported against by a very intelligent Committee of the Assembly, consisting of seven members, and the report was unanimously concurred in by the Assembly. A very able and conclusive report was then made against the petition. And then it slept ten years longer, until this movement was initiated, not openly, before, by memorial, and surprising the whole world of their object, but secretly, ally getting some one to throw in a resolution just at the close of the session, to take testimony in secret—hearsay evidence—evidence based on mere suspicion—much of it given by witnesses who have no personal knowledge of the facts; vague and very erroneous opinions of the law, sworn to by witnesses and made evidence: and a copy of the testimony refused to be given to the officers of Trinity, till it should first have been reported to the Senate and made public to the whole world. It is in such a proceeding, originated and carried on in this manner, that the attempt is again made, despairing of success by other means, to repeal the second section of the act of 1814. If refused here, as I trust it will be, in common honesty, then 10 years more may perhaps elapse before some new scheme shall be devised by these few persevering clergymen and laymen to accomplish their purpose. All these applications have been made by the same persons, and the testimony of Mr. JOHN R. LIVINGSTON fully identifies them as the same persons, also, who were the principal witnesses before this committee at its secret sessions in New-York.

The lapse of forty-three years is conclusive against any supposed individual claim of a corporator. It is a lapse of time twice that which is required to bar a claim to real property; seven times that which would bar an action on contract; four times as long as would bar any equity action, and longer than is required even against a claim of real property by the State. Now, after a lapse of near half a century, contrary to all sound principles, an attempt is made to open and renew a controversy long since disposed of, and apparently abandoned.

If the Courts, even in mere temporal matters, regard the statutes of limitation as statutes of repose—as salutary means of terminating strife and contention, how much more reason is there for the presumption afforded by lapse of time, when their just application will secure peace to a large and respectable body of the Christian Church—will save funds consecrated to pious uses from being spent in litigation and strife, and will calm the troubled waters of church controversy.

It was held in the "Winchelsea cases," (4 Burr 1962,) that twenty years unimpeached possession of a corporate franchise should be regarded as conclusive evidence of right. Twenty years was thus adopted as a legal limitation, beyond which, even as to a private corporation, the right should be regarded as established. This rule of the common law, thus declared by Lord MANSFIELD, has not, I believe, been questioned. If, in the case of a private corporation, the right will be regarded as settled after a lapse of twenty years, can it be supposed that an individual corporator will be permitted to allege a right disposed of and acquiesced in forty-three years before?

In this respect the act of 1784, under which the right to vote is claimed, and the act of 1814, stand on the same footing. Both were amendments of a charter passed by the Legislature, the former with the implied, and the latter with the expressed assent of the corporation. Now, if individual corporators are at liberty to go back to the act of 1814, on the ground that that act cut off their rights, may not the individual communicants of Trinity parish go back with the same right to 1784, and complain that that act infringed upon their rights as corporators, by admitting as votere a new and much more numerous class, viz.: the pew-holders, who before that and under the original charter had no such right?

If an individual may go back forty-three years to assert such a right, it cannot change the question if twenty-eight more years be added. The true answer in both cases undoubtedly is, that in neither case can the individual corporator have any right. The consent given by the corporation—by the officers who represent him—being conclusively against his claim.

But if any persons were deprived of a right by the act of 1814, which we deny, who were they? Certainly they were only the persons then in existence, and then members of other Episcopal churches in New-York, and only that portion of those who did not assent to the action of the Legislature. Their number must have been very small at that time; the churches generally approved of the application, and some of them joined in it. No such persons have ever appeared here and asked to regain a lost right. I doubt if any of them are in existence. A person who was of age in 1812 must be an old man now; and in the changes by removal and otherwise constantly taking place in the City of New-York, the chances of one such person still remaining there are very small.

The movers of this prosecution are new men, they belong to a later class; some of them have been residents of the City of New-York but a short time; they are men, also, who never could have any interest prior to the act of 1814; and there is no pretence, certainly no proof, that they were affected by its provisions. It is plain, I think, that no one has a right to complain, unless it is a party himself aggrieved; and I think it is equally plain that, as to all others, all having no rights when an act was passed, the act can never be questioned.

Two or three of the clergymen who are agitating this matter most pertinaciously—who were witnesses before the Committee at its *ex parte* and secret session in the City of New-York—most of whom are proved to have been heretofore applicants to the Legislature on this subject, and who, I am told, were most zealously conspicuous at the meeting held in the City of New-York a few evenings ago, are now in charge of churches which have been endowed most liberally from the means of Trinity Church—churches which released long ago all further claims upon its bounty, and one of which at least, and I think more, coöperated with Trinity Church in the application upon which the act of 1814 was passed.* I have before me a letter addressed, on the 12th April, 1812, by the rector, wardens and vestry of St. Mark's Church, to the vestry of Trinity Church, from which I make the following extract: "We have learned with regret that some of our Episcopal brethren assert the claim of a general right in all the Episcopal Churches in this island to vote at your elections for church wardens and vestrymen. Whatever color may be given to this claim by any ambiguous word to be found in your charter, we sincerely take pleasure in declaring, that the congregation of St. Marks, which we represent, have no desire to assert the claim, and that we will at any time hereafter cheerfully unite with your respectable body in an application to the Legislature, if the measure shall be thought expedient, to explain the charter and confine the right of voting to the congregations of the churches under your immediate government." Justly may we exclaim, "*Heu pietas—heu prisca fides!*"

I have shown that to authorize members of the Episcopal Church corporations, not members of the congregation of Trinity Church or its chapels, to vote for the officers of Trinity Church, would be subversive of the letter and spirit of the act "regulating Religious societies," and would render members of other distinct corporations members of two distinct religious corporations at the same time, would deprive the congregation of Trinity Church of the power of choosing their own rector and officers, and of managing their own internal affairs, and would subject them to the government of an overpowering multitude, strangers to the congregation and interests of Trinity Church. Why, gentlemen of the committee, if it were practicable to change this law and do this great wrong, to break in upon the established usages of the church and say all may come in and vote here, the multitude that would assemble, numbered by thousands, would rush to the Easter elections of Trinity Church, each in the eager hope of securing the choice of a vestry, who would give the larger portion to the particular church to which he belonged—fifty different and conflicting interests, representing that number of churches, would struggle for the mastery. It would be strange indeed if disgraceful scenes of discord and strife, and perhaps of violence, were not the fruits of such an organization. Such would, I think, be the inevitable and melancholy results of the mistaken efforts of those who ought to have been engaged in preaching "peace on earth and good will to man," instead of calling out and encouraging the worst passions of our nature.

Trust, neither this Committee nor the honorable body which it represents, will lend its sanction to a scheme so mischievous. But it will fall far short of its duty and subject itself to just criticism hereafter, if it fails to meet this question firmly, if it neglects to rebuke, in a conservative spirit, and in strong terms,

* St. George, St. Mark and Grace Church have all shared liberally in the bounty of Trinity Church,

the agitators who, mistaking their duty, have urged on this nefarious scheme of wrong and plunder.

Do not understand me, gentlemen, as speaking disrespectfully of these men as individuals; many of them are gentlemen of the highest respectability, and of great moral worth, and I doubt not they are "all, all honorable men." I believe if they could look at this question with its train of consequences, from a different and more disinterested point of view, they would be quite surprised at the new aspect it would assume.

Mr. Chairman, I have been aware of some of the extraordinary measures which have been resorted to for the purpose of prejudicing the public mind in advance on the question involved in this investigation, but I had not been informed of the slanders which had been circulated out of doors for the same purpose, till I learned it during the examination. Mr. Verplanck was asked by a member of this Committee on request, (but by whom the request was made we were not informed,) whether Trinity Church has recently had any persons employed as counsel or otherwise, now belonging or attached to the judicial, executive, or legislative department of the State Government. He answered promptly and unqualifiedly, that no such person had been employed, and that from his position on committees of a legal and executive character, he must have known it if any such person had been employed, now or for some time past. Sir, I was greatly obliged to the Committee for putting such a question, and enabling me to put down conclusively and forever the slanders referred to. Such dishonorable means, when exposed, cannot fail to recoil upon those who employ them. I will not, Sir, retaliate. But we are not to forget that those who are urging on this prosecution are generally men of large wealth and great influence. They have the means of exerting undue influence, even more ample than Trinity Corporation itself. They have already succeeded in enlisting in their interests men of prominent political rank, newspapers of influence, and men whom I meet in almost every part of the Capitol, watching the progress and caring for the result of this investigation. One of these prosecutors is at the head of a large business corporation, scattering its loans *on mortgage* in every part of the State. While we challenge for ourselves and all our acts the severest scrutiny, we shall, if occasion calls for it, demand that others be subjected to the same test. Trinity Church will resort to none except the ordinary and legitimate means of defence, but she will rely implicitly upon her own integrity, upon the laws of the country, and the conservative spirit in which they should be administered, to protect her from being wronged.

The third section of the act of 1814, which authorizes Trinity Church to make grants of land to other religious corporations, has been made the subject of criticism. Under our general statute for the incorporation of religious societies, no religious corporation could sell in fee any real estate without an order of the Chancellor (2 Kent's Com., 7th ed.) The enactment of the section in question was certainly a great convenience even if it was not indispensably necessary, under an ancient rule of the common law.

The sixth section of the act of 1814 provides that when a church shall have exhibited the account and inventory as specified in the ninth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the Incorporation of Religious Societies," it shall not be necessary for such church again to exhibit an account and inventory, unless such church shall have acquired lands within this State subsequent to the exhibition of such account or inventory.

Trinity Church had exhibited such account and inventory, and has since doing so acquired no additional lands in this State. It is clear, therefore, that the Senate had no right to call for the returns which had led to this investigation. The Senate certainly could not, by resolution, overrule a valid and binding act of the Legislature, and Trinity Church had a perfect right to decline to answer and could not justly be censured for doing so. But she has not declined to answer; entertaining a profound respect for the Senate and an abiding confidence in its justice, Trinity Church has answered fully.

The attempt which has been made to criticise her report, as not having complied technically with every requirement of the resolutions of the Senate, is equally unworthy and unavailing. Trinity Church was not called upon to state her opinion of the value of each lot; but she was asked what was "the estimated value of each lot," and she answered fully and fairly. The value of the lots had then been recently estimated by the sworn assessors of the City, and nothing could be fairer than to return this estimate, stating expressly, as she did, by whom it was made. The value was a matter about which persons might well differ in opinion; it was a matter about which two of the gentlemen employed by the prosecutors here to appraise the lots, did, in fact, among themselves differ $870,000. Mr. Verplanck's testimony shows that no other return of the "estimated value" could have been made than that which was made. If the vestry had attempted to appraise it themselves, perhaps no two of the twenty-two members would have agreed in opinion. It is undoubtedly true, that a large portion of these lots are constantly rising in value, and are now more valuable than when appraised by the assessors. But all this is liable to change, and Mr. Verplanck informs us that in some parts of the City of New-York, and particularly about and near Hanover-square, real property has depreciated nearly one half within a few years. The same vicissitudes may occur to the property of Trinity Church, when the tide of business, always fluctuating, shall move in the direction of some other part of the City.

While on this subject, Mr. Chairman, let me call your attention to the error of calculation in your *ex parte* report, testified to by Mr. Skidmore, by which you erroneously add more than $1,400,000 to the value of the property of Trinity Church. While you have increased largely the estimate of valuation of the whole property, you have deducted for the leases upon the former valuation. It should not be forgotten that the present value of eleven and a quarter years' interest in real estate, at 6 per cent., is equal to about two thirds of the whole value of the property.

But, I ask, what has all this evidence to do with the question of the repeal of the act of 1814? Can that question be at all affected by the wisdom of the policy of Trinity Church, or the amount of her grants, or the objects to which grants have been made? May not Trinity Church do what she will with her own? Certainly, neither the State nor an individual has the power to question that right, or to despoil her of a dollar of her property, because the policy which has governed her may be deemed unwise.

But Trinity shrinks from no investigation. She has gone into it fully and openly—not in secret. Her defence does not rest upon hearsay, like the charges, but upon positive proof. She calls the members of her vestry—those who must know best; who alone could know the representations made by each applicant for her bounty, and disproves, by the most conclusive evidence, every insinuation of partiality and partisanship. It is proved beyond controversy, that no grant was ever made or denied with reference to the "High Church" or "Low Church" predilections of the applicants. Trinity Church has shown the extent of her bounties, and the too liberal devotion of her means to purposes of religion, education and charity. While Trinity Church has aided all but two of the fifty Churches in the City of New-York, there are more than two hundred Churches scattered over this great State that have been relieved and fostered by her. She is indeed the *Alma Mater* of them all. Though the property belongs to Trinity alone, and she is a trustee in no legal sense, she has been able, under Providence, to accomplish more good than has ever been done by any other private corporation on this side of the Atlantic, and probably in the world; and if not despoiled of her means by the cupidity which corporate wealth is apt to incite, she will go on in her high mission with increased ability and usefulness.

With a present income of less than $100,000 per annum, Trinity Church expends the whole and more in doing good—not in extravagant salaries to her ministers—no, Sir; the proof shows that the clergy of Trinity do not receive but about one-half of the salary that is paid by other churches to some of her Reverend persecutors. And yet these faithful ministers of Trinity may safely challenge comparison with any others in the world in the extent and value of their labors. While the wealthy citizens have moved up town, the poor have been left, scattered through the lower part of the City. With these poor are Trinity and her chapels filled, and among them are the faithful ministers of Trinity laboring for good. They give them instruction and advice; they pray with them; they baptize their children and bury their dead. Where else on earth can you find a body of men whose duties are more faithfully or more successfully discharged?

Mr. Chairman, if her wealth is to be divided, it will, of course, aid the other churches in the City of New-York, your own among the rest—but she becomes at once powerless to do good beyond the limits of the City; not another dollar could ever afterwards be given to the country churches. Divided among fifty churches in the City, there would be no more property for each than it would desire for its own purposes. The fable would then be realized of cutting down the tree to enjoy the fruit.

Those who serve in the vestry of Trinity to dispense this charity are men of the highest standing in the community in which they live. For 160 years the affairs of Trinity Church have been administered by a long line of eminent men with integrity and liberality. The purity of their motives has never been questioned, it is conceded, even in your *ex parte* report, founded on suspicion and hearsay evidence. I am told that Mr. Jay, an opponent of the views and policy of Trinity Church, admitted, in a pamphlet published last year, that no great trust was ever administered for so long a time with such unsullied purity. Assailed though the church has been at different times by rapacious claimants, it has manfully resisted them, and faithfully protected the fund, till by the increase of the City it has become a large estate.

Mr. Chairman, has not such a party when accused a claim not only upon your justice and forbearance, but on your respect? Does not the community owe it its thanks for all the good which it has accomplished?

Gentlemen the case is now before you. The evidence is to be printed. Thank God, there is a spirit abroad that demands it, and that will secure for it an impartial consideration. We are ready to abide by the result. The verdict that the public shall render cannot fail to be a triumph to those men who, with no interested motives, and with no desire except to accomplish the greatest practicable amount of good, have given their time and their services gratuitously in the vestry of Trinity Church for the benefit of mankind.

A petition to the Executive of Canada to remit the sentence of death in the case of the boy murderer, McGARRIN, is in course of signature in the county of Wellington.

The annual meeting of the Bible Revision Association will be held in Louisville, Ky., on the 1st and 2d of May.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

United States Court of Claims.

CLAIM TO THE PROCEEDS OF A SLAVER CAPTURED IN 1848 UNDER THE ACT OF MAY 10, 1800.

O. H. Bemyman vs. the United States.—(On trial upon petition and proofs)—Statement of facts, &c. On Jan. 24, 1848, the claimant then commanding the United States schooner *Ouachita*, captured the barque *Laurens*, with over $18,000 on board in specie, alleged to be then engaged in the slave trade, contrary to the laws of the United States. She was brought into the port of New-York and there libeled by the District Attorney for this cause. On July 2, 1849, a decree of forfeiture was obtained. By the act of May 10, 1800, Sec. 4, (2 Stat. at large, 70,) any vessel employed in the slave trade may be seized by any of the commissioned vessels of the United States, and together with her tackle, &c., and the goods and effects other than slaves found on board, "shall be forfeited, and may be proceeded against in any of the district or circuit courts, and shall be condemned for the use of the officers and crew making the seizure, and be divided in the proportion directed in the case of prize." The act of April 23, 1800, Sec. 6 (2 Stat. at large, 52) provides how *prize* shall be divided. When the capture is of equal or superior force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, it shall "be the sole property of the captors," but when of inferior force, "shall be divided equally between the United States and the officers and men making the capture." By section 8 of the Act of March 3, 1849, (9 Stat. at large, 378,) it is provided that all prize money, arising from captures by United States vessels, received by the Marshal, who makes sale of such prizes, shall within sixty days after the sale be deposited, less charges, &c., in the treasury of the United States, and such parts thereof as may belong to the officers and crews of the vessels of the navy shall be paid to them under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy."

On Jan. 8, 1851, Williams and others, of the crew of the *Ouachita*, praying for a decree of distribution, Smith Barker, Esq., was appointed, by the Court, Commissioner to ascertain the amount subject to distribution, &c. On May 16, 1851, he reported that the proceeds of the prize should be equally divided between the United States and the captors, as the *Laurens* was of force inferior to the capturing vessel; that so far as their (the captors') rights and interests were concerned, the fund should, of course, (including $18,992 in specie which the Marshal had failed to pay into the Treasury, but converted to his own use,) be considered as in the Treasury of the United States; that he, the Commissioner, regarded "the fund as subject to distribution in precisely the manner, as though the attorney of the libelants had enforced a compliance by the Marshal, with the rule of this Court, in the month of March, 1849, and that money was now in the registry of this Court;" and that the sum subject to distribution was $20,664 69. The report of Mr. Barker was duly confirmed by decree of the District Court, May 16, 1851.

The defalcation of the Marshal (Moore) was set up on the part of the Government, as a defence to the claim. While that matter was in litigation the Secretary of the Navy declined the payment of the money without an appropriation by Congress. Only $4,720 07, realized by the sale of the *Laurens*, made by Talmadge, the successor of Moore, was ever paid into Court.

By the Court—GILCHRIST, C. J.—*Held:* The object of sec. 8 of the Act of March 3, 1849, (9 Stat., 378,) was to provide that the Marshal who should make sale of the prize should deposit the net proceeds, after paying all charges, in the Treasury. 2. The decree of the District Court is conclusive, being unreversed, as to all matters within the jurisdiction of that Court. 3. It was within the jurisdiction of the District Court to adjudge that the bark *Laurens* was lawful prize, and to condemn her as such; and to adjudge, as the question came properly before the Court, that the proceeds of the prize were, in law, in the Treasury of the United States, and were subject to distribution. 4. Also, it was competent for the Court to determine that the sum of $1,000, paid to the counsel, was properly charged upon the fund. 5. It was not within the jurisdiction of the District Court to decree a distribution of the proceeds of the prize, if it was intended to include anything beyond the money in the registry, as sec. 8 of the act of March 3, 1849, expressly provides that such part of the proceeds as may belong to the officers and crew of the vessels of the navy, "shall be paid to them under the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy." 6. That act of March 3, 1849, was in force at the time the decree in the District Court was made, and as by it the money is to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the provision excludes the idea that it is to be paid according to the decree of the District Court. 7. By the act of May 10, 1800, the whole property of the prize subject to distribution belonged to the captors, to be divided among them in the proportion directed in the case of prize, as pointed out by section 6 of the act of April 23, 1800. 8. Whether that sum is comprehended in the decree of the District Court or not, the same result must follow. If it was not included in the decree, then the money remains in the Treasury, and is subject to distribution according to law. 9. The decree being so far final, it necessarily follows that the money is in the Treasury, for it has been so adjudged, and all parties are concluded by that judgment. 10. The judgment cannot be regarded as conclusive when it makes for the United States, and not conclusive where it makes against them. 11. The claimant here, and the persons whom he represents, are entitled by law to recover of the United States the sum of $20,664 69, to be divided among them in the proportion directed in the case of prize.—*Abstract of Opinion.*

Bill reported accordingly. (Blackford, J. dissented.)

CLAIM FOR CANNON, SHOT AND SHELL FURNISHED THE UNITED STATES IN 1776 AND 1780—"FINAL SETTLEMENT CERTIFICATE"—UNITED STATES STATUTES OF LIMITATION.

Carson, Administrator of Grubb vs. The United States.—On demurrer.—The following are the facts: On April 19, 1776, Curtis Grubb, of Pennsylvania, made a contract with Stephen Hopkins and others, a Committee of Congress, for making certain cannon. On August 3, 1780, Curtis and Peter Grubb made a contract with Daniel Jay, the Agent of the Board of War of the United States, for casting a quantity of shot and shell. The Messrs. Grubb made and delivered large quantities of shot and shell under their agreements, and upon a settlement of their accounts received what was called a "final settlement certificate," numbered 265, and dated January 5, 1784, for $4,180 56, with interest from January 1, 1783. The Messrs. Grubb are both dead, and the records of the Treasury show that this certificate is still outstanding and unpaid.

Is the claim barred by an omission to present it within the time specified by the various Acts of Congress in the nature of Statutes of Limitation pertaining to this subject?

Those statutes are: 1. Act of Feb. 12, 1793, 1 Stat. at large, 301, Sec. 1, bars all claims upon the United States, "for services or supplies, or for other cause, matter or thing, furnished or done," previous to March 4, 1789, "whether founded upon certificates or other written documents, from public officers or otherwise," not presented at the Treasury before May 1, 1794. A proviso, however, excepts certificates of final settlement, &c. 2. Act of April 21, 1794, 1 Stat. at large, 353, has no application here. 3. Act of March 3, 1795, 1 Stat. at large, 437, provides that final settlement certificates shall, before Jan. 1, 1797, be presented at the office of the Auditor of the Treasury, for the purpose of being exchanged for other certificates of equivalent value and tenor, or, at the option of the holders, to be registered at said office and returned; such certificates, if not so presented, to be forever barred. 4. Act of June 12, 1798, suspended the operation of said act of 1795 for one year, so far as related to final settlement certificates, &c. 5. Act of April 18, 1818, suspended the operation of said acts of 1796 and 1798 for two years. 6. Act of May 7, 1822, suspended them for two years further. 7. Act of July 11, 1832, revised said act of May 7, 1822, for four years, and until July 4, 1837.

It was not alleged that the certificate in question, No. 265, was presented at the Treasury, as required by said act of March 3, 1795. It was contended, on the argument, by the claimant, that *this* certificate is a transcript from the Treasury records and is there a registered debt as appears by the books of the Treasury, and that nothing which is on those books is barred by any of the acts.

Held by the Court—SCARBURGH, J.—The claimant, on the facts presented, has no cause of action against the United States. *Held:* A "final settlement certificate" not presented at the Treasury, as required by act of March 3, 1795, and the acts extending it, is precluded from settlement and allowance. *Held:* There is no statute which bars the certificates issued by the Secretary of the Treasury commonly called "Registered Certificates." *Held:* The certificate might have been converted into a registered certificate or debt by virtue of the act of March 3, 1795, sec. 14. As it was not presented at the office of the Auditor of the Treasury to be registered, it retains its character as a final settlement certificate, and is not a part of the registered debt. *Held:* The certificate is not evidence of a debt against the United States. (Abstract of opinion.)

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—April 2.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE TRIAL OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM AND ECKEL TAKEN TO THE OYER AND TERMINER.

Yesterday the counsel for Mrs. Cunningham made a motion to have the place of trial taken from the Court of General Sessions into the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mr. Clinton first read the following petition:

In the matter of the application of Emma Augusta Burdell to remove an indictment for alleged murder pending against her from the Court of General Sessions in and for the City and County of New-York, to the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for said City and County.

To Hon. Henry E Davies, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:

The petition of Emma Augusta Burdell, of the City of New-York, respectfully showeth:

That on the 21st day of February last, your petitioner, under the name of Emma Augusta Cunningham, was indicted in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, for the alleged murder of one Harvey Burdell, on or about the 30th day of January last.

That the said indictment was found and filed in the said Court on or about the said first mentioned day; that your petitioner has not, as yet, been arraigned thereon, nor pleaded thereto; and that she is now confined in the City Prison of the City of New-York, awaiting trial thereon; and that no proceedings have been had thereon. That the said murder is, (as your petitioner believes,) charged to have been committed at the house No. 31 Bond-street, in the City of New-York; that your petitioner is entirely innocent of the charge contained in the said indictment.

And your petitioner further shows, that she is advised by her counsel, Henry L. Clinton and Gilbert Dean, Esqrs., and believes to be true, that the questions of law as well as fact will arise upon the trial of said indictment, that she is advised by her said counsel that it is eminently proper that said indictment should be tried in the highest Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in this City and County, and that her interests require that the prosecution of the said indictment should be removed from the said Court of General Sessions, to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the City and county of New York.

And your petitioner further shows, that this application is made in good faith, without any desire or intent to obstruct or impede the due course of justice, and under the advice of your petitioner's said counsel, to whom your petitioner has fully and fairly stated the facts of the case, as far as she knows or has been able to learn, and to whom she has committed all her rights.

And your petitioner further shows that the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, in and for said City and County, (as your petitioner is informed and believes,) site on the first Monday of April next, which is the day of sitting also of the said Court of General Sessions, and that the removal of the said indictment now asked for, cannot, as she is advised and believes, produce any injurious delay, or in any way tend to prevent a due prosecution of the said indictment.

Wherefore your petitioner prays your Honor to grant an order removing the said indictment from the said Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and granting such further or other relief as to your honor may seem meet.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

State of New-York—City and County of New-York, ss.—Emma Augusta Burdell, the petitioner above named, being duly sworn, saith, that she has heard, read the foregoing petition, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of her own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated upon her information and belief, and that as to those matters she believes it to be true.

EMMA A. BURDELL.

Sworn before me April 1, Wm. H. Duesenberry, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Clinton referred the Court to 2 R. S. 731 and 732, where it was provided that any person indicted, may apply to certain officers for the removal of the trial to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and provides the form and manner of the application. He considered the order contained in the statute imperative on the officer before whom the application was made, unless it were shown, either that the application was not made in due season, or it should, to the Judge, seem manifestly inexpedient, by reason of its preventing a speedy and fair trial. The counsel referred to 3 Barb. 144, where it was held that the officer was *required* to grant the motion, unless for the reasons above stated. As both Courts sit at the same time there need be no delay in the trial, and it was admitted that this motion was made in due season.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, stated that, as far as the District Attorney personally was concerned, it made no difference in which court the case was tried; but he objected on other grounds. He thought that the removal was in the discretion of his Honor, who, if he thought it inexpedient, was not bound to issue the order. The only ground of expediency set forth in the petition was, that important questions of law, as well as of fact, were to be adjudicated upon. In answer to this, he stated that the statute gave the Court of Sessions the same power in questions of law and fact as are possessed by the Oyer and Terminer.

The change would cause great delay, as a very large panel of jurors would have to be drawn. The Court would have no other case to try except that of Mr. Eckel, (if he were to be allowed to be tried there,) and therefore the Court, after meeting, would have to adjourn and discharge the jurors until the third Monday, involving much trouble which might be saved by having the case tried in the Court of Sessions.

His Honor remarked that he thought he had no discretion in the matter, but he should be pleased if the District-Attorney could prove that he had, for he should like to be relieved from bringing the case into that Court. (Judge DAVIES will hold the Oyer and Terminer.)

Ex-Judge Dean stated that it was not even necessary to notify the District-Attorney of this motion, but they had done so out of cour

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN AMERICAN BOY AFLOAT.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 TO 335 PEARL ST., (FRANKLIN-SQUARE.)
Publish this Day:

I
NORDHOFF'S STORIES OF THE ISLAND WORLD.

Stories of the Island World. By CHARLES NORDHOFF, author of "Man-of-War Life," "The Merchant Vessel," "Whaling and Fishing," &c. 16mo, muslin, 75 cents.

"Mr. Nordhoff is a young writer who has already attained a worthy reputation by his cordial and sincere narratives of maritime experiences. He has seen every variety of sea-life, from the artistic organization of a man-of-war to the rough-and-tumble arrangements of a Nantucket whaler; and without assuming any of the airs of authorship, has given a straightforward account of his adventures in several little volumes, which in their frank, confiding naturalness, are not without something of the secret charm which so bewilders all classes of readers in the perusal of works like Robinson Crusoe. Mr. Nordhoff has the rare gift of investing every-day realities with an atmosphere of humane sympathy which is more effective than the most dazzling colors of romance. His volumes have been reprinted in England, and welcomed with a more appreciative recognition than is usually accorded to American productions. The present work consists of historical and descriptive sketches of some of the principal islands in various seas, drawn from personal observation and from the most authentic sources, and presented in a style of modest simplicity and beauty. In its copiousness of illustration, variety of instruction, and ease of expression, it is adapted not only to youthful readers, for whom it seems to have been principally intended, but to all curious lovers of lively and faithful description."

II.

GIESELER'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. A Text Book of Church History. By Dr. JOHN C. L. GIESELER. Translated from the Fourth Revised German Edition. By Samuel Davidson, LL.D., and Rev John Wm. Stanley Hull, M.A. A new American Edition, Revised and Edited by Henry B Smith, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New-York. Vols I. and II. 8vo, sheep, extra, $4 50.

In this new edition of Gieseler's Church History, a thorough revision of the translation has been made, with additional reference to the English and later German works. The alterations are numerous, giving more exactly the sense of the original, and correcting frequent mistranslations.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

VILLAS AND COTTAGES; A Series of Designs Prepared for Execution in the United States. By CALVERT VAUX, Arch., (late Downing and Vaux.) Newburg, on the Hudson. Illustrated by 300 Engravings. 8vo, muslin, $2.

EL GRINGO; Or, New-Mexico and her People. By W. A. DAVIS, late United States Attorney. 12mo, muslin, $1 25.

KATHIE BRANDE; A Fireside History of a Quiet Life By HOLME LEE. 12mo, muslin, 75c.

DORE. By a STROLLER IN EUROPE (Third Edition.) 12mo, muslin, $1.

EURIPIDES; The Tragedies of Euripides Literally Translated or Revised, with Critical and Explanatory Notes, by THEODORE ALOIS BUCKLEY, of Christ Church, 2 vols., 12mo, muslin, $1 50.

RICHARD THE FIRST. The History of Richard I., King of England. By JACOB ABBOTT. Illuminated Title, and numerous Engravings. 16mo, muslin, 75c

HENRY IV. The History of Henry IV., King of France and Navarre. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Numerous illustrations and Illuminated Title page. 16mo muslin, 75c; muslin, gilt edges, 75c.

NEW GRANADA. Twenty Months in the Andes. By J. P. HELTON, M.A., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Middlebury College. With Maps and Illustrations. 8vo, muslin, $2.

A TALE OF
THE GREAT PLAGUE,

THE GROCER AND HIS APPRENTICE,

One of the most thrilling tales ever written,

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN,
Commencing on MONDAY next,
April 6.

ONE CENT PER COPY,
SIX CENTS per week served at your house.

ENTER YOUR NAMES IN TIME.

SECOND EDITION.
INAUGURATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY AT ALBANY.
AN ORATION,
Delivered by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, at Albany.

Single copies, sent by mail, twenty cents per copy, on receipt of price, in stamps. Apply at the publication desk this office; or address H. F. TICE, *Daily Times* office.

THE GROCER AND HIS APPRENTICE
A THRILLING TALE
OF THE
GREAT PLAGUE.

One of the most intensely interesting narratives of Actual Occurrences ever produced in any language.

WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN
ON MONDAY NEXT,
April 6.

. An extra large edition of several thousands will be published.

NEWSMEN AND NEWSBOYS WIDE-AWAKE.

THE BEST WORK ON KANSAS
IS THAT BY
THE WIFE OF GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

The *National Era* says: "No book that we have read on Kansas is so well fitted to give us a good idea of the country and the people, with the events that have transpired, and in such an interesting manner."

The *Era* adds: "Never have we had so high a reverence and regard for these tried and patient men and women—never have we been filled with so deep an admiration of their heroic fortitude, as well as undaunted courage, as from reading this book."

To all friends of Kansas, the *Era* says: "Let every true friend of Kansas make the influence of this volume be widely felt. Read it yourselves and recommend it to others."

KANSAS:
ITS INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR LIFE;
INCLUDING A FULL VIEW OF ITS
SETTLEMENT, POLITICAL HISTORY, SOCIAL LIFE, CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, SCENERY, &c.
BY SARAH T. L. ROBINSON.
With Illustrations.
Eighth Edition, 12mo; Price, $1 25.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on receipt of the price.

GLORIOUS SPRING REVERIES.—
"'Tis the welcome April shower
Will refresh the sweet May flower."

Blue Violets; Frail Anemones among the Moss; Birch Wood; Royal Beauty of the Laurels; Oak Woods; Bambles in the Meadows; Prairie Rose; Home of my Childhood, &c

OUR INVENTORS.—New Patents; Reissues and Designs, their increase and extent; Progress and Improvements.

COTTON.—New Discovery in its Manufacture, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED, only 4 cents.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES.—Some Reasonable Suggestions; Influence of Beauty; Adornments and Surroundings.

OVERFLOWING
WITH CHOICE READING
AND ILLUSTRATIONS.
THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.
BEST WEEKLY PAPER IN THE COUNTRY.
ENTIRELY ORIGINAL!

CONTENTS THIS WEEK.
THE TIGER HUNTER.
TAKING FRENCH LEAVE.
MY FIRST NIGHT ASHORE.
HEBES VERSUS HEADS.
THE FORTUNE-TELLER OF NEWPORT.
THE HORSE THIEF.
Also, a Curious Department, Floral Department, Housewife's Department, Editorial Gossip, Poetic Gems, Wit, Humor and News of the Day.
Also, two large and brilliant illustrations.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE FOR FOUR CENTS.

COMMON SENSE—THE ONE THING NEEDful: Its Source; Our Bulwings; Achieving Distinction: Franklin, Washington, Adams, Newton, Locke, &c.
THE CRASH TO COME; Commercial Revulsions; Trade and Overtrading; Competition; Crisis; Crooking Philosophers; Keep Cool;
From seeming evil, still educing good;"
Industry; Economy; Caution; Leniency; Extortion; Circulation. In LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 4 cents.

LONGEVITY—IS IT THE LAW OF NATURE? Some interesting facts; Cases of Extraordinary Longevity; Names, Dates and Places; Habits, Choice of Food, Manner of Living, &c. In this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

PROBLEM OF LIFE; Whence, Why, and Whither? Its Solution; Trials, Joys, and Sorrows of Life, &c. In LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

BRILLIANT ILLUSTRATIONS
IN
BALLOU'S PICTORIAL
THIS WEEK.
PRICE, SIX CENTS PER COPY.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—A COLUMN OF GENeral Information; Advertisements; How to Write; Evil Pronunciation; Albany Tile Works; Five Minute Freezer; Sectional Map of Iowa; Rich Silver Vein Now Ready; How to Talk; Horse Furnishing Store; The Forger Convicted; Chinese Sugar-Cane Seed; Home School; Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Lawton Blackberry; The Melsinger Pen, Ambrotype and Crotchograph; To Inventors; Illinois as it is—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED—for 4 cents.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—THIS WEEK'S NUMber ready to-day may be had of all Newsmen. Published at No. 308 Broadway, near Duane-st. In wrapper for mailing only 4 cents. Delivered by carriers or sent by post to any place desired. $2 a year, 4 cents a week.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE YANKEE NOTIONS.
FOR MAY,

Abounds in the most side-splitting jokes, button-snapping stories, and rib-tickling correspondence, together with about

75 COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS,

among which

MR. BUMPS ON A TRAIN.
HOW MR. TREMBLES WAS GARROTED.
BURTON IN THREE PARTS.
THE TERROR OF ANXIOUS PAPAS WITH PRETTY DAUGHTERS.
OUR FASHION PLATE NO. 3, &c., &c., are decidedly the spiciest "pictors" that ever shook the sides o the laughter-loving public.

For sale by all news dealers, at 6c. Subscription $1 25 a year.
T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

A TALE OF
THE GREAT PLAGUE,

THE GROCER AND HIS APPRENTICE.

One of the most thrilling tales ever written,

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN,
Commencing on MONDAY next,
April 6.

ONE CENT PER COPY,
SIX CENTS per week served at your house,

ENTER YOUR NAMES IN TIME.

A TREAT FOR THE FAMILY.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
Five Cents a Number—$2 50 a Year.
No. 14 Ready This Day.
CONTENTS:

THE PULPIT.
AFTER WALKER, WHAT NEXT?
THE CUBE-ALIS.
LORD PALMERSTON'S GOVERNMENT AND THE CRIMEAN QUESTION.
OUGHT THE SPIRITUALISTS TO BE INDICTED?
THE MONSTER IN THE CELLAR.
A PRINCIPLE ESTABLISHED.
CHAT
Spring Topics—Rotation—An Expensive Dinner—The Old Brick Church.
MEN AND THINGS IN ITALY. [From our own Correspondent.]
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN. With two Illustrations. Rent Cakes—Of Beards—A Story for Sibling.
THE YOUNGER DUMAS. With Portrait and Autograph Letter.
PRATTLE AND TATTLE.
The Loves of the Stables.
THE MYSTERY. (Poetry.)
LITERARY.
New Books and Literary Gossip.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE. *Washington Movements:* The New Governor of Kansas—Sad Fate of the Union Newspaper—The Spoils—Who is to Govern Utah?—Lord Napier's Doings—Diplomatic Agonies—The President—Mr. Marcy and the Merchants—State Legislatures—Anarchy in Utah—Oregon Preparing for Admission into the Union—Minnesota doing Likewise—The War in Florida—A New Transatlantic Telegraph—A Casper Hauser Story—Death on the Stage—A Horrible Brute—A Slight Deception—Waked him Suddenly—A Woman Beaten to Death—Mr. Buchanan wants a Check Cashed—The Bridge Across the East River—Folling Papers under Oath.
FOREIGN NEWS—*England:* Dissolution of Parliament—The Crimean Commissioners—The Persian Treaty—A Maiden Mission—Bould Irish Ladies—Sir Archibald Alison Snoozing—Agoniziog Scene at a Fire—*France:* The Great Swindling Case—How the Persian Minister is got up—The dashes of Champagne Heroically—A New Government Organ—The Greatest Hairdresser in the World Gone—A Queer Place to Hang One's Self—The Stuff French Bloi ops are made of—How Men of Letters Respect each other in France—*Prussia:* The Neufchatel Question—*Spain:* Preparations for War with Mexico—How the King of Spain Bought his Wife—*Italy:* The Queen's Accouchement—King Bomba has a Dream—State of the Papal Prisons—No Beds—No Washing—No Beard seven—*Nicaragua:* What the Deserters Paid for Getting Home.
AN ALBANY DUTCHMAN IN HOLLAND—*Illustrations:* The Westerkerk, (West Church,) Amsterdam—Street in Haarlem—The Boompjes. (Quay,) Rotterdam—Montalban's Tower and the Old Bastion, Amsterdam—The Fish Market, Amsterdam—The Old Maine Porte, Rotterdam.
THE DEAD SECRET—Chapter the Thirteenth—Outside the House.
I'LL NEVER FORGIVE HIM.
A HUSBAND AND FATHER.
NOTES AND QUERIES—Revolvers no New Invention—Coleridge's Classification of Readers—Female Novelist—Antiquities of Kissing—Macaulay and Dr. Johnson—The Earliest American Republic—A New World.
AGRICULTURAL ITEMS—Rose Culture—To Cure Staggers in Sheep.
THE STORY OF INDIA RUBBER—*Illustrations:* Tapping the Rubber Tree—Ficus Elastica—Siphonia Elastica—Thomas Hancock, the English Inventor—Charles Goodyear, the American Inventor.
PROTESTANTS IN THE WORLD, 165%.
ROMAN CATHOLICS IN 1855.
THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.
COMICALITIES—*Illustrations:* N. B—The Moustache Movement—The Great Tobacco Controversy.

Persons living in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, and wishing *Harper's Weekly* supplied at their houses, will please to send their names and residence to the Office of Publication. The Carriers who deliver the paper will collect 13 for the same.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin square, New-York.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
OUT THIS MORNING.
OUT THIS MORNING.
OUT THIS MORNING.
OUT THIS MORNING.
OUT THIS MORNING.

CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS:
The Howard Engine Company No. 34, of New-York City, on their way to Washington, to attend the Inauguration of President Buchanan.
Portrait of the Postmaster of the City of New-York, Isaac V. Fowler, Esq.
Portrait of Rev. Charles Spurgeon.
The House in which he was born. &c.
E. M. Clarke's Great Electric Machine.
R. Gordon Cumming's Adventure with a Wounded Lion in Africa.
The President about to take the Black Draught at Washington.
The Performing Elephants at the Broadway Theatre.
Inner Court of the Grand Mosque at Ispahan.
The Palace of Kahat of Serpenchideh,
And numerous other Engravings—Chess—Interesting Matter, and the News of the Week up to the time of going to press.

PRICE ONLY SIX CENTS.
To be had at all News Depots.

THE SCIENCE OF HOUSEKEEPING—AN excellent illustrated article, with sixteen Engravings, in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. All good Housekeepers should read it. The following Housekeeping Utensils are illustrated and described. French balance Cafetiere, Pressure Coffee-pot, Perforated Steamer for cooking potatoes, Farina Boiler, French Milk Sauce Pan, Vegetable Boiler and Tea Steeper, Wire Dish Covers, Soup Digester, Julienne Mill and Puree Forcer, Refrigerator, Patent Double Ice Pitcher, Water Cooler, Water Filter, Arthur's Self-Sealing Preserve Cans, Masser's Patent Ice Cream Freezer, Receipt for making Ice Cream. All for 4 cents.

GENERAL SCOTT!
SEE
THE WEEKLY NOVELLETTE
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
Also containing
SYLVANUS COBB, JR.'S
GREAT STORY.
For sale everywhere for four cents each.

FAMILIARITIES—THE BUSY SEASON; GIFT Enterprises; Blackberry Plants; Nurserymen; Never be Idle. POETRY—Snow Fancies; Winter; Spring. Personal Matters; Information; The Stamp Act; Government at Law; Ex Governor Ramsey; The Franklin Expedition; Washington's Library; Banking Capital; Napoleon's Horses; Phonography in the Normal School; Spanish Coin; Advertising; A Modern Tabernacle; Hindoo Views of God; Age of Mules; Patent-Office Department; The Commissioner—in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. All news men have it.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floyd" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Auguste Mignon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. R. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Creole Belle," by Hubbard, sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

THE IMMORTAL THALBERG.—A HANDsome Portrait and complete Biography, with description of his personal appearance, performances, &c., &c., given in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. It will be read with great interest by all his admirers. Only 4 cents. Ask your newsman to get you a copy to-day. May be had at No. 308 Broadway.

THOSE WHO WOULD KNOW WHAT are the best aspects of Southern Life, may be referred with confidence to Mr. Olmsted's work—*Edinburgh Review.*
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN TEXAS.
Sent by mail, post-paid. Price $1 25 each.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—PRELiminaries of Fall Meeting settled; Zeal of Citizens of Louisville; Fair Grounds; Arena for Showing Stock; The Grand Implement Trial, etc. National Monument to our Forefathers, with engraved design, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED, only 4 cents.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS—With Description and Engraving of State House. A Motel Letter by Dr. Franklin, in to-day's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

THE CITY.—DEAN vs. BOKER.—THE FACTS in the Case; Final Decision; The Steamer *Isaac Newton*; The Spoils of Office; A Yankee Circus in Europe; Lecture on Arctic Regions, by Dr. Hayes; Singular Confidence; Ball for a Dead Man; Trial of Coroner Connery, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED, only 4 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GROCER AND HIS APPRENTICE.
A THRILLING TALE
OF THE
GREAT PLAGUE.

One of the most intensely interesting narratives of Actual Occurrences ever produced in any language.

WILL BE COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN
ON MONDAY NEXT,
April 6.

. An extra large edition of several thousands will be published.

NEWSMEN AND NEWSBOYS WIDE-AWAKE.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
SMILES AND FROWNS.
A NOVEL.
BY A. A. WENTZ.
1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. $1.
From the Chicago Tribune.

The style is simple and effective; the plot natural, and of a deep abiding, and yet present interest; the sentiments sensible, and the principles inculcated generous without pretence, and pure without cant. The smiles of life are in the book, and the sunshine which creates them. The frowns are there, too, and the causes which produce and keep them alive. We predict for this novel a wide success. It cannot fail to be generally read, and wherever read it will do good.

From the New York Evening Post.

This work is from the pen of a lady hitherto but little known in the world of letters, but whose delicate perception and just appreciation of the true and the beautiful in human character, are obviously of no ordinary kind. Although a book which will be classed among works of light fiction, it has a noble purpose, and inculcates some admirable lessons in a forcible and pleasing manner. By a series of incidents, well conceived and naturally and gracefully woven together, it discloses the abounding wealth of the human heart, when animated and swayed by religious principle, and lays bare some of the sources of life's sweetest joys, as well as its darkest sorrows. sources of which multitudes, even in this enlightened age, are profoundly ignorant. Its teaches, also, what so many need to know—but do not yet—the blessed ministry of suffering and of sorrow, and impresses the reader with the conviction that nothing is permitted to befall us here on earth which is not intended to promote our best interests.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE GOLDEN LEGACY.
A STORY OF LIFE'S PHASES.
12mo. 382 pages. Price $1.

For purity of style and sentiment, elevation of purpose, and dramatic power and effect, this book has rarely been excelled.

The *Atlas* speaks of it as "a fascinating story of life and home scenes, drawn with an artistic skill and beauty, and in a style of purity and chasteness of diction equalled by few, and surpassed by none."

The *Journal* commends it as "a remarkably well written book."

The *Chronicle and Telegraph* announces the "Golden Legacy" as "from the pen of a lady who shows rare talent for such a work," and adds that "it is quite equal to anything of the kind which they (the Appletons) have ever published."

The *New-York Independent* says, "The writer of this work bids fair to take rank among the very best of her class, combining fine sentiments with sound principles, clothed in a pure English style, free from mannerism, and dictated by the most worthy aims."

RURAL LIFE.—TWO MODES OF PLANTING and Managing Fruit Trees, Illustrated with Engravings; A Trip over the Alleghanies; Summer Resorts; Scenery on the Western Shore; Pittsburgh and her Citizens. In this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents.

STATIONERY.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY. THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE HOUSE
IN
THE UNITED STATES.

We would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of our machine made
ENVELOPES.
The unrivaled facilities which we possess for manufacturing enable us to
DEFY COMPETITION.
Samples forwarded free of expense.
We would also call the attention of the trade to
BRYAN & WILCOX'S Celebrated
WRITING FLUID AND INK.
For which we are the SOLE AGENTS
BUTLER & BRYAN,
Nos. 23 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

1857—SPRING IMPORTATIONS
OF
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BUDS, PIQUETS,
STRAW and HAIR TISSUES,
At low prices,
FOR CASH,
At No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

REMOVAL.
R. T. WILDE begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., to the new store
NO. 251 BROADWAY,
Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall.)

The undersigned opens his new ware-rooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising
SILK GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND FANCY BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
BONNET FRAMES, &c., &c.
To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.
R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer.

STRAW BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
For Ladies and Misses,
Cheap, for cash, at
J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS.—Trimmed and untrimmed—a very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Please call and examine. One price. KELLOGG, Manufacturer,
No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

BOARDING.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway and 22d-st.—FRANCIS RIDER informs his friends and the public that he has renewed his lease of the above hotel. This house is kept on the American and European plans, having a table d'hote and restaurant. The rooms are let singly or en suite, with or without board. The transient visitor will find it very convenient in its proximity to the New-Haven, Harlem and Hudson River Railroad Depots, and as a permanent residence it is decidedly the most healthy and beautiful in the City. The hotel has all the modern improvements, and is furnished throughout with every regard to the ease, comfort and luxury of its guests.
F. RIDER avails himself of this opportunity of thanking his friends and the public for their patronage, and assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part to merit its continuance.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES PARtial board for himself, and full board for his little son, 7 years of age, in a highly respectable and religious private family, in a pleasant locality, above Bleecker-st. A family having one or two children about his age, with whom he could attend school; and also, a lady who would assist in teaching him would be preferred. The best of reference will be given. Address, with terms and other particulars, WESTON R, Madison square Post-Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a party of gentlemen, can have desirable rooms on the first or second floor, in a pleasant location near Union-square. The house has the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 48 East 18th-st., between 4th-av and Broadway. References exchanged. No moving 1st of May.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY be obtained at No. 293 4th-av., corner 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG gentlemen, a furnished room, with full or partial board, in a genteel private family, or with few boarders, where correct habits will insure the social comforts of a home. References unexceptionable. Location must be in vicinity of Union-square. Address, for three days, S., Box No. 245 Union-square Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 191 SCHERmerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith sts. Handsome apartments can be had in suites or singly. The house is commodious and the rooms well furnished, and is pleasantly located, 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner Gold, Brooklyn. References required.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD ON Long Island for young misses for the Summer, and, if so ired, through the Winter, in a private family, (no other boarders taken.) There are good schools and churches of all the different denominations; access by steamboat and railroad twice a day. Address Box No. 3,924 Post Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS WILL BE VACATED on or before the 1st of May, on the second floor of No. 52 East 16th-st. They are calculated for a genteel family or a new gentlemen. References required.

A FRONT PARLOR, WITH BEDROOM communicating, on 2d floor, and pleasant rooms on 3d floor, may be had with board in a small private family, at No. 262 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM on second floor, in a private family, with partial board on Sunday, below Canal-st. Address to X. Y., *Times* office.

DRY GOODS.

TO CARPET BUYERS.
Spring Carpets at last Fall's Prices.
Tapestry Brussels.....$1 00
Three Ply.....1 00
Superfine Ingrain.....
LACE and other CURTAINS very cheap,
At the One Price Store of
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 364 Broadway,
Opposite Taylor's Saloon.

66 EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING 68
66 WAREHOUSE. 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68 66 and 68
Evans' Extensive Clothing War house.
Evans' Extensive Clothing Warehouse.

Fulton-st.	Fulton-st.	Fulton	Street.
Fulton-st.	Fulton-st.	Fulton	Street.
Fulton-st.	Fulton-st.	Fulton	Street.
Fulton-st.	Fulton-st.	Fulton	Street.
Fulton-st.	Fulton-st.	Fulton	Street.
Fulton-st.	Fulton-st.	Fulton	Street.
Fulton-st.	Fulton-st.	Fulton	Street.
Fulton-st.	Fulton-st.	Fulton	Street.
Fulton-st.	Fulton-st.	Fulton	Street.
Fulton-st.	Fulton st.	Fulton	Street.
Fulton-st.	Fulton-st.	Fulton	Street.
Between Gold and Cliff.			

The amount of
CHEAP AND FINE
BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,
CHEAP AND FINE
CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS,
Contained in this extensive establishment, is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be fitted and suited in every respect; for, as regards price, EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York. For instance:

The finest custom-made Dress Frock	$14 to $20
Superb Black and Fancy Clerk Frock Coats	10 to 14
Handsome Black Cloth Frocks, well made and trimmed	5 to 10
Over 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats	3 to 10
Spring Raglans	5 to 10
Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Coats	8
Rich Moire Antique Vests, (new style)	2 to 4
Fancy Cassimere Pants	2 to 4
&c., &c., &c., &c.,	&c.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
The whole stock positively to be sold
OFF
by the 1st of June. Persons contemplating housekeeping on the 1st of May can have goods bought at present stock until that time, without charge—the bills to be paid at the time of purchase.
LOOK AT THE PRICES!

	Our prices.	Usual prices.
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$8 75	$5 50
White Toilet Sets	1 09	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 50
White Dinner Sets, 134 pieces	15 00	24 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Cut Glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 30	2 25
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 50
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls the dozen	1 50	3 00
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	2 50	4 00
Decorated Toilet Sets, 11 pieces	5 75	10 50
Decorated China Vases, the pair	7 50	13 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 25	5 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Castera, cut-glass bottles	4 75	7 00
Silver-plated Molasses Pitchers	2 00	3 00
Silver plated Tea Sets, 5 pieces	20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 25	10 00
Silver plated Toast Racks	2 75	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00

CUT OUT
this list and bring it with you—it will aid you in making your selections.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 611 and 613 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker-sts.,
Our original and old-established stand

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATELLES and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an IMMENSE STOCK and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

347 BROADWAY.
THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE GOODS may be found at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE:
1,000 Alboni Plaids, in dresses, $3 75 each, worth $5.
500 Breakfast Robes, $2 50 each, worth $4 50.
100 Barege De Laine Dresses, $1 25, worth $2 50.
250 Barege Robes, $7, worth $10 50.
All the above goods are REDUCED 40 PER CENT from the Market Prices,
in order to effect the sale of the
WHOLE STOCK BEFORE MAY 1.
G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
A. JAKOBI & CO., No. 767 Broadway, will offer on MONDAY, March 30, the balance of their Spring importation, landing ex-steamer *Africa*, with the remainder of their stock of superior Dry Goods, Lace and Embroideries, at reduced prices, previous to closing business.
A. JAKOBI & CO.,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

BAJOU GLOVES.
The consumers and purchasers of this article are requested to examine the inside of the left hand glove for the signature,
BAJOU,
which each pair contains,
TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM PURCHASING an inferior article through the representations of some parties professing to sell
BAJOU GLOVES.

AT NO. 767 BROADWAY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
SILK, GRENADINE, BAREGE,
MOUSLIN-DE-CHINE, ORGANDY ROBES,
will be offered on MONDAY, March 30, at a reduction of previous reduced prices, to close business.
A. JAKOBI & CO.,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened the best assortment of
RICH FASHIONABLE SILKS
ever exhibited in New-York.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.—THE BALance of these goods from the late wreck, consisting of linens, table cloths, diaper, prints, ginghams, de laines, broadcloths, cassimeres, muslins, laces, collars, &c., will be sold off at reduced prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS—For house cleaning, gardening, or any occupation that soils the hand, impervious to water, bleach the hands, and render them soft and smooth. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

LECTURES.

CAPTAIN DE RIVIER'S SECOND LECture at Hope Chapel, Broadway, on the WAR IN THE CRIMEA, which was unavoidably postponed on Wednesday evening, will positively take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 6. This Lecture will be a continuation of the first, and will comprise a full description of the fall of Sebastopol, the taking of the Malakoff, &c., being decidedly the most interesting portion of the Eastern War. By request of many of his audience present at the first lecture, Capt. De Rivier will appear in the full-dress uniform of an Officer of the Zouaves, to which he is attached.
The third Lecture, being the first of a new series, will take place on WEDNESDAY, April 8.
And the Fourth on SATURDAY, April 11.
Tickets may be obtained at WM. HALL & SONS, and at all the principal Hot

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to ONE Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival, last night, of the steamship Texas, from Aspinwall and San Juan del Norte, we have important rumors from Nicaragua. Two weeks' later intelligence from WALKER'S headquarters at Rivas, is stated to have been received. On the 16th of March the General, with 400 men, attacked the enemy at St. George, but learning that another force, under CHAMORRA, was at the same time making a counter attack on Rivas, he returned thither, and on the way encountered them in full retreat, and hotly pursued by HENNINGSEN. Being surrounded, the enemy were panic struck. The men met their fate with scarcely any resistance, and were slaughtered in great numbers. They themselves admit to have lost 327 killed and 300 wounded. Gen. WALKER was well supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions. A rumor prevailed that EX-President RIVAS had been assassinated. No particulars are given. There had been no fresh engagements on the San Juan River. The men under Col. LOCKRIDGE'S command were still stationed at Serapiqui and on the island at the mouth of the River San Carlos. Col. LOCKRIDGE had received large reinforcements, and his hopes of forcing his way up the river and joining WALKER were greater than ever.

The Belgian screw steamer *Constitution*, from Southampton on the 17th of March, arrived at this port yesterday. The news is three days later. It is announced that the Sound Dues Treaty has been signed by the Representatives of the European Powers interested. Spanish preparations against Mexico were being continued on a large scale.

Details of the China news up to Jan. 30 are received. The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times* gives particulars of the attempt of the Chinese to poison the Europeans by mixing arsenic with the bread. Though several hundred people suffered severely from the effects of the poison, none actually died. There were apprehensions that the Chinese would attack Hong Kong, and, owing to the demands made upon him for the security of the Island, Admiral SEYMOUR had been obliged to withdraw his forces from the place they have hitherto occupied in the vicinity of Canton. The Chinese had collected a very large fleet of war junks, and were making great efforts to block up the river. This manœuvre is one that the British are most anxious to prevent. Particulars are given elsewhere of the destruction of the western suburbs of Canton.

From New Granada we have no further intelligence respecting the dispute between our Commissioner and the Government of that Republic. News from Bogota was looked for on the Isthmus with some anxiety.

From Peru we learn that the Revolution continued to lose ground. The British mail steamer *New-Granada, en route* to Panama, had been met by two of VIVANCO'S revolutionary war vessels, and had been robbed of a large quantity of arms and specie. This act of piracy will throw the revolutionary fleet into the hands of the British men of war, and will probably be the means of terminating the struggle in favor of President CASTILLA.

In the State Senate yesterday, the concurrent resolutions condemning the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case were called up, and passed after some opposition, by 22 against 6. The bill to organize the Senatorial Districts, after a rearrangement of the composition of the Second and Third Districts, (Brooklyn,) was passed. In Assembly, the Metropolitan Police bill came up for a third reading, and after several ineffectual efforts at amendment, it was finally passed, by 76 against 32. Various other important matters were acted upon in both Houses.

The Republican members of the Legislature held a caucus last night, and nominated HENRY H. VAN DYCK as candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction on the first ballot, he receiving 58 votes, and VICTOR M. RICE 33.

A great excitement was occasioned at Niagara Falls, on Tuesday, by the perilous situation of an elderly man named TAYLOR, of Herkimer County, who fell into the Rapids below the Suspension Bridge, and was rescued only after strenuous exertions. The case is similar to that of the man AVERY, who was caught in the Rapids above the American Fall three or four years ago; he, however, was carried over and killed, while Mr. TAYLOR escaped.

We have a rumor from St. Louis that one hundred and fifty fillibusters are about leaving that city for New-Orleans, to join an expedition being fitted out in the latter city for the invasion of Costa Rica—thus relieving WALKER by directing the attention of his enemies in another direction.

A heavy gale on Lake Michigan on the 1st inst. did a great deal of damage among the shipping. A dispatch from Chicago states that six vessels were wrecked along the shore in that vicinity, and fifteen lives were reported lost.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, the place of trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. ECKEL was changed from the Court of General Sessions to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The trial will take place on the 3d Monday in April, as before provided.

Several witnesses were examined yesterday regarding the formalities of the Execution of JOSIAH S. SUTHERLAND'S will which is contested on the alleged ground of undue influence exerted over the testator and of his testamentary incapacity.

The will of the late Deacon WM. COLGATE was offered for probate before the Surrogate yesterday. The bequests are all of a private character.

All the shares of the Central Park Fund Stock were awarded yesterday, at the Comptroller's office. The stock comprises 8,000 shares, at $100 a share, redeemable July 1, 1887. Most of it is taken at par.

The manufacture of hoop skirts is shortly to be entered upon on a large scale at Sing Sing prison, under State contract. The requisite machinery for the purpose is being made in this City, and as soon as completed will be transferred to the prisons. Hoop skirts are becoming as much a staple as hats and shoes.

A lecture on "The uses of Iron in War," was delivered last night before the Geographical Society of this City, by A. S. HEWITT, Esq. The construction of guns so large that no force could withstand their missiles, and the perfection of sea-coast defences, were among the points urged by the lecturer on the attention of his audience.

Slavery in Kansas.

There is nothing so sensitive to public opinion as property of whatever kind. If the breath of insecurity but once pass across it, its value begins to diminish under our eyes. A man soon ceases to enjoy in the present possessions which are not guaranteed to him in the future. There is probably no sort of property more easily affected in this way than property in negroes. It labors under the singular disadvantage of being sentient and intelligent. It reasons, doubts, questions, disputes its own lawfulness, and actually aids the robber in stealing itself. All property is based on the common and general recognition of its legitimacy; but slave property is doubly dependent upon it, because it is less than any other under the control of the owners.

The Slave States are fully alive to this fact. They know perfectly well that the existence in any one of them of a party, however small, which disputed the claims of slave owners would be fatal to the institution itself, or at all events would enormously diminish the value of the negroes. The mere discussion of the subject is, therefore, prohibited throughout the whole length and breadth of the Slave Territory. As soon as a man may rise up in any of the Southern States and denounce property in negroes as unlawful, with impunity, the extinction of the system in that State at least is, we may be sure, not very far distant. What is occurring in Missouri to-day is a proof of the truth of this.

We consequently cannot help thinking that it will not be necessary to take many legal precautions to prevent Slavery taking root in the soil of Kansas. The slaveholder is timid, agitated, and alarmed enough about the safety of his property where he dwells in the midst of brethren bound by honor, and still more strongly by self-interest, to secure him in its peaceful enjoyment, and under the shadow of laws to which every man in the State is an assenting party. He is always in alarm, and sleeps like a worn-out sentinel a troubled and uneasy sleep, his sword under his pillow and his rifle cocked. No better proof of the terrible nature of the forebodings by which "Southern gentlemen" are haunted could be afforded than the ferocity of the punishments by which they seek to maintain order amongst their serfs. The precautions as well as the triumphs of fear are invariably marked by cruelty and blood.

If such is the case where there is nothing to dread, except the feeble and isolated efforts of a degraded, brutalized race to escape from the lash of their masters, and where not simply are the latter united heart and hand against them, but the whole State organization is so framed as to rivet their chains, what probability is there, that Slave-owners will bring their property in immediate contact with men who not simply deny its legality, but deny it with all the energy derived from white blood, and from a Northern education? As far as any chance of negro Slavery existing hereafter, *de facto*, in Kansas is concerned, the Free-Soil settlers have only to meet twice a year in Convention and make Abolitionist speeches to render it all but impossible. The mere discussion of the question in any one spot would cause the flight of every Slave-owner within one hundred miles round to warmer air and sunnier skies.

The course proposed by Governor ROBINSON for the adoption of the Free-Soil settlers in Kansas, therefore, whatever effect it may have in hastening the admission of the Territory as a Free State into the Union, is not necessary to render the introduction of Slavery anything beyond an empty threat. All the bogus legislators that this Union could produce could not sustain the peculiar institution for two years, in the presence of a free press and a protesting and vigorous minority. Every Free-Soiler has the consolation of knowing that his very presence is a blow struck at the heart of the abuse, and that the feeblest voice which talks of liberty in the hearing of slaves, is a sound as terrible to the owner as the trumpet of a liberating army.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR VIRGINIA?—A Virginia paper gives the alarm to the slave-holding interest of the Old Dominion, asserting that the drainage of slaves is so great that in a very few years the institution must cease to exist. It is a rarity, the alarmist says, for a day to go by without at least one hundred negroes passing southward through Petersburg. On the other hand, the Northern Press is constantly recording the escape of slaves northward. The facilities furnished by what are known as underground railroads were never so actively employed. Virginia is the chief sufferer by these stampedes; and as data are not wanting to compute the exodus, it must be owned the occasion fully justifies the agitation of the journalist referred to. At least two thousand slaves escaped last year from Virginia to the Free States and to Canada. If we are to place any reliance upon the estimated involuntary emigration southward along the great mail route, thirty thousand were during the same period sold in the Southern markets. The annual mortality, according to the census returns of 1850, is 9,000. The same returns gave the entire slave population of the State at 472,528. Agreeably to the natural laws of increase, it ought to be 520,000 in 1860. What will it be if we deduct an annual depletion of 41,000? Exactly 110,000. The account standing thus:

Slave population in 1850	472,528
Normal increase in ten years	47,472—520,000
Mortality in ten years	90,000
Emigration in ten years, voluntary and involuntary	320,000—410,000
Slave population in 1860	110,000

In other words: from constituting one-third of the entire population, as it did in 1850, it will constitute one-tenth; and so cease to serve, supposing it ever did serve, as an adequate resource for labor. There is evidently cause of serious alarm in such calculations. If they err in over-estimating the drain, the error is readily corrected by reading 1865 or 1870 for the year assumed. The self-elimination of Slavery in Virginia is indeed but a question of time; that time by no possibility exceeding a score of years. Forty counties on the western slope of the Alleghanies are already so far freed from slaves as to stand ready for emancipation.

As it is clearly out of the question to prevent this result, common sense suggests some sort of preparation for it. To replace the paltering, ineffectual labor of Africans, with the sturdy, productive nerve of white men; to replace exhausted capital with the freely offered means of immigrants, farmers, and settlers of every description; to reanimate the lands worn out by unsparing planting; and to bring under cultivation the vast tracts as yet virgin of axe and plow, should be the grand aim of every patriotic Virginian. To neglect all these, in the insane eagerness to clasp more closely, and hold more firmly negro Slavery, which will not stay, is an infatuation equaled only by that of the hopeless opium or arsenic eater.

Cruelty to Sailors.

Public attention has lately been directed, in an especial manner, to the cruelties which are habitually practised on sailors upon board American ships, and particularly on board packet-ships running between New-York and certain European ports. The records of our United States Commissioners' Court, and of the Police Courts at Liverpool and Havre, lead us to believe that some of our finest ships are officered by men whose delight and duty seems to attain its highest development in practising the most inhuman tortures upon their victims of the forecastle. Sailors have not only been forced to draw nails from the deck with their teeth, to lick up the dust on the cabin floor, to fight with infuriated bull-dogs; but they have been brutally mauled with handspikes, have been beaten to death, and have been forced to jump into the sea in order to escape a horrible and lingering torment at the hand of their persecutors. The reports of a man "missing"—"killed by a fall"—or "lost overboard," which are written in the ship's log-book, often conceal one of these murders or suicides, for which the officers of the ship are personally responsible.

But we are not eager to pass sentence upon the actors of these inhumanities, without considering all the circumstances of their position. While their savage barbarities, which disgrace civilized nature, are beyond any justification, we must allow that these officers are the creatures of a system which has been forced upon them by their superiors, which has degraded the standard of our seamanship, and made our forecastles but little better than a den of iniquity; a system which offers a premium for these cruelties, inasmuch as it makes a strong provocation for them in the worthlessness of the men it furnishes for our crews. It is the outrageous system of IMPRESSMENT—now carried on by landlords and shipping agents, who kidnap men in our streets, force them away from their families and occupations, and bind them, unwillingly, to a service of which they are ignorant and for which they are totally unfitted—that underlies all these cruelties, and will continue to nourish them, so long as it is encouraged or tolerated by our merchants and ship-owners.

The officers of our merchant ships universally complain that the severest discipline at sea is necessary to control the "insolence and insubordination" which has become rife in the forecastle. But, granting this fact, and granting what these officers claim—that inhumanity must be the principle of this discipline—how has it happened that the only characteristics of an American seaman, nowadays, are insolence and insubordination? What has debased our seamanship so utterly, that men of worth and ability are not to be found in the profession? What has occasioned this universal lamentation over the incompetency of American crews? Nothing but these official cruelties, which have driven all good seamen ashore, compelling them to seek the employment of landsmen. We may not expect to find humane officers in charge of our ships, until we have good seamen to man them; but we shall never have good seamen to man them, until the occupation of that landshark—the shipping-master—is gone.

Very few persons, except those familiar with marine affairs, have any idea of the enormous villanies which are practised by these landsharks, in New-York and other large seaports, to procure a crew for a ship. The ship, being loaded, hauls into the stream to get ready for sea, and the mate applies to the Shipping-master or sailors' landlord for his complement of men. If the ship is bound for Liverpool, the wages offered are (at the present time) $20 a month, and $20 advanced. The land-shark immediately advertises, in English and German, for "young men to work as *deck laborers* at fixed wages." Young men, who, perhaps, have never been at sea, eagerly accept the engagement offered, are conveyed on board the ship just as she is ready to get underway, and are surprised to find themselves impressed into sea service before the mast. If the shipping-master keeps a Water-street boarding-house, as is generally the case, he selects his victims from his boarders, drugs them with rum and opium, rows them off to the ship, hoists them aboard in a sling, and stows them away, insensible, in the forecastle. The next morning the ship is at sea, and the poor fellows are aroused from their stupor by a gruff voice at the companion-way ordering them on deck to work. A man is walking along South-street with a box of carpenter's tools on his shoulder, or a pack of glass at his back. The land-shark, who is prowling for a crew, and wants one more man, hails the stranger with an "Hollo, my good fellow, do you want a job?"—and engaging him to make some repairs on board a ship lying in the stream, takes him off in his skiff. On the way, the unsuspecting mechanic is rendered insensible by drugged liquor, or tobacco, furnished by his guide. His tools are thrown into the river, he is hoisted on board the ship, and awakes from his delirium, the next morning, far away from land. It has been reported that men, who have been drugged and decoyed on board ship, in this manner, were found dead when the officer went to rouse them out of their bunks to work. Of course, these victims of the kidnapper get very little of the "advance" wages which the owner furnishes for the crew. That is the plunder of the land-shark, who generally shares it with his coadjutor—the mate of the ship.

It is to be expected that a crew, composed mainly of cooks, coopers, carpenters, clerks, tailors, shoemakers, and street-loafers—kidnapped from the shore—will show "insolence and insubordination." The officers of the ship might expect it, for they know that these men are not sailors, and that, however debased their characters, it is but natural for them to rebel against the despotism to which they are enslaved. But this "insolence and insubordination," about which captains and mates are forever complaining to those who expose their inhumanities to the public, is just what these official bullies want; for, having secured these men and got their ship to sea, the first duty of the deck is to "haze" them, to degrade them and torture them so excellently that they will gladly *desert the ship* at Liverpool. That is the secret of those cruelties on shipboard, whose recital so frequently shocks the community.

There is always, at Liverpool, a large number of disengaged sailors, looking out for a good chance to ship, or to get to this side of the Atlantic. As the supply of this class of men exceeds the demand for them, they are obliged to pay a premium of £1 for the opportunity which they are seeking. This sum is deducted from their advance by the Liverpool shipping-master, who divides it with the mate of the ship employing him. A direct pecuniary gain, therefore, results to the officers in the desertion of their men, for they receive a bounty of about $2 50 for every deserter; and the more cruel their discipline the greater will be the aggregate of their fees. Moreover, as no fires for cooking are allowed on board ships lying in the Liverpool docks, the crews must be boarded on shore, at the expense of the ship, so long as she remains in port. The owners, therefore, as well as the officers, make money out of these desertions, and are equally interested in any discipline at sea which will induce them! Is this the reason why the ship-owners of New-York still encourage the occupation of these villainous land-sharks? For, until their occupation is destroyed, the character of our seamen can never be improved; nor will there be any end to these barbarous cruelties upon the sea.

Trading in Gallantry.

There are few things for which the men of this country are more remarkable than their courtesy to women; and courtesy to women was certainly always looked upon as an abstraction, graceful, pleasant, invaluable, doing honor alike to the giver and receiver, but still an abstraction, till the railroad companies conceived the idea of treating it as a commodity, and trading in it. The "unbought grace of life," the "cheap defence of nations," which expires the moment that it is touched by aught that is mean or sordid, is looked upon by these redoubtable bodies as an incorporeal hereditament, capable of being bought and sold, leased or released, and, in short, trafficked in just as a house or a farm.

The Companies know perfectly that when they fill one of the Avenue cars with as many men as can find seats in it, they have no right whatever, either in law or morals, to put in one more. But they know also, that nine-tenths of these men, upon seeing women in a painful and embarrassing position, will relieve them from it at once by any reasonable sacrifice it may be in their power to make. They seize upon this generosity, at once, to speculate in it. They pick up as many ladies as offer themselves along the way, and place them standing, in a jolting conveyance, bolt upright, between two lines of strange gentlemen, and force them to pay five cents each for the chance of somebody giving his seat to them. Of all the forms of extortion known to modern trickery and chicane, this, we think, is about the meanest and most contemptible.

There has been a good deal of grumbling of late amongst the gentlemen at being expected to surrender their own accommodations to those of the fairer sex whom necessity drives into using the cars. The result has been, naturally enough, to render the ladies somewhat reluctant in accepting any politeness of this sort. No blame is to be imputed to either side. It is quite impossible to expect that matters could be otherwise. A monopoly of the principal means of locomotion along the great arteries of traffic has been granted to certain trading associations, upon condition that they supply sufficient comfortable accommodation for the public. They have deliberately broken through their agreement, provide half seats enough, and supply the other half of their passengers with liberty to swing by one arm from a leather strap overhead, in a pestiferous atmosphere, and packed as close together as sheep in a pen. They admit delicate women to their horrible dens, and extort payment from them for being allowed to trespass on the civility of strangers, to secure rest for their weary limbs. It is all nonsense to say that people need not go into cars already full unless they choose. This is not a question of buyer and seller in market overt. It is a question between contractor and employer. When the public agreed to allow no one else to use the rails, the Company agreed to find seats for all who traveled.

The abuse has been long carried on, and would always have been intolerable if we were not the most patient and long-suffering people in the world. It is in every way disgusting and disagreeable, injurious to the health, and offensive to the taste. One of the last things we should think of, would be to recommend anything that might seem churlish or discourteous, but we cannot avoid saying that when a railroad company makes five cents by every act of politeness which a man offers to a woman in a public conveyance, politeness becomes highly objectionable. It is now in our opinion, a grave question: Whether we do not owe it to public manners and decency to allow every lady who enters a car already full to stand until she reaches her destination? The sight of the misery and inconvenience thus occasioned may possibly rouse us into high-handed resistance to a nuisance which disgraces the City. We would also cordially recommend all patriotic individuals, who are allowed to enter a car in which there is no vacant seat, without receiving information from the conductor to that effect, to stop it, and get out again slowly. We must have some better means of moving from our place of business to our homes than suspension by a piece of leather from the roof of a long box charged with carbonic acid gas, and already nearly filled with human bodies in a state of powerful compression.

RETURNING TO DUST!—Our theory about street-sprinkling has broken down. We supposed that the shopkeepers on Broadway were anxious to sprinkle the streets, and were prevented only by the rule of the Croton Aqueduct Board, which forbids the use of Croton water for such a purpose until after the first of April. That eventful day came and the streets were sprinkled,—but no by the watering-carts. A providential shower suppressed the dust for a day.

But yesterday there was no rain, and the dust nuisance was worse than ever. Broadway was a perfect Sahara. Clouds of sand were swept along that great thoroughfare,—whirled in small spiral columns along the sidewalks, and whisked into every cranny and every drawer, of every shop upon the street.

On the whole we are inclined to think that the people of the City actually *like* the dust. If not, why don't they put it down? Why don't they sprinkle the streets? It must make the sugar weigh more,—and promote, in other unknown ways, the profits of trade,—else we are sure the nuisance would be abated.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.—Anything may be proved by statistics, and falsehoods may be manufactured to any extent out of facts. Even EBLING will prove by his figures that the streets have been regularly swept, and the department of which he is, unhappily, the chief, has been economically managed. The South Carolina papers are proving by the aid of the Census returns, that slave labor is more profitable than free labor. The process is very simple, and very satisfactory, to one side, at least. They simply take the agricultural products of Massachusetts and compare them with the agricultural products of South Carolina, and the result shows a difference of nearly ten millions in favor of slave labor. But then, Massachusetts is not an agricultural State, while South Carolina is nothing else. Rice and cotton, the two great staples of the Slave State, are not grown in this Free State at all. But this little circumstance is not taken into the estimate.

It must be confessed that some of our Northern papers have a similar method of proving the superiority of free labor to slave labor, by comparing the progress in population and wealth of some of the new Free States with the old Slave States. Thus, Virginia is compared with Ohio, one being an old State whose soil has been exhausted, while the other is in the first stage of development. The difficulty of these comparisons is, that the conditions of no two States are the same, and the arguments based upon statistical reports must necessarily be fallacious. But of all the arguments that have yet been put forth to prove the superiority of Slavery to Freedom we must give the palm to that of the Charleston *Mercury* for its absurdity, in instituting a comparison between Massachusetts and South Carolina.

What a very different result would be shown by taking the census returns of the manufactured products of the two States. In cotton and rice South Carolina is certainly ahead of Massachusetts, and the argument of statistics is decidedly in favor of Slave labor; but, in calico, sheetings and shoes, South Carolina is nowhere, and Massachusetts is a thousand miles ahead, while free labor has all the figures in its favor.

BRICK, MARBLE AND IRON.—The growth of New-York has borne a very close resemblance to the composite image seen by Nebuchadnezzar, with its feet of clay, legs of iron, and body of brass and gold. Twenty years ago the whole City was almost entirely built of clay, then came granite and free-stone, and now have followed marble and iron; we are not sure that in time the literal fulfillment of a head of gold will not follow. Such a consummation of splendor is not more improbable than the prophecy of iron would have been at the commencement of the present century.

We believe that the first attempt to use iron in the place of stone and brick for architectural purposes, was about twenty-five years ago, when some cast-iron arches and pilasters were used in a block of stores on the corner of Exchange-place and William-street. The experiment was not satisfactory, for when the buildings were burned down the iron pilasters and arches were replaced by granite pillars and lintels. Marble was equally rare as a building material, notwithstanding there were extensive quarries of it so near at hand as Westchester. But it was the fashion to build of granite, and great boulders of that gloomy stone were imported at enormous cost, from Maine and Massachusetts, to furnish the *façades* of our public and private edifices, while the elegant and beautiful marble of our own quarries was neglected. But the day of granite has passed and the era of marble and iron has come. The advantages of marble and its durability and light and cheerful color; while iron is recommended by its cheapness, the economy of space which it admits of, are the great facility of its use; while it can be made by paint to look as beautiful as the finest marble.

New-York has outgrown the period of clay, though its feet are literally in the mud, thanks to EBLING; but it is rapidly becoming a city of marble, iron, and plate-glass. When the present cobble-stone system shall be superceded by the iron pavement, and our nightmare of a Commissioner of Streets and Lamps shall have given place to a better man,—for we have not the least apprehension of having a worse one,—the Commercial Metropolis of the New World will be very nearly a fulfillment of the Vision of Nebuchanezzar.

THE ODDS OF THE HISPANO-MEXICAN WAR.—If Spain knew the value of peace and quietness there would be no war with Mexico. The project may imply nothing more than the defence of Cuba against Yankee fillibusterism. But it implies on the other hand the reëxcitement of the old cupidity, and the capital mask of a Mexican quarrel behind which the assailants may fight with effective security. To this latter contingency the Cubans themselves look eagerly. Letters from different quarters of the island exhibit a general expectancy of this, if of no more immediate result of the Spanish movement, and the usual unreliable willingness to aid when the opportunity may be offered. What troops will be enlisted; what flotillas equipped; what volumes of Mexican sympathy unbosomed, in every town, and seaport, and key of the Southern States; what privateers will put to sea from New-York, and New-Bedford, and Boston; what legions of Anglo-Saxon faces will scowl at the Spaniard when he encounters the Mexican columns on their own soil, are matters of easy prophecy, and almost of calculation. Besides them is the chronic inability of the Spanish Treasury to sustain any unusual military establishment; and the resulting certainty, that unless immediately successful, the enterprise will crumble to pieces of its own inherent weakness; and we have sound reasons for believing that Spain risks everything and can gain nothing by the war. Six months of active operations will decide the question.

THE LOCATION OF QUARANTINE.—We understand that a majority of the Commissioners appointed to select a new location for the Quarantine establishment, have recommended *Prince's Bay* on the South side of Staten Island, in the immediate vicinity of Seguin's Point. One of the members prefers the western extremity of Coney Island as being more convenient for vessels entering port. Governor KING is expected in town to-day to make personal inspection of the location selected, and if it is approved by him and the Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, their confirmation of the report of the Commissioners will be final.

As we stated yesterday, we are strongly inclined to favor this selection. It is not, however, entirely free from objections—the chief of which are its distance from the main channel to the City, the shoalness of the water in its vicinity, and the frequent occurrence of winds, which would render it difficult of access. If vessels could be examined at Coney Island, or elsewhere, upon their direct route to the City, and then only those which prove to be infected sent for quarantine to Prince's Bay, all interests would be properly consulted. The large vessels which come from European ports, and which are usually free from infectious diseases, would suffer no serious inconvenience, while the smaller craft from the West India and Southern ports, by which infectious fevers are usually imported, could be very well accommodated at the Prince's Bay location. As the whole arrangement is experimental, and, probably, temporary, it would be well to try, at the outset, some such compromise of interests as is here suggested.

LAMENTABLE IGNORANCE.—The Boston *Atlas* says: "At present such is our benighted state, if asked to name the persons of note who dwell in New-York, we should find it difficult to make a list that might not be reckoned on our fingers—and nine out of the ten would prove to be New-Englanders by birth. The three or four New-York authors who have any real reputation are from New-England,—the three or four New-York newspapers that are good for anything are edited by New-Englanders," &c. "As for persons of note in New-York, other than authors and editors, we know of none." Taking pity on the ignorance of our Boston cotemporary, we were going to make out a list of New-York notorieties, beginning alphabetically with BRANCH. But BRANCH, we remember, is a New-Englander, so we give up to Boston. WASHINGTON IRVING, and the rest of New-York nobodies, are hardly worth alluding to. The *Atlas* abuses Dr. HAWKS heartily under the impression that he is the pride and boast of New-York; but that eminent person happens to be a North-Carolinian. The *Atlas* ought to consult the pages of DUYCKINCK'S *Cyclopedia of American Literature*, and that useful little work entitled *Men of the Time*, to find out who is who. It labors under the amiable delusion now that Boston is the centre of the moral universe.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS MEASURED BY A MEASURER.—A gentleman by the name of SOUTHWORTH, who recently held the office of measurer in the service of Uncle Sam, which he resigned from a conviction that the Custom-House "is a plague-spot to the City of New-York," says, in a letter to the *Evening Post*, that he "never could perceive why it was that any party, in its hour of success, deemed itself called upon to collect from the immediate, remote and questionable quarters of the Union, the very worst men to become the recipients of the spoils of victory." As Mr. SOUTHWORTH confesses that he was solicited to accept the promotion of a measurer on the incoming of General PIERCE, he must be allowed to speak from personal experience on the subject.

Concerts.

Mr. OLE BULL gives his third concert to-night at Dodworth's Saloon, assisted by Miss GILLES, Signor GIANNONI, Signor GASPARONI, Mr. G. W. MORGAN and Mr. FRANZ ROTH. It is the last but one of Mr. BULL'S farewell series.

Personal.

Rev. DANIEL WALDO, the venerable Chaplain of the House of Representatives, now 94 years old, has revisited his home in Connecticut. Last week he preached two sermons in Sharon, walked half a mile from the parsonage to the meeting-house, and went through the exercises without apparent fatigue. Mr. WALDO was a soldier in the Revolution, and once fell into the hands of that abominable set of fellows who were known as the "Cow-Boys."

Certainly no man was ever more badly pestered than Mr. BUCHANAN. The Washington *Star* of Wednesday says: "We presume that when the President caused the doors of his office to be thrown open to-day for the admission of the throng of gentlemen who were waiting to see him, at least one hundred entered the chamber."

There are now in Washington twenty great men from the State of Maine. Not a man of them weighs less than 200 pounds, and the biggest is up to 325. The average of the twenty is 234½ lbs. So says the *Evening Star*.

Rev. Mr. OUCKEN writes to the American Bible Union from London, acknowledging the receipt of funds from that Association, and states that the latest edition of five thousand copies of the School Bible is exhausted.

A new Phrenologist has made a public appearance in Connecticut, who claims to have examined the heads of WEBSTER, CLAY and THALBERG.

Obituary.

Hon. SAMSON W. HARRIS, of Alabama, a member of the House of Representatives during the late and two previous Congresses, died at his lodgings, on Pennsylvania-avenue, in Washington, yesterday morning, of inflammation of the throat and lungs. His family were with him at the time of his decease. Mr. HARRIS was a gentleman of fine abilities, highly esteemed and deservedly popular. He was about 45 years of age. His remains will be taken to Alabama, with an escort under Mr. GLOSSBRENNER, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

The Trade Sale of Books.

The sale of invoices of books was commenced at the Publishers' Association Trade Sale, yesterday. The attendance was even larger than last year, and the bidding spirited and gratifying to sellers. At the lunch, so soon as the solids were settled, the health of the retiring member of the firm was drank. Mr. DELISSER replied, alluding to a rumor started by "an unscrupulous and malicious person," to the damage of his character. The company applauded the language, and a letter from the firm, giving assurances that Mr. D.'s retiring was from motives entirely personal as also most honorable. He gave, in conclusion, the health of the members remaining. Other remarks followed, all of a complimentary character to all concerned—and then the selling was resumed.

How to Avoid Quarantine.

One method of evading the Quarantine regulations during the prevalence of yellow fever, last Summer, was for the owners of vessels from the West Indies, and other Southern ports, to anticipate their arrival by orders sent out by our pilot boats, directing the captains to keep on to New-Haven, Bridgeport, or so forth. Upon the receipt of these orders they proceed to the place indicated, where the cargo of molasses or sugar is discharged, and the vessel comes directly to New-York, and the cargo follows in coastwise vessels in a few days.

CURIOUS.—The public house in Cambridge, Mass., formerly known as the Craigie House, but more latterly as the Lechmere, is now called, by common consent, the Pekin house.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—1 Hanover-st., and 151 Broadway

From Washington.

THE NEW EDITOR OF THE UNION—MR. APPLETON AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE—APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 2.

WM. A. HARRIS, of Missouri, has completed arrangements for becoming editor and proprietor of the Washington *Union*, to take effect on the 15th inst. He was formerly representative to Congress from Virginia, and afterwards Minister to Buenos Ayres, and was favorably known as editor of the *Constitution* and *Spectator*, formerly published in this city.

Although Mr. APPLETON is not appointed, there is little or no doubt but that he will succeed General THOMAS as Assistant Secretary of State.

A letter of instructions to collectors respecting the new tariff act, is in course of preparation, and will be issued in the course of the present month.

The following Postmasters have been appointed and reappointed:

JOHN R. SHARPSTEIN, at Milwaukee, *vice* NOONAN, whose commission had expired.

DANIEL C. BROWN, at Janesville, Wis., *vice* STRONG, whose commission had expired.

R. H. GLASS, at Lynchburg, Va., reappointed.

SAMUEL EDWARDS, at Belfast, Me., whose commission has expired.

EDGAR WHEDDEN, at Calais, Me., whose commission has expired.

WARREN HATHAWAY, at Eastport, Me., is reappointed.

JAMES C. MCCARTHY, of Tennessee, is appointed Corresponding Clerk to the Navy Department.

The following is a correct list of the Mains appointments:

York District—LUTHER JENKINS, Collector.

Portland—MOSES MCDONALD, Collector; SAMUEL JORDAN, Postmaster, and SAMUEL ANDERSON, Surveyor.

Bath—JOSEPH BERRY, Collector, and JOSEPH SNOW, Postmaster.

Wiscasset—JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Collector.

Waldoboro—JOHN H. KENNEDY, Collector.

Belfast—SAMUEL EDWARDS, Postmaster.

Bangor—DUDLEY T. LEAVITT, Collector, and LEONARD JONES, Postmaster.

Frenchmen's Bay—THOS J. JONES, Collector.

Machias—WM. PARLIN, Collector.

Eastport—ROBERT BURNS, Collector; JAS. NICHOLS, Surveyor, and WARREN HATHAWAY, Postmaster.

Calais—EDWARD WHEDDEN, Postmaster; W. K. KENDALL, Marshal, and GEORGE SHEPLEY, District-Attorney.

Rhode Island Elections.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, April 2.

The following is the vote for Governor of Rhode Island:

	Dyke, American Rep.	Potter, Democrat.
Providence Co.....	5,464	2,919
Newport Co.....	1,919	527
Kent Co.....	1,222	647
Washington Co....	1,192	889
Bristol Co.....	544	241
Total.....	9,831	5,123

The vote for Lieutenant Governor was:

TURNER, Republican, 5,947; MASON, American, 2,329; HALL, Democrat, 4,652.

Mr. TURNER will be elected by the General Assembly.

In the Senate of the General Assembly there are 26 American Republicans, 5 Democrats and 2 with no choice. In the House there are 61 American Republicans, 8 Democrats and 2 with no choice.

In the Eastern Congressional District, DUPEE, American Republican, received 5,442 votes, and BURNSIDE, Democrat, 1,961 votes.

In the Western Congressional District, BRAYTON, American Republican, received 3,933 votes, and JACKSON, Democrat, 3,209.

Trial of Rev. Mr. Kalloch for Adultery.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 2.

The trial of Mr. KALLOCH was resumed in Cambridge this morning. The defendant occupied a seat beside his counsel. He exhibited a confident mien, and shook hands with many of his friends.

A plan of the room occupied by Mr. KALLOCH and his female companion at the Leehmere House was exhibited to the Jury. Three witnesses were then examined for the prosecution, but their testimony was merely relative to the defendant's presence at the Hotel, and in the Lecture Room, and threw no new light upon the criminal charge.

The Prosecuting-Attorney then inquired of defendant's counsel if they intended to hold him to prove that on the 5th of January last, Mr. KALLOCH was a married man, having a lawful wife other than the woman in his company at the Cragie House.

Mr. DANA for defendant, conceded the fact, remarking, "Mr. KALLOCH requests me to say, that he is proud to say that he is a married man, and that there is Mrs. KALLOCH;" also, "that she would be here after these foul and false datails are done with which are unfitting a lady to hear, and will be found sitting along side her husband."

The fact that the woman with Mr. KALLOCH on the night in question was not his wife, was also admitted. With the admission of these two facts the prosecution rested the case. About sixty witnesses were then sworn for the defence, mostly in regard to character. The driver of the carriage which conveyed the defendant and woman to the Hotel was examined as to time, &c.

Mrs. HARRIET HASTY, a visitor at defendant's house, testified that a woman, whom she did not know, arrived at the house on the afternoon of Jan. 5. Defendant was absent at the time, but came in shortly after the woman did. She left in a carriage with defendant, to attend the lecture. Understood her name to be SMITH.

Deacon MERRILL, of the Old Cambridge Baptist Church detailed the statements made by Mr. BAILEY, Landlord of the hotel, at an interview he had with him on the alleged criminality of Mr. KALLOCH. The witness acted as an agent of the Trustees of the Tremont Temple. The interview was to elicit facts. Mr. BAILEY required much urging to speak at all on the matter, and the statements he made did not so fully implicate Mr. KALLOCH as the testimony he (MERRILL) gave on the stand.

The Court adjourned without finishing with Deacon MERRILL.

Mrs. KALLOCH, a very handsome and lady-like person, was in the Court room a part of the afternoon, and occupied a seat near her husband.

From Baltimore.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY—THE SLOOP-OF-WAR DALE, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 2.

An attempt was made this morning to rob the office of the Treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The only thing carried off was some broken bank notes, and a package of cancaled Maryland Sterling Bonds. It is supposed an attempt will be made to remove the erasures from the latter.

The officers of the sloop-of-war *Dale*, which is preparing for sea at Norfolk, are ordered to report themselves for duty on the 10th inst.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday and Friday have been received.

Late Disasters.

SIX VESSELS WRECKED AND MANY LIVES LOST.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 2.

A heavy gale, yesterday, wrecked six vessels along the shore, and fifteen lives are reported lost. The schooner *Cygnet*, with a cargo of wood, was pounded to pieces at the Breakwater. The crew were saved. The brig *David Smart* went ashore five miles north of this place, and all her crew, except the mate, were lost. A yawl boat of the steamer *Huron*, containing five persons, in attempting to rescue them, was capsized, and four of those in it were drowned. The steamer *Temperance* was wrecked at Racine.

Filibustering Expedition Against Costa Rica.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 2.

Rumor says that one hundred and fifty Filibusters, commanded by the son of one of our merchants, are about to leave this city to form an expedition, shortly to sail from New-Orleans, destined to invade Costa Rica, and thus relieve Gen. WALKER by diverting the attention of his enemies to another point. Abundant means are said to be at the disposal of this expedition.

News from Bermuda.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 2.

The steamer *Delta*, from Bermuda the 28th ult., has arrived here.

The brig *M. and J. C. Gilmore*, from Boston for Mobile, arrived at St. Georges on the 15th ult., dismasted on the 10th the bark *La Conq*, from New-York for Marseilles, put into St. Georges leaking and would discharge her cargo.

On the 13th the bark *John Cosby*, from New York for the west coast of Africa, ran on the reefs, but was afterward got off, and towed into St. Georges.

The British Admiral, STEWART, arrived at Bermuda on the 22d ult., and Admiral FANSHAWE was to sail for England on the 26th.

Fire at Fort Edward.

FORT EDWARD, Thursday, April 2.

About 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the barn adjoining the Exchange Hotel, in this place, and as the wind was blowing hard at the time, the flames spread to the Hotel and the residence of DAVID TAYLOR, which were consumed. Loss about $6,000. Insurance $600 on the Hotel.

Richmond, Va., Municipal Election.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 2.

The Municipal Election at Richmond yesterday, resulted in the success of the Whig and American ticket.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Passage of the Police Bill—Emigration to Virginia—the Charter Bill—Passage of the Dred Scott Resolutions—Nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction—The Marriage Bill, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 2, 1857.

The Police bill, considered in Committee of the Whole on Monday night, and ordered to a third reading, came up for its final passage this morning. A few sections having been read, a motion was made to recommit, with instructions to strike out the countiee of Westchester and Richmond.

This was voted down, and then a motion was mad to strike ont the County of Kings. This was also voted down, and the bill being read through, was passed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ames, H. Baker, Baldwin, Barbydt, Beckwith, Bell, Berry, Bishop, Brooks, Cady, Cameron, Carpenter, Clapp, Clark, Cox, Crowley, Dickinson, Foot, Gould, Granger, Hastings, Harpending, Hawes, Hogeboom, Hollis, Holstead, Hutchinson, Ingraham, Irving, B. R. Johnson, Ketcham, King, Lacey, Leavenworth, Lewis, Littlefield, Loveland, Lacker, McPherson, Meade, S. J. Mott, B Owen, J. J. Owen, Paul, Peacock, Peck, Pomeroy, Preodergast, Puffer, Purdy, Rawson, Rees, Richmond, Rhoades, Roberts, Schutt, Sherman, S. Smith, W. M. Smith, Somerville, Speaker, Squire, Staples, Strait, Tallett, Thatcher, Tiffany, Tift, Van Allen, Van Vaulkenburgh, Varnum, Wakeman, Wooster—75.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Boies, Bonck, Campbell, Claton, Crowe, Dimmick, J. D. Dixon, Evers, Funk, Glover, Grant, Hantord, Jones, Kivlen, McFarlan, Merserean, Mooney, G. Mott, Mulligan, Jas. J Reilly, John J. Reilly, Roe, Scott, Sluyter, Stickney, Sutherland, Thompson, F. Townsend, Westervelt, Whiting, Woods—32.

The special reading of bills is still in order in the Assembly, and will probably continue to be until tomorrow evening, by which time it is presumed the stock on hand will be exhausted.

The only bill of note passed, beside the charter bill, was that incorporating the Emigrant Aid Society, intended to operate in the purchase and sale of Virginia land, and under the operation of which, it is anticipated, that Slavery will gradually be ousted out in the Old Dominion.

It is worthy of mention that Messrs. ALLEN, BONCK, BRADFORD, (a native of Virginia,) CROWE, DIMMICK, J. D. DIXON, FUNK, GLOVER, MULLIGAN, JOHN J. REILLY, SLUYTER, SUTHERLAND, WESTERVELT and WOODS, all members of the Democratic Party, voted in the affirmative on this bill.

The Senate held no session last evening, the Senators desiring to attend the Governor's weekly levee, which was not held in consequence of the death of one of the nephews of the Governor.

The Charter bill was reported to the Senate this morning, materially amended. Whether these amendments are judicious appears to very doubtful. At this period of the session, unless they are essentially necessary to perfect the measure, it seems hardly advisable to send the bill back to the Assembly, endangering its passage by delay.

The Dred Scott resolutions were discussed at much length in the Senate—almost entirely by the opponents of the propositions embodied in the resolutions. Mr. BROOKS had the pleasure of endeavoring to place the Republicans in a false position by offering amendments, which, it was very evident, did not hardly receive his own sanction, and for the passage of which I hardly think he would have willingly voted.

The caucus for the nomination of candidates to be supported by the Republicans for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and also for Regent of the University, takes place this evening. For the former place, I have the names of but two persons mentioned, Mr. H. H. VAN DYCK and Mr. V. M. RICE, the present incumbent. For the latter place, until to day, the known aspirants were only Messrs. TOWNSEND and LINCKLAEN. To day, I hear the name of Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, as one that will likely be presented to the caucus.

Mr. VARNUM's bill to make certain the marriage record, has been substituted in the Assembly, in place of the Senate bill. The bill has, however, been much simplified in the Committee, and the details more readily adapted to secure the practical objects of the bill. Few who have written on this subject, appear to comprehend that by existing statutes clergymen are required to make all the inquiries which the bill before the Assembly call for—the only difference being that now they have no power to administer oaths, which power is now conferred by this bill. The other feature, that of requiring a register of marriages, is already in force in the City of New-York. This it is proposed to extend over the State at large. This, it seems to me is very desirable, if far no other object but to secure evidence of marriage, in settling and arranging estates, dower rights, &c., A publication is required,—after the marriage, it is true,—but this will prevent a long concealment of marriages, which frequently causes unpleasant results and litigation. Had this law been in existence, and strictly enforced, there would not now be any doubt as to whether Dr. BUEDELL was married to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. The requirement of a license, previous to marriage, which the Clergy propose, finds little favor in the Legislature. It is onerous to people in the country,—easily evaded—and imposes responsibility on officials which would generally be better assumed by clergymen. This is, in a measure, obviated by the requirement that parties shall sign their names in the registry *before* marriage.

It looks now as though the New-York appointments might be sent up to the Senate next week. In the meantime there are said to be several gentleman in town who, it is supposed, are slightly interested.

There is a long array of the merchant princes stretching through the dining-room of Congress Hall to-day. Some are here to attack and some to defend Trinity, and come to urge the importance of the passage of the bill defining the water-line of the Harbor of New York. I think the two last "somes" will be successful—at least they should. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 2.

A large number of remonstrances relating to Trinity Church affairs were presented.

Committees reported favorably on the bills of the American School for Miners; amending the general manufacturing law; to provide for the recovery and possession of real estate by summary process; to provide for the payment of the land tax in New-York; for a Central Park: to provide for the better security of wages of domestics; also, the Port Wardens' bill.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill to allow the City of Brooklyn to raise money for local improvements; also, to regulate the Brooklyn Police. The latter bill provides for the appointment of five policemen in each Ward, as a day patrol, and as many night watchmen as may be deemed necessary.

The concurrent resolutions with regard to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of DRED SCOTT were then called up.

Mr. BROOKS opposed the preamble on the ground that there was no proof of its charges, but expressed himself willing to vote for the resolution directing the appointment of a Committee.

After further remarks from Mr. SICKLES and others, the preamble and resolutions were adopted, by Ayes 22, Nays 6.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: To incorporate the Western Education Society.

To amend the constitution of the Jews' Hospital.

The bill making the Canal Auditor a State officer was made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Trinity Church debate was postponed till to-morrow at 1 o'clock, in consequence of the absence of Mr. HALL, through sickness in his family.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the Government of the Almshouse and Penitentiary of Kings County.

The Assembly Apportionment bill to confirm the resolution of the Common Council for widening Battery-place.

To incorporate the Lake Erie and Michigan Ship Canal Company.

The bill to organize Senate District ~~Assembly~~ on motion of Mr. KELLY, so as to make the Second District consist of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Wards of Brooklyn; and the Third District of the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and was then passed.

The vote on the bill to prevent frands in the sale of passenger tickets on railroads and steamships was reconsidered and the bill was lost.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, April 2.

A large number of private bills were passed.

The bill to appoint DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, CURTIS NOYES and ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Commissioners to prepare a civil code, coming up for a third reading, was strongly opposed by Judge FOOT, but passed by a vote of Ayes, 90; Nayes, 6.

The New-York Metropolitan Police Bill was then taken up for a third reading.

Mr. WOODS moved to recommit, with instructions to amend by striking out the Counties of Richmond and Westchester. Motion lost.

The question was taken as to striking out Kings County and lost.

The bill was then read and passed, by Ayes, 78; Nays, 32.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

To change the name of Broadway Baptist Church to Calvary Church.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill to improve the navigation of Hudson River. It appoints three Commissioners, and appropriates $25,000.

To amend the pilot laws of the State of New-York.

Ceding jurisdiction to the United States over land in the counties of Richmond and Queens, for forts magazines, &c.

In relation to the Marine Court.

To incorporate the New-York Warehousing Company.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

In relation to abandoned canals.

To amend the charter of the Trustees of the fund for the support of the Episcopal Diocese of New-York.

To extend the time for the completion of the Owego, Binghamton and New-York Railroad.

The bill to appropriate $2,000 for the purchase of fire apparatus for Sing Sing was lost. Adjourned.

Republican Nomination of Candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 2.

The Republicans held a secret caucus in the Assembly Chamber this evening, and adopted a resolution to exclude all but Republican members, Republican officers, and Republican reporters. Mr. LITTLEJOHN was called to the Chair.

The first ballot for a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction resulted as follows:

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, of Montgomery County, 58; VICTOR M. RICE, 35.

Mr. VAN DYCK was then declared unanimously nominated.

Dr. PARSA, of Utica, was nominated for Regent of the University.

Suicide of a New-York Clerk at Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Journal, Thursday.

A passenger upon the 11 o'clock train of cars from New-York, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad yesterday, caused much trouble to those having charge and to his fellow-passengers. From the time of leaving New-York his conduct was most strange, and when near Cornwall Station, he suddenly attempted to throw himself from the car window, but was unsuccessful.

Upon reaching the steamboat on the Delaware he was closely watched, but seemed quiet. When three miles above this city, however, he sprang to the side of the boat, (the *Trenton*,) and seizing the railing attempted to jump overboard. Again he was arrested by the bystanders and his suicidal design prevented. On his arrival in Philadelphia the individual expressed his intention of proceeding to a city hotel. He was undoubtedly insane, proclaimed himself from the South, was a good looking man and well dressed.

At a late hour last evening, a man committed suicide at the Girard House. In this city, and every circumstance points out the individual as being the same one who made the attempts upon the ears and boat. The circumstances of the consummation are as follows:

After a large portion of the guests had retired to rest, some of the servants of the establishment heard a noise in the room occupied by J. ALFRED HALSEY, a young man who had shortly before retired, after having spent the evening with some friends. They entered the apartment and found HALSEY in a dying condition, while a bottle, labeled strychnine, was on a table near by. He had swallowed a large dose, and did not long survive.

The deceased was somewhat over 30 years of age, and arrived in this city, from New-York, yesterday. There can exist no doubt but that he is the same one whose career on the trip we have traced as so singular. In New-York he was in the employ of Messrs. BROWN & Co., Cortlandt-street, as clerk. His parents reside in Petersburg, Va., his father being a wholesale clothier in that place.

The Washington Epidemic.

From the Lancaster Express.

From all the symptoms of the case, in connection with other facts, we have no doubt that the disease which led to Mr. LANE's death had its origin in the "National epidemic," and *that was the effect of poison*. On this point the Philadelphia *Times* says an eminent physician of that city, who has had several persons under his care, seeking relief from the effects of the mysterious sickness contracted at the Federal Capital, maintains the theory that it resulted from a premeditated attempt to poison the inmates of the National Hotel. He bases his opinion upon the fact that none but those who dined at the public table were attacked; and, as to the story of the rat-poisoned water it is refuted, because the tank is only used for washing, while the drinking water is brought through pipes from a distance. The sickness originally broke out during Mr. BUCHANAN's first visit to the hotel; it ceased when he left for Wheatland, and upon his return, after a fortnight's absence, it became again more violent than ever. The President elect was warned, by anonymous letters, not to eat or drink in that house, and under the advice of friends, although he returned to the hotel from a feeling of regard for its worthy proprietors, he never broke bread nor emptied a glass in it, until he took up his residence in the Presidential mansion. Occasional visitors, who did not board there, but used the bar, were not afflicted, while nearly all the occupants of the dining-room were more or less prostrated. It is a revolting idea that such depravity could find a place in a human breast as thus to imperil life, without regard to who would be the victims; but the medical gentleman who has laid down this theory has examined the whole ouoject most carefully, and his deduction seems almost irresistible.

A BRUTAL AFFAIR.—An Italian, named JOHN CANNON, was charged at the Police Court, yesterday, with having abused his wife. The testimony showed that the woman had been confined only three days, when CANNON came home drunk. He went to his whisky jar for more liquor, when he discovered the contents had been spilled by the children. He furiously laid the blame of the occurrence on his wife, and seizing a club, attempted to strike her as she lay in bed. She managed to escape to a neighbor's, but he followed and beat her there with the club. He was fined $50, and sent to the dungeon for ten days on bread and water.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 4.

I.—POETRY.—To Lulu. By ALG. BLAUVELT.

II.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; OR, THE HOPE OF WOMAN.—Original Tale, by CAROLINE CHESEBRO'. Part Second. Chapters XV and XVI.

III.—IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—Desertion of WALKER's Forces at Rivas—His Critical Position—Operations of the Allies—Full Accounts of the Movements of the War, from our Special Correspondents in Panama, Aspinwall and Costa Rica—Proposed Partition of the Territory of Nicaragua.

IV.—FROM NEW-GRANADA.—Rejection of the Demands of the United States.

V.—LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

VI.—NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The China War—Proceedings in Parliament—The London *Times* on the Appointment of Gen. CASS to the Secretaryship of State.

VII.—INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.—Movements of the New Administration.

VIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—The New Governor of Kansas—The Governorship of Utah—Work for Secretary CASS—New Developments in Nicaragua—The Upper Isthmus—The French Sugar Duties.

IX.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.

X.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Full and Accurate Reports of the Markets for the Week—Butter—Flowers—Maple-Sugar.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.
AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.
Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

REDUCING STOCK.
ELEGANT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
Can now be bought at full
THIRTY PER CENT.
below usual prices, of
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 93d Broadway, cor. 21st-st.
N. B.—Old Chandeliers Taken in Exchange.

Fine, beautiful hair, jet-black, or brown,
Or tresses, curling and golden,
Is the certain result, without chance or doubt,
Of the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON.
LYON'S KATHAIRON RECEIVES THE MOST unbounded commendation from all who use it. No person desiring beautiful hair should be without it. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
Have removed from No. 293 to the more convenient store No. 519 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, and invite the attention of gentlemen to a new and elegant assortment of fashionable dress hats, felt hats, caps, &c., &c., of entirely new and very attractive patterns, all of which were manufactured expressly for our new establishment.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARDS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC DOES not purge and weaken, but is antimulant, giving tone and stamina to the stomach, made from garden vegetables. Depot No. 101 Wall st., New-York. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. F. CHACE, No. 165 Chambers-st., New-York; and JNO. WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans, Agents.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, NO. 499 BROADWAY.—Go there to obtain your gifts and presents, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful work-boxes, dressing cases, fans, games, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

EASTMAN & LLOYD, COMMISSION MERchants and dealers in Provisions, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York, offer for sale:
EXTRA FAMILY HAMS—2,500 tierces, Stagg & Shay's, Phipps', Samuel Davis', Quigley, H. Nye, and other brands choice family Hams.
PLAIN CURE HAMS—1,000 tierces yellow bagged.
SHIPPING HAMS—800 tierces Western smoked, in prime shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces and 100 hhds., in prime condition for all climates, packed in rice chaff.
SOUR HAMS—30 hhds., in yellow bags.
SHOULDERS—150 hhds. Western smoked old Shoulders, bright and handsome.
MIDDLES—1,000 boxes, (with consignment,) long and short, ribbed and clear.
PORK—4,500 bbls. Mess, on the spot, and to arrive.
800 bbls prime Mess, to arrive.
500 bbls. prime and clear, city packed.
400 bbls. clear Western packed.
BEEF—1,000 tierces prime Mess, Hillman & Robison, and Shull's packing, superior.
2,000 bbls. Buck Eye, and other Western brands, repacked.
500 bbls Buck Eye and other Western brands, repacked, State.
EXTRA—1,800 bbls. Buck Eye, superior, and H. Nye.
OIL—2,000 bbls. State and Western, repacked.
270 bbls. prime, sour and refuse.
LARD—1,500 bbls. and tierces prime leaf and refined.
200 bbls. 80 for manufacturing.
4,000 kegs prime leaf and refined.
500 kegs prime old extra, for shipping.
GREASE—150 bbls. prime yellow.

RATS, ROACHES, BUGS, &c.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1856.—Mr. HENRY R. COSTAR, No. 388 Broadway—*Dear Sir*: Having a great many rats around my stable and shop, I thought I would try your RAT EXTERMINATOR, and bought one of your boxes, and my man fixed it according to your directions. The next morning he found over 150 dead rats. I have bought others' rat poison, and found them humbugs, and take pleasure in pronouncing them no humbug, and that it will do more than you say it will in your advertisements. I have also tried it on steamboats, and satisfied them that it is the greatest thing of the age. Respectfully yours, &c.
J. S. UNDERHILL, No. 455 10th-st.

A GOOD DEAL HAS BEEN
Said of late about cheap China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated ware,—in fact there has been quite an excitement on the subject. The ladies—and they ought to know best—give the palm to DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. They say that Messrs. D. & CO. have much the largest stock in the City, and that their prices are full 20 per cent. the lowest. Does any man dare to doubt the word of the ladies?

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
Secured with
WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot No. 192 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Proprietors.

WE HAVE PROVED IT
To our own satisfaction that the cheapest store in this town is DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. We bought one of the $11 tea kettles, (silver-plated at that,) and the wife says it is "charming." It remains for us to say, "Go then," &c., &c.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.

WIGS!—HAIR-DYE!!—WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES HAVE IMprovements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

SAY WHAT YOU WILL,
But there is no getting over the fact that the only place to buy China, Glass, and so on, is at DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. Cast your eye over their list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late Rion & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—222 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CLOTHING.—CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU-sts.—N. R. COLLINS & CO., wish to call attention to their well-selected stock of spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

REMOVAL.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED A MAN'S & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, in the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Trusses. References as to its superiority,—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Office from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MANN & CO., No. 861 Broadway, New-York.

FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!
EARL BARTHOLOMEW & CO., NO. 158 GREENwich-st., have a large stock of the finest kinds of MACKEREL, in kits, quarters, halves and barrels; CODFISH, in bricks, pieces, and boneless; CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, PORK, BEEF, &c.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $40, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 496 Broadway.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CORNS AND BUNIONS.—DR J. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plaster are recommended by those who use them as being the best remedy ever offered for those painful affections. For sale at his office No. 580 Broadway, upstairs, and at the principal druggists throughout the City.

NEW SPRING RAGLANS, CLOTH AND CASSIMERE Frock Coats, Pants and vests. Also, a general stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, for men and boys' wear. Adapted to Southern and Western or City trade. Great inducements offered to cash and short time buyers.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Courtland-st.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, FOUR SHILLINGS A BOX, black or brown, highly fragrant Dentifrice 25 and 50 cents per box. Inimitable curling of hair and whiskers at No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway.

PRISMATIC TURNING COMPANY'S STOCK, 310 Shares, for sale cheap, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

MARRIED.

LOGAN—ELLIOTT.—In this City, on Monday, March 23, by Rev. James Millett, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr JOHN LOGAN, of Westchester County, to Miss JANE ELLIOTT, of this City.

BROWNSON—DE JOBSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 9, by Rev. A. AAG. Woods, Mr. LEANDER W. BROWNSON to Miss ZELIA DE JOBSON, both of this City.

ESTES—DERRY.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 1, by Rev. J. E. Searles, Mr. WM. P. ESTES to ISABELLA, daughter of the late Henry Derry, of Dublin.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

JONES—HUMPHREYS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 1, by Rev. John Ellis, Mr. DAVID D. JONES and Miss ELIZABETH HUMPHREYS, both of this City.

BOYD—BARLING.—In this City, on Thursday, April 2, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Edward Vinton, Mr. A. SCHUYLER BOYD, of Hoboken, to Miss FANNY BARLING, daughter of John Barling, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DANIEL—MOORE.—On Thursday, April 2, by Rev. S. Remington, Mr. EDWIN M. DANIEL, of New-York, to Miss CARRIE M. MOORE, of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

PORTER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 1, EVELINA, daughter of Lieut. D. D. Porter, U. S. N., aged 16 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 25 East 33d-st., near 4th-av.

ALDIS.—Rev. CHARLES ALDIS, only son of Charles J. Aldis, aged 17 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday evening, April 1, JANE B. JOHNSON, wife of Jacob B. Johnson, aged 38 years.

☞ Great Barrington, Mass., papers please copy.

SATTERLEE.—On Tuesday, March 31, HOWARD, son of Edward and Jane Anna Satterlee, aged 3 years.

PHILLIPS.—On Wednesday, April 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., MRS. HARRIET PHILLIPS, aged 68 years.

Her friends, and the friends of her father and brother, Sin on and James Shindler, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Simon Shindler, Tarrytown, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOUZELOT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 2, after a short illness, SARAH HOUZELOT, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John J. Walker, No. 162 Schermerhorn-st., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

AINSWORTH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 1, at No. 11 Sackett-st.,

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick dwelling-houses Nos. 192 and 194 West 18th-st., four first-class brown-stone dwelling houses, four stories high, with basement and counter cellar, on the easterly side of 2d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite Lenox terrace, built by the day, in the best and most substantial manner, and finished throughout in the best style; also brown-stone basement houses in West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; also the brick basement dwelling-house, four stories high, No. 335 West 22d-st., corner of 9th-av. All the said buildings are beautifully located, and afford a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable residences or investment of their money. Apply to MORGAN PINDAR, No. 365 22d-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPerty in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn, stables, shed, bay-scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE—VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY for investment, on block bounded by Canal, Elm, Centre, and Howard sts.; the house and lot No. 5 Howard-st., 25x70, is exceedingly well built and has all the modern improvements throughout, stands in centre of block, 50 feet from the corners of Elm and Centre sts. If not sold at private sale, will be positively sold at public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange on the 10th of April. Apply on premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 26th-st., with or without part of the furniture: house is four stories, basement and under cellar, 21 feet 5 inches front, 54 feet deep, built in the best manner, three years ago; contains all the modern improvements, baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnaces, water closets, &c., and complete in every respect. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & L. BOUQUET, No. 142 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 13th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 103 feet deep, brick building three on front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, foundry, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boilers ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN STONE FOUR STORY English basement house, at the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., containing all the modern improvements and built in the best manner. The parlor ceilings and the dining-room are frescoed, and the house is papered throughout, and is in the best order. It will be sold a bargain. Inquire of JOHN W. ASHMEAD, over the Nassau Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A fine cottage, with six lots of ground, highly improved; 12 peach trees, 4 quince, 20 grape-vines, 100 currant-bushes, 20 gooseberry, 3 plots of strawberries, raspberries, rhubarb plants, &c; rose-bushes, running roses flowers, &c. Apply to JOHN J. BROWN, No. 49 John-st., New-York, or G. W. KELSEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 134 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 182 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVen.—The brick cottage house, No. 111 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, within half a block of the Myrtle-av. Railroad. With the furniture if desired. Contains 12 rooms; marble mantels, gas, &c. Apply to H. C. BANKS, No. 3 John-st., New-York, or to JOHN T. BARBER, No. 449 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—PRICE REDUCED TO $15,000—ONE of those elegant brown-stone front houses, four-story and basement, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best manner, situated No. 54 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; size of house 20x55. Inquire on the premises from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. or C. TISBITTS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN STONE front dwelling-house, 20 ft. 6 inches front by 70 feet deep, handsomely furnished, situated No. 104 East 21st-st. The house can be purchased without the furniture. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON BROOKlyn Heights, or to exchange for a place within an hour's ride of the City—stone front, three-story and basement, three rooms deep, all the modern improvements; price low, and terms easy. S. H. THAYER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PRICE $13,500, HALF CAN REmain at 6 per cent, the stone-front, high-stoop, three-story house, No. 88 East 19th st., in complete order, having all the modern improvements, 23x45, with 12 feet extension, lot 23x106 feet. For cards apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 82 Broadway, room No. 12.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-AVENUE—AN elegant, perfect, and moderate-sized house, just finished, built on one of the Goelet Leases; ground rent $190. Price, $10,000, of which $5,000 can remain for ten years, with privilege of paying $500 at any time. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot, full size, built in best manner and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill—fourth house east of 4th-av., south side of 36th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 189 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW, SUBstantial, brown-stone house, north side of 21st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 19.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 46 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; price $7,500. Also one on 27th-st., near 4th-av.; also one on West 36th-st., near 5th av.; also many houses at low prices. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 426 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing, with the good-will of the lease of one or more lots of ground adjoining. Also, a steam-engine, fifteen horse power, and boiler, in complete order. For particulars, inquire on the premises, No. 345 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SIX LOTS OF ground, with a handsome cottage house, on 125th-st., near 5th-av.; house new and well built. Also, 10 lots on 75th and 76th sts., near 8th-av. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EIGHTY-NINTHst., near 1st-av., four lots, with a modern 22½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water-closet, wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 213 5th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 103 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 133 feet, house 25 by 54. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone front house, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements; situated between Broadway and 6th-av., No. 32 West 27th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN stone basement house on the corner of Avenue C and 6th st., subject to the present lease of $300 per annum. Inquire of E. G. HYDE, No. 13 Maiden-lane, upstairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREEstory brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and Debevoise sts., Brooklyn, or the lease of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 527 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 41 WEST 26th-st. Inquire on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.; 1 lot (corner) 25x95; 1 do. 24.7x95; houses modern and complete, three rooms deep, all up, in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 18 feet in width.

This property is well adapted for a school, a hotel carpet, or desirable for private residences. The houses will be sold together or separately. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Rondout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first-cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and railroad. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to fifty acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, General Contractor, at the Rhinebeck depot.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 132 Columbia-st.—brown stone front house, (25x50) with all the modern improvements. Lot is 25x150, running through to Furmen st., and substantially terraced. Is one of the most desirable residences on the Heights. For particulars, apply to GEO. M. OLCOTT, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT four-story brick house No. 119 East 21st-st., nearly opposite Gramercy-park. The premises contain all conveniences for a small family, and will be sold at the low price of $6,500. Terms easy. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

UNIONPORT.—FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE ACRE lot; a desirable location. For further particulars, apply to WM. MEGAR, at the American Bible House Finishing-room, on Thursday and Saturday.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED ON LEASE—SITUATED between 3d and 6th avs. and 10th and 34th-sts. Rent, from $1,400 to $1,900. Possession wanted 20th of April. Address, HOUSE WANTED ON LEASE, Post-Office Box, No. 4,582.

ON THE 6TH INST. PREPARATIONS will be commenced to erect a division wall in TOBACco Insurrection Warehouses No. 1, and this notice is given that owners of merchandise stored therein may take such steps as may be necessary in reference to their insurance.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBSCRIber on the East River, at the foot of 84th-st. This property comprises 35 lots of ground, fronting on the river about 200 feet; a spacious garden, greenhouse, and stable: a comfortable dwelling containing all the usual Croton water improvements, surrounded by fine old trees, and commanding a magnificent view of Hellgate and the adjacent scenery; drainage perfect, location high, healthy and retired; accessible by the 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroads, and only 30 minutes ride from Union-square, uniting the advantages of both City and country; will be leased only as a private residence upon favorable terms. For particulars, and a written order to view the premises, without which no person will be admitted, apply to EDWARD BELKNAP, No. 63 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDing No. 67 Crosby-st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 72 feet by 100; the building 50 feet by 100, 5 stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet, or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS in the large, first-class house No. 307 9th-st.; second floor consisting of parlor, sitting-room, tea-room and two bedrooms, with two bedrooms in the attic, and privilege of bath-room; rent $275. Third floor consisting of six rooms, with one bedroom in the attic, and privilege of bath-room; rent $225. N. B.—None but respectable persons need apply. Inquire of Dr. BERRY, No. 209 5th-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwellings and in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY HOUSE No. 1 Rutgers-place, corner of Monroe and Jefferson sts. The house is in good order, furnished with Croton water, and gas fixtures complete, and contains 21 rooms, parlors and halls, partly furnished—well calculated for a private boarding-house. Apply to ISAAC CARPENTER & SON, No. 423 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE NEW ENGLISH EASEMENT house No. 71 West 27th-st., with every convenience appertaining to a first-class house. Also, Nos. 80 and 84, directly opposite, three stories high basement and counter-cellar. Prices low to good and responsible parties. J. K. POND, No. 289 Broadway, office No. 25.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES NOW occupied as a marble warerooms and dwelling house, No. 37 4th-av., well adapted for any business that requires much room. Rent $650. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 1 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—LARGE WAREROOM, NO. 539 BROADway, (between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,) dimensions 134 feet by 50, and 20 feet high. Also, the basement, same size, 15 feet high; suitable for piano-forte, furniture business, &c., or for exhibitions. Apply to J. H. PETERS on the premises.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT—an elegant four-story stone front house No. 12 West 24th-st., near the 5th-av. and Madison-square. The neighborhood is unsurpassed—the house contains all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY J. TAYLOR, No. 118 Chambers-st.

TO LET—Two stores, eight show rooms and two basements, 60 feet deep each, on Canal st., near Broadway. The present arrangements are for 11 distinct businesses, but will be altered to suit applicants. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., or No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock, A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 43 West 23d, between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements. Possession before the 1st of May. Apply to Dr. W. H. JACKSON, No. 38 Clinton-place, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-STORY brick dwelling house No. 84 West 27th st., containing the modern improvements. Will be put in complete order. Rent $750. Apply to A. DOUGLAS, No. 38 Maiden-lane, or T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 13 Wall-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with six teen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A GENTEEL BROWN-STONE HOUSE, frescoed, and handsomely furnished, between 4th and Lexington avs., and below 26th st., to let for one or more years from 1st May next. Apply at No. 349 4th-av., upholstery store.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 64 East 23d-st., 3 rooms deep, 13 rooms, containing the improvements, including gas fixtures; in perfect order. Apply as above from 1 to 5. Rent $1,000. Will not be let for a boarding house.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 129 THOMPson-st., consisting of the front and back rooms, with two bedrooms adjoining the same, on the second floor; bedroom in the attic and front basement. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON BROADWAY, THE LARGE store No. 578, 27½ feet wide, and running through to Crosby st. Possession immediately if desired. Apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY, three lofts of building No. 125 Avenue D, with large hoist-way and well lighted. The above building is on three stage routes. ABNER MILLS.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement house, No. 35 West 35th-st., near 5th-av. Will be painted and put in order. Apply to F. R. COUDERT, Nos. 39 and 41 Amo-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 765 BROADWAY; house suitable for business purposes, now occupied; separate entrance to basement store. Apply No. 261 Greene-st., or F. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement of the very pleasant house No. 75 Amo-st., to a small family only. Rent, $350—to be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop No. 425 Greenwich-st., 25x55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises, or of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, Office No. 4.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND story of the house No. 121 Forsyth-st., containing 3 rooms, 2 bedrooms, and 2 pantries. Can be seen from 10 till 4.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS IN Marble Building No. 637 Broadway, with privilege of entrance from Mercer-st. Apply on 2d floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF STORE NO. 65 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—IN MURRAY-ST., A STORE 25x75, BEing the principal floor; to a good tenant the rent will be low. Address box No. 2,190, Post-office.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A CONVENIENT TWOstory and basement house pleasantly situated, at a low rent. Apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND LOT IN HOBOken FOR SALE OR TO LET—A handsome three-story and basement Brick House, neatly furnished, pleasantly located in No. 4 Bloomfield-place, about eight minutes walk from Ferry. Price of House, Lot and Furniture, $5,500, on favorable time; price of House and Lot, $4,000, on favorable time; rent of House and Furniture, $600 per annum; rent of House partly furnished, $500 per annum; rent of House without Furniture, $400. Apply to D. WADSWORTH & CO., No. 168 Pearl-st., New York, or on the premises, Hoboken.

THREE-STORY COTTAGE ON FIFTH-AVENUE, AND LOT ADJOINING ON CORNER OF FORTY-FOURTH-STREET, TO LET OR LEASE—Rent $1,000. Cottage and carriage house with two bedrooms adjoining the same, on the second floor; bedroom in the attic and front basement. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

THREE-STORY COTTAGE ON FIFTH-AVENUE, AND LOT ADJOINING ON CORNER OF FORTY-FOURTH-STREET, TO LET OR LEASE—Rent $1,000. Cottage and carriage house with lot adjoining, on south side of 21st-st., for sale, lot or lease on easy terms. Stable on 22d-st., (No. 135,) near 3d-av., 29 by 40, with lot and yard, now occupied by Ludlow's Express. Rent $260 and taxes. JOHN T. MILLS, office of three-cent stages, No. 10 West 44th-st., or J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 613 5th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe, the brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 90 East 19th st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—THE DESIRABLE THREEstory house No. 69 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st.; also one on West 37th-st.; also a three-story brown-stone house on West 36th-st.; also one on Franklin st.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

LOFTS TO LET.—The three spacious and well-lighted lofts of stores Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck Slip, suitable for any manufacturing business or for storage. Apply on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY—A FORTY-TWO years' lease of a lot on the east side of Broadway in the neighborhood of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates.
BURTLAND & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NEW-ROCHELLE—Consisting of 35 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, a large and commodious dwelling, barn, new shed, carriage and poultry house, &c. The buildings have all been built within the last 6 years, and built in the best manner; with water, plenty of fruit and good neighborhood, is beautifully situated on a rising ground, one mile from the railroad depot; part of the purchase money can remain. For further particulars, inquire of WILLIAM DIBBROW, Jr., at Carhart & Needham's, No. 97 East 23d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depot where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE.—THE COUNtry seat of the late JAMES HARRISON, on Bergen Hill, (Hudson City,) about a mile and a half from the Jersey City Ferry, with all the advantages of a country and city residence, and every convenience appertaining to places of this description. Apply to WM. H. HARRISON, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Riverdale, two miles south of Yonkers, and within five minutes walk of the Harlem River Railroad depot, on a cottage-residence, with 1¼ acres of land. The house commands a splendid River view. Apply at 23 Vesey-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GENTLEMEN.—G. W. SMITH will sell, at auction, on MONDAY next, 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises: About 15 acres of land, situated on Kingsbridge road, nearly a quarter of a mile fronting said road, being the residence of the late Elizabeth Park, deceased; the said place being 1¼ miles from the village of Portchester, and the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. It is a beautiful place for a country residence. On the same are house, barn, out-houses, with first-rate well. Should the day prove stormy the sale will take place first fair day.

FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A desirable country residence of about 6 acres, in excellent order; the house suitable for a small family; out-buildings conveniently arranged, barn, stable, cow house, carriage house, &c., &c.; an apple orchard of young bearing trees, a good garden, and a large supply of choice fruit; situation high and healthy, commanding a fine landscape and distant view of the Sound; within 7 minutes ride of Rye or Port Chester station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES.—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting upon grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 4¼ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 150 acres on it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, and six minutes' walk from a depot. For photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or WILLIAM PLAGG, New-Brunswick.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence one mile from depot at Sing Sing. This property is offered in building sites, from five to twenty-five acres each, and each spot has a fine river view and is beautifully laid out with fruit and ornamental trees of the choicest kind. Each lot to have a supply of pure spring water, from an elevated reservoir. Fine building stone and sand on the ground. No money required if improved. This is a rare chance for several persons to join and make up a neighborhood. J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT NEWTOWN, L. I., or exchange for City or good Brooklyn property cottage-house, barn, wagon-house, well of water, and 8 lots of ground, with all kinds of fruits on it, all inclosed fence. Also to let new two-story house, with kitchen attached to it, wagon-house, well of water, 7 lots of ground, all in good picket-fence, about 4 miles from the ferry, in a good healthy place, good stores, schools, churches, and 5 minutes' walk to the railroad depot and stages. Inquire at No. 361 3d-st., New-York, near the East River, of JAS. BAILEY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT PRIME cost—A pleasant country residence 32x30 feet, with extensions, built for the owner last spring, inclosing 8 lots of ground, planted with young fruit and shade trees, bushes, with fine well, &c.; on the line of the Long Island Railroad, and 200 yards from the depot; a beautiful and healthy location, in a select neighborhood; eight miles from Brooklyn, and one mile this side of Jamaica. Price $3,800. Mortgage $2,000. Apply to W. M. THOMPSON, No. 189 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of from 10 to 25 acres of excellent land, situated on a plank-road and near a depot of the Long Island Railroad, fifteen miles from the City. Fine house, surrounded by four acres of large shade trees of thirty years' growth, in a remarkably healthy and pleasant neighborhood; good barn, out-buildings, &c. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—NORTH OF Dépôt, near the river, with unsurpassed views of the river, the Highlands and the Fishkill Mountains, a beautiful rural residence; new and tasteful cottage of 10 rooms besides attic; lot 60 by 165 feet, and out-buildings. Will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TWO DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED MODern COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET—On elevated and very healthy ground, on Staten Island, to pass a magnificent view of the ocean, bay, and City. The houses are of stone, and surrounded by several acres of evergreen and forest trees. Inquire of GEORGE C. BARRETT, Esq., or BARRETT & BRINSMEDE, No. 14 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, EAST side, one hour from the City, a fine country seat; house large and first class with modern improvements, good stables, river view of 40 miles, 6 acres of land under good cultivation, abundant water privileges. Location perfectly healthy. House furnished. Address A. B., Box No 374 Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED BROOKlyn property for a first class country seat near a depot, in a healthy section, where good social, educational and religious privileges can be enjoyed. Stock, farming implements and furniture would be purchased. Address W. L. R., Box No. 479 New-York Post Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PLEASANT dwelling-house in Stamford, Conn., having all the modern improvements, gas, bathing-room, water closet, &c. Lot nearly 300 feet deep, with barn and other outhouses; well stocked with fruit trees, vines, &c. Rent, $250. Apply to SATTERLEE & BENNETT, No. 30 Dey-st., or to A. G. CLARK & CO., Stamford.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE IN PLAINFIELD—A GOOD new two-story house, ten rooms, barn, and seven city lots, with fruit and shrubbery; $2,500 cash. A large store and dwelling, on Main-st.—price $3,500. Call on E. BROWN, No. 27 Fulton-st., or T. VAIL, Plainfield. Also, three houses to rent.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A VERY nice cottage house and grounds. Rent $450. Also, a cottage and grounds on 61st-st. Rent $250. Also, a commodious house and grounds near 74th-st and Bloomingdale Road. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, NEAR THE DEPOT, two convenient cottages, with gardens attached. Rent $225 and $175. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 11 Chambers st., or WM. CODDINGTON, Fordham.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS ON THE HUDSON.—6 acres near Riverdale Station—elegant first class improvements; elegant Swiss cottage and 9 acres, well fruited and shaded, near Mr. Forrest's place 26 acres on the river, 1 mile south of Yonkers—first class improvements; 6 acres, with first class Italian villa, at Dobb's Ferry, on the river—grounds beautifully laid out, with rustic arbors, bridges, fish ponds, groves, &c., &c.; 20 acres at Rockland Lake, with splendid river and mountain views—large first class house; 5 acres at Irvington—first class house; 24 acres at Tarrytown, with Gothic cottage on high ground; 3 acres at Tarrytown, on the river, near the depot—new brick house, in modern style; 56 and 103 acres at Croger's Station; splendid villa and 18 acres, and an English cottage and 30 acres on high ground, the finest prospect in the country; model farm of 130 acres, and farm of 40 acres at Peekskill; an elegant country seat of 6 acres on the river, opposite West Point; one of 10 acres, one of 20, and one of 25 acres, all finely improved, at Fishkill; an old homestead farm of 103 acres, at Newburg, on the river; fine country seat and farm of 60 acres at New-Hamburg, together with a long list of some of the most desirable places on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, and Long Island and New-Jersey.
I. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARMS FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—One 37 acres, near Spring Valley Depot, Rockland County, N. Y., at $1,500—$1,200 cash; one 40 acres, with store, $2,200; 20 others in same county; 20 in Orange County; 50 in Sullivan County; 40 in Penn.; 24 in Westchester, Putnam, Broome, and other counties; 12 on Long and Staten Islands; 10 in New-Jersey; 50, 100 or 500 acres good unimproved land $2 50 to $10 per acre, 4 to 6 hours ride from New-York; 16 splendid country seats near New-York; one farm in Orange County, 248 acres, at $100; one 140 acres, at $7,000; one in Sullivan County, in village, 300 acres, at $6,000, with good dam and water power; one 440 acres, at $20—$300 cash; one 150 acres, at $50; one 75 acres, at $500; also large quantity of good timber land. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 84 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 to 8 o'clock. Patronage solicited in the real estate business.

FOR SALE—A FARM, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New-York, situated two miles from Paterson, N. J., on the Paterson and West Bloomfield road, fifty acres of good tillable land, all under good cultivation and well watered; a good dwelling and outhouses; a good well of water; a good orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Conditions of sale, half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For farther particulars, inquire at CRANE'S & CO.'S Express Office, No. 124 West-st., New-York, or No. 118 Congress-st., Paterson, or of Mrs. MARGARET VAN REYPER, on the premises.

$13,000.—VALUABLE FARM—TEN MInutes' walk from Gov. King's residence at Jamaica, for sale or exchange for a City dwelling, 37 acres, in a high state of cultivation, plenty of fruit, buildings extensive, in first-rate order and ready for immediate occupancy. Plank road before the door and railroad in rear of farm; stages and cars many times daily.
C. FELCH, No. 120 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—8,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND in Wisconsin, near the line of the Land Grant Railroads, or will exchange for good unincumbered, at fair rates, inquire of JOHN L. BORRANGE, No. 46 Maiden-st.

FARMS TO LET.

FOR SALE—SHORT RIVER PROPERTY.—A very desirable farm of 110 acres of land, one half mile north from the village of Rhinebeck, distant from the Hudson River Railroad station 2½ miles. Upon the premises are a mansion house, farm house, barns, coach house, &c. The orchard has great celebrity; the land is very productive, is mostly meadow, and is well watered. The scenery and healthfulness of this section are well known. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE—50 acres, situated on the banks of the river about 38 miles from New-York, beautifully wooded, commanding a fine view of the river; one mile from the Railroad depot. For particulars inquire of G. E. CRUGER, No. 56 William-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A FARM, OF FROM 100 to 200 acres. Apply, with particulars, to A. M. E., Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., New-York. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, will be found better adapted either for heavy or light machinery than any other establishment in the City. The engine is of one thousand horse-power, and the buildings are fitted with all the modern improvements. Adjoining the above Works there are several vacant lots, most eligibly situated for set, marble, wire-drawing or other mills. Apply at the office foot of East 24th-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—Rear of No. 59 Ann-st., three large rooms, warmed by steam pipes and well lighted, well calculated for any kind of manufacturing business, with steady power; rent reasonable. Apply to WILDER & BULGER, or JAMES JOY, engineer, on the premises—immediate occupation if required.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depôt Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER.—At No. 449 Water-st., first and second floors, spacious, well-lighted and desirable for any light business requiring space; will be let to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 439 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner av. C and 12th st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, contains NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation up

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP & WILKINS Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK, BROOKLYN and YONKERS, to close a trust.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following described real estate, viz:

NEW YORK

FORTY NINTH STREET.—Three 3-story frame houses and lots situated on the northerly side of 49th-st., 250 feet west from the 11th-av., known as Nos 333, 335, and 337. Houses each 16x26; lots 16:35x71 feet.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.

WOODHULL STREET.—Two 3-story brick dwelling houses and lots situated on the north side of Woodhull st., 20 feet westerly from Columbia-st. Houses each 18x32 feet; lots 59 feet.

BROOKLYN—EASTERN DISTRICT.

RENSEN-STREET.—The 3-story frame dwelling house and lot situated on the south side of Remsen-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., and known as No 62. The house is filled in with brick to the rear—with two rooms attached. House 22x46 feet; lot 100 feet.

WYCKOFF-STREET.—The lot of land situated on the north side of Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., and known as No. 52. The improvement consists of a 2-story frame cottage, 20x30 feet, on the front, and a 2-story frame house, 25x16 feet, on the rear of the lot. Lot 25x100.

NORTH FIRST-STREET.—Three 4-story brick dwelling houses and lots situated on the south side of North 1st st., between 10th st and Union av. Houses each 37 feet 3 inches, by 46 feet; lots 100 feet.

SECOND-STREET.—Three 4-story brick dwelling houses on the westerly side of 2d-st., between South 2d and South 3d sts., each 25x44 feet; lots 77 feet.

YONKERS

The 2-story frame dwelling house and lot situated on the easterly side of Warburton-av., 50 feet northerly from Myrtle-st., known as lot No. 44. 9x100 feet

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at sale. Maps and further particulars can be had on application to the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND DESIRABLE Household Furniture, Solid Rosewood Parlor Furniture, en suites, Pier Glasses, Works of Art, &c., at the residence No. 70 26th-st., west of 5th-av.—FRANCIS NASH, Auctioneer. On SATURDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture of said house, embracing elegantly-carved rosewood parlor suites, in French satin, solid rosewood centre and side tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror doors and back; carved rosewood etagere, massive rosewood secretary bookcase; superior seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, stool and cover; large French plate pier and oval mirrors, ormolu and bronzed clocks heavy lace and brocatel curtains; magnificent China vases, imported by the owner; Parian and bisque figures, elegant Brussels carpets and rugs; also a large variety of superior oil-paintings, by old artists; rosewood extension dining table, dining room chairs; do. suite in silk plush; rich china tea and dinner sets; crystal cut-glass ware; also, silver ware, consisting of a general assortment used in first-class families. The bedroom furniture embraces solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, ingrain and Brussels carpets, pure hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, comfortables, sheets, pillow-cases, blankets, &c.; also all the kitchen, laundry and basement utensils, cooking utensils of almost every name, kind and description, entirely too numerous to mention. Parties attending this sale, who are about going to housekeeping, will be able to find everything necessary for that purpose, every article of which from the kitchen to the attic, will be sold without any reservation. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. This being a free and unlimited sale, the auctioneer will require a satisfactory cash deposit from every purchaser.

HENRY H. LEDYE & CO., Auctioneers.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 2, AND FRIDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the cabinet warerooms of Mr. A. FOWLER, No. 190 East Broadway, corner of Jefferson-st, his entire stock of custom made cabinet furniture, without reserve, the owner declining business, consisting of, viz.:

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Suites in elegantly-carved rosewood, covered with blue and gold, green and gold, and green satin de laine; do. in reps; do. in plush, and hair-cloth. Also, complete suites upholstered, and ready for covering, to suit the purchaser; mahogany set, of various sizes, covered in hair-cloth; rosewood etageres; sofas, side, and centre tables, richly carved, and statuary marble tops; secretaries, sewing chairs of different styles, reception do., secretaries, &c.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Extension tables, buffets, chairs, arm do., side-tables of rosewood, oak, and mahogany; and dining room suites

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.—Rosewood carved bedsteads, armoirs à glace, richly carved bureaus in rosewood, mahogany, and black-walnut, with marble tops; commodes, cribs, &c.; arm and fancy chairs, covered in great variety; lounges and couches; also, bookcases and secretaries; a large assortment of the whole without reserve.

All of these articles are warranted in every respect, being the manufacture of the well-known proprietor, and will be positively sold without reserve. They can be examined with catalogues two days before the sale. Terms at sale. The unfinished stock will be finished and sold at some future sale.

D. S. HOBBY, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th ave., all the entire contents of the house, which is in fine order, and embraces a very large assortment of rich and costly furniture made to order, by the best City makers, and to be sold without reserve, viz.: commencing in the parlors at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Basement contains oak extension tables, oak suite in reps, oak sideboard, &c., together with an unusual variety of China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, rich cut-glass and Bohemian decanters, Rogers castors, &c., &c. In the parlors are English tapestry carpets, three solid rosewood suites, in rich and fashionable coverings, solid rosewood etag ere, centre and side tables, pier and oval gilt glasses, superb China vases, and mantel decorations, bronze and other clocks, gas fixtures, &c.; fine oil-paintings, by the best American and French artists; case of Nunns & Fischer's celebrated rosewood, 7-octave pianos; one richly carved rosewood bookcase, made by Hutchings, and cost $275; English Axminster cloths, rosewood hat stand, velvet stair carpets, finely carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, and sofa beds, bureaus, chairs, rockers, &c., altogether making an assortment well worthy the attention of buyers, as everything is to be positively sold, and no postponement on any account. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the house, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 546 Broadway.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, APRIL 3, of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture, an elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl inlaid, stool and cover; three new rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; do. cor. tane three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets. H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence No. 131 Clinton-place, west of 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of as unusually fine assortment of furniture, in fine order, of parlor and dining-room, carved bedroom furniture, consisting in part as stated above, of handsome rosewood gothic bedsteads, bureaus, and washstands to match; patent rosewood secretary, do. bureau e spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase, do. library; solid oak extension table, do. sideboard to match, do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa-bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofa bottom chairs, couches, oval and other mirrors, tête-à-têtes, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with statuary marble tops, silver ware, China tea-sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery, with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 3, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

JAS. H. SMITH, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION.—Will sell at public auction on the premises of the late CHARLES H. SEYMOUR, Esq., Bayside, on FRIDAY, April 3, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following articles, viz: 1 pair of matched carriage-horses, very stylish drivers, 1 two-horse rockaway wagon, 1 horse carriage, 1 light spring fancy wagon, 1 common spring wagon, 2 good cows, harness, sleds, robes, and lot of farming utensils, stack salt hay, beds in hive, large lot of excellent barnyard manure, together with an assortment of household and kitchen furniture.

Sale positive by order of the Executrix of the late CHARLES H. SEYMOUR.

A. J. BLESCHER, Auctioneer

SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 55 WEST 32D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A. J. BLESCHER & CO. will sell on MONDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above elegant 4 story house and lot, built by day's work in the most thorough manner possible, and replete with every improvement which comfort and luxury can desire, including independent stairway and dumb waiter to the 4th story, stained glass dome to extensive and well library-room, which cannot be surpassed for perfection in the City. This property can be seen before the sale, and cannot otherwise be appreciated. House 25x70, lot half block. By order, P. T. BUGGLES, Referee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHURCH AND READE-STS., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange:

CHURCH-STREET.—The house and lot No 92 Church-st., on the west side, adjoining the lot on the corner of Reade-st.

READE-STREET.—House and lot No. 11 Reade-st., opposite Elm-st.

Unexceptionable titles, and a large amount can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 94 Broadway.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, ROSEWOOD PIANO, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE, &c., AT NO. 229 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence, the entire elegant Furniture contained therein, being the manufacture of the best City cabinet-makers, and but little used. Also, a choice collection of modern and ancient Oil Paintings by the most celebrated artists; together with China and glass ware, Brocatel and Lace Curtains, &c., &c.

Full particulars in a few days.

FRANKLIN FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF BROWN DORSE.—By E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., TOMORROW, (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, opposite Saderman No 85 Nassau-st., will be sold, without reserve, a dark-brown horse, 14½ hands high—sound and kind in all harness. Is a fast and fast traveler.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
PEREMPTORY SALE
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 3,
At No. 93 Broadway,
or
60 PACKAGES MERCHANDISE,
CHIEFLY STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Partially damaged by fresh water,
on board steamer *Isaac Newton*, for Cash, without
reserve,
BY
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, Saturday, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of the elegant modern furniture and costly works of art contained in the 5-story first-class house, No. 153 West 21st-st., near the 7th av.

The sale of this furniture will be strictly peremptory, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining costly furniture and superb works of art without restriction. There will be no postponement of this sale on account of weather, and a cash deposit will be exacted of all purchasers, to insure a prompt delivery of the goods, which must be removed immediately. The sale will commence in dining-room at 10½ o'clock precisely, with elegant mahogany extension dining table, marble beaufet, large and valuable quantity of rich China of every description, costly silver-ware, dining and tea services, soiréers, forks, spoons, &c.; crystal cut glass of every description, pearl and ivory cutlery, with every description of superb dining room furniture

The Parlors are magnificently furnished with splendid carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with ambo and cover and stool, elegant carved double suite rosewood parlor furniture, the frames carved in grapes and fruit baskets, of 14 pieces, covered in rich satin, one suite 8 pieces, in purple and gold, with slip covers, one of 9 pieces, covered in maroon velvet, all those suites are first class, and in perfect condition; solid rosewood Turkish lounges, with Turkish chairs to match, two superb rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror fronts, elegant rosewood library bookcase, made by Meeks, English velvet carpet rugs to match, marble-top centre, sofa and pier table, rich lace curtains and cornishes, three elegant pier and mantel mirrors, costly China vases marble statuettes, bronzes, beautiful oil-paintings, including the Madonna, with a profusion of costly and unique parlor ornaments, fine large ormolu chandeliers, hall stand, hall chairs, English oil-cloth, &c.

Library and Chamber furniture in elegant carved rosewood throughout, with full marble tops, superb bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood secretary bookcase, carpets, oval mirrors, clocks, French sofas, Voltaire and arm chairs, with a large variety of mahogany and oak furniture not enumerated in this advertisement. Strangers in the City will find responsible men in attendance to cart and ship their goods Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Bookmen-st., under Nassau Bank.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WILLIAM AND CEDAR STREETS, AND ON MAIDEN-LANE.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Edward Slosson, referee:

WILLIAM-ST.—The valuable property known as No. 62 William-st., being 24 feet 3½ inches wide in front, 23 feet 8 inches in the rear, 125 feet deep on the easterly side, and 126 feet on the westerly side Also,

CEDAR-ST.—The lot and 4-story brick store No. 13 Cedar-st., 27 feet 3½ inches wide in front, 27 feet in the rear, and 50 feet in depth. Also,

MAIDEN-LANE.—The lot and 3-story brick building No. 88 Maiden-lane, 27 feet 2 inches wide, and 62 feet deep. Maps may be had at the office of the auctioneer.

GEO. A. HALSEY, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. SCHENCK.—ELEGANT PAIR OF HORSES AND PHAETON THIS DAY, April 3, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st, at 1 o'clock, a superb span of dark brown, long-tail horses, 15¼ hands, 6 years old, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle, of uncommon beauty, style and action, have trotted together in 3:15, and for beauty, style and speed combined cannot be surpassed. Also, an elegant light Phaeton, built by Wood Bros., also, a beautiful light double harness. Also, steel pole, chains, steel martingales, blankets, robes, &c. The whole establishment cost the present owner upwards of $2 000, and will be positively sold without reserve. Also, the celebrated horse *Buckskin*, warranted perfect in every way, and the finest lady's horse in the country. Also, a top wagon and single harness. Also, several new road wagons, harness, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

STANDARD, DWARF STANDARD, RUNNING AND OTHER ROSES, CAMELIAS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 51 Nassau-st., THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, for WILLIAM WILSON, florist, No. 49 West 14th-st., and Astoria, L. I., standard, dwarf standard, running, monthly and other roses, vines, honeysuckles, very choice camelias, &c., all warranted true to name, &c., by Mr. WILSON. Printed catalogues morning of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st.—Extensive sale of parlor, chamber, dining-room and other furniture, carpets, China, glass and plated ware, &c., &c. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Express*.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

SEGARS, WINES, BRANDIES—AT AUCTION THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, assortment hardware, house furnishing articles, brandies, cigars, claret, port, champagne, together with a lot of miscellaneous articles adapted to the retail trade.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—ELLIS LYONS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113½ Bowery, an extensive assortment of new and second hand furniture, mirrors, crockery; also 50 lounges; French brandies and cordials. Sale positive.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. SCHENCK.—ELEGANT PAIR OF HORSES AND PHAETON THIS DAY, April 3, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st, at 1 o'clock, a superb span of dark brown, long-tail horses, 15¼ hands, 6 years old, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle, of uncommon beauty, style and action, have trotted together in 3:15, and for beauty, style and speed combined cannot be surpassed. Also, an elegant light Phaeton, built by Wood Bros. Also, a beautiful light double harness. Also, steel pole, chains, steel martingales, blankets, robes, &c. The whole establishment cost the present owner upwards of $2 000, and will be positively sold without reserve. Also, the celebrated horse *Buckskin*, warranted perfect in every way, and the finest lady's horse in the country. Also, a top wagon and single harness. Also, several new road wagons, harness, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

STANDARD, DWARF STANDARD, RUNNING AND OTHER ROSES, CAMELIAS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 51 Nassau-st., THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, for WILLIAM WILSON, florist, No. 49 West 14th-st., and Astoria, L. I., standard, dwarf standard, running, monthly and other roses, vines, honeysuckles, very choice camelias, &c., all warranted true to name, &c., by Mr. WILSON. Printed catalogues morning of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st.—Extensive sale of parlor, chamber, dining-room and other furniture, carpets, China, glass and plated ware, &c., &c. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Express*.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

SEGARS, WINES, BRANDIES—AT AUCTION THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, assortment hardware, house furnishing articles, brandies, cigars, claret, port, champagne, together with a lot of miscellaneous articles adapted to the retail trade.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—ELLIS LYONS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113½ Bowery, an extensive assortment of new and second hand furniture, mirrors, crockery; also 50 lounges; French brandies and cordials. Sale positive.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., *late* SMITH,
No. 20 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE
BROKER.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH,
late of No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier United States Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 3, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 30th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 30th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $20 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 30th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, semi-annually, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, Saturday, March 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 ⅔ per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates of the old stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 2 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open until 4 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED Coupons of the Illinois Central Railroad Company's 7 per cent. Bonds having been lost, the public are cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same, as payment thereof has been stopped:

Nos. 881 to 884 at $25 each	$140
Nos. 8,894 to 8,897 at $50 each	200
Nos. 10,722 to 10,723 at $17 50 each	35
Nos. 6,698 and 7,202 at $25 each	70
Nos. 4,795, 8,362 to 8,372, 8,568, 8,757, 8,760, 9,432, 9,433, 9,434, 11,631, at $17 50 each	315
Total	$760

Fifty dollars reward will be paid to the finder thereof, on application at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., or a due proportion of the reward for such portion of the certificate returned.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Ocean Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Greenwhich sts.—NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.—The annual election for twenty-one Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., (Ponton Building,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 4th of April next until the 17th, at 10 A. M., on which day the Directors of said Company will take place at Milwaukee on the 18th.

JOSEPH S. COLT, Transfer Agent.
NEW-YORK, No. 8 Wall-st., March 31, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE Trustees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 106 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of April next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1857.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York,
March 17, 1857.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, April 6. Poll open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., April 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after Monday the 6th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

MR. RICHARD BELL—LATE MANAGER OF the Agency of the Bank of British North America, in this City, holds our full power of Attorney to direct and manage our business.

ROBB, HALLETT & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS ISSUED by the State of Wisconsin for the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement, will be paid at No. 32 Trinity Building, New-York.

ABM. B. CLARK, Treasurer.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1865, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD BONDS.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the town of Mineral Point, issued to the Mineral Point Railroad Company, due the current month, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

NOTICE.—BUFFALO AND STATE LINE Railroad Bonds falling due on the first of April will be paid at maturity, with accrued interest at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE THE FIRST OF April of the Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK April 1, 1857.

CITY LOANS.—TEMPORARY LOANS WILL be received by the Corporation of the City of New-York, in sums of not less than $ 00, for which Revenue Bonds will be issued, bearing interest at six per cent., and payable in from six months to one year, as may be desired.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st, issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world

DIVIDENDS

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the second Monday in April ensuing. The transfer book will close on the 1st of April and remain so till 13th, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE KEROSENE OIL CO.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The coupon for Interest on the Bonds of this Company, maturing the 1st of April, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the office, No. 50 Beaver-st.

G. W. AUSTEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, MARCH 5, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—24 av., corner of 9th-st.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent., on sums over $500 at 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before April 11 will bear Interest from the 1st.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—ELECTION.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on Monday, the 6th of April next, at the banking house No. 108 Broadway. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, JR., Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW-YORK, MARCH 24, 1857.—The Annual Election for Thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next, at their Banking-house, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW YORK, MARCH 30, 1857. The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 211 East-Broadway, on Monday, the 13th of April. Poll open from 12 to 1 p. m. By order of the Board.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

FOSS HILL SAVINGS BANK, No. 251 Third-av.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums from $1 to $1,000. Deposits made on or before April 15, draw interest from April 1.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 234-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 6 BROAD-STREET,
NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz:

W. Callender,	Fred'k De Peyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	James Donaldson,	R. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwar,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	O. W. Coster,	J. M. Motley,
	Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 59 Wall-st. to No. 33 Wall-st.—Mechanics' Bank Building.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED, EITHER SPECIAL or general, with $25,000, to take the place of a retiring partner in the best package business in New-York. Over $100,000 sold to Jobbers of this City alone. The house has control of certain articles paying $15,000. Sales $500,000, profits $40,000, expenses $15,000. Bankable settlements. This is a rare opportunity. Investment need not be made for more than 2 years. If partner is general, must be an active competent business man. Address L. M. & Co., Box No. 1,756 Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID HOTEL PROPERTY, Hoboken, $30,000. Splendid country seat, Brooklyn, to let. $450 a year. Partner wanted, lumber business, with $7,000—$8,000 wanted on mortgage. 2 houses, Jersey City, worth $8:0. Bakery for sale, Cherry-st., $1,000. Superior meat shop, Madison-st., $2:0. Grocery store, Johnson-st., Brooklyn, $300. Oyster saloon, Grand-st., $150. Apply at No. 113 Chambers-st., Room No. 7.

$4,000.—FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH the stock, fixtures and lease of a retail dry goods store of fifteen years' standing. Location central, and the best in the City. Address Box No. 24 Post-Office, Newark, N. J., or call on N. DAVIDSON, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York

$800.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE Real Estate, Patent Right and General Negotiating Business. It is well established, and now paying from $10,000 to $12,000 per year. Any one wishing a pleasant

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Old Brick Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

How old, if you please, Sir, is the "Old Brick Church?" HILL.

The following inscription on a black slab over the front door answers HILL's question.

A
Presbyterian Church
Erected
In the year of our Lord
1767.

Rev. Dr. ROGERS was the first pastor of the Church. The petition of the Presbyterian churchmen, says Valentine's *Manual*, for a grant of the angular piece of ground, to the northeastward of the vineyard and opposite the old windmill spot, was allowed, and a perpetual lease given at $40 per annum, in 1766. Upon this ground the Brick Church in Beekman-street was erected. Mr. BEEKMAN's farm was in this neighborhood, and his orchard adjoined the Swamp, over which Ferry-street now passes. The Brick Church, in the Revolution, was first used as a prison; but soon it and other churches were converted into hospitals. At the Peace, in 1783, there was no Presbyterian Church fit to preach in, so that Dr. ROGERS delivered his famous Thanksgiving sermon in St. Paul's Chapel.

The fine old steeple was very nearly 200 feet high. At the time of the fire, which went by the name of "the Great Fire," until the terrible conflagration of 1835 earned that name, (may it keep it for a century,) a sailor made himself immortal—all but his name—by climbing to the top of the Brick Church steeple, and, in some bold way now forgotten, doing noble service in aid of the firemen.

The following notice appeared in both the New-York *Mercury* and the New-York *Gazette* of Jan. 4, 1768; if any of our readers took those papers at that time, they have forgotten it, and so will pardon its republication:

"On Friday last, being the first Day of this Year, the *Presbyterians* of this city, in Communion with the established Church of SCOTLAND, opened their BRICK CHURCH, lately erected on the GRASS: The Rev. Mr. ROGERS conducted the Worship, and preached from these Words of the prophet Haggai: "*I will fill this house with my Glory, saith the Lord of Hosts.*" There was a very crowded Audience: and by the Solemnity of the Occasion, and the Address of the Preacher, the whole Assembly seemed to be impressed with a mixture of Seriousness, Gratitude, and Joy, more easily conceived than expressed, and highly becoming the Dedication of a House to the Worship of Almighty God.

Divine service is constantly performed there, as in the Old Church: and all that incline to take Pews in the *Brick Church*, are desired to attend there at Ten o'clock this morning."

The Central Park Fund Stock.

The shares of the Central Park Fund Stock were awarded yesterday at the Comptroller's office. The following are the parties to whom the awards were made.

	Shares.	
Bowery Savings Bank	6,200	$620,000
Thomas Mallett, Jr.	600	60,000
Ward & Co. for Gonzalo Alfonzo, of Havana	400	40,000
Ochricha & Co.	350	35,000
Edwin Martin	100	10,000
Thomas S. Gibbs	60	6,000
Wm. C. Bowere	50	5,000
H. & W. F. Meyer	50	5,000
Patrick Brophy	40	4,000
Sundry persons	15	15,000
Total	8,000	800,000

The above were all the shares announced as issued. Bids were received, however, covering a much larger amount of stock. The majority of the shares awarded were taken at par, though for some as high as one per cent. The stock will be issued as soon as the parties to whom the same has been awarded have deposited with the City Chamberlain the amounts of their respective awards. The sock is $100 a share, and the City pays six per cent. interest thereon, payable quarterly. The principal is redeemable Aug. 1, 1867.

Dust and no Cretes.

ESLING—for that the contractors can make so little impression as yet on the streets with their best efforts, is his fault—would hardly sleep well nights if he could enjoy a realizing vision of the thousands of throats to which, with his Barcan dust, he has given the bronchitis since the second morning of April came blowing in. One, two, three years hence the consumptives will be coughing their lives away whose ruin was breathed in with yesterday's dust. Whatever man has a wife, and that wife went well dressed into Broadway yesterday, is ESLING's creditor by scores of dollars' worth of good clothes ruined. Whoever has a pair of eyes, and exposed them anywhere in town yesterday, was very much the worse for ESLING's existence. But ours are a forgiving people, and they will turn joyfully away from ESLING's sins, seeing that the rankest of them were committed now more than a week ago, and seek earnestly to knew whose fault it was that Broadway wasn't sprinkled yesterday. If there is any Croton left in your old pipes, let us see it used on Broadway. Lay the dust, save our clothes, which come next to our families in our affections, and give peace to our pumice-polished eyes.

How to Relieve Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: The great necessity which exists for some speedy and effectual means of relief to Broadway has drawn forth many suggestions, but the most practical, which has as yet come under my eye, is that of the extension of Centre-street to the junction of the Third and Fourth avenues. The great arguments in favor of this project are, first the cheapness, it only requiring two blocks to be cut through; and, second, that it would afford the most direct route to those persons living in the vicinity of Lexington and the Fourth avenues to their places of business below Chambers-street and east of Broadway. It will be seen by a reference to the map that Centre-street is but a continuation of Nassau, and that at its proposed termination, near Astor-place, is concentrated all the travel of the Third, Fourth, Madison and Lexington avenues. Should this street be opened and the railroad removed, it would immediately become one of the most important thoroughfares of the City. As it is now, terminating nowhere, it seems to be of but little use, except for the accommodation of the Harlem Railroad, which could be just as well accommodated elsewhere.

TUESDAY, March 31, 1857. MERCHANT,

Accommodation for Staten Islanders.

The People's Steam Ferry bill which has passed the Assembly, and is now before the Senate, obliges the Company that it chartere to run their boats from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. The present monopoly avoids all danger of night-collisions by laying up at dark,—which may be very safe, but it is, also, very annoying to Staten Islanders who do not like to go to bed at 7 o'clock, nor to wait until near noon, before they get to town in the morning. With Quarantine removed, and a rival ferry line, Staten Island will loom up, as a Summer home.

Attempt at Suicide.

A woman named MARGARET WARK was found lying insensible on the sidewalk in Sixth-avenue, about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. She was taken to a drug store near by, when it was ascertained that she had taken laudanum for the purpose of destroying herself, because, as she said, her husband had ill treated her. A Ninth-Ward policeman conveyed her to the New-York Hospital. She will recover.

Marine Hospital Physician.

Dr. DANIEL G. RISELL, the new physician to the Marine Hospital, in place of Dr. HARRIS, has been looking up his new charge during the past week. He assumes the command on the 1st of May. He intends making no change in his staff of assistants, unless experience with them shall show the necessity of removals.

☞ Within one hour last evening, twelve bills and $36 of counterfeit money were tendered by strangers at our business-office counter, showing pretty clearly that there is a good deal of bogus money about. A word to the wise, &c.

☞ There is a revival progressing in Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's Church, and several persons have been hopefully converted. Prayer meetings are held at about 8½ o'clock every morning in the Lecture Room, which are quite largely attended.

☞ One of the Wall-street ferry boats ran into a lighter yesterday, and ripped up her planking badly. To the passengers it looked as if the lightermen were alone to blame.

☞ Surprise prayer-meetings are in vogue in parts of Maine this Spring.

☞ A man named JOHN BARNEY committed suicide about 9 o'clock last evening, at No. 302 West Twenty-sixth-street, by cutting his throat with a razor.

The Uses of Iron in War.

At the regular meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society, at the chapel of the University, last night,—Rev. Dr. HAWKS, the President, in the Chair,—a letter was read by the Secretary from the father of the late Dr. KANE, thanking the Society for the resolutions which they passed at a recent meeting, eulogizing his character and deploring his decease. The Secretary passed the letter to the Reporters for publication, but Dr. HAWKS immediately interposed, and desired that it should not be printed.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Esq., was then introduced to the meeting, and read an interesting paper on "The Uses of Iron in War." Nations, he observed, would go to war while humanity was constituted as it is. For this inevitable disposition to fight there must be some philosophical reason. Theologists, statesmen, poets, had each their theory on the matter, but the fact was incontrovertible. TENNYSON was the latest bard who had disputed the blessings of peace, and sung in praise of war. Mr. HEWITT quoted some stanzas from "Maud," in illustration, and said that undoubtedly the dream of universal and perpetual peace was a delusion. BONAPARTE almost created Europe anew, and the student of History must admit that the results of his battles were cheap indeed, even when the immense loss of life was taken into consideration. War was a contingency for which every nation must provide, and the best security for peace was due preparation for hostilities, but in order to be well prepared we must determine on what principle war should be carried on. The cardinal principle in warfare was destruction, and the utmost skill should be used in bringing the appliances of destruction speedily and directly to bear. To be able to destroy required men and tools, the same as to construct. The invention of gunpowder marked one of the epochs of the world, and the man who first made cannon was one of the heroes of history. The superior weight of their cannon had already given Americans what advantages they had gained in war, and it should now be decided upon by the Government, and those who had control of such matters, that cannon should be made so large that no resistance could be offered. 125,000 tons of iron were in use, in cannon, carriages, and balls, in the last battle that decided the fate of Sebastopol,—a quantity of iron, that if made into rails, would create a railroad from New York to the Pacific. It was often not the valor of men, so much as the material they used, that decided the greatest battles. Steam and lightning were victors in the Crimean conflict, and not France or England.

Iron, the lecturer contended, was now the chief agent to be employed in war. Guns of the largest calibre, and the largest steamships to transport them, and the men to use them. In connection with this part of his subject he gave a description of the leviathan British steamship, the *Great Eastern*, 690 feet long, and 83 feet wide. The Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Lafarge, Everett House, and Union and Clarendon Hotels, might be dropped comfortably into her. Her paddle-wheels were 56 feet in diameter. He alluded to the vessel because he wished to convince the meeting that modern warfare rested on the possession of adequate resources for the manufacture of iron, and the means of applying it. Ten years ago—such was the condition of the iron trade—the United States could not have succeeded in a great war, and if the blows recently aimed at the iron interest were successful we should still be in second-rate power.

The lecturer's theory was, that the science of modern warfare should be reduced to the exertion of mechanical force, with proper skill to apply it—that "in time of peace we should prepare for war;" that military schools should be warmly supported, and that Government should proceed rapidly with our seacoast defences. It was an interesting lecture, and well received.

Coroner's Inquest.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION AND BURNS.

The Jury impanneled to investigate the cause of death of Mrs. ANN PETERSON, who came to her death on Monday night, at No. 23½ Monroe-street, rendered a verdict of "Death by suffocation and severe burns, accidentally received; and the Jury further believe the fire to have been caused by carelessly leaving a candle in the room at No. 23½ Monroe-street."

Mrs PETERSON was 30 years of age, and a native of the United States. It is supposed that she was under the influence of intoxicating liquor when the fire occurred. The husband of deceased, and other parties, who were arrested on suspicion of setting fire to the premises, have been released from arrest.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK:
London Cordial Gin,
Medicated Schnapps,
London Club-House Gin,
Schiedam Schnapps.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

After several years experimenting in the manufacture of gin, I fortunately succeeded, in the year 1843, in making a discovery in its manufacture by which it was deprived of its acrid and inflammatory properties, and rendered perfectly pure.

My manufactory is at Schiedam, Holland. After several months reflection what title to give it, I introduced it to the American public under the title of "WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS." Schiedam is the name of the place in Holland where the gin is manufactured; "aromatic" derives its name from the Italian juniper berry with which it is flavored, and the word "Schnapps" is the German for drink—cogne dram—Wolfe's Schiedam aromatic drink. No sooner had my schnapps been introduced to the American public, and received with approbation, than the liquor-mixers of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia started in pursuit, with their mixed and poisonous stuff, under various names—Schoidam gin, Scheidam schnapps, London Club house gin, London cordial gin, medicated schnapps, &c.—and in several instances my labels have been so perfectly imitated, with only the addition of a few letters to plead a technical avoidance of the law, and so carefully prepared, as to impose on careless purchasers. I understand a large quantity has been purchased by the merchants of the Southern and Western States, on account of the cheapness of the article. A merchant who participates indirectly in the fraud, by selling the spurious article, is as much an offender as the principal who planned the imposition.

I hope every respectable citizen who values the health of the community in which he lives, will aid me in ferreting out and exposing the unscrupulous merchant who, for the sake of a few cents, will put in jeopardy the lives of the community in which he lives. Such men should be nailed to the pillory of popular execration.

Sole importer, Nos. 15, 20, and 22 Beaver-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S
CELEBRATED
MAGIC COMPOUND.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA,

Has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for Pulmonary diseases.
Principal Dépôt, No. 54 White-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By WOODFORD & WEMPLE,
No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

A WHISPER IN THE PUBLIC EAR.—Beyond all question, the only choice and unadulterated beverage of the spirituous kind, indorsed by the Medical Faculty for its excellent and wholesome quality, is that so well known as MESSENGER'S London Cordial Gin. It is no filthy distillation of resin, nicknamed "Schnapps," and palmed on upon the ignorant of this country as a sound and safe article. No "Schnapps" is fit for human drink, but MESSENGER'S London Cordial Gin has the unanimous voice of all who ever used it. It is sold at 50 cents and $1, by all grocers and druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla destroys the virus in the blood, which creates and sustains salt rheum, scurvy, leprosy, scabious sores, running ulcers, and all kinds of external inflammation. It is the only Sarsaparilla which experience has not repudiated. Children or adults are relieved of internal worms in 48 hours by KEMP'S Worm Pastilles, which are as pleasant to take as holiday confectionery. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HANDSOME HATS.—KNOX understands his business. He gets up a splendid hat, expending his best skill, taste and experience upon its manufacture, and sells it at a very trifling advance upon its cost price. It did not take the public long to find out his method of doing business, and now, and for many years past, he has been known as *the* hatter. His last issue is wonderfully popular. Call at No. 212 Broadway, and examine it.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily for private instruction in penmanship. Each pupil is entitled to a separate parlor, and full success guaranteed to all. Strangers may receive a course of lessons in three days.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Life in Brooklyn" still continues to be the great attraction at this popular place of amusement. It is to be repeated again to night, with the comic pantomime of the "Red Gnome," and the comic Irish drama of "Paddy the Piper,"—making altogether a very attractive entertainment. Go early—secure your seats in time.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—To depiete the system by bleeding and violent purging, is to deprive life's machinery of its motive power. These great remedies disinfect the blood and other secretions, and cure external and internal complaints, by destroying their seeds in the vital fluid.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At a late hour on Wednesday night a fire broke out in a large three-story frame building, at the corner of Myrtle and Franklin avenues, which was entirely consumed. The building was owned by ISRAEL COLYER, and in part occupied by him as a dwelling. The first floor was divided into two stores—one occupied by KIRK WHITE as a saddlery, and the other by WM. JULIAN, tailor. Mr. COLYER's loss is $5,000—not insured. Mr. BRIDE's loss is $300—insured. Mr. JULIAN saved most of his property.

The fire was first discovered in Mr. BRIDE's store. The wind was blowing strongly from the north, and for an hour it was very much feared that the whole block would be burned down. There was some difficulty in getting water, but when it was obtained the firemen worked nobly, and by a providential change of wind kept even the adjoining stable from catching.

Sunday Cars.

The Brooklyn City Car Company is only *empowered*, not *required*, to run the cars on Sunday, by the late ordinance of the Common Council. It is the unction of the Company to refuse the running, if it chooses.

Surprise Party.

A party of ladies and gentlemen connected with the South Third-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, paid a visit to their Pastor, Rev. L. C. CHENEY, and his lady on Wednesday evening. After Supper they presented their Pastor with a purse containing $100.

☞ A correspondent of the *Examiner* grieves over "the supineness of the religious community of Brooklyn," in view of the threatened Sunday Cars. Anything but supineness, dear *Examiner*. It was the one question of the whole community for weeks. Now that it is settled, the *Examiner* wakes up and laments our supineness!

The Late Sheriff Ryerson.

The funeral of the late Sheriff RYERSON took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence at the County Jail, Raymond-street, Brooklyn.

At 2 o'clock P. M. an address was made by Rev. Mr. PERRY, of the Fleet-street M. E. Church, which he concluded with prayer. The body was then placed in a hearse and followed to the Evergreen Cemetery by some seventy-five carriages. The attendance at the funeral was quite large.

EXPLICIT.—At the last meeting of the Board of Superintendents of the Poor in Kings County a resolution was adopted declaring that an application to them for an increase of salary, unless they agree to it, should be considered as a resignation upon the part of the applicant, and that the Board proceed at once to fill the vacancy.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Prison Report.

The report of the City Marshal of Jersey City shows that 81 persons were committed to the City Prison during March, for offences as follows:

Drunkenness	60	Stealing	9
Disorderly	8	Suspicion of theft	1
Passing bad money	1	Vagrancy	3
Assault	2	Fraud	1
Malicious mischief	1	Fugitives	3
Gambling	1	Lunatic	1
Total			81

Their nativity is stated as follows: Ireland, 61; England, 7; Germany, 4; United States, 9.

DIEDRANDEN LODGE.—On Monday evening Council No. 295 of the Order of Americans, located in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, was formally disbanded. This was the last of eight Councils formerly in existence in Hudson County, and the only one which has kept up regular meetings during the past year.

☞ The funeral of SAMUEL S. WARD, who was drowned in the Delaware River, on the 25th inst., near Bordentown, took place yesterday, from his late residence in Jersey City.

MARINE MATTERS.

Missing Vessel.

The ship *Helena*, Captain JOHN THOMPSON, sailed from Swatow, China, on the 27th of August last, for Havana, with Coolies, and no tidings have since been received of her. The *Helena* was built in New-York in 1841 for the Messrs. GRISWOLD, and was sold three years since to Captain THOMPSON, who was a principal owner; she was 598 tons burden, rated A 2, and was valued at $20,000, and was insured in this City. Captain THOMPSON was one of the earliest Jersey pilots, and has a large family living in this City. His two sons were with him as first and second mates, and upon sailing from China the first mate took charge as Captain.

The bark reported ashore at Coney Island proves to be the *E. A. Kinsman*, CHASE, outward bound—not ashore, but lying in seven fathoms water. There are also reported ashore four schooners and one sloop on the bay shore, Jersey coast; a schooner and a sloop on Sandy Hook, and a sloop in the Horseshoe. No names or particulars.

The screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Captain LEACH, left at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, for Liverpool, with 81 cabin and 64 steerage passengers.

THE ISAAC NEWTON STILL HANGS.—Captain J. S. BISHOP, from the derrick, says that the position of that vessel has not altered since she sank. The two boilers have been taken off, and are now on the derrick, and the intention is to soon raise her just as she is. There was a report circulated yesterday that her dome, valued at $10,000, had been carried off, and that she had sunk ten feet since Saturday. We are assured that the report is entirely false, as the dome was carefully examined yesterday by Captain BISHOP, who says that not even the paint is cracked. Her height is forty feet, eighteen of which are in the water. The first cabins are uninjured, not a drop of water having entered them. Captain B. says that after the *Isaac Newton* has been raised, the *Buffalo* can be raised very easily.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday morning, the steamboat *Buffalo* (engaged by the owners of the *Newton*, to assist in raising her) sank. She had a deck load of casks. She was observed to be leaking the night previous, and being probably neglected, heeled, taking water into her ports. The load of casks assisted to heel her over, and she sank, and now lies at the bottom of the river, near the *Newton*.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, THEODORE BAILEY, Commander, was at San Juan del Sur about the 18th instant.

The ship *Samuel Russell* sails to-day for China. She has had her lower masts shortened, and has been thoroughly overhauled, recaulked and coppered.

The pilot boat *Nettle*, No. 20, spoke brig *Winona*, from Aux Cayes for Boston, 16 days out, March 28, lat. 39° 16', lon. 73°, having on board the crew of brig *Wm. T. Dugan*, lost at Sandy Key.

Also, bark *Ariel*, CHEESEMAN, hence for Port au Prince, March 27.

A Man in the Rapids of Niagara—A Fearful Predicament—His Rescue.

The story of JOSEPH AVERY, the unfortunate man who lived for a day clinging to a rock in the rapids above the American Fall at Niagara, will not soon be forgotten; and an occurrence of very similar character happened on Tuesday last. A man named E. C. TAYLOR, a resident of West Winfield, Herkimer County, (a guest at the Ladow House,) descended the bank of the River, near the Suspension Bridge, probably for the purpose of viewing the Bridge from below. On reaching the bottom, he slipped, and fell into the water, just above the bridge, and when discovered was thirty or forty rods below the bridge, near the shore, rolling over and over, borne along by the resistless current, until he caught hold of a large rock, and after some hard struggles succeeded in reaching the top. The alarm was immediately given in the neighborhood, and it was soon decided there was no way of reaching him but by means of a rope ladder. This was immediately procured, and after much hesitation, delay, and altercation, occasioned by the difficulty of determining where to place it, inasmuch as the man could not be seen from the projecting bank over his head, it was lowered to the distance of perhaps a hundred feet and became entangled among the rocks and trees.

It was at once decided that some one must go down to disentangle it. In a few moments, WILLARD B. CONDEN, porter of the Ladow Hotel, volunteered his services, and descended to the place where the ladder was attached to the trees. He needed assistance, and soon two more brave men, ANTHONY SANEY and [illegible] and 86¼ was paid, buyer 60 days, 70¾ cash. Under the Discount Brokers there is agood inquiry for strictly first-class paper at 8 to 9 P cent. 60 days to 4 months. The fair or second grade names take a wider range, 10 to 14 P cent. The reports this week are more favorable in regard to collections from the northwest. Foreign Exchange quiet—108¾@108¾ on London, 5.23¾@5.22½ on Paris. The steamer on Saturday is the *Arago*, for Southampton and Havre.

The Great Western Railway of Illinois, yesterday, failed to make due provision for the April coupon on their first mortgage loan. The concern has its chief proprietary in this City, mostly wealthy capitalists. It has not yet been made a productive property, being but recently finished to its Eastern connections. For several years the large yearly interest has been cared for by the New-York owners—Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, the first Treasurer, who negotiated this loan of a million of dollars, being of the number. Yesterday a notice was posted to the effect that Mr. KETCHUM having declined to join the other parties in providing the means, the Coupons could not at present be paid.

Mr. HENRY MEIGS, Jr., yesterday retired from the Cashiership of the Metropolitan Bank. As previously announced, he goes into the Street in the Stock and Exchange business, with Mr. WM. ALEXANDER SMITH, an old member of the Board of Brokers. The firm is H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-street. The clerks in the Bank presented Mr. MEIGS, on his retirement, a handsome silver pitcher, with a suitable inscription, and accompanied by a correspondence warmly expressive of reciprocal esteem and confidence. A similar mark of respect has been shown by the officers and clerks in the Bank to Mr. JAMES MCCALL, the President, who retires on the first Monday in April—Monday next.

The balances subject to draft in the various depositories of the United States Treasury at the close of March amounted to $24,722,821.

The North River Insurance Company has declared a half yearly dividend of 10 P cent.

The Illinois Central office has issued official notice of the intended increase of the capital stock of which mention has been made heretofore, and the details are given as to the manner of carrying the design into execution. The books of the Company will be closed on the 20th of June next, and reopen on the 1st of July. One-third the apportionment of new shares is to be paid for at the rate of 30 P cent. on 1st of July. Optional rights will issue for another third for the 1st of February, 1858; and for the remaining third for 1st of July, 1858. These rights convertible at any intermediate time into stock, on the payment of the 30 P cent.

The Southern Railroads, in the direction of New-Orleans are steadily progressing, relying chiefly on local aid to construct them, and there only remains unfinished of the several roads leading from New-York to Memphis, Tenn., forty miles, which is expected to be completed next November, and within a year from this time there will be under one hundred miles of unfinished road to prevent the completion of the entire line of direct railroad to New-Orleans. But few of our citizens are aware of this fact, and we think but little is hazarded in predicting, that short of three years hence, the trip between New-York and New-Orleans will be performed within three days.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $186,961; paid $173,206, and held at the close $15,530,073.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, April 2.

The following are the reported failures, assignments, &c., for the week:

Thomas E. Wharf, Calais, Me., failed and assigned.
R. G. Hardy, Brattleboro, Vt., failed.
Oliver C. Smith, Salem, Mass., suspended; liabilities about $14,000; offers fifty cents.
Daniel Leonard, Fall River, Mass., suspended.
T. M. Basset, Taunton, Mass., assignment to George W. Allen.
Amos Howard, Stoneham, Mass., suspended.
S. J. Harrison, Bridgport, Conn. suspended.
Henry Philips, New-York City, failed.
Calm Brothers & Co., New-York City, assigned.
James B. Spalding, Oramel, N. Y., assigned.
Abner Roberts, Oramel, N. Y., sold out and suspended.
T. J. Hazelton, Fowler, N. Y., assigned.
L. Bookstaver, Montgomery, N. Y., assigned.
Haydock & Fidler, Philadelphia, Penn., suspended.
Simon Schnmartler, New-Texas, Penn., suspended.
George W. Arnold, Baltimore, Md., suspended, asking an extension.
H. Jessen, Charleston, S. C., suspended.
Isaac Meyer, Augusta, Geo., sold out.
L. H. Baker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended; liabilities about $60,000.
A. C. Van Epps, Mansfield, Ohio, attached and store closed.
Powers & Kinney, Plymouth, Ohio, assigned.
Robert Hay, Lisbon, Ind., failed.
Hall & Crane, Ligonier, Ind., failed.
Post & Brother, Springfield, Ill., assigned; liabilities about $45,000, assets to pay about 75 cents.
E. Wester, Princeton, Ill., assigned; liabilities about $20,000.
I. R. Phelps, Polo, Ill., assigned.
John R. Champion, Caldwater, Mich., failed and assigned.
O. & W. Simons, Athens, Mich., assigned.
Wise & Wicker, Ypsilanti, Mich., suspended.
Chandler & Bell, Fort des Moines, Iowa, assigned.
Lewis E. Wise, Eldora, Iowa, assigned.
Louis Bartlett, Faribault, M. T., failed and assigned.
H. A. Glassford, Toronto, C. W., failed.
Dodge, Bacon & Co., London, failed. This failure should in no way affect the Newark India Rubber Manufacturing Company, as they state they have had no dealings with the house for several years past.
E. H. Stockbridge, Ellsworth, Me., reported in a previous issue as having suspended, we are happy to learn arranged with his creditors and resumed business.

The Newburyport *Herald* notices the failure of Messrs. Baker & Brothers, extensive shoe manufacturers of Lynn, for $100,000 to $150,000, being the first heavy failure among the manufacturers of Lynn for about ten years.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

WHITE AND ELDERS' BALTIMORE COFFEE CIRCULAR.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

During the past month the market has exhibited continued firmness, with occasional intervals of activity. The demand from the trade especially was very fair until the 20th inst., since when there is not much doing. Operations are somewhat restricted by the unyielding pretensions of holders, who evince much confidence in the certain stability of prices. The late advices from Rio as well as from Europe are considered quite favorable, and calculated to strengthen their views. A large proportion of the late receipts has been stored, and the stock on hand is almost entirely in first hands. Twenty three hundred bags received per bark *Hazall*, were reshipped to a Southern port. Our statement presents a full report of sales, embracing more particularly cargoes or invoices in the order of time, which affords a more correct idea of the recent transactions, and the general character of the market. We quote prime Rio at 11¼c.@11¾c.; good, 11c.@11¼c.; fair, 10¾c.@11c.; Laguayra, 12¾c.@13c.; Java, 17½c.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Imports of Coffee since Jan. 1, 1857:

	Bags.
Of Rio	68,336
Other descriptions	—
Imports same period 1856—of Rio	53,630
Other descriptions	4,135—57,765
Increase this year	10,571
Stock on hand this day—of Rio	84,000
Java	590—84,590
Stock same period 1856—of all kinds	39,600
Decrease of stock this year	5,100

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 1.

COTTON—Prices favor buyers. Sales to-day 1,000 bales.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

The City Article of the *Times*, dated Saturday evening, March 14th, says: "In the Stock Exchange to-day the rate for short loans on Government Securities was 5¾@6 P cent. In the discount market and at the Bank there was a very heavy general demand, and it is again becoming evident that when the dividends fall due, a large proportion of them will have to be carried back to the Bank in repayment for advances."

The same authority under date Monday evening, says: "The English Funds continue to show extreme dullness, the uninterrupted drain of gold checking all disposition towards improvement. Consols for money to-day again opened at 93¼@¾, and declined in the afternoon to 92@¾, from which there was no recovery. For the Account the last price was 93¼@¾." The final prices of the French Three Per Cents on the Paris Bourse, this evening, were 71f. for money,

[Advertisement.]

DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S
CELEBRATED
MAGIC COMPOUND.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA,

Has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for Pulmonary diseases.
Principal Dépôt, No. 54 White-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By WOODFORD & WEMPLE,
No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

A WHISPER IN THE PUBLIC EAR.—Beyond all question, the only choice and unadulterated beverage of the spirituous kind, indorsed by the Medical Faculty for its excellent and wholesome quality, is that so well known as MESSENGER'S London Cordial Gin. It is no filthy distillation of resin, nicknamed "Schnapps," and palmed on upon the ignorant of this country as a sound and safe article. No "Schnapps" is fit for human drink, but MESSENGER'S London Cordial Gin has the unanimous voice of all who ever used it. It is sold at 50 cents and $1, by all grocers and druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla destroys the virus in the blood, which creates and sustains salt rheum, scurvy, leprosy, scabious sores, running ulcers, and all kinds of external inflammation. It is the only Sarsaparilla which experience has not repudiated. Children or adults are relieved of internal worms in 48 hours by KEMP'S Worm Pastilles, which are as pleasant to take as holiday confectionery. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HANDSOME HATS.—KNOX understands his business. He gets up a splendid hat, expending his best skill, taste and experience upon its manufacture, and sells it at a very trifling advance upon its cost price. It did not take the public long to find out his method of doing business, and now, and for many years past, he has been known as *the* hatter. His last issue is wonderfully popular. Call at No. 212 Broadway, and examine it.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily for private instruction in penmanship. Each pupil is entitled to a separate parlor, and full success guaranteed to all. Strangers may receive a course of lessons in three days.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Life in Brooklyn" still continues to be the great attraction at this popular place of amusement. It is to be repeated again to night, with the comic pantomime of the "Red Gnome," and the comic Irish drama of "Paddy the Piper,"—making altogether a very attractive entertainment. Go early—secure your seats in time.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 2.

$1,000 Ohio 6s, '60	104¾	75 Hnd. River R. R.	27¾
5,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75	67	50 Harlem Railroad	13¾
1,000 do.	66	50 Mich. Cent. R. R.	94¾
500 Virginia 6s	92	5 do.	94¾
3,000 Ind. State 5s	84	1135 Reading Railroad	79¾
3,000 Erie R 2d mt. bs	95¾	100 do.	79¾
1,000 N. Ia. R. 1st m. bs	90	100 do.	79¾
5,000 Ill. Cent. RR. bs	99	500 do.	79¾
38 Bank of Commerce	106	200 do.	79¾
15 Am. Ex. Bank	114	300 Mich. So. & N. Ia. RR.	76¾
30 Park Bank	102¾	200 do.	70¾
260 Canton Company	23¾	300 do.	70
50 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	15¾	200 do.	70¾
350 do.	15¾	50 do.	70¾
1123 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	88¾	50 Illinois Cent. R.	123¾
550 do.	88¾	50 do.	123½
350 do.	88¾	50 do.	123¾
5 do.	88¾	50 do.	123½
200 do.	88¾	100 Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	55
150 do.	88¾	70 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	102¾
200 do.	88¾	100 do.	102¾
400 Erie Railroad	52¾	100 do.	102¾
200 do.	52¾	6 do.	103¾
900 do.	52¾	300 Cle. & Tol. R. R.	73¼
300 do.	52¾	400 do.	73
2000 do.	52¾	1500 do.	73¾
100 do.	52¾	50 Del. L. & W. R. R.	50
100 do.	52¾	21 Del. & Hnd. C. Co.	102¾
600 do.	52¾	29 do.	102¾
100 do.	52¾	50 Penn. Coal Co.	95¾
100 do.	53¾	57 La C. & Mil. R. R.	78
400 do.	53¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, to-day, SIMON DRAPER made the following sales of stock:

$14,000 Peru and Ind'polis R.R., 2d mort, 7s.... 5¾

ALBERT H. NICOLAY also sold the following stocks at auction:

$10,000 N. Y. Central R. R. Inscribed....Int. ad. 97¾
3,000 G. West. (Ill.) R., 1st m, 10s. Int. ad. 69¾@70¾
10,000 L. Erie, Wab. & St. L's R..Int. ad. 58@38¾
22,000 Hancock Co. 8 P cent. bonds....Int. ad. 50
18,000 Warsaw City 8 P ct. bs....Int. ad. 48¾@51

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1729. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

Modification of Previous Accounts.

Statements of Men Recently from Gen. Walker's Army.

Why He Left Rivas and Why He Returned.

CONDITION OF COL. LOCKRIDGE'S FORCE.

The Position of Affairs on the 19th.

We publish below some additional information concerning the positions and movements of General WALKER at Rivas, Col. LOCKRIDGE on the San Juan, and the Allies throughout Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The greater portion of all that appeared in the newspapers yesterday had an air of insincerity about it that few readers interested in the subject could have failed to detect. Since then we have received correspondence and statements sufficient to fill many of our columns. But as it consists mainly of recapitulations of former proceedings, accounts of which have long since been published in detail in the TIMES, and opinions that have no reliable foundations, we have chosen to publish in continuation any such information as comes from those who have knowledge of what has been done, and have the least personal interest in the result of the present war in Nicaragua. It was published generally yesterday morning, that on the 16th of March, Gen. WALKER'S army was in good health and spirits, and that he went out and attacked San Jorge. That after driving the enemy and gaining the Plaza, he burned a part of the town most important to the Allies, when he learned that about 1,200 of the enemy, under Gen. CHAMORRO, had marched by another road with the intention of attacking Rivas. That he returned and met them at the forks of three roads, in full retreat from before the guns of General HENNINGSEN. That the Allies were so situated that they could not get away, and that he fell upon them and slaughtered them in great numbers. General WALKER estimated their loss at 600 killed and 500 wound. From the reading one would naturally infer that General WALKER had left Rivas for the purpose of gaining a victory. Messrs. EDWARD CARTER, DAVID WILLIAMS and MICHAEL RILEY'S account to the Wilmington *Journal*, gives a different impression. They left San Juan on the 19th of April in the schooner *R. Brooks*, Capt. ROBERTS, bound to New York. But the schooner put into Cape Fear on the 31st, in a leaking condition. The *Texas* left San Juan a day later, but the above-named gentlemen have *personal knowledge* of matters at Rivas and the movements of General WALKER as late as the *rumors* received from other sources. They were with his army. They say that on the 14th of April, although successful in repelling the attacks made upon them, the already feeble ranks of WALKER'S army were rapidly becoming thinned and the physical energies of the men sinking under fatigues and privations, unrelieved by rest or refreshment; and it was felt that this state of things could not much longer continue. To add to the difficulties of their position, their ammunition began to fail, It was finally determined to retreat from a position no longer tenable, and endeavor to reach the port of San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, by way of Rosario. During the night of the 16th WALKER, with the main body, now reduced to some three hundred effective men, boldly pressed forward in that direction. Either by accident or design, simultaneously with the evacuation of Rivas by WALKER, and the entrance of the allies, that city was found to be on fire in a great many places. The chief point, however, from which the conflagration spread was a narrow *calle*, or street, leading into the main plaza, or public square. The houses, composed of a sort of frame-work of reeds, thinly daubed over with a species of mud, and covered with thatched roofs, dried to tinder by a climate in which rain is almost unknown, burnt with great rapidity, and large bodies of the assailants, becoming involved in the narrow and tortuous streets, stifled with smoke and enveloped in flames, lost their way, and numbers perished. It is probable that this circumstance favored WALKER'S bold movement. At any rate, his march to Rosario was unmolested. He had before taken the precaution to send his sick and wounded to that place in advance. The gentlemen named, with some others, in the *melée* and confusion became separated from the main body, and, instead of making their way to Rosario and thence to the Pacific coast, started for San Jorge, distant some four miles, and thence along the lake shore, about fifteen miles, to Virgin Bay, where they seized upon a boat and passed over to San Carlos, the outlet of the San Juan River, on the southeastern extremity of the lake. From this point they made their way, partly on foot and partly by canoe on the river, to the Atlantic.

After these men left, we have nothing but rumor for what occurred. Nevertheless, we have the statement that before firing at Rivas, WALKER returned and with Gen. HENNINGSEN succeeded in preventing the allies from occupying the point he had just left. But even if that were the case, he could not have reoccupied it under circumstances more favorable than existed when he thought it necessary to leave it, if we except the temporary effect of succeeding in driving back the allies might have upon his remaining force. The rumored arrest of Gen. CANAS may have some foundation in fact; but the statement that President RIVAS had been assassinated requires confirmation. Other additional particulars are given as follows:

The Reinforcements to Col. Lockridge.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The reinforcements received by LOCKRIDGE on the San Juan, consisted of 250 Texian Riflemen; they were chiefly from Western Texas, a section of the State famous for its unerring marksmen, and belligerent backwoodsmen. They were received by the citizens of Galveston the latter part of February, with approbation, and in one day $500 in cash was raised, and contributed to their treasurer, to aid them to reach LOCKRIDGE. They were thoroughly disciplined, and in short were the *élite* of the forces that served under HOUSTON against Mexico. The recent splendid successes of Generals WALKER and HENNINGSEN, combined with the reinforcement above alluded to, will have the effect of a corresponding effort on the part of LOCKRIDGE, to push his base of operations beyond the river, so as to place his forces in the rear of the Allies, and should the Costa Ricans attempt to retreat, they would meet with a very hot reception; but even should they succeed in reaching their own country, the expedition that is to sail from New-Orleans in a few days, (composed of at least 500 men,) will meet them at their own hearth stones, and they will be easily disposed of. If the defection of CANAS is such as has been reported, it will prove, to say the least, very dangerous to the further advance of the Allies, and the death of RIVAS, if true, will cause quite as much commotion among the allied forces, and may perhaps lead to a serious ruptu re between them.

But this is idle speculation on a theme prolific of many theories, which may or may not prove true. I have only to say that, if WALKER and HENNINGSEN on the one hand, and LOCKRIDGE and ANDERSON on the other, cannot hold their own positions in Central America, all the world beside cannot do it.

The famous Knight of the Quill, who had the arrogance (peculiar to his nature) to style himself "The Voice of Nicaragua," the minion of GOICOURIA, the confidential book-keeper of VANDERBILT, the *attaché* of M. O. ROBERTS, has retired from his proper vocation, and immortalized himself as a fit companion for SPENCER, and in a manner achieved a notoriety, more unenviable perhaps, than that of BENEDICT ARNOLD, and if he lives to see future years, when WALKER, victorious over all his foes, succeeds in his honorable intentions, if "The Voice of Nicaragua" should fall into his hands, he would be treated with the distinction his *honor* merits.

AN OFFICER OF NICARAGUA.

Journal and Views of Captain Brontley, of the Nicaraguan Army.

Captain BRONTLEY, one of the passengers arrived by the *Texas*, who was with Colonel LOCKRIDGE and Colonel TITUS on the San Juan River, has written a journal, giving a minute detail of the engagements, labors and troubles of the Walker force stationed on the San Juan, from the time of his arrival at Grey town, on the 4th of February last, till his departure from Nicaragua, on the 20th ult. The journal contains no news, however, and is not worth publishing entire.

Captain BRONTLEY went with Colonel TITUS and 200 men from New-Orleans on the 20th of last January. He was second in command to the Colonel, and had charge of the "Alabama Rifles." At Fort Anderson, twenty-five miles up the river, they met Colonel LOCKRIDGE, with a force of 250 men. The two forces united here, and proceeded up the river. The facts given in the journal of the advance up the river, the engagements at different points with the enemy, &c., corroborate the statements heretofore published in the TIMES. The Captain closes his journal with an account of the attack on Castillo, and the final retreat therefrom of Colonel TITUS, and the disgust of himself and nearly all the other commissioned officers in consequence. The *want of forethought* on the part of Col. TITUS, and his consequent unfitness for his position, he illustrates by relating the following incident connected with the attack on Castillo: The force under Col. TITUS was making its way as stealthily as they could through the plantains, trying to keep their approach concealed from the enemy till they got opposite the fort, and everything in readiness for a surprise charge. As they got opposite the fort, Col. TITUS *saw a big bull* at a short distance. Regarding it as a prize too valuable to let get out of their way, he ordered two or three men to fire their pieces. The bull was killed, but the result of the firing was to alarm the garrison, and give time to prepare to resist the attack.

In conversation with our reporter, Captain BRONTLEY discoursed freely upon the present aspect of matters in Nicaragua, and gave his views of the leading causes that have combined to bring about the present state of things. General WALKER he declares to be in a bad fix—a fix which it will be impossible for him to get out of otherwise than by taking the back track and beating a retreat from the country. The prime cause bringing him into this fix he attributes to the inefficient character of his leading officers. Col. LOCKRIDGE, he says, is a robust six-footer, brawny-complexioned, with bent shoulders and an intelligent eye, but possessing no elements of a good commander. He put him down as possessing neither decision, firmness, nor tact. He says that with a force of 5,000 men he never could make his way to General WALKER.

The *personnel* of Col. TITUS the captain describes as being unusually imposing. He weighs 220 pounds and is finely proportioned. For mental calibre, however, he says, he has not two well-defined ideas in his head. His chief characteristics he defines as want of courage, an immense brag and a selfish tyrant. He thinks it would have been infinitely better for his reputation had he rested on his Kansas laurels, and never ventured to Nicaragua.

Next to the misfortune of inefficient leading officers, a great drawback to the success of Gen. WALKER is stated by the captain as being the almost universal intemperate character of his subordinates in command. He never saw so much drunkenness—it was terrible. *Nearly all the men were drunkards and gutter-birds.* As for Gen. WALKER himself, the captain entertains the highest respect—he regards him as the great man of the age—the second NAPOLEON. In his view he could not hold on much longer however—he was so completely hemmed in by the enemy that he must retreat. The next steamer he believes would bring news of his withdrawal from the country, although his present force, including the men with Col. LOCKRIDGE, counted 700 fighting men.

A Fillibuster View of the San Juan River.

Yesterday, at the St. Charles saloon, the aspect of things was quite Nicaraguan. There were present Colonels GEORGE B. HALL and ALEXANDER JONES, Captain FARNUM and others, all in brilliant military raiment, together with ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, APPLETON OAKSMITH, and several more of the distinguished among WALKER'S sympathizers, seemingly in most hopeful spirits. From a conversation with some of WALKER'S friends, fresh from Col. LOCKRIDGE'S party, we are able to state a few additional particulars of an interesting character.

Col. TITUS, according to our informants, is a man of unquestioned bravery, but destitute of some of the requisite qualifications of a military commander. At Castillo he committed a grave blunder, but it was an error of judgment rather than an instance of disaffection to the cause. When he first arrived in Nicaragua, he gave out that his sole object was to open the San Juan River, and that accomplished, he should return whence he came; that he was not desirous of obtaining any command, and would accept of none, but as a mere temporary necessity. He had urgent business in the States, whither he should proceed as soon as his special object was secured. But after his inglorious repulse at Castillo Rapids, he concluded that his services were required to convey important dispatches to Gen. WALKER, and he accordingly left San Juan ostensibly for that purpose. Col. TITUS is described as very much of a gentleman, and is the man to enforce respectful treatment from all. It was not till after his departure for Aspinwall that any reflections were openly cast on his qualifications and conduct. It was then said, also, that he was bound for San Francisco.

Our informants have a poorer opinion of Colonel LOCKRIDGE. They say he calls himself a Texan, but Colonel KINNEY, who hails from that section, don't know him as such, and is not willing to recognize him as a fellow citizen. He is a brawny six-footer, with an awkward stoop in the shoulders, and is horribly illiterate. He has had no military experience, and is regarded as altogether incompetent. He acts like an Irishman hired by the hour, and is good at carrying logs, or knocking down a refractory private. Colonel LOCKRIDGE secured his present position in this wise: When, on arriving at San Juan, he found the river in possession of the enemy, he assumed the command there, receiving and dispatching all communications from and to General WALKER. By coloring his own reports he has impressed the Commander-in-Chief with an undue confidence in his abilities, and so managed to exclude all his superiors in rank who chanced to join him. He now commands the forces on the San Juan, however, by verbal authority only from General WALKER.

WHEAT and Col. ANDERSON are credited with planning and carrying out the operations on the San Juan. Col. LOCKRIDGE is said to have a great affection for the river steamboats, and takes an intense delight in sailing up and down, especially when the foe is around. Thus, at the taking of Serapiqui, he occupied a safe position on the *Rescue*, and left the brunt of the battle to WHEAT and ANDERSON. Gen. HORNSBY, who recently arrived at Greytown with the recruits from New-Orleans, when he ascertained the state of things in regard to Col. LOCKRIDGE, determined to return forthwith. But happening to have two or three glasses of whisky down, at the moment his party were leaving on the steamer *Scott* to go up the river, he was induced to go along. These recruits, numbering 146, our informants say, were a fine looking body of men from the Texan frontiers, and all Americans but one. As compared with the general run of "emigrants" sent out from New-Orleans, New York and elsewhere, they were in every respect vastly superior.

Capt. FARNUM has explained to us an occurrence, said by some of the journals to come off at Greytown, in which he and Col. HALL were represented as taking a leading part—both, as alleged, being slightly inebriated. He states that as to Col. HALL, the charge is utterly false, as the Colonel was then on board Her Majesty's ship *Cossack*, and knew nothing of the fray till some time after. With reference to himself, he admits that he got into difficulty, though without his seeking, with some of the Costa Rican negroes of the town, and being "shoved" pretty hard, he let drive right and left, knocking one or two down, and being knocked down in turn. In the midst of the *melée*, Mr. MARTIN, the Mayor of Greytown "mixed in" with a view to quell the row, and was unceremoniously kicked in the bowels, and afterwards knocked down by the Captain, who failed at the moment to discern his official character. The Captain says he battled with the crowd from 1 o'clock P. M. to 5, and believes he whipped them all out. As to the charge of being "tight," he alleges that he was sober enough to attend a fandango this same night, and take down the whole party in the fancy dances.

The steamer *J. N. Scott*, our informants further state, had been repaired at Punta Arenas, and placed in excellent condition. She was drawn up on the ways entirely out of water, and had a new bottom put in and her machinery overhauled. At the latest advices she had just left Greytown with the new recruits. At the time of her seizure by Colonel LOCKRIDGE'S force, she was fastened to the bank of the river, and two or three men swam across and cut her from her moorings.

While drifting down she was fired at by the enemy, two shots passing through her wheel-house. But subsequently, while being towed down the river by the *Rescue*, she grounded on a rock, and was not got off till three days after. One of the sections of her hull was torn off, and other parts injured, but this was afterwards repaired, as stated. The Fillibusters now have two steamboats, the *Scott* and *Rescue*, in first-rate condition, and amply sufficient for all purposes of present transit on the river.

The Nicaragua News in Washington.

OVERTURES FROM CANAS CONFIRMED—GEN. CHILLON'S PARTIALITY FOR WALKER.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 3.

There is no doubt of the truth of the report brought by the steamer *Texas*, which arrived at New York last evening, that General CANAS had made overtures to General WALKER, as such action was before indicated by a letter by a previous mail, from Minister of Hacienda at Nicaragua—though the nature of the overturee is not known.

General CHILLON has always been friendly to Gen. WALKER, and only awaited a proper opportunity to take sides with him. The reinforcement that joined Col. LOCKRIDGE consisted of two hundred and twenty Texans. The above is on the authority of private advices.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rescue of the Crew of the British Bark Tasso—The Dred Scott Decisions—The Chinese Question—Appointments—Location of Indian Scrip, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 3.

The *Union* of this morning publishes the correspondence between Lords NAPIER and CLARENDON and Secretary CASS, relative to the rescue of a greater part of the crew of the British bark *Tasso*, which was wrecked at Barnegat, by the crew of the American life boat. Mr. FOWLER, the Acting Vice-Consul at New-York, has been instructed to convey to the widow of JOHN JONES, one of the American boatmen who perished, a donation of £50 as a mark of the sympathy of the British Government.

A subscription has also resulted in the collection of a sum sufficient to purchase a house and farm for Mrs. JONAS. Mr. FOWLER is also making inquiries respecting the relatives of JOHN PARKER and another boatman, who lost their lives at the time, and in reference to the rest of the boatmen who shared their danger, Lord CLARENDON has instructed Lord NAPIER to express in the warmest terms the thanks of the British Government for the timely assistance rendered, and their admiration of the courage and devotion of the American boatmen. Gen. CASS, in a letter to Lord NAPIER, says:

"It is always a source of gratification to this Government when citizens of the United States are instrumental in rescuing individuals, especially citizens or subjects of foreign countries, from the perils of the sea, and the manifestation of sympathy and gratitude on the part of Her Majesty's Government in this instance, is justly appreciated by the President."

The *Intelligencer* this morning publishes a card from Mr. HOWARD, the Reporter of the Supreme Court, stating that a volume containing the decisions in the Dred Scott case will be published in three weeks.

The following appointments have been made: George R. Berrell, Appraiser of Merchandise, of Philadelphia, *vice* Gideon G. Westcott, appointed Postmaster; Moses Bates, Jr., Collector of Plymouth, Mass., *vice* Edward P. Little, whose commission has expired; Amos Robbins, Collector of Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, *vice* Francis W. Brinley, whose commission has expired; William S. Jackson, Collector of Vienna, Md., *vice* George A. Z. Smith, whose commission has expired; Lyndon Taylor, Surveyor of Pawcatuck, R. I., reappointed; Warren Hathaway, Postmaster of Eastport, Me., reappointed; Edgar Whiddon, Postmaster of Calais, Me., reappointed; Samuel Edwards, Postmaster of Belfast, Me., *vice* Joseph L. Norris, whose commission has expired.

The President has also appointed the following Collectors:

JACOB FRY, at Chicago, Ill., *vice* CONLEY, resigned; EDMUND WRIGHT, at Edenton, N. C., re-appointed; ROBERT PARKS, at Cuyahoga, Ohio; JOHN P. BALDWIN, at Key West; AUGUSTUS JENKINS, at Portsmouth, N. H., *vice* CLEMENT, whose commission has expired; JOSIAH G. HADLEY, is appointed Surveyor at Portsmouth, N. H., *vice* SHELDON, whose commission has expired; JESSE SHARP, of Wilmington, Del.; L. D. STARKE, Camden, N. C.; STEPHEN WILLETS, Little Egg Harbor, N. Y.; W. W. WOOD, Vicksburg, Miss.; MERITZ SCHAEFFER, Milwaukie, Wis.; W. S. BOWEN, Bridgeton, N. J.; THADEUS SANFORD, Mobile, Ala.

JAMES R. THOMPSON has been appointed Surveyor of Town Creek, Md.

CHARLES H. HEMPSTEAD has been appointed Director of the Mint of California in place of LOTT, removed.

Applications for Ronte Agencies and small Post Offices continue largely to increase. It has been determined, however, that no removal of the present incumbents shall take place excepting for cause.

It is not true that PETER G. WASHINGTON, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury intends going into the banking business with ex-Secretary GUTHRIE at Louisville.

The removal of KENNAN, the Consul at Hong Kong, is conditional. Commissioner PARKER is instructed to carry it into effect if he shall ascertain the truth of the charge that KENNAN carried the American flag at the head of the forces in the attack on Canton.

The Administration have no intention to send a Minister Extraordinary to China, as was reported. Before Ex-Governor BIGLER of California was appointed Minister to Chili, he was offered but refused the office of Commissioner or Minister to China.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has issued a circular letter relative to the location of the Half-breed reserve or Sioux scrip, from which it appears that scrip has been prepared for six hundred and forty persons, under the act of Congress of July 17, 1854, assigning four hundred and eighty acres to each person. This scrip, as declared on its face, is locatable upon the following-described classes of land, namely: upon the Sioux Half-breed reservation, which is situated wholly in the two land districts of Red Wing and Faribault, in Minnesota; that portion of said reserve situated in townships 111 to 113, inclusive, ranges 160 to 150 West; that in the latter being in townships 108 to 111, ranges 90 to 150.

1. The scrip may be located by the half-breed upon any land within this reserve, upon which, at the date of the act of July 17, 1854, he was an actual *bona fide* settler.

2. Upon any land within said reservation, which, at the date of the said act, was not so occupied by a half-breed, or any other person who may have gone into the reservation under the authority of law.

This scrip is not transferable. The land selected in satisfaction of a certificate of scrip must be located in the name of the party in whose favor the scrip is issued, and the location may be made by him or her in person, or by his or her guardian or duly authorized agent. The Registrars and Receivers are interdicted from charging fees or commissions for their services in this matter.

From the records of the Pension Bureau it appears that the land warrants issued since the first law was passed will call for fifty-eight millions of acres. The acts passed since 1847 have granted more than fifty millions of this amount.

Our Foreign Relations—Negotiations Concerning China—Refusal to send a Special Minister—New-Granada.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3, 1857.

China and Chinese affairs have engaged the attention of the Cabinet for three sittings, at the instance of the British Minister, and have finally reached a conclusion. In order that the position of the Government may be properly understood, it is as well to begin at the beginning. Shortly, before the late Administration went out of office, Count SARTIGES presented himself with a dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, asking the coöperation of the United States, in a course of policy marked out by France—(England has kept conveniently in the background,)—for extending commercial relations with China, and transferring diplomatic negotiations to Pekin, instead of transacting them through the subordinate Governorship at Canton. The interview rested upon verbal conference, and the argument employed was the ready acquiescence which France had given to the doctrine of maritime law, enunciated by the Administration. Besides, it was asserted, that the American Minister on his way to China, had assured the French and English Ministers of our support, and therefore it was claimed partially through that alleged committal. Another interview followed within a few days, and then Count SARTIGES was enlightened that no committal had been made by the American Minister—Mr. PARKER—as had been stated, and that the Government could not and would not abandon its principle of neutrality; that we had not cause of war with China, and would join in no aggression; and that if outrages were committed upon the American flag or upon American citizens, redress would be promptly and summarily taken, as it had been in a case which extorted apology after the punishment had been inflicted.

The case stood in this attitude until the arrival of Lord NAPIER. He presented his credentials in a speech, which went far out of the usual way, to conciliate opinion here, and, not content with that official declaration, he indulged in the most honied personal professions. He was willing to concede almost anything that was asked, and was, accordingly, gracious to everybody. In a little while he showed his hand, with an earnest request that the United States would throw the moral power of its weight into the scale, by joining England and France against China. After the arrival of the last steamer, those solicitations became more urgent, and the reason is palpable. Lord PALMERSTON assured the House of Commons that our Government had approved the conduct of the British authorities in China, and he more than intimated the opinion that it would coöperate in the policy intended to be prosecuted there.

As France and England had appointed special Ministers, Lord NAPIER saw that if the Administration would even go that length, without engaging in the hostile operations, PALMERSTON would have the benefit of a seeming coöperation to justify his assurance and to strengthen his position in the appeal made to the country on this question. Hence, his efforts were directed to that end especially, and it was in this connection the name of Governor WALKER became suggested by the interests here, which is ever industrious in presenting him for every available or advantageous position. What Lord NAPIER wanted, was a special minister, not caring a fig who received the appointment. It was the *prestige* of the act which his employers required, and not the man. All the stuff about WALKER'S chart of China policy is gammon, for he never submitted any such chart to the last Administration, when tendered the mission, as the records will show. He wanted a roving commission for Cochin-China, Japan, and all that part of the globe, and prepared himself for it by drawing the outfit to China, which was subsequently returned when the mission was declined, and Mr. LANE appointed in his stead.

After much deliberation in Cabinet, the President has at length determined to follow in the path of Mr. MARCY, by refusing to join the alliance, or in any way to compromise the neutrality of the United States. No Special Minister will be appointed, because in the opinion of the world such an act, conforming as it would to the course of France and England, would be regarded as practical, if not professed coöperation. Lord NAPIER is informed of the determination, and is less cheerful than he was a week ago. If the Allies want war in China, as they undoubtedly do, they must make it on their own hook. It is not improbable that the American Minister, Dr. PARKER, may suffer under the rule of rotation. He is old, given to fixed ideas, and though skilled in Chinese, is hardly thought up to our notions of progress, however he may be esteemed among the Celestials. The American merchants at Canton are divided in opinion as to which should be the policy of the Government, some inclining to the English view, but others of experience and sagacity strongly preferring an independent and neutral attitude as the most desirable in every aspect.

The official accounts from New-Granada are discouraging to the prospect of an accommodation through the mission of Mr. MORSE. And the premature publicity given to his instructions at Bogota will necessarily enlist an opposition that only sought the pretence which is now afforded. The abstract of the instructions, though condensed so as to exclude an intelligent comprehension of some parts of the complicated proportions, is yet correct in the general outline. There are a few points, however, which are not sufficiently disclosed, and the surreptitiously-obtained copy did not contain the consideration proposed by our Government for the Commissioners of New-Granada. Panama and Aspinwall, by the *projet*, are made free cities, following the idea of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, in regard to San Juan. These cities divided the jurisdiction of a strip of territory to be acquired, between eighteen and twenty miles wide, along the line of the Railroad. The cities are required to furnish police force for the protection of the road, and in an emergency the United States Consuls may call out a force at the cost of the Railroad Company. The three small islands off Panama, belonging to the steamboat and railroad companies, and that of Taboga, nine miles distant, owned by private individuals, to be acquired for dépôts or other purposes, and the absolute sovereignty vested in the United States. All the rights and advantages now held by New-Granada over the railroad, by grant, charter or otherwise, to be transferred to the United States, with power to renew or extend the same.

For the attainment of these objects, Mr. MORSE was authorized to offer about two millions of dollars, from which the just claims for losses at Panama were to be deducted. In case the islands were not acquired, then the offer was to be reduced, and so, also, in the event of other branches of the proposition being modified. Mr. MORSE was instructed to get a categorical reply to his overtures, but at the same time not to abandon the effort of an accommodation, until he had exhausted every honorable means and persuasion. Failing, he was directed to return promptly and report to the President. The resident minister, Mr. BOWLIN, was associated with him in the negotiation, but with no instruction to close the mission, in the event of failure. There is no alternate left for the President, if Mr. MORSE should demand his passports, but to lay the subject before Congress, with a recommendation to exact the redress that has been denied after a calm appeal to reason and justice. He must either take this course, or ignoring the whole proceedings of his predecessor, put the Government in an embarrassing attitude, besides rendering it powerless to demand reparation when outrage may be inflicted hereafter.

OBSERVER.

Trial of Rev. Mr. Kallock for Adultery.

BOSTON, Friday, April 3.

Voluminous testimony was taken in the Kallock case to-day. Much of it went to impeach the testimony of the principal Government witnesses, and to sustain Mr. KALLOCK'S general reputation for chastity.

It was certified to that Mr. BAILEY, the landlord, had said, describing the scene in the private room, "If I could have had my own way, I would have rushed into the room, caught them, and taken him (KALLOCK) down fifteen hundred dollars."

It was also sworn to that Mr. GIDDINGS, the fare-taker, had said, "Now they have said so much, I would rather have my right hand cut off than not have Mr. KALLOCK convicted."

Dr. THOMAS FRYE, of Compton, Me., for the defence, under cross-examination, said he had heard reports against defendant's chastity while a pastor in Rockland, Me.

One or two other witnesses testified to similar reports, but said the reports were not generally believed.

The trial progresses slowly, and the squabbling among the lawyers being mostly over, and the filthiest part of the testimony having been given, the Court room is less crowded and the public interest has subsided somewhat.

From Sandy Hook.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA—THE SCHOONER ONLY SON ASHORE—THE CAHAWBA.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, April 3—10 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool, has not up to the present hour, been signaled off this point.

The schooner *Only Son*, Capt. PERRY, from New Bedford, in ballast, for Philadelphia, having put in here for a harbor, came ashore on the morning of the 2d inst., in a N. W. gale. She will probably get off with the first high tide with little or no damage.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana, is now passing the Hook, bound in.

From New-Orleans.

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO—RECEIPT OF THE NICARAGUAN NEWS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 3.

The schooner *Joaquin* has arrived here, with Vera Cruz dates to the 20th ultimo.

The Government was in such straitened circumstances that it had been forced to suspend payment at the Custom-House at Vera Cruz, and also at that in the City of Mexico.

The relations with Great Britain continued in an unsettled state.

The new Constitution was promulgated on the 11th of March.

Gen. BLANCARTE was a voluntary prisoner at Guadalgara, and would be tried by court-martial. Señor FUENTO, Minister Hacienda, and Señor GARZA, late Governor of Tampico, were about to visit the Capitol to defend his character.

The mails were very irregular, and nothing had been heard of the rejection of the FORSYTH treaty at the City of Mexico.

It was reported that SANTA ANNA had numerous emissaries in Mexico.

The Nicaragua news brought by the steamer *Texas* at New-York, was received here to-day and caused great joy.

From St. Louis.

COLONEL BENTON ON EMANCIPATION—NEW BANKS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, April 3.

At a Democratic meeting held here, last night, Mr. HUNTINGTON, editor of the *Leader*, read a letter from Colonel BENTON, which denounces and repudiates the emancipation movement in this State.

Upwards of $1,250,000 of the Stock of the six Banks to be started here has been subscribed for, and the books are now closed until the election of the Directors and organizations of the Banks, when they will be opened again.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 3.

The Lecompton correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the census takers in Kansas are doing their work in a bad manner, missing some neighborhoods entirely, and not taking the names of half the actual residents of others. There has been much quarreling between the Squatters' Land Associations in different parts of the Territory. Several Deputy-Marshals were arresting political prisoners on charges growing out of the difficulties of last Summer.

The Forest Rose Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 3.

Thirteen persons were killed and wounded by the explosion of the steamboat *Forest Rose* near Napoleon, Ark.

Ten Men Drowned.

CAPE VINCENT, Friday, April 3.

A boat crossing from Kingston to this place yesterday, was capsized, and ten men were drowned. Their names are not known.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURG, Friday, April 3.

A nomination for Governor is projected by the Conservatives of the Eastern Section of this State. Senator STRAUB has been strongly urged, but refused to allow the use of his name in the connection.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 3.

PETITIONS.

For confirmation of the Exterior Water-Line of New-York Harbor as established by the Commissioners.

Against the repeal of the act of 1814 relating to Trinity Church.

Mr. PEABODY reported favorably the bill for the improvement of the breed of horses.

The bill providing for the payment of the expenses incurred in contesting seats to the Legislature and Bench was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the pilot law bill.

The Harbor Commissioners reported that their expenses up to March 12, were $49,747 06, and that the estimated additional expense, not provided for, was $37,840. The appropriation already made amounts to $50,000, and the sum to be appropriated is $35,087 06.

Messrs. MADDEN, LEE and WADSWORTH were appointed a Committee on the part of the Senate on the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of DRED SCOTT.

Mr. C. P. SMITH presented a bill to confirm the exterior line laid down by the New-York Harbor Commissioners. The line has been changed on the East River, between Seventeenth and Forty-ninth-streets, so as to satisfy all parties.

The Port Warden's bill, and the bill to consolidate New-York and Brooklyn into one City, were made the special order for Tuesday evening.

The Trinity Church bill was then debated by Mr. SICKLES.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, April 3.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Central Savings' Bank of Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the Female Guardian Society.

Mr. HARPENDING reported a bill to amend the charter of the Metropolitan Gas Company. After a struggle as to the reference of the bill, it was laid on the table to enable Mr. JNO. D. DIXON to make a minority report.

The bills in relation to weights and measures, to limited partnerships, to taxes of corporations, and the bills amending the act widening Battery-place, and to prevent frauds on Emigrants, were ordered to a third reading.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Providing for the purchase of the Crystal Palace.

The bill providing for the opening of Second-avenue, New-York, was lost.

On motion of Mr. GLOVER the vote was reconsidered and laid on the table.

BILLS PASSED.

To regulate the laying out of the Central Park.

Incorporating the Manhattan Savings Institution.

Amendatory of the Revised Statutes.

Relative to claims against ships or vessels.

Incorporating the Trustees of the Universalist Relief Fund, New-York.

The bill regulating the stage routes of New-York was lost by Ayes 53, Nays 11.

Mr. WOODS moved for a reconsideration of the vote and to lay that motion on the table. Carried.

The Hudson River improvement bill was passed; also the bill to reduce the several New-York City Court acts into one act.

The death of Mr. BABCOCK, of Onsida, who has been absent a few days, was announced as taking place at his home yesterday.

Messrs. Sherman, Lewis, Follett, Noyes, Hogeboom, Foote, Irving, Paul, and others, payed tributes of respect to his memory, and after adopting appropriate resolutions, the House adjourned.

A Policeman Shot in Newburg.

At an early hour on Wednesday evening great excitement was created in Newburg by the report that Officer CLARK had been shot by a negro named JOHN WHITTINGTON. Sheriff EDWARDS had a warrant for the negro for dispossessing and maltreating a woman, and Officer CLARK was assisting in making the arrest. As the officers opened the door, the negro blew out the light and presented himself at the head of the stairs with a gun. After a few words had passed between them, the negro fired, the whole charge of shot taking effect in CLARK'S face. CLARK was at once taken to the residence of Mr. SHAW, and physicians sent for. One side of his face was completely riddled with shot, and the [illegible] badly burned. When Mr. CLARK had been carried off, the Sheriff rallied a posse, but sought in vain for the negro. Not less than a hundred men were in the search during the night. A reward of $10 was offered for his arrest, but he has since given himself up. WHITTINGTON is a bad character. Mr. CLARK is suffering severely. His face is terribly swollen. It is impossible yet to form any opinion as to the result of his injuries.

Arrival of the Cahawba from New-Orleans and Havana.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK, Esq., Commander, from New-Orleans *viâ* Havana, arrived last night, having left the latter place on the evening of the 29th ult.

The weather still continues pleasant, but the visitors have nearly all left.

The *Cahawba* encountered strong northerly gales on her passage.

Nothing new in Havana. Exchanges are about the same as last advices. Freights do.

The bark *Crusader*, Captain MOSS, from Norfolk in seven days, arrived at Havana on the 29th March.

FROM KANSAS.

The Free-State Sentiment—Emigration.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Friday, March 20, 1857.

There is little stir in Lecompton just now. The excitement of business and town property speculation, so much felt at other points in the Territory, is little felt here. But few emigrants have arrived here yet. All the troops have gone to the Fort, except a few dragoons, and it is reported that they are to be detailed on other service. Some of them have been employed during the past week with a Deputy United States Marshal in trying to arrest some Free-State men. There were no prisoners here when Governor GEARY left. The Courts will not be held in this part of the Territory for some time. In two or three weeks the Spring Courts will begin in the Northern District. A great deal of excitement exists about the collection of the taxes. A large amount has been collected in some localities; in others, the tax gatherers have been warned to leave. A difficulty occurred on the opposite side of the river, some miles above this. The Assessor and Sheriff of Calhoun County have seized a lot of saw logs belonging to some Free-State men for non-payment of taxes. They were removed before the owner was able to prevent it, and it is rumored that a fight will be the consequence, if the logs are not given up.

WOODSON is acting Governor. A great deal of pretended mystery is thrown around this departure of Gov. GEARY. The other officers in charge give no satisfactory explanation. It is current in town that he has resigned. The chief topic is, who shall be his successor? A great many different persons are spoken of for that office. The Pro-Slavery men are confident that the next Governor will be more favorable to them. Gov. GEARY'S health has suffered greatly. He had a hemorrhage of the lungs before he left Lecompton. We had a rumor here last night that he had died at Jefferson City. No one here supposes that he will ever be back—even if alive. Some say that he was to be removed, and that RICHARDSON, of Illinois, was to take his place. Mr. HALL, of Missouri, and others, are still talked of.

The chief topic of excitement now is the Delaware lands. They have not been declared open yet. There is a great deal of trickery in the management of all these lands. The officers play into the hands of parties, while the authorities are well aware of their attempts to seize such lands. They declare to all peaceable men who inquire about them, that no one must go on them.

Emigration is pouring into the Territory very rapidly. Every day brings a boat load of passengers up the river. A week ago there was a heavy run of ice, and boats on the Missouri were much delayed. The rivers are now clear. Kansas River has been falling rapidly. It is still in boating condition. Should the usual Spring rains come they will keep it up.

Business is brisk throughout the Territory. Great speculation in town lots is going on. Some of this perhaps the most of it, is sound, and the towns will continue to increase in value. In some other cases, the towns are made for speculation.

THE POSITION TAKEN BY THE FREE-STATE MEN.

The Pro-Slavery men are dissatisfied with the position taken by the Free-State men in Topeka, in the late Convention. They call it rebellious and treasonable. They had desired that the Free-State men should have voted, as they expected, to aid of important votes, to out vote them. The position taken gives general satisfaction to the Free-State men. I send a portion of the remarks of two of the speakers before the Convention. They explain the reasons for their action. Mr. BLOOD said:

"As it has been said here that the cases of Michigan and Kansas were not analogous, I wish to state what I believe to be the historical facts in relation to the case of Michigan, as I believe the cases are parallel in most respects. Congress refused to pass an enabling act for Michigan; the people of Michigan adopted a constitution and organized a State Government and put it into operation, driving out or displacing the Territorial Government. The cases differ mainly in the fact that Michigan put her State

[Advertisement]

Speech of Senator Wadsworth in behalf of Trinity.

At the close of Mr. NOXON'S remarks, Mr. WADSWORTH said:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—I feel oppressed—deeply oppressed—by the fearful responsibility which in my judgment now weighs upon this Senate. The State is being tempted—the power of the State, by the bill before us, and still more by the substitute for that bill, is being invoked to perpetrate a crime, which, if perpetrated, will ring through the ears of Christendom; and I feel, in view of the importance of the action we are called upon to take, that it is my duty to warn the Senate, and to say, in the eloquent language of BURKE—

"Better is it to be alarmed from our slumber by the alarm of the fire bell, than to sleep on undisturbed, and perish by the flames in our beds."

There is a magnitude attached to this question, which, in my judgment, attaches to no other question on which we have been called upon to act; and I shall now proceed to submit to the Senate such moral considerations as force themselves upon my mind in connection with this important subject.

There are, as it seems to me, certain distinct crimes charged against Trinity by those who have arraigned her at the bar of the Senate. Her first crime is, that she is possessed of enormous wealth. What is that wealth, and how acquired? In 1696, when New-York was but a hamlet, when her high wall kept the savage out of the petty village, a little church was established—the foundation of Trinity was laid just within the walls, that the devotions of her congregation might be carried on in peace.

Where Trinity stands is her cemetery, also, where slumbers Alexander Hamilton; where rest the ashes of Lawrence, forever to be remembered for those memorable words—"Don't give up the ship!"

If we move a little further onward, we find that the British Crown owned a little farm—almost or quite out of the village then—called the King's Farm, which had the trifling rent attached of thirty colonial pounds a year. On the south end of this farm St. Paul's Church was built, and the remainder of the block constitutes her cemetery also.

In the process of time, a little out of the village, we find St. John's Church erected adjacent to the property known as St. John's Park.

These, gentlemen, together with the other portion of the King's farm, which blessed Queen ANNE bestowed upon her, constitute the whole of Trinity's possessions; and of these theu modest possessions, while not one rod of land has been added thereto, more than two-thirds have already been sold by this sordid corporation, for the benefit of the Christian world.

The second crime urged against Trinity is, that she will not sell or divide up these consecrated spots, so sacred in the memory of the church. It is, perhaps, the misfortune of the Episcopal Church, that something of the old Catholic faith attaches to her, and that she believes that ground once consecrated should remain consecrated forever.

Now, I claim that there are two parties who appear on the record against Trinity Church. The one, the speculative philosopher of Wall street, who regards Trinity spire, as it stands serenely looking down upon that scene of selfish and worldly strife, simply as an obstruction which prevents Albany-street from being run through to Broadway. Already, church after church has yielded to the greedy demands of commerce, and now Trinity, too, is pressed by commerce, no less than by the corporation of the City, to give way.

The other arraigner of Trinity, is that member of the Episcopal Church who, while not *of* Trinity, is yet ambitious to become possessor and ministrant of her offices, wealth and power. These two combined would pervert the properties of the church to purposes far other than the evangelizing or christianizing of the world.

Trinity resists them. She does not want money so much as to sell her dead ancestry. She will not part with the dust of Alexander Hamilton, though each infinite particle might yield its ruby. He who sleeps there, over whose grave the Father of his Country might well have wept, and above whose ashes the tramping of every busy generation is heard, though he shall hear them not any more for ever—should sleep as sacredly and undisturbed as the Duke of Wellington sleeps in St. Paul's churchyard—in the busy street in the very heart of the world's metropolis—in the appropriate spot selected responsively to the great public voice, which asked,

"Where shall we lay the man whose we deplore?
Where the thunder of those he wrought for,
But the feet of those he fought for,
And echo round his bones for evermore!"

Trinity resists them on this previous ground. This sordid corporation—this grasping vestry, will not take the tempting sum she has been offered by the Corporation of the City—two hundred thousand dollars—for this consecrated dust.

But let us pass on to St. Paul's Churchyard. What is Trinity's position there? About two acres of ground constitute the cemetery of this Church. There, too, slumber her dead—not so distinguished, perhaps, as our Hamilton and Lawrence—only a couple of Irishmen—Thomas Addis Emmet, and Montgomery, who fell at Quebec. Only a couple of Irishmen, although not altogether unknown to fame. Perhaps you may have heard of them, Mr. Chairman. Now, it is a short-sighted, unworthy policy on the part of this sordid Vestry, not to sell the dust of these two Irishmen for a million and a half of dollars. Yet Trinity *does* obstinately refuse to part with the sacred spot

"Where the forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Where, besides the two Irishmen I have named, the dust of some ten thousand Americans is laid. And this constitutes Trinity's second crime. And the speculative philosophers of Wall-street desire to destroy this old-fashioned guardianship, because it believes that in protecting the ashes of its ancestry, it also protects and perpetuates their principles; and that should it part with those ashes, it would part with that which, however singular it may sound in the ears of the man of the world, is really worth more than money!

Again, we trace the work of the speculative philosopher, in the attempt to purchase St. John's Churchyard,—or I should say, St. John's Park. In the great mart of commerce there is one leafy spot where the ringing laughter and noisy gambols of childhood go on through the live-long day; where, through sequestered walks, the sober matron and the joyous maiden can find summer see, in the wide spread foliage above, the kindly beneficence of an over-ruling Providence, and in Winter, through the long, bare arms of the leafless trees, can gaze without obstruction, upward to the dwelling place of God.

A few speculators thought this a good spot for a Post-Office. They applied to the church to know on what terms it could be purchased. Trinity met them not to drive a bargain, but to drive them away from the speculation—and with that view asked for the property the four hundred thousand dollars of which we have heard so much. It was but a courteous method of discountenancing a selfish proposition.

I now come, Mr. Chairman, to the third crime charged against this Corporation. It is that she has rebuilt Trinity in a style which comports with her dignity and possessions, and preserves her other magnificent constructions, in a locality where, by the demolition of some thirty churches in the last half century, there would, without them, be almost a moral waste. Sir, it seemed fitting that Trinity, upon this exact spot, should rear aloft her spire, in such singular contrast with the scene below; where, while it rebukes Mammon in his temple, it also catches the eye of the emigrant as he crosses the Atlantic, and tells him that England's great and sainted Church, whose memories were with him when in tears he bade his native shores good night, exists and flourishes in the land which stands ready to receive him in its bosom and to offer him a happy and a prosperous home. Nor should we forget here, that that Church, through her appointed missionary, meets the wanderer as he leaves the ship, to throw around him her fostering care, and guide his footsteps through those perils and temptations which too surely beset the stranger in the land.

It is, then, a crime, that Trinity has rebuilt her Church? Sir, if there is one thing in the physical and moral world which more than others can remind us of the fact that the unsleeping eye of God is ever looking down upon man, it is Trinity, arising in her glory at the very head of busy, worldly, Wall-street. And such a monitor is needed there, where the moral disease of the City rages in all its virulence; where wealth is as rapidly and unscrupulously made, as in the Fifth-avenue, a second moral pest house, it is rapidly and unscrupulously expended. It is fitting that Trinity should stand where she does, a perpetual rebuke and warning to both. And there she will stand, despite the efforts of those who, as between two thieves, are endeavoring to crucify her.

We are told, too, Mr. Chairman, that this adornment of her sanctuaries is, on the part of Trinity, a wasteful expenditure of money. Is this a time for the great Protestant Episcopal Church to count the cost of her constructions, when the Papal Hierarchy, after covering one continent with her venerable cathedrals, through which, more perhaps than through any other cause, she has been enabled to control the faith of men and of nations, is at this hour, within the very sight of Trinity, laying the foundations of a monumental cathedral pile, whose vastness shall be without compare on the continent of America; whose architectural proportions shall embrace all the beauty and grandeur of ancient and of modern art; whose two stone towers shall each in their sublimity rise to a point 100 feet exceeding the highest pinnacle of Trinity? Is this a time, I say, for the Protestant Episcopal Church, reproached for the greatness of her possessions, to question the expenditure of the moderate considerations against which these railing accusations are brought? Is this a time, when the Church of Rome is thus concentrating and consolidating her power and influence, to say that the Protestant Episcopal Church shall not be permitted to lift up even one spire like Trinity?

In my opinion, if there ever was a time when the Protestant heart should rejoice over her one undivided church, it is now, when Baptists, and Presbyterians and Methodists are being rent asunder by the fanaticism of the day. It is now that she should feel proud and confident that she can stand aloof, with her thirty-one bishops still representing the unity of the Church as coextensive with the nation. I, who am no churchman, nor the son of a churchman; I, who have no interest in this matter beyond the moral advancement of the age, I rejoice to see the mighty bulwarks of this mighty Church so strong; and I believe that it would be a parricidal act if, by the illegal and unconstitutional provisions of this substitute and bill, we should disintegrate and dissipate the vast properties of this church, the only church that in the hour of trial could, from her extent, safely or successfully wrestle with the concentrated power of the Papal Hierarchy.

I deem it my duty to resist this bill further, because if its principle should be carried out and sustained by the judgment of the Courts, they would remove the last muniment of constitutional protection upon which rest the rights of individual property can safely re-

If there be one fundamental reform for which she especially deserves praise, it is that by which she seeks to secure a return to the practices of the mediæval ages; when, through costly structures, and beneath the influence of grand and solemn ceremonies, the mind of the poor and the uncultivated was, by the very attraction of these material forms, led insensibly upward to nature's God. If this be reprehensible, I would to God that the church with which I am connected, should she ever possess the ability, might be guilty of the same error. No, sir, I do not concede that the magnificence of the structure is at all in conflict with the simplicity or the sanctity of religious service; but I hold that it rather spreads a subdued and holy awe over religious worship.

Will it be pretended that the poor do not enter Trinity? That those who minister at her altars do not assiduously attend to their duties, year after year, and every day in the year? That the church is not ever open, that the minister of the church is not ever ready, alike at the baptism, the marriage and the funeral; at each stage of moral want, where religious warning or religious consolation is needed by an erring humanity; with the sick, the dying, and the dead?

Would the Senator invite us to a comparison, or I would rather say a contrast, with her up-town sister churches, or with Grace Church, who stands so conspicuously foremost in the present contest as the assailant of Trinity? Behold her, then, standing in her pride: the rich carriages, with their velvet cushions, driving in a long line to her doors; the coachman with his gloved hands reining in the valueble steede; the footman in his gaudy livery swinging back the door upon its silver hinges; the Christian lady, the humble communicant of Grace Church, with all the "wealth of Ormus and the farther Ind" upon her person, sweeping along the carpeted aisle, the rustling of her silk chiming with the operatic strains that burst upon the ear. See her sleek and pious pastor, as with complacent smile he receives the golden cup in return for the infant baptism before that altar, at which all mankind are invited to worship, "without money and without price." Mark the rich contribution that are realized at her communion service. See how wealth pours into her treasury, even at the last ministrations over the perfumed corpse that lies before her altar.

Oh, Grace Church is glorious in her riches, beyond compare; and she looks with contempt on Trinity and her humble congregation. She can close her doors six or more weeks in the year, that pastor and people may go forth into the country, and recruit themselves after their most exhausting and self-sacrificing spiritual labors. Sir, Trinity never closes her doors. She has her ministers at her altars, and her stated service every day in the year. She does not set aside the duties of religion that she may gratify luxurious ease. How, then, does she compare with Grace Church?

Mr. Chairman, while I am sensible that these comparisons in matters of religion are odious and reprehensible, I desire it to be understood that we have not invited them. Has not Trinity been attacked upon this floor? Has she not been brought here by an inquisition instituted first by the Senate, and followed only by petitions to save this investigation on its very threshold, from assuming its real character of a Star Chamber inquisition? Trinity is not the assailant in this case; but as the guardian of this sacred trust, she cannot permit herself to be disgraced and degraded as she would be should she submit in silence to the wrongs which are sought by this controversy, to be imposed upon her. She was long silent—she will be silent no longer. She was dragged, a reluctant and unoffending party, to the bar of the Senate; but when it is sought to place her in the position of a felon, it becomes her duty to resist.

Let us proceed, then, with our task. And first, since the pay of our clergy has been made the basis of complaint, let us look at the evidence and see if her accusers gain anything by the comparison. It appears from the testimony of Dr. Berrian, that her rector receives $3,500; that her five assistant ministers get $3,000; that her three other assistant ministers receive but $1,500 per annum; making in all for her *nine* officiating clergymen, the sum of $23,000; while the pay of the *five* up-town rectors who appear as parties in this controversy against Trinity, receive an average of $4,000 each, or $20,000 in the aggregate.

Next, as to the baptisms and confirmations. A comparison with the four churches of St. Mark's, St. George's, Ascension and Grace Church, for the year 1856, shows the following results:

Trinity Baptisms	433		
Confirmations	176		
St. Mark's Baptisms	21		
Confirmations	2	99	
St. George's Baptisms	36		23
Confirmations	42		27 } 70
Ascension Baptisms	42		
Confirmations	20		
Grace Church—not reported.			
Confirmations	35		
Excess of Trinity—Baptism, 334; Confirmations, 71.			

The funerals at three of these churches compare as follows, for the year 1856:

At Trinity	129
At St. George's	6
At St. Mark's	20
At Ascension	12
	38
Excess of Trinity	91

These, Mr. Chairman, are the figures; and, if it was worth while to institute a comparison at all in matters of this kind, it was worth while to arrive at the facts now presented to the Senate. This, indeed, has become doubly necessary, since the Senator from the 22d has seen fit, in order to sustain his argument, to quote only such evidence as would seem to substantiate the positions he has taken, entirely ignoring all the proof by which those positions were substantially refuted.

Again, on the question whether Trinity is in reality the Church of the Poor, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to some facts set forth in the evidence.

[The Hon. Senator then adduced portions of the testimony of the Rector and of the Rev. Drs. HAIGHT and VINTON, Assistant Ministers, in which the provisions made for the welfare of the poorer classes are fully set forth.]

[*To be continued.*]

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 3, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request at full prices. Pearls, $7.37½@$7 43½; Pots, $7 62½@$7 68½, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rules dull and heavy. The trade buying sparingly, there is no demand from speculators. Java, 15c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 11¾c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in good demand, and is very stiffly held. Middling Uplands 14½c.@14¾c.; do. Gulfs 14¾c.@14¾c., and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FISH—Exhibit no important change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western flour is pretty brisk, and prices favor factors, especially for desirable lots of medium and fancy brands. The available supply is less extensive and the pressure to sell less urgent. The reported transactions comprise about 10,500 bbls., viz., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 60@$5 70
Straight State	5 70@5 80
Favorite and Extra State	5 80@6 10
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 70@5 90
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 75@6 00
Fancy Michigan	5 75@6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@7 40
Extra Ohio	6 00@7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 00@6 20
Extra Genesee	6 75@8 25
Extra Missouri	6 00@8 25

Canadian is in more demand at rising prices. Superfine to extra is worth $6 05@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 900 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is in better request at advanced rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,800 bbls. inw Mixed to choice Extra, at $6 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady, at $3 40@$4 50 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 15@$3 20 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 25 in puncheons.

FRUIT—The supply is limited, as also is the demand. Prices are unaltered. A letter from Malaga, dated Jan. 31, says: "The Raisin crop has been very short—the last vintage being estimated at about 600,000 boxes Muscatels, while other descriptions show a still greater decrease, owing to a disease which has been very general. Prices have ruled very high, averaging $3 for R. M. and $2 25 for ordinary layers for the American market. London layers $3 to $4 ₱ box. Stocks at the end of the year about 30,000 boxes. Freights to the United States dull at 35 ₱ ton for freight."

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for, but there is some disagreement about prices, which impedes business. Sales have been reported of about 5,000 bushels, including ordinary Western Red, (Club,) at $1 35; fair Southern White, at $1 56; and good Southern Red, at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand, and is now held at 86c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley is worth $1 60@$1 75, for inferior to prime, in lots, ₱ bushel, being very scarce and in demand. Barley Malt is rare and quoted up to $1 80@$2 ₱ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for, and are heavy, at 54c.@55c. for Western; 57c.@54c. for State; 51c.@53c. for Jersey, and 49c.@51c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, at rising prices. The supply is decreasing. We have heard of sales of about 47,000 bushels at 70c. for old Western mixed, in store; 66c.@69c. for mixed Southern; 68c.@70c. for new and old yellow; and 70c.@75c. for new and old white, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 950 bales River sold at 70c.@80c. for shipment, and 80c @95c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are less active, and less firm, though not quotably cheaper.

Statement of Imports into New-York during the First Quarter of:

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
January	174,000	115,000	204,000	120,000
February	129,000	83,000	130,000	221,000
March	132,000	116,000	100,000	121,000
Total	435,000	306,000	434,000	462,000

HOPS—We heard of sales of 40 bales at 8c.@12½c. for ordinary to choice, ₱ lb.

IRON—The reduced supply and high claims of owners check transactions.

LEAD—Is in moderate request at old figures.

LEATHER—The demand is fair, and prices are firm, for sale.

LIME—Rockland is dull and nominal at 85c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—A good inquiry prevails for this commodity at strengthening rates: New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; Porto Rico, 57c.@65c.; Cuba Muscovado, 49c.@57c.; and Clayed Cuba, 44c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in fair request, being obtainable at 45c.@47c. ₱ gallon. Resin attracts considerable attention at old quotations.

Naval Store Trade of New-York during the First Quarter of:

	1856. Receipts.	1856. Exports.	1857. Receipts.	1857. Exports.
Turpentine, Crude, bbls	25,315	15,163	22,735	25,210
Turpentine, Spirits, bbls	20,675	10,795	20,468	7,215
Tar, bbls	26,168	4,768	10,429	2,250
Resin, bbls	31,727	55,836	72,268	71,723

OILS—Are generally in moderate request at about former prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more freely offered, and is depressed, with sales reported of about 500 bbls. in lots, at $23 40 for good Mess, and $19 50@$19 60 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy at 10¾c.@11¾c. for Hams; and 9c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is saleable and firm, at 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is in good request at full prices. The transactions since our last reach about 850 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@14¾c., and 150 kegs, at 15¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 380 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $12 75@$14 for Country Mess; $15@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess; and $17@$17 25 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef readily brings $25@$28 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and needed, at $23@$24 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 18c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in very light supply and good request, at 9c.@14c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, April 1, 1857.

	Chicago.	Quarters.	L.	G.	L.	T.	W.	P.	B.	Total.	Old & New.	Total Last Year.
		Mess								404	694	1,098
		Thin Mess								140	140	280
		Prime Mess								632	0	632
		Plate								0	0	0
		Prime								0	0	0
		Extra Prime								0	0	0
		Other Brands								0	0	0
		Unassorted								0	0	0
		Total								1,176	834	2,010
		Mess	4	4	15	1	4	1	1	31	2,516	2,547
		Thin Mess	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	781	788
		Prime Mess	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1,661	1,668
		Plate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	406	413
		Prime	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	8
		Extra Prime	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	0	7
		Other Brands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	0	7
		Unassorted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	0	7
		Total	11	11	21	11	11	11	11	81	5,365	5,446
		Mess	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1,904	1,911
		Thin Mess	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	975	982
		Prime Mess	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1,719	1,726
		Plate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1,310	1,317
		Prime	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1,674	1,681
		Extra Prime	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1,674	1,681
		Other Brands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1,674	1,681
		Unassorted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1,674	1,681
		Total	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	77	14,600	14,677

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH BRILLIANTS FROM AUCTION.
Have come French Brilliants, beautiful small patterns, at 12½c. per yard, worth 18 @ 25c.; yard wide.
ALEX. JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3d door from Monroe.

LINEN TABLE DAMASKS.
Two cases slightly wet,
3 yards wide, heavy, and all linen,
At 50, 62 and 75 cents.
The greatest bargain ever offered.
BRINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 313 Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CHEAP SILKS, CHEAP SILKS.
200 pieces beautiful PLAID SILKS, from auction, at 38 @ 44c. and 50c. Great Bargains.
ALEX. JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3d door from Monroe.

STELLA SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS.
1,000 Stella Shawls, all the richest goods and newest designs; great bargains; a few Stellas remain of those $3 goods, worth $4. Slightly soiled.
ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.
Three doors from Monroe.

NEW SILKS.
KANE & PORTER will offer for sale this morning the cheapest silks ever offered in the City.
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 192 BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st., New-York,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARCELLINES,
FLORENCES.
SILK TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blend, Pedal, Rutland and Split Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
The whole stock positively to be sold
OFF
by the 1st of June. Persons contemplating housekeeping on the 1st of May can have goods bought of us stored until that time, without charge—the bills to be paid at the time of purchase.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

	Our price.	Usual price.
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75	$5 50
White Toilet Sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 50
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00	24 00
Gilt Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Gilt Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 25
Gilt Glass Wines, the dozen	1 75	3 50
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80	3 00
Gilt Glass Decanters, the pair	2 50	4 00
Decorated Toilet Sets, 11 pieces	6 75	10 50
Decorated China Vases, the pair	7 50	12 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Casters, cut-glass bottles	4 75	7 00
Silver-plated Molasses Pitchers	2 00	3 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 25	10 00
Silver-plated Toast Racks	3 75	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00

CUT OUT
this list and bring it with you—it will aid you in making your selections.
W. J. P. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker-sts.,
Our original and old-established stand.

347 BROADWAY.
THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE GOODS may be found at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE:
1,000 Albeni Plaids, in dresses, $2 75 each, worth $5.
500 Breakfast Robes, $3 50 each, worth $4 50.
200 Barège De Laine Dresses, $1 25, worth $3 50.
200 Barège Robes, $7, worth $10 50.
All the above goods are REDUCED 40 PER CENT. from the Market Prices,
In order to effect the sale of the
WHOLE STOCK BEFORE MAY 1.
G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 347 Broadway,
corner Leonard-st.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK.
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

BAREGE ROBES
In great variety, from $5 to $8.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES,
In great variety, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73,) Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

NEW SILK ROBES.
Foraled Silk Robes at $10.
Brocaded Silk Robes from $16 to $35.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened the best assortment of
RICH FASHIONABLE SILKS
ever exhibited in New-York.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
LANE & PORTER will offer, this morning,
200 pieces new Stripe and Plaid Silks, 6s., 7s. and 8s.
125 pieces Bayadere Stripe Silks, 6s., 8s. and 10s.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

HONITON LACE SETS.
Real Honiton Lace Sets from $6 to $15.
This morning, at LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

VANDERVEER'S PATENT
ARITHMETICAL TABLES FOR CHILDREN,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. B. MORRILL, No. 30 Broadway. Agents wanted throughout the country.

TO PHYSICIANS.—AMERICAN MEDICAL GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF HEALTH. Edited by Dr. REMAK. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, 222 Broadway, Single numbers, 25 cents; annual subscriptions, $3; publication office, No. 10 Union-square. The April number contains original and selected articles of great variety, together with critical reviews and notices of new publications, colleges, hospitals, lectures, how cures, &c., and other phases of quackery, &c., with all the medical news at home and abroad. Among the communications is one from an eminent practitioner entitled "Homœopathic Ministers of the Gospel," and a review of Dr. Belcher's pamphlet on Croup.

WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.—THE BALANCE of these goods from the late wrecks, consisting of Linen Cloths, Diapers, prints, ginghams, de laines, broadcloths, cassimeres, hosiery, flannels, &c., &c., will be sold off at reduced prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BLACK AND COLORED PINEAPPLE AND Organdie Muslins Ganzes, Lutongs, Plaid Silks, &c. Tussores, Crepon Fonsees, Beersucker, Fans, &c., just opened, for which dealers and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS.—For house cleaning, gardening, or any occupation that soils the hand, impervious to water, bleach the hands, and render them soft and smooth. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

GRAND AND BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF Gauze for best Spring and Summer Fashions. Emporium No. 375 Broadway. Reliable waist patterns cut to fit the form.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
The above oils can be obtained from the regularly appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 80 Beaver-st.

BOILED OIL, 75 CENTS; ROOF OIL, 50 cents; Grafton paint, 13½c. per pound; white lead and zinc paint, 9c. D. BIDWELL, 304 Greenwich, cor. Vesey

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF SPLENDID bay horses, 16 hands high, perfectly matched, 5 years old. For style and action, kindness and gentleness, their equals are rarely to be found. Price $1,000. Apply to D. C. P., Box No. 4,163 Post-Office.

WAGONS FOR SALE—ONE FEED WAGON, in good order, and four second-hand top business wagons, double and single; will be sold cheap. Apply to J. ARDMAN, Cortland-alley, near White-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TESTIMONIAL TO
H. C. JORDAN,
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1857.
The committee take much pleasure in announcing the following extraordinary array of talent who have most generously volunteered their valuable aid on the occasion:
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport, Mr. L. Mestayer,
Mr. John Brougham, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rea,
Miss Kate Saxon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Conner,
Miss Fanny Denham, Mr. W. Hamblin,
Mrs. Stephens, Mr. H. Russell,
Mrs. Marcus Elmore, Mr. Duncan,
Miss Kate Lindlow, Mr. W. A. Moore,
Stage Director.
The following will constitute the entertainment of the evening:
PERFECTION.
In which Mr. L. Mestayer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rea, Mrs. Conner and H. C. Jordan will appear.
Song.....by.....Miss Fanny Denham
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR WOMAN.
With Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport, Miss Kate Saxon, Mrs. Elmore and Mr. W. Hamblin in the principal characters.
Song.....by.....Miss Fanny Denham
THE OMNIBUS.
In which Mr. John Brougham, Mr. H. Russell, J. Connor, &c., will sustain the principal parts.
To conclude with
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Characters supported by Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Connor, Mr. W. Hamblin, Mr. Haveland, Mr. Duncan and H. C. Jordan.
Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Private boxes $5 and $3.
W. B. SMITH, Chairman.
R. V. N. DENYSE, Secretary.
GEO. W. NORRIS, Treasurer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets.....50 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, April 6, 1857,
ANOTHER NEW PIECE.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Mme. MONTPLAISIR, Mme. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL, ANTOINE, JEROME.
Young BENGLER, Young AMERICA, Young LEHMANN.
TIGHT ROPE.
The new beautiful ballet, first time,
L'ALMEE.
L'Almee.....Mme. Montplaisir.
BLANCHE, OR THE RIVAL FAIRIES.
Brac.....Antoine | Topsey Turvey.....Jerome.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Performances commence with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, 1857,
Eighteenth Night of
THE ELVES; Or, THE STATUE BRIDE,
produced with new scenery, costumes, properties and mechanical effects.
LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the day they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of night they resume their immobility.
Count Coldstream.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Colin.....T. B. Johnston
Prince Jockey Club.....Miss Kate Reignolds
Silva, the Statue.....Miss Laura Keene
The new music arranged and composed by Thos. Baker.
Previous to which the popular drama of
THE BLACK BOOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage manager
Doors open at 7. Overture at 7½.
SATURDAY
Of the present week, positively the last performances of the renowned and learned elephants,
VICTORIA AND ALBERT,
They will appear each night in a
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT,
with a favorite drama and farce, sustained by the talent of the
EXCELLENT DRAMATIC COMPANY
SATURDAY—An afternoon performance, in which the elephants will appear, with other entertainments, to accommodate families, schools, children, &c.
Doors open at 2½; to begin at 3 P. M.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 6, will be presented, on the first time at this establishment, the grand, historical, romantic and scenic Drama, of great celebrity, entitled
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
(From Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's novel,) in which the entire resources of the Theatre, in all departments, will be engaged. The scenery by G. Heister.
Mr. Iorsine.....as.....Arbaces
His first appearance since his successful Western tour.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY, April 4,
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE
OF
MISS MATILDA HERON,
CAMILLE,
for the forty-fifth and last time.
Monday—THE RIVALS.
Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr. Blake; Captain Absolute, Mr. Lester,
Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Mr. Brougham; Acres, Mr. Walcot.
Being the first appearance of those artists together for three years.
Box book open three days in advance.

A CARD.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MISS MATILDA HERON,
With sentiments of deep and enduring gratitude for the generous kindness she has experienced from the Public and the Press of New-York, begs to announce that her Benefit and Farewell appearance takes place
SATURDAY, APRIL 4,
On which occasion she will reappear in the character in which she was introduced to them of
"CAMILLE."
Being positively her last performance previous to her departure for St. Louis and Boston.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SATURDAY—Two capital comic pieces,
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
and the funny farce of
THE RULES OF THE HOUSE,
OR, THE REVOLT OF THE BOARDERS.
The scene of this piece is laid in a Bleecker-street boarding-house.
Mr. Burton in Wilkins Micawber.
All the ladies and gentlemen of this superior company will appear in this piece and in the farce.
On Monday, a great Shakspearean revival.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
A GRAND OLD WEEK.
GREAT NOVELTY ALL THIS WEEK—The very successful piece of
THE OLD FOLKS CONCERT
Will be repeated, with the beautiful singer,
YOUNG AMERICA.
Also, the first time of the real
ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BENEFIT OF C. W. CLARKE—MONDAY, April 6, AFTERNOON and EVENING, on which occasion the following distinguished artistes have tendered their valuable aid: Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mrs. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Charles Walcot, Mr. George Holland, Miss E. Mestayer, Mr. T. H. Hadaway, Bryant's Minstrels, comprising Jerry Bryant, Dan Bryant, W. Donaldson, W. H. Lehr, and other members of the celebrated troupe. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the popular drama of DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, after which the Bryant's Minstrels in their celebrated entertainment, consisting of the Challenge Dance, by Jerry and Dan Bryant; Banjo Solo, W. P. Lehr; Song, W. Donaldson; Essence of Old Virginny, by Dan Bryant. Also, OUT FOR A HOLIDAY, in which Mr. Charles Walcot and Mr. George Holland will appear. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock Sheridan Knowles' great play of the HUNCHBACK. Master Walter, Mr. E. L. Davenport; Julia, Mrs. E. L. Davenport; Sir Thomas Clifford; Mr. C. W. Clarke.

NATIONAL GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY, NO. 663 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-STREET.—The proprietor of the above establishment, at the solicitation of his friends and pupils, begs to inform the public and amateurs that on WEDNESDAY, April 8, he will give a grand exhibition in the art of fencing—in Foils, Rapiers, Broadswords, Muskets, &c.,—when he will be assisted by his professors and numerous pupils. He begs also to state, that neither himself nor any members of his institution assisted at, or were in any wise connected with the exhibition given in the same building on March 18, and known as "Grand Assault of Arms."
Tickets 50 cents, to be procured at the Gymnasium—each ticket will entitle the purchaser to one lesson in fencing or gymnastics. HENRY GEBHARD.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, April 4, the new drama, in 3 acts, entitled
LIFE IN BROOKLYN.
To be followed by the pantomime of the
RED GNOME.
The whole to conclude with the farce of
PADDY THE PIPER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECOND week and exhilarating success of the new Comedy from London, entitled DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE, a play in 3 acts. Repeated THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. George Medley and Dick Scrummel, Artists, Messrs. C. W. Clarke and T. Hadaway; Emily, Miss Mestayer. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, THE STRANGER. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., to be seen without extra charge. Admission 25; children under 10, 12½ cents.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL Concert in aid of the fund of the Masonic Board of Relief by OLE BULL, the Mendelssohn Union and other distinguished talent, together with a grand orchestra, on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at Niblo's Saloon. Tickets $1 each, for sale at the music stores, hotels and members of the Committee. Full particulars in future notices.

PETE MORRIS.—THE BENEFIT OF THIS long established "pet of the public," and capital comic singer, comes off on SATURDAY EVENING next at White's Opera House, No. 45 Bowery. Pete is as rich in humor and melody as ever, and will deserve a bumper at the hands of his many friends and the public.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY —Will perform the "SEVEN SLEEPERS" on MONDAY EVENING next, at Dodworth's Academy. Tickets 50 cents. Full particulars on Monday.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT AT BUCKLEY'S is killing people by hundreds. Buy your tickets early.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The stationary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PEOPLES' FAVORITE, E. BISHOP BUCKLEY, is on hand every night at Buckley's.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLE BULL'S
GRAND FAREWELL IN BROOKLYN.
OLE BULL will give his FAREWELL CONCERT at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 4, 1857.
Joint appearance of
OLE BULL,
Miss VICTORIA GILLER,
Sig. GIANNONI,
Sig. GASPARONI,
G. W. MORGAN,
Mr. H. C. TIMM.
Tickets.....One Dollar.
Reserved seats may be secured in advance at the Athenæum, and W. HALL & SON'S, New-York.
Doors open at 7.—Concert commences at 8.
N. B.—No extra charge for reserved seats.

MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD'S
CONCERT,
THURSDAY, APRIL 16,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Tickets, One Dollar.

CARD.—OWING TO THE DELIGHT AND ENthusiasm with which Mr. W. SCHMEISSER'S private soirees musicales (given at his house, No. 19 East 33d-st.) were received during the past years, and indnced by repeated solicitations to appear in public, we take pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that Mr. W. SCHMEISSER'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT will take place APRIL 13, 1857, at Niblo's Saloon. Mr. W. SCHMEISSER, besides being assisted by Mrs. W. SCHMEISSER, has made arrangements with the best vocal talent in the country, which together with Mr. SCHMEISSER'S ability of extemporizing on the piano, on airs to be selected by the audience, (a pianist able to extemporize, having never before been heard in public in this country,) will offer a programme of unusual interest and high merit. No efforts will be spared to make the concert one of the best musical offerings of the season.
THE MANAGEMENT.

SCHMEISSER'S
GRAND CONCERT,
APRIL 13, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. SCHMEISSER will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mad. CORA DE WILHORST.
Mad. W. SCHMEISSER.
Sig. MORELLI.
Sig. MANGOLDI.

CARD.
TO THE MUSICAL PROFESSION AND THE PRESS.
Mr. SCHMEISSER, being desirous of affording the musical profession and the press an opportunity of hearing him before giving his first public Concert, has decided upon giving a musical evening, on the 8th inst., at his residence, No. 19 East 33d-st., to which special invitations will be issued. On this occasion Mr. Schmeisser will play some of the works of Beethoven, Mozart, Liszt and Haengart, (among them the "Galloo Chromatique," by Liszt.) Also, will Mr. Schmeisser extemporize on airs to be selected by his hearers. Mr. Schmeisser will be assisted by Mrs Schmeisser in some of his own compositions for two pianos.
All gentlemen belonging to the musical profession or attached to the press, not having received special invitation by the 5th inst., may procure the same at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.
THE MANAGEMENT.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 180 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA AT BUCKLEY'S every night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS. Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 Eighth-st.

BALLS.

GRAND BALL—ON SATURDAY EVENING, April 4, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

MILLINERY.

1857—SPRING IMPORTATIONS
OF
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BUDS, PIQUETS,
STRAW and HAIR TISSUES,
At low prices,
FOR CASH,
At No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

REMOVAL.
E. T. WILDE begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., to the new store
NO. 251 BROADWAY,
Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall.)
The undersigned opens his new ware-rooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising SILK GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND FANCY BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
BONNET FRAMES, &c., &c.
To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.
E. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer.

STRAW BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
For Ladies and Misses,
Cheap, for cash, at
J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 84 John-st.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS.—Trimmed and untrimmed—a very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Please call and examine. One price. KELLOGG, Manufacturer,
No. 138 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, IN SOUTH BROOKlyn, in the neighborhood of Harrison and Henry sts., march 31, a black and tan English terrier slut DOG, answers to the name of "Fan." Any one returning her to No. 100 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, shall receive the above reward.

$25 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of ten Silver Table Spoons, and Ten Silver Desert Spoons, marked "C," the same having been stolen from No. 68 Irving-place, on the 2d inst. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAVE been extensive dealers in the original and genuine BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS manufactured by FETRIDGE & CO., of New-York, hereby certify that this preparation is in great demand as a useful and valuable toilet article, and has given general satisfaction to all our customers.
CARY, HOWARD & CO., New-York.
BARNES & PARK, New-York.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., New-York.
HARRALL, RISLEY & RITCHER, New-York.
C. H. RING, New-York.
A. C. EVANS, & CO., New-York.
F. V. RUPHTON, New-York.
F. G. WELLS & CO., New-York.
T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.
T. H. PETERS & CO., Philadelphia.
H. E. SLIRE, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. ECKSTEIN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va.
BENNETT, BEERS & FISHER, Richmond, Va.
J. SHELLINGTON, Washington, D. C.
SETH W. FOWLER, Boston, Mass.
SANTOS, WALKER & CO., Norfolk, Va.
KING & TOY, Norfolk Va.
W. H. BROWN & CO., Baltimore, Md.
HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY, Charleston, S. C.

TAYLOR'S SALOON.—THIS MAGNIFICENT temple of art and luxury, so well known to fame throughout the world, will be opened to the public THIS DAY, March 23, 1857. Animated by his great success, and deeply impressed with the very liberal patronage of the public, Mr. TAYLOR has called to his aid those eminent artists HENRY HOFFMAN and CHARLES V. LINAS, of this City, who have, during the past Winter season, decorated and embellished the whole interior of his splendid Saloons, which now present a far more gorgeous coup d'œil than when first completed. To those who love to feast their eyes upon the beautiful, and are pleased to contemplate architectural grandeur, with decorations unsurpassed in any country, this will afford a rare opportunity to treasure up a delightful reminiscence.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO PLATING. A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (old No. 5) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS! LEAKY ROOFS!—ROOFS made perfectly tight by A. L. OSBORN'S Ne Plus Ultra Cement; this cement is designed expressly for roofs. It hardens soon after application to the consistency of slate, is unaffected by any temperature, will not rust, does not require paint, and is warranted protection against all leaks. Samples can be seen at the office, No. 414 Canal-st.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither depôt nor agent in America, for the sale of my flint-glass or crown-glass for optical instruments. Solothurne, Switz.
THEO. DAGUET.
New-York, April 3, 1857.

CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD —I thank you. Your testimonial will be guide for my future career. WM. WILSON,
Alderman First Ward.

TO PERFUME THE BREATH—USE THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & CO. For sale at No. 251 Broadway, and by all druggists.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED in the best manner, and warranted for one year, at less than the usual prices, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman as general house servant; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and assist in the fine washing and ironing; has good references; no objection to the country; also, by a neat respectable German Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain seamstress, or would act as nurse; is fond of children. Call at No. 271 Bowery this day or Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, by a respectable Englishman, understands his business in all its capacities; is willing to make himself generally useful, and has no objection to go into the country; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. B., to A. McKENZIE No. 341 4th st., or *Times* office, or Mr. TRAIROR, saddler, No. 376 Broadway.

WANTED.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a young woman accustomed to the duties; would like a private family either in the City or country, or to travel; is a member of the Episcopal Church, and can give the best of reference, by inquiring at No. 107 Madison-av., or address F. M., at this office.

WANTED—BY A LADY COMPETENT TO INstruct in the usual branches of English, French, writing and arithmetic, a situation as resident governess; a lady's companion; would not object to travel. Testimonials of a first-class order. Address ALPHA, Brooklyn Post-Office, N. Y.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A situation as cook, washer and ironer. Good reference given. Call at No. 162 Waverley-place.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT GERMAN MAN desires a situation in City or country, as first-class groom and coachman; understands his duties well; has lived with some of the highest families in this City, Brooklyn, and the country; has excellent reference for character and competency. Any gentleman or family requiring such help will apply or call at No. 271 Bowery, this day or Monday.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—I AM OPEN FOR IMmediate engagement as book keeper, and correspondent, or in any good business position where activity, energy, and experience will be appreciated. Address H. R. W., Post-office, Box No. 2,714.

MUSICAL.—A SOPRANO OF SUPERIOR ATtainments, who has been studying in Italy for the past three years, will return in a few weeks, and would accept an engagement in some church. Apply to A. B. LINCOLN, No. 723 Broadway.

A NICE AND TIDY GIRL DESIRES A SITuation to do the housework of a small family; can bake good bread and biscuit, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of reference. Has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

SERVANT GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, &c., at the office of the Society for Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chambers-st., A. D. 1825, now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

TENOR SINGER WANTED—IN A PRESBYterian church in Brooklyn. Quartette choir. Salary $200. Trial expected from the applicant, who will please address M., Box No. 2,154, Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-KEEPER in a lumber yard; one who understands the business preferred. Apply after 8 o'clock to S. C. DECKER & CO., Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK, AND assistant in the washing and ironing of a private family, in the upper part of the City. Address Box No. 226 lower Post-Office, with reference.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO take charge of an infant 8 months old; must be strong and healthy, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 153 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WHITE or colored, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 10 Washington-square, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ALTO SINGER FOR A QUARtette choir in a church in the upper part of this City. Apply at No. 557 6th av., this day, between 4 and 7 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS WANTED.—A colored girl who has lived in a private family and can be well recommended. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 124 West 11th-st.

TO JEWELERS.—WANTED—A GOOD JOB bing jeweler, to go to the southwest. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

COOK.—A SUPERIOR COOK WANTED AT NO. 110 5th-av. Call from 8½ to 10 o'clock.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or a party of gentlemen, can have desirable rooms on the first or second floor, in a pleasant location near Union-square. The house has the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 48 East 18th-st., between 4th-av and Broadway. References exchanged. No moving 1st of May.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH breakfast, gas and bath, to let to a single gentleman in a genteel house, in a private family, located between University place and 5th-av. References exchanged. Apply at the drug store No 574 4th-av., corner of 9th-st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY be obtained at No. 293 5th-av., corner 33d-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG gentleman, a furnished room, with full or partial board, in a genteel private family, or with few boarders, where correct habits will insure the social comforts of a home. References unexceptionable. Location must be in vicinity of Union-square. Address, for three days, S., Box No. 245 Union-square Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED IN ONE OF the most delightful locations in South Brooklyn by applying at Carroll-place, seventh house East of Court-st., opposite Carrol-park.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD ON Long Island for young misses for the Summer, and, if suited, through the Winter, in a private family, (no other boarders taken.) There are good schools and churches of all the different denominations; access by steamboat and railroad twice a day. Address Box No. 3,934 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room, with breakfast and tea, in or near West 34th-st. Address LELAND, Box No. 2,592 General Post-Office

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO TINSMITHS.—FOR SALE THE STOCK tools, fixtures, &c., of one of the oldest established tin-can factories in this City. Any person wishing to embark in a business of this kind cannot meet with a more favorable opportunity. For further particulars address Box No. 3,236 Post-Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS moderate size, and in a desirable location, requiring only suitable attention, which the owner is neither able nor willing to give to it, to insure success. Will be sold reasonably. Inquire of FRENEAU HUNN, Esq., No. 10 Gold-st.

$800 WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE REAL estate market right and general negotiating business. It is well established, and paying from $10,000 to $12,000 per year. Any one wishing a pleasant cash business, attended with no risk whatever, can apply to WHEELER, No. 334 Broadway, office No. 14.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, GOODwill, and a five years' lease of a family grocery in Brooklyn, that has been established six years. For an enterprising man this is a good chance. Address D. S. T., Grocer, at this office.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO CAN DISPOSE of merchandise in a Southern market, wishes to associate himself with some merchant of standing in this City, who can procure small assorted cargoes quarterly. Address B. C. J., *Herald* office.

FOR SALE—A SLOOP-RIGGED YACHT, BUILT by the late George Steers, 70 tons, Custom House measure. She is very able, sound, in good order and very fast. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, No 4 Pine-st.

COAL AND WOOD-YARD TO LET—LOcated on a business avenue up town. Complete with fences, plank-floor—office, house-room, and new platform scales. Rent low, possession at once. Apply at No. 4 New-st., rear office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN THE LOWER part of the City. The store is one of the oldest in the City and will be sold very low if applied for immediately. Address RUMEX, *Times* office.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—If you would prevent them, use the INDIA RUBBER FLUID LAMP, which cannot break or explode. Sold by HAWKHURST, MOTT & CO., Manufacturers, No. 69 Fulton-st.

FINE ARTS.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
In f

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at Noon and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters including money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *on Monday Morning, April 6*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P.M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The additional news from Nicaragua, or rather accounts of what has recently occurred there, from other sources, modify many of the statements received from interested parties and published yesterday. It seems that in consequence of sickness, desertions and other enfeebling causes, Gen. WALKER had determined to leave Rivas and attempt to reach San Juan del Sur, from which he might easily leave the country. With this intention he on the 16th of April took with him the principal portion of his remaining force, leaving a small portion under Gen. HENNINGSEN, to hold it, in case he was obliged to fall back. When at San Jorge, he heard the Allies at Rivas, and, returning, succeeded in preventing them from occupying it. His position, there, however, is no better than when he deemed it necessary to leave it. From Col. LOCKRIDGE'S party on the San Juan del Norte, there is nothing in addition to what was published in the TIMES yesterday morning.

By telegraph from New-Orleans, we have later news from Mexico. The Government is represented to be in very straightened circumstances—having been forced to suspend payment at the Custom-houses of Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. The new Constitution was promulgated on the 11th of March. Nothing had yet been heard at the capital of the rejection of the Forsyth Treaties. Relations with Great Britain coutinne in an unsettled state, and it is reported that the inevitable SANTA ANA has numerous emissaries in the country.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived last night, having left the latter port on the 29th of March. She brings no news of importance.

The steamship *Asia* is now in her fourteenth day out from Liverpool, due at this port. She had not been signaled off Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock last night.

Secretary COBB has written a letter to a Government official in reference to the duties of office-holders. He declares that political associations cannot be permitted to interfere with the discharge of public duties, and that no party should press its claims upon the attention of Government *employes*. The person to whom the letter is addressed, is not named, but Mr. COBB apprises him that he cannot sanction his absence for the purpose of an active engagement in the approaching election of his State.

Lord NAPIER has sent to Mr. CASS a letter from the Earl of CLARENDON, conveying a tribute to the heroism and humanity of the two surfmen, JOHN JONES and JOHN PARKER, who lost their lives in their efforts to rescue the crew of the British bark *Tasso*, of Newfoundland, which was wrecked near Barnegat on the 20th of last December, and also announcing a pecuniary donation of £50 to the widow of Mr. JONES.

In the State Senate yesterday, a report was received from the Harbor Commissioners, stating that their expenses up to the 12th of March, were $49,747 06, and that the estimated additional expense, not provided for, was $37,340. The sum of $50,000 has already been appropriated, and $35,087 06 yet remain to be appropriated. The Port Wardens' bill, and the bill to consolidate New-York and Brooklyn, were made the special order for Tuesday evening. In the Assembly, the bill providing for the purchase of the Crystal Palace was reported favorably, and the Hudson River Improvement bill was passed. Proceedings were interrupted by the announcement of the death of Mr. BABCOCK, of Oneida.

A meeting of colored people was held, on Thursday evening, in Philadelphia, the object being, as announced in the call, "To consider the atrocious decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and other outrages to which the colored people are subjected under the Constitution of the United States." Various speeches were made, and a series of resolutions were adopted in furtherance of the objects of the meeting.

A policeman named CLARK was shot by a negro named WHITTINGTON, in Newburg, on Wednesday evening, while attempting to arrest him in company with the Sheriff. CLARK received a full charge of shot in his face, and his recovery is doubtful. The negro surrendered himself after a reward had been offered for his arrest.

The New-Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, embracing about two hundred and thirty preachers, will meet in the city of Trenton on Wednesday next. Bishop SCOTT will preside, assisted by Bishop MORRIS.

On Wednesday of last week a destructive fire occurred at Jacksonsport, Ark., the loss resulting from which is estimated at $200,000. Out of the whole business portion of the town, only a drug store and a hotel were saved.

The Land Warrants issued since the first law was passed will, it is stated, call for fifty-eight millions of acres.

Mr. H. D. RICE, Superintendent of the Erie Railroad Express, died very suddenly on Thursday, at the residence of THOMAS A. MURPHY, No. 102 East Thirty-third-street. A *post mortem* examination of the body was made; all the organs were found in a healthy condition, and the medical examiners were unable to agree as to the cause of death. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from syncope." Mr. RICE was a well-known citizen. He was 49 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts.

A man named CHAS. WILLIS or WILLISTON, was found dead in his bed at the Rainbow Hotel, in Beekman-street, on Thursday afternoon. He was a stranger to the place, and had applied for and obtained lodgings the night previous. He was an American, and appeared to be about 27 years of age. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of death from taking some narcotic poison.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice DAVIES rendered an elaborate opinion in the case of the People *ex rel.* the Board of Education *vs.* Comptroller FLAGG, growing out of a deficiency in the funds of the Board of Education. The Board moved for a mandamus to compel the payment of $125,000, as a special appropriation to supply the deficiency, and the application was denied.

An unusually large amount of counterfeit bank notes are now in circulation. Nearly half a dozen arrests were made yesterday of parties charged with uttering the spurious paper. Counterfeit Fives on the Exchange Bank of Hartford are especially plenty.

The Chamber of Commerce have appointed a Committee of Twelve Shipowners to inquire into the alleged cruelties to seamen on board our merchant ships, and to adopt measures for the suppression of the abuse.

A child, while playing with matches last evening, at No. 330 West Seventeenth-street, set fire to its clothes, and was so severely burned that it died shortly after.

Our Relations with China.

The *National Intelligencer*, speaking of the report that the privilege has been accorded by China to one of the great powers of Europe, to have a resident Minister at Pekin, says: "If that be the case, it strikes us that, if our Government thinks proper to be represented by a diplomatic agent at all, we should insist on his being accredited to the Supreme Government at the capital." We think the country at large will take the same view of the subject. We have already extensive commercial relations with China; and foreign trade involves the necessity of Government representatives for its protection. It is a matter of the highest importance to our commerce, as well as to the general interests of civilization, that our relations with China should be placed upon a footing less humiliating and more useful than we have been content to occupy hitherto.

It is rumored that our Government has repelled the friendly invitation of the French and English Governments to join them in urging upon the Chinese Emperor the necessity and propriety of treating the Western Powers less as inferiors, and more as equals, than he has done hitherto. To what extent these reports are true we are unable to say. If we were invited to join England and France in waging war upon China, our Government has been wise if it has declined. We have, as yet, no cause of war with that Empire, and we certainly are not called upon to espouse the quarrels of others.

But if we were asked merely to join in an application for the establishment of more just and satisfactory relations, and to apply, in common with England and France, for the privilege of having a resident Minister at Pekin, we do not see the necessity or the wisdom of repelling the invitation. The object is one of great and acknowledged importance, and the manner of seeking its accomplishment is both peaceful and friendly.

Final Settlement of the Danish Sound Tolls.

Among the items of intelligence received night before last from Europe, is that of the final adjustment of the Danish difficulty, and of a definite arrangement by which that anomalous inheritance from the Vi-King period—the levy of a tax on all vessels entering the Baltic—has disappeared from among the number of international abuses. The entire credit of having procured the abrogation of this unjust custom, a relic as it has been of middle-age piracy, is due to the perseverance and energy with which the United States Government has continued, for twenty-five years, to protest against it. Ever since the notes which were written on the subject in 1843, by Mr. UPSHUR, then Secretary of State, succeeding Cabinets and Presidents have made it a point of honor to continue their negotiations, adapting them to the exigencies of the time, but never deterred from steadily pursuing the desired end, either by the formidable resistance of the Court of Copenhagen, or of its allies in other parts of Europe. The final result is the more to our national honor, inasmuch as we have accomplished what FREDERICK the Great, with all of his *prestige* of success, failed to bring about, and what Sir ROBERT PEEL was totally frustrated in, in 1841, although backed by the whole influence of the British Government.

The Hanseatic League is the only power which, until now, has ever successfully withstood payment of tolls to Denmark, upon vessels passing through the Sound. It is well known that the origin of this tax, in dim antiquity, consisted in levying a contribution of salt and wine, together with a very small amount of deck-money. Even this trifling tribute was disputed by the League. In 1363 and 1365, WALDEMAR III. of Denmark was compelled to sign a treaty freeing "*forever*" vessels of the League from the payment of toll. Upon different subsequent violations of this treaty, new victories compelled Denmark to renewals of the same agreement in 1443, 1477 and 1524, and, in the most solemn manner, finally, in 1560. Between these several confirmations of the rights of the Hanseatic League infringements of the treaty were made by Denmark, but were always resisted by the pioneers of commerce of the ages between the fourteenth and sixteenth century;—and, but for the rivalry of the Netherlands, which originated a distinction between privileged and unprivileged nations, and enabled Denmark to establish a minimum of toll, which was a favor when compared with the maximum, the entrance to the Baltic would have ever after remained free.

Up to the year 1814, Prussia was the nation which, most of all, suffered by the tax upon vessels bound for ports upon her northwest coast; and no greater proof could be afforded of the subserviency of that Power to the Czar, (whose hopes of one day profiting by his reversionary right to the Danish throne have caused him, until lately, to abet the claims of the Court of Copenhagen,) than that the voice of the Berlin representatives at the Congress of Vienna was the weakest, against this tyrannical abuse, of any European Power; and that, since that time, the Prussian Government has never dared, until last year, to cooperate energetically in procuring its abolition. The foundation of a commercial treaty between Prussia and Denmark was, it is true, laid in 1814, through British influence; but the treaty itself, which was signed in 1818, is one of the most miserable instances of diplomatic ignorance, weakness and slavery on record. It abandons to Denmark even greater privileges than that nation had before enjoyed, and exempts from it as a "condescension," certain rights conceded to Prussia, at Camin and Colberg, in the seventeenth century. This treaty was concluded for twenty years, until 1838, and it was in consequence of the treacherous delays of the Court of Copenhagen, after the termination of that period, that the attention of the British public was attracted to the subject. Every effort was made by Sir ROBERT PEEL to procure a resort to active measures; but the subtle management of the Russian and Danish Ministers finally procured, by the reduction of duty on certain articles of British manufacture, the Convention of the 23d August, 1841, by which Denmark, by baiting its hook for Birmingham and Manchester, gained instead of losing. The Czar conferred a Russian decoration, set in diamonds, upon the Danish Ambassador at London, for the skill in juggling by which he had bamboozled the manufacturing classes of England!

The Convention of 1841 expired, by limitation, in 1851. Since then the efforts of the United States have been unremitting, and, by gradual advances, it has obtained the aid of England and France. The Eastern war destroyed also the opposition of Russia, and with it that of Prussia. The other European powers were all predisposed to resist a tax from which they derived no benefit, but much injury. The consequence has been the capitalization scheme of Denmark, which, with certain limitations, has at length been accepted. The sum to be paid by the United States will be so small, comparatively, that our Government could willingly have sacrificed ten times the amount, merely for the advantage of a safe channel, light-houses, pilots, &c., for which it is proper that Denmark should be compensated. The resistance of Mr. MARCY to the payment of any money as a matter of lawful equivalent for the Dues themselves, disappeared so soon as it was conceded by the Danish ministry that the nature of the "value received," of a future, substantial character, should be either implied or expressed in the treaty. It is now signed, and as soon as it shall have gone into operation, a troublesome embarrassment may be said to have disappeared from among the diplomatic entanglements of the day, and to have been disposed of in a way which calls for the gratitude to this country of the whole civilized world.

Failure of the Revolution in Peru.

The news from Peru, published in this journal yesterday, is by no means favorable to the Revolution. We are not surprised at this intelligence;—first, because there are, in reality, no urgent reasons for the overthrow of the existing Government. The revolutionists are contending for no great principle. They have no particular wrongs to avenge—no grievous oppression from which they seek to be relieved. The point at issue is purely one of personal ambition, and the result will depend on the personal popularity of rival chiefs. In the second place, VIVANCO, the head and front of the opposition, lacks that boldness which commands the respect of the multitude, and is the chief element of success in a military leader. And, thirdly, President CASTILLA is not the man to remain idle when action is necessary to his interests, nor to lose a single opportunity that the mistakes of his enemies may offer.

The Revolution at the commencement, had in its favor that incessant desire for change which is characteristic of the Spanish American, and of the Peruvian in particular. But it has now reaped all the advantage it is likely to gain from the fickleness of the people. At the first onset, there was a rush to its ranks. The cry of opposition to the Party in power drew those who had everything to gain and nothing to lose around VIVANCO'S standard. CASTILLA, himself a revolutionary chief, had hosts of enemies, and they, of course, supported his personal rival and opponent. The whole South became disaffected, and, to crown the hopes of VIVANCO and his admirers, the largest vessel in the little navy of Peru—in itself a host—and two smaller ships-of-war abandoned their allegiance, and hoisted the revolutionary flag. Under these circumstances VIVANCO'S speedy success was confidently prophecied.

There came, however, a reaction. The accession to the ranks of the revolutionists had an end; resources were not unlimited; and now that the entire strength of the party is known, a tolerable opinion can be formed of its chances of success. We do not conceive that these chances preponderate in its favor. President CASTILLA, with that stubborn resolution which is a chief point in his character, has labored with quiet but untiring energy to counteract the efforts of his enemies. In spite of the defection of the frigate *Apurimac*, and three sloops-of-war, and the tremendous impetus with which the movement started, he has succeeded in arresting its progress, and with the most populous districts and the army still faithful to his cause, there is every prospect of his ultimate triumph. Enthusiasm is the fuel with which Revolution is fed; but the enthusiasm of VIVANCO'S faction has received a fatal check—not so much from any actual defeat, as from the obstinacy and continued popularity of the man whose overthrow they are striving to effect. Even if CASTILLA is not sufficiently strong to suppress directly, and by positive force, an insurrection which has extended into remote and inaccessible districts, he is at least in a position to deprive it of life and weary out its promoters by a lengthened, determined resistance.

If these are not sufficient indications that the attempt to overturn CASTILLA'S Government will fail, there can be no doubt but that the outrage very recently committed by two revolutionary war vessels on the high seas will be the means of blasting VIVANCO'S hopes. From our correspondent's letter, published yesterday, it appears that the British mail-steamer *New Grenada*, on her last trip to Panama, was robbed of a large amount of specie and one thousand stand of arms by two of VIVANCO'S sloops-of-war. It is difficult to understand the motives that induced such an act, for it will be a slur upon the revolutionary cause, will ruin its *prestige*, and will destroy public confidence in its chiefs. With a British line-of-battle ship and two frigates in the harbor of Callao, the pirates have no opportunity to escape or reap any advantage from their plunders. It has been suggested that the whole was a plot prearranged between President CASTILLA and the officers of the revolutionary ships, and that they adopted this scheme in order to use the British naval force against VIVANCO'S warships, which have been the main stay of the Revolution and the terror of traitorous plots. The scheme is a cunning one, and will very probably succeed. It has now become necessary for the safety of passengers, mails, and treasure, by the South Pacific steamers, that the revolutionary vessels should be captured, and the British fleet in these waters is amply sufficient for the task. When it is accomplished, the movement under VIVANCO may be considered as put down. It is not to be expected, however, that any lengthened peace will be the result; for those who are acquainted with the political condition of Peru know full well that in anarchy her people delight, and that one Revolution only dies out to give place to another.

Newspaper Matters.

The *Traveler*, *Chronicle*, *Telegraph*, and *Atlas*, of Boston, are to be united, as they have not probably yielded of late a fair remuneration for the labor and capital of their proprietors. At the same time that paper is dearer and labor higher, the presses and other fixtures more costly, and telegraphing, to some journals, is an enormous bill, subscription prices have been reduced, and by agencies the advertising rates become ruinous.

We find the above floating in our exchanges. Its statements in regard to the projected union of several of the existing daily journals of Boston, are substantially true; and the *public* of Boston and its vicinity, as well as the parties directly interested in the journals themselves, will be great gainers thereby. The new paper, which is to be the resultant of the combination, will be under the editorial supervision of SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., who for many years has made the Springfield *Republican* one of the best and most readable newspapers in New England. The union will afford him the business facilities, and the popular support which are essential to success.

There is no department of business, and no profession, in which greater progress has been made during the past ten years than in Journalism,—and this is still to go on. The public taste demands better newspapers than it did ten years ago,—papers containing more news, better writing, higher and fairer views of all topics of public interest and a greater variety of intelligence, correspondence and editorial matter. The first result of this has been an enormous increase in the expense of publishing a successful newspaper. Fifteen years ago the aggregate expenses of no newspaper establishment in this City reached $100,000:—there are three now whose average expenses probably exceed $350,000. The next result has been to decrease the number of competing journals, and render those which are strong enough to keep the field the more profitable and permanent. Fifteen years ago a newspaper which cleared $30,000 was a miracle of success: now there are at least half a dozen which do it, and three which probably average net incomes of $75,000 each. The demand for newspapers has increased steadily and rapidly:—and those which have supplied it best—at whatever cost,—have prospered accordingly.

One great element in the success of newspapers has been the increase in advertising,—not only in quantity, but in price. Fifteen years ago advertising was done by the year or month,—at prices which were merely nominal. The consequence was that immense blanket sheets were filled with cheap advertisements, and as their circulation was very limited, and the cost of the paper on which they were printed trifling, nearly all they did receive was profit. Now the circulation of the leading organs of publicity is enormous,—and the prices of advertising have increased accordingly,—though it is actually *cheaper* to the advertiser than it used to be, because where he found *one* reader for his announcements then, he finds *ten* now. Nothing proves this more conclusively than the steady increase in the *amount* of advertising,—in spite of its increased expensiveness. All the papers of large circulation are crowded to their utmost capacity with advertisements, and the pressure every year grows more and more severe.

The ultimate result of this tendency it is not difficult to foresee. The public will not be content with so serious a curtailment of the amount of reading matter as the increase of Advertising renders unavoidable. Every year the news from every quarter becomes more voluminous;—the commercial, financial and political developments in all parts of the world afford increased matter for announcement and for comment:—and the public taste grows more and more exacting in regard to the character and comprehensiveness of the Public Press. Our journals will be driven into *enlargement*. They must follow the example of the London *Times*, and issue, as it did for some years, an occasional supplement as the pressure of Advertisements rendered necessary, or a daily sheet of *twelve* pages,—or even of *sixteen*, as the London *Times* from the same necessity does now. Nothing short of such a movement will satisfy the public demand.

The practical difficulty in the way of doing it now is the low price of our newspapers. Publishers of the three leading papers receive only *a cent and a half* for each copy of their respective journals;—and this barely covers the cost of the white paper on which they are printed. Increase the size one-half, or one-quarter, and the white paper will cost *more* than the printed sheet. The larger the circulation, under such a state of things, the heavier the loss. The difficulty could only be met by increasing the price of the newspaper, so as to cover the cost of the white paper used. We have no doubt that this will be the next step in the progress of the Newspaper Press of this City. Some one or more of the established journals will increase its price, and make a corresponding increase in the variety and quality of its contents. And that the advanced taste of the community would abundantly sustain such a step, on the part of at least one daily journal, we have no doubt. There are at least *fifty thousand* newspaper readers who want a journal *fifty per cent.* better than at present prices any of the City newspapers can be made:—and they would gladly pay the difference in cost, in view of such a difference in quality.

EXTRAORDINARY ENVOY.—We understand that FANNY ELLSLER'S former factotum, WIKOFF, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary by the immaculate "historian" of Parker Vein and Potosi, the New-York *Herald*, to conduct negotiations with General CASS, Lord NAPIER, or anybody else who will tolerate the one or the other, and to offer the valuable support of that sheet—for a consideration. All news or favors to be paid for in first-rate notices, manufactured to order. We believe the same enterprising print appointed one BENEDICT a special Minister to Gen. TAYLOR'S Administration for the same laudable purposes in 1849, and, after falling out with him, published all his confidential correspondence with the Editor to the world.

The War in Circassia.

We learn by the last accounts from Europe, that Russia is about to make a great effort to put an end, at once and forever, to the warfare in Circassia, which has now been raging without any appreciable result for fifty years, and consumes annually a third of the imperial army. The Circassians, on their side, seem prepared to abide the issue, have procured supplies of arms and ammunition from England, and have placed the command of the United Tribes in the hands of a renegade Hungarian, who, if not a skillful tactician, is at least known to be already a resolute soldier.

The Circassians have received for a long while a great deal of sympathy at the hands of the whole civilized world, but the greater portion of it has certainly been bestowed upon them in utter ignorance of the exact amount of merit of any sort which they possess. We suspect half the admiration which has been lavished on them has had its origin in the old tradition of physical beauty, which has now for so many generations glorified them in the eyes of the Franks. They have had their fair share of the halo which romance has long cast over all that comes from the East. It is not our purpose to inquire how far their women justify the popular notion of their charms, or whether the men are in reality the types of manly symmetry and vigor which the popular fancy paints them. But we are sorry to say that the nearer view which has been obtained of the manners and customs of the tribes on the sea coast, at least, during the recent war, places beyond all doubt the fact that as a race they may fairly be set down in the same category with the Kurds, and Turcomans and Montenegrins, or in other words, may be described as an interesting people of prepossessing appearance, and dirty exterior, greatly addicted to lies, robbery, and assassination. One of the many delusions prevalent in England before the Russian war, was that the Circassians were devoted, heart and soul, to the cause of human freedom; were animated by the loftiest aspirations cherished in poetic imaginations; a pure and ideal of national as well as individual destiny, and, under the conduct of the "warrior prophet," marched to battle against Russia, as to a great and solemn act of religious worship. The ecstatic pleasure which this theory afforded for many years to a great number of well-meaning people was certainly some compensation for its falsity and folly; but it was just as well that it was utterly dissipated by the expedition undertaken into the interior from Sejvuk Kaleh, in the Summer of 1854, by Mr. LONGWORTH, the British Consul at Monastir. The experience of this gentleman and his companions proved, beyond all question, that Western sympathy was not an article greatly in demand upon the shores of the Caspian, and that the bearers of it were likely to meet, just as he met, with an exceedingly sorry reception. The fact of the matter is, that these tribes defend their fastnesses as wild beasts defend their dens, and are nearly as far from anything like a community of political ideas with the Western world as panthers from sympathy with the hunter. They hate Russia and fight against her, not from a sentiment of patriotism or honor, for not only are these two ideas unknown to them, but there are no words in their language to express them, but because the domination of Russia, let it mean what else it may, means order, restraint, and security for life and property. When a people fights for its old habits and old ways, and fights, moreover, with courage and pertinacity, one is very apt to dignify its efforts with the title of a struggle for national independence, and we are not disposed to find fault with the appellation; but we warn our readers against supposing that there is aught in the social or political organization which the Circassians have now for half a century defended with unshaken courage, that should command our admiration. The struggle which has been so long raging in the defiles of the Caucasus has undoubtedly been marked by great heroism and great constancy. Most assuredly it is not simply the resistance of freemen to the assaults of a despot. It is also, in a still greater degree, the resistance of brigands to the encroachments of law—of blood-thirsty fanatics to the propagandism of another and a detested creed.

The want of success which has attended all the efforts of the Russians in Daghistan reveals clearly the secret of their weakness. A powerful centralization, whose agents are slaves, who perform each act of their lives in terror of the rod and the axe, loses its energy in proportion as the scene of operations is distant from the Capital. The Russian generals in Circassia fight in the knowledge that a single failure may entail ruin and disgrace—that the greatest merit or bravery can meet with no better reward than the smile of a despot. The soldiers are, of course, the same with whose sufferings and exploits the world is already familiar, who, admirably trained as they are to act in masses under the guidance of superiors, are all but useless in mountain warfare, where individual intelligence and activity are everything. A Russian battalion manœuvres on a plain with the accuracy of a machine, fights bravely, and suffers patiently, and dies without a murmur. But take it into woods or mountains, break it up *en tirailleur*, and leave each man to depend on his own quickness, self-reliance and pluck, and it becomes at once a scattered drove of sheep, upon whom the hardy mountaineers descend like wolves on the fold. It is no longer the disciplined mass whose faultless precision commands plaudits in the squares of St. Petersburg, and fills Europe with foreboding, but the stupid, craven peasants, whom a relentless ukase drags each year from their stoves, and their sheepskins and raki, to acquire artificial manhood on the parade ground. A few thousand volunteers from Arkansas or Mississippi would do more against SCHAMYL in one year, than the armies of His Majesty the Czar of all the Russias have achieved in the last ten.

SAFE PAPERS.—We have a communication from one who signs himself the "Head of a Family," which is very savage upon the *Herald* for filling its columns with filthy details of the most disgusting crimes all over the country. He says he cannot, with any safety, take such a paper into his family, and he desires permission, through [illegible] the editor of the *Herald* some good advice on the subject.

We regret that we cannot open our columns for such a purpose. In the first place, we fear the editor and proprietor of the *Herald* doesn't consult our columns as often as he might with advantage to himself, for guidance and instruction, and he might not follow the suggestions which we should make.

In the next place, we are inclined to believe that he edits his paper remarkably well,—and that its popularity among those for whose edification and amusement it is designed, affords the best evidence of the fact. The *Herald* is not designed for families:—it is intended for the "outside circles" of society,—for grog-shops and dance-houses,—for the bar-rooms and back alums,—for the reckless, the profligate, the gossiping gabblers who hang upon the outskirts of society, and care nothing for principle, or morals, or respectability. These people read it and are not sensible of any serious damage to their morals in consequence. They want precisely the details which the *Herald* gives them,—and if it should omit them it would lose the bulk of its circulation. It is an essential part of an editor's duty to adapt his paper to the tastes and preferences of his readers;—and in this the *Herald* certainly excels.

Our correspondent should do as a good many other "heads of families" do—take some safe newspaper for his family, and, if he must himself have these titillating stories of which he complains as unfit for others, let him buy the *Herald* in a car, or at his counting-room, or in some corner where he can read it without endangering the morals of others. A great many very respectable gentlemen, including clergymen, manage the matter in this way with good success—thus at the same time indulging their own tastes and protecting the morals of their families.

Lost Money Letters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In a late issue of the TIMES I observed an editorial article complaining of the loss of a large number of money letters sent to your address through the U. S. mails, at the same time furnishing your readers with a list of such valuable letters lost in the month of February: you say:

"We keep a record of all the letters containing money sent to the TIMES, and which never reach us—so far as we are subsequently advised of their having been sent. The following transcript from that record for the month of February alone, shows the amount lost, and the proportion that were registered."

Then follows the list referred to, embracing about thirty letters, sixteen of which were "registered" at the offices where mailed, and the balance were sent as unregistered and in the ordinary way.

As all registered letters delivered from this office have to be receipted for by the parties to whom they are addressed, or by their authorized agents, I have made an examination of the receipt books in the Registry Department, and find that *the Postmaster holds receipts for all the registered letters enumerated by you.* The receipts are signed by the young man who was, until recently, regularly employed and authorized to receive registered and all other letters for the TIMES Office. If, therefore, these valuable letters failed to reach you it is no fault of the Registry System or of the Post-Office Department.

Very respectfully yours, J. HOLBROOK,
Special Agent Post-Office Department.

We have satisfied ourselves by personal examination, that the above is substantially correct, and that the losses of money contained in registered letters has been due, to some extent, at all events, to the unfaithfulness of agents in our own employ. We desire, therefore, to relieve the Clerks in the Registry Department of the City Post-office from whatever suspicion our former statements on this subject may have involved.

We may add, also, that we are satisfied that merchants and business men generally are far too careless in regard to the class of persons who are sent to the Post-office for their letters. It is very common to intrust this important and responsible duty to those *employes* who are in the most inferior positions, and who are the most inadequately paid for their services. A direct temptation to dishonesty is thus thrown in their way. We are satisfied that the matter deserves more attention than it receives.

STREET MUSIC.—The sound of the scraper, the broom and the shovel were last night heard in Fulton-street, making the most delightful music as they came in contact with the Belgian pavement. A bevy of men with lanterns, watering-pots, brooms and shovels, working by the light of the moon, attracted more attention and caused more delight than a target company with a band of music could have done. Familiarity will breed contempt after a while, but it will be some time before we become so familiarized to the operations of the street-cleaners as to entertain any other feelings than those of profound respect and satisfaction for their blessed services.

Personal.

A libel suit brought by ERASTUS BROOKS, editor of the New-York *Express*, against JAMES G. BLAINE, of the Kennebec *Journal*, is set down for trial on the 23d of this month, before the United States District Court of Maine. The libel is said to have been uttered by the *Journal* in reference to Mr. BROOKS' course towards Col. FREMONT during the recent canvass.

There is a flood of emigration from Oneida County to the West. Among recent departures is HENRY T. UTLEY, late District-Attorney, who goes to Dubuque.

Obituary.

Hon. MALBONE WATSON, of Catskill, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, died in New-Orleans on the 1st inst.

Simple Method of Detecting Counterfeit Photographic Bank Bills.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The DAILY TIMES of this date publishes the case of attempted passing counterfeit photographic bank-bills upon Messrs. BECK & Co. Photographic bank-bills may be immediately detected by the following simple chemical application: Procure a half ounce of fluid of the solution of *Cyanide of Potassium* (which may be procured at any respectable drug store.) With a drop or two of this liquid moisten any part of the suspected bill, and if it be a photograph the color will in two or three minutes be changed or removed. If the bill be genuine—that is, no photograph—it will produce no change upon its color or face. A. C. CASTLE, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 2, 1857.

Presentation to an Alderman.

The residents of Lexington-avenue have presented Alderman WILSON, of the First Ward, (formerly of the Eighteenth,) with an elegant silver salver and pitcher. It was displayed yesterday in the Aldermen's "sanctum" of the City Hall. The salver is thus inscribed: "*I did but my duty, and fulfilling your trust to the people, remembering my oath of office above all considerations.*"

NEWSPAPERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The State of Massachusetts pays for upwards of eight thousand copies of newspapers and periodicals, for the use of the members of the Legislature, the Governor, Council and the public offices. The Boston *Journal* has the largest list, 1,007 copies being subscribed for; *Ballou's Pictorial* has 344 subscribers; the *Infidel Investigator* 3; the *Spiritualist* 24; and quantities of the flash papers are taken. Thirty-eight children find consolation in the *Youth's Companion*; 23 others have comfort in *Zion's Herald*. The *Flag of our Union* has 99 readers; Littell's *Living Age* 261; the *Parlor Casket* 106; the *Medical and Surgical Journal* 66, and the *Olive Branch* 84. The members of the General Court seem to appreciate newspapers—particularly the "fancy" class of that literature.

MARINE MATTERS.

Chamber of Commerce.

The quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in Clinton Hall Thursday evening, E. Pauli, Esq., in the Chair.

Messrs. FREDERICK S. LITTLEJOHN and ISAAC SHERMAN were elected members of the Chamber.

AN OBSERVATORY FOR NEW-YORK.

Mr. MATTHEW MAURY (a merchant of this City—not Lieut. MAURY) reported progress on the subject of a meteorological and astronomical observatory in New-York, in favor of the same. The cost was estimated at $20,000.

Mr. A. A. LOW submitted propositions in favor of a movement for the protection of American property in China, and a resolution was passed that a Committee of five be appointed to prepare a memorial to the President of the United States, and, if they should deem it expedient, to proceed to Washington, with a view to secure attention to these great interests.

The subject of the alleged cruelties to seamen was then taken up, and a Committee of Twelve was appointed to inquire into the alleged facts, and to confer with shipowners as to the measures which can be adopted to remedy these evils, and to report at a future meeting of the Chamber.

Mr. CALEB BARSTOW, from the Committee on a permanent location for the Chamber, reported in favor of erecting a building for their express use, the collection of a reference library, a suitable reading room, and all of the appliances adapted to the wants of the merchants of this community.

A motion of Mr. WETMORE was adopted, and the Chamber instructed the Committee to hire the room in the Exchange, at an annual rent not exceeding $1,800. The Chamber then adjourned.

Widows' Relief Fund.

We have received from Messrs. POILLON & LE COUNT, No. 65 Wall-street, a statement of the moneys received by them, for the benefit of the families left destitute by the loss of the schooner *Sarah E. Bird*, with a list of the donors. The whole sum thus far received is $1,465. The subscriptions are by our principal shipowners and merchants, and vary from $10 to $100, the whole number of names being forty-seven.

The burnt wreck of the steamer *Knoxville* has had the boilers and all other movable portions of her engines taken out, and nothing but the bedplates and cylinders remain. Chains are placed beneath the sunken hulk, and Mr. BISHOP, with his derrick, is to make the attempt on Monday to raise and remove it. It will be taken to Green Point, where the copper can be stripped off. The expense to the owners and underwriters of raising the vessel will not fall much short of ten thousand dollars, besides the loss of the steamer.

The passengers by the Belgian steamer *Constitution* have signed a complimentary address to the officers of that vessel, with the customary good wishes, upon the occasion of their safe arrival on this side of the Atlantic.

FIRE ON BOARD A SCHOONER.—About 3 o'clock P.M. yesterday, a private watchman discovered a fire on board of the schooner *River Queen*, lying at pier No. 8 East River. It broke out on deck among some bales of Cotton wasting. After throwing overboard several bales, the fire was extinguished. The vessel received but trifling damage.

CHARGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE BAHAMAS AGAINST AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS.—The Nassau *Guardian* of Feb. 25 says that among the documents transmitted to the Legislature by the Governor of the Bahamas, was the following:

"I now beg leave to refer to paper No. 3—a statement by Mr. BACON, the United States Consul—showing the number of ships wrecked in the Bahamas during a period of two years and six months, with the value of their cargoes, the salvages paid to the wreckers, &c., &c.

In paper No. 4 (a letter from me to the Consul) I notice that a large proportion of the wrecked ships belonged to America; that there were honorable exceptions; but it appeared to me that many of the captains—citizens of the United States—*were utterly unworthy of the confidence reposed in them*; and for their own pecuniary gains, had recklessly sacrificed property which it was their bounden duty to have protected; and as he, Mr. BACON, was about to proceed to New-York, he would of course communicate with the Chamber of Commerce there, and he might be assured I would cooperate with them and the United States Government to put a stop to those shameful outrages which were giving to the colony so unenviable a notoriety. I may here notice that the colonial seal bears the impression of a ship-of-war destroying some piratical vessels, with the rising sun of commerce in the distance, the motto being "Expulsis Piratis, Restituta Commercia." The Bahama Islands were formerly nests of pirates, and care should be taken that they do not now become nests for another class, who if they are allowed to commit felonies with impunity, will soon get as daring as those men who infested these coasts many years ago.

Some reason must be assigned for the great increase which has taken place in the number of vessels and men which are now employed in wrecking; and I do not entertain a doubt that it is to be attributed to the numerous shipwrecks on the coast of the Bahamas, and that very many of these ships have been wilfully lost by agreements made between their captains and the wreckers, in order that the former may participate largely in whatever salvage is awarded, the captain, in some cases, placing himself in the hands of the owner of the wrecking vessel, consigning the ship and cargo to him, and he appointing his own arbitrator to settle the salvage.

The agreements to which I have alluded are so skillfully arranged and settled, that hitherto no proof could be obtained to justify any proceedings being taken by the Crown.

* * * * *

In all cases of foreign ships, I think their master should be compelled to place themselves in the hands of the Consuls of the respective nations to which they belong, who shall determine whether salvage may be settled by arbitration, or go into Court—if by arbitration, the Attorney-General to name the arbitrator.

Naval.

Capt. MCCLUSKY, now residing in Brooklyn, has, it is said, been offered the post of Commandant of the Navy Yard, in place of Capt. BIGELOW, resigned, and will accept. Capt. MCCLUSKY is now engaged at Washington, as a member of the Court of Inquiry, before which retired and dropped officers are prosecuting their claims for restoration. The Secretary of the Navy, it is said, intends to constitute, besides the present central court at Washington, two others, one at New-York and the other at Boston, to facilitate the objects of the Court, and to save needless traveling expenses, and delay. The movement is highly approved of, and will reduce, by more than two-thirds, the time likely to be consumed in the various hearings.

Commander PENNOCK has been ordered to join the new frigate *Niagara*, as the executive officer of the telegraphic expedition.

The *Vincennes*, now undergoing repairs in the Dry Dock, is designed for the East Indies.

THE MAIL LETTINGS.—Yesterday, the reception of bids for mail contracts closed, and at 9 o'clock the Department commenced opening the proposals, preparatory to rendering a decision thereon. Subjoined is the number of regular routes in each State, for which contracts will be given:

	Routes.		Routes.
Maine	156	Rhode Island	19
New-Hampshire	82	Connecticut	71
Vermont	81	New-York	442
Massachusetts	122		
Total			973

In addition to the above, contracts will be entered into for carrying the mail on six hundred miscellaneous routes, which are distributed throughout the different States in which regular lettings do not take place.—*Union, Thursday.*

Rates of Potage to France.

Under the postal arrangements with France, which went into operation on the 1st. inst., the rates of postage for a single letter of one and a quarter ounce, or under, are as follows:

To any part of France or Algeria, 15 cents.

To Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Sardinia, and the German States, (except the Empire of Austria,) 21 cents.

To Denmark, Empire of Austria, Servia, Tuscany, the Papal States, Parma and Modona, 27 cents.

To Russia, Poland, the Two Sicilies, Malta, Greece, Alexandria, Jaffa, Beyrout, Tripoli, in Syria, Lattakia, Alexandretta, Messina, Rhodes, Smyrna, Mitylene, the Dardanelles, Gallipolis, Constantinople, Tunis, Tangiers, Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanoan, Mahé, and Chandernager, 30 cents.

To Sweden and Norway, 33 cents.

The above rates are in full to destination, *prepayment optional.*

To Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, 21 cents, *prepayment optional.*

To Ionian Islands, 27 cents, prepayment required.

To Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, Isle of Reunion, Penang, Singapore, Shanghae, Hong Kong, China, Batavia, and other countries, *viâ* Suez, 30 cents, *prepayment required.*

To countries beyond seas, *viâ* France, other than those designated, 30 cents, prepayment required.

Dr. DORSON, of St. Eustache, Canada, has been convicted of abstracting property from the trunk of a brother, immediately after his death, and thus defrauding the widow. The trial excited a good deal of interest, as the prisoner was respectably connected, and is said to be worth £50,000.

The Chinese Question.

From the National Intelligencer, April 2.

The subjoined letter, from a source in which we place entire confidence, will put our readers in possession of the ground, policy and plan of operations adopted by the British Government, and which the special Minister and the Admiral of the British forces have been instructed to carry out in China:

LONDON, Thursday, March 12, 1857.

DEAR SIR: It may be interesting to you to know something as to the operations of this Government in regard to Chinese affairs beyond what we all know from the debates in Parliament.

In the first place, we are in earnest, and the greater the objection to ministerial measures on the part of the Commons, the more will the energy of ministers be displayed in *preparing the material* for a revision of the Chinese treaty, the greater the exertions of the Admiralty to put into the hands of Lord ELGIN the *power to discuss* the treaty at the mouth of the Peiho, and off Nankin, in the meantime closing the doors of commerce at Canton, Foo Chow, and other ports. Long before the present Parliament comes to an end, such negotiations will have been inaugurated in China as will put it out of the power of any new ministry to suspend them. There can be no backing out; we must "go ahead," as you Americans say, and put our relations with China on a permanent basis. France is in for it, and has adopted, as we learn from the best authority, measures identical with our own to obtain this desirable end. It will be fortunate for all, and especially for China, if the United States should join us in settling the present question. You have a large interest in the matter, and you cannot well stand aloof; you may not make war, but you can help us to make peace, and you may be assured that your cooperation is earnestly sought by England and France.

It is not the wish, nor would it be for the interest of England, if she had the desire, to seek of China *any exclusive privileges.* When she will demand, at the door of Pekin itself, if necessary, *must be demanded for the good of all the world*, and it is to be hoped that the great commercial nation of the West will present their joint moral influence to bring the Chinese to an adjustment without much loss of time, and without any loss of blood or of credit.

The orders of Lord CLARENDON are of the most humane and the most liberal nature. They expressly repudiate any intention or desire to ask for any exclusive privileges, and they point to the most confidential relations between the British Minister and your Commissioner at Canton. It will be well for your merchants to know these facts, in order to counteract in some measure the usual non-committal policy of your Government. *To refuse to cooperate with England and France in the present crisis would be to cast the United States among the barbarians.* You cannot honestly refuse to cooperate in making peace; you must use your influence for the benefit of your trade, and for the benefit of your Chinese friends. We are actively sending forward the materials of war for peaceable ends, and we trust the United States will do the same.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 1.

For the last two or three days considerable attention has been given by the President and Secretary of State to our relations with China. Though we have avoided any cooperation with the British in their hostile demonstrations against China, yet we have been forced into collision with the Chinese authorities in consequence of the insults offered by the commanding officer of a Chinese fort to our flag. The insult was resented by our naval force in a very gallant manner, and the forts were destroyed. This was, by the way, the first occasion on which the new shot and shell practice for our navy, and belonging solely to our service, were ever tried in action, and their efficiency was most satisfactorily tested; for they smashed everything that was in their way.

This difficulty was settled for the time, at least, by a most satisfactory and ample apology in writing from the Governor of Canton, who disavowed the hostile act of the captain of the fort. It is said that our force, having prepared for action, did not wait the full time that had been given to the Chinese Governor for an apology, but anticipated the hour with well-aimed broadsides against the fort. As the matter stands we have no special cause of quarrel with John Chinaman, and have no reason to unite with the British and French Governments in a crusade against the Celestials. Besides, it is contrary to our general policy to entangle ourselves with foreign collisions, whether offensive or defensive.

The British would be, of course, very glad of our cooperation in the war which they have commenced, and have heretofore urged upon this Government and our Minister in China, the expediency of a joint effort of the American, French and British commanders to force their way to Pekin, the capital, and there insist upon the establishment in that city of direct diplomatic intercourse with the Emperor of China, instead of negotiating through the Governor-General of Canton.

This policy was repudiated by the late Administration, and, as I learn, finds still less favor with the present.

The imprudent and unauthorized act of our consul at Hong-Kong, in participating in the British assault upon Canton, and entering the city with the British troops, and bearing in his own hands the American flag, was rebuked by Mr. MARCY, and is equally censured by the present Administration. If the fact prove to be so the Consul will be dismissed. The act of the Consul was well calculated to provoke hostilities, and it is needless to say that no Consul has a right to commit his Government before the world on so important a subject.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 2, 1857.

The war with China, lately commenced by Great Britain, was not an unexpected event, and is connected with a policy which the British Government had adopted as far back as 1853, when our Minister in China, Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, predicted, in his dispatches, that the "flowery land" would become the prey of Great Britain on one side and Russia on the other. The immediate cause of the commencement of the war in so vigorous a manner, by the bombardment of Canton, is not to be found, as Lord JOHN RUSSELL has shown, in the affair of the lorcha, which was a mere pretext.

Whatever may be the result of the elections to the new Parliament, it is believed that the British Government, with the aid of France, will prosecute it, with all the means at their command. The plan of their joint operations is spoken of as well arranged for the purpose of obtaining possession of the great tea district and the principal ports. They will take Nankin, and perhaps Pekin, or cut off the communication by the canal with Pekin. Ships of war, of the size of the United States frigate Brandywine can, it is said, approach within sixty miles of Pekin.

The British and French Governments desire and urge upon the United States their co-operation in this enterprise, the professed object of which is to open China to commerce and civilization, as if the Celestials had not a right to shape their own policy in this respect.

It should be observed that the United States are at peace with the Chinese empire. Whatever difficulties existed in consequence of the violation of our flag, have been settled, and no cause for reopening them exists. The Imperial Commissioner YEH has received such a lesson from Commodore ARMSTRONG, by the prompt and complete destruction of the four Barrier forts, that he will not soon permit another mistake in regard to the identity of our flag.

What motive, therefore, for the United States Government to enter into an entangling alliance with the Western Powers for the conquest of China? But neither the late nor the present Administration has approved of such a war. The offer to give free scope for expansion in the direction of Mexico and Central America, is hardly an equivalent for the hazardous experiment of the proposed alliance. Besides, if we conciliated Great Britain and France by such a step, to the same extent we should give offence to Russia, whose interests in China are not to be promoted by this war. Many American merchants have, it is said, taken the idea that their interests require a belligerent course on the part of our Government towards China. Their commerce would not be augmented by it. As matters now are, they can withdraw their property from Canton. The Dutch and Portuguese have no trouble with the Chinese.

Trade at Canton is suspended and the city is reported to be in a most distressed and suffering condition from famine, rebellion, and the prostration of industrial pursuits.

The Government will probably send an increased naval force to support Commodore ARMSTRONG in case of need, and a new Minister of experience and high character as a statesman, to attend to our interests in China and make a new treaty. ION.

Appointments by the President—Official.

John W. Whitfield, of Kansas, Register of the Land Office, and Daniel Woodson, of Kansas, Receiver of Public Moneys for the "Delaware Land District," Kansas Territory.

Frederick Emory, of Kansas, Register of the Land Office, and Jamee P. Downer, of Kansas, Receiver of Public Moneys, for the "Western Land District," Kansas Territory.

William H. Doak, of Kansas, Register of the Land Office, and Epaphroditus Ransom, of Michigan, Receiver of Public Moneys, for the "Osage Land District," Kansas Territory.

Charles E. Mix, Chief Clerk Indian Office, has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, *ad interim.*

George F. Shepley, of Portland, Attorney of the United States for the District of Maine, reappointed.

William K. Kimball, Marshal of the United States for the District of Maine, in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Moses Macdonald, of Portland, Collector of the Customs at Portland, Me., in the place of Ezra Carter, Jr., whose term has expired.

Robert Burns, of Eastport, Collector of the Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy, Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

Dudley F. Leavitt, Collector of the Customs at Bangor, Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

John H. Kennedy, Collector of the Customs for the port of Waldoboro', Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

Thomee Cunningham, Collector of the Customs at Wiscasset, Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

Joseph Berry, Collector of the Customs at Bath, Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

A. F. Partin, Collector of the Customs at Machias, Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

Enoch Cousins, Collector of the Customs at Kennebunk, Me., reappointed.

Luther Junkins, Collector of the Customs at York, Me., reappointed.

Thomas B. Jones, Collector of the Customs at [illegible]

Samuel J. Anderson, Surveyor of the Customs at the port of Portland, Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

James Nichols, Surveyor of the Customs at the port of Eastport, Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

POSTMASTERS.

Samuel Jordan, Postmaster at Portland, Me., in place of Nathan L. Woodbury, whose commission expired 1st April, 1857.

Leonard Jones, Postmaster at Bangor, Me., in place of Isaac C. Haynes, whose commission will expire 6th April, 1857.

Joseph C. Snow, Postmaster of Bath, Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

New Treaty with Mexico—Important Intelligence.

The *Missouri Democrat* has been put in possession of an important telegraphic dispatch, which has been received in St. Louis, containing the substance of dispatches forwarded on Saturday night last, to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, from Washington City. It is as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, March 28.

Forsyth treaty rejected. A new treaty between Mexico and the United States has been framed, which pays Mexico fifteen millions for Sonora, Shialoa and Lower California—three millions to be retained for claims of American citizens. Also a line of postal steamers, under the American flag, from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz, to enable Mexico to obtain men and munitions during the threatened war declared by Rome through Spain, to regain her church property confiscated by the Mexican Government. First demonstration of the Ostend Manifesto. Look out for Cuba.

Such is the substance of the dispatches, which, if correctly reported, are certainly full of meaning. Furthermore, the *Democrat* learns that BUNKHEAD, Secretary of Legation, has been dispatched; express, by way of Mobile and Vera Cruz, to Mexico, with the treaty. He is to be immediately forwarded in a Government steamer. The signification is that the Administration will support Mexico against the attack of Spain, instigated by France and England, who are said to be behind the curtain.

Eleven Female Rioters Tried and Acquitted.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

At the late term of the Court of Common Pleas of Richland County, Ohio, the case that created the most interest, as we learn from the Mansfield *Herald*, was one in which several ladies were indicted and tried for riot. It appears that some time in November last the ladies of the village of Belleville, in that county, to the number of eleven, some of whom having fathers, and some brothers, who frequented a liquor shop kept by a man named MORRIS, resolved to put an end to the cause of their troubles, and did so, by smashing his casks and decanters, and destroying the liquor. They were complained of by MORRIS, and were indicted as before stated. The case came on for hearing, and, being arraigned at the bar, they plead "Not guilty." Numerous witnesses were examined, and the case occupied some three days. The Jury was duly charged by the Court, and retired.

In about an hour the bell rang, announcing that they had decided upon their verdict, and the people, who had manifested the most intense interest, crowding the Court-room during the whole trial, rushed from all quarters of the town, so that the Court-room would scarcely hold them. When the foreman of the Jury rose to hand in the verdict, the most breathless silence prevailed, and when he responded to the clerk, "Not guilty," the words were caught up, and such shouting, clapping, laughing, and shaking of hands was never before witnessed in that dignified hall of justice. Although late at night, the young men from Belleville could not wait for morning, or the cars, but footed it home to tell the news. When the ladies arrived the next day they were received with every demonstration of approval by the inhabitants of the village.

DESPERATE AFFRAY WITH A SLAVE.—We learn from a correspondent in the vicinity that Mr. THOMAS H. GASKINS, residing near the mouth of the Great Wicomico river, was assaulted in a violent and desperate manner by a negro man named ISAAC, on the 19th ult., who was on a visit to his wife, a slave woman living at Mr. GASKINS'. In defence of his life and that of his own wife and child, Mr. G., after a long struggle with the fellow, was compelled to shoot him with his rifle, from the effect of which he died at about 7 o'clock on the same evening, at the house of Mrs. OLIVIA COLE, whither he was removed and to whom he belonged. The affair took place in Northumberland County, Va.—*Baltimore Sun.*

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—The following Notaries Public have been appointed for New-York: John Bissell, R. Carlton Overton, W. L. Taylor, Stephen Merrihew, Thomas Adams, A. K. Stryker, A. C. Graham, R. M. Harrington, W. B. Townsend, Jr., J. G. Kane, Ira O. Miller, H. C. Gibson, E. M. Daniels, J. L. Dorrance, W. S. Peck, T. B. Eldridge, W. J. Sinclair, Geo. A. Lecte, B. Adams, J. T. Downing, A. W. Kennedy, R. A. McCurdy, E. H. Scely, T. Hinwood, S. W. Nevilles, John D. Skidmore, F. S. Banks, B. T. Van Ostrand, W. H. Ribbett, J. E. House, C. B. Wheeler, E. S. Bogert, G. W. Farlee, Charles Nettleton, E. J. Leete, W. S. Ely, W. S. Haskell.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The points of the late India-rubber decision o Judge PITMAN in the United States Court, at Providence, are these: The defendants rested their case upon certain objections to the Goodyear patent, and second, upon certain negotiations with the plaintiffs, which they claimed, amounted to a license to them to use the patent. The Judge held that the validity of the patent must, in the light of the previous adjudications upon it, be considered settled in this Circuit as in others, and that the cleim of a license was entirely unfounded, and that justice could not be done to the plaintiffs' rights, except by an absolute and unconditional injunction upon the defendants.

Mr. VANKOUGHNET has introduced into the Canadian Council a bill to prevent accidents upon Railways, by means of public inspection. The whole machinery to be employed for this purpose is to be under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners, which consists of the Receiver-General, Inspector-General, Postmaster-General, and the two Commissioners of Public Works, and they are to be permitted to appoint a secretary, whose duties have hitherto been performed by the Secretary of the Board of Works. The Board is to have power to inspect all lines of railway before they are opened and afterwards.

The Coroner's Inquest into the causes of the Great Western Railroad disaster is still in progress. Among the witnesses examined was Mr. WHIPPLE, of Albany, a civil engineer, who built four or five bridges for the Erie Road, and constructed the Desjardins bridge upon which this catastrophe happened. Mr. WHIPPLE testified that the bridge was not broken down by the simple pressure of the traffic passing over it bearing fairly on the track rails; but that the immediate cause of the disaster was the violent collision of some part of the locomotive attached to the train with the timbers of the bridge.

Owing to a clerical error in enrolling the Army Appropriation bill, passed at the late session of Congress, all the civil *employes* of the Government at all the United States construction armories came within an ace of being thrown out of employment. The bill, as ordered to be enrolled, contained a clause appropriating $360,000 for the continuance of the work at these establishments during the next fiscal year. The enrolling clerk overlooked it, and failed to insert it in the enrolled bill.

The Trustees of Union College have made the most ample arrangements for a department of analytical chemistry in that Institution. The Laboratory is one of the most extensive and complete in all its arrangements and apparatus of any in the country. Prof. JOY, who has charge of this department, was sent to Europe expressly to procure apparatus and plans. His previous residence of four years in Berlin and Gottingen, as the pupil of ROSE and WOEHLER, gave him peculiar fruitities.

A fire broke out on the 30th ult., in Michigan City, Ind., in the steam flouring mill of BLAIR & CASE, and spread with great rapidity, and communicated to the neighboring warehouses, destroying five of them before it could be subdued. The owners of the warehouse destroyed, are BLAIR & CASE, who owned three, another belonged to Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS, and another to STEWART & MORE. Those buildings cost $15,000, and contained over $5,000 worth of property

An iron comb, about four inches long, with the letters "G. WASHINGTON" forming the top, has been picked up in Chester County, Penn. The Westchester *Republican* says: "Very likely this comb belonged to the age when WASHINGTON and his army were at Valley Forge."

We have intelligence of a destructive fire last night at Fort Edward. Potter's Hotel and the residence of DANIEL TAYLOR, Esq., are said to have been completely consumed. They are partially insured. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

At the opening of the session of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island, Lieut.-Gov. DALY called the attention of members to the necessity of establishing municipalities throughout the island.

The post of Keeper of the Poorhouse in Newton, Mass., was applied for by one hundred persons. The salary is $350 a year.

JOSEPH BURNS, late of Taunton, Mass., shot a German named FISCHERDICK, at Milwaukee, on Wednesday last. Both men had families, and lived in the same house. BURNS came home from a lawsuit much excited.

The Erie, Lake Huron and Buffalo, and Pittsburg Railroad Companies, are about to join in the construction of a great dépôt, on the corner of Michigan and Exchange streets, Buffalo.

A Troy daily paper, which might be in better business, has engaged in the occupation of puffing Southern lotteries, with which, it says, "no evil associations are connected."

The crops in the South are to be very bad. A Staunton paper says the wheat never looked worse at this season of the year. The frost has killed it at the roots.

The question of the location of the seat of Government of Minnesota has been brought before the Attorney-General at Washington, through an applica-

[illegible] the capital to St. Peter's according with the organic law of the Territory, and if, therefore, of no effect. Hence the appeal.

The Philadelphia newspapers make a dreadful outcry, because the promised bridge over the Schuylkill is no nearer completion than it was years ago.

The Baltimore police appeared in uniform on the 1st of April. The cap is of blue cloth, with an oiled silk top, the number worked in gold thread.

Mr. FILLMORE writes a patriotic letter, to acknowledge the receipt of a side of "Union beef" sent him from the South.

The Governor of Vermont has appointed April 10 as a day of fasting.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.
AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.
Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
Have removed from No. 293 to the more convenient store No. 519 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, and invite the attention of gentlemen to a new and elegant assortment of fashionable dress hats, felt hats, caps, &c., &c., of entirely new and very attractive patterns, all of which were manufactured expressly for our new establishment.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. In beauty of style, excellence of quality and cheapness we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by other manufacturers.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for CONSUMPTION. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway. N. B.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed, and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders. D. DEVLIN & CO., 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

A GOOD DEAL HAS BEEN
Said of late about cheap Chicas, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated ware,—in fact there has been quite an excitement on the subject. The ladies and they ought to know best—give the palm to DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. They say that Messrs. D. & CO. have much the largest stock in the City, and that their prices are full 20 per cent. the lowest. Does any man dare to doubt the word of the ladies?

BULLETIN.
REGULAR NEW-YORK TRADE SALE—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. Auctioneers. The Sale commences this morning with the valuable invoices of Stringer & Townsend, followed by the invoices of Ticknor & Fields, Garrett & Co., M. W. Dodd; Little, Brown & Co., Dana & Co., T. B. Peterson & Co.

FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!
EARL BARTHOLOMEW & CO., NO. 196 GREENWICH-ST., have a large stock of the finest kinds of MACKEREL, in kits, quarters, halves and barrels; CODFISH, in boxes, pieces, and hogsheads; CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, PORK, BEEF, &c. Country Produce sold on commission.

WE HAVE PROVED IT
To our own satisfaction that the cheapest store in this town is DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. We bought one of the $11 tea-kettles, (silver-plated at that,) and the wife says it is "charming." It remains for us to say, "Go thou," &c., &c.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.
A very large and very rich assortment of
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
NOW SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
at ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 98 Bowery.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.

SAY WHAT YOU WILL,
But there is no getting over the fact that the only place to buy China, Glass, and so on, is at DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. Cast your eye over their list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

EASTMAN & LLOYD, COMMISSION MERchants and dealers in Provisions, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York, offer for sale:
EXTRA FAMILY HAMS—3,500 tierces, Stagg & Shay's, Phippe', Samuel Davis', Quigley, H. Nye, and other brands choice family Hams.
PLAIN CURE HAMS—1,000 tierces yellow bagged.
SHIPPING HAMS—800 tierces Western smoked, in prime shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces and 100 hhds., in prime condition for all climates, packed in rice chaff.
SOUR HAMS—30 hhds., in yellow bags.
SHOULDERS—150 hhds. Western smoked old Shoulders, bright and handsome.
MIDDLES—3,000 boxes, (with consignment,) long and short, ribbed and clear.
PORK—4,500 bbls. Mess, on the spot, and to arrive.
900 bbls. prime Mess, to arrive.
500 bbls. prime and clear, city packed.
400 bbls. clear Western packed.
BEEF—1,000 tierces prime Mess, Hillman & Rohison, and Sholl's packing, superior.
2,000 hbls. Buck Eye, and other Western brands, repacked.
500 bbls. Buck Eye and other Western brands, repacked, State.
EXTRA—1,800 bbls. Buck Eye, superior, and H. Nye.
OLD—2,000 bbls. State and Western, repacked.
250 bbls. prime, sour and refuse.
LARD—1,500 bbls. and tierces prime leaf and refined.
300 bbls. 23 for manufacturing.
4,600 kegs prime leaf and refined.
500 kegs prime old extra, for shipping.
GREASE—150 bbls. prime yellow.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

CLOTHING.—CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU-sts.—N. R. COLLINS & CO., wish to call attention to their well-selected stock of spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

RATS, ROACHES, BED-BUGS, &c.—"THEY come out of their holes to die." "Isn't it strange," said a friend the other day, "I bought one box of 'COSTAR'S EXTERMINATOR and there was a perfect stampede in less than 24 hours among the Rats, which before seemed as if they would turn us out of the house."
Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., TO LET.—A very desirable, furnished cottage, having sixteen rooms, water in the kitchen, with every convenience, location near the ocean; stable, ice house (filled), double bath house, &c. Apply, personally or by letter, to W. H. BOLTON, Far Rockaway, L. I.

ST. CATHERINE'S MINERAL WATER—SPECIFIC for chronic rheumatism, chronic dyspepsia and diarrhœa, catarrh in the head, bad breath, nervous affections. One teaspoonful equal to a bottle of Congress water.
G. L. LEEDS,
Sole Agent for United States, No. 138 William-st.

QUININE SUBSTITUTE.—CERTAIN WARRANTed cure for fever and ague in all its worst forms, debility impotency, sick headache, epilepsy, constipation. For sale by G. L. LEEDS, Commission Merchant and Drug Importer, No. 138 William-st. Bottles prepared for physicians.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE, OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PIANOS AT WHOLESALE.—GREAT BARGAINS. [illegible] at No. 385 Broadway, [illegible] of pianos at [illegible] demand for these instruments, we are [illegible] prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

DR TAYLOR'S PHOSPHORIZED BALSAM OF LIVERWORT—Proves consumption tuberculas to be a curable disease, and all its symptoms, coughs, colds, pain, hoarseness, numerous and undoubted, at hand. For sale by G. L. LEEDS, Drug Importer and Commission Merchant, No. 138 William-st.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importations. Work done in the most artistic manner by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

RELIEF FOR BROADWAY—THE PUBLIC ARE invited to examine the large and elegant assortment of Spring Style Hats and Caps. The ladies are charmed at the superb style of Misses' and Childrens' Straws.
KELLOGG, No. 136 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

ROBERTSON—SPENSLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, April 2, by Rev. Mr. Ferris, GEORGE C. ROBERTSON to JANE E. SPENSLEY, all of this City.

ESTES—DEERY.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 1, by Rev. J. E. Searles, Mr. WM. P. ESTES to ISABELLA, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Deery, of Dublin.
☞ Dublin papers please copy.

CARROLL—WINANS.—In this City, on Thursday, April 2, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, JOHN B. CARROLL, of Sacramento City, Cal., to HESTER H., daughter of Wm. W. Winans, of this City.

ELLIOTT—WHITEHOUSE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 2, at the residence of the bride's brother, Clinton-av. by Rev. W. L. Buddington, Mr. HENRY ELLIOTT, to Miss MARY AUGUSTA WHITEHOUSE, all of Brooklyn.

CAMPBELL—COGHRAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 2, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. J. M. Beech, by Rev. J. F. Tuttle, of Rockaway, N. J., Mr. RICHARD CAMPBELL, of New-York, to MARY C., daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Coghran.
☞ Newark papers please copy.

COLLETT—SHERWOOD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 14, by Rev. R. C. Putney, Mr. JOHN W. COLLETT, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss A. SHERWOOD, of this City.

SHAMBURGER—SAXTON.—At Clifton, S. I., on Thursday morning, April 2, in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. ALONZO BROWN, Dr. WM. F. SHAMBURGER, of Mississippi, and ANNA FRANCES, eldest daughter of Edwin S. Saxton, of Clifton.

DIED.

WHEELER.—In this City, on Friday, April 3, THOMAS WHEELER,

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, April 4, 1857

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS HOUSE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The large and conveniently arranged brick h. use No 339 High-st., near the corner of Market, and in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall, at the head of Market-st. The house is 25x40 feet, 3 stories high, with a wing 18x28, 3 stories, finished throughout in the first manner for the advertiser's own use, with gas, furnace and water. The lot is 75 feet front and 100 feet deep, well stocked with choice fruit and shrubbery, and has on the rear of the lot a good brick stable and carriage house. The property is situated on one of the best streets for a first-class residence in the city of Newark, and well adapted for the residence of a party who is desirous of living in Newark and doing business in New-York. Terms, will be made cash and balance on bond and mortgage. Price $9,000. For particulars, inquire of G. S. TURNER, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE property in Stamford, Conn., for sale or exchange for city property. In a central part of the village on Main-street, between the property of Wm. Gruensey and Mrs. Hoyt, consisting of a good dwelling house, barn, carriage-house, granary, stables, two wells, fruit orchard of choice fruit trees on about 1¼ acres of ground; $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Adjoining the above described property, the house owned and occupied by S. B. Provost, Esq., consisting of a good house in first-rate order with gas; barn, shed, wash, ice and well-house, lot 110 feet front and about 150 deep, and a great variety of choice fruit and ornamental trees. Price $5,000, of which half can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to L. CHICHESTER, Real Estate Agent, No. 251 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn, stables, shed, hay scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing ave.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a Bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C, 100 feet front by 106 feet deep, brick building 40 feet front, brick storehouse and stable on rear. The premises are adapted to any manufacturing business, factory, or machine shop. There is a steam engine, with boiler ready set, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, TWO lots on the southwest corner of 6th av and 57th-st., the latter street being 160 feet wide, together 51 feet 5 inches on 6th av., by 100 feet on 57th-st. Also, four full lots on the north side of 41st-st., 360 feet west of 9th-av. All taxes and assessments (including Central Park assessment) on the above property, have been paid. Apply to W. H. NEWMAN & CO., No 78 Pearl st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—That desirable property known as City Hotel, Peekskill, Westchester Co., at present occupied as a Boarding School for young ladies. It is 50x70, with an ell of 16x30; lot is 67x250, and the location is well calculated for a boarding school or public house; rail trains stop at Peekskill. For further particulars apply to A. HANFORD, Peekskill, or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A fine cottage, with six lots of ground, highly improved; 12 peach trees, 4 quince, 30 grape-vines, 100 currant-bushes, 20 gooseberry, 3 plots of strawberries, raspberries, rhubarb plants, &c.; rose-bushes, running roses flowers, &c. Apply to JOHN J. BROWN, No. 42 John-st., New-York, or G. W. KELSEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 134 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A SNUG COTTAGE, 15 MINUTES' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, close to Fulton-av. cars, 2-stories, attic and basement, gas and range, vines and shrubbery; a charming little home for somebody, everything in order for housekeeping, and I will sell it just as it now stands, and give possession at once. For card to view, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church. Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 849 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAVILION, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For purchase, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 125 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST, IF NOT THE very best, house on Murray Hill, No. 39 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., north side. All the modern improvements, of the most expensive and substantial kind. Price, $18,000. Also, the neat three-story brick building No. 41 4th-st., in perfect order, with all the improvements. Price, $7,500. Inquire of R. McCLELLAN, No. 41 4th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown stone houses, Nos. 42, 46 and 48 West 38th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by days' work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, SITUated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry; house 2-story frame, filled with brick; carriage-house and good well of water on the premises; building all new. For particulars inquire at No. 194 West-st., 3d-story. G. VAN HOUTEN.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON BROOKlyn Heights, or to exchange for a place within an hour's ride of the City—stone front, three-story and basement, three rooms deep, all the modern improvements; price low, and terms easy. S. H. THAYER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PRICE $13,500, HALF CAN REmain at 6 per cent, the stone-front, high-stoop, three-story house, No. 58 East 12th st., in complete order, having all the modern improvements, 23x45, with 13 feet extension, lot 23x106 feet. For cards, apply to GEORGE BUSSAY, No. 82 Broadway, room No. 12.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-AVENUE—AN elegant, perfect, and moderate-sized house, just finished, built on one of the Goelet Leases; ground rent $190. Price, $10,000, of which $5,000 can remain for ten years, with privilege of paying $500 at any time. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot, full size, built in best manner and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill—fourth house east of 4th-av., south side of 36th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 189 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW, SUBstantial, brown-stone houses, north side of 31st st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 46 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; price $7,500. Also one on 24th st., near 4th-av.; also one on West 36th-st., near 5th av.; also many houses at low prices. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 426 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SIX LOTS OF ground, with a handsome cottage house, on 133d st., near 8th-av.; house new and well built. Also, 10 lots on 76th and 76th sts., near 8th-av. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUYERS.—A very genteel 3-story brick house on West 28th-st., at a great bargain if taken soon. Also, a number of very cheap houses in good locations. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL, NEAT two-story house (new) and lot, 25 by 127 feet; garden, currant bushes, peach trees, &c.; in a good neighborhood; two minutes' walk from Fulton-av. cars. Price $1,600. Apply to Mr. OGDEN, Engineer, No. 4 Spruce-st., rear.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., TWO-story house with two-story extension and about ½ acre of ground on Fairmount-av. Jersey City stages very convenient. Apply on the premises or of R. C. LOESCH, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 103 feet, house 34 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 156 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone front house, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements; situated between Broadway and 6th-av., No. 33 West 27th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO SMALL 2-story brick houses in Brooklyn, 3 minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. ferry. Merchandise taken in exchange. Inquire at No. 111 East 16th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN stone basement house on the corner of Avenue C and 6th st., subject to the present lease of $300 per annum. Inquire of E. G. HYDE, No. 18 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 41 WEST 26th-st. Inquire on the premises.

GOOD FOR PIANO MANUFACTURERS OR OTHERS—At a bargain in the beautiful village of 112 acres, South Hill Railroad track, 4½ acres of good ground for any kind of business; two cottages and barn, well supplied with spring water; location unsurpassed; fine building sites; it may with advantage be divided in two village lots, being only a quarter of a mile from the heart of the town; the houses are insured in New-York for $400; only $500 down, the remainder, $500, on bond and mortgage for one or more years; for this a home for life may be had. Apply for one week at No. 96 4th-av., opposite 11th-st., or to Mr. THOMPSON, Clinton House, Ithaca.

HUDSON RIVER.—SEVERAL BUILDING Sites, with an acre or more of land, for sale on the banks of the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, with frequent access by cars. The situation is not surpassed, as to health and beauty of scenery, by any on the North River, and the neighborhood is well improved by a desirable class of inhabitants. Arrangements can be made if desired for house and all improvements complete. Address J. C. SIDNEY, at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway, where a map of the place can be seen, or at Spuyten Duyvel, N. Y.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE—NEW and spacious, with all modern improvements, situated in the vicinity of Madison-square; a large portion of the amount may remain on bond and mortgage. House on West 37th-st. would be exchanged for a nice farm accessible to the City. Apply to CHARLES PARTRIDGE, No. 125 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND LOT IN HOBOKEN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A handsome three-story and basement brick house, neatly furnished, pleasantly located, in No. 4 Bloomfield-place, about 8 minutes' walk from ferry. Price of House, lot and furniture, $8,500, on favorable time; price of house and lot, $6,000, on favorable time; rent of house and furniture, $900 per annum; rent of house partly furnished, $500 per annum; rent of house without furniture, $400. Apply to D. WADSWORTH & Co., No. 168 Pearl-st., New-York, or on the premises, Hoboken.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A cottage on this handsome and fashionable avenue, only 150 feet from Myrtle-av., and 20 minutes from Fulton ferry. The ground is 62½x130 feet, well stocked with vines, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees on a natural terrace, four feet above the street. The buildings are frame, good cellars, dry and light, two parlors, sitting-room, Winter chamber, tea-room, kitchen and wash-room, all on one floor, five sleeping-rooms up-stairs, gas, marble mantels, &c. Price, $5,500. Terms easy. Apply to PEED & COLE, No. 243 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT four-story brick house No. 118 East 21st-st., nearly opposite Gramercy-park. The premises contain all conveniences for a small family, and will be sold at the low price of $6,500. Terms easy. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

GLEN COVE.—FOR SALE A PLOT OF LAND beautifully situated, at Glen Cove, about three minutes' walk from the steamboat landing, well adapted for a country residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDing No. 67 Crosby st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 72 feet by 100; the building 50 feet by 100, 5 stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet, or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS in the large, first-class house No. 307 9th-st.; second floor consisting of parlor, sitting-room, tea-room and two bedrooms, with two bedrooms in the attic, and privilege of bath-room; rent $375. Third floor consisting of six rooms, with one bedroom in the attic, and privilege of bath-room; rent $225. N. B.—None but respectable persons need apply. Inquire of Dr. BERKY, No. 209 5th-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 160 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT EAST BROOKlyn, (late Williamsburg.) a fine large house and 16 lots, 1 acre, laid out in fine garden with all kinds of fruit, flowers, &c., situated on Grand-st., between Gardiner and Lombard sts., late the residence of Mr. Houghton. To be seen at any time. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, No. 153 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or of R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York City.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY HOUSES Nos. 3 and 5 Ashland place; the house No. 67 Greenwich av.; also the house No. 14 Hammond-st. The above houses are all in perfect order, and contain all the modern improvements. Possession can be had of No. 5 Ashland-place and No. 67 Greenwich av. immediately. Inquire of ELISHA BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET.—IN GREEN POINT, SEVEN MINUTES' walk from the 10th-st. ferry, a fine 3-story and basement house, elevated on high ground, and contains 17 rooms, and is well fitted up in every way, and suitable for genteel families. Inquire on the premises in Meserole-st., between 4th and 5th sts., or of J. PALMER, corner of Franklin and Clifton sts., Green Point.

TO LET OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN—ON the corner of Hickory and Tompkins avs., three-story house, with all modern improvements; a garden of five lots, with peach, currant, gooseberry and grape; opposite Lefferts Park; coach-house and stable, if required. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or at No. 271 South-st., New York.

TO LET—LARGE WAREROOM, NO. 539 BROADway, (between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,) dimensions 124 feet by 50, and 20 feet high. Also, the basement, same size, 15 feet high; suitable for piano-forte, furniture business, &c., or for exhibitions. Apply to J. R. PETERS on the premises.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED and hand-somely finished house, with the modern conveniences, No. 58 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Possession given immediately. Rent $575. Apply at No. 18 Dutch, corner of Fulton st. A. CHALMERS HINTON.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT—an elegant four-story stone front house No. 13 West 24th-st., near the 5th-av. and Madison-square. The neighborhood is unsurpassed—the house contains all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY J. TAYLOR, No. 116 Chambers-st.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, 40 Peck slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 45 West 23d, between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements. Possession before the 1st of May. Apply to Dr. W. H. JACKSON, No. 38 Clinton-place, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET.—TWO FOUR-STORY BASEMENT brick houses, Nos. 130 and 136 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs., have gas, baths, marble mantels, range, &c.—neighborhood first-class—all new and in perfect order. Rent $600. Apply to J. KELLY, on the premises or of RAY BROS., No. 8 Dey-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the first-class four-story house No. 7 Great Jones-st.; the house is replete with the modern conveniences, and in a very desirable situation, nearly facing Mercer-st. Possession and only four doors from Broadway. Apply to A. M. LYON, No 27 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN YONKERS, A LARGE DWELLING-house, on Buena Vista-av., corner of Prospect-st. The location is very desirable, and the house is large and first-class; has gas, range, hot and cold spring water, &c. For further particulars, apply immediately to C. G. THOMPSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 28th-st., near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars and stages close by. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, Architect, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 378 4th-av., over dry goods store; contains 12 rooms; bath, gas, dumb-waiter; and rent $500. Also, the dwelling part No. 1,087 Broadway; rent $600. Also the store, $350. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO HANDSOME brown-stone basement houses, near Union-square, in 15th-st., between Irving place and 4th-av., to be finished by the 1st of May. Apply at No. 80 East 18th-st., or to E. DARROW, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—THE MODern two-story attic and basement house No. 80 Devoe, near Leonard st. Contains 10 rooms and sub-cellar, good garden; 20 minutes' walk from ferries. Rent $225. Or will be let to two small families. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, UPPER PART of cottage No. 61 Downing-st., (new No.) Two rooms and one or two bedrooms and basement, with gas. Rent moderate. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M., or inquire of S. WILKINS, No. 16 Murray-st

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brick house No. 68 Lexington-av., having water-closets, bath, gas and fixtures, and will be put in fine order. Rent $700. Also, many other houses to let. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 34 — STREET, near 8th-av., consisting of first floor, front basement, and two rooms on third floor. The rest of the house occupied by family of four persons. Can be seen from 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC dwelling-house No. 99 Prince-st., between Mercer and Greene sts. Rent $1,400. Premises can be seen daily between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock. Inquire of A. B. TAPPAN, or JAMES M. SWEENY, 51 Chambers-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A GENTEEL BROWN-STONE HOUSE, frescoed, and handsomely furnished, between 4th and Lexington avs., and below 30th st., to let for one or more years from 1st May next. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., upholstery store.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET.—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 12 2d-st., consisting of 3 rooms on second floor, and back parlor on first floor; gas, bath, &c.; location desirable. Apply on the premises between 9 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic brick house No. 76 Christopher-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, THE LARGE store No. 578, 37½ feet wide, and running through to Crosby-st. Possession immediately if desired. Apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY English basement house No. 35 West 35th-st., near 5th-av. Will be painted and put in order. Apply to F. R. COUDERT, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

TO LET—NO. 218 WEST 31ST-ST., NEAR 9TH av.; a genteel brown stone house, three rooms deep, in good order, and with every convenience. Rent $800. A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 758 BROADWAY; house suitable for business purposes, now so occupied; separate entrance to basement store. Apply No. 261 Greene st., or L. LUDLOW, Pine-st

TO LET—THE BAKERY CORNER OF PERRY and Greenwich sts; also, the dwelling over the same. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKELSON & CO., No. 245 Water st.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 730 Greenwich-st. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

A STORE TO LET—SUITABLE FOR THE selling, dry goods, boot and shoe, or any other kind of business. One of the best locations in the city. Inquire in the Exchange Office No. 321 Greenwich-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE SUBSCRIber on the East River, at the foot of 84th-st. This property comprises 25 lots of ground, fronting on the river about 300 feet; a spacious garden, greenhouse, and stable; a comfortable dwelling containing all the usual Croton water conveniences, surrounded by fine old trees, and commanding a magnificent view of Ridgate and the adjacent scenery; drainage perfect, location high, healthy and retired; accessible by the 2d, 3d and 4th av. Railroads, and only 30 minutes ride from Union-square, uniting the advantages of both City and country; will be leased only as a private residence upon favorable terms. For particulars, and a written order to view the premises, without which no person will be admitted, apply to EDWARD BELKNAP, No. 63 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT 2-STORY and basement brick house, conveniently arranged, and in very good order. Parlors got up in handsome modern style and well papered; water in the kitchen and gas throughout the house; neighborhood respectable and within 15 minutes' walk of the Sugar-house Wall-st. ferry. The present occupant is going to Europe, and will let the house at the very moderate rent of $335. Apply on the premises, Bond-st., (west side,) between Dean and Bergen sts.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TO A SMALL family, a three-story house, 17x34 feet, in President-st., opposite Carroll Park, one of the most pleasant and convenient locations in South Brooklyn, near to the Court-st and Fulton Ferry cars, and stores of every description. Rent $400. Apply on the premises, or to EDWARD KELLOGG, Esq. No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN MURRAY-ST., A STORE 25x75, being the principal floor; to a good tenant the rent will be low. Address box No. 2,190, Post-office.

TO LET—BROADWAY STORE, WITH IMMEdiate possession, the store No. 730 Broadway, 16x44 feet. Inquire of J. G. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Broad-street.

THREE-STORY COTTAGE ON FIFTH AVENUE, AND LOT ADJOINING ON CORNER OF FORTY-FOURTH-STREET, TO LET OR LEASE—Rent $1,000. Cottage and carriage house with lot adjoining, on south side of 51st-st., for sale, let or lease on easy terms. Stable on 23d-st., (No. 135,) near 3d-av., 29 by 40, with loft and yard, now occupied by Ludlow's Express. Rent $300 and taxes. JOHN T. MILLS, office of three-cent stages, No. 10 West 44th-st., or J. J. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 613 8th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

NO. 96 FOURTH-AVENUE.—TO PHYSIcians or others in a private family. Two large parlors unfurnished, with entire use of the range and privilege in kitchen to a family without children; on bath-room floor, three furnished rooms for single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply one week.

HOUSES TO LET.—THE DESIRABLE THREE-story house No. 69 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st.; also one on West 37th-st.; also one on Third-av. three-stone house on West 36th-st.; also one on Franklin-st. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

STORE TO LET IN WEST-ST., NORTH RIVER SIDE.—Part of the lower floor, No. 174 West-st., between Warren and Murray sts., with cellar—a good stand for a wholesale liquor dealer, foreign fruits, or a butter and cheese man. Rent reasonable to a good tenant, and immediate possession given.

LOFTS TO LET.—The three spacious and well-lighted lofts of stores Nos. 347 and 349 Water-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck Slip, suitable for any manufacturing business or for storage. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A THREE-story house, situated in a very pleasant open square in West 30th-st.; has gas and water works. Inquire of EDM. P. ROGERS, No. 70 Beaver-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM AT JAMAICA, L. I., consisting of about 44 acres, situated on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank road, near the residence of Governor King. There are no buildings upon the place, but there are several beautiful building sites. The farm is within a few miles of ten churches, seven villages, stores, &c., and but a few minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The land is about equally divided into cleared and woodland. Silver maple trees have been planted on the front and through the centre of the improved land, making an avenue of 3,000 feet in length by 60 in width, leaving some 225 feet on each side, lined all the way with trees. The farm is well adapted for country residence, or it could be advantageously laid out into to village building lots. For terms, &c., apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New-York, situated two miles from Paterson, N. J., on Passon and West Bloomfield road, fifty acres of good tillable land, all under good cultivation and well watered; a good dwelling and outbouses; a good well of water; a good orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Conditions of sale, half the purchase money can remain on bond and morigage. For further particulars, inquire at CRANES & CO.'S Express Office, No. 124 West-st., New-York, or No. 118 Congress-st., Paterson, or of Mrs. MARGARET VAN REYPER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A farm of about 100 acres, well stunted one-half mile north of the depot, upon which there is a large two-story and attic frame house, 32 by 40, with an extension. Also, good barn, stabling, &c., used new, and in complete order, good garden and plenty of fruit. Also, a lot of 36 acres, about the same distance from the depot, which will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, with a fine building site on each, commanding an extensive land and water prospect. Apply to P. C BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., or to A. P. CARPENTER, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER PROPERTY.—A very desirable farm of 110 acres of land, one half mile north from the village of Rhinebeck, distant from the Hudson River Railroad station 2¼ miles. Upon the premises are a mansion house, farm house, barns, coach house, &c. The orchard has great celebrity; the land is very productive, is mostly meadow, and is well watered. The scenery and healthfulness of this section are well known. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR ROCKLAND COUNty Farm, 28 acres, choice land—80 bushels sheltered corn to the acre having raised upon it; good one and a half story frame house, shingled sides, with kitchen attached; good barn and hovel; well fruited and good soft water; location dry and healthy; two miles from the depot; 28 miles from New-York; only $2,500. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—140 ACRES of excellent farming land, in a fine state of cultivation, with a large new two-story frame house 42x32, with wing 42x28; contains 24 rooms, marble mantels and grates; parlor 16½x30; good barn, carriage and ice-houses, and other out-buildings; fine trout stream runs through it. Terms very accommodating. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO MILES FROM DEPOT at West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, 14 miles from city, situated on the mountain; 35½ acres all under good cultivation, but 5 acres, which is in wood; good buildings and plenty of fruit; price $4,500. Apply to R. BRINKERHOFF, No. 103 Fulton-st.

IOWA LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—for a small place within an hour of this city—120 acres prairie and timber, on the main travelled road, and near two Railroads. Slope Southerly, good neighbors and plenty lumber, &c. $10 per acre. Inquire of W. H. WALKER, No. 337 Spring-st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT, DAIRY AND GARDEN Farms, of all sizes, from 10 to 75 miles from New-York, near depots, churches and schools. Several unusual bargains, from $1,100 upwards. C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—5,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND in Wisconsin, near the line of the Land Grant Railroads, or will exchange for good merchandize, at fair rates. Inquire of JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 83 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A FARM, OF FROM 100 to 200 acres. Apply, with particulars, to A. M. K., Broadway Post-Office, New-York,

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—BY a gentleman and his wife, a second floor or part of a small house, in a good locality, a short distance from Wall or Fulton ferry. Terms not over $150 per annum. Address R. T., Box No. 1,790 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD THREE OR FOUR STORY house, with all the modern improvements, and in a first-class neighborhood, for 3 to 5 years. Rent not over $1,000. Address TENANT, Box 804, Post-Office.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depot Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st. by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM-POWRR TO LET.—GROUND floor, and second story rooms, well lighted, to let, with steam-power. Apply at Nos. 331 and 333 Stanton-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE ROOM WITH STEAM power, second story, No. 161 Duane-st. Inquire at No. 93 Murray-st. Terms low.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner av. C and 13th-st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS.—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates. KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—Consisting of 35 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, a large and commodious dwelling, barn, cow shed, carriage and poultry house, &c. The buildings have all been built within the last 6 years, and built in the best manner; good water, plenty of fruit and good neighborhood. Is beautifully situated on rising ground, one mile from the railroad depot; part of the purchase money can remain. For further particulars, inquire of WILLIAM DISBROW, Jr., at Carhart & Needham's, No. 97 East 23d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. The house, two-story, with wing, and with piazzas front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 10th to the 15th of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal depot. The lot is 75 feet wide by 240 feet deep. For terms and further information, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depot where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Malden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, for desirable property in New-York or Jersey City, pleasantly located, 20 miles from this City, in New-Jersey; communication by railroad every hour; house and out-buildings nearly new; three-fourths of an acre of land; plenty of all kinds of fruit and shade trees; location perfectly healthy; possession any time; a desirable place for a person doing business in the City. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Hasenwood, Long Island. The property consists of 166 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 2 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by days' work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.

Also for sale, a lot adjoining the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with 25 or 65 acres of land, near the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, and within 40 minutes' drive of one of the best stations on the Hudson River Railroad. There are on the premises a Gothic house, with many modern improvements, barns, carriage-house, ice house, two never failing springs, and a young orchard of all kinds of fruit, and a well-stocked garden. This property will be sold at a low price as the owner is about to leave for the West. Apply to ANTHONY VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village, or SKEEL, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 203 Fulton-st.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depot, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 38 by 48, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depot, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE ON THE north shore of Staten Island, a house and lot, well situated, of the following description: The house is nearly new, in perfect order, and contains 7 apartments; the lot is 80 feet front by 314 feet in depth, and has a quantity of choice fruit on the place, grapes, quinces,

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE OF FASHIONABLE WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE.—THIS DAY. (Saturday), April 4, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of the elegant parlor furniture and costly work of art contained in the luxury first-class house, No. 152 West 21st-st., near the Fifth-av.

The sale of this furniture will be strictly peremptory, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining costly furniture and superb works of art without restriction. The same will be sold positively at the sale on account of weather, and a cash deposit will be exacted of all purchasers, to insure a prompt delivery of the goods, which must be removed immediately. The sale will commence in dining-room at 10½ o'clock precisely, with elegant mahogany extension dining-table, marble beaufet, large and valuable quantity of rich China oil every description, costly silver-ware, dining and tea service, salvers, forks, spoons, &c.; crystal cut glass of every kind; also, pearl opera, &c.; crystal cut glass of every description of superb dining-room furniture.

The Parlors are magnificently furnished with splendid carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with rosewood seat cover and stool, elegant carved double suite rosewood parlor furniture, the frames carved in grapes and fruit baskets, of 10 pieces, covered in rich satin, one suite 8 pieces, covered purple and gold, with slip covers, one of 9 pieces, covered in brown velvet, all these suites are first class, and in perfect condition; solid rosewood Turkish lounges, with Turkish chairs to match, two superb rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror fronts, elegant rosewood library bookcase, made by Meeks, English velvet carpet rugs to match, marble-top centre, sofa and pier table, rich lace curtains and cornishes, three elegant pier and mantel mirrors, costly China vases, marble statuettes, bronzes, beautiful oil-paintings, including the Madonna, with a profusion of costly and unique parlor ornaments, fine large ormolu chandeliers, hall stand, hall chairs, English oil-cloth, &c.

Library and Chamber furniture in elegant carved rosewood throughout, with full marble tops, superb bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood secretary bookcase, carpets, oval mirrors, clocks, French sofas, Voltaire and arm chairs, with a large variety of mahogany and oak furniture not enumerated in this advertisement. Strangers in the City will find responsible men in attendance to cart and ship their goods. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MADISON-AVENUE, SECOND AND THIRD-AVENUES, THIRTY-FOURTH, THIRTY-SEVENTH, THIRTY-EIGHT H, FIFTY EIGHTH, FIFTY-NINTH AND SIXTY-FIRST STREETS, AT AUCTION—BELONGING TO JACOB VANDERPOOL, JR.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 8, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

MADISON-AVENUE—1 lot on the south-west corner of Madison av. and 31st-st., 2x95, with the 4 lots adjoining on the avenue, 24 7½x95.

MADISON-AVENUE—1 lot south-east corner of Madison-av. and 30th-st., 24 9x100 feet, with the 4 adjoining on the avenue, 24 8x100 feet.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—1 lot on the north side of 37th-st., 125 feet east of Madison-av: lot 25x98 9.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—1 lot on the south side of 38th-st., in the rear of the above, adjoining Zion's Church; lot 25x96 9.

SECOND-AVENUE—1 lot on the south-west corner of 3d-av. and 57th-st., 25 5, with the 3 adjoining on the avenue; each 20x100 feet.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET—2 lots on the south side of 61st-st., 105 feet east of 3d-av.; each 25x100 feet. Houses to be set back 5 feet.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—1 lot on the north side of 34th-st., 190 feet west of 4th-av., and adjoining the Middle Dutch Church: 25x98 9 feet.

THIRD-AVENUE—3 lots on the north east corner of 3d-av. and 58th-st.; each 25 1x1 feet.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET—3 lots on the north side of 58th-st., 100 feet east of 3d-av.: each 25x100 feet 4 inches. Houses to be set back 5 feet.

FIFTY-NINTH-STREET—3 lots on the south side of 59th-st., in the rear of the above: each 25x100 feet 4 inches. Houses to be set back 5 feet.

Every lot put up will be actually sold to the highest bidder.

TERMS—10 per cent. on the day of sale, and 90 per cent. on mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent.

The property will be sold subject to the usual Murray Hill restrictions. Houses erected not to be less than width of lots sold.

Maps of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND DESIRABLE Household Furniture, Solid Rosewood Parlor Furniture, en suites, Pier Glasses, Works of Art, &c., at the residence No. 70 36th-st., west of 5th-av., TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 10½ o'clock, precisely. By CATALOGUE, at 10½ o'clock, a catalogue, the entire elegant furniture of said house, embracing elegantly-carved rosewood parlor suites, in French satin, solid rosewood centre and side tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror doors and back; carved rosewood, etageres, massive rosewood secretary bookcase; superior seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, stool and cover; large French plate pier and oval mirrors, ormolu and bronzed clocks, heavy lace and brocatel curtains; magnificent china vases, imported by the owner; Parian and bisque figures, elegant Brussels carpets and rugs; also a large variety of superior oil-paintings, by old artists; rosewood extension dining tables, dining-room chairs; do. suite in silk plush; rich china tea and dinner sets; crystal cut-glass ware; also, silver-ware, consisting of a general assortment used in first-class families. The bedroom furniture embraces solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, ingrain and Brussels carpets, pure hair mattresses, weighing 60 pounds each, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, sheets, pillow-cases, blankets &c.; also, all the kitchen, laundry and basement utensils, cooking stoves, step ladder, Croton hose pipe, cooking utensils of almost every name, kind and description, entirely too numerous to mention. Parties attending this sale, who are about going to housekeeping, will be able to find everything necessary for their purposes, every article of which, from the kitchen to the attic, will be sold without any reserve. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. This being a free and unlimited sale, the auctioneer will require a satisfactory cash deposit from every purchaser.

T. C. HOGERTON, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT STORE AND ROOMS NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST.—Rich and fashionable Cabinet Furniture, being the entire manufactured stock of one of the largest manufacturers, removed to these rooms for convenience of sale, the whole to be sold without reserve, affording parties wishing to purchase first-class furniture an opportunity to obtain the best articles at low prices. Buyers will be afforded every facility for boxing and shipping. Articles bought can remain on the premises, free of storage, until May 1. The catalogue will be ready and the goods can be examined on Monday. The stock consists of rose wood, mahogany, and oak and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, viz.: elegant solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel and other coverings; richly-carved rosewood etageres, of superior workmanship and beauty of finish; splendid French secretaries, bookcases, escritoires, music cabinets; solid rosewood centre, pier, side and sofa tables, with Italian marble tops; card tables, quartette and other fancy tables. Dining-room furniture, superior extension dining tables, elaborately carved sideboards, lounges, chairs, &c. Chamber furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, of Louis XIV., Elizabethan and other fashionable styles; dressing bureaus and washstands; marble-top side and dressing tables; whatnots, armoires, cane and rush-seat chairs. Superb enameled cottage sets, from a celebrated manufacturer. The attention of the public is particularly called to this part of the sale, as the quality is far superior to anything offered at auction in this City; come are of an entire new style; for richness of design and beauty of finish are equal to any made in the City. At 2½ o'clock, four rosewood 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes, from best City makers.

F. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAYTON HORART, ESQ., REFEREE, OF 12 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, COMPRISING THE WHOLE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES, SEVENTY-FIFTH AND SEVENTY SIXTH STREETS.—P. C. BULKELEY will sell, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

3 lots on 3d-av. and 1 on 75th-st., with a large mansion, 36 feet 8 inches by 42.
5 lots on 3d-av.
27 lots on the north side of 75th-st.
28 lots on the south side of 76th-st.
3 lots on 4th-av.

The corner lots are 27 feet 2 inches by 100 feet; the other avenue lots are 25 by 100.

The street lots are 25 by 103 feet 2 inches.

Title perfect. One-third of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, terms, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Building.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEVEN DESIRABLE LOTS ON FIFTH and NINTH AVENUES AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 7, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON FIFTH-AVENUE (west side)—Three lots between 105th and 106th sts., each 25 by 100 feet.

ON NINTH-AVENUE (between 59th and 60th sts.)—Two lots, each 26 by 100 feet.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET, (100 feet wide, between 4th and 5th ave.)—Six lots, each 25 by 100 feet 11 inches in size.

Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 58 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 98 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hemaltzage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No. 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 107 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 51 Liberty-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SIX DESIRABLE LOTS WITH BUILDINGS ON 124TH AND 125TH STREETS, NEAR 5TH AND 7TH AVENUES AT AUCTION—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 124th-st.—The 3 valuable lots of ground with the building thereon, on the north side of the street, 300 feet East from 7th-av.; size of each 25x100 feet 11 inches. The house is a 3-story frame dwelling, filled in with brick, 25x55 feet, contains gas, water, bath, statuary marble mantels, &c. On 125th-st.—The 3 lots of ground on the North side, 175 feet west from 7th-av.; size of each lot 25 feet by half the block. Maps, &c., at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 225 LOTS AT HARLEM, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE GEORGE BRADISH, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above property, embracing avenue and street fronts, on 1st and 2d ave. and 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, and 113th sts. The ground has a fine soil and beautiful grade, and the facilities for reaching it are varied, and at low fares. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain for seven years. Maps, &c., at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF BROWN HORSE.—By E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., TO-MORROW, (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, opposite salesroom No 85 Nassau-st., will be sold, without reserve, a dark-brown horse, 14¾ hands high—sound and kind in all harness. Is a stylish and fast traveler.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office, 94 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR, LIBRARY AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, OAK DINING-ROOM SUITES, VELVET CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, LARGE MIRRORS, PIANO, &c., CONTAINED IN THE HOUSE No. 279 WEST 21ST-ST.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence, (under foreclosure of a mortgage,) all the elegant furniture contained therein, being of the manufacture of H. Story, and but a short time in use, consisting of

PARLORS—Ten richly carved suites in crimson and maroon brocatel, etagere with plate-glass doors and back, centre and sofa tables with statuary marble tops, large French plate and richly carved mantel glasses, velvet carpets, brocatel window hangings, lined with silk and heavy tassels, lace under do., heavy gilt cornices, French bronzed and gilt clock and mantel ornaments, elaborately carved and fine toned piano, cost $720, music stand with plate doors and marble-top, &c.

LIBRARY—Rosewood library case, fine engravings, sofa chairs in brocatel, lace curtains, tapestry carpets, &c.

OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.—"The Shower of Gold," after Van Dyke; "The Toilet," "Sir Celadar and Priscilla Carrying Aldus to the Castle," "Selphebe and the Dore," "Inspiration," "The Holy Family," "The Roman Daughter," "Magdalen," "Shylock," "Female Head," "Boys Bathing," "The Mid-Day Meal," &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Carved oak dining suite, viz.: sideboard, extension table, arm chairs, cod lounges, marble clock and Calabrese, heavy diamond cut and Bohemian glass, china, cutlery, &c.

BEDROOMS.—Rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing onreaus and washstands, Brussels carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c.

Also the private stock of old WINES and LIQUORS in bottles, viz.: Sherry, Port and Hock wines, Otard Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Excelsior Gin, &c.

ALSO kitchen utensils.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, and can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 94 Broadway.

E. JENNINGS, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK, BROOKLYN and YONKERS, to close a trust.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following described real estate, viz:

NEW YORK.

FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Three 3-story frame houses and lots situated on the northerly side of 48th-st., 250 feet west from the 11th-av., known as Nos. 333, 335, and 337. Houses each 16x36; lots 16:8x71 feet

SOUTH BROOKLYN.

WOODHULL-STREET.—Two 3-story brick dwelling houses and lots situated on the north side of Woodhull-st., 20 feet westerly from Columbia-st. Houses each 16x32 feet; lots 59 feet.

BROOKLYN—EASTERN DISTRICT.

REMSEN-STREET.—The 3-story frame dwelling house and lot situated on the south side of Remsen-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., and known as No. 62. The house is filled in with brick to the peak—with tea room attached. House 22x46 feet; lot 100 feet.

WYCKOFF-STREET.—The lot of land situated on the north side of Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard-sts., and known as No. 58. The improvement consists of a 2-story frame cottage, 20x30 feet, on the front, and a 2-story frame house, 25x15 feet, on the rear of the lot. Lot 25x100.

NORTH FIRST-STREET.—Three 4-story brick dwelling houses and lots situated on the south side of North 1st-st., between 10th st and Union-av. Houses each 27 feet 3 inches, by 46 feet; lots 100 feet.

SECOND-STREET.—Three 4-story brick dwelling houses on the westerly side of 2d-st., between South 2d and South 3d sts., each 25x44 feet; lots 77 feet.

YONKERS.

The 3-story frame dwelling house and lot situated on the easterly side of Orchard-st., 50 feet northerly from Myrtle-st., known as lot No. 44, 25x100 feet.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at sale. Maps and further particulars can be had on application to the Auctioneer No. 11 Wall-st.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WILLIAM AND CEDAR STREETS, AND ON MAIDEN-LANE.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Edward Slosson, referee:

WILLIAM-ST.—The valuable property known as No. 62 William-st., being 24 feet 2½ inches wide in front, 23 feet 8 inches in the rear, 125 feet deep on the easterly side, and 126 feet on the westerly side. All-av.

CEDAR-ST.—The lot and 4-story brick store No. 13 Cedar-st., 27 feet 8½ inches wide in front, 27 feet in the rear, and 70 feet in depth. Also.

MAIDEN-LANE.—The lot and 3-story brick building No. 68 Maiden-lane, 27 feet 9 inches wide, and 62 feet deep. Maps may be had at the office of the auctioneer

GEO. A. HALSEY, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, Saturday, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, of every kind and description. It will comprise, in part, six suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatel, mahogany tête-à-tête and sofas, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, marble-top centre, card, and dining tables, carpets and oil-cloths, mahogany French end rosewood bedsteads, wardrobes, book-cases, secretaries, extension tables, French plate and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, 100 curl maple and other chairs, cottage bedsteads, together with a lot of second-hand furniture of various kinds. Sale will be without reserve, and goods must be removed this day and Monday.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 53 WEST 23RD-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on MONDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above elegant 4 story house and lot, built by day's work in the most thorough manner possible, and replete with every improvement which comfort and luxury can desire, including independent stairway and dumb-waiter to the 4th story, stained glass dome to extension and library-room, which cannot be surpassed for perfection in the City. This property can be seen before the sale, and cannot otherwise be appreciated. House 22x70, lot half block.

By order, P. T. RUGOLES, Referee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHURCH AND READE-STS., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange:

CHURCH-STREET—The house and lot No. 93 Church-st., on the west side, adjoining the lot on the corner of Reade-st.

READE-STREET—House and lot No. 11 Reade-st., opposite Elm-st.

Unexceptionable titles, and a large amount can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 94 Broadway.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, ROSEWOOD PIANO, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, &c., AT No. 229 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence, the entire elegant Furniture contained therein, being the manufacture of the best City Cabinet-makers, and but little used. Also, a chosen collection of modern and ancient Oil Paintings by the most celebrated artists; together with China and Glass ware, Brocatel and Lace Curtains, &c., &c.

Full particulars in a few days.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS ON ELEVENTH-AVENUE and TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET AND ELEVENTH-AVENUE—The 14 valuable lots on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 11th-av. Full-sized lots.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st.—Extensive sale of parlor, chamber, dining-room and other furniture, carpets, China, glass and plated ware, &c., &c. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Express*.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, AND IN THE VILLAGES OF JAMAICA AND LAWRENCEVILLE, QUEEN'S COUNTY, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Executors of Richard M. Lawrence, deceased, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer: The following described premises, situate in the 7th Ward of the city of Newark, County of Essex, and State of New Jersey; said premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner northerly from the Morris Canal, about four and two-thirds chains, formed by the westerly line of the whole tract which runs from said corner north, six degrees west, and a line which runs also from said corner north eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes east, to a small tract of marsh or swamp; thence from the said corner on and along the first mentioned line, north six degrees west, eighteen chains and seventy-seven links towards the Passaic River; thence south eighty-nine degrees, west two chains and fifty links; thence north twenty one degrees and fifteen minutes, west nine chains and thirty-eight links to the Passaic River, thence along the said river, an easterly course, seven chains and twenty-five links; thence south six degrees, east nine chains and fifty-five links; thence south seventy-three degrees and forty-five minutes, east two chains and seventy-five links, to a point distant four chains, thirty-eight links, from the first mentioned line; thence south six degrees, east seventeen chains and fifteen links to about the middle of the marsh or swamp aforesaid; thence south eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, west four chains and thirty-eight links, to the place of beginning. Said premises are about a mile from the Railroad Depot at Market-st. Also the following described premises, situated in Lawrenceville and Jamaica, Queen's County, State of New-York—1 lot in the village of Lawrenceville, in the town of Newtown, Queen's County, New-York; 259 lots in the village of Jamaica; and a parcel of land in the village of Jamaica, situate on the southerly side of the Brooklyn Turnpike. Maps of said property, containing a full description of said premises, can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. For particulars as to title, &c., apply to Messrs. LAWRENCE & HORN, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

RICHARD LAWRENCE, }
ABRAHAM LAWRENCE, } Executors.
CHARLES W. LAWRENCE,

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Furniture—a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of carved rosewood suites in brocatel, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs in mahogany, &c., hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining and bedroom crockery, kitchen furniture, &c.

Also, at 1 o'clock, a collection of stuffed birds from all parts of the world, prepared by Mr. Wm. Oalbraith.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

JONES' WOOD PROPERTY AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 21, embracing 350 lots on Avenues A and B, 1st, 2d, and 3d avs; also on 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, and 75th sts, all beautifully situated on high ground, in a rapidly improving part of the City, 3d and 2d av. cars reaching the same in 15 minutes from Union-square. Sale absolute. Terms liberal. Maps at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No 134 Bergen-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, piano, pier glass, carpets, &c. Same day, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 44 Nassau-st., between Adams and Washington sts., Brooklyn, mortgage sale of rosewood and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at salesrooms.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., ON SATURDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., one fine top wagon, with pole and shafts, cost $275. Also one leather-top wagon and one light wagon, without top, sold to close the concern.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A DRUG STORE.—MONDAY, April 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, at No. 180 Jay-st., near Concord-st., Brooklyn, the stock of a drug store, with the fixtures.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
No. 39 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.,)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH,
late of No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Albena,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. G. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, and W. BARTLETT will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $30 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 21, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz.:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6⅔ per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognise the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premium on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 16 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED Coupons of the Illinois Central Railroad Company's 7 per cent. Bonds having been lost, the public are cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same, as payment thereof has been stopped:

Nos. 381 to 384 at $35 each	$140
Nos. 6,624 to 6,627 at $35 each	140
Nos. 10,722 to 10,723 at $17 50 each	35
Nos. 6,628 and 3,262 at $35 each	70
Nos. 4,795, 8,263 to 6,272, 8,553, 8,757, 8,760, 9,432, 9,433, 9,434, 11,651, at $17 50 each	315
Total	$700

Fifty dollars reward will be paid to the finder thereof on application at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st, or a due proportion of the reward for such portion of the certificates returned.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1857.

TO PERSONS HAVING ORDERS OR ASSIGNMENTS FROM THE CENTRAL PARK POLICEMEN.—Notice is hereby given that the settlement of the pay of the Central Park Policemen will be made on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 8, at this office. All persons having orders or assignments from any of these men will present the same to this department before that date.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Ocean Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Greenwhich sts.—NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.—The annual election for twenty-one Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the succeeding election will be held at the Hotel of WILLIAM DURLAND, in the village of Jamaica, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of May next. The poll will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

Jamaica, April 2, 1857.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 4th of April next until the 17th, at 10 A. M.—as an election of Directors of said Company will take place at Milwaukee on the 16th. JOSEPH S. COLT, Transfer Agent.

NEW-YORK, No. 8 Wall-st., March 31, 1857.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 106 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of April next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 40 Wall-st., April 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after Monday the 6th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOME INS. CO., No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FORTY-FIVE Directors of the Home Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Junior Exhibition at the University.

The Junior Exhibition of the New-York University, which is held annually, at the close of the Spring term, took place yesterday, at the large chapel of the University Building, in Washington-square. The chapel was thronged in every part with a highly respectable audience, principally composed of ladies. Dodworth's Band was in attendance, and executed in their excellent manner, at various intervals in the proceedings, several airs from popular operas. The Chair was occupied by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the University. At his side was seated Professor GWINN, of the Free Academy, and on the platform were noticed, among other gentlemen, Professors JOHNSON, CROSBY, MARTIN and BULL, Rev. Dr. GILLETTE and L. W. KIPP, Esq. After prayer by the Chancellor, Mr. SAMUEL DONN, of this City, one of the eight students standing highest in their class, who were appointed to deliver orations, was called on the platform, and proceeded to address the audience on "The World's need of Reform." The orations of these young students are scarcely fit subjects for criticism, and we shall content ourselves with saying of Mr. DONN, that he was thoroughly in earnest, and took a correct view of his very comprehensive subject. He was followed, after an air from "The Daughter of St. Mark," by the Band, by Mr. EDWARD L. SNYDER, also of this City, and the representative of the Philomathean Society, who have the privilege of appointing an orator. This gentleman's subject was "The true Gentleman." He commenced by alluding to the distinction made in monarchical countries between those of what was termed gentle, and those of common birth. The blood of the former was supposed to be better than that of the latter, though why it should be so, neither history or tradition had informed us. In all ages of the world there had been men born of poor parents who were more true gentlemen than many scions of wealthy families. It was left to America to teach the world that it is the qualities of mind, and not the factitious advantage of riches, which make the gentleman.

Mr. SAMUEL T. CARTER, of this City, next addressed the assembly. His theme was "The Last of the Incas." The oration was really a fine effort for so young a man, and his hearers signified their approbation by long and loud plaudits at its close.

"The Choice of a Profession," was the subject chosen by the next orator, Mr. R. L. VAN KLEEK, of Flatbush, L. I. He was succeeded by Mr. GEORGE Z. GRAY, of Staten Island, who selected "JOHN SOBIESKI" as his subject, and waxed warm in eulogy of that renowned deliverer of Poland. Mr. GRAY's enunciation was good, and he did not offend by ungraceful, or too violent gesticulation, as some of the speakers did. He said, of course, nothing that was new about SOBIESKI—it would be difficult for any one to do that—but he showed a complete apprehension of the great features of his hero, and paid just homage to the valor and virtue of the patriot-warrior, "in whose grave were buried all the hopes of Poland."

Mr. WILLIAM H. COOKE, of Bloomfield, N. J., the representative of the Euclean Society, succeeded Mr. GRAY, and delivered a fine oration on "Unconscious Power." In our judgment, it was the best effort of the day, but such was not the opinion of the Committee appointed to recommend the "Webster Prize." Mr. COOKE, on concluding, received a shower of bouquets, and the applause which greeted him lasted some minutes.

The other orators were Mr. THOMAS CARTER, of this City, who chose for the subject of his address, "The Death of ZWINGLE;" Mr. F. H. ADAMS, of Peekskill, whose theme was "The Possibility of Greatness;" Mr. LAURENCE H. MILLS, of this City, who discoursed on "True Courage," and Mr. JOHN L. SERVIS, of Haverstraw, N. Y., whose theme was "Fame."

The presentation of the Webster prize to the best orator of the occasion was then made. The Committee appointed to decide on the merits of the orations, decided that it should be awarded to Mr. SAMUEL T. CARTER, for his discourse on "The Last of the Incas." The Committee also empowered the Chancellor to say that if a second prize had been at their disposal, they would gladly have awarded it to Mr. WM. H. COOKE, for his oration on "Unconscious Power." The decision of the Committee occasioned some surprise, and considerable dissatisfaction. The applause and the hisses strove together, and it was for a long time uncertain whether the disaffected would not outclamor the approvers. The band broke in with the "Druid Chorus," from "Norma,"—the Chancellor pronounced a benediction, and the audience dispersed, to reconsider the verdict of the Jury, at their leisure.

Special Aldermanic Committee on Stages.

At a meeting of the Committee, on Friday, for the relief of Broadway, Mr. SUDLOW was examined by Alderman BLUNT. He stated that he was proprietor of stages running on Bowery and Houston-street; would have very strong objections against stopping some of his omnibuses at the Park; it would disarrange his business, and would not satisfy the public. Our experience (said he) teaches us what no outsider can possibly know; is willing to try it, if it could be proved to be personally advantageous. The Alderman said he was satisfied that if the omnibus proprietors would allow the opportunity for the experiment it would be eminently successful.

After some further conversational palaver between the Alderman and the unconvinced stage proprietor, the latter somewhat reluctantly expressed his willingness to try it for one week—that is, provided the owners on the other routes would do the same.

Mr. SIMPSON, of the East Broadway line, was the next gentleman upon whom the Alderman directed his persuasive fire. If he was not in favor of it, (as the Alderman told him,) certainly he could not compel him. Mr. SIMPSON showed early indications of fusion—the melting point being reached in spite of the united judgment of Messrs. SUDLOW and himself that "it would not work well." They were both anxious to know whether, if the plan were adopted temporarily, any advantage would be taken of their consent afterwards. They were assured to the contrary. Ultimately it was suggested that it would be well to call a meeting of all the omnibus route proprietors, to ascertain if they could be willing to fall in with the favorite idea of Alderman BLUNT, namely —to abridge the number of stages going through to South Ferry.

Mr. SUDLOW promised the Committee he would call such a meeting and report the sense of it.

Mr. HASSON, who took part in the observations made, stated that at least twice as many omnibuses were needed as are in existence and use, and that if proper regulations were adopted, they would prove as useful as they were necessary.

Some of the Committee were of opinion that the corporation had power under the ordinances to interfere with the supposed privileges of the stage proprietors. They thought the Common Council were not bound to endure a nuisance, even though they had granted licenses. The vote of two-thirds of the corporation would place them beyond the mercy of the stage proprietors.

Alderman OWENS was decidedly of such an opinion, and though he would extend all courtesy to the stage owners, he contended that the Committee were not entirely in the hands of the proprietors; if it were so, they were not a deliberative body, and might as well adjourn at once.

Alderman OWENS then quoted the following section of the law on stage routes, which he adduced in support of the right of the Common Council to override or interfere with the supposed immunities of the stage owners:

"The Common Council shall have the right to make such regulations in reference to the running of stages and omnibuses in said City, as may be necessary for the convenient use and accommodation of the streets. It shall not be lawful to run stages or omnibuses in said City, except in conformity with this act."

The rest of the proceedings were entirely conversational, but of a very desultory character.

Adjourned to Wednesday night.

Milking the City Cow.

The Committee on Civil Courts of the Board of Aldermen, Alderman MONEGHAN Chairman, met on Friday afternoon in the City Hall, for the purpose of investigating the reasonableness of a lawyer's bill for the defence of a City Judge, which charge was referred to this Committee.

Judge LEMON, examined by Alderman MONEGHAN, stated that he was sued for false imprisonment about four years ago. Judge WHITING and Mr. CARPENTER were his counsel. The judgment was $500. In explanation as to why the bill of costs was so high, the matter contested being of so trivial a nature, Judge WHITING said the case was more than four years on the calendar, and then judgment was taken in default. Judge LEMON was of course bound to defend. The action was brought by one CHAMPLIN, and during the year there were upwards of 2,000 cases on the calendar. The costs would be the same in default as if the parties had proceeded to trial.

The Alderman said, it was not so much the legality of the claim that he disputed, but the amount of costs seemed so enormous. Mr. CARPENTER gave precedents in which bills of a similar character had been paid by the City. The Committee listened to other statements from Judge WHITING and Mr. CARPENTER tendered to show that the charge was extremely proper and moderate, upon which the Committee took time to consider and report.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATH OF H. D. RICE, ESQ.—A VERY SINGULAR CASE—INABILITY OF THE PHYSICIANS TO ASCERTAIN THE CAUSE.

H. D. RICE, Esq., Superintendent of the Erie Express, and a well-known citizen, died suddenly on Thursday afternoon, at the residence of THOMAS A. MURPHY, No. 102 East Thirty-third-street, where, for a few days, he had been stopping. Coroner PERRY was notified, and held an inquest upon the body yesterday. The facts elicited were very singular. Dr. C. F. HEYWOOD, family physician to deceased, testified that he had not had occasion to prescribe for him for some time until Monday night, the 31st of March, when he appeared to be suffering from severe pains in the lower part of the abdomen. He sent him [illegible] prescription, consisting of suppositores of opium, and visited him again next morning, when the patient considered himself much better, and said he did not think he would need any further medical advice, but would send for the physician if he thought he needed one. "On Thursday, April 2," says Dr. HEYWOOD, "I made a second visit about noon. Deceased was at that time sitting in a large easy chair, with his feet elevated; his face was pale, pulse feeble, his manner subdued, and whole appearance indicating exhaustion and mental depression. He conversed chiefly concerning his business, which he said had been the occasion of much anxiety. I told him, after looking in vain for any symptoms of disease, excepting tenderness and slight swelling in the lower portion of the abdomen, that he needed repose, recreation and food. The compound infusion of gentian was written for, and wine advised to be taken at once. I was present at the autopsy which was made by Prof. J. C. DALTON; every organ in the body was carefully and minutely examined; no abnormal appearance was found, with the exception of a relaxed condition of the muscular tissue of the heart, and a minute amount of pus in the right epididymis."

TESTIMONY OF PROFESSOR DALTON.

Professor JOHN C. DALTON, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, &c., &c., testified thus: I have made a *post mortem* examination of deceased, and found the heart in a flabby condition, a small amount of pus in the right epididymis, and an effusion of fibrine in the cavity of the right tunica vaginalis, and no other morbid appearances; I have not been able to form any opinion as to the cause of death.

TESTIMONY OF DR. A. K. GARDNER.

Dr. A. K. GARDNER, of No. 141 East Thirteenth-street, deposed—I was present at the autopsy made by Dr. DALTON, and corroborate the statement of the appearances as given by him.

Being pressed by Coroner PERRY for some statement as to the cause of death, Drs. GARDNER and HEYWOOD were of opinion that death might have ensued from syncope, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury.

Mr. RICE was 49 years of age. He was a native of Massachusetts, but resided in New-York for many years. Not long since he purchased the estate of N. P. WILLIS, near Newburg, and his family were there living at the time of his sudden death. They were notified of the event by telegraph.

SUICIDE BY TAKING SOME NARCOTIC POISON.

A man supposed to be named CHARLES WILSON, or WILLISTER, aged about 27 years, was found dead in his bed on Thursday afternoon at the Rainbow Hotel, in Beekman-street. An inquest upon the body was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE. W. J. HOWELL, one of the proprietors of the Hotel, deposed that deceased came to his house on Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock and asked for a room. He registered his name as "CHARLES WILSON," from Albany, paid for his room and went to bed. He did not drink anything (adds Mr. HOWELL) and appeared perfectly sober. He came down stairs next morning and staid around the place all day. He was very quiet and seemed much depressed. He went to bed early on Wednesday night, and I did not see him again. About 3½ o'clock Thursday afternoon one of the servants came to say that room No. 23 (the one which deceased had engaged) was locked on the inside, and she could not make whoever was inside hear her knocking. I then went up with some other parties, and we opened the door and found deceased lying dead in bed. His pantaloons and the rest of his clothing were hanging up. I notified the police; I found a bill of LOVEJOY'S in his pocket for ten days' room hire, amounting to $5; it was not receipted; I went to inquire at Lovejoy's Hotel and found that deceased had been there and registered his name as "CHARLES WILLISTER," from Boston. I cannot say further.

Dr. O'HANLON made the *post mortem* examination. No external marks of violence were found upon the body. The lungs, heart and other viscera were in a healthy condition. The stomach and lungs were much congested. A bottle of chloroform, about two-thirds full, with the label partially scratched off, was found in the pocket of deceased. From the history of the case and the appearance of the deceased the Doctor was of opinion that death was caused by some narcotic poison. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by taking some narcotic poison."

DEATH FROM BURNS.

An infant named PATRICK CROSSMAN, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from injuries received by the explosion of a spirit lamp a few days since, at the residence of his parents, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-sixth-street. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

The body of PATRICK CORWIN, who was drowned on the 22d of February, was recovered on Wednesday, at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon it. Verdict: "Death by drowning." Deceased was 32 years of age.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 3.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE DEFICIENCY IN THE FUNDS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—MANDAMUS DENIED.

The People ex rel. The Board of Education vs. *Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller, &c.*—This was a motion for a mandamus, compelling the Comptroller to pay to the Board of Education the sum of $125,000. In December, 1854, the Board of Education found a deficiency in their funds amounting to $198,091 96, of which they notified the Common Council and asked an appropriation. The Common Council advanced the sum of $125,000, and reimbursed itself by moneys subsequently raised for the school purposes. The Board of Education objected to this, and claimed that the money advanced was a special appropriation made to supply the deficiency in their funds, and not a loan. They, therefore, moved for this mandamus to compel the payment of the money so reserved.

His Honor, Mr. Justice DAVIES, yesterday rendered quite an elaborate opinion upon the matter. He reviews the statutes bearing upon the subject, and concludes as follows: "If the moneys authorized by law to be raised for school purposes are inadequate to meet the necessary legal expenses of the school, I see no other relief to the Board of Education than an application to the Legislature for authority to the Supervisors to raise an additional sum. As the law now stands, I am quite clear that the Supervisors cannot go beyond the limit authorized, and that the Common Council have no power to raise money for the Board, except to meet deficiences, in anticipation of the next annual tax. Such deficiency may be reimbursed out of such annual tax, there being no other fund or tax from which it can be appropriately or legally paid.

As these views necessarily dispose of the main question in the case, I do not think it necessary to consider the others raised on the argument.

The application for a mandamus must therefore be denied."

Corwin vs. *Corwin*.—Motion to dissolve injunction denied; plaintiff to have leave to amend complaint by setting up fraud in execution, &c., of the lease.

Bernard vs. *Le Grand et al.*—Motion to vacate judgment granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Holdane vs. *Hunter et al.*—Motion to serve summons by publication granted.

Murphy vs. *Howland*.—Motion for judgment on account of frivolousness of answer denied.

Blesch vs. *Blesch*.—Motion for an order of reference denied.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING—THE SPIRIT OF LITIGATION.

Isaac R. Fithian vs. *Young Chotes*.—The plaintiff in this case is a grocer at Nos. 917 and 919 Broadway, and sued the defendant for a bill of groceries alleged to have been sold to him to the amount of $210 75. It seemed by the evidence that the only difference as to the payment was, whether it should be given in a note for three or four months, the plaintiff demanding the former and the defendant insisting on the latter. The claim was not disputed, and consequently the Court gave judgment for the plaintiff to the full amount claimed, together with costs and $12 allowance.

Before Judge Maynard.

Sarah Jane Hovey vs. *John Wilson*.—In this case, reported at length some time ago, an order was obtained by the defendant's attorney, granting a stay of proceedings for the purpose of effecting an appeal. No notice of filing security having been served on the plaintiff, Judge MAYNARD, yesterday, vacated the order, with $5 costs to the plaintiff.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The *Diario* (Rio de Janeiro) pronounces this the most delicious of all fragrant waters. It is used almost to the exclusion of every other throughout South America. Less expensive than the "real Farina," it is more refreshing. The most aromatic flowers of the tropics are its basis, and its odor is almost imperishable. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 90c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 85c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 8-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

DR. PHINNEY'S FAMILY PILLS.—These long-standing and excellent Pills should be in every family; nearly every sickness can be avoided by their use. For sale by HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., 165, 273, 511 and 571 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, 304 Broadway, and A. B. & D. SANDS & Co., 100 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

We copy the following from the editorial columns of the Boston *Daily Ledger* of Feb. 19, 1857. Mr. BARNARD, the gentleman alluded to, is a prominent citizen of Boston:

"J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the multitude of curatives that are almost daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a selection of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But, in our opinion, one specific has been discovered for complaints of the throat and lungs, that seems to be of inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar. From a pamphlet setting forth its many claims on those afflicted with the diseases above named, we learn that this remedy is not to be taken internally, after the ordinary methods, but it is used by *Inhalation and Application*. In this subtle way it performs its soothing and healing offices on the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS and SKIN. Olive Tar, it is claimed, contains an Electro-Magnetic power, which is capable of restoring to the system its lost VITALITY; and this is performed alike by the inhalation of its odor, and the outward application of its fluid. Several of our Physicians often employ it for *Special Inhalation*, and its curative properties they well understand. We know of many cures it has performed in cases of bronchial difficulties, in Coughs, Colds, and complaints of a similar character; and are able to give it our full recommendation.

We are informed by our fellow-citizen, JOHN M. BARNARD, Esq., that during a fit of sickness last Winter he had occasion to make use of the "Olive Tar," and found it even more efficacious than he had ventured to expect. He caused about three tablespoons full to be placed in a saucer over a basin of boiling water, heated by a night lamp, and found that its odor was not only a real DISINFECTANT of the sick room, but a most pleasant soother of the irritation of his throat and lungs. He improved immediately in his health, and now uses the Olive Tar, as occasion may require, in the reservoir of his furnace, satisfied that its volatile odor is of great service in rendering the atmosphere of his house both sweet and healthy at all times."

The above assertions are also fully verified by testimonials from the following well known persons:

TRUEBLOW WEED, Esq., Albany.
WILLIAM B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Staten Island.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., New-York.
Dr. EDWARD BRIGHT, New-York.
CHARLES VAN WYCK, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. H. BARNEY, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
JOHN F. WARNER, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

And of many others equally prominent.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Company, No. 16 State-street, (east side Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY, Principal and Proprietor of the Philedelphia Ear Institution, is now in New-York City, and generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands.

Dr. H. may here state, that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction by fire of the Institution of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head, having temporarily released him from his duties in Philadelphia, he will receive calls during each morning at No. 105 West Ninth-street.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, and all other pains cease, when J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied, because Olive Tar contains Electro Magnetism, which it transmits to the body, increasing its vitality.

These assertions are verified by testimonials from JOSEPH L. LORD, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, New-York,
ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., Astor House,
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., corner Pine and William streets, New-York,
Capt. HENRY RUSSELL, No. 56 South-street, New-York,
EDWIN R. YALE, Mansion-House, Brooklyn,
Gen. THOMAS J. GREEN, Texas,
Gen. W. CAZENEAU, Texas.

And from many others who are equally well known to the public.

OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, (east side of Battery,) And by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH AT BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS of MARTIN VAN BUREN and THOMAS H. BENTON, have just been added to the collection at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, is just re-opened. PHOTOGRAPHS and AMBROTYPES are produced. Persons occupied down town will find it a convenient place to procure first-class portraits at a moderate price.

THOSE OCCUPIED DOWN TOWN will find BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY, No. 205 Broadway, a convenient place to get first-class AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS.

[Advertisement.]

From the Alton (Ill.) Courier.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.—Whoever is troubled with hoarseness, cough, or soreness of the throat, can apply an excellent and safe remedy by using BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, an invention by Messrs. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, of Boston, and which may be had of all our principal druggists. We have tried the article, and can safely recommend them in all cases of throat irritation. To singers and public speakers they are of great value. So much are they now used that counterfeits have appeared, of which the inventors and proprietors have warned the public. He that is troubled with any soreness of the throat can easily attest our words by a trial.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers are guaranteed against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patent. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Object: to train the student not only in the science, but in the practice of law and in extemporaneous speaking. Term begins on May 8, at the close of which Diplomas of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred admitting to practice. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

SUDDEN CHANGES.—The sudden change of the weather will be productive of much sickness, unless BRANDRETH'S Pills are used. Those who rely upon them do not rest upon a broken reed. Recent colds and coughs are at once cured by them. Sold at Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth Building; Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway; also, No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street; and by A. CUSHMAN, Broadway, corner Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—FEEBLE CONSTITUTIONS.—Thousands of persons with weak constitutions, die early from sheer debility. Nature should, in such cases, be assisted with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. They give tone and stamina to the system, and vigor to the circulation. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Our Stomachs under the abuse we give them need some gentle assistant. CHEMISTER'S Dyspepsia Specific assists digestion, but does not purge. 50 cents per bottle, by all druggists. Dépôt, No. 101 Wall-street; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. F. CHACE, No. 165 Chambers-street, New-York, Northern Agents.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES.

J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TWO FAMOUS PIECES TO-DAY.—Where did you say? Why, at Barnum's Museum. That is the only place where they have such enterprise. They present "The Stranger" there this afternoon, and repeat the new comedy of "Double-Faced People" this evening, in superb style.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX ENLARGED.—KNOX'S Hat establishment is enlarged and improved, but as his Spring issue is acknowledged to be perfection itself, he feels like letting it speak for itself, to all who will call at No. 212 Broadway. Hat-wanters, rally.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—This beautiful collection of Paintings is still open to visitors, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. A more delightful spot to while away a leisure hour, one could hardly find.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held in the old Court-room, County Jail, yesterday afternoon.

In the absence of the Chairman, Supervisor SMITH was called upon to preside.

After reading and approving the minutes, the Board proceeded with

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Supervisor BERGEN, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, reported the sundry bills, which were ordered paid,

Supervisor STUDWELL, Chairman of Penitentiary Committee, reported against the application of GEO. HART for additional pay for coal furnished. Mr. HART contracted to furnish the county with a certain quantity of Lehigh coal, but, it is alleged, delivered an inferior quality. The Committee reported in favor of paying the market price of the coal, and the report was adopted.

Supervisor STUDWELL presented the monthly report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary, as follows:

Inmates—Males, 101; Females, 16; 117. Committed during the past month—Males, 56; Females, 16; 52. Discharged during the past month—Males, 34; Females, 17; 51.

THE SIX COMMISSIONERS' BILL.

Supervisor BELL presented the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, It appears from the public papers that there is a law now pending before the Legislature of this State, investing a Board of Six Governors with the management of the Alms House of this County; and whereas, the passage of the same in our judgment would be very prejudicial to the interests of the County, therefore

Resolved, That the Special Committee having in charge the application of this Board, for a law altering the method of furnishing supplies for the Alms House, be directed and authorized to remonstrate in the behalf of this Board, against the passage of said law creating a Board of Six Governors.

The Board adjourned for two weeks.

☞ The next civil term of the Brooklyn City Court will commence on Monday next.

Kings County Hospital.

Forty-two patients were admitted at this Institution during the past week:—51 were discharged and 4 died, viz: Samuel Collins, aged 25; James Teeny, 53; Frederick Herrman, 20; John Cozzens, 28. Total number remaining, 452.

NEW-JERSEY.

Finances of the City of Hudson.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council of the city of Hudson, N. J., have issued a statement of the finances for the fiscal year ending March 20, 1857, which shows the following:

Receipts for the year	$17,026 63
Expenditures for the year	16,002 38
Balance in favor of the city	$1,024 24
Value of the city property	$12,479 89
Debts of the city	1,691 07
Balance	$10,788 82

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 3.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	91⅝	100	Reading Railroad	79⅝
500	do	92	100	do	c 79⅝
10,000	Missouri State 6s	83⅞	100	do	b60 80⅛
2,000	do	83¾	1100	do	s3 79⅝
50,000	do	b60 84	100	Mich. Cen. Rd.	s90 94
2,000	N. Y. St. 5½s, '61,'01		200	do	s3 94⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s	99	10	do	95
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s,'102		5	Chic. & R. I. Rd	99⅛
2,000	E. R. R. C. B. '71 7s		300	do	b60 99
3,000	E. R. 2d. M. B. '63	92	100	do	opg 98⅛
2,000	H. R. R. R. 2d M.	86⅛	70	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. c	70⅛
1,000	H. R. R. 2d M.	74⅜	150	do	s30 70⅛
1,000	N. J. R. R. 1st. M.	89	295	do	c 70⅜
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	98⅜	60	do	c 70⅜
15	Commonwealth Bk.	99	100	do	b10 70⅜
36	Park Bank	103½	100	do	b10 70⅜
5	Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	98	100	do	b10 70⅝
50	Nica. Transit Co	6¾	5	do	70⅝
16	Penn. Coal Co	96½	100	do	s30 70¾
100	do	96½	100	Panama. R. R.	b60 94¾
84	Del. & Hd. Ca. Co.	121¾	300	do	s3 93⅝
50	Cumb. Coal Co	s8 18⅝	10	Galena & Chi. R. R.	102⅜
700	N. Y. Cen. RR.	b60 88¾	235	do	b60 102⅜
189	do	c 88⅝	300	do	s60 102
100	do	s3 88¼	100	do	103⅛
260	do	s30 88⅝	300	Clev. & Tole. R. R.	b60 73⅝
200	do	b30 88⅝	100	do	b30 73⅛
400	Erie Railroad	s3 53	200	do	s3 73⅛
500	do	s3 53⅛	100	do	b7 73⅛
100	do	s3 53⅛	100	do	s60 73¼
1500	do	s10 53	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	73
500	do	c 53	50	do	b60 73⅛
300	do	b30 53⅛	10	La C. & Mil. R. R.	79
400	do	b10 53⅛	480	do	79⅛
100	do	s30 53	75	do	s30 79⅛
200	do	c 53⅛	117	N. H. & Hart. R.	73
50	Harlem Railroad	13⅛	300	Cl. & Pitts. R.	b60 55
100	do	b3 13	100	do	b30 54⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	N. Y. St. 5s 2 1861	101	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 95
18,000	Mo. State 6s	b3 83⅝	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	54
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	55	13	Chi. & R. I. R.	98⅝
89	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	121⅛	50	Illinois Cent. R.	121⅛
6	Pacific Mail. St. Co.	71¾	16	Gal. & Chic. RR.	102¼
50	Erie Railroad	s30 53	50	do	s30 102
150	do	53	50	do	102⅝
100	do	53⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 73⅛
100	do	b4 53	100	do	s3 73⅛
25	Hudson Riv. R.	97⅜	100	do	b10 73⅛
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	96⅜	100	do	s30 73⅜
100	do	s3 88¼	114	La Ce. & Mil. RR.	79⅜
50	do	b3 88¼	100	do	s30 79
25	Ind. & Cin. R. R.	64	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	70⅜
400	Reading R. R.	b60 80¼	100	do	70⅛
90	Mich. Central R. R.	95	350	do	70¼

FRIDAY, April 3—P. M.

The indications to-day in the market for Money, confirm the improvement noticed yesterday. Without being cheap, the supply of means on the street is liberal and on the increase. They are lent with every sign of confidence in the general soundness of trade, and in the decidedly favorable bearing of the account current of the country with Europe. This last point is especially important, while Money keeps dear in London. We find that our Foreign Counting-houses and the Bullion-brokers concur in the belief that the remittances due to England and the Continent have been kept up with more than the usual punctuality, leaving still to the credit of many of the American banking accounts on the other side larger balances than have been known in April for several years. In this view of the prospect ahead, the probable Gold movement for May and June is not likely to be materially influenced by the price of bills, until after the rate passes the point of 109 ⅜ cent. Such is the impression of parties likely to be thoroughly informed on the subject. Though looking to what has occurred in these months the two past seasons, and the continued high ruling of discounts in England, we have calculated, without the slightest apprehension of the effect on the money market—for similar shipments were made in 1855 and 1856, without disturbance—on the export of something like fifteen millions to Europe, exclusive of the transit operations in Spanish Doubloons passing from Europe through New-York to Havana. And this calculation has reference to the following figures:

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

	1857. Estimated.	1856. Actual.	1855. Actual.
April	$4,000,000	$3,986,000	$3,388,000
May	5,000,000	5,540,009	7,186,000
June	6,000,000	5,843,000	5,604,000
Total	$15,000,000	$15,369,000	$16,678,000

The business in Exchange for the *Arago*, sailing to-morrow, has not been important to-day. The Bankers are generally indifferent about selling, except at full rates. The range on London is an eighth wider than quoted yesterday, say 108⅜@108¾, with some sales of first-class bills at ⅛@⅜. Francs, as before, 5:23¾@5:22½ net. Disconnts, prime lists of paper, 8@9 ⅜ cent. to wider rates for very short bills. Demand loans easy to be had by the leading Brokers, at 7 ⅜ cent. A good employment in this way is some few quarters. Collections are coming in from the West favorably. The Southern Bank balances are on the increase. The Import trade complain of a sudden falling off in the demand for goods, and warehousing for the new tariff hill will begin to diminish the current cash duties at the Custom-House by the 1st May; some of the trade say before the 15th inst. The Sub-Treasury disbursements today were $388,484, against $108,629 received. The balance reduced this afternoon $15,255,218. The offerings at some of the large Banks yesterday and to-day fell off from the demand of last week, notwithstanding the preparations for the 4th April.

A fair degree of activity was manifested on the Stock Exchange this forenoon, with a further advance of ¼@⅝ ⅜ cent. on New-York and Erie, but less firmness on part of the Western list. La Crosse and Milwaukee and Mississippi, were exceptions to this remark, both being in good request, and the former 1 ⅜ cent. higher than yesterday. New-York Central steady, but kept down by daily sweeping offers to sell in lots of 1,000

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1730 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...ay last several letters were shown to ... prominent officers in the army of General ... in Nicaragua, by gentlemen of this City, who ... warmly attached to his cause. They all speak of ... attacks upon San Jorge, and of the simul... upon Rivas by the allies, and agree in ... with the statements published on the ... of the arrival of the *Texas*. They agree that ... Rivas left Rivas on the 16th of March, with ... body of his little army, for the purpose of ... San Jorge; that he was doing well there ... the allies, when he heard firing at Rivas; that ... immediately thereon abandoned the fight at San ... and hastened back. When near Rivas he ... fire on the enemy's rear, while General HEN... was using grape with much effect upon ... front. The result was a slaughter of some ... hundred of the allies and a stampede of ... rest. More detailed statements of the battle ... expected, but have not arrived. General CAL... assures us that letters sent to FERMIN FERRER, ... MM. HERRINGSEN and to himself, have not been re... ceived. He is under the impression that they ... been purloined. Captain GARRISON received a lette... from Mr. MCDONALD, the agent of CHARLES MORGAN ... Sons, giving an account of the late proceedings ... similar to what has already appeared in the TIMES. ... We give extracts from

A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER.

It contains some statements not heretofore published. After speaking in general terms of the healthy condition of the troops under his command, he says: ... The fight was in fact a second edition of the Virginia battle, but we had a better chance a... ... You remember how they scattered when w... ... from Masaya. Well, here they didn't hav... chance. The old St. Jorge road, you know, ... lined with native ranches, and fenced with the cac... tus. Probably 200 or 300 got into these huts, and es... caped by the gardens in the rear. *We killed or took ... among all the rest.* You never heard such a howl... as went up against the poor devils as when we opened, for ... the first time, on them. Gen. SANDERS facetiously remarked, ... was giving them all the *Laus* allowed. They flung ... their arms every way. This morning we are bring... ing them into Rivas, half of them loaded. ... We shan't need any more importations from ... California for a while. Of course you will ... all want to know how many we killed. ... If anybody asks you, you can say—as our ... old water-cure friend used to—"any number ... you please." WILSON began to count them ... and got up to 320, and said he thought it was wasting ... the precious hours of a probationary state to spend ... any more time on dead greasers. It is certain that ... we finished at least 500—and have got about as many ... more on our hands in a most deplorable condition. ... But the General has given orders to take good care ... of them all, and no doubt we shall save all that's ... worth having. One thing you may be sure of: they ... will never stand up against us again—even if there ... was any sort of harmony amongst their leaders. So ... you may consider the hard fighting about over.

Your old horse is here. Col. CASEY rode him in ... from San Juan. You will see by the papers an ac... count of his skirmish with the greasers. He is a ... brave fellow.

Another of the private letters shown us is directed to a party in this City, whose relation to present movements in Nicaragua is of a character that should entitle the statements made to respect. A detailed account is given in the letter of the attack on St. Jorge by General WALKER on the 16th ult. Corroborating as it does, in all the main particulars, the account of the engagement already published in the TIMES, we consider it unnecessary to republish the details again. This letter gives General WALKER's loss as 10 killed and 40 wounded. The number of Costa Ricans killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, are stated as being in the neighborhood of 800 men. After citing the particulars of the battle on the 16th ult., the writer refers to WALKER's present position and his intended future movements. We subjoin three extracts from this portion of the letter, as giving new and important information:

... I see the New York papers, and, indeed, the papers of the States, generally, are giving most doleful accounts of the present position of WALKER. According to their statements, WALKER is deficient in every knew of war, men, ammunition, provisions, and money. My previous advices to you I trust have convinced you of the folly of giving credit to newspaper stories. General WALKER has at his command now all the men he needs to accomplish the ends he has in view in this country—there is no lack of provisions or of armaments of war. He has got the steam engine in the arsenal, of which I wrote you in my last letter, in complete operation and every facility perfected for keeping his men supplied with ammunition, guns, and artillery, generally. ... It is astonishing what astounding stories are told of desertions from WALKER's army. One would suppose there were not men enough left to beat a drum for retreat. I can assure you that *not one good man* has left the army. There has been desertions, as there is in any war, and will be. The sum total of the desertions will not, however, exceed one hundred men; these have been almost exclusively Germans and Frenchmen whom General WALKER has been more anxious to get rid of than retain. Of Americans who have left they comprise such as came on here expecting to lead any other life bn a soldier's life. Of these a few went away because they expected at once to be placed at the head of the command, or the next thing to it—they were not gratified in this, and thus became disgusted. The balance of the few Americans leaving were cowards, whom the scent of powder and the whistling of balls frightened off. All these have been a good riddance. As to the German and French deserters, I will add that General WALKER has actually given instructions to allow every possible facility to be given them to desert. Where one of either of these nationalities has been captured and brought back, it has been through inadvertence or ignorance; when one has been shot, it has been to make his riddance sure. ... Gen. WALKER, at my writing, is in most excellent spirits. All the officers are feeling jovial and fine. The brilliant assault following the engagement of St. George, which I have detailed to you, has stirred up the natives with encouragement and enthusiasm. I tell you Gen. WALKER's plan to conquer this country is a good one, and his men I believe begin to appreciate what it is. This plan, as unfolded to you in one of my earliest letters, he will rigidly adhere to. He will allow the allied forces to exhaust their resources, and *when their resources of men, and arms and ammunition are exhausted, then he will strike his ultimate blow.* I tell you Nicaragua is ours. I tell you this confidently and knowingly, and with this declaration I close my letter.

Other letters have been placed in our hands. They give nothing additional to what has been already published in the TIMES.

The Nicaragua News.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 4.

The late Nicaraguan news has excited General WALKER's friends here, and large collections of money were made to-day, and more recruits and provisions will be sent on to him as speedily as possible.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF GEN. WALKER A HOAX.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 4.

The Wilmington *Journal* admits that the account of the defeat of General WALKER, purporting to have been received from a vessel that put into the mouth of Cape Fear River, was a first of April hoax, and chuckles over the success it met with in deceiving a portion of the press.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Reformation of the Tariff—Walker News in Havana—Proposed New Line of Steamers to Aspinwall—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, March 29, 1857.

The *Diario de la Marina* has published two long articles quite recently, on the policy of Spain's making certain reformations in her present tariff, particularly in linen and cotton goods, and proposes a reduction of fifty per cent. If this measure is carried into effect as will probably be done, it will give the death blow to smuggling, which is principally done with these two articles. Almost all the linen goods are introduced as cotton, and the difference is equally divided between the merchant and the *vistas*. The annual amount of this smuggling is calculated to yield the officers and merchants nearly a million. I might mention some of the principal mercantile houses in this city, whose whole fortune has been made in this manner. This is a notorious fact, and is the common topic, so much so, that a *vista ciega* is considered one of the fattest offices in the gift of the Crown. *Vista*, in Spanish, means sight.

It would be well for the *Diario* to look over some other articles, which demand a thorough reform. It is Spain's policy, as well as her interest, to imitate the example given by the last Congress, in the reduction of her tariff, which is particularly oppressive on all articles introduced into the Island from the United States. This would be the best way to bring about a union with their northern neighbors, with whom it is advantageous and necessary to be on good terms. It would increase the trade between the two countries, and be the most effectual barrier against all piratical invasions, and bind them together in perfect harmony.

The last Aspinwall steamer brought over some one hundred and odd men belonging to the fillibustering ranks of General WALKER. They were a hard look ing crowd, and seemed to be qualified for any emergency but civilizing the barbarous Nicaraguans. They were in the greatest want and destitution, and expressed great joy at finding themselves near their own homes once more. Before leaving Costa Rica, they published a card, inviting their comrades to follow their example, and desert the cause of WALKER, whom they represented to be a villain of the blackest dye. Their passage to the United States was paid by the Government of Costa Rica. From all the accounts we have received, the drama is fast drawing to a close, the conclusion of which will inevitably be the counterpart of what was done by the fillibusters with SALAZAR and his companions. WALKER will find no friend to plead for his life. Padre VIGIL has also been designated as one of the victims to be sacrificed to Central American revenge.

The storm on the Isthmus continues to gather fast, and New-Granada is obstinate in her purpose of refusing all the overtures made by the American Government. As Mr. BUCHANAN has expressed himself rather explicitly on future acquisitions of territory, it may reasonably be supposed that strong measures will be adopted to obtain satisfaction and indemnification. The subject is exciting profound sensation in the high circles of Havana, as adducing grounds on which to form a correct estimate of the policy to be pursued towards Spain. It has been proposed to form a company of propellers between this place and Aspinwall, to compete with the American line; but I believe the plan has not found much echo among our merchants, who have been very unsuccessful in all their attempts of steam navigation. Zangroniz' Company of European steamers has cured them entirely of all desires to invest in this kind of property. The Spanish Government has been unable to get bidders for carrying the mail between Cadiz and Havana at $80,000 monthly.

The work on the new railroad progresses finely. About five hundred men are now employed. Messrs. LAMA, TORIZES, FESSER and ESTEBUN have bought the Colisco Railroad for the sum of $1,400,000, payable $100,000 annually. A branch will be made immediately to Bemba. This road has been extremely unfortunate, and I think the shareholders have done very well in disposing of it to parties who are more competent to manage such things.

Considerable excitement prevailed in our City in the early part of this week, owing to discoveries of false dividends having been declared by the former Director, Señor LEAONE. The shares fell from eighty per cent. premium to par. The subject is being investigated before a magistrate.

The Ravels leave us on the *Black Warrior* for New-Orleans. They were successful to the last. GOTTSCHALK is now at Sancti Espiritu. He will give but one more concert in Havana before leaving. The Matanzas Opera Troupe are expected to make a tour through the Southern States.

D.

News from Mexico.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday last contain advices from the City of Mexico, by the way of Tampico, to the 17th ult. The country was quiet, except in the Western States. The serious aspect of the difficulty with Spain had given rise to much apprehension. General confidence was expressed in the result of General LAFRAGUA's mission.

The Spanish residents of the Republic appear to be anticipating the threatened attack upon the Republic by their Government at Madrid. They are assailing Mexicans with a high hand. On the 20th ult., 12 of them well armed, attacked the rancho of Olvera, demended arms of the Mexican proprietor, Sr. OLMA, ill-treating and insulting him, his overseers, and his family and servants, by way of enforcing their demand. On the arms being of necessity delivered to them, they proceeded to demand money, and got $1,300, all that Sr. OLVERA possessed, and then with more threats and insults, locked up all the inmates in the place, and made off with their booty, also taking their horses with them. They were pursued, however, and discovered; six of them seized, $360, the horses, and one of the fire-arms being also recovered.

The *Siglo XIX*, of the 26th ult., has a lengthy account of the proceedings of Blancarte, from which it appears that while professing determination to submit to government authority, he was, in fact, persisting in acting contrary to orders.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The sterling comedy company of this establishment commences a season of genuine entertainments to-night. The caste of the "Rivals" which is given is superb: *Sir Anthony*, Mr. BLAKE; *Jack*, Mr. LESTER, *Sir Lucius*, Mr. BROUGHAM; *Falkland*, Mr. DYOTT; *Acres*, Mr. WALCOT; *David*, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, *Julia*, Mrs. HOEY, *Lydia Languish*, Miss GANNON; *Mrs. Malaprop*, Mrs. VERNON. Such a combination of rare talent has seldom been witnessed.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—The glorious RAVELS are still in the ascendency, and attract large and enthusiastic audiences. To-night a new ballet will be produced called "L'Almee," followed by the pantomime of the "Conscript," and preceded by tight-rope exercises.

The Italian Opera Troupe under PAINE will commence at this house on Monday next.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A gorgeous spectacle prepared with extreme care, and at unusual cost, will be produced here to-night. It is called the "Last Days of Pompeii," and has some effective dramatic situations which will be ably rendered by the members of the Stock Company, assisted by Mr. LORRAINO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Another petite comedy will be produced here to-night, called "Living too Fast," after which the successful and beautiful piece called "The Elves."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy of the "Winter's Tale" will be revived here to-night, with Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., as *Leontes*, and Mr. BURTON as *Autolycus*. It will be produced with the same care which marked the production of this piece at the Chambers-street establishment two years ago.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Life in Brooklyn" is the first piece here to-night, followed by "Raoul," and the burlesque of "Clam-eel."

MASONIC CONCERT.—This entertainment is definitively fixed to come off on Saturday next. Miss GILLER, Mr. OLE BULL, Signor GIANNONI, Signor GASPARONI, and the Mendelssohn Union have already volunteered their services, and will be sustained by a full orchestra under Mr. G. W. MORGAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. C. W. CLARKE, the very active and popular director of amusements at this establishment, takes his benefit to-day and to-night. He has provided an excellent bill, and will be assisted by Mr. and Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT in the evening, (as *Master Walter* and *Julia*, in the play of the "Hunchback,") and by Mr. CHARLES WALCOT and Mr. G. HOLLAND, in the afternoon, (in "Out for a Holiday.") In addition to these distinguished artists, Bryant's Minstrels will discourse much excellent (Negro) music. The frequenters of the Museum have seldom had such an opportunity.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The "Essence of Ole Virginny" and "Young America," and the "Old Folks' Concert," with minstrelsy of a very superior quality, are announced for to-night and during the week.

Musical.

The New-York Harmonic Society gives an entertainment to-night at Dodworth's Saloon, on which occasion Dr. LOEWE's cantata of the "Seven Sleepers" will be performed. The solos will be rendered by Miss BRAINERD, Miss AMDEN, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. WEST, and other members of the Society, assisted by its full choral strength. After the Cantata, Barrow's Te Deum and Jubliate will be given, with solos by Mrs. ANNA ELIOT.

SOIREE AT RUTGERS INSTITUTE.—The young ladies of Rutgers Institute gave a musical *soirée* on Friday evening, under the lead of their teacher, Mr. LASAR. The house was crowded, and the musical performance of the young ladies were excellent. A number of difficult pieces, rarely attempted by young singers, were given with precision and delicacy.

A COMET.—There is a telescopic comet now in the northwestern part of the sky, moving eastward. It was observed through the large equatorial of the National Observatory on Friday night. Its position was as follows:

	R. A.			Dec.		
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.
March 27, at.....	8	15	17	1	32	45
				°	′	″
				N 46	37	36

This comet was discovered in Leipsic, Feb. 22, by Prof. D'ARREST, and on the 26th of March at Newark, N. J., by Mr. VAN ARSDALE.—*National Intelligencer.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THE ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Speech of Lord Palmerston in Vindication of His Policy.

The British Press on Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural.

Great Reinforcements from France and England to China.

THE THREATENED WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The Funds Higher—Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Dull.

The *Asia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, the 21st, with passengers from Liverpool, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. The *Asia* arrived ont at 4½ P. M. of the 16th. The steamship *Indian* arrived at Liverpool at 6 A. M. on Monday, the 16th.

The *Asia* brings 1,879,000 francs.

The R. M. steamship *Circassian* sailed from Liverpool on the 7th, bnt put back on Saturday the 14th, and was again ready for sea by noon of Wednesday, the 18th, bnt some detention occurred on the part of the Post-Office, and she left on the afternoon of Thursday, the 19th, with a full cargo, and with over 200 passengers for St. John's, Newfoundland.

The *Fulton* arrived at Cowes, at 11 A. M. of Friday, the 20th.

It is now said that the final sittings of the Paris Conference on Turkish affairs, (which will be chiefly devoted to the question of the Principalities,) will be held in June.

The third meeting of the Neufchatel Conference at Paris will take place shortly, instructions of a more favorable cast having been received from Berlin.

Austria is on the point of breaking off diplomatic relations with Sardinia, and the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies has voted, by 103 to 14, the considerable sum of 5,000,000 francs to put the fortifications of Alessandria into an immediate state of defence.

Full instructions were sent from Cadiz, on the 12th, to Gen. CONCHA, at Havana, respecting the difficulties with Mexico; meantime, the Mexican Envoy has arrived at Madrid.

The Brussels *Nord* publishes the text of the treaty of peace between Britain and Persia.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 19th of March, says:

The Government received yesterday news from Naples. It is said that a reconciliation with France and England is becoming not merely possible, but probable, and that an *attaché* of the French foreign office will soon leave for Naples on a private mission.

A Dutch journal, the *Nord Brabander*, publishes a letter from Batavia, dated the 9th of January, in which it is stated that two British ships of war have forced an entrance into the Japanese port of Nangasaki, breaking through a chain which was stretched across it. This statement is very much in need of confirmation.

The London *Times* of a recent date contains a list of the British vessels now on the China station. They nnmber fifteen sailing ships and nineteen steamers. Besides these, several first-class war steamers and a squadron of twenty gun boats have recently left England for the seat of the disturbances at Canton, and have taken out over five thousand troops. The Paris *Pays* says of the French operations:

"France, with a view to the operations of the approaching campaign, keeps Admiral GUERIN's squadron in the Chinese waters, which squadron will join its efforts to those of the naval division commanded by Admiral GENOUILLY; thus our naval force will be on a respectable footing. If the maritime means of France and England are well employed, the Chinese authorities will necessarily improve the previous situation. The more imposing the force employed to support a plenipotentiary the more likely is the better success of the negotiations, for the Chinese will see that they have nothing to gain by continuing hostilities.

It is reported that MEHEMET BEY (the Polish Colonel BANOVA,) with 300 men equipped by English sympathisers, had landed in Circassia, from the English steamer *Kangaroo*, to aid the Circassians. M. BOUTENIEFF, the Russian Minister, at Constantinople, has demanded explanations from Britain on the subject.

The English papers are full of electioneering addresses, almost to the exclusion of other news. There are now six candidates in the field for London. Liverpool is contested by Mr. EVART (for reelection), TURNER, and HORNEFALL. Manchester candidates are SIR JOHN POTTER, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. LOWE. Mr. CORDEN offers himself for Haddersfield.

The Irish Liberal Party are understood to have agreed on this programme for the hustings. The leading points are as follows:

1. Tenant right as recently modified.
2. The disendowment to all religious sects, and the abolition of the Irish Church as a State establishment.
3. Religious freedom and equality, involving the repeal of the ecclesiastical titles act.
4. Opposition to any Ministry which will not comply with the foregoing demands.
5. Enlargement of the County franchize (on the basis of LOCKE KING's motion,)
6. The abolition of the property qualification.
7. The reduction of the qualification for voters in towns to £5.

It is stated that the title under which the Speaker of the House of Commons will go to the House of Lords is that of "Lord BROMLEY," the right honorable gentleman having property in that part of the County of Middlesex.

The question of a modification of the French Cabinet is, after a long interval, once more among the rumors of the day. The object is believed to be the incorporation of the Cabinet with the Department of State and the imperial household.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

The Approaching Elections—The Embassy to China—Russian Advances Eastward—Hostility between Austria and Piedmont—The French in Italy—Sir James Graham's Address to his Constituents—The Sound Dues Question in Parliament—American Railways—Hudson's Bay Company—A New Book on America—Mr. Fillmore Abroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 20, 1857.

We are still in the crisis, or rather hovering on the verge, before taking the final plunge into the vortex, of a general election. Vortex, indeed, it may be truly called, for Scylla and Charybdis and the Maelstrom put together but faintly typify the whirlpool confusion of party and opinion which now covers the face of this once merry England of ours with scowling suspicion and sinister incredulity, concerning all political professions and professors. To-morrow the present Parliament closes, and ere this day week half the hustings in the kingdom will have given their verdict, not as to this or that policy, for there is none, or to this or that party, for there is none, but as to whether Lord PALMERSTON, at 73, is to guide the destinies of Great Britain how and whither he pleases. That is the sole and exclusive question at issue. That question is submitted in this naked form by his lordship's followers—"appendages," as Lord DERBY calls them, by way of retaliating the *sobriquet* of "atoms," bestowed on *his* adherents by Lord PALMERSTON. The opponents of ministers accept that issue also. Mr. DISRAELI, pointing to the appointment of Lord ELGIN as Ambassador to China, after the official declaration that BOWRING and BOWRING's course alone should be in the ascendant, says that the whole aim of the Premier has been to "hasten a year"—that is, to carry on Government without the control of Parliament—which the septuagenarian functionary is clearly determined to do.

The nomination of ELGIN to China took everybody by surprise here on Saturday, for though public opinion pointed to him as a very eligible person, he was known to have wounded the *amour propre* of the Premier, and, moreover, as you were duly informed, he had a motion for Tuesday last condemnatory of the Government in respect to Anglo-American matters. So sudden and unexpected, even by himself, was the bestowal of this post, that he had not time to withdraw his notice of motion; and there it stood, on the books of the Peers House of Legislature, for two days after the announcement, that the mover had become a servant of the Administration he meant to censure.

The precipitancy of this appointment, and the circumstances under which it takes place, recalls the case of Sir C. NAPIER's nomination to India, amidst the perturbation occasioned by the Sikh war, which was all over, and the business it pertained to disposed of long before the gallant General got to his destination, though he was much more nimble in setting out than ELGIN is likely to be. If any real good was to have been done by such an official, he should have left here, as CORDEN pointed out, by the very steamer that took to Hong Kong the Commons' condemnation of BOWRING's proceedings. Every moment is vital, yet weeks will elapse before ELGIN is ready to start; and when he is ready, he will take the whole business as easy as though the object of his mission were one of congratulation to his Celestial Majesty for having taken to himself a sixteenth rib. ELGIN, it is understood, goes out, when he does go, by way of Paris, where he is to have a conference with LOUIS NAPOLEON as to the intended part France means to play in these far-off waters. Perhaps, however, that intention may be considerably modified by the arrival, ere long, of the Czar himself, who is believed to have a remarkably knowing eye to affairs in the Flowery Land, and in other lands, too—the land of rose leaves, to wit, namely, Persia, whose Ambassador, FERUK KAHN, has just arrived here; his hat will be the astonishment of all natives in these latitudes for some time to come, beginning with Lord PALMERSTON himself, a whose usual Saturday night *soirée* his Excellency will figure to-morrow.

A piece of intelligence still more indicative of Muscovite prescience as to coming events in the Oriental World, is announced to day, namely, that Russia is carrying through Persia, Herat, and along the Caspian, and all those latitudes, such a system of electric telegraph as will give St. Petersburg prior possession of news from India several weeks in advance of London. Does anybody suppose that she goes to this expense for nothing, or merely to furnish the *Bee* with a honey-pot of Hindoo gossip in advance of the *Times*. Of course if she is asked anything about it she will be prepared with some cock-and-a-bull tale about the necessity of keeping up communications with her Circassian Provinces. Then, by the way, she has again just sustained another defeat by the invincible mountaineers, whose bravery inflicts even a less remarkable blow upon Russian military prestige than ridicule upon that stultified Western diplomacy which excluded the heroic population of the northeast shore of the Black Sea from the circle that should have drawn a ring of fire round the hyperborean Colossus.

Fresh material for Russian astuteness is every day springing up throughout Europe, saying nothing of more remote regions. The animosity between Austria and Sardinia is coming to a head so rapidly that the Ambassador of the former Power at Turin has received instructions to withdraw promptly in case he does not receive satisfactory assurances, which of course he won't, as to the future policy of Piedmont in Italy.

A much more alarming announcement has just been made, in the shape of a most elaborate State paper presented by the French Commissioner at Rome to his own Government, wherein he pronounces a decided judgment against the withdrawal of the French troops in the Papal States, not only now, but within any probable period of time. He states, in great detail, his reasons for this conclusion, and very curious they are; for while proving that the Pontifical Administration is quite a model of clemency and excellence in every respect, he admits that it is so exceedingly good as to be impracticable through native machinery, and must needs be sustained by external force. He confesses that this is a very lamentable condition of things, but contends that it is infinitely wiser for Europe in general, and France in particular, to deal with the necessity in the manner it is being dealt with, than to risk the certain, inevitable and tremendous consequences that would accrue to Italy in the first place, and to the whole Continent immediately afterwards, in the event of the Pope being left to his own resources. The practical bearing of these disclosures on English politics will be very considerable, as soon as the more personal considerations about PALMERSTON, or NO PALMERSTON, have somewhat worn down; for it is clear that the concerns of the Continent must speedily and enduringly engage us, let the noble lord endeavor to eschew them as he may by raising the cry of combination against him individually.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in addressing his Carlisle constituency the other day, bitingly dealt with this universal cant of coalition, by repeating the saying of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, that there is no accusation knaves so readily believe as knavery. The *mot* told home, as do all the sayings of this able man, himself about the most unscrupulous among us. If, as the poet says of the passions, "he best can paint them who has felt them most," Sir JAMES ought to be the highest possible authority on all points that affect tortuous conduct or sinister motives; for certainly the burglar of MAZZINI's letters, the pimp of the Austrian Police, the libeler of many of the officers of the late Crimean War, who were proved to have said and done the very reverse of what he knowingly alleged,—the man who used his own dexterity in debate and official adroitness to run down our poor, harum-scarum, but nevertheless heroic old son-of-gun, Admiral NAPIER;—a person of these and innumerable similar antecedents ought to be a judge how far knavee can best appreciate, if not actually relish knavery. Yet, in the very speech so uttered, he also says, and says truly—of such contradictions are we all made up—that it was only a sense of duty that compelled him to relinquish the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, which he held for some time after PALMERSTON became Premier.

On Tuesday evening the stipulations of the treaty with Denmark for the abolition of the Sound Dues, intelligence of the signature of which had been communicated by telegraph, were brought before Parliament by Mr. BRAMLEY-MOORE, who was a member of the Select Committee by whom the subject was investigated last session, and took a decided par against their abolition. As the sum which the country will be called upon to pay for the capitalization of the dues payable by British shipowners and merchants amounts to considerably more than a million sterling, Mr. BRAMLEY MOORE thought that information should be furnished as to the precise stipulations of the treaty. The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that, though the treaty comes into operation on the 1st of April next, to suit the convenience of the Governments who have made similar treaties with Denmark, and who have no Parliament to consult on the subject, yet the execution of the general treaty has been made, by the seventh article, dependent upon the sanctions required by the constitutions of the respective countries; whilst the separate convention between the British and Danish Governments provides that the amount to be paid by the former as compensation to the latter for the loss of the tolls, in the event of Parliament giving its sanction, shall be paid within three months after the passing of the act required to give effect to the arrangement. In the meantime, the Danish Government will maintain a sort of *status quo* by taking security from all vessel passing the Sound for the payment of the dues in the event of the treaty failing to receive the sanction of Parliament. The faith of the country is, therefore, by no means pledged, and the new House of Commons will be free to deal with the matter as may seem best.

Two Parliamentary documents have been issued this week which have a close connection with a subject brought under the attention of the British Government by Capt. GALTON, in his recent report on American Railways. Canada, he said, in speaking of the projected railway to the Pacific, should be connected by such communication with Vancouver's Island, and the settlement of the fertile region between Lake Superior and the Red River, which would thus be facilitated, would be the best means of avoiding future difficulties on the subject of the boundary. The first document is a dispatch from Mr. LABOUCHERE to Gov. HEAD, stating that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to bring the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company under the investigation of a Committee of the House of Commons, and desiring him to consider what steps may be necessary to represent the views of the provincial Government. Gov. HEAD replies by inclosing a report of a Committee of the Executive Council, dated the 17th of January last, stating that the general feeling in Canada is that the western boundary of the Province extends to the Pacific; but His Excellency carefully avoids expressing any opinions of his own on this point. The Committee observe that "the tracing and fixing on the ground the line of separation between the United States and these territories is of great importance. The rapid settlement of Minnesota, shortly to be admitted a State of the American Union, renders this the more necessary, for as civilization approaches the boundary, so will be increased the difficulty of maintaining the distinction between the rights of the two nations on the frontier. The Committee have reason to believe that difficulties in this respect have already occurred, or at least have been threatened, and the importance cannot be overrated of early guarding against such." The second paper consists of extracts from the royal instructions to Governor MURRAY, dated 1763, and the letters patent appointing the late and present Governors, defining the boundaries of the province, which, as regards Canada West, are stated to be, on the west, "the channel of Detroit, Lake St. Clair, the River St. Clair, Lake Huron, the west shore of Drummond Island, that of St. Joseph and Sugar Island, thence into Lake Superior;" and on the south, "beginning at the stone boundary between Lancaster and Longueil, Lake St. Francis, the St. Lawrence, the Lake of the Thousand Islands, Lake Ontario, the Niagara River, and Lake Erie." The assumption of the Canadian Committee is thus shown to be baseless, and the prudent precaution of Governor HEAD, in not committing himself to their views, is fully justified.

I now append the promised extracts from the book of travels in Italy frequently referred to, as indicating the writer's (a "British Female's") views of Mr. FILLMORE, and others whom she met in her recent tour:

Monsieur Rosbif is better taught than to ask impertinent questions, where he knows they will never be answered, so he pays his money and grumbles, and pays it again, never hoping for any change. Mr. FILLMORE seemed to notice everything in his travels, and to have drawn clear deductions from all he had seen, and we learned much of interest from him during after-conversations. He has a clear voice, and an attractive way of speaking, that seems to possess the power of making you view things from his own level. He appears to enlarge the understanding of his listeners, and you find yourself talking of governments, of the difficulties arising from America being divided into such intensely opposite interests; North and South; commerce versus agriculture; Slaves and no Slaves, till you get frightened and stop. Yet there is a deep pleasure in listening and talking thus; it is totally different from English conversation, so bold and free, you shake your wings, as if after long imprisonment you were in the free, pure air, with nothing to stay your flight, if only your wings be unfettered. We were one day talking of the almost impossibility (I mean as a general rule) of the negro becoming an intellectual being; and as their intellectual faculties are unused, so their senses are quickened; their sight how keen, finding the trail, where European eyes discerned no trace of feet. From this we passed to society at large. I said: "In England, the intellectual classes most certainly belong to neither the highest, nor the lowest." "Precisely," said Mr. FILLMORE, "they are of those who have been most obliged to cultivate their faculties; it is with the mind as with the body, if any muscles are unused, they contract and grow smaller; and every power of mind increases in like measure with its use." And as with the mind, so with the spirit, also; the ten talents gain other ten, while the "hidden treasure lies useless." Speaking of agriculture, he said, "he had been greatly struck in England by the way in which the land was urged to the utmost—every bit of ground being cultivated to the greatest extent. Our implements," he added, "are perhaps the best, bnt it is necessity with us, as labor is scarce, and we have to provide otherwise." He then contrasted the activity and life of England with the decay and languor of Italy. Of the religion, he said: "There is much to captivate many minds—the music, the painting, the devotion, the equality, high and low kneeling side by side, before their common Father." "Yes, that is very striking," said I. He looked up earnestly, and added, in, I believe, these words: "The more we forget station in religion, the nearer we are to Christianity." The Ex-President admired our writers in the most hearty way; he remarked that MACAULAY's description of the trial of WARREN HASTINGS was a perfect "Daguerreotype of the scene." CARLYLE and the German school did not come in for much praise; bnt he liked "Gray's Elegy" so entirely, that he had been to Stoke Pagis to see his grave.

With one passage more we conclude:

At Lyons we met some of our American friends, who were there for a marriage, previous to starting off for Switzerland. One of the ladies told me she had crossed the Atlantic seven times; they appear to think it nothing of a journey, and speak of it as we do of crossing the channel. Many of them return without ever having seen the "motherland," and one impression seemed to have been made on all—that we are not considered a hospitable people—unless to a Mrs. BEECHER STOWE, who, by abusing the institutions of her own land, has secured the sympathy of part of ours. I think the Americans feel this the more deeply, because it was England who fastened the institution of Slavery upon them. I do not think I met one American, whether Virginia slave-owners or New-York merchants, who do not look on Slavery more or less as an evil; bnt one that now was unavoidable, and they would laugh at the extraordinary way in which Mrs. STOWE first creates the premises, and then draws her own conclusions.

Grand Ministerial Banquet in London.

THE PREMIER'S GROUNDS FOR APPEALING TO THE COUNTRY—RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES—SPEECHES OF LORDS PALMERSTON AND CLARENDON.

On the evening of the 21st of March the Lord Mayor of London entertained a numerous and brilliant company of the *corps diplomatique* and members of both Houses of Parliament at a banquet in the Mansion House. The occasion derived unusual importance from the impending dissolution, and the anticipation that the First Minister would avail himself of the opportunity to explain the grounds of the approaching appeal to the country. Public expectation was not disappointed. The following is:

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH ON THE APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

Lord PALMERSTON, who was received with lond cheers, said:

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Often as it has been our good fortune to partake of the splendid hospitalities of the city of London, I may certainly say that it never fell to the lot of any administration to receive those testimonies of courtesy and good will upon a more important and interesting occasion than to the present. [Cheers.] We are not deceiving ourselves, my Lord Mayor, when we interpret the manner in which you have been pleased to propose our health as a renewal of that expression of confidence and good will towards Her Majesty's Ministers, which I had the honor of receiving not many days ago from your Lordship, as evidencing the feelings and opinions of the citizens of this great metropolis. [Cheers.] We were not long ago, as is well known, placed in a minority in the House of Commons upon a question which involved a censure upon Her Majesty's Government. I know very well that some of those who honored us with their general support, viewing that question merely as a simple expression of judgment on a particular transaction which had taken place at the antipodes, some months before, persuaded themselves that in giving their votes against the Government, they were not pronouncing a censure upon the Administration; and some of those honorable gentlemen assured me—I am convinced with great sincerity—that they did not intend by the votes they gave to withdraw from the Government the general confidence they had hitherto extended to it. [Cheers.] But the great majority of those who voted knew perfectly well the full political import of their votes. The resolution was that the proceedings which the Government had approved were unjustifiable; and if the Government have approved unjustifiable proceedings, that they followed a course which deservedly must incur the censure of the Parliament and the people of England. We were persuaded, on the contrary, that those proceedings were right and necessary. We felt that great wrong had been inflicted upon this country. We felt that our fellow-countrymen in a distant part of the globe had been exposed to every sort of insult, outrage, and atrocity [lond cheers]; that a treaty with this country had been broken; and that those who were locally charged with the defence of our interests were not only justified in resorting, but were bound to resort, as far as the means at their command enabled them, to the measures requisite for their vindication. We felt that we should have been basely betraying a trust which our Sovereign and the country had reposed in us if we had not approved proceedings which we thought right, and which if we had been placed in similar circumstances we should certainly have deemed it our duty to adopt. [Cheers.] Well, my Lord Mayor, in ordinary cases, when the House of Commons [illegible] Government has [illegible] confidence, especially if [illegible] shares the opinions pronounced by [illegible] tives; but on the present occasion our [illegible] shared their opinions. [Prolonged cheering.] [illegible] the liberty, during the late debate, of saying in the House of Commons that I was sure their votes, if it were adverse to us, would not be ratified by the opinion of the country, and the result has proved how entirely we were justified in entertaining that conviction. We have even now, before the [illegible] have had an opportunity of recording their votes, had numerous expressions of opinion from all parts of the United Kingdom—addresses from men of all ranks of society, and of all shades of politics—from Whigs, Tories and Radicals—declaring it right that, when the interests of the country are at stake party differences should be forgotten, and the whole people should rally together to vindicate the honor of the empire. [Cheers.] We know—our fellow-countrymen know well—that such will be the result of the appeal we are about to make, and even now, although the time when that appeal can practically be answered has not yet arrived, we have proof that the heart of the country is sound, and that it will reverse the censure which was passed upon us the other day by the House of Commons. [Cheers.] It seems that it is not permitted to me to talk of coalitions or combinations, because they have been distinctly repudiated; but there was, if I am obliged to say so, an accidental concurrence of the leaders of opposite parties in the lobby against us. In that lobby there were the elements of a Government which expected to succeed to power by making the humiliations and degradation of their country a stepping-stone to office. [Cheers.] We are truly told that party spirit and party ties were remembered on occasion, but one party tie was wholly forgotten—the tie that ought to bind every Englishman to the interests, the honor, and the glory of his country. [Cheers.] If those who voted against us had risen to power, what ought they to have done as the logical and inevitable consequence of their vote? They asserted that our proceedings were unjustifiable. They were bound, therefore, in the event of their success, to have apologized to the Chinese barbarians for the wrongs we had done—to have rebuilt the forts which our gallant sailors had destroyed—to have sent from Woolwich new cannon in lieu of those which our brave seamen had rendered unserviceable—and at the same time, in order to complete the measure of redress, they must have paid the rewards which had been given for the heads of our merchants, and the cost of the arsenic which had been used in poisoning our fellow-subjects at Hong Kong. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I cannot envy the feelings of those men who could witness with calmness the heads of respectable British merchants on the walls of Canton, or the murders and assassinations and poisonings perpetrated on our fellow-countrym

country has arisen that irregular trade in coolies which the more narrow-minded philanthropists think is, almost ninety-nine out of a hundred of them—are always laying to the charge of England—and only our interests, but our reputation and humanity itself, demand that we should have every opportunity of substituting some other merchandise than opium. It has been said, indeed, that the Chinese have so few wants, and that labor is so cheap there, that we can never hope to bring our manufactures into competition with theirs, even if it were humane to drive their labor out of the field. As the same objections have been made to every step in the economy of labor, the extension of trade, and the commercial intercourse of nations everywhere, and in every age, we set them down at their proper worth. For our own part then, we admit no limit to what we may demand from these whimsical, subtle, and faithless barbarians, so long as our demands are regulated by equity, and in the interest of all nations. What it may at this moment be convenient to demand is another affair, and one which we presume may be left to her Majesty's advisers.

No doubt, any demands whatever which may be thought an adequate result for a great expedition sent across the globe will be unpalatable to the barbaric pride or political jealousy of the Chinese Government. Nor are forty hundred millions of people to be despised who, ignorant as they may be of the art of war, are not the less crafty and cruel. It is therefore a service both of difficulty and danger that Lord ELGIN has undertaken. Though he will not advance sword in hand, and will not, therefore, fulfill Lord ELLENBOROUGH's ideal of the only competent negotiator, he will have his way prepared by a large naval and military armament. When the commander-in-chief—General PENNEFATHER—has made the proper dispositions, and is ready for an advance, the British plenipotentiary will, we suppose, invite the Emperor to a peaceful settlement of affairs, and under the present deplorable circumstances of the Chinese Government it is not likely that our chief difficulty will be in that quarter. It has, indeed, been insinuated that we ought not to have taken advantage of an hour of distress and perplexity to press our claims; but it is the imperial crisis itself which has brought on the rupture, Commissioner YEH having notoriously presumed for a long period on his security from imperial control. The plenipotentiary will have to deal, then, not only with the Emperor and his mandarins, but with his insolent viceroys, and with a rebellion almost everywhere victorious. It is likely enough, therefore, that circumstances will arise which may require great discretion, temper, and even courage. Lord ELGIN, however, must have counted the cost, and can form some estimate from the experience of his colonial task. Should he meet with success his will be a singular lot and a unique glory in achieving two great works of reconciliation so wide apart and under such various circumstances.

Prince Albert on the Education of the Poor.

On the afternoon of March 20, Prince ALBERT, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, publicly opened with much *eclat* the newly erected poor schools at the end of Golden Lane, London. In answer to the welcome extended to him, the Prince said:

Mr. ROGERS, and gentlemen, promoters and supporters of these schools, I thank you heartily for your kind and cordial welcome. I rejoice at the opportunity which has this day been afforded to me of visiting this noble establishment, and my satisfaction in doing so is increased by the circumstance that my visit occurs at a period of its existence when the state of useful development to which, by your exertions, it has attained, is about, by a continuance of the same exertions, to receive a still wider extension. [Hear, hear.] In the progress of these schools, struggling, I may say, from the most lowly and humble beginnings up to their present noble dimensions, we find a striking exemplification of the Divine truth, that the principle of good once sown is not destined to lie dormant, but that, like the grain of mustard seed, it is calculated to extend and develop itself in an ever-increasing sphere of usefulness, and we may confidently hope that what you have now effected, following this universal law, will not be limited in its results to the immediate objects of your charitable exertions, but that it will prove the means of diffusing untold blessings among the most remote generations. [Hear, hear.] For you, Mr. ROGERS, who have been mainly instrumental, and at great personal sacrifice, in bringing about this great good, and for those who have stood by you, and contributed by their support to the success of your efforts, there can, I am sure, be no higher source of gratification than in the contemplation of your own work. [Hear.] The reflection that you have been the instrument, under Divine providence, of conferring upon the poor and needy in this vast district that greatest of all boons, the means of obtaining for their children the blessings of education and of religious instruction, without which any lasting success in life or any permanent amelioration of their lot would seem hopeless; and still further, the feeling that this inestimable blessing will be secured in a yet higher degree to their children's children, will carry with it its own best reward. [Much cheering.] Still it will be a source of legitimate pride and satisfaction to you to know that your labors have not been unobserved, but that your noble and Christianlike exertions to benefit those who cannot help themselves have attracted the notice and admiration of your Sovereign, and of those who are destined under her to watch over and promote the education and moral welfare of her people. [Hear.] The means which you have adopted to effect your work of benevolence appear no less deserving of commendation than the object itself.

You have not been content with the bare attempt to force, perhaps, upon unwilling recipients a boon the value of which might not be appreciated, but you have wisely sought to work upon the convictions of the parents of the children you wish to benefit by extending your assistance to those who, by a small contribution out of their hardly won earnings, have proved that they are awake to a sense of the vast importance it is to their offspring that the means of being fitted to pass successfully through life, and by honest industry to better their worldly condition, should be brought within their reach. It is a source of high personal gratification to me that I have been enabled, by my presence here this day, and by that of the Prince of Wales, [great cheering,] to mark not only my own appreciation of your labors, but also the deep interest which the Queen takes in the well-being of the poorest of her subjects, and that gratification will be greatly enhanced if by this public expression of the sympathy of the Queen and of her family and Government this noble cause shall be still further advanced. Most earnestly do I pray that the same success which has hitherto blessed your labors may continue to attend your future progress, and that your example may stimulate other localities to emulate your useful efforts. [Long-continued cheers, which were again and again renewed.]

The Threatened War Between Spain and Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE SPANISH MINISTER AT CADIZ—ATTITUDE OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND AND OF THE UNITED STATES—PREPARATIONS FOR WAR—INTERVENTION OF SPAIN IN SPANISH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Madrid (March 11) Correspondence of the London Post.

Señor SORELA, the late Spanish Minister in Mexico, has arrived at Cadiz from Havana, with the other members of his Legation. He is hourly expected here to render an account to the Government of the events which led to his withdrawal. The agent of the Mexican Government, who has been awaiting in Paris favorable intelligence as to the reception he might meet with in Madrid, has, by the last accounts, left that city on his way to this Court. In the meanwhile, Señor PIDAL, to whose charge the negotiations relative to Mexico have been exclusively intrusted, has, without loss of time, dispatched full instructions to Gen. CONCHA, the Captain-General of Cuba. The Minister has received highly favorable replies from the Governments of England and France to his note, in which he communicated the intentions of Spain with respect to Mexico, and announced as probable a resort to hostilities, in the event of full satisfaction not being obtained.

The Spanish Government has also reasons to hope for an assurance on the part of the United States of strict neutrality. Several names have been mentioned as likely to take the command of the expedition to Mexico. The probability is that General CONCHA, the Captain-General of Cuba, will have the supreme direction; but as it will not be advisable that he should leave the Island, the military operations will be conducted by General MENDINUETA, who has received orders to embark at Cadiz at the end of this month. The amount of public attention which the affairs of Mexico have lately attracted toward the new world may lead hereafter to *a more active intervention on the part of Spain in the affairs of the South American Republics.* For a long time past a very natural jealousy of Anglo-Saxon domination has indnced a certain party in Spain to advocate the formation of a defensive league among the Spanish American States, to which Spain should lend at least her moral support. So far, the design was very natural and legitimate; but the proposal is now mooted that Mexico should be converted into a monarchy, and a Spanish Borbon placed upon the throne. In the event of such an apparition being displeasing to the adjoining model Republic, England and France, in addition to Spain, are to be guarantees for the security of the new kingdom. The resuscitation of this old idea is not due exclusively to the *Esperanza* or the ultra-monarchical sect, but it is deliberately suggested by politicians of various hues, who, in other respects, are perfectly sane. One would think that the animosities and bloodshed caused by the monarchical machinations of FLORES, in the other South American Republics, was yet too fresh in our remembrance, that a repetition of these evils should be again risked in Mexico, even if internal dissensions in that State were the only obstacle to the realization of the scheme.

Madrid (March 11) Correspondence of the London Times.

As regards the general question of a war with Mexico, many disbelieve that it will come to actual hostilities, while those who are less confident of a pacific termination of the quarrel have evil forebodings—not with respect to the result of the conflict itself, or even on account of the expense it must entail, and which Spain can ill-afford, but on account of the island of Cuba, the safety of which they fear will be in some way compromised. It is easy for people in Spain to count up the guns and battalions that protect their precious colony, and to reckon on them for its defence, but I know that their confidence is not shared by many persons who have been on the spot, and in the best position to estimate the chances. What they say is, that let Spain do what she will, and no matter how staunch the garrison and how loyal the colonists of Cuba, the island will be America at no very distant period, unless England shall exert their authority to preserve it to its proper owners. Of course it would be rash to fix a date for such an event, but those who believe that it must ultimately come to pass, and that it is a mere question of time—basing their opinion on the well-known cravings of the States for Cuba and on the impossibility of Spain making head alone against the power of the Union—are naturally uneasy when, as at present, circumstances arise that seem not unlikely to afford an opening for American aggression.

The Sound Dues Convention.

As already announced, the treaty for the abolition of the Sound Dues was signed on the 14th of March. The following is an abstract of its provisions:

"By Art. 1, Denmark engages not to levy any customs, tonnage, light-house or other dues whatsoever on vessels or their cargoes which pass by the Belts or the Sound; nor to delay or embarrass, in any way whatsoever, such vessels; nor to impose upon such of them as may enter or leave Danish ports the dues which were formerly paid to the Belts or the Sound; nor to increase the existing taxes in those ports.

By Art. 2, Denmark undertakes to preserve and maintain in the best order all the lights, buoys, &c., &c., at the entrance or approaches of its ports or harbors, and along its coasts; also to maintain the buoys, &c., in the Cattegat, the Sound, and the Belts; likewise to watch over the service of pilotage in those waters, and to see that the charges for them are moderate, &c.

Art. 3 declares that the stipulations of the two preceding articles shall come into effect on the 1st April, 1857.

Art. 4 enacts that, in return for these concessions, the contracting powers shall pay Denmark 30,470,698 rix dollars in certain specified portions, each power, however, being only responsible for the payment of its own portion.

Art. 5 allows the payment to be made in forty half-yearly payments.

Art. 6 says that the time and place of, and other matters respecting such payments, shall be regulated by special treaty with Denmark.

By Art. 7, it is enacted that the execution of the preceding conditions, as regards constitutional States, is subject to the rules and formalities established in such States.

Art. 8 provides that the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty shall take place by a given date,

Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural.

From the London Times, March 21.

The Inaugural Message of the new American President will perhaps disappoint those who waited for its arrival with anxiety. It would seem that, though the forms of a Monarchy and a Republic may differ, the teachings of political experience are the same in both. The session of the British Parliament is annually opened with a royal speech, a composition which has been the butt of several generations of satirists, but which keeps its ground because it is exactly suited to the circumstances of our political life. Ministers who do not wish to appear without a policy, and are yet unwilling to commit themselves, find the meagre but significant paragraphs of a speech from the Throne the best means of indicating their intentions with a prudent vagueness. The American Republicans from the beginning refused to countenance such brevity; they would have a clear narrative of the past and a clear plan of the future, from the hand of their Chief Magistrate. Yet, as the concerns of the country become more extended, as the relations between the States become more delicate and complicated, as the Republic is brought more and more into connection with the Powers of Europe, as questions of foreign policy assume greater importance, we find that the Messages of the Presidents are more cautious and reserved, and that these powerful and almost irresponsible rulers imitate the vagueness, if they do claimed the conciseness, of a Royal Speech. Mr. BUCHANAN has been elected President after the most exciting contest of recent times. Since our own Reform Bill there has been nothing like it on either side the Atlantic. Americans, generally disposed to laugh at the predictions of dissension and disruption which are sometimes heard in English society, and to set them down as the voice of ignorance or jealousy, admitted that they could not help taking a serious view of the struggle of 1856. The anger and boisterous invective of the Southern States, the bitter resentment of the North, the fanatical excitement of the Abolitionists, and the deeds of blood in Kansas, made the contest an anxious struggle. Add to this that the foreign policy to which Mr. BUCHANAN had given his sanction at Ostend justly roused the apprehensions of more than one foreign State. England, Spain, Mexico, and even France, were all more or less interested in the question whether a statesman should be raised for four years to power far greater than that of a Constitutional Minister, after having seemingly subscribed to doctrines which, carried into action, would give foreign States no alternative between undignified submission and forcible resistance. As it was, the relations between England and the States were still unsettled; the questions relating to the Bay Islands and Nicaragua were still the subject of negotiation; and a hostile President might delay for an indefinite term the desired solution. We and all the world, as well as the Americans, took the deepest interest in the election, and, when that was decided, waited with something of impatience for the new President's political programme. This document we have at last, but it falls far short of satisfying the curiosity which has been awakened.

Mr. BUCHANAN is certainly the most distinguished politician who has been elected to the Presidency during the last 20 years. More than one of his predecessors have merely profited by political combinations or political jealousies. When one section would not tolerate the leading man of another section, both would unite to raise to the highest place some one whose mediocre qualities disarmed apprehension and dislike. But Mr. BUCHANAN is the leading man of his party; he is first in ability, as in place, among the Democratic politicians of his country. We cannot suspect him of weakness, or imagine him to be sincerely commonplace; we may therefore attribute to his experience and judgment the singular moderation and indefiniteness of the present message. The President commences by saying that, having determined not to be a candidate for reelection, he has no object but faithfully to serve his country during his term of office, and to live in the memory of his countrymen. As at the expiration of his Presidency Mr. BUCHANAN will be in his 70th year, we can well understand that he is anxious to conclude worthily a long political life by his conduct during the next four years, without looking further into futurity. The President then declares his adherence to the principle now recognized by the country,—that the will of the majority in each territory or State shall determine the establishment of domestic Slavery. "Congress is neither to legislate Slavery into any territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This principle Mr. BUCHANAN represents, and its enunciation is nothing new. By it Slavery and non-slavery are allowed to battle it out between them without the interference of any controlling authority. Slavery may force its way up to the British frontier, and Freedom may carve for itself new domains out of the wilds of Texas. Compromises and boundary lines are now effaced. Territory will be won by either of the two systems, according to the energy and progress of its representatives. "May we not, then," says Mr. BUCHANAN, "hope that this geographical parties to which the question has given birth will become speedily extinct?" Thus is the terrible problem solved by the new Government of the United States.

The President then proceeds to point out the folly and want of patriotism displayed by those who during the late struggle hinted at and even advocated the disruption of the Union. We need not follow him into his arguments that the preservation of this great confederacy tends to the development and civilization of every part. The fullness of the American Treasury is the gratifying subject of the next few paragraphs. This plethora of income has, it appears, given rise to wild schemes of expenditure, and called into existence a race of jobbers who threaten to corrupt the virtue of the Republic. As "a relief from this embarrassment," the President proposes to appropriate the surplus to great national objects, the extinction of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the navy, and the defence of the extended seacoast. The squandering of the public money, it is then urged, sinks into insignificance compared with the waste of the public lands, and the President calls attention to the powers inherent in Congress and in the several States with regard to this subject. The next point is the necessity of a military road from the Atlantic States to California, so that in case of war reinforcements might be sent to the Far West without the necessity of passing round the Horn or across the Isthmus. It will be seen that these topics are of a domestic character, and neither in themselves nor in the manner in which they are treated do they exhibit anything novel or striking. The convulsion of the electoral struggle has certainly passed away, to be succeeded by a soothing calm of domestic improvement.

But what of the new President's foreign policy? Into what are the Monroe doctrine and the Ostend Manifesto to be developed by the triumphant champion of the Democrats? To these questions the Inaugural Message affords but vague answers. The two concluding paragraphs are devoted to "our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations." The duties, as defined by Mr. BUCHANAN, are such as might satisfy the most scrupulous international lawyer. To cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship with foreign nations, not only with a view to material interest, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence, to employ a diplomacy which shall be direct and frank, to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of nations,—such are the principles of public policy which are to guide the conduct of Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. CASS. We are, however, next brought to the application of these principles as understood by their propounder. The United States, we are told, have never extended their dominions by the sword, for Texas was annexed by the vote of a free people, and that half of the Mexican territory which was added to the Union ten years ago was fairly purchased after the Mexican armies had been beaten. While the American Government continues to act on this principle "no nation will have a right to interfere or complain if in the progress of events we shall still further extend our possessions." These are the most marked indications we can gain of the President's policy. To acquire territory he looks upon as natural and praiseworthy, if it be the will of the majority of the actual settlers, or the stipulations of a pecuniary bargain. The application we must leave to the individual judgments of our readers. However, these are but tame doctrines after the Ostend Manifesto. On the whole, we think we see symptoms of that necessary moderation which accompanies the assumption of responsibility. The Government of a BUCHANAN and a CASS could not say less than is said in this Inaugural Message. Let us hope that temperance of tone will be followed by frankness of conduct, and that one of the first results will be the final settlement of those trifling differences which still exist between the two great free nations of the world.

American Railways.

From the London Times.

The first sight of an American Railway map, to use a vulgarism, "quite takes one aback." An impression is produced rather akin to what we receive when a friend whom we have not cast eyes on for 15 or 20 years comes across us, and reminds us forcibly of the fact "how old we are getting." Here is a part of the world which we have scarcely left off picturing to ourselves as aboriginal and fresh from the great act of Creation completely intersected by railways. Omitting all the intermediate stages between Chaos and Bradshaw, it has taken a violent leap into time, and from the very first seized hold of the latest results of civilization. A network of 26,000 miles of railway now covers the United States. This has been accomplished principally by Irish labor, and it is unnecessary to say that the cost of construction has been very small, compared with that in this country. The single article of the difference in the value of land would, of course, make an enormous difference. The cost of construction per mile on the New-York and Massachusetts Railways has been £10,000 to £12,000, as compared with £35,000 on British Railways. We quote the very interesting Report on the Railways of the United States, by Capt. DOUGLAS GALTON.

The cheapness of land has been one great cause, as we have just said, of this sudden and wonderful creation, more particularly as grants of land are often made, especially in the Western States. Let us take the Illinois Central Railway as an example of this method of railway-making. Congress granted to the State of Illinois 2,595,000 acres. The vacant lands, in alternate sections, within six miles of the road were conveyed by direct terms in the grant, and, in lieu of such portions as had been previously sold, selections were authorized to be made between 6 and 15 miles on each side of the road. The Company raised 20,000,000 dollars by mortgage upon the security of this land, reserving, however, 250,000 acres towards the annual payment of the interest. At the same time they call in 25 per cent. of a capital stock of 17,000,000 dollars. This pays for the Illinois Central Railway, which is, therefore, in fact, given to the Company, with the exception of the quarter which they take from their own stock. The State only charges 7 per cent. on the profits of the railway as a compensation for its gift of land, and thus a railway of 250 miles, which forms the backbone of Illinois, and connects Cairo with Duhuque, is built at a cost to the Company of 4,500,000 dollars.

But the most remarkable feature which this report brings out is the energy and impetus with which the Americans have rushed *in medias res* at once in the construction of their railways. This explains the rapidity and the small cost of this vast work more than the cheapness of land or the grants of land. There are some persons who cannot begin to work till they have a perfect tool. They are fidgety and uncomfortable without it; they wait and wait and delay operations indefinitely till their tool is nicely ground, polished and shaped, and a convenient handle put to it. There are others who won't wait, but take the first tool they can get and work with it. A bad tool is worse than a good one, but in the meantime they are doing so much work while the others are doing nothing, but only waiting. It depends, of course, on what the department of work is which of these two methods is the best. An epic poem requires the very best tools and waiting; a speech at the hustings or in Parliament must be made with whatever tool comes to hand—*i. e.*, with the best kind of expression we can summon at the moment. Some persons, however, cannot bring themselves to speak till they have hit on the very best word. The late Archbishop of Canterbury was so fastidious in his choice of words, that he used to keep his audience painfully waiting till he had tried one word after another to see how it would fit, and, as this process took place once or twice in every sentence, the constant search for perfection was hardly repaid by the tardy discovery. In matters of "time and tide," and ever which that great power to which one of the seven wise men consecrated the result of a life's wisdom, "Opportunity," presides, it seldom answers to wait very long for your machinery. In war, for instance, you cannot.

The object for which railways are wanted in America is in one very important respect different from that in this country; they are wanted not simply as railways, but as *roads*, not only to quicken communication between different towns, but to open a way into the heart of large spaces of territory, and to carry off their produce. The railway is the carrier there. Railroads, as Captain GALTON informs us, are *cheaper* than roads; there would not be funds forthcoming for making even tolerable roads over the vast prairies of the West; but the railway comes *before* the road in this extraordinary world of inversions; it is the aboriginal road of the West, performing the very first function which the new country wants—that of opening it to human labor, and affording a channel by which the results of that labor can make their way to a purchaser. "When first opened, three years ago," says Captain GALTON of the Illinois Central Railway, "the station-houses were almost the only habitations on the line; now there is a large village at each station, surrounded by vast tracts of cultivated ground. When I passed along the line last Autumn sacks of corn covered every available spot round the stations, and the means of the company were scarcely adequate to removing them." With boundless tracts of land, then, lying idle and waiting to be used—land which will give an enormous return to cultivation, it is obviously not the interest of the American to delay his railway till he can make one with the best curves and the most even rails. He cannot afford to wait for a *chef d'œuvre* of engineering; no, every minute is lost that this land lies idle, and therefore he lays down a railway good enough to take him into the heart of this profitable region, and set him down there with plow and spade, and a channel of conveyance for the produce of his farm. He bends the railway to his temporary object, and makes it serve the purposes he wants at the time he wants—*i. e., now.* He dashes a hill end, and does not mind sharp curves and inclined planes. This is making the most of the instrument in his own case, and wielding it most victoriously and effectively. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway, as first made, avoided an expensive tunnel by "a series of zigzags, ascending over a hill by a gradient of 1 in 18 at its steepest part, each zigzag terminating in a short level space, so that the train was run up one zigzag on to this level space, and then backed up the next zigzag, and so on." This eccentric expedient was superseded by a tunnel after wards, but the American would not wait for perfection before he had his railway in the first instance. We wish our Indian authorities would take a hint from American expedition. They go on waiting for perfect engineering, and doing nothing till they can do everything as it is done in this country. The Americans would have covered India with railways before now. The mode of raising funds for the construction of railways by means of grants of lands is, perhaps, a useful hint to our Australian authorities.

It would, however, be doing injustice to the American railways to omit the great conveniences and good accommodation which they afford, notwithstanding the haste of their construction. Indeed, it is one of the most remarkable characteristics of the system how it combines roughness and expedition in the construction of the railway with convenience and refinement in the railway furniture and carriages, even greater in many respects than those we have in this country. The average American is perhaps more particular about indoor comfort even than the average Englishman; he carpets his coaches, and cushions them as we do our drawing rooms. The railways humor these tastes, and the carpets, the cushions, the chairs with backs, that can be put either way, the room for moving about, the lights, and the warm-air pipes, put all except our first-class carriages to shame. The ingenious contrivance on the New York and Erie Railway, of a tunnel which conveys air down into a chamber, where it is purified by spray forced up from jets below, and thence makes its way through the car, is a specimen of American railway indulgence to Summer travelers. The slanting windows and the screens of tarred canvass for throwing off the dust show the same consideration, while the use of a bell instead of a whistle on leaving stations proves a regard for the human ear at which we have not arrived in this country.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

We are indebted to Capt. LOTT, of the *Asia*, for the following telegraphic intelligence, received at Liverpool just previous to the sailing of the *Asia*.

LONDON, Saturday, March 21.

Parliament was formally dissolved to-day. The Queen did not attend in person, and the Royal Speech was delivered by the Chancellor as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that in releasing you at this early period from your attendance in Parliament, it is Her Majesty's intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament in order to ascertain in the most constitutional manner the sense of Her people in the present state of public affairs.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: We are commanded by Her Majesty to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service during the period that will elapse before the new Parliament, which Her Majesty will direct immediately to be called, shall have been able to give its deliberate attention to these matters.

My Lords and Gentlemen, we are commanded by Her Majesty to express the satisfaction which she feels at your having been able to reduce materially during the present session the burdens of her people. Her Majesty commands us to assure you that it is her fervent prayer that the several constituencies of the United Kingdom upon whom will devolve the exercise of these high functions which by the constitution belongs to them, may be guided by an all wise Providence to the selection of representatives whose wisdom and patriotism may aid Her Majesty in her constant endeavors to maintain the honor and dignity of her Crown and to promote the welfare and happiness of her people.

The Neufchatel Difficulty.

The *Independance Belge* publishes the terms upon which the King of Prussia agrees to settle the Neufchatel question.

The King renounces his rights on this Canton on condition of reserving to the Prussian Crown the title of Prince attached to Neufchatel. He requires the enjoyment of four years of the revenue of his ancient domain in the Canton: they amount annually to 100,000 francs, and it is presumed that his Majesty claims them in order to indemnify his Swiss partisans for their sacrifices on his behalf. The King also requires an amnesty in their favor for all they have done since 1848, the maintenance of the Municipalities being incompatible with the new order of things. The King consents to renounce them, but wishes their charitable establishments to be preserved. It is thought that Switzerland will raise objections to the title of Prince of Neufchetel.

☞ *For Foreign Commercial Intelligence see Eighth Page.*

(Advertisement.)

TRINITY CHURCH MATTERS.

Speech of Senator Wadsworth, Continued.

I cannot leave this branch of the subject (Trinity's provision for the poor) without alluding to the fact that the Honorable Senator from the Twenty-second, even while making the remarkable declaration that this Corporation has never shown one scintilla of spiritual feeling, was compelled, most unwillingly, as it seemed to me, and probably only from the conviction that it was necessary to break the force of what must be admitted to have been a most intemperate and unjustifiable expression, at a subsequent stage of the discussion, to admit that those who minister at Trinity's altars are without blame. But it is this Vestry, this Corporation, he says, which he would have figure in the eye of the law as criminal. And who constitutes this Vestry? Twenty two gentlemen, as nearly without reproach as any twenty-two that could be selected within the great metropolis. And why are they denounced? Because they are an old-fashioned set like our Hamiltons, Jays and Kings. Because they will not sell or disturb the cemeteries of Trinity or part with any of the property of the Church. One of the vestrymen is Gulian C. Verplanck. Is he to be impeached upon this floor? Who that knows Mr. Verplanck does not know him as a man of most unostentatious manner and liberal life; as one who has devoted twenty years of his life to the emigrant, for whose good, as a Commissioner of Emigration, he has constantly labored? And is he one whom the Senator from the Twenty-second would impeach?

There is Gen. Dix, too; a name not unknown in the State of New-York; he also is a member of this Vestry. A man of letters, distinguished among his compeers, and who has already achieved an exalted place in statesmanship. And is he one whom the Senator from the twenty-second would impeach?

Aye, but will the Senator say, "these are not the men—I do not impeach these." Then I reply that they demand, and their fellow Vestrymen demand, that those who you do intend to impeach you shall impeach by name, and not attempt to cast a stigma upon all who in temporal or spiritual affairs administer to the Church.

The Honorable Senator would not disturb the clergy; the clergy who he admits have been so constant in their ministrations at the altar, and in their attendance at the homes of the poor, although by the provisions of his bill he would let loose upon these pious and devoted men an unbridled power which would drive them out to starve. But he only desires to disturb the Vestry—the corporation—and his charges are only levelled at that corporation, who in the exuberance of what is itself an insane frenzy, the Honorable Senator declares, are "not fit for a madhouse." I concur with the Honorable Senator that a Vestry who through nearly 160 years have administered the vast properties of this Church without the occurrence of a single malversation in office, and without the loss of a single dollar to the revenues of the Church, and under whose prudential management this property has grown from an inconsiderable estate to its present value of four to six millions of dollars—*are* not fit for a madhouse.

And at this point of the debate, Mr. Chairman, I desire to introduce to the Senate the successors to this ancient and honorable Vestry, through their proclamation which is even now lying on our desks. It is signed by gentlemen of New-York, who already in imagination seem to suppose this question decided by the Senate, and they about to enter upon the property of the church. It has received the indorsement of the Hon. Senator from the 22d, who by his quotations from the document has recognized its authority. It seeks to relieve the country of the apprehension which it might well entertain from the establishment of this revolutionary committee in power, by declaring in advance that the Committee believe and it has been proven that "THERE IS ENOUGH FOR ALL!"

It is clear, then, that these gentlemen who seem disposed to allow the clergy to remain, do not mean to steal that golden service long since presented to Trinity by one of the churches of England; that they do not intend to take the Communion dishes from her altar; that they do not even design to dispossess us of our parochial duties and labors, our daily ministrations to the poor. Oh, no! They simply desire kindly to relieve us of the bulk of our property? They propose to allow the church, even, to stand: it is only her patrimony they seek. They will not deprive Trinity of all, but will be content to allow her to remain as a partner with them in her own property.

Sir, the serene satisfaction with which these men have elected themselves to this vestry is worthy of especial comment. Neither Jack Cade nor Ledru Rollin ever proposed anything bolder. All Jacobinism stands without its parallel. The attacks upon the nobleass of France, when untold millions of property fell the prey of plebeian rapacity, furnishes the only fit illustration which my mind can recall to express my abhorrence of this outrageous proposition. Why, it is as much as though this Senate should wait upon Mr. Astor, and after assuring him that they did not desire to dispossess him, should modesily request to be taken in as partners in his vast property on the ground that there is "enough for all."

This Committee have, in one thing at least, given evidence of their sagacity. They have chosen a profitable time to enter upon possession; a time when two long leases are about to expire—one in 1864 and one in 1866—when two millions of property would fall into their hands for distribution. But will the Senate pause to consider where this will end? To inquire whether it will not, in obedience to moral, no less than physical laws, gravitate on—on—on, to the bottom? To-day the first two millions are divided up. Then comes the next division, and the next; and also for the Church—alas for the country when the property of ancient Trinity is thus despoiled.

Mr. Chairman, the honorable Senator does not speak for the dead, but for the future generations of mankind. If this be so, why not let this vast church property remain for the benefit of the future generations of mankind, and not disperse it to the four winds of heaven. Why does he seek by his bill to deprive this ancient and loyal corporation of its independence? Why does he seek to degrade it beneath the level of the humblest hamlet in the western wilds?—for it will be the only one that is left without independence. It will be governed no longer by its own honorably-elected vestry, but by the revolutionary Committee thrown upon it by this wave of Jacobinism that now threatens the destruction of the American Church. The whole Christian world would be shaken by her disgrace.

And again I ask, Mr. Chairman, why should this wrong be done? Trinity is rich, but her riches are of legitimate growth. She has but shared in the general prosperity which the vast commercial genius of CLINTON secured to the metropolis of the Empire State, by connecting the river with the lake, and throwing open to us the western wilds. You might as well complain of those old Dutchmen whose cabbage-gardens are now covered with palaces, as to blame Trinity because, beneath a wise guardianship, her once humble possessions have swelled into great and coveted wealth.

But the corporation of Trinity Church are further reproached for untruly returning the value of their real estate. It will be recollected that their vestry consists of twenty-two individuals, widely differing in views and pursuits and means of knowledge. It is a *moral impossibility* that all could unite in the same valuation. There was no common standard of value to which they could possibly refer, except the official valuation of the City assessors who are sworn to value truly all the lands in the City. If it be said that the assessors never do in fact value lands at their full market value, it may also be said that the fact is perfectly notorious to every one—and that every one is equally competent to add such proportionable rates to the assessed value, as experience may suggest. The only statement really important for the Church to return, and solely within their knowledge, is a true exhibit of the location and size of their lots—that being given, every one is furnished at once with the means of valuing each seperate lot. The Church have practised no deception in the matter. On the contrary, they explicitly state in their return to the Legislature of 1850, (Senate Doc. No. 45, page 6, line 10,) that they return the value "as assessed in 1855 by the officers of the City for the purpose of taxation." If this return does not correspond with the assessors' book, then, and then only, will the Church deserve censure.

The true object of the legislative inquiry is to ascertain, not the speculative or estimated value of the land held by the church, but what is its actual *income*—in a word, what are the existing pecuniary means of the Vestry, to sustain the sacred cause committed to their charge. The *rent* of a lot is a thing certain to be known; the *value* of a lot cannot be certain. The great cardinal fact necessary to be known and truly returned is the actual pecuniary income of the land; and that they state precisely, in dollars and cents, as being $71,301 97. If that fact be untruly stated, then and then only are the Church deserving of censure. They also return the amount of their debt as being $648,918, and that the interest is $41,695. If these facts be untruly stated, then and then only are the Church deserving of censure. And next as to the return of the number of corporators. The Church return that there are 213 pew-holders. It now turns out by close scrutiny, that a few of them are dead, and that some have removed from the parish. But of what practical importance is it, whether the corporators are 213 or 113, or 50?

If the corporators legally own the property, it matters not whether their number be great or small. The rights of 50 are just as sacred as the rights of 300.

And so of the communicants; it matters not whether the number be 92 or 52. The question is, have they the legal right?

If it be said that the number is too small to control so large a fund, let it be remembered that every man of full age who chooses, can become a communicant and a corporator. He needs only to take the communion and then to hand his name and residence to the minister. No man has ever yet been refused or debarred the privilege; but the contrary is open to every Episcopalian in the City.

The secret is that the communicants are satisfied with the church and its management; and although they are now eleven hundred in number, only 72 (or as is asserted only 52) have thought fit to take the trouble to quality themselves as corporators. Is the church or the vestry to blame for this?

The Senator from the Twenty-second, says that this corporation, though amenable to the Legislature like any railroad, insurance or other corporation, set themselves above the law, defy the Senate, and stalking into the Legislature, shelter themselves behind a grant from the British Crown. I would ask by what other right *he* would come down, like the Goths and Vandals, to take possession of this Rome of the Episcopal Church? Would it not be under the grant of the same King and Queen by whom this royal bounty was originally dispensed to Trinity? For what else but to give these claimants rights under that grant, is the present law designed?

But, Sir, the passage of the law proposed will keep open for years a bitter fountain, not only of litigation in the courts of justice, but of discord in the heart of society, permanently dividing, as it has already begun to divide, church from church, family from family, and friend from friend.

Already the newspapers teem with angry recriminations, kindling the basest passion of our nature. Both clergy and laity are rapidly rushing into the heated conflict. Is it wise to foster this state of public feeling? To add fuel to the flame? May not a prudent Senate safely decide to banish this exciting topic from the Houses of the Legislature, and send the parties to the Courts of Justice, where only their controversy properly belongs?

This controversy is purely judicial in its nature. The Senator from Onondaga admitted this, when he said that the great mass of the evidence before us bearing upon the management of the corporation had nothing to do with the question; that it was not a question of fact, but of law. Why then should the Senate usurp the judicial ermine? Do not their proper legislative functions sufficiently engross their attention, that they must spend precious days and weeks in listening to arguments proper only for the calm and sober atmosphere of a Court of Justice?

The principles involved in this discussion call for profound and deliberate investigation, which only can be secured in the tribunals constitutionally provided for the purpose.

But if it be proper to convert the Hall of Legislation into a judicial quorum, then let me say that the argument of the legal principles involved in this matter, has not even commenced. After three days' debate, the legal discussion has not even approached its threshold.

For does the gentlemen from the Twenty-second really delude himself, still more does he seek to delude us with the idea that he has *argued*, still more that he has *established* the fundamental legal proposition, that the Episcopal inhabitants of New-York, are all alike entitled to the property of Trinity Church? Has he stirred a single step in the way of removing the plain palpable legal obstacles which prevent such a conclusion? Has he uttered a word to gainsay the arguments, clear as noonday, coming from the ablest legal intellects that the State has ever possessed, conclusively limiting the said "inhabitants" to those who legally congregate within the walls of Trinity, and are duly admitted into its congregation by its legitimate authorities?

I intend not to discuss this nor any of the legal questions involved, intending and agreeing to leave them to friends in this body abler and more fully prepared than myself. I merely mean to aver that the gentleman from the Twenty-second has shrunk from their discussion, or rather that he has boldly cut the knot, by unscrupulously assuming the very point at issue, and thus clearing all legal obstacles at a bound. I deny wholly and utterly that the inhabitants of the City, not members of the congregation, have any rights whatever in this estate, and before the gentleman can take another step in the matter, is bound affirmatively to prove that they have. For my own part, Sir, I believe that law, that right, that consecrated justice, are on the side of the church.

The Senator from the Twenty-second has further found fault with Trinity for her gifts. He complains that they are bestowed upon the High Church rather than upon the Low. He has taken the trouble to examine the remonstrances that lay upon our table, and he finds that 35 are from High Churches and 6 from Low. Now what care I, who am neither High nor Low Church man, about these dogmas? and what right has the honorable Senator to introduce them into this body to influence my opinion? I can only say in my judgment that it is evidence of sound churchmanship in the country, and when the City shall have become as sound, these quarrels will prescription have ceased. I have got petitions from every Episcopal Church in Buffalo, and if *they* are all High Churches, then must I regard the High Church as a noble church, for well I know that they are noble churches, that their Church Wardens and Vestrymen are noble men, and that their Clergymen, to my feeble judgment, seem to be worthy Ministers in the service of their God.

The Senator complains, too, that Trinity has done but little or nothing for the cause of education. On the other hand, I contend that sound learning has found in her a constant benefactor. Did she not at an early period give to Columbia College, ninety valuable lots, worth at the present hour full $3,000,000, and making that College the richest endowed of any on this continent? And from whence proceed those shadows that at evening sunset rest upon the bosom of Seneca Lake? Are they not from the turrets of Hobert Free College, for ought I know the only Free College in the State, and was not she, too, endowed by Trinity? Has she not her parish charities for the purpose of education; her industrial schools with their thousand scholars? And yet she, forsooth, has done little or nothing for the cause of education!

But, Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to detain the Senate any longer by discussing facts, which the Senator admits have very little

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION.
ELUCIDATION OF THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY AT ALBANY.
AN ORATION,
Delivered by Hon. Edward Everett, at Albany.
Single copies, sent by mail, twenty cents per copy, on receipt of price, in stamps. Apply at the publication desk this office; or address E. F. TUDE, *Daily Times* office.

A NEW BOOK
OF
GREAT INTEREST
JUST READY
DR. JERRY GRINDLE, M. D.,
Philadelphia, late of New-York.
The following subjects are carefully and thoroughly discussed:—Sexual development.—The relations between [illegible] marriages physically considered; [illegible] impediments, and rules of safety faithfully [illegible].—The causes, symptoms, prevention and [illegible] of sterility, impotency, and sterility.—Horrible effects of sexual diseases; their prevention and cure; warning and caution.—Conception; when conception should be prevented; unanswerable arguments; only safe, certain and healthy means candidly explained.—The frailty of unprincipled empirics exposed.—Miscarriages and premature labors sometimes induced in legitimate medical practice.—When justifiable.—The only safety.—Lecherous immorality.—New-York morality.—Treatment for female obstructions, &c., &c.
No one can read this book without being wiser and better, for it deals in facts, not fictions. Strange things are brought to light, usually regarded as "hidden things" among eminent medical men, yet no person with his eyes open, can doubt their great utility in the present state of society.
The work is written in a chaste, yet clear and forcible style, and much abstruse medical technicalities as would [illegible] and confuse the general reader, are not introduced. The whole work is the result of cautious and perplexing research into the hidden mysteries of our profession, and well calculated to supplant that loose, indecorous trash proceeding from vile quacks, and scattered broadcast over our country. Read and ponder! study the [illegible] rules, and learn to shun the evils that the [illegible] cross in your path.
The book is printed in the neatest and best style; prices [illegible] at our office and laboratory, No. 25 North 12th-st., between Filbert and Arch, and several publishing [illegible] in this town; it is also placed in a wrapper, and sent by mail with perfect safety, to any part of the country on receipt of the price, and four letter stamps, or 12 cents to pay the postage.
Agents wanted in every State. All letters must be directed, DR. WESLEY GRINDLE,
Philadelphia, Penn.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
NUMBER 33—VOLUME XII,
FOR THE PRESENT WEEK,
Will contain, with all the Criminal News,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
A FULL REPORT
OF THE
ALLEGED CONSPIRACY CASE
OR
TRIAL FOR ADULTERY
OF THE
REV. I. S. KALLOCH OF BOSTON,
WITH A CORRECT PORTRAIT OF HIM,
BY JOHN ANDREW.
This trial is exciting the whole religious world, and is one of the most important cases ever before an American Court.
All newsmen have this great journal of crime and criminals. Send orders early.
Subscription, $2 per annum; $1 for six months.
Remit to E. A. SEYMOUR, Editor and Proprietor of *National Police Gazette*, New-York City.

PEN PORTRAITS BY MACAULAY.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348, Broadway,
PUBLISH ON TUESDAY:
BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES.
BY T. BABINGTON MACAULAY.
One Volume 12mo., Cloth; 75 cents.
It contains Lives and Sketches by this master-hand of the following distinguished men:
Francis Atterbury, John Bunyan, Oliver Goldsmith, Samuel Johnson, James I., Archbishop Land, Charles II., the Earl of Clarendon, Louis XIV., Thos. Osborn, Earl of Derby, Sir Wm. Temple, George Saville, Robt. Spencer, the Duke of Monmouth, Earl of Rochester, Sidney Godolphin, Judge Jeffreys, Richard Baxter, Wm. Penn, John Locke, Archibald Earl of Argyle, Richard Talbot, William III., Mary II., John Dryden, the Duchess of Marlborough, Bishop Burnet, Sir James Mackintosh, Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, George Fox, Dean Swift, Robt. Charnock, etc.

NEW BOOKS.
1. Cats and Dogs, Nature's Warriors, and God's Workers, with numerous beautiful colored engravings. Price 50 cents.
2. Laws from Heaven for Life and Death. Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs. By Rev. Wm. Arnot, author of the Race for Riches. Price $1 50. A noble book for all engaged in the active business of life.
Beautiful new illuminated Cards.
1. Views of English Lakes, 25 cents per packet.
2. Views of Bible Lands, 25 cents per packet.
3. Views of Cities of Palestine, 25 cents per packet.
4. Views of many Lands, 25 cents per packet.
5. Picture Reward Cards, exquisitely printed in oil colors. Price 25 cents per packet.
Prayer Books and English Bibles at
THOS. NELSON & SONS, No. 151 Nassau-st.

COUNTING ROOMS
FOR PRACTICE IN
BOOK-KEEPING AND MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.
C. C. MARSH, Accountant,
No. 348 Broadway, Appleton Building.
Circulars, with terms, &c. on application. Marsh's Works on Book-keeping for sale.
The course of double entry, 200 pages.....$1 25
The course of single entry, 142 pages.....75
Same works in Spanish.....2 00
Theory and Practice of Bank Book-keeping and Joint Stock Accounts, quarto.....4 00
These works are printed in colors, and are got up regardless of expense. Those unable to practice under the author, will do well to study his books, which will be found good teachers in themselves. Remitted per mail, 10 per cent. additional.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY. THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE HOUSE IN
THE UNITED STATES.
We would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of our machine-made ENVELOPES.
The unrivaled facilities which we possess for manufacturing enable us to
DEFY COMPETITION.
Samples forwarded free of expense.
We would also call the attention of the trade to
BRYAN & WILCOX'S Celebrated
WRITING FLUID AND INK.
For which we are the SOLE AGENTS.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

READY THIS DAY.
DINSMORE'S NEW CITY GUIDE.
"THIRTY MILES AROUND NEW-YORK,"
By Railroad, Steamboat, Stage, Express and Telegraph, giving 300 places and objects of interest in and around this City, and how to find them, with miniature map of 30 miles around and Map of New-York City. Price 12 cents. DINSMORE & CO., No. 8 Spruce st., 2d floor.

VANDERVEER'S PATENT
ARITHMETICAL TABLES FOR CHILDREN,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. B. MORRILL, No. 304 Broadway. Agents wanted throughout the country.

TO PHYSICIANS.—AMERICAN MEDICAL GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF HEALTH, Edited by Dr. Ross. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway. Single numbers, 25 cents; subscription, $2; publication office, No. 10 Union-square. The April number contains original and selected articles in great variety, together with critical reviews and notices of new publications, colleges, hospitals, lectures homœopathy and other phases of quackery, &c., with all the medical news and gossip at home and abroad. Among the communications is one from an eminent practitioner entitled "Homœopathic Ministers of the Gospel," and a review of Dr. Belcher's pamphlet on Croup.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floyd" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Auguste Mignon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. E. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Creole Belle," by Rudolphi, sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

THOSE WHO WOULD KNOW WHAT are the best aspects of Southern Life, may be referred with confidence to Mr. Olmsted's work—*Edinburgh Review*.
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN TEXAS.
Sent by mail, post-paid. Price $1 25 each.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.) No. 205 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company have depots and a yard at the foot of 15th-st., East River, and are now offering the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1857.
N.B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor, received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 28 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 20 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SILKS. CHEAP SILKS.
FROM AUCTION.
$30,000 worth of the newest Dress Silks in this market will be offered this morning at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
No. 51 Catharine-st., third door from Monroe.
10 lots beautiful Plaid Summer Silks, 3s. 6d.; cheap.
25 lots wider, in every color, 4s.; usual price, 5s. 6d.
An endless variety of the Richest Silks imported, equally cheap, from 4s. 6d. to 12s.
The above are all auction purchases, and well worthy of inspection. Ladies will do well to call and make their selections before the assortments are broken.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 & 53 Catharine-st.
Third door from Monroe.

RICH CHINE SILK FLOUNCED ROBES,
From late auction sales.
Price $30. The greatest bargains
Offered this season.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES FROM AUCTION,
With Chenille Flounces,
Entirely new style.
Will be opened this morning.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SILKS.
LANE & PORTER will offer for sale this morning, the cheapest silks ever offered in the City.
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS,
In great variety, are now
Opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
17,000 yds. new importation Silks slightly damaged on the voyage, closing out at half their value.
2,000 yds. richest styles Bayadere, Chene and Jaspe striped and plaid Silks, 25 per cent. less than last season prices.
STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!
1,500 Broché and Gold Border Stella Shawls in white, blue, green, crimson, and black. Great bargains.
10,000 yds. second quality, very choice styles, commencing as low as $2 each.
NEW BURMAHS! NEW DUCAL PLAIDS! NEW POPLINS! NEW CHALLIES AND DE LAINES!
300 pieces new style Burmah and Ducal Plaids in every desirable style and color, commencing as low as 1s. 6d. per yard.
250 pieces French Challies and De Laine, all purchased at auction, will be offered at great sacrifices.
Strictly one price. H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

BAREGE DE LAINE DRESSES,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
500 barege de laine dresses
At 10s. each, worth 20s.,
Offered for sale.
THIS WEEK ONLY.
Ladies wishing to procure
Bargains will
PLEASE CALL EARLY.
Store fixtures for sale.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS,
At No. 347 Broadway,
Closing the business.
The splendid collection
OF RICH GOODS
Must be disposed of
Before first of May,
Regardless of cost,
At private sale,
In quantities
To suit customers.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.
N. B.—Country ladies visiting the City are invited to call.

PRINTED CAMBRIC BREAKFAST ROBES
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
Now being offered
AT
$2 50 each, worth $4 50.
Only a few left of the 1,000 received per steamer a few weeks ago.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
Another great reduction in prices
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
On MONDAY, April 6.
The balance of silks
Will be offered at lower prices than can be found
At any other house,
As they must be sold at once
To close the business.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

TABLE DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
10,000 dollars housekeeping goods
Now selling at
30 PER CENT. BELOW
COST OF IMPORTATION.
A rare opportunity is thus offered to families for buying their Goods at extremely
LOW PRICES.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

THE LAST OF THE ALBONI PLAIDS.
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
500 Alboni plaid dresses
$2 75 each, worth $5.
The ladies are informed that the above are the last of the goods which we shall be able to offer at $2 75 each.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

631 BROADWAY. 633
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
Of China, Glass, Gas-Fixtures and Plated Ware.
Cut-Glass Goblets, the dozen.....$1 75
Cut-Glass Champagnes, the dozen.....1 20
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen.....75
Cut-Glass Decanters, Quarts, the pair.....2 50
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen.....1 80
The whole of our immense stock of Gas Fixtures, comprising over three hundred diff rent patterns of Chandeliers, at correspondingly low figures
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
1,000 FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
(The latest Paris styles,)
At $25 each,
(Usually sold at $35 and $40,)
Will be opened on Monday, April 6.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HOUSEKEEPERS
Are informed that they can find
Long cloth, 12 yards wide, 9 cents per yard.
Wamsutta Mills Shirting Muslin, 11¼ cents per yard.
Utica Mills Sheeting, (2¾ yards wide,) 28 cents per yard, and a full assortment of goods suitable for family use. Sale continued this and the next week, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.'S, No. 767 Broadway.

PRINTED AND TISSUE
BAREGE ROBES.
New Goods,
Just received.
Prices from
$6 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LATEST STYLES
SPRING MANTILLAS,
READY FOR APRIL.
MOLYNEUX BELL has on hand a good assortment of the above, to which he invites the especial attention of the ladies.
Can be had any day this week at
No. 58 Canal-st.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
A large and magnificent assortment received by late arrivals, and in entirely new designs, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES
In great variety, from $5 to $8.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES,
In great variety, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

THE VERY LATEST PARIS DESIGNS
Will be introduced Monday, April 6.
SPRING MANTILLAS, BASQUES and TALMAS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WOVEN BAREGES,
(Small plaids,)
a beautiful Summer fabric,
At 25 cents per yard,
Will be opened on Monday, April 6.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers & Reade sts.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received Silk Robes, in plain colors, with brocade flounces; also Bayaders, with chints flounces, and beautiful Chiné Robes, all at prices much lower than usual. No. 60 Canal-st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

MORE 60 TO 75 CENT SILKS.
Several new lots from Auction, just received.
READY MONDAY, APRIL 6.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS. MANTILLAS.
SPRING IMPORTATION
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

RICH FANCY RIBBONS
On retail at
PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW SILK ROBES.
Foulard Silk Robes at $10.
Flounced Silk Robes from $16 to $35.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

DRY GOODS.

BASQUES, BASQUE MUSLINS, LACES AND BANDS.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
Will open on Monday, 6th,
An extensive assortment of
Ladies' and Misses' Embroidered Basques,
Lace and Swiss Bands, all widths.
Embroidered Lace for Basques,
Figured Swiss for Basques,
Just received per last steamer, at No. 473 Broadway.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, LACES, THREAD VEILS, &c., &c.
We would call the attention of our customers, and the Ladies generally, to our well-selected stock of
Guipure, Honiton, and Point Lace Sets and Collars,
Point, Valenciennes, Thread and Honiton Laces,
Thread, French Lace and Honiton Veils, &c.,
with every article in Embroidery, received per recent arrivals from Europe.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH BRILLANTS FOR DRESSES.
10 cases will be offered this morning at 12½c. per yard, worth 1s. 6d., fast colors; also, 5 cases English calicoes 6¼c., fast colors.
ALEX. JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Third door from Monroe.

STELLA SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS.
600 Stella Shawls, large size, and sewed on borders, $1 50, worth $3, to be on sale to morrow morning.
ALEX. JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Third door from Monroe-st.

THE LEONTINE WRAPPER FOR SPRING,
Manufactured from the finest Cloths,
And Other Materials, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
SOME GREAT BARGAINS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, begs to announce that he will open on MONDAY, the 6th inst., several cases of desirable goods for Spring and Summer wear, consisting in part of
1 case of BLACK BAREGES, 2s. per yard.
1 case of CHALLE DE SOI, 2s. 6d., worth 4s.
2 cases of LAWNS, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
1 case of NOKWICH POPLINS, a new article.
1 case of BAREGE ROBES, from $6 to $10 per robe.
1 case of SILKS, 4s. 6d., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s. per yard.
1 case of BOMBAZINES, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. per yard.
1 case of PERSIAN DE LAINES, 1s., worth 2s.
OBSERVE,
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

631 BROADWAY. 633
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
Of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware.
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen.....$3 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen.....4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen.....1 50
Silver plated Casters, with cut-glass bottles.....4 75
Silver plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces.....20 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettle.....11 00
Silver-plate d Coffee Urns.....11 00
The whole of our immense stock of Gas Fixtures, comprising over three hundred different patterns of chandeliers, at correspondingly low rates.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE!
Linen Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Toweling, and Linen Goods of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT NO. 767 BROADWAY.
CONTINUATION OF THE CLOSING SALE.
The sale of Dress Goods, Shawls, Laces, Embroideries and general variety of Dry Goods at greatly reduced prices, will be continued this and the next week only, when it must be closed to vacate the store, at
A. JAKOBI & CO'S,
No. 767 Broadway, (below 9th-st.)

631 BROADWAY. 633
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
Of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware.
Partiful decorated Tea Sets, 56 pieces for $14 50.
White China Tea Sets, 56 pieces for $4 50.
White Toilet Sets for $1 00.
White Dinner Set, 154 pieces for $16.
W. F. DAILEY & CO., original old established stand, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
AND
EXTRA RICH FASHIONABLE PARIS SILKS.
Some new and choice styles will be
OPENED MONDAY, APRIL 6.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
SILK, GRENADINE,
BAREGE, ORGANDIE ROBES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
At a further reduction on reduced prices, for this week and the next week only, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.'S,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Offers perpetual attractions in FLOWERS,
The most favored that
Paris can produce.
No. 361 Broadway.
JAMES TUCKER,
Proprietor.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer all their Spring importation of Silk Robes at reduced prices, on Monday, the 6th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS OF
RICH DRESS GOODS
received by the *Europa*, will be opened on Monday, April 6.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on Monday, April 6, Boys' and Misses' Collars, Misses' sets, with sleeves to match, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened the best assortment of
RICH FASHIONABLE SILKS
ever exhibited in New-York.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
LANE & PORTER will offer, this morning,
500 pieces new Stripe and Plaid Silks, 6s., 7s. and 8s.
125 pieces Bayadere Stripe Silks, 6s., 8s and 10s.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS.
300 pieces, at 70 and 75 cents, in good style and excellent quality, will be offered at retail, on Monday, April 6.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

BROCHE AND STELLA SHAWLS,
From auction, will be offered on Monday, the 6th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS
For the MILLION at
PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 461 Broadway,
Will open on Monday April 6, some very elegant sets of Real Laces and French Embroideries.

COIFFURES FOR ALL
CREATION, at
PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

LAIZE DE COTE.
(Rich Silk Robes)
Just opened.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HONITON LACE SETS.
Real Honiton Lace Sets from $6 to $16.
This morning, at LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

RAGLAN WRAPPERS.
A beautiful article for Ladies that are throwing off their winter garments, and also for a traveling Cloak at $8, just opened at JAMES CROPSEY'S, 461 Broadway.

SILK ROBES.
A choice lot of Silk Robes just received, and will be sold at $20, $22 and $26, at JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 461 Broadway.

WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.—THE BALance of these goods from the late wrecks, consisting of linens, table cloths, diaper, prints, ginghams, de laines, broadcloths, cassimeres, mualins, laces, collars, &c., will be sold off at reduced prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLER & GRANT, HAVING OPENED their new store No. 706 Broadway, invite the attention of ladies to their stock of fine French Embroideries, Point, Chantilly and other Laces, of recent importations, which are unsurpassed in style.

BLACK AND COLORED PINEAPPLE AND Shanghae Gauzes, Lutongs, Plaid Silks, do. Tussores, Crapes, Pongees, Seersucker, Fans, &c., just opened, for wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS.—For house cleaning, gardening, or any occupation that soils the hand, impervious to water, bleach the hands, and render them soft and smooth. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND RIBBONS
in great variety, also
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES FOR SPRING,
New Styles—Just Received.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GRAND AND BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF all the best Spring and Summer Fashions. Emporium No. 375 Broadway. Reliable waist patterns cut to fit the form.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

MILLINERY.

REMOVAL.
R. T. WILDE begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., to the new store
NO. 251 BROADWAY,
Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall.)
The undersigned opens his new ware-rooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising
SILK GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND FANCY BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
BONNET FRAMES, &c., &c.
To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.
R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer.

STRAW BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
For Ladies and Misses,
Cheap for cash, at
J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS.—Trimmed and untrimmed—a very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Please call and examine. One price. KELLOGG, Manufacturer,
No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BUDS, PIQUETS, &c.,
FOR CASH,
At
No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

OPENING OF STRAW GOODS.—YOUTHS' and Children's Hat and Cap establishment, No. 745 Broadway. E. A. HONEYWELL will this day open an assortment of Straw Goods.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale, finished in a superb style, with round corners, rich heavy carved and artistic work, costly carved legs, with grapes and fruit in relief, pedals to match, oval pearl inlaid work; semi-grand action over strung bass, powerful rich tone, easy touch, with scollop end keys, made to order by one of the best makers in this City, with full warrantee; can be fully tested; has been in use only two months; is without fault or blemish, and worthy the attention of those in search of a superb and unique drawing-room piano; has stool to match; price $275; cost $350. Can be seen and examined at the residence No. 678 6th-av., next to Tremont Hotel, near 40th-st., for four days, from 7 A. M. till 8½ P. M. Another will be offered to a cash purchaser. N. B.—Has packing case for shipping.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS.—ONLY WAREROOMS NOS. 419 AND 421 BROADWAY, CORNER OF CANAL.—A large variety of the above make to rent. Rent deducted if purchased. Beautiful piano, same make, for sale, on reasonable terms. TAYLOR & FARLEY'S melodeons for sale.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. RAGS, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS.—JUDSON & MUNGER have removed to No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, where can be found the best assortment of Pianos and Melodeons in the City, for sale or to let. N. B.—Storage for pianos and furniture.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RACON & RAVEN,) Piano-fortes manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-Octave Rosewood Piano-forte, elegant case, and superior tone, made by best maker and warranted; cost $500; will be sold for $200; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Prices moderate. J. M. PELTON.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THIS DAY IN WALL-Street, or vicinity, a large Leather Wallet containing a draft for $400 drawn by Regnas & Wilson on Watson & Hardenberg, New-York, dated 24th March, at 10 days, accepted, payable at Fulton Bank, to our order, and not indorsed. Payment has been stopped. Also, $9,500 our acceptances paid and cancelled this day, and $10 in bank notes. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the Wallet and contents.
WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON,
New-York, April 4, 1857. No. 1 Front-st.

$25 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of ten Silver Table Spoons, and Ten Silver Desert Spoons, marked "C," the same having been stolen from No. 69 Irving-place, on the 2d inst. Apply at No. 69 Irving-place.

$3 REWARD.—LEFT ON FRIDAY AFTERnoon, on one of the Grand-st. Ferry boats, a quarto size BLANK BOOK, containing business memoranda, &c. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it with the Ferry master of the Grand st. Ferry.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
The above oils can be obtained from the regularly appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 80 Beaver-st.

BOILED OIL, 75 CENTS; ROOF OIL, 50 cents; Grafton paint, 13c. per pound; white lead and zinc paint, 7c. D. SIDWELL, 200 Greenwich, cor. Vesey

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.

BEWARE OF GAMMON.
Look out for counterfeits,
Vile and detestable;
Rats are not killed
By a specious counterfeit;
And though powder corrosive
Will kill you and I,
Bugs won't take a dose if
Your utmost you try.
Go to LYON, if troubled
With Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice;
If you once have been bubbled,
Don't be a fool twice.
BEWARE OF imposition.—The depot of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, for the certain and instant destruction of Insects and Vermin, No. 424 Broadway

THE "OFFICE."
NO. 560 HOUSTON-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE ON DRAUGHT.
ALLSOPP'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE ON DRAUGHT.
BARCLAY & PERKINS' LONDON PORTER ON DRAUGHT.
OLD BURTON ALE ON DRAUGHT.
HARMON'S HOME BREWED ALE ON DRAUGHT.
DEVONSHIRE CIDER ON DRAUGHT.
London, Manchester, Birmingham and Paris newspapers received per steamer weekly.
BENJAMIN HONEY, Proprietor.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAVE been extensive dealers in the original and genuine BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS manufactured by FETRIDGE & CO., of New-York, hereby certify that this preparation is in great demand as a useful and valuable toilet article, and has given general satisfaction to all our customers.
CARY, HOWARD & CO., New-York.
BARNES & PARK, New-York.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., New-York.
HARRALL, RISLEY & RITCHER, New-York.
C. H. RING, New-York.
A. C. EVANS, & CO., New-York.
F. V. RUSHTON, New-York.
F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York.
T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.
T. H. PETERS & CO., Philadelphia.
H. E. SCIRE, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. ECKSTEIN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va.
BENNETT, BEERS & FISHER, Richmond, Va.
J. SHELLINGTON, Washington, D. C.
SETH W. FOWLER, Boston, Mass.
SANFORD, WALKER & CO., Norfolk, Va.
KING & TOY, Norfolk Va.
W. H. BROWN & CO., Baltimore, Md.
HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY, Charleston, S.C.

LEAKY ROOFS! LEAKY ROOFS!—ROOFS made perfectly tight by A. L. OSBORN'S Ne Plus Ultra Cement; this cement is designed expressly for roofs. It hardens soon after application to the consistency of slate, is unaffected by any temperature, will not rust, does not require paint, and is warranted protection against all leaks. Samples can be seen at the office, No. 414 Canal-st

TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION USE the "Balm of Thousand Flowers." None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & CO. For sale at No. 251 Broadway, and by all druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
MONDAY, April 6.
Return of Mr. BLAKE, engagement of Mr. BROUGHAM, who will appear in conjunction with Mr. LESTER and Mr. WALCOT, being their first appearance together in three years.
This brilliant addition to the Company will enable the Management to produce
STERLING COMEDY,
and also meet
ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES,
in a style totally unapproachable, commencing with Sheridan's superb Comedy of
THE RIVALS,
with the following cast:
Sir Anthony Absolute.....Mr. Blake.
Captain Absolute.....Mr. Lester.
Sir Lucius O'Trigger.....Mr. Brougham.
Falkland.....Mr. Dyott.
Acres.....Mr. Walcot.
David.....Mr. G. Holland.
Fag.....Mr. Levere.
Coachman.....Mr. Peters.
Errand Boy.....Mr. Jeffries.
Servant.....Mr. Oliver.
Julia.....Mrs. Hoey.
Lydia Languish.....Miss Shannon.
Mrs. Malaprop.....Mrs. Vernon.
Lucy.....Mrs. H. B. Phillips.
Tuesday—PROMOTION
and
THE HEIR A

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

TERMS, *inviariably cash in advance.*

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *This Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of the Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Terms—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

To Brooklyn Subscribers.

Subscribers to the DAILY TIMES in Brooklyn, south of Fulton and west of Powers streets, are notified that Mr. S. BOVENTON is no longer carrier for the TIMES on that route. They are requested to pay no money, after Saturday next, for the paper, except to HARRY HENDERSON, the present carrier. Subscribers who in consequence of this change may fail to receive the paper, will please send their names and address to the TIMES office, to MICHAEL NEVINS, No. 180 Fulton-street, Mr. OSWALD, Market, No. 380 Atlantic-street, or LEWIS BEACH, corner of Hoyt and Fulton streets.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Comptroller, and the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, visited Seguine's Point on Saturday last. They have concluded to *purchase the Point* as soon as possible. They intend, at first, to make temporary accommodations there for yellow fever patients, and then, at their leisure, to turn the whole establishment into a permanent Quarantine. Some doubts exist in the minds of the State officers as to the propriety of making the Point a permanent Quarantine—first, because there is some question as to whether the anchorage in that portion of the Lower Bay is sufficiently safe and deep; and, secondly, because of the distance from the Point to the main channel. We understand that the whole question is to be settled at Albany very soon—soon enough to meet the wants of the port. In view of the *safety* of the public health, we are glad to know that something will be done promptly.

By the steamship *Asia*, which left Liverpool on the 21st ult., and arrived at this port on Saturday morning, we receive four days' later news from Europe. The English papers are filled with election addresses and intelligence. Six candidates are in the field for London. Sir JOHN PORTER and the Right Hon. ROBERT LOWE are the Palmerston candidates for Manchester, and Mr. COBDEN, the cause of the dissolution and all the excitement, is obliged to abandon the West Riding of Yorkshire and look for a more friendly and less important constituency. The issue in the approaching contest seems to depend as much on the personal popularity of Lord PALMERSTON as on the merits of the China question, and there is every reason to believe that the Premier will be sustained by the people. At a grand Ministerial banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London on the 20th ult., Lord PALMERSTON delivered a most effective speech in vindication of his policy with regard to China and the dissolution of Parliament. Mr. BUCHANAN'S inaugural address has been received in Europe. It is regarded favorably by leading British journals. Large reinforcements from both France and England had left, or were about to leave, for the seat of war in China.

From the Continent we have nothing of special importance. The Neufchatel Conferences at Paris were progressing, and with better prospects of a peaceable termination. Austria and Piedmont are said to be on the eve of quarreling. Enemies they are, and must be as long as the one is the oppressor and the other the champion of Italian liberties. There is also a report that a reconciliation of France and England with Naples is highly probable, but upon what terms we are not advised. People are getting tired of hearing about the "Spanish preparations against Mexico," and some think there will be no war after all. It looks now very much as though the storm would blow over.

Elsewhere we publish extracts from private letters received by the *Texas*, concerning the movements of Gen. WALKER in Nicaragua. They are confirmatory of the first reports of Gen. WALKER'S success at Rivas, and speak hopefully of his ultimate success.

Various matters of interest were acted upon in the State Senate on Saturday. A bill was reported providing regulations for the port of New-York,—it being one of a series recommended by the Harbor Commissioners. It is intended to provide against the filling up of the rivers and harbor by ashes and other rubbish. Bills were reported creating a uniform standard of gas, and providing for the appointment of a Gas Inspector; but as this session is so far advanced they will not probably be acted upon until the next. A report was made relative to the condition of the Savings Banks in the State, in which a high compliment is paid to their management generally. The bill abolishing days of grace on sight drafts was passed. The New-York Charter bill was referred to a Committee of eight to perfect.

Advices from Fort Dodge, in Iowa, state that a settlement of twenty families at the head-waters of the Des Moines River had been attacked by a party of Indians, and the supposition was that all had been murdered, or carried into captivity. Some had been shot, and others clubbed to death. A company of whites had been organized to pursue the Indians and take vengeance upon them.

The Sachems of Tammany Hall are continuing their labors of love, towards harmonizing the somewhat distracted elements of the City Democracy. A private meeting was held on Saturday, at which some of the sachems backed out from the scheme previously promulgated for new primary elections of members of the Democratic Committee, and offered a substitute, by which each of the two Committees should nominate one member, and the Sachems a third, in each Ward, to constitute the new Committee. Another meeting for the discussion of the matter is to be held to-day. In another column, we give a detailed account of the political contest by which the peace of Tammany has been at various times disturbed, and of the present action of the Sachems. It will repay perusal.

On Saturday, the new Rabbi, Dr. ADLER, was installed over the congregation of Reformed Jews worshiping in the synagogue in Twelfth-street. The services, which occupied over three hours, were of a very interesting nature.

TIMOTHY MORIARTY was sentenced in the United States District Court to pay a fine of $10 for embezzling mail bags. The lowest sentence was given allowed by the law, because it appeared doubtful whether the prisoner knew that they were mail bags, or had any guilty intent in receiving them at his junk shop.

NOEL BROOKS, one of the crew of the bark *N. W. Bridge*, was also sentenced to pay a fine of $10 for an endeavor to make a revolt, and to pay a fine of $10, and be imprisoned for 30 days, for an assault upon the mate of the bark with a block.

The United States Grand Jury enter upon their session to-day. The case of Ex-Consul FABENS and Captain BOLTON, the fillibusters, is the leading case of importance to be acted upon. Aside from this the only charge of interest to be examined into is the charge of murder of the Captain and cook of the brig *General Pierce* preferred against four of the brig's crew.

There were only 411 deaths in the City last week—a decrease of 34 compared with the returns of the previous week.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER delivered, last night, "by request," another sermon on the duties of the people in reference to the recent decision of the Supreme Court as to the civil rights, or, rather, want of civil rights of the colored race in this country. His discourse was based on the text "The Powers that be are ordained of God." In its general scope and tendency it was essentially similar to lectures which have been heretofore delivered by the reverend gentleman on the same subject. His argument stated syllogistically would run thus: *Major*—God never meant that we should obey the powers that be when they pervert their authority by the enunciation of unrighteous law. *Minor*—The Supreme Court by its late decisions declaring that negroes had no rights which a white man ought to respect, enunciated unrighteous law. *Conclusion*—Therefore, God never meant that we should obey the Supreme Court.

The new edifice of the Reformed Dutch Church of Jersey City, situated on the site of the old edifice in Grand-street, between Washington and Warren, was dedicated yesterday.

The Republicans of Jersey City will hold a mass Covention at Park Hall this evening to nominate a candidate for Mayor.

On Saturday Mr. BURDETT STRYKER received official notice of his appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of JEROME RYERSON, Sheriff of Kings County. He will fill his bonds to-day, and enter upon the duties of the office to-morrow. Mr. STRYKER was the Republican candidate for this office when RYERSON, was elected and his appointment now meets the entire approbation of all true Republicans.

A man named ANDREW RUSSELL, residing in the Third Police District of Brooklyn, on Saturday evening knocked his wife down stairs, breaking one of her legs and fracturing her skull. She was taken to the Hospital in a dangerous condition by an officer, who also arrested RUSSELL, and committed him to await the result of the injuries to his wife.

The Police of Pestilence.

The season is close at hand now when the alarmists may begin to be busy again, and rumors of coming evil and of inevitable calamity will fill our hearts with uncertainty and our homes with terror. We shall hear intolerable things of the condition of our streets, and of advancing "cycles of contagion," and all kinds of precautions will be suggested, and the Quarantine question will be debated with renewed fury, and then nothing will be done, and the Summer will come and go, and those of us who survive into the Fall will forget how badly we were frightened in the Spring, the anxieties that came up with the first blades of grass withering away at the first touch of the frosty fingers of Winter.

New-York concerns itself about its health, as it concerns itself about almost everything else, simply under the spur of a "sensation," and wastes upon a vague emotional excitement about possible "yellow fever," the public feeling which should concentrate itself for the control of the present and permanent pestilences of filth and neglect, which are not only the continual affliction, but the certain stronghold of whatever epidemic may in the course of time and fortune invade our City limits.

No population in the world is more charitably disposed, as we firmly believe, than the population of New-York, and no people claim for themselves so high a rank as we in the matter of public spirit and practical ability; and yet our charities are more imperfectly organized, and our public interests more clumsily and carelessly administered than those of any second-rate European capital.

This we say not in the way of mere declamatory fault-finding, but as a prelude to a positive illustration which is furnished us by the condition of our Dispensary system. In the police of pestilence the Dispensary fills a place analagous to that of the reformatory prison in the police of crime. The physicians of the Dispensary are the preventive officers of our sanitary system—it is their function to arrest all diseases, whether of local or of foreign origin, in the beginning of their career; and among those classes of the population who are too poor to command the services of the paid physician, but not too insignificant to serve as the besieging lines of the terrible army of Death, from which, as from a vantage ground, the batteries of the plague may be opened with irresistible fury upon the whole community. The higher or lower average condition of the public health is one of the most essential elements to be taken into the account in estimating the probability of the approach of any pestilence, and the extent of the danger to be apprehended from it; and the average condition of the public health is influenced to an almost incredible extent by the sanitary state of the technically "lower" and most numerous classes. A large proportion of these classes must depend upon the service of the Dispensary for that prompt and efficient supervision of their health which it is easy for their more fortunate fellow-citizens to command, but which is needed by none so much as by those who are least able to secure it for themselves. Yet what is the actual dispensary force of our great City, and how faithfully is it supported by our citizens?

The City is divided into five Dispensary Districts, all of which are served by private Societies independent of each other, and only acting in concert so far as may seem desirable to their respective officers. Objectionable as is this absence of unity in the operations of a system so vitally essential to the public welfare, it might yet be compensated for, in a great measure, by the activity of the individual Institutions, were these Institutions severally maintained at the point of proper efficiency by the citizens of their several Districts. That such, however, is not the case seems to us sufficiently clear from a perusal of the annual report of the "New-York Dispensary" which has been recently issued. This Dispensary, which was the first established in the City, having been founded in 1790, was, for more than forty years, the only institution of the kind, and still extends its ministrations over a larger district than any of its present coadjutors; its present condition may, therefore, be fairly enough taken as a type of the actual state of the Dispensary interest in New-York.

In the district served by the "New-York Dispensary," are included some of the most dangerous portions of the City—the Five Points, and the waterside on both our eastern and our western limits, below Spring-street and Pike-street—that is, just those portions of the City and just those classes of our population most exposed to the first attack of a pestilence and most likely to afford it a fatal lodgment. That these most dangerous quarters of New-York are also the most suffering quarters of New-York, that these crowded and filthy streets which invite death from abroad are the homes also of misery without a name, we should be sorry to forget, or to suffer our readers to forget—but our object now is rather to dwell upon the general importance to the general welfare of a proper preventive medical police in these uncleanly and degraded regions of our metropolitan world, than to call the attention of Christian citizens to the pressing personal wants of their inhabitants.

Within these limits swarm some hundred thousand human beings, whose sanitary condition may be roughly inferred from the fact that more than twenty-five thousand of them annually appear as patients at the Dispensary, while over fifteen thousand annually require the services of the Dispensary physicians at their homes. The reader who will give himself the trouble to imagine the probable state of such a population if deprived of the gratuitous services of a competent medical staff, will form some adequate conception of the importance of the work done by this single Dispensary. He will not, however, form any adequate conception of the work which *remains* to be done—for that which is accomplished is accomplished only by the partial devotion of twenty physicians, whose *constant* services are imperatively required by the state of the District, but cannot be commanded by the Dispensary from the want of adequate pecuniary means. Ten of these physicians indeed receive no salary at all, while the six "District Physicians" who have the care of the patients in their homes, and discharge the wearing duties of a medical police, are magnificently recompensed with a sum which we are almost ashamed to mention. *Two hundred dollars per annum* are allotted to each of the men who, by night and by day, are engaged in defending these sanitary outworks of our City! while the entire annual income of this particular Dispensary amounts to less than *six thousand dollars*, and one of its officers has actually been obliged, during the past year, to advance from his own pocket a portion of this paltry sum to meet the necessary expenditure of the institution!

Is it not utterly discreditable to us that such statements should be presented to the world? Every citizen has it in his power, by a small annual subscription to the Dispensary of his own particular District, to do his share towards increasing the efficiency of these invaluable institutions—but the force of public opinion ought to be brought to bear upon the City Government so as to elicit positive assistance from the municipal income, to a system which should not be left to rely entirely upon private benevolence for its support. That the police of the public health in a city like ours should be handed over to private hands is just as disgraceful to us as it would be to confide to private hands the police of the public peace.

Progress and Promise of the Street-Cleaning Reform.

The attention of those who are interested in the health and cleanliness of New-York City cannot be too earnestly directed to the fact, that to-day is the day when the contracts which have recently been made by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, under the superintendence, and with the sanction of the Mayor and Comptroller, are to be submitted to the Common Council for approval. Section 12 of the Act of April 12, 1853, to amend the charter of this City, provides that all work to be done for the Corporation shall be done by contract, and that "all contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder with adequate security." It is also provided that such contracts shall be submitted to the Common Council for approval. In the case of street-cleaning, the express condition is attached to the tax-bill, which recently passed the Legislature, that the $250,000 appropriated shall only be expended under contract. This was intended to shut off the possibility of frauds, similar to those which were practiced by certain Aldermen, in collusion with Mr. EBLING, subsequently to July, 1855.

If the protestations of Mr. EBLING upon the subject are to be credited, he is really anxious at the present time to do justice to the City. As it is next to impossible for him, in this instance, to evade the law, he is desirous of letting it take its course. He has signed the contracts under which the gentlemen who are now in charge of the streets are acting, and has not hesitated to say, in public and private, that their character and zeal are unexceptionable, and that the security they have given is as good as could be offered. The Comptroller is also convinced that a fair prospect for the coming year is opened by the arrangement which has been made, and so is the Mayor. Moreover, the citizens of New-York can bear witness that they have begun, during the past week, to enjoy the novel spectacle of cleansed thoroughfares. The mob law by which Mr. REYNOLDS was interrupted on Monday and Tuesday, the continuance of the conspiracy, by which he was rendered unable to procure laborers and carts on Wednesday and Thursday, and the immense amount of work to be done, are sufficient reasons why some portion of the mountains of mud, garbage, refuse and offal, which rendered the pavements in many places invisible, still remain; but, in spite of every obstacle, much has been already accomplished. Broadway, Maiden-lane, Broad, Wall, Nassau, Beekman, Pine, Liberty, Cedar, Greenwich, Cortlandt, Fulton, Spruce and Pearl streets, and others down-town, as well as whole Wards in the upper part of the City, have been gone over, and thousands of loads of abomination have been dug out and taken away. Certain parts of the City have been cleansed for the first time within the memory of man. We learn, also, that Mr. REYNOLDS promises, in order that the progress of his dealings with the City may be manifest to every one, *to publish henceforth a weekly account of the number of loads of dirt removed* in his thirteen Wards. The machines will come into action during the present week, and the streets already in order, he says that he will keep so.

Notwithstanding these facts, we regret to learn that the most violent opposition with a sole view so spoils has sprung up among members of the Corporation against the new contracts. We are willing to believe that the refractory individuals are few in number, and that their conduct is discountenanced by the gentlemen who preside over the two branches of the Common Council. The Mayor has also exerted his influence towards securing the welfare of the City. The memory of past times revives, however, such strong temptations in the minds of those City Fathers, who "toil not, neither do they spin," but simply vegetate upon the rich soil of the Treasury, that they act from simple natural impulse, in laboring for the restoration of the dishonest days in which corruption has thriven, and they have prospered with it. They consider the words "reform," "retrenchment," "the public good," as insulting to their character, and as an encroachment upon their prerogatives. They will be prepared to rise up as one man to night and protest against the usurpation of the Mayor, and of Comptroller FLAGG, in taking the bold step of insisting that the streets of the City shall be cleaned, and that the Treasury shall be no longer swindled. The order, efficiency, and system which are beginning to spring up, they will condemn as an organized conspiracy against *their* law—that is, their inalienable privilege of stealing, robbing, log-rolling, and being bribed.

The sole and only object of the statute, in providing that contracts shall be submitted to the Common Council at all, is that the Corporation may judge whether the *security provided is adequate*. In the present case, there is no room for caviling whatsoever upon this point. In past days, care has been taken that the security offered should be wholly worthless. Good security would have frightened the plundering members of the two Boards into something like refractoriness. It may do so now; but it will be the duty of the public to watch their course, and to secure at all hazards that the public welfare shall be no longer sacrificed. It is literally *now or never*, in relation to the sanitary state of this metropolis.

The Four Great Pictures.

We alluded last week to the remarkable commissions given by a gentleman in the neighborhood of New-York to four of our eminent portrait painters, for a picture by each containing the portraits of thirty illustrious cotemporary Americans. We believe it is no longer a secret that the liberal patron of art who gives the order is Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT of Newark, N. J. The magnitude and singularity of the commission have caused a good deal of talk among our artists. Mr. HUNTINGTON is to paint the men of science, Mr. HICKS the illustrious *literati*, Mr. BAKER the artists, and Mr. ROSSITER the magnificos of the mercantile world.

It will be no very difficult matter to get together thirty men of science, of literature, and of art, though there may be some difficulty in grouping them; but where are the thirty eminent merchants to be found, and what is to be the standard of greatness with merchant princes? How many millions must a merchant have accumulated to entitle him to pictorial honors? Every man should be painted with his bank book in his hand, in which his wealth should be inscribed. Of all human greatness there is none so brittle as that of a merchant; he may be the greatest man in Wall-street to-day, and a nobody to-morrow. We have a few eminent men who have amassed fortunes by trade, but they have achieved greatness by other deeds than those connected with their calling.

As Mr. WRIGHT is himself a mechanic, and made his money which he expends so liberally by the useful business of a saddler, he should appropriate one picture to great American mechanics, of whom we have many bright examples. And as he has been a Senator, why not give another to illustrious cotemporary statesmen? It would, to be sure, involve the necessity of putting men together in one frame who were never in the same frame of mind, but Art and History know no prejudices; and they group their subjects without any consideration for their affinities.

TRINITY CHURCH MATTERS—THE QUESTION OF TITLE.—The onslaught upon Trinity Church continues to engage the attention of the Legislature, and, to a very considerable extent, that of the people also. The importance of the action which may be taken cannot well be exaggerated,—but it is one of those cases in which the Judge is even more interested in the issue of the trial than the prisoner at the bar. The Legislature and the political power represented by it, will be far more profoundly affected by the result of the contest than the Corporation of Trinity Church can possibly be. The latter—if the case goes against them—can appeal to the Courts of law:—the former, if its action shall trample upon those principles of justice which lie at the basis of individual property, must pay the penalty.

If Trinity Church has a valid legal title to her property, she will hold it—in spite of clamor, whether embodied in Legislative enactments or not. Almost every other question but that of title has been loudly and vehemently discussed:—yet this point, upon which the whole case must ultimately turn, seems quite as clear as words can make it. The property in question was granted in the first years of the last century to "the Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New-York in communion with the Protestant Church of England." Now if the grant had been without any reference to a pre-existing state of things, and merely to "the *Inhabitants* of the City of New-York in communion with the Protestant Church of England," there would be no doubt, that all such inhabitants would now have a right in the property so granted. But the grant was made in those terms, because that was the name of a corporate body, and that body consisted of "the *Rector* and Inhabitants," aforesaid. Now what is the force of the important word "rector" here? A rector, according to all the authorities legal, canonical, and lexicographical, in the English language, from 1600 to the present day, is "a parson or clergyman who has the charge of a *parish church*, and has the tithes," &c. This Rector of New-York then was necessarily the rector of a parish. That parish was made by the then supreme power coextensive with the City, but knows not, even in law, called the parish of the Rector and Inhabitants, &c., of New-York; neither was the parish created, except in a purely legal and technical sense, by its charter. It had a recognized existence before the charter was granted; and in that very charter, this parish—of which the rector in question was made the head—is specifically named as "*the Parish of Trinity Church*;" and it is to the rector of this parish, in terms, that the grant was made. To that parish, then, and not to any number of individuals, as such, was this property granted; and while that parish exists, to it that property belongs.

It is difficult too see how any church corporation can hold the ground on which its place of worship stands by a clearer title; and no less difficult to understand, why the movement to deprive Trinity Church of her property should be in a great measure sustained by gentlemen whose worldly interests would be much damaged were all titles to real estate treated with as little consideration as they would have shown to that by which Trinity Church holds hers.

REMOVAL OF BARS IN THE HUDSON RIVER.—A bill is now before the Legislature appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of navigation in the upper Hudson. The session is so near its close that there is considerable doubt about its passing. A good deal of money has been expended in years past for this purpose, but without any permanent benefit. The United States Government has made two appropriations of $50,000 each, but two-thirds of that sum was consumed for surveys—each succeeding engineer unnecessarily going over the same ground. The State has also contributed a few thousands.

At least $100,000 is believed to be requisite to make the proposed improvement stable and permanent, with the addition of, perhaps, $5,000 per annum thereafter. The plan would be to stop up the north ends of the islands and force the water at all times to run through the same central channel. Twenty-five canal boats, filled with stones and sunk, would give eight or nine feet on the bars at low water. This would be amply sufficient, as the largest boats when loaded seldom draw more than seven feet of water. Of course, $25,000, if obtained from the Legislature, will be only sufficient to remove the bar, and answer as a temporary expedient.

This is an unpromising time to go to Albany for State aid, as the Treasury, already depleted, is sorely pressed by all manner of projects; but the friends of the bill are willing to accept of little, it seems, rather than get nothing.

THE SOUTH MANUFACTURING FOR THE NORTH.—The Savannah *Republican* contains the following paragraph:

"It is rather strange to see printing paper sent to the North; but, singular as it may appear, such is the fact. The Pioneer Paper Factory at Athens, Ga., is shipping paper to Philadelphia for the use of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. It is a very superior article, and reflects credit on the manufactory. A lot goes forward by the next Philadelphia steamer."

For the last year a considerable portion of the paper on which the DAILY TIMES has been printed has come from a manufacturing establishment in North Carolina;—and the only reason why we do not use more of it is, that we cannot get it. It is fully equal, and in most respects decidedly superior, to any we can obtain at the North for the same price. We trust we shall not bring anybody into peril by thus revealing the fact that we are in part supplied with printing paper from the Slave-holding States. There is no reason, but their own negligence and lack of enterprise, why our fellow-citizens of the South should not wage successful competition with the North in this and many other branches of manufacture. We shall be happy to "encourage" them by our "patronage"—whenever we can make anything by it.

Installation of Rev. Dr. Adler, the New Jewish Rabbi.

On Saturday morning, the Synagogue in Twelfth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, belonging to the Emanuel Congregation of Reformed Jews, was the scene of a very interesting ceremony,—the installation of a new Rabbi, long eminent for his learning and high position among the Hebrews. The Synagogue was crowded by its usual congregation, by members of other Synagogues, and by not a few Christians, who were anxious to witness a ceremony to them so novel, and, in its associations, so venerable and solemn. The Rabbi to be installed was Rev. Dr. ADLER, who arrived a few days since from Prussia, in the steamer *Arago*, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. MERZBACHER, whose sudden death took place last year. The observances in this Synagogue are somewhat peculiar, differing from those of the "Orthodox" Hebrew in several particulars. For instance, males and females are permitted to sit together, as in Christian churches, and are not divided as in other Synagogues, the men occupying the body of the edifice and the women the galleries. The reading-desk, pulpit, ark of the covenant, scroll of the law, are placed at one end of the temple, instead of the reading-desk being in the centre of the Synagogue. The men do not use the blue-fringed white praying veil, which is considered indispensable to decorum among the unreformed Jews.

The services on Saturday were conducted in Hebrew and German. Rev. Dr. ADLER preached a long sermon, in German, taking for his text the 33d chapter of Exodus, 34th verse, which reads as follows in our English version: "Therefore, now go lead the people into the place of which I have spoken to thee. Behold, mine angel shall go before thee." The discourse seemed largely to interest the congregation who are henceforth to be under Dr. ADLER'S charge, and who, we understand, are all Germans. The finances of the Synagogue are in a very flourishing condition.

Dr. ADLER was somewhat unfortunate on his arrival in this country. A trunk containing a quantity of silver-ware, and several valuable Hebrew and German manuscripts, was stolen from aboard the steamer, as she lay at her dock. The reverend Rabbi regrets the loss of the manuscripts far more than the property which to the thief is most valuable.

Yellow Fever at Rio.

The bark *Nameaug* came into Quarantine night before last from Rio, making the passage in fifty days. The Captain reports that yellow fever, in its worst form, is raging there, and that very few of the crews of northern vessels, trading there, escape an attack of the pestilence. The crew of the *Nameaug* were all taken with the disease and sent to the hospital, which rendered it necessary for the Captain to ship a new crew before he could sail for this port. Some of the vessels, finding the pestilence raging, took in cargo in a hurry and put to sea, hoping thereby to escape the scourge; but, alas, they were not out many days before they were obliged to put back again with all hands disabled or dead with yellow fever.

☞ The firemen are becoming obstreperous. Rival companies are constantly coming in hostile collision, and for some weeks past they have indulged in a fight at almost every fire. They had two pretty "musses" yesterday, though none of them ended seriously. This business should be nipped in the bud. Let the Commissioners, the Police and locusts act quickly.

There were in this port on Saturday 583 vessels, including 31 steamers, 111 ships, 81 barks, 86 brigs, and 274 schooners.

[illegible] Democracy of the City, [illegible] Mall.

The approaching annual [illegible] of the Tammany Society [illegible] excitement among members of the Democracy in this State and City, and it is predicted that a severe and active struggle will take place at the meeting of the election, which is fixed by the statutes of the Order for the third Monday of April, the 20th instant. The venerable age of the Tammany Society, its great influence in the deliberations of the party, and the prominence of the politicians who visit and control it, all contribute to render it an object of singular respect and awe among the rough-and-ready Democracy of the City, who, while they keep up a constant murmur at its policy, scarcely ever dare to question obedience to its edicts.

The Tammany Society claims to date back, in existence to the days of the American Revolution; it actually sprung into existence in the [illegible] strange era—a few years later—when Democracy and Royalism were combatting [illegible] plains of Europe, when French Liberalism [illegible] ing saturnalia over the proclaimed Rights of Man, and when the Goddess Reason was [illegible] the mad rabble of Paris. The Tammany Society, in its early day, had much to say of the Rights of Man and the Fraternity of the People—phrases [illegible] what uncouth and unmeaning in this [illegible] to the earlier apostles of the faith [illegible] water. In its rituals and emblems, [illegible] the monuments and triumphal [illegible] in France, there is still extant [illegible] phraseology of the first French Revolution.

The Tammany Society is a [illegible] which, in order to gain admission, [illegible] be first adopted by vote, and then [illegible] certain solemn, and more or less terrifying, [illegible] As the customs of the Society purport to be [illegible] from the Indian tribes, these initiatory ceremonies are supposed by outsiders to consist in scalping and tattooing the rash intruder, by way of preparing him for the important duties of membership. Other rites include the dancing of the grand war dance, the chanting of the battle song, the smoking of the pipe of peace, the building of the Council fire, and, last but not least, the quaffing of the waters of the great spring. This last observance is generally translated by the non-initiated to mean the drinking of champagne; but, from the poetry which has come down to us from ancient days, it is but reasonable to infer that the brethren do not always regale themselves upon so expensive a beverage; for thus runs one of the old "croaker" rhymes:

"There's a barrel of beer in Tammany Hall,
And the Bucktails are swigging it all the day long."

Be this as it may, there certainly have been potations deep in quantity, and not, perhaps, unmixed in quality, consumed in the great wigwam of the Democracy, and there is a prevalent idea abroad in the community that the "fire water" in use there is not a liquid entirely in accordance with the Maine Law. But MIKE WALSH says there is a natural affinity between rum and Democracy—so let that pass.

Upon admission to the Society, the neophyte is only nominated a Brave, and as there are no degrees in the Order, all the Braves are all equals and peers, unless elevated to the post of Sachem or other [illegible] There are thirteen Sachems, elected each year by [illegible] eral ticket; and these thirteen choose a [illegible] who is the Grand Sachem of the Society. The thirteen Sachems also choose one of their number to be the Father of the Council of Sachems. [illegible] Grand Sachem, (who is the President,) the Society has a Secretary, a Sagamore, and a Wiskinkie, which latter offices are simply those of doorkeeper and keeper of the regalia and properties. The Council is officered by the Father and the Scribe. The Council is the Board of Trustees, Managers or Directors of the business affairs of the Society.

Probably no man has been initiated into the Tammany Society for fifty years past, who was not a professing Democrat at the time of his initiation, though very many who belong to it are now, by the modifications of politics, transferred to other political organizations. A large number of its old members are now Republicans—among whom we might name JAMES WATSON WEBB, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, JOHN A. KENNEDY, PHILLIP S. CROOKE, of Kings County, &c. But as there is no method of ejecting a member of the Society who has once been duly admitted, so no change of party allegiance ever divests [illegible] of Tammany of his membership in the sacred order, and the names of these gentlemen (and there are many) still appear on the books, although in the flesh they never make their appearance at the council fires.

For forty years the Society remained quietly and exclusively in the control of the Democrats. Under General JACKSON'S Administration it became more intensely partisan, even, than it had been in JEFFERSON'S time. It supported the hero of New-Orleans with energy and determination, hailed him as the great chief of its tribes, and rallied all its forces in his support. It was the no less steady and enthusiastic supporter of President VAN BUREN, who had, himself, been a member of the Society for many years, and who had very many personal adherents in its ranks. During TYLER'S and POLK'S Administrations, the patronage of office had much effect in the Society, and frequent disturbances and rivalries attested the existence in its bosom of the feud between the Calhoun and Van Buren wings of the party. When the latter were finally defeated at the Baltimore Convention which nominated CASS and BUTLER in 1848, the Tammany Society almost swung from its Democratic moorings. Doubtless, a majority of the members strongly sympathized with the Buffalo platform and the Free-Soil organization; but the potency of patronage saved the Society to the party and smothered the discontent for a time.

The union of the Cass Hunkers and Van Buren Barnburners in this State in 1852, led to the nomination of a union ticket for Sachems, in April of that year, at the head of which stood Grand Sachem ELIJAH F. PURDY. Besides the "old war horse" were Messrs. ISAAC V. FOWLER, JAMES CONNER, and others, who had been Van Buren men, and who, the Hard Hunkers claimed, were not yet purged of their dark associations. The Hards therefore put up another ticket, upon which were CHARLES O'CONOR, FRANCIS B. CUTTING, ULYSSES D. PENDLETON, JOSEPH L. MARSH, WM. B. AITKEN, &c. A spirited struggle ensued: both factions were heated and laborious, and the sick and the lame were brought out in great numbers. Never was there such a contest: more votes were polled than ever before in Tammany Hall. The Sachems refused to declare the result that night, and when the ballot-box was closed at a very late hour, both parties left the field, ignorant of the issue of the battle. Subsequently it was announced that the Softs had triumphed: the old Sachems held over another year, and the discomfited Hards had to content themselves with the entertainment so common in "our army in Flanders."

Nothing daunted, however, the incorrigible Hards tried them again, in 1851. Their ticket was headed by JACOB BRUSH, and the remainder of the names were pretty near the same as in the previous year. The Softs were generaled, as usual, by PURDY, FOWLER & Co. In this year AUGUSTUS SCHELL, now the collector appointed for the port of New-York, signalized himself by his labors in behalf of the BRUSH ticket: but the Society was still strongly Soft and Barnburner, and PURDY and his associates were re-elected.

In 1852, the same wing of the party again triumphed and the Council of Sachems included in that year, twelve Softs and only one Hard, JOSEPH CONNELL.

In January, 1853, occurred the difficulty in the Democratic General Committee in Tammany Hall which led to the organization of two bodies, one Hard and one Soft, each maintaining its sole claim to the occupancy of the building, to the absolute exclusion of the other. The Tammany Sachems were opposed to, to say which was *the* regular Committee. The Council got together and resolved that the Soft Committee was the regular one, only one vote (Sachem CONNELL'S) being given for the Hards. The latter faction thereupon departed from Tammany, and took up their quarters in the Stuyvesant Institute building, in Broadway.

The next election, (April, 1853,) took Sachem CONNELL out of the Council, and for the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, the organization of the Tammany Society has been exclusively Soft. The new Sachems have been elected pretty much every June, and the Council chosen in April, 1856, were:

WILLIAM D. KENNEDY, Father of the Council,	
Elijah F. Purdy,	Daniel E. Delavan,
Isaac V. Fowler,	John Graham,
Thomas Dunlap,	George H. [illegible],
James Conner,	Richard [illegible],
Andre Fromont,	Joseph [illegible],
John Kelly,	Thomas [illegible],

This Council elected Lorenzo B. [illegible] Corporation Counsel, the Grand Sachem [illegible]

In the course of the Summer a violent [illegible]

...which ... United and ... the resolve of the members, resolutely filled, leaving vacant ... of Grand Sachem. The majority of the thir... these elected Col. D. E. PRENTAR to the ... Grand Sachem—the acceptance of which va... at the Council. A special election was ... held, to elect one Sachem, in December ... and Jeremy H. MARSH, an Anti-Woon man, and ... first Hard chosen since 1853, was elected. The ... Sachems then stood as follows:

... Sachems Cochrane, Purser, Connolly, ... and Adams—6.

... Sachems Kennedy, Purdy, Fowler, ... Conner, Froment, and Marsh—7.

... Wood soon found that a majority of the ... Sachems are a troublesome set of Indians ... encounter, and that when they have a mind to be ugly, they can be very ugly indeed. It was to no effect that, by sundry weighty inducements, he enticed JOHN SCHERMERHORN over to his side; in doing so, he had lost Sachems PURDY and CONNER. By angering the Hards, in the making up of the regular Democratic ticket in this City last Fall, (which had not a single Hard upon it,) he had driven them also to act against him in a body, and to that was due the election of MAHER. The seven Sachems set to work to give him trouble in never so many ways. They took hold of that excellent stick to beat a dog—the cry of party "proscription." They wanted purity in primary elections, duly-constituted Committees and Conventions, disappointed delegates, and fifty other preposterous unimaginable things. When Mayor WOOD's friends ... the primary elections for the choice of a ... General Committee, last December, and ... having fixed everything in their own way, as they ... supposed, took up the papers next morning ... about their triumph while they sipped their ... coffee, they found to their horror and dismay, that the friends of the seven rascally Sachems were contesting every Ward in the City, and claiming that they had carried them. Then came the two Committees, the "Small Committee," belonging to Mayor WOOD, and the "Savage Committee" devoted to the seven Sachems. The lessees of Tammany Hall admitted the former to hold its sessions there, and expelled the latter: the Sachems rebuked the lessees and closed the door upon both, giving the wink, however, to the Savages, to come in the back way. But that was a trick both could play, and so both the "Savages" and the "Smalls" have, spits of all fulminations of proprietors and lessees, been holding occasional sessions there for two months past.

Meanwhile the seven Sachems have gone on to declare *both* committees irregular, and neither entitled to be recognized as entitled to the use of the Hall, which belongs only to a regular committee. They next invited both these irregular committees to unite with them in naming inspectors to hold new primary elections on Thursday, the 9th inst., for the choice of a new Committee. The "Savages" agreed to this, of course; but the "Smalls" generally declined. Things were in this condition when two important matters occurred. One of these was the passage of the New-York City bills through the House of Assembly, and the other was the appointment of Mr. SCHELL as Collector of the Port. The first annihilated the influence of Mayor WOOD, who, stripped of his power and patronage, is no longer to be feared by those to whom he has been so long a terror. The second elevated a new authority among the Democracy, in the person of the veteran Hard leader, and at once struck a terrible blow at the influence of the Softs and Hard Shells, including FOWLER, SICKLES, BUTTERWORTH, TIEMEN, SAUNDERS, HASKIN, HART, & Co., who had so pertinaciously opposed the appointment of Mr. SCHELL, at Washington.

The immediate result of these occurrences was the formation of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between a portion of the seven Sachems and Messrs. HART and SAUNDERS, the new Surveyor and Navy Agent. This compact has its friends and fellow-workers among the Softs of the rural Districts, most of whom, headed by Dean RICHMOND, CASSIDY of the Albany *Atlas*, Lieut.-Gov. CHURCH, &c., were very hostile to Mr. SCHELL's appointment. On the other hand, Mr. SCHELL, backed up by the Hards, and strengthened by the Custom-House patronage about to be put into his hands, is in a position to make desperate fight against this formidable combination. Some of Mr. SCHELL's friends who have been very ultra and hostile against Mayor WOOD, and had thus far followed the course of the seven Sachems, were very much concerned at the appearance, in a caucus of the Anti-Wood members of the Tammany Society, held last week, of the three Anti-Schell Federal officials recently appointed—Messrs. FOWLER, HART and SAUNDERS. It was an indiscreet parade of official dignity.

On Saturday last the Council of Sachems was called to meet together in Tammany Hall, for the purpose of hearing propositions for the settlement of the entire difficulty. All the Sachems being present, the Council did not sit; but an informal meeting of members of the Tammany Society was held instead, which was presided over by Father KENNEDY, EDWARD COZZENS acting as Secretary. Sachem JOHN KELLY introduced a resolution recommending to the Council of Sachems to recede from its action in ordering the primary elections for the 9th inst., and that, in place of this, the Council enjoin upon each of the General Committees, Savage and Small, to appoint five members from each Ward, to whom the Council will add a fifth, and that these 110 delegates sit as a Convention for the reorganization of the party and the reform of its abuses. The debate on this proposition ... which appears to have been made as a sort of compromise—showed that "the seven" no longer agreed together. Sachems PURDY and DUNLAP give it an entire, and Sachems CONNER and MARSH a partial approval. There remain Sachem FOWLER, who was absent, and Sachems FROMENT and KENNEDY, who decidedly disapproved it. The latter declined to put the question to the meeting on the adoption of the resolution, and left the Chair; whereupon Sachem KELLY took it, and the resolution was adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

This (Monday) evening the monthly meeting of the Society is to be held, at which the Sachems, braves and warriors will doubtless muster strong. This is the last Society meeting before the Sachems' election on the 20th inst., and each faction will of course labor to get any advantage that may be secured in advance. As to the election of Sachems, it will doubtless be the most hotly-contested struggle ever known in the annals of the Society. The new Collector is to be reckoned on one side, and the new Surveyor, and Navy Agent, and the old Postmaster on the other; and Greek will meet Greek, and office-seeker encounter office-holder. Meanwhile, the interests of the old, inveterate, Dickinson and Buchanan Hards in the Society look brighter than they have for years. Instead of claiming one representative only on the ticket, they insist upon having a majority of the Sachems—the magic number seven. As both sides seem inclined to court their influence, it is altogether possible they may obtain their demand. But a Council of Hard Sachems in Tammany Hall would be almost a laughable thing. Only four years ago, a Hard could not be coaxed to enter the building, even to take a drink at the bar. But politicians are desperately uncertain fellows, and it would be the height of presumption for unconcerned and philosophic spectators, like the DAILY TIMES, to venture any prediction as to the result. We can only imitate an ancient ornament of the Press, and exclaim—as he was accustomed to do under similar circumstances—*Nous verrons.*

Letter from Matilda Heron.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to say through your columns, that I have observed, in various journals, during the last few days, an entire misapprehension of the purpose, and a misrepresentation of the purport, of the letter which I had the honor of addressing to you on Wednesday last. Nothing could have been further from my intentions than to enter the lists for a contest of words with either of my assailants, except to put myself forward as the rival of one of them; and as to criticism, even of the most censorious nature, I accept it silently, and trust to give evidence hereafter that I have endeavored to profit by it. But I had been maligned, insulted, and most gratuitously placed in a false position towards a sister artist, by those against whom my whole crime was my success; and I only wished to express to the public which had awarded me that success, and before which I had been assailed, my appreciation of the character and the motives of those who had sought to injure me. That appreciation being what it is, I cannot, of course, be expected to defend myself against further attacks from either of those quarters. They will pass by me unnoticed.

I go westward to-morrow; and although I know that, like *Sir Peter* in the play, when he is called away from *Lady Sneerwell* and *Sir Benjamin Backbite*, I leave my character behind me, it gives me little concern; for surely I should be the last to doubt that the respectable journals and the intelligent public of New-York are able to rate all things at their true worth; even the gross obloquy of my assailants, and the character as well as the abilities of

Your obliged and obedient servant,

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1857. MATILDA HERON.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—6 Beaver-st., and 161 Broadway

From Washington.

OFFICERS OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR DALE—RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEY—ANOTHER NAVAL BOARD OF INQUIRY—APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 4.

The following officers have been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Dale*, which will soon depart for the coast of Africa. WM. MCBLAIR, Commander, JOEL S. KENNARD, JOHN T. BARRAUD, ROBERT STUART, HUNTER DAVIDSON, and THOMAS F. PELOT, Lieutenants; WASHINGTON SHERMAN, Passed Assistant Surgeon, RICHARD C. DEAN, Assistant Surgeon, and JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, Purser.

The President has fixed the amount of penalty on the bonds of the Receivers of Public Money for the new Land Districts in Kansas and for the Chippewa District in Wisconsin, at $50,000 in each case. There are three new Districts in Kansas, the cities for which have been established by the President as follows: Delaware District at Doniphan, Osage at Fort Scott, and Western at Ogden. The site for the new land District in Wisconsin is Eau St. Clairs.

There is an unusually large number of applicants for Consulships.

The President this morning informed his friends that next week is to be entirely devoted to foreign affairs.

The following Registers of Land Offices have been appointed for Minnesota: CHARLES G. WAGNER, at Stillwater; SAMUEL PLUMER, at Faribault; GEORGE B. CLITHERAL, at Ojitway. MILTON H. ABBOTT is appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Stillwater.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 5.

Another Naval Board of Inquiry will probably be instituted here, it being found impracticable to locate any elsewhere in consequence of the constant requirements of documents from the Navy Department, which are not allowed to be retained over night.

The *Union* contains Mr. APPLETON's valedictory and the official announcement of his appointment as Assistant Secretary of State.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, April 4.

A large number of petitions were presented urging the adoption of the exterior line of the New-York Harbor Commissioners.

Mr. BROOKE presented a memorial from the Common Council of New-York, against the Metropolitan Police bill.

Mr. C. P. SMITH reported a bill providing regulations for the port of New-York. This is one of a series of bills recommended by the Harbor Commissioners to promote the preservation of the harbor. It prevents the throwing of ashes, cinders, &c., from steamboats anywhere below Spuyten Devil Creek, Throg's Nock, or inside of Sandy Hook; *provides*, that no rubbish or earth shall be thrown into any of the slips, or deposited on the piers or docks, except to cart away; puts all the regulations in the hands of the Board of Commissioners established in 1853, and puts Harbor Masters and Port Wardens under the control of said Board.

Mr. BROOKS reported bills creating a uniform standard of gas and appointing a Gas Inspector. He said the lateness of the session precluded the possibility of proper consideration of the bills, and the Committee, therefore, could not recommend action on them, but reported so that the parties concerned might be prepared to bring the matter up next session.

Mr. KELLY reported on the condition of the Savings Banks in the State, and paid a high compliment to the officers of these Institutions for the able manner in which, almost without exception, they had managed the trust reposed in them.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To authorize Brooklyn to raise $75,000 to pay the existing liabilities of the Incorporate Fire Department of East Brooklyn.

Relative to the Provident Fund Society.

The bill abolishing days of grace on sight drafts and post dated checks, &c., was passed.

The bill making Harlem Bridge free was ordered to a third reading; also the bill taxing pew-holders in churches for its debts.

The New-York Charter bill was, on motion of Mr. BROOKS, referred to a Committee of Eight to perfect, to be referred back when complete to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

The bill relative to sewerages in Brooklyn was passed.

The Trinity Church bill was postponed until Monday, 11 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, April 4.

Mr. JONES submitted brief and eloquent remarks on the death of Mr. BABCOCK, of Oneida, and moved that the remarks of members yesterday be entered in full on the Journal.

Mr. HOOKBOOM moved that the remarks of Mr. JONES be also entered on the Journal.

Motions carried.

Mr. FUNK rose to a question of privilege in relation to an article in the New-York *Sun*, accusing him of opposing cheap ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn. He declared this as entirely unfounded.

Messrs. WAKEMAN and HANFORD also denounced the statements in the *Sun* as false.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Society for the Relief of the Children of Destitute Seamen.

To change the name of the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad to the Lake Ontario and Hudson Railroad, and to enable it to construct branch roads.

To amend the Charter of the New-York and Erie Railroad.

To amend the act in relation to the New-York State Agricultural Society, and making an appropriation to the same of $40,000.

To confirm the sales by Commissioners for loaning the United States Deposit Fund.

Relative to the Flushing Female Institute.

Relative to the foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement.

Indian Atrocities in Iowa.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A WHITE SETTLEMENT AT THE HEAD WATERS OF THE DES MOINES RIVER.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, April 4.

A letter received here from a responsible source, dated Fort Dodge, Iowa, March 23, says that a settlement of twenty families at the head waters of the Des Moines River had been attacked by Indians, and that it was supposed that all were murdered. Only two houses were visited by the persons bringing the news, in which fourteen dead bodies were found. Some had been shot, and others inhumanly clubbed to death. It is presumed that the whole number of persons composing the settlement were killed, or that they are now in captivity. A meeting of citizens was called on the 22d ult., and a company of fifty to one hundred men had organized to march to take vengeance on the Indians and rescue any persons that might be found with them.

Trial of Rev. Mr. Kalloch for Adultery.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 4.

The evidence in the Kalloch trial closed to-day at 1 o'clock, and the Court adjourned till Monday, when the matter will be summed up by Counsel. The continued testimony developed no material facts.

Mr. J. F. STEEN, of Brattleboro, Vt., who nine years ago married LOUISA FLYE, of Camden, Me., a schoolmate of defendant, testified that his wife was now at home very low with consumption; that she visited Boston in January last and remained from the 2d to the 10th of that month, and that he did not accompany her.

Dr. HIGGINSON, Mr. STEEN's family physician, confirmed the illness of Mrs. STEEN, which he said was hereditary in the family.

Some rebutting testimony and other collateral evidence was then put in, which closed the testimony on both sides.

News from Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 4.

The officers of the steamer *St. Mary*, from Council Bluffs, report that four men were shot at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, March 19, by order of a Vigilance Committee. Five others were banished the Territory and forbidden to return under pain of death. The offence was "claim-jumping."

Conviction and Sentence of Murderers.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 5.

At a late hour last night the Jury in the case of CHARLES L. CATER, indicted for killing SOLON H. THOMY, the Warden of the State Prison, rendered a verdict of "Guilty." The Jury were out about forty minutes. CATER made a speech justifying his act on the ground of unwholesome food and ill-treatment towards himself as a convict, by the authorities of the prison. He was remanded for sentence.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 4.

WM. JACKSON and SAMUEL GILMORE were convicted of murder in the Circuit Court to-day, and sentenced to be hung on the 14th of May next.

Arrival of the Steamer Circassian at St. Johns.

HALIFAX, Saturday, April 4.

The steamship *Circassian*, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., arrived at St. John's, N. F. on the 30th, and was to sail again on the 3d inst. for this port. She is expected here to-morrow.

The steamer *Merlin*, from St. John's arrived at 7 o'clock this evening.

Accident on the South Carolina Railroad, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 5.

An accident occurred on the railroad between Charleston and Columbia on Saturday night. Five freight cars were wrecked, and the engineer and fireman were killed.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last have been received.

Municipal Election in Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Sunday, April 5.

Mr. HODGES, a Democrat, was elected Mayor of Portsmouth on Saturday. The whole Democratic Council is also probably elected.

Heavy Frost in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, April 3.

Thick ice was made in this vicinity last night, doing much damage to the crops.

THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

Wharves, Piers and Slips not Property—All Lots, Stores and Houses East of Pearl, and West of Greenwich Streets, Without Title.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

So say the Harbor Commissioners. The State had no right to grant, and individuals no right to hold anything below high water mark. This is the doctrine held forth at Albany, and the Legislature is invoked to set at naught any and every grant heretofore made, to corporations or individuals, if it suits Harbor Commissioners or theoretic engineers to say that they interfere with navigation, and to make no provision for indemnifying the grantees, however great the damage done them by interfering with what has heretofore been considered vested rights. They are not content to take from us the control and management of our property, but they must cut off and destroy what they please, without compensation or award for damage. These same Harbor Commissioners unblushingly recommend that the Legislature pass laws to cut off and take up property which has been built by owners at great expense, under a grant of the highest authority of the State, relying upon its good faith, and when asked to make an estimate of what would be the probable cost of removal and restoration, or what damage would equitably grow out of such an interference with vested rights, evade the questions under the fear *that it would kill their bills*, and well they might fear the consequence of such a statement, for it would be strange indeed if any Legislature body could be found willing to subject the State to claims amounting to millions of dollars, for so questionable a benefit. To say that such assumptions are outrageous and immoral, "would savor much of commonplace and seem to court" discussion, but to that they indicate a want of ability in those who set them up to judge of right, or see the wrongs of that regard for moral obligation which would warrant a public trust hereafter, is to say the least that truth requires or justice calls for.

A DOCK OWNER.

We publish the above at the request of an intelligent and respectable merchant, who gives his name as a voucher for the truth of its statements. We find it very difficult to believe that the gentlemen composing the Harbor Commission hold any such doctrines, or seek to establish any such rules of action as are here attributed to them.

Taking an Alien's bed for a Militia Fee.

DENNIS MURPHY, Esq., writes to us complaining of Mr. MORRIS, of the New-York State Militia, because he wanted him to pay 75 cents Militia tax, or else submit to a fine of $3 85. DENNIS MURPHY, Esq. considers such conduct unlawful, as he has "only taken out his first papers." He states that he complied with the regulations so far as going to drill or parade on the 13th of October, 1856, as did about one hundred more. They waited at the place half a day, but neither Captain nor Marshal appeared to drill them. He asks information on the subject, and some direction as to the course most proper for him to pursue. His pressing reason is, that Mr. MORRIS says he will take the bed from under him if he does not pay him within twenty-four hours. As a bed is all the property Mr. MURPHY claims in his own right, he does not wish to lose it, if he can help it. If Mr. MURPHY is correct in all he states, we advise him to remain quiet until Mr. MORRIS calls for the bed, and then if he lets Mr. MORRIS take it without opposition, he doesn't deserve to have one.

Marine Matters.

The ship *Helena*, concerning which some anxiety has been felt, is reported in *Wilmer & Smith's European Times* as having arrived at Amoy on the 15th of October.

The United States Mail steamer *Arago*, Captain LINES, left Saturday, at noon, for Southampton and Havre, with 193 passengers.

Three or four sailor runners came near being drowned while towing alongside the ship *Ontario*, from the Quarantine, on Saturday. The boat was filled and sunk, the men having only time to escape into the ship's chains, minus boat, oars, sails and their coats.

Coroners' Inquests.

An inquest was held on Saturday upon the body of JAMES CLONONESSY, second steward of the steamship *Aerial*, who was drowned on Thursday night while attempting to get on board that vessel, at the foot of King-street. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 30 years of age.

A child, three years of age, named MOSHANY, while playing with matches, set fire to its clothes, and so burned itself that it died soon afterwards.

Fires.

IN CEDAR-STREET.

At 11¼ o'clock Saturday night a fire broke out in the four-story building No. 157 Cedar-street, occupied by RECKNOW & LARNE, manufacturers of and dealers in pickles, preserves, &c., whose loss amounts to about $5,000. They are insured for $1,500—$2,500 each in the Jefferson, Hanover, and Washington Insurance Companies. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000—insured. The feed store of JAMES DAVETT, Nos. 98 and 99 West-street, was damaged by water to the amount of about $500—insured. The store of SLEGER, RANDOLPH & Co., Commission Merchants, No. 100 West-street, was also somewhat damaged by water. The building in West-street was damaged to the extent of $500.

IN BOWERY EXTENSION.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in an unoccupied new building in the Bowery extension, near Oliver street. It was soon put out, and the damage done was not large. The fire is believed to have been maliciously set.

IN EAST THIRD-STREET.

About 12 o'clock Saturday night, a fire broke out in the building No. 144 East Third-street, occupied by a Mr. BAKER (the owner of the building) as a wheelwright and blacksmith shop, and by PHILIP KLAG and and JOHN SEMPT, cabinet makers. The damage done is estimated at $1,000.

IN WILLIAM-STREET.

About 10¾ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the print store No. 22 North William-street. It was soon put out. Damage estimated at $1,000. Origin of the fire not known.

FIRE ON STATEN ISLAND.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in a bay shed at Vanderbilt's landing, (S. I.,) owned by WM. VANDERBILT. A large quantity of bale hay was destroyed. Lose about $1,000, no insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Courts.

The April term of the Supreme and Superior Courts will commence to-day. There are no cases of particular public interest expected to be brought on this term, if we except an interesting *habeas corpus* case to be heard before Judge ROOSEVELT, in regard to a child named Grace M. Paulding. The facts of this case have been fully given in the TIMES. There will be two Circuits, held by Judges ROOSEVELT and PEABODY. Justice CLERKE will sit at Special Term, and Judge MITCHELL will attend to the Chamber business. Judge DAVIES will hold the Oyer and Terminer.

In the Surrogate's Court there are several important Will cases still pending examination. The first in importance in the interest felt in it by the public at large is the examination as to the alleged marriage of Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell. It is hardly probable the examination will be completed during the present month. The next will of importance, as involving the largest amount of money, is the Parish Will case. It will be probably two or three months before this case is concluded. The contested Will cases of Henry Irving, Mrs. Harriet Clayton, and Josiah B. Sutherland are expected to be terminated during the month, as also the administrations touching the Salters estate, the Bloodgood estate, the Schmidt estate, and the Guyner estate. The contested Will cases of Jonas P. Stuart and Wm. Terrell are waiting the decision of the Surrogate. They doubtless will be given in a few days.

The only case possessing any unusual interest before the United States Commissioner, at the present time, is the examination in the French Extradition case. The prosecution are nearly through with their evidence. It is understood that the defence have but a very few witnesses to examine. There is every likelihood, therefore, that this prolonged case will be shortly brought to a close

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, April 6.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 45, 45, 47 to 50, 53, 55 to 58, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 601, 530, 284½, 487, 501, 702, 547, 355, 645, 18, 1116, 198, 567, 100, 73, 1107, 139, 1178, 1175, 1243, 1327, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1361 to 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—The whole calendar will be called, but if a case be found ready for trial or argument when reached, the call of the calendar will be suspended until such cause is heard, when the calendar will be proceeded with. Causes may be set down for any day on filing with the Clerk a consent. The Court will meet at 10 o'clock A. M. every day.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*.—Nos. 14, 28, 62, 119, 130, 144, 149, 151, 154½, 291, 293, 296, 298, 303, 311. *Part II*.—Nos. 116, 212, 305, 318, 416, 462½, 313, 330, 345, 346, 348, 353, 356, 360, 362½.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—APRIL 4.

Before Judge Betts.

Terence Moriarty, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment for embezzling mail bags belonging to the United States, was brought up for sentence. The mail bags in this case not being worth $25, the offence did not amount to a felony. Affidavits of previous good character were read in his behalf, and Mr. Phillips, his counsel, stated that he kept a junk shop, and bought waste paper in these bags from parties who said they would call for them again, but never did so. The Court imposed upon him only a fine of $10, the lowest punishment allowed by the law; but said if any such case came before the Court, showing any guilty knowledge, the punishment should be severe.

Noel Brooks, a colored man, convicted of an assault upon the mate of the bark *N. W. Bridge*, with a block, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10, and an imprisonment of thirty days, and for an endeavor to make a revolt on board, of which he was convicted, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.

John Brown, convicted with Brooks of endeavoring to make a revolt, having been imprisoned since last November, and suffering under ill health, was also brought up, and the Court suspended sentence, and ordered him to be discharged on his own recognizance

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

DECISIONS.

Chas. Jones vs. *Wm. W. Hart*.—Order of arrest granted.

James C. Wicker vs. *Horace Dresser*.—Motion that answer be made more definite and certain. Granted in part, and in part denied. No costs to either party.

Gamaliel G. Smith and others vs. *Algheus M. Smith*.—Application for a Stillwell warrant granted.

James L. Cheeseman vs. *James H. Sturges and others*.—Motion to dissolve injunction. Injunction modified so as to limit it to $25,000 of the $150,000 of stock mentioned therein, and to restrain defendants from selling $105,000 of the residue at a less cost than may be sufficient to reimburse their advances. As to the balance, ($20,000,) injunction wholly dissolved.

Edward Le Huray and another vs. *J. W. Delamater*.—Case settled.

Shuball A. Darling vs. *David Jackson et al.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

OLE BULL'S JEWELRY AGAIN.

John Hopper vs. *Ole Bull*.—This celebrated defendant was brought before the Court on Saturday on proceedings supplementary to execution. It was alleged that he possessed personal property of considerable value, which he had fraudulently concealed from his creditors. It was also alleged that he was about to sail for Norway.

Upon the examination Mr. Bull admitted that he had three violins worth about $3,000. In the bow of one of these violins is quite a valuable diamond. He denied any immediate plan for leaving the United States, though he stated that he intended eventually to visit his native land.

The counsel for Mr. Bull, Mr. Buickley, contended that this examination was illegal, as no demand had been made on the defendant for the application of this property to pay his debts.

His Honor decided that this specific demand should have been made, and that a general demand was insufficient. He therefore discharged the defendant from the examination. The demand will probably be made, and, if not complied with, the proceedings will be renewed.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—April 4.

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly and Brady.

DECISIONS.

Philip Weber vs. *Frederick Reutz*.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Peter R. Strong vs. *The Rippowan Company*.—Judgment reversed and case referred back to referee, either party to produce further testimony; costs of trial and appeal to abide event.

The Mayor et al. vs. *Michael Dooley*.—Judgment reversed and judgment rendered for defendant on demurrer, with leave to amend on payment of costs.

James Harris vs. *Ely Hoppock*.—Judgment reversed on payment of costs and order of reference.

George Young vs. *J. F. Gimbrede*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

William A. Ketellas vs. *Isaac C. Delaplaine*.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered unless plaintiff within ten days remits $48 50, in which case judgment is affirmed for residue with costs.

John F. Cunningham vs. *David Jones*.—Judgment reversed and case referred back to referee, costs to abide event, either party to be allowed to produce further testimony.

☞ The April term of the Brooklyn City Court before Judge CULVER, for civil business, will be opened to-day, when the calendar will be taken up.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, GOOD AS THE BEST.—JOHN W. OLIVER, the Steam Job Printer, at No. 43 Ann-st., gives the amplest satisfaction to all who are attracted to his establishment.

THE SEASON FOR HANDBILLS

Is now upon us, and he is fully prepared for any demand. POSTERS printed in the boldest and most attractive form. Octavo HANDBILLS by the 5,000, 10,000, 20,000, 50,000, or 100,000, printed as low as they can be produced. All who require large or small orders, are invited to call.

BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, STATEMENTS, &c., Artistically printed, at short notice and the lowest rates. Many new and elegant styles just introduced. Ruling to any pattern. Bill Heads neatly cut up, without extra charge.

CARDS! CARDS! CARDS! CARDS!

By the hundred, thousand or million. Unsurpassed facilities for good, cheap and quick work. In style, we suit the most tasteful; in price, meet the views of the most economical.

PRINTING FOR COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

In this department we excel. New and splendid designs, comic, sentimental, patriotic and emblematical, suitable for all trades and sections. We also offer something entirely new, which will at once commend itself to discriminating business men. Call and see what we have to offer.

Every description of Job Printing in the BEST MANNER, at the SHORTEST NOTICE and LOWEST PRICES. As the poet says: "Try him!"

JOHN W. OLIVER, Steam Printer,

No. Forty-three Ann-st., fifth door east of Nassau.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

A certain and speedy antidote and cure for all severe and excruciating pains.

Rheumatism, Neoralgia, Toothache, Lumbago, Diarrhea, Colic, Burns, Sprains, Scalds, Contusions, &c., are quickly cured by its use.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

A wonderful and invaluable preparation to those suffering with Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Cancer, Nodes, Tumors, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Skin Diseases, and all others arising from an impure state of the blood.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

For complaints arising from derangement of the organs of the system they are an excellent remedy. Two or three taken at night, on retiring to rest, will secure a sound night's rest and a good appetite and healthy digestion in the morning. For Biliousness, Costiveness and all complaints of the Bowels, Liver, Heart, Pancreas, Kidneys and other organs of the body, they are a sure and effectual remedy.

R. R. R. office No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,

Have removed from No. 293 to the more convenient store No. 519 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, and invite the attention of gentlemen to a new and elegant assortment of fashionable dress hats, felt hats, caps, &c., &c., of entirely new and very attractive patterns, all of which were manufactured expressly for our new establishment.

WINDOW SHADES

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARDS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, No. 2.

The great Banner for capturing the wants of housekeepers was opened last week, and a month's sales without one dollar of capital. Scandal, as Pollock justly wrote—"the foulest whelp o' sin," at once was busy with her living tongue, and in words and actions said, "He gets goods on commission! Oh! folly, who will trust

HIM

with property? Attempt to do business again in the City of New-York? Preposterous—the height of madness; the visionary scheme of an enthusiast," and what else I care not. While they, my enemies and jealous rivals, were talking I was working. To what purpose facts tell. Secured possession of that well-termed glorious opening for a proper development of the

HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS.

This secured, a consignment of showcases from a creditor of the late Great Emporium, Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., was received. The carman who delivered them could not be paid his $1 50, as the Cashier was out, and had he been in the result would have been the same, for he was not only out but absolutely out of funds. That carman called the following P. M. and received his pay.

HOW?

Another creditor consigned an invoice of chairs the following morning, and ere they were displayed one hour upon that unrivaled front, corner of 10th-st., adjoining

GRACE CHURCH,

One dozen were sold at a profit of $2. Then the cashier was not only in the store but in funds—Capital $2. Carman called—paid—looked as happy as people look when they have their just pay. Next, a consignment of feather dusters, not from a creditor, but from a good witness, at the proper time, in relation to the grand break up of

NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY.

They were scarcely opened and marked but those magnificent show windows had them in their keeping; and so fine and fresh they looked that the public could not help to buy them. Result, the cash account loomed up with a fair profit. Verese 4. No. 4 was a consignment of

BIRD CAGES,

Not from a creditor, but another good witness. They were not naked before one was sold at 84 50, affording a liberal bargain and sale to buyer and seller. Next, a consignment of mats, tin ware, brushes, wooden ware, baskets,

REFRIGERATORS,
PLATED GOODS,

mattresses, hat stands, bedsteads, &c., &c., so that the great—immense—elegant big store already looks a kind of nice and somewhat full. The goods are fresh, and on sale for the benefit of the public and

83

of the most reputable merchants and manufacturers in the City, by

SAID ROBERT DAVIS, AGENT.

His receipt book shows with what success, and those beautiful East River hank checks flying through the different banks—no kiting—solid, good as gold, give daily pleasure to the consignees, and ere long joy and happiness to the creditors of the late Great Emporium, Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

AND WHY?

Cash receipts over $600 last week. Gross expenses only $81. No rent until 1st of May. Profits—give a guess. Pretty good from so small a stock. No grass has grown under the feet of any of the employees of the

GREAT BAZAAR FOR HOUSEKEEPERS' WANTS.

My plan of doing business is founded upon a rock. I'll open at all times to the closest scrutiny of all just and honest creditors of the late Great Emporium, as also to all consignees, and also my books. There is nothing behind the curtain. If I die (the Great Bazaar is now an emporium) it will go on under any and all circumstances. I am right and can look any man in the face. If I live I shall yet come out with an honest character, worthy of my sire, the late Nathaniel Davis, of Albany, as Albany well knows he was an honest man.

Croak on ye croakers, fire away ye bitter enemies, let the cauldron of scandal be heated hot as hot can be, and its dirty, mean, scalding vapors sucked down by the calumniators of the late proprietor of the Great Emporium. He is dead in one sense, but mighty active just about now as Agent and Commission Merchant,

FEARS NOT

but in the justice of his cause is now invulnerable. A Jury of 12 men will yet pass judgment upon those 24 days of confinement in the Eldridge-st. jail. Bulletin No. 3 will be issued next week. ROBT. DAVIS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1857.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.

AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.

Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

CURTAINS,

LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

APRIL.

The frolic mouth of April comes
And rustles through the leafy bowers,
Once more the busy wild-bee hums
Above the Spring's awakened flowers.
Long streams of light, and passing showers,
And warbling birds on every spray,
Proclaim the favorite month of ours,
The jocund herald of sweet May.

The long, dark Winter-glooms have passed—
The long, bright Summer lies before us;
The beds are reappearing fast
And cloudless skies smile kindly o'er us;—
All nature in a panting chorus,
Proclaims the time of MUFFLING gone—
And Earth, the Mother Earth that bore us,
Prepares her new SPRING STYLES to don!

Let us be true to Nature still,
And do as she so wisely teaches—
While Spring re-clothes each plain and hill,
Let us put on new coats and breeches!
And heed ye him who boldly preaches—
"Go where SMITHS' ensign stands unfurled,
Their fame o'er all creation reaches,
As the BEST CLOTHIERS IN THE WORLD!"

SMITH BROTHERS, One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 128 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

EASTMAN & LLOYD, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in Provisions, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York, offer for sale:

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS—2,500 tierces, Sharp & Shay's, Phipps', Samuel Davis', Quigley, M. Nye, and other brands choice family Hams.

PLAIN CURED HAMS—1,000 tierces yellow boned.

SHIPPING HAMS—800 tierces Western smoked, in prime shipping order.

GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces and 100 bbls., in prime condition for all climates, packed in rice chaff.

SOUR HAMS—20 bbls., in yellow bags.

SHOULDERS—150 bbls. Western smoked old Shoulders, boxed and loose.

MIDDLES—1,000 boxes, (with consignment,) long and short, ribbed and clear.

PORK—4,500 bbls. Mess, on the spot, and to arrive.
800 bbls. prime Mess, to arrive.
500 bbls. prime and clear, city packed.
400 bbls. clear Western packed.

BEEF—1,000 tierces prime Mess, Hillman & Robison, and Sholl's packing, superior.
2,000 bbls. Buck Eye, and other Western brands, repacked.
500 bbls. Buck Eye and other Western brands, repacked, State.

EXTRA—1,900 bbls. Buck Eye, superior, and H. Nye.

OLD—2,000 bbls. State and Western, repacked.
250 bbls. prime, sour and ref

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.—The large and conveniently arranged brick house, No. 288 High-st., near the corner of Market, and in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall, at the corner of Market-st. The house is 26x40 feet, 3 stories high, basement fitting 12x36, 3 stories, finished throughout in the best manner for the advertiser's own use, with gas, furnace, and Croton water. The lot is 75 feet front and 100 feet deep, fenced with choice fruit and shrubbery, and has on the rear of the lot a good brick stable and carriage house. This property is situated on one of the best streets for a private residence in the city of Newark, and well adapted for the convenience of a party who is desirous of living in the city and following business in New-York. Terms, will be made easy. Cash and balance on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of G. S. TURNER, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE PROPERTY in Stamford, Conn., for sale or exchange for property in the city. In a central part of the village, an improved City property, the property of Wm. Guernsey and Heath-st., between the property of a good dwelling-house, barn, &c. Prevost, consisting of a good dwelling-house, barn, carriage, wash, ice and well-house, lot 110 feet front and rear by 240 deep, and a great variety of choice fruit and shade trees. Price $6,000, of which half can remain on mortgage. Apply to L. CHICHESTER, Real Estate Agent, No. 208 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses Nos. 192 and 194 West 20th-st., four first-class brown-stone dwelling-houses, four stories high, with basement and counter cellar, on the south side of 23d-st. between 9th and 10th avs., opposite London terrace, built by the day, in the best and most substantial manner, and finished throughout in the best style; five brown-stone basement houses in West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; also the brick basement dwelling-house, four stories high, No. 535 West 22d-st., corner of 10th-av. All the said buildings are beautifully located, and offered a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable residences or investment of their money. Apply to MORGAN PINDAR, No. 555 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUBLE HOTEL PROPERTY in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barns, stables, shed, hay-scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—That desirable property known as City Hotel, Peekskill, Westchester Co., at present occupied as a Boarding School for young ladies. It is 50x70, with an addition 30x30; lot is 67x250, and the location is well calculated for a boarding school or public house; all trains stop at Peekskill. For further particulars apply to A. HANFORD, Peekskill, or to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, A four-story brown-stone house, 25x60, one year old, built entirely by day's work, and superior to any house of the size in New-York. Is offered for sale with or without the furniture, as the owner is going to Europe. Terms easy. Apply at No. 43 Canal-st., near Broadway, for terms and cards of admission.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND BASEMENT house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, grenhouse, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAVILION, at Gloucester Mass., only 30 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 125 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown stone houses, Nos. 42, 46 and 48 West 28th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by day's work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON BROOKLYN Heights, or to exchange for a place within an hour's ride of the City—stone front, three-story and basement, three rooms deep, all the modern improvements; price low, and terms easy. S. H. THAYER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-AVENUE—An elegant, perfect, and moderate-sized house, just finished, built on one of the Goelet Leases; ground rent $190. Price, $18,000, of which $5,000 can remain for ten years, with privilege of paying $500 at any time. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—FOR good City or Brooklyn property, a first-class house, No. 109 2d-av.; house 26x54, four story and basement, finished with all modern improvements. N. B.—Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 212 3d-av., J. M. DENNIS. Price $18,500.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot, full size, built in best manner and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill—fourth house east of 4th-av., south side of 30th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 180 East 31st-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 436 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HOEDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW AND modern brown stone house on 44th-st. near Broadway, 20x50, will be sold reasonable. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway next to southwest corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE.—SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUYERS.—A very genteel 3-story brick house on West 28th-st., at a great bargain if taken soon. Also, a number of very cheap houses in good locations.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EIGHTY-NINTH-st., near 1st-av., four lots, with a modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water-closet, wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 113 4th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., TWO-story house with two-story extension and about ½ acre of ground on Fairmount-av., Jersey City stages very convenient. Apply on the premises or of R. C. LOESCH, No. 140 Nassau-st., New-York,

FOR SALE.—A SMALL, NEAT AND NEW brown-stone front house on 44th-st. near Broadway, will be sold cheap on easy terms; is well built in modern style. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 106 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 133 feet, house 25 by 30. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 175 MONROE-st., built by day's work, and in good repair. Terms very easy. Inquire on the premises, or of
JOHN E. BACON, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A NEAT BRICK HOUSE No. 178 West 34th-st., 23x45; lot 100 feet deep; easy terms. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO ERASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 61 and 63 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone front house, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements; situated between Broadway and 6th-av., No. 32 West 27th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO SMALL 3-story brick houses in Brooklyn, 3 minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. ferry. Merchandise taken in exchange. Inquire at No. 111 East 18th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN stone basement house on the corner of Avenue C and 6th st., subject to the present lease of $800 per annum. Inquire of E. G. HYDE, No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, ROCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 41 WEST 26th-st. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE—NEW and spacious, with all modern improvements, situated in the vicinity of Madison-square; a large portion of the amount may remain on bond and mortgage. House on West 27th-st. would be exchanged for a nice farm accessible to the City. Apply to CHARLES PARTRIDGE, No. 136 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—THE MODERN-built 3-story brick house and lot No. 98 Bank-st.; lot 20x75, house 20x40; dry counter cellar and high basements; gas and Croton water in the house. Price $7,000, two-thirds of which can remain on mortgage for 5 years. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply to R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE—Nos. 71, 73, 75, 77 and 77½ Broome-st and Nos. 15 and 17 Carmon-st., with rear house upon said lots, paying a very large interest. Forms an L on both streets. For further particulars inquire of
JOHN E. BACON, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 141 EAST THIRTY-fifth-st., near 3d-av., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire of
JOHN E. BACON, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st.

GLEN COVE.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF LAND beautifully situated, at Glen Cove, about three minutes' walk from the steamboat landing, well adapted for a country residence. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depot Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER.—At No. 113 Water-st., first and second floors, spacious, well-lighted and desirable for any light business requiring space; will be let to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st. by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—GROUND floor, and second-story rooms, well lighted, to let, with steam-power. Apply at Nos. 381 and 383 Stanton-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDING No. 67 Cro-by-st., one east of Broadway, near Spring st.; lot 73 feet by 100; the building 50 feet by 100, 5 stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet, or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, J. R. CORLIES, No. 87 East 23d-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av. between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TO A SMALL family, a three-story house, 17x34 feet, in Presidentst., opposite Carroll Park, one of the most pleasant and convenient locations in South Brooklyn, near to the Court-st. and Fulton Ferry cars, and stores of every description. Rent $400. Apply on the premises, or of EDWARD KELLOGG, Esq. No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY HOUSES Nos. 3 and 5 Ashland-place; the house No. 67 Greenwich av.; also the house No. 14 Hammond-st. The above houses are all in perfect order, and contain all the modern improvements. Possession can be had of No. 5 Ashland-place and No. 67 Greenwich av immediately. Inquire of ELISHA BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET.—IN GREEN POINT, SEVEN MINUTES' walk from the 10th-st. ferry, a fine 2-story and basement house, elevated on high ground, and contains 17 rooms, and is well fitted up in every way, and suitable for genteel families. Inquire on the premises in Meserole-st., between 4th and 5th sts., or of J. PALMER, corner of Franklin and Clinton sts., Green Point.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY HOUSE No. 1 Rutgers-place, corner of Monroe and Jefferson sts. The house is in good order, furnished with Croton water, and gas fixtures complete, and contains 21 rooms, parlors and halls partly furnished—well calculated for a private boarding-house. Apply to ISAAC CARPENTER & SON, No. 628 Grand-st

TO LET OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN—ON the corner of Hickory and Tompkins avs., three-story house, with all modern improvements; a garden of five lots, with peach, currant, gooseberry and grape; opposite Lefferts Park. Coach-house and stable, if required. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or at No. 271 South-st., New York.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE IN 28th-st., near Madison-av., consisting of two parlors and extension room, two rooms in third-story, front basement and pantries, with part of sub cellar; the house has all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire at store No. 757½ Broadway.

TO LET—LARGE WAREROOM, NO. 539 BROADway, (between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,) dimensions 124 feet by 50, and 20 feet high. Also, the basement, same size, 15 feet high; suitable for piano-fe te, furniture business, &c., or for exhibitions. Apply to J. R. PETERS on the premises.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT—An elegant four-story stone front house No. 13 West 20th-st., near the 5th-av. and Madison-square. The neighborhood is unsurpassed—the house contains all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY J. TAYLOR, No. 118 Chambers-st.

TO LET—Two stores, eight show rooms and two basements, 60 feet deep each, on Canal st., near Broadway. The present arrangements are for 11 distinct businesses, but will be altered to suit applicants. Apply at No. 344 Chambers-st., or No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock, A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to C. HOPKINS, 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 1 BOWERY, FACing Chatham-square, the third floor, lighted by 26 windows, well calculated for light mechanical business. Also, rooms and offices on second floor. Also, store No. 6 Division-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 160 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—THREE FOUR STORY ENGLISH-basement houses in 52d-st., near North River, finished in modern style, for one or two small families, rent $300, $25 extra if stable room wanted; also, a brown-stone front house, No. 67 West 25th st. Apply to JOHN G. DAVISON, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 45 West 23d, between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements. Possession before the 1st of May. Apply to Dr. W. H. JACKSON, No. 38 Clinton-place, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the first-class four-story house No. 7 Great Jones-st.; the house is replete with the modern conveniences, and in a very desirable situation, nearly facing Lafayette-place, and only four doors from Broadway. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN YONKERS, A LARGE DWELLING-house, on Buena Vista-av., corner of Prospect-st. The location is very desirable, and the house is large and first-class; has gas, range, hot and cold spring water, &c. For further particulars, apply immediately to
C. G. THOMPSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 378 4th-av., over dry goods store; contains 13 rooms; bath, gas, dumb-waiter; and rent $800. Also, the dwelling part No. 1,087 Broadway; rent $650. Also the store, $350. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC dwelling-house No. 99 Prince-st., between Mercer and Greene sts. Rent $1,400. Premises can be seen daily between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock. Inquire of A. B. TAPPAN, or JAMES M. SWEENY, 51 Chambers-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4th-st., west of end near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 13 2d-st., consisting of 3 rooms on second floor, and back parlor on first floor; gas, heth, &c.; location desirable. Apply on the premises between 9 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic brick house No. 76 Christopher-st; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 218 WEST 31ST-ST., NEAR 9TH-av.; a genteel brown stone house, three rooms deep, in good order, and with every convenience. Rent $300.
A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—No. 768 BROADWAY; house suitable for business purposes, now so occupied; separate entrance to basement store. Apply No. 261 Greene-st., or E. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BAKERY CORNER OF PERRY and Greenwich sts.; also, the dwelling over the same. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF STORE NO. 65 LIBerty-st., between Broadway and Nassau. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 730 Greenwich-st. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE ROOM WITH STEAM power, second story, No. 161 Duane-st. Inquire at No. 92 Murray-st. Terms low.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner av. C and 12th st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

THREE-STORY COTTAGE ON FIFTH-AVENUE, AND LOT ADJOINING ON CORNER OF FORTY-FOURTH-STREET, TO LET OR LEASE—Rent $1,000. Cottage and carriage house with lot adjoining, on south side of 51st-st., for sale, let or lease on easy terms. Stable on 23d-st., (No. 135,) near 3d-av., 22 by 40, with loft and yard, now occupied by Ludlow's Express. Rent $300 and taxes. JOHN T. MILLS, office of three-cent stages, No. 10 West 44th-st., or J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 613 8th-av.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET, ON LEASE, FROM 1ST OF MAY.—The first-class three-story brick house, No. 120 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be let for a private residence only; has all the modern conveniences, including gas fixtures, and is in perfect order for occupation. Apply at No. 116 same street, or at No. 101 Front-st., to JAMES N. GIFFORD, where cards to view the house can be obtained; or application can be made to the present occupant, JAMES A. EDGAR, at his office, No. 95 Front-st. Rent $1,400.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—THE DESIRABLE THREE-story house No. 69 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st.; also one on West 27th-st.; also a three-story brown-stone house on West 30th-st.; also one on Franklin st.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th av.

CORNER GROCERY TO LET.—THE STORE and dwelling on the northwest corner of 53d-st. and Broadway; also, the 4-story dwelling-house adjoining. Apply to N. LAWRENCE, No. 45 East 24th-st., before 9 o'clock, at 4 o'clock, and in the evening, or at No. 81 Nassau-st., third story, back room, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

LOFTS TO LET.—The three spacious and well-lighted lofts of stores Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck Slip, suitable for any manufacturing business or for storage. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A THREE-story house, situated in a very pleasant open square in West 20th-st.; has gas and water works. Inquire of EDM. P. ROGERS, No. 70 Beaver-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FASHIONABLE and basement brick house, conveniently arranged, and in very good order. For rent go up in handsome modern style and well papered; water in the kitchen and gas through out the house; neighborhood respectable and within about 15 minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferry. The present occupant is going to Europe, and will let the house at the very moderate rent of $325. Apply on the premises, Bond-st., (west side,) between Dean and Bergen sts.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—House brown-stone, and furnished handsomely, but not extravagantly, and little used, which will be sold on unusually liberal terms to party renting the house. Is centrally located, and less than half an hour from the City Hall. Possession last week in April. Address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 862 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN YEARS' LEASE OF TWO lots of ground, with building on, in Broome st., between Mangin and Tompkins sts., New-York. Inquire of ANN LAFORGE, No. 17 Broome-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—Consisting of 35 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, a large and commodious dwelling, barn, cow shed, carriage and poultry house, &c. The buildings have all been built within the last 6 years, and built in the best manner; good water, plenty of fruit and good neighborhood, is beautifully situated on rising ground, one mile from the railroad depot; part of the purchase money can remain. For further particulars, inquire of WILLIAM DISBROW, Jr., at Carhart & Needham's, No. 97 East 23d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depot where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Riverdale two miles south of Yonkers, and within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad station, a cottage-residence, with 2¼ acres of land. The house commands a splendid River view. Apply at 32 Vesey-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE ON THE north shore of Staten Island, a house and lot, well situated, of the following description: The house is nearly new, in perfect order, and contains 7 apartments; the lot is 66 feet front by 314 feet in depth, and has a quantity of choice fruit on the place, grapes, quinces, apples, cherries, &c. Also, a large house for poultry. The premises are located within 7 minutes' walk from the steamboat landings, churches, schools, stores, &c., in the immediate vicinity. Apply to J. J. CLUTE, at the North Shore, Post-Office. Take the Port Richmond boat and land at Factoryville.

A HANDSOME NEW GRECIAN COTTAGE FOR SALE—In the village of Passaic, late Acquackanonck, N. J., situated on the plank road, between Hoboken and Paterson, 13 miles from the city, and about three minutes' walk from Huyler's depot of the New-York and Erie Railroad. Commutation on the road, $50 a year. House in perfect order containing 11 rooms; water in the house; a cooking range; also, a fine well of water in the yard containing about half an acre of ground with fruit trees, grape vines, a shrubbery. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of WM. RENNEY, No. 105 Nassau-st., between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, third floor, front room.

SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR SALE—FOR sale, at Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., a good frame-house, nearly new, with ten rooms and hall, good well of water, with four acres of fine land, on which are nearly 400 young fruit trees. It lies just out of the village where railroad trains from Boston, New-York, Albany and Hudson, meet several times a day. The house is on an elevation, (Rose hill,) where the rich valley of the Hudson and the Catskill Mountains for sixty miles in extent are in full view. Few places have so fine a prospect, or so healthful an atmosphere. Will be sold on moderate terms. Inquire of H. BRIGHAM, on the premises, or at the Law Office No 4 New-st., New-York.

$1,000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE most delightful country seats in the town of Bedford, situated 1¾ miles from Whitlockville station, on the public road leading from Cross River; mail passing daily. The buildings, house, shop and barn are nearly new, and well painted, with about 1¾ acres of land, with all kinds of choice grafted fruit and good water. Possession given the 1st of May. $300 can remain on bond and mortgage if not sold, will be let to a good tenant for $50 a year. For any information, address T. R. LAKEY, Whitlockville, Westchester County.

FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A desirable country residence of about 6 acres, in excellent order; the house suitable for a small family; out buildings conveniently arranged, barn, stable, cow house, carriage house, &c., &c.; an apple orchard of young bearing trees, a good garden, and a large supply of choice fruit; situation high and healthy, commanding a fine landscape and distant view of the Sound; within 7 minutes ride of Rye or Port Chester station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT PRIME COST—A pleasant country residence 36x30 feet, with extensions, built for the owner last Spring, including 8 lots of ground, planted with young fruit and shade trees. Is well, cistern, &c., on the line of the Long Island Railroad, and 200 yards from the depot; a beautiful and healthy location, in a select neighborhood; eight miles from Brooklyn, and one mile this side of Jamaica. Price $3,800. Mortgage $2,000. Apply to W. M. THOMPSON, No. 169 William-st., New-York.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT AT JAMAICA, L. I., for sale or exchange for a dwelling in the City—37 acres, as fertile as a garden, from which $3,000 of produce can be raised a year; good dwelling, carriage and icehouse; plank road runs in front of the house and railroad in rear of farm. Persons doing business in town can drive in and out comfortably daily. All complete for occupancy. No incumbrances. Terms easy. C. FELCH, No. 129 Wall-st., up stairs.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, L. I., THE LARGE, commodious dwelling-house, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, large piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with fine fruit and ornamental trees; barn 40 x40 and gardener's house, situate on the crescent, Broadway and Academy-st. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, or of WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-street, New-York.

TWO DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET—On elevated and very healthy ground, on Staten Island. Each has a magnificent view of the ocean, bay, and City. The houses are of stone, and surrounded by several acres of evergreen and forest trees. Inquire of GEORGE C. BARRETT, Esq., or BARRETT & BRINSMEDE, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—OPPORTUNITY is afforded to purchase a new house and ¾ an acre of land, well planted with trees, &c.; adjoining but outside the incorporated limits of Yonkers, for $1850. A very extensive view and right to a fine spring, are incidents of the place which is offered at a low price. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, Agent and Surveyor, No. 237 Broadway, or to JARVIS WARING, Grocer, Yonkers.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE AND grounds, situated on King's Bridge road, near 147th st. On the premises is a variety of choice fruit; also, a fine stable and ice-house. The place is within 3 miles of the City Hall, and accessible from the City at all hours by stages, cars and steamboats. Apply on the premises to HENRY M. BRADHURST, or to JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUILDING AND ELEgant Mansion at Newburg, on the Hudson River, overlooking the surrounding country, with plots of 4, 10, 12, and 20 acres, or to suit purchasers. Will be sold low to close an estate, if applied for immediately, at No. 106 Broadway, where a map can be seen. Also a mortgage of $7,000 on property worth four times the amount. J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to
COVERT & Co., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, EAST side, one hour from the City, a fine country seat, house large and first class with modern improvements, good stables, river view of 40 miles, 6 acres of land under good cultivation, abundant water privileges. Location perfectly healthy. House furnished. Address A. B., Box No 374 Post-office.

$4,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT Stamford, Conn., a two-story house, with from one to three acres of land, about one mile from the depot. Terms easy. Inquire of J. P. HAMILTON, on the premises, or of Mrs. J. HAMILTON, corner of Broadway and 51st-st

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence for the Summer and Autumn.—The advertiser wants a commodious, well-furnished house, with handsome grounds attached, stabling, &c. The family is small and the house will be well taken care of. Address B. C., box No. 176 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A splendid farm and country seat of 87 acres at Somerville, N. J., superior buildings, land in high state of cultivation, abundance of fruit. Price $16,000.
CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN PLAINFIELD—A GOOD new two-story house, ten rooms, barn, and seven city lots, with fruit and shrubbery; $2,500 cash. A large store and dwelling, on Main-st.—price $3,500. Call on P. BROWN, No. 27 Fulton-st., or T. VAIL, Plainfield. Also, three houses to rent.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—A handsome Cottage-house with one acre of land, plenty of young fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., situated at Glen-park, Westchester County, near Hunt's bridge. House commodious, bath, range, water, &c. E. B. KINSHIMER.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE OF FOUR OR six rooms, in the country, within fifty miles of the City; a garden attached. Address No. 83 Nassau-st., up stairs. State rent, which must be moderate.
S. WEEKES.

WANTED—A THREE STORY HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements, between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs., for a small first class family. Apply at No. 291 West 22d-st., ninth house below 9th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD THREE OR FOUR STORY house, with all the modern improvements, and in a first-class neighborhood, for 3 to 5 years. Rent not over $1,000. Address TENANT, Box 804, Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New-York, situated two miles from Paterson, N. J., on the Paterson and West Bloomfield road, fifty acres of good tillable land, all under good cultivation and well watered; a good dwelling and outhouses; a good well of water; a good orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Conditions of sale, half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at CRANES & CO.'S Express Office, No. 124 West-st., New-York, or No. 118 Congress-st., Paterson, or of Mrs. MARGARET VAN REYPER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER PROPERTY.—A very desirable farm of 110 acres of land, one half mile north from the village of Rhinebeck, distant from the Hudson River Railroad station 95 miles. Upon the premises are a mansion house, farm house, barns, coach house, &c. The orchard has a great celebrity; the land is very productive, is mostly meadow, and is well watered. The scenery and healthfulness of this section are well known. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR ROCKLAND COUNty Farm, 28 acres, choice land—80 bushels shelled corn to the acre having been raised upon it; good one and a half story frame house, shingled sides, with kitchen attached; good barn and hovel; well fruited and good soft water; location dry and healthy; two miles from the depot; 28 miles from New-York; only $2,500.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—140 ACRES of excellent farming land, in a fine state of cultivation, with a large new two-story frame house 42x32, with wing 42x28: contains 24 rooms, marble mantels and grates; parlor 16½x20; good barn, carriage and ice-houses, and other out-buildings; fine trout stream runs through it. Terms very accommodating.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

40,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT PINE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE—In Tuscola County, Mich., near Cass River. The lumber ranks among the best in market and quite accessible. Will be sold on easy terms, together or to suit purchasers. HORACE WINANS, Real Estate Broker, No. 181 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE—5,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND in Wisconsin, near the line of the Land Grant Railroads, or will exchange for good merchandize, at fair rates. Inquire of JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 52 Liberty-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates.
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS, 1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—3,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
HAMS—500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—200 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western Sour, canvased for shipping
SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 200 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

200 BARRELS CITY MESS PORK.
200 barrels City Clear Pork.
Smoked Hams our own cure.
Smoked Shoulders, our own cure.
Smoked Shoulders, Western cure.
Smoked Beef.
Fresh smoked daily, and are offered to the trade at the lowest cash prices.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
Nos. 200 and 202 Chambers-st., New-York.

SALT.—TODD & CO., NO. 77 FRONT-STREET, have constantly on hand, afloat and in

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MADISON, SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES, THIRTY-FOURTH, THIRTY-SEVENTH, THIRTY-EIGHTH, FIFTY EIGHTH, FIFTY-NINTH AND SIXTY-FIRST STREETS, AT AUCTION—BELONGING TO JACOB VANDERBILT, ESQ.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

MADISON-AVENUE—1 lot on the south-west corner of Madison av. and 31st-st., 25x95, with the 4 lots adjoining on the avenue, 24 7½x95.

MADISON-AVENUE—1 lot south-east corner of Madison-av. and 32d-st., 24 9x100 feet, with the 4 adjoining on the avenue, 24 9x100 feet.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—1 lot on the north side of 37th-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av; lot 95x98 ft.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—1 lot on the south side of 38th-st., in the rear of the above, adjoining Zion's Church; lot 25x98 ft.

SECOND-AVENUE—1 lot on the south-west corner of 3d-av. and 57th-st., 25 ft, with the 3 adjoining on the avenue; each 25x100 feet.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET—3 lots on the south side of 61st-st., 100 feet east of 3d-av., each 25x100 feet. House s to be built back 5 feet.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—1 lot on the north side of 24th-st., 120 feet west of 4th-av., and adjoining the Middle Dutch Church; 25x98 9 feet.

THIRD-AVENUE—3 lots on the north east corner of 3d-av. and 58th-st.; each 24 1x45 feet.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET—3 lots on the north side of 58th-st., 125 feet east of 3d-av.; each 25x100 feet 4 inches. Houses to be set back 5 feet.

FIFTY-NINTH-STREET—3 lots on the south side of 59th-st., the rear of the above; each 25x100 feet 4 inches. Houses to be set back 5 feet.

Every lot put up will be actually sold to the highest bidder.

TERMS—10 per cent. on the day of sale, and 50 per cent, on mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent.

The property will be sold subject to the usual Murray Hill restrictions. Houses erected not to be less than width of lots sold.

Maps of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) APRIL 7, AT 10½ o'clock, at store and rooms Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street, rich and fashionable Cabinet Furniture, being the entire manufactured stock of one of the largest manufacturers, removed to these rooms for convenience of sale, the whole to be sold without reserve, affording parties wishing to purchase first-class furniture an opportunity to obtain the best article at low prices. Buyers will be afforded every facility for boxing and shipping. Articles bought can remain on the premises, free of storage, until May 1. The catalogue will be ready and the goods can be examined on Monday. The stock consists of rosewood, mahogany, and oak and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, viz.: elegant solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel and other coverings; richly-carved rosewood etageres, of superior workmanship and beauty of finish; splendid French secretaries, bookcases, escritoires, music cabinets; solid rosewood centre, pier, side and sofa tables, with Italian marble tops; card tables, quartette and other fancy tables. Dining-room furniture, superior extension dining-tables, elaborately carved sideboards, lounges, chairs, &c. Chamber furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, of Louis XIV., Elizabethian and other fashionable styles; dressing bureaus and washstands; marble-top side and dressing tables; washtops, wardrobes, cane and rush-seat chairs. Superb enameled cottage suit, from a celebrated manufacturer, far superior to anything usually offered at auction; also French-plate pier and oval mirrors in richly ornamented frames. At 12 o'clock, four superior 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes, from City makers. Piano stools in various coverings.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

CALLS THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION of housekeepers to his sale at auction TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) April 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the corner of 36th-av. and 32d-st., and near London Terrace. The house large and newly furnished with the most expensive and rich goods, the manufacture of Hutchings & Cook and other celebrated makers in Broadway. Sale positive, and goods must be removed on Wednesday. Catalogues now ready. Sale commences in the parlors at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Basement contains oak suite in reps, sideboard and extension table, and a very large assortment of China dinner and tea sets, silver plated ware, of every description, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, ivory cutlery, &c., together with the kitchen utensils. The parlors are furnished with McBride's royal tapestry velvet carpets, (medallion pattern,) three solid rosewood suites, in fashionable damask coverings, with slip covers, solid rosewood centre, side and card tables, rich lace curtains and corners, pier and oval mirrors, magnificent China vases, bronze clocks, rich China vases and mantel decorations, a fine collection of valuable oil-paintings, which are really works of merit, superb reclining easy chairs, one of Nunns & Fischer's 7-octave pianos, with the makers' guarantee not yet expired. English oil cloths, rosewood hat-stand, velvet stair carpets, entry-plate stand, superior carved rosewood and walnut sideboard, bedsteads and bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers, &c., damask and Brussels carpets, and a large variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No. 646 Broadway.

P. C. BULKELEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAYTON HOBART, ESQ., REFEREE, OF 73 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, COMPRISING THE WHOLE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES, SEVENTY-FIFTH AND SEVENTY SIXTH STREETS.—P. C. BULKELEY will sell, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

8 lots on 3d-av. and 1 on 75th-st., with a large mansion, 26 feet 6 inches by 42.
5 lots on 3d-av.
27 lots on the north side of 75th-st.
26 lots on the south side of 76th-st.
8 lots on 4th-av.

The corner lots are 27 feet 2 inches by 100 feet; the other avenue lots are 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

The street lots are 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

TERMS—Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, terms, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Building.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about 20 miles from the City, containing 30 acres of land, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the healthiest in the State. Price for the whole, $36,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in this City would be taken in exchange.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Brond-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEVEN DESIRABLE LOTS ON FIFTH AND NINTH AVENUES AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 7, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON FIFTH-AVENUE (west side)—Three lots between 105th and 106th sts., each 25 by 100 feet.

ON NINTH-AVENUE (between 59th and 60th sts.)—Two lots, each 25 by 100 feet

ON ONE-HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET, (100 feet wide, between 4th and 5th aves.)—Six lots, each 25 by 100 feet 11 inches deep.

Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. W. SNIBLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the entire elegant furniture of the 4-story house, No. 128 West 24th-st., consisting in part of 2 rosewood pianos, stools, and elegant solid rosewood parlor suites in satin and plush, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture en suite to match, pier and oval mirrors, statuary and Japan vases, extension dining and tea tables, library and secretary bookcases, China, crockery, cutlery, and plated ware, Brussels, three ply, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and deposits required.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7—AT 8½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at No. 158 Adams-st, between Concord and Nassau sts., Brooklyn, splendid rosewood piano, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, gas fixtures, &c. Also the furniture and fixtures of a bar-room and billiard saloon; 4 Wyman's billiard tables, large oil-cloth, &c. Catalogues at salesrooms.

Same day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely, at No. 55 Sands-st. between Adams and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture in excellent order; large white and gold hand china dinner set, &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—Large and attractive sale of Boote's and other w. g. ware, all kinds common ware, China, britannia ware, &c.; also 200 packages glass ware, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, April 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Sale positive and every lot offered sold without reserve. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN & CO., auctioneers, No. 85 Nassau-st., in returning thanks for past favors, respectfully solicit from their friends and the public, sales of furniture at private residences, warerooms, or at their stores, No. 85 Nassau-st., to which particular attention will be paid.

AUCTION SALES.

T. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, (office No. 54 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PARLOR, LIBRARY AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, OAK DINING-ROOM SUITES, VELVET CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, LARGE MIRRORS, PIANO, &c., CONTAINED IN THE HOUSE No. 279 WEST 21ST ST.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence, (under foreclosure of a mortgage,) all the elegant furniture contained therein, being of the manufacture of H. Story, and but a short time in use, consisting of

PARLORS—Ten richly carved suites in crimson and maroon brocatel, etagere with plate-glass doors and back, centre and sofa tables with statuary marble tops, large French plate and richly carved mantel glasses, velvet carpets, brocatel window hangings, lined with silk and heavy tassels, lace under do., heavy gilt cornices, French bronzed and gilt clock and mantel ornaments, elaborately carved and fine toned piano, cost $720, music stand with plate doors and marble-top, &c.

LIBRARY—Rosewood library case, fine engravings, sofa chairs in brocatel, lace curtains, tapestry carpets, &c

OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS—"The Shower of Gold," after Van Dyke; "The Toilet," "Sir Caladar and Priscilla Carrying Aid me to the Castle," "Belphebe and the Dwarf," "Inspiration," "The Holy Family," "The Roman Daughter," "Magdalen," "Shook," "Female Head," "Boys Bathing," "The Mid-Day Meal," &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Carved oak dining suite, viz.: sideboard, extension table, arm chairs and lounges, marble clock and candelabras, heavy diamond cut and Bohemian glass, china, cutlery, &c.

BEDROOMS—Rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands, Brussels carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c.

ALSO the private stock of old WINES and LIQUORS in bottles, viz.: Sherry, Port and Hock wines, Otard Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Excelsior Gin, &c.

ALSO kitchen utensils.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, and can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 54 Broadway.
E. JENNINGS, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, calls particular attention to his large sale at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., of all the elegant and costly household furniture contained in the private residence No. 121 West 8th-st. The house is newly furnished throughout with the best class of goods, and affords advantages to buyers, as the assortment is very large, and every article is to be peremptorily sold, without regard. Sale commences in the parlor at 10½ o'clock precisely. Catalogues now ready and can be had at the house only. The basement contains walnut extension tables, sideboard, sofa bed, arm chairs, &c., together with a fine assortment of China, dinner and tea sets, cut glass, silver-plated ware and ivory cutlery, &c. The parlors are furnished with tapestry, velvet carpets and rugs, two solid rosewood suites in rich satin and brocatel, solid rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, easy and reception chairs, fine oil-paintings, gas fixtures, mantel clock and large and costly vases and decorations, lace and brocatel window curtains, fine toned rosewood seven-octave piano, a superb instrument; rosewood bookcase, suite in reps, pier and oval gilt glasses, &c., rosewood hall stand, velvet stair carpets and plated rods; elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands and French bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses and beddins, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, &c., together with a large lot of other articles of use and beauty, altogether too numerous to mention Terms cash, in City funds, and goods must be removed on day of sale. By order of M. R. LYONS.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, store No. 81 Nassau-st., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 10 o'clock, all the furniture contained in the four-story house No 167 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving Place; consisting of rich velvet, tapestry, and Ingrain carpets, rosewood suites covered in the finest of brocatelle, plaines, &c., and easy chairs, pier and mantel glasses, rosewood pier tables, brocatelle and lace curtains, oil paintings, dining-room furniture, glass ware, silver and plated ware, &c., &c.; and the whole of the bed room furniture contained in the house: consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut bedsteads, the best of curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c. The furniture was all made to order, and been in use since last May. Catalogues on the day of sale. Terms of sale cash. Deposit required for all purchases in proportion to the amount of purchase.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WILLIAM AND CEDAR STREETS, AND MAIDEN-LANE.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Edward Sleeper, referee:

WILLIAM-ST.—The valuable property known as No. 62 William-st., being 24 feet 2½ inches wide in front, 22 feet 8 inches in the rear, 113 feet deep on the easterly side, and 126 feet on the westerly side. Also,

CEDAR-ST.—The lot and 4-story brick store No. 18 Cedar-st., 27 feet 8½ inches wide in front, 27 feet in the rear, and 70 feet in depth. Also,

MAIDEN-LANE.—The lot and 3-story brick building No. 88 Maiden-lane, 27 feet 2 inches wide, and 62 feet deep. Maps may be had at the office of the auctioneer.
GEO. A. HALSEY, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.
SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHURCH AND READE-STS., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange:

CHURCH-STREET—The house and lot No. 92 Church-st., on the west side, adjoining the lot on the corner of Reade-st.

READE-STREET—House and lot No. 11 Reade-st., opposite Elm-st.

Unexceptionable titles, and a large amount can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 54 Broadway.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, ROSEWOOD PIANO, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, &c., AT No. 279 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence, the entire elegant Furniture contained therein, being the manufacture of the best City Cabinet-makers, and but little used. Also, a chosen collection of modern and ancient Oil Paintings by the most celebrated artists; together with China and glass ware, Brocatel and Lace Curtains, &c., &c.
Full particulars in a few days.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

MAIDEN LANE—VALUABLE PROPERTY—POSITIVE SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF D. HOBART, ESQ., REFEREE.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that valuable plot of land on the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 5, 5, and 7 Maiden-lane, beginning 50 feet from the northeast corner of Broadway, being 50 feet front and rear by 26 feet deep. Terms at sale. For particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.
N. B.—The above will be sold in two parcels.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND CHOICE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS—All mounted in rich gilt frames, consisting of American Landscape, Farm Scenes and River Views, Figure and Fruit Pieces, together with a variety of Historical subjects, mostly by talented American Artists, now on exhibition at the spacious salesroom of the American Art Gallery, No. 675 Broadway, Lafarge Hotel Buildings, to be sold at auction on TUESDAY MORNING, April 7, at 10½ o'clock. Those wishing to adorn their walls with good Paintings will do well to call and examine this fine collection. Paintings and frames sold together.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 33 Court-st., Brooklyn, the entire stock of a large retail store, comprising fancy dry goods: Laces, silks, ribbons, embroideries, insertions, dress trimmings, corsets, veils, silk lace, wool and kid gloves, millinery articles, and a general assortment of fancy goods. Also one horse, light top wagon and set of harness. Sale peremptory. By order of the assignee.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF BROWN HORSE.—By E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., TOMORROW, (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, opposite salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., will be sold, without reserve, a dark-brown horse, 14½ hands high—sound and kind in all harness. Is a stylish and fast traveler.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, AND IN THE VILLAGES OF JAMAICA AND LAWRENCEVILLE, QUEEN'S COUNTY, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Executors of Richard M. Lawrence, deceased, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer: The following described premises, situate in the VIth Ward of the city of Newark, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey; said premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner northerly from the Morris Canal, about four and two-thirds chains, formed by the westerly line of the whole tract which runs from said corner north, six degrees west, and a line which runs also from said corner north eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes east, to a small tract of marsh or swamp; thence from the said corner on and along the first mentioned line, north six degrees, east eighteen chains and seventy-seven links towards the Passaic River; thence south eighty-nine degrees, west two chains and fifty links; thence north twenty one degrees and fifteen minutes, west nine chains and thirty-eight links to the Passaic River, thence along the said river, an easterly course, seven chains and twenty-five links; thence south six degrees, east nine chains and fifty-five links; thence south seventy-three degrees and forty-five minutes, east two chains and twenty-five links, to a point distant four chains and thirty-eight links, from the first mentioned line; thence south six degrees, east seventeen chains and fifteen links to about the middle of the marsh or swamp aforesaid; thence south eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, west four chains and thirty-eight links, to the place of beginning. Said premises are known on a map of Newark, April 1, 1856, made and surveyed by Alfred Ely, Jr., Civil Engineer, and recorded in the office of the Register of Essex County, in Book A, of Maps, page 21, and are numbered on said map 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fatal Accident to a Montauk Volunteer.—A German named FERDINAND VOGEL, while passing through Grand, near Norfolk-street, about 9 o'clock Saturday morning, was seized with a fit, and fell heavily down upon the pavement fractured his skull. He was taken to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, where Police Surgeon KINBARK attended him, but notwithstanding all exertions the unfortunate man remained in an insensible condition until 1 o'clock, when he expired.

Mr. VOGEL resided at No. 4 Suffolk street. He was 48 years of age, and had served as a volunteer in the Mexican War.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS and AMBROTYPES are made at BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,

No. 345 Broadway, corner Fulton-street.

Persons occupied down town, who desire Portraits, will find it convenient to procure them at this establishment.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

AT BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway.

This picture, recommends itself to those desiring Portraits by the following peculiarities: It is a novel application of the art, surpassing in truth of detail and general quality—is of extraordinary size, and entirely

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

free from the habitual fixedness and inartistic arrangement which had become regarded as inseparable from the Photograph. Persons of acknowledged taste, the

FROM BRADY'S GALLERY.

virtuosi, the lettered and the cultivated, have acknowledged them to be works of art of a high order, the more wonderful from being an unexpected accomplishment. They are also recommended by the

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

rapidity with which they are made, their ascertained durability and their price, which places them within universal reach. None need be without a Portrait of

FROM BRADY'S GALLERY.

faultless accuracy and perfect artistic execution. The Imperial is made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, at which place a magnificent collection of Specimen Portraits is exhibited, to which public attention is invited.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

PHOTOGRAPHS and AMBROTYPES are made at BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,

No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street.

Persons occupied down town, who desire Portraits, will find it convenient to procure them at this establishment.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.—During the past week, the beautiful gallery of GURNEY'S has been even more thronged with visitors than usual. This gallery, filled as it is with exquisite works of art, is free to the public, and many conceive its choice exhibition fully equal, if not superior in interest, to most collections requiring tickets of admission. But what exacted the most universal and unqualified attention and comment, were the gems of portraiture executed by means of the lately-discovered process of Hallotyping. Some of our best artists have pronounced them unequaled by any other known method of portraiture. The impression conveyed to the mind by this process is that of the most exact effect of similitude, with the most artistic blending of light and shade, the most delicate finish, the most perfect tone and truthfulness of color, together with that softness of outline and *tout ensemble* peculiar to any elaborate and highly-finished painting on ivory. GURNEY'S Hallotypes promise to entirely supersede, in the estimation of the public, the heretofore favorite inventions for delineating the human face divine. No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THEY ARE FINDING IT OUT!

People are just discovering that one-half the people die, not of disease, but of medicine! That the poor die of too much physic, and the rich die of too much food. "Licensed to kill" should be the sign over many a physician's door, for the bills of mortality, if properly examined, would show more actual murders through the ignorance of some of the faculty, than through the acts of all other kinds of assassins extant. Nine-tenths of all who die of consumption are deliberately murdered. So, too, of those who die of rheumatism, of palsy, of scrofula, of fever complaint and heart disease. The only thing that will certainly cure all these maladies is ANDRUS' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water. Sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDRUS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 862 Broadway; and C. H. RYNO, No. 192 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH—Was introduced in New-York a few weeks since, and the great success it has met with is unparalleled in the history of the art. Artists, connoisseurs and the public unite in awarding it the highest place among camera pictures. Within a few weeks imperial portraits of

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
THOS. H. BENTON,
Lord and Lady NAPIER,
Professor MORSE,
WM. C. BRYANT,
N. P. WILLIS,
GEO. BANCROFT,
JAS. RUSSEL LOWELL,

and many other illustrious persons have been added to the collection.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Thousands of children pine, sicken and die from no other cause than worms. Infants may take it without danger, for it contains no mercury. All children relish the Pastilles. BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla, the only article of the kind that has stood the test of time, is equally efficacious as a remedy for Scrofula, Eruptions, Liver Complaint and nervous diseases. Sold by D. T. LARMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla, $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S
CELEBRATED
MAGIC COMPOUND.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA,

Has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for Pulmonary diseases.

Principal Depôt, No. 54 White-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC does not purge, but gives tone and strength to the stomach, raising the invalid's spirits, and producing a radical cure in a few weeks; made from Garden Vegetables; one or two drops at a dose, in water, cures heartburn, sick headache, piles, costiveness, nausea, and creates appetite. Fifty cents per bottle, by all druggists. Depôt No. 101 Wall st., New York.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. FOWLER will give six Lectures on Phrenology, applied to Self-Improvement, &c., in the Lecture-Room corner of Fulton and Orange streets, entrance on Fulton-street, to commence Monday evening, April 6th, at 7½ o'clock, and continue every evening, with public examinations. First lecture free. Single tickets 12½ cents; Course tickets 50 cents, at the door.

[Advertisement.]

Our neighbors in the "City of Churches" are to have an opportunity to listen to a course of lectures this week, on "Phrenology," by Mr. FOWLER, at the Rocky Mountain Club Room, corner of Fulton and Orange streets. He is to lecture every night, and make examinations in public.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Life in Brooklyn" still continues to be attractive as ever at this house. To-night it commences its third week, and with the beautiful pantomime of "Raoul or the Magic Star," and the revival of the celebrated burlesque of "Clam-eel," makes altogether one of the very best of entertainments.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Unlike the mineral preparations that drive the virus of eruptions and sores into the vital organs, this marvelous Ointment discharges the poison before it heals the flesh. The Pills invariably cure dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By WOODFORD & WEMPLE,
No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway,

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,

J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 2 Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...APRIL 4.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	91½	200	Reading R. R.	b60 80
4,000	Missouri State 6s	88½	200	do	s10 79⅝
5,000	Indiana State 5s	93¼	100	do	79⅝
1,000	Erie R. Convs. '71	78	500	do	79½
6,000	Harlem R. 2d mt	74½	500	do	s10 79⅝
23,500	Ill. Cent. RR. bs	99	100	do	b30 79⅝
5,000	do	bnw 99½	900	do	79¾
60	National Bank	106	500	do	s30 79⅝
15	Bk. of N. America	107½	200	do	s15 79½
10	Artizans Bank	98½	100	do	Tuesday 79½
30	Am. Ex. Bk	114	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	b30 70¾
50	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	121½	300	do	b30 70
50	do	121¾	540	do	69¾
100	do	b3 122	700	do	69½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	18½	200	do	b10 69¾
14	Pacific M. S. Co.	71	300	do	69¾
300	Canton Co.	b60 22	8	Mich. Cent. R. R.	94½
300	do	c 21¾	125	Ill. Cent. Railroad	131⅝
100	Cleve & Pitts. R. R.	54	200	do	b60 131½
150	do	s30 53¾	200	do	131¾
200	do	b60 54⅛	100	do	s3 131
750	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83½	107	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	102
500	do	b10 83½	100	do	b60 102¼
350	do	b30 83½	30	do	b30 102
100	do	s60 83⅝	50	do	b30 102
250	do	b3 83½	7	do	101¾
21	do	83¾	14	do	102
200	do	s10 83½	100	do	b60 102¾
1000	Erie Railroad	53¼	550	Cleve & To. R. R.	73½
200	do	b60 53¾	400	do	s5 73¾
100	do	b60 53½	50	do	b60 102¾
100	do	s10 53½	500	do	s30 73¼
100	do	b30 53¼	125	14 C. & Rock I. R. R.	99
15	do	53¼	125	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b60 74
250	do	s10 53	30	do	s60 72¼
550	do	53	150	do	c 73
75	Ind'lis & Cin R. R.	64	110	La Crosse & M. RR.	78½
150	Panama R. R.	s60 93	50	do	78¾
40	do	93¼	350	do	78

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	100	La Ce. & Mil. RR.	78
1,000	Chi. & Rk. Is. bs.	100¼	100	do	78¼
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86¾	300	do	78⅜
5	American Ex. Bk.	114	100	Illinois Cent. R.	131
25	Bank State of N. Y.	107½	100	do	131¼
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 72¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 102
350	do	72¾	100	do	101¾
100	Erie Railroad	b3 53	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	70¾
100	do	s30 52¾	100	do	b30 71¾
200	Reading R. R.	s30 79	300	do	b3 70¾
200	do	b30 79¼	100	do	70¾
30	Mil. & Miss. RR.	78			

MONDAY, April 6—A. M.

The European market accounts by the *Asia*, arrived at this port on Saturday from Liverpool, are to Saturday, March 21. The Cotton market was steady at Liverpool, and the trade at Manchester looking fair, although public attention was much engrossed in the approaching general election. At London, the Funds were ¼@⅜ ₰ cent. higher, and Money in less pressing demand, particularly on the Stock Exchange. The Bank return was regarded as favorable, the difference in the Bullion, notwithstanding some heavy withdrawals for the Continent, being only £60,000, and the reserve of Notes on the increase. The market altogether had assumed a more steady appearance, and the news is the best for English financial affairs we have had for several weeks. The French Funds keep up to 71 for the 3 ₰ cent. Rente, and Bank of France and Crédit Mobilier shares had advanced over the previous weekly quotations. The condition of the Bank was constantly improving. The monthly statement of March 12 shows a stock of Bullion of £44,457,000, and a further increase of £400,000 was realized the week following. In American Stocks in London, some considerable sales of Illinois Central shares were made at 133@134 sterling, 135 asked at the close, and of the Construction Bonds at 90@91 ex coupon, 92 asked at the close. The sales of other descriptions were unimportant, though prices are quoted steady.

We copy, in another place, a leader from the London *Times* on the American Railway system, the flattering tone of which will, no doubt, strike the reader on this side as in striking contrast with the unfair, not to say malignant spirit, shown toward this property in certain circles in Wall-street, which, for the time being, unfortunately domineer over the whole market. The basis of the English article referred to would seem to be the recent report to the British Board of Trade, made by Captain DOUGLASS GALTON, of the Royal Engineers, who was in this country last Summer, but it is quite evident that the principal editor of the London *Times* himself, has not only profited by this document, but drawn many of his very liberal conclusions, in regard to the extraordinary developments of the material prosperity of the United States, from his own personal observations during a brief visit to New-York and the Great West about the same time. We have little hope, in calling the attention to such evidences of the respect in which our system of Railways is held abroad, of diverting from their course the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange who rejoice in the name and purpose of consistent *Bears* against all Railway Securities. Their fresh career in this direction must needs be run, either to their own discomfiture as in December last, or to the annihilation of all public confidence, one by one, in the corporations against which their attacks are now leveled. This last is their prime object, of course, and they have not, in the opinion of a portion of the public, been without the aid and virtual coöperation of certain parties who, in the double capacity of Railway treasurers and Stock jobbers, have been willing to avail of the assaults upon the credit of their own companies to turn a penny in operating upon the distrust thus wickedly created. We have been loth to give credence to any such charge, but, even if well founded, the fault is not in the property itself. It is to be found in a laxity of mercantile principle which overrides all delicacy, *or in the remissness of stockholders is not promptly dispensing with the services of such officers*. We leave others to determine which. It is not too much to say, however, that the public are becoming exceedingly restive under the state of things in Wall-street, and the issue must sooner or later be made between the power of reckless and unprincipled Stock-gambling to ruin the credit of a system which is challenging the admiration of Europe, while so wickedly assailed at home, and the ability of good men out of this *Bearish* circle to rescue it from such control. No reasonable man can doubt the latter, if once exercised to practical action. It has scarcely been four months since an illustration was afforded of the ease with which the most formidable attempt ever yet made to crush out values on the Stock Exchange, was itself signally floored. That it has been renewed, with the aid of other licentiates from the same school, and in a spirit even more unscrupulous, is not to be denied. The evidences of the fact the past week have been abundant. Thus far, success appears to attend it; *though the end is not yet*.

The latest discovery of this party is that a considerable number of the American lines are embarrassed in their finances, or fail to pay an income to the stockholders. In a system embracing twenty-six thousand miles, built up, as it were, from six to twenty-six in half a dozen years, it would be surprising if such were not the case. In the same period we have seen a considerable number of Banks explode or liquidate as unprofitable. Yet the American Banking system is sound. In the same period we have seen five or eight millions of steamship property, belonging to this City alone, fall into almost hopeless embarrassment, their shares running down to 30 ₰ cent., as the Erie road shares did about the same time, yet the same species of property have made half a dozen gigantic fortunes, and part of that which was embarrassed in 1854 is now highly productive—as instance the Pacific Mail line. In the same period too, immense mistakes have been made in City and manufacturing property, in great hotels and greater warehouses and factories, yet the proportion of embarrassment is not such as to put the ban of public confidence upon the credit of these important interests.

But we go further, and availing of the occasion of copying what our English cotemporaries and an English engineer, reporting to his own Board of Trade, say of our railways. We point to their system in comparing the faults, mistakes and embarrassments, if you please, as well as temporary unproductiveness of a portion of our lines. We have 26,000 miles,—the English 8,500 miles. The list of their Railway stocks, as daily quoted on the London Exchange, shows a larger proportion of low-priced values than ours. Many of the lines were embarrassed by the back-set of 1847, as ours were by the mistakes of 1854. But for this the whole system is not black-balled on the Exchange, nor is there an English journal so poor and degraded in reputation, or lost to every sense of shame and decency, as to dare to impeach the credit and integrity of the Railways of Great Britain as a system *to further the speculations of the Exchange*, if such speculations were really directed (as they are *not* in London) to break down confidence in all values of this nature, much less to gloat over its own love of mischief and destruction.

On the contrary, the poor roads are cared for and constantly reformed and improved in management, and their shares brought up in market worth. The good ones are cherished and their Stocks, though paying only 2½, 3 or 4 ₰ cent. per annum, held as valuable investments at from 68 to 85 ₰ cent.; while the very best, paying only 5½ or 6 ₰ cent. per annum, are made to rule at or above par. The 4 ₰ cent. Midland Road of England, *is appreciated here* at 82 ₰ cent., while our 8 ₰ cent. New-York Central *is borne down here* to about the same figure.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week shows the Import entries to amount to $5,046,232, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper. For the week ending the 5th of April last year, the total was $6,304,978. The list of general merchandise for the week includes as much as $859,312 in Sugar and Molasses. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, amounted to $1,795,749, against $1,600,874 same week last year. The Export of Specie, more than half of which was in Foreign Coin recently received here and sent to the West Indies, amounted to $742,000, against $1,248,922 for the week ending April 5 last year. Every one of the items of Foreign Trade, it will thus be seen, compare favorably with the movement for the same week last year. The *Arago*, for Havre on Saturday, took bnt $12,000 in Specie. The *Fulton* on the 5th of April, 1856, for the same destination, carried out $562,000. The *Asia*, from Liverpool, brought in $875,000 in Spanish Gold. The Sub-Treasury disbursed, during the week, $191,508 in excess of its receipts; the balance standing on Saturday afternoon, $15,289,566, against $15,481,074 at the close of the previous week. The Bank average for the week, to be made up this afternoon, is not likely to show any important difference from the average of last Monday, which stood $11,325,733.

The following is a comparative statement of the export, hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	8,756	$554,288	4,421	$346,202
Flour, bbls	12,783	108,971	24,277	176,387
Corn Meal, bbls	872	3 143	888	3,147
Wheat, bushels	39,117	57,774	12,595	20,819
Corn, bushels	77,373	63,095	157,149	117,384
Rye, bushels	——	——	11,855	10,904
Pork, bbls. & tcs	2,045	36,928	752	16,740
Beef, bbls. & tcs	1,622	31,094	1,120	23,193
Bacon, lbs	——	——	910,605	95,565
Hams, lbs	——	——	26,568	3,090
Lard, lbs	——	——	665,792	91,309
Butter, lbs	——	——	29,565	4,400
Cheese	——	——	11,914	1,896
Total Produce		$860,298		911,516
Miscellaneous		740,076		884,233
Total for the week		$1,600,374		$1,795,749

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

We are yet without the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of March, owing to the particularity with which the details are required to be made up at the close of the fiscal quarter of the year for transmission to Washington. They are promised, however, in a few days; so we again prefer to omit our usual comparison by weeks.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday, March 28.	Saturday, April 4.		Saturday, March 28.	Saturday, April 4.
N. Y. Cen	83¾	84½	Virginia 6s	91½	91½
Erie	53½	52¼	Missouris	84	83¾
Reading	79¾	79	Ohios of 1856	109½	109½
Mich. South	73½	70⅝	Californias, '75	64	57
Toledo	73¾	72¼	Illinois Cen	102	99ex.
Rock Island	107	99ex.	Ills. C. Scrip	133⅜	131
Mich. Central	94¾	94½	Erie of '75	92½	91½
Panama	96	93¾	Hud. Thirds	66½	65½
Galena	103	102	Penn. Coal	95¾	95
Hudson Riv	28¾	28	Del. & Had	122½	122

The market through the week was irregular on part of the Railroad list, but generally lower at the close. The extreme fluctuations in Southern Michigan were from 74½@69¾, and then to 71@70⅝ at the close; Erie varied about 1 ₰ cent.; Reading, 1@1¾ ₰ cent. closing the same as on Saturday week. Rock Island fell off 3 ₰ cent. after the high rate paid to meet contracts maturing or called in for the closing of transfers. Illinois Central Scrip fell off 1½ ₰ cent., Panama the same, and Galena 1 ₰ cent. There was some firmness shown on New-York and Erie on Friday and part of the day on Saturday, but after the close of the Second Board Street sales were made as low as 52⅝, on the calculation, we understand, that the Assembly at Albany may yet be induced, for the accommodation of the *Bears*, to refuse the Company the bill heretofore passed unanimously by the Senate to authorize the diversion of the Sinking Fund. The bill has already been reported and passed to a third reading in the Assembly, and there is little question that it will be finally granted, without serious objection, as the nature of the privilege asked for really involves none. The legal right of converting the Bonds of the Company, originally made convertible into shares, already exists, and a resolution of the Board of Directors now to authorize the conversion of the Bonds of 1875, of which over a million dollars have been bought in for the stockholders, in lieu of paying them cash dividends, would be as effectual as further legislation on the subject. But the other course was deemed more respectful, and the petition of the Company was at once granted by the Senate. The power and influence of the New-York *Herald* and the gentlemen in Wall-street who sell this and other New-York road Stocks by the five or ten thousand shares, *short*, to break them down, over the House of Assembly, are yet to be tested. The latter have made their boasts—we shall see in a few days with what authority.

The Money and Exchange Markets during the week worked in favor of increased means for employment on the Street, and a reasonable measure of ease was experienced by both Stock and Discount Brokers in borrowing money. The rates, at call, 7 ₰ cent., and on prime paper, 8@9 ₰ cent. The Foreign banking houses, since successfully advancing their Sterling bills to 108⅛@108¾, have been more disposed to lend Money for temporary employment.

Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants as follows:

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 acres	$112½	40 acres	$115
80 acres	100	80 acres	103
120 acres	95	120 acres	99
160 acres	100	160 acres	103

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR MARCH.

	1857. March.	1856. March.
Southern Michigan	$205 860	$190,846
Illinois Central	170,000	131,600
Toledo	121.549	98,000
New-Haven	76,283	69,948

The gross receipts (before settlement with the connecting Roads) on the New-York Central line are reported over $650,000, and on the Erie $600,000, for the month of March, being over $100,000 in excess of the same month last year in both instances.

The following figures will show the gradual increase of tonnage over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the first quarter of each of the last five years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
January	26,976	25,921	22,845	21,475	14,934
February	40,277	26,886	18,046	22,075	17,807
March	50,485	39,835	24,886	29,468	15,479
Total, 1st qr.	117,738	92,642	65,330	73,018	48,810

The interest due on the Bonds issued by the State of Wisconsin for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers of that State, is now being paid at No. 32 Trinity Building.

Anthracite Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The Anthracite coal trade is gradually increasing, though the Lehigh Navigation Company has not yet commenced business. During the week ending on Saturday last, the *Lehigh Valley Railroad* brought down 7,733 tons, making for the season 54,734 tons. Last year the first published report of tonnage by this road was on the 12th of April, and the first by the Lehigh Navigation on the 19th of April; consequently the reported tonnage this year from the Lehigh mines is wholly in advance of tonnage to corresponding time last year. The *Reading Railway* brought down for the week ending on Thursday last 27,614 tons, and for the year 447,850 tons, against 415,461 tons to the same time last year, being a gain of 32,389 tons. The Schuylkill Navigation Company has shipped for the week ending on Thursday 18,176 tons, being for the year 35,773 tons; all of which is in excess of last year's tonnage to the same time. The whole Anthracite tonnage thus far is 152,886 tons in excess of tonnage to corresponding date last year.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 4, 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are in better request and are now worth $7 87½@$7 43¾ for Pearls, and $7 68¾@$7 75 for Pots ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 403 bbls. Pearls and 262 bbls. Pots—together 665 bbls.

COTTON—The market is still reported active, firm and buoyant. The *Asia*'s news has not affected trade much, in any respect. Middling Uplands 14½c.@14¾c.; do. Gulfs, 14¾c.@14¾c., and other kinds at proportionate rates. ₰ lb

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and lower, the advance accounts by the *Asia* offsetting the reduced supply and moderate receipts. Sales have been reported of about 6,450 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 60@$5 65
Straight State	5 65@ 5 70
Favorite and Extra State	5 80@ 6 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 65@ 5 85
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 70@ 5 90
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 95@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 20@ 8 50

Canadian is in fair demend bnt at easier prices. Superfine to extra is worth $6@$7 50 ₰ bbl.; 1,150 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is in less request at drooping rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,900 bbls. low Mixed to fair and choice Extra, at $6 15@$7 75 and $8@$9 75 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady, at $3 40@$4 50 for Fine to Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 15@$3 20 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 25 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and in demand at full prices. Sales have been reported of about 9,250 bushels, including fair to good Southern White, a $1 55@$1 61, and fair Southern Red at $1 40 ₰ bushel. Rye is also in light supply and fair request at from 86c.@90c. ₰ bushel. 6,500 bushels have been sold since our last within the range. Barley is worth $1 55@$1 75, for inferior to prime, in lots, ₰ bushel, being very scarce and in demand. Barley Malt is rare and quoted up to $1 80 @$2 ₰ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for, and are heavy, at 54c.@55c. for Western; 52c.@54c. for State; 51c.@58c. for Jersey, and 49c.@51c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper, with less inquiry. We have heard of sales of about 34,000 bushels at 60c. for old Western mixed, in store; 67c.@69c. for mixed Southern; 67c.@73c. for new and old yellow; and 69c.@75c. for new and old white, ₰ bushel.

Statement of Grain measured in Philadelphia during the first quarter of

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Wheat, bushels	59,052	43,474	59,160
Corn, bushels	471,955	276,418	276,000
Rye, bushels	5,808	43,680	11,610
Oats, bushels	33,663	22,978	47,275
Barley Malt, bushels	9,337	19,202	16,400

PROVISIONS—Pork is attracting more attention and is somewhat firmer,—with sales reported since our last of about 150 bbls., in lots, at $38 40@$23 50 for good Mess, and $19 50@$19 60 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¼c.@10c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy at 10¾c.@11¾c. for Hams; and 9c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Becon is salable and firm, at 10¾c.@12c. ₰ lb. Lard is in moderate request at full prices. The transactions since our last reach about 450 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@14¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 800 obls., at $10 75@ $11 50 for new Prime; $12 75@$14 for Country Mess; $16@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess; and $17@$17 25 for extra Chicago do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is quiet, being held at $26@ $30 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce and inactive at $23@$24 ₰ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 16c.@21c. for Ohio; 19c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is in light supply and request, at 13c.@13½c. ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Are in lively request at full and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of about 1,300 hhds. Cnba, &c., in lots, mostly at from 9c.@11¾c., with 650 boxes Havana at from 10¾c.@12c. ₰ lb.

Exports from Manilla to the United States during

	1855.	1856.
Sugar, piculs	204,006	148,952

WHISKY—About 520 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers at 21c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and languid. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5 32d@3-16d. ₰ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 4¾d @6d. ₰ bush.; Beef, 3s. 6d. ₰ tc.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₰ bbl., and heavy goods, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₰ ton. For other European ports, proportionate quotations. For ports on the Pacific Ocean, there was more offering, and rates slightly favored shipowners. Measurement goods, 25c.@27½c. for San Francisco and Melbourne; and 27½c.@30c. for Sydney, ₰ foot. The latest charters have been: A ship, from Calcutta to New-York, at $14; one, 680 tons, from St. Marys, Geo., to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, re-sawed stuff, $21; ship *Henry Reed*, 850 tons, from London to Melbourne, £2,800, thence, from Chincha Islands to London, Guano, £4 5s.; ship *Panama*, 1,145 tons, to San Francisco, $16,000; a hark, 600 tons, to Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, direct, $17; one, (7,000 bbls.,) from Bordeaux to New-Orleans, $1,500; a Brehark, 400 tons, to Hamburg, about £600: a brig, to Gibraltar, Flour, $1, or, if to Cadiz, $1 10: one, 211 tons, from Machias to Port-au-Prince, Lumber, $12, and back to New-York, $6 ₰ ton; one, 260 tons, to Santa Cruz, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 40c., Melado, 38c., and Molasses, $3; one, from Mansanilla to New-York, $1,500; one, to North Side Cuba and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3; one, subsequently to South Side and back, Sugar, 37½c.; a schooner, 194 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,500; bark *Magnolia*, 500 tons, to Valparaiso, Calders, and back to New-York; and a bark, from Richmond to Rio Janeiro and back to New-York or Philadelphia, on terms not transpired.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 4.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending April 3, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$396,570	Molasses	38,859
Linseed	38,598	Coffee	23,479
Saltpetre	41,916	Tea	73,195
Gunnies	44,829	Other articles	228,315
Sugar	77,093		
Total			$960,454
The Imports for the corresponding week in 1856, were			1,816,822
Decrease in 1857			$856,368

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, April 4.

COTTON—Sales of the week moderate and prices firm at previous rates. WOOL—There is rather more activity in the market at the same prices. Sales of the week 46,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—Prices firm and tending upwards. Sales of the week 47,500 pieces.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 84; Reading Railroad 39¾; Long Island Railroad, 13⅜; Morris Canal, 15½.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Asia.] LONDON, Friday, March 2—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady during the week, but without animation.

SUGAR and COFFEE firm. TEA, COTTON, and BREADSTUFFS dull.

COFFEE—The market continues inactive, principally for the want of suitable qualities. In public sale, 614 bags Dutch Company's Java partly sold at 62s.@66s. for fine fine ord. greyish; also 117 pkgs. Plantation Ceylon at about previous terms, with 253 casks and bags Jamaica, the latter at 68s. 6d.@74s. for low mid to mid. colory, and 68s.@86s. for fine ord. pale. In Native Ceylon, a floating cargo of St. Domingo sold for a near Continental port, consisting of 2,000 bags Port-au-Prince and 1,000 bags Jeremie at 55s. 9d., insured free of 10 ₰ cent.

COPPER in fair demand at our quotations.—Tough Cake and Tile £135. Sheathing 15d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing 13½d.

COTTON quiet.—Sales for the week 4 050 bales. At Liverpool the market is also dull; sales for the week 44,000 bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 7¾d ₰ lb.

CORN—The market continues dull, and the business in Foreign Wheat and Flour very limited. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 58s. 6d. on 169,123 qrs returned. We quote White American Wheat 62s.@66s., Red 60s.@64s. ₰ qr. American Flour 27s.@30s. ₰ bbl.

HEMP—Russian steady; St. Petersburg Clean £36. For Manila there is a fair inquiry at £37@£38 for good current quality. Jute in good demand, and 1,850 bales at auction chiefly sold at a further advance of 20s. ₰ ton, from £19@£20 5s. for good common to middling. Privately there is a good inquiry; a few hundred bales sold for arrival at £22 for fine.

IRON—The demand for Welsh is moderate; we quote Rails £7 15s.@£8, Bars £7 15s., f. on b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 75s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LEAD is in good demand at £19 5s. for Spanish, and £19 10s. for English. RICE in demand, but prices unchanged. SALTPETRE—Refined is in fair request, and prices have advanced from 40,000 to 50,000 bags have changed hands at 40s. 6d. for stiff prices; Bengal 40s. 6d. @ 41s. 6d. for fine to superfine and middling white, with good do. at 39s. 6d. @ 40s. 6d., and Patna at 40s. 6d.; Madras 40s. 6d., cash, and 42s. 6d. prompt. Saltpetre for arrival has been sold at 40s. 6d., landed. The public sales have offered 10,000 bags, which nearly all sold, middling to good pinky Madras 40s. 6d. @ 40s. 6d., new middling white Bengal 40s. 3d., middling 40s. 6d., and cargo kind 40s. 7½d.

SUG

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.—NO. 1731. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Abuse of the Publishers.

...VIRGINIA.

...Vale.

...has gone down hill ... compared with many of ... progress in population, ... and political power. ... describes exactly the ... the commonwealth and people ... State, blessed with unrivaled ad... may well ask: "What have ... markets have we built up? What ... have we constructed?" We agree ... our neighbor that "these are questions ... themselves forcibly *to our interests*, ... awaken us to a sense of the lethargy and ... that have characterized our movements; ... add, to a sense of the deep importance of ... to the task of devising the ways ... of building up our "markets" and com... our "great thoroughfares." But, says the ... Virginia "*is asleep, or if not asleep, drag...her...length along so mournfully, so sluggish...that the hearts of her most hopeful sons are grad...ally sinking deeper and deeper in the slough of de...spair.*" This is all true enough.

FREE-SOIL SCHEME OF EMIGRATION—LETTER FROM ELI THAYER.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, March 19, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your lucid and able analysis of the plans and purposes of the North American Emigration Company, as given in the *Herald* of Feb. ... of January 10.

...have shown a true conception of the project, ... seems to me an accurate appreciation of its ... and its probable results.

...assure you that it is our purpose to be strictly a ... organization.

...shall abide by the laws, State and National.

...shall adhere with wonderful tenacity to the Con... and the Union.

...shall purchase large tracts of land at Slave... prices; shall give away to actual settlers about ... fourth; shall sell about one-fourth at cost, and ... remainder at Free-State prices—thus probably ... our money on each operation.

...is no chance for such speculation except in ... States, and even in them only in proportion to ... extent of Slavery. For example: There will be ... inducement for us to buy land in Hancock, Brooke, ... or Ohio counties, in Western Virginia, for in ... counties it is worth from $20 to $27 per acre. ... counties, and the bulk of the others in Western ... are essentially free. Our chances would be ... better in Dinwiddie, Southampton, Accomac, ... other exhausted counties, where we can obtain ... for from $3 to $5 per acre—such being the average ... in those localities where the slaves are a majori... of the population. Now these lands are more de... than those of the counties first named, and by ... them free white colonies we can make ... more valuable. It is too much, therefore, for ... Virginia neighbors to expect of human nature—... especially of Yankee human nature—that we ... forego any such chance as this of securing ... and ample dividends, especially when this can ... in a manner perfectly legal and constitutional.

...very many of the people of Virginia actually de... the proposed friendly invasion of the Old Domin... by this renovating army of free white labor. I ... tell you that even slaveholders are on our side, ... that, too, in large numbers.

...have already offered to take stock to the ex... of their ability in the proposed company. Ken... and Maryland are already looking with envy ... the sublime destiny of Virginia, and are inviting ... invigorating agency of free labor to their ... borders.

...Missouri, also, has sent a delegation for the purpose ... a colony of one hundred Yankees to build ... upon a good landing on the Missouri River. ... explanations, together with the tone of a large ... of the Southern press, make it manifest that ... proposed movement will be admirably sustained, ... the colonies treated with kindness and respect. ... if, on the contrary, a portion of the people of ... Virginia, in defiance of their own interests and of our ... should so far stultify themselves as to follow ... lead of ultra-disunionists and secession fire-eaters ... committing outrages against the lives and property ... peaceful settlers, then they must be met by the ... Constitution and the laws: and should these fail to ... protection, popular sovereignty must be invoked ... the Old Dominion, as it has been for Kansas. We ... not be intimidated. We are not that kind of ... when good dividends are at stake. In defiance ... danger we send our whale ships to the Northern ... for sperm oil. We send our missionaries among ... cannibals for principle. We have defied all perils ... the sending the Gospel to the heathen without ... the incitement of pecuniary gain; but with that in... ...the Gospel of Freedom" will have free ... will run and be glorified."

...have been charged with participating in the ... Slave Trade, contrary to law, for 'filthy lucre.' If ... be so, we should probably participate in making ... Slave free for the same 'filthy lucre.'

...is not a kidnapper in the country who will ... gain his business of catching negroes in Africa for the Cuba market, when it shall have been demon... that he can make 10 per cent. more in making ... a free State.

...are no such bigots in their profession as to ... to it when a lucrative business, protected by ... can be had in exchange for a hazardous, illegal ... profitable traffic.

...is no use, then, in talking about hanging or ... our colonists, or the members of our com... If half of us were hung or shot, the rest would ... on towards the shining dollars, even though ... should rush

"Into the jaws of death,
Into the mouth of hell,
Like the 'six hundred.'"

...Evidence of approaching success in this enterprise ... every day accumulating. It is seen in the letters ... sympathy from the Slave States, and in the numer... applications of colonists from the free, and, more ... all, in the readiness of capitalists to invest in ... stock of this Company. This, however, is not un... Millions of acres of Virginia land, ... by the merchants and brokers of New-York ... Philadelphia, will be made available, at a profit ... present owners, who have heretofore despaired ... it at any price. Our Company will there... prove a very valuable medium between these ... and the hardy pioneers, who can thus be ... with homesteads on easy terms. This is ... a thing to fail.

Truly yours, ELI THAYER.

ALARM OF THE POLITICIANS AT THE PROSPECT OF HAVING THE STATE IMPROVED.

From The South, (Mr. Pryor's new paper, published at Richmond,) April 1.

THE PLAN OF INVASION—THE OLD DOMINION IN DANGER!—For some time a mysterious threat of in... from the "Northern hive" has been sus... over the good people of this Commonwealth; ... it was not until yesterday that the grand propor... of the menace were revealed in distinct and defi... outline. ELI THAYER, the Hermit Peter of the ... his Scriptural name suits his sacerdotal ... issues an official promulgation of his plan. ... reader will find the manifesto in another column.

...is no formula by which to ascertain the exact ... of Yankee impudence, else we might de... at once whether this "North American Home... Company" be a *bona fide* enterprise, or only a ... imposture. If it be nothing more than a hoax, ... must admit that it wears a very striking veri-simi... and creditably illustrates the ingenuity of its ... Its grand object, *to sell*, the realization of a ... dividend—the audacity of its incidental ... which aspires to the overthrow of the institu... of a foreign State, and that not the least irasc... of the Confederacy; the mingled spirit of piety ... rapacity, of politics and philanthropy, which per... the document: all these characteristic circum... distinguish it as a Yankee production, and ... it quite an air of earnest reality.

...To be sure, the obvious and utter impracticability ... the enterprise, argues something against the sin... of its projectors, and the peril implied in its ... is not a very inviting prospect to the ... of SUMNER and BURLINGAME. Yet, in ... human breast there is some passion stronger ... the fear of death; and, as the people of the ... readily stake life on a point of honor, so do the ... shopkeeping nation of the North, run the hazard of ... and penitentiaries, for the chance of realizing a ... good dividend" on a cargo of African negroes. ELI ... expresses an apprehension of resistance to ... immigration of paupers and prostitutes; but the ... vision of gain reanimates his courage, and ... triumphantly exclaims: "We are not the kind of ... to be intimidated, when a good dividend is at ...

...Professor ELI THAYER speaks the truth. It may be ... he is willing to stand the hazard, for the chance ... a "good dividend," and impudent, sure enough, to ... an Anti-slavery invasion of Virginia. On this ... we are invited to consider the enterprise ... serious aspect.

...then are we to do? Mr. ELI THAYER appears ... that his colony will enjoy the protec... of the laws—and so it will, in pursuit of a lawful ... the enterprise is a piratical expedition ... the peace, security and welfare of the com... Its avowed object is to subvert the in... of the State, to destroy the property of its ... and detach it from the cause and interests of ... South. These are the great aims of the enterprise, ... Mr. ELI THAYER might as well proclaim them in ... many words. True, he wants to make the opera... pay; and could a Yankee be destitute of such an ... aspiration? We repeat, the object of this "Home... Emigration Society" is identical with that of ... original Kansas Emigrant Aid Society. In... the one is an imitation of the other, ... Mr. ELI THAYER, who was a subaltern ... the first expedition, is ordered to lead ... last. It is a crusade against Slavery—a propa... of Black Republicanism. The mere experiment, ... allowed on our part, will imply (it will degenerate ... Southern spirit, and will stimulate and embolden ... Abolitionists in the same proportion. It will stir ... sedition in the State, will inflame strife among its ... and will compromise its dignity and its safe... Henceforth, *the enterprise will consummate the ... of Abolitionists in Virginia.* And not only ... it will open the way for the march of Black ... towards the South, and *will reduce us ... to the necessity of fighting the battle in our own borders. ... of organization and aggressive power, Slavery will ...*

...1

...defensive, and like NAPOLEON, ... charm of invincibility, we will be ... position after position in our own Ter... last we are compelled to an inglorious ... should take a stand at once.

...Carolinas, and also to our sister States of the South, demands that these Yankee immigrants under ELI THAYER, *be repulsed from the soil of Virginia.* No nice technicality of legal form can fetter a people in protecting their essential interests. A government cannot be destitute of the power of resistance to an enterprise which strikes at the foundation of society. We have a Governor whose antecedents and character forbid the idea that he will quietly suffer a colony of Abolitionists to plant themselves upon our soil. We have a people whose sensibility to aggression from the North, has been exasperated by a succession of insults and outrages, and who are in no mood to bear with composure such a wrong and indignity as Mr. ELI THAYER meditates. So we warn Mr. ELI THAYER to stay at home; or else conduct his colony in another direction. At the last session of our Legislature, an act was passed for the punishment of Yankee emissaries. If Mr. ELI THAYER wants to test its efficacy, let him come with his hungry crew of rogues and vagabonds.

SOMETHING SENSIBLE FROM A SOUTHERN QUARTER, WHICH VIRGINIANS WILL DO WELL TO CONSIDER.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin, March 27.

COLONIZING VIRGINIA.—The papers of late have given prominence to a scheme alleged to be on foot to colonize the northern part of Virginia by free laborers from Pennsylvania and New England. A company has been projected, it is said, with a capital of three or four millions of dollars, which either has purchased, or will, large tracts of worn-out land in Virginia, and will re-sell it in small farms to emigrants who will be induced to settle there. This is certainly a significant sign of the times, and may well attract public attention. Some of the Virginia papers, we notice, grow furious about it, and invoke the Legislature to take measures to prevent the "assaults of Abolition upon the institutions of the South!" Characteristic enough! We reckon it would be like "calling eolrite from the vasty deep!" If they call the settlement of the worn-out sedge patches of Virginia which Gov. WISE says "outshine the sun," by emigrants from New-England or anywhere else, an assault upon the institutions of the South, *we fear there will be no defense against the said assaults.* A greater power than any Legislature is vested with must come to the rescue, or there will be no defence. *It would be a spectacle decidedly rich and refreshing to see a Legislature of any State undertake to prescribe to its own citizens to whom they should dispose of their lands, barren or otherwise, who should and who should not settle upon and cultivate them, or to prevent the citizens of any other State from entering it and making it their permanent abode.* The Legislature of a State is not quite competent to overthrow the Constitution of the United States. If the institutions of the South cannot be defended in any other way than this, then they are not susceptible of any defence at all. Such a mode of warfare would be in the first place, unconstitutional, in the next, utterly impossible of execution, and, lastly, it would subject all concerned in it to boundless ridicule, would make them a *target and a laughing stock to the whole country.* Quixotic as it is however there doubtless may be found persons crazy enough to advocate it.

We refer to this matter simply because there is a principle involved in it bearing upon the Southern States, and in which, consequently, we are interested, though perhaps not to the same extent as the people of Virginia. Why is it that the latter State has been degenerating, its soil becoming exhausted, and its whole affairs going to waste and poverty? That she is going down hill and has been so for years, let her own press testify.

What is the cause, we ask, of all this? Instead of invoking the Legislature or the Giraffe to erect barriere against the inroads of the Yankees and Dutch, the "first families" would be more profitably employed, we suhmit, in obtaining an answer to this question, with reference to some sensible efforts to inaugurate a new and more encouraging order of things.

The whole secret of the wasting away of the Old Dominion, of its poverty, worn-out soil, dilapidated old fields, sedge patches, briar patches, waning power and influence, lies undoubtedly in the fact that *her press, public men, and leading citizens generally, have devoted their attention from time immemorial, almost exclusively to politics.* The rights of Virginia, the mother of States and of Statesmen, the rights of the South, the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98–'99, the Democracy, etc.—these have been the burden of the Virginia press ever since we can remember. The attention of her people has been directed to hair-splitting dogmas, about abstract State rights, the genius of Democracy, and President-making. The consequence has been that victory has always perched upon the banner of the said Democracy, "Federalism" has been whipped clear out of the State time and again, the people have been sound to the core in the faith of the most approved political orthodoxy, and—the State has been running down hill every day, too, having had *twenty-three* Members of Congress, in 1830, and *thirteen* now? Any lesson to be drawn from this? While "the rights of the South" have been vigorously defended, the wooden horse has entered through innumerable gaps in rotten fences, and grazed in thousands of dilapidated, worn-out old fields, wherever, in fact, he could get a bite, finding the grass, however, generally, we must say, so stunted as nearly to starve him to death. Internal improvements have been ignored, as rather too plebeian in character to occupy the attention of men of enlarged capacities: public schools—which always afford, of course, the life blood of a State—have been almost entirely neglected. The rich were able to educate their own children; and as to the poor, what need had they for education? Has it not been held by some of the great lights of its press that knowing how to read is rather a disadvantage? Consequently, great numbers of her people have grown up in ignorance of the merest rudiments of mental culture.

The very Presses that have been directing the attention of the people of Virginia to far-off, abstract matters, which, however true or false they might be, only served to divert them from practical, home subjects of the greatest importance to their real interest and improvement, now seem very much surprised upon waking up to find the State dwindling down to nothing comparatively, and about to be taken by the Freesoilers. If they had thought about this twenty years ago, if they had let the "Virginia and Kentucky resolutions" alone, if they had urged the people to build a school-house at every cross-road, and to go to making railroads, hats, shoes, shirts, plows, hoes, cloths, gimlets, clocks, pins, &c., &c., Virginia *now* might have been just what New-York is, or considerably ahead. What a powerful argument in favor of internal improvements, of the development of home resources, and home industry, does the example of Virginia, with its results, afford. Let the Southern States profit by it.

Naval.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE WALLABOUT.

The filling in of the section to be devoted to the barracks will be completed by September, when the work of erecting the buildings will commence. The bottom being of soft mud, all the foundations will be laid upon strong piles. The whole area of this section is 700 feet long by 400 wide, and the barracks to be erected will furnish accommodations for 350 marines, besides the necessary houses for the officers. The plans are not yet entirely perfected, but will not vary essentially from the following: The main entrance building will occupy the centre of the plot, upon the avenue line, which will be divided into a room for the officers of the day on the left, and an armory on the right of the arch. The officers' quarters will occupy the South-east corner, with all the requisite rooms, and the Commandant's house the southwest corner of the ground, having stables and coach-house to the northward, upon the west line, and a garden 140x88 feet attached. The prison building, 48x43 feet, will occupy the northwest corner, and the north side will be devoted to a line of barracks, of two-story elevation, divided as follows: Six dormitories, 22½x30 feet, a dining room 120x22½ feet, to which will be joined a kitchen, bake-house, store-room, and pantry: this line will be completed by a garden in the form of a parallelogram, with the out-houses behind it. The Hospital building will be placed low down on the east side. The parade ground in the centre will be 492x266 feet, with a graveled walk 14 feet wide all round it, separated by a line of posts and chains, and a series of grass plots will ornament the front, or avenue line. The work has not yet been advertised for contract, but will be, soon. The remaining portion of the flats will be improved by the erection of other buildings as they are required, by the construction of timber basins, &c., all which, when completed, will obliterate the recollection of the unsightly and malodorous Wallabout Flats, and materially enhance the value of house lots in that vicinity.

Army Intelligence.

A detachment of three hundred United States troops, whose destination is the interior of Oregon, sailed on the steamer *Illinois*, for Aspinwall, on Monday, the 6th inst.

The officers accompanying the detachment are: Major GARNETT, 9th Infantry; Capt. BLACK, 9th Infantry; Capt. LENDRUM, 3d Artillery; 1st Lieutenant CHURCHILL, 3d Artillery; 1st Lieutenant HODGES, 4th Infantry; 2d Lieutenant GENTRY, 4th Infantry.

Medical Staff—Assistant-Surgeons GUILD, EDGAR, HERNDON.

Mrs. GARNETT, Mrs. BLACK, Mrs. LENDRUM and Mrs. GUILD, accompany their husbands.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway

The New Plenipotentiary to China—Governor Walker and the Affairs of Kansas—Our Foreign Relations—Gen. Thomas to go Abroad—The State Department—Court of Claims—General Walker.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 6, 1857.

Dr. PARKER, estimable as he is acknowledged to be in every respect, and invaluable as his services have been to our merchants in China, is scarcely considered here to be precisely the man whom the exigencies of the moment require as our Plenipotentiary in China. My opinion is that he will be speedily replaced by some one of much superior ability and nerve, and who shall be better fitted to encounter emergencies as they may arise, in the complicated state of foreign relations in the Celestial Empire. Our representation abroad is everywhere extremely weak; but it is particularly necessary that new arrangements should be made for those pointe where the property of our merchants is unusually exposed. Urged at home, as the United States Government is by England, to follow her belligerent initiative in relation to China, under pretext of civilization and progress, it cannot be doubted that every pretext will be used on the spot to force us into hostilities. Under such circumstances we require a "first-rate man"—one alike endowed with prudence and force of character—to prevent needless outbreaks, make capital for increased commercial privilegee out of the folly of Great Britain and France, and, at the same time, not offend the latter powers by impertinent interference with their concerns. The question of a Minister to China and his duties, will doubtless be settled ere the close of this week.

Before the TIMES of to-morrow is distributed among its readers, Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER will probably have reached your City, and have settled, for the few remaining days of his sojourn in the East, at the New-York Hotel. The industry which he has brought to bear, since his acceptance of the Governorship of Kansas, in studying up the details of affairs in that Territory has been next to unexampled. His desire is to commence his administration, not only thoroughly booked up as to men and things, but as far possible with a "sliding scale" plan for every contingency. No other kind of plan could properly be deemed a wise one. It is not easy to foresee what the action of any of the parties in Kansas will hereafter be in relation to the Slavery difficulty. If the Convention which meets in September shall fairly represent the views of the majority of the inhabitants, the course of the Governor will be comparatively clear and easy. But *what colored* delegates will appear at that Convention? Will the Free-State population throw away their vantage ground, and abstain from action in the premises, or will they strain every nerve so to expose fraud in the census returns as to secure a proper election of Delegates? Can Border Ruffianism be efficiently discouraged, or must it ride rampant over all obstacles, as the bloody-eyed Missourians, at BROWN'S Hotel, lately threatened? If, when the census is laid before the Governor, he is convinced that gross wrong has been perpetrated, will he divide the aggregate amount by 60, and abide the consequences; or will he refuse to perform the part assigned him by the late law? If he does not perform it, who will? And how will his implied veto be received and overcome? To what point will aggression be allowed to go, before it is met and put down by force of arms? Clear-headed and energetic as Governor WALKER has always proved himself to be, the embarrassments of his position justify him fully in taking sufficient time to pause and reflect. The whole country looks to him with a degree of confidence which must be agreeable to himself, and powerful as an incentive to such a display of vigor and independence as shall cast the memory of his predecessors into the shade.

Now that the worst worry, hurry and hustle of appointments is over, the whole attention of Mr. BUCHANAN is being turned to our foreign relations. They will occupy most of his time for some days, and ere the close of the week, I shall have much that is interesting to communicate. It may be doubted whether more industry has ever been displayed by an Executive, during the first month of his official career than has been exhibited by the present Chief Magistrate. This is partly owing to the fact that long experience has caused him, as well as most members of his Cabinet, to have such settled convictions upon most subjects of public interest, that consultation is facilitated and speedy decision are insured.

It is, as yet, uncertain what disposition will be made of General THOMAS, but it is generally understood that he will be given a foreign mission, for which he is eminently qualified by his past position. Mr. APPLETON, whose health is still far from good, has entered upon the dutise of his office, much to the satisfaction of the President, who reposes in him the fullest confidence, and can consult with him with even more freedom than with General CASS. In every respect the appointment of Mr. APPLETON is deemed highly significant of what relations are likely to subsist hereafter in the State Department.

Relief is afforded to a certain class of our *industrials* by the suspension of the meetings of the Court of Claims until the first Monday in May. They need the recess, in order to consider sundry important cases which demand their full and exclusive attention.

The Nicaragua news is partially credited, though all reports of WALKER'S victories must be taken *cum grano salis.* He has, undoubtedly, obtained more or less important successes, but they will doubtless be diminished in proportion as the details shall be wholly known.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 6.

Two Naval Boards of Inquiry have been ordered to be instituted here in addition to the one now sitting. The names of the officers have not been divulged. The order of the cases has been changed. Those of furloughed and on-leave officers are to be taken up before proceeding further with the cases of dropped officers. The case of Lieut. WAGER was finished to-day and the decision forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy.

Captain STRINGHAM, a member of the present Board, has been ordered to the command of the Charlestown Navy-Yard.

Our affairs with China continue to occupy the attention of the Administration, since it has been known in Washington that the British Government has appointed Lord ELGIN as Minister Plenipotentiary to China. Our Government has determined to send one thither at an early day, but owing to the great distance of China, and the time that will necessarily be involved in receiving and transmitting official communications, the Administration is solicitous in selecting a minister in whom the utmost confidence can be placed, and who will be governed by a wise discretion, considering the general interests involved, including our increasing commerce in that part of the world.

It is erroneously stated in the newspapers that Col. E. E. LANE, the nephew of the President of the United States, who recently died at Lancaster, Penn., contracted his disease at the National Hotel, in this city, about the time of the Inauguration. So far from this being true, he was in good health for several weeks after his return home, and his death was occasioned by the effects of a severe cold.

JAMES TYSSOWSKI, an eminent Pole, died suddenly last night of disease of the heart. He had been for several years an Assistant Examiner at the Patent-Office.

The President has made the following appointments: JAMES B. REYNOLT, Receiver of Public Moneys at Hudson, Wisconsin, *vice* HOYT, resigned; WM. T. GALLOWAY, Register of the Land Office, and NOBLE BYRON BRYDEN, Receiver of Public Monies, at Excelsive, Wiechusin.

The President has appointed and reappointed the following Postmasters;

John Frazer, at New-Bedford.

Thomas Y. Young, at Saratoga Springs, *vice* Mr. Close, whose commission has expired.

John M. Talbot, at Indianapolis, *vice* Mr. Wick whose commission has expired.

The Circuit Court made a decision to-day, sustaining the Building Associations charging more than the legal rate of interest, on the ground that their loans to members are in the nature of a contract; and are, therefore, not usurious.

Mr. STANTON, the newly appointed Secretary of State for Kansas, left this afternoon for that Territory.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE AND THE SLOO GRANT—GOV. WALKER AND KANSAS AFFAIRS—DR. PETER PARKER AND THE CHINESE—THE UNION, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 4, 1857.

It was recently announced with much pomp and circumstance, that the road at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec had been completed within the prescriptions of the Sloo Grant, and a wagon had been driven over it, before the expiration of the time limited by the contract. Following close upon the heels of this statement, assurance was given to the public, that a regular mail would be immediately opened by that route. Interested parties may be justified in giving the best possible coloring to their own projects, but as this matter concerns the whole community, and may involve the interests of others, and besides those directing a large speculation, it is proper that exaggerations should be exposed. In the first place, Congress did not authorize a mail to be transported by the Tehuantepec route, and, therefore, no contract can be made for any such purpose. A memorial was submitted by Gen. RUSK, containing a proposition on this subject, but no action was taken upon it.

That point being disposed of, the next question is, how Mr. SLOO, and the parties operating with him, fulfilled the condition of the grant which he obtained from Mexico? This is answered distinctly in the negative here, and by those who not only claim to be well informed, but who have access to the best intelligence. The opinion is predicted, however, upon the extent of information which has reached Washington. The contract expressly stipulated that a *plank road* on the Isthmus should be constructed within a given time. It is not claimed in the accounts which have been published, that any such road has been built, and it therefore remains to be seen whether Mexico will accept the driving of a horse and buggy across as a satisfactory execution of the obligation. What has been done now, was done before by others; and the pretence then exposed itself. Hence, a repetition of the experiment would not seem to be very encouraging, unless Mexican eyes have become suddenly blinded to their own rights.

When Mr. SLOO obtained this grant from Mexico, the arrangement was that a share of the benefits should be appropriated to that Government, and $600,000 paid down as an advance upon the prospective interest. Mr. LOK, who acted as the agent of Mr SLOO, made a negotiation through Mr. FALCONET, agent of the BARINGS, for the sale of drafts upon Mr. SLOO, by which this consideration should be paid. It was understood in Mexico that Mr. LAW and other capitalists of New-York were interested in the enterprise, and when, therefore, Judge CONKLIN, the United States Minister to Mexico, was called upon for an opinion in regard to the solvency of the parties, he did not hesitate to assure Mr. FALCONET he thought that the drafts would be paid. Mr. HARGOUE, of New-York, was introduced into the money negotiation, and became the assignee of the lien on the grant, made by SLOO'S attorney as security for the advance. The drafts were not paid at maturity, and are still believed to be held by Mr. HARGOUE, who now stands in the double capacity to the Tehuantepec route of being a contestant against SLOO under the grant to GARAY, and an assignee under SLOO himself.

There are indications that the Mexican Government will not take the nominal connection between the two Oceans as a substantial or fair fulfillment of the stipulation, and may resume its original authority over the route in consequence of this failure. Should that course be taken, then it would become necessary to refund the advance of $600,000, which, it may be supposed, would be readily assumed by parties who would rejoice at the opportunity of standing in the shoes of Mr. SLOO. This subject is likely to be involved in some complication before it is all over, and it is not an improbability that the Government may step in finally and negotiate Tehuantepec into its own hands, notwithstanding the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty concerning the Isthmus passes. We will see, when the present pressure is relieved, in which way the Administration will strive to untie this knot, or whether, imitating the example of ALEXANDER, it will *cut it.*

Although Governor WALKER'S proclamation touching Kansas was pacific, and designed to address the "intelligence and patriotism of the whole people" in that Territory, it must not be understood that it is either his purpose, or that of the Administration, to withdraw the military forces, or to hesitate in appealing to that resource should the necessity be apparent and urgent. The head quarters are transferred from Leavenworth to St. Louis, and a portion of the troops will be changed in order to disconnect the new Governor with any of the former prejudices that may yet linger, and remove associations that might be disturbing. The aggregate force at the command of the Governor will be slightly increased, and he has full authority to employ it in any exigency that may require such interposition. All these contingencies were fully discussed in Cabinet in Mr. WALKER'S presence, and with his full communion and concurrence.

Mr. STANTON, the Territorial Secretary, will start for Kansas on Monday, and with the expectation, which is *countenanced* here, and may have been among the reasons for acceptance, of being one of the first Senators from the new State. It is within the range of common possibilities, notwithstanding all the parade made over the appointments, that Mr. WALKER may see reasons for reconsidering his determination, and be very willing to get the chance of transferring his energies and ambition elsewhere. Mr. STANTON will have been on the ground nearly a month before he proposes to leave here, and within that time, developments may take place modifying the views of himself and the Administration. He desires the Chinese mission, if advantages can be connected with it, which the present law does not afford, and which, if agreed upon, would require the assent of the next Congress. Mr. WALKER is a man of splendid visions, and the Flowery Kingdom offers a field for their indulgence.

Dr. PETER PARKER is considered behind the times by our progressive young President, and our energetic young Premier. The Chinese, who draw their social distinctions finer than we do, look upon a man who cuts the wens of the *canaille* and administers potions, as incompetent to embody diplomatic dignity. Hence, it is said, his official influence is circumscribed, and the public interests thus suffer, through a functionary who is divested of power to serve them, through a false personal prejudice. If these reasons did not exist, others would be found for "rotating" the Doctor. His place is wanted, and the Administration has got the idea of playing a strong card among the Celestials. As for Chinese, any man who can read his alphabet backwards, will answer. The late Attorney-General, (KOOSHING,) who is supposed to be of Chinese derivation, has been suggested with others in this connection, and is recommended by the fact that he handled the cross-sticks with Gov. KEYING during the Tylerian era. By the way, KEYING was something of a wag, and when KOOSHING, who was not then so proficient in Chinese as he afterwards became—at a State dinner, pointed to a savory dish which had partly tickled his palate, and said, inquiringly, "Quack, quack," the Governor shook his head, and replied, with much gusto, "Bow, wow," very much to the ease of the Commissioner's stomach.

Three or four days ago it was understood to be ... as we Americans say, that Mr. APPLETON ... matters in the Union, as all causes of differ... had been accomodated. Suddenly, however, the ... efforts became tangled worse than before, and failed. Then Mr. BUCHANAN turned his back upon the whole concern, and told the managers they might go—to Paradise if they could. In this emergency, Mr. HARRIS, now residing in one of the Border-Ruffian counties of Missouri, formerly a member of Congress from Virginia, formerly an editor of CALHOUN'S paper, the *Constitution*, in this city; and afterwards *Chargé d'Affaires*, by CALHOUN'S appointment, to Buenos Ayres, was pitched upon by the proprietors as an acceptable person to serve their interests and to relieve them of a bad odor which other connections had occasioned. There will be a nominal transfer of ownership in order to justify the declaration that the paper has changed hands; but those who know WENDELL, MCGUIRE, and the other jobbers who bought it to be used as a profitable auxiliary to their schemes, will believe the story, just as they did that put out under NICHOLSON'S, *régime*, when he assured the public they held no interest, and while As in fact was their instrument. Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, who was connected with TUCKER'S *Sentinel* here, is to officiate as Assistant Editor. So the organ will begin by playing "Old Virginny never tire." Both these gentlemen are conceded fair parts, but the Potomac is not considered in danger of conflagration by their contact. Mr. HARRIS is an amiable and excellent person, charged with Virginia abstractions, and armed with the Resolutions of '98 against all dissenting opinions. Every reader of the *Union* should be provided with a microscope to discover into what minute particles it is possible for a real Virginia editor to split fine hairs.

OBSERVER.

Connecticut State Election.

PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE UNION TICKET.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 6.

The election returns are scattering, owing to the storm, which has also diminished the vote. The opinion is that the Union State ticket will be elected.

The Union candidates for the Legislature are probably elected.

To Congress, Mr. CLARKE, in the Hartford District, and Mr. DEAN, in the New-London District, both Union, are elected. The Fairfield District is doubtful, nothing having been heard from the Litchfield part of it, but it is supposed that Mr. ARNOLD, Administration, is elected.

Of the three Senators in this county, the Union Party have probably elected PETERS in the Sixth District, and the Administration Party ENGLISH in the Fourth District, and perhaps SPENCER in the Fifth District.

The chances for Sheriff of this County are in favor of the Administration candidate by about 100 majority. The Administration Representative is chosen from this city by about 200 majority.

Hartford elects two Republican Representatives, and gives on the State ticket 50 majority to the Democrats.

EZRA CLARK, Jr., opposition, is reelected to Congress.

The Democrats have elected their Senator in the First District, and the Republicans in the Second. The Third District is very close.

The House and Senate are believed to be Republican.

Enough has not yet been heard in regard to the State ticket to form any opinion as to the result.

From New-Orleans.

LATER FROM HAVANA—TEXAS NEWS, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 6.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, with Havana dates to the 3d inst., has arrived here.

The Mexican question continued to be the general topic of conversation among the people of Cuba, but nothing further official was known regarding the movements of Spain. Dispatches were daily expected.

The stock of sugar at Havana and Matanzas was 210,000 boxes, and the market remained firm at last quotations.

Two Dutch ships, with seven hundred Coolies on board, had arrived at Havana.

There had been copious rains throughout the Island.

Our papers from Texas are to the 2d inst. The crops were in tolerable condition, but were suffering from want of rain.

In the election for Judge of the Supreme Court, fifteen counties had been heard from, and ROBERTS Democrat, was 200 ahead.

The election in this city, to-day, for Judges, passed off quietly, but the returns are not yet received.

Opening of Navigation, &c.

OSWEGO, Monday, April 6.

Navigation has fairly commenced. The propeller *Kentucky*, with flour, and the schooners *Anna Maude* and *Sultan*, arrived yesterday from the Canada side of the Lake.

A brakeman, named WM. CLARK, was killed on Saturday evening on the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad.

Fires and Loss of Life.

A WHOLE FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Monday, April 6.

The dwelling-house of Mr. GRIMSHAW, near Cape Vincent was destroyed by fire early on Saturday morning, and Mr. GRIMSHAW, wife, and six children, perished in the flames.

FIRE AT OSWEGO—THREE LIVES LOST.

OSWEGO, Monday, April 6.

A fire yesterday morning in the suburbs of this city destroyed the building occupied by a French family named PERONTA. Three children, the oldest 17 years of age, were burned to death.

FIRE AT PENDLETON, OHIO.

PENDLETON, Monday, April 6.

The saw-mill and lumber-yard of JAMES MACK at this place were burnt yesterday. Loss $10,000.

FIRE IN NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

BOSTON, Monday, April 6.

A large woolen-mill and dye-house in North Adams, Mass, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss $100,000. Insurance $90,000.

Arrival of the Circassian at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, April 6.

The steamship *Circassian*, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., *via* St. Johns, N. F., arrived here at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning, and will sail for Portland, Me., on Wednesday.

The United States Steam Frigate Merrimac.

BOSTON, Monday, April 6.

The United States steam frigate *Merrimac* arrived up from Quarantine this forenoon and anchored off the Navy-Yard.

The Weather.

COLD WEATHER AT THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, April 6.

Nashville dispatches say that snow fell there yesterday to the depth of three inches, and that the thermometer at 7 o'clock A. M., marked 25° only above zero. Much damage was apprehended would be done to the corn crop and it was feared that the fruit crop would be entirely destroyed.

There was a snow-storm here yesterday afternoon. The tobacco crops of Kentucky and Tennessee have been very seriously injured by the cold and bad weather.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 6.

The weather turned very cold here on Sunday evening. The wind was very high during the night, and sleet and rain fell heavily. No disasters are as yet reported.

DETROIT, Monday, April 6.

The weather to-day has been cold and boisterous, accompanied with snow.

BUFFALO, Monday, April 6.

Snow fell here last night and this morning to the depth of one foot.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 6.

It rained steadily here till yesterday evening when it snowed, [illegible] ing.

A storm commenced here [illegible] o'clock, of rain, hail and snow. [illegible] clear and cold.

BOSTON, Monday, April 6.

A severe gale has been blowing here this afternoon and evening, accompanied with a drenching rain-storm.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, April 6.

Senator PENROSE, of Philadelphia, died to-day. Both Houses adjourned in consequence.

The Governor has appointed JAMES M. ARMSTRONG, of Lycoming, Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Judge BLACK.

The Ice in the Penobscot River.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, April 6.

The ice in the Penobscot River passed this city to-day, and is said to have gone clear below. The opening of navigation is ten days earlier than last year.

Election for Judges of the Supreme Court in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., April 6.

This city gives 200 Democratic majority for Judges of the Supreme Court, with two wards to hear from. The returns from the interior of the State are scattering, and indicate that but a small vote was polled.

The Trial of the Rev. Mr. Kalloch, for Adultery.

BOSTON, Monday, April 6.

The result in the case of the Rev. Mr. KALLOCK will probably be reached to-morrow. To-day RICHARD H. DANA, Esq., senior counsel for the defense, addressed the Jury nearly three hours and a half. Mr. MORSE then followed on the other side until the hour of adjournment. He will conclude his argument to-morrow, when the case will go to the Jury. Mr. KALLOCK, his wife, and several personal friends, were present during the speeches of counsel.

Gen. Cazneau on Nicaraguan Affairs.

GEN. WALKER'S LATE VICTORIES—IMPORTANT LETTERS INTERCEPTED—INTERFERENCE OF THE BRITISH IN THE TRANSIT.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Monday, April 6, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your reporter has omitted one point in my remarks with respect to the news from Gen. WALKER. I stated, and repeat, that Don FERMIN FERRER, the Minister from Nicaragua, and other gentlemen besides myself, who had particular reason to expect letters from the seat of war, had failed to receive them. I was much occupied with several friends then present, and was disinclined to give names, but I distinctly informed him that *some* letters had been received.

I did not enter into any particulars as to how, where or by whom we believed our letters had been intercepted, and am not disposed to enter into any discussion at present; but I will observe that Mrs. HENNINGSEN received a note from her husband, Gen. HENNINGSEN, last Saturday evening—directed to her under cover to a friend—and dated March 19. In this letter Gen. HENNINGSEN refers to a letter written the day before, giving a detailed account of the battle of the 17th, which letter has not come to hand. I saw the note of March 19.

I also received at the same time—the 4th inst.—a letter from Gen. WHEAT, dated from the San Juan River, Feb. 25, purporting to have come by the *Tennessee*, which arrived here about the 20th ult.

On comparing the inexplicable

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, April 7.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1, 66, 68, 70, 71, 73, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 87, 90, 91, 96, 97, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 115, 116, 118, 119, 127, 129, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 530, 783, 457, 305, 645, 15, 192, 100, 567, 78, 1007, 24, 545, 306, 324, 2, 676, 173. *Part II.*—Nos. 1173, 1347, 1371, 635, 1276, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295.

COMMON PLEAS—*Trial Term—Part I.*—Nos. 121, 305, 309, 295, 288, 289, 407, 412, 414, 423, 434, 436, 438, 439, 431. *Part II.*—Nos 305, 348, 323, 270, 490, 492, 493, 494, 496, 497, 498, 499, 83.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 6.

Judge NELSON opened the April term of this Court, this morning, and called the calendar of Jury causes. No cause was ready for trial, but an inquest or two was taken, and to morrow morning the calendar will be called peremptorily.

The Jury were then discharged until to-morrow, and the Judge then took up a motion for an injunction in the case of

Gustave Struve vs. *Frederick Schroedler and John F. Pople.*—This is a copyright case, the plaintiff claiming that the defendants are selling a History of the World in German, written by the plaintiff, in violation of his copyright.

The defendants claim that the plaintiff, before obtaining the copyright, made an agreement with Wilhelm Schulter to publish a book, which is the same book as the one in question; that Schulter did publish the books until, becoming unfortunate in business, he did make an assignment; that he had executed a chattel mortgage upon the stereotype plates of the book in question, with other things, and that they were afterwards sold at public auction, and purchased by the defendants, and that there was no copyright of the book up to that time. Judge NELSON, after hearing argument of counsel, denied the motion for an injunction.

For complainant, Mr. White; for defendants, Mr. Hadley.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION—DUTY OF VESSELS FOLLOWING EACH OTHER.

Cornelius Vanderzee vs. *The sloop James Henry.*—The libel in this case was filed by the owner of the sloop *Advocate*, to recover the damage occasioned to her by a collision with the *James Henry*, which occurred March 10, 1853, on the North River, near the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Both vessels were beating up the river in broad daylight on a floodtide, with a fresh breeze from the north. Both vessels were on their tack towards the east shore, when the *James Henry* being the farthest north, and having approached so near the shore as to justify her in considering that stretch to be run out, though some witnesses testified that she might have gone a few yards further, she came about on her starboard tack, and immediately the two vessels came together, the bowsprit of the *James Henry* striking the starboard bow of the *Advocate*.

Held by the Court—That the *Advocate* could not lawfully press upon the *James Henry* or drive her to a dangerous proximity to the shore, nor place herself in a position which would prevent or impede the action of the *James Henry* in getting about upon the opposite tack.

That the *James Henry* was entitled to change her tack when her master or pilot, in the exercise of a sound discretion, deemed she had gone as near the shore as was prudent, but she could not lawfully be brought suddenly about on the opposite tack in the path of the *Advocate*, or in such manner as to disable the latter from avoiding her.

That where the libellant had ample breadth and depth of water at his command, he cannot justify crowding the opposite vessel to the nearest practicable point from the shore, but must leave reasonable room for her pilot to determine the proper point at which to bring her about.

That the *James Henry* was kept upon her tack as far in shore as was required under the circumstances, and that the primary fault was with the *Advocate* in not coming about when the *James Henry* did, or bearing away under her stern.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libellant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue. For claimant, Mr. Morton and Mr. Haskett.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—April 4.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

INSURANCE NOTES—LEGALITY OF TRANSFER.

Alanson Marsh vs. *J. E. Brett et al.*—The defendants gave their note to the International Insurance Company, of which the plaintiff was president, for the premium on a policy of insurance on a vessel. Subsequently the president loaned the company some $3,000 and, without any resolution on the part of the directors, took this, with other notes, to reimburse himself. The notes, however, were regularly indorsed to him by the company. The defendants refused to pay their note on maturity, setting up illegality of transfer, and denying the legal organization of the Company.

For plaintiff, J. W. Stevens; for defendant, G. Dean.

Judge CLERKE rendered the following decision:

CLERKE, J.—I do not think that the defendants could have availed themselves of any of the alleged defects in the incorporation of the International Insurance Company, in an action commenced by the Company. It would have been sufficient for them to prove the charter and the uses under it, and if the plaintiff in this action was a *bona fide* holder, he would have been entitled to recover, notwithstanding such defects. But I have as little doubt that he is not a *bona fide* holder, or rather he is not legally a holder at all of this and other notes. Gillett vs. Phillips, 3 Kernan 116, settles the question. Marsh, the plaintiff in this action, was the President, and a Director of the Company, and took notes, of which this was one, in the whole exceeding $1,000, sufficient to satisfy his claim against the Company, $1,700 or $1,800 for money therefor advanced to them.

This was clearly in violation of the statute, (1 R. S., sections 8, 9.) It was "a transfer not authorized by a previous resolution of the Board of Directors," and it does not fall within the exceptional clause of the section, for the notes were not transferred to "a purchaser without notice." A President or Director is presumed to be cognizant of the absence of such authority, and this will be presumed in an action brought by him against a party to the note, as well as in an action commenced against him for the recovery of the note by a receiver. Judge Gardiner in delivering the opinion of the Court in Gillat vs. Phillips says that the contract in "that case was not only unauthorized but illegal. No action could have been sustained by Phillips against the Bank for the price paid by him for the note, although he had sold the notes to redeem the circulating paper of the Bank. A transfer of this kind is expressly prohibited by statute, is therefore absolutely void, and no right to or property in the thing transferred accrues to the offending party. Judgment for defendants with costs.

The Balance Docks Declared Nuisances.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

John and George V. Hecker vs. *The New-York Alkience Dock Company.*—This case, the facts of which were fully reported in the TIMES at the time of the hearing, was decided yesterday. His Honor rendered the following opinion, which sufficiently explains itself:

ROOSEVELT, J.—The plaintiffs, who are the owners of the Croton Mills, and a large amount of other real estate in the neighborhood of Pike-slip, on the East River, complain that the defendants, about a year ago, stationed in the slip a floating dock, permanently secured to one of the piers, greatly incommoding the plaintiffs' business, increasing the expense of cartage and impairing the value of their property, and they ask for a judgment of the Court to abate "the said nuisance," as they call it, and to restrain the defendants, by injunction, from further obstructing or incumbering "the said basin, or said bulkheads or piers."

The Dock Company, in their answer, among other things, deny that their works are an obstruction to the public highways, or that they are a public nuisance, or that they are "productive of great injury to the plaintiffs or any other citizens;" on the contrary, they insist that their occupation for the lifting, raising, and sustaining vessels which require repairs, is a lawful commercial use of the pier, basin, and bulkhead."

On the trial, which consumed the larger portion of a week, a great number of shipowners, mechanics, and other persons, were examined as witnesses, on both sides of the controversy; the result of whose testimony shows clearly that the dock, to some extent, is the cause of special injury to the Messrs. Hecker, for which, if it be a public nuisance, not authorized by law, they have a special right individually, on their own separate behalf, to ask relief at the hands of the Court. For altoough a public nuisance may be abated by anybody, and without suit, (5 Rep. 101—Cas. Mar. 134) the more orderly mode is by application to the courts and the officers of the law. The question, then, to be determined is whether the dock of the defendants, moored and permanently established in one of the public slips is, in legal contemplation, a public nuisance.

To place a floating dock *in the river*, it is said, in a note to Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown, (vol. 2, c. 75, sec. 11,) although beneficial in repairing ships, is a common nuisance. So a common wagoner, however useful and necessary may be his occupation, who continually obstructs the passage of a street in the exercise of his business, may be indicted as a nuisance. (3 East's Reports, 427.)

Where the inhabitants of a town had by custom a watering-place, in common, for their cattle, which was stopped by another. It was held (5 Rep. 73, 9 Rep. 109) that any one inhabitant might have an action against the usurping individual as for a nuisance. In the case of Corning and Lowerre, (5 Johnson's Chancery Reports, 439,) an injunction was granted, as for a nuisance, against a person who was erecting his house partly on the street, to the prejudice of the common right of an adjoining owner.

The evidence in the present case shows that the business of the defendants, although highly beneficial to the commerce of the port, is, in fact and in its very nature, a monopoly. It is an exclusive appropriation to the few of rights belonging equally to the many.

The slip is part of the common highway. It is a continuation either of the street or of the river. The piers are its incidents, and necessary to its enjoyment, as a place for loading and unloading. The case, therefore, comes within the authorities cited, in both respects—as a land highway, and as a water highway. It is a permanent exclusive appropriation by the defendants of the south half of the pier and the north half of the slip. No vessel can enter to load or discharge, or for any other purpose, or repairs, and then only on paying such toll as the defendants may [illegible] to property, [illegible] pediment which [illegible] pier, obstructs the [illegible] to and from the [illegible] A monopoly is thus in effect established for one use and for one person.

The assumption of a franchise or exclusive privilege, or, in other words, the setting up of a monopoly, unless sanctioned by the Legislature, is in law a nuisance. The recent case of the Ninth-avenue Railroad, (3 Abbott, 962,) decided at General Term, is a direct authority to that effect. Now, the defendants do not pretend to hold a legislative grant. They do not possess even an ordinance of the Common Council. Their only warrant, as the proof shows, is the permit, and that not in writing, of a dock-master—an officer "legally authorized," the answer alleges, "to assign slips and other vessels to berths and locations," but certainly not intrusted with the sovereign power of granting monopolies. The object of the dock master's office, however much perverted, is to secure, not to sell or infringe the equal rights of all; to prevent encroachments, and not to create or defend them. His duty it is to see, from time to time, that equal justice is done between contending applicants, and not to relieve himself from recurring labor by assigning the whole, or the greater part of a slip at once and forever, to a particular favorite. It is obvious, besides, that a floating dock, immovable except in a perpendicular sense, could never have been intended to be embraced in the terms "ships or vessels." The whole scope of the ordinance shows that those words had reference to steamers and sailing craft, whether small or large, which had occasion to load and unload freight or passengers, and which were constantly coming and going. A floating dock, firmly moored to one place, is a stationary structure. It rises and falls with the tide, but has no horizontal motion. By a bold figure of speech, and in a figurative sense, it may, perhaps, be called a vessel, as the human structure itself, in the same manner, is also sometimes designated by that appellation. But the dock is no more a vessel, *in the sense of the ordinance*, than the man or the woman. And even if it could be so considered, no officer, as was held by Judge Mitchell, in the case of another of these docks, (13 How., 40,) has the power to allow even a ship to lie permanently in any place needed for the accommodation of vessels in active employment.

Floating docks are no doubt needed. They must be moored somewhere. The evidence shows that they can be placed elsewhere in the harbor without injuriously obstructing the ordinary operations of loading and unloading.

Other locations perhaps may, in some respects, be less convenient. That is a consideration, however, to be brought not to the courts, but to the Legislature, the body which alone represents, and which, to attain a greater good, can alone, within certain limits, regulate and even waive the common rights. All that a judge can do is to pronounce upon the claims of the defendants under the law as it stands—those claims permanently to monopolize a large portion of a number of the public slips, forming part of a great maritime highway, and, indirectly, without the sanction and without the safeguards of law, to levy such tolls for a special use as the Dock Company may see fit to exact, cannot be sustained. And above all, the plea of a dockmaster's fiat as the warrant for their commencement and continuance, can never be accepted. The despotism, as it is, is sufficiently obnoxious extended to the proposed limits it would be intolerable. Even the Common Council have no such power. By the act of April 16, 1830, they were authorized to pass ordinances designating, from time to time, particular wharves, piers and slips for the particular use "of particular *classes* or *descriptions* of ships or vessels." But no authority was given to favor one particular ship or vessel to the prejudice of every other of the same class. So that, even were we to regard a floating dock as a ship or vessel, the Common Council would have no power to give it an exclusive privilege as a permanent stationary fixture. But a dock, as we have seen, is not a ship or vessel, and the Common Council, as its ordinances show, have exercised no such power and made no such grant. Shall one of their subordinate officers, then, be permitted to assume a jurisdiction which his superiors do not claim? The late report in the Legislature of the State, on the subject of Harbor Masters, is not calculated to encourage advances in that direction. Nor is there anything in the history of monopolies in general to make it proper that Courts should particularly favor them. Their natural tendency is to generate corruption, which, in its turn, accelerates the growth of its parent. Even in royal hands the power was found too great for human virtue. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, its exercise had become so ruinous, and had attained, as the law books tell us, such "an enormous height," that Parliament, at length, was compelled to interpose, and to declare that all monopolies, however sanctioned, except in certain special enumerated cases, unless granted by express statute, should be null and void. (21 James I., ch. 3.)

If a dockmaster may grant the exclusive use of one pier and slip, he may also of another, and another, until the whole, if properly applied for, shall have been parceled out to his liberal favorites, who will then be invested with the sole privilege of repairing all the ships and vessels in the harbor of New-York, with no restraint as to price except such as their own interest may dictate. Eleven such exclusive appropriations, by dockmasters' fiats, have already taken place, and some millions of property, it is suggested, are thus depending on a dockmaster's will. We may well ask, can this be law? Can it be that the common rights of all may be thus invaded, or the special rights (if rights they be) of the few thus secured? To answer the question, it would seem, needs only to state it.

I have delayed the decision of this case in the hope that the whole subject of floating docks in the harbor of New-York would be brought before the legislature, which had been in session for the last three months. To that body, as already stated, it properly belongs to allow and regulate such structures, to fix their location, to prescribe and define their duties, and to limit the tolls they may exact.

The officers of the company not having seen fit to make any application in that quarter, the court has no alternative but to apply the law as it stands, and to direct a decree to be entered for the removal of the defendants' dock within six months after due notice given, but without costs to either party.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Thomas M. Norih vs. *Clement Flint.*—Order of reference to Thomas Boese.

Joseph Varona vs. *Joseph T. Soccarras.*—Motion to set aside judgment granted on defendant's filing bond undertaking, &c., and on paying $10 costs of motion.

James A. Phillips vs. *Edward J. Powers.*—Referred to Jamee Maurice.

Eleanor Warner vs. *Thomas Warner et al.*—Motion to open and set aside default granted.

James Gilchrist vs. *William H. McClean.*—Proceedings dismissed.

William H. Colwell vs. *William A. Hardenbrook.*—Motion to vacate or modify judment denied with costs.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MONDAY, April 6.

Before Judge Culver.

DECISIONS.

THE ROGUS WEBSTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

George W. Brown vs. *Loring Pickering and wife and Charles N. Bean.*—This case, the trial of which was commenced in December last and ended on the 4th of March before the Court, and reported in full in the TIMES at that time, was decided to-day in favor of the plaintiff. The action was brought to set aside a sale by plaintiff of house and lot located on the corner of Lafayette-avenue and St. Felix-street, Brooklyn, to defendent, Pickering, in the month of April, 1855, on the ground of fraud. The deed was made out in the name of the defendant, Bean, who subsequently transferred it to the wife of defendant, Pickering.

The property sold was valued at $7,200, subject to a mortgage of $3,550. Plaintiff received in payment for the property 71 shares of the stock of the Webster Fire Insurance Company, New-York, upon the representation of defendants that it was at par in the market; that all the capital was paid in, and the Company was in successful operation. The gist of what was proved upon the trial is thus graphically set forth in the Judge's minutes, which explains the whole transaction:

1. Representations proved substantially as charged.
2. Plaintiff was induced thereby to convey.
3. The representations were false and the Company a swindle from the beginning. The mortgage, the satisfaction of, and the checks were fraudulent.
4. Bean & Pickering knew the stock was worthless, (one was a stockholder; had some of stock and sold it; said it did not cost him anything.) The other was boon companion of Dr. Blaisdell—the leading spirit in the affair was a broker; said he knew all about the Company from the start. If so, he knew it was a swindle.

It seems that the stock was not tendered to defendants until this suit was commenced, and the case will be carried up to have that knot untied.

For plaintiff—Messrs. John P. Troy and Isaac Van Wagoner. For defendant—L. R. Marsh.

The Trust German Williamsburgh Building Fund and Accumulating Association vs. *John Ruppel and wife and others.*—For plaintiff with $90 allowance. G. Miller, for plaintiff; J. Lox for defendants.

Same vs. *Joseph Gross and Mary his wife and others.*—Decree $80 allowance. Same attorneys.

Townsend vs. *Townsend.*—Motion for security for costs denied without costs.

Same vs. *John Ruppel and wife and Adam Schlegel and wife and others.*—Tried by court. Judgment for plaintiff for foreclosure. The $130 costs in former suit to be allowed. Referred to Samuel L. Harris, Esq., to compute amount due, including $130—10 per cent. allowance. Same attorneys.

Same vs. *Ignatius Holzer, Mary Gross and others.*—Decree, $45 allowance. Same attorneys.

Same vs. *Elizabeth Neiss, widow, &c., and others.*—Decree allowance, $60.

Joseph P. Cropsey vs. *The Fulton Fire Insurance Company.*—New trial denied with costs. For plaintiffs—S. D. Lewis. For defendants—Jared Sparks and J. V. Loomis.

S. Theodore Duchey vs. *R. F. Bipdenberg.*—Judgment for plaintiff. $500, with interest from Nov. 11, 1856. Let plaintiff's attorney draw up written decision. Defendant to have 20 days to make a case Plaintiff's proceedings in the meantime to be stayed.

Wm. H. Howard vs. *Robert Prince.*—Motion for new trial denied.

Asahel Soper and others vs. *Charles T. Crom.*—Order of referee to Hon. John Greenwood.

James H. Watson and Gordon C. Adams vs. *Catharine Quinman.*—Order of referee to Samuel L. Harris, Esq.

Charles Burrall vs. *Thos. Sharp and John J. Mahoney.*—Judgment for plaintiff, $100, with interest from March 15, 1856, together with costs—$10 allowance.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY MACAULAY.

D. APPLETON & CO., 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, PUBLISH THIS DAY,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES,

BY T. BARNETON MACAULAY.

One Volume, 12mo. Cloth, 75c.

THE CONTENTS

of this volume are written in the elegant style that MACAULAY has made peculiarly his own. Pen-portraits are given of the following distinguished men:

Francis Atterbury,
John Bunyan,
Oliver Goldsmith,
Samuel Johnson,
James I.,
Charles I.,
Archbishop Land,
Charles II.,
The Earl of Clarendon,
Louis XIX.,
The Cabal,
Thos. Osborne,
Sir William Temple,
George Lavilie,
Robt Spencer,
The Duke of Moomouth,
Lawrence Hyde,
Sidney Godolphin,
Francis Nntte,
Judge Jeffreys,
Henry Dodwell,
Kettlewell and Fitzwilliam,
Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury,
Aldrich and Jane,
Edmund Ludlow,
Sir Robert Sawyer,
Carmarthen,
Sir John Lowther,
Sir John Trevor,
The Princess of Denmark (Queen Anne) and her Favorites,
George Fox,
William Fuller,
John, Earl of Breadalbane,
Robert Young,
Grandval,
John Bart,
James Whitney,
Richard Baxter,
Wm. Penn,
John Locke,
Archibald, Earl of Argyle,
Richard Talbot,
Catharine Sedley,
William III., Mary II., and Bishop Burnett,
John Dryden,
The Duchess of Marlborough
Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford,
Charles Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury,
Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset,
William Williams, Solicitor General,
Henry Sidney, Brother of Algernon,
Schomberg,
John, Lord Lovelace,
Antoine, Count of Lauzun,
The First Ministry of William III.,
Unpopularity of William III.
Popularity of Mary II.,
Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury,
The Count of Avaux,
Cruelty of Rosen at the Siege of Londonderry,
Sir James Dalrymple,
Lord Melfville,
Carstairs,
The Marquiss of Ruvigny,
The Duke of Schomberg,
Admiral Torrington,
Avarice of Marlborough,
Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells,
Charles Leslie,
Dr. William Sherlock,
George Hicks,
Jeremy Collier,
Anne Bracegirdle and Lord Mohun,
Charles Blount,
Dean Swift,
The Lord Keeper Somers,
Charles, Earl of Middleton,
William III. at the Battle of Landen,
William Anderton,
Charles Montague,
Thomas Wharton,
Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer,
Paul Foley,
Elizabeth Villiers,
Death of Mary II.,
Policy of Marlborough after the Death of Mary,
Robert Charnock and his Accomplices,
Marshall, the Duke of Villeroy,

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

VALUABLE STEREOTYPE PLATES, WOODCUTS AND STEEL PLATES,

Embracing the whole of their cheap publication business, including over one hundred and fifty sets of attractive and popular works, manufactured originally at a cost of $50,000,

TO BE SOLD, WITHOUT RESERVE, AT TRADE SALE,

By Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., No. 379 Broadway, on THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, April 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞ A careful description of each work will be found in the March Trade Sale Catalogue of the above auctioneers, and will be seen to embrace upwards of one hundred and fifty sets of stereotype plates, offering opportunities for publishers seldom met with. The following list includes the titles of the various works, and will be found to comprise the

BEST WORKS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED AUTHORS,

INCLUDING, AMONG MANY OTHER WRITERS OF DISTINCTION,

Fielding, James, Marryatt, Hood, Smollett, G. W. M. Reynolds, Eugene Sue, George Sand, Jerdan, Ainsworth, De Stael, Conrad, Haliburton, (Sam Slick) Dumas, Maxwell, Albert Smith, Thackeray, Cockton, Lamartine, Landor, Lever, J. F. Smith, Mrs. Ellis, Hook, C. Astor Bristed, Mary Howitt, &c., &c., &c.

☞ The printed stock on hand, bound and in sheets of the above, comprising about 30,000 volumes, will be sold immediately after the stereotype plates. The quantity of such remains respectively will be seen in the second catalogue, page 22, and the terms of its disposal will be made known at the sale. No 222 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

NO. CLXXV. FOR APRIL, 1857.

CONTENTS:

1. Mirsa Schaffy; A sketch from Oriental Life.
2. Influence of the English Literature on the German.
3. Holidays.
4. Hickok's Empirical Psychology.
5. Emkin's Last Volume.
6. Biography.
7. Oliver's Puritan Commonwealth.
8. Sprague's American Pulpit.
9. Robert Herrick.
10. The British Essayists.
11. Contemporary French Literature.
12. The Real and the Ideal in New-England.
13. Critical Notices.
14. New Publications.

THE GREAT AMERICAN QUARTERLY.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

Is published on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in numbers of nearly 300 pages each, at $5 a year. CHAS. S. FRANCIS & CO., Publishers, No. 554 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

Number 33, Vol. XII., for this week contains:

THE WHOLE TRIAL OF REV. L. S. KALLOCH, OF BOSTON,

FOR ADULTERY—AND A FINE PORTRAIT

Of that eloquent and popular Preacher,

Engraved expressly for this journal.

Its contents as usual will contain the Criminal History of this Country for the Week, including

The recent Criminal News from California.

Important Correspondence from all the great cities.

Murder Trials in several States.

Dodger's revelations about Thieves, &c., &c., &c.

Subscription $3 per annum—$1 for six months.

Address, R. A. SEYMOUR,

Editor and Proprietor of *National Police Gazette*.

New-York City.

COUNTING ROOMS

FOR PRACTICE IN

BOOK-KEEPING AND MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.

C. C. MARSH, Accountant,

No. 348 Broadway, Appleton Building.

Circulars, with terms, &c., on application. Marsh's Works on Book-keeping for sale.

The course of double entry, 220 pages.....$1 25
The course of single entry, 142 pages.....75
Same works in Spanish.....2 00
Theory and Practice of Book-keeping and Joint Stock Accounts, quarto.....4 00

These works are printed in colors, and are got up regardless of expense. Those unable to practice under the author, will do well to study his books, which will be found good teachers in themselves. Remitted per mail, 10 per cent. additional.

VANDERVEER'S PATENT

ARITHMETICAL TABLES FOR CHILDREN,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. B. MORRILL, No. 304 Broadway. Agents wanted throughout the country.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floyd" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Augusta Mixon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. R. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Creole Belle," by Buhbard, sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 26 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.—THE UNdersigned beg to inform the trade generally, that their new establishment is now well stocked with all the varieties of their well-known standard London editions of the Bible in every variety of type and binding; also, Prayer-Books for the Episcopal Church of the United States, and Psalm-Books for Presbyterian churches. A catalogue forwarded on application. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

THOSE WHO WOULD KNOW WHAT are the best aspects of Southern Life, may be referred with confidence to Mr. Olmsted's work.—*Edinburgh Review.*

OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.

OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN TEXAS.

Sent by mail, post-paid. Price $1 25 each.

DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,

No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

THE "OFFICE."

NO. 560 HOUSTON-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE ON DRAUGHT.

ALLSOPP'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE ON DRAUGHT.

BARCLAY & PERKINS' LONDON PORTER ON DRAUGHT.

OLD BURTON ALE ON DRAUGHT.

HARMON'S HOME BREWED ALE ON DRAUGHT.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER ON DRAUGHT.

London, Manchester, Birmingham and Paris newspapers received per steamer weekly.

BENJAMIN HONEY, Proprietor.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and back gammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,

Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK,

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.

All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

TO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.—$100 TO $500 can be made weekly by using my recipes for French Cognac and Peach Brandies, Jamaica and Santa Cruz Rums, Gin, &c., accompanied with full instructions. Address, enclosing $1, E. R. ADRIANCE, Broadway Post-Office, New-York. I will guarantee the safe arrival of all moneys by mail.

J. BURTNETT, HALL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA Territory, dealer in real estate; lands bought and sold throughout the Territory; land warrants located; investments of money made on joint accounts or commission; collections made and taxes paid for nonresidents. Refer to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., MORRIS KETCHUM, New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS! LEAKY ROOFS!—ROOFS made perfectly tight by A. L. ORBORN'S No Plus Ultra Cement; this cement is designed expressly for roofs. It hardens soon after application to the consistency of slate, is unaffected by any temperature will not rust, does not require paint, and is warranted protection against all leaks. Samples can be seen at the office, No. 414 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN TABLE DAMASK.

Two cases slightly wet,

2 yards wide, heavy, and all linen,

At 50, 62 and 75 cents.

The greatest bargain ever offered.

BRINCK & RUSSELL,

No. 313 Canal-st., corner Mercer.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,

No. 122 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK,

Are now constantly receiving additions to

THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY SILKS

AND MILLINERY GOODS,

which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.

Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.

BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,

COLORED SILKS,

SATINS,

MARCELLINES,

FLORENCES.

Silk TISSUES, BAREGES.

Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,

LACES, JOINED BLONDS,

ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,

Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,

Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,

EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.

CURTAIN DRAPERIES,

IN LACE AND MUSLIN.

STRAW GOODS:

Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blond, Pedal, Rnsland and Split-Straw

BONNETS AND HATS,

Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.

A complete assortment of

FRENCH CORSETS.

We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

631 BROADWAY. 633

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

Of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware.

Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen.....$2 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen.....4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen.....1 50
Silver plated Casters, with cut-glass bottles.....4 75
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces.....30 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettle.....11 00
Silver-plate Coffee Urns.....11 00

The whole of our immense stock of Gas Fixtures, comprising over three hundred different patterns of chandeliers, at correspondingly low rates.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

Original and old-established stand, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS

Can be found at

JOHN M. CORWIN'S,

No. 307 6th-av., corner of 19th-st.

Open this day, a splendid assortment of Stella Shawls, with Palm corner.

French Lawns and Jaconets.

10,000 yards Black goods at 10 cents per yard, worth 1s.

A few more of those Wee Ginghams.

Give us an early call, to secure the bargains.

JOHN M. CORWIN,

No. 307 6th-av., corner of 19th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND RIBBONS

in great variety. Also,

EMBEOIDERIES AND LACES FOR SPRING,

New Styles—Just Received.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.

1,000 FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,

(The latest Paris styles,)

At $25 each,

(Usually sold at $35 and $40.)

Will be opened on Monday, April 6.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

PRINTED AND TISSUE

BAREGE ROBES.

New Goods,

Just received.

Prices from

$6 each.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BAJOU GLOVES.

The consumers and purchasers of this article are requested to examine the inside of the left hand glove for the signature,

BAJOU,

which each pair contains,

TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM PURCHASING an inferior article through the representations of some parties professing to sell

BAJOU GLOVES.

631 BROADWAY. 633

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

Of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware.

Beautiful decorated Tea Sets, 56 pieces for $14 50.
White China Tea Sets, 56 pieces for $4 50.
White Toilet Sets for $1 00.
White Dinner Set, 154 pieces for $16.

W. F. DAILEY & CO., original old established stand, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.

A large and magnificent assortment received by late arrivals, and in entirely new designs, for sale by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES

In great variety, from $5 to $6.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES,

In great variety, at

LANE & PORTER'S,

No. 317 (old No. 73,) Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

THE VERY LATEST PARIS DESIGNS

Will be introduced Monday, April 6.

SPRING MANTILLAS, BASQUES and TALMAS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WOVEN BAREGES,

(Small plaids,)

a beautiful Summer fabric,

At 25 cents per yard,

Will be opened on Monday, April 6.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers & Reade sts.

MORE 60 TO 75 CENT SILKS.

Several new lots from Auction, just received.

READY MONDAY, APRIL 6.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS. MANTILLAS.

SPRING IMPORTATION

NOW OPEN.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner of Mercer.

RICH FANCY RIBBONS

On retail at

PAVILION DE FLORA,

No. 361 Broadway.

NEW SILK ROBES.

Foulard Silk Robes at $10.

Flounced Silk Robes from $16 to $35.

LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS

For the MILLION at

PAVILION DE FLORA,

No. 361 Broadway.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES.

JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway,

Will open on Monday, April 6, some very elegant sels of Real Laces and French Embroideries.

COIFFURES FOR ALL

CREATION, at

PAVILION DE FLORA,

No. 361 Broadway.

LAIZE DE COTE.

(Rich Silk Robes)

Just opened.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have just opened the best assortment of

RICH FASHIONABLE SILKS

ever exhibited in New-York.

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

LANE & PORTER will offer, this morning,

500 pieces new Stripe and Plaid Silks, 6c., 7c. and 8c.

125 pieces Bayadere Stripe Silks, 6c., 8c and 10c.

No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS.

800 pieces, at 70 and 75 cents, in good style and excellent quality, will be offered at retail, on Monday, April 6.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SHAWLS,

SHAWLS,

SHAWLS,

LANE & PORTER'S,

No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

BROCHE AND STELLA SHAWLS,

From auction, will be offered on Monday, the 6th.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner of Mercer.

HONITON LACE SETS.

Real Honiton Lace Sets from $8 to $15.

This morning, at LANE & PORTER'S,

No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

RAGLAN WRAPPERS.

A beautiful article for Ladies that are throwing off their winter garments, and also for a traveling Cloak at $8, just opened at JAMES CROPSEY'S, 481 Broadway.

SILK ROBES.

A choice lot of Silk Robes just received, and will be sold at $20, $22 and $25, at JAMES CROPSEY'S,

No. 481 Broadway.

WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.—THE BALance of these goods from the late wrecks, consisting of linens, table cloths, diaper, prints, ginghams, de laines, broadcloths, cassimeres, muslins, laces, collars, &c., will be sold off at reduced prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.—TWENTY cases Pouit de Soie, Gros de Naples, changeable and solid colors of every quality and color, suitable for shirred Bonnets. Just received and for sale, by package or piece.

L. H. MOORE & CO., No. 122 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, HAVING OPENED their new store No. 770 Broadway, invite the attention of ladies to their stock of fine French Embroideries, Point, Chantilly and other Laces, of recent importations, which are unsurpassed

AMUSEMENTS.

SCHMEISSER'S GRAND CONCERT,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
EASTER MONDAY EVENING,
April 13, 1857.
PROGRAMME:
PART I.
Signor MORELLI.

1. Romance.....Donizetti.
Mr. and Mrs. SCHMEISSER.
2. Liszt's Hungarian Storm March, arranged and composed for two pianos by.....Schmeisser.
Madame CORA DE WILHORST.
3. Cavatina—Beatrice di Tenda.....Bellini.
Mr. SCHMEISSER.
4. La Fuite des Amants, poem musical, by....Schmeisser. (The Escape—Storm on the Sea—Prayer—Happy Voyage.)
Fuyez, amants, fuyez! De vos pas que le bruit
Vienne interrompre seul le repos de la nuit.
Hâtez vous, hâtez-vous! Un esquif au rivage
Est là qui vous attend—ne perdez point courage!
Partez, et plein d'espoir, Si l'ocean mugit,
Si la tempête éclate, et si le vent rugit,
Ne craignez rien; ouvrez votre âme à la prière
Aussi bien qu'à l'amour! L'auteur de tout mystère
Sourit à qui le prie et toujours mène au port
Celui qui lui confie et son cœur et son sort!
Mad. CORA DE WILHORST and Sig. MORELLI.
5. Duo—Elsir d'Amore.....Donizetti.

PART II.
Sig. MORELLI.

1. Largo al factotum—Barbiere.....Rossini
Mr. and Mrs. SCHMEISSER.
2. Fantasia on the march from "I Puritani" for two pianos.....Schmeisser
Madame CORA DE WILHORST.
3. Brindisi—Macbeth.....Verdi
Mr. SCHMEISSER.
4. Grand Sonate.....Schmeisser
1. Allegro Molso,
3. Scherzo,
4. Boudo—Allegro.
Mad. CORA DE WILHORST and Sig. MORELLI.
5. Duo—Rigoletto.....Verdi
Mr. SCHMEISSER.
6. Free Fantasiee—Extemporized on airs to be selected by the audience.

Tickets.....One Dollar.
Doors open at 7, Concert at 8. Tickets and reserved seats may be obtained at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Necessary steps have been taken to give ample room to every seat, and to avoid heat or draft in the saloon this evening.
N. B.—It may be interesting to musicians to know that all the four parts of Mr. Schmeiser's Sonate are composed in one key and on one original theme.
THE MANAGEMENT.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
TUESDAY—Production of the great Shakespearean Comedy,
A WINTER'S TALE.
The attractive quality of this beautiful play at the Chambers-st. theatre warrants its revival at this establishment, where the superior capabilities of a splendid stage enable the Manager to produce many extra and original effects. The piece is graced by that attention to correct scenery and costume which have given fame to the Shakespearean productions of this management.
Mr. J. W. Wallack, the distinguished Tragedian, will appear for the first time as Leontes.
Mr. C. Fisher, first time, as Polixenes; Mr. Barrett, first time as Florizel.
Miss Sara Stevens, first time, as Perdita; Mr. M. Smith, first time, as Antigonus.
Miss Polly Marshall, first time, as Dorcas.
Mr. Burton as Autolycus, universally conceded to be one of his best of his performances.
Mrs. A. Parker in her popular assumption of Hermione.
Mr. Moore as the old Shepherd; Mr. Setchell as the Clown; performances which have received a large meed of public praise.
The whole of the scenery is new and of the most extensive description.
Vestibule of a Sicilian Palace, with View of Mount Etna.
A PYRRHIC DANCE, by sixteen Grecian youths, embodying many beautiful and graceful tableaux
The Queen's Boudoir—a scene of private life.
Theatre at Syracuse, prepared for the trial of Hermione with the rendering of the oracle of Apollo, a correct and classical representation of the administration of Grecian justice—Desolate Sea Coast in a Storm.
A CLASSICAL ALLEGORY—The Course of Time, Accompanied by the Four Seasons in their respective Cars. The Revolving Globe, surmounted by Time and arched with the Zodiacal Signs—Appearance of the Goddess of Night and her star nymphs, retreating before the Ascent of Phœbus in the Chariot of the Sun.
A Road near the Farm—Garden of the Palace.
A BEAUTIFUL PASTORAL SCENE.
A SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL.
With a Dance of Shepherds and a grand a Satyr Orgie by twelve Men in Hair.
The Peristyle of the Palace, with the celebrated Statue Scene.
The costumes are new, rich and correct. The music by Mr. Woolf, with the overture, composed for this piece by Mr. Bristow.
No other piece on the same night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. NIBLO has the pleasure to announce that he has made arrangements for a short season of
ITALIAN OPERA,
Commencing on MONDAY, April 13.
Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor AMODIO,
Signor ASSONI,
Signor ARNOLDI,
Signor COLLETTI,
and other Artistes of distinguished talent are engaged—with an efficient ORCHESTRA and CHORUS.
Musical Director and Conductor,
MAX MARETZEK.
The Parquet, Balcony and First Circle have been renumbered, giving nearly DOUBLE the SPACE previously allotted to each seat.
Seats for the season of
FIFTEEN REPRESENTATIONS
may be secured at the Box Office on and after THURSDAY, 9th inst., from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Regular Opera Nights,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Season Subscription.....$20

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets.....50 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 7, 1857,
ANOTHER NEW PIECE,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
Mme. MONPLAISIR. Mme. MARZETTI, LINA
WINDER, ANTOINE, JEROME,
Young HENGLER, Young AMERICA, Young LEHMANN,
TIGHT ROPE.
The new beautiful ballet, received with raptures,
L'ALMEE.
L'Almee.....Mme. Monplaisir.
To conclude with, last time but two,
BLANCHE; OR, THE RIVAL FAIRIES.
Brac.....Antoine
Topsy Turvy.....Jerome

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Performances commence with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 7, 1857.
With a new and appropriate scene, painted by Mr. Almy, a petite comedy, entitled
LIVING TOO FAST.
Characters by Messrs. G. Jordan, Lingham, Stoddart, and Miss Kate Reignolde.
To conclude with, for the twentieth time,
THE ELVES; Or, THE STATUE BRIDE,
Silva, the Statue.....Miss Laura Keene
The other characters by the members of this talented company.
LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Fixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the MAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Every night this week will be repeated the very successful pieces of the
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
Essence of Ole Virginny and Oh Be Ridley.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In all its phases, with G. SWAIN BUCKLEY and R. BISHOP BUCKLEY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.
On SUNDAY EVENING, April 12, a Sacred Concert by NOLL'S BAND and the BUCKLEYS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Stall or Orchestra Seats, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Parquette, 50 cents; Second Tier or Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier and Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6.—THIS ENENING,
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Arbaces.....Mr. Loraine | Nydia.....Mrs. L. W. Davenport
Ione.....Mme. Ponisi | Lydon.....Mr. Davenport
The performance will commence with a favorite farce.
Doors open at 7; begin at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TUESDAY, April 7.
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALCOT.
To-night— PROMOTION,
and, first time this season, Colman's
HEIR AT LAW.
To-morrow—First time this season,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Performances Afternoon and Evening. THIS (Tuesday, April 7, 1857,) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE WILLOW COPSE. Lake Fielding, C. W. Clarke; Rose Fielding, Miss Mestayer. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the farce of THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMEN. Songs and Dances, and the farce of A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, and all the other curiosities, may be seen as usual. Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, April 7, the new drama, in 3 acts, entitled
LIFE IN BROOKLYN.
To be followed by the pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
The whole to conclude with the burlesque of CLAMEEL.

A CARD.—I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS and the public that a misunderstanding took place between the Bryants' Minstrels and myself as to the business I was to do, and it not being satisfactory to me I gave up my engagement, and was not discharged, as has been erroneously stated. Yours, respectfully,
M. LEWIS.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
W. R. Blake.....Stage Manager.
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at ½ o'clock.
The grand historical, romantic, and scenic drama, of great celebrity, entitled
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1857,
and every night during the week.
This piece is now presented for the first time at this theatre in the usual style of costliness, and the same care in detail which have rendered so many illustrations of a similar character so
POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE.
New and characteristic scenery.....by.....G. Hoister
Dresses, properties, appointments, &c..by.....S. Wallis
Arbaces, the Egyptian.....Mr. Loraine
(Having resumed his engagement after his successful Western tour.)
Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Canoll, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Eytinge, &c., in prominent characters.
Incidental to the drama the most
MAGNIFICENT SCENIC EFFECTS,
ramic, illusions, and changes, a beautiful moving diorama of the enchanted groves of Isis, the temple of Isis, abode of the saga of the burning mountain, tableaux, marches, combats, dances, &c., &c. Concluding with the dazzling and lifelike representation of
THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.
Excellent farces every night.
Full particulars, distribution of characters, &c., &c., in bills.

CARD.—OWING TO THE DELIGHT AND ENthusiasm with which Mr. W. SCHMEISSER'S private soirees musicales (given at his house, No. 19 East 33d-st.) were received during the past years, and induced by repeated solicitations to appear in public, we take pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that Mr. W. SCHMEISSER'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT will take place APRIL 13, 1857, at Niblo's Saloon. Mr. W. SCHMEISSER, besides being assisted by Mrs. W. SCHMEISSER, has made arrangements with the best vocal talent in the country, which together with Mr. SCHMEISSER'S ability of extemporizing on the piano, on airs to be selected by the audience, (a pianist able to extemporize, having never before been heard in public in this country,) will offer a programme of unusual interest and high merit. No efforts will be spared to make the concert one of the best musical offerings of the season.
THE MANAGEMENT.

SCHMEISSER'S
GRAND CONCERT,
APRIL 13, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. SCHMEISSER will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mad. CORA DE WILHORST.
Mod. W. SCHMEISSER.
Sig. MORELLI. Sig. MANGOUKI.

CARD.
TO THE MUSICAL PROFESSION AND THE PRESS.
Mr. SCHMEISSER, being desirous of affording the musical profession and the press an opportunity of hearing him before giving his first public Concert, has decided upon giving a musical evening, on the 8th inst., at his residence, No. 19 East 33d-st., to which special invitations will be issued. On this occasion Mr. Schmeisser will play some of the works of Beethoven, Mozart, Liszt and Haengelt, (among them the "Galloo Chromatique," by Liszt.) Also, will Mr. Schmeisser extemporize on airs to be selected by his hearers. Mr. Schmeisser will be assisted by Mrs. Schmeisser in some of his own compositions for two pianos.
All gentlemen belonging to the musical profession or attached to the press, not having received special invitation by the 8th inst., may procure the same at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.
THE MANAGEMENT.

OPERA FUND BALL AND CONCERT.—THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL, as already announced, will take place in the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY, 14th inst.
No expense will be spared by the Directors of the Academy to render this entertainment unusually attractive. Large additions have been made to the decorations used on the previous occasion, and the BANDS will consist of not less then ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Doors open at 8; Music to commence at 8¼, and Dancing at 9. No ladies with bonnets, and no gentlemen with hats, canes or overcoats, will be allowed on the floor.
Tickets Two Dollars each, admitting one person; can be had of the Directors of the Academy, of the Patronesses and Managers, and at the principal music stores.

A CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC WILL take place THIS EVENING in the old John-st. M. E. Church. The services of several eminent singers have been secured, and with the assistance of Mr T. G. COOK, who will preside at the Piano, no doubt good satisfaction will be given to all who may be present. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LADIES' GYMNASIUM, No. 663 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-ST.—Classes every Tuesday and Friday, from 4 till 6 o'clock P. M., exclusively. Private classes for invalids at the rooms or residence.
HENRY GEBHARD.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

BALLS.

GRAND BALL—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 8, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN ELABORATELY-CARVED 7-OCTAVE Rosewood Piano-forte for sale, finished in a superb style, with round corners, rich heavy carved and artistic work, costly carved legs, with grapes and fruit in relief, pedals to match, real pearl inlaid work; semi-grand action over strung bass, powerful rich tone, easy touch, with scollop end keys, made to order by one of the best makers in this City, with full warranty, and is fully tested; has been in use only two months; is without fault or blemish, and worthy the attention of those in search of a superb and unique drawing-room piano; has stool to match; price $375; cost $450. Can be seen and examined at the residence No. 678 6th-av., next to Tremont Hotel, near 40th-st., for four days, from 7 A. M. till 8½ P. M. Another piece will be offered to a cash purchaser. N. B.—Has packing case for shipping.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS.—ONLY WAREROOMS NOS. 419 AND 421 BROADWAY, CORNER OF CANAL.—A large variety of the above make to rent. Rent deducted if purchased. Beautiful pianos, same make, for sale, on reasonable terms. TAYLOR & FARLEY'S melodeons for sale.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS.—JUDSON & MUNGER have removed to No. 723 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, where can be found the best assortment of Pianos and Melodeons in the City, for sale or to let. N. B.—Storage for pianos and furniture.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 125 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave Rosewood Piano-forte, elegant case, and superior tone, made by best maker and warranted; cost $500; will be sold for $200; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

EAR ORNAMENT LOST.—LOST, LAST FRIday, in Broadway, or some of the adjoining streets, near Grace Church, or in Madison-av. stages, a LADY'S HAIR EAR-RING, in the form of a bunch of grapes. If left at the *Evangelist* office, No. 5 Beekman-st., a liberal reward will be paid.

LOST—A GOLD SEAL.—A GOLD SEAL WAS lost from a watch-ribbon yesterday. It is supposed it was dropped in the street, or in a railroad car, somewhere between Franklin-st. and 14th-st., west of Broadway. The finder, by leaving it at No. 106 Franklin-st., will be suitably rewarded.

$25 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of ten Silver Table Spoons, and Ten Silver Dessert Spoons, marked "C," the same having been stolen from No. 68 Irving-place, on the 24 inst. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

LOST—IN LEAVING THE ACADEMY OF Music, on Saturday afternoon, a black thread lace VEIL. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 823 5th-av.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

BEWARE OF COMMON
Look out for counterfeits,
Vile and detestable;
Rats are not killed
By a spurious comestible;
And though powder corrosive
Will kill you and I,
Bugs won't take a dose if
Your utmost you try.
Go to LYON, if troubled
With Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice;
If you *once* have been bubbled,
Don't be a fool twice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITIONS.—The depot of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, for the certain and instant destruction of Insects and Vermin, No. 434 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

BARLOW'S ROTARY WOOD PLANING MACHINE.—Will plane 22 inches wide and from ⅛ to 2½ inches thick; price $275. The above machine, with tonguеing and grooving machine, $350. These machines are complete in every respect, and equal to any in use. Sold by the Newark Machine Company, Newark, N. J.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—A VERTICAL one, 6-inch cylinder and 16-inch stroke, together with a locomotive steam-boiler. Can be seen in working order. Inquire of THOMAS W. WEATHERRD, No. 82 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXPERIenced servants, one an excellent thorough cook and a superior laundress, has had several years' experience in the best families; the other as nurse and seamstress, will be found in every respect a capable, trustworthy girl, of good disposition, and can take charge of a young infant, or perfectly understands her duties as chambermaid and waiter. Also, for an experienced German girl to do general housework, speaks good English. Two of the above are Protestants, and all have reliable City references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, with excellent City reference, one as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as regular chambermaid and waitress; does all styles of up-stairs work; wages $7 a month. The other, a plain neat cook, a most excellent washer and ironer; does up linens in style; wages $7 a month. Has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can take laundress and chambermaids place. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant young women competent for their duties, one a good cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and plain pastry; the other a first-rate chambermaid and waitress; both are highly recommended, and have no objection to do general housework, in nice families—have lived in good places in both City and country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A CUTTER'S SITUATION BY A sober and industrious man, of ten years' experience; understands custom and shop, also children's clothing. A nice employer will meet with a faithful man. The best of reference given; no objection to a country place. Address R. A., No. 41 Hudson-place, 34th-st., or at the office of this paper.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as chambermaid; can do clear starching, experienced in French fluting; can do plain sewing; would go to Europe with a lady as nurse; is accustomed to travel and not sick at sea. Very good reference given. Call at No. 11 Jones-st., two blocks from 6th-av., near 4th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook, to assist in washing and ironing—the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; have the best City references. Apply for two days at No. 161½ Greene-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SMART, INtelligent German boy in an office, store, or in some business where he can be earning something, his father being dead and his mother in destitute circumstances. Address through Post-Office. S. B. HALLIDAY, Home of the Friendless, No. 32 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, a situation as child's nurse or ladies maid; she can sew neatly, and do up fine muslins. Can give good City references. Apply at No. 37 9th-st., near 5th-av., from 11 until 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a man who has no incumbrance, understands his business, has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City; has good references. Address M. C., No. 885 Broadway, at Mr. Darling's store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; moved to this City reference if required. Call at No. 291 1st-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN ABOUT REturning to her friends in Europe, wishes to engage herself with some family going there, to wait on ladies or to take care of children. Unquestionable reference will be given. Call at, or address No. 526 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COOK OR TO do general housework, by a respectable young woman; has good City references. Call or address at No. 139 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman; she is a first-rate washer and ironer and plain cook; no objection to the country. Call at No. 36 Vandam-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as chambermaid; best City reference can be given. Apply to No. 20 East 21st-st., cor. Broadway.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS—The advertiser, who is about closing his present engagement, wishes a situation in a custom or clothing establishment. Has had long experience in cutting to measure, and for the last three years has held the position of foreman for a Southern house, which is about giving up the manufacturing. Refers to present employers and others. Address CUTTER, Box No. 1,335 Post-Office.

A TENOR SINGER OF ACKNOWLEDGED superiority, fully conversant with church music, experienced in conducting choirs and teaching vocal music, desires a situation as chorister in this City, Brooklyn, or Williamsburg. Address CROTCHET, *Times* office.

A LADY, SUFFICIENTLY QUALIFIED—Desires an engagement as alto singer in a Church in Brooklyn. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

SERVANT GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK, cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, at the office of the Society for Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chambers-st., A. D. 1825, now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD AND RESPECTABLE GIRL to do the general housework of a very small private family. Apply, with reference, at No. 50 Morton-st., (high stoop.)

WANTED—A BOY FROM TWELVE TO FOURteen years of age, to do errands and assist generally in a retail dry goods store. Apply to J. P. BROUNER & CO., No. 467 6th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GAS FITTER, AND A BOY as helper. Apply at No. 93 South 6th st., Williamsburg. J. T. WELLINGS.

GIRLS WANTED.—GOOD ONES, WELL RECommended, can have first-rate situations of all kinds, City or country. Situations will be given three months for 50 cents. Also farmers, gardeners and waiters wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Bowery.

GARDENER WANTED—A GERMAN THAT understands English; he must be a single man, and thoroughly understand his business. Apply at No. 64 Dey-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION as teacher of the higher branches, of mathematics; will attend to drawing and the English branches; should prefer to take charge of a school; no objection to going to the country; a good old competence will be expected; reference required and given. Address J. C., Box No. 3,507 Post-Office.

TO MUSIC TEACHERS.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to make arrangement with a competent teacher for instruction on the piano-forte, with the use of the instrument, for practice, at the residence of the instructor. Address Box No. 395, Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman and his wife, or for three single gentlemen, where all the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, with good table. The rooms consist of front and back and extension room, and stages pass the door. Inquire, with reference, at No. 67 2d-st.

BOARDING IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Two gentlemen and wives can obtain board at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; would prefer those who would like to spend two or three months in a pleasant village on the Connecticut River. The best references reciprocated. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENtlemen may find pleasant rooms and partial board, in a private family. References required. Inquire at No. 70 West 12th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, board in a genteel, quiet family, location west or near Broadway, and below 14th-st. Best of references given and required. Address WILLIAM, *Times* Office.

BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED IN ONE OF the most delightful locations in South Brooklyn by applying at Carroll-place, seventh house East of Court-st., opposite Carroll-park.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—NEAR Fulton ferry, by three young gentlemen. Address, stating terms and location, C. L. B., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT Rooms with board, can be had, at No. 229 Hicks-st., near Grace Church.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD ON Long Island for young misses for the Summer, and, if suited, through the Winter, in a private family, (no other boarders taken.) There are good schools and churches of all the different denominations; access by steamboat and railroad twice a day. Address Box No. 3,984 Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with a very desirable room and board in Bedford, Fulton-av., second door above Franklin-av.; cars pass the door every five minutes for Fulton Ferry. Inquire at the premises.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room, with breakfast and tea, in or near West 24th-st. Address LELAND, Box No. 2,559 General Post-Office.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS,
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
The above oils can be obtained from the regularly appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 60 Beaver-st.

BOILED OIL, 75 CENTS; ROOF OIL, 50 cents; Grafton paint, 1¼c. per pound; white lead and zinc paint, 7c. D. BIDWELL, 304 Greenwich, cor. Vesey

TO PERFUME THE BREATH—USE THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & CO., No. 221 Broadway, and by all druggists.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
$26,000 8 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, at his regular semi weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds on THURSDAY, April 9, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$27,000 Hancock County (Illinois) 8 per cent. Bonds, dated July 1, 1856, and redeemable at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, July 1, 1876; Interest Coupons payable annually on the 1st of July.....$1,000 each
$9,000 Warsaw City (Illinois) 8 per cent. Bonds, dated May 21, 1856, and due at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, May 21, 1876; Interest Coupons payable January and July 1.....$1,000 each.
The above Hancock County and Warsaw City Bonds were issued in conformity with an act of the State Legislature, authorizing the issue of Bonds to aid in the construction of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad. The amount of taxable property in the county for the year 1856, was $3,508,949; taxes, $73,500; population about 25,000 acres in area, 483,840. The authorized issue by the county is $100,000. The amount of taxable property in the city is $1,060,000; taxes, $8,000; population, 3,400. The authorized issue by the city is $50,000. Hancock County is one of the most prosperous in the State, and the above Railroad, it is expected, will be finished 50 miles (viz: from Warsaw to Quiawka Junction) in about sixty days from the present time.
And for a permanent investment, no safer funds can be found in the market. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, calls particular attention to his large sale at auction THIS DAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., of all the elegant and costly household furniture contained in the private residence No. 121 West 8th-st. The house is newly furnished throughout with the best class of goods, and affords advantages to buyers, as the assortment is very large, and every article is to be peremptorily sold, without regard. Sale commences in the parlor at 10½ o'clock precisely. Catalogues now ready and can be had at the house only. The basement contains walnut extension tables, sideboard, sofa bed, arm chairs, &c., together with a fine assortment of China, dinner and tea sets, cut glass, silver-plated ware and ivory cutlery, &c. The parlors are furnished with tapestry, velvet carpets and rugs, two solid rosewood suites in rich satin and brocatel, solid rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, easy and reception chairs, fine oil-paintings, gas fixtures, mantel clock and large and costly vases and decorations, lace and bayoet window curtains, fine toned rosewood seven-octave piano, a superb instrument; rosewood bookcase, suite in reps, pier and oval gilt glasses, &c., rosewood hall stand, velvet stair carpets and plated rods; elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands and French bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, &c., together with a large lot of other articles of use and beauty, altogether too numerous to mention. Terms cash. In City funds, and goods must be removed on day of sale. By order of M. R. LYONS.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 7, AT 10½ o'clock, at store and rooms Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, will sell the rich and fashionable Cabinet Furniture, being the entire manufactured stock of one of the largest manufacturers, removed to these rooms for convenience of sale, the whole to be sold without reserve, affording parties wishing to purchase first-class furniture an opportunity to obtain the best article at low prices. Buyers will be afforded every facility for boxing and shipping. Articles bought can remain on the premises free of storage until May 1, when the catalogue will be ready and the goods can be examined on Monday. The stock consists of rosewood, mahogany, and oak and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, viz.: elegant solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel and other coverings; richly-carved rosewood etageres, of superior workmanship and beauty of finish; splendid French secretaries, bookcases, escritoires, music cabinets; solid rosewood centre, pier, side and sofa tables, with marble tops; card tables, quartette and other fancy tables, dining-room furniture, superior extension dining-tables, elaborately carved sideboards, lounges, chairs, &c. Chamber furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, of Louis XIV., Elizobethian and other fashionable styles; dressing bureaus and washstands; marble-top side and dressing tables; whatnots, armoires, cane and rush-seat chairs. Superb enameled cottage sets, from a celebrated manufacturer, far superior to anything usually offered at auction; also French-plate pier and oval mirrors in richly ornamented frames. At 12 o'clock, four superior 6½ and 7-octave piano-fortes, from City makers. Piano stools in various coverings.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
CALLS THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION of bonesetters and others to sale at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the corner of 9th-av. and 23d-st., and near London Terrace. The house is large and newly furnished with the most expensive and rich goods, the manufacture of Hutchings & Cook and other celebrated makers in Broadway. Sale positive, and goods must be removed on Wednesday. Catalogues now ready. Sale commences in the parlors at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Basement contains oak suits in reps, sideboard and extension table, and a very large assortment of China dinner and tea sets, silver plated ware, of every description, cut glass and Bohemian ware, ivory cutlery, &c., together with the kitchen utensils. The parlors are furnished with McBride's royal tapestry velvet carpets, (medallion pattern,) three solid rosewood suites, in fashionable damask coverings, with slip covers, solid rosewood centre, side and card tables, rich lace curtains and corners, pier and oval mirrors, magnificent China vases, bronze clocks, rich China vases and mantel decorations, a fine collection of valuable oil-paintings, which are really works of merit, superb reclining easy chairs, one of Nunns & Fischer's 7-octave pianos, with the makers' guarantee not yet expired. English oil-cloths, rosewood hat-stand, velvet stair carpet and silver-plated rods, superior carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers, &c., ingrain and Brussels carpets, and a large variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No. 546 Broadway.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—By GEORGE NICHOLS, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., comprising Brussels carpets, mahogany dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany rockers, and parlor chairs in hair cloth, mahogany sofas, in do., rosewood, marble-top, centre and side tables, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands; also, China and glass ware; also, to pay advances, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany wardrobes, sofas, rockers, chairs in hair-cloth, elegant rosewood suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany centre, side and sofa tables, with marble tops, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, black walnut mahogany and rosewood corner stands and book shelves, lounges, lounge beds, elegant French clocks, marble clocks, Terra Cotta vases and card receivers, China vases, French China teasets, 44 pieces of sale; French plate mirrors, ancient and modern oil-paintings, silver-plated easters and cake baskets, hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, toilet sets, China pitchers, butter dishes, &c.; also, one turners' lathe, complete.

P. C. BULKELEY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAYTON HOBART, ESQ., REFEREE, OF 72 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, COMPRISING THE WHOLE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES, SEVENTY-FIFTH AND SEVENTY SIXTH STREETS.—P. C. BULKELEY will sell, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
3 lots on 3d-av.,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly al the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

To Brooklyn Subscribers.

Subscribers to the DAILY TIMES in Brooklyn, south of Fulton and west of Powers streets, are notified that Mr. S. BOUGHTON is no longer carrier for the TIMES on that route. They are requested to pay no money for the paper, except to SAMUEL HENDERSON, the present carrier. Subscribers who in consequence of this change may fail to receive the paper, will please send their names and address to the TIMES office, to MICHAEL NEVINS, No. 190 Fulton-street, Mr. OSWALD, Market, No. 380 Atlantic-street, or LEWIS BEACH, corner of Hoyt and Fulton streets.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Connecticut State Election took place yesterday, and the returns already received indicate the success of the Union Ticket. The storm, however, diminished the vote considerably, besides interfering with the receipt of the returns. The result will probably be known to-day.

We learn from Washington that two additional Naval Boards of Inquiry have been ordered to be instituted at that place, although the names of the officers have not yet been divulged. The order of the cases has also been changed—those of furloughed and on-leave officers taking the precedence of the cases of dropped officers.

The telegraph informs us of two dreadful casualties by fire in this State. The house of Mr. GRIMSHAW, near Cape Vincent, was burnt on Saturday morning, and Mr. GRIMSHAW, his wife, and six children perished. On Sunday morning a dwelling in Oswego, occupied by a French family named PLEONTA, was burnt, and three children, one 17 years old, perished.

It is stated on the authority of letters from missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church that a furious war is raging in Liberia, in the vicinity of Cape Palmas, between the colonists and the natives. Thirty-seven American houses and much property are stated to have been destroyed, and twenty-eight lives had been lost. All missionary and business matters were at a stand.

A summary of the business done in the Legislature yesterday, will be found elsewhere. There was nothing of special interest.

Strenuous efforts are being made, it is said, to defeat the Anti ticket swindling law now before the Legislature.

The Tammany Society met last night and mustered strong. Our report of their proceedings states that nearly 300 members were present, and that the utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. The general sentiment of the Society was in favor of the plan of providing for reforming the primary meetings, which was presented at the last meeting of the Sachems by Hon. JOHN KELLY;—but it was deemed advisable to leave the whole matter to the free and untrammeled action of the Sachems who meet to-day at noon.

The steamship *Illinois* left yesterday for Aspinwall, with about six hundred passengers. She anchored below on account of the storm, and probably went to sea this morning.

It is reported that the steamers of the Nicaraguan line have not only given up carrying Filibusters to WALKER, but have withdrawn from the California passenger trade also; the *Tennessee* will probably be put on the Galveston and New-Orleans route.

The April term of the United States Circuit Court was opened yesterday morning by Judge NELSON. A motion for an injunction involving the copyright of STRUVE'S *Weltgeschichte* was heard and denied.

Capt. RYNDERS, the U. S. Marshal, appointed four Deputy Marshals yesterday. He has eight appointments still to make, which he expects to make to-day. He intimates that he will probably oust all the former Deputies.

The Councilmen's Special Committee on the Relief of Broadway presented their report last evening, asking leave to sit again, but terminated their existence somewhat ingloriously—the Board accepting their report, but discharging them.

WILSON SMALL, Esq., was last night nominated by Mayor WOOD, and confirmed by the Aldermen, as Receiver of TAXES, in place of HARRY HOWARD—gone up higher.

No move was made in the Common Council last night towards confirming the street cleaning contracts.

The Board of Health held its first meeting of the present year yesterday. The subject under consideration was a proposition from the Philadelphia Board of Health to hold a Quarantine Convention in that city, on the 13th of next May. The Convention is to comprise delegates from the various Boards of Health in the maritime cities of the United States, to confer in relation to the establishment of a uniform system of Quarantine laws. The Board voted to send seven delegates to the Convention.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT decided that the New-York Balance Docks of this City are, in their present position, nuisances, and must be removed. The suit was brought by JOHN and J. V. HECKER *vs.* the New-York Balance Dock Company. The case, of course, will be appealed, and probably will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

The court of Oyer and Terminer opened yesterday, and adjourned till the first Monday in May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM BURDELL and JOHN J. ECKEL, it is expected, will then be arraigned for trial, for the murder of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL. The District Attorney asked the Court for an order for a panel of 500 jurors.

The Parish Will case drags slowly on. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., and Dr. MARKOE were examined yesterday, and their testimony is to be continued to-day.

An old man named STEVENS was burned to death yesterday morning, in a building at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, in which he lodged. It is supposed that while intoxicated he set fire to his bedding. The building was damaged to the extent of about $3,000.

The wind blew heavily from S. E. to S. throughout the day, yesterday, and it rained without intermission from early morning to about 9 o'clock P. M., when the wind changed to the N. W., and snow fell for an hour. By 11 o'clock there were no traces of it left. Snow also fell at various points to the westward of here.

The large ocean steamer, built by WESTERVELT & SONS for CHAS. MORGAN, is to be launched tomorrow morning at 8½ o'clock.

ALEXANDER H. WALLIS, Republican, was last evening nominated for Mayor of Jersey City by the American and Republican Union City Convention. A separate Republican Convention nominated DUDLEY S. GREGORY for the same office, but it is uncertain whether he will consent to be a candidate.

Virginia Frightened.

The designs of the "North American Homestead Company," and their benevolent intention of resuscitating the old and exhausted lands of Virginia, appear to have created a tremendous consternation among the sea-board inhabitants of the Old Dominion. The landing of CORTEZ in Mexico, or of the valiant ADELANTADO in Florida, did not cause half the terror among the simple aborigines of those parts that the anticipated descent of ELI THAYER upon Eastern Virginia has done among the chivalry from Richmond to Accomac. The bare prospect of an irruption of industrious Yankees, with an army of shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, and school masters at their back, coming into the quiet old counties on the James River, and building up populous towns and busy villages, quadrupling the value of land and increasing the population of the State, has given some of our Virginia cotemporaries a tertian ague. Mr. PRYOR'S new paper, *The South*, has been thrown into horrible spasms of fear by merely reading the programme of the Homestead Company, whose stockholders he mildly denominates "panpers and prostitutes."

The *South* counsels immediate and sturdy resistance to ELI and his hard-fisted myrmidons, who propose to overturn the existing order of society in Virginia by improving its waste lands and making its deserts to blossom like the rose. Like that noble English poet who sang:

> "Let laws and learning, arts and commerce die,
> But let us keep our old nobility—"

The *South* means to sacrifice everything to its slave pens and the old unprofitable trade in niggers. Like Rolla they want no change, and least of all such change as ELI THAYER and the North American Homestead Company can bring them. Our Virginia cotemporary is savagely facetious at the idea of the Yankee invaders coming to the eastern shore with the base design of getting a good dividend for their investment. Like Pistol, he evidently entertains the opinion that base is the land or investment that pays in the shape of a dividend.

Among our extracts in another column upon this subject, will be found an exceedingly sensible article from the New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, which we respectfully commend to the attention of *The South*. That able journal—which can hardly be suspected of Abolition or even of Anti-Slavery tendencies—takes the liberty of saying that Virginia owes her steady material decline and degradation to the fact that all the energy, ability, enterprise, and industry of her sons are wasted upon *Federal politics*, instead of being devoted to the development of their own resources and the improvement of their farms, the building up of their manufactures and the enlargement of their commerce. If Virginians will quit *office-hunting*, and grow more ambitious of prosperity and development than of place and plunder, their lands will no longer be desolate and dependent upon Yankee "panpers" for the labor that is to make them valuable.

But, in default of all more rational resources, the hope of *The South* is in Governor WISE, who will permit "no nice technicality of legal forms" to stand in the way of the expulsion of all Yankee-land speculators from the worn-out soil of the Old Dominion. Upon this point also the New-Orleans *Bulletin* gives *The South* some good advice. It does not see any more clearly than we do how the Chivalry of the Order of the South is going to help itself. The owners of land in Virginia will be likely to sell it to the highest bidders, and no questions asked; but, even though they should object, the mortgagees might not, and those who buy the land will be likely to do as they please with their own; and even Governor WISE could not prevent them from deep plowing, which is the most treasonable act that will probably be attempted. But the Virginians may, if they are resolved upon it, by the most simple process in the world, prevent these contemplated Yankee invasions. All they have to do is to put their land at so high a price that it cannot be profitably purchased, and ELI THAYER and the North American Homestead Company will let them vigorously alone, they may rest assured.

Relieving Broadway.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper the report of the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, upon relieving Broadway. It is a careful, sensible and interesting document. The Committee recognize fully the importance of affording some relief for this blockaded thoroughfare, while they are at the same time too judicious and practical in their views to give any countenance to the various chimerical projects which have from time to time been proposed for the accomplishment of that end. They have evidently given a good deal of attention to the details of the whole subject, and their recommendations are entitled to respectful consideration.

The first point to which their attention is directed, is that of increasing the *capacity* of Broadway. The average width of the sidewalks in Broadway is nineteen feet and a half, and that of the roadway forty feet; but this is so reduced by hydrants, posts, projecting stoops, and other permanent incumbrances, as to leave an available average sidewalk of but ten feet wide, and in some places of little over nine. They recommend, therefore, the removal of the hydrants, posts, &c., and a reduction of the projecting stoops to a uniform width of five feet, which will give a space for foot passengers of thirteen feet six inches, and a roadway of forty-three feet—a gain of over three feet for the former, and over two for the latter. They advise, also, that eight feet be taken from the walk on the west side of the Park, so that hacks may be accommodated without trespassing so seriously upon the street itself. The Committee state a variety of facts, and refer to various City ordinances, to show that all these changes may be made without any violation of law, or any considerable expense, either to the City or to individual owners. The hydrants can be located in the side streets. The gas lights can be suspended from brackets on posts set within the line of the stoops and platforms, and all the awning posts and trees can easily and profitably be removed from Broadway.

The next topic discussed is the manner in which temporary obstructions occur in Broadway. All incumbrances arising from the piling of bricks, mixing of mortar, &c., for buildings, ought to be confined within the limits of the building lot. The sewerage of the street should be completed as speedily as possible:—the Croton water and gas connections can easily be made;—the privilege now accorded to processions of occupying the whole street should be greatly curtailed;—the number of stages running the whole length of Broadway should be reduced;—and Whitehall-street, State-street and Battery-place should be widened. These are the leading suggestions of the Committee in regard to these matters. The Report embodies the draft of two ordinances by which its recommendations are to be carried into effect. In regard to the diversion of travel from Broadway, the Committee promise a further report hereafter.

Those who are at all interested in this subject, which is one of marked importance to the whole City, will find various other statements and suggestions in the Report which are well worthy of consideration.

It will be observed by our report of the proceedings of the Councilmen, last evening, that upon the reading of this Report, the Committee was *discharged* from the further consideration of the subject. What was the particular motive for this summary action, we are left to conjecture. If the Committee had recommended some gigantic scheme, involving the expenditure of an enormous sum of money, its report would probably have been treated with more respect.

Counterfeiting Bank Notes.

There was a time when everybody had faith in bank notes—no matter where they came from, or what was their individual appearance. So long as the strips of pictorial paper, folded away in the people's wallet, performed all the functions of money, and so long as a belief existed in the people's mind that the said pictorial paper could be easily exchanged for gold and silver,—on an emergency—bank notes were regarded as something very desirable to have and to hold. Be they adorned by the engraver with Vulcans or Venuses, depicting allegorical stories of angels or devils; be they clean and wholesome in their person, or ragged, dirty and odoriferous,—the public smiled on them benignantly, cherished an unwavering faith in their virtue, and considered them competent to command all the necessities and luxuries of life. A bank note was a bank note until the counterfeiter struck down this faith of the people; who, being frequently cheated by the imitation, began gradually to suspect the genuine; and, at last, became so confused and confounded between the two, that, to reject everything in the semblance of a bank note which is not certified to be genuine is now a very common habit.

The bank-note circulation of the United States, at the present time, is estimated to represent about $190,000,000. In this estimate are included only genuine bank-notes, which daily pass from hand to hand in the exchanges of trade. In addition to these, there is in circulation a vast number of counterfeit bank-notes, whose representative value cannot be computed, and which perform all the functions of money; the holders of each being, for various reasons, unable to distinguish the one from the other.

The increasing circulation of these counterfeit notes is a just cause of alarm, and how to prevent it, or to secure ourselves from its effects, is a subject for serious consideration. The attempt to insure this protection, by some peculiar quality or style of *paper*, has often been made, and has always failed of success. Paper manufactured with "water marks," which express the denomination of the note to be printed on it, and the name of the bank issuing the note, has been tried. But the magical "water-marks" were immediately counterfeited, not only in some other paper mill, but by means of embossing plates applied by the counterfeiter to his paper, both before and after the paper was printed. A threaded paper has also been tried; large threads laid in the paper, while in process of manufacture, running lengthwise of the note, and corresponding in number to its denomination. But the threads soon wore through the paper, they could be easily drawn out, and their appearance on the note was imitated in the same manner as the water-marks were.

All protective or detective plans of this kind in bank-note paper are useless, for two reasons:—they are too simple to evade the imitative skill of an ordinary rogue, and they are too minute in their character to attract the attention of the people, for whose benefit they are intended. Any protective quality in bank-note paper, to be effectual, must have features so prominent as to arrest immediately the eye of a casual observer. A thread, or a water-mark, or anything of that kind in a bank-note, must be hunted out—a long and perplexing operation at any time, but especially when the note is as foul and ragged as are most of our bank-notes now in circulation.

The art of Photography has recently multiplied the dangers by which our bank-note currency is surrounded. The counterfeiter need no longer be an engraver or a lithographer. He now succeeds best as a photographic artist; and, as such, defies the skill which has heretofore been employed to prevent the success of his imitations. Photography now reproduces any engraving so perfectly, in outline, in detail, in tone and effect, that it is often impossible to say which is the original and which the duplicated impression. By this art our bank-notes are liable to be duplicated to an illimitable extent; and, indeed, they are now duplicated so skillfully and numerously, that bank officers in this City have been confounded, when called upon to decide between the genuine note they have signed and its photographic imitation!

But as long as photography can copy only one color, and that black, there is an easy method of preventing its use in counterfeiting our bank notes; which is to print the notes in more colors than one. This method has already been introduced by printing a bright and delicate tint over the note, from a steel plate, covered with fine eccentric lines, skillfully engraved. So long as this tint preserves its identity, the bank note is secured from an imitation by photography. But when the note has, from use, become soiled and ragged, its fine distinctive features of line and color are lost, and an imitation is easily produced; for the rogue has only to take a poor counterfeit of the note, cover it with a dirty tint printed in lithography, give it the appearance of hard usage, and the majority of people will suppose it to be only a genuine note which has been a long time in circulation, and as such they will receive it.

In considering these facts, it becomes evident that the security against counterfeit bank notes does not lie in any particular quality or style of *paper*. It already lies in the present system of engraving and printing our notes; but it cannot be perfected except by the aid of a law requiring of our banks two things: *first*, that all bank notes shall be printed in more than one color, and these colors shall have such a chemical affinity, that one cannot be removed from the paper, without removing the other; and, *second*, that every bank shall renew its small notes once in every six months. The first requirement will protect our notes from photography, now the only dangerous system of counterfeiting; and the second will give the people *clean money*, in place of those ragged, dirty and infectious notes with which parsimonious banks offend the community, and which, from their degraded appearance, are naturally suspected to be counterfeits by most of us.

The City Finances.

The Comptroller's Annual Report was submitted to the Common Council last night. The larger part of it is devoted to details of no special interest to the public at large. The expenditures of the City Government proper for the year 1856, which are the main matters of general concern, will be found embodied in a table, which we publish in another part of this morning's paper. The aggregate is $4,589,925. The payments from the Treasury for all purposes, except for the Sinking Fund, amounted to $17,228,724, which was an increase over the preceding year of $8,123,012:—this *increase* being principally made up of the following items:

Almshouse	$311,550 00
Blasting Diamond Reef	15,000 00
Building Court-House Third District	27,000 00
Interest on Revenue Bonds	63,524 68
Interest on Assessment Bonds	35,133 29
Lamps and Gas	66,265 97
Police	15,685 11
Paving Bowery and Chatham-street	33,305 97
Salaries	62,453 99
Surgical Department of Police	4,995 41
Common Schools for State	52,289 87
State Mill Tax	263,147 89
Judgments on Contracts on Central Park, &c	75,915 98
Commissioners of Records	100,000 00
Central Park, on account of debt	1,242,837 29
New Reservoir	10,322 64
Total	$2,383,490 69

A very large portion of the increase in the operations of the Treasury arises from the receipts and expenditures on account of awards for land taken for the Central Park, and for opening and extending the Bowery and First-avenue. The total amount awarded for damages to parties whose lots were taken for the Central Park, is $5,111,426:—there has been received from parties assessed for benefit the sum of $640,000. The Comptroller states at considerable length the embarrassments that have arisen from the inability to pay these awards in cash. The total sum awarded for lands taken for the new Croton Reservoir, is $708,000. The construction of the Reservoir will cost $1,200,000.

The Comptroller devotes a large portion of the report to the exposure of the serious damages to which the City has been subjected in several cases of arbitration under resolutions of the Common Council:—but as the details of these same cases have been given, and the character and extent of this enormous abuse have been fully exposed in the TIMES within a few weeks past, it is not necessary to repeat them here. They ought immediately to receive serious attention from the proper quarter.

The Corporation Piers used for commercial purposes, are valued at $1,026,000, on which the total rent received is $186,631. The piers used for ferry purposes are valued at $1,617,000, on which the rent received is $99,805.

The Comptroller closes his report by sundry suggestions concerning the use of the Battery grounds, which, when enlarged, will cover an area of 24 acres:—and a variety of cogent reasons are given why a considerable portion of them should be devoted to the demands and necessities of commerce. Two capacious slips for the accommodation of ferries are needed at the southeast corner and two also at the northwest corner:—and the Comptroller strongly intimates that it may be advisable to make some new disposition of the whole of this ground, which has now become utterly useless, so far as the purposes for which it was originally laid out, are concerned.

South American Explorations.

Geographical explorations have become so common that even the sluggish States of South America have been awakened to the importance of a better understanding of their own Continent. We notice that, in the Chilian Congress, a sum of money has been granted to explore the sources of the Rio Negro—a branch of the Amazon—under the supposition that a river communication may exist between the Atlantic and Pacific. The idea, very likely, will be proved, by actual exploration, to have been chimerical. It has no other support than in the vaguest tradition. But the enterprise should not, on this account, be discouraged, for it will be at least a step towards opening the interior of Chili to population and cultivation, and, as such, is of sufficient importance to warrant the outlay that the Government is disposed to make for the thorough execution of the work. The National Convention at Lima has, also, voted a sum of $100,000 for the survey of rivers in order to facilitate communication between the interior Provinces of Pern and the Atlantic.

The importance of these movements to the States interested can scarcely be overrated. According to the present course of trade, merchandise from the United States is taken round Cape Horn to some Peruvian port on the Pacific. It is thence transported, on the backs of mules, across the Cordillera and the Andes to the various departments of the interior and to Bolivia, at an immense cost and sacrifice of time. While all this unnecessary labor is expended, the Amazonian tributaries, which penetrate the continent to the base of the Andes, and offer so many direct and natural highways for trade, are utterly ignored. Through the selfish policy of Brazil the great Valley of the Amazon continues a wilderness, and must remain so as long as the present laws exist respecting foreign commerce and foreign immigration. But as a question of national law it is certainly the right of those States, whose only channel to the ocean lies through the Amazon, to demand and insist upon permission to navigate that stream under their own flags.

In connection with the explorations to which we have alluded, we should not omit to make honorable mention of the Iowa Expedition, organized to trace the Napo from its source in Ecuador to its junction with the Amazon. According to latest advices, the Expedition had started from Quito. These different enterprises must all be attended with results of more or less importance. They will contribute largely to geographical science, and will advance the interests of commerce and civilization.

The Opera of the Street.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The organ-grinders being occupied in cleaning the streets, have suspended their accustomed avocation, much to the relief of the afflicted hearers. The sound of their shovels and hoes is far more agreeable.

We are very glad that persons have been found to clean the streets—and we regard it as decidedly to the credit of the organ-grinders that they should have contributed to so important and desirable an object. It shows conclusively that they are not organ-grinders from any unwillingness to work—and that is more than can be said of the members of a good many other professions which are considered ornamental rather than useful.

But we are inclined to go somewhat further indefence of this aspersed "profession." It is all very well for the rich who have the Opera, and THALBERG and Grace Church to supply them with music, to disparage and contemn these street musicians; but they have their place in the amusements and entertainments of the City; and, if it rank not quite so high, we are not sure that it is not quite as important, as that of the upper circles of music. There are tens and scores of thousands of children and poor women who are quite as much delighted with them and to whom their mechanical music brings quite as much relief from gnawing care and heavy pain, as the Opera gives to its more fortunate devotees. The hand-organ is the Opera of the street,—and its audiences are infinitely larger, and more thoroughly pleased, though less critical, than those who crowd the Academy of Music. We are quite sure that the organ soothes more pain, relieves more care, brings more relaxation and delight, and so serves what the great Poet tells us is the true end of music more fully, than the Opera,—for it goes to the class which needs such relief the most, and which can find it nowhere else.

We object, therefore, to the current wholesale censure of the organ-grinder. We regard him as a useful member of society. We like his music ourselves, and feel relieved whenever we hear him,—as we generally do,—under our office window at midnight. And we are very confident that nine-tenths of the community, if the choice were required, would vote for the suppression of the Opera rather than that of the Organ-grinders of the City.

CANNIBALISM—ABROAD AND AT HOME.—It is natural for man to leave, occasionally, his engrossing occupations, and turn his attention particularly to his own kindred. Our neighbor the *Herald* is not an exception to this rule. On Sunday it turned its attention to the heathen of the "Marquesas Islands in the Pacific." The *Herald* has heard from "our correspondent" that the savage men of the Marquesas are Cannibals, who eat their own wives and children; and that these Cannibals still follow the instincts of their depraved nature, notwithstanding "there is a large body of Christian Missionaries on the islands, many of them from this country." The immaculate and pious *Herald* receives this information with joy, and straightway delivers a flippant sermon, to its Sunday readers, upon Christian Missions; wherein it ridicules these benevolent enterprises of the American churches in a spirit of profanity becoming its reputation. To slander Christian Missionaries in foreign lands is as naturally the duty of the *Herald*, as it is to slander good men at home. In either case the effect is the same. The subjects of the slander are unharmed; but another laugh at morality and religion is raised by that reckless and abandoned crew which haunts the outskirts of our society, and receives the Gospel only as expounded by "JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Editor and Proprietor."

We don't pretend to reason upon Christian missions with the *Herald*. That would be useless; for it is necessary, in any discussion of moral questions, that the person to be convinced of error should possess some moral susceptibility. Nor do we propose to accept the statement of the *Herald* in regard to the Marquesas islands as the truth. It may be the truth. But, from what we already know of the "historian" of that print, it is safe to conclude that it is not the truth. This, however, is nothing to our present purpose. We only wish to submit that the fact that cannibals are still found in the Marquesas, or in any other land where the Gospel is preached by Christian missionaries, is not half so strange an anomaly as is the fact that there still exists, in the civilized City of New-York, a cannibal of a different sort, one that feeds upon the character and reputation of our citizens, that is destroying morality and virtue, and is developing the most depraved appetites of human nature, wherever its influence is felt. The *Herald* should not be concerned about the cannibals of the Marquesas; the missionaries will take care of them. It should rather be concerned about cannibalism at home, and hasten its own conversion to civilization; for a cannibal that feeds upon the souls of men is twice as dangerous as one that feeds only upon their bodies.

CENTRAL PARK POLICE.—The tax-levy which, over a month ago, was authorized by the State Legislature, includes an appropriation of $29,000 for the payment of arrearages to the Central-Park Police, Engineers, &c. Although it is notorious that the families of many of the members of this branch of the Police Department have suffered severely from want during the past ten months, the money which should have been handed over to them on the presentation of the Captain's pay-roll, is still withheld. This is against law, justice and humanity. No City official has the right to assume the responsibility of such conduct. Will the Comptroller be good enough to see that a remedy is forthwith applied?

STREET CLEANING.—No action whatever was taken last evening by the Common Council, in relation to the contracts recently signed by the Mayor, Comptroller, and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, for cleaning the streets of the City. Whether the storm, SHERWOOD'S, or a concerted plan to evade the subject altogether, had most to do with this neglect, does not thus far appear, but will doubtless transpire in the course of [illegible] wait and see if [illegible] meeting; and the [illegible] continue, as they have [illegible] probation of the community, by a faithful performance of their duty.

CORRECTION.—We are satisfied [illegible] dence of the most conclusive [illegible] the statements contained in a [illegible] vertently published in the TIMES of [illegible] last, grossly compromising the [illegible] now residing in a German city, [illegible] of the family of a well-known [illegible] chant, are utterly and [illegible] der these circumstances we deeply [illegible] publication.

The Meeting of the Tammany Society—Harmony Preserved.

The meeting of the Tammany Society held last evening was very large, there being nearly 300, out of the whole 400, members present.

The March meeting of the Society, it will be remembered, was the one at which the action of the Sachems, in excluding both the Democratic political Committees from Tammany Hall, was denounced. As this meeting was alleged to have been held without proper authority, its action has been treated as invalid and void by the Sachems. The first point, therefore, to be decided, was, whether it was or was not a regular and proper meeting. This point was substantially raised by

Ex Grand-Sachem BOYD, whose sympathies are with the Small (Wood) Committee, and who moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last two *meetings* (those of February and March) of the Society.

Sachem WATKEBURY, who belongs to the Savage side, moved to lay this motion on the table,—his object being to avoid the issue which the motion involved.

This motion was carried unanimously.

The Report of the Sachems—a lengthy document, giving a full history of their action—was then read, accepted and ordered on file.

Sachem CONNOLLY (Savage) then offered a resolution, declaring the desire of the Tammany Society to promote, in every possible way, the harmony of the Democratic Party of the City, and recommending to the favorable consideration of the Sachems (who meet to-day at 12 M.) the plan submitted by Hon. JOHN KELLY, at the meeting of the Sachems held on Saturday last. This plan proposes that the five members of the Savage Committee, and the five members of the Small Committee, in each Ward shall each select *two* delegates,—and that the Sachems shall appoint one,—making *five* in all from each Ward:—that these delegates thus selected shall meet in Convention, and devise a plan for holding the primary meetings of the party:—and that thereupon a new Democratic Committee shall be elected at primary meetings conducted in accordance with that plan.

Mr. WATKEBURY offered an additional resolution pledging the Society to sustain the Sachems if they would adopt the plan thus recommended to their favorable consideration.

Hon. JOHN KELLY hereupon rose and made a long speech, saying that every man pretending to be a Democrat must be in favor of some effectual reform in the mode of conducting the primary meetings, and declaring his desire that all personal feeling should be sacrificed to the good of the party. He appealed to both the gentlemen who had offered resolutions to *withdraw* them, and thus leave the Sachems free to act untrammeled upon the whole subject.

Both Sachems CONNOLLY and WATKEBURY at once acquiesced,—and withdrew their resolution, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

Personal.

The valedictory of Mr. JOHN APPLETON appears in Sunday's *Union*. Mr. APPLETON says:—"We had intended to increase somewhat the size of the *Union*, to clothe it in a new dress, and to enlarge the sphere of its correspondence and its contributions. The idea, however, which we have seen mentioned, of making it compete with the double sheets of the London *Times*, never occurred to us. There is no place in England where the *Times* could sustain itself except London, and there is no place in America where a similar journal could possibly succeed except New York. But in Washington there ought to be, as we thought, a political journal of the first class.

The oldest person present at the recent festival of the "Sons of Connecticut," at the Revere House, in Boston, was JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, formerly of the *New-England Galaxy*, and the Boston *Courier*. This veteran editor is seventy-eight years old. Mr. BUCKINGHAM has resided in or near Boston since February, 1800; the first day he arrived, he heard FISHER AMES pronounce a eulogy on GEORGE WASHINGTON, who died a few weeks before.

Mr. NATHANIEL WILLIS, who has been in the editorial harness for the long period of *fifty four years*, has recently sold his paper, the *Youth's Companion*, and is now an associate editor, instead of sole conductor of that journal. Mr. WILLIS has started three newspapers, which are continued to this day, viz.: *The Eastern Argus*, at Portland; the *Recorder*, and the *Youth's Companion*, published in Boston.

RICHARD BOYLSTON of Amherst, N. H., is an occasional visitor to Boston. He was a graduate of the *Columbian Centinel* office under Major BEN RUSSELL, and in 1809 purchased the *Farmer's Cabinet*, a weekly paper, published at Amherst, N. H., with which he has ever since been connected.

The Springfield *Republican* of Saturday announces the retirement of SAMUEL BOWLES from that paper, to enter upon his new duties in Boston. Mr. BOWLES will retain his proprietary interest in the *Republican*. He is succeeded in the chief editorship by Mr. J. G. HOLLAND.

Mr. YERGER, in announcing through the New-Orleans papers, his acceptance of the Presidency of the Southern Pacific Railroad, declares that he would not have done so had not the road been placed under Southern control and direction.

The Springfield *Republican* says, Hon. RUFUS CHOATE was asked the other day what he thought of Judge TANEY'S opinion in the Dred Scott case. He replied, "My dear Sir, I pay $7 50 per volume for the reports of the United States Supreme Court, and no power on earth can compel me to read them in the small type of the newspapers."

The Catholic *Telegraph* announces that the Right Rev. JAMES FREDERICK WOOD is appointed coadjutor Bishop of Philadelphia, with the right of succession.

Obituary.

The funeral of Mr. HENRY D. RICE, late Superintendent of the Erie Railroad Express, in this City, took place at Owego on Sunday. It was attended by one thousand persons. The ceremonies were conducted by the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. JOHN MCCOLLUM, the sixtieth victim of the Canada railway accident, died at Port Nelson last week. His age was forty-nine.

Hon. SAMUEL BRENTON, late M. C. from Indiana, died at his residence at Fort Wayne on the 29th of March.

The wife of Hon. ROBERT T. CONRAD died in Philadelphia on Friday, after a protracted illness.

PETER GRAIN, Jr., the scenic artist of the Walnut-street Theatre in Philadelphia, died on Saturday.

Appointments by the President—Official.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

Jacob Fry, Collector, Chicago, Ill., *vice* Philip Conley, resigned.

Edmund Wright, Collector, Edenton, N. C., reappointed.

Robert Parks, Collector, Cuyahoga, Ohio, reappointed.

John P. Baldwin, Collector, Key West, Fla., reappointed.

Augustus Jenkins, Collector, Portsmouth, N. H., *vice* Zenas Clement, whose commission expires April 4, 1857.

Josiah G. Hadley, Surveyor, Portsmouth, N. H., *vice* Kittridge Sheldon, whose commission has expired.

George R. Barrell, Appraiser, Philadelphia, *vice* Gideon G. Westcott, appointed Postmaster.

Immense Emigration to Kansas.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 23.

The trains Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday, brought in large numbers of travelers for Kansas. The Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis trains brought down a company of eighty, men, women, and children. The latter half of the company came in yesterday, and this morning, with others, take the train to Jefferson City. The Ohio and Mississippi train last night brought one hundred and fifty passengers, many of them on their way to Kansas. Every train reaching the city swells the stream flowing towards the Territory. If the present flood continues through the spring, there is no extravagance in the estimate of those who anticipate the arrival in Kansas, this season, of *seventy thousand*, as a portion of the permanent population of the Territory.

...Legislature.

...Albany, Monday, April 6, 1857.

The House still busies itself with the third reading of bills, and the Senate discusses the incompetency of the judiciary—the wrongs and the rights of Trinity Church. Out of them, what shall make up the budget of a daily letter? Nothing on the face and there but everything if one could get behind the scenes and hold up a mirror wherein should be truthfully reflected the machinery—the bands and cogs, wheels and pulleys, that drive forward this business of legislation. It takes time and study to construct such a mirror that I have not, and study for which I have little inclination. And yet sometimes the spirit compels me strongly to fathom these depths, from which swell up the waters that turn all this machinery of Government. But then I run across such counter-currents—should have so often to turn aside into side-channels and still eddies, to avoid a collision with those who, under friendly flags, sail through the main waters, that with perhaps more prudence than modesty, I shrink from the risk of a collision, and let known pirates sail on, without ever firing a signal gun, for fear that friends may be among the crew.

The New-York Charter was to be the special order in the Senate, at 11½ o'clock this morning. When it came up, it was discovered that the amendments proposed by the Senate Committee had not been correctly printed. It was finally sent to the Committee of eight—or the Grinding Committee—to be reported complete.

The death of Mr. Babcock, member of Assembly from the Second Assembly District of the County of Oneida, was announced in the House, last evening, by his colleague, Richard U. Sherman. In brief but fitting terms, Mr. Sherman paid tribute to the fair name of his late associate. He submitted a series of resolutions expressive of condolence with the family of the deceased, and ordering the customary token of respect—the badge of crape, that symbolizes the gloom of the grave. Messrs. Ingraham, Paul, Foote, Talcott, Hogeboom, Lewis and George, spoke warmly and with eloquence of their associations with Mr. Babcock, and the House adjourned its session.

In connection with the vote in the House, on the New-York Charter bill, I think it but justice to make a statement. It should have been made at the time, but perhaps it is not now out of season. It will be recollected that five Republican members voted against the bill on its final passage. Without indorsing the statement that the passage of the bill was decided upon in caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature, I am at liberty to say that neither Messrs. Hyde, Cameron, Purdy or Wooster were parties to any arrangement involving a moral obligation to vote affirmatively on the bill.

The death of Judge Watson, announced in the papers yesterday, relieves the Legislature from the performance of a duty that must be unpleasant, and seldom profitable to the public—while it devolves upon Governor King the responsibility of pointing out a proper person to execute the duties of the office of Judge, vacated by Mr. W. Who will be appointed, is as yet matter of conjecture—if that expression may be tolerated. Hon. Ambrose L. Jordan was the last nominee of the Republican party of the district in which the vacancy occurs. I do not know that he is now a resident therein, or that he would accept the position, but I hear his name mentioned in connection with the appointment in such a manner as to induce the belief that probably the honor will be conferred on him, in case he is eligible.

The weather is again like Spring, and the air from the hills brings with it an odor of the earth, earthy. The springing grass and the bursting buds of the lawn and forest that border the capitol makes one anxious that this aggregation of the State wisdom shall speedily resolve itself back from whence it came. It seems like wasting one's life to linger here amid this incessant strife of interests, unmindful or unheeding the sweet music that swells through the valleys and over the hills of our homes. Mr. Speaker, I move that we do now adjourn. We are called to another sphere of duty. We are called to the enjoyment and the study of the great lesson which nature is teaching in the fields and gardens. We are called to administer the laws enacted for our existence. Wherefore, put us on our final passage, and declare us carried—home.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Monday, April 6.

Petitions were presented against and in favor of repealing the law of 1814, relative to Trinity Church; against discrimination in Canal tolls.

REPORTS.

Mr. Upham, relative to the enlargement of the Cayuga and Seneca canal. Third reading.

Mr. Bradford, in relation to dividends to stockholders of Academies and the distribution of school moneys. Third reading.

Mr. Madden, to incorporate the People's Steam Ferry Company. Third reading—Special order for Wednesday at 1 P. M.

Also, to regulate the use of Slips and Wharves in New-York City. Third reading.

Also, to amend Chapter 62 of Laws of 1857. Third reading.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Land Office relative to the purchase of the Boys' Academy for a Governor's Mansion. Referred to Finance Committee.

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the Assembly to the bill relative to the Allegany River Slack Water Navigation Company.

The following bills were passed:

To authorize the Green Point and Newtown Road Company to collect toll on their bridge.

To amend the act to incorporate charitable, benevolent and religious societies.

To incorporate the Geneva Hygienic Institute Company.

To modify the exemption laws in the matter of labor performed in a family as a domestic.

Relative to the preservation of Deer.

To provide for the preservation of Trout in the inland waters of the State.

To change the name of the town of Linden, Cattaraugus County, to Elgin.

To amend the charter of the Chemung Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Fire Department of the Eastern District of Brooklyn City.

To amend Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1857.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dareine in the Chair; considered the bill to amend the charter of Trinity Church, but no one being prepared to speak—Mr. Sickles, who had the floor, being ill—progress was reported, and it was made the special order for 4 P. M.

Mr. Upham had consent to introduce a bill to fix the number of the Canal Appraisers.

Mr. Upham, in introducing the bill, said that the State would be greatly benefited if the Canal Appraisers went out of office as the Canal Commissioners did, one in each year. He thought it was a damage to the State to have all these officers go out at once as they now do, and this bill was to remedy the defect in that respect. Bill referred to Canal Committee to report complete.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, considered the following bills:

Relative to Divorce. Progress.

To organize an Insurance Department, and to regulate the business of Insurance. Progress.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Monday, April 6.

Mr. Lewis moved that the House shall proceed on Wednesday to the third reading of bills, under the joint rule.

Mr. Leavenworth moved Friday.

Messrs. Varnum and Jones reminded the House that the most important bills yet remained unacted upon, and no order should be fixed until those bills were considered.

The amendment was adopted, and so amended, the resolution passed.

Several private claim bills were ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hoffman, on a question of privilege, called the attention of the House to an act, passed some days since, to legitimatize the children of Marcus C. Stanley. That act legalized a great wrong. It allowed a vile man, whose history he recited at length, to take the children from their mother. This was a violation of well settled law; but when the history of the man was known, it was a piece of monstrous legislation, which should at once be rectified. After a detailed statement of facts—which placed Stanley in the light of a great villain, guilty of almost every conceivable crime—Mr. H. brought in a bill to repeal the law referred to.

A long discussion ensued, when Mr. Woods moved to order the bill to a third reading.

Mr. Foot objected, and gave his reasons at length.

A further discussion followed, and much excitement ran through the debate, when

Mr. Wooster moved the previous question.

Mr. Foot withdrew his objection, stating that he concurred with the House in its opinion that the principle of the bill to be repealed was wrong; and that these children, and all similarly situated, should be left with the Courts.

The bill was then passed—Ayes 85.

Stringer & Townsend offer at Trade Sale to-day a very large and valuable collection of their stereotype plates, wood cuts, &c. Their announcement in our advertising columns is worthy of attention.

The next anniversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society is to be held in Boston on the 16th, 17th and 19th days of May next.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—The excellent little comedy called "Living the Past" was produced here last night with complete success. It has been played before in New-York, and it is unnecessary therefore to repeat the plot, which simply turns on the inconveniences, troubles, and humiliations which beset an estimable young couple in consequence of their living too fast. The dialogue without being brilliant is natural and vivacious. Rendered mainly by Mr. George Jordan and Miss Kate Reignolds, it is sufficient to interest and satisfy the audience. Both these artists played with marked ability; ably supported by Mr. Stoddart, and indifferently so by Mr. Lingham. The most difficult of all accomplishments has yet to be acquired by the last-named gentleman—stage ease. With excellent natural powers, he mars much that would be good by an embarrassed and awkward bearing. The afterpiece was the "Elves,"—the popularity of which does not seem to be on the decline.

Burton's Theatre.—Mr. Burton, who enjoys a merited reputation for his Shakespearean revivals, availed himself last night of the opportunity afforded by increased facilities to reproduce the "Winter's Tale," which, our readers will remember, was brought out triumphantly at the Chambers-street Theatre two years ago, and at the time received our warmest praise. The present occasion enables us to say that he has profited by his opportunity, and in scenic effects exceeds even the expectations of what he would do. Excellently cast, excellently placed upon the stage, every one should see this admirable version of one of Shakespeare's masterpieces.

Niblo's Garden.—A new grand ballet of an Asiatic character was produced here last night. The piece is from the head or the heels (it is difficult to determine which) of Mr. Bartholomin, and rejoices in the title of "L'Almee, or An Oriental Dream." We do not pretend to the mysteries of the Terpsichorean art, and are slow to interpret its language. We shall not, therefore, attempt a description of the plot. As a vehicle of much excellent scenery, much excellent dancing, and many excellent dresses, this ballet will, we fancy, compare favorably with any of its predecessors. We can praise everything but the music, which was badly played. It is a valuable addition to the already extensive repertoire of the Ravels, and so far as we are capable of judging, merits success.

Broadway Theatre.—Old New-Yorkers will remember the excitement created some years back by the production at the Bowery Theatre of the scenic drama of the "Last Days of Pompeii" The vast stage and equally vast resources of that establishment were exhausted in the pictorial and dramatic effects for which the piece gives scope and purpose. Hamblin, Ingersoll, Gates, Mrs. Flynn, Mrs. Herring and other well-remembered names were in the cast, and by their exertions secured for the "Last Days of Pompeii" a run of nearly a year's duration. The powerful impression it made endures to the present day, and old theatre goers delight to speak of Hamblin in his great character of *Arbaces* the Egyptian Priest. The rising generation are also familiar with his glory. He has been immortalized in theatrical prints—a penny plain or two pence colored.

To produce the "Last Days of Pompeii" was a happy idea, which could only be perfectly realized at the Broadway Theatre, an establishment devoted to such laborious and expensive tasks. The result was a success which will reward the management and gratify the public. Some excellent scenery has been prepared, not always new, but good, picturesque, and effective. The costumes are rich, and as appropriate as such doings can be. Good situations, tableaux, processions, delusions, &c., complete the catalogue of merits.

More than most spectacle pieces, this version of Bulwer's powerful novel admits of acting. The characters are well drawn, and the action is well sustained to the end. The hero, *Arbaces*, necessarily has the most important rôle. Mr. Loraine did not impress us favorably in it. The Egyptian priest did not bluster like a Cheap John at a fair, nor could the multitude have been led away by a person of such apoplectic tendencies. In spectacle pieces a little exaggeration of style seems inevitable—the actors appearing to struggle with the scenery, as with a deaf, but powerful rival. Mr. Loraine possesses more than an average of physical power, and he exerted it last night with an exultant relish, which was fierce and terrible, but not pleasant. We are surprised that an artist of intelligence can so far overlook the obvious bearings of the character—so entirely misconceive it. Mr. A. H. Davenport as *Lydon* was careful, and consequently good. We recognize in this gentleman an artist of rising ability. Mr. Groevenor as *Glaucus*, stiff, but alive to the requirements of the text. The remaining parts were filled ably—Mr. Seymour being, perhaps, the least efficient; a funny man who can't be funny is a sorry spectacle.

The character of *Nydia*, the blind flower girl, is the best drawn, and most human in the play. It was admirably sustained by Mrs. A. H. Davenport—delicately, touchingly, admirably sustained. Mme. Ponisi was, of course, the victim, (she always is, poor thing!) and played *Ione* with her usual ability.

The piece was entirely successful, and will be repeated every night this week.

Wallack's Theatre.—A glorious performance of the "Rivals" took place here last night, as an inauguration of a short season of sterling comedy. It is unnecessary to praise the performance. We will merely give the cast; every one who knows anything about theatricals will at once see its immense strength. *Sir Anthony*, Mr. Blake; *Capt. Absolute*, Mr. Lizeter; *Sir Lucius*, Mr. Brougham; *Falkland*, Mr. Dyott; *Acres*, Mr. Walcot; *David*, Mr. G. Holland; *Lydia Languish*, Miss Gannon; *Mrs. Malaprop*, Mrs. Vernon; *Julia*, Mrs. Hoey. All these artists were received with appropriate honors. The house was quite full,—a great compliment to the comedy and the manager, considering the night.

MARINE MATTERS.

Weather, Wind, &c.

A heavy blow, which set in from the South early yesterday morning, continued throughout the day and late into the night, accompanied by a copious fall of rain. Several accidents occurred among the shipping in the River and Bay, and it is feared that the gale may have been destructive to vessels on the coast. The steamtug *Schultz* had her pilot-house blown away. The ships *Tarelinta*, for New-Orleans, and *S. Crowell*, for Liverpool, while at anchor off Quarantine dragged the anchors and came in contact. The *Tarelinta* lost head, cutwater, rails, &c. The *S. C.* lost head rails and had bulwarks damaged.

The ship *Southampton*, lying at Pier No. 16, East River, broke loose from her moorings, but received little damage.

An unknown schooner drifted foul of the ship *Aurora*, lying in the North River, and bound to San Francisco. The schooner was considerably damaged, having her forward rigging and bulwarks carried away. The ship was not damaged.

The brig *Crawford*, of Machias, Small, from Nuevitas 15 days, with a cargo of molasses and melado, consigned to Zenaga del Valle & Co., when coming in the Hook about 8 yesterday morning, struck on Romer Shoal and started her stern post, causing her to leak badly. When off Buttermilk Channel she filled and rolled over. Her crew were taken off by steamtug *Hector* and brought to the City. Captain Francis, of the steamtug, offered his services to tow her, but was refused until the water was above her deck, and then, while getting a hawser to her, she rolled over and sunk. The Captain, one passenger and seven of the crew came up in the *Hector*. One man was saved by a barge from Governor's Island. She had no pilot.

Messrs. Johnson & Higgins, Insurance Brokers, have contracted to raise her, and operations will commence as soon as the weather will permit.

The frigate *Niagara* went into commission yesterday, and is now ready for sea, with everything on board except her 12 swivel guns. She carries four 32's, as signal guns, merely. Owing to the heavy storm that prevailed yesterday, her sails were not bent, and as it will be desirable to allow the swell on the bar, caused by the blow, to subside, she may not go to sea until to-morrow.

The steamers of the Stonington line now leave this City at 6 o'clock P. M., instead of 5, as heretofore.

The fine 3,000-ton steamer *Queen of the Pacific*, built for Charles Morgan & Sons, by J. A. Westervelt & Co., will be launched from their yard to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 8½ o'clock.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois* left her dock yesterday at 2½ o'clock, P. M., for Aspinwall, but owing to the severe storm she anchored in the stream until the weather should clear up. The *Illinois* carries about six hundred passengers; so great has been the demand for passages, the tickets were all sold two days prior to the day of sailing, and many who delayed coming to the City until the last day or two, failed to secure their passage, and were obliged to wait over until the 20th of the month for the *George Law*. The Nicaraguan or Morgan line of steamers has been hauled off the route. It is reported that these steamers have sunk the Company upon an average from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars a trip, making an aggregate loss of nearly a million of dollars since the unfortunate difficulties commenced in Nicaragua. The carrying of passengers to California, at low fares, has never been a paying business, and nothing but the support derived from the Government for carrying the mails has kept the lines in existence.

The usual amount of swindling was practised upon the passengers in the sale of tickets by the *Illinois*. Some cases of great hardship occurred. A one German woman, who purchased a ticket of one Stellwagen, in Buffalo, went on board the steamer just before she started, and learned that she had only a receipt for money paid, for which she was to call on Mr. P. E. Lorscher, in this City, for a ticket. She had scarcely time to go to his office before the steamer left, but she got no satisfaction, and will have to be detained here upon expense, or be compelled to find her way back to her friends as best she may. It is estimated that 300 persons are swindled every month in this City, in the purchase of tickets for California alone, the aggregate of their losses being some $6,000 per month.

The particulars of the loss of the bark *H. H. Crapo*, of Dartmouth, Mass., with twenty of the crew, off the Coast of Natal, Africa, on the 19th of January last, have already been given, with the narrative of Capt. Baker's sufferings for two days and nights floating upon a raft, previous to his being rescued.

The following is the copy of a letter addressed by Captain Baker to the captain, officers, and passengers of the *England*:

To the Captain, Officers, and Passengers of the Royal Mail Steamer England.

Gentlemen: I make use of this my first opportunity to return publicly my warmest thanks and acknowledgments for the many and sincere kindnesses I experienced at your hands while on board, the mail steamer *England*. I do not wish this to be understood as a formal expression of my feelings, but as a warm-hearted avowal of my appreciation of your noble and unremitting generosity, and record, with deep feelings, this, another instance of the many now bright in history, of the liberal-heartedness of the gentlemen of the English naval and marine service. I have, &c.,

ARCHILAUS BAKER, Jun.,
Captain of the late bark *Henry H. Crapo*.

There were more emigrants in Liverpool, up to the 20th of March, waiting passage to America, than were ever known in previous years, except in 1854. The price, which had averaged, up to that time, £3 to £3 10s., was raised to £4 and £4 10s. The fact that there was a scarcity of ships contributed to this rise in the price of passage.

The ship *Ontario*, Captain Wood, which arrived on Saturday, in 56 days from Liverpool, reports having lost two men on the passage. Feb. 23, Charles Wear, of Sussex, England, fell overboard and was lost; and, on the 16th of March, Edward Blisson, of Newport, N. S., fell on deck from aloft and was instantly killed. On board the bark *John Hermann*, from Newcastle, one man had a leg broken during a heavy gale of wind.

The United States steamship *Supply* sailed for the Brazil station on Saturday.

The "People's Line" was organized in 1835, but became independent of all other proprietorship only in 1842. During the fifteen years since that time, it is said no person has been injured on board these boats: the whole number of passengers which they have carried is estimated at 8,600,000, and the whole distance traveled 121,000 miles, mostly in the night. The sinking of the *Newton* is said to be the first accident of any importance that has happened to them, and this is not chargeable to official neglect. Ample provision is made to guard against fire and shipwreck. The compensation of the first pilots for the season is $1,200.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen held the first meeting of the April session last evening—Alderman Chaney, President, in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, submitting the following appointments for confirmation:

Wilson Small, to be Receiver of Taxes, in place of Henry H. Howard, elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

John P. Hane, to be Deputy Receiver of Taxes, re-appointed.

Charles Fletcher, to be Inspector of Vessels, in place of Wm. L. Wiley, whose term has expired.

The first two were confirmed unanimously.

When that of Mr. Fletcher was proposed for confirmation, Alderman Wilson said he was not aware that that nomination would have been submitted; and that he had a petition of Mr. Peter Duffy, for the same office, presented to him, which had been signed by several members. He proposed its reference to a special committee.

Aldermen Steers, Fulmer, and others, who had signed the petition, opposed the reference, and intimated that they had acted under a misapprehension when they signed the petition. The nomination was finally laid on the table.

The following petition was read and granted unanimously:

New-York, April 6, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen—Gentlemen: Having resigned the office of "Receiver of Taxes," a position in which millions of dollars belonging to the people passed through my hands, I most respectfully petition your honorable body to appoint Alderman Tucker, of the Eighth Ward; Alderman Brown, of the Fifteenth Ward, and Alderman Fulmer, of the Sixteenth Ward, a Committee to examine my accounts with the City, and report the result to your honorable body, in order that if found correct my bondsmen may be discharged, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

HENRY H. HOWARD.

A resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Counsel to inform the Board, at its next meeting, whether the Common Council have power to change the route of any stage line, without being liable to said line for damages, if any loss should be sustained.

Alderman Tucker offered a resolution authorizing the Governor of the Almshouse to take charge of the building being erected for the Third District Prison. The resolution was adopted.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, In regulating Fiftieth-street, and widening Fourth-avenue, the Contractor has opened and exposed the old "Potter's Field" so that the remains of the dead are lying scattered over the ground; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Inspector cause measures to be taken to protect said burial ground, and also the neighborhood, from the evil effects of exposing decaying bodies to the open air.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for an iron railing around Tompkins-square.

After transacting it some additional business of a miscellaneous character, the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met pursuant to adjournment on Monday evening,—the President, J. N. Phillips, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition was received and referred from John L. Brower and others in favor of a new avenue west of Broadway. Also from certain parties in favor of widening Frankfort-street, and its extension through Dover-street to East River. One from several property owners for the opening of what is to be named "Broadway-avenue," *vid* Wooster-street, was referred to the Committee on Streets. Several other petitions were presented of no general interest, for remission of taxes and in relation to individual matters.

POTTER'S FIELD.

The question of the erection of a temporary fence round Potter's Field being brought up on the presentation of the report of the Committee on Public Health by a vote of 41 to 8, the motion for a fence was carried, the expense not to exceed $200.

RELIEF OF BROADWAY.

On the presentation of the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the best means of relieving Broadway, Councilman Haswill asked leave to sit again.

The motion that the report be accepted, the Committee be discharged, and the further consideration of the matter be referred to the Committee on Streets, was carried without a dissentient voice.

A most unusual number of documents were acted upon by the Board, but the majority of them were of no general, but rather of individual interest. In one, the worthy Clerk to the Common Council had a special interest, the adoption of a resolution awarding him $1,000 for compiling the Manual for 1857.

After sitting more than three hours the Board adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors held the first meeting of the April session yesterday afternoon, Alderman Jackson in the Chair. A bill of Solomon Kipp, amounting to $1,150, for supplies furnished the Eldridge street Prison was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts. A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to pay the amount due the public Court Clerks for services under a resolution of Dec. 13, 1855, and legalized by an act of the Legislature, March 10, 1857. The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Meeting of the Board of Health.

PROPOSITION FOR A QUARANTINE CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held, yesterday, at 1 P. M. in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen. In the absence of the Mayor, President Ulshoeffer of the Aldermen was called to preside.

The following communication from the Philadelphia Board of Health was read:

The necessity and importance of an entire revision of the laws of Quarantine in this country has long been felt and acknowledged. Among the great commercial nations of Europe the paramount significance of the subject having arrested the attention of their leading men, a *conference sanitaire* was held at Paris, 1851 and 1852, where the whole question was ably discussed, and revisions suggested that were intended to form the basis of a uniform and improved system of external health laws. Since that period, the question of their entire abrogation, especially in England, has been learnedly and minutely investigated. No one who has made himself familiar with the existing system of existing segregation as set forth in the antiquated Quarantine laws which, with few exceptions, prevail throughout the United States, or has either directly or indirectly been made the unfortunate victim of their overbearing interdictions, but must admit that in many of their leading features, insufficiency, oppressiveness, and inconsistency far outweigh the benefits which a well ordered code of regulations would confer upon any community.

Nor is the exclusion of uniformity in the laws of our State over those of another, a less objectionable element. The enforcement of an indiscriminate quarantine in one State is calculated to operate with serious embarrassment upon another, recognising and acting under principles at variance with the former, and it is in vain we can expect any change in the policy of quarantine restrictions as at present adopted and enforced by the different sea-board cities, for the purpose of establishing a uniformity of laws, unless by a simultaneous movement of the several municipal corporations or Boards of Health, indorsed by legislative enactments.

In a sanitary as well as in a commercial aspect a change is alike desirable and politically demanded in the fundamental principles on which all our Quarantine laws are based. As regards the former, they have by no means kept pace with the rapid strides recently observed in the science of public *hygiene*; and with respect to the latter, they are singularly burdensome by clogging the wheels of a foreign trade whenever and wherever enforced. The commercial, the political and the social interests of the nation cry alond for a remoulding of these external health laws, while the voice of humanity may be heard pleading for the adoption of measures less oppressive to the dictates of benevolence. No State or sea-board city is entirely satisfied with its existing Quarantine laws, owing, in part, to the great diversity of sentiment and uniform prejudices among those especially who are the custodians of these laws. Frequent and loud also are the complaints urged by others equally interested, of their onerous and unequal character, mischievous where they should be harmless, and disadvantageous where they should be protective. Governed by these views, and desirous of beholding "a code of laws (uniform under all circumstances if possible) as would offer the fewest interruptions to an act of commerce, and at the same time guard that commerce so that it may not become a channel for the introduction of any agent which might affect the health of those dwelling in the sea ports." The Board of Health of Philadelphia in October, 1856, appointed a Committee to correspond with the Boards of Health of New-York, Boston, Baltimore and New-Orleans on the propriety of calling a convention of delegates from the various Boards of Health in the maritime cities of the United States, for the purpose of a conference in relation to the establishment of a revised and uniform system of Quarantine laws. Receiving the hearty concurrence of the bodies thus addressed to the proposed measure, and believing the time has fully arrived when the propriety of such a deliberative assembly will recieve universal approbation, we hereby assume the responsibility of calling a Quarantine Convention, and would invite delegates not only from the Boards of Health but also the Boards of Trade and from two regular medical societies, (as may be approved of by the Boards of Health in those cities where there shall exist more than two organizations,) in each of the seaboard cities of these United States. Should no Board of Trade or Board of Health be organized in any of the cities addressed, the authorities will make such appointments in view thereof as in their judgment may be proper under the circumstances. Said convention to assemble in the city of Philadelphia on Wednesday, on the 13th day of May next, ensuing. The number of delegates to be at the pleasure of the board or society making the appointment.

WM. BONSALL, President.

Joseph P. Cood, Secretary.

In connection with the above, a letter was received announcing that a Committee had been appointed from the Philadelphia Board of Health in conformity with the suggestions in their communication. The letter asked that a Committee be also named from the New-York Board of Health.

It was moved that a Committee of Seven be chosen from the Board to attend the proposed Philadelphia Convention. The motion was carried unanimously. After an announcement from the Chair that he would name the members of the Committee at an early day, there being no further business, the Board adjourned, subject to a call of the members.

Fire and Loss of Life.

A fire broke out, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the third story of a house at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, belonging to the Long estate. The flames were speedily extinguished, with a loss of about $3,000; but an old man, known as Pop Stevens, was burned to a crisp in the room in which the fire originated. He was seen to enter the house in an intoxicated condition shortly before the breaking out of the fire, and it is supposed that he accidentally set fire to his bed. The other occupants of the dwelling made their escape with some difficulty.

A fire occurred at 9¼ o'clock last night in the fancy store of Wm. Shaw, No. 42 Catharine-st. The damage done is estimated at $50.

The Burdell Tragedy—The Trial Postponed

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—April 6.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

In the matter of the People vs. *E. A. Cunningham (Burdell) and J. J. Eckel, charged with the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell.*—At the opening of the Court at ten o'clock, the District-Attorney, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, asked for a trial of the parties in this suit. The case had been set down for the third Monday of this month, but had since then been removed by an order of the Supreme Court to the Oyer and Terminer. No petit jurors had been summoned for this Court, as up to the time of the transfer of the case of Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel there was no business for a jury. As this case is a peculiar one, and has excited an extraordinary degree of interest, he would move its adjournment to the first Monday in May, and ask the Court for an order for a panel of five hundred jurors.

The Court asked if there was any other business.

The District-Attorney said there was not.

The Clerk—There is a Grand Jury summoned, but there is one also in the Sessions.

The District-Attorney—It will not be necessary to have a concurrent Grand Jury here.

Neither the accused parties nor their counsel were in Court.

The Judge granted the order asked for by the District-Attorney, and the Court was thereupon adjourned to Monday, May 4.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The April term of this Court commenced yesterday, Recorder Smith presiding. The Grand Jury were not impanneled, a quorum not being in attendance, Dr. Alvah Blaisdell was summoned as a petit juror, but was not present. His name is intimately connected with the proceedings against Mr. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham, and as he was subpœnaed as a witness on their trial, he could not discharge the duties of a juror in this Court.

There were no trials yesterday. Some prisoners who were not sentenced in the last term were disposed of for varying terms, the longest being two years and six months. The District Attorney announced that the third week of the term would be devoted to the trial of important cases. On the third Monday of the month, Barnes and Linford would be tried for arison. On the following Tuesday, Dening, who was tried in the February term, when the jury disagreed, would again be brought before the court. The case of Dr. Elijah Hunt, for abortion, was set down for the third Wednesday, together with that of Miller for murder. On the third Thursday of the month, Arneson, the keeper of the lager-bier saloon in the Bowery, who shot a boy through the door of the saloon, is to be tried, and on the following day, the negro D'Orsay will be tried for killing a girl in Worth-street.

LONG ISLAND.

The Sheriffalty.

Mr. Sheriff Stryker filed his bonds yesterday in the County Clerk's Office. His bondsmen are Henry N. Conklin and John Dikeman.

The Sheriff has made the following appointments:

Under Sheriff—David Stewart.

Deputies—John M. Perry and Jacob B. Striker.

Counselor—J. Dikeman.

Auctioneers—Oakley & Wright.

The Sheriff has taken an office at No. 343 Fulton-street, where he will remain until the 1st of May.

Ex-Alderman Samuel Bouton, of Brooklyn, lies dangerously ill at his residence on Flushing-avenue. He represented the Seventh Ward for several years in the Board of Aldermen.

NEW-JERSEY.

Nominations for Mayor of Jersey City.

The American and Republican Delegates to the Union City Convention held an adjourned meeting at the Republican Head-quarters last evening, and nominated Alexander H. Wallie (Rep.) for Mayor.

The Republican mass meeting to nominate a candidate for Mayor, met at Park Hall. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was not large. Alderman J. S. Davenport presided, and S. A. Hopkins was Secretary. Dudley S. Gregory was nominated. A Committee waited upon him, and afterwards reported to the Convention that Mr. Gregory did not accept it, nor did he decline. He desired, if a candidate, to be a candidate of the people, and not of a party.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SIX REASONS WHY EVERYBODY USES LYON'S KATHAIRON.

1st. It is the Cheapest preparation for the hair ever made.
2d. It is pronounced by all to be the Most Beneficial.
3d. It is the most Agreeable to use.
4th. It is the cleanest and most Carefully Prepared.
5th. It is the most Highly Perfumed.
6th. It is the only article that never fails to give Entire Satisfaction.

The immense sale of KATHAIRON—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its excellence and universal popularity. Sold by all dealers everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.

AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.

Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WING'S CELEBRATED FARINA CRACKERS, made from material prepared from that portion of the Wheat which is most nutritious and healthful.

It is estimated that one pound contains as much nutriment as two pounds of bread, as it is usually baked.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS
are of small size, over ninety to the pound, and baked dry.

They are delightful to the taste, and one of the best Crackers ever prodneed for family use.

FOR LUNCH,
and with oysters, they are unequaled.

We ask every mother to procure WING'S FARINA CRACKERS for her children. They are far superior to many of the preparations usually given them, being decidedly more healthful and nourishing, and, as they dissolve readily in the month, are always eaten with a fine gust.

Ladies and gentlemen will find them unsurpassable for their
FINE FLAVOR AND PLEASANT TASTE.

Delicate ladies, and all persons whose habits are more or less sedentary, will find WING'S CRACKERS most excellent.

For professional gentlemen, bankers, merchants and clerks, they may be used for Lunch with great advantage, in maintaining a healthful regularity of the system.

Teachers and scholars, in schools generally, will find them very agreeable.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are a most valuable article for travelers in the cars; or on ship-board, at sea, they are one of the very best things that can be eaten.

The use of them is becoming widely extended, and in order to guard against deception,

EACH CRACKER IS STAMPED WITH THE NAME OF
"WING."

There are no other Crackers manufactured in the United States like these, or known as Farina Crackers.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are sold by most of the best grocers in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and also in many of the larger cities and towns throughout the different States.

They may be had at wholesale only of
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

PREMIUM PRISMATIC VAULT AND AREA LIGHTS.—The subscribers call the attention of the public to their

NEWLY INVENTED
PRISMATIC VAULT AND AREA LIGHTS,
Which received the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute and Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association. Specimens at Com. J. C. STEVENS, Esq., and WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., Murray-st., and for which a patent has been applied for.

Parties desiring this improved method of Lighting Vaults, &c., will be fully indemnified against any claims from pretended Patents. GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Excelsior Iron Works, No. 201 Centre-st.,
Corner of Howard-st.

EASTMAN & LLOYD, COMMISSION MERchants and dealers in Provisions, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York, offer for sale:

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS—2,500 tierces, Stagg & Shay's, Phipps', Samuel Davis', Quigley, H. Nye, and other brands choice family Hams.

PLAIN CURE HAMS—1,000 tierces yellow bagged.

SHIPPING HAMS—800 tierces Western smoked, in prime shipping order.

GLAZED HAMS—500 tierces and 100 hhds., in prime condition for all climates, packed in rice chaff.

SOUR HAMS—30 hhds., in yellow bags.

SHOULDERS—150 hhds. Western smoked old Shoulders, bright and handsome.

MIDDLES—1,000 boxes, (with consignment,) long and short, ribbed and clear.

PORK—4,500 bbls. Mess, on the spot, and to arrive.
800 bbls. prime Mess, to arrive.
500 bbls. prime and clear, city packed.
400 bbls. clear Western packed.

BEEF—1,000 tierces prime Mess, Hillman & Robison, and Sholl's packing, superior.
2,000 bbls. Buck Eye, and other Western brands, repacked.
500 bbls. Buck Eye and other Western brands, repacked, State.

EXTRA—1,000 bbls. Buck Eye, superior, and H. Nye.

OLD—2,000 bbls. State and Western, repacked.
250 bbls. prime, sour and refuse.

LARD—1,500 bbls. and tierces prime leaf and refined.
300 bbls. 63 for manufacturing.
4,000 kegs prime leaf and refined.
500 kegs prime old extra, for shipping.

GREASE—150 bbls. prime yellow.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed, and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

TO CONSUMERS OF LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

In order to avoid the great variety of counterfeits, consumers will please observe that the genuine Sauce has the name of Lea & Perrins impressed upon the patent metallic capsule, or patent glass stopper, as well as on the labels and wrappers of each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for United States.

SERVED HIM RIGHT!

OUR NEIGHBOR BOUGHT CHANDELIERS, Brackets, &c., &c., for his house last week, and we did the same thing a day after. Ours are just like his, and cost 20 per cent. less. We bought DAILEY'S; he didn't. We read the papers; he does not, or else he would have heard of the great closing sale. Look at Messrs. DAILEY & CO.'S list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

HE DIDN'T READ THE PAPERS.

No, indeed, or else he never would have paid $30 for the same kind of Plated Tea Set that we sell for $20—advice gratis. Read the papers, particularly our advertisements in the dry goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., NO. 196 GREENwich-st., have a large stock of the finest kinds of
Mackerel, in kits, quarters, halves and barrels;
Codfish, in boxes, tierces, and hogsheads;
Cheese, But

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

[illegible] FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

[illegible].—A good opportunity for a coal [illegible] lumber yard, situated on the south-[illegible], commencing 118 feet west of Ave-[illegible]. N. D.—The house and lot known as No. 79 [illegible] South 4th and South 5th sts. The lot is 25 feet front by 106 feet 6 inches deep.

[illegible]-STREET, New-York.—Two houses on [illegible], nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square, brown-stone [illegible]. Price $11,000.

[illegible]-STREET.—House No. 72 East 29th-st., [illegible], brown stone, four stories, all modern [illegible]. Price $11,000.

[illegible]-STREET.—Brown stone, north side, near 6th-av., 25 feet front; contains all modern improvements. Price and terms.

[illegible] TERRACE.—Brick house, between 18th and 19th sts., on west side of 3d-av., four stories. 26 feet front. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The large and conveniently-arranged brick house No. 288 High-st., near the corner of Market, and in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall, at the head of Market-st. The house is 28x40 feet, 3 stories high, with a wing 12x36, 2 stories, finished throughout in the best manner for the advertiser's own use, with gas, furnace and water. The lot is 75 feet front and 100 feet deep, well stocked with choice fruit and shrubbery, and has on the rear of the lot a good brick stable and carriage house. This property is situated on one of the best streets for a private residence in the city of Newark, and well adapted for the residence of a party who is desirous of living in Newark and doing business in New-York. Terms, will be one-half cash and balance on bond and mortgage. Price $10,000. For particulars, inquire of G. S. TURNER, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 18th-st., with or without part of the furniture. House is four stories, basement and under-cellar, 21 feet 5 inches front, 54 feet deep; built in the best manner 8 years ago; contains all the modern improvements—baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, water closets, &c., and is complete in every respect. Terms accommodating. If not previously disposed of, it will be offered at public sale at the Exchange, by A. H. MULLER, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & L. BOQUET, No 143 Pearl-st.; or to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn, stables, shed, hay-scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—That desirable property known as City Hotel, Peekskill, Westchester Co., at present occupied as a Boarding School for young ladies, 70 feet front, with an addition 30x30; lot is 2x300, and the location is well calculated for a boarding school or public house; all [illegible] Peekskill. For further particulars apply to A. RANFORD, Peekskill, or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—SEVEN FULL lots on the south-west corner Hanson-place and Portland-av.; 100 feet on Hanson-place by 175 feet on Portland-av., directly opposite the mansion of Mrs. C. A. Peters, and 1¼ miles from Fulton, Atlantic or Wall-st Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad. The location is one of the most genteel, healthy and desirable, for a private residence. Inquire of L. H. MOORE, 122 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND FOUR full lots situated on Conselyea-st., Brooklyn, E. D., about 10 minutes' walk from the Grand-st. Ferry. The ground is tastefully laid out, with grapery, &c. There is a well of good water, with a pump, a stable and a carriage-house, &c., on the ground. Will be sold cheap, and terms easy. Apply on the premises, or at No. 245 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, A four-story brown-stone house, 25x80, one year old, built entirely by day's work, and superior to any house of the size in New-York. Is offered for sale with or without the furniture, as the owner is going to Europe. Terms easy. Apply at No. 43 Canal-st., near Broadway, for terms and cards of admission.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE MARINE PAVILION, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 125 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET.—Fine four-story modern English-basement house No. 209 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.; beautiful neighborhood; house in fine order; 17 rooms, 3 kitchens, vaults, &c.; gas, bath, range; hall way running through-out. If not sold immediately, will be let at $900, or half at $400.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON HENRY-ST., Brooklyn. The two new Philadelphia-front houses, three stories, basement and cellar, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, will be sold very reasonable, or let to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, between Harrison and Degraw sts., or to No. 318 Sackett-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church. Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 868 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY NOVA Scotia stone house No. 79 Last 23d-st., built for the owner's own occupation in the best manner. Also, an elegant basement house in 23d-st., near Madison-square, and one of the best in the City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown stone houses, Nos. 42, 46 and 48 West 38th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by days' work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE.—FOR good City or Brooklyn property, a first-class house, No. 209 3d-av.; house 26x54, four story and basement, finished with all modern improvements. N. B.—Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 212 3d-av., J. M. DENNIS. Price $18,500.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, situated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry; house 2-story frame, filled with brick; carriage-house and good well of water on the premises; building all new. For particulars inquire at No. 196 West-st., 3d-story. G. VAN HOUTEN.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot, full size, built in best manner and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill—fourth house east of 4th-av., south side of 39th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 190 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND FURNITURE No. 49 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn; the house is of brick, three stories, attic and basement; has gas, furnace bath, water in every room, and together with the furniture, is in complete order. Apply to GEORGE MANNING, No. 143 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 426 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement wall arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to A. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY English basement house, No. 173 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; house 24 ft. 1 in. by 44 ft., containing 13 rooms. Lot 24x8 ft. by 100 ft. Apply to JAS. N. WELLS, No. 176 9th-av.

FOR SALE.—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 106 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 123 feet, house 24 by 30. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 175 MONROE-st., built by day's work, and in good repair. Terms very easy. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN E. BACON, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 156 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—ONE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone front house, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements; situated between Broadway and 6th-av., No. 33 West 27th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—TWO SMALL 3-story brick houses in Brooklyn, 3 minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. ferry. Merchandise taken in exchange. Inquire at No. 111 East 18th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN stone basement house on the corner of Avenue C and 6th st., subject to the present lease of $900 per annum. Inquire of E. G. HYDE, No. 18 Malden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE.—NEW and spacious, with all modern improvements, situated in the vicinity of Madison-square; a large portion of the amount may remain on bond and mortgage. House on West 37th-st. would be exchanged for a nice farm accessible to the City. Apply to CHARLES PARTRIDGE, No. 126 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE MODern-built 2-story brick house and lot No. 99 Bank-st.; lot 20x92, house 20x40; dry counter cellar and high basements; gas and Croton water in the house. Price $7,000, two-thirds of which can remain on mortgage for 5 years. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply to R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Nos. 71, 73, 75, 77 and 77½ Broome-st and Nos. 15 and 17 Cannon-st., with rear house upon said lots, paying a very large interest. Forms an L on both streets. For further particulars inquire of JOHN E. BACON, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st.

$3,600.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A three-story brick house and lot, a short distance from the car routes, well built and in first-rate order—two-thirds of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, Real Estate Office, No. 73 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 141 EAST THIRTY-fifth-st., near 2d-av., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire of JOHN E. BACON, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st.

GLEN COVE.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF LAND beautifully situated, at Glen Cove, about three minutes' walk from the steamboat landing, well adapted for a country residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—HOUSE OPPOSITE WASHINGTON-square, No. 208 4th-st. The right to an office in the house is reserved by a physician for three days in the week. Possession on the 20th of April. Inquire of E. WARD P. CLARK, Esq., No. 196 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., or of the druggist corner of 4th and Wooster sts. Also, to let, the first-class three story dwelling-house, with gas and Croton water, No. 143 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Possession at once. The house has been lately furnished throughout, and will be let with or without the furniture. Inquire of EDWIN P. CLARK, No. 196 Broadway.

TO LET.—A VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY attic house, in Orange, N. J., on Main-st., five minutes' walk from Morris and Essex R. R. Depôt, one hour's ride from New-York; the place is well stocked with fruit, including the Catawba grape, ample ground in good condition for a garden, and a good barn. Immediate possession given. Further information will be given by C. N. WHITE, No. 28 Warren-st., at Railroad Depôt, or Mrs. WM. C. WHITE, High-st., Orange.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDing No. 67 Crosby-st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 73 feet by 100; the building 50 feet by 100, 5 stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet, or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO GOOD TENants, two of the row of neat and convenient three-story houses, with verandas in front, on 86th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th avs. The street is 100 feet wide, regulated, flagged and lighted, and being on high ground and accessible by three Railroads at all times, renders the location healthy and desirable. Apply to JAMES KING, first house of the row, or at No. 90 Amity-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT EAST BROOKLYN, (late Williamsburg.) a fine large house and 16 lots, 1 acre, laid out in fine garden with all kinds of fruit, flowers, &c., situated on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., late the residence of Mr. Houghton. To be seen at any time. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, No. 188 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or of R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York City.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TO A SMALL family, a three-story house, 17x34 feet, in President-st., opposite Carroll Park, one of the most pleasant and convenient locations in South Brooklyn, near to the Court-st and Fulton Ferry cars, and stores of every description. Rent $400. Apply on the premises, or to EDWARD KELLOGG, Esq. No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY HOUSES Nos. 3 and 5 Ashland-place; the house No. 67 Greenwich av; also the house No. 14 Hammond-st. The above houses are all in perfect order, and contain all the modern improvements. Possession can be had of No. 5 Ashland-place and No. 67 Greenwich av. immediately. Inquire of ELISHA BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY and attic brick dwelling house Nos. 150 and 154 Waverley place, with modern improvements, large yards, and in fine order for a private family; the rent will be moderate. Similar house to above, No. 125 Hammond-st.; rent $650. The 3-story brick house No. 9 Laight-st.; rent $300 and Croton tax $9.

TO LET.—IN GREEN POINT, SEVEN MINUTES' walk from the 10th-st. ferry, a fine 3-story and basement house, elevated on high ground, and contains 17 rooms, and is well fitted up in every way, and suitable for genteel families. Inquire on the premises in Meserole-st., between 4th and 5th sts., or of J. PALMER, corner of Franklin and Clinton sts., Green Point.

TO LET OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN—ON the corner of Hickory and Tompkins avs., three-story house, with all modern improvements; a garden of five lots, with peach, currant, gooseberry and grape; opposite Lefferts Park; coach-house and stable, if required. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or at No. 271 South-st., New York.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE IN 28th-st., near Madison-av., consisting of two parlors and extension room, two rooms in third-story, front basement and pantries, with part of sub cellar; the house has all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire at store No. 757½ Broadway.

TO LET—LARGE WAREROOM, NO. 539 BROADway, (between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,) dimensions 124 feet by 50, and 20 feet high. Also, the basement, same size, 15 feet high; suitable for piano-forte, furniture business, &c., or for exhibitions. Apply to J. R. PETERS on the premises.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT—An elegant four-story stone front house No. 13 West 24th-st., near the 5th-av. and Madison-square. The neighborhood is unsurpassed—the house contains all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY J. TAYLOR, No. 118 Chambers-st.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within 30 minutes. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 1 BOWERY, FACing Chatham-square, the third floor, lighted by 26 windows, well calculated for light mechanical business. Also, rooms and offices on second floor. Also, store No. 6 Division-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—THREE FOUR STORY ENGLISH-basement houses in 52d-st., near North River, finished in modern style, for one or two small families, rent $300. $25 extra if stable room wanted; also, a brown-stone front house, No. 67 West 25th st. Apply to JOHN G. DAVISON, No. 12 Molden-lane.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 45 West 23d, between 5th and 6th ave., containing all the modern improvements. Possession before the 1st of May. Apply to Dr. W. H. JACKSON, No. 38 Clinton-place, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—BROADWAY WAREROOMS, NEAR White-st., west side, three remarkably fine rooms on first floor, with easy access—wide stairs—suitable for any kind of business. Apply to J. H. CHAMBERS, pianoforter, No. 385 Broadway.

TO LET.—PART OF HOUSE NO. 34 TROY-st., near 8th-av., consisting of first floor, front basement, and 2 rooms on third floor. The rest of the house occupied by family of 4 persons. Can be seen from 11 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—NO. 87 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH-st., near Lexington-av., to a small, genteel family, second floor, with a room on third, with all modern improvements. For particulars, apply at No. 87 East 32d-st., to DECKER & MANDEVILLE.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—THE THREE-story and basement house, No. 219 South 9th-st., suitable for a genteel family; a desirable location; only five minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. Rent $300. Apply to GEORGE S. BRENNAN, No. 197 South 3d-st.

TO LET—A FINE, FULL SIZED FOUR-STORY, modern built brown-stone front house, in 30th-st., pleasantly located. Rent, to an undoubted tenant, only $300. Contains all the modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON a 66th-st., near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars and stages close by. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, Architect, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY frame house, with basement, No. 9 4th-st., Williamsburg, within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Rent moderate. Inquire of PETER MURRAY, 35 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 12 2d-st., consisting of 3 rooms on second floor, and back parlor on first floor; gas, bath, &c.; location desirable. Apply on the premises between 9 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 768 BROADWAY; house suitable for business purposes, now so occupied; separate entrance to basement store. Apply No. 261 Greene-st., or E. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 157 EAST 24th st., consisting of four rooms. Rent, $160. See the premises.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE ROOM WITH STEAM power, second story, No. 161 Duane-st. Inquire at No. 92 Murray-st. Terms low.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner av. C and 12th-st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 731 8th-av., each suite consisting of parlor, dining room, 3 bedrooms and kitchen; gas in each room and Croton water in kitchen. Location and condition first-class; access to all parts of the City by stages and cars; rent, $125, $150 and $175 per annum. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

CORNER GROCERY TO LET.—THE STORE and dwelling on the northwest corner of 33d-st. and Broadway; also, the 4-story dwelling-house adjoining. Apply to N. LAWRENCE, No. 45 East 20th-st., before 9 o'clock, at 4 o'clock, and in the evening, or at No. 61 Nassau-st., third story, back room, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

LOFTS TO LET.—The three splendid and well-lighted lofts of stores Nos. 147 and 149 Water-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck Slip, suitable for any manufacturing business or for storage. Apply on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 105 4th-av., near 12th-st., for six months from 1st of May. Inquire on the premises.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE HOTEL NOW FINISHING on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av. The building is most substantially built, well ventilated, lighted, &c., with all the modern conveniences. The house will accommodate 100 lodgers, mostly with single rooms. The house also has a restaurant, billiard-room, dining-room, reading and bar-room, and room for washing and ironing for the house, and the accommodation of the boarders. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON, stall 14 Washington market, or at 145 East 25th-st.

TO LEASE—NO. 776 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 9th and 10th sts. Has extra baths, chandeliers in parlors, and gas fixtures throughout the house. In perfect order, and desirable either as a dwelling or for any business requiring spacious show-rooms—as there are three rooms deep on first and second stories. Can be had before May 1. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN YEARS' LEASE OF TWO lots of ground, with building on, in Broome-st., between Mangin and Tompkins sts., New-York. Inquire of ANN LAFORGE, No. 17 Broome-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one Hour's ride from New-York. The house, two-story, with wing, and with piazzas front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 10th to the 15th of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal Depôt. The lot is 75 feet wide by 235 feet deep. For terms and further information, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depôt where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 166 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 2 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, replete with every convenience, and was built by days' work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.

Also for sale, a lot adjourning the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

A HANDSOME NEW GRECIAN COTTAGE FOR SALE.—In the village of Passaic, late Acquackanonck, N. J., situated on the plank road, between Hoboken and Paterson, 12 miles from the city, and about three minutes' walk from Huyler's depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad. Commutation on the road, $50 a year. House in perfect order, containing 11 rooms; water in the house; a fine cooking range; also, a fine well of water in the yard, containing about half an acre of ground, with fruit, grape vines, a shrubbery. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of WM. RENNEY, No. 105 Nassau-st., between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, third floor, front room.

SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—FOR Sale Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., a good frame-house, nearly new, with ten rooms and hall, good well of water, with four acres of fine land, on which are nearly 400 young fruit trees. It lies just out of the village where railroad trains from Boston, New-York, Albany and Hudson, meet several times a day. The house is on an elevation, (Rose hill,) where the rich valley of the Hudson and the Catskill Mountains for sixty miles in extent are in full view. Few places have so fine a prospect, or so healthful an atmosphere. Will be sold on moderate terms. Inquire of H. BRIGHAM, on the premises, or at the Law Office No. 4 New-st., New-York.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 36 by 48, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with 25 or 65 acres of land, near the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, and within 40 minutes' drive of one of the best stations on the Hudson River Railroad. There are on the premises a Gothic house, with many modern improvements, barn, carriage-house, ice house, two never failing springs, old and young orchards of all kinds of fruit, and a well-stocked garden. This property will be sold at a low price as the owner is about to leave for the West. Apply to ANTHONY VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village, or SKEEL, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 203 Fulton-st.

$1,000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE most delightful country seats in the town of Bedford, situated 1¾ miles from Whitlockville station, on the public road leading from Cross River; mail passing daily. The buildings, house, shop and barn are nearly new, and well painted, with about 1¼ acres of land, with all kinds of choice grafted fruit and good water. Possession given the 1st of May. $300 can remain on bond and mortgage. If not sold, will be let to a good tenant for $50 a year. For any information, address T. R. LAKEY, Whitlockville, Westchester County.

HUDSON RIVER.—SEVERAL BUILDING sites, with an acre or more of land, for sale on the banks of the Hudson River, 12 miles from the City Hall, with frequent access by cars. The situation is not surpassed for health and beauty of scenery, by any on the North River, and the neighborhood is well improved by a desirable class of inhabitants. Arrangements can be made if desired for house and all improvements complete. Address J. C. SIDNEY, at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway, where a map of the place can be seen, or at Spuyten Duyvel, N. Y.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT AT JAMAICA L. I., for sale or exchange for a dwelling in the City—37 acres, as fertile as a garden, from which $3,000 of produce can be raised a year; good dwelling, carriage and icehouse; plank road runs in front of the house and railroad in rear of farm. Persons doing business in town can drive in and out comfortably daily. All complete for occupancy. No incumbrances. Terms easy. C. FELCH, No. 120 Wall-st., up stairs.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, L. I., THE LARGE commodious dwelling-house, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, large piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with fine fruit and ornamental trees; barn 40 x40 and gardener's house, situate on the crescent, Broadway and Academy st. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, or of WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 83 Pine-street, New-York.

TWO DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET—On elevated and very healthy ground, on Staten Island. One has a magnificent view of the ocean, bay, and City. The houses are of stone, and surrounded by several acres of evergreen and forest trees. Inquire of GEORGE C. BARRETT, Esq., or BARRETT & BRINSMEDE, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—OPPORTUNITY is offered to purchase a new house and 3½ an acre of land, well planted with trees, &c.; adjoining but outside the incorporated limits of Yonkers, for $1800. A very extensive view and right to a fine spring, are incidents of the place which is offered at a low price. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, Agent and Surveyor, No. 277 Broadway, or to JARVIS WARING, Grocer, Yonkers.

STATEN ISLAND COTTAGE.—TO LET—The cottage, on the river, between Snug Harbor and Factoryville, five or six minutes' walk from each landing. The place embraces about five acres; has ample garden, and a pasture for a couple of cows. The dwelling is in good order, and will comfortably accommodate a large family. For terms and permission to see the place, apply to RUFUS K. DELAFIELD, Esq., near the Harbor, or to JOHN CAMPBELL, No. 110 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE AND grounds, situated on King's Bridge road, near 142th-st. On the premises is a variety of choice fruit; also, a fine stable and icehouse. The place is within eight miles of the City Hall, and accessible from the City at all hours by stages, cars and steamboats. Apply on the premises to HENRY M. BRADHURST, or to JOHN MCKESSON, No. 91 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 57½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES, TWO MILES NORTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Large house and 4, 10 or 20 acres of land. Also, 5 beautiful sites for building of about 12 acres each. Inquire personally or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburgh.

KING'S BRIDGE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Consisting of a modern two-story and basement house, (hot and cold water bath, &c.,) carriage-house, ice-house, (full of ice,) and other outbuildings, and about an acre of land, handsomely laid out with shrubbery, grape-vine, strawberries, &c. Price $6,500. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET AT HASTINGS—ON HUDSON. A cottage house with 11 rooms, cellar, &c.; surrounded by large grounds laid out in walks; near Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing. Possession to be had immediately. Inquire of C. D. GODFRY, at the office of J. C. Roe & Co., No. 10 Liberty-place, New-York, between 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, WITH TWO new houses, barn, and fifteen acres of good land, only two miles back of Hoboken, N. J. Splendid view, good water, and a healthy place. One undivided half will be sold for $7,000, one-third cash. Apply to RICHARD DEWITT, No. 38 North Moore-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

COTTAGE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO LET, AT CLIFTON, S. I.—Parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 3 bedrooms, hall an acre of ground, stable, &c., 15 minutes' walk from the ferry. Unfurnished, $400. Address L. E. L., box No. 1,276 Post-Office.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—A handsome Cottage-house with one acre of land, plenty of young fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., situated at Glen-park, Westchester County, near Hunt's bridge. House commodious, bath, range, water, &c. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 313 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—AN ELEgant, commodious dwelling-house, new and finished in the best manner, with the modern improvements, in complete order for immediate occupation, and has never been occupied. The situation is one of the finest within thirty miles of New-York, overlooking New-York Bay and City, commanding a view of Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, the Narrows, Hudson and East Rivers, Brooklyn, &c., within 2¾ miles of Jersey City Ferry, on the Bergen Plank-road. Omnibuses pass the door every half-hour. Will be sold for much less than cost. Apply to E. L. STEVENS, No. 14 Wall-st.

$4,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT Stamford, Conn., a two-story house, with from one to three acres of land, about one mile from the depôt. Terms easy. Inquire of J. P. HAMILTON, on the premises, or of Mrs. J. HAMILTON, corner of Broadway and 51st-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE AND barn, with one acre of ground, on Bergen Hill, location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Bay, to Narrows, and surrounding cities. Address S., Box 1,702, Post-Office.

YONKERS.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO let, or furniture for sale, on Warburton-av.; gas, water, &c., &c.; fine river view. Address W., Box 3,493, New-York Post-Office, or call at No. 46 Beaver-st., 2d story, front office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence for the Summer and Autumn.—The advertiser wants a commodious, well-furnished house, with handsome grounds attached, stabling, &c. The family is small and the house will be well taken care of. Address B. C., box No. 176 Post Office, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED IN WESTCHESTER, between Harlem and Hudson River Railroads, of from twenty to one hundred acres; would prefer to rent it, with privilege of buying. The best of care would be taken of it. Address COUNTRY, at the office of the *Times*.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New-York, situated two miles from Paterson, N. J., on the Paterson and West Bloomfield road, fifty acres of good tillable land, all under good cultivation and well watered; a good dwelling and outhouses; a good well of water; a good orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Conditions of sale, half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at CRANE'S & CO.'S Express Office, No. 194 West-st., New-York, or No. 118 Congress-st., Paterson, or of Mrs. MARGARET VAN REYPER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A farm of about 100 acres, well situated one-half mile north of the depôt, upon which there is a large two-story and attic frame house, 32 by 40, with an extension. Also, good barns, stabling, &c., nearly new, and in complete order, good garden and plenty of fruit. Also, a plot of 36 acres, about the same distance from the depôt, which will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, with a fine building site on each, commanding an extensive land and water prospect. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., or to A. P. CARPENTER, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER PROPERTY.—A very desirable farm of 110 acres of land, one half mile north from the village of Rhinebeck, distant from the Hudson River Railroad station 2½ miles. Upon the premises are a mansion house, barn house, barns, coach house, &c. The orchard has great celebrity; the land is very productive, is mostly meadow, and is well watered. The scenery and healthfulness of this section are well known. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—140 ACRES of excellent farming land, in a fine state of cultivation, with a large new two-story frame house 42x32, with wing 42x28; contains 24 rooms, marble mantels and grates; parlor 16½x

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,808,860 19
Average amount of Specie.....770,407 81
Average amount of Circulation.....265,923 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,273,956 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$887,551 23
Average amount of Specie.....43,765 37
Average amount of Circulation.....99,589 00
Average amount of Deposits.....$24,498 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$603,743 00
Average amount of Specie.....34,812 00
Average amount of Circulation.....103,054 00
Average amount of Deposits.....418,321 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,451,994 62
Average amount of Specie.....745,428 27
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America.....54,429 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,002,486 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,089,701 54
Average amount of Specie.....1,003,260 62
Average amount of Circulation.....2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,067,198 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,451,917 39
Average amount of Specie.....54,640 69
Average amount of Circulation.....97,961 33
Average amount of Deposits.....1,616,891 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,565,390 68
Average amount of Specie.....405,859 06
Average amount of Circulation.....228,669 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,799,691 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,655,150 39
Average amount of Specie.....100,478 80
Average amount of Circulation.....82,600 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,426,436 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE PUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,001,819 23
Average amount of Specie.....653,494 11
Average amount of Circulation.....83,350 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,238,431 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 259, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,900,459 79
Average amount of Specie.....295,383 29
Average amount of Circulation.....577,065 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,443,381 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DYER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,014,425 84
Average amount of Specie.....56,640 98
Average amount of Circulation.....179,963 00
Average amount of Deposits.....885,040 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. MARSHALL, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,474,950 68
Average amount of Specie.....120,582 63
Average amount of Circulation.....235,200 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,319,436 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$390,463 46
Average amount of Specie.....16,870 30
Average amount of Circulation.....129,935 00
Average amount of Deposits.....238,77[illegible] 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,583,735 87
Average amount of Specie.....159,180 88
Average amount of Circulation.....139,049 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,059,493 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$618,993 46
Average amount of Specie.....69,111 63
Average amount of Circulation.....125,423 00
Average amount of Deposits.....408,310 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,503,465 00
Average amount of Specie.....336,370 00
Average amount of Circulation.....256,845 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,140,909 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$741,594 61
Average amount of Specie.....64,927 08
Average amount of Circulation.....150,256 00
Average amount of Deposits.....621,796 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. L. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. L. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....1,497,357 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,976,739 88
Average amount of Specie.....284,561 37
Average amount of Circulation.....164,958 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,719,699 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,311,624 81
Average amount of Specie.....122,138 00
Average amount of Circulation.....87,031 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,519,503 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$504,238 00
Average amount of Specie.....57,938 00
Average amount of Circulation.....94,980 00
Average amount of Deposits.....443,648 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,522,855 32
Average amount of Specie.....182,771 13
Average amount of Circulation.....120,190 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,344,722 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$765,081 49
Average amount of Specie.....37,856 30
Average amount of Circulation.....60,865 00
Average amount of Deposits.....581,383 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$685,585 22
Average amount of Specie.....75,756 39
Average amount of Circulation.....87,610 00
Average amount of Deposits.....609,638 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JOHN C. BERON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,425,436 69
Average amount of Specie.....79,377 65
Average amount of Circulation.....112,603 00
Average amount of Deposits.....915,998 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,845,186 55
Average amount of Specie.....103,501 91
Average amount of Circulation.....208,680 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,335,540 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. E. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$404,634 00
Average amount of Specie.....22,168 00
Average amount of Circulation.....98,305 00
Average amount of Deposits.....211,438 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$804,609 87
Average amount of Specie.....55,595 87
Average amount of Circulation.....121,600 00
Average amount of Deposits.....627,342 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,195,412 58
Average amount of Specie.....158,486 67
Average amount of Circulation.....252,100 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,060,277 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS E. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. E. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,783,184 33
Average amount of Specie.....508,202 29
Average amount of Circulation.....375,775 50
Average amount of Deposits.....3,454,415 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$890,506 09
Average amount of Specie.....57,741 57
Average amount of Circulation.....96,248 00
Average amount of Deposits.....696,313 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,677,283 44
Average amount of Specie.....130,106 00
Average amount of Circulation.....176,795 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,309,768 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,151,449 18
Average amount of Specie.....430,681 74
Average amount of Circulation.....334,890 27
Average amount of Deposits.....3,517,860 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,211,087 72
Average amount of Specie.....61,001 54
Average amount of Circulation.....183,241 00
Average amount of Deposits.....970,238 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOSH J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$616,963 26
Average amount of Specie.....52,194 83
Average amount of Circulation.....139,125 00
Average amount of Deposits.....509,908 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,453,309 69
Average amount of Specie.....223,609 22
Average amount of Circulation.....104,999 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,880,601 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,544,335 70
Average amount of Specie.....831,118 57
Average amount of Circulation.....235,878 16
Average amount of Deposits.....4,334,464 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,714,453 89
Average amount of Specie.....114,386 35
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....121,256 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,940,043 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,121,337 69
Average amount of Specie.....678,117 82
Average amount of Circulation.....207,900 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,887,192 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Assistant Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me this 6th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,404,819 00
Average amount of Specie.....109,189 00
Average amount of Circulation.....115,361 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,064,962 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,914,224 54
Average amount of Specie.....172,136 07
Average amount of Circulation.....176,388 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,302,601 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$394,344 73
Average amount of Specie.....10,682 62
Average amount of Circulation.....24,531 00
Average amount of Deposits.....196,885 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$486,754 93
Average amount of Specie.....36,702 07
Average amount of Circulation.....109,230 00
Average amount of Deposits.....159,016 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$219,382 42
Average amount of Specie.....19,583 60
Average amount of Circulation.....139,528 00
Average amount of Deposits.....223,147 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,081,046 53
Average amount of Specie.....69,078 99
Average amount of Circulation.....162,888 00
Average amount of Deposits.....885,209 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,839,510 70
Average amount of Specie.....115,508 44
Average amount of Circulation.....156,748 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,367,187 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$571,793 23
Average amount of Specie.....40,704 77
Average amount of Circulation.....124,317 33
Average amount of Deposits.....346,556 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of April, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$973,568 94
Average amount of Specie.....62,192 00
Average amount of Circulation.....119,533 00
Average amount of Deposits.....696,313 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me this 6th day of April, 1857.

JOHN HOOPE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,193,429 16
Average amount of Specie.....295,563 68
Average amount of Circulation.....276,412 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,184,668 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$763,799 53
Average amount of Specie.....24,646 03
Average amount of Circulation.....127,465 00
Average amount of Deposits.....622,508 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,633,366 65
Average amount of Specie.....276,044 74
Average amount of Circulation.....87,865 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,963,607 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

THOS. S. SUMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$962,125 00
Average amount of Specie.....94,977 00
Average amount of Circulation.....96,114 00
Average amount of Deposits.....671,179 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARON'D PARHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JAE HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,348,974 40
Average amount of Specie.....133,800 79
Average amount of Circulation.....282,318 00
Average amount of Deposits.....735,316 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARON'D S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,013,211 00
Average amount of Specie.....169,875 00
Average amount of Circulation.....120,358 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,540,737 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,559,598 64
Average amount of Specie.....121,956 47
Average amount of Circulation.....340,493 00
Average amount of Deposits.....928,410 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 6th day of April, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,947,660 18
Average amount of Specie.....348,119 91
Average amount of Circulation.....206,280 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,772,639 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
No. 39 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.,)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH,
late of No. 62 Wall-st.

N

NEW-YORK CITY.

REBUILDING BROADWAY.

Report of the Special Committee on the Subject of Rebuilding Broadway.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen held on Monday, the following report of the Special Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the late message of His Honor the Mayor, designated as "Relief to Broadway," was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Special Committee, to whom was confided that portion of the late message of His Honor the Mayor, designated as "Relief to Broadway," having considered the subject, respectfully

REPORT:

That, entertaining the imperative necessity of some action on the part of the Common Council, calculated to afford the relief so manifestly required, and at the same time convinced of the perfect practicability of carrying out methods of effecting some benefit, they entered upon their duties with an anticipation of success which they trust the Board, by its action, will enable them to attain.

As the travel upon the roadway and sidewalks of Broadway, has very nearly reached the limit of their extreme capacity, and as, by the peculiar conformation of our City, and the permanent character of the commercial locality, the crowded occupation of Broadway must not only continue but increase, it is manifest, that without the resort to an increase of the width of the street itself, some legislation, having in view the facilitation of travel in it, is necessary to meet the case, and if so, the sooner this action is had, the less the cost thereof will be, and the sooner will our citizens be benefited by the change.

Broadway, resembling a river, into which is poured the contents of innumerable tributary rivulets and streams, presents, by that very similitude, the opportunity of being relieved of a part of its travel by a diversion of some of the sources thereof; in addition to which, the capacity of the street itself, by a judicious and practical application of your authority, may be very effectually increased.

The subject then presents itself to your Committee under two distinct features, viz.: THE INCREASE OF THE CAPACITY OF BROADWAY, *essentially in the manner suggested by the Mayor, and* THE DIVERSION OF TRAVEL FROM BROADWAY.

Having agreed upon this basis, and resolved to confine their attention thereto, your Committee present these subjects under appropriate heads, viz.:

THE INCREASE OF THE CAPACITY OF BROADWAY.

BROADWAY AND SIDEWALKS.

From observations of the roadway and sidewalks of Broadway, it appears that their average width from Morris-street to Fourteenth-street, is 40 feet, 9 inches for the former, and 19 feet 7½ inches for the latter. The extremes being at Rector, Tenth and Fourteenth-streets, where the sidewalks are 22 feet 10 inches at the first point, and but 16 feet 6 inches at the latter. It appears also, that the average width of space occupied by hydrants and their bases, gas and awning posts, carriage steps and trees, is 22 inches; that the average width of scoops, and of piazzas where there are no scoops, are 7 feet 6 inches for the former, and 5 feet 5 inches for the latter.

SIDEWALKS.

Although the average width of sidewalks is 19 feet 7½ inches, yet, in consequence of the abuses, of stoops being constructed without the prescribed line, and of the occupation of a portion of the sidewalks by hydrants and posts, the actual average available width for foot passengers is reduced, by permanent incumbrances, to but 10 feet 4½ inches; at some points, however, the stoops project 8 feet 6 inches, which further reduces the available width of the sidewalk to but 9 feet 8½ inches.

It is observed with surprise by your Committee, that the sidewalks of Broadway have varying dimensions, there being no less than 13 different widths, the range reaching the almost incredible distance of 6 feet 6 inches; added to which the greatest widths are at the very points where width of roadway is most required, and the widths of sidewalks could be best reduced viz.: from Exchange-place to Fulton-street.

If, therefore, the obstructions of the hydrants, posts, &c., at the outer edge of the sidewalks, are removed, and the line of the stoops reduced uniformly to 5 feet, there will be a gain, in the practicable width of the space for foot passengers, of 4 feet 9 inches; and if the average width of the walk is fixed at 18 feet 6 inches, there will then remain, after the width allowed for stoops, a space for foot passengers of 13 feet 6 inches, and a roadway of 43 feet, being a gain, in the width of each, upon each side, of 3 feet 1½ inches for the former, and 2 feet 3 inches for the latter, being a clear gain in the available width of the street of not less than 8½ feet.

In consideration, however, of the circumstance that the demands for space for foot passengers increases directly with that for a roadway, your Committee are of the opinion that these requirements should be cared for, in defining the width of the sidewalks. Thus, from Fourteenth to Canal-street, the sidewalks might very properly be increased to eighteen feet six inches upon each side, from thence to Vesey-street, to have the standard width of eighteen feet, and from thence to the Bowling-green to to be reduced six inches upon each side.

As there are neither areas nor cellars within the lines of the sidewalks in front of Trinity Church, St. Paul's Chapel, and of the Park, there is no necessity of their being of the same width from the line of the building, that there is when such obstructions do exist, and these walks might be several feet narrower than any others in Broadway, and yet of an equal practicable width to any.

HACK STANDS.

The requirements of the roadway of Broadway for vehicles in motion are altogether too great to admit of any standing obstructions, and as an allotted space is necessary for the accommodation of hacks, your Committee are of the opinion that, if 8 feet were taken off from the Park walk on the west side, and the sidewalk made 16 feet wide, that a very essential gain in the width of Broadway would be effected, without involving any comparative disadvantage.

AREAS AND STOOPS.

Unless a building is to be strictly occupied as a dwelling-house, there is no requirement for any privilege of an area, or an inclosed space in front of the lower windows, as permitted by existing ordinances defining these privileges.

Regarding the propriety of a reduction of the line of stoops, so far as the cost and inconvenience thereof to the owners of buildings upon the line is concerned, it is proper to suggest the following considerations:

The authority under which portions of the streets are taken for the accommodation of stoops, areas, &c., exists only by temporary permission. The Common Council never having legally conceded its jurisdiction over a street for its entire width, but in permitting a portion of it to be appropriated for the convenience of buildings, it enacted ordinances, (see Rev. Ord. 56; § 841, pp. 275 and 908, and 914, pp. 300 and 301,) defining the limits of its permission, simply for the purpose of restricting the occupancy of the work within a reasonable extent.

In corroboration of this, we refer to the following ordinances, viz.: (Rev. Ord. 56, chapter 2, title iii. §§ 901, 902, 903, 904, pp. 298 and 915, p. 301,) wherein the nature and limit of its permissions are fully given, which are as regards dimensions as follows:

Areas, are permitted to be one-fifteenth of the width of street, but in no case to exceed five feet from the line of the street, or 5½ feet, inclusive of the railing.

CELLARS

One-twelfth of the width of street, but in no case to exceed five feet from the line of the street.

STOOPS.

One-twelfth of the width of street, but in no case to exceed seven feet from the line of the street, or five feet in height.

It occurs, however, from very repeated observations of your Committee, that the cost and inconvenience of reducing the line of the stoops to a limit of five feet, will be far below what would be estimated, without an examination. Thus, in a very large number of cases, in consequence of the very general occupation of Broadway by stores, with low door-sills, there would not be required any reduction from the width of the platform at all, and in a great number of cases, of stores with a slightly raised sill, the reduction would involve only a very trifling cost. In many others, the cellar and area openings are within the limit of five feet, assigned by ordinance, and hence no alteration would be necessary. With the stoops, however, there would be many alterations; but, fortunately, the line agreed upon by the Committee is sufficient for any stoop, which is constructed within the limit of the ordinance, which restricts it to a height of five feet. If, then, owners of buildings have seen fit to build their stoops in violation of an ordinance, the cost and inconvenience of a conformance to the ordinance, at this time, is with them alone, they having voluntarily assumed the responsibility of the act, added to which, they are subject, thereby, to a penalty of $250. And also in those cases where the stoops project beyond the limit of the ordinance, (seven feet,) a like responsibility has been assumed, and a like penalty incurred.

If a building be designed for offices alone, such as the new constructions on the corners of Wall and Chambers streets, the privilege of an area and of a stoop of the full limit allowed is very desirable: and as this style of building is very much approved of, it occurs to your Committee, that if any action is to be taken by the Common Council regarding an increase of the capacity of Broadway, that it is proper that it should be taken at as early a day as may be practicable, to remove the objections of increased cost, consequent upon the further construction of stoops, &c., not in accordance with existing ordinances, of delay, and of inconvenience, both to the City and our citizens.

HYDRANTS.

As there is no necessity for the location of hydrants nearer to each other than the width of the blocks upon Broadway, there is no demand for their location upon the direct line of this street.

GAS POSTS.

All street lights can be suspended from brackets on posts, set within the line of the stoops and platforms; there is no necessity for their location upon the sidewalks, and, as this means of suspension will set aside the necessity of any part of the support under the body of the light, a blown glass shade can be used with a hemispherical bottom, which will combine with economy of cost, the advantage of an unobstructed light.

AWNING POSTS AND TREES.

As the space occupied by these incumbrances is in no wise required by necessity, compensated for by ornament, their removal can be advantageously effected. Awnings of a sufficient width can be supported by brackets, and as trees cannot survive the wounds they necessarily receive in Broadway, they are little more than decaying conveniences for the display of placards of questionable utility; their removal will be doubly advantageous.

NEW BUILDINGS—SEWERS—SEWER, CROTON WATER AND GAS CONNECTIONS AND RUSS PAVEMENT.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The incumbrances to the roadway and sidewalks permitted by the piling of bricks, mixing of mortar, and in many cases the actual roughing out and dressing of building stone, are not only prolific causes of obstruction to Broadway, but are coupled with the annoyance, that they are altogether unnecessary, as all work connected with the construction of a building could and should be, in the business streets of a city, carried on within the limits of a lot of ground to be built on.

SEWERS.

As there is not a continuous line of sewers throughout Broadway, and as the occasional construction of one is but a repetition of the arrest of travel during its progress, and of many of the items of its cost, your Committee are of the opinion, that if immediate steps were taken by the Common Council to cause the sewerage of Broadway, from the Bowling-green to Fourteenth-street, to be completed as early as practicable, that the cost thereof would be very materially lessened, both to the citizens and the City.

SEWER AND CROTON WATER CONNECTIONS.

Notwithstanding the enormous expense to which the City has been subjected by the cost of the pavement of Broadway, and the objections to the disturbing of that peculiar pavement, yet scarcely a day passes, without the breaking up of it, for the connection of a sewer, water or gas pipe, and the replacement of it by men, who are not only ignorant of the qualities of the peculiar construction they have destroyed, but think their duty discharged if the trench is filled up and covered over; now, as it is perfectly practicable to make connections with a street sewer or water main by a tunnel, your Committee are of the opinion, that the digging of a trench in a street pavement without the line of a curbstone, is not only altogether unnecessary, but is an operation involving great inconvenience to the public and expense to the City.

GAS CONNECTIONS.

From the circumstance of the gas mains being laid nearer to the surface of the street than the Croton mains or sewers, there is a difficulty in tunneling to them that is not experienced in the latter cases. But your Committee have authoritatively advised themselves, that there are but a very few cases, (not exceeding five,) where this connection does not exist in Broadway, and as the President of the Gas Company in the district in which these deficiencies exist, has expressed his willingness to lay the service pipes in these cases, the cost thereof to be collected by the Company when the service is required, any further breaking up of this street for purposes connected with gas connections, is not likely to occur for some years.

RUSS AND PERRINE PAVEMENTS.

In consequence of the insecurity of a foot-hold for horses upon this pavement, the individual loss and injury to horses thereby, added to the obstruction of the street, to which the repeated falling of horses gives rise, we are of the opinion that the Russ & Perrine pavements, throughout its entire line, should either be grooved, or the blocks broken into pieces, according to their size, and replaced in conformation with detailed specifications for this purpose.

PROCESSIONS, PARADES, &c.

It is quite customary for processions, &c., to be given the entire occupancy of Broadway, compelling all vehicles to turn off to a side street; now it is manifest to your Committee, that the occasion rarely occurs that so great a privilege should be accorded. Upon a late occasion, Broadway was thus allowed to be exclusively occupied by a procession, with a front of but two persons.

STAGES.

At this time there are ten lines of stages, comprising three hundred and twenty-five in number, licensed to run through Broadway to the South ferry, and an opinion was confidently entertained that the opportunity presented itself by an arrest of a portion of this number at the southern extremity of the Park; that very essential relief might be given to Broadway, below Vesey-street, which is the part most requiring it; but upon a consideration of the matter in conformance with the proprietors of these lines, a majority of your Committee deem it inexpedient to make any other than the following recommendations regarding changes in the course of these lines: ons being that asked for by the proprietors of the East Broadway line, who propose to run six stages through Madison and Pearl streets to the South ferry; and the other, that all stages running down to the South ferry shall pass on the west side of the Bowling Green and through State-street, returning through Whitehall-street, and on the east side of the Bowling Green.

BOWLING GREEN.

The space occupied by this inclosure is so great that the roadway is but twenty-five feet upon the east side of it, and but twenty-seven feet seven inches upon the west side; if, therefore, it was reduced in width fifteen feet upon the east side, a corresponding increase to the width of the roadway would be attained at a point where increased accommodation for the passage of vehicles is much needed.

WHITEHALL-STREET.

This street is quite too narrow for the requirements of travel upon it; an ordinance, however has been enacted, directing it to be widened to about sixty-five feet. The consummation of this measure, however, is delayed by litigation regarding the awards.

STATE-STREET.

This street has an average width of but 45 feet 9 inches, and as its west side is bounded by the Battery alone, a sufficient increase to its width might be had at the mere cost of removing the railing and sidewalks adjoining thereto.

BATTERY-PLACE.

This street, having but a width of 50 feet, is also quite too narrow for the travel upon it, and as it is bounded on the south by the Battery, a sufficient increase to its width might also be had at the cost of removing the railing and sidewalks adjoining thereto.

Entertaining, then, these views, your Committee submit the following ordinances and resolutions:

LAW RELATING TO BROADWAY.

Be it enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

SEC. 1.—That the widths of the sidewalks upon Broadway, from its commencement to Fourteenth-street, shall be as follows:

	Ft.	In.
From Battery-place to Vesey-street	18	6
From Vesey to Canal-street	18	6
From Canal to Fourteenth-street	19	0
From Reetor to Thomas-street, on the west side only	16	0
From Fulton to Vesey-street, on the west side only	18	0
For the west side of the Park	16	0

SEC. 2.—That no person shall erect, or build, or cause any stoop, or area, in Broadway, below Fourteenth-street, to be made, which shall extend beyond the line of the street more than five feet, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered from the owner and builder thereof, severally and respectively.

SEC. 3. That no awning or sign posts, box, step or sign, wares, merchandise, manufactures, or incumbrance of any description whatever, except it shall be a package of wares or merchandise in immediate course of receipt or delivery, shall be permitted to occupy the sidewalks of Broadway, without the line of the stoops, below Fourteenth-street, under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every article, and the further sum of five dollars for each and every period of twelve hours' incumbrance from and after the time of any complaint that may have been entered, until the removal shall have been complied with.

SEC. 4. That no person shall obstruct, or cause to be obstructed, the roadway, or sidewalks of Broadway, or of any other street below Fourteenth-street, less than eighty feet in width, with any building materials whatever, except so far as it or they may be in immediate course of removal or delivery, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each and every offence; and a further sum of five dollars for each and every day's occupation, from and after the time of any complaint that may have been entered, until their removal shall have been complied with.

SEC. 5. The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps is hereby directed to order and cause the removal of all incumbrances, from the sidewalks of Broadway, below Fourteenth-street, other than stoops, platforms, or public lamp-posts, that are within a line of five feet from the line of the street, within thirty days from the passage of this resolution; and if any owner, occupant, or person having charge of any building or lot, within the limits above referred to, shall refuse or neglect to obey or comply with such order, he, she or they, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, and the further sum of five dollars for each and every day's refusal, from and after the time limited and appointed in said order, until the same shall have been complied with.

SEC. 6. The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps is hereby directed to cause and cause the removal of all stoops and platforms upon Broadway, below Fourteenth-st., that are within a line of five feet from the line of the street, within sixty days from the passage of this resolution; and if any owner, occupant or person having charge of any building or lot within the limit above referred to, shall refuse or neglect to obey or comply with such order, he, she or they, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, and the further sum of ten dollars for each and every day's refusal, from and after the time limited and appointed in said order, until the same shall have been complied with.

SEC. 7. The owners or occupants of buildings on Broadway, below Fourteenth-street, shall be, and are hereby permitted to construct from the buildings thereon, wrought iron brackets for the support of awnings; which brackets shall be firmly secured to the building, and project therefrom a distance of ten feet measured from the line of the street; and no part of them, shall be at a less height than eleven feet, measured from the upper surface of the curb stone.

SEC. 8. Whenever any article or incumbrance shall have been directed to be removed, pursuant to the fifth and sixth sections of this law, and the same shall not be removed within the time limited in such order, notice or direction, it shall be lawful for either the said Commissioner or Superintendent of Streets to order the same to be transported into the yard occupied by the Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, or other suitable place.

Complaints to be made to the Corporation Attorney, and the penalties to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO LEASING THE CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened:

That in all leases that shall or may hereafter be made, in pursuance of law, of the docks, wharves, piers and slips of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, situate and being on the North River, west and north of the Battery, there shall be introduced and inserted a provision, making it a condition of the lease, that the premises leased shall not be used as landing places, either for freight or passengers from, or to, or for any steamboats, exceeding 500 tons burden, trading or plying to or from any place in the East River or Long Island Sound, or which on their trips shall go through any part of the East River; and in all leases in the manner made of wharves, piers, docks or slips, situated on the East River, east or north of the Battery, a similar provision shall be introduced, making it a condition of the lease, that none of said last-mentioned premises shall be used as landing places of freight or passengers from, or to, or for any steamboats plying or trading, or going to or through any part of the North River.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals, and report the same, when received, to this Board, to repave and repair the roadway of Broadway and Whitehall-street, from Fourteenth-street to South Ferry, in accordance with the following general specifications, viz:

I. RESETTING CURB AND GUTTER STONES.

The curb stones, for the entire length, to be set to the lines of the streets, as required by the preceding law, and all gutter stones to be removed. Price to be given per lineal foot.

II.—GROOVING RUSS AND PERRINE PAVEMENT.

The upper surface of the blocks of these pavements to be cut in grooves, the cross section of which shall be either that of a triangle or parallelogram, each having a base of one inch and a depth of half an inch, and the line of the grooves to run at an angle of forty-five degrees from the line of the street. Preference will be given to the groove having the section of a parallelogram. As the purpose of the grooving is that of affording a surer foot-hold to horses than now exists, the number and frequency of the grooves to be cut, is to be thus determined: There is to be no part of this surface that is without the running of a groove or the occurrence of a joint for a space of four inches, to be measured from the centre of the grooves or the joints.

III. PAVING AND REPAVING.

Such parts of the sidewalks as may fall within the line of the roadway, by an enactment of the preceding law, are to be paved in like manner to the pavement of the roadway adjoining it. All inequalities in the pavement of these streets, now existing, consequent upon wear, the laying of sewers, &c., are to be removed, and a fair surface to be made.

Whenever new pavement is to be set at the side of the Russ pavement, a foundation of a concrete of rubble and cement is to be laid beneath the blocks.

The pavement, in all cases, is to be continued even to the curbs; no gutter stones, other than those of the blocks of the pavement, to be laid. All old materials, other than the flagging, belonging to individuals, to be removed and returned by the party executing the contract for the paving.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be, and it is hereby directed to have all hydrants and their hoses removed from off the sidewalks of Broadway, below Fourteenth-street, and replaced in contiguous streets, as near to Broadway as may be practicable.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be and he is hereby directed to submit to the Board drawings or models of a design for a gas-post suitable to be located in Broadway, the light of which is to be set within a blown glass shade, suspended within a bracket, extending at least six feet from the post, the bottom of the glass shade being ten feet from the level of the upper surface of the curb stone.

The drawings and models to be drawn or constructed to an uniform scale of four inches to the foot.

Resolved, That the counsel to the Corporation be, and is hereby directed to report to this Board, the cause of the delay in the opening of Whitehall-street.

Resolved, That the width of Bowling Green be reduced fifteen feet upon each side, and that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals to effect the same, and report them to the Common Council for confirmation.

Resolved, That State-street be widened, upon the west side, to an uniform width of sixty feet, and that the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals to effect the same, and that the report then to the Common Council for confirmation.

Resolved, That the gates leading into the Battery, at the corners of Whitehall-street and Battery-place, when removed to the line of the streets as directed to be widened, be set upon a line of an arc of circle, having a radius of one hundred and twenty-five feet.

DIVERSION OF TRAVEL FROM BROADWAY.—As it is impracticable for your Committee to conclude its consideration upon this subject as an early day, it has decided to present the above report, being in part the result of their labors, and ask permission to set again, in order to conclude their further investigation of the subjects confided to them. Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. H. HASWELL,
HOMER FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MUNROE.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1857.

New-York Hospital.

Weekly report to April 3, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 27....	193	85	278
Admitted to April 3.....	33	15	48
Discb'd, cured or relieved..	30	18	48
Died.....	2	4	6
Remaining at date.....	194	78	272

Males, 228; Females, 44.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

☞ At a meeting of the New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, held at their rooms, No. 163 Bowery, on Saturday evening last, Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN was elected Delegate to attend the meeting of the National Typographical Union to be held in New-Orleans in May next.

[Advertisement.]

SHIVERING.

We know that if the perspiration be suddenly checked, our sensations soon sound the alarm. Why is this? It is because the perspiration is thrown back into the blood, and retards its healthful circulation, occasioning in persons already predisposed to disease that feeling of

SHIVERING
which is commonly called
"CATCHING COLD."

Sudden changes of weather, from warm to cold, or from cold to warm, are always apt to be productive of sickness, unless people are careful to use BRANDRETH'S Pills when the first symptoms of "catching cold," or other feeling contrary to health, manifests itself.

"All ye who languor, droop and fade,
Or ye whom fiercer illness thrills,
Call the blest compound to your aid,
Trust to BRANDRETH'S precious Pills."

BRANDRETH'S Pills, the prolongers and sweeteners of life, are sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at No. 43 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', No. 175 Fulton street, Brooklyn; No. 52 Division street; and A. CUSHMAN, Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH—Was introduced in New-York a few weeks since, and the great success it has met with is unparalleled in the history of the art. Artists, connoisseurs and the public unite in awarding it the highest place among camera pictures. Within a few weeks Imperial portraits of

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
THOS. H. BENTON,
Lord and Lady NAPIER,
Professor MORSE,
WM C. BRYANT,
N. P WILLIS,
GEO. BANCROFT,
JAS. RUSSEL LOWELL,

and many other illustrious persons have been added to the collection.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water is culled from odorous tropical flowers, the perfume of which is concentrated, and indelibly fixed in the preparation. For fifteen years it has maintained its supremacy as an accessory of the South American toilet, and is now demanded here by the whole fashionable world. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most excellent entertainment is presented to the patrons of this house for this evening, viz.: The great drama of "Life in Brooklyn," (which is now in its third week;) the beautiful pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star," and the celebrated burlesque of "Clam-el," together with dancing by Miss ADELAIDE PRIOR and Mr. S. WEED. Secure your seats in advance.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC is the only reliable cure for this direful disease. It corrects the acidity of the stomach and restores it to its former digestive power. It does not purge. Depot No. 101 Wall st.: BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. F. CHACE, No. 165 Chambers-st., New York; and JNO. WRIGHT & Co., New-Orleans, agents.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERROTYPES,

J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Neither caustic nor the knife can ever be required to the treatment of wounds, ulcers, tumors, or schirrous swellings, to which Holloway's Ointment has been applied in time. The effect of the Pills on the digestive apparatus is all but miraculous.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Our neighbors in the "City of Churches" are to have an opportunity to listen to a course of lectures this week, on "Phrenology," by Mr. FOWLER, at the Rocky Mountain Club Room, corner of Fulton and Orange streets. He is to lecture every night, and make examinations in public.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. FOWLER will lecture on Habit, Formation of character, location and nature of the Phrenological faculties this evening, corner Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn. Tickets a shilling at the door.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 129 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...APRIL 6.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	b3 91¾	100 Reading R. R.	s10 78¾
12,000 Missouri St. 6s	88¾	600 do	78¾
1,000 do	84	50 do	76¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '70.	85	1000 do	b8 79
500 Erie RR. bs '75	91	900 do	b60 79¾
2,000 Erie R. Cn. bs '71	76	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	85
2,000 Hd. Riv. R. 1st m.	97	11 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	106¾
1,000 Hd. Riv. R. 2d mt.	65½	30 Mich. Sc. & N. I. R. R.	70¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	98¾	100 do	b30 70¾
1,000 do	98¾	230 do	70
2,000 do	99¾	20 do	s30 69¾
10,000 do	s60 99	50 do	69¾
25 Manhattan Bank	134	100 do	69¾
10 Bank of Commerce	108¾	100 do	s30 69¾
30 Bank Com. Scrip	105	300 do	b10 70
18 do	104¾	100 do	69¾
7 Metropolitan Bank	109¾	100 do	b60 70¾
5 Park Bank	109¾	150 Panama R. R.	b30 93¾
50 Ohio L. & T. C.	s60 96¾	50 Ill. Cen. RR.	131¾
75 do	s60 97¾	310 do	131¾
50 do	97¾	100 do	131¾
100 Canton Company	s3 32	300 do	s15 131
100 do	b60 23¼	50 do	131
36 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	88¾	100 do	s30 130
740 do	s3 88	80 do	130¾
375 do	b30 88¾	410 do	130
400 do	88¾	140 Gal. & Chi. RR.	101¾
200 do	88¾	125 do	131¾
100 do	b60 88¾	13 do	131¾
150 do	s10 88	100 do	s60 101
200 do	88	200 Cleve. & To. R.	s30 72
100 do	87¾	900 do	72¼
100 do	b30 88	100 do	b10 73¼
650 Erie Railroad	52¾	200 do	73¼
100 do	s10 53¾	200 do	c 60 73¾
200 do	b60 53¾	10 La C. & Mil. R. R.	78¼
250 do	53¾	100 do	s60 78
400 do	s10 53¾	100 do	s90 78
200 do	b3 53¾	20 do	78¼
200 do	anw 53¾	100 do	b30 78¾
100 do	s30 53¾	30 Penn. Coal Co.	95¼
200 do	c 53¾	150 Milw. & Miss. R. R.	c 73
200 do	snw 53¾	60 Cum. Coal Co.	b60 18¾
100 do	b3 53¾	10 do	15¾

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Indiana St. 2½s.	53	200 Reading R. R.	s30 78¾
15,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	99¾	300 do	78¾
21 Metropolitan Bk.	110	100 do	s60 78¾
10 Ohio L. & T. Co	s30 97	550 Clev. & Tol. R.	71¾
350 do	s3 97	150 do	71¾
100 N. Y. Cent. R.	87¾	400 do	71¾
100 do	b60 87¾	200 do	b60 73
163 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	121¾	200 do	s30 71¾
100 Erie Railroad	h10 53¾	264 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	69¾
800 do	53¾	50 do	b30 70¾
10 Panama R. R.	93¾	100 do	b3 69¾
58 Gal. & Chic. R.	2d 101	10 C., Col. & Cin. R. R.	104

MONDAY, April 6—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, April 4, the particulars of which are advertised separately by each Bank, in another part of this paper, exhibit, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, March 28:

Increase in Loans and Discounts	$1,959,122
Increase in Specie	212,999
Increase in Circulation	338 499
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	653,772

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	April 4, 1856.	April 4, 1857.	March 28, 1857.
Capital	$49,462,000	$59,263,000	$59,263,000
Loans	106,962,018	114,833,902	112,874,024
Specie	13,381,354	11,538,782	11,325,733
Circulation	8,347,498	8,812,328	8,473,829
Gold Deposits	91,008,498	97,340,918	92,616,560
Exchanged	23,022,780	30,456,825	26,386,144
Undrawn	67,985,679	65,884,093	66,250,416
Sub-Treasury	15,646,359	15,289,586	15,481,074

The heavy payments into Bank on 4th April, (the last day of the above average,) induced the greater part of the increase in the new Loans and Discounts. The same cause led to an increase of $4,070,681 in the average daily exchanges through the Clearing-House. The movement in Specie, Circulation, and Undrawn Deposits, is a satisfactory one. The Money Market to-day worked comfortably. There was, as usual before steamer day, a little more activity in demand loans. The Exchange sold to-day, and to be sold to-morrow, is not paid for until Wednesday. The rates on London are firm. Sales at 108¾@108¾, and a further advance of ⅛@¼ talked of by some of the leading Bankers at the close. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $305,809, against $190,589 received, reducing the balance at the close to $15,175,086.

The downward course of prices at the Stock Exchange, noticed in our weekly review this morning, continued to-day. Heavy contracts were pressed in New-York Central, Illinois Central, Reading and Erie, and each declined from the sales of Saturday; Illinois Central from 131¾, the opening sale, to 129¾ at the close. New-York Central, 87¾; Reading, 78½, and Erie, 52¾ ₰ cent. The sales of Southern Michigan closed at 69½, against 70¾ on Saturday afternoon. Chicago and Galena left off 101, and Cleveland and Toledo 71¾ cash. The business of the day amounted to about 20,000 shares different Road and other shares, a large portion on contract or on borrowed stock. The outside support to the market in the way of orders is wholly unequal to the determined spirit manifested by two-thirds, not to say three-fourths of the jobbers, inside the Board and on the Street, to have the general range of the prices lower, and to this end such stocks as New-York Central, Illinois Central and Reading, were specially singled out for an attack to-day. The general list left off dull.

The managers of the New-York and Erie Company are advertised from Albany to-day that the bill to authorize the distribution of stock equal to the amount of the Bonds of 1875, converted through the Sinking Fund, has passed the House of Assembly without amendment; and as it had previously passed the Senate, the signature of the Governor is now only wanting to make it the law.

The Continental Bank has resolved on an increase of Capital to $2,000,000. The present Capital is $1,500,000. The new stock is to be awarded to the old stockholders on 15th June, in the proportion of one share to three.

Mr. JOHN CATLIN, formerly of Milwaukee, where he directed the building of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, as President of the Company, has gone into the Banking and Exchange House of Messrs. W. J. BELL & Co., corner Exchange-place and William-street.

In regard to the Cotton crop the circular of Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS, (for the Boston steamer,) of this date, remarks:

"The rapidity of the decline in receipts is calculated to remove any doubt that may have existed with regard to the shortness of the crops, and we think there remain very few persons of intelligence who advocate views much over 3,000,000 bales. For the past week, indeed, the falling off is so great (39,000 bales against 83,000 last year) as to confirm very strongly all that has been said about the crop being hurried down to the ports before its usual time, owing to extended facilities and high prices. The figures by telegraph, however, are not quite so small as those in the table, though still falling greatly short of last year. It will be noticed that the aggregate deliveries to date, amount to 2,618,000 bales, against 2,909,000 bales last year, and against 2,821,000 in 1852-3. There is thus, as compared with 1852-3, a falling off of 203,000 bales. Should this falling off be only maintained to the end of the season, it would (as the total crop of that year was 3,262,000 bales) indicate the final result of this year to be 3,059,000 bales. As the figures now stand they are therefore fully confirmatory of estimates of about 3,000,000 bales."

BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD LINE—JAN. 1.

Ohio Division—Bellefontaine and Indiana Company, 118 miles:

Capital Stock		$1,881,635
First Mortgage	$791,000	
Second Mortgage, sold	82,000	
Real Estate Bonds	175,000	
Income Bonds	199,500	1,247,500
Total		$3,129,135
Traffic of 1856	$395,950	
Expenses	224,693	$171,257
Interest and Taxes		97,700
To Credit of Income Account		$73,557

Indiana Division—Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Company, 84 miles:

Capital Stock		$926,925
First Mortgage	$781,000	
Second Mortgage	116,500	
Income Bonds	191,000	
Domestic and Unfunded	117,073	1,085,573
Total		$1,912,398
Traffic of 1856	$296,845	
Expenses	160,192	$136,653
Interest and Taxes		76,795
To Credit Income Account		$59,858

Progress of Traffic since completion:

	Ohio Division.	Indiana Division.
1853, at rate of	$209,884	$141,006
1854, at rate of	238,010	196,752
1855, at rate of	298,293	226,458
1856, at rate of	395,950	296,845

The two Roads are now operated jointly, and the foregoing figures are compiled from the first annual report of what is now known under the common name of the Bellefontaine Railroad Line.

The March earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Road were $182,900, against $97,114 same month last year.

Money Circular for Europe.

Per *Europa*.] NEW-YORK, Monday, April 6, 1857.

In the face of an increasing ease in the money market, since our last advices of the 21st ultimo, the tendency of prices in the stock market has been downward. The movement in shares, which has been tolerably large, has run chiefly upon the speculative stocks, and has been mostly confined to a few large operators. But few stocks for permanent investment have been bought during the week. The payments into the banks of an unusually large amount of notes, falling due the 4th instant, were made with unexpected ease. There was no unusual demand for money on that day, as had been anticipated by many. State Stocks—Large sales have been made in Missouri 6 ₰ cents and Virginia 6 ₰ cents, at a fraction decline in rates. Some Ohio 6 ₰ cents

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1732 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Eighth Telegraph Co.'s Office—Nos. 5 Beaver-st., and 181 Broadway.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canadian at Portland.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Engagement of Denmark to Abolish the Sound Dues.

CIVIL WAR RAGING IN PERSIA.

Suspension of Diplomatic Relations Between Austria and Sardinia.

Present State of the Neapolitan Difficulty

Cotton Quiet and Steady—Breadstuffs Dull and Lower.

Consols 93 1-4@93 3-8 for Money.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, April 7.

The screw steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 25th ultimo, arrived here at 10¾ o'clock this evening.

Her advices are four days later than those received by the *Asia* at New-York.

The *City of Washington* arrived out at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 23d ult., and would sail again for New-York an hour after the *Canadian*.

The *Niagara* arrived at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 23d ult.

Great Britain.

Previous to the dissolution of Parliament, Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to questions, stated that no direct overtures for the return of the Embassies had been made from Naples, but indirectly it was asked whether sending the political prisoners to La Pleta would be considered sufficient. The British Government, however, would not be satisfied with Naples merely emptying it prisons to fill them again.

The Commercial Treaty with Morocco was laid before the House. The House then dispersed.

The writs for the new Parliament are returnable on the 30th of April.

The Queen's speech was telegraphed by the *Asia*.

The English Press generally speak favorably of the moderation of the Inaugural of the President.

Birmingham reports improved orders for iron from the United States, and also a full export and demand for other goods.

At Nottingham business, both in Hosiery and Lace, was well sustained.

In the Woolen districts there had been dullness.

FRANCE.

Letters from Marseilles of the 18th say that the American ship *Adriatic* being arrested in consequence of the collision with the steamer *Lyonnais*, the Captain demurred to the jurisdiction of the French Courts, and appealed to an American tribunal. The objection was overruled, and the cause will be heard before the Tribunal of Commerce. The survivors of the *Lyonnais* are waiting to give their evidence.

There was not much business transacted last week by the Paris manufacturers. From some of the manufacturing towns the accounts are rather favorable. Woolen stuffs are in demand and some large orders have been received from Paris. Calicoes are not so easily disposed of. There has been a small rise in the price of Cotton Thread. Complaints are made of the non-arrival of orders for silk from the United States. New York merchants decline to purchase silk goods at the present high price which is 30 to 40 per cent. higher than that of last year.

News has been recived from Algiers announcing that one-fifth more of land has been sown with wheat this year than last, and the growing crops promise an abundant harvest.

There is a progressive rise in the prices of Colonial Produce. The Corn, and particularly the Flour markets, are excessively dull. A speedy fall in the price of Wheat is inevitable. Flour of the best quality was offered at the last market at 75f. 50c., the sack of 157 kilogrammes. The Bakers have supplied themselves with Flour worth 74f. the sack. The reserve of Flour in the market stores of France is large.

Spain.

The following is an extract from the London *Times*: "Cadiz letters state that the forts of Vera Cruz had fired on the boats of the Spanish war steamer *Ferrolana*, whose commander has demanded an explanation. There are several French and English ships on the station. The Mexicans boast that they have assistance from the United States.

Belgium.

The Government proposes to convert the French Five per cent. Bonds into Four and a Half per cent. ones.

Switzerland.

The Neufchatel Conference would probably meet on the 20th ult.

Russia.

Russia having demanded an explanation of the recent landing of three hundred Poles and Turks under Mehemet Bey from the English steamer *Kangaroo*, on the Coast of Circassia, the Porte has appointed a Commission of Inquiry.

Persia.

An armistice for three months is agreed upon between the British and Persian forces. An insurrection had occurred in the Persian Tauris, where a cousin of the Shah is Governor.

Germany.

The Hamburg Money Market was rather easier, discount having receded to five per cent.

Sir JOHN CRAMPTON performed the ceremony of kissing hands on his departure as Minister to Hanover.

Italy.

Diplomatic relations are suspended between Austria and Sardinia. The Piedmontese Gazette announces the recall of Count Paar, the Austrian Minister, with the whole of his legation, from Turin. The Austrain citizens are transferred to the protection of the Prussian Minister. The recall takes place without a rigorous diplomatic rupture.

There are reports from Naples of some relaxation in the prison severities—also of an official mission of M. PLENIELLE to Paris, to conciliate the Western Powers.

The Mediterranean.

Dates from the Ionian Isles to the 9th ult. have been received.

The elections are declared void. The Chambers accuse the British Government of having tampered with the electoral lists. A dissolution of the Chambers is probable.

Latest by Telegraph.

JAPAN.

The two British steamers forced the port of Nangasaki, in Japan, because they were refused admission contrary to the Treaty. Communications, however, were made to the Emperor, who published an edict giving orders that the three ports should be opened; but the crews of any foreign vessels are forbidden to penetrate into the interior.

THE POISONING AT HONG KONG.

The Paris *Moniteur Flotte* gives the details of the arrest and interrogatories of the Chinese baker, who was executed for poisoning bread at Hong Kong. He stated that he acted agreeably to the orders of the Viceroy, brought him by a satellite of the Mandarin. The orders informed ALLUM, the baker, that the English having declared war, it was his duty to assist in their destruction; that the soldiers used fire and sword to fight them, and he was to use poison. If he disobeyed these orders, his family at Canton would be thrown into prison, and his property confiscated. He made two kinds of bread—one poisoned for the English, which was involuntarily given to the other foreigners, and another kind only for the Chinese.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamer *Tamar* brings intelligence that there has been a modification of the law with regard to differential duties, by which ships can now discharge a part of their cargo at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and proceed up the river with the remainder.

CIVIL WAR IN PERSIA.

Advices from Constantinople state that civil war is raging in Persia.

THE SOUND DUES.

The London *Gazette* contains a notice from the Board of Trade that Denmark has engaged to abolish the Sound Dues from the 1st of April.

London Markets.

The newspapers report: SUGAR quiet and unchanged. COFFEE firm, and supply small. RICE buoyant. OILS generally unchanged. Scotch PIG IRON selling at 75s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Various Liverpool Circulars report a quiet but steady market, with sales during the three business days subsequent to the departure of the *Asia* of 18,000 bales, of which speculators took only 1,000, and exporters a like quantity. The market was dull at the close at about the quotations of the previous Friday.

Manchester Markets.

Trade in Manchester was quiet, but prices had undergone no change.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR very dull at a decline of 1s. ₰ bbl. Western Canal quoted at 27s.@28s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 28s. @29s.; Ohio 29s.@30s.; WHEAT also very dull, and 2s. ₰ bush. lower. Red selling at 7s. 6d.@8s.; White 8s.9d. @8s. 9d. CORN quiet and 6d. lower. Mixed 31s.; Yellow 31s. 6d.; White 33s.@33s. 6d. The weather had been favorable for agricultural purposes.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a firm market for BEEF, but sales unimportant. BACON steady. PORK without change, and sales to a moderate extent. LARD dull and prices weak; small sales at 72s.

London Money Market.

The London MONEY market had become slightly easier, but without essential change in rates. Consols closed at 93¼@93⅜ for Money, and 93⅜@93⅝ for Account.

Liverpel Prodnce Market.

Newspaper reports quote SUGARS quiet, but steady. RICE firm, with a large speculative inquiry. RESIN steady; sales of 500 bbls. common at 5s. POT ASHES quiet, at 42s. 6d. PALM OIL—Sales unimportant, at £45 15s. OLIVE OIL quiet, at £53 10s.@£53 15s. for Seville. RAPE OIL without animation.

Glasgow Iron Market.—[By Telegraph.]

GLASGOW, Tuesday, March 24.

Our market for PIG IRON was rather easier to day, and business was done in mixed numbers, warrants, t 74s. 9d., for cash.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—March 12, Emerald, at Malta; 21st steamship Fulton, at Havre, no date; Catharine Heyden, off Dover for Antwerp.

Arrived from Charleston—23d, Cavalier, 24th Emma Jane, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—24th, George Marshall, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—12th, Sinperbat Gottenburg; 18th, R. D. Sheppherd; 17th, Nathan Hazan; 16th, Epphrasia, at Genoa; 20th, E. D. Peters; 21st, Wainfleet, at Havre; William Jane, off Isle of Wight, for Amsterdam; Sea Dog, off Plymouth, for Havre; 24th, Sarah Emma, Timoor, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—16th, Voyager, from Malta; 19th, Elise, Emigrant, Everhard, Delius, from Bremerhaven.

Sailed for Boston.—23d, Parliament, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Baltimore—19th, Bincher, from Bremerhaven.

Sailed for New-Orleans.—17th, Crogan, from Genoa; 15th, Bremen, Ocean, Watzen, from Bremerhaven; 20th, Granite State, from Liverpool.

From Washington.

THE NAVAL COURTS OF INQUIRY — DELAWARE TRUST LANDS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 7.

Captain H. A. ADAMS has been ordered to take the place of Captain STRINGHAM in the present Naval Board. One of the new Courts meets here on Monday next. It consists of Captains W. W. MCKEAN, JOHN POPE and G. J. VAN BRUNT, with CHARLES ABERT, Esq., of Washington, as Judge Advocate. The third Court will be selected in a day or two.

The sale of the Delaware Trust Lands, on the 23d of June, will take place at Osawkee, Kansas, instead of Lecompton.

The contract for the marble work on the extension of the Patent-Office was to-day awarded to JOHN F. CONALLY, of Baltimore. It will probably amount to from $60,000 to $100,000.

Connecticut State and Congressional Election.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 7.

The Union Party have reelected CLARK and DEAN to Congress. WOODRUFF, in the Fourth District is beaten by about 200. FERRIS's election in the Fourth District is in doubt. From present indications the Union Party will elect their State Ticket. The House and Senate have both been carried against the Democrats by good working majorities.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, April 7.

SAMUEL ARNOLD, the Administration candidate is elected to Congress in the Second District; EZRA CLARK, Jr., "Union," in the 1st and SIDNEY DEAN, "Union," in the 3d. The Fourth District is claimed by both parties and the result is doubtful.

The Union State Ticket is elected by the people,—the Hartford *Times* says by 1,000 majority.

The Legislature is "Union" by a large majority—in the House by from twenty to thirty majority. Of the twenty-one Senators, the Union candidates are elected in the Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Districts, while Administration Senators are chosen in the Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, Twelfth, Eighteenth and probably the Eleventh Districts.

A LATER DISPATCH.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 7.

We have returns from all but 27 towns in the State. The vote in the towns heard from foots 55,000. The "Union" ticket is 1,000 ahead, and the majority will be increased. The Union State ticket is elected.

The Union Party have elected 120 and the Democrats 78 representatives, with 27 towns to hear from.

The Senate will stand, as at present advised, 13 Union to 8 Democratic.

The Congressmen will stand as before reported—DEAN and CLARKE elected—WOODRUFF and FERRY defeated by small majorities.

Municipal Elections.

CHARTER ELECTION AT ST. LOUIS—SUCCESS OF THE EMANCIPATION TICKET.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 7.

Incomplete returns of the city election show the vote for Mayor to be as follows:

Wimer, Emancipa'et.	4,331	Lane, American.....	1,626
Frat, Democrat.....	3,080		

Mr. WIMER's majority will be about 1,500. A great many "Americans" voted for him. The entire Emancipation ticket is probably elected.

CHARTER ELECTION AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 6.

The entire American ticket for District Judges is probably elected. The Democratic nominee for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court is undoubtedly elected.

CHARTER ELECTION IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Monday, April 6.

At the Charter election in this city to-day, the Democratic ticket was elected by 900 majority.

CHARTER ELECTION AT CANANDAIGUA.

CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday, April 7.

At the Charter election here, to-day, the American candidates for Justice of the Peace and Supervisor were elected.

CHARTER ELECTION AT PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, April 7.

Our Municipal election to-day resulted in the choice of Mr. WILLIAM WILLIS, Republican, for Mayor. The vote stood: For WILLIS, 1,955; for NATHAN CUMMINGS, citizens' candidate, 1,530. The Republicans have a majority in the City Council.

From Chicago.

FATAL AFFRAY WITH HOTEL RUNNERS—ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE IN IOWA.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 7.

There was a bloody affray at the Michigan Southern Railroad depôt yesterday, between a policeman named JOHN POTTER, and a gang of Irish hotel runners. One Irishman named PATRICK BROWN was instantly killed, and two others so badly wounded they are not expected to live. A verdict was rendered at the Coroner's Inquest of "self-defence," and POTTER was set at liberty.

The *Democratic Press* has intelligence of the massacre of white settlers at Spirit Lake, Iowa, by a band of Sioux Indians. Agent FLANDREAU started with a company of troops for Fort Ridgely on the 17th ult. Fifteen settlers are reported missing. The St. Paul *Pioneer* of the 27th ult. confirms the report of the massacre which occurred on the 9th of March at Spirit Lake, in Emmett County, Iowa, near the Minnesota boundary.

Navigation is open on the Lake.

The Weather—The Gale of Monday.

DUNKIRK, Tuesday, April 7.

The snow here is eighteen inches deep on a level, and is drifting badly. It is still falling fast.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, April 7.

The snow here is about ten inches deep.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 7.

The gale off the coast was very severe yesterday and last night, but we hear of no serious disasters to shipping.

The packet sloop *Abby Holmes* came in collision with a schooner, yesterday, near the wharf at Provincetown and was sunk.

Judicial Election in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 7.

Scattering returns from Wisconsin indicate the reelection of WHITON, Republican, as Chief Justice, by a decided majority.

Trial of Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 7.

The case of Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH was given to the Jury to-day at noon, after a charge from Judge SANGER, which occupied an hour and a half in delivery. At six o'clock this evening, the Jury not having agreed upon a verdict, a recess was taken until ten, when, if no verdict is decided upon, the Jury will remain in session all night.

Murder Trial in North Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 7.

WILLIAM, CHARLES, and WILLIAM C. DAVIS, two brothers and a cousin, charged with the murder of SPENCE SAWYER, at Elizabeth City, N. C., have been acquitted. The trial excited great interest in the State.

Late from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 7.

Galveston papers speak highly of the new steam connection with New Orleans by the Berwick's Bay and Opelousas Railroad.

It is rumored that Hon. SAMUEL HOUSTON will be a candidate for Governor of Texas, in opposition to the Democratic candidate.

Accident on the Columbia Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 7.

A collision occurred, yesterday, on the Columbia Railroad, between two freight trains, and four cars were demolished. JOHN HUSTON, the fireman, was killed.

Fire at Portageville, Livingston County.

PORTAGEVILLE, LIVINGSTON Co., April 7—P. M.

Two large stores and two dwellings in this village are on fire and cannot be saved. They are owned by D. STEWART and N. PLATT.

The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 7.

The U. S. M. steamship *Nashville*, Captain THOMAS L. EWAN, arrived here from New-York at 8 o'clock this morning.

A Note from Father Tracy in Relation to His Late Lecture on Irish Immigration Westward.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: As the New-York *Journal*, which gave most attention to the lecture I delivered at the Tabernacle, on the 26th ultimo, (and the one whose account has been generally copied by the weekly papers circulating among the class to whom I addressed myself,) I beg to trespass on your space a little more. It is only to-day I returned to town from Connecticut, *en route* to my home in the west, or you should have had a few words from me earlier.

In the first place, let me say that, however unworthy, I have always had the happiness to enjoy the confidence of my ecclesiastical superiors, and that although my present journey more immediately concerns my own district, it was not undertaken irregularly, or without the permission of my Bishop. With this, however, the general public has nothing to do, nor would I allude to it at all, were there not some danger of the contrary erroneous impression being left on the minds of many.

I visited Washington City before coming here, and, in company with Hon. B. B. CHAPMAN, our Territorial delegate, and other gentlemen from the Territory, we succeeded in keeping the land of Nebraska open for preemption. I confess I am anxious to see *actual settlers* come into the Territory, and for precisely the same reasons I am, of course, anxious to keep land speculators out. Settlers and speculators will not thrive together; as I desire to befriend one, I am bound to oppose the other.

As I said at the Tabernacle, I am not concerned either personally or otherwise in the sale of land. I have no selfish interests to advance. My sole object was to give some exact information to a class for whom I am naturally interested, who know very little of the west, and who never can know (until too late) what opportunities of social independence they are losing, unless some person or persons, whom they believe to be better informed, plainly and publicly tell them the truth.

I feel almost ashamed, Sir, that it should be necessary to trouble you or any portion of the public with this vindication of motives, which I must say, in all humility, ought never have been impeached.

As to the canonical questions raised by your correspondent "M. J." those who ought to be fully informed, believe that in giving my last lecture, I violated no law or rule of the church, but as a newspaper seems to be no fit tribunal for the discussion of points of discipline, I reserve my own opinion, strengthened as it is by that of others of higher authority.

Respectfully yours, J. F. TRACEY.

P. S.—Least the imputation as to motives gathered from what has been said, may be supposed to refer to others who were present at my lecture, I feel bound to say that no one there present, neither the editor of the *American Celt*, nor any one else who attended the Buffalo Convention, is directly or indirectly interested in the lands of St. Patrick's Colony. Whatever aid Mr. THOMAS DARCY MCGEE, or any one else in New-York has given me, has been entirely voluntary, for which they deserve, as I am sure they shall have, the gratitude of the settlers and their children's children.

J. F. T.

D'ARREST'S COMET.—The small telescopic comet, discovered at Leipsic, Feb. 23, and in this country a month later, can now be seen with a telescope of moderate power, "although it will require a clear sky to be able to see it to advantage." It was nearest the sun on March 21. It is now in the constellation Perseus, and on Thursday next (April 9 it will be near the star *Iota* Persei, 14th magnitude. It presents the usual cometary appearance. The nebulous head is about a minute in diameter, and the nucleus is as bright as a star of the seventh magnitude.—*Boston Traveller.*

REMAINS OF A MASTADON.—The Williamsburg (Va.) *Gazette* says that, last week, two sailors discovered, about a mile west of that place, the tusks of some huge animal, which was five feet eight inches in length. Three joints of the back bone were also found, each measuring two feet seven inches in diameter. These specimens are to be removed to this city.

A letter of the 18th ult. from Big Cypress, Fla., states that a few days previous the troops made an attempt to surround the Indians by entering the Cypress in three columns. The columns fell in with the Indians, and, if one of them had been two minutes sooner, some of the Indians would have been intercepted. Two men were shot, each with three balls, but not killed. They did not see the Indians. Only three guns were fired by the troops. Gen. HARNEY went out to the Cypress, with forty men, and returned on the 30th. His intention is to capture the women and children, if possible. If the Indians are not brought to terms before the middle of May, it never can be done. Gen. HARNEY has tried every means that experience and ingenuity can suggest, and we await the results.

NICARAGUA AFFAIRS.

Reply to Gen. Cazneau on Nicaraguan Affairs and the Transit Route.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You have published a note from General CAZNEAU, on the affairs of Nicaragua. I will thank you to publish this, in reply to that gentleman's communication.

1. General CAZNEAU says, in his sixth proposition, "There are strong grounds for believing that some British capitalists have views of their own in relation to the Nicaraguan Transit, and are making efforts to monopolize and control for their private interest this *peculiarly favorable* route to the Pacific."

General CAZNEAU is not, perhaps, aware that Costa Rica, in conjunction with Nicaragua, is now offering the Transit line for sale in this City, and offers every inducement to the capitalists and practical business men of the United States to take possession of the line. In confirmation of which, I have now before me a copy of a contract, in Spanish and English, for the sale and delivery of the Transit line. Costa Rica considers it an imperious necessity for her that this line shall be sold to Americans, under a public guarantee.

"The partition of Nicaragua," says Gen. CAZNEAU, "was to enure to the special benefits of the allies of England, and was planned under British direction, in the same spirit that the British officials at Greytown abetted the suppression of the Nicaragua Transit."

The object of Costa Rica in demanding ths province Guanacasta, and that portion of the Isthmus which includes the River San Juan and the Transit Road, (her demands extend no farther,) is *to enable her to give effectual guarantee for the fulfillment of her own contract with the American purchasers of the Transit in New-York*, whoever they may be. While the line is in possession of irresponsible adventurers who pay only with hullets and the stocks, it is effectnally closed for all commercial purposes.

3. "The Panama route," says Gen. CAZNEAU, is "under the irresponsible control of the negro subjects and allies of England." Now, as Messrs. ROBERTS, ASPINWALL, VANDERBILT and others, are neither negroes nor subjects of Great Britain, I presume the General allndes to the gangs of Jamaica negroes employed by Col. TOTTEN in the construction accounts of the P. R. R. General CAZNEAU, although an amiable and accomplished gentleman, is certainly enthusiastic in regard to British instigation of Jamaica negro riots at Panama. The riots arose from natural causes, which operate among a laboring population as well in New-York and Philadelphia as in Panama. The Panama riot was similar in principle to the violences of the Chagres boatmen, the destruction of power works in England by the handloom weavers, &c.

4. "The British officials at Greytown abetted the suppression of the Nicaraguan Transit," says General CAZNEAU. I have carefully read the reports of British proceedings at Greytown for the last few months, and can discover no action of Great Britain, except that she has given British subjects the opportunity of leaving the service of LOCKRIDGE and his friends, without the danger of being shot afterward as deserters. It appears to me very proper for Great Britain to protect her citizens in this manner, after having had one of her ministers (Mr. CRAMPTON) ignominiously sent home from Washington for the offence of enlisting men for the Crimea. I can now inform Gen. CAZNEAU that certain German agents of CRAMPTON, finding their occupation stopped by the United States Marshal, offered their services to the agents of General WALKER in this City more than a year ago; and those services for enlisting German and British *mercenaries*, (for the war in Nicaragua,) were probably accepted. General HENNINGSEN will give some information on that point. While I was in Nicaragua I saw Hessian mercenaries, similar in all respects to those who fought against us in the Revolution, employed to overthrow and destroy the Republics of Central America, and to establish there what General WALKER calls a strong Republic "on a military basis"—*i. e.* a despotism in no way different from that of SANTA ANA in Mexico, or BOMBA in Naples. *Vide* the Goicouria correspondence and conversation of General WALKER *passim*.

5. Gen. CAZNEAU is at a loss to know what has become of his Rivas letters. The explanation is very simple. They were either taken by the Costa Ricans, or the courier decamped with them into Costa Rica—an every-day occurrence at Rivas for the last three months.

6. It appears by Gen. CAZNEAU's note that no satisfactory accounts have been received of the condition of affairs at Rivas since the 4th of March. On the strength of this want of information—on the principle that "no news is good news"—Gen. CAZNEAU very simply concludes that Gen. WALKER, with a force of some 300 men, has beaten and utterly overthrown and destroyed the allies, with a force of not less than 3,000 men—some say 5,000, but that is nonsense. If so, it will be the first time since the battle of Virgin Bey, that Gen. WALKER has overthrown and driven away a *greatly superior* force of native troops. Gen. WALKER's military movements in Nicaragua appear to have been, in general, either retreats or defeats.

General CAZNEAU says that friends of Gen. WALKER in this city have come to the following conclusion, to wit: "That having used PATRICIO RIVAS as an implement for the ruin of his country, the invaders (*which invaders?*) are prepared to set aside the feeble show of a Government they set up in his name." Is this intended to apply to Gen. WALKER and his friends? If so, it is the exact truth. But no; Gen. CAZNEAU applies it to the Allies. A word then about the Allies. The Nicaraguans were fighting desperately against their American and Hessian invaders, for their homes and firesides, their laws, religion and property,—against a system of confiscation and violence unheard of since the days of the Buccaneers. The old buccaneer MORGAN, (no offence is intended to the respectable gentleman of that name in New-York) did no more, in fact, than WALKER is doing. The entire native population of Nicaragua are against him. He has seized all they possess—land, cattle, plantations, estates and vessels; he has abolished their laws and institutions; he has deposed and driven away their civil functionaries; he has made war for the avowed and open purpose of converting an imperfect republican system, capable like our own of reform, into a perfect military despotism; he has issued decrees enslaving the natives of the country, by the restoration of the old laws of *peonage*, or enslavement for debt. The brilliant and enlightened "CORA MONTGOMERY," the lady of General CAZNEAU, understood the meaning of the word "peonage."

Is it surprising, then, that the States of Central America (the Allies) should "pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," never to rest until they have driven "the invader" from their soil? Let my countrymen pause and consider which is *the right* in this contest.

7. The desertion of CHILLON (if it be true) from the Allies to the cause of the invader has its parallel in the history of the American Revolution.

8. Gen. CAZNEAU appeals to the Government of the United States, to recognize the effective validity of the odious Clayton-and-Bulwer Treaty, and, under that treaty, to "reestablish the Transit line;" in other words, to join with WILLIAM WALKER, Gen. CAZNEAU, and two or three others, in overturning the entire political system of the Central American Republics, and "occupying and fortifying" their territory, as though they were the open and declared enemies of a Government whose friendly protection they have been seeking for the past twenty-five years.

I would here suggest to General CAZNEAU and his friends in this City, and in *New-Orleans*, that as the Territory of Nicaragua, and the property and resources of the old Accessory and new Walker Transit Line are completely exhausted, they will find it more profitable to turn their attention now to the Isthmus of Panama. The murder of some sixty California passengers upon the Isthmus, not many months ago, is a grievance still unavenged. Let the forces of Gen WALKER move suddenly from Rivas, pass through Costa Rica by forced marches to the province of Chiriqui, a district surrounded by mountains, where there are plenty of cattle and plantations for the support of an army. *There let them be joined by a force of five hundred men from New-Orleans.* After refreshing themselves for a month, let General WALKER make a pronunciamento against Panama—taking care to enlist enough of the natives to make active war of the affair—and move suddenly down upon the Panama Railroad. To occupy both ends of the road, engage the services of the Jamaica negroes who swarm along the Line, and pay his soldiers from the transit revenues; to quarrel with the steamship owners, because they will refuse to import fillibusters; to seize and confiscate their property under a revolutionary decree of the newly established Government of Panama—*all this can be done.*

To continue fighting in Nicaragua is to expend blood and treasure for a region *now not worth the possession*, and that will require millions of capital, and years of labor, to restore its dilapidated cities and overgrown and ruined estates. Not so with Panama. It would be the affair of an hour to create a fillibuster revolution against the Railroad Company and the native Governments, *with the certainty of an immense booty.*

After the Panama railroad had been used up and exhausted, and the second and only remaining channel of our California specie commerce shut up and destroyed—(we could still send specie by clipper round the Horn)—would then not be Honduras? A Company of English merchants and bankers are about opening a line of Transit for the benefit of American commerce across the Isthmus of Honduras. After exhausting Panama, WALKER and his men could move up into some quiet interior district of Honduras, and await the opening of the transit from Puerto Cabello to the Gulf of Fonseca. The Panama road would have been sold to another set of speculators, who have already exhausted themselves. Could a third set be found to purchase the confiscated Honduras railroad, and all the confiscated and ruined haciendas of Comayagua and Taquizalpa? No, this could not be done. The Honduras railroad is under British protection. England would not allow her citizens to levy private war against Honduras, nor would she allow the seizure of their property on the line of inter-oceanic communication. Bad as she is she is not bad enough for that. But would the career of WILLIAM WALKER and his friends be then terminated? Not necessarily. There would be yet the high seas open to the brave adventurer and the specie ships around Cape Horn. Gen. CAZNEAU would have "deserted," however, long before that. I have confidence in the honor and integrity of Gen. CAZNEAU. He is one of many who have been grossly misled and deceived. A word more and I have done. The defeat of the Allies does not constitute WILLIAM WALKER the President of Nicaragua *de facto*. He must reconquer the entire country before he can govern it. HAND GRENADE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Walker still in Washington—Foreign Appointments—Caleb Cushing—Senator Slidell—Pacification of Tammany Hall—Hard and Soft-Shell Divisions Obsolete—The Southern Press.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, April 6, 1857.

Governor WALKER, of Kansas, is still in this City. He has repeatedly notified his friends, in the Capital and elsewhere, that he was on the eve of departure, but has as often been compelled to postpone leaving. Senator GWIN, whose companion he was to have been to New-York, must have already reached your City, while Mr. WALKER can scarcely get away, now, before the close of the week. Meanwhile he devotes his exclusive attention to the affairs of his future field of action, and declares that, if it is in human power, the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska law shall be rigidly and impartially applied in the agitated territory, at whatever sacrifice.

The correspondence which has just appeared between General PERSIFER SMITH and the late Secretary of War, is far from bearing out Governor GRAHY in the impression he has desired to leave upon the public mind, since his departure—or rather flight from Kansas. The general belief in Washington is beginning to be, that Governor GRAHY was only the great Governor GRAHY of the newspapers, while the real Governor GRAHY was General SMITH. It is to be hoped that Governor WALKER may have an equally efficient military right hand in the Territory. Superadded to his own ability and energy, it would be an incalculable aid in carrying out the measures of pacification he may think it expedient to adopt.

Foreign appointments, and foreign affairs generally, occupy the attention of the Cabinet this week, as far as is practicable, to the exclusion of all other matters. Mr. CALEB CUSHING covets the China mission; but it is a matter of donbt whether he obtains it. If the Administration simply want an *able* man to supply the place of Dr. PARKER, they could not do better; but rashness is the last characteristic with which the Plenipotentiary to China, at the present critical moment, ought to be infected, and it cannot be denied that this dangerous quality abounds in Mr. CUSHING's composition.

If Louisiana politics permit the absence of Mr. SLIDELL from the country, he will go to France. His acceptation of the post of Minister to Paris would be equally acceptable to the country and to Mr. BUCHANAN, who wishes to bestow a signal mark of appreciation upon his old personal and political friend.

The Munchausenisms of the article, entitled, "The Democratic Feud," in your this morning's issue, are not considered here to have been intended for public credence. If so, your reporter must have dreamt most of his imagined facts. I am prepared, at this distance, to assert that there is no misunderstanding whatsoever between the late appointees of the Administration in New-York; that there is no truth in the assertion that Messrs. HART, SAUNDERS and FOWLER, are engaged in any anti-Schell movement whatsoever; and that so far from new splits being in prospect, every effort is being made to secure unity in the Democratic ranks in your State. The jumbling up of names by your reporter is simply absurd. The old Hard and Soft-Shell factions have also become completely obsolete, excepting in the minds of a few fanatics, who live upon the memory of the past rather than upon hopes for the future. Even Wood and Anti-Wood are believed to have been nearly swallowed up by the late Executive decisions, and, if prognostications are allowable, the proposition of the Hon. JOHN KELLY for a general burial of the hatchet at Tammany Hall, will be hailed with joy by all concerned in past quarrels. I speak confidently and with knowledge of the intentions entertained at the time of Messrs. SCHELL, HART & Co.'s appointment. Each of these gentlemen has given repeated and unsolicited assurances of a desire to strive solely, in using the influence and patronage of their offices, to build up and not to tear down the party of which they are leaders. Past differences will be wholly ignored—excepting in so far as they may be kept alive with a purpose injurious to the Administration and the Democracy. A great deal of enthusiastic hope prevails that the newly-inaugurated Chief Magistrate will deserve, by the course he has entered on, the approbation of good men throughout the country, and the officials of the Government in your State will therefore recognize and support every one whose actions prove him to be, in the highest sense of the word, a Buchanan man.

PRYOR's new paper, *The South*, has begun its career with harmlessly brilliant ferocity, and its tirads are a matter of equal wonder and amusement. The *Union*, under new auspices, promises to do well and to be, strictly, a Union paper. P. H.

NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.—We learn that Commodore S. H. STRINGHAM has been detatched from the Court of Inquiry which has been in session in this city for some weeks past, under the act of January 16, 1857, and that Capt. H. A. ADAMS has been ordered in his place.

We also learn that it has been decided to order two more courts, one of which has already been selected, consisting of Captains WM. W. MCKEAN, JOHN POPE, and G. J. VAN BRUNT, and CHARLES ALBERT, Esq., of this city, as Judge Advocate. This Court meets in this city on Monday next. The third Court will be decided upon, as we are given to understand, in a day or so.—*Wash. Union, Tuesday.*

It is estimated there are 25,000 secret or open Spiritualists in Boston alone. Not more than 8,000 or 10,000 are avowed believers. They have three places of teaching, open every Sunday. The Melodeon is open twice, and is generally occupied by trance-mediums or celebrated expositors of the creed. The audience there average from 400 to 1,100 persons.

THE AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

Detailed Account of the Capture of the Barrier Forts.

The following letter from our Special Correspondent at Canton failed to reach us in the course of mail, and is consequently considerably behind time in its report of events in China. But the account which it gives of the American attack upon the Barrier Forts is so much more full and spirited than any that has hitherto been published, that we are satisfied it will be read with general interest:

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,
Off the Barrier Forts, Canton River,
Friday, Nov. 28, 1856.

I avail myself of the dispatch of a special steamer with a mail to England, to send you a hurried account of the bombardment of, and assault upon, the Barrier Forts, by the U. S. sloops-of-war *Portsmouth* and *Levant*. I cannot give, so fully as I would, the incidents and details of the action.

The Barrier Forts are four in number. They are very strong in their position and construction, and very perfectly command the passage to Canton. When the English commenced hostilities upon that city, one of their first acts was to capture these forts; but they only spiked a part of the gune and did not occupy or destroy them. At that time, however, they were not manned or almost so, and the soldiers ran away almost at the first gun. When evacuated by the English they were left for a while unoccupied.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., however, just after the last mail steamer left, Capt. FOOTE, of the *Portsmouth*, with his first lieutenant, Mr. MADDOX, and Mr. STURGIS, of the house of RUSSELL & Co., of Canton, were returning from Whampoa, in one of the man-of-war's boats, to Canton, with provisions and men for our force, which was stationed there to protect American residents and maintain an armed neutrality. On approaching the forts they found them strongly manned, and with plenty of guns mounted. When within range of the first fort it opened fire upon them, although the boat bore the American ensign displayed in full. Capt. FOOTE, thinking the fire might have been by mistake, held up the flag and waved it, so as to call attention to its nationality. Another well directed shot from the fort was the only reply. The Captain still pushed on and succeeded in passing by the first, but got within range of the second fort. Here the shot began to rattle so thick and heavy that further progress became impossible, and he unwillingly retreated. It is wonderful that the boat was not sunk and all on board lost, for the grape struck all about it.

Of course this outrage called for immediate action, or, as Captain FOOTE expressed it, "no correspondence except the correspondence of guns!" Accordingly, early the next morning, the Commodore dispatched one of the *San Jacinto's* boats, under command of Lieutenant WILLIAMSON, up the river towards the forts, to take soundings preparatory to sending the ships up the channel. When within range of the lowest fort, a shot was fired which struck the man who was throwing the lead, and carried off his head and all the upper part of his chest, leaving the body frightfully mangled. This second outrage only served to hasten the punishment which the first injury had provoked; and at a quarter before three, the same afternoon, the *Portsmouth*, in tow of the steamer *Willamette*, and the *Levant* in tow of the *Coss Fa*, both of which boats had been chartered by the Commodore, left their anchorage for the bombardment of the "barrier forts." Commodore ARMSTRONG and his Staff were on board the *Portsmouth*, and a large body of seamen and marines from the *San Jacinto* were distributed between the *Portsmouth* and *Levant*.

The flag-ship had too great a draft of water to allow of her accompanying the others.

It must be remembered that the channel by which the ships had to approach the forts is very narrow and the water very shallow; that the two ships could not lie together broadside across the town, on that account; and that they were every moment in danger of getting aground and being disabled, exposed to the fire of the enemy. Besidee this, there was no pilot, and no one who understood the channel, except very imperfectly. I will try to give you an idea of the situation of the forts. The first one was built on a slightly projecting point on the left bank of the river—the right bank as you ascend towards Canton. This was one of the strongest, and the one which did the most damage. The second was on the opposite bank, a little higher up the river, and was larger, containing more guns—one very heavy brass gun, twenty-four feet long, which will probably be sent to the United States. The third was still higher up the river, which just above the second fort divides, passing on each side of a long, narrow

fortunately for us, the Chinese [illegible] the main. They could [illegible] very badly, for we were aground and could not get our [illegible] to bear until nearly night. The Commodore, who was so sick when he left Whampoa that he was really unfit to leave his ship, was, by this time, so much more ill that he was compelled to return to that place. He left orders with Capt. [illegible] not to fire unless fired upon, as he was about to write to Governor YEH at Canton, giving him 24 hours to apologize for the outrages of his [illegible] before proceeding to demolish them. As he left the ship, his broad pennant was hauled down, and the jack hoisted at the main, in its stead.

The command of the forces at the forts now devolved upon Captain FOOTE. At evening, of Monday, the whole of our force at Canton, which had received orders to abandon their positions there, arrived under command of Captain SMITH. I should have mentioned that immediately after Capt. FOOTE's boat was fired into, on the preceding Saturday, the Commodore sent to Canton for the howitzers and their crews, and the larger part of the marine guard. Forty-five minutes after the order reached the city, this force was embarked by Capt. SMITH and on its way to Whampoa. After the action of Sunday afternoon the order was sent for the rest of the forces, which arrived, as I have previously stated, on Monday evening. The posts previously occupied by us at Canton were immediately reoccupied by the English, so that the factories are still effectually protected, notwithstanding our withdrawal. The American residents, however, have many of them left the city, with their effects, and probably all who are left will soon follow. I ought to mention that, prior to the return of Captain SMITH from Canton, his ship was in command of Captain BELL, of the *San Jacinto*.

Tuesday and Wednesday were passed by our ships in trying to obtain and to keep a good position for playing upon the forts; no firing took place, as the enemy had not yet opened upon us, and the letter to the Governor at Canton could not have reached him before Wednesday afternoon. The enemy, however, was busy, day and night, strengthening his fortifications, mounting new guns, digging ditches, erecting breastworks, and planting batteries outside the forts, and evidently preparing to give us as stout a resistance as they were capable of. Commodore ARMSTRONG finding that the *San Jacinto*, at Whampoa, was at any moment liable to be attacked by the Chinese, and was most inadequately manned to resist such an attack, sent up to the ships here, and withdrew forty of the men who had been sent aboard of us from his ship. On Wednesday morning he sent for another detachment of twenty men; but, when Captain FOOTE represented to him that the enemy were so busily at work at their fortifications, and that the storming of the fort, would be exceedingly more difficult and dangerous than if a storming party had landed on Monday morning, immediately after the bombarding the Commodore revoked his order; and even went so far as to authorize the Captain to prevent any further operations of the enemy, even by the capture, if necessary, and destruction of the forts. Of course no reply had yet been received from Governor YEH, for the Commodore's letter had not yet reached him. But the authority given was so, simple, and the circumstances so compulsory, that Captain FOOTE would have commenced the assault the same day, had not night come on before the ships could be brought into proper position. As it was, he decided to begin with daylight the next morning. I may as well mention that Governor YEH's reply, when it did arrive, was exceedingly insolent and unsatisfactory, and certainly would not have prevented the destruction of his forts. His remarks to the Commodore, without a word of regret, or apology, that, when the soldiers of the forts are so constantly on the alert for the English, it is a most difficult thing to distinguish between different flags; that therefore it was the most natural thing in the world that they should have fired on one of the American men-of-war boats; and he advises the Commodore, if he doesn't want his boats fired on, not to let them come in range of the forts. The spirit of the reply was—"I am not sorry for what has been done, and if similar circumstances again occur, your boats will be treated in the same manner."

Such, then, was the state of affairs on Wednesday night. Captain FOOTE, in consultation with Captains BELL and SMITH, had carefully and judiciously arranged the plan of assault, and everything was ready for the morning.

Captain FOOTE had been advised to fire one or two guns, at the commencement of the cannonade, more slowly and deliberately, in order to get the range of the forts, before both ships opened with a broadside. But he determined, and as the result proved correctly, to surprise the enemy by as sudden and heavy a bombardment as possible.

I ought to mention that the steamer *Cum Fa*, or *Golden Flower*, was lying near the ships, out of range of the forts, ready to render any necessary assistance during the action.

The position of the *Levant* was a very little nearer the forts than that of the *Portsmouth*; but the battery of the latter, being much heavier and more effective, was able to bear on the enemy with quite as much success as that of the former ship.

The officers and men, though tired out by the labors of the past few days, were ready for the action, and every one showed a disposition to do his duty fully on the succeeding day.

On Thursday morning, as soon after daylight as the ships could be brought into position, there being a rapid tide running, the guns were cast loose and trained on the forts. After the men were at their quarters and everything was ready for action, Capt. FOOTE, on board the *Portsmouth*, having made a most excellent and encouraging speech to his men, made signal to the *Levant*, and at the same instant both ships roared out a tremendous broadside, and followed it up by a rapid and most destructive cannonade for about an hour and a half. So sudden and overwhelming was the fire, that it was full five minutes before the forts could begin to return it. The surprise was perfect. The panic which was produced in the enemy's forces was wonderful. After they once rallied from it, however, they opened upon us with much rapidity, and no little accuracy, and were not wholly silenced when the assaulting party left the ships. No one was seriously wounded, on our part, except one man on board the *Levant*, whose leg has since been amputated. Quite a number of shot, however, struck the ships; one of which came through the *Levant's* side, on the berth-deck, passed through a provision locker and destroyed the prison cell; another struck the muzzle of one of her guns and split it four or five inches; another smashed one of the gun-carriages of the *Portsmouth*, and itself burst into small fragments, many of which remained buried in the deck. The loss on the part of the Chinese, from our shot and shell, was doubtless very great.

After this heavy cannonade had been continued for an hour and a half, the marines and seamen embarked, and the boats formed for landing,—their passage to the fort being covered by the heavy batteries of the ships. The landing party consisted of 260 men from the *San Jacinto*, *Portsmouth* and *Levant*. The boats were eleven in number, and formed in three lines, Capt. FOOTE, Commanding-in-Chief, leading the centre, Capt. BELL the right, and Capt. SMITH the left. The ships' launches, with four boat howitzers, were the foremost boats.

The party landed at the joss-house, about 800 yards from the fort, and marched, through deep mud and rice fields, dragging their heavy howitzers, to a village, some distance from the shore, through which it was necessary to pass in order to attack the fort in the rear. The landing was effected in good order, and would have been attended with no loss, had it not been for the careless or accidental discharge of a musket belonging to one of our own party,—the Minié bullet of which passed through the body of one of the *Portsmouth's* men and lodged in the body of another—killing both. This was the only loss sustained by the party during the day, besides that previously mentioned.

The little force marched on to the village of which I have spoken, Lieut. WATMOUGH leading an advance sconting party. The houses, like those of most small Chinese villages, are crowded together on a few narrow, crooked streets. Through such a street,—narrow, intricate, the houses on each side filled with the enemy,—one party had to pass. A few rounds from the howitzers sent down some of the streets, and a prompt fire of musketry soon silenced the *gingals*, or long, heavy matchlocke which were fired from the houses and other available places of ambush. A joss-house, from which a somewhat heavy firing proceeded, was broken open by a few well-directed shot from our howitzer and was found to be used as an arsenal—a large number of *gingals*, quite new, being found in it. The party, (all this time, it must be remembered, without a guide,) after passing through the village, had one more obstacle to encounter before they reached the fort itself,—every man having to wade waist-deep in the water of a ditch, through which also the four howitzers had to be dragged. This passed, the fort was gained; for the Chinese, unwilling to try a close engagement with the "*fan-guis*," who had peppered them so well from a distance, evacuated it with great haste and in great numbers, many of them taking to the water. Among those who tried to escape by swimming was a mandarin, of what order I cannot ascertain, who was shot in the water.

Lieut. WATMOUGH, of the *Portsmouth*, whose good service through all the action was distinguished, was the first man within the fort and planted our flag upon its walls. The sight of it was greeted with hearty cheers both by the party on shore and those on board the ships. Once well inside, our men began the work of demolition; the guns were spiked; every thing combustible was burned; every thing destructible, by the means in our power, was destroyed.

Meanwhile the guns in the fort opposite had been trained upon the one which our men were occupying, and also upon our boats and the company of men under Mr. SHEPPARD, who had been left to guard them, with such effect as to pierce and sink the *Portsmouth's* launch. Accordingly, such guns as were found available within our fort were turned upon the enemy with good success—so that the opposite fort was for a while silenced. Soon after our forces took possession, a large body of mandarin troops were seen advancing upon them; accordingly, the marines and two or three of the howitzers were sent to meet them; after some skirmishing and a tolerably energetic use of those terrible howitzers, the enemy, at least two or three thousand strong, was successfully repulsed. Later in the day they attempted another advance, but the howitzers were found equally efficacious as in the first instance.

Captain FOOTE and a part of the forces withdrew at dusk and returned on board the ships, but Captain BELL with the remaining men occupied it till daybreak, when they also withdrew, in order to join in the attack upon the second fort. Loud and long was the cheering which greeted the Captains and their officers as they returned aboard.

During the night it was necessary to show a light for a moment on our deck, when it was visible by the enemy, and the next moment a heavy twenty-four pound shot which buried itself in our side, reminded us that the enemy had seen and taken advantage of it, and that they were prepared to see us when we should call on the morrow.

The next morning (Friday) the ships reopened fire upon the fort on the opposite bank of the river, and, after bombarding it an hour, silenced it. The boats then started in tow of the steamer *Cum Fa*, with an assaulting party, nearly the same with that of the day previous, commanded, as before, by Captain FOOTE. The landing was, in some respects, more difficult and dangerous than that of the day previous, for although the fort to be assaulted had been silenced by the ships, the two other forts in the rear, which had hitherto done little execution, in consequence of their distance, now had the steamer and boats in full range, and sent a terrific shower of shot about them. One shot struck the *San Jacinto's* launch, instantly killing three men and badly wounding four or five others. Still the steamer persevered, and brought the boats to their landing-place. I ought to mention, in this connection, that much credit is due to Mr. ROBINET, an American merchant in Canton, who volunteered to pilot the steamer in this perilous enterprise, and whose advice and personal bravery have contributed very essentially to the success of the expedition.

When the boats landed, the Chinese, to the number of about 1,500, retreated from the fort, but as they went, threw into our ranks a kind of spear or rocket, loaded with shot, and barbed also with an arrow. By one of these singular weapons a marine was struck and very badly wounded. The fort was taken and, so far as possible, destroyed—the Chinese, who remained at a respectful distance in the rear, harassing our force as far as lay in their power.

The guns in this fort were then turned on the fort next to it, which I have described as being a little higher up the river; the howitzers also were planted and directed against it with excellent success.

The enemy, finding the fort too hot for them, and too near the position of the "foreign devils," evacuated it, after standing to their guns for an hour or two. Before leaving it, however, they lighted a slow match, which, it was intended, should explode the magazine just about the time when our troops entered the fort. Providentially, however, it exploded prematurely without doing any damage. Our little party, leaving the second fort, rowed up along the bank of the river, and discovered a breastwork of some six or seven guns, supported by an immense force of soldiers in the rear. Captain SIMMS, with his detachment of marines, was sent to take the battery: the howitzers poured a few shot and shell into it, and it was captured without much difficulty. The large army in the rear did not approach very near, but contented themselves with throwing the rockets before described, with other missiles, at the marines, and receiving a fire of musketry and howitzer shot and shell in return. The boats then crossed the river, and the forces entered the round fort on the island, which, as I have before stated, had been evacuated by the enemy, and occupied it during the night. They were unmolested while here, and busied themselves in burning, pulling down and destroying. The enemy, as it appeared, were strengthening the remaining fort, and concentrating their forces in it—determined to make there the last and most desperate resistance.

The fort our forces were now occupying I have already described as situated on the extreme point of the island, between the two channels; beyond the point there is a shoal extending out into the river,—a prolongation of the point under water. In order for our boats to get at the fourth fort, it was necessary to pull the whole distance to the end of the point, round it, and back again on the other side,—all the while entirely exposed to the fire of the enemy. The captains, in planning the attack, planted three of the howitzers so as to bear upon the fort, and trained those of the guns which the enemy had left, and which were available, upon it also. Only one howitzer, therefore, was taken in the boats. At dusk in the morning the boats started; the guns of our fort opened upon the enemy, the howitzer shrapnel whistled into their fort. Capt. FOOTE, feeling that this was by far the most critical and perilous adventure of the whole action, encouraged the men in a short speech, telling them that "BY GOD'S HELP WE WILL CONQUER." The enemy's fort, as soon as the boats started, opened upon them from every gun which could be brought to bear. But the boats kept on. It was, I think, not far from half a mile that they had to pull, exposed all the way to this most murderous fire. The shot splashed in the water all about them,—most of them passing a little too high above their heads; two of the oars of one of the boats were shattered to pieces by a ball; but, by what seems little short of a miracle, *not a man was killed or seriously wounded*. The boats kept steadily on, pulling right under the very embrasures of the fort, and just before landing the men gave three harty Anglo-Saxon cheers. This was enough; the Chinamen would fight well at a distance, but would not stand a close engagement. They stood for a long time, but just as our men rushed in, the last of the Chinamen were rushing out. They were fired upon, however, from the howitzers, and with musketry, because they are still lingering in the neighborhood, and disposed to do all they could to annoy us. While our party was in the fort engaged in its demolition, an immense force of Mandarin troops which were in the *rear* came down within two hundred yards; there must have been three or four thousand of them, but the howitzers and musketry soon repulsed them.

Of course the utter demolition of the forts must be a work of time, but we are determined to effect it, and shall begin to-morrow.

I have no time to give you the details and incidents as I could wish to. Our total loss, including the *San Jacinto's* man, shot while throwing the lead before the bombardment began, is SIX KILLED AND *fifteen or twenty wounded, some of them very badly so.* The loss of the Chinese must have been very great, the least estimate of it, which I can make, is three hundred.

We hear to-day, on Chinese authority, that the mandarin in charge of the forts has lost his head for suffering them to be captured. This is in accordance with Chinese law, and shows that they confess themselves badly punished.

During all the progress of the operations which the English have been carrying on in Canton and its vicinity, they have had, as they themselves will confess, no work like that which has occupied our forces during the past week. The loss of six killed and twenty wounded (according to the surgeon's report just communicated) is trifling compared with what was to be expected, considering the great strength of the forts; the fact that the Chinese had been driven from all the other forts from Canton to the mouth of the river, and that in this last stronghold they were making their most desperate resistance; that they had all the advantage of, the experience of engagements with the English; and that they stood to their guns with an obstinacy which surprised every body acquainted with Chinese character.

The number of guns taken cannot be much less than two hundred. These have all been or will be destroyed. The forts themselves will be leveled with the ground.

The conduct of officers and men during the action was most admirable.

It was found difficult, not to obtain volunteers for the storming party, but to satisfy those who were willing and urgent to go. Among those who volunteered from the officers of the *Portsmouth* was Purser JOHN V. DOBBIN, who rendered efficient service as aid to Captain FOOTE, and was among the first who entered the first fort.

Of course I shall not attempt any expression of opinion upon the events which I have narrated. I think that any one can see that the various assaults, and more especially that upon the last forts, were conducted in a manner that throws no discredit upon the country or its navy. I certainly cannot remember any mere naval action during the Mexican war which surpassed this in importance, and in the successful coolness and bravery with which it was won, or equalled it in the peril of the enterprise. It was the opinion on board the ships, as the boats were pulling to the assault of the fourth fort, under the murderous fire which it was pouring upon them, that they would be compelled to return. How they kept on, without losing a man, is, as I said before, most marvelous. And as to its importance it surely cannot be a matter uninteresting or insignificant to the civilized world, that the strongest fortifications which command the Canton River and the approach to that great city of this great Empire are to be utterly removed.

Our Commissioner, Dr. PARKER, is at Whampoa, on board the *San Jacinto*. Reports have been circulated that he advised inaction, and wished the matter to be left in diplomacy. Some of these reports have found their way into one or two Hong Kong papers, which are always ready to publish anything to his discredit, or to sneer at his official conduct. These reports and sneers may find their way to the United States. *I know them to be utterly unfounded.* The very large and influential number of persons in our country, who have so long known and respected Dr. PARKER, have very full confidence in his judgment and ability: and I pay only a just tribute to his worth when I say that there are very few men living so well qualified to superintend the relations between the two countries, and to whose care our interests in China may be so safely confided.

The interest of the exciting events in which our own nation is directly involved, will, of course, leave little appetite for any other Chinese news: and, indeed, there is little to send. Not much has been done by the English since I last wrote; what has happened and shall happen between this time and the departure of the next mail I will duly record.

G. B. B.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, April 8.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 547, 225, 645, 18, 193, 100, 567, 73, 1007, 865, 3, 178, 5, 810, 740, 119, 902. *Part II.*—Nos. 1395, 1165, 1361, 1369, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 69, 157, 220, 20, 66, 66, 106, 191, 255, 1, 50, 201, 203.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 131, 69, 84, 127, 136, 141, 144, 147 to 151, 153 to 163, 165, 166, 167, 170, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178, 180, 181, 183 to 188.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 435, 436, 449, 453, 454, 500 to 509 inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 370, 470, 493, 494, 495, 498, 499, 73, 510 to 518, 242.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 7.

Before Judge Nelson.

The Jury Calendar was called in this Court this morning, and no case was found ready for trial, although some cases were set down to be tried on certain days.

Judge NELSON then took up the Calendar of Appeals in Admiralty, but the running through the Jury Calendar had taken the bar by surprise, and no one was ready on this Calendar either. Judge NELSON finally laid the Appeal Calendar over until Monday next, when it will be called peremptorily.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DEMURRERS.

Whetmore vs. *Townsend.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Meyer vs. *Sewell.*—Default opened, &c.

Swaine vs. *Glazier.*—Judgment for plaintiff $170.43 with costs, an extra allowance of ten per cent., and that the amount paid into court be applied to this judgment.

Smith vs. *Chubbuck.*—Demurrer overruled with costs, with liberty to answer in six days on payment of costs of term.

Gilbert vs. *Waters.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In re application of the Presbyterian Society for leave to mortgage real estate.—Order granting leave as prayed for in petition.

Before Judge Hoffman.

IS THE CORPORATION COUNSELOR, BUSTEED, AN ALIEN?—HE IS DECIDED TO BE A CITIZEN.

Hebaer vs. *Townsend.*—This case was again brought up yesterday, by Mr. SANXAY, who moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that Richard Busteed, the attorney for the plaintiff, was not a citizen of the United States at the time of commencing the action. On the first hearing of the case, in March, His Honor suggested that it be adjourned, in order that evidence might be introduced. Yesterday Mr. SANXAY renewed the motion, Mr. Jas. T. BRADY appeared for Mr. Busteed, and stated that his client possessed the license of the Supreme Court, authorizing him to practice in this State. He claimed that, so long as this stood upon the Record, Mr. Busteed was an officer of the Court *de facto*, at least, and has a right, as such, to practice in the Court, even though not an officer *de jure*. Mr. SANXAY, in his endeavors to invalidate the actions of his client, had made a mistake, and confounded a Richard Busteed, who was not his client, with the gentleman who now holds the office of Corporation Counsel.

Mr. SANXAY considered that the license from the Supreme Court was only *prima facie* evidence of a right to practice, and may be controverted by means of its having been illegally granted. He also denied that he was, from that fact, an attorney of the Supreme Court.

He offered to place Judge BOSWORTH on the stand to prove that Mr. Busteed was naturalized on the 2d of October, 1827.

Mr. BRADY then read the following affidavit which had been served upon him:

Charles Hebaer vs. *Samuel Townsend.—City and County of New-York, ss.*—Samuel P. Townsend, the above defendant, being sworn, saith that he is informed and believes that Richard Busteed, acting or assuming to act as attorney for the plaintiff in this action, is not a native citizen of the United States, nor the child of a native citizen, but the son of an alien, who arrived in this country in or about the year 1836, and that his father's name was at the time George Busteed, but it afterwards became George W. Busteed, (the W. standing for the patriotic name of Washington); that the said father of Richard became afterwards a naturalized citizen, but not while said Richard was a minor, and that said Richard became, as appears by the records of the Court, admitted as a citizen on the 2d day of October, 1856, and not before, and only subsequently to the bringing of this action. Deponent further saith on information and belief, that said admission of said Richard to the right of naturalization was irregular and imperfect; and deponent further saith upon information and belief, that said Richard Busteed was never admitted or licensed as an attorney of the Superior Court. S. P. TOWNSEND.

Sworn before me this 2d of April, 1857.

R. REED, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. BRADY remarked that he was ready to controvert all these allegations if necessary.

His Honor remarked that the case appeared to concern merely the rights of the defendant, Mr. SANXAY thought it was more than that,—that it was of the greatest interest to every citizen who cares for the welfare, interest, and judicial character of the City, to know whether a person can appear in our Courts, representing the City, who is an alien. We propose, said he, to take the point that no persons have been properly naturalized in this State for the last thirty years. This question will probably be carried ultimately to the highest federal Court.

His Honor said that as the case was to go to the General Term, he should not further occupy his mind about it. He considered that a license to practice in the Supreme Court, authorized a party to practice in the Superior Court, and a motion to vacate such license could only be made to the court which granted it. He therefore decided that an order be drawn up setting the facts and denying the motion.

SURROGATE'S COURT—APRIL 7.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

LEGACIES—WHEN CONDITIONAL AND WHEN VESTED IN A NEW QUESTION.

In the matter of the Estate of William Terrill, deceased.—The testator, by his will, devised and bequeathed all his estate, real and personal, to his executors in trust, to pay to his daughter Elizebeth the income thereof during her life, and after her death to divide the principal among his grandchildren, on attaining majority, subject, however, to the following provision, to take effect on the decease of the daughter Elizabeth, viz.: "And, after her death, if there shall be any deficiency or failure in a legacy of $10,000, bequeathed by my said daughter Elizabeth unto my adopted daughter Catharine Jane Alver, in and by a will heretofore executed by my said daughter Elizabeth, then (in trust) to pay out of my said estate, to my adopted daughter Catharine Jane, her executors, administrators and assigns, &c., and for her and their own use, so much money as shall be requisite to make up such deficiency or failure in the said legacy, be such deficiency or failure, the whole or any part of the said sum of $10,000, it being my will and intention, that in any event, my said adopted daughter, Catharine Jane, shall receive the net sum of $10,000 out of the property of my said daughter Elizabeth and myself." The legatee named in this clause survived the testator, but died before Elizabeth, the life tenant. After her decease, Elizabeth Terrill revoked the legacy of $10,000 recited in the will of her father, William, and made bequests in favor of the issue of Catharine, exceeding the amount of the original legacy. I am now asked to decide whether the provision in the will of William Terrill, on behalf of Catharine, became a vested interest on his decease, transmissible to the legal representatives of Catharine on her decease.

After this statement of the case the Surrogate proceeded, at considerable length, to give his reasons for holding that the legacy of the testator William Terrill, was rested absolutely in his adopted daughter at the time of her death, and became transmissable to her legal representatives. He therefore decreed its payment to her administrator with interest.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 7, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand at steady prices. Pearls, $7 43¾@$7 50; Pots, $7 68¾@$7 75, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,400 lbs. American Yellow sold at former rates.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, and prices are firm. Java, 10c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo, 11½c., ₱ lb.; stock in first hands, about 101,500 pkgs.

COPPER—Is moderately inquired for at old quotations.

COTTON—The market shows no remarkable alteration, the current movements being of average magnitude on the basis of the previous currency. Middling Uplands, 14½c.@14¾c.; do. Gulfs, 14¾c.@14¾c., and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are less abundant, and though not in much request, they are stiffly held. Mackerel and Herring appear about the same, with a limited amount of the former, and an ample stock of the latter, available to buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more sought after, chiefly by home dealers, and prices display slightly renewed firmness and buoyancy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of about 9,000 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 60@$5 65
Straight State	5 65@ 5 70
Favorite and Extra State	5 80@ 6 00
Commou to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 65@ 5 85
Commou to Good Superfine Ohio	5 75@ 6 00
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 8 50

Canadian is salable and firm. Superfine to extra is worth $6@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 825 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is less abundant, and is in good demand, at full rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 4,250 bbls. low Mixed to fair and choice Extra, at $6 10@$7 75 and $8@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady, at $3 50@$4 65 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 15@$3 20 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 25 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales were made, by auction, of 250 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $2 40; and 1,505 boxes do. Oranges, at $1 60@$2 80 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered and is in fair request at somewhat firmer prices. Sales transpired of about 13,000 bushels—including good Canadian White at $1 62; good to very choice Southern White, at $1 59@$1 68; and prime Southern Red, at $1 48 ₱ bushel. Rye is also in light supply and request, at from 84c.@88c. ₱ bushel. 2,300 bushels have been sold since our last, within the range. Barley is worth $1 50@$1 75, for inferior to choice, in lots, ₱ bushel, being very scarce and in demand. Barley Malt is rare and quoted up to $1 80 @$2 ₱ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for, and are heavy, at 54c.@55c. for Western; 51c.@58c. for State; 48c.@51c. for Jersey, and 44c.@47c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is less abundant, and is a shade dearer, with, however, moderate inquiry. We have heard of sales of about 25,000 bushels at 69c. for old Western mixed, in store; 69c.@73c. for new and old yellow, and 69c.@70c. for new and old white, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River sold at 65c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in limited demand at unchanged figures.

HOPS—There have been 70 bales disposed of at 8c.@12c. for common to choice, ₱ lb.

IRON—Only a limited business has been transacted at former quotations. The reduced stock and high claims of owners continue to check operations.

LATHS—Are in moderate demand and are steady.

LEAD—FABER & PERKIN'S report sales, since the *Asia's* news was received, "of 750 tons, principally to arrive, at $6 3¾ ₱ 100 lbs. for Spanish to arrive, $6 50 for the same description to arrive, and $6 55 for soft English to arrive, mostly on time, adding interest. To-day, 200 tons refined German sold ex store at $6 50, time and interest, and 51 tons soft English to arrive, at $6 55, time and interest. The total sales since 1st inst. reach 1,250 tons. Stock on hand about 600 tons, against 3,100 tons same time in 1856, and 3,350 tons same time in 1855.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair supply and moderate demand, at steady rates.

MOLASSES—Is pretty actively sought after, at full and buoyant prices. New-Orleans, in hhds., 74c.@76c.; Porto Rico, in hhds., 57c.@65.; Cuba Muscavado, 50c.@56c.; and Clayed Cuba, 48c.@50c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Tar are salable and steady. Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet firm. Stock light. Spirits Turpentine is moderately dealt in, and is still quoted at 46c.@46½c., with small lots at 47c., ₱ gallon.

OILS—Are generally quiet, but reported firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining, sales having transpired of 850 bbls., in lots, at $23 25@$23 35 for Mess, and $19 50@$19 60 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Saturday's sales were 650 bbls. Dressed Hogs being, in lots, 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy at 10¾c.@11c. for Hams; and 8¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and firm, at 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is in moderate request at firmer prices. The transactions since our last reach about 350 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@14¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls. at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $12 75@$14 for Country Mess; $16@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess; and $17@$17 25 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is quiet, being held at $25@$29 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are inactive and languid at $22 75 @$23 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in slack demand, and is heavy at 16c.@21c. for Ohio; 18c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@29c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is depressed and dull, at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of 165 tcs. at $3 87½@$4 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are scarce and quiet, as previously reported.

SPICES—Appear in fair demand at uniform rates.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and factors are obtaining very full prices. We heard of sales of 730 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly at from 9c.@10¾c., with 370 boxes Havana at from 10c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugar is active and advancing; STUART'S currency is: Loaf 14c., Crushed 13¾c., Ground 13¾c., Circle (A) Crushed 13¾c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. Prime sold at former rates.

TEAS—Are generally more sought after, and are very firm.

TOBACCO—The reduced supply and high claims of owners retard operations. Sales, rather light; prices well supported.

WHISKEY—There have been 425 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 26c.@26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were a little brisker, but not quotably better. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d. @2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@6d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 3s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

TO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.—$100 TO $500 can be made weekly by using my recipes for French Cognac and Peach Brandies, Jamaica and Santa Cruz Rums, Gin, &c., accompanied with full instructions. Address, enclosing $1, E. R. ADRIANCE, Broadway Post-Office, New-York. I will guarantee the safe arrival of all moneys by mail.

DRUGGISTS' FANCY ARTICLES.—WE would call the attention of druggists to our large and choice selections of fancy articles adapted to their sale, including a great variety of imported perfumery, brushes, fine soaps, fancy bottles, and other toilet articles of our own importation. GABAUDAN & HILL, No. 47 Maiden lane.

SHOW CASES.—A. J. CAMPBELL, MANUFACTURER, has removed from his old stand to No. 197 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William sts. A large assortment of metal and wood cases on hand. Country merchants and others call and see. Branch No. 23 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PEN PORTRAITS BY MACAULAY.
D. APPLETON & CO., 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, PUBLISH THIS DAY,
BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES,
BY T. BABINGTON MACAULAY.
One Volume, 12mo. Cloth, 75c.

THE CONTENTS

of this volume are written in the elegant style that MACAULAY has made peculiarly his own. Pen-portraits are given of the following distinguished men:

Francis Atterbury, John Bunyan, Oliver Goldsmith, Samuel Johnson, James I., Charles I., Archbishop Laud, Charles II., The Duke of Clarendon, Louis XIX., Thos. Osborne, Sir William Temple, George Laville, Robt. Spencer, The Duke of Monmouth, Lawrence Hyde, Sidney Godolphin, Francis Nutte, Judge Jeffreys, Henry Dodwell, Kettlewell and Fitzwilliam, Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, Aldrich and Jane, Edmund Ludlow, Sir Robert Sawyer, Caermarthen, Sir John Lowther, Sir John Trevor, The Princess of Denmark (Queen Anne) and her Favorites, George Fox, William Fuller, John, Earl of Breadalbane, Robert Young, Grandval, John Barl, James Whitney, Richard Baxter, Wm. Penn, John Locke, Archibald, Earl of Argyle, Richard Talbot, Catharine Sedley, William III., Mery II., and Bishop Burnett, John Dryden, The Duchess of Marlborough, Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, Charles Talbot, Earl of Ieroy, Shrewsbury, Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset, William Williams, Solicitor General, Henry Sidney, Brother of Algernon, Schomberg, John, Lord Lovelace, Antonine, Count of Lauzun, The First Ministry of William III., Unpopularity of William III., Popularity of Mary II., Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, The Count of Avaux, Cruelty of Rosen at the Siege of Londonderry, Sir James Dalrymple, Lord Melville, Caritaire, The Marquiss of Ruvigny, The Duke of Schomberg, Admiral Torrington, Avarice of Marlborough, Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Charles Leslie, Dr. William Sherlock, George Hicks, Jeremy Collier, Anne Bracegirdle and Lord Mohun, Charles Blount, Dean Swift, The Lord Keeper Somers, Charles, Earl of Middleton, William III. at the Battle of Landen, William Anderton, Charles Montague, Thomas Wharton, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Paul Foley, Elizabeth Villiers, Death of Mary II., Polley of Marlborough after the Death of Mary, Robert Charnock and his Accomplices, Marshall, the Duke of Villeroi.

WILL BE PUBLISHED APRIL 15TH,
SCANDAL!
BY MRS. J. T. RICKFORD.
WITHOUT EXCEPTION
THE MOST INTENSELY INTERESTING BOOK OF THE SEASON.
1 vol. 12mo., pp. 394. Price $1 25.

This work is not a mere repetition under a new form of old plots, characters and incidents—but one that possesses the distinguishing characteristic of originality in all these particulars. Its subject is as universal as the air we breathe, and the evils it vividly portrays will serve as guiding lights for tens of thousands who might otherwise be led into sorrowful relations with those about them. It exhibits in the broad, noonday light of God's truth the Rights of Humanity—the innate sentiment of virtue of every Soul—proves conclusively that trials, however severe, refine the spirit, and that

"Ever the Right comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done."

THE INDEPENDENT, NOBLE TONE

that pervades every chapter,

THE FREE, UNTRAMMELED EXPRESSION

of Thought that will distinguish it from the libraries of books now emanating from the American Press;

THE ENTRANCING PICTURES OF THE BEAUTIFUL,

and the

VIVID CONTRAST OF RIGHT AND WRONG,

will at once commend the book to the

HEARTS AND HOMES OF THE PEOPLE.

It needs but to be read to be admired, and whenever one reads it, a score will be sure to follow.

It is presented to the public resting solely on its own intrinsic merits, INDEPENDENT OF THE PRAISE OR CENSURE OF CRITICS—in full confidence that all who admire the spiritually true, and an effort to raise the fallen, will give to it a soul-welcome into the great field of Humanity.

Copies of the above sent by mail, (postage paid,) on receipt of the retail price.

SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN,
No. 110 Washington-st., Boston.
RUDD & CARLETON, 310 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL-BOOK HOUSE.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway,
Having, in consequence of the increased demand for their own publications, relinquished their general trade, give special attention to

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS,

of their own and others' publication, with Stationery, &c., for Schools and the Country Trade. They publish the well-known

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES:

A full course of Progressive Text-Books, now numbering nearly 100 volumes, in different departments of study, and embracing, among others:

SADLIER'S POPULAR READERS;
THOMPSON'S PRACTICAL ARITHMETICS;
WILLSON'S SCHOOL HISTORIES;
FASQUELLE'S POPULAR FRENCH SERIES;
WOODBURY'S GERMAN SER

DRY GOODS.

...LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open on Monday, 6th,
An extensive assortment of
Ladies' and Misses' Embroidered Basques,
Lace and Swiss Bands, all widths.
Embroidered Lace for Basques.
Figured Swiss for Basques,
Just received per last steamer, at No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINTZ SILK FLOUNCED ROBES,
From late auction sales
Price &c. The greatest bargains
Offered this season.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES FROM AUCTION,
With Chenille Flounces,
Entirely new style.
Will be opened this morning.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have received another lot
Of those Paris Silk Flounced Robes.
Price $10 each.

THE LEONTINE WRAPPER FOR SPRING,
Manufactured from the finest Cloths
and Other Materials, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS,
In great variety, are now
Opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS
Can be found at
JOHN M. CORWIN'S,
No. 307 6th-av., corner of 19th-st.
Opens this day, a splendid assortment of Stella Shawls, with Fichu corner.
French Lawns and Jaconets.
2,000 yards Black goods at 10 cents per yard, worth 1s.
A few more of those Wm. Gingham.
Give us an early call, to secure the bargains.
JOHN M. CORWIN,
No. 307 6th-av., corner of 19th-st.

REMOVAL.
R. T. WILDE begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., to the new store
NO. 303 BROADWAY,
Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall.)
The undersigned opens his new ware-rooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising
SILK GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND FANCY BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
BONNET FRAMES, &c. &c.
To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.
R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer.

633 BROADWAY. 633
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
Of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware.
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen.....@1 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen.....4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen.....1 50
Silver-plated Castors, with cut-glass bottles.....4 75
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces.....30 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettle.....11 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns.....11 00
The whole of our immense stock of Gas Fixtures, comprising over three hundred different patterns of chandeliers, at correspondingly low rates.
W. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened a superb assortment of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
VEILS AND FLOUNCINGS,
In great variety.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND RIBBONS
in great variety. Also,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES FOR SPRING,
New Styles—Just Received
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
A large and magnificent assortment received by late arrivals, and in entirely new designs, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

THE VERY LATEST PARIS DESIGNS
Will be introduced Monday, April 6.
SPRING MANTILLAS, BASQUES and TALMAS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MORE 60 TO 75 CENT SILKS.
Several new lots from Auction, just received.
READY MONDAY, APRIL 6
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

631 BROADWAY. 633
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
Of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware.
Beautiful decorated Tea Sets, 56 pieces for $14 50.
White China Tea Sets, 56 pieces for $4 50.
White Toilet Sets for $1 00.
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces for $16.
W. F. DAILEY & CO., original old-established stand, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

ELEGANT FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
AND
EXTRA RICH FASHIONABLE PARIS SILKS.
Some new and choice styles will be
OPENED MONDAY, APRIL 6.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE:
Linen Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Towelling, and Linen Goods of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
SILK, GRENADINE,
BAREGE, ORGANDIE ROBES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
At a further reduction on reduced prices, for this week and the next week only, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.'S,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

AT NO. 767 BROADWAY.
CONTINUATION OF THE CLOSING SALE.
The sale of Dress Goods, Shawls, Laces, Embroideries and general variety of Dry Goods at greatly reduced prices, will be continued this and the next week only, when it must be closed to vacate the store, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.'S,
No. 767 Broadway, (below 9th-st.)

HOUSEKEEPERS
Are informed that they can find
Long Cloth, (yard wide,) 9 cents per yard.
Wamsutta Mills Shirting Muslin, 11½ cents per yard.
Utica Mills Sheeting, (2½ yards wide,) 28 cents per yard, and a full assortment of goods suitable for family use. Sale continued this and the next week at
A. JAKOBI & CO.'S, No. 767 Broadway.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Offers perpetual attractions in FLOWERS,
The most favored that
Paris can produce.
No. 361 Broadway.
JAMES TUCKER,
Proprietor.

MANTILLAS. MANTILLAS.
SPRING IMPORTATION
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

RICH FANCY RIBBONS
On retail at
PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS
For the MILLION at
PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, April 6, some very elegant sets of Real Laces and French Embroideries.

COIFFURES FOR ALL
CREATION, at
PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS.
200 pieces, at 70 and 75 cents, in good style and excellent quality, will be offered at retail, on Monday, April 6.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BROCHE AND STELLA SHAWLS,
From auction, will be offered on Monday, the 6th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

RAGLAN WRAPPERS.
A beautiful article for Ladies that are throwing off their winter garments, and also for a travelling Cloak at $6, just opened at JAMES CROPSEY'S, 481 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! MOURNING SILKS!
One case of French Silks, 6c. per yard, worth 9c., at W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

SILK ROBES.
A choice lot of Silk Robes just received, and will be sold at $20, $23 and $25, at
JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.—THE BALANCE of these goods from the late wrecks, consisting of linens, table cloths, diaper, prints, ginghams, de laines, broadcloths, cassimeres, muslins, laces, collars, &c., will be sold off at reduced prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLER & GRANT, HAVING OPENED their new store No. 703 Broadway, invite the attention of ladies to their stock of fine French Embroideries, Point, Chantilly and other Laces, of recent importations, which are unsurpassed in style.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
NO. 241 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.
We are constantly receiving
from Europe and the American sales
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
CARPETINGS,
which we offer at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A fine stock of
CHEAP GRAINS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, LACES, THREAD VEILS, &c., &c.
We would call the attention of our customers, and the Ladies generally, to our well-selected stock of
Guipure, Honiton, and Point Lace Sets and Collars,
Point, Valenciennes, Thread and Honiton Laces,
Thread, French Lace and Honiton Veils, &c.,
with every article in Embroidery, received per recent arrivals from Europe.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

631 BROADWAY. 633
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
Of China, Glass, Gas-Fixtures and Plated Ware.
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen.....@1 75
Cut-Glass Champagnes, the dozen.....1 20
Cut-Glass Wines, the dozen.....75
Cut-Glass Decanters, Quarts, the pair.....2 50
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen.....1 80
The whole of our immense stock of Gas Fixtures, comprising over three hundred different patterns of Chandeliers, at correspondingly low figures.
W. J. F DAILEY & CO.,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FROM AUCTION.
TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
Four cases French Muslin Robes, three flounces, for the incredible low price of $8 per robe.
W. JACKSON, New Morning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received, per steamer *Asia*, a magnificent selection of
NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
Comprising the latest Paris styles.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer all their Spring importation of Silk Robes at reduced prices, on Monday, the 6th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received Silk Robes, in plain colors, with broche flounces; also Bayadere, with chintz flounces, and beautiful Chiné Robes, all at prices much lower than usual. No. 60 Canal-st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on Monday, April 6, Boys' and Misses' Collars, Misses' sets, with sleeves to match, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BLACK AND COLORED PINEAPPLE AND Shanghae Gauzes, Lutongs, Plaid Silks, do. Tussores, Crapes, Pongees, Seersucker, Fads, &c., just opened, for wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

REMOVAL.—OUR LACE STOCK HAS BEEN removed to No. 429 Broadway.
PETER ROBERTS & CO.

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
For Ladies and Misses,
Cheap, for cash, at
J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

OPENING IN BROOKLYN—MILLINERY.—T. W. ARMSTRONG informs his lady patrons that he will open his Spring and Summer styles on Thursday, April 9, at his spacious show room, No. 305 Fulton-st., second door above Johnson. This occasion is intended to excel anything of the kind heretofore in Brooklyn or elsewhere.

MRS. MELVILLE, NO. 46 CARMINE-st., would inform her Broadway friends and customers, and the ladies generally, that her Spring and Summer styles of Hats and Bonnets are now ready, and will be sold at rates much less than those she used to charge in Broadway. N. B.—Just received, a fresh lot of very beautiful French Flowers.

MILLINERY.—OPENING IN BROOKLYN OF Spring and Summer millinery, J. B. ARMSTRONG will open at his show-rooms, No. 275 Fulton-st., on THURSDAY, April 9, the richest and largest assortment of bonnets, French flowers, ribbons, etc., ever exhibited in Brooklyn.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS.—Trimmed and untrimmed—a very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Please call and examine. One price.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer,
No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BUDS, PIQUETS, &c.,
FOR CASH,
At
No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
HAMS—500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western, Sour, canvassed for shipping.
SHOULDERS—100 bbls. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
800 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

200 BARRELS CITY MESS PORK.
200 barrels City Clear Pork.
Smoked Hams our own cure.
Smoked Shoulders, our own cure.
Smoked Shoulders, Western cure.
Smoked Beef.
Fresh smoked daily, and are offered to the trade at the lowest cash prices.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
Nos. 200 and 202 Chambers-st., New-York.

SALT.—TODD & CO., NO. 77 FRONT-STREET, have constantly on hand, afloat and in store, Ashton's & Marshall's F. F. Fine Salt, Turk's Island and other coarse Salt; Liverpool ground Salt, and ground rock Salt, of superior quality for dairy and family use in 5-lb., 10-lb., 15-lb., and 20-lb. bags, and in casks, which they offer to the trade in lots to suit, at reduced prices.

JOHN N. STOW'S C. S. CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP.—The undersigned having purchased all the right, title and interest of John N. Stow, in the above celebrated Soap, is prepared to furnish any amount the market demands. All orders should be addressed to
H. B. NEWCOMB, sole owner and proprietor,
No. 69 Vesey-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chamber and Warren, New-York,
offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—BANK VAULTS, DOORS AND FRAMES.—The attention of those interested is respectfully called to Lillie's Impenetrable Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, Vaults and Doors, secured by Lillie's Powder and Burglar-Proof Locks. These articles having been fully tested are undoubtedly the only real security against fire and burglars ever offered the public. For sale by J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No. 205 Pearl-st., New-York.

SABLE IRON WORKS, CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, HORSE-SHOE IRON, NAIL RODS, &c.—The undersigned, agent for the manufacturers, is prepared to execute orders for the above well-known brand of nails and iron on favorable terms.
Parcels for the West or interior of this State can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.
MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 88 Broad-st.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 93 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 93 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. NIBLO has the pleasure to announce that he has made arrangements for a short season of
ITALIAN OPERA,
Commencing on MONDAY, April 13.
Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor AMODIO,
Signor ASSONI,
Signor ARNOLDI,
Signor COLLETTI
and other Artistes of distinguished talent are engaged—with an efficient ORCHESTRA and CHORUS.
Musical Director and Conductor,
MAX MARETZEK.
The Parquet, Balcony and First Circle have been numbered, giving nearly DOUBLE the SPACE previously allotted to each seat.
Seats for the season of
FIFTEEN REPRESENTATIONS
may be secured at the Box Office on and after THURSDAY, 9th inst., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Regular Opera Nights,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Season subscription.....$20

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets.....50 cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 8, 1857,
MORE ATTRACTIONS.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Great triumph of Mme. MONPLAISIR in the new ballet of
L'AMIE.
Mme. MARZETTI in the ZINGARILLA.
Mlles. LINA WINDEL, JULIA and FLORA LEHMANN.
First appearance of L. ESPINOSA as Godenski, in the SKATERS OF WILNA.
Lovenski.....Antoine | Skroknot.....Jerome
Young BENGLER, Young AMERICA, Young LEHMANN.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
SPECIAL NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Monday, April 13, the doors will open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S.
GRAND CONCERT.
OLE BULL AND TROUPE,
New-York Mendelssohn Union, and a Grand Orchestra of members of the Philharmonic Society, in aid of the Masonic Board of Relief.
SATURDAY EVENING, 11th inst.
Conductor.....Mr. Washbourne Morgan
Tickets, $1 each. For sale at the Music stores, hotels, and by the members of the Committee.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Performances commence with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 8, 1857,
With a new and appropriate scenic band and open to the inspection of the public, painted by Mr. Almy, a petite comedy, entitled
LIVING TOO FAST.
Characters by Messrs. G. Jordan, Lingham, Stoddart, and Miss Kate Reignolds
To conclude with, for the twenty-first time,
THE ELVES; Or, THE STATUE BRIDE,
Silva, the Statue.....Miss Laura Keene
The other characters by the members of this talented company, five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.

HURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY, and every evening this week.
The crowning triumph of Shakespearean performances.
A WINTER'S TALE,
Produced with a degree of splendor in every department that cannot be excelled!
Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Burton, Mr. C. Fisher, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss Polly Marshall, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Stevens.
With a long list of other excellent actors.
The scenery is all new, and of unequaled beauty and magnificence, including The Course of Time, the most splendid ever offered to the public.
See the full bills, and secure seats.

WALLACK'S THEATRE
Mr. BLAKE. Mr. LESTER,
Mr. BROUGHAM. Mr. WALCOT.
WEDNESDAY, April 8,
First night this season of Sheridan's famous comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
with
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
To-morrow—THE ROAD TO RUIN,
and a new farce entitled
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Every night this week will be repeated the very successful pieces of the
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
Essence of Ole Virginny and Oh Bob Ridley,
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In all its phases, with G. SWAIN BUCKLEY and R. BISHOP BUCKLEY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
On SUNDAY EVENING, April 12 a Sacred Concert by NOLL'S BAND and the BUCKLEYS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Stall or Orchestra Seats, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Parquette, 50 cents; Second Tier or Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier and Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $3.—THIS EVENING,
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Arbeces.....Mr. Lorsino | Nydia...Mrs. L.W. Davenport
Ione.....Mme. Ponisi | Lydon.....Mr. Davenport
The performance will commence with a favorite farce.
Doors open at 7; begin at 7½.

CARD.—OWING TO THE DELIGHT AND ENthusiasm with which Mr. W. SCHMEISSER'S private soirees musicales (given at his house, No. 19 East 33d-st.) were received during the past years, and induced by repeated solicitations to appear in public, we take pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that Mr. W. SCHMEISSER'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT will take place APRIL 13, 1857, at Niblo's Saloon. Mr. W. SCHMEISSER, besides being assisted by Mrs. W. SCHMEISSER, has made arrangements with the best vocal talent in the country, which together with Mr. SCHMEISSER'S ability of extemporizing on the piano, on airs to be selected by the audience, (a pianist able to extemporize, having never before been heard in public in this country,) will offer a programme of unusual interest and high merit. No efforts will be spared to make the concert one of the best musical offerings of the season.
THE MANAGEMENT.

SCHMEISSER'S
GRAND CONCERT,
APRIL 13, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. SCHMEISSER will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mad. CORA DE WILHORST.
Mad. W. SCHMEISSER.
Sig. MORELLI,
Sig. MANGOURI.

CARD.
TO THE MUSICAL PROFESSION AND THE PRESS.
Mr. SCHMEISSER, being desirous of affording the musical profession and the press an opportunity of hearing him before giving his first public Concert, has decided upon giving a musical evening, on the 8th inst., at his residence, No. 19 East 33d-st., to which special invitations will be issued. On this occasion Mr. Schmeisser will play some of the works of Beethoven, Mozart, Liszt and Haengelt, (among them the "Gallop Chromatique," by Liszt.) Also, will Mr. Schmeisser extemporize on airs to be selected by his hearers. Mr. Schmeisser will be assisted by Mrs Schmeisser in some of his own compositions for two pianos.
All gentleman belonging to the musical profession or attached to the press, not having received special invitation by the 5th inst., may procure the same at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.
THE MANAGEMENT.

SCHMEISSER'S
GRAND CONCERT,
EASTER MONDAY EVENING,
April 13, 1857,
At Niblo's Saloon.
Mr. SCHMEISSER will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST,
Mme. W. SCHMEISSER,
Sig. MORELLI,
Sig. MANGOURI.
Tickets.....One Dollar
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8. Tickets and reserved seats may be obtained at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and WM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, or at the door on the evening of the Concert. No extra charge for reserved seats.
THE MANAGEMENT.

MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD'S CONCERT,
NIBLO'S SALOON,
THURSDAY, April 16.
Tickets, one Dollar.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, April 8, the new drama, in 5 acts, entitled
LIFE IN BROOKLYN.
To be followed by the pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
The whole to conclude with the burlesque of
MEDEA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1857. Mr. HADAWAY'S BENEFIT THIS EVENING. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE WILLOW COPSE. Luke Fielding, C. W. Clarke; Rose Fielding, Miss Mestayer. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the BENEFIT of Mr. T. HADAWAY—THE VEILED LADY. After which PAUL PRY. Paul Pry, Mr. T. Hadaway. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen as usual. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½c.

NATIONAL GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY.—No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—A Grand Exhibition in the Art of Fencing—foils, rapiers, broadswords, muskets, &c., by the professors and numerous pupils of the Institute, will take place on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Tickets, 50 cents; to be procured at the Gymnasium. Each ticket will entitle the purchaser to one lesson in fencing or gymnastics.
HENRY GEBHARD, Proprietor.

MR. DEMPSTER—COMPOSER OF "THE May Queen," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," "The Blind Boy," &c., will give his first Ballad entertainment (since his return from Europe) at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, April 13.

THE PYRRHIC DANCE—A PICTURESQUE assemblage of graceful and novel movements—one of a crowd of delightful incidents in the Winter's Tale at Burton's.

THE LAST REHEARSAL BUT ONE OF the AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION Chorus before their next Concert, THIS EVENING. Dr. Guilmette, Conductor. Concert on FRIDAY, 17th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOND BALL AND CONCERT—THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL, as already announced, will take place in the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY, 14th inst.
No expense will be spared by the Directors of the Academy to render this entertainment unusually attractive. Large additions have been made to the decorations used on the previous occasion, and the BANDS will consist of not less than ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Doors open at 8; Music to commence at 8½, and Dancing at 9. No ladies with bonnets, and no gentlemen with hats, canes or overcoats, will be allowed on the floor.
Tickets Two Dollars each, admitting one person; can be had of the Directors of the Academy, of the Patronesses and Managers, and at the principal music stores.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 160 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

CAN YOU APPRECIATE SHAKESPEARE?—Then see the Winter's Tale, at Burton's, in the highest perfection of every branch of art.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

THE QUEEN OF NIGHT AND HER STARRY NYMPHS.—A magnificent effect in the Winter's Tale at Burton's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

WONDERFUL AND DELIGHTFUL COMbination of artistic excellence—see the Winter's Tale, at Burton's.

BALLS.

GRAND BALL—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 8, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument, just introduced by THALBERG,
At his matinées musicales, is without a rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS.—ONLY WAREROOMS NOS. 419 AND 421 BROADWAY, CORNER OF CANAL.—A large variety of the above make to rent. Rent deducted if purchased. Beautiful pianos, same make, for sale, on reasonable terms. TAYLOR & FARLEY'S melodeons for sale.

A BARGAIN.—A NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, warranted of excellent tone, touch and workmanship, will be sold at a decided bargain. A second-hand instrument taken in exchange. By Mr. Waber's kindness, it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

AT THE MARBLE BUILDING CORNER of Broadway and Grand-st. may be found great bargains in new and second-hand pianos. HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.' new pianos at low prices. Second-hand pianos at $225, $240, $100, to $200. Pianos to let. Melodeons cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood piano forte, elegant case and superior tone, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $500, will be sold for $260. Been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS.—JUDSON & MUNGER have removed to No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, where can be found the best assortment of Pianos and Melodeons in the City, for sale or to let. N. B.—Storage for pianos and furniture.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices from $35 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 33,)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 34 GROVE-ST.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. HARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $35 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY—AT THE manufacturer's price, two magnificent sideboards, elegantly carved. Can be examined at the cabinet shop of F. X. BAUMERT, No. 537 Greenwich-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st.
Circulars forwarded by application as above.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 15th day of April, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of Primary School Building in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in the XIth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.
Separate proposals will be received for the masons' and carpenters' work, or one builder may propose for the whole.
All bids must state the names and residences of the persons proposed as securities.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1857.
AARON B. ROLLINS,
JAMES MARCHALL,
JOHN MASON,
JAMES H. BRENNAN,
GEORGE WHITE.
} Committee on Repairs XIth Ward.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Education until the 15th day of April, 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a Primary School building in Mott-st., in the VIth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Board of Education. The masons' and carpenters' proposals must be separate, and with name and satisfactory securities for the faithful completion of the contracts.
The undersigned reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1857.
WALTER ROCHE,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
THOMAS CLARKE,
} Committee on Buildings and Repairs of School Officers of VIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED until Wednesday the 15th day of April next, at 3 P. M., for the furnishing and fitting up of Ward School No. 8, in Grand-st., in the Eighth Ward, with furniture, the same as that now in use in Ward School No. 38, Clark st., Eighth Ward, and according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. By order of the Board of School Officers.
DAVID A. FOWLER,
ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
S. F. MONTGOMERY,
J. S. BURNTON,
Committee.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
The above oils can be obtained from the regularly appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

BOILED OIL, 75 CENTS; ROOF OIL, 56 cents; Grafton paint, 1½c. per pound; white lead and zinc paint, 7c. D. BIDWELL, 304 Greenwich, cor. Vesey

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

INSTRUCTION.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, seamstress, or waiting; thoroughly understands her business, neat, trustworthy, and respectful; highly recommended. Also, by a young girl 15 years old to do light work, care children, or make

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1857.

Single copies of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity at ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS. and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, *invariably cash in advance.*

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., and bringing four days' later news from Europe, arrived at Portland about 10½ o'clock last night. A telegraphic summary of the news reached us at too late an hour to admit of comment.

The Trinity Church bill occupied the attention of the Senate on Monday night, until a very late hour, and, finally, Mr. BROOKS' substitute was passed, by 19 against 12. This bill is one which provides that half the Wardens and Vestrymen shall be chosen by Trinity Church, and half by delegates elected by the Vestries of the several Protestant Episcopal Churches other than those belonging to Trinity, &c. The New-York Charter bill was yesterday reported complete. The joint resolutions respecting the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the Harlem River, was passed. The resolutions originated in the Assembly, and have already passed that body. The special order in both Houses was the election of a Regent of the University, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction. ISAAC PARKS, of Oneida, was selected for the former, and HENRY H. VAN DYCK, of Montgomery, for the latter. A statement of the votes cast will be found elsewhere.

We are glad to see that the Legislature has taken one step towards restoring navigation through the Harlem River, and thus enabling vessels to pass from the Hudson to the East River and the Sound, without making the extensive *detour* of the Island and incurring the expense of pilotage through Hell Gate. A joint resolution has passed both branches of the Legislature, calling upon Congress to make an appropriation for a work of so much importance to the interests of commerce, and instructing our Representatives to do whatever may lie in their power towards securing it. The Harbor Commissioners, in a portion of their report, to which the TIMES has once or twice already drawn attention, has discussed this matter at length and shown its importance and feasibility. We understand that the expense will not exceed $100,000, and it would certainly be worth far more than that sum every year to the commerce of the river and the Eastern States.

The surveying corps selected by the Hondnras Railroad Company, for the location of their proposed line, leaves this port on Saturday. A steamer has been chartered for their accommodation, and for the transportation of instruments, apparatus and supplies. At the head is Mr. JOHN C. FRAUTWINE, of Philadelphia. Mr. FRAUTWINE has very thorough experience of the Isthmus, having been associated with Col. TOTTEN in the location of the Panama Railroad; and, besides superintending the construction of the Canal between Carthagena and the Magdalena River, in New-Granada, having surveyed a portion of the proposed Atrato Canal. He will be aided by three assistants, supervising the labor on as many divisions, into which the work has been divided. There has been a decided preference, we understand, for service in the middle or highland division, as less liable to tropical fevers. The amount appropriated for the enrvey and at the disposal of the Surveyor-in-Chief, is $600,000. The route, it will be remembered, is that examined by Mr. E. G. SQUIER, in 1853. The entire length is 160 miles, over elevations which many regard as impracticable. Perhaps that was the main reason why Mr. SQUIER found no encouragement for his project in this country. In England, however, he has been more successful. A powerful Company, of which Mr. WILLIAM J. BROWN, of Liverpool, is the President, and the Governor of the Bank of England among the Directors, has undertaken the enterprise, and will, no doubt, push it to completion. Thirteen hundred miles of the distance between New-York and San Francisco by the Panama ronte, will thus be saved. The employment of American engineers to locate the road is an indication that, notwithstanding the enterprise is to be effected by British capital, and controlled by British merchants, it will be conducted upon no narrow or exclusive principles. It nevertheless adds another argument for nearer routes to the Pacific under American auspices.

Our Southern friends have a hard time of it in their attempts to keep all the objectionable works in their *index expurgatorius* out of their territory. Do what they will, now and then an abolition missile will find its way among them. A great excitement was recently caused in Pedee, S. C., by a bookseller, who sold a volume entitled *Lives of Eminent Methodist Ministers*, but which proved on examination, to contain the biographies of HENRY WARD BEECHER, FRED. DOUGLASS, and WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. The consternation and indignation which the discovery created may very easily be imagined.

The publishers of the deceitful book were a firm in Auburn, in this State, who have sent a letter to the *South Carolina Times*, explaining the cause of the strange discrepancy between the title and the contents of the book. It seems that the covers were put upon the wrong books, and thus those fearful Abolition agitators—BEECHER, DOUGLAS and GARRISON—were smuggled into the very heart of South Carolina as eminent Methodist Ministers. We do not wonder that the people of Peedee thought that this was adding injury to insult. The only safety for the South is to exclude all printed matter that comes to them from anywhere north of the Potomac.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed a law making the testimony of an atheist a legal tender in the courts of that State, and the congregation of Rev. THEODORE PARKER have increased his salary from $1,600 to $2,500, giving him at the same time a six months' leave of absence to travel for his health.

The Charter Election of St. Louis took place yesterday, and incomplete returns indicate the success of the entire Emancipation ticket. Mr. WINSER, for Mayor, has probably about 1,500 majority, many of the Americans having voted for him.

To-day being the 9th day of the month Nison, according to the Hebrew calendar, the celebration of the Jewish feast of Passover commences to-night. The observance continues through seven days. On the first and last days secular business is entirely suspended. Every night services are held in the different synagogues. The next Jewish fast is that of Pentecost, which comes in June next.

The telegraph brings us a confirmation of the story of Indian murders in Iowa, and also intelligence of still further outrages of the same nature. It is now reported that fifteen white settlers are missing from Sperit Lake, near the Minnesota boundary, having been murdered or carried into captivity by the SIOUX.

Conversation at the St. Charles saloon, last evening, turned on the rumor that the Cabinet is deliberating about the appointment of a Minister to Nicaragua. Col. WHEELER, the late Minister there, Major MCMICKEN, and one or two others, are applicants for the place. The only perplexity of the Government, they say, is whether a Minister shall be accredited to WALKER, RIVAS, or who? *Apropos* of this news, a telegraphic dispatch, sent by General CASS to the leading fillibusters in this City, on the occasion of a large meeting held at National Hall, in Canal-street on the evening of May 10, 1856, to express sympathy for WALKER, was posted yesterday on the St. Charles bulletin; by virtue of this it is claimed that Secretary CASS is committed to the fillibuster movement, and that he will have a controlling voice in the Cabinet in the appointment of a Minister to Nicaragua. The dispatch alluded to reads as follows:

Special telegraphic dispatch to Messrs. Rynders, Dean, Oakesmith, Clancy and Phillips:

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1856.

It is not possible for me to attend your meeting, though I sincerely hope that the movement of General WALKER will be successful.

I think the best interests of this country, of that country and of the world require it. It has all of my best wishes. LEWIS CASS.

The Captain (DUNN) and first mate (WILLIAM DAVIS) of the Liverpool packet-ship *De Witt Clinton*, were arrested yesterday, charged with such cruel treatment to a young lad, (GEORGE KEITH,) who was found secreted on board, as to cripple him for life. The examination of the accused parties is set down for to-day, before U. S. Commissioner MORTON. Cruelty on shipboard is coming to be an exceedingly common charge. Officers complain that trivial punishment and necessary severity is constantly exaggerated by sailors and passengers, to their great annoyance. But the far greater risk is that unfriended sailors and moneyless emigrants will suffer at the hands of men in authority and who have wealth and influence to shield them from just punishment.

Capt. BALLSTINE, of the brig *Amelia Protolongo*, has been arrested, charged with having smuggled a large quantity of miscellaneous merchandise on board his vessel in his recent voyage to this port. The first mate of the vessel, GIACOMO BRIGALONO, charged with being implicated with the captain, has made his escape. The captain was held to bail in the sum of $3,000 to answer the charge.

SAMUEL SHEPHARD, third mate of the *Samuel Russell*, has instituted legal proceedings to recover salvage upon the schooner *Eclipse*. The *Eclipse* was abandoned by her crew last winter off the coast of Virginia. To the Captain and first and second mates of the *Samuel Russell* a large amount of salvage has been paid. The third mate contests the payment of the salvage on the ground that he brought the vessel to port. The *Eclipse* and her cargo are estimated at $86,000.

Is Corporation Councilor BUSTEED a citizen, or not? When, in the Superior Court, yesterday, the case of HEBARD *vs.* DOCTOR TOWNSEND was brought up, it was urged by the defendant that Mr. BUSTEED, the attorney of the plaintiff, was not, at the time of commencing the suit, a citizen of the United States, and therefore that the complaint should be dismissed. His Honor decided that as Mr. BUSTEED had a license from the Supreme Court to practice, he was at least an officer *de facto*, and any motion to invalidate that license must be made to the Court granting it. He therefore denied the motion.

The Ten Governors became quite indignant, yesterday, as they thought over the late report of the Commissioners of Emigration to the Legislature, in which the Commissioners' indebtedness to the Ten Governors is not treated like a *bona fide* debt at all. The Governors unanimously resolved to pray the Legislature to choke off the Commissioners' supply that the new Quarantine act furnishes, unless they confess their debt, and promise fairly.

The Historical Society held a regular meeting last night, at which, after the transaction of the ordinary preliminary business, papers were read by Dr. HORACE GREEN on the Battle of Bunker's Hill, and by Dr. BACON on the nomenclature of the counties of the State of New-York.

At the Farmers' Club on Monday, Mr. WRAY, who seems to have had experience in the cultivation of the *Sorghum*, made some interesting observations, to the effect that the plant might easily be made to grow in this country, and even in Canada, so as to supplant the sugar-cane.

It is understood that it was not Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT, of Newark, who gave the commission to our artists for the four great pictures, as we announced, but WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, a New-York merchant residing in Hoboken.

The Surrogate gave an important decision yesterday, in the matter of the estate of the late WILLIAM TERRILL. The question involved is one upon which no decision has heretofore been given.

A Mrs. ALLEN, from Oswego, had her pocket picked of $325 yesterday afternoon by a Bowery thief, at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

The Jersey City Democratic Convention last evening nominated for *Mayor*—SAMUEL WESCOTT; for *Water Commissioners*—WM. PEARSALL, CHAS. FINK; and for *School Superintendent*—A. S. JEWELL.

The Chinese Question.

The most recent and trustworthy accounts which we have received from Washington seem to justify a hope that the Administration may, after all, be disposed to deal with the Chinese question as its importance deserves. The traditional bugbear of an "entangling alliance" was at first evoked to deter Mr. BUCHANAN from meeting the advances of Lord NAPIER and Count SARTIGES in the spirit in which we have no reason to doubt that they were made; and an impression became very prevalent in the community that our commercial interests in China were to be sacrificed to the Fetichism of party.

We are glad to be allowed to anticipate a speedy dissipation of this impression by such action on the part of our Government as shall meet the exigency of the occasion without compromising the public peace, and even without disturbing the ghost of one antiquated prejudice. For the present condition of the China question must speedily resolve itself into issues of vital importance to the trade of the United States with the Celestial Empire.

It is stated, and with truth, that the actual relations of the Chinese authorities with the American Commissioner and the commander of our naval forces are perfectly amicable; and it is also alleged, but with less reason, that the illustrious YEH has manifested such sincere regret for the "little accident" which provoked the destruction of the Barrier Forts as should amply satisfy even an exacting *amour propre*, and profoundly convince us of the good-will with which we are regarded by the cosmopolitan and agreeable populations of the Central Flowery Land.

And it is accordingly assumed that, whatever may be the upshot of the existing differences between the Anglo-French Allies and the Chinese, we at least cannot fail to preserve our present relations, and to extend our actual intercourse with the latter people, if not at the expense of the European powers, yet at least *pari passu* with them, in all time to come. This assumption is not, however, well founded. For, in the first place, it must be remembered that the Chinese Government has never shown the least disposition to relax the severity of its system in its dealings with foreigners. It was not the Chinese but the English Government which secured to America and to the other commercial nations of Christendom, the concessions which have contributed so materially to the recent expansion of the trade between China and the "outer barbarians." These concessions were wrung from the Imperial Government by the arms of England, and it is to the good sense and magnanimity of England, and not at all to the liberality or good will of China, that we ourselves are indebted for the most important privileges which we at present enjoy in that part of the world. It is a fact notorious to all persons who have been connected with the Chinese trade that the treaty stipulations on which these privileges rest, have been continually and insolently violated by the Chinese authorities; and that not English vessels and English subjects alone, but our own ships and our own citizens have been repeatedly subjected, by the functionaries who represent the brother of the Sun and Moon, to treatment which indicates that the imperial kinsman of those luminaries has not yet learned to recognize the inherence of anything so respectable as a "right" in the quality of beings so degraded as to have been condemned to draw the breath of life in regions unblest by his beneficent sway. Here is the true *gist* of the actual difficulty between England and China; and whatever may have been the merits of that particular quarrel about the lorcha *Arrow*, which led to the breaking out of hostilities in Canton River, the question to be finally decided by the sword or by the pen is simply this: whether the Chinese Government is or is not prepared to carry out the provisions of the Treaty with England, in a spirit of common fairness and justice, and to treat foreign nations admitted to intercourse with her subjects in a manner suitable to their character and their rank. The delicate distinctions which it may suit the purpose of YEH just at this moment to draw between the English and the American variety of the "foreign devil," do not exist either in the imperial or in the popular Chinese mind; and a large and statesmanlike policy on our part will take cognizance of this truth, and be governed by it in approaching the scene of conflict.

Nor, in the second place, should it be forgotten that, if England and France shall succeed, (as we cannot doubt they will,) in bringing the Chinese Government to reason and respect, it may possibly occur to the representatives of these Powers that the Americans, who refused to cooperate in any way with them in bringing about so desirable a result, can advance no good claim to a participation in its profitable fruits. This consideration embodies itself naturally in a familiar proverb, which our readers will readily call to mind, and it certainly should not be lost sight of by our Government. Even if England and France should eventually play the magnanimous on this point, a nice sense of national honor would, of course, prevent us from accepting any boon at their hands! We are not called upon to combine our naval forces with those of the Allied Powers in a positively hostile demonstration against the Chinese, but simply to lend the influence of our flag to such an array as shall convince the most obstinately incredulous and conceited Mandarin of all his most incredulous and conceited class, that the foreign nations are one, at least in the sentiment of self-respect—and that the time has come when they must be treated with decency and with equity, if not with good sense and generosity.

When the Czars of Muscovy first entered the "family of nations," they conceived themselves entitled to treat the envoys of foreign powers as immeasurably inferior to themselves in dignity; and it is recorded that upon one occasion, IVAN the Terrible, or DEMETRIUS the Indomitable, or some other bearded predecessor of the house of Romanoff, ordered the hat of the Venetian Ambassador to be *nailed into his brain*, because he had omitted to remove it in the august presence. Thereupon the Envoy of England instantly clapped his own beaver upon his own head, and defied a repetition of the outrage.

The act hides a moral for present use, and we trust that it may not be thrown away upon our patriotic Foreign Secretary. Let him send to China a Minister who will appreciate the gravity of the interests at issue, and invest him with discretionary power to maintain American honor and American rights, in the most peaceable but also in the most positive way possible. And if our naval force in the Chinese waters is to be increased, let it be increased by vessels which shall be of sufficiently light draught to appear within range of the banks of the rivers up which they are to parade—and to follow the pirates, whom they will have abundant occasion to visit, into the creeks and inlets of their refuge.

If we are to watch the Chinese quarrel, and to wait for events, and to guard our own interests, let it be understood that the best guarantees we can have against an unnecessary war, and the surest preservatives of a profitable peace with the Celestial Empire, are a competent and far-sighted Minister, and a thoroughly efficient squadron of swift, shallow-draught steamers.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—A bill for the improvement of the Central Park was passed by the State Assembly last week, and is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Cities and Villages, waiting to be reported, when, we can hardly doubt, it will pass that body and become a law. The question of the Park is no longer an open one; the people of this Metropolis, after many years' discussion of the matter, have decided that it was necessary for the public health and the future prosperity of the City. A very large sum of money has already been expended for the Park, property in its neighborhood has been assessed heavily for the cost of it, but the City is deprived of all the advantages that might result from it, for the lack of the appropriation required to carry on the necessary improvements. A whole year has already been lost, and, unless the bill before the Senate should become a law, another year will be wasted, the holders of property in the neighborhood of the Park will be prevented from building and reaping the advantages which it promises, and the grounds appropriated for the Park will become a nuisance and a resort of vagabonds, instead of an ornament and a blessing to the City. As it is now the time of year when trees must be planted and shrubbery attended to, it is of great importance that the work of improvement should be commenced at once, and our representatives in the Senate should see that the bill is passed before the session closes.

Kansas Prospects.

We perceive that Gen. J. H. LANE has again made his appearance in Kansas, and delivered a public speech at Lawrence. What is the particular purpose of his reappearance just at this time, we are not aware. It has never been understood that he had any permanent interests in the Territory, or any other professional pursuits there, except, possibly, the pursuit of office and the profession of a reckless agitator. His services were considered somewhat valuable by the Free-State men, just at the moment when they were compelled to take up arms in self-defence against the marauders from Missouri,—but he has never enjoyed the confidence of any considerable portion of the inhabitants, and has never commanded their respect by his personal character or practical wisdom. He is universally regarded as a rash, reckless, unprincipled adventurer, useful in a physical contest from his courage and military experience, but in times of peace much more formidable to the friends than to the foes of order and the general good. At the very onset of the Free-State movement in Kansas, our correspondent reported the distrust that was felt of his motives and his aims, and he has never, from that day to this, enjoyed the confidence of the people of the Territory.

His appearance on the scene of action just at the present moment, and under the circumstances which attended his advent, bode no good. It cannot fail to prove injurious and unwelcome to all but the zealots of faction, and the kindred spirits whose element is agitation, and whose only chances of personal promotion lie in the direction of disorder and strife. Taken in connection with the attitude of renewed resistance to the authorities which the Free State men are assuming—the counsels from ardent political leaders and Presses in the Northern and Eastern States, exhorting them to decline all participation in the election, and to set at defiance the Territorial authorities, and the indication, on the other side, of the purpose of the Pro-Slavery faction to take advantage of these circumstances, and push their own projects to speedy consummation—it cannot fail to have a disastrous effect upon the condition and prospects of Kansas. One of the worst results that is likely to flow from the position affairs are assuming, is that the stream of emigration will be checked and the real Free-State strength of the Territory correspondingly weakened. This emigration is now described as very heavy. A Kansas correspondent of the Chicago *Democratic Press* says that "the emigration to California did not exceed it." Nothing can be more certain than the effect of this influx upon the political character and institutions of the Territory. It is natural enough that the ultra Pro-Slavery faction should be anxious to revive old contests and create new alarms, in order to turn back a tide of population which, if suffered to go on, must inevitably sweep them before it. But nothing but the most extreme selfish personal ambition,—acting in flagrant disregard of the public good, can explain the willingness of any portion of the Free-State population to second these endeavors and give them a prospect of success.

The Recorder's Charge.

Recorder SMITH'S charge to the Grand Jury, delivered yesterday, is a somewhat remarkable document. Its most prominent feature is a vehement assault upon the character and efficiency of the City Police. It charges to its mismanagement, the alleged increase of crime in this City, and the impunity which attends it. The Recorder asserts that he has been repeatedly unable to procure the service of warrants which he has himself issued against offenders and sent to the Police Stations of the City. Such a statement from such a source demands attention. If it be true, the parties guilty of the neglect charged, should be punished. The Recorder is a member of the Police Commission, which has entire jurisdiction over the Police Department:—and if such flagrant violations of duty on the part of Police officers have occurred, he should have lost no time in bringing them before that Board for inquiry and punishment. Whether he has done so in any case, or not, we are not aware. If he has not, we cannot consider him as having done his whole duty in the premises. If he has, he should inform the public by what agencies and influences the perpetrators of these offences have escaped punishment, at the hands of the only body which can administer it.

The Recorder throws out the broadest and most unmistakable intimations that parties *in high authority* have repeatedly been guilty of tampering with the administration of justice—that actors in recent bloody election riots have been screened from punishment—and that the Grand Jury is likely to be "tampered with," if it attempts to investigate complaints made against the ticket-swindlers, whose nefarious operations have become so regular, systematic and extensive. The Recorder adds that he "has strong reasons for making this latter suggestion;"—but what those reasons are he does not state. We are very glad that he has drawn the attention of the Grand Jury to this subject,—though, unless they act upon a different view of the existing laws from that which he himself is understood to hold, we do not see how any practical results can be expected from it. In the TIMES of the 16th of March we had occasion to report a complaint made under oath before the Recorder, by a person who had been defrauded out of several hundred dollars in the most barefaced manner by one of these ticket-swindlers:—but the Recorder, instead of entertaining the complaint, expressed the opinion that these villainies could only be suppressed by a new act of the Legislature. We hope that the Grand Jury, under his instructions, will find some mode of taking more speedy and effective action.

Zeal on behalf of good order, and against crime, is so laudable and so useful—as well as so rare—a public virtue, that we are always reluctant to cast suspicion upon any exhibition of it. Recorder SMITH is a man of ability, and of such lofty devotion to the public good, that he would undoubtedly do his whole duty under any circumstances. But it is notorious in political circles that ever since the last election, his dominant passion has been hatred of Mayor WOOD:—and it is by no means impossible that to this sentiment the public may owe something of his present lively and laudable interest in the conduct of the Police Department. It will not do, however, to look a gift-horse too closely in the mouth:—and we presume the public at large will be too glad to welcome any reform in any department of our radically vicious and imbecile City Government, to scrutinize very minutely the motives of those by whom it may be brought about.

Our Relations with New-Granada.

Mr. MORSE having failed in his New-Granadian mission, what shall be done? The Government of Bogota will not cut its territory in two to oblige the Panama Railroad Company. Our invitation couched in the old formula, *divide et impera*, doesn't suit. There will be no tract twenty-four miles wide governed by American pro-consuls, under martial law; there will be no miniature edition of the East India Company, a mercantile association endowed with the power of misgoverning two or three races, from a counting-house thousands of miles away. We shall have simply a commercial corporation, chartered by New-Granada with the largest liberties ever conceded in like circumstances to a foreign company. The license to construct the road was given them; they were given 262,000 acres of land, in addition to the Island of Manzanilla, now occupied by the city of Aspinwall. The right of way through the private property of the Isthmus was acquired at a price merely nominal. The cost of a good dinner secured the Islands in the Bay of Panama. Altogether the bargain abounded with advantages, palpable and measureless; while the drawbacks were equally obvious. The character of the population upon the Isthmus was well known. Their predatory habits had been exemplified upon half the luggage carried from steamer to steamer on the backs of mules. Their disposition to quarrel and fight riotously and desperately had ample development before a rail of the road was laid; for in 1851 one of the most serious conflicts remembered on the Isthmus took place among the boatmen on the Atlantic side, in which several steamship passengers lost their lives. It was generally believed at the time that the *émeute* was the first act of an intended onslaught upon the treasure; and yet neither the Steamship Company nor this Government addressed themselves to the Government of New-Granada on the subject. To this vicious population the Company has added largely by its importations of laborers, who upon discharge were left in idleness and poverty. There is no feature in the recent business that they ought not to have been fully prepared for; that did not constitute one of original risks of the enterprise. The interference of this Government specifically in their favor, rather than on behalf of individuals or their survivors injured in the riot, was improper and injudicious. That it has not prospered is a matter of no regret. But what shall be done next?

Send out a new envoy with new instructions. Let him admit that, as an adopted and perhaps spoiled child of that republic, the Panama Company must be left to abide such treatment as its position subjects it to. But American citizens passing through the State must be protected against wanton outrage, violence, and plunder; and such as have suffered must be indemnified by the Government of New-Granada against its criminal inefficiency. This ground of application, unmistakably just as it certainly is, should be pressed firmly and persistently until perfect satisfaction and security are conceded. Less will be derogatory to our Government. More will be an unwarrantable interference with domestic concerns of theirs.

An Election Contrast.

The student of English politics might gain greater profit from reading a file of late English papers than could be derived from a half dozen volumes of historical narrative. He might find in one number, even, of the leading London journal sufficient matter to give him a pretty clear insight into the British representative system. Parliament has been dissolved before its legal term of existence had expired, and the whole country is alive with preparations for a general election, preparatory to the creation of a new House of Commons. The excitement is similar to what takes place here on the occasion of a Presidential election, and the object aimed at is very nearly the same: to take the political sense of the people. But there could not be a stronger contrast than is offered by the different methods pursued in the two countries. As soon as the Prime Minister had signified his intention to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country, a general scattering took place, and the papers were filled with addresses from the old members to their constituents, explaining their past votes, and giving promises of what they intended to do if again elected. Men left their places and hurried to the boroughs, towns and counties they represented, to meet their constituents face to face, to talk to them of the state of the country, to defend themselves, or arraign the ministers, as the circumstances required. It is a bold, open, and actual representative system, and as unlike our cancus system as possible. The candidate offers himself to the people, or is invited openly by them to be a candidate, avows his principles, tells what he means to do in the event of his election, and asks for their support. The meeting is held in the open air in a public place, and if they approve of him they agree to give him their votes; a rival candidate appears, there is a show of hands in his favor, and a poll is demanded to decide which candidate has the largest number of supporters. The voting takes place in the open air, and each voter calls out the name of the candidate whom he desires should be his representative. Fraudulent voting, therefore, is impossible, and ballot-stuffing an unmeaning phrase. Wire-pulling and caucusing are equally out of the question, and the voters have the satisfaction of seeing, and knowing personally, the man to whom they give their suffrages. All is fair, open, and above-board, in appearance, at least, at an English election; but, in reality, excepting in the large towns, there is very little, if any, more purity at the polls than at our own Congressional elections. The people vote openly, but they are [illegible] paid secretly; the great [illegible] give their orders to their tenants, [illegible] buy up whole constituencies, and the owners of pocket-boroughs nominate whom they please for representatives.

But, with all the inequalities, the corruptions, and the family influences of the English system, we cannot deny that the method of choosing their representatives is infinitely preferable to our own manner of doing the same thing by secret and irresponsible managers. The people here are informed by an advertisement in the papers that a man has been nominated to represent them in Congress whose name even they never before heard, and of whose character and principles they are equally ignorant. They know nothing, even of the men who nominated him; their wishes were never consulted, and they vote for him by secret ballot, blindly. The whole process is conducted in the dark, and at last, when the result is announced, there are whispers, and even open charges, and more than suspicions, that the election was carried by some unscrupulous rascal depositing a handful of ballots in one of the boxes; and it is not known but that hundreds of men have put in votes who had no legal right to exercise the privilege.

The hustings and open voting would do much towards elevating the character of Congress; but nothing would be more instrumental towards insuring greater ability in our representatives than the adoption of the English method of the candidate offering himself to the people, instead of leaving his selection to a self-appointed and irresponsible caucus, as is now generally done.

NOT TOO OLD TO LEARN—HOPES OF THE FANCY STOCK-JOBBER'S ORGAN.—We are delighted to perceive symptoms that the attention we have recently bestowed upon the "historian of Parker Vein" has not been wasted. Old, ricketty and dilapidated as it is, the *Herald* seems still susceptible of repentance. Our moral instructions, with the experiments and illustrations which accompanied them, have created something like a "soul under the ribs of death,"—or at all events led to spasmodic and galvanic motions like those which Bishop HUGHES succeeded in producing by his celebrated philosophical experiments in 1844, and which look for the moment very much like life.

It seems that somebody in Auburn has been getting up a joint-stock Emigration scheme for Kansas, and issued scrip representing shares in it. Being desirous of securing the services of the *Herald* as "historian" of the concern, and apparently understanding perfectly how they were to be obtained, they forwarded to "JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Editor and Proprietor," a bundle of the scrip: but he has learned a lesson from the developments of the TIMES in regard to fancy-stock speculations, and is now too old a bird to be caught by such chaff. Disgusted apparently by the recollections of his own experience as the "historian" of Parker Vein, Potosi Lead, and kindred schemes, he thus approaches the confessional:—hums him:

"From the past experience of the country in Lake Superior copper-mining companies, California gold-mining companies, *Parker Vein coal-mining companies, Potosi Lead-mining companies*, and various land speculating companies, the chances are that in the end it will prove to *be a swindle, a humbug, a bubble, or a failure.*"

This looks promising. We are encouraged in our missionary efforts, and are stimulated to renewed diligence in their prosecution. Nothing affords a greater stimulus to the discharge of duty than such evidences of success. In this instance we confess they surpass our most sanguine expectations. The *Herald* seemed at the outset as hopeless a case as a Potter's field of dead men's bones,—but the result proves the truth of the remark of Dr. WATTS, that

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

We shall continue our labors with the "historian" of fancy stock swindling,—and when we have reason to think that *his* reform is complete, we shall turn our attention to the cannibals of the Marquesas Islands.

CITY RAILROADS—NECESSITY FOR MORE COMPETITION.—We observe that a bill is pending in the Legislature to authorize the construction of a railroad through University-place, Greene-street and West Broadway, so as to afford a new avenue of travel and relieve Broadway. The plan commends itself to favor,—but its execution should be postponed until these streets have been widened, for they are now too narrow to accommodate the railroad and the carriages that must pass through them at the same time. That the true way of relieving Broadway from the excessive traffic which it is now made to sustain, is to open parallel streets and provide them with the means of doing part of it, we have never had any doubt.

Another cogent reason for constructing this new railroad may be found in the obstinate refusal of the roads already built to furnish proper accommodations for the public which is dependent upon them. In open defiance of the obligations which their enjoyment of such a monopoly should impose upon them, they persist in subjecting those who must ride with them or not at all, to the most serious and intolerable inconvenience. It is their duty to furnish seats for all who ride, and cars enough to accommodate all who wish to ride:—yet there is a very considerable part of every day when no one can ride in any of the City cars without the utmost discomfort.

The reason assigned for this selfish and illiberal conduct on the part of the Companies, is the impossibility of properly accommodating *all* the travel which occurs at those particular hours. This is precisely the reason which justifies the construction of a new Railroad. Let them *divide* their business—which is heavier than they can properly perform,—with new competitors, and then the public will stand some chance of being provided for.

TRANSPARENT VOTING.—Among the measures now before our Legislature which ought not to be over-slaughed is a resolution in favor of the adoption of glass ballot-boxes at all the elections in this State. It has often been asserted, and, in many instances with truth, as we believe, that elections have been carried in this City by means of false ballot-boxes and ballot-stuffers. The glass ballot-boxes would effectually prevent any such rascality, and, as there can be no honest objection to the use of such means for insuring the purity of elections, we do not see why the law authorizing their adoption should not pass without opposition.

...Committee of Public Safety—New-York Militia—Passage of Mr. Brooks' Sunday Church Bill—Action of Boards of Health—The Union-Defence Committee—Appointment of Public Lecturers—Quarantine, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 7, 1857.

The New-York Charter bill was reported to the Senate complete this morning, and ordered to a third reading. It has been amended, so that in some respects it is anything but the reform measure that passed the House.

The Know-Nothing members of the Committee on Cities and Villages, Messrs. BROOKS and PETTIT, united in recommitting the sections as to restore to the Street Department the patronage for the retention of which there was made such a concentrated effort, while the bill was on its passage through the Assembly. They continue in the Street Department the same work that it now has—and of course thereby perpetuate the confusion and incongruity of the present system. Of course Messrs. BROOKS and PETTIT will justify this defeat of a great reform, if their amendments shall be adhered to and adopted, upon the plea that they were bound to sustain their party friends, but they will find it difficult to obtain an indictment from their constituents, of a continuance of such official corruption as has existed since the adoption of the Charter under which the present departments are organized.

Another amendment provides for dividing the City into seventeen Aldermanic districts—the present wards being all cut through and through. I cannot think that an amendment which must defeat the present boundary lines, can possibly receive the concurrence of the Legislature.

The Police Bill is now before the Committee on Cities and Villages of the Senate. The Committee meet this evening, for the purpose of considering the bill, and will probably report it to the Senate to-morrow morning, and then in all probability it will be carried through the "grinding committee," and returned back to be reported complete. It is more than probable that an amendment will be made, striking out the Commissioners from Westchester and Richmond, and increasing the pay to $2,500 a year. There will also be some slight amendments fixing the relative contributions to the fund for the payment of the expenses of department, to be made by New-York and Brooklyn.

The bill to provide for laying out the Central Park is also before the Senate Committee on Cities and Villages. It will, in all probability, be reported exactly as it came from the Assembly, and pass without objection.

The Supervisors' bill is still before the Sub-Committee of the Whole of the Assembly. It provides that the Board of Supervisors shall be composed of twelve persons, to be elected on a general ticket, only six names to be voted on each ticket. The object is to divide the Supervisors from the Aldermen—a combination which has heretofore caused much trouble, and which was always a fruitful source of corruption. The Mayor and Recorder are no longer members of the Board as at present.

The City Hall bill is also in the Assembly Sub-Committee of the Whole. It has no opposition, and will no doubt be moved rapidly forward as soon as it can be reached.

The Assessment bill is ordered to a third reading in the Assembly. It abolishes the present ward assessors, and creates twelve deputies to the three Tax Commissioners now in office. It gives these deputies the same powers now exercised by the ward assessors, and the assessors of the street department. The object of the bill is to equalize the scale of taxation, and to centre in one office the imposition of all taxes.

These are "the New-York bills," as they are popularly known hereabouts. They are all parts of one whole, and need to be carried together, if the full measure of reform of the City Government is to be accomplished. I think they will all become enactments before the Legislature adjourns, and that, when they shall be put in force, their beneficial effect will be apparent to all.

The bill to fix the exterior water line of the Harbor of New-York is before the Committee of the whole Senate. Its enactment is severely contested, and I doubt if it passes unless the mercantile strength of the City is actively and strongly manifested in its favor.

The Senate was in session from 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon until 2½ o'clock this morning, discussing the bill to amend the act of 1814, incorporating Trinity Church. Senator SICKLES spoke for six hours in opposition to the bill, and it is said maintained the interest and force of his remarks to the end. I was not present myself, but a gentleman who dropped in when Mr. SICKLES had been speaking two hours, told me that he found it impossible to withdraw while he continued.

When Mr. SICKLES had concluded, Senator BROOKS briefly replied. That gentleman had evidently prepared himself for an elaborate discussion of the questions involved, but the late period at which he obtained the floor seemed to impress him with the necessity of so condensing his remarks as to occupy the least time possible.

It was after midnight when the vote was reached and the bill reported to the Senate. The adoption of the motion to order the bill engrossed for a third reading was hotly contested. Several motions to postpone, to amend, to adjourn and to recommit, were successively voted down, and the bill finally ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 20 to 11, and then immediately read a third time and passed—ayes 19, noes 12, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Brooks, Cuyler, Darling, Ferdon, Hall, Hartcort, Hotchkiss, Kelly, Lee, Noxon, Paterson, Pixley, Ramsey, Richardson, Elder, A. M. Smith, C. P. Smith, Spencer, Upham—19.

NOES—Messrs. Bellinger, Bradford, Briggs, Huntington, Madden, Nichols, J. A. Smith, Sickles, Sweet, Towne, Fisher, Wadsworth—12.

The bill passed is the substitute offered by Mr. BROOKS in place of the bill reported by the Select Committee.

I think the bill is to pass the Assembly, substantially as it has gone through the Senate—and that probably at a very early day.

The House was enlivened by a spicy debate this morning over the bill to prohibit Banks from hoarding the bills of other Banks. The purport of this bill is to put a muzzle on the business of the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks of your City. The fun between Messrs. LEAVENWORTH and FOOTE were exceedingly sharp, one or two of their jokes, being somewhat broader than are often heard on the floor of the Assembly Chamber, were received with loud outbursts of laughter. Before any decision was had, the speaker dissolved the Committee—the hour fixed for the election of a Regent of the University and Superintendent of Public Instruction having been reached.

The House proceeded to nominate a candidate for Regent, the result of the roll-call being that there were found 78 votes for Rev. ISAAC PARKS, of Oneida; 34 for SAMUEL E. JOHNSON, of Brooklyn; 4 for JAMES W. BEEKMAN, and 1 for GEORGE DAWSON, of Albany. The Senate had cast 17 votes for Mr. PARKS; 8 for HIRAM KETCHUM, 4 for Mr. JOHNSON, and 1 for LEONARD LINCKLAEN. The two Houses having assembled "finally," a comparison of votes was had, and it being ascertained that they were agreed, the Lieutenant-Governor announced that fact to the gentlemen present, and declared Mr. PARKS duly elected.

Then the Senate and Assembly took a ballot for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Senator UPHAM and Assemblyman HARPENDING were appointed Tellers, who reported the following result: H. H. VAN DYCK, Republican, 95; SHERMAN CROSWELL, Democrat, 38; NEHEMIAH P. STANTON, Know-Nothing, 2. So Mr. VAN DYCK was declared elected Superintendent, and then the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Senators, and the Clerks and Deputies, and the Page boys went up stairs, and the Speaker and his Clerk, and his members of Assembly went back to the consideration of the Country Bank-Note Redemption bill, which was further discussed and then ordered to a third reading by a vote of—Ayes, 59; Noes, 13.

The Commissioners to select a site for a new Quarantine station reported this morning to the Governor, Lieutenant, and Comptroller, that they have chosen a piece of ground on the south side of Staten Island, near Legoine's Point. They report in favor of moving the Hospital establishments to the new locality, where all vessels infected with pestilential diseases are to be sent, and where all patients are to be detained. The present boarding-station is to be retained. The anchorage during the Summer to be in Lower Bay, and in Winter at the present station. The report has received the sanction of the Health Officer, and, as I understand, the proposed change is acceptable to the Presidents at the present quarantine station, and to the commercial interests of the City.

It is understood that the Commissioners will at once proceed to erect the structures necessary to enable the Health Officers to make the changes contemplated.

It is more than probable that NOAH DAVIS, Jr., ...place of Judge MULLER, ...and from the universality with which he ... Governor, ALEXANDER L. JORDAN is mentioned. I presume the gentleman will be the successor of Judge WAYNE.

I see the waters moving. The waters wherein are buried now the embryo Harbor Masters for the port of New-York. From the intensity of the bubbling, I think they will float to the surface on Friday next.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, April 7.

The Senate was in Session until nearly 2 o'clock this morning on the Trinity Church bill.

Mr. BROOKS substitute was passed through the Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

When the Committee rose Mr. SPENCER moved that the bill be read a third time.

This was warmly opposed by Messrs. SICKLES and MADDEN, and supported by Messrs. RICHARDSON, LEE and others.

Mr. MADDEN moved to postpone the subject indefinitely.

Motion lost.

The bill was then passed by ayes, 19; nays, 12.

The bill provides that half the wardens and vestrymen shall be chosen by Trinity Church, and half by delegates elected by the vestry of the several Protestant Episcopal Churches, other than those belonging to Trinity Church; also provides that a sum shall be set off for the sum of Trinity Church, and partitions the remainder of the funds; also, provides that the wardens and vestry of the church elected shall choose the Rector, ministers, &c.

Mr. BROOKS presented a petition for confirming the exterior line of the Harbor Commissioners.

Mr. BROOKE reported complete, with some amendments, the New-York Charter bill; also the bill to widen Broadway, New-York, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets.

Mr. C. P. SMITH reported favorably on the bill regulating markets, and the tare on packages.

The bill for the improvement of the Hudson River was made the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The joint resolutions introduced in the Assembly by Mr. SLUYTER, respecting the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of the Harlem River, were passed.

The vote for Regent of the University was as follows: PARKS 17, HIRAM KETCHUM 8, JOHNSON 4, LEONARD LINKHAM 1.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the majority of the Finance Committee, reported adversely to the purchase of an Executive mansion, on the ground that there were no funds in the Treasury.

Mr. SPENCER dissented from the report.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate debated the Schuyler County Bill with a prospect of a late session. No nominations of importance went into the Senate to-day.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The Bank Superintendent sent in a report as to the manner in which the expenses of the Department are assessed.

Mr. LEWIS was placed on the Bank and Insurance Committee, in place of Mr. BABCOCK, deceased.

The clause in the bill providing for the completion of a correct atlas and map of the State, was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, the bill restricting City Banks from holding back the notes of country Banks, for the purpose of forcing redemption, was taken up.

Mr. SPENCER offered a substitute for the bill, providing that country Banks shall only be required to redeem at their own counters.

Before the question was taken the special order was arrived at, and the House proceeded to nominate a Regent for the University, in place of ROBERT KELLY, deceased, with the following result:

ISAAC PARKS, of Oneida	73
SAMUEL E. JOHNSON, of Kings	34
JAMES W. BEEKMAN, of New-York	4
GEORGE DAWSON, of Albany	1

Messrs. SPENCER and BRADFORD here appeared as a Committee from the Senate, and informed the House that the Senate had agreed on a nomination for Regent, and were prepared to meet the Assembly and compare the same.

Messrs. POMEROY and SLUYTER were then appointed on the part of the House to convey a similar message to the Senate, and inform the Senate that the House was prepared to go into a joint ballot for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The members of the Senate appeared and on their taking seats the journals of both Houses were read, and the nominations agreeing, the President of the Senate declared Mr. ISAAC PARKE duly elected Regent of the University.

A joint ballot was then taken for Superintendent of Public Instruction with the following result:

HENRY H. VAN DYKE, of Montgomery	95
SHERMAN CROSWELL, of Albany	38
N. P. STRATTON, of Niagara	9
S. J. WILKIN	2

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House took up the bill making appropriations for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of the State. The bill appropriates for the Erie Canal $2,320,492 12; for the Oswego Canal, $444,904 12; for the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, $212,119 42; for the Black River Canal, $130,861 06; and for the Champlain Canal, $141,481 04.

After a warm political discussion between Messrs. FLOYD JONES, and WOODRUFF, on the Democratic and Whig financial policy for the last twenty years, the Committee rose before taking any question.

A motion made to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill, and ordering it to a third reading, was lost by Yeas 34, Nays 47.

Personal.

Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Alabama, does not appear to have retired from public life, as was reported, but in a recent letter avows his willingness to stand as a candidate for reelection to Congress, provided he is not required to come into conflict with Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, for which he entertains a profound respect.

Mr. DALTON, owner of one of the horses which were lately punished in a hundred mile race, writes to the Springfield *Republican* to say that the animals were not at all injured, nor did he intend to be cruel, as the meddling newspapere insist he was. Besides, "the bet was paid promptly, and without a word of objection."

At the annual meeting of THEODORE PARKER'S Society in Boston, held last week, it was voted to increase the yearly salary of the pastor, Rev. THEODORE PARKER, from $1,600 to $2,500. It was also voted to give Mr. PARKER a vacation of six months, on account of his health, and to supply the pulpit during that time.

The Massachusetts House has granted to ELIHU BURRITT the use of its Hall, for the delivery of a discourse touching "A Plan of Brotherly Copartnership of the North and South for the Peaceful Extinction of Slavery."

A live Professor of Harvard College (name not mentioned publicly) was nearly "garroted" one fine night last week. He shook himself clear, showed his assailant a clean pair of heels, and left his cap behind. So the story goes.

Col. SAM. MEDARY, Governor of Minnesota, has accepted an invitation to meet Col. SCHOULER, STANLEY MATTHEWS, N. H. SWAYNE, TOM FORD, and other friends, political and personal, "at the festive board," before leaving for high latitudes.

Mr. KALLOCH (on trial for adultery in Boston) assisted in the divine services at the Tremont Temple on Sunday to the extent of reading a hymn. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. WOODS, of Waterville, Me.

Two notable "free lovers," Dr. THOMAS L. NICHOLS, and his wife, MARY S. GOVE NICHOLS, the latter the author of *Mary Lyndon*, have become converts to Catholicism in Cincinnati. The story of their conversion is told as follows, by the *Catholic Telegraph and Chronicle*:—

"Dr. T. L. NICHOLS, and MARY GOVE NICHOLS, of 'free love' notoriety, were baptized on last Sunday afternoon. In St. Xavier Church, Sycamore-street, Cincinnati, by Rev. FATHER OAKLEY, Rector of the College, having been duly converted to the Catholic faith. With them were also baptized a daughter of Mrs. NICHOLS by a former husband, and a Miss HOPKINS, of the free-love Yellow Springs institution."

From the following paragraph in the *Telegraph*, it appears that the spirits were the instruments that effected these wonderful conversions.

"It is not a little remarkable that on either side of the Atlantic, at the same time, the spirits have advised their mediums, Mr. HUME at Paris, and Dr. NICHOLS and family here, to seek salvation through the church. If they are good spirits, we can easily see the motives of this advice; if bad ones, they are like those who went out of the possessed, as we read in the Gospel, confessing Jesue Christ."

Dr. NICHOLS, in the name of himself and wife, has written a retraction of his free love and infidel teachings, in a letter to Archbishop PURCELL, which is printed. The pith of the document is in the paragraph following:

"In the infinite mercy of Almighty God we have ...miraculous interposition of the Holy Spirit, and by the blessed teachings of St. Ignatius Loyola and St. Francis Xavier, to the renunciation of infidelity, and to the humble acceptance of the faith and guidance of the Church. In deep humility and contrition we submit ourselves to her divine order, we accept what she teaches, and we repudiate and condemn what she condemns. Whatever, in our writings and teachings, and in our lives, has been contrary to the doctrines, morality, and discipline of the holy Catholic Church, we wish to retract and repudiate, and, were it possible, to atone for."

The Catskill elopement case, which was much talked of a few weeks ago, has come up anew. Miss FINNEY is again living with KONALD, the German music-teacher, with whom she eloped to Montreal.

M. DE LA ROQUET, the eminent geographer and late Vice-President of the Geographical Society of Paris, has contributed 1,000 francs to Lady FRANKLIN'S private expedition, about to be fitted out.

THALBERG is giving fifty-cent Concerts in the Music Hall in Boston, to crowded houses. Mrs. BARROW recites from the poets, during the evening. Her rendering of GRAY'S Elegy is not commended.

Dr. THOMAS M. FOOTE returns to the partnership and editorial conduct of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*.

The Boston Mercantile Hall was densely crowded on Sunday evening on the occasion of an address on temperance by WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Gen. QUITMAN is fast recovering from the hotel disease with which he was attacked after leaving Washington.

Ex-President TYLER arrived in Norfolk on Thursday evening.

HERMAN MELVILLE, who has been traveling in Egypt for his health, is about to return home.

The vocalist RUSSELL proposes visiting Canada hortly.

Obituary.

The late Senator PENROSE, of Pennsylvania, says the *North American*, was eminent in the politics of Pennsylvania. Years ago he served an extended tour of duty in the State Senate, of which body he was Speaker during the exciting period of what is popularly known as the Buckshot War. Having been active in securing the nomination, and promoting the election of Gen. HARRISON to the Presidency, on the inauguration of his Administration he was appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, an office which he held until the expiration of Mr. TYLER'S term. When Mr. MEREDITH took charge of the Treasury Department, as a member of Gen. TAYLOR'S Cabinet, he selected Mr. PENROSE as the Assistant Secretary. During the second year of consolidation in Philadelphia, Mr. PENROSE served as a member of the Common Council, and at the time of his decease, was one of the Senatorial Representatives of the city in the State Legislature.

The London *Literary Gazette* states that intelligence has been received at the Foreign Office, from the British Consul at Tripoli, of the assassination of Dr. VOGEL, the African explorer. The letter received at Tripoli is from Corporal MAGUIRE, one of the sappers sent out with Dr. VOGEL, and is written from Kuka. Dr. VOGEL had departed from that place comparatively alone, on a most perilous journey eastward, with the view of reaching the Nile. He is said to have advanced through Birgirmi into Wadily, and to have been there murdered. The Sheik of Bornu has promised to forward particulars to the Consul at Tripoli, as soon as they have been ascertained.

Mr. W. H. REEVES, who came here from England, some ten years ago, with Mme. ANNA BISHOP, and has since been attached to several English Opera companies, died on Friday, of dropsy on the brain. Mr. REEVES leaves a wife and three children in very destitute circumstances. He was a brother of the great tenor SIMS REEVES.

Meeting of Publishers.

The Publishers and Booksellers in attendance on the Spring Trade sales, now being held in this City, had a meeting last night at the saleeroom of LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co., Broadway, the chair being occupied by Mr. WM. APPLETON. The transactions were entirely of a business nature, uninteresting to parties outside the trade. The subject of International Copyright was to have been taken up, but owing to the lateness of the hour was deferred till another occasion. The following resolution was offered by Mr. DERBY, and carried:

Whereas, Since our last semi-annual gathering it has again become our duty to bow to the dispensations of Divine Providence, in the removal by death of three of our number, who for many years have been closely connected with the bookselling and bookbuying trade of this country, and who, in all their business relations with their brethren of the trade won an honorable name for upright dealing, urbanity of manner, and kindness of heart, therefore

Resolved, That in the removal by death of the late BENJAMIN B. MUSSEY, of Boston, NATHAN BANOS, of New-York, and WILLIAM ANDREWS, of ———, we have met with no common loss.

Resolved, That we recur with pleasure to our acquaintance with those gentlemen, both in our business and social relations.

Resolved, That we tender to their relatives our condolence and sympathy in their great affliction, and that a record of the action of this meeting be forwarded to them by the officers.

The Comptroller in a new Character.

A good many have wondered that the Central Park Police have not been paid off ere this, as the Tax bill which recently passed the Legislature provided for the arrears due them. The difficulty seems to have arisen from the number of money orders now held by those who have been supplying the police all along with bread, beans and clothing. Mr. FLAGG sometimes acts as a Court of Equity, and in this case to prevent any future complaints, he on Saturday last notified all holders of orders to present the same to him to-day, when he will sollate and closely scrutinize them. If any Central Park employe has issued such orders for more than the arrearages due, Mr. FLAGG, in justice to all parties, will hold on to the future compensation of such employe for the sole use and benefit of his creditor, until the order is canceled. The Comptroller, therefore, may be called a "stake-holder," but not in so illegal a sense as to require his impeachment.

Balance Docks.

The decision rendered in the Supreme Court on Monday, by Judge Roosevelt, against the New York Balance Dock Company, is viewed with much interest by the mercantile community. This company owns two balance docks at present located near the foot of Pike Slip. The largest of these was constructed about eighteen months ago, and cost some $300,000. It has been stationed at several different points since its completion, and was removed to its present position about a year ago from the foot of Market-street. So immense a dock needs a great depth of water—not less than thirty feet at low tide, and the owners claim that it is impossible to find accommodations for it in slips less valuable for commercial purposes. It cannot be taken further upon the East River side, for there the water is too shallow. By the decision of Judge ROOSEVELT, the two docks must be removed within the next six months, but it is understood that the company will appeal. The largest of the docks measures 325 feet in length, and was used for the coppering of the Collins Steamer Adriatic.

Hon. Neal Dow.

This gentleman sails to-day for Europe, to advocate, by invitation, the Maine Law in England. The following letter was yesterday received from him by PETER SINCLAIR, Esq., of Scotland.

PORTLAND, Sunday, April 5, 1857.

PETER SINCLAIR, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have but one more day at home. To-morrow, at 7 P. M., I take passage at our wharves in a steamer for Boston, whence I sail in the *Europa* on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

A parting word with you before I go, as I may not meet you on the other side of the water. I hope the way will be opened for you in this country for very extensive usefulness and honor. Your labors among us were productive of great good, in stirring up our people, and stimulating them to greater activity and zeal.

Measures are already in progress for the formation of Bands of Hope in all our Sabbath-Schools, and there seems to be a general revival among us of the love of God and man, which results in beneficent works.

All my family unite with me heartily in wishes for your health and happiness. Very truly your friend and brother,

NEAL DOW.

☞ The rescue of the man from the sunken brig *Crawford*, which capsized in our river on Monday, was due to the exertions of Lieut. REYNOLDS and a boat's crew from Capt. FAUNCE'S Revenue-Cutter *Washington*, which was anchored in Buttermilk Channel, and observed the vessel when she sunk. The man had been nearly an hour in the rigging when he was rescued. The report that he was taken off by a boat from Governor's Island was a mistake.

☞ A laboring man named THOMAS WEST was killed yesterday by the caving in of an embankment of earth at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Third avenue.

The Abandoned Schooner Eclipse—Who is Entitled to Salvage?

When our reporters came home from their cruise among the frozen fleet of the Chesapeake last Winter, they told the curious story of the schooner *Eclipse*, which some of our readers may have forgotten by this time.

The *Eclipse* was a coaster between Charleston and New-York. Her cargo was cotton, rice, iron safes and turpentine. Vessel and cargo together were valued at $36,000. Knocked about by a terrible storm, her master deemed her utterly unseaworthy when the *Samuel Russell* fell in with her, 130 miles off Cape Henry on the 20th of January last, and gladly accepted the offer to take him and his seven men off—when the *Samuel Russell* had given repeated assurances that towing her in was out of the question, and rejected the $5,000 offered for that service. The story, as told in the Winter, was that when the master of the *Eclipse* abandoned her, the *Samuel Russell's* captain sent his 3d mate and five men, on board to fetch her in as a prize. This was successfully achieved, but when the *Eclipse* came struggling in to Hampton Roads where the *Russell* had got before her in time to be badly beached and frozen up, the third mate and crew who fetched the *Eclipse* in, declined to surrender the vessel to the Captain of the *Russell*, claiming that they and not the *Russell* people were entitled to salvage. Some United States officers afloat in the Bay were authorised to take possession of the schooner. They succeeded so far as to nab all on board the schooner, except the mutinous Captain (the third mate of the *Russell*) who leaped over upon a cake of ice, and floated to another vessel, thence reached the shore, and there had the vessel libelled. By some process or other the libel did not stick, and lately we have announced that Capt. YEATON and his first and second mates have received $22,100 salvage, and a handsome present of $1,525 from the underwriters for their services.

Now, however, the unfortunate third mate, Mr. SHEPHARD, turns up, claiming the credit of saving the *Eclipse* as his own. He says that when the *Eclipse* had been abandoned, not only by her own Captain and crew, but by the *Samuel Russell* also, he begged to be permitted to fetch her in. His request was granted on condition he could get men to accompany him. Five of the crew volunteered on the understanding that they should share equal portions of the ship's salvage if they succeeded in bringing her safe into port. It was known to be a most hazardous enterprise, as the *Eclipse* was nearly a total wreck, her main gaff, mainmast and wheel having been carried away, her poop deck stove completely in and her hold and cabin nearly full of water. Having received three days' provisions and a compass and chart, they undertook the experiment. In less than an hour's time the *Samuel Russell* had sailed out of sight. They were fourteen days reaching Hampton Roads. Their three days' provisions had to serve them for seven days, when they fortunately fell in with a schooner, which supplied them with enough to last them the remainder of the voyage. On the first seven days they suffered very much from having no water to drink. It happened that the fresh water they took on board was put into an old meat barrel and thus became salted. The rest of the story is told above; Mr. SHEPHARD'S luck is hard, certainly. He means to better it at law, if possible. He has engaged the services of Ex-Judge BEBEE and Mr. MCDONOUGH to prosecute his claim for salvage.

The Ship Ashore on Jones' Beach.

The ship reported ashore on Jones' Beach is the *New Hampshire*, of New-York, Capt. SHELDON, from Glasgow, with a cargo of pig iron, bleaching powder, rags, &c., consigned to ZEREGA & Co., of this City. She went ashore at 2 o'clock (sea time) yesterday morning, during a heavy snow-storm. She lies head on, on the outer bar, about a quarter of a mile from shore; is logged, and has seven feet of water in her hold. She is badly on, and the only prospect of getting her off is in the weather proving favorable enough to get her cargo out of her. She is 23 years old, and is not insured. There is a small portion of her cargo insured in Wall-street. The Captain and crew landed on the beach, early yesterday morning, in their own boats, and Mr. MCDONALD, the first officer, arrived in the City in the afternoon. The *New-Hampshire* is of 700 tons burden, and is owned by Messrs. ZEREGA & Co., to whom she is consigned. She had no passengers.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The programme of the "Seven Sleepers," announced by this Society for Monday evening, was postponed in consequence of the severity of the storm. It will be given on Monday evening next, at Dodworth's Rooms.

Board of Governors of the Almshouse.

At a meeting of the Board, on Tuesday, the resolutions were read that had been passed by the Board of Education in reference to the control of the Randall's Island School, proposing an amicable suit on the subject.

Governor TIEMAN moved a reference to the Randall's Island Committee.

Governor TOWNSEND asserted the claims of the Governors to entire jurisdiction over the education of the children at Randall's Island.

Governor OLIVER opposed the reference to a Committee. He had previously desired the postponement of action upon the matter.

Governor PINCKNEY argued in support of the reference.

Governor MALONY wished the papers to be laid on the table until the 23th inst. Lost, by a vote of 4 to 4. The motion was renewed in another proposition to make it the special order for the 28th. Adopted.

A petition to the Governor of the State, praying for the pardon of a young Jewess, who had been condemned to the Penitentiary for two years, was adopted and signed by all the members of the Board.

Governor TOWNSEND, who stated the case, satisfactorily proved the movement extremely proper, as it was one of great hardship.

A resolution was received from the Common Council, asking the Board to take charge of Essex Market Prison.

Governor TOWNSEND was not willing to take the building in its unfinished state, which would only enable some contractor to make a few thousand dollars out of the City.

Governor SMITH said the Board had a full copy of the contract to repair that prison.

Governor PINCKNEY thought the prison must be taken directly, and the plumbing attended to without delay, or there would be pestilence in the place shortly. Ultimately, the trust was accepted, and it was determined to ask the Common Council for an appropriation to make the Prison tenable.

THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

The President of the Board of Governors complained of the conduct of the Commissioners of Emigration. They had proceeded to Albany, and had acted in such a way as to justify this Board in adopting strongly worded resolutions. After speaking some time the President offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The said Commissioners of Emigration have presented to the Legislature of the State of New-York their annual report of 1856, wherein they have set forth their indebtedness to the several counties in the State, showing an aggregate of indebtedness of over $100,000, without including the amount due to the City and County of New-York, or even making any reference to the claim presented by this Department, further than stating an undefined and doubtful amount which is represented as in dispute, and—whereas no difference appears to have arisen in regard to Kings County or any other County in the State based upon the technicality pleaded in reference to the account presented by the Board of Governors, and, whereas, great injustice has been done in the opinion of this Department by the passage of what we deem to be an unjust and unconstitutional law, preferring and paying the other counties in the State, and refusing as early, equal and just payments to this county as to the other counties of the State. Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Board of Governors, acting as the official protectors of the appropriations made for charitable purposes by the City and County of New-York, to PROTEST on behalf of the tax-payers against the passage of any law which will furnish out of the sale of the property of the State, or through any other process whatever out of the State Treasury, any sum or sums of money for making payments to any one County, or any number of Counties, in preference to the City and County of New-York, for the disbursements already made or which may be made for the support of the emigrant, lunatic, vagrant or poor. Further, the Board of Governors request that the provision under the law, passed in 1857, for the removal of Quarantine, placing an amount sufficient to liquidate the indebtedness of the Commissioners of Emigration, may be *stricken out*, or the rights of the City and County of New-York be equally acknowledged with those of other Counties.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be signed by the President and Secretary, and addressed to the Governor of the State, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of Assembly, and the Representatives of the City and County of New-York.

This resolution was adopted unanimously, after which the Board adjourned.

Fires.

IN GRAND-STREET.

The dwelling-house of DAVID RENGLE, No. 511 Grand-street, was on fire at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. It originated in a closet on the second floor, and did about $200 damage. The furniture is insured for $500 in Mechanics and Traders' Insurance Company. The house was damaged to the extent of about $100, and is not insured.

IN ELIZABETH-STREET.

At 9½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the unoccupied two-story frame dwelling, No. 229 Elizabeth-street. It originated in the cellar, and is supposed to have been set by an incendiary. The building is owned by JOHN SULLIVAN, and was damaged to the extent of $50. The adjoining building, No. 227, occupied as a grocery by Mr. FARRELL, was also somewhat damaged.

The regular annual examinations of the public schools, which were commenced in September last, ended yesterday. The last school examined was Mrs. M. L. MARSTON'S Girls' School, No. 50. The lowest classes passed the ordeal on Monday, the higher yesterday.

The Committee on School Books of the Board of Education—Wm. JAY HASKETT, Esq., Chairman—is engaged in revising the course of study, and the text books used in the public schools. Their hope—of securing the same text books for all the schools of like grade—would seem a forlorn one. The majority of authors, agents and publishers of the multitudinous volumes in the market and in use are, of course, in opposition. The item of expense involved, in the present loose manner, however, is a large one, and quite unnecessary, while the time saved to pupils by uniform books in all the schools, especially from the 1st of May till the Summer vacation, would be exceedingly great. No book ought to be admitted as a book until a competent Committee either of the Board or of the teachers has determined satisfactorily that it is superior to that which it purposes to displace, and that it is the best class-book yet written on the subject. The Committee's is a delicate and difficult, but important task. We hope it will be faithfully performed.

The Mission to China.

From the Washington Union, Tuesday.

It is understood that the Earl of ELGIN has been appointed by Great Britain to proceed to China as Minister Plenipotentiary of the British Government. Although the ministers of her Majesty have justified the late proceedings of the British officers in China, they yet seem to have thought it wise to avail themselves of the skill and experience of Lord ELGIN in that country.

Many of the public journals anticipate the appointment of a similar functionary by the Government of the United States. Some of them have even gone so far as to state that the position has been offered to certain persons and declined. We have no idea that there is any foundation for such a statement; and without professing to know what may be the course of the Administration on this subject, we may properly add that *it is a position of so great importance as to invite to it the most distinguished ability of the Union.* The distance of China from our country, the length of time required to reach it or to hear from it, the responsibilities devolved thus upon our minister from necessity, as well as those devolved upon him by the treaty, by the peculiarities of the Chinese, and by our large interests there, render it desirable that he should possess a combination of valuable qualities which it is not always easy to find. Late events hold out also the prospect of great commercial changes in China; and to be able to improve the opportunities that may offer there for the benefit of his country, and in this way to connect his name advantageously with a passage of history which promises to be of deep interest to the world, may well be an object of ambition with any man. We are now at peace with China, and we hope may continue so, but neutrality has its difficulties as well as war, and our affairs in the East demand for their guidance at this juncture great wisdom and discretion. Such guidance, under the auspices of the administration, we believe they will not fail to have, and neither here nor in China will our government be unmindful of the existing troubles in that country, or of the important results which may flow from their adjustment.

Buffalo papers complain of the loss of money letters at the Post-Office in that city. Many thefts are traced to the boys who are permitted to receive the letters.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.
AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.
Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. In beauty of style, excellence of quality and cheapness we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by any other manufacturers.

PREMIUM PRISMATIC VAULT AND AREA LIGHTS.—The subscribers call the attention of the public to their
NEWLY INVENTED
PRISMATIC VAULT AND AREA LIGHTS,
Which received the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute and Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association. Specimens at Com. J. C. STEVENS, Esq., and WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., Murray-st., and for which a patent has been applied for.
Parties desiring this improved method of Lighting Vaults, &c., will be fully indemnified against any claims from pretended Patents. GEO. R. JACKSON & CO., 188
Excelsior Iron Works, No. 201 Centre-st.,
Corner of Howard-st.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $5 TO $30.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

INDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARDS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed, and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

SERVED HIM RIGHT!
OUR NEIGHBOR BOUGHT CHANDELIERS, Brackets, &c., &c., for his house last week, and we did the same thing a day after. Ours are just like his, and cost 20 per cent. less. We bought DAILEY'S; he didn't. We read the papers; he does not, or else he would have heard of the great closing sale. Look at Messrs. DAILEY & CO.'S list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

TO CONSUMERS OF LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
In order to avoid the great variety of counterfeits, consumers will please observe that the genuine Sauce has the name of Lea & Perrins impressed upon the patent metallic capsule, or patent glass stopper, as well as on the labels and wrappers of each bottle.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for United States.

HE DIDN'T READ THE PAPERS.
No, indeed, or else he never would have paid $30 for the same kind of Plated Tea Set that we sell for $20—advice gratis. Read the papers, particularly our advertisements in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., NO. 196 GREENWICH-ST., have a large stock of the finest kinds of
MACKEREL, in kits, quarters, halves and barrels;
CONFISH, in boxes, tierces, and hogsheads;
CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, PORK, BEEF, &c.
Country Produce sold on commission.

NEARLY ALL GONE.
But a few of the silver-plated tea-kettles at $11 remain. Buy now, or pay hereafter $19 for the same kind of things. See our advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

TO CARPET BUYERS.
Spring Carpets at last Fall's Prices.

Tapestry

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY Brick Dwelling Houses, Nos. 194 and 196 West 14th-st., four first-class three-story dwelling-houses, four stories high, with basement and counter cellar, on the southerly side of 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite Chelsea terrace, built by the day, in the best and most substantial manner, and finished throughout in the best modern style; also three brown-stone basement houses in West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; also the brick basement dwelling-house No. 355 West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av. All the said buildings are beautifully located, and present a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable residences or investment of their money. Apply to MORDECAI PINDAR, No. 355 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Connected to the hotel are four acres of land, with large garden, stables, shed, hay-scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND FOUR full lots situated on Conselyea st., Brooklyn, E. D., about 10 minutes' walk from the Grand-st. Ferry. The ground is tastefully laid out, with grapery, &c. There is a well of good water, with a pump, a stable and a carriage-house, &c., on the ground. Will be sold cheap, and terms easy. Apply on the premises, or at No. 245 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, A four-story brown-stone house, 26x60, one year old, built entirely by day's work, and superior to any house of the size in New-York. Is offered for sale with or without the furniture, as the owner is going to Europe. Terms easy. Apply at No. 43 Canal-st., near Broadway, for terms and cards of admission.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAVILION, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer resort on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 183 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON HENRY-ST., Brooklyn. The two new Philadelphia-front houses, three stories, basement and cellar built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, will be sold very reasonable, or let to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, between Harrison and Degraw sts., or to No. 318 Sackett-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE, CONtaining ten rooms; a good barn, fruit trees, and with one or more acres of land, 2½ miles from the Williamsburg ferries; location desirable. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, apply to MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND FURNITURE No. 49 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn; the house is of brick, three stories, attic and basement; has gas, furnace, bath, water in every room, and together with the furniture, is in complete order. Apply to GEORGE MANNING, No. 142 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY NOVA Scotia stone house No. 79 East 23d-st., built for the owner's own occupation in the best manner.

Also, an elegant basement house in 23d-st., near Madison-square, and one of the best in the city. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown stone houses, Nos. 43, 46 and 48 West 38th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by day's work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot, full size, built in best manner and of the best selected materials, on Murray Hill, south house east of 4th-av. south side of 30th-st. Inquire on the premises, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 180 East 31st-st.

FOR SALE IN PLAINFIELD—A GOOD new two-story house, ten rooms, barn, and seven city lots, with fruit and shrubbery; $2,500 cash. A large store and dwelling, on Main-st.—price $3,500. Call on E. BROWN, No. 27 Fulton-st., or T. VAIL, Plainfield. Also, three houses to rent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW AND modern brown stone house on 44th-st. near Broadway, 20x50, will be sold reasonable. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway next to southwest corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 436 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 7th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT No. 11 Barrow-st., two-story, attic, basement and under cellar, with gas and Croton water. Price $4,300. Terms very moderate. Apply to CYRUS W. PRICE, No. 156 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, NEAT AND NEW brown-stone front house on 44th-st. near Broadway, will be sold cheap on easy terms; is well built in modern style. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY English basement house, No. 173 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; house 24 ft. 10 in. by 44 ft., containing 12 rooms. Lot 248 ft. by 100 ft. Apply to JAS. N. WELLS, No. 126 9th av.

FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISLAND—FIFTY acres of land, on the south side, one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residences. Would be sold together or divided. Apply to E. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 133 feet, house 25 by 53. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 175 MONROE-st., built by day's work, and in good repair. Terms very easy. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN E. BACON, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone front house, 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements; situated between Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 32 West 27th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEAT BRICK HOUSE No. 171 West 34th-st., 22x45; lot 100 feet deep; easy terms. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new three-story brick houses on the easterly side of Trotter-st., between Green and Gates-avs., and in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs. The houses are substantially built, and will be sold or let low. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—THE MODern-built 3-story brick house and lot No. 99 Bank-st.; lot 22x22, house 20x40; dry cellar and all the improvements; gas and Croton water in the house. Price $7,000, two-thirds of which can remain on mortgage for 5 years. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply to R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT known as No. 113 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; brown-stone 1st story; 3 upper stories brick; contains all modern improvements. Price $10,000. Terms easy. Apply at the Real Estate Office No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, HOUSES AND lot Nos. 38 and 40 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories, brown-stone, high stoops, 21 feet front. Will be sold very cheap if applied for immediately. Terms easy. Will not trade. Apply to WM. A. WHITBECK, No. 85 Nassau-st.

TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE—Nos. 71, 73, 75, 77 and 77½ Broome-st and Nos. 15 and 17 Cannon-st., with rear house upon said lots, paying a very large interest. Forms an L on both streets. For further particulars inquire of JOHN E. BACON, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st.

**HOUSE AND LOT NO. 141 EAST THIRTY-Eighth-st., near 3d-av., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire of JOHN E. BACON, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depot Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER.—At No. 448 Water-st., first and second floors, spacious, well-lighted and desirable for any light business requiring space; will be let to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

SMALL ROOMS WITH POWER TO LET.—$3 50, $4 50, and $5 50 per week. No. 125 Avenue D; one large room, 3d floor, at No. 259 Canal-st. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 493 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st. running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—GROUND floor, and second-story rooms, well lighted, to let, with steam-power. Apply at Nos. 381 and 383 Stanton-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates. KINTLAND & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDing No. 67 Crosby-st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 75 feet by 100; the building 50 feet by 100, 5 stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet, or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (26x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE HANDSOME English-basement house No. 17 High-st., a few doors from Fulton-st., and less than five minutes' walk from Fulton and Catharine Ferries. It contains about 17 apartments, and is well adapted for a genteel boarding-house. It will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

TO LET—CORNER OF 47TH-AV. AND 92D ST., a three-story house having thirteen rooms, fitted with ranges, furnace, Croton water, hot and cold bath and gas, and has a garden spot. The location is both beautiful and healthy, and unites the convenience of a City and country residence. Rent $700. Address J. B. PINNEY, at Bible House, or call at the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF A LARGE brown-stone House on 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, containing 21 rooms, suitable for a boarding-house; has all the modern improvements; will be let in floors to respectable families. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner of 34th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The first-class 4 story high stoop house No. 7 Great Jones-st. It is replete with the modern conveniences, and in a first-class neighborhood, being nearly facing Lafayette-place, and 4 doors from Broadway. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., or to N. S STARR, No. 5 Barclay-st.

TO LET—TWO FOUR-STORY BASEMENT brick houses, No. 130 and 136 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., neighborhood first class, have gas, baths, range, marble mantels, &c., all in perfect order. Rent $500. Apply to J. KELLY, on the premises, or of RAY, BROTHERS, No. 8 Dey-st.

TO LET—THE MIDDLE COTTAGE HOUSE BY Union-place, 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., with the ground in front; the location is unsurpassed. The house will be put in complete order; has a fine dining-room with all the improvements. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TO A SMALL family, a three-story house, 17x34 feet, in President-st., opposite Carroll Park, one of the most pleasant and convenient locations in South Brooklyn, near to the Court-st. and Fulton Ferry cars, and stores of every description. Rent $460. Apply on the premises, or to EDWARD KELLOGG, Esq. No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE IN 28th-st., near Madison-av., consisting of two parlors and extension room, two rooms in third-story, front basement and pantries, with part of sub cellar; the house has all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire at store No. 757½ Broadway.

TO LET—LARGE WAREROOM, NO. 539 BROADway, (between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,) dimensions 124 feet by 50, and 20 feet high. Also, the basement, same size, 15 feet high; suitable for piano-forte, furniture business, &c., or for exhibitions. Apply to J. E. PETERS on the premises.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT—an elegant four-story stone front house No. 13 West 24th-st., near the 6th-av. and Madison-square. The neighborhood is unsurpassed—the house contains all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY J. TAYLOR, No. 118 Chambers-st.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 1 BOWERY, FACing Chatham-square, the third floor, lighted by 20 windows, well calculated for light mechanical business. Also, counting-house and offices on second floor. Also, store No. 6 Division-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 15½ Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—Two stores, eight show rooms and two basements, 50 feet deep each, on Canal-st., near Broadway. The present arrangements are for 11 distinct businesses, but will be altered to suit applicants. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., or No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock, A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THREE FOUR STORY ENGLISH basement houses in 53d-st., near North River, finished in modern style, for one or two small families, rent $300. $25 extra if stable room wanted; also, a brown-stone front house, No. 67 West 25th st. Apply to JOHN G. DAVISON, No. 13 Malden-lane.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 45 West 23d, between 5th and 6th avs., containing all the modern improvements. Possession before the 1st of May. Apply to Dr. W. H. JACKSON, No. 88 Clinton-place, from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and sub-celler, No. 338 Hicks-st., between Degraw and Sackett sts., furnished with gas and fixtures, &c. Rent $425. YOUNG & RUTHVEN, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROADWAY WAREROOMS, NEAR White-st., west side, three remarkably fine rooms on first floor, with easy access—wide stairs—suitable for any kind of business. Apply to J. H. CHAMBERS, pianoforte, No. 385 Broadway.

TO LET—THE VERY FINE LOFTS OF THE new store No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel—believed to be one of the best positions on Broadway. Also, the basement of the same building. Inquire of M. W. DODD, No. 59 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 139 East 23d-st., to a small, respectable family; the floor consists of front and back parlor, two bed-rooms, kitchen, and bath-room, with the use of hot and cold water. Apply as above.

TO LET—NO. 87 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH-st., near Lexington-av., to a small, genteel family, second floor, with a room on third, with all modern improvements. For particulars, apply at No. 87 East 33d-st., to DECKER & MANDEVILLE.

TO LET—STABLES AND SHOP NOS. 80 AND 82 West 24th-st.; basement, first and second floors, each 50x60, will be let separately or together; rent cheap. Apply to HENRY LINDSLEY, Corner 8th-av and 14th-st., 2d floor.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-ST., 100 by 25, fronting on Nassau and Theatre-alley, with basement and cellar; also, the 2d floor, and rooms on the 3d and 4th floors, suitable for light manufacturing purposes.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT STORE and basement, No. 158 9th-av., 22x60 ft. deep, well calculated for any kind of business. Apply at the dry goods store, next door to No. 9 West 21st-st. Rent $300.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 142½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement of the very pleasant house, No. 75 Amos-st., to a small family only. Rent $250. To be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—A WORKSHOP, AT NO. 131 EAST 23d-st., near 3d-av., on the 2d floor over the Blacksmith shop building, 70 feet long by 24 wide. Inquire in the Blacksmith Shop.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 58 Beach-st., with gas and Croton fixtures, under cellar, &c. Rent $700. Inquire at No. 381 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY frame house, with basement, No. 9 4th-st., Williamsburg, within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Rent moderate. Inquire of PETER MURRAY, 35 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—JOHN-STREET.—THE FIRST FLOOR and cellars of the store No. 92 John-st. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF STORE NO. 65 LIBerty-st., between Broadway and Nassau. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 157 EAST 24th-st., consisting of four rooms. Rent, $160. See the premises.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE ROOM WITH STEAM power, second story, No. 161 Duane-st. Inquire at No. 92 Murray-st. Terms low.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner av. C and 13th-st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

SUPERIOR SUITES OF OFFICES TO LET.—The offices in the third and fourth stories in the Commercial Building, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine-st. The offices are in suites, connected by folding doors. Apply to HOSFORD & CO., on the premises, or to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 170 William-st.

SECOND STORY—CONSISTING OF FOUR large rooms, together with front basement, to let, No. 10 Bethune-st.; gas throughout, and convenient by stage and railroad. Can be seen after 10 A. M. Rent, $250.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 105 4th-av., near 13th-st., for six months from 1st of May. Inquire on the premises.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE HOTEL NOW FINISHING on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av. The building is most substantially built, well ventilated, lighted, &c., with all the modern conveniences. The house will accommodate 100 lodgers, mostly with single rooms. The house also has a restaurant, billiard-room, dining-room, reading and bar-room, and room for washing and ironing for the house, and the accommodation of the boarders. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON, stall 14 Washington market, or at 148 East 26th-st.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET, ON LEASE, FROM 1ST OF MAY.—The first-class three-story brick house, No. 120 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be let for a private residence only; has all the modern conveniences, including gas fixtures, and is in perfect order for occupation. Apply at No. 116 same street, or at No. 101 Front-st., to JAMES N. GIFFORD, where cards to view the house can be obtained; or application can be made to the present occupant, JAMES A. EDGAR, at his office, No. 96 Front-st. Rent $1,400.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE handsome, three-story brick house No. 4 Huntington place, Powers-st., between Jargen and Winkoff; sub-cellar, full basement, eight finished rooms, kitchen-range and water, ornamented parlors, stained-glass doors, gas and fixtures in all the rooms, with privilege of an inclosed park of 11 lots of ground. Rent $25 per month. Possession the 20th inst. Five minutes' walk to City Railroad. Fulton-av. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 1 Huntington-place.

BATH-HOUSE HOTEL—AT NEW-UTRECHT, Long Island, for sale or lease. The Hotel, with about 4 acres of ground, with a splendid water front, grounds beautifully abaded with large ornamental trees, fine bathing, sailing, and fishing-house, will accommodate about 250 persons. Large stables, sheds, carriage-house, bowling-alleys, &c., &c. For further information, apply to E. LOTT, Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st.

A LARGE HOUSE, CONTAINING TWENTY rooms, at Stapleton, Staten Island, to let, with one acre of land, fine forest trees, &c., suitable for a hotel or boarding house; rent $650. Inquire of THOMAS HAZARD, Esq., rotunda Custom-house, or R. H. HAZARD, Grant-st., Stapleton.

FURNISHED ROOMS OPPOSITE THE New York Hotel for single gentlemen. Also, two suites of parlors, suitable for one or two gentlemen. The house is in perfect order, having been entirely new furnished. Will be rented by the week, month or year. Apply on the premises, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—A VERY fine brown-stone house, on 29th-st.; also, a three-story brick house, on 24th-st.; also, a brown-stone house, on 25th-st., and a number of others, all nicely furnished. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

SUITES OF SPLENDID PARLORS RICHLY furnished, with other rooms furnished and unfurnished, to let at No. 5 Bond-st., second door from Broadway.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN YEARS' LEASE OF TWO lots of ground, with building on, in Broome-st., between Mangin and Tompkins sts., New-York. Inquire of ANN LAFORGE, No. 17 Broome-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—One of the most desirable houses in the village, built less than two years since, for the present owner and occupant, and is situated on Main-st.; contains all the modern improvements, viz., hot and cold water bathing room, water closet, range, furnace, tubs, &c., set in cellar, and finished in the most complete manner. The grounds are tastefully laid out with a variety of choice fruit and ornamental trees. The furniture is new and will be sold with the house; also a fine span of horses and carriages. A good opportunity offers to any one who may wish to avoid the trouble of building, as the owner intends to break up housekeeping and can give immediate possession. For further particulars, apply at No. 37 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depot where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY COTTAGE TO LET—HAVING nine rooms, carriage house and stable, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City, seven minutes' walk from the Hudson River depot; butchers, grocer, baker and ice-man call daily; churches and schools in the neighborhood; communication with the City by cars and boats almost hourly. Rent $330. Apply to Mr. CRANE, Hudson River Railroad Depot, Hastings, Westchester County.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT Riverdale, two miles north of Yonkers, and within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad station, a cottage residence, with 1½ acres of land. The house commands a splendid River view. Apply at 32 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A desirable country residence of about 6 acres, in excellent order; the house suitable for a small family; out buildings conveniently arranged, barn, stable, cow house, carriage house, &c., &c.; an apple orchard of young bearing trees, a good garden, and a large supply of choice fruit; situation high and healthy, commanding a fine landscape and distant view of the Sound; within 7 minutes ride of Rye or Port Chester station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT PRIME COST—A pleasant country residence 36x30 feet, with extensions, built for the owner last Spring, inclosing 8 lots of ground, planted with young fruit and shade trees, bushes, with fine well, &c.; on the line of the Long Island Railroad, and 200 yards from the depot; a beautiful and healthy location, in a select neighborhood; eight miles from Brooklyn, and one mile this side of Jamaica. Price $3,500. Mortgage $2,000. Apply to W. M. TOMPSON, No. 169 William-st., New-York.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT at JAMAICA L. I., for sale or exchange for a dwelling in the City—37 acres, as fertile as a garden, from which $6,000 of produce can be raised a year; good dwelling, carriage and, icehouse; plank road runs in front of the house and railroad in rear of farm. Persons doing business in town can drive in and out comfortably daily. Just complete for occupancy. No incumbrances. Terms easy. C. FELCH, No. 120 Wall-st., up stairs.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE CHEAP.—This place is at Stamford, Conn. It is splendidly located near the Railroad depot; contains 71 acres, large stone house, &c., and plenty of choice fruit. The land is rich, good for cultivation or building lots. Also, a small, cheap country seat at Saybrook, Conn. north of the Connecticut River. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TWO DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED MOD-ERN COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET—On elevated and very healthy ground, on Staten Island. Overlooks a magnificent view of the ocean, bay, and City. The houses are of stone, and surrounded by several acres of evergreen and forest trees. Inquire of GEORGE C. BARRETT, Esq., or BARRETT & GRINSMEDE, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—OPPORTUNITY is afforded to purchase a new house and ¾ an acre of land, well planted with trees, &c.; adjoining but outside the incorporated limits of Yonkers, for $1800. A very extensive view and right to a fine spring, are incidents of the place which is offered at a low price. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, Agent and Surveyor, No. 237 Broadway, or to JARVIS WARING, Grocer, Yonkers.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE AND grounds, situated on King's Bridge road, near 147th-st. On the premises is a variety of choice fruit; also, a fine stable and icehouse. The place is within eight miles of the City Hall, and accessible from the City at all hours by stages, cars and steamboats. Apply on the premises to HENRY M. BRADHURST, or to JOHN MCKESSON, No. 91 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY attic house, in Orange, N. J., on Main-st., five minutes' walk from Morris and Essex R. R. Depot, one hour's ride from New-York; the place is well stocked with fruit, including the Catawba grape, ample ground in good condition for a garden, and a good barn. Immediate possession given. Further information will be given by C. N. WHITE, No. 28 Warren-st., at R. & N. DART'S, or Mrs. WM. C. WHITE, High-st., Orange. Rent $450.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to COVERT & Co., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A handsome cottage house, surrounded by an acre of ground, laid out in vegetable and fruit-garden, grapery, and ornamental lots. The property lies within five minutes' walk of the landing of steamboats and a steam-ferry meeting the trains of the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown. Price, $6,000. Apply to T. GRUNENTHAL, Upper Nyack.

TO LET AT HASTINGS—ON HUDSON, A cottage house with 11 rooms, cellar, &c.; surrounded by large grounds laid out in walks; near Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing. Possession to be had immediately. Inquire of C. D. GODFRY, at the office of J. C. Hoe & Co., No. 10 Liberty-place, New-York, between 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUILDING AND ELEgant Mansion at Newburg, on the Hudson River, overlooking the surrounding country, with plots of 6, 10, 12, and 20 acres, or to suit purchasers. Will be sold low to close an estate, if applied for immediately, at No. 106 Broadway, where a map can be seen. Also a mortgage of $7,000 on property worth four times the amount. J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, WITH TWO new houses, barn, and fifteen acres of good land, only two miles back of Hoboken, N. J. Splendid view, good water, and unhealthy place. One undivided half will be sold for $7,000, one-third cash. Apply to RICHARD DEWITT, No. 38 North Moore-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

COTTAGE, FURNISHED OR UNFUR-NISHED, TO LET, AT CLIFTON, S. I.—Parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor, 9 bed-rooms, half an acre of ground, stable, &c., 15 minutes' walk from the ferry. Unfurnished, $400. Address L. E. L., box No. 1,375 Post-Office.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—A handsome Cottage-house with one acre of land, plenty of young fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., situated at Glen-park, Westchester County, near Hunt's bridge. House commodious, bath, range, water, &c. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE AND barn, with one acre of ground, on Bergen Hill, location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Bay, to Narrows, and surrounding cities. Address S., Box 1,702, Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated on a beautiful bay on Long Island, but 40 miles from this City, containing about 15 acres, and pleasantly surrounded by tide water. Improvements are a dwelling-house, laundry and out-house, stable, carriage-house and boat-house, hennery, and buildings thereon, gardener's cottage, etc. The grounds are laid out with graveled roads and walks, ornamented with trees and shrubbery, with lawns and orchards of all kinds of fruit under high cultivation. The improvements are nearly new. The dwelling is one of the best built mansions in the country, constructed of selected materials and by days' work, with all the modern improvements, except gas, furnished throughout with elegance, velvet tapestry carpets, rosewood and satin brocatel furniture, piano, etc., etc., all good as new. The stable contains a pair of carriage-horses, suitable for a draft, plow, and driving single.

Also, a fine saddle and buggy horse, an elegant shifting-top carriage, one English vehicle, with shaft and pole, hoggy, carts, wagon, harness, plows, road and garden rollers, agricultural and gardening implements of all kinds, cows, pigs and poultry of all kinds, a fast sailing yacht of about 9 tons, with boats, fishing and shooting gear. All kinds of shell-fish are found in the neighborhood, with an abundance of fishing and shooting. Fine bathing, and one of the finest bays in the country for sailing. The place is remarkably healthy, and entirely free from annoyances, such as mosquitoes, sand flies, &c. Fine hard roads for driving. Railroad depots within one-half mile. It will be sold with or without personal property, for cash and mortgage. Apply to E. L. STEVENS, 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE property in Stamford, Conn., for sale or exchange for improved City property. In a central part of the village, on Bonth-st., between the property of Wm. Guernsey and R. B. Provost, consisting of a good dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house, granary, stables, two wells, fruit orchard and shade trees on about 1¼ acres of ground; $6,000 of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

and adjoining the above described property, the premises owned and occupied by S. B. Provost, Esq., consisting of a good house in first-rate order with gas; barn, carriage, wash, ice and well-house, lot 110 feet front and rear by 3-0 deep, and a great variety of choice fruit and shade trees. Price $5,000, of which half can remain on mortgage. Apply to L. CHICHESTER, Real Estate Agent, No. 292 East Broadway.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, EAST side, one hour from the City, a fine country seat; house large and first class with modern improvements, good stables, river view of 40 miles, 6 acres of land under good cultivation, abundant water privileges. Location perfectly healthy. House furnished. Address A. B., Box No 374 Post-office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED IN WESTCHESTER, between Harlem and Hudson River Railroads, of from twenty to one hundred acres; would prefer to rent it, with privilege of buying. The best of care would be taken of it. Address COUNTRY, at the office of the *Times*.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New-York, situated two miles from Paterson, N. J., on the Paterson and West Bloomfield road, fifty acres of good tillable land, all under good cultivation and well watered; a good dwelling and outhouses; a good well of water; a good orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Conditions of sale, half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at CRANES & CO.'S Express Office, No. 124 West-st., New-York, or No. 118 Congress-st., Paterson, or of Mrs. MARGARET VAN REYPER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NORTH RIVER PROPERTY.—A very desirable farm of 110 acres of land, one half mile north from the village of Rhinebeck, distant from the Hudson River Railroad station 2½ miles. Upon the premises are a mansion house, barn house, barns, coach house, &c. The orchard has great celebrity; the land is very productive, is m

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WORKS OF ART FOR SALE AT AUCTION

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the magnificent furniture contained in house No. 128 West 33d-st., a few doors from 5th av., combining the largest collection of costly and fashionable furniture, works of art and articles of vertu, offered at auction in this City during the past year, all of which will be peremptorily sold, securing to purchasers the privilege of obtaining some of the finest work manship through the medium of auction. An installment on their purchases will be exacted of all buyers, to insure a prompt delivery—the immediate removal of which is imperative.

Sale will commence in dining room at 10½ o'clock precisely with magnificent carved oak extension table, made by J B. Cook, and exhibited at the World's Fair, rich silver dining and tea service, silver urns, forks, casters, salvers, goblets, &c., rich cut ruby, green and amber glass wares of every description, elegant china dinner and tea sets, with a great variety of rich cabinet, pearl and ivory cutlery and dining-room furniture, enameled reclining chairs, buff-t, &c.

Library—Rich carved double entry rosewood parlor furniture, two sofas, &c., comprising full double suits in damask, full suits covered in crimson satin, both of the finest of the finest workmanship and in perfect order, elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, grand action, made to order, with the unexpired warrantee of one year, large pier and mantel mirrors, rich embroidered lace curtains, rich portiere shades, two elaborately carved rosewood etageres with mirror doors and back, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, fine English carved rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, reclining chairs, longues in satin, costly china, vases, real Sevres and Dresden marble groups and figures, bronzes, paintings, &c.

Elegant and Chamber Furniture—Splendid carved rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses, full marble washstands, oval mirrors, splendid rosewood library bookcase, one secretary bookcase, full rosewood suits covered in green velvet, French sofas, arm and Voltaire chairs, feather beds and bedding, with a large variety of mahogany and oak chamber furniture of every description. Sale positive, rain or shine. Full descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MADISON, SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES, THIRTY-FOURTH, THIRTY-SEVENTH, THIRTY-EIGHTH, FIFTY EIGHTH, FIFTY-NINTH AND SIXTY-FIRST STREETS, AT AUCTION—BELONGING TO JACOB VANDERBILT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

Madison-Avenue—1 lot on the south-west corner of Madison-av. and 61st-st., 20x95, with the 4 lots adjoining on 61st avenue, 24 7½x95.

Madison-Avenue—1 lot south-east corner of Madison-av. and 61st-st., 24 9x100 feet, with the 4 adjoining on the avenue, 24 9x100 feet.

Thirty-Seventh-Street—1 lot on the north side of 37th-st., 125 feet east of Madison-av: lot 25x98 9.

Thirty-Eighth-Street—1 lot on the south side of 38th-st., in the rear of the above, adjoining Zion's Church; lot 25x98 9.

Second-Avenue—1 lot on the south-west corner of 2d-av. and 57th-st., 25 5, with the 3 adjoining on the avenue; each 25x100 feet.

Sixty-First-Street—2 lots on the south side of 61st-st., 100 feet east of 3d-av., each 25x100 feet. Houses to be set back 5 feet.

Thirty-Fourth-Street—1 lot on the north side of 34th-st., 130 feet west of 4th-av., and adjoining the Middle Dutch Church: 25x98 5 feet.

Third-Avenue—2 lots on the north east corner of 3d-av. and 58th-st., each 25 1x1-5 feet.

Fifty-Eighth-Street—3 lots on the north side of 58th-st., 125 feet east of 3d-av.: each 25x100 feet 4 inches. Houses to be set back 5 feet.

Fifty-Ninth-Street—3 lots on the south side of 59th-st., in the rear of the above; each 25x100 feet 4 inches. Houses to be set back 5 feet.

Every lot put up will be actually sold to the highest bidder.

Terms—10 per cent. on the day of sale, and 50 per cent. on mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent.

The property will be sold subject to the usual Murray Hill restrictions. Houses erected not to be less than width of lots sold.

Maps of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$36,000 5 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, at his regular semi weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds on THURSDAY, April 9, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$20,000 Hancock County (Illinois) 8 per cent. Bonds, dated July 1, 1856, and redeemable at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, July 1, 1876; Interest Coupons payable annually on the 1st of July.....$1,000 each

$16,000 Warsaw City (Illinois) 8 per cent. Bonds, dated May 21, 1856, and due at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, May 21, 1876; Interest Coupons payable January and July 1.....$1,000 each.

The above Hancock County and Warsaw City Bonds were issued in conformity with an act of the State Legislature, authorizing the issue of Bonds to aid in the construction of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad. The amount of taxable property in the county for the year 1856 was $6,308,000; taxes, $75.55; population 20,000; area in acres, 423,040. The authorized issue by the county is $100,000. The amount of taxable property in the city is $1,000,000; taxes, $8,050; population, 3,400. The authorized issue by the city is $80,000. Hancock County is one of the most prosperous in the State, and the above Railroad, it is expected, will be finished 50 miles (viz: from Warsaw to Quanwka Junction) in about sixty days from the present time.

As a first-class investment, no safer bonds can be found in the market. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—By GEORGE NICHOLS, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 66 Canal-st., comprising Brussels carpets, mahogany dressing and plate bureaus, mahogany rockers, and parlor chairs to match, mahogany sofas, in do, rosewood, marble top, centre and side tables, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands; also, China and glass ware: also, to pay advances, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany wardrobes, sofas, rockers, chairs in hair-cloth, elegant rosewood suites in terry and hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany centre, side and sofa tables, with marble tops, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, black walnut mahogany and rosewood corner stands and book shelves, lounges, lounge beds, elegant French clocks, marble clocks, Terra Cotta vases and card receivers, China vases, French China tea sets, 44 pieces each; French plate mirrors, ancient and modern oil-paintings, silver-plated castors and cake baskets, hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, toilet sets, China pitchers, butter dishes, &c.; also, one furnaces' bathe, complete.

P. C. BULKELEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAYTON, ROBART, ESQ., REFEREE, OF 12 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, COMPRISING THE WHOLE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES, SEVENTY-FIFTH AND SEVENTY SIXTH STREETS.—P. C. BULKELEY will sell, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

3 lots on 3d-av. and 1 on 75th-st., with a large mansion, on lot 4 inches by 42.

3 lots on the north side of 75th-st.

3 lots on the south side of 76th-st.

The corner lots are 27 feet 2 inches by 100 feet; the other square lots are 25 by 100.

The street lots are 25 by 103 feet 2 inches.

Title perfect. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, terms, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 45 Wall-st., Insurance Building.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, Store No. 61 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the dwelling No. 67 East 17th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, the entire furniture, comprising rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocatel and velvet plush, fine velvet tapestry, Brussels and other carpets, Gothic and easy chairs, rosewood marble-top centre, pier and other tables, brocatel and lace window curtains, superb oil-paintings, dining room furniture, China, glassware, silver and silver plated ware, cutlery, &c.

The bed-room furniture comprises rosewood, black-walnut, mahogany furniture, curled hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, crockery, &c.

One rosewood piano-forte, a fine instrument. The furniture has been all made to order and in use since May last. Catalogues at the sale. Conditions cash, in bankable money only. Deposits required in proportion to amount of purchase.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHURCH AND READE-STS., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange:

Church-street—The house and lot No. 92 Church-st., on the west side, adjoining the lot on the corner of Reade-st.

Reade-street—House and lot No. 11 Reade-st., opposite Elm-st.

Unexceptionable titles, and a large amount can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about 20 miles from the City, consisting of 80 acres of land, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the healthiest in the State. Price for the whole, $35,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in this City would be taken in exchange.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON FORTY-FIFTH AND FORTY-SIXTH STREETS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 9, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.—Forty-fifth-street—Five valuable lots on the northerly side of 45th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.; each 20 feet in width, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

Also 5 lots on the south side of 46th-st., directly in rear of the above; each 20 feet wide, by 100 feet 5 inches deep. Both 45th and 46th sts. are sewered and paved.

A portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

BY FREED & DOLE,

SALESROOM, NO. 849 FULTON-ST., OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.

WEDNESDAY, April 8,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 182 Fulton-st.
MORTGAGE SALE OF DAGUERREIAN APPARATUS AND FURNITURE,

Consisting of instruments, stock, miniature cases, frames show cases, &c. Also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs pier glasses, tables, &c.

SAME DAY,
At 11 o'clock, at the salesroom,
FURNITURE—One suite of parlor furniture in maroon plush; one suite of oak library furniture in green reps. Also, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bedding, pier glasses, bureaus, centre tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, &c. Also,

SALOON FURNITURE—Bar, oyster stand, decanters, ice box, tumblers, chairs, tables, &c. Also,

BLACKSMITH TOOLS—Anvils, vises, tongs, &c. Also, one baker's wagon

THURSDAY, April 9,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom,
SHERIFF'S SALE OF GROCERIES—Consisting of teas, sugars, molasses, butter, lard, soap, candles, spices, oil, rice, flour, potatoes, beans, liquors, boxes, barrels, cans, fixtures, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Very valuable property for investment, mechanical, manufacturing, store or business purposes, situated on the small block bounded by Elm, Canal, Centre and Howard sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the house and lot No. 5 Howard-st., 25.6x100. The house is three-story and basement, built of brick, of the best materials, and in a complete and substantial manner, and has a two-story extension and out buildings of brick, with substantial foundations, also constructed in best manner; has gas and Croton throughout, two water-closets, three baths, and private sewer of iron, running from rear of premises, and connecting with main sewer on Elm-st. The interior of house is handsomely finished, and the yard is surrounded by a high brick wall or fence, built on premises, with solid and substantial foundations. The yard has an independent communication with the street by a 3½ foot alley-way. The premises could be easily built upon, altered into a store, or built back, and at slight expense made to pay a large per centage on the investment. Possession given on May 1, or sooner, if desired. A responsible party would like to lease the house as it is now for the ensuing year at $1,800 per annum.

TERMS—$6,000 of purchase money required down, balance can remain on mortgage at 7 per cent, or whole amount paid down, at purchaser's option; 10 per cent. and and auctioneer's fees on day of sale, the residue as soon as deed can be delivered. For full particulars, apply on premises, or to auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., extensive sale of cabinet furniture and housekeeping articles. Last sale but one previous to removing to our splendid rooms on Broadway. Every article on the catalogue will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, affording the trade and others an opportunity to get good bargains. The stock is large and varied, consisting of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatel, plu-h and hair cloth; marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; etageres, secretaries, bookcases, French-plate mirrors, oil-paintings, extension dining tables, chairs, sideboards, sofas, tete-a tetes, lounges, urn-chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, hair mattresses, cane-seat chairs, &c. Also, a variety of second-hand furniture. Also, an invoice of pearl-inlaid table cutlery.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EIGHTH-AVENUE—That valuable lot, 24½x100, No. 440 8th-av., and the 3-story, brown-stone building thereon, rented for $1,475, has gas and croton water throughout, and is sewered. A large portion of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—The house and lot No. 165 West 26th-st., near the 8th-av.

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—The valuable Central Park lot, north side of 56th-st., 25x100.10, commencing 325 feet from the 6th-av. For maps and terms apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 225 LOTS AT HARLEM, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE GEORGE F. BRADISH, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above property, embracing avenue and street fronts, on 1st and 2d avs. and 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, and 113th sts. The ground has a fine soil and beautiful grade, and the facilities for reaching it are varied, and at low fares. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain for seven years. Maps, &c., at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EIGHTY-SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS, AND MANSION AT PATERSON, N. J., AT AUCTION—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY April 16, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above desirable building lots at Mount Pleasant, on Sandy Hill, near the Market-st. Depot, comprising street fronts on Market, Pennington, Dickerson, Southard, Dover, Lewis and Centre sts., being 87 lots, with the modern mansion commanding a splendid view of the City of Paterson. Sixty per cent. can remain for 3 or 5 years. Maps, &c. at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

MAIDEN LANE—VALUABLE PROPERTY—POSITIVE SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF D. HOBART, ESQ., REFEREE.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that valuable plot of land with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 3, 5, and 7 Maiden-lane, beginning 50 feet from the northeast corner of Broadway, being 50 feet front and rear by 26 feet deep. Terms at sale. For particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

N. B.—The above will be sold in two parcels.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, corner of Frankfort and William sts., daguerreotype gallery apparatus, all complete, consisting of one half sized camera, Harrison's make, with stands, 2 mercury baths, 3 cooling machines, different sizes, 2 head rests, 1 table with platform show cases, galvanic battery, specimen cases, furniture, chairs, carpet, signs, together with everything necessary for the business.

Also constable's sale, lot millinery goods, dry goods, &c., &c.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Constable.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the four-story house No. 84 East 23d-st., (residence of Dr. Henry K. White,) viz: superior rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, extension dining tables, centre tables, sofas, mirrors, tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, window curtains, China and glass ware, piano-forte, &c. Sale peremptory, as the family relinquish housekeeping.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

BALANCE OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, &c.—J. J. WALDRON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, at 10 o'clock, at the large store No. 60 Vesey-st., the balance of stock of earthenware, china, glass and caster frames; also, the office furniture, &c. All goods packed in the best order for shipping. The ware will be delivered immediately after sale. Also, eight rich French china tea sets, 44 pieces, and 40 pieces coffees and mottoes.

J. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HARDWARE, DAMAGED GOODS, &c.—J. F. VAN ANTWERPS eleventh regular Spring trade sale of assorted hardware and cutlery, heavy and stock goods, &c., will take place on THURSDAY, April 9, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room 216 Pearl-st. Also, at 11 o'clock, one package table cutlery damaged on the voyage from Liverpool. Also, 26 casks lead crucibles assorted numbers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchant's exchange:

FORTIETH-ST.—The two two-story frame houses and lots Nos. 144 and 146 West 40th-st., south side, 320 feet west of 7th-av.; each lot 20x59.9.

Sale peremptory. Title indisputable. For maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 12 Pine-st.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

SHIP CHANDLERY, CIGARS, CHICORY.—Auction THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, the contents and fixtures of store corner Rector and West sts.: comprises compasses, charts, blocks, chains, hoop-iron, twine, rope, hemp, tar, pitch, paint, duck scrapers, screws, &c.; together with 100,000 imported cigars, 12,000 lbs. chicory, tea chests, fixtures, &c. Deposits required.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

RASPBERRY ROOTS, LARGE RED ANTWERP.—From a gentleman's garden, in bundles of 1 dozen each, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 292 Broadway, second door north of A. T. Stewart & Co., after which a stock of Havana Cigars in lots to suit retail buyers. Operas, Espanolas, Cabanas.

RACHEL UPMAN, Fancy, Londres.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE AT AUCTION.—T. C. HOUGHTON will sell TOMORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., a good second-hand billiard table, balls, cue, &c., complete; will be sold to the highest bidder to pay storage. Also one large dining table and store counter.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Wall-st., Sheriff's sale, the effects of a restaurant, bar counter and fixtures, tables, arm chairs, oyster-stand, crockery and glass ware, liquors, wines, cordials, cigars, &c., &c.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT No 113 Nassau-st., 12 dozen brass 30-hour and 8-day clocks of a variety of styles. The whole to be sold without reserve, to pay advances—with a lot of iron furniture. Also 10 dozen glass jars.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, on THURSDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st.: Standard, half-standard and dwarf roses; pear trees, plants, and roots, in great variety, from the nursery of D. BOLL, Esq., Long Island.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICE, NO. 113 NASSAU-ST—Two second-hand piano fortes, one sewing machine, sold to pay storage, in consequence of removing. Sale without any reservation whatever. Also 25 oil paintings and engravings.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh seasonable goods for country and City trade, without reserve, for cash.

AT AUCTION—SEVEN FIRE-PROOF SAFES, 8 elght pipes brandy, two new rosewood piano fortes, Boston manufacture; household furniture, comprising rich satin damask parlor furniture, richly carved card tables, extension, mahogany, and black walnut dining tables, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, pier glasses, secretary, oil-paintings and engravings, wash-stands, bedsteads, kitchen utensils, and general furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, on THURSDAY, March 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 46 Peach-st.

AUCTION SALES.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE—OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, will sell at auction on Wednesday, April 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 38 Court-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, rosewood suites of furniture in crimson plush, mahogany do in hair-cloth, marble-top dressing bureaus, &c.; centre-tables, mahogany spring-seat chairs, tables, mahogany French bedsteads, side-boards, enameled chamber suites, hair mattresses, spring do., Brussels carpets, etc. One superior patent rifle, cost $65.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
No. 39 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.,)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York, April 1, 1857. Late of No. 62 Wall-st.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout.	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857. Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an instalment of $30 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such instalments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be entitled to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the instalments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the instalments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the instalment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies, and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

CAUTION—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED Coupons of the Illinois Central Railroad Company's 7 per cent. Bonds having been lost, the public are cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same, as payment thereof has been stopped:

Nos. 381 to 384 at $65 each.....$140
Nos. 6,624 to 6,627 at $35 each..... 140
Nos. 10,722 to 10,723 at $17 50 each..... 35
Nos. 6,628 and 8,202 at $35 each..... 70
Nos. 4,795, 6,263 to 6,272, 8,553, 8,757, 8,760, 9,432, 9,433, 9,434, 11,651, at $17 50 each..... 315
Total.....$700

Fifty dollars reward will be paid to the finder thereof on application at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st, or a due proportion of the reward for such portion of the certificates returned.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records, NEW-YORK, April 3, 1857.

TO PERSONS HAVING ORDERS OR ASSIGNMENTS FROM THE CENTRAL PARK POLICEMEN.—Notice is hereby given that the settlement of the pay of the Central Park Policemen will be made on WEDNESDAY next, April 8, at this office. All persons having orders or assignments from any of those men will present the same to this department before that date.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Ocean Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.—The annual election for twenty-one Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

CITY LOANS.—TEMPORARY LOANS will be received by the Corporation of the City of New-York, in sums of not less than $500, for which Revenue Bonds will be issued, bearing interest at six per cent., and payable in from six months to one year, as may be desired.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS ISSUED by the State of Wisconsin for the Fox and Wisconsin improvements, will be paid at No. 89 Trinity Building, New-York, ABM. B. CLARK, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company passed the following resolution on the 24th inst:

Resolved, That the balance of the second mortgage bonds of this Company (about $1,000,000) remaining unsold on the 1st day of May next, be offered to the stockholders of the Company until that date, at seventy-five cents on the dollar, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for as many $1,000 bonds as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount in the aggregate to more than the amount of bonds unsold on the 1st day of May next, the same shall be apportioned among the subscribers in as equitable a manner as the circumstances of the case will admit of, reference being had to the amount of stock owned by each on that day.

Subscribers will be required to pay for the bonds awarded them respectively, at the office of Messrs. Strachan & Scott, in the City of New-York, or at the office of the Secretary of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, in drafts on New-York at par, or their equivalent, as follows:

25 per cent on the 1st day of June next.
25 per cent on the 20th day of June next.
25 per cent. on the 20th day of July next.
25 per cent. on the 1st day of Sept. next.

Full or partial payments for above bonds may, however, be made in advance of the above dates.

Any subscriber may be entitled to receive, from time to time, such number of bonds as the payments made will cover; the coupons and interest on payments to be equitably adjusted, as is customary.

All subscriptions for bonds must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Company, at Chicago, Illinois, and no subscriptions received after the 1st day of May next will be recognized.

The bonds offered in accordance with the foregoing resolution, are the second mortgage sinking fund bonds of this Company, for $1,000 each, with coupons of $35 each attached, payable on the 1st days of May and November of each year at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of May 1857, at the same place.

Annexed hereto you will find a blank subscription paper, which you are requested to fill with such number of the bonds as you desire, and to return the same to the undersigned, at this office, without delay.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, Chicago, March 25, 1857.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—My usual annual statement of Insurance Companies and Banks, as reported to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained on application at my office.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three

NEW-YORK CITY.

Recorder Smith's Charge to the Grand Jury—Crime on the Increase—Ticket Swindlers—Intelligent Police, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Recorder.

At the opening of Court yesterday morning, the following gentlemen were impanneled as Grand Jurors:

BENJAMIN H. DAY, Foreman.
Joseph L. Alliance, Steph. R. Baker, T. DeliaGeld,
[illegible] Bridgeport, H. V. W. Hyslop, John Lyons,
[illegible] Lockwood, C. E. Leveridge, James Marsh,
[illegible] Martine, Josiah Howe, Edward Schell,
[illegible] Thorn, Martin Waters, William Cromwell,
[illegible] Dayton, Benj. H. Field. John T. Farish,
A. T. McDonald, Jr., Israel Underhill, Fulton Cutting.

After the usual oath was administered, the Recorder addressed the Jury in these terms:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: It is your duty to investigate all charges of a criminal nature which are presented for your consideration. In a large majority of the cases upon which you will be called to pass, you will find that they have previously been investigated by a committing magistrate; and in all such cases the accused party has had the opportunity of being heard, and of presenting his evidence to explain the accusation against him. You are not, however, concluded by the decision of the committing magistrate, and it is your duty, before presenting the party charged, to carefully investigate every charge, notwithstanding there may have been a preliminary examination before a magistrate.

In all cases before you, the investigation is *ex parte*—the accused cannot be heard. It is, therefore, your duty to scrutinize the evidence with the greatest caution, and if you are enabled to detect the ingredients of private malice, personal revenge, or the desire of gain, in the evidence or motives of complainants, you should pause before presenting accused parties for trial. You are impanneled to serve the public interest, not to pander to private aims and ends.

In cases, therefore, where there has been no preliminary investigation, you will do well to scrutinize with great caution. Hundreds of indictments are found before, upon investigation, it appears that no offence exists. Still a great wrong has been perpetrated against the party charged by the malice of false witnesses, against which there is no adequate redress, and the Grand Jury has been made the innocent and unintentional medium of the perpetration of the wrong. I therefore consider it my duty, gentlemen, to impress upon you the necessity of investigating all cases that originate first before you with extra caution.

I regret to say to you, gentleman, that crime in the City and County of New-York is fearfully on the increase. Murders, robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and assaults and batteries are of such common occurrence that we regard them as the ordinary incidents of the day. With a public prosecutor as vigilant, efficient, and able as any that has held that position for many years in this City, crime increases; neither the public prosecutor nor the courts have the power to check it. The fault, gentlemen, lies in the inefficiency of the police. A partisan police can never be an efficient one; and least of all, men should never be selected for that position whose only merit is partisan services unscrupulously performed.

In one of the wards in this City, I sent to the station-house warrants, for the arrest of notorious offenders, for violent and outrageous assaults perpetrated on inoffending citizens. I could not procure the service of the process, though I ascertained that the offenders had been frequently seen in the company of policemen after the warrants had been issued. While the issuing of the warrants the power of the magistrate is at an end, until the offender is brought before him. The magistrates have no power over the police. But the administration of justice suffers, and there who administer it are censured, in consequence of such gross neglect on the part of the police.

I consider it my duty to say this, gentlemen, that the public may know the reason why some of those bad men who, in November last, rioted in bloodshed and violence, to the terror of our peaceable citizens, have not been brought to justice; to let you and the public understand that the fault does not lie with the Courts or the public prosecutor. You will have some cases presented to you against members of the Police Department, to which I call your especial attention. They are cases of that nature which demand it. There will also be presented to you cases for defrauding emigrants and others taking passage on different steamers for California and other sections of the country. This kind of swindling is reduced to a system, and has become so profitable that men holding high positions, and men of wealth and influence, are engaged in the profits. The complaints made to me in relation to these transactions by those who have been robbed and plundered by this organized band of swindlers have been numerous; and the stories told by the poor victims really heart-rending; I hope, gentlemen, you will investigate this class of cases with great care and patience, and if any one attempts to tamper with or influence you in your action upon these charges, it is a duty you owe to the public to report such person at once to the Court, to be dealt with in the manner the law points out. I have strong reasons, gentlemen, for making this suggestion. By the requirements of the statute it is made my duty to call your attention to the violation of the law reletng to lotteries, the laws relating to usury, the law relating to extortion, the law relating to elections, and the law relating to the prohibition of the sale of liquor. All lotteries in this State are unlawful, and those who are engaged in them are liable to indictment and to punishment by fine and imprisonment. The statute prohibits the taking of more than seven per cent. interest for the use of money. The offender against its provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor, the penalty for which is fine and imprisonment. The statute against extension was enacted to prevent officers from receiving fees to which they were not entitled by law. Like the last-mentioned statute, it is frequently violated, but the offenders are seldom punished. Examples of punishment under this statute would be of great benefit to the community. The statue relating to our elections is one of the most important provisions in our laws; but as there will be no cases presented to you under its provisions at this session, it is only necessary for me to simply call your attention to it. The prohibitory liquor law is unrepealed, but the construction it has received from the Court of Appeals renders it inoperative. That Court having declared its provisions unconstitutional, should you find an indictment under it, it would be the duty of the Court to order it quashed.

Mathias Mandrian, a native of Holland, was tried for an assault on Thomas J. Kipp with intent to kill. Mr. Kipp, whose place of business is in Chambers-street, resides in West Thirty-sixth-street, and employed Mandrian some time during the Summer of 1856, to work for him. Mandrian is a very intemperate man, and when intoxicated is liable to delusions. He imagined that Mr. Kipp owed him $17. Accordingly he went to collect the money on Sunday, Feb. 8, of the present year, in such a way as a very drunken man might do. He entered Mr. Kipp's house, broke into the apartment where he was lying on a sofa, said he would kill him if he did not give him some money, and stabbed at Mr. Kipp with a jack-knife. Mr. Kipp felled him with a chair, and summoned a policeman, who arrested him. There were no witnesses to the transaction. Mandrian was indicted, and emphatically denied the charge. At the direction of Judge RUSSELL, who tried the case, Recorder SMITH having left the bench, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery, and in consideration of the prisoner's delusion, while laboring under the effects of intoxication, the Judge suspended judgment, and allowed him to go at large. Mandrian had already been confined two months in the Tombs, awaiting his trial, and Judge RUSSELL considered that punishment enough. In discharging him, the Judge cautioned him that judgment was only suspended, and that if he annoyed Mr. Kipp any further, he would immediately be arrested and sentenced on the present conviction. He promised to be well-behaved, of course. Notwithstanding his haggard and ragged appearance, there was an air of respectability about him, which intimated that but for the debasing effects of liquor he would have occupied a decent position in society.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The amount of business done at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning was smaller than usual, though there seemed scarcely any diminution of the interested crowd which every Tuesday and Friday forenoon throngs the Tombs. City Judge Russell presided.

The first party placed at the bar was John Smith, an old man, accused of beating his wife. Mrs. Smith when put upon the stand testified to the assault in a manner that showed she was not very anxious that her husband should be further punished.

The Judge asked John "if he let him go this time whether he would promise not to beat his wife again?"

"Indade an' I will that, Sir," answered John, and he was thereupon allowed to go home with his wife, with the assurance that if again brought up, he would receive the full extent of the law.

Martin Gilhooly was arraigned. His wife, a delicate and meek-looking woman, appeared against him. Her face was black with bruises given her by her husband, and her appearance upon the stand excited a general murmur of indignation.

"Tell your story, Madam," said the Magistrate, and the poor woman in a low voice began:

"Yesterday morning, Sir, my husband went away, between 6 and 7 o'clock, and I did not see him all day. He came home between 6 and 7 o'clock; I did not expect him. He asked me if I had anything to eat; I told him I had not just then. He fell upon me and kicked me, and beat me for a long time with his fists, in the face and about the head, as you see Sir."

"What have you to say for yourself, Gilhooly?" asked the magistrate.

The prisoner muttered something about its being the first time, and then more loudly replied, "I don't know—nothing."

"I shall give you six months in the Penitentiary, and I am sorry I cannot give you three years," said the magistrate. The prisoner was removed.

Two women, named Ann Murphy and Jane McKinney, were arraigned for stealing three sheets from one Michael Engelbrant. They admitted taking the sheets, but said they did so in mistake, having gone into the wrong yard. This plea did not avail. Each was sent for three months to Blackwell's Island.

Betsey Cogan came forward and swore that Mary Ann Reed stole from her a $20 bill, while Mary Ann was enjoying her hospitality.

The accused in defence attempted to show That Betsy drugged the soup, that she was a common receiver of stolen goods, that she had not and did not lose a $20 bill, that the $20 bill was sent to her (Mary Ann) by her husband in California. Mary Ann was "sent up" for three months.

A man named Edward Hawkins was charged with laying violent hands upon policeman James Cushing. The examination elicited some extenuating circumstances, so the accused was let off with ten days' confinement in the City Prison.

Three young men, named Peter Skein, John Lohart and Patrick Dunn, were arraigned for a similar offence. Officer Michael Hogan, of the First Ward, deposed that about 3 o'clock in the morning, (the day after the "Mike Doran Guard" had their ball at Tammany Hall,) while in Broadway, he was startled by the report of a pistol, and, looking towards the opposite sidewalk, discovered the prisoners carousing and "carrying on." He went to them, and told them to move on quietly. Two of the youngsters seized the officer by the throat, made use of an expression not complimentary to his mother, and urged him to perform an act of extraordinary condescension. By the aid of a private watchman they were immediately taken to the station-house. For the defence, John Dalton, First Lieutenant of the First Ward Police, and others, were called to testify to the good character of the accused. Hogan, the complainant, protested against the interference of his Lieutenant, and accused him of unofficer-like conduct, charging him, among other things, with threatening to "put the screws" to him, because he persisted in pressing the complaint against the accused.

In view of their previous good character, the prisoners were only fined $25 each. They were permitted to leave Court with an officer, to hunt up the money.

In Rose-street, next door to the residence of the police captain of the Fourth Ward, a disorderly house is kept, which is so annoying to Captain Ditchett that he arrested his neighbor, whose name is Burbank. No effort was made by the defence to gainsay the accusation, but an affidavit was handed to the Court to show that Burbank had transferred his lease of the premises to his landlord, and was no longer connected with it. The captain intimated that this was a dodge which would not abate the nuisance, and declared that the house was yet open.

The Judge said he would suspend judgment in the case of Burbank, but that if he did not clear away from and close up the premises before Friday, he should be arrested and punished. He then ordered the captain to arrest all the women, if any, who should be in the house on Friday.

A man named Charles Healen was put at the bar for stealing a pair of pantaloons from Betsey Cooper. A venerable old lady, who was supposed to know something about the matter, was put upon the stand, but she declared she would not take an oath in holy Lent for $20. She made a statement, however, which confirmed Betsey Cooper's story, and the magistrate gave him the full extent—six months in the Penitentiary.

A few other cases of a petty nature were disposed of, and the Court adjourned to Friday.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK:
London Cordial Gin,
Medicated Schnapps,
London Club-House Gin,
Schiedam Schnapps.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

After several years experimenting in the manufacture of gin, I fortunately succeeded, in the year 1848, in making a discovery in its manufacture by which it was deprived of its acrid and inflammatory properties, and rendered perfectly pure.

My manufactory is at Schiedam, Holland. After several months reflection what title to give it, I introduced it to the American public under the title of "WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS." Schiedam is the name of the place in Holland where the gin is manufactured; "aromatic" derives its name from the Italian juniper berry with which it is flavored, and the word "Schnapps" is the German for drink—cogne dram—Wolfe's Schiedam aromatic drink. No sooner had my schnapps been introduced to the American public, and received with approbation, than the liquor-mixers of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia started in pursuit, with their mixed and poisonous stuff, under various names—Scheidam gin, Scheidam schnapps, London Club-House gin, London cordial gin, medicated schnepps, &c.—and in several instances my labels have been so perfectly imitated, with only the addition of a few letters to plead a technical avoidance of the law, and so carefully prepared, as to impose on careless purchasers. I understand a large quantity has been purchased by the merchants of the Southern and Western States, on account of the cheapness of the article. A merchant who participates indirectly in the fraud, by selling the spurious article, is as much an offender as the principal who planned the imposition.

I hope every respectable citizen who values the health of the community in which he lives, will aid me in ferreting out and exposing the unscrupulous merchant who, for the sake of a few cents, will put in jeopardy the lives of the community in which he lives. Such men should be nailed to the pillory of popular execration. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole importer, Nos. 19, 20, and 22 Beaver-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH—Was introdnced in New-York a few weeks since, and the great success it has met with is unparalleled in the history of the art. Artists, connoisseurs and the public unite in awarding it the highest place among camera pictures. Within a few weeks imperial portraits of
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
THOS. H. BENTON,
Lord and Lady NAPIER,
Professor MORSE,
WM. C. BRYANT,
N. P. WILLIS,
GEO. BANCROFT,
JAS. RUSSEL LOWELL,
and many other illustrious persons have been added to the collection.

[Advertisement.]

CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

Sudden changes of weather, from warm to cold, or from cold to warm, are always apt to be productive of sickness, unless people are careful to use BRANDRETH'S Pills when the first symptoms of "catching cold," or other feeling contrary to health, manifests itself.

"All ye who languor, droop and fade,
Or ye whom fiercer illness thrills,
Call the blest compound to your aid,
Trust to BRANDRETH'S precious Pills."

BRANDRETH'S Pills, the prolongers and sweeteners of life, are sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at No. 43 Brandreth Building, 415 and 417 Broadway

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers are guaranteed against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patent. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.
S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Vermifuges charged with mercury, or which require calomel as an after-cure, are deadly to children. The Pastilles are all vegetable; yet their effect is more immediate and complete than that of any mineral preparation. No less direct, rapid and certain is the operation of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA in all ulcerous and eruptive maladies. It purifies and reinvigorates the whole system. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

From Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

We make it a rule never to recommend a medical nostrum in our columns; but having found BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES beneficial in a diseased state of the throat, we suspend our rule in their favor, believing that we do our Clerical brethren a real favor in calling their attention to them."

A lozenge dissolved in the mouth has a direct influence to the effected parts, allaying pulmonary irritation, and giving relief in coughs, colds, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable. All druggists sell them.

[Advertisement.]

DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S
CELEBRATED
MAGIC COMPOUND,
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA,
Has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for PULMONARY DISEASES.

JOSIAH S. GRINDLE, (brother and late partner of Dr. WESLEY GRINDLE,) sole Proprietor, to whom all orders must be addressed.
Principal depôt No. 54 White-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

HADAWAY'S BENEFIT.—This exceedingly humorous and popular geotleman takes a benefit and enacts *Paul Pry* this evening at Barnum's Museum, and as he is a most worthy artist, we trust he may have a perfect crowd. This afternoon the celebrated drama of the "Willow Copse" will be repeated.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York,

[Advertisement.]

☞ "E. M.," the Weather-Man, now of Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., formerly of Concord, Mass.: his Portrait and Biography, in this week's *Life Illustrated*, for 4 cents, at all the news-offices.

New-York State Agricultural Rooms, at Albany—View of the Buildings, with description: The Blooded Horse *Emperor*, of W. C. RIVES, Va.; History of New-York City, with a miniature map: Artificial Teeth; A New Invention Illustrated—in this week's *Life Illustrated*. Only 4 cents. All newsmen have it.

MAN A FIGHTING ANIMAL.

New views in regard to his Creation, Fall, and Destiny—Appreciation—Are we going ahead or backwards? Hasbers on Lake Ontario, Railroads, etc.

What we are doing in New York. Read the city columns of *Life Illustrated*; for four cents. No. 123, for to-day, contains: The Gossip of the Week: "John Dean and his own Mary Ann," once more; Elephants on the Stage; New Observatory; Our Veiled Ladies; The First Strawberries. Also, the letest information of importance from all the States, Territories and British Provinces. For 4 cents. Don't fail to get it.

A beautiful Poem by Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE.—Description of a Thunder Storm viewed from above—Literary Notices, a story for children, and numerous other good things in this week's *Life Illustrated*, all for 4 cents. For sale everywhere, by all newsmen.

[Advertisement.]

DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S
CELEBRATED
MAGIC COMPOUND.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA,
Has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for Pulmonary diseases.
Principal Dépôt, No. 54 White-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EBLING AND THE DUST.—EBLING'S neglect to clean the streets entailed a series of unparalleled outrages upon the public—not the least of which was the delay in the introduction of KNOX'S Spring Hat, occasioned by it. But the street sweepers are at work, and the hat is out, exciting universal admiration by its matchless beauty, lustre, style and cheapness. KNOX, ready to accommodate all who call upon him, is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Are you losing flesh? Do you suffer from low spirits? Have you a sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach and palpitation of the heart? Are you troubled with flatulency? If so, a course of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, acting upon the secretions, will restore you to perfect health. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 92½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

GRINDLE'S
ANCIENT AND CELEBRATED
JAPANESE LIFE PILLS

Purge the system thoroughly of all corrupt humors, penetrate and purify the vital fluids, and the corrupt secretions are replaced with rich healthy blood. Parts that were even decaying with disease are restored to a healthy vigorous action, and disease eradicated as if by magic, leaving the system in a robust condition, and less predisposed to contract disease again, of whatever kind. In fact, they are NATURE'S own REMEDY, and must, in a short time, be the only pills used. They are pleasant to take, and never disagree with the most delicate child.

For sale by BARNES & PARK, and C. H. RUNO, Broadway, New-York, and by respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States, the Canadas, Mexico, South America, &c., at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for $1.
Principal Dépôt No. 54 White-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,

J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "LIFE IN BROOKLYN," at Purdy's National Theatre, still continues to hold its own. It is to be performed to-night with the ever-popular pantomime of "Raoul; or, The Magic Star," and the excellent burlesque of "Medea," with Mr. G. L. Fox as Medea.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LEARN WRITING OF GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway. Instruction in penmanship and bookkeeping by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway. Penmanship and book-keeping day and evening.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART.
HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
AMBROTYPES.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

DIAPHANEOTYPES.—The most beautiful style of Photographic Pictures ever introduced: they are no transitory, fleeting shadow, but a picture for posterity, possessing all the brilliancy of color and finish of the finest oil-paintings. Made only at the ROOT PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY, No 306 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By WOODFORD & WEMPLE,
No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

LONG ISLAND.

Steam on Atlantic-street.

Steam on Atlantic-street still disturbs the Atlantic-street residents—the subject crooking itself into a distracting query every day—that no new excitement displaces it. Probably it always will wrong some of them, just as the steamboat intrusion always will make the captains of clam-boats swear, and railroads annoy sick folks quartered within hearing of them. But the matter of steam on Atlantic-street is no longer a serious question of debate in Brooklyn. The large outlay for the tunnel enthorized by the City and State, the impossibility of carrying freight cars up the heavy grade between Sonth Ferry and Bedford, the treble nuisance that short cars would prove, (drawn as they would have to be) by four horses each, occupying the street's whole length every Summer afternoon to get passengers ont of town, the detriment that its prohibition would be to all of Long Island that lies out of Atlantic street, and the late solemn compromise by which, for considerations exchanged, the right to use it was guaranteed to the Company,—all these considerations make the great body of Brooklyn people regard it as a fixed fact that the Long Island Railroad will still use its tunnel and employ unvexed the only power that can take its trains through to the outskirts.

The Charges Against Alderman Bannon.

The Committee to which was referred the chargee against Alderman BANNON, of the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn, for being concerned in Tompkins-avenue sewer contract, made their report one week ago last Monday night. The matter was laid on the table for one week, and last Monday evening a minority report was submitted, and both were taken up for consideration. The majority report sets forth that the testimony taken proves that the whole of the money for the contract was paid in favor of Alderman BANNON; that he superintended the work, and discharged and paid off the men employed. The Committee further state that the contractor, Mr. BURNS, and the Inspector of the work, both refused to testify before the Committee. No action is recommended by the majority report. The minority report sets forth that the charges are not proven, and ask for the discharge of the Committee.

After some discussion, the minority report was adopted, by a vote of 20 Ayes to 7 Nays.

River Thieves Arrested.

The canal-boat *Excelsior*, lying in the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, was robbed of twenty bags of wheat Sunday night, by a party of river thieves. Officers were at once started in pursuit, and Monday night officers DILLON, HANLIN, and DOWDLE, of the Third District Police, arrested three men, named CHARLES TRAVERS, ADAM TRAVERS, and CHARLES REYNOLDS, who had three bags of the wheat in their possession. They were taken before Justice BLACHLEY, yesterday morning, and committed for a hearing.

☞ During the week ending Saturday last, there were 86 deaths in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, Vice-President BAYLIS in the Chair.

After the transaction of considerable business of no general interest the subject of appointing a Secretary of the Board under the recent act passed, was brought up and discussed for several hours. The matter of selecting a candidate for the office was referred to the Finance Committee, and it was referred to a Special Committee of three to report the duties of the new office.

The following Committees were appointed for the year 1857:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

School-Houses—Harris, Tuttle, P. G. Bergen, Hall, Johnson, Brinkerhoof, Booth.

Finance—Dunham, Anthony, Baylis, P. G. Taylor, Burr, Lay, Northrup.

School Books—Greenwood, P. G. Bergen, Field, Parsons, Lane, Brown, Hunter.

Teachers—Dillingham, Field, Poole, Whiting, Perry.

Law—Rollman, Sparks, Parsons.

Music—Brinkerhoof, Burr, Smith, Greenwood, Stewart.

Supplies—Northrup, Booth, Phelps.

Library—Thorne, Casswell, Crane, Sparks, Smith.

Evening Schools—Poole, Crowell, D. Bergen, Lane, Johnson, Polly, Hartean.

Normal School—Copland, Howe, Anthony, Field, Greenwood.

Examinations—Cocks, F. Taylor, Polly, Thursby, Phelps.

Credentials—Sullivan, Paulding, Bellingham, Perry, Brown.

Warming and Ventilation—Tuttle, Harris, Burr.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

No. 1. P. G. Taylor, Whiting, Greenwood.
No. 2. D. Bergen, J. G. Bergen, P. G. Bergen.
No. 3. Brinkerhoof, Hunter, Smith.
No. 5. Booth, Poole, Parsons.
No. 6. Cocks, Rodman, Baylis.
No. 7. Thorne, Bellingham, Whiting.
No. 8. Dillingham, Anthony, How.
No. 9. Paulding, Crane, Smith.
No. 10. P. G. Bergen, J. G. Bergen, D. Bergen.
No. 11. Hunter, Crane, Hartean.
No. 12. Copland, Hartean, Lane.
No. 13. Dunham, Sullivan, Casswell.
No. 14. Harris, Sullivan, Halsy.
No. 16. Burr, Tuttle, Johnson.
No. 17. Polly, Sparks, Lay.
No. 18. Field, Brown, Thursby.
No. 19. Tuttle, Northrup, Field.
No. 20. Northrup, Burr, Tuttle.
No. 21. Brown, Thursby, Field.
No. 22. Perry, Lay, Hall.
No. 23. Hall, Perry, Lay.
No. 24. Stewart, Brown, Field.
Colored No. 1. Hartean, J. G. Bergen, Parsons.
Colored No. 2. Brinkerhoof, Crane, Crowell.
Colored No. 3. Brown, Sparks, Polly.

Gas.

According to a statement submitted by the Auditor of Brooklyn to the Common Council, the gas used by the Fire Department during the 14 months ending March 31, cost the City $1,599 81—$1,023 in the Western District, and $516 81 in the Eastern District. While some of the companies used only $2 worth of gas per month, others used $12 and $18 worth.

Fines and Fees.

During the ten weeks ending March 31, Justice BLACHLEY, of Brooklyn, received, in fines and fees, $1,784 89.

☞ The April Term of the Kings County Court of Sessions opened yesterday, but adjourned over to Friday, as there were not sufficient Jurors present to proceed with the business.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 1, 2, 5, 9, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

NEW-JERSEY.

Clam Pearls.

A Paterson paper says: Quite an excitement has for the past fortnight existed in the upper part of this city, owing to a sort of Pearl Mania. Some parties, a few weeks since, in examining the meat of the fresh water clams, which so abound in the brooks in this vicinity, discovered a pearl of uncommon size and beauty. Upon further searching others were secured, and the fact becoming known, quite a number of our townsmen got wild upon the discovery.

Political.

Those in Hoboken who are opposed to the present Democratic City Government are forming a Reform Party for the Charter election on Tuesday of next week. This new party will hold a City Convention, composed of twenty citizens from each Ward, to nominate a city ticket. This party has nominated Ward tickets. The Councilmen nominated by them are as follows:

First Ward—CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN.
Second Ward—WM. WHITE, (renominated.)
Third Ward—JAMES H. WILSON.

☞ In Jersey City there are 166 places where intoxicating liquors are sold. For a population of a little over 25,000, this gives one rum-shop to every 151 people. They are well patronized.

☞ The Gas Company and the Common Council of Jersey City still combine to keep the town in darkness. There is not a gas lamp lighted in all the streets, and Jersey is the darkest place this side of sun down.

☞ There is again some talk of running a branch of the Jersey Ferry to the foot of Desbrosses-street on the New York side.

☞ The German population of Jersey City comprises 343 families, of which 262 are Protestant, and 81 Roman Catholic.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 7.

$9,500 Virginia 6s	91¾	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		69
2,000 Georgia 5's, 6s	93	500	do		68¾
2,000 Missouri 5s, 6s	83¾	800	do	s30	68¾
900 City 6s, '70	93	650	do		68¾
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	101¾	100	do	b60	69¾
3,000 E. R. Con. b. '71	78	100	do	b60	69¾
2,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	82	200	do	b60	69¾
9,500 Ill. Cen. RR. Bs.	99¾	200	do	b30	69¾
2,000 L. C. & M. R. p. b.	90	50	do		69¾
500 N. J. C. R. 2d m. b.	89¾	50	do	b3	68¾
11 Bank of New-York	120¾	264	La C. & Mil. R. R.		78
50 Mechanics' Bank	116	100	do	b60	78¾
12 Bank of America	118¾	60	Panama R. R.		92
10 Bank of Commerce	106¼	50	do	b30	92¾
28 Am. Ex. Bank	114	150	Illinois Cen. R. R.	s3	128
5 Artisans' Bank	93	100	do	b60	129
35 Ohio Life & T. Co.	97	450	do	s3	128¾
50 do	b3	97¾	50	do	s60	128¾
62 Del. & H. C. Co.	122	100	do	s60	128¾
100 Nic. Transit Co.	5	100	do	s5	128¾
1050 Clev. & P. R. R.	s3	52	50	do	s3	128¾
500 do	s10	52	145	do	c	128¾
100 New-York Cent. R.	87¾	50	do	s4	128¾
1150 do	87¾	100	do	s10	128¾
300 do	b30	87¾	100	do	b60	128¾
22 do	87¾	50	do	b30	129
100 do	s30	87	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR	103¾
100 do	b10	87¼	100	Gal. & Chi. RR.	s10	100¾
50 do	b60	87¼	100	do	101
950 Erie Railroad	s3	52	200	do	s60	100¾
1400 do	b3	53	800	Cleve. & Tol. RR.	70¾
300 do	s60	51¾	400	do	70¾
2000 do	s10	52	300	do	2d	70¾
400 do	s3	51¾	100	do	b60	70¾
50 do	b60	53¼	100	do	b30	70¾
100 Hnd. Riv. R. R.	b60	26¾	100	do	b10	70¾
100 do	b60	26¾	100	do	s10	70½
100 do	b30	26	100	do	s30	70
100 Reading R. R.	b30	78½	1500	do		70
2400 do		78¼	80	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.		99
800 do	b10	78¼	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b60	73¾
1100 do	c	78¼	100	do		73¾
400 do		78½	50	do		73¾
400 do	s30	78	10	New-Jersey R. R.		123
100 Mich. Cent. R. R.	c	94	78	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.		78¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	99¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b3	69¾
2,000 do	99¾	100	do		69¼
5,000 La Crosse & Mil. R. R. priv. bds.	b60	90	50	do	b30	69¼
150 Erie Railroad	51¾	300	do		69
850 do	51¾	100	do	2d	69
100 do	s30	51¾	1000	do	b3	68
50 do	b60	52¾	200	do		87¾
50 do	b60	52	100	La Ca. & Mil. R.	b60	79
100 do	b3	51¾	300	Hudson Riv. R.		25¼
50 do	s10	51¾	200	Reading R. R.		77¾
500 do	s3	51¾	100	do	b3	77¾
50 Mich. Central R.	b30	94	200	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b15	68¾
150 Illinois Cent. R.	b3	128	500	do	b15	68
100 N. Y. Cent. R.		86¾	300	do		67
500 do	b60	87	100	do	b15	67½
500 do	s60	86¾				

TUESDAY, April 7—P. M.

Money affairs in Wall-street work satisfactorily. The Discount Brokers quote prime paper 8@9 ₱ cent., and the Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers of established credit get money at call at 7 ₱ cent. Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer was further dealt in to-day at 108¾@⅞, though the impression appears to be that the mail will not be a heavy one. The advanced rates on London were paid reluctantly by the Import Trade. At the same time the regular Banking Housee, in the absence of a good supply of transient bills, have command of the market, and at the close of 'Change hour demanded, in some instances, 109 ₱ cent. The extreme quotation for first-class bills, 108¾@109. We hear of no specie going by this packet. The Snb-Treasury disbursed to-day $331,431, against $245,529 received; reducing the balance to $15,089,202. The temporary enlargement of the Bank loans in aid of the heavy payments of the 4th of April caused some remark on the Street, but appears to be well understood in Bank. The preparations for that day ran all through the week, while the payments into Bank on previous discounts were not marked off until after the close of business on Saturday the 4th, and counted but one day of the six on the averaged statement of the week.

The quiet appearance of financial affairs outside the Stock circle, and the assured confidence everywhere else felt in the general well-being and prospects of the trade of the country, afford to-day a very remarkable and striking contrast to the condition of things among the stock-jobbers in the Board of Brokers and on the Street. With some of these gentlemen all values would seem to have come to a nought, and the pertinacity and desperation with which they have played their part against the market has been successful to the extent of producing a lower range of sales and closing quotations to-day than we have recorded for several months past. And while the regular lists of *bona fide* stockholders on most of the transfer books of the Railway and other shares actively dealt in at the Board have not been materially disturbed, and in some instances the distribution of stock out of the Street enlarged, the *Bears* have undoubtedly forced the settlement of a large amount of contracts, at highly profitable differences, for the time being, to themselves. A retrospect of the daily list of new contracts sold, however, will show that this enccess has been followed up by renewed engagements to deliver ahead at equally low, if not lower, prices. The additional fall to-day was more general than any previous day, running through almost the entire list from 1@2¾ ₱ cent., showing, in the absence of all ontside cause of distrust, a foregone conclusion on the part of the leading operators for a fall to make the *panic* of their own creation as general as may be, in order to frighten, if possible, the real holders of the very best, as well as the weaker Stocks on the official list. Such things have happened before in Wall-street, without ostensible or rational cause, and at such seasons a retrospect of the fluctuations of a single month and fortnight may not be ent of

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1733 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

An Anti-Walker Review of the Recent Letters from Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, April 8, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On reference to the daily leading papers of this City, highly important news from Nicaragua was announced in capital letters. The saving clause (*if true*) should have been added in small italics on your impartial sheets. The American public had been led to believe for a day or two, that the Allies were utterly routed with immense slaughter on the 16th of March. We had also previously been assured, by accounts brought per Steamer *Sierra Nevada*, that a great battle had taken place on the 15th of the same month, in which "Walker literally mowed down his enemy like grass." Yet it is now known and acknowledged that those flaring accounts, announced as authentic, have proved totally false.

Doubts have now also risen in the public mind as to the degree of credit to be allowed to the last announcements of victory by Walker's party. And as some time must now elapse before reliable news can be received, I have carefully read and analyzed the sources of information.

In the first place, I find the steamer *Orizaba* was the last vessel which had arrived at Panama from San Juan del Sur up to the sailing of the *Texas* from Aspinwall on the 22d. The *Orizaba* left San Juan del Sur on the 18th, where neither the United States Consul, Mr. PARKER, nor any of the inhabitants, had heard any tidings about a battle on the 16th, nor had any accounts of such battle been published, or even whispered at Panama, on or after the arrival there of the *Orizaba*. If WALKER had won such a battle, the trumpet-sound of victory would have been loud and strong.

Next we find in the *Tribune* the testimony of a respectable proprietor from Nicaragua, (formerly an adherent of WALKER,) who came down the River San Juan to Greytown, and thence per steamer *Texas* to New-York. This gentleman was at San Jorge on the morning of the 16th, which place was then well fortified, and occupied by General CANAS' division of the Costa Rican army. They had had no battle on the 17th or 18th, up to the moment he left, at which time it was there known that WALKER and his followers, being in a state of starvation, had left Rivas in the direction of the village of Rosario, followed up by Costa Rican guerrilla parties, and confronted by the allies, whose object appears to have been to prevent those reaching the coast, and effecting WALKER'S escape from Nicaragua by sea, as General CANAS had previously agreed to accept their surrender, on condition that WALKER should be delivered over to the Costa Ricans.

Thus, up to the 16th, the *great Walker battle* had not been fought.

WALKER'S adherents, in this City, now allege that the *great battle* near Rivas took place, not on the 16th, but on the 19th, at San Jorge, and on the *road back* again to Rivas.

Two letters have been published, from General HENNINGSEN, in the New-York *Herald*, dated March 19. The General says the battle took place on the 16th, and describes the victory as decisive with a loss to the Allies of 400 killed, (and, of course, 600 wounded in proportion,) at a sacrifice of only fifty to the Filibusters. *How important if true!*

Immediately following General HENNINGSEN'S letter, is another "from an officer with General WALKER to a friend in this City," dated Rivas, March 18. It does not tally, as to dates, with HENNINGSEN'S, for he says the battle was fought on the 17th and not on the 16th, as the General alleges. This discrepancy looks bad. So does his estimate of the Allied forces engaged. He says, three times their own number, which would make the Allies engaged amount to 1,050 of whom it is calculated 400 were killed and 600 wounded, leaving only 50 to cut and come again. *Very important if true!*

By a letter also published in the New-York *Herald*, and dated March 20, it would appear the Costa Rican guerrilla parties were still alive and on the alert, for that letter says, "*they come on the Transit Road*, and lie in wait for any weak party of Americans they can cut up."

Next comes the testimony derived from a communication of Captain ANDERSON'S, published in the *Sun*, and dated Rivas, March 19, stating that a hard contested battle had been fought on the 16th, Monday. The troops (he says) started from Rivas at 3 o'clock in the morning, and opened their fire at daylight upon CANAS' forces in San Jorge; although the accounts given by the Nicaraguan Proprietor to the *Tribune* leads us to believe that no such attack was made before he left on the morning of the 18th. Capt. ANDERSON says the Costa Ricans charged repeatedly with the bayonet, whenever an opening was made, and that the enemy, after suffering severely, left the Plaza. Then why did not the fillibusters rush in? Did they suspect the trap—did they smell the mines? Did they detect the lines of rifle pits? Were they afraid of the loop-holes in the adobe walls commanding the Plaza? If they had entered that Plaza, not one would have returned to tell the tale.

Capt. ANDERSON then confesses that WALKER'S little army did not exceed 350 men; and that although they had not entered the Plaza, they were completely outnumbered and hemmed in by the enemy—all communication cut off with Rivas, and no food. He continues to say that WALKER then forgot he was President of this glorious Republic, and ordered a retreat to Rivas through his enemies, who had "ambushed themselves all along the road," and from whom they received a constant fire, which he tells us did "but little harm," as "at least 500 shots were fired at the General, but all to no effect." "*Very important if true!*"

This is all the information we have been able to sift and separate from the chaffs about this great and decisive battle. A few weeks will bring us precise accounts whether WALKER has escaped from Nicaragua, or fallen into the hands of the Costa Ricans, for that seems to be the only question undecided.

Let the accounts brought by the steamer *Texas* be true or false, the "*predetermined issue*" of Walkerism in Nicaragua will indubitably remain the same,—It cannot be changed, unless the Government of this country (at the solicitation of the New-York *Herald*), pronounce for and lend material aid and assistance to a band of unprincipled adventurers, whose chief, from his first onset, has shocked every feeling of chivalry—every impulse of humanity—and every incentive of honor and justice. At what a sacrifice of human life and happiness he has maintained his wretched position and tyrannical sway in Nicaragua!

Three hundred and fifty (according to HENNINGSEN and ANDERSON'S reports) are all that are now left of the 7,000 brave and adventurous youths who departed from our shores in the space of 18 short months to the pestilential fields of Nicaragua. Where are they? shrieks many a bereaved, broken-hearted wife and mother. Where are they? asks shuddering humanity. The happier have died on the field of blood, in a cause without a flag or a creed. The rest have *perished* by disease, pestilence, and starvation, in their most dreadful form, and the wretched remnant of 350, who have now been driven back to Rivas, emaciated by hunger and sickness, there await their fate at the hands of an exasperated and determined enemy.

Yours respectfully, K. ROMAN.

Col. Benton's Letter on Emancipation in Missouri.

The St. Louis *Leader* publishes Col. BENTON'S letter opposing Emancipation in Missouri. It was read at a meeting of the St. Louis Democracy on the 2d inst., prefaced by a speech from Mr. HUNTINGTON:

"I saw with amazement," writes Col. BENTON, "the late ABOLITION movement in the Legislature, and wrote immediately to PRICE, RUSK and others at Jefferson City to DENOUNCE and REPUDIATE it. These persons *ought to have cut themselves loose from me* before they began such an agitation. If they intended to start such a question, they should have let it be known before the election, and not have DECEIVED me.

I was told by many that these persons would turn out for Abolition after the election, but I could not believe it. That a State agitation of Slavery should be added to the National agitation, at the time we were denouncing the National agitation, was an incredible thing.

For persons calling themselves MY FRIENDS, *to attack the policy of my whole life*,—(the italics are Col. BENTON'S)—TO ATTACK THE POLICY OF MY WHOLE LIFE, after making use of my name to carry an election, is the GREATEST OUTRAGE I HAVE EVER EXPERIENCED. Not one of them has ever approached me on the subject, or has offered any explanation or justification, for it is something which THEY CAN NEITHER EXPLAIN NOR JUSTIFY. They know perfectly well that I introduced the clause against emancipation into the Constitution of the State, with a view to keep this Slavery agitation out of politics, and that my whole life has been opposed to their present course."

[It was signed] THOMAS H. BENTON.

The reading of this letter was interrupted with frequent and enthusiastic applause, which greeted every strong expression.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway

From Washington.

APPOINTMENT OF WILLIAM B. REED, OF PHILADELPHIA, AS MINISTER TO CHINA—THE MINNESOTA LAND GRANTS, &C.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 8.

The Administration has completed its arrangements relative to China, and WM. B. REED, Esq., of Philadelphia, who is now here, has been tendered the mission. In addition to other vessels, the steamer *Minnesota* will proceed to China. The order for her preparation will be issued to-morrow.

The land officers in Minnesota have been directed to continue the withdrawal of lands falling within the probable line of the railroad routes established under grants of Congress. Preemption claims based upon actual settlement, and not for speculation, made up to the time when the line of routes were definitely fixed on any of the lands withdrawn, will be allowed provided the testimony is clear and explicit. The offices of the newly created Land Districts will be established at Brownsville, at Dakotah, and Nebraska cities.

CHAS. G. GREEN, Esq., is resppointed Navy Agent at Boston.

The case of Commander OSBEN has been taken up in the Naval Court of Inquiry.

The President has reappointed JOSEPH W. GRAY, Postmaster at Cleveland, and THOMAS MILLER, Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, *vice* SPARROW, whose commission has expired.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 8.

Mr. SPENCER presented a remonstrance against the Seventh-avenue Railroad, New-York.

Mr. KELLY presented a remonstrance against a railrosd through University-place.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To provide for the formation of Homœopathic Medical Societies.

For the purchase of a site in Utica for a Regimental Armory.

To authorize the leasing to Dr. BRANDRETH, for a term of years, the Silver Mine at Sing Sing.

Exempting firemen of cities and villages from taxation on a certain amount of property.

The Metropolitan Police bill, was then referred to the Committee of the Whole.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the District Courts, New-York.

For the better security of demands against ships and vessels.

The bill for the improvement of the breed of horses was debated. On a motion to order it to a third reading, and after warm opposition from Mr. RIDER, the motion was carried by 19 to 12.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners, replying to the resolution of the Senate as to the delay of their report, state that it is owing to the tardiness of the Railroad Companies in making their returns. They recommend the repeal of the act creating the Board of Commissioners.

The Port Wardens' bill was then taken up and debated in Committee of the Whole.

This afternoon, the bill establishing the hulkhead and pier lines of the port of New-York was taken up in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. HALE in the Chair.

After a long debate, the Senate adjourned without taking the question. The bill is as reported by the Harbor Commissioners, and meets with much more opposition than was anticipated.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to establish bulkhead pier lines was debated, and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to establish regulations for the port of New-York, was also ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 8.

A large number of remonstrances were presented against any change in the Trinity Church Law of 1814.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To authorize the erection of a City Hall in New York.

The Senate and Assembly apportionment bills.

To incorporate the International Bridge Company.

The Senate License bill, which was made the special order for 4 o'clock.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Tracy Collegiate Institute.

To annex the County of Schuyler to the Sixth Judicial District.

In relation to actions on Indemnity Bonds.

To prevent frauds in the sale of passenger tickets.

To amend the act in relation to Foreign Insurance Companies.

To amend the State Militia Laws.

To provide for keeping the records in the Executive Department.

To authorize the Second-avenue Railroad Company to discontinue a portion of the track.

Relative to sewerage in Brooklyn.

Mr. SLUYTER moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote on opening the Second-avenue.

The motion was carried, the vote reconsidered, and the bill passed.

The Excise bill passed by the Senate was discussed during the afternoon Session, but the question was not taken upon it.

An attempt to make the bill the special order for 8 o'clock in the evening failed.

EVENING SESSION.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill extending the time for the completion of the road, and allowing towns on the line of the road to take stock therein, was debated and passed through the Committee of the Whole.

Argument in the Trinity Church Matter.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 8.

The Trinity Church question was argued before the Assembly's Committee on Benevolent and Charitable Institutions this afternoon by Mr. RUGGLES on behalf of the church.

State and Municipal Elections.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE ELECTION.

BRIDGEPORT, Wednesday, April 8.

The Bridgeport *Farmer* says that WM. D. BISHOP, Dem., for Congress, in all the District, has 14 majority over ORRIS S. FERRY, Opposition.

ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, April 8.

Full returns give WIMER, Emancipationist, for Mayor, 5,487 votes; PRATTE, Democrat, 3,759, and LANE, American, 1,831. The Emancipationists have large majorities in both branches of the Council, and have elected all their candidates for the city offices. It is now said that large numbers of the Americans voted for PRATTE for Mayor, believing him the only candidate able to beat the Emancipation ticket.

CINCINNATI MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 7.

At the city election yesterday, N. W. THOMAS, the citizens' candicate for Mayor, and BELLAMY STOER, the citizens' candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, were elected over C. J. W. SMITH and E. J. FERGUSON, Democrats. The precise majorities are not yet ascertained. The other offices are undecided.

MILWAUKEE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, April 8.

The People's ticket has been elected in our City Election, with the exception of Mayor and Treasurer. CROSS, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, is reëlected. Judge MCARTHUR, Democrat, is elected Judge of the Circuit Court. The returns are too meagre to decide who is elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

MICHIGAN JUDICIAL ELECTION.

DETROIT, Wednesday, April 8.

Incomplete returns indicate the election of the Republican State Judicial Ticket by at least 10,000 majority. Six of the eight Circuit Judges and the Regents of the State University are Republicans. Not more than two-thirds of a full vote was polled.

Steam-boiler Explosion.

ONE MAN KILLED AND FIVE OTHERS WOUNDED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, April 8.

Last night the new steam-boiler, recently put in the *State Sentinel* office, being tried for the first time, exploded, killing instantly a young man named HOMER, and badly injuring five others. The east wall of the building was blown down. The damage to presses, type, &c., was very great.

Miscellaneous News from the South.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 8.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last have been received.

The new Collector of New-Orleans had removed JULES CAIRE, a nephew of PIERRE SOULE, from office.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 8.

JOHN OXNAID, an exchange dealer, left here on the *Empire City*, on Sunday morning, after having swindled houses here to the amount of $100,000.

It is supposed that the cold has done some injury to the Cotton and Sugar crops.

A steamer from Galveston, Texas, arrived at Berwicke Bay, yesterday evening, and the passengers came to the city by railroad, making the whole trip in less than twenty-four hours.

The *Canadian's* news was received here this morning, and published in the evening editions of the Associated Press.

Fires.

FIRE AT NEW ALBANY, IND.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 7.

The iron and ship-chandlery store of JOHN BUSHFILL, and several adjoining buildings in New Albany, Indiana, were burned down on Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at $40,000, and the insurance is very slight.

FIRE AT MOUNT CARMEL, ILL.

VINCENNES, Tuesday, April 7.

The Court House of Wabash County, at Mount Carmel, Ill., with all its records, was burned on Sunday last.

The Case of Rev. Mr. Kalloch.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 8.

The Jury in Rev. Mr. KALLOCH'S case stood eight for acquittal to four for conviction, and were discharged.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, April 8.

We have a clear fine night, but as yet have no tidings of the steamer *Niagara*, now due at this port with Liverpool advices of the 28th ult., three days later than the *Canadian's* advices at Portland, last night.

Departure of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 8.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, sailed this morning, with sixty-eight passengers for Liverpool and twenty-six for Halifax. She took out very little specie.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, April 7.

The United States mail steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived here this afternoon.

Navigation at the North.

PICTOU, Wednesday, April 8.

The Pictou Harbor is now clear of ice. One vessel arrived to day.

Suicide of a Prisoner.

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.,) Wednesday, April 8.

HENRY C. HASKINS, a prisoner awaiting his trial in the jail here, committed suicide to-day at 10 o'clock, by hanging himself in his cell with his bedcord. He left a note to the jailer requesting him to remit three dollars to his parents who reside in Vermont, and are very poor.

The Administration and Foreign Affairs.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 7.

The cabinet will be engaged this week upon the questions relating to our foreign affairs. I doubt whether diplomatic appointments will be made for a month yet. It is, of course, necessary first to settle upon a distinct line of policy to be pursued in regard to Panama affairs, and our relations with China and with Mexico, &c.

The most pressing question is probably that relating to our difficulty with the Government of New Granada. If Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. MORSE have failed in their efforts to settle the question with the Granadian Government, it does not follow that no adjustment will be effected. Gen. HERRAN, the minister from New Granada, is here, and is probably empowered to conduct the negotiation to an issue. The matter is, no doubt, to be settled, and by a treaty to be made here.

The future policy of the Government in regard to Mexico is yet to be determined upon. A new treaty with Mexico is very necessary, and the terms of it are to be considered before an appointment of a new minister shall be made.

As Mr. FORSYTH'S treaty has been rejected, it is not to be supposed that he will remain as the minister to negotiate a treaty upon a basis so entirely inconsistent with that to which he has committed himself. He will probably be transferred to some other mission.

It has been announced as news from New-Orleans, that Senator BENJAMIN was to go to Mexico to purchase the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This is wholly improbable. He could not accept any agency of this sort without resigning his seat in the Senate. He may go to Mexico upon private agency in regard to Tehuantepec.

It is supposed that the new Minister to China, just appointed, will go out with Commodore PERRY, as the future commanding officer of the squadron in the China Sea. ION.

President Madison's Opinion of the Missouri Compromise.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Black Republican papers have times without number stated that Mr. MADISON had given it as his opinion that the Missouri Compromise was constitutional, and that he was in favor of the measure. The following extract from a letter written by him, Feb. 23, 1820, to Mr. MONROE, speaks for itself. It will be seen that he gave his opinion against it, not only on the grounds of unconstitutionality, but on the grounds of inexpediency:

MONTPELIER, Feb 23, 1820.

I received yours of the 19th on Monday. The pinch of the difficulty in the case stated seems to be in the words "for ever," coupled with the interdict relating to the territory north of latitude 36° 30'. If the necessary import of these words be, that they are to operate as a condition on future States admitted into the Union, and as a restriction on them after admission, they seem to encounter, indirectly, the arguments which prevailed in the Senate for an unconditional admission of Missouri. I must conclude, therefore, from the assent of the Senate to the words, after the strong vote, on constitutional grounds, against the restriction on Missouri, that there is some other mode of explaining them in their actual application.

As to the right of Congress to apply such a restriction during the *territorial* period, it depends on the clause specially providing for the management of those subordinate establishments.

On one side it naturally occurs, that the right, being given from the necessity of the case, and in suspension of the great principle of self government, ought not be extended further, nor continued longer, than the occasion might fairly require.

On the other side, it cannot be denied that the constitutional phrase "to make all rules," &c., as expounded by uniform practice, is somewhat of a ductile nature and leaves much to legislative discretion.

The questions to be decided seem to be—

1. Whether a *territorial* restriction be on assumption of illegitimate power; or,

2. Misuse of legitimate power; and if the latter only, whether the injury threatened to the nation from an acquiescence in the misuse, or from a frustration of it, be the greater.

On the first point, there is certainly room for difference of opinion; though, for myself, I must own that I have always leaned to the belief that the restriction was not within the true scope of the Constitution.

On the alternative presented by the second point, there can be no room, with the cool and candid, for blame on those acquiescing in a conciliatory course, the demand for which was deemed urgent, and the course itself deemed not irreconcilable with the Constitution.

This is the hasty view I have taken of the subject. I am aware that I may be suspected of being influenced by the habit of a guarded construction of constitutional powers; and I have certainly felt all the influence that could justly flow from a conviction, that an *uncontrolled dispersion of the slaves now within the United States, was not only best for the nation, but most favorable for the slaves also, both as to their prospects of emancipation, and as to their condition in the meantime.* JAMES MADISON.

MARINE.

The Ship New-Hampshire—How She was Lost.

This ship remained in the same position in which she went on, at the time our reporter left the beach yesterday morning at sunrise. One of the wrecking schooners had arrived, and was anchored near by, but there was still too much surf on to permit her to go alongside the ship. She had seven feet water in the hold, eight feet amidships, alongside, and 22 feet under the stern; lying, perfectly upright, on the edge of the outer bar, about 250 yards from the shore. Her position is about four miles east of New Inlet, and within half a mile of the spot where the ship *Montezuma* was wrecked. Elsewhere will be found a list of her cargo.

Four lighters, including the Underwriters' schooner, have been sent to her, but the wind being fresh from the southward yesterday, the heavy swell will delay the saving of the cargo, and the ship will probably go to pieces the first heavy blow. Capt. SHELDON and crew are at the house of Mr. ZACHARIAH JAMES, near the wreck.

Mr. MCDONALD, the first mate, gives the following particulars of the disaster: They experienced light winds from the S. E. three days, under which the ship crossed the Gulf Stream, sailing three and four knots an hour. On Sunday night it freshened until it blew a gale, which continued through to Monday, canting, towards night, to the S. W., when the rain changed to a driving sleet, which soon covered the rigging and sails with a coating of ice, and made it difficult to handle either. About midnight it lighted up, when they made the Highland Lights bearing N. N. W. About the same time they sounded in 15 fathoms water; this should have given them a position 15 miles from the Long Island shore. The wind now hauled to the westward, and it became very cold, the sails being frozen stiff.

In the course of another hour breakers were discovered only half a mile ahead of the ship, a strong northerly current having imperceptibly set them toward the beach; the helm was immediately put to port to wear the ship round, but, when she came head to the heavy swell, she fell off again, and by the time her head was toward the beach she struck heavily several times. This was at 2 o'clock in the morning. The yards were braced round, but she was beyond the influence of her helm or sails. Seeing she would not go off, order was given to square the yards to press her further on. In a few moments she remained fast, and the old ship, which had breasted the storms of the ocean for a quarter of a century, found her last resting place at the very entrance of her native port. One or two seas broke aboard, but not with sufficient force to sweep anything from off deck. At daylight the men were sent up to furl the sails, and at 10 o'clock the mate and 14 of the crew got out the pinnace, and landed safely through the heavy surf.

After the boat from the ship had performed the perilous feat of landing safely through the surf, the person in charge of the Life-station, with his crew, hauled his boat out of his house, and placed her in a position indicating that, when the sea should become sufficiently smooth, he proposed to attend on the ship!

The wrecking schooner *Excelsior* sailed Tuesday, and the schooners *B. Drummond* and *J. G. Rotche*, and sloop *General Washington*, sailed yesterday morning for the wreck. The *Excelsior* took chains, anchors, and steam pumps, and the others are in bal last to receive the cargo. The following is a list of the *New-Hampshire's* cargo: 302 bags waste, 860 tons pig iron, 157 Chinese cans, 387 bundles hoop iron, 17 cases bedgole, 111 cases rivets, 6 plows, 61 boiler tubes, 31 casks alum, 168 casks sulphur-ammonia, 145 casks bottled ale, 43 bundles rags, 67 crates sheathing felt, 23 packages grain bags, 50 tons gas coal, 35 boxes merchandise, 3 bundles merchandise, 3,000 empty bags.

The Failure to Launch the Queen of the Pacific.

This fine steamer, which was to be launched yesterday morning from WESTERVELT'S yard, stuck on the ways, after going half her length, in consequence of the settling of the ways, letting her bilge down upon the bank. The large crowd which had assembled to witness the spectacle went away greatly disappointed, and expressing much regret at the misfortune. A derrick was employed to lift her stern to prevent her being strained, and the vessel is, apparently, not injured. The steam-tugs *Achille* and *Hector* were employed at high water last night, with two hundred men hearing at capstans, with heavy falls, but as late as 10 o'clock there was no prospect of her going off.

Messrs WEBB and BELL will launch from their yard, at Green Point, on Thursday, at 9 o'clock, A. M., a fine bark, 700 tons, called the *Magi*, built for Messrs. TUCKER, COOPER & Co., and intended for the East India trade, to be commanded by Captain RICHARD LUCE.

The number of vessels in this port, yesterday, was 626, including 35 steamers, 108 ships, 84 barks, 92 brigs, and 307 schooners. Seamen are quite scarce and are in lively demand. The *Shipping List* gives this revised tabular statement of wages and advances:

	Wages.	Advance.
To Liverpool, per month	$20	$35
To London, per month	20	30
To Havre, per month	20	25
To North of Europe, per month	20	20
Mediterranean and So. Am. per month.	16	20
West Indies, per month	18	18
East Indies and California, per month	15	30
Coasting, per month	20	10

The pilot boat *Christian Berg*, No. 16, when off the Woodlands, at 7:30 on Tuesday morning, while lying to, was run into by schr. *Snow Squall*, hence for Georgetown, S. C. The boat had her side cut down to the copper, and was towed up to the city by steamtug *Hercules*. The schooner had but one man on deck at the time.

Musical.

NATIVE MUSIC.—The New-York American Music Association gives its third concert of the season on the 27th inst. The programme will be the best they have had thus far, combining the styles of vocal and instrumental, classical chamber music, with the more unscientific and popular kinds of solo, piano and choral compositions.

Besides the regular and efficient chorus of the Association, Mrs. GEORGIANNA S. LEACH, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, Mr. WM. A. KING, Mr. J. A. JOHNSON, and Dr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE, will take part as artists.

MASONIC CONCERT.—We have already adverted to the grand concert to take place at Niblo's, on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Masonic Board of Relief. This, it seems, is to be the last appearance of OLE BULL in New-York. A grand orchestra from the Philharmonic Society has been engaged, and the Mendelssohn Union have volunteered to perform some of their choicest pieces. MENDELSSHON'S "Loreley," and a trio and chorus from his "Elijah," are among the selections, all of which will be done for the first time, with a full and efficient orchestra. The array of talent presented on the programme and the excellent selections, give a guarantee of one of the richest musical treats of the season.

Medical News.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received by a physician of this City, from Dr. THOMAS MILLER, for many years President of the Board of Health of Washington, D. C.:

"I have never known our City more healthy than at present. The disease which made its appearance at the National Hotel was from a local cause, and never extended beyond the Hotel. One or two or a few of our citizens were affected from eating at or visiting the Hotel, but the disease attacked none others. It was confined to the persons who stopped at the Hotel, and *never spread beyond its walls*. The Board of Health, after full investigation, are satisfied that the disease arose from local causes, filth, bad sewerage, &c., &c. There never has been a case, which came under our notice, which justified the suspicion that any poison (mineral) had caused it. *No fatal case has occurred here.*"

AN IN-GRAIN MILLIONAIRE.—A Chicago paper states that one of the grain and produce firms in that city handled within the last year, in their business, $12,500,000, their checks on a single bank amounting to $8,000,000. 5,256,000 bushels of grain passed through their hands.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Short Lives and Merry.

We—the people, the citizens—we are careful of our clothes, getting them cut by tailors rather than by oystermen, however jolly,—getting their rents repaired by seamstresses rather than by masons, however sound politically. We have our shoes fitted to our corns by shoemakers even of a different faith rather than by the cleverest of butchers who voted our ticket. But when it comes to the preservation of our lives and health we are not so notional. Hence for a City Inspector we are not so careful to learn whether the candidate is a thorough-bred physician or a Hell-Gate pilot, as whether he can manage the boys at the primary Election. For our Sanitary police we are entirely satisfied with carmen, fish-pedlars, tailors, if only they are sound on the political goose. This is the feeling of the community, and it is honestly represented in the Assembly which strikes out from the amended Charter and Police bills all that was at first inserted, making for us a scientific Sanitary Police.

This happy-go-easy frame of mind which puts down the value of human life at a figure considerably below the importers' price for broad-cloth and calf-skins, is handsomely reflected in the mortality statistics of the City.

In 1810, the proportion of deaths in this City, to the population, was 1 in 46.49,

1815	1 in 41.83	1840	1 in 39.74
1820	1 in 37.19	1845	1 in 37.55
1825	1 in 34.78	1850	1 in 33.52
1830	1 in 38.97	1854	1 in 22.65
1835	1 in 40.87	1855	1 in 27.33

Then, special diseases are coming into vogue again that threatened at one time to be utterly exterminated. We are averaging 12 deaths every week from small-pox—showing that there are some 120 cases of this precious disease in full blast here all the time. Yet we make no foolish fuss about it.

What is life? Only a vapor—a very small thing for people to worry about. But clothes!—*they* take us into society, dine us, and consign us to comfortable coffins. Let things stand as they are. They are good for undertakers and the pot-house politicians. If the ratio of deaths keeps on as it has gone since 1810, in 50 years more a parent will be saved all anxiety about his daughter's middle-age troubles, and the fear of young folks that their parents, uncles and aunts will spend a toothless old age in the poorhouse, is an utter absurdity. One out of every 15 of our race dying yearly we shall wind up our career at its noon, being saved all the annoyance of hair dyes, false teeth, port wine and whites of eggs, tonics, canes and spectacles

Street Sprinkling.

The dust in Broadway yesterday was kept down to the breathing point, by a judicious application of the Croton, making that plethoric thoroughfare a delightful promenade. The cost of sprinkling this street is supported by voluntary contributions from the occupants of stores, hotels and places of amusement. This season there are seven contractors who agree to keep the roadway moist from sunrise to sunset, appropriating certain blocks to their individual care. They procure their water from the City hydrants, paying the Aqueduct Department two cents a hogshead therefor. The amount advanced by citizens for this grateful operation varies from fifty to twelve-and-a-half cents a week each. Some who are equally benefitted with the rest, refuse to pay anything, which the contractors of course don't like. There is another thing too that they don't like; the Common Council require them to use a certain kind of sprinkler, which they say not only costs more than those formerly used, but calls for more labor in sprinkling. By the old sprinkler they could water Broadway at three swaths; now it takes six. The Corporation's sprinkler is no shorter than the old one, but it has no holes in the ends of the tin tube from which the water is discharged. *Query*—Who turns an honest penny by insisting upon the one in use?

Taxes and the New Receiver.

Mr. WILSON SMALL, who succeeds HARRY HOWARD as Tax Receiver, was sworn into office yesterday by Mayor WOOD. THOMAS PEARSON and CHARLES DENNIN became his sureties in the sum of $25,000 each. JOHN P. HONE, the former Deputy Receiver, was reappointed, and filed securities in the sum of $30,000.

The amount of taxes paid in since the 1st of January, on the tax levy for the present year, was $6,682,372 42, leaving a little less than $500,000 still unpaid. The average amount of taxes daily paid in at the present time is about $1,500. Upon all taxes received since the 29th of last February, twelve per cent. interest has been charged, and will continue to be charged until the 1st of next June. Those who paid previous to the 28th of February were charged no interest. On the 1st of next June all the tax-books are sent to the Comptroller, and the taxes remaining then unpaid are put into the hands of the Clerk of Arrears for collection. One of two things is then done—the tax is paid, or the property of the delinquent tax payer is put under the hammer.

The Assessors, who occupy a portion of the TAX Receiver's office, are now busy preparing their assessment rolls for the tax levy of 1858. They have till the 1st of September to complete these rolls.

Payment of the Central Park Police.

Yesterday was the day advertised by the Comptroller as settlement day of the pay of the Central Park policemen. There was a large gathering accordingly at the Comptroller's Office of Central Park policemen, and grocers, butchers, shoemakers, hatters, and gents to whom the unfortunate policemen had to give orders or assignments of their dues. The amount due each policeman was noted, and the sum total of the orders each had given. Warrants on the City Chamberlain will be given this morning to each policeman and his creditors, for the sum they are respectively entitled to. Some of these policemen have sacrificed their claims at a loss of nearly fifty per cent. The total amount due them is $11,500. To engineers, clerks, and laborers there has already been paid $16,500. The present payments only cover services up to the 1st of January.

The Niagara.

The *Niagara* got up steam yesterday morning, with the intention of proceeding down the Bay, but the delays caused by winding the ship, and getting clear of her berth at the Navy-Yard, made it too late to sail on the morning flood-tide, and she accordingly anchored. About 4 o'clock P. M. she swung to the flood, and her anchor was hove up. She passed down the East River, under steam, in fine style, about 4½ o'clock P. M., large crowds being gathered upon the piers, who watched her movements with great interest and cheering as she passed. A large party was observed on board, among whom were several ladies. She will probably anchor at Quarantine, or at the S. W. Spit, and cross the Bar upon the flood-tide this morning. She expects to be absent three or four days, when she will return, and anchor off Castle Garden. From this place she will soon thereafter sail on her voyage to Liverpool.

☞ At the Publishers' Trade-Sale, the other day, the *Memoirs of James Gordon Bennett and His Times*, 1 vol., 12mo., 448 pages, price $1 25, sold at 12½ cents, and few bidders.

Lost Children.

The pleasant weather Sunday, and the frequent turning out of the firemen in answer to the fire alarms, seduced about 40 little urchins so far away from home that they could not find their way back again. The search for them by their excited and frightened parents who met by half-dozens at the office of the Chief of Police and invoked the aid of the police telegraph, was interesting and instructive. Messrs. OWENS, CHAPIN and CROWLY, the operators, busied themselves unceasingly, and in most cases succeeded in learning the whereabouts of the little truants. The celerity with which communications were sent to and received from remote portions of the City astonished many of the searchers amazingly, and when informed of the whereabouts of their children exhibited their joy according to their different natures. Some pulled out their wallets and inquired the charge, and when informed that there was not any, exhibited greater astonishment still, and left wondering, no doubt, what it all meant. The number of lost children is becoming every day more numerous, and the telegraph operators are of opinion that parents are getting less cautious as they know the runaways can be soon found by means of the tel-egraph.

Attempt at Suicide—A Sad Case.

Two brothers named Frederick and Carl Sidsly who arrived here from Germany a short time since, were found yesterday morning by the fifteenth Ward Police sleeping in the unfinished building corner of Broadway and Great Jones street, having no other shelter. Carl, during the night, took arsenic, and was apparently in a dying condition. He was taken to the station-house, where Dr. Jones attended and partly restored him, but he is still in a critical state. These two young men are said to be well educated, and are good mechanics, but have been unable to get employment. They are completely destitute, and had not eaten anything for two days prior to their being taken in charge by the police.

Stopping Stages at the Park.

The Aldermanic Special Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of stopping a number of South Ferry stages at the City Hall Park, for the relief of the lower part of Broadway, held an adjourned meeting yesterday. Mr. H. E. FIERRE submitted plans for a steam carriage and steam omnibus, which he thought would relieve Broadway of two-thirds of the vehicles now running on it. He proposed that each steam-propelled omnibus should accommodate thirty persons.

Mr. ROBERT BARKLEY, of the Knickerbocker Line opposed the proposition to stop the stages at the Park, on the ground that it would be injurious to him, and not afford the relief sought. He also stated that there would not be sufficient room at the Park for the horses to rest, which, in warm weather, was an important requisite at either end of a stage route. He claimed that the proposed change would cause a daily loss to the proprietors of stage lines, of from a dollar to a dollar and half each stage.

Mr. SINEY, one of the proprietors of the South Ferry, Bowery and Houston-street Line, said that if one stage out of every four of the *three hundred and thirty-six licensed to run to the South Ferry* were stopped at the Park, according to the proposition before the Committee, it would occasion an aggregate loss of $4,000 per week. He discouraged the practice of many drivers, of walking their horses in order to obtain more passengers.

The Chairman was desirous that the stage proprietors should try the proposed plan for a week, and then if they did not approve of it, he would unite with them in any plan that promised the desired relief.

Bloody Business in Kentucky.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY—MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A fearful tragedy was enacted near Mount Washington, in Bullit County, Thursday evening, at the residence of JULIUS BOSEY, an old gentleman, who first took the life of his daughter ESTER, and then his own. The particulars of this bloody deed, from what we can learn are these: A young man named JOHN ROBY, a neighbor, had been paying his addresses to the daughter, who was partial to him, but the match was strenuously opposed by the father of the girl. He had an intimation or impression that they were about to elope to get married, and on the fatal evening the young lady, who was about 17 years of age, told her father, who had but the moment before entered the room, that she would pay a visit to a neighbor. This excited the suspicions of the father, who remonstrated with her and refused to let her leave the house. Angry words ensued, and in the heat of passion, he first struck her, and then drew a revolver and shot her twice, both shots taking effect, one through her head and the other in her back. The unfortunate girl fell dead at his feet, in the presence of the horror-stricken wife and mother.

The wretched man on the instant of committing the deed, rushed from the house with the fatal weapon in his hand, pursued by a son, who had been hastily attracted to the scene by the report of the pistol. He tried to seize his father's arm to prevent further bloodshed, and to wrench the pistol from him, but he eluded his grasp, and, after retreating a few steps, placed the pistol to his own head, and blew his brains out. Mr. BOSEY was a man of some

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, April 9.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 161, 485, 486, 523 to 543, 154½. *Part II.*—Nos. 516, 517, 519 to 530, 364½.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 127, 162, 176, 187, 189, 191, 193, 194, 196 to 204, 206, 209, 214, 227, 228, 231, 237 to 245, 247 to 268.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 547, 555, 723, 72, 665, 735, 825, 826, 827, 22, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 730, 731, 733. *Part II.*—Nos. 1362, 1415, and every alternate number to 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1445, 1447; 1449, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 191, 30, 201, 203, 31, 139, 244.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 16, 28, 30 to 37 inclusive.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 8.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. *Walter Bowne, Executor, &c.*—This was a suit brought to recover about $9,000, a balance alleged to be due on a settlement of the accounts of Walter Bowne, deceased, with the Government. The suit was brought on his official bond. The prosecution gave the bond in evidence, and then a Treasury transcript of his accounts. These were excluded by Judge NELSON, not having been made up as his accounts under the bond in question, and not therefore admissible in a suit upon the bond, but only in an action of assumpsit. And the suit, therefore, failed, and was ordered to be discontinued.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon and Mr. Joachimsen. For defendant, Mr. B F. Butler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Sterling vs. *Russ et al.*—The real estate must be deemed to be converted into personalty, and thus distributed. Upon this principle, Griffin or his grantee is entitled to one-seventh, being one-half of what the lots conveyed to him produced, and Sweet to the residue.

CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

CONVEYANCING—ACCEPTANCE OF DEEDS.

Elias Watson vs. *Wm. C. Barker.*—The plaintiff agreed to sell and convey to defendant who agreed to buy three certain houses subject to certain specified incumbrances, for a certain invoice of dry goods and another of drugs, together amounting to $3,706, more or less.

The plaintiff afterwards caused deeds of the houses to be made and delivered to the defendant, which the latter accepted under the contract, and demanded the drugs, &c., and dry goods in payment, which the plaintiff refused to deliver.

The plaintiff brings this suit to recover the price of the merchandize, which he was to receive for the houses. He claims that the price was fixed by the contract at $3,700. The defendant answers to this claim that the plaintiff has not performed his part, first, because the title to some of the houses made by the deeds was defective; second, the houses (some of them at least) were subject to incumbrances to an amount larger than was stipulated by the contract.

The facts appear to be as stated by the defendant, and the principal question to be decided is, whether they constitute a defence to this action? Can the defendant, after having accepted the deeds of the plaintiff's property, refuse to pay the price he agreed to pay, on the ground that those deeds do not fulfill the original contract on the part of the plaintiff?

The rule appears to be settled that he cannot. That the acceptance of the deeds under the contract to convey is *prima facie* fulfillment or discharge of the contract. Having chosen to accept the deeds, under the contract he is not permitted to show that they are not such, as he had a right to, and that they do not fulfill it; but he has bound himself by them as substitutes for the original contract, so far as they fail in fact to fulfill it, and his only remedy for a defect of title, or for indemnity against incumbrances, is on the covenants they contain.

If the title he has derived from them is less desirable, or the incumbrances are more onerous than it was agreed they should be, he may have consented to receive less than a full complete fulfillment of the contract, and less than he had a right to demand. He has accepted it, however, "more or less," and the property he acquires by them, as conveyances, is received in fulfillment, *pro tanto*, and as to anything he was entitled to under the contract which they fail to convey, the covenants in the deeds are accepted in lieu of those in the contract, and to them only can he look for his remedy. No questions as to the measure of damages or value of the goods having been raised by the pleadings, or on the trial, judgment must be for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, deducting certain payments already made.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

William A. Godfrey vs. *Joseph Lester et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Lester and Galpin vs. *Barnet et al.*—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

James L. Phillips vs. *Bassard L. Powers*—Referred to James Maurice.

James Pollock, Jr. vs. *John Roche.*—Referred to Thomas Bosse.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

THE NUNS IN COURT, SUING A RAILROAD COMPANY—"THERE'S WHISKY IN THE JUG."

The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—This action was brought to recover damages for injuries to a horse and the destruction of a wagon and articles contained therein, occasioned by a collision with a locomotive engine belonging to the defendants, at the junction of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street. It was proved on the part of the plaintiffs that the wagon was returning from the City with groceries, such as cheese, coffee, raisins, and also two gallons of common whisky, all of which were destined for the use of the inhabitants of the Convent. While crossing the track, the roadway being very much out of order, the wagon got stuck, and while the driver was trying to extricate it, a train came along—the locomotive propelling the wagon and its contents, and injured the horse. On the part of the defendants, it was alleged that the wagon was on the track by the carelessness of the plaintiffs' servant, and that, therefore, the Company was not liable. The driver of the wagon, however, testified that he had used his best efforts to get the horse and wagon from the track.

Before Judge McCarthy.

SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT—HORSE-STEALING.

Kane vs. *Mollenhauer.*—The defendant in this case, a grocer, once owned a bay mare, which, on last Christmas eve, was stolen from him, while he and his wife were witnessing some theatrical performances. On the 9th of March he saw a bay mare in the possession of [illegible], a horse dealer, and instantly claimed it. The plaintiff offered to prove that he had purchased it in Westchester County of a man who had stolen it from a colt, but notwithstanding his protestations and the testimony of a policeman who knew him to be an honest man, the defendant had him arrested and taken before Justice DAVISON. The Justice being acquainted with him, gave him time to get his witnesses, which he did at some expense. Before the examination, Mollenhauer's witnesses convinced him that it was not the same mare, and Mr. Kane was discharged. Mollenhauer refusing to pay his necessary expenses, Mr. K. now sues him for false imprisonment, and it appearing that he had caused the arrest without due caution, the Court gave judgment for the plaintiff for $50.

MISTAKEN AUTHORITY—QUESTION OF LIABILITY.

Mills vs. *Pierson.*—This was a suit brought by the plaintiff as assignee of one Henry Sharpe for a glass dome furnished in October, 1854, by defendant's orders for a house belonging to Mr. Lanier in Tenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, valued at $60. The assignor swears to the order, but the defendant testified that he had given it on the part of a Mr. James Owen, who had the contract for the building, and that that gentleman alone was liable. Mr. Owen, however, testified that he had never authorized the defendant to order the dome. In this state of the case the Court ruled that, although Mr. B. had undoubtedly thought himself authorized by Mr. Owen, yet he was personally liable, and accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiff for $60 and interest.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Wednesday.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The counsel for Kohler and Rosi, indicted for an assault on a female, applied for their discharge yesterday, on the plea of sickness, owing to their long confinement, especially as the prosecutrix was willing to marry the defendant Kohler. The District Attorney refused his consent, and set down the trial for to-morrow.

There were only two trials in the Court yesterday, and they both resulted in a verdict of acquittal. John Hare and Martin Gallagher were tried for robbery in the first degree, but they were so evidently innocent that the Jury acquitted them without quitting their seats. The Grand Jury often find bills of indictment against parties on very loose and insufficient evidence.

Thomas Casey was tried for assaulting Michael Russell with a stung shot with intent to kill. Russell seduced Casey's wife, ran away with her, maltreated her, took away her clothes and left her in a nearly nude state. Casey met Russell in Franklin-street and assaulted him as described. The assault was not denied, but the provocation, it was argued by the prisoner's counsel, was exceedingly great. The Jury at once acquitted Casey.

HEAVY FORGERY—PLEA OF GUILTY.

A man thirty years of age, or thereabouts, of very respectable appearance, named Benjamin Dunham, pleaded guilty to a charge of forging a check for $1,400 on the Bank of Commerce in the name of D vis, Morris & Co., with intent to defraud the Judd Linseed and Sperm Oil Company. Judge RUSSELL deferred passing sentence, remarking that there was a large amount of bonds, involving several thousand dollars, still missing, which the prisoner could, if he pleased, account for. He would therefore defer passing sentence till the second Friday in the term, (to-morrow week,) when, if a restitution of those bonds was made, the sentence would be materially lightened. If not, the full penalty of the law would be visited upon the prisoner, and he would, also, be indicted for another offence.

The Court then adjourned.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 8, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2070	2196	49	398	833	1695
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	58	78	79	1073	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	117	97	133	1934	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	58	143	102	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2070	2579	367	712	3840	1695
Last week	2379	3195	3041	906	3397	421

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856	2,542
Total receipts for week ending to-day	2,579

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	461	.....	.....	.....	295
Hudson River Railroad	679	.....	.....	.....	572
Hudson River Boats	976	.....	.....	406	728
Harlem Railroad	46	49	398	427	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	34	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	600	Massachusetts	—
New-York	350	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	900	Texas	—
Kentucky	—	Connecticut	—
Indiana	210	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New Jersey	—
Iowa	123	Wisconsin	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* price to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. higher—that is for stock of the *same* grades.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	12c. @13c.	11½c.@12c.
First quality	11½c.@12c.	10½c.@11c.
Medium quality	11c. @11¾c.	9½c.@10c.
Poor quality	10½c.@Me.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poorest quality	9¾c.@10c.	8½c.@ 9c.
General selling prices	10c. @12c.	9½c.@10½c.
Average of all sales	11c.	@10c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 9¾c.@11c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 10c.@11½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9c.@11c.

REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

We presume few were anticipating a very short supply of cattle to-day, and consequently a marked advance in prices. Certain it is that many butchers were taken by surprise, as they turned out in goodly numbers to replenish their decreasing stock. They had previously made small purchases, both on account of a lighter trade during Lent, and, as is often the case with a falling market, they bought lightly last week. But now their comparatively empty stalls, and the expiring proscriptive season, admonish them to secure new supplies, especially as mutton and poultry are both high. The supply for the day (2,070 head) was all taken at an advance of about 1c. ₱ lb. over last week, and the yards were emptied about the middle of the afternoon. Purchasers—finding such high rates prevailing—bought as sparingly as their wants would admit, and in some instances hastened away to make outside purchases before the actual state of the market could be known. Nor were butchers the only ones who thus left, as several brokers were on the alert, and ere to-day's report reaches far into the country they will probably have their droves for the next market.

The receipts at all the City markets for the week have been more than 600 less than for the previous week. Sales were made at Albany of about 300 head for the Eastern markets, and we believe that no cattle have been kept back which were designed for to-day's market. Unless large numbers are received between this and next Wednesday, the high prices of to-day must continue, as the wants of butchers are increasing, and the stock at Washington Market, per North River boats, is not large.

The quality of the cattle in the yards to-day was not equal to last week, and on that account, as well as because of the greater weights obtained by sellers, the advance is really more notable than the general quotations indicate.

It will be seen, by reference to the table of States, that Illinois contributed nearly one-half of all the cattle at Forty-fourth-street to-day, and that New-York was a small contributor. Next market will, probably, show different figures.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
26	Ind.	J. Purchase	Purchase & Wheaton.
82	Ind.	Johnson & Templeton	Beach & Smith.
16	Ohio.	C. Chapman	Beach & Smith.
31	N. Y.	J. Pruyn	George Aymault.
49	Ohio.	W. D. Blackburn	George Aymault.
90	N. Y. & Ill.	Weath'r & Ecks'n.	Owners.
74	Ohio.	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
40	Ohio.	Culver & Johnson	Miller, Haring & Gurney.
84	Ohio.	Warren & Vance	Miller, Haring & Gurney.
48	Ind.	N. J. Stingley	Miller, Haring & Gurney.
51	Ohio.	G. O. Roberts	Miller, Haring & Gurney.
56	N. Y.	P. Lesher	Wells & Hoxie.
104	Ill.	Sherman & Hoag	Owners.
70	Ohio.	R. R. Sammons	R. Bartram.
102	Ohio.	Mead & Halesmb	Owners.
57	Iowa.	Pearson & Bliss	Vail & Carey.
12	N. Y.	Vail & Carey	Owners.
10	Conn.	Saml. Wright	Owner.
22	N. Y.	N. Bedell	Owner.
98	Ohio.	J. H. Williams	Owner.
24	Ohio.	Shuster & Seckle	Owners.
20	N. Y.	B. Bartram	Owner.
20	N. Y.	P. D. Youmans	Owner.
20	Ill.	Wm. H. Harris	Owner.
68	N. Y.	C. W. Conger	Owner.
80	Ill.	John Flynn	Mead & Holcomb.
106	Ill.	T. White & Son	Owners.
90	Ill.	Wm. H. Belden	Owner.
73	N. Y.	Wm. P. McIntyre	Owner.
288	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ulery.
69	Ohio.	H. Hurd	Owner.
99	Ill.	Frch & Alexander	J. A. Merritt.
90	Ohio.	Ferril & Pancake	Owners.
60	Ind.	A. Caldwell	Owner.
66	Iowa.	Thos. M. Vail	Owner.
108	Ill.	D. Barnes	Owner.
73	N. Y.	Wm. P. McIntyre	Owner.

R. R. SEYMOUR forwarded 70 cattle of his own feeding from Ross County, O. They were a fine lot, weighing at home 1,500 lbs. B. BARTRAM disposed of them at about $140 each, or 12½c. ₱ lb. J. INMAN took 10 at $155 ₱ head. This was the best large lot offered to-day.

J. BRYANT contributed 740 cattle, estimated at 750 lbs. which were sold by C. G. TEED at 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb. They were of more than average quality, and early sought by buyers of good meat. J. ANDERSON took 5 at $96 each, and G. DEVOE 10 at $98, or fully 12½c. ₱ lb.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY sold four lots for as many different parties. One drove at Bergen, for WARREN & VANCE, consisted of 34 Ohio Cattle, estimated at 600 lbs. These were of fair quality, and averaged 11c.

Another lot sold at Forty-fourth-street to-day for N. J. STINGLEY, of Indiana, at 10½c.@12c. They were 45 mixed Cattle of about 700 lbs. weight. The next were 51 pretty fair Marion County, Ohio, Steers, weighing at home 1,200 lbs., and brought $58 50 ₱ head. G. ROBERTS owner. The last lot was 40 Ohio Cattle for JOHNSON & COLDWELL. They were very common light Steers, weighing about 950 lbs., and brought $56 75 each, or 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold, on their own account, 102 Ohio cattle, 80 of which were fine bullocks, rated at 725 lbs., and brought about 12c. The others were rather common cattle. Estimated 550 lbs., and sold for 11¼c.

F. LAOKEY furnished 56 fair distillery cattle from Wayne County, N. Y., rated at 650 lbs., which were sold by WELLS & HOXIE, at 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

VAIL & CAREY sold 57 coarse Iowa Oxen for PEARSON & BLISS at about 975 ₱ head, or 11c. ₱ lb. Judged 675 lbs. They also sold 12 of their own Dutchess County stock at about 12c.

WESTHAMMER & EGKSTEIN sold, on their own account, 90 head of Cattle, a portion of which were from this State and the balance from Illinois. These were purchased at Albany, and brought, to-day, 11c.@11¾c. Average weight about 725 lbs. A portion of them were still fed.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN forwarded 228 Illinois Cattle, 104 of which were wholesaled to SHERMAN & WHEELER, and the balance, consisting of 119 good Steers, were sold to-day by S. ULERY at an average of 11¾c. ₱ lb.

GEORGE ARNAULT sold 31 heavy New-York cattle for J. PRUYN, of Utica, at 11c.@11¾c., fair quality. Also, 49 good Ohio steers of 600 lbs., for W. D. BLACKBURN, at 11¾c.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold on their own account 113 Ohio cattle of good quality, rated at 750 lbs., at 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.

BLOOMER & SILLICK sold 4 Westchester County Oxen, estimated 900 lbs. in the beef, for $4 40, or about 12c. ₱ lb; quality fair to good.

JOHNSON & TEMPLETON contributed 82 fair Indiana steers, which were sold by BEACH & SMITH, at 10c.@11½c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $60 @$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

An increase in numbers for the week with no particular variation in price. Sales are not brisk at the present time.

ALLERTON reports 49 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $30@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. No marked change in prices. Supply good, and selling fair.

BROWNING reports receipts of 79 Milch cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. Supply large, with a light demand. Prices not materially changed.

CHAMBERLIN reports 97 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; and $50@$65 for extras. No change since last week, with a good supply on hand.

O'BRIEN reports 143 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. Supply exceeds the demand. Good cows sell fair at former prices.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Receipts continue large, and good ones sell readily. The poor ones, of which there continues to be a fair supply, are worked off with the good. Large arrivals of fair Calves, by the morning boats, render the sales of "bobs" decidedly dull for to-day.

ALLERTON reports 398 Veal Calves, selling for 6c.@7¾c. Receipts not as large as last week, and selling well, the better owing to a short supply of Beeves. Quality generally fair, with only a few "kittens."

BROWNING reports 79 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6½c., live weight; a very few 7c. ₱ lb. Quality poor.

CHAMBERLIN reports 133 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c. @7c. Supply good, and quality fair; selling as last week.

O'BRIEN reports 102 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@ 7c.; a few at 7¾c. Receipts large, and an advance on good Calves, which sell readily.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight. We noticed several small lots of clipped or shears-d sheep shivering in the cold, and do not hesitate to call the practice of such early shearing inhuman, unless they are to be slaughtered at once. The fleece, it is true, is worth more at home than the difference in cutters usually allow on unshorn sheep, but should a severe snow-storm (not too late yet) overtake an open car load of shorn sheep the owner might too late discover his error.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 833 Sheep and Lambs, which brought $5@$8 ₱ head, or from 12c.@ 14c. ₱ lb. dressed weight. A few at 15c. Market empty this morning. Farmers holding back until after shearing.

BROWNING reports receipts of 1,079 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $5@$10, and one lot of 30 at $12 50 ₱ head. Selling by the pound at 12c.@14c., and a few at 16c.

Receipts from New York and Ohio. The first lot of clipped Sheep arrived from Catskill a few days since. Arrivals to-day, not included in the above, 800 head.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 1,934 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $5@$7 ₱ head, or 10c.@14c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. Stock good and selling better than last week.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 7, 1857.

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales—

75 Sheep sold at	$487 50	85 Sheep sold at	$531 25
150 Sheep sold at	900 00		

A. P. KINYON & Co. report sales of

20 Sheep sold at	$267 00	59 Sheep sold at	$351 00
172 Sheep sold at	888 00		

BEACH, JUDD & SMITH, report the following sales of Sheep and Lambs, for the week ending April 7:

No.	Amount.	Per head.
150 Sheep sold for	$962 50	$6 75
81 Sheep sold for	465 75	5 75
124 Sheep sold for	651 00	5 25
3 Sheep sold for	36 00	12 00
22 Sheep sold for	154 00	7 00
156 Sheep sold for	648 00	6 00
97 Sheep sold for	594 12	6 12½
585	$3,411 37	

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

The demand at this season is not large. It is met by the supply, and prices are no more than maintained. The largest trade is now in store hogs.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,595 hogs during the past week. Prices range, for live hogs, 7½c.@7¾c. No improvement either in quality or prices. Stock mostly small store hogs.

VAN BENNET & WATSONS, Pork-Packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.....7¼c.@6c. | Dressed.....9¾c@10c.

DISTILLERY.

Live.....7¼c. | Dressed.....9¾c.

Receipts equal to demand, which is not large at this season. Market tending downward.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 8, 1857.

The supply of all kinds of Stock was rather light yesterday and to-day. The demand was active, and everything offered was disposed of.

BEEF CATTLE—The sale of Beeves only amounted to 250 head, being principally from Ohio and Pennsylvania. Prices ranged from $10 to $11 and $12 ₱ 100 lbs. A pair of prize Oxen, belonging to ROBERT NEELY, realized $893, having brought 12¾c. ₱ 100 lbs. There were but few head sold at less than $11.

SHEEP—There has been a large falling off in the supply of Sheep, the number in market only amounting to 3,500 head. These were sold at from 6¾c.@7¾c. gross, in small lots.

HOGS—This market was rather better supplied, the sales having reached to 2,400 head, at prices varying from $9 50@9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES.—This kind of stock went off slowly. The offerings amounted to 250 head, sales ranging at from $25 to $50 for fresh Cows, and $15 to $30 for Springers. Several Durham Cows with Calves have been sold at $75 each.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 8, 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are less abundant, and are in request at $7 43¾@$7 50 for Pearls, and $7 68¾@$7 75 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus 7¾c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The market lacks animation, but is reported firm. Java, 15c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@ 12c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@12c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 11¾c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb. Stock in first hands, yesterday: Rio, bags, 70,729; Java Government, mats and bags, 20,480; Ceylon, (Native,) bags, 2,979; Maracaibo, 300; Laguayra, 1,600; Bahia, 4,200; other descriptions, 1,240; Total, bags and mats, 101,428.

COTTON—Appears in lively demand at full and buoyant prices. Parcels, on the way from our Southern ports to Liverpool, are most sought after. Middling Uplands, 14¼c.; do. Gulfs, 14½c.@14¾c., and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Our available supply is 80,350 bales, against 68,170 bales same date last year.

DRY GOODS—We can report no important changes this week. The demand is not brisk, save for some very choice articles, which are required to perfect broken stocks, or for supplying immediate wants of consumers. Such goods sell well. In other kinds, there is a continuance of the heaviness and irregularity referred to previously.

FISH—The market presents no new feature worth noticing.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is pretty brisk and, in the main, firm. The supply is moderate, while factors show less eagerness to sell, and buyers display more willingness to purchase, especially for home use. Medium and fancy grades bring full rates; common brands show a little heaviness, these not being so much needed, as shippers are moving with reserve. The sales reported since our last reach about 7,600 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 55@$5 60
Straight State	5 60@ 5 65
Favorite and Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 60@ 5 80
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 70@ 5 90
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 5 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 6 25
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 6 50

Canadian is in demand, but at easier rates. Superfine to extra is worth $5 90@$7 50 ₱ bbl; 600 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is abundant, and is in good demand, at, however, lower prices. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 3,600 bbls. low Mixed to fair and choice Extra, at $6@ $7 75 and $8@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady, at $3 50@$4 65 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 15@$3 20 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 25 in puncheons.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Mr. SCHMIDT—In his circular for April,—says: "Later advices from France, in answer to the reduction of our tariff, are looked for with anxiety, and as these will be favorable for the article, higher prices here will be the consequence. The trade for our jobbers and consumers has been on a moderate scale. Merchants from the South and West have not made their appearance, the inland communication by water not having opened generally. Cognacs have been principally bought by speculators, and sales were very considerable, the prices ranging from $4 60 to $6 25. Of favorite brands prices have to be quoted as follows: 1855, $5 25; 1852, $5 30; 1851, $5 50; 1850, $5 65; 1849, $5 75; 1848, $6. Rochelle Brandies are in good demand, and prices of lots sold in course of the last month were ranging from $4 to $4 20. Bordeaux Brandies from $3@$3 50. Gin—Prices in Holland are reported to be some what higher; some larger lots sold during the last month brought from $1 20@$1 40." Wines are in good request for regular consumption, at full prices.

FRUIT—The demand is brisker, and prices are firmer, though not higher.

FURS—Are in moderate request, at steady prices. The final report of SAMPSON'S London sales reached us by the *Asia*. The report mentions that Raccoon went off poorly, the better qualities selling lower than at the commencement, and the lower priced descriptions declined 10@20 ₱ cent. Red Fox sold well and high. Gray Fox sold higher than last Fall, and Cross and Silver Fox rather lower. Otter brought the advanced rates obtained at the Hudson Bay's sale. Sea Otter declined 20 ₱ cent. Fisher sold high. Bear 20 ₱ cent. lower. Northern and Canada Martan remain very low. Musquash sold fully 3 cents apiece lower than at the January sale, and are likely to go lower. Opossum were withdrawn from the sale. Wild Cat sold about the same as last Fall. Mink sold at 10 ₱ cent. better.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and quiet, yet firm. Sales have been reported since our last of about 8,250 bushels—including fair to prime Southern White, at $1 55 @$1 62½; and good Western Red on private terms. The range for all kinds is from $1 48@$1 65 for White, and $1 25@1 50 for Red, ₱ bushel. Rye is also in light supply and request, at from 84c.@88c. ₱ bushel. 2,750 bushels have been sold since our last, within the range. Barley is worth $1 55@$1 75, for inferior to choice, in lots, ₱ bushel, being very scarce and in demand. Barley Malt is rare and quoted up to $1 80@$2 ₱ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for, and are heavy, at 53c.@55c. for Western; 51c.@ 53c. for State; 48c.@51c. for Jersey, and 44c.@47c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is less inquired for at old rates. We have heard of sales of about 36,000 bushels at 68¾c.@69c. for old Western mixed, in store; 68c.@73c. for new and old yellow, and 69c.@ 77c. for new and old white, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 900 bales River sold at 65c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Rules quiet at former prices.

HIDES—Are selling to a moderate extent at steady rates. Stock, 56,609, against 39,159 same date last year.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of about 120 bales last year's crop at 9c.@12c.; and 85 bales crop of 1855, mainly at 5c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is scarce and inactive; as previously represented.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½@$1 37½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is less abundant and held with more firmness, but is not so brisk.

LEATHER—Sole is less sought after and is heavy, though not lower.

LIME—Is quiet and nominal.

LUMBER—The demand is quite animated, and with a reduced supply of most kinds available, prices are very firm.

MOLASSES—Is salable and steady. New-Orleans, in bbls., 74c.@76c.; Porto Rico, in hhds., 57c.@65.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@53c.; and Clayed Cuba, 48c. @50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits ⅌c. is brisker and firmer, at 46c.@47c. ₱ gallon. Tar is inactive, yet steady, at $1 87½@$2 81½ ₱ bbl. Resin is in moderate demand, and is worth $1 70@$1 75 for common ₱ 310 lbs., delivered; $3 12½@$3 62½ for No. 2; and $3@$5 50 for No. 1 and White ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch brings, in lots, $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, $35@$36 ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude Whale is quiet, yet firm, at 73c.@75c., the latter rate for selected, ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is scarce and inactive at $4 50 ₱ gallon. Refined is worth 83c.@87c. for Whale and $1 55 for Sperm, ₱ gallon; it is moderately dealt in thereat. Red Oil, 65c.@72½c. ₱ gallon; Palm, 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Olive Oil continues in request, at full rates, $1 20@$1 25 ₱ gallon, and $3 62½@$3 68¾ ₱ basket. Linseed is in fair demand, and is firm, at from 84c.@86c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is salable and steady at $1 10@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, APRIL 6.—(For the week.)—*Sperm* has been quiet since our last, and we hear of no transactions in the immediate future.

Whale is in moderate demand and firm. The transactions since our last include sales of 150 bbls. at 75c. ₱ gallon, cash; 1,000 bbls., out of a cargo recently arrived, as it runs, including ground tier, at 74c. Also, 350 bbls. South Sea at 72c. ₱ gallon.

WHALEBONE—We have no sales to report since our last. We learn that 85c. was offered for one or two lots during the week, but refused. The lot of 12,500 lbs., quoted in our last at 85c., did not all sell for that price—we were misinformed; only 1,500 lbs. of it brought 85c., the balance at a price not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending April 6, 1857:

	bbls sp.	bbls. wh.	lbs bone.
Total	542	950	50,000
Previously	7,375	34,900	643,600
From Jan. 1 to date	7,917	35,850	693,600
Same time last year	6,736	34,499	823,000

PROVISIONS—Pork is more inquired for, mostly on speculation, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of about 1,600 bbls., in lots, here and to arrive, at $22 35@$23 45 for Mess, and $19 50@$19 60 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¼c.@ 9¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 10¾c.@11¾c. for Hams; and 8¾c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet and firm, at 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Lard is in moderate request at heavy prices. The transactions since our last reach about 500 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@14¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at steady rates. The transactions since

DRY GOODS.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, LACES, THREAD VEILS, &c., &c.

We would call the attention of our customers, and the Ladies generally, to our well-selected stock of
Guipure, Honiton, and Point Lace Sets and Collars,
Point, Valenciennes, Thread and Honiton Laces,
Thread, French Lace and Honiton Veils, &c.,
with every article in Embroidery, received per recent arrivals from Europe.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,

Two cases slightly wet,
2 yards wide, heavy, and all linen,
at 50, 62 and 75 cents.
The greatest bargain ever offered.
BRINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 318 Canal-st., corner Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES, BAREGE ROBES.
FROM AUCTION, PRICE $4.

Pineapple Robes, $8.
Very handsome and cheap.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 478 Broadway.

RICH CHINE SILK FLOUNCED ROBES,
From late auction sales
Price $36. The greatest bargains
Offered this season.
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES FROM AUCTION,
With Chenille Flounces,
Entirely new style.
Will be opened this morning,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have received another lot
Of those Paris Silk Flounced Robes,
Price $10 each.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 192 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARCELLINES,
FLORENCES.
SILK TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black Englisb CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blond, Pedal, Rutland and Split Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination
OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

THE COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
No. 37 Boulevard des Capucines,
Paris.
SILK STUFFS, LACE NOVELTIES of different textures; READY-MADE ARTICLES, PRINTED MUSLINS, INDIA and FRENCH CASHMERES.
This house is the most highly recommended in France, and the most considerable establishment in Europe, not only on account of the importance of its manufactures and its extensive sales, but by the grandeur and extent of its warerooms, having an entrance in three different streets. The
COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE
sell none but articles of their own manufacture, and thus by bringing purchasers in direct relation with the manufacturer, are enabled to offer them greater advantages than any other establishment.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 248 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
LARGE STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, in full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

631 BROADWAY. 633
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
Of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware.
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen.....$8 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen.....4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen.....1 50
Silver plated Casters, with cut-glass bottles.....4 75
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces.....20 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettle.....11 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns.....11 00
The whole of our immense stock of Gas Fixtures, comprising over three hundred different patterns of chandeliers, at correspondingly low rates.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS
Can be found at
JOHN M. CORWIN'S,
No. 307 6th-av., corner of 19th-st.
Open this day, a splendid assortment of Stella Shawls, with Palm corner.
French Lawns and Jaconets.
10,000 yards bleached goods at 10 cents per yard, worth 12½.
A few more of those We. Ginghams.
Give us an early call, to secure the bargains.
JOHN M. CORWIN,
No. 307 6th-av., corner of 19th-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

631 BROADWAY. 633
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
Of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware.
Beautiful decorated Tea Sets, 56 pieces for $14 50.
White China Tea Sets, 56 pieces for $4 50.
White Toilet Sets for $1 00.
White Dinner Set, 154 pieces for $16.
W. F. DAILEY & CO., original old-established stand, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened a superb assortment of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
VEILS AND FLOUNCINGS,
In great variety.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

PAVILION DE FLORA
Offers perpetual attractions in FLOWERS,
The most favored that
Paris can produce,
No. 361 Broadway.
JAMES TUCKER,
Proprietor.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received, per steamer *Asia*, a magnificent selection of
NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
Comprising the latest Paris styles.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE—GREAT EXCITEMENT.
4 cases French Muslin Robes
From Auction for $3 worth $6,
at W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

RICH FANCY RIBBONS
On retail
PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS
For the MILLION at
PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

COIFFURES FOR ALL
CREATION, at
PAVILION DE FLORA,
No. 361 Broadway.

WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.—THE BALance of these goods from the late wrecks, consisting of linens, table cloths, diaper, prints, ginghams, delaines, broadcloths, cassimeres, muslins, laces, collars, &c., will be sold off at reduced prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLER & GRANT, HAVING OPENED their new store No. 703 Broadway, invite the attention of ladies to their stock of fine French Embroideries, Point, Chantilly and other Laces, of recent importations, which are unsurpassed in style.

BLACK AND COLORED PINEAPPLE AND Shanghae Gauzes, Lintongs, Plaid Silks, do. Tussores, Crapes, Poregees, Seersucker, Fans, &c., just opened, for wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS for house cleaning, gardening, and any occupation that soils the hand, impervious to water, bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

DRY GOODS.

BASQUES, BASQUE MUSLINS, LACES AND BANDS.
BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open on Monday, 6th,
An extensive assortment of
Ladies' and Misses' Embroidered Basques,
Lace and Swiss Bands, all widths.
Embroidered Lace for Basques.
Figured Swiss for Basques,
Just received per last steamer, at No. 473 Broadway.

THE LEONTINE WRAPPER FOR SPRING,
Manufactured from the finest Cloths,
and Other Materials, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS,
In great variety, are now
Opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

631 BROADWAY. 633
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
Of China, Glass, Gas-Fixtures and Plated Ware.
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen.....$1 75
Cut Glass Champagnes, the dozen.....1 20
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen.....75
Cut-Glass Decanters, Quarts, the pair.....3 50
Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen.....1 80
The whole of our immense stock of Gas Fixtures, comprising over three hundred different patterns of Chandeliers, at correspondingly low figures.
W. J. F DAILEY & CO.,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

REMOVAL.—OUR LACE STOCK HAS BEEN removed to No. 429 Broadway.
PETER ROBERTS & CO.

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
For Ladies and Misses,
Cheap, for cash, at
J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 54 John-st.

MILLINERY.—OPENING IN BROOKLYN OF Spring and Summer millinery. J. B. ARMSTRONG will open at his show-rooms, No. 275 Fulton-st., on THURSDAY, April 9, the richest and largest assortment of bonnets, French flowers, ribbons, etc., ever exhibited in Brooklyn.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.—TWENTY cases Javelle Satin, Gros de Naples, changeable and solid colors of every quality and color, suitable for shirred Bonnets. Just received and for sale, by package or piece.
L. H. MOORE & CO., No. 192 Broadway.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BUDS, PIQUETS, &c.,
FOR CASH,
At
No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS FOR BOYS, MISSES, AND INFANTS.—A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine. KELLOGG, manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 262 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK.
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JAMES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 306 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Steebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
Silver-plated Goods, Tea-Sets, Trays, Spoons, Forks an Knives, and a great variety of rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britann's Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match, Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JAMES, BEEBE & CO., 306 Broadway, N.Y.

A NEW STYLE OF TOWEL STAND, WITH 4 wings to hold a large quantity of cloths, for the nursery, prices, 75c. to $1 each. The japanned towel stands and the expanding clothes horses to dry clothes in the house in rainy weather, for sale by
STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle,
No. 534 Broadway, New-York.

CHILDREN'S BATH CARRIAGES WITH three wheels to push; very desirable as the child is always in sight. Two and four wheel carriages on springs for sale by
STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle,
No. 534 Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—REHEARSAL NOTICE.—The Conductor particularly requests a full and punctual attendance of the Society this evening. The music for the Grand Masonic Relief Concert will be in rehearsal.
G. WASHBOURN MORGAN, Conductor.

JAPANNED BIRD CAGES.—A GREAT VAriety of new and elegant patterns, easily cleaned, and not liable to have insects. For sale by
STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle, No. 534 Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

USE	THE	BEST.
JAMES	JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS is acknowledged by all who try it, the purest and best article in use. It is entirely free from the caustic impurities of common saleratus, so destructive to the digestive organs, while, for making Biscuit, Cake, and all kinds of Pastry, admirably light, it excels the best baking soda, and requires less shortening to produce the desired richness. Parents who regard their children's health should use no other. It is sold at all the groceries, in one pound, half pound and quarter pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. MANUFACTURING DEPOT, NO. 114 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.	PYLE'S

DIETETIC SALERATUS.

200 BARRELS CITY MESS PORK,
200 barrels City Clear Pork.
Smoked Hams our own cure.
Smoked Shoulders, our own cure.
Smoked Shoulders, Western cure.
Smoked Beef.
Fresh smoked daily, and are offered to the trade at the lowest cash prices.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
Nos. 200 and 202 Chambers-st., New-York.

SALT.—TODD & CO., NO. 77 FRONT-STREET, have constantly on hand, afloat and in store, Ashton's & Marshall's F. F. Fine Salt, Turk's Island and other coarse Salt; Liverpool ground Salt, and ground rock Salt, of superior quality for dairy and family use in 5-lb, 10-lb., 15-lb., and 20-lb. bags, and in cases, which they offer to the trade in lots to suit, at reduced prices.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHERS.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHERS,
Dandelion Coffee, 25 cents per pound.
Dandelion Coffee, 25 cents per pound.
Manufactory Nos. 225 and 227 Washington-st.
Manufactory Nos. 225 and 227 Washington-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 98,)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 34 GROVE-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS AT NO. 100 FULTON-STREET, OPPOSITE DUTCH.—WILLIAM SHARP would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public, that he is now selling the entire stock belonging to the estate of the late JAMES M. SHARP, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor, dining, and bedroom suites; also a good assortment of office furniture. The above stock will be sold at cost, to close the estate before the 1st of May.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.—AT THE manufacturer's price, two magnificent sideboards, elegantly carved. Can be examined at the cabinet shop of F. X. BAUMERT, No. 537 Greenwich-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st.
Circulars forwarded by application as above.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Admission with reserved seats.....$1 50
Admission without reserved seats.....1 00
Family circle (entrance in Crosby-st).....50
Boxes.....$10 to $20
MONDAY, April 13, 1857,
Verdi's grand Opera in three acts,
LA TRAVIATA,
Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
Miss SUSAN PYNE,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor AMODIO, and
Signor COLETTI,
In the principal rôles.
Musical Director and Conductor,
MAX MARETZEK.
The doors on Crosby-st. will be opened after the Opera for the accommodation of those desirous of avoiding the crowd and confusion on Broadway.
The parquet, balcony and first circle have been renumbered, giving nearly double the space previously allotted to each seat. Seats for the season of
FIFTEEN REPRESENTATIONS
may be secured at the Box-Office on and after THURSDAY, 9th inst., from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular Opera Nights,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Season Subscription.....$30

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets.....50 cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 9, 1857,
MORE ATTRACTIONS
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Great triumph of Mme. MONPLAISIR in the new ballet of
L'ALMEE.
Mme. MARZETTI in the ZINGARILLA.
Mlles. LINA WINDEL, JULIA and FLORA LEHMANN,
ANTOINE. JEROME.
The new comic pantomime of
BLANCHE, OR THE RIVAL FAIRIES.
Young BENGLER, Young AMERICA, Young LEHMANN,
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
SPECIAL NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Monday, April 13, the doors will open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S.
GRAND CONCERT,
OLE BULL AND TROUPE.
New-York Mendelssohn Union, and a Grand Orchestra of members of the Philharmonic Society, in aid of the Masonic Board of Relief.
SATURDAY EVENING, 11th inst.
Conductor.....Mr. Washbourne Morgan
Tickets, $1 each. For sale at the Music stores, hotels, and by the members of the Committee.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
W. B. Blake.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
The grand historical, romantic and scenic drama, of great celebrity, entitled
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 9, 1857,
and every night during the week.
This piece is now presented for the first time at this theatre in the usual style of costliness and the same care in detail which have rendered so many illustrations of a similar character so
POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE.
New and characteristic scenery.....by.....G. Heister
Dresses, properties, appointments, &c.....by.....S. Wallis
Arbacès, the Egyptian.....Mr. Loraine
(Having resumed his engagement after his successful Western tour.)
Mad. Ponisi, Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Canoll, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Eytinge, &c., in prominent characters.
Incidental to the drama the most
MAGNIFICENT SCENIC EFFECTS,
music, illusions and changes, a beautiful moving diorama of the enchanted groves of Isis, the temple of Isis, abode of the sage of the burning mountain, tableaux, marches, combats, dances, &c., &c. Concluding with the dazzling and life-like representation of
THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.
Excellent farces every night.
Full particulars, distribution of characters, &c., &c., in bills.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
The curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 9, 1857,
ANOTHER NOVELTY,
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE;
OR,
THE COURT OF PRUSSIA.
BY CHAS. GAYLER, ESQ.
King Frederick of Prussia.....Mr. Burnett.
Prince Frederick of Prussia.....Miss Laura Keene.
Supported by the entire strength of the company, with new scenery, dresses, &c., &c.
After which, for the twenty-second time,
THE ELVES; OR, THE STATUE BRIDE.
LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in dell to forest, but it is only during the day they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of night they resume their immobility.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BURTON'S THEATRE.
The Public is respectfully informed that the
PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY
will give
SIX FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
(Prior to their departure for Europe by the *Persia*, April 29,) at the above popular establishment, on
TUESDDAY 14th, THURSDAY, 16th, SATURDAY, 18th, TUESDAY, 21st, THURSDAY, 23, and SATURDAY, 25th,
Being most positively their last appearance in New-York. No Opera will be repeated.
Notwithstanding the increased expenses the prices of admission will remain as at present.
Box Book open Saturday morning.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THURSDAY, and every evening this week.
The crowning triumph of Shakespearean performances,
A WINTER'S TALE.
Produced with a degree of splendor in every department that cannot be excelled!
Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Burton, Mr. C. Fisher, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss Polly Marshall, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Stevens.
With a long list of other excellent actors.
The scenery is all new, and of unequaled beauty and magnificence, including The Course of Time, the most splendid ever offered to the public.
See the full bills, and secure seats.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALCOT.
THURSDAY, April 9,
will be presented Holcroft's comedy of
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
with a new farce, just received from London, entitled
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
To-morrow—All the favorite artistes will appear in
THE MAN OF MODE.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Stall or Orchestra Seats, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Parquette, 50 cents; Second Tier or Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier and Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6.—THIS EVENING,
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Arbaces.....Mr. Loraine | Nydia...Mrs. L. Vf. Davenport
Ione.....Mme. Ponisi | Lydon.....Mr. Davenport
The performance will commence with a favorite farce.
Doors open at 7; begin at 7½.

SCHMEISSER'S
GRAND CONCERT,
EASTER MONDAY EVENING,
April 13, 1857,
At Niblo's Saloon.
Mr. SCHMEISSER will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST,
Mme. W. SCHMEISSER,
Sig. MORELLI,
Sig. MANGOUKI.
Tickets.....One Dollar
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8. Tickets and reserved seats may be obtained at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, or at the door on the evening of the Concert. No extra charge for reserved seats.
THE MANAGEMENT.

MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD'S
CONCERT,
NIBLO'S SALOON,
April 16.
SIG. MORELLI,
MR. ED. MOLLENHAUER,
HERR GOLBECK,
MR. BERGNER, and
MR. CLARE W. BEAMES.
Tickets, One Dollar.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Every night this week will be repeated the very successful pieces of the
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
Essence of Ole Virginny and Oh Bob Ridley,
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In all its phases, with G. SWAIN BUCKLEY and R. BISHOP BUCKLEY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.
On SUNDAY EVENING, April 12, a Sacred Concert by NOLL'S BAND and the BUCKLEYS.

PUDDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, April 9, the new drama, in 3 acts, entitled
LIFE IN BROOKLYN.
To be followed by the pantomime of
HARLEQUIN, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THURSDAY, April 9, 1857, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the great play of THE LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte, C. W. Clarke; Pauline, Miss Meatayer. In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, J. Howard Payne's melo-drama of the TWO GALLEY SLAVES. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen as usual. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA FUND BALL AND CONCERT.—THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL, as already announced, will take place in the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY, 14th inst.
No expense will be spared by the Directors of the Academy to render this entertainment unusually attractive. Large additions have been made to the decorations used on the previous occasion; and the BANDS will consist of not less than ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Doors open at 8; Music to commence at 8½, and Dancing at 9. No ladies with bonnets, and no gentlemen with hats, canes or overcoats will be allowed on the floor.
Tickets Two Dollars each, admitting one person; can be had of the Directors of the Academy, of the Patronesses and Managers, and at the principal music stores.

BARNUM'S!—ATTENTION!—BENEFIT OF MR. M. LEVICK, FRIDAY EVENING, April 10, SATAN IN PARIS, SONGS, DANCES, &c. To conclude with the laughable farce of COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Remember, evening only.

MR. DEMPSTER—COMPOSER OF "THE May Queen," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," "The Blind Boy," &c., will give his first Ballad entertainment (since his return from Europe) at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, April 13.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT NYACK, (opposite Tarrytown,)—Is situated on the banks of the Hudson. The building (brick) is 100 feet by 58, and five stories, entirely new, with modern improvements, all the rooms thoroughly ventilated, lighted with gas, handsomely furnished, and water supplied to each story. The Faculty consist of Rev. B. VAN ZANDT, President, and six experienced Female Teachers. The rates are $65 per term of 13 weeks, or $105 per year. The next term commences on Monday, April 20. Early application will secure the choice of rooms.
The following gentlemen may be referred to:
Prof. H. CROSBY, of New-York University.
Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., office New York *Observer*.
Hon. MORRIS FRANKLIN, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.
Rev. A. B. VAN ZANDT, D. D., No. 69 St. Mark's-place, New-York.
Mr. JOHN W. TOWT, No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York.
Mr. JAMES S. ASPINWALL, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Mr JOSEPH KARGE, Doctor of Philosophy, from the Universities of Berlin and Paris, will, from the middle of April, be permanently connected with this Institution, as Instructor in Modern Languages, Lecturer in History, and Associate in the Classical Department. Mr. KARGE having been for several years Principal of an Institution on Staten Island, his varied attainments and rare qualifications as an instructor are already known to many in this community, and Mr. GRANT takes great pleasure in announcing an arrangement which promises so many advantages. Mr. LYON will continue to give his efficient services, as hitherto. Particular information given on application at the rooms of the institute, No. 926 Broadway, over Wagner & Cooper's Saloon.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., ENTERS on its seventeenth session May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the Principal and Teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved, for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 363 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—BENJ. F. MILLS and J. A. MILLS Associate Principals.—The thirty-first semi-annual term of this Institution will commence Wednesday, May 6, and continue twenty-one weeks. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstore of A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st; at IVISON & PHINNEY'S bookstore, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principals, at the Bancroft House, corner of 20th-st. and Broadway.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $130 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 129 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals.
Rev. HENRY J. FOX,
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $130 to $140 per year, (no extras.) Next term commences April 27, number of pupils limited to 25. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE County, N. Y., near Erie Railroad. Summer session commences Monday, April 20. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per session of 21 weeks. Circulars may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to principals at Florida. Two departments entirely distinct. JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department. Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Department.

BOYS MAY RECEIVE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION AT DOLBEER'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 669 Broadway, and will be prepared for general or special business in a superior practical manner. They will acquire manly habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers, practical book-keepers, and learn more in one month than in two quarters at ordinary schools. Two $10 seats vacant.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT BRATTLEBORO', VT.—C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will remove his school to this place the coming Spring. The Summer term will commence May 5. Circulars containing particulars and references may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or of Mr. MORRIS, No. 281 4th av., New-York.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE OF PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Will commence its Summer Session on the first Monday in May. Circulars, or applications for admission of pupils, may be made by addressing me, at Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, or at Perth Amboy, N. J.,
ELIAS S. SCHENCK, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys. The next term of this school will open on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1857. Circulars may be had by addressing either of the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
REV. N. J. SEELY,
C. D. SEELY, } Principals.

SUMMIT FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—A pleasant home, a good school, parental care, and the advantages of a farm for TWELVE boys. Summit is less than twenty miles from New-York City, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address D. G. W. SLEIGHT, Summit, or WM. B. STOUGHTON, No. 39 West 19th-st., New-York City.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A SELECT BOARDing school for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.—Wm. A. LESTON, M. A., Principal. Summer term will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, and T. N. STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad, male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer term will open on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of April. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and Circulars to be had at the bookstore of B. Westerman & Co., No. 290 Broadway. REID & HOFFMAN.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AT AMENIA, DUTCHess Co., N. Y., on the line of the Harlem Railroad. Male and Female. Has been in successful operation 23 years. Next Term, of 14 weeks, commences April 9, 1857. For information, Address GEO. W. CENTER, Agent.

ROSEHILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Connecticut.—Will reopen the 1st of May. Circulars can be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $300 a year. Next session will open May 4. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or by addressing the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 57th session of the Institute will commence on Wednesday, May 6. Circulars can be obtained of D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 116 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT STAMFORD, CONN—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer session will comence, May 4. For circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the principal.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S School will commence April 16, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors west of 5th-av.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL OILS.—F. F. THOMPSON, Agent, depôt No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York. The BRECKENRIDGE COMPAN

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly al the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Legislature is bestowing laudable industry upon the mass of business which awaits its action. The City bills receive especial attention and are likely to be enacted. In the Senate, yesterday, the bill establishing a Metropolitan Police, which has already passed the Assembly, was reported favorably by the Committee to which it had been referred:—It is now in the hands of the Committee of the whole Senate. The bill recommended by the Harbor Commissioners to establish lines for the piers and bulkheads of the City, was warmly discussed, and passed to a third reading. This bill is of great importance to the commerce of the City, but it is vehemently opposed by parties who have personal interests with which they suppose it would interfere, and there is danger that it may be defeated by their influence. The bill establishing regulations for this port was also passed to a third reading. In the Assembly the City Hall bill was reported favorably, and the bill authorizing the opening of Second-avenue was passed. The Board of Railroad Commissioners sent in a communication to the Senate, alleging the tardiness of the railroad companies in making their returns as the reason of the delay of their report, and recommending *their own abolition*, unless their powers can be so enlarged as to enable them to accomplish more positive results. This is an act of singular and landable self-denial.

The Administration, we learn from Washington, has completed its arrangements relative to China, and WILLIAM B. REED, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been tendered the Mission. The steamer *Minnesota* will receive orders to-day to prepare immediately for the China station, in addition to the vessels to which similar orders have already been issued.

A Committee of the Ohio Legislature has made an extended report upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, accompanied by a bill "to prevent slaveholding and kidnapping" in Ohio. The bill provides severe penalties for persons who shall attempt to hold slaves in the State, to seize or arrest fugitives from service, or to kidnap any person with intent to carry him out of the State for the purpose of enslaving him. The acts of marshals in the execution of legal process are expressly excepted from the operation of law. The composition of the Supreme Court is strongly denounced. Resolutions have also been reported in the Legislature appropriating $100,000 for the protection of Ohio citizens in Kansas.

It will be remembered that a Committee of the Alumni of the South Carolina College, was appointed at the last Commencement of that Institution to procure and present to Professor LIEBER, who recently resigned his post as Professor of History and Political Economy, some suitable testimonial of their high appreciation of his merits and services. We observe by the Charleston papers that this Committee, of which W. C. PRESTON was Chairman, has procured two large silver pitchers, which, with a suitable and highly complimentary inscription are to be presented to Dr. LIEBER. This is a testimonial equally honorable to the recipient, and to those by whom it is bestowed. Professor LIEBER at the time of his resignation had been connected with the College over twenty years.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., with three days' later advices than those brought by the *Canadian* at Portland, is now fully due at Halifax. She had not been signaled at a late hour last night.

The bark *Alice*, Capt. PENNY, from Rio Janeiro, which arrived here yesterday, reports the yellow-fever very bad at that place.

A wide-spread disease is reported among the potato crop of Bermuda.

Our Live Stock Market report specifies a considerable falling off in the receipts of Beeves,—an improvement in the demand for these,—and the establishment of an advance, at yesterday's market, of one cent. per pound, on last week's closing currency. Sheep are held back, until the weather will admit of their being "fleeced." Sales of Sheep have been made at Albany, at 8 cents per pound, live weight, for this market. These high prices for the principal kind of stock, lead us to look for substitutes,—and if we could be assured that our butchers did not deal in unwholesome "kittens," we might indulge a liking for veal. Other substitutes, however, are not inaccessible. Eggs will be soon,—if, indeed, they are not now,—as cheap as beef or mutton. Fish, too, are becoming abundant, and the "shad" season being so close at hand—they may be advantageously taken to satisfy, in part, the demand for food.

The northeast end of the Brick Church, which stood yesterday morning as firm as ever, was pulled over to the southward about 4 o'clock P. M., in the presence of thousands of admirers. It had been undermined carefully, and when it fell—"fell all" in one body. Only the arched rear of the ancient pulpit still remains erect on that end.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday, but transacted no business of importance. The Commissioners of Emigration also met, but had no business before them. The Committee on Streets assembled, and listened to arguments against widening Crosby-street, and in favor of altering Nassau-street. A corps of friends willing, but unable to relieve Broadway, were in presence of the Aldermen's Committee, but nothing came of their session.

The Councilmen tried hard to swindle the City last night, but unsuccessfully. Councilman REILLY offered offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to pay no money on contracts not confirmed by the Common Council—meaning, of course, to prevent the payment of the contractors who are just now beginning to make the streets somewhat decent again. No reasons were given—no argument adduced why the work that the whole people so clamorously demanded should not be paid for. The resolution came very suddenly upon the house, and was evidently intended to go through quietly. Councilmen OTTARSON and HASWELL interfered, however, and had it sent off to the Law Committee. The Charter provides for award of the contracts without any reference to the Common Council. But the Common Council enacted an ordinance in 1855 to the effect that their sanction was necessary to the award. It is the case of an emasculated swindler *versus* the victim that disappoints him—the Common Council hungry for spoils, but narrowly watched, against the people who are bound to have clean streets even if Councilmen must remain poor men.

Central Park claims for work rendered anterior to last New-Year's were presented for auditing to the Comptroller yesterday. The warrants for their settlement will be forthcoming to-day. Mayor WOOD will not be tempted to repeat the little trick with the warrants that so saddened Commissioner EBLING'S heart all the while our Mayor was at the rat-ridden Capitol, so this tedious trial to get their honest dues is almost concluded and happily, especially for the Policemen.

The third of Capt. DE RIVIERE'S very interesting series of lectures on the Crimean War was delivered last night in Hope Chapel. The subject of his paper was a description of the closing scenes of the siege of Sebastopol, and of the details of the capture of the Mamelon and Malakoff. His narrative, which was exceedingly graphic, was interspersed with many personal reminiscences of exciting episodes and hair-breadth escapes. The general history of the siege, however, is so well known, as to need no repetition.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara*—GEORGE STEERS' pet and pride—departed upon her trial trip yesterday, and will be absent three or four days. She went down the Bay upon the afternoon flood, under steam. Large crowds gathered to observe her movement as she passed out of the East River.

WILSON SMALL was sworn in Tax Receiver yesterday.

The Brooklyn City cars are not to "desecrate the Sabbath" after all. The Board of Directors of the Company held a meeting, yesterday, at which were present all the Directors but one—PURCELL COOKE. The vote on the question of running the cars on Sunday stood as follows:—*Ayes*—Messrs. Seymour, L. Husted, Amos P. Stanton, Wm. H. Carey, and Henry C. Murphey—4. *Nays*—Messrs. George L. Howland, Thomas Brooks, Alexander Studwell, John Schenck, Fisher Howe, Lowell Holbrook, Charles C. Betts, and John Kellum—8.

A gang of pickpockets took possession of a circustent in Brooklyn, Tuesday night, and robbed some twenty persons of their money. Several of the thieves were arrested, but no positive proof could be produced against them, and they were accordingly discharged yesterday.

The old project of constructing a railroad on the South side of Long Island has been again revived. What has furnished the hartshorn we don't know.

The Chinese Question.

The intimations contained in our leading article yesterday, concerning the intentions of our Government in regard to China, are fully confirmed by the intelligence from Washington this morning. The President has determined upon sending a special Minister Plenipotentiary to China, accompanied by a suitable naval force, and has appointed WILLIAM B. REED, of Philadelphia, to that important and responsible post. Mr. REED is well known throughout the country as a gentleman of marked ability, an eminent lawyer, and for many years a prominent and active politician. Until the late election he had been a leading member of the Whig Party in Pennsylvania; but he was one of those who, induced partly by their personal regard for Mr. BUCHANAN, and partly by their apprehensions of danger from the alleged sectionalism of the Republican movement, transferred their support to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. They contributed largely to the result, and Mr. BUCHANAN discharges a political debt, as well as pays a graceful tribute to a personal friend, by the appointment of Mr. REED to this mission.

The appointment strikes us as judicious. Mr. REED is eminently conservative in all his sentiments and sympathies, and is one of the last men in the country who would be likely to enter upon such duties in a spirit of reckless disregard of the rights of other nations or of the requirements of public law. At the same time, he cannot fail to appreciate the importance of the mission which he is to fill, and we are confident he will discharge its duties in a spirit of enlarged statesmanship, and with a view to the interests of civilization throughout the world.

Mr. REED will, as a matter of course, be provided with very full and explicit instructions for the guidance of his official conduct. That they will enjoin upon him the most careful abstinence from everything which can involve us in causeless war with China,—or entangle us in the quarrels and aims of European Powers, it is safe to assume. At the same time, we take it for granted that he would not be sent to China if it were not expected that he will have something to do. It is known that England and France have resolved to make an earnest effort to secure for themselves the right of being represented by Ministers resident at the Imperial Court. There are abundant reasons why this request, so reasonable in itself and so thoroughly in conformity with public usage and public law, should be conceded. We trust that Mr. REED will be instructed to urge the desire of the United States, that the application should be granted and that an American Minister should also have the right of residence at Pekin. We do not expect much in the way of concession, from the secluded and complacent Monarch who rules the destinies of the Central Flowery Kingdom;—but it is quite possible that even he may understand the propriety and policy of conceding a demand, so just in itself, when earnestly pressed by the three great Powers of the Christian world.

Our trade with China is already large and is certain to increase. It is carried on at great disadvantage,—by concessions to, and under regulations from the Chinese authorities which are as humiliating as they are embarrassing, and without any of the safeguards which recognized international law, throws around the commerce of the civilized world. If it is to be continued, it should be put upon a more just and equitable footing. And we hope the result of Mr. REED'S mission may be to secure for it a degree of protection suited to its importance and to the spirit of the age.

AN UNRECIPROCATED ATTACHMENT.—The Richmond *Whig* does not believe in the possibility of Virginia ever becoming a Free State, notwithstanding the operations of the underground railroad, and the designs of ELI THAYER. The *Whig* says: "The people of Virginia are sincerely and unalterably attached to their peculiar institution." This may be true; but, attachments that are not reciprocal are rarely lasting. In the case of Virginia and her peculiar institution, it is all on one side. The institution itself being blessed by nature with a will of its own, and the power of locomotion, manifests a decided disposition to tear itself away from its devoted admirer; it is in the constant habit of walking off in small detachments, and losing itself in some of the neighboring States, and in the dominions of Queen VICTORIA. Every new avenue of travel that is opened, every railroad that is built, offers new facilities for the "peculiar institution" to escape; and it is inevitable that in the course of time Virginia should be left, like the hapless Dido, wringing her hands in despair while the object of her affections flies away for freedom and new enjoyments in another quarter.

Slavery in Missouri.

The most significant item in the news of this morning is the complete triumph, in the principal city of a slaveholding State, of a party openly and avowedly in favor of Emancipation. At the charter election in St. Louis the contest turned upon that issue, and the Emancipationists carried it by a very decided vote. There can be no doubt that the disorderly and outrageous proceedings by which the Pro-Slavery Party in Missouri has endeavored to force Slavery upon Kansas,—the agitation of the subject in this connection at home, and the effect which these things have had upon the trade and general business of St. Louis, have brought up this issue at the present time and contributed largely to the result. The people have been compelled to compare the two systems of *free* and *slave* labor, with immediate reference to their own interests; and when this point is once reached, in *any* slaveholding State, the result cannot be doubtful.

The effect of this election upon the public sentiment of the State at large will be very decided. A very large emigration is already pouring into Missouri, from Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois,—which is attracted by the comparative cheapness of land; and it needs but slight observation after arriving there to show that the only thing necessary to make the farms of Missouri as profitable and as valuable as those of adjoining States, is the substitution of free for slave labor. Almost the entire slave population of the State, which is now about 100,000, is confined to 12 out of the 107 counties in the State. Since 1840 the white population has increased nearly 500,000 and the slaves only 50,000;—and the high price which slaves now command in the cotton-growing States is rapidly diminishing the slave population of the State.

These natural causes, if undisturbed and unchecked by foreign interference, are quite certain to weaken the hold of Slavery in Missouri and eventually to make it a Free State. An effort will undoubtedly be made by the Pro-Slavery Party to connect the question with Federal politics, and thus bring party discipline to bear against the progress of the movement. This will be aided by the over-zealous demonstrations of the opponents of Slavery in other sections of the Union; but we trust it will not succeed. The question is one for the People of Missouri themselves to settle,—and we hope it will be regarded and treated, uniformly and exclusively, as a matter of local and domestic concern.

President Madison's Opinions on the Missouri Compromise.

The difference between a politician trading in phrases and a statesman guided by principles, was never more admirably illustrated than in an article published in the Richmond *Enquirer* of March 28, on the subject of President MADISON and the Missouri Compromise. The Richmond *Enquirer* quotes a letter written by Mr. MADISON to Mr. MONROE on the 23d of February, 1820, and infers from the language of that letter that Mr. MADISON would have supported the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the iniquitous absurdities of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—with what justice let our readers decide.

Mr. MADISON begins by *admitting the right of Congress to forbid the extension of Slavery into the Territories while under the control of Congress*, and, after maintaining that as "this right is given from the necessity of the case, and in suspension of the great principle of self-government," it ought, perhaps, to be considered as expiring when the Territory, having come to maturity, shall apply for admission as a State. He goes on to express not his *conviction*, but his "leaning to the belief" that it had not been within the scope of the Constitution to arm Congress with the power of excluding a State from the Union because of the existence within its borders of the institution of Slavery. This of course is and must have been intended by Mr. MADISON, to be a mere expression of opinion upon a point of Constitutional law which was never likely to be tested in political practice, since the admission of full-grown foreign States to the Union was as little contemplated by him as by any other of the framers of the Constitution at the time of the adoption of that instrument. The practical operation of the right which, as he justly says, was conceded "from the necessity of the case" to Congress, of excluding Slavery from the Territories, would naturally exempt Congress from the obligation of discussing the theoretical question of its power to pronounce upon the Institution of Slavery within the borders of any State over whose infancy the salutary exercise of that right had been extended in protection.

So far then Mr. MADISON is clearly at issue with the authors of the Nebraska bill, and the supporters of the Divine Right of Squatterdom, and as clearly in sound constitutional communion with those who assert the power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories.

But Mr. MADISON goes on from a question of principle to a question of policy, and puts himself still more plainly into the position of an avowed and statesmanlike enemy to the extension of Slavery, as that extension is understood and advocated by the politicians of the school of the Richmond *Enquirer*.

He doubts the propriety of the *exercise* of the right of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories, but why and on what grounds? Because, in his own words, "an uncontrolled dispersion of the slaves now within the United States would be not only *best for the nation but most favorable for the slaves themselves both as to their prospects of emancipation and as to their condition in the meantime.*" That is, he advocates the dispersion of the slaves as the surest means first of ameliorating and then of annihilating Slavery. His *object* is not to prop up and support the "peculiar institution," but to sap its life and work its overthrow. He is opposed to the Missouri Compromise, not because it will damage the interests of Slavery, but because it will, in his opinion, advance and confirm those interests.

Mr. MADISON endeavored to contemplate the question from the point of view of a statesman, and his mistake was, at least, the mistake of a statesman. The Richmond *Enquirer* comments upon his words in the spirit of a political caucus, and its inferences are those of a party politician.

The testimony of this letter was not needed to show what were the views of President MADISON to any person at all familiar with the American Constitution, and cognizant of the fact that Mr. MADISON was largely instrumental in drawing it up. But the use which has been attempted to be made of it by the Richmond *Enquirer* is so curious an illustration of the judicial blindness which visits the fanatics of politics equally with the fanatics of religion, that we have thought it worth while to notice the matter thus briefly. Of course, we do not expect to convert the Richmond *Enquirer* to a sound and reasonable perception of the flagrant error of its ways, but we trust that an exposure of the enormous blunder which it has, in this instance, made, may at least secure the names of the rational and patriotic men, by whose good sense and right reason the Republic was established, from another prostitution to the support of doctrines against which they contended throughout their lives, and of practices which might almost be expected to rouse them in indignant trouble from their honorable graves.

The South American Republics.

The Republic of Chili presents an agreeable subject of contemplation to those who wish well to the cause of man's progress. This satisfaction is greatly enhanced by the miserable spectacle of disorder and imbecility presented by all the other American populations, from the United States to Patagonia. It is very difficult to perceive what advantages have accrued as yet to any of the States of South America from the expulsion of their Spanish rulers and the change of Governments. Each faction in the various Republics keeps steadily in view the expulsion of their opponents from power and their own aggrandizement at the public cost. Peru, for example, with vast mineral wealth and its large revenue in the guano deposits on the Chincha Islands, has been the scene of revolutions without end. ECHENIQUE drives out CASTILLA; CASTILLA gets his own again, to be attacked by VIVANCO. These very men struggling only for power and place, and the "spoils," do not even accomplish their own objects of making fortunes. The public revenue is idly collected and uselessly squandered—no public improvements, no roads, no manufactures, commerce languishing, and even mining operations at a stand-still; while the guano islands themselves, the very life-blood of the Government, are so lazily worked that vessels have to lie there 70 to 80 days to get their lading; not from the concourse of ships, but from the obstructive dilatoriness of the Government arrangements. One little bit of railway from the port of Callao to Lima, the capital, shows what might be done if there were but order and good improvement,—while Callao itself, the only safe roadstead on the western coast of South America, might absorb all the trade and be made the dépôt for a large commerce.

If from the Pacific we turn to the Atlantic seaboard, the state of affairs is not much more hopeful. The first and last man in Paraguay was FRANCIA; the Argentine Republic is a name, not an entity, and to those who wish to know how deep human nature can sink in moral degradation, and the extreme limit of monarchial imbecility, we recommend a reading of EWBANK'S Brazil, whose details of hopeless superstition, general ignorance and political demoralization have no parallel.

Without any superior local advantages, the Republic of Chili can boast that she is beginning to take a place among the nations. She is even said to contemplate a loan to Costa Rica. And although the sum, $200,000, is not much to talk of, and will be of small benefit to the borrowers, the act speaks well for Chilian resources and for sympathies with distressed nationalities.

In a few years of steady self-government the Chilians have cast off the trammels which fettered their advancement. Public Schools, roads, railways, an increasing commerce, a respectable table of exports and imports, tell their own tale, and bear witness to the energy and industry of the natives. Valparaiso, an open port, exposed to northers and heavy rollers, does a trade far exceeding that of Callao, putting the guano out of the account. It is the southern station of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. An excellent coal has been found and worked, and is used on board these boats. The mining capabilities of the country are in course of full development, and the agriculture is so far advanced that Chilian flour competes favorably with the best American brands in the Australian market. All this has not been without the aid of foreign capital. On the contrary, there are several British and French houses, of large means, at Valparaiso, to whom the native taste for European articles of luxury and elegance offer excellent inducements. The wealthy residents import even such cumbrous articles as house furniture from abroad, while in the lighter matters of wearing apparel and jewelry there is, perhaps, no where a more lavish disregard of expense, and a greater taste for splendor, both of colors and material. The coasting traffic was formerly done by small vessels, many of which sailed from the ports of the United States, and carried on a kind of smuggling trade, something after the fashion of the opium trade in China,—illegal, yet sanctioned by public opinion, and winked at by local authorities. The English coasting steamers, running from Valparaiso to Panama, and touching at the intermediate ports, have abridged this unlawful trade. These belong to an English Company, and are upheld by a subsidy from the Chilian and Peruvian Governments for carrying the mails, without which, indeed, it is said, they could not proceed, as the passenger traffic alone would not pay. There have been at various times ideas of running an American rival line at lower rates, with the view of opening up the American trade. Nothing of much consequence has been done, probably. The development of our Californian and Mexican relations is work enough for one generation. Perfection is not to be found in human institutions, not even in Republics. The founts of Chilian justice are not very pure. We knew of a lawsuit between two mercantile houses at Valparaiso. When the day of trial was appointed, each of the suitors dispatched a courier with a good supply of gold to be *judiciously* expended by the lawyers and agents at the capital. The losing party has always attributed the adverse decision of the Court to his messenger's break-down. Judicial purity is the very seal and stamp of highly organized communities; and if we allow only a small share of truth to the rumors that constantly reach the ears of every man whose business brings him across the path of official duty in our own country, we cannot be surprised at some considerable amount of hole-and-corner work in Chili.

Colonel Benton on the Emancipation Movement in Missouri.

The following is from a letter recently written by Col. BENTON to some political friends in St. Louis:

I saw with amazement the late Abolition movement in the Legislature, and wrote immediately to PRIOR, RUSK and others at Jefferson City, to DENOUNCE and REPUDIATE IT. These persons *ought to have cut themselves loose from me* before they began such an agitation. If they intended to start such a question, they should have let it be known before the election, and not have DECEIVED me.

I was told by many that these persons would turn out for abolition after the election, but I could not believe it. That a State agitation of Slavery should be added to the National agitation, at the time we were denouncing the National agitation, was an incredible thing.

For persons calling themselves MY FRIENDS, *to attack the policy of my whole life*—TO ATTACK THE POLICY OF MY WHOLE LIFE—after making use of my name to carry an election, is the GREATEST OUTRAGE I HAVE EVER EXPERIENCED. Not one of them has ever approached me on the subject, or has offered any explanation or justification, for it is something which THEY CAN NEITHER EXPLAIN NOR JUSTIFY. They know perfectly well that I introduced the clause against emancipation into the Constitution of the State, with a view to keep this Slavery agitation out of politics, and that my whole life has been opposed to their present course. THOMAS H. BENTON.

The Eastern imagination will probably fail to appreciate the whole extent of the audacity which so astounds the aged and distinguished Ex-Senator. That any considerable number of persons in Missouri should have dared to take any political action, or to express any political opinions without first obtaining his consent, is certainly a most remarkable and unexpected exhibition of personal and political independence. That they should venture to "attack the policy of his whole life," adds immensely to the outrageous character of their conduct. And to cap the climax of their enormities, not one of them has since "approached him on the subject, or offered any explanation or justification" of these extraordinary proceedings!

We are afraid the venerable Colonel is not sufficiently aware of several facts which will gradually impress themselves upon his perceptive faculties. He evidently supposes that the State of Missouri still revolves on *his* axis, as it did twenty years ago,—and that the world makes no more progress than he has done, in regard to the most important elements in the prosperity of great communities and the dignity and welfare of advancing States. He will not be able much longer to conceal even from himself the fact that his political career is ended,—that men in or out of Missouri no longer look to him either for action or for counsel,—and that all the world expects at his hands is a laborious and useful compilation of what has hitherto been said and done in the National Congress. He may win distinction by condensing history—but he can add nothing to it which will benefit the world at large or his own reputation.

AN OVER-SENSITIVE EDITOR.—The Newark (N. J.) *Mercury*, is the very mimosa of newspapers. One cannot look across the Jersey Flats but it begins to tremble. The mere act of appointing a Committee by the Governor of our State to confer with the authorities of New-Jersey in relation to Quarantine matters, threw the whole of the State of Camden and Amboy into a tremor, and we did but mention the other day the fact that a wealthy gentleman in Newark had given a most liberal commission to four of our artists, to paint for him four great pictures, when our Newark cotemporary sees in the bare announcement an attempt at wit, and sneers and carping. We entirely agree with the sagacious remark of the *Mercury*, that "It is one thing to deal with the political errors of a public man, and another thing to carp and sneer at a generous and worthy patronage of art." And therefore we do not see what necessity there was for that paper to seize on the occasion of copying our notice of Mr. WRIGHT'S liberal patronage of art to say that "his course in the Senate was in contradiction to the dictates of Humanity and Justice." We must confess that our New-Jersey cotemporary has a rather odd way of defending his neighbor.

But our Newark cotemporary might have spared itself all its trouble on account of Hon. Mr. WRIGHT. It happens to be another gentleman of the same name, residing in Hoboken, who gave the order for the pictures. It is Mr. WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, of Hoboken, and not Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT, of Newark, who has distinguished himself by this liberal patronage of art.

Republican Committees.

The Old and the Young Men's Republican Committees met last evening in Stuyvesant Institute. At the former no business of interest was transacted. The latter adopted a series of resolutions in reference to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of DRED SCOTT, and some resolutions offered by Mr. WEST, of the Third Ward, in relation to Land Reform, were laid over till the next meeting.

☞ It has been ascertained that the population of New-York exceeds 600,000, and the church sittings are not equal to 200,000. To meet the deficiency, it would require 600 new churches, to be built at an expense of more than eight million dollars.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SIX REASONS WHY EVERYBODY USES LYON'S KATHAIRON.

1st. It is the Cheapest preparation for the hair ever made.
2d. It is pronounced by all to be the Most Beneficial.
3d. It is the most Agreeable to use.
4th. It is the Cleanest and most Carefully Prepared.
5th. It is the most Highly Perfumed.
6th. It is the only article that never fails to give Entire Satisfaction.

☞ The immense sale of the KATHAIRON—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its excellence and universal popularity. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.
AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.
Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S NEW FLAVORINGS for every liquor, to be produced at a moment's notice. One gallon to fifty gallons of spirits, cognac brandy, Holland and English gin, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Bourbon and Monongahela, Irish and Scotch whisky, apple, peach, cherry, and raspberry brandy, best and cheapest imported cognac oil. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUMBERRY, NO. 454 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

PREMIUM PRISMATIC VAULT AND AREA LIGHTS.—The subscribers call the attention of the public to their
NEWLY INVENTED
PRISMATIC VAULT AND AREA LIGHTS,
Which received the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute and Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association. Specimens at Com. J. C. STEVENS, Esq., and WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., Murray-st., and for which a patent has been applied for.
Parties desiring this improved method of Lighting Vaults, &c., will be fully indemnified against any claim from pretended Patents. GEO. R. JACKSON & CO., 28 Excelsior Iron Works, No. 201 Centre-st., Corner of Howard-st.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S REGULATORS KEEP THE system in a perfectly healthy condition. A good appetite, a healthy digestion, a correct action of the heart, a pleasant and regular discharge from the bowels, a healthy stomach, and a pure, sweet breath, are secured to all who will take one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATORS once or twice per week. These famous pills are an improvement on all other pills or purgative medicines. They expel diseases from the body, without entailing upon those who take them pains, weakness or sickness.
R. R. R. office No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

READ
Of a Father's
Deadly Anger and Hate,
Those bitterest of all human passions,
in
The Great Story,
"INSANITY OF RICH MEN'S DAUGHTERS,"
The greatest revelation of modern times,
in
THE NEW-YORK LEADER
THIS WEEK.

READ
The Great Story,
"OUR BOARDING HOUSE,"
A startling glimpse of Boarding House Life,
in
THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.
The great Saturday paper.
The best story paper in America,
the
NEW-YORK LEADER
THIS WEEK.

READ
"THE MERCHANT AND HIS CLERK."
"A SHORT SKETCH OF A SHORT BOY."
"MY HOMESTEAD AT BLOSSOMVIEW."
"HOW POSTMASTER FOWLER LOST TEN CENTS," and
Fifty other Choice Articles,
Editorials,
Police Reports,
News of the Day,
Choice Poetry, &c.
READY ON SATURDAY AT THE USUAL HOUR.
Price 4 cents.
By Mail, $1 50 per year.
WELSH & CO., Publishers,
No. 15 Beekman-st.

SERVED HIM RIGHT!
OUR NEIGHBOR BOUGHT CHANDELIERS, Brackets, &c., &c., for his house last week, and we did the same thing a day after. Ours are just like his, and cost 20 per cent. less. We bought DAILEY'S; he didn't. We read the papers; he does not, or else he would have heard of the great closing sale. Look at Messrs. DAILEY & CO.'S list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed, and ready for sale, embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and comprised styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
No. 33, Vol. 12. Out to-day.
TRIAL OF REV. I. S. KALLOCH FOR ADULTERY.
WITH A FINE PORTRAIT BY ANDREW.
All the Criminal News of the Week.
Dodger's Exposures of Thieves, &c., &c.
All newsmen have it. Subscription, $2 per annum; $1 for six months. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, editor and proprietor of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, New-York City.

NO
Hav'n't got a Dinner Set? How's that? You can buy a beautiful one at DAILEY'S, consisting of 154 pieces, for $46!!! Make hay while the sun shines; or, in other words, make your selections before all are sold.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

TO CONSUMERS OF LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
In order to avoid the great variety of counterfeits, consumers will please observe that the genuine Sauce has the name of Lea & Perrins impressed upon the patent metallic capsule, or patent glass stopper, as well as on the labels and wrappers of each bottle.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for United States.

HE DIDN'T READ THE PAPERS.
No, indeed, or else he never would have paid $30 for the same kind of Plated Tea Set that we sell for $20—advice gratis. Read the papers, particularly our advertisements in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
A very large and very rich assortment of
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
NOW SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 98 Bowery.

NEARLY ALL GONE.
But a few of the silver-plated tea-kettles at $11 remain. Buy now, or pay hereafter $19 for the same kind of things. See our advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.

CHEAP—CHASTE—CHARMING.
Our decorated Tea Sets, 56 pieces, for $14 50, usual price $21. See our list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

QUICK SALES! SHORT PROFITS!
Examine the beautiful Spring stock of
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets,
Velvet, Brussels and Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets, &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 296 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

DR. TAYLOR'S PHOSPHORIZED BALSAM OF Liverwort is the result of the combined experience of Drs. Taylor, Stone, Leeds, Liebig, and others, and is the most certain remedy known for the cure of Tubercular Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Liver Complaint, Colds, Asthma. References proving its certainty if directions are followed. For sale by G. S. LEEDS, Drug Importer, No. 138 William-st.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CORNS AND BUNIONS.—Dr. J. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plaster are recommended by those who use them as being the best remedy ever offered for these painful affections. For sale at his office No. 500 Broadway, up stairs, and at the principal druggists throughout the City.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Floor Oil-cloths,
Marbles, Tiles, Frescoes, &c.
Gowans and Coco Mattings, &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No 388 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this and next week, at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

AN IMPERIAL VELVET CARPET!
An exquisite Medallion, or
An elegant Tapestry or Brussels,
At an astonishingly low price,
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

ALL WHO WOULD WEAN THEMSELVES FROM the curse of Tobacco chewing, should try VIRGIL'S TOKAI, now prepared in a mild form and increased flavor to suit both old and young. Unlike Tobacco, the saliva is swallowed; no spitting. Retailed at cigar and drug stores. Wholesale No. 412 Broadway, up stairs.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LEFT-OFF CLOTHING to dispose of, will receive their full value by calling at the store, or addressing. THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 494 Pearl-st.

BY O. B. STUART.

I love the land where Freedom dwells,
Though bleak its hills and bare its dells,
And wintry cold its skies;
There, flouting not the tyrant's rod,
Man wears the image of his God,
As when in Paradise.

The rudest rock and desert sand,
Grow fertile as a garden land,
If Freedom's soul is there;
She gives the earth a brighter green,
She lends the wave a fairer sheen—
Robes rock and desert bare.

There every man's of noble birth,
A God made sovereign of the earth,
Within his own domain;
And kings may chafe, and priests may ban,
They cannot lord it over man,
Where Freedom breaks the chain.

I love the land where Freedom dwells,
The land of Washingtons and Tells,
Hofers and Bolivars;
The land whose flag goes waving bright,
To fling against oppression's night,
The glow of Freedom's stars!

THE WILD KNIGHT
OR
THE UNKNOWN CRUSADER.

A Tale of Germany in the Days of the Empire.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

CHAPTER I.

THE UNKNOWN AND HIS COMPANIONS.

At the time of which we write, the German Empire was in anything but a tranquil state. Rudolf of Hapsburg had been elected Emperor solely because he was a brave, unscrupulous man. He had accepted the Imperial post with the pledge that he would be the blind, unswerving tool of the church. The Hanse Towns, or cities, were leagued together for mutual interest and protection, forming so many almost independent governments. The princes were in many instances reduced in power, holding the peasants in vassalage; while over all, and carrying terror even to the stout cities, were those wild, robber knights, whose castles, like the eyries of the eagles, were perched away upon mountains and rocks, from whence their reckless lords looked down in disdain upon all who dwelt beneath. In the East the crusades were drawing to a close. Baldwin II. had been driven from the throne of Byzantium; Jerusalem was in the hands of the sons of Islam; Antioch had been taken with the slaughter of seventeen thousand Christians, while a hundred thousand more were dragged away into slavery; Armenia had been overrun and conquered; a large portion of the army of Louis of France had either died of disease, or by the hand of the Saracen, and the remainder had returned to their Western homes. Yet there were many Christians in the Holy Land, and Gregory tried hard to send out more, but he did not succeed. Even his pliant tool, the Emperor Rudolf von Hapsburg, refused to obey him in this.

It was an afternoon in the Spring of 1274. Since noon the heavens had been manned with clouds, and now, when the sun had some four hours more to run, the wind had sprung up, and the signs were that rain was near at hand.

Upon the dubious road from Brackenheim to Dnrmen, just in the northeastern confines of the Black Forest, rode four armed men. He who rode in advance—for the path was so narrow here among the huge rocks that two could not ride abreast—was a noble looking knight, tall and powerfully built, clothed in complete armor, with his heavy battle-axe slung in its becket by his side; his lance at rest and his helmet suspended from a loop at the saddle bow. The armor was black as night—all save the gorget, which was of burnished gold, set with precious stones. Even the casque was of the sable hue, though the three brilliant ostrich feathers which floated from the top relieved the sombre effect. Upon his head he wore a light cap of purple velvet, with no other ornament than a rich brooch of gold and emeralds which secured the crimson ostrich plume in its place. His face was one of rare and startling beauty—one of those faces which awaken envy in the bosom of beaux, and quick love in the souls of the gentler sex. His brow was high and full, and about it and the fair neck floated glossy masses of light, sunny hair. His eyes were of a deep blue; his nose straight and finely carved; his lips fairly proportioned and wreathed with a half-waking smile, and his cheeks full and flushed with the ruddy glow of health and vigor. His surcoat, which hung across the saddle, bore upon the breast the red cross of the Crusaders. His shield bore a strange device. It was a child battling an eagle, with this inscription: "Quod Deus bene vertat," which may be rendered,—*May God bring it to a good result.* The child was upon its knees, with one hand clasped about the eagle's throat, while the other held a raised dagger. The knight could not have been over thirty years of age, though he had surely seen much of life.

And now what is this bold knight's name? In Palestine he was known as "The Knight of the Eagle," and finally, to shorten the name, he was called "The Black Eagle." Since he had left the Holy Land he had received one more cognomen: "The Unknown Crusader." And yet, with all these, he still remains without a Christian name. Even when all Palestine and half of Europe were filled with the song and story of his wondrous prowess, they could not tell his name, whence he came, nor where he belonged. Upon that point he had reserved a stern silence; and the most that the Emperor Baldwin could gain from him, when he bestowed the honor of knighthood, was a simple declaration to this effect:

"Upon my name there rests no stain—in my soul there is no wrong. I can look up to our God and implore His protection, feeling that I am worthy of it; and into the face of any honest knight of Christendom I can look without a blush. Call me *Sir Knight of the Eagle*, and this name shall not be dishonored."

Baldwin had asked no more. With the memory of the youth's feats of noble daring fresh upon him he gave him the magic stroke of the imperial sword, and with his own hands did he buckle on the golden spur.

Behind the Unknown rode a second knight of nearly the same age with the former. He was not quite so tall, but full as broad-shouldered, and possessed a goodly share of manly beauty. In fact he was a noble, handsome-looking knight, and such as one as no mistress would have spurned upon her with gracious and pride. His armor was of the same pattern as his companion's, but not of the same color. The casque was of burnished steel, the gorget of the same, and the rest of the armor—the cuirass, the tasses, the brassets and the cuisses—of green and gold in color, though of good, well-tried steel in substance. He also wore a velvet cap upon his head, and carried across his saddle the surcoat of the Crusader. His name was Engelbert von Marburg, and he was known throughout the Holy Land as one of the bravest knights that ever couched a lance against the infidel Saracen. His weapons were the same as those carried by the Unknown, save that they were not quite as heavy.

Behind Sir Engelbert rode the two esquires. They were also well armed, and wore the brassets and cuisses in addition to the cuirass. Robert von Swingenhoffen was forty years of age; short and heavily framed; with great bones and sinews, almost like an ox; a red face and red hair; and possessed of much ready wit. He had served under Baldwin as an esquire, and during said service had performed many valorous deeds. One day, at the taking of a fortified town, he became surrounded by half a dozen stout Moslems, and had given himself up as lost, and said his prayers, when the Knight of the Eagle burst in upon him, slew his enemies, and bore him away in safety. Baldwin saw the deed, and from that hour he gave Robert von Swingenhoffen to the Black Eagle, to serve him as best he could. And he had been faithful. He loved his valiant master, and was ready at any moment to lay down his life for the good of him who had once saved it.

The fourth person in the party was Bernard von Schaffenhausen. He was some five years younger than Robert, and very unlike him in frame, being very tall—all of six feet and a half, and rather slim for such height. Yet he was strong, and overrunning with fun and good nature. That he was a faithful and brave esquire, Sir Engelbert well knew, for he had served the noble knight several years.

The road by which the party thus traveled was one of the wildest in the country. The giant trees stood thickly about where the surface was not of rock, and upon all hands the rugged mountains arose like sentinels of the empire.

At times the path was through a dense wood—then over a rugged cliff, then along a deep ravine—and anon upon the narrow pass that girded some perpendicular wall of rock. At length they reached a wide wood, through which the road was level and broad, and here Sir Engelbert rode up to his companion's side, and said,

"Do you not remember once, in Constantinople, you told me when we reached Germany I might know your name, and who you were?"

"Yes," returned the Black Knight, "I do remember it; but the time is not yet come. I must first see how the wind blows. If I mistake not, this Rndolf Von Hapsburg, whom the Pope has made Emperor, is a—a—mere puppet."

"I think so too," added Marburg. "And so you still mean to remain *The Unknown?*"

"For the present I must."

"It's curious. Here we have been companions in arms for six long years—slept beneath the same tent—eaten from the same huckler when we had no plates—fought together side by side through a hundred bloody battles—nursed each other in sickness—and cheered each other in health—and yet, when I am asked 'Who is your friend?' I can only say, '*The Unknown.*'"

"And the thousand Muselmen, when they pass *Al Sirat*, and are asked by the recording angel who sent them thither, must give the same answer," returned he of the Eagle, with a smile.

"Aye—more than a thousand."

"Stop, good Marburg. By my faith, I take no pleasure in thinking how many of the poor fellows I have slain."

"Yes, Sir Unknown, the wondrous deeds of your arm have given you a name which you cannot hide so long as you wear the device upon your shield. I have been thinking of the last Moslem you slew. It does not trouble you to think of that?"

"Ah, no," the Black Knight uttered, with a glowing eye, while his hand instinctively sank to his sword hilt with a nervous clutch. "It was at Carthage, where I struck down the three stout emirs who had surrounded Prince Philip of France. And see—here is his royal father's gift in token of his gratitude." And as he spoke he placed his hand upon the richly jeweled gorget that hung upon his neck.

"Ha!" cried Sir Englebert, just as the other ceased speaking, "look there."

The Unknown looked in the direction pointed out, and saw the turrets of a massive structure looming up against the darkened sky.

"What is it?" he asked.

"It is our good Convant of Saint Fulvia."

"A female establishment?"

"Yes—in part. There are some Benedictines there, I believe, who perform the out-door labor. By my faith, we are just in time, for see—the rain is already falling on the mountains."

The party spurred up and reached the convent gates just as the great drops of rain began to fall.

CHAPTER II.

AGNES OF LUXEMBURG.

The Convent of St. Fulvia was situated within the precincts of Maulbroun, though some miles from any other habitation. It was upon a small piece of table land, where there were a few acres fit for cultivation; and this limited piece the Benedictines cultivated to so good a purpose that the inhabitants of the building seldom had to go to any other market for the fruits or vegetables.

Within the large ante-room of the convent sat a middle-aged woman, whose garb bespoke her to be the abbess, or lady superior of the place. She was not far from fifty, stout and rugged, and wore upon her face a look of deep piety and goodness of heart.

By the side of the abbess sat a maiden, who could not have seen more than nineteen years of age. She was of medium height, full and plump in form, with a skin of almost dazzling purity; her long, floating ringlets, of a deep, golden hue; and her eyes a mild liquid blue. Her dress was far from being gaudy or showy, but yet it plainly bespoke her as one of gentle blood and of noble family. Such was Agnes von Luxemburg, an orphan, and sole heiress to the broad estates of the late count, her father, who was an own brother of the abbess. And she was accounted the fairest maiden in Swabia, as she might well be, for surely no being of human mould could be more beautiful. It was not so much the faultless carving of her features, nor yet the voluptuous symmetry of her form; for the first was exceeded by the pure and joyous essence of her smiles, while the latter was overbalanced by the atmosphere of stern and lofty virtue that surrounded her like a halo. Few men had ever seen Agnes of Luxemburg without loving her; and at her feet had been laid half the estates of Swabia. But she had not yet looked with favor upon any of the aspirants, though that may be accounted for upon the fact that ere her father died he had expressed his wish that she should marry with the Count of Baden.

"Ah—there it comes," spoke the abbess, as the great drops of rain began to drive against the casements. "I knew it was near at hand; and our fire will not be out of place."

"No," returned Agnes, "for it is already cold and cheerless without. I wonder if there are travelers among the mountains?"

"Very likely there may be. I suppose you are wondering if the Count of Baden will come for you?"

"No—no!" quickly uttered the maiden with a shudder.

"Ah, Agnes—I have your secret. You love another."

"No, my mother, you are mistaken there." This was spoken in a tone which left no room for doubt, at least in the mind of one who knew the speaker.

"But you do not love the Count Rudolf?"

Agnes hung down her head, and for a moment there was a tremulousness upon her. At length she raised her eyes to her companion's face, and in a tone of affectionate frankness she said:

"You have spoken the truth, lady, I cannot love him."

"Nor could I," rejoined the abbess, emphatically. "Not only is the seal of repulsiveness set upon his face, but he is a bad man."

"You are right again, lady."

"Then, of course, you will not become his wife?"

"Oh—I know not what to do!" the maiden cried, resting her head upon her companion's shoulder, and throwing her arms about her neck.

"Then let me advise you," said the abbess, drawing the beautiful girl more closely to her bosom, and speaking in gentle tones: "You are young and handsome. Your father's wish is left upon record that you should marry with Rudolph von Baden—*when* you were ready to wed. I can appreciate your feelings in turning away the scores of noble knights that have knelt at your feet."

"I did not love them, mother—indeed I did not."

"But among them all may there not have been one whom you would have loved had you not been bound by this plan of your father's?"

"I will not deny it."

"Then come and wed with our sisterhood."

The maiden started as though something had frightened her. The abbess saw the movement, and she quickly comprehended its meaning.

"Does it make you tremble?" she asked.

"Oh! I am not prepared to answer now. I am not fit for communion with your holy sisterhood."

"Then are there none on earth fit. Ah, Agnes, I fear your pride prompted that speech."

"My pride?"

"Yes, my child; for you must know that you are among the purest of our daughters."

"Well, well—let it pass now, I am not ready to answer such a question."

"And yet you know your father bade me to watch over you."

"Because you were his own sister, and he knew you loved me."

"Aye," added the abbess, imprinting a warm kiss upon the girl's fair brow as she spoke, "and he knew I should always love you. But—hark! What sound is that?"

In a few moments more the old porter appeared, and announced that two knights of the Cross and their esquires asked for shelter from the storm.

"Crusaders—are they?"

"They are."

"And did ye leave them at the gate?"

"I did."

"Out, thick-head, and lead them in quickly! Leave two knights of the Holy Cross in the storm with a shelter under their very eyes! Away—and lead them hither at once! and then see that their horses are cared for."

The porter retired, and then the abbess turned to Agnes.

"You will stay, my sweet child, and help me entertain the noble knights?"

"Certainly I will. Agnes of Luxemburg holds not her hands nor purse from the brave soldiers of the Cross." The maiden's eyes burned with a generous glow as she spoke, and upon her cheeks arose a rich rush of grateful emotion. Her father had made one crusade, and from his lips she had learned the fearful story of the dangers and privations which the devoted knights of the Cross had to suffer.

"Welcome, noble sirs, and God's blessing be upon you!" spoke the abbess, as she arose to greet the strangers.

"We thank thee, lady; and will pray Heaven to bless this house!" responded the Black Knight.

"And your esquires—where are they?"

"With the groom, lady. They will find welcome with the porter, I think."

"As you will. If they choose the porter's lodge, so be it."

Ere Agnes was introduced, the abbess conducted her guests to an adjoining apartment, where they might lay aside their armor. When they had done this, their noble forms were shown to better advantage. The Unknown was habited in a garb of black velvet throughout, which, though it possessed a sombre look, yet gave to his form and features a lofty dignity and grandeur. Sir Engelbert's garb was of a less grave character, though far from rich or gaudy. When they returned to the large sitting-room, even the abbess was startled by the strange beauty of her guests, but more particularly did she fasten her eyes upon the face of the Unknown; and it was not until he of Marburg spoke that she recollected herself.

"Your good convent was placed in the proper spot for us on this particular occasion," he said.

"So I hope it may ever be for the good of noble knights like you. This is the Convent of Saint Fulvia, and I am its abbess."

"And I am called Engelbert of Marburg. And," the crusader added, with a smile, "my companion you can only know as you see him. He is *The Knight of the Eagle.*"

"How!" cried the abbess, while Agnes started with mingled surprise and wonder: "The noble Knight of the Eagle?—He of whom we have heard so much?—The savior of Baldwin, of Louis, of Brandenburg, and of even whole cities?"

"The same, lady."

"Hold," spoke the Unknown, with a faint smile. "Let me rest easy, I pray thee. Lay no more flattery upon me."

"If I do," replied the abbess quickly, "I'll beg thy pardon beforehand. But let me introduce my niece, Agnes of Luxemburg."

Sir Engelbert took the maiden's hand, and she smiled sweetly upon him as he greeted her. Then the Black Knight approached, and his hand trembled as he extended it. Agnes gazed into his face, and the smile faded from her lips, and a tremor shook her frame. For the life of her she could not tell whence came this quick emotion; only she felt the slight trembling of the Knight's hand, as her own rested within it, and she saw the sudden light that beamed in his deep blue eyes.

Supper was soon prepared, and, after the meal was over, the party soon returned to the large room. The Unknown was the last one to be seated, and if we would sit near the cheerful fire, he must take the only empty stool, and that was close by Agnes. He took it, and ere long the Knight were recounting their adventures to the willing listeners.

As the evening advanced the Unknown turned his attention more particularly to Agnes, and with eager, generous looks, she listened to him. At her own request, he told her of his adventures, while his companion was conversing with the abbess.

"And now," said the maiden, after the knight had told her of his last exploits in Carthage, "you must be cheered by the thought that you are soon to return to your friends."

"Friends?" repeated he, in a low, sad tone. "Ah—my friends are ——. But I won't say that. This reception tells me that I have friends. I will not believe that your generous hospitality is extended without some spark of friendship."

"Indeed, sir Knight," uttered Agnes, speaking from her ardent impulse, and without thought, "you may be sure of that. My own poor life would be nobly given, if 'twere to save and succor thee."

The Unknown started as these sweet words fell upon his ear, and for the moment, the rich blood ebb left his face, and his heart seemed to have stopped its beating. But very soon the flood came rushing back, and the first bound of the heart gave a tremulousness to the whole frame.

"I—I—mean, sir——"

"Hold, lady," he said, as the fair girl attempted to modify what she saw she had spoken quickly and from the heart, "do not take back those words. They shall never leave me while life and reason last. They shall be with me to cheer and console me, and to give nerve to my arm, and strength to my heart. As true as God reigns, they are the sweetest words that have dropped upon my soul since my dying mother placed her thin hands upon my child head, and blessed me. Do not unsay them—unless, indeed, they only came from a hope to please. But if they came from the heart, then let them be mine."

"I will be frank, sir knight," the fair girl returned, with a beaming, generous look. "Had they not not sprung from the heart, you would never have heard them. The heart set them free ere the cooler judgment had weighed them."

"Thank you, lady; and henceforth you may rest assured that there is one knight who will protect the honor of your name with his life. And though, for the present, circumstances prevent me from revealing my name, yet you will believe me when I say, that no stain rests upon me."

Agnes bowed her head, and her whole frame trembled, but soon she recovered her composure, and once more her conversation was free and frank.

It was quite late when the party separated, and an old monk conducted the knights to their chamber.

CHAPTER III.

THE ROBBER KNIGHTS.

The two knights were aroused in the morning by a loud knocking at their door, and upon opening it they found the same monk there, who had shown them up on the night before.

"Noble Sirs," the old man cried, "a party of the robber knights have come to rob the convent."

"How?" uttered the Unknown. "Rob a nunnery? Rob the home of defenceless women?"

"Yes, noble Sir. They are now at the gate, and demand admittance."

"How many of them?"

"Full a score."

"Then hasten down and tell the good lady abbess that we will be quickly with her."

Ere long the two crusaders descended to the apartment where they had sat the evening before, and there they found not only the abbess and Agnes, but several other women who had not yet taken the full vow.

"How is this?" asked he of the Eagle, as he entered the room.

"Do you not hear that noise at our gates, Sir?" the abbess returned. "That wicked knight, Otto von Metzinger, at the head of his companions, demands admittance here."

"But he does not surely mean to rob you?"

"Yes, Sir. Ah—you know not the deep wickedness of these men. Yet there are few who would do this thing. That most bold and reckless man of them all—the Wild Knight of Wurtemberg—would never attack the home of women. His robs cities and wealthy monasteries. But this man stops at nothing. His vaults are already filled with gold, and yet he would rob us for more."

"Then you have valuables here?"

"Yes, Sir—shrines of gold and silver, besides a large amount of money which we have collected."

"And have you any here who can bear arms?"

"Yes—a dozen or more; but they could do nothing against the well-armed kulghts."

"Let them be armed as best they can, and trust the rest to us." Thus speaking, the mystic knight passed over to where Agnes stood, and, taking her hand, he said, in a low, deep tone—

"Fear not, lady. While I have life thou art safe."

Could he mistake the look she gave him then? Could that quick, holy, joyful expression have come from a heart that held no deep love? No. But mark that blanche spot that followed—that sudden show of fear. Why does she lay her fair, dimpled hand so nervously upon the stout knight's arm? Ah——

"But you—you, Sir. Oh! you will not expose yourself. There are many—you are only two."

"Many in the wrong—and two in the right. God is with us. But be not alarmed for me. He who will rob a woman can have no terror for me."

"Yet you will be careful?"

"Oh—thy love plants the strength of a thousand souls in my bosom!"

As the knight thus spoke, he raised the small white hand to his lips, and, as he imprinted his first kiss thereon, Agnes of Luxemburg smiled

Those were days when true men and maidens spent not long hours in senseless flirtation, nor tried to conceal the generous emotions of the heart. If the thought was right 'twas spoken. So from that hour the Knight of the Eagle knew that he was welcomed by the only maiden who had ever won his heart. The emotion was a strange one, and under its influence his heart grew light and joyous and his arm stronger.

As soon as possible the two crusaders put on their armor, and then went out into the court where they found Robert and Bernard with the horses all caparisoned; and from the porter they learned that Von Metzinger was waiting an answer from him. But just as the porter spoke the voice of the robber knight was heard in loud and angry tones:

"Hallo! Within there, thou creeping porter. What is the answer of thy mistress? Will she give up the golden calves or must we take them?"

"Oh, noble sire," spoke the old porter, trembling from head to foot, "only last week Sir Otto and his crew robbed the Convent of St. Mary, of Barbroun, carried off all the gold and silver, and killed four armed peasants who had come up to help to defend the place!"

"Say ye so? Then, i' faith, we'll send them off howling now. Where is there a loop hole through which I can count the villains?"

The porter led the way to the small wicket in which there was a square piece of chain netting. Through this the Black Knight could count the robbers. There were two knights and fourteen men-at-arms—the latter on foot, and armed with cross-bows and swords, and wearing the usual armor of the foot soldiers of the period—round shell-caps of iron, with deep capes behind; cuirasses of brass, with a joint at the neck, thus supplying the place of a gorget; brassets or cuisses of the same, and short looking follows, and from what our hero could see of their faces he would have judged them to be just fit for some such work. Sir Otto was a stout, powerful man, and as he now wore his visor up the crusader could see that he had a bold, bad look. The other knight, the porter said, was Sir John Von Mainhardt; and that knight our crusaders knew had been placed under the ban of the empire for his evil deeds, but particularly for having robbed the Archbishop of Mayence.

"Call out your men," said the Unknown, "and have them arranged in the court here to be ready for any who may chance to dodge in. Now, Sir Engelbert, we will out upon them, while Robert and Bernard follow to scatter the hirelings."

Thus speaking the Black Knight closed his visor, and having loosened his axe and couched his lance, he called upon the porter to throw back the gate. As the way was thus opened, six of the men-at-arms were seen bringing up a heavy log with which they meant to batter down the wicket. The movement of Sir Otto and his companion, when they beheld this unexpected presence, was one of astonishment; but ere they could betray much emotion, our hero spoke:

"How now, Sir Knights—what would ye here?"

"Who are you that dares question Otto of Metzinger?" the robber retorted. "Just stand where you are and I'll ride thee down as I would a praying nun."

As Sir Otto spoke, he gathered up his rein, and put spurs to his horse; and with his impious battle cry of, "*the spoils to the mighty,*" he dashed on.

"*God and St. Fulvia!*" shouted the Unknown, as he braced himself for the shock. He did not move from the place where he stood. He only a keen eye upon the robber, and set his lance for the guard. He felt the power of a giant in his good right arm, and full well he knew that the oncoming knight only rushed upon defeat. He had received too many charges to miss his mark now; and even his horse had been so thoroughly trained that a single word was sufficient for its guidance.

With a firm hand the Black Eagle held his lance, and as the robber came dashing upon him, a quickly-spoken word caused his horse to leap upon one side, and at the same moment his lance, with a movement almost imperceptible, turned the point of the robber's weapon over the right shoulder, while the steel head of his own spear caught Sir Otto's helm just below the visor and rolled him from his horse upon the ground. Almost at the same moment Sir John von Mainhardt fell beneath the stroke of Engelbert.

The Unknown leaped from his saddle, and placed his sword at the throat of the fallen knight.

"Now, yield thee, recreant knight!"

"But to whom?" asked Otto, in struggling tones.

"To the *Black Eagle of Palestine!*" shouted our hero.

"*Mercy!*" gasped the vanquished man. "Why didn't you tell me so?"

"But do you yield?"

"Yes!"

"And if I spare thee, will thou give me thine oath that thou wilt not trouble this place again?"

"The terms are hard."

"But is not life valuable? Remember—I would kill thee as quickly as I would any other robber!"

"Spare me! I promise."

"Then upon thy knees and take the oath. That is the ordeal."

Sir Otto hesitated a while, but at length he got upon his knees, and with the cross of the crusader's sword before him, he took the prescribed oath.

"Well done! Sir Otto von Metzinger. Now call thy robber crew off, and go in search of some more legitimate game."

In the meantime the two esquires had been doing a heavy work among the men-at-arms. Robert of Swingenhoffen was like a wild bull among them, while Bernard stalked about like a stork among frogs. Their long experience against the Saracens had given them notions of combat of which their huddling adversaries knew nothing. Three of the robber-retainers were slain outright, while most of the others were either senseless upon the ground or crawling away with cracked and aching heads.

Sir John von Mainhardt, as soon as he knew who his captor was, steadily took the same oath that his companion had taken, and then they were allowed to depart; though ere they did so the latter poured out his enmity and threats profusely.

"By the holy host, Sir Crusaders, you have ventured into a nest of hornets, as you shall find to your cost. If you get out of these mountains with a whole skin you'll be fortunate!"

With this threat upon his lips, the robber knight turned to where his men-at-arms were searching for their senses, and ere long the whole party rode off—all save the three dead ones, their bodies being left for the monks to dispose of.

Blessings, deep and sincere, were showered upon the two crusaders when they returned to the convent; and when they heard of the oath they had made the marauders take, the abbess could not speak her gratitude.

A hearty breakfast was eaten, and after this the two knights signified their intention of departing. The storm of the previous evening had passed away, and the air of the Spring morning was fresh and fragrant.

"Do you go near Stuttgart?" the abbess asked.

"Directly thither," the Black Knight answered.

"Then you will easily reach it before dark if your horses are strong."

"Certainly."

"I have a favor to ask of thee," the abbess resumed, addressing him of the Eagle. "The Lady Agnes had been for several days watching for some friends who had promised to come and conduct her to Stuttgart, where she would go to see her cousins, Constance of Baden, and Blanche of Wurtemburg. They may not come for a long while, and if you will accept the charge I shall give her into thy keeping for safe delivery at the castle of Everhard Von Wurtemberg."

"*Everhard von Wurtemburg!*" repeated the Black Eagle. "The Wild Knight of Swabia?"

"Yes, Sir Crusader. He is surely the wildest knight in all Christendom, and the most jealous of restraint. Even the Emperor he sets at defiance, and claims all mankind for his foes. He is a strange being, and a cousin of mine to boot. He stands at the head of the robber knights of the empire; but yet he is a brave man, and would scorn a mean action. He would lie down and die of starvation ere he would rob a woman; and his breast he would have to the sword ere he would strike a foul blow. Be sure he will give thee a hearty welcome if you cross not his purpose. But will thou accept the charge?"

"Does the fair lady wish it?"

"She does."

"Then I accept the trust, and you may feel that you hold my life in pledge for her safety."

"I understand," returned the abbess, with a smile; and thus speaking she turned away.

Ere long Agnes von Luxemburg entered the keeping-room, all prepared for her journey; and both the knights started as they beheld her strange beauty when thus arrayed. Her riding-robe of purple velvet was bordered with gold, and the jaunty velvet cap, with its drooping ostrich plumes, cast a warm glow upon her face that was like a halo. She wore a small dagger in her girdle, and in her hand she carried a light whip. Her horse, a noble barb, with a mixture of the Arabian in its veins, manifested the utmost delight when he saw his mistress approach; and when she had been assisted to her saddle, the pleased animal capered about with unmistakable manifestations of joy.

"Now, mind you," said the abbess, once more addressing the Black Knight, "until you reach the castle of Everhard the Lady Agnes is my charge to you."

"Then the Wild Knight has some control over her," the Black Eagle said, in a tone so low that the maiden could not hear it.

A dark shade rested upon the face of the abbess, and a slight shudder passed through her frame as she replied—

"Yes—he is her guardian—made so by my brother in his last will. But I have authority now."

Once more our hero promised to watch well his charge, and then the abbess turned to her niece. There were a few sincere blessings—a kiss—a cheerful farewell—and then the party rode away.

After the lapse of several hours, as a short silence ensued, the Crusader gazed upon his fair companion with an earnest, prayerful look. She looked up and met his gaze, and a warm glow suffused her face. She knew not that he was looking upon her, or she would not have gazed up then, for her eyes were beaming with the tale of love, and she knew it. And a less interested person than herself, and one with less perception, could not have failed to see that the knight's gaze was one of pure, devoted affection.

It was a moment of strange emotions. Each had detected the other in the act of pouring out the silent language of love. The knight was the first to speak.

"Gentle lady," he said, in a tone made rich and musical by the deep feeling that sustained it, "why should two honorable people, whom fate has thrown together, hide the deepest, holiest emotions of their souls? I will not hide mine. You shall not say I could look what I dared not speak. Agnes, of Luxemburg, I love thee with the whole strength of my heart, and with the undivided power of my heart's first love. Thou art the first maiden who ever awoke the sweet whisper in my soul, and to thee I give my poor heart with all its hopes, its aspirations, and its joys. I trust I have not offended."

For some moments the fair girl gazed down upon the arching neck of her steed without speaking. She trembled violently, for there was a mighty struggle in her soul.

"Alas!" she at length uttered, raising her moistened eyes to her companion's face, "would that my love and my duty were united!"

"How, lady? Speak plainly, I beseech thee."

"Knowest thou not that my father willed that I should wed with the Count of Baden?"

"I knew he had so *wished*. Did he lay the command upon thee?"

"He never commanded me, Sir. His wish was always my law. When he expressed to me his desire, he knew that if it were in my power to do it, his desire would be accomplished."

"But thy love, lady?"

"Thou art the first man who ever won my young heart. See—I am frank because thou hast been."

"Bless thee, gentle Agnes—bless thee forever. Thou dost love me, then?"

"With all my heart."

"Then see: We still have ground for hope. If the Lord of Baden be an honorable man, he will not surely hold thee to a union from which love must ever be absent. He would not have such a wife if he could."

"Ah—you know him not!" said Agnes, with a slight shake of the head. "Nor do you know the man whom my father placed over me as my guardian. Alas! they have no hearts of love or sympathy."

The knight gazed upon his companion as she spoke, and when she ceased speaking he bowed his head. There was a cloud upon his brow, and his lips were compressed; yet he seemed more worked upon by some firm purpose of his own, than by any fears of the powers of others. When he again raised his head his bright eye beamed with more than ordinary meaning.

"Gentle Agnes," he said, "love me—love me well—love me as I love thee—and leave the rest to me. In this universe of good there must be power enough to overcome all evil, if it could only be properly applied; and so why may we not hope that right and justice shall triumph here?"

"My love I cannot control," thee maiden answered. "Were I never to see the again, from this hour my heart could never give up thine image—my soul could never forget this, its first holy love. As true as I live, I speak frankly and truthfully now. Were the painful clause removed; could the barrier be broken down—honorably so—I would place my hand within thine own, and be thine forever!"

The noble knight raised his hand to his cheek and brushed away a tear, and when he spoke his voice was low and sweet.

"Among the blessings of God, and standing second only to the pure faith of the tried Christian, is bright, sunny hope. Let us cling to it."

Half the afternoon had passed away, and the travelers had just entered upon a broad table of level land, when Engelbert's horse, which led the band, suddenly stopped and placed his nose to the ground; and in a moment more he raised his head and gave a wild, startling snort.

"Ah—that means that we are to meet somebody," said the Black Knight, as Agnes gazed inquiringly towards him.

For a moment an expression of fear dwelt upon the maiden's face, but it quickly passed away.

"We have nothing to fear, sweet one," the Knight resumed. "If they be robbers we have nothing to lose, and if they be not robbers they must be friends. Yet I'll don my casque and take my shield, for war sometimes comes when we least expect it."

As he thus spoke he exchanged his velvet cap for the black steel helm with its triple plume, and then sailing to his esquire, he took his shield. Just as Engelbert had made the same arrangement, a party of three knights appeared upon the opposite side of the plain, which was nearly half a mile distant. As the distance became less, an exclamation of fear dropped from Agnes' lips, and when her companion looked upon her, he found her pale and trembling.

"What is it?" he asked, eagerly.

"*The Count or Baden!*" she uttered.

"The Count? Which one?"

"He that rides upon the right hand—the shortest one."

"And do you know who are those other two?"

Agnes looked a few moments, and then she replied:

"Aye—they are two of the most villainous knights that ever broke knightly vows. There is Sir Frederick von Bondorf, who came from Bevaria to save his head from the law; and Sir Marco Montani, a crafty, bloody, and unscrupulous Italian. They are the Count's tools, and do his bidding for hire."

"They look like stout knights," said the Eagle, half to himself.

"And so they are," responded Agnes.

"But you tremble, dearest."

"Aye—the Count may be on his way to Saint Fulvia."

"Ha! For thee! Now I see. And why should he have come? Think you Everhard sent him?"

The maiden pondered a few moments ere she replied, and during her hesitation the Knight stopped.

"I'll tell thee all in a few words," she at length said, "and thus save thy questions. My guardian will do much for the Count of Baden. He would not for worlds directly do a deed to harm me; yet he looks upon my marriage with the Count as a fixed fact, and he will help it on. Thrice have I refused to go to Baden's stout castle of Heidelberg, and Rudolf has sworn that he would take me to his castle by force, if I would not go otherwise. The last time I saw my guardian he told me, in a laughing mood—he laughs because he thinks my coyness of the Count is only the result of whim; he does not know that I despise him—he told me to beware of Rudolf of Baden, for that he meant to kidnap me on the first opportunity. So I think he has come now for that purpose."

The new-comers were now within a few rods, and as the Count of Baden recognized Agnes, he put spurs to his horse. As he did so the Unknown dropped his vizor and secretly loosened the strapping of his heavy battle-axe. He of Baden was in full armor, only he wore his vizor up.

"Ha—my little truant!" the Count cried, as he drew up a few paces from the group, "I have found thee most opportunely. I was after thee, sweet one."

With a powerful effort Agnes overcame the tumultuous emotions that shook her frame, and then in a respectful manner she replied,—

"I am on my way to Stuttgart. I am going to the castle of my guardian's friend."

"So you meant when you started. I saw the noble Count, thy guardian, this morning, and he bade me come and take thee. And so you see I have come. Sir Knight, I will relieve thee of thy charge."

"Were I anxious to give up my charge I might thank thee for thy kindness," returned our hero, calmly and modestly. "But as I assumed the charge for a specified purpose, I must do my pledge. Still, you will allow me to thank you all the same."

The young Count was at first puzzled by this. He was young for the place of power he occupied, being not yet thirty; but he had had much experience, and was accounted one of the best and surest lances in Baden.

Before he could answer, however, their attention was called in another direction, where two more knights had appeared upon the field. Agnes of Luxemburg drew a long, painful breath, and her cheek once more blanched with fear, for in the two horsemen who had thus made their appearance she recognized Sir Otto of Metzinger, and John of Mainhardt. She knew that their souls were full of revenge against her noble lover; and is it a wonder that she trembled with the thought of her two faithful friends meeting these five full-armed knights? Her heart sank within her as the conviction came that she must now go with the hated Count von Baden!

But will the renowned Knight of the Eagle tamely yield her up, while the fire of his young first love is so fiercely burning in his valorous heart? "Will he fight against such fearful odds?" asks Agnes of her trembling heart; and—"What if he should be overwhelmed and slain at my feet?" Yes—he will fight! She reads his determination in his flashing eye, and imperial bearing. Short is the angry parley. The vizors are drawn down; the lances are couched, and the opposing battle-cries ring out upon the startled air! Agnes can only pray God to speed the right.

The above is all of this beautiful and highly interesting story that will be published in our columns. We give this as a sample. The continuation of it can be found only in the New-York Ledger, the great family weekly paper, for which the most popular writers in the country contribute, and which can be found at all the stores throughout the City and country, where papers are sold. Remember to ask for the New-York Ledger of April 18, and in it you will get the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here. If you cannot get a copy at any news office, the publisher of the Ledger will mail you a copy on the receipt of five cents. Fanny Fern writes only for the New-York Ledger; Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., writes only for it; Emerson Bennett writes only for it; and nearly all the eminent writers in the country, such as Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, and Alice Carey, contribute regularly to its columns. Mrs. Southworth will soon commence a new story in the New-York Ledger, hereafter she will write for no other paper. It is mailed to subscribers at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, elegantly illustrated, and is characterized by a high moral tone.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER—THE QUEEN OF THE WEEKLIES, is now ready.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE, OR ON REASONABLE TERMS:

Seventeenth-st., near Avenue C.—A good opportunity for a coal yard, stone yard, or lumber yard, situated on the south-easterly side of 17th-st., commencing 118 feet west of Avenue C.

Bloomfield, N. J.—The house and lot known as No. 79 Washington-st., between South 6th and South 8th sts. The lot is 25 feet 6 inches front by 103 feet 6 inches deep.

Seventh-street, New-York.—Two houses on north side, nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square, brown-stone fronts.

Twenty-fifth-street.—House No. 72 East 29th-st., near Fourth-av., brown stone, four stories, all modern improvements. Price $11,000.

Thirty-seventh-street.—Brown stone, north side, near Third-av., 18 feet front; contains all modern improvements. Price $10,000.

Madison-avenue.—Brick house, between 19th and 19th streets, on the east side of 2d-av., four stories. 26 feet front, etc., for the side of 2d-av., four stories. 26 feet front, etc., for the side of 2d-av., four stories. 26 feet front, etc., for the

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, APRIL 9, AT 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Executors:

$10,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.

280 shares Delaware, Lack. and Western Railroad, 50 each

125 shares Chesapeake and Ohio Steam Transportation and Mining company.....$ 00 each

$2,800 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 10 per cent. Income Bonds.

$90 New Albany and Salem Railroad Scrip.

Pew No. 56, Middle Aisle of Dr. Hutton's Church.

60 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company....$55 each

Also, for account to whom it may concern:

$27,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.

$9,000 Warsaw City (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.

$6,500 San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.

$7,000 California State 7 per cent. Bonds.

$3,000 Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.

$7,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.

$17,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$6,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds of 1866.

$13,500 Manchester Mining and Mannfacturing Company's 6 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Chicago and Aurora Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$550 Great Western Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.

50 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.....$100 each

5 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Company (hypoth.....$100 each

10 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each

90 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.....$35 each

30 shares Mechanic's Banking Association.....$35 each

5 shares Great Western Insurance Co.....$100 each

53¼ shares National Fire Insurance Co.....$37 50 each

40 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co...$15 each

23 shares City Fire Insurance Co.....$70 each

50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....$30 each

55 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

30 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$35 each

20 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

310 shares Prismatic Turning Company.....$10 each

13 shares Jericho Plank Road Co.....$35 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 12 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, April 13.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$36,000 8 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, at his regular semi weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds, THIS DAY, April 9, 1857, at 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$27,000 Hancock County (Illinois) 8 per cent. Bonds, dated July 1, 1856, and redeemable at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, July 1, 1876; Interest Coupons payable annually on the 1st of July.....$1,000 each

$9,000 Warsaw City (Illinois) 8 per cent. Bonds, dated May 24, 1856, and due at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, May 24, 1876; Interest Coupons payable January and July 1.....$1,000 each.

The above Bonds were issued in conformity with an act of the State Legislature, authorizing the issue of Bonds to aid in the construction of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad. The amount of taxable property in the county for the year 1856, was $5,376,949; taxes, $73,509; population about 25,000; rate in use, 1½ per cent. The authorized issue by the county is $100,000. The amount of taxable property in the city is $1,000,000; taxes, $8,050; population, 3,400. The authorized issue by the city is $50,000. Hancock County is one of the most prosperous in the State, and the above Railroad, it is expected, will be finished 50 miles (viz: from Warsaw to Oquawka Junction) in about sixty days from the present time.

And for a permanent investment, no safer bonds can be found in the market. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M. precisely, at No. 248 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Assignee's sale.—Jewelers' safe, store fixtures and lease. The unexpired lease of four years from May 1, 1857, of the premises No. 248 Fulton-st., the brick workshop on the rear, one very large jewelers' safe, 82x49x54 inside, McFharlan's Patent, with patent Parapeuptic lock, burglar and fire proof, made to order; 4 plate glass counter showcases, glass sashes, counters, 2 large pier glasses, gas fixtures, window guards, awning, signs, 2 regulators, watch makers' tools and stock, &c., &c., &c.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10—At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 38 Bond-st., Brooklyn, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 10¾ o'clock A. M., at No. 36 Bond-st., a small quantity of household furniture.

SAME DAY—At 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 6 Butler, near Court-st., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 1 o'clock P. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., regular weekly sale of household furniture.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAVID HOBART, ESQ., REFEREE, OF 12 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, COMPRISING THE WHOLE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES, SEVENTY-FIFTH AND SEVENTY SIXTH STREETS.—P. C. BULKELEY will sell, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

3 lots on 3d-av. and 1 on 75th-st., with a large mansion, 26 feet 6 inches by 49.

5 lots on 3d-av.

27 lots on the north side of 75th-st.

26 lots on the southside of 76th-st.

8 lots on 4th-av.

The corner lots are 27 feet 3 inches by 100 feet; the other avenue lots are 25 by 100.

The street lots are 25 by 102 feet 8 inches.

Title perfect. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, terms, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Building.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

A SUPERIOR SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of March inst., at 12¾ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eighty thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the partners of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 3, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., extensive sale of cabinet furniture and housekeeping articles. Last sale but one previous to removing to our splendid rooms on Broadway. Every article on the catalogue will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, affording the trade and others an opportunity to get good bargains. The stock is large and varied, consisting of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; marble-top centre, side, and sofa tables; etageres, secretaries, bookcases, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, extension dining tables, chairs, sideboards, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, arm-chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, hair mattresses, cane-seat chairs, &c. Also, a variety of second-hand furniture. Also, an invoice of pearl-inlaid table cutlery.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHURCH AND READE-STS., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange:

CHURCH-STREET—The house and lot No. 92 Church-st., on the west side, adjoining the lot on the corner of Reade-st.

READE-STREET—House and lot No. 11 Reade-st., opposite Elm-st.

Unexceptionable titles, and a large amount can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON FORTY-EIGHTH AND FORTY-SIXTH STREETS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 9, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.—FORTY-FIFTH-STREET—Five valuable lots on the northerly side of 45th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.; each 20 feet in width, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

Also, 5 lots on the south side of 46th st., directly in rear of the above; each 20 feet wide, by 100 feet 5 inches deep. Both 45th and 46th sts. are sewered and paved.

A portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1857, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 66 West 12th-st., near 6th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture in tapestry, plush and hair cloth; pier, centre and card tables; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, Hall, maker; also, mahogany, walnut and cottage bedroom furniture, all made in the best manner and nearly new; velvet, tapestry, Brussels and 3-ply carpets; oil cloths, China and glassware, together with a good assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS.—ON FRIDAY, April 10, at 10¾ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., second-hand furniture, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes; centre, side and fancy tables; beds, bedding, &c. Also, to pay advances, elegant rosewood suites, in brocatel and hair cloth; mahogany sofas, rockers, chairs in hair cloth, lounges, lounge beds; rosewood and mahogany centre, side and sofa tables; mahogany and black-walnut corner-stands and bookshelves, mahogany and rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, China ware, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 10¾ o'clock, the entire furniture of the four-story house No. 54 East 22d-st. (residence of Dr. Henry R. White,) viz: superior rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, rosewood, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, extension dining tables, centre tables, sofas, mirrors, tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, window curtains, China and glass ware, piano-forte, &c. Sale peremptory, as the family relinquish housekeeping.

N.B.—At 11 o'clock a small library of valuable medical and miscellaneous books and surgical instruments.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

JONES' WOOD PROPERTY AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, April 21, embracing 350 lots on Avenues A and B, 1st, 2d, and 3d ave; also on 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, and 75th sts, all beautifully situated on high ground, in a rapidly improving part of the City, 2d and 3d av. cars reaching the same in 15 minutes from Union-square. Sale absolute. Terms liberal. Maps at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. HORTON, Auctioneer

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO MORROW. (Friday) April 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 248 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all the entire contents of the house, which is in fine order, and embraces a very large assortment of rich and costly furniture made to order, by the best City makers, and to be sold without reservation. Sale commences in the parlors at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Basement contains walnut extension tables, oak suite in reps, oak sideboard, &c., together with an unusual variety of China, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, rich cut-glass and Bohemian decanters, liquor casters, &c., &c. In the parlors are English tapestry carpets, three solid rosewood suites, in rich and fashionable coverings, solid rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, pier and oval gilt glasses, superb China vases and mantel decorations, bronze and other clocks, gas fixtures, &c.; fine oil paintings, by the best American and French artists; one of Nunns & Fisher's celebrated rosewood 7-octave pianos; one richly carved rosewood bookcase, made by Hutchins, and cost $275; English hall oil-cloths, rosewood hat stand, velvet stair carpets, finely carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and sofa beds, bureaus, chairs, rockers, &c., altogether making an assortment well worthy the attention of buyers, as everything is to be positively sold, and no postponement on any account. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the house, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 546 Broadway.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

INVOICES AND CONSIGNMENTS FROM VARIOUS CONCERNS, OF FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, GOLD JEWELRY, MATTRASSES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.—To be sold at Auction THIS (Thursday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at the splendid store, No. 292 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's & Co. N. B.—For full particulars, please examine previous to sale, as location is so central and adapted for the attendance of gentlemen and ladies. The manner in which sales are conducted at this salesroom, entirely removes all unpleasantness to purchasers. They may have articles they select, sold when they request, and without the least underbidding. At 12 o'clock, in front of store, second-hand Carriage, used by a family. N. B.—Families, &c., wishing sale at dwelling, will give me a call.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on FRIDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EIGHTH AVENUE—That valuable lot, 24½x100, No. 440 8th-av., and the 4-story, brown-stone building thereon, rented for $1,475, has gas and croton water throughout, and is sewered. A large portion of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—The house and lot No. 165 West 26th st., near the 8th-av.

FIFTY SIXTH-STREET—The valuable Central Park lot, north side of 16th-st., 25x100:10, commencing 325 feet from the 6th-av. For maps and terms apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

MAIDEN LANE—VALUABLE PROPERTY—POSITIVE SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF D. HOBART, ESQ., REFEREE.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that valuable plot of land with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 3, 5, and 7 Maiden-lane, beginning 50 feet from the northeast corner of Broadway, being 50 feet front and rear by 95 feet deep. Terms at sale. For particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

N. B.—The above will be sold in two parcels.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—THIS DAY, AT 10¾ O'CLOCK, at the auction rooms, corner of Frankfort and William sts., daguerreotype gallery apparatus, all complete, consisting of one half sized camera, Harrison's make, with stands, 2 mercury pots, 3 cooling machines, different sizes, 2 head rests, 1 table with platform show cases, galvanic battery, specimen cases, furniture, chairs, carpet, signs, together with everything necessary for the business.

Also constable's sale, lot millinery goods, dry goods, &c., &c. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Constable.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

BALANCE OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, &c.—J. J. WALDRON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, at 10 o'clock, at the large store No. 60 Vesey-st., the balance of stock of earthenware, china, glass and caster frames; also, the office furniture, &c. All goods packed in the best order for shipping. The ware will be delivered immediately after sale. Also, eight rich French china tea sets, 44 pieces, and 40 pieces cornes and mottoes.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—HARDWARE DAMAGED GOODS, &c.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S eleventh regular Spring trade sale of assorted hardware and cutlery, heavy and stock goods, &c., will take place on THURSDAY, April 9, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room 216 Pearl-st. Also, at 11 o'clock, one package table cutlery damaged on the voyage from Liverpool. Also, 26 casks lead ernebibles assorted numbers.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchant's Exchange:

FORTIETH-ST.—The two two-story frame houses and lots Nos. 144 and 146 West 40th-st., south side, 230 feet west of 7th-av.; each lot 20x99.9.

Sale peremptory. Title indisputable. For maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 12 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS ON ELEVENTH-AVENUE and TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET AND ELEVENTH-AVENUE—The 14 valuable lots on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 11th-av. Full-sized lots.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE AT AUCTION.—T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, THIS DAY, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., a good second-hand billiard table, balls, cue, &c., complete; will be sold to the highest bidder to pay storage. Also one large dining table and store counter.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

Salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF GROCERIES.—ON THURSDAY, April 9, at 10 o'clock, at salesroom, a large stock of family groceries, consisting of teas, sugars, flour, soap, candles, oil, butter, lard, spices, potatoes, oil cans, tea canisters, scales, fixtures, &c.; also brandies, wine, gin, cigars, &c.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY (THURSDAY) AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICE, NO. 113 NASSAU-ST.—Two second-hand piano-fortes, one sewing machine, sold to pay storage, in consequence of removing. Sale without any reservation whatever. Also 25 oil-paintings and engravings.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE by PEED & COLE, on FRIDAY, April 10, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Parlor suites in rosewood and mahogany, enameled chamber suites, splendid secretary, cost $200, sofas, bedsteads, bureaus, card and centre tables, hair mattresses, &c.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—FURNITURE SALE.—Particular attention is requested to the sale of furniture contained in the four-story house corner Prince and Greene-st., by BELL & BUSH, to take place THIS DAY, at 10¾ o'clock, without reserve.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10¾ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st.: Standard, half-standard, and dwarf roses; pear trees, plants, and roots, in great variety, from the Nursery of D. BOLL, Esq., Long Island.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT No 113 Nassau-st., 12 dozen brass 30-hour and 8-day clocks of a variety of styles. The whole to be sold without reserve, to pay advances—with a lot of iron furniture. Also 10 dozen glass jars.

AT AUCTION—SEVEN FIRE-PROOF SAFES, eight pipes brandy, two new rosewood piano-fortes, Boston manufacture; household furniture, comprising rich satin damask parlor furniture, richly carved card tables, extension, mahogany, and black walnut dining tables, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, pier glasses, secretary, oil-paintings and engravings, wash-stands, bedsteads, kitchen utensils, and general furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, on THURSDAY, March 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 46 Beaver-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds of this Company having reached the amount of more than one million of dollars, and the requisite legislative authority having been received, the Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable in stock on the 27th day of April, inst., at the Transfer office, No. 45 Wall-st., agreeably to the following resolution of the Board, adopted on the establishment of the Sinking Fund.

Resolved, That as often as the Bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund amount to ten per cent. on the capital stock, this Company will, upon receiving due authority from the Legislature of the State, declare at the next semi-annual dividend day a stock dividend of ten per cent.

Where the dividend amounts to one or more full shares, the same will be placed to the credit of the stockholder, and a certificate for the same issued on application at the office; and when the dividend does not amount to a full share the stockholder will receive a scrip certificate in favor of the bearer, which can be converted into full stock on presentation with other similar certificates, in amounts which can be made into full shares.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 15th inst., and be opened on the 27th inst.

The Board of Directors have resolved that in future the stock dividends will be declared as often as the Sinking Fund amounts to *five* per cent. on the capital stock, instead of ten per cent., as provided in the original resolution.

By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1857.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1857. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the second Monday in April ensuing. The transfer-book will close on the 1st of April and remain so till 15th, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, APRIL 4, 1857.—A quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this company has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS.—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates.

KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

H. DEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
No. 39 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH,
late of No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; E. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

JOHN MONROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France, Holland, Portugal, Germany,
Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia,
Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BASTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st. New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. O. REED, ALFRED W. BASTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

GOLD, SILVER AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an instalment of $20 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such instalments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled on the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of such new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the instalments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the instalments to the holders of the present shares.

All Stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN & MADISON R. R. CO., }
No. 29½ Exchange-place. }

$300,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MADISON AND WATERTOWN, WIS., FOR SALE.—This road completes a direct and nearly an air line between Milwaukee and Madison, the capital of Wisconsin.

It is thirty-four miles in length, connecting at Watertown with the "Watertown Division" of the Ja Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, with which it has a contract for a very favorable running connection for thirty years. By this Road the distance between Milwaukee and Madison is 22 miles shorter than by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. It passes through a good agricultural and highly improved country. Madison and Watertown are two of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the State, being in point of population, business and wealth, second only to Milwaukee. The city of Madison has issued to this Company, as a loan, her 20-year 7 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $100,000, with semi-annual interest.

The city of Watertown has issued to the Company, in payment for her subscription to the capital stock, 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $200,000, with semi-annual interest.

The township of Waterloo has issued $35,000, in payment of subscription, in 20-year 8 per cent coupon Bonds, with interest semi-annually, and principal of all the bonds payable in the City of New-York.

The Company offers these Bonds for sale at their office, (No. 29½ Exchange-place,) together with a large amount of 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Coupon Bonds, guaranteed by the Company.

Further information in regard to the Road may be had at the office of the Company.

R. K. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of the increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (8th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 90 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of the succeeding business, will be held at the office of this Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

HENRY C. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED Coupons of the Illinois Central Railroad Company's 7 per cent. Bonds having been lost, the public are cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same as payment thereof, has been stopped:

Nos. 381 to 384 at $35 each	$140
Nos. 6,624 to 6,627 at $35 each	140
Nos. 10,723 to 10,723 at $17 50 each	35
Nos. 6,636 and 3,303 at $35 each	70
Nos. 4,795, 8,362 to 8,278, 8,553, 8,757, 8,760, 9,433, 9,433, 9,434, 11,651, at $17 50 each	315
Total	$700

Fifty dollars reward will be paid to the finder thereof on application at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., or a due proportion of the reward for such portion of the certificates returned.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgage in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Ocean Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Greenwich sts.—NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.—The annual election for twenty-one Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next. The polls will open at 10 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT.—STATEMENT showing the true condition of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, March 14, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, except to Directors and Brokers	$1,610,358 74
All sums due from Directors of this Bank	71,350 00
All sums due from Brokers	35,716 00
Real Estate	76,456 14
Bonds and Mortgages	16,000 00
Stocks	197,815 35
Loss and Expense Account	2,935 76
Overdrafts	1,511 64
Specie	148,110 80
Cash Items, viz., Checks and Drafts on other Banks payable on presentation	221,666 59
Bills of solvent Banks on hand	29,680 00
Due from Banks, viz., from solvent Banks on demand	5,309 17
Total	$2,470,929 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Profits	25,486 34
Registered Bank Notes rec'd and not returned	$172,490 00
Less registered notes on hand	33,203 00
Leaves registered Bank notes in circulation	139,288 00
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	22,466 43
Due Depositors on demand	765,500 70
Due Banks on demand	504,855 63
Due to others not included under the above heads—unclaimed Dividend	3,332 00
Total	$2,470,929 15

County of New-York, ss.—D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President, and PARKER HANDY, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier aforesaid, and that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 14th day of March, 1857, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief, that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a banking house for the transaction of its business, and that from the 14th day of March, 1849, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.

D. R. MARTIN, President,
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents this 8th day of April, 1857, before me,

JOHN PHILLIPS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT—OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1857.

RESOURCES:

Loans and

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Historical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society occurred last night, as usual, in the small Chapel of the University. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, the President, occupied the Chair. The attendance of members was large. In the course of the routine business, several important accessions to the archives of the Society were announced as having been made in the interval since the last regular meeting.

Among these was an admirable photograph of the Old Brick Church, now undergoing demolition, from HORATIO S. BROWN, Esq.; a volume of records appertaining to the early history of South Carolina, beautifully printed (at the expense of the compiler, PLOWDEN CHARLES GENET WESTON, of Plowden, near Hagley, S. C.) and bearing the imprint of the Chiswick Press, England; and a Life, in Italian, of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, by his only living representative, which was received from Rev. Dr. ADAMS, and to the merit of which Mr. CASS, the American Minister at Rome, amply certified in a letter addressed to the donor.

Mr. MOORE, the Librarian, further announced that Mr. JOHN G. SHEA, a member of the Society, was engaged in the preparation of a series of volumes descriptive of the early French missions in this country, and of which only a hundred copies of each would be printed. The volume containing the history of the missions in Illinois was, he said, already completed, and ready for delivery to such members as desired to purchase it.

Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that the new volume of the Society's publications was now published, and for sale to members. A donation of $100, from Mr. CLEMENTS, for the building fund, was acknowledged with applause.

On motion of Mr. GEO. BANCROFT, Mr WESTON and Prof. WM. JAS. RIVERS, (the latter of whom, he said, had prepared a most elaborate, carefully written and trustworthy history of the first period of the colonial history of South Carolina,) were elected corresponding members, *nem. con.*

In compliance with the suggestion of Mr. STRONG, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG and Rev. Dr. ANTHON were elected life members of the society on the strength of a contribution of $300 by a lady, which was presented through Mr. STRONG with a request to that effect.

Professor HORACE GREEN read the paper of the evening, viz: A compilation from private sources of personal reminiscences of the battle of Bunker's Hill and of the gallant services rendered to the patriotic colonists during the Revolutionary struggle, by the minute-men of Massachusetts. The Professor read several interesting excerpts from an order book kept by a relative in the Continental Army for a period of several months both before and after the battle of Bunker's Hill.

Among them was the following "petition" of a Mr. THOMAS DRAPER:

To His Excellency, Gen. PUTNAM. Sir: I beg the favor of a detachment of 43 men, as an advance party to go to Alton's Point, in order to take some *Torys*;—then to bring them up in the rear, and go in at the South end of Boston and there blow up the Magazine. *I want orders whether to shoot the King's troops or not.*

As illustrations both of the strict moral discipline of the patriotic forces and of their poverty Mr. Green read two extracts from the order book, one of which, dated June 14, 1745, just three days before the battle, directed the officers, in addition to other things, to stave every whisky barrel they could lay hands on, and the other of which recorded the decree that the officers should distinguish themselves from the private troops by wearing pieces of blue ribbon in their hats or button-holes. The assertion that Charleston was burned by the Royal forces because they were galled by the fire which was kept up from it was met and refuted, and the fact that the Americans failed to be the victors only for want of ammunition was clearly shown from cotemporary evidence. On motion of Prof GREENE a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the learned gentleman who had supplied the paper for the evening.

Dr. BACON then read a brief paper on the nomenclature of the counties of New-York. He showed that the counties were named after the titles of members of the Royal family, by marriage or consanguinity, at the time when CHARLES the Second conferred the proprietory government of the Province on his brother, the Duke of YORK, who subsequently succeeded him on the British Throne, with the title of JAMES the Second.

American Institute.

RELIEF OF BROADWAY.

The Mechanics' Club held their usual meeting on Wednesday evening, Mr. TILLMAN in the Chair.

During the preliminary hour devoted to miscellaneous matters a specimen of early wood carving in high preservation was exhibited by Mr. ELLINGER, a foreign bookseller in this City. The work is a crucifix, elaborately ornamented with figures, a fragment of the best age of the art, probably of the time of BENVENUTO CELLINI. At the back are enclosed relics of eighteen of the saints; these are inlaid with pearls. Of course, its merits as a work of art form its principal attraction.

A new and ingenious corn-planter was exhibited; also, a curious contrivance for extinguishing fires, the latter by a colored gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. AARON ROBERTS. The insurance companies in New-York approve of its use, in narrow streets especially. The instrument resembles a gilding telescope, through which five engines may force water, the slides being raised without any ladder—managed entirely from below. On a steamboat on fire it may be applied laterally.

The subject of the evening was, "the best *mechanical* means of relieving Broadway."

Mr. FISHER alluded to the two plans before the public—the rail, as advocated by Mr. LEONARD, and the plan of the City Government. Mr. FISHER spoke strongly in favor of iron pavements. He suggested the use of the space in front of the City Hall as a place where the experiment might be fairly tried. Pavements that will allow water to descend and mud to exude will always allow horses to slip. Mr. FISHER did not approve of the substitution of Belgian pavement for Russ, that is, unless the concrete foundation be retained. He is of opinion that diversion of traffic into lateral avenues is not necessary until better facilities are afforded in Broadway.

The Secretary alluded to what was done in the laying out of the City by RUTHERFORD. That ancient authority went in for broad avenues.

A member suggested the possibility of tunnelling.

Mr. TILLMAN reviewed the various propositions. New avenues would, of course, relieve the City. The proposition of Mr. FISHER (the iron pavement) ought to be tried in the side streets. A Committee might be appointed to ascertain the amount of traction on various kinds of pavement, including that of smooth iron. As to tunnelling, that might be tried at Exchange place. Mr. GOODWIN thought that want of due regulations and the system of packing increased the crowd in the stages. Mr. BUTLER said that better municipal regulations were needed, as well as their stricter enforcement. It was the cross freight travel that made the crowd. How absurd it was to allow steamers to lay down thousands of tons of goods down town, and then send crowds of carts to carry them to the neighborhood, perhaps, of Canal-street.

On motion, the Committee on "Traction" was then appointed by the Chairman, who, in conjunction with two other gentlemen, will report. A motion was carried to advise the Institute to appropriate $200 for experiments on "traction" on street pavements, which was given as the subject for the next evening.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

The Farmers' Club met on Tuesday at their rooms on Broadway, Judge LIVINGSTONE in the Chair

The Secretary, Judge MEIGS, occupied the first hour in reading valuable extracts from the European journals. After which, LEONARD WRAY, Esq., entered into elaborate details as to his acquaintance with the cultivation of the *Sorghum* plant at the Cape of Good Hope, in France, and in other parts of the world. From all which the conclusion was, that sugar might be as economically produced from it, even in the latitude of Canada, as from the sugar cane.

Mr. AVERETT DU VILLE exhibited a machine for shelling corn. It was too large for admission into the room, but was examined by a Committee, who were deputed to proceed to the place containing it. They will report at the next meeting.

A Member, in reference to the *Sorghum*, informed the Club that the matter would soon be decided. At Philadelphia, in the course of the next season, the plant will be taken from hot houses and cultivated in the open air on a large scale. The projectors are extremely sanguine of profitable investment.

The subject of the day was then taken up: "Liquid Manures." Whereupon Professor MAPES occupied perhaps too much time in the repetition of his oft-uttered and favorite dogma, as to the fact that chemical or earthy elements that have already passed through the bodies of animals or plants, form more useful manure than the same quantity of the same material taken from the rock.

Mr. WRAY (whose observations on the *Sorghum* had been heard with so much attention) alluded to the value of the application of various mineral manures. He did not think "potash" was sufficiently appreciated. If potash be taken from the soil faster than it can be restored, there will be a corresponding want of fertility.

Professor MAPES again adverted to his favorite position. He said that on strictly limestone soils (as in Dutchess County) it was found useful to lay on an additional quantity of lime. But that kind of calcareous matter was found to be best which had been already transmitted through vegetable and animal forms. The doctrine of Isomerism was a true one.

Dr. WATERBURY said, that certainly no substance or nutriment could enter the body of an animal or plant, unless in a state of solution.

Professor MAPES proceeded to argue for and illustrate the doctrine of Isomerism. The lime of burnt bones was more valuable to the land than the same quantity of lime from the rock.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the argument as to "animal progression" and assimilation" ended as it began, the conclusion being that nothing was concluded. Dr. WATERBURY was prevented from replying to Professor MAPES, Mr. ROBINSON censuring both parties for entering into discussion, which, he maintained, was always interdicted.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday. The President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

STREET-CLEANING.

A resolution was offered by Councilman REILLY to direct the Comptroller not to pay money on any contracts not confirmed by the Common Council. The motion to adopt was seconded by Councilman WARNER.

Councilman OTTARSON inquired what particular contracts were aimed at, but the mover declined specifying. Mr. OTTARSON said the case was perfectly clear; it was just what he expected; the object was to break up the new contracts for cleaning the streets, and go back to the mud and dirt and robbery that have so long disgraced the City. He hoped members would not sanction such a movement, although, even if they did, he presumed the contractors would go on. They had their contracts under the Charter, and no ordinance of the Council, past, present, or prospective, could effect them if they fulfilled their bargain. The Charter says, all work to be done for the City exceeding $250 *shall* be given to the lowest bidder who produces adequate security. No confirmation is required; no head of a Department can refuse to give the work to the lowest bidder, and any attempt to deprive such a bidder of his contract would end in giving him heavy damages at the close of a long suit at law. But he hoped these new street contracts would be confirmed, and that the men who have already done so much to clean the City, would have the support and encouragement of the authorities as well as the City. They had already written authority signed by the Mayor, Comptroller, and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, to go on, with the assurance of those high officers that they should be paid—and they *would* be paid, whatever this Board might say. He was astonished, after all that the members had seen and heard of dirty streets, to find any one so bold as to attempt to stop so important a work. It would be an outrage on the people, who are just congratulating themselves upon the prospects of decency once more in the condition of the streets. The very thing the contractors aimed at had already met serious difficulties; but they are acting in good faith; they are hecked by the most respectable and responsible men in the City, and if not prevented will no doubt faithfully fulfill the mighty task they have undertaken.

Councilman WARNER, frequently interrupting, contended for the right of the Common Council to examine and decide upon all contracts.

Councilman OTTARSON conceded the propriety of knowing if contracts are properly made, but if they are, he reiterated that they were law in spite of the Common Council—law by the express terms of the Charter.

Councilman HASWELL moved that the resolution be referred to the Law Committee, to inquire into the rights and privileges of the Common Council.

The motion was seconded by Mr. OTTARSON, and unanimously adopted.

A report of the Committee on Ferries, in favor of extending the time for the completion of the ferry at foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River, was adopted.

Five hundred dollars was agreed to be donated to the Jews' Hospital.

The rest of the proceedings were of a strictly routine character.

Adjourned to Friday at five.

New-York Typographical Society.

The regular semi-annual meeting of this Society was held on Saturday evening, at their rooms, No. 3 Chambers-street. The attendance was large and the proceedings of a very interesting nature. The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Directors of the Library were submitted, and the following gentlemen elected to office for the ensuing term:

President—OLIVER C. FISHER, with ALVORD & Co.
Vice-President—WM. MCCREA, with C. C. SAVAGE.
Secretary—THOS. C. FAULKNER, with *Commercial Advertiser*.
Treasurer—JAMES NABINE.
Directors of Library—PETER C. BAKER, F. A. TEALL, P. DILLON and WM. B. POTTER.

The Treasurer's report shows the receipts for the past six months, from members, and dividends on invested fund.....$464 81
Expenditures—Benefits to sick and superannuated members.....$180 50
Funeral appropriations..... 70 00
Rent, printing and contingencies..... 193 44—443 94
Receipts over expenses.....$20 87

The present invested fund of the Society is $3,420. The names of 250 members are enrolled upon the books.

The report of the Directors of the Library shows the receipts for the past term to have been...$242 12
Cash previously on hand..... 133 53
Total.....$380 65
Expenses for term..... 265 60
Balance in Treasury.....$115 05

This Society has now been in existence nearly half a century, being instituted in the year 1809. Two of its original founders—of whom but five or six are now living—were present on Saturday, GEORGE MATHER and DAVID H. REINS, both gentlemen now upward of seventy years of age.

The premises now occupied by the Society having been tendered them at a reduced rent, they have determined to make another effort to reopen the Library permanently. A subscription was started for this purpose on Saturday evening among the members, and all connected with the typographical profession are invited to contribute. The Library contains over four thousand volumes in every department of literature.

During the term, about forty prominent literary gentlemen have been elected honorary members of the Society, and certificates of membership presented them.

Run Over and Killed.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CONNERY upon the body of SAMUEL MYERS, aged four years, who was run over and killed by a stage in Columbia-street on Monday evening. The examination showed that the stage—one of the Bowery and Grand-street line—was being driven slowly at the time of the accident, and that the boy ran directly in front of the stage, and so near to it that the driver could not hold up in time to save him. A verdict embodying these facts was rendered by the jury, whereupon JESSE KELLEY, the driver of the stage, was released from arrest.

[Advertisement.]
THE WORLD HAS GROWN WISER,
And we, of course, shall grow wiser also as we increase our years and increase our experience. But *do we?* We change our food, we change the fashion of our garments, we improve the character of our dwellings, we alter the style of our furniture, we amend every year the very laws and constitutions under which we politically live, so as to adapt them in all things to those natural variations which, in obedience to the decree of Providence, overcomes the entire universe, from the vibrations of a pendulum to the perturbations of a planet. We *change everything except our physics!* The science of medicine stands now just where it did a thousand years ago! Amidst all other mutations it, alone, has remained stagnant, unsubjected to the spirit of progression and uninfluenced by the activity of the age. The Faculty have so willed it. They fear innovation, and so oppose it. They prefer *to kill* under the musty old precedents of their defunct grandfathers, rather than *to cure* under the empirical lights of experience and advanced civilization. Their is *one* physician in our midst, however, who clings to no such antiquated and obsolete system, and that is Dr. HENRY ANDERS. He is determined not so much to make money, as to raise up around him a host of living witnesses to his originality, skill and disinterestedness. Let those who doubt, try his extraordinary Liquid Iodine, or only successful solution of that powerful element in *pure water*. It is a marvelous remedy for consumption, scrofula, rheumatism, fever and ague, palsy, heart disease and liver complaints, as well as all maladies arising from a depraved state of the blood or the misuse of mercury. It may confidently be relied upon.

[Advertisement.]
DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S
CELEBRATED
MAGIC COMPOUND,
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA,
Has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for Pulmonary diseases.
Principal Depôt, No. 54 White-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Nature's living perfumes as they arise from the gardens of the tropics, are condensed in this rarest appliance of the toilet. Its inspiring fragrance cheers the spirits, and, mixed with water, it instantly relieves smarting and redness of the skin. Its aroma clings for weeks to the garments, and is more agreeable than that of Eau de Cologne. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]
THE USE OF
BRANDETH'S PILLS will produce a radical cure, in all cases of recent sickness, if resorted to in season. There are few cases of bodily suffering their virtues cannot reach and cure. And even in organic change of structure, their use will produce ease, and aid the powers of nature, as to be a source of great thankfulness to the afflicted. Sold at Principal Office, No. 43 Brandeth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway,

[Advertisement.]
☞ CHICHESTER'S Dyspepsia Specific gives not only immediate relief, but two or three bottles produce a permanent cure. It does not purge; made from garden vegetables: only one or two drops at a dose in water and pleasant to take. 50 cents per bottle by all druggists. Depôt No. 101 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style, equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The family medicine chest that is furnished with these two powerful remedies needs nothing more. Eruptions, sores, wounds, ulcers, tumors, and stiff joints are infallibly cured by the Ointment, and all affections of the bowels, stomach and liver by the Pills.

[Advertisement.]
BRANCHING OUT.—KNOX, finding himself "cabined, cribbed, and confined" at No. 212 Broadway, has secured elbow-room for himself and customers by taking in the store adjoining his old stand. The alteration is now completed, and KNOX is ready to devote his entire attention to the demands for his superb and matchless Spring hats.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Mr. FOWLER will discourse this evening on man's moral and religious nature and duties considered in the light of Phrenology, corner of Fulton and Orange streets, Brooklyn. Admittance one shilling. Examinations at the close.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—There appears to be no abatement in the crowds that rush to this house to see that great Drama of "Life in Brooklyn." It is to be performed to-night with the pantomime of "Rasoul, or the Magic Star," and the beautiful Drama of "The Wizard Skiff."

[Advertisement.]
☞ LEARN WRITING OF GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway Instruction in penmanship and book-keeping by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway. Penmanship and book keeping day and evening.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Town Elections.

The annual election for County Officers, in the various towns of Kings County, came off on Tuesday. The Supervisors are:

Flatbush—JAMES V. SCHOONMAKER.
New Utrecht.—TUNIS G. BERGEN.
Gravesend.—SAMUEL G. STEVENS.
New Lotts.—ISAAC G. SCHENCK.

Queens County Elections.

At Hempstead, yesterday, the whole "People's Ticket" was elected by about 250 majority over the American ticket. The entire Democratic ticket was elected in North Hempstead, by about 100 majority over all opposition.

Williamsburg Literary Associations.

The Young People's Literary Association of the Reformed Dutch Church, under the care of Rev. E. S. PORTER, gave their first public entertainment on Monday evening. Despite the storm, a large audience were present. Some very fine vocal music was given by the members, an address was delivered by Dr. VERMILYEA, and prizes were awarded to the male and female writers of the best essays. The Association was organized last Fall, meeting weekly, and has been very successful in its operations. Williamsburg is coming to be a place of some literary pretensions. Some of the gentlemen have formed a "Young Men's Debating Society," and the ladies, not to be outdone, have founded a pet "Alpha," which they mean shall be something more than a beginning. The Greenpointers, also, have a flourishing Literary Association, which is very popular in that region.

DRESS REFORM CONVENTION.—The Dress Reformers have issued a call for a Convention to be held at Syracuse, on the 17th of June, to try to solve the problem of reconciling health with fashion.

☞ There is a project on foot for widening South Ninth-street, E. D., on the south side, and we understand that a bill to that effect will be laid before the Legislature. It is a fine street, and the proposed improvement will make it the Fifth avenue of Williamsburg.

☞ The three thieves arrested for stealing grain from the canal boat *Excelsior*, at the Atlantic Dock, were yesterday sent, by Justice BLAGHLY, to the Penitentiary for thirty days each.

NEW-JERSEY.

Church Dedication.

The new edifice of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Jersey City, situated on the site of the old edifice in Grand-street, between Washington and Warren streets, was dedicated Monday. The dedicatory discourse delivered at the morning service was preached by the new pastor, Rev. Dr. RIDDLE, from the text "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord." In the afternoon Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA, of New-York, delivered a sermon, and in the evening Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the New-York University, occupied the pulpit.

The construction of this edifice was commenced four years ago, and has been steadily continued except during an interval of about a year and a half until this time. It has cost $36,000, and is the most expensive Church in Jersey City. It was at first designed to construct a Church for about $20,000, but when that amount had been expended upon the plans of the architect first employed, only the outer walls had been created. Litigation ensued between the architect and his employers which is not yet decided. After a lapse of eighteen months more funds were raised, and a new architect, Mr. M. LINEAU, of Jersey City, was engaged, and the building has been completed so far as to be occupied. The towers are not carried up to their intended height, the basement has not been finished, and there remains ornamental work to be done—all of which will cost about $5,000.

The Church is 106 feet in length, from front to rear, and 70 in width. It is built of brown sand-stone from Bellville and Little Falls, N. J. Its architectural style is perpendicular Gothic of the Twelfth Century. The work is massive and substantial. The nave, extending the length of the Church, is 48 feet high and 30 feet wide. The dove story is supported by ten arches, resting upon eight massive columns, and is lighted by ten windows. The roof of the Church is open-timbered. The main body of the Church is lighted by eight windows at the side, one in the rear and a large window over the organ-gallery at the front end of the Church. All of the windows are of richly-stained glass. There are 128 pews in the Church, which will accommodate at least 750 persons with seats. The pulpit is at the rear of the Church, under the nave. The organ-gallery is over the vestibule. The interior walls are of a light buff color. The gas lights have been so arranged in circles about the columns as to dispense with chandeliers. The floors are carpeted and the pews cushioned with good taste and comfortably. The stone-cutting and masonry has been done by WM. BARTLE; the carpenter work by WM. POWELL; the painting by CRANHAM & WETTERSON, and gas-fitting by S. HETHERINGTON.

☞ Mr. C. T. WRIGHT, teacher of the Commercial Class in Ward School No. 11, has been elected Principal of the New-Brunswick Public School.

MARRIED.

LYONS—CRANSTOWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 1, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, at his residence, No. 169 Green-st., Mr. JAMES HARVEY LYONS to Miss MARION E. CRANSTOWN, both of Hoboken, N. J.

HILLMAN—DUREBOW.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 7, at Calvary Baptist Church, by Rev. A. Kingman Nott, JOHN SUYDAM HILLMAN and MARIE LOUISE DUREBOW, all of this City.

DIED.

LOED.—In this City, on Monday, April 6, ELIZABETH A., wife of Charles W. Loed, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Rev. Mr. Dunbar's Baptist Church, Macdougal-st. Her remains will be taken to Mount Auburn for interment.

☞ Boston *Journal*, *Watchman* and *Reflector*, and Hallowell and Augusta, Me., papers please copy.

OATMAN.—On Monday, April 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., HARRIET MARY COLES OATMAN, wife of Dr. J. S. Oatman, and eldest daughter of John Pye, deceased, aged 51 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her daughter, Mrs. Josephine Coles Smith, and son, Robert Coles, Jr., and sister, Mrs. Emily A. McKnight, and brother, John E. Pye, are requested to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 135 Eldridge-st.

CLAY.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 8, Mrs. LUCINDA CLAY, in the 81st year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 68 Franklin-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BEERS.—In this City, WALLACE CAMPBELL, son of Andrew E. and Henrietta J. Beers, aged 2 years, 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 47 West 29th st. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 8, MOBLEY M. BROWN, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 638 4th st. His remains will be taken to Sullivan Co., N. Y., on Friday morning.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 8, MATTHIAS WILLIAMS, Sr., in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 126 Le Roy-st., on Friday, April 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TONN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 8, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM B. TONN, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Jas. L. Todd, No. 22 Amity-place, without further invitation.

HECKLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 7, ELIZABETH, widow of Thomas Heckle, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 10 Abingdon-sq.

NIXON.—At West Hoboken, on Tuesday, April 7, suddenly, Mrs. DOROTHY NIXON, widow of the late Richard Nixon, in the 86th year of her age.

Funeral services from the First Presbyterian Church of West Hoboken, on Thursday, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WATERMAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday morning, April 8, MARY, daughter of Henry and Rebecca A. Waterman, aged 8 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 3 South 11th st.

BATES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 7, WILLIAM G., eldest son of Henry W. Bates, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 50 State-st.

JONES.—In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, April 8, HENRY JONES, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Continental Lodge, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the North Dutch Church, Harrison st.

STEWART.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, April 8, of consumption, WILLIAM, son of J. W. Stewart, M. D., aged 33 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 127 South 8th st.

☞ Dutchess County papers please copy.

DEY.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 8, of scarlet fever, JULIA, second child of James R. and Amelia Dey, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her father, in the city of Hudson, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at 2 o'clock at the ferry in Jersey City, to convey any friends who may wish to attend.

BURT.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday morning, April 8, EDWIN, youngest child of Edwin C. and Jane L. Burt.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of James M. Burt, No. 210 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

HOWLAND.—At Trevorton, Penn., on Sunday, April 5, of dropsy of the heart, ALFRED R. HOWLAND, formerly of New-York City.

His remains were interred at Poughkeepsie 7th inst.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...APRIL 8.

$10,000 Mo. St. 6s	s2o	73¾	
10,000 do	b60	84	
4,500 Hnd. Riv. R. istm.		97	
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2dm.		86¾	
2,000 Hnd. Riv. R. 3dm.		64¾	
4,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.		99¾	
7,000 do		99¾	
2,000 Gal. & Ch. istm. b.		90	
1,000 Chic. & Rk. Is. ha.		100	
20 Bank of Commerce		106¾	
10 Am. Ex. B. Scrip		109½	
5 Am. Ex. Bank		114	
5 Park Bank		103	
25 Corn Ex. Bank		107	
21 N. Y. Ex. Co.		112¾	
50 Canton Co.		21¾	
10 Del. & Hud. Can Co.		121¾	
80 do		121¾	
100 Cum. Coal Co.	s3	18	
100 Nic. Transit Co.		4¾	
50 New-Jersey Zinc		7	
123 Penn. Coal Co.		93¾	
100 Clev. & Pitts. Rd.		51½	
10 do		51¾	
200 do		51	
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		86½	
25 do	b60	87	
150 do		86¾	
320 do		86⅞	
50 do	s30	86¾	
45 do		87	
300 do	b60	87¼	
100 do	b10	87	
100 Erie R. R.	s3	51¾	
100 do		51¾	
2415 do	s3	51½	
1700 do	s3	51¾	
500 do		51¾	
400 do	b3	51¾	
400 do	b60	51¾	
100 do	b30	51¾	
500 do		51¾	
300 do	s60	51	
950 do		51¾	
100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	b60	25	
225 do		24	
227 Gal. & Chi. R. R.		100¾	
150 do	s60	100	
50 do	s10	100¾	

900 Reading R. R.	s60	77½	
1800 do	s3	77¾	
20 do		77½	
400 do	s3	77¾	
200 do	s30	77¾	
100 do	b60	78	
400 do	b60	78¼	
10 Mich. Cen. R'd.	b60	94	
10 do		93¾	
50 do	s30	93	
10 do	b3	94	
50 Mil. & Miss. R'd.	s60	72	
100 do	b3	72½	
100 LaC. & Mil. R'd.	b60	78	
110 do		77½	
600 Harlem R. R.	s3	11	
190 M. S. & N. I. R. R.		68	
600 do		68¼	
100 do	s3d	66¾	
500 do	b10	67	
500 do	c	67	
100 do	b10	67½	
100 do	b30	67¾	
100 do	b60	68¼	
50 Panama R. R.	b30	92	
150 do	s60	91	
200 Illinois Cen. R. R.		128	
100 do	s60	127¾	
100 do	s60	127¾	
100 do	b3	128¾	
300 do	b60	128¾	
10 do		128¾	
50 do	b w	128¾	
50 do	s3	128½	
1600 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		67¾	
750 do		67¾	
500 do	s60	67	
300 do		67¼	
100 do	s30	67¾	
50 do		67¾	
900 do	s60	67½	
100 do	b60	68¼	
100 do	b60	68¼	
100 do	b60	68¾	
100 do	c10	67½	
20 do		68	
15 Chi. & Rock I. R. R.		93¾	

SECOND BOARD.

72 Metropolitan Bk.		110	
150 Illinois Cent. R.		128½	
5 Gal. & Chic. R.		100¾	
50 do		101	
1700 Reading R. R.	s30	78¾	
500 do	s30	78¾	
700 do	s30	78¾	
200 do	b60	79	
100 do	s30	78¾	
2010 Erie Railroad	s3	51¾	
87 M. S. & N. I. R.		67½	
250 do	b3	67½	
200 Clev. & Tol. R.		68¼	
200 do	s3	68½	
100 do		68¾	
400 do		68¾	
250 do	s30	68¾	
100 do		68¾	
400 N. Y. Cent. R.		87½	

WEDNESDAY, April 8—P. M.

The business at the Stock Exchange to-day reached nearly 30,000 shares, at a general advance of about 1 ₱ cent. on the depressed rates of Tuesday afternoon. The recovery was resisted at the early board by further heavy sales of the principal road stocks, both for cash and on contract. But in the afternoon the orders for Reading, Erie, and one or two other prominent descriptions, improved the tone of the market, and caused the whole list to leave off firm at the advance just noticed.

The Money Market gradually but surely improves, and the amount of means seeking temporary employment is on the increase. Most of the Stock and Domestic Exchange firms to-day report the supply quite easy. Discounts are 8½@9 ₱ cent. for prime paper, 90 days to 6 months; 10@12 ₱ cent. for fair names; 8 ₱ cent. for very short prime acceptances. At Bank, the applications this week are less pressing. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $193,023; paid out $160,091; and held at the close, $15,122,133. The next steamer for Europe is the *Alps*, on Saturday, sailing for Liverpool, taking the Collins day. The *Atlantic* not yet ready for sea.

The Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad declared a scrip dividend of 10 ₱ cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable 27th of April, is the shares of the Company, substituted for $1,000,000 of the Bonds of 1875, bought in for the account of the Stockholders under the Sinking Fund arrangement of February 1, 1855. The transfer-books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 27th. This is the first of the Sinking Fund dividends under the programme of 1855, the original tenor of which was that the subsequent divisions should be for one million each. But, under a recent modification, informally agreed upon by the Board, a second dividend of half a million will follow in April of next year. The Bonds of 1875, at present held in the United States Trust Company for account of the Stocks holders, amount to $1,094,500, or $94,500 in excess of the sum now to be divided.

The Land Sales by the Illinois Central Company, for the month of March, amounted to $498,325, or 35,353 acres. The particulars are:

23,151 acres Construction Lands	$264,222
11,243 acres Free Lands	164,896
659 acres Interest Lands	11,788
Town Lots	5,142
Interest added on notes	52,827
Total	$498,325
January and February	615,266
Total since Jan. 1	$1,113,611

At a meeting of the Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, held yesterday, JOHN EARL WILLIAMS, lately Vice-President, was elected President, *vice* Mr. MCCALL, who declined a reelection, and Mr. GEO. J. SENET, Cashier, *vice* Mr. MEIGS, resigned.

The Burlington and Missouri Railroad, from the Mississippi River at Burlington, Iowa through the southern tier of counties of the State of Iowa to the Missouri River at the mouth of the Platte, is one of the new Western lines recently favored by Congress with a grant of the public lands to the extent of about 400,000 acres. The line is to be 280 miles in length. The eastern section of 35 miles was built and opened without aid from the land grant. The remaining sections have just been taken in hand by a wealthy and well-known party of railroad men in Boston, Albany, Detroit, and Chicago—the same who are heavily interested in the Boston and Western, New-York Cental, Michigan Central, and Chicago and Burlington lines. The new work is practically an extension of their interest through the State of Iowa to the new Territory of Kansas. A cash stock subscription of $500,000 at par has given these parties the control of the direction. The preëxisting debt on the eastern section is $350,000 First Mortgage 8 ₱ Cent. Convertible Bonds, at the rate of $10,000 a mile. These were negotiated in this market early last season at 85

The Peoria and Burlington and the Logansport and Peoria interests are also benefited by this arrangement. The latter has its eastern connection with the Toledo and Wabash Valley line at Logansport.

The Savings Banks of the State.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Senator KELLY, of the Bank Committee, presented this morning the annual report upon the Savings Banks of the State.

Returns have been received from 52 of the Banks. Eight have not made reports, either never having organized or else having closed up.

The sum total of deposits now held by our chartered Savings Banks is $41,699,502 31. This is an increase of $5,566,737 69 over last year.

This vast sum, the earnings of industry and the savings of prudence

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1734 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Washington at this port and the Niagara at Halifax.

The Elections in Great Britain Favorable to Lord Palmerston.

Sailing of the Spanish Fleet for Mexico

The Trouble Between Austria and Sardinia.

FORCING OF THE JAPANESE PORT OF NANGASAKI.

FORMIDABLE INSURRECTION IN PERSIA.

Battle Between the British and Persian Cavalry---The British Victorious.

Important from China---The English to be Conciliated.

INTERESTING COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton Quiet---Breadstuffs Dull---Money Stringent.

Consols for Money 93 3-8@93 1-2.

The United States Mail steamer *Washington*, E. LAFFERTY, Commander, arrived last night with advices to the 25th ult.

The *W.* was detained at Bremerhaven forty-eight hours, there not being enough water to float out of dock. She was also detained at Southampton twenty-two hours over her time for want of coal. Her news, however, is not so late as that by the *Niagara*, published below.

March 27, 33 miles west of the Scillys, passed the brig *Brothers*, of St. Ives, abandoned and partly stripped; 28th, lat. 49° 46', lon. 13° 52', exchanged signals with the English ship *Westchester*, bound east.

April 1st had a very heavy gale—almost a hurricane, lat. 49° 50', long. 31° 01', passed side wheel steamer bound east. 3d, lat. 45° 30' N., long. 40° 28', passed an English propeller bark, with two funnels; could not make out her numbers; bound east. Same day, passed a large screw steamer, bound east.

[By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, No. 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 9.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 28th ult., arrived here at 10 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Niagara* reports, March 28, passed steamship *Persia*, from New-York on the 18th, about 30 miles from Liverpool. On the 30th, passed steamship *Pearl*, 35 miles west of Cape Clear, bound east. On the 2d inst., passed steamship *America*, in lat. 49°, lon. 25°, bound east.

The steamship *City of Washington* sailed from Liverpool on the 25th ult., with 287 passengers, for New-York, and the steamer *Washington* sailed from Southampton on the same day, also for New-York.

Great Britain.

The country continued in a ferment in consequence of the elections. Few members had been returned, but the general appearances were in favor of Lord PALMERSTON's Government.

The Board of Trade returns for February show an increase of twenty per cent. over last year. The imports show a decrease in Breadstuffs, Cotton, Copper, Iron, Tea, with an increase in Provisions, Dyes, Hides, Timber, Silk, Wool, Tobacco and other articles, about an average.

Sir JOHN MCNEIL had been offered a Barony or an appointment as Privy Councilor, and chose the latter.

Colonel TULLOCH has been made Civil Knight of the Bath.

Admiral DUNDAS has been appointed a Lord of Admiralty.

Messrs. J. R. BROWN & Co., shipowners in Sunderland, had failed with heavy liabilities.

The London and Eastern Banking Corporation disclosures were unfavorable.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £94,000.

HENRY CUTTING and JOHN LEWIS, sailors on the *Guy Mannering*, had been tried before Baron MARTIN, in the Assize Court at Liverpool, for manslaughter of seamen on board the ship. CUTTING was acquitted, and LEWIS sentenced to four months hard labor.

France.

Little was done at the Conference at Paris on the 24th ultimo, in regard to the Neufchatel question, the meeting being merely for the purpose of receiving the propositions offered by the Prussian representative. Another meeting was held on the 26th to receive propositions from the Swiss Envoy, which materially differ from those of Prussia. No one doubts but that a settlement will be come to by mutual concession.

The Customs revenue for the past month show a trifling increase.

The summary of the new Postal treaty with the United States had been published.

The Committee's report on the Budget for the year 1858 had also been published. It recommends the abolition of the war tenth on the registration of duos; the abolition of the Stamp duty on printed notices and prospectuses; and the impost of an annual tax of fifteen centimes per hundred francs on transferable securities. The revenue provided is seventeen hundred and thirty-seven million francs, the expenses being estimated at seventeen hundred and sixteen millions—leaving twenty millions surplus.

It had been reported that the Emperor of Russia never intended to visit Paris, but that the Grand Duke Constantine would next month.

An expedition against the Kabyles, to be under the command of Marshal RANDON had been determined upon.

It was reported that England had ceded to France Longwood House and NAPOLEON's tomb at St. Helena.

A Cabinet Council had been held to consider the question of removing political prisoners from Cayenne to a healthier locality.

Spain.

The Spanish Naval squadron at Rio Plata is to be relieved.

The Infante Don Henry, who is brought forward by the Progressists as a candidate for Salamanca, has issued an address to them, in which he declares himself the ardent partisan of progress.

The Government contemplates the establishment of a Submarine Telegraph between Cuba and the United States.

The first division of the fleet to invade Mexico would sail about the 28th of March for Havana.

Germany.

The German Powers decline the intervention of the great powers in the quarrel between Denmark and the Confederation, on the ground that the question at issue is purely federal, in which they, as well as the King of Denmark, act as members of the Confederation. At the same time we are told that Russia and France are favorable to Denmark in the affair.

Austria.

The Austrian Government in recalling its representative from Turin, addressed a circular dispatch setting forth the reasons to its agents at European Courts. The *Nord* contains a summary, according to which the Cabinet of Vienna is not only dissatisfied with Count CAVOUR's reply to its complaints of the Piedmontese Press, and of the tolerance with which these attacks are treated by the Sardinian Government, but it sees a new offence in the language used by the Government on the occasion of the debates relative to the fortification of Alessandria.

The dispatch adds that Austria has become convinced that Piedmont seeks to place itself at the head of the revolutionary movement in Italy, a movement of which the success would be the destruction of the Austrian dominion in Italy. Piedmont pursues, then, a policy which not only tends to disturb social order in Italy, but to totally change the European political system established by the treaties of Vienna. In the presence of these facts Austria deems that her dignity will no longer permit her to maintain official relations with Sardinia.

Nevertheless, in informing foreign Courts of the step Austria has determined to take, she declares that this measure will not be followed by others of a more hostile character, and that, in any event, Austria will avoid, up to the last moment, all that can compromise the maintenance of peace, or create embarrassment among European Cabinets.

Russia.

It was stated, *viâ* Berlin, that Russia had again refused to admit the British Consuls to the Black Sea until the allied evacuation had been completed.

Turkey.

The Government has decreed a registration and censorship of the press on the French model. It also offers lands in Roumelia and Anatolia to foreign emigrants bringing $300 capital.

Christian soldiers were to be incorporated in Turkish regiments.

M. PISANI, chief British Interpreter, had quarreled with Lord STRATFORD, and resigned temporarily.

The Commissioners to the Principalities had all left for their posts.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the landing of the Polish Expedition to Circassia has not yet reported, but has in the meantime ordered the arrest of Gen. STEIN and a Circassian, PASHA ISMAEL, Director of Oost, for having been active in organizing the expedition.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, on her return, brought 85 women and 28 children, Circassians, and there was little doubt but that they would be sold at Constantinople. The English authorities pretended to seize the ship conveying the expedition, but proof was wanting.

A letter from MEHEMET BEY, Gen. BANJYAS' Aide-de-camp, says the landing of the expedition was effected Feb. 23, at Taub, where the headquarters were fixed. MEHEMET brought with him 200 men for instruction in the different arms of war. He had accepted supreme command of the Circassian forces. The nobles and deputies had sworn obedience to him, and intrusted him with the Prophet's flag.

He would take the field in May.

Persia.

Insurrection had broken out in Persia, and the revolt was spreading. The insurgents in Khordistan had seized the Shah's uncle and threatened him with death unless ransomed.

Japan.

The *Journal Des Debats* gives the details of the reported British difficulty on the 11th of December. Two English vessels-of-war, after having visited the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, appeared before Nangasaki, but were refused admission by the Governor. The captains, however, penetrated into port, and anchored within gun-shot of the land batteries, where they remained without hostility.

The next day they repaired with a numerous fleet to the residence of the Mandarin, who refused to receive them, but sent word that if they had any complaint to make he would forward their representations to the Imperial Court, and transmit to them the reply. The Captains wrote to Yeddo to claim the right of remaining some time at Nangasaki in conformity with the treaty. In a fortnight the Emperor's answer arrived, announcing that he had given orders for the three ports of Simodi, Hakodadi and Nangasaki to be open to the vessels of France, England and the United States. Such vessels were permitted to refit there, to take in provisions, and to trade to a certain defined extent, but the crews must not go into the interior.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

A telegraphic message has been received from Calcutta, stating that the Emperor of China disapproving of the proceedings of the Governor of Canton, had given him orders to conciliate the Englisb; also that a battle was fought on the 8th of February, 40 miles from Bushire, between the Bombay and Persian Cavalry, which ended in the total rout of the latter, with the loss of 800 killed. The loss on the British side was 10 killed and 62 wounded.

BERLIN, Friday, March 27.

Advices from Konigsberg state that Russia has reduced her custom tariff considerably.

The duty on cotton and woolen goods is to be reduced one-half. The duty on silk is unchanged, and on linen it is raised.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, March 27.

A French note recommending a settlement of the Holstein and Lanenburg dispute with the German Powers by a European Congress, has been presented to the Danish Government.

PARIS, Friday, March 27.

The French Three per Cents. closed, to-day, at 70f. 55c.

LONDON, Saturday morning, March 28.

The *Times* City Article, of Friday evening, says: "The English Funds opened, this morning, with a firm appearance at the steady quotations of yesterday, and, after a temporary relapse, again reversed. In the Stock Exchange, owing to the sale of Stocks, Money advances on Government Securities at six per cent. were in great demand

There was much activity in the Discount Market, while at the Bank, in consequence of the June's absorbed there on account of the revenue at the termination of the quarter, the applications were excessively heavy and numerous. The French three per cents show a fractional improvement.

The Daily *News* city article, of Friday evening, says: "The Funds opened steadily this morning, but a decline of one-eighth was ultimately established owing to some considerable *bona fide* sales coupled with an increased demand for money in the Stock Exchange at 6 to 6½ per cent. on Consols.

VIENNA, Friday, March 27.

The Piedmontese Envoy, Marquis CANTARO DE CEVAS, who is recalled by his Government, is preparing to leave.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.

The papers this morning are almost wholly filled with election news. The *Times* contains thirty columns of it. At Tiverton yesterday, Lord PALMERSTON showed the impracticable character of the doctrine that officers in distant ports ought not to vindicate our rights without previously referring home for instructions. "Suppose," he said, "that the Chinese had taken a dozen British merchants and threatened to starve them if they did not do something which they had no right to be called upon to do. Was our Admiral, was our superintendent to leave these men in prison till they could write home the news to England and ask whether they should take steps to relieve them? Why, before the orders of the Government reached China those men would have ceased to exist, and the answer of the Commissioner to our act would be: "I am sorry to inform you that three months ago these men died from their sufferings." [Cheers.]

Lord PALMERSTON afterwards adverted to the recent Chinese motion and debate, and expressed surprise that experienced members should have allowed themselves to believe that they were only acting the part of jurymen, whose duty it was to decide a fact which had taken place at the other end of the globe, and that the result of the vote was not to have any practical effect on our domestic affairs."

If the House of Commons was setting as a jury upon Sir JOHN BOWRING—and who ever heard of a jury proceeding to try a man 18,000 miles off, without having had an opportunity of instructing counsel to defend him. The adverse party notions, with a view of overturning a Government, were in accordance with our political constitutions, but such parties should first see their way to form themselves an efficient administration, and, if they did see their way, they should propose a vote of no confidence in the Government of the day; but it was not fair to take as a trial of strength a question on which one party is to be arrayed in hostility to the honor, the interests, and the dignity of the country, and the other is called upon to maintain that honor, to watch those interests, and to sustain that dignity. Such was the nature of the question on which the late division took place. His Lordship, in alluding to the question of Parliamentary reform, on which some persons expected the Government to give distinct pledges, said it would be unbecoming to do so.

Against the other electoral incidents yesterday are the loss of seats by Mr. T. CHAMBERS, Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. S. RICARDS. To-day's proceedings will, however, surpass in interest those of yesterday, as the contests for Manchester, Huddersfield and Sheffield, and about one hundred other places, takes place.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports a quiet and generally steady market, although in the lower qualities a slight decline had taken place, and the inferior grades are called ½d. lower. There was but little speculative inquiry. The sales of the week amounted to about 43,000 bales, including 1,400 to speculators, and 3,000 to exporters. Friday's business was restricted to some 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export—the market closing quiet and steady for the current qualities, and very dull for the inferior. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7 13-16d.; Fair Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Uplands, 7 9-16d; Fair Mobiles, 8d.; Middling, 7¾d.; Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 6¾d.@7¼d. The stock in port was estimated at 385,000 bales, of which 277,000 were American.

Manchester Market.

Electioneering proceedings had produced a quiet market, but quotations were steadily maintained.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report BREADSTUFFS generally dull, with small arrivals. WHEAT 2d lower on the week, closing steady at 7s. 3d @8s. for Red, and 8s. 3d.@9s. 9d. for White. FLOUR very dull at a decline of 1s. from the quotations advised per *Asia*. Western Canal selling at 27s.@27s. 6d.; Ohio 28s.@30s.; Extra Ohio 31s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 27s. 6d.@28s.; Canadian 28s.@31s. 6d. CORN quiet and dull, at a decline of 6d@1s. per quarter. Mixed qn. sd at 30s. 6d.; Yellow 31s @31s. 6d., and White 33s. The weather continued very favorable for agricultural purposes.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a fine market for BEEF. Quotations for new were nominal, the article being scarce and wanted. Old was altogether in dealers' hands. PORK quiet at 90s @92s. 6d. BACON steady at a decline of 6d.; long ribs, 54s @56s. 6d; Cumberland, 52s. 6d.@54s. 6d. LARD heavy at 72s; buyers to arrive at 70s. TALLOW generally unchanged. North American firm at 56s @56s. 6d

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: ASHES—A dull market for both Pots and Pearls, with sales at 42s.@43s. for toe latter. RESIN steady. TURPENTINE—Sales of the week 500 bbls., at 9s 6d.@9s. 7d. Nothing doing in TAR. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull, at 41s LINSEED OIL—Little inquiry and prices weak, at 42s. PALE RAPE in limited demand, and tending downward; sales at 52s. SEAL and COD OILS without essential change. SPERM in reduced supply, and prices nominal. WHALE quiet, s. 42l@43l. OLIVE in small request, and quotations nominal. JUTE in active demand. QUERCITRON BARK slow of sale, but prices unaltered. CLOVER SEED dull. DYEWOODS—Sales unimportant. SUGARS quiet; prices somewhat easier, although quotations are unchanged. MOLASSES in limited demand, and prices barely maintained. COFFEE quiet, and market in want of supplies. RICE steady, at 23s.@25s. 6d. for Carolina. TEA in small request, and prices weak.

London Money Market.

The London Money Market had again become rather more stringent, but without any essential change in rates. CONSOLS, for money, closed at 93⅞@93⅝.

Londen Iron Market.

The market for IRON was steady for both bars and rails. The quotations had undergone no change.

Havre Markets.

The sales of COTTON for the week ending the 24th March inclusive, amounted to 5,500 bales, at a decline of ⅛@1f., the market closing quiet. The stock in port was estimated at 107,000 bales, and at sea, 48,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS slow of sale, but prices unaltered. PROVISIONS quiet and quotations nominal. POTASH steady, and slightly higher. COFFEE without change. SUGAR firm and slightly higher. OILS, LARD and TALLOW in limited demand at former rates. WHALEBONE tending upwards.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & COMPANY report a limited demand for American Securities, and prices weak. They quote as follows: United States Sixes of '67 and '68, 106@106; Massachusetts Fives, 101@102; Pennsylvania Fives, 80@81; Maryland Fives, 89@91; Virginia Fives, 84@86; ditto Sixes, 83¾@84¾; Alabama Fives, 78@80; Tennessee Sixes, 83@84; Erie Railroad, 2d Mortgage, 85@86; ditto Convertibles, 80@82; ditto Sinking Fund, 84@86; Pennsylvania Central, 1st Mortgage, 88@90; New-York Central Sixes, 91@93; Michigan Central Eights of '65, 91@92; Illinois Central Sevens of 1860, 109@110; Ditto sevens of '75, 90@91; Ditto, 830 paid, 33@35 premium. The London *Times* reports the following business done on the 27th of March: Pennsylvania Centrals, 1st Mortgage, 89; Illinois Central Sevens, ex div., and Sixes of '75, 92; Ditto, 830 paid, 35 premium; Michigan Central Eights of '60, 91; Ditto Eights of '69, 98; New-York Central Sevens, 95; Erie Railroad, 3d mortgage and Sinking Fund, 86.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

VESSELS TO PROCEED TO THE EAST INDIES—INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN FLORIDA—FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 9.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to-day, that the steamers *Minnesota* and *Mississippi*, and the sloop *Germantown*, be immediately prepared for the East Indies. The officers are not yet designated. The razee ship *Cumberland* will be the flag-ship of the African squadron.

Gen. Scott's headquarters will continue to be in New-York. He has taken rooms in Washington and will visit the city occasionally. He is now here.

The Administration has had under consideration the subject of the Indian difficulties in Florida, and such measures are now in progress as lead to the belief that their removal will be peacefully effected.

Mr. DENVER, an ex-Congressman from California, at present residing in Ohio, has been notified of his appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

It is asserted, on good authority, that the general question of the appointment of Foreign Ministers will not be considered in the Cabinet for a month or two.

From Chicago.

MUNICIPAL AND JUDICIAL ELECTIONS—RAILROAD COMPLETION.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 9.

In the election of officers for this County, the Republican ticket has been generally successful.

WHITON, Republican, has been reelected Chief Justice of Wisconsin, but by what authority is as yet unknown.

We have nothing definite in regard to the elections in Iowa. Dubuque City has gone Democratic, with the exception of one Ward, but shows a Republican gain. Davenport City is Democratic, but the County is Republican.

The Illinois Central and Rock Island Railroad connection at Lasalle has been completed.

Conviction of Passenger-Ticket Swindlers.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 9.

Three passenger-ticket swindlers, named DEYERMAN, RYDER and MCCANN, who are connected with McCOLTER's establishment in this city, were tried at the Court of Sessions this morning, for selling fraudulent railroad tickets, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment each.

Naval Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 9.

Orders have been received at the Gosport Navy-Yard to fit out the sloops-of-war *Germantown* and *Marion*, and the brig *Perry*. The steam frigate *Roanoke* is now ready to receive her officers. The *Colorado* is nearly ready, and the *Powhattan* has been taken out of the dry-dock, after undergoing thorough repairs.

Conviction of a Murderer.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 9.

The second trial of JAMES MAGEE for killing Mr. WALKER, the Deputy Warden of the State Prison, which commenced on Tuesday, came to a close at 12 o'clock last night. The Jury, after a two hours' session, brought in a verdict of "Guilty."

The Crops in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, GA., Thursday, April 9.

The thermometer here on Tuesday morning stood at 27° above zero. The frost has killed all the Cotton, Corn and Wheat crops in this region.

A race between the *Huron*, of Harvard College, and the *Volant*, of Boston, is arranged for the 16th of May. The boating season may be regarded as fairly set in.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

The Amount of Business Done by the Legislature---The Coming Adjournment---Report of the Committee on the Dred Scott Decision---The New-York Bills, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 8, 1857.

I have been looking over the "Introduction Book" this morning. How many "little bills do you imagine have been sent up to the Speaker's desk since the people of the State of New-York first came to the Senate and Assembly? No less than 838 in the House, and 434 in the Senate. As near as can be ascertained, something more than half of these bills have passed the respective Houses in which they were introduced—the rest are mostly ordered to a third reading, and I think the mass of them will be considered before a final adjournment is made.

When will that adjournment be? Why, I think within forty-eight hours after the expiration of the one hundred days for which pay is provided. There are a vast number of important bills of a general character yet unacted on in both Houses, and to these must be added the local bills, which, though of little account to the State at large, in reality make up the sum of the wishes and necessities of the members. Many a useful member of the Legislature has lost his reelection because of his failure to have enacted some law which, though trifling in its character, was of unlimited importance to his constituents. This ought not to be. The bills of minor importance ought not every year to be crowded over, or neglected, because of the pressure for general legislation. Members should insist upon final action on their home measures, before they consent to take up general topics, and they should be willing to remain until the mass of their associates have secured the action they deem essential.

The temperance question was discussed at length yesterday afternoon in the House, on the bill for a license system which came down from the Senate. No conclusions were reached, progress being reported by the Committee, and leave granted that it should have another pow-wow over its various provisions, as well as over the question of prohibition generally.

No other business of general importance was transacted in the House last evening. This morning the bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to look after the poor-houses and charitable institutions of the State was discussed in Committee of the Whole at great length, the general tendency being manifestly in opposition to the establishment of any such Commission. The enacting clause was struck out.

I send the full report of the Select Committee of the Senate and Assembly, appointed to consider the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of DRED SCOTT. The report and the resolutions are very satisfactory and spirited. They ring out pure and clear, and will command the attention and the approval of the people of the State of New-York. I regret that the proposed law stops somewhat short of the goal which the people of the State should reach as speedily as possible—that is, full, explicit and determined hostility to any recognition of the existence of Slavery, in any shape or form whatever.

The Trinity Church bill—as it passed the Senate—was before the House Committee yesterday afternoon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES made a lengthy argument in opposition to the bill, but I think he produced little effect on the Committee. At present there appears little doubt that the bill will pass the House by an overwhelming vote—say at least Ayes 80.

The New-York Charter was read a third time in the Senate this morning, and passed by Ayes 25—being every member who voted. At least four Senators were absent, who would, if they had been present, have voted for the bill. During its reading, Mr. SICKLES interrupted, with a suggestion that the term of office of the Mayor should be retained. Mr. BROOKS seemed to think it rather an extravagant stretch of magnanimity on the part of Mr. SICKLES, to thus stand for FERNANDO the First, after the treatment he had received from that individual. Mr. SICKLES answered: "Those are private griefs."

Mr. BROOKS—I merely state it to show that this is a display of magnanimity, illustrating the old text—"when one cheek is smitten turn the other."

Mr. SICKLES—It is to return good for evil, and is consistent with my position on the church question.

After this little outburst of magnanimous forbearance, is it to be wondered at that the Charter received a unanimous vote?

The Charter, as it passes the Senate, still carries some of the incongruities which have made the existing Charter so obnoxious.

The bill to establish bulkhead and Pier Lines for the harbor at New-York was also read a third time in the Senate and passed.

Also, the bill to establish regulations for the port of New-York—of which I send you a copy. It should be published in full, as it will undoubtedly pass the House without amendment.

The Police bill has been reported complete, and will probably come up for a third reading to-morrow. There appears to be no doubt of its passage.

The Central Park bill is also to a third reading in the Senate.

The City Hall and Supervisors' bills will be reported complete for a third reading this evening, in the House.

The whirl of business here exceeds almost anything that I have ever before witnessed. The number of bills yet remaining to be acted on is so large that every one is pushing, hauling, driving and crowding to get precedence. In the general *mêlée*, it seems impossible almost to determine the right from left. In fact I should not wonder if in the end the right should be left—over.

There is a crowd of anxious faces here—anxious to serve the people in the various places at the disposal of the Governor and Senate. The pressure is unprecedented, the average of applicants being 30 for every office to be filled.

It is said Governor KING has determined to make out an entire new state of Harbor Masters; that he will also refuse every application that does not come from a resident of the City of New-York or Brooklyn.

To-morrow is regular Executive Session day. It is an even bet that the nominations are or are not made. Five minutes ago I thought they were going in sure—now, I don't think they will—in five minutes more I shall have another opinion. I know this is more latitude of opinion than your indefatigable correspondent ought to assume—but at this late period it is so much easier to change your mind than it is to investigate, that I feel justified in adapting my opinions to the rumors of the moment. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 9.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Regulating the sale of Grain and Potatoes by weight.

To allow parties to suits to be witnesses.

To prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

To incorporate the Pacific Dock Company.

Amending the General Railroad Law.

Incorporating the American Emigrant Aid Society.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to weight and tare marks on packages.

To incorporate the American School of Mines.

Relative to the Commissioners of Emigration and support of emigrants.

Fixing the compensation of the Judges of the Court of Appeals at $3,500 per annum.

To authorize Brooklyn to raise $92,000 by loan.

To incorporate the Niagara Canal Navigation Company.

Making the Auditor of the Canal Department a State officer.

To establish bulkhead and pier lines in New-York.

To provide for the payment of the expenses incurred in contesting seats in judicial and legislative offices.

Amending the Charter of the City of New-York.

Relating to the District Courts, New-York.

Amending the Revised Statutes.

Relative to the recovery and possession of real estate.

Mr. BROOKS reported complete the Metropolitan Police bill, which was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. C. P. SMITH reported favorably the bill incorporating the Niagara Falls Canal Company.

Mr. UPHAM reported favorably the several Canal bills passed by the Assembly.

Several bills were then made the special order for to-morrow.

After an Executive Session, Mr. PETTY introduced a bill providing for the election of Justices of the Peace and Civil Courts, New-York, at the same time as the Charter election.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, April 9.

Mr. FOOTE called up the motion to reconsider the vote defeating the concurrent resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution so as to reorganize the Court of Appeals.

The motion to reconsider prevailed and the resolutions were again voted down and lost.

The Canal Appraisers bill was then taken up and passed. It provides for the classification and term of office of three Appraisers; (one, two, and three years, respectively by the Governor;) fixes their salaries at $2,000 per annum, and limits their expenses to $500.

Mr. FOOT presented the report of the Joint Committee on the Dred Scott case, with resolutions and a bill. The report is lengthy.

The joint resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the State will not allow Slavery within its borders in any form or under any pretence, for any time, however short, let the consequences be what they may.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States, by reason of a decision of the majority of its Judges, having identified itself with a sectional and aggressive party, it has lost the confidence and respect of the people of this State.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the report and bill and the resolutions to the respective journals of the States of the Union.

The bill provides, in section 1, that no descent, near or remote, from an African, whether slave or free, of any color, shall prevent any person from becoming a citizen of this State, nor deprive him of the rights of citizenship.

Section 2 provides that every slave brought into this State involuntarily or by consent of the owner shall be free.

Section 3 makes it felony to hold as a slave, under any circumstances or for any time, in this State, any person mentioned in the second section, and punishes the same by imprisonment for not less than two years nor more than ten.

The report and resolutions were tabled, and the bill referred to the Committee of the Whole.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. FROST moved for a reconsideration of the vote on the bill for the relief of Broadway, New-York. Ruled out of order.

The Assembly Apportionment bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

The Senate Apportionment bill was also ordered to a third reading.

The bill reorganizing the Board of Port Wardens in the port of New-York, was again taken up, and after an amendment, providing that at least three nautical men shall be appointed as Wardens, was read a third time and passed.

The International Bridge bill was debated in Committee of the Whole and progress reported.

The House was then occupied for the remainder of the session in perfecting the Appropriation Bill of 1857.

Nicaraguan Affairs---The Recent Letters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A communication in your paper of this morning, signed "K. ROMAN," manifestly written by some one inimical to Nicaragua, contains, among other erroneous statements, the following:

"The *Orizaba* left San Juan del Sur on the 18th, where neither the United States Consul, Mr. PARKER, nor any of the inhabitants, had heard any tidings about a battle on the 16th, nor had any accounts of such battle been published, or even whispered at Panama, on or after the arrival there of the *Orizaba*."

The *Orizaba* left San Juan del Sur on the 20th March, and not on the 18th, as this writer states; and all the accounts of the battles published, prior to the publication of Gen. HENNINGSEN's letters in the *Herald*, were founded upon the reports brought by the *Orizaba* to Panama. That writer also says:

"Two letters have been published, from General HENNINGSEN, in the New-York *Herald*, dated March 19. The General says the battle took place on the 16th."

If he had really read Gen. HENNINGSEN's letters published in the *Herald*, it is difficult to imagine how he could have made such a statement.

The following is an extract from one of his letters so published:

"RIVAS, Thursday, March 19, 1857.

"* * * will show you my letters to her, giving a full account of our victory won *on the day before yesterday*. We had ten hour's fighting. We attacked San Jorge by a cannonade, and drove the allies out of the town. At nightfall we suspended our fire, and the enemy being reinforced ventured to attack us in a hollow in the road near the town."

The writer, who signs himself "K. ROMAN," then says:

"Immediately following General HENNINGSEN's letter is another, 'from an officer with General WALKER to a friend in this City,' dated Rivas, March 18. It does not tally as to dates, with HENNINGSEN's, for he says the battle was fought on the 17th, and not on the 16th, as the General alleges."

The "officer's" letter *does tally exactly* with General HENNINGSEN's letters. Both state the 17th as the day of the battle of which they speak, and neither refer to a battle on the 16th. It may be, there was another victory on the 17th, and if so, it is not doubted that General HENNINGSEN gave an account of it in his letter of the 18th, which was doubtless intercepted in its passage *from* San Juan del Sur. If Mr. K. ROMAN has seen such letter, information should be furnished, and the letter delivered to its rightful owner. These errors of K. ROMAN being rectified, it is unnecessary to notice the unfounded deductions and conclusions he makes, so calumnious of Generals WALKER and HENNINGSEN. H.

Aid for Nicaragua---Rendezvous at Charleston.

The Memphis *Eagle and Enquirer* publishes the following extract of a letter from Colonel KEWEN to a gentleman of that City, dated Washington, March 5, 1857:

DEAR SIR:—In consequence of the withdrawal of GARRISON, MORGAN & Co., of the steamer *Texas*, from the New-Orleans trade, it was rendered necessary that I should visit New-York and make some arrangements relative to the transportation of emigrants from Southern ports. I arrived here from New-York this morning, having succeeded in effecting what I conceived to be a satisfactory arrangement. I proposed to the above named gentlemen to raise in Charleston, Savannah, and adjacent cities, from 500 to 1,000 men, if the means of transportation were furnished them from the city of Charleston. They have agreed to furnish me with a steamer at that port for the conveyance of reinforcements, and in a few days I shall establish my head-quarters at that place. I design raising the requisite number of men and accompany them myself to the scene of action. In establishing a rendezvous at Charleston, it is essential that I should be provided with all the means necessary to the arming and equipping of a large body of men. I desire to go in force sufficient to strike a decisive blow and put an end to the war. The recent cowardice of TITUS—a thing almost incredible—has determined me to take the matter in hand myself, and I so advised Gen. WALKER by the steamer of the 23d, from New-York. I have urged, too, upon JAS. WALKER, Esq., of Nashville, the necessity of making every exertion possible to further the prosecution of my purpose. Now is the critical time of our fortunes, and it must and *shall* result favorably. The funds raised in Nashville I have advised him to remit to me forthwith at Charleston, that I may be enabled to commence operations in earnest. I desire, also, that you will do the same. I trust, really, that you have been successful in obtaining from the citizens of Memphis evidence of a liberal and just appreciation of the struggle in which we are engaged, and of the social and political consequences it involves. Look to Tennessee for "material aid," as well as sympathy for its gallant son, and I should blush to know and feel that it had proved faithless to its high and holy obligations.

Yours truly, F. T. C. KEWEN.

SUDDEN AND SINGULAR DEATH.—P. ROGAN died suddenly yesterday after a great deal of intense suffering. It is thought that he was poisoned on Thursday last by handling hides. It is supposed that while handling the hides he rubbed a pimple on his face in such a manner as to get the poison into the circulation. He was not seriously ill till Saturday, when the pimple commenced swelling very rapidly. It soon extended to his whole head, and then descended to his body as far down as the waist. At the time of his death his head was as large as a half bushel, while his features were so distorted that his most intimate friends could not recognize him. The death of Mr. ROGAN has led to two opinions—one is, that he died from the effects of poison, while the other is, that the matter introduced into the pimple led to erysipelas, and that to death. Mr. R. was a young man of good habits.—*Albany Journal.*

MARINE MATTERS.

The frigate *Niagara*, which has been anchored in the North River since Wednesday evening, will proceed on her trial trip (so it is stated on board) this forenoon. She will leave her anchorage about 9 o'clock. Mr. THOMAS ARDEN pilots her.

Capt. BAKER, formerly of the bark *H. H.* [illegible], which was lost in January last, had arrived at St. Helena on the 28th of February, in the bark *White Cloud*, from Cape Town. Capt B. reports off Port Dauphin Dec. 23, the bark *Montgomery*, CHAPMAN, of New-Bedford, which had lost her third mate and a boat's crew; the last that was seen of them they were fast to a large whale, which carried them out of reach of the ship, and they were never seen afterwards.

The bark *Valletta*, which arrived at Boston on Tuesday from Messina, brought as a prisoner [illegible] man named JAMES MORRIS, charged with having murdered in a quarrel DAVID SCOTT, mate of the American ship *Crescent*, while that vessel was lying in the port of Trieste.

The British mail steamship *Europa*, which sailed from Boston for Liverpool on the 6th, has recently been cut in two amidships and had 23 feet added to her length. She has also had important additions made to her interior economy, and has been strengthened by extra fastenings, diagonal iron braces, &c. She is now classed as one of the best of the Cunard steamers.

A letter to E. WALTER, from the wreck of the ship *New-Hampshire*, at Jones' Beach on Wednesday evening, says: "This morning we have unbent the sails, and put them on board the schooner [illegible], her crew have refused to work, and have been sent to town. The ship has twelve feet of water in her hold, two of her beams are broken. The weather was moderate yesterday morning, and anchors and chains were got ready, but it came on to blow fresh, causing a heavy sea, and all hands got frightened. The ship lays well, and there are hopes that she may be got off if the weather will permit. The schooners *Rapid* and *Excelsior* are here.

The schooner *Harriet Louisa*, with a load of marl, was sunk a few days since off the Jersey Highlands, and subsequently was broken to pieces during the storm. The vessel was owned by Mr. [illegible] DREW, of Bridgeport, and was valued at about $6,000. She was not insured.

Disasters to Ship Connecticut.

Extract of a letter received by ISAAC R. WOOD, Purser of Steamship *Baltic*. The ship *Connecticut*, of New-York, Captain GEORGE E. WELCH, left Cardiff (Wales,) October 28, with a cargo of coal, bound to Sydney, Australia. On the 12th November experienced a heavy gale from S. S. E., veering round to nor'west, where it remained for about six hours, blowing a perfect hurricane, and suddenly died away a calm, leaving a very high irregular sea. The ship fell off and gave two or three terrific rolls, carrying away all the stanchions, bulkheads, and all the provisions, and water secured in the upper between decks. The provisions were nearly all destroyed in consequence of the barrels being stove, and then becoming saturated with tar, varnish, and salt water. We were kindly supplied by ship *St. Bernard*, of Boston, also by two French ships, with enough water to last a few days. After which rigged a distiller in the passenger's galley, and made 60 gallons of pure water per day; was eventually obliged to bear up for Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of the provisions being unfit for use; arrived there December 31, and repaired damages; and after obtaining a fresh supply of provisions and an anchor, (having shipped one during a gale at Cardiff,) proceeded on our voyage.

BERMUDA, Saturday, March [illegible].

The ship *Diregо*, YOUNG, went to sea on Thursday last. She touched on the outer channel, but remained for a few minutes only, and sustained no possible damage. The bark *John Colby* has discharged her cargo. The bark *Le Cocq* has discharged cargo, and the captain is waiting advice from owners.

A Double Launch by two Brothers.

Messrs. WEBB & BELL launched from their yard at Greenpoint yesterday morning a fine bark of [illegible] tons, built for TUCKER, COOPER & Co., called the [illegible]. She is intended for the Manila trade, and is to be commanded by Capt. RICHARD LUCE. She is well adapted for carrying cargo, and is at the same time sufficiently sharp to sail well. She was launched under her masts in, and went off in fine style. Almost the last most gracefully in her native element. Almost at the same moment WM. H. WEBB launched a ship of 1,000 tons, called the *Roger A. Heva*, intended for the Antwerp Line of Post, SMITH & Co. This launch was also very successful.

The *Queen of the Pacific*, we regret to say, remains as at last accounts. The derrick is used to support her stern, and active measures are being

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Policy Decided Upon by the Free-State Party—Views of the "National Era."

From the National Era, April 9, 1857.

The policy of the late Administration in relation to Kansas, is to be maintained. The Territorial Judges and officers, the instruments of so much oppression, are to be continued in office. WHITFIELD is appointed Register, and DANIEL WOODSON, Receiver, for the Delaware District, in Kansas. Mr. BUCHANAN recognizes the validity of the so-called Legislature, and of all its acts; so does the party that elected him; so does the party that shall sustain him in the next Congress. In the Senate it has a decided majority; in the House it will have an available one. The Republicans will number only 94 in a body of 234—a strong minority, but not enough to carry through any measures for the relief of Kansas. The Pro Slavery majority, then, in that Territory, will be sustained for the next two years by Congress, for the next four years by the Federal Executive.

The question arises—*Ought not the Free-State men of Kansas, under this change of circumstances, to change their policy?* Indeed, has not the late action of the spurious Legislature paved the way for such a change?

It repealed the act imposing as a condition to the exercise of the right of suffrage, an oath to support the Fugitive Slave bill and the so called Territorial laws, so that Iowa *bis* settlers may not vote at any election, without incurring the guilt and dishonor involved in subscription to such test.

It also passed an act for enrolling the voters of the Territory, and providing for the election of delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution.

This act, as might have been expected, is so framed as to invest the officers appointed by the spurious Legislature with the supervision and direction of the whole process of forming a State Government, from the taking of the census to the organization of the Convention; and the manifest purpose is, to secure a packed Convention and a Pro Slavery Constitution.

Still, in view of the considerations presented in the beginning of this article, and of the utter hopelessness of relief from this Administration or the next Congress, *we did hope that the Free State men of Kansas would forego obstructions, and, placed as they are at a disadvantage, meet their adversaries at the ballot-box.* But, our readers are apprised of the position they have taken.

Living so far from the scene of action, with a sincere respect for the judgment of men who have suffered so much in the cause of Liberty, it is with unfeigned diffidence we avow our dissent from the practical position taken. We admit all that is said in the preamble, and yet cannot accept the conclusion. The body which passed the act, is not a Legislature; the act itself is without legislative authority; in itself it is partisan, passed with a view to secure a partisan result, and accompanied by no adequate safeguards against fraud; it does exclude from suffrage residents entitled to vote under the organic law; and it contains no provision for committing the Constitution to be formed, to the People—and yet, the People of Kansas may participate in the election without compromising their rights as American citizens; and, if there be no other mode of securing relief from opression, without sacrificing the best interests of Kansas, and jeoparding the public peace

In the first place, *they can vote, free from the imposition of test oaths*, without being required to recognize the authority of the spurious Legislature, or of any of its acts.

In the next place, *no such recognition is implied necessarily by participation in the election.* No Territorial Legislature, without authority from Congress, can change the government of a Territory. The Free-State men, in their preamble, say that "the organic act does not authorize the Territorial Legislative powers, even when legitimately convened, to pass any enabling act to change the Government of the same." What is true. A lawfully constituted Territorial Legislature, or a spurious one, may initiate proceedings for a change of government; may take the lead in calling a convention to form a State Constitution; the convention so called may meet, and agree upon the plan of a constitution; but, unless the whole action has proceeded under an enabling act of Congress, the proceedings are of no binding force; the constitution is without vitality; the Territorial Govern ment continues; there is and can be no change till Congress act. If Congress ratify what has been done, the Territory becomes a State, and the constitution goes into effect. If not, not. So the people themselves might, in their primary assemblies, or by convention, take the lead, call a delegate convention to form a State Constitution—or, rather, the plan of one, without any enabling act by Congress. But their action would have no binding force, unless ratified by Congress.

What is the practical inference? That the Free-State men, while formally denying the authority of the spurious Legislature, and protesting against the unfair and partisan nature of its act providing for an election of Delegates to a Convention, still, pressed by the necessities of their condition, no longer required to submit to unconstitutional test oaths, and having no other way of redeeming themselves from a gross usurpation, *may, without compromising their rights as American citizens, take part in this election*, as they might in any other election initiated by an irresponsible body, provided a sound discretion justified the step.

Whether or not such a participation would involve a sacrifice "of the best interests of Kansas," and jeopard "the public peace," is a question in regard to which fair-minded men may honestly differ.

What have our friends to gain by not taking part in the election? The census of voters has already been taken; the lists are now being filed. All this they cannot prevent. Would it not be better to have the lists correct and complete? The Probate Judge may enlarge and correct up to the first of May next, and the lists are to be printed. If the Free State men stand aloof, they expose themselves to misrepresentation that they could easily prevent. Why not appoint a committee in every precinct, to see to it that the name of no qualified Free-State voter be omitted, and the name of no spurious voter be entered? The printed lists would furnish data for the exposure of fraud. If they take no part in the business, they may proclaim the existence of frand, and assert that the lists are spurious, *but what will be their evidence?* Resolutions of meetings prove nothing: we must have votes. Whether the Free-State men finally vote or not, we hold that the best interests of Kansas require that they should have the lists of voters fairly and honestly made up, or where there is frand, they should put it on record with the proofs.

Ought they not to vote? The election will proceed, whether they vote or not; the convention will be held, the Constitution will be formed, and next winter it will be submitted to Congress, with the sanction of the Federal Executive. *Their refusal to participate in the proceedings will avail nothing, will not detract from their importance in the estimation of the Administration, or Administration Party.* It will be said everywhere that they feared to expose their weakness, and therefore retired from the conflict. And even their friends, although assured that they constitute the majority of the *bona fide* settlers, will not have the evidence in their possession to prove the fact.

What do our friends propose to do? Fall back on the Topeka Constitution. Governor ROBINSON, after having resigned the Governorship, has resumed it, in accordance with the wishes of the convention held at Topeka on the 10th of March. He recommends that the Legislature under this Constitution meet in June, and decide what is to be done. His opinion seems to be, that the Government that is first in the field will be the first to be recognized by Congress. We are amazed at this. The form of the State Government, was in the field during the existence of the late Congress, in one branch of which the Republicans had the majority; but that Congress has passed away, and the form is yet but a form. Only one Democrat recognized it in the last Congress, only of seventeen from the Free States. There will be three times seventeen in the next House; how many will recognize it? Can we shut our eyes to the past? The Topeka Constitution has no force without the sanction of Congress. Will a Democratic Congress be more favorable than a Republican one? It is vain, utterly vain, to think of securing the approbation of the Administration and its Party in the next Congress to the Topeka Constitution and Government. The battle will be fought over the Constitution to be formed by the convention now called.

It seems to us, then, that there is no alternative for our friends in Kansas, but participation in this election or revolution. If they do not contest it, their strength will be unfelt and unascertained, and the evidences of fraud cannot be demonstrated. If they go into it heartily, under protest against the validity of the spurious Legislature, and the partizan character of its act, they may be cheated, but they can expose the cheatery: they may be outvoted; but, if this be done by illegal voters, they can demonstrate the fact; at the worst they might fail to elect a majority of the delegates, but they would be sure of enough to influence the proceedings, and hold them up in their true light—probably enough to secure a provision for submitting the Constitution to the people for their judgment. Having thus gone bravely into the struggle, and done their best, should a Pro-Slavery Constitution be at last adopted, and should it be shown that it was the work of a packed Convention, under a partizan act, giving rise and impunity to fraud and illegal voting, the Free-State men would have a just claim on the respect and sympathy of right-minded men of whatever party—their protests would be listened to by the next Congress, and there would be ground for hope that a majority might be found to overrule the action of the Convention. If, however, they would have been organized as a party, and, let the action of Congress be what it might, *they would be prepared to take the field at the organization under the new Government, should it be established, and in time recover all that had been lost.*

If they should they reconsider their position, and consent to participate in the election, they must perfect their organization in every town and precinct; appoint committees of vigilance to examine the lists, to see that every Free-State voter be enrolled, to point out fraud and illegality, and, if uncorrected, to record their names with legal proof, to be at the polls, to protect the rights of voters, to watch the voting and the judges, and by every wise and efficient method prevent fraud.

For one, we hope our friends will receive these suggestions kindly, and reconsider their policy.

Last week, several hundred coal boats being at Schuylkill Haven, those of the boatmen who were opposed to the low rate, got up a strike and refused to let any coal business be done on the canal. Several boats which were loaded at $1 80 were bored and sunk, and the boatmen kept the whole place in lawless uproar. At a number of collieries the miners have turned out for higer wages. Between these two influences the trade is, as the *Miner's Journal* says, in a state of revolution.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The people of Melrose (Can.) are greatly excited in consequence of the murder of EDMUND RUSSELL, proprietor of a popular tavern called "Budd's Old Stand." Deceased died very suddenly, under such suspicious circumstances that a Coroner ordered the body to be exhumed. This becoming known, the widow endeavored to escape to the United States, accompanied by a man named NEIL BEATON, whom she had already married, although her late husband had been dead but a few days. The Coroner immediately issued a warrant for their apprehension. The investigation proves that the man BEATON had formerly been engaged to do carpenter work about the house, but had been discharged by RUSSELL, in consequence of the latter observing him indulge in improper familiarities with his wife. Shortly after BEATON's dismissal, the husband was taken suddenly ill, and soon died.

A Savannah paper says of the project for draining the great Okefenokee Swamp: "Among the passengers by the *St. John's* on her last trip from Florida was R. L. HUNTER, a competent civil engineer, who has been engaged with a corps of assistants for the last four months in the exploration of the Okefenokee Swamp. His prime object, as previously stated, has been to determine the practicability of draining it at a reasonable cost, though the collateral question of its value when drained has not been overlooked. To facilitate the decision of the latter, Mr. HUNTER selected specimens of soil found in different portions of the Swamp which are to be submitted to a chemical analysis. He has no doubt of the possibility of draining the whole or a very large portion of the Swamp by a canal three or four miles in length, connecting it with the St. Mary's River.

A letter from Winston, Md., dated March 28, gives an account of a tragical affair that happened on the night of the 27th ult. The son of PHILIP PENDLETON and a young man by the name of DRAIN, from Chicago, had some misunderstanding, which resulted in DRAIN's challenging young PENDLETON. He accepted the challenge, and chose for weapons bowie knives. They nailed themselves down to a two-inch oak plank by the pants, and fought until DRAIN was mortally wounded. Young PENDLETON was cut nearly in pieces, and now lies in a critical condition. Part of PENDLETON's knife is still in DRAIN's head. There is no hope of his recovery. The Doctor thinks they will both die. I will write soon and give particulars of this sad occurrence. DRAIT was 22 years old, small of stature, while PENDLETON was about 19.

The Rochester *Democrat* says that on Tuesday the money safe of the American Express Company was seized by the vigilant Custom House officer at the Bridge. It was held by this personage for some time, and when opened was found to contain half a million of money, and a pair of old boots belonging to the messenger. The boots were declared contraband, but the safe was allowed to go on after a vexatious delay. This is the same official who followed a man to his hotel and seized a set of artificial teeth which an unsuspecting traveler had taken out of his mouth to cleanse. Pleasant route that.

The Troy *Times* says: "The vile denizens of houses of prostitution have taken the cue from the recent action in the Police Court, and there was a general stampede among them yesterday afternoon. Some have gone to New-York, by boat and cars, others to Bennington, others to Saratoga and Whitehall, and others to Schenectady. Some few more were seen scampering over the hill on the Brunswick road, on foot, and will probably return in a day or two, when they suppose the excitement will have died out. At least fifty of them are known to have left the city."

In course of collecting material to illustrate IRVING'S *Life of Washington*, the publishers have had the good fortune to discover an original miniature on ivory of WASHINGTON, supposed to have been painted by COPLEY, at the time of WASHINGTON's visit to Boston, at the close of the French War in 1756. The earliest portrait previously known to exist is that by PEALE, taken at the age of 40. This having been painted at about the age of 25, is, consequently, the earliest likeness extant.

A negro belonging to Judge STAMPS, employed on the railroad near Hampstead, Texas, attempted a few days since, to kill Mr. DUDLEY, the overseer. While Mr. DUDLEY was occupied in correcting another negro for some offence, this one stepped up behind him stealthily, and struck him on the head with an axe. Mr. DUDLEY fell senseless, and was thought to be dead, but it is now thought he will recover. We will publish the letter in our next.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Toronto has been held, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Her Majesty to fix the seat of Government in Toronto permanently, or, in the event of Her Majesty not so fixing it, that the system of alternate Parliaments at Toronto and Quebec may be continued until the working of the union may be more fully tested.

The sites of the land offices for the three new land districts recently established in the Territory of Kansas, have been located at Doniphan for the Delaware District; at Fort Scott for the Osage District, and at Ogden for the Western District. The site of the new land office for the Chippewa District in Wisconsin has been established at Eau Claire.

W. W. WOODBRIDGE, of Lee County, Ill., in a letter to the Commissioner of Patents, states that the cattle raised in his section of Illinois are mostly of the common breed, although the Durhams are being introduced by the more enterprising farmers with decided advantage. The cost of raising neat cattle does not exceed $5 per head.

The Williamsburg (Va.) *Gazette* says that last week two sailors discovered about a mile west of that place, the tusks of some animal, which was five feet eight inches in length. Three joints of the backbone were also found, each measuring two feet seven inches in diameter. These specimens are to be removed to the Philadelphia Museum.

The Associated Press of Western New-York held a meeting at Utica last week, at which a resolution was adopted recommending those papers which are at the expense of taking the reports, to decline exchanging with those that refuse to bear a share of the expense. The reports cost the Daily Press between Albany and Buffalo over $7,000 a year.

Doctor JEAN BAPTISTE THEOPILE DORION, a wealthy physician of the vicinity of Montreal, who was convicted a few days since of robbing his brother, also a physician, when at the point of death, was sentenced on Monday to two years in the Penitentiary. The condemned was terribly affected upon hearing his sentence.

An immense mass of pure copper, valued at $150,000, has been recently taken from one of the Lake Superior mines. It is forty-five feet in length, and in the thickest part as much as eight or nine feet in thickness. If it is as pure as it appears to be, it contains, probably, more than 500 tons of metal, and it is certainly worth, as it lies, more than $150,000.

Among the families known to be killed, at the recent Indian massacre in Iowa, are those of Mr. HOWE, (consisting of seven persons,) Mr. GARDINER'S, Mr. LUCAS', and Mr. MATTOCKS'. But fourteen bodies had been found when the messengers left, the residents being fearful to search for their neighbors.

On Thursday morning a through baggage car on the Great Western Road took fire, near Hamilton. Before it was extinguished, the baggage was a good deal damaged, but how much is not known, as it was foreign baggage, and could not be opened except on this side the bridge.

Col. J. E. GOWEN, of Boston, the contractor for raising the sunken fleet at Sebastopol, will leave for Liverpool soon, whence he will proceed overland to the scene of his operations. Two vessels, containing the machinery and equipments necessary for the work, will shortly leave Philadelphia for Sebastopol.

A proposed amendment to the Constitution of Ohio, under which adopted citizens hereafter would have to be residents of the State for one year after getting their papers before they would be entitled to vote, was lost in the House for the want of the required three fifths vote.

A startling tragedy occurred at Washington, Ky., on the 5th inst. A Mr. BAKER, a resident of that town, armed himself and deliberately took the life of his daughter, after which he placed the death weapon to his own breast and shot himself. No cause has been assigned as yet for the dreadful tragedy.

The camels in Texas have been heard from up to the 17th March. They are doing well, and those first brought over are in use for the transportation of supplies between San Antonio and Camp Verde. Three were born in March and are thriving, and five or six more are expected.

The Montreal Telegraph Company has purchased the International line, with its entire stock and fixtures, from Mr. WALLER, for the sum of £3,500, and entered into possession on Wednesday last. The price paid by them is a mere fraction of the original cost of the line.

The Trenton *Republican* learns from A. P. NIXON, who has been instrumental in gathering a party of Jerseymen to emigrate to Kansas this spring, that nearly 40 have made their arrangements to go. The company expect to leave New-York on Tuesday, April 14.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* says the Commissioners under the State House act have decided to construct the new building mainly on the plan of the old one. The cost is placed at from $200,000 to $250,000.

The President has fixed the amount of penalty on the bonds of the Receivers of Public Money for the new land districts in the Territory of Kansas, and for the Chippewa District in Wisconsin, at $50,000 in each case.

The Elmira *Gazette* states that the strike on the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Road has been amicably adjusted, by the payment of the full indebtedness of the Road to the workmen.

The ice-boat employed in carrying the mails and passengers from Kingston (Canada) to Wolfe Island swamped on the 2d inst., and five persons were drowned.

Mr. FIELDS, State Engineer of Texas, has given Capt. DYCUS, of Victoria, the contract to improve the navigation of the Guadalupe River from Victoria to the mouth.

The Fredonia *Censor* says probably 1,000,000 lbs. of Maple sugar have already been made in Chautauque, which, at the price likely to rule for some time to come (12½ cents ₰ lb) will be worth $125,000.

The Crocker farm, about a mile and a half east of Fredonia, N. Y., was sold a few days ago for $18,500, being $100 per acre, with only an ordinary dwelling upon it.

List of Patents,

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending March 31, 1857, all bearing that date.

Elliot Andrus, of Geneva, N. Y.—Plows.

George K. Clarke and Samuel Adams, of Ansonia, Cal.—Grade Delineators.

George S. Bradford, of Sand Lake, N. Y.—Manufacturing yarns from mixed cotton and wool.

Robert C. Buchanan, of Baltimore, Md.—Portable Boats

John Booth, of Pawtucket, R. I.—Steam Drying Cylinders.

John B. Baker, of Onondaga, N. Y.—Corn Cultivators.

James A. Dorr, Ira Hersey, and Edward G. Oldfield, of New-York, N. Y.—Brick Machines.

V. R. David, of Newark, Ill.—Lock.

John F. Derby, of Boston, Mass.—Sleeve Buttons.

Henry L. De Zeeg, of Geneva, N. Y.—Bullet Mould.

Edwin Edwards, of Oneida Lake, N. Y.—Rotary Shingle Machine.

Jesse Frye, of Springfield, Ill.—Gang Plows.

Jesse Frye, of Springfield, Ill.—Prairie Plows.

James F. A. Gibbs, of Millpoint, Va.—Sewing Machines.

Perry G. Gardiner, of New-York, N. Y.—Machine for creasing plates for railway car springs.

Perry G. Gardiner, of New-York, N. Y.—Machine for disengaging railway car springs from mandrel.

Alanson Haskell and Wm. P. Haskell, of North Brookfield, Mass.—Machine for manufacturing shoe lasts.

Joseph W. Hayward, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Composition for floor cloths.

John S. Hall, of Pittsburg, Penn.—Steam carriage.

R. Hart, of Marietta, O.—Hinge.

Abram Heulings, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Corn Harvesters.

Hyam Jacob Hyams, of Stanhope-street, Hampstead Road, England—Dry gas meters. Patented in England Feb 16, 1856.

John Humphrey, of Keene, N. H.—Machine for cutting slots to clothes pins.

B. Hubbell, of New-Cumberland, Penn.—Machines for hooking core.

R. S. Jennings, of Waterbury, Conn.—Carriage tops.

Albert Keiser, of Westport, Me.—Beehives.

Louis Koch, of New-York, N. Y.—Machinery for making pasteboard.

Louis Koch, of New-York, N. Y.—Machinery for pressing water out of pasteboard.

George A. Meacham, of New-York, N. Y.—Seed planter.

John Miller, of Bucyrus, Ohio—Corn planters.

A. C. Moore, of Wilmington, Vt.—Mode of securing bits in their stocks.

Albert Moore, of Honeoye Falls, N. Y.—Method of cutting and holding tubs while being bored.

John B. Morgan, of Deerfield, N. Y.—Harrows.

Lucius E. Pratt, of South Kingston, R. I.—Preparing yarn for dyeing and scouring.

John Schaffer, of West Manchester, Penn.—Steamboat capstans.

Wm. D. Sloan, of New-York, N. Y.—Automatic lathe for turning irregular forms.

David Spencer, of Parkersburg, Va.—Steam plows.

Abel W. Streeter, of Shelborne Falls, Mass.—Method of constructing bit stocks.

George W. Thompson, of Bordentown, N. J.—Stoves for railway cars.

Sylvanus James Wethrell and Eustis P. Morgan, of Biddeford, Me.—Shaping engines.

Jesse Urmy, of Wilmington, Del.—Raking apparatus for harvesters.

Marion J. Wellman, of New York, N. Y.—Baby jumpers.

C. W. Wilson and T. G. Wilson, of Cedar Hill, Texas—Method of fastening the coils of vanes of wind-mills.

James Wilson, Charles Greee and William Wilson, Jr., of Brandywine, Del.—Gunpowder keg.

James Cochrane, of New-York, N. Y.—Fluid meter.

John T. Garlick, of New-York, N. Y.—Life-preserving bedsteads and sofas.

Wm. H. Houston, of Belfast, Me.—Machine for composing and distributing type.

Samuel S. Lewis, of San Juan, Cal.—Machine for Washing Gold.

Columbus F. Sturgis, of Dallas County, Ala.—The manufacture of paper pulp.

James T. Steer, of New-York, N. Y.—The manufacture of paint brushes.

Charles J. Halsted and John Coeyman, of New-York, N. Y., assignors of Charles N. Decker, Francis Godwine and Charles J. Halsted, of New-York, aforesaid—Gas regulator.

Linus Stewart and John McClelland, of Washington, D. C., assignors to David McClelland and John McClelland, aforesaid—Machine for printing from engraved plates.

Joel A. H. Ellis, of Springfield, Vt., assignor to Joel Woodbury, of Springfield, aforesaid, Trustee, &c.—Form or Mould on which wooden slats, etc., are made into baskets.

Henry S. Dewey, of Bethel, Vt., assignor to himself and Levi W. Newton, of Dorchester, Mass.—Machine for cutting the throats of carpenters' plane stocks.

Conrad Poppenhusen & C. F. C. Simons, of College Point, N. Y., assignors to Conrad Poppenhusen, aforesaid—Making Table Knives.

Charles H. Davidson, of Charleston, Mass, and Herman E. Davidson, of Gloucester, Mass., assignors to Chas. H. Davidson, aforesaid—Enema Syringe.

REISSUES.

Silas S. Putnam, of Boston, Mass.—Window Curtain Fixtures.

James A. Woodbury, of Westchester, Mass.—Planing Machines.

Thaddeus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.—Platform Scales.

Moses Thompson, of New York, N. Y.—Furnaces for burning wet fuel.

DESIGN.

Wm. Maurer, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to K. Krepelin, of same place—Design for legs and posts of bedsteads.

ADDITIONAL IMPOVEMENT.

Frederick D. Newbury, of Albany, N. Y., assignor to Richard V. DeWitt, Jr., of same place—Firearm.

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending April 7, 1857, and all bearing that date:

Samuel S. Allen, of Bristol, Penn.—Harvesters.

Horatio Bates, of New-York, N. Y.—Cleaning spikes.

Smith Baldwin, of St. Louis, Mo.—Steam boilers.

Rangon Ballow, Jr., and Benjamin F. Hooper, of Albany, N. Y.—Window curtain fixtures.

Samuel Barker, of New-York, N. Y.—Process for treating moss for mattresses.

Alexander Beckers, of New-York, N. Y.—Apparatus for exhibiting stereoscopic pictures.

Chauncey Blakeslee, of Ashtabula, Ohio—Road scraper.

John L. Brown, of Indianapolis, Ind.—Shingle machine.

Joel Bryant, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Hoisting winches for ship-board.

Sylvanus S. Clark, of Menches, N. H.—Folding window blinds.

Richard H. Cole, of St. Louis, Mo.—Machine for making rivets.

Samuel Comfort, Jr., of Morrisville, Penn.—Cutting pearl ash for harvesters.

Washington F. Davis, of Winthrop, Mass.—Reefing sails.

Joel A. H. Ellis, of Springfield, Vt.—Construction of baskets.

George Esterly, of Heart Prairie, Wis.—Reaping machines.

Jno T. Foster, and Jacob J. Banta, of Jersey City, N. J., and James H. Banta, of Piermont, N. Y.—Forming spiral springs for chairs, sofas and other articles.

Wm. Fuzzard, of Cambridgeport, Mass.—Machines for felting hat bodies.

Richard Gilbert, of Rochester, N. Y.—Rotary pumps.

James H. Hanchett, of Beloit, Wis.—Current and paddle wheel.

Wm. J. Horstmann, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Machines for cutting fringes.

James C. Hunt, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Gate post attachable to any parcel of its corresponding field fence.

Daniel J. Kellogg, of Rochester, N. Y.—Photographic trays.

Israel Kepler, of Milton, Penn.—Smut Machines.

A. B. Knapp, of Medford, Mass.—Lamp Burners.

Jos. Latham, of Phœnixville, Coan.—Arrangement of staging brackets.

Otto G. Leopold, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Liquid metre.

Pelig Manny, of Waddam's Groove, Ill.—Harvesters.

Pelis Manny, of Waddam's Groove, Ill.—Improvement in Harvesters.

Rinehart F. March, of Jeffersonville, Penn.—Arrangement of carriage springs.

Richard F. Maynard, of Baltimore, Md.—Securing the legs of sectional corn and cob mills.

Richard F. Maynard, of Baltimore, Md.—Corn and cob mill.

Perches Miles, of Hartford, Conn.—Window curtain fixtures.

Jos. Newman, of Baltimore, Md.—Sound-boards of piano-fortes

Garret J. Olendorf, and Edwin R. Tripp, of Middlefield, and Samuel Harper, of Cooperstown, N. Y.—Trimming jack.

Jason C. Osgood, of Troy, N. Y.—Hawse-holes for vessels, &c.

J. J. Parker, of Marietta, Ohio—Machines for parlog spikes.

Charles L. Poed, of Buffalo, N. Y.—Paper ruling machines.

Wm. Raedle, of Florida, N. Y.—Strings for musical instruments.

Samuel Rains, of Lancaster County, Va.—Field fence.

Ezra Ripley, of Troy, N. Y.—Wrench.

D. Rohae, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Mode of arranging and operating window shutters.

Edward L. Seymour, of New-York, N. Y.—Gold separator.

Wm. Somerville, of Buffalo, N. Y.—Improvements in veterinary syringes.

Horace S. Smith, Elijah Hanson and M. S. Richardson, of Rutland, Vt.—Machine for manufacturing cylindrical boxes.

Samuel N. Smith, of New-York, N. Y.—Ship-steering Apparatus

George W. Thomas, of Wickford, R. I.—Road Scraper.

Robert M. Wade, of Wadesville, Va.—Railroad car brakes.

Milton Wallwork, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.—Machinery for making rope.

C. H. Wheeler, of Boston, Mass.—Fixtures for curtain rollers.

Daniel Winder, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Printers' Composing Sticks.

Ransom Witherell, of Huntington, Mass.—Invalid Chairs.

Wm. Wright, of Hartford, Conn.—Working pumps.

Wm. S. Fuller, of Millbury, Mass., Assignor to W. D. Cutler, of Worcester, Mass.—Constructing iron fences.

Alfred Monoier, of Camden, N. J., Assignor to Himself and Isaac Gattman, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Construction of a retort.

Henry R. Remsen, of Albany, N. Y., Assignor to Wm. J. Noyes and Henry R. Remsen, aforesaid.—Mill for cleaning castings.

Henry Ritchie, of Newark, N. J., Assignor to Himself, Sam'l C. Thompson and Geo. W. Westerfield, of Newark, aforesaid.—Car lock.

Joseph Sawyer and Sylvester Sawyer, of Fitchburg, Mass., Assignors to the American Hoop Machine Company.—Machine for splitting hoop poles.

James Barkley, of St. Louis, Mo.—Hemp brakes.

Robt Griffiths, of London, England.—Propellers. Patented in England Sept. 18, 1849.

REISSUE.

Sam'l R. Wilmot, of Watertown, Conn.—Portable steam cross-cut sawing machine.

DESIGN.

Rob't Wood, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Design for iron railings.

The city of Louisville is much excited in consequence of the discovery of a cruel murder, which appears to have been committed on Thursday night last. The name of the person murdered is MARY TEAVERS, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of only 24 years of age, who had been married only eight months. Her husband, who is supposed to have committed the horrid deed, was found lying beside the dead body of his wife in bed. He had attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but his injuries are not believed to be serious.

The fare to Buffalo, on the Erie Railroad, is reduced to $5.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, April 10.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 1818, 717, 1761, 2851, 950, 1837, 791, 783, 2281, 2895, 2918, 2179, 616, 618.

The other Courts adjourned to Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—MONDAY, April 13.

Part I.—Nos. 161, 486, 536, 537, 541, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 558, 559, 562, 144.

Part II.—Nos. 516, 364½, 378¾, 520, 544, 545, 548½, 547, 548, 549, 549½, 270, 493, 522.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—APRIL 9.

Before Judge Nelson.

The following named gentlemen were impannelled as Grand Jurors in this Court this morning:

CLARKSON CROLIUS, Foreman

Willis Blackstone, Henry W. Hicks, Robt. W. Bousall,
Luther Baldwin, Wm. F. Mott, Jr., Thos. Christy,
Frederick Boll, James Nash, Henry Corse,
Henry Conklin, Ebenezer Peck, Edward S. Clark,
Homer Franklin, John A. Appleby, Peter J. Nevins, Jr.,
Wm. Forbes, John Axford, Wm F. Prost,
Edward Fletcher, S. B. Althouse, Jr., John Pendleton,

Judge NELSON charged the Jury at some length, commenting upon a list of cases which were to come before them. Upon that list were four cases of murder, two separate ones against Samuel Osborne and Samuel Taylor, the first and second mates of the ship *Samuel Russell*, for murdering two of the crew, and two against four seamen of the brig *General Pierce*, for murdering the Captain and cook of the brig. The mates of the *Samuel Russell*, as will be seen, were discharged on a hearing of the case before the Commissioner during the day.

Judge NELSON, after speaking of some cases of smuggling and false invoices, charged the Jury as to violations of the neutrality laws as follows:

There is also a charge, I perceive, in the list, of a violation of the neutrality act of 1818—the case of Alexander C. Lawrence, Joseph W. Fabens and Henry Bolton. They are charged with enlisting men within the territories of the United States for military service in the foreign State of Nicaragua.

The act of 1818, section 2, provides in substance, that if any person within the United States shall enlist or hire, or obtain other persons to enlist or hire, or shall retain or employ other persons to go beyond the limits of the United States for the purpose of enlisting, or with the intent to be enlisted and entered into the service of a foreign State, as a soldier or as a seaman, every such person is deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. There is a proviso to this section, which is a very proper one, which permits a foreigner who is here transiently to enlist in the service of his own sovereign, as a seaman, on any of his vessels which may be casually here; and he may hire the subjects of the same sovereign who are casually here to do so, provided our own government and the foreign state are at peace. But so far as regards persons here, whether citizens or foreigners, it is no matter; they are prohibited by the law from enlisting themselves in the service of a foreign state, as soldiers or seamen; they are prohibited, also, from hiring or employing other persons to enlist or to enter into the service of a foreign state; they are also prohibited from hiring or inducing others to go beyond the territories of the United States—to go in this case if you please to Nicaragua—with the intent at the time that they are thus hired or induced to go beyond the territories of the United States, to enlist on their arrival at the place of destination. These are the three several acts prohibited, and by the statutes made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment."

It is your duty, gentlemen, to inquire into these matters, and if you find that such onences have been committed, to present the parties for trial.

After charging the Jury as to the evidence they were to receive and their own proceedings, the Judge dismissed the Jury.

Edward Saportas vs. *James W. Elwell.*—This case was brought to trial before a Jury this morning. The plaintiff sues to recover a balance of the proceeds of cargo of the bark *Harriet Francis*, which sailed from this port with it bound to Antwerp, but by perils of the sea was compelled to put back, and a portion of the cargo was found to be so damaged that it was found necessary to sell it to prevent injury to the balance. The defendant alleges that he was only the agent of the shipowner here, and that he had paid over, as directed by the owner, all the proceeds before receiving notice of the plaintiff's claim. He also alleges that there is freight to be deducted from the amount. The evidence being in, a verdict was taken for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the Court and to adjustment as to amount.

For plaintiff, Mr. D. D. Lord; for defendant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

U. S. COMMISSIONERS COURT.—APRIL 7.

Before Commissioner White.

CHARGE OF MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Samuel Taylor and Samuel Osborne, chief mates of the *Samuel Russell*, were charged with the murder of one of the crew of the *Samuel Russell*, known by the name of "Dutch Bill." The murder was alleged to have taken place upon the voyage preceding the last, from China to Hampton Roads, Va. Only the first mate has been arrested. His examination was had today. For lack of confirmation of his story the Commissioner dismissed the complaint.

CHARGE OF CRUEL PUNISHMENT.

William Stacy, the second mate of the *Christiana*, was committed for examination on a charge of cruel and unjust punishment inflicted upon James Wm. Gordon, one of the crew of the vessel. The Captain says that the second mate gave a general order to the complainant about fixing the vessel's tackling, and because he did not happen to commence as the mate expected he would, the latter beat and kicked him, from the result of which he was laid up a week. The Captain ordered the second mate from duty on account of his cruelty. Such men as this second mate, the Captain said, brought disgrace upon their profession. He urged that they accused should be properly punished, to let cruel Captains and officers of vessels know that they could not beat their sailors with impunity.

The Coroner Connery Investigation.

EXAMINATION OF DR. UHL.

The investigation into the charges preferred against Coroner CONNERY, in effect that his conduct was improper during the inquest on the body of Dr. BURDELL, was continued yesterday, before Judge DALY.

Dr. David Uhl was the first witness called, but before any testimony had been received Mr. Jordan wished to understand what particular charge and specification was to be investigated.

Mr. Clinton, who appeared for the District Attorney, replied that he proposed to investigate charge first, latter part of specification second: He denied the family physician access to Mrs. Cunningham when she was unwell and desired to see him.

Mr. Jordan objected to take testimony on that, because it was not sufficiently definite and of no avail in any case.

Judge DALY said he could not form an opinion of the materiality of the evidence until he heard it.

Mr. Jordan then proposed a suspension of the case until the opinion of the Executive could be had on what kind of evidence should be admitted.

Judge DALY called for the Governor's order.

Mr. Jordan thought the Governor had no right to order the Judge to do an illegal act. He read from a letter of the Governor's to the effect that the charges must be specifically made and so admitted or denied, and claims that the charges had not been preferred as required by the Governor's letter.

Judge DALY did not see that he had anything to do with that. If a question arose as to the materiality of the evidence, he might decide upon that.

Mr. Jordan renewed his application for a suspension of the case, that he might obtain the Governor's opinion.

Judge DALY said he had already adjourned the investigation several days, and when the District-Attorney was ready to go on, he did not believe he had power to adjourn, unless for urgent public reasons. He thought the charge sufficiently clear and explicit for the purposes of the investigation. Whether it was sufficient to warrant a removal of the Coroner, was something with which he had nothing whatever to do.

Q.—Are you a practicing physician? A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you been such? A.—Seven years.

Q.—Are you connected with any of the medical colleges in this City; if so, what college and in what capacity? A.—I deliver lectures on Medical Jurisprudence at the New-York Medical College.

Q.—Prior to the holding of the inquest by Coroner Connery as to the cause of the death of Harvey Burdell, state whether or not you were the family physician of the lady called Mrs Emma Auguste Cunningham? A.—I attended her family on several occasions for a year and a half, and prescribed for her family in sickness.

Judge Daly—Whose family?

Witness—Mrs. Cunningham's.

Q.—Were you her family physician?

Objected to and objection sustained.

Q.—Do you know of the attendance of any other physician during the time you have named? A.—I do not.

Q.—Pending that inquest did you attend her during any part of the time as her family physician? A.—I did.

Q.—During any part of that time will you state whether you were denied access to her by the Coroner? Objected to.

By the Judge—Q.—Did you apply to the Coroner, at that time, for leave to attend her as her physician?

Objected to. Overruled and exceptions taken.

Question resumed—A.—I did on one occasion.

Q.—State what transpired between you and the Coroner on that occasion, in reference to this subject. [Objected to, as the testimony now stood, and exception taken.] A.—I called to see her on one afternoon; I was not sent for; I was attending her as her physician daily; she was ill.

Q.—Pending the inquest were you sent for? A.—I was, on the 6th day of February last.

Q.—State whether this was before or after the time when you called to see her on a certain afternoon, stated by you in a previous answer. A.—It was three days before.

Q.—State whether you attended her as her physician after you were sent for, as above stated. A.—I made her three visits.

Q.—State the times as nearly as you can recollect. A.—On the 6th, 7th and 8th of February I visited her.

Q.—State what transpired between you and the Coroner when you applied to him, as you have previously stated, for leave to attend her as her physician. A.—The Coroner informed me that some of the Jury and other parties had desired that [illegible] should be permitted to visit [illegible], except those engaged in conducting the examination, and that information of the proceedings at the inquest had been conveyed to Mrs. Cunningham; that is all he said at that time; I told him, in reply, that I had been very careful not to give her any information, and had refused her request to do so; he said, in reply, that papers had been introduced into the room, and I told him that I was willing to be searched; he said he had no desire to do so, and if Mrs. Cunningham desired very much to see me next morning, he would himself go into the room with me; I can't recollect any other convers

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Do you want to read a
BEAUTIFUL STORY?
If so, buy
OTELIA CLAYTON;
OTELIA CLAYTON;
OTELIA CLAYTON;
OTELIA CLAYTON;
OTELIA CLAYTON;
OTELIA CLAYTON;
OTELIA CLAYTON;
OTELIA CLAYTON;
OTELIA CLAYTON;
OR,
THE FORSAKEN BRIDE.
Just commenced in No. 71, of
FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

The new story will form an era in the history of similar publications, combining, as it does, the most startling and yet beautiful incidents, founded upon one of the most exciting traditions of our Revolutionary times, and introducing to the reader characters fraught with thrilling interest. OTELIA CLAYTON has been pronounced by critical judges a remarkable literary production, and compares favorably with the best stories that have appeared for many years, and unsurpassed by none. It was selected from a very large number which have been offered us for publication, and we can cordially recommend it to our friends everywhere, as one of the most intensely interesting and excellent serials ever published in this country.

The author is a lady distinguished as an ornament in the most refined circle of the South; and one who, while she combines great power in the use of her pen, and possesses a strong and nervous intellect, is still remarkable for delineating the loveliest scenes of domestic life, and for her delicacy and extreme refinement; and yet few authors of the sterner sex equal her in portraying those terrible pictures in which passion and the most intense emotions are brought into action.

The scene of this bewitching story opens upon an old ancestral estate in Virginia, and introduces characters in which are strongly compounded all the virtues and weaknesses of persons living under Republican institutions, and yet cherishing in their hearts a pride peculiar to the aristocracy of the mother country. The plotting and counter-plotting, the struggle of pride with love, of sympathy with despair, and delineated with a master hand, reminding the reader of those subtile analyzations so peculiar to Jane Eyre.

This story will be most brilliantly illustrated, and scenery introduced will be drawn from nature; the living, sentient beings, from the pencil of one of our most distinguished artists. In conclusion of this notice, we will repeat our anxiety to make FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER the medium of conveying to the family circle, that sacred, nay holy place, such literature as will amuse, instruct and deeply interest, but will at the same time leave no impression behind but of goodness and of virtue. To accomplish this we shall spare no trouble or outlay; and if we fail ever in our anticipations, it will be because we cannot always, even by lavish expenditure of money and the most unrelenting care, accomplish our most cherished wishes.

The following beautiful engravings also appear in No. 71:
Two beautiful original drawings for our new tale of Otelia Clayton.
Machines covering with Gatta Percha the Atlantic Cable Wire, at the Gutta Percha Co.'s Works, Wharf Road, London
The Atlantic Cable, ready for shipment, Modern Wharf, East Greenwich.
Machinery used in Manufacturing the Submarine Cable, at East Greenwich, England.
Section of the Cable.
Chinese Infernal Machines.
View of the Destruction of the Costa Rican Brig by Walker's Schooner.
Portrait of Gen. Henningsen of the Nicaraguan Army.
Fearful Ride on a Railroad Train.
Battle of Quarisma, Nicaragua.
Walker's Soldiers Burning the Dead Bodies of the Costa Ricans.
Portrait of Lord Napier.
Lord Napier's Family.
Governor Walker of Kansas.
Corner for the Curious.
Oey-Tamba, the Chinese Murderer.
Sim-Hongnio, his wife.
And plenty of interesting reading matter. This beautiful paper is the only one in the country which illustrates the news of the day. Price 6 cents.

TWO NEW VOLUMES OF THE HOUSEHOLD WAVERLEY.
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
BOSTON,
Will publish on Saturday, April 11:
GUY MANNERING.
2 vols. $1 50.
With a Portrait of Dominie Sampson, and a View of Ellangowan.

All booksellers throughout the United States and Canada are agents for the work. Orders forwarded first will be supplied first. The novel of "Waverley," which commences the series, is now ready. Any person sending a subscriber's name and the money will be supplied regularly as the volumes are published, free of postage.

From the Evening Post.

A good many editions of Scott have been published; and we recollect many more expensive than this, but nothing so good in the way of an impression for the mass of readers; nothing so perfectly faultless in its mechanical execution.

From the New-York Tribune.

Ticknor & Fields announce a beautiful family edition of the "Waverley Novels," in forty-eight 16mo volumes. From the specimens which we have seen of this work we can confidently recommend it. It is illustrated by designs from the most eminent artists, including Birket Foster, Darley, Landseer, Harvey and Fasel, in admirably executed steel engravings, and contains all the author's latest notes and corrections. The typography is in the style of simple elegance for which the Boston press is distinguished. It is the intention of the publishers to issue two volumes every month, until the whole series is completed.

From the Home Journal.

The Household Edition of Scott is the most perfect thing possible to Art and Enterprise, and every family should own it.

From the Boston Courier.

The size of the volumes is just right; the binding admirable for its strength as well as neatness; the paper excellent; the type clear and elegant; the illustrations executed in a style honorable, in the highest degree, to the progress of American art. We rejoice to learn that the publishers are reaping the just harvest of this enterprise.

From the Boston Journal.

This edition must, of necessity, from its cheapness and sterling merit, supersede all other editions which have been published in this country.

SCHOOL-BOOK HOUSE.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.
Having, in consequence of the increased demand for their own publications, relinquished their general trade, give special attention to
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS,
of their own and others' publication, with Stationery, &c., for Schools and the Country Trade. They publish the well-known
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES:
A full course of Progressive Text-Books, now numbering nearly 100 volumes, in different departments of study, and embracing, among others:
SANDER'S POPULAR READERS;
THOMPSON'S PRACTICAL ARITHMETICS;
WILLSON'S SCHOOL HISTORIES;
FASQUELLE'S POPULAR FRENCH SERIES;
WOODBURY'S GERMAN SERIES;
Gray's admirable Botanies; Hitchcock's Geology, (30th ed.); Gray's Chemistry, (6th ed.) Kiddie's Astronomy; McElligott's Orthographical Works; Porter's Rhetorical Reader, (200th edition;) Bradbury's School Music; O'Donnell's Writing and Schuster's Drawing Series, &c.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES sent, prepaid, on application, containing opinions of eminent teachers who have tested these books; also, critical reviews from able literary journals. Liberal terms to teachers desiring to examine or adopt the books, &c.
TO THE TRADE—These books are not offered through Trade Sales.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
Will please take notice that
RIGHTMYER'S WORKS ON PENMANSHIP,
(Late KNAPP & RIGHTMYER.)
Will hereafter be published by LEVI RIGHTMYER, author and proprietor, at No. 20 Rose-st., New York,
(formerly by LEAVITT & ALLEN.)
L. RIGHTMYER returns his thanks to all his former patrons and would respectfully solicit a continuance of favors. Having purchased all the interest of Mr. C. KNAPP, (since deceased,) the proprietor will hereafter publish the above works in a style which, for superiority of paper, and elegance of execution, shall not be surpassed by any similar publication extant. The Primary Series has been reduced to 12 numbers; some of them elegantly revised. Teachers, or others, wishing a copy of these works, will receive a full set of the Primaries by mail, (postage paid,) on the receipt of $1, or the PENMAN'S PARADISE, (the largest work on writing ever published in this country,) on the receipt of $3.
L. RIGHTMYER, No. 20 Rose-st., New-York.

NEW BOOKS.
1. Cats and Dogs, Nature's Warriors, and God's Workers, with numerous beautiful colored engravings. Price 90 cents.
2. Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth. Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs. By Rev. Wm. ANNOT, author of the Race for Riches. Price $1 50. A noble book for all engaged in the active business of life.
Beautiful new illuminated Cards.
1. Views of English Lakes, 25 cents per packet.
2. Views of Bible Lands, 25 cents per packet.
3. Views of Cities of Palestine, 25 cents per packet.
4. Views of many Lands, 25 cents per packet.
5. Picture Reward Cards, exquisitely printed in oil colors. Price 25 cents per packet.
Prayer Books and English Bibles at
THOS. NELSON & SONS, No. 151 Nassau-st.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY. THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.
We would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of our machine-made
ENVELOPES.
The unrivaled facilities which we possess for manufacturing enable us to
DEFY COMPETITION.
Samples forwarded free of expense.
We would also call the attention of the trade to
BRYAN & WILCOX'S Celebrated
WRITING FLUID AND INK.
For which we are the SOLE AGENTS.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
Nos. 23 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
BYRNE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and Importers of the Standard Editions. New Goods constantly received.
On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States. PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

TO LIBRARIANS, &c. — BLACKWOOD'S Magazine, complete for 20 years, unbound, can be purchased at a low price, by application to J. C. CONROY, No. 65 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION FOR APRIL.
DINSMORE'S RAILROAD AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE,
Ready this day. Important changes April 6.
From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.
The map alone is worth the money.
272 pages. Price 25 cents.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce st.

THE
NEW YORKER,
Published every Friday morning,
No. 9 Spruce-st.

VANDERVEER'S PATENT
ARITHMETICAL TABLES FOR CHILDREN,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. R. MORRILL, No. 304 Broadway. Agents wanted throughout the country.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floyd" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Auguste Mignon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. R. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Creole Belle," by Hubbard, sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

THOSE WHO WOULD KNOW WHAT are the best aspects of Southern Life, may be referred with confidence to Mr. Olmsted's work.—*Edinburgh Review.*
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.
OLMSTED'S JOURNEY IN TEXAS.
Sent by mail, post-paid. Price $1 25 each.
DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS,
At No. 347 BROADWAY,
Closing the business.
The splendid collection
OF RICH GOODS
Must be disposed of
Before first May, Regardless of cost,
At private sale, In quantities
To suit customers.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.
N. B.—Country Ladies visiting the City are invited to call.

TABLE DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
$10,000 HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Now selling at
20 PER CENT. BELOW
COST OF IMPORTATION.
A rare opportunity is thus offered to families for buying their Goods at extremely
LOW PRICES.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

BAREGE DE LAINE DRESSES,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
500 Barege De Laine Dresses
At 10s. each, worth 20s.,
Offered for sale
THIS WEEK ONLY.
Ladies wishing to procure
Bargains will
PLEASE CALL EARLY,
Store Fixtures for sale. G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

PRINTED CAMBRIC BREAKFAST ROBES,
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
Now being offered
AT
$3 50 each, worth $4 50.
Only a few left of the 1,000 received per steamer a few weeks ago.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
Another great Reduction in Price,
At the
Great Closing Sale,
On MONDAY, April 6,
The balance of Silks
Will be offered at lower prices than can be found
At any other house,
As they must be sold at once,
To close the business.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

THE LAST OF THE ALBONI PLAIDS,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
500 Alboni Plaid Dresses,
$2 75 each, worth $5.
The ladies are informed that the above are the last of the goods which we shall be able to offer at $2 75 each.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
The whole of our immense stock of China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated Ware, positively to be sold off by the
FIRST OF JUNE.
Just look at the prices, compare them with what you can see elsewhere, and you will be sure to buy of us.

Beautiful White Dinner Set, 154 pieces for	$16 00
White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 75
White Toilet Sets	1 00
Decorated Toilet Sets	7 25
Cut-Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut-Glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 50
Cut-Glass Wines, the dozen	1 75
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00
Silver plated Casters, with 6 cut-glass bottles	4 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50

Our assortment is double that of any other establishment in New-York, and our prices are from twenty to thirty per cent. the cheapest: a comparison with any other establishment will prove this assertion;
BUY NOW
while the variety is complete.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

AT NO. 767 BROADWAY.
CONTINUATION OF THE CLOSING SALE.
The sale of Dress Goods, Shawls, Laces, Embroideries and general variety of Dry Goods at greatly reduced prices, will be continued this and the next week only, when it must be closed to vacate the store, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.'S,
No. 767 Broadway, (below 9th-st.)

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS
Can be found at
JOHN M. CORWIN'S,
No. 307 6th-av., corner of 19th-st.
Open this day, a splendid assortment of Stella Shawls, with Palm corner.
French Lawns and Jaconets.
10,000 yards bleached goods at 10 cents per yard, worth 1s.
A few more of those Wm. Ginghams.
Give us an early call, to secure the bargains.
JOHN M. CORWIN,
No. 307 6th-av., corner of 19th-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an IMMENSE STOCK and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
SILK, GRENADINE,
BAREGE, ORGANDIE ROBES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
At a further reduction on reduced prices, for this week and the next week only, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.'S,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened a superb assortment of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
VEILS AND FLOUNCINGS,
In great variety,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

HOUSEKEEPERS
Are informed that they can find
Long Cloth, (yard wide,) 9 cents per yard.
Wamoutta Mills Shirting Muslin, 11½ cents per yard.
Utica Mills Sheeting, (3¾ yards wide,) 28 cents per yard, and a full assortment of goods suitable for family use. Sale continued this and the next week, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.'S, No. 767 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received, per steamer *Asia*, a magnificent selection of
NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
Comprising the latest Paris styles.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.—THE BALance of these goods from the late wrecks, consisting of linens, table cloths, diaper, prints, ginghams, de laines, broadcloths, cassimeres, muslins, laces, collars, &c., will be sold off at reduced prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLER & GRANT, HAVING OPENED their new store No. 703 Broadway, invite the attention of ladies to their stock of fine French Embroideries, Point, Chantilly and other Laces, of recent importations, which are unsurpassed in style.

BLACK AND COLORED PINEAPPLE AND Shanghae Gauzes, Lutongs, Plaid Silks, do. Tussores, Crapes, Poupees, Seersucker, Fans, &c., just opened, for wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS for house cleaning, gardening, and any occupation that soils the hand, impervious to water, bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

REMOVAL.—OUR LACE STOCK HAS BEEN removed to No. 429 Broadway.
PETER ROBERTS & CO.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
NO. 341 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.
We are constantly receiving
from Europe and the American sales
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
CARPETINGS,
which we offer at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A fine stock of
CHEAP INGRAINS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FROM AUCTION.
DAMAGED SHAWLS.
1,200 Stella Shawls, Slightly Soiled,
All Colors, at $2 each, cost $4 to Import.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe-st.

BAREGE ROBES FROM AUCTION,
With Chenille Flounces,
Entirely new style.
Will be opened this morning,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have received another lot
Of those Paris Silk Flounced Robes.
Price $10 each.

THE LEONTINE WRAPPER FOR SPRING,
Manufactured from the finest Cloths,
and Other Materials, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS,
In great variety, are now
Opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

REMOVAL.
R. T. WILDE begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., to the new store
NO. 251 BROADWAY,
Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall.)
The undersigned opens his new ware-rooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising
SILK GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND FANCY BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
BONNET FRAMES, &c., &c.
To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.
R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer.

STRAW BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
For Ladies and Misses,
Cheap, for cash, at
J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BUDS, PIQUETS, &c.,
FOR CASH,
At
No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS FOR BOYS, MISSES, AND INFANTS.—A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine. KELLOGG, manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 292 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK,
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 83,)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st.
Circulars forwarded by application as above.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 ics. Stagg & Shay's Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed, and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
HAMS—500 tierces A. G. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western, 8cwt., canvased for shipping.
SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
300 barrels Railroad Repacked.

200 BARRELS CITY MESS PORK,
200 barrels City Clear Pork.
Smoked Hams our own cure.
Smoked Shoulders, our own cure.
Smoked Shoulders, Western cure.
Smoked Beef.
Fresh smoked daily, and are offered to the trade at the lowest cash prices.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
Nos. 200 and 202 Chambers-st., New-York.

SALT.—TODD & CO., NO. 77 FRONT-STREET, have constantly on hand, afloat and in store, Ashton's & Marshall's F. F. Fine Salt, Turk's Island and other coarse Salt; Liverpool ground Salt, and ground rock Salt, of superior quality for dairy and family use in 5-lb., 10-lb., 15-lb., and 20-lb. bags, and in cases, which they offer to the trade in lots to suit, at reduced prices.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S CELEBRATED SOAP.—Superior to Castile for family use, at 9 cents per pound. For sale by SHEPARD & MORGAN, No. 97 Pearl st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
The above oils can be obtained from the regular appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL OILS.—F. F. THOMPSON, Agent, depot No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York. The BRECKENRIDGE COMPANY are prepared to supply these celebrated Oils for MACHINERY and ILLUMINATING PURPOSES, in quantities to suit purchasers.
THICK OIL FOR MACHINERY and for OIL LAMPS, $1 25 per gallon.
THIN OIL FOR CAMPHENE and BRECKENRIDGE LAMPS, $1 per gallon.
A discount of ten per cent. on Thick, and twenty per cent. on Thin Oils made to the trade. Terms, cash on delivery.

BOILED OIL, 75 CENTS; ROOF OIL, 50 cents; Graining paint, 18c. per pound; white lead and zinc paint, 7c. D. BEDWELL, 304 Greenwich, cor. Vesey

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Admission with reserved seats.....$2 00
Admission without reserved seats.....1 00
Family circle (entrance in Crosby-st).....50
Boxes.....$10 to $50
MONDAY, April 13, 1857.
Verdi's grand Opera in three acts,
LA TRAVIATA,
Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
Miss SUSAN PYNE,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor AMODIO, and
Signor COLETTI,
In the principal roles.
Musical Director and Conductor, MAX MARETZEK.
The doors on Crosby-st. will be opened after the Opera for the accommodation of those desirous of avoiding the crowd and confusion on Broadway.
The parquet, balcony and first circle have been renumbered, giving nearly double the space previously allotted to each seat. Seats for the season of
FIFTEEN REPRESENTATIONS
may be secured at the Box Office on and after THURSDAY, 9th inst., from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular Opera Nights,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Season Subscription.....$30

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets.....50 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 10, 1857,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
in three great pieces.
Mlle. THERESA ROBERT, L. ESPINOSA.
The talented Marzetti.....Jocko
Antoine in his comic part of.....Sigo
Jerome.....in.....3 comic characters
Mme. Marzetti.....in.....3 characters
Comic pantomime—
M. DU TOUPET.
M. Du Toupet.....L. Espinosa
Grand ballet—LA BOUQUITIERE.
Rose de Mai.....Mlle. Robert
JOCKO.
The Ape.....Marzetti | Pico.....Antoine
SPECIAL NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Monday, April 13, the doors will open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S.
GRAND CONCERT,
OLE BULL AND TROUPE,
New-York Mendelssohn Union, and a Grand Orchestra of members of the Philharmonic Society, in aid of the Masonic Board of Relief.
SATURDAY EVENING, 11th inst.
Conductor.....Mr. Washburne Morgan
Tickets, $1 each. For sale at the Music stores, hotels, and by the members of the Committee.

BURTON'S THEATRE.
The Public is respectfully informed that the
PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY
will give
SIX FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
(Prior to their departure for Europe by the *Persia*, April 29,) at the above popular establishment, on
TUESDDAY 14th, THURSDAY, 16th, SATURDAY, 18th, TUESDAY, 21st, THURSDAY, 23,
and SATURDAY, 25th,
Being most positively their last appearance in New-York. No Opera will be repeated.
Notwithstanding the increased expenses the prices of admission will remain as at present.
Box Book open Saturday morning.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
FRIDAY, and every evening this week.
The crowning triumph of Shakespearean performances.
A WINTER'S TALE,
Produced with a degree of splendor in every department that cannot be excelled!
Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Burton, Mr. C. Fisher, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss Polly Marshall, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Stevens.
With a long list of other excellent actors.
The scenery is all new, and of unequaled beauty and magnificence, including The Course of Time, the most splendid ever offered to the public.
See the full bills, and secure seats.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
The grand historical, romantic and scenic drama, of great celebrity, entitled
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII
now presented with the most superb scenery, appropriate dresses properties, &c., &c., embracing in its distribution of characters all the
TALENT OF THE EXCELLENT COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 10, 1857,
and every night until further notice, the drama abounding with great pictorial effects, delusions, changes, &c., concluding with the dazzling and life-like representation of
THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.
Excellent farces every night. Particulars of which in bills.

WALLACK'S THEATRE
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALCOT.
FRIDAY, April 10,
O'Keefe's great comedy of
WILD OATS.
With the favorite farce of
KILL OR CURE.
To-morrow— THE RIVALS,
In consequence of the great enthusiasm with which it was received on Monday, will be repeated.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Stall or Orchestra Seats, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Parquette, 50 cents; Second Tier or Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier and Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6.—THIS ENENING,
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Arbaces.....Mr. Loraine | Nydia..Mrs. L. W. Davenport
Ione.....Mme. Ponisi | Lydon.....Mr. Davenport
The performance will commence with a favorite farce.
Doors open at 7; begin at 7½.

SCHMEISSER'S
GRAND CONCERT,
EASTER MONDAY EVENING,
April 13, 1857,
At Niblo's Saloon.
Mr. SCHMEISSER will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST,
Mme. W. SCHMEISSER,
Sig. MORELLI,
Sig. MANGOUKI.
Tickets.....One Dollar
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8. Tickets and reserved seats may be obtained at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and TRIPP HALL & SON'S, No. 278 Broadway, at the door on the evening of the Concert. No extra charge for reserved seats.
THE MANAGEMENT.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Every night this week will be repeated the very successful pieces of the
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
Essence of Ole Virginny and Oh Beb Ridley.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In all its phases, with G. SWAIN BUCKLEY and R. BISHOP BUCKLEY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.
On SUNDAY EVENING, April 12, a Sacred Concert by NOLL'S BAND and the BUCKLEYS.

MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD'S
CONCERT,
NIBLO'S SALOON,
April 16,
SIG. MORELLI,
MR. FD. MOLLENHAUER,
HERR GOLBECK,
MR. BERGNER, and
MR. CLARE W. BEAMES.
Tickets, One Dollar.

OPERA FUND BALL AND CONCERT.—THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL, already announced, will take place in the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY, 14th inst.
No expense will be spared by the Directors of the Academy to render this entertainment unusually attractive. Large additions have been made to the decorations used on the previous occasion, and the BANDS will consist of not less than ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Doors open at 8; Music to commence at 8½, and Dancing at 9. No ladies with bonnets, and no gentlemen with hats, canes or overcoats, will be allowed on the floor.
Tickets Two Dollars each, admitting one person; can be had of the Directors of the Academy, of the Patronesses and Managers, and at the principal music stores.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.—Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $7. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.
FRIDAY EVENING, April, April 10, will be performed the original local Comedy entitled
YOUNG NEW-YORK.
To conclude with
THE ELVES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, April 10, the new drama, in 3 acts, entitled
LIFE IN BROOKLYN.
To be followed by the pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
SHANDY MAGUIRE.

THE GREATEST TREAT IN THE WORLD, combining the finest painting, music, acting and HISTORICAL AND DRAMATIC ILLUSTRATIONS, presented every night this week at Burton's Theatre.
SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY OF A WINTER'S TALE produced in the highest style of art and most wonderful perfection.
Visitors and strangers must not quit New-York without seeing this wonderful affair.

MR. DEMPSTER—COMPOSER OF "THE May Queen," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," "The Blind Boy," &c., will give his first Ballad entertainment (since his return from Europe) at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, April 13.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

GRAND BALL—ON SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NEAT, GENteel girls to fill the Office of a new milliner in the country; one as regular family seamstress; makes children's clothes neatly, shirts and undergarments. Wages $7 a month. Also, a good smart young girl of 16 as nurse; does up-stair work neatly; minds a baby; wishes to go in the country. Wages $4 to $5 a month. Can do light washing. Call at No. 316 East 38d-st., 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and well recommended young man, to take care of a pair of horses, mind a cow, and to assist in the garden, will make himself generally useful; is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 271 Bowery, for 2 days, or address INDUSTRY, this office.

WANTED.—A STEADY AND COMPETENT PROtestant young man desires a situation as coachman and gardener, or either; could take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; is also a good farmer; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young English girl, to travel to Europe or the South, as nurse; wages of not so much object as a respectable family. Call, for three days, to No. 159 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable middle-aged woman who understands cooking in all its branches, and is willing to assist in the plain washing. Can be seen at her present employer

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

State legislation affecting the City, rapidly advances to its consummation at Albany. The Senate yesterday passed the NEW CHARTER which had previously passed the Assembly;—bnt sundry amendments were made in the Senate, the precise terms of which have not reached us. Their object, however, is to preserve to the Street Commissioner the *patronage* which he and his political, as well as personal, friends very justly consider the most valuable of the perquisites of his office. The amendments were made by Senators BROOKS and PETTY of this City, who are members of the Senate Committee to which the bill was referred. The bill as thus amended goes back to the Assembly, where the amendments will probably be concurred in and the New Charter will thus require only the Governor's signature to become a law. In the main its provisions are eminently judicious and will render it easier for the people of the City, if they are disposed to do so, to have an honest and efficient municipal Government. The bill creating a METROPOLITAN POLICE District, embracing the counties of New-York, Kings, Richmond and Westchester, was also passed in the Senate with slight amendments, in which there is no reason to doubt the Assembly will promptly concur. The most conspicuous feature of this bill is that it takes the control of the Police Department of this City from the present Commission,—which consists of Mayor WOOD, Recorder SMITH, and Judge RUSSELL,—and places it in the hands of an independent Board of *five* members to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. The details of the bill are in the main copied from the English law creating the Metropolitan Police for the City of London. The practical operation of this important law will evidently depend entirely upon the *character of the Board of Police Commissioners:*—and the Governor owes it to himself, as well as to the vast interests concerned, to see to it that this most important and responsible Board is not handed over to any political party or made the instrument of political faction,—and that none but men of the highest character, who command the respect and confidence of the whole community, and who are not conspicuous as political partisans, are intrusted with its delicate and difficult responsibilities. The whole community will regard with surprise and alarm any indication that in a matter of such vast importance the Governor's personal judgment is to be overborne by any party pressure or any political emergency whatever.

The important bill fixing lines for the piers and bulkheads of the City, was also passed in the Senate yesterday. A document of some importance from its relation to the interest of the City in this and other City measures, was read in the Board of Aldermen last evening, and will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon, bringing three days' later news from Europe. Our telegraphic summary of her advices, which embody nothing of special importance, politically, will be found elsewhere. From Great Britain we learn that the country was in a ferment consequent upon the elections for the new Parliament, though very few members had yet been returned. Appearances, however, were in favor of Lord PALMERSTON. The Paris Conference had done nothing of consequence in reference to the Neufchatel question, though there was no doubt of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. The Spanish Government, it is said, have in serious contemplation the establishment of a submarine telegraph between Cuba and the United States. The first division of the fleet to convey the expedition to invade Mexico was to sail about the 28th of March for Havana. The Austrian Government had issued a circular dispatch setting forth the causes of its difficulty with Sardinia, in which it is alleged that Piedmont seeks to place herself at the head of the revolutionary movement in Italy—a movement, the success of which would be the destruction of the Austrian domination in Italy. The news from the East is interesting. It is stated that the Emperor of China disapproves of the proceedings on the part of the Chinese at Canton, and has issued orders having in view the conciliation of the English. Particulars are given of the forcing of the Japanese port of Nangasaki by the English naval force. The rights of England, France and the United States have been guaranteed anew by the Japanese. The insurrection in Persia, reported by the previous arrival, had assumed a formidable aspect. A battle was reported to have taken place between the Bombay (British) and the Persian cavalry, in which the former were victorious. Commercially, the news is also interesting. The British Board of Trade had made their returns for February, which show an increase of twenty per cent. over last year; and there was an increase of $24,000 in the bullion in the Bank of England. The French Budget for 1855 had also been published, and contains some important recommendations. Cotton was quiet, but steady, with a slight decline in some of the lower qualities.

The Coroner's Jury at Hamilton, Canada, have completed their investigation into the causes of the late melancholy disaster at the Desjardins Canal. The verdict attributes the accident to the breaking of the forward axle of the engine-truck before the train reached the bridge, so that the locomotive diverged to the right, crushing and tearing away the support. The bridge, had the train remained on the track, was of sufficient strength. The engine proves to have been in perfect order, and nobody is blamed for the occurrence of the disaster. The Jury, however, urge the importance of erecting a permanent bridge forthwith, and separating the tracks of the Toronto and Great Western Roads, in order that switches may be done away with.

☞ The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society have issued a protest against the passage by the Assembly of the bill to restrict and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, which has already passed the Senate—or any law whatever on this subject short of total prohibition. They recount the earnest but unavailing labors they have expanded to prevent this result, and menace those who have voted for the bill with the charge, to be urged before their constituents, of "Apostacy to Temperence."

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last night, Alderman WILSON spoke in lofty defiance of "public opinion." He did not hesitate to say that he did not care a straw for public opinion. Public opinion had not sent him there. The debate that drew out the defiant Alderman arose upon the presentation of the report recommending the augmentation of official salaries. Upon vote Alderman WILSON was left alone in his opposition. An official communication was received from Mr. EBLING, hoping for a confirmation of his street-cleaning contracts. Since the contracts were awarded DANIEL GALLAGHER had backed down from the task of cleaning his Wards, so the Eighteenth had been handed over to CHRISTOPHER KERSS, the next lowest bidder; the Nineteenth and Twenty-first to JOHN EAGAN. The Twentieth and Twenty-second go to Mr. REYNOLDS, the machine-man. A memorial against the proceedings before the Legislature was rapidly read and adopted by a vote of 12 to 4.

Corporation-Counseler BUSTEED has reported his opinion to the Aldermen, that the contracts under which the Battery is enlarged are illegal, because they were confirmed by the two Boards of the Common Council during different years.

The investigation into the charges preferred against Coroner CONNERY for improper behavior during the "Grand Inquest" on the body of Dr BURDELL was resumed, yesterday, before Judge DALY. Dr. UHL was the only witness examined, and there was nothing of importance elicited, other than that, on the 9th of February, the Coroner preferred that he should not visit Mrs. CUNNINGHAM—he was her family physician, and she was then ill. The case will be resumed on Saturday.

A Grand Jury was impanneled in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. CLARKSON CROLIUS was appointed foreman. Judge NELSON, in his charge, referred, among others, to the case of FABENS, LAWRENCE and BOLTON, charged with violation of the neutrality laws, and also to four cases of alleged murder on the high seas.

The question whether a ship is entitled to any freight on cargo damaged by peril of the sea, after she has commenced her voyage, and sold to preserve it from total loss, came before this Court, among other questions, yesterday, in the case of LAPORTAS *vs.* ELWELL. Nothing was passed upon, however.

It is now nearly a year since the examination in the Parish Will case was commenced—it will probably be six months (not weeks) longer before the case is terminated. Testimony is taking now on behalf of the proponents of the will. The contestants are to follow with rebutting evidence, after which the proponents also put in rebutting testimony. After the evidence is closed it is very certain that the opposing counsel will occupy a month or two in the preparation and delivery of their arguments. It may be safely calculated, therefore, that with the other cases before the Surrogate, the Parish Will case will not be concluded before October next. There have been thirty-one witnesses examined thus far, and their testimony extends over fifteen hundred pages.

At Hope Chapel, last night, Rev. E. CORWIN delivered a lecture, to a good audience, on "California—its Resources and Capabilities." It was not remarkable for novelty, but in a pleasant manner reviewed the extraordinary history of the Golden Region, and pictured the miner's life so far from *couleur de rose* that only the most sinewy and desperate adventurer would think of shouldering a pick-axe. Mr. CORWIN has had considerable experience in California, and his anticipations of its future are as golden as its soil, notwithstanding the drawbacks of a rowdy population, and a state of social affairs that frequently demands the attention of a Vigilance Committee.

SAMUEL TAYLOR, the second mate of the *Samuel Russell*, was examined yesterday before United States Commissioner WHITE, charged with the murder of one of the crew of the *Samuel Russell* called "Dutch Bill." The evidence in the case being contradictory, the Commissioner dismissed the complaint. SAMUEL OSBORNE, the first mate of the vessel, is jointly charged with the second mate in the commission of the alleged murder. He has not yet been arrested.

A man named JAMES H. CHESSE was badly stabbed at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-street, yesterday morning, by ROBERT H. LITTEL. CHESSE and LITTEL are mercantile "drummers," and the difficulty that gave rise to the affray had its origin in professional rivalry, the former alleging that the latter had made statements concerning him calculated to injure his business. LITTEL is in custody.

KARL SLIDELL, the young German emigrant who was found Wednesday morning in a new building on Broadway, suffering from arsenic poisoning, died yesterday morning at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body. Verdict: "Suicide by taking arsenic."

To-day being Good Friday, no business will be done in the Law Courts.

Kansas Politics—Position of the Free-State Party.

We have taken occasion, more than once, to express the opinion that, in deciding to take no part in the coming Territorial Election, the Free-State men in Kansas have made a great mistake—that they have thrown away the chance, first, of controlling the result, and second, of holding a position from which they could appeal, with hope of success, to the President, to Congress, and the People, if the real sentiment of the Territory should be overborne by force or fraud. The *Tribune*, the *Evening Post*, the Albany *Evening Journal* and other leading party papers on the other hand, not only sustain warmly the determination of the Free-State Convention to ignore the Territorial authorities altogether, but censure with equal warmth those who differ from them. The first-named of these journals, in its yesterday's issue, stigmatizes as "dissembling enemies and hollow, trimming friends," those who doubt the wisdom of the course which the Free-State men in Kansas have resolved to take. Our purpose is not to contest the propriety of these epithets, but to notice the fact that the *National Era* must be classed among the journals to which they are to be applied. That able and influential organ of the distinctively Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Republican Party, in an article which we copy in another column, urges that the Free-State men in Kansas should even now "reconsider their policy" and take an active, earnest and efficient part in the elections which are to be held in June. We see small reason for believing that they will do so, but much for believing that they will deeply regret it if they do not.

The Free-State men in Kansas are merely a political party—seeking, as all political parties seek, to obtain control of the Government. There are only two ways in which this can be done: one is, by beating their opponents at the ballot-box—the other is, by revolution. The latter mode they disclaim. All that remains, therefore, is to consider whether they are pursuing the course best adapted to give them immediate or eventual success at the polls. They refuse to have anything to do with the election. They will not vote—they will not attempt to procure the enrollment of their names as voters—they will not recognize the election as valid—they ignore the proceeding altogether! Suppose a political party in New-York were to pursue this course, what would be thought of its sanity or sincerity? But, it is said, they are doomed to be cheated;—the poll-books, the polls, the laws and all the machinery of the election, are in the hands of their opponents,—and they have no chance of fair play or of success. This is true:—and it is equally true of the position of the Republican Party in this City;—yet no one ever urged it as a reason why the members of that party in this City should not go to the polls and vote. On the contrary, it was precisely the reason why they should vote,—and watch the polls,—claim their rights, resist all illegal action, and be prepared with evidence of whatever cheating and violence might be employed to deprive them of their rights. Why is not the same rule which is good in New-York, good in Kansas also? But, it is said, by voting the Free-State men "recognize the bogus Legislature,"—"throw overboard their own organization," and are precluded from future complaint or resistance. They recognize that Legislature simply as a *de facto* government,—as in possession of power:—and is not this so? Can they deprive it of power by ignoring, or refusing to recognize it? Unfortunately, its practical validity does not depend upon their recognition. It is recognized by the Executive and Judiciary of the Territory, by the Administration at Washington, and by the party which will control the next Congress.

2. They do not "throw overboard," or in the least impair, their own organization as a political party. On the contrary, it will be strengthened and consolidated by such united and resolute action. Their organization as a State Government, under the Topeka Constitution, and with Dr. ROBINSON as their Governor, would indeed be abandoned and "thrown overboard"—and the sooner the better. Why men of sagacity and common sense should deem it worth their while to keep up such a farce any longer, we cannot conceive. If they propose to put that Topeka Government into active operation, let them do it. That would be revolution, and, whether right or wrong, would be intelligible. But this purpose they disavow. That they hope for its recognition by President BUCHANAN, and admission to the Union under it by the next Congress, they are not foolish enough to pretend. What practical good, then, is to be attained by keeping it up we find it impossible to conjecture. It places the people of Kansas in a false position;—it threatens constantly to embroil the Territory in strife, detrimental to its interests, and ruinous to the emigration which is its life-blood; and, after doing all the mischief of which it is capable, it can at last only explode like the hollow bubble which it is. The sooner it is abandoned, or merged in a healthy, legitimate party organization—seeking its ends by lawful and usual means—the sooner will the Free-State men of Kansas place themselves in a position where they can render effective service to the cause they have at heart.

And 3. It is only by taking part in the election that they can gain any foothold for future operations. If, while refusing to do so, they allege fraud in the canvass, it will not avail them,—for the fraud they may prove would not have affected the result. They are placing the whole power in the hands of their opponents, and are throwing away all chance of remonstrating against its wrongful exorcise. Their proposed action will *insure* the enactment of a Pro-Slavery Constitution and deprive a Congress, which is committed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, of all excuse for rejecting it! If this is wisdom or good policy, it is of a very peculiar and transcendental sort.

The Ethics of Fillibusterism.

Fillibusterism owes a great deal of the evil repute which has fallen upon it of late years, more to the malpractices, or bad character of those who have made it their calling, than to any peculiar atrocity in itself. The aggression of the civilized upon the uncivilized, of the active upon the lazy, of the enterprising upon the timid and cautious, is not a thing of yesterday, and was not begun by General WALKER. England, France, Spain, Portugal, and Holland have been fillibustering for the last four hundred years. The Spanish colonization of South America, and the French and English colonization of North America, and the Dutch occupation of the Spice Islands, were all undertakings which, whatever the law of nations may say, were certainly not in accordance with the law of nature. Most of the great names of the Elizabethan era, DRAKE, HAWKINS, FROBISHER, RALEIGH, ESSEX, and others, were the names of men whose greatest glories were reaped in enterprises which no diplomatist now-a-days would attempt to justify. Their great talents and great virtues, their sterling simplicity of character and romantic daring, hide from our view the thousand dark spots which sullied most of their undertakings. One of the most popular of modern novelists has made the fillibusters of the sixteenth century the heroes of one of his most popular novels; and we venture to say, few people have risen from the perusal of it without feeling all the better of being cheated into sympathy with the bold adventurers who three centuries ago fought, reveled and plundered along the shores of the Spanish main.

We may come down a good deal nearer our own time, and find plenty of "historical parallels," for anybody who is fond of them. We should like to know whether every European settlement that has been planted in Hindostan, has not been planted by fillibusters. CLIVE was a fillibuster, and so was WARREN HASTINGS,—and they were both none the less heroes for that. Sir JAMES BROOKE, the well-known "Rajah of Sarawak," is *tout bonnement* a fillibuster. Most of the Indian officers who have done most to maintain, and to extend the influence of the English East India Company, have been men who acted sternly and promptly in their dealings with the natives on their own responsibility, without any regard to the "law of nations," and without altering their conduct by one jot or tittle because they happened to fight under a "recognized flag." No "recognized flag" appears to entail any peculiar restrictions upon men fighting in remote places with barbarous races. It would be hard to bring any charge against WALKER, of which Russian generals in the Caucasus, and French generals in Algeria have not been guilty. Regret it as we may, we cannot get rid of the fact that civilization and commerce are determined upon taking possession of the globe—honestly if they can, but forcibly if they must. Wherever the civilized trader has come in contact with the barbarian, we see the one advancing remorselessly and invincibly, and the other receding helplessly and hopelessly. Look in what direction we may, from Tartary to Texas, the same movement is going on. We detest most of the consequences of the doctrine of "manifest destiny," but there is no escaping from the fact that the march of civilization is irresistible, and, moreover, that its track is but too frequently marked by violations of abstract right and justice.

We must say, however, that nothing we read of fillibustering in past ages, or amongst foreign nations, reconciles us to the form it has taken, and the agents it has chosen, in these latter days. The great mass of those who in former times have made their names famous in connection with it were men whom simplicity, enthusiasm and faith, and an ambition which, if ferocious and cruel in many of its manifestations, was at least devout and lofty, raised far out of the common order of freebooters. They were "gentlemen" in an age when a "gentleman" was a better, braver, freer man than his fellows; a man who, if unscrupulous in the selection of his means, was at least lofty in his aims. They were men who rose to the level of great undertakings in an age when great deeds were a necessity, and when man had to accomplish them with but little aid from art, and mainly by his own courage and his own faith. Our modern fillibusters are the scum of our society, not men whom "quick bosoms" drive upon desperate adventures; but men whom rascality has outlawed, men whom society, instead of sending forth with blessings, kicks out with contempt. Broken down gamblers, drunken lawyers, unsuccessful publicans, dissipated shoemakers, detested swindlers, men under whose feet every plank has broken, are those who now-a-days assume the bearing, and attempt to walk in the footsteps, of CORTEZ or of CLIVE. If modern civilization can find no better materials for its advanced guard than the scrapings of bar-rooms and jails, it were almost better it should become stationary. If we cannot propagate "Americanism" by any more decent agents than "Colonel" TITUS or "General" WHEAT, it were better that the eagle should furl his wings. The voice of a great nation should not make itself heard through the stammerings and belchings of drunkards. We confess we should like to see Central America a busy seat of commerce governed by our laws, and progressing under our auspices. If fillibustering means the spread of freedom of speech, of trial by jury, of equal rights, of law and order, to regions which Providence has hitherto shrouded in barbarism, we confess we are fillibusters. But if it mean simply, as its history in Nicaragua would seem to indicate, a sort of extension of South Carolina or Mississippi, with their various "peculiarities," their mob law, their ferocious manners, their lazy habits, their sham "chivalry," their censorship of the press, their stagnation and inanity,—if it mean a reproduction *ad infinitum* of public men like Governor WISE and Colonel DAVIS, and the late lamented P. S. BROOKS,—if it mean simply niggers and hominy and cocktails,—we will none of it.

Street-Cleaning and the Board of Councilmen.

Councilman REILLY introduced a resolution on Wednesday evening, which was seconded by his colleague Mr. WARNER, directing the Comptroller not to pay money on any contracts not confirmed by the Common Council. Mr. OTTARSON seized upon the occasion to make a withering, plain and common-sense exposure, of the rascality and villainy of the plundering hordes around the City Hall, who are endeavoring to drag the City back, under the control of the mud, garbage and offal dynasty, from which it is striving to be emancipated.

The Mayor, Comptroller and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, have recently signed contracts, by which the different Wards of the City have been delivered over to the care of gentlemen, who have fulfilled all the requirements of the Charter; whose securities are ample and satisfactory; and who have begun to perform the duties required of them with a zeal and energy without an example in this City for many years. The only individuals disappointed by this action on the part of the City authorities, and of the contractors, belong to that class of fat, political mud-worms, whose value as bait for primary meetings, is all that prevents them, on general principles, from being altogether dispensed with by society, and, in certain instances, from being provided with a life asylum, in one of those institutions which the State has benevolently assigned to the use of the "morally insane."

The amount of "moral insanity" which prevailed in the Common Council, previous to the first of January last, had, perhaps, no precedent. We *hope* that it will not be emulated by the new Boards. Councilmen REILLY and WARNER have abundantly demonstrated, however, that the contagion of corruption is by no means extinct, and the decided vote by which their resolution was referred to the Law Committee, on motion of Mr. HASWELL, cannot be pronounced reassuring for the welfare of the city. No reasonable motive whatever can be assigned why the contracts for cleaning the streets should not be confirmed forthwith, and delay looks like an intention of tampering, in some direction or other, for the sake of gain. Messrs. OTTARSON, HASWELL, and other gentlemen (we believe *the majority* of the Board) had no other reason for voting for the reference than that they were taken by surprise, and that they were willing to submit to the inquiry whether the contracts were properly made. This was not, we fear, the case with the minority who assented to the reference. We fear that these latter were delighted at any prospect of delay, by which they could make capital for the base and sordid ends of themselves and their friends. We read in an ancient venerable volume, of a personage in high authority in Judea, who, "in *hopes that money should have been given him*," "sent for often and communed with" one of the heroes of civilization of his time, who chanced to be in his power. Wiser in their generation than many children of light, we deem it not at all uncharitable, to suppose that a cause of much past, present and future refractoriness on the part of some of the old line municipal legislators, is not so much a desire to damage the city as to benefit themselves. If Mr. REYNOLDS and the contractors for the other wards, will "*commune*" with the minority in the Common Council, who are now so intent upon violating the provisions of the Charter and the recent Statute of the Legislature, and will correspond to their desire that "money should be given to them," we think we can promise them a speedy and unanimous vote. The majority—as we trust the law-abiding members to be—will do right for justice's sake, and the remainder for their own.

Let the Common Council turn, twist, and, if comes to the worst, bark and howl as they may, the contracts for cleaning the streets are signed, and the welfare of the City is being provided for. There is no possibility that the agreement which the Mayor, Comptroller and Mr. EBLING have made, can be evaded, and the contractors will be paid either at once by Mr. FLAGG, or in due process of law, if it should be necessary to resort to the tribunal of the Courts. The thoroughfares of the City are in a better state at the present moment than they have been before for years, although every possible opposition has been offered, not only to Mr. REYNOLDS, in the thirteen Wards under his charge, but also elsewhere. But ten days have elapsed since the streets were next to impassable with mud and filth, and Broadway was more difficult to cross than the river Styx. Ere one week more shall have elapsed, it is promised that the street-sweeping machines of Mr. SMITH shall be employed; the work will have become still more close and thorough, and the frequency with which they are used will render accumulations of filth impossible.

It will be incumbent upon the Press to denounce the contractors whenever they shall prove guilty of any dereliction of duty; but while they are faithful in its performance, they will be sustained by public opinion in whatever way it may declare itself. There is every reason for supposing that it is the maturely-settled plan of Mr. REYNOLDS and of his associates to secure their own future interests, by rendering themselves permanently useful to the City. This is a wise and politic course, which will satisfy the community, benefit themselves, and preserve them harmless from the attacks of Reillys, Warners and their confederates.

Our Coast Defences.

During one of the wildest storms of the past stormy winter, an American ship, the *Northern Belle*, was driven ashore and utterly wrecked upon the coast of Kent. The hardy seafaring inhabitants of that part of England assembled upon the shore, not to gaze idly on the terrible spectacle before them, but to devise means for rescuing the imperiled crew. The life-boat was manned by volunteers, boatmen of Deal, who contended with one another in their eagerness to rush to the relief of the helpless strangers, through such a surf as landsmen never dream of when they sing the praises of the "wet sheet and the flowing sea" around a cosy supper-table. *Three times* the gallant fellows fought their way to the ship, till, with a persistent heroism never surpassed before the "imminent deadly breach" or at the "cannon's month," they had wrung the victory from the waves and landed every living soul on board that beleaguered vessel in safety upon the beach.

The details of this most noble achievement stir the heart as with a trumpet; but we have neither the time nor indeed the inclination to dwell upon them here, for the occasion which should have been seized upon by our own people for doing fit honor to the brave Britons who had risked so much and wrought so stoutly in the service of American interests and American lives was suffered to pass us by unimproved, and England was left to pay the meed which we should have claimed it as our right to bestow. We recall the story now only to bring into vivid contrast with it that very different story of the loss of the ship *New-Hampshire* on the shore of Long Island, which was reported in our yesterday's issue. The *New-Hampshire*, like the *Northern Belle*, was an American ship; but it was her more cruel fate to be cast upon her native shores and within sight of one of the "life-stations" by law established for the purpose, as it would appear, of deluding mariners to their destruction. Had she been wrecked in the neighborhood of a mere fishing village where never a life-boat was to be found, we do not doubt that the generous course of the people would have sent help to her in cockleshells, within the first hour of her distress. As it was, however, she stranded within the range of official salvation, and her crew, of course, were left to their own resources. Most fortunately for them the sea, although very heavy, did not run so high as to dash the ship directly to pieces, or to annihilate the boat in which they sought safety. They reached the shore in time to see the keeper of the life-boat emerge from his cheerful residence, and to receive ocular demonstration that it was his intention to visit the ship when the surf should have gone down sufficiently to admit of his making the trip without any great personal inconvenience. If the conduct of the Deal boatmen, who rescued the crew of the *Northern Belle*, deserved the recompense of oblivion and neglect, it is clear that the course of the Long Island *Life-Keeper*, who allowed the crew of the *New-Hampshire* a fair chance of going to the bottom quietly, ought to be rewarded with immediate promotion and a public dinner. The qualities which were displayed on this occasion should commend their possessor to the suffrages of a municipal constituency for one of the highest posts in our City Government, and as the new Charter has made no provision for any alteration in our sanitary system, we entertain a confident hope that he may be called to preside over the health of the Metropolis, in the capacity of City Inspector.

How much of the dangerous and much-frequented coast of Long Island has been confided to the protecting ægis of this considerate guardian, we do not know—but we cannot help thinking that the attention of the Chamber of Commerce might be profitably turned to the examination of the actual condition and working of our Life-Station system. Millions of property and hundreds of human lives float yearly in and out of our harbor, at the mercy of the winds and waves, and we cannot see in what respect the interest of trade can be advanced by the addition to all other nautical risks of such an inefficient life-boat system as is more likely to paralyze the self-helpfulness of endangered crews than to give them succor and encouragement. If the present opportunity shall be turned to the account of a thorough overhauling of our "coast defences," (for such indeed they are, and of more permanent importance than our forts,) we shall not regret the words which we have spent upon the proceedings of a functionary who seems to have carefully modeled himself after the hero of the ancient and ridiculous song in which it is set forth that—

> "There was an old man on the coast,
> Who placidly sat on a post;
> But when it grew cold,
> He relinquished his hold—
> That careless old man on the coast!"

INCREASE OF THE CITY EXPENSES.—The City bills now before the Legislature, which are likely to become laws, will add to the annual taxes, unquestionably, but they may be demanded by a strict regard to economy notwithstanding. The great object is not to save money, but to secure a good government, and the best government is always the cheapest, let the money cost be what it may. The people of this City are not niggardly in public affairs, and what they demand is not cheapness, but efficiency. The security of life and property, efficient sanitary measures, facilities for trade, and the elegancies and refinements which ought to distinguish a great metropolis, are what they demand, and not the saving of a few thousand dollars which, in the end, will cost millions. Whatever expenditure may be necessary to secure an efficient police and a good government will be cheerfully borne by our citizens. Men who pay so lavishly in the decorations of their private dwellings, in beautifying their churches, and building their stores and offices, will not grudge a small increase of their taxation for the sake of clean streets, a magnificent public park, and the benefits of an efficient police. The point to be debated is not what the proposed changes will cost, but whether they be desirable. The public is not like a private individual with a limited income, who must graduate his desires to his means of satisfying them. The public is always able to pay for what it may consider necessary to its safety or enjoyments.

BRIBING THE PRESS.—A spirited lady, who has on several occasions announced her determination to become a great tragic actress, keeps publishing letters in which she insists that the Press can be bought, and that she has the pecuniary power to do it; but, as she also insists that without the "puffing of the Press," it is impossible to achieve success, and, as the only paper that has yet shown any disposition to back up her pretensions, is the one which deals in job-office criticisms, it would appear that she has had no practical experience of the ease with which editorial puffs can be obtained. If some person who has been greatly praised by the papers should announce that the good word of the Press was a purchasable commodity, people would be very likely to believe it; but, for one who has never received any praise from the Press to assert such a thing, is rather suspicious. The best way of proving her statements would be to do what she asserts can be done,—namely, indnce sundry journals to praise her acting. Those only which do so are fairly open to the charge she brings.

Personal.

A young woman who gave the name of HEATH, and said she came from Portland, made her appearance at the Police office in Lowell on Monday, dressed in boy's clothes. She informed the officers that she was not a boy, though she looked like one, but a female in distress, seeking for work and finding none. She came to town to find a girl's situation, but failing in that, tried to find one as a boy. Breaking down in both endeavors, her funds ran short, and she requested to be sent home; which request was complied with.

It is said that a young farmer living near the town of Knox, N. Y., ran away on Sunday with a young lady by the name of HUNT. He left the house while his wife and two children were absent at church. In his hurry to depart he left his pocket-book in "his other pantaloons." On examining the pocket-book, it was found to contain $368, four love letters, and a lock of Miss HUNT's hair, done up in a true-lover's knot.

M. STRAKOSCH'S Thalberg enterprise has been taken out of his hands in Rochester by the "Light Guard," a crack military company. The Guard reimburse themselves for the outlay by taking the receipts of a single concert.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., states that a prize of $30,000 was drawn in a lottery, on Tuesday, at that place, of which one-half was owned by a slave. His master deducted the value of the slave, and gave him the balance and his freedom.

Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, a young Philadelphian, made her *début* at the Academy in that city on Tuesday evening, in the *rôle* of *Amina*. Her performance appears to have given satisfaction.

WM. LYON MACKENZIE, of Canada Rebellion notoriety, now an editor in Canada, and a member of the Provincial Parliament, is on a visit to the States, for the first time in some years.

Ex-Mayor HAVILAND, of New-Bedford, has presented the amount of his salary, as Mayor for two years, ($1,600,) to the Free Public Library of the city.

Ex-Presidents VAN BUREN and PIERCE are sojourning at present at Philadelphia.—Mr. VAN BUREN being the guest of Hon. HENRY D. GILPIN.

The wife of HORACE MANN announces a new work under the title of *Christianity in the Kitchen.*

It is reported that Rev. Dr. KALLOCH has resolved to leave the pulpit, and enter upon the study of another profession.

Dr. STRAUSS is about to write a biography of ULRICH VON HUTTEN, the Knight-Champion of the Reformation.

Obituary.

THOMAS S. RIDGWAY, one of the early pioneers into the Pennsylvania anthracite coal region, died in Gloucester, New-Jersey, on Thursday morning, at the advanced age of 79 years. He was buried at Pottsville, on Sunday last, near the out-croppings of a coal seam. He was one of the early builders in Philadelphia. The round shot-tower in Southwark stands as a monument of his skill and industry.

Professor DELOUTTE, a native of France, but resident in this country for nearly thirty years, during which time he occupied the Chair of Modern Languages in the High School, and Professorships in Girard College and the University of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia, on Saturday, after a long and severe illness.

Mr. MICHAEL MINNICH, one of the old defenders of Baltimore, departed this life at the age of 83. Deceased was two years in the service as fifer in Captain SMITHSON'S company, and bore his part at the battle of North Point. He died at a good old age, and respected by all who knew him.

An extra of the Gainsbro' (Eng.) *News* announces the sudden death of Rev. Dr. H. J. STRONG, in a railway carriage. It was Dr. STRONG who read the burial service over the body of Sir JOHN MOORE, at Corunna.

Rev. JOHN M. STEELE, Pastor of the Congregational Church in Columbus, Ohio, died in this City on the 5th inst., aged 34.

☞ The noble monument to the Martyrs of the Prison Ships gets on to completion but slowly. Won't the Aldermen hurry up the Albany-street opening? Agitation of that matter always helps the monument up.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met as usual on Thursday. The President, Alderman CLANCEY, in the Chair.

INCREASED PAY TO COUNCILMEN AND ALDERMEN.

A debate arose on the presentation of the report of the Committee on Salaries and Officers, in favor of non-concurring with the Board of Councilmen to increase the pay of members of the Common Council to eight dollars per meeting. Alderman WILSON opposed the adoption of the report. "Public opinion," said he, "did not send me here, and therefore I don't care for public opinion. Show by your votes that you are in your opinion entitled to better remuneration. The Legislature has no respect for the feelings of the people of this City, and why should you respect theirs. Vote yourself more salary, spite of what any man says, and especially in spite of country opinion, which issues from a set of farmers.

Alderman TUCKER said the citizens had asked the Legislature to do what they are doing. Ald. WILSON did not care for public opinion—he (Ald. TUCKER) did. In this country public opinion was everything. The Alderman did not mean what he said; his acts proved it. If any officer of the City Government felt dissatisfied, let him resign the office. If a member comes here and does his duty, it will take two-thirds of his time. But who among them did his duty? What was the amount? $3? a month!—not enough to find a man in cigars! He hoped the report of the Committee would be adopted.

Alderman FULLMER felt in duty bound to reply. The Committee on Salaries and Officers were aware what they were doing. To fly in the face of the Legislature would just convince them that the Board were unfit for their duties. As to the salary, if that were the object, not less than $2,500 annum would tempt him. He knew the compensation, and came here to do public duty and to take the reward patriots generally get. Republics are proverbially ungrateful. He was content with what an ungrateful country would award him. The Committee had done what was consistent and clear headed. As to public opinion, he was afraid of no man; the law would sustain him in the fair discharge of his duty. If public opinion frowns a man down, there will soon be little seen of him except his shadow. And he who will openly defy public opinion will have a short career. The Board of Councilmen did what they thought was right. But great men and public bodies frequently differ. He hoped the report would be adopted.

Alderman WILSON had intended to oppose the raising of salaries, until he saw how the Legislature would act. Many members of the Board of Councilmen were poor men, laborers. They could not afford to lose their time. Certainly, they were bound by their contract, but, seeing that the Legislature, now about to turn them out, had broken their contract, why should the Boards be so particular, especially after the expense many of them had incurred. For such reasons he had changed his mind. He thought his opinion just as good as that of a reporter who had picked up his notions in a porter-house. Yet the reporter's fabrications make public opinion. Public opinion was satisfied to pay every man for his services. The public are willing to pay, but we are unwilling to ask for it, just because two or three reporters in the newspapers concoct something which is called public opinion, in ridicule of us.

Alderman JACKSON (Nintu Ward) thought he was bound to fulfill his contract. The Board ought not to do wrong simply because the Legislature had set them the example.

On the question of accepting the report of the Committee, the vote was unanimous, with the exception of Alderman WILSON.

NEW CITY HALL.

The report of the Special Committee in relation to building a new City Hall was ordered to be laid on the table, and printed in the minutes.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

A communication was received from Mr. Joseph Ebling, as follows:

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND LAMPS,
NEW-YORK, Monday, March 6, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: In your communication dated March 19, 1857, you will perceive that the lowest bidder for the Eighteenth Ward, the Nineteenth and Twenty-first, and also for the Twentieth and Twenty-second, was Daniel Gallagher. Since that time Mr. Gallagher has peremptorily refused to take the Wards above named at the prices he estimated, except he could have them for the time he first put in the bids, which was on the 19th of January, claiming that he would be entitled to pay from that date, whether he performed the work or not. In consequence of this refusal I allowed the next lowest bidder for the Eighteenth Ward (Christopher Keras) to go on with the work, and would ask that the bids of the said Keras be confirmed instead of said Gallagher. The Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, on the same representation of Gallagher, are now in the hands of John Eagan, who was the next lowest bidder. The Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards Mr. Gallagher also refused, and these fields, as Williams Rose is the next lowest bidder. In connection with the above, I would state that I have allowed the parties whose names I tendered to you as the lowest bidders to go on and clean the streets at the prices named in their several bids, subject to your confirmation. I took this course as being the only one left me to perform the duties assigned me in the Street Department, as it was nearly impossible for me to go on with the work without any prospect of receiving the money to pay off the men. Hoping that my action in this matter will meet your approbation, and that you will see fit to confirm the contracts of the several parties,

I remain, yours respectfully,
JOSEPH E. EBLING,
Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

APPOINTMENT IN THE TAX OFFICE.

The nomination of Cornelius P. Schermerhorn as first clerk in the office of the Receiver of Taxes was confirmed.

HENRY CLAY'S BIRTHDAY.

The City flags were ordered to be displayed on Henry Clay's birthday, the 13th inst.

COUNSELOR BUSTEED'S OPINION ON CONTRACTS.

A long communication was received from Counsel to the Corporation as to the Battery enlargement, and as to the question whether the contract was legally made, the resolution having passed the Board of *Assistant* Aldermen in one year and the Board of Aldermen in another. He thinks that it is not only the right but the duty of the Common Council to take prompt measures for completing the work. And to direct the commissioners to advertise for new proposals, so as to enter into a new contract.

Ordered to be laid upon the table and printed.

RAILROAD IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.

A memorial protesting against the passage of a bill for a grant to John Kennedy and others to lay rails through Seventh-avenue, Broadway, Union-place, Canal-street, Fulton-street, Mercer-street, and Waverley-place, was received and adopted.

SEWERS AND FLAGGING.

A great number of papers were acted on in reference to sewers and flagging, which were of no general interest.

ALBANY-STREET.

The Report of the Committee on staying proceedings as to the opening of Albany-street was received. Referred to a Special Committee.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF CERTAIN BILLS PENDING IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The following remonstrance was then read:—

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, respectfully represent:—

That under and by virtue of various Charters and Laws confirmed by the present and each of the former Constitutions of the State, and by sundry acts of the Legislature, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, are, and for more than two hundred years have been a body corporate and politic, capable in the law of suing and being sued, of taking, holding, and conveying real and other property, and of exercising, exclusively within the limits and boundaries of the said City, certain rights, franchises, powers and privileges, (Davies Laws, pp. 147 to 214, lb. 218 to 239, lb. 241, and Leg. Act of 1830, ch. 125 § 26; act of 1849, ch. 167 § 28; act of 1853, ch. 217 § 18.) That under and by virtue of the said Charter and Laws, the compass, precincts, circuit, bounds, liberties and jurisdiction of said City reach and extend in and through limits and boundaries following, viz:—Beginning at the river Spyten Dyvel or Harlem river where the said river empties itself into the North river, at low water-mark on the Westchester side thereof, thence running along the said river on the Westchester side at low water-mark to the East River, thence crossing over the East River to low water-mark on Long Island, so as to include Randall's Island, Ward Island, and Blackwall's Island, (formerly Great Barren, Little Barren, and Manning Island,) and thence along the shore of Long Island at low water mark to the south side of Red Hook, thence crossing the North River so as to include Walton Island, Bedtow's Island, Bucking Island, and the Oyster Islands, to the western limits of the State; thence running along the said limits of the State to a point directly opposite Harlem River; and thence to the place of beginning. (Davis' Laws, pp. 165-6, § 1 lb. 220 Chancelor Kent's Notes, 20.3 R. S. p. 2.) That during and ruening through a period of more than two hundred years sundry grants in fee of lands were made to the said Corpartion by the Crown of Great Britain and the Legislature of this State, among which are the following:

All the vacant and unpatented land upon and around Manhattan Island, extending to low-water mark, and all coves, creeks, &c., in the City or Island or either of them, together with all wharves, docks, slips, &c., within the City, with the wharfage, cranage and dockage, and all issues, rents, profits and advantages arising or to arise and accrue by or from all or any of them. (Davies' Laws, p. 149, 58. lb. p. 163, 187 lb. p 216 Chancelor Kent's Note 2.)

2. All the land on Long Island, between high and low water marks, extending from the East side of the wall about to the West side of Red Hook, with like rights of wharfage, cranage, dockage, rents, profits, and advantages. (Davies Laws, p. 192, sec. 37, lb. 219, Chancellor Kents Notes, 18.)

3. Eighty-two and a half acres upon the North River comprised within a line drawn from a point foer hundred feet West of Bestavers Killetje, near what is now Hammersly-street, to a point four hundred feet West of the parade ground, now Battery, together with all and singular, the Benefits, privileges, wharfs, keys, profits, &c., belonging thereto, or that can anywise be had, made, used or enjoyed thereoe, or therewith used with full power and authority to fill, make up, wharf, and lay out all and every part thereof; and the same to build upon and make use of in such manner as the said Mayor, Aldermen, &c., shall think fit. (Davies Laws, p 194. sec. 38.)

4. One hundred and twenty-seven acres comprised within a line drawn from a point four hundred feet east of Coriear's Hook, and thence to a creek forty chains north of Coriear's Hook, together with the same rights as to saying and filling up wharfage, building, using, &c., as to the grant last above mentioned. (Davies, p. 194, sec. 38.)

5. All the lands under the waters of the East and North Rivers, from the northern limits of the two last mentioned grants respectively to Harlem River, extending into the said rivers, four hundred feet from the lands belonging to the City at low water mark. (Davies' Laws, p. 434, sec. 15, lb., p. 676.)

The grants mentioned in this and the next section contained a proviso granting to the owners of adjacent land a preemption right to purchase the four hundred-feet stripe whenever the City should see fit to sell the same, but which proviso your memorialists are advised does not entitle to preemption any persons except those who at the time of such sale by the Corporation shall be the proprietors of the tide way, or the land between high and low water marks.

6. A piece of land, covered by the waters of the North River, extending from Hammond-street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, and bounded westwardly by the Thirteenth-avenue. (Davies Laws, p. 799.)

The grants mentioned in the above two sections did not, in express terms, convey to the Corporation the right of wharfage, but is a grant of the fee, and it is a principle of common sense, as well as of law, that, when a thing is granted, whatever is necessary to its full enjoyment is granted also. (Justice Story 11, Peters 592, and cases cited by him.)

That an act was passed by the Legislature of this State in 1798, and reënacted in 1813, granting the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty the right and power to lay ent regular streets or wharves of the width of seventy feet in front, of those parts of the said City which adjoin the East and North Rivers, and of each extent along those rivers respectively, as they should think proper, and authorizing and empowering them to lengthen and extend the said streets from time to time, as the building of the City progressed.

This act required the owners of adjacent lands to make and complete such streets or wharves, and to fill in and level the spaces between the same and their lands, and declared that upon so filling up and leveling such spaces, the said proprietors of adjacent lands should become, and be the owners of such spaces in fee-simple, and upon sinking piers outside of such streets or wharves, should become entitled to receive the wharfage to accrue therefrom to their own use. (Davies Laws, pp. 396, 7, 8, § 1, 2, 3, 5, and preamble. lb. 564, 5, 6, § 339, 221, 234.) The judiciary have decided in the cases of Scott *vs.* Mayor, &c. (1 Carnes R. 543,) and Furman *vs.* Mayor, &c. (5 Sand'f. R. 16.)

That this act contains a grant to the City, of the right to lay out such exterior streets, and to the adjacent proprietors a grant in fee of the intermediate spaces. That in 1853 another act was passed by the Legislature, authorizing the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to lay out and fix a permanent exterior street along the shore of the Harlem River in the City of New-York, between the East River and North River, and directing the extension of the streets then existing, to the said exterior street, and permanent line, and vesting the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, with all the right and title of the people of this State to the lands covered with water along the shores of the said Harlem River, from the East River round to the Hudson River, and extending from low water mark to, and including the said exterior street or permanent line. (Davies laws, p. 1,090.)

That Tompkins and East-streets, from Grand to Twenty-third street, upon the East River, were laid out by the corporation of New-York in 1804, under and in pursuance of the power conferred upon them by the above act of 1798 (1813), and in 1826 an act was passed by the legislature directing and declaring that Tompkins and East-streets should be the permanent exterior streets of the City there, and further enacting and declaring that all grants made or to be made by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty should be construed as rightfully made to extend thereto, and that all the provisions of the said act of 1813 (1798) should be construed to apply to Tompkins and East streets. (Davies Laws, p. 677.)

That, in 1835, another act was passed by the Legislature, granting to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, power to adopt such plan as they should deem most expedient for the resolution, and laying out of that part of the said City which lies between Thirteenth and Twenty-third streets, the First avenue and the East River, and to designate and direct where the permanent exterior line or street to the eastward of such part of the said City shall be, in place of that part of Tompkins-street. (Devies' Laws, p. 782.)

That in December, 1856, a street was laid out and adopted by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, outside of Tompkins street, and extending to Thirty-eighth-street, in pursuance of the provisions of the said last-mentioned act and the said act of 1813, and the owners of the opposite and nearest lands were duly required to make such exterior street, and to fill in the spaces between the same and their said lands, and have, at least in some instances, commenced doing so.

That previous to the laying out of the street last mentioned, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty had conveyed to divers persons portions of the land under water between Thirteenth and Thirty-eighth streets, and extending from high water mark to the then exterior streets upon the river, as well as of various portions and parcels of land under water so granted to the said City as aforesaid; and that the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty are, and yet remain the owners in fee of other portions and parcels of the lands between Thirteenth and Thirty-eighth streets, and elsewhere, so granted to them as aforesaid, of the value of many millions of dollars.

And your memorialists claim for and on behalf of the said Corporation, that the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, and the other owners of property between Thirteenth and Thirty-eighth streets, are entitled respectively to fill up, and become the owners in fee of the spaces between their several lands, and the said exterior street so laid ont and established in place of Tompkins-street, and to collect and receive wharfage upon, and in front thereof.

That so far as your memorialists have been informed, or have reason to believe, no street, wharf, pier, or other erection of any kind, has ever been erected or built by the said Corporation, or by any person holding under or through them, outside of the line of the grants so made to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and of the exterior street so authorized by and laid out and established under and by virtue of the said act of 1813 and 1835.

That as your memorialists are advised and believe, the lands, rights, privileges and franchises, so granted to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty by the said charters and acts, cannot be interfered with or impaired by the Legislature, or by any officers of the Government of the State, without compensation or the consent of the said Corporation, and other persons in whom rights have become vested, except by a violation of that part of the Constitution of the State which declares that "No person shall be deprived of his property without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without compensation." (Const. of 1846, act 1, § 6.) And by a like violation of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "No law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed by any State." (Const. of United States, act 1, § 10.) In the language of Judge Story, "The Legislature may, by a law, directly make a grant, and such grant, when once made, becomes irrevocable, and cannot constitutionally be impaired." A grant implies the extinguishment of the title of the grantor, and implies *a contract* not to reassert it." (Story on Constitution, § 706, and §§ 692, 698.) It is upon the principles, as is said by Justice McLean, in *Charles River Bridge Case*, (11 Peters, 575,) that "the grantor can do nothing that shall destroy the deed;" which rule applies as well to a State as to an individual, and operates with equal force on all grants, whether made by a State or an individual.

That under and in pursuance of the grants contained in the said Charter and the said act of 1798, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, several years since, caused a pier to be erected in the North River, opposite Washington Market, then and now belonging to the said City; that about one-half of the said pier stands upon the land granted to the said Corporation aforesaid, (Davies' Laws, p. 194, § 38,) and of which they are the owners in fee, and that the remainder of such pier was so sunk and made by the said Corporation, under and in pursuance of the grant and power conferred upon them by the said acts of 1798 and 1813. (Ib., p. 398, § 5.)

That notwithstanding the said pier has been so sunk and built as aforesaid, your memorialists have learned with surprise and regret that a resolution has been introduced into the Senate, with a view to its passage, directing the Attorney-General to commence proceedings against the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, for the recovery of the said pier as the property of the State.

That notwithstanding the grants to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the land upon Long Island extending to low-water mark, with the rights of wharfage upon and in front thereof, as aforesaid, and although all the waters and lands under the waters of the East River outside of low-water mark, upon Long Island, from the said portion Harlem River opposite Washington, are within the limits and jurisdiction of the City of New-York, and notwithstanding the Commissioners of the Land Office are by law, expressly prohibited from making any grants whatever, extending beyond any exterior water line established by law, or which will interfere with any property, rights or franchises of the said Corporation, (Laws of p. 621.)

Your memorialists have learned that said Commissioners of the Land Office have made many grants, in fee, of lands under the waters of the East River, outside of the said line of tow water, and extending so far into the said river as seriously to obstruct navigation, contract the channel of the East River, and impair the value of the lands and franchises so granted to the said Corporation as aforesaid.

That notwithstanding the said grants of land, franchises and rights, your memorialists have learned that under an act passed in 1853, intitled: "An act" for the appointment of Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York from encroachments, &c., (*Davis' Laws, p.* 1186,) five persons, none of whom are residents of this City, but of whom two reside in Westchester and Kings Counties, whose interests are directly adverse to those of the City of New-York, have been appointed Commissioners to designate and report to the Legislature proper exterior lines around the island of New-York, and along the Long Island shore, beyond which erections ought not to be permitted to be made.

That the said Commissioners, upon a pretended examination of the harbor of New-York, have recommended, and a bill founded thereupon has been introduced into the Legislature providing for, the adoption of an exterior line or limit around Manhattan Island and along the Long Island shore, within the limits and jurisdiction of this City, and prohibiting the erection of streets or wharves outside of such exterior lines, either by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or others. That the said line around Manhattan Island is so drawn that, for more than 29 miles upon the Hudson, East and Harlem Rivers, it runs within the exterior limits of the lands so granted to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty as aforesaid, and that, if the act establishing such contemplated line and prohibition shall be passed, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and the persons to whom they have made conveyances as aforesaid, will unconstitutionally be deprived of property belonging to them in fee, by the taw of the land, of the value of many millions of dollars, or such owners will of necessity be compelled to commence proceedings which will result in protracted end expensive litigation, and to the disturbance and unsettling of titles, to the inevitable great injury of all such owners, of the said City, and consequently of the State itself.

That the said bill, thus introduced, provides for the erection of a sea wall from Thirty-eighth street to Seventeenth-street, a distance of one mile, with openings four hundred and fifty feet apart, and directs that the whole water space, embracing an area of not less than 80 acres, where no vessels above the smallest class can possibly lie, shall be appropriated for piers on piles, or blocks and bridges, and wet basins. That the said provisions, if adopted, will not merely deprive the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of their vested rights, but the erection of the sea wall will cause the so-called wet basins to be filled up, and will make them receptacles for the filth and impurities which must there accumulate, to the certain injury of the health of the inhabitants of the City.

That the said line between Thirty eighth and Seventeenth streets is so located by the said bill, that if an exterior wall with openings shall be built thereupon, as provided for by the bill which is now before the Legislature, the main current of the East River, running to the westward of Blackwell's Island, will be impinging against such wall thrown across to the Brooklyn side, and will thence continue along that side for more than a mile, and will, necessarily, cause the channel upon the New-York Shore to be filled up for an equal distance; the effect of which will be to cause all large ships to use the Brooklyn side, while nothing but market boats and other small vessels will be able to reach the wharves of New-York. The City of New-York will thus be deprived, arbitrarily, of the wharfage of all large vessels, from Thirty-eighth-street to Coriaer's Hook, a distance of more than 2 miles and a half, opposite which the City is fully built up and densely populated from river to river, and it is easy to see that the injury to this City and the grantees of the Corporation who are now owners of lands upon the East River will be incalculable. That so far as your memorialists have been able to perceive or discover, no good reason has been or can be given for the enactment of a bill with effect this injustice. For while the line upon the New-York side between Seventeenth and Twenty-third streets runs where the water is only from 13 to 17 feet in depth upon an average, it is upon the Brooklyn side, located where the river is from 45 to 55 feet deep.

That, notwithstanding the said grants and franchises, and also the jurisdiction and boundaries of the City of New-York now existing, and for a period of more than 200 years have extended, to low water mark on the Westchester and Long Island sides of the Harlem and East Rivers, and so far south and west as to include the waters of the Bay and its Islands, and notwithstanding the confirmations contained in the said constitution and acts, your memorialists have been informed that for the first time within the said period of 200 years, an attempt is now being made before the Legislature to abridge the said jurisdiction and boundaries so as to limit the same to Manhattan Island itself, and otherwise to affect, abridge and impair the said chartered and constitutional rights, privileges and franchises of the said corporation, and that, too, without the assent of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or of the inhabitants of the said City; and that to accomplish the said object, a bill entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York" has been presented to the Legislature and is now pending there, the fiftieth section of which divides the said City into Wards and declares that the boundaries thereof shall only extend to the Rivers, thus excluding the bay, all the islands, the lands to low water mark on the Westchester and Long Island sides of the East and Harlem Rivers, and possibly the wharves of New-York.

Wherefore your memorialists, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, respectfully pray:

First—That the said Corporation may be left to that quiet enjoyment of their rights, privileges, franchises, and property which is expressly guaranteed to them in and by their said Charters, and the Constitution of this State, (Davies' Laws, pp. 196-6, §§ 39, 40. lb., p. 238. Kent's Notes. 21-2.)

Second—That the resolution directing the Attorney-General to commence a suit for the recovery of the said pier in front of Washington Market, may not be passed. Under the present laws, it is the duty of the Attorney-General to institute such action if he is satisfied that the State is entitled to the possession of the land, and certainly he ought not to be compelled to bring such suit in the face of the fact that the State has no title.

Third—That proceedings may be had on the part of the State for setting aside the grants which have been made by the Commissioners of the Land Office within the boundaries of the City of New-York; and that such a law may be enacted as will effectually prevent the making of such grants hereafter, without the assent of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty.

Fourth—That the bill providing for the establishment of the said exterior line may be rejected; or, that the line recommended by the Harbor Commissioners may be so far modified and changed as not to divest the said Corporation, or the grantees of property which belongs to them in fee, of the rights, privileges and franchises so secured and guaranteed to them by the said Charters, Constitutions and laws.

Or if the Legislature shall deem it necessary or proper to take the property of the said Corporation and citizens of New York for public use, then your memorialists, in behalf of the said Corporation and citizens, respectfully ask that suitable provision be made in the said bill, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, for the payment of such damages as shall be sustained by them.

Fifth—That the said bill providing for the amendment of the said Charter may be rejected, or so far modified as to preserve the property franchises, rights and privileges of the said City and its citizens, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the foregoing memorial be transmitted to the Governor, the Senate and the Assembly of this State.

Ald. TUCKER said it was a very interesting document truly, but neither he nor any one present could comprehend a word of what had been uttered. It came in, pressed at a late hour, just as the Board was adjourning. The thing was off its place with other matters; if the Legislature thought the Board monopolized all the sense in the world, they were awfully mistaken; such a dry legal document was unintelligible, and time ought to be taken to comprehend it. He would vote against it.

Alderman FULLMER—If the document must go to Albany at all, no time must be lost. They are legislating there for Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and the City of New-York may go to the devil. The Harbor Commission will be law by Saturday unless something be done. If no remonstrance be sent, the House will have nothing to act on. He hoped the resolution would be sent to the Legislature forthwith.

Alderman TUCKER said, in reply, that whoever votes for this long rigmarole, votes for something he knows nothing about. The thing would do more harm than good. He hoped it would not be adopted to-night.

On vote, 12 members were found in the affirmative—4 in the negative. Adopted.

Adjourned to Monday, at 5 o'clock.

Board of Supervisors.

At 4 o'clock, yesterday, the Board of Supervisors met in the City Hall, His Honor, the Mayor presiding.

A report of the Committee on County Offices was presented in favor of paying the bill of SOLOMON KIPP, amounting to $1120 83 for supplies of groceries and coals furnished to Eldridge-street Jail, during the quarter ending March 31, 1857, which was adopted.

A bill of $396 from LEWIS BLOOD for books furnished to Judge RUSSELL'S office, was referred.

The bill of JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff, amounting to $2,458 15, for the quarter ending March, was also referred.

A report in favor of paying W. BLOOMFIELD, stationer, $648 50 for books for the County Clerk's office was adopted.

Some other bills for advertising, were also acted upon.

The Coroners' accounts, amounting to $3,394 90, audited by the Comptroller, were presented and referred to the Committee on County Officers.

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

Stabbing Affray—Probable Homicide.

A very serious affray occurred about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-street, between two men named JAMES H. CHEESE and ROBERT H. LITTEL. The parties are mercantile solicitors, or drummers—the former being in the employ of WM. G. LANE & Co., of No. 194 Broadway, and the latter in that of WM. R. BARWISE & Co., No. 84 Vesey-street. They met accidentally in the office of the Hotel, when angry words arose between them, in reference to some difficulty which they had previously had. Blows were given, or attempted to be given, when LITTEL drew a dirk and attempted to stab CHEESE, who retreated through the office and into the dining-room. LITTEL pursued, and, closing with CHEESE, stabbed him, twice—once in the face, and once in the side.

The whole affair was so quickly done that the spectators had not time to interfere. CHEESE was conveyed to an adjoining room, where medical aid was called. Both wounds were found to be of a very serious nature. The one in the side so much so as to excite fears that it would result fatally. LITTEL was immediately arrested by the two Ward Policemen, who conveyed him before Justice OSBORNE, by whom he was committed to the Tombs.

Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

A man named JOHN BOYLE, a fireman on the engine "Cumberland," was instantly killed yesterday, near Riverdale, by being run over by the cars. He was in the act of shoveling coal into the furnace, when the connecting rod between the engine and tender suddenly parted, precipitating him over backwards on the track, and the whole train passed over him, crushing and mutilating his body in a horrible manner. He has been employed on the road for a long time in the capacity of a fireman, and was esteemed by all who knew him. We understand he leaves a family.

Fatal Result.

KARL SLIDELL, the young German emigrant who, while in despair on account of destitution, took arsenic, and was afterwards found sleeping in a new building on Broadway, died about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body. The evidence did not bring to light any new facts, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by taking arsenic." The deceased was only 20 years of age. Several German gentlemen have interested themselves in behalf of the surviving brother, and will procure him employment.

☞ From Justice NELSON'S charge yesterday, we are happy to believe that we are to have a repetition of the Fillibuster Farce which has had so fine a run this Spring. The greater dignity of the Court may possibly spoil the fun.

LONG ISLAND.

Significant.

The Congregational Association of New-York and Brooklyn held their annual meeting at Clinton-avenue Church, Brooklyn, Wednesday and Thursday.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER delivered a powerful discourse on Tuesday evening before the Association; subject, "The Power of the Pulpit, particularly as dependent on its Boldness and Freedom from Bondage to Sects and Associations, Pews and Creeds."

The same day, we are told, Rev. Mr. HATCH, of Brooklyn, who has recently made himself famous by publicly advocating social amusements and Sunday cars, expressed to them his desire of joining the body, but the body declined to consider the question of his becoming a member.

Steam on Atlantic-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your valuable journal of the 8th inst., was a City item doing (no doubt unintentional) injustice to a subject which interests South Brooklyn.

This is the removal of steam locomotives, manufacturing cars and tunnel from one of our principal streets, and the main ferry street of South Brooklyn.

It was unjust, because the subject is in Committee of the Common Council, and their report is not yet made to that body.

It is true, "it will continue to disturb us until its removal," and "no new excitement will displace it." You state that "it probably always will wrong some," (an admission that wrong is done.) But in justification of such wrong, it is stated a tunnel was built, that it was authorised to be thus built by the City *and State*. Not a finger can be pointed to any act of this State, authorizing such construction. Simply an ordinance of the Common Council did it, and then against petitions, remonstrances and contrasties of our citizens. The solemn compromise upon vacation was no compromise. No citizen interested would compromise this question. As well might the Tartars and Chinese compromise the English difficulties, or Mexico and Missouri the Kansas.

The fact is the Railroad never obtained the right of way, which they must by their charter; they have never compensated the owners on the street for any part of it. The street was ceded by the owners of the lots for a street, and nothing else; the city had no right to give away a right in any part of it. The Railroad has obstructed a public highway, in an unwarranted manner, by making a tunnel, and placing the long fences along its mouths. In the Broadway Railroad decision, the City of New-York could not give permission to a Company to use its street, although it was admitted that the City held the fee of the street, the property on each side never having owned it, as it was the old road or King's highway.

This railroad, occupying the principal street of South Brooklyn from its ferry, cuts off all accommodation by city cars; the whole of our people are interested in this; real estate feels it. The only omnibus line was driven off the street by the railroad, and now there is no public conveyance from the ferry. Must the thousands be compelled to submit to inconvenience to accommodate the few who desire a few minutes speedier communication with the island, or cannot these few ride in city cars to the depôt from all the ferries? Cannot our citizens have cars hourly to Jamaica, half hourly to East New York, and at the landing af every boat for Bedford, Flatbush-avenue, Greenwood, Fulton-avenue, Myrtle-avenue, Green Point, &c., connecting with the city cars already running? THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

"Our types said "wrong"—we said "worry."

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 11.

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO'. Part Second. Chapters XVII., XVIII. and XIX.

II.—THE AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN CHINA—Letter from our Special Correspondent.

III.—NICARAGUA—Our Special Correspondence.

IV.—BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS—From our London Correspondent.

V.—PARIS GOSSIP—Letter from our Correspondent.

VI.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Final Settlement of the Danish Sound Tolls—Kansas Prospects—The War in Circassia—The Chinese Question—Virginia Frightened—Counterfeiting Bank Notes—An Election Contrast.

VII.—SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.

VIII.—EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.

IX.—WASHINGTON MATTERS.

X.—PERSONAL ITEMS.

XI.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XII.—RATES OF POSTAGE TO FRANCE.

XIII.—A MAN IN THE RAPIDS OF NIAGARA—A Thrilling Scene.

XIV.—TERRIBLE MURDERS.

XV.—THE WASHINGTON EPIDEMIC.

XVI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—How Much Land Shall we Buy?—Testing the Chinese Sugar Cane—Potato Culture—Bones for Fruit Trees—Agricultural Items—The Maple-Sugar Crop—Full Reports of the Markets.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 128 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY,
CHEAPEST PLACE IN AMERICA,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., 3d block west of Broadway.
An examination of my extensive assortment of new and original designs will *convince* the most *fastidious* that fixtures which defy competition for durability and style can be bought at *this* establishment at *prices lower by far* than at any other house in the *United States*. Old GAS fixtures regilt, French or artistic bronze, and *warranted* to look equal to new. The show room is on the *ground* floor, *not* the second or third. JAMES G. MOFFET.
MAKE A NOTE OF THE PLACE.
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., between Greene and Wooster.
N. B.—*No extra charge.* Fixtures bought at *this* establishment are put up, lengthened or shortened, *at the prices for which they are sold.*

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. In beauty of style, excellence of quality and cheapness we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by any other manufacturers.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARDS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS WILL strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and regulate the system. They also cure the following: Disease of the heart, liver, lungs and kidneys, jaundice, dyspepsia, dropsy, fits, female complaints of all kinds, nervous diseases, palsy, hysterics, St. Vitus' dance, chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, all scrofulous humors, salt rheum, king's evil, erysipelas, fever sores, milk leg, burning of the skin, pimples, blotches, &c., &c. These celebrated medicines have been used by Old Dr. BONE for the last 70 years, with the most complete success in curing all the above diseases. Dr. L. H. BONE, the son and successor of the old Doctor, has at his office numerous certificates of the most wonderful cures made by himself in this City, which are open to the inspection of the public, and those afflicted with the above complaints are invited and requested to come and read for themselves. These invaluable medicines are for sale by CHAS. H. RING, &c., corner of Broadway and John sts., also at Dr. BONE'S principal depôt, No. 284 Grand-st., New-York, and by Mrs. HAY'S, Brooklyn, and by all respectable druggists.

SPRING CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, call the attention of those in want of Spring raglans, business coats, vests, and fancy cassimere pants, to their present large assortment, to which they are receiving daily additions. A large stock of frock coats, black pants, black and colored silk vests, and gentlemen's furnishing goods always on hand.

Also boys' clothing and furnishing goods of all kinds and sizes, adapted to all ages, from three years and upwards.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway,
between Grand and Canal sts.

HATS.—WARNOCK & CO., IN THEIR NEW store, St. Nicholas Hotel, are taking the fashionables all by surprise. Their gentlemen's dress hat is the gem of the season, and their assortment of French and American felt hats are complete and beautiful.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed, and ready for sale, comprising large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON BROADWAY.—The large 4-story house northeast corner of 9th st., No. 772; lot 29 feet front by 104 in depth; also the two adjoining houses, Nos. 774 and 776, each 26 by 104, making a front of 81 feet on Broadway, by 104 on 9th-st. The rear is situated in regard to light that every foot of ground can be improved; buildings are in most perfect order, and to a party wishing a pl ce of this size it affords a fine opportunity of securing it on what is considered the finest block on the upper portion of the street. Many improvements are contemplated, which, when completed, will render this location extremely valuable for business purposes. On sale the terms will be very liberal—If a lease, a long and afford a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable residences or investment of their money. Apply to MORGAN PINDAR, No. 355 23d-st.

FOR SALE—IN AS DESIRABLE A LOCATION as can be found in New-York. Four first-class brown-stone dwelling Houses, four stories high, with basement and counter cellars, on the south side of 33d-st. bet ween 9th and 10th-ave., opposite London Terrace, built by the day, in the best and most substantial manner, and finished throughout in the best style. Five brown-stone basement Houses in 23d-st. between 9th and 10th-ave. Also, the brick basement dwelling House, four stories high, and Furniture, No. 375 23d-st., corner of 10th-av. All the said buildings are beautifully located, and afford a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable residences or investment.

Apply to MORGAN PINDER, No. 355 23d-st., corner 10th-av., or C. S. SLAUSON, No. 14 Wall-st., room 11.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about 30 miles from the City, consisting of 80 acres of land, on which are a large stone meadow, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the healthiest in the State. Price for the whole, $25,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in the City would be taken in exchange.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, with high stoop, built by day's-work, and very elegantly finished, with all modern improvements—south side of Boorman-place, (33d-st.) between 8th and 9th ave., 100 feet east from 8th-av. house 20 by 50 feet, lot half the block. Also, dwelling in the rear, and fronting on 32d-st., a 4-story brick house same size, and built in same manner as the first-described house. Inquire of D. R. DOREMUS, No. 350 West 35th st., or at No. 7 Wall-st., from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Terms of payment made easy.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE NEW HOUSE NO 142 West 40th st., four story, brown-stone and brick front, English basement, finished in the best style, with every modern improvement; location healthy and very accessible; terms easy. Apply to WELLINGTON A. CARTER, No. 57 Dey, corner Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 436 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN VANDERBILT-AV., BROOKlyn, two neat cottages—piazzas, sliding doors, marble mantels, gas, range, &c. Price $2,750 each, $1'00 of which can remain. Inquire on the premises, Vanderbilt-av., between Fulton and Atlantic sts., of D. FREEMAN.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN STONE house, No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant-park, west side, four stories, basement and cellar, finished with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN-built brown-stone front house No. 42 West 35th-st., with all the modern improvements, in good condition. Price $11,000. Terms very liberal. Apply to W. KELLER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY English basement house, No. 173 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; house 24 ft. 8 in. by 44 ft., containing 12 rooms. Lot 34 ft. 8 in. by 100 ft. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 176 9th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FIVE HOUSES AND lots on 33d st., 7th and 8th-avs., 20x52, with modern improvements and conveniences. Price $9,000. Terms accommodating. Apply to J. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW AND modern brown stone house on 44th-st. near Broadway, 20x50, will be sold reasonable. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway next to southwest corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE.—A SMALL, NEAT AND NEW brown-stone front house, on 44th-st. near Broadway, will be sold cheap on easy terms; is well built in modern style. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEAT BRICK HOUSE No. 171 West 34th-st., 23x45; lot 100 feet deep; easy terms. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-av., near 35th-st., a basement and four-story house, finished with all the modern conveniences. For terms inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 106 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 133 feet, house 26 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BRAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—THE MODern-built 3-story brick house and lot No. 99 Bank-st.; lot 20x32, house 20x40; dry counter cellar and high basement; gas and Croton water in the house. Price $7,000, two-thirds of which can remain on mortgage for 5 years. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply to R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT known as No. 118 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 4th ave.; brown-stone let story; 3 upper stories brick; contains all modern improvements. Price $10,000. Terms easy. Apply at the Real Estate Office No. 190 10th-st., near 3d-av.

LOTS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—EIGHT lots on Pacific and Dean sts., near Franklin-av., worth $600 each, will be sold for $3,000, half cash. Also, a good frame house for sale on easy terms. Apply to W. BELL, Madison-st., near Classon-av., Brooklyn, 2 blocks from Fulton-av. cars.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, HOUSES AND Lots Nos. 38 and 40 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories, brown-stone, high stoops, 21 feet front. Will be sold very cheap if applied for immediately. Terms easy. Will not trade. Apply to WM. A. WHITEBECK, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FULTON-STREET PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock M., the house and lot No. 151 Fulton-st., near Broadway. For dimensions of lot and terms, see bills.

$7.000.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN A new four-story basement house in 43d-st., No. 154, near Broadway, replete with all the modern improvements. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET LOTS—$1,250 each; a bargain. For sale or exchange, two or four lots each, 20 by 100 feet, on the north side of 52d-st., 100 feet east of 3d-av; well situated for genteel dwellings; Central Park assessments paid: also, on the southeast corner of 1st-av. and 55th-st 4 lots, each 20 by 80, to be sold together at $1,250 each: well situated for immediate improvement; no rock. Terms of all these lots very easy. Only one-quarter cash required. Might exchange the whole for a genteel, modern, high-basemgnt 3-story dwelling, worth $5,500 to $7,000, and take balance on mortgage. Inquire of G. DE WITT, No. 109 John-st., or 186 West 11th-st.

LAKE GEORGE, NEW-YORK.—UNITED STATES HOTEL FOR SALE.—The above desirable property, comprising the hotel and grounds. Also 110 acres of land adjoining, bordering on the lake. Beautiful building sites may be selected from this tract. Will be exchanged for City property.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 350 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS AND elegant dwelling house, formerly occupied by the subscriber, No. 101 St. Mark's-place, 37½ feet front, having four rooms on each floor, and all the modern improvements, with or without the stable. Also, the three-story house No. 119 West 27th-st., having bath and gas. Apply to JAMES B. MURRAY, No. 13 Washington-place, or No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW HOUSES ON GRAND-ST., ASTORIA, L. I.—Seven large rooms, finished, and cellar; cistern, good well of water, with six lots of ground. Rent, yearly, $175. A lease can be had for five years, as above. Conveyance by 3d and 2d-av. railroad every five minutes, or by steamboat, from foot of Peck-slip, four times daily. Inquire of G. MARC, Astoria.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE HANDSOME English-basement house No. 17 High-st., a few doors from Fulton-st., and less than five minutes' walk from Fulton and Catharine Ferries. It contains about 17 apartments, and is well adapted for a genteel boarding-house. It will be rented low, to a good tenant. Apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

TO LET—$250—THREE STORY NEW BRICK houses on Broadway and 64th-st., very pleasantly situated, and giving more conveniences for money than anything in the City; worthy the attention of house seekers; Croton water in them; stages and cars running near same. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, next southwest corner of 34th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF A LARGE brown-stone house on 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, containing 21 rooms, suitable for a boarding-house; has all the modern improvements; will be let in floors to respectable families. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner of 34th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A neat cottage in Spencer-st., rent only $200; also in Skillmen-st., near Myrtle-av., $300, and a beautiful cottage for sale in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., $3,600. C. H. OLIVER, room 7, No. 346 Broadway, or H. PHILLIPS, Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A NICE house and neighborhood, containing first and second door, with range, bath and gas, to a small genteel family. Rent $350. House No. 71 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington av. To be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. Reference required.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS, suitable for any business, on the third and fourth floors of the brown stone buildings Nos. 173 and 175 Greenwich, corner of Cortlandt-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to
PETER A. B. JACKSON.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to WM. A. BURTIS, No. 53 Morton-st. The house will be put in good order. Possession immediately.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 1 BOWERY, FACing Chatham-square, the third floor, lighted by 26 windows, well calculated for light mechanical business. Also, rooms and offices on second floor. Also, store No. 6 Division-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—Two stores, eight show rooms and two basements, 60 feet deep each, on Canal-st., near Broadway. The present arrangements are for 11 distinct businesses, but will be altered to suit applicants. Apply at No. 844 Chambers-st., or No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock, A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET.—THREE FRONT OFFICES ON THE 1st floor, over the store in the brown-stone front building No. 85 Nassau-st., supplied with gas and Croton water, suitable for lawyers, watch and jewelry importers, architects, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to JOHN G. KANE, Room No. 19.

TO LET—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESent occupant going to Europe, the elegant four-story house No. 35 West 36th-st., near 5th-av. The house is first-class, and will be painted if desired. Apply to F. R. COWDERT, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LOWER PART of the three-story brick house No. 149 Duffield-st., consisting of basement story, parlors and rooms in upper part, in all, 9 rooms; rent, including gas-fixtures, $325. Inquire of J. A. BARKER, No. 57 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF those four-story brown-stone buildings, No. 283 Hudson-st., one of the best locations in the City for milliners, tailors or any light or funey business. Inquire at No. 283 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop No. 435 Greenwich-st., 25 by 55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, office No. 4.

TO LET—PART OF AN OFFICE ON THE 2d-floor, directly opposite the Artisan's Bank; rent according to the amount of space required; lease for four years given if preferred. Apply on the premises, to D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING FIVE OR six rooms, with kitchen attached, stable and garden, adjoining the village of West Farms, and commanding a view of Bronx River. Price $300. Possession immediately if required. Apply to A. B. RAYMOND, at the mill, or THOMAS MESSER, West Farms.

TO LET—A LARGE STORE AND CELLAR, and possession given on May 1. A good stand for dry goods or dry groceries. Messrs. FOWLER & KNIFFIN will open on opposite corner May 1. Will be let reasonable. Apply at HARRIOT'S, No. 124 Charles-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY and basement house, No. 234 Thompson-st., near Washington-square; hot and cold water, bath, gas and fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—A FINE, FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY, modern built brown-stone front house, in 30th-st., pleasantly located. Rent, to an undoubted tenant, only $300. Contains all the modern improvements.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 20th-st., near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars and stages close by. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, Architect, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY WAREROOMS, NEAR White-st., west side, three remarkably fine rooms on first floor, with easy access—wide stairs—suitable for any kind of business. Apply to J. H. CHAMBERS, pianofortes, No. 385 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL LOTS ON Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st. Also, house No. 166 Hudson, corner of Laight-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF A house in Stanton-st., near the Bowery, consisting of large front room and bedroom on second floor, with back basement and pantries. Inquire at No. 147 Forsyth-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 75 CATHARINE-st., suitable for almost any business. Inquire in the boot and shoe store, No. 76 Catharine-st.
[WILLIAM LINN.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON A pleasant open square, in West 20th-st.—three-story—with usual improvements. Inquire of E. P. ROGERS, No. 70 Beaver-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th-st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED basement and sub-cellar No. 321 Pearl-st., five doors east of Ferry-st. Terms easy to a good tenant. Apply to G. W. TREMPER, Nos. 17 and 19 Ferry-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 17 VANDAM-STREET, THE lower part of a pleasantly situated house, consisting of six rooms. Suitable for a genteel family. Rent $275.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement of the pleasant house No. 75 Amos-st., to a small family—to be seen from 1 to 4.

TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 16 BEEKMAN, near Nassau-st., two lofts and three offices. Apply on the premises, to W. H. PARSONS & CO.

TO LET—ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE NO. 87 West 26th-st. Apply to J. BAYLEY, No. 90 Chambers-st. Rent $650.

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLORS, WITH BEDrooms, attendance, &c., at No. 18 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE ROOM WITH STEAM power, second story, No. 161 Duane-st. Inquire at No. 93 Murray-st. Terms low.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE HOTEL NOW FINISHING on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av. The building is most substantially built, well ventilated, lighted, &c., with all the modern conveniences. The house will accommodate 100 lodgers, mostly with single rooms. The house also has a restaurant, billiard-room, dining-room, reading and bar-room, and room for washing and ironing for the house, and the accommodation of the boarders. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAM HAMPTON, 241 Washington-market, or at 146 West 24th-st.

DESIRABLE STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The first floor, basement and under cellar of the brown-stone front store, corner of Liberty and Temple sts., now occupied by Blashfield, Clark & Co. This store is nearly new, and eligibly located near Broadway. Three big side windows on Temple-st., with all the modern improvements. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Apply to JOHN B. DASH, No. 28 Warren-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—UNFURNISHED LODGING-rooms in Broadway, below Cortlandt-st., in suites, consisting of sitting room and bedroom attached, may be rented by business men, at prices varying from $100 to $175. None but parties of respectability need apply. Inquire of P. N. GELLATLY, No. 167 Broadway, room No. 6, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 26 East 19th st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

A LARGE HOUSE, CONTAINING TWENTY rooms, at Stapleton, Staten Island, to let, with one acre of land, fine forest trees, &c., suitable for a hotel or boarding house; rent $650. Inquire of THOMAS HAZARD, Esq., outside Custom-house, or R. H. HAZARD, Grant-st., Stapleton.

FURNISHED ROOMS OPPOSITE THE New-York Hotel for single gentlemen. Also, two suites of parlors, suitable for one or two gentlemen. The house is in perfect order, having been entirely new furnished. Will be rented by the week, month or year. Apply on the premises, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, PART PREMISES No. 31 Hammond-st., comprising basement, with range, &c., back room, with front and adjoining bedroom in second story, and back bedroom in third story. Rent $225 per annum, and forty per cent. of the gas. May be seen from 2 to 5.

A FINE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtleman on the second story, with bedroom attached; also newly furnished lodging rooms in the upper story to rent cheap. Apply at No. 89 Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE gore of land at the intersection of Pearl-st. and the Bowery, together with the underground privilege from the Corporation, embracing an area of 2,500 square feet.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park place.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—A VERY fine brown-stone house, on 29th-st.; also, a three-story brick house, on 24th-st.; also, a brown-stone house, on 25th-st., and a number of others, all nicely furnished.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

$300.—TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE IN 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., containing three rooms, with closets on second floor front basement, and one room on third floor; more rooms for more rent. Gas, bath, &c. Address R., *Times* office.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL genteel family, very desirable apartments, with gas, Croton water, &c., the second floor, back basement, part of counter-cellar, &c., of house No. 60 King-st., between Varick and Macdougal sts.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE SECOND AND third floors of store No. 371 Broadway, near White-st. Apply to EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 151 Fulton-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 737 EIGHTH-av.—A fine store as above; a first-class location for a baker, plumber, or other retail business. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

HOUSEKEEPING.—TO LET, A NEAT brown-stone English-basement house, No. 206 West 33d-st.; and furniture, carpets, &c., for sale to the tenant, on reasonable terms. Rent, $760.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE TO LET.—A LARGE CORNER STORE in Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway. It would be altered to suit a good tenant. Apply at No. 91 Prince-st.

TO PHYSICIANS—TO LET.—AT NO. 2 UNION square, corner of 14th-st., a front basement, altered for a doctor's office. Apply before 9 and after 3 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 105 4th-av., near 12th-st., for six months from 1st of May. Inquire on the premises.

FOR STORAGE.—TO LET—A LARGE DRY and well-ventilated basement. Inquire on the premises, No. 283 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN YEARS' LEASE OF TWO lots of ground, with building on, in Broome st., between Mangin and Tompkins sts., New-York. Inquire of ANN LAFORGE, No. 17 Broome-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—One of the most desirable houses in the village, built less than two years since, for the present owner and occupant, and is situated on Main-st.; contains all the modern improvements, viz., hot and cold water bathing rooms, water closet, range, furnace, tubs, &c., set in cellar, and finished in the most complete manner. The grounds are tastefully laid out with a variety of choice fruit and ornamental trees. The furniture is new and will be sold with the house; also a fine span of horses and carriages. A good opportunity offers to any one who may wish to avoid the trouble of building, as the owner intends to break up housekeeping and can give immediate possession. For further particulars, apply at No. 97 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 13 miles from the City, near North Bellerville, N. J. Communication with the city, within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms, a so all necessary out buildings on a lawn of ten acres sloping beautifully to the water's edge. The lawn will cut $150 worth of hay, and contains the greatest variety of shrubbery and fine fruit and shade trees. Good bathing, fishing and boating in front of the house. Situation exceedingly rural and picturesque. Rent, furnished, $600. Forty acres more can be had. Apply at No. 52 University-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depôt where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY COTTAGE TO LET—HAVING nine rooms, carriage house and stable, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City, seven minutes' walk from the Hudson River depôt; butchers, grocer, baker and ice-man call daily; churches and schools in the neighborhood; communication with the City by cars and boats almost hourly. Rent $300. Apply to Mr. CRANE, Hudson River Railroad Depôt, Hastings, Westchester County.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Consisting of a commodious double house, large orchard of choice fruit, fine lawn, 35 acres of the best arable and pasture land, with suitable out-buildings; the whole commanding an extensive view of the beautiful country surrounding Lake Mohegan, 4 miles from Peekskill Railroad Depôt, on the Hudson River. Apply to
THOMAS JONES, No. 247 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE.—THE COUNtry seat of the late JAMES HARRISON, on Bergen Hill, (Hudson City,) about a mile and a half from the Jersey City Ferry, with all the advantages of a country and city residence, and every convenience appertaining to those of this description. Apply to WM. H. HARRISON, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED IN WESTCHESTER, between Harlem and Hudson River Railroads, of from twenty to one hundred acres; would prefer to rent it, with privilege of buying. The best of care would be taken of it. Address COUNTRY, at the office of the *Times*.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 28 by 48, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Situated on high ground on the banks of Harlem River, with a sloping lawn to 8th-av. The place contains about four acres, bounded by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. The residence is now being put in perfect order, and will be ready for occupation about the 15th inst. A choice selection and an abundance of fruit on the premises. If not sold by the 20th inst., will be rented. Apply to E. L. STEVENS, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres, large and commodious dwelling-house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to
COVERT & Co., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GLEN COVE—A SPLENDID country seat of about 18 acres, situated about one mile from the steamboat landing on the road to the village. The improvements are of the first-class, built by the present owner in 1854. Also, a neat cottage with about three acres, in the village. The above would be exchanged for a first-class house well located up town. Apply at No. 183 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET AT HASTINGS—ON HUDSON, A cottage house with 11 rooms, cellar, &c., surrounded by large grounds laid out in walks; near Endson River Railroad station and steamboat landing. Possession to be had immediately. Inquire of C. D. GODFRY, at the office of J. C. Noe & Co., No. 10 Liberty-place, New-York, between 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE AND barn, with one acre of ground, on Bergen Hill, location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Bay, to Narrows, and surrounding cities. Address S., Box 1,702, Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on a beautiful bay on Long Island, about 90 miles from this City, containing about 15 acres, and nearly surrounded by tide-water. Improvements are a dwelling-house, laundry and out-houses, stable, carriage-house and boat-house, hennery, and buildings thereon, gardener's cottage, etc. The grounds are laid out with graveled roads and walks, ornamented with trees and shrubbery, with lawns and orchards of all kinds of fruit under high cultivation. The improvements are nearly new. The dwelling is one of the best built mansions in the country, constructed of selected materials and by days' work, with all the modern improvements, except gas, furnished throughout with elegance, velvet tapestry carpets, rosewood and satin brocatel furniture, piano, &c., &c., all good as new. The stable contains a pair of carriage-horses, suitable for a draft, plow, and driving single.

Also, a fine saddle and buggy horse, an elegant shifting-top carriage, one English vehicle, with shaft and pole, buggy, carts, wagon, harness, plows, road and garden rollers, agricultural and gardening implements of all kinds, cows, pigs and poultry of all kinds, a fast sailing yacht of about 9 tons, with boats, fishing and shooting gear. All kinds of shell-fish are found in the neighborhood, with an abundance of fishing and shooting. Fine bathing, and one of the finest bays in the country for sailing. The place is remarkably healthy, and entirely free from annoyances, such as mosquitoes, sand flies, &c. Fine hard roads for driving. Railroad depôts within one-half mile. It will be sold with or without personal property, for cash and mortgage. Apply to E. L. STEVENS, 14 Wall-st.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 28 by 48, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., the large commodious dwelling, 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, dumb waiter, piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a barn, 40x40, and gardener's house, situate on the Crescent, Broadway and Academy sts., three blocks by steamboat and stages hourly. Apply to WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-st., New-York, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country-seat on the bank of the Hudson River, at Hastings, three minutes' walk north of the railroad station, containing about three acres of land. The house is new, large and exceedingly well finished, and the grounds are tastefully laid out and ornamented. Also, a very valuable dock property, well suited for manufacturing and commercial purposes, including the village wharf, and extending southerly nearly 400 feet. Apply to R. S. ROWLEY, No. 389 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, Westchester County, a 2-story cottage with 2 acres of land, well cultivated and stocked with an abundance of apple, pear, cherry and currant trees, New Rochelle blackberries, &c., &c. The above property is situated about 80 yards from the Long-Island Sound, and 5 minutes' ride from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of Mr. H. PELTON, at the Railroad Depôt, New-Rochelle, or of G. HAYWARD, No. 120 Water-st., N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated within 20 minutes' walk of the Hudson River R. R. Depôt, on a beautiful eminence, commanding a splendid view of the City and surrounding country, also fine mountain scenery. The property consists of about 2 acres of ground well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and a few berries and grape vines in abundance. The house is commodious, containing about 12 rooms, with verandah on two sides, making it a delightful residence. Price $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE CHEAP.—This place is at Stamford, Conn. It is splendidly located near the Railroad depôt; contains 71 acres, large stone house, &c., and plenty of choice fruit. The land is rich, good for cultivation or building lots. Also, a small, cheap country seat at Saybrook, Conn., mouth of the Connecticut River. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUILDING AND ELEgant Mansion at Newburg, on the Hudson River, overlooking the surrounding country, with plots of 6, 10, 12, and 20 acres, or to suit purchasers. Will be sold low to close an estate, if applied for immediately, at No. 106 Broadway, where a map can be seen. Also a mortgage of $7,000 on property worth four times the amount. J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE AND grounds, situated on King's Bridge road, near 147th-st. On the premises is a variety of choice fruit; also, a fine stable and icehouse. The place is within eight miles of the City Hall, and accessible from the City at all hours by stages, cars and steamboats. Apply on the premises to HENRY M. BRADHURST, or to JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AN ITALIAN COTTAGE, BEAUTIfully situated on the brow of the Palisades, back of Elysian Fields, commanding an unequaled prospect of the River and Bay, with nearly two acres, terraced for garden; with a noble growth of elms, hedges, shadows and flowers in fine condition. Price $8,500. A decided bargain. Inquire of C. LUXTON, near West Hoboken, or at No. 321 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HANDSOME, large and convenient mansion, with 1¾ acres choice land; fruit in great variety and abundance; near the depôt, at Tarrytown; on high ground, and perfectly healthy location; will be sold at a bargain or rented.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence and farm; good land, superior buildings with modern improvements, fine views, shaded avenues and abundant fruits. House and place completely furnished and stocked within and without—14 miles distant. Apply to D. F. BARHYDT, over Nassau Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT FISHKILL LANDING—A brick house, 12 finished rooms; lot, 1 acre, stocked with fruit trees; brick barn, &c.; 8 minutes' walk from depôt. Apply at No 163 Greenwich-st., or to Mr. J. TAYLOR, Fishkill Landing.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—THE SUBscriber will sell or rent his place, near Fishkill Landing, N. Y., with or without from 25 to 57 acres land, all in full view of the Hudson River.
A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 163 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence for the summer and autumn. The advertiser wants a commodious, well-furnished house, with grounds attached, stable, &c. The family is small and the house will be well taken care of. Address
JAMES LEET & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR VALUABLE Brooklyn property, a first-class country residence, healthily located, near depôt, where social, educational and religious privileges may be enjoyed. Address RESIDENCE, Box No. 497 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—An Italian cottage, situated within two minutes' walk of Glenwood Station, and commanding an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River scenery. For particulars inquire at Patten's Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New-York, situated two miles from Paterson, N. J., on the Paterson and West Bloomfield road, fifty acres of good tillable land, all under good cultivation and well watered; a good dwelling and outhouses; a good well of water; a good orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Conditions of sale, half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at CRANES & CO.'S Express Office, No.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
No. 39 William-st. (next building below Wall-st.,)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above names and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH,
late of No. 62 Wall-st.

New-York, April 1, 1857.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinopla,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyreut,	Jerusalem,	&c.,	&c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. G. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New-York, No. 40 Wall-st., from March 4, 1856, to March 3, 1857:

Assets as per last Report, March 4, 1856.....$297,961 83

RECEIPTS.

Premiums and Charge for Policies.	$135,119 66	
Interest	18,989 81	$154,109 47
Total		$452,071 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by Death	$51,980 00	
Dividends, Interest on Capital, and Commission	21,250 26	
Returned Premiums, Canceled Policies, &c.	12,067 04	
Office Expenses, Rent, Salaries, Postage, &c.	13,197 91	$98,435 21
Cash	$6,910 77	
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	258,298 23	
Bills Receivable, and Loans on Policies	40,997 30	
Due by Agents	12,910 28	
Interest Accrued, or Due	4,873 55	
Deferred Premiums	29,545 91	$353,636 14
Total		$451,071 35

Assets, Jan. 1, 1856	$353,131 40
Assets, March 1, 1857	353,636 14

The whole number of Policies issued in 1856 was 1,277.

JOSEPH R. COLLINS, President.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph B. Collins,	John Ulsen,	John J. Phelps,
Luther Bradish,	B. F. Wheelwright,	Charles E. Bill,
James Surdem,	Wilson G. Hunt,	G. Stuyvesant,
James Marsh,	D. H. Arnold,	Clinton Gilbert,
Thos. C. Doremus,	W. R. Vermilye,	Jacob Harsen,
Isaac A. Storm,	William Tucker,	William B Bolles,
James S. Polhemus,	Shepherd Knapp,	H. K. Cornine,
John A. Lnqueer,	Edward S. Clark,	John C Baldwin,
Josiah Bich,	Isaac N. Phelps,	Edward Minturn,
Chas. H. Connolly,	P. T. Camman,	Lindon D. Camman,

J. W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner, (residence No. 19 Amity-st.,) at the office of Company, daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE P. CAMMANN, M. D., Consulting Physician.

JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

N. G. DEGROOT, Actuary.
J. B. GATES, General Agent.

QUARTERLY REPORT—OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, on Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1857.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$5,663,850 63
Overdrafts		95
Due from Banks		807,313 96
Due from Directors of the Bank	$164,256 62	
Due from Brokers	224,362 46	
Real Estate		319,000 00
Specie		690,106 53
Cash Items, viz: Checks on City Banks	$224,573 63	958,121 33
Cash Items, viz: Checks on Country Banks	33,547 70	
Stocks		317,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages		15,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		354,943 39
Loss and Expense Account		17,580 97
Total		$9,022,374 56

LIABILITIES:

Capital		$3,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$276,000	
Less Notes on hand	59,881	216,119 00
Profits		334,538 47
Due to Banks		3,091,396 77
Due Depositors on demand		2,416,238 44
Unclaimed Dividends		3,930 00
Total		$9,022,374 56

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President, and GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier, of the Metropolitan Bank, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been, and is, transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 9th day of April, 1857.

E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT—OF THE SAINT NICHOLAS BANK on Saturday, March 14, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$737,294 70
Overdrafts		42 11
Due from Banks		27,189 41
Due from the Directors of the Bank		60,895 91
Real Estate		58,258 07
Specie		109,174 44
Cash Items, viz: Checks on New-York City Banks, "good,"		153,425 07
Stocks		119,159 88
Bills of Solvent Banks		6,349 00
Loss and Expense Account		1,260 39
Total		$1,363,448 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$531,300 00
Circulation Registered	$100,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	5,611 00—	94,389 00
Profits		11,331 39
Due to Banks		39,994 57
Due Depositors on demand		614,443 97
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, Dividends not called for		2,100 00
Total		$1,363,448 93

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—J. CALEB BARSTOW, President, and ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the Saint Nicholas Bank, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at No. 7 Wall-st., in New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid

C. BARSTOW, President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 9th day of April, 1857.

JAMES HILLER,
Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, end 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Ocean Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.—The annual election for twenty-one Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad are notified to deposit their Bonds, without delay, with JNO. A. C. GRAY, one of the Trustees, No. 145 Broadway, in order that the Trustees may use said Bonds in the purchase of the Road for their account as authorized in the agreement already signed by them. The sale of the road is advertised for the 16th inst.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

CITY LOANS.—TEMPORARY LOANS WILL be received by the Corporation of the City of New-York, in sums of not less than $500, for which Revenue Bonds will be issued, bearing interest at six per cent., and payable in from six months to one year, as may be desired.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS ISSUED by the State of Wisconsin for the Fox and Wisconsin improvement, will be paid at No. 52 Trinity Building, New-York. ABM. B. CLARK, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 63 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Travelers purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company passed the following resolution on the 24th inst:

Resolved, That the balance of the second mortgage bonds of this Company (about $1,000,000) remaining unsold on the 1st day of May next, be offered to the stockholders of the Company until that date, at seventy-five cents on the dollar, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for as many $1,000 bonds as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount in the aggregate to more than the amount of bonds unsold on the 1st day of May next, the same shall be apportioned among the subscribers in as equitable a manner as the circumstances of the case will admit of, reference being had to the amount of stock owned by each on that day.

Subscribers will be required to pay for the bonds awarded them respectively, at the office of Messrs. Strachan & Scott, in the City of New-York, or at the office of the Secretary of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, in drafts on New-York at par, or their equivalent, as follows:

25 per cent. on the 1st day of June next.
25 per cent. on the 20th day of June next.
25 per cent. on the 20th day of July next.
25 per cent. on the 1st day of Sept. next.

Full or partial payments for above bonds may, however, be made in advance of the above dates.

Any subscriber may be entitled to receive, from time to time, such number of bonds as the payments made will cover; the coupons and interest on payments to be equitably adjusted, as is customary.

All subscriptions for bonds must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Company, at Chicago, Illinois, and no subscriptions received after the 1st day of May next will be recognized.

The bonds offered in accordance with the foregoing resolution, are the second mortgage sinking fund bonds of this Company, for $1,000 each, with coupons of $65 each attached, payable on the 1st days of May and November of each year at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of May 1867, at the same place.

Annexed hereto you will find a blank subscription paper, which you are requested to fill with such number of the bonds as you desire, and to return the same to the undersigned, at this office, without delay.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, Chicago, March 25, 1857.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENT. 8-per-cent. City and County Bonds. The undersigned offers for sale the following securities:

$15,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8-per-cent. Bonds, dated July 1, 1856, and redeemable at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, July 1, 1876; interest coupons payable annually, on the 1st day of July, $1,000 each.

$10,000 Warsaw City (Ill.) 8-per-cent. Bonds, dated May 1, 1856, and due at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, May 21, 1876; interest coupons payable Jan. and July 1, $1,000 each.

The above Bonds were issued in conformity with an Act of the State Legislature, authorizing the issue of Bonds to aid in the construction of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad. The amount of taxable property in the County, for the year 1856, was $6,308,949; taxes, $73,698; population, about 25,000; area in acres, 483,840. The authority to issue by the County is 5 per cent. The amount of taxable property in the city is $1,000,000; taxes, $8,050; population, 3,400. The authorized issue by the city is $50,000, and no more can be issued, by either the city or County, without an Act by the Legislature, and sanctioned by the people, so that every precaution has been taken to make these Bonds unquestionable, in point of security, and they cannot be repudiated, under any circumstances. Hancock County is one of the most prosperous in the State, and is expected that 50 miles of the Warsaw railroad, from Warsaw to Quawka Junction, will be finished and in full operation in sixty days from the present time. I have fully examined the strength of these securities, and I can recommend them to my friends and the public, with the utmost confidence, believing that they will compare with anything in the market, and, for a permanent investment, no safer Bonds can be found. For full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $3,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 15,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, is payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—My usual annual statement of Insurance Companies and Banks, as reported to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, and furnished to me by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained on application at my office.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 4th of April next until the 17th, at 10 A. M.—as an election of Directors of said Company will take place at Milwaukee on the 16th. JOSEPH S. COLT, Transfer Agent.

NEW-YORK, No. 6 Wall-st., March 31, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 40 Wall-st., April 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after Monday the 6th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN BAY, MIL. & CHIC. R. R. CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, April 9, 1857.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. Bonds, due April 10, will be paid on presentation at this office.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums of from $3,000 to $5,000, on improved City property. Apply to

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway.

$50,000 WANTED IN ONE LOAN OR several of smaller amounts. Ample security will be given and a liberal rate of interest paid. Address BANKER, Box No. 3,536 New-York Post-Office.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE SCRIP for sale by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds of this Company having reached the amount of more than one million of dollars, and the requisite legislative authority having been received, the Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable in stock on the 27th day of April inst., at the Transfer office, No. 45 Wall-st., agreeably to the following resolution of the Board, adopted on the establishment of the Sinking Fund.

Resolved, That as often as the Bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund amount to ten per cent. on the capital stock, this Company will, upon receiving due authority from the Legislature of the State, declare at the next semi-annual dividend day a stock dividend of ten per cent.

Where the dividend amounts to one or more full shares, the same will be placed to the credit of the stockholder, and a certificate for the same issued on application at the office; and when the dividend does not amount to a full share the stockholder will receive a scrip certificate in favor of the bearer, which can be converted into full stock on presentation with other similar certificates, in amounts which can be made into full shares.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the 15th inst., and be opened on the 27th inst.

The Board of Directors have resolved that in future the stock dividends will be declared as often as the Sinking Fund amounts to *five* per cent. on the capital stock, instead of ten per cent., as provided in the original resolution.

By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1857.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the second Monday in April ensuing. The transfer-book will close on the 1st of April and remain so till 13th, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, APRIL 4, 1857.—A quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this company has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be agents, this is to certify that I have neither depot, agent in America, for the sale of my Establishment or prescriptions for optical instruments. Solothurne, Switzerland.

THEO. DAGGET.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight hulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 21	1857

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Eyrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, April 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York.....Wednesday, April 15.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston. We'sday, April 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York. We'sday, April 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, May 6
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York..We'sday, May 13.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, May 20.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ERICSSON, LOWBER, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAFNEDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon	$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon	110
In Second Cabin	65

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No Parcels received on the day of sailing.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail May 16.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, T. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for HAVRE, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin	75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 30.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,963 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend selling their new and powerful steamers from New York for Glasgow direct, as under:

NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 11, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.....Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG.....Saturday, May 2, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP—The splendid and powerful screw-steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POGGIN Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 29 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.

First Cabin	$90
Second Cabin	55
Third Cabin	35

This steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. No freight taken after Thursday, April 16, and no bills of lading signed or parcels received on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers,) apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—STEAMSHIP ALPS, R. INGLIS, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 6, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo
Mail, at 7:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Elmira, and proceed the next morning.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.
Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day, (except that the train on Saturday runs only to Hornellsville—thence to Buffalo.)
Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M., leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 5:35. Burlington 8:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M., (Nov. 2 this goes into effect;) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 5 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and west of Rutland.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. (New) and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M.

JOHN G. STEARNS, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 19 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 23, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:00 A. M. and 12 M. and 4:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leaves New-York at 8 A. M.

SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 11th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $6; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, April 11, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 4, North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 15 Broadway.

The owners of this line will not be accountable for goods unless bills of lading are regularly signed and the value therein expressed.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE—THE MAGnificent 2,000-ton clipper ship GOLDEN HORN, Cox Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne promptly on her appointed day, and be the first ship to sail. Her accommodations for saloon and second cabin passengers are unsurpassed for elegance, convenience and comfort. Apply on board, Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUERREAU, No. 103 Wall-st., or GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, 105 Pearl-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leave Harlem at

THE NEW POLICE BILL.

Provisions of the Bill Establishing a Metropolitan Police.

SECTION 1. New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond are made "the Metropolitan Police District." The Governor may appoint *five* Commissioners of Police, who, together with the Mayors of Brooklyn and New-York, *ex officio*, shall form the Board of Police for said District. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. Three Commissioners shall be appointed from New-York, one from Kings, and one from either Richmond or Westchester. The persons first appointed shall draw lots among themselves for three terms of office—three to go out on 1st May, 1858; three on 1st May, 1859, and one 1st May, 1860. Appointments thereafter to be for three years. Vacancies shall be filled from the county in which they occur. Any vacancy shall be filled by the Board for the unexpired term. Any Commissioner who shall accept any other place, or receive any nomination for an elective office, without publicly declining within ten days succeeding, shall thereby vacate his office. Any Commissioner may be removed by the Governor, as in the case of Sheriffs.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of State shall administer the oath of office; whereupon the Commissioners may organize themselves and assume control of the Police.

SEC. 4. The officers of the Board shall be a President and a Treasurer, each to be a Commissioner. The Board may appoint a Chief Clerk and six Deputy Clerks, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board. The principal office is to be located by the Commissioners—the Superintendent of Police to have office accommodation in the same building. The office accommodation for the two Deputy Superintendents to be at the discretion of the Commissioners, except that one be in Brooklyn.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Board to preserve the public peace, to prevent crime and arrest offenders, to protect the rights of persons and of property, to protect the public health, to preserve order at every public election, to remove nuisances, to provide a proper police force at every fire, to protect strangers and travelers at steamboat and ship landings and railway stations, to see that all laws relating to the observance of Sunday, and regarding pawnbrokers, mock auctions, emigrants, elections, gambling, intemperance, lottery policies, vagrants, disorderly persons, and the public health are promptly enforced, and to obey and enforce all ordinances of Common Councils and other local authorities.

SEC. 6. The duties of the Board shall be executed by a police force for the whole of the district, and authorized to do duty in any part thereof. The force shall be a general superintendent, 2 deputy superintendents, 5 surgeons, 40 inspectors, 150 sergeants, and as many patrolmen as the Boards of Supervisors may authorize, until otherwise provided; *the patrol force of the Counties of New-York and Kings to be the same as at present.* The officers of police shall be appointed by the Board—each person to hold office only during such time as he shall faithfully observe and execute all the rules and regulations of the Board, the laws of the State and local ordinances.

SEC. 7. The qualifications, enumeration and distribution of duties, mode of trial and removal of each officer, shall be defined by rules of the Board, in accordance with the Constitution and law of the State; but no person shall be so appointed to office, or hold office in the police force aforesaid, who cannot read and write the English language, or is not a citizen of the United States, or has not resided within the district during five years next preceding his appointment, or has ever been convicted of crime; and no person to be removed except upon written charges and after opportunity of defence. Vacancy as inspector to be filled from the sergeants, and offices of sergeants to be filled by patrolmen.

SEC. 8. The police shall possess, in every part of the State, all the powers of constables, except for the service of civil process; and any warrant for search or arrest, issued by any magistrate of the State, may be executed in any part of the State by any member of the said police, without any backing or endorsement of the warrant. The superintendents and inspectors, having just cause to suspect any felony in any building or vessel within the district, may enter the same at all hours of the day and night, to take measures for prevention or detection, and may take all persons suspected and all property believed to have been stolen.

SEC. 9. If the general superintendent report in writing to the Board that there are good grounds for believing any room to be used as a gaming house, and if two householders shall make oath before any one of the Commissioners that the premises complained of are said to be so kept, any Commissioner may authorize a Superintendent to enter the premises by force and arrest all persons, and destroy all tables, &c., found therein. If there be cause for believing that such persons were in such premises for the purpose of gaming, the Magistrate before whom they are taken shall hold them to bail with two good sureties, or in default commit them for trial. The Magistrate shall send the proofs to the District Attorney who shall lay it before the grand jury of the county, and upon indictment try the same in preference to every other case. If the jury are satisfied that the premises were kept for the purposes of gaming, then the defendant may be convicted as a common gambler. If convicted the court shall forthwith sentence to not less than ten days in the jail, or penitentiary not exceeding one year, at hard labor, or to a fine not less than $250 nor more than $1,000. The phrase "purposes of gaming," shall be taken to mean any purpose of playing for money or any game of chance. If the implements of gaming, have annexed anything of value, it shall be returned to the owner thereof.

SEC. 10. The board of police shall divide the district into 30 precincts, without regard to County or Ward boundaries, and assign one inspector and four sergeants to each. The board may establish a station or sub-stations, for the accommodation of the police. It may detail and change without regard to or limitation of residence, inspectors, sergeants and patrol men, and door men to such parts of the district, rivers, creeks and harbors therein, or to such of the County and public offices of New-York and Brooklyn, and the Quarantine and Emigration offices as it may deem advisable. It shall detail patrolmen to act as doormasters, health wardens, and street inspectors wherever the same officers are required by law, who shall take the place of all other persons acting as such officers, such persons whenever they act under any department other than the police, to be subject to the rules of the department under which they act. It shall promulgate all orders through the general superintendent, who shall take the place of the Mayor of New-York and Brooklyn, as being at the head of the police force in the said cities, but always subject to the orders of the board, and the police shall obey the Superintendent as the chief of the same.

SEC. 11. The Board may, on the application of any person, swear any additional number of patrol men at the expense of the person by whom the application is made, the men to wear such emblem as the Board may direct. The persons so appointed may be removed at any time by the Board without assigning cause, upon one month's notice. The Board may also, upon any riot, pestilence, invasion, election, or celebration, appoint as many special men, without pay, as it may deem advisable, and for a specified time.

SEC. 12. No Policeman, under penalty of forfeiting the pay due him, shall withdraw, unless he give one month's notice, and no person removed under this act, for cause, shall be reappointed.

SEC. 13. All stolen property shall be kept in a place and by a person to be designated by the Board. Every such article shall be entered in a book with all particulars. The Board shall also keep general complaint books, also books for lost, missing, or stolen property. It shall also keep books with the name of every member of the Police, nativity, particulars of citizenship, age, occupation, residence, appointment or dismissal from office, with the cause, &c. And also records of arrests made, or of any services deemed meritorious by the inspectors. It shall also keep in proper books the accounts of the Treasurer. All such books shall be, at all business hours, and when not in actual use, open to public inspection. The Board shall also keep and bind all police returns and reports of the districts.

SEC. 14. The Common Councils of New-York and Brooklyn shall provide all necessary accommodations for vagrant and disorderly persons, and temporary detention of persons. In case of neglect, the Board to make provision, and charge the city. The accommodations of Richmond and Westchester shall be those ordinarily used, and detention of persons under arrest shall be lawful in any part of the said district, without regard to County lines; and in every case of arrest, the same shall be made known within six hours thereafter to the inspector, who shall within twelve hours make return thereof.

SEC. 15. All telegraphic apparatus, public police property, books, records and accoutrements, now in possession of the police departments of Brooklyn and New-York, are hereby given for the use (not to be moved from the County wherein now used) of the new police; but the ownership and the use thereof shall be according to the ordinances which the Common Councils have enacted or may enact. The Board shall have power to maintain such lines of telegraph, as for purposes of police, they deem necessary.

SEC. 16. The expenses in the execution of criminal process shall be a county charge against the county from which the process issued.

SEC. 17. The constables elected by the electors within the counties of Westchester and Richmond shall possess all the powers of patrol men. The Supervisors in each of these counties may call upon the Board to appoint for duty within these counties, as many additional inspectors, sergeants, and patrol men as it chooses, upon appropriating to the police fund the necessary expenses. Any of the village or town authorities may also make such demand upon like provision, and it shall be the duty of the Board to appoint such officers, who shall thereafter become regular members of the force.

SEC. 18. No policeman shall be liable to military or jury duty, nor to arrest on civil process, or to service of subpœna from civil courts, whilst actually on duty.

SEC. 19. The Health Officer of New-York may call upon any of the force to aid him in enforcing the powers of his office.

SEC. 20. The Board shall cause the ordinances of New-York and Brooklyn to be enforced and respond, New-York and Brooklyn to be enforced and respond, whenever consistent, to all requests made. The Board is invested with all the powers now conferred upon the Mayors of New-York or Brooklyn, in respect to the ordering military assistance to quell riots, &c. The Board shall appoint all Police Clerks in New-York. The Board may compel the attendance of witnesses. Any false swearing shall be deemed perjury.

SEC. 21. The Board shall detail on the day of any election in New-York and Brooklyn, at least two men to each poll, and appoint all poll clerks, provide ballot boxes, and keep custody of them, except during the taking, receiving and counting of votes. It shall not be lawful to sell any intoxicating liquors upon Sunday, or any day of public election, except to travelers, under a penalty of $50, and the Board shall enforce this provison. The Board shall prevent any booth or box for the distribution of tickets at any election, to be erected within two hundred feet of any polling place.

SEC. 22. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to use violence upon any elector or upon any policeman, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence committed in his presence, or for any person not a member to falsely represent himself as such.

SEC. 23. The treasurer of the Board shall receive a salary of $2,000, and $8 per day to each of the Commissioners for each day's actual sitting. The general superintendent to receive $3,000; each deputy $2,000; surgeons $1,500; inspectors $1,200; sergeants $900; the chief clerk $2,000; deputy clerk $1,000; the police at the rate of $800, and doormen at the rate of $700 per year. The officers shall be paid quarterly, and the men monthly. Each inspector shall pay the patrolmen and doormen. No member shall share in, under any pretence whatever, any emolument, as a member of the police, other than the regular salary or pay, except by unanimous consent of the Board of Police.

SEC. 24. All fines collected in Brooklyn and New-York, and all rewards, fees, &c., that may be allowed by the Board for account of extraordinary services, shall constitute a "police life and health insurance fund," and the Treasurer of the Board, and Comptrollers of New-York and Brooklyn, are the trustees, and may invest the same.

SEC. 25. Whenever any member in the actual performance of his duty shall become bodily disabled, his necessary expenses may become a charge upon this fund. If it continue for life, one thousand dollars may be chargeable upon the fund for said person. If any member shall die within one month, from the effect of any injury received in the performance of his duty, a sum of $2,000 may be chargeable against the said fund, to be paid to his family.

SEC. 26. The supervisors of New-York and Kings shall raise by tax such sums as the board, on or before the first Monday of June in each year, shall apportion as needful to be raised by each county. But such apportionment shall not be legal if the apportionment shall exceed the sum necessary to maintain police accommodations and the force employed within said counties, according to the action of the supervisors, nor unless the apportionment shall be first approved by a majority of an auditing committee, composed of the president of the board of supervisors and the comptrollers. The said sum shall be in lien of all taxes for the support of the police government therein.

SEC. 27. Such sums, when collected, shall be styled the police fund, and shall be paid out under the regulations relating to the school fund to the treasurer of the board of police, at least once a month, but not to a sum exceeding at any one time one-fourth of the whole yearly sum collected; and the sums collected for the purposes of police during 1856 and 1857, and not expended, shall, immediately upon the organization of the board, be paid into the State treasury, as part of the police fund.

SEC. 28. No expenses other than salaries and pay shall ever be incurred by the board, except for rents, stationery, printing, advertising, fuel and lights, unless the same shall be expressly authorized by the supervisors.

SEC. 29. The treasurer shall give $100,000 security; upon forfeiture, to go to the relief fund.

SEC. 30. The Board shall require security by the general and deputy superintendents, and inspectors, and provide for the taking by members of an oath of office.

SEC. 31. After the first meeting of the Board, it shall possess all the power as to police conferred upon the commissioners of police of New-York, or upon the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, as the heads of the police, or upon the Aldermen of Brooklyn; the duty and authority of said officers, in relation to police, shall wholly cease, except that the Mayor of Brooklyn and New-York, shall be members ex officio of the Board, and entitled to a vote.

SEC. 32. The designation of chief of police in New-York and Brooklyn, shall be deputy-superintendents, and the persons filling the first offices shall continue until a general superintendent shall be appointed by the Board, from and after which they shall discharge duty as his deputies. Captains of police shall be designated inspectors; lieutenants and assistant-captains, sergeants; and shall perform duty concurrently with the sergeants then in office, until the Board shall regulate the proper number; and policemen shall be designated patrolmen. The present wards shall be police precincts until new ones are made. The police shall do duty under existing laws until after the first meeting of the Board.

SEC. 33. The Board shall remove from office any of the present members not possessed of the qualifications set forth in section seven.

SEC. 34. The general superintendent shall make quarterly reports to the Board. The Board shall each year report to the Governor.

SECS. 35, 36 and 38. All statutes inconsistent with this act are repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

[Advertisement.]
LIGHTNING-RODS
VERSUS
PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

There are at this time various parties engaged in vending several kinds of patent insulated lightning-rods, relying upon the popular prejudice in favor of glass insulators and upon the certificates of a few professional men.

Occasionally they make an unwarranted use of some more eminent names, such as that of Prof. SILLIMAN*, of New-Haven, and others.

In dealing with persons aware of the reputation of Quimby's Lightning-Conductors, these parties affirm for their own purposes that the insulated rods they sell are a new invention superseding QUIMBY'S, and that the latter have failed to afford protection from lightning, giving alleged instances of this, always in some distant place.

These statements are utterly and unqualifiedly false, and if made by responsible parties, would subject them to legal penalties.

The subscribers discarded glass insulators many years since, and experience has justified them in so doing, as well as in the adoption of those principles upon which *their* rods of protection from lightning is based.

Having studied this subject practically for many years with very perfect means and appliances for investigation, and with entire success as to results, the undersigned do not conceive it necessary to procure any indorsement of their views—nevertheless, it is proper to say that many of the more distinguished electricians in the world, including FARADAY and ARAGO, have agreed in considering insulation useless, while some go farther and believe it an injury.

The subscribers are ready and able to satisfy any one interested on this point.

The frequency with which buildings have been injured by lightning, notwithstanding the patent insulated rods upon them, clearly proves that no rule or set of rules can be given which will enable every one to put up lightning rods so as to insure protection. It proves that the rod must be adapted to meet the peculiar circumstances of each case, to do which requires knowledge and experience.

The undersigned point to the uniform success of their mode of protection as demonstrative evidence that they have acquired this knowledge and experience which is so essential.

Lightning rods improperly constructed and applied endanger more than they protect, and it may be safely said that this is the case with nine-tenths of the insulated rods now in use.

These rods are very clumsily put up, often disfiguring buildings very much, and as a rule, they break apart and fall to pieces within a year or two after they are erected.

On the contrary, the rods erected by the subscribers are substantial and are very neatly applied, as the principal architects in the City will certify, and the result of the test to which they have been subjected proves that they fully deserve the reputation they have acquired as complete safeguards from lightning.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON,
No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York.

* Prof. SILLIMAN has QUIMBY'S rods on his house and library in New-Haven.

[Advertisement.]
TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK:
London Cordial Gin,
Medicated Schnapps,
London Club-House Gin,
Schiedam Schnapps.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

After several years experimenting in the manufacture of gin, I fortunately succeeded, in the year 1849, in making a discovery in its manufacture by which it was deprived of its acrid and inflammatory properties, and rendered perfectly pure.

My manufactory is at Schiedam, Holland. After several months reflection what title to give it, I introduced it to the American public under the title of "WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS." Schiedam is the name of the place in Holland where the gin is manufactured; "aromatic" derives its name from the Italian juniper berry with which it is flavored, and the word "Schnapps" is the German for drink—cogne dram—Wolfe's Schiedam aromatic drink. No sooner had my schnapps been introduced to the American public, and received with approbation, than the liquor-mixers of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia started in pursuit, with their mixed and poisonous stuff, under various names—Schiedam gin, Schiedam schnapps, London Club-House gin, London cordial gin, medicated schnapps, &c.—and in several instances my labels have been so perfectly imitated, with only the addition of a few letters to plead a technical avoidance of the law, and so carefully prepared, as to impose on careless purchasers. I understand a large quantity has been purchased by the merchants of the Southern and Western States, on account of the cheapness of the article. A merchant who participates indirectly in the fraud, by selling the spurious article, is as much an offender as the principal who planned the imposition.

I hope every respectable citizen who values his health of the community in which he lives, will aid me in ferreting out and exposing the unscrupulous merchant who, for the sake of a few cents, will put in jeopardy the lives of the community in which he lives. Such men should be nailed to the pillory of popular execration. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole importer, Nos. 18, 20, and 22 Beaver-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GRINDLE'S
ANCIENT AND CELEBRATED
JAPANESE LIFE PILLS

Purge the system thoroughly of all corrupt humors, penetrate and purify the vital fluids, and the corrupt secretions are replaced with rich healthy blood. Parts that were even decaying with disease are restored to a healthy vigorous action, and disease eradicated as if by magic, leaving the system in a robust condition, and less predisposed to contract disease again, of whatever kind. In fact, they are NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and must, in a short time, be the only pills used. They are pleasant to take, and never disagree with the most delicate child.

For sale by BARNES & PARK, and C. H. RING, Broadway, New-York, and by respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico, South America, &c., at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for $1.

Principal Dépôt No. 54 White-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Where are the mush room preparations got up to compete with the first, best and only pure Sarsaparilla? Dying! One and all! Still the original article maintains its supremacy as a cure for Scrofula and all diseases of the flesh, glands, skin, muscles and nerves. KEMP'S WORM PASTILES, free from mercury, are achieving a like triumph over all the mercurial vermifuges. Sold by Dr. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 49 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and pastiles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
SECOND DAY OF THE SALE,
BY
State and County Rights,
OF
JENNING'S PATENT FOLDING CARRIAGE-TOP,
No. 340 Broadway.
The most important Patent now before the public.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—It is astonishing what crowds still continue to flock to this popular place of amusement, to see that beautiful Drama of "Life in Brooklyn." It is to be repeated again to-night with that best of all pantomimes, "Rasoul, or the Magic Star," and the thrilling Irish Drama of "Shandy Maguire." Secure your seats in advance.

[Advertisement.]
CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC,
PREPARED FROM GARDEN VEGETABLES.
SURE CURE.
50 cents per bottle, by all Druggists.
CHICHESTER & Co., No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
THE OLD BRICK CHURCH.—The destruction of this old landmark has created considerable discussion, but the introduction of KNOX'S new style of hat has furnished a new excitement, and the town is alive with praises of its beauty and cheapness. Price only $4. KNOX'S is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Abscesses and purulent ulcers of many years standing, are readily cured by this powerful anti-putrescent and healing preparation. It purges the sore of its poisonous virus and imparts sufficient vigor to the surrounding vessels, to produce new and healthy flesh. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]
MATRIMONY.—Mr. FOWLER will lecture on Courtship and Marriage; or the laws of PHRENOLOGY and PHYSIOLOGY as applied to the choice and treatment of Life Companions, this evening, corner of Fulton and Orange streets, Brooklyn. Tickets 12½ cents.

[Advertisement.]
FRANGIPANNI.—The acknowledged superiority of this exquisite perfume has induced counterfeits, therefore see that the names of PIESSE & LUBIN are on the label. INGER & Co., No. 399 Broadway, General Agents. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]
WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By WOODFORD & WEMPLE,
No. 56 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 576 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]
TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]
HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES.
J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 9.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	
1,000	do	c 91¾	
33,000	Missouri State 6s	83¾	
35,000	do	83½	
5,500	Cal. State 7s, '55	50½	
1,000	N.Y. Cent. RR. 6s	89	
1,000	Erie R.R. Bs. '75	90¾	
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	97	
1,000	Harlem R. 2d mt	74¼	
2,000	do	74	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	99¾	
4,000	do	99¾	
2,000	do	99¾	
1,000	Ill. R. Bs., w'ts	93½	
1,000	do	94	
2,000	L. C. & M.R.p.bs.	90	
1,000	L.E.&W.1stM.bs	59	
1,000	Min. P. 1st M. bs.	66	
75	Phenix Bank	110	
50	Bank of Commerce	106¾	
58	do	106¾	
20	American Exch. Bank	114	
18	Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip	109¼	
10	Hanover Bank	91	
15	Commonw'h Bank	100	
20	Atlantic Bank	84	
20	Sh. & L. Bk. ex. div.	113¾	
5	Park Bank	103	
15	Merchants' Bank	111	
15	Ohio L. & T. Com.	97	
200	Canton Co.	b60	21¾
150	do		21¾
50	Dl. & H. C. Co.	b30	121¾
50	do		121
59	Penn. Coal Co.		93½
10	Cum. Coal Co.		18
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	b3	71
860	New-York Cen. RR.		87¾
100	do	b10	87½
100	do	b60	87¾
100	do	b4	87¾
50	do	s20	87¾
700	do	b60	87½
400	do		87½
100	do	b11	87¾
2280	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		68¾
200	do	b60	69¾
300	do	b60	69¾
200	do	s30	68¾
200	do	b30	69
200	Erie Railroad		39
100	Mil. & Miss. RR.	b60	72
50	do		73
50	do	s60	71¾
50	do	s60	71¾
75	Chic. & Rk. Is. RR.		96¾
800	Reading R. R.	s10	78¾
1000	do	b30	78½
150	do		78¾
400	do	s10	78¾
500	do		78¾
100	do	b3	78
100	do	s60	77¾
50	do	s30	77¾
180	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		53
100	do	b30	52¾

SECOND BOARD.

200	Clev. & Tol. R.		68¼
300	do		68¾
200	do	s3	68¾
100	do	b60	69¼
2d	Mich. Central R.		94½
15	Mil. & Miss. RR.		73
5	do		71
10	La Ce. & Mil. R.		78
50	N. Y. Cent. R.		87
200	do	b60	87¾
300	Reading R. R.	s3	77½
1000	do	s10	77¾
100	do		78
100	do	s60	77¾
400	do	s30	77¾
180	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		53
100	do	b30	52¾

THURSDAY, April 9, P. M.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York for the month of March were completed this afternoon. They show an Import of Merchandise for the month,

In dutiable Goods consumption, direct	$12,350,457
Dutiable Goods Warehoused	5,884,635
Free Goods	2,338,379
Together	$20,073,471
Against March, 1856	20,145,618
Decrease in March, this year	$71,942

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Bullion to the value of $1,061,833. The amount of Goods withdrawn from the United States Bonded Warehouse, for consumption, during the month, is $2,639,223, or $2,745,612 less than the sum which went into Warehouse: so that the total amount of Foreign Goods actually marketed was $17,328,059.

The total amount of Goods in the Bondsd Warehouse, at the close of March was $15,612,626

Against March 31, 1856	2,218,573
Increased amount in Bond	$6,894,053

The Exports from this port for the month of March, were:

In Domestic Produce	$7,904,481
Foreign Goods reëxported	1,111,416
Specie	2,174,965
Together	$11,190,862
Against March, 1856—	
In Produce	$8,044,192
Reëxportation	459,123
Specie	2,564,000—$11,287,944
Decrease in March, 1857	$96,388

We subjoin our usual comparative tables of the Import, Export and Gold movement at the port of New-York from the 1st July last, the beginning of the current fiscal year, to the 31st March, being for nine months, or three-quarters of the fiscal year.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July	$20,477,000	$16,240,000
August	20,816,000	16,458,000
September	17,225,000	13,915,000
October	13,781,000	15,551,000
November	14,147,000	11,933,000
December	11,786,000	15,416,000
January	18,120,000	15,524,000
February	24,501,000	15,984,000
March	20,674,000	20,146,000
Total 9 months	$166,877,000	$141,147,000
Foreign Specie	4,061,000	696,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July	$6,901,000	$3,961,000
August	5,618,000	4,281,000
September	7,045,000	5,229,000
October	6,130,000	6,614,000
November	7,542,000	8,344,000
December	8,247,000	8,820,000
January	4,544,000	5,258,000
February	5,899,000	5,409,000
March	7,904,000	8,044,000
Total 9 months	$59,325,000	$55,960,000
Foreign reëxported	4,109,000	8,522,000

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July	$7,772,000	$2,923,000
August	3,202,000	2,609,000
September	3,789,000	1,882,000
October	4,997,000	1,188,000
November	2,956,000	1,012,000
December	1,779,000	987,000
January	1,808,000	105,000
February	1,832,000	1,204,000
March	2,175,000	2,584,000
Total 9 months	$29,760,000	$13,444,000

NEW-YORK EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—NINE MONTHS.

	1856-7. Three quarter July 1.	1855-6. Three quarter July 1.
Domestic Produce	$59,325,000	$55,960,000
Foreign Reëxported	4,109,000	8,522,000
Specie	29,760,000	18,444,000
Total all Exports	$93,194,000	$72,926,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF U. STATES AT NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July	$5,401,544	$3,787,842
August	5,284,118	4,290,796
September	3,702,199	3,523,879
October	3,891,231	3,829,195
November	2,774,944	2,171,708
December	2,381,969	2,984,942
January	4,537,878	3,633,656
February	5,117,250	3,592,588
March	3,752,184	4,405,022
Total 9 months	$36,842,717	$31,766,838

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA AT NEW-YORK

1856-7 From July 1.		1855-6. From July 1.	
July 14	$1,705,301	July 9	$928,972
July 15	85,460	July 11	839,613
July 27	1,649,896	July 26	1,805,407
Aug. 14	1,473,876	Aug. 5	940,035
Aug. 29	1,465,187	Aug. 11	904,490
Sept. 14	1,607,658	Aug. 26	1,295,616
Sept. 27	1,567,142	Aug 28	712,000
Oct. 13	1,684,033	Sept. 8	1,062,737
Oct. 16	156,568	Sept. 11	979,364
Oct. 29	1,651,947	Oct. 1	1,768,599
Nov. 12	1,626,507	Oct. 15	461,628
Nov. 14	127,051	Oct. 16	1,395,492
Nov. 29	1,830,220	Oct. 30	1,670,477
Dec. 13	1,529,600	Nov. 8	100,000
Dec. 15	266,688	Nov. 13	1,664,062
Dec. 29	1,671,569	Nov. 29	1,933,592
Jan. 13	1,289,177	Dec. 11	826,801
Jan. 26	1,168,510	Dec. 15	1,503,358
Feb. 14	1,096,540	Dec. 28	1,405,892
Feb. 27	1,260,186	Dec. 29	637,676
March 17	1,004,956	Jan. 12	607,705
March 28	1,137,128	Jan. 14	1,189,854
		Jan. 29	643,446
		Jan. 30	881,000
		Feb. 18	247,969
		Feb. 14	1,028,028
		Feb. 27	1,140,208
		Feb. 28	829,509
		March 14	272,583
		March 15	1,219,053
		March 28	1,261,272
		March 31	49,417
Total 9 months	$27,837,041	Total 9 months	$30,963,715

We have no changes to note in the Money or Exchange matters from the report of yesterday. The tendency is to ease in the supply of means for temporary employment. At Bank, the offerings of paper, though still pretty full compared with the incoming payments, are not so large as last week. With the Discount brokers prime selections of paper command money readily at 8@9 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $118,267; paid $115,553, and held at the close $15,124,847. The Stock Market showed some animation at the early Board on the improved prices of yesterday afternoon, and a heavy business done in most of the Railroads at a further advance of ⅛@¾ ₱ cent. on Erie and some of the Western shares. In the afternoon a renewed attack was made upon the market by the speculators for the fall, and this was especially marked on Erie, the Bonds as well as the Shares of which were offered at a decline. The former, of course, sold down in small parcels, to influence the larger contracts in the latter. Sinking Funds of 1875 were done at 90¾, and Convertibles of 1871 at 75 ₱ cent.; Shares, 51⅛, from 52¼ in the morning. Illinois Centrals, Bonds and Scrip, were firmer. Reading, after being offered down to 77¾, closed 78 bid. Southern Michigan, 68, and Toledo, 68⅜, at the close, about the same as yesterday afternoon. New-York Central receded to 86⅛@87.

The March earnings of the Galena and Chicago Road were $130,089

Against March, 1856	127,491
Increase this year	$2,598

The first practical result of the plan adopted on the reorganization of the finances of the New-York and Erie Company, of sinking the Funded Debt of the concern by its conversion into shares, is seen in the Scrip Dividend declared yesterday by the Board of Directors. The appropriation of cash income to this object was thought at the time to be an extravagant one—being $35,000 ₱ month or $420,000 a year, equal to 4.20 ₱ cent. on the Capital of ten millions. But the purpose was a landable one, to wit, to enable the Directors to renew the Funded Debt falling due on 1st of February, 1855, and to fund part of the floating obligations of the Company on the best possible terms. This purpose was defeated by reason of the systematic attacks in 1854 upon the value of the property, and the discredit which had fallen upon the stock in consequence. The Sinking Fund plan, large as it was, could not save the Company from the loss of 20 ₱ cent., or $800,000 on the new loan of 1875. It has nevertheless, been faithfully carried out through the agency of the United States Trust Company, who now hold $1,094,500 of the Bonds of 1875, bought in for account of the Stockholders, by the contribution of fourteen months to the Sinking Fund. The principal of these Bonds, to the amount of one million of dollars, has been canceled, and shares to the same amount substituted. The coupons remain in trust for accumulation, as part of the future income for division among the stockholders, together with the continued contribution of $35,000 ₱ month in cash. A second scrip dividend will follow one year hence, when $550,000 in the Bonds of 1875, or five ₱ cent. on the enlarged capital of $11,000,000 will be canceled and new shares substituted. There is no question that the accumulation with the Trust Company will exceed that sum, since a surplus of $94,500 is now carried forward, and the subsequent purchases must be made at or under par. In case the Bonds of 1875 should rise above par in the market, the Trustee will fall back upon the Bonds of 1871. The process continues until the total funded debt of the Company now standing out, $23,756,500, is reduced to $20,000,000. This debt consists of:

First mortgage due in 1869	$3,000,000
Second, renewable in 1859	4,000,000
Third, due in 1883	6,000,000
Convertible Loan due 1862	2,500,000
Convertible Loan due 1871	4,851,000
Sinking Fund of 1875, reduced to	3,905,500
Total Funded Debt Erie Road	$23,756,500

The third mortgage of 1883 is made for ten millions, and becomes the second mortgage after 1859, when the Bonds then falling due will be paid with the reserve of four millions of the 1883 mortgage.

The *United States Economist* says the country appears to have a way of its own in going forward, prospering and to prosper, notwithstanding the stereotyped cry of rack and ruin from such journalists as the *New-York Herald*—seven times fulminated in as many years since the first infusion of California Gold. The truth of this remark is singularly illustrated, at the present moment, even in the midst of the seeming success of the *Herald* in enlisting the help of Wall-Street to crush out all Railway values. Good men and wealthy are still found to push forward this great system in the direction of the Pacific. The eligible routes across the virgin plains of Iowa and Missouri will be taken up; and the Congress of the United States have not been indifferent to their success, but granted large donations from the Public Domain to their encouragement. We have but recently had occasion to review the progress of the Missouri Railroads. Yesterday reference was made to one of the Iowa routes, taken up by a party of well known capitalists in Boston, Albany, &c. This is one of four contemplated lines across that State, and one of three which have been energetically entered upon. The Mississippi and Missouri Company were the first in the field, under the administration of Hon. JOHN A. DIX, President, and under contracts for building the Road, with Messrs. FARNHAM, DURANT, and others, who built the Rock Island. The Dubuque and Pacific Company is fully organized, and without the slightest noise through the press, have made progress in their negotiations, founded upon the land grant of Congress, to the extent, we hear, of at least six million dollars. Some of the best friends of the Illinois Central interest, on both sides the Atlantic, are understood to be engaged in the enterprize. The City of Dubuque made the earliest subscription of $400,000 in 10 ₱ cent. Bonds, the whole of which were s

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1785. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, the "spiritual medium," [illegible] a few weeks ago in this City was hailed by the [illegible] of the new belief with rapturous [illegible] appeared again before a public audience last night at the Tabernacle. She is represented to have been seriously ill in the interval since her last public appearance, and the calamity is said to have been occasioned by the shock which her nervous system received during the controversy, which arose out of her previous lecture (about a fortnight ago) at the Stuyvesant Institute, from which the audience seemed to regard her or the spirits as having come off certainly second best.

The attendance, last night, was very considerable. The lady was accompanied on the platform by her husband and Rev. S. B. Brittan, editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph*. The latter gentleman presided. In accordance with previous custom, it was announced that a Committee would be appointed from among the audience, to prepare a series of questions, to be submitted to the medium for answer and discussion This turned out to be a matter of considerable difficulty. The first gentleman proposed (and the nomination was made in a voice having a remarkable resemblance to that of the new United States Marshal) was Major Hall, late of Nicaragua. The gallant Major peremptorily declined.

The voice, in a tone of gentle rebuke, shouted, "D—n it, go it, man," but the Major remained firm to his resolution and his seat. A facetious individual then rose in one of the back pews and nominated Capt. Rynders. The voice immediately exclaimed that Capt. Rynders could not serve, because he was not in the room. Many of the spiritists thereupon became satisfied that this was a spiritual communication, and relying on that conclusion, did not feel called upon to question the truth of the announcement. There being several skeptics present, however, it was resolved to test the veracity of the statement, and one of them, bolder than the rest, got up and discovered in close proximity to the reporters' table an objective, substantial, corporeal entity, corresponding in wig, complexion, cast of features, size, build and general appearance to the concrete idea of Rynders himself.

This object was pronounced to be the veritable, redoubtable, unquestionable Rynders *in propria persona*, and the audience asserted as much when they voted it by a large majority to serve on the Committee.

After the lapse of a few minutes Professor Mapes (who had at first declined) and Mr. Charles A. Wentcott were appointed to aid Captain Rynders in his deliberations, and they retired for that purpose.

In the meantime Mr. Brittan, the Chairman, occupied the attention of the audience by stating his views on Spiritism generally, and that development of it which Mrs. Hatch exemplified in particular.

The Committee, on their return, reported the following questions:

1. What principles of natural law govern the action of the gyroscope?
2. What causes the seeds of plants to germinate?
3. Did the various races now inhabiting the earth all spring from a common mundane parent?
4. Was Jesus of Nazareth of Divine or human origin?

The Chairman, in submitting these queries, begged to suggest that it might be difficult for the medium in the space of an hour to give a satisfactory explanation of four questions of so much importance, when some very wise men had written volumes on some of these questions at least, without furnishing what the world had been pleased to regard as a satisfactory solution.

It was then moved that the lady should answer the last two queries, and the motion being backed by Captain Rynders, it was carried.

The questions were read again in reversed order. The medium fixed her eyes for a minute or so on the ceiling, rose slowly, and with upturned face offered prayer.

She then proceeded in general terms to state her distinctions between divinity and humanity, as preparatory to her reply to the last question. Spirit she defined to be that which really is—that which is unchangeable because it is immutable and eternal—that which exists as a being, as a principle, as a power, as a love, as a divinity, as a great overruling controller or ruler; and this man had called deity. Varied in religion, and science, according to the education and circumstantial development of the human mind, yet always called Deity, always called Jehovah, God, the Divine ruler and controller and creator of the universe. In answer to the first question, she would oppose no particular theory, no theological dogma or creeds, but would reason strictly from our knowledge of the nature of God and his glories.

Therefore, Jesus of Nazareth was both divine and human. He could not be human without being divine. Why? The human soul, as the divinest and purest of God's creations, embodied in an external form, which was but the expression or outwrought form of that soul, was supposed to be the highest created things, and that which was nearest unto Deity—that which was a representation of himself—that which embodied a part of His life and power—that which was the result of his love and wisdom. And nature was but the means of its manifestation. Therefore, whatever was human was divine, for Deity was the source of all things natural or spiritual. Another view was this: Nature might be termed the mother of the human race. Deity, Jehovah, God, the Father. The creative principle was God. The created principle, as acted on by Him, infused with life and power, was Nature. These presented the two great attributes of Deity, life and manifestation—thought, motion, activity, eternity, embodied in God—embodied in Nature. Therefore, the result of God and of Nature, in its highest and purest form, was man. Jesus of Nazareth was a man. Why? Because he had a human form. How much more than a man he was, it was not given to her to define—but he was divine, inasmuch as he had life, power, beauty, glory as other men had, and more divine than other men in proportion as that divinity, that life, that power, that soul, was manifested in his external life and in his daily teachings. As a direct and positive providence of the Deity in presenting to the world that form, that spirit, that light, that star of Bethlehem, we were to speak of him. It was this: the creations of the physical world and the creations of the spiritual world ultimated themselves into eras—into certain degrees of development, when a more startling manifestation, revelation or convolution was presented either in the mental or in the spiritual world. It was stated in Biblical history that Adam and Eve were the two great principles of male and female development in the human race—which race, simple, innocent, worshiping God according to their natural ideas, not educational ones—worshiping Him in the simplicity of their natural element, or in the Garden of Eden, which would be the result of such simplicity and of such innocence. This Adam and this Eve, we might say, represents the male and female elements of nations and of the world—represents not only the Adam and Eve of the Holy Land, of the Garden of Eden, but represents the Adam and Eve of every nation, of every tribe, of every man and woman on this globe.

As to the question whether the human race was sprung from a common mundane parent, she would answer that the great principles of male or female elements—or the great principles of procreation as perceived and analyzed—are framed into the natural world, and through the natural into the spiritual, and through the spiritual and the natural back to Deity—these principles were manifested first in this Adam and Eve of the human mind. But this Adam and this Eve represents not only one Adam and one Eve in the Holy Land, or in the Garden of Eden, but represents the male and female parents of every nation, every tribe, and in every country of the world. Why was this? Because if all nations had sprung from one common parent, and, as it was said, that six thousand years or more had been employed since the time of that creation of Adam and Eve, they would readily perceive that the advancement, as discovered by science, as discovered by social development, as discovered by historical revolutions, must have been immense since that time, if the Adam and Eve of Scriptural History were the first and only parents of the human family.

What followed? That of every country, of every nation, the myriads upon myriads of nations which had passed away, and whose bones have become a part of the soil on which we now trod, whose forms had decomposed, perhaps composed a part of the tree, flower, or shrub which surrounded us—that those nations had first parents adapted to the particular country, the climate, the development of mind or of spirit within them. Consequently, we must look to the first Adam and the first Eve who must go and embody them in their particular journey to the human mind and to the attributes of the human mind. Then that Christ sent to the nations of the world was sent to the direct descendants of the Adam and Eve that dwelt in the Garden of Eden, and to them he was a Saviour; to their descendants, to the Jewish tribes after the darkness of the Mosaic dispensation, after the darkness of the Heathen night which had settled upon them, this Saviour and this Christ came to relieve them. Perhaps this Adam and this Eve spoken of might have been the most highly developed of any tribe and of any nation. And tracing them back it may be so. As we traced directly the origin of the present race to them, as having descended through the ages, through all the long line of ancestors down to the nineteenth century, when from every nation on earth, from every quarter of the globe, from every land, from every country was represented a pure type of humanity, and human form and human mind. Never having heard of this Christ or this Saviour of the Jews, what followed? That Deity or God in his divine creations outworked to nations and to worlds forms, attributes, governments and powers adapted to their position and to their development; that nought had been made in vain; that the developments of the Hindoos, the Heathen idolator, were just as essential in God's sight as were the developments of Christianity. That they presented to Him one phase of his great and eternal laws; and from the Adam and Eve of the Heathen nations had descended a religion, a religion as sincere, perhaps, not as holy, perhaps not as lofty, perhaps not as intelligent as the Christian, but one which was calculated to give them the idea of worship, and until progress, advancement, civilization came, it answered their purpose. It caused them to acknowledge the superior power of some controlling mind, some eternal law. Then Jesus of Nazareth was a divine and a human being; was a godly being, inasmuch as his thoughts, principles, actions, life, were godly; was a human being inasmuch as his form, his brain, his general conformation were human; was both divine and human, inasmuch as he was the era of a spiritualist development. He was the revolution, he was the light, he was the morning after the darkness, after ignorance and crime. He was the renewal of the Adam principle—the divine power of love and of beauty. He was the presentation of that wisdom and love combined. First love and then wisdom.

The lady continued, at some length, to deal with the subject in the manner indicated by the line of argument thus far reproduced.

The same modes of expression, peculiarities of style, onomalous grammatical construction, and singular logical display (for in what we have given of what she said, her words are exactly followed) were indulged in until the end. In dealing with the question as to the cause of the germination of seeds, she assigned the phenomenon to a sort of passional attraction between the chemical elements of the seed of the future plant and the same elements as existing in the soil. The mutual action of these duplicated elements in the seed caused it, she said, to grow.

In conclusion, (having spoken for an hour,) she remarked, using the pronoun royal as is her custom: Owing to the lack of strength in our medium's physical form, we shall be obliged to discontinue the lecture on the present occasion. When we meet you again, we hope our nervous and physical system will have gained more strength and vigor. Our ideas have been brief, yet we trust we presented the principles which were embodied in the questions; and if we have given any thoughts or any ideas which are not strictly in accordance with the rules of logic or the rules of science, pardon us, not because perhaps we did not know, but because we had not the proper organs at present to speak them through. After a brief invocation she resumed her seat.

Captain Rynders being called upon for his opinion of her powers, expressed the utmost satisfaction with everything he had heard. He declared he had come in expecting to see a test medium and to be humbugged, but had never been more deceived—("Or elevated, enlightened and purified," shouted a bursting advocate of the doctrine.) Her prayer, he solemnly asseverated, was heautiful, her theory profound, and her language eloquent.

He had no hesitation in saying that he had never heard so beautiful and touching an exhortation in any *pulpit*, (he laid immense stress on the first syllable,) and he had the highest possible opinion of the lady's talent, though she had said several things that he could not agree to.

After an introduction to the fair Pythoness, the Captain withdrew, and the audience did likewise.

Trinity Church before the Committee.

From the Albany Statesman.

The Assembly Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies was engaged yesterday afternoon and this morning in hearing parties interested in the Trinity Church bill, which passed the Senate on last Monday night. As a matter of course, the brief time allowed for discussion at this late period of the session, prevented anything like a full presentation of the merits of the case; and the action of the Committee, whatever it may be, can only be based upon a very superficial examination of the question. It will, therefore, become doubly the duty of the House to see that no outside influence indnces hasty action on the bill, should the Committee think proper to report it.

Among those who have spoken before the Committee is Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, who appeared on behalf of Clement C. Moore, Benjamin B. Wintehop, G. G. Van Wagenen, and several thousand other Episcopalians of the City. The argument of Mr. Ruggles, though necessarily brief, was an exceedingly able one, and set forth in a very striking light the impolicy and gross injustice of any invasion of the vested rights of a venerable and venerated religious corporation.

Mr. Ruggles took the broad ground that legislative interference with the Charter of Trinity Church was at once unconstitutional and unjust; that every church should be controlled by its own congregation; and that to throw open its management to the members of other parishes and other churches, was at variance with church government and with republican principles. He held that, independent of legal objections, the Legislature of the State of New-York, for good and sufficient public reasons, should not do the act required at their hands. The Church, in the first place, is better off, the congregation better off, while the property of Trinity Church is under its present management, in the hands of those who now control its funds. It needs something of elasticity in such a corporation, so that, without being bound down by stringent resolutions and restrictions, they should be able, if necessary, to throw out five thousand dollars here, and ten thousand dollars there, as the necessities of churches or the interests of religion may demand. Such a corporation, to be useful, should be of a parental character, and enjoy the privilege to use its means at its own will, for the good of all the children beneath its care.

Mr. Ruggles declared that the real difficulty had scarcely been brought to the attention of the Legislature. The fact is, that the quarrel is a theological quarrel. Trinity Church, in her ministration among the poor, and in bringing her clergy and her people in immediate communion, thus imitating some of the best features of the Catholic Church, has gained the name of "High Church;" and the desire and determination of the "Low Church" is to crush her out and destroy her. He referred the Committee to the history of the Dartmouth College case, when New-Hampshire lost her senses and stretched out her arm to take away the vested rights of that institution, acquired by the gift of the Earl of Dartmouth. New-Hampshire then found out that she was not a sovereign State. That over her and above her was the Constitution, the great shield of our Government, a machine invented in America, by which we govern our Governors,—the broad and majestic mantle covering every inch of private property from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and protecting it from violation.

Upon the famous Dartmouth College case, Chief Justice Marshall pronounced the opinion of the court; and he (Mr. Ruggles,) believed that we had better plot ten sovereign States from the Union, than lose that decision. He trusted that the Legislature of the State of New-York would not follow the Jacobinism of New-Hampshire, and render it necessary for Trinity Church to invoke the mighty power which had in former days spread the shield of the Constitution over Dartmouth College, to protect her from the usurper and the spoiler.

The Repeal of the Kansas Test Oaths and the Slave Code.

There were certain acts of the first Legislature of the Territory of Kansas which seemed to be universally condemned, and which received the special reprobation of such prominent Senators as Messrs. Cass, Wellie, and others, and which the bill of Mr. Toombs proposed to annul by authority of Congress. The subjoined enactments, which we find certified by the Chief Clerk of the Council, will show how far the work of repeal has gone:

Be it enacted by the Governor and the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas:

Sec. 1. That so much of the eleventh section of an act entitled "An act to regulate elections" as provides that any person challenged as a voter may be required to take an oath or affirmation that he *will sustain the provisions of the several acts of Congress in that section specified*, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. All officers hereafter elected or appointed to any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the laws of this Territory shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and faithfully to discharge himself in office, *and no other*.

Sec 3. All attorneys at law obtaining a license in this Territory shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and faithfully and honestly to demean himself in his practice.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THOMAS JOHNSON, President of the Council.
WM. G. MATHIAS, Speaker of the House.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas. That the twelfth section of an act entitled "An act to punish offences against slave property," be and the same is hereby repealed.

THOMAS JOHNSON, President of the Council.
WM. G. MATHIAS, Speaker of the House.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

EX-GOVERNOR GEARY AND THE ADMINISTRATION—MR. REED'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE CHINA MISSION—THE MEXICAN MINISTER, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 10.

Ex-Governor Geary returned to Washington this morning, to close his official business with the Government. He has stated to his friends that he will not be drawn into any newspaper controversy, being satisfied that while Governor, he honestly and to the best of his ability discharged his duties. He also says he will not be responsible for publications of reported conversations, many of which are contradictory, but is willing to be judged by his official acts, and the statements by himself committed to paper.

Although the Administration is not officially informed of the fact it is understood that the Hon. Wm. B. Reed has signified his acceptance of the China Mission.

The President has re-appointed Christopher Carson agent for the Indians in New-Mexico, and appointed Samuel M. Yost to a similar office in that Territory, vice Mayers resigned.

The recall of Hon. John Forsyth from Mexico, is said to be fully resolved upon, and rumor has it that Ex Governor Price, of New-Jersey, will be tendered the place. The duties of the new Minister will include the arrangement of another treaty, for which he will receive ample instructions from the State Department. It is understood that one of the provisions of the new treaty will be the purchase of Tehuantepec, and should this fail, then negotiations will be opened for Senora and Lower California.

The presents from the King of Siom to the President have been deposited in the State Department. They include beautifully executed swords and spears.

Henry B. Welsh is appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Des Moines, Iowa, *vice* Cassady, resigned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Friday, April 10.

PETITIONS.

For and against the bill for the relief of Broadway.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the law relative to Common Schools in the City of New-York.

Relative to the management of the Central Park.

The bill incorporating the Association for the improvement of the breed of horses was ordered to a third reading.

The report of the Connecticut Boundary Commission was received.

The bill relative to the election of Police and Civil Justices in the City and County of New York was passed.

Mr. Ferdon introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Trinity Church Committee.

The bill making parties interested in suits, witnesses in certain cases, after being debated by Messrs Sickles, Wadsworth and others, went through the Committee and was passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Comptroller, on the condition of several Life Insurance Companies in the State, was presented.

The bill to pay the Committees of 1855 and 1856 for services rendered the State, being one branch of the old Supply bill vetoed by the Governor, was ordered to a third reading.

The several Canal bills, as passed by the Assembly, were considered in Committee, and then read a third time and passed.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To prohibit clerks of courts from practising as counsel in their respective courts.

To increase the fees of Justices of Peace.

To allow the several towns in the State to raise money for the support of roods and bridges.

To authorize the sale of the New-York and Albany Arcenals.

The bill to pay the Legislative Committees of 1855 and 1856 was passed.

The remainder of the session was employed in considering private claims.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Friday, April 10.

The bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to erect or erect e hut, shenty or any habitation on vacant lots in any city or incorporated village and giving power to recover possession, was lost.

James S. Sluyter moved for a reconsideration o the vote, and after warm opposition from Messrs Maben and Woone, the vote was reconsidered and the bill passed.

The bill to increase the powers of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul was passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Messrs. Glover, Handford and Slutter were appointed a Committee on the part of the Assembly, under a joint resolution, to examine, and report to the next Legislature the propriety of bridging or tunneling the East River between New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

To annex the county of Schuyler to the Sixth Judicial District.

In relation to the distribution of the Colonial History.

To authorize the city of Brooklyn to raise money by tax to pay existing liebilities.

The bill to authorize the City of New York to borrow $350,000 to pay for market sites and buildings then came up for a third reading, but on motion of Mr. Woonett was laid on the table.

The International Bridge bill was reported complete, but on motion of Mr. Hutchison the report was non-concurred in, and the bill sent to the Committee of whole.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

In relation to challenges to jurors.

Amending the Revised Statutes.

Relative to struck Juries.

Making appropriations for the Government for 1857.

To incorporate the Buffalo Agricultural Association.

To provide for the payment of the interest withheld from the Canal Contractors.

The bill authorizing the City of New-York to raise $350,000 to purchase market sites, &c., was called up, and lost.

The bill amending the Revised Statutes in relation to the duties of the Executive Department, came up for a third reading.

Mr. H. Baker rose to a question of privilege. As one of the Committee of nine who had ground out this bill, he desired to say that he had not recommended its passage. It was a fraud on its title, as it appropriated $2,000 for furnishing the Executive Department and fixed the salaries of the Governor and his Private Secretary. He charged unfair action on the Committee and declared the Governor's Private Secretary had influenced the Committee in reporting the bill.

Mr. B. Owen fully and satisfactorily vindicated the course of the Committee, and the position of the Governor's Secretary. That gentleman had been requested by him, (Owen,) as Chairman of the Committee of nine, to furnish the number and title of the bill, and he did so. The bill was considered favorably, after the Committee had heard Ex-Gov. Seymour, in its favor.

A long and somewhat personal debate ensued, during which Mr. Beckwith, of Washington, alluded to an article in the *Knickerbocker* denouncing Gov. King, and declared that its writer must have been a dirty political scavenger.

After these remarks, Mr. Hastings, editor of the *Knickerbocker*, went to Mr. Beckwith's chair, and told him that when he had closed his political term, he (Hastings) would settle with him for the words he had spoken.

Mr. Beckwith, in the presence of the House, then struck Mr. Hastings a violent blow, which glanced off and hit Mr. Cameron, a member of the House.

The House was instantly the scene of intense excitement, which was increased considerably by a man in the gallery falling in a fit.

Mr. Beckwith, when order had been restored, appeared at the Bar and apologized to the House.

A Committee of Investigation was appointed; after which the bill was recommitted.

Marine Disasters.

COLLISION AND SINKING OF TWO SCHOONERS.

BOSTON, Friday, April 10.

Captain Eddins of the schooner *Hampton*, at Newport, from Boston for Richmond, reports that he the 8th inst. ten miles east by south from Cutty Chunk, he saw the mast-heads of two sunken vessels, apparently schooners, that had been in collision. They are directly in the track of vessels entering Vineyard Sound from Block Island. The entrance of the Sound was literally covered with red oak staves.

COLLISION OF THE STEAMER LOUISIANA AND AN UNKNOWN BRIG.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 10.

The Steamer *Louisiana*, on her passage up from Norfolk last night, came in collision with an unknown brig. The bowsprit of the latter entered the steamer's kitchen, sweeping out its contents, and finally forcing its way through one of the boilers. The extent of the damage to the brig was not known. The steamer arrived up this afternoon. Nobody on board of her was injured.

The first boat through the Canal arrived at Havre de Grace to-day.

Fires.

BURNING OF THE OFFICES OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD COMPANY.

QUEBEC, Friday, April 10.

Last night the whole of the offices of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, at Point Levi, opposite this city, were destroyed by fire. The amount of the loss has not transpired.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ATLANTA, GA.

PETERSBURG, Friday, April 10.

A destructive fire broke out at Atlanta on Monday, destroying the Johnson House and the stores of Cutting, White & Co. and of Strong & Co., and seriously damaging Davis Hall and the building occupied by Lewis Lawshee. Several persons were seriously injured. The fire had caused great distress to many of the families burnt out. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Iowa and Wisconsin Elections.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 10.

The Republican State ticket in Iowa City and Burlington has a small majority.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, April 10.

Judge Whiton is probably reelected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by 10,000 majority over Calher, D. mocrat.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 10.

In the House, to-day, the resolutions granting $100,000 to aid the Free-State settlers of Kaosas, were ordered to a third reading, by 206 Yeas to 103 Nays.

Lola Montez in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, April 10.

Quite a row occurred at the Theatre here this evening. It was the benefit night of Lola Montez, and she wanted carpet instead of green baize on the floor of the stage. The stage manager refused this, and appealed to the audience, when a war of words took place between him and Lola. The manager afterwards made a speech, and so did Lola. She refused to play, and the money taken was returned to the ticket holders.

The Recent Explosion of the Forest Rose.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 10.

Six persons were killed and sixteen injured by the recent explosion on board of the steamer *Forest Rose* on the Mississippi.

Freshets at the North.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, April 10.

The recent rains and melting of snow have caused freshets in the Penobscot and Piscataquis Rivers, which are doing considerable damage to bridges, factory dems, &c. On the Piscataquis five bridges have been carried away.

Fatal Casualty.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 10.

Susan Colwell, of Mystic, Conn., was killed last night in the house of her brother-in-law, Rev Mr. Cashman, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which fell from the mantel piece while she was in the act of taking another article down. The ball entered her head.

Ocean Steamers.

DEPARTURE OF THE NIAGARA FOR BOSTON.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 10.

The steamship *Niagara* sailed at 12½ o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due about noon on Saturday. Her mails will probably reach New-York in season for delivery on Sunday morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIAN AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Friday, April 10.

The steamship *Circassian* arrived here, from Halifax, at 6 o'clock this morning.

News from Mexico.

PROMULGATION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION—MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last have been received. They contain details of Mexican News to the 20th ult.

The rejection of the Forsyth Treaties was not known at the Capital up to the 14th ult. A rumor that they had been accepted occasioned great rejoicing.

The new Constitution was promulgated on the 11th of March, the anniversary of the adoption of the plan.

The *Siglo* publishes a list of 71 deputies who failed to sign the new Constitution. They represent principally the States of Jalisco, San Louis, Sonora and Sinaloa. The Territories of Colima and Sierra Gorda were not at all represented.

The law ordering elections throughout the Republic was signed by the President on the 12th.

El Monitor says that Santa Ana is in constant communication with the Mexican emissaries.

Great excitement existed in Sinaloa and Sonora at the rumored project of an invasion of those regions by California fillibusters, and serious measures of defence were preparing by Gov. Yanez and the local authorities.

The trial of Gen. Gandara for insurrection was about to begin before a court martial.

The pacification of the Republic appears to be for the nonce nearly complete. All the principal fomenters of insurrection, Gandara, Osollos, Blancarte, &c., have been put down, or arrested. The *Trait d'Union* thinks, nevertheless, that the policy is more apparent than real, that the clergy and conservatives are still endeavoring to consummate a reaction, and that greater need than ever exists for firmness and vigor.

The State of Jalisco was menaced at the last accounts with an invasion of two thousand Indians and five hundred mounted robbers. Troops have been dispatched in large numbers to protect Jalisco and attack the rebels.

Mr. Jaquez, a high dignity of Iguala, was recently attacked in his house by a large number of bandits. Aided by a servant, he defended himself bravely, but was at length induced to surrender on a promise of personal safety. No sooner had he placed himself in the power of the wretches, than he was most vilely assassinated.

As usual, we read of the attacks and robberies of the mail. The Indians on the frontiere continue their depredations. The *Mexican Extraordinary* says:

"In Durango the Indians appear to be continuing their ravages without abatement. The different statements of their ravages in the past year are most startling. Murders, robberies and outrages of the grossest nature till a calendar of the most pitiful character."

The straightened circumstances of the supreme Government, says the same journal, have forced the suspension of payment at the custom-houses of Vera Cruz and that city.

The Vera Cruz diligence was robbed at Acajete. A Holy Father was one of the passengers, whom the robbers did not spare. Soon after relieving him of $400 in cash, the robbers required him to give them absolution.

THE NEW MEXICAN CONSTITUTION.

From the New Orleans Picayune, April 4.

The new Mexican Constitution, ratified on the 17th of February, was promulgated in the most solemn manner on the 11th ult., at the capital of the Republic, amid general rejoicing. The day selected was the anniversary of the adoption, at Acapulco, of the reformed "Plan of Ayutla," upon which the labors of the constituent assembly were based. The usual business of the city was for the time being suspended, the national flag floated from all the public buildings, and the roar of artillery proclaimed that a new order of things had begun. Only one unpleasant circumstance mingled with the people's joy. The clergy entire, with the hierarchy at their head, declined to join in the celebration, refused even to permit the national flag to float from the cathedral, or the church bells to sound. The civil authorities, however, hesitated not to take possession, and finally the joy became, in appearance at least, and for the moment, universal.

The new Constitution is, indeed, an imposing document, filling nearly three pages, or thirteen columns, of the *Siglo*. It runs, "In the name of God and the authority of the Mexican people," and bears the solemn title of "The Political Constitution of the Mexican Republic, formed upon the indestructible basis of her legitimate independence, proclaimed the 16th of September, 1810, and consummated the 27th September, 1821." It is composed of eight distinct titules, comprising one hundred and twenty-eight articles, subdivided again in the most perspicuous manner, into sections, paragraphs, &c.

Title 1 defines abstractly the rights of man, viz.: life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, &c.; the rights and obligations of Mexican citizens, native and adopted, viz.: equal protection of the laws, and the defence of the honor, interests and integrity of the Republic; the obligations and privileges of foreigners, viz.: obedience to the laws and respect for the institutions of the country, they in turn being guaranteed the fullest protection and enjoyment of the same.

Title 2 treats of the national sovereignty, which is declared to reside in the people; the form of the Government, which shall be Federal; and its several constituent parts, the sovereign, independent States enumerated. The State of the "Valley of Mexico," which comprises the so-called Federal District, shall only be known as a distinct sovereignty upon the transfer of the Supreme Government to some other place.

Title 3 treats of the division of powers: First, the Legislative, consisting of one general assembly, denominated the "Congress of the Union," elective every two years by the free suffrages of the Mexican people, and charged with the enacting of all Federal laws, in the initiation of which they have, however, only concurrent powers with the President and the Legislatures of the several States. The Congress will have two sessions annually—the first beginning the 16th of September, and terminating the 15th of December; the second, beginning the 1st of April, and terminating the last of May. They are guaranteed all the usual rights, privileges and prerogatives of legislativo assemblies. Second, the Executive, vested in one single individual, styled the "President of the United States of Mexico." He must be a Mexican citizen by birth, thirty-five years of age, and resident of the country at the time of his election. His term of office is limited to four years, to begin with the 1st of December. He has the power to declare war and make treaties—subject, however, to the ratification of Congress—and is charged with the other usual duties of an Executive. No ecclesiastic can ever become President of the Republic. Third, the Judicial, vested in various District and Circuit Courts, with jurisdiction not dissimilar from our own, and one Supreme Court, which is also constituted a court of final appeal.

Title 4 treats, in a general manner, of the responsibilities of public functionaries, the members of the Legislative Assembly, law Judges, Heads of Departments, State Governors and President of the Republic, each and all of whom are separately and solemnly charged with obedience to the constitution, and the faithful execution of laws enacted under it, in their various departments.

Title 5 defines the rights and duties of the several States of the confederacy, to each of which is guaranteed a Government republican in form and spirit. Their powers are limited. They can in no case form treaties of alliance with each other, or with Foreign Powers; coin or issue money; impose tonnage or port duties, or levy taxes of any kind upon imports or exports, without the consent of Congress. No more can they organize and maintain armies of mevies, or declare war, except in case of sudden invasion which admits of no delay. Each State, moreover, shall give full credit to the laws and records of the other, and of the Supreme Government.

Title 6 declares, among other things, that this constitution, and the laws of Congress enacted under it shall be the supreme law of the land; title 7 provides for additions and amendments; title 8 declares its inviolability, it remaining in full force and authority even in case of rebellion.

The new constitution does not take full effect till the 16th of September next, though in the meantime the federal elections will be held under it. The most prominent candidates for the Presidency are Comonfort, Alvarez, Lerdo, Azalledo and Vidaurri.

THE FILLIBUSTERING MOVEMENTS IN CALIFORNIA, AGAINST SONORA.

From the Mexican Extraordinary, Feb. 23.

At length the Press of Mexico are generally coming to understand what we have so long been speaking about—that the pressure from the North will very soon give trouble to Mexican constituted authorities in the State of Sonora. They begin to see through the symptoms in the North; but still they are unable to lay hold of these important movements, except as they appear to the most sommon minds. They are talking in the dark, and hence their language carries with it no instruction to the public or to the Government.

The movement now being made towards Senora is nothing more than a revival of a political organization that existed two years ago in California, which was gotten up by men of talent and influence at that time. The name of this organization was the "Pacific Star Association," and its object was secession from the American Union, and the establishment of an independent Republic, that should comprehend the territory lying on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, from British Oregon down to Central America, and including Central America. A platform was drawn up by the leaders of this Association, and the first talent of the State was at once enlisted to start the ball in motion. A large number of members were quickly enrolled; as to the ambitious, nothing could be more handsomely conceived than the basis which was drawn up for the Association. Fat offices and elevated positions loomed up before every member, and the best of good feeling characterized every meeting of the leaders.

Unfortunately for their plans, just at this stage of the game, the Know-Nothing Party, that had already carried the elections in San Francisco, promised to turn everything topsy-turvy in the State, and in it were to be found many promises for previously disappointed office-seekers. The "Pacific Star Association" had within it several of this sort, and they were decoyed from their secession designs and induced to join this new party. This was the first blow the Association received, and before it could recuperate from it Walker's success in Nicaragua drew off many active members, among them the author of the *plan*.

With Walker and other causes the original Association has been entirely disbanded, and we can only now and then notice its members working away to the same end in a different field of action. The man who first conceived the plan of the Association we spoke of, for the erection of an independent Pacific Republic, is now coming down upon Mexico.

This is not a new enterprise to him, but one that has maddened his brain and kept his wits at work through many a year. He is no common adventurer, but a man who has led an active life, and always filled first positions in the society in which he has moved. He is married into a highly respectable Mexican family, and has the advantage of a large acquaintance with the Mexican people; and although we have always regarded the fillibustering movements against Sonora as disastrous, we must confess that when we learned by the last mail that Henry A. Crabb was at the head of the movement we came to the conclusion at once that it was time for Mexico to do something.

Mr. Crabb undoubtedly entertains the same notions that he did two years ago, and if he be not acting directly on the same platform, he has pretty much the same end in view. He is truly a daring and sagacious leader, and, although he may approach the frontiers of Mexico as a quiet American settler, still his movements should be regarded at all times with suspicion by Mexico, unless Mexico can see in such a man the ability to work good for her territory in the future Republic of the Pacific.

The Massacre of White Settlers at Spirit Lake.

From the St. Paul Democrat, March 26.

In confirmation of the intelligence published yesterday, in reference to the massacre of white settlers at Spirit Lake, we have received the following letter from a reliable gentleman at Mankato:

MANKATO, Sunday, March 22, 1857.

According to the report of Mr. Markham, of Spirit Lake, in this Territory, a shocking affair took place there on the 9th of this month. Spirit Lake is about fifteen miles from Springfield, on the Des Moines River, in a southwesterly course, and near the Iowa line. Mr. Markham had been to the Des Moines River to see after his oxen, which were then feeding upon rushes, and in going home got bewildered and hungry, and started for the nearest house. Upon reaching it he found the door and windows broken open, and on the inside upon the floor lay the body of an old lady.

A short distance from the house, upon the snow he found a boy about twelve years of age, who was also dead. A short distance from the house of the boy he found that of a girl, partially devoured by the dogs. He says that he visited four other houses where families had been living, but no person was there; everything in the house was thrown over the floors. He started for the next house, expecting to stay all night, but found several Indian tents pitched before the door, and the house filled with Indians. He, being fatigued, crept into a snow bank and laid until morning, when he started for the settlement at Springfield.

They, finding that he was in earnest about his story, and swearing to its correctness, immediately dispatched two men for Fort Ridgely, who succeeded in raising fifty soldiers to come to their assistance. The men are in this place this evening, and will start for the Des Moines River in the morning. The soldiers will camp for the night at South Bend. We have heard Indian stories before, but we are inclined, from the source, to believe this to be true.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

THE ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston's Address to his Constituents.

THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF IN ENGLAND.

The United States and the Sound Dues.

Our files of London papers, brought by the *City of Manchester*, which arrived yesterday, and by the *Washington*, which arrived on Thursday [illegible] to the 25th of March inclusive.

The Berlin correspondent of the London [illegible] writing on March 19, says:

"The United States of North America [illegible] represented at the late Sound Dues [illegible] Copenhagen, the American Government [illegible] fused, some time back, to acknowledge [illegible] on which the Sound Dues are collected, [illegible] expectations are, however, entertained that [illegible] an arrangement has been arrived at with [illegible] pean Powers, that Government will be found [illegible] willing to enter into this generally received [illegible] the redemption of them. Dispatches were [illegible] from Copenhagen to Washington on this [illegible] ficiently early in February for them to [illegible] before the closing of Congress on the 4th [illegible] that it is not improbable that some [illegible] tory to Denmark may arrive in the Danish [illegible] fore the conclusion of the term appointed [illegible] American Government for the determination [illegible] treaty with Denmark."

Accounts from Naples state that the King has authorized the modification of the prisons in his dominions, and ordered considerable improvements in the penitentiary system. For some time past it has been rumored that the King is disposed to make concessions in favor of his unhappy subjects. Several attempts at a reconciliation were made, but without success. Now, however, it is said that a M. [illegible] is deputed to Paris charged with a mission, and which, of course, is not official, but still a mission, and which it is thought may lead to a reconciliation.

We read in the Paris correspondence of the London *Globe*:

"Lord Elgin is expected daily in Paris, when he will concert with the French Cabinet on the combined measures to be undertaken in China by the two countries. It is by no means impossible that a third person, with a land force, will be despatched to the Chinese seas by the French Government; and this in spite of the statements made to the contrary by the semi-official papers."

The Paris correspondent of the London [illegible] writing on the 21st of March, says:

"I hear that a judicial 'instruction' is actively going on with respect to a political plot, of which scarcely anything has been said here, which is said to have been discovered in February last, and which was to have broken out in action on the Place de la Bastile, on the 24th of February last."

The Amended Tariff of the United States.

From the London Times.

The last official act of President Pierce will, perhaps, in the opinion of posterity, cast a redeeming ray over the career of a confessedly unsuccessful administrate. Before quitting office, he gave his assent to the new Tariff Bill of the United States. Thus, within ten or twelve years after ourselves, the Americans have taken one step in the direction of Free Trade. Not that the new Tariff goes very far, for still nearly the whole of the revenue will be raised by duties on imports; but the principle is admitted that these duties are imposed for the sake of revenue, and not of protection; and we may expect that, as the population and wealth of the Republic increase, the Treasury becomes more unnecessarily rich, the charges will be further reduced. The

[illegible] by indirect taxation. [illegible] is also a question that [illegible] permanently settled population require the application of true principles of political economy. We may, then, hope to see the gradual development of that free system towards which the new Tariff represents the state of transition.

Cruelty in Merchant Vessels.

From the London Times.

A hideous case has just been tried at Exeter; the report of it might have been seen in our impression of Monday. It involved no point of law; we [illegible] it can be drawn in any way into a precedent. If we notice it at all it is simply because it discloses one of those fearful tales of cruelty which the imagination of our most practised retailers of horrors could scarcely have conceived. The master of a merchant ship, in conjunction with the mate, murdered in cold blood, and with every circumstance of torture, a wretched negro who acted as cook on board the vessel. The ship was of 120 tons burden. In February of last year she sailed from London to Newcastle, and, having taken a cargo of coals on board, made sail for Senegal, thence to Cape Verde Islands, or to Rio Grande, and then back to England. HUGH ORR was the name of the master, one ATWELL their mate, and the wretched creature who was so foully murdered was named EDWARD DEVUR. He was a negro, a native of Bostpu, in the United States. It appeared by the testimony of the witnesses that the ill-treatment which led to his death commenced at the Cape Verde Islands. The master went on shore [illegible] one day, and returned the next. As soon as he came back he called the cook into the cabin, knocked him down, and kicked him about the body. A few days afterwards the mate beat him with a broomstick about the legs. Then the master thrashed him with a rope, then he knocked him down, then he beat him with a handbrush. This was chance work, however, merely preliminary to the systematic course of frightful brutality which only ended in the unfortunate negro's death. The master, HUGH ORR, made a "cat," and when this was made he was in the habit of calling down the black into the little cabin of the *Hannah Jane*. He would then knock him down, and beat her the wretched creature with the instrument of torture. In order to indulge in this exercise more at his ease, it appeared that he tried to tie his victim up by passing two half hitches or loops over his thumbs, and when the master was unable to accomplish this by his own unassisted efforts he called in the assistance of the mate. Between them they would tie the cook up to the tacker, and then flog him to their heart's content. The witnesses who testified to these facts were, mainly, the cabin-boy, and a seaman, one THOMAS APPLEBY, who was one of the crew of the *Hannah Jane*. The last witness said that frequently at night, when he was at the wheel, he heard cries of agony issuing from the cabin where the torture was in progress. The night before that on which the negro died this man saw the master and the mate flogging him. They had hauled him down to a chest by his thumbs, so that his back was rounded, and then they gave him 300 lashes and upwards. A few days before this he had been lashed up to the fore rigging—his heels higher than his head—and in this position had been flogged by the mate. The two ruffians had ordered the poor creature's back to be scrubbed, while it was one mass of sores and bruises. It is right to mention, as considerable weight was laid on it in the course of the proceedings, that the night before the negro died, the mate, ATWELL, saw him lying on the deck and kicked him on the breast with his heavy sea-boots, and also struck him with a block. It became, then, a question whether these kicks and blows were not the immediate cause of death. If so, as the master of a vessel is not criminally responsible for the acts of his mate, HUGH ORR might have escaped scot free. The jury, happily, held otherwise, and found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, upon which the presiding Judge instantly passed upon him a sentence of transportation for life. Had he been found guilty of the capital offence, and suffered punishment accordingly, there would have been few who would have lamented his fate.

The case, of course, turned upon the degree of credit which could be attached to the testimony of the witnesses. We are ready to admit that a conspiracy of three or four persons to procure the condemnation of the master on board a small craft like the *Hannah Jane*, is within the limit of probability. On board a larger vessel, with a more numerous crew, such an attempt must necessarily fail, for it would be impossible to procure the needful unanimity in perjury. Now, the company of the *Hannah Jane* consisted of the master, HUGH ORR; the mate, ATWELL; three seamen, HARVEY, FRAZER and PHILLIPS; but PHILLIPS deserted, and was replaced by JARVIS; CONN, the cabin-boy: and EDWARD DEVUR, the black cook. ATWELL, the mate, disappeared from the ship at Rio Grande, after the death of the cook. It must, of course, occur to every one's mind, on the first blush of the matter, as strange, that as soon as the *Hannah Jane* reached Rio Grande, where there was a British Consul, the seamen did not make such a complaint to that functionary as would have led to an investigation, and to the arrest of the master and mate. APPLEBY and HARVEY stated that they did make such a complaint, but that the Consul treated their application with something very like contempt, merely saying that he would write to England upon the subject. We think it highly improbable that the seamen did lay any formal complaint before the Consul. They no doubt went into his office and grumbled out something, which the Consul probably set down as mere evidence of a squabble between the master and the ship's company. As far as the Consul is concerned, the inquiry cannot stop here. The result of the trial at Exeter the other day proves that there was a terrible necessity for investigation at Rio, when the circumstances of the case were fresh in the minds of all; and the mate, whose conduct was inculpated equally with that of the master, was in the Consul's power. The investigation into the conduct of the Consul will, no doubt, be set on foot in the proper quarter. Passing from this point, we find that the evidence upon which the prisoner ORR was convicted of manslaughter was given by the two seamen, APPLEBY and HARVEY, and by CONN, the cabin-boy. There had, moreover, been a dispute about wages between the master and these two seamen, APPLEBY and HARVEY, when the ship arrived at Plymouth. It is, indeed, very probable that if ORR had not fallen out with the men upon this point he might have escaped prosecution altogether. Still, this was a point which, although it might affect the degree of credit which the Jury might be disposed to attach to the statements of the two seamen, could do no more. CONN, the cabin-boy, was not cross-examined for the defence, and JARVIS was not produced. The effort was, of course, to show that the negro's death resulted from the acts of ATWELL, for which acts, unless under his own special order, the master, ORR, could not be held responsible. The jury and judge, however, upon hearing the whole case, came to the very sound decision that, whatever might have been the guilt of ATWELL, ORR was equally answerable for the death of the unfortunate black. The story is a most horrible and disgusting one, but we know not how the occasional occurrences of such crimes is to be avoided, any more than the occasional occurrence of murder upon shore. The rapid spread of steam navigation, and the consequent rapidity with which detection and conviction must follow upon all such offences, may do much—the growing tendency to use only large craft for long runs still more. We had hoped that under the provisions of the act for the better regulation of the merchant service, we should cease altogether to hear of such acts of brutality on the part of the captains of the smaller merchant vessels, and things, no doubt, are improved. After all, it is the owner who should be really answerable, both to the seamen in his employment and to the public, for the choice of the master, in whose hands he places so much irresponsible power while the ship is at sea.

The General Election in Great Britain.

LORD PALMERSTON'S ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

To the Electors of Tiverton.

GENTLEMEN: Parliament having dissolved in order that the electors of the united kingdom may have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the existing state of public affairs, I present myself to you as a candidate for the continuance of that confidence with which, as your representative, I have so long been honored.

The question which is submitted to the judgment of the country is which shall be the men to whose hands shall be committed the destinies of the nation, and whether that charge shall continue to be confided to the present Administration, or whether it shall be transferred to that aggregate of hitherto discordant elements by whose combined action on a late occasion a vote of censure was passed upon Her Majesty's Government.

The claims of the present Administration to the confidence of the country rest upon facts and events which will form an important chapter in the history of these times.

We undertook the conduct of affairs, in obedience to the call of our Sovereign, at a moment of no small difficulty, in the midst of a great war, and when those men who had heretofore been looked up to as the leaders of parties had for various reasons declined the responsibility of office, or had been unable to form such an Administration as was in their opinion equal to the crisis. We carried on with energy and vigor the war in which the country was engaged, and in hearty cooperation with our gallant allies—the French, the Sardinians, and the Turks—we brought it to a successful termination, and the result was a treaty of peace which accomplished the objects of the war, and which secured for the allies conditions which some of those to whom I have alluded had deemed it unreasonable to propose and impossible to obtain.

In the execution of the stipulations of this treaty difficulties in regard to matters of great importance arose, those difficulties by firmness in negotiation Her Majesty's Government mainly contributed in a satisfactory manner to remove, and the full attainment of the objects of the treaty in regard to the matters in which those difficulties related has thus been secured.

At the beginning of the recent session of Parliament we announced our intention of taking off the war portion of the income-tax, and we proposed a budget which was approved by a majority of 80 votes.

The Persian war, which had originated in aggressions and breach of engagement by the Persian Government, was put an end to by a treaty of peace concluded at Paris. Our diplomatic relations with the United States had been replaced upon their usual footing by the appointment of Lord NAPIER and his departure for Washington.

Papers had been presented to Parliament explaining the reasons why the British and French missions had been withdrawn from Naples, and no notice had been given of any motion to be founded on those papers.

Upon none of these matters did the opposition deem it possible to found any successful attack on the Government.

But events of much importance had happened in China, unforeseen by Her Majesty's Government, and not the consequence of any steps taken by them.

An insolent barbarian wielding authority at Canton had violated the British flag, broken the engagements of treaties, offered rewards for the heads of British subjects in that part of China, and planned their destruction by murder, assassination, and poisons.

The British officers, civil and naval, on the station had taken those measures which appeared to them to be proper and necessary to obtain satisfaction and redress, and her Majesty's Government had approved the course pursued by those officers in vindication of the national honor and for the assertion of our national rights. A combination of political parties, not till this last session united, carried a resolution declaring the course pursued by our officers in China unjustifiable, and consequently censuring Her Majesty's Government for having approved that course.

But if that course was unjustifiable, the British Government, instead of demanding an apology, ought to make one, and instead of expecting satisfaction ought to offer compensation to the Chinese Commissioner, and this course the combined opponents of the Government, if their Parliamentary victory had installed them in office, must in consistency have been prepared to pursue.

Will the British nation give their support to men who have thus endeavored to make the humiliation and degradation of their country the stepping-stone to power?

I confidentially assert that such will not be the answer that will be given to the appeal now made to the electors of the United Kingdom.

We offer to the country a Government founded upon far different principles. Abroad, it will be our earnest endeavor to procure peace, but peace with honor and with safety, peace with the maintenance of national rights, peace with security to our fellow-countrymen in foreign lands. At home, our guiding principles will be judicious and well-regulated economy, progressive improvement in all that concerns the welfare of the nation, the continued diffusion of education among the people, and such well-considered reforms as from time to time may be required by changes of circumstances and by the increasing growth of intelligence.

On these grounds, I present myself to you, and I anticipate with confidence the result of the share which you are about to take in the solemn decision which the constituencies of the United Kingdom are about to pronounce.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient and devoted servant. PALMERSTON.

No. 94, PICCADILLY, March 28.

News from South America.

BUENOS AYRES.

MODIFICATION OF THE LAW RESPECTING DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES—SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE BRITISH CONSUL—POLITICS—BUSINESS, &c.

Our advices from Buenos Ayres, received by way of England, are to the 1st of February.

The law respecting the differential duties had been modified by the authorities of the upper provinces, now allowing vessels to discharge part of their cargo at Buenos Ayres and at Montevideo, and then proceed up the river with the remainder; also considering Bahia, Blanca, and Castillo as foreign ports, owing la which the effect of the measure on the commerce of Buenos Ayres will be much less serious than was anticipated.

The Buenos Ayresn Government addressed a note to Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul-General, apologizing for their note of the 6th of January, 1853, to Hon. Capt. GORE, inclosing him his passport, and requesting that both the note and the passport might be considered as withdrawn. In consequence of this apology being accepted, the British flag was duly saluted at 1 P. M. on the 1st of February, which salute was returned by Her Majesty's ship *Harrier*.

The Money market had been very tight. Exchange opened at 72s. cash on London, and subsequently declined to 71s., at which it was maintained until the 11th of February, when some large amounts were done at 69s. and a short credit. Doubloons had gradually advanced from 331 to 341½ during the month.

The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the London *Times* writes on the 31st of January:

"We are reduced in politics to the lowest ebb. Ministers and admirals pass and repass to and from the Parana, without deigning to take the least notice of us or speaking a civil word.

Admiral JOHNSON was here for a few days. No public—that is official notice was taken of his arrival, and we are not aware that he had any interview, public or private, with any member of the Government—a great change from the pelmy days when Mr. SOUTHERN was the confidential counselor of DON JUAN MANUEL ROSAS!

Our internal parties are at daggers drawn with each other; but there is a general determination to allow Dr. OBLIGADO to finish his legal term, and, fortunately, the revolutionary mania is fast falling into disrepute.

Our commercial affairs are quite paralyzed in view of the differential duties, aggravated by an immense overstock of goods that persons hardly know what to do with. Our situation is far from satisfactory as regards commercial interests and prospects.

In other respects the country is prosperous, and ought to be happy.

BRAZIL.

NEW MINISTRY—YELLOW FEVER—RAILWAY ENTERPRISE—MARKETS.

Dates from Rio are to the 28th of February, and from Pernambuco to March 3.

It was believed that a new Ministry would be formed before the opening of the Chambers in May next. Meantime there was nothing stirring in politics.

Yellow fever prevailed at all the ports, and at Bahia and Rio, principally among the shipping, of a very malignant type. The British mail steamer *Tamar* lost two men by this epidemic.

A letter from Rio, dated Feb. 24, says: "Peace reigns all over the empire."

The works of the first section of the Dom Pedro II. Railway are carried on with rapidity, and it is hoped that it will be opened to public traffic either in August or September. The second section is already marked out, and it crosses the great serra which separates the Paraiba Valley from the ocean currents. The plans will be ready in February. The Cordillera offers a *maximum* declivity of 1.55 in 19 miles distance—*i. e.*, English miles, terminating in a tunnel of 1,950 feet; in the remaining part of it the declivities are not superior to 1.80. Tenders have been called for the construction of this section. Mr. ENWARD PRICE, we believe, will not enter in competition with any one who may appear. The directors, on their part, without any compromise for the first contract, give full liberty to all who may offer more advantages in such an undertaking.

Since the sailing of the French packet *Byzantin* to Marseilles, our markets have not presented much interest. Transactions have been made in exchange upon London for this mail (*Tamar*) at 27⅛ to 27⅛, 90 days' sight; Paris, 348, 90 days' sight; and Hamburg, 667, 90 days' sight. The total amount upon London is very important, and upon France and Hamburg of little consideration.

In freights little has been done, and we have to notice scarcely any alteration in the quotations by *Byzantin*. We have many ships in port, especially American.

COFFEE—Since the sailing of the *Byzantin* prices have undergone no variation, and we quote—washed, 5,500 to 6,200 reis; superior, 4,900 to 5,000 reis; 1st good, 4,700 to 4,800 reis; 1st ord., 4,300 to 4,500 reis. Stock about 100,000 bags."

At Pernambuco yellow fever had almost altogether disappeared from among the shipping.

Appointments by the President—Official.

Charles G. Greene, Naval Officer, Boston, Massachusetts, reappointed.

John T. Hammond, Collector, Annapolis, Maryland, *vice* James Sands, whose commission has expired.

George S. Patterson, Collector, Sandusky, Ohio, *vice* James A. Jones, whose commission has expired.

Henry B. Smith, Collector, Champlain, N. Y., reappointed.

Pliny M. Bromley, Collector, Genesee, N. Y., *vice* James C. Campbell, resigned.

Dennis Coghlin, Collector, Miami, Ohio, *vice* Josiah Riley, whose commission has expired.

Theophilus Peugnet, Collector, Cape Vincent, N. Y., *vice* Alfred Fox, whose commision had expired.

Wm. H. Brown, Surveyor, Llewellensburg, Maryland, reappointed.

Samuel Ridenour, Postmaster at Hegerstown, Maryland, reappointed.

William J. Norton, Postmaster at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in place of F. J. Zimmerman, whose commission has expired.

Andrew W. McCormick, Postmaster at Marietta, Ohio, in place of Nathaniel Bishop, whose commission has expired.

Phineas Allen, Jr., Postmaster at Pittsfield, Mass., reappointed.

Cold-Blooded Murder in Pittsburg.

From the Pittsburg Post, 8th.

Our city, early last evening, was startled with the report that a man had been shot in cold blood. The scene of the tragedy was a house on Union-alley, near Pennsylvania-av., kept by a woman named ANN WILCOX, *alias* JONES; the victim one WM. *alias* PHEBE CAMPBELL, and the murderer JAMES JONES, the reputed husband of the woman who keeps the house. At the time there were present in the house ANN WILCOX, her mother, and a partially deaf man named SAMUEL LYNCH, JAMES JONES and SARAH DOAKE, the first four in a room up stairs where ANN lay in bed, sick, and the latter down stairs attending to the affairs of the kitchen. A little after 5 o'clock, CAMPBELL came by the kitchen door and tried to get in, but SARAH refused him admittance until he said he wanted to see JONES. She then opened the door, and he went up stairs. He had scarcely got into the room where the party were when the report of a pistol was heard, and the unfortunate man fell mortally wounded, with a pistol ball through his brain. The pistol used was a Colt six-shooter. CAMPBELL lived less than an hour, but never spoke.

The Poor.

During the past Winter Superintendent RIPLEY has furnished temporary relief to 6,067 persons in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, at a cost of $6,066 49. Of the whole number thus supplied 1,143 were Americans.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. The President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

YORK ROAD.

Several petitions were presented. Among these was a petition signed by thirty property owners who state that "they are affected by connecting the Sixth-avenue with Broadway," requesting the Corporation to cause the necessary steps to be taken for the laying out of a public street (called York Road) to connect the Sixth-avenue with West Broadway.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

RAILWAY IN SEVENTH AVENUE.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in a resolution of remonstrance with the Legislature against the formation of a railroad in Seventh-avenue.

TUNNELING BROADWAY.

A resolution was presented by Councilman SMITH, that it be referred to the Committee on Streets to inquire into and report upon the expediency of tunneling under Broadway from Courtland-street to Maiden-lane, and also under Broadway from Fulton-street on the east to Fulton-street on the west side of Broadway.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

WIDENING OF ALLEN STREET.

A resolution was presented by Councilman B. REILLY, that the Committee on Streets be directed to inquire into the expediency of widening Allen-street on the west side, from the First-avenue to Division-street, and extend the same as so widened through to East Broadway.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

On the question that the Board concur with the Board of Aldermen in reference to the memorial to the Legislature adopted by that Board on Thursday, (and printed in our report of their proceedings.) A discussion arose as to the propriety of printing it in the minutes, and also in the "document form," a member said he thought the double expense unnecessary. On vote the Board concurred with the action of the Board of Aldermen, with one dissentient, Councilman BRADY.

RAILING AROUND TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in reference to placing an iron railing around Tompkins-square.

ALTERING GRADES OF STREETS.

The report of a Committee on Streets, from the Board of Aldermen, amending the resolution of the Board of Councilmen, relative to altering the grades of Franklin-square, Cherry, Frankfort, Pearl, Hague and Vandewater streets, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

STREET-CLEANING—(SEVENTEENTH WARD.)

A resolution was adopted to demand of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps why the streets of the Seventeenth Ward were not cleaned according to contract.

POTTER'S FIELD.

The report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of removing the remains in Potter's Field, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

The Board, having disposed of other miscellaneous matter, went into Committee of the Whole. Several medical accounts being presented, a discussion arose as to paying medical men for attendance at station-houses. It was said that the paid police surgeons ought to render the attendance and the bills of other physicians and surgeons unnecessary. Much contrariety of opinion was expressed on the subject. The matter was referred back to the Committee on Police.

Several reports on flagging, sewering, curbing, guttering and paving were forwarded in stage, after which the Committee rose.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The report of the Special Committee on the Manhattan Gas Company was presented for adoption and read.

Upon the following resolution (appended to that report) a discussion ensued:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he hereby is, directed to draft an act and submit the same to the Legislature, with a memorial soliciting the passage of a bill establishing a standard for the value or illuminating power of gas at 16 to 20 sperm candles, and that on Inspector of Meters be appointed to test their accuracy and to seal them upon much the same principle as Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

Upon which resolution Councilman B. REILLY offered the following amendment: "and also to prohibit any Gas Company, organized or to be organized, for the purpose of furnishing gas to the City, from being allowed to make any charge whatever for the use of meters."

The original resolution (as thus amended) was then adopted.

Councilman WARNER then submitted a resolution, which was adopted, "That the Corporation Counsel be directed to give his opinion as to the *legality* of the charge by the Companies for the use of their meters."

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

Coroners' Advice.

The Coroners have addressed a circular to the Dispensary doctors, imploring greater care on their part in giving certificates as to the cause of death. Good advice is no choice end scarce article—we hope the doctors will take it kindly, and act on it. But inasmuch as they have no legal authority to investigate doubtful cases, it is not strange that an occasional mis report should occur, even as Coroners paid for their services sometimes fail to elicit the whole truth, with all their "grand" facilities and appliances for "inquisition."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

United States Court of Claims.

CLAIM FOR RETURN OF DUTIES UPON UNBLEACHED LINENS AS "COLORED LINENS."

Cortlandt Palmer, receiver of Leggett, Wooster & Frame vs. the United States. (On trial upon petition and proofs.) The petition alleges that L., W. & F., imported in January and February, 1836, from Liverpool into New-York, certain unbleached linens, and made due entry of the same for consumption, and entered the same on free entries, and described the same on their entries as "brown linen drills," "brown linen embossed," "¾ brown linens," (terms stated to signify unbleached linens, and also the particular kinds of linens,) and on making entry of the same, one of the firm made oath or affirmation, "That I have not, in the said entry or invoice, concealed or suppressed anything whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandize." It further alleges that the officers of the customs erroneously classed said imports with colored linens, and exacted the same rate per cent. of duty upon them that was by acts of Congress imposed upon colored linens. The duties paid amounted to $550 80. L., W. & F. *protested* against the exaction of duty on linens so imported and entered, claiming that they were by law admissible to entry for consumption free from duty under the acts of 1833.—(4 Statute at Large, p. 630.)

The only evidence offered to show that the linens were unbleached, and not colored, was that of Mr. F., one of the firm of L., W. & F., to whose "competency" the solicitor for the Government waived objections.

By the Court—SCARBURGH, J.—The solicitor has, in writing, waived "objections to Frame's competency," and we have only to consider the weight and effect of his testimony. Opposed to this is the official action of the Collector, entered of record, which, to say the the least of it, is, we think, entitled to equal weight with the testimony of this witness. How far in a case like this parol evidence can be received to contradict the official returns of the Collector, we do not deem it necessary now to consider. We are of the opinion that the allegations of the petitioner in this case as regards the character of the linens is not sufficiently sustained, and that the petitioner is therefore not entitled to relief.

CLAIMS FOR RETURN OF DUTIES, ILLEGALLY EXACTED, UPON BRANDIES IMPORTED IN 1847 AND 1848.*

John Michael vs. The United States.—(On trial upon the petition and facts)—In the years 1847 and 1848 the petioner imported into New-York large quantities of brandy. The quantities stated in the invoices exceeded the quantities ascertained by the returns of the gaugers, but he was required to pay, and did pay, duties on the former. The excess of those duties over the duties properly payable on the quantities actually imported was the sum of $381. This amount appears from an official statement accompanying the following certificate:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1856.

I certify that the excess of duties paid by Mr. John Michael, agreeable to the foregoing statement, amounts to $381; that the said duties have been accounted for to the Treasury, and no part thereof heretofore paid back; and that the party claiming does not appear on the records of the Custom-House as indebted to the United States.

HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

Countersigned:

JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, Naval Officer.

The petitioner made no protest. It did not appear in evidence whether the brandy or any part of it was warehoused.

By the Court—SCARBURGH, J.—This case is, in principle, the same as the case of Sturges, Bennet & Co. Whether the brandy, or any part of it, was or was not warehoused is wholly immaterial; for in either event, the duties on the brandy not imported were illegally exacted, and paid involuntarily. We refer to our opinions in the case of Sturges, Bennet & Co., and in the case of David Wood, for the reasons on which this opinion is founded.

We are of the opinion that the petitioner is entitled to relief, and shall report to Congress a bill in his favor for the sum of $381.

BLACKFORD, J. dissented.†

CLAIM FOR LUMBER TAKEN AND USED FOR MILITARY WORKS AT PLATTSBURG—WHEN, IN TIME OF WAR, PRIVATE PROPERTY MAY BE TAKEN FOR PUBLIC USE.

George Ashley, Administrator de bonis non, &c., vs. The United States.—(On trial on petition and proofs.)

* Decisions by the Court of Claims were recently rendered on similar grounds, in favor of the following mercantile houses: Atkinson, Rollins & Co., of Boston, for $4,194; Samuel A. Way, of Boston, for $171; Wolfe & Co., of New-York, for $331; Alfred Atkins, of New-York, for $500; George W. Wales, of Boston, for $3,394.

† The sole ground for dissent was, that there was no "protest," written or verbal. The same Judge has uniformly, in all of this class of cases, dissented on the one purely technical ground of omission to make protest. The majority of the Court place their conclusion on grounds of right and justice, as between the importer and the Government, regarding the act of protest as an incident or form affecting, and intended to relate merely to the action against the Collector as agent of the Government.

Samuel Holgate, in 1814, under a written permit from the then Collector of the Customs for the Vermont District, undertook to transport a quantity of lumber. His raft, with ten barrels of tar and some other property, was taken near Isle la Motte or Vineyard, 16 or 18 miles south of the Canada line, on the waters of Vermont, by a row-galley of Com. McDonough's squadron, on the charge of being bound for Canada, and brought to Plattsburg. The Commodore delivered the property to the Collector of Champlain District, who caused it to be libeled in the District Court of the State of New-York. In due course it was condemned, no defence having been made.

Board and plank being required by the commanding officer at Plattsburg, the lumber libeled was delivered to the Quartermaster-General there, who paid the Marshal for it $416 80. This sum, deducting costs of the suit, was equally divided between the Commodore and collector. The tar and other articles were not delivered to the collector or libeled. After the arrival of the raft at Plattsburg, the lumber was conveyed by the teams of the United States to the camp ground there, and was used by order of the proper authority in the erection of the military works.

Commodore McDonough, subsequently, was sued for the seizure in a State Court in Vermont, by Holgate, but the suit was removed to the U. S. Circuit Court for that State, where a verdict and judgment were rendered for the defendant.

The petitioner claims as the representative of Holgate $1,187 51, and interest.

By the Court.—BLACKFORD, J.—*Held:* The seizure of the raft was made on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burden, and was made within the district of Vermont; so the United States District Court for Vermont had exclusive jurisdiction of the case. The condemnation of the property, therefore, by the U. S. District Court for New-York was *coram non judice* and void.

2. The objection here, that a verdict and judgment were rendered in favor of Commodore McDonough in the suit against him by Holgate, is not tenable. The Government of the United States was not defendant in that suit.

3. In a case of joint trespassers, a judgment in favor of one of the trespassers, in a suit against him alone, is no bar to a suit against the other trespassers.

4. The objection that the Government purchased the property *bona fide* at the Marshal's sale, and paid the purchase money, is not well taken. The marshal's sale depends for its support upon the decree of condemnation rendered by the District Court in New-York. But that decree was rendered by a Court having no jurisdiction of the subject matter; and the sale was consequently void.

5. This case is within the principle, that in time of war a military officer, charged with a particular duty, may take and use private property for public use, when his doing so is necessary for the public service and the necessity is urgent.

6. Also, it is a case in which the Constitutional provision, (Amendments to Const. U. S. Art. 5,) that private property shall not be taken for public use, without just compensation, is strictly applicable.

7. For the other property seized, the tar, &c., the Government is not responsible. No emergency is shown which required the use of those articles for public purposes; nor is it proved that they were used for any such purpose.

8. If the owner was pursuing with them a lawful business, the Commodore might have been a trespasser, and personally liable for the seizure, but there would be, in such case, no legal liability on the part of the United States for the seizure.

9. The claim for interest is refused, on the ground that the well-established usage of the Government is not to pay interest in such cases. (Todd *vs.* The United States, in this Court. Devereux's R. 175.) *Abstract of Opinion.*

Judgment rendered in favor of claimant for $996 01, the value of the lumber, as proved.

CLAIM FOR ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AS PAYMASTER'S CLERK, DURING THE WAR WITH MEXICO—CONSTRUCTION OF ACTS REGULATING SALARIES.

Thomas Phenix, Jr., vs. *The United States.*—(On demurrer.)—This claim was referred to this Court by a resolution of the House of Representatives. The petitioner, as alleged, was employed as a Paymaster's Clerk, and served in that capacity with Col. Randall during the war with Mexico, at the salary of $900 per annum. The duties of Paymasters being very much increased, they were allowed by the Secretary of War to employ more clerks, at "a reasonable compensation." Many of the clerks resigned, and were reemployed at a compensation of $3 per day. The petitioner did not resign, but continued to perform his duties at his regular salary, under an assurance, in form of certificate from Col. R., "that he should be allowed increased compensation for his extraordinary services, and which, it was understood, had, in many cases, been allowed other Paymasters' clerks." Col. Larned, Acting Paymaster-General, also recommended the extra compensation.

Upon application, in 1852, to the Secretary of War, the petitioner was informed that the Department had no authority to allow his claim. The Secretary says: "Had you resigned your regular appointment and annual salary, and been reengaged by Col. Randall at $3 a day, that amount could now be paid you; or had Colonel Randall actually paid you at that rate, the payment would now be sanctioned by this Department, under the special authority given by an act of March 3, 1849: and in either case I should not hesitate to pass the account. But while you held the appointment of Paymaster's clerk, you were within the act of August 23, 1842, which prohibits all those whose pay is fixed by law or regulation to receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation; and the act of 3d March, 1849, which would have authorized the Department to allow any extra compensation which might have been actually paid you, under the peculiar circumstances, by the proper disbursing officer, does not, under the settled construction adopted here, authorize the Secretary of War himself to make or order such payment at this time. For these reasons, however equitable the claim may be, I do not consider that I have authority to allow it."

Section 20 of the act of July 5, 1838, provides that the salaries of Paymasters' clerks shall not exceed five hundred dollars per annum each (5 Stat., 259.)

Section 2 of the act of August 23, 1842, (5 Stat., 510,) prohibits any person whose salary is fixed by law from receiving any additional compensation.

Section 2 of the act of March 3, 1849, (9 Stat., 413,) provides that all persons in public employment, who have received payment for their services in collecting, keeping, or accounting for moneys, and for other necessary services, are authorized to retain so much of the amounts so received, as, in the opinion of the President, may be a fair compensation for their services.

The petitioner claims to be allowed the difference between what he received and that to which he would have been entitled, had he resigned and been reemployed at increased pay, amounting to $1,173.

By the Court, GILCHRIST, C. J., *Held:* "The construction given by the Secretary of War to the acts (act of March 3, 1849, sec. 2, and act of Aug. 23, 1842, sec. 2,) is correct."

2. The 2d section of the act of March 3, 1849, refers to persons who have received payment for their services, and authorizes them to retain a fair compensation. This is the only section which would authorize any compensation to be made to the claimant, and he does not come within its provisions.

3. He has not received payment for his services, (except his salary of $900,) and consequently cannot *retain* any money which might be applied for the purpose of compensating him.

4. He is seeking payment, and there is no act of Congress which gives him a legal cause of action against the United States.—*Abstract of Opinion.*

(Adverse report.)

CLAIM FOR DREDGING MOBILE HARBOR—CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACT.

Collier H. Minge et al. vs. The United States.—(On Demurrer.)—In 1838, as alleged, Minge and Ellicott made an agreement in writing with Capt. Barnard, of the Engineer Corps, the first clause of which provided for the building of certain steam-dredging machines, to be used in the excavation of the Dog River Bar, in the harbor of Mobile. By the second clause, the claimants agreed that they would cause such excavations to be made as might be required to be done by Captain B., or other agent of the United States, provided such excavations should not be carried deeper than twelve feet at low water. The third provided that the claimants should be paid 80 cents *per* cubic yard of earth excavated, the number of cubic yards to be ascertained by exact measurement, made by Captain B. or other agent, &c. Upon the back of the contract was this memorandum: "It is understood that the measurement shall be by the scow loads, if uniformly filled, and the work done to the satisfaction of said J. G. Barnard, or other agent of the United States; he reserving the privilege of testing the above measurement by soundings, and such other examination as he may think proper."

By the Court—BLACKFORD, J.—*Held:* The measurement, according to the memorandum, was to be by scow loads, if uniformly filled; and whether the measurement, when so made, was correct or not, might be tested by the Government agent by soundings and other examinations.

2. The right of the agent, reserved in the memorandum, was not to *measure* the work by soundings and other examinations, but to *test*, by any examinations he chose to make, the accuracy of the measurement made by scow loads.—*Abstract of opinion.*

Same vs. *same.*—(On trial on petition and proofs.)—In addition to the contract as alleged, the following facts appeared: Two steam dredges were employed in the work. The whole excavation amounted to 3,392 loads, at 25 cubic yards for each load, making 84,800 cubic yards, which, at 80 cents per yard, amount to $67,840. The amount actually paid by the Government on the contract was $47,497 20. Payment made, according to measurement by soundings, was protested against by the claimants as incorrect.

By the Court—GILCHRIST, C. J.—*Held:* As to the meaning of the contract, the excavations are to be measured by *scow loads*, and the agent of the United States had the right to test the measurement in any way he should think proper. He might test it, or he might not; but whatever test he might apply could not affect the provision that the measurement was to be by scow loads.

2. The memorandum on the contract is as substantial a part of the contract as any other part of it.

3. The provision in the contract, that the Government might test the measurement by soundings, would not authorize the Government to change the mode of measurement specified in the contract.

4. To test the measurement by soundings would not establish the soundings as the contract mode of measurement. The United States might make use of soundings for the purpose of showing that the number of scow-loads alleged to have been removed is incorrect.

5. The claimants are entitled, for the excavation actually made, deducting the amount received from the Government, to $30,623 80.—*Abstract of opinion.* (Bill reported accordingly.)

BLACKFORD, J., *dissented.*—The ground of dissent is, that the "proper construction was put upon the contract by the officers having charge of the work," that the measurement of soundings should govern. His Honor concludes: "When this case was formerly before the Court, on the preliminary question as to ordering testimony, my view of the contract was not the same with that which I have just expressed. With the aid of the testimony since taken I have re-examined the subject, and am now satisfied that the claimants are not entitled to recover."

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

CONSTRUCTION OF INSURANCE POLICIES—INSURANCE ON THE CARGO OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company vs. *The State Mutual Insurance Company of Pennsylvania.*—The plaintiffs having risks on the ship *Great Republic*, her cargo and freight, in 1853, applied to defendants for reinsurance. Their application was in writing, and on the following terms:

"Reinsurance is wanted by the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company for $——, on cargo on board of the ship *Great Republic*, at and from New-York to Liverpool; ex. 50,000 not to ex. 15,000.

This policy is to be subject to such risks, valuations and conditions as are or may be taken by the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, and payments of loss to be made at the same time.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1853."

This insurance the defendants agreed to make, and signified their engagement to do so by writing at the bottom of the paper the word "binding," and signing the memorandum thus, made "M. and P.," agents "State Mutual," (M. and P. being the initials of the names of the agents of defendants, through whom the contract was made,) and to this they acknowledge themselves bound.

It appeared on the trial that plaintiffs had insured less than $50,000 on the cargo of the ship, but that they had risks also on the freight and on the ship herself, which, added to the amount they had on the cargo, amounted to $65,000 and more.

By the Court—PEABODY, Justice.—The question in this case is, what did the defendants insure?

The meaning of the application, in several particulars, in which it was ambiguous, was proved or admitted by the parties.

Reinsurance was conceded to mean insurance to plaintiffs of risks they might have, "and ex. 50,000 not to ex 15,000," was admitted or proved to mean substantially "on the excess of risks plaintiffs might have over $50,000, not to exceed $15,000." The application was, therefore, in substance, for insurance to plaintiffs of such risks as they had or might take over and above the sum of $50,000, the amount of such reinsurance not to exceed, in any event, the sum of $15,000. Defendants, therefore, engaged to insure to plaintiffs such sums as they had insured or should insure to others, above the sum of $50,000, until such excess should amount to $15,000; but beyond that sum they did not agree, in any case, to become liable.

The insurance by defendants, it is also conceded, was limited to cargo, and no claim is made that they insured anything on the ship or freight.

About these matters there was no controversy.

Plaintiffs, however, claim that, in ascertaining what amount of risks they had, and how much, and whether anything over $50,000, so as to determine whether the insurance by defendants attached, and if so, to what extent, the whole of plaintiffs' risks on vessel, freight and cargo, are to be taken into the account; and that the insurance of defendants attached, when plaintiffs' risks on all three together exceeded that sum.

Whereas, defendants insist that their engagement was only to insure the excess plaintiffs might have over $50,000 on cargo *alone*—that, alone, being the subject of the application, and nothing else being suggested either in terms or by implication, as the subject of the risks of plaintiffs, in reference to the amount of which they contracted the re-insurance; and that any insurance the plaintiffs might have made on the ship or freight, is not to be taken into account in ascertaining the extent of their risks, with a view to determining what amount of insurance

KINGSLEY'S NEW NOVEL.

TWO YEARS AGO. By CHARLES KINGSLEY. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1857.

What constitutes a good novel?

The question is worth considering, because it is essential to the criticism of a novel, and the criticism of novels is just now quite the most important branch of literary jurisprudence. For novels are more widely read, and more profoundly influence the education of the present generation than any other class of books. The condition of modern society makes this inevitable. We have very thoroughly killed off the amusements of our ancestors, but we have not extinguished human nature; we simply crowd our life into the brain as our forefathers crowded theirs into the muscles; and whereas they rejoiced in games and sports as rude and vociferous as their occupations were simple and unintellectual, we, on the contrary, must get our delight from inward visions and emotional excitements. With these the novel supplies us. It takes for us the place of the tennis-court and the May festival, of the pageantries and the pleasantries of other days.

This is the provocation to novel-*reading*, the sting of the demand. But it is not the full justification of that demand, nor the sufficient vindication of novel-*writing*. For the novel which appeases an ardent need of relaxation and relief does more than this. It can stimulate as well as soothe, and if the mature go to the novel for brief and bright delusions, the young go to the novel for glimpses of the yet untraveled world and its yet untried realities. Where business and the cares of life absorb (as where do they not?) the old, there the young will ask the novel for the hints, the beacons, the ideals of life. And the novelist, therefore, can never be permitted to forget that he is a teacher as well as a charmer; that where he means to amuse he will be also moulding, whether he means to mould or not. Critics may cant by the hour or the week about the "obtrusion of a moral," but they will never succeed in impressing the purely æsthetic doctrine of novel-writing on any man of genius, because no man of genius can help measuring his responsibilities by his own instincts rather than by somebody's else theory.

A good modern novel then may be briefly defined to be a fictitious picture of human life, so drawn as to be at once interesting and instructive. According to this definition (which we have no intention, be it understood, of laying down and defending in any fierce and formal way,) a novel differs from a romance, by dealing with human life alone, and by presenting the probabilities of human life. The writer of a romance may people his book with all manner of impossible creatures, elves, pixies, fairies, giants, or devils—or he may so represent his human beings as to make them seem like Bedivere in the *Morte d'Arthur*, "larger than human on the frozen hills," refracted, distorted, or even diminished from the just stature and dimensions of mortality. Of pure romances there are but few that are good, and such are not to be asked for confidently in the first bookshop, nor expected of the first author that one meets. TIECK'S *Undine* is a romance of the first kind, and perhaps the best romance ever written, for while the atmosphere of the book is so unearthly as to elevate the pitch of our perceptions into a spiritual key, the attributes of the characters appeal most directly to our warmest human sympathies; Mrs. SHELLEY'S *Frankenstein*; BALZAC'S *Recherche de l'Absolu* and *Peau de Chagrin*; and BULWER'S *Zanoni*, are all romances of the second kind, in which we recognize such dilation and demonizing of human nature, that we cannot evade the fascination of the phantasmagoria which we yet never mistake for a picture.

The writer of a novel, on the other hand, must tell us the story of certain human souls, and he must make us feel that story to be a probability of human life, either past or present. Of course, therefore, circumstances are quite at his mercy, and his law is laid down to him, not by your experience or mine, but by the conditions of your nature and mine.

The circumstances in which Robinson Crusoe, for instance, passes his life, are neither familiar nor even very probable; but the story of Robinson Crusoe is a wonderfully fine novel, because it is a close and living picture of a man's experience in a very unusual career, while Mr. HARRISON AINSWORTH'S novel of *Jack Sheppard* is a very bad novel indeed, because it is an absurd caricature of every-day facts, and a gross misrepresentation of an experience by no means as uncommon as one could wish it were. So, too, *Jane Eyre* is a good novel, because though the circumstances in which Jane Eyre is placed, and some of the characters by whom she is surrounded partake of the atmosphere of romance, and the book is in so-far inartistic and incomplete, yet the story of the heroine developes an intensely faithful picture of human life in one of its most pathetic varieties; whereas the "Minerva Press" novels, that were so dear to our mothers, and the "religious" novels, that are so cheap to ourselves, are ridiculously bad novels, because while they represent the utmost commonplace of circumstance with distracting fidelity they swarm with so-called human beings as unhuman and as unreal as the creatures that children snip out of white paper with scissors.

The best novels of Captain MARRYAT again are admirable novels, because though they treat us only to the salient points and striking episodes of nautical life, and so convey, on the whole, an altogether visionary view of the realities of existence on board ship, they at the same time are filled with the *results* of that life in the form of consistent and actual naval characters, and so afford a real glimpse of particular human experiences. And such a novel as BALZAC'S *Eugénie Grandet*, or CHARLES DE BERNARD'S *Gerfaut*, is a novel of the highest rank, because while the particular process of events, by which the desertion of "Eugénie Grandet," and the subsequent penalties inflicted on her lover, or the development of the relation of Gerfaut to De Bergenheim and Clémence, is brought about, can hardly be adjudged probable, yet in the one case, as in the other, the characters treated are developed from within in a manner so exactly corresponding to the psychological necessities of their assumed conditions, as to make the works the most vivid possible pictures of human life, when unfolded under such conditions.

Now, if we take up the lantern of this definition of ours, and go about looking for a good novelist, in what Englishman of our generation shall we find the qualities essential to that character more solidly and brilliantly combined than in CHARLES KINGSLEY?

Not in Mr. THACKERAY, for that masterly artist has a less universal, a less hopeful sympathy with human nature, and consequently a less absolute insight into human character than the author of *Yeast* and *Hypatia*.

Not in Sir EDWARD BULWER, for though nothing can be more absurd than to question the power displayed in such books as *Pelham* and *Ernest Maltravers*, BULWER has shown himself to possess in the highest degree only two of the essential characteristics of the novelist—vividness in the conception of character, and skill in the construction of his plots, while he lacks genial humanity to enrich his vivid conceptions, and the profound good sense of healthy passion to rule his skillful plots into a true resemblance of human life.

Still less in Mr. DICKENS, who is hardly a novelist at all, immense as is his present popularity, since his pictures of human life are *not* pictures of human life, but sketches of people as they strike an observer of very peculiar character, and no more truly represent a probable series of human experiences than GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S picture of "Boxing-Day," for instance, represents a probable group of Englishmen, assembled and brought together on that interesting occasion in a particular part of London. The wonderful qualities of Mr. DICKENS' genius are not the qualities of a great writer of fiction, but rather those of a dramatic essayist, as we might very satisfactorily establish were space and time presently favorable to us.

The author of *Peg Woffington* and *Never Too Late to Mend*, though in him, too, the dramatist and the essayist unduly predominate over the pure novelist, has nevertheless given proof of higher ability in this specific direction than Mr. DICKENS, but he has not manifested such resources of genius as to compel from us a modification in his favor of the proposition which we have advanced.

We repeat it, therefore, that we find in Mr. KINGSLEY a warm humanity of character, (not *philanthropy*, remember, by any manner of means!) a vivid power of reproducing his impressions to himself in the form of conceptions, a skill in the arraying together of images and the development of relations, and a wealth of English words quite unsurpassed. Add to these gifts something, (without which, indeed, these gifts could hardly have been combined in one man,) a passionate sincerity and dignity of character, and you will see that whatever the faults of Mr. KINGSLEY'S novels may be, their merits must be of the very highest order.

Concede the improbability that a young tailor however maddened by chartism and diseased genius, should come to live and talk as Alton Locke lives and talks, and yet what absolute truth to the intellectual life of the Nineteenth Century there remains in the words and ways of that unhappy person! what close and terrible fidelity glows in the pictures of the miserable life of his early associates; what admirable reality you find in the character of "Sandy Mackaye," with his good sense, his veracity, his exacting exactness, his rough charity, his secret sympathies, and his shrewd dialectics!

Yeast, *Hypatia*, *Amyas Leigh*, all are at least as remarkable as *Alton Locke* for the truth with which the probabilities of human nature are preserved in them. In treating the most romantic plots Mr. KINGSLEY never loses his love of reality or his hold upon it; and consequently never lets go his grasp upon the attention and the interest of his reader. You may quarrel with his evident views as savagely as you please, but you must at least find out what becomes of this people!

If this is true of a book in which he professes to be telling you the story of Alexandrian Greeks, or fillibustering Britons of Queen ELIZABETH'S time, how much more true must it be of a book like *Two Years Ago*, in which he deals with the living interests, with the living men and women of our day! *Two Years Ago* is indeed the finest novel which Mr. KINGSLEY has written—the most complete in point of construction, the most splendid in point of style, and, to our thinking, at once the most solemn and the most interesting in point of purpose. The central idea of the book is simply this:—to develop the influence upon individual character and individual life, of a great crisis of national trial and patriotic duty. This idea, of course, explains the title, by which we are put at once face to face with England in the moment of her sorest and sharpest need, when by the

"Shores of the Black and the Baltic deep
Flamed the blood-red blossom of war, with a heart of fire."

It explains, too, the introduction into the novel of an American, upon whom the impending conflict of principles, which the least thoughtful and the most timid of us all have been compelled of late to feel that we could not escape, is to exert a like though a deeper influence, with England's discipline of foreign war and honorable sorrow. The analogies and applications which flame forth from this central idea into the private world of each man's life we need not dwell upon, for a moment's reflection will reveal to the reader their reality and their vast importance. This is the light in which Mr. KINGSLEY has chosen to set his picture. As a picture, what shall we say of it?

We grant at the outset that Mr. KINGSLEY, like almost all other novelists, has woven together the relations of his characters more closely and visibly than they would probably have been woven together in life—but the characters themselves are drawn with a marvellous truth and finished subtlety. No living Englishman, excepting Mr. THACKERAY has ever dared to paint heroes so unheroic, but Mr. KINGSLEY'S unheroic heroes *are* heroes after all, and neither throw down the cross nor miss the crown, while Mr. THACKERAY'S subside at last, as we all too well know, and look their last look of decent skeptic despair at us over the walnuts and the wine.

In all the group to which Mr. KINGSLEY introduces us in *Two Years Ago*, there is not one *perfect person*, and not one you can refuse to feel for and to pity at last, save those whom at last you come to love and honor with all your heart. The self-helpful, unbelieving, rejoicing vigorous Tom Thurnall, who roams the world over to learn the deepest lesson of life at last in a lone Crimean prison—the vain, gifted, morbid Elsley Vavasour and Briggs, who changes his name but not his nature, and makes his poor, dear, little wife, utterly miserable, and dies at last of selfishness and opium, leaving to the world his imperfect poem, and in the reader's mind a sort of pityiug, angry tenderness—the noble-hearted, over-educated Frank Headley, who flowers out through love at last into a brave, beautiful life—these are not all simply possible men, but most real men, who go through the book, each on his own business, talking, acting and thinking according to the every-day life of men who are not every-day men, and interesting you as they would interest you if you met them in the flesh. Not less real are the American Stangrave, fastidious, hesitating, clever, and, at bottom, passionately a man after all—and the charming, kindly, generous artist, Claude Mellot, while the subordinate people who come and go bring air and sunlight with them, just as the innumerable people do who pass through *Pendennis*, *Vanity Fair*, and the *Newcomes*.

But still more striking are the female characters of this novel. On this ground Mr. KINGSLEY stands alone. No Englishman since Sir WALTER SCOTT has drawn such women as he; but in the best of SCOTT'S best women we miss a certain indescribable quality, the absence of which makes women smile over most male pictures of their sex, as the presence of it makes them open their eyes with wonder over such pages, for instance, as those of BALZAC; and this quality is always present in the women whom Mr. KINGSLEY draws. It is the added charm which seals the truth of the drawing; you recognize it in the heroine of the *Saint's Tragedy*, as in the stately *Argemone*—in the much abused Honoria and the noble Eleanor Stanton—but above all is it conspicuous in the Valencia of *Two Years Ago*. Nor only in her—the brilliant, beautiful, wayward, capricious, and altogether lovable Valentia—but in the hapless and not very interesting, but dolefully real Lucia—in the sweet, fanatical, ignorant, half-inspired Grace, (a character so absolutely true to nature, that we dare say half the critics will never believe it drawn from life)—in the patient, high-souled, devoted, unloved Mary Armsworth—in the fascinating Sabina, and even in the passionate, essentially theatrical Marie, this womanly reality glows. The cleverest female writers of the day, Mrs. GASKELL, CHARLOTTE BRONTE herself, have not shown more power of painting their own sex than has Mr. KINGSLEY. His love scenes are quite as remarkable for delicacy as for insight, if indeed insight be not the condition of delicacy!

Such being the figures which Mr. KINGSLEY has evoked, the landscapes in which he sets them are worthy of them and of his own now conceded superiority as a descriptive writer. It is no slight indication of the dignified and noble earnestness of this author, by the way, that he should make so little display of a power which he must feel himself to possess in a degree almost unrivalled. The splendors of scenery-painting which he used so successfully in *Amyas Leigh*, to hide a great but necessary gap in the hero's adventures, are utterly subordinated in *Two Years Ago* to the movement of the story, and simply intervene as superb accessories.

The digressions which must be expected from a man surcharged with all sorts of intellectual electricity, are carried off very happily into conversations between the characters, which do not interrupt the progress of the story, and contribute immensely to the *vraisemblance* of the picture.

The story, itself, is intensely interesting; too interesting, by far, for us to cheat our readers of its charm by a bald analysis. The fourfold plot is managed with singular adroitness and force, and will appear complicated only to those who miss the dominant idea of the work, or fail to rise into its spirit. The introductory chapter, however, though full of good sense and of sound feeling, and especially valuable to all true Americans, is not very gracefully connected with the body of the story, and had better be read independently of the novel, which is complete without it.

On the whole, then, if we must repeat our own question, "What constitutes a good novel?" we do not see how we can avoid recapitulating almost all that we have said in praise of *Two Years Ago*. It is a novel—for it is a story of human life and of most probable mortal men and women—it is good, for the spirit of the book is as noble and its influence as inspiring as its substance is interesting. Whoever reads it will find himself not taken out of the world of human emotions, and sufferings and enjoyment, but taken up into the atmosphere of men who rule their own spirits, love their fellows, hate not even the imbecile and the wicked, rejoice in all grand and beautiful things—in the shout of heroes and the swift gallop of horses, in the smile of women and the glory of God's wonderful world—in truth, and honor, and faith—in wit, and courage and love.

☞ Proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts reduce the number of Representatives from 438 to 240, and provide for the election of 40 Senators from forty districts, all containing an equal number of legal voters. The amendments have passed the House, and are pending in the Senate. Another amendment proposes to exclude persons who cannot read and write from the privileges of voting and holding office.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 10, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at our quotations: Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in rather limited request, but is stiffly held. Java, 15c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c @12c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 11¾c @11¾c. ₰ lb.

The *Washington* brings but partial accounts of the Dutch Government's sale of Java, commenced on the 23d ult. From these accounts, however, it appears the sale opened with a brisk competition, putting up prices 1c.@2c. ₰ lb. This news very favorably influenced Java in the London market, where an advance of 1s. 6d. ₰ cwt. on previous prices had been established. In our market, the news has only served to increase the confidence of factors, who are not anxious to sell any more until complete reports of the sale shall have been received. Purchasers are also disposed to await the arrival of later advices.

COTTON—Is in pretty fair demand at steady rates: Midoling Uplands, 14¾c.; do. Gulfs, 14¾c.@14¾c.; and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₰ lb.

FISH—Nothing really new can be reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is dull and heavy, with sales reported since our last of only about 6,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 50@$5 55
Straight State	5 55@ 5 65
Favorite and Extra State	5 75@ 5 95
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 50@ 5 80
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 60@ 5 90
Fancy Michigan	5 70@ 5 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 95@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 8 50

Canadian is in demand at steady rates. Superfine to extra is worth $5 95@$7 50 ₰ bbl.; 800 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is in moderate request at former prices. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,800 bbls. low Mixed to fair and choice Extra, at $6@$7 50 and $7 75@$8 50 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady, at $3 50@$4 65 for Fine to Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 15@$3 20 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $4 @$4 25 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive,—the light supply of desirable lots, and the disagreement of parties about prices, checking business. Rye is scarce and in request at from 85c.@89c. ₰ bushel. 1,650 bushels have been sold since our last, within the range; yesterday's sales were 4,300 bushels. Barley is worth $1 65@$1 75, for inferior to choice, in lots, ₰ bushel, being very scarce and in demand. Barley Malt is rare and quoted up to $1 80@$2 ₰ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for, and are steady, at 53c.@55c. for Western; 61c.@63c. for State; 48c.@51c. for Jersey, and 44c.@47c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, at full prices. We have heard of sales of about 36,500 bushels at 68c.@69c. for old Western mixed, in store; 68c.@73c. for new and old yellow, and 69½.@71c. for new and old white, ₰ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River sold at 70c@75c. for shipment, and 60c.@90c. for local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are inactive and somewhat depressed.

HOPS—There were 47 bales disposed of at 8c.@12c. ₰ lb.

IRON—The supply and demand are limited; prices are maintained.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½@$1 37½ ₰ thousand.

LEAD—The demand is moderate at steady rates.

LEATHER—Sole is quiet and declining, with more offering.

LIME—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—Foreign is in fair request at full prices. New-Orleans is dull and nominal. We quote: Porto Rico, in hhds., 37c.@38c.; Cuba Muscovado, 36c.@ 36c.; Clayed Cuba, 45c.@50c.; and New-Orleans, in bbls., at 34c.@36c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine finds ready buyers, and is firm at 46½c.@47c. ₰ gallon. Resin is less abundant and less active. Prices are supported.

OILS—Whale is more freely offered, and bought at previous quotations. Sperm, Red and Olive Oils are rather quiet at old figures. American Linseed is in good request, and is steady at 53c.@55c. ₰ gallon. English Linseed is unsalable at prevailing rates. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull, and leaves off heavily at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 600 bbls., in lots, at $23@$23 25 for Mess, and $19 50 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Dressed hogs bring, in lots, 9¼c.@9¾c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 10¾c.@11½c. for Hams; and 8¾c @9¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is quiet and languid, at 10½c.@11¾c., ₰ lb. Lard is in brisk request at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 1,500 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@14¾c., ₰ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 240 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $12 75@$14 for Country Mess; $16@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $17@$17 25 for extra Chicago do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is quiet, being held at $26@$30 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams are inactive, yet steady, at $22 75@$23 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is in slack demand, and is heavy, especially common, at 15c.@16c. for Ohio; 18c.@20c. for common to very good State; and 20c. @29c. for prime to choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is depressed and dull, at 12c.@13c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Is in good supply and limited demand at $3 87½@$4 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Are in fair request at former quotations.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate; prices are well supported. Sales transpired of about 625 bbds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly at from 9c.@10¾c., with 490 boxes Havana at from 10¾c.@12c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 15,000 lbs. prime at old figures.

TOBACCO—The reports from the southwest being of further advances on Kentucky, prices in consequence are stiffer here. Spanish and Seedleaf rule firm. The demand is fair. The sales reported since Tuesday have been: 163 hhds. Kentucky at 14c.@ 20c.; 42 bls. Havana at 35c.; 451 bls. Yara and 250 Cuba on private terms; 54 cases Seedleaf, at 20c.@ 32c.; 20 cases German do., at 30c., and 10 bags Havana Scrap do., on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of about 950 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 26¼c.@26¾c., subsequently held higher, ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were tame and languid, owing to the very small amount of Produce offering. For Liverpool—Cotton, 7-32d.@5 32d. ₰ lb.; Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 4d.@6d. ₰ bushel; Beef, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₰ tc.; Resin, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₰ bbl., and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 365 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Castors, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britain's Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, hair and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 365 Broadway, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Chapel Room of the Simpson M. E. Church**, of Hudson City, N. J. (a new stone edifice,) will, by Divine permission, be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on SUNDAY, April 12. Dedicatory Sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Bishop JANES. Preaching in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, by R. S. FOSTER, D. D., of New-York; and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. M. L. ELLISON, of Newark.

☞ **Messrs. G. R. Lederer and Eph. M. Epstein** will continue to hold meetings for free discussion between Christian and non-Christian Jews. Subject—*Christianity being the only true Judaism.* Next meeting will be held on SUNDAY, April 12, in the evening at 7½ o'clock, at No 101 Centre-st. All our Jewish brethren are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Sermon by Dr. Parker.**—The third of a series of sermons, under the auspices of the American Juvenile Temperance Society, will be delivered TO-MORROW (Sabbath) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., in the 4th av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st. A collection in aid of the Society will be taken.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church.**—Preaching next SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. C. E. HARRIS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At 3 o'clock, P. M. by Rev. NOBLE ARMSTRONG, of the Canada Conference. Also, on MONDAY, a family love feast will be held at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **The Twentieth Anniversary of Sunday-School No. 2,** connected with the 7th av., R. P. Dutch Church, between 12th and 13th-sts., will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING, April 12, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., Rev. Dr. HUTTON, and by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. GORDON.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach TO-MORROW, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The internal sense of the Eighth Commandment.* Evening subject—*Christ's Second Advent.*

☞ **Profanity—Its Folly, Guilt, and Danger**—Will be the subject of the fourth lecture to young men on SABBATH EVENING next, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church. It will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Rev. Hugh McLeod**, of the Free Church of Scotland, will preach to the Young Men's Christian Association of the 1st Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Dr. McLeod's) 12th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath Evening,) at 7½ o'clock. Young men generally are invited. THOS. H. CUTHELL, Recording Sec'y.

☞ **A Word to the Wise.**—The few real Christians who may be in this City, are respectfully informed that a Bible truth, pure and simple, will be preached at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Herald of the Coming King. Seats free.

☞ **To Seamen.**—Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, will preach a sermon on the death of George Carpenter, late chief officer of the ship *Eliza Hamilton*, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine-sts., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Life and Immortality, through Christ alone.**—GEO. STORRS, Editor of the *Bible Examiner*, New-York, will preach NEXT LORD'S DAY, at 8 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, and 7½ in the EVENING, at Hitzelberger's Hall, 8th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

☞ **Hedding M. E. Church**—Seventeenth-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—SABBATH, 12th inst., Rev. J. CRAWFORD will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. PETER JACOBS, an Indian Missionary from Hudson's Bay, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Prophecy.**—The last lecture of the Course on Fulfilled Prophecy will be preached at the Tabernacle TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Abraham and his Posterity—The Ishmaelites and the Jews.*

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Right Reverend Bishop POTTER will preach and administer the rite of Confirmation TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Eastern Congregational Church**—Corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor, Rev. G. L. TUCKER, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Subject of the morning discourse—*The Hope of Immortality.*

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians** will find public worship conducted in the Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., near the Bowery, as in their own country. Service at 10½ and 3½ o'clock each. Sunday School meets at 9 and 3 o'clock.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY. First Service TO-MORROW, April 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject: *Paul preaching at Athens.* Second Service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject: *History of Queen Esther.*

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., for the last time before sailing for Europe. Preaching in German at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Rev. B. PETERS will deliver the first of a series of discourses to the young, on *Culture*, in his Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **South Congregational Church**—Corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn. Preaching by Rev. E. C. MILES, in the Morning at 10½ o'clock; Evening, 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Sunday Evening Lectures in Jersey City.**—Rev. O. H. FETHINGHAM will conclude this series of lectures TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Unitarian Church. Subject—*The Mission of the Young Man.*

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens** will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. H. RYLANCE at 3 P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, junction of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

☞ **Church Notice.**—Rev. MR. MELLEN, of Gloucester, Mass., will preach, at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

☞ **Second Advent Mission Church.**—Services in Freemasons' Hall, No. 600 Broadway, SABBATH at 10½ A. M. Subject, at 3 P. M.—*The Kingdom of God.* Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Hugh R. Blair** will preach (D. V.) in the Brooklyn Academy Rooms, corner of Joralemon and Court sts., on TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Elder W. B. Tolan** will preach in the Canonsst. Baptist Church, near Broome-st., TO-MORROW, (Sunday) April 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; also, at 3 P. M., Providence permitting.

☞ **Rev. A. Kingman Nott will preach in the** First Baptist Church, corner of Broom and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Stanton-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. GEO. A. PELTZ will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and the Pastor in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Samuel Lamson** will preach in the Church corner Clove Road and Pacific-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

PERSONAL.

BOX NO. 2,983.—ANY FAMILY DESIROUS of leaving the City during the Summer months, and not wishing to leave their residence unprotected, may hear of a young gentleman and wife (without children) who would gladly take charge of the premises during their absence, for the use of a few rooms, rent free. Unquestionable references can be given. Give an early answer and oblige. Address Box No. 2,983, Post-Office.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES O'HARA, of the County of Mayo, Ireland. When last heard from was in Cincinnati, Ohio. Any person knowing his whereabouts, will confer a great favor by addressing CATHARINE O'HARA, Orange, N. J.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the 1st Ward are requested to attend a regular meeting at No. 52 Greenwich-st. on SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, at 8 o'clock.
By order of H. GARLICK, President.
M. A. VAN LIER, Secretary.

U. C. C. OF N. Y.—ALL THE MEMBERS OF the Union Cricket Club of New-York, whether past or present, are earnestly requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING, April 13, at No. 50 East 34th-st., for the purpose of reorganizing the Club.

LECTURES.

CAPTAIN A. H. DE RIVIERRE'S LAST Lecture in New-York will take place on SATURDAY EVENING April 11, 1857, at Rope Chapel, Broadway. Subject—*The Crimean War, Illustrating the Capture of the Malakoff, Fall of Sebastopol, &c.* Capt. DE RIVIERE will appear in the full WAR UNIFORM of an Officer of the Zouaves, to which he is attached. Doors opens at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets fifty cents. For sale at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at the hotels, music stores, &c.

TRINITY CHAPEL SERVICES DURING PASSION WEEK.—Daily prayers as usual throughout the year, at 9 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Good Friday.
Lecture on Wednesday evening, in continuation of the Lenten Lectures, at 4½ P. M.
Good Friday.—Divine service and a sermon, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.
Easter Even, (Saturday)—Divine service and sermon at 7½ P. M. On this occasion Dr. HIGBEE has been requested to repeat a sermon on the *Intermediate State*, delivered Easter Even, 1856.

MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT,
ASTOR HOUSE,
ENTRANCE ON BROADWAY.
Open for Breakfast from 6 A. M. until 12 M.
Open for Dinner from 12 M. until 8 P. M.

PEW FOR SALE CHEAP, AND WELL-LOcated in Pilgrim Church, (Rev. Dr. STORRS.) Inquire of J. A. DUDLEY, No. 51 Cliff-st., or of the Sexton.

THREE COUNTER CASES, SILVER BAR, each 12 feet long, of three panes, best French plate, size of do. 48x30; also, a lot of side cases, will be sold cheap, at A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 387 Broadway.

SHELVING FOR SALE.—THE SHELVING of a bookstore, in excellent condition, for sale low. Apply at No. 59 Chambers-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO NEW VOLUMES OF THE HOUSEHOLD WAVERLEY.
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
BOSTON,
Will publish on Saturday, April 11:
GUY MANNERING.
2 vols. $1 50.
With a Portrait of Dominie Sampson, and a View of Ellangowen.
All booksellers throughout the United States and Canada are agents for the work. Orders forwarded first will be supplied first. The novel of "Waverley," which commences the series, is now ready. Any person sending a subscriber's name and the money will be supplied regularly as the volumes are published, free of postage.
From the Evening Post.
A good many editions of Scott have been published; and we recollect many more expensive than this, but nothing so good in the way of an impression for the mass of readers; nothing so perfectly faultless in its mechanical execution.
From the New-York Tribune.
Ticknor & Fields announce a beautiful family edition of the "Waverley Novels," in forty-eight 18mo volumes. From the specimens which we have seen of this work we can confidently recommend it. It is illustrated by designs from the most eminent artists, including Birket Foster, Darley, Landseer, Harvey and Read, in admirably executed steel engravings, and contains all the author's latest notes and corrections. The typography is in the style of simple elegance for which the Boston press is distinguished. It is the intention of the publishers to issue two volumes every month, until the whole series is completed.
From the Home Journal.
The Household Edition of Scott is the most perfect thing possible to Art and Enterprise, and every family should own it.
From the Boston Courier.
The size of the volumes is just right; the binding admirable for its strength as well as neatness; the paper excellent; the type clear and elegant; the illustrations executed in a style honorable, in the highest degree, to the progress of American art. We rejoice to learn that the publishers are reaping the just harvest of this enterprise.
From the Boston Journal.
This edition must, of necessity, from its cheapness and sterling merit, supersede all other editions which have been published in this country.

BUY
THE
AMERICAN EDITION.
JUST PUBLISHED,
DOCTOR ANTONIO.
BY RUFFINI.
A fine 12mo edition, elegantly bound in cloth, and illustrated. 432 pages. Price $1.
A BEAUTIFUL STORY OF ITALY.
The demand for this famous work having exhausted several smaller and cheaper editions, the publishers are now happy to present to the connoisseur and lover of fine books such a copy of the work as will be not only an ornament to any library, but a valuable addition to its literary character. A charming Tale of
LOVE AND SUFFERING.
Interwoven with a most faithful and sympathetic narrative of the sufferings and oppressions of Italy.
Sold by agents on the cars, and all booksellers. Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.
RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

WILL BE PUBLISHED APRIL 15TH,
SCANDAL!
BY MRS. J. T. BICKFORD.
WITHOUT EXCEPTION
THE MOST INTENSELY INTERESTING BOOK OF THE SEASON.
1 vol. 12mo., pp. 394. Price $1 25.
This work is not a mere repetition under a new form of old plots, characters and incidents—but one that possesses the distinguishing characteristic of originality in all these particulars. Its subject is as universal as the air we breathe, and the evils it vividly portrays will serve as guiding lights for tens of thousands who might otherwise be led into sorrowful relations with those about them. It exhibits in the broad, noonday light of God's truth the Rights of Humanity—the innate sentiment of virtue of every soul—proves conclusively that trials, however severe, refine the spirit, and that
"Ever the Right comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done."
THE INDEPENDENT, NOBLE TONE
that pervades every chapter;
THE FREE, UNTRAMMELED EXPRESSION
of Thought that will distinguish it from the libraries of books now emanating from the American Press;
THE ENTRANCING PICTURES OF THE BEAUTIFUL,
and the
VIVID CONTRAST OF RIGHT AND WRONG,
will at once commend the book to the
HEARTS AND HOMES OF THE PEOPLE.
It needs but to be read to be admired, and whenever one reads it, a score will be sure to follow.
It is presented to the public resting solely on its own intrinsic merits, INDEPENDENT OF THE PRAISE OR CENSURE OF CRITICS—in full confidence that all who admire the spiritually true, and an effort to raise the fallen, will give to it a soul-welcome into the great field of Humanity.
Copies of the above sent by mail, (postage paid,) on receipt of the retail price.
SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN,
No. 110 Washington-st., Boston.
RUDD & CARLETON, 310 Broadway, New-York.

BUY
THE

New-York Daily Times.

New-York, Saturday, April 11, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in subscribers regularly for One Shilling a week. Single copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at One and the other at Three o'clock P. M. It will be forwarded by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year. Two Copies to one Address for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Five Copies for Five Dollars, and Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 8 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed To the Publishers of the New-York Daily Times.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is understood in Washington that Hon. Wm. B. Reed will certainly accept of the China Mission, although the Administration has not yet been officially informed of the fact.

The State Senate yesterday passed the bill relative to the election of Police and Civil Justices in the City and County of New-York. In the Assembly, the bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to squat on vacant lots in any city or incorporated village was passed. During the evening session of the Assembly, Mr. Beckwith, of Washington, in the course of debate, alluded to an article in the Albany *Knickerbocker* in reference to Governor King, and characterized its writer as a political scavenger. Mr. Hastings, the Editor of that paper, at the close of Mr. Beckwith's remarks, approached him with threatening language, when Mr. Beckwith struck him. The greatest excitement ensued, which was finally quelled, and Mr. Beckwith subsequently apologized to the House. A Committee of Investigation will inquire into the transaction.

The bill in regard to the Marine Court has now become a law. It provides that all summons, &c., issued from the Court can be served by any person not a party in interest. This is the same rule which prevails in other Courts, and cuts off the numerous tribe of constables who have taken up their abode in the upper hall of the new Court House, and have brought much discredit on the Court, where it did not belong. The constables are elected by the people, and are independent of the Court. The law, also, provides that all pleadings are to be in writing, and are to be verified under oath. This, also, will put a stop to much abuse. But lastly, the law provides that all executions issued by the Court are to be levied under by the Sheriff instead of the same tribe of constables before alluded to.

There is now a bill before the Senate, having passed the Assembly, to combine the various acts in regard to the New-York District Courts into one act. One section increases their jurisdiction on promissory notes, &c., to $250, and provides that the salary of the Justices shall be the same as that of the Justices of the Marine Court, viz. $6,000, an increase of $1,000. The bill, also legislates the Clerks of these Courts into office for six years more.

In to-day's Daily Times we publish a variety of European intelligence, derived from our foreign files by the *City of Manchester*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning. From present appearances, Lord Palmerston will certainly be sustained in the approaching general election His address to his constituents is a clear and concise review of the foreign policy of his Government, and his promises with regard to reform and economy at home completely cut away the ground from under his opponents' feet. An article from the London *Times* on our amended Tariff, published among our extracts, will attract attention.

By the way of England we receive advices from Buenos Ayres to the 1st, and from Rio de Janeiro to the 25th of February. From Buenos Ayres we learn that there has been a modification of the law with regard to differential duties by which ships can discharge part of their cargo at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and proceed up the river with the remainder. At Rio the yellow fever still prevailed to an alarming extent; but at Pernambuco it had almost disappeared. It was expected that a new Brazilian Ministry would be formed in May. At Rio the ecclesiastical authorities had pronounced the children of Protestants illegitimate, and a great sensation had been caused in consequence. The law, it is said, will be altered immediately.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* denies the correctness of the representations that are current in regard to the improvement of Virginia farming lands by Northern labor. He states that in Fairfax County, where old estates which had been exhausted were bought at low prices and settled by Northern emigrants, the experiment has proved an utter failure. The lands were not improved,—the products of the farms were meagre, and the purchasers were glad to sell out to new emigrants who had been induced to go thither by the glowing but entirely unfounded accounts published of them in agricultural and other newspapers. He states also, that as a general thing, the Northern people who have come into Virginia are less intelligent, less enterprising and less disposed to educate their children than the people of Virginia themselves. He thinks that if the land of Virginia is ever to be redeemed it must be by some other agencies than these.

The proceedings of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, presented some features of peculiar interest. The project of tunneling under Broadway assumes shape, a petition being presented by Councilman Smith to inquire into and report upon its expediency,—the lower part of the City being the first selection for the proposal. The report of the Committee on the gas question was presented for adoption. Councilman Warner proposed an amendment, to ask opinion of counsel as to the legality of the charge for the use of meters; and Councilman Reilly proposed a resolution, that no gas company should in future be allowed to make any charge for the use of meters. The original resolution, appended to the report, was carried as amended by the passage of both amendments.

The Committee on Streets met for the purpose of discussing the propriety of widening Robinson-street, but nothing was reached. An adjournment to Monday week was agreed on.

The Committee on the Worth Monument have visited the site. The specification as to the intended monument shows that it will form a permanent ornament to the upper part of the City.

It is understood that Mayor Wood, in anticipation of the final action of the Legislature on the Metropolitan Police Bill, yesterday made a large number of police appointments, and reappointed several captains whose terms had expired, and who have since been "holding over" to abide anticipated events. We understand that among those so appointed were Capt. Dilks, of the Fifth Ward, and Ackerman, of the Ninth.

The condition of the streets was not improved by the heavy showers of rain which commenced falling at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and continued till nightfall. Still, compared with their condition a few weeks ago, the down-town streets are clean. The pavements are visible on nearly all of them, and the huge barricades of mud that remained so long in Centre-street have been removed. Our up-towners fare worse. The contractors there have not gone to work with remarkable vigor, intimidated, perhaps, by the neglect of the Common Council to confirm the contracts.

The Street Commissioner has contracted out in short sections First-avenue on each side of Jones' Woods, and promises that it shall be in order for the public this Summer. In Jones' Woods the work of grading the streets also goes on rapidly. Several of the streets that cross this ancient forest are under contract to be opened in two months from this time.

The sailing of the frigate *Niagara* has been delayed by an accident to her machinery. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, just as the engine was put in motion, and before her anchor had been weighed, one of the cylinder-heads was found to be cracked, rendering it necessary to defer sailing until a new one can be put in its place. This will be done in the course of a week, when—if nothing else occurs to prevent—she will leave on her trial trip.

James B. Shaw, captain, and Peray Farnell, mate, of the schooner *Martha*, were arrested yesterday charged with running away with this schooner and selling the cargo. They were committed for examination.

Mrs. Cora V. L. Hatch delivered a lecture on "Spiritualism," last night, in the Tabernacle, the proceeds of the tickets to be devoted to charity. Captain Rynders took a prominent part in the proceedings, which were somewhat interesting.

On Sunday forenoon, the extensive tannery near Tunkhannock, carried on by Mr. Asa Eaton of Rondout, in connection with Messrs. Young & Schultz of this City, was burned down. Three thousand sides of leather, all dressed and ready for sale, were consumed. The loss is estimated at about $40,000; insured for $23,000.

The Dred Scott Case at Albany.

We publish to-day the report of the Senate Committee appointed to consider the measures proper to be adopted by the Legislature of this State "to protect the constitutional rights of her citizens against the serious and alarming doctrines of the Supreme Court of the United States in the decision of the Dred Scott case;" as well as the resolutions recommended by that Committee, and a bill drawn up by them to meet the exigency of the occasion. We have little fault to find with the report, excepting that it treats as a "decision of the Supreme Court" the "expressed opinions of five Pro-Slavery Judges" upon five points foreign to the record of the case before the Court, and consequently confers upon these opinions a gravity and dignity which we do not conceive them to possess. The same objection applies to the Resolutions, of which the second is an affirmation that the Supreme Court has lost the confidence and respect of the people of this State, in consequence of the identification of a majority of the Judges with a sectional and aggressive party. But the Bill itself, which is the most practical result of the labors of the Committee, deserves the unqualified support of the citizens of New-York. It conveys a reaffirmation of the sovereign right of the State of New-York to decide upon the qualifications of her citizens, and to pronounce upon the tenure of property within her limits.

Such a Bill the Legislature of New-York have an undoubted right to pass—and such a bill it is their duty to pass at a time when the high prerogatives and inherent sovereignty of the great State which they represent have been threatened with invasion.

But we cannot understand in what way the exercise of this right and the performance of this duty can borrow additional solemnity from the fulmination of a decree of contempt against the Supreme Court of the United States.

If the objectionable five points of what has been somewhat prematurely entitled the "Dred Scott decision," are indeed, as the Committee report them to be, the mere *obiter dicta* of five indiscreet, intemperate and unjust judges, then they do not constitute a decision of the Supreme Court, and should not bring that tribunal under the ban of the Legislature of New-York. If on the other hand they *are* a decision of the Supreme Court, then the Supreme Court has made an assault upon the sovereignty of the State of New-York which is not to be repelled with contemptuous language, but to be rebuked by such stern, quiet and decisive action as becomes the most powerful State of the American Union.

No power on earth can establish Slavery in the State of New-York. No power on earth can introduce Slavery into the State of New-York, and no power on earth can successfully invade the sovereignty of this Commonwealth. The utmost that is required of us then in the actual condition of affairs, is such a deliberate and conclusive action on the part of the Legislature as shall make it perfectly plain to the whole world that we distinctly understand our Constitutional rights, and that we propose to maintain them. We do not believe that any weight can be added to such action by declamatory language—or by menaces hurled at enemies of whom we are not sure that they have attacked us—nor even that they mean to attack us. The imperial State of New-York, proclaiming her absolute rights, should do so with the temperance of power. "An act to secure freedom to all persons within this State" is not the measure of a party, but the voice of a mighty Commonwealth; and it should be uttered with every circumstance of decorum, of forbearance, and of force.

Another Parker Vein Spasm.—The *Herald* has another fainting fit about the Times. There seems to be no end to the intolerable sufferings which the Parker Vein "historian" is fated to endure at the hands of this establishment. He can neither see, nor hear, nor think, nor dream of anything else. The ghost of the Times seems to haunt him always and everywhere. If anything extraordinary happens in politics, finance, or nature, the proprietors of the Times are responsible for it. They broke Jacob Little. They tore down the old Brick Church. They have kept the Country from going to the ruin to which the *Herald* had doomed it. They buy and sell all that is bought and sold in Wall-street. They make and lose all the money that is made and lost. They are at the bottom of whatever happens—as a great many things *do* happen,—which the "historian" doesn't like.

Their latest enormity is a scheme to build a railroad down Greene-street and West Broadway. Somebody has got up such a project in the Legislature. The *Herald* didn't hear of it until everybody else had done talking about it—and then all of a sudden the decayed fossils of that concern started up to a consciousness of the fact. Their bewilderment was like that of a bat by daylight. They suppose it to be a scheme for a railroad in *Broadway*,—and, as a matter of course, the Times is at the bottom of it! The Times has no more to do with it than it had with Potosi or Parker Vein. It neither knows nor cares anything about the scheme,—except what it learns through the ordinary channels of information. We have the advantage over the *Herald* of knowing that Greene-street is not Broadway,—but that is one, not to any interest in a railroad through either, but to diligent and persevering study of the City Map.

Meantime the case of the *Herald* is alarming. These spasms of terror will prove fatal one of these days. They have already had such an effect upon the rickety, broken-down constitution of the concern that it shakes and shivers at every mention of the Times. Unless something strengthening is administered the fall of the Old Brick Church steeple, or any sudden crash of that sort, will finish him. If somebody will hold camphor to his nose half an hour a day,—or if old Doctor Bone will send him a bottle of his celebrated liniment, we will pay the bill. We don't relish the prospect of having upon our souls the responsibility of the death of quite so old a sinner,—especially if it is to happen, as seems likely, suddenly.

"Entangling Alliances."

The measures finally decided upon by the Administration in regard to the Chinese difficulty are not only to be commended as an exhibition of practical good sense in dealing with a specific case, but as indicating also a disposition on the part of the Government towards a more sagacious and statesmanlike policy than the platforms of the Democratic Party or the practices of Mr. Buchanan's predecessor had prepared us to expect. It would really seem as if we were to be in a measure delivered from the tyranny of words, and inducted into the freedom of principles.

The whole system of our foreign relations has been vitiated, belittled and reduced to comparative inefficiency for many years past by a bigoted and insane adherence on our part to the traditionary doctrines of a former generation, as embodied in phrases which no longer preserve, or can preserve, their original significance, and have become as false and fatal in their application to the actual situation and present wants of the United States as they were true and beneficial on the lips and in the thoughts of our fathers.

While the Republic was in its infancy, oppressed by a weight of financial embarrassments, and as yet uncertain of the future, the statesmen of America shrank with a salutary fear from the prospect of involving the destinies of the young nation in the formidable strifes of the French Revolution, and they did their best to impress upon the popular mind such a horror of "entangling alliances" as should preserve us from committing ourselves to the policy of either of the contending parties to those tremendous conflicts. This it was not difficult to do. For the colonial character was not to be put off as easily as the colonial condition, and the inhabitants of English America had been so long accustomed to see the question of peace or war for themselves decided by causes beyond their own control, and to find themselves engaged in sanguinary hostilities because the European Power to to which they owed allegiance had been drawn into a quarrel with its neighbors, that they easily acquiesced in a policy of isolation.

But the lapse of sixty years has worked a wonderful change in our internal estate and in our external relations. We have passed from a position of uncertain aspiration to one of imperial dignity. From a batch of impoverished and insulated ex-colonies we have grown into a confederation of magnificent and powerful States, holding in our own hands the sufficient assurance of our fortunes and of our liberties. With the expansion of our resources and our importance, our conceptions of a national policy should have expanded also; and we should have risen above the petty jealousies, as we have surmounted the positive dangers, of a subordinate station. No alliance could now "entangle" us to our serious detriment, and the danger most apparent in our foreign relations, in this fifty-seventh year of the Nineteenth Century, is that we may make ourselves hopelessly ridiculous by the display of traits which would be pardonable in the people of of Montenegro or of Mexico, but do not much beseem the first commercial nation of the world.

The time has gone by when Europe and civilization were synonymous terms. The United States cannot, if they would, hold themselves aloof from the great political and commercial system of Christendom, and it certainly cannot redound either to our credit or our profit that we should show ourselves incapable of appreciating our joint obligations with other powers to the commerce of mankind. If the condition of things in China warrants the interference of England and of France to bring the Chinese Government to reason in its dealings with foreigners, the United States cannot hold back from a just and pacific exercise of their influence for the same object, because it is contrary to our hereditary policy for us to entangle ourselves in alliances with European States. We have a right, on the contrary, and it is even our duty, to insist that our voice shall be heard and our counsels respected in the conduct of a negotiation of which the consequences will be hardly less important to ourselves than to England, and much more important than they can be to France.

We repeat, therefore, that we rejoice in the present action of our Government, as an indication of the probable prevalence in the Washington Cabinet of more enlarged and statesmanlike views than have heretofore been taken of our foreign policy, and we do not doubt that the results of Mr. Reed's mission will amply indicate the wisdom of the course adopted by Mr. Buchanan.

An Ominous Beginning.—We put no faith in omens, but yet we regret the accident to the machinery of the *Niagara*, yesterday, the more, as it happened just as she was starting on her trial-trip, after being commissioned to assist in laying the cable of the Atlantic telegraph. It is a bad sign, too, for the ship; for the breaking of the cylinder head, which caused her detention, appears to have been caused by the miserable quality of the iron of which it was composed. There was no unusual pressure upon it, and it broke from no other cause than the wretched quality of the material. If one such piece of iron found its way into the machinery of this noble vessel, there may be others, and it would be hardly proper for her to be employed in such an important service as that of laying the telegraph cable until her machinery had been thoroughly tested.

Our Municipal Horizon.

Those who set out in pursuit of a questionable object by means involving the connivance—whether criminal or unconscious—of a large number of accomplices, should see well to it, before embarking on the desperate course, that their success is not only certain but irreversible; and that no misfortunes can overtake them to relax that discipline which is only the homage of inferior villainy to skill. With both hands full of booty—the scuttled and pillaged vessel settling quietly amid the silence of the waves—his own sails filled, and the pennant of no hostile frigate fluttering menace above the horizon, the captaincy of pirates is a post of almost absolute command. But let the cruise become unprofitable—the prizes few or worthless—the provisions scant, the water tainted, and danger hovering round the seas,—then every ruffian from the forecastle struts back to question his commander, and the kidnapped or reluctant of the crew take heart for a more vigorous remonstrance. Guilt finds its only toleration in success: at the first semblance of defeat every flatterer deserts, every sycophant betrays, and every trembling participant hastens to force back the responsibility on the organizer and contriver of the whole. These considerations are appropriate to a review of the present political condition of our City.

The firmness of Mr. Buchanan deprived our municipal freebooters of those expected argosies—the Federal appointments. Provisions have run short since the Mayor's defeat at Washington; the action of the Sachems cuts them off from the pure fountains of Democracy; and, last and heaviest blow of all, the Recorder's charge to the Grand Jury sounds an alarm from the only quarter that has power to enforce its threats. The discipline of the civic conspiracy seems broken; and from the criminations and recriminations, already rising high, and losing prudence as anger gets the mastery, we may hope for a thorough exposition of the men and machinery under whose united action we have been ruled and robbed, coerced and scorned as never City was before, during the past few years.

Since the publication of that Charge, and our comments thereon in last Saturday's issue, we have been literally inundated with a mass of corroborative and explanatory information—statements, instances and examples—all sweeping onward in the same portentous current towards the same central point; and all coinciding with the drift of the dark, though guarded, suggestions contained in the Recorder's message. Some of these are anonymous, though giving names and dates for every infamy denounced: others are signed by responsible parties, but evidently only tell half the truth, and color what is told to secure the private immunity of the writers, who are, more or less, accomplices, with a guilty knowledge. Some have the air of overburdened consciences seeking relief in the confessional; and others yet again are just as clearly the offspring of personal disappointment and rancor,—the complaints of subordinates, dead to every sense of shame, and willing to be condemned themselves for the satisfaction of denouncing those by whom they were hired and used, and afterwards thrown aside,—either without the promised reward, or with a reward inferior to their expectations.

These crude and heterogeneous materials require rigid sifting and analysis before it would become us to put them forward in a condensed and connected shape:—it is only by comparing one with the other, and striking an average between the ostensible coloring of a certain public act, and the confessions or accusations of those who pretend to give its occult significance and the hidden influences at work behind the official curtain,—it is only by an impartial hearing of both sides, where both have been confessedly guilty, that we can arrive at results not calculated to do more injury than good. The malefactor should hear no sound to warn him of the coming danger, until justice is within her sword's reach of his head.

Nevertheless, while avoiding, for the present, any minor details that might embarrass a general argument, it is but justice to ourselves to state that we have already abundant materials to substantiate and justify the strongest language that indignant freemen could employ. By the corruption of our nominating conventions—by the aid of accomplices guarding every rill and sluice-gate of the election, and forcing the popular current through boxes possessed of a magical or transforming influence, so that "snow-flakes" entering white in open day, come out black after nightfall, when examined under candle-light by the Inspectors—by traitors in the ranks of every other party, employed to foment divisions and prevent the combination of an otherwise overwhelming and adverse majority—by the unlawful and secret concentration in one hand of all the municipal patronage, apparently divided between the different heads of departments, but really made over by its ostensible dispensers as the price of their nomination and appointment—by an ever vigilant and omnipresent system of espionage and coercion, interpenetrating the most minute details of our City organization, and as active in securing a partizan constable as in plotting for the seizure of the most splendid federal posts—by the cooperation and connivance of high officials occupying seats designed to be above the reach of any sordid or unworthy influence, and backed by a drilled and disciplined army of over one thousand strong, with captains, paymasters, lieutenants and sergeants—an army in which every private is again the captain of a squad of minor ruffians in his ward or district, whose pursuits are of a nature that allow their uniformed chief to make compensation for political allegiance by a convenient apathy that enables them to pursue their various callings undisturbed,—by these and means still blacker and more infamous, if that be possible, our political liberty has been suppressed, our municipal treasury depleted, and our City made the scoff of all mankind, as the worst governed and most expensive human chaos that ever made pretensions to enlightenment and freedom.

For turning a face of flint against the audacious sophistries which sought to justify and perpetuate this condition of our City under the plea of past political services and party need, our National Executive deserves and has received the thanks of every one not holding some portion of the municipal plunder; nor will the presumptuous—not to say audacious—letter, received by Mr. Buchanan from the party chiefly disappointed, be likely to influence a regret for the course that has won such general and hearty favor;—and let Mr. Schell look closely to it, that the power now tranced in simulated death, be not revived by a friendly agency, and that machinations for another onslaught are not concealed beneath the pomp of a fictitious funeral. The cat, and other animals of the tiger tribe, not unfrequently feign sleep or death to lure nearer the prey that is beyond their spring; the comatose condition of a dangerous man does not, of necessity, imply that he will be less dangerous on awaking; and even Mr. Croswell or Elijah F. Purdy would admit—if the case were put before either as an abstract proposition—that men in a suspected wood should never halloo, till they are safely out of it.

But the prominence of the Executive must not blind us to the good service rendered by Recorder Smith, in his last charge to the Grand Jury, and the tacit promise which that document contains of still further and unflinching resistance to the tide of municipal corruption. Entering on his official duties under the avowed and immediate auspices of the Power that must be curbed, if the City is to be saved, the Recorder, since the moment of his awaking to a true perception of the scheme in which he was expected and appointed to take part, has manifested the noblest firmness and integrity—devoting himself to the real duties of his office and the best interests of our City, at heavy personal sacrifices—contesting every illegal usurpation of authority where opposition could avail; and where it could not, withdrawing altogether from any semblance of participation in acts against which all his finer principles and sensibilities revolted. Let us not inquire too rigidly whether he performed his whole duty in the days gone by. We know and are convinced that he at all times acted up to the best conceptions of the right—while the Charge under review is a tacit confession that those earlier conceptions were erroneous. A man of generous and cultured mind does not easily forego the remembrance of a personal obligation, nor will he, for light cause, disrupt all his former associations, and throw the weight of his influence and position against those who were partly instrumental in raising him to office. We must strengthen the Recorder's hands; for he has evinced a noble determination to do his duty, and under present circumstances is the last barrier between the Grand Jury and the prolific source of all our municipal and political corruptions.

The Trinity Church Question.

We receive a great number of communications concerning the Trinity Church controversy which we must decline publishing. We have already devoted as much space to this subject as the claims of other topics will allow. Besides, we regard the bill now pending in the Assembly as foreordained to pass,—and we have no desire to waste words in arguing a foregone conclusion. But our opinions in regard to the measure are unchanged. We consider the enactment of the law in question to be not only a great wrong in itself, but one of most dangerous precedent,—one which, in course of time, no one will more bitterly repent than the parties who are made to assume the responsibility of it. It is no new thing for politicians to *profess* the most radical theories concerning the rights of property and the sacredness of vested interests:—but the most reckless of them all have stopped with professions hitherto, and, when clothed with the responsibility of power, have stood by the landmarks of settled principle and law. The present Legislature, and the majority which is responsible for its action, are apparently destined to the gloomy and dangerous distinction of creating a new precedent in this respect.

The controversy is purely one of law,—and its decision should have been left to the Courts of law. In regard to this point the "Compromise" bill of Senator Brooks is more objectionable than the original proposal, since it adds new legislation where there was possibly too much already. This will be clear enough from a simple statement of the point at issue.

The Original Charter of 1697 created the *parish* of Trinity Church, provided for a rector of that parish, and declared that its affairs should be managed by *two* Wardens and *twenty* Vestrymen, who were to be elected "by the majority of the votes of the inhabitants of the said parish in communion with the said Church." To the Corporation thus created the various grants now belonging to Trinity Church have been made; and subsequent enactments have from time to time regulated the details of the incorporation without affecting, in any respect, its essential character. In the course of time other Episcopal Churches, not chapels of Trinity nor connected with it in any way, grew up in the City and desired, naturally enough, to share the property and the power which had been conferred upon her. Gradually they began to claim the *right* of sharing it,—upon the plea that it had been conferred, not for the use of the *parish* of Trinity Church exclusively, but for the use of all the Episcopal churches in the City of New-York. And this was the origin,—and this is still the gist,—of the whole controversy.

Every one must see at a glance that it is purely and exclusively a *question of law*; and as such it should have been taken to the Courts of law for settlement. But, instead of proceeding thus, the Legislature in 1814 passed an act defining in effect the original charter, and restricting the enjoyment and control of this property to the "members or pew-holders of Trinity Church or any of the chapels belonging to the same, and forming part of the same religious corporation." And now, forty-three years after the date of that enactment, persons on behalf of the other Episcopal Churches in the City apply for the *repeal* of this law, in order that they may again urge their claim to a share in the property of Trinity under the original charter of 1697. Against such action very strong arguments have been and might again be justly urged. But it has a show of fairness and of justice in its behalf,—inasmuch as its effect would be simply to remedy the possible error of 1814, and throw back into the Courts of law a question which should never be taken from them.

But the substitute which has passed the Senate is infinitely worse in principle and in effect. It not only repeals the law of 1814 *quoad hoc*, but it then steps in and decides the case; or rather, instead of making any decision of the question of law, or providing for any such decision in any mode whatever, it makes an arbitrary division of the property between the contending parties,—and then calls itself a compromise! Trinity is to hold half, and the other half is to be shared among the rival claimants. This is in utter mockery alike of justice and of law. It not only violates the fundamental principle by which all property is held, but it scouts the idea that there is any such principle in existence. If John Smith or Patrick McGuire were to claim Mr. Aston's property, there might be some show of reason why the Legislature should pass a bill enabling him to test the question in Courts of law. But if that body were to assert, as a *compromise*, that *half* the property in controversy should be summarily handed over to the claimants, its action would probably be condemned by public sentiment as outrageous, and set aside by the Courts as unconstitutional. We apprehend a similar fate for the present bill.

Our Courts of law as yet enjoy the confidence of the public. Corporations and individuals are willing to intrust them with the decision of their rights. But we presume that any one of the respectable gentlemen who are urging the present bill through the Legislature would hesitate to submit to the Honorable Andy Sheridan and his honorable associates, the naked question, whether the control and enjoyment of *his* property should or should not be shared by the great body of the constituents of these honorable gentlemen.

Austria and Piedmont.

By the last mail from Europe, we were advised that a diplomatic rupture had taken place between Austria and Sardinia. We are only surprised that the event has been delayed so long. The two States, for years, have been animated by the most hostile feelings towards each other. Their relations have been marked by incessant bickerings and jealousies, embittered by the circumstance that the two governments were and are essentially antagonistic; for, while the one is the incarnation of a religious and military despotism, the other is based on the principles of constitutional liberty. Upon Italian soil, Austria is regarded as a Usurper and Despoiler—Sardinia as the champion of the people's liberties. What wonder, then, that they should be disposed to quarrel!

The immediate cause of the present diplomatic rupture is a dispatch from Count Buol, wherein the freedom with which the Sardinian press discusses Austrian affairs is severely censured. Count Cavour replies sharply and effectively, and defends the freedom of the press with dignity and ability. Austria, thereupon, holds the Sardinian Government responsible for the attacks of Sardinian journals, and, imagining that an insult has been offered to his person, Francis Joseph withdraws his minister.

There can be no question but that the people of Sardinia will unite on almost any question that involves hostility to Austria. We have seen that in the Legislative Chambers, five millions of francs were promptly voted to place the fortifications of Alessandria in thorough repair. This is a move calculated to rouse the whole of Italy to action. Alessandria is the symbol of a resistance that has been made for centuries to the invasions of the German Emperors. Its history is not merely Piedmontese—it is Italian. Six centuries ago the city was founded as a refuge for the victims of German fury. It became celebrated at the time that the "Lombard League" was formed for the protection of Italy against Frederick I. Alessandria is situated near the confluence of the rivers Tanaro and Po. It defends the plains of Piedmont, and is regarded as one of the most extensive fortifications in Europe. It was partly ruined even before the Napoleonic wars, and its restoration was always considered as a too heavy burden for the Sardinian budget. The patriotism of the people, however, will soon discover a method for replenishing the Exchequer, and Alessandria, ere long, will present a formidable front to an Austrian enemy, if one should ever appear before its walls.

The pluck of Sardinia, in the defiant attitude she has assumed, is to be particularly noticed at this juncture, because she has no reason to expect any decided support from her Western Allies. Louis Napoleon is a doubtful friend, especially in a matter where the liberty of the press is the point at issue. Lord Palmerston is not much better, and, of late, he has proved himself but a treacherous supporter of Italian liberty. The great Anglo-French demonstration against Naples has ended in smoke, and by the next steamer we may expect to hear that King Bomba is once more on friendly terms with France and England. It is strange, but nevertheless true, that Russia is the only European power which takes the part of Sardinia in the present emergency. It is not to be supposed, however, that the Emperor Alexander is moved by any sudden wish to encourage the propagation of liberal principles. A bitter hostility to Austria for her conduct during the war is rather the motive that disposes Russia to sympathize with a liberal rather than a despotic Power.

There are, at present, no indications that the dispute between Austria and Sardinia will extend beyond a diplomatic rupture. If it should, though the latter is by far the weaker of the two, it is impossible to say how formidable she might become if placed at the head of the Italian States, and with the Italian people united under the watchword of "Italy for the Italians."

A Case of Distress.

The Editor and Proprietor of the *Herald* is waging a savage and ferocious war upon the new Secretary of the Navy, because he declines to attach the two vessels, which are going out to lay down the Transatlantic Telegraph, to the *Herald* Establishment! The decrepitude and decay which have overtaken the concern have seriously impaired its ordinary enterprise, and the only way in which it can get news now-a-days is by bullying office-holders into lending it a helping hand. Secretary Cass, having a fellow-feeling for such a venerable piece of decayed mortality as the *Herald* has become, retails his private conversations with Lord Napier,—discloses the contents of his secret foreign dispatches,—and prepares a *compte rendu* every night of his private meditations on affairs in general,—for the benefit of the *Herald*—that is, if any reliance is to be placed upon the assertions and representations of the

venerable "historian" of Parker Vein. Secretary TOUCEY, however, seems to be made of different stuff. He thinks it quite as much as he can do, to attend to the affairs of the Navy Department, without undertaking the herculean task of supplying the *Herald* with all the intelligence, brains and enterprise it notoriously lacks. So he very respectfully declines to furnish accommodations on the vessels of the fleet for the *Herald's* reporters,—whereupon the indignant "historian" of Parker Vein chews him like a pickpocket. Whether Mr. Secretary TOUCEY's constitution can withstand so formidable a battery of billingsgate as the Pistol organ has opened upon him remains to be seen.

The *Herald* must be in his dotage to suppose that so absurd a request as he made to Secretary TOUCEY could possibly be granted. If reporters for one peper are to be furnished with hammocks, rooms, rations, &c., &c. on board our vessels of war, those of all the other papers must have similar accommodations,—and this is a simple impossibility. Our vessels of war are not adapted to any such service—they have no room for such accommodations. The statement that the British Government acted differently during the Crimean war, is a pure mistake. No reporters were accommodated on board the fleet, either in the Baltic or the Black Sea, and special orders were issued that the correspondents of the *Times* and other London journals should *not* be furnished with rations. The English Press went upon its own book, in its admirable arrangements for supplying the world with news of the Crimean war. Our Government has always acted on the same principle—and when BAYARD TAYLOR went to Japan, the only way in which he could obtain passage by the Government vessels, was by regularly entering the service.

We shall give our readers full and prompt reports of everything that may occur during the interesting cruise of the *Niagara* and *Mississippi*,—and we shall do it without calling upon the Government for help, or abusing the Secretary of the Navy for not joining the *corps* of TIMES reporters.

IRISH EMIGRATION.—T. D. MCGEE, Esq., has written a full and able vindication of the projects for Irish Emigration to the West, which were advocated by Father TRACEY in his recent lecture at the Tabernacle, and denounced in so startling and extraordinary a manner by Archbishop HUGHES. Mr. MCGEE says that, as he did not consider it proper to enter upon any controversy with his ecclesiastical superior, he should have said nothing upon the subject except in reply to the echoes of the Archbishop's opinions in the *Irish News* and *Irish American*. He handles the editors of these journals with a good deal more severity than ceremony, and sustains the Emigration scheme itself with vigorous and cogent arguments. He finds an absolute necessity for some such movement of relief in the coadition of the Irish in our large cities, and in the fact that so long as they remain there neither they nor their children have any prospect of improving their condition.

A HINT.—The Washington *Star* intimates to the "historian" of Parker Vein, the "Editor and Proprietor" of the *Herald*, that "he is throwing away labor in burnishing up the buttons of that old diplomatic coat of his—for if the *Herald* does nought for the next year but puff, puff, puff the Administration, he will be no nearer at the end of it than when 'poor PIERCE' was in the White House, to the realization of the embassy to France." This is a poor way of encouraging one's friends.

Personal.

The Boston *Journal* contradicts its statement that Rev. Mr. KALLOCH intended to leave the ministry. That gentleman will not only resume his pastoral duties, but will insist upon a new trial, feeling confident that the result will be as acquittal. Mr KALLOCH is still under bonds of $2,000 to await the decision of the Government in regard to a new trial It is not customary, in a case occupying so much time, and with a majority of the Jury in favor of acquittal, to proceed to a second trial except upon the discovery of additional evidence. The District-Attorney has the power, however, to *nol. pros.* the indictment, or with the consent of the Court, to have it placed on file for future action.

Mr. JAMES K. POLK has presented to the Tennessee Historical Society a set of curiosities which have been in her possession for some time. Among them are a blue pitcher, used in the Indian Council at Hopewell in 1785, originally the property of OCONOSTOTA, the King of the Cherokees; an Indian pipe presented to President POLK by the head chief of the Winnebagoes, and a piece of oak from the old frigate *Constitution*.

HON. DAVID WILMOT, Union candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, has addressed a note to Gen. PACKER, the Democratic candidate, requesting him to name a convenient place to begin the canvass of the State. Should Mr. PACKER decline, it is the intention of Judge WILMOT to commence the canvass alone some time in May.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, on Thursday evening, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT presented a rare English manuscript, which he had received from THOMAS CARLYLE, containing memorandums relating to the Franklin family in England, previous to their removal to America.

Rev. Mr. FOSTER, the popular Chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, has resigned this office, to take effect the 1st of May, at which time he leaves for Kansas.

Gov. JONES, of Tennessee, accepts an invitation to a public dinner tendered him by prominent citizens of Memphis, irrespective of party.

Obituary.

The late Prof. TUOMEY of Alabama, who died March 30, was an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He made a geological survey of South Carolina some years ago, and was subsequently appointed State Geologist of Alabama. At the time of his death, he occupied the chair of Geology and Agricultural Chemistry in the University of Alabama. Prof. TUOMEY had been engaged with Prof. HOLMES in the publication of a work on the Fossils of South Carolina.

The Masonic Concert.

The Grand Concert by OLE BULL, the Mendelssohn Union, &c. &c., for the benefit of the Masonic Board of Relief, will take place at Niblo's this evening. The arrangements for the Concert we are told are complete, and the programme presented gives promise of one of the richest musical treats we have had this season. We hope to see a crowded house.

Staten Island Lighted with Gas.

The works at Townsend's Landing are now completed and 11 miles of pipe laid. The dwellings in Clifton, Stapleton, Tompkinsville, New-Brighton, Factoryville, Elliotville and Port Richmond, were illuminated for the first time on Thursday evening.

Fire in William-street.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the four-story building No. 71 William-street, and, before extinguished, did about $3,000 damage to the stock and building. It originated on the second floor, (apparently in an ash or robbish-box,) near the fireplace, and close against the wall. The flames shot quickly upwards to the third floor, but were quenched before they had made further headway. The whole building, from top to bottom, was flooded with water. The second floor is occupied by A. JACOBSON, dealer in sashnets, cloths, &c., and by M. OPPER, dealer in fancy goods. The greatest damage was done on the third floor, which, with the fourth floor, is in the occupancy of HOPE, TOWNSEND & LIVINGSTON, wholesale clothiers.

The stock of Messrs. SIMONS & HERMAN, on the occupants of the first floor, was damaged to an extent estimated at $2,000. They are fully insured in the Mechanics' and Traders', Brooklyn, and other Companies. All the other firms are also insured.

Marine Disaster.

Wrecking on the Long Island Coast.

The business of saving a valuable cargo from a stranded ship upon the Long Island or New Jersey shore, involves greater hardships and exposures than, perhaps, fall to the lot of any other department of ocean service. The work is uniformly intrusted to men of tried experience and ability, who are generally in the permanent employment of the Board of Underwriters, who pay them liberal salaries for their services. They are provided with every facility, such as steamboats, steam-pumps and lighters, while there is any chance for getting the vessel off, and when that is found impracticable, a corps of twenty or thirty hardy riggers and seamen are placed under their command, to strip the vessel, and rescue as much as possible of the cargo from destruction. A brief sketch of the operations in the case of the ship *Irene*, ashore at Moriches, Long Island, will exhibit a fair illustration of this kind of service in mid Winter.

Intelligence reached the Underwriters on the 24th of January last, that the ship *Irene*, with a valuable assorted cargo, from Liverpool, had stranded on the shore opposite Moriches the day previous. The same day Capt ISRAEL J. MERRITT, the agent of the Underwriters, was dispatched to the wreck to ascertain and report her situation. Long Island, at this time, was heavily covered with snow, drifted in some places to the depth of several feet, blocking up all the roads and covering the fences. A journey over sixty miles, in mid-Winter, on Long Island, is no joke for either rider or driver; but floundering through dense snow drifts, sometimes on horseback, sometimes in rickety sleighs, or on foot, adds nothing to one's comfort, with the thermometer at zero. Twenty dollars was not a high charge for a short ride, and sixty dollars was paid by Capt. MERRITT before reaching Moriches. Arrived here, a bay three miles wide intervened between the main and the outer beach, which must be crossed upon the ice, now covered deeply with snow and abounding in treacherous air-holes, concealed beneath the drifts. The ship, already deserted by her officers and crew, lay half full of water, two hundred yards from the shore, her rigging and hull encased in the frozen spray, and the beach for miles was filled, eight and ten feet perpendicular, with ice to the edge of the surf.

When the wind is on shore, and blowing but a moderate breeze, there is always too much swell on this beach to make it possible to go off and on with safety in a boat, and a hawser has to be stretched from the bowsprit, or masthead, when the wreck is near enough for that purpose, on which to pass to and from the ship, which is now generally done in the life car. During mild weather, the ship furnishes sufficient shelter for the men, but as soon as a gale of wind comes on, the sea breaks, often, completely over her, making it impossible to remain on board; and, as she is liable to go to pieces in one night, exposed to the fury of such a gale, it is unsafe to trust oneself on board over night. Captain BOWNE, another agent of the Board of Underwriters, soon arrived with lighters, men and steam-pumps, and continued for five days making ineffectual efforts to get the ship afloat. The attempt was finally abandoned, and the work of discharging the cargo into lighters was begun, and has been continued up to Thursday night last, 21st, when, during a heavy southeast gale, the ship went to pieces, and in the morning not a vestige of her was to be seen.

During these three months, six and seven hours per day was the average time which it was possible to work on board the ship, and that for only about two days out of a week. Notwithstanding, Capt. MERRITT and his crew of thirteen man were daily in the habit of crossing the bay from their boarding house, three miles distant, upon the ice, and returning again at night—sometimes going on foot after the ice began to melt, and the water covering it half-leg deep. When the ice became too rotten to render it no longer safe, a boat was taken with them, and hauled behind or pushed before, into which they could escape as the ice gave way beneath them. Notwithstanding this precaution, Capt. M. and his party frequently broke through, and narrowly escaped drowning.

When the ship broke up there were about 600 tons of iron, 160 cases of steel, 3,200 boxes of tin, 300 tons of coal, and about 160 cases of dry goods remaining on board; most of this now lies in the bottom of the ship, the dry goods probably having been mostly broken up. The work of recovering this property will be given to a contractor, at the lowest bid; the rates paid varying from 50 to 75 per cent. of the value of the property recovered, according to circumstances. The party who undertakes the contract will probably have a summer's job before them, and with the ordinary chances of the weather, will earn all they succeed in fishing out of the surf.

AN UNFORTUNATE BARK.

The bark *Fortune*, Capt. HILTON, from Bordeaux, arrived at this port Wednesday, after a boisterous passage of 84 days; having sailed on the 16th of January. Nine days out, the *F.* fell in with the English brig *Donna*, of Newcastle, during a heavy gale from the N. W. The *D.* had a signal of distress flying, having lost her Captain and two men overboard; the *F.* could render no assistance on account of the gale, but humanely lay by the vessel for 48 hours, after which the *Donna* bore away for Lisbon. Captain HILTON reports having seen some half dozen different waterlogged and abandoned vessels, and came near being placed in that category himself, having lost many of his spars and sails, and suffered other mishaps. Had nothing but heavy westerly gales the entire passage. On the 5th of April he was off Barnegat, in thick weather, after being fifty days west of the Banks, and driven four times across the gulf stream. The report that he was spoken on the 20th of March was a mistake, as he was at that time more than 1,000 miles from this port.

Letters to ELWOOD WALTER, dated Liverpool, March 25, state that the ship *Melbourne* was got afloat from the Strand at Southport the night previous; and the *Hero* on the morning of that day, was got off from Formöy; the *Hero* had been docked in safety, and the *Melbourne* was at anchor in the river, and was much injured. The ship *Sea* had not yet been got off, but her cargo was being discharged.

The steamer *Vixen*, with a large party of Naval officers and others, was in attendance to accompany the frigate on her way to sea, when it was discovered that they were to be disappointed in that pleasure; they steamed down to the Hook and out over the Bar, returning to the Navy Yard about 6 o'clock P.M.

Railroad Accommodations.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company is building a handsome and spacious depôt between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, on the east side of the avenue. The rear building is already erected. The shops which occupy its eastern front are separated by a fire-proof wall from the stables and feed-stores. In the basement of this building are the stables, 750 in number, in sets of 14—the number of horses which every driver has to look after. For, though each driver has but six working teams, each has a "seventh-day team" always at hand. Every horse of the establishment has his seventh day for rest,—and hence the supply of what they call "Seventh-Day Horses." The stalls are floored with plank, laid in cement, and slanted so that all water runs directly into a drain between each two sets of stalls, and the Croton washes it into the street drain. On the first-story floor the cars turn to change their direction, and there they are to be housed each night. The upper stories are for storing feed, for conductors' and drivers' rooms, offices, &c. In front of this building is to be erected a large edifice, with a brown-stone front, we believe, for offices, the accommodation of passengers, and all that. It will have halls suitable for public gatherings, which, until the Company needs the room, will be open to the public. In the part erected a wholesome and quite uncommon regard has been paid to ventilation and facilities for keeping the premises clean. The streets on each side (Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets) are being rapidly opened by the Company in connection with the owners of the property lying east, to the river.

The New-York Dispensary.

NEW-YORK DISPENSARY,
Corner White and Centre streets,
WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In the name of all the Dispensaries of the civilized world, I thank you, for your benevolent effort to rescue these old-fashioned, unobtrusive and much-neglected dispensers of good from the oblivion which has threatened them, as evinced in the enlightened article in your issue of the 6th inst., under the title of "The Police of Pestilence."

As the article in question seems to have been prompted by a perusal of the report of this Institution, I beg leave to offer a word in its particular behalf. During the forty years, for which period the New-York Dispensary was the only institution of the kind in the City, the residences of nearly all the wealthy inhabitants were within the district benefitted by its labors; these have been gradually superseded by stores, and the movement up town has lately become so general, that your appeal to all benevolent citizens to "assist the Dispensary of their particular District," if literally responded to, would leave us, in great measure, to the tender mercies of the millionaires of the Five Points and the wharves. By making a suggestion to this effect, you will greatly oblige Yours, very respectfully,

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Treasurer,
No. 62 South street.

State Arsenals—Proposed Sale of the Arsenal Property at Sixty-third-street.

A bill "To authorise the sale of the State Arsenals in New-York and Albany, to provide for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property in New-York, by the City of New-York, and for the appropriation of the proceeds of such sales," has already passed the Assembly and is pending in the Senate. It provides for the sale at auction of the State Arsenal and grounds, on the west side of Fifth-avenue between Sixty-third and Sixty-fifth-streets, and limits the price to $270,000: the Commissioners of the Land Office to conduct the sale. The Mayor and Common Council, or the Commissioners of the Central Park, may purchase the same, if they so elect, at any time, not less, however, than ten days before the designated day of sale, at a price agreed on between them and the Land Commissioners; and to make such purchase, the City is authorized to issue bonds for the amount. Out of the proceeds of this sale various sums are appropriated for the erection or repairs of arsenals and armories in different parts of the State, viz.:

For the purchase of the United States Arsenal at Rome, and the improvement of the same, so as to render it suitable for the purposes of a State Arsenal, the sum of $17,000.

For the erection and completion of an arsenal in the city of Brooklyn, and for the purchase of the land therefor, $40,000.

For the improvement of the State arsenal at Albany, so as to render the same fit for the purposes of a State arsenal, the sum of $25,000.

For the erection and completion of a new State arsenal, and the purchase of the land thereof, in the city of Buffalo, the sum of $45,000.

For the erection and completion of an arsenal in the City of New-York, and the purchase of the land therefor, the sum of $100,000.

For the erection and completion of a new State arsenal in the village of Corning, $14,000.

For the erection and completion of an armory in the city of Rochester, $5,000.

For the erection and completion of an armory in the city of Utica, $3,000.

For the erection and completion of an armory in the city of Syracuse, $3,000.

For the erection and completion of an armory in the city of Troy, $5,000.

For the erection and completion of an armory in the city of Auburn, $3,000.

For the erection and completion of an armory in the city of Oswego, $3,000.

For the erection and completion of an armory in the village of Ballston Spa, $3,000.

For the purchase of a stone fort at Schoharie, $3,000.

A bill substantially like this, except that the minimum sale price fixed was $250,000, was introduced in the Legislature last year, but was not acted upon. The Commissary-General, J. H. HOBART WARD, has again pressed the subject on the attention of the Legislature, during the current session, and with good prospects of success. The proposed sale of the present Arsenal property at Sixty-third-street, seems to meet with favor from those most interested in military affairs.

The Seventh Regiment.

The citizens of Pokeepsie have tendered an invitation to the Seventh Regiment National Guards, to select that place for their encampment the coming Summer. The Common Council have appointed a Committee to confer with a Committee of citizens in making the preliminary arrangements.

Incipient Repentance.

From Boston Post. (New-York Correspondence,) of Friday.

The DAILY TIMES continues to flagellate the *Herald* without mercy. Who will say after this that when people get old and hardened in sin chastisement does them no good? The case of BENNETT will stand forth to posterity as a memorable proof of the fallaciousness of such a theory; for he gives evidence of a disposition to mend his ways just in proportion as he is scourged and lacerated by Mr. RAYMOND. For my own part I have no pleasure in seeing poor BENNETT writhe in this manner; yet when I see that it does him so much good I think the operation should be continued until there is an entire reformation. Judging from the effects of recent castigations there is reason to hope that if he got about two whippings a week, regularly, until Christmas next—such as no one can administer more tellingly than RAYMOND—since no one understands his case so well—he would be able to begin the new year an altered man.

NEWS GOT UP TO BE READ BUT NOT TO BE BELIEVED.—The *Herald's* authority for its reports of private conversation must be spirits. How else can it tell what General CASS and Lord NAPIER say when closeted alone? It tells us their conversation with as much precision as if it was taken down in short hand, and then the next day informs that CASS and NAPIER are terribly chagrined and mortified at the publication of their *private* conversation! Every sensible reader knows, of course, that all this stuff is made up in the *Herald* office; but then there are thousands who never stop to think and ask themselves how the *Herald* reporter can know what Mr. CASS thinks, or what Lord NAPIER thinks, or how he can hear private conversation that takes place in Mr. CASS' office. The *Herald* frequently publishes the discussions in Cabinet meetings, and a large portion of its superficial readers, no doubt, believe them without ever for once thinking that if they were true, the *Herald* could by no possible means know anything about them.

When the *Herald* was first issued, some time in 1853, it published what it pretended took place between two persons in a private room, and of a nature that the parties themselves would be the last in the world to disclose. One of BENNETT's friends, who occupied the same office with him, and who supposed that he was endeavoring to build up a respectable and reliable newspaper, called his attention to the article at once, and said:

"BENNETT, how came you to let such a thing as that get into your paper?"

"That—Why, what is the matter o' that?" asked BENNETT.

"Matter?" said the friend, "why, it is not true, it can't be true, and if it were, you could not know it: anybody can see that it is a lie; no one will believe it."

"I don't care a dom whether it is true or not," was the old Scotchman's reply, "I print a paper to be read, not to be believed."

The friend was a man of the "olden time," and accustomed to believe what he read. He was so "shocked at BENNETT's shameless dishonesty," as he termed it, that he would never after have anything to do with him. If the readers of the *Herald* will, when reading its Washington news, bear in mind BENNETT's declaration that he "*prints a paper to read and not to be believed*," they will be enabled to account for a great deal of its mysterious and singular reports of private conversations that never took place.—*Day Book.*

Our Relations with China—Report of the Boston Board of Trade.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

BOSTON, Monday, April 6, 1857.

James M. Beebe, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, Boston:

DEAR SIR: Your committee report the result of their interviews with the Government regarding Chinese affairs. The Secretary of State furnished all necessary information to them, and so far as can be judged from the various conferences with the State Department and others, it is evident that our Government *will not engage in active coöperation with the warlike demonstration of the European governments against China, but they seem ready to coöperate in any moral and peaceable measures to amend the treaties with China, and to terminate the existing hostilities.*

The Government has determined to send out a new Commissioner or Minister, and to increase our naval force on the coast of China, and appears to be fully alive to the necessity of sending as Commissioner a man fully competent in all respects to meet the difficulties which may arise out of the delicate relations which must exist between the European powers and ourselves, as well as with the Chinese, so long as the hostile demonstrations may be continued, in order that we may exercise the influence which we ought to have in the matter without being involved in the war.

We are, with great respect,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) WM. APPLETON,
R. B. FORBES.

REMARKABLE COLD WEATHER—ALMOST TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT.—The rain, sleet, hail and snow, of Sunday, was followed that night by excessively cold weather for the season, the thermometer in Pewee Valley, and other points in the country, having, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, fallen to only 18° above zero—a degree of cold frequently not reached during entire Winters in this latitude. Experienced fruit-growers, with whom we have conversed, express the opinion that all the peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, nectarines, and the early apples have been killed. The cold seems to have been general, and there is no doubt of as almost entire loss of the fruit crop in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.—*Louisville Courier.*

WARNING TO "FAST" YOUNG MEN.—JOHN MILLER, aged twenty-eight years, died at Indianapolis on last Friday night. The *Journal* gives a brief history of his sad case. He was born in Dayton, Ohio—was left an orphan with a large estate, and to his own guidance—became a "fast young man," and rapidly spent a fortune which was counted by tens of thousands. He kept a circle of dashing young fellows about him until his money was gone, who then deserted and left him. He sought Indianapolis for a home, and there, in some menial capacity, lived for a time, and died in a strange garret, friendless, and alone.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 11.

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO'. Part Second. Chapters XVII, XVIII and XIX.

II.—THE AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN CHINA—Letter from our Special Correspondent.

III.—NICARAGUA—Our Special Correspondence.

IV.—BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS—From our London Correspondent.

V.—PARIS GOSSIP—Letter from our Correspondent.

VI.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Final Settlement of the Danish Sound Tolls—Kansas Prospects—The War in Circassia—The Chinese Question—Virginia Frightened—Counterfeiting Bank Notes—An Election Contrast.

VII.—SUMMARIES OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.

VIII.—EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.

IX.—WASHINGTON MATTERS.

X.—PERSONAL ITEMS

XI.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XII.—RATES OF POSTAGE TO FRANCE.

XIII.—A MAN IN THE RAPIDS OF NIAGARA—A Thrilling Scene.

XIV.—TERRIBLE MURDERS.

XV.—THE WASHINGTON EPIDEMIC.

XVI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—How Much Land Shall we Buy?—Testing the Chinese Sugar Cane—Potato Culture—Boxes for Fruit Trees—Agricultural Items—The Maple-Sugar Crop—Full Reports of the Markets.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. TWO COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHER OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CARD.—AT A MEETING OF THE EMPLOYES of the Hat Manufactory of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., convened at the Lecture-room of the Manufactory, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 9, W. W. TUFTS was chosen Chairman, and B. W. PALMER, Secretary. The Chairman having stated the objects of the meeting, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, Our employers, J. H. PRENTICE & CO., have, at their own expense, generously and spontaneously provided a course of scientific lectures, with a view solely to our amusement and instruction, and have also provided a large and valuable Library, together with several large and well-lighted Reading-rooms, which they have bountifully supplied with the newspapers issued in various parts of the country; and

Whereas, The general and free diffusion of useful knowledge is eminently calculated to elevate, refine, and strengthen the individual, as well as the nation, to foster a love for republican institutions, and to dissipate the errors of superstition; and

Whereas, These lectures have been delivered by a gentleman whose scientific attainments have given him a wide-spread reputation, and have been elaborately and clearly illustrated by beautiful and interesting experiments, introduced with the aid of the lecturer's skillful assistant; therefore

Resolved, That this series of lectures has been to us a source of much gratification and instruction, and has placed those who have been permitted to attend them under many obligations to the firm of J. H. PRENTICE & Co., who have lent both their presence and their energies to render them successful.

Resolved, That we appreciate the learning, skill, and perspicuity which have been displayed by Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, while performing the difficult task of delivering a course of scientific lectures before a miscellaneous audience.

Resolved, That we appreciate the valuable services of the lecturer's assistant, Dr. BUDD.

Resolved, That to Mr. HENRY MOLTEN, one of the firm, are we indebted for the introduction of music after the lectures, and the arrangement and successful prosecution of a musical *soirée*, during the past Winter. Also are we under many obligations to Mr. D. D. GASWOLD, who has lent an additional charm to the evenings' entertainments, by his beautiful and happily-executed songs.

SIX REASONS WHY EVERYBODY USES LYON'S KATHAIRON.

1st. It is the Cheapest preparation for the hair ever made.
2d. It is pronounced by all to be the Most Beneficial.
3d. It is the most Agreeable to use.
4th. It is the Cleanest and most Carefully Prepared.
5th. It is the most Highly Perfumed.
6th. It is the only article that never fails to give Entire Satisfaction.

The immense sale of the KATHAIRON—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its excellence and universal popularity. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 458 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

GRANITE HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

The latest styles of Gentlemen's Clothing can be obtained at the rooms of E. DEGROOT, No. 143 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. His Spring goods are unequaled in fashionable cut and elegance. Also a large and splendid stock of Vestings, Cloths and Cassimeres, which will be made up at the shortest notice.

HATS.—WARNOCK & CO., IN THEIR NEW store, St. Nicholas Hotel, are taking the fashionables all by surprise. Their gentlemen's dress hat is the gem the season, and their assortment of French and American felt hats are complete and beautiful.

A WHITE DINNER SET

Containing 154 pieces for $16, usual price $25. A white tea set, 55 pieces, for $4 50, usual price, $7. A white toilet set for $1, usual price, $2. One dozen cut glass goblets, $1 75, usual price, $3. A pair of cut-glass decanters for $2 50, usual price, $4 50. A dozen of colored Bohemian glass finger bowls for $1 80, usual price, $3. All to be had at the great closing-out sale of
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
at their old and original stand,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

See our list of prices for other things in the dry goods columns of this paper.

A SILVER-PLATED TEA KETTLE

For $11, usual price $19; a silver-plated caster, with six cut glass bottles, for $4 75, usual price $7 50; a silver-plated tea set, six pieces, for $20, usual price $30; all to be had at the great closing out sale of DAILEY & CO.,
at their old and original stand,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE ONLY PLACE

To buy China, Glass, Gas-fixtures, and plated Ware, is at DAILEY & CO.'S Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. They are selling off their entire stock, by all odds the largest in America, without regard to cost. Give them a call. See their list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

WILL KEEP ICE

Fourteen hours in the hottest weather. Our silver-plated patent Ice Pitcher has been tested and the above result proven. One hundred of them for sale at cost.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Original and old-established stand, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO CONSUMERS OF LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

In order to avoid the great variety of counterfeits, consumers will please observe that the genuine Sauce has for name of Lea & Perrins impressed upon the patent metallic capsule, or patent glass stopper, as well as on the labels and wrappers of each bottle.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for United States.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

A very large and very rich assortment of
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
NOW SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
at ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 98 Bowery.

AN IMPERIAL VELVET CARPET!
As exquisite Medallion, or
An elegant Tapestry or Brussels,
At an astonishingly low price,
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.

QUICK SALES! SHORT PROFITS!
Examine the beautiful Spring stock of
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets,
Velvet, Brussels and Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets, &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Floor Oil-cloths,
Marbles, Tiles, Frescoes, &c.
Gowgna and Coco Mattings, &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 349 Broadway.

SPRING.

Our new SPRING STYLES of HATS and BONNETS are now exposed, and ready for sale—comprising Imported and Domestic productions of SPRING OVERCOATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and combined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 332 Broadway, New-York

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Cloaks, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

CLOTHING.—CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU sts.—N. R. COLLINS & CO. wish to call attention to their well selected stock of Spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner, and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.
Corner John and Nassau sts.

CLOTHING.—CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU-sts.—N. R. COLLINS & CO., wish to call attention to their well selected stock of spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this and next week, at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CORNS AND BUNIONS.—Dr. J. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plaster are recommended by those who use them as being the best remedy ever offered for these painful affections. For sale at his office No. 500 Broadway, up stairs, and at the principal druggists throughout the City.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importations. Work done in the most artistic manner, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

MARRIED

VAN SEYCK—VAN AMBURGH.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 8, by Rev. A. A. Wood, WM. H. VAN SEYCK, of Yalaha, N. Y., to JOSEPHINE, only daughter of Wm. R. Van Amburgh, of this City.

NICHOLSON—VAN HORSEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 8, at Friends' Meeting house in Orchard-st., RICHARD LINDZEY NICHOLSON of Philadelphia, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Lambert Van Horsen, of this City.

EVERDUHIM—RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 7, at the residence of the Bride's father, by His Honor the Mayor of that city, Mr. WILLIAM T. EVERDUHIM, of Ossage, Iowa, to Miss MARY W., daughter of Capt. Edward Richardson.

TOWER—PIETCH.—On Thursday, April 9, by Rev. Benjamin Evans, OSCAR M. TOWER to MARY GEORGIANNA, only daughter of the late Philip Pietch.

DIED.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 10, of consumption, GEORGE MARSHALL, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Henry Marshall, and of his brother-in-law, Thos. Reywood, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Spring and Mulberry sts.

HALSTEAD.—In this City, on Thursday, April 9, after a lingering illness, JANE, wife of Pearson Halstead, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her sons, Pearson S., and James S. Halsted, and of her sons-in-law, Thomas Jaremish and Quinby Rupp, are requested to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 161 Elizabeth-st., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be removed to the Tarrytown Cemetery on Monday morning with the 11 o'clock train.

FOST.—On Friday, April 10, suddenly, ALLIE T., wife of Franklin C. Post, of Jersey City, aged 22 years, 7 months and 11 days.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of G. C. Hathorn, Jr., No. 67 West 25th st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, 12th inst., without further invitation.

STEELE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 10, GRACE, youngest daughter of Wm. and Sarah Steele, aged 5 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 34 Willoughby-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

MOREHEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 8, at No. 130 North 3d-st., WILLIAM MOREHEAD, aged 55 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetary of the Evergreens.

SAMMIS.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, April 9, CLARA C., daughter of Stephen H. and Julia A. Sammis, aged 15 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, corner of South 3d and 5th sts.

KEYES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 9, CLARENCE, son of WM. F. and Mary Louise Keyes, aged 2 years

AMUSEMENTS.

BELLO'S.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Concert commences at 8.
A GRAND CONCERT
for the benefit of the funds of the
MASONIC BOARD OF RELIEF,
WILL BE GIVEN
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 11,
The following eminent talent have generously tendered their services for this occasion:
OLE BULL,
Miss VICTORINE GILLER,
SIGNOR GIANONI,
SIGNOR GASPARONI,
THE NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
Miss C. A. Dingley, Miss Mary E. Hawley,
Miss C. M. Brinckerhoff, Miss Maria Leach,
Miss Hattie Andem, Mr. G. Washbourn Morgan.
A Grand Orchestra from members of the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
has been engaged.
Conductor.....Mr. G. Washbourn Morgan
Tickets, $1 each. For sale at the Music stores, hotels, and by the members of the Committee.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1. Overture—Oberon.....Weber
ORCHESTRA.
2. Aria—Vieni la mia Vendetta. From the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia."....Donizetti
SIGNOR GASPARONI.
3. Concerto in A:
1. Allegro Maestoso,
2. Adagio Sentimentale,
3. Rondo Pastorale,
OLE BULL.
4. Finale to the first act of the opera "Lucia".....Mendelssohn
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
SOLOS BY Miss C. A. DINGLEY.
5. Song—"The Wanderer".....Schubert
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY.
6. Introduction and Variation—"Hope told a flattering tale."....Paganini
OLE BULL.
PART SECOND.
1. Overture. "Zauberflote".....Mozart.
ORCHESTRA.
2. Aria. Tu al cui Squando onnipossente. From the Opera "Due Foscari."....Verdi.
MISS VICTORINE GILLER.
3. Aria. Dal pia remote Esiglio. From the Opera "Due Foscari."....Verdi.
SIGNOR GIANONI.
4. Selections from "Athalie,".....Mendelssohn.
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
SOLOS BY MISS CLARA M. BRINCKERHOFF, MISS HATTIE ANDEM, AND MISS MARIA LEACH.
5. Trio and Chorus. "Promised Joys."
6. Grand March of the Priests. (Orchestra.)
7. Grand Chorus. "Heaven and the Earth display."
8. Fellasca Guerriera.....OLE BULL.
OLE BULL.

SCHMEISSER'S GRAND CONCERT,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
EASTER MONDAY EVENING,
April 13, 1857.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
SIG. MORELLI.
1. Romance.....Donizetti
Mr. and Mrs. SCHMEISSER,
2. Liszt's Hungarian Storm March—arranged and composed for two pianos, by.....Schmeisser
Mad. CORA DE WILHORST,
3. Cavatina—Beatrice di Tenda.....Bellini
Mr. SCHMEISSER.
4. La Fuite des Amants—Poem musical by....Schmeisser
Or the Escape—Storm on the Sea—Prayer—Happy Voyage.)
Fuyez amants, fuyez! De vos pas que le bruit
Vienne interrompre seul le repos de le nuit.
Hâtez vous, hâtez vous! Un esquif an rivage
Est là qui vous attend—ne perdez point courage!
Partez, et mettez in l'espoir. Si l'Ocean mugit,
Si la tempête eclate et si le vent rugit,
Ne craignez rien; ouvrez votre âme à la prière
Aussi bien qu'à l'amour! L'auteur de tout mystère
Sourit à qui la prie et toujours mène at port
Celui qui lui confie et son cœur et son sort!
Mad. CORA DE WILHORST and Sig. MORELLI.
5. Duo—Elisir d'Amore.....Donizetti
Sig. MORELLI,
Mr. and Mrs. SCHMEISSER.
1. Largo al fastotum—Barbiere.....Rossini
Mr. and Mrs. SCHMEISSER.
2. Fantasia on the March from "I Puritani," for two pianos.....Schmeisser
Mad. CORA DE WILHORST,
3. Brindisi—Macbeth.....Verdi
Mr. SCHMEISSER.
4. Grand Sonata.....Schmeisser
1. Allegro Molto.
2. Scherzo.
3. Rondo—Allegro.
Mad. CORA DE WILHORST and Sig. MORELLI.
5. Duo—Rigoletto.....Verdi
Mr. SCHMEISSER.
6. Five Fantasias—Extemporized on airs to be selected by the audience.
Sig. MANZOUKI.....Conductor.
Tickets.....One Dollar
Doors open at 7; Concert at 8 o'clock. Tickets and reserved seats may be obtained at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; W. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Necessary steps have been taken to give ample room to every seat, and to avoid heat or draft in the Saloon this evening.
The two grand Pianos to be used are from the celebrated manufactory "Erard," Paris. New-York depôt, C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.
N. B.—It may be interesting to musicians to know that all the four parts of Mr. Schmeisser's Sextuete are composed in one key, and on one original theme.
THE MANAGEMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Admission with reserved seats.....$1 50
Admission without reserved seats.....1 00
Family circle (entrance in Crosby-st).....50
Boxes.....$10 to $20
MONDAY, April 13, 1857.
Verdi's grand Opera in three acts,
LA TRAVIATA,
Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
Miss SUSAN PYNE,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor AMODIO, and
Signor COLETTI,
In the principal rôles.
Musical Director and Conductor.....
MAX MARETZEK.
The doors on Crosby-st. will be opened after the Opera for the accommodation of those desirous of avoiding the crowd and confusion on Broadway.
The parquet, balcony and first circle have been renumbered, giving nearly double the space previously allotted to each seat. Seats for the season of
FIFTEEN REPRESENTATIONS
may be secured at the Box Office on and after THURSDAY, 9th inst., from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular Opera Nights,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Season Subscription.....$30

NIBLO'S GAROEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets.....50 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, 1857.
FOUR GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE WONDERFUL TRAVELS.
Antoine.....in.....2 comic characters.
Jerome.....in.....2 characters.
Mlle. THERESA ROBERT. LEON ESPINOSA.
Mme. MARZETTI, Mlle. LINA WINDEL.
Young AMERICA, Young HENGLER.
The comic pantomime of
THE MILLINERS.
Antoine.....as.....Simon.
Ballet divertissement of
FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
Flora.....Mlle. Robert; Zephyr.....Mme. Marzetti
Tableau Vivants.
THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
SPECIAL NOTICE OF TIME.—On and after Monday, April 13, the doors will open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S THEATRE.
The Public is respectfully informed that the
PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY
will give
SIX FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
Prior to their departure for Europe by the *Persia*, April 22,) at the above popular establishment, on
Tuesday.....14th Thursday.....21st
Thursday.....16th Thursday.....23d
Saturday.....18th Saturday.....25th
Making positively their last appearance in New-York, commencing on
TUESDAY, April 14,
with Auber's favorite opera of
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
Don Henrique.....Mr. W. Harrison
Rebolledo, (his first appearance this season).Mr. S. Leach
Count Campo Mayor.....Mr. Horncastle
Diana.....Miss Susan Pyne
and
Catarina.....Miss Louisa Pyne
In which character she will, by particular request, introduce the celebrated cebo song of
THE SKYLARK.
No Opera will be repeated.
Notwithstanding the increased expenses the prices of admission will remain as at present.
Box Book open daily.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SATURDAY—Last night of the Comedy of
A WINTER'S TALE.
Mr. J. W. Wallack's last night but one,
Mr. Burton as Antolycus.
All the unsurpassed dramatic effects and wonderful scenery and costumes.
Strangers in the City should not lose this opportunity of witnessing the greatest spectacle ever placed upon the stage.
MONDAY—Mr. J. W. Wallack's benefit and last night.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, April 11, the new drama, in 3 acts, entitled
LIFE IN BROOKLYN.
To be followed by the pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
SHANDY MAGUIRE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—In this AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the beautiful play of THE LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte, C. W. Clarke; Pauline, Miss Mestayer. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the comedy of PAUL PRY. Paul Pry, Mr. Hadaway. The Living Serpents, Happy Family and other curiosities may be seen as usual. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will perform the "Seven Sleepers," MONDAY EVENING, April 13, at Dodworth's Academy No. 806 Broadway. Programme in Monday's paper.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 160 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar re-pectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.
GREAT BILL FOR EASTER EVE.
THREE PIECES.
LIVING TOO FAST.
Mr. Prudent.....G. Jordan
Mrs. Prudent.....Miss K. Reignolds
Selections of music by the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.
THE ELVES,
with all its beautiful scenery and fairy illusions.
Legend.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Fairies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous cuties. Having the power of transforming the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.
THE FIRST NIGHT.
Achilles Dufard.....Mr. Wheatleigh
On MONDAY—THE LOVE OF A PRINCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALCOT.
SATURDAY, April 11,
THE RIVALS,
received with the greatest enthusiasm on Monday last, will be repeated.
Second night of
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE,
received with shouts of laughter.
MONDAY—First time this season, Bourcicault's fine comedy of THE IRISH HEIRESS.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. DYOTT begs leave to announce his benefit for next FRIDAY, April 17, when he will be enabled to present his patrons with an extraordinary array of talent: Messrs. W. R. Blake, John Brougham, Lester, Dyott, Wolcot, Geo. Holland, Lee, Phillips, Sothern, Stuart, Peters, Mrs. Boey, Miss M. Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Sylvester, &c., &c. OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, with the strongest cast ever given. Full particulars in future advertisements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Stall or Orchestra Seats, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Porquette, 50 cents; Second Tier or Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier and Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6.—THIS EVENING,
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Arbaces.....Mr. Loraine | Nydia.....Mrs. L. W. Davenport
Ione.....Mme. Ponisi | Lydon.....Mr. Davenport
The performance will commence with a favorite farce.
Doors open at 7; begin at 7½.

AT MR. SCHMEISSER'S CONCERT.
MAD. CORA DE WILHORST.
APRIL 13, 1857.
NIBLO'S SALOON.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Every night this week will be repeated the very successful pieces of the
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
Essence of Ole Virginny and Oh Boh Ridley.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In all its phases, with G. SWAIN BUCKLEY and R. BISHOP BUCKLEY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.
On SUNDAY EVENING, April 12, a Sacred Concert by NOLL'S BAND and the BUCKLEYS.

ADELPHI THEATRE ROYAL, LONDON.—Manager, Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER; Directress, Madame CELESTE.
The success of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS has been so unprecedented, that Mr B WEBSTER feels it but due to their unique talent to inform their American patrons that they have accomplished more than any other "Stars," by acting over 200 nights to immense and increasing receipts, in nine consecutive months, and having had the special distinction of being honored by the marked patronage, three times in one month, of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE ALBERT and the ROYAL FAMILY. The Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary of Cambridge, and hosts of the nobility, merchants and gentry, have concurred with one accord on the occasion of Mr and Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS' performances at this Establishment; and the same unqualified popularity attends them in the Provinces. B. WEBSTER.
LONDON, Tuesday, March 24, 1857.

OPERA FUND BALL AND CONCERT.—THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL, so already announced, will take place in the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY, 14th inst.
No expense will be spared by the Directors of the Academy to render this entertainment unusually attractive. Large additions have been made to the decorations used on the previous occasion, and the BANDS will consist of not less than ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Doors open at 8; Music to commence at 8½, and Dancing at 9. No ladies with bonnets, and no gentlemen with hats, canes or overcoats, will be allowed on the floor.
Tickets Two Dollars each, admitting one person; can be had of the Directors of the Academy, of the Patronesses and Managers, and at the principal music stores.

MR. DEMPSTER'S BALLAD ENTERTAINMENT at the Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, April 13, will include the following songs: "The Rainy day;" "Some Things Love Me;" "John Anderson My Jo;" "The Mother's First Grief;" "Barring o' the Door;" "Lament of the Irish Emigrant;" "Death of Warren;" "Mr Nennie, O;" "I'm Alone." All alone;" "Tak yer Auld Cloak Aboot Ye," and "The May Queen. Tickets 50 cents. Books 10 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND BALL—ON SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. I.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
The above oils can be obtained from the regular appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL OILS.—F. F. THOMPSON, Agent, depôt No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York. The BRECKENRIDGE COMPANY are prepared to supply these celebrated Oils for MACHINERY and ILLUMINATING PURPOSES, in quantities to suit purchasers.
THICK OIL FOR MACHINERY and for OIL LAMPS, $1 25 per gallon.
THIN OIL FOR CAMPHENE and BRECKENRIDGE LAMPS, $1 per gallon.
A discount of ten per cent. on Thick, and twenty per cent. on Thin Oils made to the trade. Terms, cash on delivery.

BOILED OIL, 75 CENTS; ROOF OIL, 56 cents; Grafton paint, 13c. per pound; white lead and zinc paint, 7c. D. BIDWELL, 204 Greenwich, cor. Vesey

LOST AND FOUND.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Taken away by mistake, or stolen from the dock, or from the steamer *Arago*, foot of Beach-st., on her last arrival in New-York, from Havre, one BOX, marked E. L. & S., 83, belonging to Rev. Dr. Adler, containing silver-ware, books, various other articles, and a large number of manuscripts, in Hebrew and German. The above reward will be given, with the thanks of the owner, for the return of said box and contents, or for the delivery of the manuscripts only, to LEWIS MAY, No. 49 Cedar-st., and no questions asked. A liberal reward will also be given for any information which may lead to the recovery of the above articles.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD WATCHES VERY LOW.
The subscriber, in business in Wall-street for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of fine gold and silver watches at less than usual prices. Gold watches from $25 to $300. Watches exchanged.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—THREE BAY MATCHED carriage horses, five and six years old, sixteen hands high and very stylish drivers. Also, a large Coach, nearly new, made to order by Wood & Tomlinson, and a Chariot. Inquire for EDWARD, the Coachman, at the private stable No. 17 3d-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—TWO TEAMS OF MULES, NO. 37 East 33d-st.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
AT THE NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE.—Wedding, at-home, church, invitation and autograph cards, bridal envelops, fancy stationery, &c., business cards, bill-heads, notes, checks, drafts, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st., New-York. For sale very cheap, two large copper-plate Presses; also, 2 small ones.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT NYACK, opposite Tarrytown—is situated on the banks of the Hudson. The building (brick) is 100 feet by 58, and five stories, entirely new with modern improvements, all the rooms thoroughly ventilated, lighted with gas, handsomely furnished, and water supplied to each story. The Faculty consist of Rev. B. VAN ZANDT, President, and six experienced Female Teachers. The rates are $65 per term of 13 weeks, or $265 per year. The next term commences on Monday, April 20. Early application will secure the choice of rooms.
The following gentlemen may be referred to:
Prof. H. CROSBY, of New-York University.
Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*.
Hon. MORRIS FRANKLIN, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.
Rev. A. B. VAN ZANDT, D. D., No. 69 St. Mark's-place, New-York.
Mr. JOHN W. TOWT, No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York.
Mr. JAMES S. ASPINWALL, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

LOCUST GROVE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL Boarding School for Boys, at Wilton, Conn., will commence its Summer session on the 1st day of May. Number limited to fourteen.
Wilton, made accessible from New-York in about two and a half hours, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad to Norwalk, and thence by Norwalk and Danbury Railroad, is a town in which the influences are favorable to health, study and good morals. It will be the faithful endeavor of the principals to promote the moral, intellectual and physical culture of those committed to their care, giving due attention to the formation of manners and habits.
Applications may be made by personal interview with Mr. ELDRIDGE MIX, at office of Messrs. Collins & Stiles, Appleton's Buildings, No. 346 Broadway, on April 15 and 16, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., or by addressing the principals at Wilton, Conn.
ELDRIDGE MIX, B. A.,
Mrs. J. G. ROWLAND, } Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Mr. JOSEPH KARGE, Doctor of Philosophy, from the Universities of Berlin and Paris, will, from the middle of April, be permanently connected with this Institution, as Instructor in Modern Languages, Lecturer in History, and Associate in the Classical Department. Mr. KARGE having been for several years Principal of an Institution on Staten Island, his varied attainments and rare qualifications as an instructor are already known to many in this community, and Mr. GRANT takes great pleasure in announcing an arrangement which promises so many advantages. Mr. LYON will continue to give his efficient services, as hitherto. Particular information given on application at the rooms of the Institute, No. 926 Broadway, over Wagner & Cooper's Saloon.

DR. REYNOLD'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH CO., PENN.—A few hours' ride from New-York by the Newark Central Railroad. The Summer session of five months commences on the first Monday in May. English branches, classics and mathematics taught in the most thorough manner. German, French, Spanish and Italian by gentlemen speaking those languages as natives. A rare opportunity is here offered young gentlemen to learn civil engineering and surveying, under a practical and scientific engineer, with field exercise and a full set of instruments. Terms moderate. Circulars, and any information desired may be obtained of M. G. J. ANGLADE, Professor of French and Spanish for a few days at No. 767 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above to W. M. REYNOLDS.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., ENTERS on its seventeenth session May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the Principal and Teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved, for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. W. M. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 353 Broadway, or T. J. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—BENJ. F. MILLS and J. A. MILLS Associate Principals.—The thirty-first semi-annual term of this institution will commence Wednesday, May 6, and continue twenty-one weeks. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstore of A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st.; at IVISON & PHINNEY'S bookstore, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principals, at the Bancroft House, corner of 20th-st. and Broadway.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Rev. ALONZO G. SHEARS, M. A., Rector.—A good Educational Home in the open country, for a very few Boys. Individual instruction combined with school competition. Exercise on horseback and by carriage. Sessions begin May 1 and Nov. 1. Classical department per session, $125; English, $100. For circulars, with references, apply to the Rector, or Mr. HADDEN, No 283 Broadway, New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE County, N. Y., near Erie Railroad. Summer session commences Monday, April 20. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per session of 21 weeks. Circulars may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to principals at Florida. Two departments entirely distinct. JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department. Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Department.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $150 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals. Rev. HENRY J. FOX,
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) Next term commences April 27, number of pupils limited to 25. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, APPLETON'S Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.—We offer to parents and guardians (gratuitously) a register of first-class schools. To Principals the advantages of obtaining pupils. To Schools and families a register of competent teachers, and to teachers an index to the districts where their services are required. For plan, &c., see *Educational Herald*, which can be had by application to SMITH & BOYD.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT BRATTLEBORO', VT.—C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will remove his school to this place the coming Spring. The Summer term will commence May 5. Circulars containing particulars and references may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or of Mr. MORRIS, No. 283 4th-av., New-York.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE OF PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Will commence its Summer Session on the first Monday in May. Circulars, or applications for admission of pupils, may be made by addressing me, at Wm. Hall & Son's, No 239 Broadway, or at Perth Amboy, N. J.
ELIAS S. SCHENCK, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys. The next term of this school will open on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1857. Circulars may be had by addressing either of the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
REV. N. J. SEELY,
C. D. SEELY, } Principals.

SUMMIT FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—A pleasant home, a good school, parental care, and the advantages of a farm for TWELVE boys. Summit is less than twenty miles from New-York City, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Summit, or WM. B. STOUGHTON, No. 39 West 19th-st., New-York City.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, will positively remove all stiffness or trembling from every hand, so that any lady or gentleman may write for hours with ease, comfort and satisfaction. Applicants this day will be examined without charge. Entrance on Monday. Three 610 seats vacant.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A SELECT BOARDing school for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.—WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. Summer term will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, and T. N. STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A RETIRED CLERGYman, residing within five miles of this City, will take into his family some five or six boys under 12 years of age. The term commencing on the 4th of May next. For full particulars, inquire of JOHN B. GARDINER, Esq., No. 141 Joralemon-st., corner of Court, Brooklyn.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer term will open on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of April. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and Circulars to be had at the bookstore of B. Westerman & Co., No. 290 Broadway. REID & HOFFMAN.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. Summer session opens May 4. Circulars giving particulars, obtained at Bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing Rev. W. B. STEWART, S. PARSONS PRATT, Principals.

ROSEHILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Connecticut—Will reopen the 1st of May. Circulars can be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY, REV. E. SEYMOUR, PRINCIPAL.—The summer term of this institution will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars containing terms, references, &c., may be had of Messrs. R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., N. York.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $200 a year. Next session will open May 4. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or by addressing the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 87th session of the Institute will commence on Wednesday, May 6. Circulars can be obtained of D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, DUTCHess Co., N. Y., on the line of the Harlem Railroad—Male and Female. Has been in successful operation 22 years. Next Term, of 14 weeks, commences April 9, 1857. For information, Address GEO. W. CENTER, Agent.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer session will commence, May 4. For circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the principal.

INSTRUCTION.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S School will commence April 15, No. 4 West 27th-st., two doors west of 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young Protestant women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework. The other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing. No objection to any part or distance in the country. Apply, for this day and Monday, at No. 271 Bowery. They both are good bakers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRINCIPAL OF an Academy or Boarding-school, by a graduate of experience in a large Boarding-school, who can give the best of references. Good pay required, and large services rendered. Address TEACHER, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young English girl, to travel to Europe or the South, as nurse; wages of not so much object as a respectable family. Call, for three days, to No. 159 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SOMETHING TO DO TO FILL UP several leisure hours during the day, writing, copying, collecting bills, making out accounts, or anything respectable that can be learned to an active, industrious and honest American. Address H., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had experience in teaching, a situation in the country, either in a district or select school. Address H. F., *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED.—A SUPERIOR ORGANIST WISHES an engagement. He has had long experience, and can give the best references as to ability. Address Box No. 2,197 General Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A SUPERIOR Soprano singer, an Episcopal Church preferred. Inquire of E. T. ROOT, at HALL & SON'S music store.
GEO. F. ROOT.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS—The advertiser, who is about closing his present engagement, wishes a situation in a custom or clothing establishment. Has had long experience in cutting to measure, and for the last three years has held the position of foreman for a Southern house, which is about giving up the manufacturing. Refers to present employers and others. Address CUTTER, Box No. 1,235 Post-Office.

TO IRON MONGERS, IRON MERCHANTS, Founders, Edge Tool, Paint and Color Manufacturers, Oil Companies, Copper-smiths, Nail and Zinc Dealers, and others: an experienced Englishman, aged 35, is desirous of obtaining a situation as traveler, or to make himself generally useful. Confidence and perseverance may be relied on. Apply to G. W. R., office of this paper.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, AN ATtorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of this State, is desirous of a situation in the office of a practitioner in this City as qualified partner or clerk. Being an advocate he would attend to all other duties. A line addressed to A. R., at the office of this paper, will receive prompt attention.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—I AM OPEN FOR IMmediate engagement as book-keeper and correspondent, or in any good business position where activity, energy, and experience will be appreciated. Apply at CHAS. W. COPELAND'S Office, No. 66 Broadway.

MUSICAL.—A SOPRANO SINGER, WHO HAS had several years' experience in quartette singing, wishes a situation as soprano, in a Church in this City or Brooklyn. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 1,971 Post-Office.

SERVANT GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK, cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, &c., at the office of the Society for Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chambers-st., A. D. 1825, now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN EXPRESS OFfice, and two express drivers, a hook-keeper for a machine shop. Places procured for conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, bar-keepers, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, porters, and boys to learn trades. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway. Charges moderate.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—A YOUNG MAN who is willing to make himself generally useful and learn. To one who has $200 in cash a permanent situation and liberal compensation will be given. Address BROKER, *Daily Times* office.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN IN THE SILK and hosiery departments at RIDLEY & McGUIRE'S, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., between Allen and Orchard. Apply before 10 o'clock, A. M. Reference required.

WANTED—AS GARDENER, A YOUNG MAN who has had experience with graperies, and can bring good testimonials. Good wages will be given. Address M. H., Box No. 2,075 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, (PROTESTANT,) washer and ironer. Apply at No. 15 Lexington-av.

MILLINERS WANTED.—TWO GOOD MILliners to go West. One must be a good bonnet trimmer, and the other a good bonnet maker. None but experienced hands will answer. Apply, this day, at 3 P. M., at HOMER & KETCHUM'S, No. 318 Broadway, corner Pearl-st.

BOY WANTED—ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT AND perfectly reliable, who resides with his parents, and can write a good hand. Apply at Room No. 3 Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway, from 4 to 5 P. M.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, IN A FEMALE College near the City, a Professor of vocal and instrumental music, a Professor of mathematics and natural sciences, a French governess, and a lady as teacher of piano. Rare qualifications are required; compensation liberal. Inquire for PRINCIPAL, at Earle's Hotel, No. 19 Park-row, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., Friday and Saturday, 10th and 11th inst.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF employing a few hours each day in a private family, as a teacher of English and French to children. Address S. H., Madison-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN DESIRing good rooms and partial board, from the 1st of May, in a new house, with every convenience, in a delightful part of the City, (West side,) convenient to three good lines of stages, and also the cars, will please address S. H., at the office of this paper, giving name and address, and the advertiser will call upon them.

BOARDING IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Two gentlemen and wives can obtain board at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; would prefer those who would like to spend two or three months in a pleasant village on the Connecticut

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

BROOKLYN FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.
PRICE $6,500.

Viz.: five of the new block of Philadelphia fronts on north side of Lafayette av., between Navy and Raymond sts., but one block from the junction of Fulton and Flatbush avs. They are among the most substantial, elegant and perfect houses in Brooklyn. Parties in pursuit of a healthy, convenient and popular location are invited to examine them. $6,500 can remain as a permanent mort gage, and the residue, if desired, be paid in install ments from time to time, to suit the convenience of parties. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) on the premises, or at No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS:

SEVENTEENTH-STREET, NEW-YORK.—A good opportunity for a coal yard, stone yard, or lumber yard, situated on the south-erly side of 17th-st., commencing 118 feet west of Avenue B.

BROOKLYN, E. D.—The house and lot known as No. 79 4th-st., between South 4th and South 5th sts. The lot is 25 feet front by 103 feet 6 inches deep.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET, NEW-YORK.—Two houses on north side, nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square, brown-stone fronts.

TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—House No. 72 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av., brown stone, four stories, all modern improvements. Price $11,000.

THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Brown stone, north side, near 4th-av., 25 feet front; contains all modern improvements. Price $18,000.

SECOND-AVENUE.—Brick house, between 18th and 19th sts., on west side of 2d-av., four stories 26 feet front.
Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS,
No 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—IN AS DESIRABLE A LOCATION as can be found in New-York. Four first-class brown-stone dwelling Houses, four stories high, with basement and counter cellars, on the south side of 28d-st. bet ween 9th and 10th-avs., opposite Loder Terrace, built by the day in the best and most substantial manner, and finished throughout in the best style. Five brown-stone basement Houses in 23d-st. between 9th and 10th-avs. Also, the brick basement dwelling House, four stories high, and Furniture, No. 345 22d-st., corner of 10th-av. All the said buildings are beautifully located and afford a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable residences or investment.
Apply to MORGAN PINDER, No. 363 23d-st., corner 10th-av., or C. S. SLAUSON, No. 14 Wall-st., room 11.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 28th-st., with or without part of the furniture: house is 4 stories, 21 feet 5 inches front, 54 feet deep, basement and under cellar, built in the best manner three years ago, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, water-closets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Terms accommodating. If not previously disposed of, it will be offered at public sale at the Exchange, by A. H. Muller, on Tuesday the 14th inst. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCKAU and L. BOUQUET, No. 143 Pearl-st., or ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, with high stoop, built by day's-work, and very elegantly finished, with all modern improvements—south side of Boorman-place (33d-st.,) between 8th and 9th avs., 100 feet east from 8th-av.—house 20 by 50 feet, lot half the block. Also, directly in the rear, and frontiog on 33d-st., a 4-story brick house same size, and built in as no manner as the first-described house. Inquire of D. R. DOREMUS, No. 250 West 25th-st., or at No. 7 Wall-st., from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Terms of payment made easy.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL, attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn, stables, shed, hay-scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, three miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The large four-story house, northeast corner of 9th st., No. 779, 30 feet 9 inches front by 104 in depth. Also the two adjoining houses, Nos. 774 and 776, each 26 by 104 feet. Having a front of 81 feet on Broadway by 104 feet on 9th-st. Will be sold on favorable terms, or leased for a number of years, separately or in one parcel, with possession on or before May 1st. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND FOUR full lots situated on Cumselyca st., Brooklyn, E. D., about 10 minutes' walk from the Grand-st. Ferry. The ground is tastefully laid out, with grapery, &c. There is a well of good water, with a pump, a stable and a carriage-house, &c., on the ground. Will be sold cheap, and terms easy. Apply on the premises, or at No. 245 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—SEVEN FULL lots on the south-west corner Hanson-place and Portland-av.; 100 feet on Hanson-place by 175 feet on Portland-av., directly opposite the mansion of Mrs. C. A. Peters, and 1¼ miles from Fulton Atlantic or Wall-st Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad. This location is one of the most genteel, healthy and desirable, for a private residence. Inquire of L. H. MOORE, 123 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WATER-FRONT property, at Spuyten Duyvil, within three minutes' walk of Hudson River Railroad Depot, consisting of 3 lots, with dock, two-story and basement store and dwelling, barn, and ice-house—all nearly new. Now occupied as a grocery and meat-market—the only market in the place—and doing a good cash business. For particulars, inquire of A. H. BARTLETT, N. 380 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A NEW THREE-story house, No. 164 Grand-st., Jersey City, with all the modern improvements, such as water, gas, &c. Court yard in front facing the Bay and Narrows; about ten minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of REA & POLLOCK, plumbers, No. 48 Cortlandt-st., corner of Greenwich-st., or No. 29 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAVILION, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For lo-cation, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No 132 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS—NO. 194 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a three-story brick house, first class, in perfect order, carpets, oil cloths, and gas-fixtures. Also, No. 192, next door, unfurnished. Apply to No. 355 22d-st., corner of 10th-av., of MORGAN PINDER or of C. S. SLAUSON, 14 Wall-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front dwelling-house, situated on the east side of Washington-av., second house south from De Kalb-av., with all the modern improvements. Ground 50x200. Terms easy. A. S. CROWELL, No 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE, CONtaining ten rooms; a good barn, fruit trees, and with one or more acres of land, 3½ miles from the Williamsburg ferries; location desirable. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, apply to MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown stone houses, Nos. 43, 45 and 48 West 28th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by day's work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, SITUated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry; house 2-story frame, filled with brick; carriage-house and good well of water on the premises; building all new. For particulars inquire at No. 196 West-st., 3d-story. G. VAN HOUTEN.

FOR SALE—IN 23D-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND Lexington avs., a 4-story brown stone house, 25x60, one year old, built entirely by day's work, and superior to any house of the size in New-York, with or without the furniture. Apply at No. 43 Canal-st., for terms, which are easy and capable of admission.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 426 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 Londoo-terrace, West 23d-st, near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY English basement house, No. 173 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts; house 24 ft. 8 in. by 44 ft., containing 13 rooms. Lot 24 ft. 8 in. by 100 ft. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 176 9th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FIVE HOUSES AND lots on 23d-st., 7th and 8th avs., 20x52, with modern improvements and conveniences. Price $9,000. Terms accommodating. Apply to J. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—IN LEXINGTON-av., near 35th-st., a basement and four-story house, finished with all the modern conveniences. For terms inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 108 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 123 feet, house 25 by 60. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 166 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF ERECTING residences in a pleasant and healthy part of Flushing, may now do so on advantageous terms, upon six contiguous lots 100 to 180 feet, near the depot. All the modern conveniences, including gas from the village works, can be introduced, and some buildings on the property may be used by builders until removed. Eighty per cent, or more, can remain on mortgage for 21 years. By proposed arrangements, Flushing will be reached in half an hour or less. For particulars, apply at No. 75 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Having become the sole owner of the valuable property at Newburg known as the "Highland Iron Works," together with the Tannery adjoining, all fronting on the river, I now offer said property for sale or lease upon favorable terms. For further particulars, address personally, or by mail, GEO. A. ELLIOT, Newburg, N. Y.

LOTS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—EIGHT lots on Pacific and Beaufort, near Franklin-av., worth $700 each, will be sold for $3,000, half cash. Also, a good frame house for sale on easy terms. Apply to W. BELL, Madison-st., near Classon-av., Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Fulton-av. cars.

$8,000.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN —A new four-story basement house to 434-st., No. 154, near Broadway, replete with all the modern improvements. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In West 20th-st.; neighborhood very desirable. Furniture made to order, and reserved if not wanted: all in excellent condition. Apply to VAN LIEW & SOUTHWICK, No. 11 Chambers-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET [illegible] a bargain. For sale or exchange, [illegible] 20 by 100 feet, on the north side of [illegible] 3d-av; well situated for genteel dwellings. Central Park assessments paid: also, one lot on the corner of 1st-av. and 55th-st. 4 lots, each 20 by 80, by the week or month at $1,250 each: well situated for immediate improvement; no rock. Terms of all these lots very easy. Only one-quarter cash required. Might exchange the whole for a genteel, modern, high-basement 3-story dwelling, worth $6,000 to $7,000, and take balance on mortgage. Inquire of G. DE WITT, No. 109 John-st., or 188 West 11th-st.

HOUSE IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE.—An elegant 3-story house, with free-stone front, and replete with all the modern conveniences, with gas and water in every story, and delightfully located on Van Vorst-square, for sale at moderate price, together with a large part of the furniture, which is nearly new. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to WM. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—$4,000 CASH AND $4,000 secured on furniture and lease will purchase one of the most profitable hotels in New-York City; the location unsurpassed, being at one of the principal ferries and depots of railroads, opposite shipping, &c. A profitable restaurant and bar connected. The house contains near 200 rooms, and constantly full. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 18. JNO. HUNT & CO.

LAKE GEORGE, NEW-YORK.—UNITED STATES HOTEL FOR SALE.—The above desirable property, comprising the hotel and grounds. Also 110 acres of land adjoining bordering on the lake. Beautiful building sites may be selected from this tract. Will be exchanged for City property.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS AND elegant dwelling house, formerly occupied by the subscriber, No. 101 St. Mark's-place, 37½ feet front, having four rooms on each floor, and all the modern improvements, with or without the stable. Also, the three-story house No. 119 West 27th-st., having bath and gas. Apply to JAMES B. MURRAY, No. 13 Washington-place, or No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT EAST BROOKLYN, Gate Williamsburg,) a fine large house and 16 lots, 1 acre, laid out in fine garden with all kinds of fruit, flowers, &c., situated on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., late the residence of Mr. Houghton. To be seen at any time. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, No. 153 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or of R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York City.

TO LET—TWO NEW HOUSES ON GRAND-ST., EASTORIA, L. I.—Seven large rooms, finished, and cellar; cistern, good well of water, with six lots of ground. Rent, yearly, $175. A lease can be had for five years, as above. Conveyance by 3d and 2d-av. railroad every five minutes, or by steamboat, from foot of Peck-slip, four times daily. Inquire of G. MARC, Astoria.

TO LET—A HANDSOME MASTIC-FRONT brick dwelling, No. 153 Union-st., near Henry, Brooklyn; three-story, basement, sun-cellar, hot water, gas and fixtures; water in the back basement; marble mantels. The house is 50 by 24 feet; lot 100 feet. Will be put in complete order. Possession the 1st of May. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply to M. RUPP, No. 130 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A GENTEELY-FURNISHED, AIRY house, with modern improvements, between Union and Madison-square, to a small, responsible family. The present occupants (three quiet people) would board with them in payment for rent. Reference required. Address, with place of residence, CLINTON, Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A neat cottage in Spencer-st., rent only $200; also in Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av., $300, and a beautiful cottage for sale in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., $3,600. C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway, or H. PHILLIPS, Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS, suitable for any business, on the third and fourth floors of brown stone buildings Nos. 173 and 175 Greenwich, corner of Cortlandt-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 1 BOWERY, FACing Chatham-square, the third floor, lighted by 26 windows, well calculated for light mechanical business. Also, rooms and offices on second floor. Also, store No. 6 Division-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT BASTING'S, ON HUDSON RIVER—21 miles from the City, 5 minutes' walk from Railroad Depot, two dwellings adjoining, handsome villa style, each 8 rooms. Rent, $225 each, or will be furnished if desired at a rent of $300 to $350 each. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY frame house, with basements and sub-cellar, gas and water in the house, in Green-av., first house from Carlton, and one block from Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Rent $365. Price $3,600. Inquire of S. B. BOWLES, No. 118 William-st., New-York, or No. 312 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—THE THREE-story and basement house, No. 219 South 9th-st., suitable for a genteel family; a desirable location; only five minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. Rent $340. Apply to GEORGE S. BRENNAN, No. 197 South 3d-st.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES IN 56TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.; rent low. Sixth-av. Railroad runs to 50th-st. For particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESent occupant going to Europe, the elegant four-story house No. 35 West 35th-st., near 5th-av. The house is first-class, and will be painted if desired. Apply to F. R. COWDERT, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LOWER PART of the three-story brick house No. 149 Duffield-st., consisting of basement story, parlors and rooms in upper part, in all, 9 rooms; rent, including gas-fixtures, $325 Inquire of J. A. BARKER, No. 57 Broadway, New-York

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF those four-story brown-stone buildings, No. 288 Hudson-st., one of the best locations in the City for milliners, tailors or any light or fancy business. Inquire at No. 263 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop No 436 Greenwich-st., 25 by 55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, office No. 4.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING FIVE OR six rooms, with kitchen attached, stable and garden, adjoining the village of West Farms, and commanding a view of Bronx River. Price $300. Possession immediately if required. Apply to A. B. RAYMOND, at the mill, or THOMAS MISSER, West Farms.

TO LET—A LARGE STORE AND CELLAR, and possession given on May 1. A good stand for dry goods or dry groceries. Means. FOWLER & KNIFFIN will open on opposite corner May 1. Will be let reasonable. Apply at HARRIOT'S, No. 124 Charles-st.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED and well finished house No. 83 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Has the modern conveniences. Possession immediately if desired; rent $550. Apply at No. 13 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, of A. C. HINTON.

TO LET.—A FINE, FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY, modern built brown-stone front house, in 39th-st., pleasantly located. Rent, to an undoubted tenant, only $500. Contains all the modern improvements.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY NICE THREE-STORY BRICK basement house No. 42 Stuyvesant-st., near St. Mark's Church. House in good order, with gas and fixtures, furnace, &c. Rent $700. Seen from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.
F. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 36th-st., near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars and stages close by. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, Architect, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY WAREROOMS, NEAR White-st., west side, three remarkably fine rooms on first floor, with easy access—wide stairs—suitable for any kind of business. Apply to J. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 385 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL LOTS ON Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st. Also, house No. 168 Hudson, corner of Laight-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A STORE, NO. 103 NASSAU-ST.—A two-story house and ground in 106th-st., next to the 5th-av. and three rooms, &c., on 3d-av., next to 82d-st. Apply to D. FANSHAW, Book and Job Printer, No. 35 Ann-st., corner of Nassau, or 3d-av. and 81st-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 20 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF A house in Stantoo-st., near the Bowery, consisting of large front room and bedroom on second floor, with back basement and pantries. Inquire at No. 147 Forsyth-st.

TO LET VERY CHEAP—3-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar dwelling north side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also, store No. 912 Broadway. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NEAT TWO-STORY COTTAGE-built house, on 53th-st., 150 feet east of 3d-av., with three lots of ground. Rent moderate to a small family. Apply at No. 146 Eldridge-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 75 CATHARINE-st., suitable for almost any business. Inquire in the boot and shoe store, No. 76 Catharine-st.
WILLIAM LINN.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements. No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 421 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER, NEAR CHURCH-st., house 4 stories, in excellent order. Apply to G. A. SACCHI, No. 60 William-st.

TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 16 BEEKMAN, near Nassau-st., two lofts and three offices. Apply on the premises, to W. H. PARSONS & CO.

TO LET—ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE NO. 87 West 26th-st. Apply to J. BAYLEY, No. 90 Chambers-st. Rent $650.

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLORS, WITH BEDrooms, attendance, &c., at No. 15 East 22d-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a good workshop, No. 74 Worcester-st. Inquire of SMITH & CRANE, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC house No. 143 West 17th-st.
The cottage on 2d-av., near 64th-st.
The country seat at East Chester.
The three-story brick house No. 129 East 25th-st.
The three story and basement brick house 268 9th-st.
The stores, with dwellings, 3d-av. and 59th-st.
The rooms for business No. 173 and 175 Greenwich-st.
The rooms for business No. 442 Broad way.
The buildings for manufacturing, 39th-st.
Two lots in Forty-st., near 4th-av.
Two lots in West 14th-st., near 10th-av.
The three-story and attic house No. 255 Green-st.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at, No. 76 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A GOOD THREE-story brick house in Lafayette-av., first house east of Portland-av., has gas, range, bath, wash tubs, &c; Also, a two-story frame-cottage, No. 261 Carlton-av., has gas and fixtures, and is now being painted and papered: possession of which can be had next week. These houses are within half a block of the Fulton-av. railroad, and to desirable tenants will be let low. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 22 Frankfort-st., New York, or to H. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av., and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house No. 235 Dean-st., corner of Nevins-st.; sub-cellar, full basement, saloon parlors, highly ornamented, statuary marble mantels, gas in all the rooms, with handsome fixtures, water and range in kitchen. In all respects convenient, and admirably adapted to the residence of a physician, as the basement is large, light and handsome, on a corner, and the premises in a highly respectable neighborhood, which is rapidly increasing. Rent low. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 1 Huntington-place, Powers-st., corner of Wyckoff.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, EASTERN DISTRICT, from May 1, part of a house, No. 12 Washington-place, South 6th-st. near 5th, fourth block from Peck-slip Ferry, consisting of a sub-basement, kitchen, front basement, and two large rooms and bedroom on the second floor, walls painted, marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $220. With three rooms on third floor, rent $285. Apply at the front door from 8 to 9 or 2 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO GOOD TENants, two of the row of neat and convenient three-story houses, with verandas in front, on 86th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th avs. The street is 100 feet wide, regulated, flagged and lighted, and being on high ground and accessible by three Railroads at all times, renders the location healthy and desirable. Apply to JAMES KING, first house of the row, or at No. 90 Amity st.

TO LEASE—THE HOTEL NOW FINISHING on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av. The building is most substantially built, well ventilated lighted, &c., with all the modern conveniences. The house will accommodate 100 lodgers, mostly with single rooms. The house also has a restaurant, billiard-room, dining-room, reading and bar-room, and room for washing and ironing for the house, and the accommodation of the tenants. For particulars, inquire of WILLIAM PATTON, stall 14 Washington market, or at 145 East 26th-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF THE first class, splendidly located in the city of Hoboken, on the south corner of River Terrace, and commanding a full view of the river and bay. It was built and furnished by the late Robert L. Stevens, Esq., and will be let for three, six or twelve months. For terms and particulars, apply to J. M. BOARD, No. 97 Barclay-st., New-York, from 1 to 3 P. M., or No. 84 Washington-st., Hoboken, from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 9 P. M.

ROOMS TO LET.—UNFURNISHED LODGING Rooms in Broadway, below Cortlandt-st., in suites, consisting of sitting room and bedroom attached, may be rented by business men, at prices varying from $100 to $175. None but parties of respectability need apply. Inquire of P. N. GELLATLY, No. 167 Broadway, room No. 6, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A PLEAsant part of the City, near 6th-av., a 3-story house, with furnace, gas, water, bath room, winter-closet, and all conveniences, and furnished throughout; will be let to a small family at $1,200 a year. The advertiser, if desired, will retain one room and pay a liberal price for partial board. Apply at the office of the *Daily Times*.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE —From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 98 East 19th st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be lent unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS OPPOSITE THE New-York Hotel for single gentlemen. Also, two suites of parlors, suitable for one or two gentlemen. The house is in perfect order, having been entirely new furnished. Will be rented by the week, month or year. Apply on the premises, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late O. Maurau, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20x43; a stable, &c., and 39 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Neversink. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly furnished parlors, three rooms deep, on first floor, to let for the ensuing season, rooms on second and third floors; also a well-furnished front basement, suitable for a professional gentlemen. References required. N. B.—The rooms will be let to gentlemen only.

TO MILLINERS OR FURNITURE DEALERS.—To lease, the upper part of the marble building No. 627 Broadway, near St. Thomas Church. Also a store, if required.
The premises are very desirable, being 50 by 100 feet. Go and see them.

A FINE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtlemen on the second story, with bedroom attached; also neatly furnished lodging rooms in the upper story to rent cheap. Apply at No. 89 Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE gore of land at the intersection of Pearl-st. and the Bowery, together with the underground privilege from the Corporation, embracing an area of 3,500 square feet.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park place.

$300.—21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., containing three rooms, with closets on second floor, front basement, and one room on third floor; more rooms for more rent. Gas, bath, &c. Address R., *Times* office.

YONKERS.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO let, or furniture for sale, on Warburton-av.; gas, water, &c., &c.; fine river view. Address W., Box 3,491, New-York Post Office, or call at No. 46 Beaver-st., 2d story, front office.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE TO LET.—A LARGE CORNER STORE in Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway. It would be altered to suit a good tenent. Apply at No. 93 Prince-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN YEARS' LEASE OF TWO lots of ground, with building on, in Brooma st, between Mangin and Tompkins sts., New-York. Inquire of ANN LAFORGE, No. 17 Broome-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New-York, situated two miles from Paterson, N. J., on the Paterson and West Bloomfield road, fifty acres of good tillable land, all under good cultivation and well watered; a good dwelling and outhouses; a good well of water; a good orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Conditions of sale, half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at CRANES & CO.'S Express Office, No. 124 West-st., New-York, or No. 118 Cortlandt-st., Paterson, or of Mrs. MARGARET VAN REYPER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A farm of about 100 acres, well situated one-half mile south of the depot, upon which there is a large two-story and attic frame house, 32 by 40, with an extension. Also, good barns, stabling, &c., nearly new, and in complete order, good garden and plenty of fruit. Also, a plot of 36 acres, about the same distance from the depot, which will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, with a fine building site on each, commanding an extensive land and water prospect. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 42 Wall-st., or to A. P. CARPENTER, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF ABOUT 220 acres, at Madison, N. J., with orchard of 600 apple trees, in good bearing; with large barn, farm-house, &c.; being a part of the estate of the late William Gibbons; with several fine building sites, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

5,000 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING AND Pine Lands for sale for cash, or will be exchanged for merchandise. These lands are located near the line of the land grant Railroad. Also, 200 acres near Hastings, Minnesota. Inquire at the Western Land Agency of JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 83 Liberty-st., corner Broadway.

40,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT PINE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE—In Tuscola County, Mich., near Cass River. The lumber ranks among the best in market and quite accessible. Will be sold on easy terms, together or to suit purchasers. HORACE WINANS, Real Estate Broker, No. 151 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE—FRUIT, DAIRY AND GARDEN farms, of all sizes, from 10 to 75 miles from New-York, near depots, churches and schools, from $1,100 upward. Also, several country places to let and exchange. Full particulars at Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway. C. H. OLIVER.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO MILES FROM DEPOT at West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, 14 miles from city, situated on the mountain; 25½ acres all under good cultivation, but 5 acres, which is in wood; good buildings and plenty of fruit; price $4,500. Apply to R. BRINHERHOFF, No. 103 Fulton-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-ONE ACRES with good two-story house, on the line of N. J. R. R. to Philadelphia, half-mile from depot, one hour's ride from New-York; plenty of fruit and shade trees on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 27 Cedar-st., up stairs.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the factory of the PHILADELPHIA CARD FACTORY to SAMUEL GAST & SON, No. 1 Barclay-st., Astor House.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE —Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, 12 miles from the City, near North Belleville, N. J. Communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a cottage containing 13 rooms, a no all necessary out buildings on a lawn of ten acres sloping beautifully to the water's edge. The lawn will cut $150 worth of hay, and contains the greatest variety of shrubbery and fine fruit and shade trees. Good bathing, fishing and boating in front of the house. Situation exceedingly rural and picturesque. Rent, furnished, $600. Forty acres more can be had. Apply at No. 52 University-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. The house, two-story, with wing, and with piazzas front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 10th to the 15th of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal depot. The lot is 75 feet wide by 235 feet deep. For terms and further information, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depot where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED IN WESTCHESTER, between Harlem and Hudson River Railroads, of from twenty to one hundred acres; would prefer to rent it, with privilege of buying. The best of care would be taken of it. Address COUNTRY, at the office of the *Times*.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the city of Troy, on elevated ground, commanding the finest views and most diversified scenery anywhere to be met with. The grounds contain about 12 acres highly cultivated and elaborately laid out and artistically improved. The shrubbery, including fruit and vines, has the advantage of fifteen years' growth. The flower gardens attached are unsurpassed. No pains or expense has been spared to make the house all any one could desire. It is comparatively new and in perfect order and repair. The same may be said of the out-houses, which are ample and in exact keeping with the requirements of the place.
The above place will be sold low, on accommodating terms of payment. The advertiser has no further use for it, and will not rent it. It will be sold wholly or partially, furnished if desired. Possession will be given immediately, or at some future day to be agreed upon. Apply to No. 17 Water-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 166 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 3 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, complete with every convenience and built by days' work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITTLEMORE.
Also for sale, a lot adjourning the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

ELEGANT CHEAP COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—2½ miles from the City Hall, New-York, 1½ miles south of Jersey City, on the Bergen Point plank-road, on high land, overlooking the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the Bay. Dwelling,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Improvements Up Town—Jones' Woods Dissolving into City Lots.

Sunshine is getting into Jones' Woods. When this fine old forest, which had been talked of for a great park for the City, was supplanted by the Central Park, people supposed the nabobs that enjoyed its cool, sequestered shades, would with doubled diligence fight off all improvements, and probably with success, until they found the avenues and streets hutting them hard, lager bier setting up tents on all their outskirts, their orchards and gardens tempting vagrants to break the Sunday and anti-stealing commandments, and the seclusion and darkness seducing outsiders to violate on their premises all the rest of the commandments, save and except only the one which charges us not to covet—such thief-hannted premises. But the Spirit of Improvement had medinms in the woods, and their perpetual rappings and tippings have thoroughly frightened the proprietors. So quietly that not one in a thousand of those who ride through daily on the Second-avenue Railroad ever dreamed what they were at, they have joined their forces to open streets and avenues, and make the woods marketable. During the past year, thousands of fine old trees have been cut down, and the sunlight shone all yesterday morning upon mould that never emelt nor felt sunlight before for a hundred years. Goths that the owners have hired by the day cut down magnificent elms, oaks that stretched singly over many rods, tulip trees and horse-chestnuts larger hy half than most of us believe thom capable of growing, cedars that the British soldiery in the time of the Revolution spared for their beauty, pear and cherry trees that the mothers of these owners themselves planted. The operation has produced a good deal of bvine in aristocratic eyes, hut manifest destiny was too much for them.

Jones' Woods extends from Third-avenue to the East River, and from Sixty-sixth to Seventy-fifth-street. The Second-avenue was some years since graded through its western end, but that is the only public road that bss yet traversed it. Yorkville has crept down from the north to its very edge, and the city has so truly marched up to its lower border that they ask $500 rent for the available residences oven within gunshot of it.

Street Commissioner TAYLOR's men have surrounded and taken the whole hy storm. He has contracted out on short sections First-avenue both above and below the woods, and says it s all be completed this Summer. The gangs in the woods have already cut down all the timber on the line of the avenue to meet the Commissioner's men.

Avenue A is also under contract by the Commissioner up and down to the woods line. Within the woods, fewer forest trees must be sacrificed to its opening, than to that of First avenue, hut it makes melancholy hawoc with the shrubbery and garden of the JONES'. Right in its line stood a square of four noble English cherry trees, in whose branches was a Summer arlor; all have been leveled. Avenue B is already open to steamboats, and ships of the line from the South, until it strikes Seventy-first street. Above that it will be open to the Harbor Commissioners' bulkhead, and no piers, we suppose, till past Seventy-fourth-street.

Some of the cross-streets are also opening. The Third-avenue Railroad have joined the owners, to open Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets. Sixty ninth-street, we believe, is not yet touched. Whenever it does start, as they say it shall next Summer, it will cut through the mansion of the JONES'—last occupied by Judge PENDLETON, further back the home of old "Ready Money Provoost" and the ancient Captain RYNDERS. Under the bank of the river is still left a roomy cellar, in good preservation, where, tradition says, the Captain kept safe such foreign goods as had not happened to pass in the usual way into the Custom-House—and here, tradition says, he hid his gold. Certainly, here party after party has searched at dead of night to find the hidden gold—but if they have ever found it they have found wisdom too, and kept their mouths shut. Seventy first and Seventy-fourth streets are so far opened that they will be fit for travel from Third-avenue to the river by the middle of June. Seventy-first-street is for the most part on grade, bnt just east of Second-avenue it hores into a tremendous hill of rock. Half a dozen pairs of Patricks are all day smiting tremendous blows with sledge-hammers upon the drills that Michael, nodding, and forgetful of the peril his fists are in, holds and turns. Snch elaborate grunts as the strikers accompanied each blow with we never heard before. Add the echoes that the cuts returned, and you would think the drills were punching imprisoned spirits. When the drill is sunk some eight feet, they then substitnte the "runner," a long steel bar, and work it by hand down about fourteen feet from the surface. From one to two and a half kegs of powder lift out the original rocks to pasture.

Seventy-first-street, just before it strikes the river, undermines a tomb whose entrance passengers up and down the East River look up to with wonder. The tomb is built into the front of a high hill. A thick, broad and beautiful slab of Italian marble surmounte lt, on which is the following inscription:

JOHANNES RYNDERS,
Who was the most
Loving Wife
Of DAVID PROVOOST.
It was her will
To be entrced in this hill.
OBITUS 8 XBER, 1749,
Aged 43 years.

Sacred to the memory of
DAVID PROVOOST, who died
Oct. 19, 1781, aged 90 years.

On the edge of the stone is chiseled:

"LOUVRE, Ano. 1758."

This inscription has given name to the farm which, for one hundred years, has been known as "the Louvre Farm." Within the last eighteen months some five times the mouth of the tomh has been sealed up with brick and mortar, hut as often it has been broken into at night by parties looking for Capt. RYNDERS' gold. Several small coffins are within; they have been rifled again and again. Two thigh bones lay, yesterday, just within the entrance, probably, those of the rich man who once walked along this beautiful height, its proprietor.

Heaven help rich folks! When the poor die, and are tucked into Potter's-field, their bones are indistinguishable from others', and they who go up on Sundays to play foot ball with the skulls that the Common Council allow to be unshielded from insult even by a board fence, cannot call them hy name as they kick them. But when rich men die, and are buried in splendid tombs, their names are written over them so that the vagabonds identify their fleshless skulls, and gibe at and mock them hy name. Rich people should pray for an army of children to keep their memories and their graves green.

The Auction Sale of Dr. Burdell's Furniture.

Some of the spirited bids at the auction sale of Dr. BUEDELL's furniture provo to have been hogus. There still remains in the house nearly $200 worth of the furniture that was sold, uncalled for. A man that remaining, le the front parlor carpet, where the fortunate witnesses to the Grand Inquest wiped their muddy feet, and the carpet on the second floor. The blood-stained carpet of the room where the mysterious murder was committed—the purchase, doubtless, of some morbid curiosity-monger—was among the first articles removed after the sale. In order to dispose of the uncalled-for effects, a second auction will be held early next month. At this sale the terms will be cash down.

Arrest of a Young Woman for Attempting to Pass a Counterfeit Bill—She Attempts Suicide.

MARY DUNN, a servant girl, aged 18 years, was arrested yesterday for offering a counterfeit $20 bill on the Citizens' Bank of Rhode Island, in payment for some articles purchased at the jewelry store of CHAS. SCHUMAKER, No. 56 Eighth-avenue. She was taken to the Ninth Ward Station-house and locked in a cell. Soon afterwards she attempted suicide by strnggling herself with a handkerchief. Her design was discovered in time to frustrate it. She was taken before Justice DAVIDSON, who detained Her for an examination.

Mr. Pease Leaving the Five Points.

Rev. L. M. PEASE has been compelled, on account of protracted ill health, to resign his office of Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry; his official connection ceased on the first of the present month. Mr. J. M. PALMER, late principal of the Colored Associated Reformed School at Westfield, succeeds Mr. PEASE in the management of the institution.

It is not the intention of Mr. PEASE, however, to retire altogether from the field of his labors. His health, requiring a partial relaxation of duty, he will engage in the charge of the Five Points House of Industry, at Yonkville, where [illegible] will be [illegible] for the reception of as many as possible of the larger boys from the City institution, to be educated and worked up into practical farmers and gardeners. The farm includes about 100 acres of land, and has on it a farm-house recently built at an expense of $3,000. To carry out Mr. PEASE's plan an additional building will be needed. Mr. PEASE has been the Superintendent of the House of Industry for nearly seven years.

Accident to the Engine of the Niagara.

Yesterday being the day fixed for the departure of the *Niagara*, steam was got up early, and at 6 o'clock the engine was started, with a low head of steam, to take in the slack of the chains. The engine had made but two or three revolutions when the engineer discovered the steam escaping from behind the centre cylinder. Snpposing it to come from some obstruction of the aperture from which the condensed water is discharged from the cylinder, the steam was shnt off, and that part was examined; hut on letting on steam a second time, another and worse escape of the steam occurred, filling the engine room, so that nothing could be seen. A careful inspection was then made with a light, when the head of the outboard cylinder of the cenlre engine was observed to be broken entirely across, apparently hy the shrinkage of the iron. Had this accident happened at sea, nothing further would have been required hut to disconnect this disabled engine, and go ahead with the other two; but, as the anchor had not yet been weighed, it was deemed best to repair before proceeding upon the trial trip. Another cylinder head is already being cast and fitted, and also a *spare one* for use in case of a repetition of this disaster. Mr. EVERETT, the engineer-in chief, assures us, however, that the ship will, no doubt, be ready for sea in the course of a week. The frigate has dropped down about half a mile below first anchorage.

Salaries of Prison Employes Raised.

By a recent act of the Legislature, the wages o the officers of the several prisons in this State have been advanced about thirty-three and a third per cent. Thus the pay of the guards has been increased from $30 a month to $40, and the keepers of the workships will hereafter receive $600 per annum. The salary of the Clerk at Sing Sing Prison is to be $1,000, and that of the Clerks at Auburn and Clinton Prisons, $900 each. The physiciane of Auburn and Clinton Prisons will receive $600 per annum, and the physician at Sing Sing $700 a year. The pay of the chaplains at the three prisons will hereafter be $300 per annum. The salaries of the employes of the State's penal institutions have not before been materially changed for a number of years back.

Enlargement of the Battery—Mr. Busteed's Opinion.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel, that the contract for the enlargement of the Battery, according to the ruling of the Supreme Court, was illegally made, the Aldermen delaying to concur in the resolution of the Board of Assistants until the year following that in which the resolution was passed, will have the effect of drawing public attention to the present condition of the Battery, and the progress of the "filling in." It is now several years since the action of the Common Council was taken, even with the defect which Mr. BUSTEED points out, and the work has advanced with the most leisurely tortoise pace, and scarcely promises, like the tortoise of the fable, eventually to reach the desired end. Yet money has been appropriated, by successive Boards of the Common Council, for the purpose of its prosecution—the term of the original contract has long since expired, and still it is not more than two-thirds completed, while operations upon it have been suspended altogether. Unless the present Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen take speedy measures towards its completion, the Battery will remain for two or three years longer in the unsightly condition which now renders it a disgrace to the City. Whatever is contemplated as to its future—whether it is to be made a fine down town park, commanding an almost unrivaled prospect, and comforting our citizens, during the Summer heats, with cool breezes from the Bay, or whether it le to be converted into piers, slips, and wbarves, for the increasing demande of our commerce, let it be put in decent order soon. The old contract being illegal, the present Common Council have power to make another.

There is no reason why the enlarged portion of the Battery, marked out, but not yet filled in, should not be completed during the coming Summer, and some definite conclusion reached as to the uses to which the twenty-four acres of ground that will then be lying waste are to be converted.

The Worth Monument.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the "Worth Monument," of which Alderman HARRIS ie Chairman, went on Thursday to view the piece of ground which has been selected as the site of the Worth Monument. The spot is bounded by Broadway and Fifth avenue, between Twenty fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

The equestrian figure of the Major-General is intended to face the South.

The foundation will be 16 feet square and 8 feet deep, of MORR's quarry building stone, leveled up in courses 10 inches high. A cell will be formed in the foundation, which cavity will be 4 feet below the bottom bed of granite base; the cell to be 9 feet long and 3 feet sqnare; the bottom, sides and cover to be of North River blue flag, each in one stone, 5 inches thick: the cell to be air and water tight. On the front of it will be a tablet of white marble, 3 feet 5 inches square, and 8 inches thick, on which will be engraved in sunken letters the name and date of the birth and death of Major-General WORTH. The tablet, when properly placed and secured, will seal the mouth of the cell.

There will be 2 bases of granite, the first 15 feet square and 22 inches high; and the second, 10 feet 3 inches square hy 3 feet 6 inches high. The moulded base will be 9 feet square and 2 feet high, in one piece. The die will be in one piece, 7 feet 6 inches square by 6 feet high. Three sides of tho die are to have sunk panels, 3 inches deep, with moulded stiles, and the fourth rough panneled for the reception of bronze sculpture. The plinth is to be 0 feet 6 inches square, by 2 feet high, in one piece. The shaft is to be 55 feet 10 inches long by 5 feet square at the base, and 3 feet square at the mitre, and in not more than eight pieces.

On the first panel will be placed, in *alto relievo*, an equestrian figure of the Major-General cast in bronze, which casting will be 6 feet 6 inches long by 5 feet high. For the front table on the plinth will be provided, in *alto relievo*, the arms of the City and State. On the opposite, the family arms of the General. For the remaining tablets on the plinth will be provided wreaths of oak and laurel in bronze. On the first block of the shaft will be a trophy of arms, the composition being from implements of war in service in Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Florida and Mexico. The bands of the main shaft are to contain names of places and battles. The name of General WORTH will be cut in raised letters on the second base.

The amount appropriated for this purpose by the Common Council is $25,500. On the completion of the monument the remains of General WORTH will be removed from Greenwood Cemetery, and placed beneath the monument.

Committee on Streets.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met on Friday, to hear evidence and discuss the question of opening Robinson-street.

The Chairman, Councilman BOOLE, stated that a petition had been offered by Councilman MONROE to have Robinson-street widened. The original petition had been lost or mislaid, hut he, the Chairman, had got another copy of the names that were appended. He would be glad, if any one who had signed that petition were present, that he would speak to the question. The petition had been presented to the Board. There were about fifty names appended.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, (for Messrs. E. and J. P. CHAMBERLAIN,) who said he had signed it, asked whether the names on the remonstrance were those of persons liable to assessment.

Dr. TRENOR replied that the names were those of respectable property owners.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN thought an adjournment a fvisable.

Mr. GOOLD HOYT opposed the adjournment. The matter had been already referred, it was desirable to proceed. It had been advertised; it was detrimental to the property owners to delay action.

The Chairman thought the original petition would be found.

Dr. TRENOR thought the anxiety of Mr. HOYT to proceed was founded on just grounds.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN pleaded for the delay of two weeks to get up another petition.

The Chairman said, that as buildings were going up, perhaps in deference to the other side the delay might be properly less than a fortnight.

A gentleman asked whether "names" or "owners" altered streets? There were not twenty owners in Robinson-street.

The Chairman replied that the Committee wished to consult the feelings of property owners.

Mr. HOYT said that two weeks was too long, merely for the purpose of getting those 40 or 50 names appended to a new petition.

Mr. J. C. HILES said several of the remonstrants were present, but only one or two in favor of the movement. They were ready to state their objections if no adjournment were determined upon.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN wished for a fair chance, and argued for two weeks' delay. The Committee agreed on a week from Monday next. That might or might not be the last meeting. His object was to get the matter within the Session.

Several gentlemen were present for the purpose of advocating before the Committee the opening of Baskman-st. through the Park to Broadway, as a relief to that thoroughfare, but the subject was not reached at this meeting.

Adjourned until Monday week.

Longer Terms for the Medical Colleges.

The *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*—a very promising bi-monthly, by the way, compacted ont of the old Philadelphia *Medical Examiner* and the Louisville *Review*, published now at Philadelphia by LIPPINCOTT, and edited by Drs. GROSS and RICHARDSON—advocates lengthening the lecture terms of the medical colleges, or, rather, it urges that the true way to teach medicine to classes is, for some well-established institution to announce a collegiate year, with terms and vacations of appropriate length, offering, of course, no less talent than is now concentrated on an unnatural, staving, four months' course, and with equal clinical advantages. With the hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries, refuges, asylums and *material* that New-York furnishes, glorious opportunities the medical student would have for laying the foundations of his medical education deep and sure. The system generally in vogue a few years ago was a great farce. Within that time great improvements have been made. Instead of simply reading a chemical lecture, and amusing the class occasionally with pyrotechnics, the Chemical Professor in the best schools now takes the class in divisions into the laboratory and requires of each member the analyses, testings and experiments that the lecture has detailed. The clinic is made a practising school, for students, not simply an exhibition for the gratification of their curiosity. Still much remains to be done before the medical student in New-York shall enjoy it tithe of the rich opportunities here afforded. Whether the full collegiate year could be made self-supporting is very questionable, however. If we are rightly informed, the schools now in existence, with only the four months' course, are not all paying extravagant dividends either to professors or stockholders. We advise our New-York men, however, to watch closely the Philadelphians; they—of the Quaker City—with far less advantages for the purpose have a long start of us, and their experience makes even their suggestions valuable.

Be Careful of Your Babies.

Stealing children for the purpose of obtaining a reward upon restoring them, is to be quite a profitable business in this City. The infamous vagabonds who practice it entice the little ones away from home, and detain them until they see the rewards offered in the newspapers, when they re-appear, pocket the handsome reward, receive the hearty thanks of the parents, and very likely on their way back to their dens steal another. Several cases of the sort we have heard of within the last month

☞ A gentleman whose dog was stolen a few days since, was nearly knocked flat on the sidewalk yesterday by his lost favorite, a large Newfoundlander. The dog was led by a chain and a dog merchant, but when he saw his master he announced himself.

☞ The report that Capt. ROBERT B. COLEMAN and his son FREDERIC have taken the La Farge House, is not true. Capt. COLEMAN has thought of taking it for some time, and has been negotiating for it, but no arrangement has yet been completed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO PERFUME THE BREATH.—Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale at No. 281 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

We, the undersigned, who have been extensive dealers in the original and genuine Balm of Thousand Flowers manufactured by FETRIDGE & Co., of New-York, hereby certify that this preparation is in great demand as a useful and valuable toilet article, and has given general satisfaction to all our customers.
CARY, HOWARD & Co., New-York.
BARRIE & PARK, New-York.
HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., New-York.
HARRALL, RIELEY & RITCHIE, New-York.
C. H. RING, New-York.
A. C. EVANS & Co., New-York.
F. V. ROBERTON, New-York.
F. C. WELLS & Co., New-York.
T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.
T. H. PETERS & Co., Philadelphia.
H. E. SUIRE, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. ECKSTEIN & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
PURCELL, LADD & Co., Richmond, Va.
BENNETT, BEERS & FISHER, Richmond, Va.
J. SHELLINGTON, Washington, D. C.
SETH W. FOWLER, Boston, Mass.
SANTOS, WALKER & Co., Norfolk, Va.
KING & TOY, Norfolk, Va.
W. H. BROWN & Co., Baltimore, Md.
HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY, Charleston, S. C.

[Advertisement.]

THE FIRST OF APRIL AND THE MAN WHO WAS NOT FOOLED.—We have elsewhere remarked that the 1st of April produced as many hoaxes as any other within our recollection; but in spite of these facts the people of New-York were not all hoaxed. There was one man whom we knew who had a straightforward purpose on that morning, and carried out without being deceived a particle. He was a man who wanted a new hat, and remembering how thousands are every day hoaxed with the inferior fabrics of irresponsible makers, went to KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and bought a hat that day. There was no "April fool" in his purchase. KNOX furnished him with a hat of his matchless Spring style, neat, tasty, light, and durable, worthy the wearing of any man in America, or any man in Europe, for that matter; and our friend who was not fooled went home on that evening fully contented with the world and himself, and complimented hy all his friends upon being a better looking man than ever. KNOX has the finest Spring style in the City, and all his friends know it.

[Advertisement.]

GRINDLE'S
ANCIENT AND CELEBRATED
JAPANESE LIFE PILLS
Purge the system thoroughly of all corrupt humors, penetrate and purify the vital fluids, and the corrupt secretions are replaced with rich healthy blood. Parts that were even decaying with disease are restored to a healthy vigorous action, and disease eradicated as if by magic, leaving the system in a robust condition, and less predisposed to contract disease again, of whatever kind. In fact, they are NATURE'S own REMEDY, and must, in a short time, be the only pills used. They are pleasant to take, and never disagree with the most delicate child.

For sale by BARNES & PARK, and C. H. RING, Broadway, New-York, and hy respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico, South America, &c., at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for $1.

Principal Depot No. 54 White-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or hy letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S
CELEBRATED
MAGIC COMPOUND.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA,
Has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for Pulmonary diseases.
Principal Depot, No. 54 White-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

From Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

We make it a rule never to recommend a medical nostrum in our columns; but having found BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES beneficial in a diseased state of the throat, we suspend our rule in their favor, believing that we do our Clerical brethren a real favor in calling their attention to them."

A lozenge dissolved in the mouth has a direct influence to the effected parts, allaying pulmonary irritation, and giving relief in coughs, colds, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable. All druggists sell them.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—CAUTION.—To avoid purchasing pernicious counterfeits of HOLLOWAY'S remedies which may be in the market, look narrowly at the water-mark in the book of directions, unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW-YORK AND LONDON," are discernible in semi-transparent letters, on holding the leaf to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

TWO GREAT PIECES TO-DAY.—They have a rare collection of entertainments to-day at Barnum's Museum. The "Lady of Lyons" is played there this afternoon, and "Paul Pry" this evening. This is admirable.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—The frightful mortality among children is in part attributable to the internal worms. They produce innumerable diseases. Check the mischief early with these Pastilles, a pleasant, harmless, unfailing remedy. Mothers should beware of *mineral* vermifuges. BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla saves thousands of lives, and immeasurable agony, every year, by promptly curing Scrofula, Consumption Liver Diseases, and all Ulcers and Eruptions. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents, per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers are guaranteed against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patent. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

MANSON'S INFANTS PRESERVATIVE.—A real blessing to mothers and a specific in the diseases of children incidental to teething. Mothers who have been in the habit of procuring temporary quiet by the use of laudanum, paregoric, Godfrey's cordial and other pernicious opiates will find to their great comfort that by using the Infant's Preservative the above mentioned poisons can be dispensed with. Wholesale by BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and retailed by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,

J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART.
HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
AMBROTYPES.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Object: to train the student not only in the science, but in the practice of law and in extemporaneous speaking. Term begins on May 8, at the close of which Diplomas of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred admitting to practice. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CHICHESTER DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC, different from the violent purgatives of the day, corrects the acidity of the stomach, producing a harmony in the gastric juices, invaluable in cases of sick headache arising from indigestion. 50 cents per bottle by all druggists. Depôt, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. FOWLER's closing lecture this evening, corner Fulton and Orange streets, Brooklyn, will be on *Intellectual Culture*. How to secure a good memory; how to become good writers, thinkers, and and speakers; tact and talent in business, &c. Tickets, 12½ cents.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Soothing yet Searching.—Free from mineral ingredients, these pills soothe and heal the irritated membranes of the stomach and the bowels, while they expel all morbid matter from those organs and imbue them with new vigor.

[Advertisement.]

HOW HE LOOKS.—The great weather-man of Brooklyn Heights is fully described in this week's *Life Illustrated*. All newsmen sell it for four cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire at Berdan's Bakery.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, while BERDAN'S Mechanical Bakery in Fulton-avenue was in full operation, the whole establishment was thrown into the utmost confusion by an alarm of fire being given. Smoke was discovered proceeding from the roof of the building near one of the smoke flues, and it was immediately discovered that the wood work around it was on fire. Mr. BERDAN had just before left the bakery to return to New-York, but hy the prompt and energetic action of the workmen, directed hy Judge KIMBAL, the fire was kept under until the arrival of the fire engines, when it was wholly extinguished. The loss will not prove serious, and the machinery of the oven was kept in constant operation turning out bread during the whole time that they were engaged in extinguishing the fire. The fire was occasioned by the imperfectly constructed chimney flue, the wood work near having been charred by the heat.

Brooklyn Entry Thieves.

As a lady was sitting at her window in Livingston-street, opposite Gallatin-place, in Brooklyn, last evening about 9 o'clock, watching for the return of her husband, she saw three well-dressed young men stop at a house, opposite, as though they were looking for something. They looked carefully around them for a moment, and then one of them ascended the steps softly and opened the door with a latch-key while the other two remained at the foot of the steps. Instantly the man at the door made a grab at the coats hanging on the hat stand and threw three of them down to his companions, when the lady opened the window and screamed "police, thieves! police!" with all her might. The thieves ran with their plunder, the neighbors rushed to their doors; windows flew up and the neighborhood was in an uproar, but no policeman appeared, and the rascals escaped. It was bright moonlight, close by Fulton-avenue, and not far from the City Hall. But the police were not around, in that neighborhood, at least. The thieves took three overcoats, and dropped one; one of them belonged to a gentleman who had just arrived from Albany. If any of those rascals should attempt the same game in that neighborhood again they will not be likely to escape so easily, as all the neighbors have provided themselves with revolvers to be used on such occasions.

Judge Rose.

Judge ABRAHAM T. ROSE (Surrogate of Suffolk) has been seriously sick with a disease of the heart for some months back. Twice the County Court has been adjourned in consequence, and the business of the Surrogate's office is getting badly behind. Under the existing law no deputy can do the Judge's business.

Obstructing Justice.

A few nights ago a pickpocket was arrested in Brooklyn for picking a pocket of a porte-monnaie, containing a sum of money. The thief was caught in the act by a Deputy Sheriff, the property recovered and the thief taken to the Fourth District Station-house, where the complainant was directed to appear the next morning. It is alleged that the officer making the arrest when the complainant appeared the next morning, told him that no offence had been committed as he had got his money back again, and by management kept him out of the way, and no complainant appearing the prisoner was discharged. This is the case referred to by Judge MORRIS in his charge to the Grand Jury.

Fire in Brooklyn.

The alarm of fire at 5 o'clock last evening proceeded from the Mechanical Bakery on Fulton avenue, and was caused by a defect in the flue. The fire was extinguished without much damage to the premises.

Foundling.

A male child one week old was left at the door of Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, on Washington-street, Brooklyn, Thursday night. Mr. MURPHY, not desiring any such addition to his family, turned it over to Capt. SMITH, of the First District Police, who yesterday placed it in care of the Superintendent of the Poor.

Flatlands

Mr. JOHN L. RYDER, American, was elected Supervisor in Flatlands, on Tuesday last.

King's County Hospital.

Thirty-six patients were received into this Institution during the past month, 47 were discharged, and four died. Total number remaining, 446.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Gas Company Trouble.

At the last meeting of the Jersey City Common Council, a resolution offered by Alderman THOMPSON was adopted directing the Corporation Counsel to call upon the Jersey City Gas Light Company and ask the fulfillment of the terms of the resolution of 1851, for the lighting of the streets by that Company, and to report the result of the application to the Common Council.

The passage of the resolution was opposed by Alderman THOMPSON, who said he knew that the Company would not comply; the consequences would be an injunction upon their works, and the result would be extensive illumination.

The resolution of [illegible] granted the Company per mission to lay their pipes in the streets, provided they would light the City lamps and furnish private consumers with gas, as cheap, and of as good quality as that of the Manhattan Gas Company of New-York.

The resolution of Alderman TILDEN was adopted; three members voting in the negative, viz.: THOMPSON, CLARK and DRAYTON.

City Reform Ticket.

A party styled the Reform Party has been formed in Hoboken, composed of men of all parties, to oppose the Administration party in the ensuing Charter Election. The candidates of the party for city offices are as follows:

Mayor.....FRANKLIN B. CARPENTER, Rep.
City Clerk.....HERMAN M. BRANDIS, Dem.
Superint. of Schools..GEORGE W. MORTON, Dem.
Treasurer.....B. M. HUSEMAN, Rep.
Street Commissioner..JAMES CURRAN, Dem.
Collector.....ANDREW MOUNT, Rep.
Collector of Arrears..GEORGE HULL, Whig.
Overseer of Poor.....JAMES DAVIS, Dem.

The Americans and Old Line Whigs are strongly represented in the nominations for Councilmen and on the Ward tickets.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 10.

$9,000	Virginia 6s.....	91¾	100	Reading R.R.....c	78¼
5,000	do.....s60	91¾	200	do.....b60	78¼
10,000	Miss. St. 6s...b60	84¼	800	do.....b10	78¼
12,000	do.....c	85¼	500	do.....s10	78¼
1,000	Cal. State 7s..'75.	80¾	950	do.....s3	78¼
1,000	Erie R.3d m.h.'83	92	100	do.....s4	78¼
3,000	Erie R 2d mt. bs	96	400	do.....s10	78¼
75,000	E.R Cn.be.'71.s30	75	1100	do.....b60	78¾
5,000	do.....s60	75	200	do.....b60	78¾
11,000	Erie R. Bds. '75..	90	100	do.....b45	78¾
8,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	64	200	do.....c	78¾
10,000	Ill. Cent. R.R. Bs.	99¾	100	do.....s10	78¾
8,000	do.....s	99½	40	do.....	78¾
8,000	do.....s10	99¾	200	do.....s60	78¾
2,000	L C & M. R.R. p. B's	99	1700	do.....s60	78¾
2,000	H'm R. R. 1st M.	93	300	do.....sw	78¾
50	National Bank.....	109	100	do.....b10	78¾
8	B'k of the S. of N.Y.	107¾	200	do.....	78¾
95	B'k of Commerce.	106¾	50	Ga. & Chl. R.R.	b60 101¾
10	Ocean Bank.....	96	50	do.....b60	101¾
40	Metropolitan Bank.	110	10	Mich. Cen. RR...	s3 94¼
15	Park Bank.....	108¾	200	do.....b60	94¼
15	do.....	108	9	do.....	94
5	Commonwealth B'k	100¾	100	do.....b60	94
5	do.....	100¾	100	do.....s60	93¾
10	Hanover B'k.....	90	200	Mich. So. & N. Ia. RR.	68
50	Phenix B'k.....	110	100	do.....b6	68¾
5	B'k of N. America.	107¾	400	do.....b30	69
5	Ohio L. & T. Co...	97	100	do.....b15	68
100	Canton Co.....b60	21¼	325	do.....	67¾
150	do.....	21	200	do.....s10	67¾
50	do.....b30	21¼	100	do.....b60	68¼
42	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	121	200	do.....	68¼
25	do.....	120¾	50	do.....s10	67¾
21	Penn. Coal. Co....s3	93	100	do.....	67¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co....b3	18	150	do.....	67¾
650	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60	87½	250	do.....b15	68¾
50	do.....b3	87½	35	Panama Railroad..	92¾
100	do.....s30	87	100	do.....	93
400	do.....c	87½	50	do.....b3	93¼
23	do.....s3	87½	100	Ill. Cen. R. R....s3	130
150	do.....	87½	100	do.....s3	130½
10	Erie Railroad.....	51¾	100	do.....s15	130¾
100	do.....	51¾	100	do.....s10	130¾
100	do.....s10	51¾	100	do.....s3	130¾
225	do.....	51¾	50	do.....b30	131¼
100	do.....b10	51¾	150	do.....s30	130
650	do.....b60	51¾	100	do.....	130½
100	do.....	51¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s30 91
100	do.....s30	51¾	1100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 69¾
100	do.....b60	51¾	1975	do.....	69
300	do.....s60	51	300	do.....s10	69
700	do.....s3	51¾	100	do.....s30	69¼
200	do.....s50	51	200	do.....b10	69¼
150	do.....	51¾	200	do.....	69¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.R..b60	24½	400	do.....b30	69¾
100	do.....s3	24	100	Ch. & R. Isl. R.R.c	98
5	N. Haven & Hart R.	117	21

Supplement to the Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1857.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The last number of the *North British Review* has an elaborate article on "Style," in which the reviewer makes comparisons of the styles of the great prose writers of the present day, and gives the praise to our EMERSON of being the best stylist, if we may use so awkward a word, now living, among English authors. But style is too arbitrary a term to be used in so general a sense. Mr. EMERSON's style, for his own purposes, is the best possible; but we are not so sure that it would be the best if put to other uses. In a noval, for instance, it would lack fullness, ease, and picturesqueness; and for narrative purpoess it would be found too close and epigrammatic. Each writer's style is the best for himself, and the worst for any other writer. THACKERAY's style is inimitable for the conveyance of his own humorous thoughts, his sarcasms, his wit, his descriptions of men and manners, and his Mephistophilien viewe of men and things. Bnt let DICKENS attempt to imitate the style of THACKERAY, or let THACKERAY himself attempt to form his style after EMERSON, and the result would be a melancholy *fiasco*. Style is both individnal and local. Each age has its own style, which is the natural and spontaneous growth of the manners of the time. In the time of SHAKESPEARE and BACON style was a very different thing from what it was in the days of ADDISON and SWIFT, and now in the time of DICKENS and MACAULAY, it is more different etill.

The etyls of Young America has a distinguishing trait of its own, which is a much better expression of the manners of the time than can be found in the *Essays of Emerson*, which are simply pnre examples of literary art, as free from blemishes almost, as a prize dahlia. But the style of EMERSON lacks the perfume of the wild flower. It is in our less scholarly writers that we must look for the trne American etyle, among a class who write without the restraining consciousness that the eyes of the nniverse are upon them; and among them will be discovered the outgushing of a new stream of intellectual cnltnre. IRVING formed himself after ADDISON and GOLDSMITH, and COOPER after SCOTT. The first of our authors who gave indications of an individnal style was HAWTHORNE, whose grammatical purity of form and voluptnous sadness of feeling were new in literatnre. The *Mosses from an old Manse* and the *Scarlet Letter* were as striking instances of origioality as the *Pickwick Papers* or *Pendenois*. Their like had nst before been seen in print. EMERSON has been most absurdly called an imitator of CARLYLE, and even this reviewer in the *North British* makes the strange mistake of calling him a disciple of SARTOR RESARTUS: but he is in no sense Carlyilsh, snd, in his etyle, is far away from the North Britoo. The next show we made in etyle, after HAWTHORNE, was in *Typee*, and, after that delightful visiou came the *Nile Notes*. Neither of theee booke was like any other book, nor were they at all like each other. They were alike only in their sensuous originality, their freedom of feeling, their purity of form, and independendence of all the conventionalities of style before knowu snd recognized in the old world of literature. This was neither licentiousness nor affectation, but simply freedom. It was easting the old scales of puritanism, and coming out in a new, bright, and sparkling exterior, and with new vigor and eoppleness of joints. They were new writers in a new country; neither English, French, nor classical, but American. *Typee* and the *Nile Notes* are not noticed by the *North British* reviewer, but they will exact attention by and by.

The author of *Typee* has again come upon us in one of his strange vagaries, and calls himself *The Confidence Man*. His pnblishers are DIX, EDWARDS & Co., who seem to have an affection for our young authors. Mr. MELVILLE's *Confidence Man* is almost as ambiguous an apparition as hie *Pierre*, who was altogether an impossible and ununderstandable creature. But, in the Confidence Man there is no attempt at a novel, or a romance, for MELVILLE has not the slightest qualifications for a novelist, and therefore he appears to much better advantage here than in his attempts at story books. The sceue of the *Confidence Man* is on the Mississippi ou board a steamboet, and the whole element of the work, though full of book learning, is as essentially Western and Indianesque as one of COOPER's *Leather-Stocking Tales*. It is, in short, a Rabelaisiau piece of patch-work without any of the Rabelaisian indecency. And here it may be well to remark that one of the distinguishing traits of the Young American literature is its perfect decency. You can read auy of these books aloud to your grandmother or your daughter, which is more than can be done hy the majority of British books. Some of the local descriptions in the *Confidence Man* are as striking and picturesque as the best things in *Typee*, and the oddities of thought, felicities of expression, the wit, humor, and rollicking inspirations are as abundant and original as in any of the productions of this most remarkable writer. The volume has an end, but there is no conclusion to the book; the last chapter might have beeu the first, and the author intimetes that there is more of the same sort to come.

Apropos of style: the Bostou publishers ot LONGFELLOW's poems have just issued, in two neat little blue covered and gilt-edged volumes, the prose writings of the ex-Cambridge professor. The prose of LONGFELLOW is read because his poems are popular, and not for auy special excellence that belongs to it. His style is that kind of characterless writing, which nearly all well-edusated and refined persone of the present day employ on both sides of the Atlantic. It is the level, elegant, and correct style of scholarly gentlemen, the style of PRESCOTT, of EVERETT, of BANCROFT, of JEFFREY, of GROTE, and a dozen others. It is no style at all, but simply the common medinm for the expression of common thoughts. Take any chapter of LONGFELLOW and ask any critic to say who wrote it, and whether it were the production of an Englishman, or an American, and he could not tell. Bnt, still it is a pleasant etyle, and the two little ultra-marine volnmes are very pleasant books. They contain "Outre Mer," "Hyperion," "Kavanagh," and some translations from the German.

Apropos again. Here are two volumes of Essays by W. ALFRED JONES, A. M., entitled *Characters and Criticisms*, and published by J. Y. WESTERVELT. Mr. JONES is an essayist after the model of ADDISON and STEELE, but uecessarily with a liberal infusion of American thought and feeling. His way of looking at subjects, however, is bookish, and the titles of his essays have an odor of the library; as, for example, the first essay is on ADDISON and STEELE; then come others on PHILIP QUARLES, JEREMY TAYLOR, ELIJAH FENTON, WALTON'S Lives, Prose of BARROW, POPE and his Friende, GRAY and COWPER, on Prefaces and Dedications, MINSHULLE'S Essayes, and other topics of a similar scholarly character; there are, also, many essays and criticisms on later subjecte and current topics, all of which are treated in a genial, sensible, and scholarly manner, indicating a well-cultivated mind, a most amiable nature, a refined taste, and a most liberal and catholic fondness for what is good in literature and art without reference to eect or country. Amoog the flashing corruscations of our erratic literary producers it is most pleasant to find a work so free from all the raw flippancies of the day. Mr. JONES has even preserved the antiquated custom of publishing a list of the subscribers to his booke, as was done in the days of DRYDEN and of POPE. The greater part of these essays had already been published in our popular magazines and literary journals.

Reprints are in the ascendant, as they always are, for that matter. We have from TICKNOR & FIELDS a neat volume containiog the Dramatic poems of Barry Cornwall, and "other poems now first printed." It is more than forty years since this *nom de plume* first appeared, and now the owner of it makes hie appearance for the first time under his own proper name of B. W. PROCTER, with a small preface touchingly announcing that this is probably the "last time he shall try the patience of the public." The public has never manifested any impatience with him, or at him, but has always thankfully taken whatever he has offered it, read and remembered his poems, and sung his songs. The miscellaneoue poems now first printed are very numerous, written long time ago, and on a great variety of subjects. They will, of conrse, be to his admirers the most welcome part of the volume, which closes with a "Farewell to Verse."

> The winds are muts; the river dares not sing—
> Time lifts his hand—and I obey the sign.

It is all over with BARRY CORNWALL so far as anthorship is concerned; but we hope he may live many yeare to enjoy his fame and the five thou. thousand ponnde sterling which one of his literary admirere recently bequeathed him. The English volome, of which this is a reprint, is the very loveliest example of book-making that has appeared since the time of that luxury of the art, *Rogers' Italy*. We wiso the Boston publishers could have affoided to reproduce it. When HORACE WALPOLE printed *Gray's Odes* et hie non-aristocratic press, at Strawberry Hill, with illnstrations by BENTLEY, he fancied that he had achieved a miracle, bnt what a burlesqne it was compared with the English edition of BARRY CORNWALL's last volume.

Our nicest lookiog books comes from Boston. A new firm there, WHITTEMORE, NILES & HALL, have published in a very pleasant volume the admirable biographies of literary men in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and have given dne credit for them, too, in a capital introduction, written by a gentlemnsly scholar, or a scholarly gentleman, as the case may be. The biographies are of various men, commencing with ADDISON and ending with DAVID HUME, from the pens of various authors, but the chief of them are the lives of JOHNSON and GOLDSMITH by MACAULAY.

The meaning and mystery of schools, the true aims of edncation, what to learn and how to learn, are still as debatable points as they were in the time of Montaigue or Tristram Shandy. In a nation like ours, where educational institntions are univereal, and every boy and girl is sent to school, there ought to be some fixed ideas npon the snbject; hnt our teachere are still at school, snd new syetems are daily broached for improving the minds of youth. Here we have a volnme entitled *School Amusements, or How to make the School Interesting*. By N. W. TAYLOR ROOT. Published by A. S. BARNES & Co. There are a good many sensible hints in this small treatise, but the great aim of Mr. ROOT is to teach the art of military training in schools, which, no donht, may be made beneficial to the bodily health of boye, whether it be profitable to their minds or not.

The Story of a Pocket Bible is a rather ponderous autobiography, something on the model, though very different in style, from the *History of a Guinea*. It is a religious novel, in fact; a reprint and illustrated. Published by WILEY & HALSTED.

REDFIELD, who has republished all the works of Rev. Dr. RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, has just issned a slender volume containing five sermone preached by the author hefore the University of Cambridge, on the nature of Christ.

Stories of the Island World is a very pleasant little volume about Madagascar, written by CHAS. NORDHOFF, and published by the HARPERS. The author tells his own experisucee, and gives his readers vivid eketches of Ceylon, Java and New-Zealand, as well as Madagascar.

CHARLES DESILVER, of Philadelphia, adds to the stock of good school books, *The Intermediate Standard Speaker*, hy EPES SARGENT, and new editions, with interlinear translations, of HORACE and CÆSAR.

A very serviceable little book for Western immigrants, hy C. C. ANDREWS, entitled *Minnesota and Dacotah*, has been published by ROBERT FARNHAM, of Washington. It consists of letters descriptive of a journey made in those Territories in the Autumn of 1856.

The second volume of the important and valuable publication, *Benton's Abridgement of the Debates of Congress*, has been published by APPLETON. This volume includes the debetes from December, 1796, to February, 1803.

We are indebted to Mr. VALENTINE, the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, one of the few City officials whose special fitneee for his place compels all parties to keep him in it, for the Corporation *Manual* for 1857, a work full of valuable statistical information, and a great variety of local historical matter.

Putnam's Monthly for April has made a dash into the great magazine difficulty of illnstrations. Good reading alone will not satisfy the multitude; there must be a double appeal made to the imagination, and the page must be literally pictured that is intended for general circulation. What is the reason of this? Have writers grown less forcible, or are readers less lively and acute? Why must literature go hand in hand with drawings? Is not the descriptive power of the pen sufficient, hut, after Mr. JAMES has described his horseman who might have been seen, must the aid of the artist be called in to make the horse and his rider actually visible to the reader? DICKENS does not find it necessary to illustrate his *Household Words*, neither does *Blackwood*. Bnt publishers are the best judges, beyond a qneetion; they have opportunities for measuring the public taste, and for testing the public endurance, and, if they decide that pictures are necessary, who shall quarrel with them? We shall not; all that we have a right to demand is that they shall be careful not to make the illustrations the prime object, and the literary matter of their publications secondary. We shall anticipate, ere long, an illustrated quarterly, and the *North American* will be startling us with some lively wood-cuts, illustrative of its heavy reviews. *Putnam's* illustrations are good for a beginning; the first article ie an illustrated criticism of that pleasant work, MACKIE's history of TAI-PING-WANG, the great rebel leader of China. Following this is a very amusing article on Tails, illustrated with. designe hy our very best comic draughtsman, JOHN MCLENAN. In this number of *Putnam*, at least, there is no diminution of interest in the literary contents, and the illustrations are so much clear gain. There are some very readable articles, among which is one on "Our Authors and Anthorship," in which the merits of MELVILLE and CURTIS are critically and justly analyzed. The serious article on Fillibustering is an admirable review of the carecr of WALKER in Nicaragua. It is well done as a piece of historical narrative, and every way commendable in the view taken of the moral and political aspects of this great fillibustering *fiasco*. Hereafter, it is reported, this popular magazine is to be copiously and beautifully illustrated hy wood cnts from original designs.

WAYS TO THE SOUTH SEA.

It was a sad oversight of NUNES BALBOA, when he found the great South Sea, not to have found some shorter way to it than about the southern capes. From his days to ours the water route has remained nnbridged. The trader has still to plough his circuitous way aronnd the protuberance of Brazil, and through the storms of Good Hope and the Horn, notwithstanding all the reiterated charges of gallant adventure at the ice-blockade of the northwest passage, and all the surveye effected in the centre with a view to ship-canals. Like a great deal of other unfinished business left over hy our unenterprising forefathers, and which we of the nineteenth century have taken in hand and dispatched, this of finding or making a middle passage by water to the South Sea devolves npon us, and has grown so urgent that we may look—who knows how soon?—to its triumphant achievement. The old superstition—for geography as well as religion has its superstitions—that the water of the Pacific was so much higher than the Atlantic as to render an aqueduct impracticable, is thoroughly disproved. There is no such inequality of rank to prevent a marriage. The stubborn range of Cordilleras raise themselves between, and forbid the banns; but that difficulty science stands ready to obviate, either by climbing, with locks, over the mountain summits or by penetrating their bowels with tunnels. Railroads, too, scale their peaks, by means of aspiring gradients and decided curves; so that all the possibilities of a middle passage, whether by water or rail, are simply demonstrated. It is is only left for capital to run over some calculations as to the cost and profit of the connection, before it shall be accomplished. The road from Aspinwall to Panama has pioneered the way. Not inappropriately might we allude to BROWNING's nervous thought:

> "'Tis in the advance of individual minds
> That the slow crowd should ground their expectation
> Eventnally to follow—as the sea
> Waits ages in its bed, till some one wave
> Of all the multitudinous mass extends
> The empire of the whole, some feet, perhaps,
> Over the strip of sand which could confine
> It fellows so long time; thenceforth the rest,
> Even to the meanest, hurry in at once,
> And so much is clear gained."

The several thoroughfares, completed, constructing, or merely contemplated, are in number six, namely: the Tehuantepec Railroad, the Honduras Railroad, the Nicaragua Canal, the Chiriqui Turnpike, the Panama Railroad, and the Atrato Canal. We give the names in inverse order with their several distances from the equator. In glancing at the relative merits of these enterprises, let us begin with

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.

The Garay grant: who has not heard of it? How Señor JOSE DE GARAY obtained from SANTA ANA, as long ago as 1842, the right to create a communication, wet or dry, across this Isthmus, with liberal concessions of land, powers and privileges? How GARAY delayed, and the American war in ervened, stripping Mexico of vast territories at the North? How the discoveries of gold in California and Australia suggested that the best possession still left her was the transit of this Isthmus, and how they repudiated the Garay grant, which had passed in the meantime, through several assignments, into the hands of a New-Orleans company, and resumed her rights in all their extent? How under the more enterprising *régime* of Gen. COMONFORT, the actual President, the work of constructing a railroad has been commenced with Mexican energy, which may complete it in the lapse of an age or two? The natural features of the country are more favorable to the creation of a railroad than of a canal. Señor MORO, who surveyed it many years since with an eye to the latter, found the scheme practicable, though demanding a long series of locks, the summit elevation of 684 feet above ocean level having to be overcome. Enough water to supply these successive locks was found on the table-lands; but the formidable cost of their construction has probably discouraged the enterprise, for the present, at least. The New-Orleans Company, organized under the worthless grant of Señor GARAY, had the ground carefully surveyed in 1851, with a view to a railroad, found a choice of available routes, and a possibility of still better ones being discovered. Their search for the latter was, however, cut short by the interference of the Mexican Government. The one fixed upon hy Major BARNARD, the Chief Engineer, has been adopted, we believe, hy the present managers of the work. The path over the Cordilleras is indicated by the following profile—a profile, unscientific reader, being such a side view of the ground traversed by an improvement, as if the earth on one side were all cleared away down to the sea level, and you were looking at the remaining wall of rock and ground.

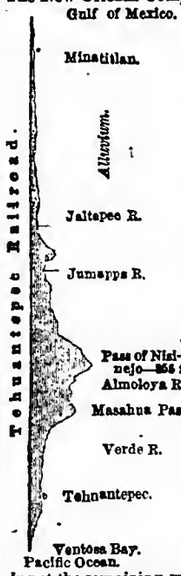

The greatest height to be overcome hy this track is 855 feet above the Pacific waters. The direction is southwest from a point not far below Vera Cruz; the distance from the Gulf of Mexico to the Bay of Ventosa, on the Pacific, is 186 miles. The advocates of the Tehuantepec transit claim for it the advantages of traversing a more healthful region than others further south; of shortening the distance to San Francisco from New-York by the Panama route, some 1,500 miles; of being remote from the possessions of European Powers, which command the other thoroughfares. It is, on the other hand, objected that the winds and currents of the Pacific terminus are unfriendly to the access of sailing craft; an objection, however, equally applicable to all the ports contiguous to the Isthmus. The local traffic of the river Coatzacoalcos is certainly of great value, nearly eight thousand tons of mahogany having been exported thence last year, chiefly to the United States. Recent intelligence from Guatemala proves that the confidence of President CARRERA in the railroad enterprise is so perfect, that he has already chartered a line of steamships to connect Istepa with Tehuantepec. In the meantime, a carriage road has been so far completed across the Isthmus, as to warrant Colonel A. G. SLOO, the head of this special undertaking, in contracting with the Government of the United States for the transmission of a semi-monthly mail between New-Orleans and San Francisco. Colonel SLOO proposes to commence in the course of the Summer.

HONDURAS RAILROAD.

Mr. E. G. SQUIER, of Nicaragua notoriety, has been running about the world these three years with a Honduras Railroad in his breeches pocket. Disgusted with the Nicaragua project, he prospected Honduras for a better, discovered a gorge in the mountains admitting of a bold escalade, and through it laid down his route. The survey, effected in 1853, yielded a profile extremely presumptuous in its characteristics. Here it is:

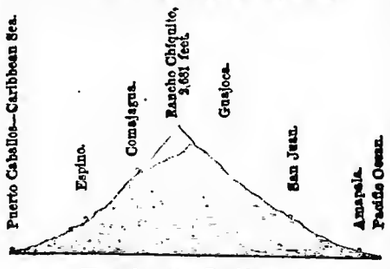

Honduras Railroad.

The height attained, 2,681 feet, is formidable, but not impracticable. The road is designed to commence at Puerto Caballos, close down in that angle of the Caribbean Sea which is formed by the Belize and the north shore of Honduras, and runs directly south to Amapala, 160 miles away upon the Bay of Fonseca, Pacific side. The most obvious remark suggested by inspection of the map is, that its approaches on the east are controlled by the British settlements at the Belize, a circumstance disadvantageous to any American interest in the road, while it forms a powerful recommendation to an English Company. We accordingly hear that London capitalists have adopted it, designing to push the work with the utmost diligence.

The recent treaty between Her Majesty's Government and Honduras, in relation to the Bay Islands, and the Belize, had the pacification of that vicinage in sight, as an inducement to the undertaking. Mr. SQUIER has been met by the opinions of careful engineers, who pronounce his scheme impracticable. Others have sustained him; and as each men as the Governor of the Bank of England head the new Company, we are to assume that the balance of authority is in his favor. The Government of Honduras is especially gracious to the enterprise, because it connects Comayagua, the capital, with both oceans.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

A ship canal through Lake Nicaragua was a pet project a century ago. Governments and private companies have time ont of mind procured surveys to be made demonstrating the possibility of the work; without, however, bringing it within the limits of reasonable cost. The estimates have, in fact, in every instance, frightened the speculator away. Six or seven years since, the prospect became so luminous that the British and American Governments deemed it prudent to provide at once for the neutralization of the route, whence sprang the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, of dubious memory. Both the project and the treaty have, however, come to nothing; and who shall propose the revival of either, while the struggle between WALKER and the natives continues? The ultimate practicability of the enterprise is probably ascertained, notwithstanding the criticisms of Mr. SQUIER. The San Juan River to the lake may be supplied with locks, and other slack-water arrangements, so that 120 miles of the distance may be overcome; the lake, which is 105 feet above the Pacific, may be traversed by vessels of deep draught to Lajas, 56 miles; whence a cut embodying a series of locks fed from the lake may conduct to the Pacific, at Brito. Or, extending through Lake Managua, the route may debouch at Realejo, a more elaborate and extensive work, without attractions to capitalists. Of the line hy the way of Brito accept the annexed portrait:

The realization of this outline is, we repeat, a question of time.

CHIRIQUI TURNPIKE.

The Chiriqui lagoon lies in the northern edge of the State of the same name, which is the northernmost province of New-Granada, and adjoins Costa Rica. The lagoon is midway on the map between Greytown and Aspinwall. Two American companies have directed their attention to this locality—the Chiriqui Improvement and the Chiriqui Real Estate Companies,—the former with a view to constructing a broad carriage-way for the transit of passengers from the lagoon to David, a port nearly ninety mile distant upon the Pacific. The height of the Cordilleras discourages the idea of a Railroad, while the same difficulty, and the absence of water, forbid a Canal. The great productiveness and abundance of local traffic of the country must repay generously the less costly work.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

While the rest of the world has talked itself weary of Isthmus transits, New-York has made one. The Panama road owes its existence to the celebrated traveler JOHN L. STEPHENS, who first conceived the plan, and inaugurated the necessary surveys. It departs from the Island of Manzanilla, in the Caribbean Sea, whereon stands the city of Aspinwall, ascends the Sierra steadily until within a few miles of the Gulf of Panama, attaining a summit level of 255 feet; when, by a grade of 60 feet to the mile, it descends to the Pacific waters at Panama. The entire length is 47.6 miles.

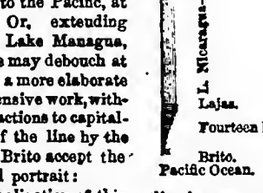

Panama Railroad.

In order to accommodate the urgent demands of California travel, it was built in the first instance with no regard to stability. The work of straightening abrupt curves, reducing grades, and replacing wooden bridges and water-ways with stone masonry, now engages the Company. Eventually the road will be one of the most useful in the world. As is the case with the Honduras road, there is little prospect of a water channel in the neighborhood, owing to the absence of sources at a sufficient elevation to supply the locks.

ATRATO CANAL.

The Emperor of the French, we are told, has recently become deeply interested in a canal leading from the Atrato River to the Pacific Ocean. This is the track pointed out hy VON HUMBOLDT, as the only one he belisved practicable. The Atrato River is a broad and deep tributary to the Caribbean Sea, discharging into the Gulf of Darien. The examination effected at the cost of Wall-street enterprise, shows that the Atrato and the Truando, one of its estuaries, may be made navigable for the largest vessels, one hundred miles, to a point twenty-five miles from the South Sea. The latter twenty-five miles require some heavy excavations, and a double tunnel three miles long, and high enough for the "mast of a tall ammiral" to pass through. The expense of such a work is prodigious; the estimatee call for some $150,000,000, hut as the canal is to be without locks, running therefore upon the level of river and sea, its advantages may perhaps balance the initial extravagance of cost. The height of the Sierra, through which the tunnel is designed, appears in the profile to exceed slightly 500 feet.

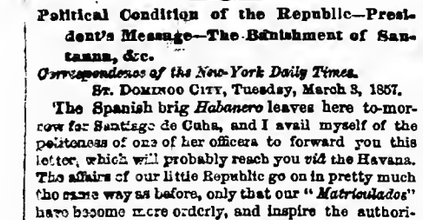

Atrato Canal.

The Chiriqui Turnpike, the Panama Railroad, and the Atrato Canel, are wi hin the hounds of New-Granada; and must therefore class as South American enterprises. Between the last two is a long stretch of Isthmus, traversed by the inexhanstible Cordilleras, through which exploration has thns far sought an available passage valnly. Poor STRAIN, after squanderiog the lives of his companione, and barely saviog his own, found no practicable depression. The half-dozen routes we have indicated are therefore the only ones known, or likely to be. We may meke up our minds to be contented with the choice they offer us.

As to cost, it is hard to say how large it ought to he to prohibit the hope of a profitable return. Considering the immense value of the East Indies trade, Europeen and American; considering the near prospect of enlarged intercourse with Japan and China; considering the growing empires of Australia and California; the wealth of the South Sea Islands; the opulence of the South American coast; the extent of the Pacific whale-fisheries; and finally, considering that all these are only accessible at present hy tedious, expensive, perilous voyages from six to ten thousand miles longer than the paths through the Isthmus; can we donht the value of these latter channels of intercourse? To avoid the Southern Capes of frost, and cloud, and storm, what transhipments at Tehuantepec, or Panama, hy the railroad, would not be economical aod wise? What canal tolls would be large enough to drive the merchantman around the Horn, rather than float through the calm waters of an aqneduct, the "journey of a Sabbath day l" There is certainly very little doubt that Central America will presently be the world's highway.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Political Condition of the Republic—President's Message—The Banishment of Santana, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. DOMINGO CITY, Tuesday, March 3, 1857.

The Spanish brig *Habanero* leaves here to-morrow for Santiago de Cuba, and I avail myself of the politeness of one of her officers to forward you this letter, which will probably reach you *viâ* the Havana. The affairs of our little Republic go on in pretty much the same way as before, only that our "*Matriculados*" have become more orderly, and inspire the authorities with less suspicion, particularly since the departure of Señor SEGOVIA, who was the life and soul of all the disturbances that have threatened to undermine our political existence.

It is well known that President BAEZ's sympathies are with the European powers, and that he is secretly sworn to the French interest that has for years past been exerted to bring about a union of this part of the island with the negro empire of Hayti. His display of dismency towards SANTANNA was founded on the hope that the French Governor of Martinique would punish him by death or perpetual imprisonment. His message, a translation of which I subjoin, is a strong evidence of his anti-American ideas and plans.

MESSRS. SENATORS—The constitutional precept, in unison with the intimate wishes of my heart, brings me in your presence to-day with the purpose of displaying to the eyes of the nation ths faithful picture of its present state. I say exact, because ths first duty of my position is to represent the situation of the country in its true colors without any exaggeration.

Thanks to DIVINE Providence, this picture will not sadden us, for if much is wanting to complete our organization, there are grounds to hope for a brilliant picture, which is not far removed.

It is quite natural that a small and weak State, which only counts thirteen years of existence, should find itself still remote from the climax of its prosperity, the more so as foreign enemies and domestic obstacles have assisted in impeding its march, and when the weak hands into which, with far different hopes, I gave the helm of State on finishing my first term, far from stimulating that progress, made it retrograde. Public opinion authorizes to make this assertion, solemnly and lawfully expressed and confirmed by the *Lenado Consultor*, as I shall say hereafter; and if I mention this fact of universal notoriety, it is not from a desire to recriminate, but because I feel obliged to declare to the Republic that when her voice called me to the power for the second time, I have found the Government weakened and disorganized, quite different from the flourishing etate in which my successor had received it.

Fortunately for the Republic, the favor of Heaven has not entirely abandoned us, as it is evident in the preservation of our friendly relations with the foreign nations who are our allies and friends.

In the midst of this satisfaction, I am grieved to inform you that the hopes manifested in my message to Congress in 1853 in reference to our relations with the common Father of the Faithful were shamefully blighted. I then remarked "that the Government believed it to be of urgent necessity and of the highest importance for this Catholic people to celebrate a Concordat with the Holy See. For this purpose, and in order to have a representative in Europe in the serious circumstances of that epoch, Dr. ELIAS ROBIGUEZ was appointed plenipotentiary. Favorable results are anticipated from his mission. Now these desirable results, and at that time easy to be obtained, were frustrated by the persecution which my successor raised against the Catholic Clergy, revenging himself on our most respectable and virtuous prelate, on the very worthy priest charged with the mission to Rome, on other pastors, unmindful that, according to the words of the Gospel, he ran the risk of dispersing the flock. I need not say that this situation cannot be prolonged, and that it is necessary to join again the broken chain that is to unite us with the head of Christianty, till we obtain a concordat that will regulate and cement the position of the Dominican Church. Such is the purpose of the Government, and it hopes to carry it out in a short time.

The indication that I have just made of the good state of our relations with foreign powers, does not exempt me from the grateful duty of making special mention of France and England. The bloody contest sustained by those powers in the East had been a material obstacle to the mediation terminating in the work of settlement between the two States of the Spanish Island. But the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and of the Emperor of the French, who have never for a single moment belied their benevolence toward us, as soon as peace had been made with Russia, again busied themselves with our relations with Hayti. The first effect of their active exertions has been to make the Haytien chief promise a truce for three years, thus affording a sufficient period for fixing the basis of a definite treaty. This result may appear trivial, but it is not so, if we take into consideration that it is the beginning of still greater ones, and, above all, an evident proof of the sentiments which animate the mediating powers.

Our ancient mother Spain has not shown herself less favorable towards us. The frankness and generosity of which she gave proofs when she celebrated the treaty recognizing our independence, and the cession of this territory, have continued to reign throughout all her relations with this Republic. The question of the *Matricula*, the cause of certain difficulties, and the object of a special negotiation badly directed by the two preceding Administrations, appeared to the Dominican Plenipotentiary to be resolved; but as the interpretation lately given by her Catholic Majesty's Government to the seventh article of the treaty is substantially the same, and even broader than that of her Consul General, the present Administration, believing that this may produce troubles, has proposed a modification of the article to the Cabinet of Madrid. The result can but be reciprocally satisfactory, because I am induced to hope so from the benevolence which Her Majesty, the Queen, and her Government have ever shown us, and the noble and frank deportment of their representative in Saint Domingo.

The satisfactory state of our foreign relations has been momentarily compromised in the interior. The parties injured by General SANTANNA's administration, raised their voices to ask for justice. The "Lenado Consultor," the worthy depositary of the laws, could but hear this petition; but here arose one of those grave difficulties that sometimes place Governments in a serious conflict. How could we have convinced the civilized world, with which we are endeavoring to identify ourselves, that our justice was not a revenge, that our judgment of his term, to which every ruler must subject himself, was not a political reaction? This was indicated to me by the three representatives of our most intimate allies, Spain; France and England and receiving this insinuation with pleasure, I presented myself before you to lend it my influence.

The Senate then gave a remarkable proof that it knows how to raise itself to the sphere of political convenience, and authorized the Executive to act according to the exigency of the circumstances. The people also, (because the petition against General SANTANNA must be called popular,) the Dominican people gave an example of forbearance such as is seldom seen. Happy the Chief of a free State who finds such virtues to praise in his people. Observe, gentlemen, the Dominican; see how he can be brave against the invading enemy; strong against tyranny; generous with the vanquished, and docile to the rulers. Look at him and confess that such a people deserves to be happy, independent and free.

But the ill advised General SANTANNA has not known how to profit by the goodness of our allies, nor the long animosity of the Government, the high dignity of the Senate, nor the generosity of the people. Obstinate in his hostile conduct, he favored, if he did not promote, a rising of factions in the interior. They were suppressed in a moment, thanks to the activity of our authorities and the fidelity of our soldiers; but SANTANNA's malevolence, well known, confirmed the Government in the idea that it was indispensable that he should be banished the country. Also on this occasion we have received support from one of our allies. The French Vice Admiral, COMTE DE GUEYDON, consented to receive him on board. Of this measure due notice was given to the representatives of Her Britannic Majesty and her Catholic Majesty, who manifested their conformity.

This focus of insurrection and the sparks of rebellion that had shown themselves in Neyba having been quickly extinguished, the Administration turns its eyes to the organization and improvement of the several branches that constitute it. The administration of justice first, requires its attention; but this important branch of the social life of a people has two parts, for on one side it requires the constant purification of legislation, and on the other the organization of the courts and tribunals, and the appointment of the individuals who are to compose them. Without adventuring any idea on this arduous and delicate matter, I shall limit myself to inform you that the Government is assiduously employed in preparing the reforms required by this part of the Administration.

If justice is the first condition of existence for every constituted society, the education of youth is the hope that perpetuates it. The Government looks on this branch with particular affection, for on it depends the formation of good and useful citizens. To moralize the rising generation, to educate and accustom it to work, I promise myself, gentlemen, that I will spare neither pains nor fatigues, and here, I may add, that my desires will be limited by our actual resources.

His solicitude for the organization of the army is not less, and I can insure you that the military service will soon be regulated, to the great alleviation of the people and the public treasury. Convinced that small armed forces are more easily instructed, disciplined and organized, I have created a body of troops exclusively to garrison the capital which will serve as a model and nucleus at the same time for the army that may be formed. Nothing will be omitted in this respect that our resources will justify, and as the sons of this island have given repeated proofs of their valor and patriotism, which are the two essential qualities of the soldier, there is no donbt but they will soon acquire all the rest in which they are deficient.

There also exist two plans, already resolved upon by the government, which are, in my opinion, of the greatest importance. The first is the establishment of a steamer, which, besides the utility of the general service, and placing this capital in relations with Porto Rico, will communicate with St. Thomas, the centre of so many lines of correspondence. The second is to build a bridge in front of this City. I think it needless to expatiate on the convenience of this work, which will afford an easy passage to the persons and cattle of both of the extensive territories divided by the Ozama.

In a decree, dated February 27, I have established the decree of the 20th of September, the only way, in my opinion, of remedying the disorders in the post-office which existed when I took possession of the presidency. Giving it all the importance it deserves, I shall endeavor to perfect it as far as I am able.

Such are the principal things I consider worthy of your attention. My lively wishes shall always be that our actions surpass our words; that in the moral and material advancement of our country, you may always see the present administration actively employed and practically zealous. For this reason I have preferred the brief words of this Message to the pompous display of programmes of government. Assist me in the undertaking, Senators. Let the Dominican people ever prove, as heretofore, submissive to the law, and docile to the voice of authority. May Providence bless our efforts, and I will prove to you how great is my wish is to see my country prosperous and happy.

BUENAVENTURA BAEZ.

ST. DOMINGO, March 2, 1857.

The message has been variously commented on by the different parties, hnt with all proper privacy, for it would be extremely dangerous to be too open in expressing opposition to our Parisian President. His studied silence on ELLIOT's treaty, and the absence of any reference to the United States, should convince the present Administration at Washington that some steps must be taken, and that speedily, if they wish to defend the famous Monroe Doctrine. Our point is constantly visited by the national vessels of the allied powers, and the extreme politeness which they receive at the hands of the President and his satellites convince me that something is being concocted detrimental to the interests and policy of the American people. Want of time consumed in the translation of the Message, has deprived me of the pleasure of entering more into the details of our domestic situation. I hope, however, soon to have the pleasure of sending you an interesting letter on the actual situation of this unhappy Republic. SEIBO.

The Hudson's Bay Territory Question.

Mr. Justice DRAPER having been appointed a Special Deputy to England to represent Canadian rights and interests in the matter of the Hudson's Bay Territory, of which so much is said, has received voluminous instructions from the Governor-General. The Provincial Parliament having called for copies of the correspondence, the instructions are made public. They direct the Deputy to report himself immediately to the Colonial Secretary, to offer all the information of which he is in possession to any Parliamentary Committee that may desire it, and, while forbidden to conclude any negotiatione, he is particularly ordered to operate *against immigration from the United States*. On this point the instructions are very full and explicit. We copy:

"His Excellency feels it particularly necessary that the importance of securing the Northwest Territory against the sudden and unauthorized influx of immigration from the United States side should be strongly pressed. He fears that the continued vacancy of this great tract, with a boundary not marked on the soil itself, may lead to future loss, and injury both to England and to Canada. He wishes you to urge the expediency of marking out the limits, and so protecting the frontier of the lands above Lake Superior, about the Red River, and thence to the Pacific, as effectually to secure them against violent seizure or irregular settlement, until the advancing tide of emigrants from Canada and the United Kingdom may fairly flow into them and occupy them as subjects of the Queen on behalf of the British Empire.

With these objects in view, it is especially important that Her Majesty's Government should guard any renewal of a license of occupation, (should such be determined on,) or any recognition of rights in the Company, by such stipulations as will cause such license or such rights not to interfere with the fair and legitimate occupation of tracts adapted for settlement.

It is unnecessary of course, to urge in any way the future importance of Vancouver's Island, as the key to all British North America, on the side of the Pacific, situated as it is between the extensive seaboard of Russian-America and the vast territory in the hands of the United States."

FRENCH ADVERTISING—A Parisian journal gives some interesting facts in relation to the history of French advertising. It says that before the year 1828, such a thing as an advertisement was comparatively unknown in Paris, and for eight years thereafter, but little headway was made. But about 1846, a better condition of affairs was established by the "invention" of newspapers at a moderate rate. The diminution in the price led to an increase in the number of subscribers, greater publicity was obtained, and as a consequence advertisements flourished. The development which this extension of advertising gave to the press of Paris, is illustrated by the official returns of the papers published in that city. In 1829, only 28,000,000 stamps were issued. In 1843, 61,000, were issued; and in 1846, the number reached to 80,000,000. Indeed, the system of advertising is yet in its infancy, not only in France, but in England and the United States.

PARIS GOSSIP.

The "Question D'Argent" of Dumas—Miscellaneous Literary News.

PARIS, Monday, March, 9, 1857.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

The *Question D'Argent* of young DUMAS is still one of the serious occupations of the moment. The criticisms, eulogies and apostrophes it has provoked, would make half a dozen volumes the size of the play itself. Even MIRES, the great Jew banker, has written in the columns of his journal, the *Constitutionnel*, a *feuilleton* on the subject. It is true he tries to prove that the author of the new piece does not understand the Bourse in all its lights and shades as well as he, MIRES, who has made twenty millions there in a very few years; but his *feuilleton*, which is his first literary attempt, none the less gives renown and notoriety to the author criticized. The piece of DUMAS makes no pretensions either to plot, to situations, or to any of the ordinary by-play for dramatic effect. Unlike his other works, compromised female character forms no part of the play. It is a quiet, but powerful criticism on the contemporaneous mania for money, in which the whole success of the piece is concentrated in the force and the bearing of the words spoken. Of the whole four of the younger DUMAS' plays, it is the only one that could be literally translated for the stage of London or New-York. The piece will soon be produced in London, which is the first time this author has ever succeeded in getting before a London audience. Even your modified American *Camille*—that of Miss DAVENPORT, the most modified of all—was rejected by the London censors.

You recollect the "basket of peaches," a figure of speech in the *Lemi Monde* which had so great a success. The author has attempted to profit by this sort of episodic writing in the *Question d'Argent*, as you will see by the two following extracts from the third act: *De Coyolle*, a rich railroad speculator, is teaching *René*, a man of leisure, lessons on the necessity of every man doing something for the State.

"Listen to my plan." says *De Coyolle*, "for a *civil conscription*. It is a conscription of my own invention, and one of the simplest things in the world. It will serve as a pendant to the military conscription, and may even replace it, for it is probable that, in a given time, all the nations of the earth will be united by interest, the arts, commerce, industry, and that war will disappear from this world; when that period arrives, society will demand no more of men than the tribute of their intellectual capacities. When a man arrives at the age of twenty-one years, the State will go to him, and say: 'Sir, what career have you embraced? What do you do for mankind?' 'Nothing, Sir.' 'Ah! do you wish to work?' 'No, Sir, I do not wish to work.' 'Very well—then you have a fortune?' 'Yes, Sir.'" In that case, Sir, you are liberty not to work, but you must take a substitute. You are going to give a certain sum annually in order that people who have no fortune shall work for you, and we will give you a *certificate of laziness*, with which you can circulate freely.'"

De Coyolle explains the invention of bills of exchange. "When work, that first law of humanity, shall become general, (by the new law of conscription,) as is, indeed, money, specie will become insufficient in quantity to represent it, and it is possible that this currency will be suppressed. That seems to you impossible, like all undiscovered things; but one day it will be as simple as any discovery that has been made. Listen: formerly, we will suppose, a Parisian bought a country house at Marseilles for a hundred thousand francs. What did he do? He put his hundred thousand francs in cash in a diligence, and sent them to the seller, escorted by a special guard. On the road highwaymen attacked the diligence, killed the guards and shared the money. Other guards were sent in pursuit of the robbers, and another battle took place. At last, the robbers being taken, they were hung, and society was avenged; but confess that that was an enormous amount of trouble and expense to buy a country house. One day a gentleman, who had a large sum to pay at a great distance, and who was an honorable man, said to himself: 'But what is the use of taking so much trouble and incurring so much expense in sending this large sum of specie to my creditor, who, if he owes it to another, will be obliged to do the same thing, and so on to others? What is the use of deranging so many *gens d'armes* and so many robbers? I am going to keep the money at home, and write to my creditor that I will pay it to him at his first requisition; if he has the same sum to pay, he will send my letter to that person and thus my letter may make the voyage around the world, without the capital changing its place.' This gentleman had simply conceived the idea of the *bill of exchange*, and from that day the public commenced to understand that money was almost nothing, and that credit was everything."

THE EXCADENCE OF THE LITTERATEURS.

Young DUMAS is right in attacking this question of money. He was right too in standing aloof from the great literary dinner of MILLAUD, the money-god. Since the class of literary men came into existence, there never was such an example of mammon-worship as this. Two weeks ago, MILLAUD, as I have already told you, gave a Babylonian feast to the journalists and literary men of Paris. But a few years ago this banker was but an obscure Jew, who lived in a garret, and had not often a sou to buy his dinner with. By a series of fortunate stock operations he has risen to the position of a millionaire, and once arrived at that position he now seeks notoriety. His first movement to this end was to buy a journal. In his first attempts he failed, but finally he obtained the majority of the shares in the *Presse*, those held by M. DE GIRARDIN, at the enormous price of $165,000. But this did not suffice, and M. MILLAUD determined to make a bold stroke for popularity and notoriety, in giving a grand *fête* to the journalists and *littérateurs* of the town. They were all invited to the number of three or four hundred. The golden hotel of the Place St. George's received new additions and new beauties to its already gorgeous decorations. The *fête* was in every respect a grand affair.

Before the event came off a report had gained circulation that each *convive* was to find under his plate a thousand franc bill. To this report M. MILLAUD attributes the abstention of many of the really distinguished men invited: the two DUMAS, JULES JANIN, M. DE GIRARDIN and others; but one is surprised that any man believing such a report could have so far forgotten his dignity as to attend. And yet in the long list of those who bit at this open bid for popularity, we see the names of MERY, PONSARD, Baron TAYLOR, the Duke of ST. SIMON, THEOPHILE GAUTIER, EMILE AUGIER, AMEDEE DE CESENA, GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, PAUL DE ST. VICTOR, CREMIEUX, MICHEL LEVY, NESTOR ROQUEPLAN and a host of other men of high standing in the world of letters.

But now see the result of this affair. Ever since the great event, the journals and the public are filled with M. MILLAUD. You cannot open a printed sheet that does not sing the praises of M. MILLAUD in song, in prose, or in toast. But the most humiliating part of this exhibition has been afforded by M. MERY. This gentleman, a member of the French Academy, and one of the first of living poets, not only prostrated himself before the golden calf, but he made a speech at the dinner in glorification of mammon, and its representative, the host. To render his position still more humiliating, he subsequently published a *feuilleton* in the *Presse* on the now defunct Frascati's, in which there were whole columns of brilliant poetic improvisations and classical allusions, and which he terminated by saying that all this was spiritually recounted to him by M. MILLAUD, the new proprietor of that once famous house! So M. MILLAUD has gained his point. He has subjugated the man who manufacture popularity, and he can now take his seat in the classic sanctuary erected by MERY, PONSARD, and others of the immortals who occupy the *fauteuils* of the Academy of France!

After that who will dare to resist the power of the golden god?

OTHER CURIOSITIES OF THE MONEY QUESTION.

From the question of money one falls naturally into the Bourse. Since the advent of the tourniquets and the franc entrance fee into that sacred temple, a singular sort of human telegraph has been invented for a non-paying communication between the agents in the inside and their clients under the trees. When the agent wishes instructions he rushes to the side portico, and forming with his hands a kind of speaking trumpet, he thus shouts to his clients in a cabalistic jargon only understood by themselves, and receives his instructions in the same way. For some time this was carried on without a suspicion on the part of the officers of the character of communication that was going on; and when at last the truth was established, they hesitated as to their duty in the premises. But the Prefect of Police did not long hesitate, and now this ingenious dodging of the tourniquet has been abolished.

During the month of January, as I believe I have already told you, there were 1,750 yearly subscriptions to the entrance of the Bourse taken. The price of subscription is $30 a year. The sum total of money taken for that month was $24,000. On the list of yearly subscribers each name must be followed by a mention of the profession of the owner, and this list shows some curious facts. Not to speak of bankers, merchants, clerks, etc., etc. who naturally form the major part of the subscribers, one sees the following: 1 astronomer, 15 hair-dressers, 3 vaudeville-writers, 4t porters, 11 restaurant servants, 3 cow-keepers, 7 actors, 19 doctors, 1 lawyer, 1 lyrical poet, 103 journalists, 1 academician, 1 *ramasseur de bouts de cigars*—(picker up of cigar stumps!)

The gatherer of "old sojers" cannot be classed under the head of a speculator; for his commerce is based on sure and certain chances, on the real daily product of the place. Each day will give him from 1,500 to 2,000 ends of cigars, and as these command a handsome price at the snuff and tobacco manufactures, his industry is surer of handsome returns than that of the class who furnish it.

The Bourse of Paris possesses one feature of speculation to which your Exchange is a stranger. A certain number of agents are named by the Government—60, I believe—who have the sole right to speculate within the interior of the bar of the Bourse, and who regulate the rises and the falls. They almost uniformly become millionaries, and, of course, their places are much sought after by all those who are scrambling after a fortune in this way. One of these privileged gentlemen, M. LEHER, sold his place a few months ago for 1,900,000 francs, and last Spring some of these places were bought at 2,200,000 francs! At this moment one of these agents who wishes to retire to the comforts of a private life, is arranging with a successor at 2,000,000. In 1848, this place was bought for 350,000 francs, so that independent of the immense gains he may have realized in that time, he makes a clear profit on his place of 1,650,000 francs.

But then this money does not all enter into the pocket of the seller. He leaves in the office he abandons, for the waste of his successor, a capital which varies from a half to a million. But for this the price of these places would have never acquired the figure at which we find them. And then there are a limited number of associates, recognized by the chamber of syndics and "interested persons" who may be multiplied indefinitely. All these agencies are more or less subdivided.

This subdivision is easily understood as applied to the great majority of agents, for when a man possesses in France a fortune of 2,000,000 of francs, he is generally ready to retire from business.

But here is another singular feature of this special agent system. They never speculate on the Bourse themselves—so at least they profess. Some time ago a rich man wished to buy an agency, (a rare thing, as I have already shown,) and the Chamber of Syndics refused to receive him into the Company, on the ground that he had made his money playing at the Bourse! And it is not difficult to understand this scruple on the part of the authorized agents. They are trusted with the millions of their clients throughout France. Their business is to buy and sell—for a per cent.—so as to gain the most money possible for their clients. If they were to allow themselves to be drawn into the vortex of speculation on their own account, they might become ruined, and in the ruin might also crumble the fortunes intrusted to them by their clients. If one such event occurred per year, it would destroy the profession, for no one would longer have confidence in an *agent de change*. If an agent was sure of gaining a million in any enterprise whatever, he would gain it for his clients and not for himself. The Chamber will not even admit a repentant into their midst; for, like CÆSAR'S wife, they must not be suspected.

MALAKOFF.

The Academy of Medicine—April Meeting.

The regular meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held Wednesday evening, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, President, in the Chair. A large number of members were present. Dr. J. HUGHES BENNETT, of Edinburg, Scotland, and E. H. PEASLEE, of Dartmouth, N. H., were elected corresponding members. Several resident members were also elected. Dr. ISAACS also read a valuable paper detailing the results of his original anatomical investigations respecting the height of the pleura above the clavicle, and its width at that point. The facts presented were upon a point overlooked by anatomists and writers generally, although of great importance to the surgeon and pathologist, as well as curious matter for the anatomist. The facts presented were the results of observations upon one hundred bodies. The chief fact elicited was, that there was great variation in the height to which the pleura rose, corresponding somewhat to the length of the neck of the individual and the sex, and that it was diverse upon the two sides—facts of as little practical importance. The deviations of the subclavian artery and its branches, was also in this connection adverted to. The paper was referred to the Publishing Committee.

THE MEMORY OF DR. KANE.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare suitable resolutions respecting the death of Dr. E. K. KANE, reported. Dr. FRANCIS, the Chairman, stated that since the Academy had done him the honor of appointing him to this duty, he had departed from his usual manner and had prepared some imperfect expression of his feelings.

Dr. FRANCIS proceeded to read as follows:

As a member of the Committee appointed by this Academy to offer for your adoption, should they meet your approving decision, resolutions on the death of the late Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE, I can scarcely withhold a remark or two on this melancholy occurrence. The occasion is one of profound consideration. The lamentable fact of his early death has now become widely known, and wherever known is regretted with a sorrow that has scarcely limitation, and is felt as almost a personal bereavement. The expressions of that grief have been already diffused throughout our vast Republic, and never has an individual character, unassociated with the dignities of high official station, received loftier commendation from the national voice. His death seems to have reached the hearts of the entire American people and will doubtless be sympathized with by the wise and the good of the Eastern world. I consider the late Dr. KANE to have been one of the most remarkable men of his time, and to have already been recognized as such. His physical and mental energies are hardly to be found recorded in the ample page of Biography. With a constitution singularly delicate and refined, with a corporeal development that gave no special tokens of great muscular strength, of a size below the ordinary height,—slender, susceptible and of quick movement,—he evinced a power and capacity for laborious service and marvelous endurance in trial beyond that which the stoutest and the strongest have shown. Though what might be popularly called a diminutive man, he was of fair proportions, of compact elements, comely and attractive in appearance. I betray in no wise the confidence of friendship, when I state, what I derived from his own lips just before his last departure from New-York, that his greatest weight had been 9? pounds, and that during a portion of his Arctic career it did not exceed 93 pounds.

His intellect was of a peculiar order, alert, rapid in combination, and of large forecast. He was analytic and synthetic. His range of thought was wide, his combinations singularly immediate. The simple and the compound were equally open to his perceptions. Early disciplined in the schools of literary and scientific instruction, with such faculties, his acquisitions were great and various. To a fair scholarship in the ancient languages, he added the sciences of astronomy, navigation, natural history, in its several relations of botany, mineralogy, geology, chemistry and the departments of physics which fall within the compass of a liberal medical education. He was an artist; he was an ethnologist. He was a searcher after truth, an explorer of the mysteries of nature, and perilled life in his devotion, with the daring of a soldier, and the stimulus of a scientific adventurer. He studied philosophy, as the handmaid to useful purposes. His confidence rarely halted, however surrounded with difficulties. On the contrary, unexpected occurrences were no obstacles, but met with new devices; and assurances of hope, presaged in the midst of conflicting issues. He was a mighty traveler; had seen men and cities widely remote; had borne vicissitudes of divers climes, and miraculously survived the assaults of pestilence in its most hidden forms. China, India, and Ceylon, the Pacific and her isles, Egypt and the Nile, loathsome Africa, lovely Greece, Mexico and her antiquities, were his preparatory trials. Nothing that unfolded the handiwork of nature was ever indifferent to him. He contemplated a pebble—he surveyed a pyramid. He was a disciple of God's garden. It was rare indeed that you encountered an individual of his cosmopolitan experience. His conversational talents were most engaging; terse in description and contentions; prompt in utterance and discriminative; he secured an audience at will, while the conviction of his own belief and his ample knowledge led captive the auditor of his eloquent logic. As his speech was glowing, so too we find his writings; clear and vigorous, united with a bewitching rhetoric, at once enlarging our comprehension and fathoming the heart. No writer of fiction has assumed a truer sentiment than he betrays in his narrative of the Arctic explorations. His work has become a fire-side companion, and the icy world grows familiar as the parlor story or the devotional hymn. Youth forsakes his school-boy recreations to study its astounding incidents, and listening old age marvels how long it has been kept ignorant of the wonders of Providence. Tears are shed at the record of his multitudinous hardships—how many have burst from his own anguished eyes at the sufferings of mortals he has met amidst the vicissitudes of his adventurous life!

Dr. KANE was too guileless to be able to conceal the benevolence of his nature, and his manly sensibility gushes forth spontaneously whenever the noble instincts of humanity are summoned into action. I am told he was a rapid writer; that he sequestered himself, after his last return, within the apartments of his library, greatly to the detriment of his already wasted health, in order to bring forth his captivating volumes at brief summons, for the gratification of an anxious public, and it is wonderful to think that while in the Arctic regions, with all its horrors, with his disabled crew, and himself wearied, and the victim of disease, he could have penned such beautiful thoughts, so abounding in imagery and in description, always subjected to a harmoniously religious meditation. How eminently practical he was in every mood, in every reverse! How admirably he preserved the integrity of these three special rules which he adopted upon his embarkation! They were rigidly adhered to through all the vicissitudes of the expedition. He said: "We had no other laws"

I have spoken of his physical powers and of his intellectual qualities: let me glance at those of the heart. That organ which I may say constitutes the microcosm of man in his social state, in Dr. KANE was by nature tender and devotional, and by culture had become possessed of the great elements of Christian philosophy. Modesty and humility found favor within his breast. With a fortitude and a perseverance that would have entitled him to the admiration of a Zeno, he had the winning simplicity and tenderness of the gentler sex. In his most familiar converse no word dropped from his lips at which even fastidious modesty could be annoyed, and to his own transporting achievements he rarely made reference unless to satisfy the curious inquirer; for he fully understood that the interests of humanity far outweighed in his generous bosom commercial extension or geographical knowledge. The plaudits of mortals were less in his estimation than the approving smiles of heaven. He was in the simplest acceptation of the term a philanthropist. While memory retains her seat, so long shall I cherish the recollection of his enthusiastic utterance to his noble friend HENRY GRINNELL, in reference to the then still hopeful prospect of the recovery of Capt. FRANKLIN and his companions. It yields untold comfort to my anxious mind, involved in the cares of professional toil, sometimes to remember that while a child I had seen ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, the first white man who traced his way across the Rocky Mountains and gazed upon the Pacific Ocean; that I cherish a personal knowledge of Capt. FRANKLIN and his companions and biographer, Dr. RICHARDSON; and that KANE, an American explorer, who was the first who came within sight of the great Polar Sea, can be recorded as a personal friend.

The eloquent and able eulogist, Rev. C. W. SHIELDS, in his thoughtful and appropriate address, at the interment of Dr. KANE, has beautifully said: "Let us believe that a faith which supported him through trials worse than death, did not fail him when death itself came." Another intimate friend of Dr. KANE thus expresses himself: "But above all,—governing and guiding all,—there was a spirit of true Christian benevolence and Christian dependence. This it was that nurtured and sustained him in times of his greatest suffering and anxiety; this it was that gave him firmness, confidence and power, before which the rudest spirit cowed." Testimony abounds that, though weakened and worn to an extreme degree, his mind rose superior to his physical sufferings, and preserved its faculties entire; that he was conscious of his approaching end, and prepared for the change. His Christian confidence wavered not; the benignity of his nature was edifying throughout all his sufferings; and one of his very last expressions was, that he held in little estimation that man who was afraid to die. Dr. KANE adds another imperishable name to the long catalogue of the members of the noble faculty of physic, who, in their lives and in their deaths, have enriched the panoply of faith by labors in humanity, and who, by their writings, have demonstrated the excellence of the Christian's hope.

The following resolutions were then presented by Dr. MCNULTY:

Resolved, That while the nation recognize, in the explorations of Dr. KANE, services honorable to the country and auspicious to humanity, we, his professional brethren, deplore his early death as a loss to our entire profession, of which he was one of the most distinguished ornaments.

Resolved, That the benevolent enterprise and the scientific enthusiasm he so nobly manifested, are the great principles of action which sustain the character of our profession and reflect glory on its members.

Resolved, That the self-devotion, assiduity, and moral courage of the navigator were combined in him with the humane sympathies and the observant study of the philosophic physician.

Resolved, That the valuable contributions to natural history, to navigation, astronomy, and the laws of hygiene as affected by extremes of climate, made by Dr. KANE in his Arctic researches, and their deeply interesting record, place him among the most eminent cultivators of practical knowledge on the roll of modern physicians.

Resolved, That while we honor him as a man, we regard him as a brother, and deeply sympathize with his afflicted family, to whom, in token of sincere and respectful condolence, a copy of these resolutions be transmitted.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D.,
A. CLARK, M. D.,
J. MCNULTY, M. D.

After the reading it was voted that the address and resolutions be transmitted to the family and be recorded in the minutes of this meeting.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, deputed to open the discussion upon the contagiousness of Puerperal Fever, did so at some length. He advocated the contagiousness of its character and its specific origin with much earnestness, but somewhat briefly; he adverted to the views of the older writers, that it was considered to be a fever like ordinary fevers, but differing in its locality, until GORDON, in 1789, commenced a controversy not yet finished.

He was followed by Dr. J. M. SMITH, who considered it to be not *sui generis*, but evidently contagious. Dr. S. read a labored essay, of some hour or more long, giving a *résumé* of the literature of the past and present day upon the subject.

After a highly interesting meeting, the Academy adjourned at a late hour, to a special meeting, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., further to discuss this subject.

Relief for Broadway.

The public have recently been startled with the intelligence from Albany, that the Legislature are likely to pass a bill, chartering a Company to lay down a railroad from Forty-ninth-street to Fulton-street, running parallel to Broadway, on the west—extending through a part of Seventh-avenue, and a part of Broadway, through Union-place, University-place, Waverley-place, Greene-street, &c., &c., to Fulton-street.

The ostensible motive for this project is the relief of Broadway, now choked and encumbered with omnibuses, carriages, carts, &c.

There are many weighty objections to this project, while the argument in its favor is very questionable, if not positively fallacious.

The reasons against it are open, and of very wide application. In the first place, experience has abundantly shown that these railroads degrade the streets through which they run; their rails cut up and embarrass the way; the cars usurp the road; they keep the pavements in a state of constant disorder; they make it inconvenient and disagreeable for private carriages to run in these streets, and drive wealthy residents, as well as rich purchasers of merchandize from them.

Hence, property along these railroads is degraded in public estimation, and reduced in pecuniary value. Therefore, along the whole line of the proposed railroad, from Forty-ninth-street to Fulton-street, the property owners are opposed to this scheme.

Besides these special objections, there are others more pervading and permanent. These railroads are monopolies; they are taking privileges from the many and granting them to the few. There is, therefore, an inherent and wise aversion to them in the community—only to be overcome by manifest public necessity. This necessity has not been shown. At the same time, several causes are in operation to stimulate this natural objection to any new monopoly, and especially to this one. The rail cars in this city, to a great extent, are badly managed; they do not adapt themselves to the public wants; they are often crowded to suffocation; they are, in many cases, unwholesomely filthy; their management is often attended with impertinence and imposition. These generous grants of the people have become public nuisances in many cases. And yet, anchored in chartered privileges, these companies pocket their pence, laugh in their sleeves and set the public at defiance.

These are some of the objections against these City Railroads in general, and the proposed one in particular.

It is obvious, therefore, that, as well on the grounds of justice as general policy, no new Charter should be granted, unless its utility—nay its necessity—be first demonstrated. Neither of these points have been settled. It has not been shown that if the streets proposed to be given up to a Railroad, were well paved and made the line for omnibuses and cars going down town, would not give equal relief to Broadway.

Nor has it even been shown that the proposed Railroad would secure this object. It would, probably, have exactly the opposite effect. The cars would engross those streets some three miles in extent, parallel to Broadway. For this whole distance it would drive private carriages, wagons, and other vehicles, into Broadway, and thus make confusion worse confounded.

Finally, it would seem to be an act of extraordinary rashness for the Legislature to adopt such a scheme as the one proposed, until it has been fully examined and discussed by those most interested—the citizens of New-York City. Opportunity for such discussion has not been given, and hence, it is reasonable to suppose, that the proposed project will be deferred to some future session of the Legislature.

A REPUBLICAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—A friend informs the *Watchman and Reflector* that a gracious Divine influence appears to be reaching this ancient seat of learning. Five students have recently turned to Christ, and others are more or less deeply impressed. Professor HUNTINGTON, under the expressed conviction that "Jesus of Nazareth is passing by," has established a prayer meeting for the special benefit of those under its spiritual charge. The above record is significant, as following so soon the prayer day for colleges and other institutions of learning. Let Harvard University continue to be remembered in earnest prayer by all them who "love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."—*Christian Inquirer*.

A Tribune Strain.

"Our neighbor is wrong—grievously wrong."
Tribune, March 26.

That strain again, the same old song,
"Our neighbor is wrong—grievously wrong."
It rings with a clang, like a Chinese gong,
"Whatever is, is sure to be wrong;"
Whoever don't to the *Tribune* belong
"Is always wrong—grievously wrong."
The *Tribune's* talk
Is like an old fork
With only one rusty prong.
"You are all wrong—grievously wrong,"
On this one point the *Tribune's* strong,
"Our neighbor is wrong—grievously wrong."
It never varies this dull ding-dong,
'Whatever is, is always wrong."
The *Tribune's* cry, it's short and it's long,
"Our neighbor is wrong—grievously wrong."
It never appears its neighbors among,
Without the yell "you are all wrong."
To Gentile and Jew it cries "go 'long,
You all are wrong—grievously wrong."
It turns up its nose at Bohea and Soucheng,
And declares that both are grievously wrong.
Will it never change its dismal song,
But still the stale old groan prolong,
"Our neighbor is wrong—grievously wrong?"

Burning of the Sultana.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As some particulars have been published of the destruction by fire, lately, of the steamer *Sultana*, on the Mississippi River, it may not be uninteresting to your readers to learn the whole of the circumstances as they occurred under the eye of one of the passengers. This ill-fated boat was one of the larger class, being probably three hundred feet in length, a fine vessel, though she had served out the greater portion of her time as seaworthy. The accident occurred on the night of Wednesday, the 25th of March, between 8 and 10 o'clock, about two miles below Hickmen, Ky., and thirty-five below the mouth of the Ohio. I was sitting near the rear end of the main saloon, while the forward portion was occupied by a number of card and gambling tables in full blast, with etceteras, when suddenly the gratification of the absorbing passion was brought to a pause, and the sound of the "flodle," and the boisterous laugh, and the "betting," and the horrid oath were exchanged for the shrieks of terror and the appalling cry of "*Fire!*" The first notice of our danger was conveyed by some ladies rushing forward from the hinder part of their cabin and calling for water. The fire commencing in that part of the boat, below, had already made its appearance in some portion of their state-rooms. Instantly the alarm was communicated throughout the vessel, and a general rush was made towards the foremost part. Seeing no signs of danger, I did not at first fully realize the condition of things, and did not partake in the general panic, but went calmly to my room and stopped for a moment to consider whether I should attempt to save my baggage. I was soon convinced, however, that not a moment was to be lost, as on opening the door of my room connecting with the balcony or side promenade, I found unmistakable signs of the rapid progress of the devouring element. The bow of the boat was swinging swiftly around, and heading for the right bank of the river, which was lighted up by the glare of the flames from beneath, while shouts and cries, and the dashing of the vessel, and the raging of the fire, mingled in wild confusion. I caught up my overcoat, carpet-bag, and umbrella, and determining, if possible, to save my trunk, I seized one end of it, and hurried forward to the gangway. By this time the boat had gained the bank, making a tremendous plunge into it, and was kept from rebounding by the force of the engine, until secured. Most fortunately it proved to be a partially shelving bank, that might be climbed without much difficulty. As the most of the passengers had already preceded me in the early rush, and were now ashore, leaving the way comparatively clear, I rushed down the stairway, still dragging my trunk, and thus, with a number of others, likewise succeeded in gaining the bank, when, for the first time, something like a thrill of horror came over me, as I looked around, and saw the hideous fate we were escaping. By this time the fire had rapidly advanced, and the greater portion of the vessel was enveloped in flames. In fact, so rapid was the work of destruction, that, while I was still struggling, with the aid of another, to get my trunk up the steep bank, an explosion of a boiler took place. It was feared, for a time, that a few persons, in their precipitancy, had rushed from the boat, before it was secured to the bank, and had been either drowned or crushed to death, but I rejoiced to find that these fears proved groundless, as it was afterwards confidently affirmed that no lives were lost. Happily there were but few ladies and children on board; of these a few had retired early, and narrowly escaped in their night-clothes. The most of the passengers lost their baggage, and with it their money. The fire was said to have originated in the room of the watchman, but the accounts were various and conflicting. The conduct of the officers and hands belonging to the boat appeared to be every thing that the trying emergency demanded. At this part of the river the channel was on the right side ascending, and we were happily not many rods from the bank. It was soon found that the tiller-rope was burned in two, and the wheel consequently useless. In this fearful crisis we were saved by the firmness and presence of mind of the engineer, who is worthy of the substantial gratitude of all on board. He continued at his post until he had turned the head of the boat to the land, then turning on the whole power of the steam, he sought safety with the rest. The fire was observed by the people of Hickman, and immediately a large crowd of persons proceeded to the scene of the disaster. The passengers and crew remained some time on the bank, when they were kindly relieved by a small steamer which took them up to the neighboring town, where they awaited other steamers bound upward.

R. H. B.

Confession of a Wife Murderer—Burning of the Body by the Husband.

From the Toledo Commercial, April 6.

Through the politeness of our worthy Sheriff, S. J. SPRINGER, Esq., we last evening paid a visit to R. J. M. WARD, who gave us the following confession in relation to the murder of his wife: WARD seemed to be deeply affected, frequently interrupting his disclosure by exclamations of deep sorrow and regret for the crime he had committed, and giving us a full and complete disclosure of the same. After taking down his confession, we read the same to him, when he pronounced it correct; we give it to our readers as we had it from his own lips, in the presence of the Sheriff and others:

CONFESSION.

"On Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, Mrs. WARD and myself had some words, during which Mrs. WARD struck me on the head with a fluid lamp, also on the right side of the nose, causing the same to bleed freely. I begged her not to strike me, took the lamp away from her and went to bed. We arose between 6 and 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning. I spoke to her about the blow she had given me, showing her where she had struck me on the evening previous, also the blood on the holster and tick. She said she wished I had bled to death, and picking up a stick of hickory wood, she attempted to strike me. I warded off the blow, which fell upon my right thumb, laming it severely. The stick fell from her hand, and she stooped to pick it up. I seized a flat iron, and in the heat of passion, struck her with it on the right side of the head, upon and under the ear, driving the ear-ring into the flesh. She fell to the floor, exclaiming, 'Oh! WARD, you have killed me!' I dropped the flat-iron and went to her; saw she lying on her side; I turned her over on her back, and placed a petticoat under her head, supposing she was only stunned. I used all means in my power to restore her, but in half an hour she died, having only spoke once, 'O, my Nellie,' meaning, as I suppose, her little girl.

After she was dead, I wrapped her head in a petticoat and drew her body under the bed, to conceal it in case any one should come in. About 8½ o'clock, WM. H. NATHAN, a mulatto boy, came to the door with some milk; came into the shop, took the milk from him and he left. I then went to LIBA ALLEN'S grocery, bought a pound of sugar. Told him I was going away. I then returned to the house, and after a short time commenced cutting up the body. I tore the clothes open from the throat down. I then took a small pocket knife and opened the body; took out the bowels first, and then put them in the stove, upon the wood; they being filled with air, would make a noise in exploding, so I took my knife and pricked holes through them, to prevent the noise; then took out the liver and heart, and put them in the stove; found it very difficult to burn them; had to take the poker and frequently stir them, before they could be destroyed; found the lungs very much decayed. I then took out the blood remaining in the cavity of the body by placing a copper kettle close to the same, and scooping it out with my hands. I then dipped portions of her clothing in the same and burnt it together, fearing, if I put the blood in the stove alone, that it might be discovered. I then made an incision through the flesh, along down each side, broke off the ribs and took out the breast bone, and throwing it into a large boiler, unjointed the arms at the shoulder, doubled them up and placed them in the boiler; then severed the remaining portions of the body by placing a stick of wood under the back and breaking the backbone over the same, cutting away the flesh and ligament with a knife; then tried to sever the head from the body; it proving ineffectual, and I put the whole upon portion of the body into the boiler; then took a large carving knife and severed the lower portion of the body, unjointed the legs at the knee and again at the hip joint; cut the thighs open and took out the bones and burnt them up; they burned very rapidly.

On Thursday night I commenced burning the body, by placing the upper and back portions of the same, together with the head, in the stove. On Friday morning, finding it had not been consumed, I built a large fire by placing wood around and under it, and in a short time it was wholly consumed, except some portions of the larger bones and of the skull. The remaining portions of the body were kept in the boiler and in tubs, under the bed, covered up with a corded petticoat, and were there at the time the first search was made on Saturday, by Constable CURTIS.

Hearing on Saturday evening that the citizens were not satisfied with the search made by Mr. CURTIS, I proceeded on Sunday morning to destroy the remainder of the body, by burning the same in the stove, cutting the fleshy parts of the thighs in small strips, the more readily to dispose of them. On Monday morning I took up the ashes in a small keg, sifting out the larger pieces of bone with my hands, placing the same in my overcoat pockets, which I scattered in various places in the fields, at different times. Also took the major portion of the trunk nails, together with the hinges, and scattered them in different places. I then burned her trunk and every vestige of her clothing, disposing of small portions at a time, to prevent their creeting too much smoke."

On the 6th inst., R. J. M. WARD, the murderer, was brought in, dressed, as usual, in a full suit of black, appearing much downcast, and as the Court commanded him to stand up, he arose, breathing heavily, his eyes fixed upon the floor, and only momentarily seeking the face of the Judge. With one hand he leaned heavily on the chair, while the other hung tremblingly at his side.

After the Judge had pronounced sentence of death, WARD knelt down, and, leaning on the chair, buried his face in his hands, weeping and groaning. He was suffered to remain thus for a few moments, as the forms of adjourning Court till afternoon were gone through with, when Sheriff SPRINGER touched him on the shoulder, and he arose, apparently much more composed, and was taken to the jail.

Arrest of a Forger.

From the Rochester Union, 7th.

A young man, probably from the West originally, appeared in this city yesterday with his pockets filled with spurious drafts. He arrived in the morning and took lodgings at the Waverley, where he entered his name on the register of the Hotel as "J. R. MORTON, Illinois." He managed to get an introduction to a young gentleman boarding at the Waverley, and through him was introduced to Mr. PALMER, teller of the City Bank. He there sold a draft for $400 on the Bank of America, purporting to be drawn by BABCUP, HASTINGS & CO., of Independence, Mo.

In the course of yesterday, Mr. SACKETT met this fellow in the street and identified him as G. W. Moony, whom he had known in New Orleans. Mr. S. called at the Waverley and inquired if a gentleman named MOONY was there. He was answered by the clerk in the negative, but on a description being given, he pointed to the name of MORTON on the register as likely to be the man. SACKETT left his card and went out. When the stranger came in he was told that Mr. SACKETT, who had known him in New-Orleans, had called. The man said he did not know any person by that name and had never been in New-Orleans. Some time later in the day SACKETT met the man and recognized him.

The fellow said he was not stopping at the Waverley, but at the Eagle. They walked along State street together, when they came to the Waverley the New-Orleans gentleman refused to go in, as he proposed, but insisted upon going to the Eagle, where he lodged. SACKETT left him, and having ascertained that his baggage was at the Waverly, and that he had stopped there, he suspected that something was wrong, and expressed his doubts at the hotel. The party who had introduced him at the Bank inquired, and ascertained that a draft had been purchased of the man and mailed for New York.

Policeman JENKINSON was informed of the facts, and he waited upon the stranger and told him that he suspected that he was a rogue. MORTON, or MOODY, said he was willing to refund the $400 if the Bank was not satisfied. So he went to the residence of the teller with Mr. JENKINSON and refunded. Mr. J. then told him he should hold him for further inquiry. He therefore took him to the Sheriff's office, and subsequently to the police office. His baggage was also seized and taken to the police office.

After some parleying, the man confessed that his name was G. W. MOODY, and said he had latterly boarded at the Howard House, New-York, but came to Syracuse with his wife on a visit, and so came up here to sell some drafts, leaving his wife at Syracuse meanwhile. Mr. JENKINSON went to Syracuse last night and ascertained that he had a wife visiting there, as he stated. On searching him about $150 in good notes on the Artizans' and Park Banks, of New-York were found, and five drafts, purporting to have been drawn by BORUP, HASTINGS & CO., Independence, Mo., on different banks, and in favor of different persons, as follows: $1,000, payable to G. R. RANKIN, at the Fulton, New-York; $500, payable to same party at the Bowery Bank, New-York; $500, to WM. H LEWIS, payable at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York; $500, payable to the same at the Bank of America, New York; $300 to same, at same Bank.

In the trunk of MOONY was found two draft books, one in black, the other in blue ink. These books contained hundreds of blank drafts dated at the Banking House of BORUP, HASTINGS & CO., at Independence, ready to be filled up at any time.

The handwriting of MOODY on the hotel register, is now see resembled that of the signatures and filling up of the drafts; hence it is concluded that he has an accomplice. These, we believe, are all the principal facts which have come to light so far in connection with this attempt at financiering. MOODY was committed to jail to await further examination, when more testimony has been procured.

The Murder in Washington County, Penn.—Further Particulars.

The Pittsburg *Post* has the following additional particulars:

It seems that SAMUEL H. WHITE, of Chartiers township, who formerly resided within two or three miles of the village of Venice, had recently purchased a farm from Mr. JAMES ALLISON for $3,600; that he had removed his wife and two children to their new home about a month since; that he was to make a payment to Mr. ALLISON about the first of April; that Mrs. WHITE, being unwell on Saturday night, got up about 2 o'clock, left her husband asleep, and went into the back yard; that she heard a noise, ran into the kitchen and soon after saw two men come into the room where her husband slept; that she, filled with terror, fled to Mr. ALLISON'S, about half a mile distant; that she soon returned, with two of the Allison's, and found her husband dead in his bed, his head having been literally crushed in with an axe taken from their own wood pile; that about $700 were taken from a drawer, and $50 left untouched in Mr. WHITE'S coat; and that the children remained unhurt in a little bed in their father's room.

Intense excitement followed the announcement of the murder, and armed men rode in all directions on Monday. About 7 o'clock Monday morning, a man named BALDWIN, who had left Washington on Sunday night at 11 o'clock, and who was seen to flee from a house in Middletown, about eight miles distant from the scene of the murder, was pursued and arrested. He proved an alibi and was discharged. When asked why he fled at the sight of the officers, he said that he had whipped his wife on Sunday evening, and thought that they were after him for that. His story was found to be correct. Although diligent search was made, no trace of the heartless assassins could be found up to the time our informant left.

Bloody Affray on a Steamboat.

From the Lexington (Mo.) Express.

We are called upon to record another bloody scene which occurred on board the steamer *A. B. Chambers*, a few miles below this city. At a late hour of the night, a party of Irish emigrants to Kansas were amusing themselves on the lower decks with songs.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

Report of the Joint Legislative Committee.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly appointed to consider and report what measures, if any, the Legislature of this State ought to adopt to protect the Constitutional rights of her citizens against the serious and alarming doctrines of the Supreme Court of the United States in the decision of the case of DRED SCOTT, respectfully

REPORT:

That they entered upon the discharge of their duty under a deep sense of the importance of the subject committed to their consideration. They could not fail to see, that the sovereignty of our State, the constitutional rights of her citizens, the protection of their free labor, her great commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests, her extensive educational system, and the morals of her citizens, were all assailed and put in jeopardy by the unconstitutional, sectional and Pro Slavery doctrines announced by the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States in the decision of the case mentioned; for those doctrines will bring Slavery within our borders, against our will, with all its unhallowed, demoralizing and blighting influences.

Your Committee have not been able to obtain authenticated copies of the opinions of the five Pro-Slavery Judges, who formed a majority of the Court, and proclaimed the unconstitutional doctrines which have so justly alarmed the people of this State. They have, however, abundant evidence of their contents, and of the principles they announce.

There was only one question before the Court for adjudication, and that was, whether DRED SCOTT was a citizen of the United States. No Judge of the Court had a right, and far less was it his duty, to discuss, decide, or even express an opinion on any other question or subject. Not only judicial decorum, but numerous decisions of that very Court, forbade him to express opinions on any question beside the one directly before him. Yet the five Pro Slavery Judges, disregarding official decorum and established precedents, after deciding the case before them, proceeded to discuss and express opinions on five other constitutional questions of vital importance to the Free States of this Union.

First—They express the opinion that if a Master brings his Slave into a Free State for a temporary sojourn, the Slave does not become Free. This is in direct contradiction to a cherished principle of the common law, that when a slave places his foot on Free Soil, he becomes a Freeman—a principle dear to the heart of every enlightened citizen of the Free States of our Union; and a principle which has been recognized by the Courts of all those States, by the Courts of most of the Slave States, and by the Supreme Court of the United States itself.

Second—They express the opinion that the Ordinance of 1787—the Magna Charta of Freedom in all the States formed out of the territory northwest of the Ohio—is inoperative and void—an opinion which astonishes the intelligence of the country, and is in direct opposition to the action of the General and State Governments, from their institution.

Third—They declare that the act of Congress admitting the State of Missouri into the Union, known as the Missouri Compromise, was unconstitutional and void; and thereby give the sanction of their names and of the Court, to the unmitigated breach of plighted national faith, accomplished by the repeal of that act.

Fourth—They discuss and express the opinion, that the clause in the Constitution of the United States which declares that "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory, or other property belonging to the United States," only applies to the Territory which belonged to the United States when the Constitution was adopted, and confers no authority on Congress to pass laws regulating Territories acquired since; and thus they deny to Congress the power to exclude Slavery from them, or to authorize a Territorial Government to exclude it; while every well-informed person in the country knows that every Territory which the United States has acquired since the adoption of the Constitution, has been governed by the laws of Congress. The power of Congress over those Territories, and the authority to prohibit Slavery in them, has never been doubted or questioned, till the promulgation of the opinions of the majority of the Court in this case of DRED SCOTT.

Fifth—They declare it to be their opinion, that Slavery is not a local institution. They hold that it is not confined to the limits of the State, by the laws of which it is created, but may be carried beyond them and into the Territories of the United States. This opinion is in direct opposition to at least three solemn decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to the decisions of the Courts of all the Free States, and to the decisions of the Courts of most, if not all, of the Slave States of our Union. It is contrary to one of the fundamental principles of the common law, viz.: that every man has an inalienable right to his liberty, and that it can only be taken from him by a statute of the State in which he lives; and every lawyer in the profession of this law knows that the Statute of a State has no force beyond its limits.

It follows as a direct consequence of this doctrine, that a master may take his slave into a Free State without dissolving the relation of master and slave; and your Committee cannot but be alarmed and shocked at the apprehension that some future decision of the Pro-Slavery majority of the Supreme Court will authorize a slave driver, as threatened by the devotees of Slavery, to call the roll of his manacled gang at the foot of the monument on Bunker Hill, reared and consecrated to freedom.

The proposition which the majority of the Court laid down in deciding the question legitimately before them, viz.: that no man of the African race, descended however remotely from a slave, is a citizen of the United States, though born a freeman, and his ancestors for many generations before him also freemen, and though ninety-nine parts out of one hundred of the blood which runs in his veins is Anglo-Saxon, and his skin whiter, his heart purer, and his head clearer than those of the Judge who outlaws him, and though his father may have fallen in the battle at New-Orleans, on the glorious 8th of January, at the call of our JACKSON, or his grandfather served with honor, or died in battle under our WASHINGTON; is a violation of the sacred principles announced in our Declaration of Independence, hostile to the spirit of our institutions, and the age in which we live, a departure from the liberal doctrines of the common law, and opposed to the weight of judicial authority in this country and England.

Your Committee have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that this decision is erroneous, and ought to be overruled; and they believe it will be overruled as soon as the Free States have their just representation on the bench of that Court.

The attention of your Committee was arrested by a proposition, stated by Chief Justice TANEY in the opinion he delivered, as the organ of a majority of the Court, in the following words: "*They* (the colored race) *had no rights, which white men were bound to respect.*" Your Committee cannot forbear to characterize this proposition as *inhuman, unchristian, atrocious*—disgraceful to the Judge who uttered it, and to the tribunal which sanctioned it.

The most censurable part of the conduct of these Pro-Slavery Judges, yet remains to be stated, and it is this: The five constitutional questions above stated, which were not involved in the point before the Court for decision, and upon which, in violation of judicial decorum and established precedents, they volunteered opinions, have, within the last two years, become political and party questions, have divided the two great political parties of the country; and that division, unfortunately, has assumed a sectional character. These five Judges are all located in the Pro-Slavery section, and identified with the Pro-Slavery party. Under such circumstances, if true manly delicacy will not, a decent respect for the feelings and opinions of the friends of free institutions, should have restrained them from uttering a single word, not necessary to a decision of the question before them. Yet how widely different was their conduct! They volunteered, against decorum and precedent, to identify themselves and our great National Court with a sectional party, and to bring down that high tribunal from the lofty place it has hitherto filled in the reverential respect of the nation, to the area of party and sectional strife. They have destroyed the confidence of the people in the Court, by stamping upon it a black mark of sectionalism and partizanship. They have, moreover, placed themselves and the Court they control, in the front rank of Pro-Slavery propagandism, and offensive aggression upon the rights of the Free States.

Your Committee cannot omit to notice, in this connection, the *time* selected by these five Judges for taking ground, officially, with the Pro-Slavery party of the country. That time was strikingly propitious to protect them from impeachment, and accomplish their purpose. A new Pro Slavery, sectional Administration was just being inaugurated, and consequently had the whole patronage of the Federal Government to aid in screening these partisan Judges from merited punishment, and produce acquiescence in their ultra Pro-Slavery, unconstitutional doctrines. The fate of Kansas, too, was then impending, and these doctrines, if carried out, would consign her to the deadly embrace of slavery. Your Committee reluctantly admit the thought, that the sectional ermine was used to cover and effect such an unhallowed purpose; but they have seen too many evidences of the desperate acts to which Pro-Slavery fanaticism leads men, subject to its influence, to lay aside the fearful apprehension, that our national Court has been brought under its dominion.

The Supreme Court of the United States was established by our forefathers to secure a fair and enlightened exposition of the Constitution, and an independent and impartial adjudication of Constitutional questions; and thereby preserve the rights of the several States and the citizens thereof. The influence and power of the Court having now been marshalled on the side of pro-slavery propagandism, and against the rights of the citizens of the free States, it no longer accomplishes the purpose of its institution. The safety and peace of the nation require its reorganization, so as to admit into it a fair and equal representation from the Free States, according to the ratio of population between the Free and Slave States, which can and ought promptly to be done by act of Congress. Until this measure is accomplished, it is manifestly the duty of this State to take and maintain a firm stand against the encroachments of Slavery, and keep this direful evil out of her borders.

To this end, your Committee announce and recommend the adoption of the proposition, that Slavery shall never pollute the Free soil of the Empire State, let the consequences be what they may; and in making this declaration, we place the Empire State on the Republican doctrines of 1798, known as the "Virginia Resolutions," which were acquiesced in by the great Republican Party of that day, and are in the following words:

Resolved, That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare that it views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact; as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States, who are the parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining, within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.

To carry into effect this proposition, your Committee recommend the adoption of the resolutions, herewith presented, and the passage of an act entitled "An Act to secure Freedom to all persons within this State," herewith also presented. ALBANY, April 9, 1857.

SAMUEL A. FOOT,
EDWARD W. MADDEN,
M. LINDLEY LEE,
JOHN T. HOGEBOOM,
JOHN H. WOOSTER,
HENRY W. BECKWITH.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this State will not allow Slavery within her borders, in any form, or under any pretence, or for any time, however short, let the consequences be what they may.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States, by reason of a majority of the Judges thereof having identified it with a sectional and aggressive party, has lost the confidence and respect of the people of this State.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be, and he hereby is, respectfully requested to transmit a copy of this report, the law above mentioned, and these resolutions, to the respective Governors of the States of this Union.

AN ACT TO SECURE FREEDOM TO ALL PERSONS WITHIN THIS STATE.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Neither descent, far or remote, from an African, whether such African is, or may have been a slave or not; nor color of skin, shall disqualify any person from being, or prevent any person from becoming, a citizen of this State; nor deprive such person of the rights and privileges of a citizen thereof.

SEC 2. Every slave who shall come, or be brought, or be, in this State, with the consent of his or her master or mistress, or who shall come, or be brought, or be, involuntarily in this State, shall be free.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall hold or attempt to hold, in this State, in Slavery, or as a slave, any person mentioned as a slave in the second section of this act, or any free person of color, in any form, or under any pretence, or for any time however short, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, shall be confined in the State prison at hard labor for a term not less than two nor more than ten years.

The Dred Scott Decision in the Ohio Legislature.

The Committee on Federal Relations in the Ohio House made a very full report in relation to the Dred Scott case, on the 1st inst., accompanied with a bill and resolutions.

The bill is to prevent slaveholding and kidnapping in Ohio. It provides:

1. That any person attempting to hold another as a slave, directly or indirectly, shall be fined and imprisoned.

2. That if any person shall seize or arrest, or use any force or fraud for the purpose of detaining any other person upon pretence that such person is a fugitive from service, he shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

3. That any attempt to kidnap with intent to carry them out of the State, for the purpose of enslaving them, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

4. That the provisions of the bill shall not apply to any act lawfully done by any marshal in the execution of any legal process.

Among the resolutions reported are the following:

That the doctrine also announced in behalf of a majority of the Court, that there exists no power in the General Government to exclude Slavery from the Territories of the United States, subverts express provisions of the Constitution, annuls the just authority of the people of the United States over their own Territories, and contradicts the whole practice of the Government under every Administration, from that of WASHINGTON to that of POLK.

That in the promulgation of the doctrine against which we now protest, we recognize the natural effect of this ascendency of the Slave power in the Supreme Court of the United States, secured by the arrangement of the Circuits, which gives to the Slave States, with less than one-third of the free population of this Union, five out of nine Judges, leaving to the Free States, with more than two-thirds of the free population, only *four*; and we hereby instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress, to use their best endeavors to obtain such a modification of existing laws as will secure to the Free States their just representation in that tribunal.

In addition to this, Senator GAISWOLD has reported to the Senate resolutions which, in view of Kansas outrages, propose $100,000 for the protection of Ohio citizens, to be employed by the Governor as his discretion shall dictate.

THE OPINIONS IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE.—Much inquiry is made in reference to the time when the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case will appear officially before the public. Hitherto only an abstract of the opinion has appeared, as reported for the Associated Press. I learn that the venerable Chief Justice TANEY has not filed his opinion in the clerk's office, but was expected to do so to-day, or on Monday. The reporter of the decisions of the Court, Mr. HOWARD, has in readiness the volume in which the opinion of the several Justices in the Dred Scott case will appear. The volume will be published in this City.

The dissenting opinions of Justices MCLEAN and CURTIS have been spread before the public through the newspapers of Boston and New-York, and before they were filed. They were not obtained from the Clerk's office. As the reporter of the Court is entitled to a copyright, it will be a violation of that right to present the opinions in full in the newspapers. It is not certain, therefore, that the opinion of the Court, as presented by Chief Justice TANEY and Justice NELSON, will reach the public through the popular press, and the impression made by the premature publication of the dissenting opinion will not be fully counteracted. It is unfortunate that the resolution offered in the Senate for printing, for the use of that body, twenty thousand copies of the series of opinions, was not taken up and adopted.—*Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*

Letter from Governor Wise on the Land Distribution Scheme.

Sundry journals in Virginia are advocating the distribution among the several States of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. Gov. WISE has written the following letter to a friend in condemnation of the schems:

RICHMOND, Thursday, March 26, 1857.

DEAR SIR: * * * I presume that no one is chimerical enough to think of proposing a redivision of the public lands themselves. Such a proposition at this time would be virtually to commence to dissolve the Union. It would be impracticable, if lawful, and the latter is as untenable as the former, unless there be a dissolution of the Union. I am opposed to this, because opposed to disunion. The question must be treated, then, as a proposition to dispose of the proceeds of land and customs in the Treasury; undistinguishable masses of money there, as a surplus, from time to time, may arise. But two modes of disposing of surplus in the Treasury, other than is pointed out in the Constitution, have been proposed, and each has been tried. Deposit with the States and distribution to the States. The objections to both are insuperable.

Money in the treasury is not distinguishable by—

First—The *source* from whence it comes. Whether it comes from *land* or *customs*, its *use* is defined by the Constitution, and it is a *common* fund for *national* appropriation.

The land fund has two sources:

1. Cessions—deeds by States to the United States.
2. Acquisitions, by
   1. Purchase, or
   2. Conquest.

The deeds express that the object of their cession is, "*for the general charge and expenditure*,"—a phrase equivalent to the provision of the Constitution respecting *customs*, "to provide for the common defence and general welfare," &c.

And the acquisitions were generally and originally made by expenditures out of the Treasury from money collected from *customs*—certainly from a common fund of money in the fisc for *common, general* and *federal* ends.

Nor is money in the Treasury distinguishable by

Second—The *ends* of the powers of Government.

The land power is to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the *territory* (land) or *other property* of the United States." The cardinal end of this power is the great object of *settlement* of territory. The end of the revenue power is the *regulation of commerce*. Money to pay debts even is secondary to that great end of the *customs*.

Accordingly, the lands have been so administered as to be sold at a price to cheapen homesteads so low as to yield no revenue; or, where revenue has accumulated from the settlement of territory, to *aid the other great end of regulating commerce, reducing taxes, and unfettering trade.*

Congress, then, whether we look to the sources of revenue or to the ends of governmental powers, can do no more with land funds than with custom funds. If they may give away the former they may the latter.

Third—There is no surplus from the proceeds of sales of public lands. Debt and credit, cost of purchase, Indian wars, Indian titles, surveys, registering, receiving, pensions, alternate section system, &c., &c., on the one side, and proceeds on the other, and the lands will be found many millions in debt to the customs. Seeing this:

Fourth—In 1836, even Mr. CLAY conceded that there was *no surplus from land*, and he resorted to *deposit*, for even he was obliged to concede, also, that *a surplus from customs couldn't be distributed, or given absolutely away.* The act of 1836 was made perpetual until, or unless the Tariff Compromise of 1832–'33 was disturbed. This condition, unfortunately, carried Mr. CALHOUN. What followed? The Tariff Compromise was immediately broken, and the deposit of the fourth instalment was arrested. Another peremptory provision is, that in case of war, or deficiency, or any emergency happening, *the deposit with the States should be returned to the Treasury.* War with Mexico, which made the country bleed at purse and every pore, came, and though debt and deficiency run up to 120,000,000, yet not a breath about return of deposits to the Treasury was ever heard of. The unrepealed laws is dead and unexecuted on the statute book, and there the provision still stares us out of countenance, to show its lamentability, that it was in its very inception "*in fraudem Constitutionis.*"

Fifth—Again: In 1836, the supposed surplus was 36 millions; 28 millions were distributed, and before 1840, *there was a* deficiency under Mr. VAN BUREN of 40 millions, and in 1841, the parties *distributed a deficiency*, i. e., passed a distribution bill, *when there was no surplus in the Treasury*, showing that *neither* surplus nor its want will restrain the abuse of power from making a deficiency itself larger to increased protective tariff, and to defeat both the ends of the revenue power, Free Trade, and of the land power, the settlement of the West.

Sixth—Again: If Congress may so "regulate" lands as to give them away, so they may "other property," for the two stand together in the same category.

Seventh—The system stimulates extravagance and engenders corruption in the States, as well as at Washington. Virginia got $2,195,000 from her three installments in 1836. What became of it? Did it diminish taxation? Futile and foolish was the hope! $243,000 only went to State expenditures, and $1,968,000 went to Bank loans, at a time when the amount was appreciable in comparison with State debts and liabilities; and it infused appropriations so that we ran up our State debt from about 10 or 12 to 25 millions! Taxes increased largely from that very date, and have been steadily rising ever since.

Eighth—The *moral* argument against looking to the Federal Government for its surplus—and it needs every dollar it now has and more for just and general national objects—the moral argument against calling upon Hercules to put his shoulder to the wheel, is stronger than all the material reasons put together. Teach the people to depend on that mode of making their great works, of lightening their taxburdens, and of paying the public debt, and every nerve of self-reliance and of manly self-exertion will at once be relaxed! You will emasculate your people.

This is but an epitome of what I have not time to elaborate. You have but to go back to the journals of Congress to see my speeches and votes, and my opinions there have not changed, but been fortified by time. Hastily and respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE.

Interesting from China.

WHOLESALE POISONING BY THE CHINESE—SUCCESS OF THE CHINESE AGAINST THE ENGLISH ETC.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following interesting circular letter, giving a succinct account of affairs in and about Canton at the latest dates:

MACAO, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1857.

DEAR SIRS: Referring to our circular of the 13th inst., we have again to record a series of alarms and disasters which, unless soon checked by arrivals of reinforcements or by more vigorous measures of repression than yet shown, must lead to the abandonment by foreigners of the south of China. The Mandarins are now, through their emissaries, employing poison in various forms to effect the destruction of foreigners.

On the 15th instant a Chinese baker, who supplied two-thirds of the foreign inhabitants of Hong Kong with bread, mixed *Arsenic* with the supply of that day in such an enormous quantity that he defeated his own object, all who took of it being *immediately* seized with violent sickness: to this circumstance their preservation is owing, as although more than four hundred foreign residents were very ill, and many, including ladies and children, dangerously so, —no deaths have as yet resulted. On an analysis four grains of Arsenic were found in each ounce of bread. On that morning, prior to the delivery of the bread, the baker and his two foremen absconded, the former was immediately pursued to this place, arrested, and carried back to Hong Kong. The two latter escaped. The workmen, some forty in number, are in prison. The baker is partner of the man who effected the murder of the passengers in the *Thistle*, but had been suffered to continue at Hong Kong after examination before a jury of inquest held upon the body of one of those murdered in that steamer.

Since this wholesale poisoning, other attempts have been made by means of poisoned oranges, which have been sent by boatloads to Hong Kong from the main land; attacks upon individuals have been of frequent occurrence; the steamer *Queen* was near sharing the fate of the *Thistle* on her passage to this on 23d inst., but the police having received information of the plan dispatched a steamer in pursuit and brought the *Queen* back to Hong Kong. Too gangs on board besides their hidden weapons, and their loose sleeves full of fine sand mixed with gunpowder, to dash in the face of the foreigners at the moment of attacking them.

It is with the utmost regret that we have to inform you that the English forces have not only abandoned Whampoa, but have been obliged to retreat from their position in front of Canton, and now occupy a fort on the Macao passage some miles below Canton. This complete triumph for the Chinese, though but temporary as we hope, will greatly stimulate their projects for the extirpation of foreigners, and render yet more difficult and protracted the settlement of the present disastrous state of affairs. Immediately upon their withdrawal from Whampoa, the docks, residences, and property of foreigners there were burnt by the Chinese.

The river between Whampoa and the Bogue is swarming with Chinese gun-boats, which in fleets of 60 to 100 attack the man-of-war steamers on their passage either way, and by their light draught of water elude pursuit. The steamer *Sampson*, a few days since, was cut up and hulled by one of these fleets near the second bar. Being almost on a level with the water, these boats afford hardly any object for the aim of the steamer's guns, while their own pieces are of great range and well directed.

From the North we learn that the Chinese are throwing up batteries at Amoy, and also at Tientsin, the port of Pekin; this latter step points out clearly that the Imperial Government is preparing to accept the local question at Canton as a national quarrel, and we fear we shall soon hear of outbreaks at Shanghai and Foochow after the report of the success of YEH at Canton reaches Pekin.

The American Consul for Canton has notified American citizens to present to him statements of their losses incurred by the present hostilities.

Advices from Shanghae are to 20th inst. A very active demand and considerable advance in prices of Green Teas is reported, owing to the continued short supplies and apparent confirmation of the teamen's report of there being but a very small quantity to come in for the remainder of the season. Very few teas remained unsold at that date. With the fact of this short supply and the prospect of the war extending to the northern ports, it is unnecessary for us to call your attention to the probability of a great enhancement of value of teas in America and England during the present year. Exchange was at 6s. 9d. Freights to New-York $5 per ton, to England £1 10s. per 50 feet, with an excessive amount of unemployed tonnage. The *White Swallow* and *Endeavor* had sailed for New-York. The *Carrington* was loading and would be dispatched by 26th or 28th inst. The *Romance of the Seas* was circulated to sail on 5th proximo, "full or not full."

The *Golden Racer*, from Foochow, for New-York, is a total wreck at the month of the River Min. The *Flyaway* had been on shore but got off.

The Mail of 10th December, from London, with advices from the United States to end of November, is hourly expected. We remain, your obedient servants,

JAMES PURDON & CO., of Canton.

Our Relations with China.

From the National Intelligencer, April 6.

We have recently more than once had occasion to refer to the quarrel which has arisen between Great Britain and the Chinese, as well as to the negotiations which, it is understood, have been determined upon by the former, with the view of obtaining from the latter certain privileges deemed advantageous not only to the interests of commerce, but also to the better maintenance of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In the purposes and objects of this movement, as initiated and prosecuted by England, the Government of France is understood to sympathize and cooperate, the alliance between these Powers on the "Chinese Question" being complete; and, as has been already intimated in our columns, it is also believed that our Government has been invited by Great Britain to unite in the "demonstration" which she, in conjunction with France, is now making for the acquisition of new concessions at the hand of the Chinese Emperor—concessions which it is not proposed to extort at the cannon's mouth, but to win by the suasion of a peaceful diplomacy, pleading in the interests of commerce and international polity.

Prominent among the ends which it is hoped to secure is the concession of the privilege, heretofore denied, that the ambassadors of foreign Powers with which China entertains diplomatic intercourse should reside at Pekin, near the Imperial Government to which they are accredited.

As we have already said, *it seems to us that this is a legitimate subject of peaceful negotiation*, and, tending as such directness of communication necessarily would to a better understanding between China and foreign Governments than can possibly exist under the present system, *we see no serious objection to a participation on the part of our Government in the object thus brought to its consideration*, provided, of course, it can be done without complicating the United States with the Government of Great Britain in the hostile proceedings which, in the case of the latter, have formed the initiative, if not the basis, of the pending negotiations. In any such "cooperation," even for the specific purpose designated, great caution and discretion would be necessary on our part to avoid the suspicion of officially intermeddling in the domestic affairs of that distant Empire, or of violating our treaty obligations by seeming in the guise of pacific intentions to share in the hostile feelings which precipitated the early stages of the "Chinese Question." As the peaceful relations between our GOVERNMENT and that of China have suffered no interruption, the impropriety, not to say iniquity, of any *warlike* demonstration on the part of the United States, because a favorable juncture had arisen for the acquisition of some the most desirable, is too apparent to need anything more than the bare statement of the case to determine the judgment which every candid and equitable mind will pronounce in the premises. Our cooperation with Great Britain and France, if undertaken at all, should be strictly confined to objects within the range of a peaceful diplomacy, and should be prosecuted without in any way or to any degree compromiting the strict neutrality of the United States in the late dispute between England and China. And in this spirit it seems to us that any hostile force which our Government may see fit to send to the Chinese waters should be charged only with a pacific mission, and should sedulously avoid the appearance of serving as a menace or a "demonstration" to the Chinese authorities, for which proceeding, as we have received no offence, we could plead no justification, save that of arbitrary power seeking to impose its wishes on a people likely to be influenced rather by their fears than their reason, which how far it may be proper to consider any justification at all we will not undertake to say.

We may venture to add, however, that the difficulties which in all probability will attend a solution of the "Chinese Question" appear to us to demand, alike in the interests of American commerce and of American diplomacy, the presence of an able and skillful Ambassador to represent the Government of the United States on the spot where the negotiations will be conducted by the Envoys of England and France; and it is of hardly less importance that the Commander of our Naval forces in the Chinese waters should be (as the present, so far as we know, is) a man at once of equal energy and discretion.

Terrible Shipwrecks on Lake Michigan.

VESSELS WRECKED—MANY LIVES LOST.

From the Chicago Times, 23d.

Another of the terrible marine disasters which have made the name of Chicago dreadful in the ears of all sailors, occurred before this city yesterday. All day, and a good part of the previous night, a furious gale blew from the northeast, bringing all the lake craft which happened to be this side of Milwaukee to this port for safety.

The scow *Cygnet*, of Allegan, missed the entrance in attempting to make the harbor and went against the breakwater, where her crew, consisting of three or four men, saved themselves by jumping off. It was a perilous undertaking and narrow escape from death.

The fine schooner *Gesine*, Capt. GEORGE LUNOX, of Manitowoc, was the next vessel to miss the harbor. She cast anchor directly off the foot of Randolph-street, but commenced dragging towards the breakwater immediately. The sea where she lay was truly terrible in its violence and power. Finding that all efforts to make their anchors hold were unavailing, and with what they regarded as the certain prospect of shipwreck against the dreaded breakwater before them, the crew decided to trust to their yawl boat for escape. The boat was lowered, the men, one by one, got into it, and struck out bravely for the spot indicated.

At this juncture, however, one of the Government life-boats made its appearance within the basin. It was dragged over the pier, launched and quickly manned by seven resolute and manly sailors, all men before the mast.

The crew of the life boat, however, miscalculated the strength of the sea against which they had to contend. They approached the yawl so near that a line was thrown on board and made fast. Then the crews of both boats did their best to reach the angle above mentioned, which was the nearest point of safety. It was soon found to be impracticable; both boats were rapidly falling astern. Then the eight men in the yawl were transferred to the life-boat, and the former was cast loose.

When the crew were abandoning the *Gesine*, a brig, the name of which we could not learn, was also in distress, not far from the north pier. Her anchors were out, but were totally inadequate to hold her against the sea, which was there even more terrible than where the *Gesine* lay. She drifted rapidly towards the pier-head, and was at last thrown against it with such violence as, probably, to stave a hole in her bottom. She immediately commenced sinking. Seeing this, five noble-hearted sailors procured a yawl from the steamer *Huron*, in which they undertook to reach the wreck to save the perishing crew. The boat was swamped in the attempt, and *all on board perished!* Five of the bravest and best hearts that ever beat in human bosoms went down battling with the elements to save the lives of their fellow-men.

The wreck of the brig, which had now capsized, was carried rapidly by the piers, and nearly disappeared beneath the waves. None were saved of those who were on board. The number we do not know, but probably eight or nine persons went down with the wreck.

One man who went with the crowd on the breakwater when the crew of the *Cygnet* escaped, was washed off by a wave and drowned. We could not learn his name. With him, it is estimated that *at least fifteen persons lost their lives* in the disasters before this city yesterday. A more disastrous storm, in this locality, has not occurred for years.

Kansas Matters—The Geary and Sherrard Difficulty.

A letter from the father of SHERRARD appears in the Winchester (Va.) *Republican*. It purports to correct errors contained in the St. Louis *Democrat* in relation to that affair. Mr. SHERRARD says:

"That article contains two paragraphs so abounding in wanton and deliberate misrepresentations and perversions of truth, in regard to the facts and circumstances which led to and attended the murder of my son, the late WILLIAM T. SHERRARD, that I had prepared for the press a somewhat detailed exposition of them—taking it for granted that not even the editor of the St. Louis *Democrat* would be base enough to give Gov. GEARY or any other man as his authority for such a statement without sufficient warrant. It now appears, however, from a letter of "Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, dated the 22d inst., and published in that paper of the 24th, that "Gov. GEARY had an interview with Ex-President PIERCE, and utterly disclaimed the authorship of, or any responsibility for, the articles in the St. Louis *Democrat*," &c.

Under these circumstances, I of course, withhold the publication I had designed to make. In the meantime, however, and while this adjourned question of veracity between Governor GEARY and the St. Louis editor is pending, it may not be amiss to afford the public some light upon the mendacious character of the article alluded to—no matter who is or who is not responsible for its paternity.

In six consecutive lines of the article of the St. Louis paper, we reprinted in the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette*, I find no less than an equal number of separate, distinct, gross and unqualified falsehoods; and so clearly proved to be, without the slightest question or contradiction, by the testimony I refer to—one of the witnesses examined being the chairman of the meeting at which the murder was committed.

This exhibit will enable those who may be permitted to see it elsewhere (for here no such thing is required) to form some idea of the flagrant injustice which has been done to the character of the deceased by the publications in which it has been so grossly and wantonly assailed. Not one in ten of those who have given publicity to those slanders have so far yielded to the claims of truth and justice as to permit their readers to see the conclusive and triumphant refutation of them contained in the proceedings of the public meetings held in Kansas.

The War in Florida.

The following interesting General Order No. 4, dated headquarters of the army, New-York, March 30, 1857, has been issued:

"The General-in-Chief takes pleasure in announcing the satisfaction felt by the Head of the War Department, as well as by himself, in learning, from official reports, the creditable conduct and energy displayed by the troops in various small conflicts with the Indians, as follows, in the order of time:

1. Lieutenant ROBERT C. WOOD, Jr., and his scouting detachment, of the Second Cavalry, pursued an Indian trail for three days, overtook the party near the north fork of the Concho, Texas, Feb. 13, killed three and captured the two survivors, with all the animals and property—a complete success without loss, or serious hurt, to the victors.

2. Sergeant WALTER MCDONALD, with a small detachment of Company D, Second Cavalry, from Camp Verde, Texas, vigorously pursued, and, Feb. 13, successfully attacked a party of hostile Indians—killing four and capturing all their animals. Private MARTIN, of Company D, Second Cavalry, died of wounds then received.

3. Lieut. EDMUND FREEMAN, Fifth Infantry, reconnoitering, with a small party, in the Big Cypress Swamp, near Bowlegs' Town, Florida, was attacked by the Seminoles, March 5, himself, and three of his men severely wounded, and one man killed.

Capt. CARTER L. STEVENSON, 5th Infantry, with his command, called, by express, from Fort Keais, 20 miles distant, came rapidly to the relief of Lieutenant FREEMAN'S party, attacked the enemy, and after a gallant skirmish, put them to flight, with an evident loss to the Indians, the extent of which could not be ascertained, owing to the density of the hammock. The loss of the troops was as follows:

KILLED—Privates Chilton, Company G; McKinn, Company I; and McClusky, Company D, 5th Infantry—3. DIED OF WOUNDS—Private Bohmer, Company G, 5th Infantry—1. WOUNDED—Second Lieut. Edmund Freeman, (in the arm severely); Sergeant Taylor, Company H; Privates Gallagher, Company H; Donnelly, Company K; and Mingle, Company G, 5th Infantry—5.

By command Lieutenant Brevet General SCOTT.
L. THOMAS, Assistant Adjutant General.

Fire and Loss of Life in St. Louis.

From the Republican, March 28.

Yesterday afternoon, about 6½ o'clock, the persons in the immediate vicinity of Main and Chestnut streets were startled by an explosion. It came from the building used as the gun manufactory of T. G. ALBRIGHT, No. 25 Main-street, three doors north of Chestnut. The explosion was so violent in its character that it had scarcely died away before the brick walls on the east and west ends of the building came down with a terrific crash, and the whole building was soon enveloped in flames. The suddenness of the explosion was attended by loss of life and the maiming and burning of several. One man, supposed to be a German, was picked up dead upon the sidewalk immediately in front of the store. Another man by the name of UTETER, was in the store at the time making a purchase of a pistol. He was with some difficulty rescued from the burning mass, his face, hands and portions of his body being badly burned. He is a farmer and a resident of St. Charles County, and was in the store in company with a Mr. MYERS; also a resident of that county, who has not been seen since, and whom, it is feared, was lost.

The southern portion of the building was occupied by E. F. KRAFT & Co., hardware merchants, and was separated from the gun store by a wooden partition. This, of course, was lost in the general wreck. Mr. KRAFT, who was in his store at the time, was badly hurt in the back and other portions of his body by the falling timbers. A drayman who was passing along the street at the time, was thrown off his dray several feet.

The basement story of the building on Commercial street was occupied by SANDGEN & CHARLESVILLE as their Meat Depot, and by MCKAY & HOOD, Produce Dealers, both of which shared in the ruin. In the confusion incident to the excitement produced last night, we were unable to ascertain the loss. The building, however, was not valuable, and the only insurance that we learned was $7,000.

Panic and Panic Makers.

From the United States Economist, April 4.

On the occasion of every turn in the market it is the custom of the "sensation papers" to startle the public with the announcement that the "bottom is just about to fall out," that utter ruin is impending, all railroads are to blow up, all fortunes to blow down, all credit is to perish, all gold to vanish; honor being long since dead, honesty will die completely out, and "darkness be the burier of the dead." Nevertheless, although the fulminations of the *Tribune*, and the croakings of the *Herald* breed distrust in the minds of the timid, the headstrong country, as a whole, will prosper with an efficiency past belief. The string with which the *Tribune* fishes after ruin is "Protection" only. It sits year after year with dogged patience on the bleak theory of prohibition, amid the fluttering of Mother Carey's chickens, bobbing in the dark pool of special favors, with general ruin as a bait; every two or three years, when the money market tightens, it declares it has got a bite, and is about to catch a high tariff. Before its ecstacies subside returning ease deprives it of its bait, but not of its patience. The *Herald* perseveres in a relentless and remorseless strain of evil predictions, and will clearly be right finally, even if it has to sustain the cry until it is echoed by the last trump (out of cards). As an instance of this admirable perseverance we quote from the *Herald* of January 8, 1850, seven years ago last January:

"For the past eight months every one has been going ahead as rapidly as his capital and credit would carry him, and lately the impetus has become so great that many have got beyond their own control, and must soon bring up on some lee shore, perfect wrecks. It will be a long time before we shall again have such an easy money market as has existed during the past eight months. The receipts of gold may continue large, and the banks may extend to their utmost limits, but all classes are becoming so extended in their operations that the demand for money is likely to increase full as fast, if not faster, than the supply. The ball has commenced rolling, and, as it progresses, will gain such an impetus that it will be impossible to stop it. We have no way of arriving at the increase of private credits, but it is our impression that the aggregate is at least double what it was six months ago. The demand for money must, therefore, soon be comparatively large."

This "impetus" has been sustained now seven years, and the "lee shore" seems to be a sort of Cape Fly-away, the nearer you approach to it, the deeper the water. The "hail" which "commenced rolling" so long since has kept rolling amidst "war," "short harvests," cholera, Kansas, and Presidential canvass, and a very active and healthy motion it seems to enjoy—it is a sort of perpetual motion, like that of our glorious planet round the color light, presenting, in turn, every side to the vivifying rays. So the country has gone on to increase in numbers and wealth, with a rapidity perfectly astounding, and it is this rapidity of increase which gives color to the croakings; the high figures that represent the sum of the trade, astonish those who do not bear in mind that large imports are the necessary consequence of great production and exports. The Cotton crop, as an instance, is this year worth $200,000,000 cash, against a value of $90,000,000 in 1850. The value exported is $100,000,000 more now than in that year. This is overlooked by the croakers, but when the proceeds of sales return into the country, an enormous amount of ruinous imports is raised, notwithstanding that the exchanges remain under the actual par, even at this season, when the imports are heavy. Since the above prediction of ruin, the country has expended $600,000,000 in railroads, and the value of capital this day in Wall-street is no higher than it was then. All that expended capital, and far more, has been created by renewed and active industry, which is still prospering, although the current of expenditure has subsided, with every prospect of a speedy and large accumulation of capital that must seek some new outlet.

The Stock market has not changed materially during the week. There exists all the elements of a rise in prices, such as improving intrinsic value in the leading railroads, increasing abundance of money at home and abroad, with every indication of an approaching speculative period. The absorption of floating into fixed capital seems to have been checked for the moment, while everywhere the disposition to create new banks and extend credits is greater than ever, particularly in the South and West. All past experience shows that the multiplication of banks in the interior drives capital to the great centres, and fosters stock speculation to an inordinate extent. The elements are now in motion for such a result, and the Stock market in the next three years may

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
No. 39 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
late of No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. F. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France, Holland, Portugal, Germany,
Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia,
Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st. New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company passed the following resolution on the 24th inst.:

Resolved, That the balance of the second mortgage bonds of this Company (about $1,000,000) remaining unsold on the 1st day of May next, be offered to the stockholders of the Company until that date, at seventy-five cents on the dollar, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for as many $1,000 bonds as he may choose, without reference to the number of shares he may hold; but should such subscriptions amount in the aggregate to more than the amount of bonds unsold on the 1st day of May next, the same shall be apportioned among the subscribers in as equitable a manner as the circumstances of the case will admit of, reference being had to the amount of stock owned by each on that day.

Subscribers will be required to pay for the bonds awarded them respectively, at the office of Messrs Strachan & Scott, in the City of New-York, or at the office of the Secretary of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, in drafts on New-York at par, or their equivalent, as follows:

25 per cent. on the 1st day of June next.
25 per cent. on the 20th day of June next.
25 per cent. on the 20th day of July next.
25 per cent. on the 1st day of Sept. next.

Full or partial payments for above bonds may, however, be made in advance of the above times.

Any subscriber may be entitled to receive, from time to time, such number of bonds as the payments made will cover; the coupons and interest on payments to be equitably adjusted, as is customary.

All subscriptions for bonds must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Company, at Chicago, Illinois, and no subscriptions received after the 1st day of May next will be recognized.

The bonds offered in accordance with the foregoing resolution, are the second mortgage sinking fund bonds of this Company, for $1,000 each, with coupons of $35 each attached, payable on the 1st days of May and November of each year at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of May 1857, at the same place.

Annexed hereto you will find a blank subscription paper, which you are requested to fill with such number of the bonds as you desire, and to return the same to the undersigned, at this office, without delay.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, Chicago, March 25, 1857.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENT, 8-per-cent. City and County Bonds. The undersigned offers for sale the following securities:

$68,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8-per-cent. Bonds, dated July 1, 1856, and redeemable at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, July 1, 1876; interest coupons payable annually, on the 1st day of July, $1,000 each.

$24,000 Warsaw City (Ill.) 8-per-cent. Bonds, dated May 1, 1856, and due at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, May 21, 1876; interest coupons payable Jan. and July 1, $1,000 each.

The above Bonds were issued in conformity with an Act of the State Legislature, authorizing the issue of Bonds to aid in the construction of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad. The amount of taxable property in the County, for the year 1856, was $5,308,949; taxes, $78,583; population, about 25,000; area in acres, 483,840. The authorized issue by the County is $100,000. The amount of taxable property in the city is $1,000,000; taxes, $14,050; population, 3,400. The authorized issue by the city is $50,000, and no more can be issued, by either the city or county, without an Act by the Legislature, and sanctioned by the people, so that every precaution has been taken to make these Bonds unquestionable, in point of security, and they cannot be repudiated, under any circumstances. Hancock county is the most prosperous in the State, and it is expected that 50 miles of the above railroad, from Warsaw to Oquawka Junction, will be finished and in full operation in sixty days from the present time. I have fully examined the strength of these securities, and I can recommend them to my friends and the public, with the utmost confidence, believing that they will compare with anything in the market, and for a permanent investment, no safer Bonds can be found. For a copy of the act under which these Bonds were issued, and full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz.:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 20 cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (July 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued in such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 4th of April next until the 17th, at 10 A. M.—as an election of Directors at said Company will take place at Milwaukee on the 16th.

JOSEPH S. COLT, Transfer Agent.

NEW-YORK, No. 8 Wall-st., March 31, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 40 Wall-st., April 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after Monday the 6th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN BAY MIL & CHIC R. R. CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, April 9, 1857.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. Bonds, due April 19, will be paid on presentation at this office.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums of from $2,000 to $5,000, on improved City property. Apply to

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 104 Broadway.

$50,000 WANTED IN ONE LOAN OR several, on a safer amount. Ample security will be given and a liberal rate of interest paid. Address BANKER, Box No. 2,635 New-York Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Ocean Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.—The annual election for twenty-one Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad are notified to deposit their Bonds, without delay, with JNO. A. C. GRAY one of the Trustees, No. 145 Broadway, in order that the Trustees may use said Bonds in the purchase of the Road for their account as authorized in the agreement already signed by them. The sale of the road is advertised for the 16th inst.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

METROPOLITON BANK.—ELECTION.—AT an election held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES McCALL,	JOHN STEWARD Jr.,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JONA'N H. RANSOM,
BENJ. B SHERMAN,	A. ROBERTSON WALSH,
HENRY C. BOWEN,	THOMAS SMULL,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
DANIELS. MILLER,	PELEG HALL,
EDWARD G. FAILE,	SOLON HUMPHREYS,
HENRY L. PIERSON,	JOHN H SWIFT,
	GEORGE WARREN,

At the same time Messrs. James Freeland, Robert McCleary, and Joseph Battell were elected Inspectors of the next election. The Directors met this morning and unanimously elected JOHN EARL WILLIAMS President and GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d av., corner of 9th-st—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent., on sums over $500 at 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before April 11 will bear interest from the 1st.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUSTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Cass,	Edwd. Willetz,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	Joba B. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell.
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell.
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President

THOMAS W. BURDSALL, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—AT AN ELECTION for Directors and Inspectors of Election, of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company, on Monday, April 6, 1857, the following gentlemen were elected

DIRECTORS:

Benj. D. Brush,	Geo. W. Welsh,	Daniel C. Hyde,
Wm. R. Benwick,	Jas K. Place,	Aaron Clark,
Montagnie Ward,	Wm. F. Ladd,	Albert A Martin.
Alfred F. Lograve,	Jas A. Petteson,	Jas M. Hoadland.
James Olwell.	C. W. Clickener,	Benj. W. Bonney,
Ewd. Haworth,	H. Howell,	Columbus Seguine,
Jos. W. Meeks,	J. R Bartholomew,	Jas. H Elmore,
Chas. Denison, Jr.,	Geo W. Brainerd,	Alex M. Ross.
John Armstrong,	Isaac N. Seymour,	Enoch Chamberlin,
Jas. E. Brush,	B. H. Van Ankea,	Edw. Satterlee,
B. G. Clarke,	P. Gordon,	J. L. Hasbrouck,
James English,	Robert I. Brown,	Samuel C. Mott,
Hen. R. Dunham,	Nathan T. Higbie	James Mouncrief,
	Francis Gouldy, and	

For Inspectors—Andrew Hall, David M. Earle, Samuel Burrill.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENJAMIN D BRUSH, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. JOHN C. BEROH, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 69 Wall-st. to No. 33 Wall-st.—Mechanics' Bank Building.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Susquehanna Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 6, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Dunne-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 7:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Elmira, and proceed the next morning.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day, (except that the train on Saturday runs only to Hornellsville—thence to Buffalo.)

Night Express, at 6:30 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M., (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Manch Chunck.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN G STERNS Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 85; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 28, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:00 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; Mail, 10:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M. and 12 M. and 4:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leaves New-York at 8 A. M.

SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

SOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States. No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS.—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates.

KIRTLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st.

BRUSHES.—JOHN R. HOPPEL WILL REMOVE from 537 to 529 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, about the 1st of May. Superior paint and other brushes at the west factory prices. Machine brushes made to order

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 49 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, Jan. 3.....1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21.....1857
Saturday, Jan. 17.....1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21.....1857
Saturday, Jan. 31.....1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4.....1857
Saturday, Feb. 14.....1857	Wednesday, Feb 18.....1857
Saturday, March 14.....1857	Wednesday, March 4.....1857
Saturday, April 11.....1857	Wednesday, April 1.....1857
Saturday, May 9.....1857	Wednesday, April 29.....1857
Saturday, May 23.....1857	Wednesday, May 27.....1857
Saturday, June 6.....1857	Wednesday, June 10.....1857
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN GENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, April 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York.....Wednesday, April 15
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston. Wednesday, April 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York. Wednday, April 29.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston.....Wednesday, May 6
AFRICA, Shannon leaves New-York..Wednday, May 13
AMERICA, Lang leaves Boston...Wednesday, May 20

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES mail steamship ERICSSON LOWBER, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon	$125
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon	110
In Second Cabin	80

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No Parcels received on the day of sailing.

All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer BREMEN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail May 16.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, T. A. WETTEN, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin	75

This ship has five water-tight compartments isolating the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage apply to
MORTIER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 30.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,963 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 11, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.....Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG.....Saturday, May 2, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway,
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful screw-steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POUGIN Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 39 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.

First Cabin	$80
Second Cabin	55
Third Cabin	35

This steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. No freight taken after Thursday, April 16, and no bills of lading signed or parcels received on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers,) apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP ALPS, R. INGLIS, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE—THE MAGnificent 2,000-ton clipper ship GOLDEN HORN, Cox Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne promptly on her appointed day, and be the first ship to sail. Her accommodations for saloon and second-cabin passengers are unsurpassed for elegance, convenience and comfort. Apply on board, Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUERREAU, No. 10 Wall-st., or OODDEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, 105 Pearl-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leave Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M.; 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way. Fare 8 cents.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until the 15th day of April, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of Primary School Building in 4th st., near Avenue C, in the XIth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

Separate proposals will be received for the masons' and carpenters' work, or one builder may propose for the whole.

All bids must state the names and residences of the persons proposed as securities.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1857.

AARON B. ROLLINS,
JAMES MARCHALL,
JOHN MASON,
JAMES H. BRENNAN,
GEORGE WHITE,
} Committee on Repairs XIth Ward.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Education until the 16th day of April, 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a Primary School building in Mott-st., in the VIth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Board of Education. The masons' and carpenters' proposals must be separate, and will require satisfactory securities for the faithful completion of the contracts.

The undersigned reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, April 1, 1857.

WALTER ROCHE,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
THOMAS CLARKE,
} Committee on Buildings and Repairs of VIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED until Wednesday the 15th day of April next, at 3 P. M., for the furnishing and hanging of one School Bell, to Grand-st., in the Eighth Ward, with furniture. The same as that now in use in Ward School No. 3, Clarke-st., Fifth Ward, and according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., by order of the Board of School Officers.

DAVID A. TOWNSEND,
ELIPHALET BOUTMAN,
S. F. MOSES,
J. S. BURTON,
Committee.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither depot nor agent in America, for the sale of my flint glass or crown glass for optical instruments. Solothurn, Switzerland.

THEO. DAGUET

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM BOYD Plaintiff, against THOMAS M. SOTHER and MARIA, his wife, Levi Robinson, Administrator, &c. of Charles Robinson, deceased, Levi Robinson, Peter Lynan, Ebenezer Smith, Augustus Smith, Richard P. Pease, Freeman Campbell, and Amberford Moody, Joseph H. Shepard and William L. Hanford, Samuel Osborne, James O. Towner, George H. Buck, Josiah A. Horsey, Elbridge Maltby and Elsworth Maltby, Henry N. Conklin, Daniel R. Young and Benjamin Palmer, Daniel H. Van Wagner, Joseph W. Bowden, Jacob Kemp, Purcell Cooke, Edward Orifling, William Danforth, Joseph B. Lindsley, John Avila and Jeremiah Mundell, Peter Gilligan, James Sickles, William J. Cooke, John Radclorow, Reuben Folger and Townsend Jones, William Howard, John Butler and Oliver S. Butler, John J. Wiseman, John S. Noble, John G. Semon, William D. Smith, John H. Boucher, Thomas Read, Samuel H. Catlin, William W. Walsh, Moses K. Moody, James H. Watson, David S. Quimby, William C. Hagerty, Ogden Haggerty, Arthur T. Jones, Ferdinand Hollande, John G. Gottsberger, James Van Norden, Mary Ann Jessop, the Suffolk Bank, and the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Suffolk Bank, William Partridge, Alfred Partridge and Robert Sage, and Hannah Gerald, Executrix, and Daniel D. Whitney, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Thomas J. Gerald, deceased, Defendants.—To GEORGE H. BUCK, one of the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 9, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The amended complaint referred to in the foregoing summons, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 9th day of April, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
ap11-law6w8* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HOWARD MARCH against ALBERT LOWRY, NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., and MARIA LOUISA his wife, William Jarvis and Eunice B. his wife, Howard C. Cady, and Mary D. his wife, Thomas L. Braynard, and Frances Braynard his wife, James D. Morgan, and Betsey Ann Morgan his wife, John Smiths, Jr., and Virginia his wife, Leonard P. Miller, William Johnson, and Mary Ann his wife, George T. Olyphant, Theodore Schubert, James McMillan, James Cochran, and Mary his wife, Jeremiah Lothrop, John O.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1736. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Arrival of the Niagara's Mails.

Her London and Paris Correspondence

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Reported Departure of the Spanish Fleet for Mexico.

Horrible Torture in the Neapolitan Dominions.

British Filibustering in Circassia.

Reported Submission of the Chinese Emperor.

The *Niagara*'s mails from Boston reached this City at an early hour yesterday morning. We publish below our London and Paris correspondence, with some additional news selected from our foreign files.

Many of the elections in Great Britain were appointed to take place on the 28th ult.; but at the time the Niagara left Liverpool nothing definite was known. The London *Post*, organ of Lord PALMERSTON, says:

"From everything that we see, and from everything that we hear from every portion of the United Kingdom, we come to the conclusion that the prospects of the electoral struggle are in the highest degree favorable."

The following appears in the London *Globe* of the 26th:

"The Admiral at Malta has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, under the date of March 24, [illegible]:

"From the agent at Suez, March 20, 1857:

"The Bombay brings no news of the *Hindostan*. The passengers reported that the night before they left Bombay a telegraphic message was received from Calcutta stating that the Emperor of China disapproves the proceedings of the Governor of Canton, *and had given orders to conciliate the English*. Also, that a battle was fought on the 8th February, about 40 miles from Bushire, between the Bombay and Persian cavalry, which ended in the total rout of the latter, with a loss of 300 killed. The loss of the British was 10 killed and 62 wounded."

The first division of the Spanish fleet for the invasion of Mexico were to leave on the 28th of March. It is reported that the Spanish Government contemplates establishing a submarine telegraph between Cuba and the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writing on the 25th of March says: At the meeting of the Conference on the Neufchatel question held yesterday much progress was made in business: it was merely for the purpose of taking note of the proposals set forth by M. DE HATZFELDT. The Conference met again to-day, when the Swiss Plenipotentiary, Dr KERN, was at last admitted; he laid before the meeting the counter-propositions of his Government, which, it is said, are secure, differ essentially from those of his colleagues. The public appears quite indifferent to this affair, and I suspect none are more sick of it than the Plenipotentiaries themselves. It may linger on for some days longer, but no one doubts that it will be settled by mutual concessions.

Advices from Konigsberg state that Russia has reduced her customs tariff considerably. The duty on cotton and woolen goods is to be reduced one half. The duty on silk is unchanged. The duty on linen is [illegible].

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna, dated the 27th ult., states that the Piedmontese Envoy, the Marquis CANTARO DE CEVAS, who is recalled by his Government, is preparing to leave.

The following interesting paragraph appears in the *Paris Pays*:

"It is announced that Count DE PERSIGNY, the French Ambassador at London, has obtained from the British Government the concession of Longwood, that house occupied by NAPOLEON I. at St. Helena, and of the tomb in which his body was at first deposited. Those places, which are rendered sacred by glorious remembrances, had undergone painful transformations. His Majesty NAPOLEON III. wished to put an end to that profanation, and, thanks to his pious and noble initiative, the spot rendered illustrious by the exile of NAPOLEON I. is about to resume a character worthy of the grand souvenirs it brings to mind."

The *Journal de Constantinople* announces that a civil war has broken out in Persia. The population of the Northwest Provinces, as well as those of the Southwest, are in open revolt, and the troops marched against Afghanistan have mutinied.

The General Election in Great Britain.

Lord Palmerston's Address to his Constituents—The Representation of London—Chances of Lord John Russell and Baron Rothschild—The New Parliament—The Nomination at the Guildhall—Curious Revelations—Illustrations of Neapolitan Torture in the London Post—The Sound Dues, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, March 27, 1857.

England, just now, presents the most extraordinary spectacle ever witnessed in her domestic political history, at least since the Revolution. There is the greatest possible excitement in words and signs, and the greatest apathy in downright reality. Everybody feels it to be a duty to affect the liveliest interest in what is going on, but as nobody knows what is actually going on, the difficulty of keeping up appearances is rather perplexing. The Palmerston-at-any-price delusion has somewhat further subsided; but as no other person's position has improved, he is still Lord paramount, and is likely to remain so for an indefinite time to come. If it were difficult before to say wherein his followers differ from the bulk of the national body opposed to him, it is twice as difficult now; for, with the characteristic effrontry of the man, he has issued an address as full of the usual sounding platitudes about progress as if he were really the successor of WAT TYLER in leading the radical host, as he professed his desire to be when he offered to be the Richard II. of the Commons, on succeeding Lord ABERDEEN two years ago. This is consistent the consummation of all effrontry, as it is not a fortnight ago that he resisted, in the most contemptuous and defiant manner, a proposition for a very small instalment of reform in the shape of an extension of the county franchise; and now he swaggers with the air of a very advanced Liberal indeed, taking the wind out of the sails of all on the same tack who won't accept his convoy. But the multitude accept all, or rather don't reject anything, and on this mingled passive credulity and negative acquiescence, the truly British Minister rides the British lion to the poll.

As yet there have been no elections of any consequence decided, but many will be by 4 o'clock to-morrow. The greatest uncertainty still prevails as to the struggle in the city, where, however, the fortunes of Lord JOHN RUSSELL appear to have improved, although the efforts of his "Liberal" enemies have redoubled. The whole four of these candidates are now united as one man against him whom they were proud beyond utterance only a year or two ago to be permitted to call friend. The pretended reason for this coalition against the person they charge with having coalesced against PALMERSTON is, that the city should be represented by commercial men: an excuse whose hollowness is transparent from the fact that the very parties urging it, were those who entreated Lord PALMERSTON himself, only a few days ago, to be put in nomination for this same constituency. A good deal of what little independence is left in the city has revolted against this hypocrisy, and rallied round Lord JOHN, despite certain recent formidable drawbacks to his popularity. His return is looked for with tolerable certainty, notwithstanding certain statistical evidence that the pledges of a decided majority of the electors who have been canvassed, are hostile to his pretensions. The great difficulty in all these computations, as it is the great anomaly in the situation itself, is, that not one-half of those entitled to vote, will exercise the privilege of so doing. This it is that stamps the artificiality and spuriousness of the whole business. To read the papers and hear certain people talk, you would imagine that every elector in the three Kingdoms would rush to the poll, or cause himself to be carried thither if he couldn't walk. But probably not one-third, certainly not a moiety, will record their suffrages one way or the other. This remark applies not merely to the city electors, but to the whole electoral body generally: and from that single fact you may estimate the collective worthlessness of the agitation wherewith the country is now fretted and irritated, and disconcerted, rather than disturbed.

Until this day or two, it was thought that if Lord JOHN RUSSELL succeeded it must be at the sacrifice of ROTHSCHILD. The latter, however, by the application of means that will readily be understood, though not used in the gross sense of direct bribery, and by the extraordinary exertions of his fellow religionists and Christian friends, has infinitely increased his chances and the probability is that he too will be returned, as well as Lord JOHN. It was imagined that in consequence of the polling day being fixed for to-morrow, Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, that large numbers of the Hebrew electors would feel bound to abstain from an act that involved the taking of an oath; but the Israelite authorities have declared that there is no profanation in such act, and therefore that the duty of a citizen may be discharged with as clear a conscience to-morrow as on any other day. ROTHSCHILD has grossly propitiated many who considered it useless to vote for him, as he could not sit if elected, that he will retire soon if the law be not altered in his favor, which he expects it will be, because of the very liberal character of the House of Commons now being chosen. There is no warrant whatever for any such supposition.

The new House will be by far the least liberal of the last quarter of a century; and intellectually as decrepid as morally feeble. It will be less favorable to the emancipation of the Jews than the one just expired; but if it were infinitely more so, that will leave untouched the great stumbling-block to the adjustment of this problem—the House of Lords. It has been stated that PALMERSTON will be able to coerce the Peers into tolerance, and certainly his recent influence over that chamber in persuading nine-tenths of the bishops to applaud the massacre of the Chinese is proof of his capacity to effect almost anything. Still it is scarcely conceivable that any amount of solicitation or intimidation will prevail upon bigotry to forego its grasp on its sole surviving victim. Nobody believes, therefore, that the House of Lords will emancipate the Jews; and if Baron ROTHSCHILD keep his word, as it is to be presumed he will, there will be another vacancy in the city representation, and consequently another election, in place of the retiring member, before Christmas.

It was probably to this contingency looming in the future that the Baron owed his tolerably favorable reception at the Guildhall to-day, when the preliminary stage of nomination, previous to to-morrow's polling, was gone through. At this scene there was present, as at every scene of the least political significance there is present, your Ambassador, Mr. DALLAS, who must be laying up materials for a new history of the British Constitution one of these days, so attentive an observer is he of its workings. There was beside him the last imported curiosity, FERUKH KHAN, the Persian Plenipotentiary, who was also a fellow guest with Mr. DALLAS at the inaugural reunion at the Russian Embassy on Wednesday evening. FERUKH's first appearance in English society was this night week, at the Mansion House dinner, whereat Lord CLARENDON made a supremely philo Buchananite oration, describing all things Anglo-American as being in a condition of the most turtle-dove-like amiability and benevolence: and hard upon this announcement comes the preliminary address of your president, giving us visions of paradisical simplicity, such only as had been dreamt of by the founder of New-Harmony, Mr. ROBERT OWEN, who, by the way, it may interest many of your readers to know, is to-day, in his eighty-sixth year, a candidate for the City of London, promising that, if elected, he will immediately bring in a bill to ensure universal happiness and no taxes. The electors, however, hard-hearted, or, rather, hard-headed infidels as they are, turned a deaf ear to the old man eloquent, who, accordingly, has put off the millennium for another six months, by which time it will probably be found to be a day after the fair, as the author has been a day before it all the days of his life.

In the course of the speeches, however, the electors heard things that sounded quite as extravagant, though, by no means, as fantastical as the maunderings of this poor visionary. Lord JOHN RUSSELL intimated pretty plainly that he could a tale unfold as regards those negotiations at Vienna for which he incurred such odium, and which when put in their true light, would very likely cover others with deeper and far more enduring ignominy. The time for disclosure, he said, had not arrived; but meanwhile he afforded a most startling insight into the cabinet motives that had thwarted his, when he said that he had urged CLARENDON to liberate the Circassian shores from Russia, adding that had that been done—why was it not done?—Russia would not now be planning afresh the ruin of Turkey on a far more vulnerable side than that where the previous assault had been made. The peculiar importance of this statement at the present moment, will be apparent to you in the journals by this mail, from which you will see that Russia is bringing her utmost strength to bear upon Circassia, and that Circassia is making a resistance such only as desperation and despair can inspire. We shall now perhaps be favored with some rather piquant particulars as to why the relief of Kars was frustrated; why the Circassian tribes were sneered at; why OMER PASHA was forcibly detained in the Crimea instead of being allowed to prosecute the campaign of the Ingour when he wanted to; and various other mysterious matters over which terrible suspicion hangs in the minds of all who dare to think of these things, and to compare results with what must have been premeditated causes.

Another remarkable and astonishing piece of intelligence that has come to light during the present communicativeness of candidates with constituents, is that told by Mr. SYDNEY HERBERT. This gentleman, you will remember, was Secretary of War during the time the question was so continuously asked, "Why spare Odessa?" He tells us now that, pacifically disposed though he was, he not only felt no disposition to spare it, but actually signed the order for its bombardment. This order was countermanded by whom? Lord PALMERSTON! Add these facts to the one formerly mentioned by COBDEN, that KOSSUTH refused, on landing in England, to go near PALMERSTON, though pressingly invited, and you will not be surprised to hear that the opinion is rapidly spreading as to the noble Viscount not being quite so transcendent a patriot as his admirers of the Wilkoff class of eulogists would have the world believe, and as the artifices of his press this very day endeavor to establish.

For the first time in the history of London diurnal journalism, at least within living memory, a paper of this morning, assuming to be both the special organ of the Premier and the mouth-piece *par excellence* of the fashionable world, gives a wretched wood engraving of a human figure intended to represent a Neapolitan suffering under a new instrument of torture used by the King of Naples on political prisoners, who won't keep a civil tongue in their heads while being punished by their jailor. The meaning of this is to show how ardent a friend of the oppressed is the noble lord who thus holds up to execration the barbarous Bourbon as he does the barbarous YEH! If this sort of thing were done in the land of stump orators, we know what would be thought of it, or at least what English writers on American manners would endeavor to have the enlightened British public think of it. But occurring in this focus of all civilization and chivalry, it only remains to receive it with admiration for its morality and wonderment at its ingenuity.

It is needless to say that pending the elections, of which there will not be an end for nearly a fortnight yet, nothing is thought of here except what is calculated either to be advantageous or detrimental at the hustings. The only exception is the shocking *exposé* that follows, day after day, as to the fallacious basis of the character of our commercial magnates, and of the great enterprises they are identified with. One after another we have the reputation of Companies of the greatest apparent strength and integrity swept away, and the cry is what next?—a question few men can answer either negatively or positively, after the examples of the last few weeks, saying nothing of the more flagitious exposures of a somewhat earlier date.

The general treaty for the redemption of the Sound Dues underwent some modifications before its final conclusion, the chief being an article by which Denmark agrees to make arrangement with Sweden for the maintenance of the existing lights and beacons on the Swedish and Norwegian coasts, which contribute to the safety of the passage through the Cattegat and the Sound. Great Britain, France, Belgium, Hanover, the Hanseatic Towns, Mecklenberg, Oldenburg, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Holland and Austria, have acceded to the terms of capitalization; and hopes are said to be entertained at Copenhagen that the United States, now that all the European States have done so, will not any longer refuse to acknowledge the principle upon which Denmark claims the payment of these Dues, or compensation for their abandonment. Dispatches on this subject having been exchanged at Washington early in February, it is thought not impossible that a satisfactory answer might be received by the Danish Government before the expiration of the term appointed by the Government of the United States for the termination of its treaty with Denmark. The Board of Trade has notified to the owners and masters of British vessels that, during the provisional state of things in the Sound, they will have to send their papers on shore, or to the guard-ship, accompanied by a signed declaration, undertaking, in the event of the treaty engagements not being fulfilled, to pay the amount of dues with which, according to their papers, they may be chargeable for the vessel and cargo.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The French Press on Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural—Emeute at the Polytechnic—Attacks on the Corruptions of the Imperial Court, by Father Ventura—Curious Discovery.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PARIS, Thursday, March 26, 1857.

The appreciations of Mr. BUCHANAN's message by the Paris journals will, I am sure, amuse you. The *Debats*, for example, that excessively respectable, legitimist, academic sheet, returns upon the subject in a second "leader" with evident perplexity of mind. It regrets that Mr. BUCHANAN, the most talented occupant of the Presidential chair for the last twenty years, should have marked out no higher for rôle himself than that of following in the footsteps of his feeble predecessor. It is astonished that so distinguished a man should have covered up his greatness in a few *banalités* and common-places, which only assured the country that he was satisfied with the policy of Mr. PIERCE, and would endeavor to continue in the same track. But in the second article, the *Debats*, while condemning in a forcible way Mr. BUCHANAN's treatment of the Slavery question, rallies to the opinion of the London *Times*, that it was precisely because he was a great man that he said nothing in his message—after the style of the Queen's speech!

La Presse, through the pen of its American editor, M. GAILLARDET, gives a glowing description of the Inauguration, and finds nothing but eulogiums for the message. In speaking of the ceremony at the point where the new President takes the oath, the *Presse* says: "Whilst Mr. BUCHANAN pronounced this formula, of a poetic simplicity, all the spectators uncovered themselves and held their right hand extended as long as the President's, as if they wished, in associating themselves to his attitude to associate themselves in his pledge of devotion to the country! After this grand spectacle, the President elect was conducted to the door of the White House by the retiring President, who saluted him, shook him by the hand and withdrew." In these few lines, M. GAILLARDET has condensed a fund of thought for the monarch-ridden people of Europe.

Le Pays, Journal de l'Empire, which is attacked with the pitcable *toquade* of wishing to make a position as an enemy of republicanism, seizes the occasion of this message to deal out a phillipic of the first force, directed more against the country than the author of the message. The *Pays* picks up the word *decadence*, dropped by Mr. BUCHANAN, by implication, and turns it against the country with a frightful acerbity of tone. It concedes to Mr. BUCHANAN greatness, and claims that this very greatness enabled him to see, what other of his countrymen did not know, that the country had entered a state of *decadence!* His warnings against a "cupidity without check, and an ambition without conscience," to use the language of the *Pays*, proves that Mr. BUCHANAN and this journal are of accord, that the decadence of the United States has commenced!

The *Siècle*, which claims the rank of the leading Republican paper, a position it only maintains in name in order to profit by a revolution, commences its "leader" thus: "Our admiration, we might say our attachment, for the United States, (a stereotyped phrase that has passed into an unmeaning commonplace in M. LEMARCHE's mouth,) imposes upon us more than any other, (a self-imposed duty which I contest,) the obligation of combatting all that, with this great people and this great Government, tends to the extension of Slavery, that spot on the sun of a liberty which ought to spread its rays over the world. We feel, therefore, some regret, but no hesitation, in speaking our opinion, all our opinion, on the inaugural message of Mr. BUCHANAN." Whereupon M. LEMARCHE indulges in a very just criticism on the President's Slavery doctrines, treating them as insincere, since he must know that he is dealing with an institution that is going to die.

M. LEMARCHE then condemns the manner in which Mr. BUCHANAN promises to imitate the policy of his feeble predecessor, and denounces him even as an unfortunate agitator, since the first, in his course of error declared boldly his convictions, while the second follows him timidly. He then picks up the word *encore*, dropped by Mr. BUCHANAN, thus: "Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love of the Constitution which '*still*' animates the hearts of the American people." M. LEMARCHE asks: "Would Mr. BUCHANAN employ this word "still" if he thought the American people were animated by a regard for the Federal Constitution that was not threatened with a change?

M. LEMARCHE then denounces with perfect justice the spectacle of a President standing on the portico of the capitol, and *arguing* the dollar and cent value of the Union. It would have been more dignified to have denounced such calculations only and left their argument to brawling politicians.

Mr. BUCHANAN speaks of efforts to preserve the Union till the benefits of its civil and religious liberty shall be efficaciously distributed through the world. M. LEMARCHE desires to know whether the President thinks that the example of the United States would be less efficacious to the world if Slavery was restricted to the Territories where the labor of the Caucasian race is not possible, instead of being extended, by an unqualifiable interest, to climates where free labor is not only possible, but constantly employed?

M. LEMARCHE approves his programme of foreign policy. He cannot, however, let pass Mr. BUCHANAN's declaration: "The maxim of our policy since the days of WASHINGTON, has been to avoid all entangling alliances," without a remark. Reduced to these terms, he says the theory has nothing grandoise, and WASHINGTON might very well fall to recognise his thought.

M. LEMARCHE, and indeed the whole French press, do not hesitate to express their great pleasure at the appointment of Gen. CASS, whom they recognize as an old and sincere friend of France. (*Vide The Court of Louis Phillippe*, by LEWIS CASS.)

The *Univers*, politico Catholic journal, concludes an article, inspired by the general subject of the message, in the following remarkable words: "The present state of society in America would inspire us with alarm, *did not the progress of the Catholic religion give us confidence in the future.* We repeat once more what we have often said: it belongs neither to England nor to the United States to constitute themselves judges of the Governments and nations of Italy. *At Naples and at Rome there exists an amount of morality, security, religion, prosperity and comfort which puts London and New-York to shame.*" After that *il faut tirer l'échelle!*

ANOTHER ROW AT THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

One hundred and twenty-five students of the Polytechnic School, embracing the entire second year's class, were discharged last week. The following is the history of this grave affair: It is a custom among the students, when they wish to come to an understanding upon any measure which concerns them all, to pass a paper surreptitiously through the various class-rooms to be signed, yes or no. Although prohibited by the rules, this custom has always been in use. Last week it was a question in the class whether or not they should select and put forward themselves the names of the twenty-five who were to be selected for promotion. M. BUFFA, filling the post of Adjutant, a man much disliked by the cadets for his severity, succeeded by force, after several fruitless attempts, in seizing one of these secret circulars. The Major, (the first cadet by right of examination, the ordinary medium of communication between the class and the administration,) wounded at the violent manner in which M. BUFFA had seized the document, went to make a reclamation, and received four days' of prison. The persons named in the circular for promotion were "consigned."

This was followed by a tumult, and several consignments. The cadets determined to give a lesson to the too zealous M. BUFFA; they agreed to cut off his moustaches, a project which was afterwards abandoned for fear of wounding him with the scissors. At 10 o'clock at night, of Saturday the 14th, after the reveille, each cadet prepared his cotton night cap, took off the number and practised two eye holes in the sides. Then when the adjutant entered, they drew these masks over their faces, attacked him, threw him down, and applied to him a species of pommeling called in French *brimer*. M. BUFFA soon got up, however, and seizing one of the students violently, received from the others two or three blows of the fist, without gravity.

The next day Gen. EBLE, commandant of the school, opened an inquest. He ordered each one of the hundred and twenty-five cadets composing the class, to be introduced separately, and so managed his interrogatories as to throw the boys off their guard, and fifteen of the number declared that they had not been concerned in the affair and were dismissed. But soon learning the nature of the trap that had been laid for them, these fifteen declared themselves also responsible, and reclaimed an equal share of the punishment, if a punishment were to be prooounced. On Monday the whole class was discharged, and each one ordered to return, under the constraint of an imperative order to return to the bosom of his family, no matter in what part of France situated. Ten alone were excepted from the discharge. Of these ten two were in the hospital at the time of the affair, four in the police room, and four in the prison.

Thus is the future of a hundred and twenty-five young men destroyed, unless the Minister of War shall see fit to return upon the decision of the administration of the school, and restore the class to their places. If they had not used the masks to conceal their faces, the affair would have possessed no gravity, since students may always be excused for taking libertice with too harsh a tutor or surveillant. When a chastisement is inflicted openly, it takes the character of an honest conviction of having suffered wrong; but the masks completely compromise this position.

FATHER VENTURA.

Between HUME and the Père VENTURA, the Tuileries must have its complement of spiritual things. This eminent Catholic orator, called from Rome to preach in the Tuileries during Lent, is now at his fourth sermon. The boldness with which this man attacks the corruptions of the day, and especially corruptions in high places, has given him an immense European reputation. The Emperor, in calling him to Paris, signified his intention to give him full liberty of speech, and it appears that he has made good use of the privilege. He has not even spared the Court—(God knows how much room he had for denunciations)—and on one occasion, surpassing others in the eccentricity of his language, he declared that an angel could not descend from heaven to earth and reascend without becoming soiled. He dwells largely upon the spirit of speculation which is devouring the morals of the country, and even ventures to denounce the Government that gives them encouragement. The Italian preacher does not, of course, in his condemnations of the corruptions of the Courts into which he is called, name directly the persons or the Court to whom he addresses himself; etiquette would forbid it. But he makes himself none the less perfectly understood.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

In 1852, a few grains of wheat were discovered in the tombs of some mummies found in the south of France, supposed to have been two thousand years old. These grains of Egyptian wheat were planted, and produced, to the surprise of every one, 1,900 to 1! The Government took the affair in hand, and consigned the management of it to the farmers of the Government farm at Rambouillet. The result has been most astonishing. Each year the product has been magnified in such an immense proportion over the preceding year, that the Minister of Agriculture is now enabled to distribute over France a large quantity of this wheat to each of the departments gratuitously, with instructions from the Government farm as to the best mode of cultivation. At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, the Baron na MENNEVILLE presented several stocks of this regenerated Egyptian wheat which were six feet high and bur each several fine ears. A French lady explained in my hearing the other day, this great multiplying power of the Egyptian wheat by the long rest it had had! It is a great and important discovery for the study o agriculturists.

Since Saturday last, Mr. SUMNER, United States Senator from Massachusetts, has been daily seen promenading our Boulevards, looking very well after his voyage across the Ocean. MALAKOFF.

Comparison between the Popular Forms of Government in the United States and Great Britain.

From the London Times, March 26.

By a coincidence of occasions the two great Anglo-Saxon communities of the world will in the space of a single month have laid the foundations of new Governments for their respective countries. In America these alternations of policy proceed according to fixed laws, and with the regularity of a machine. After four years of office the President and Administration of the United States are absolved from their duties on the 4th of March, and as the clock strikes 12 on that day the existing Government gives place to another. In England the course of affairs is different. The Usher of the Black Rod can, indeed, convey to our legislative body in a few brief words the tidings that dispersion awaits them, but the event, except that it must occur once in seven years, is not assigned to any fixed season or period. It is accident alone which on this occasion has brought the constitutional solemnities of the two countries into signal and striking contrast, nor do we think that, upon temperate reflection, a comparison of the rival institutions will leave us much to repine at on this side of the Atantic.

The American Congress, according to pure Democratic theory, may certainly appear to be more absolutely a creation of the people than the British House of Commons, for the numbers of a constituency determine the numbers of its representatives, votes are taken by ballot, and members are paid. We do not pretend, indeed, to doubt that Congress does give an effective representation of American opinion, but Congress is not the only power in the State established by popular election. The President himself, the head of the Administration, is also appointed in the polling-booths of the country, and we have recently witnessed the thoroughly electioneering character of which this mighty contest partakes. The President of the United States does, beyond all question, personify the choice of the people, but the suffrages are given without power of revocation, and they commit the great constituency of the Union for four years together, on many most important points, to the guidance and policy of a single man. An American Administration cannot, except by a solemn and express renewal of public confidence, last longer than four years; but four years, as regards its controlling authority, it must last, whatever may be its mistakes, its incompetence, or its perversity; nor is any opportunity afforded to the public of reconsidering its resolution. There is no "appeal to the country," no consultation of "the constituencies," no "want of confidence vote" practicable. At the appointed period, indeed, the constitutional fabric will be submitted to the people for reconstruction, but until that hour arrives the electoral decision cannot be rescinded. President PIERCE might, if he had so pleased, have dismembered or destroyed the relations of the Union with any State in the universe, against all the opinions of his constituents, but until the 4th of this month his authority could not be impeached nor his policy effectually controlled. The attributes and power of this great appointment are derived, it is true, in the first instance, from the voice of the whole community, but when the community has spoken the word the vow is irrevocable, and for a certain term of years the President and the people are indissolubly joined together.

With these institutions compare our own. The office of Prime Minister depends virtually upon the votes of Parliament, nor could it be retained without the confidence of the House of Commons; but from this House of Commons their lies at any time an appeal to the constituencies, and Lord PALMERSTON is at this moment challenging the judgment of the country as completely as Mr. BUCHANAN did last Autumn. If the verdict of the constituencies proves to be such as there is every reason to anticipate, his Lordship as the First Minister of the Crown, will represent the decision of the electors with as much faithfulness as the American President. Here, however, the resemblance ends, and the contrast—as we think to the advantage of England—will be found to begin. Not only do our institutions provide other powers to ballast and trim the vessel of the State when careering under the impulse of popular will, but this will, itself, is open at all times to correction or revocation. Not only can the House of Commons be reconstituted, but even without reconstitution, and while composed of the same elements, it can withdraw, at brief notice, that confidence on which the Administration relies. It is under no necessity of waiting for a fixed period, or of enduring the miseries of an ill-starred union till the appointed hour of divorce and release. A vote of censure or want of confidence can be moved by any member in the House and, if carried, will subvert the Government. Such a creature as a "despotic" Minister exists, as far as this country is concerned, only in the imagination of Mr. COBDEN. Applied to American institutions, the phrase might, indeed, be more justifiable, for there the country stands inextricably to its first vote; but in England the offices of Government are always held during pleasure. The very Parliament which Lord PALMERSTON will have to meet, however his popularity might have influenced the elections, could abandon him as soon as it was formed: and, if there were good reason for the proceeding, the opinion of the country would support it. The approbation justly yielded to the Premier's past services gives him no kind of impunity or irresponsibility for the future. His security does not extend to his forthcoming policy, except in so far as that policy shall continue to receive public approval. The country will not be tied or bound to him in any way whatever. He cannot commit us to any unpopular or unpatriotic course. If, instead of despatching such reinforcements to China as will place our countrymen beyond risk of harm, and establish our relations with the Chinese on a safe and respectable footing, he were to adopt the alternative he has himself described, and surrender the honor of England to those truculent Barbarians, Parliament would terminate his Administration without waiting for the 4th of March, 1861. The country is answering the appeal of the Government, not as exempting that Government from future accountability, or as voting it a definite lease of power, but simply as acknowledging services rendered, and accepting it as a pledge for more. We can only augur the future from the past. Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues have earned the approval of the country by what they have done, and it is not only in the hope, but, what is far more important, on the notorious condition, that their policy shall continue to be satisfactory, that the suffrages of the constituencies, as we confidently expect, will confirm them in power.

We cannot but consider that in the balance of those institutions the scale of British freedom preponderates, and we believe, indeed, notwithstanding the demonstrations to the contrary which might be offered on paper, that we are in the enjoyment of a much more genuine political liberty than our Transatlantic kinsmen. They stand now committed, as regards their foreign policy, to Mr. BUCHANAN—a man of high abilities, no doubt, and unquestionably the President of their own free choice; but, though they chose him, they must also keep him, whereas no electoral judgment, however strongly pronounced, will commit us to Lord PALMERSTON any further than as regards the approval of his past acts. If his foreign policy should become pusillanimous or perilous, weak or wanton, "turbulent" or "aggressive," in the eyes of the Legislature, he will lose the support at once on which he leans, and the impending verdict of the constituencies will not avail him one jot. If he should point, under such circumstances, to the suffrages this week recorded in favor of his policy, he would be promptly told that the favor in question, to be worth anything must be continuous, and that, whatever willingness to support him might have been entertained by a Parliament at its first assembling, the confidence of that body could only be retained by the same merits which acquired it. Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues have, in our opinion, deserved the approbation of the constituencies, and we believe they will obtain it, but they will not be taken for better or worse for four years to come.

The Threatened War Between Spain and Mexico.

ALTERATION IN THE SPANISH PLACE OF CAMPAIGN—AN INVADING FORCE TO BE LANDED.

A Madrid letter of March 21, in the *Pays*, states that the Mexican affair appears to be entering on a new phase. It seems certain that even in the case of an arrangement being made the Spanish squadron will land a force, which will occupy a point on the Mexican territory until the execution of whatever may be agreed to be done. This force will protect Spanish subjects, whom, it is alleged, the Mexican Government is not in a condition to protect on account of the state of anarchy in which the country now is.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Post*, writing on the 21st of March, says:

"Nothing further has transpired as to the intentions of the Government with respect to Mexico. The agent of that Republic has not yet arrived in Madrid, but he may be expected this evening, as by telegraph we have heard of his departure from Paris. Although Señor LAFRAGUA will not be received officially, the Government will hear what he has to say. It is doubtful if any large military force will be dispatched to Mexico. In the first instance Tampico and San Juan will be taken possession of by the squadron, and held until the assassins are punished by the Mexican Government, indemnity granted to the families of the victims, and the expenses of the war paid. By such cautious but energetic measures the Government will sustain the dignity of the nation without incurring the risks of a campaign on shore and a large attendant outlay they can ill afford."

A telegraphic dispatch states that the first division of the Spanish squadron for Mexico was expected to weigh anchor for the Havana on the 28th.

Neapolitan Affairs.

INVENTION OF A HORRIBLE INSTRUMENT OF TORTURE—EXPERIMENTS ON PRISONERS.

Turin (March 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

His Majesty of the Two Sicilies has recently introduced a new luxury into his prison discipline in addition to the many already existing. It is called a cap of silence, (*cuffia di silenzio,*) and both for the particular purpose for which it is ostensibly applied, and as an instrument of torture generally, it may, perhaps, be considered superior in refinement to the celebrated "iron mask" or any of the engines of antiquity. The invention is due to Signor BAIONA, Inspector of Police at Palermo, and it appears to have been so highly approved by the King of Naples that he immediately decorated the talented and philanthropic gentleman with the order of FRANCIS I.

This cap, or *cuffia*, consists of a circular band of steel, passing around the head just above the eyes, with a semicircular band of the same material connecting it over the top of the head from ear to ear; attached to this superstructure is a chin strap of steel wire, growing broader towards the bottom, so as to confine the lower jaw completely, and make it utterly impossible to articulate when the bands on the head are properly screwed up; and to complete the adjustment there is a strap of leather with a buckle attached to the chin strap, which passes round the back of the neck, just below the ears, and keeps the latter firm in its place. It is said that the first experiments made with this novel instrument of torture were on two persons called LO-RE and DE MEDICI, and that the former suffered so much from it that he remained senseless for some time, and a gaoler who saw him, believing the man to be dying, ran and fetched a doctor and a priest without asking Signor BAIONA's permission. When the doctor and priest arrived, Signor BAIONA consented to allow the cap to be removed from the unfortunate prisoner, who was at length restored to life, after a copious bleeding and other remedies; but he ordered a punishment of 15 blows of a stick to the gaoler, in order to check his over zealous charity in future.

THE RUMORED ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN NAPLES AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

Naples (March 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

For several days the report has been circulating on the Exchange and in the city that the difficulties between the allied Powers and the Government of the Two Sicilies were, if not arranged, at least on the point of being so. All that I know for certain is this, that a communication was made, directly or indirectly, by this Government to the effect that it was ready to consent to a *pourparler* on a given basis. This communication would arrive, it was expected, in Paris last Saturday night. The basis I have heard mentioned is an enlargement of the Argentine treaty, —that is to say, a wider system of transportation is to be adopted, which is to be baptized "an amnesty," and to His Majesty is to come forth clear from his present embarrassment. It is asserted by those who are supposed to be well informed, that the King begins to feel the extreme isolation of his position, and would willingly enter again into the comity of nations, but if it is by such a way as is now suggested it will reflect great dishonor on those who have withdrawn from his friendship and leave all the elements of discontent and strife as active as ever, because not a single, social or political evil will have been removed.

The Diplomatic Rupture between Austria and Piedmont.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government, in recalling its representatives from Turin, addressed a circular dispatch, setting forth the reasons by which it is guided, to its agents at the European Courts. A letter from Berlin, published by the *Nord*, contains a summary of the dispatch on this subject.

According to this summary, the Cabinet of Vienna is not only dissatisfied with Count CAVOUR's reply to its complaints of the Piedmontese press, and of the tolerance with which these attacks are treated by the Sardinian Government, but it sees a new offence in the language used by that Government on the occasion of the debates which have taken place relative to the fortifications of Alessandria.

The dispatch adds, that "the Austrian Government has become convinced that Piedmont seeks to place itself at the head of the revolutionary movement in Italy—a movement of which the success would be the destruction of the Austrian denomination in Italy. Piedmont pursues, then, a policy which not only tends to disturb social order in Italy, but even to totally change the European political system established by the treaties of Vienna."

In presence of these facts, Austria deems that her dignity will no longer permit her to maintain official relations with Sardinia. Nevertheless, Count BUOL, in informing the foreign courts of the step which Austria has determined to take, declares formally that this measure will not be followed by others of a more hostile character, and that in any event Austria will

---

[illegible] up to the last moment, all that [illegible] for the maintenance of peace or [illegible] would consist in the Treaty of the Dardanelles of 1841.

English Filibustering in Circassia.

The *Presse d'Orient*, the organ of the French Embassy at Constantinople, of the 19th instant publishes the following narrative of the cruise of the *Kangaroo*, which forms now, on the demand of the Russian Embassy, the subject of official inquiry at Constantinople:—

On the 14th of February the English [illegible] steamer *Kangaroo* left Constantinople for Trebisonde and the Turkish coast of the Black Sea. This vessel had been repeatedly out on the same service before, and nothing indicated that on this occasion her voyage had any other object than that of goods and passengers to the line of Turkish ports on the Black Sea. In consequence of a secret arrangement, however, she had to convey from a point [illegible] to a hundred and twenty Hungarian and Polish officers and soldiers to the coast of Abasia (that portion of the coast leading to the mountain districts of the independent Circassians) One of them, Mr. [illegible], who had taken part in the campaign of [illegible], had been invited, according to the statement of the Hungarian journals, by the Circassians, to take the command of their troops. Though Colonel MEHEMED had been in the Ottoman army during the war, he, as a foreigner, never was placed on the Turkish army list.

The *Kangaroo*, while sailing down the Bosphorus, put in at Koulell, where she took on board a number of chests which had been made ready on board, and which contained, as is said, arms and ammunition.

When she arrived at Samsoun, or at Sinope, Captain Keeggs landed all the passengers he had taken to convey to Trebisonde, but reimbursing them their whole passage-money.

The *Kangaroo* then sailed for the coast of Abasia. It is said that the point for which she steered was Soudan. But finding this well watched, she regained the open sea, and, during a fine night, succeeded in landing her military passengers and cargo on some unobserved spot of the coast. It is said that the landing took place either in the Bay of Pitsounda, or that of Pitsonts. The latter place formed, at all events, the centre of the smuggling traffic in female slaves, from the time the Russians attempted to put a stop to it.

The *Kangaroo* set sail upon the same night; but the two Russian gunboats had discovered her, and gave chase. By putting on full steam she succeeded in escaping. The gunboats gave repeated signals, which, however, were not attended to, and at last one of them fired, but without effect.

The *Kangaroo* returned on Monday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, to Constantinople.

The Commission which the Pope has nominated, on the demand of Russia, to inquire into this affair, consists of ILIZA BEY, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary, TUFFIK PASHA, and two Colonels of the staff.

The General of Brigade, FERHAD PASHA, has been imprisoned in consequence of the first results of the inquiry.

Yesterday other officers, who are in the habit of communicating with MEHLMED BEY, were arrested; but nearly all of them were set at liberty this morning.

The Forcible Entry of two British Vessels into a Japanese Port.

From the Journal Des Débats.

A circumstance of consider

THE CORONER CONTROVERSY.

Investigation Continued Before Judge Daly.

EXAMINATION OF MR. A. F. WARBURTON AND MRS. DR. BUSCH.

The investigation into the charges preferred by [illegible] against Coroner Connery was continued before Judge Daly, in the Common Pleas Court room on Saturday. Before any testimony had been taken, the counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Jordan, objected to a continuation of the proceedings unless the District Attorney or his assistant, Mr. Sedgwick, were present to conduct it for the prosecution. The Judge permitted Mr. Clinton to conduct the case on Thursday last under the impression that it would be necessary for that day; but as Mr. Clinton was again absent, and the District Attorney absent, he must insist on an objection, in which he was sustained by the Counselor.

Mr. Clinton did not desire to conduct the case. He had sent for the Assistant District Attorney, desiring his presence.

Mr. Jordan wished to make the objection broader. He may would object to any one conducting the case for the prosecution except the District Attorney.

Mr. Clinton had no desire to do the duty of the District Attorney, and particularly in this case. He considered for the District Attorney's assistant, and he hoped proceedings would be delayed until he should arrive.

Soon afterwards Mr. Sedgewick appeared, and after some conversation counsel for the Coroner consented to waive their objection for the day, and allow Mr. Clinton to go on, with the understanding that either the District Attorney or his Assistant, should be present and conduct the investigation in future.

Mr. A. F. Warburton was the first witness called:

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Short-hand writer and reporter.

Q.—Were you not present at the inquest held by Coroner Connery in February last, to inquire into the cause of the death of Harvey Burdell? A.—I was.

Q.—Were you present when the witness, Mary Donohue, gave her testimony upon that inquest? A.—I was.

Mr. Clinton here stated that he was examining under charge second, beginning with specification first.

Mr. Jordan objected. They admitted that the Coroner used the phrase, "You carry your tail behind you," to witness Mary Donohue; and in his answer, he had explained that it was not used out of disrespect to the witness, nor from levity; it was used as a compliment to her integrity—she being an Irish girl and familiar with the story of the Irishman who lost his cow, and who could only say, in describing her, that she was a very honest cow and carried her tail behind her. On that story some doggerel had been written that was well known all over Ireland. One verse was:

"Tiddy Brady lost his cow,
He didn't know where to find her,
And the only mark he had on her, was
She carried her tail behind her."

The Judge allowed Mr. Clinton to go on.

Q.—Can you state what was said, if anything, by the Coroner to the witness, Mary Donohue, as to her carrying her tail behind her? Give the words of the Coroner as near as you can. All he said, and why he said it, if you know why he did say it.

[Objected to on the ground that the expression already to be offensive is admitted in the answer. Objection overruled and exception taken.]

A.—At one portion of Mary Donohue's testimony, while the Coroner was waiting her answer, the Coroner said: "I knew that you carried your tail behind you, by gracious, Mary;" the word "Mary" may have come in last, or after the first two words; it may have been "I knew, Mary," &c.; those are the words to the best I can recollect them; as to the reason why he said it, I, of course, cannot answer; I could only form my own surmises.

Q.—Did you take any short-hand notes at the time?

A.—I did.

Q.—Is your recollection of the Coroner's language refreshed by any means, and if so, what?

[Objected to on the ground that the short-hand notes should be produced, and objection sustained.]

Q.—Were you present at that inquest, when the witness, Cyprian Stevens, was examined by the Coroner? A.—I was present when a Mr. Stevens, from Brooklyn, was examined; he gave Mercer-street as his residence.

Q.—Did you hear the Coroner ask Mr. Stevens, when the latter was upon the stand as a witness, the question: "Was Mrs. Cunningham in the room at the time?" If so, state what was said thereafter by the Coroner, if you recollect. [Objected to—objection overruled.] A.—I can't recollect such a question as distinctly in the course of such a long examination; I only remember distinctly such expressions as struck me as being peculiar; if I had more of the context I might recollect.

Q.—What were the remarks which struck you as peculiar in the examination of Mr. Stevens? A.—Mr. Stevens was testifying to a conversation he had with Mrs. Cunningham, in which she, Mrs. Cunningham, had made charges against his wife and Dr. Burdell; Mr. Stevens said Mrs. Cunningham said she looked through the glass door and saw some improper liberties taken by Dr. Burdell with his, Mr. Stevens' wife; at that stage of the examination, the Coroner remarked, "I suppose she was looking through the glass, or door, to have a peep at the elephant," or words to that effect. Again, somewhere in the same connection, there was mention made of sores on Mrs. Stevens' legs, and the Coroner said the scratches in the glass must have been pretty large to see the sores; I understood him to mean scratches on the door glass.

Q.—Were you present when the witness, John T [illegible] of Brooklyn, was examined? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you hear that witness state, in answer to the Coroner, what was his (the witness') occupation? A.—I did.

Q.—What words did that witness use—If you recollect? A.—They were peculiar, and raised a laugh at the time; he said "I am a distiller," then he paused, and afterwards added, in a laughing tone, "or a manufacturer of liquid death."

Q.—What did the Coroner do or say, if anything, immediately thereafter? A.—He wrote down his answer. We were all amused at it at the time. And he repeated it, adding, I think, "I will put that down for the benefit of the teetotal society."

Q.—Can you describe the manner of the Coroner when he repeated the answer of the witness—a manufacturer of liquid death? [Objected to and question withdrawn.]

Mr. Jordan would like to know whether the Coroner had not the same right to be amused as any other person.

Witness—It is but fair to add that the manner of the witness was so exceedingly eccentric as to amuse any one.

Q.—Was anything said by the Coroner to this witness as to whether he (the witness) gave her (Mrs. Burdell or Mrs. Cunningham) the wink, if so, what was the form of the question? A.—I recollect something to that effect, which occurred in this way: Hildreth was testifying as to an appointment made by a young man, with Mrs. Cunningham, before she was married, I don't know what her maiden name was, in Brooklyn. The signal between them was to have been the waving of a handkerchief, I believe. Some one else heard of it, went there in his place, gave the signal, and, I believe, winked at her. That was the purport of the story, and somewhere in that connection the Coroner said "did you never give her the wink yourself," or something of that kind. It was a kind of side remark as he was writing down the testimony.

Cross-examination by Mr. Jordan—Q.—Mr. Warburton, were you present when a woman called Hannah, the cook, was examined? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you take notes of the examination? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you report the whole of her examination? A.—I took notes of it; the whole of her examination which took place on the day I was there; I don't know whether she was examined at any other time or not.

Q.—Did the Coroner say anything to her about carrying her tail behind her? A.—No.

Q.—Mr. Warburton, how many reporters besides yourself were taking notes there? A.—I can't say, exactly; there were several.

Q.—What paper did you report for? A.—I reported for the DAILY TIMES, in conjunction with other reporters.

Q.—Do you know who reported for the *Herald*? A.—I know several.

Q.—Did Mary Donohue, while testifying, appear embarrassed? A.—I could hardly say one was embarrassed, as I understood the term.

Q.—Was she at her ease? A.—No, she was not perfectly at her ease.

Q.—How near was she to the Coroner during her examination, when he made the remark about her carrying her tail? A.—I don't suppose there could have been more than two feet between them.

Q.—In what did she exhibit that she was not perfectly at her ease? A.—In her manner of giving her testimony.

Q.—Is that all the answer you can give to the last question? A.—Her manner was that—

Q.—Is that all the answer you can give to the last question? A.—I can give you a longer answer if you want it.

Q.—Is that all the answer you can give to that question, be it it not? A.—Oh, I can give you a longer answer if you require it.

Q.—Will you give all the answer you can? A.—Her manner was that of one who was not accustomed to give testimony; she felt herself under strange circumstances to her, and appeared a little nervous and agitated; that is all my answer.

Q.—Was Mrs Cunningham in the room at the time Stephens or Hildreth was examined? A.—No, not that I saw; I don't think she was.

Q.—What is your answer, yes or no? A.—I say no. I did not see her; I am perfectly satisfied myself she was not there.

Catherine Donnavan was sworn and examined by the Assistant District Attorney.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Brooklyn, No. 4 Garrett-place.

Q.—Were you at any time present at an examination of the person of Mrs Cunningham?

Mr. Jordan supposed the only question that could be put to this witness was that as to the directions that might have been given by the Coroner.

The Judge asked under what charge this question was asked.

The Assistant District-Attorney answered that it was under the 8th specification of the first charge.

The Judge said the query must be as to whether the Coroner gave the order.

The Assistant District-Attorney explained that Dr. Woodward had been in Court to prove that, but had eloped just before the previous witness left the stand. He would prove, however, that the Coroner's official agent (his son, the deputy) was present at the examination. If that were deemed inadmissible, they would have to adjourn at this point.

The Judge adhered to his opinion that this witness could not be asked as to what had occurred at the examination of Mrs. Cunningham until it had been shown in the first place that the examination was directed by the Coroner.

It was then agreed that an adjournment should take place till Friday next at 10 A. M.

Spain Prepared for War.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The Madrid correspondent of the Havana *Diaro de la Marina* furnishes that paper with the following table, containing the fullest information of the Spanish navy—names of vessels, their class, guns and present stations. In it are included a number of vessels in progress of construction on the 1st of January last, but which would be available in a war with Mexico:

Name.	Class.	Guns.	Station.
Reina Isabel	line of battle	86	Cadiz.
Rey Francisco	do.	84	Ferrol.
Princess Asturias	screw frigate	50	Cadiz.
Blanca	do.	35	Ferrol.
Berenzuela	do.	31	Ferrol.
Petronila	do.	31	Cartagena
Esperanza	frigate	43	Antilles.
Perla	do.	43	Ferrol.
Ballen	do.	40	Cadiz.
Cortes	do.	32	Antilles.
Villa de Bilbao	do.	30	Cadiz.
Ferrolano	corvette	30	Antilles.
Isabel II	do.	24	Art. School.
Mazerredo	brig	16	Mahon.
Patricta	do.	20	Rio Plata.
Habanero	do.	18	Antilles.
Voldes	do.	18	Antilles.
Pelayo	do.	16	Mahon.
Gravina	do.	16	Antilles.
Galiano	do.	16	Antilles.
Alcedo	do.	16	Antilles.
Scipio	do.	13	Philippines
Nervion	do.	10	Antilles.
Narvaez	screw brig	2	Ferrol.
Isabel Francisca	screw schr.	2	Ferrol.
Santa Teresa	do.	2	Ferrol.
Buenaventura	do.	2	Cadiz.
Concordia	do.	2	Cadiz.
Diana	do.	2	Cadiz.
Circe	do.	2	Cadiz.
Edetana	do.	2	Carthagena.
Ceres	do.	2	Carthagena.
Cartagenera	schooner	7	Rio Plata.
Cruz	do.	7	Cadiz.
Junista	do.	1	Antilles.
Isabel II	do.	1	Antilles.
Cristina	do.	1	Antilles.
Isabel II	steamer	16	Antilles.
Francisco de Asis	do.	16	Ferrol.
Isabel la Catolica	do.	16	Cadiz.
Velasco	do.	2	Correo.
Conde de Regla	do.	2	Correo.
Blasco de Garay	do.	6	Antilles.
Colon	do.	6	Antilles.
Jorge Juan	do.	6	Philippines.
Antonio Ulloa	do.	6	Antilles.
Pizarro	do.	6	Antilles.
Hernan Cortes	do.	6	Mahon.
Vasco da Balboa	do.	6	Cadiz.
Castilla	do.	3	Cadiz.
Leon	do.	2	Antilles.
Vulcano	do.	6	Peninsula.
Lepanto	do.	2	Peninsula.
Santa Isabel	do.	4	Peninsula.
Alvaro de Bazan	do.	5	Antilles.
Congreso	do.	5	Antilles.
Reina de Castile	do.	2	Philippines.
Pilea	do.	4	Peninsula.
Linians	do.	4	Peninsula.
Vigilante	do.	2	Peninsula.
Alerta	do.	2	Peninsula.
Conde Venadito	do.	2	Antilles.
Neptuno	do.	2	Antilles.
Elcano	do.	2	Philippines.
Maggellano	do.	2	Philippines.
Juan de Austria	do.	2	Antilles.
Guadalquivir	do.	1	Antilles.
General Lezo	do.	1	Antilles.
Peninsula	do.	4	Cadiz.

In addition to the above, there are nine store-ships, carrying twenty-eight guns; several gun-boats, and the usual smaller craft belonging to a large fleet. The Navy mounts 945 guns, most of them of large size; comprises steamers whose aggregate horse-power is 5,696, and is in every department in the highest state of efficiency.

The Army at the present time numbers about 160,000 men. There are on hand at home about 300,000 modern percussion muskets, and 150,000 flint lock, all in good condition. The light regiments are, of course, armed with the Minié rifle. The artillery is one of the finest in the world. Each battery has six pieces bronze twelve pounders and two twenty four pounders—eight pieces in all. There are also light batteries of six-pounder bronze pieces, and one mounted battery of twelve-pounders and two four pound howitzers, in which every man has a horse, and the pieces are harnessed with horses, instead of mules. The mountain artillery is a splendid regiment, armed with twelve pounder bronze howitzers, mounted on the backs of great mules, and carbines slung at the shoulders of the men. Spain is by no means unprepared, so far as her material outfit is concerned, for a vigorous campaign.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES O'HARA, of the County of Mayo, Ireland. When last heard from was in Cincinnati, Ohio. Any person knowing his whereabouts, will confer a great favor by addressing CATHARINE O'HARA, Orange, N. J.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at their room (Mrs. Prest's) Joralemon-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, 13th inst. at 7½ o'clock. The members are requested to attend, as the by-laws will be submitted for adoption. By order,
JOHN G. BERGEN, President.
S. ALPHEUS SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF the St. David's Benevolent Society are requested to attend an adjourned meeting of the Society to be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, 13th inst., at St. David's Hall, No. 98 Canal-st. Business of great importance to be transacted. To commence at 8 o'clock
JOHN N. JONES, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND members of Polar Star Lodge No. 345 of F. and A. Masons, are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 18 Avenue D, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, George Harris. By order of
WM. PENNY, Secretary. J. W. LITTLE, W. M.

A FAMILY LOVE FEAST WILL BE HELD in the John-st. First M. E. Church on Monday night the 13th inst., to commence at 7½ o'clock. The pastors and members of the different churches are invited to attend.
C. S. HARRIS, Pastor.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association, upon important business, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 13, at 7½ o'clock, in the University.
EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Recording Secretary.

THE NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold an adjourned meeting in Clinton Hall THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
JOHN CROSBIE, Prest.
GEO. H. HANSELL, R. S.

MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT,
ASTOR HOUSE,
ENTRANCE ON BROADWAY.
Open for Breakfast from 6 A. M. until 12 M.
Open for Dinner from 12 M. until 5 P. M.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE STATE of New-York, of the war of 1812, '14, and '15, to their fellow citizens: The members of this incorporated body, were formerly associated with other survivors of said war, and known as "The Veteran Corps." The officers of the corps were generally looked up to with veneration and esteem by their fellow members, and nearly all the concerns of the body—financial, as well as other matters—were entrusted to their management. As the corps increased in numbers, and advanced in public notice and regard, some unscrupulous characters sought and obtained admission to membership. That unfortunate accession by no means materially advanced the prosperity of the body, nor increased its respectability, however much it may have benefitted individuals in a pecuniary sense. On various occasions, when appeals have been made and cheerfully responded to by our warm hearted fellow-citizens, in aid of the indigent or sick Veterans of the War of 1812, much of the funds thus raised for charitable purposes were appropriated to our dissatisfaction. We in vain remonstrated against such doings; no redress could be had, as the Corps was not recognized by law; therefore, as the only available means of relief from such grievances, many of us took measures for becoming incorporated, (having first dissolved all connection with those whom we no longer desired to associate with)—by that we mean only a few who set themselves up as leaders of the many conscientious and respectable citizens, who were in no wise giving up the manufacturing. Refers to present employers and others. Address CUTTER, Box No. 1,325 Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, AN ATtorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of this State, is desirous of a situation in the office of a practitioner in this City as qualified partner or clerk. Being an advocate he would attend to all other duties. A line addressed to A. B., at the office of this paper, will receive prompt attention.

MUSICAL.—A SOPRANO SINGER, WHO HAS had several years' experience in quartette singing, wishes a situation as soprano, in a Church in this City or Brooklyn. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 1,071 Post-Office.

SERVANT GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, &c., at the office of the Society for Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chambers-st., A. D. 1835, now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WHO WANTS HELP?—THREE FARM LAborers, with wives, but no children, are waiting for situations at Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCHNEISSER'S GRAND CONCERT,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
EASTER MONDAY EVENING,
April 13, 1857.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
SIG. MORELLI,

1. Romance.....Donizetti
Mr. and Mrs. SCHNEISSER.
2. L'ast's Hungarian Storm March—arranged and composed for two pianos, by.....Schmeisser
Mad. CORA DE WILHORST,
3. Cavatina—Beatrice di Tenda.....Bellini
Mr. SCHNEISSER.
4. La Fuite des Amants—Poem musical by.....Schmeisser (The Escape—Storm on the Sea—Prayer—Happy Voyage.)
Fuyez au sein, fuyez! De vos pas que le bruit
Vienne interrompre seul le repos de la nuit
Hâtez vous, hâtez vous! Un esquif au rivage
Est là qui vous attend—ne perdez point courage!
Partez, et plein d'espoir. Si l'ocean gaujt,
Si la tempête éclate et si le vent rugit,
Ne craignez rien; ouvrez votre âme à la prière
Aussi bien qu'à l'amour! L'auteur de tout mystère
Sourit à qui le prie et toujours mène au port
Celui qui lui confie et son coeur et son sort!
Mad. CORA DE WILHORST and Sig. MORELLI.
5. Duo—Elixir d'Amore.....Donizetti
PART II.
Sig. MORELLI,
1. Largo al factotum—Barbiere.....Rossini
Mr. and Mrs. SCHNEISSER.
2. Fantasia on the March from "I Puritani," for two pianos.....Schmeisser
Mad. CORA DE WILHORST,
3. Brindisi—Macbeth.....Verdi
Mr. SCHNEISSER.
4. Grand Sonata.....Schmeisser
1. Allegro Moiso.
2. Scherzo.
3. Rondo—Allegro.
Mad. CORA DE WILHORST and Sig. MORELLI.
5. Duo—Rigoletto.....Verdi
Mr. SCHNEISSER.
6. Free Fantasias—Extemporized on airs to be selected by the audience.
Sig. MANZOUKI.....Conductor.
Tickets.....One Dollar
Doors open at 7; Concert at 8 o'clock. Tickets and reserved seats may be obtained at C. FREUDING'S, No. 701 Broadway; W. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. No extra charge for reserved seats.
Necessary steps have been taken to give ample room to every seat, and to avoid heat or draft in the Saloon this evening.
The two grand Pianos to be used are from the celebrated manufactory "Erard," Paris. New-York depôt, C. Bressing, No. 701 Broadway.
N. B.—It may be interesting to musicians to know that all the four parts of Mr. Schneisser's Sonata are composed in one key, and on one original theme.
THE MANAGEMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Admission with reserved seats.....$1 50
Admission without reserved seats.....1 00
Family circle (entrance to Crosby-st).....50
Boxes.....$20 to $60
MONDAY, April 13, 1857.
Verdi's grand Opera in three acts,
LA TRAVIATA.
Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
Miss SUSAN PYNE,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor AMODIO, and
Signor COLETTI,
In the principal rôles.
Musical Director and Conductor,
MAX MARETZEK.
The doors on Crosby-st. will be opened after the Opera for the accommodation of those desirous of avoiding the crowd and confusion on Broadway.
The parquet, balcony and first circle have been remembered, giving nearly double the space previously allotted to each seat. Seats for the season of
FIFTEEN REPRESENTATIONS
may be secured at the Box Office on and after THURSDAY, 9th inst., from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Italian Opera Night.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Season subscription.....$30
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
The Public is respectfully informed that the
PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY
will give
SIX FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
(Prior to their departure for Europe by the *Persia*, April 20,) at the above popular establishment, on
Tuesday.....14th | Tuesday.....21st
Thursday.....16th | Thursday.....23d
Saturday.....18th | Saturday.....25th
Being most positively their last appearance in New-York, commencing on
TUESDAY, April 14,
with Auber's favorite opera of
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
Don Henrique.....Mr. W. Harrison
Rebolledo, (his first appearance this season) Mr. S. Leach
Count Campo Mayor.....Mr. Hernandez
Diana.....Miss Susan Pyne
and
Catarina.....Miss Louisa Pyne
In which character she will, by particular request, introduce the celebrated echo song of
THE SKYLARK.
Conductor.....Mr. W. V. WALLACE.
Who, being requested by Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON to conduct their Farewell Performances, has, in the most handsome manner, volunteered his valuable services.
No Opera will be repeated.
Notwithstanding the increased expenses the prices of admission will remain as at present.
Places secured without extra charge.
Box Book open daily.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MONDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. W. WALLACK.
And last night of his appearance.
THE WINTER'S TALE for the last time.
With all the unparalleled splendor of this great production, unequaled in America.
Mr. J. W. Wallack as Leontes.
Mr. Burton as Autolycus.
Mr. G. Fisher, Mrs. A. Parker, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Moore, Miss Stevens, Mr. Satchell, &c.
TUESDAY—The first night of the Pyne and Harrison Troupe, who are engaged for six farewell performances, commencing with the opera of THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
ON WEDNESDAY—THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Stage Manager
Mr. Thomas Baker.....Musical Director.
Change of time—Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.
EASTER MONDAY.
A GALA BILL.
First night of Charles Gaylor's new piece,
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE.
Prince Charles Frederick of Prussia, by Miss Laura Keene.
The Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker, will perform the overture of "Le Chevalier de Lunnes," grand quadrille "Lucrezia Borgia," and the celebrated "Il Travista Waltz."
To conclude with, for the 29th time,
THE ELVES,
with all its beautiful scenery and dresses.
Lagren.—The mermaid forests of Pasteria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transforming the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the day they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of night they resume their immobility.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The public are respectfully informed that owing to other engagements the Management will be unable to continue for more than twelve nights longer that series of sterling comedies which have, during the past week, elicited such enthusiastic admiration and which in their cast and production have been pronounced by the unanimous voice of the press unequaled on the stage.
Mr. BLAKE. Mr. LESTER.
Mr. BROUGHAM. Mr. WALCOT.
And all the other brilliant favorites together once more.
MONDAY, April 13,
first night this season of Bourcicault's great comedy,
THE IRISH HEIRESS.
With Charles Dance's capital farce,
KILL OR CURE.
TUESDAY—Bulwer Lytton's fine comedy of MONEY.
with
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of
MR. GEORGE HOLLAND.
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
and, first time in seven years,
WHO'S THE COMPOSER?

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. DYOTT begs leave to announce his benefit for next FRIDAY, April 17, when he will be enabled to present his patrons with an extraordinary array of talent: Messrs. W. R. Blake, John Brougham, Lester, Dyott, Walcot, Geo. Holland, Lee, Phillips, Sothern, Stuart, Eaton, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Sylvester, &c., &c. OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, with the strongest cast ever given. Full particulars in future advertisements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Stall or Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Parquette, 50 cents; Second Tier or Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier and Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6.—THIS EVENING,
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Arbaces.....Mr. Loraine | Nydia.....Mrs. L. W. Davenport
Ione.....Mme. Ponisi | Lydon.....Mr. Davenport
The performance will commence with a favorite farce.
Doors open at 7; begin at 7½.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
New Hall, No. 536 Broadway.
Every evening this week will be repeated the very successful pieces of the
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
Fearce of Ole Virginny and Old Bob Ridley.
Preceding which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
In all its phases, with G. SWAIN BUCKLEY and R. BISHOP BUCKLEY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15, BENEFIT of SILAS STEELE, Author of the Burlesques, &c., &c.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 13 and 14 the drama entitled
KARMEL THE SCOUT.
Karmel.....Mr. J. H. Allen | Rosette...Miss Hathaway.
To be followed by the pantomime of
THE GOLDEN AXE.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
NORAH CREINA.

MR. DAMPSTER'S BALLAD ENTERTAINment at the Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, April 13, will include the following songs: "The Rainy day;" "Some Things Love Me;" "John Anderson My Jo;" "The Mother's First Grief;" "Barring o' the Door;" "Lament of the Irish Emigrant;" "Death of Warren;" "My Nannie, O;" "I'm Alone, All Alone;" "Tak yer Auld Cloak About Ya," and "The May Queen." Tickets 50 cents. Doors to be open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will perform Dr. Lowe's cantata, the "SEVEN SLEEPERS," this evening, April 13, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway.
CHARACTERS:
Honoria.....Miss M. S. Brainerd
Antipater.....Mr. F. Gardner
Martinus.....Mr. F. H. Nash
Malotus.....Miss Hattie Adams
Serapion.....Mrs. Camp
Johannes.....Miss Rodgers
Constantine.....Mr. W. Smith
Dionysius.....Mr. Hassell
Marcianus.....Mr. H. E. Holloway
Messenger.....Mr. Henry Tucker
Also, Bristow's "Te Deum" and "Jubilate," with solos by Mrs Anna (Stone) Eliot.
Conductor.....Mr. G. F. Bristow
Pianist.....Mr. A. Reif, Jr.
Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the music stores and at the door. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD'S
GRAND CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 16,
Niblo's Saloon.
Miss BRAINERD, assisted by the following distinguished Artists:
Sig. MORELLI,
Herr P. D. MOLLENHAUER,
Herr GOLDBECK,
Mr. BERGNER, and
Mr. CLARK W. BRAMES.
Tickets one dollar.

AT MR. SCHNEISSER'S CONCERT.

MAD. CORA DE WILHORST.

APRIL 13, 1857.
NIBLO'S SALOON.

MISS TERESA ESMONDE
Gives one of her favorite READINGS FROM THE AMERICAN AND IRISH POETS THIS EVENING, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, to commence at 8 o'clock. Selections from Longfellow, Willis, Moore, and other favorite writers. Shelton's celebrated Concert Band will attend. Tickets 2. cents, reserved seats 50 cents, to be had at the door.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Grand Concert will be given, under the auspices and for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, at Plymouth Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 23d of April 1857, at 8 o'clock P. M. A Chorus of one hundred and fifty voices from the New-York Harmonic Society, and an Orchestra of forty performers from the New York Philharmonic Society have been engaged. Mr. William Mason, Mr. Eben, Mrs. Bostwick and Miss Hattie Anderson will also appear. Conductor, Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW; Orchestral Leader, Mr. H. C. TIMM, President of the New-York Philharmonic Society. Full particulars of the Concert will be given in a few days. Tickets at $1, may be obtained at the rooms of the Association, corner of Jerusalemon and Court sts., and at the principal bookstores; and in New-York, at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets can be obtained by members at the rooms, at 75 cents each; but not more than two tickets will be sold to any one member at that price.
LYMAN ABBOTT, Chairman of Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

OPERA FUND BALL AND CONCERT.—THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL, as already announced, will take place in the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY, 14th inst.
No expense will be spared by the Directors of the Academy to render this entertainment unusually attractive. Large additions have been made to the decorations used on the previous occasion, and the BANDS will consist of not less than ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Doors open at 8; Music to commence at 8½, and Dancing at 9. No Ladies with bonnets, and no gentlemen with hats, canes or overcoats, will be allowed on the floor.
Tickets Two Dollars each, admitting one person; can be had of the Directors of the Academy, of the Fakrosanes and Managers, and at the principal music stores.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.—THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the drama entitled THE WICKED WIFE, with a cast including nearly all the talent and popularity of the company, followed by THE MOUNTAIN MAID TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3, A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER, and THE LIMERICK BOY, &c. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUNSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 100 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open, to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar purposes. Apply to N. B. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GRAMMAR OF
ENGLISH GRAMMARS,
BY GOOLD BROWN.
Author of the "Institutes of English Grammar," &c.
Second Edition—Revised and Improved.
From the Massachusetts Teacher.
This production stands out in bold relief as the book of the age on the subject of English grammar. No scholar can regard his library complete without this book. It is destined to be the standard authority in its department, and will therefore be found an indispensable requisite in the office of every professional man, and on the table of every teacher.
Published by
S. S. & W. WOOD,
No. 389 Broadway.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and importers of the Standard Editions.
New Goods constantly received.
On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the Country. PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.
No. 194 Nassau-st., New-York.

VANDERVEER'S PATENT
ARITHMETICAL TABLES FOR CHILDREN,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. B. MORRILL, No. 814 Broadway. Agents wanted throughout the country.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floret" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Auguste Mignon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. R. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Creole Belle," by Hubbard, sung by the Brakleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents. "Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 25 cents.
FIETH, POND & CO.
No. 547 Broadway, New-York

STATIONERY.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY. THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE HOUSE IN
THE UNITED STATES.
We would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of our machine-made
ENVELOPES.
The unrivaled facilities which we possess for manufacturing enable us to
DEFY COMPETITION.
Samples forwarded free of expense.
We would also call the attention of the trade to
BRYAN & WILCOX'S Celebrated
WRITING FLUID AND INK.
For which we are the SOLE AGENTS.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
Nos. 23 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order as directed to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM B. HAWS, (Branch of R. G. Root, Anthony & Co.) No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN, a graduate of a German University, experienced teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages, mathematics, &c., and successful disciplinarian, desir s to change his present situation and take charge of an Academy as principal, or of some private pupils—to be prepared for College—as tutor. Has no objection to go South, or to accompany students to Europe. Best references given. Address D. D., *Daily Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF SOLID CLASSICAL scholarship, familiar with several modern languages and mathematics, and experienced in teaching, wishes a situation either now or next Fall, in a college or a school of high standing. New-York and the vicinity preferred. References as to his competency, success and character, will be found satisfactory. Address DIDASKALOS, *Times* office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH MUSIC, German, and the English branches, for a seminary near Philadelphia. Also, a lady to teach Music and Drawing. Salary moderate. Apply to the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. SMITH & BOYD. Teachers wishing situations should make early application.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, QUALIfied to instruct in four languages, with references and testimonials of the highest character, wishes a situation in a private family where his services will be received in payment for his board, or will accept a situation in a school as teacher of the Languages or English. Address ERNEST, Union-square Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH French, Music and Drawing, with hour of a situation as Assistant Teacher in a select school, pleasantly located near the City. Salary $400. Address PRINCIPAL, *Times* office.

SIT

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS.
Ladies' Plain Border Handkerchiefs at $2 25 a dozen
3,000 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, for $1 50 a dozen.
ALSO,
Colored Border and plain Handkerchiefs, all qualities.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No 478 Broadway.

RICH DRESS SILKS.
Heavy Stripe and Plaid Silks, 6s.
Bayadere Stripe Silks, 6s., 8s. and 10s.
Heavy Satin stripe figured, 85c., worth 10s.
Small figured Black Silks.
This morning at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
NO. 478 BROADWAY,
Have now in stock a full line of White Goods of every description. Also, a large assortment of
BRILLIANTES AND MARSEILLES,
for Ladies Basques.

BAREGE ROBES, BAREGE ROBES,
FROM AUCTION, PRICE $4.
Flounced Robes, $6.
Very handsome and cheap.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 478 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
FIVE CASES OF COLORED
DROP'D SILKS
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 13,
and following days,
selling at
6s., 6s., 7s. 10s., and 12s.
N. B.—The above are probably the cheapest
Lots of Silks
offered for sale this season.
LYONS & JONES,
No. 281 Grand st.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!
STELLA SHAWLS!
Another large purchase of those
BEAUTIFUL STELLAS,
AT
COLUMBIAN HALL,
Price as before, Four and Five dollars each.
Ladies will recollect that our
MANTILLA ROOM
is now open with a splendid stock at prices
which places competition in the shade
COLUMBIAN HALL.
LYONS & JONES, No. 281 Grand-st.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
And Materials for boys' wear,
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE,
at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st,
Remember,
We have only one price,
And all our goods warranted as represented.
LYONS & JONES.
Quilts, Table Linens, Sheetings, Diapers, &c.
Another case of Brilliants, at 12½ cents, worth 18 cents.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
On fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
with the privilege of selecting said deduction from an unusually large stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have received by the last steamers
ELEGANT GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
AND ORGANDIES,
AND BY THE YARD,
NOVELTIES,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT SALE OF SHAWLS AND SILKS.
25 pieces plaid silks, 4s 6d. and 5s., worth..... 6s.
100 pieces rich silks, 6s., worth..... 8s
100 pieces extra silks, 8s., worth..... 10s.
Rich black silks, (all boiled,) 8s., worth..... 10s.
Rich shawls..... $3 50
500 rich shawls..... $5 00
200 rich shawls..... $7 50
175 extra shawls..... $10 00
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.,
Corner Forsyth.

BAREGE ROBES
BAREGE ROBES.
LYONS & JONES will offer on Monday and following days,
TWO LARGE LOTS OF
BAREGE ROBES,
at $5 and $6 each.
Columbian Hall No. 281 Grand-st.
Observe! These are the balance of a large importation and merit the particular attention of purchasers.

BROCHE BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS,
New and choice styles,
ALSO,
FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS,
Of every description,
CHEAP,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
(The greatest bargains yet offered.)
300 ROBES—NEW GOODS,
in Summer styles,
AT $25 EACH.
(Usually sold at $35 and $40.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LINENS FOR HOTELS AND FAMILIES.
Sheetings, Shirtings Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doyliee, Toweling, and Linen Goods
of every description,
SERVICEABLE AND CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
ENGLISH VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY,
AND SUPERFINE INORAIN, &c., &c.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPRING MANTILLAS, BASQUES AND TALMAS.
Monday, April 13 will be shown
ALL THE LEADING PARIS DESIGNS,
In every variety of material and trimming.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH CHENE
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
(The latest Paris styles,)
AT $25 EACH.
Regular price $40,
Will be opened on Monday, April 13.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES.
Select Spring Styles.
Also,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
POPLINS,
CHALLIES, DELAINES,
At LANE & PORTER'S, 317 (old No. 72) Canal st.,
Near Mercer.

PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS,
at 70 and 75 cents.
An additional lot in good styles and colorings will be offered on Monday, 13th inst. These goods are well worth 90 and 100 cents.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just opened a superb assortment of
REAL LACE AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
VEILS AND FLOUNCINGS,
In great variety.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR AND STELLA SHAWLS,
In new and elegant designs, received by the *Asia*, will be opened on Monday, the 13th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

8 CASES OF
NEW CHENE SILKS
AT $ 25 PER YARD,
(Usually sold at $175.)
Will be opened on MONDAY, April 13.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

YARD-WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS AND BRILLIANTS.
At 12½ cents per yard, warranted fast colors.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner Mercer.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS,
VOLUME XXXVI.
Containing cases in the House of Lords, the Privy Council and the Courts of Common Law, during the year 1856. Just published by LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

MANTILLAS AND TRAVELING CLOAKS.
Will open on Monday, April 13 a handsome assortment of Mantillas and Traveling Cloaks, some of which are perfectly unique, and for style and beauty not exceeded in the City.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway,

DRY GOODS.

BLACK LACE VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, &c.,
Per *Washington*.
We have received per the above steamer,
A choice lot of Real Thread Lace Veils, from $4 upwards,
French Lace Veils, new patterns.
Thread Laces, Barbes and Coiffures.
French do. &c., in every style
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 478 Broadway.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.,
Per *Washington*.
2,000 embroidered Linen Sets and Collars, from $1 per set.
3,000 embroidered Jaconet do, from $1 to $1 50.
500 Jaconet and Swiss do., from $1 50 to $5.
Basques, Basque Muslins and Laces, and Bands, all patterns.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILK R bes.
Purchased at late Auction Sales.
Paris Silk Flounced Robes, $10.
Rich Chine Jasper Robes, $20
Extra Super Silk Robes Cannele, $30,
Cheap at $40.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS IN SILK AND LACE,
Of all the latest styles
And at low prices,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

ELEGANT LACE SHAWL MANTLES.
Entire new designs to our order
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 478 Broadway.

NEW SILKS, NEW SHAWLS,
NEW BURMAHS, NEW POPLINS,
NEW CHALLIES, NEW BRILLIANTS.
SILKS.—3.0 pieces newest styles spring silks, purchased at Auction 4s. 6d to 6s. worth 6s. 6d to 8s
Also, 400 pieces extra rich Bayadere Chene and Jaspe striped and plaid silks, comprising some of the richest goods imported, are offered 2s. and 3s. per yard less than the usual prices.
SHAWLS.—3,500 Broché and Gold Border Stella Shawls, warranted. Sewed Borders from $3 50 to $6 00, the cheapest goods in the City.
Also, 1,000 printed Border Stella Shawls $2 and $2 25, worth $3.
100 pieces Barrath Stripes, a new article for Spring wear, as low as is 6d per yard.
75 pieces of Ducal Plaid, elegant goods, very cheap.
100 pieces Paris Lustre in plain colors, an excellent substitute for Silk.
1,500 pieces new Challies and De Laines, mostly purchased at auction, from 1s up.
Brilliants; 6 cases French Brilliants, extra quality, will be opened this morning H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st., corner of Monroe.

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN
MOURNING GOODS!
The undersigned having purchased at an enormous sacrifice, for cash, the following large lots of desirable
MOURNING GOODS,
a quick sale being indispensable, the very low prices named is guaranteed to insure it:
5 cases FRENCH LAWNS, warranted, 1s. per yard.
4 cases FRENCH ORGANDIES, warranted, 1s. 3d. per yard.
2 cases FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, 3 flounces, $2 50 per robe.
2 cases FRENCH JACONET ROBES, 3 flounces, $3 per robe.
2 cases BLACK BAREGES, very fine, 2s and 2s. 6d. per yard
1 case RICH SILKS, 5s and 6s per yard.
2 cases fine PERSIAN DE LAINES, 1s. per yard.
N. B.—The attention of City and country merchants is requested.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK CRAPE MAREIZ,
BLACK ALAPACA, BLACK MUSLIN DE LAIN,
BLACK CALICO, BLACK BOMBAZINE,
BLACK ORGHAM,
Grenadines, Barages, and Crapes, and all goods suitable for mourning, always on hand and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

AT MOLYNEUX BELL'S,
Is the place for ladies to emit themselves in the selection of their summer mantillas. His stock is all new and consists of the best assortment of
Styles
Manufactured
In the best manner,
Which will be
Offered at the
Lowest prices.
No 58 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF SALE TO CLOSE
BUSINESS,
AT NO 767 BROADWAY.
Plain colored silks at 2s. per yard worth 12s.
White and Lavender Moire Antiques, 2s. per yd., worth 3s.
Silk Grenadine Muslin de Chine, &c., robes, laces and embroideries, must be sold this and the next week to close business, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th st.

JAMES GRAY & CO
Will open, on Monday, April 13, several cases of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS,
at 25 per cent. below the regular prices.
No 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Full assortment of Spring styles now ready,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received, per steamer *Asia*, a magnificent selection of
NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
Comprising the latest Paris styles.
No 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

AT NO. 767 BROADWAY.
SALE TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
The entire stock of dry goods, laces, embroideries shawls, &c., must be sold this and the next week to close business, at
A. JAKOBI & CO'S,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th st.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
300 at $1, worth $1 50, will be offered on Monday, the 13th inst.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner Mercer.

PARIS EMBROIDERED BANDS,
THE FINEST GOODS MADE,
Much below the usual prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FOULARD SILKS.
Beautiful Foulard Silks, 4s. to 6s.
Foulard Silk Robes, $8 to $10.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

MANTILLAS. MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO have now on exhibition their Spring importations of PARIS MANTILLAS, together with a large assortment of their own manufacture, which for beauty and elegance cannot be surpassed.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

PRINTED LAWNS! PRINTED LAWNS!
AT THE CLOSING SALE, NO. 767 BROADWAY.
10,000 yards, select styles, at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
10,000 yards, beautiful small figures, at 1s., worth 2s.
A. JAKOBI & CO.'S,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th st.

BAREGE ROBES.
Just received, from late Auction Sales, a large lot of
BAREGE ROBES,
At $4 50 each. A great bargain.
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
Plaid Flounced Barege Robes, $6 to $7 50.
LANE & PORTER.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
Will be offered at reduced prices, on Monday, the 13th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner Mercer.

SILKS, SILKS.
Just received from auction a large lot of beautiful silks, which will be sold at 62½ cents per yard.
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED FRENCH BANDS,
In wide widths, suitable for basques, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

SPRING MANTLES,
RENSON & WILSON, No. 61 Canal-st.
Are now exhibiting their importations of the latest Paris novelties. Opposite Mercer-st.

REMOVAL.—MRS. GAYNOR BEGS TO INFORM her numerous patrons and the ladies generally, that she is about removing her corset establishment from No. 363 6th-av., to the large and commodious store
NO. 848 BROADWAY,
Between 16th and 14th sts.,
and will open on Tuesday, April 14, with an elegant assortment of all kinds of Corsets Skirts, &c. It is her intention to continue both in Broadway and her old store, No. 45 7d-st., the same reasonable charges that have heretofore given such general satisfaction.
MRS. T. H. GAYNOR,
No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.,
and No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL THIS DAY open the store Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., next door to the cor. of 14th-st., for the sale of a well-assorted stock of Dry Goods, consisting in part of Silks, Silk Robes, Barège Robes, Printed Lawns, Jaconets and Cambrics, Shawls, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves, with a well-selected stock of Table, Shirting, and Sheeting Linens, Domestics, &c., &c. ORRIN TAYLOR.
APRIL 13, 1857.

WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.—THE BALance of these goods from the late wrecks, consisting of linens, table cloths, diaper, prints, ginghams, de laines, broadcloths, cassimeres, muslins, laces, collars, &c., will be sold off at reduced prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BLACK AND COLORED PINEAPPLE AND Shanghae Gauzes, Lutongs, Plaid Silks, do. Tissues, Crapes, Pongees, Seersucker, Fans, &c., just opened, for wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 665 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—OUR LACE STOCK HAS BEEN removed to No. 459 Broadway.
PETER ROBERTS & CO.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.
1,500 STELLA SHAWLS, sewed borders, at $1 50 each. Great Bargains.
1,500 PRINTED CASHMERE SHAWLS, all colors, $3 each: worth $5.
500 ALL WOOL PALM LEAF SHAWLS, $2 each. Very cheap.
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Third door from Monroe st.

CHEAP SILKS—CHEAP SILKS,
FROM AUCTION.
7,000 yards New Plaid Foulards from auction, at 8s. 6d. per yard; very desirable.
10 lots wider, new styles, 4s. and 4s. 6d.
Ladies, call very early and buy bargains.
ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Third door from Monroe.

LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
TWO CASES SLIGHTLY WET,
2 YARDS WIDE, HEAVY, AND ALL LINEN,
AT 56, 62 AND 75 CENTS.
THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.
BRINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 318 Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FRENCH BRILLIANTS,
FROM AUCTION.
17,000 yards yard-wide French Brilliants, selling at 1s. per yard, worth 2s., at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Third door from Monroe.

POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS
AT NO. 347 BROADWAY.
Closing the business.
The splendid collection
OF RICH GOODS
Must be disposed of
Before 1st of May,
Regardless of cost,
At private sale,
In quantities
To suit customers.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.
N. B.—Country ladies visiting the City are invited to call.

TABLE DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
10,000 dollars housekeeping goods
Now selling at
30 PER CENT. BELOW
COST OF IMPORTATION.
A rare opportunity is thus offered to families for buying
Their goods at extremely
LOW PRICES.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

BAREGE DE LAINE DRESSES
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
500 barege de laine dresses
At 10c. each, worth 20c.,
Offered for sale
THIS WEEK ONLY.
Ladies wishing to procure
Bargains will
PLEASE CALL EARLY.
Store fixtures for sale.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

PRINTED CAMBRIC BREAKFAST ROBES
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
Now being offered
AT
$2 50, each worth $4 50.
Only a few left of the 1,000 received per steamer a few weeks ago.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS,
Another great reduction in prices,
At the
Great closing sale
On Monday, April 13,
The balance of silks
Will be offered at lower prices than can be found
At any other house,
As they must be sold at once
To close the business.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

THE LAST OF THE ALBONI PLAIDS
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE
500 Alboni plaid dresses
$2 75 each, worth $5.
The ladies are informed that the above are the last of the goods which we shall be able to offer at $2 75 each.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES AND PLATED WARE IN AMERICA
Will commence this week with the following prices:
GAS FIXTURES.

	Our Prices.	Usual Prices.
Hall Lamps, each	$3 00	$4 00
Hall Brackets, 1 Light, each	50	75
Parlor Chandeliers 3 Lights, each	7 50	10 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights, each	9 00	14 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 lights, each	15 00	22 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, each	75	1 00

GLASS, CHINA AND IRON STONEWARE.

Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 75	$3 00
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 00
Cut glass Wines, the dozen	3 75	5 00
White China Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 75	5 50
White Toilet sets	1 00	2 00
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	15 00	25 00

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	$20 00	$30 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 25	10 00
Silver-plated Casters	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons the dozen	1 50	2 50

CUT OUT
this advertisement and bring it with you.
W. F. DALEY & CO.,
Our original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

REMOVAL.
R. T. WILDE begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 20 and 22 John st., to the new store,
NO. 261 BROADWAY,
Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall)
The undersigned opens his new warerooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising
SILK GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND FANCY BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
BONNET FRAMES, &c., &c
To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.
R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Utica Mills Sheeting Muslins, 2¼ yards wide, 28c. per yard.
Wamsutta Shirting Muslins, yard wide, 11¼c. per yard.
Long Cloth Muslins yard wide 9c per yard
Together with a large variety of goods suitable for family use, must be sold this and the next week to close business, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.'S,
No. 767 Broadway (below 9th st.)

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS will find THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers one of the most FERTILIZERS as well as the CHEAPEST embellishments for manure, where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, CONTAINS NO SEEDS OR WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetables, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivalled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 8 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 8 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 60 Cortland-st., New-York.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
AT THE NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
GRIFFING, BRO. & CO., No. 60 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED—PURE AND genuine, from the original source, at ONE DOLLAR a pound, and in packets, prepaid by mail, at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 each. Two pounds is the required quantity for one acre.
NEW CHINESE POTATO—(Dioscorea Batatas.) Roots from 4 to 9 inches long, at $3 a dozen, and small Seed Tubers at $7 per 100, or at $1 per dozen, prepaid by mail. These last are similar to those sold by us last Spring, and warranted equal in quality to any from any source.
ALSO, CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS, at $1 per 100; new ORANGE WATERMELON, JAPAN PEAS, and a large and general assortment of VEGETABLE, FLOWER, AGRICULTURAL, FRUIT AND TREE SEEDS.
of the most approved sorts and best qualities, at wholesale or retail.
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
No. 15 John st., New-York.
Catalogues on application.

TO THE FARMERS.—DE BURG'S FERTILIZER.—CORN! CORN! CORN!—To grow large crops, you must buy DE BURG'S SUPER PHOSPHATE. Beware of unscrupulous imitators and experimentors of the above, as there is great responsibility attached to the name. Be sure you get the genuine. Send for pamphlet, with testimonials and directions for use, &c., to C B DE BURG Factory and Docks four blocks south Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg, L. I.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dielytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catal gues on application.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS—FROM PETER Henderson, Jersey City, fresh from the garden every day, at the seedstore No 7 John-st., comprising moss, climbing and perpetual roses, with and without pots, climbing vines and other garden plants and roots of every description. Catalogues.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE by the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt st., New-York City.

COLUMBIAN AND PERUVIAN GUANO.—Super-phosphate of lime for sale, by
A. LONGETT,
No 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.
Packages for the flower-garden may be had gratis.

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE—(SORGHUM SACCHARATUM) in large and small quantities for sale at the Agricultural warehouse and Seed store of B. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SETH J. EASTMAN, JOHN C. LEOPE
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs Stagg & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
AN MIDDLES—1,000 hhs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
HAMS 500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order
GLAZED HAMS—500 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western, Sour, canvassed for shipping
SHOULDERS—100 hhds Prime Western, Smoked
LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New
500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
600 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

200 BARRELS CITY MESS PORK.
200 barrels City Clear Pork.
Smoked Hams our own cure.
Smoked Shoulders, our own cure.
Smoked Shoulders, Western cure.
Smoked Beef.
Fresh smoked daily, and are offered to the trade at the lowest cash prices.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
Nos. 200 and 202 Chambers-st., New-York.

SALT.—TODD & CO., NO. 77 FRONT-STREET, have constantly on hand, afloat and to store, Ashton's & Marshall's F. F. Fine Salt, Turk's Island and other coarse Salt; Liverpool ground Salt, and ground rock Salt, of superior quality for dairy and family use in 5-lb. 10-lb. 15-lb., and 20-lb. bags, and in cases which they offer to the trade in lots to suit, at reduced prices.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S CELEBRATED SOAP—Superior to Castile for family use,
At 9 cents per pound.
For sale by SHEPARD & MORGAN,
No. 67 Pearl st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERBLY CARVED DOUBLE ROUND 6-octave rose-wood piano forte for sale, finished in style of Louis XIV, with four round corners, back same as the front, with massive carved work on both sides, most elaborately inlaid with real pearl work of merit, triple mouldings all round, rich and costly carved legs with grapes, fruit and vines on long corners, made to order by one of the best makers of this City, from whom reference will be given if desired; is a drawing-room grand overstrung bass, and in tone is one of richness and power seldom met with and can be fully tested in every way; is without fault or blemish, and worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano; new two months and fully warranted. Price $400, cost $800; stool to match, box for shipping, &c., included. Apply at No 676 6th av., near Crystal Palace, for four days, from 7½ A. M till 8 P. M. N. B.—an object will be offered to a cash buyer.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANOS.—ONLY WAREROOMS NOS. 419 AND 421 BROADWAY CORNER OF CANAL.—A large variety of the above make to rent. Rent deducted if purchased. Beautiful pianos, same make, for sale, on reasonable terms. TAYLOR & FARLEY'S melodeons for sale.

AT THE MARBLE BUILDING CORNER Broadway and Grand st. may be found great bargains in new and second-hand pianos. HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s & HAINES BROS.' new pianos at low prices. Second hand pianos at $35, $40, $100, to $300 Pianos to let. Melodeons cheap. T. S BERRY, No. 458 Broadway.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS. HUDSON & MUZEN have removed to No. 265 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, where can be found the best assortment of Pianos and Melodeons in the City, for sale or to let. N. B.—Storage for pianos and furniture.

PIANOS AT GREATEST BARGAINS IN NEW-YORK.—If taken before removal, 1 elegant 7-octave rosewood for $150, 1 at $185, 1 at $200 and 75 others for $175 $25, $35, $40 $56, $65, $75, $80, and $100, at No. 102 26th st., near 6th-av. R. GONZALEZ.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-Octave rosewood piano forte, elegant case and superior tone, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $500, will be sold for $260. Been used a few months. Can be seen at No 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET—HAINES BROS' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 250, 252 and 254 3d-av., cor. 31st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Prices moderate J. M. PELTON

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
The above oils can be obtained from the regular appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL OILS.—F. F. THOMPSON, Agent, depot No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York. The BRECKENRIDGE COMPANY are prepared to supply these celebrated Oils for MACHINERY and ILLUMINATING PURPOSES, in quantities to suit purchasers.
THICK OIL FOR MACHINERY and for OIL LAMPS, $1 25 per gallon
THIN OIL FOR CAMPHENE and BRECKENRIDGE LAMPS, $1 per gallon.
A discount of ten per cent. on Thick, and twenty per cent. on Thin Oils made to the trade. Terms, cash on delivery.

BOILED OIL, 75 CENTS; ROOF OIL, 56 cents; Gradon paint, 12½c. per pound; white lead and all ne paints, &c. B. HIDWELL, 301 Greenwich, cor. Vesey

FOR EUROPE.

THE ADMIRAL, Capt. JAMES WADE.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $150; in second do., $75. Return tickets, good for nine days, $250. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, Jan. 3.....1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7.....1857
Saturday, Jan 17.....1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21...1857
Saturday, Jan. 31.....1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4.....1857
Saturday, Feb. 14.....1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18....1857
Saturday, March 14.....1857	Wednesday, March 4....1857
Saturday, April 11.....1857	Wednesday, April 1....1857
Saturday, May 9.....1857	Wednesday, April 29...1857
Saturday, May 23.....1857	Wednesday, May 27.....1857
Saturday, June 6.....1857	Wednesday, June 10....1857
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 87 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $120; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARAPIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard, red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston....Wednesday, April 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York.... Wednesday, April 15
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston. Wednesday, April 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 29.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston.....Wednesday, May 6
AFRICA, Shannon leaves New-York..Wednesday, May 13
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston....Wednesday, May 20
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVER

New-York Daily Times.

...YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in ... and sold for ONE SHILLING a week. Single ... Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a ...

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published ... (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will ... and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It ... by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly al... matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and ... is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two ... to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed ... TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies ... FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWEN... ; to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the ... of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 ... for single copies.

TERMS, *invariably cash in advance.*

All letters intended for publication, or containing Intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please notice that no advertisements are inserted on the fifth page of the TIMES without special orders to that effect. Those *preceding* the marriages and deaths are charged as Business Notices; those *following* them, as Special Notices.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our London and Paris correspondence, received by the *Niagara*, and published in another part of this morning's issue, will be read with interest. In our London letter, full particulars will be found of the elections which commenced in Great Britain and Ireland on the day the steamer left Liverpool. Unlike our systems, a general election in England is not held throughout the country at the same time, but each constituency appoints a day for the election of its own members. The writs for the new Parliament are returnable on the 3rd of April instant, but before that time arrives, it will be known whether Lord PALMERSTON is or is not sustained by the people. His prospects continue favorable, and the report that the Emperor of China disapproves of the doings at Canton, is averse to war, and is anxious to conciliate the British, is received most opportunely, and will probably ensure the Premier's triumph.

We have partial indications of the vote that will be given by some of the more important constituencies in the United Kingdom. At the nomination of candidates on the 27th ult., Lord JOHN RUSSELL had the largest show of hands for the City of London. Messrs. BRIGHT & POTTER, for for Manchester; Messrs. ROEBUCK and HADFIELD, for Sheffield, and W. COBDEN, for Huddersfield. All these candidates are anti-ministerial.

Our Paris correspondent gives a *resumé* of the French Press on Mr. BUCHANAN'S Inaugural address. The opinions of our French cotemporaries, as in the present case, are often curious and generally readable.

From the continent of Europe we have intelligence of a complete diplomatic rupture between Austria and Piedmont. The event affords great satisfaction to Russia, whose hatred of Austria is unbounded. It is not believed, however, that the differences between Austria and Piedmont will extend beyond a temporary interruption of diplomatic intercourse. Spain, it is now said, intends to land a force and occupy a position on Mexican territory. The first division of the invading fleet would sail for Havana on the 28th of February. There are rumors from Naples that King BOMBA is disposed to make some concessions in favor of his subjects; but at the same time we read that he has authorized the introduction of a frightful instrument of torture, surpassing anything known in the darkest days of the Inquisition. "Experiments" were made upon two unfortunate prisoners, and they were not expected to recover from the horrible effects of the torture. The Neufchatel Conference had resumed its sitting, and it is now stated, on reliable authority, that the differences between Prussia and Switzerland will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Montevideo on the 4th of February, says that "Paraguay has refused to ratify the treaty made with the United States, ostensibly because there have been some verbal alterations made in it, but, it is believed, in reality because President LOPEZ wishes first to see the issue of the late Consul HOPKIN'S demands for damages."

The New-York Charter bill has at length been passed through both branches of the Legislature—the Assembly, on Saturday, having concurred in the Senate's amendments. The Metropolitan Police bill was also virtually passed—the Senate having signified their approbation of its provisions by the very decided vote of 27 in its favor to 5 against it, after amending it in some unimportant particulars. It will be seen, on reference to our telegraphic summary of Saturday's proceedings, that various other matters of importance were acted upon.

Serious trouble has arisen from the Indians in Iowa. We have a letter dated at Webster City, in that State, March 22, containing the following: "Our town is considerably excited in regard to trouble with the Indians. Nineteen dead bodies have been found near Spirit Lake, about sixty miles northwest of Fort Dodge. The Indians have been committing their depredations for some little time, and are daily growing bolder and more reckless in their attacks. The people of this and the adjoining towns are raising men and munitions. A company will leave Fort Dodge on the 24th well provided for, and determined to avenge their murdered brothers and friends."

The investigation into Coroner CONNERY'S conduct on the "Grand Burdell Inquest" was resumed Saturday. Only one witness, Mr. WARBURTON, a reporter, was examined. Next Friday the case will come up again.

The Broadway Tabernacle Society have purchased ten lots on the northeast corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, for $78,000, and will soon commence building on it.

There were 438 deaths in the City last week, an increase of 27 over the number of the week previous.

SAMUEL OSBORNE and SAMUEL TAYLOR, first and second mates of the *Samuel Russel*, were examined, Saturday, before United States Commissioner WARD, charged with having caused the death of one of the crew, named WILLIAMS, on the last voyage from China, by beating and ill using him. The test-mony, conflicting badly, the complaint was dismissed. A similar complaint against these men for the murder of "Dutch Bill" was dismissed a few days ago.

An examination was held on Saturday by Mr. Commissioner STILLWELL, in the case of JOHN STACEY, second mate of the *Christiana*, charged with cruelly beating a sailor of the ship named JAS. W. GORDON, during the recent voyage from London to this port. Several witnesses testified that the second mate inflicted upon GORDON very severe and lasting injuries. The Commissioner reserved his decision until to-day.

Mayor WOOD and City Judge RUSSELL met on Friday last, and appointed three men, Police Captains, viz.: MIKE MURRAY for First Ward, in place of HALPIN, whose term of office expired. J... WARNER, for Thirteenth Ward, in place of ..., dismissed, and W... for Seventeenth Ward, in place of HAIN, whose term of office expired. They also re-appointed Capts. DILKS and ACKERMAN, the former to the captaincy of the Fifteenth, and the latter to that of the Ninth Ward.

The Turkish Press.

The Turkish Government, says the last news from Europe, has established a registration and censorship of the press on the French model. As in the whole Empire there are only three or four published—and only one of these in Turkish—and as they are all small scraps of paper filled with laudations, *a la Française*, of the powers that be, this measure is not likely to press heavily upon the public. The *Journal de Constantinople*, the chief of the lot, is published in French, and owes its existence mainly to a subscription from the State, which it repays by lavish glorification of the Sultan, the Pashas in office for the time being, and the general excellence of the Turkish Constitution in Church and State. Number two is the *Presse d'Orient*, another French print, taking a precisely similar view of public affairs, the only difference between it and its colleague being that arising out of the deadly animosity which exists between the editors, and which led to a duel with small swords, little more than a year ago, between the rival "publicists." These two are published in Pera—the Frank quarter of the capital, and are indebted for their circulation to the French reading merchants and dealers there, and in the ports on the Black Sea and the Danube. They have a cotemporary in Smyrna, the precise name of which we forget; but its resemblance to them is in all respects so great as to render its title a matter of no importance. The Turkish journal of Stamboul—the official *Gazette*—contains only decrees and appointments, and translations of the more striking bits of brag which appear in the columns of its "gravner" colleagues. Its circulation, strange as it may appear, is the most restricted of all, as it is confined to that infinitesimally small portion of the Turkish population which knows how to read, composed mainly of the Muftis and Imamns, and theological students attached to various Mosques, the professional writers, or "Kyatibs,"—for hand-writing is a profession to itself—and the higher State functionaries. Consequently, any one who supposes that this adoption of the Divan of the great "*idée Napoleonienne*," which bases the national safety upon three "avertissements," will cause great inconvenience and lamentation upon the sacred territory of Islam, deceives himself grossly. It is only worth notice as indicative of the wretched precision with which that barbarous old ape, the Turkish Empire, is ready to imitate the worst and most mischievous features in the administration of a foreign country, whether they profess the slightest capacity of application to its own social or political organization or not.

The fact of the matter is, that there seems no reasonable prospect of any attempt to "create and foster public opinion in Turkey and make it racy of the soil" meeting with the smallest measure of success, without a revolution which would erase from its political organization every one of its prominent and distinctive characteristics. In the first place, the written language of the Turks is a language in which foreign words and foreign idioms are so largely intermixed as to render it completely unintelligible to the great mass of the people, and to give to those who can handle it with facility all the dignity and distinction of professors of an occult science. It would require a literary revolution nearly as great as that which has occurred in England since Norman was the language of the castles and the law courts, and Saxon of the cabins and of the "Merrie grene wood," to bring literature to bear upon the Mussulman villagers of Roumelia and Anatolia, and certainly no class which as yet exists in Turkey is likely to set to work to bring any such revolution about. The French journals of Pera, to which we have been referring, circulate mainly among foreign colonists, who live under foreign jurisdiction, whose allegiance centres in the embassy of their nation, and whose greatest boast and glory is, that living in Turkey, they are not only not Turkish, but hate and contemn everybody and everything which bears the name. Upon these people, whose influence upon the country through its commerce is yearly increasing, and, since the war, promises to be greater than ever, nothing that is written or published at Constantinople produces the slightest effect. Their books reach them with their bills of goods, and their newspapers come through the French or Austrian Post-Offices, and are no more subject to Turkish censure or control than if they had never left the shelves of DIDEROT or LONGMAN, or issued from London or Paris printing offices. The class upon which the Press in Turkey will yet work wonders, but which is as yet totally unfitted for its operation, and totally unaffected by any restrictions that may be placed upon it, is a class whose very existence the venal scribes of Pera and Smyrna affect to ignore, and whom European diplomatists refuse to see except through spectacles provided by the Sultan. The Christian populations of Bosnia, Bulgaia, Roumelia,—and Servia for that matter may be joined with them,—are only awakening from the sleep of degradation into which five centuries of degradation has thrown them. Their condition during the last hundred and fifty years, though marked by many grievances and hardships, has been one admirably calculated to fit them for self-government. The state of weakness in which the Turkish Empire has now so long lingered, if it has deprived the rajahs of systematic police, has at least saved them from systematic oppression. If they have been exposed to frequent acts of violence, those acts have been isolated, and they have not been demoralized by the degrading tutelage which a powerful centralization always involves. They have lived quietly in their remote, lonely villages, coming in contact with their masters, only in the payment of the baratch, but managing their internal affairs in their own way, and answerable in civil as well as criminal matters to chiefs of their own faith. Had the Turks been wiser or more humane, their Christian subjects would to-day have been worse off. The blending of the various populations of the Empire at the feet of a despot would have been more disastrous to the latter in the long run than a position of superiority and vassalage has as yet proved. Christian Turkey contains the germs of an admirable Municipal system, and in municipalities are to be found the only solid basis for freedom.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE CRYSTAL PALACE?—This is a question that affects the citizens of New-York much more than it affects the creditors or stockholders of that beautiful but unfortunate edifice. Shall the Palace be torn down, and its costly materials distributed among the dealers in broken glass and old iron; or shall its crystal walls be allowed to stand—the ornament and pride of our metropolis?

This question is now seriously considered by a Committee of the Board of Aldermen, before whom a petition for the removal of the Palace has been made by a small company of land speculators, owning lots in the vicinity of its location. The result of the Committee's investigation is awaited with much interest.

To regard this matter independently of all personal considerations, it seems to us that the destruction of the Crystal Palace will be both an injury and a disgrace to New-York. To destroy the most remarkable, not to say the most beautiful building on this Continent,—the only building of its kind on this side of the Atlantic, and, probably, the only one that will be erected here within the lifetime of any of our readers; and to destroy it merely for the purpose of gratifying a few speculators in building lots, would be an act of vandalism unworthy of our day. The Crystal Palace should be preserved, both for what it is and for what it may become to our citizens. It should be perpetuated as one of the public institutions of our City.

The palace was erected by private capital, at a cost of about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. As a financial speculation, it has been a failure, and a total loss to its stockholders. But as an object of rare interest, attracting strangers to the City, it has enriched our citizens and given a healthy stimulus to various departments of our industry. Its beneficial influence in this respect can be easily continued by placing the building upon a permanent financial basis. To accomplish this end, it is now proposed to sell the Palace to the City for $150,000, which is but a little more than its materials would sell for, should the structure be demolished. The land upon which the Palace now stands belongs to the City, and is part of the square lying "between the Fifth and Sixth avenues and Fortieth and Forty-second streets," which was "appropriated for a Reservoir," by a resolution of the Board of Aldermen passed July 31, 1837, and approved by the Mayor on the 20th September following. Until this lot is needed for a Reservoir, which will not be in our generation, the Palace could remain there without any detriment to the City. Indeed, as long as it remains there, it ornaments a square of land which would otherwise be a barren waste; since the purpose for which the lot was originally set aside precludes its conversion to a public park, or any permanency other than a Croton Reservoir.

Should the City purchase the Crystal Palace, it is understood that the American Institute stand ready to take a lease of the building for a term of years, paying therefor an annual rent of $10,000. Here the Institute will hold a perpetual Fair throughout the year, and under its management the Crystal Palace will be reorganized as the great Emporium of American Art and Industry. The same attractions which drew strangers hither, from far and near, in its palmy days, will then be renewed and multiplied; and the City of New York will become, more than ever, the magnet of every traveler.

In these considerations alone, there is abundant reason to justify the Common Council in purchasing the Crystal Palace. By that act they will be doing something for the immediate benefit of every citizen, and adding to the Capital of the New World an architectural monument of which the whole country may justly be proud.

NEW-YORK RE-WARDED.—Local attachments are hardly possible in this City, and that phrenological bump which indicates such a passion must be extremely small, if it have any existence at all, in the heads of New-Yorkers. Even New-York cats must be deficient in the sentiment of local attachment, which is the peculiarity of their race, they become so accustomed to living in strange garrets. If JOHN MILTON were to revisit London he would find the house still standing in which he used to live; Dr. JOHNSON would find St. John's Gate, where he worked for CAVE, the publisher, very little changed, and Queen ELIZABETH would find her successor, VICTORIA, holding Court in the same palace in which she resided herself; Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN would find all the Churches still in good condition which he erected, and even the children of EDWARD would be but little changed in the room in which they went to sleep on the night when they were smothered by order of their cruel uncle.

But the New-Yorker who left his native City but two or three years ago, if he were to return after the first of next month, would not be able to find even the Ward in which he was born. The church in which he may have been christened will have disappeared; the name of the street where he lived may be changed, the street itself may have been so widened, straightened and rebuilt as to be another street altogether; and half the old familiar objects and landmarks which he left behind may be gone. The whole is constantly undergoing a change; but the most embarrassing alterations will be caused by changing the boundaries of the Wards. Until we become used to the redistricting of the City the new Wards will lead to great confusion of ideas. The "bloody Sixth," for example, will be completely eradicated from existence, and the New Sixth Ward will be, in fact, in its character, just the reverse of the present one. The four lower Wards are all thrown into one, and the Fifteenth will find itself out towards Harlem.

This re-Warding of the City is, in fact, the most important part of the new Charter; it will give the people something like an equal representation in the City Government, and be productive of the most beneficial results in changing the character of the Common Council. There will no longer be any such rotten boroughs as the six lower Wards have been the past fifteen or twenty years.

WILL MAYOR WOOD RESIGN?—As Mayor WOOD has repeatedly avowed his determination to resign in the event of the passage of the new Charter, and the Police Bill, it becomes a question of no small interest whether he intends to put his threat into execution, or not; whether he will resign his office, or resign himself to the new order of affairs. The new Charter will go into operation on the first of next month, and after that the Mayor will become rather more of an ornamental appendage to the City Hall than the duties of the office will permit him to be at present. As the Mayoralty will be relieved of so many important duties, Alderman CLANCY may be found quite equal to their discharge. It is said, however, that he regards himself as so entirely competent for the place that he is already taking Time by the forelock, and making preparations to be a candidate for the succession next December at all events. It is understood that the Mayor intends visiting Europe in the event of his resigning.

POOR BENNETT.—The "historian" of the Parker Vein is reduced to the condition of Lord BYRON when he commenced writing his *Don Juan*. He wants a subject for his historic pen. There are no more Potosi or Parker Veins to chronicle, and bogus companies have become almost obsolete. The "historian," for the lack of a better subject, has turned his attention to the moral drama, and has commenced writing up Mrs. MCMAHON and writing down MATILDA HERON. The unfortunate lady who has become the subject of the *Herald's* distinguished patronage is entitled to the compassion of the public; although she gives the world to understand that, like Parker Vein and other objects to which the *Herald* has extended its favors, she pays well for all she receives. The distress of the *Herald* lest the theatrical public should be injured by witnessing the performance of such dramas as "Camille" is truly wonderful. Poor BENNETT has got tired of predicting a crisis in Europe, and as for the terrible commercial revulsion which he has so long foretold, it keeps adjourning itself like Father MILLER'S end of the world, in a most perverse manner; he has abandoned the clergy, who won't go to the dogs to please him, and now, as a *dernier* resort, he is down upon the theatres and Miss MATILDA HERON. Poor BENNETT is manifestly on his last legs, and they are very weak and shaky at that.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.—The State Railroad Commissioners have recommended the repeal of the law by which their office was created. The reasons assigned are that all the duties which they have any power to perform can be quite as well discharged by the State Engineer and Surveyor. A bill has been introduced in conformity with their recommendation, which, we trust, will pass.

The creation of this Commission was mainly for the purpose of establishing some legal authority over the Railroads of the State. We suspect the experiment is a failure. The Railroads make no returns unless they choose to do so,—pay no attention to the rules and regulations which have been established for their government, and in all respects ignore all attempts of the Legislature to exercise any control or restraint over them. The fact is, the Railroad Corporations of this State have the complete control of its government. Their influence over the Legislature is supreme; no bill affecting their interests passes without their consent, and whatever legislation they require for their own benefit they are quite certain to get. Under these circumstances it is folly for the State to keep up any show of authority over them. The Railroad Commission must, of necessity, become a mere sinecure, and the sooner it is abolished the better. The bill for that purpose has passed the Senate, and will, doubtless—as it should—go through the Assembly also.

A NEW SCHEME.—A prospectus has been issued for a new weekly paper in this City, to be called the *Southern Herald*, and to be devoted to the furnishing of information "concerning the politics of New-York merchants." The following paragraph from the prospectus indicates the spirit in which it will be conducted:

"We acknowledge no fellowship or equality with Abolitionists, and our whole energies will be directed against them, both in a *social* and *business* point of view."

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth*, in which we find a notice of this sheet, says that those "who feel more interested in learning whether or not New-York merchants are sound upon the negro question than they do in ascertaining where they can get the best goods, and get them cheapest," will find it much to their advantage to subscribe to this new sheet.

INFORMATION WANTED.—We see by the report of the proceedings of the Legislature that a bill "relative to *stage routes*" in this City has passed the Assembly. We should like to know the nature of this bill. We were told on good authority some days since that the various companies owning stage routes had been assessed *six dollars a stage* to raise a fund to secure the passage of this bill, and that all but one submitted to the assessment and paid the money. Will somebody at Albany be good enough to send us a copy of the bill?

A "Regular and Steady Growth."

From the Herald, Feb. 26, 1857.

The *Herald* has reached a daily circulation of *nearly* 80,000—its increase over the circulation of last year being nearly 20,000 per day. But the growth of the New-York *Herald* for twenty years has been as *regular and certain* as the growth of the population and trade of this metropolis.

From the Herald, April 11, 1857.

During the last month our regular circulation has reached *nearly* 70,000 per day! ["Regular and steady!"]

A PARALLEL CASE.

From the Herald, April 20, 1853.

It is the intention of the *Parker Vein Coal Company* to construct 52 steamers for the freighting business between Baltimore, Alexandria and New-York. *Twelve* steamships will give one a day from each port, *but this will not begin to meet the demand for transportation!*

From the Herald, June 11, 1854.

The developments recently made in Parker Vein Coal Stock are enough to *deter outsiders from touching anything of that kind again!*

The Brick Church.

About 6 o'clock Saturday night, thousands of persons stood breathless to see the tower of the old Brick Church fall. Those who were belated down town and so enjoyed the sight, thanked their stars for the delay, for it was an occurrence worth going a good way to see.

The method of leveling the tower was ingenious. Only the spire had been removed, and all passers by wondered how they would ever get so solid and so towering a mass as that flat, unless by sections, or by killing a host of workmen in its fall. The iconoclasts were scientific men however.

The corners of the tower were shored up with pitch pine timbers, and the brick of the eastern side then all removed. When it had been so far undermined that there was no question that the tower would fall to the eastward so soon as the props should be removed, they were surrounded with charcoal, tar and turpentine in large quantities. Fire was then communicated to the combustibles, which, in about fifteen minutes, burned off the props, and the whole structure above, leaning more and more, toppled at last to the ground with a crash that might pass for a respectable earthquake. Some parts of the falling wall bit the arch that still remained of the rear end—the back of the ancient pulpit—and sent it hurrying off in fragments toward Spruce-street. Last night, about 9 o'clock, flames burst out suddenly from the ruins, but they were soon got under.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Passage of the New-York Charter and Metropolitan Police Bills.

Great Excitement in the Assembly—The Affair Between Beckwith and Hastings—The Port Wardens' Bill Passed—Harbor Masters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 11.

The proceedings in the House during the afternoon and evening of yesterday, though of slight general importance, were of a very exciting character.

Shortly previous to the afternoon's recess, in the order of the third reading of bills, there came up an act to amend a law passed in 1856. Its title did not clearly define what was the character of the proposed amendments, or rather the character of the bill to be amended. It turned out that the act to be amended was the celebrated bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River at Albany.

When it was announced, Mr. BECKWITH, of Washington County, obtained the floor, and moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Roads and Bridges, with instructions to take testimony relative to the merits of the proposed amendments. He stated that the bill had been introduced under a deceptive title, had been surreptitiously passed through the Committee on Roads and Bridges, had been referred to the Sub Committee of the Whole, without any person properly understanding what it was, and smuggled through the Sub-Committee during the temporary absence of the members of that Committee from the North, who would have felt it their duty to make a strenuous opposition to a measure which they knew so vitally affected the interests of their constituents. He denounced the conception and progress of the bill so far as it had gone as base and infamous, and in clear, distinct and unequivocal terms expressed his contempt and indignation for and against those who, as he thought, had attempted to violate the clear intent and meaning of the Constitution to carry through an unjust measure. Mr. BECKWITH was not by any means delicate in the phraseology in which he choose to express his indignation, nor over fastidious in the manifestation of that indignation.

But the motion and the manner in which it was advocated, were well calculated to awaken the resentment of parties interested—and when such a project as the bridge is up, it seems that all the lobby and the State Legislature is interested, and about equally so—and of course there was much commotion both inside and outside of the Assembly Chamber. Many of the prominent gentlemen of the House spoke on one or the other side of the proposition, and spoke evidently under great excitement. Finally the motion to recommit was carried, and inside, the excitement apparently subsided.

Outside, however, of the Chamber, there was rather an increase than a subsidence of the excitement, which was protracted through the afternoon.

When the House assembled in the evening, among the bills which came up was one providing for the reorganization of the Executive chamber. This bill had been so amended in Committee as to materially change its character. The Committee had not, however, had the forethought so to amend the title as to make it express the character and object of the bill. Mr. H. BAKER moved to recommit to the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of their considering the character of the bill, and so amending its title as to make it conform to the requirements of the Constitution. He spoke somewhat at length on the motion, and with some evidence of opposition to its provisions. But at the conclusion of his remarks, he withdrew his motion.

It was immediately renewed by Mr. PAUL, and thereafter followed a renewal of the excitement which had pervaded the chamber during the debate on the motion to recommit the bill for the bridge amendments. It seemed as if the opponents of the bridge bill were the friends of the pending measure, and that to a great extent the combatants had changed their battle-ground, and were intent upon a renewal of the strife which had been suspended on the breaking up of the afternoon session. Mr. WOOSTER warmly advocated the bill, and still more warmly defended the Governor, who had been attacked on account of this bill in one of the daily papers of this city.

Mr. BECKWITH took the same side, and in the course of his remarks stigmatized the writer of an article which had appeared in the *Knickerbocker* newspaper, as "a low political scavenger." Mr. HASTINGS, the Editor of that paper, is a reporter on the floor. When Mr. BECKWITH had concluded, he occupied a position near the door of the clerk-room. Mr. HASTINGS was seen to approach him, and in a moment thereafter he was struck, or rather cuffed on his head by Mr. BECKWITH.

Of course there was immediately a scene of the greatest confusion. The crowded lobbies and the members were themselves in a high state of excitement. The Speaker rapped to order—the doors were locked, and only by the strongest exertions were the elements of discord quieted down, and order brought out of chaos.

When quiet had been obtained, Mr. BECKWITH rose and expressed his regret that he should have been the cause of such an extraordinary scene. He apologized to the House for the indiscretion of which he had been guilty, and stated in justification that he had been approached in a threatening manner and with offensive language by Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. POMEROY, in behalf of Mr. HASTINGS, stated that he had intended no personal threats to Mr. BECKWITH.

Finally a Committee of investigation was ordered, and there for the present the matter rests.

The bill which had continued the combat, like that which had given it birth, was recommitted.

To-day was third reading of bills in both Houses. The Senate had read and passed the Police bill, in which were embodied the amendments I have heretofore noted. These amendments were concurred in by the House, and therefore the Police bill is as good as a law.

The House also concurred in the Senate amendments to the Charter, and that is also before the Governor.

The Senate amendments to the Port Warden's bill were concurred in by the House.

The Assessment bill passed the House, and will no doubt pass the Senate.

No appointments of Harbor Masters or Port Wardens have yet been made, but I think they will come along on Monday. I feel assured in saying that they would have been made before this, but for the fact that there was pending in the Legislature a bill reorganizing the Port Warden's Department; that having received the final action of the two Houses, the appointments will no doubt be made at once. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, April 11.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To extend the powers of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

To authorize Justices of the Peace to renew executions.

To annex Schuyler County to the Sixth Judicial District.

To abolish the fees of County Judges.

BILLS REPORTED ADVERSELY.

For appropriations to the New-York Mechanics' Institute; to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and to the Buffalo Orphan Asylum.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To extend the time for the completion of the Utica and Binghamton Railroad.

To incorporate the New-York Towing and Wrecking Company.

To incorporate the New-York Hygiene Institute.

To loan the Delavan Literary Institute $3,000.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to commercial paper, abolishing days of grace on checks and drafts, &c., after being amended to provide that no protest shall be necessary on time checks.

The Metropolitan Police bill then came up for a third reading, and was amended so as to reduce the Treasurer's bonds from $100,000 to $50,000; also, so as to give the control of the number of patrolmen to be appointed to the Board of Supervisors of New-York for the New-York quota, to the Common Council of Brooklyn for the Brooklyn quota, and the remaining quota for Kings County to the Supervisors of the County of Kings.

A motion to make two Police Commissioners for Kings County was lost.

Mr. SICKLES moved to strike out the provision authorizing the appointment of Clerks of Police Courts by the Commissioners. Lost.

The bill was then passed by ayes, 27; nays, 5.

NAYS—Messrs. Kelly, C. P. Smith, Sickles, Spencer and Wadsworth.

The bill to ... authority to ... Mr. BOSWORTH moved to ... bill, which was agreed to, and ... mittee reported the bill with ... The Senate then refused to order the bill to a third reading, by ayes 14, nays, 15.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Giving additional powers to the corporations of New York and Brooklyn.

To prevent the spread of pestilential diseases.

Incorporating the homeopathic county medical societies.

Increasing the compensation of justices of the Supreme.

Regulating the distribution of the income of the United States deposit fund.

Amending the charter of the City of Rochester.

Providing for the closing of ... when their charters expired.

Legalizing the acts of the Supervisors of ...

Relative to the clerks in the Tax ...

Relative to widening Broadway between ... and Fifty-ninth streets.

An act in relation to vexatious ... Incorporating the Pacific Dock Company.

Appropriating $35,000 for the improvement of the Hudson River.

Amending the militia laws so that the Commander-in-Chief can confer the honorary rank of ... Captains serving 20 years or more.

Messrs. C. P. SMITH and BROOKS were appointed a Committee on the practicability of ... East River.

Adjourned till Monday.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, April 11.

The House agreed to meet hereafter at 9½ o'clock in the morning, 3½ in the afternoon, and 7½ in the evening.

Mr. RAWSON moved that the Supply bill be repealed on Monday in order that it might be printed. Lost.

BILLS PASSED.

To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in the neighborhood of the Clinton Prison.

In relation to the bond of the Sheriff of Kings County.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the New-York Charter bill, and the bill ... commercial paper.

Bills were passed to confirm the location of the new line of Canal through Port Byron.

For the apportionment of members of the Assembly.

To organize Senate Districts.

In relation to the assessments in the City of New-York, and amending several acts relating thereto.

To prevent the improper detention of the notes of country Banks.

The Bill relative to the Stage routes of New-York, which was lost on a former occasion, was taken from the table and passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the incorporation of associations.

To improve the breed of domestic animals.

To authorize Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburg Railroad to increase the rates of fare.

To amend the charter of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company.

To amend the militia law, so as to allow honorary rank to be conferred in certain cases.

Defining the powers and duties of the Clerks of Special Sessions, except in New York and Albany, and regulating appeals in certain cases.

To authorize additional compensation to the Brooklyn Census Marshals.

To amend the act for opening and grading ... avenue, Brooklyn.

To authorize the State Line Railroad Company to purchase the stock of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company.

To authorize the incorporation of companies for the importation of guano.

To authorize the Buffalo and Lake Huron ... Company to take and hold real estate.

The House concurred in the Senate's ... to the bill in relation to Piers and Slips on the East River.

The bill to make certain the record of the ... contract and to amend the marriage laws was lost. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Amusements.

On Saturday evening Mr. OLE BULL gave a grand concert in aid of the Masonic Board of Relief, given off at Niblo's Saloon. The night was not well chosen, and the attendance was, in consequence, small. Then it would have been under other and more favorable circumstances. The programme was miscellaneous; a neat and efficient orchestra of thirty-five performers played a couple of overtures, and the orchestra accompaniments to the various movements; Signor ... PARONI sang a pair of arias, (somewhat gaudy;) Mr. OLE BULL played his concerto in A, and two pieces; the Mendelssohn Union gave the finale to the first act of "Lorly," and a selection from "Athalie," when Miss MARY E. HAWLEY sang SCHNEIDER'S eternal "Wanderer;" Miss VICTORIA GILLIS rendered an aria from VERDI, and Signor GIAMONI (a *tenor robusto* of consideration) another from the same composer.

Mr. OLE BULL, we are sorry to remark, is ... and ailing. He is no longer the strong, robust man we remember of old. Ill health and other troubles have crowded thickly on the philanthropic Norwegian, and with their customary effect. He is still a great and admirable artist, capable of more than can be accomplished by any other performer living, but at times the inevitable feebleness of disease manifests itself. On Saturday this was observable principally in the Concerto—a vague work requiring the most powerful individuality in execution, which Mr. BULL does not appear to be strong enough to impart to it at present. Let us hope that his forthcoming tour will give him new strength to win new triumphs.

Next in importance to Mr. OLE BULL was the co-operation of the Mendelssohn Union—a young and extremely vigorous musical society. The Union has the good fortune to possess Mr. MOSELEY for Conductor, (a gentleman who feels thoroughly assured of the genius of his master,) and a large number of performing members, many of whom are widely known for their artistic ability. It is the most hard-working and efficient musical association in New York, and in a short time has made prodigious strides. The first *morceau* was the *finale* to MENDELSSOHN'S "Lorely." In no respect did this impress us as a favorable exhibition of the powers of the Society. The chorus was unsteady; the orchestra tempestuous, and the solos amateurish to a degree. In the "Athalie" selection, however, ample amends were made for these shortcomings. We have no recollection of a more excellent performance. There were few in the chorus, well-balanced accuracy in the soloists, and precision in the orchestra. A few such performances would place Mr. MOSELEY on a firmer footing than he now occupies in this city. The solos were sustained by Mrs. C. M. ... Miss HATTIE ANDER, Miss MARY E. HAWLEY, and Mrs MARIA LEACH. Another lady took part in the proceedings, but at her particular desire we refrain from mentioning her name. On a former occasion when referring to her efforts, we were so unhappy as to fall short of the standard of praise erected by her friends, and by which we hear she had too unwisely measured herself. To remind us of this unstudied fact the lady in question has favored us with a brief, but emphatic note, desiring, somewhat tartly, that her name be not mentioned in connection with this entertainment. Whether suggested by positive cruelty or actual discretion, this prohibition is painful, because it assures us that we have lost the admiration of a very charming lady. But we will gratify her whim in the most ample manner, and for the future carefully abstain from mentioning her name in any way whatever. Will this satisfy our fair but indignant correspondent? We shall of course speak of her public performance whenever we think people ought to do so—but in a veiled and fearful way.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—After an absence which has been sorely felt, MAX MARETZEK returns to the City and to his proper post as musical conductor of the Opera, but not of the Academy. Owing to other arrangements, which time will develop, that sphere is lost to him, and his operations will be carried on at a rival establishment. Those who are familiar with the ability, energy and pluck of Mr. WIZARD MAX have no fear of the result, especially as he has the straightforward and inflexible W. H. PAINE for a coadjutor. The opera season commences to-night at NIBLO'S handsome establishment, and everything seems to promise a campaign of unusual brilliancy. In a pecuniary point of view there is no doubt of a prosperous season.

The feature of to-night's programme (the "Traviata") is the *début* of Mme. GAZZANIGA in the rôle of the heroine—a part in which she has created the greatest enthusiasm in Philadelphia. BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and COLLETTI are also in the casts.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—HERR SCHNEIDER, a pianist of pretension, gives his first grand concert to-night, assisted by Mme. DE WILHORST. Mr. SCHNEIDER plays Mr. SCHNEIDER'S compositions exclusively, and therefore appeals to the public in the double capacity of composer and performer.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The members of the Harmonic Society repeat their performance of Dr. Lewis' Cantata, the "Seven Sleepers," to-night, at Dodworth's Saloon, under the direction of Mr. G. F. BRISTOW. It is to be hoped the weather will be more favorable than on the last occasion. After the Cantata, BRISTOW'S "Te Deum and Jubilate."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Published by the Proprietors, at the Office of "The Times," No. 113 Nassau-st., and 161 Broadway.

From Washington.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MINNESOTA LAND OFFICES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 11.

[illegible] one hundred applicants for the [illegible] in Nebraska. Mr. CHAPMAN, the delegate from the Territory, recommended residents only, [illegible] those of the offices for them, but the ontpressure prevented the entire accomplishment of [illegible]

The following persons are said to have been appointed:

Nebraska *District*—JOHN C. TURK, Registrar, and [illegible]

South Platte District—ISAAC L. GIBBS, Registrar, and EDWARD DESLOND, of Alabama, Receiver.

Nemaha District—GEORGE H. NIXON, of Tennessee, Registrar, and ANDREW HOPKINS, of Pennsylvania, Receiver.

There is little doubt that GOV. IZARD will be removed. His successor has not yet been designated.

From Boston.

THE CASE OF REV. MR. KALLOCH—TWO MURDERERS SENTENCED TO DEATH, ETC.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 11.

At a meeting of the Tremont Temple Baptist Society last evening the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we have carefully weighed the testimony which has been brought forward to sustain the charge alleged against our pastor, Rev J. S KALLOCH, and we now declare in the most positive manner our unabated confidence in his integrity as a man and a minister of the Gospel, and most earnestly do we now request him to resume the public services of the sanctuary as our pastor and teacher, and we again most cordially pledge him our undivided attachment and unwavering support until the last clouds of his trial have all disappeared.

Another resolution, which was also adopted, provides for contributions to defray Mr. KALLOCH'S expenses in the late trial.

Chief-Justice SHAW, this forenoon, pronounced sentence of death on JAMES MAGEE and CHARLES L. CATRON, for the murder of the Warden and Deputy-Warden of the State Prison. They are to be confined in jail one year, and hung on such a day as the Governor may appoint.

The *Atlas*, and *Chronicle and Telegraph*, announce this morning that they will hereafter be merged in the *Daily Traveller*. The latter paper, under the new arrangement, will be issued on Monday in the quarto form, with SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., as the Editor in chief.

The Freshets at the North.

BANGOR, Saturday, April 11.

The freshet on the Piscataquis River has been the severest known for years. Six bridges have been carried away. At Foxcroft it carried away the brick building owned by W. W. HARRIS, Esq., which was formerly a Hee and Fork Factory, damaged the foundry building slightly, carried away a portion of the dam, and materially injured Woolen factory of MAYO & SON. At Dover the water carried away the bridge, a portion of the granite wall of the Canal, injured S. F. BROWN'S Woolen factory and destroyed the dam of the Saw mill at the Lower Village, JOSEPH BROWN'S Grist and Saw Mill was carried away, and also the bridge at Guilford. The damage on the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers is also extensive. At Guilford the driver of a stage supposing the bridge was only overflowed, drove his team into the river and lost it. Himself and the passengers narrowly escaped drowning.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 11.

Kansas advices to the 7th inst. are received.

Messrs. ROBINSON and DEITZLER appeared at Lecompton on the 6th inst., to stand their trial on the charge of treason; but the time, place and Court having been changed, they were directed to appear on the first Monday in May.

The requirements of the law had not been carried out respecting the census lists.

No voting at the coming election was to be allowed in Lawrence or Lecompton, and four obscure places had been designated in which to hold the polls.

News by the southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 12.

No mail has been received south of Mobile.

A fire at Monroe, Ga., on Tuesday night, destroyed all the business part of the town. The loss is about $50,000.

Norfolk papers say the steam frigate *Mississippi* will be despatched to China, and that the *Susquehanna*, now in the Mediterranean, will be detailed to accompany the *Niagara* in laying down the Atlantic Submarine Telegraphic Cable.

Serious Accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 11.

A serious accident occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad on Thursday night, near Calumet Station, to the express train going west. Eleven cars were thrown off the track, one lady and child killed. Several others were badly injured. We have, as yet, been unable to get the names.

Fire at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, MASS., Sunday, April 12.

The satinet factory of JOHN A. HUNT, in the westerly part of Worcester, was burnt at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, with all its contents, including 4,000 yards of cloth ready for the market. The loss is about $5,500. Insured for $3,600 in the Providence and Greenfield Offices.

The Collision in the Chesapeake.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 11.

The vessel which came in collision with the steamer *Louisiana*, was the schooner *Suwanee*, of New-Haven. She has arrived at Norfolk slightly damaged.

Movements of Hon. Mr. Stanton.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 11.

Mr. STANTON, Secretary of State of Kansas, left this city yesterday, for that Territory.

THE WAR IN NICARAGUA.

Review of the Recent Reports of General Walker's Successes in Nicaragua.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having been absent from your City and much occupied with matters of a personal nature, your paper, dated the 4th inst., either failed to reach me, or was overlooked amid the press of more immediate business. This must be my sufficient excuse to the "Officer of Nicaragua," who did me the doubtful honor in that issue to suppose me "the instrument of Gen. GOICOURIA, the confidential book-keeper of VANDERBILT, and a kind of literary underetrapper to Mr. M. O. ROBERTS." [Correct me if I err in this quotation, as I only saw the letter referred to on file in the counting-room of your office.] It strikes me that Capt. J. E. FARNUM writes quite as well as the "Officer of Nicaragua," and the "Officer of Nicaragua" no whit better than J. E. FARNUM. Both have plainly impaired their somewhat limited knowledge of any language, in their efforts to acquire the tongue in which they must hereafter address the native peons and bond-slaves of the estates specially confiscated for their use by the extremely generous Mr. WALKER. Should both, as I suspect, prove one, then the Captain's rough-and tumble fight with the Costa Rican negroes, the subsequent fandango and the fancy dances, and the cold shoulder turned on him (even in despite of these exploits!) by Col. LOCKRIDGE,—these united agencies must have worked a beneficial change in the Nicaraguan Officer's inward and spiritual man. A second challenge might have increased his popularity (rather on the wane) at the St. Charles; and his judgment deserves credit for having resisted the temptation.

But enough of this absurdity; a statement which contradicts itself in the eyes of all who know anything of the adverse interests alleged to be united in mylettere, may well be treated with contempt. Let us turn to the graver and more elaborate absurdities put forth on the arrival of the *Tennessee*, under the heading "Highly important from Nicaragua."

It would really seem that the newsmongers and vicarious correspondents of the press had renounced all right of private judgment and criticism when called on to record the news manufactured at Head quarters for the service of the Law Morgan couse. Let a prodigious gooseberry appear to any provincial print, and, before one months have rightly watered for it, forth springs a legion of editorial logicians with bristling pens, all ready to rob our imagination of the feast, by proving that *such* a gooseberry could never possibly have existed. It is the same with unusual strawberries, and mothers of superior fecundity, five children at a birth and all of them [illegible] and healthy! This is an amount of good fortune [illegible] filling line, which leaves but the Associated [illegible] disciple to pass unchallenged.

Nevertheless, when matters a thousand fold more improbable are sent hither from Rivas, or imported from some of the intermediate manufactories; when we hear—not of five children being born together, which may or may not be possible—but of an army of outlaws who increase in numbers, confidence and strength the more they are routed, slaughtered, starved, pestilence stricken, abandoned, and cut off from all supplies of men, material and refreshment; when we are told (and there *must* be some military men amongst the critics) that 350 sickly men to-day have wrested from an enemy unmbering 2,500, a position which 500 of the same men, in better health and every way better circumstanced, failed, on four different occasions, to *wring* from less than half that number of the same enemy; when the intelligence of the victory announces as its practical result that the attacking party, after a hard fight through a cactus ambuscade of two and a half or three miles long, succeeded eventually in regaining shelter under the fortifications from whiob they had broken forth at daybreak as no longer tenable, while the conquered enemy remained masters of the position attacked, and could even spare men from its defence to cut off the retreat of the assailants; when this crazy congeries of contradictory statements, frustrated successes and advances in the retrograde, is received from an avowedly interested source, the men of quibbles and inspections, of argument and incredulity, who lately wasted columns on the number of marrowfat peas contained in a single pod;—these same men open wide their astonished but unreluctant jaws, and the whole horrible bolus goes down, without either deglntition at the time, or any subsequent effort at digestion.

The editor down in Florida who lately stuffed the crop of a turkey-buzzard with diamonds, had, undoubtedly, no other object than to satisfy his printer's demand for another stick-full; and he in Maine, who more recently stranded four mighty whales (minutely discriminating between the *ballœna* myaticetus, the cachslot and great northern rorqual,) had, probably, no other aim than to improve the health of his readers by giving them a run to the frog-pond in whicb the prodigy was said to be on view. These weak and harmless, if not amiable inventions, could not deceive the vigorous incredulity of our metropolitan censors; the buzzard's crop was opened, and the corn in its interior acknowledged; the Maine man's butterboat was overset, and the suppositious cetacea sent back to blow and flounder at the pole.

But the Law-Morgan hallucination has its hook in the leviathan's nose, and journalism is drawn after it through cambric needle eyes of The Impossible—as certain sinners, in the good book, are said to be drawn through to heaven. The buzzard and marrowfat stories had no interest to be subserved by their credence: the Law-Morgan romances have lives and characters and millions of money, sunk and in expectancy, depending on their manufacture and reception. Is it logic to reject the retail and purposeless improbabilities of the former, while swallowing without shrug or murmur the wholesale impossibilities behind which these million-moneyed gamblers are playing for security?

Let us examine the latest news from Rivas by the light of our former dispatches and see what the whole amounts to.

WALKER, on the 16th of March, gave orders for another attack on St. George. At daybreak on the 17th he commenced the assault, and had just entered the plaza when news reached him that HENNINGSEN, left behind in Rivas with fifty men, was counterchanged by the Central-American allies, and would be shortly overwhelmed unless promptly and effectually succored. Abandoning the victorious attack, the victorious filibusters wheeled round to win another victory by victoriously marching back to the unconquered town in which HENNINGSEN and his fifty were victoriously (or otherwise) defending themselves. But on attempting this, it was found that the road over which, on four previous occasions, (the 26th and 30th January, and 4th and 6th February,) they had victoriously marched to similar victories, was now occupied by their enemies who lay behind the cactus hedges on either side—thus forming a double lane of musketry through which the victorious gentlemen would have to escape with their lives as best they might. Some portion, a majority of them, doubtless did undoubtedly escape, and got back into the city from which the fatuity or desperation of their commander had led them forth at day-break. St. George was not captured: its church still stands on the eastern side of the plaza, and forms the catidel towards which all the trenches, covered ways and places of arms, designed by CHEVALIER (the French Colonel in command) converge: its garrison and the whole allied army encamped within and around it, still receive uninterruptedly their provisions and reinforcements from the lake. Rivas was not relieved of its blockade; its garrison are still cooped up within a narrower compas, and environed by enemies constantly receiving fresh accessions, while the last twenty recruits to HENNINGSEN by GARRISON from San Francisco, were more than compensated, on the wrong side of the ledger, by desertions from the guard of honor sent down to San Juan del Sur to "welcome them"—Nicaragua for, take them prisoners—and the losses of the united party while fighting their way back to join the filibuster force at Rivas.

This is the naked sum and substance of the fifth victory at St. George—using the word after fifth with precisely the same significance that HENNINGSEN and Captain ANDERSON attach to it. Taking their statements without question or abatement, so far as the facts are concerned, their united jubilations are based on these substantial results.

But great importance, it seems, is attached to the circumstance that these letters were written, one to the wife, the other to the father, of the parties writing. "There can be no deception here," cries the gullible critic: "it must be true as gospel," echoes the still more gullible public—and forthwith the recruiting system is recommended, and men are sent off to perish, lest those muskets and howitzers, referred to in the *unsigned* letter intercepted on the San Juan, should remain without an occupation!

It seems a bopeless task to reason against this universal mullshness. The irrationalities of Bedlam are solid judgment when contrasted with this preposterous credulity. Suppose GEORGE LAW or CHARLES MORGAN were to ask men to go down to Pier 20 and roll molasses hogsheads for them gratuitously for a single day, how many laborers, think you, would engage, out of pure love and affection, in the unrecompensed toil? Yet whon they ask men to desert bome and country, relations, sympathies and the comforts of civilized life in a free country—not for a day, but forever—not at the lose of a dollar, but of life—not to swell the capitals of men already wealthy, (or supposed to be so,) but to destroy, without personal benefit, the livee and properties of poor miserable freemen who are fighting for their homes, their independence, their altars and their wives—not for larger liberty than we here enjoy, but to help elevate a military tyrant who has shot hundreds just like them, giving the order for their death without remorse enough to shake his finger as he sits quietly at his table penning just such victories as these—not to enjoy themselves, even, during a short life and a merry one, (for that desire, in such a class, is common,) but to die dogs' deaths under worse treatment then ever hounds experienced.—when this is the substantial request made by Mr. LAW or MORGAN, the monstrous paradox seems to stagger reason; and discernment is never recovered until its eyes are torn open to glare upon the hopelessness and horror of the engulfing vortex round which they whirl and rush with drunken fury, drawn nearer every instant to that black, spiral, writhing emptiness down which all such Nicaraguan ventures must finally disappear.

"But the letters from HENNINGSEN and ANDERSON were to their nearest and dearest, and could men of character and honor prevaricate or palter at such a crisis, and in the inmost confidence of such relationship?"

Let those who ask this read the following extract: It is taken from the *Sun* of the 7th of April, and is used to introduce a letter from Captain ALEXANDER T. S. ANDERSON to his father, a resident in this City, I believe, and one who may well be proud of two as gallant sons as ever did desperate service in a desperate cause, still keeping untarnished names where dishonor riots, and holding pure, well-ordered lives in the midst of general debauchery. "We are advised by this mail, moreover," says the journal quoted, "that the brothers ANDERSON" (FRANK on the river and ALECK at head-quarters) "have written regularly by every conveyance, *and were disappointed that the letters* DID NOT APPEAR IN PRINT, inasmuch as they depended upon their publication as a ready means," and so forth.

What think you now of these private letters? and holding the characters of the writers as high as you will—and we cannot hold them higher than we hold them, the Law-Morgan fame must have perished to a man. "Our [illegible] army not exceeding 200 men all told," says ANDERSON, "were surrounded by the enemy numbering 2,500 to 3,000. We were completely hemmed in. But," continues the Captain, with charming unconsciousness, "*we had gained our point*" what point in the name of heaven? the capture of St. George?" No! The relief of Rivas? No! but "in drawing them out of the place!!"

Now it is morally certain that the defenders never quitted the plaza, and absolutely certain that they never quitted the Church—their citadel. If they had, WALKER would have taken possession of both, and he marched there at special risk for the special purpose of doing. "All communication with Rivas was cut off" continues ANDERSON, "and we were without provisions." "Their next move, therefore, was to attempt to cut off our retreat." "Rivas being defended only by a few citizens," adds the Captain, "WALKER found himself in *a very ticklish position!*"

Let me remark that these ticklish positions are altogether too frequent for men to laugh at them; they are the chronic malady of filibusterism, and the "Ready Relief" that shall do away with them must be more miraculous in military matters than any ever bottled and be-puffed for physical.

The fifth victory, therefore, ended in the escape of the Law-Morgan outlaws from the last ticklish position into which their leader's fatuity or desperation had drawn them; by ANDERSON'S account at the date of last writing, the allies were within *one thousand yards of Rivas and were not to be touched for two or three days!* This is victory with a vengeance: the assaulted town is not taken, but the assaulters are driven back through an organized ambuscade, and more closely besieged than ever in the town from which they sallied! The next victory over the allies at St. George will probably place them in possession of the last square mile of ground held by the invaders in Nicaragua; and the next following immense success of WM. WALKER will probably be his escape to San Francisco, from whence returning to the Atlantic States he could undoubtedly make a good deal o money by lecturing before our Lyceums and other blue-stocking associations on the subject of—Publi Brigandage as an Art.

Finally, let me ask what can Gen. HENNINGSEN mean by his repeated use of the phrase—"this breaks up the allies," or the "allies are broken up," or other words to that effect? In all the previous accounts received from him, he uses these identical, or strictly similar phrases, in connection with the four former victories? and writing after the battle of March 17, we again find this purely military phrase used with a totally unmilitary significance. "Our victory is decisive," he says in one of his private letters designed for the public eye, "and *breaks up the allies completely*, and in a few weeks all fighting within the boundaries of Nicaragua will be over." We can fancy the grim smile overspreading the General's features as that last paragraph was penned. All fighting will be over in a few weeks, he says; but how? By more filibuster victories with the results herein before examined? or by some terrible defeat of the allies that shall make Presidents MORA and RIVAS undisputed masters of the country?

In another letter to another person of the same date, General HENNINGSEN again uses the stereotyped and suspicious expression: "The defeat is fatal to the enemy—*it breaks them up*" Another letter (same date and place) from an officer who appears on intimate terms with HENNINGSEN—probably one of his law aid de camps—repeats the dubious phrase in a form only slightly varied, and savering strongly of preconcertment. "American Minié rifles," it says, "and Henningsen howitzers and cannon did the business. The *allies are finally used up*."

Now how can HENNINGSEN as a military man speak of "breaking up" large masses of men who have neither order, nor *morale*, nor discipline; but who will scatter in one hour and reassemble the next, with the instinct, and no more shame than a flock of pigeons roused from a stubble field by the crack of a double-barrel, and the feathers flying from two of their wounded comrades? The pigeons will go back to the field so long as they are hungry and grain can be found in its furrow; and the Central Americans will reunite after every temporary or local defeat, and go back to surround the invaders, upon whose extermination their own safety is at stake. This is pretty well instanced by the fact that the last terrible reverses at St. George and along the cactus-road, brought the allies within a thousand yards of the ramparts which, before, they had been three miles away from. The General seriously perils his reputation by the use of such unmeaning rant.

And now, Sir, to conclude. This letter is written—not on private information, as were my former letters—but as a simple criticism on the *ex parte* statements of those most interested in having their true position misunderstood. The means of conveyance that carried HENNINGSEN'S, ANDERSON'S and General CAZNEAU'S last letters stopped mine, for the same reason that theirs were stopped in the conveyance which brought my former correspondence. It is a drawn game between us on that point, and there I am content to let the matter rest.

God knows this letter has been written with a heavy heart—as one miraculously rescued, who stands upon a cliff and sees fresh victims drifting towards the death that few escape. Friends have gone down in the whirlpool, and friends will follow; the ruin that was closing yawns again, and the experience of two years of massacre is shriveled up from the minds of men by the electric spark that flashes a lie from New Orleans to Wall-street.

THE VOICE OF NICARAGUA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY,
CHEAPEST PLACE IN AMERICA,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., 3d block west of Broadway.
An examination of my extensive assortment of new and original designs will *convince* the most *fastidious* that fixtures which defy competition for durability and style can be bought at *this* establishment at *prices lower by far* than at any other house in the *United States*. Old gas fixtures regilt, French or artistic bronze, and *warranted* to look equal to new. The show room is on the *ground floor, not* the second or third. JAMES G. MOFFET.
MAKE A NOTE OF THE PLACE,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., between Greene and Wooster.
N. B—*No extra charge.* Fixtures bought at *this* establishment are put up, lengthened or shortened, *at the prices for which they are sold.*

SPRING RAGLAN OVERCOATS.
Despite all competition and presumed overshadowing influence in the ideas of trade that pervades, as it were, Young America, it is with a confidence indnced by our experience as pioneers in the production of the finer qualities of ready-made garments, that we would elicit a comparison of our Spring Raglans with the productions of any house in the trade, having a confidence that they are decidedly the most desirable and recherché garments of the season.
WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 231 Broadway,
Third door above Astor House.

R. R. R.
A WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWER.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF instills within the human body paralyzed with infirmities or crippled with pain, a new life—the moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, the most severe and torturing paroxysms of pain cease, and the system under its health infusing influence is quickly transformed to a happy state of existence. All acute and painful diseases will readily yield to the READY RELIEF.
R. R. R.—Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by Druggists generally.

TO CARPET BUYERS.
SPRING CARPETS AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
Tapestry Brussels.....@100
Three-ply.....@100
Superfine Ingrain.....@0
Lace and other Curtains very cheap at the One price Store of YOUNG & JANE,
No. 364 Broadway,
opposite Taylor's Saloon.

300 DIFFERENT PATTERNS
of Chandeliers, all marked down to the cost price, and positively to be sold off by the 1st of June. N. B.—See our list of prices in the dry goods' column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE USUAL PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHER.
Beautiful as a parlor or dining room ornament, silver plated and warranted to keep ice for ten hours in the hottest weather. One handed for sale, at the cost price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS—DR. H. K. ROOT & CO., the popular anchors and practitioners, publishers of the *People's Medical Lighthouse*, &c., will remove to Saratoga Springs on the 1st of May next.
Invalids in New-York and vicinity who are afflicted with any difficult chronic disease, such as consumption, dropsy, scrofula, cancer, heart disease, rheumatism, &c., are invited to call and have their cases examined before their contemplated removal. Office No. 512 Broadway, New-York.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS and others to a sale, under a judgment of the supreme Court, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of 72 lots, comprising the whole block bounded by 75th and 76th sts. and 3d and 4th avs. Also, 2 lots on 71st-st., by P. C. BULKLEY, auctioneer. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office, No. 49 Wall st., Insurance Buildings.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC IS THE only reliable cure for this direful disease. It corrects the acidity of the stomach and restores it to its former digestive power. It does not purge. Depot No. 101 Wall st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. F. CHACE, No. 165 Chamber-st., New-York: and JOHN WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, agents.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Malden-lane, New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LEFT OFF CLOTHING to dispose of, will receive their value by calling at the store or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 441 Pearl-st.

OLD DR. BONE'S [illegible] AND PILLS
Cure disease of heart, [illegible] Dropsy, Consumption, bronchial diseases, Palsy, rheumatic pains, [illegible], and all chronic pains.
OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS
Cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, all dropsical diseases, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysterics, and all nervous diseases.
OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS
Cure all Female complaints Irregularities, Head-ache Weakness, Flour Albus, General debility, &c.
OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS
Cure Salt Rheum, Erysipela, Heat, Fever Sores, Pimples, Blotches, &c.
OLD DR BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS
Are universally acknowledged to be the Greatest Remedy in existence for all impurities of the system.
OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS
Are pleasant to take, create an appetite, strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, add health and vigor to the whole system.
Sold wholesale and retail by C. H. RING, Broadway and John-st; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; and by all Druggists.
Principal dépôt, No. 284 Grand-st., three blocks east of Bowery, Wholesale and retail.
Dr. BONE cures Cancers. White Swellings, Old Sores, Tumors, obstinate cases of diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, Fits, and Female Complaints, at his office, No. 284 Grand. Office hours, 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No 63 Liberty-st., New-York,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. In beauty of style, excellence of quality and cheapness we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by any other manufacturers.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $30.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadwa

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARDS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, call the attention of those in want of Spring raglans, business coats, vests, and fancy cassimere pants, to their present large assortment, to which they are receiving daily additions. A large stock of frock coats, black pants, black and colored silk vests, and gentlemen's furnishing goods always on hand.
Also boys' clothing and furnishing goods of all kinds and sizes, adapted to all ages, from three years and upwards.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway,
between Grand and Canal sts.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND toys, 499 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fans, Gamer, Porcelain and China Vases, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

TO CONSUMERS OF LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
In order to avoid the great variety of counterfeits, consumers will please observe that the genuine Sauce has the name of Lea & Perrins impressed upon the patent metallic capsule, or patent glass stopper, as well as on the labels and wrappers of each bottle.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for United States.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
A very large and very rich assortment of
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
NOW SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
at ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 98 Bowery.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.

HAVEN'T GOT A SILVER-PLATED KETTLE!
How's that? You can buy one at DAILEY'S for $11. The customary price for the same kind of an article everywhere else is $19. Messrs. D. & CO. are closing out their entire stock, without regard to cost. Look at their advertisements in the dry goods' column of this paper.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.—ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I., invite the attention of parties who purpose building on the shores of the East River, or in the vicinity of New York, to their extensive assortment of all kinds of lumber and other materials. Their location on the water enables them to deliver carpenter or mason materials to any point that may be required, and at the lowest market prices. Also, connected with their yard is a planing and moulding mill, where every variety of work can be done at the shortest notice. Persons contemplating to build will find it to their advantage to examine their stock before purchasing. Communication to Flushing several times a day, per steamboat and railroad from Fulton Market slip.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—238 having been tested in accidental fires: warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

CLOTHING.—CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU sts.—N. R. COLLINS & CO. wish to call attention to their well-selected stock of Spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner, and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

CLOTHING.—CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU sts.—N. R. COLLINS & CO., wish to call attention to their well-selected stock of spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this and next week, at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CORNS AND BUNIONS.—Dr. J. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plasters are recommended by those who use them as being the best remedy ever offered for those painful affections. For sale at his office No. 500 Broadway, up stairs, and at the principal druggists throughout the City.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway.

HILL'S HAIR DYE. FOUR SHILLINGS A BOX, black or brown; nightly fragrant Dentrifrice 25 and 50 cents per box. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1 Barclay-st.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importations. Work done in the most artistic manner, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DRAKE—WEST.—In Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. E. D. Wells, Mr. D. W. DRAKE, of Foxboro', Mass., to Miss A. J. WEST, of New-York.

BALLETT—DEVEAU.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, at the Sailors'-st., M. E. Church, by Rev. John Crawford, SAMUEL J. BALLETT, of Astoria, L. I., to EMELINE DEVEAU, of this City.

HALLETT—ELLISON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 19, at the Hedding Mission Church, by Rev. John Crawford, CHARLES W. HALLETT, of Astoria, L. I., to CHRISTINA P. ELLISON, of this City.

DIED.

WHITE.—In this City, on Saturday, April 11, GEORGE H. WHITE, M. D., aged 48 years.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 83 East 23d-st., without further invitation.

MCGUIRE.—In this City, on Saturday, April 11, Mrs. PURSE B., wife of Daniel McQueen, and daughter of John and Keziah Colyer, aged 29 years, 8 months and 24 days.
Her remains will be taken from the residence of her father, No. 57 Clinton-st., to Cedar Swamp, L. I., on Monday morning for interment.

WALKER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 11, [illegible] in Thomas and [illegible] Walker, aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, No. 744 Broadway, on Tuesday morning, April 14, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

TUTHILL.—In this City, on Easter morning, April 12, FRANCIS MILLNER, wife of William Bayley Tuthill, of Great Wal ham, county of Essex, England.
The funeral will be performed in St. Mark's Church, on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend at the Church.
☞ English and Continental papers please copy.

PERCHERY.—In this City, on Sunday, April 12, CHARLES CLARK, son of Henry A. and MARIA PERCHERY, aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 37 Ludlow-st., on Tuesday, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.
Farewell, dearest parents, I've taken my flight,
From this dark world of sorrow to a land of light;
I leave you, and hope that the time will soon come
When united again, we'll never leave home.

CARTER.—On Sunday evening, LAWRENCE HARRISON, only son of Daniel H. and Mary Ann Carter, aged 2 years and 7 months.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

FLINN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 12, HANNAH FLINN, daughter of James W. and Sophia Flinn, aged 11 months and 19 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Van Boren-st., between Bedford and Nostrand avs., Brooklyn, E. D.

MILLS.—In Brooklyn, April 11, MRS. ANNA L., wife of Mr. Charles G. Mills, and daughter of Rev. A. J. Oralle, of Plainfield, N. J., aged 24 years and 28 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 244 Schermerhorn st., this day, Monday, at 2 o'clock.

QUIRK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 11, EDMUND LAFFAN QUIRK, aged 16 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, April 13, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his brother John Q. Quirk, No. 99 William-st., Brooklyn Heights.

COLE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 9, JAMES S., son of Capt. James E. and Catharine M. Cole, aged 10 months.

HAGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 11, WILLIE D., only child of Lucy and Wm. Hagan, aged 1 year.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from their residence, No. 184 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, Monday afternoon, April 13, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

This lovely bud, so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise could bloom.

BARRIT.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, April 11, at 9¾ o'clock A. M., MRS. SARAH BARRIT, (widow of the late Joseph Barrit,) aged 77 years, 1 month and 10 days.
The relatives and friends of the deceased, also those of her grandchildren, Mrs. Franklin Sammis and James R. Underwood, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on (this) Monday, April 13, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 90 South 8th-st., Williamsburg. [illegible]

☞ Manchester, N. H., papers please copy.

DUGUID.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, April 12, of enlargement of the heart, THOMAS DUGUID, in the 61st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, South 5th-st., 3d door above 5th st., Williamsburg.

WILSON.—In Jersey City, on Friday, April 10, THOMAS WILSON, infant son of William D. Wilson, aged 11 months.

COXEY.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, April 11, LOUISA, eldest daughter of the late Henry A. Coxey, deceased.
Funeral from her mother's residence, at Plainfield, at 2 o'clock A. M., on Monday, April 13.

DUBOIS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, April 4, Mr. ELIAS DUBOIS, for many years a resident of this City, in the 69th year of his age.
His remains were interred at Plainfield, N. J.

GRAHAM.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday, April 11, CATHARINE C., wife of Edward S. Graham, aged 47 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, April 13, at 3 o'clock, from No. 7 Hamilton-st., Newark.

DUDLEY.—In Hanover, N. H., on Saturday, April 4, ARTHUR VAN VECHTEN, youngest son of Prof. and Mrs. F. G. Brown, aged 4 years and 3 months.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.
PRICE $7,500.

We have five of the new block of Philadelphia fronts on Lafayette av., between Navy and Raymond sts., but one block from the junction of Fulton and Flatbush avs. They are among the most substantial, elegant and convenient houses in Brooklyn. Parties in pursuit of a healthy, convenient and popular location are invited to examine. $2,500 can remain as a permanent mortgage until the residue, if desired, be paid in installments to suit the convenience of parties. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) on the premises, or at 64 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN AS DESIRABLE A LOCATION as can be found in New-York. Four first-class brown-stone dwelling Houses, four stories high, with basement and counter cellars, on the south side of 23d-st., between Seventh and Eighth avs., opposite Loudon Terrace, built by the day in the best and most substantial manner, and finished throughout in the best style. Five brown-stone basement houses in 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Also, the brick basement dwelling House, four stories high, and Furniture, No. 275 23d-st., corner of 10th-av. All the said buildings are beautifully located and afford a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable residences or investment.
Apply to MORGAN FINDER, No. 355 23d-st., corner 10th-av., or C. S. SLAUSON, No. 14 Wall-st., room 11.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 16th-st., with or without part of the furniture; house is 4 stories, 21 feet 5 inches front, 54 feet deep, basement and under cellar, built in the best manner three years ago, with all the modern improvements baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, waterclosets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Terms accommodating. If not previously disposed of, it will be offered at public sale at the Exchange, by A. H. Muller, on Tuesday the 14th inst. Apply on the premises, or to R. DU BERCEAU and L. BOUQUET, No. 142 Pearl-st., or ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE front house, with high stoop, built by day's-work, and very elegantly finished, with all modern improvements—south side of Boorman-place (33d-st.), between 8th and 9th avs.; 100 feet east from 9th-av.—house 20 by 50 feet, lot half the block. Also, directly in the rear, and fronting on 32d-st., a 4-story brick house same size, and built in the same manner as the first described house. Inquire of D. R. DORLON, No. 250 West 36th-st., or at No. 7 Wall-st., from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Terms of payment made easy.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn, stables, shed, hay scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The large four-story house, northeast corner of 9th-st., No. 772; lot 20 feet front by 104 in depth. Also the two adjoining houses, Nos. 774 and 776, each 26 by 104, making a front of 81 feet on Broadway by 104 feet on 9th-st. Will be sold on favorable terms, or leased for a number of years, separately or in one parcel, with possession on or before May 1st. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE—A BLOCK of 13 small genteel three and four story houses, high stoops and English basements, containing all the modern improvements and finished in the best manner, on 38th-st. and 3d-av. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES E. SHAW, No. 89 Merchants' Exchange, from 12 to 4, or No. 5 East 31st-st., mornings and evenings. Rents $550, $600, $700, &c. Also, No. 999 4th-av., a brown stone house, every store. Rent $600, gas fixtures and heaters.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND FOUR full lots situated on Ceneslyea st., Brooklyn, E. D., about 10 minutes' walk from the Grand-st. Ferry. The cottage is tastefully laid out, with three rooms, and a well of good water, with a pump, a stable and a carriage-house, &c., on the ground. Will be sold cheap, and terms easy. Apply on the premises, or at No. 245 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WATER-FRONT property, at Sprayten Duyvil, within three minutes' walk of Harlem River Railroad Depot, consisting of 10 lots, with depth, two-story and basement store and dwelling, barn, and ice-house—all nearly new. Now occupied as a grocery and meat-market—the only market in the place—and doing a good cash business. For particulars, inquire of A. H. BARTLETT, N. 380 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, green-house, &c. Price $9,000. Possession given on 1st May. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 548 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAVILION, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, bathing, fishing, yachting or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the sea-shore. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No. 182 8th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front dwelling-house, situated on the east side of Washington av., second house south from De Kalb av., with all the modern improvements. Ground 80x200. Terms easy. A. S. CROWELL, No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE, containing ten rooms; a good barn, fruit trees, and with one or more acres of land, 2½ miles from the Williamsburg ferries; location desirable. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, apply to MILLER & MORRIS, No. 71 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown stone houses, Nos. 42, 46 and 48 West 38th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by days' work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN 32D-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND Lexington avs., a 4-story brown stone house, 22x60, one year old, built entirely by day's work, and superior to any house of the size in New-York, with or without the furniture. Apply at No. 43 Canal-st., for terms, which are easy, and cards of admission.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—AT MORISANIA, A two-story and basement house, with 8 lots attached. Situated on Washington-av., between 6th and 7th avs. For particulars, inquire of E. G. KIDDER, No. 267 Pearl-st., New-York, or at J. HAYNES' store, opposite the premises. Rent $225.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence, with four acres of land, near the Neptune House, New-Rochelle. Abundance of fruit trees and a good stable on the place. In only a few minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and one mile the depôt. Apply to W. H. WELLS, No. 6 Wall-st., room No. 3.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS—NO. 184 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., a three-story brick house, first class, in perfect order, carpets, oil cloths, and gas-fixtures. Also, No. 192, next door, unfurnished. Apply to No. 255 22d-st., corner of 10th-av., of MORGAN FINDER or of C. S. SLAUSON, 14 Wall-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT FISHKILL LANDING—A brick house, 12 finished rooms; lot, 1 acre, stocked with fruit trees; brick barn, &c.; 8 minutes' walk from depôt. Apply at No. 163 Greenwich-st., or to Mr. J. TAYLOR, Fishkill Landing.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—THE SUBscriber will sell or rent his place, near Fishkill Landing, N. Y., with or without from 25 to 87 acres land, all in full view of the Hudson River.
A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 163 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 236 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st. N. L.—or to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY English basement house, No. 178 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; house 24 ft. 8 in. by 44 ft., containing 12 rooms. Lot 24 ft. 8 in. by 100 ft. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 176 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-av., near 35th-st., a basement and four-story house, finished with all the modern conveniences. For terms inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FIRST CLASS brown stone house, No. 196 First-place, between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 123 feet, house 25 by 50. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lots Nos. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. In suite of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 186 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—100 LOTS at West Flushing; will be sold very low for cash. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 218 Fulton-st., over Ocean Bank.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Having become the sole owner of the valuable property at Newburg known as the "Highland Iron Works," together with the Tannery adjoining, all fronting on the river, I now offer said property for sale or lease upon favorable terms. For further particulars address personally, or by mail, GEO. A. ELLIOT, Newburg, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT known as No. 113 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; brown-stone 1st story; 2 upper stories brick; contains all modern improvements. Price $10,000. Terms easy. Apply at the Real Estate Office No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

OXFORD STREET, BROOKLYN—ONE OR two of those choice residences with 7, 4, 6, or 8 lots of land, with a commanding prospect, healthy and improving neighborhood, a tasty modern house and only a few rods from the Fulton av. cars. For sale cheap by MILLS & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

LAKE GEORGE, NEW-YORK.—UNITED STATES HOTEL FOR SALE.—The above desirable property, comprising the hotel and grounds. Also 110 acres of land adjoining bordering on the lake. Beautiful building sites may be selected from this tract. Will be exchanged for City property.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A FARM OF about 100 acres in exchange for good houses in Brooklyn, but slightly mortgaged; also, a farm at from about $6,000 to $8,000 in exchange for land with mill power, located three miles from a depôt in the lower part of Wisconsin. KENNEDY & SHERMAN, 6 Wall-st.

SHELVING FOR SALE.—THE SHELVING of a bookstore in excellent condition, for sale low. Apply at No. 50 Chambers-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house No. 295 Dean-st., corner of Nevins-st.; sub-cellar, full basement, saloon parlors, highly ornamented, statuary marble mantels, gas in all the rooms, with handsome fixtures, water and range in kitchen, in all respects convenient, and admirably adapted to the residence of a physician, as the basement is large, light and handsome, on a corner, and the premises in a highly respectable neighborhood, which is rapidly increasing. Rent low. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 1 Huntington place, Powers-st., corner of Wyckoff.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (24x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 40th and 40th sts., will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS AND elegant dwelling house, formerly occupied by the subscriber, No. 101 St. Mark's-place, 27½ feet front, having four rooms on each floor, and all the modern improvements, with or without the stable. Also the three-story house No. 119 West 27th-st., having bath and gas. Apply to JAMES B. MURRAY, No. 13 Washington-place, or No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE HANDSOME English-basement house No. 17 High-st., a few doors from Fulton and Catharine Ferries. It contains about 17 apartments, and is well adapted for a genteel boarding-house. It will be rented low, to a good tenant. Apply to OAKLEY WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

TO LET—$250—THREE STORY NEW BRICK houses on Broadway and 54th-st., very pleasantly situated, and giving more convenience for money than anything in the City; worthy the attention of house seekers; Croton water in them; stages and cars running near same. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, next southwest corner of 54th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF A LARGE brown stone house on 5th av., near the Crystal Palace, containing 21 rooms, suitable for a boarding-house; has all the modern improvements; will be let in floors to re spectable families. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner of 54th-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW HOUSES ON GRAND-ST., ASTORIA, L. I. Seven large rooms, finished, and cellar; cistern, good well of water, with 6x lots of ground. Rent, yearly, $178. A lease can be had for five years, as above. Conveyance by 3d and 24d-av. railroad every five minutes, or by steamboat, from foot of Peck-slip, four times daily. Inquire of G. MARC, Astoria.

TO LET—A HANDSOME MASTIC-FRONT brick dwelling, No. 145 Union-st., near Henry, Brooklyn; three-story, basement, sub-cellar, heater, gas and fixtures; water in the back basement; marble mantels. The house is 50 by 24 feet; lot 90 feet. Will be put in complete order. Possession in the 1st of May. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply to M. RUPP, No. 130 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attractiveness of residence to the City Island be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to T. HOPKINS, 40 Peck slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—Two stores, eight show rooms and two basements, 60 feet deep each, on Canal-st., near Broadway. The present arrangements are for 11 distinct businesses, but will be altered to suit applicants. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., or No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock, A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS and basement of the new five-story brick building, 30x60, on the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., well lighted, and suitable for printers, or manufacturers, with the privilege of cartway from the street. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 1 BOWERY, FACing Chatham-square, the third floor, lighted by 26 windows, well calculated for light mechanical business. Also, rooms and offices on second floor. Also, store No. 6 Division-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—TWO FOUR-STORY BASEMENT brick houses, Nos. 134 and 136 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Neighborhood first-class. Have gas, baths, range, marble mantels, &c., all in perfect order. Rent $550. Apply to REILLY, on the premises, or of RAY BROTHERS, No. 8 Dey-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY frame house, with basements and sub cellar, gas and water in the house, in Green-av., first house from Carlton, and one block from Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Rent $365. Price $3,600. Inquire of S. B. BOWLES, No. 118 William-st., New-York, or No. 314 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESent occupant going to Europe, the elegant four-story house No. 35 West 36th st., near 6th-av. The house is first-class, and will be painted if desired. Apply to F. R. COWDERT, Nos. 89 and 41 Ann st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 37th-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF those four-story brown-stone buildings, No. 238 Hudson st., one of the best locations in the City for milliners, tailors or any light or fancy business. Inquire at No. 238 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop No. 435 Greenwich-st., 25 by 55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, office No. 4.

TO LET—A LARGE STORE AND CELLAR, and possession given on May 1. A good stand for dry goods or dry groceries. Messrs. FOWLER & KNIFFIN will open on opposite corner May 1. Will be let reasonable. Apply at HARRIOT & Co. No. 124 Charles-st.

TO LET—NO. 64 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near 4th-av.; 3 stories, 13 rooms, 3 rooms deep; all the improvements, in perfect order; rent to private family, $1,000. Including gas fixtures. Also, a furnished house in same neighborhood; $1,200. Apply from 1 to 5.

TO LET—A FINE, FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY, modern built brown-stone front house, in 39th-st., pleasantly located. Rent, to an undoubted tenant, only $300. Contains all the modern improvements.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 56th-st., near Hudson River; Hud-on River Railroad cars and stages close by. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD SIDLITZ, Architect, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY WAREROOMS, NEAR White-st., west side, three remarkably fine rooms on first floor, with easy access—wide stairs—suitable for any kind of business. Apply to J. H. CHAMBERS, pianoforte, No. 385 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL LOTS ON Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st. Also, house No. 166 Hudson, corner of Laight-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE BERTH ON THE NORTHERLY side of the pier foot of Robinson-st., North River, adjoining the bulkhead and opposite the landing-place of the Merchants' Line of Albany steamers. Apply at the Office No. 233 Washington-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET OR FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE on 22d st., with all the modern improvements; rent, $1,500. Apply to R. D. GOODWIN. I have a great many other houses to let and for sale.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 237 BOWERY, consisting of two fine parlors, front basement, bedroom, and pantries; good under-cellar, Croton and gas. Rooms may be seen from 12 to 4 P. M. Apply as above.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 198 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, with gas, range and bath room. Rent $450. Apply to J. R. WALTER, No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET VERY CHEAP—3-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar dwelling north side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also, store No. 912 Broadway. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NEAT TWO-STORY COTTAGE, built house, on 58th-st., 150 feet east of 3d-av., with three lots of ground. Rent moderate to a small family. Apply at No. 146 Eldridge-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to F. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER, NEAR CHURCH-st., house 4 stories, in excellent order. Apply to G. A. IACCHI, No. 60 William-st.

TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 16 BEEKMAN, near Nassau-st., two lofts and three offices. Apply on the premises, to W. H. PARSONS & CO.

TO LET—ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE, NO. 67 West 26th-st. Apply to J. BAYLEY, No. 90 Chambers-st. Rent $660.

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLORS, WITH BEDrooms, attendance, &c., at No. 16 East 2d-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a good workshop, No. 74 Worcester-st. Inquire of SMITH & CRANE, on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement of house No. 75 Amos-st., to a small family. To be seen from 1 to 4.

A FINE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtlemen on the second story, with bedroom attached; also neatly furnished lodging rooms in the upper story to rent cheap. Apply at No. 59 Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE store of land at the intersection of Pearl-st. and the Bowery, together with the underground privilege from the Corporation, embracing an area of 2,500 square feet.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

NO. 19 STATE-STREET—TO LET TO A small family, only part of house No. 19 State-st., fronting the Battery, has gas, baths, and hot and cold water. Inquire of THOMAS STEWART, 69 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—WILL BE made satisfactory to a good tenant, or the house will be sold on favorable terms. Apply at No. 74 9th-st.

STORE TO LET.—A LARGE CORNER STORE in Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway. It would be altered to suit a good tenant. Apply at No. 89 Prince-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF THE first class, splendidly located in the city of Hoboken, on the south corner of River Terrace, and commanding a full view of the river and bay. It was built and furnished by the late Robert L. Stevens, Esq., and will be let for three, six or twelve months. For terms and particulars, apply to J. M. BOARD, No. 97 Barclay-st., New-York, from 12 to 3 P. M., or No. 84 Washington-st., Hoboken, from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET, ON LEASE, FROM 1st OF MAY.—The first class, three-story brick house, No. 130 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be let for a private residence only; has all the modern conveniences, including gas-fixtures, and is in perfect order for occupation. Apply at No. 118 same street, or at No. 101 Front-st., to JAMES N. GIFFORD, where cards to view the house can be obtained; or application can be made to the present occupant, JAMES A. EDGAR, at his office, No. 95 Front st. Rent $1,400.

ROOMS TO LET—UNFURNISHED LODGING-Rooms in Broadway, below Cortlandt-st., in suites, consisting of sitting room and bedroom attached, may be rented by business men, at prices varying from $100 to $175. None but parties of respectability need apply. Inquire of P. N. GELLATLY, No. 167 Broadway, room No. 6, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A PLEAsant part of the City, near 6th-av., a 3-story house, with furnace, gas, water, bath room, water-closet, and all conveniences, and furnished throughout; will be let to a small family at $1,200 a year. The advertiser, if desired, will retain one room and pay a liberal price for partial board. Apply at the office of the *Daily Times*.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 26 East 19th st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS OPPOSITE THE New York Hotel for single gentlemen. Also, two suites of parlors, suitable for one or two gentlemen. The house is in perfect order, having been entirely new furnished. Will be rented by the week, month or year. Apply on the premises, Nos. 778 and 780 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late O. Manran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20x43; a stable, &c., and 32 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Never-ink. For terms, apply to JAS. R. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly furnished parlors, three rooms deep, on first floor, to let for the ensuing season, rooms on second and third floors; also a well furnished front basement, suitable for a professional gentleman. References required. N. B.—The rooms will be let to gentlemen only.

SPACIOUS BROADWAY SALESROOM TO LET—In the middle building 536, near St. Thomas' Church, with lofts above and store below. If required, the ware-room is 50 by 100 feet, and is unsurpassed by any in New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—A VERY fine brown-stone house, on 39th-st., also, a three-story brick house, on 24th-st.; also, a brown-stone house, on 25th-st., and a number of others, all nicely furnished.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A GENtelly furnished four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements, in 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address box No. 4,211 Post Office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN YEARS' LEASE OF TWO lots of ground, with building on, in Broome-st., between Mangin and Tompkins sts., New-York. Inquire of ANN LAFORGE, No. 17 Broome-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT OAKLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—One of the most desirable houses in the village, built less than two years since. For the present owner and occupant, and is situated on Main-st.; contains all the modern improvements viz., hot and cold water bathing rooms, water closet, range, furnaces tubs, &c., set in cellar, and finished in the most complete manner. The grounds are tastefully laid out with a variety of choice fruit and ornamental trees. The furniture is new and will be sold with the house; also a fine span of horses and carriages. A good opportunity offers to any one who may wish to avoid the trouble of building, as the owner intends to break up housekeeping and can give immediate possession. For further particulars, apply at No. 37 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE—FIVE minutes' walk from the Morrisania depôt, Westchester County—neat two-story dwelling, 26x36, on a plot measuring 125 feet front by 185 feet deep—3 City lots. The house has 7 rooms, cellar under whole, water in the house. The grounds are well laid out, and contain trees and shrubbery of several years growth. Price $2,500—or $2,000, with reservation of 50 feet of the frontage. Terms two-thirds on time if desired. Apply to
No. 232 Broadway, corner of Ann-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depôt where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—CONsisting of a commodious double house, large orchard of choice fruit, fine lawn, 35 acres of the best arable and pasture land, with suitable out-buildings; the whole commanding an extensive view of the beautiful country surrounding Lake Mohegan, 4 miles from Peekskill Railroad Depôt, on the Hudson River. Apply to
THOMAS JONES, No. 247 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED IN WEST-CHESTER, between Harlem and Hudson River Railroads, of from twenty to one hundred acres; would prefer to rent it, with privilege of buying. The best of care would be taken of it. Address COUNTRY, at the office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about 20 miles from the City, consisting of 80 acres of land, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the best in the State. Price for the whole, $35,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would contain a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in this City would be taken in exchange.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT CHEAP COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—2½ miles from the City Hall, New York, 1½ miles south of Jersey City, on the Bergen Point plank-road, on high land, overlooking the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the Bay. Dwelling, cottage style newly finished; about one acre of ground. If not sold previous to Tuesday next, will on that day, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, be offered at auction. For further information, inquire of WM. M. LUMMIS & CO., No. 49 Warren-st., New-York, or at No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of the owner, J. B. WILKINSON, Troy, N. Y.
P. S.—Stages from Jersey City Ferry pass the door.

HUDSON RIVER.—SEVERAL BUILDING sites, with an acre or more of land, for sale on the banks of the Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, with frequent access by cars. The situation is not surpassed, as to health and beauty of scenery, by any on the North River, and the neighborhood is rapidly improved by a desirable class of inhabitants. Arrangements can be made if desired for house and all improvements complete. Address J. C. SIDNEY, at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway, where a map of the place can be seen, or of Spuyten Duyvel, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A DESIRABLE country residence, on the Macomb's Dam Road, immediately opposite the residence of Lewis G. Morris, Esq. The property comprises six acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees of mature growth, a convenient and commodious cottage and out buildings complete; the situation is elevated and remarkably healthy, one mile distant from High Bridge, and 10 minutes' walk from Tremont station on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to MEGRATH & CO., No. 67 Washington-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., the large commodious dwelling, 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, pump water, piazzas front and rear, and about 5 acres of high terraced land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a barn, 40x40, and gardener's house, situate on the Crescent, Broadway and Academy sts., access by steamboat and stages hourly. Apply to WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-st., New-York, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUR'S RIDE from the City, a very desirable country residence on Prospect Hill, town of Pelham, near East Chester, a good two story and attic house, containing 18 rooms, with about one acre of ground, and all necessary out-buildings, one mile from Pelhamville station, 1½ from New-Rochelle, and 3 from Mount Vernon, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of THOMAS SPOTTEN, No. 18 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Ravenswood, L. I. House in cottage style, well built, with carriage-house and stable; the grounds well stocked with fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery; situated within 300 feet of steamboat landing. The location is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions. For particulars, inquire of P. G. VAN ALST, No. 140 4th-st., Williamsburg, or at WRIGHT & VAN ALST'S Store, Ravenswood, L. I.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling-house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to
COVEET & Co., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, FOR SALE CHEAP.—This place is at Stamford, Conn. It is splendidly located near the Railroad depôt; contains 21 acres, large stone house, &c., and plenty of choice fruit. The land is rich, good for cultivation or building lots. Also, a small, cheap country seat at Saybrook, Conn., north of the Connecticut River. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, late the residence of WM. SEATON, Esq., near East Chester village and two railroad depôts, consisting of a large double house, carriage, and ice-houses, gardens and about 15 acres of land. Apply at No. 193 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., to PETER A. B. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH three acres of land, situated at South Orange, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the depôt, 45 minutes' ride from this City. KENNEDY & SHERMAN, 6 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, furnished, with ten acres of excellent land, in a very healthy and delightful situation on the shore of the Thames, Conn. Good bathing, boating and fishing. Also, an excellent store, with a good old-established trade; large store deck and 3-try with brick. Inquire of Mr. KINGSBURY, No. 8th st. 8th-av., or Dr. ELLIOTT, No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.

SEAVIEW.—A DELIGHTFUL MODERN STONE country residence to let, near Dr. Elliott's Astronomical Observatory, Castleton Heights, Staten Island, near first landing (it contains 11 rooms, and commands a magnificent view of the ocean, bay, and City of New-York. Rent $475. Inquire at Dr. Elliott's Office, No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton-hall, or of BARRETT & BRINSMADE, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 50 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Baneon, where a painting can be seen of the place.

TO LET AT HASTINGS—ON HUDSON, An cottage house with 11 rooms, cellar, &c.; surrounded by large grounds laid out in walks; near Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing. Possession to be had immediately. Inquire of C. D. GODFRY, at the office of J. C. Moe & Co., No. 10 Liberty-place, New-York, between 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS—An Italian cottage within two minutes' walk from the Glenwood Station, commanding an unsurpassed view of the river and bay. Apply at Patten's Hotel, corner Greenwich and Warren sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A choice farm or gentleman's country residence of 100 acres, within one hour's ride of the City. Address A. B., *Times* Office stating value and location of property if offered in exchange.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR VALUABLE Brooklyn property, a first-class country residence, healthily located, near depôt, where social, educational and religious privileges may be enjoyed. Address RESIDENCE, Box No. 479 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT STAPLETON, STAten Island, (on Wright-st.) Apply on the premises, or to F. C. NIEBUHR, No. 25 Pine-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New-York, situated two miles from Paterson, N. J., on the Paterson and West Bloomfield road, fifty acres of good tillable land, all under good cultivation and well watered; a good dwelling and outhouses; a good well of water; a good orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Conditions of sale, half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at CRANES & CO.'S Express Office, No. 24 West-st., New-York, or No. 118 Congress-st., Paterson, or of Mrs. MARGARET VAN REYPER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT RYE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 67 acres, mostly in grass, with an apple orchard of five acres; a farmer's house, large carriage house and a commodious barn have been recently erected; a cellar has been excavated for the mansion on a site which commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and the intervening country; distance 2 miles north from Rye Station. This property will be sold much less than cost. Apply to BUCKLIN & CRANE, No. 80

AUCTION SALES.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE—ELEGANT PARISIAN Household furniture—Solid rosewood parlor suits, real Egyptian marble-top table, solid silver ware, works of art, &c., &c.

F. NASH, auctioneer, will sell THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the entirely costly Parisian made household furniture, at the residence, No. 726 14th-st., near 6th av.; nearly all of which was imported for his own use, and will be positively sold, preparatory to his departure for Europe. The parlor furniture in particular is of the most expensive description, having cost upwards of $10,000, and may be fully relied on for durability. It consists of one magnificent rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid in cupids of real pearl and solid pearl keys, admitted by connoisseurs as being one of the best instruments ever made; three solid and richly carved rosewood parlor suits, covered in superb India satin; solid rosewood centre tables, with real Egyptian marble tops; ladies' rosewood work tables, inlaid with satin wood; superbly carved rosewood etageres, with French plate glass doors and backs; reception and easy chairs, in rich French satin and brocade; rosewood corner stands, heavy French plate mantel and pier glasses, satin brocade and lace window curtains; elegant bronze and ormolu clock, magnificent china vases, and other valuable parlor ornaments; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets; dining room and chamber furniture, solid and richly polished, extension dining table, sixteen feet; elegantly carved dining room suit in silk plush, rich china ware, solid silver ware, crystal cut glass ware silver and ivory cutlery of the best description. solid silver cake baskets, castors, coffee urn, &c., &c.; mahogany sofas, lounges, conch bed, cushioned chairs, rockers; superbly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, china toilet sets; twenty pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding; ingrain carpets, stair carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, rosewood hall stand, three gas chandeliers, together with all the basement furniture, cooking stoves, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer calls the special attention of housekeepers, hotel keepers and others to this sale, as every article will positively be sold without regard to cost. Catalogues will be issued and can be had early on the morning of sale, which is peremptory, rain or shine. Parties wishing to lease a magnificent residence can inspect the premises the day of sale. The auctioneer will attend to first class sales of household furniture at the residence of families breaking up, on reasonable terms. Early application is necessary.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

ON FRIDAY, 17TH INST., AT 11 O'CLOCK, at their sale room, No. 33 Nassau-st. Important sale of one of the most valuable private collections of superb oil paintings ever offered at public sale, in this City, the property of E. S. Cruger, Esq., who has been twenty years collecting them in Europe and America. They are all in fine order, and those with names attached are warranted originals, and many of them purchased at the sales of the famous collections named in the catalogue; and the modern ones chiefly from the artists themselves, among them will be found fine examples of Creswick, R. A., J. B. Pyne, Thayer, Turner, Fraser, George A. Williams, J. C. Hornby, Glover, Vickers, Hople and others. Also a few very choice and rare pictures of the Italian schools, and some very fine cabinet pictures of the rare Dutch and Flemish masters, viz.:—Ostade, Deniers, Janstein, McInaur, &c. Also, the celebrated pair of landscapes, known in Europe as the Fesch Zaccarelli, being the finest landscapes, with figures by that celebrated master, and purchased at the sale of Cardinal Fesch in Rome. Also a pair of cabinet-sized pictures by Hogarth, with pedigree. Also superb pictures by H. J. Boddington, Salvator Rosa, Velasquez, Moocbaron, Grenze, Titian, Rembrandt, Old Kuyp, Chimbesuix, Phillips, Laurel, Paul, De Grailly, F. E. Brown, Faniel, Bartoline, Berkheyden, Heraley and many others. Catalogues with full descriptions are now ready, and the pictures will be on exhibition on Monday, 13th instant. The sale will positively take place on the day specified; and the public generally, as well as connoisseurs, are invited to examine them, as they may rest assured that the collection is the most rare and valuable one ever offered in this City.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

RARE AND COSTLY OIL-PAINTINGS BY ANCIENT AND MODERN MASTERS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 11 o'clock A. M. at their gallery No 23 Nassau-st., one of the most valuable and extensive collections that has been offered for sale in this City for many years. The sale will commence the sale of the entire collection of paintings belonging to J. P. Beaumont, Esq., who is leaving for Europe, consisting of upwards of two hundred and fifty choice and select works of art, by eminent masters of various schools, ancient and modern, forming an unusually favorable opportunity for gentlemen of taste to add to their collections; among them will be found a superb Madonna, a *chef d'œuvre* of the great Italian, starting pieces by Cuyps, Vanderveldt and Vander Capellen; Scripture pieces, landscapes, hunting scenes by artists of the Düsseldorf, Italian, Belgian and English schools, the whole forming an assemblage such as is seldom met with at a public sale.

They will be open for exhibition in our galleries, on Saturday, the 11th instant, until Wednesday, the day of sale immediately after which the concluding portion will be arranged for view.

Catalogues may be obtained at our store one week previous to the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, ON NINTH AND ELEVENTH AVENUES AND FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1857, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, as follows:

NINTH-AVENUE.—3 desirable lots, with the 4-story brick buildings thereon, known as Nos 363, 367, and 369 9th av., on the west side, between 32d and 33d sts.; each lot 17 feet 2 2-5th inches in width by 64 feet deep.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—1 lot, west side 11th-av., commencing 50 feet north of 49th-st., 25 feet in width by about 100 feet in depth.

Also, the lot adjoining, being 23 feet 4 inches in width front, 52 feet rear, by about 100 feet deep.

Also, 2 lots on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing 50 feet 2½ inches north of 51st-st.; each 25 feet 1¼ inches in width by 100 feet in depth.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—1 lot, together with the 2-story brick house on the front and frame building on the rear thereof, on the southerly side of 43d st., 125 feet west of 11th-av.; lot 25 feet wide by 100 feet 5 inches deep.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, April 13 and 14, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No 113 Nassau-st. This will be the last sale previous to our removing to rooms No. 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Every article on the catalogue will be positively sold without any reservation whatever. The stock is large, and consists of every variety of furniture to be found in this City, consisting of a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, library, dining room and chamber furniture; also piano-fortes, French plate, pier and mantel glasses, oil-paintings, cut-glass and china ware, pearl inlaid table cutlery, a splendid variety of silver-plated ware, elegantly decorated French china vases; mantel ornaments, clocks, time-pieces, regulators, office furniture, lamps, window shades; large furnace, which will heat a large building, is in good order; will be sold with the pipe and fixtures; cooking stove, kitchen furniture, oil-cloth, stair carpeting and rods; variety of second hand furniture; lot of sundries, &c.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1857, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

These three very desirable building lots on the northerly side of Lafayette av., 29 2-12 feet east of Kent-av., Brooklyn, each 25x100 feet,—avenues paved, curbed, guttered and lighted.—first class improvements around the property. Location very desirable. Terms at sale. For maps, &c., apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn. By order of WARREN RICHMOND and WM. DEBEE, Executors of Greene L. Debree, deceased.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer

VALUABLE MODERN LANE PROPERTY, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF D. HOBART, ESQ., REFEREE.—WILLIAM DUMONT will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, that valuable property Nos 3, 5 and 7 Maiden lane, near Broadway being 50 feet front and rear by 96 feet deep.

N. B.—The sale of the above property was postponed from the 9th of April, (one of the defendants having died since the entry of the judgment,) in order to amend proceedings, and give a perfect title to the purchaser.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 123 Adams-st., Brooklyn. Elegant household furniture—Velvet tapestry carpets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, chamber and parlor suites, mahogany French bedsteads, cottage bureau, chairs, sofa, extension table, marble-top dressing bureau, washstands, music stand, lace curtains and fixtures, damask do., hair and husk mattresses, beds and bedding, oil-cloth, 2 oak cane-seat chairs imported, by Hall, Black & Co., made to fold up, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the auction rooms, corner Frankfort and William sts., mortgage sale of handsome mahogany and cottage furniture consisting of splendid mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top cottage suites, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, Brussels carpets, hair mattress, pillows, &c., &c.

W. B. JONES, Attorney for Mortgagee.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—T. C. HOUGHTON WILL sell THIS DAY and TO-MORROW (Monday and Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No 113 Nassau-st., the entire stock of furniture and housekeeping articles contained in store; the whole will be sold without any reservation whatever. This will be my last sale previous to moving to Broadway.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LAST SALE AT NO. 113 Nassau-st., THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, furniture, mirrors, oil-paintings, rich inlaid table cutlery, cut-glass and silver-plated ware, decorated China vases, second-hand piano fortes, &c. Every article on the catalogue will be sold to the highest bidder.

P. COLTON, Auctioneer.

PARTIES WISHING SALES ATTENDED at their residences this month will please leave their address and the time of such sales as early as possible, and they will be attended to in person. Store No 59 Beekman-st. N. B.—Furniture bought when preferred.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AS assignee of WM. W. WINANT, will sell at public auction for cash, on MONDAY, the 20th of April, the remaining stock of lumber, yard and office fixtures, horse, wagon, harness, &c., upon the grounds corner Hammond and West sts. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. L. FOX, Assignee.

MIRRORS AT AUCTION—ABOUT 25TH inst. month, the entire stock of mirrors, consisting of oval, mantels, sidewall and oval, now in store, will be sold. Our stock is the most extensive in the City, is now fully new and for variety of style and quality of workmanship stands unequaled, offering an opportunity to purchase low unsurpassed. C. K. COVERT, 924 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL N. HOGAN, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) April 14, at 10½ A. M., at the residence No. 248 West 26th-st. bet. 6th & 7th avs., all the rich goods in the house, embracing a very large assortment of first class furniture and rich decoratives every article of which is to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder and no postponement on any account. Sale commences in the Parlors at 10½ precisely.

Basement contains magnificent ex-table of walnut, 14 feet sideboard, sofa, bed, dining chairs, &c., together with a large variety of rich China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated tea sets, salvers, castors, pitchers, cake baskets, spoons and forks, rich cut glassware, &c. Also fine ivory and other cutlery, &c.; and also the Kitchen Furniture.

The Parlors are furnished with English tapestry carpets, three solid rosewood suits in rich carvings, rosewood centre and side-tables, pier and oval glasses, splendid China vases and mantel clocks, bronze gas fixtures and figures, lace and brocatel window curtains, fine toned 7-octave piano, superior rosewood cylinder bookcase, &c., &c.

In the Chambers are richly carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, French colored engravings, gilt glasses, mahogany and rosewood sofas, chairs, lounges, &c., and an infinite number of other articles too numerous to mention. Catalogues at the house only on morning of sale. Terms cash, in city funds, and deposits required from all purchasers, and goods must be removed as soon as Wednesday.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. NICHOLS.—SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, CARPETS, GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.—At store No. 66 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, April 14, inst., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of a general assortment, comprising parlor suites in solid rosewood frames upholstered in plush, brocatel and hair cloth, from makers whose goods can be warranted; rosewood centre tables with marble tops; dining, breakfast and tea tables; wardrobes; washstands; enameled bedroom suits; solid oak extension tables and chairs; also, 100 English oil-paintings; French and other bedsteads; Brussels carpets; also, a large lot of second-hand furniture removed for sale.

BRUCE A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE—BY MORTGAGEE, AT No 28 Leonard-st., near Broadway, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) April 13, at 10 o'clock; the furniture of said house, consists in part of carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, dining and other tables, oil-cloths, China and glassware, silver spoons, &c., pictures, window curtains, mahogany, maple and iron bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, pillows and bed linen, napkins and looking glasses, bureaus, washstands, &c. together with the kitchen furniture

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer.

SALESROOM NO. 76 DUMMICK STREET. will sell THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock furniture in house No. 83 Dommick-st., consisting of handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood chairs, marble top table, piano, handsome assortment of kitchen furniture.

B. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 9th-av., corner 16th-st., a large stock of China white granite and glassware, &c.; glass cases, doors, shelving, fluid and oil cans, &c., &c.

FULTON-STREET PROPERTY AT AUC- TION.—The four story stone and tot No. 151 Fulton-st. will be sold at auction, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,

No. 30 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.)

STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH,
late of No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. R. Harmony & Neehaus & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; S. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. G. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, Glasgow, Mo
THO. B. TURNEY, } Lecomp-
JAMES T. BIRCH, } ton.

BIRCH, TURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,

LECOMPTON, K. T.

We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay TAXES, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.

REFERENCES—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kirtland & Co., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany.
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia.
England,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.

SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,

No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. G. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company passed the following resolution on the 24th inst.:

Resolved, That the balance of the second mortgage bonds of this Company (about $1,000,000) remaining unsold on the 1st day of May next, be offered to the stockholders of the Company until that date, at seventy-five cents on the dollar, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for as many $1,000 bonds as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount in the aggregate to more than the amount of bonds unsold on the 1st day of May next, the same shall be apportioned among the subscribers in an equitable manner as the circumstances of the case will admit of, reference being had to the amount of stock owned by each on that day.

Subscribers will be required to pay for the bonds awarded them respectively, at the office of Messrs Strachan & Scott, in the City of New York, or at the office of the Secretary of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, in drafts on New-York at par, or their equivalent, as follows:

25 per cent. on the 1st day of June next.
25 per cent. on the 20th day of June next.
25 per cent. on the 20th day of July next.
25 per cent. on the 1st day of Sept. next.

Full or partial payments for above bonds may, however, be made in advance of the above dates.

Any subscriber may be entitled to receive, from time to time, such number of bonds as the payments made will cover; the coupons and interest on payments to be equitably adjusted, as is customary.

All subscriptions for bonds must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Company, at Chicago, Illinois, and no subscriptions received after the 1st day of May next will be recognized.

The bonds offered in accordance with the foregoing resolution, are the second mortgage sinking fund bonds of this Company, of $1,000 each, with coupons of $35 each attached, payable on the 1st days of May and November of each year at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of May 1867, at the same place.

Annexed hereto you will find a blank subscription paper, which you are requested to fill with such number of the bonds as you desire, and to return the same to the undersigned, at this office, without delay.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, Chicago, March 25, 1857.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN & MADISON R. R. CO., No. 39½ Exchange-place }

$300,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MADISON AND WATERTOWN, WIS., FOR SALE.—This road completes a direct and nearly an air line between Milwaukee and Madison, the capital of Wisconsin.

It is thirty-four miles in length, connecting at Watertown with the "Watertown Division" of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, with which it has a contract for a very favorable running connection for thirty years. By this Road the distance between Milwaukee and Madison is 23 miles shorter than by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. It passes through a good agricultural and highly improved country. Madison and Watertown are two of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the State, being in point of population, business, and wealth, second only to Milwaukee. The city of Madison has issued to this Company, as a loan, her 20-year 7 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $100,000, with semi-annual interest.

The city of Watertown has issued to the Company, in payment for her subscription to the capital stock 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $200,000, with semi-annual interest.

The township of Waterloo has issued $35,000, in payment of subscription, in 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, with interest annually—interest and principal of all the bonds payable in the City of New-York.

The Company offers these Bonds for sale at their office, (No. 39½ Exchange-place,) together with a large amount of 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Coupon Bonds, guaranteed by the Company.

Further information in regard to the Road may be had at the office of the Company

H. K. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYAN- CERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed these mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, in the city of New-York, No. 40 Wall-st., from March 4, 1856, to March 1, 1857:

Amount as per last Report, March 4, 1856.....$297,161 39

RECEIPTS.

Premiums and Charge for Policies	$135,179 68	
Interest	13,989 81—	$149,170 47
Total		$446,331 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by Death	$51,999 00	
Dividends, Interest on Capital, and Commission	21,250 26	
Returned Premiums, Canceled Policies, &c.	12,057 04	
Office Expenses, Rent, Salaries, Postage, &c.	13,197 91—	$98,415 21

ASSETS.

Cash	$6,910 77	
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	259,298 23	
Loans Receivable, and Loans on Policies	40,997 20	
Due by Agents	13,910 28	
Interest Accrued, or Due	4 672 55	
Deferred Premiums	29,645 91—	$353,636 14
Total		$451,071 35
Assets, Jan. 1, 1856		$293,131 40
Assets March 1, 1857		358,636 14

The whole number of Policies issued in 1856 was 1,277.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph B. Collins,	John J. Cisco,	John J. Phelps,
Luther Bradish,	B. W. Wheelwright,	Charles E. Bill,
James Suydam,	Wilson G. Hunt,	G. Stuyvesant,
James Marsh,	D. H. Arnold,	Clinton Gilbert,
Thos. C. Doremus,	W. R. Vermilye,	Jacob Harsen,
Isaac A Storm,	William Tucker,	William S Bolles,
James S. Polhemus,	Shepherd Knapp,	H. K Corning,
John A. Loqueer,	Edward S. Clark,	John C Baldwin,
Josiah Bich,	Isaac N. Phelps,	Edward Mitturn,
Chas. M. Connolly,	F. T. Loqueer,	Lyelen D. Coman.

J. W. O. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner, (residence No. 19 Amity-st.), at the office of Company, daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE P. CAMMANN, M. D., Consulting Physician.

JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

N. G. DEGROOT, Actuary.

J. B. GATES, General Agent.

QUARTERLY REPORT—OF THE PARK BANK on Saturday, March 14, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$3,165,549 87
Overdrafts		1,562 28
Due from Banks		136,498 69
Due from Directors of the Bank	$816,480 57	
Due from Brokers	16,000 00	
Real Estate		133,296 28
Specie		283,831 83
Cash Items, Checks and Notes of City Banks		598,931 98
Stocks		231,500 00
Loss and Expense Account		6,363 13
Total		$4,415,096 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$2,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$200,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	43,993 00—	156,008 00
Profits		54,348 72
Due to Banks		610,950 37
Due Depositors on demand		1,552 024 97
Dividend unpaid		1,864 00
Total		$4,415,096 06

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—REUBEN W. HOWES, President, and CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the Park Bank, a Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly sworn or affirmed, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid

REUBEN W. HOWES, President.
CHARLES A MACY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by Reuben W. Howes and affirmed by Charles A. Macy, the 11th day of April, 1857. WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT—OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, on Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1857:

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	$205,746 93
Overdrafts	838 68
Due from Banks	5,917 38
Due from Directors of the Bank	36,504 21
Specie	14,391 76
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other Banks	23,324 19
Stocks	155,114 22
Bills of Solvent Banks	5,990 01
Total	$541,213 19

LIABILITIES:

Capital		$173,380 00
Circulation registered and not registered	$133,909 00	
Less Notes on hand	6,360 00—	127,549 00
Profits		2,889 96
Due Depositors on demand		204,844 73
Dividends unclaimed		2,634 50
Total		$511,213 19

State of New-York, County of New-York ss.—RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President, and CORNELIUS S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier, of the Bull's Head Bank, located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been, and is, transacted at the location aforesaid.

This Bank declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on 1st day of March.

R. WILLIAMSON President
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of April, 1857.

RICHARD KELLY, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz.:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognise the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE STOCK- holders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (3d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and no much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary, to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSU- RANCE COMPANY.—Ocean Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—NEW YORK, April 1, 1857.—The annual election for twenty-one Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLD- ERS of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad are notified to deposit their Bonds, without delay, with JNO. A. C. GRAY one of the Trustees, No. 143 Broadway, in order that the Trustees may use said Bonds in the purchase of the Road for their account as authorized in the agreement already signed by them. The sale of the road is advertised for the 16th inst.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

CITY LOANS.—TEMPORARY LOANS WILL be received by the Corporation of the City of New-York, in sums of not less than $500, for which Revenue Bonds will be issued, bearing interest at six per cent. and payable in from six months to one year, as may be desired.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY. —Notice is hereby given that an annual election for Directors of the St. Nicholas Insurance Company will be held at the office of said Company, corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., and also an election for three Inspectors for the next succeeding election.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 40 Wall-st., April 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after Monday the 6th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN BAY MIL. & CHIC R. R. CO., No. 62 Wall-st., New-York, April 9, 1857.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. Bonds, due April 10, will be paid on presentation at this office.

C. R. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS ISSUED by the State of Wisconsin for the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement, will be paid at No. 72 Trinity Building, New-York.

ABM. B. CLARK, Treasurer.

$1,000,000.—CASH ADVANCED ON diamonds, watches, silks, dry goods, jewelry, pianos, &c., &c., or bought for cash at the highest prices, Commercial Loan Agency, No. 88 Cedar-st. up stairs J. B. WILLIS & CO.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums of from $5,000 to $5,000, on improved City property. Apply to VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway.

$50,000 WANTED IN ONE LOAN OR several of smaller amounts. Ample security will be given and a liberal rate of interest paid. Address BANKER, Box No. 3,[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—FOR PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT; 8 per cent. City Gas Company bonds, secured on the net profits for sale in sums to suit purchasers. $60,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds, dated July 1, 1856, and redeemable at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, July 1, 1876; interest coupons payable annually, on the 1st day of July, $1,200 each.

$10,000 Warsaw City (Ill.) 8-per-cent. Bonds, dated May 1, 1856, and due at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, May 21, 1876; interest coupons payable Jan. and July 1, $1,000 each.

The above Bonds were issued in conformity with an Act of the State Legislature, authorizing the issue of Bonds to aid in the construction of the Warsaw and Rockford railroad. The amount of taxable property in the County, for the year 1856, was $6,308,949; taxes, $73,576; population, about 25,000; area in acres, 432,640. The authorized issue by the County is $100,000. The amount of taxable property in the city is $1,000,000; taxes, $9,036; population, 3,400. The authorized issue by the city is $50,000, and no more can be issued, by either the city or County, without an Act by the Legislature, and sanctioned by the people, so that every precaution has been taken to make these Bonds unquestionable, in point of security, and they cannot be repudiated, under any circumstances. Hancock County is one of the most prosperous in the State, and it is expected that 50 miles of the above railroad, from Warsaw to Ognawka Junction, will be finished and in full operation in sixty days from the present time. I have fully examined the strength of these securities, and I can recommend them to my friends and the public, with the utmost confidence believing that they will compare with anything in the market, and, for a permanent investment, no safer Bonds can be found. For a copy of the act under which these bonds were issued, and full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE IN- CREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 4th of April next until the 17th, at 10 A. M., as an election of Directors of said Company will take place at Milwaukee on the 16th. JOSEPH S. COLT, Transfer Agent.

NEW-YORK, No. 8 Wall-st., March 31, 1857.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAIL- ROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRAOHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds of this Company having reached the amount of more than one million of dollars, and the requ

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Police Commissioners—Discharge of Chief Russell and Hart—Reappointments.

Mayor WOOD and City Judge RUSSELL met on Friday last, in secret session, as Police Commissioners, and made some important changes in the department. They appointed MIKE MURRAY Captain of the First Ward Police in place of MICHAEL HALPIN, whose term of office expired some months since. Dismissed Chief RUSSELL of the Thirteenth Ward, and appointed WILLIAM WEEKS in his place, and appointed WM. H. MANSFIELD Captain of the Seventeenth District, in place of HART, whose term of office had expired. Besides this, they re-appointed some twelve or fifteen policemen.

The following is copied from the official minutes of the proceedings:

REMOVALS.

Thirteenth Ward.—Captain Russell, dismissed from the department.

APPOINTMENTS.

First Ward.—Mike Murray, to be Captain, *vice* Michael Halpin, whose term has expired; Cornelius Dwyer, *vice* Thomas Stark, time expired.

Second Ward.—John Keogh, reappointed; Edward Coughlan, reappointed.

Fourth Ward.—R. Hannahan, re-appointed.

Fifth Ward.—Samuel S. Slater, re-appointed.

Sixth Ward.—Ready Ryan, *vice* L. W. Pierce, dismissed; Thomas Wallace, *vice* Chas. Heath, resigned.

Eighth Ward.—John Henry Helms, (183 Varick,) *vice* Saunders, resigned.

Ninth Ward.—Captain Ackerman, re appointed.

Tenth Ward.—O. Oliver, re-appointed.

Thirteenth Ward.—Wm. Fisher Weeks, appointed Captain, in place of Captain Russell, dismissed; John Gerrah, re-appointed.

Fifteenth Ward.—Captain Dilks, re-appointed.

Seventeenth Ward.—Wm. H. Mansfield, *vice* Captain Hart, whose term expired, to be Captain; Anthony Hays, *vice* Nelson Mott, time expired.

Other Wards.—Evans, Fifth Ward, detailed to the foot of Jay-street; Sol. Barnard, detailed to City Judge's Court.

The Board adjourned, at 10 o'clock A. M., till Monday.

MIKE MURRAY, the new Captain of the First Ward, is the head of the Woodites in his district. He keeps a drinking-house in Greenwich-street, known as "The Crib," where all the faithful congregate. He is well known about town.

FISHER WEEKS, of the Thirteenth Ward, is at present in the Custom House. He formerly kept a porter-house, and is said to "rule" the Thirteenth Ward. He has ever been a warm advocate of Mayor Wood and his policy.

WILLIAM H. MANSFIELD, appointed in place of Captain HART of the Seventeenth Ward is a Councilman. He was formerly a detailed officer at the Tombs Police Court, but more recently kept a butcher's shop in the Bowery. He was until quite recently an avowed opponent of the Mayor.

Captain DILKS of the Fifteenth Ward and Alderman of the Ninth Ward were re-appointed. The former was understood to favor the American party, but it is said he exhibited affidavits to show that he "stood by" his honor at this last election.

When the appointments had been made, Captain DILKS invited a select few of his brother captains, including WEEKS and MANSFIELD, to Delmonico's, where all had a jolly time. Captain LEONARD, of the Second Ward, presided, and FERNANDO WOOD was toasted repeatedly in flowing bumpers.

It is understood that the Commissioners will, at their meeting to-day, fill up all vacancies, and take decided action upon all decisions reserved.

Woven Skirts at Sing Sing Prison.

The contract lately awarded by the State Prison Inspectors, to Messrs. DANIEL SPEWARD and AUGUSTUS SMITH for the manufacture of skirts and netting at the prison, dates from the 1st inst., and covers a period of five years. From 50 to 100 convicts will be employed at this work. No machinery will be used other than looms, by which the articles will be woven much in the same way as carpets. The contractors will occupy a building formerly used for stone-cutting in the South range of shops. The weaving has not yet commenced, as considerable time is required to prepare apparatus, and put it in working order. Mr. SMITH has already had experience in the prison as a carpet contractor, and Mr. STEWARD recently filled the office of head keeper.

☞ The assessors have applied to the Board of Supervisors to have their pay increased, and made uniform at $700. They are now getting $450 to $650. Seven hundred dollars are paid in Brooklyn. The labors of the assessors vary, but they are probably employed on an average some three or four months in the year.

☞ Mr. HENRY WOOD is going to erect on the site of the old Lyceum of Natural History, in Broadway, (which is fast coming down,) a four-story, white-marble-front edifice for the Christy and Wood Minstrels. The lot is 50 by 200 feet, extending back to Mercer-street.

☞ Ex-Alderman HERRICK has been sworn in as Naval Storekeeper at Brooklyn. As bondsman he gave Councilman BRYAN MCCAHILL and JAMES HINES, who have justified in the sum of $20,000 each.

☞ Yesterday the Episcopal and Catholic churches were decorated with flowers, and the opening was inaugurated of Easter festivities.

☞ Henceforth a mail is to be sent over the Erie Railroad on Sunday, leaving New-York at 1½ P. M.

Hudson River Railroad.

The Spring Time Table of this Road takes effect to-day. Hereafter the Albany and Troy trains leave at 6 A. M., 11:30 do., 2:30, P. M., 5 do. Two morning and two afternoon trains.

A reduction of fare is to be made on the 8.30 train only, which on this train will be to Albany $2, and to Troy $2 12. Second class passengers are to be taken on the same train at $1 50 to Albany and $1 62 to Troy.

The trains from Albany for New York leave at 6 and at 10:35 A.M. and at 5 and 6 P. M.; from Troy at 5:45 and 10:25 A. M., 4:45 and 5:55 P. M.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—APRIL 18.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 201, 22, 23, 25, 1, 21, 76, 105, 107, 183, 185, 146, 168, 169, 170, 198, 216, 224.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 547, 355, 385, 295, 699, 721, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 746, 747, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759. *Part II.*—Nos. 1173, 1434, 1439, 1442, 935, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 127, 162, 194, 200, 243, 247, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 276, 278, 279, 280, 281, 283, 284, 285, 287 to 293, 295, 296, 297, 299, 300, 301, 302, 305, 306, 308, 310, 311, 314, 315, 316, 317, 205.

COMMON PLEAS.—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 161, 486, 536, 537, 541, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 558, 559, 69, 144. *Part II*—Nos. 516, 364½, 378½, 520, 544, 545, 546, 546½, 547, 548, 549, 549½, 270, 492, 522.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 11.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

ALLOWANCE BEFORE JUDGMENT.

Herrick vs. *Dyos.*—This suit was brought on a promissory note, and an attachment issued. The defendant, before answer, tendered the amount claimed with interest, $7 costs and disbursements. The plaintiff claimed allowance, which the defendant denied his obligation to pay. The case was taken to the Special Term on a motion for allowance. His Honor stated that the General Term had decided that an allowance was proper in all attachment cases before and after judgment, and therefore granted the motion with $25 allowance.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Cyrus W. Field vs. *Darius B. Holbrook.*—Order of special term overruling demurrer reversed, and judgment for defendant, unless plaintiff serve an amended complaint and pay the costs of demurrer and the costs of the appeal.

Jacob H. Borrow vs. *Mary W. Milbark.*—Order overruling demurrer affirmed, with liberty to defendant to answer on payment of costs of appeal and of costs ordered on the demurrer.

Robert L. Tilton vs. *The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.*—Reargument ordered.

Aaron Van Valkenburgh vs. *The Astor Mutual Insurance Company.*—Judgment affirmed.

John D. Hurlbut and al. vs. *Russell W. Post and al.*—New trial ordered—costs to abide event.

John W. Davison vs. *Silas Seymour and al.*—Judgment for defendants.

Moses Blackstock vs. *The New York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

John Moffatt vs. *Wm. P. Moffatt.*—Reargument ordered.

David Rowland vs. *James Phebert and al.*—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.

NEW RULES OF COURT.

Ordered, that the following general rules shall commence and take effect immediately:

1. The attorneys of the parties must file immediately every paper used by them on a motion.

2. Every order, hereafter entered, must specify the papers on which it was granted or opposed, and the clerk is directed not to enter any order unless such papers are exhibited to him and filed, or unless they have been previously filed.

3. Either party, at the time of giving notice of trial for the Special or Trial Term, may also give notice that he will move on the first day of term for judgment upon the pleadings, with such amendments on his part as he may specify; and may thereupon bring on the action to be tried, and move for such judgment as he may be entitled to upon the issues, with or without such admission.

☞ TO PERFUME THE BREATH.—Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale at No. 334 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

We, the undersigned, who have been extensive dealers in the original and genuine Balm of Thousand Flowers manufactured by FETRIDGE & Co., of New-York, hereby certify that this preparation is in great demand as a useful and valuable toilet article, and has given general satisfaction to all our customers.

CARY, HOWARD & Co., New-York.
BARNES & PARK, New-York.
HUGHMAN, CLARK & Co., New York.
HARRALL, RIELEY & RITCHER, New-York.
C. H. RING, New-York.
A. C. EVANS & Co., New-York.
F. V. RUSHTON, New-York.
F. C. WELLS & Co., New-York.
T. B. PETTERSON, Philadelphia.
T. H. PETERS & Co., Philadelphia.
H. E. SUIER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. ECKSTEIN & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
PURCELL, LADD & Co., Richmond, Va.
BENNETT, BERRS & FISHER, Richmond, Va.
J. ERELLINGTON, Washington, D. C.
SETH W. FOWLER, Boston, Mass.
SABTOS, WALKER & Co., Norfolk, Va.
KING & TOY, Norfolk, Va.
W. H. BROWN & Co., Baltimore, Md.
HAVILAND, HARRALL & RIELEY, Charleston, S. C.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.—We think no discovery in art heretofore put in practice, holds comparison with the recently introduced method which produces the most life like portraits by means of the camera. Every variety of color is full introduced into the picture by this delightful process, and the likeness thus produced bears such a close resemblance to the finest and most elaborate paintings upon ivory, that the most skillful and experienced artists have frequently been puzzled to detect the difference when they have been placed before them at GURNEY'S GALLERY. Those who have not seen these inimitable specimens of Hallotypes, should go at once and take a stroll through GURNEY'S elegant rooms, at No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street. They will well be repaid for their trouble. GURNEY'S rooms are hung from ceiling to floor with the most exquisite works of art conceivable, and throngs of visitors go and come daily, free of charge, to look at the endless variety of beautiful faces there exhibited. And what is more, we hear of no dissenting voices, all being unanimous in the opinion that the Hallotype process exceeds all others.

[Advertisement.]

From Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

We make it a rule never to recommend a medical nostrum in our columns; but having found BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES beneficial in a diseased state of the throat, we suspend our rule in their favor, believing that we do our Clerical brethren a real favor in calling their attention to them."

A lozenge dissolved in the mouth has a direct influence to the effected parts, allaying pulmonary irritation, and giving relief in coughs, colds, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable. All druggists sell them.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another great attraction is to be presented at this popular place of amusement for this evening, being no less than a Drama from SYLVANUS COBB'a great story just published in that Queen of Weeklies, The New-York *Ledger*, entitled "Karmel the Scout," dramatized in full and to the completion of the story by that very successful dramatist MR. L. L. AIKEN, and placed under the immediate direction of Mr. G. L. FOX, stage manager. In addition to the above we are to have the mirth-provoking pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and the thrilling Irish Drama of "Norah Creina." Secure your seats in advance.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mild operation with successful effect are the peculiarity of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Now that we may soon expect genial Spring, it is of great importance that a few doses be used by the wise. Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but BRANDRETH'S PILLS afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use, we prevent the collection of those impurities which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the fine organs of the stomach and bowels. Sold at principal office, No. 43 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water is the only article of that name that is not worthless. The proprietors have supplied South America for fifteen years, and have introduced the article here at the instance of ladies who had previously used it in Peru and Chili. It is a richer perfume than the Farina Cologne, retains its floral freshness longer when exposed to the air, and its cosmetic properties are superior. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

MANSON'S INFANTS PRESERVATIVE.—A real blessing to mothers and a specific in the diseases of children incidental to teething. Mothers who have been in the habit of procuring temporary quiet by the use of laudanum, parsgoric, Godfrey's cordial and other pernicious opiates will find to their great comfort that by using the Infant's Preservative the above mentioned poisons can be dispensed with. Wholesale by BARNES & PARK, No. 364 Broadway, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and retailed by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL-CLOTHS,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By WOODFORD & WEMPLE,
No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Passing through the absorbents into the interior organs, this Ointment acts like a magic balsam on the inflamed and irritated parts, while the Pills, by their action on the blood, neutralize the elements of disease. Sold at the manufactories.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. FOWLER will lecture on Phrenology every evening this week at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Court and Sackett streets, Brooklyn. Monday evening Free. Single tickets 12½ cents. Course Tickets 50 cents. Examinations daily at 308 Broadway, N.Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 316 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The New Sheriff of Kings County Takes Formal Possession.

At 5 o'clock P. M. Saturday, Mr. CASPIAN A. SPARKS, late Under-Sheriff of Kings County, formally turned over to Mr. BURDETT STRYKER, the new Sheriff, the County Jail and appurtenances, and also all his processes, papers and prisoners.

EXECUTIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Plaintiffs.	Defendants.
1. Samuel T. Knapp.	Patrick O'Rourke.
2. James Crombis.	Edgar F. Peck and Erastus F. Hovey.
3. Jno. R. Jaffrey and others.	Jas. T. Leslie and others.
4. Ann Morgan.	Robert Brister.
5. Atlantic Iron Works.	Thorndike A. Saunders and others.
6. Harrison Hall.	Hiram Russell.

IN NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

7. Robert G. Dayton.	Edward Macomber.

IN THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

8. Charles G. Wilson.	Harvey L. Louraman.

The whole number of prisoners now in Kings County Jail is 86. Males, 62; females, 24. Prisoners awaiting trial, 28.

Sheriff STRYKER has made the following appointments:

David Stewart, Under-Sheriff; John M. Perry, Deputy Sheriff; J. B. Stryker, Deputy Sheriff; A. Walters, Deputy Sheriff, E. D.; John Thompson, Deputy Sheriff, E. D.; Davis Affick, Keeper; Richard Cole, Turnkey; John Lee, Turnkey; John Dikeman, Counselor; Oakley & Wright, Auctioneers.

The Sheriff will open an office at No. 349 Fulton-street, opposite the City Hall, this week.

☞ In Southold Town the Republicans whipped out the joint Americans and Democrats headsomely at the late town meeting. JOHN O. IRELAND, Republican, was elected by 60 majority over OLIVER COREY, Democrat.

☞ The new Brooklyn Charter, passed by the Legislature, makes but 1 Alderman for each WARD and gives each $400 a year.

Sunday Amusements in Brooklyn.

A party of half intoxicated fellows got into a fight on Fulton street, near the Ferry, yesterday morning, when one of the party named WILLIAMS, with several *aliases*, had one of his ears bitten off. The Second District Police arrested three of the fighters, who will be brought before Justice SMITH this morning for examination.

Another fight came off yesterday near Hamilton-

[Advertisement.]

To Whom it may Concern.—The undersigned, having been appointed by the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, Inspectors of Weights and Measures, hereby give notice that they will attend at the Office of the Clerk of the Common Council, in the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving applications for Sealers' Licenses, and will attend at the same place on every Monday thereafter, at the same hour, for the same purpose.

Dated Brooklyn, April 11, 1857.

JOHN MCKEON,
JOHN MCCLOSKEY,
Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

severer, when a man named PATRICK DONOVAN received a severe stab in the arm from a knife. His assailant was arrested by the Police of the Third District.

Williamsburg Dispensary.

During the month of March 949 patients were treated at this Dispensary for the following *Diseases:* Injuries, 27; minor surgery, 55; nervous, 32; abdomen, 79; skin, 23; rheumatism, 4; eye and ear, 18; abscess, 9; heart, lungs and throat, 83; urinary, 4; fevers, 2; vaccinated, 19. Patients under 1 year, 23: between 1 and 5, 55; between 5 and 10, 47; between 10 and 30, 125; over 30, 100. *Nativity*—United States, 118; Ireland, 210; England, 11; Germany, 1; Scotland, 1.

A Slap at Justice.

While one of the Brooklyn (Western District) Justices of the Peace was attending a place of amusement in the Eastern District a man named BAISLEY struck him a violent blow in the face. The assailant justified his conduct by saying that the Justice had insulted his wife in the street a few evenings since. BAISLEY was arrested and gave bail to answer before Justice WEEKS.

Sudden Death.

CAROLINE ROXBURY, employed in a family residing at No. 26 Warren-street, Brooklyn, Saturday morning, died from a disease of the heart. It was at first supposed that she had died from poison.

☞ Some burglers opened the door of Messrs. OWENS & SONS' drug store, No. 450 Grand-street, on Wednesday evening, by means of nippers, took therefrom about $50 worth of fancy articles, carefully locked the door and pocketed the key, and departed for parts unknown.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos 11, 26, 33, 34, 37, 40, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 61, 64, 65.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 11.

$1,000 Kentucky 6s.	102	10 Hudson Riv. R R.	26
9,000 Miss. 6s....bs	84	50 do.....b60	26½
1,000 N. Car. 6s....	93	150 Harlem Railroad..	13
5,000 Erie R. 1st m. bs	1.8	250 do.....b60	13½
1,000 Erie R. Cn. bs.'62	82½	600 M. S. & N. I. R R..	70
4,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.	88½	700 do.....	70¼
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s.	101½	100 do.....b30	71¼
6,000 Hd. Riv R. 1st m.	97½	50 do.....s60	70
11,000 Hd Riv. R. Cn. bs.	68	150 do.....	70½
5,000 Harlem RR. 1st M	82	100 do.....b30	71¾
3,000 Harlem RR 2d M	74	10 do.....c	70¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bods	93¾	200 Reading RR.....b30	79¾
12,500 do	99⅞	200 do.....s60	79¾
3,000 Terre Hit. & Al. 2d M	66	100 do.....b10	79¾
25 Bank Com. Scrip	104¾	420 do.....	79¾
50 Ocean Bank.....	95½	1200 do.....b30	79¾
10 Am. Ex. Bank Scrip	109¾	100 do.....h10	79¾
5 Bank of N. America	108	300 do.....c	79¾
5 Bank of Republic	120	700 do.....s10	79¾
50 Cantoo Co., s3.....	21½	300 do.....b60	80
50 do.....	21¾	150 Panama RR.....	93
200 Penn. Coal Co., b60	93½	50 Ill. Cen. RR.....b5	132½
16 do.....	93¾	300 do.....	133½
13 Del & Hi Canal Co.	121	300 do.....s10	132¼
25 Ohio Life & T Co..	97	50 do.....s3	133¼
10 Pacific M. S Co..s3	72	100 do.....s60	131
300 Cumb. Coal Co..s60	18½	200 do.....b60	133
100 do.....b60	18¾	50 do.....c	132½
200 N. Y. Cent. RR..s30	87½	100 do.....	132½
200 do.....s60	88	10 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	53
200 do.....s30	88	700 do.....	53½
200 do.....s30	88	200 do.....b60	53
1420 do.....	88	17 Gal. & Chi. R. R..	101
100 do.....b60	88¼	100 do.....	101¼
100 do.....h15	88¼	100 do.....b60	101¾
25 do.....b60	88½	100 Clev. & Tol. R. s60	72½
100 do.....b20	88½	100 do.....s10	73¼
150 do.....c	88½	1300 do.....s30	72½
200 do.....	88½	2900 do.....s30	73¼
50 do.....s10	88	100 do.....h10	73
425 Erie Railroad....s8	52⅝	3800 do.....	73
900 do.....	53¾	200 do.....s60	73¼
810 do.....	53	50 do.....b60	73½
650 do.....	52⅞	1500 do.....h15	73¼
100 do.....s35	52½	173 Chi. & R I. RR.....	99
100 do.....b60	53¼	150 Wis. L. S. RR..b60	69½
150 do.....b60	53	35 La Cr. & Mil. RR..	78¼
50 do.....s10	52¾	16 do.....	78½
50 do.....s10	52¾	50 Mich. Cen. RR..b60	94¾
50 do.....s60	52¾	500 Clv & Pitts. Div. Bd	60
200 do.....b3	52⅞	56 Mechanics Bank...	116½
100 do.....	52⅞	54 Bank Commerce...	106½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s.....	93	1600 Reading R. R.....	79⅝
10,000 Tenn. St 6s, '90.	88¾	500 do.....b10	80
7,500 Indiana St. 5s...	82⅝	300 do.....b60	80¼
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	99⅞	100 do.....s30	79⅝
1,000 do.....	100	400 do.....	79⅝
8,000 Harlem R. 2d m.	74	50 Panama R. R.....	96
13 Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip	109¾	100 do.....b60	96¼
10 M. S. & N. In. s60	71¾	100 Illinois Cen. R.b60	132
50 do.....	71¾	100 do.....s10	132½
500 N. Y. Cent. R....s3	88¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.s6m	71
100 do.....s10	88¾	500 do.....b30	73¼
100 do.....s30	88¾	300 do.....	73¼
250 Erie Railroad.....	52⅞	300 do.....s5	73
700 do.....	52⅞	100 do.....s10	73¼
400 do.....b60	53¼	100 Chi. & R. I. R...b60	99¾
15 Ja Ca. & Mil. R.....	79	100 do.....	99
100 Harlem Railroad...	13¼		

MONDAY, April 13—A. M.

The European mails by the *Niagara*, at Boston from Liverpool, Saturday, March 28, were delivered at the New-York Post-Office, yesterday morning. The circular advices all speak of the interruption to trade by the pending general election throughout Great Britain. The Cotton market was dull, though the daily sales, mostly to consumers, were equal to an average of 7,000 bales a day, say 43,290 bales for the week. On the lower descriptions ⅛d.@¼d. decline was submitted to by sellers, while Orleans fair is still quoted 8⅝d., and Upland fair 7⅞d. The authorized figure for Orleans middling was 7 13-16d., and Upland middling 7 9-16d. The latest advices from this side had little or no influence on the market. They reported, however, a falling off in receipts of only 115,000 bales. The deficit has since run up to 300,000 bales. The grain trade was lower by 2d.@3d. on Wheat, and 6d.@1s. on Flour. The extreme quotations for Indian Corn 30s.@32s. the quarter. The British Board of Trade returns for February show the extraordinary increase of $7,940,000 in the export of British manufactures over the same month last year, making the increase of $13,355,000 since January 1. The total of the two months is $91,855,000, against $78,500,000 the first two months of 1856. Cotton fabrics participate very largely in the February increase, the total for the month of Goods and Yarns being $15,220,000, against $13,620,000 in February, 1856. In contrast with this, the stock of all descriptions of raw Cotton in Liverpool, on the 27th March, was 384,330, against 377,160 bales same time last year. The stock of American alone was 276,400, against 255,110 bales same time in 1856. The money accounts from London show an unsettled Money market during the week, comparative ease and stringency alternating from day to day, but the supply at the price, 6 to 6¾ per cent. for discounts, adequate at the close. The feature of the market is the continued firmness of the 3 per cent. Funds, to carry over which the speculators for a further rise were paying double the interest borne by these securities, denoting a large confidence in the prosperity of trade, and the peace and right Government of the Kingdom. The elections were likely to result largely in favor of Lord PALMERSTON, in whom the leading and fashionable circles appear to repose much trust for a wise administration. Another point in the market is the soundness of the movement of the English Bank, so far as the reserve of bullion is concerned. The return of the 21st of March, shows an increase of $120,000, notwithstanding some important withdrawals for the Continent. In the succeeding week, the withdrawals were larger, but the London *Times* remarks that the effect of these constant movements is partially counteracted "by a gradual influx of sovereigns from Constantinople and other quarters." The English railways were improving on the Stock Exchange, and the traffic returns since the 1st of January show a small but uniform increase over the previous year. The London and Eastern Joint Stock Bank, the North of Europe Steamship Company, and the Australian Agricultural Company were in serious trouble from gross mismanagement and unpardonable if not corrupt partiality. The Eastern Bank had loaned £280,000, or $40,000 more than the capital to, its own Directors. The French Funds had reached to 70.50@70.65, while the general report of the Paris money market is favorable, and the intimation thrown out that no further contracts will be entered into by the Bank of France for the purchase of Gold, *Credit Mobilier* shares stand 1,462 francs for 500 francs paid up. The French Railways are well sustained. In the American Funds the London quotations by telegraph, heretofore published, are a day later than our circulars. Mr. SAITKRATHWAITE writes:

Transactions in American Securities have been limited during the past week. Some considerable lots of Illinois Central Shares have, however, changed hands at a slight advance. We note also some fair transactions in Construction Bonds at 90¾@91, ex coupon. Freelands are offered at 110 without business.) We note some small transactions in Michigan Central Shares and Bonds, and in New York Central Shares, and 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, at a slight advance for the Bonds of both Companies, and in Erie Sinking Fund Bonds at the full rates of last week. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds have brought 74, and Pennsylvania Second Sterling Bonds 86.

Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. report:

The transactions in American Securities have been limited. The business has comprised New-York Central Railroad 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, at 93 ₱ cent.: Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 at 92¾; Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage at 89; Illinois Central Construction Bonds at 91 ex coupon, and some considerable purchases of the shares of this Company at 84¾@84¾ premium; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund Bonds have changed hands at 78. Attempts are being made to negotiate £225,000 7 ₱ cent. 2d Mortgage Sterling Bonds of the Panama Railroad; also, some Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad 7 ₱ cent. Mortgage Bonds at 75 ₱ cent., (4s. 6d.)

And Messrs. BARING BROTHERS say:

There is little business, and little variation in prices, either of State or Railroad Securities. Some Pennsylvania State Inscriptions have been sold at 77, and some Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds at 89. An issue of Panama Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds for £225,000, bearing 7 ₱ cent. interest, payable half-yearly, 15th April and 15th October, principal to be repaid in 15 years, is offered at 86. Canada 6s in demand at 112.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 21st of March gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:—

Public deposits	£2,906,791	Increase...£239,303
Other deposits	9,902,845	Increase.. 103,988
Rest	8 818,985	Increase.. 18 531
Government securities	£11,646,018	Decrease.. 50,715
Other securities	19,098,712	Incr-ase... 423,569
Notes unemployed	5,480,720	Decrease....51,540

The amount of notes in circulation is £18,584,440, being an increase of £67,085, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £10,822,297, showing an increase of £24,632, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in consols since the 20th inst.

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
March	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing
Sat...21	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Mon...23	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
Tues..24	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
Wed...25	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
Thur..26	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
Fri....27	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week, again shows a diminished import as compared with the corresponding season last year. The total of the entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $3,608,777, against $5,257,832, the week ending 12th April, last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,954,426 against $1,127,099 the corresponding week in 1856. The European steamers from this port and Boston carried out no Specie. The reëxport of Spanish and other Coin (received here at the close of the previous week from Europe,) to the West Indies, amounted to $468,697. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, stood $15,174,799 against $15,289,566 at the close of the previous week. Altogether the Specie movements of the week were of little importance to the Bank reserve, the increase of which on the official statement to be made up this afternoon is not likely to vary essentially from the previous average of $11,538,732. The California Gold and Mail packet of the 20th March is about due at this port, and may be looked for in the course of this day or to-morrow.

According to the Custom-House returns, which we published a few days since, in tabular form by months, the entries of foreign goods at the port of New-York, (exclusive of Bullion,) for the nine months of the fiscal or treasury year, from the 1st of July, 1856, to 31st March, 1857, inclusive, Amounted to.....$166,877,000
Add two weeks in April.....8,655,009

Total to date.....$175,532,049
Against same time in 1856.....152,709,810
Increase of entries to date.....$22,822,239

The same tables make the clearances of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign goods reëxported—

Amount to.....$63,434,009
Add two weeks in April.....3,750,126

Total clearances to date.....$67,184,176
Against same time in 1856.....62,909,478
Increase of clearances to date.....$4,984,703

The same tables make the Exports of Specie for the nine months of the Treasury year.....$29,760,000
Add two weeks in April.....1,210.697

Total to date.....$30,970,697
Against same time in 1856.....14,699,772
Increase in Export Specie since July 1....$16,270,925
Increase as above in produce, &c.....4,984,703

Total increase of all exports.....$21,255,628

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856.		1857.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales....	6,307	$295,810	4,746	$318,490
Flour, bbls.....	9,816	75,891	24,051	153,864
Corn Meal, bbls..	1,204	5,999	1,184	5,116
Wheat, bushels..	27,806	40,960	26,689	45,905
Corn, bushels....	113,844	83,162	180,916	113,241
Rye,* bushels....	——	——	12,481	11,886
Pork, bbls & tcs..	6,195	121,189	1,554	38,602
Beef, bbls. & tcs..	1,079	17,786	1,172	31,294
Bacon,* lbs.....	——	——	1,198,337	113,815
Hams,* lbs.....	——	——	9,494	1,168
Lard,* lbs.....	——	——	1,892,740	275,250
Butter,* lbs.....	——	——	18,799	4,364
Cheese,* lbs.....	——	——	38,811	4,760
Total Produce.....		$640,187		$1,118,762
Miscellaneous.....		486,912		840,664
Total for the week...		$1,127,099		$1,954,426

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, no exact furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

The Money report for the past week has been almost uniformly satisfactory. Each day has developed evidences of increasing comfort in the supply of means both on temporary loan and in the way of discounts. There is no marked cheapening of terms, nor do we look for much change in this respect while the rates keep up in Europe, and particularly in England; but at 7 ₱ cent. on call, and 7@9 ₱ cent. for prime discounts, (the inside figure being as yet confined to Bank,) the market promises fair for several months to come. The Foreign exchanges have at length reached 109 ₱ cent. on London, as against 109½ ₱ cent. this time last year, but the chances of a further advance, as the shipping season at the South draws to a close, are not such as to indnce a large business at the present rates, or to create concern in reference to the shipments of Specie. These will most likely soon be increased to Europe, as usual in May or June, but without affecting the price of a supply of money, or materially disturbing the Bank reserve. The Gold exchanges with the South and West, and the receipts from California through the next three months, will, at least, equalize the export demand, and no apprehension is felt about the accumulation in the Sub-Treasury this side the 1st July. After that time the New Tariff will call for increased cash duties, while, on the other hand, the new and enlarged budget of Government expenditures for the fiscal year, 1857-58, will begin to tell upon the disbursements of the Treasury.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

| |

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1737 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

THE AMERICAN ULTIMATUM REJECTED.

Departure of Mr. Morse from Bogota.

Belligerent Tone of the New-Granadian Press.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Friday, April 3, 1857.

The half-monthly mail from Bogota, which left that capital on the 6th ultimo, brings us the important intelligence that our agents, Mr. BOWLIN and Mr. MORSE have completely failed in all their propositions and demands, and that the New Granadian Government has granted the latter his passports. The negotiations were finally broken off on the 28th February. Our agents were informed that their propositions for the cession of territory, or for intervention in the Government of the Isthmus, were simply insulting. Mr. MORSE, whose first money demand was $400,000, then presented his *ultimatum*, which was for $400,000, "and nothing more." To this, the Secretary of State replied promptly, and of this I have information that is indisputable, *that New-Granada would not only not pay a dollar, but that she would demand from the United States indemnity for outrages toward her own citizens, both on the occasion of the 15th of April events, and on former occasions.* Upon this declaration, Mr. MORSE, after uttering a few threats of consequences, broke up the interview, notifying the Secretary that he would leave Bogota within forty-eight hours, and that Mr. BOWLIN would soon follow him. Mr. MORSE left on the 8th, and, according to letters in town, but which I do not get from my own letters, was insulted by the bootings and hissings of the populace on his exit. He will be in Washington about the 30th of April. Mr. BOWLIN writes to friends here that all the propositions were insultingly rejected, and that the bad feeling that exists against the United States in Bogota, and on the part of the Government, is principally due to the falsifications of the Consuls at Panama, particularly those of Count NOLLENT, the French Consul, Mr. PERRY, British Consul, and Señor RUBIO, Consul of Peru. Mr. POMBO also positively asserts that he has in his possession a letter from our late Consul, Colonel THOMAS W. WARD, in which the latter admits that most of the evidence he took here in the 15th of April business, was from interested sources, and is greatly exaggerated. Although Mr. POMBO asserted this more than once in the interview with our agents, I can scarcely believe that Colonel WARD although he left Panama cross with the Railroad Company, with his own Government, and with everybody else, would have made a declaration so damaging to himself; as he, at the time, warmly indorsed the whole of the evidence which it is now said he disputes. He owes it to his own reputation to refute this charge at once.

I must say, that although all the information we have here, both public and private, concur in the statement that Mr. MORSE'S *ultimatum* was unaccompanied by any stipulations for the future government of the transit route, I do not place implicit confidence in it. The payment of a sum of money by the National Government does not afford any guarantee for the future safety of the route. The punishment of the criminals, and municipal control by the Government of the United States of the termini and line of the road, can only do that.

The papers consider that Señor POMBO has obtained a great victory over the United States, from the fact that his demands have been reduced to a mere money payment; and well they may, if this be so. "The question has narrowed itself down, as is always the case in Yankee negotiations, to one of dollars!" they exclaim.

A bill had been introduced into the Senate at Bogota to provide for the sending of 300 men to Panama, but was strongly opposed on the ground that if they were meant for resistance to the United States there should be thousands instead of hundreds; and that the bill apparently only contemplated making this little force a nucleus from which to institute a standing army which New Granada had but lately abolished.

The feeling here on the part of the natives on the first receipt of the news, was very exultant, in view of the defiant tone of the Secretary of State towards our Minister and Commissioner. Some of the less sensible talked loudly about a war that would learn the Yankees a lesson that would prevent further attempts at robberies upon their neighbors; and were for driving us all immediately from the city. But the indisposition of the Senate to send a military force here has begun to have its effect; and a few fools met a day or two since, denounced the course of the Government at Bogota in not affording them protection, and then seriously discussed the project of offering the Isthmus to Old Spain!

Some hold the opinion here that Mr. BUCHANAN will send another Commissioner to Bogota. Under the circumstances, I do not see how he can do it. However well disposed the Administration of OSPINA may be to arrange matters, the public mind has now become so much inflamed against us, that he would not dare to accede to any terms that would be satisfactory to the United States. Unless the New-Granadian Government shall invite a renewal of negotiations, it is not at all probable any further ones will take place. It becomes, then, the duty of the American Government to take immediate steps to make this transit secure from any more such massacres as that of the 15th of April. And in view of the present state of feeling among the people—always excepting a few families of the better class—and of the fact that the State Government is in the hands of the same men, FABREGA included, who ordered and justified the murder of our citizens, I would not be at all astonished if a further loss of life should be the consequence of procrastination on the part of the Government at Washington.

As the Press of New-Granada faithfully reflects public opinion, I have translated three or four articles from journals at the capital, and one from the *Opinion*, a paper lately established at Santa Marta, which you may find worthy of reproduction in the columns of the TIMES.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The bill before Congress for the settlement of the Mackintosh claim would probably become a law, but it was doubted if its terms would be satisfactory to the British Government.

The French Treaty had been read a third time in the Senate. I do not find in my papers any statement as to its provisions.

The bill for the project of a Columbian Confederation had been amended so as to change the title to *Confederation Granadina*.

The convention between Señor GUSTO AROSEMENA, on the part of the Mexican Government or its Assignees, and the Executive of New-Granada, by which the latter agrees to pay Mexico $450,000 for moneys loaned to carry on the revolution against Spain, has been almost unanimously rejected in the House of Representatives. Congress admits the claim, but puts in an offset for aid in fitting out a fleet to assist Mexico in the reduction of San Juan de Ulloa. As the debt has been assigned to a British subject, it is feared that Britain will enforce its payment.

President OSPINA had started from his home for Bogota to assume the reins of Government, but his whereabouts was not known, he having gone a round-about way, for fear of assassination.

Padre VIJIL, WALKER'S late Minister to Washington, has been given the curacy of Mompos by Bishop MEDINA, of Carthagena. The Padre commenced his ministrations by denouncing the follies of his new people in the matters of dress and the cock-pit, which greatly astonished them—it being the first intimation they had ever had that cock fighting and crinoline were cardinal sins. The papers are down on him as a filibuster, and blame the Bishop for appointing him.

PANAMA ITEMS.

We are all much pleased to hear of the promotion of Commander BAILEY to a captaincy. By his firm and judicious conduct here, while in the command of the *St. Mary's*, he won the confidence of every American, and the respect of all the better classes of the population. If our distinguished Commodore of the *Independence* should unfortunately take it into his head to leave us, please return us Capt. BAILEY.

The projected invasion of Mexico by Spain is looked upon with much interest here. Why cannot the United States contrive to mix itself in the matter, and then seize upon Cuba? Or what a splendid *point d'appui* Mexico would be for WALKER and his "filibustering gang" in an attack upon the Queen of the Antilles.

The dozen church bells of Panama set up an awful clangor at the unusual hour of half past four in the afternoon of yesterday. On inquiring the cause, I learned that a man was to be shot for assassination. No doubt he deserved his fate; but the sensitive would much rather the executioner's terrible shadow had not passed so directly before their vision.

FEYTON MIDDLETON, Esq., Special Inspector of United States Customs at Panama, will report to the Treasury Department the value of foreign and domestic goods as having come under his inspection from New-York for California for the quarter ending March 31, as follows: Domestic, $367,235 80; Foreign, $69,268 94—Total, $936,504 74.

Threats having been made of obstructing the freight trains on the Panama Railroad, Com. MERVINE will send a force to-day to accompany the treasure, and will detail a force each fortnight in future for that purpose, if it is judged necessary.

Com. MERVINE has refused permission to his officers to come on shore in future—fearing, it is said, that they may get into some altercations with the natives

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M., we had the first heavy shower of the season. The rain fell in torrents for the space of half an hour.

The officers and crew relieved from the *Decatur* go to New-York to-day. Capt. THATCHER, who takes command of the *Decatur*, is a most gentlemanly officer, and will be a great gain to the society of Panama.

F. W. R.

The New-Granadian Press on the Differences with the United States.

REJECTION OF MR. MORSE'S PROPOSITIONS RELATIVE TO THE PANAMA MASSACRE—BELLIGERENT ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF NEW-GRANADA—FOREIGN AID TO BE SOUGHT AGAINST THE UNITED STATES—HIGH TALK FROM BOGOTA JOURNALS, &C.

From El Tiempo, Feb. 24.

It is more than probable that the solution will not be a pacific one. The terms of the demands do not lead us to hope for it. Everything seems to concur in bringing about a disruption between the two Republics the most identical in their form of government, and who, for so many reasons, ought to remain friends. This will be a deplorable thing, not simply because New-Granada is infinitely inferior in strength to the United States, not because the theatre of the struggle would be our own territory, where we shall have to submit to prolonged and cruel sacrifices, for the reason that being bound to defend our own rights and dignity, we must not contemplate the consequences, but go straightforward with our eyes shut to them; but it is to be lamented because it will engender antipathies that will likely be perpetuated to the great damage of the political and industrial interests of the whole of the New World.

Up to the present time the Republicans of Spanish America have always had a steadfast hope in the people of WASHINGTON, of FRANKLIN and JEFFERSON, who have given such merited currency to liberal institutions, drawing from them instruction, example and support: the North-American confederacy has been our light and our guide, and we had hoped that honorably practising the doctrine of MONROE, its people would serve as our protectors when Europe should attempt to force its institutions upon us, or to snatch from us the least particle of our territory. At the head of the nations of the New World, and possessing institutions with so many practicable advantages, the United States seemed destined to be the champion of justice and right, as the base of civilization on this continent; and in this light the sympathies and confidence of the intelligent patriots in Spanish America should be, as regards her, fervent and without qualification. But what would follow from the moment when we could only consider her as one of the most dangerous of the tyrannies that could subjugate us? The doctrine of MONROE, regarded up to the present as a bond of fraternity and strong union between the people of this continent, would be at once condemned as a selfish thought, and nothing more: because it excludes us from European influence only that we may the more easily fall a prey to our powerful neighbor.

LOOKING TO EUROPE FOR PROTECTION.

In this latter view of the case we should at once divest ourselves of our illusions, and prepare for a terrible struggle, looking to Europe for alliance or sympathy. * * * * England, from her liberal institutions, and from the currency that Free Trade has lately obtained in her councils, is a power with which we might place ourselves in firm alliance, for the reason that our interests take the same direction. The talent of our statesmen should be enlisted to bring about this result. At first sight, our natural alliance was, as indicated above, with the United States. Yet when it is once understood that the doctrine of MONROE, which says: "America for all the Americans under the banner of Republicanism and Justice," means simply "America for the *Anglo* Americans, and for nobody else," then our natural course is to ally ourselves with the people of Europe, who only ask from us guarantees for its subjects and its trade, which it is always our interest and disposition to give. This should be made the base of our international treaties. To give to Europe an interest in the preservation of Spanish-American nationalities, should be the culminating point of New-Granadian foreign policy.

From the Neo Granadino, March 3.

In future the press cannot and ought not discuss for a moment whether we can barter our sovereignty, independence, dignity or territory. Such acts would be so infamous, so outrageous, so absurd, that they not admit of the least consideration with any Granadino of honor or patriotism.

If the Yankees wish Panama let them take it by force, *if they can.* But they can never plant themselves on the Isthmus, or on any other part of our territory, with our consent, be it as absolute masters, or be it with especial privileges of administration or intervention. The people of New-Granada will live, if they can live, in independence and with honor; otherwise they will disappear from the list of sovereign nations. They know how to fight, and how to die, when necessary. Their traditions, their present and their future, may exact the sacrifice. But they will never submit to the ignominy of filibuster barbarism. * * * Our readers know the profound sensation the proposition of Mr. MORSE created—how alarmed the country was by such outrageous exactions. The popular indignation has been unanimous; and the agents of the North Americans are fully aware that their pretensions are scouted by the whole people. * * * * The Executive declared, in the initiative, that discussion in respect to concession or sales of territory, was impossible; and it denied roundly the right of the United States to any indemnity in the affair of the 15th April. Then the agents of the United States exhibited their *ultimatum*, exacting $400,000 in money, and some concession upon the right of intervention on the Isthmus. The *ultimatum* was rejected; and it is reported that our Government then presented a counter claim for damages against the United States. Upon this, the two Ministers declared negotiations broken off; and Mr. MORSE, after breathing a few threats, prepared to quit the country, announcing that Mr. BOWLIN, Minister Resident, would soon follow him.

Such is the generally received version of matters that have transpired in Ministerial regions. In view of these facts, it is necessary that Congress, as well as the whole country, should know the exact situation of affairs; so that if our legislators shall consider the Republic in danger, they can take the necessary steps; so that the people may prepare for the struggle, however unequal it may be; so that the Executive place itself on its guard, and dismiss all the agents of every class which the United States maintains amongst us; so that the press may consider the matter in all its aspects; so that the civilized world can appreciate our acts, and judge of our cause; and that our diplomatic agents, energetically supported by public opinion, may take such steps *as will give us the support of foreign nations on the maintenance of our rights and interests.*

Such is the duty of a patriotic Administration. Public opinion is in expectation of such a policy. Every body wishes to know the whole truth; and the course of the Government in withholding it, is unjustifiable to the last degree. Let Mr. MORSE go, with the proper reproof and warning. Let Mr. BOWLIN have his passports, if he wishes them. Let Mr. CORWINE abandon his *rôle* in Panama, either willingly or by force. But let us have the precise situation of affairs, and that promptly.

From La Opinion of Santa Martha.

New-Granada *must appeal to the sword* as the only means to arrest the ambition *of the filibustering Government at Washington.* * * * * We know that we are weaker, but we are more valiant than they. And as we beat the Spaniards, notwithstanding the sympathies of custom, language, and religion that bound us to them, we can the more easily beat this degenerate race, who, far from having any sympathies in common with us, we detest for their arrogance, their inordinate ambition, and their lax morality. * * * We are ashamed to acknowledge that WALKER has maintained himself for eighteen months against five States, in the heart of Nicaragua, at the head of only 800 men, without discipline, without military subordination, without homogeneousness of language, some being Yankees, some German, and some Swiss. Were it not to offend the *amour propre* of our Central American brothers, we would send them a battalion of 200 men, who would whip these incendiaries, murderers and robbers in the first encounter, or chase them from the country.

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

The Testimony of the Misses Cunningham.

DIRECT PROOF OF THE MARRIAGE.

Exceedingly Interesting Facts Elicited.

SURROGATE'S COURT—APRIL 13.

This case which was postponed on the 26th of March last was again resumed, yesterday evening, at 10½ o'clock. A dense crowd filled the apartment, which is only about twenty feet square. The two daughters of Mrs. Cunningham (Burdell) were present as witnesses.

Miss Helen Cunningham was first sworn and examined—her sister, Augusta, in the meanwhile, retiring into the other apartment at the request of counsel. The direct examination was conducted by Gilbert Dean, Esq.

Q.—Where is your residence? A.—No. 31 Bond-st.

Q.—You are the daughter of Mrs. Cunningham that was—now Mrs. Burdell. A.—Yes, Sir.

Surrogate—We will put it down: "I am the daughter of the claimant."

Q.—Your age? A.—Sixteen.

Q.—Were you living at No. 31 Bond-st., most of the Summer and Fall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You knew Dr. Burdell? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Dean here took a ring from his pocket-book, and handed it to the witness. The surrogate first examined it, and then the counsel on the other side. It was a plain gold ring, with no engraving upon it.

Q.—[Handing the ring to witness]—Have you seen that before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where, and under what circumstances, did you first see that ring? A.—It was in the morning that Dr. Burdell came up stairs into mother's room, handed it to her, and put it on her finger.

Q.—Can you give anywhere near the date? A.—I can't remember the date.

Q.—Can you state whether it was before or after October last? A.—I think it was before October.

Q.—Who were present at the time he did this? A.—My sister Augusta and my two brothers.

Q.—What did he say at the time he did this? A.—He handed it to her and told her that if she didn't like it she could have it changed.

Q.—Did he say where he purchased it? A.—He said he had purchased it of Mr. Silverthor or Silverthorn, I do not know which—in the Bowery.

Q.—Were you home in the latter part of October last? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember any occasion in which Dr. Burdell went out with any members of your family? If so, please state with whom and under what circumstances? A.—It was on the 28th of October; it was in the afternoon that mother was dressing in her room; she said she was going out with the Doctor.

Mr. Edwards—The Doctor was not present then? A.—No, Sir, he was not.

Q.—Just state what occurred that evening in which they went out together? A.—I think it was very near 8 o'clock, between 7 and 8, that mother came down into the parlor; she and the Doctor both came in together; mother came to about the centre of the room and the Doctor leaned against one of the pillars by the folding doors; she then said she was going out with the Doctor, and that the suits had all been withdrawn and everything was settled; and that was the 28th day of October.

Q.—What did they do then? A.—Mother went out of the room and the Doctor with her.

Q.—Any one else? A.—Yes, Sir, Augusta was there too, she was standing near the door in the hall.

Q.—Were your mother and Augusta both dressed to go into the street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Surrogate—Had their hats on you mean? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything to call your attention to the particular day; anything said to you to call your attention to it; if so what was it? No, Sir, only mother telling me to bear it in mind.

Q.—Did they go out separately or together? A.—They went out together.

Q.—The three? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Eckel at that time boarding or staying there in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was he at the time they went out? A.—He was in his room.

Q.—Did he go out with them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what became of him during the evening while they were out? A.—He was coming up from tea and came into the parlor and told me if a gentleman called that evening to see him, to send him to his room.

Q.—Did any one call? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What name? A.—The gentleman was Mr. Douglas

Q.—What did you do? A.—I went to the door and opened it; he asked if Mr. Eckel was in? I told him he was, and asked him to go to his room.

Q.—Did he go up stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know how long he remained up stairs? A.—I think it must have been two hours.

Q.—Do you recollect when your mother came back that night? A.—No, Sir; the only thing I know regarding her coming back, I heard some one in the hall; I went to the banister and looked over, and saw my mother, Augusta and the Doctor.

Q.—Did you hear anything when they were conversing together? A.—Yes, Sir; the Doctor said something, and they were both laughing when they came up.

Q.—Who do you mean by both? A.—Augusta and mother.

Q.—Did you notice to see whether they had any gloves on? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Where were you standing? A.—At the head of the stairs on the third floor.

Q.—Where did they go then? A.—They all went to the Doctor's back room.

Q.—That is the room where the murder was committed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I then went up stairs to my room and retired.

Q.—Did you see anything more of either of them that night? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Either of the three? A.—Yes, Sir, I saw my sister Augusta.

Q.—Where did you see her? A.—We both roomed together, and she came up stairs to bed.

Q.—Were you in bed when she came up there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you had been asleep or not before she went up? A.—No, Sir, I had not been asleep.

Q.—Can you tell how long they were down stairs after they came in before Augusta came up? A.—I cannot say how long.

Q.—Do you know whether the Doctor soon after this time, or a short time before, went to Saratoga or not? A.—I think he went the following Friday or Saturday.

Surrogate—Left the City?

Q.—In reference to the ring, has your mother worn it since? A.—Yes, Sir, always.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tilden—Did you reside with your mother during the whole period when she lived at No. 31 Bond-street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have not been absent any part of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean that you were not absent some short periods on visits? A.—I was away for one week in January.

Q.—What time in January? A.—I went the day before New-Year's and staid one week.

Q.—You came home then about the 6th or 7th of January? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember whether it was Wednesday or Thursday you came home? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—Were you ill after you returned? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you much ill? A.—I was confined to my bed several days.

Q.—About how many? A.—About three or four or five days.

Q.—Did it begin the first day after your return? A.—I was taken sick the evening after I returned.

Q.—Were you able to dine with the family that afternoon? A.—I did not get home till about 6 o'clock in the evening, when I took my tea and went up stairs, and was taken sick that night.

Q.—Where did you sleep that night? A.—In the front room, third story.

Q.—With whom? A.—My mother.

Q.—Any one else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you sleep with your mother any other night after that one night? A.—Yes, Sir; I lay in her room all the time I was sick, confined to my bed.

Q.—That was three or four days? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And slept with her each of those nights? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What physician attended you? A.—Dr. Baldwin.

Q.—Do you know what his address is? A.—A partner of Dr. Freeman, office at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Q.—Did you sleep with your mother anyother night after your recovery? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What night? A.—I don't know exactly the night; I slept with her several nights after I recovered.

Q.—The same week? A.—No, Sir, not the same week.

Q.—The week after? A.—It might have been two weeks after.

Q.—How many nights do you think you slept with her after you recovered up to the time of the murder? A.—I can't exactly say how many.

Q.—More than once? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—More than twice? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many do you think? A.—It might have been half a dozen.

Q.—Where did you sleep the rest of the time? A.—In the fourth story back room.

Q.—Is that a large room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is there any other room on the back side of the house in the fourth story? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In what room did the servant girls sleep? A.—In a small room adjoining ours.

Q.—On which side of their room is the door to their room? A.—It is not exactly a room; it is a partition put upin the open attic.

Q.—Running across the open attic?

Mr. Dean—Not all the way across.

Q.—Is the door of the servants' room so that when you stand in the door of your room you can see it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you slept in that room? A.—Since the 1st of May last I have had that as my own room.

Q.—Did you sleep in it before that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you sleep before that? A.—I would sleep down in the back room.

Q.—Before the 1st of May? A.—Before mother took the house, I would sleep down in the end room where mother occupied.

Q.—How long did you sleep in that little room? A.—I don't know exactly how long?

Q.—When did you go to the house to board? A.—I do not know the month we went there.

Q.—State it as nearly as you can. A.—It was after we returned from Saratoga.

Q.—In the Fall of 1855, was it—year before last? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you leave Saratoga in August or September? A.—I do not know which it was.

Q.—Was it later than September? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Were the people at the Springs when you left? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the season over principally or was it yet at its height? A.—I do not know whether it was or not; I forget.

Q.—You can state whether the hotel you left was full or not. A.—It was full.

Q.—What hotel was it? A.—Congress Hall.

Q.—In what room did you go to sleep when you first came to live at No. 31 Bond-street? A.—Mother hired a front room in the attic and the small end room off the Doctor's.

Surrogate—Which room did you first sleep in? A.—I first slept in the attic.

Q.—Which room in the attic? A.—The front room.

Q.—The one directly opposite the large one? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your mother had that room and a little room adjoining the Doctor's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And what other room? A.—No other rooms.

Q.—Where did your sister Augusta sleep at that time? A.—She was not at home then.

Q.—When she did come home? A.—I don't remember when she did come home.

Q.—You can state pretty nearly? A.—I can not remember.

Q.—Can you state the year? A.—It was 1855, the same year we went there.

Q.—Can't you state whether it was before the Winter set in? A.—Yes, Sir; it was before the Winter set in.

Q.—She was not with you at Saratoga? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where was she at that time? A.—In Cleveland, Ohio.

Q.—When she left Cleveland did she come directly home? A.—I do not know? I forget, it is so long ago.

Q.—When she did come home did she come to sleep in the room with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where your sister accustomed ever to sleep in the attic alone? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You mean to say you are not averse or timid about sleeping alone in the attic? A.—No, Sir; I have nothing to be afraid of.

Q.—Did not you usually prefer to have your sister with you? A.—Yes, Sir; she always slept with me after she was home before mother kept house.

Q.—After your mother kept house did not she generally sleep with you in the attic? A.—She generally slept with me up to the time a little before January, I think; we used sometimes to sleep down stairs with mother, but as a general thing we slept together there.

Q.—Until this time, when you were sick? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How was it after you were sick; did not she continue generally to sleep with you? A.—No; mother came up stairs then to sleep in the front room, and sometimes we would take turns to sleep with mother, and sometimes we would sleep together.

Q.—I will try to get that a little more in detail. Didn't your sister, after the time you were sick, sleep with you in the attic? A.—Sometimes she would, and sometimes she would not.

Q.—Did not she generally sleep with you? A.—No, sir, not generally.

Q.—Where did she generally sleep? A.—She would usually sleep with mother.

Q.—Where was that? A.—In the front room, third floor.

Q.—The large room? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long did your mother occupy that room? A.—I do not know exactly how long.

Q.—Who occupied it last before your mother? A.—It stood empty for quite a while; no one occupied it; she generally slept in the small room on the Doctor's floor until I was taken sick, and then she came up stairs to sleep. It was generally kept as a spare room.

Q.—Who occupied that large room last before your mother? A.—She rented that room.

Q.—To whom. A.—To a Mr. Bacon.

Q.—Who else? A.—Mr. Thayer.

Q.—Do you know when they left it? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know when Mr. Ullman came to the house? A.—No, Sir; some time in October, I think, or November.

Q.—Did Mr. Thayer leave this room about the time that Mr. Ullman came there to lodge? A.—I think he left after Mr. Ullman came; I am not certain.

Q.—How long after? A.—I do not know how long.

Q.—One day? A.—More than one day.

Q.—How many days do you think it was? A.—I do not know how many days; it was some time afterwards.

Q.—Was it a month? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was it three months? A.—I can't remember; I don't know how long it was.

Q.—You mean to say you cannot tell whether Mr. Thayer occupied that room three months after Mr. Ullman came to the house? A.—I don't remember how long—whether it was one month, two months, or three months.

Q.—Do you mean to say you cannot tell me whether Mr. Thayer continued to occupy that room one, two or three months after Mr. Ullman came? A.—It was not as long as three months, but I can't tell exactly how long it was.

Q.—Can't you tell whether Mr. Ullman came there about the time of election or not, last Fall? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember.

Q.—Who occupied the large back room? A.—Mr. Eckel.

Q.—How long did he occupy it? A.—It was not very long; I don't know the exact length of time.

Q.—A few days? A.—Yes. Sir; I think it must have been a couple of weeks.

Q.—What room did he occupy next after that? A.—The end room—the small hall bedroom.

Q.—Front? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Does that bedroom adjoin the one of your mother's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is it connected with your mother's by a door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever seen the key to that door? A.—No, Sir; after we took that floor the door was locked; I don't know what became of the key, but I have never seen it since.

Q.—You have seen it at some time? A.—I saw the key at first.

Q.—What was that key—of iron? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see it? A.—In the door.

Q.—When was that? A.—I don't know; it was when we were arranging the rooms and fixing the house; I don't know exactly when it was.

Q.—Was it before Mr. Ullman came? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you never see it after he came? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you never see that door open after Ullman came? A.—Not that I remember of.

Q.—Day nor night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—After Mr Eckel had slept about two weeks in the large back room did he move into this small room immediately? A.—I think he did.

Q.—He slept in no other room in the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mrs. Snodgrass come to your house on a visit last Fall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that early in November? A.—I think it was in December; I am not sure.

Q.—Wasn't she there twice? A.—I do not remember whether she was or not.

Q.—Didn't she stay there a few days, or a week or more on her way South? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Didn't she come there again after she returned? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What room did she occupy while she was there? A.—She occupied the front room.

Q.—Small or large? A.—The large room.

Q.—Who occupied it with her? A.—No person, when she was first there.

Q.—How long was she there at that time when she went South; about two weeks? A.—She was there about two weeks.

Q.—During all that time she occupied that front room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Alone? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did your mother sleep at that time? A.—Down in the little room off the Doctor's room.

Q.—All that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Eckel slept in this little room? that small room on the second story, did it adjoin the Doctor's office? A.—No, Sir; it joined his bedroom.

Q.—Was the next room at this time used as a bedroom? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Don't you know that he used formerly to occupy the room in which he was killed as a bedroom? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know he continued to do that until late in the cold weather? A.—Yes, I know he made a change.

Q.—When was that change made? A.—I do not know what time.

Q.—Don't you know it was not made till Winter? A.—I don't remember whether it was Winter or Fall.

Q.—Before that time, had he not always occupied this large front room, second story, for his office? A.—No, Sir; when I first became acquainted with him, he used the back room for his office; and then after mother came to the house, changed his bed into the back room, and put his office in the front room.

Q.—And that continued so till last Fall or Winter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, this little second-story room, wasn't there a dentist's chair always in that room? A.—No, Sir; yes, Sir, there was.

Q.—Didn't he use that room in part as an operating room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What sort of a bedstead was in the room? A.—A wardrobe bedstead.

Q.—Small bedstead? A.—Not very small.

Q.—Can you tell me when your mother's acquaintance with Dr. Burdell began? A.—I don't know; I think it was about two years ago; two or three years.

Q.—When was the first time you saw Dr. Burdell? A.—What month?

Q.—What month? A.—I do not know.

Q.—What year? A.—It was in 1854.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—At mother's house.

Q.—Where was that? A.—In Twenty-fourth-street.

Q.—What part? A.—Near Ninth-avenue.

Q.—Is there a number to the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is the number? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Were you living at home at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did you live at that house? A.—I do not know how long.

Q.—About how long? A.—It might have been six months; I don't know exactly how long.

Q.—What were the relations between your mother and Dr. Burdell? were they amicable generally? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Friendly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they ever have any difficulty to your knowledge? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—Last September.

Q.—What was it about? A.—It was about some notes; I don't know exactly what the rest of the trouble was about.

Q.—You were living at home at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the trouble about some notes? A.—I believe the Doctor missed some notes, and accused mother of taking them.

Q.—That created difficulty between them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That difficulty you say was in September? A.—I think it was, or October, I don't know which.

Q.—Was there never any other difficulty between them to your knowledge? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—You mean to say that at all other times than that their relations appeared friendly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You saw them you say when they were going out on the 28th of October? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How do you fix that date? A.—Well, mother told me it was the 28th of October; she wanted me to remember it.

Q.—What reason did she give you for wanting you to remember it? A.—She did not give me any particular reason at the time.

Q.—What did she say she wanted you to remember about the 28th of October? A.—She said that all that difficulty that had been between them was settled.

Q.—Did she want you to remember that it had been settled? A.—No, Sir; she said she was going out with the Doctor; I was a little surprised, because she had not done it before since she had this trouble; I asked her if she was going out, she said she was, and it was the 28th of October.

Q.—What did she want you to remember? A.—She wanted me to remember the 28th of October.

Q.—Remember that there was such a day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That you knew before, didn't you? A.—Of course I did.

Q.—What was it she wanted you to remember. A.—(Raising her voice.)—She wanted me to remember that the difficulty was settled on the 28th of October.

Q.—Where did this conversation with your mother occur? A.—In the front parlor.

Q.—About what time? A.—It must have been between seven and eight in the evening.

Q.—How long after that was it that they went out together? A.—That was just before they started; the Doctor was standing in the room and she was there.

Q.—Did she whisper this to you? A.—No, Sir, she did not.

Q.—She said it before the Doctor? Q.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So that he must have heard it? A.—Of course.

Q.—How long had your mother been in the room before this conversation occurred? A.—She hadn't been there more than a minute.

Q.—When had you last seen Doctor Burdell before this time? A.—I saw him in the hall.

Q.—As he came into the parlor? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him before in the course of the day several times.

Q.—When had you seen him last before this conversation occurred? A.—I don't remember when it was.

Q.—What was he doing when you last saw him before? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it before or after he dressed? A.—I don't know whether it was before or after he dressed; I don't know when he dressed himself.

Q.—Was he dressed for the marriage at the time you saw him at the parlor? A.—I don't know; I didn't know that he was going to be married, so I didn't notice his dress.

Q.—You didn't observe anything unusual in his dress then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you observed anything unusual in his dress at any time that day? A.—I didn't pay particular attention how he dressed.

Q.—That is not exactly an answer. Had you observed anything unusual in his dress that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Of course you did not see him at any time while he was dressing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where he dressed for this occasion? A.—He generally dressed in his bedroom. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you know anything about where he dressed for this particular occasion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At what time was it that your mother and sister and the Doctor came in that evening? A.—It must have been near ten o'clock, I should think.

Q.—You said your mother and sister were laughing; how did the Doctor appear? A.—He was laughing, I believe.

Q.—Had you seen the Doctor the day before? A.—Why, yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see him the day before? A.—I do not know where I saw him, but I used to see him every day.

Q.—How do you know you saw him the day before? A.—I know no particular reasons why I saw him the day before, but I saw him every day—never missed a day.

Q.—You did not see him when he was out of town? A.—When he was not at home of course I did not see him.

Surrogate—Did you say you never missed seeing him a day when he was home? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What day was it you saw Dr. Burdell come up to your mother's room and put the ring on her finger? A.—I do not know what day it was; all I remember is of his doing it.

Q.—Was it before or after the 28th of October? A.—It was before, some time.

Q.—How long before, do you think? A.—I don't know exactly how long before.

Q.—Do you think it was a week? A.—I don't know whether it was or not.

Q.—Was it the day before? A.—I do not think it was the day before; all I know about it is, I remember seeing him give it to her; putting it on her finger.

Q.—In what room was that? A.—In the back room, third floor.

Q.—What time of day was it? A.—It was in the morning.

Q.—Anybody else in the room? A.—Yes, Sir,

Q.—Who? A.—My sister and two brothers.

Q.—I thought you stated that this occurrence took place some time before October? A.—I do not know what length of time.

Mr. Dean—She said it was before this occurrence.

Mr. Tilden—No, Sir, she said before October.

Witness—I meant before they went out.

Q.—Was it the same day as the marriage? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it the day before? A.—No, I don't think it was the day before.

Q.—Was it the day before that? A.—I do not know; I can't remember the time at all.

Q.—You say the Doctor went to Saratoga soon after this event?

Surrogate—Out of town.

Q.—Do you know where he went? A.—I think it was Saratoga.

Q.—How do you know? A.—Because my sister was at school, and he took some money and some little things to her that mother wanted to send her.

Q.—Why did not your mother go with him? A.—I don't know why.

Q.—Do you know where your mother slept that night of the 28th of October—in what room? A.—No, Sir, I do not know where she slept.

Q.—Where had she been sleeping just before that? A.—In the hall bedroom, I think; I don't remember exactly where she slept; I never paid any particular attention.

Q.—You say she continued to sleep in the hall bedroom? A.—I think she did; I do not know.

Q.—Do you remember coming to the large front room on the third story and trying to get in to dress, one morning during the past Winter, and the door's being fastened? A.—Yes, Sir, I did it several mornings; I don't remember anything particular about it.

Q.—Could you get in immediately? A.—Yes, in a minute—time for mother to open the door.

Q.—Wasn't there sufficient delay to make you complain about it. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not you that morning find Mary, the chambermaid, or one of the servant girls at the door, ready to go in and kindle a fire? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Did you usually go to that room to dress in cold weather? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your sister, also? A.—When she did not sleep there, she sometimes would and sometimes she would not.

Q.—Generally how was it? A.—I do not know exactly how she did. I am sure.

Q.—How did you do generally? A.—I generally went down there to dress myself.

Q.—Who usually got up first—you or your sister? A.—I don't know which.

Q.—You slept with her? A.—Sometimes.

Q.—When you did, who usually got up first? A.—I did.

Q.—Who usually poured the tea at breakfast? A.—I did.

Q.—Don't you know it was

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

Reported Instructions to the U. S. Minister for the Negotiation of New Treaties—The New Constitution—Opposition from the Church—Navigation on the Pacific Coast—Bilbao—Preparations to resist California Filibusters, &c.

We are in possession of advices from the City of Mexico to the 3d, and from Vera Cruz to the 4th of April.

The new Constitution was being everywhere sworn to by the State Governments except at revolutionary Puebla.

The steamer *Guerrero* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult., with Mr. BUTTERFIELD on board, it is supposed, with important dispatches to Mr. FORSYTH, United States Minister to Mexico. Private letters at Vera Cruz, report that instructions were received by the *Guerrero* for Mr. FORSYTH, to make a new treaty or set of treaties.

The Comonfort Government was sustaining itself in the best manner it could. No open armed demonstration against the Government had taken place, although the clergy had denounced the Constitution openly in the pulpits. The friends of the Government were expecting some vigorous steps on the par of President COMONFORT. The failure of the treaties will no doubt force him to pursue a straightforward course.

Though the new Constitution is popular among the masses, it receives opposition from the church. It is said that the Government will punish the archbishop and other ecclesiastics who have raised their voices against the laws of the land. Upon this subject the Mexican *Extraordinary*, in its issue of the 28th ult., says:

"It is gratifying to observe the patriotic tone of the entire Mexican press in their observations regarding the singular refusal of some of the employes in the different Government offices, to take the required oath of fidelity to the new Constitution, which has now, by the almost unanimous voice of the people of Mexico, become the supreme law of the land. The conduct of these officials, whose very support is derived from the Government that they thus strive to overthrow, is condemned in the strongest terms, as well as the course pursued by the clergy, in not only refusing to recognize the Constitution, but also by impious appeals from the pulpit to prejudice the ignorant mass against it. The intelligent sentiment of the educated classes is warmly enlisted in favor of at least giving a fair trial to a Constitutional Government, and we are informed from high authority that it is the intention of President COMONFORT to insist with the utmost firmness upon at least the neutrality and outward respect of the entire clergy, from the highest official down, towards the Constitution and the Government under it. And if their position absolves them from taking an active part in favor of the present order of things, their presence in the country will not be tolerated if they descend from their sphere and take part *against* the Constitutional authorities. The President in course will not only meet with the approbation of all good citizens of Mexico, but also add to his already high reputation abroad."

It is stated that the Government has concluded a contract with Captain I. B. G. ISHAM, an American gentleman, for the navigation of the Pacific coast by a line of first-class steamers. By the terms of the contract, the Company, of which Captain ISHAM is the head, has the exclusive privilege of navigating, by steamers, the Mexican coast from Tuehuantepec to the western and northern line of its territory, including the Gulf of California. The first steamer is to be placed on the route within six months after the signing of the contract. Among other enterprises set on foot by Captain ISHAM are the working of the guano islands on the coast of Lower California and the survey of Soonora for the purpose of ascertaining the condition and value of certain large tracts of land owned by parties in Mexico City.

The *Heraldo* publishes an account of serious disorders at Tehuantepec, in which many were killed, and which have affected the operations on the Isthmus. A battalion of the Mexican National Guard left Oaxaca on the 13th of March for Tehuantepec.

The road from Mexico to Puebla is only considered safe for travel with a large escort.

The Conducta from Pachuca and Real del Monte arrived in the capital on the 25th of March, with upwards of 100 bags of silver, valued at about $150,000. The mines generally in that district are reported to be in a flourishing condition.

Many journals throughout the country have raised the name of Señor Don Isaaoro COMONFORT, the present active President, for election to the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation at the ensuing election.

In the State of Sinaloa extensive preparations were made for a strong resistance to the filibuster invasion from Alta California.

On the 17th of March the Gas Company commenced laying down pipes in the City of Mexico.

Mr. DENMAN, United States Consul at Acapulco, had been in the Capital, and left again on the 29th ult., for his post.

The Guadalupe Railroad is in an advanced stage. The road has been entirely graded, and the laying of the tracks would be commenced within a few days.

THE MORMONS.

Resignation of W. W. Drummond, Chief Justice of Utah.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, *Attorney-General of the United States, Washington City, D. C.*:

DEAR SIR: As I have concluded to resign my office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, which position I accepted in A.D. 1855, under the Administration of President PIERCE, I owe it due to the public to give some of the reasons why I do so. In the first place, BRIGHAM YOUNG, the present Governor of Utah Territory, is the acknowledged head of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, commonly called "Mormons," and as such the people look to him, and to him alone, for counsel, and they are to be governed, therefore, by his counsel. I believe that there is a secret oath bound organization among all the male members of the church, and to acknowledge no law save the law of the "Holy Priesthood," which comes to the people through BRIGHAM YOUNG, direct from God, he, YOUNG, being the vicegerent of God and prophetic successor of JOSEPH SMITH, who was the founder of this blind and unreasonable organization.

Thirdly. I am fully aware that there is a set of men set apart by special order of the church to take both the lives and property of persons who may question the authority of the church, (the names of whom I will promptly make known at a future time.)

Fourthly. That the records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of the church, with direct knowledge and approbation of Governor B. YOUNG, and the federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act.

Fifthly. That the federal officers of the Territory are constantly insulted, harassed and annoyed by the Mormons, and for those insults there is no redress.

Sixthly. That the federal officers are daily compelled to hear the form of the American government traduced, the chief executives of the nation, both living and dead, slandered and abused from the masses, as well as from all the leading members of the church, in the most vulgar, loathsome and wicked manner that the evil passions of man can possibly conceive.

Again: That after MORONI GREEN had been convicted in the District Court before my colleague, Judge KINNEY, of an assault with intent to commit murder; and afterwards, on appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment being affirmed and the said GREEN sentenced to the penitentiary, BRIGHAM YOUNG gave a full pardon to the said GREEN before he reached the penitentiary; also, that the said Gov. YOUNG pardoned a man by the name of BOREN, who had been tried and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for the murder of a dumb boy by the name of WHITE HOUSE, the proof showing one of the most aggravated cases of murder that I ever knew being tried; and to insult the Court and Government officers, this man YOUNG took this pardoned criminal with him, in proper person, to church on the next Sabbath after his conviction. BAKER in the meantime having received a full pardon from Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG. These two men were Mormons.

On the other hand, I charge the Mormons, and Gov. YOUNG in particular, with imprisoning five or six young men from Missouri and Iowa, who are now in the Penitentiary of Utah, without those men having violated any criminal law in America; but they were Anti-Mormons, poor, uneducated young men, on their way for California; but because they emigrated from Illinois, Iowa or Missouri, and passed by Great Salt Lake City, they were indicted by a Probate Court, and most brutally and inhumanly dealt with, in addition to being summarily incarcerated in the saintly prison of the Territory of Utah. I also charge Gov. YOUNG with constantly interfering with the Federal Courts, directing the Grand Jury whom to indict and whom not; and, after the Judges charge the Grand Juries as to their duties, that this man, YOUNG, invariably has some member of the Grand Jury advised in advance as to his will in relation to their labors, and that his charge thus given is the only charge known, obeyed or received by all the Grand Juries of the Federal Courts of Utah Territory.

Again, Sir, after a careful and mature investigation, I have been compelled to come to the conclusion, heart-rending and sickening as it may be, that Capt. JOHN W. GUNNISON and his party of eight others were murdered by the Indians in 1853, under the order, advice and direction of the Mormons; that my illustrious and distinguished predecessor, Hon. LEONIDAS SHAVER, came to his death by drinking poisonous liquors given to him under the order of this loving men of the Mormon Church in Great Salt Lake City; that the late Secretary of the Territory, A. W. BABBITT, was murdered on the Plains by a band of Mormon marauders, under the particular and special order of BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL and J. M. GRANT, and not by the Indians, as reported by the Mormons themselves; and that they were sent from Salt Lake City for that purpose, and that only; and as members of the Danite Band they were bound to do the will of B. YOUNG, as the head of the Church, or forfeit their own lives.

These reasons, with many others that I might give, which would be too heart-rending to insert in this communication, have induced me to resign the office of Justice of the Territory of Utah, and again return to my adopted State of Illinois. My reason, Sir, for making this communication thus public is, that the Democratic Party, with which I have always strictly acted, is the party now in power, and therefore is the party that *should now* be held responsible for the treasonable and disgraceful state of affairs that now exists in Utah Territory. I could, Sir, if necessary, refer to a cloud of witnesses to attest the reasons I have given, and the charges, bold as they are, against those despots who rule with an iron hand their hundred thousand souls out of that notable Territory, but shall not do so for the reason that the lives of such gentlemen as I should designate in Utah and in California would not be safe for a single day.

In conclusion, Sir, I have to say, that during my career as Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, I have the consolation of knowing that I did my duty; that neither threats nor intimidations drove me from that path; upon the other hand, I am pained to say, that I accomplished little good while there; that the Judiciary is only treated as a farce. The only rule of law by which the infatuated followers of this curious people will be governed is the law of the Church, and that emanates from Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG, and him alone.

I do believe that, if there were a man put in office, as Governor of that Territory, who is not a member of the Church, (Mormon,) and be supported with a sufficient military aid, that much good would result from such a course; but, as the Territory is now governed, and has been since the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE, at which time YOUNG received his appointment as Governor, it is noon-day madness and folly to attempt to administer the law in that Territory. The officers are insulted, harassed, and murdered, for doing their duty, and not recognising BRIGHAM YOUNG as the only law-giver and law-maker on earth. Of this every man can bear incontestable evidence, who has been willing to accept an appointment in Utah, and I assure you, Sir, that no man would be willing to risk his life and property in that Territory, after once trying the sad experiment.

With an ardent desire that the present Administration will give due and timely aid to the officers that may be so unfortunate as to accept situations in that Territory, and that the withering curse which rests upon this nation, by virtue of the *peculiar* and heart-rending institutions of the Territory of Utah, may be speedily removed, to the honor and credit of our happy country,

I now remain your obedient servant,

W. W. DRUMMOND,
Justice of Utah Territory.

MARCH 30, A. D. 1857.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, April 14.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 536, 62, 154½, 574 to 582, 584, 14, 151. *Part II.*—Nos. 516, 384½, 378½, 560, 567 to 569, 570 to 573, 78.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 547, 727, 760, 762, 764, 767, 769, 771, 773, 763½, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 784, 787, 789. *Part II.*—Nos. 1173, 1469, 1475, 1455, 1434, 1219, 1505 to 1514, 1516 to 1519.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 135, 15, 28, 28, 31, 46, 48 168, 219, 153, 157, 174, 209, 207, 203, 244.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 347, 84, 269, 281, 285, 287, 288, 301, 302, 305, 345, 41, 318, 320, 321, 324 to 331, 333, 334, 336, 338, 339, 341, 343, 344, 346, 348, 349, 350.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 13.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Hecker vs. *De Groot, President of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company, et al.*—The defendants are sued for damages occasioned by a fraud committed by them. It matters not in what capacity they acted, or with whom they cooperated. They were instrumental in perpetrating the acts constituting the fraud. This is admitted by the demurrer. If indeed a person is the unconscious instrument of others in committing an injury, he is not personally liable for the consequences; but where he knowingly engages in an unlawful course, either for his own immediate benefit or not, he cannot escape liability by averring that he acted as an agent.

The amount of damages is never the subject of demurrer. This is to be determined at the trial. Demurrer overruled with liberty to answer in 20 days on costs of term.

Tibbits vs. *Blunt, et al.*—The pleas are defective; but according to the suggestion of plaintiff's counsel, let the complaint be dismissed as against Ward and Glover. The same order can be entered as that in behalf of defendant Blunt. No costs to defendants.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Dodge vs. *Dodge.*—There is no probability that the testator intended that the plaintiff should have both provisions. Yet as he has not said so in terms, and as there is no absolute incompatibility, she is entitled (under the authorities cited) to both, and is not obliged to elect. Judgment accordingly.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—April 13.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Charles Piere vs. *James M. Thompson.*—Referred to Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq.

James Pollock vs. *John Rocha.*—Report of referee confirmed.

Francis C. Bliss vs. *John B. Holmes et al.*—Referred to Thomas Boese.

Frederick A. Fischer vs. *William Way et al.*—Referred to Hamilton W. Robinson.

William A. Baldwin vs. *Richard Goodman.*—Referred to Abraham Underhill.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

At the opening of Court yesterday morning, two notorious burglars named Henry Wilson and John Evans, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and were sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison.

A colored woman named Mary J. Dodge, pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny, and was sentenced to six months in the City Prison.

Henry Poppe, a German, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

During the March term of this Court, two Germans, named Charles Boel and Justus Kohler, were placed on trial for a rape on a young woman 23 years old, named Hannah A. Cramer. On that occasion Miss Creamer refused to be sworn, and no persuasion of the District Attorney or the Judge could induce her to testify. Out of compassion to her situation, she being *enceinte* and very timid and bashful, the case was adjourned to the present term and came up yesterday. For a long time she again refused to be sworn, and it was not till the Recorder had several times assured her that he would be compelled to send her to prison, where she would have to remain till she consented to testify, that her obstinacy could be overcome. She at length took the oath, and very reluctantly gave the required evidence. It appeared from her testimony that she went in the evening of December 24, 1856, to the prisoner's grocery store, corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-second-street, to make a purchase, when Rosi tripped her up and committed the offence, in which he was followed by Kohler. The young woman's reluctance to testify seemed to have its origin in the circumstance that Kohler had offered to marry her. Her father, however, would not consent that Rosi should go unpunished, but had taken security from Kohler that he would marry her and treat her well, promising them to buy furniture for them when they were married. Kohler, nevertheless, was on trial yesterday. The case was adjourned to this morning, to give time for the production of a missing witness.

Mary Kearn and George Rump pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and were sentenced—Kearn to two years in the Penitentiary, and Rump to two years in the State Prison.

John Brown, William O'Leary and Michael Sullivan, three youths, were tried for burglariously entering the store of Mr. Stukey, No. 86 Henry-street, on March 7. The testimony was clear against Brown and Sullivan, and Leary owned he was in their company, but denied any participation in the burglary. The Jury found them all guilty, and the Recorder sentenced O'Leary to two years in the Penitentiary, and Brown and Sullivan to three years in the State Prison.

There being no other cases ready, the Court adjourned to this morning.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 13, 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady, at $7 50 for Pearls, and $7 75 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in very moderate request at our quotations: Java, 15c @15¾c.; Laguayra, 12c @12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c @13c.; Jamaica, 11¾c @12c.; and St. Domingo, 11¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is tame; prices lean in favor of buyers: Middling Uplands, 14½c.; do. Gulfs, 14¾c @ 14¾c.; and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour attracts a little more notice from home dealers and shippers at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported of about 10,000 bbls, in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed rouge:

Ordinary State	$5 55@$5 60
Straight State	6 00@ 5 65
Favorite and Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 55@ 5 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 80@ 5 80
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 85@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 8 50

Canadian is salable and steady. Superfine to extra is worth $5 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 650 bbls. were shipped of within the range. Southern is in good request, at firmer prices. The transactions since our last, comprise about 1,900 bbls low Mixed to fair Extra, and choice Extra at $5 10@$7 75, and $7 75@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady, at $3 10@$4 65 for Flae to superfine, ₱ obl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 15@ $3 20 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 25 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat, of prime quality, is scarce and wanted at uniform prices. We have heard of sales of 11,250 bushels,—including Canadian Club, at $1 30; Ordinary Western White at $1 51; and fair Southern Red at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Rye is in request and is steady at from 86c.@ 90c. ₱ bushel. 4,500 bushels sold. Barley is worth $1 55 @$1 75, for inferior to choice, in lots, ₱ bushel, being very scarce and in demand. 1,250 bushels were sold at the lowest rate. Barley Malt is rare and quoted up to $1 85@ $1 95 ₱ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for, and are firm at 53c.@56c. for Western; 51c.@53c. for State; 55c. @57c., and 45c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, at strengthening prices. We have heard of sales of about 28,000 bushels at 70c. for old Western mixed in store; 69c.@73c. for new and old yellow, and 72c.@76c. for new and old White, ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is much depressed and is unsettled. Only a retail business was transacted to-day,—closing nominally at $22 75@$23 75 for Mess, and $19 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy, at 10¾c. @11c. for Hams, and 8¾c. @9¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet steady held, at 10¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in moderate request, at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 250 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime at 11½c.@11¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is fairly demanded, at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 225 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $12 75@$13 for Country Mess; $16@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $17@$17 25 for extra Chicago do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is quiet, being held at $8@$9 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are inactive, yet steady, at $22 75@$23 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, and is worth 15c. @16c. for Ohio; 18c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to choice ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no noticeable improvement. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3d.@5-32d.; ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@6d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 5s.@5s. 3d. ₱ tc.; Rosin, 1s. 6d @1s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@ 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Hand-Books for Home Improvement, by Mail.

HOW TO TALK;

A POCKET MANUAL OF CONVERSATION AND DEBATE;

With directions for acquiring a grammatical, easy, and graceful style, embracing the Origin of Language; a Condensed History of the English Language; a Practical Exposition of the Parts of Speech, and their Modifications and Arrangement into Sentences; Hints on Pronunciation; the Art of Conversation; Debating, Reading, and Books. With more than Five Hundred Errors in Speaking Corrected. Price, in paper, 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents. For sale by all booksellers.

HOW TO WRITE: A New Pocket Manual of Composition and Letter Writing. Paper, 30c.; muslin, 50c.

IN PRESS, TO BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY:

HOW TO BEHAVE: A Manual of Republican Etiquette and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies. Paper 30c.; muslin, 50c.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A Guide to Success in Practical Life, and Hand-Book of Legal and Commercial Forms. Paper, 30c; muslin, 50c.

One dollar will pay for the four works in paper, or $1 75 in muslin, and they will be sent to subscribers as fast as published, by

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,

Publishers and Importers of the Standard Editions. New Goods constantly received.

On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States. PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.

No. 191 Nassau-st., New-York.

VANDERVEER'S PATENT
ARITHMETICAL TABLES FOR CHILDREN,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. B. MORRILL, No. 304 Broadway. Agents wanted throughout the country.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Flora" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Auguste Mignon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. R. Thomas; "Kisses are never sell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Cruda Bella," by Hubbard, sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO.,

No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES O'HARA, of the County of Mayo, Ireland. When last heard from was in Cincinnati, Ohio. Any person knowing his whereabouts, will confer a great favor by addressing CATHARINE O'HARA, Orange, N. J.

WILL THE YOUNG LADIES WHO LEFT the stage corner of 9th-av. and 33d-st., about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, please send their address to O. R., Box No. 50, Yorkville, N. Y., Post-Office?

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE—PATRICK HENRY GUARD ON DECK.—A meeting of the Patrick Henry Guard will be held at the Grape Vine Cottage, No. 45 2d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 16, inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of presenting to Captain James Murphy of the City Horse Guard a testimonial of their esteem and grateful acknowledgement, for the many kind acts and attention received from him on our last parade.

EOBT. MANSFIELD, Capt.
EDWARD SMYTH, Sec'y.
April 13, 1857. M. C GREEN, Orderly.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. An Essay will be read by Rev. J. L. Harsh. Subject, *The True Christian Doctrine Concerning Social Amusements.* The public generally are invited to attend.

LYMAN ABBOTT,
Chairman of Lectures and Meetings.

THE INSTALLATION OF REV. RUFUS W. CLARK, as Pastor of the South Congregational Church, South Brooklyn, will take place THIS EVENING in the new church edifice, corner Court and President sts. The sermon will be preached by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D. Charge to the Pastor by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Right hand of fellowship by Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON. Charge to the People by Rev. W. J. BUDINGTON, D. D. Services at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock. Subjects—*Liquid manures, way sometimes preferable to solid. Fence posts, and The origin of the varieties of plants and animals.* Members will bring seeds, grafts, cuttings, &c., for mutual exchange. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—THE Corps will assemble at Keen's Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 14, at 8 o'clock precisely. In full uniform, to attend the concert, in a body, at the Tabernacle. Let every member be present on this occasion.

By order, H. RAYMOND, Col.
ISAAC M. PETIT, Adjt.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND Members of Polar Star Lodge No. 246 of F. and A. Masons, are requested to meet at their room, No. 113 Avenue D, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, George Harris. By order of

WM. PENNY, Secretary. J. W. LITTLE, W. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock at Clinton Hall. Subject for discussion—*Would True Religion be more advanced by avoiding the discussion of Slavery in Christian Organizations?* The public are invited.

JAMES CUSHING, Jr., Recording Secretary.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—THE ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR, three rooms deep, with gas, hot and cold water, and bath room on the same floor, will be let, unfurnished, to a gentleman and his wife, possession on the 16th instant. Also, furnished rooms for two or three single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 46 East 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SEVENTH WARD.—MRS. A. M. HURD, having taken the house No. 179 East Broadway, will be glad to accommodate those who wish to secure good board, pleasant rooms, etc. She will be happy to see any who may call at No. 202 East Broadway until the 1st of May.

BOARDING—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife in a private family, or two single gentlemen, with full or partial board, with a furnished parlor and the comforts of a home. Stages and Railroad at convenient distance; terms low. Apply with reference, 67 Second st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their second story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentleman. Address A. B., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF the family declining longer to take boarders, where the advertisers have been residing, board, with two parlors and four bedrooms, is wanted for a gentleman, lady and two daughters; also for a gentleman and lady, and also for two single gentlemen, in a house pleasantly located, not below 14th-st., and between Broadway and 6th-av preferred. Address H. J., Box No. 901 General Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MERCHANT, IN A private family, a good room and bath attached. Location between 14th and 20th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Breakfast during the week at an early hour. Dinner and tea on Sundays. No boarding-house need reply. Address W. R. S. & CO.; Box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Reade-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A GERMAN PRIvate family, desirably situated, wish to let a suite of rooms to two or three gentlemen, with or without board. Address A. B., *Times* office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a handsomely furnished or unfurnished room, with or without breakfast and tea, in a genteel house, pleasantly located, occupied by a small family; no children. Terms moderate. Address J. H., *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

$8 PER WEEK WILL BE PAID BY A gentleman for a furnished room, with full board for his wife, partial for himself, to any suitable private family: location between Houston and 15th sts., west of Broadway. No boarding-house keepers need answer. Address J. F. C., Box No. 2,727, Post-Office.

ROOMS FURNISHED—A PRIVATE FAMILY would spare their 2d-story, two rooms, with gas, &c., (with breakfast if required,) to two or three single gentlemen at a moderate price. Apply at No. 37 West Washington-place.

A GENTLEMAN OR GENTLEMAN AND wife can be accommodated with rooms at No. 12 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Breakfast and tea given if required. Family private. House has all the modern improvements.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain partial board and pleasant rooms at No. 73 East 31st-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, THE 11TH inst., between the St Nicholas and the Astor House on Broadway, a porte monnaie containing two $5 bills on Bank of Hartford County, State of Connecticut, and about five dollars in $1 bills, making in all about $15; also two notes of hand, each for $4,000, signed WM. FITCH, payable at Bank of Commerce, New-York; also, a note of C. DUNN for $100; also several other papers. The finder will receive an additional $15 together with the $15 on the delivery of the same to the proprietor of the St. Nicholas, and no questions asked. All persons cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment has been stopped.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—A SMALL DOG OF THE King Charles' breed, black and tan color. The owner will pay the above reward to any one who may have found and will return him to No. 118 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING can have their furniture stored and taken care of by applying at No. 268 Hudson-st.

FOR ADOPTION—A FINE HEALTHY, black-eyed infant, of American parentage. Inquire at 168 Thompson-st.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
TWO CASES SLIGHTLY WET,
2 YARDS WIDE, HEAVY, AND ALL LINEN,
AT 50, 62 AND 75 CENTS.
THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.

BAINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 312 Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RICH DRESS SILKS.

250 pieces Heavy Stripe and Plaid Silks, 6c.
300 pieces Bayadere Stripe Silks, 8c., 8c. and 10c.
Heavy Satin stripe figured, 85c., worth 10c.
Small figured Black Silks.
This morning at

LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN
MOURNING GOODS!

The undersigned having purchased at an enormous sacrifice, for cash, the following large lots of desirable

MOURNING GOODS,

a quick sale being indispensable, the very low prices named must insure it:

5 cases FRENCH LAWNS, warranted, 1s. per yard.
4 cases FRENCH ORGANDIES, warranted, 1s. 3d. per yard.
2 cases FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, 3 flounces, $2 50 per robe.
2 cases FRENCH JACONET ROBES, 3 flounces, $2 per robe.
2 cases BLACK BAREGES, very fine, 2s. and 2s. 6d. per yard.
1 case RICH SILKS, 5s. and 6s. per yard.
2 cases fine PERSIAN DE LAINES, 1s. per yard.

N. B.—The attention of City and country merchants is requested.

W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
FIVE CASES OF COLORED
DRESS SILKS
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 13,
and following days,
selling at
5s., 6s., 8s., 10s., and 12s.
N. B.—The above are probably the cheapest Lots of Silks
offered for sale this season.

LYONS & JONES,
No. 281 Grand-st.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!
STELLA SHAWLS!
Another large purchase of these
BEAUTIFUL STELLAS,
AT
COLUMBIAN HALL.
Price as before, Four and Five dollars each.
Ladies will recollect that our
MANTILLA ROOM
is now open with a splendid stock of prices
which places competition in the shade
COLUMBIAN HALL.

LYONS & JONES, No. 281 Grand-st.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
And Materials for boys' wear,
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE,
at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.,
Remember,
We have only one price,
And all our goods warranted as represented.

LYONS & JONES.

Quilts, Table Linens, Sheetings, Diapers, &c.
Another case of Brilliants, at 12½ cents, worth 18 cents.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have received by the last steamers
ELEGANT GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
AND ORGANDIES,
IN ROBES
AND BY THE YARD,
Embracing the latest
NOVELTIES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BROCHE BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS,
New and choice styles.
ALSO,
FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS,
Of every description,
CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
(The greatest bargains yet offered.)
800 ROBES—NEW GOODS,
In Summer styles,
AT $25 EACH,
(Usually sold at $35 and $40.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LINENS FOR HOTELS AND FAMILIES.
Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Toweling, and Linen Goods
of every description,
SERVICEABLE AND CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
ENGLISH VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY,
AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN, &c., &c.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

THE HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Has been replenished from Paris and London with the most comprehensive and carefully selected assortment in the branch, to be found in New-York.
All conceivable articles in the Hosiery
line are embraced in the stock.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SPRING MANTILLAS, BASQUES AND TALMAS.
Monday, April 13, will be shown
ALL THE LEADING PARIS DESIGNS,
In every variety of material and trimming.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH CHENE
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
(The latest Paris styles.)
AT $35 EACH,
Regular price $60,
Will be opened on Monday, April 13.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES.
Select Spring Styles.
Also,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
In great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS. MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now on exhibition their Spring Importations of PARIS MANTILLAS, together with a large assortment of their own manufacture, which for beauty and elegance cannot be surpassed.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
POPLINS,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
At LANE & PORTER'S, 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.,
Near Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.
Just received, from late Auction Sales, a large lot of BAREGE ROBES,
At $4 50 each. A great bargain. At
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
Plaid Flounced Barege Robes, $6 to $7 50.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
Will be offered at reduced prices, on Monday, the 13th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

MANTILLAS,
LANE & PORTER will open their Spring and Summer MANTILLAS,
On Monday, April 13.
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st., near Mercer.

SILKS, SILKS.
Just received from auction a large lot of beautiful silks, which will be sold at 69½ cents per yard,
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED FRENCH B

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets.....50 cents.
RAVEL NIGHT!
TUESDAY EVENING, April 14, 1857,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Mme. MONPLAISIR,
L. ESPINOSA.....in.....A NEW PART.
Mme. MASSETTI, LINA WINDEL
Great Revival of
THE GREEN MONSTER.
With the great Artist ANTOINE as the WHITE KNIGHT,
His Original Character.
JEROME.....as.....THE BARON.
FIRST NIGHT of the NEW BALLET by Jerome Ravel.
THE CONTRABANDISTA.
The Cast embracing the names of Mme. Monplaisir, Mme. Massetti, Lina Windel, L. Espinosa, Paul Brillant and Emile Mangin.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE
By V. A. CHARINI, Young LEHMANN, Young AMERICA and Young HENGLER.
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ITALIAN OPERA NIGHTS—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Admission with reserved seats.....$1 50
Admission without reserved seats.....1 00
Family circle (entrance in Crosby-st).....50
Boxes.....$18 to $20
WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1857,
Verdi's grand Opera in three acts,
LA TRAVIATA,
Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
Miss SUSAN PYNE,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor AMODIO, and
Signor COLETTI,
In the principal rôles.
Musical Director and Conductor,
MAX MARETZEK.
The doors on Crosby-st. will be opened after the Opera for the accommodation of those desirous of avoiding the crowd and confusion on Broadway.
The parquet, balcony and first circle have been renumbered, giving nearly double the space previously allotted to each seat.
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ITALIAN OPERA—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY will give
SIX FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
(Prior to their departure for Europe by the *Persia*, April 29,) at the above popular establishment, on
Tuesday.....14th Thursday.....21st
Thursday.....16th Thursday.....23d
Saturday.....18th Saturday.....25th
Being most positively their last appearance in New-York, commencing on
TUESDAY, April 14,
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
Don Henrique.....Mr. W. Harrison
Rebolledo, (his first appearance this season) Mr. S. Leach
Count Campo Mayor,.....Mr. Hermestie
Diana.....Miss Susan Pyne
and
Catarina.....Miss Louisa Pyne
In which character she will, by particular request, introduce the celebrated echo song of
THE SKYLARK.
Conductors.....Mr. W. V. Wallace and Mr. Edward Mollenhauer.
THE RULES OF THE HOUSE,
with its great cast
Places secured without extra charge.
No Opera will be repeated
Wednesday—THE SERIOUS FAMILY and TOODLES
Thursday—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
SECOND NIGHT OF A NEW PIECE,
With new scenery and dresses. Music by Thos. Baker.
GREAT HIT FOR EASTER MONDAY.
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE.
Adapted expressly for this Theatre by C. Gaylor, Esq.
King Frederick of Prussia.....Mr. Bennett
Prince Frederick of Prussia.....Miss Laura Keene
Her first appearance since her indisposition.
To conclude with, for the 36th time,
THE ELVES,
with all its beautiful scenery and dresses.
Lauren.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Fixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the day they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of night they resume their impossibilities.
THE MONEY QUESTION, by Dumas, fils, will be produced immediately.

WALLACK'S THEATRE
Mr. BLAKE. Mr. LESTER.
Mr BROUGHAM. Mr. WALCOT.
And all the other brilliant favorites together once more.
TUESDAY, April 14,
First time of Bulwer Lytton's superb comedy of
MONEY,
with the capital new farce,
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
TO-MORROW—Benefit of
Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND.
Coleman's fine comedy of
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
and, first time in ten years,
WHO'S THE COMPOSER?
All the great comedians will appear.
THE RIVALS.
This great com dy continuing to attract houses crowded to the ceiling, and having been unanimously pronounced by press and public to be (as given at this theatre)
THE MOST PERFECT PERFORMANCE OF THE TIME,
will be repeated on THURSDAY.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Stall or Orchestra Seats, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Parquette, 50 cents; Second Tier or Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier and Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6.—THIS EVENING,
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Arbaces.....Mr Lorsine Nydia..Mrs. L. W. Davenport
Ione.....Mme. Ponisi Lydon.....Mr. Davenport
The performance will commence with a favorite farce.
Doors open at 7; begin at 7½.

MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD'S
GRAND CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 16,
Niblo's Saloon.
Miss BRAINERD, assisted by the following distinguished Artists:
Sig. MORELLI.
Herr ED. MOLLENHAUER,
Herr GOLDBECK,
Mr. BERGNER, and
Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES.
Tickets one dollar.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Every evening this week will be repeated the very successful pieces of the
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
Entree of Ole Virginny and Old Bob Ridley.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In all its phases, with G. SWAIN BUCKLEY and P. BIGELOW BUCKLEY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15, BENEFIT of SILAS STEELE, Author of the Burlesques, &c., &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
W. R Blake.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock
TUESDAY EVENING, April 14, 1857,
And every night during the week,
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
Embracing in its distribution of characters all the
TALENT OF THE EXCELLENT COMPANY.
Concluding with the dazzling and life-like representation
OF THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

OPERA FUND BALL AND CONCERT.—THE PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL, as already announced, will take place in the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY, 14th inst.
No expense will be spared by the Directors of the Academy to render this entertainment unusually attractive. Large additions have been made to the decorations used on the previous occasion, and the BANDS will consist of not less than ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Doors open at 8; Music to commence at 8½, and Dancing at 9. No ladies with bonnets, and no gentleman with hats, canes or over coats, will be allowed on the floor.
Tickets Two Dollars each, admitting one person; can be had of the Directors of the Academy, of the Patronesses and Managers, and at the principal music stores.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 13 and 14, the drama entitled
KARMEL THE SCOUT.
Karmel.....Mr. J. H. Allen Rosalie...Miss Hathaway.
To be followed by the pantomime of
THE GOLDEN AXE.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
NORAH CREINA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.—THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the drama entitled THE WICKED WIFE, with a cast including nearly all the talent and popularity of the company, followed by THE MOUNTAIN MAID. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3, A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER, and THE LIMERICK BOY, &c. The Living Serpents. Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

MR. DEMPSTER'S SECOND AND LAST Ballad entertainment but one, at the Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15th. He will include the following songs: "The Indian Hunter," "Morning, Noon and Night," "John Anderson, my Jo," "My Father and my Mother," "Ob! Poordith Cauld," "The Dying Child," "Let us love one another," "Mary o' Castle Cary," "I'm alone, all alone," "My Boy Tammy," and "The May Queen." Tickets 50 cents; books 10 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS. Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H WOLFE, No. 9 Southst.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT NYACK, (opposite Tarrytown.)—Is situated on the banks of the Hudson. The building (brick) is 100 feet by 50, and five stories, entirely new, with modern improvements, all the rooms thoroughly ventilated, lighted with gas, handsomely furnished, and water supplied to each story. The Faculty consist of Rev. B. VAN ZANDT, President, and six experienced Female Teachers. The rates are $25 per term of 13 weeks, or $165 per year. The next term commences on Monday, April 20. Early application will secure the choice of rooms.
The following gentlemen may be referred to:
Prof. H. CROSBY, of New-York University.
Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., of the New-York Observer.
Hon. MORRIS FRANKLIN, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.
Rev. A. B. VAN ZANDT, D. D., No. 69 St. Mark's-place, New-York.
Mr. JOHN W. TOWT, No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York.
Mr. JAMES S. ASPINWALL, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

LOCUST GROVE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL Boarding School for Boys, at Milton, Conn., will commence its Summer session on the 1st day of May. Number limited to fourteen.
Milton, made accessible from New-York in about two and a-half hours by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to Norwalk, and thence by Norwalk and Danbury Railroad, is a town in which the influences are favorable to health, study and good morals. It will be the faithful endeavor of the principals to promote the moral, intellectual and physical culture of those committed to their care, giving due attention to the formation of manners and habits.
Applications may be made by personal interview with Mr. ELDRIDGE MIX, at office of Messrs. Calkins & Stiles, Appleton's Buildings, No. 848 Broadway, on April 15 and 16, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., or by addressing the principals at Milton, Conn.
ELDRIDGE MIX, B. A.,
Mrs. J. G. BOWLAND, } Principals.

DR. REYNOLDS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH CO., PENN.—A few hours' ride from New-York by the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The Summer session of five months commences on the first Monday in May. English branches, classics and mathematics taught in the most thorough manner. German, French, Spanish and Italian by gentlemen speaking those languages as natives. A rare opportunity is here offered young gentlemen to learn CIVIL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING, under a practical and scientific engineer, with field exercises and a full set of instruments. Terms moderate. Circulars and any information desired may be obtained of M. G. J. ANGLADA, Professor of French and Spanish for a few days at No. 767 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above to W. M. REYNOLDS.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Mr. JOSEPH KARGE, Doctor of Philosophy, from the Universities of Berlin and Paris, will, from the middle of April, be permanently connected with this Institution, as Instructor in Modern Languages, Lectures in History, and Associate in the Classical Department. Mr. KARGE having been for several years Principal of an Institution on Staten Island, his varied attainments and rare qualifications as an Instructor are already known to many in this community, and Mr. GRANT takes great pleasure in announcing an arrangement which promises so many advantages. Mr. LYON will continue to give his efficient services, as hitherto. Particular information given on application at the rooms of the Institute, No. 926 Broadway, over Wagner & Cooper's Saloon.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., ENTERS on its seventeenth session May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the Principal and Teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved, for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. M. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 368 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE County, N. Y., near Erie Railroad. Summer session commences Monday, April 20. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per session of 21 weeks. Circulars may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to principals at Florida. Two departments entirely distinct. JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department. Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Department.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY, N. Y.—Wanted, a competent music teacher (a gentleman) for a Seminary near the City; also, two ladies, one competent to act as preceptor for a Southern Seminary, also to teach drawing and painting, and a French lady to teach French. Teachers wishing situations should make early application. Schools and families supplied with competent Instructors.
SMITH & BOYD.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in the English branches, $120 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had at GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals.
Rev. HENRY J. FOX,
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) Next term commences April 27, number of pupils limited to 25. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT BRATTLEBORO', VT.—C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will remove his school to this place in the coming Spring. The summer term will commence May 6. Circulars containing particulars and references may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or of Mr. MORRIS, No. 283 4th-av., New-York.

SUMMIT FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—A pleasant home, a good school, parental care, and the advantages of a farm for TWELVE boys. Summit is less than twenty miles from New-York City, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Summit, or WM. B. STOUGHTON, No. 239 West 19th-st., New-York City.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE OF PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Will commence its Summer Session on the first Monday in May. Circulars or applications for admission of pupils, may be made by addressing me, at Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 289 Broadway, or at Perth Amboy, N. J.
ELIAS S. SCHENCK, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys. The next term of this school will open on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1857. Circulars may be had by addressing either of the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
REV N. J. SEELY,
C. D. SEELY, } Principals.

LADIES' SELECT SEMINARY, STATEN ISLAND.—In this School a limited number of resident pupils are admitted. The course of instruction comprises the English branches, French, music, drawing, &c. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to the Misses ANTHILL, Port Richmond, S. I.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A SELECT BOARDing school for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.—WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. Summer term will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, and T. N. STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A RETIRED CLERGYman, residing within 20 miles of this City, will take into his family some five or six boys under 12 years of age. The term commencing on the 4th of May next. For full particulars, inquire of JOHN B. GARDINER, Esq., No. 141 Joralemon-st., corner of Court, Brooklyn.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer term will open on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of April. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and Circulars to be had at the bookstore of B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway.
REID & HOFFMAN.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. Summer session opens May 4. Circulars giving particulars, obtained at Bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing Rev. W. B. STEWART, S. PARSONS PRATT, Principals.

FAMILY EDUCATION.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive a few boys into his family, to be educated for college or business as heretofore; the next term of study commencing on the first Wednesday in May.
SHEFFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. JOSEPH HYDE.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

ROSEHILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Connecticut—Will reopen the 1st of May. Circulars can be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 289 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $200 a year. Next session will open May 4. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or by addressing the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 27th session of the Institute will commence on Wednesday, May 6. Circulars can be obtained of D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—AT ARMENIA, DUTCHess Co., N. Y., on the line of the Harlem Railroad—Male and Female. Has been in successful operation 22 years. Next Term, of 14 weeks, commences April 9, 1857. For information, Address GEO. W. CENTER, Agent.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. R. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer session will commence May 4. For circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the principal.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MYSTIC, Conn., near New London. Only twelve received. Summer session begins May 5. For terms, &c., address the Principal, Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

MR. C. M. NAINE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS At his residence No. 14 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. The last quarter begins on the 17th inst. There is now a Primary Department. Fee $25.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S School will commence April 15, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors west of 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS, MODERN AND antique household furniture, contained in house No. 152 West 31st-st., near 7th-av., on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock.
The above sale of magnificent furniture embraces a collection, in addition to the furniture of rich and elegant works of art, books, statuary, paintings, &c., only to be found in a modern and fashionable-furnished residence, all of which is for absolute and peremptory sale—full descriptive catalogues of which are now ready, and can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Hookman-st., under the Nassau Bank. Furniture consists in part of
PARLORS.—Elegant pier mirrors, with bases and cornices; three English ormolu chandeliers, double suite solid rosewood parlor furniture, richly carved, sofas, arm-chairs, Gothic do. parlor chairs covered in cream and gold and satin, with slip covers, made to order six months ago; one full suite solid rosewood, covered in crimson satin; two elegant rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate glass doors, mirror backs; full 7-octave grand-action rosewood piano-forte, mosquet cover and stool, with expired warrantee of maker; rich carpets, mosquet rugs, French music cabinet, with marble top; rosewood secretoire, costly rosewood library bookcase, rosewood corner etageres, silk and embroidered lace curtains, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables; Turkish and recumbent chairs in tapestry and satin, Turkish lounges, rosewood reception chairs, elegant Sevres and Dresden china vases, marble statuary, with a costly collection of unique parlor ornaments; oil-paintings, embracing historical, rural and architectural subjects, richly framed; ormolu clocks, marble chiffonier, &c.
DINING-ROOM.—Magnificent carved oak extension dining table, opens 18 feet, with an elegant variety of silver ware, salvers, dining and tea service, casters, fruit baskets, ice pitchers, spoons, forks, silver and ivory cutlery, rich china of real Sevres of all kinds, crystal, ruby and amber cut glass, with a complete set of dining-room furniture.
SLEEPING ROOMS.—Superb carved rosewood dressing bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, cheval glasses, oval mirrors large hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood furniture en suite in velvet, full suite in hair cloth, elegant rosewood secretary bookcase, embossed engravings, with gold bordered shades to twenty windows. Also, a large variety of superior mahogany and oak furniture of every description, not here enumerated. Sale will commence, rain or shine, at 10½ o'clock precisely, in the dining-room. Deposits will be required. Things to be removed immediately.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK.
ON FRIDAY, 17TH INST., AT 11 O'CLOCK, at their salesroom, No. 83 Nassau-st. Important sale of one of the most valuable private collections of superb oil paintings ever offered at public sale, in this City, the property of E. S. Cruger, Esq., who has been twenty years collecting them in Europe and America. They are all in fine order, and those with names attached are warranted originals, and many of them purchased at the sales of the famous collections named in the catalogue; and the modern ones chiefly from the artists themselves, among them will be found fine examples of Creswick, R. A., J. B. Pyne, Shayer, Turner, Fraser, George A. Williams, J. Hornby, Glover, Vickers, Apol and others. Also a few very choice and rare pictures of the Italian schools, and some very fine cabinet pictures of the rare Dutch and Flemish masters, viz.:—Ostade, Deniers, Janstein, Molinaur, &c. Also, the celebrated pair of landscapes, known in Europe as the Fesch Zaccarellis, being the finest landscapes, with figures by that celebrated master, and purchased at the sale of Cardinal Fesch in Rome. Also a pair of cabinet-sized pictures by Leagarth, with pedigree. Also superb pictures by H. J. Boddington, Salvator Rosa, Velasquez, Monchener, Grenze, Titian, Rembrandt, Old Kuyp, Chimbeaux, Phillipo, Lauri, Patel, De Grailly, E. L. Brown, Panini, Bartoline, Berkheyden, Hirsley and many others. Catalogues with full descriptions are now ready, and the pictures will be on exhibition on Monday, 13th instant. The sale will positively take place on the day specified; and the public generally, as well as connoisseurs, are invited to examine them, as they may rest assured that the collection is the most rare and valuable one ever offered in this City.

DANIEL N. GOODELL, Auctioneer.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday) April 14, at 10½ A.M, at the residence No. 248 West 23d-st, between 8th & 9th avs, all the rich goods in the house, embracing a very large assortment of first class furniture and rich decorative, every article of which is to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, and no postponement on any account. Sale commences in the Parlors at 10½ precisely.
Basement contains magnificent cut-glass ware, 14 feet sideboard, sofa, bed, dining chairs, &c., together with a large variety of rich China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated tea sets, salvers, castors, pitchers cake baskets, spoons and forks, rich cut glassware, &c. Also fine ivory and other cutlery, &c.; and also the Kitchen Furniture.
The Parlors are furnished with English tapestry carpets, three solid rosewood suits in rich carvings, rosewood centre and side tables, pier and oval glasses, splendid China vases and mantel clocks, bronze gas fixtures and figures, lace and brocatel window curtains, fine toned 7-octave piano, superior rosewood cylinder bookcase, &c., &c.
In the Chambers are richly carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, French colored engravings, gilt glasses, mahogany and rosewood sofas, chairs, lounges, &c., and an infinite number of other articles too numerous to mention. Catalogues at the house only on morning of sale. Terms: cash, in city funds, and deposits required from all purchasers, and goods must be removed as soon as Wednesday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
RARE AND COSTLY OIL-PAINTINGS BY ANCIENT AND MODERN MASTERS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., one of the most valuable and extensive collections that has been offered for sale in this City for many years. We shall commence the sale of the entire collection of paintings belonging to J. P. Beaumont, Esq., who is leaving for Europe, consisting of upwards of two hundred and fifty choice and select works of art, by eminent masters of various schools, ancient and modern, forming an unusually favorable opportunity for gentlemen of taste to add to their collections; among them will be found a superb Madonna, a *chef d'œuvre* of the great Italian artist Palma; marine pieces by Cuyps, Vandervelde and Vander Capellen; Scripture pieces, landscapes, but the remaining scenes by artists of the Dusseldorf, Italian, Belgian and English schools, the whole forming an assemblage such as is seldom met with at a public sale.
They will be open for exhibition in our galleries, on Saturday, 9 A.M. this instant, until Wednesday, the day of sale, immediately after which the consigning portion will be arranged for view.
Catalogues may be obtained at our store one week previous to the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SALE AT 12 O'CLOCK OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON NINTH AND ELEVENTH AVENUES AND FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1857, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:
NINTH-AVENUE—3 desirable lots, with the 4-story brick buildings thereon, known as Nos. 363, 367, and 369 9th-av., on the west side, between 33d and 33d sts.; each lot 17 feet 2 2-4th inches in width by 64 feet deep.
ELEVENTH-AVENUE—1 lot, west side 11th-av., commencing 56 feet north of 49th-st., 25 feet in width by about 100 feet in depth.
Also the lot adjoining, being 33 feet 4 inches in width front, 87 feet rear, by about 100 feet deep.
Also, 2 lots on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing 50 feet 2½ inches north of 51st-st.; each 25 feet 1½ inches in width by 100 feet in depth.
FORTY-THIRD-STREET—1 lot, together with the 3-story brick house on the front and frame dwelling on the rear thereof, on the southerly side of 43d st., 125 feet west of 11th-av.; lot 25 feet wide by 100 feet 5 inches deep.
A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 33 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, A. M., in Classon-av., near Gates-av., East Brooklyn, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.
SAME DAY—At 9½ o'clock A. M., at 195 Carlton, between Myrtle and De Kalb avs., rosewood, mahogany and painted parlor and chamber furniture, splendid iron-frame Voltaire chair furniture brocatel, &c., &c.
SAME DAY—At 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 80 Lafayette, near Fulton-av., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.
SAME DAY—At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 19 Joralemon, near Furman-st., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, with gas fixtures.
SAME DAY—At 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 305 State, between Bond and Nevins sts., carpets, oil-cloths, with a small quantity of furniture.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1857, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn,
Those three very desirable building lots on the northerly side of Lafayette av., 39 2-12 feet east of Kent-av., Brooklyn, each 25x100 feet,—avennes paved, curbed, guttered and lighted—first class improvements around the property. Terms very liberal. Title perfect. For maps, &c., apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn. By order of WARREN RICHMOND and WM. DEBREE, Executors of Greeno L. Debree, deceased.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
BY GEO. NICHOLS.—SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, CARPETS, GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.—At store No. 66 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, April 13, inst., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of a general assortment, comprising parlor suites in solid rosewood frames upholstered in plush, brocatel and hair cloth, from makers whose goods can be warranted; rosewood centre tables with marble tops; dining, breakfast and tea tables; wardrobes; washstands; enameled bedroom suits; solid oak extension tables and chairs; also, 100 3-eighth oil-carpetings; French and other bedsteads; Brussels Carpets; also, a large lot of second-hand furniture removed for sale.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer
VALUABLE MAIDEN-LANE PROPERTY BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF D. HOEART, ESQ., REFEREE.—WILLIAM DUMONT will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, that valuable property Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Maiden-lane, near Broadway, being 50 feet front and rear by 26 feet deep.
N. B.—The sale of the above property was postponed from the 9th of April, (on account of the defendants having died since the entry of the judgment,) in order to amend proceedings, and give a perfect title to the purchaser.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 506 Broadway, mortgage sale by virtue of several chattel mortgages, 18 billiard tables, with cues, balls and all other apparatus belonging thereto, gas fixtures, large mirrors, solid silver ware, pitchers, spoons, decanters, turn tilers, iron safe, chairs, &c. Also the lease of the premises.
JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE SALE OF LOTS AT STRYKER'S BAY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 40 valuable lots, with the large and well-built mansion thereon, known as Stryker's Bay Hotel. The lots are situated on 11th-av., 98th, 99th and 98th sts., and near Broadway. Each lot 2? x100 feet 11 inches. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

WM. C. HIGGINS, Auctioneer.
DRUG STORE AT AUCTION.—WM. C. HIGGINS will sell the stock and fixtures of the drug store No. 197 Canal-st., between Mulberry and Mott sts., on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUC- TION, on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, important sale of an elegant country seat and building sites on Staten Island, being the western and central sections of the extensive and highly picturesque estate of "Hill Park," on Staten Island, 4½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, on the Richmond Plank Road, and near the New Drop Station, on the now constructing Staten Island Railroad. The estate is situated on the range of hills extending from Toad Hill. The portion offered at present comprises 103 acres, and includes the first-class country residence of "Hill Park House," with about 7 acres of ground laid out at great expense, in the most superb style of English landscape gardening, and containing a beautiful lake stocked with gold-fish. The house is newly built of the best material, by day's work, and forms, with offices and outbuildings, a complete residence of a large and wealthy family. The remaining land has been laid out in the style of an English park, in which two public parks, of about 6 and 2 acres respectively, have been set aside for use of the residents on the estate, and the surrounding space has been laid out and fenced in for 16 building sites, containing none but useful and appropriate land, and made accessible by wide and handsome park roads. For further particulars and maps, and, also, for free omnibus tickets to view the estate, apply at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAYTON HORART, ESQ., REFEREE, OF 72 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, COMPRISING THE WHOLE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES, SEVENTY-FIFTH AND SEVENTY SIXTH STREETS.—P. C. BULKELEY will sell, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
8 lots on 3d-av. and 1 on 75th-st., with a large mansion, 26 feet 6 inches by 43.
5 lots on 3d-av.
27 lots on the north side of 75th-st.
26 lots on the south side of 76th-st.
8 lots on 4th-av.
The corner lots are 27 feet 2 inches by 100 feet; the other avenue lots are 25 by 100.
The street lots are 25 by 103 feet 2 inches.
Title perfect. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, terms, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Building.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., TO-MORROW, Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 95 Nassau-st., sale of second-hand furniture, piano-fortes, Brussels and other carpets, mirrors, &c., consisting of second hand rosewood parlor suite, made by Hutchings; rosewood piano-forte, mahogany parlor suite in plush, carpets and other second-hand furniture; also, three suites rosewood parlor furniture to be sold for account of whom it may concern, made by Simpson and warranted having been in use but little, and are as good as new; also parlor and chamber furniture of all descriptions, in suites and single lots; also French plate mirrors, pier glasses, oil paintings, library and secretary bookcases, wardrobes, etagere extensive tables, and ingrain carpets, bureaus, bedsteads and bedding, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.; also, mortgage sale of 10 hogsheads cider vinegar.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture in tapestry, plush and hair cloth; pier, centre and card tables; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, Hall, maker; also, mahogany, walnut and cottage bedroom furniture, all made in the best manner and nearly new; velvet, tapestry, Brussels and 3-ply carpets; china and glass ware, &c., together with a good assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer
BY GEO. NICHOLS.—THIS DAY, at No. 66 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, will sell,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please notice that no advertisements are inserted on the fifth page of the TIMES without special orders to that effect. Those *preceding* the marriages and deaths are charged as Business Notices; those *following* them, as Special Notices.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *George Law*, from Aspinwall on the 8d inst., and with the California mail of the 23d of March, arrived yesterday morning. This trip from San Francisco has been performed in less than twenty-one days, being one of the shortest on record.

We receive, by this arrival, later news from San Juan del Norte. There was a rumor, which requires confirmation, that Col. LOCKRIDGE had taken Fort Castillo. Whether true or not, his prospects are not encouraging, for many of his men were sick; others were deserting whenever a chance offered; and, altogether, the force under his command is considered by our correspondent as on the eve of disbanding. No later intelligence is received from WALKER at Rivas. At Panama, where many opportunities offer for hearing the truth concerning his movements, nothing was known about his last reported victory, and it was generally believed to be a hoax.

Important news is received by the *George Law*, from New-Granada. The *ultimatum* of Commissioner MORSE, claiming specific damages for the Panama massacre, has been rejected in the most offensive manner by the New-Granadian Government. Our Commissioner, in consequence, demanded his passports and left Bogota on the 8th ult. Mr. BOWLIN, United States minister, intended to pursue a similar course. We publish, elsewhere, divers extracts from New-Granadian journals on the subject. Our cotemporaries are excited and belligerent. Their violent abuse of the American Government and American people, for demanding reparation for a ruthless massacre is simply ridiculous, and can have no other effect than to excite the semi-barbarous natives of the Isthmus to the commission of further outrages. It is to be hoped that every precaution has been taken at Panama to prevent the recurrence of such a scene as that witnessed just one year ago. In the meantime, the duty devolves upon our Government to bring this question to a prompt settlement;—to obtain for American citizens crossing the Isthmus necessary security for life and property, and, for the victims of the 15th of April last, the most ample reparation for the grievous injuries and losses they sustained.

We have no news of special interest from California by this mail. Ex-Treasurer BATES has been tried and convicted, as a defaulter to the amount of $124,000, by the State Senate in its capacity of a High Court of Impeachment. He was declared to be henceforth disqualified from holding any office of honor or profit in California. The trial of Comptroller WHITMAN for malfeasance had not taken place. In relation to the State debt, the Legislature had done nothing, but it is positively asserted that some action will be taken in the matter before adjournment. The weather in California had been very fine, and from all parts of the State reports are favorable to the agricultural and mining interests. There are reports of gold discoveries in Santa Barbara County, but to what extent, has not been ascertained.

Accounts from Oregon speak of the severity of the Winter, and of consequent damage to crops and cattle. In anticipation of political changes, the subject of Slavery has been somewhat agitated in the Territory, but public sentiment is strong against its introduction.

We have advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 21st of February. They are without any general interest.

We have received interesting letters from the Gadsden Purchase, dated from Tubac and the Rio Colorado. The mineral wealth of the new territory is described as being very great. Under the cognomen of the "Arizona Colonization Company," a well-armed body have assembled on the Pacific Coast. Their declared intention is to promote emigration and work the valuable mines of the country. Though they are armed it is for protection against the Indians, and, so far, they have afforded no grounds for the reports, circulated in San Francisco, that the expedition, under its peaceful title, was in reality a fillibustering enterprise organized for the invasion of the Mexican State of Sonora.

No later intelligence is received from the South Pacific, by the *George Law*, but our correspondent sends us some further particulars of the revolutionary movements in Peru. VIVANCO's prospects continued unfavorable, and the late robbery committed by two of his ships, on the British mail-steamer, made them liable at once to attack and capture by the formidable British fleet now in those waters. The next news from the South was anxiously looked for at Panama.

From Australia we learn that the Commander of the North Exploring Expedition had returned, and had made his report to the Government. He says that extreme monotony characterizes the physical features of the whole country traversed from the Victoria to the 140th meridian. In reference to settlement, he divides the country into three districts, each with its distinct character, climate, and geographical position, viz.: The Northwest Coast, the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Eastern Coast. The first is dry, hot, and healthy; the second offers no inducement to settlers; and the third is a good country for settlement—is cooler and more humid than the two others.

By the arrival of the *Empire City* we receive later intelligence from Havana. The Commissioners appointed by the Captain General to inspect the new guano discoveries on the Keys, made a highly favorable report, and before long we may expect to see a successful competition established against the Peruvian monopoly. Great preparations were being made for the reception of the 10,000 troops expected to arrive from Spain. The trade in Coolies and Africans is continued on an extensive scale.

By way of Havana we have very late news from Mexico. The new Constitution, of which we gave a lengthened abstract in Saturday's issue, has been received with great favor by the people, but the Church is obstinate in its opposition to this as (in Mexico) it has been to all other plans of progress and improvement. President COMONFORT will act with energy and decision, and, it is said, is determined to punish the Archbishop and other ecclesiastics who thus raise their voices against the laws of the land. It was known at Vera Cruz on the 8d inst. that the projected treaties between Mexico and the United States were a failure, and it was rumored that fresh instructions had been received by Mr. FORSYTH to negotiate other treaties.

A private letter from Oroomiah, Persia, announces the death of Mr. STODDARD, who went out as missionary in 1842. He died on the 22d of January, having been taken with the typhus fever on the 22d of the previous month. The letter, which is from Rev. Dr. WRIGHT, thus notices his last illness.

"About the eighteenth day of the disease, the fever appeared to break, and for some days we regarded him as convalescent. But our hopes were dashed to the ground. After some days he grew worse again, delirium came on, and he fell into a stupor from which he never roused. I was standing by his bedside when he breathed his last. There was no groan nor struggle. It was like a little child falling asleep. He was peaceful and happy in view of death. Early in his disease he wished to know the probable result, and it was his desire, if such were the will of the Lord, to depart and be with Christ. He was able, during his sickness, to talk but little, but that little showed that his heart was set on things above."

We learn from Washington that the Administration has acquiesced in the plan of the European Powers for the settlement of the Sound Dues question. Thus this long vexed matter has at length been set at rest.

Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, formerly a Whig member of Congress from North Carolina, is to succeed Hon. DAVID MERRIWETHER, whose term is about to expire, as Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico.

The Senate's amendment to the Police bill were yesterday concurred in by the Assembly, and it now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. A dispatch from Albany, received last night, informs us that considerable excitement prevailed about the Executive Chamber relative to the appointments under the new law,—which, it was expected, would be sent to the Senate to-day.

The Assembly yesterday passed the bill relative to the Supervisors of this City, and also the one authorizing the erection of the new City Hall. A great variety of business was gone through with in both Houses.

It is understood that Commodore PERRY is to have command of the new squadron which is to be sent out to Japan.

The Aldermen and Supervisors last evening adjourned without doing anything of importance.

Councilman BOOLE, in the meeting of the Board last evening, presented the following resolution: "*Whereas*, the present Legislature have enacted a charter for this City against the expressed wish of the citizens thereof, and whereas, it is believed that some of the sections are unconstitutional, therefore, be it, resolved, that His Honor the Mayor be authorized and directed to have the same contested in any Court possessing jurisdiction over the same." It was seconded by Councilman HUGHES, and, after debate, laid over. Nothing of importance was done by the Supervisors, or either Board of the Common Council, last night.

Yesterday, before the Surrogate, was resumed the taking of testimony as to the validity of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM BURDELL's claim to a widow's portion of the estate of the late HARVEY BURDELL. The witnesses examined were Miss HELEN and Miss AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM, the claimant's daughters. Both were subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by the opposing counsel. The evidence elicited possesses considerable interest. That of the elder daughter, who alleges she was present at the marriage of Dr. BURDELL to her mother, exhibits several details perfectly new to the public.

J. FISHER WEEKS, who was on Friday appointed Police Captain of the Thirteenth Ward, in place of RUSSELL, dismissed, has resigned, considering his berth in the Custom House more profitable and stable than the one given him in the Police Department. The Mayor, when advised yesterday of this resignation, rang his bell, and calling for WILLIAM MCKENNA, the Sergeant of his Office, swore him in in place of Mr. FISHER. The new made Captain, astonished and pleased, thanked His Honor, and left for the outer room to announce what had been done. After receiving the congratulations of his companions, he left to take command of his District. Captain MCKENNA is an Irishman by birth. He has lived in the Thirteenth Ward a great many years, and is well known to all its inhabitants. He has never been a politician, makes no pretension to shoulder-hitting, and never kept a porter-house, but is, on the contrary, strictly a temperate man, and has always been known as a faithful and reliable officer.

JOHN DE COSTA and three other Portuguese sailors, lodged in the Tombs on a charge of having murdered the Captain and cook of the *General Pierce*, devised a plan, on Saturday last, to escape from prison. Fortunately, through a timely discovery, the plan was frustrated. It is understood that the prisoners stood ready, if necessary to the success of their scheme, to murder the warder and whatever deputies might have interposed to prevent their intended escape. The four prisoners have been removed from their former quarters, and are now placed in the cells appropriated to prisoners under criminal sentence.

The Council of Sachems met yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall, and had presented to them the names of the parties, selected by the Small and Savage factions, from which are to be chosen twenty-two umpires to act on the proposed new election for a general committee. The Small men were agreed upon their representatives from all the Wards but one, the Eleventh; and from two or three Wards there were opposing Savage delegations. A good deal of debate was had, and a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. PURDY, KELLY, ROSE, MARSH and FOWLER, was appointed to examine as to the contested delegations, and report to the Council on Wednesday.

Flags were displayed on the shipping and hotels yesterday in celebration of the birthday of HENRY CLAY. CLAY was born on the 12th, but as that came this year on Sunday, the 13th was, treated as its anniversary. At several tables his memory was renewed.

The New-York Young Men's Christian Association had a special meeting last evening (called by the Finance Committee to consider the fiscal affairs of the institution, which are in a troublesome condition.) The majority, thinking that they would remain so until the resolution, offered by Prof. CROSBY on the 26th of January, forbidding freedom of discussion on the subject of Slavery, was rescinded, last night repealed it, and adopted, by a large majority, a substitute offered by Mr. AUSTIN ABBOTT, which is calculated to calm the troubles of the Association. The substitute provides for freedom of speech within the bounds of propriety and courtesy, and that hereafter resolutions declaratory of opinion merely shall not be put to the vote.

JOHN CLOUGH, policeman of the Eighteenth Ward, has been appointed to the Sergeantship in the Mayor's office, made vacant by the promotion of MCKENNA to the Captaincy of the Thirteenth Ward.

A common man, if he wants a map of Broadway, gives a stationer a quarter and takes one; then with a lead pencil he readily traces any changes that committees recommend or the Street Commissioner is opening. But Councilmen who want a map for the use of three or five committees empower a Surveyor to make a new one and let his bill help to swell the taxes. Last night they ordered any quantity of new maps. It encourages trade.

The United States Grand Jury concluded their session yesterday, when they brought in several bills, the contents of which have not yet been made public. The case of the Fillibusters is the only one of popular interest that was before them.

United States Commissioner STILWELL committed JOHN STACY for trial in the United States Court yesterday. JOHN was mate of the *Christiana*, and he is charged with having beaten JAMES W. GORDON, a sailor on board his ship.

The steamer *Niagara* will be ready for sea in about a week and will then proceed directly to London to take on board the telegraphic table, without making the anticipated trial trip.

The Mayor and the Police.

Very many among our citizens have had serious doubts as to the justice and policy of the new law concerning our Metropolitan Police. It has seemed to them eminently proper that the Department should be under the exclusive control of officers chosen by our own citizens, and that the Mayor, being the chief Executive officer of the City and responsible for its peace and good order, should have very full authority over this important and responsible branch of the public service.

The recent action of Mayor WOOD seems likely to remove most of these scruples. After holding open until the very last moment places in the Department which have been vacant for months, the Mayor, just at the moment when the new Police bill is likely to go into operation, fills them all,—and that in such a way as must create distrust and alarm in the mind of every citizen not absolutely reckless of the public good. He has made Police Captains in more than one instance of the most notorious brawlers and ruffians in the whole City. It is from the keepers of the lowest grog-shops,—from men foremost in street brawls and election riots,—that he has made deliberate selection of the officers to whom is intrusted the custody of the lives and property,—the peace and good order,—the justice and the quiet of this great City. One of these men keeps a drinking-house which has been noted for years as the headquarters of all the rowdyism, all the fighting and all the brutality of his Ward,—in which repeated cases of stabbing have occurred, and the proprietor of which has distinguished himself, in one fight, by biting off the *nose* of his opponent! This is the man whom Mayor WOOD selects as the guardian of the interests and honor of the City. And many of his other appointments are of the same general character.

Mayor WOOD seems to have thrown overboard every thought of regard for the public good,—every consideration of his own character,—every appearance even of respect for his oath of office, in a desperate attempt to bolster up his political fortunes and compel every officer of the City Government to become, not simply his confederate but his supple tool, in the accomplishment of this object. While the *Herald* announces his purpose to resign office and travel in Europe, he is really more active than ever in fortifying his political position, and in using all the Departments of the City Government which are under his control for his own personal, and political ends. The appointments he has just made indicate the spirit in which the work is undertaken, and afford ground for conjecture as to the recklessness with which it will be pursued.

It is understood that the resignation of Chief MATSELL is at the Mayor's service, and is to be forthcoming, and Captain WHITTER of the Twenty-second Ward appointed in his place, whenever Judge RUSSELL can be brought to lend his necessary assent and cooperation to the act. Unless we have been misinformed, both the parties to this conspiracy have been made to pause by the dismal foreshadowings of the Recorder's charge. There are *facts* behind the strong and startling declarations of this document, which neither the Mayor nor the City Judge are particularly anxious to drag to the light. So far they have relied with a good degree of confidence upon the impunity which the Recorder's alleged complicity was likely to secure; but they begin to suspect that his Honor may deem the explosion so close at hand as to render the offensive the only position of safety.

We presume the intention of the Mayor is first to place the Police Department completely in the hands of his own most unscrupulous tools, and then to refuse to yield control of it to the new commission created by the Legislature. This will compel them to resort to the Courts; and the Mayor undoubtedly expects, by delay and other devices, to retain possession of the power he now holds until after the municipal Election provided for by the new Charter. In this way he expects to secure his own reëlection. The experiment is a bold one, certainly:—what success will attend it remains to be seen. But if the proceedings he has already taken are to be regarded as any index of the future, it is safe to predict that, while the controversy between the Mayor and the new Commission lasts, our City will be completely at the mercy of the worst class of rowdies and ruffians who infest its streets.

THE CENTRAL PARK AND THE NEW CITY HALL.—Two very important measures that have been before the present Legislature at Albany touching the improvement of this metropolis are the bills authorizing the City to expend $2,000,000 in building a new City Hall, and creating a Board of Commissioners to improve the Central Park. The City Hall bill has passed, and the Park bill has passed the Assembly, but has been amended by the Senate Committee. The Assembly bill named five Commissioners who were to hold their office five years and be allowed no compensation greater than three hundred dollars for expenses incurred in attending to their duties. The Senate amendments give the Governor of the State authority to award the amount of compensation which the Commissioners shall receive, and make some changes in the persons of the Commission. We presume that it will become a law, and that the improvement of the Park will be at once commenced. These two great measures will cost some money; the amount to be expended in improving the Park is not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars a year, and the payment for the City Hall will not, probably, be much more than double that sum until the work shall be completed. But the two improvements are greatly needed. They will add immensely to the beauty and magnificence of the City, and give it more than ever the character of a great metropolis. The cost of the two works will be but trifling compared with the increased value they will give to real estate.

It is not easy to detect any good reasons for the amendments made to the Park Bill by the Senate. Their only effect is to confer some additional patronage upon the Governor, and enable *five* gentlemen to draw somewhat largely upon the public treasury. It is quite possible that there are five gentlemen who need money, and whom the dominant political party feel disposed to accommodate by giving it to them. But the extra expense is quite needless, and the effect of the change will be to place five needy and importunate politicians upon a Commission which needs the services of public-spirited and cultivated gentlemen. But political partisanship rules the hour. Everything upon which Government can lay its hands is regarded and treated as party "spoils," and as such is divided among the "victors." Is is probably too much to expect an exception to be made in the case of the Central Park.

The Progress of Street-Cleaning.

The public have rejoiced to perceive that the unpropitious weather of the last few days, and the delay of the contractors in bringing the street-sweeping machines into use, have not prevented much from being already done towards relieving the City from the vast accumulation of mud, offal and refuse with which its thoroughfares are still partially covered. It would be desirable that William, John, Pearl and South streets were at once attended to; and it will not do for those streets which have been cleansed to remain so long neglected as to fall back into their original condition. Nevertheless, a considerable amount of labor has been expended, and some parts of our metropolis have become quite rejuvenated since Mr. REYNOLDS has had charge of them. From the First, Second and Third Wards, 2,279, 2,162 and 932 loads, respectively, of dirt, have been carted away within the past week alone; 2,099 loads have been taken from the Sixth Ward, 2,637 from the Seventeenth, 1,909 from the Ninth, and 1,938 from the Fourth and Fifth. From the remaining five Wards, which have been intrusted to Mr. REYNOLDS' care, no less than 7,265 loads of filth have been removed. Thirty thousand loads and over, of ashes, manure and dirt, have been transferred from the streets to the different dumping grounds, within little more than a fortnight.

This account sounds well. It will gladden the hearts of those who had begun to look upon the Ebling dynasty as beyond all reform, and it will insure the eventual confirmation by the Common Council, of the contracts which have been signed by the Mayor, Mr. FLAGG and the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. If the course which the contractors have thus initiated, is persevered in, they will deserve the gratitude of every individual who desires the welfare of the City, and that kind of practical reform, in relation to its thoroughfares, which is so requisite to its proper sanitary condition. It was the boast, however, of the gentlemen who have taken upon themselves the care of the streets, that when the first rough labor of cleaning them had been gone through with, they should be kept in their improved condition. The mob obstacles which were encountered during the first three nights of their operations, were occasioned by the belief that hand labor was to be superseded as soon as practicable, by that of machines, and that the most perfect neatness could be secured, at a comparatively small outlay of either money or strength. There is no doubt whatsoever that this *can* be done. Paris, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and other cities of Europe, have set examples of what can be accomplished by a proper use of machinery, which must be followed here before permanent relief is afforded either to the streets themselves or to the pockets of tax-payers.

It is beginning to be understood, in the principal cities of the old world, that the sanitary problem in relation to thickly-populated places has been theoretically solved. It has been discovered that refuse, offal and manure are sufficiently valuable to pay the whole expense of their own removal, if this latter is done properly and methodically. A competent judge estimated the rough value of the dirt in this City, two weeks ago, as it lay on the ground, at over fifty thousand dollars. If, therefore, the expenditure for labor in carrying off so valuable a property could have been reduced to its minimum, there is no reason why the City should not have received a bonus from the contractors, instead of remunerating them at the costly rate of a quarter of a million of dollars a year. Mr. REYNOLDS, as we have been told, thoroughly comprehends the possibility of carrying into operation, in America, the European system in relation to streets, and we take it for granted that but for some insurmountable cause a beginning would have been made ere now. As it is, so much has been accomplished, that censure of any kind would be not only unmerited but unjust, and we are prepared to hope that time will show that all the promises which have been made by the contractors will be fulfilled.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Our neighbor, the *Daily News*, gets hold of some very remarkable bits of information now and then. Its Albany letter yesterday contained a startling piece of news, to this effect:

"The NEW-YORK TIMES has certainly been read out of the Republican Party by the Regency here."

We consider this a personal matter, and should like more detailed intelligence in regard to it. We should like to know who constitute "the Regency," and by what sort of process the "reading out" referred to is performed. And in the next place, we should like to know the precise effect of such an operation upon the bodies and souls of the parties subjected to it. And in the third place,—assuming the news of the *News* to be true,—we should like to be informed whether there is any room in the world for quiet and unpretending people *outside* of the "Republican party." We shall feel deeply indebted to our neighbor for further information upon these points.

PROBABLY TRUE.—The Providence *Post* is dreadfully scandalized because the TIMES recently avowed its intention of buying its printing paper where it could do it to the best advantage,—where it could "make anything by it." This policy it thinks is "exceedingly characteristic of the North." That is undoubtedly true. There is a great deal of human nature at the North. It has been reported,—erroneously no doubt,—that there were occasional developments of it even in New-England.

SIGNS OF WOE—THE MALICE OF DECREPITUDE.—The dilapidated and indignant "historian" of Parker Vein is getting desperate. Secretary TOUCEY declines to join his establishment or even to allow the vessels of war to be used as lodging and eating rooms for his reporters. Secretary CASS, it is said, has been amusing his leisure by stuffing the historical *gobemouche* with romantic accounts of his private conversations with Lord NAPIER and imaginary extracts from his secret dispatches to our Ministers abroad,—all which have been duly recorded in the *Herald* and sent abroad as evidences of the extraordinary, unexampled and inconceivable enterprise of that establishment. The President is very dilatory, indeed, in settling the matter of foreign appointments, and has not dropped the faintest hint of encouragement about the French Mission, not even indicated a willingness to send the "historian" of Parker Vein as a Christian missionary to the Cannibals of the Marquesas Islands. In sober truth, the time seems to have fully come when men in office have the audacity to suppose that they can treat with contempt and impunity that great organ of public opinion, which puts in Administrations and puts them out at its pleasure—which regulates the moral, social, and political movements of both hemispheres—which created Potosi stock, and swelled the price of Parker Vein from nothing to eighty per cent—and which, after threatening the commercial world with hideous ruin and combustion dire, has graciously postponed the catastrophe for nearly four years more.

They will find out their mistake. Rickety, ruinous and rotten as it is, the "historian" of Fancy Stocks will show these gentlemen that they are rushing to their ruin. Yesterday's *Herald* contains the following summons,—at the head of its columns, and double leaded, calling upon the Republican hosts to rally under the *Herald* flag for 1860:

"NOTICE TO THE POLITICAL FRIENDS OF FREMONT.—The honest and outspoken political supporters of JOHN C. FREMONT, are earnestly advised to form, as soon as possible, *Standing Committees and Clubs in every town, precinct, district, city or county of the United States, and thus prepare the way properly to enter the field for the Presidency in 1860.* Unless the friends of FREMONT begin at once to act in this way, he and his supporters will be cheated by the corrupt politicians who are now seeking the management and control of the Republican masses throughout the country. Now is the time to begin the great movement for 1860 by forming honest centres of union and intelligence against corruption, fraud and incipient revolution."

If BUCHANAN, CASS, TOUCEY & Co., do not tremble in their official shoes when they read this pronunciamento, and make haste to render homage to the dilapidated old Warwick who thus shakes his bundle of bones in their faces, official presumption must have reached an unwonted height.

There is, in sober truth, the most melancholy ingratitude in the manner in which the Administration treats the *Herald*. After its services in the election,—services as effective as they were self-denying,—it had reason to expect better treatment. Other journals defended Mr. BUCHANAN, and their claims are conceded. But what was *their* help compared with the efficient support which the *Herald* rendered by opposing him? It is possible they may be bribing the "historian" to renew his hostility by promises for the future:—but certainly they should pay off old scores before opening a new account.

HOW GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING IS DONE. Men are put into office to do business for the public. It is assumed that they will do it on business principles,—so as to promote the interest of the public, which has made them its agents. That this assumption is utterly falsified in practice,—that the last thing thought of or aimed at by even the highest office-holders, is the public interest, is perfectly notorious:—but it finds a striking illustration in the manner in which Government advertising is done.

The object of advertising is publicity,—and every business man advertises where his notices will reach the greatest number of persons specially interested in the subject of them. Thus a bookseller will advertise where his announcement will be likely to meet the eyes of the greatest number of book-buyers, and so of others. Now see how the Government manages the matter. Proposals were wanted at the Post-Office Department for carrying the mails on all the routes in the State of New-York. The notice thereof—every business man would say—should be given in the newspapers most likely to be seen by the Railroad Directors and Express-men of the State. We find it,—ten columns long,—in *The Citizen*, a weekly Irish newspaper published in this City. Similar advertisements from the Custom-House appear in the *Irish News*, the *Irish American*, the *Celt* and other weekly journals, which have no circulation beyond the class for which they are designed, and which is precisely *the* class that is *not* interested in the remotest degree in the subjects of them! In selections among the daily newspapers for Government announcements the same peculiar sagacity is shown. The papers chosen are uniformly those which nobody ever sees, and of which nobody ever hears. They have no circulation, no influence, no position, no possibility of giving to these notices the publicity which is absolutely necessary for the public good. And the reason why they are chosen is because they devote themselves to wholesale, indiscriminate, sickening laudation of the men who have these favors to bestow, and who are willing thus to purchase personal puffs by a sacrifice of the public interest.

MARYLAND DEEDS.—The following is an extract from a letter written by a distinguished lawyer in Maryland: "It is doubtful whether a deed can now safely be executed before a Commissioner out of the State of Maryland to bind land therein, and it is therefore better to acknowledge before a Notary Public or a Judge of any State or Federal Court having a seal—in regard to whom there is no doubt."

☞ The Third Presbytery of New-York (New School) met, according to adjournment, in the Mercer-street Church yesterday morning. The Fourth Presbytery (Old School) met last evening in the Eleventh Presbyterian Church.

☞ Bananas—70,000 bunches—cocoanuts—120,000 in number, have lately arrived in port. The bananas look rather green or black yet, but more are soon expected. We hope this delicious fruit will be cheap and plenty. It is coming to be a great favorite with the people.

☞ There is a report in circulation that Judge ROOSEVELT had signified his intention to resign his judgeship, and make a tour of Europe. Upon inquiry, however, we learn that the rumor is groundless.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

Rumored Capture of Fort Castillo by Col. Lockridge.

Sickness and Disaffection Among the Men.

Great Doubts Respecting Walker's Last Reported Victory.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ASPINWALL, Saturday, April 4, 1857.

We have had no Nicaragua news here, from the Pacific side, since the *Orizaba* arrived at Panama; and all the information I could obtain from the passengers when they arrived here, and all I have since learned from Panama, was that WALKER was in a very bad fix, the Allies having surrounded him at all sides at Rivas. Nothing positive has been heard from him since the 5th of March, as the Costa Ricans had entire possession of the road between Rivas and San Juan del Sur.

All WALKER's friends here think that his race is run. With respect to the rumor of a battle in which he had defeated the Allies with great slaughter, some of my friends have made diligent inquiry among the officers of the *Orizaba*, before her return to San Francisco, and ascertained that they had heard no such accounts when in San Juan del Sur.

The British Mail Steamer *Clyde* has just arrived from Greytown with dates to the 3d. I went on board personally and spent an hour in order to gain correct information. I have just left her. All I could ascertain is the following:—LOCKRIDGE and his forces on the river San Juan del Norte, had, down to the sailing of the *Clyde*, done nothing. It is rumored that the *Texas* is to bring out 500 men with several gun boats with which they can, or believe they can force the river. Until then, LOCKRIDGE intends to remain quiet, and will not commence the offensive. Some of my informants stated also, that just as the *Clyde* was leaving Greytown, a report was current that LOCKRIDGE had taken Castillo, or that some battle had occurred in the neighborhood of Machuca or Castillo. Perhaps the Costa Ricans had attacked LOCKRIDGE's position—but all was uncertainty.

The news of the brilliant successes of the fillibusters has reached this quarter by every steamer, but has always proven false. During my residence here of three months, I have heard of some eight victories, won by LOCKRIDGE on the San Juan, and neither I nor any of the citizens here give the least credence to anything the fillibusters may say or write.

Several deserters from LOCKRIDGE, who came by the *Clyde*, give dismal accounts of their past sufferings and privations. With their present force, they saw no chance of opening communication with WALKER. At the very least, one-half of his men are down with the fever. They have not been able to get any news from WALKER down the river. The boys think he is completely used up, has escaped from Nicaragua, and will endeavor to get to the San Juan River to take command of the small force there. Gen. HORNSBY is in a state of high dudgeon because LOCKRIDGE will not hand over his command. In fact, all the superior officers are at loggerheads.

If the river cannot be forced, LOCKRIDGE says an attempt will be made on Costa Rica, as he is certain 500 to 1,000 men will be dispatched from the States by the *Texas* and *Tennessee* for this purpose.

Several scouts who were sent out to reconnoitre Castillo, between the 20th and 25th, have not returned.

Movements of Col. Lockridge.

GREYTOWN, Friday, April 3, 1856.

Agreeably to promise, I endeavor to forward you the latest news. There is, however, little or no news of importance. Col. LOCKRIDGE has been down here several times with the steamer *Scott* for provisions—the last time was on the 31st ult. The sickness amongst his men is alarming; and from one or two of the men to whom I spoke, I learned that his whole force had refused to remain any longer at Serapiqui, or the Island of Providence, at the mouth of the river San Carlos, on account of the malady prevailing there. In consequence, LOCKRIDGE has abandoned these places and moved out his entire force a few miles higher up the river,—to the Machuca rapids—five miles above the Island of Providence.

Several deserters who have recently arrived here say that the movement to Machuca was not made altogether on account of the malady prevailing amongst his troops, but to mislead and deceive the Costa Ricans; for that LOCKRIDGE intended to remain at Machuca till the *Texas* should bring more reinforcements, and then move up the Serapiqui towards Costa Rica. [The *Texas*, as our readers are aware, has been withdrawn, and consequently no recruits can go out in her.—Ed. TIMES.] As the prevailing opinion amongst the officers and men was, that in the event of the capture of Fort Castillo, which could only be accomplished by an immense sacrifice of life, they could not proceed further, as the upper river and lake steamers were held by the Costa Ricans near San Carlos. They also say that he had sent out scouts to find the Costa Rican road leading from the interior towards Castillo, but these scouts had not returned. There was a rumor just before the closing of my letter, that LOCKRIDGE had made a demonstration against Castillo. But the result appears uncertain, and unless heavy reinforcements arrive soon, *the forces here may be considered as disbanded.* E. L.

General Walker's Position at Rivas.

ACTUAL FORCE UNDER HIS COMMAND—ASSASSINATION OF EX-PRESIDENT RIVAS UNTRUE—GREAT DOUBTS RESPECTING THE LAST REPORTED BATTLE.

PANAMA, Saturday, April 4, 1857.

We shall not have any news from WALKER's camp at Rivas until about the 15th instant by the Panama Railroad Company's Steamer *Panama*, from Central American ports. I gave you as a rumor in my last letter that CAYCE, who was cut off from Rivas, and was at San Juan del Sur, with 40 men, had undertaken to convoy the 80 men arrived by the *Sierra Nevada* from California to Rivas, and had lost half of them in the attempt. I now learn, from undoubted authority, that in substance, the statement was correct. CAYCE, with the 40 men immediately under his charge, took a by-road and arrived safely at Rivas. But the 80 recruits, who had started earlier in the morning, met the Costa Ricans about five miles on the road, and left 40 of their number on the field of battle.

The friends of WALKER still contend that he has from 1,300 to 1,500 men under his command at Rivas. A "gentleman" informs the Aspinwall *Courier* that, on the 16th of March WALKER had 1,100 good fighting men, besides several hundred more fit for defence, in case he was attacked. Let us see: When I was at Rivas, the last of January, WALKER's whole force, to my certain knowledge, consisted of not more than 800 men fit for duty, and 150 men in the two hospitals, who would never do any more fighting. Since then, he received, Feb. 2, by the *Orizaba*, 50 men from San Francisco; March 1, he got 75, or, say 80 by the *Sierra Nevada*; March 16, the *Orizaba* landed 21 men at San Juan del Sur, making, in all, 151 men, which, added to 800, gives a total of 951 men. Since then he lost, in the two first fights at Obraje and St. George, 50 men; in subsequent fights at the latter place, at least 50 more. SANDERS lost 50 in trying to relieve CAYCE. The latter lost 40 in getting back to Rivas. One hundred and twenty-six deserters have arrived, by way of Costa Rica, at Panama, leaving 44 more to come by next steamer—in all, lost since Feb. 1, 360 men; add to this at least 100 additional men who have died, sickened or deserted, and we have 491 men—100 more than he can probably count up to-day.

No confidence is placed in the story of the assassination of President RIVAS at Leon. It is true that one of his Ministers, CASTILLO, a native of Granada, was fired at while standing in his own door, and that next day both he and another of the Cabinet resigned. Probably the story of RIVAS's assassination grew out of these circumstances.

I wrote you in my last, by the *Texas*, that I could see no great reason for doubt that a battle did really take place in the suburbs of Rivas between WALKER and a portion of the Costa Rican force. In the face of the fact that I have been unable to find a single person or letter here giving any definite account of such a fight, but that all appears to be founded on hearsay, I am now inclined to set it down as a Rowback—similar to the story brought by the prior steamer, the *Sierra Nevada*. F. W. R.

Aid to Walker from the South.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 13.

Preparations are making to send 1,000 men from Charleston to the relief of Gen. WALKER, and Charleston and New-Orleans will contribute $5,000 to aid his cause.

...Oregon and the ...Islands.

...the California State ...for Defalcation.

...ART GOLD DISCOVERIES.

...CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE MARKETS.

The United States Mail steamer *George Law*, ... Watmough, U. S. N., Commander, sailed ... April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., with the ... and treasure, for New-York, ... down by steamer *Golden Gate*, and arrived ... morning.

... the passage outward) took from off the ... (east end of Cuba,) the Captain ... of the brig *Mary C. Haskell*, from New-York ..., which vessel had gone ashore on that ... 24 hours previous.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden ...* sailed from San Francisco, March 23, at 9½ ... M., with 588 passengers, the United States ... and $1,649,784 83 in treasure on freight, destined ... follows: For New-York, $1,224,528 33; Havana, ...,800; England, $368,406 51; Panama, $54,200.

On the 26th ult., off Margaretta Island, boarded the Company's steamer *Jno. L. Stephens*, with the mails and passengers of 5th of March, from New-York and New-Orleans,—all well.

On the 29th ult., at 10¼ o'clock P. M., arrived at Acapulco, sailed again for Panama at 5½ o'clock A. M., 30th inst., arrived at Panama April 4, 5 A. M.

Panama Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Age*, sailed from Panama on the night of March 30, with the mails and passengers from New-York and New-Orleans, 20th March—all well.

U. S. ships *Independence* and *Decatur* off Panama, and *Cyane* off Aspinwall—all well on board.

United States Mail steamer *Granada*, J. McGowan, Esq., Commander, sailed from Aspinwall April 4, 5 o'clock P. M., for Havana, with the mails and passengers for New-Orleans.

Steamer *Tennessee*, from New-York, arrived at Aspinwall April 4, 9 o'clock P. M.

Royal Mail Company's steamer *Cl...de* arrived at Aspinwall April 4, from San Juan.

We are indebted to Mr. E. W. Hull, Purser of the *George Law*, for favors, to the Pacific Express and Express of Wells, Fargo & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

The most prominent event in California of the fortnight ending March 23, has been the conviction and ... of Henry Bates, late State Treasurer, by the ... Senate of California, acting in the capacity of a ... Court of Impeachment. Acting in consistency ... his previous course, the delinquent official persisted in denying the jurisdiction of the body before ... he was arraigned, and refused to plead, alleging ... his resignation rendered his impeachment legally ... and that he was only amenable to a ... prosecution in the ordinary manner. He was, ..., in default of pleading, declared by the Senate ... disqualified from holding any office of ... or profit in the State of California.

In drawing up the Articles of Impeachment, the Assembly Committee stated that additional specifications might thereafter be added. It, therefore, excited little surprise when it was subsequently announced that a new deficiency, in the Treasury Department, of $64,000, had been discovered, accruing ... the 1st of January. The matter will next come ..., in the course of the criminal prosecution which ... been instituted.

The Governor having vetoed the Appropriation bill, the attention of the Legislature has been directed to the passage of acts having in view the increase of the revenue of the State. The most prominent of these is the Stamp Act, which has been reported upon favorably by the Committee of Ways and Means, has passed the House, and which, though violently opposed, will probably become a law. Acts for a more stringent enforcement of the poll tax, and for detaining additional revenue from imposts on the sale of consigned goods, are also under discussion in the Legislature.

In relation to the State Debt, the Legislature have as yet done nothing, and although they will undoubtedly act in the matter before their adjournment, it is difficult to say what shape that action will take, whether it will result in an act to be submitted to the people for ratification, or by embodying the recognition of the debt in the organic law of the State by means of a Constitutional Convention. Both plans are warmly advocated, and it is at present impossible to say which will be adopted. All, however, appear to be united in desiring to avoid actual repudiation.

Some apprehensions have been entertained that the public schools in San Francisco would be closed for the want of available funds to carry them on. Measures are, however, being taken, which it is trusted will avoid so unfortunate an alternative.

An act reversing and altering the mode of selecting grand and trial jurors in this county has been passed by the Legislature.

The introduction of a bill providing for the prosecution of libel suits into the Legislature, has called forth a warm discussion of its merits by the press of the State.

In view of the deplorable condition of the State Prison convicts under the management of Estill, a bill has been passed by the Legislature appropriating $5,000 for their temporary relief. Pending this action ... of the prisoners have died of starvation in the ... of attempting an escape.

An act has been passed under which McGowan has succeeded in getting the venue of his trial changed from San Francisco to Napa County.

The receipt of the intelligence in San Francisco of the passage of the Wagon Road bill has occasioned universal satisfaction, and high expectations of speedily beneficial results are generally entertained.

The clipper *Great Republic*, Captain Limeburner, arrived on the 9th ult., 91 days from New-York, making the fifth best voyage between the two ports. She attracts considerable attention, and was visited by thousands on Sunday last.

A murderous attack was made upon Colonel Peltzo and his party, while on their way from Great Salt Lake to California, during which Mr. Tobin was dangerously wounded, and two others of the party slightly. Colonel Peltzo lost six valuable horses and all his baggage. Mr. Tobin was taken on to Saint Bernardine by the mail carrier, suffering much from his wounds.

The weather in California for the fortnight ending March 23, had been of the most favorable kind, both for the mining and agricultural interests.

Treasure List of Steamer George Law.

Am. Ex. Bank	$65,722	James Patrick	$90,000
J. H. Hovey & Co.	22,000	Jno. Phelan, Jr.	6,500
W. T. Coleman & Co.	17,500	Renard & Co.	17,000
Drexel & Co.	25,000	Rom, Falcocer & Co.	36,708
Duncan, Sher. & Co.	110,000	Reed & Wade	12,000
Fisher & Bro.	3,200	Sherstock	4,500
Freeborn & Co.	11,300	Robb, Hallett & Co.	88,000
Howland & Aspinw.	97,344	Henry Stryking	2,000
Jones Haller & Bro.	5,881	Schollé & Bro.	11,006
Wm. Heller & Co.	11,300	J. Strans Bro. & Co.	26,263
Thos. J. Hand & Co.	3,000	E. A. Stern & Co.	11,650
E. Kelly & Co.	31,000	Wm. Seligmen & Co.	14,000
Newhoe, Spain & Co	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	231,800
Order	64,676		
Total from San Francisco			$1,214,528
From Aspinwall: Alsop & Chauncey			4,709
Total			$1,229,238

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Conviction and Sentence of Henry Bates, Ex-State Treasurer.—Bates, the Ex-State Treasurer, having refused to plead before the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, the Court went, last Thursday, into secret session for the purpose of considering their judgment. The result of their deliberation was a verdict, in which the Senate, having found him guilty as charged, adjudge and decree "that said Henry Bates be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor or profit, under the State of California." On the adoption of this judgment the vote stood thirty *ayes* to three *noes*—Messrs Westerfield, Ferguson of Sacramento, and Coffey of Mendocino, voting in the negative. Whereupon the Court adjourned until the 23d of March, when it will hear the case of Whiteman.

Gold Discoveries.—Gold is reported to have been found on the Island of Anacapa, near Santa Barbara, and also on a branch of the San Buenaventura River, forty-five miles northeast of the city, near where the old mines were worked previous to the late gold discoveries.

Fillibusters Ogling Sonora.—There are several companies now organized under Gen. Cesar, says

News from Oregon.

SEVERITY OF WINTER—SLAVERY AGITATION, &c

Our exchanges from this Territory are up to the 12th March, and as usual, are mostly filled with controversies and discussions of a personal or political nature, of little interest to the public. The Winter there, as almost everywhere else on this coast, has been unusually severe. Many cattle have perished, owing to the grass being covered up with snow.

The subject of Slavery is somewhat agitated with reference to anticipated political changes, but the public sentiment would appear, judging from the tone of the press, to be strong against its introduction.

Preliminary steps are being taken to elect another delegate to Congress.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

TRADE—PROSPECTS—WRECK—THE COOLIE TRADE.

Our dates from Honolulu are to Feb. 21.

Trade was dull, and the prospects of business the coming season was very flattering, in view of the probable falling off in the whaling fleet. The weather was fine, though large quantities of rain had fallen, accompanied with terrific thunder and ligatuing.

The King's birthday had been celebrated by all classes with unusual festivities.

On Feb. 2, schooner *Rixie* was wrecked on the same point where the *West Point* was cast away one year ago.

The five years' term for the first importation of coolies having expired, a question has arisen whether they are bound to serve out the time they may have been absent, and refund the expenses paid on their account. This was decided in the Police Court of Honolulu, in the case of Joseph'e Booth'a coolie, in which it was ajudged that the coolie should serve out the term of 120 days that he had been away at different times, and also the sum of $27 50 in addition, being expenses and fines Mr. Booth had had to pay on his account during the five years, which would add about another year to his term.

Interesting from the Gadsden Purchase.

The San Francisco *Herald* is permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter dated Tubac, (Gadsden Purchase,) Feb. 21, 1857:

We are progressing well in our explorations and operations. The Aravaca Rancho lately purchased for the company, contains many silver mines of rich ores, besides some gold placers, and copper and lead mines.

"We have lately discovered and occupied ten veins of silver ore near the Ceno Colorado, between Sopiri and La Aravaca of promising richness. The principal vein, named in honor of our old friend and President, "The Heintzleman Mine," yields upon assay thirty marcos to the carga of three hundred pounds, or nearly $100 in silver to the one hundred pounds ore—the ore is abundant, and we have a force of Mexican miners employed in its extraction, but have no bellows or means of smelting and refining.

The territory is in a very bad condition. The Apaches continue to traverse it in large bands of 50 to 150. About 5,000 head of stock are carried out of Sonora per annum by these maranders, to say nothing of captives and booty. The Government of Mexico and people of Sonora are at their mercy. It would be a wise and liberal policy in our Government to purchase Sonora—whip out these marauders, protect the people, and develop the resources of that Silver State."

In another letter, dated from the Colorado, the writer is exceedingly sanguine as to the great mineral resources of the new Territory.

San Francisco Markets.

San Francisco, Saturday Evening, March 21, 1857.

The principal feature in the trade of to-day has been the speculative inquiry for and sale, at a rapid advance, of American Whisky. The feeling for Domestic Liquors has been improving by degrees for the past two weeks, and yesterday, immediately on the sailing of the steamer, a brisk demand commenced, resulting in the extreme inflation noticed below in the rates. Domestic Brandy has also improved, and sales have been made at an advance. The inquiry yesterday for Pork, Beef, &c., today has fevered the market for Bacon, and sales have been effected at a marked advance. The jobbing rates for Pork, it is stated, have advanced very materially. Besido the above, there have been sales of East Indian Rice at figures indicating but little effect on the market resulting from the importation yesterday so unexpectedly to hand. There has also been some movement in Oil, and the parcels of Crude Polar which have been for some time on the market have been taken up.

With respect to Domestic Produce, the week closes with decidedly a better tendency in the Flour market. The jobbing demand is good, and holders are confident of a reaction next month. Some parcels of Wheat have been sold to-day, and the prices obtained are claimed to have established a considerable degree of firmness in the market. Barley, as usual, is dull, and the few sales reported do not indicate any favorable tendency. For Oats there is apparently no demand. The jobbing business of the day has been very good, and altogether the trade have reason to congratulate themselves on the amount of goods taken out of the market for consumption during the week just closed.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City.

COMMERCIAL NEWS—THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT ON THE GUANO DISCOVERIES—PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF TROOPS FROM SPAIN—THE COOLIE AND AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE—FAILURE OF THE SUGAR CROP, &c.

The *Empire City*, Capt. S. P. Griffin, left New-Orleans at 8½ A. M. on the 5th inst. and entered the Harbor of Havana at sunrise on the 8th.

The *E. C.* left for New-York at 11½ o'clock A. M. the same day and arrived at her wharf at an early hour yesterday morning.

Left at Havana, steamer *Isabel* from Charleston, and W. I. Mail steamer *Solent*, last from Vera Cruz, arrived the same morning. No foreign man-of-war in the harbor.

Exchangee are reported: New-York, 4 to 4½ ₱ ct. discount; London, 5¾ to 6 ₱ ct. premium. Freights, owing to the large fleet of vessels at anchor and daily arrivals, have declined, while receipts from the interior have diminished—with an advance on Sugar of ⅛ real ₱ arrobe.

A brisk trade is noted in the article of "Coolies," four cargoes having arrived since previous advices, say 1,322 "in bulk," in addition to 450 *spoiled* on the passage.

Competent authority quotes (in happy succession to the above) business at a stand-still on account of Holy Week, and no novelty stirring save "penitence" and that of a temporary nature.

On the 1st of April Capt. Greene and the Commissioners appointed by Gen. Concha, to inspect the Guano Keys, returned from their cruise. Their report is highly satisfactory.

General Concha was making great preparations to lodge the 10,000 men who were expected from Spain for the prosecution of the war against Mexico. News had been brought to Havana by the Spanish war steamer *Colon*, that the measures adopted by General Concha had been approved at home, and that 2,000 men were being embarked in Cadiz on board the ship-of-the-line *Isabel Segunda*, frigate *Baiten*, sloop *Villa de Bilbao*, brig *Pelayo*, and steamer *Francisco de Asis*.

The *Diario de la Marina* continues the discussion of the Tariff, and boldly advocates the reduction of fifty per cent. on all articles. From the supposition that the *Diario* only writes under official authority, its remarks on this question are entitled to considerable weight.

It is now generally acknowledged that the Cuba sugar crop this year will be shorter, by one fifth, than it was last year.

Our correspondent, writing from Havana on the 8th of April, says:

"Borrell, on the south side, is receiving cargoes of Africans constantly, and when he cannot bribe the local chief, he manages to buy up all his subordinates, and carries on his business with impunity. We have had an arrival on the north side, with 370 negroes, since last advice."

We are indebted to Mr. William Moran, Purser of the *Empire City*, for special favors.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Office—4 Hanover-st., and 146 Broadway.

From Washington.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE SOUND DUES—SPREAD OF THE DISAFFECTION AGAINST THE ENGLISH IN CHINA—THE NEW TARIFF, ETC.

Washington, Monday, April 13.

The Administration have just acquiesced in the plan of the European Powers for the redemption of the Sound Dues.

A letter from Singapore has been received in this city, stating that, owing to the disturbances at Hong Kong and Canton, the disaffection among the Chinese against the English is rapidly spreading throughout the Celestial Empire. Singapore was, for the present, quiet, but there were apprehensions of an insurrection among the Chinese portion of the population, in consequence of the obnoxious police regulations of the British authorities, who, however, had made preparations to suppress any disorders which might arise. It was ascertained that the Chinese had been plotting secretly against the "devils," as they call the English.

The Administration have acted on all the cases, excepting four, where the commissions of Custom-House Officers have expired. The other commissions will not expire till 1858.

The new Naval Court of Inquiry met this morning, and arranged the preliminaries of its proceedings.

The Secretary of the Treasury's instructions to collectors respecting the Tariff act will not be issued for two weeks.

Kirby Benedict, Esq., has been reappointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico.

The President has appointed John H. McBrayon, of Kentucky, Indian Agent for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes, *vice* Hatch, resigned.

Vincent E. Geizer, of California, is appointed agent for the Indians of that State, *vice* Patterson, removed.

The Weather in the Southwest, &c.

New-Orleans, Monday, April 13.

Snow fell yesterday to the depth of an inch and a half at Vicksburg and Summit, Mississippi.

Dispatches from Jackson, Mississippi, state that six inches of snow fell there yesterday.

The Missouri River is so high that it overflowed at Weston, Lexington and other towns. The ice is still solid on Lake Pepin.

Movements of Ex-President Pierce.

Philadelphia, Monday, April 13.

Ex-President Pierce left for New-Hampshire, today, and will return here on Saturday. Mrs. Pierce remains at the La Pierre House, under the charge of Mr. Sydney Webster. Her health is improving.

Election Riot in Quebec.

Quebec, Canada, Monday, April 13.

Saturday was the first day of the Parliamentary election in this city. A riot occurred in St. Roch's, in which the chief and several members of the police force were hurt. The military had to be called out.

Suicide at Northboro', Mass.

Worcester, Monday, April 13.

George B. Chase, aged 45 years, residing at Northboro', in this county, hung himself yesterday afternoon, in a fit of temporary insanity.

Ice in the St. Lawrence River.

Montreal, Monday, April 13.

The St. Lawrence River is open in front of this City. The ice is piled forty feet high on the banks of the river.

Charter Election at Hartford.

Hartford, Monday, April 13.

The entire Democratic city ticket was elected to-day, with one exception, and half of the Democratic candidates for Aldermen and Councilmen.

The Southerner at Charleston.

Charleston, Sunday, April 12.

The United States mail steamship *Southerner* Captain Murray, from New-York, arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock.

The Southern Mail.

Washington, Monday, April 13.

By the Southern mail, this morning, we have New-Orleans papers of the 7th inst., but they contain no news.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Monday, April 13.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To punish for nuisances and malicious trespass on land.

For the payment of the interest on certain moneys withheld from the contractors.

To provide for the sale of the New-York Arsenal This bill was made the special order for 4 o'clock.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To annex Schuyler County to the Sixth Judicial District.

Ceding jurisdiction in lands in the counties of Kings and Queens to the United States.

To authorize a loan to the New-York Central College.

To increase the pay of the Chaplains of the Marine Hospital.

The Senate agreed with the House amendments to the bill authorizing the incorporation of Guano Companies.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide against the spread of pestilential diseases in the counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.

To amend the Charter of the American Institute.

To continue the Charter of the National Academy of Design.

To incorporate the Provident Fund Society.

Relative to plank and turnpike roads in Kings County.

To amend the charter of the Republic Fire Insurance Company.

To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to weights and measures.

To legalize the action of the New York Supervisors in the County of New-York.

Relative to maps of the Nineteenth Ward, New-York.

To legalize the action of the New-York Supervisors relative to the payment of McSpedon and Baker's accounts.

To authorize the sale of the State Arsenals at New-York and Albany.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A joint resolution relative to the better organization of the Militia was called up by Mr. Brooks, and referred to the Committee on the Public Defence.

Mr. Ferdon, from the Select Committee relative to the Connecticut boundary, reported resolutions complimenting the Commissioners on the part of New-York, and saying that, in their opinion, no further legislation was necessary.

On motion of Mr. John J. Reilly, the Committee of Conference reported on the bill for the relief of George B. Woolfide, Ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.

Mr. Wakeman reported the Senate bill establishing bulkheads and pier lines for the port of New-York.

Several attempts were made to set down the bill for the action of the House, and, pending the question, a recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Railroad Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Broadway.

Mr. Spencer dissented from the report.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors near the Clinton Prison.

To allow the New-Jersey Lime and Cement Company to hold real estate in New-York.

The Buffalo Charter bill.

The annual Appropriation bills were then made the special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

General claim bills were then taken up till the adjournment.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Monday, April 13.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of the Franklin Academy.

To authorize a loan to the Antwerp Literary Institute.

To authorize certain Railroad Companies to contract with each other and take stock in the International Railroad Company.

To authorize the City of New-York to raise $50,000 by tax, for Office repairs and Supplies.

Relative to the Board of Supervisors, New-York.

The bill provides that the Mayor and Recorder shall cease to be members of the Board; that 12 Supervisors shall be voted for, the six receiving the highest vote to be elected, and the six next highest to be appointed by the Mayor.

On motion of Mr. John J. Reilly, a new section was added, That only [illegible] the legal advisor of the Board.

To authorize the City of New-York to erect a new City Hall on the Park, in the rear of the present Hall, and issue stock to the amount of $2,000,000, and providing for the payment of the principal and interest by tax.

The bill providing for the use of glass boxes at elections was lost.

The bill conferring additional powers in the collection of military tax, and amending the Militia Laws, was lost.

To authorize Justices of the Peace to renew executions.

To abolish the fees of County Judges.

To incorporate the New-York Towing and Wrecking Company.

To incorporate the New-York Hygiena and Therapeutic College.

Ceding jurisdiction to the United States over lands in Kings and Queens Counties.

To punish nuisances and trespasses on real estate.

Relative to support for the poor of Kings County.

To amend the revised statutes relative to struck juries.

To increase the salaries of the Chaplain of the Marine Hospital.

The Buffalo Harbor bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and progress was reported, when the House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company.

To incorporate the New-York Harbor Steam Towboat Company.

To amend the act to facilitate the formation of agricultural and horticultural societies.

The House concurred in several Senate amendments to bills—among them the bill to increase the fees of Justices of the peace.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Floyd Jones made an unsuccessful attempt to bring up the Excise bill, but the House refused to suspend the order of business for that purpose.

Mr. Wakeman reported the Senate bill for the regulation of the Harbor of New-York. Referred to a Committee of sixteen to report complete.

The House then concurred in the Senate's amendments to several bills.

The bill to extend the time for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and requiring the city of Albany to pay the loan of one million to the road, as required by the original law, was taken up.

Mr. Townsend moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend by striking out the section requiring Albany to pay the million loan.

The previous question was moved and ordered, and the Speaker decided the same was on the final passage of the bill, cutting off Mr. Townsend's motion.

The bill then passed by ayes 82, nays 8.

The Committee of Conference on the bill for the relief of Geo. B. Woolridge reported they had agreed on $2,500. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Ketchum moved to suspend the order of business in order to enable him to report a bill to authorize a decrease in the draw of the Albany and Central Railroad bridge. Carried by ayes 78; nays 26.

Mr. Ketchum then reported the bill, and Mr. Pendergast moved it be ordered to a third reading. Carried.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed by Ayes 77, Nays 28.

The bill to authorize the establishment of two State Asylums for the Insane, was lost by Ayes 28, Nays 48.

The bill appointing a Board of Commissioners to inquire into and adjust the claims of the survivors of the war of 1812 was passed.

The bill to aid the Commissioners of Emigration was reported and put forward.

A large number of private bills were then read and passed.

Excitement Relative to the Appointments Under the New Police Bill.

Albany, Monday, April 13.

There is considerable excitement about the Executive Chamber to-night in reference to the appointments under the Police bill, and for all other offices, which will be sent into the Senate to-morrow.

MARINE MATTERS.

WRECK OF THE SHIP NOCOOCHEE.

Havana, Friday, April 3, 1857.

On the 30th inst., in the night, the ship *Nocoochee*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, struck on the reef, about fifty miles to the westward of the port. On the 1st inst., a steamer and fifty men were sent to assist in getting her off; anchors were taken out, and chains hove taught, the ballast taken out, and after every exertion to get her afloat was made without success, she was abandoned; sails and rigging brought to the city. The ship *Harpswell* is nearly loaded with balance of Cotton from ship *Caspian*.—By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq.

LAUNCHED AT LAST.

The *Queen of the Pacific*, which baulked in the launching, was successfully got off the ways on Saturday night at 11 o'clock. Her stern was lifted at high water by the aid of casks, spars, &c., and her bow was raised by means of jack screws, when, by the aid of horses, capstans, and men, at high water, she took a start, and redeemed her reputation by a very graceful slide into the East River. She has not been injured, perceptibly, by the accident. She was towed to the dock of the Morgan Iron Works, where she will receive her engine.

The ship *Wild Wave*, Knowles, of Boston, which arrived at this port on Friday, from Havre, with 314 passengers to Post, Smith & Co., lost three of her crew overboard on the passage. Alexande Jenkins, of Ireland, fell from the mizzen topsail yard overboard, on the 11th of March, and was lost. A week afterwards, on the 18th, during a gale from the westward, Daniel A. Cotrell, of Boston, the third officer, and J. Pendelly, a seaman, were both lost from off the topgallant forecastle, and were drowned. On the 12th of March, Capt. Knowles fell in with the Br. Brig *Geelong*, of Jersey, in a crippled condition from loss of spars, and having a signal of distress flying, they were in want of rigging and provisions, which Capt. K. was willing to supply, but the Captain of the Br. Brig refused either to heave to, or send his boat, and a gale soon coming on he left her.

A letter from Jones' Beach says: The ship *New-Hampshire* still lies head on, with 12 feet water in her hold. We have removed the sails and some small articles to one of the schooners, and have anchors and cables all ready to put down, but the sea is breaking too much about the ship, and we cannot board her. To-morrow morning, if weather permits, we shall get anchors down, and some cargo off to the schooner. The ship keeps her shape so far.

A passage from Honolulu in 98 days was performed by the whaling ship *Eliza F. Mason*, Captain Jernegan, which arrived at New-Bedford on Friday night last, the quickest yet made between the two ports by a whaler. The *E. F. Mason* is a beautiful clipper ship, built in Baltimore, and owned by Messrs. J. Howland, Jr. & Co.

A large fore and aft schooner, painted black, was seen ashore 15 miles north of Barnegat, on the 11th, by the bark *Henry Trowbridge*, which arrived on Saturday. The schooner had her sails set, and the crew were still on board, from which it was inferred she had not been long in that situation.

The British screw steamship *Glasgow*, from Glasgow, March 28, which arrived on Saturday, reports having spoken, one day out, the schooner *Robina*, which had lost one man overboard, and was short of provisions. The *Glasgow* supplied their wants.

The steamer *Eagle's Wing* has been refitted, and is expected to resume her trips for the season between New-Bedford and Edgartown to-day, leaving Edgartown at fifteen minutes before 7 A. M.

The brig *Crawford*, which was capsized off Red Hook last week, has been raised by Bishop's Derrick and put on to the flats below the Atlantic Dock. Her cargo is being discharged.

The fare to Boston *via* the Stonington route will, on and after Wednesday next, be reduced to $4.

Steamship *Cahawba*, Capt. Bullock, sailed today, at noon, for Havana and New-Orleans, with about 30 passengers, and $60,000 in specie for Havana.

The clipper ship *Great Republic*, Capt. Limeburner, arrived at San Francisco March 9, in 91 days from New-York.

The Broadway Tabernacle.

The Broadway Taberoacle Society have leased Miller's Assembly Rooms, and intend to worship there until their new church edifice is built. During the last week they have purchased ten lots on Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street for $78,000. Their building will occupy six of these lots, and will stand on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. A handsome church will be erected, to be called the "Tabernacle," in memory of the old church. The last Sunday of this month will close religious services in the existing Tabernacle, and preparations are making for interesting exercises on that day. Invitations have been sent to the former members of the choir, (which has always been a distinguished feature of the church,) to participate in the singing, and a general reunion of all who have been associated with the church is expected. Mr. John J. Phelps, who has purchased the building, will commence tearing it down on the 1st of May, so that it will not be used for the anniversaries. A store having

Italian Opera.—The opening night of Paine's "down town" campaign was not propitious in a meteorological point of view, but there was a full attendance, much interest, and some excitement. Mr. Maretzek was well received on his entrance into the orchestra, and Messrs. Brignoli and Amodio came in for a few kindly rounds of remembrance. The "Traviata" is not an opera that any one can dwell on for any length of time with rapture,—although we think the music has been much underrated. The feature of the performance last night was the debut of Madame Gazzaniga as the heroine. The very favorable reports we have received of this lady's powers, were not, we must confess, confirmed by our experience. The decided approbation of a New-York audience Mme. Gazzaniga has yet to win. Last night she was laboring under a severe hoarseness, in consequence of which the commonest intervals were taken away; the simplest passages blurred. These defects were so obvious that we are sure they result in a large measure, if not wholly, from the local cause we have mentioned. Dramatically considered, Mme. Gazzaniga imparts more interest to the character of the heroine than her predecessor, Mme. de LaGrange. She is undoubtedly a fine actress, and, judging by the power and quality of her voice, will, when she has fully recovered its command, justify the eulogiums passed on her by the Philadelphia press.

New-York University.

The number of students connected with the University of the City of New-York is stated, in the new catalogue, as follows: Department of Science and Letters, 107; Department of Medicine, 300; Department of Civil Engineering, 5; Department of Arts of Design, 26; Department of Grammar School, 122. Total, 560.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SIX REASONS WHY EVERYBODY USES LYON'S KATHAIRON.

1st. It is the Cheapest preparation for the hair ever made.
2d. It is pronounced by all to be the Most Beneficial.
3d. It is the most Agreeable to use.
4th. It is the Cleanest and most Carefully Prepared.
5th. It is the most Highly Perfumed.
6th. It is the only article that never fails to give Entire Satisfaction.

The immense sale of the KATHAIRON—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its excellence and noiversal popularity. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 455 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed, and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.

We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters both in the City and country our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising in part many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers

A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window Shades.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, ETC.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is about as sure to cure the worst cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, old ulcers, liver complaint, and the worst forms of diseases of the blood, as water is to quench thirst; also, incipient consumption, dyspepsia, &c. Thousands of cases have been perfectly cured, and published certificates of which can be seen at the depôt, and are put up with each bottle. 75 cents per bottle, six for $4. Principal depôt No. 240 Grand-st. Sold by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO CONSUMERS OF LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

In order to avoid the great variety of counterfeits, consumers will please observe that the genuine Sauce has the name of Lea & Perrins impressed upon the patent metallic capsole, or patent glass stopper, as well as on the labels and wrappers of each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for United States.

THE LADIES ALL SAY

That our assortment of China, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware is nearly double that of any establishment in New-York, and that our prices are twenty-five per cent. less. Does any man dare doubt what the ladies say?

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS and others to a sale, under a judgment of the Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of 72 lots, comprising the whole block bounded by 75th and 76th sts., and 3d and 4th avs. Also 2 lots on 71st-st., by P. C. BULKLEY, auctioneer. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office, No. 49 Wall st., Insurance Buildings.

IF YOU WANT

China, buy at DAILEY'S, and save twenty per cent. If you want Glass, buy at DAILEY'S, and save twenty per cent. If you want Gas Fixtures, buy at DAILEY'S, and save twenty per cent. If you want Silver-plated Ware, buy at DAILEY'S, and save twenty per cent. See their list of prices in the Dry Goods' column of this paper.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

A very large and very rich assortment of NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, NOW SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES, at ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 96 Bowery.

NO!

Haven't got a handsome Tea set? How's that? You can buy one at DAILEY'S, containing 53 pieces, beautifully decorated, for $14 50. The price everywhere else is $23. See Messrs. D. & Co.'s list for other things in the dry goods column of this paper.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 BROADWAY.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.

YES!

You can buy a white dinner set, 154 pieces, for $16; a toilet set for $1; a silver-plated tea set for $30; a silver-plated caster for $4 75, and a silver-plated tea kettle for $11. There is only one place for all this and that is DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, FOUR SHILLINGS A BOX, black or brown; highly fragrant Depotifice 25 and 50 cents per box. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1 Barclay-st.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CORNS AND BUNIONS.—Dr. J. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plaster are recommended by those who use them as being the best remedy ever offered for these painful affections. For sale at his office No. 500 Broadway, up stairs, and at the principal druggists throughout the City.

DIED

Pinckney.—In this City, on Sunday, April 12, Myron Clark, son of Henry A. and Sarah Maria Pinckney, aged 2 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 37 Ludlow-st., on Tuesday, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Farewell, dearest parents, I've taken my flight,
From this dark world of sorrow to a land that's all bright;
I leave you, and hope that the time will soon come,
When united again, we'll never leave home.

Walke.—In this City, on Saturday, April 11, William W., son of Thomas and Mary Walke, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 758 Broadway, on Tuesday morning, April 14, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

Hiscox.—In this City, on Monday, April 13, Carrie Louise, daughter of Justus S. and Julia A. Hiscox, aged 1 year, 9 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the fune...

[illegible]

FOR SALE—IN AS DESIRABLE A LOCATION [illegible] in New-York. Four first-class brown-[illegible] Houses, four stories high, with basement [illegible] cellars, on the south side of 22d-st., between [illegible] and Madison Avenue, opposite Madison Square. [illegible] built by the [illegible] and most substantial manner, and finished [illegible] in the best style. Five brown-stone basement [illegible] dwelling Houses, between 9th and 10th-avs. Also, the brick [illegible] Dwelling House, four stories high, and Furni[illegible] 6 and 8th-st., corner of 10th-av. All the said buildings are beautifully located, and afford a rare opportunity [illegible] making desirable residences or investment. Apply to MORGAN PINDER, No. 365 23d-st., corner [illegible] av., or C. S. SLAUSON, No. 14 Wall-st., room 11.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. The lot has a front of [illegible] feet, with the hotel and [illegible] barn, stables, shed, hay-scales and [illegible] horses, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on that road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE—A BLOCK of 13 small genteel three and four story houses, high stoops and English basements, containing all the modern improvements and finished in the best manner, on 39th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES E. SLEVIN, No. 69 Merchants' Exchange, from 12 to 4, or No. 4 East 31st-st., mornings and evenings. Rents $670, $660, $700. Also, No. 329 4th-av., a brown stone house with [illegible] stores. Rent $600, gas fixtures and heaters.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—SEVEN FULL [illegible] on the south-west corner Hanson-place and Portland-av.; 100 feet on Hanson-place by 175 feet on Portland-av., directly opposite the mansion of Mrs. C. A. Peters, and 10 miles from Fulton, Atlantic or Wall-st Ferries, a few steps from Fulton-av. Railroad. The location is one of the most genteel, healthy and desirable, for a private residence. Inquire of L. H. MOORE, 123 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NEWTOWN, LONG Island, or exchange for good City or Brooklyn property, 123 building lots, with cottage house, barn, wagon-house, well of water, all kinds of fruits on it. Also, to let, two-story house, wagon-house, well of water, 7 lots of ground, about four miles from the ferry. Inquire at No. 161 3d-st., New-York, of JAMES BAILEY.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, green-house, &c. Price $9,000. Possession given on 1st May. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 849 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MARINE PAvilion, at Gloucester Mass., only 90 minutes by Railroad from Boston. Its capacity about 150 persons. For location, building, fishing, or drives it is unsurpassed by any other Summer retreat on the shores. For particulars, apply to SIDNEY MASON, No 123 5th-av., New-York, or to JEREMIAH FOSTER, Gloucester, Mass.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 58 acres fine garden land under good cultivation, near Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., 1¼ acres of strawberries and asparagus, fruit trees, &c. A large dwelling-house, built in modern style, and out-houses all new, well-watered by two living streams, fine fishing and sporting. Apply at No. 20 Nassau-st. of J. J. TALLMAN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class English basement house, with all modern improvements, No. 37 West 35th-st., near 5th-av. A small three story, high stoop house, west of 3d-av., but not west of 4th-av., and not above 23d st., would be taken in exchange; one in the vicinity of Union-square preferred. Part of the furniture for sale.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front dwelling-house, situated on the east side of Washington-av., second house south from De Kalb-av., with all the modern improvements. Ground 50x200. Terms easy. A. S. CROWELL, No 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown stone houses, Nos. 42, 46 and 48 West 38th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by days' work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—AT MORISANIA, A two-story and basement house, with 8 lots attached. Situated on Washington-av., between 6th and 7th a s. For particulars, inquire of E. K. KIDDER, No. 289 Pearl-st., New-York, or at J. HAYNES' store, opposite the premises. Rent $225

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS—NO. 181 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a three-story brick house, first class, in perfect order, carpets, oil cloths, and gas-fixtures. Also, No. 193, next door, unfurnished. Apply to No. 355 23d-st., corner of 10th-av., of MORGAN PINDER or of C. S. SLAUSON, 14 Wall-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, SITUated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, 30 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry; house 2-story frame, filled with brick; carriage-house and good well of water on the premises; building all new. For particulars inquire at No. 190 West-st., 3d-story. G. VAN HOUTEN.

FOR SALE—THE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT No. 11 Barrow-st., two-story attic, and under cellar, gas and Croton water. Price $4,300, terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to CYRUS W. PRICE, No. 155 4th-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house, No. 496 Pacific, cor. of Nevins-st., Brooklyn; the basement well arranged for a Physician. For terms apply to office Lenox Ins. Co., No. 54 Wall-st., N. Y., or to SCHONDLOW, Montague, near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY AND BROWN-stone-front dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, situate on south side of 14th-st., third door east of 2d-av. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr. No. 56 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 41 and 43 Beekman-st., New-York. Inquire of J. J. BEAURON & SON, watch makers, No. 156 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—100 LOTS at West Flushing; will be sold very low for cash. Apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 218 Fulton-st., over Ocean Bank.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—GREAT BARGAINS.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—The house and lot No. 113 East 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; four stories, all the modern improvements.

TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—The house and lot No. 72 East 29th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; brown stone, four stories, all modern improvements.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—The house and lot No. 84 36th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; brown stone, four stories, with basement and under-cellar; house furnished with all modern improvements.

NINETEENTH-STREET.—The houses and lots No. 166 East 19th-st., near 3d-av., three stories and basement, containing all modern improvements.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—Two houses and lots on East 17th-st., nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square, brown stone, four stories and basement, with counter-cellar, all modern improvements.

BROOKLYN, E. D.—The house and lot No. 79 4th-st., between South 4th and South 5th sts., about five minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. The lot is 25 feet front by 106 feet 6 inches deep. This property can be purchased at a price that may be considered a great bargain.

Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on FRIDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the 4 story brick store and lot No 5 Hanson-av.; one of the very best stands for business in Brooklyn.

Also, 5 lots eligibly situated on Van Brunt-st., corner of Sedgwick st.

Also, 2 plats of ground, containing about 4¾ lots each, on Douglass-st., between Vanderbilt and Underhill avs., with a front on Flatbush turnpike, possessing a prospect of unsurpassed beauty.

Also, 39 lots and parts of lots on 20th and 21st st., and on both sides of 10th-av., in the VIIIth Ward, to close an estate.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF ERECTING A residence in a pleasant and healthy part of Flushing, may now do so on advantageous terms, upon six contiguous lots 100 to 180 feet, near the depôt. All the modern conveniences, including gas from the village works, can be introduced, and some buildings on the property may be used by builders until removed. Eighty per cent, or more, can remain on mortgage for 21 years.

By proposed arrangements, Flushing will be reached in half an hour or less. For particulars, apply at No. 75 Liberty-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE—A piece of land, containing about 50 acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 33 miles from the City; distant one mile from two depôts. The above property contains some of the most beautiful building sites on the river, the view being unsurpassed; the shore of the river is well wooded, and the place is bordered by a small stream. Will be sold or exchanged for City property, the whole or in parts. For particulars apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 56 William-st., from 10 to 3 o'c'ock.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Having become the sole owner of the valuable property at Newburg known as the "Highland Iron Works," together with the Tannery adjoining, all fronting on the river, I now offer said property for sale or lease upon favorable terms. For further particulars address personally, or by mail, GEO. A. ELLIOT, Newburg, N. Y.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE—One of the Goelet leases; just finished; one of the most elegant and perfect houses in New-York; price, $9,500, of which $5,000 can remain, payable on or before ten years, with privilege of paying $500 at any time. This is a rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

LAKE GEORGE, NEW-YORK.—UNITED STATES HOTEL FOR SALE.—The above desirable property, comprising the hotel and grounds. Also 110 acres of land adjoining bordering on the lake. Beautiful building sites may be selected from this tract. Will be exchanged for City property.

DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN, IN THE FIRST CLASS three-story brick house No. 235 Dean-st., corner of Nevins-st.; sub-cellar, full basement, saloon-parlors, highly ornamented, statuary marble mantels, gas in all the rooms, with bandsome fixtures, water and range in kitchen, in all respects convenient and admirably adapted to the retirement of a physician, as the basement is large, light and handsome, on a corner, and the premises in a highly respectable neighborhood, which is rapidly increasing. Rent low. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 1 Remington-place, Power-st., corner of Wyckoff.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (26x60) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, both rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 160 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO GOOD TENants, two of the row of neat and convenient three-story houses, with verandas in front, on 86th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th avs. The street is 100 feet wide, regulated, flagged and lighted, and being on high ground and accessible by three Railroads at all times, renders the location healthy and desirable. Apply to JAMES KING, first house of the row, or at No. 90 Amity st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT EAST BROOKlyn, (late Williamsburg,) a fine large house and 16 lots, 1 acre, laid out in fine garden with all kinds of fruit, flowers, &c., situated on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., late the residence of Mr. Houghton. To be seen at any time. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, No. 88 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or of R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York City.

TO LET—TWO NEW HOUSES ON GRAND-ST., ASTORIA, L. I.—Seven large rooms, finished, and cellar; cistern, good well of water, with six lots of ground. Rent, yearly, $175. A lease can be had for five years, as above. Conveyance by 3d and 2d-av. railroad every five minutes, or by steamboat from foot of Peck-slip, four times daily. Inquire of G. MARC, Astoria.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH 13 ROOMS, ONE acre of ground, good stable, large shade tree, good water and garden, situated on Washington-av., at Morrisania, being 30 minutes' from City by railroad, and steamboat access constantly, and 3 minutes' walk from depôt. Location unexceptionable and healthy. Will be let on favorable terms. Apply to JER. CROW, No. 378 Canal-st.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE AT A LOW RENT.—A young physician desires to let his house in 34th-st., near Broadway, reserving the office and a small bedroom, unfurnished; house new, English basement brown stone, with all modern improvements. Part of the rent would be taken in board if desired. Apply to H. C. HEPBURN, No. 167 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A neat cottage in Spencer-st., rent only $200; also in Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av., $300, and a beautiful cottage for sale in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., $3,600. C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway, or H. PHILLIPS, Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av.

TO LET—Two stores, eight show rooms and two basements, 60 feet deep each, on Canal-st., near Broadway. The present arrangements are for 11 distinct businesses, but will be altered to suit applicants. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., or No. 137 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock, A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS and basement of the new five-story brick building, 30x80, on the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., well lighted, and suitable for printers, or manufacturers, with the privilege of carriway from the street. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY frame house, with basements and sub-cellar, gas and water in the house, in Green-av., first house from Carlton, and one block from Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Rent $355. Price $3,600. Inquire of S. B. BOWLES, No. 118 William-st., New-York, or No 319 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing 12 rooms, painted and frescoed; in perfect order for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises, No. 42 Hanson-st., Brooklyn, or to D. HAWLEY, No. 151 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR AND delightful front basement of the new and modern first-class house, No. 12 Boerman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., opposite the open grounds of the Institute for the Blind. House 50 feet deep. To be seen from 5 to 6 o'clock.

TO LET TO A SMALL FAMILY—PART OF a new 3-story brick house, No. 45 West 44th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th ave., with modern improvements; the 3d floor, and a large room on the 2d floor, with privilege to wash in the kitchen; rent $200. Inquire at New-York *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT RASTINGS, ON HUDSON RIVER—21 miles from the City, 5 minutes' walk from Railroad Depôt, two dwellings adjoining, handsome villa style, each 8 rooms. Rent, $225 each, or will be furnished if desired at a rent of $300 to $350 each. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRable and finely finished house, painted and decorated throughout, with all modern improvements and formerly occupied by the owner. Will be let to a careful and small family—No. 216 West 30th-st. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st.

TO LET—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESent occupant going to Europe, the elegant four-story house No. 35 West 35th st., near 5th-av. The house is first-class, and will be painted if desired. Apply to F. R. COWDERT, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann st.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES IN 56TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.; rent low. Sixth av. Railroad runs to 50th-st. For particulars apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF those four-story brown-stone buildings, No 283 Hudson st, one of the best locations in the City for milliners, tailors or any light or fancy business. Inquire at No. 283 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop No 435 Greenwich-st., 25 by 55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises of J. T. ROBIN, No. 35 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, office No. 4.

TO LET—NO. 64 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near 4th-av.; 3 stories, 13 rooms, 3 rooms deep; all the improvements, in perfect order; rent to private family, $1 000, including gas fixtures. Also, a furnished house in same neighborhood; $1,200. Apply from 1 to 5.

TO LET—A FINE, FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY, modern built brown-stone front house, in 30th-st., pleasantly located. Rent to an undoubted tenant, only $800. Contains all the modern improvements.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND ONE room on third floor of a desirable house in West 18th-st. Has gas, water, marble mantels, &c. Rent to a very small, nice family, $160. Address, with particulars, G. C., *Times* Office.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 36th-st., near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars and stages close by. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, Architect, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL LOTS ON Washington-st., near Desbrosses st. Also, house No. 186 Hudson, corner of Laight-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—DESIRABLE LOFTS AND ROOMS IN the marble building No. 637 Broadway, suitable for mercantile purposes, offices for artists, society meetings, &c; Croton, gas, and back entrance from Mercer st. Apply, on second floor, to H. COLBURN

TO LET—THE BERTH ON THE NORTHERLY side of the pier foot of Rohinson-st, North River, adjoining the bulkhead and opposite the landing-place of the Merchants' Line of Albany steamers. Apply at the Office No. 233 Washington-st, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with six teen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE NEW AND CONVENIENT house No. 118 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs; rent low, to a good tenant. Inquire of Mr. JOHNSTON, No. 116, next door to premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A NEW BROWN-stone dwelling House in South Brooklyn will be let to two or three small genteel families. To good tenants rent will be very low. Apply at No. 12 Centre st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE TWO-STORY frame dwellings Nos. 64 and 66 High-st, five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, will be let low to good tenants. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS FROM FIRST OF May, a furnished house in East Broadway, to a private family only. Rent moderate, to a desirable tenant. Address Box No. 272 Post-Office.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ADJOINING THE New-York *Observer*, second floor of No. 138 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman. Inquire at New-York *Observer* Office.

TO LET—A STABLE, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts., and 3d and 4th ave; it is a good two story brick, 18 by 25 feet, in good order. Apply at No. 79 East 12th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON A pleasant open square, in West 20th-st.—three-story—with usual improvements. Inquire of E. P. ROGERS, No. 70 Beaver-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER, NEAR CHURCH-st., house 4 stories, in excellent order. Apply to G. A. SACCHI, No. 60 William-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in perfect order, suitable for a genteel family. Inquire at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, THE office now occupied by the American Female Guardian Society, at a reduced rent. Apply at No. 43 Bible House.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a good workshop, No. 74 Wooster-st. Inquire of SMITH & CRANE, on the premises.

A FINE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtlemen on the second story, with bedroom attached; also neatly furnished lodging rooms in the upper story to rent cheap. Apply at No. 89 Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE gore of land at the intersection of Pearl-st. and the Bowery, together with the underground privileges from the Corporation, embracing an area of 2,500 square feet.

DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—WILL BE made satisfactory to a good tenant or the house will be sold on favorable terms. Apply at No. 74 9th-st.

HOUSES TO RET.

OFFICES TO LET IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS AND elegant dwelling house, formerly occupied by the subscriber, No. 191 St. Mark's-place, 87½ feet front, having four rooms on each floor, and all the modern improvements, with or without the stable. Also, the three-story house No. 119 West 27th-st., having bath and gas. Apply to JAMES B. MURRAY, No. 18 Washington-place, or No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF THE first class, splendidly located in the city of Hoboken, on the south corner of River Terrace, and commanding a full view of the river and bay. It was built and furnished by the late Robert L. Stevens, Esq., and will be let for three, six or twelve months. For terms and particulars, apply to J. M. BOARD, No. 97 Barclay-st., New-York, from 11 to 2 P. M., or No. 84 Washington-st., Hoboken, from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 9 P. M.

ROOMS TO LET.—UNFURNISHED LODGING-Rooms in Broadway, below Cortlandt-st., in suites, consisting of sitting room and bedroom attached, may be rented by business men, at prices varying from $100 to $175. None but parties of respectability need apply. Inquire of F. N. GELLATLY, No. 167 Broadway, room No. 6, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A PLEAsant part of the City, near 6th-av., a 3-story house, with furnace, gas, water, bath room, water-closet, and all conveniences, and furnished throughout; will be let to a small family at $1,200 a year. The advertiser, if desired, will retain one room and pay a liberal price for partial board. Apply at the office of the *Daily Times*.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.

FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS OPPOSITE THE New-York Hotel for single gentlemen. Also, two suites of parlors, suitable for one or two gentlemen. The house is in perfect order, having been entirely new furnished. Will be rented by the week, month or year. Apply on the premises, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late O. Manran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20x48; a stable, &c., and 32 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Never-ink. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly furnished parlors, three rooms deep, on first floor, to let for the season, rooms in second and third floor; also a well furnished front basement, suitable for a professional gentleman. References required. N. B.—The rooms will be let to gentlemen only.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS OR OFFICES—Three fine rooms, west side, near White-st.; easy access; suitable for any business. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. The house, two-story, with wings, and with piazzas in front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 10th to the 15th of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal depôt. The lot is 75 feet wide by 235 feet deep. Terms easy, and further information, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MEHDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depôt where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the city of Troy, on elevated ground, commanding the finest views and most diversified scenery anywhere to be met with. The grounds contain about 12 acres highly cultivated land (belonging to the city), laid out and artistically improved. The shrubbery, including fruit and vines, has the advantage of fifteen years' growth. The flower gardens attached are unsurpassed. No pains or expense has been spared to make the house all any one could desire. It is comparatively new and in perfect order and repair. The same may be said of the out-houses, which are ample and in exact keeping with the requirements of the place.

The above place will be sold low, on accommodating terms of payment. The advertiser has no further use for it, and will not rent it. It will be sold wholly or partially, furnished if desired. Possession will be given immediately, or at some future day to be agreed upon. Apply to No. 17 Water st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Bayswood, Long Island. The property consists of 166 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 2 acres, wall stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by days' work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.

Also for sale, a lot adjourning the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with 25 or 65 acres of land, near the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, and within 40 minutes' drive of one of the best stations on the Hudson River Railroad. There are on the premises a Gothic house, with many modern improvements, barns, carriage-house, ice house, two never failing springs, old and young orchards of all kinds of fruit, and a well stocked garden. This property will be sold at a low price as the owner is about to leave for the West. Apply to ANTHONY VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village, or SKEEL, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 203 Fulton-st.

HUDSON RIVER.—SEVERAL BUILDING sites, with an acre or more of land, for sale on the banks of the Hudson River, 12 miles from the City Hall, with frequent access by cars. The situation is not surpassed, as to health and beauty of scenery, by any on the North River, and the neighborhood is well improved by a desirable class of inhabitants. Arrangements can be made if desired for house and all improvements complete. Address J. SIDNEY, at CON. RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway, where a map of the place can be seen, or at Spuyten Duyvel, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A DESIRABLE country residence, on the Macomb's Dam Road, immediately opposite the residence of Lewis G. Morris, Esq. The property comprises six acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees of mature growth, a convenient and commodious cottage and out buildings complete; the situation is elevated and remarkably healthy, one mile distant from High Bridge, and 10 minutes' walk from Tremont station on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to MEGRATH & CO., No. 67 Washington-st.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 32 by 46, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land. If wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., the large commodious dwelling, 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, dumb waiter, piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a barn, 40x40, and gardener's house, situate on the Crescent, Broadway and Academy sts., access by steamboat and stages hourly. Apply to WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-st., New-York, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

COTTAGE, STABLE, CARRIAGE-HOUSE, &c., at Hastings, on the Hudson River, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Station and Steamboat Landing. To be Let, the above cottage, &c., with garden and about two acres of plantation, walks, &c. The cottage contains 11 rooms, with cellar and woodhouse; and has closets and other fixtures. It will be let without stable, if desired. Apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, the owner, at Hastings, on the Hudson.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Ravenswood, L. I. House in cottage style, well built, with carriage-house and stable; the grounds well stocked with fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery; situated within 300 feet of steamboat landing. The location is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions. For particulars, inquire of P. G. VAN ALST, No. 140 4th-st., Williamsburg, or at WRIGHT & VAN ALST'S Store, Ravenswood, L. I.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, twenty-three miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, half a mile from the depôt, and near Long Island Sound. There are about three and a half acres of ground, well stocked with all kinds of fruit, shade trees, flowers and shrubs, together with stable, outbuildings, &c. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling-house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to COVERT & Co., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE CHEAP.—This place is at Stamford, Conn. It is splendidly located near the Railroad depôt; contains 71 acres, large stone house, &c., and plenty of choice fruit. The land is rich, good for cultivation or building lots. Also, a small, cheap country seat at Saybrook, Conn., mouth of the Connecticut River. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 62 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, furnished, with ten acres of excellent land, in a very healthy and delightful situation on the shore of the Thames, Conn. Good bathing, boating and fishing. Also, an excellent store, with a good old-established trade; large stone dock, and family house. Inquire of Mr. KINSHIMER, No. 819 4th-av., or Dr. ELLIOTT, No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A HANDSOME NEW GRECIAN COTTAGE FOR SALE—in the village of Passaic, late Newark, Essex county, N. J., situated on the plank road, between Hoboken and Paterson, 12 miles from the City, and about three minutes' walk from Hunter's depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad. Communication on the road, $50 a year. House in perfect order, containing 14 rooms; water in the house; a fine cooking range; also, a fine well of water in the yard; containing about half an acre of ground, with fruit trees, grape vines, and shrubbery. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of WM. RENNEY, No 105 Nassau-st., between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, 3d floor, front room.

HOUSE TO LET IN YONKERS.—AN ENTIRELY new English basement house, in Prospect-st., 22 by 45, three stories high, within one square of the Episcopal and Dutch Reformed Churches, and within three minutes' walk of the Depôt; built in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates, range, and gas in all stories; kitchen and dining-room on the same floor, and a commodious stable in the rear of the house, with wide gateway. Rent, $460. Inquire of F. DE ZOZZ, No. 72 Warren-st., New-York; or of R. L. BUCKLIN, Getty House, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE residences in Newark, N. J. It commands a view of the City of New-York, and at the same time is central to Newark, and is convenient to the new Post Office, two parks, and two railroad depôts. It has ample grounds, with trees, fruits and flowers in abundance. Terms favorable. Apply at the corner of Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, to DUNN & THOMPSON, and to S. or J. W. BARKER, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A two-story and attic frame house, 12 rooms, with from 3 to 10 acres. Good water, retired situation, with fine view of the Sound, which bounds the property. Situated on the high ridge, near Port Morris, Westchester county—communicating with the City in one hour, by several routes, through the day. Rent, $250. Address Mod., No. 126 Beekman-st.

SEAVIEW.—A DELIGHTFUL MODERN, STONE country residence to let, near Dr. Elliott's Astronomical Observatory, Castleton Heights, Staten Island, near first landing; it contains 11 rooms, and commands a magnificent view of the ocean, bay, and City of New-York. Rent $475. Inquire at Dr. Elliott's Office, No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton-hall, or of BARRETT & BRINSMADE, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat in New Jersey, about 1¼ hours distant from New-York, containing about 70 acres of land, with good house and out-buildings, together with plenty of fruit, and in a healthy location. Possession immediately. Will exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply at No. 117 Nassau-st, room No. 3, first floor, rear hall.

TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—Some 30 miles up, a first-class country seat, with modern improvements, furnished, for six months or a year, houses 45x70, stables, &c., supplied by natural springs, extensive and magnificent river view, six acres of cultivated land; location healthy. Address C. D., Box No. 301 Post Office.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES, TWO MILES NORTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Large house and 4, 10 or 20 acres of land. Also, 5 beautiful sites for building of about 12 acres each. Inquire personally or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburgh.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building lots. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, late the residence of WM. SEATON, Esq., near East Chester village and two railroad depôts, consisting of a large double house, carriage, and ice-house, garden, and about 15 acres of land. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 33 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE AT GLEN COVE—A SPLENDID country seat of about 10 acres, a mile from the steamboat landing; the improvements are of first-class, built in 1854. Would be exchanged for a first-class house in town. Also, a small place of about 3 acres. Inquire at No. 183 Water-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS—An Italian cottage within two minutes' walk from the Glenwood Station, commanding an unsurpassed view of the river scenery. Apply at Patten's Hotel, corner Greenwich and Warren sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A choice farm, or gentleman's country residence of 100 acres

STATEMENT OF THE ... BANK ... (Required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:)
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,189,355 84
Average amount of Specie.....704,294 72
Average amount of Circulation.....254,228 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,393,941 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, ... duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 15th day of April, 1857.
MINER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK ... Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
... Loans and Discounts.....$650,178 09
... Specie.....41,171 46
... Circulation.....92,841 00
... Deposits.....504,445 09
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, ... the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
FRED. A. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, ... CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by ... 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
... Loans and Discounts.....$599,539 00
... Specie.....51,856 00
... Circulation.....163,290 00
... Deposits.....453,469 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ... of the ATLANTIC BANK, at the City ... being duly sworn, depose and say, that the ... statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
F. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA ... required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
... Loans and Discounts.....$4,559,300 07
... Circulation—notes of late.....567,411 47
... $3,062 00
... 8,793,860 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, ... of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, ... the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
... BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,042,831 97
Average amount of Specie.....1,654,992 83
Average amount of Circulation.....2,695 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,055,466 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,305,454 68
Average amount of Specie.....74,497 24
Average amount of Circulation.....90,945 50
Average amount of Deposits.....1,506,897 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,596,421 98
Average amount of Specie.....236,879 69
Average amount of Circulation.....324,559 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,715,493 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM K. BEEKMAN, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. K. BEEKMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
THOMAS SWEARER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH ... required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, ... Saturday, April 11, 1857:
... Loans and Discounts.....$1,862,826 02
... Specie.....116,344 97
... Circulation.....81,844 00
... 1,474,157 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. F. HAVEMEYER, President of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
EDWARD F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE ... THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
... Loans and Discounts.....$4,208,574 34
... 604,313 54
... 85,577 00
... 4,581,771 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ... President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, ... and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
EDWARD F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,284,491 75
Average amount of Specie.....384,529 91
Average amount of Circulation.....382,790 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,361,498 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. ... Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly ... depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. ..., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,007,381 25
Average amount of Specie.....96,282 93
Average amount of Circulation.....176,854 00
Average amount of Deposits.....879,978 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,499,586 27
Average amount of Specie.....119,286 23
Average amount of Circulation.....216,172 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,321,324 18
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERIT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$286,894 88
Average amount of Specie.....30,081 05
Average amount of Circulation.....129,135 00
Average amount of Deposits.....243,107 18
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,416,185 42
Average amount of Specie.....61,089 85
Average amount of Circulation.....Discounts
Average amount of Deposits.....1,041,374 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$643,158 23
Average amount of Specie.....33,406 26
Average amount of Circulation.....131,863 00
Average amount of Deposits.....395,643 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,378,728 00
Average amount of Specie.....87,124 00
Average amount of Circulation.....241,925 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,174,157 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
WM. M. VERMILYE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$711,643 99
Average amount of Specie.....71,514 50
Average amount of Circulation.....200,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....515,115 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ... Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, ... depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. CHESTMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
A. M. EARLEIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK ... Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,811,416 64
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,967,314 03
Average amount of Specie.....251,504 15
Average amount of Circulation.....102,344 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,758,044 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
F. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,510,070 29
Average amount of Specie.....108,563 61
Average amount of Circulation.....89,597 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,545,719 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$626,543 00
Average amount of Specie.....37,030 00
Average amount of Circulation.....96,905 00
Average amount of Deposits.....43,5-5 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,578,594 45
Average amount of Specie.....195,786 49
Average amount of Circulation.....124,916 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,376,980 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$773,043 55
Average amount of Specie.....23,319 00
Average amount of Circulation.....56,394 00
Average amount of Deposits.....634,549 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$709,916 44
Average amount of Specie.....55,697 28
Average amount of Circulation.....98,733 00
Average amount of Deposits.....601,551 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,407,158 08
Average amount of Specie.....64,245 49
Average amount of Circulation.....113,190 00
Average amount of Deposits.....875,584 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,892,247 53
Average amount of Specie.....109,339 61
Average amount of Circulation.....105,902 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,830,599 56
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$214,740 00
Average amount of Specie.....21,450 00
Average amount of Circulation.....98,655 00
Average amount of Deposits.....295,667 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$818,718 90
Average amount of Specie.....51,514 90
Average amount of Circulation.....122,055 00
Average amount of Deposits.....626,990 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,169,067 99
Average amount of Specie.....174,964 78
Average amount of Circulation.....242,879 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,538,383 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. AGLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,749,763 67
Average amount of Specie.....1,039,139 61
Average amount of Circulation.....374,884 33
Average amount of Deposits.....3,223,227 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
EDWIN P. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,071,360 06
Average amount of Specie.....60,936 48
Average amount of Circulation.....96,001 00
Average amount of Deposits.....941,592 22
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,699,070 72
Average amount of Specie.....101,462 09
Average amount of Circulation.....176,178 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,150,821 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,265,188 53
Average amount of Specie.....463,103 63
Average amount of Circulation.....236,896 27
Average amount of Deposits.....3,655,736 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,216,498 02
Average amount of Specie.....54,145 23
Average amount of Circulation.....193,546 00
Average amount of Deposits.....944,373 01
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
F. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ... BANK ... (Required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:)
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,492,469 25
Average amount of Specie.....293,195 83
Average amount of Circulation.....198,678 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,909,720 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,492,469 25
Average amount of Specie.....293,195 83
Average amount of Circulation.....198,678 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,909,720 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
C. E. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,494,262 26
Average amount of Specie.....1,067,944 71
Average amount of Circulation.....243,382 33
Average amount of Deposits.....4,212,791 27
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS R. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. R. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,604,115 89
Average amount of Specie.....115,418 07
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....113,898 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,952,780 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,957,348 44
Average amount of Specie.....540,671 87
Average amount of Circulation.....313,045 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,791,631 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE L. SENEY, Assistant Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. L. SENEY, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me this 13th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,341,537 50
Average amount of Specie.....104,690 00
Average amount of Circulation.....117,315 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,065,899 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,027,502 80
Average amount of Specie.....146,956 33
Average amount of Circulation.....196,156 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,179,552 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$354,981 54
Average amount of Specie.....11,387 42
Average amount of Circulation.....94,240 00
Average amount of Deposits.....218,220 12
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$463,452 06
Average amount of Specie.....34,454 83
Average amount of Circulation.....101,302 00
Average amount of Deposits.....129,490 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$223,404 37
Average amount of Specie.....10,006 98
Average amount of Circulation.....133,365 00
Average amount of Deposits.....257,618 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,091,446 01
Average amount of Specie.....87,383 75
Average amount of Circulation.....158,161 40
Average amount of Deposits.....828,125 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,853,278 04
Average amount of Specie.....110,388 73
Average amount of Circulation.....159,194 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,372,587 46
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$584,239 92
Average amount of Specie.....40,621 05
Average amount of Circulation.....129,276 00
Average amount of Deposits.....374,744 08
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOSEPH M. PRICE, President of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
JOSEPH M. PRICE, President.
Sworn before me this 13th day of April, 1857.
WM. S. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,000,943 33
Average amount of Specie.....86,033 75
Average amount of Circulation.....116,250 00
Average amount of Deposits.....696,066 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.
Sworn before me this 13th day of April, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,243,982 54
Average amount of Specie.....399,568 96
Average amount of Circulation.....183,236 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,186,496 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$754,698 67
Average amount of Specie.....46,751 17
Average amount of Circulation.....131,119 00
Average amount of Deposits.....548,105 88
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,683,317 81
Average amount of Specie.....223,906 21
Average amount of Circulation.....90,544 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,963,973 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
THOS. S. STEPHENS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ... BANK ... (Required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:)
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$415,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....$[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABRAM PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JAS HELLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,242,744 05
Average amount of Specie.....169,618 24
Average amount of Circulation.....239,507 00
Average amount of Deposits.....786,949 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. ... Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,994,418 00
Average amount of Specie.....200,751 00
Average amount of Circulation.....116,433 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,318,305 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of April, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,567,723 19
Average amount of Specie.....72,920 13
Average amount of Circulation.....312,141 00
Average amount of Deposits.....826,070 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 13th day of April 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,925,074 90
Average amount of Specie.....372,334 53
Average amount of Circulation.....301,661 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,711,117 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 13th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
No. 39 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.,)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX. SMITH,
late of No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, Glasgow, Mo. THO. E. TURNEY, JAMES T. BIRCH, } Lecompton, Kan. T.

BIRCH, TURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
LECOMPTON, K. T.

We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay Taxes, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through

[illegible] shown to a witness [illegible] was the property of [illegible] to counsel under [illegible] of the witness was then con- [illegible] at considerable length, and with [illegible] put to her were several as to the [illegible] made by her to queries put on [illegible] the Coroner's Jury. She said she [illegible] giving them, and did not think she could [illegible] them, and further explained by saying that [illegible] such a state of excitement from the treatment [illegible] that she scarcely knew what she did say.

[illegible] withdrew left the stand at half past two o'clock, when a recess of five minutes occurred.

EVIDENCE OF MISS AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM.

Miss Augusta Cunningham was the next witness produced.

To questions put by the Surrogate she said: I am 18 years of age; I reside at No. 31 Bond-street; am the daughter of the claimant.

Q.—Did you reside at No. 31 Bond-street in October last? A.—I did.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell, or your mother, at any time apply to you to witness a marriage ceremony between them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you witness the solemnization of the marriage between them? A.—I do.

Q.—When? A.—On the 2?th of October last.

Q.—By whom was that ceremony performed? A.—Mr. Marvine.

Q.—Where? A.—No. 732 Greenwich-street; I think that is the number.

Q.—At whose residence? A.—At Mr. Marvine's residence.

Q.—State in whose company the Doctor went to Mr. Marvine's on that night? A.—My mother and myself.

Q.—Did you three start in company? If so, from what place? A.—We did, from No. 31 Bond-street.

Q.—About what time of day or night was it? A.—It was between seven and eight.

Q.—That you started? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who first requested you to witness the marriage ceremony? A.—The Doctor.

Q.—What Doctor? A.—Dr. Burdell.

Q.—State whether you continued in company with your mother and till when, that night?

The Surrogate suggested that the questions should be put in chronological order, and proceeded himself to examine the witness to the main facts, as follows:

Q.—The Doctor was the first one who spoke to you on that subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he speak first to you on that evening about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did he speak to you about it for the first time? A.—It was on the Sunday morning next preceding the marriage he spoke first to me about it.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He asked me if I would be willing to be a witness to a marriage between my mother and himself.

Q.—What did you say? A.—He also stated that he wished me to keep it a secret—

Q.—State all that he said at that time. A.—Until June next; that he then intended going to Europe with mother, but nevertheless that he would take me with him, if I wished to go.

Q.—State all that he said at that time that you now recollect—was your mother present at the time? A.—She was.

Q.—What did she say, anything? A.—He asked her if I could keep a secret; she said he must ask that question of myself; he also stated to me that mother was going to Goshen to see if she could get Dimis Hubbard to come in to marry them; I asked the Doctor if it was to be at the house; he said it was to take place at the house; I then asked him why he wished it kept a secret; he said that he had promised Dimis Hubbard.

Q.—Who?

Mr. Clinton—Miss Hubbard she is called. She was married, but has been divorced.

Witness—He said he had promised he would never marry any one while she was single; that she was the only incumbrance he had on his hands at that time, and that she was to be married before June next; mother then told me I should not ask any more questions about it; I then left the room, leaving the two there together.

Q.—What was the next occasion when the subject was spoken of by Dr. Burdell? A.—I spoke to mother about it before we came down; she said—

Mr. Edwards objected.

Witness—I asked if she wanted to have it kept secret—

Surrogate—They object to anything she said unless the Doctor was present.

Witness—Nothing further was said about it down stairs.

Q.—When did you next hear the Doctor say anything on the subject? A.—Next morning the Doctor told me that mother had gone to Goshen, for that purpose, to Dr. Snodgrass'; he told me that in the office; no one was present but the Doctor and myself; I said nothing further to him, and that is all he said at that time on the subject.

Q.—When was it next adverted to in his presence? A.—I don't think he spoke about it again till Tuesday morning.

Q.—What did he say then? A.—He then asked mother what her age was.

Q.—Did she tell him? A.—She did.

Q.—What age did she give him? A.—She said thirty-five.

Q.—Where was this? A.—In his office.

Q.—Was any one else present, at that time, except you, your mother and the Doctor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State all else that was said at that time, when he asked your mother her age? A.—He had a paper with him, that Mrs. Snodgrass had given mother, with Mr. Marvine's address on it; he stated that he was going to the Bank, and that he would see Mr. Marvine before he returned; I don't remember anything particular that was said after that.

Q.—After Tuesday morning when next it was the subject referred to? A.—I did not see him then till 5 o'clock in the evening; I then saw him in the hall.

Q.—What passed? A.—He merely made the remark, saying, "I have accomplished it;" I don't remember the answer I gave him; he then passed on up stairs; it was at the foot of the stairs this conversation took place; I went down to tea.

Q.—Was your mother at tea? A.—She was; she was not down at that time; she came down afterwards.

Q.—Did the Doctor take tea with you? A.—No.

Q.—When did you first see him after tea? A.—After tea I went immediately up to his room.

Q.—Did you find him there? A.—Yes, Sir; he then told me to prepare myself to go.

Q.—To go where? A.—With him and mother, to Rev. Dr. Marvine's; I then left the room, for the purpose of doing so.

Q.—You went up stairs and dressed yourself? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—Where did you next see the Doctor? A.—When I came down stairs I saw him in his office; mother was there waiting for me.

Q.—Where did you go, from the office? A.—We went down stairs.

Q.—All together? A.—Yes.

Q.—From the office where? A.—We were going to pass out; my mother met my sister Helen in the hall, and told her that she wished her to remember this night; I don't know what answer she made mother; we then passed out.

Q.—About what time was it when you left the house? A.—It was between seven and eight.

Q.—Did you walk directly from your house to Dr. Marvine's house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go after leaving the house? A.—After we got out a short distance mother said she had left her gloves; the Doctor said he had not any either; he said he would stop and buy them a pair; I think mother said to him, "We will step into our corset-maker's;" her name is Mrs. Sollenbach.

Q.—Whereabouts was that? A.—I don't know the number; it is in Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan; she made the remark as she passed in that she hoped the Doctor would not mistake the number of the house; he said he knew he could remember it, it being directly opposite the Metropolitan.

Q.—Did you all go in there together? A.—No, Sir; he left us at the door. my mother and myself, and we went in alone; he bought the gloves and brought them in after we had been in there half an hour.

Q.—Where was it your mother and you went to? A.—My mother and I remained in Mrs. Sollenbach's till he came for us.

Q.—And he bought the gloves elsewhere? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After he came to you what next? A.—He came in and handed mother the gloves.

Q.—What color were they? A.—White.

Q.—Did he have a pair himself? A.—Yes.

Q.—What color were they? A.—White.

Q.—Well? A.—We then left the house.

Q.—Did your mother and the Doctor put on the gloves before leaving the house, or were they kept in a parcel? A.—I really don't remember.

Q.—Did you all then go directly from that place to Mr. Marvine's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who opened the door at Mr. Marvine's? A.—The servant girl.

Q.—What room did you go into? A.—The front parlor.

Q.—Who was there? A.—The girl came in after us, and made the gas brighter.

Q.—Was there nobody in the room when you went in? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who first came into the room after you went in? A.—Mr. Marvine.

Q.—Tell us all that happened there; if there was any conversation? A.—Mr. Marvine made the remark—"You see I am punctual;" he then took my name and age on a piece of paper; he asked that from myself; mother then said I was her daughter.

Q.—What next happened? A.—The Doctor introduced mother and myself to Mr. Marvine; I think that was after he took my name or before; I cannot say with certainty.

Q.—What was the next thing? A.—I think he then performed the ceremony.

Q.—Where did your mother and the Doctor stand when the ceremony was performed?

Mr. Clinton—Do you mean in regard to Mr. Marvine?

Witness—Yes.

Q.—Which side or end of the room did your mother and the Doctor stand in when the ceremony was performed? A.—The Doctor stood facing Mr. Marvine; my mother stood at his left; Mr. Marvine was in front.

Q.—Did the bridal couple stand by the fire-place, or at the folding-door, or in the middle of the room, or where? A.—Mother stood in front of the sofa, and the Doctor stood kind of round from her, not in a straight line with her; he stood a little in front of her.

Q.—The ceremony was then performed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What happened next immediately after the ceremony was performed? A.—Mr. Marvine made a short prayer; after that he made some remarks which I don't remember what they were; Mr. Marvine then asked the Doctor if he wished a certificate.

Q.—What did the Doctor say to that? A.—I think the Doctor said it would be better to have one. Mr. Marvine told him he would have it ready for him in the morning if he would call for it. The Doctor said he would. We then left the house.

Q.—Did you see or hear any domestics in the back-room at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see or hear any signs of any person being in the back-room? A.—I thought there were some persons peeping through the folding doors, looking through.

Q.—Was there anything said at that time about keeping the marriage secret? A.—The Doctor said at the house before we left that he did not wish Mr. Marvine to publish it.

Q.—Did he mention the reason? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—What did Mr. Marvine say? A.—I don't remember what his answer was.

Q.—Was it the Doctor or your mother said that to Mr. Marvine? A.—The Doctor.

Q.—Not your mother? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—After you left the house where did you go? A.—We went immediately home.

Q.—All together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About what time did you arrive at home? A.—I think it was ten o'clock.

Q.—Did you walk up with them to their door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you arrived home, how did you find the state of the weather? A.—We went up stairs to Dr. Doctor's room.

Q.—All of you? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Give it as near as you can recollect? A.—I should think it was between ten and fifteen minutes.

Q.—Did your mother and the Doctor remain there during that time? A.—They did.

Q.—Was anything said on the way from Mr. Marvine's that you recollect? A.—I made the remark to the Doctor that if I ever should tell it what he would say; he said he would kill me; I don't know whether he said it in earnest or in jest; mother asked him why he did not give Mr. Marvine the ring; he said he did not ask for it; he (the Doctor) said if he would put it on her finger and say a few words it would do just as well.

Q.—Is that all you recollect that was said on the way home? Did he do any thing at that time about the ring? Did he put a ring on her finger? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In the street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did he get the ring from? A.—I don't know whether he had it in his hand or on his finger; I don't know where he took it from.

Q.—Is there any thing else you recollect as having occurred on the way home? A.—Nothing particular.

Q.—After you went up stairs to the Doctor's office when you had arrived home, please state what took place there. A.—I don't remember what he said particular.

Q.—After you left the Doctor's office did you retire to bed? A.—I went into his back-room—his bedroom—with mother.

Q.—What did you do there? Did you have any conversation with her there? A.—I did; I don't remember what it was about—different things.

Q.—Did you go up stairs from the back room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go—to your own room? A.—I went to my own room.

Q.—Whom did you find there? A.—My sister.

Q.—Was she up or in bed? A.—She was in bed.

Q.—Did you leave that room again that night? A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Clinton—Who was the party that was married that night by Rev. Mr. Marvine to your mother? A.—Dr. Harvey Burdell.

Mr. Clinton—That is all we want.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. TILDEN.

Q.—How do you fix the day on which this marriage took place, Miss Cunningham? How do you know it was on the 26th of October? A.—I think it was something I ought to remember; this Doctor often talked to me about it.

Q.—You say that the first time he spoke to you, was on the Sunday morning preceding the marriage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you positive that was the first time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it on the Sunday morning before church time? A.—Yes, it was.

Q.—Was there any circumstance that occasioned you to say it was on Sunday morning? A.—He said he wanted my mother to go to Goshen on Monday; he told me on Monday that she had gone.

Q.—On what time on Monday did the Doctor tell you she had gone? A.—In the morning; I was in his office; I think he was fixing his instruments.

Q.—This was the day after he had first spoken to you about it, and the day before the marriage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And during your mother's absence to see Dr. Snodgrass at Goshen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember any other conversation you had with him? A.—No; I was not long in conversation with him.

Q.—When did your mother return from Goshen? A.—In the evening.

Q.—Do you know how she went? A.—I do not; I think the Doctor went out to the door with her, and came back again.

Q.—Did she go to Goshen by way of Newburg? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did she leave the house in a carriage or on foot? A.—I don't think she went in a carriage.

Q.—Did your mother say she was going by railroad or by steamboat? A.—She did not tell me.

Q.—What time did she leave that morning to go? A.—I don't know: she had to take her breakfast alone, because she went so early.

Q.—Did the Doctor say how long he intended to be gone to Europe, after he had told you he should keep the marriage secret until June? A.—He did not.

Q.—Your mother was to go with him to Europe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What reason did he give for wishing to keep the marriage secret? A.—He said he had promised his cousin, Mr. Demise, that he would not get married till she was married.

Q.—Did he give no other reason? A.—I do not remember any.

Q.—What time on Tuesday morning was the conversation when he asked your mother her age? A.—I think it was between seven and eight, before breakfast.

Q.—It was in his office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did you happen to be in his office before breakfast? A.—I generally went in.

Q.—How did your mother come to be there? A.—She generally went in too.

Q.—Had he a paper in his hand? A.—Yes; a written paper; it had Mr. Marvine's address on it.

Q.—What did he say to you that night? A.—He said he had accomplished it.

Q.—Accomplished what? A.—I suppose he meant the preparations for the marriage.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell at that time take his meals in the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—About what time did he usually go out to dinner? A.—Between four and five.

Q.—About what time did the Doctor return to the house that evening? A.—About six o'clock.

Q.—It was then he told you to prepare yourself for the evening? A.—Not then; not till afterwards.

Q.—Did you go to tea first? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long were you at your tea? A.—About twenty minutes.

Q.—After tea did you find your mother waiting for the Doctor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was he dressed? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Was there anything unusual in his appearance? A.—I do not remember if there was.

Q.—Had he on a frock coat or a dress coat? A.—I do not know the difference.

Q.—What was there about his dress that struck you? A.—I simply remarked that he looked rather dressy.

Q.—When did your mother tell you to remember that night? A.—She did not tell me; she told my sister; the Doctor was present; we were in the hall going out.

Q.—Can you state precisely what your mother said to your sister Helen on that occasion? A.—She only told her to remember it.

Q.—Did she give any reason for wishing her to remember it? A.—She did not.

Q.—Did you ever talk to your sister of the marriage previous to the murder of Dr. Burdell? A.—I never did.

Q.—Why not? A.—Because I promised Dr. Burdell I would tell nobody of it.

Q.—Did you have a carriage to go to Mr. Marvine's? A.—No; we walked all the way.

Q.—Did you make any call on the way? A.—Yes, Sir; we called in at Mrs. Sollenbach's, and the Doctor went out.

Q.—What did he go out for? A.—To buy some gloves for himself and mother.

Q.—Was there a piano in the room? A.—There was.

Q.—Did anybody play upon it? A.—Yes, Sir; Miss Sollenbach played upon it, and I played upon it.

Q.—What did the Doctor do when he came back with the gloves? A.—He gave one pair to my mother.

Q.—Were they wrapped in paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he say anything? A.—I think he said it was all right, and we could go along.

Q.—On leaving Mrs. Sollenbach's, you went to Mr. Marvine's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You found Mr. Marvine waiting for you? A.—Yes, he was waiting.

Q.—You experienced no delay? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you walk back after the ceremony? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you the Doctor's arm? A.—Part of the time I had, and my mother had his arm.

Q.—Did you talk much, coming back? A.—Yes, Sir; it was then my mother asked why he did not give Mr. Marvine the ring.

Q.—What ring was that? A.—A ring he had given her in July; there was other conversation, but nothing about the marriage, except about the ring; I remarked to my mother when we got home how queer the Doctor acted about the ring.

Q.—Where did your mother sleep after the marriage? A.—She slept with Dr. Burdell in his chamber.

Q.—How did you know that? A.—I generally stopped at the room door to know if she had any word to send down stairs.

Q.—Which of his rooms was it that she slept in? A.—In the back room.

Q.—Did you frequently do that? A.—I did so almost every morning from the time of the marriage.

Q.—She always answered you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long did that continue? A.—Until my sister's sickness, some time in December.

Q.—How do you know it was in December? A.—Because I know mother was going to send her to school.

Q.—Was it at the time of that sickness that your mother left the Doctor's room? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Up to this time where had you been sleeping? A.—In the fourth story back room, with my sister.

Q.—What sickness was this of your sister's? A.—A cold, with a pain in the side

Q.—Was she sick enough to have a physician? A.—I think Dr. Baldwin attended her.

Q.—How long was she sick at this time? A.—From three to four days.

Q.—Did she sleep with your mother during that time? A.—Yes, Sir, in the third story, front floor?

Q.—Why did your mother leave the bed of her husband? A.—Because of my sister's sickness.

Q.—Did she ever return to sleep with him, as far as you know? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did she sleep after your sister's sickness? A.—In the same room; I was sick after my sister.

Q.—How long did your sickness continue? A.—It was off and on for two or three weeks.

Q.—Did Helen know of your knocking at your mother's door? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not the servants have often occasion to call you a second time, because you were slow to rise? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you not usually behind Helen in getting up? A.—I was, after we came down stairs to sleep, several times.

Q.—Where did the servants usually sleep? A.—In the attic, in a place closed in, adjoining the room in which I and my sister slept.

Q.—About what time did you and your sister usually retire to bed? A.—We had no particular time; sometimes at eleven—never much later.

Q.—About what time did Mr. Eckel come to your house to lodge? A.—I cannot state the time; I think it was in the fore part of October.

Q.—Did the Doctor reserve to himself all the second story of the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That included two large rooms, a small hall-room, and a bath-room between the two large rooms? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The front room was the Doctor's office until the cold weather set in? A.—About that time.

Q.—What did he do with the little front room? A.—He had his work bench in there.

Q.—Was there usually a dental chair there? A.—Not at that time.

Q.—Who slept in that room, if anybody? A.—Mother slept there a few nights before the marriage.

Q.—Never after the marriage? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did you know of her consenting to sleep away from the Doctor, up stairs? A.—Because she was sick part of the time herself, and I slept with her.

Q.—When did you first come yourself to live at No. 31 Bond-street? A.—A year ago last October.

Q.—Were did you come from? A.—From Saratoga.

Q.—Where were you before you were at Saratoga? A.—At Cleveland.

Q.—At school? A.—No, Sir; that was a mistake of the Coroner's.

Q.—What was the Doctor's demeanor towards your mother? A.—He was always very kind to her.

Q.—And her's towards him? A.—She was very kind.

Q.—Did you notice any kissing in Mr. Marvine's hall? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you notice any change in his demeanor towards [illegible]

Q.—And how did he call? A.—As if they thought for each other.

Q.—Then, in your observation, they were happy in each other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear the Doctor say anything about the intended disposition of his property? A.—No, Sir, I never did.

Q.—After the marriage did they make any wedding excursion? A.—Mother intended to go to Saratoga, but was detained on account of some property she had to look after.

Q.—Did the Doctor go to Saratoga? A.—Yes, he did.

Q.—When did he go? A.—The latter end of the week of the marriage.

Q.—Did he not go the next day after the marriage, on Wednesday? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not say to the Coroner, in your examination, that it was on Wednesday that he went? A.—I do not know that I did.

Q.—Are you sure it was after Wednesday? A.—I really cannot say

Q.—Did your own father leave any property, Miss Cunningham?

Mr. Clinton objected to the question; Mr. Tilden withdrew it.

Q.—Who was keeping the house No. 31 Bond-street, when you went there? A.—Miss Jones.

Q.—And you boarded with her until Spring? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did your mother take the house? A.—First of May.

Q.—Can you fix the time when Mrs. Snodgrass came on her visit? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it after Mr. Ulman came to the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it after Mr. Thayer left? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What servant-girl was then there? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—What were your mother's relations with Mr. Eckel—those of intimacy? A.—No, Sir

Q.—Did she go out with him? A.—Yes, Sir; she did—twice.

Q.—Alone? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After the marriage? A.—Yes; but she told me to tell the Doctor about it.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He laughed.

Q.—Did she go with Mr. Eckel to Cristadoro's? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Were you at the party on the 14th of January? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you notice that Mr. Eckel had a new wig on? A.—I know he had a wig on; I do not know if it was new.

Q.—Did you testify before the Coroner that Mr. Eckel never went out with your mother? A.—I do not recollect what I did testify to.

Q.—Did you ever see the door leading from Mr. Eckel's room to your mother's sleeping room open? A.—I saw it broken open by my mother, after the murder

Q.—Did your sister see your mother break it open? A.—She did.

Q.—Where was the key to that door? A.—My mother said there was no key to it.

Q.—Did you state before the Coroner's Jury that that door was always kept closed after the marriage? A.—I don't know what I stated; but I know it was always closed.

Q.—How do you know that? A.—It was always closed when I went into the room.

The Court here adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when Miss Cunningham will be further cross-examined.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Coroner's Inquests.

A SAD STORY OF DESTITUTION AND DEATH.

Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday at the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, upon the body of SARAH PERL, an Irish woman, aged 40 years, who died at that place late the previous night. She was found, about 10 o'clock Saturday night, by a policeman in an open yard at No. 68 Seventh-avenue. A little girl, 8 years of age, and two younger children (boys) were lying beside her upon a pile of rags. When spoken to by the officer, she answered feintly, and being unable to walk, was conveyed with the children in a cart to the Station-house. The officer said her breath had a disagreeable smell, but he could not state positively whether she had been drinking. She was put in one of the most comfortable cells and kindly cared for; but she died during the night. The children said deceased was their mother—that they had eaten nothing for a long time and were very hungry. Their wants were attended to. At the inquest, the little girl, MARY ANN by name, was examined. She told a very sad tale most artlessly:

"That is my mother," she said, pointing to the corpse. "The night before last two men came into our house, and turned my father and mother, and me and my two little brothers out. We had no where to go. We then went to sleep in an entry. Nobody turned us away all night. In the morning father went away to look for another place. He was gone all day. We had nothing to eat, and was very hungry. Father came back at 6 o'clock and then went away again. Nobody would let us into their house, 'cause they said if they did the landlord would turn them out. The folks we hired the house of hired it of somebody else. So we went into the yard. Mother said she was very sick; she had been sick a long time before, and my little brothers cried. Mother lay down, and I put some rags on her to keep her warm, because she said her head ached so bad. When it got dark my two little brothers lay down, and I put some things over them, and I got some rags to put under them too, and then I sat up to watch. By and by a policeman came along, and then he went away and got another one, and they lifted her up and put her into a cart, and took us all here. Mother didn't want to leave the yard. She said to the policeman that she wanted to stay where she was."

Policemen LYNCH and APGAR testified to finding the woman and children in the yard, and to conveying her to the police station.

A woman named RUDNER being sworn said: "The deceased and her husband and children came to our house about two weeks ago, and me and my husband took them in, and gave them a room out of charity. They were very poor, and we had to turn them out, because if we didn't, we would be turned out ourselves. We rent the house. MRS. PERL was a drinking woman. I saw her having some liquor on Saturday. She asked me to drink some, but I didn't."

The verdict rendered by the Jury was: "Death from intemperance and exposure."

The deceased will be buried in Potter's Field, and the children sent to the Almshouse.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A CHILD.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CONNERY, at No. 156 East Fifth-street, upon the body of BARBARA GOETTMAN, a child, aged three months, who was killed at that place by her nurse, CATHARINE SMITH, falling upon her, while in a fit of epilepsy. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

The men THOS. SMITH, who was run over about 2 o'clock, on Sunday morning, by one of the Third-avenue Railroad cars, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 50 years of age. He was subject to epileptic fits, and it is supposed that being taken with one he fell across the track. He was not observed by the driver of the car until the wheels were upon him. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body. Verdict: Death from fracture of the left leg, and other injuries, received by being accidentally run over by Car No. 17 of the Third-avenue Railroad, on the morning of the 12th of April, 1857.

FOUND IN THE WATER.

The body of an unknown man was found, yesterday, in the water foot of Pier No, 8, East River. Deceased was about 40 years of age, three feet, five inches high, of stout build, with large bushy, sandy-colored whiskers—had on a white linen shirt, black silk handkerchief, black cloth vest, green twilled pants, crab frock coat, shoes, and white stockings. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on the body. There were no external marks of violence upon it. Verdict: "Death from some cause unknown to the Jury."

☞ REYNOLDS & Co., who took the contracts for cleaning most of the down-town streets, carted 30,088 loads of dirt last week, and still the streets are intolerably dirty. From the Seventeenth Ward they took out 2 637 loads, from the First Ward 2,279.

☞ Mr. DEMPSTER had a fair audience for so foul a night at the Tabernacle last evening. He sang as well as ever.

☞ Bishop POTTER on Sunday night confirmed some 60 persons at the Memorial Church.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Eruptions and ulcers spring from impure blood, as weeds spring from a neglected soil. This well-proved disinfectant and detergent neutralizes the morbid matter in the circulation, extirpates the disease, "root and branch." It is uncontaminated by mineral poison. KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES, also entirely vegetable, are a pleasant remedy, infallibly fatal to internal worms. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mild operation with successful effect are the peculiarity of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Now that we may soon expect genial Spring, it is of great importance that a few doses be used by the wise. Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but BRANDRETH'S PILLS afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use, we prevent the collection of those impurities which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the fine organs of the stomach and bowels. Sold at principal office, No. 48 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Counterfeit of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are in the market. Look to the book of directions. If the paper on which they are printed is water-marked with the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW-YORK AND LONDON," the medicine is genuine, but not otherwise. In looking for the water-mark hold the paper between the eye and the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per pot or box.

[illegible] Together.....
Invested in Loans....$167
In Specie..... 12,
1857—April 11, Bank Capital.....
Undrawn Deposits.....
Together.....$126,
Invested in Loans.....$116,374,717
In Specie..... 10,884,490—$126,259,207

*Exclusive of Undivided Profits.

The return is less favorable in the Specie average than was anticipated by $300,000 or $400,000. On inquiry we find that the interior Gold exchanges have been running to a moderate extent against the City. To the Kentucky Banks $200.000 was sent some days ago, and about the same amount to Charleston. Philadelphia is debtor to New-York and Boston about even. The falling off in the average to-day is unimportant, as with the aid of the arrival of $1,229,000 from California, the Banks begin the new week with something like $13,000,000. The demand for export will be light. The correspondent of the ROTHSCHILDS, who has shipped nothing last week, will probably avail of the *Asia*, on Wednesday, to the extent of $300,000 or $400,000. The Discount line is moderately up again, though not out of proportion to the banking means in the way of Capital and Deposits, as compared with this time last season, since when $9,840,000 has been added to Capital accounts.

The week opens on a quiet Money Market. There was some movement in demand loans, incident to the California arrival and the payment of the drafts from that quarter. The supply is made comfortable to the Brokers. The Sub Treasury paid $38,000 in California drafts, and more are believed to have come in the mails, though not yet presented. The leading Bankers in Foreign Exchange realized 109 on London to-day, and at the close of Change hour talked of ⅛@¼ more on the closing business for the *Asia*, to-morrow. France are 5:22½@5:20. The mails by the *Niagara* from England advise the resumption of DODGE, BACON & Co., of London, in their general business, and the failure of GREENE & Co., of Paris. The latter formerly did a considerable business with the United States, but their engagements of late have been running off. The particulars of the new Panama negotiation referred to in several of the London circulars, have not been made public.

At the Stock Exchange this morning, a large business was done in railway shares and in some of the State Stocks, at a further improvement. The heaviest operations were in Erie, Reading, New-York Central and Missouri Sixes. In the afternoon, after most of the outside orders had been executed, the *Bears* availed of the result of the Bank statement to sell the market down about one per cent., and the general list closed somewhat heavy. The principal fluctuations of the day were:

In New-York and Erie, from..... 53 to 52½ ₰ cent.
New-York Central, from..... 88¾ to 88¾ ₰ cent.
Michigan Southern, from..... 72 to 70½ ₰ cent.
Reading, from..... 80⅝ to 79⅜ ₰ cent.
Illinois Central, from..... 132½ to 132 ₰ cent.
Cleveland and Toledo, from..... 73⅛ to 72⅞ ₰ cent.

The deliveries of Illinois Central Stock are made by the *short* sellers with considerable difficulty, there being less than 4,000 shares of a capital of 170,000 shares at the commend of the Brokers. This afternoon a seller's contract, 60 days, was put ont 1 ₰ cent. below the cash price.

The California arrival to-day is a satisfactory one in all respects except definite action in the State Legislature on the public debt, which has not yet been taken. The exact form of legislation is uncertain. A Conestitutional Convention is spoken of, though the shortest method for recognizing the debt would be by popular vote on the simple question of affirming its binding force. The gold shipment of the 20th March, amounted to $1,645,000. New-York gets $1,229,288; London, $368,406. The mining news is good, and the market reports show increased activity. The tone of the San Francisco advices on business affairs is the most cheerful we have heard for several months. The *Bulletin* says of the material developments of the State:

"The prospects are that the present year will be one of the most prosperous in e material point of view that has yet been known. Present appearances indicate that the largest yield of gold and a most abundant harvest, and we believe that business in this city will, during the spring at least, be remunerative to those engaged in it. The amount of dust coming down from the mines during the past fortnight has been large, as indicated by the deposits at the Mint. The activity which we noticed as existing immediately at the close of the last fortnight has since continued, and the tenor of advices received from foreign markets within the interim has been such as to communicate an extraordinary stimulus to several descriptions of goods. For sugar and teas indeed there has been a degree of excitement manifested quite without a parallel for a long time back in this market; the tendency developed for speculation, however, has not been content with those two articles, and the movements of the fortnight have embraced a wide range of goode, resulting more or less in enhanced rates being established."

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN MARCH—ADDITIONAL.

	March—1857.	March—1856.
Pennsylvania Central.....	$500,875	$530,188
Catawissa.....	24,189	15,902
Wabash Valley.....	55,649	New.
St. Louis Pacific.....	54,886	30,063
Little Miami.....	99,105	89,000

The Pennsylvania Central is a very large return. Most of the lines show an increase equal to an average of 25 ₰ cent. on last season. The exact earnings of the Erie and New-York Central lines are not yet made up. We understand the Mineral Point Road, in Wisconsin, opened for traffic on the 4th inst., the work being complete and fully equipped. This is an important auxiliary to the Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago traffic, connecting the mineral district of Wisconsin with the trade of the Lakes and the East at Warren on the Illinois Central. The new line is 32 miles in length.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—APRIL 11.

Names of Banks.	Avs. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circ'l'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,169,855	$704,294	$254,993	$7,252,941
Artisans' Bank...	859,178	41,711	23,841	594,446
Atlantic Bank....	599,529	31,566	103,320	458,498
Bk. of America...	4,650,300	847,411	28,069	4,205,660
Bk. of Commerce..	11,043,931	1,053,992	2,095	7,055,068
Bk. of Commw'th.	1,395,464	74,497	90,945	1,506,297
Bk. of New-York.	3,598,434	386,479	324,508	2,715,493
Bk. of N. America	1,563,836	116,844	81,844	1,474,157
Bk. of Republic..	4,308,817	505,829	85,396	4,531,736
Bk. St. New-York.	6,894,869	358,594	569,660	3,561,403
Bowery Bank.....	1,007,861	86,822	176,654	879,974
Broadway Bank....	1,498,595	119,288	328,715	1,211,223
Bull's Head Bank	286,394	20,081	129,158	243,107
Butch.& Drov.Bk.	1,416,165	61,089	139,338	1,041,374
Chatham Bank....	648,158	38,406	121,263	396,642
Chemical Bank...	1,378,738	274,124	241,925	1,117,594
Citizens' Bank...	744,943	71,614	200,930	643,515
City Bank.....	1,811,615	181,053	82,292	1,406,687
Continental Bank.	2,967,214	251,506	103,344	2,728,044
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,510,070	108,663	89,597	1,545,719
East River Bank..	535,542	47,090	96,905	429,055
Fulton Bank.....	1,576,994	195,766	124,916	1,576,959
Greenwich Bank..	773,043	28,819	66,294	584,549
Grocers' Bank....	709,218	56,667	88,733	601,551
Hanover Bank....	1,407,158	64,245	118,190	875,884
Imp.&Traders' Bk	1,889,437	169,239	205,069	1,330,239
Island City Bank.	414,740	21,470	98,885	235,097
Irving Bank.....	818,718	61,514	122,038	628,090
Leather Man. Bk.	2,183,087	174,904	242,879	1,886,958
Manhattan Co....	4,746,763	349,739	374,644	3,229,227
Marine Bank.....	1,011,850	60,986	96,001	841,598
Market Bank.....	1,699,070	101,343	176,178	1,180,831
Mechanics' Bank..	4,365,183	463,102	326,696	3,655,796
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,213,408	54,145	199,846	944,373
Mech. & Trad. Bk	819,116	58,678	170,377	513,671
Mercantile Bank..	2,482,469	262,186	106,678	1,909,730
Merchants' Bank..	3,494,262	1,067,944	242,382	4,319,791
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,094,115	115,418	178,898	1,953,790
Metropolitan Bk..	5,957,348	580,675	302,045	5,791,691
Nassau Bank.....	1,341,527	104,686	117,378	1,055,867
National Bank....	2,127,502	146,265	186,155	1,179,550
N. Y. County Bk.	384,981	11,857	94,969	218,339
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	462,462	34,454	101,392	129,490
N. Y. Exch. Bank	223,464	10,006	133,365	227,618
North River Bank.	1,096,446	57,238	153,241	839,129
Ocean Bank.....	1,253,278	110,738	159,094	1,372,587
O

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1738. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...FROM HAMBURG

...EXCHANGE.

Consols 92 3-4.

Arrival of the Neapolitan Diplomatic Agent in Paris.

The Sound Dues Treaty Ratified by Prussia and Hamburg.

The Hamburg and North American Packet Company's iron screw steamer *Borussia*, Capt. TRAUTMAN, arrived yesterday, after a very quick passage of thirteen days, from Hamburg, having left that port on the 1st inst. She brings 18 passengers in the first cabin, 41 in the second, and 322 in the steerage—381 in all. Capt. ERKENS, the former captain, has gone to Grangemouth, Scotland, where two other steamers are building for the Company.

The *Borussia*, in lat. 44° 11', lon. 49° 28', passed ...ships *Hamburg*, and during the last four days of her passage experienced foggy weather.

A telegraphic dispatch from Liverpool announces the arrival of the *Persia* at that port on the 30th ult.

The news received by this arrival is extremely scanty. We do not find in the Hamburg papers any intelligence from Great Britain, or the slightest intimation as to how those elections which were held on the 30th ult. had resulted.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Hamburg *News*, writing on the 30th ult., says, in relation to the Neufchatel question:

"The day of the 5th session of the Neufchatel Conference, in which ...tions will still arrive at a peacable and universally satisfactory solution of the Neufchatel question, and therefore but little interest is taken in its proceedings. It is said that a principal difficulty in the arrangement is the money demand of Prussia. Dr. KERN wished to proceed to Bern to obtain new instructions, but the other plenipotentiary objected, as it would cause too long an interruption of the Conferences."

It seems to be certain that Prince NAPOLEON will meet the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE at Toulon.

Count MORNY's return to Paris is expected in May. The Duke of GRAMMONT and the Duke of MONTEBELLO are mentioned as most likely to succeed him in the mission to Russia.

The number of Russian nobles sojourning in France is increasing daily. Many, amongst them the Director-General of the Police of St. Petersburg, will depart next Monday for Toulon for the solemn reception of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE.

At Lyons, numerous political arrests have taken place. It is said that the Police have discovered a secret society whose members are joined for the purpose of furthering the election of the well-known Republican and celebrated physician RASPAIL, who, however, is not eligible under the new election law.

The Paris *Patrie* says: "FERUCK KHAN is expected about this time back from London in Paris. Only four persons of the members of the legations have accompanied him on his journey. If he receives from the Court of Teheran a ratification of the treaty concluded between Persia and England, he will again go to London, and then be accompanied by all the attachés of the embassy. He will there conclude the negotiations which he has commenced with various powers in regard to commercial treaties, and leave for Persia in September."

The Paris *Pays* says that letters from Vienna announce that the Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Moldavia had officially announced, on the 25th of March, that on that day not a single Austrian soldier remained in Moldavia. The *Pays* adds that the country was very quietly preparing for the elections.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Börsen Halle*, says that Baron BOURQUENEY has handed count BUOL a note of the French Government, in which it is announced that notwithstanding the diplomatic rupture between Austria and Sardinia, the French Cabinet was resolved to continue with energy the already commenced attempt at mediation.

The Secretary of the Sardinian Legation in Vienna, has arrived in Paris, where also the Marquis DE GARMONO, the hitherto Sardinian *Chargé d'Affaires* in Vienna, is expected.

Paris letters announce the arrival of an agent of the Foreign Ministry of Naples as official *Chargé d'Affaires*.

SPAIN.

The elections for the Cortes began on the 25th of March; the prospects are favorable for a victory o the Government.

The Infant Don ENRIQUE, brother of the King, has been ordered to quit Spain, and to go to France, because he declared for the Progressists.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, March 30.

To-day the French Ambassador at this Court has exchanged the ratifications of the Sound Dues Treaty, on the part of his Government.

On the 28th inst. a provisory decree on the Transit Dues was published by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The rumor is very prevalent in Paris that a new Imperial Nobility is to be instituted, and that the already announced law against the fraudulent assumption of titles is destined to prepare the way for it.

The number of departments which are to lose a delegate on account of decrease of population, is said to be eight; the Départments of Upper Saone and of Sarthe, are of the number.

The hackney coachmen of Paris have sent a deputation to the Emperor to request an increase of fares. Their application has been refused, but they are to be allowed to make a charge for baggage they carry.

GERMANY.

In the session of the Prussian House of Delegates on March 30th, the treaty for the abrogation of the Danish Sound dues was ratified, and the House of Nobles on the same day followed the action of the lower body.

The treaty has also been ratified by Hamburg.

The Prussian Prime Minister, Baron VON MANTEUFFEL, has announced to the House of Delegates that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia, in regard to the German-Danish question, were still in progress.

The Convention between Delegates of Austria and the Zollverein States has closed its sessions. The object of the Convention was to discuss the Austrian propositions for facilitating traffic between the States. Its sessions are to be resumed in Vienna.

Frankfort letters say that the rumor that Russia and France are resolved to take the part of Denmark against the German Bund, in the Schleswig-Holstein matter, find no belief in diplomatic circles there.

Commercial Intelligence.

In the absence of any English papers, we have no political news from that country, and only the following brief allusions to commercial matters, which we find telegraphed to the Hamburg journal:

LONDON, Monday, March 30.—CONSOLS closed today at 92¾.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 31.—CONSOLS have slightly advanced, closing at 93¼.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 30.—The *Persia* arrived on Saturday, with news from New-York to the 18th inst. The sales of COTTON to-day, have been about 6,000 bales at former prices.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—To-day 5,000 bales of COTTON were sold with a firm market and unchanged prices.

LONDON, March 30.—Foreign WHEAT is quiet, English 1s.@2s.; BARLEY 1s., and OATS 6d. to 1s. cheaper. FLOUR dull.

PARIS, March 30.—Four and a half ℔ cent. Bonds, 92.20; 3¼ ℔ cent., 70.50. CONSOLS were offered between 12 and 1 for 93⅞.

PARIS, March 31.—The 3 ℔ cent. Bonds opened 10 centimes lower than yesterday, at 70.40, but rose somewhat and closed as yesterday at 70.50. The 4½ ℔ cent. Bonds closed at 92; 3 ℔ cent. Spanish 39¾; 1¼ Spanish 25¼; Austrian State Railroad Shares 785.

ARRIVAL OF THE ERICSSON.

The steamship *Ericsson* arrived late last night, from Liverpool on the 1st inst. Her news has been anticipated by previous arrivals.

Medical.

Dr. REYBURN of St. Louis, Mo., has lately died, aged 36 years. He was formerly a Professor in the St. Louis Medical College, in which he held the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He was a frequent contributor to the St. Louis *Medical and Surgical Journal*, which at the time of his death, was President of the St. ... Medical Society. Dr. REYBURN was a native of ...more, and the son of THOS. G. REYBURN, an old ...honored merchant of St. Louis. He died in the Catholic faith.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway

From Washington.

EFFORTS TO CONCILIATE THE FLORIDA INDIANS—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 14.

The Secretary of the Interior has given full instructions to Messrs. RECTOR and GARRELL, Indian Agents, who have left Washington for the scene of their duties to organize a delegation from the Creeks and Seminoles residing west of the Mississippi, to proceed to Florida in the Autumn, on the especial business of persuading BILLY BOWLEGS and his followers to emigrate. The Florida Seminoles, the Government is aware, are too proud to be forced to this step at the point of the bayonet, and hence the resort to peaceful measures, which will, it is confidently believed, accomplish that important measure. In view of the above-mentioned design, there will meanwhile be no active military movements in Florida.

There will be no troops stationed in Kansas, who have in any way been complicated in the former difficulties in that Territory. In addition to the large force detailed for accompanying the Commission to run the Southern Boundary line of Kansas, a Summer campaign to chastise the Cheyennes and Kiowaye is arranged, and several officers are now here receiving specific instructions to that end. None of these troops are intended for Utah, as has been conjectured.

The case of Lieut. GILLIS, furloughed, is before one of the Naval Courts of Inquiry, and that of Lieut. WM. CHANDLER, before the other.

Disastrous Fires.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN BALTIMORE—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 14—10 P. M.

A terrible fire is now raging here on Charles and Lombard streets. The following warehouses are destroyed with their contents: EDWARDS & Co., glassware; NORRIS & BROS., importers of hardware; L. HARRISON & Co., cap manufacturers; JAMES S. ROBINSON, paper warehouse; E. L. PARKER & Co., iron warehouse; HODGES, EMACK & GRANT, hardware establishment; GILPEN, BARLEY & CANBY, wholesale druggists; and WM. DAVIDSON & Co., chemical paints.

BALTIMORE, 10:30 P. M.

The fire is still raging and is extending towards Light-street. FAIRBANKS & Co.'s Scale Factory is also destroyed.

The loss will probably reach half a million of dollars.

BALTIMORE, 11 P. M.

The fire is now being subdued and will no doubt be confined to its present limits.

Several persons have been badly hurt, and it is feared that some are buried in the ruins.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SOUTH PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Tuesday, April 14.

A disastrous fire broke out in South Pittsburg this morning. It originated accidentally in the planing mill of JAMES MILLINGER, destroying the entire building and about two million feet of seasoned lumber; also, three adjoining dwellings. MILLINGER'S loss is estimated at $90,000, of which $16,000 is insured; $9,000 in Pittsburg offices, $6,000 in the State Mutual, and $1,000 in the Farmers' and Mechanics', Philadelphia.

FIRE AT LA CROSSE, WIS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 14.

A fire at La Crosse, Wis., on the 8th inst., destroyed the flour and planing mill of WHITE, DYER & GREGORY. Loss, $30,000. Insurance, $15,000.

Elections.

IOWA STATE ELECTION—SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 14.

The election returns from Iowa indicate the success of the Republican candidates for State offices, by a majority equal to the November election.

CHARTER ELECTIONS AT ALBANY—SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 14.

At our Charter Election, to-day, six Democratic and four American Aldermen were elected; Republicans, none. An American gain of two since last Spring. Of the Supervisors, six Democrats, three Americans, and one Republican were elected. A Democratic Assessor and Constable were elected by large majorities. The vote was very light.

CHARTER ELECTION AT PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, April 14.

The Charter Election of this city, to-day, resulted in the election of Judge SANFORD, Dem., for Mayor, by 220 majority, and Mr. QUINN, Dem., for City Clerk, by 50 or 60 majority.

CHARTER ELECTION AT TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON, Tuesday, April 14.

At our city election to-day, the entire Democratic ticket was successful. JOSEPH WOOD, for Mayor, has 338 majority. In the Council there is three of a Democratic majority.

From Boston.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A METHODIST CLERGYMAN—THE DALTON DIVORCE CASE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 14.

Rev. O. P. FARRINGTON, Methodist clergyman at Cohasset, is being examined before a Church Council on charges of adultery, lying, and indecent exposure of person. He is about 35 years old, preached for $500 a year, and has a wife and seven children. A member of his Church is the accuser. Elder PAUL TOWNSEND presides over the examination which causes great excitement in Cohasset and vicinity.

The Dalton divorce case commenced before Judge MERRICK, of the Supreme Court, this morning. It is a sequel to the Coburn and Dalton assault case, which resulted in the death of young SUMNER. R. H. DANA, Esq., appears for Mr. DALTON, and Hon. RUFUS CHOATE and H. F. DURANT, Esq., for the respondent.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER DELAWARE.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, April 14.

The schooner *Home*, from Ponce, Porto Rico, reports the schooner *Delaware*, of and from Edgartown, lost in a white squall in lon. 66°, lat. 17°. The Captain and crew of the *Delaware* took to the boats, and arrived at Ponce on the 18th ult. The *Home* brought three of the crew here.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER RESCUE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 14.

The steamer *Rescue* sunk, on the 10th inst., through coming in collision with the Rock Island Bridge. Several other steamers have also been injured from the same cause since the resumption of navigation.

Items by the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 14.

Tampa dates are to the 4th inst., but there is no Indian news. Gen. HARNEY was at Fort Myers.

Nurses were being collected in New-Orleans for WALKER'S army.

Eighty-five workmen on the Tehuantepec route had returned to New-Orleans.

Legal Difficulty in the Garland Slave Case.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 14.

A collision occurred at Milwaukee, on Friday, between two Deputy United States Marshals and the Sheriff of Milwaukee County, relative to the property of S. W. BOOTH, editor of the *Free Democrat*. No violence was used on either side, and the Sheriff retained the property. The affair is in continuance of the Garland slave case.

Dissatisfaction at Walker's Appointment.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 14.

The Lecompton correspondent of the *Democrat* says the appointment of Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, as Governor of Kansas, gives great dissatisfaction. It is regarded as favorable to the formation of a Slave State. The instructions to carry out the census rouses general indignation. The letter also says that a spirit of violense and reckless lawlessness is beginning to be exhibited under the new Administration.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Nominations for Police Commissioners, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters.

Rapid and Reckless Legislation—Slaughter of Important Bills—The Adjournment, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

The rapidity of legislation here exceeds anything that the most reckless ever dreamed of. Bills are introduced, reported, read and passed through both Houses, in the most hurried manner, and with a determination that in some instances wins your admiration—though it may excite your alarm. Take for instance the bill to amend the charter of the Albany Bridge Company. It was a measure of vast importance, involving as it did the probable diminution of the navigable breadth of the Hudson to less than 280 feet. Yet this bill was reported in the Assembly, read and passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence in less than one hour.

Such instances are of hourly occurrence in both Houses. It is impossible for the most active to tell what is doing—it is literally impossible to tell what is done. The laws that will be after the Legislature adjourns, will, I am afraid, in many instances, be anything but the propositions that were originally offered. The Statute Book of this year will be a volume, huge in its proportions, beyond anything that has preceded it.

Among the bills which were slaughtered yesterday was that providing for the appointment of Commissioners to select a site for the two new Lunatic Asylums. This is the third year that a similar measure has been defeated, and I presume it will be slaughtered for the next three years in succession, as it has been for the past three years. The war on localities always stirs up sufficient hostility to insure the defeat of every bill.

The bill to require the cities to provide glass ballot-boxes at an expense not exceeding $10 each, was also defeated—only 15 votes being given in the affirmative, to 63 against it. This was one of the most stupendous swindles that was attempted, and that it received no more votes than it did is probably due alike to the iniquity of the scheme and the character of the individual under whose auspices it was introduced and managed in the Assembly.

The charter for an Emigrant Aid Society has passed both Houses. It is now a law.

It is understood that the nominations for Port-Wardens, Harbor-Masters and Police-Commissioners went up to-day. The Senate Chamber is so full of cracks that it is not at all surprising if I make a better certain guess as to who are named for those various officers.

I think SIMEON DRAPER, JAMES W. NYE, and JACOB CHOLWELL, are named Police Commissioners for the City of New-York; JAMES BOWEN, for the County of Westchester, and J. S. T. STRANAHAN, for the County of Kings. Messrs. DRAPER, BOWEN and STRANAHAN are Old-Line Whigs—Mr. CHOLWELL, an ex-Know-Nothing, and Mr. NYE, a Radical Democrat.

For Port Wardens there are named, MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, WILLIAM KING, EDWARD SEAMAN, EDGAR MCMULLEN, JOHN BUTLER, JR., JOHN FRIEND, Captain TIBBETTS, Captain TINCKHAM, and Judge BRAMHALL.

The Harbor Masters are SPENCER BENEDICT, W. J. A. FULLER, J. S. STAGG, WILLIS PATTEN, JACOB V. DODGE, HART L. MURRAY, CHARLES G. MUNCH, A. SMITH, JOHN CASHOW and JAMES P. FAGAN.

These nominations were all referred to appropriate Committees, and will no doubt be acted on at the next Executive session.

I think the Legislature will adjourn on Friday. All the most important bills that are ever permitted to fail, are now through. The Trinity Church bill, reported this morning, may pass, if the session holds until Friday, but the chances now are that it will go over. LEO.

The Appointments of Police Commissioners, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 14.

The following appointments were sent into the Senate to-day:

Police Commissioners under the new Bill—SIMEON DRAPER, JAMES W. NYE and JACOB CHOLWELL, for New-York; JAMES BOWEN for Westchester; and J. S. T. STRANAHAN for Kings.

Among the harbor masters were the following JAMES J. STAGG, ARCHIBALD HALL, Capt. HOWARD TIBBETTS, WILLIS TAFFAN, SPENCER BENEDICT and W. J. A. FULLER.

Among the port wardens were the following: MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, JOSEPH TINKHAM, EDWARD B SEAMAN, WM. G. KING, JOHN FRIEND, CHAS. H BRAMHALL and EDGAR MCMULLEN BUTLER.

Much feeling is manifested, and much excitement prevails about the Capitol.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, April 14.

A large number of remonstrances were presented against a Railroad in University-place.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To authorize certain railroad companies to take stock in the Buffalo and International Railroad Company.

To incorporate the People's Ferry between New-York and Staten Island.

For the preservation of timber and stone in the Onondaga reservation.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To enable the New-York Supervisors to raise $50,000 for deficiencies in the Department of Repairs and Supplies.

To provide for the erection of a new City Hall in New-York.

For the relief of the Franklin Academy.

To authorize a loan to the Antwerp Literary Institute.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Annual Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after some amendments was read a third time and passed.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the bill to prevent the sale of fraudulent passenger tickets, and relative to the claims of soldiers of 1812.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To provide for the appointment of Commissioners for building the new City Hall, New-York.

Relative to the Fire Department of Brooklyn, Eastern District.

To incorporate the New-York Towing and Wrecking Company.

To provide for the better organization of the Public Schools, New-York.

The Committee of eight reported complete the Albany Bridge bill, and, on motion of Mr. UPHAM, it was read a third time, and passed by Ayes 17, Nays 12.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill authorising the sale to the United States of the site chosen for the Post-Office in New-York, when the same is selected. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Giving consent to the United States to purchase lands in the City of New-York for a Post-Office site.

Amending the law relative to common lands at Hempstead, Queens County.

Relative to Plank and Turnpike roads in Queens County.

For the regulation of the government of Central Park, New-York.

Amending the law relative to assessments in the City of New-York.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to challenges for Jurors. The bill provides that opinions formed by exparte statements, or from newspaper accounts of criminal cases, shall not disqualify a Juror, and creates a peremptory challenge for the people.

To provide for extra pay to the Census Marshal, Kings County.

The joint resolution, reorganizing the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court was adopted, after striking out the provision as to the terms of the Appeal Judges.

The joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution so as to more effectually prevent and punish bribery and corruption at elections, was adopted.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, April 14.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Mariners' Savings Institute, by increasing the amount to be received on deposit to $5,000.

To amend the charter of the Broadway Savings Institute.

To incorporate the Lake Erie and Lake Michigan Transit Ship Canal Company.

To amend the general insurance act.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to limited partnerships.

In relation to assessments of taxes on incorporated companies.

Relative to sewerage in Brooklyn.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

The Metropolitan Bank sent in a statement as to the redemptions during the year of bills of other banks. The total amount of the redemption was $62,459,000, exclusive of bills ont of the City and County of New-York, but in the State, redeemed at par. The expenses of the redemption department were $60,229. The quarter per cent. received on money of the State taken at discount amounted to $145,389, less one half paid to the banks.

THE EXCISE BILL.

Mr. WOOSTER moved to suspend the third reading of bills in order to take the Excise bill from the table, and refer it to a Special Committee to report complete.

Messrs. FOOT and HOGEBOOM opposed, and Messrs. JONES and H. BAKER supported the motion.

The motion was carried, and then the Speaker ruled the resolution ont of order, because other orders of business were first before the House.

Mr. WOOSTER moved to lay the intervening orders of business on the table, one after another, until the resolution was reached, and then take up his resolution.

The Speaker again ruled it out of order, on the ground that it empowered the Committee to report complete.

Mr. WOOSTER modified the resolution so as to require the Committee to report forthwith.

Mr. FOOT again spoke in opposition, but the resolution prevailed by a large majority.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING, ETC.

The following bills were reported by the Committee:

To extend the provisions of the Alien act. Ordered to a third reading.

Appointing three Commissioners to examine annually the accounts of the Treasurer and Superintendent of the Banking Department. Ordered to a third reading.

For the protection of emigrants. Ordered to a third reading.

To raise the salary of Judge CULVER of the Brooklyn City Court. Objections were made on the ground that the Committee had no authority to report the bill complete.

The bill to reduce the canal tolls on certain articles was ordered to a third reading.

The bill relative to the Auditor of the Canal Department, the House refused to refer back to be reported complete.

The bill to legalize the action of the Board of Supervisors of New-York, respecting the payment of the expenses for putting up the Superior Court, was referred back to be reported complete.

The bill to repeal the act creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to establish the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court was sent to a second Committee of the Whole.

The bill for the relief of the wife and minor children of a drunkard, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill in relation to marks of weight and tare on cases and packages was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to incorporate the American School of Mines was sent to the Committee of Sixteen.

The bill providing for the issue of new certificates of State Stock and Comptroller's Bonds, where the original are lost, was ordered to a third reading.

The Committee on Charitable Institutions having been unable, after hearing the arguments, to come to a favorable conclusion respecting the Trinity Church bill, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and reported the bill for the consideration of the House.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to make the bill the special order for to-morrow, at 4 o'clock. Lost.

The Committee reported a bill to amend the act in relation to Foreign Insurance Companies.

Also, the bill in relation to Judiciary officers in New-York. Ordered to a third reading.

Also, the bill to secure freedom to all citizens of this State. Sent to the Second Committee of the Whole.

AFTERNOON SESSION

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act in relation to Insurances in this State by foreign Companies.

To incorporate the Staten Island Savings Bank.

To authorize the issue of new certificates of State Stock and Comptroller's Bonds, where the originals are lost.

To provide for the examination of the accounts of the State Treasury and Bank Superintendent's Department. It appoints ABIJAH A. MOSS, of Niagara; W. H. ROBERTSON, of Westchester; and THOMAS S. GRAY, Examiners, at $5 a day.

The Speaker announced the following as the Committee on the Excise bill: Messrs. Wooster, Sherman, Jones, Ketchum, Lewis, Hutchinson and Ingraham.

Mr. VARNUM moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote on the Marriage Contract bill. Lost. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WOOSTER, from the Special Committee, reported the Senate Excise bill, amended so as to strike out the provision giving the license power to Supervisors, and substituting in their place the County Judge and two Justices of the Sessions.

Mr. FOOT moved as a substitute a prohibitory law. Motion lost by ayes 43, nays 66.

The report of the Committee was then agreed to, and the bill, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, was ordered to a third reading.

During the taking of the vote a number of members asked to be excused from voting.

The Democrats, almost to a man, voted against the bill, thus driving the Republicans either to support or kill the bill.

Mr. PRENDERGAST, on a motion to be excused, attacked the Democrats, accusing them of misleading temperance men by pretending, up to the last moment, they were going to support the License bill, and then voting against it.

Messrs. BISHOP, BROKWITH, HUTCHINSON, PAUL and GEORGE, gave reasons for so doing, and voted in the negative.

A number of Republicans who had at first voted in the negative, changed their vote so as to carry the bill.

The bill was passed, by ayes 69; nays 46.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York and Harlem Suspension Bridge Co.

To amend the Act for the benefit of the Indians.

To establish regulations for the port of New-York, as passed by the Senate.

On motion of Mr. WAKEMAN, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill establishing bulkheads and pier-lines for the harbor of New-York.

The bill was warmly opposed by the New-York and Brooklyn members.

A large lobby influence was also at work against the bill. Messrs. VARNUM, MANN, HANFORD, JOHN J. REILLY, KIVLIN, and others, opposed the bill, and Messrs. FOOT and LITTLEJOHN supported it.

After a warm debate the Committee of the Whole rose and reported progress.

Mr. WAKEMAN moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill, and to order it to a third reading.

Mr. JONES moved to amend by substituting the bill offered by Mr. JOHN J. REILLY, extending the Commission and forbidding further encroachment on the harbor until the final line is adopted. Motion lost by Ayes 25, Nays 53.

Mr. SLUYTER moved to substitute the bill reported by the minority of the Committee.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. KIVLIN warmly opposed the ordering of the bill to a third reading, declaring it unworthy the majority to press these City bills as party measures.

Mr. WAKEMAN'S motion prevailed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to reconsider the vote on the bill for the establishment of two Lunatic Asylums, and to lay that motion on the table. Adjourned.

The Honduras Railway.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 13, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your very lucid *résumé* of facts connected with the various actual and proposed routes of Interoceanic Communication in the TIMES of last Saturday, I think there is a slight discrepancy between the figures of the writer and the figures of the engraver. According to the former the summit of the proposed Honduras Railway is 2,681 feet of altitude above the sea, while according to the latter it is 276,000 feet, or 55 miles of vertical height!! Perhaps the author of the article will inform the public what "careful engineer" has pronounced the proposed work impracticable? It is true we have had the naturally *impartial* opinion of the Chief Engineer of the Panama Railway to that effect, but as that well-informed authority gave his opinion on an imaginary line o his own, called the "Totten line," which is something like one hundred and fifty miles distant from the Honduras line, he can hardly be supposed to come within the category of "Careful Engineers."

On the other hand, every engineer who has passed over the actual Honduras line, or who knows anything whatever about it, not only asserts its practicability but eminent feasibility.

It is not a "Bar-room line," to be put through by "vehement te'egraph," but will be built, and that without delay, at least such is the belief of

Your obedient servant, G. HOLLAND.

NICARAGUA AFFAIRS.

PROCEEDINGS OF COL. LOCKRIDGE.

Letter from Gen. Hall, Commissary General of Walker's Army.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Noticing in the New-York *Herald* of to-day a copy of an order ...gned S. A. LOCKRIDGE, Colonel Nicaragua Army, dismissing me from his command, I feel it my duty in self defence to make a statement in detail of my introduction, and the slight connection I had with him recently on the San Juan River, and trust you will allow me the use of your columns for the following statement:

At the expiration of my furlough, I left this City with a small detachment under Capt. J. E. FARNUM, for San Juan del Norte, for the purpose of reaching general head-quarters by the shortest route that offered. Arrived there I found it impossible at that time to reach Rivas by Panama, and therefore determined to essay the river. Immediately on our arrival the small steamer *Rescue* came alongside and the self styled Col. LOCKRIDGE boarded us. I was introduced as our men and stores were being transferred to her—and we immediately proceeded up the river to a point called Camp Titus, and landing there joined the forces under Gen. WHEAT, Col. TITUS, and Col. ANDERSON. Whilst there, at the solicitation of LOCKRIDGE, and for the better preservation of the stores, which were being wasted, I consented to take temporary charge of the Commissary Department, and, by the way, this was the only connection I had with the river command. A few days after the battle of Serapiqui was fought, Capt. FARNUM being in temporary command of the recruits, whilst I, in attending to the duties of my department, remained in camp, or upon the little steamer, in company with LOCKRIDGE, who, during the entire engagement, was not exposed to any manner of danger, Gen. WHEAT, Col. ANDERSON, and Col. TITUS having not only decided upon the manner of attack, but commanded, without the presence of Col. LOCKRIDGE, during the day. After the occupation of Serapiqui I was upon the boat when she had proceeded within a mile and a half of Castillo, for the purpose of landing the troops under Gen. WHEAT and Col. TITUS, that were to, and did, attack the place. During the engagement there, he, LOCKRIDGE, was not under fire, nor exposed, and when Gen. WHEAT returned, LOCKRIDGE sent a message to Col. TITUS, to the effect that he should hold his position for 24 hours, in which time he promised to return with reinforcements; he then proceeded to Seraplqui. Instead of returning as he promised, he went down to Greytown, and running the boat aground, failed to keep his engagement. The consequence of this failure is the loss of Castillo, for if he had returned with the reinforcement in 24 hours, instead of 56 hours, as he did, Col. TITUS would not have retired.

I have mentioned these two facts in this connection for the purpose of showing the man's incompetency and great regard for *self* when any fighting was going on. These are the causes that have led to want of discipline, and desertion, and all other evils that have delayed the opening of the San Juan River. It is my honest conviction that, had Gen. WHEAT, or any other competent man, had the command or position assumed by Col. LOCKRIDGE, long ere this a communication would have been effected with Gen. WALKER.

After these exploits of LOCKRIDGE, I took advantage of the boat leaving for Greytown to visit there again, that I might await the arrival of the steamer which was to bring us the reinforcements, without which, LOCKRIDGE informed me, no further operations could be carried forward. Capt. FARNUM and Maj. ELLIS (whom, with Col. MCDONALD, then in Greytown, and myself, were the only commissioned officers on the river) accompanied me. Arrived there and discovering that the *Tennessee* had not brought reinforcements nor provisions, we resolved to await the arrival of the *Texas*; and, out of courtesy alone, informed LOCKRIDGE of our intention. Not having right, or authority, he of course made no objections, and, in consequence, we remained—Greytown being more pleasant to officers without command than up the river would have proved. LOCKRIDGE left, and, to cap the climax of his overbearing, unmannerly conduct, he has absolutely appropriated to himself all the private property, in way of stores, &c., that had been committed to my care, and which were intended to keep us, if it were necessary, free from Government expense, during our stay in Greytown.

Then commenced a series of privations that were enough to disgust any one with a military life, by their simple recital; nor were they relieved till Col. KINNEY stepped forward, and by his own exertions and sacrifices made us comfortable. This, I presume, was the only return LOCKRIDGE could make to an officer, who had not only written his dispatches, which, from utter inability, he could not write himself, but had with a delicacy worthy of a better object, corrected his orders, and attended to the slightest details which an ignorant commander might be called upon to issue.

Self-respect alone, would have induced any gentleman to refuse service under such a man; but when to this be added his conduct towards his superiors as well as the fact of his incompetency and vulgarity, is it to be wondered at, that failing to make a connection with the Army at Rivas we should retire? or is it at all surprising that a man of his character should make such charges when the absence of these he defames insures his safety? I think not, and leave allegations so inconsistent with my well-known sacrifices, and untiring services in the cause, to be settled between my friends, the public, and the man LOCKRIDGE.

GEO. B. HALL, Commissary General, N. A.

Letter from Captain J. Egbert Farnum concerning Colonel Lockridge.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: It is an awkward thing for a soldier to sound his own praise, or to be forced into a position where he feels it not only necessary but imperative that he should defend himself from the assaults of one who, neither as a soldier nor in social life he can recognize, but one who, through the accident of association, has gained a notoriety that would seem to give him claims to an authoritative position. I allude to Colonel S. A. LOCKRIDGE of the San Juan River.

This man, this Colonel LOCKRIDGE, has seen fit to use that little "brief authority" which he has assumed, to assail me without the least shadow of a justification, without the first particle of a right, and at a time when he knows too well that *distance* alone shields him from the consequences of his dastardly baseness. I use strong language, but the provocation is stronger. I wish to make a refutation of the charges he brings against me, and at the same time permit my friends and the public, by a brief statement of facts concerning my complicity with Nicaraguan affairs, *to* judge between us.

I went to Nicaragua for the first time in January, 1856, and, after an arduous campaign, was stricken down with fever in the following June; so severe was my illness that Gen. C. C. HORNSBY, who then commanded the Occidental Department, insisted on my returning to the United States, giving me orders to report at head-quarters so soon as I recovered my health. In accordance with these orders I left New-York City on the 29th of January, per steamer *Tennessee*, and, it not being possible to reach the head-quarters of the army, I landed at San Juan del Norte, assuming, at the same time, as the only "Line" officer present, the temporary command of the "recruits" on board. At Punta Arenas I was met by S. A. LOCKRIDGE, emigration agent of the Republic of Nicaragua, who, having *first* arrived with a body of recruits from New-Orleans, had assumed command of the River San Juan. He not holding rank in the army, of course I could not report to him for duty, and so I informed him, at the same time requesting him to relieve me of the command I had assumed. He said that he was perfectly willing to comply with my request; but requested of me in return that, as a special favor, I would retain the command until after the battle of Serapiqui. I did so, and continued in the temporary charge of the Company, until after the reverse of our fortunes at Castillo. I then proceeded on the *Rescue* to ... by which vessel we expected to receive ... Sequeira, agreed which nothing ... done upon the river. The day of her arrival—she having failed us in our expectations—LOCKRIDGE informed Lieutenant-Colonel MCDONALD, Major ELLIS, Colonel C. B. HALL and myself (the only *commissioned* officers on the river), and, consequently, the only officers without command) that he was about proceeding up the river. I replied, as did the other gentlemen, that, as nothing could be done until the arrival of the *Texas*, and as I had no command, that for the purpose of preparing my letters for the United States I should remain at Greytown until that time. He acknowledged the position I had taken, and said it was "entirely immaterial." That evening we learned from Greytown to Punta Arenas, and found that LOCKRIDGE had gone, and that he had not only taken all the public stores with him, but had also taken the baggage and *private stores*, in fact every thing that he could lay his hands upon! The private stores, on which we had intended to mess during the balance of the boat, were just as much our individual property, as the fact of having purchased them with private purses could make them. Here, then, we found ourselves (in company with five or six officers of the Recruits, who, disgusted, had resigned, and whose resignations had been accepted,) without money, without food, without blankets, and, in fact, everything; no possible communication with our friends, and none but enemies, and poor ones at that, around us. In this dilemma, we were forced to apply ourselves and trust to the brackish water that washed into the lagoons along the beach, for its scanty supply of clams and crabs, for food sufficient to keep us from absolute starvation. This continued for several days, when Col. KINNEY, the last man on earth from an officer of Gen. WALKER'S army had a right to look to for aid of any kind, came forward and offered us his hospitality, which we accepted, and were rendered comfortable during the rest of our sojourn.

Had LOCKRIDGE done nothing more than this—abandoning, without cause, officers who had every claim upon him; or the army *proper*, no gentleman, who had the least respect for himself, could ever again cooperate with him; and, to this conclusion, we quickly arrived. Knowing his incompetency for any command, we, the commissioned officers, appointed a committee to wait upon any officer of the Nicaraguan Army who held a *commission*, for the purpose of offering to the eldest in *date* and *rank*, the command which LOCKRIDGE had assumed without authority. Col. DON CARLOS THOMAS, the former Secretary of the Treasury of Nicaragua, then present in Greytown, waited upon us with his commission of "Colonel Efective," (Colonel in the line,) dated Nov. 24, 1855, and consequently, he ranking all others present, we proffered him the command of the river. He accepted it, and we notified LOCKRIDGE, in writing, of our proceedings. He answered Col. THOMAS, that, with all due respect to his rank, he would not give up the command, as he was authorized by Gen. WALKER to retain it. Col. THOMAS asked to be shown his authority, but LOCKRIDGE maintaining his position, refused to show it, for the very good reason (not assigned by L.) that at *that time*, he did not possess any. In the meantime, we had enlisted several recruits, among them Col. KINNEY himself, who publicly declared his willingness to shoulder a musket under any other man than LOCKRIDGE. The *Texas* also arrived with 140 men, accompanied by General HORNSBY. To him I immediately *reported for* duty, as he had given me my furlough.

He expressed great pleasure at seeing me, and I recounted to him the "story of our wrongs." Expecting, as

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

In Mrs. Cunningham the Widow of Dr. Burdell?

Miss Augusta Cunningham Cross-Examined.

The last of the Testimony for the Claimant.

SURROGATE'S COURT—April 14.

The cross-examination of *Miss Augusta Cunningham* was continued by Mr. Tilden, as follows:

Q.—What were Dr. Burdell's habits in coming into the parlor to sit with the family, after the time of the alleged marriage? A.—His very often came into the parlor to sit before he went out in the evening; he was out every evening.

Q.—Did he spend any of his evenings in your mother's family room—the third story front room? A.—No, Sir; mother would go into his room and generally spent the evenings there when he was at home.

Q.—He never spent his evenings in her room? A.—I think he was up there two evenings to stay a short time.

Q.—When were those evenings? A.—I cannot state the time.

Q.—About when? A.—I cannot say when.

Q.—Can't you state whether they were in November, December, or January? A.—No, Sir, I cannot.

Q.—How long did he stay there—a long or a short time? A.—A short time.

Q.—Two evenings, and but two evenings? A.—I think that is all.

Q.—When he came into the parlor to sit in the evening, did he sit alone or with the family? A.—With the family.

Q.—How often did he do that? A.—He done it several times; I cannot remember how many times.

Q.—Many times? A.—Not a great many.

Q.—More than once? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember that he did more then once? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you testify before the Coroner that you hadn't known him to come into the parlor to sit with the family more than one evening? A.—I do not know what I testified before the Coroner; I can't remember.

Q.—Did the Doctor begin the year about the 1st of May last year by boarding with your mother? A.—Yes, Sir; he had his cousin Miss Hubbard that was Mrs. Voorst.

Q.—How long did the Doctor continue to do that? A.—I do not know how long he continued to do so, but it was my mother said she would not have her in her house any longer.

Q.—I am not speaking of her, but of the Doctor. A.—He went out just before she left.

Q.—Where did he board after that? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Out of the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never resumed his habit of boarding in the house? A.—No, Sir; he would frequently take his meals after that, but not as a boarder.

Q.—Did you attend any ball during the Winter past? A.—I did not attend any ball.

Q.—Anything of a similar character, which you perhaps don't call a ball? A.—Yes, Sir; I attended small companies.

Q.—More than once? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you attend one about the time of your sickness? A.—I did not.

Q.—From the first of May last until the time of the marriage, I think you stated your mother slept in the back room, third story? A.—I stated so yesterday.

Mr. Tilden—Yes A.—I don't remember what I stated yesterday; I don't think I could have stated so; she part of the time slept in the fourth story and part of the time there.

In answer to the question, repeated by the Surrogate, the witness further said that if she had so stated yesterday it was a mistake.

Q.—During that time your mother generally slept in the back room, third story? A.—She generally slept there.

Q.—When she did not sleep there where did she sleep during that period? A.—She slept up stairs with us.

Q.—Where was that? A.—In the fourth story, back room.

Q.—Then, during this period, she usually slept in the back room or up stairs with you? A.—Yes, Sir, until Mr. Eckel came.

Q.—After Mr. Eckel came where did she sleep? A.—In the Doctor's floor, in that little room.

Q.—How long did she sleep there? A.—I do not know whether it was a week or over a week.

Q.—Was it during the time Mr. Eckel occupied the back room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After that where did she sleep? A.—In the Doctor's bedroom.

Q.—She continued to sleep there till the last of December? A.—Yes, Sir, I think it was December.

Q.—After that she came up to the third-story large front room? A.—Third-story front room.

Q.—Did she sleep continuously there up to the time of the Doctor's death? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr Eckel spend much time in your mother's room during this period of time, subsequent to the marriage? A.—No, Sir, very little.

Q.—Did he frequently spend his evenings there? A.—Sometimes he would.

Q.—Often or seldom? A.—I do not think it was very often.

Q.—Did you state, in your examination before the Coroner, that he went to that room to attend to the birds? A.—I don't know that I did, but I know that was the reason he went to that room—for the purpose of attending to the birds.

Q.—Nothing else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The Coroner said he was a bird himself.

Mr. Fullerton—You say that was the reason why he went there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now that reason only? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How often did that require him to go there? A.—Sometimes mother would attend to them, and sometimes he would.

Q.—Where were the birds generally kept—in his room or down stairs? A.—Some were in here and some in his room.

Q.—Principally in his? A.—No, principally in here; sometimes I would bring them into his room.

Q.—How many birds were there? A.—I don't know; there was a great many.

Q.—Can you at least how many in your mother's room? A.—There were 26 or 17 in her room.

Q.—Do you remember the whole number in both rooms? A.—I think nearly 30 birds he had.

Q.—Some of the Doctor's death were not these birds in your room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Those were they not there? A.—They were with them, some of them.

Q.—Had you much conversation on the subject of the marriage after it occurred? A.—Not a great deal.

Q.—Ever allude to it to him? A.—I did.

Q.—On several occasions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he speak of it to you? A.—He never spoke in regard to it, but he would ask me if I have another father.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with any one else? A.—I have often spoke to mother about it.

Q.—Did you state in your examination before the Coroner that the wedding took place after the minister returned from the evening meeting? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you remember that you did not? A.—No, I do not remember.

Q.—Now, in reply to the question put to you, "How late" [illegible] that the minister came in about eight o'clock, and he had to go to a prayer meeting, and would come back in an hour or an hour and a half, or [illegible] from the meeting? A.—I don't think that the Doctor stated that; that was what he told when he came home—that at the time he told the minister he would go there it would be too early.

Mr. Tilden repeated the question, reading it from the report of the DAILY TIMES, as follows: "He came in there about eight o'clock, and said he had to go to a prayer meeting, and if we would come back in an hour or an hour and a half he would be in from the meeting."

Surrogate—Now what did you say about the Doctor?

A.—It was the Doctor that stated that.

Q.—Can you repeat what the Doctor said.

A.—Stated that he had called at the minister's.

Surrogate—When?

A.—The morning when he went down stairs; was that time he [illegible] appointed, that the minister said he had a prayer meeting to attend to—I think it was a prayer meeting—and that he then would be in at the time he told the Doctor—that he would be home between eight and nine o'clock.

Mr. Tilden—She says she didn't answer as I have read.

Surrogate—Yes, Sir; there were many things misrepresented in the papers that I didn't say.

Q.—Were you then asked "Well, did you come back in an hour and a half?" and did you answer that "we did?"

A.—I think it was about that time; it might have been before; I was in a state of excitement; I hardly know what I did say.

Q.—Were you then asked whether that would bring you to about half-past nine or ten o'clock, and did you answer, "Yes, Sir, somewhere about that time?" A.—I don't remember, what I did answer.

Q.—The reason why I want that question and answer is because it is very definite, and shows a calm, free action of the mind of both parties.

Mr. Dean—A calm state of the Coroner's mind?

Mr. Tilden—This was not the Coroner who examined me.

Q.—Did you see the marriage certificate at any time? A.—Saw it the next morning after the wedding.

Q.—Where is the next morning? A.—I think mother showed it to me in the front room up stairs, third story.

Q.—About what time of day did you see that? A.—In the morning or afternoon.

Q.—What do you mean by that? A.—It was 12 o'clock or after; somewhere about 12.

Q.—Where was the marriage certificate kept?

A.—In a trunk.

Q.—Have you ever seen it again before the Doctor's death? A.—I think I saw it once or twice before that first time?

Q.—When was that first time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was it? A.—At the same room.

Q.—Who had it? A.—Mother.

Q.—What was she doing with it? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Have you at the Coroner's inquest? who was present? A.—Part of the time the Coroner, and part of the time the other person's name was; I think Mr. Smith.

Q.—Was the examination mainly? A.—I don't state at that time that the Doctor told you the reason why the marriage was to be kept secret? A.—I don't know whether I did or not.

Q.—Did you not state that one motive for it was, that people would talk of him if he told he was married? A.—I do not know whether I did state that or not, I know many people said so.

Q.—Do you mention that your mother told you so? A.—I don't know whether I did or not.

Q.—Did you state that the Doctor told you so? A.—I don't know whether I did or not.

Q.—In reply to the question "Did the Doctor say anything else?" did you say, "not about that," but that it was not to be told; Not about the reason—merely that he didn't desire to have the marriage made public? A.—I don't remember; I was in such a state of excitement at the time that I don't know what I said.

Q.—In order to save time, the following admission is made by the counsel for the claimant, and read by the counsel on the other side: "It is admitted by counsel for the claimant that evidence may be given by [illegible] before the Coroner, with the same effect as if the witness had been interrogated on the trial."

Q.—Did you say to the house, No. 31 Bond-street, in May last, did she have a lease of it?

Mr. Fullerton—I object that this is not proper in the examination of the Coroner, and therefore, contrary to the [illegible] that the [illegible] is not to be going over the testimony before the Coroner for the mere purpose of contradiction; the witness could be examined precisely as if no previous [illegible] had been taken place.

The Surrogate—I am inclined to [illegible] the question, and witness stated that she did not know what she said when the Coroner asked her; her mother said it was an agreement.

Q.—Have you ever seen the lease of your [illegible] tion of the house? A.—Yes, Sir, I have seen the agreement; mother always called it an agreement.

Q.—Were you present when the [illegible] made? A.—I think I was—no, Sir; I [illegible] with.

Q.—Did you ever read the lease, or agreement? A.—Yes, Sir; I do not remember at this time; I have read it more than once; I think more than twice; I do not exactly remember; it was before the Doctor's death; I do not know whether I read it afterwards or not; no, it was before; how long I cannot say; cannot state whether it was one month or two months; I think it was in mother's front room, third story, I read it; no one was present but mother; she asked me to read it; for what purpose I do not know; do not remember whether I read it aloud or to myself; think it was aloud; do not remember that I made any observations to mother upon the subject, or that she made any to me; think I gave it to her when I read it; am not certain; think she kept it in her desk; do not know where she kept it; the reason why I think so is, once in looking over the desk I saw it there; think she asked me to read it more than once; cannot state how many times; do not know whether it was three times; either once or twice; cannot say whether it was signed; never noticed it; don't know whether it had mother's name in it.

Q.—Did you observe whether it had the Doctor's name to it? A.—I knew some name was signed at the bottom; I never looked particularly.

Q.—Did you testify in the Surrogate's Office that you saw this lease a short time before Dr. Burdell's death? A.—I do not remember whether I did or not; do not remember that I testified as to the contents of the lease; or whether it had writing on the back or not; or where mother used to keep it.

Q.—Do you know anything about a difficulty between Dr Burdell and your mother? A.—I heard there was such a difficulty; I do not know anything about it; think I heard my sister tell me about it; do not remember the time, whether it was in July, August or September; there was no difficulty in the house on Saturday previous to the Doctor's death, forenoon; I came down to his room to see if mother was there, and he pushed me out the door; I came down there because I wanted to see if she was there; do not know any reason why I thought she might be there; suppose it was because she was frequently there; do not know that I had any other reason; when I came down and tried to open the door it was locked; the Doctor opened it; I went in far enough to see that mother was there; this was in the afternoon; do not remember whether it was before or after dinner; I think it was the Saturday before he was killed; when I went in the Doctor's room he pushed me out; I went in far enough to see my mother sitting by the Doctor's desk, near the door, against the wall; the door opened towards it; do not remember whether the desk was open or not; mother was sitting in the rocking chair, and the Doctor was standing up by the door; when the Doctor pushed me out, mother came out and asked me if I was hurt; I told her I was not; do not know whether mother seemed to think I was hurt or not.

Q.—Was there not some difficulty between your mother and the Doctor about Mrs. Williams? A.—There was; I do not exactly remember the time; it was about a letter Mr. Vail received about Mrs. Williams.

Q.—What was the difficulty on the Saturday before the Doctor's death about? A.—I do not know; I might suppose what it was about.

Surrogate.—If you know what it was about of your own knowledge, you can answer. A.—I do not know; it was a mere supposition of mine.

Q.—What did the Doctor say when he turned you out of the room? A.—He didn't say anything—merely pushed me out; do not remember whether he locked the door again; I went up stairs; my mother went back again into the Doctor's room; I made no observation when the Doctor pushed me; my mother made none to my recollection.

Q.—Did the Doctor send you up stairs to your mother at any time about this occurrence of Saturday, before or after it? A.—No, he did not.

Q.—Do you know your mother's handwriting? A.—I don't think I should if I should see it.

Q.—Do you know your own? A.—I think I would.

Q.—Do you know *Dr. Burdell's*? A.—I do.

Several papers were handed to the witness, and she was asked in regard to each one if the writing was her own; she replied that it was not; in answer to the question if it was her mother's, she replied she did not know; but she thought she recognized Dr. Burdell's handwriting in some of them.

Q.—Had you any conversation with your sister in regard to this difficulty on the Saturday preceding his death? A.—I do not remember that I had.

Cross-examination continued by Mr. Edwards—I was present when my mother first heard of the death of Dr. Burdell; we were in the third story front room; do not recollect the time of day; it was after breakfast; we usually breakfast between eight and nine—sometimes earlier; do not know whether she used any exclamation or observation; she made none that I remember of; I was in the habit of assisting my mother at some things; would often help arrange the Doctor's rooms; very seldom those of the other boarders; the Doctor's especially; was not directed by my mother to write letters for her; was never directed to sign her name; never have done so.

Q.—Where was your mother in the habit of going to church? A.—She generally spent her Sabbaths with the Doctor; the Doctor generally spent his Sabbaths in his room; mother was not in the habit of going to church very often; cannot state how long she had not been in the habit of not going to church; think I went to it within a year; was at home New-Year's Day and received visitors; my mother was with me; no one else; the Doctor was out that day; Rev. Mr. Snodgrass visited the house and slept there at the time Mrs. Snodgrass was visiting us; was present with my mother at the Tombs when Rev. Mr. Snodgrass visited her there; do not remember what she said when he first came in; think he spoke to her something in regard to the certificate; don't exactly remember; do not remember what he said in relation to it; remember nothing in particular about it; there was a lady present; do not know who she was; have seen her before, but at our house, at the time I was sick, a little time after this occurrence; she came into the third story front room; never saw her before that time; am certain of that; did not hear my mother mention her name; did not hear her introduce her to Mr. Marvine; Mr. Marvine, I think, was there before I came in to visit my mother; the lady was in there when I came in; did not notice particularly whether she seemed to know Mr. Marvine or mother; she conversed with both; cannot say which of them she first addressed; it was in the morning, I think, when I went to see my mother.

Q.—I understood you to say you never knew her name, and never heard it mentioned? A.—I think I once asked my sister Helen, and she told me, but I don't remember what it was; think the name of the matron or female keeper of that part of the prison is Mrs. Foster.

To Mr. Clinton—I really do not know what was my situation when the Doctor's death was announced.

Mr. Clinton—We will prove by others what it was. She swore it.

To Mr. Tilden—I do not know whose handwriting that signature is—(the signature to exhibit No. 5,)—it is not mine; I don't think it is mother's; I don't think it is my own; I cannot say.

Mr. Tilden—It is addressed on the outside to Christopher Hempstead, Flathush.

Witness—He is an uncle of mine; he lives at Flathush

EVIDENCE OF DANIEL D. SMITH.

Dr. Smith, who is a resident of the house No. 83 Bond-st., and is by profession a physician and surgeon, stated in reply to Mr. Clinton, that on the 30th of October last he saw Dr. Burdell at breakfast or dinner in the Lafarge House. Witness having had memory of numbers and dates, could not say positively whether it was at breakfast or dinner, but thought it was at breakfast. At first he failed to recognise the deceased; because if appears he had changed since witness had last seen him, which might have been about six months before. During that time Dr. Smith had been absent in Europe, and had just returned when he met Dr. Burdell at the Lafarge Hotel; he made the voyage home in the steamship *City of Baltimore*, which had arrived at Philadelphia on the previous night, (October 30,) and he was conveyed by boat from the ship to the wharf in time to return (as he believed) the five o'clock train to New-York; the change in Dr. Burdell's personal appearance consisted in his having a moustache and dark beard and whiskers, as if they had been dyed; when the witness was in the habit of meeting him previous to his departure for Europe the deceased had no moustache, and his beard and whiskers were of a grayish hue, or striated; subsequently to this recognition, and before they left the hotel, witness and Dr. Burdell entered into a conversation which related to the European tour of the former; the deceased was very communicative concerning it, and remarked that he thought some of going to Europe himself; witness asked him when, and he replied that he thought he should go in the June ensuing; witness asked why he did not go then, (at the time of the conversation,) and stated that it was a pleasant season of the year, and if he intended to visit Italy it would be comfortable in the South, and he would be in season to see the carnival at Rome and Venice; the Doctor assigned as his reason for not going at that time the pressure of business engagements; the witness then inquired of him if he intended to go alone, to which the Doctor said—no, that he should have ladies in his company, or that ladies should accompany him; having heard the deceased speak rather sneeringly of marriage in times past, witness jokingly said to him: "Doctor, are you going to be married?" the Doctor made no reply, but laughed in a significant way, which induced the witness to think that it might possibly be the fact that he was going to be married; he then turned and went away; they met several times after that; Dr. Burdell invited the witness to call and see him, as he said he wanted to make some further inquiries respecting Europe, but witness deferred the visit from time to time, and in fact did not go at all; the times during which he saw him again were along about the time of the Allen trial, which (one of the counsel said) commenced on the 10th of November, and was tried before Judge Nelson; the witness never saw the claimant here (Mrs. Cunningham) that once, and had no acquaintance with her before this transaction with which she was mixed up, and about which the community had been so much excited, occurred.

On his cross-examination the witness stated that, at the time he had the conversation with Dr. Burdell, in the Lafarge House, the Doctor did not tell him that he was married, nor did he tell him in any of their subsequent conversations; the witness himself never referred to the subject again. The only time the witness ever saw Mrs. Cunningham was one Saturday, some time ago, when in company with a lady, who was very anxious to see the City Prison and Mrs. Cunningham. He obtained admission to the Tombs, and, after being refused permission to see Mrs. Cunningham, sent up his card, and was eventually allowed to visit her in her cell.

EVIDENCE OF MR. BENTON.

Mr. Buckley T. Benton, a gentleman employed in the gold, pen and jewelry trade, whose residence is No. 11 st. Felix st. Brooklyn, and place of business in Gilsey building corner of Courtlandt st. and Broadway, was the last witness examined for the claimant. He testified that he had known Dr. Burdell for tix or seven months prior to the Dr.'s murder. He as well as the Doctor was a director of the Artisan's Bank in this city, and had been in that capacity since the organization of the concern. On the 28th day of October last, (the date of the marriage,) witness was at a meeting of the Board of Directors at which Dr. Burdell also was present. There was some discussion at the Board relative to matters concerning the Board, in which Dr. Burdell, he believed, took part. Judging from the fact that the Board generally began to sit at half-past nine in the morning, and retired about eleven, he was of opinion that on that day the Doctor left the Bank between eleven and twelve; the next time he met the Doctor was, he believed, when the Board convened on the next discount day, which was on the 31st; the discount days were Tuesday and Friday. On his cross examination, the witness gave as the reason for his recollecting those two days in particular, that Mr. Frazier, the Vice-President of the Bank, tendered his resignation on the 24th of October, which was accepted on the same day, and this discussion on the next discount day was in relation to that affair. Witness had looked at the minutes at the time one of the Coroner's Jurors (Mr. Schaus) went to the Bank for information; he accompanied Mr. Schaus to the Bank, and aided him as far as he was able; the minutes showed the names of the members who attended each meeting of the Board. Without reference to the minutes witness thought that, unless he had known the date of Mr. Frazier's resignation, he would not have been able to recollect the circumstance he had just detailed as to the attendance of Dr. Burdell on that particular date.

A few considerable [illegible] conversation between counsel as to the character of evidence that would properly constitute rebutting testimony for the claimant, the counsel for Mrs. Cunningham announced that here they would rest the case.

The opposing counsel having made of their witnesses in attendance, and the Tilden being called on to attend the funeral of a relative to-day, (Wednesday,) the case was adjourned till Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, April 15.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 247, 269, 285, 287, 333, 321, 309, 41, 325, 299, 338, 346, 60, 351, 353, 351, 376, 379, 380, 381, 282, 384, 385, 390, 393 to 396, 398, 400.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 536, 63, 154½, 574 to 577, 562, 524, 14, 151, 430, 451, 432, 433. *Part II.*—Nos. 516, 565 to 596, 489, 462½.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 187, 60, 32, 63, 127, 161, 179, 204, 214, 223, 224, 229, 237.

Notice—Orders in causes decided by Judge CLERKE, must be settled within three days thereafter. Judge CLERKE will attend every morning, except Saturdays, at 9½ o'clock, for that purpose.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 601, 273, 601, 590, 591, 213, 595, 296, 797, 799, 800, 801, 803, 804, 805, 569. *Part II.*—Nos. 1434, 978, 1476, 1590 to 1649, inclusive.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 14.

Before Judge Nelson.

F. E. Stickels vs. *The Pacific Mail Steamship Company*.—In this case, in which issues were ordered by Judge Ingersoll to try the validity of the plaintiff's patent for a steam chest, a motion was made to set the issues down for trial at the present term.

Motion granted, and case set down for trial on the first Monday of June.

Abraham L. Cox vs. *The New-York City Paint Works Company*.—Motion to set aside writ of inquiry granted, and case set down to be tried on the pleadings, except the question of citizenship of the plaintiff, on the first Monday of May next. The judgment to stand, to abide the result of the trial, and defendants to pay costs of the writ of inquiry and of this motion.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—April 14.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

The Merchants' Insurance Company vs. *Richard H. Hinman and wife, and others*.—Demurrer overruled, and judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

In re the petition of Sarah A. Allen et al.—This petition is denied, on the ground, that by an express stipulation, the shares of the infant defendants were to be paid to the clerk for their benefit, &c.

Jas. M. Beebe, et al. vs. *Henry W. Brown, ex. &c.* Motion granted.

Mary J. King vs. *Andrew King*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Jas S. Aspinwall et al. vs. *The College of Pharmacy et al.*—Motion partly granted.

In re the application of James Jones, &c.—Petition for appointment of a guardian granted.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board.—Order of reference granted.

In the matter of the application of Henry Chase, an infant.—Order for the appointment of a general guardian granted.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., relative to the opening and laying out of a public place between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and sixth streets.—Order confirming the report of referee granted.

In the matter of the petition of James Chichester and others.—Let a guardian be first appointed.

John Munroe, &c. vs. *John Pilkington, &c.; William B. Scott, &c.*, vs. *the same*.—The demurrer was overruled with costs, with leave to defendants to elect to answer on payment of costs.

Before Hon. Justic. Clerke.

ACTION FOR NEGLECT TO KEEP A TALL LIST ON THE HOUSTON-STREET FERRY.

Ira Lauworthy vs. *Gerrard Stuyvesant, Ruben Withers, et al.*—This action is brought under section party ulcer the act of April 7, 1813, in relation to reducing several laws of the City of New-York into one law. The section provides that every ferry company shall cause a list of the rates or prices for carrying passengers, &c., together with the fines and penalties regulating ferries, to be printed on a large sheet of paper and kept in a conspicuous place in the ferry-house and imposes a fine of $3 for each which the company may neglect so to do, which goes to any person suing for the same.

The plaintiff brings this suit against the Houston-street Ferry, alleging that they have neglected to comply with the requirement from the 21st of November, 1853, until the 21st day of November, 1856—a period of ten hundred and ninety-five days. He, therefore, claims the three dollars a day, which amounts to the sum of $3,285. The defendants, demurred to the complaint as not constituting a cause of action, as will more fully appear in the following opinion. The case was argued at Special Term, and the following opinion rendered:

CLERKE, J.—Even if the act of 1813 applied to the present system of ferriage, I do not think this complaint could be sustained. This act requires the "ferry-masters and keepers of ferries" to post certain rates, &c.; but it does not appear sufficient, at least, to maintain a penal action, that the defendants are "ferry-masters or keepers" of the ferry in question. It is not enough to say that they control, controlled or used the ferry as lessees, owners or proprietors. It may be very easily conceived that they could have done this, and yet not in the capacity of ferry-masters or keepers; they might have established the ferry as lessees from the Corporation, and after providing boats and everything necessary to carry it on, they might have conducted the whole to others, who would in that case be the real keepers of the establishment. But I am of the opinion that the Act of 1813 applied to the ferry as it then existing. It was evidently intended for sailing boats and barges, and, every variety of small vessels, and which have been entirely superseded by the steam ferries—a method of transportation requiring different regulation, introducing a different rate of charges, and removing any apprehension of that kind of imposition against which the act of 1813 was intended to guard. This is, therefore, not a question whether this act was repealed by subsequent acts, and whether it was applied or was intended to apply to the present state of things. The act of 1814, which was enacted for the regulation of steam-ferries, provides a different rate of charging, refers expressly to the act of 1813 as if it were applicable to sail boats and barge ferries, and contains no provision requiring the ferry-master or keeper to post their rates. Judgment for the defendants, with costs

Ambrose V. Perkins vs. *Jas. C. Willett, Sheriff, &c.*—New trial denied; order to be settled.

The New-York Equitable Insurance Co. vs. *John T. Ferguson and others*.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Castree vs. *Postley*.—In this action judgment was obtained in the Marine Court on the 10th of November, 1846, and has been assigned to the plaintiff, who now brings this action upon it. The defendant answers, by the statute of limitations, that the suit was not brought within six years after the cause of action accrued.

The Judge says that the statute provides that all actions on judgments not in Courts of record, shall be brought within six years after the action accrues, and not after that time. The Marine Court is not a Court of record for the purposes of this question, and the cause of the action accrued on this judgment as soon as it was recovered.

The statute is in full force as to judgments of that Court. The provisions of the bode—and among others, that which provides generally as to Courts of the United States, or any of the States or Territories: that suits on judgments in them may be brought at any time within twenty years, do not apply to cases in which the cause of action has accrued prior to the date of the act, which is 1848. This cause of action accrued in 1846, prior to the enactment of the code, and more than six years before this suit was brought, and therefore it is barred by the statute.

NOTICE

Orders in causes decided at Special Term must be settled within three days thereafter. Judge CLERK will attend every morning at 9½ o'clock, (Saturdays excepted,) for that purpose.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Hon. S. D. Oulver, City Judge.

Ezra J. Townsend by Wm. H. Berry, her next friend, vs. *George S. Townsend*.—This case was on trial last week and was submitted to the Jury last evening. The action is brought for a limited divorce, alimony, &c., upon the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

The following questions were handed to the Jury by the Court as they retired, the only points upon which they had to pass upon:

1. Has the defendant been guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment of the plaintiff within the time alleged in the complaint.

2. Has the defendant, within the time aforesaid, been guilty of such conduct towards the plaintiff as renders it unsafe or improper to cohabit with him?

3. Has the plaintiff been guilty of ill-conduct on her part, justifying the conduct of the defendant?

Just as the Court was about to adjourn Monday evening, the Jury were called in, when the Foreman said they had not agreed upon a verdict.

Mr. Spooner, of counsel for plaintiffs, said that it had been intimated that the difficulty was upon the second question, and as that was immaterial, he moved to strike it out.

Mr. Fenton, defendants' counsel, opposed the motion, but question No. 2 was taken, and the Jury again retired, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict. This morning they were called into Court, answering the first question affirmatively, and the third (second) they were not agreed upon.

The jury were then discharged.

A motion for a new trial by Mr. Fenton was denied. For plaintiff, Spomer and Willard; for defendant, H. B. Fenton.

John B. Beret vs. *F. B. Shyton and Patrick O'Donnell*—Action brought to recover face of an accomodation promissory note, drawn by one defendant in favor of the other.

The answer is that the note has been paid and that it came into possession of plaintiff after maturity. Verdict for plaintiff $271 84.

For plaintiff, T. M. Van Cott; for defendant Stryker, Mr. Reynolds; for defendant P. Donnell, J. B. King.

Vincent Faben vs. *John Morrison*.—Suit is brought to recover pay under a contract. Defence, not performed according to agreement. Case still on.

For plaintiff, C. J. Jack; for defendant, A. Sanford.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—April 14.

Before Hon. Samuel D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

Andrew Feely, indicted for an attempt to commit a rape upon the person of Catharine Pfifer, on Flushing-avenue, 18th of February, was tried and found guilty of assault and battery.

Patrick Lynch, a boy, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and sentence was suspended on condition that his parents should take him out of the State.

David Anderson—an idiotic boy, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty to petit lorcery and sentence suspended.

James Mylett, indicted for attempt to commit a rape, was found guilty, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing-Sing.

The Court then adjourned to the 18th.

Alleged Fraud.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 9th inst., under the above caption, wherein it was stated that I was charged with a fraud on champagne, the property of WILLIAM ROBINSON.

On the 26th day of January last I sold to WILLIAM ROBINSON 68 baskets of domestic champagne, and the same were delivered to his order in the condition I purchased them.

Mr. R. says that the baskets were only half filled. I cannot dispute his word, but I am positive that if there was any deficiency it existed without any knowledge whatever on my part, and being satisfied of the facts I paid in cash all deficiency, and before I was aware of any complaint. I had an interview since with Mr. R. and stated to him frankly the situation, and he expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and regretted that I had not made an application before, and expressed his willingness and desire to Justice Osborn that the matter should not proceed further.

The Justice stated that he had no authority to arrest the proceedings, and I waived an examination and gave bail for my appearance.

As you published the alleged charge I ask you, as a matter of justice, to publish this communication.

WILLIAM LAVERTY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 13, 1857.

News from Australia.

THE FLOWER TRADE—WAGES IN AUSTRALIA—SHORT PASSAGE FROM EUROPE—EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD—RESULTS OF THE NORTHERN EXPLORATION—INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

We have files of papers from Sidney up to the 19th of January. The *Herald* of that city states that large parcels of Flour were stored for higher prices, which there was but little prospect of their reaching. The total Australian harvest is estimated from 340,000 acres laid down in Wheat, at 6,120,000 bushels; which, reckoning 47 bushels to a ton of flour, will give, after deducting 525,000 bushels for seed, 119,042 tons.

The estimated population of the four Colonies is as follows:

Victoria	350,000	South Australia	90,000
New-South Wales	280,000	Tasmania	80,000
Total			800,000

Estimating eight bushels of wheat to each person, 6,400,000 bushels of Wheat, or 136,170 tons of Flour will be needed, leaving a margin for import of 17,198 tons. As Chili will have a considerable amount to export to Australia, after feeding herself and Peru, there will be but a small outlet for United States Flour in that direction.

South Australia exported in 1856, 20,000 tons of Flour and 60,000 bushels of Wheat, and New South Wales imported about as much. This year South Australia will have 30,000 to 40,000 tons more than she needs.

Flour in Adelaide, Jan. 16, "Town Brands," brought £18 to £18 5s.; County, £17 to £17 5s.; California, £14 10s.; Wheat, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. In Melbourne, Jan. 15, £19 was asked for Adelaide Flour. In Hobart Town, Jan. 5, Flour sold at auction for £19 to £19 10s.—sale stopped.

In Sidney the pay of mechanics is about $2 50 per day, half the price paid in San Francisco. In the country, servants, housemaids and laundresses get £20 to £30 per year and board; farm laborers £30 to £45 per year and rations, consisting of eight or twelve pounds of flour per week, ten to fourteen pounds of beef, two pounds of sugar and a quarter pound of tea; cooks and coachmen in the city get from £40 to £60 per year; printers, in Sidney, get 83 cents per 1,000 ems; seamen's wages, for coasting, £5 per month; to England £5 10s.; India, China, Valparaiso and back, £4 to £4 10s.; steamer seamen, 6; trimmers, £9; firemen, £12.

The steamship *Simla* had arrived at Sidney from Southampton in 51 days, stopping once to coal, being the shortest passage ever made. The *Oneida* made the run in 53 days, having lost three days in stoppages. These boats consumed about 2,500 tons of coal each. The *Great Eastern*, building at London, can take coal enough on board, it is said, to last her out to Australia and back.

The export duty on gold is fixed at 2s. 6d. per ounce. The yield of gold continues good.

Mr. A. C. GREGORY, commander of the North Australian Exploring Expedition, had made his report to the Government. He says that extreme monotony characterizes the physical features of the whole country; traversed from the Victoria to the 140th meridian, the interior country appearing to consist of table land of sand-stone formation, averaging 900 feet above the sea level, along the edge of which small rivers take their rise and traverse the short space which intervenes between the table land and the ocean.

This table land appears to form the continuation of the interior desert, which exists to the south of the Victoria. The insignificant size of the water course crossed between the Victoria and the Albert Rivers is almost a proof that no country, available for the purposes of settlement, exists south of the line traversed, while the small quantity of available land seen to the north renders it improbable that any considerable tract of land suitable for settlement exists on the southwest shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria. On the western side of the Gulf is a fine tract of land, in which the Rope river rises.

The "Plaine of Promise," on the south side of the Gulf between the meridians 139 and 141, extend little beyond latitude 18° 10'. These plains seem to result from the gradual recession of the water of the Gulf; the grass is inferior, and water scarce in the dry season, whilst the surface is so low that in rainy weather it is soft and boggy. Passing from the western to the eastern waters, a vast change was experienced, and on the upper portions of the Burdekin River there exist fine patches of land, which render it one of the most important districts in the colony.

In reference to settlement, Mr. GREGORY divides the country into three districts, each with its distinct character, climate and geographical position, viz.: The N. W. coast, the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the eastern coast.

The first of these is well suited for stock—dry, hot and healthy; the second offers no inducement to settlers, and is subject to drouth; and on the third a good country for settlement exists along the Burdeken River, and in a few years it will probably be settled as far as latitude 18°. The climate is cooler and more humid than the two first-named districts.

The aborigines met with differ from those of Morton Bay and Western Australia only in language. They practiced circumcision, extracted their front teeth, and were treacherous.

THE MURDER OF HENRY L. DODGE, INDIAN AGENT.—Information has been received at the Department of the Interior, confirmatory of the painful rumors that have been circulated respecting the fate of HENRY L. DODGE, United States Agent for the Navajo Indians, in New-Mexico, who has been missing for sometime past, and who, it was supposed, had been captured and confined, or killed by the Indians in that Territory. Major KENDRICK, commanding at Fort Defiance, sent out a command to search for Mr. Dodge, dead or alive, and his corpse was discovered at a point about thirty miles South of the Zana, and towards the headwaters of the Gila River. Mr. DODGE being a great favorite among the Navajos, and devoted to their interests, renders this wicked and wanton act of infidelity and cruelty inexplicable. The writer states that the Indians "struck off the hand that fed them, and, Joel-like, smote the benefactor of their race." It is stated that, so soon as grass is sufficiently advanced to sustain horses, 1,000 troops will take the field against these Indians, and chastise them so that they will learn the miseries of retribution upon treachery and murder. The victim of this cruel act is the son of Hon. HENRY DODGE, the venerable and distinguished ex-senator from Wisconsin.—*Washington Union.*

☞ For the rare *Life of Columbus* which was presented to the New-York Historical Society, last Tuesday, the librarian is indebted, not to Rev. Dr. ADAMS, but to Dr. J. G. ADAMS, who possessed the only copy in this City.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 14, 1857—6 P. M.

The inclement weather impeded business.

ASHES—Quiet at old rates. Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 75 @$7 81½. ₩ 100 lbs.

BEES WAX—Sales were reported of 3,000 lbs. American yellow on private terms.

CANDLES—In fair request, at full prices.

COFFEE—Inactive and languid. Java, 15c. @15½c.; Laguayra, 12c. @12½c.; Maracaibo, 13c. @13½c.; Rio, 9¾c. @12c.; Jamaica, 11½c. @11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 11¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The demand continues terse; prices still lean in favor of buyers: Middling Uplands, 14¾c.; do. Gulfs, 14¾c @14¾c.; and other kinds at proportionate rates. ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod and Mackerel are in pretty good request.—while Herring appear rather quiet, at about previous figures. Supplies of Cod and Mackerel, less extensive; of Herring, ample.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in improved demand at firmer prices. Sales were reported of 10,750 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
NO 345 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.

We are constantly receiving
from Europe and the American sales
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
CARPETINGS,
which we offer at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A fine stock of
CHEAP INGRAINS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!!
FROM AUCTION.

The largest lot of Stella Shawls will be opened this morning, at
ALEXANDER JUST'S
SILK and SHAWL STORE, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors from Monroe, ever offered in this market at ruinous prices.
700 STELLAS, all colors, $1 50, sewed borders.
1,200 STELLAS, wide and rich broche borders, $3 50.
700 CASHMERE SHAWLS, stella borders, $3 each, price everywhere $4 50, all colors. Ladies please call and look at the bargains.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.
N. B.—Please remember the numbers,
51 and 53 Catharine-st.
No connection with any other house in this street.

BLACK LACE VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, &c., —
Per *Washington*.

We have received per the above steamer,
A choice lot of Real Thread Lace Veils, from $4 upwards.
French Lace Veils, new patterns.
Thread Lace, Barbes and Coiffures.
French do. do., in every style.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Per *City of Manchester*.

We are just in receipt of a large assortment of
LADIES' HEMMED COLORED BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS.
Ladies' Plain Border Handkerchiefs at $1 25 per dozen
3,000 dozen Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, for $1 50 a dozen.
ALSO,
500 dozen Gents' Colored Border and Plain Handkerchiefs—all qualities.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Have now in stock a full line of White Goods, of every description. Also, a large assortment of
BRILLIANTES AND MARSEILLES,
for Ladies' Basques.

BAREGE ROBES, BAREGE ROBES,
FROM AUCTION, PRICE $4.

Pineapple Robes, $8.
Very handsome and cheap,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.,
Per *Washington*.

2,000 embroidered Linen Sets and Collars, from $1 per set.
2,000 embroidered Jaconet do., from $1 to $1 50.
500 Jaconet and Swiss do., from $1 50 to $6.
Basques, Barque Muslins and Laces, and Bands, all patterns.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
TWO CASES SLIGHTLY WET,
2 YARDS WIDE, HEAVY, AND ALL LINEN,
AT 50, 62 AND 75 CENTS.
THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.
BRINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 313 Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILK ROBES.
Purchased at late Auction Sales.
Paris Silk Flounced Robes $10.
Rich Chine Jasper Robes, $20.
Extra Super Silk Robes Cannele, $30,
Cheap at $40.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS IN SILK AND LACE,
Of all the latest styles.
And at low prices,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

ELEGANT LACE SHAWL MANTLES.
Entire new designs to our order
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES AND PLATED WARE IN AMERICA.
Will commence this week with the following prices:
GAS FIXTURES.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
Hall Lamps, each	$3 00	$4 00
Ball Brackets, 1 light, each	50	75
Parlor Chandeliers, 3 Lights, each	7 50	10 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights, each	9 00	14 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights, each	15 00	22 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, each	75	1 00

GLASS, CHINA AND IRON STONEWARE.

Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 75	$3 00
Cut-glass Champaignes, the dozen	1 20	2 00
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	3 75	5 50
White China Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 75	5 50
White Toilet sets	1 00	3 00
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	16 00	25 00

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Tea sets, 5 pieces	$20 00	$30 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 25	10 00
Silver-plated Casters	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons the dozen	1 50	2 50

CUT OUT
this advertisement and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Our original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
FIVE CASES OF COLORED
DRESS SILKS
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 13,
and following days,
selling at
5s., 6s., 8s., 10s., and 12s.
N. B.—The above are probably the cheapest Lots of Silks
offered for sale this season.
LYONS & JONES,
No. 281 Grand-st.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!
STELLA SHAWLS!
Another large purchase of those
BEAUTIFUL STELLAS,
AT
COLUMBIAN HALL,
Price as before, Four and Five dollars each.
Ladies will recollect that our
MANTILLA ROOM
is now open with a splendid stock at prices
which places competition in the shade
COLUMBIAN HALL,
LYONS & JONES, No. 281 Grand-st.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
And Materials for boys' wear,
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE,
at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.,
Remember,
We have only one price,
And all our goods warranted as represented.
LYONS & JONES.
Quilts, Table Linens, Sheetings, Diapers, &c.
Another case of Brilliants, at 12½ cents, worth 18 cents.

BROCHE BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS,
New and choice styles.
ALSO,
FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS,
Of every description,
CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LINENS FOR HOTELS AND FAMILIES.
Sheetings, Stirtings, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Towelling, and Linen Goods
of every description,
SERVICEABLE AND CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS, BASQUES AND TALMAS.
Monday, April 13, will be shown
ALL THE LEADING PARIS DESIGNS,
In every variety of material and trimming.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES.
Select Spring Styles.
Also,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
In great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

YARD-WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS AND BRILLIANTS,
At 12½ cents per yard, warranted fast colors.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats, Coats,
at at at at at at at at at at at at at at at at
EVANS' EVANS' EVANS' EVANS' EVANS'
Extensive Extensive Extensive Extensive Extensive
Clothing Warehouse, Clothing Warehouse, Clothing Warehouse,
66 and 68—66 and 68—66 and 68—66 and 68—66 and 68
Fulton-st., Fulton-st., Fulton-st., Fulton-st., Fulton-st.,
between Gold and Cliff, between Gold and Cliff-st. The amount of
CHEAP AND FINE
BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,
CHEAP AND FINE
CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS.

Contained in this extensive establishment, is immense. Not one in a hundred fails to be fitted and suited in every respect; for as regards price, EVANS flatters himself that he can, and does undersell every other clothier in the city of New-York.

For instance:

The finest custom-made Dress Frock	$14	to $20
Super Silk and Fancy Clerk Frock Coats	10	to 14
Handsome Black Cloth Frocks, well made and trimmed	5½	to 10
Over 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats	3½	to 10
Spring Raglans	5	to 10
Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Coats		8
Rich Moire Antique Vests, (new style)		3¼
Fancy Cassimere Pants	2½	to 4

&c., &c., &c., &c.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK CRAPE MARETZ,
BLACK ALAPACA, BLACK MUSLIN DE LAIN,
BLACK CALICO, BLACK BOMBAZINE,
BLACK GINGHAM,
Grenadines, Bareges, and Crapes, and all goods suitable for mourning, always on hand and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Full assortment of Spring styles now ready,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS,
at 70 and 75 cents.
An additional lot in good styles and colorings will be offered on Monday, 13th inst. These goods are well worth 90 and 100 cents.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR AND STELLA SHAWLS,
In new and elegant designs, received by the *Asia*, will be opened on Monday, the 13th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
WILL BE GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

CONTINUATION OF SALE TO CLOSE BUSINESS,
AT NO. 767 BROADWAY.
Plain colored silks at 38c. per yard, worth 12s.
White and Lavendar Moire Antique, 12s. per yd., worth $2.
Silk Organdy, Muslin de Chine, &c., robes, laces and embroideries, must be sold this and the next week to close business, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

AT NO. 767 BROADWAY.
SALE TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
The entire stock of dry goods, laces, embroideries shawls, &c., must be sold this and the next week to close business, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.'S,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

PRINTED LAWNS! PRINTED LAWNS!
AT THE CLOSING SALE, NO. 767 BROADWAY.
10,000 yards, select styles, at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
10,000 yards, beautiful small figures, at 1s., worth 2s.
A. JAKOBI & CO.,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

REMOVAL.
R. T. WILDE begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., to the new store,
NO. 251 BROADWAY,
Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall.)
The undersigned opens his new warerooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising
SILK GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND FANCY BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
BONNET FRAMES, &c., &c.
To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.
R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Utica Mills Sheeting Muslins, 2¾ yards wide, 28c. per yard.
Wamsutta Shirting Muslins, yard wide, 11½c. per yard.
Long Cloth Muslins, yard wide, 9c. per yard.
Together with a large variety of goods suitable for family use, must be sold this and the next week to close business, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.'S,
No. 767 Broadway (below 9th st.)

MANTILLAS AND TRAVELING CLOAKS.
Will open on Monday, April 13, a handsome assortment of Mantillas and Traveling Cloaks, some of which are perfectly unique, and for style and beauty not exceeded in the City.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
300 at $1, worth $1 50, will be offered on Monday, the 13th inst.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

MANTILLAS. MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now on exhibition their Spring Importations of PARIS MANTILLAS, together with a large assortment of their own manufacture, which for beauty and elegance cannot be surpassed.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.
Just received, from late Auction Sales, a large lot of BAREGE ROBES,
At $4 50 each. A great bargain. At
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
Will be offered at reduced prices, on Monday, the 13th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

SILKS, SILKS.
Just received from auction a large lot of beautiful silks, which will be sold at 62½ cents per yard,
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED FRENCH BANDS,
In wide widths, suitable for basques, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

REMOVAL.—MRS. GAYNOR BEGS TO INFORM her numerous patrons and the ladies generally, that she is about removing her corset establishment from No. 262 6th-av., to the large and commodious store
NO. 843 BROADWAY,
Between 13th and 14th sts.,
and will open on Tuesday, April 14, with an elegant assortment of all kinds of Corsets, Skirts, &c. It is her intention to continue both in Broadway and her old store, No. 45 3d-av., the same reasonable charges that have heretofore given such general satisfaction.
MRS. T. H. GAYNOR.
No. 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.,
and No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

BLACK AND COLORED PINEAPPLE AND Shanghae Gauzes, Lntongs, Plaid Silks, do. Tussores, Crapes, Pongees, Seersucker, Fans, &c., just opened, for wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, HAVING OPENED their new store No. 703 Broadway, invite the attention of ladies to their stock of fine French Embroideries, Point, Chantilly and other Laces, of recent importations, which are unsurpassed in style.

WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.—THE BALance of these goods from the late wrecks, consisting of linens, table cloths, diaper, prints, gingbams, delaines, broadcloths, cassimeres, muslins, laces, collars, &c., will be sold off at reduced prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS for house cleaning, gardening, and any occupation that soils the hand, impervious to water, bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS.
STRAW AND LACE TRIMMINGS,
STRAW AND HAIR TISSUES,
BLONDES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
GRASSES,
BUDS AND PIQUETS, &c.,
At Wholesale ONLY, at
No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st., New-York.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

AT MRS. MELVILLE'S, NO. 46 CARMINE-st., just received a large assortment of ladies' and children's straws, hair bonnets, pipples and flats. Also, now ready, elegant silk, lace and crape hats, made from the latest Parisian styles, with a beautiful lot of fine French flowers. Will be sold at very reasonable prices.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS FOR BOYS, MISSES, AND INFANTS.—A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine. KELLOGG, manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
For Ladies and Misses,
Cheap, for cash, at
J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 84 John-st.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, SILK, STRAW, and other millinery goods, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st. Also, headdresses and pattern bonnets for the trade.
L. P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED APRIL 15TH,
SCANDAL!
BY MRS. J. T. RICHFORD,
WITHOUT EXCEPTION
THE MOST INTENSELY INTERESTING BOOK OF THE SEASON.
1 vol. 12mo., pp. 294. Price $1 25.

This work is not a mere repetition under a new form of old plots, characters and incidents—but one that possesses the distinguishing characteristic of originality in all these particulars. Its subject is as universal as the air we breathe, and the evils it vividly portrays will serve as guiding lights for tens of thousands who might otherwise be led into sorrowful relations with those about them. It exhibits in a broad, moonday light of God's truth the Rights of Humanity—the innate sentiment of virtue of every Soul—proves conclusively that trials, however severe, refine the spirit, and that

"Ever the Right comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done."

THE INDEPENDENT, NOBLE TONE
that pervades every chapter;
THE FREE, UNTRAMMELED EXPRESSION
of Thought that will distinguish it from the libraries of books now emanating from the American Press;
THE ENTRANCING PICTURES OF THE BEAUTIFUL,
and the
VIVID CONTRAST OF RIGHT AND WRONG,
will at once commend the book to the
HEARTS AND HOMES OF THE PEOPLE.
It needs but to be read to be admired, and whenever one reads it, a score will be sure to follow.
It is presented to the public resting solely on its own intrinsic merits, INDEPENDENT OF THE PRAISE OR CENSURE OF CRITICS—in full confidence that all who admire the spiritually true, and an effort to raise the fallen, will give to it a soul-welcome into the great field of Humanity.
Copies of the above sent by mail, (postage paid,) on receipt of the retail price.
SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN,
No. 110 Washington-st., Boston.
RUDD & CARLETON, 310 Broadway, New-York.

Hand-Books for Home Improvement, by Mail.
HOW TO TALK;
A POCKET MANUAL OF CONVERSATION AND DEBATE;
With directions for acquiring a grammatical, easy, and graceful style, embracing the Origin of Language; a Condensed History of the English Language; a Practical Exposition of the Parts of Speech, and their Modifications and Arrangement into Sentences; Hints on Pronunciation; the Art of Conversation; Debating, Reading, and Books. With more than Five Hundred Errors in Speaking Corrected. Price, in paper, 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents. For sale by all booksellers.
HOW TO WRITE: A New Pocket Manual of Composition and Letter Writing. Paper, 30c.; muslin, 50c.
IN PRESS, TO BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY:
HOW TO BEHAVE: A Manual of Republican Etiquette and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies. Paper 30c.; muslin, 50c.
HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A Guide to Success in Practical Life, and Hand-Book of Legal and Commercial Forms. Paper, 30c; muslin, 50c.
One dollar will pay for the four works in paper, or $1 75 in muslin, and they will be sent to subscribers as fast as published, by
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

OVER SEVENTY CHANGES OF TIME TABLES
From the 1st to the 10th.
SECOND EDITION FOR APRIL.
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE,
CONTAINING SEVENTY MAPS,
PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
Under the supervision of the Railroad Companies.
Price 25 cents.
New Reading Matter in every Number. Combining the features of a Magazine with that of a Railway Guide.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
Is for sale by all Booksellers, News Agents, in Railway Cars and Hotels throughout the United States.
Liberal terms to dealers.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Two editions are published each month, one on the 1st, and another on the 10th. Orders should state the number of copies wanted of each edition. The second edition contains the corrections received to the 10th.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY. THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE HOUSE
IN
THE UNITED STATES.
We would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of our machine-made
ENVELOPES.
The unrivaled facilities which we possess for manufacturing enable us to
DEFY COMPETITION.
Samples forwarded free of expense.
We would also call the attention of the trade to
BRYAN & WILCOXIS Celebrated
WRITING FLUID AND INK.
For which we are the SOLE AGENTS.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.
This week, contains a History of the Five Points Mission, illustrated by engravings of "The Old Brewery," the Mission Home, the House of Industry, and a Portrait of Rev. L. M. Pease; The Turks, with Illustrations: Elegant Conversation—how to attain it: Slander; Cruelty to Animals: Circulation of Sap in Trees Scientifically Explained; Potato Steamers—a Yankee Invention, with Engravings; A Word to Workers; Contested Wills; Distribution of Happiness; Which Way; Purpose or Earnestness; The Coming Comet; Render Unto Cæsar, etc.; Sir Walter Scott; The City—Gossip of the Week; Statistics; the Passover; News in Brief from all the States and the British Provinces; Beautiful Poems—Memory of Greenwood, by Lucy A. Randal; Peace; Information; Literary Notices; Books Issued during the Past Month; New Patents; Notes and Queries. There is no other paper containing a better variety, of more interest, or greater value as a family paper. Price only 4 cents. For sale by all newsmen.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and Importers of the Standard Editions.
New Goods constantly received.
On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States.
PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS,
VOLUME XXXVI.
Containing cases in the House of Lords, the Privy Council and the Courts of Common Law, during the year 1856. Just published by LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

VANDERVEER'S PATENT
ARITHMETICAL TABLES FOR CHILDREN,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by J. B. MORRILL, No. 304 Broadway. Agents wanted throughout the country.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floyd" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Auguste Mignon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. R. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Creole Belle," by Hubbard, sung by the Buckleys. Any of these above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

MASONIC BOOKS EXTRAORDINARY.—Machin or Boaz, or a Key to the Door of Freemasonry, $2 50; Allyn's Ritual do., $5; Ancient Constitutions, $2 50; Oliver's Landmarks of Masonry, $2. By remitting the amount the books will be sent, post paid, to any part of the country.
W. GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

BEWARE OF GAMMON.
Look out for counterfeits,
Vile and detestable;
Rats are not killed
By a spurious comestible;
And though powder corrosive
Will kill you and I,
Bugs won't take a dose if
Your manœuvres you try.
Go to Lyon, if ironbled
With Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice;
If you once have been bubbled,
Don't be a fool twice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.—The dépot of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, for the certain and instant destruction of Insects and Vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
The director of the Italian Opera regrets to announce that it is indisposition of
MME. GAZZANIGA
Has, in consequence of her efforts to avoid disappointment to the public on Monday evening, assumed so serious a character that she is, by advice of her physician, obliged to keep her bedroom and to suspend her *debut* until
FRIDAY, April 17,
When she will appear for the second time in Verdi's grand opera, in 3 acts, of
LA TRAVIATA.
Seats secured for Wednesday will be good for Friday, or the money returned on application at the office.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST
Has the honor to announce that during the month of May ensuing she will give two Subscription Concerts under the patronage of the following distinguished Committee:

Henry A. Coit,	Chas. Augustus Davis,
N. H. Wolfe,	W. Henry Jones,
James Parker,	Lewis A. Jones,
Dr. A. B. Mott,	Arthur Leary,
Payton Jaildon,	Henry Ward,
Robert H. Messenger,	Henry Redford.

Subscriptions for the two Concerts, with reserved seats, $3. Mr. BROWN, of Grace Church, is authorized to receive subscriptions.

MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD'S
GRAND CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 16,
At Niblo's Saloon.
Miss BRAINERD assisted by the following distinguished Artists:
Sig. MORELLI,
Herr ED. MOLLENHAUER,
Herr GOLDBECK,
Mr. BERGNER, and
Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES.
Miss BRAINERD will sing "Jerusalem," "Gipsey's Song from Star of the North," "Ami le Cœur d'Helene," from "Les Vepres Siciliennes," "Vanne, vanne," "Within a Mile," and a Duet from "Il Trovatore," with Sig. MORELLI.
Sig. MORELLI will sing the Romanza from "Maria de Rudenz," a Cavatina from "Il Bravo," and the Trovatore Duet.
Herr GOLDBECK will play two studies for the Piano; also, his grand Fantasia to "Le Prophete," and in a Trio with Messrs. BERGNER and BEAMES.
Tickets one dollar. To be had at HALL & SON'S and at BREUSING'S Music Stores, Broadway.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
THIRD NIGHT OF A NEW PIECE,
With new scenery and dresses. Music by Thos. Baker.
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE.
Adapted expressly for this Theatre by C. Gaylor, Esq.
King Frederick of Prussia.....Mr. Burnett
Prince Frederick of Prussia.....Miss Laura Keene
Her third appearance since her indisposition.
To conclude with, for the 30th time,
THE ELVES,
with all its beautiful scenery and dresses.
LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.
THE MONEY QUESTION, by Dumas, fils, will be produced immediately.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, April 15,
BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE HOLLAND.
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALCOT.
Coleman's splendid comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
and, first time in ten years,
WHO'S THE COMPOSER?
The casts will include the above celebrated artists, together with the rest of the brilliant talent of the theatre.
TO-MORROW—Sheridan's great comedy of
THE RIVALS.
continuing to attract houses crowded in every part, and having been pronounced unanimously by press and public to be, as given at this theatre,
THE MOST PERFECT PERFORMANCE OF THE TIME.
will be repeated.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. DYOTT.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
THURSDAY, April 16,
SECOND NIGHT OF THE FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF THE CELEBRATED
PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY,
When will be presented Balfe's favorite Opera of
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
with a powerful cast.
The remaining opera nights will be
Saturday.....18th | Thursday.....23d
Tuesday.....21st | Saturday.....25th
No Opera will be repeated.
Places secured without extra charge.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
P. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the overture at 7½ o'clock
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15, 1857,
And every night during the week,
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
Embracing in its distribution of characters all the
TALENT OF THE EXCELLENT COMPANY.
Concluding with the dazzling and life-like representation of
THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY,
The two famous Comedies,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY
and
THE TOODLES,
played upwards of four hundred nights by this Company.
Aminidab Sleek and Toodle by.....Mr. Burton.
Lady Creamly and Mrs. Toodle by.....Mrs. Hughes.
Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Moore, Mr. Holman, Mr. D. Howard, Miss A. Fayer, Miss Miller, &c.
To-Morrow—The Pyne and Harrison Opera Troupe will appear in the Opera of "The Bohemian Girl."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Every evening this week will be repeated the very successful pieces of the
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
Essence of Ole Virginny and Old Bob Ridley.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In all its phases, with G. SWAIN BUCKLEY and R. BISHOP BUCKLEY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15, BENEFIT of SILAS STEELE, Author of the Burlesques, &c., &c.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, April 15 and 16 the drama entitled
KARMEL THE SCOUT.
Karmel.....Mr. J. H. Allen | Rosalie...Miss Hathaway.
To be followed by the pantomime of
THE GOLDEN AXE.
The whole to conclude with the comedietta of
KATE O'BRIEN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.—THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the drama entitled THE WICKED WIFE, with a cast including nearly all the talent and popularity of the company, followed by MR. AND MRS. WHITE. This AFTERNOON, at 3, THE WICKED WIFE and also the MOUNTAIN MAID. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Grand Concert will be given, under the auspices and for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, at Plymouth Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 23d of April 1857, at 8 o'clock P. M. A Chorus of one hundred and fifty voices from the New-York Harmonic Society, and an Orchestra of forty performers from the New-York Philharmonic Society have been engaged. Mr. William Mason, Mr. Eben, Mrs. Bostwick and Miss Hattie Andem, will also appear. Conductor, Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW; Orchestral Leader, R. C. TIMM. Full particulars of the Concert will be given in a few days. Tickets at $1, may be obtained at the rooms of the Association, corner of Jay-st. and Court-st., and at the principal Bookstores; and in New-York, at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets can be obtained by members at the rooms, at 75 cents each: but not more than two tickets will be sold to any one member at that price.
LYMAN ABBOTT, Chairman of Committee
on Lectures and Meetings.

MR. DEMPSTER'S SECOND AND LAST ballad entertainment but one, at the Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15th, will include the following songs: "The Indian Hunter," "Morning, Noon and Night," "John Anderson, my Jo," "My Father and my Mother," "Oh! Poortith Cauld," "The Dying Child," "Let us love one another," "Mary o' Castle Carey," "Im alone, all alone," "My Boy Tammy," and "The May Queen." Tickets 50 cents; hooks 10 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE BALL SEASON.—GRAND BALL ON WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS—EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S Dancing Academy, No. 2 Howard-st. The ball will open at 8 o'clock, and close at 12. Tickets, 50 cents. School for practice every other day, at 7 o'clock, (Evening.)

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Exhibition of the Society will open THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 A. M., closing each evening at 10 o'clock. Admission to the public 25 cents. A band of music each evening.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

DRUGGISTS' FANCY ARTICLES.—WE would call the attention of druggists to our large and choice selection of fancy articles adapted to their sale, including a great variety of imported perfumery, brushes, fine soaps, fancy bottles, and other toilet articles of our own importation. GABAUDAN & HILL,
No. 47 Maiden-lane.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEWED TERRAPIN—Done up in MONTGOMERY'S best style, can be had during the week by calling or sending their orders to No. 73 Nassau-st. Also, all delicacies of the season. Oysters, Chops, &c., &c.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE.—AT NYACK, opposite Tarrytown.—Is situated on the banks of the Hudson. The building (brick) is 100 feet by 56, and five stories, entirely new, with modern improvements

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at One and the other at Three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly al the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year. Two Copies to one Address for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Five Copies for Five Dollars, and Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed To the Publishers of the New-York Daily Times.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

According to the probably correct statements of an Albany correspondent Governor King, yesterday, sent into the Senate the names of sundry persons to fill various offices in this City: For Police Commissioners we have the names of Simeon Draper, James W. Nye and Jacon Cholwell, for the County of New-York; James Bowen for the County of Westchester, and J. S. T. Stranahan for the County of Kings. We presume these nominations will be confirmed by the Senate; and, while we have nothing whatever to say against the personal character, intelligence and probable efficiency of the Commission, as it will be thus constituted, we cannot conceal our apprehensions that its exclusively and conspicuously partisan character will utterly deprive it of that degree of public confidence which is essential to the success of the great and important experiment which it inaugurates. The principal ground of complaint against the Police Department, with the great body of our citizens, has been the political control which has been exercised over it. It is not easy to foresee any marked improvement in this respect from the Commission just appointed. While we think that a very grave error has been committed in this particular, we shall not judge the Commission in advance of its action, but shall be happy to find our apprehensions dispelled by its practical results.

The following are said to be the other officers whose nominations were yesterday sent into the Senate:

FOR PORT WARDENS:

Minthorne Tom[illegible],	John Butler, Jr.,
William King,	John Friend,
Edward Seaman,	Capt. Tibbetts,
Edgar McMullen,	Capt. Tinkham,
Judge Beardsall,	

FOR HARBOR MASTERS:

Spencer Benedict,	W. J. A. Fuller,
Jerris T. Stagg,	Willis Patten,
Jacob L. Dodge,	Hart L. Murray,
Charles G. Murch,	A. Smith,
John Cashow,	James P. Fagan.

These nominations were all referred to Committees, but will doubtless be confirmed before the adjournment, which is likely to take place on Friday.

The bill providing for the erection of the new City Hall was ordered to a third reading in the Senate yesterday. The bill to enable the Supervisors to raise $50,000 for deficiencies in the Department of Repairs and Supplies, was also ordered to a third reading. The Assembly amendments to the bill to prevent the sale of fraudulent passenger tickets were concurred in by the Senate. The Albany Bridge bill was reported complete and passed, 17 to 12. In the Assembly, a statement was received from the Metropolitan Bank, as to the redemptions during the year of bills of other banks. The figures will be found in our report of the proceedings. The Excise bill, after considerable opposition, was referred to a special committee to report complete. The joint resolution reorganizing the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court, was adopted by the Senate. A great mass of legislation was gone through with by both Houses.

The Hamburg steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg on the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings four days' later news from the Continent of Europe. In the Hamburg papers of the 1st inst. we find no later intelligence from Great Britain. There is nothing in the news worthy of special comment.

[illegible] that the recent voyage of exploration, undertaken by the Quarantine Commission, resulted in an offer and acceptance of $40,000 for property on the shore of Prince's Bay, belonging to Mr. Udolpho Wolfe. The estate is a large one; amply sufficient for the Quarantine buildings; and if the title, about which there is some hitch, can be made good, Prince's Bay will be the spot favored with the *lazaretto*. Otherwise, there is a prospect of one of the shoals in the outer bay, either the Romer, or one nearer the Narrows, being appropriated for the purpose. It is estimated that it will cost less to fill in one of these sand bars, which are bare at low water, than to buy and improve a property along shore. Should this plan be adopted, Raritan Bay will be the anchorage for infected vessels. The Dry Romer is three miles north of Sandy Hook; while Coney Island, the nearest soil of New York, is four miles and a-half distant. The West Bank, two miles away from the Fort Tompkins light, and as many from Coney Island, is the other available site; and as being less exposed might deserve the preference. There is room enough at all events for the Commissioners to choose, should the negotiation with Mr. Wolfe come to nothing.

The Iowa State election took place yesterday, and the returns thus far received indicate the success of the Republicans by a majority as decided as that at the Presidential election.

A destructive fire occurred in Baltimore last night, which burnt several large warehouses and their contents on Charles and Lombard streets. The loss will probably reach half a million. A fire also occurred in South Pittsburg yesterday morning. The particulars will be found under our telegraphic head.

It is stated, on the authority of a letter in the St. Louis *Democrat*, written at Lecompton, that the appointment of Hon. Robert J. Walker as Governor of Kansas does not give satisfaction—it being regarded in the Territory as favorable to the formation of a Slave State.

The Albany Charter Election took place yesterday, and resulted in the success of the Democrats. The vote was very light. The Democrats were also successful in the Paterson (N. J.) Charter election.

The report of a schooner having been seen ashore north of Barnegat, on the 11th inst., is probably a mistake.

Ex Speaker Banks has declined the compliment of a public dinner, tendered him by citizens of Boston, irrespective of party. In his reply to the invitation, Mr. Banks takes occasion to review the legislation of the last Congress and the effects thereof.

The total amount contributed for the relief of the families left destitute by the loss of the schooner *Sarah S. Bird* is about $5,800. Of this sum $1,500 was contributed by the Board of Underwriters, $1,400 by the several Marine Insurance Companies, and $2,178 received in donations by Messrs. Poillon and Le Count. Further sums will be received by Ellwood Walter, Esq., on behalf of the Relief Committee appointed by the Board of Underwriters.

The examination of witnesses as to the alleged marriage between the late Harvey Burdell and Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham, was continued yesterday before the Surrogate. The rigorous cross-examination to which Miss Augusta Cunningham had been subjected by the council opposing her mother's claim, was concluded. Dr. D. Smith and Mr. B. T. Benton were examined on the same side. Dr. Smith testified that on the 30th of October last he saw Dr. Burdell in the Lafarge House, and was informed by him that he intended going to Europe in June next, in company with several ladies, and that on being asked by witness if he was about to get married, he smiled significantly. Mr. Benton testified that Dr. Burdell was present at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Artisans Bank (of which the witness also was a member) on the 28th of October last, the date of the marriage, and took part in a discussion relative to matters concerning the bank. At this stage in the proceedings the claimant's council announced that they would rest their case. The further hearing of testimony was adjourned till Thursday morning, when the opposing council will proceed to submit evidence against the marriage.

A Committee of the Ten Governors recommend the removal of Miss Jackson from her place as teacher in the Randall's Island School. Miss Jackson is the lady who was charged with punishing lads by burning their tongues on the stove. Gov. Townsend introduced a resolution as an offset—and under it a Committee of Investigation was appointed—alleging that the principal of this same school prejudices his pupils against Catholic teachers.

Though this is the 19th Century, some of our hospitals are badly ventilated; so badly that puerperal fever has broken out in the Bellevue Hospital,—no uncommon thing, though it ought to be. The Governors voted $500 to improve the ventilation last night.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Charles Rosi and Justus Kohler, the two Germans charged with rape, was continued.—The Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were locked up for the night. Henry Beck, a young German, who placed arsenic in the food of George Griesgrave, in Second-street, on March 1st, pleaded guilty of an attempt at manslaughter. In reply to the Recorder, he said that he owed the parties no grudge, and did not know what he was doing when he committed the act. He was remanded for sentence till Saturday, that inquiry might be made into his previous history.

The Captain and crew of the schooner *John Frederick*, which went ashore on Tuesday morning on Sandy Hook, during the N. E. gale, were rescued with much difficulty by the Telegraph Operator and News Agent, stationed at that point.

The pilot-boat *Washington*, No. 4, which has been absent three weeks, and for which some concern has been felt, returned to port yesterday, all well.

A heavy rain set in late Monday night, and continued almost without abatement until noon yesterday. It helped our dirty streets marvelously, and flooded a great many cellars.

An inquest was held yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of James Carman, aged 36 years, a United States sailor, who died from the effects of landanum taken the day previous, with suicidal intent, at the residence of his mother, No. 10 Greenwich street.

Cornelius Collins, an Irish laborer, was killed yesterday morning at the drug store No. 355 Third-avenue, by the accidental falling upon him of a barrel of potash, which he was assisting in removing from the sidewalk to the cellar.

The Council of Sachems met again yesterday at Tammany Hall, and took further action upon the lists of compromise delegations submitted to them from the different Wards by the factions known as the Savage and Small. The Committee on Credentials reported in part. From the Nineteenth Ward the Dunham ticket was received as legitimate. Three other Wards yet remain to be adjusted,—the Seventeenth, Twenty-first and Twentieth. In the first two the hitch is with the Savage men, and in the last with the Small. The Council will sit again to-day.

The Board of Representatives of the Fire Department met, last evening, at Firemen's Hall, and elected Reuben Mills, Chas. Clayton, Peter Van Cott and Geo. W. Andrews, Fire-Wardens, in place of John Crossin, M. Eckell, David Theall and William Wessels, whose term of office (three years) had expired. Six ballots were had. The election was amicably conducted.

Before the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, Rev. Mr. Hatch, who has become so noted as the clergyman who went in for Sunday car-running, read an essay favoring dancing, drinking pure wine, and similar entertainments. The essayist was evidently not without indorsers in the room, though the tide seemed to be strong the other way. Mr. Hatch was appointed essayist before the Sunday discussion began to agitate the Brooklyn people—so the Association is hardly responsible for opening this new question of contention. A spirited debate was provoked by the essay. Many members, while repudiating the doctrines of the paper, expressed the want felt by all classes, demanded by health, reason and religion—for more popular amusements. One said that he who would organize a system of practicable, rational and healthy amusements for the people would immortalize himself.

There was an interesting Missionary meeting held last Sunday at Huntington, L. I., when Dr. Charles Sturges, (25 years a medical practitioner in the village) and his wife, Misses Harriet Gould and Emily Smith, Charles Selleck (all of Huntington) and Jarvis R. Rolph and lady, and Miss Helen Ensign, of Brooklyn, took formal leave of the church with which seven of them are connected, to go as Missionaries to the Omaha Indians, in Nebraska. They are under the auspices of the Presbyterian (O. S.) Board of Foreign Mission.

The old Duffield House, on Fulton-avenue, near Duffield-street, was burned down yesterday morning.

The Difficulty with New-Granada.

There is no mistaking the policy which is to be urged upon the President in regard to the New-Grenadian difficulty. The Railroad interest, and the influence of all the Americans upon the Isthmus are directed the same way. The letter-writers by the *George Law* are of one accord as to the duty of the United States to take forcible possession of the transit. The special dispatches from Mr. Morse, announcing his discomfiture, and in all likelihood pressing extreme measures as the alternative, are sent home by the Superintendent of the Railroad, as the only proper and trustworthy messenger. And the tone of apprehension freely expressed by the Bogotan press, in view of threatened hostilities, evinces the blustering and offensive temper displayed by the North Americans, who have had occasion to discuss the difficulty with the Government or people of New-Granada. There is every indication, in fact, that the Isthmus population of American origin has pledged itself to procure the annexation of the route to the United States at all costs, risks and charges. They propose to make the Government at Washington the instrument of their plan.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Buchanan will yield to this purely selfish pressure. If not, he will adopt the course we have repeatedly urged—demand of the New-Granadian Government a mixed commission for the adjustment of the damages experienced by our citizens in the Panama explosion, and only upon the definitive rejection of that proposition listen to counsels of an inflammatory kind. Let the railroad, which is a creature of the Bogotan Government, adjust its own difficulties with its creators. The individual interests which suffered in the *emeute* are the only subjects upon which we can justly approach the Government of that Republic; and in regard to them we cannot be too tenacious. Nor is there any reason to fear a want of conciliatory treatment when we present ourselves in this more reasonable shape.

The Diplomatic Service.

It seems to be generally taken for granted that Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet are now busily engaged upon the Diplomatic appointments and disappointments incident to the establishment of a new Administration.

The new President has shown no indiscreet haste in remodeling this department of the public service, and we are disposed to attribute the unusual deliberation of his proceedings to a distinct perception by him of the fact that, in no department of the public service are changes so elaborate and so thorough, required by the interests and the honor of the country as in this. The Diplomatic corps of the United States are charged with the representation of the national character as well as with the care of the national interests. The Minister of a Great Power is held to be a type of the highest civilization and the most cultivated intellect of the country which commissions him. He is invested with a dignity not his own, and clothed with a *prestige* which only the most extraordinary personal qualities could secure for any other official, solely and simply in consideration of the fact that he stands for his Nation before the people among whom he lives. These circumstances should determine the qualities of character indispensable to the post. The qualities of intellect required for the due discharge of its functions must be decided by the number and the importance of the interests involved in our intercourse with each particular nation of the world; and though it can never be excusable in us to send a positive dunce or a recognized bore into the bosom of a friendly people, there is certainly no reason for our insisting that every Envoy, *Chargé* or Secretary of Legation appointed by the President, shall be a man of transcendent genius. But it is our right to demand of the Government that no blackguard, or bully, no low and vulgar politicians, no person of repulsive manners or filthy habits, no reprobate, or drunkard, or swindler, shall be sent to flaunt the shame of his vices or the odium of his behavior in the face of a foreign nation.

And, therefore, it is our duty to protest, with all the force of a united public opinion, against the system upon which our diplomatic appointments have heretofore been made; and to denounce the application of the "spoils" theory, where its application so nearly concerns the fair fame of the nation, the comfort of every American who travels abroad, and the self-respect of every citizen who feels that in the reputation of his country his own is involved.

It is an unpleasant fact, but a fact unquestionable as it is unpleasant, that the character and conduct of our diplomatic representatives in Europe has of late years done very much more to damn our national reputation and to destroy the consideration in which our institutions were formerly held even by their enemies, than their activity has done to advance our material interests or protect our public rights. There is hardly a Court in Europe at which some pet partizan of a past administration has not left his memory to be a hissing and a reproach to all of us. In one city the American traveler descends at a hotel from which a Plenipotentiary of the Republic was expelled for drunken insolence to the female servants of the establishment. In another he is regaled with the sight of diplomatic autographs in the form of "due-bills" drawn on brother Envoys and never discharged. In a third he is invited to inspect the records of a Club from which an American *Chargé* was formally expelled for his indecent vilification of the sovereign and the society of the nation to which he was accredited. Everywhere he hears of *gaucheries* and inelegancies, of awkwardnesses and improprieties lending confirmation to the lying legends of Mrs. Trollope, when he is so fortunate as to escape the battery of darker and heavier charges.

It is time that an end should be put to these things. It is time that our diplomatic service should cease to be regarded as the sure resource of Administrations driven to despair by hungry retainers and insatiable supporters. Mr. Buchanan can do nothing which will more redound to his credit or more warmly enlist the good will of all decent and respectable citizens in his behalf, than to reorganize our diplomatic system in accordance with the true principles by which it should be governed. His own experience must have amply satisfied him that, while the personal traits of good-breeding and of character are most essential to the success of a public negotiator engaged in transactions of the highest importance, they are of more value to the resident at a Court of the second or third rank than any other qualities whatever.

Nor, we trust, will Mr. Buchanan forget, in selecting the foreign representatives of the American people, that a due regard is always to be had to the public opinion and the political ethics of the different nations to whom our envoys are to be accredited. A Minister whose social philosophy and practice would cause him to be received with open arms by the society of St. Petersburgh, might very possibly find himself confined at London within the narrow circle of strictly official courtesies, and be wholly cut off from the thousand opportunities of usefulness which are afforded to any agent by the cordial sympathy with him of the people among whom he is to act in his convictions and his views of life.

The Progress of Rebellion in Utah.

It has not yet transpired who is to receive the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Utah, but it is believed to be the determination of the Administration to put a speedy end to the anarchical despotism which reigns there. It is one of the crimes of the Government of General Pierce, that, knowing, as he did, how rapidly things were advancing, under the sway of Brigham Young from bad to worse, no efficient step was taken to remedy the evil. The journey of Col. Steptoe was a mere farce. Judicial endeavors to restore order, and procure the enforcement of the laws, proved utterly abortive, and resulted in loss of life to some of those who, unsupported by military auxiliaries, persisted in performing their thankless duty. In fact, while bombastic vindications of American honor and dignity were made in the remotest corners of the Earth, and Feejee islanders and Greytown marauders were punished with ostentatious cruelty, the infernal brutalities which have been suffered by our citizens, in the midst of a Territory owing allegiance to the Federal Government, have remained unavenged until the present hour.

The letter of Judge Drummond to the Attorney-General, Judge Black, is before the public. The atrocities it reveals, unexampled as they are in our national history, are no blacker than might have been expected from the monster of iniquity who rules over the Mormons at Salt Lake City. The most fanatical clubs of Carbonari, with their oath-bound obligations to assassinate to promote their ends, fall short of the hideous vows of the Mormon Danites, of whom Brigham Young is the acknowledged leader and protector. Judge Drummond accuses them, "after a careful and mature investigation," of having procured the murder of Captain Gunnison and his eight associates. He says that his predecessor on the bench, Hon. Leonidas Shaver, met his death "by drinking poisonous liquors, given to him by order of the leading men of the Mormon Church, in Great Salt Lake City." The late Mr. Babbitt, Secretary of the Territory, was slaughtered, Judge Drummond avers, "by a band of marauders *under the particular and special order* of Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and J. M. Grant." Mormon murderers have been pardoned by Young, while "*five or six innocent men are now in the Penitentiary at Utah, without having violated any criminal law whatsoever of America!*" Federal officers who attempt to do their duty in the Territory, are insulted, harassed and killed, without being able to accomplish any good, because they are unsupported by a sufficient military force.

The talents and ability of Brigham Young are not to be despised. Miserable, heartless old reprobate that he is, he has displayed an amount of sagacity, political shrewdness, and bold ness, in carrying out his schemes which would do no discredit to the bottomless abyss of Pandemonium itself. At this distance, reading as we do his blasphemous, licentious harangues, and the insanely loathsome tirades which are reported as coming from his lips, we are in danger of imagining that he must necessarily be as well understood and as intensely abhorred at home, as he is with us, which is not, however, the case. He has succeeded in persuading the deluded people over whom he presides, that he is fully alive to the responsibilities of his station, sincerely devoted to their welfare, and they wonder at and admire what they consider the sensitive jealousy with which he resists every effort at interference with their polygamic, Buddhistical interests. He has gradually, but with surpassing skill, wrought up the feelings of the Salt Lake population, to a point of most deadly, implacable hatred against the Government and people of the United States. The majority, probably, of his spiritual subjects are aliens, wholly unacquainted with the spirit of our institutions, and the rest are so identified with Young, and have been rendered so confident by past impunity, and the isolated position of their valleys, that they apprehend no danger from physical restraint on the part of the United States.

It is useless to disguise—it would be mistaken and false humanity to do so—that there is within the limits of our Republic, a vast, fertile territory, with every physical element of future prosperity, containing a population of between one and two hundred thousand souls, whose existence is devoted to treason, and the accomplishment of disunion, in order to establish a *quasi* Mohammedan Empire. They stickle at no crime—whether it be poisoning, assassination, treason, violation of all natural law, incest, robbery—justifying them all under the name of religion. They are, at the present instant, in virtual rebellion against the Federal Government, and every hour that they are permitted to advance in their career of fanaticism and atrocity, is one of augmented hope for them and of danger to us. It may be requisite to bring fire and sword to bear against them; and the interests of the country, of the human race, and of civilization, may require much bloodshed, before the mischief can be healed, which the apathy of the two last Administrations has allowed to attain its actual growth. But the duty of Mr. Buchanan, in the premises, appears to us plain, and we rejoice to perceive symptoms of a determination on his part to fulfil it. A force of not less than two or three thousand men should be despatched to aid the Governor whom he may select for the charge of the Territory of Utah. The latter should be a firm, energetic and decided man, and he should be given, as far as the Constitution allows, plenipotentiary powers to put down, once for all, the treason which has progressed so far, and is constantly increasing in strength.

Kansas Correspondence.—We are in constant receipt of correspondence from Kansas; but most of it is so evidently written in the interest of special land speculations, that we suppress it rather than run the risk of misleading the public. Whenever a man or a company invests largely in any part of the Territory, it becomes his interest to induce emigration thither from the North and East; and the most feasible means of forwarding this object is by sounding the praises of that particular locality through the Eastern press. Under the innocent and apparently disinterested form of correspondence, therefore, very many of the leading journals of this section of the country, are filled with the most extravagant accounts of the rapid growth, the great promise, the favorable position, &c., &c., of particular sections and towns in the Territory. These statements may in the main be quite true, but

there are so many [illegible] tion and misrepresentation [illegible] them, that they should not be acted on hastily or without due inquiry in quarters less open to suspicion. We make it a rule to decline publishing all such letters, unless fully assured by knowledge of the writers, that they are disinterested and thoroughly reliable—as we are unwilling to run the risk of misleading persons of small means into investments which may prove as deceptive and worthless as Parker Vein or Potosi Stock.

The Cry of the Children.

This is Easter-week; the sunniest and most sacred festival of all the Christian year. It falls in the very front of Spring, and brings with it the revival of all life and industry. In the field and in the streets, as in our hearts and homes, it is the beginning of a new season; and it should be crowned in every christian city with happiness and with hope. But on the morning of Easter Sunday there stood within the dreary walls of a Police Station in this City three young children, the natural types of happiness and of hope, of Easter and the Spring, so utterly bereft of all the rightful attributes of childhood, that if their case were theirs alone, all who read their story would feel themselves smitten as with a sense of personal responsibility for a misery so pitiful and so out of Nature.

No human being who read in the Times of yesterday the details of this desolate story can possibly need that we should repeat them here; but the statement made by the only witness, a little girl of eight, is so pregnant with pathos and so far transcends in the fervor of its unconscious appeal, any words that the skill of man could devise, that we would willingly republish it a hundred times, could we hope that by so doing we might engrave its lesson upon the innermost hearts of our readers. Thus it runs:

"That is my mother," she said, pointing to the corpse. "The night before last two men came into our house, and turned my father and mother, and me and my two little brothers out. We had no where to go. We then went to sleep in an entry. Nobody turned us away all night. In the morning father went away to look for another place. He was gone all day. We had nothing to eat, and were very hungry. Father came back at 6 o'clock and then went away again. Nobody would let us into their house, because they said if they did the landlord would turn them out. The folks we hired the house of hired it of somebody else. So we went into the yard. Mother said she was very sick; she had been sick a long time before, and my little brothers cried. *Mother lay down, and I put some rags on her to keep her warm, because she said her head ached so bad. When it got dark my two little brothers lay down, and I put some things over them, and I got some rags to put under them too, and then I sat up to watch.* By and by a policeman came along, and then he went away and got another one, and they lifted her up and put her into a cart, and took us all here. Mother didn't want to leave the yard. She said to the policeman that she wanted to stay where she was."

In the heart of this poor little half-starved child of eight what futurities of womanhood are hidden; what possibilities of tenderness and loyalty and devotion, of unselfish affection, simple truth, helpfulness! And yet what shall her future be!

Here is the question of which such tales as this should drive the urgency home to our very souls. The cry of this child, and of the thousands of children whose life is like unto hers in this great and Christian community, is the cry of the Future. Every measure of municipal reform, however judicious, every device of private or of public enterprise to secure and to advance the welfare of the metropolis, however skillful and well-timed, must be held to be subordinate after all to the far-reaching question of the condition and training of the Children of the City.

There live and move and have their being at this moment within the limits of this island very nearly a quarter of a million human creatures who come within the legal definition of infancy; whose characters and whose fortunes, therefore, are still under tutelage, but who are advancing with all the terrible speed of life towards the vanguard of independent action and of personal responsibility. If we were suddenly informed that in the counties adjacent to New-York there was assembling a force of two hundred thousand men and women, which was to be thrown into the Metropolis by heavy detachments, and at regular intervals for a number of years to come, with the avowed object of mingling with our population and engaging in the various pursuits of life which interest and affect ourselves, we should probably call meetings in the Park and appoint Commissioners of Immigration to examine into the desirableness of this proposed hiving of so vast a swarm. But now that we know that the thing is inevitable, that not in adjacent counties, but in the wards of our own City, the future drones and workers, the possible hornets and wasps, are gathered together and cannot be stayed from coming among us, we acquiesce in the tremendous fact almost as apathetically as if it were as unimportant as it is inevitable. To be sure, we do concern ourselves energetically enough, even if somewhat spasmodically, about our Common School system, and the children of the well-to-do classes receive perhaps as much attention from the public as is compatible with a proper respect for the rights of parents who, having the means, are presumed to have the disposition to care for the education and breeding of their own offspring. But what sort of provision have we made for that vast proportion of the invading host of the future which comes toward us foredoomed to ignorance and to iniquity?

We have done something for the children whose parents, however poor, can still secure them the advantages of attendance at the Public Schools. But what have we done for the ten thousand children in this City, who are so utterly abandoned of Heaven and Earth, so given over to wretchedness and to vagrancy, that they have neither where to lay their heads fitly, nor to clothe themselves decently—the hapless little savages, bred of over-immigration, indolence, misfortune, intemperance, and crime—but living among us, growing up side by side with the fairest children of our happiest homes, drawing nearer and nearer to us with every year that adds strength to their bodies, virulence to their passions, and keenness to their wits?

We shall presently show what answer we have to make to this question. But let us first see what these desolate little ones are doing for themselves.

During the last year about *one in every twenty-five* of the inhabitants of this City was committed to prison for one or another offence against the law of the land. This proportion is sufficiently startling, but still more startling is the fact that out of this proportion of guilty or unfortunate people *nearly twenty per cent. were infants in the eye of the law!*

Six thousand human beings in the Spring of life annually blighted with the brand of a criminal conviction! Is not this a thought to [illegible] most the most heedless and [illegible] selfish?

Some men and women who [illegible] heedless nor selfish it *has* arrested [illegible] and it is to their labors that we owe [illegible] able to say that anything better than [illegible] for themselves is doing, or has been done [illegible] these neglected thousands.

Several isolated and independent institutions have been founded for the purpose of healing this fearful chronic disease of infant destitution. The most important of these are the Children's Aid Society, the Juvenile Asylum, the various Orphan Asylums, the Five Points Missions, and the Home of Industry. In a disconnected way, but with earnestness and energy, the benevolent persons engaged in these various enterprises are prosecuting their good work, and we learn from the Report of the Children's Aid Society, that, during the past year, about six thousand children have received something like educational care from these sources, and that about twenty-five hundred have been provided with homes more or less permanent, and the chances of decent employment. When we think of the work to be done, this account is not of course magnificent; but when we reflect on the means employed, and on the fact that the whole question of juvenile reform has but recently engaged the public attention, these figures are indeed most eloquent arguments of courage and of hope. One fact alone should lend renewed spirit to the friends of this most important work—the reduction, namely, of the proportion of juvenile offenders to the whole body of commitments, from 25 per cent. in 1851 to 20 per cent. in 1856.

But the cry of the Children is for more help and stronger. How this cry can best be answered, we shall hereafter consider, when we recur, as we shortly shall, to this subject; and we shall endeavor to point out the way in which a united public action can be brought to bear on the difficulty. But let not the cry fall idly on the hearts of the people, for answered it must be, and will—if not in peace, then in wrath—if not in love, then in hate—if not to the help of the Children, then most assuredly to the deeper suffering and sorrow and sin of the unheeding City.

Budding Virtue!

Our beloved brethren of the *Tribune* have a most excellent homily upon the fraternal duties of the Press,—upon the loveliness of charity, forbearance and courtesy when displayed by journalists towards one another, and upon the somewhat conspicuous lack of these Christian graces in the mutual relations of our City Editors. We heartily concur in these excellent sentiments. It does one good to come across such refreshingly verdant oases in the great desert of journalistic life. We welcome them particularly as coming from the *Tribune*,—not because that paper has sinned above all others in this particular,—but because of the very unsentimental and somewhat irreverent scoffs with which it received sundry small homilies of our own on this subject and to the same effect some few months ago. We were quite sure even then that the *Tribune* would concur in our sentiments just as soon as it ceased to have any special interest or feeling on the other side. That time seems to have arrived:—and after having done what was in its power to "blacken the reputation" of some of its neighbors, the *Tribune* now chants the praises of charity and good-feeling, and commends all Editors to love one another, inasmuch as love is the fulfillment of editorial law. In the touching language of Mr. Aminadab Sleek, this is "really *butiful*!"

The *Tribune*, by way of pointing its homily with an illustration, is pleased to allude to the complimentary notice we have had occasion now and then to take of our illustrious, though slightly dilapidated cotemporary, the "historian of Parker Vein." With a degree of justice which a regard for the *Tribune's* fine "sentiments" prevents us from characterizing, it treats the Times and *Herald* as being precisely upon the same footing in the matter of stock-jobbing, and is pleased to exonerate *both* from "the imputations to which either is quite plausibly subjected." With all due gratitude for its kind intentions, we respectfully decline this very questionable kind of exculpation. Whenever the *Tribune* will reproduce from our columns evidence of the fact that they have been used, for a course of years, in giving fictitious value to utterly worthless stocks—in deluding thousands of people, by assertions repeated day after day, and month after month, without the slightest foundation in truth,—into investing their money in bubbles which finally exploded and ruined all who had trusted in them,—we will concede the justice of its indiscriminate censure and its equally indiscriminate praise. But it ought to know better than to treat the *Herald's* random, reckless, and utterly unsupported accusations against the Times, as of precisely equal weight with the statements we have drawn from the *Herald's* own columns, and the truth of which even that journal has not had the effrontery to contest. The *Tribune* is by no means slow to appreciate the virtue of due discrimination when its own character and conduct are involved. As it happens to be just now in a charitable mood, we invoke the extension of its kindly thoughts in the direction of justice and fair play.

One word more by way of apology. We are fully sensible of the desirableness of the greater practice among journalists of the virtue which the *Tribune* so warmly and so justly commends. But we confess to a full share of human infirmity,—and we find it somewhat difficult to exercise the higher virtues of forbearance and courtesy towards one so habitually and utterly reckless of all justice and all decency in his treatment of cotemporaries as the Editor and Proprietor of the *Herald*. We may be mistaken in this matter,—but it does not seem to us conducive to the dignity and standing of the Public Press that it should acquiesce quietly in the assumption of superiority, and in the imputations of dishonesty, in which this scurrilous Ishmaelite habitually deals. We do not see what the decent and respectable portion of Journalism has to gain, in character or self-respect, by tame assent to its insolent pretensions,—especially when their falsehood is so readily exposed by mere citations from its own columns. While we are quite ready, therefore, to accept the *Tribune's* theories and to practice upon them in all cases to which they can be applied, we propose to deal with the *Herald* as its peculiar nature and character may require.

Commodore Hoffman's Squadron.—The Honduras Expedition, which was announced for departure on Saturday, after being postponed to be on board the brig Pilot, Pier No. 47 East River, at 10 A. M. The latest circular states sundry regulations for the government of the corps; reserving the Captain's duties to the Chief Engineer, Mr. TRAUTEVINE; the Agent, Mr. SQUIER; the three Assistant Engineers, and the Surgeon, and assigning the rest to the other officers. Everybody is discouraged from carrying fire-arms; and implicit submission to the following resolution of the Directors, in session at London, March 10, 1857, exacted:

"Resolved, That all persons in the employment of the Company, be and are hereby instructed to cultivate the most friendly relations with the Government and people of Honduras, and to impress them with the fact that the Railroad Company has no ulterior object; that its sole purpose is to open a highway between the seas, and that the profit of the Company, and the commencement of a great future for Honduras, are alike concerned in the earliest possible completion of the road."

To this is added a hope of the Agent "that every member will see the propriety and necessity of upholding the institutions and religion of the country whether they are going with deference and respect, and of conforming to the feelings and sentiments of the people not less than in maintaining perfect order and subordination." The wisdom of these injunctions in these days of fillibusterism will readily impress itself upon the minds of the expeditionists. It is difficult to be sufficiently cautious to disarm the fears of the Central Americans. A rapid trip to Omoa, six months of active labor under a midsummer sun, and some months more of office work, will complete the task of the expedition, and give its members back to their homes. Among the corps we note the names of Mr. James L. BALDWIN, who, in company with the late JOHN L. STEPHENS, discovered the remarkable depression in the Cordillera through which the Panama Railroad passes, and which bears the name of the "Baldwin Summit." Mr. GEORGE R. GLIDDON, of ethnological fame, is also of the party, doubtless seduced by the interesting traces of an aboriginal race which abound in Honduras. The best wish we have for the party is that they may have a good voyage, cool Summer, and but few of them swallowed by earthquakes.

THE BENEFIT OF NOTORIETY.—Rev. Mr. KALLOCH, as we learn from the Boston papers, resumed his clerical functions on Sunday last, and was favored with the most crowded house in that city of church-goers. For a long time to come he will be one of the Sunday attractions of Boston, and people will crowd to hear him preach merely because he had the misfortune to be tried for a gross moral offence. Such is the curiosity of the world to see anything or anybody that has made a noise. Mr. KALLOCH will, of course, improve his opportunities, and turn his ill fortune to a good account by preaching in his best vein to the crowds that throng the sanctuary in which he holds forth, so that those who come to look may readily be induced to remain to prey.

Why Should Mayor Wood Resign?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You seem to take it for granted that Mayor WOOD will resign merely because the new Charter curtails his functions as an Executive officer. But I am not aware that there is anything in the new Charter that restricts the privilege of the Mayor to issue proclamations or send messages to the Common Council; and as this prerogative is one which he has exercised more frequently and to a greater extent than any other, except that of reviewing the Police, I do not see why he should not hold on until next December, and continue to enlighten us on the subject of municipal reforms. To do no more than simple justice to his Honor, it must be admitted that he issued some admirable proclamations, and some of his messages have contained most excellent sentiments.

Your obedient servant, JONES' WOOD.

Italian Opera.

We are extremely sorry, but not surprised, to announce that Mme. GAZZANIGA is too unwell to appear to-night. There will, in consequence, be no operatic performance at NIBLO'S. The hoarseness o Mme. GAZZANIGA was so apparent on Monday night, that we are sure she is justified in deferring her second appearance until she is entirely recovered. Friday is announced as the day when we shall next have the opportunity of hearing the "Traviata."

ENGLISH OPERA.—The PYNE and HARRISON troupe commenced a short farewell engagement at BURTON'S theatre last night with AUBER'S "Crown Diamonds." The performance was smooth and satisfactory; the house crowded, and the conductor, Mr. MOLLENHAUER, able and diligent. The opera nights are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

BENEFIT.—Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, the "funny man" of WALLACK'S Theatre, takes his benefit to-night and has provided a bill of great excellence. The opening piece is the "Poor Gentleman," cast with the entire strength of Mr. STUART'S superb company. After the comedy the olympic farce of "Who's the Composer."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. CHARLES GAYLOR, the author of a vast number of successful pieces, produced a new drama at this establishment Monday night, called "The Love of a Prince." It is from the French, but adapted with such skill that Mr. GAYLOR may jointly claim the work with the original writer. The plot is founded on an incident in the life of FREDERICK the Great, in which as a thoughtless boy he protects the life of an officer at the risk of his own, and much to the wrath of his father the King, who storms and frets and threatens, without changing the generous impulse. The play is constructed simply and is sufficient in all its parts. The dialogue displays the practiced hand of the dramatist, and is never superfluous. Miss LAURA KEENE sustains the principal character with unusual animation, and is charmingly, ravishingly costumed. The other important characters are played by Messrs. BURNETT, JOHNSON, LINGHAM and STONNART. Placed on the stage in the superb style which characterises the productions of this house, it is not remarkable that the piece obtained a success.

SCHMEISSER'S CONCERT.—Mr. SCHMEISSER—a gentleman whose powers have been largely advertised, but whose fame is unknown—gave a Concert Monday night at Niblo's Saloon. We were present sufficiently long to assure ourselves that Mr. SCHMEISSER has listened to bad advice from "The Management," and that the Concert room is not the proper sphere for his usefulness. He is a very moderate player, and his compositions (he played nothing but his own compositions) fail to place him on a higher art-level. There are more charitable ways of disposing of superfluous cash than giving Concerts under such circumstances.

Madame DE WILHORST was the vocalist of the evening.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The New-York Harmonic Society made a second attempt Monday evening to perform Dr. CARL LOEWE'S cantata of the "Seven Sleepers," and although the night was not less unfavorable than on the former occasion, there was no postponement. The performance was not all that could have been desired, but was fairly given. Miss BRAINERD, in the part of *Honoria*, sang well and was received with much favor. The remainder of the programme was made up of the Te Deum and Jubilate of Mr. BRISTOW, who was also the conductor of the evening.

New Music.

Messrs. FIRTH, POND & Co., 547 Broadway, have favored us with copies of the following:

1. "Lullaby" for Pianoforte by WM. MASON, a natural and charming effusion, popular without being commonplace, and not so difficult as most of this composer's pieces.

2. "May Flower Waltzes," by J. N. PYCHOWSKI, a brilliant and effective set of waltzes, by a somewhat eccentric composer, who however possesses unquestionable talent moderate difficulty.

"Classic Gems," No. 1, arranged by BERG, a series of *morceaux* from the old masters. No 2 is an arrangement of HAYDN'S andante from the Symphony in D major.

"GENTLE ANNIE" Ballad by STEPHEN C. FOSTER, suspiciously like "ANNIE LAURIE" but tender and singable.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

Report of the Commissioners to the Guano Keys—Preparations to Receive Spanish Troops—The Deportation again—The Tariff Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 2, 1857.

Yesterday morning Capt. GREENE and the Commissioners appointed by Gen. CONCHA to inspect the guano keys, returned from their cruise. Capt. GREENE informs me that the result has been highly satisfactory, so far as the object is concerned, that immense quantities of this valuable manure exist on the thousands of keys that line our coast. Whether it will bring the prices that some parties anticipate, is quite a different thing. In the caves of several keys large quantities of very superior quality were found. It is as highly impregnated with ammonia as the best Peruvian. Capt. GREENE has been commissioned to inspect other keys in the vicinity of the Island of Pines, which the former commission could not visit, owing chiefly to the inexperience of the pilot, and that the gentlemen who accompanied him were called by urgent business to Havana. Gen. CONCHA has been extremely kind and obliging to our lucky countryman throughout the prosecution of his claims, and will doubtless remunerate him handsomely for his trouble and discovery.

General CONCHA is making great preparations to lodge the 10,000 men, whose speedy departure from Spain has been duly announced in the European and American papers. Several hundred workmen are engaged in raising temporary wooden barracks on top of the city walls. The buildings will be nearly a quarter of a mile in length. The location is admirably adapted to the health of the troops, but I am inclined to think that the citizens will not relish the proximity of such neighbors. From these active preparations, and the continual trials of powder under the superintendence of the Engineers, the repeated exercises in firing by battalions, it would appear that the Mexican vision has not been abandoned.

Your readers may recollect the Mexican war steamer *Democrata*, that deserted and entered this port some four or five months ago. She has been repaired, and yesterday exchanged salutes with the town and navy, previous to leaving us for her future destiny. It is quite unusual for a foreign vessel to salute twice in the same port, but I suppose her commander wished to testify his gratitude to the authorities for the very handsome manner in which they have behaved towards his Government in this case.

The *Diario de la Marina* continues the discussion of the Tariff, and boldly advocates the reduction of fifty per cent. on all articles. The high position occupied by this journal gives its articles a certain official tone, that has caused no inconsiderable excitement among a large majority of the old Spanish party, who have hitherto been conspicuous for their opposition to every kind of reform. I have heard it affirmed by parties who are well posted up on affairs of the Island, that the *Diario* is only the echo of General CONCHA'S sentiments. God grant that he may succeed in inducing his Government to grant the long-withheld boon! Spain may then quietly disband her large army in Cuba, send home or dismantle her ships, and rest assured that she has smothered fillibusterism forever.

The American dimes that have been introduced into our circulation are causing some uneasiness in the minds of the Spaniards, as to what means can be employed to get rid of them again. It is to be hoped that when they are reshipped to their own free home, they will be replaced by as good an equivalent, and in such profusion that will prevent the reëstablishment of money-changing offices. We have had two arrivals of Chinese laborers in these days, some six hundred. One of the cargoes was introduced by Senor CAMPBELL, who has received no permission to do so, but I believe he has found means to do away with this necessary permission as the whole cargo was sold to different parties at from $250 to $300 each! These are the finest looking lot that has ever been brought here. The different railroad companies have received a due share of them.

The Havana City Council will soon publish the terms on which that beautiful lot of ground in front of the Alameda de Paula, where Mrs. ALMY'S boarding-house stands, may be acquired, for the purpose of building a hotel. As many New-York hotel-keepers are interested in having a good hotel in this city, it would be well for them to be on the look-out, and put in their bids.

The bark *Nacochee*, Capt. WEIT, from New-Orleans, went ashore six miles west of the Moro Light-house, and was wrecked. She was loaded with flour.

Troops from Spain for the Invasion of Mexico —The African Slave-Trade—Failure of the Sugar Crop—The American Coin Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 9, 1857.

The Spanish war-steamer *Colon* arrived last Saturday from Cadiz. She brings the official approbation of all the measures adopted by Gen. CONCHA for the speedy reparation due the flag of Spain by the Comonfort Government. She also brings the news that two thousand men were being embarked in Cadiz on board the ship-of-the-line *Isabel Segunda*, frigate *Bailen*, sloop *Villa de Bilbao*, brig *Pelayo*, and steamer *Francisco de Asis*. In Ferrol preparations were being made to get ready a sufficient number a transport ships for six thousand men. The command of the expedition was tendered to Gen. MANUEL DE LA CONCHA, brother to the Marquis DE LA HABANA. It was not known, however, whether the hero of the Duero would accept the thorny command. A large number of officers have been drafted for the service in Cuba, and rewards are offered to the soldiers to enlist in the expedition. It remains to be seen whether Gen. LAFRAGUA has been successful in his negotiations at Medrid, for upon its results the whole plan depends. The new barracks for this increased force are nearly completed. If they come, and there be no war, "yellow jack" will have food to fill his capacious maw. The *Colon* brought out $1,000,000 in Spanish ounces.

Among the passengers by the next steamer for Cadiz are the Most Rev. Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba and Brigadier SERRANO. This latter individual has been dismissed the military service in Cuba, by Gen. CONCHA, for having connived at the introduction of African slaves into his department of the Island. It is asserted that he has realized more than $200,000 as his share of the bribes from the operation. Gen. CONCHA would appear to deserve credit for acting so energetically in this case, but the truth must be told, that others here in Havana are as much guilty as SERRANO. They are men who sit at his table every day, and may be called the "bone and sinew" of his kitchen Cabinet. The redoubtable Brigadier M****a, and Col. M***z, who, though often sent in pursuit of the gangs of slaves that hourly pass over nearly every road in Cuba, always fail to find either the negroes or their owners. Archbishop CLARET has been promoted to a higher dignity in the Church, as the best way to get rid of a rank abolitionist, as he is known to be! The negroes in Havana have followed him in gangs o hundreds through the streets, calling him their father and friend, and yet the better classes of our citizens have rushed in crowds to hear him preach.

It is now a pretty well acknowledged fact that the Sugar crop in this Island will be shorter at least by one fifth than last year's. Interested parties are doing their best to conceal the truth, but the time is fast approaching when the official statements must be published. A large number of the estates have already finished grinding, particularly in the vicinity of Mantanzas. Throughout the whole Island, the cane has been more or less injured by the strong winds and excessively hard rains. In addition to these calamities, the heavy frosts bit the young growth. I have heard, also, that the yield has been quite small, compared with that of previous years, to such an extent that many of the estates have made at least thirty per cent. less than last year. This has had the effect of raising pricee to the present exorbitant standard, from which they will not abate. Our harbor at present offere an interesting sight. There are more than three hundred vessels, of all sizee and nations. In one week the arrivals exceeded one hundred and thirty. Such of the large carrying ships that have come here in anticipation of good freights will have to leave for New-Orleans.

The Huvana press, that hailed the introduction into our currencey of the small American coins, is now rather perplexed about the most feasible ways of getting rid of it. The *Diario* recommends the reduction of its valne as the speediest way to ease the country of the FOREIGNERS. It is well enough for the *Diario* to declaim against the dimee, now that they have used them to so much advantage to themselves, when their own coin was entirely insufficient to cover the wants of the community, so much so that silver was always at six per cent. premium. Since the free circulation of the dime, all the licensed money changers have been obliged to take down their signs. I consider it a doubtful question whether the Home Government will consent to the transferring from Scvilla to Eqnen of the Spanish mint. We have not derived much benefit from the importation of the old Spanish coin from the United States, as it is all gathered together by the Spanish houses to remit to Spain. Your readers are aware that there is a loss of six per cent. on the gold. The bills of the Spanish Bank of Havana have gone into our circulation with apparent ease, much more so than had been anticipated. Even the country people readily receive them, being rather safer for transportation over the dangerous roads in the interior. Probably the *Diario* fears some political danger from their familiar use.

We are good Catholics, in name at least, in this ever-faithful island, and as such, abstain from all amusements and labor, during the latter part of this and the first two days of next week, consequently all business is at a stand-still. Instead of going to balls and *soirées*, our citizens either stay at home or frequent the churches, which are now become the centre of attraction. In my next I shall give your readers a description of the sights.

The weather has been excessively hot for tha last three ar four days, and the strangers have nearly all deserted us.

VERY INTERESTING FROM THE GADSDEN PURCHASE.

Movements for a Territorial Organization—The Arizona Colonization Company—List of Officers—Covert Designs against Sonora.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FORT YUMA, Cal., Tuesday, March 3, 1857.

I have been enabled at this point to gather some information respecting the events occurring in the neighboring territory of Arizona—events which will soon attract attention in the States.

It is reported that a plan exists to divide California, annex the Gadsden purchase, and create a new Slave State. The idea is simply absurd. The Convention which sent Mr. COOK to Washington was composed of plain, honest, hard-working men, who, having been robbed and driven from their mining claims after great expenditure of labor and money, appealed in their extremity to the general Government for a separate territorial organization, knowing that it would afford them protection under the law. If Congress does not grant this most just prayer, another Convention, in which every section will be represented, will assemble in time to make itself heard before the next Congress. It will probably be reserved for a Democratic Congress to decree this separate organization. Whatever may be the speculations of sapient Washington correspondents, this is simply a *bona fide* claim of respectable hard-working men to be protected by that Government which claims them as citizens. It is no scheme of designing politicians. The idea of there being a covert purpose to create a new Slave State is absurd. The country is not adapted to slave labor, and if it was, it is too near the Mexican border to allow the importation of slaves, who, in a day's journey, could place themselves beyond the reach of any Fugitive Slave Law.

I am enabled through the courtesy of one of Gen. CRABB'S Staff, to forward you the following list of the officers of the great "Arizona Colonization Company." Their combined force is said to amount to 1,500 men on this coast, with large additions to arrive from Texas, under command of officers regularly appointed.

OFFICERS OF THE ARIZONA COLONIZATION COMPANY.

GEN. CRABBE, Ex-State Senator, and leader of the Whig and Know-Nothing Parties.

COL. WOOD, Ex-Member of the Legislature; Fillmore National Executive Committee, and Fillmore Elector for California.

COL. MCCOUN, Ex-Member of the Legislature of California.

DR. T. J. OXLEY, Ex-Member of the Legislature, two terms served; Whig and Know-Nothing Leader.

J. D. CROSBY, Now State Senator from Siskiyou.

CAPT. MCKENNY, Formerly in Col. DONIPHAN'S command, and late member of the California Legislature.

LIEUT. HENRY, Ex-Member of the California Legislature.

Two Ex-Members of the California Legislature, Messrs. WADE and TALIAFERO now recruiting in California.

Most of the above men were party leaders—and of influence in their Districts.

J. D. JOHNS, Chief of Artillery, and graduate of the Military Academy, and late Lieutenant United States Army.

HENRY A. CRABBE, San Joaquin, Commander-in-Chief.

R. N. WOOD, Contra Costa, Adjutant General.

—— WATKINS, Yuba, Quarter-Master-General.

W. H. H. MCCOUN, Contra Costa, Commissary-General.

THOMAS J. OXLEY, Tuolumne, Surgeon-General.

J. D. CROSBY, (now in Senate,) Siskiyou, Brigadier-General.

ROBERT L. WOOD, —— TOZER, Siskiyou, Aids to General CROSBY, with the rank of Major.

T. D. JOHNS, San Francisco, Chief of Artillery, with the rank of Colonel.

COMPANY A.—Captain McDowell; First Lieutenant, John O. Oxley; Second-Lieutenant, W. S. Allen; Third Lieutenant, J. T. Carter.

COMPANY B.—Captain, Robert Halliday; Second Lieutenant, Quarles; Third Lieutenant, Porter.

COMPANY C.—Captain, Freeman McKinney; First Lieutenant, John Henry, of Mariposa.

At present the organization appears only as a party of peaceful emigrants combined to resist Indian attack. I understand that its leaders intend to preserve this character and not to violate any United Statee statute until every arrangement is complete, when they will cross the line, and with their allies in Sonora, make their issue spen and in strong force.

Z.

The Mineral Wealth and Resources of the New Territory.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

GADSDEN PURCHASE, NEW-COLORADO, Tuesday, March 3, 1857.

The new Territory of Arizona, generally known as the Gadeden Purchase, attracts at present some attention, and intelligence from this remote quarter may prove interesting to your readers.

The inclosed letter from a gentlamen well known in California and here, as well as in the East, is worthy of attention as illustrating the magnificence of the mineral wealth of this last acquisition to our country.—[This letter, sent also to the SAN. Francisco *Herald*, was credited to that journal and published in the TIMES of yesterday.—ED.]

The Sopori Silver Minee, owned and worked by Mr. DOUGLASS, give the eame wonderful results—large veins of great extent having been opened and prospected much further than those of the Sonora Mining and Exploring Company, of which Mr. POSTEN is the manager. The Arizona Mining Company is developing its resources, and the results will astonish the world. These aggregate veins measure over twenty feet of ore, averaging in value from thirty to eighty per cent. They have already two hundred tons of ore above ground, which are only waiting the arrival of machinery and furnacee to commence smelting and shipping.

In the mines under the superintendency of Capt. F. TYLER, well known in the Copper mines of your Eastern States, about one hundred men are employed.

The Gila River Mines, discovered in December last, only twenty-five miles above Fort Yuma, promise all that their proprietore could hope or deserve. The assaye of their ore give respectively 57, 56, 58 and 31.5 per cent. of metallic copper. Fifteen or twenty veins have been opened, and yield every prospect of immense returns. The ores are the carbonate, gray sulphuret, and red oxide.

The Company, by late arrivals from San Francisco, has received furnaces, tools, and goods, so that it can operate on as large a scale as may be necessary. Other companies are in existence, and are doing well. Many men have been driven from their mines by the Apache Indians. After great expenditure of money and labor—they confidently look with the rest of the people of the Territory for a seperate organization and protection under the law.

Emigration is flowing in—and has received an impetus from the hope of the separation from New-Mexico, and the safety guaranteed by a separate Territorial organization.

A large party, one hundred and fifty strong, is at this point recruiting its animals—preparing to move to the vicinity of Tereson. It is the *avant courrier* of the so-called great fillibustering party under command of General HENRY A. CRABBE, late the distinguished Whig and Know-Nothing leader in the California Legislature and unsuccessful candidate for Senator. The subaltern officere comprise six ex-members of the California Legislature. Another party—nearly one thousand strong—are to arrive by way of the Gulf, and assemble at some appointed rendezvous. The whole expedition is well appointed in arms, ammunition and material. Its declared intention is a peaceful settlement within our borders to work valuable mines. The armament is for protection against Indians. Whatever may be the ultimate destination or intention of such a force, so constituted, the character and standing of the leaders are guarantees that something earnest will be attempted and carried out.

As citizens of a Territory yet to make her nam famous, and to gain the [illegible] of California to pale before the [illegible] we wish them every success. Arizona must be seen to be appreciated, and her claim to separate organization is justified by her almost fabulous wealth in mineral resources.

ARIZONA.

MARINE.

The Niagara's Engines.

The cylinder-head for the middle engine of the *Niagara* was cast yesterday, at the foundry of PEASE & MURPHY, and is now being fitted for its place. It will probably be sent on board on Friday morning, and by Saturday the *Niagara* will again be ready for sea. An extra head will be cast and fitted, but it will not be ready in time for her sailing on Saturday.

They assert at the foundry that the iron of the broken cylinder was good, and refer to the manner in which it broke as proof of that fact. They attribute the accident to the fact that a large amount of condensed water had accumulated in the cylinder, and that the engine was started without first working this out, when the pressure upon this body of water forced out the cylinder-head. Had the flanges of the cylinder given away, instead of the head, they say it would have caused a detention of three months to repair it. This would have defeated the whole project of laying the telegraphic cable with this vessel.

LONG CRUISE OF A PILOT BOAT.

The New-York pilot-boat *Washington*, (No. 4,) which had been absent for 19 days, and concerning which nothing was heerd for over two weeks, has returned to port, greatly to the relief of the friends of the five pilots who were on board of her. She sailed on her cruise on the 27th of March, and returned on the 18th inst., during which time she has sailed about 2,000 miles, and has been as far east as lon. 67° 30', or the vicinity of George's eboals. The first vessel boarded was the steamship *Washington*, 30 miles east of Nantucket shoals. On the same day they put a pilot on board the ship *Guy Mannering*, and afterwards supplied the ships *Wm. Tapscott* and *Harvest Queen*, and the bark *Sarah Parks*, all of which have arrived except the last two, who were reported below yesterday. The arrival of the steamer *Washington*, with Mr. VAN DUESEE, one of the pilots of No. 4, on board, all further anxiety on her account was dismissed. This is the longest cruise made for the last 12 months, except that of the *A. B. Neilson*, No. 21, which was spoken in lon. 66°, lat. 41o 20', by a bark bound to Boston, and reported. The *Washington* experienced two severe gales of wind, one on the 30th ult. from N. N. W., and another on the 6th and 7th from S. S. W., during which time they remained have to under reefed storm staysail. Who covets the profession of the pilot, or begrudges his hard-earned fees?

LOSS OF A SCHOONER AT SANDY HOOK.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, April 14.

I have to report to you the schooner *John Frederick*, Capt. SOULE, ashore on the east side of the Hook, nearly abreast af tha Lifeboat-station. Sha came on here in a thick fog, at 2 o'clock this morning, during the heaviest part of the gale from the northeast, and whilst there was a very heavy surf on the beach. The Captain and crew, by dint of great axertion, remained by this wreck, with the sea breaking over her, until daylight, when she was discovered, and the Captain, mate, two seamen, and the cook, five in all, were rescued from their perilous situation by the axertions of Mr. CUMMINGS, the operator in the Telegraph-Office, and Mr. FARRELL, the news-agent of the Associated Press. They are now all comfortably quartered at the house of Mr. BARNES, the light-keeper, who, with his excellent wife, have made every effort to render their situation as comfortable as possible. The schooner had been hove to during the blow, but, a heavy fog prevailing, the vessel was close in shore before it was discovered, and when it was found impossible to work her off under sail. She lies on the outer bar, full of water, her bulwarks washed away, and the vessel much strained. It is daubtful if she can be got off. T. J.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN THE BALTIC PORTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—As heretofore, tha receipts for the Sound and Belt Dues have served as certificatee of Quarantine for ships arriving in the Russian Baltic ports which have passed those Straits, in consequence of the abolition of the Sound and Belt Dues after April 1, it has been ordered by the Imperial Russian Government that masters of ships bound for the above-mentioned ports must provide themselves with clean bills of health at their place of sailing. If on their passage they are obliged to touch at any French, English, Dutch or Norwegian porte, they must obtain the necessary Quarantine certificates. All these papers must further be certified to by the Russian Consul.

Naval Intelligence.

Private advices from San Juan del Sur, up to date of March 15, state that the United States sloop *St. Mary's* had arrived there, having had no little difficulty in making the harbor, in consequence of heavy gales blowing off the land for several days in succession; however, after repeated attempts at beating and warping her in, success crowned their efforts.

The writer of the letter states that while in the act of closing, the marines belonging to the *St. Mary's* were preparing to go ashore, "armed and equipped as the law directs," accompanied also by a twelve pound howitzer, for the purpose of protecting the American Consul from the outrages of the Costa Ricans, besides to keep in check any of WALKER'S party who may feel inclined to commit a breach of the peace.

H. B. M. ship *Esk* had arrived and left in a day or two afterwards for Panama, her officers not having exchanged the usual courtesies on such occasions, viz.: saluting the respective flags, &c., &c.

The *St. Mary's* had sent a portion of her crew on board of an American merchant ship in San Juan del Sur, said crew taking the place of the former one, which had mutinied, and were sent aboard of the *St. Mary's*.

NOX.

The Peruvian Revolution.

PROSPECTS OF VIVANCO ON THE WANE—THE LATE PIRACY BY REVOLUTIONARY WAR SHIPS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Friday, April 3, 1857.

We have no leter intelligence from the South Pacific than was contained in my correspondence by the *Texas*. The boarding of the British steamship *New-Granada* by the two Revolutionary steamers of VIVANCO, and the forcible seizure of arms and money on board, has given rise to much discussion here. All concur in the idea that it was an intrigue—a set and agreed-upon plan; but most are of opinion that it was intended to assist VIVANCO and not CASTILLA. Still I believe that my theory, that it was an intrigue—to give the British fleet an excuse for seizing VIVANco'e ships, is the most reasonable one. I know very well that the British Chargé *was* inimical to CASTILLA, and that it was supposed the British Government was also adverse to him, on account of his refusal to pay certain moneys to British bondholders. But that could hardly induce Queen VICTORIA to wink at the forcible boarding of one of her specie-carrying steamers, and the abstraction of property from her. It would be a bad precedent. Besides, the game would be hardly worth the candle. To prevent the British steamere from carrying supplies to CASTILLA, would not seriously affect his Government. There are plenty of other channele through which he could receive them—through Ecuador and Bolivia, for instance;—and it would be perfectly consistent with British diplomacy, seeing that VIVANCO, whom It had favored, was about to lose the game, to stock the cards on him, so as to regain the favor of the winner. The next mail will probably unravel the mystery. It appears that the arms taken were not muskets and rifles, but only 1,000 cutlasses,—and it is reported, with how much truth I do not know, that the $32,000 seized, belonged to the Vivanco, and not to the Castilla party. The story now runs that the money was shipped from Callao for some port north of Huanchaco, but that the money being wanted at the latter point, bills of lading were presented for it at Huanchaco, and upon the captain of the steamer refusing to deliver it, except at its destination, in accordance with the articles of shipment, it was seized.

There are still 1,000 Minié and Sharpe's rifles waiting shipment here, belonging to the Government of Peru, and 1,500 more, destined to Peru on speculation—the British steamers refusing to take them.

F. W. R.

A Card from Ole Bull.

I have noticed, in several of the public papers, a statement to the effect that I have lost nothing by purchases of land in this country, but have actually sent large sums to Norway for investment.

I know not who is the author of this report, but I think it due to the public and to myself to pronounce it wholly unfounded.

OLE BULL.

☞ The steamer *Empire State*, of the Fall River line, arrived here at 5½ o'clock yesterday morning, notwithstanding the severe storm. The reduced rates for passage and freight go into effect to-day, the 15th.

A few [illegible] tered the Fulton Ferry house, on the [illegible] and handed the ticket-master a two-dollar bill for their fare. He inquired how many she wished to pay for, and she answered, "Two." He gave her the change for one dollar, which she took without counting, and thinking he had made a mistake, said, "I gave you two dollars." "I know that as well as you do," was the reply, as he handed her the remaining dollar. She took it and they passed in, when he called after the second lady, "Coms back here and pay your fare." "This lady has paid for me, Sir," said she. "No," he exclaimed, in the most insolent tone, "I asked her how many she'd pay for, and she *didn't know enough to answer my question.*" Upon this the first lady returned and told him, as she gave him the additional two cents, that she had said she wished to pay for two, when he repeated two or three times, in the same insulting manner, "I asked you, and you didn't know enough to answer my question." This was said in so loud a tone that it attracted the attention of all who were passing in and out.

Now no man should be employed an such a thoroughfare as the Fulton Ferry, who "doesn't know enough" at all times, and under all circumstances, to be polite to ladies, especially when they are unattended by gentlemen; and if this insolent ticket-master does not immediately reform, the public good requires that he should be removed to make room for a better man.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SIX REASONS WHY EVERY BODY USES LYON'S KATHAIRON.

1st. It is the Cheapest preparation for the hair ever made.
2d. It is pronounced by all to be the Most Beneficial.
3d. It is the most Agreeable to use.
4th. It is the Cleanest and most Carefully Prepared.
5th. It is the most Highly Perfumed.
6th. It is the only article that never fails to give Entire Satisfaction.

The immense sale of the KATHAIRON—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its excellence and universal popularity. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY,
CHEAPEST PLACE IN AMERICA,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., 3d block west of Broadway.

An examination of my extensive assortment of new and original designs will *convince* the most *fastidious* that fixtures which defy competition for durability and style can be bought at *this* establishment at *prices lower by far* than at any other house in the *United States*. Old gas fixtures regilt, French or artistic bronze, and *warranted* to look equal to new. The show room is on the *ground* floor, *not* the second or third. JAMES G. MOFFET.

MAKE A NOTE OF THE PLACE.
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., between Greene and Wooster.
N. B.—*No extra charge.* Fixtures bought at *this* establishment are put up, lengthened or shortened, *at the prices for which they are sold.*

SPRING RAGLAN OVERCOATS.

Despite all competition and presumed overshadowing influences in the ideas of trade that pervades, as it were, Young America, it is with a confidence indnced by our experience as pioneers in the production of the finer qualities of ready-made garments, that we would elicit a comparison of our Spring Raglans with the productions of any house in the trade, having a confidence that they are decidedly the most desirable and recherché garments of the season.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 221 Broadway,
Third door above Astor House.

SPRING CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, call the attention of those in want of Spring ragians, business coats, vests, and fancy cassimere pants, to their present large assortment, to which they are receiving daily additions. A large stock of frock coats, black pants, black and colored silk vests, and gentlemen's furnishing goods always on hand.

Also boys' clothing and furnishing goods of all kinds and sizes, adapted to all ages, from three years and upwards.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway,
between Grand and Canal sts.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 62 Liberty-st., New-York,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,

Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. In beauty of style, excellence of quality and cheapness we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by any other manufacturers.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadwa

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARDS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS.
If you have a weak stomach, try BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS.
If your blood wants purifying, try Dr. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS.
If you have no appetite, take BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS.
If you are scrofulous, take BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS.
If you have rheumatism, take BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS.
If you have any nervous complaint, take BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS.
If you have the piles, take BONE'S PILE PILLS. If they do not cure you, we will refund you your money.
Dr. BONE'S medicines are for sale by CHAS. H. KING, corner Broadway and John-st.; by Mrs. HAYS, at Brooklyn; and at Dr. BONE'S Dépôt, No. 284 Grand-st., where he can be consulted on the above diseases at all times, gratis.

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed, and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.
We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters both in the City and country our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising in part many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

NO. 40 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late RICH & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—223 having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CORNS AND BUNIONS.—Dr. J. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plaster are recommended by those who use them as being the best remedy ever offered for these painful affections. For sale at his office No. 500 Broadway, up stairs, and at the principal druggists throughout the City.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, FOUR SHILLINGS A BOX, black or brown; highly fragrant Dentifrice 25 and 50 cents per box. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1 Barclay-st.

DO YOU WANT TO GET RICH?
Consult economy then; buy nothing but what you know to be cheap, and don't fail to read DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry-goods column of this paper.

NEVER SUFFER LONG FROM COSTIVENESS, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice or Liver Complaint when you can buy AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS for twenty-five cents. Blame yourself if you do.

BOSTON WAREHOUSE,
No. 343 Bro

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

[illegible] Five brown-stone basement [illegible] 10th-avs. Also, the brick [illegible] four-stories high, and Furni- [illegible] corner of 10th-av. All the said build- [illegible] leased, and afford a rare opportunity [illegible] desirable residence or investment.

[illegible] FINDER, No. 855 6th-st., corner [illegible] HAWSON, No. 14 Wall-st., room 11.

[illegible] LEAGUE HALL, BROOKLYN, FOR [illegible] OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY [illegible] OR A FARM IN THE VICINITY OF [illegible] The lease, furniture, fixtures and stock of [illegible] Hall, location for business unsurpassed by any [illegible] on the premises a handsome restaurant, two [illegible] ball-room, supper and dressing room, 69 [illegible] seats, large, handsome mirrors, chandeliers, [illegible] supper room has already tables, with sets of silver for [illegible] persons, &c. There are from 40 to 60 first-class balls at [illegible] every season. The present proprietor has been [illegible] of the property for the last nine years, and [illegible] year has realized the net profit of one-half of the [illegible] asked for the six years' lease of the building, in- [illegible] all the stock, fixtures, &c. Apply to E. LOTT, [illegible] 75 and 77 Nassau-st., or to DAVID H. HAINES, on the [illegible]

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE—FIVE [illegible] walk from the Morrisania depôt, Westchester [illegible] County—a neat two-story dwelling, 28x38, inclosed in [illegible] feet measuring 120 feet front by 185 feet deep—9 City [illegible] lots. The house has 7 rooms, cellar under whole, water [illegible] the house. The grounds are well laid out, and contain [illegible] and shrubbery of several years growth. Price [illegible] or $2,000, with reservation of 50 feet of the front- [illegible]age. Terms two-thirds on time if desired. Apply to

JAMES HERALD,
No. 222 Broadway, corner of Ann-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Consisting of a commodious double house, large orchard of choice fruit, fine lawn, 25 acres of the best arable and [illegible] land, with suitable out-buildings; the whole commanding an extensive view of the beautiful country surrounding Lake Mahegan, 4 miles from Peekskill Railroad Depôt, on the Hudson River. Apply to

THOMAS JONES, No. 247 Broadway.

RURAL HOMESTEAD IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The genteel cottage-house, with all the modern improvements and five lots of land, stable, &c.; the premises are well fenced, and the garden is stocked with fruit trees, flowers and evergreens; the location is unexceptionable, being on the north-west corner of Gates and Franklin avs. Fulton-av. cars pass very near every four minutes. Will be sold very cheap, the owner having settled in the West. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or H. JOHNSON, No. 27 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about 20 miles from the City, consisting of 80 acres of land, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the best in the State. Price for the whole, $36,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would make a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in this City would be taken in exchange.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown stone front houses, Nos. 54, 56 and 60 West 38th-st., handsomely located between 5th and 6th avs., in rapidly improving neighborhood—in materials and workmanship they will compare favorably with the best houses of their class. Any person in want of a good house replete with convenience, is requested to give them a careful examination. Terms liberal. Apply to R. KELLER, No. 133 East 15th-st. ISAAC WALL, No. 33 West 32d-st., GEO. J. PRICE, No. 154 East Broadway, or MARTIN E. THOMPSON, 15 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPerty in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. The hotel are four acres of land, with large [illegible], stables, sheds, hay scales and ice-house, all in good [illegible]. It is situated on the Jerome Plank Road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a [illegible] location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, [illegible] to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NEWTOWN, LONG Island, or exchange for good City or Brooklyn property, 123 building lots, with cottage house, barn, wagon-house, well of water, all kinds of fruits on it. Also, to let, two-story house, wagon-house, well of water, 7 lots of ground, about four miles from the ferry. Inquire at No. 361 3d-st., New-York, of JAMES BAILEY.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE—A BLOCK of 13 small genteel three and four story houses, high [illegible] and English basements, containing all the modern improvements and finished in the best manner, on 38th-st. [illegible] Inquire on the premises, or of CHARLES HAW, No. 89 Merchants' Exchange, from 12 to 4, or No. 5 East 31st-st., mornings and evenings. Rents $650, $700. Also, No. 399 4th-av., a brown stone house over a store, Rent $600, gas fixtures and heaters.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class English basement house, with all modern improvements, No. 37 West 35th-st., near 5th-av. A small high story, high stoop house, west of 6th-av., but not above 23d-st., would be taken in exchange; one in the vicinity of Union-square preferred. Part of the furniture for sale.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR ROCKLAND COUNty Farm, 28 acres, choice land—80 bushels shelled corn to the acre having been raised upon it; good one and a half story frame house, shingled sides, with kitchen attached; good barn and hovel; well fruited and good soft water; location dry and healthy; two miles from the depot; 28 miles from New-York; only $2,500.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front dwelling-house, situated on the east side of Washington-av., second house south from De Kalb-av., with all the modern improvements. Ground 50x200. Terms easy. A. S. CROWELL, No. 248 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 2½-STORY HOUSE and 2 lots, at Yorkville, on 89th-st., near 1st-av. The said house contains 17 rooms, with gas, Croton water, bath-room, water closet, marble mantles, &c. Price, $6,500. Inquire of E. A. THORP, on the premises, or of J. M. THORP, No. 23 Jones-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE MAGnificent four-story houses and lots on the north side of 38th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Broadway. The houses are new, well and substantially built, replete with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HENRIQUES & HASKELL, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—The three lots and house on the northwest corner of Clermont and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, price $2,500, $1,500 on bond and mortgage—will pay a large per cent., and is of great prospective value. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown stone houses, Nos. 42, 45 and 48 West 38th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by day's work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—AT MORISANIA, A two-story and basement house, with 8 lots attached. Situated on Washington-av., between 6th and 7th sts. For particulars, inquire of E. G. RIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., New-York, or at J. HAYNES' store, opposite the premises. Rent $225.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS—NO. 184 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a three-story brick house, first class, in perfect order, carpets, oil cloths, and gas-fixtures. Also, No. 192, next door, unfurnished. Apply to No. 355 22d-st., corner of 10th-av., of MORGAN SNYDER or of C. S. SLAUSON, 14 Wall-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS brown-stone and brick front houses of all sizes, from 24th-st. to 44th-st., 3d and 4th avs.; prices from $6,500 to $20,000; terms to suit purchasers. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner 24th-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 22d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. SEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A LOT ON 37TH-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Also, dock store dwelling, &c., opposite Yonkers, on the Hudson River. Also, house and land on the river bank at same place, to lease very low. Apply to GEO. C. FURMAN, No. 29 Wall-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on FRIDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the 4 story brick store and lot No. 5 Hamilton-av.; one of the very best stands for business in Brooklyn.

Also, 5 lots eligibly situated on Van Brunt-st., corner of Sedgwick st.

Also, 3 plats of ground, containing about 4½ lots each, on Douglass-st., between Vanderbilt and Underhill avs., with a front on Flatbush turnpike, possessing a prospect of unsurpassed beauty.

Also, 20 lots and parts of lots on 20th and 21st sts., and on both sides of 10th-av., in the VIIIth Ward, to close an estate.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE—One of the Goelet leases; just finished; one of the most elegant and perfect houses in New-York; price, $9,500, of which $5,000 can remain, payable on or before ten years, with privilege of paying $500 at any time. This is a rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

LAKE GEORGE, NEW-YORK.—UNITED STATES HOTEL FOR SALE.—The above desirable property, comprising the hotel and grounds. Also 140 acres of land adjoining, bordering on the lake. Beautiful building sites may be selected from this tract. Will be exchanged for City property.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT FISHKILL LANDING.—A brick house, 12 finished rooms; lot, 1 acre, stocked with fruit trees; brick barn, &c.; 6 minutes' walk from depôt. Apply at No. 168 Greenwich-st., or to Mr. J. TAYLOR, Fishkill Landing.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—THE SUBscriber will sell or rent his place, near Fishkill Landing, N. Y., with or without from 26 to 57 acres land, all in full view of the Hudson River.
A. L. ACKERMAN, No. 163 Greenwich-st.

OXFORD STREET, BROOKLYN—ONE OR two of these choice residences with 2, 4, 6, or 8 lots of land, with a commanding prospect, healthy and improving neighborhood, a tasty modern house and only a few rods from the Fulton av. cars. For sale cheap by MILES & BERTE, No. 67 Wall-st.

$7,500 FOR HOUSE AND LOT NO. 7 West 15th-st., near 8th-av., being one of the most first-class locations in the City, and at such a bargain. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 87 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT RESIDENCE WITH [illegible] of thirteen lots, on Upper Broadway—one of the highest, healthiest and most beautiful locations on New-York island, commanding extensive views over the Hudson, the Harlem and the Sound—near railroad, steamboat and omnibus lines, surrounded by handsome residences and beautiful shrubbery. The dwelling has 17 rooms, with pantries, furnace, observatory, broad piazzas, front and rear, &c. A stable attached. The premises are on Broadway and 154th-st., and well suited to a family wishing a quiet, healthy and beautiful homestead. Sale at Merchants' Exchange, WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock. For maps and particulars, call on A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, or CHAS. H. BRAMHALL, No. 25 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS ACADEMY AND BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The owner of a first-class academy being about to retire upon a fortune, made in the business, will sell the lands and buildings at their fair value, namely, $10,000—and will transfer to the purchaser, if competent to continue the business, its good will gratis. The receipts amount regularly to $12,000 per annum, and are paid always in advance. The present term will expire on the 1st of May next, when that sum will be paid to the new proprietor, if of good standing in his profession. The property is in such excellent condition as not to require the expenditure of a dollar in repairs. Terms, $6,000 in cash and $5,000 on mortgage. Address S. E. S., office of the *Courier and Enquirer*, No. 162 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE AND BRICK front, English-basement, four-story, new house, substantially built, finished in the most superior style, with every modern improvement, No. 143 West 40th-st. Location healthy and agreeable, and very convenient of access. Terms easy. Apply to WELLINGTON A. CARTER, No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN MONMOUTH COUNty, on the Shrewsbury River, of 100 acres; beautiful situation; good house and out-buildings. Apply to D VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID FARM OF 220 acres, at Madison, N. J., about half a mile from the depôt, being a part of the estate of the late Wm. Gibbons, with a fine apple orchard of 800 trees, several fine building sites, large barn, farm house, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 36 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—THAT SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-story, brown-stone, basement house, No. 27 East 31st-st, fronting Mr Vanderpool's celebrated garden, one of the best locations in the City, price $31,500; $8,000 can remain; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

SPLENDID THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 9 Rutgers-place. Inquire at No. 7 F. PENFIELD.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—4 COTTAGE HOUSES, ON 81ST-st., near the 10th-av., and within ten minutes' walk of the Depôt of the Hudson River Railroad—each house contains 4 rooms on the first floor, 3 on the second—with a basement, kitchen, &c. Large brick cisterns in rear of each, and well of excellent water in front. Two additional lots of ground will be let with each house if desired.

Rents low, to good and responsible Tenants, and none others need apply. Houses can be seen on application to S. KNAPP, near the premises, or at the Mechanics' Bank, Wall st

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house No. 235 Dean-st., corner of Nevins-st.; sub-cellar, full basement, saloon parlors, highly ornamented, statuary marble mantels, gas in all the rooms, with handsome fixtures, water and range in kitchen in all respects convenient, and admirably adapted to the residence of a physician, as the basement is large, light and handsome, on a corner, and the premises in a highly respectable neighborhood, which is rapidly increasing. Rent low. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 1 Huntington place, Powers-st., corner of Wyckoff.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS AND elegant dwelling house, formerly occupied by the subscriber, No. 101 St. Mark's-place, 37½ feet front, having four rooms on each floor, and all the modern improvements, with or without the stable. Also, the three-story house No. 119 West 37th-st., having bath and gas. Apply to JAMES R. MURRAY, No. 13 Washington-place, or No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW HOUSES ON GRAND-ST., ASTORIA, L. I.—Seven large rooms, finished, and cellar, cistern, good well of water, with six lots of ground. Rent, yearly, $175. A lease can be had for five years, as above. Conveyance by 3d and 2d-av. railroad every five minutes, or by steamboat, from foot of Peck-slip, four times daily. Inquire of G. MARC, Astoria.

TO LET—THE PARLOR AND NEXT FLOOR above, and front basement of a first-class basement house; has all the modern improvements and in complete order; statuary and marble mantels and grates, gas, hot and cold water, water closets, bath wash-rooms, pantries, closets, wardrobes, &c. Apply on the premises, No. 69 38th-st., next house west of Broadway. Possession can be had immediately. Rent $400.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR HOUSE NO. 92 2d-av., with all the modern improvements and in the most perfect condition, together with all the gas fixtures, oil-cloth on the halls, entries and closet floors; the shades at the windows, cornices and other fixtures connected with the house. It can be seen only by calling first upon W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET—$250—THREE STORY NEW BRICK houses on Broadway and 64th-st., very pleasantly situated, and giving more conveniences for money than anything in the City; worthy the attention of house seekers; Croton water in them; stages and cars running near same. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, next southwest corner of 24th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET—Two stores, eight show rooms and two basements, 60 feet deep each, on Canal st., near Broadway. The present arrangements are for 11 distinct businesses, but will be altered to suit applicants. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st., or No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock, A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS and basement of the new five-story brick building, 30x80, on the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., well lighted, and suitable for printers, or manufacturers, with the privilege of cartway from the street. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing 12 rooms, painted and frescoed; in perfect order for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises No. 42 Deane-st., Brooklyn, or to D. HAWLEY, No. 151 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRable and finely finished house, painted and decorated throughout, with all modern improvements and formerly occupied by the owner. Will be let to a careful and small family—No. 216 West 30th-st. Apply at No. 77 West 18th-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF A LARGE brown stone house on 6th-av., near the Palace, containing about 22 rooms, all modern improvements, suitable for boarding; will be let in floors to respectable families. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner 24th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling house, replete with all the modern improvements, most eligibly situated in 8th-st., near Broadway. To a good tenant, possession on or before the 1st of May, for one or more years. Address, with the intended occupant's real name, box No. 500 Lower Post Office.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF those four-story brown-stone buildings, No. 283 Hudson st., one of the best locations in the City for milliners, tailors or any light or fancy business. Inquire at No. 283 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop No. 435 Greenwich-st., 25 by 55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, office No. 4.

TO LET—A FINE, FULL SIZED FOUR-STORY, modern built brown-stone front house, in 30th-st., pleasantly located. Rent to an undoubted tenant, only $800. Contains all the modern improvements.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND ONE room on third floor of a desirable house in West 18th-st. Has gas, water, marble mantels, &c. Rent to a very small, nice family, $160. Address, with particulars, G. C., *Times* Office.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 66th-st., near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars and stages close by. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, Architect, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL LOTS ON Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st. Also, house No. 166 Hudson, corner of Laight-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story brick house, 20 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY AND basement brick house No. 256 Greene-st., near Waverly-place; will be put in good order, &c. Apply at No. 193 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 36 East 27th-st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON STATEN ISLAND, HALF A MILE below Quarantine Dock, a neat two-story dwelling, with or without furniture; location retired and pleasant. Apply at No. 51 Chambers-st., New-York, third floor, or to P. WOLFE, Agent, Tompkinsville.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF A FIRST-class house, located near the 5th-av., in a genteel neighborhood, up town. There are three square rooms and bedroom on the second story, and front basement. Rent $350. Address M. C., *Times* office.

TO LET—THE NEW AND CONVENIENT house No. 118 East 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; rent low, to a good tenant. Inquire of Mr. JOHNSTON, No. 116, next door to premises.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS FROM FIRST OF May, a furnished house in East Broadway, to a private family only. Rent moderate, to a desirable tenant. Address Box No. 273 Post-Office.

WHARF LOTS AT ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.—To let or lease, lots adjoining the Hamilton-av. ferry, fronting on the Atlantic Dock Basin, and running through to Hamilton-av., suitable for coal or lumber yards or storage purposes. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A PLEAsant part of the City, near 36th-av., a 3-story house, with furnace, gas, water, bath room, water closet, and all conveniences, and furnished throughout; will be let to a small family at $1,200 a year. The advertiser, if desired, will retain one room and pay a liberal price for partial board. Apply at the office of the *Daily Times*.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 36 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS OPPOSITE THE New-York Hotel for single gentlemen. Also, two suites of parlors, suitable for one or two gentlemen. The house is in perfect order, having been entirely new furnished. Will be rented by the week, month or year. Apply on the premises, Nos. 713 and 730 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—UNFURNISHED LODGING-Rooms in Broadway, below Cortlandt-st., in suites, consisting of sitting room and bedroom attached, may be rented by business men, at prices varying from $100 to $175. None but parties of respectability need apply. Inquire of P. N. GELATLY, No. 167 Broadway, room No. 6, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 30x48; a stable, &c., and 22 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Newer-kirk. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH 13 ROOMS, ONE acre of ground, good stable, large shade trees, good water and garden, situated on Washington-av., at Morrisania, being 30 minutes' from City by railroad, and steamboat access constantly, and 5 minutes' walk from depôt. Location most eligible and healthy. Will be let on favorable terms. Apply to JER. CROW, No. 278 Canal-st.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly furnished parlors, three rooms deep, on first floor, to let for the ensuing season; rooms on second and third floors; also a well furnished front basement, suitable for a professional gentleman. References required. N. B.—The rooms will be let to gentlemen only.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS OR OFFICES.—Three fine rooms, west side, near White-st.; easy access; suitable for any business. Apply to T. H. OHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

DESK ROOM TO LET—DIRECTLY OPPOsite the Artisans' Bank. It is one of the pleasantest rooms in the vicinity of the Park. Rent according to the amount of space occupied. Apply to D. A. WOODWORTH, on the premises, No. 118 Nassau-st., 3d-floor.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ADJOINING THE New-York *Observer*, second floor of No. 139 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman. Inquire at New-York *Observer* Office.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th-st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or 3. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME FOUR STORY building and store now occupied as a carriage manufactory No. 164 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 174 Front-st., up stairs, New-York.

TO LET—A HANDSOME LAW OFFICE IN THE Insurance Buildings, second story, at a moderate rent, with or without furniture, suitable for any business. Inquire of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 49 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPper part of house No. 155 Thompson-st., consisting of second floor, basement, and one room in attic; gas and Croton water. To be seen from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in perfect order, suitable for a genteel family. Inquire at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, THE office now occupied by the American Female Guardian Society, at a reduced rent. Apply at No. 43 Bible House.

TO LET—AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND, a neat and comfortable cottage, nearly new, containing nine rooms, and within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Location affords a commanding prospect. Rent, $300. Apply at No. 111 Water-st.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF WHITE PLAINS, within 3 minutes' walk of depôt, a neat house, with large garden, sufficient for a large family. Inquire of R. WEBBER, No. 81 Malden-lane, from 12 to 1 P. M.

NO. 19 STATE-STREET—TO LET TO A only small family, only part of house No. 19 State-st., fronting the Battery, has gas, baths, and hot and cold water. Inquire of THOMAS STEWART, 69 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—A VERY fine brown-stone house, on 29th-st.; also, a three-story brick house, on 24th-st.; also, a brown-stone house, on 25th-st., and a number of others, all nicely furnished. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A GENteelly furnished four-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, in 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address box No. 4,211 Post Office.

A FINE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtlemen on the second story, with bedroom attached; also neatly furnished lodging rooms in the upper story to rent cheap. Apply at No. 89 Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK house No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Has bath, range, marble mantles, &c. Rent $450. Apply to RAY. BROTHERS, No. 5 Dey-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE gore of land at the intersection of Pearl-st. and the Bowery, together with the underground privilege from the Corporation, embracing an area of 2,500 square feet.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—WILL BE made satisfactory to a good tenant, or the house will be sold on favorable terms. Apply at No. 74 9th-st.

TO LET—SECOND STORY OF HOUSE CORNER of 45th-st., 3d-av. Inquire in the hardware store.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 12 SECond-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor and back parlor on first floor, gas, bath, &c. Location desirable. Apply on the premises from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND BUILDing No. 112 Chatham-st., above Pearl-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 154 East 13th-st.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT STORE, NORTHeast corner of Broadway and 26th-st. To a good tenant, for a genteel business, it will be let low, and a lease given. Also, basement store underneath. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW, HANDsomely furnished, three-story house No. 312 5th av.; has all modern improvements, including furnace, plate safe, &c. Rent, $1,400. Apply on the premises.

LIGHT LOFTS.—TO LET—THE THIRD AND fourth floors of No. 112 Fulton-st., corner Dutch-st., suitable for a stereotyper, or any business requiring a good light. Apply on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depôt, where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water and warmed by furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Malden-lane.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED—Either for the Summer months or for a twelvemonth. A well-furnished house, containing three sitting rooms on the first floor, five bedrooms on the second floor, and good attics above, with about half an acre of garden ground, situated in 153d-st., near the King's Bridge road, and opposite the Dutch Reformed Church. It is within three minute's walk of the 153d-st. depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and is, in every respect, suitable for a gentleman engaged in business in the City. For full particulars, apply to G. B. MOREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN YONKERS.—AN ENtirely new English-basement house, in Prospect-st., 22 by 45, three stories high, within one square of the Episcopal and Dutch Reformed Churches, and within three minutes' walk of the Depôt; built in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates, range, and gas in all stories; kitchen and dining-room on the same floor, and a commodious stable in the rear of the house, with wide gateway. Rent, $450. Inquire of F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York; or of R. L. BUCKLIN, Getty House, Yorkers.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 35 by 48, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, lawn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., the large commodious dwelling, 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, dumb waiter, piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a barn, 40x40, and gardener's house, situate on the Crescent, Broadway and Academy-st., access by steamboat and stages hourly. Apply to W. M. WHITNEY, No. 62 Pine-st., New-York, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A two story and attic frame house, 13 rooms, with from 3 to 10 acres. Good water, retired situation, with fine view of the Sound, which bounds the property, situated on the high ridge, near Port Morris, Westchester County—communicating with the City in one hour, by several routes, through the day. Rent, $250. Address McD., No. 26 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at East Chester, near two railroad depôts, consisting of a large house, carriage and ice-house, garden, and about 18 acres of ground, with beautiful prospect and healthy location, being the late residence of Wm. Seaton, Esq. Apply at No. 102 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 36 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A HANDSOME NEW GRECIAN COTTAGE FOR SALE—In the village of Passaic, late Acquackanonck, N. J., situated on the plank road, between Hoboken and Paterson, 79 miles from the City, and about three minutes' walk from Hunter's depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad. Communication on the road, 250 a year. House in perfect order, containing 14 rooms; water in the house; a fine cooking range; also, a fine well of water in the yard; containing about half an acre of ground, with fruit trees, grape vines, and shrubbery. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of WM. RENNEY, No. 105 Nassau-st., between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, 3d floor, front room.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A DESIRABLE country residence, on the Macomb's Dam Road, immediately opposite the residence of Levi G. Morris, Esq. The property comprises six acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees of mature growth, a convenient and commodious cottage and out-buildings complete; the situation is elevated and remarkably healthy, one mile distant from High Bridge, and 10 minutes' walk from Fremont station on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to MEGRATH & CO., No. 67 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE residences in Newark, N. J. It commands a view of the City of New-York, and at the same time is central to Newark, and is convenient to the new Post Office, to parks, and two railroad depôts. It has ample grounds, with trees, fruits and flowers in abundance. Terms favorable. Apply at the corner of Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, to DUNN & THOMPSON, and to S. or J. W. BARKER, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

SEAVIEW.—A DELIGHTFUL MODERN, STONE country residence to let, near Dr. Elliott's Astronomical Observatory, Castleton Heights, Staten Island, near first landing; it contains 11 rooms, and commands a magnificent view of the ocean, bay, and City of New-York. Rent $475. Inquire at Dr. Elliott's Office, No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton-hall, or of BARRETT & BRINSMADE, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Ravenswood, L. I. House in cottage style, well built, with carriage-house and stable; the grounds well stocked with fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery; situated within 300 feet of steamboat landing. The location is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions. For particulars, inquire of P. G. VAN ALST, No. 140 4th-st., Williamsburg, or at WRIGHT & VAN ALST'S Store, Ravenswood, L. I.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, twenty-three miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, half a mile from the depôt, and near Long Island Sound. There are about three and a half acres of ground, well stocked with all kinds of fruits, shade trees, flowers and shrubs, together with stable, outbuildings, &c. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order, well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to
COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

A BEACTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE CHEAP.—This place is at Stamford, Conn. It is splendidly located near the Railroad depôt; contains 7½ acres, large stone house, &c., and plenty of choice fruit. The land is rich, good for cultivation or building lots. Also, a small, cheap country seat at Saybrook, Conn., owner's of the Connecticut River. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT with 58 acres fine garden land under good cultivation, near Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., 1½ acres of strawberries and asparagus, fruit trees, &c. A large dwelling-house, built in modern style, and out-houses all new, well-watered by two living streams, fine fishing and sporting. Apply at No. 20 Nassau-st. of J. J. TALLMAN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, furnished, with ten acres of excellent land, in every healthy and delightful situation on the shore of the Thames, Conn. Good bathing, boating and fishing. Also, an excellent store, with a good old-established trade; large store-house, and dock with boats. Inquire of Mr. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., or Dr. ELLIOTT, No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR VALUABLE Brooklyn property, a first-class country residence, healthy located, and property which offers social, educational and religious privileges may be enjoyed. Address R

AUCTION SALES.

By R. & J. H. Sears.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock, at their sale-room, No. 49 Liberty-st., by order of the executors of the late Jas. Lenox, Esq., deceased, the sale of one of the most valuable collections of modern oil paintings ever offered at public auction in this City, the property of E. S. Draper, Esq., who has been twenty years collecting them in Europe and America. They are all in fine order, and those with reference to artists are warranted originals, and many of them purchased at the sales of the famous collections named in the catalogue; and the modern ones chiefly from the artists themselves, among them will be found fine examples of Creswick, R. A.; J. R. Pyne, Shayer, Turner, Fraser, George A. Williams, J. C. Hornby, Glover, Vickers, Opie and others. Also a few very choice and rare pictures of the Italian schools, and some very fine cabinet pictures of the rare Dutch and Flemish masters, viz.:—Ostade, Daniels, Janstein, McInnair, &c. Also, the celebrated pair of landscapes, known in Europe as the Peach Zaccarelli, being the finest landscapes, with figures by that celebrated master, and purchased at the sale of Cardinal Fesch in Rome. Also a pair of cabinet-sized pictures by Hogarth, with pedigree. Also superb pictures by H. J. Boddington, Salvator Rosa, Valasques, Moncheron, Greuze, Titian, Rembrandt, Old Kuyp, Chimbeaux, Philipo, Lauri, Patel, De Grailly, E. L. Brown, Panini, Bartoline, Berkheyden, Horsley and many others. Catalogues with full descriptions are now ready, and the pictures will be on exhibition on Monday, 12th instant. The sale will positively take place on the day specified; and the public generally, as well as connoisseurs, are invited to examine them, as they may rest assured that the collection is the most rare and valuable one ever offered in this City.

HENRY H. LEDES, Auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEDES & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, important sale of an elegant country seat and building sites on Staten Island, being the western and central sections of the extensive and highly picturesque estate of "Hill Park," on Staten Island, 4½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, on the Richmond Plank Road, and near the New Drop Station, on the now constructing Staten Island Railroad. The estate is situated on the lofty hills extending from Toad Hill. The portion offered at present comprises 103 acres, and includes the first-class country residence of "Hill Park House," with about 7 acres of ground laid out at great expense, in the most superb style of English landscape gardening, and containing a beautiful lake stocked with gold-fish. The house is newly built of the best material, by days' work, and forms, with offices and outbuildings, a complete residence of a large and wealthy family. The remaining land has been laid out in the style of an English park, in which two public parks, of about 6 and 2 acres respectively, have been set aside for use of the residents on the estate, and the surrounding space has been laid out and fenced in for 16 building sites, containing none but useful and appropriate land, and made accessible by wide and handsome park roads. For further particulars and maps, also, for free omnibus tickets to view the estate, apply at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE (POSTPONED FROM Tuesday) will take place TO-MORROW, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at salerooms No. 113 Nassau-st. This will be the last sale previous to our removing to rooms No 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Every article on the catalogue will be positively sold without any reservation whatever. The stock is large, and consists of every variety of furniture to be found in this City, consisting of a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, library, dining-room, and chamber furniture; also piano fortes, French plate pier and mantel glasses, gilt-frames and China vases; pearl inlaid table cutlery, a splendid variety of silver-plated ware, elegantly decorated French China vases; mantel ornaments, clocks, time-pieces, regulators, office furniture, lamps, window-shades; large furnace, which will heat a large building, is in good order; will be sold with the pipe and fixtures; cooking-stove, kitchen furniture, oil-cloth, stair carpeting and rods; variety of second-hand furniture; lot of sundries, &c.; also, gas chandeliers, pendants, store-fixtures, desks, &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 85 Nassau-st. Sale of second-hand furniture, piano-forte, Brussels and other carpets, mirrors, &c., consisting of second hand rosewood parlor suite, made by Hutchings; rosewood piano-forte, mahogany parlor suite in plush, carpets and other second-hand furniture; also, three suites rosewood parlor furniture to be sold at one-half cost when made in the country, made by Simpson and warranted, having been in use but little, and are as good as new; also parlor and chamber furniture of all descriptions, in suites and single lots; also French plate mirrors, pier glasses, oil-paintings, library and secretary bookcases, wardrobes, etagere extensive tables, China, glass and silver-plated ware, table cutlery, fancy goods, &c. Sale positive. N.B.—Packing for shipment done on the premises.

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—F. H. LUDLOW, & CO., will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 15, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 West 12th st. near 6th-av. The entire furniture contained in said house; consisting in part, of handsome rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in tapestry, plush, and haircloth; pier, centre, and card tables; rosewood pianoforte, 7-octave, Hall maker. Also mahogany, walnut, and cottage bedroom furniture, all made in the best manner, and nearly new; velvet, tapestry, Brussels, and 3-ply carpets; oil cloths, China and glass ware, together with a good assortment kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Ploe st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of March inst. at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL-PARK LOTS AT AUCTION TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 16, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIFTH-AVENUE, FOURTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-EIGHTH AND FIFTY-NINTH STREETS—75 valuable lots, comprising the entire block bounded by 5th av., 4th-av., 58th and 59th sts., corner lots 25 feet 5 inches by 100 feet each; street lots 25 by 100 feet 5 inches each.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—7 lots on the north side of 54th-st., 350 feet east of 5th av., each lot 25 by 100 feet 5 inches.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—3 lots on the south side of 55th-st., 375 feet east of 5th-av, each lot 25 by 100 feet 5 inches.

Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 53 feet 1 inch on Allen-st. by 88 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hermitage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 51 Liberty-st.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 16 Cheever-place, between Harrison and Legraw sts, South Brooklyn, elegant suite of rosewood furniture, in crimson brocatel, made to order in December last, cost $500; mahogany do, in hair cloth, marble-top centre table; sofa, Brussels carpets and ingrain carpeting, rich lace curtains and fixtures, rich chamber furniture, mirrors, mahogany French bedsteads, hair and husk mattresses, bureaus, chairs, tables, China, crockery and kitchen utensils, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

EIGHTY-SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS, AND MANSION AT PATERSON, N. J., AT AUCTION —A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on THURSDAY April 16, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above desirable building lots at Mount Pleasant, on Sandy Hill, near the Market-st. Depot, comprising street fronts on Market, Pennington, Dickerson, Southard, Dover, Lewis and Centre sts., being 87 lots, with the modern mansion commanding a splendid view of the City of Paterson. Sixty per cent can remain for 3 or 5 years. Maps, &c. at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AS assignee of WM. W. SWINANT, will sell at public auction for cash, on MONDAY, the 20th of April, the remaining stock of lumber, yard and office fixtures, horses, wagon, harness, &c., upon the grounds corner Hammond and West sts. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. L. FOX, Assignee.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st.; a prime lot of seasonable, fresh goods, adapted to City or country trade, without reserve, for cash.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—THE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE advertised for Tuesday, at No. 66 East 39th-st., is postponed in consequence of the severe storm, until THURSDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, when the entire contents of that handsome four-story house, (newly furnished in November last,) will be positively sold without regard to weather. Catalogues now ready.

WM. C. HIGGINS, Auctioneer.

DRUG STORE AT AUCTION.—WM. C. HIGGINS will sell the stock and fixtures of the drug store No. 197 Canal-st., between Mulberry and Mott sts., on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

DENTISTRY.

PERSONS DESIRING THE SERVICES OF a dentist will do well to call on Dr. BLAKENEY, No. 51 6th-av., near West Washington-place. Surgical or mechanical dentistry performed on scientific principles. Teeth filled or extracted without pain, and the comfort and interest of the patient consulted. The circumstances of the poor considered.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, dentist, 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ⅓ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK.
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING can have their furniture stored and taken care of by applying at No. 298 Hudson-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, Alton, Prairie du Chien, and all points West and Southwest. Also, by Lake Erie, New-York Central, American Long Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No 198 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Suffolk.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 178 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 6, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier 4foot of Duane-st., as follows, via:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 7:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Elmira, and proceed the next morning.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted
Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day, (except that this train on Saturday runs only to Hornellsville—thence to Buffalo)
Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSES POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:35. Burlington at 5:15, Plattsburg at 7:10, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M. Or Ogdensburgh night morning; leave New-York at 11½ A. M., (Sat. 8 this goes into effect;) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 6:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 6:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Jan. 5, 1857.—Leave New-York from foot of Liberty-st. and Jersey City, from pier at North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 4:30 P. M.

JOHN G. STEVENS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., ($7 25, $3 25); stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 13, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train at 3:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.; Albany Passenger train 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Ponghkeepsie, 9:30 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 5:45 P. M.; and Albany at 6 and 10:30 A. M., and 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 4 and 5 A. M.

SAMUEL MOTT, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—FARE REDUCED TO BOSTON AND WORCESTER.—On and after Wednesday the 15th, the fare by the New-York and Boston Railroad Express Line will be reduced to $5 to Boston and $4 to Worcester.

FURNITURE.

WAREROOMS FOR CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 88.)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY E. PATTON, NO. 34 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 450, 448 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store.) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, delaine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Rosewood Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $35 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enamaled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. HASTINGS'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Bedsteads, and those contemplating about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The subscriber would like to purchase about two or three thousand dollars worth of furniture, about the medium quality, not too high priced, for which he will pay cash. Any parties, or family, about breaking up may address a line to L. HAMILTON, *Times* Office.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 47 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st.
Circulars forwarded by application as above.

MACHINERY.

BARLOW'S ROTARY WOOD PLANING MACHINE.—Will plane 22 inches wide and from ⅛ to 2¼ inches thick; price $375. The above machine, with tonguing and grooving machine, $650. These machines are complete in every respect, and equal to any in use. Sold by the Newark Machine Company, Newark, N. J.

SAUNDERS COATES IS AUTHORIZED to sell Gas Machines under the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company

E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, April 13, 1857.

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE OF six-horse power, well adapted for hoisting or pumping &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLEIS, No. 27 East 33d-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK.
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale,
PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS,
TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS,
PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS,
CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 306 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Castors, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 306 Broadway, N.Y.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 29 William-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL FOR SMITHS' USE discharging, of the best quality, which we are selling a reduced price. TRUSLOW & BROTHERS,
No. 209 Cherry-st. and 126 Grand-st.

THREE COUNTER CASES, SILVER BAR, each 12 feet long, of three panes, best French plate, size of do. 48x30; also, a lot of side cases, will be sold cheap, at A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 387 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an antiseptic, a mild cathartic, and a tonic. It quickly removes all impurities from the blood which engender and feed diseases. The cures it performs are, therefore, radical and thorough.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 3,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
Two to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1854, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, GRVIS & CO., No. 160 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane: and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—WE COPY the following from the editorial columns of the Boston *Daily Ledger*, of Feb. 19, 1857. Mr. Barnard, the gentleman alluded to, is a prominent citizen of Boston:
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the multitude of curatives that are almost daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a selection of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But in our opinion ONE specific has been discovered for complaints of the Throat and Lungs that seems to be of inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. From a pamphlet setting forth the many claims on those afflicted with the diseases above named, we learn that this Remedy is not to be taken internally, after the ordinary methods, but is used by INHALATION and APPLICATION. In this subtle way it performs its soothing and healing offices on the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, and SKIN. OLIVE TAR, it is claimed, contains an electro-magnetic power, which is capable of restoring to the system its lost energy; and this is performed alike by the inhalation of its odor, and the outward application of its fluid. Several of our Physicians often employ it for SPECIAL INHALATION, and its curative properties they well understand. We know of many cures it has performed in cases of Bronchial difficulties in Coughs, Colds, and complaints of a similar character, and we are able to give it our full recommendation.
We are informed by our fellow-townsman, John M. Barnard, Esq., that during a fit of sickness last Winter, he had occasion to make use of the OLIVE TAR, and found it even more efficacious than he had ventured to expect. He caused about three table spoonfuls to be placed in a saucer over a basin of boiling water, heated by a night-lamp, and found that its odor was not only a real DISINFECTANT of the sick room, but a most pleasant soother of the irritation of the throat and Lungs. He improved immediately in his health, and now uses the OLIVE TAR as occasion may require, in the reservoir of his furnace, satisfied that its volatile odor is of great service in rendering the atmosphere of his house both sweet and healthy at all times.
The above assertions are also fully verified by Testimonials from the following well-known persons:
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany.
WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Staten Island.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., New-York.
Dr. EDWARD BRIGHT, Esq., New-York.
CHARLES VAN WYCK, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. B. BARNEY, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
JOHN F. WARNER, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
And of many others equally prominent.
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No 16 State st., (East side Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, AND ALL Kother pains cease when J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied, because OLIVE TAR contains electro-magnetism, which it transmits to the body, increasing its VITALITY.
These assertions are verified by testimonials from
JOSEPH L. LORD, Esq., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
ROBERT R. GOLEMAN, Esq., Mott Haven.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., cor. Pine and William-sts.
Capt. HENRY RUSSELL, No. 56 South-st., New York.
EDWIN R. YALE, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn.
Gen. THOMAS J. GREEN, Texas.
Gen. W. CAZENEAU, Texas.
And from many others who are equally well known to the public.
OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY,
No. 16 State-st., (East side of Battery.)
And by all druggists.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway.) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health as a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for this class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $2 each, or four cases in one for $5, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 to the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE CURE of all chronic and constitutional diseases, especially of the sexual and urinary organs, as stricture, gleet, nervous and genital debility, seminal weakness, gravel, piles, diseases of the kidneys, syphilitic eruptions, sore throat and affections of the bones, &c., &c. Recent cases quickly and radically cured. Also, rheumatism, asthma, dyspepsia and diseases of the uterus. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sunday excepted, No. 784 Broadway, cor. 10th-st. By letter, address Box No. 869 Post-Office.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, stricture, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 23 Bond-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat*, &c.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days feel "that Richard is himself again." 60 Canal-st., 2 doors east of Broadway.

WORTHLESS.

DR. HUNTER HAS BUT ONE DOLLAR AND one office, No. 7 Dutch-st., and therefore can see no other; all others are masquerades. Dr. Hunter's most valuable discovery is medical science. He has the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

CANCERS! CANCERS REMOVED WITHout surgical operation, or injury to the patients' health. A simple and safe remedy, warranted to cure or no charge. Address J. H. BARRINGER, No. 75 Nassau New-York

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDERDIN.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $275. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
From New-York to Li

NEW-YORK CITY.

Professor Dana addressed the Farmers' Club on Tuesday, after Mr. [illegible] remarks relative to the subject of [illegible], "Liquid Manures," Dr. WATERBURY delivered some highly interesting observations upon the [illegible] of animals, habit, and chiefly of food, in relation to the physical character of man and animals. Illustrations of this fact were presented, in a forcible, clear and distinct manner, and their application to practical agriculture was made very happily. The hour having expired, the Society begged to postpone the subject at the next meeting.

The Chairman adverted to the importance of the agricultural interest, to the value of their transactions, and the desirableness of more extended reports in the daily papers. The cattle markets were reported rather largely than was consistent with the fair claims of the farmers, who, as a class, were far more numerous than the butchers.

Altered Tens.

Those who are so fortunate as to be in the habit of receiving ten-dollar bills, must be on their guard, lest they be so unfortunate as to receive an altered and [illegible] broken "Hamilton Bank, Scituate, R. I." Several were discovered in circulation in the City, yesterday. They purport to be $10s of the Trader's Bank, Newport, R. I., and as they are well executed, [illegible] are likely to deceive. In altering them, the word "Hamilton" is erased, and "Trader's" inserted; in place of "Scituate," is "Newport." The [illegible] and made of the new issues.

Academy of Design.

The New-York Life and Antique Schools, which opened on the 1st of November, with about 50 students, closed on the 1st of April, when pleasant compliments were interchanged between the Vice-President of the National Academy, Mr. T. S. CUMMINGS, who had charge of the schools, and his pupils. It was announced that the next session will probably open with increased facilities for study, by the restoration of the Professorships of Anatomy and Perspective.

Third Presbytery.

The following Ministers and Elders of the Third Presbytery have been appointed Commissioners to the General Assembly to be held in Cleveland next May: Ministers—Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Sam. [illegible]hard, D.D.; Rev. D. D. T. McLaughlin. Elders—Mr. Roe Lockwood, New-York City; Mr. [illegible] C. Foote, Yonkers; John C. Hines, New-York City.

The Presbytery held an exciting meeting on Monday, and the contest was warmly conducted.

☞ In the new Broadway Tabernacle, which is to be erected at the junction of Broadway, Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, it is determined by the Trustees to have some 200 pews on the main floor—the house will be so built that seats can be obtained by rich and poor alike.

☞ The town was startled, yesterday, by the appearance of No. 1, price 25 cents, of *The Life of Stephen H. Branch*, (written by myself,) and "Dedicated to those who rove in virtue's grove." The publisher, with much modesty, withholds his name.

☞ Prepare in time. Considering how dear fire-crackers will be, the heads of families will find it cheapest, next Fourth of July, to take their boys out of town on railroad and steamboat excursions.

☞ The country seat of Mr. BOKER—whose daughter's marriage has so much excited the gossips lately—is offered for sale. It is situated on the back of the Hudson just above Tarrytown.

☞ The demolition of Columbia College was commenced on the Church-street side yesterday.

☞ Shad are plentifully caught in the North River now. They retail at the markets for 25 to 50 cents.

Young Men's Christian Association.

A Special meeting of the Association was called by the Finance Committe on Monday evening. Mr. MANNERS, Chairman of the Committee, made a statement to the effect that they were nearly two thousand dollars in debt. He was proceeding to speak of the connection which the recent action of the Association on the Slavery question had with its financial embarrassments, when the Chairman said he was not speaking to the question, and that no business other than that of the financial condition of the Association could be brought before the meeting. Mr. MANNERS stated he would appeal from the decision of the Chair, and went on to offer a resolution in substance as follows:

That a special committee be appointed to consider the financial condition of the Association, with power to obtain subscriptions and supply its immediate wants.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. MANNERS, BOWNE and HYDE were appointed as the Special Committee.

Dr. NOYES then obtained the floor and submitted a series of resolutions to the effect that, inasmuch as the Association had in a measure lost confidence among its friends in consequence of the rule forbidding discussion or action on Slavery, passed on motion of Prof. CROSBY, that rule should be rescinded.

An amendment was offered by Mr. AUSTIN ABBOTT, as follows:

Whereas, It is right that in a Young Men's Christian Association, truth should be freely and openly discussed.

Resolved, That the resolution introduced by Professor CROSBY, on the 26th Jan., 1857, (forbidding discussion or action upon Slavery,) be, and the same hereby is rescinded.

Resolved, That the Association recognizes, as a common right, perfect freedom of speech, within the bounds of propriety and courtesy, both in our meetings and in the Union.

Whereas, The promulgation of resolutions of opinion merely, without a view to action, are not called for by the purposes of our organization, and the right of a majority by to bring the Association to a vote, by which the opinion of that majority may be declared to be the judgment of the Association, is questionable; and, although we must be governed by the majority in respect to action, it is not necessary that we should be so governed in respect of opinion.

Resolved, That hereafter resolutions, declaratory of opinion merely, are not to be put to vote.

These resolutions elicited much debate.

Mr. MARSHALL, the Recording Secretary, was opposed to all agitation of the subject. They mistook altogether the objects of the Association. It was not organized to discuss such questions as that of Slavery, but 1st, to convert the souls of young men in their midst; and 2d, to benefit them temporally. He avowed himself the author of the famous resolution offered by Prof. CROSBY, with the exception of the "meddling" clause, and cited the opinions of seven eminent clergymen of this City that Slavery was a subject with which the Association, as an Association, had nothing to do. He was followed by Messrs. S. G. GOODRICH, who was of the same way of thinking.

Messrs. LABAR, SHERMAN, VERNON, EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, WM. HUNTER, FAIRMAN, CLARK, MARSHALL, OLIVER JOHNSON, (*Anti-Slavery Standard*,) and Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, all spoke in favor of the resolutions as a whole. Some of them confessed, however, that they were not sufficiently radical.

Rev. Mr. CUYLER said that the resolutions were right, and what is right is always expedient. They commended free discussion within the limits of Christian courtesy and propriety. The resolution of Prof. CROSBY he considered as arbitrary in its character, and he knew that it had injured the organization. He excepted to Mr. MARSHALL's remark that Slavery was a subject with which they had nothing to do, and while he should be loth to see their rooms converted into a political arena, he felt that it would be vain to attempt the exclusion of such an all-important subject from an association composed of young men of every shade of politics. But Christian forbearance should be exercised, and no uneasiness as to the result need be feared. All the reports in the papers relative to the Association that he had seen, had grossly misrepresented them. One prominent daily paper burlesqued them; another grew spiritual; and one of the weekly religious papers, from whom better advice might have been expected, had told us to go and shut our doors till we grew cold on the Slavery question, and then had the meanness to publish to the world our financial embarrassments. He concluded by asking of the members unabated interest in the organization.

The question being put on Mr. ABBOTT's amendment, it was carried by a large majority. The passage of these resolutions will probably allay the excitement of the past few months.

In compliance with the request of the Association, conveyed in a resolution adopted at the last meeting, Messrs. EDGAR, MOORE, and HUBBELL withdrew their resignations, and are therefore reinstated as active members.

New-York Hospital.

The Governors of the New-York Hospital have no salaries. Hence the following creditable report:

The whole number of patients treated in the New-York City Hospital, during the past year, was 3,399, being 266 more than in 1855. Of this number, 291 died. Among these deaths are included 106 cases of sudden deaths, from accidents on ships, railroads, buildings, in affrays, by sun stroke, or otherwise, upon which Coroners' inquests have been held.

Of the whole number under actual treatment throughout the year, a little less than five and a half per cent. died.

The receipts of the Hospital establishment for the year have been $40,101 93; its expenditures $38,063 51.

At Bloomingdale, 261 patients have been treated during the past year. Among the admissions in 1856, of 86 who had been deranged less than one year, 39 recovered and eight were relieved. Out of 26 others who had been deranged for a longer term before admission, but three recovered and five were improved.

The receipts of this institution during the year have been $20,168 50, and the [illegible] $19,979 44.

Institution for the Relief of Colored Orphan Boys.

This institution is under the charge of the Murray Hill Mission, No. 226 Sixth-avenue. The following is the report of results for the first year since its establishment, ending March 16, 1857:

Whole number taught, 271; could not read or write, 241; never attended school before, 177; gone to Public Schools, 41; gone to trades, 28.

RELIGION.—Catholics, 72; Jews, 2; Protestants, 188.

MODE OF LIFE IN THE STREETS.—(1) beggars, 25; (2) coal, rag, bone pickers, pedlars, 169; (3) vagabonds or truants, 77.

CONDITION OF PARENTS.—(1) sick, infirm, broken down by misfortune, or ruined by intemperance, 149; (2) out of employment, a *large proportion* (if those that do *street-work* be included); (3) reported as having no work, 74.

TRADES OR HANDICRAFTS OF PARENTS.—Basket-makers, chair-makers, day laborers; rag, coal, bone pickers; tailors, scissor grinders, paper box makers, coopers, butchers, watch-makers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, carpenters, coblers, saddle-makers, pedlers, bricklayers, journeymen in saw mills and in segar and bone factories.

NATIVITY OF THE BOYS.—Born in Germany, 245; natives, 28.

ORPHANS, OR HALF-ORPHANS, 27.

The "School Register" from which these items are taken, is open to public inspection. Rev. HENRY MARONANT is the authorized Agent to collect funds in this city. JOHN H. EATON, Superintendent.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BURGLARIES—CAPTURES BY THE POLICE.

Burglars have been of late quite busy. On Sunday night the store of Joseph Lee, in Murray-street, was robbed of more than $200 worth of broadcloth by thieves, who succeeded in making their escape. A reward of $200 is offered for their detection.

On Monday night, about 10 o'clock, two cracksmen were caught in the tailor store of a man named RYAN, in the New Bowery. The fellows broke a panel in the basement door, and then retreated for a few moments until the noise created had subsided. Soon afterwards they returned, entered the store, and began to select the most valuable goods. But officers BOWYER and Philip FARLEY, of the detective corps, suddenly pounced upon them and captured them both. One of the fellows retreated to the upper portion of the building and raised a window, from which he seemed inclined to leap, but changing his mind, he quietly surrendered. The prisoners gave their names as James H. Watson and James Wiley. Watson hails from Scotland, and says he is a shoemaker by trade. Wiley claims Boston as his home, and says he is an upholsterer. They were detained in the Third Ward Station-house all night, and were yesterday taken to the Lower Police Court and fully committed. One of them is aged 28 years and the other 29. A complete set of skeleton keys was found upon them.

A man giving his name as Andrew Williams was arrested Monday evening for entering the house of Mr. D. B. Wagner, No. 760 Broadway, and stealing jewelry. A number of burglar's tools and a lot of jewelry were found in his possession.

The Eighteenth Ward Police arrested John Conner, a laboring man, and William Donavan and John Murphy, boys ten years of age, for a burglary at No. 274 Avenue A. They were taken before Justice FLANDREAU and held for trial.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF GOLD DUST.

A man named Jacob Levison arrived here on Monday, in the *George Law*, from California, where he had been for upwards of four years. He brought home with him 280 ounces of gold dust, which he kept in bags in his trunk. He put up at Lovejoy's Hotel. Yesterday morning he had occasion to open his trunk, which was in his bed-room, when he discovered that he had been robbed of every ounce of his gold dust. Inquiry was made, but no trace of the robber could be found.

CHARGE OF ABSTRACTING GOLD DUST.

A broker named Sturges, doing business at No. 2 Wall-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a quantity of gold dust from a man named Miller, just arrived from California. Miller took with him 144 ounces of gold dust from California. It was weighed there. He put the treasure in his trunk and did not touch it during the voyage. On his arrival here he wished to dispose of it, and started from his hotel—Lovejoy's—for the place of Beebe & Co., in Wall-street. While on his way he was met by a "runner," who took him to the office of Sturges, where he bargained to sell his gold for $18 per ounce. The treasure was weighed and declared to amount to only 138 ounces. Miller protested, and believing himself cheated, preferred a charge of grand larceny against Sturges, who was arrested and held to answer in the sum of $1,000.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE BY A SAILOR.

A seaman of the United States NAVY, named JAMES CARMAN, while laboring under *delirium tremens* on Monday evening, at the residence of his mother, No. 10 Greenwich-street, sent a boy whom he called from the street for laudanum, and on receiving the poison swallowed it. His condition was soon afterwards discovered, and physicians were called, but all their efforts were ineffectual. The suffering man was then conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he soon afterwards died. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body. The verdict of the Jury was: "Death by suicide," &c. The deceased was a native of New-York, and 36 years of age.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

An Irishman, named CORNELIUS COLLINS, was accidentally killed yesterday morning, at the drug store No. 355 Third-avenue, corner of Twenty seventh-street, by a barrel of potash falling upon him and striking him on the head. The barrel and its contents weighed 650 pounds, and he was assisting in its removal from the sidewalk to the cellar when the accident occurred. Deceased was 45 years of age. He was married, and resided in Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts above given.

[Advertisement.]

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN POISONED?

The question is almost equivalent to "Have you ever taken physic?" According to certain medical writers, all physic is poisonous, and the endeavor of the system to reject it, produces the special effects which we attribute to the material taken as a medicine. At any rate, where one hundred die now of actual disease, one thousand die of the physic administered by incompetent or reckless physicians. In other words, they are poisoned. The only way, if you are ill, is to take that which you know has cured others when similarly ill. Those who have the consumption, for instance, the scrofula, rheumatism, palsy, fever and ague, heart complaints, or liver disease, should go and see how many of our citizens have been completely cured with Dr. ANDERS' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water, and they will never hesitate to take it themselves, confident of its marvelous powers as a remedy. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDERS & FOSNICK, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 863 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE CHURRUS REMEDY.—This new and wonderful medicine is in a forward state of preparation, and in a few days will be obtainable in any quantity by the public. A small lot has been received, and may be procured at No. 46 Beekman-st., $1 per bottle. It is a thing entirely new in the medical world, though used most successfully in private practice for the last four years. It will be found unfailing in all nervous diseases, neuralgia, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, languor, hysteria, and debility of mind and body. In consumption it has proved the most powerful remedy yet known. It requires only to be tried to be appreciated. There is no known medicine that can compare with it in the alleviation or cure of almost every kind of disease. Apply to Rev. J. A. ARMSTRONG, No. 46 Beekman-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, in yesterday's issue, says:

"Almost every one I talk with, feels provoked at the mode of advertising lately to be found in the press. You may feel occasionally deeply interested in an article, and before you know it you reach 'KNOX's Hats.'"

Why should they be provoked? It is impossible to speak of KNOX's Hats except in terms of eulogy, and if these gentlemen would drop in at No. 212 Broadway, and buy one of them, they would find that, like his advertisements, it would prove on trial "deeply interesting."

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN's Florida Water, used as a dental wash, imparts to the breath the fresh floral odor which distinguishes it from all other scented fluids. It also neutralizes the taint of tobacco after smoking, relieves nervous headache, and, combined with water, is an admirable application for Freckles, Tan, Chaps and Pimples. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S PILLS at this season should be occasionally used. They secure the health by cleansing the bowels and blood from all impurities, and they add an element to the blood on which its power to resist disease depends. As an anti-bilious medicine they are unrivaled. Sold at No 43 Canal-street, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great drama of "Karmal, the Scout," is creating a great sensation at this popular place of amusement, and we see no reason why it should not, for it is full of scenes and incidents of the times that "tried men's souls." It is to be repeated again to-night, together with that most comic of all pantomimes, the "Golden Axe," and the beautiful comedietta of "Kate O'Brien." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers are guaranteed against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patent. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 39 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

From the National Era, Washington.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"We so far depart from our custom as to say of the above article that we have seen it tried, and find it an excellent preparation, in a very convenient form, for Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness." Public Speakers and Singers will find them indispensable upon trial. By inclosing to J. I. BROWN & SON, Boston, 25 cents in stamps, a box will be sent, pre-paid, to any part of the United States.

[Advertisement.]

HOW BEAUTIFUL.

The Photographs, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes of parents, brothers, sisters, cousins and friends, daily taken at the elegant rooms of BARGALON & HOPE, Nos. 76 and 80 Bowery, are equal to any taken in the City. The criticism and patronage of the public are solicited. BARGALON & HOPE.

[Advertisement.]

HATS.—Hats, at reduced prices on and after this date. We offer for sale our best quality of Silk Hats for $3, of a superior quality to those sold on Broadway, for $4. Call and examine.

ARCHER & MARTIN, No. 270 Greenwich-st., between Warren and Murray.

[Advertisement.]

"THE WICKED WIFE."—This new and deeply interesting drama is to be repeated at Barnum's Museum, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, as well as this evening, after which a pretty farce on both occasions. "The Wicked Wife" has proved a great attraction.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
BEOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,

J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO PERFUME THE BREATH.—Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale at No. 281 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

A unique application of the art, surpassing in effect, of unusual size, and presenting the combined advantages of painting and finish with the truth of the camera. To be procured at BRADY's, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton-street.

AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS—convenient for those occupied down town.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton-street.

AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS—convenient for those occupied down town.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton-street.

AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS—convenient for those occupied down town.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—NATURE'S GREAT ALLY.—To prostrate the bodily powers by drastic purgatives, is to assist disease. These famous Pills, on the contrary, assist nature in her conflict with disease, by revitalizing the blood, and expelling all morbid matter from the system.

[Advertisement.]

☞ F. DERBY & Co., importing tailors, of Park-place, will remove after the 1st of May, 1857, to the newly-arranged Government building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, and west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

STRAWBERRIES.

Fine ripe strawberries just received, and for sale at TAYLOR's Saloons, Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The Second Unitarian Society is considering a plan for a new church edifice, which has been submitted. It is intended to occupy the whole of the lot on the corner of Clinton and Congress streets, the church having an entrance upon both streets. It is to be octagon in form, faced with Chicago brick, and surmounted by a cupola. The choir's place will be in the rear of the desk.

Annual Election of Directors of the Long Island Railroad Company.

The annual election for Directors of this Company took place yesterday. There were 36,539 votes polled, and the following-named gentlemen were elected without opposition:

William E. Morris, Coffin Colket, Charles Emory, George L. Willard, Alfred S. Fraser, Charles J. Smith, Thomas G. Talmadge, Charles J. Lowrey, Townsend Jones, Henry W. Titus, Joseph H. Trotter, George Nealis, Henry L. Gaw.

The Board is constituted the same as last year, with the exception of Messrs. TROTTER and NEALIS, who take the places of ABRAHAM B. BAYLIS and CLEMENT A. BUCKLEY.

The annual report to the stockholders will be published in a few days. The total receipts of the Road for the year ending April 1, 1857, were $207,780 41. Its affairs are said to be in a flourishing condition.

A Landmark Gone—Accident.

The old Duffield Homestead on Fulton-avenue, near Duffield-street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It was owned by Col. WM. STEELE and was about being turned into a rum-shop, but at the time of the fire it was unoccupied. Loss $1,000, and it was insured for that amount.

This house was erected nearly, if not quite, 100 years ago, by CORNELIUS DEREVOISE, one of the original residents of Brooklyn. He had it built and presented it to his son JOHANNUS, as a wedding present. Dr. JOHN DUFFIELD, a Pennsylvania Germas, took up his abode in Brooklyn not far from 1790, and soon after married a daughter of Mr. DEREVOISE, and lived in the homestead in which his wife was born. She died seven years ago at 84 years of age. JOHN T. and A. LAWRENCE, Esqs., are nephews of Dr. DUFFIELD, and were also born in this house. Thus four generations of one family have successively lived here.

The house was recently sold, to close the Duffield estate, with a provision that it should be removed, for the purpose of preventing the desecration of the premises. But this was disregarded, and, as we have stated above, it was about being turned into a porter-house, when it was destroyed by fire.

The fire broke out at 2 o'clock, and it was 6 o'clock before the firemen could leave—time enough to burn quite a number of modern buildings.

Mr. CHARLES ROGERS, of Engine Company No. 17, was caught by the falling roof, and had his right leg broken just below the knee. He was assisted at once by Officer WADDY, of the Fourth District Police, and members of No. 17 with him, to his residence, on Lafayette-street. Dr. MOTT was called in, and amputated the limb.

Several other firemen narrowly escaped with their lives.

Missionary Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A missionary meeting of great interest was held in the Presbyterian Church of [illegible], L. I., on Sunday evening, [illegible] which was appointed for a purpose which, at least on this part of Long Island, was a novel one. It was to bid farewell to a company of their neighbors, who are soon to leave them and go out as missionaries to the Omaha Indians in Nebraska.

They are CHARLES STURGIS, M. D., for more than twenty-five years a practicing physician here, and long an elder in the church, who expects, in a few days, to be ordained by the Presbytery of Long Island as a preacher. With him and Mrs. STURGIS go Misses HARRIET GOULD, EMILY SMITH and CHARLES SILLECK, from this Church, and JARVIS R. ROLPH and lady, and Miss HELEN ENSIGN, from the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the pastor of the Church, Rev. Mr. MCCAULEY.

Mr. ROLPH addressed the meeting very impressively. He met them now under peculiar circumstances. This was his native place; in this house his fathers worshiped and he had done so likewise until recently. They met to part with an elder; with five, yes, seven members, for seven of the eight had been members here.

Rev. P. LEIGHTON WILLSON, one of the Secretaies of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, then addressed the meeting. He alluded first, to the novel and so far as he knew, unprecedented spectacle of a church parting at once with five of her members to go out a mission to the heathen.

Dr. STURGIS followed. With this band now present he was ready to show his love to the Saviour by sacrifices which he must confess were great. He gave a brief and affecting farewell to pastor and people, speaking of his past intercourse with them, and saying that though they might meet no more face to face, they could meet at the Mercy-seat. In the name of their little company he bade all present farewell.

Mr. MCCAULEY, the pastor, closed by an impressive address to them. The exercises were closed by a prayer by Rev. Mr. NIMMO, the singing of the 2 closing stanzas of the Missionary Hymn and the benediction by Mr. WILSON. O.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., April 12, 1857.

Brooklyn Normal School.

The regular Semi-annual promotions in the Brooklyn Female Normal School were made on Saturday by the Superintendent J. W. BULKLEY and the Normal School Committee. Twenty-six young ladies received their diplomas as graduates from the institution, and about one half of the members of the various classes were promoted one grade, while a few of the more studious went up two grades. Considerable feeling was manifested by the unsuccessful candidates, all of whom were subjected to very rigid examination, and part of whom were found to possess the requisite qualifications excepting in some single study.

☞ Rev. Dr. KENNEDY lectured on Thursday evening in the South Second-street M. E. Church, Williamsburg, on "Home Thoughts for Old and Young." There was a good audience and apparent satisfaction. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the liquidation of the debt of the German Mission Church, corner of Stagg and Lorimer streets, under the care of Rev. J. SCHWALEN. A lecture was delivered last week for the same purpose by Rev. Dr. WAKELY.

☞ The Luca family, a band of colored musicians, gave a concert in the Congregational Church, corner of South Third and Eleventh streets, on Wednesday evening, with considerable success.

☞ A fluid lamp exploded in house No. 5 Garrison-street, Brooklyn, Friday night last; fortunately no serious injury resulted.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 14.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	93½	25	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	20
5,000	N. Car. State 6s..	93	950	Reading Railroad..	79½
10,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	50½	850	do.....c	79½
9,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	50½	600	do.....b30	79¾
8,000	Eric R. Cn. bs. '71	77	500	do.....s30	79½
2,000	Te. He. & Al. 2d m.	68¾	200	do.....s60	79½
1,000	La Ca. & M. R. p. bs.	90	100	do.....s10	79¼
3,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	59	300	do.....c	79½
500	R. R. & W. 2d m. b.	85	100	do.....b3	79½
24	Corn Ex. Bank....	107	100	do.....s30	79½
5	Park Bank.....	103	100	do.....s10	79¾
100	Bank of Com. s3..	106¾	400	do.....b60	79¾
10	Artisans' Bank....	93	350	do.....	79¾
25	Canton Company..	22	10	Mich. Cen. R. R....	95
25	do.....	21¾	200	do.....b60	96
40	Pean. Coal Co....	93	350	Gal. & Chi. R. R. s3.	101
200	New Jersey Zinc...	7	100	do.....s3.	101¾
50	N. Y. Cen. RR....	88¾	20	do.....	101¾
125	do.....s3	88	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R. opg	76
100	do.....b3	88	200	do.....opg	69¾
300	do.....s10	88	515	do.....opg	69¾
300	do.....b30	88	1300	do.....opg	69¾
900	do.....b3	87¾	100	do.....s30	69¾
300	do.....b60	88	18	do.....	69
900	do.....	87¾	50	do.....b30	70
100	do.....	87¾	200	do.....b60	70¾
100	Erie Railroad.....	s3	51¾	50	Panama R. R...b30
880	do.....s3	51¾	50	do.....	92¾
750	do.....c	51¾	50	do.....s10	92¼
200	do.....s3	51¾	50	do.....b3	93½
100	do.....s30	51¾	50	do.....	93¼
750	do.....b3	51¾	450	Ill. Cent. R. R...s60	130
1400	do.....	51¾	100	do.....c	130¾
400	do.....	51¾	100	do.....	131
100	do.....s30	51¾	150	do.....	131¼
500	do.....b60	52	100	Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	83¾
300	do.....b3	51¾	300	do.....b60	58¼
300	do.....s10	51½	200	do.....b60	58½
100	do.....s30	51½	100	do.....	58¼
50	do.....b30	51¾	900	Cleve. & Toledo R.	73¼
1100	do.....	51¾	50	do.....	72¾
25	Hnd. Riv. R. R....	35¾	100	do.....s10	73
100	do.....	35¾	700	do.....b30	73¼
50	do.....b3	35¾	600	do.....at 60d	73
69	Chi. & RK. R. R....	98¾	100	do.....b30	73½
110	do.....	98¾	100	do.....	73¼
300	do.....	98¾	300	do.....b3	73½
525	La C. & Mil. R. R. opg	78¾	25	Cle. Col. & Cin. R. R.	103¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs....	99¾	18	La Ca. & Mil. R....	79
10,000	do.....	b60	100¾	Gal. & Chic. R....	102¼
50	Canton Co.....	21¾	5	C., Col. & Cin. R. R.	103½
200	Cumb. Coal Co.....	18¾	1200	Reading R. R....s3	80
50	Del. & Hd. Cl. Co. b30	190¾	200	do.....s10	80
160	N. Y. Cent. R.....	97¾	160	Illinois Cent. R. s30	130¾
100	do.....	b60	98¾	do.....b15	131¼
200	do.....	97¾	400	do.....s60	130
200	do.....s60	97¾	50	do.....b60	131¾
500	Erie Railroad.....	51¾	100	do.....b30	131½
50	do.....b60	53¾	340	do.....s10	131
25	M. S. & N. Ia. R. b30	70¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.. b30	73
20	do.....	69¾	150	do.....	73¾
200	do.....opg	69¾	400	do.....	73¾
100	do.....b30	70			

TUESDAY, April 14—P. M.

The Money Market is without alteration from yesterday; if anything, the supply on temporary loan is easier, and likely to be further increased by the payments into the Foreign banking-houses to-morrow, for exchange. The additional business in Sterling, to-day, was done at 109@109¼ ₱ cent., and in Francs at 5.21¼@5.18¾—the market closing steady. The Discount Brokers are paying prime lists of indorsed paper at 9 ₱ cent., 3 to 6 months, and some prime short bills at 8@8¾ ₱ cent. We hear of no Gold engagements for the *Asia* beyond the usual shipment to the ROTHSCHILDS.

The Stock Market worked somewhat singularly to-day. The business was quite large—nearly 30,000 shares on the Railroad list, opening weak, and, contrary to the usual course of late, recovering strength as the dealings progressed. The second session of the Brokers left off firm. The principal selling at the decline in the forenoon was in Erie, Michigan Southern, New-York Central, and Panama. The prominent fluctuations of the day were:

New-York and Erie	51¾ to 51¾ and up to 52
New-York Central	87¼@87¾@87¾
Southern Michigan	70@69¾@70
Panama	From 95 rest. to 92¾@¾
Galena and Chicago	101@101¼@103¾
Cleveland and Toledo	72¾@¾@¾@¾
Reading	79¾@¾@80@79¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	58¾@¾@¾
Illinois Central	130¾@131@¾

The difficulty in delivering Illinois Central on *short* contracts is unusually marked. Hence the large proportion of 30 or 60 day options put out to-day ¼@1 ₱ cent. below the cash price. Several other Road Stocks continue scarcer for immediate delivery than money itself, and holders are refusing to lend except free of interest on the money advanced. The transfers of the Erie close to-morrow for the Scrip dividend which comes off on the 27th inst. The transfers of the Toledo close on the 20th. The Southern Michigan books are closed for the annual election which takes place at Adrian, Mich., to-morrow week, April 22. There has been, apparently, a strong and consistent support of Reading in this market for a week or two past.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $90,-174; disbursed $173,814, and held, at the close, $15,111,250. Some additional Government drafts from California to the amount of $47,000.

The Hamburg steamer *Borrussia* arrived, this afternoon, with Hamburg dates to April 1, and telegraphic quotations from London and Liverpool to March 31. The Funds in London were ¼ ₱ cent. higher than by the *Niagara*, and Cotton firm at Liverpool. The latest Consol quotations, 93⅝@¼.

Many are harping upon the "unprecedented ex-

position of [illegible] are not to [illegible] ad-no-at the [illegible] of Commerce.

This is true, and it would [illegible] proper appreciation of the line of Discounts in the Bank Statement for the Street creakers to understand that it will continue to increase with the capital employed in City banking, and the increasing trade of the country centering in New-York. We look, without the slightest misgiving, for $120,000,000 in Loans by the middle of June: for the capital account will then stand $61,000,000, and Deposits undrawn fully $70,000,000, if not $72,000,000. Nor will this increase necessarily imploy a larger reserve of Specie, unless the export demand should require it, in which case the interior will be drawn upon to furnish any deficit that California fails to make good. Such a state of things may not be "conservative," but it will be in pursuance of the uniform Summer practice of the Banks in banking according to their ability for the time being—the condition of the Deposit, as well as the Specie line being taken into the account.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN MARCH—ADDITIONAL.

	1857. March.	1856. March.
Cleveland and Columbus.....	$106,586	$102,380
Pittsburg and Chicago.....	163,287	190,905

The Cleveland and Columbus Line maintains a steady, reliable traffic, the profits of which are more than equal to to the half-yearly dividend of 6 ₱ cent. cash on the Stock. The Pittsburg and Chicago Line is rapidly looking up. It comprises, by consolidation, the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Roads. The last is not yet finished through to Chicago, though in good progress.

In the report of the auction sale of Stocks yesterday, by A. H. NICOLAY, the quotation of 91, applied to Manhattan *Life* Insurance Stock, not Manhattan *Fire* Insurance, as printed.

In speaking of the Bank reserve as averaged yesterday in connection with the California arrival, we called the two sums, by mistake, $13,000,000, instead of $12,000,000.

On inquiry, to-day, we learn there are no New-York implications with the house of GREEN & Co., of Paris, recently suspended.

The Export of the leading articles of Domestic Prodnce and

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1739. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Elections in Great Britain.

DEFEAT OF THE OPPOSITION.

Speech of Lord Palmerston on Affairs in China.

The *Ericsson's* mails were received at so late an hour on Tuesday night that we were unable to publish full details of the news in yesterday's issue. Our London files extend to the 1st inst., and we extract from them this morning some additional intelligence of interest.

As already announced, the elections in Great Britain, as far as they have gone, show an unmistakable triumph for Lord PALMERSTON.

Among the most noticeable of successful candidates we find Sir JOHN DUKE, Baron ROTHSCHILD, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and Mr. CRAWFORD, elected for London; Sir J. PAKINGTON and Mr. J. A. TURNER (Ministerial) for Manchester; Mr. HORSFALL and Mr. S. C. EWART (Ministerial) for Liverpool; Messrs. MUNTZ and SCHOLEFIELD (Ministerial) for Birmingham; and Messrs. ROEBUCK and HADFIELD (Opposition) for Sheffield.

The borough contests have been brought to a close with a net Ministerial gain of about 22 members, and the British nation is now looking forward to the county contests for a full solution of the problem involved in the Ministerial appeal to the country.

The London *Times* is magnanimous in speaking of the defeat of RICHARD COBDEN; not more magnanimous than just when it says:

Let the constituencies think, not upon what he has done since 1846, but upon the energy, the singleness of purpose, the zeal with which he fought the fight for food for many a long year, when that fight was no easy one. He is not a man to be cast aside like a chipped brick. Unless we much mistake the signs of the times, there is a little cloud upon the horizon—as yet no bigger than a man's hand—which denotes a time when his services may again be called into requisition. For ten years we have opposed these two gentlemen in well nigh every act of their public lives, and yet now we most honestly say that we deeply regret to see erased from the roll call of the House of Commons the names of JOHN BRIGHT and RICHARD COBDEN."

Results of the English Election.

Lord PALMERSTON has been extremely fortunate, not only in his own successes, but in the defeat of his opponents. It is true that his especial rival, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, has been reelected for the City of London—obtaining only third place on the polls, however—but it is equally true that COBDEN, BRIGHT, and the whole set commonly known as "the Manchester Party," have been signally defeated. It was this party who were the means of putting the Government into that recent minority on the China question which caused the dissolution of Parliament. The Manchester Party, the ultra-Tories, and the leading Peelites, united to beat PALMERSTON, in the hope that he would resign. But, astute and experienced, he resolved on a general election, which, although not ended, has literally thrown his personal opponents out of the Legislature altogether.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who backed COBDEN in the vote of censure on PALMERSTON, has succeeded, with some difficulty, in being again elected to represent the intolerance of the University of Oxford. He has been a Parliament-man since 1832, was a decided Peelite, made an indifferent Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord ABERDEEN's unfortunate Cabinet, and is understood to have looked, in any proximate Tory Ministry, for the office of Finance Minister, with the leadership of the Commons—DISRAELI himself modestly taking the Foreign office, probably on the ground of his personal intimacy with M. LOUIS BONAPARTE. Mr. GLADSTONE is 48 years old, took a double first class at Oxford, was expected to have made a great politician, is a good speaker, but is rather a public failure than otherwise.

Mr. ROEBUCK, who also votes against PALMERSTON on COBDEN's China motion, has narrowly escaped defeat at Sheffield. Able but crotchetty, impracticable but honest, he has had 25 years' Parliamentary experience, but no minister has ever thought of offering him place. He is a little too independent for party-men, and has some weight as an outsider. He is 56 years old, and is looked on as a sort of modern edition of downright and plain-spoken ANDREW MARVELL.

FREDERICK PEEL, who has sadly disappointed public expectation, (which, on his first appearance, hailed him as "a chip of the old block,") has been defeated on the borough of Bury, which he had represented since July, 1852. He had previously sat, since 1849, for Leominster. This young man, second son of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, is only 34 years old, and has shown considerable ability in retaining office since 1851, under three Prime Ministers. He is simply a red tapist, worthy of being Chairman of the Circumlocution Office. In all likelihood, he will retire from public life, for some time, and can be well spared.

Mr. LAYARD, late of Nineveh, has been defeated at Aylesbury, which he had represented since July, 1852. Rather uncertain in his politics, he voted against PALMERSTON on the China question, which, we dare say, caused his defeat. A good speaker, lively, well-informed, and rather personal, he will be missed. He is 40 years of age, and will probably return to the House of Commons ere long.

Though Mr. GLADSTONE was reelected for the *University* of Oxford, his friend Mr. EDWARD CARDWELL, a somewhat aspiring member of the Peelite *clique*, has been dismissed by Oxford *City*. Four years ago, he was elected without opposition. He was a member of PEEL's Government in 1845-'6, and of the Aberdeen Ministry in 1852-'5. Fifteen years in Parliament had made him somewhat of a debater. He was open for office under a new Derby-Disraeli Cabinet, and is only 44 years old.

PALMERSTON has lost Admiral BERKELEY, a Lord of the Admiralty, who has been cast aside by the electors of Gloucester—notwithstanding the great property influence on that city of his brother, the Earl FITZHARDINGE, better known as the notorious Colonel BERKELEY of a departed generation. The Admiral is beaten, therefore, on his own ground. He is nearly 70 years old, first entered Parliament in 1832, and his political career is probably ended.

As a set-off to the defeat of PEEL and BERKELEY may be placed the defeat of COBDEN and his friends. Aware that the West Riding of Yorkshire would reject him, Mr. COBDEN went to Huddersfield, where he has been defeated by a majority of 246. At the age of 53, after 16 years in Parliament, he is cast aside, and may attribute his defeat to his unpopular Peace doctrines.

In Manchester, in 1852, JOHN BRIGHT and MILNER GIBSON were returned by a majority of 1,300. The other day they were defeated, in the same place, by a majority of between two and three thousand votes.—Their Peace policy has beaten them. GIBSON, aged 58, entered Parliament twenty years ago, and was a good speaker. BRIGHT, aged 46, has had 14 years in Parliament, and was an excellent debater—fearless, eloquent, and hard hitting. No doubt he will soon reënter Parliament, of which he was a very independent member.

Mr. MIALL, able editor of the *Nonconformist*, the leading newspaper of the English Dissenters, has been thrown out of Rockdale. He went the whole way with the Manchester School, and was a good speaker, as well as an excellent committee-man. He had been in Parliament some five years, and is 48 years of age.

Sir JOSHUA WALMESLEY, one of the most liberal men in Parliament, who has sat for various boroughs since 1847, and has disbursed immense sums in election-contests, has been defeated at Leicester, which he has represented since July, 1852. He is 63 years old, and was one of the best business men in the House of Commons. He made a large fortune in the Corntrade, at Liverpool, and was Mayor of that city some 18 years ago. His plain honesty made him a very impracticable party-man, and perhaps no member of Parliament was so strongly committed to the five points of Chartism.

Another loss to the Manchester party, is Mr. W. J. FOX, late member for Oldham. Very popular as a Dissenting Minister and an eloquent political lecturer, Mr. FOX entered Parliament ten years ago, at the age of sixty-one, but made less impression in the legislature than was anticipated. He mainly devoted himself to the promotion of National Education, and was extremely liberal in all his political views. He was an able writer, also, and formerly edited the *True Sun*, (a London daily,) and the *Monthly Review*. For many years past he has written the letters in the *London Weekly Dispatch*, signed "Publicola." Now [illegible], it is probable that his parliamentary [illegible].

It is [illegible] that there will be over 150 new members in the House of Commons from the present election. As yet, it is difficult to ascertain how Parliament will vote, but the defeat—which is almost the present suppression—of the Manchester party, is an enormous advantage to Lord PALMERSTON. He will play his cards, no doubt, with his usual skill—sometime even *assisting Fortune*, perhaps!—and is likely enough to have his own way in the new Parliament.

Speech of Lord Palmerston on the China Question.

THE NEW PLENIPOTENTIARY—REVIEW OF THE AMERICAN OPERATIONS AT CANTON—SIR JOHN BOWRING SUPPORTED—EXPECTATION OF A SETTLEMENT OF PENDING DIFFICULTIES.

On the evening of the 28th of March, after the election at Tiverton, Lord PALMERSTON attended a banquet to celebrate the reopening of the Athenæum. His Lordship, in answer to a toast proposing the health of "Her Majesty's Ministers," reviewed, in a powerful speech, the foreign policy of the Government, and in relation to the question of the day, said:

It is a mistake to suppose that we are at war with China. As yet, the collision has been purely local, and the Emperor of China may yet disavow the barbarian who has been the cause of it, but, at the same time, I don't expect that when Lord ELGIN reaches China that will have actually happened. I am inclined to think he will find things much in the same state as when the last accounts left, and that the Emperor has trusted to the chapter of accidents to see what will arise out of the collision. The Emperor of China is now in a very singular and critical position. There is a rebellion going on, which having began to the south of Canton, has now quitted the south of the empire—which has now reached its centre—which has now reached Nankin, the ancient capital of the Chinese Empire, and that circumstance adds to the doubt as to what will be the decision of the Imperial Government. But, gentlemen, we have chosen a man of high rank and great experience, who distinguished himself by his government of Canada; [cheers;] who successfully negotiated a treaty with the United States; a man of great ability and conciliatory disposition, with a full knowledge of the intentions of the Government at home; whose mission is intended as no disparagement to Sir JOHN BOWRING; whose mission is founded on the established practice of the country in difficult cases; and I trust that Lord ELGIN, backed, as he will be, by an overwhelming naval force, double that which Sir WILLIAM PARKER had in the late China war—and backed also by a large military force—that he will be able to a effect the objects sought; and if fair means fail he will also be able to make his demands felt and known by means which the Chinese Government will not, I think, be disposed to feel without a mendment. [Cheers.] Therefore it is a most gratifying thing to find the feelings of the country so unanimously expressed on this question, and you may depend upon it the very remoteness of the scene of action and the limited nature of the contest which is going on will make it more striking to foreign countries—will more strikingly manifest the patriotic feelings of the British nation—and be productive of the best results with regard to our future relations with other countries who might otherwise be tempted to encroach and trespass upon your representative with impunity and meet with no resistance, for it is an honorable policy for a country to show itself watchful of its rights, and to stop early beginnings. You may stop beginnings with ease, but if you wait until they have arrived at difficulties of magnitude our exertions must be commensurate with the grievance; and wars which may be stopped in the commencement involve the country in exertions and expense which may be avoided by timely action and more prudent conduct. [Cheers.] And therefore, gentlemen, it is quite a mistake to say that those public officers who take timely measures to stop early beginnings are fond of war; they are the best guardians of peace, for it is only when the matter is known, and has advanced itself, and our representative has been watchful to prevent encroachment, it is only then that we can expect that respect and abstinence from those encroachments upon its rights and from offering it insults. [Cheers.]

We are often told to look to our cousins in the United States as models of conduct, and there are some things in which they might just as well look to us (a laugh), but if we beg of the advocates of the peace to address themselves with "eyes right" to the United States, pray what did their commander-in-chief in this very difficulty in China in comparison with our officers civil and naval? Why, there was a boat belonging to one of their ships of war fired at. Well, that was a great insult, but there might have been an excuse made for it that we were engaged in these hostilities with China, and it might have been said that this American was taken for an English boat. It is true the officers in that boat waved the American flag, but the Chinese might have said that is a well known strategy of war, and you wave the American flag to deceive us; we believed it was an English boat, and therefore fired at it. But did the American commander, like Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR and Sir JOHN BOWRING, demand an apology and demand that a similar thing should not occur again? Not the least in the world. He inverted the usual course which is said to be characteristic of energy—a word and a blow—he put it thus—a blow and a word (cheers and laughter.) He began to knock down the fort, and after destroying that fort he sent to the Commissioner to say an insult had been offered to his flag, and he hoped for an apology (cheers) and an assurance to the effect that it would not happen again (cheers;) and he gave twenty-four hours for this apology and explanation to be sent to him; but before these twenty-four hours had expired the ship which was lying near this fort saw something or other going on which the officers shrewdly imagined were for renewed defence, if not for renewed attack. Well, this American officer, without waiting and writing to the United States to know what to do—without waiting for orders from Washington—he did not wait even for the 24 hours to expire, but he said, "No, no, Mr. Chinaman, this won't do; you are throwing up batteries and putting in fresh guns," and he commenced the demolition of the fort and took possession of these guns before the time had expired which he had given the Chinese Commissioner in order to make his apology and explanation. [Cheers.]

Well, then, we are told our officers were precipitate; but, gentlemen, they went step by step; there was an interval of time in order to enable the Chinese Commissioner, if he chose, to make an apology and promise of reparation in the future, which at that time had been demanded. [Hear.] But then it was said that Sir JOHN BOWRING and Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR made a second demand which the officers in China had been forbidden to make in dispatches sent out some eight or ten years ago; and a noble friend of mine, with whom I was talking before the division in the House of Lords, said he should vote against the Government, and that his reason for doing so was a dispatch I had written in 1847. I said don't attach importance to what any gentleman wrote in 1847, but look to the circumstances of the present case. Now, the case at the present is different. We said, in 1847, don't you be on unfriendly terms with the Chinese Government at Canton, but trade in the usual course; don't you commence hostilities to obtain the fulfillment of our rights according to the treaty of Nankin, which gives the British subjects a right to trade in every one of the five towns, of which Canton was one. True, we think there would be advantage in it—a manifest advantage there would be if the British merchant out of the town and the Chinese merchant in the town could hold a direct communication instead of through agents, brokers, and people of that sort, for the British merchant at Canton is at the mercy of the class of people; he cannot carry on his business advantageously as in the other four towns; therefore there is a real value in the thing. Besides, in order to keep the English out of Canton, the Chinese Commissioner had ordered the people to insult them, while the people outside treat the English respectfully. Sir JOHN BOWRING himself, accompanied by two or three gentlemen and two English ladies, walked round the suburbs of Canton, and he says that he found the Chinese themselves a trading people; that they are not a cruel or insulting race, as the mandarins are, and if left to themselves would treat our people with the same civility and good will as outside Canton, or as they are treated at Shanghai; and that everywhere else where the Chinese and English are associated, everything went on the most friendly and comfortable footing. Therefore, I say, the obstacle was artfully created, and its removal would be attended with commercial advantage to the merchants at Hong Kong and Canton. But we said don't interrupt peaceful relations for the sake of this advantage, but it was interrupted on other grounds, and then it was obvious that the personal intercourse between our officers and Chinese officers would and might probably tend to settle the difficulties on the occasion, and if continued in the future, to prevent future misunderstanding also. Well, that which Sir JOHN BOWRING told Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR to ask for was not for permission which I and my colleagues had desired the Superintendent and Plenipotentiary not to acquire by force of arms—it was not to enter Canton—it was the right to have personal intercourse between our authorities at Canton and the authorities within the town—it was for a freer communication, and not for the indiscriminate entrance of all British subjects. I say it was a proper demand, properly demanded, and there could be no pretence to refuse, and the obvious effect of it would have been to prevent future mistakes, and to heal the present differences, and, supposing Commissioner YEH did not mean to bring about a rupture, I will undertake to say if we had had direct communication at the time the *Arrow* was boarded and her crew carried away—I say if it had been possible for Sir JOHN BOWRING or Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR to explain the nature of the question, and to argue the question in a friendly nature with the Chinese authorities—the result which has since taken place would have been prevented. Well, gentlemen, great injustice has been done to Sir JOHN BOWRING, [hear] Sir JOHN BOWRING was chosen by me to go as consul to Canton, and when a vacancy in the government at Canton occurred he was transferred to it by Lord CLARENDON. But what is Sir JOHN BOWRING, and what was he? It has been said to be the fashion to place in responsible situations none but members of the aristocracy—it has been the fashion to say these appointments go by favor, and not by merit. He was not a member of the aristocracy; he had not a powerful influence to protect and support him; he was a man like many others in this country, and as many others will, I hope, continue to be—he raised himself by his own ability and exertions [cheers]—by his industry, his talents, and his attainments he raised himself to the high position in which he is now placed. Was he a man of wild temper—a firebrand? Why he was formerly secretary of the Peace Society [cheers,] a man of the quietest, most kindly and benevolent disposition—a man, I believe, who never had a quarrel with mortal man, who loved peace, whose life had been devoted to questions connected with the social intercourse of nations, with commerce, with trade, with the removal of all impediments which checked and confined the intercourse of nations—he had been employed in conjunction with Lord CLARENDON to arrange a better tariff of duties between England and France, and by him also employed to induce the government of Austria to liberalise their tariff with a view of increasing the commercial relations between Austria and England, and he was therefore peculiarly adapted to the office, which consisted mainly in guarding the commercial interests of this country in our commercial relations with a nation like China, and he was therefore one of the last men to misuse his power or to plunge his country into difficulties and war. [Hear, hear.] And, therefore, it would have been the greatest baseness for the sake of a few votes to try to reverse the adverse verdict of the House of Commons by throwing over an agent who performed his duty to the best of his ability, and whose conduct in our hearts we approved. We felt that every Englishman with a British heart in his bosom would have done exactly the same thing under similar circumstances. [Cheers.] I will venture to say that I could name some gentlemen who are the organs of the peace party who would not have been less vigorous than Sir JOHN BOWRING. It was no disparagement to Sir JOHN BOWRING in appointing Lord ELGIN to go out to settle this difficulty. When special difficulties arise special men are sent out to settle them. Lord ELGIN has thus gone out without superseding Sir JOHN BOWRING, who will continue to be what he is, trusted and confided in by the English Government. Lord ELGIN's mission is for a special purpose, and when it is finished, as I hope it will be in a twelvemonth, or a little more, he will return and leave Sir JOHN BOWRING in exactly the same position in which he is now. Well, gentlemen, I have taken advantage of your kindness. [Cries of "Go on!"] I have made what is a great deal more than an after-dinner speech ought to be, but I am sure you feel a great interest in the events passing, and I felt it my duty to give these explanations, such as they are, for I am satisfied the more these matters are looked into the more they are understood, and the more the details are looked into by the people of this country the more the nation will be confirmed in the choice of representatives, the more we shall feel that we stand upon sure ground, and that this week, and the next week, and the week after will give opportunity of showing us the sentiments of the electors of every part of the country. I beg to thank you on the part of myself and colleagues, and I assure you the moments which official duties enable me to spare among my friends in this town are among the most agreeable and happy. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

THE TRIUMPH OF LORD PALMERSTON AND OVERWHELMING DEFEAT OF THE OPPOSITION.

From the London Times, March 30.

The appeal to the people has been answered with a force and distinctness beyond our anticipations—we may even say our wishes. A mild rebuke and moderate discouragement were the utmost that we hoped or desired for a policy which was rather factious and mischievous than wholly unprincipled, and we certainly did not expect the signal retribution which has fallen on the heads of its authors. The League has disappeared from Parliament. COBDEN has been beaten by 246 votes at Huddersfield; BRIGHT and MILNER GIBSON by from 2,000 to 3,000 votes at Manchester; ARMITAGE is beaten at Salford by a Ministerial stranger only two or three days in the field; WALMSLEY is thrown out at Leicester, and, nearer home, at the Tower Hamlets, we lose the familiar name of Sir W. CLAY. LAYARD loses his seat at Aylesbury, and Sir F. BARING has scarcely saved his at Portsmouth, which he has represented for twenty-five years. Mr. GLADSTONE loses the only support of Mr. R. PHILLIMORE, who has been paired out with his brother, and, for the present, the quieter vote of Sir S. NORTHCOTE. On the other side are two remarkable casualties. Mr. F. PEEL has been beaten at Bury, and Admiral BERKELEY, First Naval Lord, has been turned out of his seat at Gloucester by Sir. R. W. CARDEN. Among the new members, the return of CONINGHAM for Brighton counts at least one against the loss of some strong Liberals elsewhere, and KINCLARKE at Bridewater is compensation for the loss of LAYARD. The results of two severe struggles may be set off one against the other. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has come in third on the poll in the city, throwing out his antagonist, Mr. RAIKES CURRIE; and Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE brought in his colleague with himself against a powerful opposition at Dover. Lord John RUSSELL owes his return partly to the Tories, and partly to the grateful exertions of the community whose political rights he has advocated with so much perseverance and so little success, but whose claims cannot be again postponed after the reiterated decision of the constituency in their favor. Such are some of the incidents of only half the General Election. The Ministerial gain already is over 20, and more may confidently be expected from the counties and other constituencies yet to declare themselves.

Sir DE LACY EVANS is the first-born of the new Parliament. His election was the first declared, and he is consequently entitled to act as Speaker until the regular functionary be appointed. A better representative for Westminster than the gallant General could scarcely be found, and his former colleague, Sir JOHN SHELLEY is returned with him.

From the London Times, April 1.

The elections have changed the whole face of the political heavens. We are no longer as we were a fortnight ago, as regards either this Chinese question or a dozen others of older and nearer interest. People do not now ask who will be in the new Parliament, but exclaim: "What a Parliament there will be out of doors!" The expurgation not only of vicious, but even of some meritorious elements, proceeds almost too rapidly. When the House of Commons meets, it will be with the serious consciousness that a great number of its most active and able spirits are discontented exiles, moving heaven and earth, and ready to go lower still, to obtain readmission. It will be in the case of the Celestial Empire, besieged by "outer barbarians," or "foreign devils," as the vagrant sympathies of some will entitle them to be called. Outside of the House, agitating haranguing, writing, plotting, combining, and all but coalescing, will be COBDEN, BRIGHT, M. GIBSON, MIALL, and W. J. FOX; there will be Sir J. WALMSLEY, A. PELLATT, Sir W. CLAY, WILKINSON, and OLIVEIRA; there will be LAYARD, and other free knights; there will also be absent CARDWELL, ROUNDELL PALMER, the two PHILLIMORES, BUTT, M. CHAMBERS, and a host of others, more or less distinguished, or hoping some day to distinguish themselves.

All of these will be in outer darkness, yet not at all hopeless of readmission. Indoors there will be positive gaps in the debate—cries for COBDEN or M. GIBSON, and no COBDEN to stand up. His own purge has operated too effectively by half, for he has turned the House out of doors. Like the old lady in the nursery rhyme, he has sold his bed and now lies upon straw. In the House we should think the result will be a little more calmness and decency of discussion, and a little less of that peculiar style of oratory which has recently been imported from "the bright region of the setting sun" into the British House of Commons.

We may be sure there will be a prodigious cry for a new Reform Bill. It stands to reason there must be one.

In the present instance it is evident that some of the disappointed candidates must have sadly underrated the force of those feelings which go under the general name of patriotism. Was it reasonably to be expected that the population should rise to advocate the flag of a fellow like YEH to pull down the British flag flying over a peaceful vessel engaged in British trade, and carry away the crew, for the purpose of beheading an old man who was said to be the father of a pirate? Englishmen must be very much altered since we formed our first and freshest impressions of them, if any ingenuity whatever can persuade them not only into allowing this, but even into an enthusiasm for it and its author, his defenders, and abettors. No Parliamentary reform would have made any difference here. No imaginable apparatus, no scale of suffrage, no equality of divisions, nothing whatever short of driving the voters up to the hustings and making them vote for Messrs. COBDEN and GLADSTONE on penalty of death, would have affected the result. It is the old English heart and the simple English nature which have done the work here. From all kinds of constituencies, great and small, popular and close, there has been the same result. For our own part we never desired or even imagined, that an appeal would be made to the people on such a question. To us it seems the height of absurdity that any men professing to be statesmen should force such an appeal upon the Minister. He had no choice, however, but to accept it in behalf of the people, and, confident as we were as to the result, we were satisfied the appeal had been made. That satisfaction increases every day, and England may now be congratulated on a Parliament elected not upon any measure or political difference, but simply on an appeal to the natural feelings and common sense of the people.

OPPOSITION VIEWS.

From the London Star, April 1.

It is, however, not to be denied that by the dishonest outcry which Lord PALMERSTON and his satellites raised about the Canton business, they did succeed to a great extent in so far throwing dust into the eyes of the people as to render them comparatively blind to those great questions of progressive reform so urgently demanding attention. If, as Lord JOHN intimates, the next House of Commons will contain a larger number of earnest Liberals than the last, this result, we may be quite sure, has been brought about, not in consequence, but in spite of the Prime Minister's tactics, his object, most evidently, as appears from his incessant repetition, in very choice Billingsgate, of his violent invectives against Commissioner YEH and the Chinese, was to keep the eyes of the country fixed upon that one object, while with cunning sleight of hand he filched their votes from the constituencies before they were aware. It seems, however, that notwithstanding this dexterous trick of our old political wizard, a larger number than be calculated on of advanced Reformers having slipped into the House, more certainly by accident than by any wise vigilance of the electors, many of whom showed themselves most eager to be deceived. If Lord JOHN's estimate on this point be correct, then we may be very certain that the fate of Lord PALMERSTON's Government is sealed. We believe him to be utterly deveid of both the capacity and the inclination to organize wise and comprehensive measures of organic reform. His experience has been that of the diplomatist; his ability, which is undeniably great, is principally administrative. And what is lacking in the Premier himself will hardly be supplied by the members of his Cabinet.

But will Lord JOHN RUSSELL prove himself equal to the occasion? Will he, eschewing those small peddling compromises which he has hitherto dignified, with the name of new Reform bills, present to the country something likely to arouse its determination and enthusiasm? In the speech which he delivered yesterday, there is a hearty, ringing tone that promises well. He has told the citizens, and most truly, that the battle recently fought for him has been a people's battle. It was the people that came to his rescue and bore him on their shields to victory after he had been abandoned by the pompous plutocracy of Downing-street. And more than this, we trust his lordship will not have failed to observe that the unfranchised people rallied around him with as generous a devotion as the electors, attended his steps as he retired from the Guildhall, and cheered him with the utmost earnestness and fervour.

Indeed we have little doubt that if the intelligent working men of this country had, in any numbers, possessed the franchise during the present election, we should not now be looking forward to a House of Commons without such men as COBDEN, BRIGHT, GIBSON, LAYARD and MIALL. Will Lord JOHN deal frankly and generously with this class by giving them such a share in the rights of Freemen as will rescue the representation from the exclusive power of the shopocracy and the public houses, which constitute, at present, the least intelligent as well as the most timid and corrupt portion of our constituencies? There is a great opportunity open to him. Let us hope that he will not shrink from seizing it with boldness and decision.

Suspension of an American Banking House in Paris.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Globe.

Messrs. GREENE & Co., the oldest-established American banking firm of Paris, have suspended payment, to the consternation of the United States colony in this capital. The cause of this failure is attributed to imprudent advances made on French merchandise dispatched to Nicaragua and other Central or South American States. The liabilities are not exactly known, but they are heavy. Much inconvenience will be experienced by Americans traveling on the Continent, who are provided with letters of credit from the firm in question. American families residing in Paris, who may have had deposit accounts with the late firm, will suffer less annoyance, as Messrs. MONROE & Co. have, I believe, expressed their willingness to make the necessary advances to this class.

A Policeman Murdered by Burglars—Escape of the Assassins.

STEPHEN P. HARDENBROOK, a Ninth Ward Policeman, was murdered in West-street about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by two burglars whom he discovered issuing from a clothing store with bundles in their hands, and whom he attempted to arrest. On seeing the rascals emerge from the store No. 495 West-street, he gave the alarm-rap and rushed upon them. One of them fled, but the other stubbornly stood his ground, and with him the officer grappled. The fellow resisted desperately, and before the officer could overpower him, the first burglar returned to the aid of his companion, and during the struggle that ensued the officer was stabbed with a dirk in the left side by one of the burglars, who then fled. HARDENBROOK, unconscious of the extent of the injury which he had received, chased them to the corner of Perry and Washington-streets, where, exhausted by the loss of blood, he fell to the sidewalk. Officers DOWNING and others, who were attracted by the alarm which had been given, soon afterwards came up and conveyed him to the Station House. He was, when found, unable to speak, but after having received surgical attendance he revived sufficiently to give an account of the manner in which he received his fatal wound. He was then taken to his residence at No. 48 Troy-street, where he died at 4½ o'clock in the morning.

A thorough but unsuccessful search was made for the dagger with which HARDENBROOK was stabbed. The sheath was found, and judging from its size, the dagger must have been at least five inches in length. Clothing to the amount of $150 was taken by the burglars from the store from which they were seen to emerge, but all of it was subsequently found upon the sidewalk where the struggle took place, with the exception of a coat and vest, which it is probable the thieves carried away upon their persons.

Mr. HARDENBROOK was a native of this City, and 31 years of age. He leaves a wife and child. He was appointed upon the Police in 1854. As an officer and a citizen, he was much esteemed.

At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, Coroner CONNERY proceeded to the late residence of deceased and commenced an inquest upon the body. A few witnesses were examined, but their testimony offered no facts additional to those above given. Drs. FINNELL and WELTJE, who made the *post mortem*, explained the nature and extent of the wound, which penetrated the lobe of the left lung. The inquest was then adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Councilmen last evening adopted a resolution offering a reward of $1,000 for the discovery of the murderers, to whom as yet there is no clue.

Charge of Obtaining Goods under False Pretences—Transactions to the Extent of $90,000.

MOSES BETTMAN, a well-known and extensive dry goods importer, doing business in Liberty-street was arrested on Monday last and taken before Justice DAVIES, of the Supreme Court, on a charge of committing extensive frauds upon his creditors. The complaint was made by Messrs. MITCHELL & POTT, importers, at No. 56 Broadway, who allege that BETTMAN obtained upwards of $90,000 worth of goods on time, within the past three months, for which he never intended to pay, and that he disposed of these goods to parties at a price below that for which he agreed to pay for them himself; and that some of them he forwarded in the original packages to Philadelphia, where they were sold at auction at prices much less than their original cost. It is further charged that the defendant caused fictitious entries of sales to be made in his books, with a view to deceive, and that on the 27th of March he removed from his shelves between $8,000 to $9,000 worth of goods, and hid the same in a hardware store. All these things, it appears, he did with a view to failing and defrauding his creditors. This intention, it is charged, he more than once averred to a certain party to whom also he detailed his plans of proceeding.

The accused was ordered by the Justice to find bail, to appear, in the sum of $5,000, and failing to do this, he was committed to Eldridge-street jail, where he remained over night. Next day, (Tuesday,) Messrs. BERNHEIMER Brothers, furnished the necessary security, and he was thereupon liberated. An injunction was granted, restraining him from removing, or disposing of, in any way, such of the stock as yet remains in his store.

BETTMAN, it appears, is indebted to MITCHELL & POTT in the sum of $31,000, and largely, also, to BOWEN & McNAMEE, and other firms. He has heretofore stood well with business men. The whole affair has greatly exercised the dry goods importers.

☞ The Indiana Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb has suspended operations till such time as the Legislature shall see fit to furnish means to carry it on. The pupils are to be sent home, and the keys of the establishment handed over to anyhody who will take them.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—The Governor has appointed J. WILSON GREENE, EDWARD S. MCPHERSON and WILLIAM FURNISS Notaries Public for New-York.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Retreat of Col. Lockridge from Castillo.

San Juan River in the Hands of the Costa Ricans.

Fearful Steamboat Explosion.

SIXTY FILLIBUSTERS KILLED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 15.

The Steamship *Isabel* arrived at Charleston on Sunday night, bringing Havana and Key West dates to the 10th instant.

The Steamship *Tennessee*, from Aspinwall, *via*. San Juan, had arrived at Key West, bringing very important news from Nicaragua.

Col. LOCKRIDGE, who at last accounts was threatening to attack Castillo, had abandoned the intention and retreated from his position, leaving the whole of the San Juan River in complete possession of the Costa Ricans.

A dreadful explosion had occurred on board the old transit steamer *J. N. Scott*, and sixty lives (Fillibusters) are reported to have been lost.

The *Tennessee* had a number of LOCKRIDGE's command on board, including about fifty sick and wounded.

The *Tennessee* would sail from Key West on the evening of the 10th for New-York, where she may be expected to-day or to-morrow.

Among the arrivals at Havana on the 8th, were the brigs *Argo*, from Boston, *Yankee Blade*, from Portland, and schooner *R. Curtis*, from Boston. 9th, barks *N. Place*, from New-York, *Sophio*, do., *Abiela*, from Portland, and brigs *E. A. Reed*, New-York, and *Cuba*, from Portland.

From Washington.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE FAILURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH NEW-GRANADA—THE NAVAL COURTS OF INQUIRY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 15.

The Administration have been officially advised by Messrs. MORSE and BOWLIN of their unsuccessful efforts to treat with the Government of New-Granada. The affairs of the Isthmus were, to-day, a matter of Cabinet consultation, and excluded all other subjects. Our Government resolved that American rights in that quarter shall be respected. It will shortly send thither four or five vessels with such instructions to their commanders as will, it is believed, consummate the object and lead to the settlement of the existing difficulties. The Administration are determined to take a decided stand.

The third Naval Court of Inquiry will meet next Monday. It is composed of Captains ENGLEBY, NEWTON and STRINGHAM, neither of whom was promoted by the late retiring Board.

The Secretary of the Navy, owing to a pressure of other business, has not acted on the findings in the four cases decided by the Naval Court of Inquiry. The seals are not even broken.

Mr. HARRIS' salutatory as Editor and Proprietor of the *Union* appeared in that journal this morning. He says he brings to the duties of his position considerable experience in editorial service, and no small share of zeal and faith and devotion to the great principles of the Democratic Party.

The *Union* will appear to-morrow under the auspices of its new editor. Colonel CARVER, of Pennsylvania, has been retained as assistant editor. The reports that EDMUND BURKE and others were engaged is altogether untrue.

Three houses on West-street, Georgetown, including that of Commodore CASSIN, were destroyed by fire, this afternoon, and another considerably damaged. Loss, $30,000. The fire is the most destructive that has occurred in Georgetown for 30 years.

From Boston.

SHIP PANTHER ASHORE IN THE HARBOR—BANQUET TO THE OFFICERS OF THE MERRIMAC—CASE OF REV. O. P. FARRINGTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 15.

The ship *Panther*, BISHOP, from Calcutta Jan. 13, for Boston, went ashore yesterday at 4 o'clock P. M., near the west head of Nahant, at the entrance of Lynn Bay. She has seven feet of water in the hold. She lays in a good position, and will get off after lightening. The steamer *R. B. Forbes* will go to her this morning with men and a steam pump.

The members of the City Government gave a dinner to the officers of the steam-frigate *Merrimac* last evening, at the Revere House, at which speeches were made by Mayor RICE, Capt. PENDERGRAST, and other officers and gentlemen present.

The Church Council at Cohasset, after investigating the charges of adultery, &c., against Rev. O. P. FARRINGTON, voted six for acquittal and three for conviction. It is understood that Mr. FARRINGTON will vacate the pulpit.

Arrest of a Notorious Horse-Thief.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, April 15.

OSCAR B. PHELPS, who has stolen horses in North Brookfield, Worcester, Concord, Mass., and in Rhode Island, was arrested, to-day, at Indian Orchard, near Springfield. He will be taken to Worcester, to-morrow morning, and examined on Friday morning before the Police Court. PHELPS has been in the State Reform School, and is only 18 years of age.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 15.

New-Orleans papers of the 9th inst. have been received.

The ships *Resolute*, *Black Sea* and *Boreditch* were considerably damaged by coming in collision in Mississippi River, and the former was obliged to put back for repairs.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, April 15.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad is now completed to the Mississippi River. An excursion train left for Prairie du Chien this morning, it being the first through train on the line. There is great rejoicing here at the completion of this, the pioneer road.

Western Railroad Loans.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 15.

The city of Dubuque has voted to loan its credit to the amount of $200,000, to the Dubuque and Turkey River Railroad Company, and to the amount of $100,000 to the Dubuque and Belleville Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 15.

The dam No. 5 of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal gave way on Sunday. It will take two or three weeks to repair it.

Navigation of Lake Champlain.

WHITEHALL, Wednesday, April 15.

The Champlain is now open, and steamboats will commence running to-morrow.

Death of an Editor.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 14.

H. M. CUSHMAN, assistant editor of the Charleston *Courier*, died last night.

☞ The American Institute had an informal meeting last evening to receive nominations of officers for the ensuing evening. The annual meeting for the election of officers takes place on the first Thursday in May.

☞ Where are the garroters? Only two months ago somebody enjoyed their attention every night of the week. What has so suddenly choked them off?

The Great Fire in Baltimore.

SEVERAL WAREHOUSES DESTROYED—HEARTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

From the American, of Wednesday.

At 8 o'clock last evening the bell of the Mechanical sounded the alarm for a fire in the home district. On reaching the vicinity of Charles and Lombard streets, the streets were so densely clouded with smoke that the locality of the fire could not be discovered for some moments, and it was with great difficulty the firemen could proceed with their work in laying hose and stationing their apparatus. In about five minutes, however, a dense volume of flame rose from the roof and rear of the three magnificent five-story warehouses recently erected on Charles-street, a few doors above Lombard, and which were owned by Mr. ELIAS LEWIS, of Harford County.

The centre warehouse, occupied by R. EDWARDS, Jr., & Co., as a wholesale glass-ware establishment

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, April 16.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 269, 328, 302, 341, 361, 390, 391, 394, 395, 399, 398, 396, 400, 401, 403, 403, 404, 406, 407, 411, 412, 414, 417, 418, 419, 420, 422 to 430, 432, 433, 434.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 396, 154½, 575, 14, 181, 508, 517, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 444, 537, 561. *Part II.*—Nos. 560 to 568, 12, 570 to 573, 915, 216, 491.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I*—Nos. 273, 801, 726, 799, 800, 805, 806, 807, 809, 810½, 812, 814, 817, 819, 820, 821. *Part II*—Nos. 1459, 978, 1522, 1534, 1530, 1359, 1437, 1545, 1446, 1548 to 1564.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 50, 153, 137, 179, 1, 18, 64, 67, 75, 135, 176, 301, 322

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

THE LIEN LAW—TO WHAT EXTENT THE FURNISHER OF MATERIALS HAS A LIEN.

John F. Cunningham vs. *David Jones.*—F. INGRAHAM, Judge.—The plaintiff seeks to recover from the defendant, under the mechanics' lien law, for work done by him for the contractor with the owner.

The referee has found that the defendant (the owner) made a contract with George W. Burwick to erect on his land an addition to his brewery.

That there was no stipulation in respect to the sum or price to be paid, except that the labor was to be days' work.

That the plaintiff did furnish the materials as claimed by him.

And that before the building was completed, Burwick absconded and discontinued the work.

From the evidence it appears that the work was abandoned before the building was inclosed.

The right of the plaintiff to recover depends upon the question whether the contractor had a claim which he could have enforced against the owner at any time before he absconded. If there was nothing then due from the owner, there is no fund out of which the claim can be collected from the defendant.

If there was any contract in the cause (as to which I express no opinion, the referee having found that there was one) it was an entire contract and not divisible as to the time of payment. The agreement was to erect an addition to a building, without any specification as to the time of payment. The law in such case requires the whole work to be done before the contractor can call for his payment. A mere voluntary payment on account does not alter the rights of the parties.

Performance of the entire contract was a condition precedent to payment, and the plaintiff was bound to show such performance before the defendant became liable to the contractor.

McMillan vs. Vanderlip, 19 J. R. 156. Jennings vs. Camp, 13 J. R. 94. Faxon vs. Mansfield, 2 Mass., R 147. Champlain vs. Rowley, 18 Wend. 187.

There are cases where a substantial compliance has been held sufficient to take the case out of the rule, but I know of no case where that has been extended to cases of contracts left half finished, and exposing the contracting party to great injury from such abandonment. In the language of Judge Spencer, it was never intended to embrace the case of a wilful dereliction of the contract when partly executed by one of the parties without the assent and against the will of the other."

In White vs. Hewitt, 1 E. D. Smith p. 395, this question distinctly arose, and the Court say it is not law that a party contracting to perform a specific job, may prosecute it so far as he thinks proper, and then abandon it unfinished without the fault or assent of the party with whom he contracts, and then sue and recover for so much labor as he has chosen to devote to the undertaking. See also Neville vs. Frost, 2 E. D., Smith 62.

The omission to state the compensation in the contract does not alter the rule. The defendant would be bound to pay what the work and materials were worth, but he had a right to insist that the contract should be first completed. If the contractor wanted any other terms of payment, he should have stipulated for it in his contract.

The judgment must be reversed.

Before Hon. Judge I. Graham.

A PERSON CANNOT BE ARRESTED FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION TILL THE ACTION IS TERMINATED

Gustavus A. Mazer vs. *Amant Duplant.*—INGRAHAM, F. J.—The order for arrest was founded on an affidavit showing that plaintiff had been arrested in an action against him, and averring that such action was malicious.

The supposed false imprisonment is merged in the alleged malicious prosecution, and the remedy, if any, is for the latter cause.

The affidavits in reference to this matter are defective in not showing that the action in which the plaintiff was arrested has been terminated—such fact should appear either to hold to bail or to sustain the plaintiff's case on the trial. I understand from the counsel that the action is still pending.

This is conclusive on this motion. (4 Wend, 501.)

Defendant discharged from arrest on stipulating not to sue.

William Lane vs. *David McLellan.*—Referred to James Maurice.

Elizabeth Clarke vs. *John Clarkson.*—Motion for leave to issue execution granted.

Antonia Mota vs. *William R. Foster.*—Commission granted; application to put off cause, if reached before, to be made at Trial Term. No stay granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The Jury in the case of Rost and Kohler, charged with rape, after having been twenty-one hours in deliberation, came into Court yesterday morning and returned a verdict against the prisoners, of "Guilty of assault and battery, with intent to commit rape." The prisoners' counsel asked for time to prepare a bill of exceptions, which the Recorder granted, and sentence was accordingly deferred.

A man named Henry Faben, who was arrested on the night of the 5th instant, as he was leaving the store of Mr. William Hartye, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, into which he had broken, with a quantity of stolen property in his possession, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. He was immediately tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree, as his was not known to the police as an old offender, the Recorder was consequently lenient towards him, awarding him only two years and six months in the State Prison.

AN ORATORICAL BURGLAR—A NOVEL SCENE IN COURT.

A man well known to the authorities as a hardened thief and burglar, but whose education and natural abilities are far above the average, was tried yesterday for burglary. Mrs. Catharine Merwin dwells at No. 196 Madison-street, and on the same floor with that lady, in an adjoining room, dwells Miss Stewart, who, in Mrs. Merwin's absence, keeps the key of her apartment. On March 27, Mrs. Merwin intrusted her key to her friend, as usual, and went out. She had not been long gone when Miss Stewart, having occasion to go in, and opened her door to ascertain the cause. To her astonishment, she saw the prisoner in the act of quitting Mrs. Merwin's room, which he had opened with a false key. The courageous lady seized him by the collar, but he tore himself from her grasp, leaped over the bannister of the stairs, and fled into the street, hotly pursued by Miss Stewart, who soon put two Police officers on his track. After a long chase, he was overtaken and captured. On being examined at the station-house, six skeleton keys were found in his pocket.

On his trial, yesterday, although he had a lawyer to defend him, he ignored that gentleman's presence altogether, and insisted on pleading his own cause. On a former occasion, on a trial for burglary, he addressed the Jury in a speech of two hours' length, which was characterized by those who heard it, as really a fine affair. It did not, however, save him from going to the State Prison for five years. He spoke for about three-quarters of an hour. He said he was born in Philadelphia, and was 26 years old. His last place of residence was Williamsburg. By profession a book-agent, his pride and profit were to disseminate knowledge, and to sow in good soil the blessings of learning, and the starry truths of science. He understood the technicalities of the law, and would not suffer himself to stand in that Court as a burglar. He had committed no burglary, but he was guilty of another offence, that of a "first intent to commit a larceny"—an intent which he abandoned after entering the complainant's room, when he found that there was nothing there worth stealing. The Court would instruct them (the Jury) that when there was no evidence that a burglary had been committed, they could not convict of burglary, and when nothing had been stolen, where was there any larceny? Let them look rationally at the situation as a defendant, and say if he did not stand in the position of an injured man. He merely looked into the complainant's room—was there any harm in looking? He took nothing—there was nothing worth his while to take.

The professional care with which all this and a very great deal more was said would have been creditable to the best lawyer at that or any other bar. The Jury listened attentively, as did everybody in the Court, but without leaving their seats they remorselessly found him guilty. On being asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced upon him according to law, he replied that there was one circumstance which he had forgot to mention. After his committal to the City Prison on this charge, he had sent a petition to a Justice of the Supreme Court to obtain another examination the commission having been violated on his first examination. The petition was not attended to, but in a day or two afterwards, a lawyer came to the prison, and said that he had been sent by that Justice of the Supreme Court, to take charge of his defence. Into his hands he (the prisoner) resigned his case, but not being able after that to communicate with him, he could not say how it would have been conducted. Upon his arraignment last Monday, he had intended to have pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit larceny, but his counsel advised him not to do so, and having so advised, refused now on actual trial to offer any defence. Consequently he (the prisoner) had had to take up the thread of his defence and conduct it alone. His counsel had promised that his numerous witnesses should be forthcoming, but not a witness was there in Court. If this account of things was inconsistent with a new trial he had nothing more to say. It only remained for him to bend to the verdict of the Jury and the sentence of the Court.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that his counsel had acted judiciously in not offering any defence. "Your character," said his Honor, "is too well known. You have outraged justice for a long time, having been previously twice convicted, and on each occasion serving out your prison term. Had the abilities which you undoubtedly possess been devoted to honest purposes, you would have been placed in a far different position. You are one of those persons who are entitled to no sympathy. The ignorant, the uneducated, those whose minds have received no enlightenment, are often objects of compassion when they commit crime; for you no pity can be felt." The Recorder sentenced Mr. Harsen to five years in the State Prison.

A case of grand larceny was then called on. John Donnelly, a young and good-looking Irishman, was charged with stealing a cart, the property of John Cualne. The cart had been exposed to the weather for a long time, and it was doubtful whether it was of sufficient value to make the offence one of grand larceny. The prisoner was undefended. He made, perhaps, the best defence he could, by pleading for mercy for the sake of his family. The Jury did not disdain the plea, but found him guilty of petit larceny only. The Recorder was lenient also, and sent him six months to the Penitentiary. The prisoner, with tears in his eyes, thanked the Jury for the moderation of their verdict.

The Court adjourned for the day.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—APRIL 15.

Before Hon. Samuel D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

Dennis Haggerty, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill Samuel C. Felt, was placed upon trial and convicted. The offence was committed on the 7th of February last, at the house of prisoner on Flushing-avenue. Mr. Felt was a Deputy Sheriff, and went to dispossess prisoner, when he attacked him with an axe.

Ann Martin pleaded not guilty to an indictment for assault and battery, with intent to kill, and was sent back to jail to await trial.

James Piper, arrested for grand larceny, was discharged by the Court, the Grand Jury failing to find any indictment.

Wm. Smith, indicted for burglary in stealing a coat from House No. 301 Navy-street, was convicted of petit larceny under the instruction of the Court.

In the case of Francis O'Donnell and James McGinness boys, indicted for burglary, a plea of guilty of petit larceny was accepted. The former was sentenced to 8 and the latter 30 days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—APRIL 15.

Before Hon. S. D. Culver, City Judge.

The Contempt Case.—H. B. Fenton, Esq., purged himself of contempt this morning by affidavit.

Vincent Faben vs. *John Morrison.*—This suit was brought to recover money alleged to be due under a contract. The case was commenced yesterday, but this morning, finding that a long account would have to be examined, by consent the case was referred to Alexander Haddan, Esq.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 14.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2489	2770	70	578	527	3590
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	243	73	115	1430	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	179	101	164	1341	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	94	144	109	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2489	3326	388	965	3288	3590
Last week	2070	3579	367	712	3346	1593
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856						3,548
Total receipts for week ending to-day						2,979

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCES.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	756	.....	.....	.....	990
Hudson River Railroad	537	.....	.....	.....	1181
Hudson River Boats	1247	.....	.....	.....	1491
Harlem Railroad	109	70	578	527	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the official report of animals destined for the New-York market, forwarded over the Erie Railroad during the week ending this forenoon:

Cattle	1075	Sheep	641
Hogs	8350	Horses	22
Calves	643		

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	796	Massachusetts	—
New-York	609	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	985	Texas	—
Kentucky	—	Connecticut	—
Indiana	308	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Wisconsin	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about the same—that is for stock of the *same* grades.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	12¾c @13¾c.	12c. @13c.
First quality	11¾c.@12¾.	11¾c.@13c.
Medium quality	11¼c.@12c.	11c. @11¾c.
Poor quality	10½c.@11c.	10¾c.@11c.
Poorest quality	10c. @10½c.	9¾c.@10c.
General selling prices	11c. @12c.	10c. @12c.
Average of all sales	11¾c.	@11c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 10¼c.@11¾c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 10c.@12c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 10c.@11¾c.

REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Contrary to general expectation, the yards on Forty-fourth-street were pretty well stocked with Cattle this morning. Including a few sales of last evening there were 2,483 for to day's market, and 2,770 for the week, which is 200 above the total City receipts for the preceding week. The total receipts at the four City markets have been 3,286, or 3,326, including 40 retailed at Bergen....Owing to the light stock last Wednesday and the increased demand incident to the close of the Lenten Fast, most of the animals found purchasers to-day at prices about equal to those obtained on last market day. The average of all sales we place a little higher, not on account of any advance of the same grades, but from the decidedly superior general quality of the Cattle offered to-day....The highest rates were obtained early in the day, as there was a gradual decline towards evening, especially on the poorer grades....The Cattle did not show well, owing to the frequent rains of late....The yards were in a very muddy condition, and the frequent showers throughout the day, helped to render the market dull and anything but pleasant. There were, however, but few animals unsold at the time we left the yards. Eastern dealers bought freely at Albany this week. We learned of sales of some 700 for Brighton, Providence, &c.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few disposed of last evening:

No.	State	Owner.	Salesman.
71	O. & N. Y.	Mead & Holcomb.	Owners.
140	Ind.	Eckstein & Westh'r.	Owners.
48	N. Y.	Eckstein & Westh'r.	Owners.
53	Ill.	S. Baker	S. Sherman.
20	Ohio.	J. Purchase	Purchase & Wheaton.
64	Ind.	J. Shobe	Miller, Haring & Gurney.
46	N. Y.	H. Olin	Miller, Haring & Gurney.
13	Ind.	Holmes & Prieffer	Miller, Haring & Gurney.
109	Ill.	Pratt & Reed	C. G. Teed.
69	Ill.	Capt. Hutchinson	J. C. Hoag.
103	Ill.	D. A. Yocomb	George Ayrault.
21	N. Y.	Fraun & Klog	George Ayrault.
116	Ill.	Smith & Lamb	T. White & Son.
90	N. Y.	D. Belden	Owner.
84	Ohio.	E. M. Baker	D Belden.
73	O. & Ill.	Vail & Carey	Owners.
124	Ill.	Allerton & Conger	Owners.
137	Ind.	Myers & Belden	Owners.
99	Ill.	Martin & Valentine	Owners.
88	Ohio.	Pancake & Perrill	A. Merritt.
107	Ill.	E. C. W. Norton	Harris & Claypool.
110	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ulery.
86	Ill.	H. Colwell & Co	Owner.
79	N. Y.	Lackey & Wells	Owners.
135	N. Y. & Ill.	D. Barnes & Co	Owners.
68	Ohio.	R. R. Seymour	B. Bartram.
80	Ind.	Johnson & Templeton.	Beach & Smith.
100	N. Y.	B. Bartram	Owner.
19	N. Y.	R. Benedict	Owner.
16	N. Y.	M. S. Ackerman	Owner.
50	O. & N. Y.	H. Elsner	Owner.
63	Ohio.	D. Allerton	Owner.
17	N. Y.	I. M. Bloom	Owner.
36	N. Y.	Thomas McAnney	Owner.
34	N. Y.	G. Roberts	Owner.
6	Ohio.	J. S. Light	Miller, Haring & Gurney.
14	N. Y.	John Tower	Owner.
10	N. Y.	Bloomer & Silleck	Owners.
26	N. Y.	Wm. H Belden	Owner.
14	N. Y.	Daniel McElwee	Owner.
10	N. Y.	S. E. Russell	Owner.
60	Ohio.	J. H. Williams,	Owner.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

EGESTEIN & WESTHAMMER sold on their own account 140 fair Indiana Cattle, estimated at 650 lbs., at about 11c. average. Also, 48 good distillery Beeves, rated 700 lbs, at 12c. ₩ lb.

JOHNSON & TEMPLETON furnished 80 Indiana Cattle, a portion of which were of fine quality; selling by BEACH & SMITH at 11c.@13c. C. GWINN bought five at $117 each, or 13c. ₩ lb.

GEO. AYRAULT was selling 103 good Illinois Cattle for D. A. YOCOMB, judged 825 lbs. net, at an average of near 12c., a few of the best at 12½c. They were running out at about $100 each. Also, for PRUYN & RING, 31 coarse, New York still-fed Cattle, at about 11¼c; estimated 850 lbs. B. WEBER took 13 at $100 each.

J. H. WILLIAMS sold, on his own account, 60 Ohio Cattle, most of which classed as first quality. J. IRWIN bought 20 of them, rated at 1,300 lbs., net, at $180 each, or more than 13c. ₩ lb. The balance were bringing 13c.@13¾c. ₩ lb.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN contributed 270 good Illinois Cattle, 110 of which were selling by S. ULLERY, at about 11¾c. ₩ lb Estimated 750 lbs., net.

BROOMER & SILLECK sold, on their own account, 18 New-York and Connecticut Cattle, of prime quality. One five year-old Steer, fed by Col. FIELD, of North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., weighed at home 2,960 lbs., and sold to B. WEBER, at $165, or about 13c. ₩ lb. One pair of six-year-old Oxen, fed by J. SCOTT, of Ridgefield, Conn., was taken by the purchaser of the Steer at $320. They were native stock, weighing at home 4,470 lbs.

PURDAM & WHEATON were selling on their own account 20 Blue Ohio beeves, which they estimated 750 lbs. net, at 12@13c ₩ lb.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY sold for J. SHOUP 64 medium Indiana steers, rated 625 lbs., at 11@12c. Also for H. OLIN 46 New-York distillery cattle, a part of which were quite common, at about $72 each; average weight 625 lbs. net.

MEAD & HOLCOMB were disposing of 48 pair Ohio cattle, rated at 725 lbs., at an average of 11¾c. Also 25 New York distillery steers, estimated at 850 lbs., at about the same price. They were owners of both lots.

PRATT & REED contributed 109 Illinois cattle, estimated 750 to 775 lbs. net, which were sold by C. G. TEED at 12c.@13c. These were fine bullocks, and went off readily.

WELLS & HOXIE sold 44 good distillery cattle for F. LACKEY, of Wayne County, N. Y., rated at 700 lbs., for 11¾c.@12¾c. Also, one large pair of bullocks, fed by I. CHAPMAN, of Wayne County, for $290. These latter were estimated to weigh 1,900 lbs. each in the beef, and were bought by L. MARTIN.

R. R. SEYMOUR forwarded 61 more of those fine cattle fed by himself in Ross County, Ohio. They came to a good market, and brought 12¾c.@13c. ₩ lb; B. BARTRAM salesman. The owner estimated them to weigh here 925 lbs. net. B. WEBER took five of the best at $150 each, or fully 13c. ₩ lb. They were the best large lot in the yards to-day, and were sought by buyers of prime beef.

VAIL and CARY were selling on their own account 30 Ohio and 43 Illinois Cattle. The former were rated 775 lbs. of good quality, bringing 11c@12½c. The latter estimated 700 lbs. were coarser, bringing 11c@12c.

D. BELDEN sold on his own account 90 head of fine cattle from STEWART'S Chittenango distillery, at an average of $105, called 850 lbs. net. Also, 88 Ohio Cattle bought of S. M. BAKER, at 11½c@12¾c.

S. M. BAKER had several lots of cattle on sale. One of which, consisting of 88 good Ohio cattle, called 800 lbs. net were wholesaled to D. BELDEN, at about $12 ₩ 100. S. SHERMAN was selling another lot of 53 Illinois cattle, bought by BAKER, at Albany, for 11c.@12¾c. They were fair bullocks, estimated 775 lbs. net. S. M. B. also bought 33 Ohio cattle at Albany, which he wholesaled to H. ESENER.

Captain HUTCHINSON brought in 69 good beeves from Henderson County, Ill. Forty of these were fed by himself, and weighed at home an average of 1,538 lbs. The balance averaged 1,350 lbs. home weight. J. C. HOAG sold them at 11¾c.@13c. Five of them brought $110 each; three sold for $115, and four at $117 50 ₩ head.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $38 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50; and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20 @$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The receipts show a slight gain over last week. Prices are nearly the same, and good cows are in fair demand.

ALLERTON reports 70 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $30@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$60 for extras. But little variation since last report, with a fair trade.

BROWNING reports receipts of 73 Milch cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. Supply equal to the demand. Much of the stock is common. Selling as last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports 101 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $65@$45 for good; and $50@$65 for extras. A few as high as $70.

Fresh Cows continue in good supply, with a more active demand.

O'BRIEN reports 144 Milch Cows, selling, at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65.

Market fully supplied. Quality generally good. Selling same as last week, only not as brisk.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Receipts for the past week have been large, but prices of good animals, owing, in part, to a scarcity of beef, remain unchanged. Poor young calves continue to be sent in.

ALLERTON reports 578 Veal Calves, selling for 6c.@7c.; a few at 7¾c. Market abundantly supplied. "Bobs" are plenty and sell at nominal rates.

BROWNING reports 115 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6c., live weight; a few at 6c.@6c. Supply large, especially of "bobs," which are dull at low rates.

CHAMBERLIN reports 164 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c. @7½c. Supply large and quality generally fair. Selling well at quoted prices.

O'BRIEN reports 108 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c.; a few at 7¾c. A fair supply of good ones which sell well. Medium or common calves are dull.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₩ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The receipts continue to fall off. After "shearing time" they will probably be more abundant. The greater portion of those brought in have been clipped, although it is too early to deprive them of their Winter clothing. The middle of May is soon enough, in this latitude.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 527 Sheep, which brought $5@$8 ₩ head, or from 12c.@14c. ₩ lb. dressed weight. A few at 15c.@16c. None in market this morning. They have been bringing high prices.

BROWNING reports receipts of 1,420 Sheep, selling at 12c.@14c. Short supply, especially for to-day.—Stock nearly all sheared, and of good quality.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 1,341 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $5@$7 ₩ head, or 11c.@14c. ₩ lb., dressed weight. Short supply, especially for to-day's market. Stock held back in the country for their fleeces.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 14, 1857.

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of 600 Sheep at 12¼c. @ 15c. ₩ lb. Clipped Sheep bring the former, and those with wool on, the latter price.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₩ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals have been more free of late, and a downward tendency is perceptible. The quality of those now in market, at least what we have seen, is an improvement on previous consignments.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 3,590 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week from 7¼c. to 7¾c. ₩ lb. Market well supplied with fat hogs, and prices are declining. One lot of 254 hogs are now held at 7½c., live weight.

VAN BRUNT & WATHOUSE, Pork-Packers, No. 290 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.....7¼c.@7½c. | Dressed.....9¾c.

DISTILLERY.

Live.....7c. | Dressed.....9¼c.

Arrivals more free, and market well supplied. No demand for stock hogs at the present time.

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 15, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in limited demand at former prices. Pearls, $7 56¼@$7 62½; Pots, $7 81¼@$7 87½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to day, 423 bbls. Pearls and 223 bbls. Pots—together 646 bbls. Saleratus, 7¼c. ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade lacks vigor; the supply is not heavy, but is generally in excess of the requirements of buyers. Prices are depressed and languid.

CANDLES—Are salable and steady.

COAL—The demand is tame; prices show no quotable variation.

COFFEE—Is very moderately dealt in at our quotations. Java, 15c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 13c.@14¼c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 11¾c. ₩ lb. Stock in first hands, yesterday, of Rio Coffee on the 14th April, 1857, 76,196 bags; Java, mats, 27,520; do. Gov. bags, 1,104; Ceylon 2,879 bags; Bahia, 4,200 bags; other descriptions, 1,340 bags—Total, bags and mats, 113,239.

COPPER—Is heavy and drooping. New Sheathing, 33¾c.@34c.; Old do., 26¾c.@27c.; Yellow Metal, 28c.; American Ingot, 23¾c.@25c.; Chili Pig, 26¼c.@26¾c.; Bolts, 28c.; Brazier's, 35c. ₩ lb.

CORDAGE—American-made Manila, 11c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 12½c.@14c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The demand is fair, and factors manifest undiminished firmness.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	13¼	13¼
Middling	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Middling Fair	14¾	15	15¼	15¾

DRY GOODS—The market is unsettled. Jobbers are selling a fair amount of Domestic Cottons and favorite imported goods, more chiefly to dealers from the interior of this State and the Northwestern States, at what they deem satisfactory prices. Domestic Woolens are partially neglected and are declining. Importers of foreign fabrics are effecting sales of any magnitude only through the auction rooms, where very poor prices are obtainable, except for really choice articles needed by jobbers to complete assortments, and to meet the wants of their customers. Most factors are eager to dispose of their supplies, and the effect of this is injurious to the stability of the market. The West and Southwest pay up very tardily. The South is more prompt. Creditors are not satisfied with their experience in this respect, and will not be so accommodating to purchasers, for some time to come, as they have been during the last six or eight months.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair demand, and are firm, at $3@$3 87½ ₩ cwt. Pickled Cod, $3 87½@$4 25 ₩ bbl. Mackerel are in light supply and good request, at $11@$22 for large No. 1; $11 50@$12 for small do.; $11 for large No. 2; $10 25@10 75 for small and medium do. 1 $8 25@$8 50 for large No 3; and $6@$6 25 for medium do., ₩ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $31@$33 ₩ tc, and $32@$33 ₩ bbl. Shad at $5 50 for Connecticut No 1, and $5 for No. 2, ₩ half bbl. Pickled Herrings are plenty and heavy at $3@$3 25 ₩ bbl. Smoked Herrings are in fair supply and demand, at 35c @40c. for scaled, and 26c.@28c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is brisker and dearer, with sales reported of about 11,300 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 65@$5 75
Straight State	5 75@ 5 85
Extra State	5 85@ 6 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 65@ 5 85
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 70@ 5 90
Fancy Michigan	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 05@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 25@ 8 50

Canadian is steadily improving. Superfine extra is worth $6@$7 50 ₩ bbl, 7,000 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern continues in good request, at strengthening prices. The transactions since our last, comprise about 2,850 bbls low Mixed to fair Extra, and choice Extra at $6 22@$7 75, and $7 75@$8 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady, at $3 50@$4 65 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 25 in puncheons.

FRUIT—The market is quiet and steady. Sales of Messina lemons at $3 25@$3 62½ ₩ box. Sales were made by auction to-day, of 730 boxes of Messina Lemons, at $2@$3 15; and 3,055 boxes do. Oranges, at $3 25@$3 65 ₩ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The recent European news stiffened factors, and these now hold their supplies at prices generally above the limits of buyers. Hence the inactivity in the market.

GRAIN—Wheat is very sparingly offered and is in moderate demand at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of about 6,500 bushels—including good Southern White at $1 36; Southern White mixed at $1 44; and ordinary Southern Red at $1 30 ₩ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 50@$1 65 for White, and $1 25@$1 48 for Red, ₩ bushel. Rye is in request and is steady at from 86c.@90c ₩ bushel. Barley is worth $1 55@$1 75, for inferior to choice, in lots, ₩ bushel, being very scarce and in demand. Barley Malt is rare and quoted up to $1 85 @$1 95 ₩ bushel. Oats are more inquired for, and firmer at 52c.@57c. for Western and 53½c.@55c. for State; 51c. @53c. for Jersey, and 49c @51c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, at strengthening prices. We have heard of sales of about 40,000 bushels at 72c. for old Western mixed, in store; 71c.@75c. for new and old yellow, and 72c.@78c. for new and old White, ₩ bushel. White Beans, $1 7½@$1 87½; Canadian Peas, $1 05 ₩ bushel; Black-eyed Peas, $3 87½@$4 ₩ 2 bushels.

GUNNY CLOTH—Calcutta, 12¾c @13¼c. ₩ yard.

HAIR—South American Mixed, 34c @36c. ₩ lb.

HAY—About 800 bales River found buyers, mainly at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 87½c @$1 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Rules dull and heavy, as before quoted.

HIDES—Are inactive and drooping. Prime Buenos Ayres, 36c.@31½c.; Rio Grande, 26c.; Orinoco, 33½c.; Maracaibo, 31c.@31½c.; Porto Cabello, 31c. for booked, and 32c. for open; African, 27½c.@29c.; Dry Western, 26½c.@27c.; do Southern, 21½c.@23c.; and City Slaughter, 11¾c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Stock, 68,340, against 54,869 same date last year.

HONEY—Cuba, 8½c., in bond, and 97½c @$1, free ₩ gallon.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, at steady rates: 7c @ 11c. for ordinary to prime ₩ lb.

IRON—Is inactive, yet firm, with a very limited supply available, especially of Foreign.

LEAD—Is selling slowly at old figures.

LEATHER—Sole is in rather better request, and is without any further change in price.

LIME—Rockland rules dull and nominal. It was last sold at 90c. for common, and at $1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is still good, prices favor factors. Porto Rico, in hhds., 37c.@38c.; Cuba Muscovado, 33c.@31c; Clayed Cuba, 30c.@33c.; and New-Orleans, 34c.@36c ₩ gallon.

NAILS—Are in fair request at uniform rates.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains scarce and quiet at $3 37½@$3 43¾ ₩ bbl. Spirits of Tar is still brisker and firmer, at 48c.@48¾c. ₩ gallon. Tar is lower, yet steady, at $3@$3 50 ₩ bbl. Resin is in fair demand, and is worth $1 75@$1 80 for common ₩ 310 lbs., delivered; $1 87½@$2 3½ for No. 2; and $3@$4 for No. 1 and White ₩ 280 lbs. Pitch brings, in lots, $2@$2 25 ₩ bushel.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, $31@

DRY GOODS.

E. M. BOSHER & Co.,
No. 1265 BROADWAY,
Between 29th and 30th sts., New-York,
Have now open a
TRUE SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.
Also, a choice variety of RIBBONS in every variety and color, for Bonnets and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths.
SILKS,
SATINS,
MARCELLINES,
FLORENCES,
Mourning Goods,
BAREGES,
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black, English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black, Colored and White KID GLOVES,
Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Shaker, Pedal, Rustic, Braid and Split Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Silver and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination
OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES AND PLATED WARE IN AMERICA,
Will commence this week with the following prices:
GAS FIXTURES.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
Hall Lamps, each	$3 00	$4 00
Hall Brackets, 1 Light, each	50	75
Parlor Chandeliers, 3 Lights, each	7 50	10 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights, each	9 00	14 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights, each	15 00	22 00
Extension Folding Brackets, each	75	1 00

GLASS, CHINA AND IRON STONEWARE.

Tea Set Goblets, the dozen	$1 75	$2 00
Tea Set Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 00
Tea Set Wines, the dozen	3 75	5 00
Tea Set Claret Jugs, each	3 75	5 50
White Tea Set, 44 pieces	1 00	2 00
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	16 00	25 00

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	$20 00	$30 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 25	10 00
Silver-plated Casters	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons the dozen	1 50	2 50

CUT OUT
this advertisement and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Our original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE COMPAGNIE
LYONNAISE,
No. 37 Boulevard des Capucines,
Paris.
SILK STUFFS, LACE, NOVELTIES of different textures: READY-MADE ARTICLES, PRINTED MUSLINS, INDIA and FRENCH CASHMERES.
This house is the most highly recommended in France, and the most considerable establishment in Europe, not only on account of the importance of its manufactures and its extensive sales, but by the grandeur and extent of its warerooms, having an entrance in three different streets. The
COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE
[illegible] articles of their own manufacture, and thus [illegible] in direct relation with the manufacturers, [illegible] advantages than
[illegible]
[illegible] SILKS,
[illegible] GOODS,
[illegible] OF COLORED
[illegible]
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
MONDAY, APRIL 13,
and following days,
selling at
5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., and 12c.
N. B.—The above are probably the cheapest
Lots of [illegible]
offered for sale this season.
LYONS & JONES,
No. 281 Grand-st.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 248 Broadway, Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR SPRING
DECORATIVE [illegible]
Of
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Tuftedtops, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATELLES and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!
STELLA SHAWLS!
Another large purchase of those
BEAUTIFUL STELLAS,
AT
COLUMBIAN HALL,
Price as before, Four and Five dollars each.
Ladies will recollect that our
MANTILLA ROOM
is now open with a splendid stock at prices
which places competition in the shade
COLUMBIAN HALL,
LYONS & JONES, No. 281 Grand-st.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
And Materials for boys' wear.
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE,
at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.,
Remember,
We have only one price,
And all our goods warranted as represented.
LYONS & JONES.
Quilts, Table Linens, Sheetings, Diapers, &c.
Another case of Brilliants, at 12½ cents, worth 18 cents.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In the [illegible] Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—MRS. GAYNOR BEGS TO INFORM her numerous patrons and the ladies generally, that she is about removing her corset establishment from No. 298 6th-av., to the large and commodious store
NO. 843 BROADWAY,
Between 13th and 14th sts.,
and will open on Tuesday, April 14, with an elegant assortment of all kinds of Corsets, Skirts, &c. It is her intention to continue both in Broadway and her old store, No. 45 3d-av., the same reasonable charges that have heretofore given such general satisfaction.
MRS. T. H. GAYNOR,
No. 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.,
and No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

BLACK AND COLORED PINEAPPLE and Grass Grenadines, Lutongs, Plaid Silks, do. Tussores, Grenadines, Barege Grenadines, Fans, &c., just opened, for wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.—THE BALance of these goods from the late wrecks, consisting of linens, table cloths, diaper, prints, ginghams, de laines, broadcloths, cassimeres, muslins, laces, collars, &c., will be sold off at reduced prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

843 BROADWAY.—MRS. GAYNOR HAS opened her new Corset and Skirt Store at
No. 843 Broadway,
Between 13th and 14th sts.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS.
STRAW AND LACE TRIMMINGS,
STRAW AND HAIR TISSUES,
BLONDES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
GRASSES,
BUDS AND PIQUETS, &c.,
At Wholesale ONLY, at
No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st., New-York.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
For Ladies and Misses,
Cheap, for cash, at
J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—Mrs. E. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., N. Y., 4 doors from Broadway) will have their second opening of Spring Millinery on Thursday, April 23, 1857.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, SILK, STRAW, and other millinery goods, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st. Also, headdresses and pattern bonnets for the trade.
L. P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD WATCHES VERY LOW.—THE subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past 19 years, is selling all descriptions of fine gold and silver watches at less than usual prices. Gold watches from $25 to $200. Watches exchanged.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE DEVOUT, THE INTELLECTUAL AND THE IGNORANT.
THE SCALPEL FOR APRIL.
NO. I, VOLUME 2, 1857.
CONTENTS:
ART. LXIV.—Our Language; Reasons for Returning to a Quarterly Form—Humorous and Serious.
ART. LXV.—The Natural History of Crime. A Lecture, delivered at the request of several distinguished members of the New-York Bar, for the Relief of a Young Barrister in ill-health, at Hope Chapel. By the Editor.
ART. LXVI.—Gothic Germany vs. Celtic America. A few Queries to Dr. McElheran, on the compliment paid us in asserting, "We are not Anglo-Saxons, but Celts—Sarcastic."
ART. LXVII.—Geography of the National Academy of Design—What is it? Where is it?
ART. LXVIII.—The Popular Drama; A Hint to the Academy of Medicine and Mr. Burton—Humorous.
ART. L.—Contributions to a Future Edition of Webster's American Philology, Congressional, Civil and Ecclesiastic—Sarcastic.
ART. LXX.—Tobacco; the German of it. By Heinzen of the *Pioneer*; translated—Humorous and Sarcastic.
ART. LXXI.—Reminiscences of a Peripatetic Eye-Surgeon.
ART. LXXII.—Influence of Fashion on American Character—Is Reform Possible?
ART. LXXIII.—Important Case of Alleged Mal-Practice.
Academic Eloquence; Dr. Mott's Inaugural.
The Beard Argument
Grotesque Dressing of the Young; Burying the Living.
Soul-Curing and Body-Curing; Thunder and Sour-Krout.
Secret Marriages; the Evils and the Remedy.
THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.
Buying a Capacity—An English Sailor's Idea of Bodily Fear—The Gas Swindle—Transcendental Philosophy—Colloquy Between a Midshipman and a Prince—Intelligibility of "Native Celts"—An Unspotted Gem—Irish Modesty—Fermentation in a Lager Barrel.

NOTICE.
This is the 33d number from the commencement in January, 1849. The First No. of Volume IX. It is a quarterly, of 4 pages, at $1 a year, in advance, or 25 cents each number. The first eight years, or 31 numbers, may be had, bound, lettered and indexed, in four large books, of 500 pages each, of the Editor only, for $6, two years in each book. The following numbers may always be had, at 25 cents each, as the whole work is stereotyped.
Dr. Dixon resides at No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., where he attends exclusively to office consultations and operative surgery. Office hours, 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consulting fee, either at office or by letter, $5. Dr. Dixon is obliged to refuse the execution of all business or literary commissions, as his time is exclusively occupied by professional duties. No complimentary visits received during business hours. Subscriptions received at the office of the *Scalpel*, SHERMAN & CO'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, where all business and literary communications must be left.
For sale, wholesale, by ROSS & TOUSEY, DEXTER & BROTHERS, and MATHEWS & CLASBACK, Broadway.
All orders for Sets must be addressed to the Editor only.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
No. 34. Vol. XII.
The current number of this great Journal of Crime is filled with highly interesting details of the
VARIOUS CRIMINAL DEEDS OF THE WEEK,
with an engraving of the
Recent Stabbing Affray at the Merchants' Hotel.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York,
PUBLISH TO-DAY:
LIFE PICTURES;
FROM A PASTOR'S NOTE-BOOK.
BY ROBERT TURNBULL, D. D.,
Author of "Genuis of Scotland," "Christ of History."
1 vol. 12mo. 342 pp. Price $1.
The author's intention has been to develop in a natural, vivid way, by means of narratives, portraitures of characters, conversations, letters, &c., the Divine or inner life.
The characters are real; such as the author has met in his extended observation and experience, among all classes of persons. Some of them of great intelligence and worth, and others of an inquisitive, skeptical turn, including students, lawyers, merchants, literary characters, mechanics, and others.
Some of the "Life Pictures" are of young men reclaimed from skepticism. These will be found to possess a thrilling interest. Some of the sketches are of character remarkable for their gifts and graces. Those of William Bentley, (the baker boy,) and Harvey Miller one of the noblest men that ever lived, will be hailed with pleasure by all who ever knew them. As it touches upon Harvard University, Theodore Parker, Cambridge and Boston life, it will be read, no doubt, with great interest.
GRACIE AMBER,
BY MRS. MARY A. DENISON,
Author of "Home Pictures," "What Not," "Carrie Hamilton," &c.
The numerous friends of Mrs. D. will, we doubt not, heartily welcome this new book from her pen.
THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ELEMENT IN AMERICAN HISTORY.
1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.
BY JUSTIN D. FULTON.
Mr. Fulton has directed the American mind into a new channel of inquiry and discovery, and has laid here important truths which every patriotic and intelligent reader should carefully consider.

KINGS OF THE WIND.
PORTER'S SPIRIT
FOR THIS WEEK, NOW READY.
Among the contents may be found another of Weston Fisher's capital sketches of
OUR SHANTY.
THE TERRIBLE KNIGHT;
OR
THE BLOODY WRITER,
One of the best things ever written for this paper, by
H. P. L.
TOUGHSTONE contributes another of his admirable articles upon
RACING RECOLLECTIONS.
MATTERS IN BOSTON,
By our charming correspondent,
H. M. S.,
Together with the usual variety upon all subjects for which the SPIRIT is so justly celebrated.
Price 6 cents. For sale everywhere.

OVER SEVENTY CHANGES OF TIME TABLES
From the 1st to the 10th.
SECOND EDITION FOR APRIL.
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY AND STEAM
NAVIGATION GUIDE,
CONTAINING SEVENTY MAPS,
PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
Under the supervision of the Railroad Companies.
Price 25 cents.
New Reading Matter in every Number. Combining the features of a Magazine with that of a Railway Guide.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
Is for sale by all Booksellers, News Agents, in Railway Cars and Hotels throughout the United States.
Liberal terms to dealers.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Two editions are published each month, one on the 1st, and another on the 10th. Orders should state the number of copies wanted of each edition. The second edition contains the corrections received to the 10th.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.
This week, contains a *History* of the Five Points Mission, illustrated by engravings of "The Old Brewery," the Mission House, the House of Industry, and a Portrait of Rev. L. M. Pease; The Turks, with Illustrations; Elegant Conversation—how to attain it; Slander; Cruelty to Animals; Circulation of Sap in Trees Scientifically Explained; Potato Steamers—a Yankee Invention, with Engravings; A Word to Workers; Contested Wills; Distribution of Happiness; Which Way; Purpose or Earnestness; The Coming Comet; Render Unto Cæsar, etc.; Sir Walter Scott; The City—Gossip of the Week; Statistics; the Passover; News in Brief from all the States and the British Provinces; Beautiful Poems—Memory of Greenwood, by Lucy A. Randal; Peace; Information; Literary Notices; Books Issued during the Past Month; New Patents; Notes and Queries. There is no other paper containing a better variety, of more interest, or greater value as a family paper. Price only 4 cents. For sale by all newsmen.

KINGS OF THE WINDS.
APRIL 23, 1857.
On the above date will be commenced, in
PORTER'S SPIRIT,
Eugene Sue's great Romance of
THE KINGS OF THE WINDS,
Acknowledged to be the greatest effort of its distinguished author.
Newspapers agents will please send in their orders early, that we may print up to the demand.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
BYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and importers of the Standard Editions.
New Goods constantly received.
On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States.
PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.
No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.—"GENTLE ANNIE" and "Village Maiden," by Foster; "Fairy Floyd" and "Mother, watch the Little Feet," by Auguste Mignon; "I wish somebody'd come," by J. R. Thomas; "Kiss and never tell" and "Smile Again," by Fred. Buckley; "Forty Years Ago," by the Bakers; "Creole Belle," by Hubbard, sung by the Buckleys. Any of the above sent by mail for 25 cents each. All of the songs from Verdi's "La Traviata." Price 25 cents each. Thalberg's "Don Pasquale," 50 cents.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES LAWS—1856-1857.—The Statutes at Large, and Treaties of the United States of America, enacted at the Third Session of the Thirty-fourth Congress—1856-57. Edited by GEO MINOT. Published by authority of Congress. Royal 8vo. 8l. Just published by LITTLE, BROWN & CO., No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

MASONIC BOOKS EXTRAORDINARY:—Jachin or Boaz, or a Key to the Door of Freemasonry, $3 50; Allyn's Ritual do., $5; Ancient Constitutions, $3 50; Oliver's Landmarks of Masonry, $3. By remitting the amount the books will be sent, post paid, to any part of the country.
A. W. GOWANS, No. 178 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD'S
CONCERT
THIS EVENING, (THURSDAY,) April 16, 1857,
MISS BRAINERD,
ASSISTED BY
SIGNOR MORELLI,
MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
HERR GOLDBECK,
MR. F. BERGNER, and
C. W. BEAMES.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Trio, "Meditation on the first prelude of Bach," for Piano, Alexandre Organ, and Violoncello. MISS BRAINERD, Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, and HERR GOLDBECK. ..... Gounod
2. Romance, (Maria de Rudenz) ..... Donizetti
SIG. MORELLI.
3. Sacred Aria, "Jerusalem," (St. Paul) ..... Mendelssohn
MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD.
4. Solo, Violin, "Grand Fantasia" ..... Ernst
MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.
5. Rondo Bohemian, "Ballsam Cantiam," (L'Etoile du Nord) ..... Meyerbeer
MISS BRAINERD.
6. Solo, Piano, "Le Prophete Fantasia" ..... Goldbeck
HERR GOLDBECK.
7. Duo, "Qual voce! cosa!" (Il Trovatore) ..... Verdi
MISS BRAINERD and SIG. MORELLI.
PART II.
1. Romance, "Amil la sceur d'Helene" (Les Vêpres Siciliennes) ..... Verdi
MISS BRAINERD.
2. Solo, Violin, "Variations Brillantes" ..... Mollenhauer
MR. MOLLENHAUER.
3. Aria, "Il Bravo" ..... Mercadante
SIG. MORELLI.
4. Aria, "Vanne, Vanne, (Roberto) ..... Meyerbeer
MISS BRAINERD.
5. Solo, Piano, "Etincelle," "La Cavalcade," two studies for the Piano ..... Goldbeck
HERR GOLDBECK.
6. Scotch Song, "Within a mile of Edinboro' Town"
MISS BRAINERD.
CONDUCTOR ..... CLARE W. BEAMES
Tickets $1, to be had at HALL & SON'S, BRUEING'S, SCHARFENBERG & LUIE', and at the door on the evening. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8.
Tickets ..... 50 cents.
RAVEL NIGHT.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1857.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
MME. MONPLAISIR,
L. ESPINOSA ..... In ..... LINA WINDEL.
MME. MARZETTI, A NEW PART.
Great revival of
THE GREEN MONSTER,
with the great artist ANTOINE as the WHITE KNIGHT, his original character.
JEROME ..... as ..... THE BARON.
Great success of the new ballet, by JEAN RAVEL,
THE CONTRABANDIST.
the cast embracing the names of Mme. Monplaisir, Mme. Marzetti, Lina Windel, L. Espinosa, Paul Brilliant and Emile Mangin.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
by V. A. Chiarini, Young Lehmann, Young America and Young Hengler.
ITALIAN OPERA NIGHTS—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
The director of the Italian Opera regrets to announce that the indisposition of
GAZZANIGA
Has, in consequence of her efforts to avoid disappointment to the public on Monday evening, assumed so serious a character that she is, by advice of her physician, obliged to keep her bedroom and to suspend her *debut* until
FRIDAY, April 17,
When she will appear for the second time in Verdi's grand opera, in 3 acts, of
LA TRAVIATA.
Seats secured for Wednesday will be good for Friday, or the money returned on application at the office.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST
Has the honor to announce that during the month of May ensuing she will give two Subscription Concerts under the patronage of the following distinguished Committee:

Henry A. Coit,	Chas. Augustus Davis,
N. H. Wolfe,	W. Henry Jones,
James Parker,	Lewis A. Jones,
Dr. A. B. Mott,	Arthur Leary,
Peyton Jaildon,	Henry Ward,
Robert H. Messenger,	Henry Bedford.

Subscriptions for the two Concerts, with reserved seats, $3. Mr. BROWN, of Grace Church, is authorized to receive subscriptions.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene ..... Sole Lessee and Directress.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
FOURTH NIGHT OF A NEW PIECE,
With new scenery and dresses. Music by Thos. Baker.
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE,
Adapted expressly for this Theatre by C. Gavior, Esq.
King Frederick of Prussia ..... Mr. Burnett
Prince Frederick of Prussia ..... Miss Laura Keene
Her fourth appearance since her indisposition.
To conclude with, for the 22d time,
THE ELVES,
with all its beautiful scenery and dresses.
N. B.—The mountain forests of Pasteria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.
THE MONEY QUESTION, by Dumas, fils, will be produced immediately.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF THE CELEBRATED
PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
THURSDAY, April 16,
For this time only, Balfe's favorite Opera of
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Conductor ..... Mr. E. Mollenhauer.
THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.
Places secured without extra charge.
No Opera will be repeated.
Friday—POMBEY & SON and TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
Saturday—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee
W. R. Blake ..... Stage Manager
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 16, 1857,
The last two nights of
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
Concluding with the dazzling and life like representation OF THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.
MR. AND MRS E. L. DAVENPORT
are engaged for a limited period.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALCOT.
THURSDAY, April 16,
Sheridan's great comedy of
THE RIVALS,
Unanimously acknowledged by press and public to be, as given at this theatre.
THE MOST PERFECT PERFORMANCE OF THE TIME.
With the highly successful new farce of
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
To-morrow—Benefit of Mr. DYOTT.
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
AND
A FAVORITE PETITE COMEDY.
All the comedians will appear.
Saturday—THE IRISH HEIRESS.

WALLACK'S.
MR. DYOTT'S BENEFIT.
TO-MORROW EVENING, FRIDAY, APRIL 17,
A Great cast of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS,
BLAKE as Jesse Rural, LESTER as Littleton Coke, DYOTT as Tom Coke, BROUGHAM as Col. Rocket, HOLLAND as Tom, Mrs HOEY as Alice, Mrs. VERNON as Lady Pompion, &c. To conclude with WHO SPEAKS FIRST? Capt. Charles, Mr. WALCOT, Militant, Mr. SOTHERN. Particulars to-morrow.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, April 13 and 14, the drama entitled
KARMEL THE SCOUT.
Karmel ..... Mr. J. H. Allen | Rosalie ... Miss Hathaway.
To be followed by the pantomime of
THE GOLDEN AXE.
The whole to conclude with the comedietta of
KATE O'BRIEN.

NEW-YORK AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION'S
THIRD GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 17, at Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway.
Mrs. G. S. LEACH. Miss C. M. SHEPPARD,
Mr. W. A. KING, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
Mr. A REIFF, Jr., and Dr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE, assisting artists. Also, a Vocal and Instrumental Quartette, together with
FULL CHORUS.
Compositions by W. H. Walter, C. Hommann, G. F. Bristow, J. N. Pychowski, Wm. Mason, L. M. Gottschalk, R. Hoffman, R. F. Halstead and others will be performed.
Tickets, 50 cents, at HALL'S, No. 239 Broadway; FIRTH & POND'S, No. 547 Broadway, and SCHARFENBERG'S, No. 769 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Every evening this week will be repeated the very successful pieces of the
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
Essence of Ole Virginny and Old Bob Ridley.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In all its phases, with G. SWAIN BUCKLEY and R. BISHOP BUCKLEY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15, BENEFIT of SILAS STEELE, Author of the Burlesques, &c., &c.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THURSDAY EVENING, April 16, at 7½ o'clock, the new and popular drama of THE WICKED WIFE, after which, songs, dances, &c., and for the first time, the new piece, just received from London, AN UNCOMMONLY AWKWARD POSITION, one of the amusing productions of the age. AFTERNOON, at 3, THE GALLEY SLAVES. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., to be seen without extra charge. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

INSTRUCTION.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR LADIES and Misses, in Bordentown, N. J., twelve miles from Philadelphia, and one hour from New-York by steamboat. Parents and guardians will find a desirable Home for their children. For terms, &c., apply to Miss ANN MARIA PORTER, Principal.

LIVING INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, OYSTER BAY, L. I.—The 47th quarter of this Institute will commence on Wednesday, May 6. Circulars can be obtained of D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 27 Broadway, New-York, or at the Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD Westchester County, N. Y.—WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $250 per annum. A Next Session will open May 4. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or by addressing the Principal.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

MR. C. M. NAIRNE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At his residence No. 16 West 38th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. The last quarter begins on the 17th inst. There is now a Primary Department. Fee $25.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE a new pupils daily, this month, for class or private instruction in Penmanship and Book-keeping. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

TEACHERS.

VISITING OR RESIDENT INSTRUCTRESS, OR PARTNER IN A SCHOOL.—French, German, Italian, Spanish, history, composition, and elocution, thoroughly taught by a French lady, very experienced in tuition, and who speaks and writes English fluently. She would also undertake a first-class school in connexion with superior persons. References to families and schools where the lady has taught. Address Mlle. SEVIGNE, care of F. W. Christern, foreign bookseller, No. 763 Broadway.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WHO WILL shortly leave her present situation, wishes a re-engagement as governess in a private family residing in or near New-York. She teaches English thoroughly, and the rudiments of French. Music and Drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address M. L. Y., care of J. MINTURN, Esq., Post-Office, Bristol, R. I.

TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS GREAT EXperience in teaching, and the best references, wishes to find an engagement as Daily Teacher, in a school or family in New-York or vicinity, or to take some private scholars. She is a superior performer on the piano, and speaks English, French and German. Address MUSIC, C. B., *Times* office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident or daily teacher—is competent to instruct in English, French, and Music. Address TEACHER, Box No. 2,904 Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

CAPITAL, [illegible] New-York, April 4, 1857.
[illegible] of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held [illegible] the 2d inst., the following resolutions were adopted:
In the articles of association of this Bank, the capital stock is [illegible] dollars, divided into [illegible] shares, of [illegible] each, which is [illegible] the aggregate, conditions, and [illegible] with respect to the [illegible] new existing.
The officers of the Bank having been duly [illegible] by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will receive books of subscription, and receive subscriptions for the [illegible] of [illegible] each, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 1 o'clock P.M., at the said Bank, in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be duly entered on their day on the books of the Bank as stockholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock to [illegible] every three shares either held by them respectively.
The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.
Each portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the above subscribers within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN & MADISON R. R. Co.,
No. 29½ Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.
$300.000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF MADISON AND WATERTOWN, WIS., FOR SALE.—This road completed, [illegible] nearly an air line between Milwaukee and [illegible] the capital of Wisconsin.
It is thirty-five miles in length, connecting [illegible] town with the "Watertown Division" of the [illegible] and Milwaukee Railroad Company, with which it [illegible] contract for a very favorable running connection [illegible] same. The road [illegible] and Madison is [illegible] other than by the [illegible] Waterloo are two of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the State, being in point of population, business, and wealth, second only to Milwaukee. The city of Madison has issued to this Company, as a [illegible] for 20 year 7 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of [illegible] with semi-annual interest.
The city of Watertown has issued to the Company, in payment for her subscription to the capital stock, [illegible] 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of [illegible] with semi-annual interest.
The township of Waterloo has issued [illegible] ment of subscription, in 20-year 8 per cent. coupon [illegible] with interest annually—interest and principal [illegible] bonds payable in the City of New-York.
The Company offers these Bonds for sale at [illegible] (No. 29½ Exchange-place,) together with a large [illegible] of 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Coupon Bonds, [illegible] by the Company.
Further information in regard to the Road may be had at the office of the Company
H. K. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 21, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new [illegible] exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Companies, upon the terms and in the manner prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:
Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.
Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.
Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, at 6 per cent premium.
Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full share of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, [illegible] credited to the original holders. Scrip will [illegible] be issued to such original holders, in [illegible] tional amounts of interest and premium on the old stock exist.
T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 [illegible] New-York, April 1, 1857.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE holders of this Company for the [illegible] for the ensuing year, and for three [illegible] ceeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.
The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and will continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.
J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.
The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.
J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 8th of April next until the 17th, at 10 A. M.—as an election of Directors of said Company will take place at Milwaukee on the 16th. JOSEPH S. COLT, Transfer Agent.
NEW-YORK, No. 8 Wall-st., March 31, 1857.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1857.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECond Mortgage Bonds, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE BONDS.—Will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500—payable from 6 months to one year, as may be desired.
The money may be deposited with A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain in Shoe and Leather Bank. Interest from date of deposit.

THE PARK BANK.—ELECTION.—THE Annual Election for twenty three Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House No. 3 Beekman-st., on Monday, May

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, *invariably cash in advance.*

All Letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The present tense of General WALKER'S power in Nicaragua is inevitably drawing to a close. From the brief telegraphic summary of the news by the *Tennessee*, published in this morning's TIMES, it will be seen that our advices, previously received by the *George Law*, are confirmed in every particular. Col. LOCKRIDGE has *not* taken Castillo; but, on the contrary, finding it impossible to do so with the force under his command, he has retreated from his position at Serapiqui, and has left the whole of the San Juan River in the possession of the Costa Ricans. Whether Col. LOCKRIDGE was moved to this step by failure to receive expected reinforcements, or by the sickness of his men, or by the quarrels and disputes of his officers, we know not; but it is apparent that all chance of reopening communication with WALKER has now disappeared, and that the fate of the some-time President of Nicaragua is a problem which a few weeks, or perhaps days, may finally solve. As if to crown the disasters that have befallen the fillibusters, their only steamer, the *J. N. Scott*, has exploded, and sixty of their number are reported to have been killed.

The additional news from Europe which we publish this morning is interesting and important. About one-third of the elections in Great Britain and Ireland have been held, and, so far, Ministers have gained considerably. The sense of the country is unmistakable, and Lord PALMERSTON'S success will be great—much greater than even his friends anticipated, for the head and front of the Opposition, RICHARD COBDEN, with such eminent men as BRIGHT, GIBSON, and LAYARD, have lost their seats through the mistaken course they have seen fit to pursue. After the election at Tiverton, the First Minister delivered a forcible and effective speech on the foreign policy of his government, reviewing the late events at Canton, and dwelling with special emphasis on the participation therein of the American squadron. We have reproduced such portions of the speech as will interest our readers.

The hundred days, to which the session of the Legislature is limited by law—or rather for which only the members can receive pay—expired last night, at 12 o'clock. The indications are, however, that the session will be prolonged until to-morrow, and possibly until Saturday, as there is still a great deal of business to be done. The Senate yesterday, after considerable discussion, agreed to all the Assembly amendments to the Excise bill, and it now is in the hands of the Governor. The bill appointing Commissioners for the erection of the new City Hall was reported complete. The gentlemen named are R. M. BLATCHFORD, G. A. CONOVER, ROBERT EMMET, E. D. MORGAN, and HENRY EVERSON. The bill providing for the payment of Special Committees appointed by previous Legislatures, was sent back by the Governor to the Assembly without his signature, and it was passed over the veto by 83 to 18. It was also passed in the Senate. The Assembly refused to concur in the Senate's amendments to the Central Park bill, and a Committee of Conference was appointed. A second Committee of Conference was also appointed in reference to the bill providing regulations for the Harbor of New-York. The bill making appropriations for State and charitable institutions, was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly, after amendment. The Senate concurred in the Assembly's amendments to the bill repealing the Railroad Commission act.

The Administration has been officially notified by Messrs. MORSE and BOWLIN of the failure of their efforts to treat with the Government of New-Granada relative to the required indemnity for the Panama Massacre, and the Cabinet were, yesterday, exclusively engaged in the consideration of the subject. It is stated that four or five vessels of war are to be dispatched to the Isthmus with such instructions as, it is believed, will lead to a settlement of the existing difficulties. A decided position is to be taken—the Government being resolved that American rights shall be respected.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent an order to Capt HUDSON, of the U. S. frigate *Niagara*, to receive on board Capt. SWARTZ and Lieut. KOBLITZ, of the Russian Imperial Navy, who, by the request of the Russian Minister, are permitted to go out in that vessel to witness the laying of the telegraph cable.

In overhauling the ruins of one of the buildings burnt at the recent fire in Baltimore, the bodies of seven persons, principally apprentice boys, have been found, and it is thought that still others will be discovered. One of the injured has also died, making eight lives already known to be lost. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at $492,000.

The Cattle markets, contrary to general expectation, were quite well supplied with good animals yesterday. The receipts for the week were 3,326 bullocks, generally of very good quality and weight. Owing, however, to the small supply at the preceding market, and the extra demand incident to the close of the Lenten Fast, prices were well sustained, and the yards were nearly cleared last evening at about the rates of the previous week. Veal is quite abundant. Mutton is very scarce and high. Only 3,288 sheep and lambs are reported for the week, while the yearly weekly average exceeds 10,000 or 11,000.

In the Board of Councilmen last night it was resolved to ask the Mayor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the discovery of the murderers of HARDENBROOK, the policeman. The question of pay of members was again agitated. A Committee was appointed to report "what bureaux will be necessary," and what will be their powers and duties under the new Charter.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a man named HARDEN, a book agent, but a noted burglar, though possessed of good education and considerable oratorical powers, was placed on trial for burglary. He pleaded his own cause in a speech of nearly an hour's length, with all the skill of an accomplished and practised lawyer. It was a rich scene, and not soon to be forgotten by those who were present. On conviction, he was sentenced to five years imprisonment; he has already been twice in the State Prison.

STEPHEN P. HARDENBROOK, a Ninth Ward policeman, was stabbed fatally about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in West-street, by one of two men whom he detected in the act of leaving a tailor's shop upon which they had committed a burglary, and whom he attempted to arrest. He died in a few hours afterwards. He was a native of New-York, and 33 years of age. He leaves a wife and one child.

MOSES BETTMAN, an extensive importer of dry goods, doing business in Liberty-street, is under arrest on a charge of obtaining upwards of $90,000 worth of goods from various firms, under false and fraudulent pretences. He was taken on Tuesday before Justice DAVIES, who held him to answer in the sum of $4,000, and granted an injunction restraining the transfer or removal of any of the stock in the accused's store.

The Police Commission.

Governor KING has done himself and the people of this City less than justice in the appointment of the Police Commission:—and what, perhaps, is still worse, he has seriously embarrassed and imperiled the practical working of a great, and what must have been at the best a doubtful, experiment. Under any circumstances, the transfer of authority over the Police of this City to officers not elected by our Citizens, but appointed by the State Government, would have been a proceeding full of difficulty and of hazard. There is nothing of which communities are more tenacious than political power;—and such a step as this, even under the most favorable auspices, would have been regarded with distrust and apprehension. Every consideration of prudence, therefore, required that the utmost pains should have been taken to disarm censure, and especially to prevent any well-grounded suspicion of the motives which had prompted the change. To these considerations, obvious as they are, Gov. KING, judged by his action, seems to have given not the slightest weight.

The conviction that the City Police has been a tool in the hands of politicians,—that instead of being organized, governed, and directed with exclusive regard to the preservation of peace and public order, it has been the weapon by which party politicians have acquired or perpetuated their power, has reconciled the great body of our citizens to the change of system which has just been effected. We have been told from Albany,—what we very well knew,—that a Partisan Police was the curse of our City,—that the Board of Police Commissioners was made up of party men, and controlled by party considerations,—that the department was filled with the tools of faction, and that all its powers and duties were prostituted to the perpetuation of partisan ascendency. The good of the City, we were told, demanded a Reform. We wanted a Police which should be free from politics,—which should be organized with sole and exclusive reference to the public good. And upon this plea, and by promises of this sort, our people were in the main induced to look with forbearance, if not with favor, upon the change proposed. They put faith in the assurances that were given that we were to have a Board of Police Commissioners whose character and position before the public should assure us against the radical evil which has infected the Department hitherto. We looked for the appointment of men whose names should carry the conviction to the public mind that political and party considerations should no longer control this important branch of the City Government.

This expectation, we are compelled to say, has been disappointed. Instead of such a Commission as we have one made up thoroughly and exclusively of active, zealous political partisans. We shall not be suspected of any personal disparagement of the gentlemen who are its members when we say that there is not one of them whose most prominent distinction has not been won by active and earnest effort in the field of party politics. With one exception, moreover,—and that one of but little weight,—they are all members of a single political party, and that the one which is largely, however undeservedly, in the minority in the locality where their official duties are to be performed.

Now if this change in the law was made, and this Commission created, solely and exclusively for the benefit of the Republican Party, then perhaps it was prudent and just to put none but active Republicans upon it. But we have never advocated the change upon any such basis, and we shall never justify such a perversion of its duties and its powers to party ends. We believe that the public good demanded some change in our Police Department,—and that the main thing required was that it should be lifted out of the degradation into which political partisanship had sunk it, and placed in the hands of men who were not, primarily and conspicuously, party men. Such a Commission would have commanded public confidence in the practical working of the new law, and that confidence would have gone very far towards insuring its success. As the matter now stands, we have very serious apprehensions as to the result. The mass of our people will see in the change only an adroit trick by which the Police Department ceases to be the tool of one political party, only to become the tool of another. It will enlist against it the active hostility of the powerful party whose ascendency it is designed to subvert, and will at the same time be distrusted by that large and influential class of our citizens who look upon the peace and good order, the lives and the property of a million of people as of greater importance than the selfish ends of any political party whatever. From the very day on which the new law takes effect, we shall have a vigorous crusade for its repeal; and the appointment of this Commission, we fear, has done much to hasten its success.

SEVERE BUT PARDONABLE.—Our Provincial neighbors on the banks of the Delaware have been nursing their pride in having an Italian Prima Donna to sing to them who had not been heard in New-York; and they naturally kept their ears pricked up to watch the first reports of her reception in this City, for they do not appear to have been quite sure that their own judgment was to be relied upon in respect to her merits. They had exhausted themselves in praising her, and were fearful of having made a mistake. It was, therefore, perfectly natural that they should be on tip-toe to know what was thought of her in this metropolis. Unfortunately for the lady, she was not in voice on the night [illegible] therefore, our critics did not sacrifice their own integrity of judgment to make their opinions accord with the reports of our provincial friends, whereat they have been filled with feelings of unutterable disgust. One of them, the *Bulletin*, says:

"Mme. GAZZANIGA does not seem to have delighted the audience particularly; but that is the fault of the audience and not of the lady. It is rather too much to expect her to furnish them with a fine performance and the taste to appreciate it both at once. No one doubts that, among people of cultivation and knowledge of musical and dramatic talent, Mme. GAZZANIGA must succeed. But the question is, are there enough of such people in New York?"

This is as cutting as a northwest wind, severely sharp, but silly withal. The Philadelphians should encourage such a public-spirited writer by tendering him a service of plate, or a public dinner. It is almost equal to the effort of another Editor who announced, a few weeks ago, that Philadelphia was about ten days nearer the West than New-York. If our provincial friends choose to indulge in such *niaiseries* for our amusement, we shall be the last to find fault with them.

The Palmerston Victory.

Our previsions of the Parliamentary contest in England have been amply vindicated by the results of the election. Although returns from all the constituencies of the Empire have not yet been received, yet those which reached us yesterday by the *Ericsson* are more than sufficient to prove that the health of Lord PALMERSTON'S Ministry has been materially improved by their sudden trip "into the country."

Lord PALMERSTON appealed from the House of Commons to the people on a question of common sense and English feeling, and the answer of the people is less an approval of the course and an indorsement of the character of the Premier, than a condemnation quick, hearty and irrepressible of the spirit displayed by the Opposition. The policy of the Government in China was hardly the nominal issue made in the conflict, for the condition of the Chinese question was, and is, such as not to admit of any just and positive comprehension of its merits by any body, whether in or out of the Government; the battle was joined as a simple question of political principle and political conduct. There can be no doubt that the astute mechanicians who limbered up a factious, incoherent and unpatriotic combination of Tories, Radicals and Liberals against the Palmerston Government, expected to achieve nothing more than a check upon the Premier. But Lord PALMERSTON, with equal felicity of eye and firmness of hand, saw and seized the occasion thus offered him for renewing his lease of power. He knew perfectly well that a dissolution could not in the nature of things be long delayed, and his political instincts were sufficiently sharp to satisfy him that he could hardly hope again to catch his enemies at such advantage. Everything was in his power. The Government had been attacked at a moment when, to destroy its integrity of action was to endanger the honor of England, already embroiled in war, and, perhaps, the lives of Englishmen who were doing their duty under the national flag. The attack had been made, too, by such a party coalition as is alike repugnant to the prudential and the party feeling of Englishmen, and it had been made, as the speeches of some of the most prominent of the combined leaders proved, as a manœuvre, and not as a *bonâ fide* storming of the Downing-street fortress. Lord PALMERSTON grasped the golden opportunity, and he has reaped its golden fruits.

As an illustration of the history of power in Constitutional England, the elections of 1857 are full of significance and of interest. The rumored disavowal by the Chinese Emperor of the acts of High Commissioner YEH, doubtless contributed to the brilliant triumph of the Ministry; but the vital value of the victory to the party in power coëxists in the unqualified condemnation which the country has passed upon factitious and unpatriotic opposition, for oppositions' sake. If Lord PALMERSTON'S wisdom be at all equal to his sagacity, he will guide himself by the perception of this fact, and the world at large may expect that the conduct of public affairs in England, for some time to come, will be marked not by more but by less of vaporing and violence than ever. For the constituencies which have pronounced most severely against the conduct of the Cobden-Disraeli-Derby coalition, have not indorsed the Palmerston policy. Manchester has rejected MILNER GIBSON and Mr. BRIGHT only to return Mr. TURNER and Sir J. POTTER, who are equally opposed with their predecessors to any defiant and demonstrative policy abroad, and any retrograde or stationary views at home; but who, unlike their predecessors, will set the maintenance of the honor of England, and the safety of English interests above all questions of party tactics; the West-Riding, which was represented by the ever-pacific COBDEN, has elected the gallant, liberal, and far-sighted GODERICH, who represented Huddersfield, which has now rejected COBDEN; and the complexion of the whole House will be more earnestly and intelligently liberal than that of the last. The upshot of the verdict of England indeed seems to be just what we expected that it would be, a distinct repudiation as well of peace-at-any-price, as of PALMERSTON-at-any-price, and a renewal of the Premiership to its actual incumbent, under circumstances which will exact of him a higher bearing, a more honest policy, and a more comprehensive statesmanship than ever. It is a verdict, therefore, over which the United States as well as Great Britain may rejoice, for it promises a continuance of the fairest auspices to whatever righteous and reasonable negotiations may be in progress now, or may hereafter be set on foot between us, while it is another splendid proclamation in the face of all mankind, of the peremptory vigor and the swiftly available force which inhere in the representative institutions of a free people.

ADVANCE WAGES.—The Chamber of Commerce has at last taken the subject of shipping seamen into consideration, and appointed a Committee to investigate the matter of advance wages, the object being to see if the character of seamen cannot be improved by making them earn their wages before they receive them. This would be a desirable arrangement for our shipowners, and there can be no question of its having a good effect upon seamen themselves, if they could only be prevailed upon to accept it. But the system of advance wages has grown out of the necessities of the service, and to abolish it would be abolishing the class of men who are lured by it on board of ships. Winter before last our [illegible] necessary to give two, instead of one month's advance to sailors; and Government is under the necessity of giving three months' advance to seamen who are enticed on board of our national ships. The system of advance wages at first grew out of the necessity of furnishing the most reckless and improvident class of laboring men with the necessary means to procure them an outfit of clothes for a sea voyage, and unless a radical and entire change can be effected in the character of seamen, the system must necessarily be continued. In the whaling service where no wages are given, the owners are obliged to furnish the crews of their ships with clothing, tobacco and small stores. The nature of a sea-going life is such that while men have money in their pockets, they will not go to sea; and, if they are driven to the point of earning their wages before they receive them they will go to work at some business where the pay is better and the work lighter.

The number of hearty, sober men, who follow the sea from a natural inclination to that kind of boisterous life is extremely small, and hardly suffices to furnish officers for our merchant ships. The love of a maritime life is confined almost entirely to men of Scandinavian descent. The Celts are not sailors, and it is only the Anglo-Saxon or Norselander who takes naturally to the sea like a web-footed fowl.

The shipowners of our Atlantic ports are shrewd men, who study economy, and many of them have been sailors themselves. They ought to be pretty well acquainted with the ways and wants of seamen by this time. They have learned from long experience that advance wages are absolutely necessary for seamen, and the Chamber of Commerce will doubtless decide that, however desirable the proposed change may be, it is not possible to make it now. But, nothing can be easier than to try the experiment. Let the proprietors of the leading lines of European packet ships combine together for this purpose, for a week, and they may satisfy themselves of the practicability of the plan; and, by way of encouraging sailors to adopt it, they might, with advantage to both shipowners and seamen, add two or three dollars a month to their wages when they are not paid in advance.

The Business of the Country.

The "great revulsion" in commercial affairs for which we have been so long taught to look, doesn't seem, somehow, to be approaching with as great rapidity as some of our cotemporaries would have us believe. In spite of the deplorable fact that people go on building houses, and making railways, and importing goods, and paying for them either with bills or gold, whichever happens to suit them best at the time, the "great crash" has not yet visited us. To what providential circumstance we owe this respite, it is not our present purpose to inquire. If the morals and manners, and business talents of the merchants, farmers, and manufacturers, be such as the *Tribune* and *Herald* represent them to be, the wonder is, that New-York is not to-day in the condition of Old Virginia, or even in the well-known state of "the province of Onde after the death of SUJAH DOWLAH," as described by SHERIDAN. That it is not so situated, is one more added to the thousand instances in which progress, inspired and stimulated by self interest has proved the wisdom of wise men to be the sheerest folly and the most solemn vaticinations to be but the croaking of ravens. We are no doubt in the opinion of many good people getting rich against all rule; but still we are getting rich.

The head and front of the offending of the commercial world is, in the opinion of their censors, the enormous extension they are giving to the system of credit and the great reliance they seem disposed to place on it. Now we think this might very justly create alarm, if this expansion were sudden and were based simply on an idea, hastily adopted and propagated with furor. "Manias" of various sorts have been very common incidents in commercial history. There has been nothing about them much more remarkable than about delusions of any kind. They have, one by one, vanished, to the great ruin and great misery of their dupes, as soon as ever the test of time and experience was brought to bear on them. They have had no more to do with credit in general, or, in other words, with faith in things not seen, than tumors and excrescences of various sorts have to do with the healthy growth of the human body. The disposition to perform all sorts of enterprizes on credit, which is so marked a characteristic of commercial life in America, is not evinced in any greater degree in one direction than in another. It has, therefore, no sort of claim to the appellation of a "mania." Credit is the very soul of modern commerce. It has grown with the increase of the means of production and communication, and with the increase of security for life and property.

Acts that would now be characterized as cautious to the verge of timidity, would a hundred and fifty years ago, have been looked upon as the wildest rashness. In proportion as ships sail more swiftly, as mails arrive more regularly, as men travel more securely, as markets are more easy of attainment; in proportion, in short, as the obstacles opposed by nature and bad laws to the growth of civilization are overcome, in exactly the same proportion does the disposition to trust increase. The category of unavoidable accidents, or "acts of God," which in former times were likely to intervene to prevent a merchant fulfilling his engagements, is now so much diminished, by steam, by lightning, by insurance, that their effect upon commercial transactions is scarcely appreciable. The two things which now-a-days have to be most carefully taken into account are his good judgment and his honesty. Both of these, we venture to assert, are on the average each year improving. Geography is better known than ever it was; the capabilities, products, and wants of every country and people on the globe are better known than ever they were. Intelligence from all quarters may be relied upon every day. The laws of political economy are better understood. There is more interchange of thought than ever there was. No man can grow up in this country, unless more than ordinarily stupid and imbecile, without having his faculties sharpened to a rare degree, if only by the habit of dealing, or hearing others deal, every hour he lives, with commercial questions of the highest importance. The credit system in the main makes honesty a necessity. If dealings were all carried on by cash payments in hand a man could [illegible] deal by being a rogue. As it is, his good name is a great deal more valuable to him than specie. With specie, and nothing less, he can only command what he can really pay for at the moment. With a good reputation he commands twice or three times as much as he is actually worth. A man is rarely a knave in our day without being a fool as well.

Bearing all these facts in mind, to allege that our mercantile men are guilty of overtrading, and of making use of media of exchange which lead to mischievous results, very nearly amounts, whatever may be intended by it, to charging them and their fathers with Boeotian stupidity and ignorance. The wisest and acutest men will occasionally fall into lamentable delusions, and be carried away by them momentarily in times of great excitement. Every year has its public follies, great or small; but they never last very long. People awaken out of them, repent, and amend. But the prodigious activity, the boundless ambition, the daring speculation by which modern commerce is characterized, are the growth of three centuries. It has progressed steadily in Europe as well as in America, but really more rapidly here than elsewhere, because our unoccupied territory is all but boundless, our resources inexhaustible, our natural advantages of all kinds such as no other country can boast, and moreover because our population increases in geometrical ratio, whilst that of the old world increases only in arithmetical ratio. If these be legitimate sources of lamentation and foreboding, we are certainly the most unfortunate people on the face of the earth.

Mormonism in our Midst.

While the disciples of Jo. SMITH are firmly planting themselves in the very centre of our territory, and engendering a population who will be permitted to receive no religious instruction except that which is taught by Mormon priests, the wily emissaries of the Mormon prophet are busily at work in all parts of the earth, sowing the corrupt seeds of their unclean superstitions, and leading astray an alarming multitude of simple-minded people. The object of the missionary enterprises of the Mormons is not so much to spread the doctrines of the Salt Lake Saints, as to gain proselytes to swell the population of the future Mormon State, and secure for them the political power which is doubtless the great aim of the ruling Saints in Utah. In this City the number of professed believers in the Book of Mormon is alarmingly large; but it cannot be the purpose of the sect to build up a large congregation of worshipers anywhere except in their own Territory. The churches among the "Gentiles" can only be designed for recruiting stations, the neophytes being hurried off to Salt Lake, where they will not be amenable to the civil law. The weekly paper published in this City every Saturday, as the organ of the Saints, gives a good many interesting details of the movements of the Mormons in the Eastern States. There was held in East Brooklyn, last week, a meeting of the Presidents of branches of the New-York Conference, at which there were representatives and reports from twelve different towns in this State, Massachusetts and New-Jersey. The reports all speak very encouragingly of the excellent spirit which prevails at all the different "branches." Among the rest of the Elders who gave an account of their labors at this conference was Elder MCCUNE, who had recently returned from Burmah, where he had been preaching Mormonism among Indian idolators. President JOHN TAYLOR was presented with a testimonial as "a high appreciation of his labors in the Eastern States," several Saints were admitted priests, a new local editor was appointed for the weekly paper, money was appropriated to defray the expenses of certain brethren who are to be sent out with the Spring Emigration to Utah, and a new President was elected for the New-York Conference in place of President TAYLOR, who goes out to join BRIGHAM YOUNG in Salt Lake City. The late President delivered a plain address to the priests and elders, in which he set before them the results of his labors, and directed them how to proceed hereafter. Of course there must be a good many things which the Society will not put in type, which are necessary to be known to fully comprehend the designs and operations of these people. Like nearly all other sects, societies and organizations, the Mormons are occasionally hampered and restricted by the lack of money, and "Brother TAYLOR" delivered some impressive injunctions as to the importance of prompt remittances.

The religious exercises of the "Saints" in conference, appear to have occupied a good deal of their time; but they have their occasional merry-makings, and, on Monday week, they had a social party at their Assembly, rooms in Broome-street, on which occasion the attendance was large notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. "Judge DULIN," we are informed by the *Mormon*, "presided over the refreshment department, assisted by eight young ladies dressed in white, with head dresses and beautifully-arranged bouquets." The festive party was opened by a prayer by Elder MILES, after which there were hymns, speeches, refreshments, and one of the Saints sang a comic song called "The Quack Doctor." Elder MCCUNE, the Missionary from Burmah, favored the Saints with the "Laird O'Cockpen," and several sisters sang both comic and sentimental songs. Elder WM. WALKER danced an Indian dance in costume, armed. Among the toasts the "Daughters of Zion" were forgotten; the Mormon ladies were drank as "emblems of purity, virtue, and innocence; the companions of man, the sharers of his joys and sorrows, the ministering angels in sickness, and the perfection of his glory and exaltation in a celestial world." The only sign of that belligerent spirit which the Mormons exhibit so lustily in their own "Zion," was indicated in a toast by Judge APPLEBY, who gave—

"*Deseret*, the Hive of the Saints, whose bees, while they gather honey for their friends, have always a sting for those who seek to crush them."

But the sharpest sting of the "Saints" is not for those who seek to crush them, but for the unfortunate imbeciles who are induced to become their proselytes.

Mormonism is not one of those evils that we can afford to tolerate because it is a good way off; it is in our midst; its temples are in the same streets with our churches; its priests preach within sound of our church-going bells; its deluded proselytes live next door to us, ride with us in our omnibuses, meet us at other men, [illegible] children, and [illegible] to pour chronicles of their daily [illegible] papers and bibles are [illegible] our Tract Houses, Bible Houses, [illegible] ary Offices. Mormonism is no longer a cattery, it is no longer a small cloud, [illegible] fact which is daily growing [illegible] formidable. If it cannot be repressed here, where there are so many counteracting influences at work, how is it to be crushed out in Utah, where it has so long reigned supreme, monopolizing the civil authority and enchaining the minds of the people by its [illegible] superstitions?

The Tehuantepec Turnpike.

It would form a highly important addition to our stock of information, should something disclose the actual condition of the Tehuantepec Transit. Four years ago the indefatigable Mr. SLOO procured a grant for a plank-road and railroad—the former preparatory to the latter, and to be completed before the close of four years. Seven years were allowed for the railroad. The term of four years expired on the 25th day of January last. Upon the day before, according to the agents of the Company, reporting to their principals in New-Orleans, a wagon road was completed from tide-water on the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, a team with two passengers having thus traversed the entire route, as a practical demonstration that the condition of the grant was complied with. Was it complied with? We are told of an ordinary wagon road, [illegible] as all that had been completed. Our correspondent at Washington is informed that upon this wagon road is but a slight advance upon a bridle-path, long stretches of it being no more than a resumption of an ancient cattle or mule track, and much of the remainder impassable without serious danger and difficulty. There is unmistakably large room for suspicion that the requirements of the contract have not been performed, and that the Mexican Administration will hesitate about accepting so indifferent a substitute for the article exacted. In the latter case, the $600,000 paid into the hands of Gen. CONSOMEGO'S predecessors might as well be under ground in Davy Jones' locker. To the most unquestionable claims the Mexican treasury opens tardily and presents a vacuum: its [illegible] a doubtful reclamation, such as Messrs. [illegible] HARCOUS, and their associates would [illegible] with, in the event of a forfeiture of their contract, would be an absolute and contemptuous denial. The cash, we fear, and the cost of the road, might be promptly passed to the account of profit and loss.

It is a matter of surprise that the Tehuantepec Company, after its experience of the Garay grant, where the Mexican Government, without any reasonable pretext, disowned its own concession, should afford it a very decent excuse for doing the same thing again. It is also a matter of serious regret. The wagon-road, at its best estate, cannot answer any practical end as a transit route. The Coatzacoalcos River is only navigable for the ocean steamer as high as Minatitlan, twenty miles from the mouth. At that point the passengers, baggage, freight, and all, would have to be transferred to light flat-bottomed steamers like those used upon the Cumberland River, and carried ninety-five miles to Suchil, the point of departure for stages. Another transfer here, and a journey across the Cordilleras, along an unfinished mule-path, at the rate of not exceeding, consistently with safety, three miles an hour, and the Bay of Ventoza is reached, on the Pacific side, an open roadstead, to which a breakwater is indispensable, and where there is no village, rancho, or roof of any description, to shelter the travelers. If we accept the table of distances supplied by Major BARNARD, the time table of the transit would stand nearly thus:

	Hours.
From the Gulf to Minatitlan by steamship, 20 miles	3
From Minatitlan to Suchil, by river steamers, 95½ miles, 6 miles an hour	[illegible]
From Suchil to Ventoza, by stages, 118 miles, 3 miles an hour	[illegible]
Detention for necessary causes, transfer to the Pacific steamer, and awaiting the slower movements of the freight	[illegible]
Total, hours	[illegible]

Traveling day and night, therefore, [illegible] days would be consumed in the transit from steamer to steamer, with no allowance for [illegible] or meals. All the inducements of a shorter oceanic passage could not make this [illegible] The Panama route would still carry the passengers, and the New-Orleans enterprise result in a severe loss of capital invested in the costly rolling furniture and live stock of the Tehuantepiko.

Evidently the railroad is the thing, for which there is no plausible substitute. That finished from Minatitlan to the Pacific, every advantage of competition with the more southerly route will be with the Tehuantepec interest. Nine hours from ocean to ocean may be readily achieved by the iron horse. Let him [illegible], and everybody will ride behind him. But have you not lost the chance, gentlemen of the Tehuantepec Company?

THE ERA OF COMMISSIONERS.—It is a long time since the Governor of the State had any patronage to bestow upon his political friends, the abolishment of the old inspectorships having deprived the office of some of its best perquisites. But the present Legislature has done something towards restoring the old order of things at Albany. The Governor has now the appointment of Commissioners of Police, Commissioners for building the new City Hall, and the power to name the compensation of the Commissioners of the Central Park.

SPEAKER BANKS.—A large number of the most prominent and influential citizens of Boston have tendered Speaker BANKS the compliment of a public dinner. In their letter of invitation they award him the highest praise for his discharge of the difficult duties of the Speakership, and also for his share in the important change made in the Tariff "by which the great industrial and commercial interests of the country will be largely benefitted." Mr. BANKS, in reply, [illegible] gratulation, in consequence of [illegible] and speaks of the new Tariff as certain to [illegible] advantageously all the great interests of the country. He also pays a very high tribute to the industry, intelligence and ability of the last Congress,—the legislation of which, he claims, is not likely to receive from the people the full measure of credit to which it has just claim.

Concerts, &c.

Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, a [illegible] serving and talented [illegible] gives a concert this evening at NIBLO'S Saloon, assisted by [illegible] EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, [illegible] and Mr. C. W. BRAINE. The programme contains a great variety of choice pieces.

ALBANY.

...of the Under-ling Officer Important Bills.

...of the Hundred Days—Probability of Adjournment.

...of the New-York Bills—Committee ...Conference on the Harber Regulation ...Central Park Bills—The City Hall ...Commissioners—Trinity Church—A Change ...the Harbor Masters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 15, 1857.

It is the hundredth day, and, hereafter, all but the officers of the Legislature are on short allowance. Pay stops at 12 o'clock to-night. And yet there is no abatement of this fever of legislation. The current runs more rapidly than ever through the arteries, and with almost every pulsation there breaks upon the Executive Chamber a new enactment, perfected, so far as Senate and Assembly may perfect anything, ...de and unshapely as the unhewn marble.

...that universal belief that makes certainty of belief ...about 4 o'clock we shall be scattered to ...quarters of the State.

...important New-York bills are now in such ...wardness that they cannot easily be de-...The Central Park bill has passed both Houses. ...Supervisors bill is through the Assembly and to ...third reading in the Senate. The City Hall bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate, but was re-ferred back to the Committee for the purpose of hav-ing some amendments. There are to be added some more names. I suppose it will be reported this evening and read to-morrow.

The license bill is a foot-ball kicked between the two Houses. Now it is up and now it is down, much after the fashion of a dancing Jack. It passed the House last evening, after an exciting contest—but much amended—so much indeed as that it could hardly be recognized by its most intimate friends. ...some of these amendments the Senate gave its ...currence, but many of them were rejected with great unanimity. A conference committee and a ...ding up will be the result, in all probability.

The Exterior Water Line bill was ordered to a third reading in the House last evening, but the negatives ...were more numerous than was generally anticipated. ...less the House is very full when it comes up, it will be defeated.

The bill for providing Port Regulations for the Harbor of New-York, was passed through the Senate. ...Cheerfully it seemed a very proper and legitimate ...ment. When it reached the House, the Com-mittee on Commerce struck from it two sections plac-ing the Harbor Masters and Port Wardens under the control of the Commissioners of Pilots—an irresponsi-ble body appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Underwriters. The bill also con-tained a provision giving to each Commissioner from the State Treasury, a salary of $2,500 a year—in all $10,000 a year. This section is the knob of the entire ...for all the other provisions now exist on the ...book, as they also exist as municipal regula-tions. In other words, it is a very quiet way of pro-viding four old gentlemen with snug berths and good salaries. After all, I do not know as we ought to ob-ject to this—especially as in no other way can they be expected to earn that amount per annum—and per-haps charity demands the sacrifice from the State Treasury. But the Senate insists on having in the two sections rejected by the House, and has sent back the bill with the objectionable features rein-stated. It is supposed the House will recede.

The Supply bill is the special order in the House this afternoon at 4 o'clock. It will probably absorb the entire attention of that establishment for the re-mainder of the day.

Trinity Church hangs by the eye-lids for the Gene-ral Orders of the House. Several attempts have been made to advance it, but they have been thus far un-successful. How long the opponents can hold it, is a doubtful problem. Perhaps they may endure to the end. There has been a change made in the Port Ward-ens and Harbor Masters. The name of JOHN FEIND as a nominee for Port Warden was withdrawn, and W. SMITH substituted.

In place of Mr. SMITH, who had been named for a Harbor Master, the name of JOHN COOPER, was sent up.

The Senate enters Executive Session at 4 o'clock, probably to consider the nominations made yesterday —together with the nominations for Canal Appraiser, which will no doubt be forwarded to-day. There has been a trifle over the average amount of profanity ex-pended by the disappointed, but the anger seems gradually to subside. The "swearing train" went off last evening, heavily loaded. It left a blue wake, but that is probably traceable to the gases evolved.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 15.

Mr. SPENCER presented a remonstrance against allowing JOHN A. KENNEDY the right to run cars through the Seventh-avenue.

Mr. BROOKS presented a resolution of thanks to HENRY R. SELDEN for his efficiency and impartiality in discharging the duties of President of the Senate.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Messrs. BRADFORD and RICHARDSON were appointed a Committee to revise the Poor laws of the State, without compensation.

The bills to amend the charter of the Fulton Fire Company and to incorporate the Tracy Female Insti-tute were ordered to a third reading.

Mr. NOXON moved that the bill relating to the re-demption of Country Bank notes by country banks be referred to a Select Committee to report complete.

After remarks from Mr. UPHAM, in which he de-nounced the action of City Banks, the motion was adopted, and Mr. NOXON and UPHAM were named as the Committee.

On motion of Mr. UPHAM, five copies of the Census were appropriated to each member, officer and re-porter.

PASSAGE OF THE EXCISE BILL.

After considerable skirmishing the Excise bill was then taken up as it came from the House.

Mr. C. P. SMITH moved to non-concur in the amend-ment which struck out the section pfohibiting groce-ries from selling liquor. Motion carried by Ayes 17; Nays 7.

Mr. NICHOLS moved to non-concur in the amend-ment relative to the number of beds to be kept in a tavern. Motion lost.

Mr. HOFFMANIAS moved to non-concur in the amend-ment allowing the sale of liquor on election day at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the polls.

Motion lost, by 13 to 14.

Mr. LEE moved to non-concur in the House amend-ment reducing the number of freeholders required to be attached to a license petition from 30 to 20.

Motion lost by 13 to 14.

On the motion of Mr. BRIGGS the vote non-concur-ring in the Grocery provision was then reconsidered, and the whole Assembly amendments were concurred in.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. KELLY presented a communication from the City of New-York respecting the indebtedness of that City.

Mr. LEE reported complete the bill appointing Com-missioners to erect the new City Hall in New-York. The names R. M. BLATCHFORD, G. A. CONOVER, ROBERT EMMETT, E. D. MORGAN and HENRY EVERSON, as the Commissioners.

A second Committee of Conference was appointed on the bill for the regulation of the harbor of New-York.

The bill amending the Banking laws, relative to the redemption of Bank-notes, and defining the du-ties of the Courts of General Sessions, were ordered to a third reading.

Private claims were then considered till the recess.

The Senate held a short Executive session, but confirmed only Notaries Public.

EVENING SESSION.

Nearly the entire session was occupied in consider-ing private claim bills.

The bill authorizing the establishment of the Peo-ple's Ferry between New-York and Staten Island, was considered, and progress reported.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amend-ments to the bill repealing the Railroad Commission act.

The Governor's veto on the bill providing for paying the Committees of former Legislatures was received.

The Senate passed the bill over the veto by Ayes, 19; Nays, 6. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 15.

There is no prospect of the Legislature adjourn-ing to-day.

Mr. FOOTE moved to suspend the third reading of bills, and to go into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions and bill reported from the Committee on the Dred Scott Decision. Motion lost.

Relating to Companies transacting the business of Life Insurance in this State.

To legalize the action of the New-York Supervisors, in relation to the fitting up of the Superior Court-room.

To authorize the Second-avenue Railroad to discon-tinue a certain portion of their track, and lay a new track.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to the as-sessment and collection of taxes.

To amend the Salt Laws and authorize the removal of leases on the Onondaga Reservation.

To authorize the reduction of Canal tolls on certain articles at the discretion of the Canal Board.

To pay the outgoing expenses of the Senate Com-mittee of last year.

For the protection of emigrants by licensing low boats for landing emigrants.

Mr. IRVING made an effort to get in an amendment authorizing all tow-boats, whose owners were of good character, to be employed in the same business, but failed.

The bill repealing the act creating a Board of Rail-road Commissioners. It authorizes the appointment of a Deputy Surveyor at $2,000 per annum, and an ad-ditional clerk in the Surveyor's office.

Mr. ADAME made an ineffectual attempt to get up the International Bridge bill. The attempt failed for want of a two-third vote.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of the Supply bill was postponed.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the general Plank and Turnpike law.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for destitute children.

To authorize the Indemnity Insurance Company to change its name.

To incorporate the Western Education Society.

The first Committee of Conference with the Senate on the Bill providing regulations for the Harbor of New-York having disagreed n second Committee was appointed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the House went into Committee of the Whole on the International Bridge bill.

Mr. CLINTON, of Buffalo, opposed the bill and offered several amendments which were lost.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved that a provision be inserted that subscriptions shall be made for the Salp Canal around the rapids at Fort Erie, and that eight per cent. shall be paid before the bridge is built. Car-ried.

The Committee then rose and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court was considered in Committee of the Whole, and on motion of Judge SCOTT ordered to a third reading.

Recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to several bills.

The bill for the regulation of the Government of the Central Park, New-York, came down from the Senate amended in several particulars, among others by the insertion of the names of the following, as Commis-sioners: Robert J. Dillon, James E. Cooley, Charles H. Russell, John H. Butterfield, John A. C. Gray, Waldo Hutchins, Thomas E. Field, Andrew H. Greene and Charles W. Elliott.

The House refused to concur in the latter amend-ment, and n Committee of Conference was appointed.

The Governor's Secretary here appeared with n mes-sage from the Executive Chamber. The Governor returned without signature the bill providing for the payment of the Committees appointed by former Leg-islatures. The Governor stated that alterations in the phraseology of the bill could not alter its uncons-titutionality, and although there might be some equi-ty in the claims he could not sign an unconstitntional bill.

The House then passed the bill over the Governor's veto by ayes, 83; nays, 19.

The special order was then taken up.

The bill to provide means for support of the Gov-ernment by levying n mill and one-quarter tax for the fiscal year, commencing Oct. 14, 1857, was read through and ordered to a third.

The bill making an appropriation for the payment for certain lands purchased for the manufacture of salt and for other expenses connected with the Salt Springs for the year 1857, was also ordered to a third reading. It appropriates in gross $79,765.

The bill making appropriations for State and chari-table Institutions for 1857 was then taken up as re-ported. It appropriates a total of $73,500.

Mr. PAUL moved to strike out the $1,000 nppropri-ated for the State Inebriate Asylum.

Mr. JONES hoped the motion would prevail. The institution was but an experiment at present, and it was by such expenditures that an increase of the State tax was necessary.

Messrs. VARNUM and IRVING supported the appro-priation.

Mr. ABBOTT thought the only argument in favor of the appropriation was that, as the State makes ine-briates by her laws, she is bound to take care of them. He was opposed to both.

After further debate, the amendment was stricken out.

Mr. HOGEBOOM moved to strike out the appropria-tion of $6,000 to the Marshall Infirmary of Troy, and Lunatic Asylum of Albany.

After debate the motion was adopted.

Mr. WOOSTER moved to strike ont the $30,000 for the completion of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. MANON moved to amend by also striking out $3,000 for the improvement of the Idiot Asylum nt Syracuse.

Both motions were lost, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Supply bills were then considered until the ad-journment.

Confirmation of Police Commissioners.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 15.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed, unanimously, JAMES BOWEN, of Westchester, as Po-lice Commissioner. Also, confirmed all the Brooklyn appointees. The others were not acted upon.

MARINE MATTERS.

Change in the Pilot Laws.

The amended laws, passed by the State Legis-lature April 4, governing pilots, require that all ves-sels of the United States, of 300 tons, sailing under a coasting license, shall be required to employ a pilot. Captains who are competent to pilot their own ves-vels, can do so by obtaining a license of the Pilot Commissioners, for one voyage or for one year, by paying thsrefor four cents per ton of the vessels register. All foreign vessels, or American vessels' sailing from foreign ports, are compelled to receive n pilot, if spoken, or pay pilotage. The first pilot speaking a vessel must receive the fees. All persons who are not regularly licensed, and all steam-tugs, are prohibited from acting as a pilot in or out of the harbor, by the way of Sandy Hook, under a penalty of $100, and imprisonment for 60 days. Steamers, or propellers, licensed for the coasting trade, are exempt.

SERVICES REWARDED.

During the troubles which befel ehe fleet frozen in the Chesapeake, in February last, Mr. FREDERICK JETT, the keeper of the Light at Old Point Comfort, rendered important services in relieving the crews and passen-gers of distressed vessels, of which mention was made in our reports at the time. For these timely and dis-interested attentions to the shipping, Mr. LYMAN, of the firm of A. A. Low & BROTHER, has sent Mr. JETT a complimentary letter and a check for one hundred dollars.

The ship *Wild Pigeon* has been sold by OLI-PHANT'S SONS to Messrs. JOHN RANDAL & Co. for $40,000, and is to be withdrawn from the China trade, in which she has achieved so many rapid passages, under command of Capt. HANSON, and is to be placed in the trade of the West Coast of America, under command of Capt. MAYO, late of the ship *G. B. La-mar*. The *Wild Pigeon* on a late voyage made the trip round the world in nine months and 15 days; leking a full cargo to San Francisco *vid* Cape Horn, where she discharged and proceeded to China for a full cargo of teas, which she hronght to New-York. One of the shortest passages ever made.

GREAT REPUBLIC.

The following is an extract from a letter from the first officer of the ship *Great Republic*, written after the arrival of the ship at San Francisco:

"Our passage ont is considered here a most splen-did triumph, and pcoplo crowd down to the dock in thousands to see 'the monster.' Considering the light weather, which with scarcely any variation, we experienced after crossing the Equator in the Atlan-tic, the run is certainly the quickest and most re-merkable ever yet made.

"As it is, we think we stand number three in the record of quick passages from New-York to San Fran-cisco, and I do not believe that our run from New-York to the Equator will ever be approached, much less be beat, by any ship that now floats on salt water.

I have logged her on two occasions as high as 19 knots, ship running with the wind abeam under sky-sails, royal staysails and fore and maintopmast stud-ding sails. She is very easy, and chafes aloft less than any vessel I ever saw. Not a crack can be found on the paint between decks, even in the joints of the beams and knees, and they say here that no cargo was ever delivered in California looking so bright and clean, and so entirely free from damage of any kind.

Our run to the Equator in the Atlantic, from New-York, was 15 days and 19 hours; to the Equator in the Pacific, 72 days, and to San Francisco, 91 days.

The ship has not leaked so much water on the pas-sage ont as we have used for the ship's use."

A fine ship of 1,000 tons, named the *Bunker Hill*, was launched on Wednesday from the ship-yard of Mr. Jas. O. CURTIS, at Medford, Mass. She is built of oak, is diagonally cross-braced with iron, and finished in superior style.

The beautiful screw steamer *Circassian*, for Liver-pool, *vid* Halifax and St. Johns, N. F., will sail from Portland, Me., on Thursday, 16th inst., at 4 P. M.

Personal.

The *Evening Post* has the following: ROV. HENRY W. BELLOWS, of the Church of All Souls, in this City, having accepted an invitation to speak at the ap-proaching Dramatic Fund dinner, in defiance of the stage, we understand Mrs. KEMBLE has written him a letter protesting against such a course, and pronounc-ing the moral influence of the stage evil, and only evil. Mrs. KEMBLE speaks *ex cathedra*, but what a declaration from the family who owe so much to the histrionic profession!"

The *State Register*, of last evening, states that Mr. BOKEE has offered his place for sale, and that as soon as he has disposed of this country seat and his other real estate, he will depart for Germany, as the late events have completely destroyed his nervous system. He regrets that he did not come to this de-termination several years ago.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT started for St. Louis on Monday, where he has appointments to deliver an address on the occasion of the foundation of the Washington University of the State of Missouri, and also to repeat his oration on the character of WASH-INGTON.

Gov. GEARY is preparing from his diary, faith-fully kept during his administration, a summary of events in Kansas, as they came under his own per-sonal or official observation.

ELIHU BURRITT is lecturing in Canada, on a peaceable way of getting rid of the troubles of North and South in the United States.

Hon. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, at the earnest so-licitation of many citizens of the mountain District has consented again to be a candidate for Congress.

Police Captains and their Politics.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 13, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You do such injustice to Captain DILKS, of the Fifteenth Ward, in to-day's TIMES, that I fee constrained as a resident of the Ward to make a few corrections. First, Captain DILKS has never be-longed to the American Party, nor has he had a "leaning" that way. On the dissolution of the Whig Party, with which he formerly voted, in 1855, he joined the Republican Party, and since then has always openly been a Republican, although, of course, as a Captain of Police under the present administra-tion, he could not do much service *on that side of the house*.

Secondly, Captain DILKS did not exhibit affidavits that last Fall he "*stood by*" *his honor*. He certainly did "stand by" *his own honor*, but did not "stand by" His Honor the Mayor. Last Fall, when the Po-lice were obliged to carry the Democratic Primaries, Captain DILKS and some others were left out of the bargain. I was with him during that afternoon, and we both were merely lookers on how the Fourth Ward Police and the Fourteenth Ward Democracy "put through" the Wood ticket in our Ward. Capt. D. was reappointed because FERNANDO WOOD did not dare to oust him, his "papers" having names on them not exceeded in influence even by the famous "merchant's circular" which the Mayor and Captain WILEY got up last Fall. Besides there was only two applicants, JOHN VANDERPOOL, formerly President of the Fifteenth Ward Know-Nothing Council, and now a good "Democrat," and WILLIAM HILLIARD, formerly a Whig. HILLIARD promised his friends that he would call the roll in the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, on Friday afternoon, but I have not heard of his doing it as yet. All the officers in the Ward are Americans or Republicans, with the ex-ception of a very few Democrats, whom FERNANDO wisely keeps "detailed," lest they might be con-verted.

Thirdly, I can say on good authority that it is not true that Capt. DILKS gave an entertainment at Del-monico's to some of his brother Captains, "including Captains WEEKS and MANSFIELD, at which Mayor Wood's health was frequently drank." The state-ment must have originated in the fertile brain of your informant, as no entertainment was given.

It may interest your readers to know to what party the various Captains of Police belong. The Captains of the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seven-teenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards are all "good Democrats." Captains HOPKINS of the Third, PORTER of the Twelfth and DILKS of the Fifteenth Ward, have been open Republicans, and Capt. SQUIRES of the Eleventh Ward, has always leaned that way. Capt. CARPEN-TER of the Fifth was n Buchanier last Fall, and went so far as to threaten that FREMONT "should not have a ticket in the Ward." Since the probable passage of the Police bill, I understand he has become a Republi-can. Capt. TYRRNELL, of the Eighth, was a Fillmore-ite, though it is said he voted for FREMONT. He, too, is now a strong Republican. Capt. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-first Ward, was formerly a Whig and last Fall a Fillmoreite. What he is now I cannot say. Of the recently decapitated Captains, HALPIN and RUSSELL were Democrats; but the latter never supported WOOD in an energetic manner, or rather worked against him. Hence his removal. Capt. HART was formerly a Whig. He has been "bolding over" since January, 1856. A VERY BLACK REPUBLICAN.

The Turf for 1857.

The Spring campaign of Trotting has com-menced with trotting over the Union and Red-House Courses. The prospect for sports of the turf, from all appearances, is such as to warrant the assertion that they will have interesting meetings on Long Island The character of the assemblages for the past few years has been depreciating. The cause is obvious enough. The trotting courses had fallen under the control of men who made use of them to subserve their own private and pecuniary ends, and from the unfair practices of these men, many were deterred from attending the course through fear of being fleeced; and many owners of fast horses would not allow them to appear on the turf. One reason for this was, probably, the want of a law legalizing trotting, the old law having expired some years ago, and the proprietors being unable to enforce proper regula-tions. But with the passage of the new law, a differ-ent state of things may exist.

Several Southern stables will arrive here in June to contend for purses and stakes that will be given by the proprietors of the Fashion Course for racing horses. Numbers of trotting horses are already in training on Long Island, among which may be enu-merated many first-class horses, with some that are entirely new to the turf. Great improvements and unusual preparations are making on the Fashion, Union, Centreville and Red House Courses, in order to insure every advantage that can be derived from superior tracks and first-class accommodations.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Wednesday, April 15.—Match, $1,000—mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons, and drivers weighing 300 lbs.

S. HOAGLAND'S g. s. *Gray Messenger*	1	1	1
J. WHELPLEY'S s. s. *William Tell*	2	2	2

Time: 2:46; 2:43; 2:44.

Messenger won the race in three straight heats. There were a great many reports flying around, to the effect that *Messenger* was lame. This made *Tell* the favorite—$100 to $80. *Messenger* won the pole. After two or three scorings the word was given, and they dashed off at a tremendous gait. *Messenger* led to the quarter-pole in 41½ seconds, gaining at every stride. He trotted very finely, and won the race easily.

RED HOUSE COURSE, HARLEM, N.Y.—Trotting, Friday, April 10. Match $250, mile heats, best 3 in 5 under saddle:

C. BROOKS, b. g. *Dr. Maxwell*	1	1	0 1
C. GORSON, br. g. *Bence McGowan*	2	2	0 2

Time: 3:01; 2:52; 2:59½; 3:03.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, April 7. Purse, $50 for road horses, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, ch. *M. Queen dido*	1	1	2 1
J. WHELPLEY, g. *Gelding*	4	4	1 4
J. S. AUSTIN, b. g. *Bence McGowan*	2	3	3 2
S. D. HOAGLAND, b. g. *Deacon*	3	2	4 3

Time: 2:54½; 2:55; 2:51; 2:59½.

RED-HOUSE COURSE, APRIL 6.—Match $200, mile heats, to harness:

Owner, b. g. *Major Wandell*, (trotter.)	2	1	1
Owner, g. g. *Gray Harry*, (pacer.)	1	2	2

Time: 3:06; 3:10; 3:00.

RED-HOUSE COURSE, APRIL 9.—Match $400, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness:

J. GILLIANE, b. m. *Lady Varian*	1	1	1
E. LUFF'S br. m. *Mary White*	2	2	2

Time: 3:03½; 2:58½; 3:05.

The Track was very heavy on account of the rain.

The Target Parade.

The Colonels of the great target force, which is to parade next Monday, had a meeting last night, to complete their organization. They estimate that from 10,000 to 11,000 will turn out at the parade. HENRY WILSON is their General-in-Chief. The main line will be formed on Fourteenth-street, under Adjutant-General W. H. DISBROW, and Major-Generals WILSON and CREIGHTON. All companies from Brooklyn, Wil-liamsburg, Jersey City, Sing Sing, Philadelphia, and all other cities, who will participate in the parade and visiting companies, will be formed in an independent division on Washington square, under command of Inspector-General SAMUEL G. THOMPSON and aids, and escorted by such companies as the Commander-in-Chief shall detail from the City organization for that purpose, to the extreme right of the line. The line of march will be through Broadway, the Park, Chatham-street, East Broadway, Grand-street and the Bowery.

NAVAL GUNNERY.—The fine sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, now at the Navy Yard, Washington, is to be fitted out for gunnery practice, and for this pur-pose an appropriation of forty thousand dollars was made at the late session. The experiments in ord-nance are made under the direction of Lieut. DAHL-GREN, an officer of great skill in naval gunnery.

Naval.

Orders have been received at the Navy Yard, to have the steam frigate *Mississippi* get ready immedi-ately for the East Indies. She will, consequently, not be employed, as contemplated, as a convoy to the *Niagara* in laying the telegraphic cable. She will be ready by the 15th of May. The steam frigate *Pow-hattan*, now lying at the Philadelphia Yard, it is sup-posed, will be detailed for that service, if it is found possible to get her ready in time. The new steam-frigate *Minnesota*, also lying at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has also been ordered to be got ready immedi-ately to take out the newly appointed minister to China.

The steam-propeller *Despatch* is having two new tubular boilers of MARTIN'S make, put on board; she will probably be employed as a transport to convey provisions, &c., to the Southern Naval Stations.

The filling in of the Wallabout flats is progressing rapidly, and the work of laying the foundations for the buildings will soon be commenced.

Captain HUDSON of the *Niagara*, was yesterday summoned to Washington, with Surgeon SMITH of the same ship, to give their testimony before the Court of Inquiry in the case of Captains OGDEN and GILLIS, and, if they should not be able to return in season, it will prevent the ship from going to sea on Saturday. The *Wabash* was to leave to-day on a cruise as the flag-ship of the Home Squadron, under the command of Captain PAULDING.

OUR EAST INDIA SQUADRON.—The reinforce-ment which is fitting out, as we learn, for our naval force in the China Seas, will consist of some of the most powerful ships in the world. Amongst others, the frigate *Minnesota*, one of the six new steamers, has been designated. In view of the importance and distant theatre of service, we cannot but express our pleasure at the selection of the *Minnesota*, because the noble ship herself and her substantial machinery were built at the Washington Navy Yard. In this fact we have a guarantee that, when the *Minnesota* goes to sea, we shall not hear the almost invariable story of broken machinery or of the ship having put back or into some port to repair damage. The immense bat-tery of the *Colorado*, another of the new steamers, is to be transferred, it is said, to the *Minnesota* at Nor-folk; and it is further stated that Mr. REED, our new Minister to China, will take passage in this magnifi-cent ship.—*National Intelligencer.*

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, from New-York, 42 days from Rio Janeiro, was spoken (date not reported) in lat. 6.45 S., lon. 34.42 W.

The Naval Force for the China Seas, &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 14.

The Navy Department, as well as the War Depart-ment, is unusually active. It is getting up steam for the China seas, and, barring any more bursting out of cylinder-heads, a respectable naval force, under the command of Commodore PERRY, may soon be equipped for this important service. As Mr. REED, our Envoy, is to have the choice of a ship for his con-veyance to China, he will, perhaps, take the *Minne sota*. It is to be borne in mind that he will find no accommodations for his residence in China so good or so safe as those which he will find on shipboard. Lord ELGIN will reside at Hong Kong, an English colony, but Mr. REED would not reside there, except as the guest of the English. He could live at Macao, but not without the assent of the Chinese and of the Portuguese also.

The factories at Canton are all destroyed, and it is possible that if the war continues the English will be driven from Hong Kong. The report that the "Son of Heaven" had censured the acts of his Governor of Canton, YEH, is likely to be true, for the Chinese cen-sured were disgraced officers who were so unfortunate as not to be able to chastise the barbarians, but it is not at all probable that he has disapproved of the seizure of the *Arrow*. The war with the British had served to bring a large portion of the rebels over to his support. ION.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1857.

DR. L. H. BONE—DEAR SIR: I TAKE PLEAS-ure in informing you that the third bottle of your Bitters, together with the Pills, have completely eradicated the Dyspepsia. I take this liberty, knowing that it will be agreeable to you to hear of the success of your treatment. I trust that by proper care in my diet I shall not hereaf-ter be afflicted with this distressing complaint.

Gratefully yours, ELIZABETH NOLEN.

Old Dr. BONE'S Bitters are universally acknowledged to be the best remedey of the age for curing all diseases of the heart, lungs, liver and Kidneys. They cure dyspep-sia, chronic and inflammatory rhenmatism, jaundice, all dropsical diseases, fits, St. Vitus' dance, King's evil, scrofula, and all nervous complaints. They cure salt rheum, erysipelas, fever sores, pimples, blotches, &c.

For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.; by Mrs. HAYES, in Brooklyn, and by all Druggists.

Principal dépôt, No. 284 Grand-st., New-York, third block east of the Bowery.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' RAILROAD TRACK SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' HAY SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' COAL SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' ROLLING MILL SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' MINERS' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' DORMANT WAREHOUSE SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' PORTABLE SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES ON WHEELS.
FAIRBANKS' WHEELBARROW SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FLOUR PACKING SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FAMILY SCALES, weighing from half an oz. to 240 lbs.
FAIRBANKS' GROCERS' SCALES.

AT

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,
No. 189 Broadway,
Between Dey and Cortlandt sts., New-York.

SIX REASONS WHY EVERYBODY USES LYON'S KATHAIRON.

1st. It is the Cheapest preparation for the hair ever made.
2d. It is pronounced by all to be the Most Beneficial.
3d. It is the most Agreeable to use.
4th. It is the Cleanest and most Carefully Prepared.
5th. It is the most Highly Perfumed.
6th. It is the only article that never fails to give Entire Satisfaction.

The immense sale of the KATHAIRON—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its excellence and universal popularity. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUS-SELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until fur-ther notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

ARTHUR DONNELLY'S
CARPET WAREROOMS,
No. 98 Bowery.

A very large assortment of seasonable goods now offered for cash at extremely low prices.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and re-liable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing ma-chine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CORNS AND BUNIONS.—Dr. J. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plaster are recommended by those who use them as being the best remedy ever offered for these painful affections. For sale at his office No. 500 Broadway, up stairs, and at the principal druggists throughout the City.

5,000 PIECES ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, TA-pestry Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain and other Carpetings, just received at HYATT'S Carpet Warerooms, No. 210 Bowery. Also, 500 pieces common Ingrain, 2s. 6d. to 3s. the yard. Oilcloths, 8 yards wide.

J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivingston-st.

CONSUMPTIVES, AND THOSE AFFLICTED with disease of the heart, liver, kidneys, &c., should not fail to call and see Dr. H. H. ROOT & CO., No. 512 Broadway, before they remove to Saratoga Springs. Rest the People's Medical Lightbouse, by Dr. H. H. ROOT.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their powder-proof lock has never been picked. 9,700 of them now in use.
For sale at No. 40 Murray-st.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

Or save it? which amounts to the same thing. If you do read our advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT!!!
Great Attraction and Low Prices!
English Medallion
Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

DO YOU WANT TO HUSBAND

your means, and prepare for a "rainy day?" If you do, have an eye to the purchase of your household goods, for in that you may make a handsome annual saving by buy-ing of DAILEY & CO. Look at their list of prices in the dry goods' column of this paper.

GO INTO

all the China, glass and gas fixture stores in New-York, learn the prices, and then come to us and we will sell you for a handsome profit, less than you can buy elsewhere.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

ALWAYS READ THIS—OLD AND YOUNG.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Is, no doubt, the most wonderful discovery of this age of progress, for it will restore, permanently, gray hair to its original color, cover the head of the bald with a most lux-uriant growth, remove at once all dandruff and itching, cure all scrofula, and other cutaneous eruptions, such as scald head, &c. It will cure, as if by magic, nervous or pe-riodical headache, make the hair soft, glossy, and wavy, and preserve the color perfectly, and the hair from falling, to extreme old age.

The following is from a distinguished member of the medical profession:

ST. PAUL, Jan. 1, 1855.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Unsolicited, I send you this certificate. After being nearly bald for a long time, and having tried all the hair restoratives ex-tant, and having no faith in any, I was induced, on hear-ing of yours, to give it a trial. I placed myself in the hands of a barber, and had my head rubbed with a good stiff brush, and the Restorative then applied and well rubbed in, till the scalp was a-glow. This I repeated every morning, and in three weeks the young hair appeared and grew rapidly from August last till the present time, and is now thick, black and strong—soft and pleasant to the touch; whereas, before, it was harsh and wiry, what little there was of it, and that little was disappearing very rap-idly. I still use your Restorative about twice a week, and shall soon have a good and perfect crop of hair. Now, I had read of these things—and who has not? but have not seen hitherto any case where any person's hair was really benefited by any of the hair tonics, etc., of the day; and it really gives me pleasure to record the result of my ex-perience. I have recommended your preparation to others, and it already has a large and general sale throughout the Territory. The people have known its effects, and have confidence in it. The supply you sent us, as whole-sale agents for the Territory is nearly exhausted, and daily inquiries are made for it. You deserve credit for your discovery; and I, for one, return you my thanks for the benefit it has done me, for I certainly had despaired long ago of ever effecting any such result.

Yours, hastily,
J. W. BOND,
Firm of Bond & Kelley, Druggists, St. Paul.

From the Editor of the Real Estate Advertiser.

BOSTON, No. 27 School-st., March 20, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Having become prematurely quite gray, I was induced, some six weeks since, to make a trial of your Restorative. I have used less than two bottles, but the gray hairs have all disappeared; and although my hair has not fully attained its original color, yet the pro-cess of change is gradually going on, and I am in great hopes that in a short time my hair will be as dark as formerly. I have also been much gratified at the healthy moisture and vigor of the hair, which before was harsh and dry; and it has ceased to come out as for-merly.

Respectfully yours,
Professor WOOD. D. C. M. RUPP.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 19, 1855.

I have used Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becom-ing, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative, it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt, permanently so.

SIDNEY BREESE, Ex-Senator United States.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all the Druggists.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the atten-tion of close buyers.

DO YOU WANT TO GET RICH?

Consult economy then; buy nothing but what you know to be cheap, and don't fail to read DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

BIRTH.

BLIGH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 12, in DeKalb-av., Mrs. G. M. BLIGH, of a son.

MARRIED

HAZEN—BARNES.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. J. Saw-yer, Mr. CALVIN T. HAZEN to Miss CLARA M. BARNES, eldest daughter of Gilbert Barnes, Esq., of this City.

MURDOCK—BLASDELL.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 15, by Rev. J. P. Hovey, WM. C. MUR-DOCK to Miss CLARA BLASDELL, daughter of James H. Blasdell, Esq., all of this City.

KOELLE—LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 15, by Rev. Joseph McKee, GEORGE F. KOELLE, of San Francisco, Cal., to CAROLINE, second daughter of John H. Lockwood, Esq., of this City.

GREENE—CUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 14, at St. Ann's Rectory, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, Mr. JAMES A. GREENE, of Brooklyn,

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE property in Stamford, Conn., for sale or exchange for property in this City, consisting of the whole or part of the village property, the property of Wm. Gournay and Jacob Weed, consisting of a good dwelling house, barn, [illegible] store, granary, stable, two wells, fruit, orchard [illegible] trees, on about 1¼ acres of ground; $3,000 of [illegible] can remain on mortgage.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

and adjoining the [illegible] a desirable property, the premises own [illegible] occupied by E. B. Provost, Esq., consisting of [illegible] house, in first rate order, with gas; barn, carriage-house, granary, stable, two wells, fruit, orchard [illegible] trees, on about 1¼ acres of ground; $3,000 of which can remain on mortgage. Apply to L. CHICHESTER, Real Estate Agent, No. 247 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN AS DESIRABLE A LOCATION as can be found in New-York. Four first-class brown-stone dwelling Houses, four stories high, with basement and cellar kitchens, on the south side of 35d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., opposite Loudon Terrace, built by the subscriber in the best and most substantial manner, and finished throughout in the best style. Five brown-stone basement dwellings in 23d-st. between 9th and 10th-avs. Also, the brick basement dwelling House, four stories high, and furniture, No. 343 2d-st., corner of 10th-av. All the said buildings are beautifully located, and afford a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable residences or investment.

Apply to MORGAN PINDER, No. 353 23d-st., corner 10th-av., or C. B. SLAUSON, No. 14 Wall-st., room 11.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown stone front houses, Nos. 54, 56 and 58 West 26th-st., handsomely located between 5th and 6th avs., in rapidly improving neighborhood—in instructions and every manship they will compare favorably with the best houses of their class. Any person in want of a good house replete with convenience, is requested to give them a careful examination. Terms liberal. Apply to D. R. KEELER, No. 133 East 15th-st., ISAAC WALTON, No. 32 West 32d-st., GEO. J. PRICE, No. 184 East Broadway, or MARTIN E. THOMPSON, 15 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUBLE HOTEL PROPerty in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn, stables, shed, hay-scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a public house location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—SEVEN FULL lots on the south-west corner Hansoe-place and Portland-av., 100 feet on Hanson-place by 175 feet on Portland-av., directly opposite the mansion of Mrs. C. A. Peters, and 3½ miles from Fulton, Atlantic or Wall-st Ferries, a short distance from Fulton-av. Railroad. The location is one of the most genteel, healthy and desirable, for a private residence. Inquire of L. H. MOORE, 193 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE.—A NEW TWO-STORY BRICK cottage house, situated on the north side of 190th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., built by day's work for the present owner; has the Croton water, street regulated, flagged and lighted, two minutes' walk from steamboat landing; fare to Peck slip eight cents; time 35 minutes; 2d av. cars run day and night. Price $2,900. Terms easy. Inquire of S. B. KENYON, 3d av and 123d st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, SITUated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry; house 2-story frame, filled with brick; carriage-house and good well of water on the premises; building all new. For particulars inquire at No. 196 West-st., 3d-story. G. VAN HOUTEN.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NEWTOWN, LONG Island, or exchange for good City or Brooklyn property, 133 building lots, with cottage house, barn, wagon-house, well of water, all kinds of fruits on it. Also, to let, tide-every house, well of water, 7 lots of ground, about four miles from the ferry. Inquire at No. 42 3d-st., New-York, of JAMES BAILEY.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE—A BLOCK of 18 small, genteel three and four story houses, high stoop and English basements, containing all the modern improvements and finished in the best manner, on 38th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES E. SHAW, No. 89 Merchants' Exchange, from 12 to 4, or No. 5 East 31st-st., mornings and evenings. Rents $650, $675, $700. Also, No. 399 4th-av., a brown stone house over a store. Rent $600, gas fixtures and heaters.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 21 BANKst. The house is of the first-class containing all the modern improvements, 4 stories, basement and under-cellar. It is in a pleasant location, and good neighborhood, and was built for the owner's occupation. It will be sold on the most reasonable terms. For further information inquire of HENRY L. CATHELL, No. 164 West 11th-st., or of JOHN H. HALLETT, Post Office.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR ROCKLAND COUNty Farm, 28 acres, choice land—30 bushels shelled corn to the acre having been raised upon it; good one and a half story frame house, shingled sides, with kitchen attached; good barn and bovel; well fruited and good soft water; location dry and healthy; two miles from the depot; 28 miles from New-York; only $2,500.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE NO. 84 Dean-st., 1st 20x100, house 20x36, three stories, basement and sub-cellar, finished in the best manner, price $5,750; also, a frame cottage, house 18x30, lot 18x100, No. 1 Claremont-av., and two story and basement house in 5th-st., price $2,250; terms made to suit purchaser. Apply to R. H. TURNER, corner of Gates and Downing sts., or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front dwelling-house, situated on the east side of Washington av., second house from the corner of De Kalb av., with all the modern improvements. Ground 50x200. Terms easy. A. S. CROWELL, No. 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 2½-STORY HOUSE and 2 lots, at Yorkville, on 89th-st., near 1st-av. The said house contains 17 rooms, with gas, Croton water, bath-room, water closet, marble mantles, &c. Price $7,000. Inquire of E. A. THORP, on the premises, or of J. M. THORP, No. 23 Jones-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM IN ORANGE County, with choice fruit, large and convenient buildings of every sort, excellent fences, artificial fish-pond, and every thing to make an attractive country residence. Also, blooded stock. Map, &c., at Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway. C. H. OLIVER.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE MAGnificent four-story houses and lots on the north side of 39th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Broadway. The houses are new, well and substantially built, replete with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HENRIQUES & HASKELL, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown stone houses, Nos. 42, 46 and 48 West 28th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by day's work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—AT MORISANIA, A two-story and basement house, with 6 lots attached. Situated on Washington-av., between 6th and 7th-sts. For particulars, inquire of E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., New-York, or at J. HAYNES' store, opposite the premises. Rent $225.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, green-house, &c. Price $9,000. Possession given on 1st May. Inquire of THOMAS HOGAN, No. 548 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT, CONvenient and well-built house, in perfect order, in a pleasant situation, within a few minutes ride of two ferries; will be sold at a bargain; two-thirds on bond and mortgage, with an undoubted title. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, Real Estate Office, 73 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS—NO. 154 Mott-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a three-story brick house, first class, in perfect order, carpets, all cloths, and fixtures. Also, No. 193, next door, unfurnished. Apply at No. 356 23d-st., corner of 10th-av., of MORGAN PINDER; or of C. B. SLAUSON, 14 Wall-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN 3-story brick house No 424 Pacific, corner of Nevins-st., Brooklyn, with or without the furniture. For terms, apply to Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or, to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE WEST HOUSE OF THE ROW of the new, three-story, high-stoop, brick houses on the south side of 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Situation very desirable. Terms cheap and easy.

A. LESTER, No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A LOT ON 39TH st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Also, dock store, dwelling, &c., opposite Yorkers, on the Hudson River. Also, house and land on the river bank at same place, to lease very low. Apply to GEO. C. FURMAN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A NEW THREE-story basement brick house, 18 rooms, situated in South Brooklyn. Will be sold low; terms very favorable. Inquire at C. M. SAXTON & CO.'S, No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-story, brown-stone, basement house, No. 27 East 31st-st, fronting Mr Vanderpool's celebrated garden, one of the best locations in the City, price $11,000; $8,000 can remain; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, or inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 327 Washington-st., N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A piece of land, containing about 50 acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 38 miles from the City; distant one mile from two depots. The above property contains some of the most beautiful building sites on the river, the view being unsurpassed; the shore of the river is well wooded, and the place is bordered by a small stream. Will be sold or exchanged for City property, the whole or in parts. For particulars apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 56 William-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

HUDSON RIVER.—SEVERAL BUILDING sites, with an acre or more of land, for sale on the banks of the Hudson River, 12 miles from the City Hall, with frequent access by cars. The situation is not surpassed, as to health and beauty of scenery, by any on the North River, and the neighborhood is well improved by a desirable class of inhabitants. Arrangements can be made if desired for house and all improvements complete. Address J. C. SIDNEY, at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway, where a map of the place can be seen, or at Spuyten Duyvel, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house, in good order, with gas and fixtures, grates and marble mantels, located on Douglass-st., near Court, lot 25 by 100 feet, will be sold low. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to A. CHIRNEY, No. 32 Carmine-st., New-York.

SPLENDID THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 9 Rivington-place. Inquire next door. P. PENFIELD.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

LAND SALE, NEW-JERSEY.—Peremptory sale, in consequence of the building lots and a desirable house, near the elegant residence of George Gifford, Esq., at Bergen, N. J., at the junction of Newark and Bergen Plank Roads, on the omnibus roads from Jersey City. Stages pass this property every ten minutes throughout the day, giving all necessary facility to persons doing business in New-York and residing at this place. DAVID BOOTH, Auctioneer. Will sell, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, April 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, to close an estate, 75 building lots; also, 2 very genteel buildings, situated on Emory-st. and Monticello-av., 1¼ miles from Jersey City ferry, over plank roads. The streets are graded and drained, and ready for building upon. The view from a portion of the property is unsurpassed, overlooking the Bay and harbor of New-York, Highlands and surrounding country. A new Presbyterian Church is about to be erected on the property, and an excellent school in the neighborhood. Also, 2 houses, with 3 lots to each inclosed, giving ample room for shrubbery, &c. The houses contain 9 rooms each, finished in good style, marble mantels, bay windows, &c. The above property will be positively sold, and offers inducements to those wishing to buy inclosed already built, or desiring to build. TERMS—10 per cent. and auctioneer's fee on the day of sale; 20 per cent. on May 1 next, when warrantee deeds will be delivered, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at 5 years, at 7 per cent. interest. For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—GREAT BARGAINS.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—The house and lot No. 113 East 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; four stories, all the modern improvements.

TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—The house and lot No. 72 East 29th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; brown stone, four stories, all modern improvements.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—The house and lot No. 81 36th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; brown stone, four stories, with basement and under-cellar; house furnished with all modern improvements.

NINETEENTH-STREET.—The houses and lots No. 166 East 19th-st., near 2d-av., three stories and basement, containing all modern improvements.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—Two houses and lots on East 17th-st., nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square, brown stone, four stories and basement, with counter-cellar, all modern improvements.

BROOKLYN, E. D.—The house and lot No. 79 4th-st., between South 4th and South 5th sts., about five minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. The lot is 25 feet front by 100 feet 5 inches deep. This property can be purchased at a price that may be considered a great bargain.

Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS,
No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

RURAL HOMESTEAD IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The genteel cottage-house, with all the modern improvements and five lots of land, stable, &c., the premises are well fenced, and the garden is stocked with fruit trees, flowers and evergreens; the location is unexceptionable, being on the northwest corner of Gates and Franklin avs. Fulton-av. cars pass very near every four minutes. Will be sold very cheap, the owner having settled in the West. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st, Brooklyn, or H. JOHNSON, No. 27 Beekman-st., New-York.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE—One of the Goelet leases; just finished; one of the most elegant and perfect houses in New-York; price, $9,500, of which $5,000 can remain, payable on or before ten years, with privilege of paying $500 at any time. This is a rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK.—A LOT OF GROUND OPposite the Central Park, between 99th and 100th sts., on the 8th-av., on the corner of 100th-st. and 9th-av., (both about the grade,) for sale together cheap, as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply to

W. T. GRAFF, No. 119 Nassau-st.

$5 500.—FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY English-basement dwelling-house and lot, situate No. 224 West 28th-st., near 9th av. The house has all the modern improvements, with Croton water, gas, &c., throughout; it will be let to a small private family on reasonable terms. Apply to A. H. RATHLANE, No. 63 Wall-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM, OF 90 ACRES, SITUATED in the town of Yonkers, will be sold the whole, or in two parts, to suit a purchaser; two dwellings are on the premises, barns, carriage-house, wood-house, hen-house, all in good order, with a great variety of fruit trees, such as cherries, apples, pears, and small fruits, and a plentiful supply of wood and water; it contains several building sites, and is well located for village or farming purposes. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the property; the owner will be in attendance to show the premises. Inquire of EDWARD CROMWELL, 25½ miles from Yonkers Depot, or the same distance from Williams' Bridge.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A farm of about 100 acres, well situated one-half mile north of the depot, upon which there is a large two-story and attic frame house, 32 by 40, with an extension. Also, good barns, stabling, &c., nearly new, and in complete order, good garden and plenty of fruit. Also, a plot of 36 acres, about the same distance from the depot, which will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, with a fine building site on each, commanding extensive land and water prospect. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., or to A. P. CARPENTER, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID FARM OF 230 acres, at Madison, N. J., about half a mile from the depot, being a part of the estate of the late Wm. Gibbons, with a fine apple orchard of 800 trees, several fine building sites, large barn, farm house, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 93 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF ABOUT 220 acres, at Madison, N. J., with orchard of 800 apple trees, in good bearing; with large barn, farm-house, &c.; being a part of the estate of the late William Gibbons, with several fine building sites, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID FARMS, 25 AND 60 acres each, fine buildings, near Port Richmond, both places $17,000; also, fine house, Claremont-av., Brooklyn, $3,500; also, superior boarding-house, Cherry-st., $875; also, splendid porter house and dining saloon on a great thoroughfare. Apply at 113 Chambers-st., room 4.

FARM FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—three miles from Vanderbilt Landing on the Plank Road, containing about 70 acres. The contemplated rail road will pass through it and bring it within ten minutes of the landing. For terms apply to J. T. MERRITT, No. 17 Broadway, or No. 67 Merchants Exchange.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 208 Broadway, second floor, room No. 9, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN MONMOUTH COUNty, on the Shrewsbury River, of 100 acres; beautiful situation; good house and out buildings. Apply to D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway, up stairs.

FARM FOR SALE.—THIRTY-ONE ACRES with good two-story house, on the line of N. J. R. R. to Philadelphia, half-mile from depot, one hour's ride from New-York; plenty of fruit and shade trees on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 37 Cedar-st., up stairs.

5,000 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING AND Pine Lands for sale for cash, or will be exchanged for merchandise. These lands are located near the line of the land grant Railroad. Also, 300 acres near Hastings, Minnesota. Inquire at the Western Land Agency of JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 93 Liberty-st., corner Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A PLEASANT UNFURNISHED room with board for two gentlemen in a plain private family, or where there are but a few very respectable mechanics. Location must be central, not above 3d-st., with breakfast shortly after 6 o'clock. Parties having to be above accommodations with a quiet home may procure two permanent boarders by addressing K. T., this office, stating terms, location, &c.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, A NICE dry basement, unfurnished, at a moderate rent, near or within a few blocks of Broadway and Canal-st. would be preferred. Address C. V. B., S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN Island, somewhere below Clifton, or on the south side of the Island. Address H. E. M., box No. 3,242 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE UPPER PART OF A House suitable for a family of five persons—no children—in the vicinity of 4th-av. and 27th-st. Address Box No. 1,424 Post Office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF WELLES & CO.,
CONTRACTORS BROOKLYN CITY WATER-WORKS,
No. 353 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR LAYING PIPE.—BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of Saturday, May 9, 1857, for the distribution (furnishing all material, except pipe, stop-cocks, hydrants, &c.) and laying 120 miles of iron water-pipes, for these works. Plans and specifications will be ready on and after May 1, at the office of the Engineer, and our office, when full information will be given.

WELLES & CO.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at Allentown, Lehigh Co., Penn., until 12 o'clock, of WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., for the grading and masonry on the Allentown Railroad, forty miles in length.

The work will be let for cash, or for cash Bonds or Stock, and in large or small contracts, to experienced contractors only, who are prepared to do the work. No sub-letting will be permitted.

DANIEL TYLER, General Agent.

MACHINERY.

BARLOW'S ROTARY WOOD PLANING MACHINE—Will plane 29 inches wide and from ⅛ to 3½ inches thick; price $375. The above machine, with tongueing and grooving machine, $650. These machines are complete in every respect, and equal to any in use. Sold by the Newark Machine Company, Newark, N. J.

SAUNDERS COATES IS AUTHORIZED to sell Gas Machines under the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, April 13, 1857.

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE OF six-horse power, well adapted for hoisting or pumping, &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLETS, No. 37 East 33d-st.

THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION, No. 3, who have not paid in full for their lots, are hereby notified that all lots not paid for on or before the 14th of May, will be sold at auction at No. 163 Bowery, on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery on each THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until that time, to dispose of surplus property and receive money.

CORNE. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—COTTAGE HOUSES, ON 91ST-st., near the 10th-av., and within ten minutes' walk of the Depot of the Hudson River Railroad—each house contains 4 rooms on the first floor, 6 on the second—with a basement, kitchen, &c. Large brick cisterns in rear of each, and wall of excellent water in front. Two additional lots of ground will be let with each house if desired.

Rents low, to good and responsible Tenants, and none others need apply. Houses can be seen on application to S. KNAPP, near the premises, or at the Mechanics' Bank, Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 48th and 46th-sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling parts floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st. from 12 to 2.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing 12 rooms, painted and frescoed; in perfect order for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises No. 42 Doane-st., Brooklyn, or to D. HAWLEY, No. 151 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR IN THE LARGE, first-class house No. 307 9th-st., consisting of parlor, sitting room, tea-room and three bedrooms, with one bedroom in the attic, and privilege of bath-room—Rent, $325. N. B.—None but respectable persons need apply. Inquire of Dr. BERRY, No. 209 8th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRable and finely finished house, painted and decorated throughout, with all modern improvements and formerly occupied by the owner. Will be let to a careful and family—No. 216 West 30th-st. Apply at No. 77 West 18th-st.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE AT A LOW RENT.—A young physician desires to let his house in 34th-st., near Broadway, reserving the office and a small bedroom, unfurnished; house new, English basement, brown stone, with all modern improvements. Part of the rent would be taken in board if desired. Apply to H. C. HEPBURN, No. 347 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling house, replete with all the modern improvements, most eligibly situated in 6th-st., near Broadway. To a good tenant, possession on or before the 1st of May, for one or more years. Address, with the intended occupant's real name, box No. 500 Lower Post Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT HASTING'S, ON HUDSON RIVER, 21 miles from the City, 5 minutes' walk from Railroad Depot, two dwellings adjoining, handsome villa style, each 8 rooms. Rent, $225 each, or will be furnished if desired at a rent of $30 to $350 each. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF those four-story brown-stone buildings, No. 238 Hudson-st., one of the best locations in the City for milliners, tailors or any light or fancy business. Inquire at No. 238 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME PARLOR SUITE OF unfurnished rooms, with gas, gas fixtures, and chandeliers, Croton water and use of bath, (six rooms) the remainder of the house occupied by the owner. Apply on the premises, No. 1,002 Broadway, near Madison-square.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop No 435 Greenwich-st., 25 by 55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, office No. 4.

TO LET—A FINE, FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY, modern built brown-stone front house, in 20th-st., pleasantly located. Rent, as an undoubted tenant, only $800. Contains all the modern improvements.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 36th-st., near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars and stages close by. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, Architect, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR AND delightful front basement of the new and modern first-class house, No. 19 Boorman-place, 53d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., opposite the open grounds of the Institute of the Blind, to be seen from 5 to 6 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 2 RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamber-work; plain sewing; call at No. 243 Hudson-av., 2 doors from Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL LOTS ON Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st. Also, house No. 166 Hudson, corner of Laight-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFORD, No. 5 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late O. Manran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20x33; 8 stables, &c., and 32 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Newersink. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH 13 ROOMS, ONE acre of ground, good stable, large shade trees, good water and garden, situated on Washington-av., at Morrisania, being 30 minutes' from City by railroad, and steamboat access constantly, and 8 minutes' walk from depot. Location unexceptionable and healthy. Will be let on favorable terms. Apply to JER. CROW, No. 378 Canal-st.

TO LET—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., A HOUSE and lot, pleasantly situated in this attractive place, five minutes' walk from the depot. The house contains seventeen rooms, and has just been thoroughly repaired. Will be rented cheap. Apply to HENRY W. FORD, Bank of the Republic, or to HENRY A. FORD, Morristown.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT HOUSE, CONtaining 9 rooms in South Bergen, 2 miles from Jersey City, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c., having an extensive view of the surrounding country. Fruit in great abundance and variety. Stages pass the door. Inquire of W. J. DEMOREST, No. 376 Broadway. Will be let low to a good tenant.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ADJOINING THE New-York *Observer*, second floor of No. 138 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman. Inquire at New-York *Observer* Office.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th-st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 434 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPper part of house No. 155 Thompson-st., consisting of second floor, basement, and one room in attic; gas and Croton water. To be seen from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms, consisting of three large rooms, one bedroom, dining room, kitchen with Croton, &c., plenty closets, and all on one floor. Rent $250 per year. Inquire at No. 361 6th-av.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY AND basement brick house No. 255 Greene-st., near Waverly-place; will be put in good order, &c. Apply at No. 193 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, TO A SMALL FAMily without children, the upper part of a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, in one of the best locations in the City. Rent $500 per year. For further particulars, inquire at No. 182 West 14th-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, HALF A MILE below Quarantine Dock, a neat two story dwelling, with or without furniture; location retired and pleasant. Apply at No. 51 Chambers-st., New-York, third floor, or to P. WOLFE, Agent, Tompkinsville.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW, HANDsomely finished, three-story house No. 313 5th-av.; has all modern improvements, including furnace, plate safe, &c. Rent, $1,400. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF A FIRST-class house, located near the 5th-av., in a genteel neighborhood, up town. There are three square rooms and bedroom on the second story, and front basement. Rent $350. Address M. C., *Times* office.

TO LET—SUITE OF ROOMS, ON THE SECOND floor of No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union Park. They are calculated for a genteel family or party of gentlemen, with board.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A GOOD house and about thirty acres of good farming land; the house, furniture, and garden would be let separate. Inquire of WM. S. TOOLE & CO., 55 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND, a neat and comfortable cottage, nearly new, containing nine rooms, and within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Location affords a commanding prospect. Rent, $300. Apply at No. 111 Water-st.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF WHITE PLAINS, within 3 minutes' walk of depot, a neat house, with large garden, sufficient for a large family. Inquire of R. WEBBER, No. 81 Maiden-lane, from 12 to 1 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 12 SECond-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor and back parlor on first floor, gas, bath, &c. Location desirable. Apply on the premises from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND BUILDing No. 112 Chatham-st., above Pearl-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 154 East 13th-st.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT STORE, NORTHeast corner of Broadway and 26th-st. To a good tenant, for a genteel business, it will be let low, and a lease given. Also, basement store underneath. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 113 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs; has all the modern improvements. Rent very low. Apply at the house, or to G. O. ROBERTSON, No. 135 Water-st.

TO LET.—THE DESIRABLE SECOND STORY and front basement of house No. 75 Amos-st., to a small family only; rent $350. To be seen from 1 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF A TWOstory and basement house, in perfect order, suitable for a genteel family. Inquire at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, THE office now occupied by the American Female Guardian Society, at a reduced rent. Apply at No. 43 Bible House.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, the upper part of house No. 119 2d-st., 3 rooms on the second floor, one in the attic, front basement, gas and Croton. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON A pleasant open square, in West 20th-st.—three-story—with usual improvements. Inquire of E. P. ROGERS, No. 70 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT PEEKSkill, containing 14 rooms, pleasantly situated, and in good order. Inquire of S. A. RUNDELL, 239 Water-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY brick dwellings (25x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 48th and 46th-sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling parts floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st. from 12 to 2.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing 12 rooms, painted and frescoed; in perfect order for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises No. 42 Doane-st., Brooklyn, or to D. HAWLEY, No. 151 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR IN THE LARGE, first-class house No. 307 9th-st., consisting of parlor, sitting room, tea-room and three bedrooms, with one bedroom in the attic, and privilege of bath-room—Rent, $325. N. B.—None but respectable persons need apply. Inquire of Dr. BERRY, No. 209 8th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRable and finely finished house, painted and decorated throughout, with all modern improvements and formerly occupied by the owner. Will be let to a careful and family—No. 216 West 30th-st. Apply at No. 77 West 18th-st.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE AT A LOW RENT.—A young physician desires to let his house in 34th-st., near Broadway, reserving the office and a small bedroom, unfurnished; house new, English basement, brown stone, with all modern improvements. Part of the rent would be taken in board if desired. Apply to H. C. HEPBURN, No. 347 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling house, replete with all the modern improvements, most eligibly situated in 6th-st., near Broadway. To a good tenant, possession on or before the 1st of May, for one or more years. Address, with the intended occupant's real name, box No. 500 Lower Post Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT HASTING'S, ON HUDSON RIVER, 21 miles from the City, 5 minutes' walk from Railroad Depot, two dwellings adjoining, handsome villa style, each 8 rooms. Rent, $225 each, or will be furnished if desired at a rent of $30 to $350 each. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF those four-story brown-stone buildings, No. 238 Hudson-st., one of the best locations in the City for milliners, tailors or any light or fancy business. Inquire at No. 238 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME PARLOR SUITE OF unfurnished rooms, with gas, gas fixtures, and chandeliers, Croton water and use of bath, (six rooms) the remainder of the house occupied by the owner. Apply on the premises, No. 1,002 Broadway, near Madison-square.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop No 435 Greenwich-st., 25 by 55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, office No. 4.

TO LET—A FINE, FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY, modern built brown-stone front house, in 20th-st., pleasantly located. Rent, as an undoubted tenant, only $800. Contains all the modern improvements.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 36th-st., near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars and stages close by. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, Architect, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR AND delightful front basement of the new and modern first-class house, No. 19 Boorman-place, 53d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., opposite the open grounds of the Institute of the Blind, to be seen from 5 to 6 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 2 RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamber-work; plain sewing; call at No. 243 Hudson-av., 2 doors from Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL LOTS ON Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st. Also, house No. 166 Hudson, corner of Laight-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFORD, No. 5 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P.

AUCTION SALES.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

ON FRIDAY, 17TH INST., AT 11 O'CLOCK, at their sale room, No. 33 Nassau-st. Large and sale of one of the most valuable private collections of superb oil paintings ever offered at public sale, in this City, the property of F. S. Cruger, Esq., who has been twenty years collecting them in Europe and America. They are all in fine order, and those with names attached are warranted originals, and many of them purchased at the sales of the famous collections named in the catalogue; and the modern ones chiefly from the artists themselves, among them will be found fine examples of Creswick, R. A., J. B. Pyne, Sharer, Turner, Fraser, George A. Williams, J. C. Hornby, Glover, Vickers, Opie and others. Also a few very choice and rare pictures of the Italian schools, and some very fine cabinet pictures of the rare Dutch and Flemish masters, viz.:—Ostade, Denners, Janstean, Molinaur, &c. Also, the celebrated pair of landscapes, known in Europe as the Perch Zaccarelli, being the finest landscapes, with figures by that celebrated master, and purchased at the sale of Cardinal Fesch in Rome. Also a pair of cabinet-sized pictures by Hogarth, with pedigree. Also superb pictures by H. J. Boddington, Salvator Rosa, Velasques, Moocheron, Grauze, Titian, Rembrandt, Old Kuyp, Chimbeaux, Phillips, Lauri, Patzi, De Gaully, F. C. Brown, Panini, Bartolino, Bartholden, Horsley and many others. Catalogues with full descriptions are now ready, and the pictures will be on exhibition on Monday, 13th instant. The sale will positively take place on the day specified; and the public generally, as well as connoisseurs, are invited to examine them, as they may rest assured that the collection is the most rare and valuable one ever offered in this City.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer, No. 28 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCtion on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, important sale of an elegant country seat and building sites, situated along the western and central portions of the extensive and highly picturesque estate of "Hill Park," on Staten Island, 4½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, on the Richmond Plank Road, and near the New Drop Station, on the new consolidating Staten Island Railroad. The estate is situated on the range of hills extending from Toad Hill. The portion offered at present comprises 103 acres, and includes the first-class country residence of "Hill Park House," with about 7 acres of ground laid out at great expense, in the most superb style of English landscape gardening; and containing a beautiful lake stocked with gold-fish. The house is newly built of the best material, by days' work, and forms, with offices and outbuildings, a complete residence of a large and wealthy family. The remaining land has been laid out in the style of an English park, in which two public parks, of about 6 and 2 acres respectively, have been set aside for use of the residents on the estate, and the surrounding space has been laid out and fenced in for 16 building sites, containing none but useful and appropriate land, and made accessible by wide and handsome park roads. For further particulars and maps, and, also, for free omnibus tickets to view the estate, apply at our office, No. 28 Nassau-st.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE (POSTPONED FROM Tuesday) will take place THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st. This will be the last sale previous to removing to rooms No 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Every article on the catalogue will be positively sold without any reservation whatever. The stock is large, and consists of every variety of furniture to be found in this City, consisting of a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor library, dining-room, and chamber furniture; also piano-fortes, French plate pier and mantel glasses, oil-paintings, cut-glass and China ware, pearl inlaid table cutlery, a splendid variety of silver-plated ware, elegantly decorated French china vases; mantel ornaments, clocks, office-pieces, regulators, office furniture, lamps, window-shades; large furnaces, which will heat a large building, is in good order; will be sold with the pipe and fixtures; cooking-stove, kitchen furniture, oil cloth, stair carpeting and rods; variety of second-hand furniture; lot of sundries, &c.; also, gas chandeliers, pendants, store-fixtures, desks, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE ASLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of March inst. at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 18th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

P. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL-PARK LOTS AT AUCTION TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—P. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 16, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

FIFTH-AVENUE, FOURTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-EIGHTH AND FIFTY-NINTH STREETS—73 valuable lots, comprising the entire block bounded by 5th av., 4th-av., 58th and 59th sts., each lot 25 feet 5 inches by 100 feet; street lots 25 by 100 feet 5 inches each.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—7 lots on the north side of 54th-st., 250 feet east of 5th av., each lot 25 by 100 feet 5 inches.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—8 lots on the south side of 55th st., 375 feet east of 5th-av., each lot 25 by 100 feet 5 inches.

Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 56 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 98 feet 6 inches on Houston-st.; more or less. The premises are now known as Heraltagw Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No. 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 81 Liberty-st.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

BY WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—THURSDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 West 23d-st, handsome furniture, the property of a family leaving for Europe. Parlor furniture—Elegantly carved rosewood suite, in crimson and green satin brocatel, etageres, centre and cottage tables, richly ornamented French plate pier glasses, window curtains and cornices, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, engravings, &c. Dining-room furniture, in oak, made to order by J. & W. Meeks—Dining extension tables, sideboards with marble tops, chairs covered with maroon, morocco couches, bookcases, card tables, 12 volumes London *Illustrated News*, six years, complete. Bedrooms—Mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaux, washstands, couches, shaving glasses, hair and feather mattresses, pillows, blankets, &c. Also, all the kitchen furniture, together with the handsome chandeliers, brackets and gas fixtures contained in the house.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED having been instructed to sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 17, at No. 95 Prince-st., the whole of the splendid furniture—mirrors, carpets, curtains, superior oil paintings, plate and plated ware, gas-fixtures, &c., contained in the said house, the whole of which has been made to order and has been but little used, and will be peremptorily sold; would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that this is a most favorable opportunity to obtain furniture, which can be fully relied upon. For particulars see *Herald*. Catalogues can be had at our office the day previous to this sale.

E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 85 Nassau-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE AT NO. 1,088 BROADWAY.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on the premises, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock, a general assortment of household furniture, comprising mahogany and ebony canopy bedsteads, chairs, rockers, rosewood dressing tables, wash stands, marble tops; lounges, sofas, Brussels and ingrain carpets; fine line engravings, mantel ornaments, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

Catalogues day before sale, at No. 7 Broad-st.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S twelfth regular Spring Trade Sale of Hardware, &c., will take place on THURSDAY, the 16th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st.

At 11 o'clock 3 casks English and German files and rasps, damaged on the voyage. Also 1 cask table cutlery, damaged. Also, in good order, an invoice of plated ware, tea trays, ivory knives and forks, plated spoons, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 125 Adams-st., Brooklyn. Elegant household furniture—Velvet tapestry carpets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, chamber and parlor suites, mahogany French bedsteads, cottage do., chairs, sofas, extension table, marble-top dressing bureau, washstands, music stand, lace curtains and fixtures, damask do., hair and husk mattresses, beds and bedding, oil-cloth, 2 oak cane seat chairs imported by Ball, Black & Co., made to fold up, kitchen furniture, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, APRIL 16, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant furniture in house No. 126 West 38th-st, viz.: Rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom suites, rosewood piano-forte, splendid pier glasses, oil-paintings, ormoiu mantle clocks, carpets on all the floors, feather beds, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, hall oil-cloths, carpets, hat stand, dining extension tables; China, dinner and tea sets; kitchen and basement furniture, gas chandeliers, &c. Catalogues at house. No postponement.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

JONES' WOOD PROPERTY AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 21, embracing 250 lots on Avenues A and B, 1st, 2d, and 3d ave; also on 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, and 75th sts, all beautifully situated on high ground, in a rapidly improving part of the City, 2d and 3d av. cars reaching the same in 15 minutes from Union-square. Sale absolute. Terms liberal. Maps at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AS Assignee of WM. W. WINANT, will sell at public auction for cash, on MONDAY, the 20th of April, the remaining stock of lumber, yard and office fixtures, horse, wagon, harness, &c., upon the grounds corner Hammond and West sts. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. J. FOX, Assignee.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer, store No. 16 Spruce-st.

CONSTABLE'S SALE OF TENEMENTS of the Cooper House Saloon, on FRIDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Broadway and Worth-st., consisting of mirrors, chairs, tables, oil-paintings, engravings, tumblers, decanters, one iron safe, &c., being the contents of a first-class saloon.

M. SHANLEY, JR., Constable.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 East 34th-st., viz.: very superior rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel and plush; etageres, chamber suites, library suites, dining-room suite, bedsteads, beddiag, carpets, oil-cloth, &c. The whole was newly furnished in November last, regardless of expense, and to be positively sold for cash.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at store No. 113 Nassau-st., the balance of furniture in store, also office desks, gas fixtures, and a large assortment of 2d-hand furniture, fine gold lever watches, invoice of jewelry, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, APRIL 16, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mort. 8 per cent bonds.
5,000 Illinois Central Railroad, 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
5,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad, 1st mortgage, 8 per cent Bonds.
5,000 Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, 1st mort, 7 per cent Bonds.
10,000 Delaware Lack. and Western Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent Bonds.
17,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad, 1st morigage, 7 per cent Bonds.
2,000 Illinois State, 6 per cent Bonds.
8,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, 1st mortgage, 7 per cent Bonds.
3,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad mortgage Bonds due 1869.

240 Great Western Marine Ins Scrip of 1857.
1,185¾ New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853.
40 shares Fireman's Insurance Co.....$17 each.
32 shares National Fire Insurance Co.....$7½ each
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....$30 each
28 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$10 each
20 shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Co.....$9 each
44 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
5 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.....$ 60 each
20 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
10 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
16 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each
15 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins.....$25 each
50 shares Farmers' and Citizen's Bank of L. I.....$25 each
50 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each
10 shares Corn Exchange Bank.....$100 each
20 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each
200 shares Tehuantepec Company.....$100 each
12 shares Kaiserslautern Sugar Co.....$100 each
20 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.....$100 each
10 shares Prismatic Turnlag Co.....10 each
8,421 shares Hyderville Slate Co.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, April 20.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE LOTS, GORES AND WATER RIGHT OF THE MILLEDOLER ESTATE, SITUATED ON HARLEM RIVER, ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH STREETS, AVENUE A AND FIRST-AVENUE, HARLEM.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Charles H. Thomson and Cornelia Graham, Executors of the estate of Dr. John L. Milledoler, deceased, without any reservation, to close the estate, very valuable lots and gores situated on Harlem River, 114th, 117th, 118th sts., avenue A and 1st-av., and all the water right belonging to said estate on Harlem River opposite Wards Island. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder. Terms of sale 10 per cent on the purchaser's fees on the day of sale, 20 per cent. on the 21st day of May, when deeds will be delivered, and the balance, 70 per cent., may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent. The title of the property is indisputable, and will be conveyed free of all incumbrances. Lithograph maps, abstract of title, and full particulars can be obtained of Charles H. Thomson, Esq., and D. C. and J. Winslow, Attorneys, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, or of A. H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

CHARLES H. THOMSON,
CORNELIA GRAHAM, } Executors.

T. NASH, Auctioneer,

LARGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French paste, pier and mantle mirrors, suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, valuable oil-paintings, plate and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 316 West 14th st. FRIDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suits of rosewood parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon, brocade and plush; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks; costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining room and chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, China dinner set, rich gold band; decorated tea and coffee sets; elegant ruby and cut glass ware; pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, &c., elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. bureaus, washstand, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets; best hair mattresses, beds and beddlog; French oval mirrors, mahogany suits of furniture, in hair-cloth; cottage and mahogany spring seat chairs; hall stand, oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

DANIEL S. HODGE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) April 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 248 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., all the entire contents of the house, which is fine order, and embraces a very large assortment of rich and costly furniture, made to order, by the best City makers, and to be sold without reservation. Sale commences in the parlors, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. Basement contains walnut extension-tables, oak suite in reps, oak sideboard, &c., together with an unusual variety of China, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, rich cut glass and Bohemian decanters, liquor-casters, &c., &c. In the parlors are English tapestry carpets, three solid rosewood suits, in rich and fashionable coverings, solid rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, pier and oval gilt glasses, superb China vases and mantel decorations, bronze and other clocks, gas-fixtures, &c; fine oil-paintings, by the best American and French artists; one of Nunns & Fisher's celebrated rosewood 7 octave pianos; one richly-carved rosewood bookcase, made by Hutchins, and cost $275; English ball oil-cloths, rosewood hatstand, velvet stair-carpets, finely-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and sofa-beds, bureaus, chairs, rockers, &c., altogether making an assortment well worthy the attention of buyers, as everything is to be positively sold, and no postponement on any account. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the house, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 546 Broadway.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—Excellent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pearl-inlaid; 3 etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; 3 magnificent suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in the most expensive satin brocatel; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil-paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets. H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell, FRIDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in the dwelling No. 70 West 26th st., a few doors from 6th-av., consisting of a large assortment of parlor, bed-room, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, including, in part, of rosewood and Gothic bedsteads—bureaus and wash stands to match; do. Italian, do. mahogany toilet sets and large secretary bookcase, do. library, 20 hair mattresses, do. spring feather beds, painted satin Voltaire chairs, mahogany chairs, (cane seat,) large easy chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair seat chairs, tête-à-têtes, splendid lace and brocatel curtains, cornices, French shades, couches, couch beds, patent bureau secretary, splendid Dresden vases, Parian statuary, handsome clocks, rocking chairs, parlor ornaments, with silver ware, cutlery, crockery, dinner sets, tea sets, with a large variety of furniture, too numerous to mention. Persons in want will do well to attend, as the furniture is first quality and in good order.

CORNELIUS TIERNAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 68 Myrtle-av., between Bridge and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, as good as new. At 9¾ o'clock A. M., at No. 6 Hicks, between Cranberry and Orange sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture gas fixtures, &c., in good order. At 12½ o'clock P. M., at No. 346 Clinton, between Harrison and Degraw sts., splendid velvet and Brussels carpets, window curtains, chamber and kitchen furniture. At 1 o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., regular weekly sale of household furniture; rosewood and mahogany pianos, etageres, marble-top centre tables, splendid suits of rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson and green brocatel, mahogany bookcases, sofas, chairs, &c. At 1½ o'clock P. M., at No 243 Clinton, between Harrison and Degraw sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, gas chandelier, pendants, &c. Catalogues at the salesroom.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, &C.—On FRIDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of an assignment, I will sell, at the store of GEO. NICHOLS, on the above day, a large lot of Household Furniture, consisting of two parlor suites of furniture in satin brocatel, solid rosewood frames; rosewood dress bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, with marble tops; 2 large Brussels carpets, rugs, mantle ornaments, rosewood centre tables, hat-stands, mirrors, paintings, oil-cloths, oak extension tables, arm chairs, pure hair mattresses, beds, &c., double and single iron bedsteads, enameled bed-room furniture, marble tops and plain French China and glass ware, toilet sets, Turkish easy chair; also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.

JAMES L. BENNETT, Assignee.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, RICH OIL-PAINTINGS, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, &c., contained in the spacious salesroom No. 562 Broadway. TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, will sell, on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, to the highest bidder, furniture for parlors, chambers, hall, dining rooms, &c. For particulars, call and get a catalogue, where a portion is ready for examination; also, a fashionable invoice of gold ornaments, as is sold in first class jewelry stores, and warranted as described. N. B.—Strangers will be provided with a safe packer.

F. COLTON Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF TWO DWELLINGS IN MURRAY-ST.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 73 and 75 Murray st., the entire furniture of both houses. It will embrace parlor, dining room, basement and about 40 rooms in the upper portion of the buildings; there are carpets of all kinds, mirrors, oil-cloths, beds and mattresses, settas, mahogany and all other chairs; curtains, marble-top furniture, extension chairs, China and glass ware, table cutlery, kitchen furniture &c. Catalogues will be ready early this morning, and goods must be removed the day after the sale. Depoelts will be requested from all strangers.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. Auctioneers, will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at their sales room, No. 81 Nassau-st. a general and large collection of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of parlor and bedroom suites, tables, wardrobes, washstands, chairs, bureaus, feather beds, mattresses, bedsteads, &c. Also, a collection of new and second-hand carpets, and a general collection of housekeeping articles, from a family breaking up housekeeping. Also, an invoice of plated ware.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, APRIL 17, AT 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 24 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, handsome rosewood and mahogany furniture, consisting, in part, of velvet tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. dressing bureaus, marble top do. washstands, solid mahogany wardrobe, superior curled hair mattresses, oil-paintings and engravings, oak extension tables, mahogany do.

AUCTION SALES.

L. M. RITTERBAND, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—L. M. RITTERBAND will sell at auction THIS DAY, April 16th, at house No. 100 Eldridge-st., near Grand, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of sofa, bedstead, tables, chairs, bureaus, carpets, double and single bedsteads, mattresses, pillows, extension table, crockery, &c.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—T. C. HOUGHTON, WILL sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, (being his last sale,) at store No. 113 Nassau-st., a large variety of second hand furniture, two second-hand piano-fortes, inlaid table cutlery, silver plated ware, &c.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—JAMES GOLD & SON will sell, on FRIDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the 4 story brick store and lot No 5 Hamilton-av.; one of the very best stands for business in Brooklyn.

Also, 5 lots eligibly situated on Van Brunt-st., corner of Sedgwick st.

Also, 2 plats of ground, containing about 4½ lots each, on Douglass-st., between Vanderbilt and Underhill ave., with a front on Flatbush turnpike, possessing a prospect of unsurpassed beauty.

Also, 50 lots and parts of lots on 20th and 21st st., and on both sides of 10th-av., in the VIIIth Ward, to close an estate.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No 192 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo,
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 6, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Elmira, and proceed the next morning.
Rockland Passenger, at 8 P. M., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.
Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.

The express trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day, (except that the train on Saturday runs only to Hornellsville—thence to Buffalo.)

Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M. and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M., (Sew. 8 this office:) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 4:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 8 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Manch Chunck.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Jan. —, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 8 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 2:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10 A. M. and 2:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN G STEVENS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., at 19 M., 2:25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 6 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

A. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM APRIL 13, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6 and 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Passenger train 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9:30 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:25 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.; and Albany at 8 and 10:35 A. M., and 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 9 A. M.

SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—FARE REDUCED TO BOSTON AND WORCESTER.—On and after Wednesday the 15th, the fare by the New-York and Boston Railroad Express Line will be reduced to $5 to Boston and $4 to Worcester.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 377 Canal-st., (old No. 86.)
four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY E. FATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 480, 478 and 476 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., (cor. Broadway, (ow store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $35 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Seat Rocking Stretcher Cradles, &c., also a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

GREAT BARGAINS AT NO. 109 FULTON-STREET, OPPOSITE DUTCH.—WILLIAM SHARP would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public that he is now selling the entire stock belonging to the estate of the late JAMES M. SHARP, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor, dining, and bedroom suites: also a good assortment of office furniture. The above stock will be sold at cost, to close the estate before the 1st of May.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The subscriber would like to purchase about two or three thousand dollars worth of furniture, about the medium quality, not too high-priced, for which he will pay cash. Any parties, or family, about breaking up may address a line to L. HAMILTON, *Times* Office.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 824 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st.
Circulars forwarded by application as above.

FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING can have their furniture stored and taken care of by applying at No. 288 Hudson-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depot Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 142 Walker-st.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner av. C and 12th-st. Inquire of H. HIDDEN.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

For purifying the blood. This is a purely vegetable extract, and although speedy in its operation, contains no particle of dreadful drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to injure the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—WE COPY the following from the editorial columns of the Boston *Daily Ledger*, of Feb. 19, 1857. Mr. Barnard, the gentleman alluded to, is a prominent citizen of Boston:

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the multitude of curatives that are almost daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a selection of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But in our opinion one specific has been discovered for complaints of the Throat and Lungs that seems to be of inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. From a pamphlet setting forth its many claims on those inflicted with the diseases above named, we learn that this Remedy is net to be taken internally, after the ordinary methods, but is used by INHALATION and APPLICATION. In this subtle way it performs its soothing and healing offices on the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUS

NEW-YORK CITY.

United States Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the Implement Committee of the National Society was held yesterday, at the Astor House, and the arrangements for the Summer trial of reapers, and mowers, and the grand exhibition at Louisville, Ky., were completed. Hon. Hiram Ward, of Rome, New-York, formerly President of the New-York State Society, was added to the Committee.

It was found, on reference to the appointments for the reaping trials of the great Western States, that the United States Society could not hold their trial in that section of the country, as they had at first decided to do, without conflicting with the arrangements of the local Societies: and they have, therefore, selected this State as the next best locality; or, if this should not be found practicable, will go to Delaware.

Mr. Joseph E. Holmes, of Ohio, has been engaged to superintend the two trials and carry out the details.

The Society have decided to offer a Gold Medal of Honor for articles of the greatest importance to the farmer: one for the machine which shall, in the most thorough manner and with the greatest saving of time and labor, accomplish the disintegration of the soil—performing the labor of the plow; another for the best motive power for farm use; another for the most important invention relating to Agriculture, patented within the last two years.

A gold medal, valued at $175, will be awarded to the successful machines at the Reaper and Mower trial.

The United States Society intend that their decision on the merits of any machine or improvement offered at their Fair shall be made under every safeguard as to competency of judges, fair trial of qualities and strict impartiality. All applications for entry at either trial should be made to H. S. Olcott, who is Secretary of the Committee, and will forward a list of regulations and premiums to applicants. His address is American Institute, New-York City.

Board of Education—Heavy Appropriation.

The Board of Education held a stated meeting last evening, Andrew H. Green, President, in the Chair.

A resolution offered by Mr. Waterbury was adopted, appropriating the sum of $32,771 for the erection and furnishing a new School Building on Twenty-eighth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, in the Twentieth Ward.

A communication from School officers of the Third Ward, offered by Commissioner Lacompte, relative to the selection of a suitable building in said Ward for the establishment of a Primary School, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School Houses.

A resolution offered by Commissioner Reese, was adopted, appropriating the sum of $7,575 for alterations in School House, No. 32, on Baxter-street, in the Fourteenth Ward.

A resolution offered by Commissioner Sinclair was adopted, appropriating $16,392 for the erection of a new Primary School building on Mott-street, near Walker, in the Sixth Ward, $7,442 being for carpenter's work, and $8,950 for the mason work.

On motion of Commissioner Neilson the rules were suspended, and the Board entered into an election to fill four vacancies in the Finance Committee. Messrs. Albert Smith and Nelson J. Waterbury were elected by a handsome vote on the first ballot; Richard C. Fellows was elected on the second ballot, and Mr. George H. Clark on the third ballot.

A resolution offered by Mr. Hooper, of the Finance Committee, was adopted, appropriating for various purposes $102,846 14.

A resolution was adopted approving of plans submitted by the School officers of the Twelfth Ward for a new school-house at Tubby Hook.

The sum of $126 was appropriated for extra work on School house No. 5, on Mott-street.

Some other unimportant business was passed upon, closing with a resolution offered by Commissioner A. V. Williams, asking for the naming of a Committee of Seven to examine into the working of our School laws, with a view to securing such alterations, if any upon the whole, it shall be deemed advisable to make, in a bill to be submitted to the next Legislature.

The President called Commissioner Tuthill to the Chair, and read a statement about the bill now before the Legislature, appointing a Commissioner to examine into the existing condition and working of our City School system.

The following sections of the proposed bill were read by the Clerk:

Sec. 1. The Governor of the State of New-York shall appoint five residents of the City of New-York as Commissioners to examine the School system of that City. It shall be the duty of such Commission to visit such of the institutions for public instruction in that City, as they may deem necessary, to confer with the Board of Education, the Boards of Trustees in the several Wards, and the other officers connected with the School system, or such of them as may request such conference, and also with other parties desiring to make suggestions in relation to the matter; and to thoroughly examine the organization and operation of the system of public education in that City. And the said Commission shall make a written report to the Governor, previous to the 1st day of January next, upon the matters aforesaid, and annex to such a report a draft of a bill making such changes and improvements in the laws relative to public education in that City, as they may considered advisable.

Sec. 2. Neither of the said Commissioners shall receive any compensation for his services but the necessary and reasonable expenses of the said commission shall be paid by the Board of Education out of the School moneys of said City.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

After which, on motion of Mr. White, the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday, the President, J. N. Phillips, Esq., in the Chair.

A resolution was passed to print 10,000 copies of the New Charter. Another directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the completion of the Battery enlargement, was referred to the Committee on Wharves.

It was resolved to hoist the City flags on the day of the forthcoming parade of the target companies of the City, April 20.

Councilman Boole submitted, that,

Whereas, The State Legislature has passed an act amending the Charter under which certain departments of the City Government are abolished, and their powers distributed among other departments; and whereas, it will be necessary to frame a number of *bureaux* for those departments which have increased powers; therefore be it

Resolved, That a special Committee of five be appointed to consider and report what bureaux will be necessary, and what powers and duties shall be designated for them.

Adopted.

A resolution to increase the pay of members, was proposed by Councilman *Waugh*. It states, that "public opinion labours under the impression that the members are in receipt of $4 per day the year through, together with pay for services on Committees, "*instead*" of $391 00 per annum Forty Eight settings, at Four Dolls each—& at times of four & five hours duration

& NOTHING for Committees services whatever. Wherefore be it resolved that the members of the standing committees of the board of aldermen and councilmen be allowed and paid for their services the sum of $4 for each meeting, to take effect on & from the 1st of Jany. 1857."

This resolution is copied *accurately*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole.

A petition for the extension of Leonard-street was referred. So also was a resolution for a special Committee relative to the expediency of selling Washington and Franklin markets.

Petitions were received against the proposed widening of Frankfort-street; for a sewer in Jones-street through to Sixth-avenue; also from the Catholic Orphan Asylum, asking that the demised premises now occupied by the Asylum may be leased anew to the petitioners, to be used for the purposes for which they were incorporated.

A resolution was referred, the object of which was to raise the salary of the Street Commissioner to $5,000, and that of the Deputy to $2,500.

A resolution was proposed requesting the Mayor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the discovery and arrest of the murderers of Stephen P. Hardenbrook, the Policeman who was killed in an affray with burglars in West-street. Various amendments were made. Councilman McCahill wished to substitute $500, and was more than usually energetic. A member proposed the substitution of $2,000. After long and noisy discussion, the original resolution was adopted by a vote of 11 to 4.

A number of reports of Committees, chiefly as to [illegible] &c., were referred to the Committees [illegible].

The Board then went into Committee upon the [illegible] and, after the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned to Friday, at 5 P. M.

Gas-Light Company.

A meeting of the Board of Aldermen on the [illegible] and gas, (Alderman McConnell in the chair,) was held at the City Hall on Wednesday.

Mr. Akerman, President of the Harem Gas-light Company attended; also, Mr. H. P. McGowan, the [illegible]. The [illegible] gentleman entered into a detailed statement of the operations of the Company, [illegible] to the City, and an estimate for lighting the streets above [illegible]-street. The Committee to [illegible] the public lamps and [illegible] 80 per annum [illegible] the necessary [illegible]ping in proper [illegible]p posts, fur[illegible], and make

Mr. McGowan stated that the facilities of the Company for the production of gas were such as to enable them to manufacture 450,000 cubic feet per day, having 60 retorts, of which only six are now in use.

A letter was submitted from Mr. Esling, calling attention to the bids. They had been advertised, according to a resolution of both boards, and only one [illegible] been received, namely, the one above recited. As the only bidders, he regards the Harlem Company as entitled to the contract, and upon their informing him he states that the company are ready to commence work at once. The Comptroller (by direction of the Common Council) are already lighting the lamps in front of all the churches in Harlem district.

School Property Unopened.

There are sealed proposals for a variety of work to be done for the City, now lying unopened in the office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. The parties having proposals there are indignant, because the Comptroller will not attend that they may be opened. His reason for refusing can hardly be looked upon as a bad one by citizens generally. The Comptroller says as soon as the new charter goes into operation, it will seriously affect any contract made at this time; and therefore to prevent suits for damages, for non continuance of work contracted for, he thinks it best to "wait a little longer." The principal jobs for which proposals have been received are: For building a Station-house for the Fifteenth Ward Police; rebuilding the Eleventh Ward Station house; making additions to and alterations of the Hall of Records; building and repairing engine houses; altering two bell towers and putting up the fire telegraph in the two upper Districts of the City.

Seamen's Churches.

Floating Bethels will do where there is no convenient locality on the land for a church for seamen; but sailors after all are very much like other people, and prefer, when not at sea, to be ashore. When they go to meeting they like to do as other people do, and worship with a good steady foundation under them.

The Mariners' Church, at the corner of Madison and Catharine streets, under the pastoral care of Rev. Charles J. Jones, which formerly belonged to the M. E. Church, was purchased by "the Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the port of New-York," for $40,000 of which sum $26,000 has been paid, leaving a debt of $14,000, which the Society are now endeavoring to raise to relieve their embarrassments. There is a flourishing Sabbath school and Bible class, a reading-room, a temperance society numbering 80,000 members (hope they are all good ones) connected with the Society. Norwegian and Swedish missionaries are employed by the Society, and services in the Scandinavian tongues are held in the church.

The affairs of the Society are under the supervision of a Board of Directors representing all the different leading sects.

☞ At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, held Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., at their rooms No. 6 Stuyvesant, the surgeons, Drs. Stephenson and Gaebrie, reported that they had registered 238 patients afflicted with diseases of the eye since the 1st of January last, making 1,000 patients who have received the services of the surgeons since the organization of the Institution in April, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Caution.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New-York and London," are discernible as a watermark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious. Sold at the manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 43c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Kemp's Worm Pastilles.—Children who reject with loathing the ordinary mercurialized vermifuges will devour these Pastiles with as much gusto as other confectionery. They certainly and safely expel all intestinal worms. Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the sole survivor of a score of (so called) Sarsaparillas, in its new, concentrated form, cures all external complaints resulting from foul blood, quicker than ever. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 99 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Coates' Portable Gas Works.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York. S. COATES.

Saunders Coates is authorized to sell gas-machines under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

Baltimore, April 13, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

The New-York Five Points.—What a world of wickedness has been enacted here! What untold sin and suffering committed and endured! Who has not shuddered at the recital of high crimes perpetrated at the New-York Five Points? It has been a nest for drunkards, thieves, robbers, murderers and pirates—a hiding place for gamblers and bad women—in short, the very worst place on this Continent. To-day's *Life Illustrated* gives some interesting facts connected with this notorious place. Only four cents. Newsmen have it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Whoever buys a hat of Knox, corner Broadway and Fulton-street, not only never regrets it, but is always proud of it. There is something so peculiarly becoming and gentlemanly in his styles—particularly in his last issue—that it imparts to the handsomest additional elegance and grace, and redeems the most ugly head from the semblance of homeliness. His hats are, indeed, the most becoming and *distingué* of all.

[Advertisement.]

Trees and Plants.—Parsons & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

Hallotypes,
Photographs,
Daguerreotypes,

J. Gurney challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At Rankin's,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

A unique application of the art, surpassing in effect, of unusual size, and presenting the combined advantages of painting and finish with the truth of the camera. To be procured at Brady's, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton street.
Ambrotypes and Photographs—convenient for those occupied down town.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton-street.
Ambrotypes and Photographs—convenient for those occupied down town.

[Advertisement.]

☞ F. Derby & Co., importing tailors, of Park-place, will remove after the 1st of May, 1857, to the newly-arranged Government building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, and west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton street.
Ambrotypes and Photographs—convenient for those occupied down town.

[Advertisement.]

"Karmel, the Scout."—This beautiful drama, from Cobb's great story of that name, is drawing immense crowds at Purdy's National Theatre. It is performed every night, together with a comic pantomime and an Irish drama. Seats can be secured in advance.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Spring Floral Exhibition.

The regular Spring Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society is now in progress at the Athenæum, on the corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets. The tables were spread yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the inspection of the judges who award the premiums, and the doors were open to the public at 5. A brilliant concourse of visitors, consisting principally of ladies, who often outvie even the best floral specimens, thronged the hall last evening.

They are Ludwig Huseman for City Treasurer; Mr. Brandis for City Clerk; Andrew Mount for Collector; George L. Hull for Collector of Arrears of Taxes; Chas. P. De Grijse for Superintendent of Markets; James Curran for Street Commissioner.

The Councilmen elect are Chas. Chamberlain, from the First Ward; Wm. White, from the Second Ward; and James H. Wilson, from the Third Ward—all of them for two years. The Council will be composed of three Democrats and three Reformers.]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...April 15.

$1,000	Indiana State 5s, 83½	775	Erie Railroad.....c 53⅞
3,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	500	do.....c 53⅞
3,000	N. C. State 6s.... 93	100	do.....b3 53⅞
10,000	Missouri State 6s. 84¾	300	do.....b30 53⅞
1,500	Cali. State 7s, '75. 50⅜	300	do.....53⅞
4,000	Georgia 6s, payable in Georgia... 90	450	do.....c 53⅞
		50	do.....s30 53⅞
500	Virginia 6s..... 99⅛	300	do.....b3 53⅞
3,000	N. Y Cen. R. R 6s. 98⅜	100	do.....s30 53⅞
1,000	E. R. 2d mtg. bds. 95⅞	25	Harlem Railroad.... 13⅜
3,000	E. R. Cvt. bds. '71 77⅛	100	do.....c 13¼
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. bds. 100	400	Reading Railroad.. 80
13,000	do.....99⅞	200	do.....s30 80
5,000	do.....b3 99⅜	1250	do.....s3 80⅛
9,000	do.....99⅝	500	do.....b30 80⅛
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. b. 35	500	do.....s60 80
3,000	C. P. Div'd B'ds. 93⅛	500	do.....s30 80
50	Phenix Bank.....109⅜	300	do.....s30 79⅞
45	Nassau Bank.....104	400	do.....80
10	Park Bank.....103	400	do.....s3 79⅞
27	Del. & Hd. Can'l Co. 121	100	do.....b60 80⅛
210	Penn. Coal Co.....s3 88	135	M. S. & N. Ia RR. ops 69¾
200	do.....b60 88⅜	725	do.....ops 70
210	Cumb. Coal Co..... 89	300	do.....b60 69⅝
100	Canton Co..... 21¾	150	do.....69⅝
40	do..... 22	250	Cleve. & Pitts. RR. 62⅜
100	Ohio L. & T. Co s6m 95	150	do.....b60 53⅜
1020	N. Y. Cen. R. R...s3 88	10	Cle. Col. & Cin. R R 103½
200	do.....s30 88	20	Gal. & Chi. R. R.... 102
1200	do..... 88⅛	50	do.....s30 102
200	do.....s60 88⅞	300	Cle. & Tol R. R...s10 73¾
100	do.....b60 88¾	100	do.....c 73¾
100	do.....s10 89	350	do.....c 73⅝
300	do.....s3 88⅞	300	do.....b30 73
400	do.....b3 88⅞	100	do.....s60 73
300	do.....b30 88⅞	00	do.....c 73
50	Panama RR.....b30 93	37	Chi. & R. Isl. R. R. 99⅜
50	do..... 93¼		do.....s60 95⅝
50	do..... 93¼	16	La Crosse & Mil. R R. 78⅞
50	do.....s30 93⅝	52	do..... 79
150	do..... 93¾	50	do.....b60 79⅝
100	do.....b60 94	5	Rome & Wat. R. R. 70
75	New-Jersey Zinc... 7	13	Mil. & Mississippi R. R 72½

SECOND BOARD.

$700	Indiana State 5s, 83⅛	650	Erie R. R...ex. div. 48
6,000	do..... 83⅜	350	do.....s60 48
39,000	Missouri St. 6s..s3 84	100	do.....b30 48
20,000	do.....s10 84	50	do.....s6m 47
5,000	Erie R. Co. bs. '62, 83⅝	100	do..... 47⅛
5	Nassau Bank..... 104	100	Chi. & R. I. R...b60 99
68	Penn. Coal Co..... 88	50	Hudson Riv. R.... 23½
100	Clev. & Tol. R. Ohio 73	300	Reading R. R.....s5 80
200	do.....s30 73¾	300	do.....b60 80¼
100	N. Y. Cent. R...b3 88¼	800	do.....s30 80
600	do.....88⅝	500	do.....b60 8 ⅛
150	do.....s30 88	110	M. S. & N. Ia. R. ops 69¾
100	do.....b30 88¼	100	do.....b60 70⅜
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.R.. 83⅝	100	do.....s30 53⅜
10	do..... 63	10	Ohio Life & T. Co.. 97¼

Wednesday, April 15—P. M.

The Street demand for Money to-day was generally light, and the supply offered on temporary use quite free. Discounts outside of Bank, also, tend to greater ease, and strictly prime lists of paper are wanted at 8½@9 ₱ cent. A few closing transactions in Sterling for the *Asia's* mail early in the forenoon were made at 109¼@¼. The exact amount of Bullion sent forward is $322,382. The Sub-Treasury reduced its balance to day $94,680. The receipts were $134,211; the payments $228,891. Balance at the close $15,016,580. From this date forward to the 30th June the proportion of Foreign Imports at this port going into Bond to await the action of the new tariff will rapidly increase, and the Cash duties paid into the Sub-Treasury correspondingly fall off. Under the *Ericsson's* news from England to the 1st April, the Cotton and Corn markets were both firm to day. The first symptoms of reaction in the Grain trade at Liverpool will be warmly welcomed by the West. If the improvement continues it will be of vast service to the Railway traffic in May and June. The English Funds improved on the Election results and the official report on the Government revenue for the past year. Consols were called 93¾@¾ at the close on the 31st March. The French Bank is rapidly gaining in Bullion. The total is now $48,000,000, a gain of three and a half millions of dollars in the fortnight. The Bank has given notice that after the 3d April only four-tenths ₱ cent. instead of six-tenths premium will be paid for Gold, and after the reserve in the Bank shall reach $60,000,000, or three hundred million francs, artificial purchases are to be entirely discontinued. The quotations by this arrival of American Funds in London are not materially varied from the last regular mail. Illinois Centrals are called 33 to 35 premium, and the Bonds 90 to 92 ₱ cent.

There is an improved tone in the Stock Market, and although some heavy parcels of one or two of the leading Road shares were pressed on sale, buyers operated with a good deal of confidence, and prices at the close in the afternoon left off firm. This was particularly the case with New-York Central, after 5,000 or 6,000 shares had been sold through the day at 88@⅛; and Reading, of which 4,000 or 5,000 shares were taken after the official list was printed, at 80⅛ ₱ cent. Toledo left off 73⅝ ₱ cent. New-York and Erie sold in the afternoon, *ex-dividend*, at 48@47¼ ₱ cent., equal to about 52⅝@¼ before the dividend, counting the 10 shares Scrip to be divided to each 100 shares Stock as worth 4.80@4.75 ₱ cent. cash. Panama improved 1 ₱ cent. Michigan Southern, Galena and Chicago, Illinois Central, and Rock Island steady. Erie Convertibles of '62 advanced to 82¾ ₱ cent., and the '71s to 77¼ ₱ cent. Illinois Central Bonds a fraction lower. Large sales of Missouri State Sixes at 84.

The Fulton Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.; the New-Jersey Central Company a half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent.; each payable on the 1st of May.

The Money reports from Boston and Philadelphia are in favor of increased ease in rates. The Boston Banks have recently strengthened themselves with Specie. They are lending on call at 6 ₱ cent. In the Street prime paper is scarce, at from 7@10 ₱ cent. Exchange on this City is again in our favor—New-York funds being scarce.

The failure of Green & Co., of Paris, is thus referred to in the London papers. It is probable the inconvenience to American travelers on the Continent from the failure is exaggerated. The house has not enjoyed a first-rate credit for some time past.

Paris letters mention the suspension of Messrs. Green & Co., American bankers, in that capital. The cause of this failure is attributed to imprudent advances made on French morchandise dispatched to Nicaragua and other Central or South American States. The liabilities are not exactly known, but they are heavy. Much inconvenience will be experienced by Americans traveling on the continent who are provided with letters of credit from the firm in question. American families residing in Paris who may have had deposit accounts with the late firm, will suffer less annoyance, as Messrs. Monroe & Co. have expressed their willingness to make the necessary advances to this class.

The recent failure of Train & Co., of Liverpool, has no relation to the firm of G. F. Train & Co., of Melbourne, Australia.

CHICAGO AND BURLINGTON ROAD—THE TRAFFIC.

	1856.	1855.		1856.	1855.
January	$72,246	$66,568	July	$146,047	$96,988
February	56,084	29,316	August	201,796	109,648
March	59,243	56,365	September	229,848	127,478
April	101,385	63,959	October	236,394	163,208
May	116,943	97,157	November	144,780	113,092
June	134,286	116,101	December	106,794	69,255
Totals				$1,635,949	$1,095,174

The extension of this interest west of the Mississippi River is the Burlington and Missouri line. A joint circular has been addressed to the Chicago and Burlington and Michigan Central stockholders, offering the privilege of subscribing to the Burlington and Missouri in the proportions of one share to four in the Chicago and Burlington, and one share to six in the Michigan Central. This privilege, if availed of, is equal to raising a million of capital for the prosecution of the Western Road. The calls upon this are not to exceed 4 ₱ cent. a month, or about 50 ₱ cent. in a year, and the plan of prosecuting the work is such that the stock may not require to be assessed beyond one-half. The terms of the Government land grants are extremely favorable. Seventy-five miles on the eastern end, of which 56 are already opened, will entitle the Company to 800,000 acres of land in the southern tier of counties of the State of Iowa. Beyond this 75 miles, the Company are not required to finish the line faster than 30 miles a year, beginning with the year 1860, and this work will secure an additional appropriation of six sections to each mile of road. The practical fact which we gather from the circular in connection with the terms of the land grant, is, that the value of two or three, and, possibly, four or five million dollars in choice land is secured by building 89 or 40 miles additional road, to reach the Des Moines River, 75 miles west of Burlington. The subsequent obligation to finish the remaining 208 miles, to reach the Missouri, is placed at the entire option of the Company over a period of seven years from the 1st January, 1860.

FERRE-HAUTE AND ALTON ROAD—FIRST YEAR'S TRAFFIC.

	Passengers & Mail.	Freight & Express.	Total.
March	$28,404 76	$17,545 05	$40,949 81
April	26,231 37	17,532 28	43,763 65
May	30,823 61	16,646 25	47,469 86
June	31,371 71	16,069 46	47,641 17
July	33,401 00	18,746 83	52,147 83
August	28,304 53	25,710 50	74,015 03
September	50,642 19	40,793 60	91,400 79
October	62 652 10	48,175 15	110,807 25
November	45,579 78	37,025 39	82,605 17
December	35,756 63	36,303 45	72,060 08
1857.			
January	27,227 10	31,123 65	58,350 75
February	27,536 75	17,682 25	45,219 00
Totals	$433,111 59	$333,318 86	$766,430 39

In March, 1857, the earnings are not yet officially reported, but are understood at the office to reach $75,000, or $80,000 against $40,949 for the corresponding month last year. The managers estimate that the gross earnings for the current year will be from $1,000,000 to $1,200,000. This result, though achieved through many difficulties and delays, and some financial trouble, is highly gratifying, as placing the security of the loans of the Road which were selling very cheap in the market, beyond reasonable question.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the month of March 1857, were.....$76,678 11
For the same month last year..... 39,135 37
Increase (97 ₱ cent.).....$37,542 74

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN ROAD.

Traffic in—	
January	$70,453
February	94,983
March	122,311
Total three months	$287,747
Against same months 1856	66,934
Increase	$220,818

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's New-York Circular, April 14.

Crop.—The continued decrease in receipts confirms and justifies the opinion that the crop will result in less than 3,000,000 bales. The frost, alluded to in my last circular, extended throughout the entire cotton region, and we are informed that replanting will be necessary in the Southern and South-western portion to some extent. I do not attach any consequence to this frost, beyond the fact that it disposes of the chance for an unusually early season for the next crop. We yesterday received by telegraph from Mobile and New-Orleans, dispatches announcing the occurrence of another severe frost on the morning of the 13th. It is, of course, too early to say what effect this cold weather may have upon the new crop beyond making it back ward, but it should not be overlooked in calculating the probabilities that the frost of 16th April, 1842, cut off the crop of that year fully 700,000 bales.

Receipts at the ports are decreasing rapidly. The total for the week under review amounts to 55 000 bales, against 89,000 same week last year, and 63,000 in 1853. Included in the receipts for this week, are 6,000 bales correction in taking stock in Charleston, and which causes the total deficit at the ports to amount to 322,000 bales as compared with last year, and 208 000 as compared with 1853. Next week's table will exhibit a falling off of over 350,000 bales as compared with last year.

The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous four years:

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec'ts at Ports	3,674,000	3,668,000	3,351,000	3,519,000	2,984,000
Rec'ts at Mobile	1,000,000	1,229,000	1,118,000	1,220,000	1,000,000
Ex. to France	152,000	275,000	272,000	334,000	252,000
Ex. other For. P.	310,000	377,000	350,000	322,000	250,000
Total Exports	1,704,000	2,037,000	1,871,000	1,776,000	1,702,000
Stock on hand	490,000	612,000	346,000	546,000	670,000
Of which during the past week included in the above:					
Receipts at ports	55,000	89,000	86,000	85,000	63,000
Ex. to G. Britain	20,000	70,000	35,000	30,000	20,000
Ex. to France	7,000	10,000	18,000	1,000	23,000
Ex. other For. P.	18,000	9,000	7,000	5,000	10,000
Total Exports	85,000	98,000	60,000	56,000	113,000

Trade in France.

From Paris Letters to the London Press.

The letters from Paris state that the bullion in the Bank of France had increased £710,000 within the last fortnight, the total now held being £9,600,000. Under these circumstances, it has been resolved, from the 3d of April, to reduce the premium offered for gold from 6 per mille to 4. As soon as the stock of bullion shall amount to £12,000,000, artificial purchases are to be entirely discontinued.

"The trade at Paris," says a commercial review, "shows a gradual tendency to revive from the state of atrophy into which it has been plunged for many months. Stocks have become so low that dealers can no longer postpone making purchases, and the consequence is that many articles which have long been stagnant have experienced a sudden rise in price. The *nouveautés* shops have begun to show their Spring patterns, and an active sale may be looked for within the first fortnight of April. Business is still paralyzed at Rouen and Mulhouse, on account of the dearness of raw materials, but advices from Roubaix, St. Quentin, Rheims and Amiens are satisfactory. Woolen stuffs mixed with cotton now come into very serious competition with Rouen goods, so much so that some of the Rouen houses are thinking of changing the nature of their manufactures. Very few orders for America have as yet been received at Lyons, but most of the factories have work in hand for six weeks to supply the Paris demand. The rise in raw silk is checked. Large purchases have been made in China silks in London, and this commodity is now pretty abundant, both at Lyons and Marseilles. There is a considerable fall in leather in the Paris market. Corn is again lower."

The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway of Canada, for the week ending March 13, amounted to £10,468, being £2,160 more than in the corresponding week of 1856.

Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company.

No. 18 William-street, New-York,
April 16, 1857.

A dividend of four per cent. out of the earnings of this Road for the last six months, ending the 1st of April, has this day been declared, payable on the 25th instant. Transfer books will close on the 20th, and open on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

In apprizing the stockholders of the dividend declared as above, it has been deemed proper to accompany the notice with the following brief statement:

The undersigned, appointed at the late meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, a Committee to make the usual examination as to the financial condition of the Company, and to prepare a circular to the stockholders, in anticipation of the regular report to be made at the annual meeting in June, report that they have entered into a critical examination of the securities of the Company held by the Treasurer, and of the funds of the Company in his hands, and the condition of his accounts, and that they find them correct and satisfactory.

They would also state that the securities of the Company, including the Sinking Fund and other bonds, &c., not necessarily required by the Treasurer in the transaction of the Company's business, will, at his instance, be transferred and placed in the vaults of the Home Office in Cleveland.

The floating debt of the Company to-day is.. $380,000
The cash resources on hand in New-York and Ohio, to-day, are, in round numbers..... 150,000

The Company holds real estate not necessary for the purposes of the road, now being disposed of at prices above cost, and other assets not immediately available, that are good, nearly equal to the amount of the floating debt.

The road and equipments are in excellent working condition.

There are no large construction expenses hereafter to be made.

The following is an approximate statement of the earnings and running expenses of the road for the six months ending March 31, 1857:

EARNINGS.

October	$119,600 00	January	$77,2[illegible] 84
November	109,732 49	February	78,612 00
December	115,156 43	March	121,649 [illegible]
Total			$816,881 76
Running expenses, 6 months			247,257 33
Net earnings, 6 months			$369,604 33
Deduct interest on bonds of floating debt, 6 months		$138,000	
6 months' rent to Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad		33,000	171,000 00
Total			$198,604 33
Deduct dividend, April 25			133,506 50
Balance to Income Account			$65,095 83
From which deduct amount of 6 months' contribution to Sinking Fund			16,796 13
Total			$48,299 75

The total amount of bonds of the Company outstanding at this date is..... $3,359,207 50
Capital Stock..... 3,338,719 50
Total..... $6,697,920 00

J. B. WARING,
WILLIAM JARVIS.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, April 15,

The receipt here of the steamer *Ericsson's* news, which was published in the evening editions of the associated press, had no effect upon our Cotton market; sales to-day, 1,000 bales; and receipts, 21,000. Sugar quiet, and it is reported that the frost has injured the crop very much. Flour very dull. Wheat Corn, 70c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; and Sides, 11¼c. Lard, in barrels, 14c. Sterling Exchange, 9 ₱ cent., and on New-York, ¼ ₱ cent.

Charleston, Tuesday, April 14.

Cotton—Sales to-day of 900 bales, with an advancing tendency in prices.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—Wednesday.—*First Board*—$200 Pennsylvania 5s, 83½; $300 do., 83¾; $78 61 do., 83¾; $1,000 City 6s, 90½; $4,000 City 6s, 90¾; $2,000 Railroad 6s, 90¾; $2,000 do., P. R. R., 30½; $2,000 Union Canal 6s, 66½; $2 0 do., 66½; $1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 86; $1 000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 77¾; $600 United States 6s, '67, 117⅝; $15,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 90½; $11,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 65; $15,000 Elmira Railroad 6s, 34 mort., 63; 63 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47⅛; 12 do., 47⅜; 176 Cheasapeake Valley Railroad 5; 27 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 41; 82 do., 40⅝; 82 Lehigh Scrip, 65¾; 56 Reading Railroad, 40; 1 Minehill Railroad, 48½; 40 Catawissa Railroad, 13; 6 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 85½; 13 Harrisburg Railroad 56; 194 Girard Bank, 11½; 7 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 64.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 117¾@118¼; Phila. 6s, 90¼; Phila. R. 90¼; Phila. 6s, new, 99½@100; Pennsylvania 5s, 83@83½; Reading Railroad, 40@40¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 78@78½; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '44 88; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48½@49; Morris Canal, 16@16¼; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 65@65½; Schuyl. Navigation Pref., 8½@8¾; Lehigh Navigation Preferred, 50@50½; Elmira Pref., 30½@31; Elmira R. R., 30¾@31; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 7s, 1st mort., 78¾@78¾; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 2d mort., 62¾@63; Long Island, 12@12½; Tioga R. 6s, 63@63½; Girard Bank, 11¾@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 7@7½; Union Canal, 12¾@12¾; New-Creek, ¾@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 12@11¼.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Madame L. Guenebault, Miss Davie, W. H. Beale, Lewis De Angelis, R.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1740 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

Highly Important from Nicaragua.

PREVIOUS ADVICES CONFIRMED.

Retreat of Col. Lockridge from Castillo.

The Attempt to Retake the Transit Abandoned.

The Fillibuster Force on the San Juan Broken Up.

Col. Lockridge About to Start for Rivas via Panama.

Particulars of the Explosion of the J. N. Scott.

LIST OF KILLED AND INJURED.

STATEMENTS FROM RETURNED FILLIBUSTERS

The steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. PATTERSON, arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall and San Juan, *vid* Key West. The *Tennessee* arrived at Aspinwall on the afternoon of April 4, landed her passengers and left for San Juan the same evening.

April 9, 10 miles north of Cape Antonio, the *Tennessee* signalized ship *Clara*, standing north; forty miles from the Cape passed the bark *Cienfuegos*, standing north.

April 10—The propeller *R. Waterman*, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, arrived at Key West.

The news from Nicaragua is important and confirms the advices received by telegraph.

Col. LOCKRIDGE advanced to Castillo on the 28th of March, with 300 men on board the steamers *Scott* and *Rescue*. He found the enemy had fortified Nelson's Hill, 250 yards in rear of the Castle, with strong breastworks, ditches, several large guns and 500 men. He retreated without making an attack and destroyed all the fortifications below Castillo, *abandoning all hope of opening the River*. He disbanded the two battalions of recruits and formed another from those who were willing to go to WALKER, *vid* Panama.

April 2—The boiler of the *Scott* exploded near Serapiqui, killing and wounding about fifty of the officers and men. The sick and wounded were immediately sent to Punta Arenas upon the *Rescue*.

The *Tennessee* brought away all who were able to be removed.

Col. LOCKRIDGE was up the River with a portion of his force and a large supply of provisions.

The *Tennessee* left in the harbor of San Juan, April 6, H. B. M. war steamers *Orion*, *Cossack*, *Archer*, *Tartar*, *Pioneer*, and *Intrepid*.

Our Special Correspondence.

FIRST EXPEDITION AGAINST CASTILLO—NEW DEVELOPMENTS ABOUT TITUS—SECOND EXPEDITION AGAINST CASTILLO—RETREAT OF LOCKRIDGE WITHOUT AN ATTACK—REASONS—LOCKRIDGE ABANDONS ALL HOPE OF RECAPTURING THE SAN JUAN—PROPOSES TO JOIN WALKER VIA PANAMA—EXPLOSION OF THE "J. N. SCOTT"—LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED—THE FILLIBUSTERS DESIRE TO RETURN HOME BUT CANNOT—THE BRITISH IN LEAGUE FOR THE TRANSIT, ETC., ETC.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, NICARAGUA,
Monday, April 6, 1857.

The news I have to send you by this mail is of the highest importance. The events that have occurred within the past few days, have been utterly disastrous to the fillibuster cause. Col. LOCKRIDGE, finding the Costa Ricans too strong for him, has disbanded the force under his command, and, having given up all hope of reestablishing communication with WALKER by the San Juan, he has left that river in the complete possession of the Allies. The Colonel himself, with something less than one hundred men, still devoted to the cause, proposes to join WALKER at Rivas, by way of Panama. I retrograde somewhat in date in order to give your readers a succinct outline of the important events that have occurred here.

After the taking of Serapiqui on the 14th February, Col. TITUS, flushed with the prestige of success, demanded the right of proceeding with his party to attack Castillo, and on the 15th, aided by Gen. WHEAT, and by three companies, amounting to about one hundred and sixty men, with provisions and ammunition, Col. TITUS was taken up the river, and landed one mile below the fort, upon the same side of the river. He then proceeded round to the rear of the fort, when, upon his approach, the Costa Ricans set fire to the boats and the buildings in the place, and retired within the fort. The Colonel remained for several days, occupying Nelson's Hill in the rear, and overlooking the fort, without any damage being done to either side.

Finally Col. TITUS raised a white flag, which was immediately answered from the fort, and the representative of each belligerent party met. Col. TITUS demanded an immediate surrender, and he had five hundred men to back him. The Costa Rican officer then read an order from the President of Costa Rica, that all Americans who should fall into his hands should be forthwith put to death; that he could not surrender without consent of Gen. MORA, but that within twenty-four hours he would decide. Col TITUS gave him the time to consider.

Just before the expiration of the twenty-four hours, a small body of Costa Ricans came through the woods from up the river, and fired upon one of the piquet guards, who came running to TITUS, saying that the Costa Ricans were coming upon them. He was told to go back to his company and give them fight. "But," says the guard, "there are more than five hundred of them." Col. TITUS replied; "The h—l there is! Then we had better run—save yourselves, boys," and started upon the run, with one company with him, some of them before and some behind him. One of these reported afterwards that he never saw so fat a man run so fast before! Gen. WHEAT had left before him.

In the meantime the other two companies had not heard the order to retreat, but fought the Costa Ricans well, and after killing some of the enemy, and losing themselves a few men, they succeeded in driving the enemy back. The Costa Ricans were, in fact, retreating, when some one asked, "Where is Col. TITUS?" Another replied, "Why, he left us some three-quarters of an hour ago,"—whereupon they all retreated, and followed the lead of TITUS, leaving their provisions and ammunition in the rear.

They found Col. TITUS about two miles down the river. When they all met, Col. TITUS said, "Now, boys, let us stand and fight the enemy like brave men, or die in the attempt." Not a Costa Rican essayed to pursue them.

The whole strength of the Costa Ricans in the fort when TITUS went there, and of the reinforcements who drove him away, was ascertained by an American, neutral as to party, who visited the fort a few days afterwards, to be just *twenty-one men*. Sixty came through the woods, and from these Col. TITUS fled. The steamer *Scott*, which had been taken from the enemy during the first day by some six or eight men, who swam to the boat and cut her out from under the guns of the fort, was then floated down the river and paddled ashore near where TITUS and his men were stationed. They all then went on board and floated still further down, to Machuca Rapids, and there remained till the arrival of the *Rescue*, on the morning of the 20th, with men and provisions.

Col. LOCKRIDGE, who had been down the river during this time, with the little boat, went on board the *Scott* and inquired of TITUS what it all meant—why he had left Castillo, &c. He told him that he could have taken it with 50 men, easily, and that he (Col. TITUS) was a coward. Whereupon Col. TITUS replied that he allowed no man to call him coward; that LOCKRIDGE played the coward at Serapiqui, and seizing LOCKRIDGE by the throat, was about to throw him overboard, when some friends interfered and separated them.

Col. LOCKRIDGE apologized to TITUS, and for the sake of keeping the men in subordination, the difficulty was hushed up. Soon after this event, however, LOCKRIDGE sent Col. TITUS as special messenger and bearer of dispatches to Gen. WALKER *vid* Aspinwall.

TITUS lost four men, killed at Castillo: James Peacock, B. C. Lang, Potter Mann, and L. M. Washington.

On the 21st March, the steamers *Scott* and *Rescue* took the recruits, then just arrived by the *Texas*, and numbering about 150 men, up the river, and landed them at Machuca Rapids, twelve miles below Castillo. On the 23d the steamers returned to Serapiqui, and after destroying all the breastworks, barricades and buildings belonging to the fort, took the 1st Battalion, which had been stationed there, together with their provisions and ammunition, and landed them also at Machuca. The same disposition was made of the 2d Battalion at Fort Slatter. The whole army upon the San Juan River, with their sick and wounded, ammunition and provisions, were now concentrated at Machuca, in all a little less than 400 men, with about 300 fit for duty. The *Scott* could not be got over the rapids, while the *Rescue*, by lightening her of every possible thing of weight, was with difficulty taken above.

The men were now set to work with hungos to take provisions, ammunition and artillery over the rapids. After accomplishing this, on the 28th, about 300 men, being all the able-bodied in the expedition, were landed upon the right bank of the river about one mile below the fort preparatory to an attack upon Castillo the next day. A party of thirty men were sent out to reconnoitre and examine the enemy's position. When they returned they reported that, upon Nelson's Hill, in the rear of the fort, there were but slight barricades thrown up, and these could be easily overcome.

Early on the morning of the 30th, the whole party advanced to attack the enemy, and proceeded to within 50 or 75 yards of the Costa Ricans, within sight of their fortifications on the hill, and remained upon their arms, while the principal officers and their staff reconnoitred the force and strength of the Costa Rican fortifications from different positions. After three hours spent in this way they became satisfied in their own minds *that it would be impolitic and imprudent to attack so strongly a fortified place* and so many men as there seemed to be within the enemy's lines with so small a force as 300 men, end with no artillery which could then be brought to bear upon the enemy entrenched on Nelson's Hill.

The old fort of Castillo is situated upon the bank of the river, while Nelson's Hill, so called, is in the rear, is much more elevated and quite commanding the old fort itself. This hill was in the possession of Col. TITUS and his party about six weeks before, and then there were no entrenchments or barricades upon it. The officers who now inspected the premises were of opinion that Nelson's Hill was too strongly entrenched and barricaded, and every access to it completely obstructed except at one point, through which it would be impossible to advance without too great a sacrifice of life; and that there were at least 400 Costa Ricans within the entrenchments. So the project of taking Castillo was again abandoned. The recruits now returned to their landing place and encamped for the night, having spilt no blood or expended any ammunition in this last effort to take possession of Fort Castillo Viejo.

The next day, March 31, the party with all their goods embarked on board the *Rescue*, and came down the river to Muchuca, where lay the *Scott* with the sick and wounded.

APRIL 1.—To day Col. LOCKRIDGE called a meeting of the officers and men upon the upper deck of the *Scott*, to whom he made a speech, saying, among other things, that circumstances beyond his control compelled him to admit that the expedition for the opening of the San Juan River *must now be given up and abandoned*, and that there would be a disbanding of the military organization heretofore existing among them. Col. L., said, however that he had a proposition to make to them, which was this: "that he would like to have them all accompany him round to WALKER by the wey of Aspinwall and Panama, and to all who would go he would give a free passage. Many of the men expressed a desire to go back to the States. He said that those who did not feel enough of patriotism for Nicaragua to go with him, he would give orders to have returned home by the *Tennessee* which would sail in a few days.

He then called for a division of the men to see how many would go with him, whereupon a number something short of one hundred signified their readiness to join him. He then ordered those who would not go with him to be put on board the *Rescue*, their arms taken, from them, and then threatened them for their cowardice, to land them across the river and let them go to — if they would not go with him.

The same day both boats left Machuca, and proceeded down the river. Next morning the *Scott*, being ahead, and about a mile from Serapiqui, came to anchor near the shore, and sent a bungo down to Serapiqui, to see if the Costa Ricans had taken possession in their absence. The bungo returned, finding all safe. The *Rescue* had just arrived with the defenceless and home-sick soldiers, who, through the mercy of Col. LOCKRIDGE, were now left without attendance, to die of starvation, or be devoured by crocodiles. The *Scott* was on the point of starting again, when her boiler burst, tearing in pieces all the front part of the boat, scalding to death and blowing overboard a large number of the men on board. But for the timely aid of those on board the *Rescue*, many more would have been lost.

Twenty-four were killed and missing; 14 of whom were collected and buried in one grave. The following among the killed are all the names we could learn from some of the scalded and wounded men at Point Arenas, just as the *Tennessee* was ready to sail, viz.:

Major W. Morris,	H. M. Tunstall,	—— Alexander,
Capt. F. Schlitcht,	Jas. Wilson,	—— Butte,
Lieut. J. Coughlin,	Joseph Murray,	—— Beatlemen,
Lieut. Fulger,	J. L. Phillips,	—— Higgins,
	J. Buffington,	—— Thomas.

Among the badly scalded are:

Lt. Col. Doubleday,	Lieut. Cesdier,	Charles Burt,
Capt. M. French,	James McCrea,	Chas. Crawford,
Capt. Berrington,	James Rowan,	E. S. Baker,
Capt. Kenedy,	Thos. M. Smith,	—— Lansing.
Lieut. J. Monholion,	Edwin Raymond,	

Some of these scalded cannot recover. The boat was lying with bow to the shore, and many managed to pass to the shore over the wreck before she sank. Some of the provisions and ammunition was saved. About 300 muskets were thrown into the water, with other materials of war, when the *Scott* sank in night feet water, a total wreck.

The *Rescue*, with about 150 men, including the sick and wounded, came immediately down the river, and landed them at Punta Arenas, on Friday, April 3, and just after the *Tennessee* had left for Aspinwall, bringing the first news of the disastrous turn of events up the river. The *Rescue* left again soon after for the balance of the men. She did not return till Monday, P. M., just as the *Tennessee*, which had that morning arrived from Aspinwall, was about to sail for New-York. Colonel LOCKRIDGE did not return to Punta Arenas in the boat with the men.

All, sick or well, were anxious to return to the States by the *Tennessee*. They had seen the elephant. Colonel LOCKRIDGE had promised them an order by which they could return home. Captain SCOTT, agent of the Transit Company, asserted Colonel LOCKRIDGE had left word for all who wished to go home in the steamer. The military organization had been broken up; they were no longer of the Nicaraguan army and should they be left at Punta Arenas to starve, or become an easy prey to the Costa Ricans, or any party who might appear against them in arms?

Captain PATTERSON of the *Tennessee* was in a dilemma. These men, perhaps, were not American citizens, but citizens of Nicaragua, and to take them away without the consent of the Government of Nicaragua, or some one thereby authorized, he might become liable to Nicaragua. Colonel LOCKRIDGE was the only person acting under the authority of WALKER directly; and the men say he purposely remained up the river to avoid the responsibility of ordering or refusing them a passage in the *Tennessee*.

The men were moneyless, and if taken on board and conveyed to the States, must be taken at the charge of somebody, and who? The Captain decided not to assume the responsibility, and would take only 43 of the sick on board as a matter of charity, and one of the Doctors belonging to their crowd to take care of them while on board.

The late recruits were loud in anathemas and threats against Col. LOCKRIDGE, and when he does come down to Punta Arenas, his chance for personal safety will be very small.

Thus there seems to be an end for the present to all prospect of opening the navigation of San Juan River to the Transit Company and to Gen. WALKER.

Besides the letters which were forwarded at the taking of Serapiqui and published, there were also other letters found at the same time, which Colonel LOCKRIDGE informs me were of such grave importance that it was deemed impolitic to make their contents publicly known until they had been submitted to Gen. WALKER, and perhaps sent also to the United States Government at Washington. Among other things, *they indicate an arrangement by which the Transit route is to be given to the British Government.* The latter, in return, promises to furnish aid to Costa Rica to drive WALKER out of Nicaragua.

Up to March 22, the following have died in the hospital at Serapiqui, viz.: ADOLPHUS MOTTE, JAMES JONES, SAMUEL JOHNSON, NATHAN TULLY, HARRIS, GUNN, CABANA, BALDWIN, and LORD.

The following order was read to the First Battalion at Serapiqui on the date thereof:

HEAD-QUARTERS, SAN JUAN RIVER,
March 22, 1857.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —

The 1st Battalion of New Recruits now commanded by Col. F. P. Anderson, will be called the 1st Rifle Battalion, and will be composed of the following Companies:

Company A, Capt, F. A. Thompson.
Company B, Capt. R. A. Harris.
Company C, Capt. B. A. Reynolds.
Company D, Capt. F. Schlitcht.
Company E, Capt. W. W. Berrington.
Company F, Capt. M. French.
Company G. Capt. R. McGriff.

All officers acting as Lieutenants will remain as at present assigned.

Major Charles Doubleday is hereby appointed Lieutenent Colonel, and Major Capers, Major of the Batallion, Major Baldwin, Aid to the Commander-in-Chief. N. A. will act as Volunteer Aid to the Commanding Officer on the San Juan River. Col. Geo. B. Hall, Capt. J. E. Farnum and Lieut. James Smith are this day dismissed from the command for intemperance and for conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, and charges have been preferred against them and forwarded to the Head-Quarters of the Army. Also, Drs. Anderson and Richardson, of the 2d Battalion, are dismissed for absence without leave. Signed S. A. LOCKRIDGE,
Col. N. Army Commanding on San Juan.

This completes the summary of the disastrous news that I have to send you by the *Tennessee*.

CARLOS.

Experiences of Returned Fillibusters.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE W. SITES, OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE RETREAT FROM CASTILLO AND EXPLOSION OF THE J. N. SCOTT—ATTENTION TO THE WOUNDED BY THE SURGEONS OF THE BRITISH FLEET—MOVEMENTS OF LOCKRIDGE—DISCOVERY OF $40,000 AT SERAPIQUI.

Mr. SITES informs us that he went out to Nicaragua in December last, in the steamer *Tennessee* holding the position of Lieutenant, and after arriving acted as Orderly. He took part in the attack on Fort Serapiqui, and was wounded in both thighs and knee by a Minié rifle ball and buckshot, since which time he has been unable to do duty, and now returns with other wounded and disabled men.

Mr. SITES is quite a young man, and went out in pursuit of adventure, which he confesses he has had enough of, for the present, if not for the remainder of his life.

After the repulse of Col. TITUS at Castillo, our informant says, the works at Serapiqui were totally destroyed, and all the buildings burnt. The troops then at that point embarked on board the river steamers, March 22, and proceeded to Fort Slatter, a place about 20 miles below Castillo, and named after a gentleman of New-Orleans who had largely contributed to the fillibuster cause. The forces at this point joined those from below on board the two steamers *Rescue* and *J. N. Scott*, making about 400 able men, besides about 100 sick and wounded. This included the 150 recruits who had just previously arrived from New-Orleans under command of Major CAPERS, and a number of whom were taken sick soon after reaching San Juan. From Fort Slatter the steamers ran up to KELLY'S store, about eight miles below Castillo, where the greater portion were landed and marched around the rapids. About eighty men under Capt SCHLITCHT were left at the store to hold the position. Above the rapids the men were again taken on board, and the steamers proceeded to within view of Fort Castillo, when it was discovered that the enemy had more strongly fortified the place by the construction of water batteries, and more particularly by throwing up works on Nelson's Hill—an elevation on the same side of the river, a little below Castillo. According to appearance, the Costa Ricans had concentrated all their available forces at Nelson's Hill and Fort Castillo, and the general opinion was that it would require not less than 2,000 men to dislodge them. The steamers halted during the survey within two-thirds cannon-shot of Nelson's Hill, where they could see men passing to and fro on the hill, but no fire was opened upon them.

After a prolonged consultation, it was decided that to make an attack would be highly imprudent, promising no successful result, and that nothing remained but to retire at once. The steamers then headed down stream, and stopped at KELLY'S store, where they took on board the men left at that place under Capt. SCHLITCHT. On the 31st of March, got up steam and headed for San Juan, with a sort of scow-built craft in tow, carrying the cannon, arms, equipments &c. When about a mile above Serapiqui, the *Scott* ran on to a sand-bar and stuck fast; and it was here the explosion occurred. The *Scott*, it will be recollected, was a stern-wheel boat, and the boiler and machinery were located towards the after part. At the time, a large number of men were gathered about the furnace, roasting crackers, and otherwise cooking. Our informant was in the act of descending the cabin stairs, with the aid of crutches, when the explosion happened. He was thrown on his back, but sustained no serious injury. About twenty men were killed outright, missing included, and eight or ten have died since: not far from thirty men were more or less scalded in addition. The cause of the explosion was the supposed defective condition of the steam apparatus, and the carelessness of the engineer. From the blackened condition of the faces of the scalded, some thought, at first, that powder had been maliciously placed in contact with the furnace. There was a larger quantity of powder on board, but luckily it was stowed forward, and was not ignited.

Immediately after the explosion, the scalded were placed on board of the launch, and the *Rescue* taking it in tow, started for Punta Arenas. A number of the men were left on the *Scott* for the time, as that vessel, being partly aground, did not entirely sink. On arriving at Punta Arenas, some eight or ten surgeons from the vessels composing the British fleet came on board, and tendered their services to dress the wounds of the disabled. They contributed all the kind attentions in their power, and are entitled to much praise for the same.

The *Tennessee* left San Juan on the 6th inst., and our informant went on board of her in company with about fifty others, all of whose passage had been provided for, as he supposes, by LOCKRIDGE. Just as the *Tennessee* was leaving Greytown, Col. LOCKRIDGE arrived from up the river, and when within hailing distance, with a wave of his hand, exclaimed, "Go on now, that's all we are going to give you;" implying that there were no more sick to be sent home then, and no deserters. Col. LOCKRIDGE had been busy up to the time of the departure of the *Tennessee*, in preparing to leave for Aspinwall, with a view to join Gen. WALKER. At KELLY'S store he had appealed to his men to know how many would accompany him—as the British fleet would permit no fillibuster to leave under restraint. About 150 declared their readiness to follow him, but a number of these were killed or severely wounded by the explosion. It was thought, though by no means certain, that he would take not far from 100 men with him to join WALKER. LOCKRIDGE seemed to have means enough at his command, but was slightly economical in disbursing. In all probability he procured a vessel and left San Juan within a few days after the departure of the *Tennessee*. When our informant left, Col. ANDERSON was on the sick list, having been scalded at the time of the explosion; Gen. WHEAT was in prime condition and fat as a mackerel. The general conviction was adverse to the capacity of Col. LOCKRIDGE as a commander, but it was believed that difficulty would be removed when the San Juan forces arrived at WALKER'S quarters.

Mr. SITES informs us that a rumor was current after the capture of Serapiqui, that some $40,000 in American gold was found in the fort, said to have been furnished by Commodore VANDERBILT for the use of the Costa Ricans; the money was supposed to be distributed among the officers; at all events, the men in the ranks saw nothing of it. Whether this story is true in whole or in part, it is only given as a rumor.

STATEMENT OF TWO OFFICERS IN THE NICARAGUAN ARMY.

SUFFERINGS OF THE FILLIBUSTERS ON THE SAN JUAN RIVER.

Lieut. J. W. GAGE and Dr. GEO. S. WEIR have furnished us a detailed account of operations upon the San Juan River, closing with the first and second attempt upon Castillo, the explosion of the steamer and the withdrawal of LOCKRIDGE from the river; but as these details are published above, we omit all but the closing portion of their narrative.

Upon the retreat of Col. TITUS from Castillo down the river the force was divided, one-half being left at San Carlos Island and the other half at Serapiqui, where they each remained until the 28th of March. The condition of the men was most pitiable, without suitable food; their clothing was worn out or torn to shreds, and they were exposed to all the inclemency of the season without shelter. In consequence of the heavy duty, as piquets, at long distances from the camp, where they were compelled to stand knee deep in mud, with sun and rain alternately pouring upon them, many became discouraged and gave up: the German portion soon succumbed: fifteen died at Serapiqui and one or two at San Carlos, besides three who were accidentally drowned while bathing. The absence of Col. TITUS had the effect to dishearten the men.

The arrival of the *Texas*, on the 27th of March, brought 160 recruits from New-Orleans, among whom were Gen. HORNSBY and NORVAL WALKER, brother of WILLIAM, and Major MORRIS, of Philadelphia; the latter of whom was killed by the explosion of the *Scott*. With these reinforcements an immediate attack on Castillo was determined on, and the entire force was carried up the river. This attack began with a reconnoissance, continued by a council of war, and ended by a retreat, the generals being disgusted with the *look* of the place.

The disastrous explosion upon the steamer, the disposal of the dead and wounded, and the final retreat of the fillibusters from the San Juan River, closed the sad narrative.

Lieut. GAGE and Dr. WIER have read the statements of Col. HALL and Capt. FARNHAM, and affirm their truthfulness in full. Among the relics of the campaign brought home is the identical coat of Col. TITUS, left at Serapiqui, which he wore in Kansas—buttons and all.

THE RETURNED FILLIBUSTERS.

The following are the names of the returned soldiers from WALKER'S Army in Nicaragua: Dr. Geo. S. Weir, Lieut. J. H. Tivis, Privates J. D. Borlan, J. M. Holden, J. W. Borlen, J. G. Starr, J. Butt, E. Williams, Joseph Taylor, Frank Wilson, Edward Duncan, G. W. Sites, A. Smith, Alfred Goff, James Fitzgerald, J. Tuliay, M. Schruber, A. Wolf, N. Smith, J. Mchegow, J. B. Blunt, M. Riley, W. W. Johnston, Wm. Bradergold, J. Bleeker, Wm. Gondover, R. Hamilton, A. Huntman, Wm. Wright, J. W. Gage, W. Carrolle, Thos. Ferris, J. D. Fenn, M. McKlosky, J. W. Billing, H. G. Rousseau, C. Brown, J. McClinton, J. Eckstein, J. Logan, S. Shennissen, E. S. Baker, J. O'Connell, C. J. Judkins, N. B. Teylor, F. Kline, F. E. Chorlton, T S. McNeely, S. A. Ward, Wm. Neef. Total, 50.

Reception of Returned Fillibusters.

On the arrival of the *Tennessee*, yesterday morning, Mr. J. E. ANDERSON, brother of Col. FRANK ANDERSON of WALKER'S Army, with one or two other gentlemen, repaired to the steamer in two carriages, and took two loads, sixteen in all, of the returned soldiers who were represented to stand the most in need of assistance, and conveyed them to the Washington Hotel, whose proprietor, Major BARTLETT, supplied them with a breakfast gratis. The poor fellows had had no food for the preceding twenty-four hours, and restraint was necessary to prevent them from eating too much. The sum of $45 was also raised at the Washington, and other contributions were received from the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, St. Charles, and from several other sources. More than $100 was collected altogether, with which the unfortunate "emigrants" were supplied each with a suit, consisting of a hat, shirt, pants, and coat. Ex-Councilman VAN TINE of No. 2 Dey-street, provided them with a dinner free, and PHALON gave them all a free bath. It is understood that applications have been or will be, made to the railroad and other companies to provide them, (since most of them have been wounded or disabled by sickness in Nicaragua,) with free tickets to their homes in other sections of the country.

Alleged attempt to liberate Huntington the forger—A very Curious Case—Arrest of the accused party.

A very curious case was brought to light yesterday at the Lower Police Court. CHAS. J. KANE, a banker doing business at No. 33 Pine-street, and residing at No. 32 East Teirty-first street appeared before Justice CONNOLLY, and made an affidavit, in which he states that he was called upon by "a very suspicious character, calling himself SCATCHARD (which he acknowledged to be an assumed name") who represented himself to be engaged in a scheme to effect the liberation of CHAS. J. HUNTINGDON, some time since convicted of forgery in this City and at present confined in the State Prison at Sing-Sing. He divulged his plan of operation, which was to forge the Governor's signature to a pardon for HUNTINGDON, and by means of the same, effect his liberation, and then hurry him out of the country (to Cuba or the Isle of Pines) before the fraud could be discovered or bench warrants issued for his re arrest on the twenty-six other indictments found against him, and upon either of which he can at any time be brought to trial.

SCATCHARD added that HUNTINGDON was aware of the plot, which he had been some time maturing, and that it met the cordial support of various parties (whose names he refused to mention) who had given him material aid towards its consummation. Mr. KANE, however, did not assist or encourage SCATCHARD in any way, but, on the contrary, soon after preferred a complaint against him of felony, in aiding and assisting to effect such escape, and of a misdemeanor in conspiring with other persons to commit an act for the prevention or obstruction of justice in the due administration of law. Upon this complaint a warrant was issued, and placed in the hands of Officer JOHN LORD, of the Sixth Ward, who shortly succeeded in arresting the accused party, who, on being brought before the Magistrate, was detained, by his own request, for an examination.

The arrest was made at the suggestion of HUNTINGDON'S late counsel, who allege that HUNTINGDON was not at all cognisant of, or in the least manner connected with, "SCATCHARD'S" alleged designs.

The accused party appears to be between 35 and 40 years of age, of genteel address, and decidedly "smart" looking. It is stated that he lately came from New-Orleans, but any further particulars concerning him appears not to be known.

It is said that one-half of this queer transaction is not yet known, and that some singular developments will be made on the examination, which will take place at an early day.

The Late Murder of a Policeman.

The inquest upon the body of STEPHEN P. HARDENBROOK, who was murdered in West-street on Wednesday morning by two burglars whom he was attempting to arrest, was resumed yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined. The boatmen who on Tuesday purchased articles of clothing in the store upon which the burglary was committed, were brought before the Coroner and immediately dismissed, their innocence being clearly proven. Policemen KELLY deposed that on the morning of the murder he was on duty in Fourteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, and that between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock he was accosted by two men, who inquired of him the name of the street. He informed them the location, whereupon they walked away up Seventh-avenue, and into the Sixteenth Ward. They appeared agitated, and behaved so suspiciously as to attract his attention. He therefore looked at them sharply, and took particular note of their accent, looks, and attire, and feels sure of being able to recognize them again. They looked like sailors, had on twilled monkey jackets, each appeared to be about 34 or 35 years of age, and one of them 5 feet 10 inches and the other 5 feet 8 inches in height. "They appeared like Germans or Jews." This description corresponds with that given of his assassins by the deceased. This was the most important evidence. The inquest was adjourned till 10 o'clock, A. M., this day.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Arabia.

THE ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Continued Successes for Lord Palmerston

Details of Recent Events at Canton.

The Reported Opposition of the Chinese Emperor to the War.

Bank of England Discount Rates Advanced to 6 1-2 Per Cent.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs and Provisions Firm—Consols 93 1-8@93 1-4.

The British mail steamer *Arabia*, from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday the 4th inst., arrived yesterday morning.

In Britain the borough elections are over and the county elections are progressing. Lord PALMERSTON'S success is undoubted.

Revenue returns shows an increase of $115,000 on qset quarter to 31st March.

CHRISTIE, the second officer of the American ship *J. L. Bogart*, has been sentenced to transportation for life for shooting at one of the crew during a mutiny on board the ship at Liverpool.

Some more arrests have taken place in Paris of persons charged with a plot against the Emperor.

The Neufchatel conference has held its sixth meeting, at which, it was supposed, the first protocol was paragraphed. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following as the conditions upon which the King of Prussia will renounce his sovereignty:

"A full and complete amnesty for those who took part in the insurrection of September; conservation of the title of the Prince of the Prince of Neufchatel; payment to the King by the Helvetic Confederation of 2,000,000, as a compensation for the revenues of Neufchatel; restitution of the property of the church, incorporated in the year 1848 with the property of the State; payment by the Helvetic Confederation of the expenses occasioned by the events of September, and by the occupation; contribution by the population to the expenses at the charge of the State; amnesty for all political offences anterior to the events of September; guarantee by the State for the capital and interest of pious establishments, hospitals, &c., particularly of the sum bequeathed by the Baron DE GURY; and suspension of all discussion relative to the Constitution of Neufchatel until after the expiration of a term of six months.

The Belgian Government has voted to admit the importation of coals at a duty of 1f. 40c. per ton. An anti-free-trade riot had occured at Tournay.

From Madrid, March 21st, it is reported that even in case of an arrangement with Mexico, a Spanish force will occupy some portion of the Mexican territory "to protect Spanish subjects."

A letter from Cadis states that, pursuant to orders sent by telegraph from Madrid, a corvette and two brigs, part of the Mexican naval division, left for Havana on March 26.

Respecting Neapolitan affairs, the Naples correspondent of the London *Times* says;

"The police are more unbridled and arbitrary in their action than they have been at almost any previous period of their history, but it would be tedious to enumerate instances of it.

Austria has issued a new circular complaining of Sardinia's continued insulting conduct. England and France have made a strong remonstrance to both Austria and Sardinia to preserve peace.

The Prussian Government has announced that Prussia will persist in her course respecting the Danish Duchies, and the Prussian ports and coast are to be pisced in a state of defence.

The Russians are concentrating a large force at Anapa. The rumor of successes by the Circassians is again repeated.

The British fleet has finally left the Bosphorus,—thus evacuating the Turkish waters. The inquiry into the fillibustering expedition to Circassia, in the steamer *Kangaroo*, is terminated, and FERHAD PASHA and ISMAEL BEY are to be tried as the instigators.

According to the Constantinople correspondent of the London *News*, the Russian Government persuaded the Shah of Persia to conclude peace with England, because Russia has not yet succeeded, either by force or guile, in subduing the Circassians, so that if the had continued between England and Persia, Russia would not now have been able to give Persia any effectual support, since her forces proceeding southward from the Caspian would have been exposed to a flank attack from Circassia.

Details of the battle at Bushire, between the British and Persian cavalry, are received; it appears to have been a complete victory for the British.

Details of news from China are also received, confirming the previous telegraphic summary. The report that the Chinese Emperor has ordered Commissioner YEH to conclude peace with the British on any terms is repeated.

The London *Post* publishes the following dispatch, dated Cairo, March 20:

"The *Etna* packet, from Asia, brings intelligence that the Emperor of China has disavowed the acts of the Governor of Canton, and ordered that all means should be used to effect a reconciliation with England."

The *Times* also publishes the following dispatch from Turin, giving another version of the China news above quoted: "A steamer has arrived from Malta at Cagliari, bringing the intelligence for the British Government that peace with China was certain."

In regard to the British expedition against China the London *Times*, of April 3, says:

The embarkations of troops from Portsmouth, for China, will commence on Monday. The *Transit*, iron steam-troopship, Commander GERRARD, and the *Himalaya*, Commander HASWELL, are ready. The *Transit* will take in on Monday 11 officers and 265 men of the 59th Regiment, 16 officers and 271 men of the 95th, and a large party of the medical staff corps. The *Himalaya* will embark on Monday 36 officers and 804 men of the 99th, and other troops. The *Furious*, steam-frigate, Captain OSBORN, is also ready for service. The *Melville*, two-decker hospital-ship, Commander TROLLOPE, is also being equipped for the China service with all dispatch.

It was reported from Hong Kong, Feb. 15, that an American ship, supposed to be the *Highflyer*, was wrecked in the Fall of 1856 at Formosa, where the crew were massacred and the hull burned by the natives.

The steamer *Emeu* arrived at Liverpool on the 31st, and the *Kangaroo* on the 1st. The *Leopold I.* arrived at Southampton on the 2d, and the *Hermann* on the 4th.

The Bank of England had advanced its rates of discount to 6½ per cent. CONSOLS closed, on Friday, at 93¾@93¾, and on Saturday they declined to 93½@93¾ for money, and 93½@93¾ for account. The Bullion in the Bank showed a decrease of £335,000.

The Elections in Great Britain.

GREAT MAJORITY FOR LORD PALMERSTON—PECULIARITIES OF THE PREMIER'S POSITION.

From the London Times, April 4.

It is possible to have too much of a good thing,—too much time, too much money, too many friends, too much support, and so to have them too cheap and throw them away. Who does not know what it is to have half a day to get ready for a short journey, and to lose one's train in consequence? Lord PALMERSTON will start with too good a majority. He will have too large a margin to draw upon, and it will be a matter of indifference to him whether half a dozen or so become careless, or sulky, or queer, and leave him for somebody else or nobody else. A majority is a thing that must be used. "There is a tide in the affairs of men." A good majority is high water, which will carry you safe out to sea if you have everything ready, and can use it without a moment's delay; but will strand you at the sill of your own dock, or break your back on the mud before its gates, if you are five minutes too late. A Parliamentary majority is nothing on earth but a snow giant. It looks big and strong, but is melting and crumbling away from the hour it was made. PEEL started in 1841 with an imposing and overwhelming majority of 90, and people seemed to think it must last for ever, and that Conservatism was to usher in the Millennium. But, whether a majority be great or small, it may be observed that in the third or fourth year of a Parliament the Minister finds increasing difficulty in keeping his men together. Certain feelings, not quite on the surface, are evidently at work, which undermine the whole outward form of things, and the Ministerial Party is apt to become like a ship, the timbers of which are whole to the eye, but rotten within. The majority must be worked; it must be committed; it must be animated and raised in self-respect by the consciousness of doing something and being a working and meritorious majority. An idle majority will leave you or bring you to grief, as surely as an idle son, or an idle servant, an idle horse, or anything that is idle. So Lord PALMERSTON must immediately find work for his majority. Too mere recondite question of reward and encouragement we willingly leave to more knowing advisers. The warmest love requires tokens, and no doubt a Minister must dispense keepsakes, mementoes and sweet suggestive gifts of all kinds. That, however, is not by any means so important as work. Better to be in debt to a number of Parliament than have no account at all with him; no services given or received. In fine, Parliament must be worked; the larger the majority the more it must be worked; and the sooner it is fairly in harness the better.

So, before the majority flags, or splits, or rots, or melts, and takes to some deliberate iniquity not yet revealed by time, but always to be apprehended particularly when there are such able suggestions Lord PALMERSTON must provide it with measures. He can be at no loss for them, as there are about as many arrears in Parliament as there used to be in Chancery. For example, there is the law of Joint-stock Banks to be put on a proper footing. There is another more solemn form of partnership, the law of which is most lamentably deficient for all reasonable purposes. Every day shows more and more the miseries and wickedness resulting from the present state of the law of Marriage and Divorce. It is only a question of time, for nobody can doubt that before very long we shall have a Court to do that for all classes which Parliament now does by special acts for the few who pay. The announcements made in the beginning of February seemed to cut out some work on various other subjects, and that work ought by this time to be in a still better state of preparation. But, by the confession of all parties foreign affairs have comparatively suspended domestic legislation for the last three years, and there is an unusual number of remanets. While we maintain to be an advantage rather than a difficulty to a Minister who takes a fresh start with a new Parliament. He has to employ them, to keep them out of harm's way, to occupy their interest and even their affections. Schoolboys don't care a straw for an idle master. They neither love him nor respect him. If he works them hard they respect him, at all events as they know they do this, and they like him even more than they are aware of. Now, here not only is a majority, but, we believe, more than a hundred men who were not in the last Parliament. There seldom were so many new men, and, let people talk as they will about the unnecessary character of the question on which Lord PALMERSTON took the sense of the nation, the nation evidently is of another opinion on that subject: for it has responded to

the mere slaverer and flatterer is one who comes forward, as it were, with flash notes, and pays with false coin his tribute to CESAR [Cheers.] I don't disguise that I feel somehow, on my trial here for loyalty, for honest English feeling. ["No, no!" and cheers.] I do not hold any dangerous revolutionary opinions. I am sure there is many a Conservative here who might follow my opinions, or at any rate who might hear them out, and not be very much alarmed at them when I had got to the end. As far as I knew of my political opinions, I belong to the class that I see around me here, the class of lawyers, and merchants and scholars, and men who are striving on in the world, of men of the educated middle classes of this country. And, belonging to them, my sympathies and my affections are with them. If it happened that we had all here an assembly of noblemen and earls, we should no doubt form a Viscount's Government, and think it the best of all Governments possible. [Cheers.] His difficulty arose in China, for instance, we should look for my Lord Duke A. to go out and settle the difficulty, or we should ask Earl B. to go if my Lord Duke A. were not inclined. If a Minister were wanted at Washington, we should send my Lord A. to fill the place; or if a Minister were wanted elsewhere; there would be some other lord who would be quite ready to accept the office If we had a war, we should select a noble lord from the Horse Guards to fill the place of Commander in Chief, we should select a couple of noble earls to command the cavalry, [laughter and cheers,] and we should find out a number of gentlemen of the best families to go on the staff of these noble lords. [Cheers and laughter.] If I, for example, were the noble lord who occupied a high position at home, and especially if I should possibly have a relative in a far distant land where the war was going on, I should most undoubtedly and most justifiably write out to those in authority at head quarters to take care of my relative. [Great laughter.] Against that system I could scarcely protest, because it is perfectly natural. I think it is quite fair that a noble lord should send out and say, "for heaven's sake, take care of Down" [renewed laughter;] but for us on our side, I think that we are bound also to look after Tull and Mac. [Loud cheers.] Tull and Mac belong to our family; they are of the working, sturdy, middle classes. [Cheers.] They are men in whom lie, as I believe, the safety, the hope, and the main part of the intelligence of our country. It is to their party that I would like to say that I belong, and I hope that my confession will carry no disloyalty with it, and will meet with no very sincere disapproval from the strongest Conservative present. [Applause.] Of the kindness with which you, my Lord NEAVES, have been pleased personally to speak of me, and the esteem in which you hold my works, it does not become me to speak; but I assure you that I am most grateful and thankful to think if I can have in the course of my life's labors merited such an encomium as I have had from you—[Cheers]—and if, after the night is over, you, gentlemen, are pleased to confirm the sentence which my kind judge here seated has passed upon me, it will always be a source of great gratification to me to think that he has made a righteous award, and it will be a source of immense pleasure to my children to remember how very kindly, and how very hospitably, and how very generously you have treated me. [Long continued cheers.]

Mr. TEACHERAT, in proposing "the Fine Arts and the Royal Scottish Academy," said: It is now my duty to ask you to drink a toast, which I am sure you will drink without any pressing, and I am glad, in doing so, to speak my thanks to ten artists who have held out their hands to me this evening. I assure you that I have been a constant visitor at the building with the Doric pillars now for off. for I have spent no less than 1s 6d for various catalogues, [laughter,] and I have come away with the strong idea that the distinction between the lion and unicorn is not altogether decided, (a laugh,) and that I do not know what colors ought to have precedence on the pallet, and whether it should be those of England or of Scotland. I am perfectly certain of this, however, that the President of our Academy could not paint, and would own himself that he could not paint, so good a portrait as the President of yours. I am perfectly certain that there is a certain FRANCIS GRANT in London who could paint a picture as well as any Scotchman out of London, or any man in almost any other country. I know that one of our chief painters—one of our naturalistic school—comes to draw his inspiration from Scotland, and that he finds his most noble rocks, his most beautiful lakes, his most splendid deer and his most wonderful heather here. I know that a week ago I shook hands with a young painter, a leader of the Young England school in Perth, and that he last year found his Autumn leaves, and his beautiful grass, and his glorious sunset, worthy of GEORGIONE himself, by the banks of the Tay. I know the young Queen of the French naturalistic school came into your country and has fallen in love with it, and has taken away from it a little ark of her own, carrying with her many of your animals. [Cheers.] I cannot say what particular power it may be in your country which creates this immense attachment, but I begin, I assure you, to feel it myself. [Cheers] What vitality is it in the air which causes all you Scotchmen to have such an intense nationality? Not that your artists cannot go to other places than to Scotland. Yesterday, in the course of one of those visits of which I spoke to the Royal Academy's Exhibition, I was taken by LAUDER into the sacred garden of Olives. I wandered also with HARVEY back into old times, and saw dear old JOHN BUNYAN standing at the gate of Bedford Goal. I passed a little door, and there I was away from JOHN BUNYAN, but HARVEY was carrying me on still, and I stood on the deck of COLUMBUS's caravel, and we looked out and saw land across the Atlantic. Then I went with NOEL PATON, who led me on to the moonlit regions of fairyland, and looked at the beautiful crowds of creatures that danced, and frisked, and gambolled around Oberon and the beautiful Titania. Then he brought me away from that fairy land into love land—and I beheld a young couple sitting in uncommonly close conversation under the gleams of Hesperus, that bright star, who I am sure would wink at what that couple were going to do next. [Laughter.] And I thought to myself how delightful, and how calm, and how pleasant, and how superior is your calling as your business—the mistress you worship—to the noised and the turmoil, and the struggle, and the excitement which have been going on all over Scotland—except in your studios and in your galleries—to that immense noise and hustle of elections, which, I am sure Mr. COWAN is very glad to think is over. [Laughter.] Your mistress is always young. It does not matter to you what dark conspirators are attempting to oust Mr. COWAN from his seat. [Much laughter and cheering.] I have heard of several. Your city is standing there, calm and grand, and bright, and beautiful; the great Castle looks down the great street that leads to Holyrood; and Arthur's Seat is enveloped in mist, or is covered with cloud, or is golden with sunshine. What matters who is elected at Leith, and whether Mr. MILLER or whether the Lord-Advocate triumphs there? The waves, as before, come rolling into the Firth from the sea. What matters it at Aberdeen whether Colonel SYKES or Mr. LEITH is elected? The great calm, old gray city of Aberdeen, and its University, with its crowned towers, still sits calmly on the sands, and looks towards the ocean; the Don rushes by Seaton Woods, and under the slim arch of the old bridge, away towards the sea. (Cheers.) As I was musing upon the vast superiority of your calling over other callings, I was met by a couple of friends of mine—politicians, in this city—and I heard these gentlemen engaged in the deepest consultations about the last return from the Lochtin burghs, or about John o'Groat's House, or about who was to be the member for the Orkneys [Laughter.] And passing away from their conversation, I thought I would go into your Gallery, and there, to my surprise, I found that the painters had been working, and had been candidates for public applause too. The landscape painters had been at their work, and, as I looked round, I saw that FERRAGON in Perthshire wore HARVEY'S colors in spite of the Act (laughter and cheers) that Lochaline Castle, and Inveriochy Castle, and Irvine Mill were admirably represented by MCCULLOCH (cheers); that from the large Cumbrae had been most triumphantly canvassed by MILNE DONALD (cheers), and that though EDWARD ELLICE may certainly sit for St. Andrew's in the next Parliament, D. O. HILL has achieved a much greater triumph, and made St. Andrew's sit for him. (Laughter and prolonged cheering.)

THE CHINA WAR.

Trial of Allum for Poisoning—Movements of Ships of War—Attempt to Burn the British ship Comus—Engagement with Junks—the Americans advised by Yeh to remove from Canton—Trade, &c.

Hong Kong, (Dec. 15,) Correspondence of the London Times.

Since I wrote to you on the 30th ult., the occurrences have been unimportant.

ALLUM's trial commenced on the 3d instant, and after an investigation which lasted five days he obtained a verdict by a majority of the jury of "Not guilty."

The evidence is given at full length in the local papers. It was chiefly circumstantial, and although it did not prove sufficient to lead to a conviction, a strong feeling exists as to the guilt of the principal persons tried. The case was conducted on the part of the Crown by the Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. ANSTEY.

On the prisoners leaving the Court-house they were re-apprehended as suspicious characters under a late Government notification, and ALLUM, I believe is to be detained in the meantime.

At Hong Hong all remains quiet. The addition to the forces that has lately taken place has allayed any uneasiness that previously existed in case the place should be attacked by the Chinese. The private steamer *Sir James Brooke* arrived here on the 31st ult., taken up by the Government of Singapore, and brought on from the Straits about 210 men of the 29th and 36th Regiments Madras Native Infantry, (Major CAZALET, Commander,) and some gun Lascars and Madras Artillerymen.

Her Majesty's sloop *Elk*, 12 guns, and brig *Camilla*, 16 guns, arrived here on the 10th inst. The Company's steamer *Auckland* is also here.

The United States steamer *San Jacinto* and sloop *Levant* are still in harbor.

The French mail steamer *Catinat* has gone on a cruise. The *Virginie* went out I believe, in consequence of advices being received of a disaster to the French ship *Anais*, with Coolies on board. The vessel left Swatow on the 29th ult., bound for Havanna. The following day the Coolies rose, murdered the captain, mate, and supercargo, and ran the ship ashore near Breakers Point, where the remainder of the crew landed. They were taken charge of by the authorities, and would be, I hear, forwarded to Swatow.

Admiral SEYMOUR left here on the 6th inst., in Her Majesty's steamer *Barracouta*, and came down for the mail last evening in the *Hyer*.

There is little to report of occurrences up the river.

An attempt was made at the end of last month to burn Her Majesty's ship *Comus*, which was nearly proving successful. Two junks were sent down upon her. They were on fire, and alongside very quickly. One cleared the vessel without doing much injury; the other was got clear with difficulty, and at one time the danger appeared imminent, the flames being over the fore part of the ship. No serious damage was done.

Numerous junks still keep in proximity to our ships; there are no means at present of following them. Two small river steamers have been fitted with guns, but even these will scarcely prove of sufficiently light draught of water to allow them to follow the junks.

The comparative impunity with which the junks have fired at the steamers on one or two occasions apparently induced the Chinese to act with less caution on the 10th inst., when Her Majesty's Steamer *Hornet*, Capt. FORSYTH, and a small river steamer, under charge of Lieutenant DENT, were attacked by a fleet of about 200 junks. Capt. FORSYTH anchored the *Hornet* ahead of the junks, and opened fire, which, we hear, was very precise, and must have done a great deal of damage.

A Chinese report of the affair stated that the junks suffered severely.

Night coming on the fleet could not be followed up the creek. One large junk was cut out by the *Hornet's* boats, two sunk, and two blew up.

Pekin Gazettes to the 6th of January report several successes gained over the rebels, and the retaking of some of the towns in the province of Hopeh. The retirement of the rebels from some of their posts to reinforce their body at Nankin, where disorder still continued, is stated as the origin of these reported Imperial successes. Yu-Yaou, a town about 90 miles from Ningpo, is said to have been taken by the insurgents, the head Mandarin killed, and about 300 of the Imperial soldiers.

The *Gazettes* do not contain any allusion to the troubles with foreigners at Canton.

The report is correct of an edict having been issued to the high officers of the coast provinces not to interfere with the quarrel at Canton.

YEH is said to have orders to establish peace, but nothing is said of opening Canton.

At Ningpo considerable excitement prevailed towards the end of last month, and the missionaries left the place; but at the last date, 1st inst., all was quiet. The cause of this apprehension appeared to be a permission from the Intendant to the Canton men to make an attack on the Ionchia men. The permission, however, was withdrawn, and no disturbance took place.

Shanghae advices are to the 7th inst.

Relations with the Chinese authorities there continued amicable.

Trade had not been renewed since the Chinese holydays—26th of January. Previous to that date a large business had been done in imports, but the settlements of produce had been small, owing to short supplies and the high prices asked.

The currency remained in the same unsatisfactory state.

LONGCLOTHS.—Grays quoted $1 78@$2 05; whites, $1 35@$1 90. Supplies heavy.

SILK.—About 2,500 bales settled at an advance of fully $10 ₱ picul; No. 2 Taatlee quoted $375@$380; No. 4, $360; Teysaam, middling to fair, $290@$310; inferior to middling, $250@$280. The total export from China since 1st of July, 1856, to date is 69,000 bales.

TEA.—Twelve chops of new Ningchow had been settled, after considerable competition, at about 3 taels advance on last month's prices. There were on the market eight chops of similar tea, of the same quality, held for 18 to 20 taels. About 25 chops Ningchow, yet to arrive, would finish the season's crop.

The export from China shows a decrease on that of last year to the same time of 4,000,000 lbs.

Dr. PARKER, the United States Minister, addressed YEH, asking him to allow Americans to remove their property from Canton. YEH replied that all approaches to the City were commanded by the British vessels, and recommended that the Americans should move to the other ports to trade.

THE LATEST NEWS.

From the Hong Kong Register, Feb. 17.

The *Auckland*, with the *Eaglet* in company, ran down outside Ling-ting on Saturday last. When off Toong Chung they sighted four large heavy armed mandarin junks, which, it is said, have been intercepting provision and other boats coming to Hong Kong. The steamers saw the boats were heavily armed and manned, and they therefore ran into them. The *Auckland* unfortunately got ashore on a bar, but the *Eaglet* ran in with the boats. The junks opened fire, and continued it very briskly, but without doing any damage; the steamers and boats returned the fire, and the junks were captured and burnt, and the boats then pushed for shore. On landing, they captured a battery mounting 16 guns, which they spiked, and, as far as we could make out, set fire to a village near it.

The Emperor of China's Views of Affairs at Canton.

Hong Kong (Feb. 11) Correspondence of the London News.

The steamer *Fiery Cross* leaves for Calcutta at 3 P. M. to-day, and in full expectation of this catching the mail steamer *Cadiz*, at Singapore, I give you the latest particulars from this place and Canton. It is very generally credited that Commissioner YEH has received the Imperial commands as to his conduct and policy for the future. It is said that the Emperor has expressed the highest confidence in YEH's ability to deal with foreigners, and although recommending clemency, yet, that failing, the barbarians are to be driven into the sea.

From the China Mail, Feb. 15.

We understand that a paper has been forwarded hither from Canton as well as from the north, purporting to be a decree of the Emperor. It directs the high authorities of the coast provinces to be on the alert, but not to alarm the people; expresses confidence in YEH's knowledge of the barbarian, and his consequent capacity to settle this affair with the British, on whom, if their loss in the engagements reported, viz., of 400 men, including the admiral, has discouraged them sufficiently to cause a cessation of hostilities on their part, YEH is not to be over severe, but they are not to be met half way, lest a concession in the present case lead to a demand for other concessions. That is to say, it must not be supposed that the Government of China is not ready to resist barbarian encroachment; but, with rebellion in the land, warlike preparations in the provinces might be turned against it. It has enough otherwise on hand now to talk of exterminating the barbarian, and, doubtless, YEH will be able to settle this quarrel, which is as yet local, and the Emperor desires may continue so. There will, of course, be no sign of yielding so long as Canton maintains its character as a city not to be taken.

From the London Times, April 2.

Nothing whatever that the Emperor of China has done, or is likely to do, in his most politic or most penitent mood, can affect our operations. It is quite certain that he is not at present prepared to compel YEH and the Cantonese to give us and all the foreigners ample compensation for all losses, reparation for all indignities, and compliances with such other terms as we may now think it necessary to impose. Nothing that has happened so far is likely to have had such an effect on the Chinese mind as to induce submission. Even were the Emperor to insist upon it, he would find the Cantonese still refractory. So, we never for an instant imagined that the affair could be settled without operations, or, at all events, demonstrations of a strong and forcible character. There is a certain process which we will have to go through. We shall have to present ourselves with an adequate force in sufficient proximity to the Celestial Court, or whatever point may be thought the most propitious for the object, and, after a proper amount of blows, or words, or both, we shall most probably obtain terms that would now be utterly impossible. We shall have to do all this work. There is no such great hurry about it. Trade is not interrupted at the other ports. Both sides, then, feel it their interest to abstain from the quarrel, and positive efforts are made, with success, to allay any temporary excitement or alarm. There is, then, nothing to prevent our taking our own time about the measures best calculated to repair and improve our condition with the Chinese. For this a large armament is required, and it will be twice as large, so Lord PALMERSTON informs us, as that employed on the former occasion.

It appears to be thought a matter of indifference whether we retain our position at Canton, which is very far removed from the producing districts, and has only become by the merest accident the chief point of trade. Accordingly, what the merchants desire is to obtain pecuniary compensation for their losses, and transfer their establishments to Shanghae or the other free ports. But, whether we maintain our position at Canton or give it up, that is the place where the example must be made, and we trust that the expedition now preparing will have orders to that effect. The city is, in fact, in the hands of a species of Prætorian Guard, called the "Braves," whose claim to that honorable title consists in the practice of brutal murder and treacherous assassination. They are said to be 6,000 or 7,000 strong, and to be extremely elated by their recent successes, in which they claim to have achieved a great slaughter of the foreigners. Nothing whatever can be done at Canton; the populace will never be civil, and the lives of the British residents never be safe, till these invincible "Braves" have been made to respect us, and this is a lesson which can only be impressed by the severest measures. The more thoroughly the work is done the better, not only for ourselves and other foreigners, but for the Chinese themselves, who are in fact, kept in a state of misery and degradation by corrupt officials and brutal soldiery. We shall emancipate them while we redress ourselves.

Military Organization of the Chinese.

From the Journal de St. Petersburg.

The military forces of China are estimated at more than 800,000 men. In their army rank is hereditary. A soldier can retire from the service only when his son is in a position to replace him; if he has no son of his own he is at liberty to adopt one. It is allowable to enter the service at as early an age as 15. Gunpowder has been in use among the Chinese from time immemorial; nevertheless the Chinese artillery is far from being as perfect as that of Europe. The balls originally used by the Chinese artillerymen were made of clay dried and hardened.

In time of peace the soldiers are dispersed over the whole empire, and, in addition to their pay, they are at liberty to cultivate the portions of land that are allotted to them. They are generally employed by the State in public works, or making roads, and in repairing the banks of rivers. Their arms consist of sabres, swords, pikes, muskets, bows and arrows.

The Russian traveler TIMKOWSKI, who visited a large portion of the Chinese Empire, states that the soldiers are clothed the same as the other inhabitants, with the exception of the tunic, which they wear over all, and which is always of the same color as that of the flag under which they serve—that is to say, yellow, red, or blue, with or without border. In times of war they receive helmets of iron, cuirasses that are quilted and wadded, and shields of bamboo wickerwork.

From the very commencement of a campaign the Chinese endeavor to get possession of the hostile commanders, either by force or by stratagem. OU-TSE, the author of a treatise by AMOIL, recommends that the drums and the cymbals should be confined to the most valiant warriors that can be found—"For the drums and the cymbals," says he, "have to speak to the ears, the flags and the standards to the eyes, recompenses and punishments to the hearts."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

From the London Times.

THURSDAY, P. M., April 2, 1857.

The Bank of England have raised their rate of discount to-day from 6 per cent., at which it had stood since the 15th of December, to 6½ per cent.

The measure created general surprise, although the gold withdrawals and the extreme pressure for discounts during the past week might have suggested its probability. The next *Gazette* returns will, it is believed, prove that the decision is in harmony with recent precedents. Those who are dissatisfied with it urge that, as the payment of the dividends will shortly take place, and there is also a prospect of good supplies of gold and silver from Australia and Mexico, and of the drain for the Bank of France and India diminishing, a delay of a week or two should have been allowed. The true policy of the Bank, however, is not to trust to contingencies in any case, and in the face of a removal of half a million of bullion in the course of a few days, not for any exceptional and temporary object, but to meet requirements from France, Brazil, India, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and the West Indies, there was certainly no reason for hesitation. It is true there are grounds for assuming that this unfavorable state of our balances with foreign countries cannot much longer continue, since, if our extraordinary trade is really sound and profitable, its profits, unless they are dispersed by an extravagant expenditure, must some day exhibit themselves; but the most experienced persons have now for several weeks looked confidently for a turn, and have found only that the pressure is increasing. Still, should the anticipation of a more easy period be suddenly realized, the Bank are not tied to their present rate even for a single week. That in adopting it they have not gone beyond the point which the natural condition of the market dictated has already been proved by the fact that the demand this afternoon at 6½ ₱ cent. has shown scarcely any falling off.

The increase announced to-day applies alike to discounts and to loans upon securities.

The discount establishments have increased their allowance for money at call from 5½ to 5¾ ₱ cent. The rate of the joint-stock banks for deposits will be 5½ ₱ cent.

FRIDAY, April 3.—The English funds opened this morning at a further decline of ¼, and experienced great heaviness towards the middle of the day, from which there was ultimately a partial reaction. The first transactions in Consols were at 93¼@¼, and, after having touched 93⅛, they closed at 93¼, at which price there were buyers. For the 7th of May the quotation was 93¾@⅞. The transactions were unimportant, and money was obtainable for short periods on Government securities at 6 ₱ cent.

The following table will shew the fluctuations in Consols since the 26th ult.

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
March.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 28.....	93⅛	93⅝	93⅝.....	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜
Mon. 30.....	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜.....	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜
Tues. 31.....	93⅛	93¼	93⅜.....	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜
April.						
Wed. 1.....	93⅜	93¾	93¾.....	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Thur. 2.....	93⅜	93⅞	93⅝.....	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜
Fri. 3.....	93⅜	93⅞	93¾.....	93⅜	93⅞	93⅝

The payments falling due to-morrow (the 4th) are unusually heavy, but at the Bank to-day the demand was moderate. There have been no withdrawals of gold during the past three days.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 69f, 50c. for money and 70f. 20c. for the end of the month, showing a fall of a half per cent. It appears that the rate paid during the recent liquidation for carrying over transactions ranged from 10 to 12 per cent.

It is stated that Mr. HOSKINS PALMER is about to resign his post as director of the Bank of England, which he has occupied for 46 years. No one connected with that Court or with British commerce has ever occupied a more honorable position in the estimation of the public.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 28th of March gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits.....	£9,681,951	Increase.....£124,960
Other deposits.....	10,18[illegible],460	Increase..... 344,615
Rest.....	3,826,600	Increase 13,615

On the other side of the account:

Government securities.....	£11,646,018	The same as before.
Other securities.....	21,242,752	Increase....£1,544,040
Notes unemployed.....	4,628,120	Decrease.... 853,600

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,056,870, being an increase of £472,420; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £9,887,569, showing a decrease of £334,738, when compared with the previous return.

Liverpool Markets.

Per *Arabia*.] LIVERPOOL FRIDAY, April 3, 1857.

We have to report a quiet COTTON Market, with steady prices for the middling and better qualities of American, but at rather easier rates for inferior classes. The sales for the week ending last evening, are estimated at 43,050 bales, speculators taking 4,160, and exporters 4,370 bales. To day they are 6,000 bales, principally to the trade, the business closing without animation at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 8¾d.; Fair Uplands, 8d. ₱ lb. Middling Orleans, 7 13-16d.; Middling Mobilles, 7¾d.; Middling Uplands, 7 9-16d. ₱ lb. Total Cotton in stock of this port, 429,000 bales; American, 366,000 bales. Total stock same time last year, 497,000 bales; American, 283,000 bales.

The demand for YARNS suitable for Germany has improved, at slightly advanced rates, and there has been more doing in some descriptions of CLOTH for India, but generally the market is dull.

The MONEY Market is dearer. the Bank of England having raised the *minimum* rate of discount to 6¾ ₱ cent.

The CORN Market is quiet. WHEAT being in retail demand at 8s. 6d.@8s. for White, and at 7s. 6d.@8s. ₱ 70 lbs., for Red. FLOUR slow of sale at 27s. 6d.@28s. for Western Canal, 30s.@31s. for Philadelphia, and 30s.@32s. ₱ bbl. for Canada. INDIAN CORN a shade lower, and in moderate demand, at 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d. for White, and 33s. @34s. ₱ qr. for Mixed and Yellow.

3,000 bbls. of common American RESIN have been sold at 5s. ₱ cwt. No change in TURPENTINE

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Another Circular about Grain.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 3, 1857.

The arrivals from America since Friday last are limited to 1,690 quarters WHEAT, 5,814 quarters INDIAN CORN, and 13,893 bbls. of FLOUR. The weather continues mild and open. There has been a decided improvement in our market during the week, and a considerable extent of business has been done in WHEAT, both for consumption and holding over, at a general advance of 2d.@4d. ₱ bushel, although upon the forced sales of the previous week the improvement is still greater; common red American, for instance, was sold at 7s. 6d., being now worth 7s. 6d.@7s. 8d. ₱ 70 lbs. FLOUR has also been more inquired for, but no actual improvement in price can be quoted. INDIAN CORN has improved about 6d. ₱ quarter, but the demand has been exceedingly limited, the prospect of very large arrivals, with the first favorable change of wind, inducing buyers to hold off. The Continental demand has entirely ceased. The following were the farmers deliveries of WHEAT for this week, 98,874 quarters, at 15s. 6d.; ditto corresponding week last year, 98,307 quarters, at 6s. 10d.

At to-day's market there was a thin attendance of both town and country dealers, who bought sparingly of Wheat at an advance of about 3d. ₱ bushel upon the prices of Friday last: there was, however, much less disposition on the part of buyers to operate than on Tuesday, the advance having checked the demand. American Red Wheat ranges from 7s. 6d.@8s. 4d., and White from 8s. 4d.@9s. ₱ 70 lbs. Flour was in fair request, at about last week's prices, Westerns bringing from 30s. 6d.@32s. 6d., and Ohio from 30s.@31s. ₱ barrel, according to quality. Indian Corn was by no means active, and the slight improvement established during the week was partially lost; prime mixed was sold at 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d.; yellow 31s. 6d.; and white from 33s.@34s. ₱ 480 lb.

A. P. & R. MAXWELL.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Is Mrs. Cunningham the Widow of Harvey Burdell.

STRONG TESTIMONY AGAINST HER CLAIMS.

New and Curious Developments by Dr. Parmly.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

The taking of testimony in the case now being investigated before the Surrogate as to the right of Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham to a widow's portion of the estate of Dr. Harvey Burdell, deceased, was resumed to-day.

The case against the claimant was opened in a brief speech by Samuel J. Tilden, Esq. Instead of making a statement in detail of the facts which they expected to prove, he simply indicated in a general manner the nature of the process by which they hoped to evolve the truth of this case. This process, he said, was to compare the statement of the fiction set up to establish this claim with the greatest possible precision and in the greatest possible detail; and then, collecting from extraneous sources and studying carefully the true history of the transaction, to present in a connected and combined form those facts from which they should be able to infer what the truth was as to the particular fact which, in its nature, did not admit negatively of being the subject of direct testimony.

The first witness called was *Peter P. Voorhies*, Ex-Alderman of the Ninth Ward, who testified that he had two different conversations with Rev. Uriah Marvine, (the clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony between Mrs. Cunningham and this gentleman who it is claimed was Dr. Burdell); the first conversation occurred during the same week on which Mr. Marvine was examined before the Coroner, and prior to his having seen Eckel; the second conversation took place on a Monday, a week, as witness thought, after Mr. Marvine had been up to Goshen to preach for Rev. Dr. Snodgrass. Witness remarked to Dr. Marvine that he did not seem to identify Dr. Burdell as the party he married, and the Doctor said No; all he could perceive that looked like him was a slight resemblance about the mouth. The Reverend gentleman further observed that, when people were married, the attention of those who performed the ceremony was occupied with other things than identifying the persons; that the man was slow-spoken and stooped; that he stood rather back from the woman and not quite fair up by the side of her; and that the man noted queer; on the second occasion, after Dr. Marvine had returned from Goshen, he stated to witness that he had been up there to preach, and saw Mrs. Snodgrass, and he could now explain why Mrs. Cunningham had come to him to get married; it was because Mrs. Snodgrass had given Mrs. Cunningham his address; and then he added that he began to think it was Burdell to have had married after all. Witness then said, to him, "You don't then bring anything to your recollection to identify the man more than before?" wickerwork.

The witness was subjected to a confusing cross-examination as to his powers of memory, which resulted in his saying that though he believed he could remember many of the words of a conversation, and the whole of it substantially, yet this particular expression of Mr. Marvine's was only stated on the best of his knowledge and belief.

To the Surrogate, however, he answered that he was sure Mr. Marvine had used the word "feared."

The witness testified positively that the conversation which he had held with Mr. Tilden and Alderman Voorhies in Wiley's store, took place before Dr. Marvine was examined in the Surrogate's Court and not afterwards.

To Mr. Tilden he said he did not recollect whether Mr. Marvine had been examined on separate days; he did not read the testimony as published in the newspapers; sketched some of it, however.

Mr. Tilden put in evidence the deposition of Mrs. Augusta Cunningham.

Benjamin F. McGuire—sworn and examined by Mr. Tilden—I reside at No. 2 Union Square; am 30 years of age; am a dentist; am a cousin of Dr. Burdell; I conversed with Mr. Marvine in respect to this marriage first at his house on Sunday, February 1, about 2 o'clock; also on the same day at the house No. 31 Bond-street; I was at his house before he went to see the body; Mr. Marvine told me in conversation that the man he married was a thin, spare man; placing his hand under his chin, Mr. M. said his beard extended down here (witness placed his hand about 4 or 6 inches below his chin); he said the man's whiskers were *very* full. I did not "preach" into Mr. Marvin that the man he married was Eckel.

Q. Did you not reply to Mr. Marvine's description by saying that it could not be Burdell? (Objected to—question ruled out as irrelevant.) Have known Dr. Burdell 12 or 18 years; the last time I saw him previous to his death was on the 9th of May last; then his whiskers were short and quite sandy and grey, mixed, and he had no moustache; they were always very thin at the sides of his face; very few whiskers there at all; the Doctor was naturally quick of speech; he could not be anything else; quick also of movement; I always regarded him as a straight man, never as a stooped man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—Part of the time during the past twelve or thirteen years I have not been on intimate terms with the Doctor; was intimate for the past two years, then for the three following years not so; the two brothers, John and Harvey, were not on good terms during that time, and knowing that fact, and being with John, I had nothing to do with Harvey; after the death of John in 1849, I was more or less intimate for about three or four years then on account of a suit that he had with me which he withdrew; I refused to associate with him; I think that was three years ago; from that time I was not on speaking terms with him; he did not get a judgment against me, but withdrew the suit and paid the costs, I paying him what I told him I would pay; he was at my house perhaps three times during that time, when I spoke to him merely because he had called on me; I reminded him of my resolution not to have anything more to do with him; would not have spoken to him but for the fact that he called; I asked him what he wanted, and he said he had called in; said I, I will have nothing to do with you; Dr. Burdell, while I knew him, usually wore whiskers, very short, perhaps half or three-fourths of an inch long; a portion of the time he shaved the sides of his face; he had so few whiskers there that he could shave them off; I remember him looking in the glass, and rubbing his hands on the side of his face, and saying that was rather a poor show; his whiskers then were rather gray; I think usually he wore whiskers on the side of his face, but I have seen him a few months ago with his face shaved on the sides; I never saw him with a moustach until his death; about five years ago, just before he started into the country, he let it grow, and when he got to Sackett's Harbor he shaved it off; never knew him wear a moustache with that exception; black whiskers would show plainer than sandy; do not know that he was remarkably straight; he was straighter than some people; don't know that I would call him a remarkably erect man, or very erect, which is about the same thing; he was a straight built man, there was no stooping; his carriage was, perhaps, drooping; his position was generally pretty straight, but he had a habit when talking or listening of drooping his head; he was not round shouldered or stoop shouldered; did not observe him particularly with a view to see whether he sometimes stooped when walking or standing; have not thought of noticing that; have not observed him when he talked slow; he was very uniform in his speech and movement; have known him when excited speak much quicker than usual; his face would color and he would speak fast; he had an excitable temperament; his ordinary speech was considerably quicker than mine; (witness spoke rather quickly;) my mother and Dr. Burdell's mother were sisters; my mother is still living; am acquainted with Dimis Buhhard; have seen her three or four times; she is my cousin; her mother was also a sister of my mother's and of Dr. Burdell's mother; have known her about two years, but have seen very little of her; she was married as I am told to Mr. Voorst and is now divorced; do not know whether Dr. Burdell procured that divorce; was not on visiting terms with her at the time of the divorce; never saw his handwriting; am on good terms with William Burdell and always have been; he is in court now.

Q.—State whether at the time William and Harvey were quarreling each with the other in relation to John Burdell's wife you took the part of William and John against Harvey and John's wife.

This question was objected to by Mr. Edwards, in which the subject matter of that divorce was discussed at length, and various assertions made by the counsel in regard to the facts attending it. Mr. Clinton proposed to show that Dr. Burdell was the means of divorcing his brother's wife, which caused a violent quarrel among the parties, and that Mr. Evans, now in prison at Baltimore, was concerned in the affair.

Mr. Edwards protested against dragging one of his clients into this case in the improper and indecent manner. He was counsel in the divorce case. Mrs. John Burdell had never received a cent of her husband's property; and as for Mr. Evans, he was simply a boarder with Mrs. Burdell, and simply offered his services to her to introduce her to him as counsel. Evans was not the only man in prison charged with crime. He was sorry these side issues were brought in.

Mr. Clinton said that Dr. Burdell applied to him to act as counsel in that case.

Mr. Edwards—He did not so apply to me. Mrs. Burdell was the complaining party.

Mr. Clinton proceeded to state what Judge Edmonds charged in the case, but was interrupted by Mr. Edwards, who objected to it.

The Surrogate allowed the counsel to proceed.

Mr. Tilden—I want it understood that I don't appear in the divorce case. [Laughter.]

Mr. Clinton—Judge Edmonds said it was remarkable that Mrs. John Burdell could not close her connection with a man who then enjoyed the reputation of being a thief.

Mr. Edwards—I deny it, it is not so.

Mr. Clinton—(Continuing)—That even at the time of the rendering of the decision in Court, she could not refrain from coming into Court upon his arm. And being in doubt as to the custody of the children, he concluded that it was better they should be brought up coldly than corruptly, and awarded the custody of them to the father.

Mr. Edwards said the gentleman had grossly colored what occurred in Court.

Mr. Tilden, in the course of his discussion, suggested that both the counsel be sworn.

The Surrogate admitted testimony as to any difficulty between Dr. Burdell and William or John or any body else, but would exclude all particulars.

Witness—I never heard of any difficulty between William and John; there has always been more or less friendship between Mrs. John Burdell and Harvey; John and Harvey were not friendly, and William and Harvey were not, latterly; have seen William and Harvey converse together, I think they were never friendly within my recollection; I do not know of any difficulty in which William and John sided against Harvey and John's wife; Harvey sided with Mrs. John Burdell when it was her interest, and when it was not, he sided the other way; Harvey and William were engaged in litigation for five or six years, when I think the suit was settled; in that matter, if anything, I did not favor Wm. Burdell. I thought both in the wrong; the Doctor to my knowledge never made a criminal complaint against me, nor threatened to; I first saw Mr. Marvine after the Doctor's death at his house on Sunday about a quarter past twelve; Mr. Bulen, Dr. Burdell's brother-in-law, was in the hall; I saw Mr. Marvine again at No. 31 Bond-street, about two o'clock; Mr. Bulen was in company with him; there were two persons conversing with him, us two together; Mr. Bulen took part in the conversation; that was in the front parlor, first floor, while the proceedings were going on; the room was rather crowded; I saw several persons with whom I was acquainted talking; Mr. Denelson, Mr. Thayer, and I think Judge Spaulding; Mr. Bulen and myself were taking with Mr. Marvine in a tone not loud enough for all to have heard it; if only one was speaking in an ordinary tone probably he could be heard by all in the room; the room was not more than one-third full, that is if they were to stand as close as they could get; persons could walk about; I think Dr. Main was there; think Mr. Marvine remarked that the man's whiskers covered his cravat; he said they were very long.

Direct resumed—There was no special intimacy between myself and Wm. Burdell; he did not have the least participation to my knowledge, with the controversy in reference to the divorce; (to the Surrogate) there was something peculiar about the Dr.'s enunciation; a sort of twang to his voice which I could not mimic; I would know him by his voice; it was a sort of barking; any person acquainted with him would remember his voice that didn't remember his countenance.

Dr. Samuel W. Parmly sworn and examined by Mr. Tilden.—I am a dentist, residing at No. 30 Bond-street; am fifty years of age; have known Dr. Burdell for 15 years or more; his residence nearly opposite mine; saw him very often in the street in front of my house; had conversation with Rev. Mr. Marvine in respect to this marriage at No. 21 Bond-street, and in walking with him from there to the prison to see Mr. Eckel; conversed with him at least an hour, perhaps more; he said he was not good in remembering persons; I think he said that he did not at the time of the marriage particularly notice the man whom he married; he expressed the idea that death changed the countenance so much, and he not being very ready to recognize a person by sight that he was not very familiar with, that he didn't know that he could have recognized the corpse even if it had been the man he did marry; he expressed no suspicion even that it was Dr. Burdell that he married; he dwelt upon the matter of his whiskers.

Q.—Did he say that the man stooped so much and was so slow in his speech, and his walk, and his general appearance was such

GOODS.

[redacted] CARPETS.
[redacted] & BROTHER,
NO. 429 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.
We are constantly receiving
from Europe and the American sales
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
CARPETINGS,
which we offer at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A fine stock of
CHEAP INGRAINS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

STELLA SHAWLS.
STELLA SHAWLS.
30 lots of rich goods from auction, great bargains, real Stellas.
1,200 waved bordered Stellas, all colors, $1 50.
300 wide and handsome, $2 50, worth $5.
700 Palm-leaf all wool Shawls, $2.
1,000 printed Stella borders, $2, worth $4 50.
The demand is great. Call early.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.

N. B.—No connection with any other house in this street.

DAMAGED SILKS! DAMAGED SILKS!
GREAT BARGAINS.
300 Dresses Polka Spot Foulard Silks to be sold at 1s. 6d. per yard; colors brown, blue and black.
1,700 yards handsome Stripe and Plaid Foulards, all colors, including some handsome Mourning Goods to be closed out at 3s., worth 5s.
The above being all as represented, ladies will do well to call early. ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors from Monroe.

N. B.—No connection with any other house in this street.

POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS
At No. 347 Broadway.
Closing the business.
The splendid collection
OF RICH GOODS
Must be disposed of
Before 1st of May,
Regardless of cost,
At private sale,
In quantities
To suit customers.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

N. B.—Country ladies visiting the City are invited to call.

BAREGE DELAINE DRESSES
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
600 Barege Delaine Dresses
At 10s. each, worth 20s.,
Offered for sale
THIS WEEK ONLY.
Ladies wishing to procure
Bargains will
PLEASE CALL EARLY.
Store fixtures for sale.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

TABLE DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS,
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
$10,000 worth of Housekeeping Goods
Now selling at
30 PER CENT BELOW
COST OF IMPORTATION.
A rare opportunity is thus offered to families for buying their Goods at extremely
LOW PRICES.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

SILKS SILKS, SILKS.
Another great reduction in Prices
at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
On MONDAY, April 13,
The balance of Silks
Will be offered at lower prices than can be found
At any other house,
As they must be sold at once,
To close the business.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

THE LAST OF THE ALBONI PLAIDS
at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
500 Alboni Plaid Dresses,
$2 75 each, worth $5.
The ladies are informed that the above are the last of the goods which we shall be able to offer at $2 75 each.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

PRINTED CAMBRIC BREAKFAST ROBES
at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
Now being offered
AT
$3 50 each, worth $4 50.
Only a few left of the 1,000 received per steamer a few weeks ago.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

C
C
C
C
C
Coats,
Coats,
Coats,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City [illegible] for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at noon and the other at Three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year. Two Copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Five Copies for Seven Dollars, and Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 8 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed To THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at this port, we receive full confirmation of the telegraphic summary of Nicaraguan news published in our impression of yesterday. It appears from the letter of our special correspondent, who witnessed the events he records, that, after ascending the San Juan River to Castillo, and reconnoitring that Fort, Col. LOCKRIDGE came to the conclusion that his force, some three hundred strong, was wholly inadequate for a successful assault. He then disbanded his men, and left the Costa Ricans undisputed masters of the river and the transit. Col. LOCKRIDGE further expressed his determination to join WALKER, by way of Panama. About a third of his men volunteered to go with him, but it is more than doubtful whether they will be able to escape the vigilance of the Allies between San Juan del Sur and Rivas. The remainder of the filibusters, some two hundred in number, were very anxious to return home in the *Tennessee*, but the Captain refused to assume the responsibility of bringing any others than the sick and wounded. In our correspondent's letter will be found full particulars of the explosion on the *J. N. Scott*, with the names of those who were killed and injured. The accident was terrible enough, but not so fatal as was at first reported. About thirty men were killed, and as many more were badly scalded. The report is again revived that dispatches were captured at Serapiqui, proving the Costa Ricans had disposed of the transit to the British Government. The story lacks every element of probability.

The Cunard Steamship *Arabia*, with three days' later advices from Europe, arrived at this port yesterday. In Great Britain the elections are progressing favorably for Lord PALMERSTON, and it was supposed that, by the 10th of April, a tolerably correct estimate could be formed of the general result and of the political organization of the new Parliament. There are three candidates for the speakership of the New House—Mr. M. T. BAINES, Ministerial; Mr. WALPOLE, Opposition, and Mr. FITZROY. The choice will be between the two former; and this, the first act of the New House of Commons, will test the strength of the Government, which, there is little doubt, will be able to command a large working majority.

The intelligence from the Continent of Europe, by this arrival, is scanty. Neapolitan affairs remain in *statu quo*. Some further arrests of persons charged with conspiracies against the Emperor had taken place in Paris. A letter from Cadiz states that part of the Spanish fleet, destined to operate against Mexico, left for Havana on the 26th of March.

Details of the China news are received. The report that the Emperor had disapproved of the proceedings of Commissioner YEH is repeated, but requires confirmation. It is scarcely borne out by the extracts which we give elsewhere from the *North China Herald*. There had been several conflicts between British war vessels and Chinese junks, but the occurrences generally are not of importance.

The Senate yesterday, in Executive Session, confirmed the nominations for Police Commissioners and Port Wardens, and all the Harbor Masters but two. The exceptions are JACOB V. DODGE and W. J. A. FULLER. Both Houses continued hard at work yesterday in finishing up the business of the session. The bill providing regulations for our harbor was finally passed, the Senate aggreeing to the Assembly's amendments. The New-York and Brooklyn Ferry bill was reported upon unfavorably, but a favorable report was made upon the petition for a bridge across the East River. A great amount of legislation was consummated yesterday, as will be seen by our report. We are forced to go to press without the conclusion of the proceedings.

Mexican affairs, as we learn by a dispatch from one of our Washington correspondents, have engaged the serious attention of the Administration recently, in consequence of the danger, said to be imminent, of the loss of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Some trouble has arisen concerning this matter, and the Attorney-General is engaged in drawing up a report on the history of the Transit and GARY and SLOO claims, which report will constitute the basis for the action of the President. In view of the money and labor already expended by our citizens in perfecting this Transit, the most effectual measures should immediately be taken to secure all the rights guaranteed to them by the Mexican Government under the Eighth Article of the GADSDEN Treaty, which has express reference to this matter.

The Philadelphia *North American* states that it has the best authority for saying Mr. REED has positively accepted the mission to China, tendered him by the President; and that he will sail in the *Minnesota*, so soon as she can be got ready for sea.

The large hat manufactory and store of Messrs. STRONG & RUGGLES, with a large quantity of wool, and other stock, at Ashland, Greene Co., was entirely destroyed by fire a few days since. Loss to Messrs. S. & R., $8,000 to $10,000; insured for $5,000. Several other buildings were also consumed. Loss, $800; no insurance.

The French Railroad fraud case was on again yesterday, before U. S. Commissioner BETTS. On the opening of the Court, Mr. TOWNSEND asked for a suspension of business until all the prisoners should be present. He noticed that Mr. CARPENTIER was not present, and he had understood that Mr. CARPENTIER had been seen at liberty in the streets while the other prisoners were kept closely confined. He wished to ask whether the Commissioner had given any order liberating him. The Commissioner said he had not, and while the conversation continued, Mr. CARPENTIER appeared with his counsel, and was conducted to the witness stand, when he was asked whether he had any knowledge of the charge against him. When asked what he had to say, his counsel answered that he pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. BUSTEED then attempted an explanation of his conduct in the case, but was not allowed. The case is progressing.

A man calling himself SCATCHARD (a name alleged to be assumed), was arrested yesterday on a charge of conspiring to effect the release of HUNTINGTON the forger, from the State Prison, by forging the name of the Governor to a pardon. He was brought before Justice CONNOLLY who detained him for an examination. His arrest was made at the suggestion of HUNTINGTON's late counsel. The complaint is by CHARLES J. KANE, a Pine-street banker, upon whom the accused called and made known his plan, stating at the same time that they had met the approbation of HUNTINGTON, and that he had received assistance towards this consummation from various parties. "SCATCHARD" appears to be between 35 and 40 years of age, and of genteel address. His antecedents are not known.

The examination of witnesses before the Surrogate as to the truth of the alleged marriage of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and Dr. BURDELL, was resumed yesterday before the Surrogate. The case against the claimant was opened by Mr. TILDEN, who called and examined several witnesses. Some startling evidence was given by Dr. SAMUEL W. PARMLY, of No. 30 Bond-street, who testified to having seen on the afternoon of the 28th of October, (the day of the marriage,) a man in the third-story front room of No. 31 Bond-street, in the act of dressing,—the windows being open. As he (Dr. P.) was leaving the house, upon looking up he was struck with the man's changed appearance about the head and face "as if he had been transformed." The circumstance led the witness to suppose he was a theatrical character.

A very interesting case was decided by Judge THOMPSON, of the Marine Court, yesterday. KATE REIGNOLDS, the actress, made a contract to play at the Bowery Theatre with MURPHY and HOWE, on the part of the proprietor, BROUGHAM. She was to receive $30 a week and one-third of the receipts of a benefit. After she had played a week some trouble arose, and Miss K., having with much difficulty recovered her wardrobe, left and engaged at LAURA KEENE's at $20 per week. She now assigned her claim to one LOCKLOW, who sued for the $30 for the week during which she played, the difference between the $20 now received and the $30 contracted for, and the one-third receipts of a benefit. Judge THOMPSON gave judgment for the plaintiff for $190 60 against the defendant, BROUGHAM, MURPHY, the other defendant, it appearing by the evidence being merely an employe.

The Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution last evening, requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to take up their T rail south of Twenty-seventh-street, and lay down grooved rail instead, in connection with the Third-avenue Railroad Company. In the event of the Harlem Railroad Company not complying, the Third-avenue Railroad Company is to lay both tracks, and the immunities extended to the Harlem Railroad Company withdrawn. Alderman MONAHAN found fault with the Legislature for its action on the new Charter and Police bill. After which Alderman WILSON offered a resolution appointing a Committee of five to test the constitutionality of the acts. After some debate the whole subject was referred back to the Committee on the new Charter.

In the latter part of last week a man named THOMAS RADIKEN was robbed in a den in Cow Bay, by one JAMES HARTLEY, and a female associate named MARY HARTLEY, *alias* MARY MANNING. RADIKEN, while wandering through the Five Points, was enticed by the woman HARTLEY into an apartment occupied by her, when he was immediately set upon by the man HARTLEY, who suddenly made his appearance, and robbed him of his wallet, containing a considerable sum of money. The woman assisted in the act. RADIKEN complained; a warrant was issued and the robbers were captured on Monday night by Sergeant JOURDON, in places to which they had fled to avoid arrest. On Tuesday the prisoners were brought before the Lower Police Court and fully committed. The Grand Jury found a true bill against them on Wednesday, and on Thursday (yesterday) they were brought before the Recorder of the Court of Sessions; RADIKEN was put upon his trial and was convicted, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison. The woman demanded, and was accorded, a separate trial. Her case will probably be disposed of to-day. This convict HARTLEY killed some months since a young man named GREELEY, whom he found in company with his woman on returning home one night. For this he was recently tried before the Recorder. The artful dodge of a "wife's honor," "crayed husband," "blasted affections," &c., was resorted to with great success by the prisoner's counsel. The Jury brought in a verdict of *manslaughter in the fourth degree*, and "judgment was suspended" in consequence of the "peculiar circumstances" of the case. HARTLEY, "the injured husband," thus released, resorted again to his old haunts, and in company with "Mrs. HARTLEY," "the heart-broken wife," resumed his old calling. The poor fellow will now probably be permitted to do the State some service, unless the sympathizing should soon succeed in restoring him once more to his Cow-Bay home and MARY HARTLEY *alias* MARY MANNING.

The Coroner's investigation into the late murder of Policeman HARDENBROOK by burglars, was continued yesterday at No. 48 Forsyth-street. Policeman KELLY deposed that he was spoken to by two men in Seventh-avenue, between 1 and 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, who accord with the description given by the murdered man of his assassins. KELLY feels confident of being able to recognize these men. The investigation will be continued to-day.

A discussion took place last night between the "spiritual medium," Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH, and Rev. C. H. HARVEY, on the subject whether the human soul was or was not a part of Deity. The spirits, through Mrs. HATCH, at first declined being affirmative or negative, but Mr. HARVEY's negative having warmed them up a little, they took the affirmative.

The Ninth Annual Session of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced on the 15th inst., in the Fleet-street Church, Brooklyn. About 100 of the 120 members are present.

During the three days past over 6,000 immigrants arrived at this port. 14 cases of ship-fever, of a mild type, were sent to the Quarantine Hospital from the ship *Isaac Webb*.

AN ABUSE CHECKED.—Gov. KING, it will be remembered, in the early part of the session of the Legislature, vetoed the Supply bill, providing for the expenses of last year, because it contained provisions for paying certain members of the Legislature for serving upon Committees during the recess, whereas the Constitution expressly provides that the compensation of no member shall exceed a fixed sum. The Supply bill was afterwards passed without this provision; and still later a separate bill was passed to provide payment of the members of the Committees. This also was vetoed by the Governor upon the same ground as before. But the Legislature passed the bill, in spite of the Governor's objections, two-thirds of the *members present* in each house voting in its favor.

We are glad to observe, however, that the action of the Governor has had the effect to prevent the appointment of similar Committees for the coming recess. This had grown into a derided and grave abuse. It was a regular practice at the close of every session for half a dozen members to move the appointment of as many Committees to investigate various subjects and report upon them to the next Legislature,—the object being to secure payment for such services. In some cases such investigations are very proper and desirable, though they have seldom resulted in any very decided benefit. As a general thing they have involved large expense without any corresponding advantage. We are very glad to perceive that the habit of appointing them has been, for the time, at least, abandoned.

The Defeat of Mr. Cobden.

The result of the general elections in England affords a remarkable illustration of the dangers of supposing that either great talents or great services will forever cover blundering obstinacy with the shield of impunity. We took occasion to remark two or three weeks ago, upon the lamentable lack of judgment which Mr. COBDEN and his Free Trade colleagues have displayed in dealing with nearly every great question in the foreign policy of England since the triumph of the League. He displayed, in the discussion of a purely commercial matter, a sagacity, energy, and clear-headedness, which drew down on him the applause of the whole civilized world, and which enabled him to make head against the most formidable combination with which any politician has ever had to contend. He came out of the free-trade agitation, while still in his prime, and found himself amongst the foremost men of his age, with wits sharpened by ten years of vigorous controversy, and with an ambition which might justly have aspired to anything which the State could bestow. Had we been asked in 1847, who, of all the public men of England held the most enviable position, we should undoubtedly have fixed upon COBDEN as that one, whose lot was most desirable and whose future was most brilliant, as on that famous night, he heard PEEL repudiate in his favor, all claims to the victory just won by Free-Trade over Protection. Twenty millions of people in that eventful year, blessed, as they sat down to each meal, the dauntless tribune whose fortitude and eloquence had cheapened their daily food in a season of unexampled severity and suffering. All England was at his back. He entered the House of Commons with a *prestige* to which no aspirant to Parliamentary honors within this century could lay claim, and what is still rarer, his success in the House justified all that had been said of him out of doors. Unfortunately he fell into the snare by which wiser and better men than himself have been ruined before now. Foreign politics exercised on him the fascination which they exercise more or less on every man who dabbles ever so little in public affairs. But his meddling was more mischievous than that of people of meaner talents. He had seen the triumph of speechifying and pamphlet-writing, and bazaars, and petitions over a powerful and united aristocracy, over a policy consecrated by tradition, and glorified by the allegiance of great genius and great eloquence. He rushed headlong to the conclusion that what had vanquished the lords and the country gentlemen, would prove equally efficacious in dealings with the Czar. He had spent the flower of his days in glorifying cotton and preaching the omnipotence of bills of lading. He fell into the delusion that these arguments were as potent in the Winter palace or the Tuileries, as in the Free-Trade Hall in Manchester. He has remained under the influence of these hallucinations, till in ten years he has lost the last shred of his popularity and *prestige*, and finds himself kicked out of the small borough in which he had taken refuge from the indignation of his former admirers of the West Riding of Yorkshire, by an ignominious majority of 246.

The immediate cause of the expulsion of the whole of the leading members of the Anti-Corn Law League, COBDEN, BRIGHT, MILNER GIBSON and WALMSLEY, from the new Parliament, is certainly not so much the course they have thought fit to pursue on the Chinese question as that which they pursued with such insane pertinacity during the whole course of the Russian war. Their speeches figured every week in leaded type in the columns of the Russian journals, as fair expositions of the sentiments of the English people, filled with laudations of Russia, and with denunciations, not only of the management of the war, but of the cause of it, of the objects of it, and of the army which was dying by inches in the trenches of Sebastopol. Peace, at any price, was openly preached, not simply in a country whose dearest rights and proudest glories have been won at the point of the sword, but preached, in a country which was pouring forth blood and treasure in lavish tide to save its honor. The English would very well have borne a great deal of criticism and rebuke from tongues which condemned in sorrow. But COBDEN and BRIGHT, not simply condemned, but condemned with the malignity of an enemy, and turned their very popularity and reputation into weapons to be used against the very people who had made them what they were.

Lord PALMERSTON owes a great deal of his present triumph, we are well aware, more to the folly and stupidity of his enemies than to the strength of his own position. But he represents an idea which has a still more powerful hold upon the national mind in England than any other, an idea too which, let us add, lies at the base of all national greatness and prosperity—that a people to be great and respected, must owe nothing to either the generosity or forbearance of others. He has made heavy blunders and done much mischief. He has excited amongst the liberal party in Europe delusive hopes which have resulted in the ruin of thousands, and the misery of many millions. But, notwithstanding all this, the man whose name is an offence in the nostrils of every despot between the Atlantic and the Caspian, fills a hundred palaces with foreboding, and sheds gleams of expectation, let them be ever so faint, into a thousand cells, is a man whom we should be sorry to see England repudiate, and over whose recent and most signal triumph we most heartily rejoice.

JUDICIAL JOKING—A CALL FOR EXPLANATION.—A paragraph appeared in the *Evening Post* several days since which we have been anxiously waiting to see denied or explained. It was stated that Judge DAVIES having been designated to hold the Oyer and Terminer Court for the month of April, upon taking his seat a few minutes after the usual hour, was told that Judge ROOSEVELT had already opened the Court and ordered it to be adjourned over until May. The reason alleged for this extraordinary proceeding was that Judge ROOSEVELT desired to preside at the Eckel and Cunningham trial which is set down for the May term, when it will be his turn to hold Court. And this conduct on the part of Judge R. was treated as a piece of excellent practical waggery,—as a "judicial joke."

If the statements referred to are true, and Judge ROOSEVELT actually did what was ascribed to him, it strikes us that it was quite too grave and too important a matter, both as a question of legality and of professional courtesy, to be regarded as a "joke." We find it difficult to suppose that the occurrence was not in some way misrepresented, or at all events that some more creditable motive than the one assigned did not exist for whatever course Judge ROOSEVELT saw fit to pursue. And our principal object in referring to the matter now is to afford an opportunity to some party who may be familiar with the facts either to confirm, deny or explain the statements that have been made in regard to it.

Destroying the Commerce and the Harbor of New-York.

The harbor of New-York is the most important haven on the sea-coast of the United States; and yet, so little care has been taken of it that its present condition promises little for the future prosperity of our City. We have had legal enactments enough to protect our harbor from every encroachment tending to destroy its value; but the report lately made by the Commissioners to our Legislature, shows that these enactments have been constantly violated in every manner, even by those whose interests are naturally opposed to anything which can harass or destroy the commerce of New-York. Upon this commerce the prosperity of our metropolis, and of all the adjacent country, depends; and yet, the simplest physical or economical causes can destroy it. These causes are already at work, and unless their progress be arrested, and the suggestions of the Commissioners who have investigated them be heeded, we may believe that the day is not far distant when the commercial greatness of New-York, having passed its zenith, shall decline and fall rapidly into decay. The same causes that destroyed the commerce of Venice and transferred its maritime trade to Trieste, that destroyed the commerce of Bristol and transferred its maritime trade to Liverpool and other neighboring ports, are ready to work the commercial ruin of our own metropolis.

To those who have never given a thought to this subject, it may seem absurd to predict the possibility of such an event. But it must be remarked that the only stimulus to commerce is individual gain, and just in proportion as this gain is diminished by any local influences, so will commerce decay. The trade of New-York is not encouraged or maintained by the mere fact that there is an easy access to our City from the ocean; nor that we have an ample harbor secure from storms; nor that we have convenient communications with a fertile country in the rear. These are physical advantages, possessed by many other seaports on our coast. But, these existing, it is necessary, in order to attract and sustain commerce, that there should also exist economical advantages in a corresponding degree. If we have a good harbor and destroy it, or allow it to go to ruin, or if we impose burdensome taxes upon all the property seeking a haven here—we are certainly insuring our own commercial destruction.

Now, how is it, in these respects, with the harbor of New-York? The Report of the Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments, to which we have alluded, gives us reliable information. We find evidence that local abuses of every kind exist in this harbor, whose aggregate is imposing a heavy tax upon all the ships and merchandise seeking this port. Prominent among these are abuses connected with the piers and docks of the City. No adequate provision is made either for the accommodation of shipping, or for the receipt and delivery of goods landed on the wharves. It is estimated that an average of 300 vessels *are always awaiting in this port for berths*. This includes only the larger class of vessels, on which the loss, from inability to load or discharge their cargoes, estimated at $30 a day each, is $9,000 a day, or $3,700,000 a year, of 300 working days! But this is taking no account of interest and other losses on the cargoes of these vessels, caused by this detention. So disastrous is this loss that it is frequently represented by both foreign and domestic shippers and shipowners as a serious objection to coming to this port, and on this account the trade of other cities has been largely increased at our expense. Nor is this to be wondered at; for there are other losses besides those arising from this perpetual detention. Lawlessness and Filth reign supreme on our wharves, and every cargo landed on the foul and dilapidated piers which fringe the East and North rivers is more or less injured by these causes. The testimony taken by the Commissioners upon this subject is, that flour is generally damaged a shilling a barrel, and pot and pearl ashes, whisky, and similar articles are rendered less merchantable by being deposited on these piers. Nor is this the only evil. All property thus deposited is constantly exposed to the depredations of thieves and pirates, who swarm like locusts about the abutments of the rivers. It is ascertained that the value of the property annually stolen from the piers of New-York is not less than a million of dollars!

Moreover, in the absence of warehouses upon the water's edge, all cargoes landed in New-York must be transported by teams to a place of storage. The average cost of this transportation is not less than 50 cents a ton, and 50 cents more if the cargo is moved back to the piers for exportation. It is easy to see that the aggregate of all these abuses is a heavy and odious TAX upon all the commerce seeking this port; which, if a wholesome reform is not accomplished, will eventually drive it to other and more accommodating harbors.

But these evils along the shore are not the only agents which are blighting the prosperity of New-York. By various encroachments, the harbor itself is losing many of the natural advantages which it has possessed as a haven for shipping. Piers and wharves have been projected into its channels without any regard to consequences. The slime of the City sewers, and the wash of the ever-filthy streets of New-York and Brooklyn is deposited in every dock on the two rivers, shoaling the water at an average (according to testimony before the Commissioners) of *one foot a year*. When this deposit has accumulated so that the shipping cannot float in the dock, the mud is dredged out *and dumped into the stream*, whence it is gradually worked back into other docks, or off on to the Jersey Flats, by the action of the tides. Sand and ballast stones are thrown into the Harbor indiscriminately, from vessels at anchor. Bricks, paving-stones and bundles of hay are carelessly tumbled overboard every day from vessels lying at the piers. Night-soil, earth, shavings, decayed vegetables, the offal of markets, and oyster shells, are dumped into the slips on either river with impunity. A dredger testified before the Commissioners that, in the slip between Dey and Fulton streets, he once dredged up "*ten feet vertically of oyster shells*, which had been thrown in from the oyster boats that came into that slip." Another testified that the water in the slips of the North River shoals "about five feet in three years," and that, at the Cunard docks in Jersey City, where 23 feet of water is needed, he is accustomed to take out "*ten feet of mud annually*," which has been deposited there by various causes.

But the channels of the Harbor are shoaled as well as the docks. It is ascertained that about 500 tons of cinders are thrown into the rivers every day from steamboats, and navigation is seriously obstructed by thousands of shad-poles, concealed, like Mississippi snags, in all parts of the Harbor, in water from 10 to 60 feet deep. The steamship *Arago*, when coming into port not long ago, had a hole knocked through her bottom by a shad-pole, causing a damage to the ship of two thousand dollars.

But we have only hinted at the evils which are causing the destruction of our Harbor and its commerce. They are fully set forth in the report to which we have alluded, and are truly gigantic. Such lawlessness, such an utter disregard of all the interests of a great seaport City can neither be found nor imagined any where else but in this very City of New-York;—a City which has long been destitute, not only of a decent Government, but of that local pride and public spirit which should properly characterize the natural metropolis of the New World! Is it not time for a reform?—time for our merchants and traders to take the affairs of the City into their own hands, to drive out the swindlers and pot-house brawlers who have so long disgraced our legislative councils, and to rescue New-York from the commercial ruin to which it has been doomed!

The Panama Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The editorial article in your issue of the 15th inst., under the head of "The Difficulty with New-Granada," is calculated to produce an erroneous impression in regard to the attitude of the Panama Railroad Company, in connection with the controversy between that Government and the United States.

The article is incorrect in its direct statements, as as also in its implications, and I am sure you will take pleasure in correcting both. The "special dispatches from Mr. MORSE" were not sent home by the Superintendent of the Railroad," nor by any officer of the Company. The Railroad Company has never called upon the Government to "adjust its own difficulties with its creators," nor has it exercised any "pressure purely selfish," or otherwise, upon the Government, to induce it to take any particular action to obtain redress for the outrages committed at Panama in April last. The Directors know too well what is becoming on their part even to recommend to the Government what course should be taken to vindicate its own honor, fully satisfied that it is safe in the hands of the Administration at Washington. H.

In giving place to the above we take occasion to add that it comes from a source which entitles it to the fullest and most implicit credit. And we have assurances in which we confide that, so far from urging or advocating the exclusive policy which has been ascribed to them, the leading Directors of the Panama Company look upon the Isthmus of Panama as a territory which should be under the control of no one nation,—that it should be neutral ground and consecrated to peace forever,—so that in the event of war between Great Britain and the United States the ships of war of both nations might lie side by side in the bays of Aspinwall and Panama in perfect amity and security. The policy is eminently creditable to the Company, and in excellent keeping with the interests and the spirit of commerce. We trust that in spite of the failure of Mr. MORSE's mission, it may yet be recognized and established by the nations concerned.

A PROMISING SUCCESSOR TO COLONEL BROOKS.—A chivalric son of the Old Dominion, by the name of LIPSCOMB, who is ambitious to represent the Third District of Virginia in Congress, has published an address to his fellow-citizens in which he most certainly offers some very cogent claims to their sympathy and support. Mr. LIPSCOMB declares himself a "progressive Democrat," though we must say that he seems to attach himself rather strongly to the old order of things, for a progressivist. He tells his fellow-citizens, if they will but send him to Congress, he will "cowhide the first Northern rascal who dares to insult his constituents by making an offensive speech on the subject of Slavery," and that "he would like to have the pleasure of stripping the back of BURLINGAME." He promises to "treat the Northern bully worse than the lamented BROOKS did his colleague in the Senate, old SUMNER." We fear that this barking dog will not be able to secure a majority of the votes in his District; his fellow-citizens will know how to estimate the promises of such wind bags. But Mr. LIPSCOMB does not rest his claims to consideration alone on his promises to cowhide Northern members. He goes in for a division of the public domain. "If you send me to Congress," says this Jack Cade of the Old Dominion, "and I succeed, you will have no taxes to pay, you will have your children educated, your roads made, and all without cost to the poor man." These must be tempting promises to the people of a district, where, according to Mr. LIPSCOMB, "every court day the Sheriff sells some poor fellow's cow or horse, perhaps the only one he has, for taxes."

The Virginians make a great outcry when a fair-minded traveler, like Mr. OLMSTED, for instance, publishes an account of his observations in their State; but nothing can equal, for severity, the pictures which the Virginians paint of themselves, when, like Mr. LIPSCOMB, they make an appeal to their fellow-citizens for the purpose of exciting their sympathies.

TERRIBLE NEWSPAPER MORTALITY.—Within a few years fifteen daily papers have died in Boston, and the proprietors of three of those still in existence have failed. This does not speak well for the "Athens" of the New World. There are but four daily papers in Boston now owned by their original proprietors. There are still ten daily papers in that city, which must be at least five too many. There are but thirteen in New-York.

Ex-President TYLER has consented to deliver the address at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

REVIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK DIFFICULTY IN AN AGGRAVATED FORM.

THE CHINESE WAR AT OUR DOORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 16.

The best friends of Mr. BUCHANAN are beginning to feel seriously alarmed at the turn affairs are taking in your City politics; and Mr. HOWELL COBB in particular expresses deep mortification at the course your new Collector has entered on. The speech made by your Mayor in his caucus at the Mercer House on last Tuesday night was imprudently reported here by some admirers of more zeal than discretion; and the announcement therein that the Wilson-Small Committee were to be revived through the aid of the so-called Union Caucus, advertised at the Chinese Rooms for to-morrow evening, has caused a good deal of discussion inside the Cabinet and outside,—Gov. FLOYD, of Virginia, in particular declaiming vehemently against the movement, as if with the intention of being heard and reported, in Willard's.

Mr. BUCHANAN having so strongly expressed himself in favor of the reform and reorganization of the Democratic Party in New-York, when visited by the Sachems just previous to the New-York appointments, it is felt that the course upon which Mr. SCHELL is entering, under Mr. CROSWELL's tutelage, is directly at war with the declared policy of the Executive, and if persisted in must lead to results similar to those which distracted the party on the accession of FRANKLIN PIERCE. Gov. FLOYD wound up his extemporary speech on the subject, to-day, by observing that if Mr. SCHELL revived these distractions *before* entering on the actual duties of his office, what might be anticipated when he came to wield the full power of his position, or words to that effect.

The chief difficulty is, that SCHELL not having yet taken office, is not subject to instructions; but Mr. COBB has to-day written to him an advisory letter of the strongest tone, in deprecation of his course. The attempt to revive the Wilson-Small Committee which has been at the bottom of all the disorganization, excites the worst forebodings of those who, like Mr. BUCHANAN, look to New-York to give an example of Democratic purity; and the evident tone of triumph which pervades the Mayor's speech of last Tuesday night—going, in fact, to show that the new Collector would be made the instrument for the revival of his power, and his declaration that he would crush the opposition by the patronage of the Custom House, which, he says, CROSWELL is ready to place at his disposal,—these ominous hints have created great bitterness of feeling, and many serious doubts as to the wisdom of Mr. BUCHANAN's choice. No doubt is entertained of SCHELL's integrity, but every doubt of his inexperience in public affairs and incapacity to cope with the New-York difficulty.

Telegraphic dispatches have been sent to Messrs. HART, FOWLER, and SANDERS, the new officers in commission, and therefore liable to instructions, to have have nothing to do with the Chinese movement. The letter addressed from the Treasury Department to-day to these gentlemen, states in strong and suggestive language that the present Executive favors reform both in the administration of Government and the party.

The Administration and Mexican Affairs—The Tehuantepec Transit—Danger of Losing the Right of Way—The Garay and Sloo Claims, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 16.

The Administration have been engaged for two days upon Mexican affairs, which have assumed a new and serious aspect in consequence of the imminent danger of the loss of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. There is some trouble concerning this. Attorney-General BLACK is engaged in drawing up a report upon the history of the Tehuantepec transit and the Garay and Sloo claims to it, and the legal effect of the 8th article of the Gadsden Treaty, which warrants our interference for the protection of any contract rights of our citizens in respect to that transit. This will be a guide for the action of the President.

FORSYTH will not be recalled at present. Instructions are to be sent out to him immediately on the subject above-named.

The second Assistant Postmaster-General is considering bids for the mail service, which will soon be contracted for.

Naval Courts Nos. 1 and 2 are at work to-day—No. 3 begins next week. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 16.

The United States vessels *Independence*, *John Adams* and *Decatur*, now on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Panama are to remain there for the present, and the Home Squadron is to proceed to this side of the Isthmus in view of the difficulties in that quarter.

This morning a delegation from four different tribes of Indians paid their formal respects to the President, who, in expressing his warm interest in the welfare of the Red man, said "he was the Great Father of many such persons, yet strange to say he had no children of his own."

The amount of the lands recently granted to Minnesota under the recent act of Congress, for Railroad purposes, is estimated at 4,416,000 acres.

There has been a change of the programme in reference to the Nebraska appointments, for which there were over one hundred applicants. They are officially promulgated as follows:

Geo. H. Nixon, of Tennessee, Register of Land Office; Charles B. Smith, of Minnesota, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Nemaha Land District, and Andrew Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, Register; Edward Deslonde, of Alabama, Receiver at the South Platte District, and John N. H. Patrick, of Nebraska, Register; John C. Fink, Receiver of the Dakotah District.

Major HEISS' new paper, *The States*, appears this afternoon.

From Boston.

OBSERVATION OF FAST DAY—REV. MR. KALLOCH—MARINE DISASTER.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 16.

Our annual Fast was observed to-day in the usual manner. With the exception of bar-rooms, all places of business were closed. The churches were all well filled at the day services, and the theatres are crowded this evening. A steamboat excursion to Plymouth by the members of the Legislature and the officials of the State Government, was somewhat of a novelty in the observance of the day, but the party are reported to have enjoyed the excursion highly.

The friends of Rev. Mr. KALLOCH rallied in great numbers, at Tremont Temple, last night, and contributed about $1,000 to defray his expenses in his late trial.

The schooner *Mercy Taylor*, CHASE, from Philadelphia for Boston, put into Newport in the afternoon of the 15th in distress. On the night of the 13th inst., at Point Judith, N. N. W. distant about four miles, was run into by the ship *Plutarch*, from Boston for New-York, in tow of the steamer *Peach Train*, and had carried away the bowsprit, figure head, flying jib and topsail, and other damage done. The damage to the ship is unknown. The schooner must repair before proceeding.

The Freshets in Maine.

WATERVILLE, Me., Thursday, April 16.

Owing to the severe rains of the past week, and the rapid rise in the Kennebec River, the toll-bridge at this place went down the river about 3 o'clock this morning. The railroad bridge on the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad, at Skowhegan, has also been carried away. The loss to the Railroad Company is

about $14,000. [illegible] damage all along [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] FIRE IN BALTIMORE—MORE BODIES FOUND.

BALTIMORE, Thursday April 16.

[illegible] Bodies were recovered from the ruins to-day, making [illegible] in all. Another of those injured died this afternoon, making the total deaths so far fifteen. The remains of Mr. BUCKLEY, member of the Independent Fire Co., were recovered this afternoon. The search is still going on.

In regard to the insurance on property lost by the fire of Tuesday night, it should have been stated that the American Company at Philadelphia loses $50,000, and the North American Company at Philadelphia, $25,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MARIETTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga, Wednesday, April 15.

A fire at Marietta, on Tuesday, destroyed the Howard House, Colonnade Row, the Post-Office, and several stores and warehouses. The loss is about $30,000. Insured for $30,000, partly in Northern offices.

FIRE AT LINCOLN, ILL.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 16.

The Court-House at Lincoln, Ill., containing the records of Logan County, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night.

FIRE AT ALTON, ILL.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 16.

Last night, at Alton, Ill., the planing-mill of [illegible] Mountford, Beals & Co., the adjoining Methodist Church, and three dwellings, were destroyed by fire. Loss $25,000 to $40,000. Insurance small.

Completion of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 16.

The last rail of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was laid at 8 o'clock yesterday, in the presence of a number of prominent gentlemen from this city, Louisville and St. Louis. There is now an unbroken six-feet guage hence to St. Louis.

Missouri American State Council.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 15.

The American State Council convened in St. Louis yesterday.

Burning of a Roman Catholic Institute.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 16.

No mails have been received south of Savannah. The Roman Catholic Institute in Henrico, Va., was burnt yesterday.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.—We are extremely sorry to announce that the health of Mme. GAZZANIGA is not sufficiently restored to justify her appearance to-night. The Opera is consequently postponed until Monday—a disappointment to the public, as well as a severe loss.

The American Music Association give their third concert to night, at Dodworth's Saloon, assisted by Mrs. LEACH, Mrs. JAMESON, Miss SHEPPARD, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, Mr. WM. A. KING, Mr. ANTHONY REED, Dr. GUILMETTE, and a vocal and instrumental [illegible] party. Twelve pieces are on the programme [illegible] of them the productions of the country. The [illegible] should support, and make it in a straight-[illegible] business way. We trust there will be a good audience to-night. Fifty cents in the cause of American music is not an extravagant outlay.

Miss BRAINERD's Concert last night was liberally attended, and gave very general satisfaction. The lady was in good voice, and sang a variety of operatic pieces in an acceptable manner. Purely vocal pieces, that require delicacy and sweetness, are rendered very agreeably by Miss BRAINERD, but in the [illegible] declamatory style of the German composers she is not so effective. She is a good concert singer, and we are sorry she is not more often heard in public. Sig. MORELLI assisted, and sang faultlessly, as he always does. Herr GOLDBECK, a pianist who impresses on acquaintance, played several of his own compositions—beginning with an inimitable Fantasie on "Le Prophete." He is a fine artist, who must make his way in public esteem. An apology was made for a couple of violin solos which were not performed. The audience bore the disappointment with [illegible] equanimity.

Personal.

There has been a lively time in the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, arising from an exceedingly improper attempt of a young student to speak of political topics in his exercise. Mr. SPRINGER, the student, was rebuked by the Faculty, and was denied a hearing. Failing to find redress within the walls of the College, he went outside and published a statement of the case. Then the Professor of Rhetoric made a counter-statement, but was put down by the class with contemptuous hisses. Next day, the of fending student was expelled. The excitement in the College was intense, and the young gentlemen are in transports of wrath.

The Massachusetts clergy are certainly "improving" Governor GARDNER's text for Fast Day sermons, (says the Boston *Traveller*,) but whether to his liking may well be doubted. They fired their first gun on Sunday, in treating his Proclamation with contempt. The omission to read it, in whole or part, was very general. Rev. WENDELL PHILLIPS, *pro tem.* Pastor at Music Hall, read the Proclamation of the Governor of Maine instead.

Mr. CHARLES H. BULL, late of WALKER's service, has returned to Louisville, having escaped several months since. He was accompanied by JOSEPH WHITTAL, also formerly of that city. They were greatly embarrassed in making their flight, and suffered almost unparalleled hardships. For days they were without any description of food, and then were forced to subsist on raw mule flesh in a state of partial decomposition.

A German paper published at Toledo states that "FAR WEST," as FREDERICK MUNCH, the well-known pioneer of freedom in Missouri is sometimes called, has published in tha Davenport *Demokrat* an appeal to the Germans in this country who are about to seek homes in the West, in which he counsels them to emigrate to Missouri, particularly to the northern counties.

At Berlin, in Prussia, there has recently been a festival, which has rarely been equaled in the history of academic jubilees, held in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the *examen* at which Professor AUGUSTUS BOECKH received his degree of Doctor. Professor BOECKH is at this moment the most eminent philologist in the world.

President BARNARD, of the University of Mississippi, writes to the Washington *Union* to contradict the story which has been floating for three months, that forty students have been expelled from the University for a flagitious offence. Two, only, were expelled, and no other expulsions have occurred since the session opened in September.

The suit for damages brought against Judge KANE by PASSMORE WILLIAMSON for false imprisonment, was some time since argued on demurrer. To the declaration claiming damages. Judge KANE put in five special pleas, setting forth his office, the proceedings which had occurred, and justifying his entire conduct.

The late MATTHIAS PLANT SAWYER, of Boston, left a legacy of $5,000, the interest forever to go for the purchase of books for the Free Library of Newburyport. Among his other legacies is a house in Boston and $50,000 to a lady formerly of Newburyport, and $50,000 more to a child of that lady.

The choice of Rev. THEODORE PARKER by the senior class of the Divinity School at Cambridge as preacher of their Valedictory Discourse, was not sanctioned by the Faculty, in conformity with the law of the University relating to such elections, and the class has consequently recalled the invitation.

Deacon JAMES GREEN, of Berlin, Rensselaer County, saw his ona hundredth birthday on the 14th of February last. Deacon GREEN served in the Revolutionary War, and was engaged in nearly all the military movements of importance on the northern frontier of this State.

At the next commencement of Dartmouth College, GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., of New-York, will deliver the oration and JOHN G. SAXE, the poem.

Hon. ROBERT RANTOUL, of Beverly, Mass., has served that town as one of its Overseers of the Poor for a period of fifty years. Mr. RANTOUL, although now about 80 years of age, officiates as trial justice at the police examinations, attends church regularly, and exercises much by walking.

Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, in a recent letter to the Montgomery *Journal*, gives in his adhesion to the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN and the Democratic Party.

Rev. Dr. PEABODY, of Portsmouth, has been appointed to deliver the Commencement Address before the literary societies of Bowdoin College in August next.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Final Passage of the Bill Providing Regulations for the New-York Harbor.

The Police Commissioners and Port Wardens Confirmed—Two of the Harbor Masters Not Confirmed—Recklessness in Passing the Supply Bill—Unfavorable Report on the Ferry Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 16.

In Executive Session, this evening, the Senate confirmed the nominations for Police Commissioners and Port Wardens. All the nominations for Harbor Masters were confirmed, except those of JACOB V. DODGE and W. J. A. FULLER—these were rejected, and the Executive Session adjourned. LEO.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

ALBANY, Thursday, April 16, 1857.

The House was in session until after 3 o'clock this morning, the Supply bill being under discussion. By some strange circumstance, the consideration of the Supply bill is carried on under the greatest confusion possible. It is the signal for a disregard of all the rules, and almost an entire disregard of the common decencies of every-day life.

Last night was no exception—rather, I think, the precedents were exceeded amidst the greatest confusion possible; thousands of dollars were voted out of the State Treasury. Members were rising to questions of privilege, making out-of-the-way motions, offering ridiculous amendments, until the Assembly Chamber more resembled Pandemonium than it did a legislative body.

The Supply bill, as adopted by the House, or rather as it has passed, exceeds in deforming any of its predecessors. It out-Herods Herod. Only after a most desperate struggle, was the $100,000 to pay for the Averill Ore Bed wiped out, and there was little or no effort made to strike out the $20,000 inserted for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The first of these was an attempt to make the State pay $100,000 for property that is entirely worthless. The second gives ostensibly to a noble charity, but in reality is continued a contribution to a sink of iniquity that should long since have been cleaned out.

The appropriations contempleted by the bills passed through the Committee last evening, taken in connection with the mass of claim bills which have been put through, overrun the amount in the State treasury from $1,200,000 to $1,400,000. The Comptroller is beginning to wonder where the "stuff" is to come from. He looks down into the depths of the empty boxes, and seeing there "a nary red," he folds his arms complacently, and has made up his mind that it is no use trying to keep a supply on hand sufficient to meet the requirements of all those statutes that are and are to be. He says he won't try to borrow, and he knows nobody will offer to lend. I rather suspect those who fare well in the supply and other bills, will have to learn to "watch and wait" for some time before they will find funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The City Hall bill is again to a third reading in the Senate, having inserted therein a new set of names—five of the "olden sort" now being tucked away for $5 a-day places.

The Central Park bill has had several "histe." I believe it has at last come down in a shape satisfactory to most of the combatants for the honor of being Commissioners. With most of the names I am slightly acquainted. I believe in this and one or two other similar bills, we have embodied all the gentlemen "whose rights" our friends "were bound to respect."

The Governor sent in a veto message last evening, embodying his objections to the bill to pay certain Committees for services rendered. The House, by something more than the constitutional majority, passed the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. It was immediately sent up to the Senate, and the Senate followed the action of the House. So the bill is now a law, in spite of two vetoes.

The Exterior Line bill passed the House this morning. It is the only fruit which the Harbor Commission has yet ripened.

The bill to take $10,000 a year from the treasury of the New-York Hospital, and give it to the Commissioners of Pilots, to be divided equally between them, has got to a Conference Committee. It may work its way out, but it will be somewhat emasculated before it emerges.

The centre of interest—now is the Senate, especially when it sits with closed doors.

One Executive Session was held yesterday. The names of Messrs. HULL, WASSON and PARMELEE were sent up for confirmation as Canal Appraisers. They are the present incumbents.

It was said that during the session, the Police Commissioner for Westchester, Mr. JAMES BOWEN, was confirmed—as were also the Harbor Masters and Port Wardens resident in Brooklyn.

I believe the committees having in charge the remaining nominees were not ready to report.

At 12¼ o'clock to-day the Senate again "shut fan" on the outsiders, and took pattern after the dark lantern fraternity. I cannot ascertain that anything was done, beyond receiving reports, and some indulgence in generalities. The process indicated cross purposes, with a very general purpose to be cross.

It may be storm—it may be sunshine. In three Spring days we may look for either. Happy they who are prepared alike for either.

At present those who threaten and those who are threatened seem equally ready to "embrace" the opportunity."

I learn that the great weather gauger, "E. M.," is seriously indisposed. His complaint, as I am told, is erysipelas, aggravated by three physicians. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 16.

Mr. C. H. SMITH reported favorably the Assembly bill for the protection of Emigrants, and amending the law establishing the Commissioners of Emigration; also, the bill relative to taxes and assessments in Brooklyn.

The bill allowing the Industrial Schools of New-York to participate in the distribution of the School money was reported upon unfavorably, and the report was agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

To appoint Commissioners to erect a new City Hall in New-York.

To incorporate the New-York Harbor Steam Tow Boat Company.

Relative to the Courts of Special Sessions.

For the protection of emigrants and amending the law relative to Commissioners of Emigration.

To incorporate the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company.

Amending the Charter of Buffalo. The bill gives the Mayor control of the Police.

Mr. WADSWORTH moved to bind the New-York and Buffalo Charters in one volume.

Mr. NOXON—They will be so bound.

Mr. SICKLES—They ought to be framed in brass.

The Governor returned, with his veto, the bill for the payment of certain Senate Committees. The bill was then passed, over the Governor's veto, by Ayes 20, Nays 7.

For the relief of the Franklin Academy.

For a loan to the Antwerp Literary Institute.

To enable the New-York Supervisors to raise money by tax.

To incorporate the Excelsior College, New York.

Mr. RICHARDSON reported favorably in writing on the petitions for a Bridge over the East River.

The Senate agreed with the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill for the regulation of the harbor of New-York.

Mr. BROOKS moved to reconsider the vote on the City Hall bill, and to lay that motion on the table. Motion carried.

The Committee of Conference on the Central Park bill reported that they had agreed to add the names of W. K. STRONG and JAMES HOGG to the Commissioners. Agreed to.

Executive Session.

Senate P. M.—The Senate continued in Executive Session until the recess for supper. Not one of the Harbor Master appointments was confirmed. The fight is supposed to be on them. Mr. FULLER is likely to be rejected.

The prospect is that there will be a protracted Executive Session. There seems to little doubt of all the New-York Police Commissioners.

As none of the Supply bills have yet been acted upon in the Senate it is not likely that an adjournment will take place before to-morrow night or Saturday.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, April 16.

The Assembly remained in session all last night and until 3 o'clock this morning, perfecting the Supply bill.

Mr. JONES made an effort to cut down the pay of all officers to the same standard of the majority, who had declared, when reporting the Supply bill of 1856, that they would strictly adhere to the law in framing their own bill.

Mr. PRENDERGAST held that when the Committee had cut down the Supply bill of 1856 to these sums, the House had overruled them.

The amendment was lost. Some new items were then added, and others stricken out.

The bill, as reported, appropriated a little over $320,000.

On motion of Mr. VARNUM, the appropriation of $100,000 for the purchase of the Averill Ore Bed was stricken out.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

MORNING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Making the Auditor of the Canal Department a State officer.

Raising the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

To legalize the widening of Bettery-place.

Giving the consent of the State to the United States to purchase a site for a Post Office in New-York.

For the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the purchase of the lands of the Averill Ore Bed.

To provide for the payment of labor done on canal.

To amend the Lien law.

Relative to Commissioners of Deeds in other States.

To found a Woman's State Hospital.

The New-York and Brooklyn Ferry bill was reported upon unfavorably, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. TALLETT offered for the consideration of the House a series of resolutions relative to the Dred Scott case, as published in the New-York *Tribune* yesterday.

Laid on the table.

The Committee of Conference on the bill to establish regulations for the port of New-York, reported that the Senate had receded from the non-concurrence in the Assembly amendments, and that the bill stood as it passed the House.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bills for the formation of Town Insurance Companies, and for the protection of emigrants.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York Harmonic Society.

To amend the Constitution of the Jews' Hospital.

Making provision for payment for certain salt lands purchased by the State, it being one of the Supply bills.

To provide means for the support of Government, being the Million-and-a-quarter tax bill.

In relation to the Turnpike roads in Queen's County

The bill making appropriations for certain expenses of the government, it being the main body of the Supply bill, was read for the third time.

Mr. JONES moved to recommit it with instructions to strike out all the appropriations not authorized by law.

Mr. WOOSTER defended the appropriations mainly on the ground that they had been always allowed in former Supply bills. He declared that the motion was only made by Mr. JONES as a leader of the Democratic party in the House, to make capital.

Mr. JONES repudiated any such intention. He made the motion in good faith.

The motion was lost—Yeas 25, Nays 64—and the bill was then passed.

Mr. WOOSTER rose to a question of privilege. He understood that the bill which passed yesterday over the Governor's veto had been mutilated in its passage between this House and the Senate by having its first page torn out. He moved for a Committee of Investigation, but it was subsequently discovered that the first page of the bill had fallen out, and so the matter was dropped.

Mr. FOOTE moved to take up the Dred Scott resolutions and bill. The motion was lost.

The bill making appropriations for State and charitable institutions was passed by Ayes, 90; Nays, 5.

The bill incorporating the International Bridge Co. was called up for a third reading.

Mr. HUTCHISON moved to strike out the enacting clause—lost and the bill was passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

For loans to the Susquehanna, Onondaga and Ovid Academies.

In regard to the expenses of emigrants and appropriating certain moneys to the use of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Senate returned the bills providing for the payment of certain expenses of Senate Committees, with the message that the Governor had vetoed the bill, and that the Senate had passed it over the veto. The House then, also passed the bill over the veto.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the resolutions on the Dred Scott case.

Mr. JONES offered an amendment that the resolutions did not intend to apply to persons passing through the State with their slaves, nor to invalidate the Fugitive Slave Law. He (JONES) sustained the amendment by remarks denouncing, in severe terms, any incendiary attempt to place in contempt the decisions of the Supreme Court or laws of the United States. Amendment lost.

Mr. HARPENDING offered a substitute for the second resolution reported by the Committee. He thought the Committee's resolutions went too far in declaring that the Supreme Court had forfeited the respect of the people, and that they should have decided to confine the expression of their disapprobation to the dicta of the Judges on political questions, in which they had falsified history and maligned the framers of the Constitution.

Mr. FOOT warmly approved the substitute on the ground that it did not express enough, and that this was not the time to mince words.

Mr. GEORGE thought the second resolution of the Committee too extravagant in words, and that the sense of the people would not indorse it.

The substitute was lost.

Mr. VARNUM offered a substitute condemning the practice of the Judiciary in going outside the question which they were called on to decide.

Substitute lost.

Messrs. HOORDOOM, WAKEMAN, and B. OWEN sustained the Committee and the resolutions.

Messrs. HANFORD and WOODS opposed the resolutions.

Mr. KIVLIN denounced the resolutions as revolutionary, in their attacks on the Supreme Court and the laws of the United States. He held that the Southern States were not sectional, because Slavery was guaranteed them by the Constitution. These States were sectional only that would violate the Constitution.

Mr. SCOTT moved to add to the resolutions a provision, authorizing the Republican members to hold a session during the recess, at Hartford or elsewhere, to express the opinion of the Republican Party on the propriety of seceding from the Union. Motion lost.

The Committee then rose, and, on motion of Mr. FOOT, was discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions.

A motion to adopt the resolutions was laid on the table.

Recess till 7 P. M.

POSTSCRIPT.

SENATE....EVENING SESSION.

Twelve o'clock P. M.—The Executive Session closed about 9 o'clock P. M. W. J. A. FULLER and J. V. DODGE, nominated for Harbor Masters, were rejected. All the remaing nominees were confirmed.

On the reopening of the doors the following bills were passed:

For the more effectual prevention of fires in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

To amend the New-York Common School Law.

To confirm the location of the Canal through Port Byron.

To increase the pay of the Brooklyn Marshals.

The bill relative to the redemption of notes of country banks coming up for a third reading, M. KELLY moved to recommit it, when a long debate ensued.

ASSEMBLY....EVENING SESSION.

The bill establishing bulkheads and pier lines in New-York was passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bills relating to the New-York Harbor Steam Towboat Company, the New-York Excelsior College, amending the Charter of Buffalo, and for the regulation of the government of the Central Park.

An attempt to take up the Trinity Church bill failed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to secure freedom to all persons within this State.

Mr. JONES moved to amend the second section of the bill by adding that that section shall not be deemed to discharge from service any person held in Slavery in any State under the law thereof, who shall escape into this State, nor apply to any person while passing through this State, who shall have been lawfully decided to owe labor or service in any other State under the laws thereof, in conformity with the Constitution.

Mr. JONES said this would deprive the section of any appearance of interfering with the Fugitive Slave law or the Constitution.

Mr. FOOTE opposed the amendment.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. WOOSTER offered a substitute for the bill, which when amended by Mr. HOGEBOOM, provided in substance that all persons in the State should be free, and nullified the operation of the Fugitive Slave law.

Messrs. WOOSTER, H. BAKER, and VAN VALKENBURGH spoke on the question.

The Speaker took the floor, and in an eloquent and impressive speech urged the adoption of the bill. He boldly took the ground that New-York should take the first step in the great and bloodless revolution of public opinion, by declaring that no person held as a slave under the pretence that human servitude could rightfully exist, should be delivered up by this State. He took that ground and yet stood upon the Constitution. He did not preach treason, but he held that no laws could make a slave of a human being.

Mr. VARNUM replied in equally warm terms. He declared that the Speaker did preach treason; that here, on the floor of the Assembly of the State of New-York, he set at nought the Constitution and the laws, and preached nullification and treason.

During Mr. VARNUM's speech there was loud applause from the galleries, which were densely crowded.

Mr. LEWIS said that he did not fear declaring that he set at naught the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. The people of Herkimer hath set it aside long ago. If that was treason, make the most of it.

Mr. IRVING denounced the treasonable conduct of members on the floor, who had declared themselves nullifiers and disunionists. He had supposed the Republican Party to be the Free-Soil Party, but he found they had been led into the ambush of Abolitionism. If this was Republicanism he did not believe the people would endure it.

Mr. POMEROY defended the Committee's bill as in no wise inconsistent with the Constitution. He deemed the occasion one calling for a strong expression of the sentiment on the part of the present Republican Legislature.

Mr. KIVLIN spoke against the bill, and after remarks from several other members of the Committee

In the House, Mr. JONES resumed his motion to add a constitutional proviso to the bill, and called for the ayes and nays.

The motion was lost, by ayes, 28; nays, 57.

The original bill, as reported by the Committee, was then ordered to a third reading.

The bill providing for the keeping of the records in the Executive Department, and fixing the salaries in the Department was ordered to a third reading

An attempt to take up the resolution for the final adjournment failed.

Adjourned.

Marine Matters.

The Life Saving Benevolent Association of New-York have presented their gold medal to Capt. WM. C. DICKEY, of the bark *Mary R. Barney*, for the rescue of the crew of the schooner *Jarvis Lyon*, when in a sinking condition at sea, on the 3d of March.

The United States ship *St. Louis* arrived at Isle St. Iage, African Coast, in January last, having spent five months on a cruise along the Coast, having been so far south as Little Fish Bay. They report having had some employment in intercepting slavers, and also in looking after the interests of our commerce generally. The officers and men were well. The flag-ship *Jamestown* was also at Porto Praya, and the *Dolphin* at Porto Grande. Officers and crews well. The *St. Louis* was to sail for Cape Palmas on the 6th to look after the Africans there who were reported to have burned the property of some Americans, and committed other depredations. Accounts of these difficulties have already been given.

The U. S. ship *Cyane* was at Aspinwall on the 3d inst. awaiting the determination of our difficulties with the Isthmus Government. Some of her officers are impatient for an opportunity to distinguish themselves by landing with a force of two hundred men, and taking this side of the Isthmus, which it is thought could be easily done! The weather was very warm, and no rain had fallen for some time. Water was procured at a cost of ten cents per gallon. The *Saratoga* had sailed for Havana.

KEY WEST, Tuesday, April 7.—The ship *Empress*, of New-York, ran ashore within one hundred yards of Sambrito Reef, at 4 o'clock morning of 30th ult., having mistaken the platform and quarters for a ship, and at 8 o'clock got afloat. The following notice is given to mariners: A platform and quarters for a working party have been erected on the Florida Reef, about 45 miles to the eastward of Sand Key lighthouse. These works have been erected for the purpose of constructing a first order lighthouse tower, and will remain until the structure has progressed so far that they can be dispensed with. The quarters are about 25 feet above the surface of the water, and should be visible in good weather 10 nautical miles.

NASSAU, N. P., Saturday, March 28—The brig *Nabenaha Hand*, of New-York, has completed her repairs, and is now ready for sea.—[By letter to LEE WOOD WALTER, Esq.

BEAUFORT, Thursday, April 9.—The schooner *W. B. Jenkins*, Capt. PATERSON, with a cargo of cotton and naval stores, from Washington, N. C., bound to New-York, got ashore, on the 3d inst., on a ree near Harbor Island, in the Sound.—[By letter to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq.

Advertising Patronage and the "Irish" Weekly Newspapers.

No. 102 NASSAU STREET—April 15, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In an article yesterday you mention the *Celt* as among the recipients of Governmental advertising patronage. This is a mistake. Not only have we not enjoyed any such patronage, but our course "last Fall," in insisting on fair play for Col. FREMONT, was visited by GEO. W. JONES, and others of "the Democracy," with "a stop my paper" penalty, of which we feel as proud, as the authors *ought* to feel ashamed. Very respectfully yours,

McGEE & MITCHELL,
[Publishers of the *American Celt*.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 18.

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO'. Part Second. Chapters XX., XXI., XXII., XXIII.

II.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Very Interesting Letters from England, France, New Granada, Nicaragua, Cuba, &c.

III.—LITERARY—Review of KINGSLEY's new Novel.

IV.—WAYS TO THE SOUTH SEA.

V.—VERY INTERESTING FROM THE GADSDEN PURCHASE.

VI.—SUMMARY OF NEWS—City, Domestic and Foreign.

VII.—REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

VIII.—GOV. WISE ON THE LAND DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

IX.—LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

X.—AGRICULTURAL—Breadstuffs, Provisions, and other Produce Markets—New-York Live Stock Market—Wholesale Markets—Articles on Agricultural topics, &c.

XI.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

XII.—EDITORIALS—The Dred Scott Case at Albany—The Ethics of Filibusterism—The Chinese Question—Entangling Alliances—Austria and Piedmont—Slavery in Missouri—Colonel Benton on the Emancipation Movement in Missouri—The Progress of Rebellion in Utah—The Diplomatic Service—Railroad Commission.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clergyman or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 128 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' RAILROAD TRACK SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' HAY SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' COAL SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' ROLLING MILL SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' MINERS' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' DORMANT WAREHOUSE SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' PORTABLE SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES ON WHEELS.
FAIRBANKS' WHEELBARROW SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FLOUR PACKING SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FAMILY SCALES, weighing from half an oz. to 240 lbs.
FAIRBANKS' GROCERS' SCALES.

AT
FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,
No. 189 Broadway,
Between Dey and Cortlandt sts., New-York.

SPRING RAGLAN OVERCOATS.

Despite all competition and preannoed overshadowing influences in the ideas of trade that pervades, as it were, Young America, it is with a confidence induced by our experience as pioneers in the production of the finer qualities of ready-made garments, that we would elicit a comparison of our Spring Raglans with the productions of any house in the trade, having a confidence that they are decidedly the most desirable and recherché garments of the season. WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 231 Broadway,
Third door above Astor House.

CARPETINGS.

A very large assortment or the latest styles
Now offered for cash
At extremely low prices,
at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 96 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.

MAKE A TOUR

of all the gas fixture stores in New-York, post yourself up thoroughly in prices, and then come to us and see if we are not twenty per cent. the cheapest. Examine our list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING—ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

No. 441 Broadway, call the attention of those in want of Spring raglans, business coats, vests, and fancy cassimere pants, to their present large assortment, to which they are receiving daily additions. A large stock of frock coats, black pants, black and colored silk vests, and gentlemen's furnishing goods always on hand.

Also boys' clothing and furnishing goods of all kinds and sizes, adapted to all ages, from three years and upwards.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway,
between Grand and Canal sts.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 83 Liberty-st., New-York,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,

Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. In beauty of style, excellence of quality and cheapness we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by any other manufacturers.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SPRING CLOTHING—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, call the attention of those in want of Spring Raglans, Business Coats, Vests, and Fancy Cassimere Pants, to their present large assortment, to which they are receiving daily additions. A large stock of Frock Coats, Black Pants, Black and Colored Silk Vests, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods always on hand.

Also Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods of all kinds and sizes, adapted to all ages, from three years and upwards.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO. No. 441 Broadway,
between Grand and Canal sts.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND toys, 499 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fans, Gamer, Porcelain and China Vases, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

THE HAT OF THE SEASON.—HAVE YOU GOT one? Have you seen them? They are sold by
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.

We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters both in the City and country our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising in part many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

TO CARPET BUYERS.

SEING CARPETS AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

Tapestry Brussels..... $100
Three-ply..... $100
SuperfineIngrain..... 80

Lace and other Curtains very cheap at the One price Store of YOUNG & JANE,
No. 364 Broadway,
opposite Taylor's Saloon.

A GOOD DEAL HAS BEEN SAID

of late about the excitement amongst the dealers in China, glass, gas fixtures, and plated ware; many wonder why Messrs DAILEY & CO. are selling off so cheap; now just leave the why to them; it ought to be sufficient for you to get the goods at cost, and ask no questions.

N. B.—See their list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

WINDOW SHADE EMPORIUM,
No. 345 Broadway.

We would call the attention of parties about purchasing to our full and choice assortment of GOLD and GOLD and VELVET SHADES; also, to our Lace and Muslin Curtains, Damasks, De Laines, Cornices, Bands, Tassels, &c., all of which we offer at the lowest rates.

MICHEL, ELTING & MASON.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $30.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT!!
Great Attraction and Low Prices!
English Medallion
Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

LOOK FIRST

through all of the China stores in New-York, post yourself up thoroughly in prices, and then come to us and we will convince you that we sell full twenty per cent less than any other house. Read our advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 and 633 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their powder-proof lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

From the Philadelphia Daily Evening Bulletin

CIRCUIT COURT, UNITED STATES.—THE CONGRESS RUBBER COMPANY *vs.* HENDRY & HARRIS.—This was a motion for injunction to restrain the sale of certain India Rubber goods. The following order was made by the Court:

Petition of the American Elastic Cloth Company filed, praying for relief to become parties defendants, and to be permitted to take defence therein; and on motion of St. George T. Campbell the prayer of the petitioners is granted, so far as respects the goods manufactured by them, and they are permitted so to appear and defend.

On motion of C. A. Seward, Esq., for complainants, the Court permit complainants to amend their bill and affidavits filed so as to strike therefrom all reference to the goods manufactured by the American Elastic Cloth Company with like effect, as though no such charges had ever been inserted therein, and that the said bill stand with like effect as though the same had only been filed for or in respect to the other goods therein referred to and alleged to have been manufactured in England or France—this amendment to be without prejudice to the residue of the bill or to the rights of any party; and thereupon leave was given to the American Elastic Cloth Company to withdraw their petition and any appearance or participation in said cause.

So ordered by the Court, April 15, 1857.

Signed, ISAIAH T. SMITH,
Pro. Clerk Circuit Court of the United States.

The cause was then argued by Mr. Seward for the complainants against the English and French goods. The proceedings against the goods manufactured by the American Elastic Cloth Company having been thus withdrawn, no counsel argued the cause for the defendants.

SEWING MACHINES.—L. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. L. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

L. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

TO WEAN YOURSELF FROM THE "CURSE" OF tobacco chewing, use VIRGIL'S TOKAI, now prepared in a mild form and increased flavor, to suit both old and young. Unlike tobacco, the saliva is swallowed, doing away with the disgusting habit of spitting. Perfumes the breath, and does not discolor the teeth. Retailed at segar and drug stores; wholesale, No. 412 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CORNS AND BUNIONS.—Dr. J. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plaster are recommended by those who use them as being the best remedy ever offered for these painful affections. For sale at his office No. 500 Broadway, up stairs, and at the principal druggists throughout the City.

5,000 PIECES ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain and other Carpeting, just received at HYATT'S Carpet Warerooms, No. 210 Bowery. Also, 500 pieces common Ingrain, 2s. 6d. to 4s. the yard. Oilcloths, 8 yards wide.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivingston-st.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN AS DESIRABLE A LOCATION as can be found in New-York. Four first-class brown-stone dwelling Houses, four stories high, with basement and summer lots, on the south side of 33d-st. bet ween 5th and 6th-aves., opposite Loudon Terrace, built by the day in the best and most substantial manner, and finished throughout in the best style. Five brown-stone basement houses in 33d-st. between 9th and 10th-aves. Also, the brick tenement dwelling House, four stories high, and Furniture, No. 240 33d-st., corner of 10th-av. All the said buildings are beautifully located, and afford a rare opportunity for persons seeking desirable residences or investment. Apply to MORGAN PINDER, No. 355 33d-st., corner 9th-av. C. E. SLAUSON, No. 14 Wall-st., room 11.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-high stoop, brown stone front houses, Nos. 54, 56 and 58 West 38th-st., handsomely located between 5th and 6th-avs., in rapidly improving neighborhood.—in materials and workmanship they will compare favorably with the best houses of their class. Any person in want of a good house replete with convenience, is requested to give them a careful examination. Terms liberal. Apply to R. B. KEELER, No. 133 East 15th-st., ISAAC WALTON, No. 33 West 32d-st., GEO. J. PRICE, No. 184 East Broadway, or MARTIN E. THOMPSON, 15 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn, stables, shed, hay-scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about five miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a summer location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing Avs.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 2-STORY FRAME House, Yorkville, grand location, lot 50x100, price $4,000; also, a superior Porter House, Cherry-st., $400; also, splendid little eating-house, Duane-st., $400; also, splendid grocery store, Mulberry st., doing large business, $700; also, fine boarding-house, Cherry-st., $375; also, a situation wanted in a wholesale grocery store down town, by a fine man. Apply No. 113 Chambers-st., room No. 2.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE—A BLOCK of 13 small genteel three and four story houses, high stoop and English basements, containing all the modern improvements and finished in the best manner, on 38th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES F. SHAW, No 39 Merchants' Exchange, from 12 to 4, or 154 East 31st-st., mornings and evenings. Price $650, $700, $750. Also, No. 399 4th-av., a brown stone house and stores, Rent $600, gas fixtures and heaters.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 21 BANK-st. The house is of the first-class, containing all the modern improvements, 4 stories, basement and under-cellar. It is in a pleasant location, and good neighborhood, and was built for the owner's occupation. It will be sold at the cost price. For further information inquire of HENRY L. CATHELL, No. 164 West 11th-st., or of JOHN H. HALLETT, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR ROCKLAND COUNTY Farm, 38 acres, choice land—80 bushels shelled corn to the acre having been raised upon it; good one and a half story frame house, shingled sides, with kitchen attached; good barn and hovel; well fruited and good soft water; location dry and healthy; two miles from the depot; 23 miles from New-York; only $2,500.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—BRICK HOUSE No. 64 Dean-st., lot 20x100, house 30x36, 3 stories, base ment and sub-cellar, finished in the best manner, price $5,000. Also, a frame cottage, house 18x30, lot 18x100, No. 20 Thorne-st-av., and two stories and basement neatly finished, price $2,250; terms made to suit purchaser. Apply to S. B. TURNER, corner of Gates and Downing sts., or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NEWTOWN, LONG Island, or exchange for good City or Brooklyn property, 225 building lots, with cottage house, barn, wagon-house, well of water, all kinds of fruits on it. Also, to let, two-story house, wagon-house, well of water, 7 lots of ground, about four miles from the ferry. Inquire at No. 30 Pine-st., New-York, of JAMES BAILEY.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house No. 20 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, green-house, &c. Price $8,000. Possession given on 1st May. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 548 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE.—THIRD-AVENUE VALUABLE property for sale—No. 65, near 11th-st. Lot 25 by 100 feet. On it is a very large three-story, attic and basement house, with store, and a brick stable in the rear, on an alley. A good, centrally-situated dwelling will be taken; balance on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 2½-STORY HOUSE and 2 lots, at Yorkville, on 89th-st., near 1st-av. The said house contains 17 rooms, with gas, Croton water, bath-room, water closet, marble mantles, &c. Price $9,500. Inquire of E. A. THORP, on the premises, or of J. M. THORP, No. 23 Jones-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE MAGnificent four-story houses and lots on the north side of 46th-st., commencing 100 feet west of Broadway. The houses are new, well and substantially built, replete with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HENRIQUES & HASKELL, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown stone houses, Nos. 42, 46 and 48 West 38th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by day-work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS brown-stone and brick fronts houses of all sizes, from 24th-st. to 44th-st., 3d and 4th avs.; prices from $4,500 to $20,000; terms to suit purchasers. Apply to TAYLOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS—NO. 194 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a three-story brick house, first class, in perfect order, carpets, oil cloths, and gas-fixtures. Also, No. 192, next door, unfurnished. Apply to No. 355 22d-st., corner of 10th-av., of MORGAN PINDER or of C. S. SLAUSON, 14 Wall-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN 3-story brick house No 426 Pacific, corner of Nevins-st., Brooklyn, with or without the furniture. For terms, apply to Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or, to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE WEST HOUSE OF THE ROW of the new, three-story, high-stoop, brick houses on the south side of 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Situation very desirable. Terms cheap and easy.
A. LESTER, No 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—A GREAT BARGAIN.—FIRST-rate store property, No. 421 9th-av., west side, between 35th and 36th sts.; three-story house, two show windows, Croton and gas; payment easy. Apply this day, as above, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 257 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 11 Barrow-st; under-cellar, Croton water, and gas. Price $4,300. For farther particulars, apply to CYRUS W. PRICE, No. 155 4th-st.

HUDSON RIVER.—SEVERAL BUILDING Lots, with an acre or more of land, for sale on the banks of the Hudson River, 12 miles from the City Hall, with frequent access by cars. The situation is not surpassed, as to health and beauty of scenery, by any on the North River, and the neighborhood is well improved by a desirable class of inhabitants. Arrangements can be made if desired for house and all improvements complete. Address J. C. SIDNEY, at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 274 Broadway, where a map of the place can be seen, or at Spuyten Duyvel, N. Y.

$5 500.—FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY English-basement dwelling-house and lot, situate No. 224 West 28th-st., near 8th-av. The house has all the modern improvements, with Croton water, gas, &c., throughout; or it will be let to a small private family on reasonable terms. Apply to A. H. BATHBONE, No. 63 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK.—A LOT OF GROUND OPposite the Central Park, between 99th and 100th sts., on the 8th-av., on the corner of 100th-st. and 9th-av., (both about the grade,) for sale together cheap, as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply to
W. T. GRAFF, No. 119 Nassau-st.

OXFORD STREET, BROOKLYN—ONE OR two of those choice residences with 3, 4, 6, or 8 lots of land, with a commanding prospect, healthy and improving neighborhood, a tasty modern house and only a few rods from the Fulton av. cars. For sale cheap by MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., ABOUT 12 acres of land, eligibly situated for building, and within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad station; it will be sold together or in plots 200 by 250 feet. Apply to H. A. HOWE, No. 141 Broadway, New-York, or to J. L. BLAKE, Jr., Esq., Orange.

COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME cottage in Skillman-st., 12 minutes' walk from two ferries. Rent $600. Also, for sale, a beautiful cottage, with extension, near Bedford-av., $5,500. C. H. OLIVER, No. 348 Broadway, or H. PHILLIPS, Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—TWO THREE-story Philadelphia-brick houses, eligibly situated in a good location in Brooklyn, for merchandise. Dry goods preferred. D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL MODERN-BUILT houses located in Brooklyn, E. D., near the ferries. Will be exchanged for a farm near the City. Apply to E. HANFORD, Architect, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

SPLENDID THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 9 Rutgers-place. Inquire at No. 7. F. PENFIELD.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depôt Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Liberty-sts.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 49 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner av. C and 12th-st. Inquire of R. HIDDEN.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, N. J., the brick house No. 128 Elm-st., containing 13 rooms, bath room, heated by furnace, lighted with gas, 2 large cisterns, 2 wells fine water, cellar, stable for three horses and carriage room on the rear of lot; fine grapery, cherries, strawberries, &c., &c.—within five minutes' walk of the Market-st. Depôt;—commutation $50 a year, with 20 trains each way daily; well calculated for a genteel family. Will be let to a good tenant at a low rent, as the owner is removing to the country. Inquire of the owner on the premises, or at No. 175 Washington-st., New-York. Lot 66 feet by 130. Possession immediately.
E. F. AYERS.

TO LET—4 COTTAGE HOUSES, ON 101ST-st., near the 10th av., and within ten minutes' walk of the Depôt of the Hudson-River Railroad—each house contains 4 rooms on the first floor, 6 on the second—with a basement, kitchen, &c. Large brick cisterns in rear of each, and well of excellent water in front. Two additional lots of ground will be let with each house if desired.
Rents low, to good and responsible Tenants, and none others need apply. Houses can be seen on application to S. KNAPP, near the premises, or at the Mechanics' Bank, Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (36x50) on west side of 3d-av., between 46th and 45th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES OVER RECORDER'S office, opposite Superior Court. Also the loft above them, fit for a jeweler's or other light manufacturing business. Also two country stores or shops, with dwellings attached, near the shore of Long Island Sound, about fourteen miles from this City. Apply to CLINTON ROOSEVELT, No. 23 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IMMEDIATE POSSESsion given—the four-story building on Franklin, very near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; contains about sixteen rooms. Is in every respect a very desirable place for a genteel boarding-house. Apply to THOMAS WHITEHORNE, corner of Myrtle and Franklin avs., Brooklyn, or H. C. BANKS, No. 3 John-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR HOUSE NO. 92 3d av., with all the modern improvements and in the most perfect condition, together with all the gas fixtures, oil-cloth on the halls, entries and closet floors; the shades at the windows, cornices and other fixtures connected with the house. It can be seen only by calling first upon W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., A HOUSE and lot, pleasantly situated in this attractive place, five minutes' walk from the depôt. The house contains seventeen rooms, and has just been thoroughly repaired. Will be rented cheap. Apply to HENRY W. FORD, Bank of the Republic, or to HENRY A. FORD, Morristown.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing 13 rooms, painted and frescoed; in perfect order for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises No. 42 Doane st., Brooklyn, or to D. HAWLEY, No. 151 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR IN THE LARGE, first-class house No. 307 9th-st., consisting of parlor, sitting room, tea-room and three bedrooms, with one bedroom in the attic, and privilege of bath-room—Rent, $225. N. B.—None but respectable persons need apply. Inquire of Dr. BERRY, No. 209 5th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRable and finely finished house, painted and decorated throughout, with all modern improvements and formerly occupied by the owner. Will be let to a careful and small family—No. 216 West 30th-st. Apply at No. 77 West 18th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling house, replete with all the modern improvements, most eligibly situated in 8th-st., near Broadway. To a good tenant, possession on or before the 1st of May, for one or more years. Address, with the intended occupant's real name, box No. 500 Lower Post Office.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF A LARGE brown stone house on 6th-av., near the Palace, containing about 22 rooms, all modern improvements, suitable for boarding; will be let in floors to respectable families. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,139 Broadway, next to southwest corner 34th-st.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—THE STORE and dwelling No. 138 Grand-st., Williamsburg, a first-rate stand for any kind of business; has been occupied for the last 14 years as a boot and shoe store. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, No. 153 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or at No. 53 Murray-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A MANSION, WITH coach-house, out-houses and hot-houses, and about eight acres of land, on the east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark Bridge; suitable for a florist, &c. Also, a Coal-Yard in Brooklyn. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story, brick dwelling-house No. 175 Livingston-st. It has gas fixtures in perfect order; in a good neighborhood; within 5 minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, and half a block from the Fulton-av. cars. Rent $400. Apply to EDWARD BRIDGE, No. 31 Dey-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL FAMILY HOUSE, NO. 334 West 21st-st., containing 13 rooms, with modern improvements, and newly painted, by a dentist who reserves the office and one room and the privilege of one parlor as a reception-room, and wishes board in the house. Terms easy.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF those four-story brown-stone buildings, No. 283 Hudson-st., one of the best locations in the City for milliners, tailors or any light or fancy business. Inquire at No. 383 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME PARLOR SUITE OF unfurnished rooms, with gas, gas fixtures, and chandeliers, Croton water and use of bath, (six rooms,) the remainder of the house occupied by the owner. Apply on the premises, No. 1,003 Broadway, near Madison-square.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop No 435 Greenwich-st., 25 by 55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, office No. 4.

TO LET—A FINE, FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY, modern built brown-stone front house, in 30th-st., pleasantly located. Rent, to an undoubted tenant, only $800. Contains all the modern improvements.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 38th-st., near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars and stages close by. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, Architect, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 113 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; has all the modern improvements. Rent very low. Apply at the house, or to G. O. ROBERTSON, No. 135 Water-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 60 feet, with fifteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A NEAT TWO-STORY COTTAGE, with extension, and 2 lots, on Franklin-av., near Park-av., near 2 railroads to Fulton Ferry. Rent low to a responsible party. For particulars, inquire of THOS. J. BERRY, corner Dover and South sts., up stairs.

TO LET—WHOLE OR HALF OF A THREE-story basement house on West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., furnished, if desired, to a small family with good references. Apply to N. C. H. PATCH, No. 56 Murray-st., in office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW, HANDsomely finished, three-story house No. 312 5th-av.; has all modern improvements, including furnace, place safe, &c. Rent, $1,400. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class, 3-story and basement house, with all modern improvements; gas fixtures complete. Inquire of G. GOODWIN, No. 56 West 25th-st.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A GOOD house and about thirty acres of good farming land; the house, furniture, and garden would be let separate. Inquire of WM. S. TOOLE & CO., 65 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT STORE, NORTHeast corner of Broadway and 26th-st. To a good tenant, for a genteel business, it will be let low, and a lease given. Also, basement store underneath. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE brick dwelling, 25 by 60 feet, with 12 rooms. No. 17 1st-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.; rent $350. Apply to N. FISHER, office No. 59 1st-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, with tea room attached, to one or two families; rent moderate to a responsible tenant. Apply on the premises No. 29 Norfolk-st., lot 25x100 feet.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story English basement house, complete with all the modern improvements, No. 91 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of G. E. DORLAND, No. 15 Wall-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 172½ West 34th-st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—A HANDSOME LAW OFFICE IN THE Insurance Building, second story, at a moderate rent, with or without furniture, suitable for any business. Inquire of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 49 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, the upper part of house No. 119 2d-st., 3 rooms on the second floor, one in the attic, front basement, gas and Croton. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT PEEKskill, containing 14 rooms, pleasantly situated, and in good order. Inquire of S. A. RUNDELL, 231 Water-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND BUILDing No. 119 Chatham-st., above Pearl-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 154 East 18th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in perfect order, suitable for a genteel family. Inquire at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK house No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Has baths, range, marble mantels, &c. Rent $450. Apply to RAY BROTHERS, No. 8 Dey-st.

TO LET—ONE SPLENDID LOFT, 25x92, EITHER second or third floor. Inquire at the drug store No. No. 536 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement of house No. 75 Anion-st., to a small family only; rent $250, to be seen from 1 to 4.

TO LET—SECOND STORY OF HOUSE CORNER of 45th-st., 3d-av. Inquire in the hardware store.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
FINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED dairy house, between Union and Madison-square, to a quiet, responsible family, who wish to live genteel and save expense. The present occupants (three quiet people) wish to board with them in payment for rent. Reference required. Address QUINCEY, Madison-square Post-Office.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, A SLEEPING room in the fourth story and front basement of the new and first-class house No. 12 Boorman-place, 3d st., between 7th and 8th avs. Possession at any time. Rent $400. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS in marble building No. 637 Broadway, with privilege of entrance on Mercer-st. Apply on second floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. GRANDIN, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 387 Broadway.

LARGE MANSION TO LET—SUITABLE FOR a boarding-house of the first respectability. The Texido House at Flushing, fronting on the river, ¾ of a mile from the depôt, in a beautiful retired location, large yard and fruit. The house is three stories, containing 9 rooms, beside su ample basement story, with all conveniences; an extensive piazza on two sides of the house; no location can be more healthy. Apply to P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 43 Wall-st., or to WILLIAM SMART, Land Agent, Flushing, L. I.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A PLEAsant part of the City, near 6th-av., a 3-story house, with furnace, gas, water, bath room, water-closet, and all conveniences, and furnished throughout; will be let to a small family at $1,200 a year. The advertiser, if desired, will retain one room and pay a liberal price for partial board. Apply at the office of the *Daily Times*.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 16 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

A LARGE HOUSE, CONTAINING TWENTY rooms, at Stapleton, Staten Island, to let, with one acre of land, fine forest trees, &c., suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; rent $650. Inquire of R. M. HAZARD, Grant-st., Stapleton, or of TERRY WATSON, Custom-House.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly furnished parlors, three rooms deep, on first floor, to let for the ensuing season, rooms on second and third floors; also a well furnished front basement, suitable for a professional gentleman. References required. N. B.—The rooms will be let to gentlemen only.

WHARF LOTS AT ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.—To let or lease, lots adjoining the Hamilton-av. ferry, fronting on the Atlantic Dock Basin, and running through to Hamilton-av., suitable for coal or lumber yards or storage purposes. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEATLY furnished 3 story and basement brick house, near the City Hall, Brooklyn, to let for the Summer. Part of the rent will be taken to board by a single gentleman, if desired. Apply to DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

TO FURNITURE DEALERS—TO LET, SPAcious Lofts, 50 by 100 feet, in the Marble Building, No. 627 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Houston-sts.
They have two entrances from Broadway—also rear entrances if desired.

A FINE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtlemen on the second story, with bedroom attached; also neatly furnished lodging rooms in the upper story to rent cheap. Apply at No. 89 Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

DESK ROOM TO LET—DIRECTLY OPPOsite the Artisan's Bank, in Nassau-st., second floor. It is one of the pleasantest rooms in the vicinity of the Park. Apply to D. A. WOODWORTH, on the premises, No. 119 Nassau-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Pihle House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A GENteelly furnished four-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, in 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address box No. 4,211 Post Office.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS OR OFFICES.—Three fine rooms, west side, near White-st.; easy access; suitable for any business. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED—Either for the Summer months or for a twelvemonth. A well-furnished house, containing three sitting rooms on the first floor, five bedrooms on the second floor, and good attics above, with about half an acre of garden ground, situated in 153d-st., near the King's Bridge Road, and opposite the Dutch Reformed Church. It is within three minute's walk of the 153d-st. depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and is, in every respect, suitable for a gentleman engaged in business in the City. For full particulars, apply to G. B. MOREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE—FIVE minutes' walk from the Morrisania depôt, Westchester County—a neat two-story dwelling, 32x38, inclosed in a plot measuring 120 feet front by 165 feet deep—9 City lots. The house has 7 rooms, cellar under whole, water in the house. The grounds are well laid out, and contain trees and shrubbery of several years growth. Price $2,500—or $2,000, with reservation of 50 feet of the frontage. Terms two-thirds on time if desired. Apply to
JAMES HERALD,
No. 223 Broadway, corner of Ann-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depôt where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with hot and cold water, and warmed by a furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY AND CITY RESIDENCE COMbined, Audubon Park, communication by Hudson Railroad and Steamboat Edwin, one hour's ride. To let, with the privilege of purchasing, at Washington Heights, near Audubon Park, a large dwelling house in perfect order, containing 14 rooms, a large highly cultivated garden well supplied with grapes, strawberries, currants, and pears, shade, ornamental and fruit trees. Also, a small Cottage House (7 apartments) for a small family. Rent $250. For full particulars apply at No. 288 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE.—THE COUntry seat of the late JAMES HARRISON, on Borgen Hill, (Hudson City,) about a mile and a half from the Jersey City Ferry, with all the advantages of a country and city residence, and every convenience appertaining to places of this description. Apply to WM. H. HARRISON, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about 20 miles from the City, consisting of 90 acres of land, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the best in the State. Price for the whole, $25,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses, or good vacant lots in this City would be taken in exchange.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANK OF THE HUDson, about five minutes' walk from the depôt at Dobbs' Ferry, and adjoining the residence of F. P. Furnald, Esq., a country seat consisting of about four acres of land, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees, a good house about 44 feet front; grounds beautifully laid out with flower and grass plots, and a large and lustrous fountain in front of the house. The location is point of health, beauty of scenery and extent of view is unsurpassed by any on the Hudson, being immediately on the bank of the river, and having a water front of about 500 feet. The above premises will be sold very low and on easy terms, as the owner is about to leave for Europe. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 2 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in the town of Westchester, opposite Throgg's Neck, and within a short distance of Long Island Sound. The property, including garden, contains six acres of land in a high state of cultivation. The dwelling house is large and commodious, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, has handsome grounds attached, and commands a fine view of the Sound. There is also a handsome cottage, recently erected near the entrance gate. The stables, coach-house and poultry yard, &c., are all in complete order. Churches of various denominations and good schools in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depôt, and near Lyc Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 28 by 44, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

FOR SALE, AT TARRYTOWN—THE SPLENdid country seat erected and lately occupied by Capt. NATHAN COLES, possessing complete advantages of river scenery, water, fruit and forest trees, gardens, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c. The house is large, and finished in best style for a country residence the whole year. It would answer for a first-class boarding-house—an establishment that would pay well there. Every appendage to the property is perfect, and desirable. For sketch and further particulars, apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 237 Broadway, rooms No. 20 and 21.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR VALUABLE Brooklyn property, a first-class country residence, healthily located, near depôt, where social, educational and religious privileges may be enjoyed. Address RESIDENCE, Box No. 479 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, two miles below the Narrows, and five miles from Vanderbilt landing, over a beautiful road. The house is large and commodious, with fine fruit, garden, stable, &c., and about 6 acres of land. It is situated immediately on the bay, with fine bathing, fishing, &c. and advantages of a good daily market. This place will be let very reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to WM. H. VANDERBILT, near the premises, or at the office of C. VANDERBILT, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE residences in Newark, N. J. It commands a view of the City of New-York, and at the same time is central to Newark, and is convenient to the new Post-Office, two parks, and two railroad depôts. It has ample grounds, with trees, fruits and flowers in abundance. Terms favorable. Apply at the corner of Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, to DUNN & THOMPSON, and to S. or J. W. BARKER, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Ravenswood, L. I. House in cottage style, well built, with carriage-house and stable; the grounds well stocked with fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery; situated within 300 feet of steamboat landing. The location is unsurpassed for healthy, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions. For particulars, inquire of P. G. VAN ALST, No. 140 4th-st., Williamsburg, or at WRIGHT & VAN ALST'S Store, Ravenswood, L. I.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, twenty-three miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, half a mile from the depôt, and near Long Island Sound. There are about three and a half acres of ground, well stocked with all kinds of fruit, shade trees, flowers and shrubs, together with stable, outbuildings, &c. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling-house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to
COVERT & Co., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT with 58 acres fine garden land under good cultivation, near Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., 1½ acres of strawberries, 1 of asparagus, fruit trees, &c. A large dwelling-house, built in modern style, and out-houses all new, well-watered by two living streams, fine fishing and sporting. Apply at No. 20 Nassau-st. of J. J. TALLMAN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, furnished, with ten acres of excellent land, in a very healthy and delightful situation on the shore of the Thames, Conn. Good bathing, boating and fishing. Also, an excellent store, with a good old-established trade; large stone dock, and ferry with boats. Inquire of Mr. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., or Dr. ELLIOTT, No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE CHEAP.—This place is at Stamford, Conn. It is splendidly located near the Railroad depôt; contains 71 acres, large stone house, &c., and plenty of choice fruit. The land is rich, good for cultivation or building lots. Also, a small, cheap country seat at Saybrook, Conn., mouth of the Connecticut River. Inquire of S. F. TOWNSEND, No. 63 Nassau-st.

SEAVIEW.—A DELIGHTFUL MODERN, STONE country residence to let, near Dr. Elliott's Astronomical Observatory, Castleton Heights, Staten Island, a first landing; it contains 11 rooms, and commands a magnificent view of the ocean, bay, and City of New-York. Rent $475. Inquire at Dr. Elliott's Office, No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton-hall, or of BARRETT & BRINSMADE, No. 14 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at East Chester, near two railroad depôts, consisting of a large house, carriage and ice-house, garden, and about 11 acres of ground, with beautiful prospect and healthy location, being the late residence of Wm. Seaton, Esq. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o

AUCTION SALES.

By E. & J. B. SCHENCK

ON FRIDAY, 17TH INST., AT 11 O'CLOCK, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. Important sale of one of the most valuable private collections of superb oil paintings ever offered at public sale, in this City the property of R. S. Cruger, Esq., who has been twenty years collecting them in Europe and America. They are all in fine order, and those with names attached are warranted originals, and many of them purchased at the sales of the famous collections named in the catalogue; and the modern ones chiefly from the artists themselves, among them will be found fine examples of Creswick, R. A., J. B. Pyne, Subject, Turner, Fraser, George A. Williams, J. C. Hornby, Glover, Vickers, Opie and others. Also a few very choice and rare pictures of the Italian schools, and some very fine cabinet pictures of the rare Dutch and Flemish masters, viz.:—Ostade, Deniers, Jansteen, McInsur, &c. Also, the celebrated pair of landscapes, known in Europe as the Fesch Zaccarellis, being the finest landscapes, with figures by that celebrated master, and purchased at the sale of Cardinal Fesch in Rome. Also a pair of cabinet-sized pictures by Hogarth, with pedigrees. Also superb pictures by H. J. Boddington, Salvator Rosa, Velasques, Moncheron, Geuze, Titian, Rembrandt, Old Kuyp, Chimbeaux, Phillips, Lauri, Patel, De Gralliy, F. L. Brown, Panini, Berthine, Berkheden, Horsley and many others. Catalogues with full descriptions are now ready, and the pictures will be on exhibition on Monday, 13th instant. The sale will positively take place on the day specified; and the public generally, as well as connoisseurs, are invited to examine them, as they may rest assured that the collection is the most rare and valuable one ever offered in this City.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNISHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., all the entire contents of the house, which is in fine order, and embraces a very large assortment of rich and costly furniture, made to order, by the best City makers, and to be sold without reservation. Sale commences in the parlors, at 10½ o'clock A. M precisely. Basement contains walnut extension-tables, oak suite in reps, oak sideboard, &c., together with an unusual variety of China, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, rich cut glass and Bohemian decanters, liquor-castors, &c., &c. In the parlors are English tapestry carpets, three solid rosewood suites, in rich and fashionable coverings, solid rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, pier and oval gilt glasses, superb China vases and mantel decorations, bronze and other clocks, gas-fixtures, &c.; fine oil-paintings, by the best American and French artists; one of Nunns & Fisher's celebrated rosewood 7 octave pianos; one richly-carved rosewood bookcase, made by Hitchins, and cost $375; English hall oil-cloths, rosewood hat-stand, velvet stair-carpets, finely-carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas and sofa-beds, bureaus, chairs, rockers, &c., altogether making an assortment well worthy the attention of buyers, as everything is to be positively sold, and no postponement on any account. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at the house, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 546 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, important sale of an elegant country seat and building sites on Staten Island, being the western and central sections of the extensive and highly picturesque estate of "Hill Park" on Staten Island, 4½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, on the Richmond Plank Road, and near the New Dorp Station, on the now constructing Staten Island Railroad. The estate is situated on the range of hills extending from Toad Hill. The portion offered at present comprises 103 acres, and includes the first-class country residence of "Hill Park House," with about 7 acres of ground laid out at great expense, in the most superb style of English landscape gardening, and containing a beautiful lake stocked with gold-fish. The house is newly built of the best material, by day's work, and forms, with offices and outbuildings, a complete residence of a large and wealthy family. The remaining land has been laid out in the style of an English park, in which two public parks, of about 6 and 3 acres respectively, have been set aside for use of the residents on the estate, and the surrounding space has been laid out and fenced in for 18 building sites, containing none but useful and appropriate land, and made accessible by wide and handsome park roads. For further particulars and maps, and, also, for free omnibus tickets to view the estate, apply at our office, No. 32 Nassau-st.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, consisting of 7-octave rosewood pin-forte—pearl-inlaid; 8 etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; 3 magnificent suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in the most expensive satin brocatel; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil-paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets. H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in the dwelling No. 70 West 26th st., a few doors from 6th-av, consisting of a large assortment of parlor, bed-room, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, consisting, in part, of rosewood and Gothic bedsteads—bureaus and wash-stands to match; do. Italian, do. mahogany toilet sets and large secretary bookcase, do. library, 20 hair mattresses, &c. spring feather beds, painted settee Voltaire chairs, mahogany chairs, (cane seat,) large easy chairs, sofas, sofa-bedsteads, hair seat chairs, tête-à-têtes, splendid lace and brocatel curtains, cornices, French shades, couches, couch beds, patent bureau secretary, splendid Dresden vases, Parian statuary, handsome clocks, rocking chairs, parlor ornaments, with silver ware, cutlery, crockery, dinner sets, tea sets, with a large variety of furniture, too numerous to mention. Persons in want will do well to attend, as the furniture is first quality and in good order.

ARCHER H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 12½ o'clock M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., TO MORROW (Saturday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., sale of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a general assortment. Also large lot of superior new furniture, comprising parlor and chamber suites and a large variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, which must be sold to pay expenses. Also several costly French plate pier glasses and mirrors, gilt frame oil-paintings, hair mattresses and pallasses, silver-plated ware, china and glassware, fancy goods, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve. Dealers, housekeepers and buyers generally will find it their interest to attend this sale. N. B.—Goods for shipment packed on the premises.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 59 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 98 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hermitage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No. 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 41 Liberty-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, &C. will sell, THIS DAY, 17th, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of an assignment, I will sell, at the store of GEO. NICHOLS, on the above day, a large lot of Household Furniture, consisting of two parlor suites of furniture in satin brocatel, solid rosewood frames; rosewood drawing-room bedsteads, inclosed washstands, with marble tops; 2 large Brussels carpets, rugs, mantle ornaments, rosewood centre tables, hat-stands, mirrors, paintings, oil-cloths, oak extension tables, arm chairs, pure hair mattresses, beds, &c., double and single iron bedsteads, enameled bed-room furniture, marble tops and plain French China and glass ware, toilet sets, Turkish easy chair; also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.

JAMES L. BENNETT, Assignee.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED having been instructed to sell at auction, THIS DAY, May 17, at No. 95 Prince-st., the whole of the splendid furniture—mirrors, carpets, curtains, superior oil paintings, plate and plated ware, gas-fixtures, &c., contained in the said house, the whole of which has been made to order and has been but little used, and will be peremptorily sold; would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that this is a most favorable opportunity to obtain furniture, which can be fully relied upon. For particulars see *Herald*. Catalogues can be had at our office the day previous to this sale.

E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 85 Nassau-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 225 LOTS AT HARLEM, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE GEORGE BRADISH, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above property, embracing avenue and street fronts, on 1st and 2d avs. and 106th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 117th and 118th sts. The ground has a fine soil and beautiful grade, and the facilities for reaching it are varied, and at low fares. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain for seven years. Maps, &c., at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY AT AUCTION, by A. J. BLEECKER & CO., on TUESDAY, April 21 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lot on the southerly side of 35th-st., (No. 98,) 100 feet easterly from Madison-av.; 20.10 feet 8 inches front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches deep; has a fine four-story brown-stone front house (one of a row of six) on it, and all the modern improvements. Terms made known at the sale, which will be positive, under a foreclosure of a mortgage, &c. FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for the owner, No. 172 Nassau-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, April 18—AT 8 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 4 Douglass, between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn—Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, engravings, splendid rosewood piano.

At 10 o'clock, at noon, at the corner of Douglass and Court-sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 37 Cranberry, between Columbia and Willow sts., mahogany, parlor and chamber furniture in good order.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

JONES' WOOD PROPERTY AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 21, embracing 350 lots on Avenues A and B, 1st, 2d, and 3d avs.; also on 68th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, and 75th sts., all beautifully situated on high ground, in a rapidly improving part of the City, 2d and 3d av. cars reaching the same in 15 minutes from Union-square. Sale absolute. Terms liberal. Maps at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

WELLINGTON A. CASTLE, Auctioneer.

HOTEL FURNITURE AUCTION TO-MORROW, 10½ o'clock, on premises, entire contents, No. 12 Carll-st., consisting bedsteads, bedding, carpets, oil cloth, 3 ranges, kitchen range and furniture, gas pipe and fixtures, crockery and glassware; also bar and fixtures, mirrors, pictures, &c., &c. Deposits required.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Legant action rosewood piano forte, velvet carpets, costly pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood suite, chandeliers, bronzes, marble stationary, paintings, &c.

TO-MORROW—Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of the entire elegant furniture contained in the dwelling-house No. 152 West 21st, between 7th and 8th avs. This sale will be found worthy the special attention of purchasers, as the entire furniture is first class, and in use but a short time. Sale will commence in the dining room at 10½ precisely, with

A large and valuable assortment of silver ware, dining and tea service, silver salvers, salons, fruit baskets, spoons, forks, silver knives, urns, kettles, &c.; splendid extension dining table carved in grapes and clusters of fruit, opens 17 feet; marble-top buffet, Wilton carpets, with a complete set of dining room furniture, chandelier, rich china, cut glass ware, &c.

PARLORS—Splendid 7 octave rosewood piano forte, with the unexpired warrantee of two years; full suites solid rosewood furniture, richly carved, covered in crimson and maroon satin with slip covers, made to order two months ago; marble-top etagere with plate doors; marble top mosic cabinet, richly embroidered lace and silk curtains, large pier mirrors; marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, Turkish and reception chairs, in medallion tapestry; Turkish lounges, rosewood French secretaire, corner etageres, splendid rosewood library book-case, three English chandeliers, costly and elegant China vases, bronzes, statuary, parlor ornaments, with a superb collection of oil paintings, including the Madonna; splendid hall-stand, oil-cloths, velvet stair carpets, &c., with a beautiful variety of rosewood chamber furniture, consisting of rosewood dressing bureaus, superb bedsteads, 20 elegant hair mattresses; full suit rosewood furniture in velvet, wash-stands, China toilet sets, oval mirrors, tapestry carpets, beds and bedding, sofas, lounges, arm and Voltaire chairs, rockers tête-à-têtes, with a large quantity of library furniture splendid rosewood secretary book-case, with superior mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, in sleeping rooms. All of which will be peremptorily sold without regard to weather. Catalogues will be at the house early on the morning of sale. Deposits required of all purchasers.

T. NASH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French paste, pier and mantle mirrors, suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 916 West 14th st., FRIDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suits of rosewood parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon, brocade end plush; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satiu and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks; costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining room, and chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, China dinner set, rich gold band; decorated tea and coffee sets; elegant ruby and cut glass ware; pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, &c., elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. bureaus, washstand, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets; best hair mattresses, beds and bedding; French oval mirrors, mahogany suite of furniture, in hair cloth; cottage and mahogany spring seat chairs; hall stand, oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE LOTS, GORES AND WATER RIGHT OF THE MILLEDOLER ESTATE, SITUATED ON HARLEM RIVER, ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH STREETS, AVENUE A, AND FIRST-AVENUE, HARLEM.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Charles T. Thomson and Cornelia Graham, Executors of the estate of Dr. John L. Milledoler, deceased, without any reservation, to close the estate, very valuable lots and gores situated on Harlem River, 114th, 117th, 118th sts., avenue A, and first-av., and all the water right belonging to said estate on Harlem River opposite Wards Island. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder. Terms of sale 10 per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, 20 per cent. on the 1st day of May, when deeds will be delivered, and the balance, 70 per cent., may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 5 years at 7 per cent. The title of the property is indisputable, and will be conveyed free of all incumbrances. Lithograph maps, abstract of title, and full particulars can be obtained of Charles H. Thomson, Esq., and D. C. and J. Winslow, Attorneys, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, or of A. H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

CHARLES H. THOMSON,
CORNELIA GRAHAM. } Executors.

TUNIS MOSBELL, Auctioneer.

CAN'T BE POSTPONED.—LARGE AUCTION sale by book catalogue THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 329 Broadway, by TUNIS MOSBELL, valuable and rare collection of first-class furniture for entire dwellings and offices, 54 oil paintings, with rich gilt frames, pier mirrors, 10 premium cooking stoves, rich gold sets of jewelry, sets in cameo, mosaic, jet, gold stone, &c.; gentlemen's sleeve buttons and studs; large invoice from a Broadway fancy store. Catalogue of particulars can be had by applying. Purchasers may rely on this sale. Ladies attended with pleasure as at private dwellings. To enumerate particulars excuse, as catalogue contains nil except invoices, which came too late. N. B.—Purchasers served with good packing at a moderate charge.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

NAVY YARD SALE OF NAUTICAL, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, BOOKS, &c.; ALSO TWO OXEN, POSTPONED FROM 14TH INST. IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE STORM.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Agent, viz.: 380 compasses, 241 thermometers, 80 spy glasses, 2 chronometers, 58 barometers, 4 theodolites, 21 cases mathematical drafting instruments, 11 boxes books and charts, &c., &c. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st. Terms—cash.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, APRIL 17, AT 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 24 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, handsome rosewood and mahogany furniture, consisting, in part, of velvet tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. dressing bureaus, marble top do. washstands, solid mahogany wardrobe, superior curled hair mattresses, oil-paintings and engravings, oak extension tables, mahogany do.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED, AS signee of WM. W. WINANT, will sell at public auction for cash, on MONDAY, the 20th of April, the remaining stock of lumber, yard and office fixtures, horse, wagon, harness, &c., upon the grounds corner Hammond and West sts. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. J. FOX, Assignee.

LAND SALE, NEW-JERSEY.—Peremptory sale, to close an estate of 75 building lots and 2 desirable houses, near the elegant residence of George Gifford, Esq., at Bergen, N. J., at the junction of Newark and Bergen Plank Roads, on the omnibus route from Jersey City. Stages pass this property every ten minutes throughout the day, giving all necessary facility to persons doing business in New-York and residing at this place. DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, April 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, to close an estate, 75 building lots; also, 3 very genteel buildings, situated on Emory-st. and Monticello-av., 1½ miles from Jersey City Ferry, over plank roads. The streets are graded and drained, and ready for building upon. The view from a portion of the property is unsurpassed, overlooking the Bay and harbor of New-York, Highlands and surrounding country. A new church is about to be erected on the property, and an excellent school in the neighborhood. Also, 2 houses, with 3 lots to each inclosed, giving ample room for shrubbery, &c. The houses contain 9 rooms each, finished in good style, marble mantels, bay windows, &c. The above property will be positively sold, and offers inducements to those wishing to buy houses already built, or desiring to build. TERMS—10 per cent. and auctioneer's fee on the day of sale; 20 per cent. on the day I next, when warrantee deeds will be delivered, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at 6 years, at 7 per cent. interest. For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell FRIDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the 4 story brick store and lot No. 1 Hamilton-av.; one of the very best stands for business in Brooklyn.

Also, 5 lots eligibly situated on Van Brunt-st., corner of Sedgwick st.

Also, 2 plats of ground, containing about 4½ lots each, on Douglass-st., between Vanderbilt and Underhill avs., with a front on Flatbush turnpike, possessing a prospect of unsurpassed beauty.

Also, 59 lots and parts of lots on 20th and 21st st., and on both sides of 10th-av., in the VIIIth Ward, to close an estate.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The above oils can be obtained from the regular appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL OILS.—F. F. THOMPSON, Agent, depot No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York. The BRECKENRIDGE COMPANY are prepared to supply these celebrated Oils for MACHINERY and ILLUMINATING PURPOSES, in quantities to suit purchasers.

THICK OIL FOR MACHINERY and for OIL LAMPS, $1 25 per gallon.

THIN OIL FOR CAMPHENE and BRECKENRIDGE LAMPS, $1 per gallon.

A discount of ten per cent. on Thick, and twenty per cent. on Thin Oils made to the trade. Terms, cash on delivery.

BOILED OIL, 75 CENTS; ROOF OIL, 50 cents; Grafton paint 1½c. per pound; white lead and zinc paint, 7c. D. BIDWELL, No. 204 Greenwich-st., corner Vesey.

MACHINERY.

BARLOW'S ROTARY WOOD PLANING MACHINE—Will plane 23 inches wide and from ⅛ to 2½ inches thick; price $375. The above machine, with tongueing and grooving machine, $550. These machines are complete in every respect, and equal to any in use. Sold by the Newark Machine Company, Newark, N. J.

SAUNDERS COATES IS AUTHORIZED to sell Gas Machines under the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company

E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, April 13, 1857.

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE OF six-horse power, well adapted for sawing or pumping, &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

H. DARRACH, JR., & SMITH,
No. 29 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. F. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. G. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, THO. E. TURNEY, } Locomp-
Glasgow, Mo. JAMES T. BIRCH, } ton.

BIRCH, TURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
LECOMPTON, K. T.

We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay TAXES, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.

REFERENCES—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kirtland & Co., Bankers, New-York.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout.	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, THO. E. TURNEY, } Locomp-
Glasgow, Mo. JAMES T. BIRCH, } ton.

BIRCH, TURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
LECOMPTON, K. T.

We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay TAXES, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.

REFERENCES—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kirtland & Co., Bankers, New-York.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout.	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of bonds, which may expire before the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an instalment of ten per cent. per share on the Capital Stock, for the remaining two-thirds will be issued. One-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such instalments to as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of bonds, receive Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the instalments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company passed the following resolution on the 24th inst:

Resolved, That the balance of the second mortgage bonds of this Company (about $1,000,000) remaining unsold on the 1st day of May next, be offered to the stockholders of the Company until that date, at seventy-five cents on the dollar, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for as many $1,000 bonds as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount in the aggregate to more than the amount of bonds unsold on the 1st day of May next, the same shall be apportioned among the subscribers in an equitable manner, as the circumstances of the case will admit of, reference being had to the amount of stock owned by each on that day

Subscribers will be required to pay for the bonds awarded them respectively, at the office of Messrs. Strachan & Scott, in the City of New-York, or at the office of the Secretary of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, in Drafts on New-York at par, or their equivalent, as follows:

25 per cent. on the 1st day of June next.
25 per cent. on the 20th day of June next.
25 per cent. on the 20th day of July next.
25 per cent. on the 1st day of Sept. next.

Full or partial payments for above bonds may, however, be made in advance of the above dates.

Any subscriber may be entitled to receive, from time to time, such number of bonds as the payments made will cover; the coupons and interest on payments to be equitably adjusted, as is customary.

All subscriptions for bonds must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Company, at Chicago, Illinois, and no subscriptions received after the 1st day of May next will be recognized.

The bonds offered in accordance with the foregoing resolution, are the second mortgage sinking fund bonds of this Company, for $1,000 each, with coupons of $35 each attached, payable on the 1st days of May and November of each year at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of May 1867, at the same place.

Annexed hereto you will find a blank subscription paper, which you are requested to fill with such number of the bonds as you desire, and to return the same to the undersigned, at this office, without delay.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, Chicago, March 26, 1857.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Company are prepared to receive the new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 ₰ cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 ₰ cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1854,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

7 PER CENT CITY LOANS.—ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., temporary loans will be received by the Corporation of the City of New-York, in sums of not less than $500, for which Revenue Bonds will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and payable in from six months to one year, as may be desired. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO.,
April 13, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders, on and after Friday, 1st of May next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 26th inst until that date. By order,

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 4th of April next until the 17th, at 10 A. M.—as an election of Directors of said Company will take place at Milwaukee on the 16th.

JOSEPH S. COLT, Transfer Agent.
NEW-YORK, No. 8 Wall-st., March 31, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company will be held in the City of Davenport, Iowa, on the 25th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 18th inst. and reopened on the 27th instant.

JOHN A. DIX, President.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Semi-annual Interest Coupons, due May 1 proximo, on the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Republic, on and after that day.

J. B. SMITH, President.

WANTED—$1,200 FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS on real estate at Yonkers worth double the amount. For further particulars inquire of J. K. POST, No. 142 Liberty-st., or at his residence, corner of Willoughby and Gold-st., Brooklyn.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 69 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion

NEW-YORK CITY.

Revivals.

There are in progress revivals of more or less extent in the Plymouth Church, (Mr. BEECHER's;) the Church of the Pilgrims, (Mr. STORRS';) the Park Congregational, (Mr. RACHELER's;) the Strong-place Baptist, (Mr. TAYLOR's,) where nearly 100 have been converted, 73 been added to the church, and 52 baptized; the Atlantic-street Baptist, (Mr. HODGE,) where seven persons united with the church by baptism on the 5th inst.—all thass in Brooklyn. In New-York there is special religious interest evident at the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian, (Dr. A. D. SMITH's;) at Dr. CAMPBELL's, Spring-street, where 26 have just been admitted to the church by profession of faith; in the Shiloh Presbyterian, (colored, Mr. GARNET's,) where seventy have recently professed their faith; in Dr. REESE', (O. S. Presbyterian,) in Rutgers-street; in the Laight-street Baptist, where 35 are hopeful converts; in the Lexington-avenue Baptist, where 17 were baptised at the last communion; in the South Baptist, (Mr. BURLINGHAM's,) where seven persons were lately baptized; in the Berean Baptist, (Dr. DOWLING's;) in the Central Park, (Mr. JONES',) where seven were baptised on the last Sabbath af March; and in the South-street Baptist, Mr. NORTON, pastor. In the Lee-avenue Sabbath School (Brooklyn) several conversions have lately occurred. Several Methodist churches are also enjoying revivals.

Immigrants Coming.

More than six thousand immigrants have arrived at this port during three days past. We append a list of the ships arrived, with the number brought by each:

ON THE 13TH.

Ship *Leontine*, Bremen	909
Ship *Isaac Webb*, Liverpool	686
Ship *Elb*, Hamburg	114

ON THE 14TH.

Ship *William Tapscott*	665
Ship *J. A. Wetherell*	559
Steamer *Bremen*, Bremen	400
Bark *Sarah Parks*, Havre	192
Bark *Enterprise*, Liverpool	272

ON THE 15TH.

Bark *Jno. J. Boyd*	665
Bark *Manhattan*	659
Bark *Middlesex*	328
Bark *Harriet Queen*	491
Bark *Margaret Evans*, London	85
Bark *Tornado*	750
Total	6,075

And there were, also, six packet ships below with a proportionate number.

All these large cargoes of immigrants arrived in fair condition as to health, with the exception of the *Isaac Webb*, from which fourteen were sent to the hospital with a mild type of ship fever. Some of the ships arrive in a comparatively clean condition whilst the rest are filthy in the extreme.

☞ It is rumored that the Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN has declined the seat in the Metropolitan Board of Police, tendered to him by Governor KING. Don't know how true it is.

☞ JOHN W. CRANE, M. D., of this City, bearer of despatches to the United States Legation at Paris, sailed in the *Ariel* yesterday.

Policemen's Politics.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a communication in your widely circulated journal of the 16th, by a "Very Black Republican," there are numerous errors, somewhat affecting myself, which I desire to correct.

It is stated, that "Captain DILKS has never belonged to the American Party, nor has he had a "leaning that way."

In the Summer of 1855 Captain DILKS was regularly initiated into the American Order in the Council of the Fifteenth Ward. The records of the said Council will furnish satisfactory evidence on this subject.

It is stated, in the said communication, that I was an applicant for the Captaincy of the Police in the Fifteenth Ward. This is equally untrue. In no manner or form did I ever offer myself as a candidate for this office; nor was my name ever presented to the appointing power, for said office, to my knowledge.

If the other statements of fact, in this article, are as fictitious as those denied above, there may be much truth in the rumor relative to certain affidavits there referred to!

JOHN VANDERPOOL,
Not a very Black Republican.

Fatal Accident.

JAMES HOUSEMAN, employed as carman at No. 35 Murray-street, was run over by his own horse and cart about 6½ o'clock on Wednesday evening, at the corner of Hudson and Leonard streets, and fatally injured. His horse became frightened, and was running off, and he went to stop him with a pail in his hand; but was thrown down, the horse stepping on his head—the cark of a new shoe making a considerable gash near his ear. The wheel went over his back. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died yesterday. The deceased resided in Twenty-fifth street. He was a native of Ireland, and 29 years of age.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon—Supervisor TUCKER in the Chair. Several bills of small amounts were favorably reported on, and the reports were accepted. The bills of the Coroners, for the quarter ending April 1, were passed, and a resolution increasing the salary of C. Beamish, Clerk of the Supreme Court, from $500 to $1,000 per annum, was adopted. Other bills were passed, when the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday evening—Alderman CLANCY, President, in the Chair. A report was received from the Committee on Railroads, on complaints against the management of several railroads. After due consideration, the Committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Harlem Railroad Company be and they are hereby directed and ordered to remove the T rail, wherever now laid, south of Twenty-seventh-street, by the 1st day of July next, and substitute therefor the grooved rail; and the same shall be laid under the direction and supervision of the Street Commissioner, and subject to the approval of the Common Council; that the part of their route situated between Grand and Fifth streets in the Bowery, be built in conjunction with the Third Avenue Railroad, at their joint expense; the Third Avenue Railroad Company to lay down the west track and the Harlem Railroad Company the east track; and the same shall be hereafter owned, used and maintained jointly by the two Companies in like manner, and in the event of the Harlem Railroad Company not complying with these provisions, that the Third Avenue Railroad Company be required to lay down both tracks, and the immunities heretofore extended to the Harlem Railroad Company shall cease. Further, that the Harlem Railroad Company be required to discontinue the use of the large passenger cars south of Twenty-seventh street on and after the first day of July next; and that they also discontinue the use of the large freight cars south of Twenty-seventh-street, between the hours of 5 A. M. and 9 P. M., in one month after the passage of this report; and that at the expiration of one year from the date of the passage, this privilege shall cease, and all large cars shall stop north of Twenty-seventh-street thereafter. Nothing in this resolution shall be so construed as to permit the New-Haven or any other Company to run large cars on this track, otherwise than provided in this report.

The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

THE NEW CHARTER AND POLICE BILL.

Alderman MONAHAN arose to a question of privilege. He wished to speak with reference to the New Charter recently passed by the Legislature. As President of the Aldermanic Committee, he had been in Albany, and while there he had appeared before the Committee on Cities and Villages. There was no member of that Committee who had a word to say in favor of the new Charter. He had spoken to Mr. POMEROY, President of the Legislature, and he had said, you know our party is young, we have nothing to expect from the General Government, and if we do not make some openings for our own friends in your County, we cannot do anything for our friends. He had presented the reported Charter of the Aldermen, but they did not receive the courtesy of having it opened.

There was not a man there who could not be bought and sold like cattle in the market, and he wished to protest against their action. Mr. BLUNT, a citizen of New-York City, had been up there and stated that the citizens of New-York were not capable of self-government. The object was to throw out Democrats and put in Republicans. He believed the whole action to be unconstitutional and wished the question might be tested.

Alderman TUCKER said he thought when the Committee went up it was a farce. When they returned he asked one of them what they had done, and he said "they had a good sleigh ride, pulled each other out of bed, and raised hell generally." Now they said they were not well received before the Legislative Committee. Perhaps they were not, and if not, their own report of what they did might account for it. It had been said that they were going to turn out bad Democrats and put in good Republicans. Well, he was glad of it. If the Democratic members behaved themselves they would doubtless be reelected, and therefore they had no reason to be alarmed.

Alderman MONAHAN denied that the Committee went sleigh riding or on a drunk. He had received a respectful hearing, notwithstanding they had not opened the charter taken up. The whole action was to bolster up the Republican Party, and he believed the very action they had taken was the very thing that would destroy them at the next election. They had passed them, notwithstanding all the remonstrances that had been sent.

Alderman TUCKER denied that any remonstrances had been sent up, except those that emanated from the Common Council. The people desired the new Charter, and it would prove beneficial.

Alderman BLUNT said the new Charter had been concocted by about thirty gentlemen, representing all parties, who met at the Astor House. So was it with the Police bill; and he was satisfied with it.

Alderman DRAKE was in favor of the new Charter and the Police bill, if the people wanted them, but if not why not.

Alderman WILSON offered a resolution appointing a Committee of five, to test the legality of the acts of the Legislature affecting the interests of the City; and to devise means by which the rights of citizens of the City of New-York living under the Constitution of the State of New-York might be protected.

A motion was made and carried to recommit the whole subject to the Committee.

A report was received and adopted from the Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of awarding the contract for lighting the streets of the City above Seventy-ninth-st. to the Harlem Gas Company.

An invitation was received and accepted, to witness the anticipated great parade of the City Target Companies.

After passing upon a number of papers from the Board of Councilmen, the Board adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A SHAMEFUL DESERTION.

A pretty, modest young German woman came to the Central Police Station, yesterday, weeping most bitterly, and beseeching aid and advice. She stated that on Saturday last she married a man named AUGUSTUS STARK, in New-York City, who represented himself to be a clerk in the Post-Office of Dayton, Ohio. On Saturday she arrived with him, on their way to Dayton, as she supposed, and took lodgings at the Washington House, Chesnut street, above Seventh. Yesterday morning the husband told her to remain a short time until he could procure tickets for their passage to Pittsburg. Not returning at the time anticipated, she made some inquiry, and ascertained that he had paid his own bill and had gone to New-York in the 10 o'clock line, the porter having taken his trunk to the New-York boat. So adroitly did "Augustus" conduct himself, that not the least suspicion was excited in the bosom of any one about the building.

The young lady in question said her maiden name was AMELIA FRITZ, and that she had been acquainted with AUGUSTUS for nearly a year and a half, and of course supposed his intentions were honorable. She was thus left penuless and a perfect stranger in this city, and during the recital of her sad story seemed to be almost insensible. A telegraph dispatch was written out by Lieut. BULKLEY, and a private subscription having been raised, it was sent to the Chief of Police of New York, to detain the fellow.

It is suspected that the marriage on Saturday was a sham. We indulge a hope that success will attend the efforts of the disinterested friendship manifested on behalf of the unfortunate young woman. At two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the poor creature started for home, a free pass having been obtained for her.—*Phil. Inquirer, April 14.*

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

INTERESTING THEATRICAL SUIT—KATE REIGNOLDS AND THE BOWERY THEATRE.

Lockrow vs. *Brougham and Murphy.*—The plaintiff sues as assignor of Kate Reignolds, the actress, upon a claim arising from a breach of contract alleged to have been made with her by the defendants, as proprietors of the Bowery Theatre. Miss Reignolds testified that, on the 9th of February last, she made an engagement with Murphy & Howe, in Brougham's name, to perform at that theatre for four weeks, at a salary of $30 per week, and one-third the proceeds of a benefit; that in pursuance of this agreement she commenced performing on Monday evening, the date of her contract. She continued her nightly performances until Saturday of the following week, when, in the afternoon of that day, she went to the Treasurer for her salary. She had not been paid for the first week, and demanded, and insisted upon having, $60, as it had been the custom of the establishment to pay salaries on the morning of Saturday for the week ending with the evening. The Treasurer declined to accede to this request, and gave her only thirty dollars. At this time Howe, the stage-manager, asserted that she was only to receive a salary of twenty-seven dollars and a half per week—saying that she ought not to be permitted to take more money out of the treasury than himself, who was getting but twenty dollars per week. Miss Reignolds thereupon left the theatre, returned to her residence, wrote and sent two letters of similar import to each of the defendants, wherein she complained of having been insulted by Howe, and of the non-payment of her salary, stating that if Mr. Brougham would to break his engagement with her she would have no objections, provided he would send her the salary then due her, and name a night for her benefit. She received no reply to either of these notes, and, accordingly, at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon she presented herself at the door of the theatre, as usual, but was refused admittance, the door-keeper announcing that he had received orders from the stage-manager (Howe) not to admit her. With the assistance of several police officers she finally, at about 9 o'clock, succeeded in effecting an entrance, when she took possession of her wardrobe and left. A few days afterwards she saw Brougham and demanded of him her salary and the promised benefit. He replied to her that he had nothing to do with the theatre, and he thought it a matter of doubt who had. The plaintiff called Brougham and Murphy to the stand, when both of them testified that at the time of this engagement Brougham was, and still is, the sole proprietor and lessee of the theatre. Murphy testified that, in July last, Brougham's interest in the Bowery theatre was sold by the Sheriff upon an execution against him, and that he, the witness, was the purchaser thereof, paying the amount from the treasury of the theatre; that he still held that interest in his own name. He swears, however, that he was only an employe of Brougham's, receiving a weekly salary for his services.

On the 25th of February, three days after Miss Reignolds left the Bowery, she made an engagement at Laura Keene's theatre at a salary of $20 per week. A benefit was given to Miss Reignolds at the Bowery Theatre, under the same management, a short time prior to the present engagement, the proceeds of which amounted to $182 75. On that occasion the evening was unpleasant and stormy. Miss Reignolds testified that her benefit, under the present contract, was fixed for Tuesday evening of the week succeeding that on which she left. It appears, however, that the stage manager, Howe, took a benefit on that night, the proceeds of which amounted to $463 37. This is substantially the evidence on the part of the plaintiff. Howe testified, on the part of the defendants, that on the Saturday evening when Miss Reignolds was refused admittance in the theatre she did not remain the house till long after the curtain had arose; that the performers were required to be in the green-room and dressed for their parts before the curtain was to be rung up; that there were rules, regulations and customs governing these matters in the theatre, but they were never observed to any extent or treated with much consideration. Murphy testified that it was in consequence of the contents of the notes sent to himself and Brougham, that Miss Reignolds was not admitted to the theatre on the Saturday evening before referred to, and which induced him to engage Miss Ingalls to take the part assigned to Miss Reignolds for that evening. This witness further stated that he never had any joint interest with Mr. Brougham in the management of the entertainments of the theatre, further than as a mere employe.

The plaintiff claims that he is entitled to recover thirty dollars for the week's salary on Feb. 21; ten dollars for the two nights preceding Miss Reignolds' engagement at Laura's Keene's; sixteen dollars and sixty cents, the difference in the salary under this contract and that fixed at Miss Keene's, for ten days, and the damages sustained by the failure to give her the promised benefit. The defendants contend that—First, There is no proof of any joint liability on their part; and second, that the assignor of the plaintiff first violated the contract by sending the letters referred to, and, not appearing at the theatre at a proper hour of the evening, she was refused admittance.

Judge THOMPSON rendered a lengthy decision. He did not consider that there was any evidence of a partnership between the defendants, and that Murphy not being one of the proprietors, judgment must be given in his favor. In regard to the damages which he thought to be defendant Brougham liable to pay, he found no difficulty. He, however, adjusted them at $196 50, and gave judgment for the plaintiff against the defendant Brougham for that amount.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

THE BROADWAY BURGLARY CASE.

On the night of March 22 the store of Willard, Wood & Co., No. 77 Broadway, was entered by burglars, and $300 worth of cloth, technically known as doeskin, was stolen therefrom. Mr. John Hyde, the private watchman of the block in which the store is situated, found the side door open, and on notifying the members of the firm ten pieces of cloth were missed. In the sailor's boarding house in that wretched street known as Trinity-place, in the rear of Trinity Church, kept by Peter Johnson, seven pieces of the cloth, and a portion of another piece were found, and Peter was therefore arrested, examined and committed to the City Prison. The Grand Jury having found a true bill against him, he was placed on trial yesterday. Mr. Ingles, of the firm in question, was the first witness. He identified the cloth found in Johnson's house; also, two other pieces which he saw at the Tombs, which were taken from a man named Charles Robinson.

The private watchman, Hyde, deposed that he met Robinson about two o'clock on Monday morning, the day following that on which the burglary was committed. Robinson was passing along Trinity-place, and had two pieces of cloth on his shoulder. The watchman accosted him—asked him where he was going and what he carried, &c. Robinson said he had picked up two pieces of cloth on the sidewalk. The watchman refused to believe him, and took him to the station-house, which was only a few doors distant, where he was locked up for the night.

Lieutenant Burns, of the First Ward Police, testified that, on the following morning, from information which he received from Robinson, he went to Johnson's house, woke him up and asked him about the cloth. Johnson at first denied all knowledge of it, then said that he had seen some cloth in his cellar which had been broken into, but did not know to whom it belonged. On examining the cellar he found seven pieces. He took Johnson to the Tombs, and brought Mr. Ingles to see the cloth. Mr. Ingles identified it.

The District-Attorney called Robinson, who was indicted as an accomplice, as a witness for the prosecution. He said that he boarded with Johnson, who asked him to take a piece of cloth to the house of Mr. Brown, who kept a liquor store near by. He consented, took one piece, and left it. Brown not being at home; took a second piece, when Brown was at home. Brown, indignantly accosting him off, cloth and all; and it was while carrying back the cloth, that the watchman arrested him. He owned up to living on the occasion, but attributed it to fright. However, he gave the requisite information the next day.

Mr. Brown and his bar-keeper testified—Robinson brought the cloth as stated; Brown would not have anything to do with it, but incontinently ordered Robinson to take it back.

Several witnesses were called to character. They said Johnson bore a good character.

The Jury were absent nearly two hours. The prisoner was indicted on two counts, one for burglary, the other for receiving stolen goods. They found him guilty on the latter count. Sentence deferred till Saturday.

AN INFAMOUS ROGUE CAUGHT—SPEEDY JUSTICE.

In the February term of this Court, a young fellow named James Hartley pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter. A man named Greeley was found dead in his house. He was accused of the homicide, and owned that he had killed the man, but said in excuse, that he had found him sleeping in the same bed with his wife, and of course was satisfied that he had sustained a deadly injury. In the first flash of his indignation, he struck the man and killed him. The Recorder believed his story, as did all who heard it. Judgment was suspended, the Recorder telling him, that under the circumstances, the public interest did not demand any further punishment than he had already undergone, in his incarceration in the City Prison, except to the arraignment. There was no person in the Court when that scene occurred, that did not mentally applaud the Recorder. For the fellow was good-looking, decent in appearance, and his cheeks had a careworn expression which elicited sympathy. The Recorder was sold. Everybody was sold. The scamp was one of the greatest villains in the City. He had several times been in trouble. On Monday last, the 14th inst., he accompanied with the woman he called his wife, and whose appearance is thoroughly disgusting, a man was inveigled into his den in Cow Bay, by a beggard, ragged, debauched woman, named Fitzgerald, and robbed by him of a pocket-book containing $74 in gold. The man's name was Raddigan. He was a laboring stone-mason, intoxicated with gin. While in Fitzgerald's room, in company with the fellow Hartley and his so-called wife, he dropped his wallet, which Hartley seized and handed to the woman who ran off with it.

The Jury found Hartley guilty without a minute's delay. The prisoner committed the crime on Monday, was arrested on Tuesday, the Grand Jury found a bill on Wednesday, and yesterday he was tried and convicted.

The Recorder, on sentencing him, said that he had no doubt that the man Greeley, for whose manslaughter he had been previously arraigned, was inveigled into this den for the purpose of robbery and then foully murdered, and that the alleged criminal intercourse was wholly a falsehood. All that the Court could do in the present case was to inflict the highest penalty of the law, which was five years in the State Prison.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Spring Clothing
At EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff.

The amount of
Cheap and fine black Frock Coats,
Cheap and fine Cassimere Business Coats,
Cheap and fine Cassimere Pants,
Cheap and nice Vestings,

Contained in this extensive establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect. The improvements made in the manufacturing of clothing, together with the profusion of garments, are such that any man (unless, indeed, he is a natural deformity) can be fitted to the nicety of a sixteenth of an inch, and as regards price EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York. For instance:

The finest custom-made dress Frock Coats from.....$14 to $20
Super black and fancy cloth Frock Coats.....$10 to $14
Handsome cloth Frocks, well made and trimmed.....$5 50 to $10
Over 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats.....$3 50 to $10
A large variety of Spring Raglans, from...$5 50 to $14
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats.....$6 to $15
Rich moire antique silk Vests (new style).....$2 50
An endless variety affancy Cassimere Pants $1 50 to $6
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

DEATH VISITS ALL.

But it visits some sooner than others. Those who have the consumption, who have the scrofula, or rheumatism, palsy, heart complaints and liver diseases, need not die earlier than other people, for these maladies are not necessarily fatal. But they do, because they trust themselves to the hands of quacks and of those better educated physicians who have less exoneleecc, and so kill when they attempt to cure. One thing is certain—death never visits those consumptive, rheumatic, and scrofulous and other patients who take ANDREAS' Liquid Iodine ar pure Iodine Water That medicine cures all who take it. It never fails. It is the most extraordinary and effectual medicine known, and is sold at $1 a bottle by ANDREW & FOSDICK, No. 2 2-av., and No. 882 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn; and all druggists.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NO MISTAKE—With one of KNOX's superfine Hats upon your head you will never be taken for anything but a gentleman—a gentleman of exceedingly good taste. KNOX's Hats are famous throughout the country for their beauty and excellence. Man come from all the neighboring cities to procure them. They are admired for their elegance and finish, as well as for their superior wearing qualities. KNOX's Depot is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ MANSON'S INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE "is the one thing needful" in the various disorders which children are subject to while teething, such as acidity of the stomach producing diarrhœa, rejection of the food, fits of crying, convulsions, &c. Wholesale by WM. MANSON, No. 57 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Retail by all druggists in the United States and British Provinces.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ The use of Brandreth's Pills will insure health, because they take all impure matters out of the blood, and the body is not weakened, but strengthened by their operation, for these valuable Pills do not force, but they assist nature, and are not opposed to, but harmonize with her. Sold at No 43 Canal-street, at No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Derived from the flowers of a land where PONCE DE LEON and DE SOTO sought for the fountain of eternal youth, this enfranchising perfume is worthy of its origin. It is Nature's perfumery, but, unlike the flowers, its fragrance survives through all seasons. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & CO., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Life-boats are not more necessary at sea than this life medicine. The exemption from scurvy, and other scorbutic affections of the late exploring expeditions, is attributable to the antiseptic action of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is the only fluid which contains electro magnetism. Pain cannot exist where it is applied; nor can diseases be communicated where its odor exists. Sold by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-st., East side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great drama of "Katrael, the Scout" continues to fill this house nightly. It is to be performed again this evening, together with the laughable pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and the beautiful Irish drama of "Nora Creina."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ F. DERBY & COMPANY, importing tailors, of Park-place, will remove after the 1st of May, 1857, to the newly-arranged Government building, No. 57 Welker-street, second street below Canal-street, and west of Broadway.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,

J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
AT RANKIN'S,
No. 98 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton-street.
AMBEROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS—convenient for those occupied down town.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton street.
AMBEROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS—convenient for those occupied down town.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton-street.
AMBEROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS—convenient for those occupied down town.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART.
HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
AMBEROTYPES.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

A unique application of the art, surpassing in effect, of unusual size, and presenting the combined advantages of painting and finish with the truth of the camera. To be procured at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ TO PERFUME THE BREATH.—Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale at No. 231 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Burglary.

On Wednesday night a shoe-store on Fulton-avenue, near Clinton, was entered by burglars, who carried away $100 worth of property.

☞ The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, at their last meeting, voted to make delegates to the Convention to be held in Virginia of all members who should go.

NEW-JERSEY.

Democratic Jollification.

The Democrats of Jersey City got up a procession, with music and banners, last evening, in which a considerable number of men and boys joined, in honor of the Democratic victory achieved on Tuesday last. The procession paraded the streets, and called upon several of the prominent successful candidates.

Stabbing Case.

A young man named FALLOW was stabbed during a row in Morgan-street, Jersey City, on Monday night, by a man named PATRICK KILKARNY, and now lies in a critical condition. A warrant was issued yesterday by Recorder BEDFORD for the arrest of the accused.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 16.

$2,000 Missouri 6s, 6s...	84	100 Hud. River RR.	b45 26
5,000 " do...	84½	50 do...	26
5,000 Cal. State 7s, '75.	50½	100 do...	s60 25⅛
1,000 do...	50¼	300 Reading Railroad...	86⅜
2,000 Erie R. Bds. '75..	90	300 do...	s60 87½
1,000 Hd. Riv. R. 1st m.	97½	500 do...	s60 80⅝
4,000 Hd. Riv. R 2d m.	86⅜	200 do...	s3 80⅝
6,500 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	83 99½	300 do...	s60 80¾
500 do...	99¾	2000 do...	s3 80⅝
126 Phenix Bank...	109½	500 do...	b30 80⅞
8 Bank of Commerce.	108¼	100 do...	s4 80¾
58 Bank Com. Scrip...	104¾	200 do...	b60 81
7 Park Bank...	108	45 Panama Railroad..	93½
70 Fulton Bank...	145	400 Ill. Cen. RR....	s60 180⅜
10 Park Ins. Co...	106	250 do...	s3 181½
100 O. Life & T. Co.	s3m 95	10 C. & Pitts. R. R....	82¾
50 do...	97	100 do...	83⅞
10 Penn. Coal Co....	93	400 do...	83
300 do...	s60 93	10 Mich. Cen. R. R....	94¾
50 do...	93	50 do...	95
200 Cum. Coal Co...	s60 18	130 M. S. & N. I. RR.	opg 70
81 Pacific M. S. Co....	74	100 do...	b30 70⅜
5 N. Y. Cen. R. R....	88¾	44 Cle. Col. & Cin. RR.	103¾
150 do...	s20 88½	200 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s60 102
200 do...	b3 88¾	50 do...	102¼
100 do...	b30 88¾	100 Cle. & To. R. R..	b10 73¾
1000 do...	s3 88¾	500 do...	b3 73¾
100 do...	b30 88¾	600 do...	c 73¾
100 Erie RR....	b30 48	200 do...	s10 73¾
1800 do...	opg 48	200 do...	b60 74
100 do...	s60 47¾	700 do...	73¼
100 do...	p&c 47½	100 do...	s10 73
50 do...	b60 48¼	50 Mil. & Miss. RR....	73½
885 do...	47¾	27 Chi & R. I. R....	94¾
100 do...	s60 47¾	130 do...	93¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri St. 6s..	84	250 Reading R. R....	79¾
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs....	99½	200 do...	79⅝
20 Penn. Coal Co...	93	100 do...	s30 79¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co....	17¾	300 do...	b30 80
400 N. Y. Cent. R....	87¾	1600 do...	b3 80
300 do...	87¼	1800 do...	s8 80
200 do...	s3 87¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R....	s3 72
100 do...	b60 87¾	100 do...	s10 72
250 do...	87¾	200 do...	73¼
200 do...	b60 87¾	600 do...	b60 73¾
100 Hudson Riv. R....	35	100 do...	73⅝
100 do...	b60 25⅝	350 M. S. & N. Is. R.	opg 69
100 Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 102¾	500 do...	s30 68¾
100 Erie R. R....	opg 46¾	70 do...	b60 70
300 do...	46¾	100 do...	b60 69¾
300 do...	s60 48	130 Panama R. R....	s30 92
610 do...	opg 48¾	250 do...	93
260 do...	b60 46¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	s60 53
100 do...	46¾	100 do...	s3 52
200 La Cr. & Mil. R....	78½	200 do...	b60 53
50 do...	s60 78	200 do...	b60 54¾
100 Chi. & R. I. R....	98	100 Del. Lack. & W. R.	52

THURSDAY, April 16—P. M.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, April 4, (taking the trip of the *Persia*, detained at Liverpool for repairs,) arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A brief summary of her news was telegraphed from Sandy Hook, and was known in Wall-street about 1 o'clock. The most important financial item is the sudden advance in the rate of discount at the Bank of England to 6½ ₱ cent. This change was ordered by the Court of Directors on Thursday, April 2, in consequence of the drain of Bullion for various quarters; which, in the absence of receipts from Australia—about $3,750,000 being overdue—had brought the reserve below ten millions sterling, or $50,000,000. This step, though unexpected, caused comparatively but little disturbance to the Funds, the whole decline, for money, being from 93¾ to 93⅛@⅜, the quotation leaving off the same as by the *Niagara* of the 28th March. At the same time, in connection with the continued active request for money, the change had induced a feeling of caution in trade as well as financial circles, while the propriety of the movement by the Bank Direction, under all the circumstances, was rather commended than questioned. At Liverpool, Cotton was steady at previous prices; the sales of the week, being almost wholly to the trade, amounted to 53,000 bales. The Grain and Flour market, for American descriptions had assumed considerable firmness, though the actual business done at the latest semi-weekly market day, Friday, April 3, was less than on the previous Tuesday. Provisions are all quoted firm, and the supplies of American Beef and Pork light. Bacon met an increasing demand; the arrivals liberal. Lard, 71e. 6d.@71s. the ton. Tallow in good request. The London market for Sugars had a further upward tendency. Very large transactions at private sale at 6d.@1s. ₱ cwt. advance. Coffee was also dearer. The American Stock quotations are not essentially different from the previous reports. Messrs. BELL & SONS repeat the same quotations. Messrs. BARING say the movement is unimportant. Messrs. BENSON & Co. report sales of Illinois Construction Bonds at 90¾; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 72@71, and Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage, 88½. No business of importance in State Stocks. The shares of the Illinois Central are quoted 32@34 premium. Erie 3d Mortgage held for 86; Convertibles of 1871 for 78, and Ohio and Pennsylvania Incomes 71. New-York Central Shares, 88@85; Six ₱ cents., 88; and Seven ₱ cents., 95 ₱ cent. Among the passengers by the *Arabia* are Mr. LAMSON, of GEORGE PEABODY & Co., London, and Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, of this City. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks, writes from London:

"Since our advices of the 27th ultimo there has been a dull market for public Securities, influenced by the constant withdrawal of bullion from the Bank. The Directors yesterday raised the rate of discount and advances on Stocks to 6½ ₱ cent. It is remarkable how slightly this has affected Consols, which close at 93½@¾ for Money, and 93¾@⅞ for the new account, May 7.

In the early part of the week just elapsed there were some large purchases of Illinois Central Shares at from 34@35 premium; they yesterday were done at 33 premium on the lower quotations from New-York. Construction Bonds were in firm demand at 90¾@91, but since yesterday are not inquired for. The general market for American Securities is dull. We note, however, some small transactions in New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. and 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, and in Pennsylvania First Mortgage Bonds. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds have declined to 71. The continued absence of any official report is causing a great want of confidence amongst the holders of the various Securities of this important Company."

In our own market, to-day, the Street demand for Money is again very light, while the offering is extremely liberal on temporary loans at 7 ₱ cent. The light demand from the Stock Brokers is the more remarkable, as the only business at the Stock Exchange, throughout the week, has been large and quite animated. Much of it, however, is on contracts ahead, and a good portion of it in Stocks, the transfers of which are temporarily closed. Discounts on prime paper are readily had on the Street, when declined at Bank, or of longer date than Bank practice, at 8½@9 ₱ cent. There is no movement in Exchange since the sailing of the *Asia*. The news to-day is calculated to increase the value of sight or short-sight sterling, without materially influencing 60-day bills, which are still called 109½@109¾ ₱ cent. The next English steamer is the *Niagara*, from Boston on Wednesday. The *Washington*, for Bremen, sails from this port on Saturday. The Sub-Treasury balance fell below fifteen millions to-day. The receipts of the day were $122,586; disbursements, $197,616; balance, $14,941,550.

In Stocks, the transactions of the day, including the Street calls after the news by the *Arabia*, were over 30,000 shares. The market showed much firmness at the early session of the Brokers, and an advance of ¼@½ ₱ cent. was had on several descriptions on the closing rates of Wednesday. But after the first intimations of the English news, with the usual mercurial and *Bearish* spirit of the Street, there was a general rush to sell, and the extreme decline at one time was equal to ¾@1, and on Erie 1¾ ₱ cent., from which point there was quite a decided reaction, the general list leaving off steady. The prominent fluctuations were

New-York and Erie	48@47¾@48¼@48¾
New-York Central	88¾@88¼@87¾@87½
Cleveland and Toledo	73¼@73@73@73¾.
Southern Michigan	70@69@69¾.
Panama	93@93@93¾
Reading	80½@80¾@79

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1741 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE POLITICAL CURTAIN.

The Washington Edition—Clouds Past and Gathering.

[Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 16, 1857.

Before commencing a second letter, allow me, in the good fellowship, to advise the respected Father and Grand Warrior of the Tammany Sentence to be a little more careful of their money. The anxiety they evince as to the subject may be flattering, and their offer to stake money shows that they have great reliance on their own critical judgment; but bets of the kind herein referred to never lead to any good, and might by possibility provoke more than a little bloodshed. And now to business.

MR. BUCHANAN AND "ALDERMAN WOOD."

Not belonging to that new style of historians who draw on imagination for history, and make fact of every calumnious fungicus, truth compels me to admit that the Mayor's triumphal entry into Washington, duly chronicled in my last, was followed by a precipitate and disgraceful flight on the very morning of the appearance of my letter—Messrs. SMALL & TUOMEY dispatching the telegraph to his Honor's coachman to have his Honor's carriage in readiness at the Jersey City depot. This coincidence may seem strange to the curious inquirer—as may also the fact that his Honor then holding a council at WILLARD'S, and first got news of his utter repudiation by Mr. BUCHANAN at that very hour, on the Sunday previous to the New-York appointments, when I sat down to make my memoranda for your benefit. Mr. BUCHANAN has a curious turn of the neck, and a curious way of looking obliquely from under the corner of his half-closed eyes, but all his obliquities, mental, physical and political, seem concentrated when his Honor's name is mentioned; and, in spite of all that can be said or remonstrated, he will insist on alluding to his Honor as "Alderman Wood," and contrasting Alderman Wood with Alderman LIMAY—a mistake which some ill-natured people have supposed to be not altogether unintentional.

THE SUNDAY COUNCIL IN WASHINGTON.

Bear with me a few moments while I sketch that Sunday Council; it is dead and gone, to be sure, but its effects are still vital in our City politics, and the designs then and there enunciated are the designs of to-day. WILSON SMALL was there; he and Mr. MICHAEL TUOMEY, Commissary of the Liquor Department in his Honor's Staff, had been down that morning to inspect the Washington Post-office, with a view to introducing all the latest improvements from the capital into our New York establishment, when Mr. SMALL assumed the control. Messrs. TUOMEY and SAM BRADHURST were there, as also Mr. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, Jr., his Honors candidate for District-Attorney, ISAAC BELL, Jr., with "documents from leading New-York merchants" in favor of TOWNSEND for Collector, and Mr. WM. J. BRISLEY, formerly Alderman of the Ninth Ward, whose peculiar accentuation of the word "sour," as the qualifying adjective after "Brandy" excited a good deal of laughter at WILLARD'S bar, where "Brandy Syrups" was the general request.

This council assembled at 11 o'clock A. M., that memorable Sabbath morning, and at noon precisely (just as I sat down to write) the scouts came in with positive information that his Honor was completely [illegible]—Mr. BUCHANAN declaring that if "Alderman Wood would be kind enough to look after our Federal affairs, he (Mr. B.) would endeavor to do without his valuable and disinterested advice in matters of State." There was also a hint about those two letters from Wheatland, which his Honor had traded on as political capital during the past election; but that story is so good that we must reserve it for a separate paragraph. When the scouts had delivered their message, his Honor rose and paced the room in visible agitation, using expletives still legally finable under the blue-nose laws, and exclaiming—"I wish to God I had remained on my own dung hill! I can never get over the disgrace of having come to Washington for such a result as this." After this his ideas of Mr. B. underwent a sudden change for the worse, and the late god of his political idolatry fell so low that he wound up a long string of expletives (omitted as a matter of taste) by declaring that he "would not walk on the same side of the street" with a certain elderly bachelor who has the peculiarity, as regards our city, of confounding the potential mayor with the aldermen of his nomination and appointment. Should any one doubt the exact verity of this scene and language, we refer them to Mr. SAM BRADHURST, who, along with some others, was disgusted, and leaving his Honor's council, went elsewhere and formed a council of their own.

HIS HONOR'S PLAN TO RECOVER LOST GROUND.

Prompt to recover his disaster, the Mayor now unfolded a plan, afterwards perfected in New-York, by which all his losses, he said, could be retrieved. He would gain Mr. HART's support by pretending that he had signed no letter for any other candidate, and, in fact, that Mr. HART's appointment was made at his special solicitation, and as a personal favor from the Executive. He confessed he could do nothing with Mr. SCHELL—the head of his "natural enemies," as he calls the Hards—directly; but he knew that ENOCH CROSWELL has a mania for intrigue and combination—a thirst for stratagem and the spoils; and as CROSWELL and MATHER were SCHELL's next friends at Washington, he hoped by playing on the former to pocket a good share of the Custom-House appointments for his followers. "CROSWELL and I have made it all up," he said; "you see CROSWELL's old regency experience makes him death on combinations, and I've persuaded him that the welfare of the party will depend upon our union. I will be enabled to excite his most serious apprehensions of a league between SANDERS, HART and SICKLES. I know CROSWELL well—quick as a fox at the scent, and he jumps at a sound. SCHELL must not be driven with too firm a bit, you see, but, between us, must be made to believe that I am dead, and that he can inherit my power; we can thus manage him, and, since CROSWELL's on my side, you may say that I hold the Collectorship." A faint gleam of hope illumined the desponding faces at the Council Board, and then it was that his Honor sat down and wrote that particular letter to the President, on the subject of the New-York appointments, which BRISLEY and Sancho Panza SMALL endeavored, with tears in their eyes, to deter him from sending. But his Honor's blood was up, and the letter was written and sealed, though not delivered till next morning, about an hour after his Honor's departure. Before leaving Washington, however, he had a grand row with Mr. BUCHANAN, for having signed IKE FOWLER's recommendation; and, if we were at liberty to relate his conversation with a certain *quiet* gentleman who traveled back with him in the cars, and who, his Honor may remember, exhibited extreme surprise on seeing a copy of your paper, of that date, at Camden—if that conversation were not sacred, what a laugh the report of it would raise around the City.

COUNCIL IN NEW-YORK—HIS HONOR "DINE" FOR THE GOOD OF HIS PARTY.

On arriving in New York the whole grand conspiracy was found to be disorganized, and another council was held, at which the ever-faithful SMALL, JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, BELL, TOWNSEND, Judge RUSSELL, and three others (names reserved by request) assisted. Threatened from Albany, and utterly routed at Washington, it was lugubriously resolved, *nem. con.*, that his Honor must die the death if he hoped to live; and that the only chance of weathering the storm was to lower all sail, cut away the masts, (reserving timber for a jury-rig,) and pretend to have abandoned the helm forever. MIKE TUOMEY came in during the debate, and it was then, and in answer to his useful question, that our Municipal Chief first unfolded his plan for the "management" of the resisting Sachems. "You know JOHN KELLY is honest," he said, giving a knowing wink, "and can't be engaged in any scheme of deception; but it would better him if I concealed my hand in the matter, and let him take all the credit for having restored the party to harmony. We cannot break the seven sachems as they are, but we can bring them," continued his Honor, placing the fore finger of his right hand in the palm of the left, and shutting down the fingers of the latter, "then, gentlemen, I have them there! KELLY will call PURDY the 'old War-Horse,' and promise him the Mayoralty under the new Charter; and as for DUNCAN, he's after the Deputy Collectorship, which KELLY can either give or promise him."

THE DEAD MAYOR IS LAPPED UP IN A PALMER VEIN AND POTOSI WINDING SHEET.

The line of policy thus decided on, his Honor and Judge RUSSELL hurried across to a certain corner-house in Nassau-street (not corner of Beekman

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1741 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

where is issued a certain veracious print, over whose editorial columns, the Judge boasts unlimited sway. The Mayor then dictated a veracious announcement of his own decease, accompanied with many regrets for the loss of such ability and integrity at such a crisis of our municipal affairs: and to make the matter of the death more certain, our "historical" cotemporary suggested of his own accord that the dead man should take a trip to Babylon, Jerusalem, Jericho and other abandoned cities, to see if he could find any city more abandoned than the one he had forsaken for its sins. That article finished, His Honor went home, and took a powerful narcotic. Next morning he was as dead to all appearance as any mackerel ever barrelled: and Doctors KENNEDY, FREMONT, MARSH, DELAVAN DUNLAP and others, being called in to the *post mortem*, declared him really "a corpse:" even PETER B. SWEENEY examined his hands, and feet, and pronounced them perfectly cold—an exclamation which came near waking up the Mayor, who has since confessed that he could scarcely keep down the chuckle which threatened to agitate the counterpane. PURDY then chaunted the burial service, touching tenderly on the frailties of the dead, and those two letters from Wheatland in particular: and under cover of this "fictitious funeral," the programme of the seven Sachems was altered, and ELIJAH (F.) was seized up from the embraces of the seven-man league in the New York Hotel to the seventh heaven of a prospective mayoralty.

MR SCHELL IS HOCUSSED BY JOHN C. MATHER.

Finding that the "Old War Horse" had been too many for him, his Honor determined to hocus SCHELL by a poisonous draught, which JOHN C. MATHER was selected to administer—the poison consisting of the revival of all SCHELL's bygone political animosities; it, therefore, became MATHER's duty to present to the excited imagination of the new Collector terrible visions of a domestic "Ostend Conference," between SICKLES, SAUNDERS, HALE, DEAN RICHMOND, LUCLOW, CAGGER (not Codger) and the Sixts throughout the State; and the seven Sachems were represented as subterraneous conspirators, concocting a hell broth, (like that made by the witches in "Macbeth,") instead of preparing oil and spikenard for the gaping wounds of the party. In vain was it demonstrated to Mr. SCHELL that the Seven had been his earliest, firmest, staunchest friends, and that it was they who had broken down the Wilson Small Committee, who were prepared (under Wood's directions) to have denounced and resisted his (Mr. SCHELL's) appointment "as a curse to the party;" in vain was it remonstrated that he was disgracing a long life of political purity by an allegiance with Mr. PURDY's "Pirate Chief;" his "Dutch" was up—no arguments could reach him; and thus was accomplished, through the procuration of JOHN C. MATHER, of immortal impeachment memory, the most unfortunate act of political prostitution that ever was allowed to throw discredit on the closing career of so quiet, so eminent, so virtuous and so entirely respectable a citizen. The particulars of the arrangements, supposed to have been made while the "subject" was under the influence of the poisonous draught, must be reserved for another letter—when the results of the Westchester and Chinese caucuses shall have transpired.

NAPOLEON'S OWN ACCOUNT OF AUSTERLITZ.

At least so thought his Honor, but we shall see, as events proceed, whether the old Napoleon of "the unterrified" was really circumvented. Down to this time all efforts had failed to get the Wilson Small Committee pledged to the movement of the seven Sachems for reform; only four Wards of the Twenty-two in their Committee having appointed Inspectors. The old "war horse" ruefully contemplated the failure of this portion of the programme; and as he pondered it within the shades of the big wigwam, fifty-three thousand eight hundred and seven additional wrinkles puckered the seamed and knotted features of his venerable, but rather india-rubbery face. The idea presented by JOHN KELLY, of a Convention made up of delegates, selected equally from the Savage and Small Committees, with umpires selected by the Sachems, committed *both* sides to the movement, and gave the control to the Seven. The proposal really tickled his veteran ribs almost to death; but to hamboozle the outsiders, and to lull his Honor in false security, he pretended to be "acting independently," and so grandly did he manage his game, that the enemy did not know of the military manœuvre until they found themselves hood-winked, surrounded and taken prisoners, with arms in their hands. This is "Napoleon's" own account of his latest Austerlitz, and thus the Wilson Small Committee, having appointed delegates for every Ward, they stand before the community—with their blood on their own hands—a memorable instance of political suicide!

WHAT HIS HONOR HOPED TO GAIN BY MESMERIZING PURDY.

By the Kelly-Purdy change of programme, his Honor hoped to get control of the Tammany Society and wipe out all previous action of the hostile seven. He was very busy getting up opposition tickets amongst all other parties, and expected to create divisions in the Hard Shell camp through ULYSSES D FRENCH, Commissioner of Jurors—concerning whom he boasts of holding important secrets—JARED W. BELL, of the *News*, who has been mesmerized by GEO. F. THOMPSON, his Honor's Aide de-Camp at Washington, and JOSEPH COENELL, our present Deputy Sheriff, whom he has dazzled by the promise of a prospective Shrievalty. By securing the new Council of Sachems, he could give omnipotence to the Wilson-Small Committee; and through this organization, if once recognized as the voice of the Party, he could dominate SCHELL with as firm a bit as he might please to use—yea, a curb-chain and snaffle, if necessary—or have him *removed* if utterly refractory. CROSWELL understands this manœuvre well enough; but has been quieted by Wood's remark that "even if SMALL's Committee *be* restored, it will be no longer mine. SCHELL can make it do whatever suits him by the golden coercion of his Custom House appointments" But Messrs. DILLON, SWEENY, SAVAGE, and the other "Hards-of-Principle," seem to imagine that the experiment would be a dangerous one, and its result is likely to confirm their views.

THE STORY OF THOSE WHEATLAND LETTERS—HOW THE "UNTERRIFIED" WERE SCARED.

Give me a minute's space for the story of those Wheatland documents—a story which was *the* story that settled Mr. BUCHANAN's opinion of "Alderman Wood." A poor Irishman, acquainted with the present Executive, had got injured in some manner, and wrote to Wheatland for relief. Mr. BUCHANAN, liberally inclined, but hurried with the press of the election, wrote to the man to call on Mr. SICKLES, and to SICKLES to give him such relief as might seem needed. His Honor heard of this, and at once took a deep interest in the sufferer. "Give me BUCHANAN's letter," he said, "and on that I'll raise a subscription that shall amount to something." The letter was, accordingly, transferred—a subscription raised—a fleming account of the affair sent to Wheatland, stating what "a pride and pleasure" it was to his Honor to "have the happiness of assisting a really worthy man, and one of Mr. BUCHANAN's friends." The expected answer came—a formal letter, thanking "FERNANDO WOOD, Esq.," for his "good opinion," "deep interest," and so forth; and on the strength of these two letters, one to himself and one to Hon. DAN. SICKLES, our adroitest master of deception terrified all obstreperous opponents, and these were the letters that he flourished in his hand when stating, at a meeting of the Finance Committee in Tammany Hall, (when FOWLER refused to turn over the $1,700 collected in the Post-Office, to meet the deficit of $5,000 for printing,) that "from the day and hour of JAMES BUCHANAN's elevation, as they might all see for themselves by the letters which he then held in his hand, he would be in a position to punish all such insubordinacy and force the recusants either to submit or lose their heads." For further amusing particulars of this matter refer to Ex-Senator MCMURRAY, (now expecting to go Minister to the Hague,) who was one of the earliest and most frightened victims of this grand confidence policy. And now to return to my subject:

LIFE WON BY DEATH—CAPTAIN WHITTER AND OTHER MACHINATIONS.

While his Honor's loudly-trumpeted death was giving him back all the life he wanted, to be dangerous again, the plan was conceived of making the Police a unit in his favor, and handling the department over in this condition to the new Police Commissioners. Judge RUSSELL and the Mayor held a Board (!) and decapitated the few remaining officers still retained, to give some semblance of impartiality: Mr. MATSELL was also induced to place his resignation at his Honor's disposal, and this vacancy was to be filled by the appointment of Capt. WHITTER of the Twenty-second Ward—one of the most supple, and perhaps the most unscrupulous partizans that the Mayor has in the force. This is the same WHITTER who encouraged the gutting and sacking of the house of GEORGE DAVIS, where an Anti-Wood meeting was advertised to come off—the Captain remarking, as proved in Court, that "it would be a shame to allow any opposition to his Honor in his Honor's own Ward."

Several policemen and one Dr. O'TOOLE, as officer-holder along with SIR IRVING in SMALL's department headed the outrageous riot; and the captain, to show his appreciation of their motives, neither reported the affair to the Chief, nor would report the policeman complained of to the Board. Dr. O'TOOLE, however, was arrested by the Recorder and held to bail in $1,000, but the charge has been since let drop, and the Doctor still roams that uptown Ward, as free as were the freest and most easy of his ancestors since the days of St. Lawrence O'TOOLE, first cousin to the great King Fion of that name. Can the Recorder throw any light upon this mystery? It surely occurred subsequent to his quarrel with the party most interested in its suppression. Judge RUSSELL declares that he "cannot ruin himself" by consenting to WHITTER's appointment; but his HONOR and the "Historian" between them can pretty much coerce the Judge into doing whatever they please; and thereby, and in connection with the late removals and appointments, hangs a most astonishing tale which will be wagged in the public face the very day after the new Police Bill gets fairly into operation. FISHER WEEKS must have got some hint of this, for in no other way can his conduct be accounted for.

ROW BETWEEN HIS HONOR AND THE RECORDER—MONEY LEVIED ON POLICE.

Speaking of the row between his Honor and the Recorder, it arose in the first place from the latter's resisting on the appointment of Capt. TUOMY, of the Nineteenth Ward, complicated by a breach of faith on his Honor's part, as to a certain *carte blanche* for the operation of the police guillotine, signed by Mr. SMITH, in return for a promise of the Mayoralty, when his Honor was aspiring to be, and confident of being, Governor—a scheme for the disappointment of which may the ashes of LORENZO B. SHEPARD rest in peace! SMITH signed a power of attorney before leaving town, enabling his Honor (?) to vote for him by proxy at the Board—thus overruling Judge CARDOZO's vote, and making Wood a veritable autocrat. It was under this, and contrary to a verbal stipulation that no police captains should be meddled with until the Recorder's return, that the Mayor coerced CAPRON, by the promise of some minor appointments, to remove Captains WALLING and HANNIGAN, of the Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards—two officers, strange to say, against whom no charges had ever been made, replacing them with Messrs. JOYCE and WIKOFF, who have since evinced their gratitude in many practical forms.

Then followed the grand banquet to all the Captains at his Honor's house out of town; and next morning, at muster roll, these "favored guests" produced each a subscription-paper for the expenses of their entertainer's reelection—his Honor having lost the Governorship, and therefore breaking his promises to J. M. SMITH, ex-Congressman TWEED and Mr. GREENE, President of the Board of Education, to each and all of whom he had solemnly sworn to "give" the derelict Mayoralty—we citizens, of course, having nothing to do but to vote as his Honor's Nominating Committee should appoint. The Captains subscribed from $15 to $25 a-piece; and the men had to follow suit in order to save themselves from a "black mark" on his Honor's list. A complaint, no matter how trivial, was equivalent to a dismissal of any officer so "made a note of"—and complaints against these became wonderfully and curiously frequent. One recusant in the Second Ward, was kept on duty for twenty four consecutive hours, to open his eyes to the ingratitude and want of appreciation displayed in his refusal; others were eliminated and weeded out by a more summary process, and the upshot of that *al fresco* entertainment was, that between $8,500 and $10,000 were collected within a week, (Capt. WHITTER's contribution being peculiarly heavy) and the Mayor, receiving money from his creatures, became bound on his Honor's honor to support them.

EMIGRANT RUNNERS AND TICKET SWINDLERS—MONEY LEVIED ON OTHER PARTIES.

But the Police were not *alone* in their submission to this tax, as we shall now make a note of two specimen circumstances, giving a further insight into the sources from which the party funds have been drawn. Justice CONOLLY about ten days ago applied to the Mayor for policemen to stand before the doors of the emigrant running and swindling offices—so ably exposed in your paper—for the purpose of enforcing verbally your printed and published caution. But his Honor who leans to the journalistic side of Parker Vein and Potosi, either did not wish to let your influence or public opinion be felt, or may have feared that the runners and emigrant shoulder-hitters, knew a good deal too much about that "Traveling Committee of five hundred," who, at last election, contested by the multiplicity of their votes, in all Wards where the Inspectors were safe, the laurels won by the swords of the three hundred at Thermopylæ. From whatever reason, certain only is it, that he refused Justice CONOLLY's request with an angry caution to beware of interference with the most active and trustworthy politicians of the City; and so, as the runners have been let alone, we must fall back on our friend JOHN EGAN, of the Nineteenth Ward, who knows all about the said Five Hundred and their connection with the "snow-flakes"—and who has grown so angry of late at a certain disappointment that he threatens to speak right out in meeting. You will remember, also, that when the ruffians, PETTY and HANLEY, had been given the wink by his Honor's sergeant-nephew, that the Recorder had issued his warrant against them for their murderous assaults on all citizens who attempted to approach the polls of the First Ward with any other than "the right Mayoralty ticket" in their hands,—on that occasion, the Mayor flinging all pretence of law to the winds, allowed the ruffians to go at large again and return to their work on no other valid security or main prize than JOHN E. ENRIGHT's "word of honor" for their appearance when called for. As this ENRIGHT is and has been for years the most notorious ticket and policy swindler in the City, the Sheriff entertains some not unjustifiable fears that the forfeited recognizances (PETTY and HANLEY having of course absconded to spend the earnings of that day in security) may be difficult of collection.

BOOZING KENS AND BROTHELS—MONEY AND INFLUENCE BOTH.

That case will do for the emigrant runners and swindlers;—now turn to another class. A reprobate called DAWSON keeps a brothel and boozing ken, both of the worst description, and in the Fourth Ward; he is an active politician on "the right side," and has been complained of more frequently than any other villian of his class. SMITH held him in $1,000 on one of these charges—all previous complaints having been mysteriously quashed—and sent for policemen in the neighborhood to obtain further evidence against the house, but he might as well have asked the bleating lambs that browsed

"Upon the dewy herbage of Hermon's Holy Hill,"

for their graminiverous ideas of the internal politica economy of Borrah-boolah-gah. The police of the Ward became suddenly seized with the profoundest silence and ignorance; and when another charge against this DAWSON, for having nearly murdered a man with a slung-shot, was brought up before the City Judge—that luminous authority who condemned two non-political citizens to States Prison, for having attempted to rob a man of sixpence who had not one, and knocking the said man down when he was too drunk to stand—the City Judge, I say, in that summary fashion, praised by the *Herald* as "practical justice," interrupted the proceedings to discharge the man, and say we would'nt believe one word that the (uncontradicted) had sworn against him. DAWSON now boasts that he "don't care a d—n for the complaint-charge," as he will postpone it until he can get before the same magistrate, and then, he hopes that his political "faith" may save him. Keep your eye on the case, and bear in mind that a policeman of the Ward called on complainant's attorney, and stated that he (the policeman) could get $100 the day the case was dismissed—thereby intending to imply, as said attorney thinks, "how much might not you get for allowing the affair to drop?"

WHAT HIS HONOR DOES FOR THE POLICE WHO DO SO MUCH FOR HIM.

Take another case—or one or two of them of a different class, and let them be read as a commentary on the new Police Bill. A herculean policeman and machiavellian politician called Duffy, of the Fourth Ward, was dismissed for habitual drunkenness after a stock of complaints had been on file against him. About a month ago, a man came before the Recorder with his head all bloody and bandaged—the parts bended the outrageous riot; and the captain, to show its

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

Investigation as to the alleged Marriage of Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham—Proceedings before the Surrogate.

FRIDAY, April 17.

The case against the claimant was resumed this morning in presence of an undiminished audience.

Mr. Samuel W. Parmlee was cross-examined at considerable length and with great minuteness, by the counsel for the claimant. In reply to Mr. Clinton's interrogatories, he stated that he had known Dr. Burdell by sight for, he thought, more than the last fifteen years, and had been on speaking terms with him, so far as to speak to him whenever they accidentally met; but he had never visited him, nor had he (the deceased) ever visited the witness; in fact, he (Dr. Parmlee) had the strong est prejudices against the man always, and had no respect for him whatever; for several years before Dr Burdell moved to Bond-street, and during the three or four years that he resided there the witness was on speaking terms with him, and met him frequently both on the street and at other places, for instance, at meetings of the Medical Society—but never particularly noticed his carriage or manner within doors; witness took him and saluted him almost daily during the past year; so far as he observed, the color of Dr. Burdell's whiskers during the past year was decidedly grey; he considered black, but somewhat grey; he noticed no change in them except when he saw the corpse; the beard was then black; he could not say that he has noticed whether the deceased had side whiskers during the last year or not; he had seen him both with and without them; neither could he say positively as to whether he had moustaches, though he knew he had at the time of his death; all witness knew about was as to the hair about the face; never considered that he (the deceased) dressed very much, but he was round-shouldered; thought he never saw him hold his head very low, save on one occasion, and that was an unusual occasion; it was the morning before his death, and his head was so low that when the witness recognised him and addressed him he did not observe him; witness thought, however, that the deceased naturally inclined a little forward.

He generally walked as if he was out on some business and anxious to get along as fast as he could; witness generally met him in the morning before eight o'clock, and in the afternoon after four; they frequently met between four o'clock and ten, when out on the evening; during the inquest witness was out and in Bond-street No. 31 Bond street frequently; he thought he had been out and in every day, but not to remain long at a time after the second or third day; witness did not meet Mr. Marvine and accompanied him to the house, he engaged in conversation with that gentleman previous to leaving the house No. 31 Bond-street; Mr. Marvine told the other the reason for his wish to see Burdell, and after waiting some time for the Coroner's Deputy, who was to go with them, they eventually departed under the escort of that officer, and he (the Deputy) with others walked on and left Mr. Marvine and witness behind, somewhere in the Bowery; Mr. Marvine had with him an acquaintance whom he addressed as Judge, and whose name witness believed (when mentioned to him by counsel) was Bowen.

Witness thought it barely possible for him to misremember any of the conversation between Mr. Marvine and himself on that occasion; he thought he had a very distinct recollection of it, because it was upon what Mr. Marvine had said that he depended; Mr. Marvine's remarks were addressed both to witness and the Judge, and witness thought he meant to be heard alsomuch by the one as by the other; in reference to the distance at which from the second story, front room, of his house No. 30 Bond street, he could see and recognise a person in the front room of the third story of the house No. 31 Bond-street, witness thought he could see a person very discinctly at the distance of one foot from the window of the latter house, and if he were examining an individual whose appearance he was familiar with, he could recognise him at the distance of two feet from the window; he believed that the stories of his house, (No. 30 Bond-street,) were at least two feet higher than the stories of the house No. 31 Bond; it was not his custom to look into his neighbor's bedroom to see children whom he was unacquainted, and he thought that, if it were proper, he could give a good reason why he did take an interest in them in this instance.

Before the witness being pressed by the counsel as to his reason for so taking such interest in little boys, became so affected, from the memory of some domestic calamity, that he was obliged to turn from the audience to conceal his tears, and sobbed heavily. Many of the persons present were so touched with the affecting picture the witness at that moment presented, as to join him in giving full expression. The counsel apologised, however, and when the witness had sufficiently recovered, resumed his examination.

Mr. Bixbee then produced his book of appointments, from which it appeared that he had an appointment for 4, P. M., on the 28th of October. He had generally left town at 3 o'clock in order to catch the train which left at half-past three, and he generally took 20 minutes to go from his house to the train. He never made an appointment for 5 o'clock (unless it was one which he knew he could dispose of in one or two minutes), without he wanted to go home in that train; on that particular occasion he believed he left here at 6 o'clock or thereabouts, to go to his country seat, which was in Summit, New-Jersey; at all events he left between 5 and 6 o'clock; to the best of his judgment it was before sun-down. The witness adhered to his statement that it was on that day (the 28th of October) that he saw the man at the window of the house No. 31 Bond-street; and he asserted that the newspapers were wrong in saying that the second time he saw the man in the opposite window, (which was either when the witness was standing on the door-sill, going out or when he was going down the steps,) that the man was dressed; he was still in his shirt; from this time he first saw the man when he (witness) was in his bedroom until he next saw him, which was when he (witness) was going away, only three or four minutes could have elapsed; and he believed it was the same man still, though if he had known that there were two lodgers there, it would have shaken his belief considerably. The witness stated further that as to the change which had occurred in the appearance of the person whom he saw standing at the window of No. 31 Bond-street, between his first glance at him from his (witnesses') own bedroom window, and his second look at him, when he (witness) was going out, he could only speak comparatively; that is, he could not describe the size of that person's beard, whiskers, or hair, when first seen by him, but could only say that his beard, whiskers and hair, as seen on the second view, were considerably enlarged, as compared with his appearance on the first view.

The counsel for the claimant, after examing the witnesses' appointment book, put in avidence a number of entries therein for the months of November October and August, in which the times set down were three, a quarter past three, or half-past three in the afternoon.

In reply to some queries of the Surrogate, the witness stated that he had seen Mr. ECKEL in prison, that he did not recognize him as the man he had seen in the third story front room of the house 31 Bond street, on the 28th October; and that it was his impression that ECKEL was the man he had seen there on the 10th December. The next witness examined was Mr. EDWARD J. MUNSTEN, a Justice of the Peace of Herkimer County, and formerly a deputy in the County Clerk's office. He testified that he had known Dr. HARVEY BURDELL for a number of years, and that he saw him (BURDELL) in Herkimer on the afternoon of Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 25th, 26th and 27th of last October. On his cross-examination the witness stated that he had neither conversed with Dr. BURDELL, nor had any sign of recognition passed between them on that occasion.

Henry Moore, a policeman of the Fifteenth Ward, was then sworn and examined. He testified to his having been called into the house No. 31 Bond-street, during the month of September last, by Dr. Burdell, who charged Mrs. Cunningham with stealing out of his pants pocket, when he was lying on the sofa, a note for $640; that Mrs. Cunningham, when charged with the offence, declared in a loud tone of voice that she was his (Burdell's) wife; and that he (witness) informed the Doctor that he could do nothing for him.

The evidence of this witness was substantially the same as that given by him before the Coroner, which has already been published at length in this paper.

John Littell, sworn, examined by Mr Tilden—Is now and has been attached to the Police for over six years; he called on Dr. Burdell last September; a colored boy came for him and asked him to go to the Doctor's house; officer Davis, Mrs. Cunningham and the Doctor were there; Dr. Burdell accused Mrs. Cunningham of stealing a note from him; he said she took the key of the safe from his pocket while he was asleep; witness told the Doctor he could do nothing in the matter, and that the Doctor must get a search warrant; Mrs. Cunningham said that the Doctor had injured her; that she was his wife by every tie; she seemed to be excited, and touched him on the shoulder; witness advised them not to make their difficulties public, but to settle them between themselves; if they could not do that, to call in a mutual friend; Dr. Burdell then opened the folding-doors and called in a tall gentleman; Mrs. Cunningham said as the gentleman was a friend of the Doctor's she would have nothing to do with him; officer Davis and myself then left the house.

Cross-examination by Mr. Dean—Officer Davis was in the room when he entered; since his examination before the Coroner, he had ascertained that it was not Mrs. Cunningham who sent for him; when he entered the room both the Doctor and Mrs. C. seemed to be excited; she put her hand on the Doctor as if to strike him if he appeared to him: when she made the remark that she was the Doctor's wife by every tie, the Doctor replied that she had been seen with men in a house of assignation; she then stated that he had up stairs instruments for producing abortion, when he retorted that if he had them there she had used them; Dr. Stryker was the name of the tall gentleman who entered the room; witness was not in the house more than ten minutes.

Dr. Adam T. Smith, who seemed much disinclined to give his testimony, spoke in a scarcely audible tone, keeping his hand over his mouth, and inveriably, when replying to an interrogatory, averted his face from the audience, was next examined—He testified that he was a partial partner of the Doctor up to the time of his decease; Dr. Burdell had told him of Mrs. Cunningham having taken a key from his pocket while he slept, and having opened his safe and taken a note therefrom; the conversation, he thought, took place in September, at the house No. 31 Bond street; he believed that Dr. Burdell was absent from the City on the 28th of October; the Doctor called him up to his room on the Tuesday or Wednesday before his death, and showed him a paper which purported to be a general release and agreement on the part of Mrs. Cunningham to leave the room on the 1st of May; the Doctor then said that Mrs. C. and Eckel had been occupying one room, that he was positive of that, and was determined to get her out of the house before the 1st of May. (Witness here examined the paper and said he should judge it to be the same shown him by Dr. Burdell.) The Doctor showed him another paper and a note which he appeared to value, and said he should deposit in the bank; the Doctor compared the signatures of all the papers closely, and wondered if that to the release could be a forgery; witness expressed the opinion that they were all written by the same person; some two years ago he had been in partnership with Dr. Burdell but dissolved; he went into business with him again.

Cross examined by Mr. Clinton—The Doctor had charged him with violating his (the Doctor's) bed, by producing an abortion on somebody, but he never could find out to woom allusion was made; Mrs. Cunningham had made this charge against him, as he had learned, through the Doctor, but he had not taken much notice of it, and had not entertained any vindictive feelings against Mrs. Cunningham, in consequence; he had no recollection of being refused the key of the Doctor's room, while he was absent in the country; he had no recollection of Dr. Burdell's telling him that he would get a divorce for Demlet Hubbard, from her husband; somebody had spoken to him of the lady, but who he could not say; he himself had never seen Miss Hubbard; two years ago he had heard of her, and that she lived with the Doctor, and that was all he knew about her; he had known Dr. Blaisdell about four years; he had not seen him very little for some two or three months, and had never spoken to him of Dr. Burdell's affairs; had only seen Dr. Blaisdell at Dr. Burdell's house two or three times since September last to the time of the murder; he had not testified before the Coroner that Dr. Burdell told him that Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel occupied the same room; the body of the writing in the release he thought was Dr. Burdell's handwriting; he had not heard that it was the intention of Dr. Burdell to go to Europe in July; at the time he showed me the release, and other papers, he asked him if he thought the signatures were counterfeit, and he told him that all were evidently written by one person; he could not swear that the Doctor was out of town on the 28th of October, but it was his impression that he was.

The Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The Coroner Connery Case.

THE CASE CLOSED FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The investigation in the case of Coroner Connery, was continued yesterday before Judge Daly. The parties appearing as before.

Dr. George F. Woodward was the first witness sworn. He stated that he was a physician, 31 years of age, and resided at No. 2 Irving place.

Q. During the inquest on the body of Dr. Burdell did you receive any orders or directions from Coroner Connery in respect of an examination of the person of Mrs. Cunningham. If so, please state what it was.—A. I did. I was requested by Dr. Connery to make an examination of the persons of Mr. Eckel, Mr. Snodgrass and Mrs. Cunningham, for the purpose of ascertaining if there were any marks of violence, bruises or scratches, or blood. I can't remember his words exactly. I think the Coroner said their heads, chests and arms, and so on. He added nothing to that that I can recollect. This was said some time on the morning of the Monday immediately following the murder, at 31 Bond-street.

Q.—Did you make such examination? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—When, where, in whose presence and in what manner?

(Objected to by Mr. Jordan, unless the Coroner was present, or unless in accordence with his special direction. Question allowed.)

The Court instructed the witness to state merely what was done in pursuance of the direction or order of the Coroner; and nothing beyond that. If anything was done beyond that it must not be stated.

The witness answered: When I received the direction from the Coroner, I examined Mr. Eckel and Mr. Snodgrass in the little hall room on the second floor, in the presence of a policeman; I examined their entire persons; Mrs. Cunningham I examined in what was called Mr. Eckel's room in the third story; I detailed a policeman as witness inside the door; there was a lady present, whose name I do not know, and the Deputy Coroner; I found the lady in the room and requested her to remain; there were no other persons present; I don't know why the Deputy was there; I then examined the person of Mrs. Cunningham, and that at her own particular request that it should be done thoroughly; I examined the upper part of her person, and then the lower part of her person; she having at the time the parts not under examination covered; after having expressed myself satisfied, she voluntarily took off her shoes and stockings, in order that I might see everything.

Q.—Did you make a report to the Coroner? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—You have stated substantially that Mrs. Cunningham requested you to examine her thoroughly. Please state her words as near as you can? A.—She said, "I wish the examination to be thorough, for God knows I wish to do everything in my power to further the development of this murder;" that is, I think, nearly the language.

Cross-examined by Mr Jordan—Q.—How long and where have you practiced as a physician? A.—Seven or eight years, in the City of New-York; I am in partnership with Mr. James R. Ward.

Capt. George W. Dilks, sworn—He was examined as to detention of witnesses; the orders of the Coroner, &c.; he said he was Captain of the Fifteenth Police District of thie City.

Q.—Did Coroner Connery give you any direction or order respecting the admission of the counsel of Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Eckel or Mr. Snodgrass, to heve interviews with them, or either of them, at Bond-street?

A.—He did.

Q.—Please state them as precisely as you can? A.—The Coroner told me not to permit any person to have conversation with Mrs. Cunningham, Eckel, or Snodgrass, unless he were present; Mr. Clinton, the counsel for Mrs. Cunningham, made application to see the parties, after the coroner gave me the order; I spoke to the Coroner about it and he said they could see the parties provided he was present. The same thing applies to Mr. Thayer, the other counsel.

Q.—Was this last remark of the Coroner in presence of Mr. Clinton and Mr. Theyer, and if so, did they make any reply? A.—They did; but I can't remember precisely what they said; this was said in presence of the Jury; the Jury—(interrupted by Assistant District-Attorney.)

Q.—Did the Coroner give you any direction in respect to the detention of the witnesses to be examined? A.—He did; for the first two or three days there was a hack room on the second floor for the detention of witnesses, and after that the front basement; the witnesses were all kept there until they were examined: some of them were detained in the Station-Heuse at night, after the Jury had got through for the day, and the others were permitted to go home; I can't exactly remember his words, but he directed all witnesses who presented their subpœnas to go in the room, and of course they could not go out without permission from the Coroner, until they had been examined; there was an officer placed in charge of the door to prevent their going out; this was also done with one or two witnesses who were not supenaed, who had volunteered.

Q.—Were not such persons detained after they had been examined. A.—They were not.

Q.—Do you know if the witnesses detained at the Station-house were so detained at their own request, or by order of the Coroer? A.—At the order of the Coroner; some of them only two nights; hnt Hannah, the cook, and Mary Donahue were detained several nights because their testimony was not complete.

Q.—Was any order given by the Coroner to you respecting the admission of Dr. Uhl to see Mrs. Cunningham. A.—Well, I was present when Dr. Uhl said he heard Mrs. Cunningham was sick, and wanted to see him. The Coroner said he would send any of the physicians there, except Dr. Uhl, he could some person had carried information to Mrs. Cunningham. For that reason he preferred that Dr. Uhl would not see her—he being an intimate friend of the family.

Q.—Did you receive any warrant or commitment for Mrs. Cunningham, Eckel or Snodgrass, and if so, at what time and place? (Objected to; question allowed.) A.—I did; after the rendition of the verdict by the Coroner's Jury—not before that time.

Cross-examined by Mr, Jordan. What, if anything, did the Jury do or say when the Coroner told Messrs. Clinton and Thayer, or said in their presence they could see Mrs. Cunningham if ha, the Coroner, was present? A.—The Jury, generally, objected; Mr. Fountain, one of the Jurors, thought it would be improper to permit the counsel to see her; that was the purport of his language; several other jurors made similar expressions.

Q.—Were these objections made by the Jury before the Coroner made that statement to the counsel? A.—Well, I think it was after; there was a general conversation at that time between Mr. Clinton, the Coroner and the Jury; they were all standing.

Q.—(By Mr. Warring)—Were there other physicians at the house when Dr. Uhl was refused admittance in the manner you have stated? (Objected to; question allowed.) A.—There were half a dozen.

Q.—Do you know that Mr. Clinton and Mr. Thayer had had an opportunity of consulting with Mrs. Cunningham before the order of the Coroner? A.—Once they obtained entrance to the room where Mrs. Cunningham was, and information was given to some of the Jury, who informed the Coroner; then I was ordered to eject them immediately; whether that was before or after tha order, I can't say positively; my impression is, it was after the order had been given.

Q.—About how many times did you see Mr. Clinton or Mr. Thayer at the house No. 31 Bond-street previous to the Coroner's order that they be excluded as you have above testified? A.—I can't remember; I think more than once.

Q.—Did any of the witnesses so confined, as above stated by you, make any complaint at the time to the Coroner in your presence, on hearing of such restraint? A.—They did; Mr. Fraser complained; he was confined one day, from about ten o'clock A. M., to about sunset, previous to his examination; he was examined that day; the Coroner was busy examining others; he was complaining all day.

Assistant District Attorney (laughing)—I think he has been complaining ever since, too.

Q.—Did he complain to the Coroner too? A.—Yes; the Coroner went up to where the witnesses were, when he complained to him.

Q.—Do you recollect what reply the Coroner made? A.—Yes, Sir; the Coroner told him he would be examined soon, and then he would be discharged; I think he was subpœnaed, but I can't say positively.

Q.—Did or not the Coroner direct you to give every facility and accommodation to Mrs. Cunningham and family, consistent with her detention in the house No. 31 Bond-street? A.—He did.

Direct resumed—Q.—Did Mr. Stafford or Mr. apply to the Coroner in your presence, to be admitted to see Mr. Eckel, as his counsel? A.—They made application, but I don't know that it was as his counsel; Mr. Ely I know did not apply as counsel. I don't recollect that Mr. Stafford stated that he was his counsel in presence of the Coroner.

The Assistant District Attorney here stated that he had no more witnesses.

Mr. Warring stated that they would be prepared to proceed on the part of the Coroner on Wednesday next; and the case was adjourned to that day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 17.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Berry vs. *Williams*.—Order granted.

Runze vs. *Westbrook*.—Let it appear by affidavit whether Westbrook attended on motion to show cause; that motion was adjourned to 29th November, whether he then appeared, &c.

The Michigan State Loans—Large Financial Operations.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

The People of the State of Michigan vs. *The Phenix Bank of New-York*.—In the year 1837 the State of Michigan authorized a loan of $5,000,000, and empowered the then Governor, Stevens T. Mason, to issue State Bonds, and to sell them from time to time as the money was needed. Gov. Mason employed John Delafield, of this City, as his agent for the purpose of selling these bonds. He failed, however, to dispose of them in this City, but agreed with Gov. Mason to advance, personally, the sum of $150,000 for the immediate wants of the State.

Under this pledge Mason drew drafts on Delafield to the amount of $150,000. In the course of the same year these drafts were dishonored, and John Norton, Jr., Cashier of the Michigan State Bank, at Detroit, who held one of the drafts, repaired to New-York to obtain payment. He brought with him a private letter from Gov. Mason, dated 24th February, 1836, addressed to Mr. Delafield, in which the writer says that Norton is his particular friend, fiscal agent of the State, and Cashier of the Michigan State Bank; that he is anxious to command funds to redeem Michigan notes in the New-York market, and remarks to Mr. Delafield that if he has received funds on the State bonds in his possession, he may transfer to Norton $50,000 or $100,000, taking Norton's certificate of deposit, as Cashier of the Michigan State Bank.

Mr. Delafield, however, had received nothing upon the bonds, and was induced to deliver to Norton two drafts for the above purpose; one for $8,500 on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Detroit, and the other for $7,900 on the Bank of the River Raisin, at Norval, Mich., both drawn by the Phenix Bank. Norton received these drafts, carried them to Detroit, and in the following September or October collected the larger one, but the smaller one was never collected.

In March, 1840, the Phenix Bank countermanded the smaller draft, that on the Bank of the River Raisin, by letter to its cashier. In the Summer of the same year, the Phenix Bank empowered an agent to settle both branches of the claim either with the State or any other party. The Agent, in the Fall of that year, collected the full amount of the fund against which the draft for $7,900 was drawn by taking assignments of various descriptions of property from the Bank of the River Raisin, and the full amount of the draft for $8,500, (which had been collected from the drawee, by Norton, as cashier of the State Bank, as mentioned above,) by accepting from the State Bank a deed of about 2,500 acres of land lying in Saginaw County, Mich. This deed was given to the agent in trust for the State of Michigan or the Phenix Bank, "whichever should assume the debt thereby settled."

Nothing further was done in the matter until 1850, when the Phenix Bank demanded of its agent a quit claim deed of the lands given him in trust, which he accordingly made and delivered. When the agent settled the two branches of the claim, as before stated, he gave receipts in full for each of them.

In the Spring of 1854 the Phenix Bank, through its Attorney at Detroit, presented to the Board of State Auditors of Michigan a claim, in which payment in cash was demanded from the State of the whole amount of the two drafts and interest thereon. The Bank represented to the Board that the claim was wholly unpaid, and that it had never been settled in whole or in part by any party. In December, 1854, a few days before the Board of State Auditors went out of office, they allowed this claim to the Phenix Bank, the whole amounting to $35,603 74.

The facts of the above settlements did not become known to the State authorities until the Spring of 1856, after a new Administration had entered upon its duties. After a full investigation, Jacob M. Howard, the present Attorney-General of the State, felt it his duty to bring this suit against the bank to compel it to refund the amount which it had thus obtained from the State Treasury.

The defence has as yet but partially developed, but it appears to be based upon two grounds: First, that the present Phenix Bank, although admitted to be the assignee of the claim and to have received the money on it, is not the same corporation as the old Phenix Bank, with whom the claim originated, the charter of the former bank having expired, and the present one becoming its successor under the General Banking Law. Second, that the attorney and counsel of the bank who made the settlement with the River Raisin and Michigan State Banks was either not fully authorized so to do in the mode in which it was done, or that, if so authorized or his acts ratified, the facts were known to the State when the money was paid, and that it was therefore a voluntary payment which concluded the State.

The case will occupy some days longer. It is one of interest, inasmuch as it involves serious charges against prominent persons both here and in Michigan. These charges were brought up in the late canvass against Mr. LOTHROP, who ran for Congress against WM. A. HOWARD, Esq., one of the late Kansas Committee.

For plaintiffs J. L. Jernegan and J. M. Howard, Attorney General of Michigan. For defendants, Edgar S. Van Winkle and F. B. Cutting.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

THE HARTLEY CASE—THE WOMAN CONVICTED.

The woman calling herself Mary Hartley, the reputed wife of James Hartley, who was convicted on Thursday of robbing a man named Reddigan of a pocket-book containing $74, in a room of a house in Cow Bay, under circumstances of peculiar aggravation, was yesterday placed upon trial. It will be remembered that Reddigan was invited into the room to drink by a woman named Fitzgerald, and that while handing a twenty-five cent piece to his woman to purchase some more liquor, he dropped his pocket-book on the floor, which the man Hartley immediately seized, gave to his wife, (so-called,) who ran off with it, while he, after a tussle with Reddigan, made his escape by a window. He was sentenced on Thursday to five years in the State prison. As we stated yesterday, he was lately set at large by the Recorder, after pleading guilty of manslaughter. He alleged that the man whom he killed was caught by him in the act of criminal intercourse with his wife—the same woman tried yesterday.

The Recorder, believing his story, judged him unaccountable for an act committed in the heat of passion, which under the circumstances would have been almost justifiable, and accordingly dismissed him. There can be little doubt now, that the unfortunate man was inveigled by the woman into the room where the body was found,—and than robbed and murdered.

For her share in the robbery of Reddigan, on Monday last, this woman was tried and convicted yesterday on nearly the same evidence as that which convicted Hartley. The mother of Hartley, a respectable woman, overpowered with grief, was an additional witness. She exhibited a stocking, which she said the prisoner had brought to her house, containing $60 of the $74 stolen. Her son, on Monday, burst into her room without his coat, in a panting, alarmed condition, and was immediately followed by the woman with the stocking and money aforesaid.

An earnest attempt was made, by counsel, to show that the prisoner was married to Hartley, and, as his wife, was supposed, in law, to act under his directions, and was therefore not amenable to justice. It was shown, however, that she was reputed, for five years past, to be the wife of a man named Ellis, who was seen alive as late as last Christmas, and there was no real evidence of her marriage to Hartley. The Recorder charged the Jury to that effect, and, on their returning a verdict of Guilty, he sentenced the prisoner to five years in the State Prison, observing that she was well known to the Police, as one of the most abandoned characters in the community.

GRAND LARCENY.

A man named Edward Guyer was convicted of stealing from Mr. Frederic Olsen, No. 86 Pike-street, a magnifying glass, a hat and other articles to the value of $30. The Jury mercifully estimated the value of the stolen goods at a few dollars less than that sum, and returned a verdict of guilty of petit larceny only. Sentence, six months in the Penitentiary.

CHARGE OF STEALING WHEAT FROM A LIGHTER—NOT PROVED.

Dewitt Pickett, a lighterman, was charged with stealing a quantity of wheat from the boat *Fulton*, at Pier No. 2, East River, on the night of Jan. 14. A vessel called the *Silas Holmes*, laden with wheat, consigned to the firm of Starling, McCulloch & Co., arrived from New-Orleans about that time, and a man named Coddington, was employed by a Mr. Clough, on behalf of the above firm, to have her unloaded. For that purpose the boat *Fulton* was engaged, and it was while so employed that the wheat was said to have been taken from her and transported to another boat, the *J. A. Case*. The principal witness was a man named Grady, who was himself arrested for stealing wheat, and whose statements were unreliable. The Recorder told the Jury there was not sufficient testimony to proceed with the case, and Mr. Pickett was therefore acquitted.

$500 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION.—I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered STEPHEN P. HARDENBROOK, a member of the Police Department of this City, while in the act of arresting two burglars on the morning of Wednesday, April 15, 1857, in the vicinity of No. 336 West-st., Ninth Ward. Said reward to be paid on the conviction of the offender or offenders, on the certificate of the District-Attorney that said conviction was had upon the testimony of the party claiming the same, but all claims for said reward not presented within twenty days thereafter will be disregarded. Witness my hand and seal of Mayoralty, this 17th day of April, 1857. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Mormon and Romish Claims to Infallibility Equally absurd.**—Rev. Dr. MCILVAINE and his coadjutors of various evangelical churches, cordially invite the friends of Bible truth to cooperate with them in carrying on the combined but hitherto inadequately sustained efforts to promote the Gospel cause in the face of much opposition from its powerful enemies. The Sabbath Evening meetings, conducted on the Apostolic plan, and which are attended by crowds, consisting of both Protestants and Romanists, may be considered as the consummation of the labors of each week, and these alone have commanded themselves to many Christian visitors as highly calculated, under the Divine blessing, to arrest the progress of error and to inspire a love for the truth, as it is in Christ Jesus. Services TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Mission Church, 20th st., between 1st and 2d ave., to which all are invited; will commence at the usual hour, 7 o'clock.

☞ **Dedication.**—The house of worship recently completed by the Society of the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts. South Brooklyn, will be dedicated TO-MORROW, with appropriate exercises. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. EUTUS W. CLARK. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend. The house will be open on Monday evening, 20th inst, for the renting of pews for the ensuing year, from May 1.

☞ **Anniversary of S. S. Missionary Society of seventh-street M. E. Church.**—Missionary Sermon at 10¾ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. B. PILSBURY. Addresses to the Sabbath School at 2 P. M., by Rev. WM. LAWRENCE and Mr. CURTIS, Agent of the American Sunday School Union. Addresses at 7½ P. M., by Rev. ABEL STEVENS, LL. D., and Rev. PETER JACOBS, Indian Wesleyan Missionary from Canada. Missionary collection in the evening.

☞ **The Last Sermon in the Mulberry-street M. E. Church,** will be preached on the 19th inst., at 10¾ o'clock, A. M., by Rev. Dr. OSBON, in behalf of the Ladies Union Aid Society, for the relief of the aged and infirm. A collection will be taken to assist in defraying the expenses of their new building in 42d-st., near 8th-av., which will be dedicated by Bishop JAMES on the 27th inst., at 11 A. M. The public are cordially invited to attend both these services.

☞ **Mulberry-street M. E. Church Sunday-School.**—The farewell meeting of the Sunday-School of this Church (previous to removing to their new school-room, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.) will be held SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock. Rev. LUTHER W. PECK and others will address the School. All the former officers, teachers, children and friends of the School are invited to attend.

☞ **Messrs. J. R. Lederer, and Eph. M. Epselu, Christian Jews,** invite their unchristian brethren to a free discussion of the subject—*Christianity the only true Judaism*. The meeting will be held SUNDAY EVENING, April 19, at 7½ o'clock, No. 106 Centre st., (opposite the Toombs.) Abundant opportunities will be afforded for objections, questions and answers to any one who may chose to do so. Please come with bibls in hand.

☞ **Sermon by Rev. Peter Stryker**—The fourth of a series of Sermons under the auspices of the American Juvenile Temperance Society, will be preached TO-MORROW, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Broome and Green sts., by Rev. PETER STRYKER. Subject—*Timothy, a Total Abstinence Man*. A collection in aid of the Society will be taken.

☞ **"Overturn! Overturn till He comes Whose Right it is to Reign."**—Dr. JOHN THOMAS will lecture in Jefferson Assembly Hall, corner 6th and Greenwich ave., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Truth-seekers are affectionately invited to come—Bible in hand.

☞ **Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church**—(Between Bleecker and Amity.) Rev. H. RYLAND, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor Rev. WM. H. FERRIS, will deliver a discourse, (the second of the series,) on *The Millenium*, at 7½ P. M. Preaching also at 3 P. M.

☞ **A Sunday School** will be commenced on SUNDAY MORNING, May 10, at Continental Hall southwest corner of 8th-av. and 32th-st. Volunteer teachers and friends are invited to attend.

H. H. SALMON,
J. B. PECK, } Committee.

☞ **Westminster Presbyterian Church, South Brooklyn,** (corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st.,) Professor R. D. HITCHCOCK, of Union Theological Seminary, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, the Pastor elect, at 7½ P. M. The public is invited to attend.

☞ **Eastern Congregational Church,** corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. L. TUCKER, TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Subject in the morning—*Conscience*. This is one of a series of discourses on the Spiritual nature of man.

☞ **Livingston Reformed Dutch Church,** (northwest corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.)—F. N. ZABRISKIE, Pastor.—Public worship every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 and 2. Those not worshiping elsewhere, are invited to attend.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach TO-MORROW, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Morning Subject—*Internal sense of the Ninth and Tenth Commandments*. Evening—*The final result of Spiritual Manifestations*.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. Services 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **John St. First M. E. Church**—John-st.—Preaching next Sabbath, at 10½ A.M. by the Rev. LABAN CLARK, D. D.; at 3 o'clock, P. M. by Rev. J. D. BOUTON; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. S. S. WEED. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **The Rev. Robert Nevin, Londonderry, Ireland,** will preach (D. V.,) TO-MORROW (Sabbath) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Divine service as usual at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

☞ **Life and Immortality, through Christ alone.**—GEO. STORRS, Editor of the *Bible Examiner*, New-York, will preach NEXT LORD'S DAY, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, and 7½ in the EVENING, at Hitzelberger's Hall, 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

☞ **Rev. F. R. Holeman,** rector of St. John's Church, Weston, Mo., will preach in the Free Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 19. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Preaching in the Simpson M. E. Church,** Hudson City, N. J., on SUNDAY, April 19, by Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, of New-York, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Rev. L. S. WEED, of Hartford, at 3 o'clock P. M., and by the Pastor, Rev. A. H. MEAD, at 7 o'clock in the EVENING.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Rev. B. PETERS will preach the second of the series of discourses to the young TO-MORROW EVENING, in the church corner of 4th and South 3d sts. Subject—*Dissipation*.

☞ **J. W. Conway,** of Madison University, will preach in the Bethesda Baptist Church, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, next SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON.

☞ **First-street Church**—between 1st and 2d ave. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D.D., of this City; and at 3 o'clock, P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. R. R. THOMPSON.

☞ **Elm Place Congregational Church, Brooklyn.**—Rev. HUGH CARPENTER, of Portland, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. HENRY BELDEN at 3½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Stevens** will preach in Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH will preach at 3 o'clock P. M., and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Preaching on Prophecy.**—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will explain the *Sure Word of Prophecy* TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Sincere Christians are invited to attend.

☞ **There will be Preaching in the Cannon-st.** Baptist Church, near Broome-st., TO-MORROW. In the morning, by Rev. W. M. PARSONS, at 10½ A. M., and by Elder J. Q. ADAMS, at 3 P. M.

☞ **Rev. W. R. G. Mellen,** of Gloucester, Mass., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING in the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE punctual attendance of every member is requested at the rehearsal on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., as arrangements will then be made for the performance in Brooklyn, on the 23rd inst.; and the repetition of the performance of the "Seven Sleepers." By order,

JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

THE BEST FILTER EVER MADE,
FOR CROTON OR HYDRANT WATER.
PATENTED 1849.

This Filter cleanses and purifies water from all soluble and inorganic substances; is itself washed from its own collection of impurities; draws water unfiltered as fast as from the ordinary faucet, and acts as a perfect stop-cock, by simply

TURNING THE HANDLE

of the instrument to points as designated on the top of the Filter, by the words filter, wash water, stop.

It excels all others in point of convenience and durability and is offered to the public as the best and most effective Filter ever invented.

SENT ANYWHERE ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE.
SMALL SIZE $3. LARGE $5.

Sole agents for Proprietors,

J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

A liberal discount to the trade.

TAYLOR'S SALOON.—THIS MAGNIFICENT temple of art and luxury, so well known to fame throughout the world, will be opened to the public THIS DAY, March 23, 1857. Animated by his great success, and deeply impressed with the very liberal patronage of the public, Mr. TAYLOR has called to his aid those eminent artists HENRY HOFFMAN and CHARLES V. LEWIS, of this City, who have, during the past Winter season, decorated and embellished the whole interior of his splendid saloons, which now present a far more gorgeous *coup d'œil* than when first completed. To those who love to feast their eyes upon the beautiful, and are pleased to contemplate architectural grandeur, with decorations unsurpassed in any country, this will afford a rare opportunity to

DRY GOODS.

FINE FRENCH SILKS.

High-colored Striped Silks, &c.
100 pieces Two-inch Stripe Silks, 6s., 8s., 10s.
275 pieces elegant Chene Silks, 10s., 12s., 14s.
Flounced Silk Robes, $16 to $30.
Foulard SILK Robes, $8 and $10, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

L. B. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st., NEW-YORK,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARCELLINES,
FLORENCES.
Silk TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blond, Pedal, Rutland and Split-Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination
OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES AND PLATED WARE IN AMERICA.
Will commence this week with the following prices:
GAS FIXTURES.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
Hall Lamps, each	$3 00	$4 00
Hall Brackets, 1 Light, each	50	75
Parlor Chandeliers, 3 Lights, each	7 50	10 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights, each	9 00	14 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights, each	15 00	22 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, each	75	1 00

GLASS, CHINA AND IRON STONEWARE.

Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 75	$3 00
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 00
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	3 75	5 50
White China Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 75	5 00
White Toilet sets	1 00	2 00
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	16 00	25 00

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	$20 00	$30 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	18 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	11 00	18 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 25	10 00
Silver-plated Castors	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75	5 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50

CUT OUT
this advertisement and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Our original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 348 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBERS AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
FINED STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

BANDS.
Embroidered Bands cheap.
Embroidered Sets at reduced prices.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

JUST COMPLETED,
The SPRING assortment of LADIES', MISSES', YOUTHS', BOYS', and INFANTS' SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c., at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
The stock, both imported and manufactured for the Bazaar, is unrivalled in elegance and beauty.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
3,000 Stella and other Shawls, this Morning,
CHEAP,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

STELLA SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS—
FROM AUCTION,
at very low prices.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.

FRENCH FOULARD SILKS.
Beautiful Brown and Blue Foulard Silks, 4s. to 6s.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

BAREGE ROBES.
Beautiful Barege Robes, $5 to $8.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

REMOVAL.—MRS. GAYNOR BEGS TO INFORM her numerous patrons and the ladies generally, that she is about removing her corset establishment from No. 262 6th-av., to the large and commodious store
NO. 843 BROADWAY,
Between 13th and 14th sts.,
and will open on Tuesday, April 14, with an elegant assortment of all kinds of Corsets, Skirts, &c. It is her intention to continue both in Broadway and her old store, No. 45 3d-av., the same reasonable charges that have heretofore given such general satisfaction.
MRS. T. H. GAYNOR,
No. 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.,
and No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

BLACK AND COLORED PINEAPPLE GOODS FROM INDIA.—These goods are the handsomest and most suitable article known for fashionable promenade and evening dresses, being peculiarly adapted for seashore service. The different qualities and styles, together with the PINEAPPLE HANDKERCHIEF, and a full assortment of East India and China goods, at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Spring Style now open. Newest style and superior quality always in store.
Ladies' Robes de Chambre, Dress Caps, Head-dresses, Misses' Bompels, Boys' Hats, &c. Orders executed by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.—THE BALANCE of these goods from the late wrecks, consisting of linens, table cloths, diaper, prints, ginghams, delaines, broadcloths, cassimeres, muslins, laces, collars, &c., will be sold off at reduced prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BLACK AND COLORED PINEAPPLE AND Shanghae Ganzes, Lutongs, Plaid Silks, do. Tussores, Crapes, Pongees, Seersucker, Fans, &c., just opened, for wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway.

843 BROADWAY.—MRS. GAYNOR HAS opened her new Corset and Skirt Store at No. 843 Broadway,
Between 13th and 14th sts.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

MILLINERY.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—Mrs. E. M. BUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., N. Y., (6 doors from Broadway) will have their second opening of Spring Millinery on Thursday, April 23, 1857.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, SILK, STRAW, and other millinery goods, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st. Also, headdresses and pattern bonnets for the trade.
L. P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, New-York.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS.
STRAW AND LACE TRIMMINGS,
STRAW AND HAIR TISSUES,
BLONDES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
GRASSES,
BUDS AND PIQUETS, &c.,
At Wholesale ONLY, at
No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st., New-York.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

STRAW BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
For Ladies and Misses,
Cheap, for cash, at
J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS for boys, misses and infants. A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine.
KELLOGG, manufacturer,
No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 509 Broadway, will have a few vacant seats on Monday for cheap class or private lessons. Applicants may rely on having all stiffness or trembling trained out of their hand in one course of lessons, so that they can write a hand to please themselves. For vacant seats apply this day.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
LENTEN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission with Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats.....1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).....50
Boxes from.....$10 to $20 00
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
The Director of the
ITALIAN OPERA
has the pleasure to announce that
MADAME GAZZANIGA
has entirely recovered her health, and will have the honor of appearing for the second time in Verdi's Grand Opera, in three acts,
LA TRAVIATA,
On MONDAY, April 20, 1857,
With Miss SUSAN PYNE,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor AMODIO and
Signor COLETTI,
In the Principal Rôles.
Musical Director and Conductor,
MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA NIGHTS.—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8.
Tickets.....50 cents.
RAVEL NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1857.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
MME. MONPLAISIR,
L. ESPINOSA.....in.....A NEW PART.
Mlle. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL.
Great revival of
THE GREEN MONSTER,
with the great artist ANTOINE as the WHITE KNIGHT, his original character.
JEROME.....as.....THE BARON.
Great success of the new ballet, by JEROME RAVEL,
THE CONTRABANDIST,
the cast embracing the names of Mme. Monplaisir, Mme. Marzetti, Lina Windel, L. Espinosa, Paul Brillant and Emile Mangin.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
by V. A. Chiarini, Young America and Young Hengler.
Italian Opera Nights—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Ravel Nights—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
Seats secured for FRIDAY will be good for MONDAY, or the money refunded if desired.
Mme. GAZZANIGA'S health is not sufficiently restored to warrant her appearing prior to MONDAY, April 20.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Curtain Rises at 7½ o'clock.
SIXTH NIGHT OF A NEW PIECE,
With new scenery and dresses. Music by Thos. Baker.
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE,
Adapted expressly for this Theatre by C. Gavior, Esq.
King Frederick of Prussia.....Mr. Burnett
Prince Frederick of Prussia.....Miss Laura Keene
Her sixth appearance since her indisposition.
To conclude with, for the 34th time,
THE ELVES,
with all its beautiful scenery and dresses.
Lesson.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germady, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their insensibility.
THE MONEY QUESTION, by Dumas, fils, will be produced immediately.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. BLAKE. Mr. LESTER.
Mr. BROUGHAM. Mr. WALCOT.
SATURDAY, April 18,
Bouricault's fine Comedy,
THE IRISH HEIRESS,
having been received with the greatest enthusiasm to a crowded house on Monday, will be repeated,
With Charles Dance's capital farce of
KILL OR CURE.
Monday—Benefit of Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS.
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
and THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
All the comedians will perform.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Third Night of the Farewell Performances of
THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
SATURDAY, APRIL 18,
When will be presented Donizetti's beautiful Opera
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Conductor.....MR. E. MOLLENHAUER.
THE OBJECT OF INTEREST.
MONDAY—MASTER'S RIVAL, WANDERING MINSTREL, &c.
TUESDAY—MARITANA.
Places secured without extra charge.
The remaining Opera Nights will be
TUESDAY, 21; THURSDAY, 23, and SATURDAY, 25.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 18, 1857,
The performance will commence with
MADELAINE; OR, THE FOUNDLING OF PARIS.
After which, the first act of
NICOLAS NICKLEBY.
To conclude with
LOVE AND MURDER.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Every evening this week will be repeated the very successful pieces of the
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
Essence of Old Virginny and Old Bob Ridley,
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In all its phases, with G. SWAIN BUCKLEY and R. BISHOP BUCKLEY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15, BENEFIT of SILAS STEELE, Author of the Burlesques, &c., &c.

HARRY SANDERSON HAS THE HONOR to announce that his first grand Concert will take place at Niblo's Saloon on TUESDAY, April 21, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artistes:
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST,
Sig. GIANNONI,
Sig. MORELLI,
Mr. APTOMMAS.
Sig Manzoeki.....Conductor
Tickets $1 each may be procured at the music stores of W. HALL & SON, FIRTH, POND & CO., and BREUSINGS. Seats may be secured without extra charge. Doors open at 7.; to commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT AT THE BROADWAY Tabernacle, by the pupils of Ward School No. 12, VIIth Ward, J. H. FANNING, Principal, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22, under the direction of Mr. G. W. PETTIT.
Tickets 25 cents each, can be obtained at the School, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
☞ The avails of this entertainment are to be appropriated to the purchase of piano-fortes for the use and benefit of the pupils. The coöperation of the friends of this School, and of all friends of Public Education, is respectfully solicited.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PUDDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 17 and 18 the drama entitled
KARMEL THE SCOUT.
Karmel.....Mr. J. H. Allen | Rosalie...Miss Hathaway.
To be followed by the pantomime of
THE GOLDEN AXE.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
NORAH CREINA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY EVENING, April 18, at 7½ o'clock, the new and popular drama of THE WICKED WIFE, after which, songs, dances, &c., and the new piece, just received from London, AN UNCOMMONLY AWKWARD POSITION, one of the amusing productions of the age. AFTERNOON, at 3, ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., to be seen without extra charge. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

MR. DEMPSTER'S FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT at the Tabernacle on SATURDAY EVENING, April 18, will include the following songs: "The Spot where I was born;" "When the night wind pewaileth;" "John Anderson, my Jo;" "The Mother's first grief;" "Barring o' the Door;" "Lament of the Irish Emigrant;" "The Maid of Dee;" "Blind Boy;" "My Nannie, O;" "I'm alone, all alone;" "Duncan Gray," and "The May Queen." Tickets, 50 cents; Books, 10 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE BALL SEASON.—GRAND BALL ON WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS—EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S Dancing Academy, No. 21 Howard-st. The ball will open at 8 o'clock, and close at 12. Tickets, 50 cents. School for practice every other day, at 7 o'clock, (Evening.)

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF WELLES & CO.,
CONTRACTORS, BROOKLYN CITY WATER-WORKS,
No. 353 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1857.
PROPOSALS FOR LAYING PIPE.—BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of Saturday, May 9, 1857, for the distribution (furnishing all material, except pipe, stop-cocks, hydrants, &c.) and laying 130 miles of iron water-pipes, for these works. Plans and specifications will be ready on and after May 1, at the office of the Engineer, and our office, when full information will be given.
WELLES & CO.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at Allentown, Lehigh Co. Penn., until 12 o'clock, of WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., for the grading and masonry on the Allentown Railroad, forty miles in length.
The work will be let for cash, or for cash Bonds or Stock, and in large or small contracts, to experienced contractors only, who are prepared to do the work. No subletting will be permitted.
DANIEL TYLER, General Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a respectable private family; is an excellent cook and baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 20 West 21st-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A DRY-GOODS JOBBING-house, a smart, accomplished penman and thoroughly experienced entry-clerk. Address M. F. & H., at the *Tribune* office, immediately, giving residence and amount of salary expected.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and intelligent girl, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; also, can bake well. Apply at No. 161 West 19th-st. The best reference given.

BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A GENTLEMAN HAVing a good knowledge of business, and perfectly conversant with book-keeping in all its details, is open to an engagement with a respectable house in this City, at a moderate salary. Satisfactory references afforded. Address W., Box No. 773 Post-Office.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—I AM OPEN FOR IMmediate engagement as book-keeper and correspondent, or in any good business position where activity, energy, and experience will be appreciated. Apply at CHAS. W. COPELAND'S Office, No. 68 Broadway.

ORGANIST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION as organist in a church in New-York. She is a pupil of and recommended by Mr. G. W. MORGAN. Salary not so much an object as a good instrument. Address, by letter, ORGANIST, No. 254 West 23d-st.

SERVANT GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, &c., at the office of the Society for Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chambers-st., A. D. 1825, now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small family; one that understands plain cooking and is a good washer and ironer, and willing to go a few miles in the country for the Summer; a German girl preferred. Also, a girl as seamstress. Apply at No. 22 Rose-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OF ENERGY, INtelligence and character, to act as collector in the City, having direct City references. Address B. B. A., *Times* Office, giving place of residence and former business.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ACTIVE, ENTERprising men to introduce on commission a patented manufactured article in very general use, would be likely to prove a permanent employment. Apply to ALEXANDER McDOUGAL, No. 34 Old-slip.

WANTED.—AN ELDERLY FEMALE OF UNexceptionable character as governess to two children resident in Canada. Apply at the Times office, to Dr. JAMES BROWN, for three days only, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A YOUNG girl, as nurse and seamstress. Best of references required. Wages moderate. Apply to No. 233 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FULLY CAPABLE from education, experience, &c., to take charge of a first-class drug store. Apply immediately to No. 205 Bleecker st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH OR Scotch girl as cook. Apply at No. 46 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENERS WANTED—SEVERAL FIRSTclass gardeners are required immediately for private families. Apply No. 149 Grand-st.

ENGLISH EMIGRANTS—THOROUGH FARM hand, wife—no children. Single man who understands the management of cattle. Under gardener—single man. Apply at Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WHO WILL shortly leave her present situation, wishes a re-engagement as governess in a private family residing in or near New-York. She teaches English thoroughly, and the rudiments of French, Music and Drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address M. L. Y., care of J. MINTURN, Esq., Post-Office, Bristol, R. I.

TEACHER.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher of English branches and music, either in a school or family. Also, would like a situation as treble singer in church. Best of references given. Address, by letter, F. R. W., Syracuse, N. Y.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—FOR ONE OR two gentlemen, can be had with a large well furnished room, supplied with gas and baths, with a European lady residing in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to the Wall-st. ferry. Address GORDON, Box No 1,396 New-York Post-Office, with real name and place of business.

BOARDING.—THE ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR, three rooms deep, with gas, hot and cold water, and bath room on the same floor, will be let, unfurnished, to a gentleman and his wife, possession on the 16th instant. Also, furnished rooms for two or three single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 48 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SEVENTH WARD.—MRS. A. M. HURD, having taken the house No. 179 East Broadway, will be glad to accommodate those who wish to secure good board, pleasant rooms, etc. She will be happy to see any who may call at No. 302 East Broadway until the 1st of May.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suites of rooms may be obtained in a modern stone house, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives. Family private. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDing in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their second story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentleman. Address Z. L., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentleman, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 73 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady without children, having taken a large house in Stanton-st., five or six minutes' walk from the ferry, and having more room than they require, would accommodate a few gentlemen with rooms furnished or unfurnished, and full or partial board. For particulars inquire till the 1st May at No. 239 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Reference exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of Wall-st. ferry. A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a parlor and bedroom on the second floor, front, furnished or unfurnished. Several single gentlemen can also be accommodated. Apply at No. 130 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 249 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT Rooms, with board, can be had at No. 229 Hicks-st., near Grace Church. References given and required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and his wife may be accommodated with board and very pleasant rooms on the second story at No. 18 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. Family private. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom communicating, to a gentleman and his wife. Also, a small room for a single gentleman, at No. 57 St. Mark's-place, 6th-st. Only a few boarders taken. References exchanged.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BREAKfast, gas and bath in a genteel house in a private family, located between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged. Apply to the drug store No. 57 4th-av., corner 9th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A family of eight persons in Greenwich, Rye, or any other place within one hour's ride from the City. Address E. W. S., Box No. 1,251 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either with or without board, at 23 Waverly-place.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 8th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front. East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 2 William-st.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 16th and 19th sts.

COAL—$5 PER TON FOR 200 TONS, MUST BE sold by May 1, warranted the best quality. Also one span cream horses, fit for carriage, trucks or carts, price, $300; 1 saddle horse, $175; 1 black mare, speed and beauty combined, $400. No. 62 West Washington-place.
M. H. HOWELL.

MATRIMONIAL.
MLLE. PAULINE L'ESTRANGE will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, return to any person a correct picture of their past, present and future life, from a specimen of their handwriting, together with a likeness of future wife or husband; advice in love affairs, journeys, &c. Address PAULINE L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-Office.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO PLATING. A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists,
No. 244 (old No. 5) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

GENIN'S SECOND ISSUE SPRING STYLE GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS.—This, the particular gem of the season, is now ready for inspection, and for sale at the old established price, $4. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. Steamer WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 18th day of April, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE—At O'CONNOR & COLLENDER'S Billiard Table Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.
The Summer Session of this School will commence on MONDAY, April 20. For Circulars containing terms, &c., address PRINCIPAL.

DR. REYNOLDS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH CO., PENN.—A few hours' ride from New-York by the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The Summer session of five months commences on the first Monday in May. English branches, classics and mathematics taught in the most thorough manner. German, French, Spanish and Italian by gentlemen speaking these languages as natives. A rare opportunity is here offered young gentlemen to learn CIVIL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING, under a practical and scientific engineer, with field exercise and a full set of instruments. Terms moderate. Circulars and any information desired may be obtained of M. G. J. ANGLADE, Professor of French and Spanish for a few days at No. 767 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above to W. M. REYNOLDS.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—MR. JOSEPH KARGE, Doctor of Philosophy, from the Universities of Berlin and Paris, will, from the middle of April, be permanently connected with this Institution, as Instructor in Modern Languages and History, and Associate in the Classical Department. Mr. KARGE having been for several years Principal of an Institution on Staten Island, his varied attainments and rare qualifications as an instructor are already known to many in this community, and Mr. GRANT takes great pleasure in announcing an arrangement which promises so many advantages. Mr. LYON will continue to give his efficient services, as hitherto. Particular information given on application at the rooms of the Institute, No. 926 Broadway, over Wagner & Cooper's Saloon.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., ENTERS on its seventeenth session May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the Principal and Teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved, for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. W. M. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 353 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SQUIRE WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS. BENJ. F. MILLS and J. A. MILLS Associate Principals.—The thirty first semi-annual term of this Institution will commence Wednesday, May 6, and continue twenty-one weeks. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstore of A. S. BARNES & CO., No. 51 John-st., at IVISON & PHINNEY'S bookstore, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principals, at the Bancroft House, corner of 20th-st. and Broadway.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $130 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Cigarians may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 123 Nassau-st., upstairs, or of the Principals,
Rev. HENRY J. FOX,
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Rev. ALONZO G. SHEARS, M. A., Rector.—A good Educational Home in the open country, for a very few boys. Individual instruction combined with school competition. Exercise on horseback and by carriage. Sessions begin May 1 and Nov. 1. Classical department per session, $125; English, $90. For circulars, with references, apply to the Rector, or Mr. HADDEN, No. 283 Broadway, New-York.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $130 to $140 per year, (no extras.) Next term commences April 24, number of pupils limited to 25. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE County, N. Y., near Erie Railroad. Summer session commences Monday, April 20. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per session of 21 weeks. Circulars may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to principals at Florida. Two departments entirely distinct. JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department. Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Department.

SUMMIT FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—A pleasant home, a good school, parental care, and the advantages of a farm for TWELVE boys. Summit is less than twenty miles from New-York City, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Summit, or WM. B. STOUGHTON, No. 239 West 19th-st., New-York City.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN., Elm-park, Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal, assisted in every department by gentlemen of experience and professional skill, (only 4 hours from New-York by railroad.) For circulars with full particulars and catalogues, apply to FARMER, BRACE & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st.; WATKINSON & MILLER, Counselors, No. 20 Nassau-st., or to the Principal.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY.—THOS. G. SLOAN, PRINCIPAL.—The is a family Boarding School for 12 pupils, delightfully situated in the village of Fairhaven, within one mile of New-Haven, Conn. It has been in successful operation six years—next term will begin on Monday, 4th of May. Circulars at SHEPARD'S, No. 152 Fulton-st.

DR. HINKEL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Staten Island, N. Y.—Near Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing, begins May 4. Location retired, salubrious and respectable. The pupils prepared for the University, for mercantile or any other practical pursuits. For circulars, &c., address Dr. HINKEL, care of G. F. Kunhardt, Esq., No. 52 Beaver-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LADY of many years' experience as a teacher will receive twelve pupils at her residence, at Blazing Star, N. J., opposite Roseville, S. I. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Persons going abroad will find this a desirable home for their children. For reference and terms apply to Miss ARROWSMITH, Woodbridge, N. J.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE OF PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Will commence its Summer Session on the first Monday in May. Circulars, or applications for admission of pupils, may be made by addressing me, at Wm. Hall & Son's, No 239 Broadway, or at Perth Amboy, N. J.,
ELIAS S. SOHENCK, Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT BRATTLEBORO', VT.—C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will remove his school to this place the coming Spring. The Summer term will commence May 5. Circulars containing particulars and references may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or of Mr. MORRIS, No. 281 4th-av., New-York.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A SELECT BOARDing school for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.—WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. Summer term will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, and T. N. STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys. The next term of this school will open on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1857. Circulars may be had by addressing either of the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
REV. N. J. SEELY,
C. D. SEELY, Principals.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. The Summer session will commence May 4. For circulars, with terms, references, &c., inquire of WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman-st., or address the Principal.

THE MISS WAYLAND'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 23d-st. Boarding Department. For circulars, with terms

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on *Monday Morning*, April 20, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *George Law*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Up to the time of going to press with our First Edition, we had received no notice of the adjournment of the Legislature, although that event was expected to take place at any moment—the Assembly having notified the Senate of their readiness to dissolve. Legislation yesterday was characterized by apparently the same recklessness which has marked that of the few preceding days. Our report reaches us at so late an hour that comment in detail is impossible. The Assembly bill to amend the Banking Laws so as to prevent the accumulation of bills of country banks in the vaults of city banks, was passed by the Senate, and sent back to the Assembly to have some amendments concurred in. The bill was then put upon its final passage, and lost. Subsequently, however a reconsideration was moved, and it was voted through. The Excise bill has received the signature of the Governor, and is now a law. The bill, which passed through both Houses, to increase the fees of Justices of the Peace, provides for increasing the fees for issuing subpœnas to 10 cents instead of 6, gives 25 cents for issuing a summons instead of 9, 25 cents for an adjournment instead of 9, 50 cents for a trial fee, 20 cents for recording a jury's verdict, and reduces the fee for an oath from 6 cents to 5.

The United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, FREDERICK ENGLE, Lieut. Commanding, has received sailing orders, and will get under way from her anchorage off the Battery at 10 o'clock this morning. Her destination is Aspinwall. The *Wabash* is the flag-ship of the home squadron.

The engine of the *Niagara* is repaired, and she is to sail at 7 o'clock Monday morning.

Union and harmony have not yet been effected between the unterrified Democracy who worship at Tamany Hall, notwithstanding all the efforts made towards that end. The Regular and Reform factions are exerting all their powers to obtain control of the new Council, and last evening they held private meetings at different places to decide on their candidates for Sachems.

A very large meeting was held at the Westchester House, last evening, and EXPRESSED itself in favor of the "Reform Movement" projected some time since by the Sachems, and appointed a Committee to wait upon the Small meeting held at the Chinese Rooms. The factions couldn't come to terms, however, and so the matter stands.

At the Board of Councilmen, last night, a resolution to direct the Corporation Counsel to report as to the validity of the new Charter was laid over.

The Committee on the subject of a tunnel under Broadway met yesterday in the City Hall. A plan was submitted and examined. The proposal is to commence lowering Wall-street from Nassau, thus gaining about seventeen feet in deep cutting when Broadway is reached, under which is to be driven a tunnel, to be continuous with a lower level along Rector-street. Beyond the inspection of the plan nothing was done. Adjourned until Monday.

The investigation relative to the charges against Coroner CONNERY of improper conduct during the Burdell inquest, was continued, yesterday, before Judge DALY. Dr. WOODWARD and Captain DILKS were examined. The Doctor's testimony in relation to his examination of the person of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, was such as to give an impression that there was nothing improper or unusual done. Captain DILKS testified in relation to the orders he received from the Coroner in relation to the detention of witnesses, to the effect that there was no restraint placed upon Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, or other witnesses, other than the peculiarities of the case seemed to require. The case for the prosecution is closed. The defence will be commenced on Wednesday next.

The examination into the alleged marriage of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to Dr. BURDELL, was yesterday proceeded with before the SURROGATE. Four witnesses were examined, but their testimony discloses nothing but what was elicited at the "grand inquisition" of Coroner CONNERY.

In the Superior Court, before Hon. Justice HOFFMAN, the case of the People of the State of Michigan *vs.* The Phœnix Bank of New-York is on trial. The case is of some importance, both in a political and financial view, as it involves the character of several prominent persons, and affects some $150,000. The case will still occupy some days.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the woman HARTLEY, the reputed wife of JAMES HARTLEY, sentenced on Thursday, was tried for her share in the robbery of the man RADDIGAN, and speedily convicted. She was sentenced to five years in the State Prison, the same punishment allotted to her husband. Two of the worst characters in the City are thus removed.

The man calling himself SCRATCHARD, who was arrested on Thursday for an alleged conspiracy to effect the escape of HUNTINGDON, the forger, was further examined yesterday, but no material acts were elicited.

The funeral of STEPHEN P. HARDENBROOK, the policeman who was murdered by burglars, took place yesterday afternoon, from the Jane-street Church. A large number of policemen attended, in uniform, without their clubs. The body was interred in Greenwood Cemetery. The subscription lists circulating to raise money for the distressed widow and child of deceased meet with considerable success. A list has been left at the Station-houses.

The meeting held at Richmond, Staten Island, one evening this week, in opposition to the establishment of the Quarantine buildings at Seguine's Point, was said to be very enthusiastic; five hundred were present, and among the resolutions was one to burn any yellow fever establishment that might be erected there.

The Trouble with New-Granada.

In circumstances like those surrounding our relations with New-Granada, it is always safe to predict other than a violent result. They may afford a basis for loud-toned negotiation, truculent menace, or fierce demonstration; but they are clearly insufficient of themselves to support an appeal to the last resort of nations. The *ultimatum* of Mr. MORSE has been rejected. It has even been met with a counterclaim for indemnity. The special envoy has sought his home in disgust; the envoy extraordinary is understood to follow hard behind.

We have thus the elements of a very pretty quarrel, an orthodox *casus belli*, as clear as the worst of those disputes in regard to which the great European powers are apt to fall together by the ears. And yet there are so many dissuasives from a conflict upon any quarrel, less than one involving national existence, or independence, that we shall be excused from believing in the war until we hear the first cannonade.

Aside from the railroad and its collateral shipping interests, we have so many relations with New-Granada, strengthening and closing yearly, that a declaration of war must inflict equal injury upon both. The $400,000 demanded by Mr. MORSE, the refusal of which is the real provocation, is less than twenty per cent. of the actual profit, which our commercial traffic realizes yearly from uninterrupted intercourse with the ports of that State. Dismissing, therefore, the vaporish and indefinite considerations of national honor and vanity which befog the question, we have only to weigh the loss of a warlike adventure, against the profit of peaceful trade, to appreciate the impolicy of a reckless recourse to that appeal, so hostile to elevated civilization and so irreconcilable with the progressive spirit of the age. Economically and commercially speaking, we are less able to afford such a measure than New-Granada herself. We would lose more, we might gain less. If, in closing the war with a treaty, we insist upon more than the indemnity pressed by our agents as an *ultimatum*, with the expenses of the contest, perhaps, added, we shall depart from the well-established principles of our Government. Even that will not pay for suspended intercourse, impaired credit, and the injury inflicted upon an allied Republic, whose prosperity is so vital an element in the welfare of the United States. If we insist upon less it will be an admission that the war was trivial and gratuitous, or that we have had the worst of it, a dilemma either horn of which must gore us lamentably. There is no way of presenting the subject, indeed, which does not threaten us with serious mischief, immediate or eventual.

True, the actual odds and probabilities of warfare are largely in favor of the United States. To blockade the three ports of Santa Martha, Carthagena, and Savanilla, upon the Caribbean Sea would be the work of a month. Panama with its hive of cut-throats and cut-purses, might be "shelled" to ruins in less time. The transit route might be taken possession of; and the income derived by the Bogotan government from the railroad transferred to the interest account of our claim. Deprived of revenue from customs, upon which the government depends exclusively, there are no internal resources to draw upon in their place to prosecute the war. Every strategical point would be to the advantage of their foe. For the possession of the Isthmus there could not be the semblance of a contest. Without a marine, and with American ships guarding either extremity of the transit, it must be next to impossible to transport troops thither by water in numbers adequate to the exigencies of defence. By land the access, owing to the natural traits of the Isthmus, is practically out of the question. And if it were not, and if we might preconceive a pitched battle there between American and native armies, what other event than triumph have we reason to anticipate? The Spaniard, though of pure Castilian blood, was pronounced by WELLINGTON worse than worthless as a soldier: when intermixed, as in Spanish America, with effete Indian tribes and negroes, some still less respectful term of disparagement is deserved; he is what the Mexicans proved in their resistance to TAYLOR and SCOTT, or the Central Americans in their impotent opposition to WALKER, that pestilent intruder, whom disease and want, not human antagonism, seem destined to subdue. There can be no doubt, in short, about the result of a conflict between North and South Americans, in a strictly military sense; and as little in a commercial point of view. Regarding the latter as of greatly superior moment, we trust, that setting all private solicitation and urgence aside, the President will exhaust all the means of amicable adjustment, arbitration and mediation, or whatever else, before he recommends extreme measures.

The Police Commission.

We did not for a moment flatter ourselves with the hope of the *Tribune's* approbation, when we ventured to say—what we still think,—that in making up the Police Commission Governor KING had paid more regard to the interests of party than to the welfare of the City. We did indeed think that, in consideration of its recent ostentatious committal to the side of courtesy in the discussion of Editorial differences, we might escape the shower of damaging epithets which has hitherto been accustomed to follow the lightning of its wrath;—and as it now says nothing worse of our remarks than that they were "flippant," "pointless" and "disingenuous," we do not know that, upon the whole, our expectations in this respect have been disappointed. But the *Tribune* was originally in favor of the appointment by the State of a Police Commission for this City alone, and insisted strenuously, against the TIMES, upon the constitutionality of such an act:—when the Legislature had abandoned this policy and decided upon creating a *State* Police System, the *Tribune* opposed the appointment of a Commission for its government by State authority, on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and that the people of the City should be allowed to choose its members for themselves. The same consistency that prompted this course now evidently requires that it should insist upon having a partizan Commission *appointed*, in order to overbear the only members who *are* elected by the People.

It is true, as the *Tribune* urges, that the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn are *ex officio* members of the Police Commission, and that its powers will, therefore, be shared by four Republicans, two Democrats, and one American. We have nothing to say of the fairness or justice of this division. It is quite possible, as the *Tribune* urges, that "at least four reliable men, of nerve and determination, are required" to offset these two desperate and determined Democrats.

But our objection to the Commission is to the principle which controlled its composition,—not to the division of its powers, and still less to the personal character of the men who are on it. It is a partizan Commission—filled with men who are known to the public mainly, if not exclusively, as party politicians. The fact that two ultra partizans were already *ex officio* members of it, was precisely the reason why the other members should have been men of a different stamp. The whole State has been made to ring with denunciations of Mayor WOOD as a party man. His control of the Police has been held up to public censure as an outrage upon the City and a degradation of the Department. And the head and front of his offence has been that as a Police Commissioner he was a party politician,—that party objects and party projects and party motives controlled his action,—and that to these considerations of political partisanship he sacrificed the independence and efficiency of the Police, the peace and order of the City and the general good of its inhabitants. We believed the charges to be just and we joined the great body of the People in urging a Reform. We demanded, as they did, a Police Department that should be held aloof from politics,—that should be controlled by men whose character and antecedents identified them with the interests, the honor, and the welfare of the City, and not with the selfish schemes and projects of political parties. We still insist that the people of the City were entitled to such a Commission, and that the successful and satisfactory operation of the new system absolutely requires the public confidence which cannot be secured by any other. Gov. KING should have appointed as the majority of that Commission "reliable men of nerve and determination,"—who would sternly overrule every attempt on the part of the *ex officio* members to prostitute its powers to party purposes, and hold it steadily and resolutely to the single aim of preserving the peace of the City and protecting the lives and property of its million of people. Instead of this he has added to the two partizans who were already members, four others—equally zealous, equally active, equally vigilant, equally efficient, though possibly less unscrupulous, in the promotion of party ends than they. It is a mockery of common sense to speak of this as the proper way of "arresting the partizan demoralization now going on in the Department." You might as well thrust half-a-dozen tigers into a cage of lions, for the purpose of "arresting" the demoralizing strife already going on for the spoils of office. They might conquer a peace,—but would scarcely become indifferent, during the progress of the contest, to the object which had caused it.

The power of the Police Commission rests wholly with the majority. To all practical intents and purposes the Commission consists of but four. And those four are known to the public mainly from their zeal and energy in the field of party politics. We shall not be understood as saying or implying that their abilities fit them for nothing beyond this sphere,—for the fact is far otherwise. But their reputation has been acquired in that. It was their service there, and there alone, which marked them for this appointment, and it was the distinction therein acquired by which they are known to and judged by the public. The great body of the people, therefore, will look upon this Commission as organized under the new law, as solely and exclusively a party machine,—as the instrument by which the party now largely in the minority in this City hopes and aims to obtain possession of the City Government. This of itself we regard as a great calamity. It deprives the Commission of what at the onset it needs most—the confidence of the public. It will embarrass its action and stand permanently in the way of its highest and best utility. And no portion of our people have greater reason to regret this result than those who have favored the new system, in the hope that it would relieve us from the curse of a Partizan Police.

A Pleasant Paragraph.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

On *Sunday night two members of the Legislature, one representing the City of New-York*, and the other in Northern County, both stopping at the Congress Hall, enticed a colored boy, named LEVI JOHNSON, who is employed as a hall-boy, to enter their room. "Just for fun" they wished to make the boy drink. He refused to drink. They insisted that he should. He still refused, whereupon they took him by the neck, threw him on the floor, and *forced the liquor down his throat.* Not satisfied with this, they *shaved about six inches of hair off his head.* He looked after the operation like the pictures of the Evil One, as representing his Satanic Majesty. This may have been fun to them for the moment, but it was not so to JOHNSON, for he on Monday came before Justice COLE and obtained a warrant. It was placed in the hands of officer TERLIN, but before the precept was served, through the intervention of friends, *the matter was adjusted by each paying Johnson $5.* He is guilty of a great wrong in compromising the matter and *not allowing the perpetrators of this gross wrong to be brought to justice.*

The first thing that challenges attention in this paragraph is the remarkably free and easy way in which the *Journal* saddles this colored victim of legislative vivacity with the responsibility of defeating the ends of justice. Such assaults as those here recorded are criminal acts, and the parties who suffer from them can be compelled to give testimony whenever the magistrates see fit to insist upon holding the perpetrators to a legal responsibility. Probably the negro boy thought ten dollars of more importance to him than the punishment of his assailants; but this is no reason why Justice COLE should consent to such compounding of a serious offence against decency as well as law.

But even if the case were different and justice was fairly balked by the "great wrong" of the boy in compromising the matter, what excuse has the *Journal* for suppressing the names of the guilty parties and thus screening them from the only punishment to which they are amenable,—the brand of public opinion? We cannot suppose that it had even as good grounds for its action as poor LEVI had for his—five dollars a piece from each of the guilty parties:—and in the absence of this excuse we should be glad to know what the *Journal's* reasons for thus "compromising" the matter were.

We think the names of these honorable brutes should be made public. Their constituents are interested in knowing them. The citizens of certain sections of this metropolis are so uniformly and conspicuously fastidious in regard to the character of their representatives, that they are justly sensitive to their behavior:—and they ought to be fully and promptly informed of any act on their part by which their confidence is betrayed and their honor compromised. Yet, great difficulty is always experienced in obtaining information on these subjects. The Albany Courts have rather a curious way of promoting the ends of justice where members of the Legislature happen to be concerned. We remember a case a year ago in which a member from this City was arrested for false swearing,—but we have never seen any record of his trial. And when these matters do come before the Courts and get into the newspapers, the *names* of parties are generally suppressed,—whether out of considerateness or for a consideration—such as overcame poor LEVI,—we, of course, are not aware. In the *Journal's* case, regard for the feelings of "honorable" men is presumed to be the motive of its withholding their names;—but it seems to us, in such a case as the one recorded above, to be entirely misplaced.

Signing Petitions.

F. B. CUTTING, Esq., has addressed to Mr. GEO. T. STRONG, the following letter which explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday Evening, April 15.

DEAR SIR: I have this moment received your note of this date, and in answer, beg to state that I had no recollection of having signed any petition having for its object any legislative interference with the existing rights of Trinity Church, until my attention, on a recent visit to Albany was called to a memorial to the Legislature, on which my signature appeared. I must have added my name to those already subscribed to the paper without having read it and under a misapprehension of its purport and effect.

I am opposed to any movement in any degree unfriendly to the Corporation of Trinity Church, and regret that I should hastily, and without sufficient examination, have signed a memorial adverse to its rights. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

GEO. T. STRONG, Esq. F. B. CUTTING.

That a gentleman of Mr. CUTTING'S experience should sign papers "without reading them,"—and lend the influence of his name to measures of the gravest public importance without "sufficient examination" to be in the least aware of their character, would be remarkable, if it were not too common a practice to excite attention. We venture to say that as a general rule not one man in ten of those whose names are affixed to memorials to the Legislature, to petitions for office, or to any of the multifarious documents of the sort which are in such constant circulation, is in the least aware of their contents, or has ever taken the pains to read them through. Signatures to them are usually obtained by the hour or job. Parties who have a favorite project which they desire to support by a grand display of public opinion, hire persons to obtain signatures to memorials on their behalf,—paying usually by the hundred or thousand names. When the ordinary process of personal application becomes too slow to be productive, the enterprising agent generally procures some old list of names, which has already served some other purpose, and appends it to the new memorial. As a general thing, however, merchants, lawyers and other business men find that it costs less time and trouble to sign their names than to give a good reason for not doing so: and the consequence is that they very often find themselves in Mr. CUTTING'S position—committed to measures which their judgment disapproves; and it is by no means a rare occurrence to find the same names signed to petitions on *both sides* of the same subject.

AN ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY.—Among the reasons given why Trinity Church should be deprived of the control of her property only was, that she is a close corporation, and that the number of votes polled at her annual elections is rarely more than twenty or twenty five,—about the number of her Wardens and Vestrymen. This has been generally considered, except by her assailants, as evidence of the confidence of the members of her parish in the gentlemen who have had the care of her worldly interests; but since prominent members of other parishes, to wit: St. Mark's, Calvary, Grace, St. George's and others, have put a different construction upon it, there seems to have been a determination that it shall no longer be misinterpreted; and on Easter Monday last one hundred and forty votes were polled, unanimously in favor of the old Vestry.

Now it so happened that on that same day elections for Wardens and Vestrymen took place in the other Episcopal churches in this City, and that in St. Mark's Church the number of votes polled was *four*, and in Grace, Calvary and St. George's, six, five and nine. What a rotten state of things in these parishes is revealed by these votes! The entire control of their temporalities left in the hands of half a dozen to a dozen persons, who get together and reelect themselves and their confederates. As most, we believe, if not all of these parishes, have been endowed by Trinity Church with property for specific purposes, about the proper administration of which there cannot but be differences of opinion, we suggest that if any members of the parish which made these endowments doubt the propriety of the use to which the endowment has been put, and wish to recover it, for that or any other reason, an eligible opportunity offers, as Mr. Pecksniff says, to do so on the ground that the parishes in question have become close—very close—corporations. They, at least, would be precluded from a reply.

Minnesota Preparing to be a State.

We find in the St. Paul papers the following proclamation from Governor GORMAN:

An extraordinary emergency having arisen in the affairs of the Territory of Minnesota, requiring an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of providing by law for holding Courts, and for enacting such laws as may be deemed necessary to enable the people to form a State Constitution, preparatory to being admitted into the Union as a State; also, for the purpose of disposing of the grant of lands made by the Congress of the United States at its last session, to aid the Territory of Minnesota in constructing certain designated railroads therein, the members of the Council and House of Representatives are therefore required to meet at St. Paul on Monday, the 27th of April, 1857, and take into consideration the subjects above specified.

Appointments by the President—Official.

George H. Nixon, of Tennessee, Register of the Land-Office for the Nemaha Land District, Nebraska Territory.

Charles B. Smith, of Minnesota, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Nemaha Land District, Nebraska Territory.

Andrew Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, Register of the Land-Office for the South Platte River Land District, Nebraska Territory.

Edward Deslonde, of Alabama, Receiver of Public Moneys for the South Platte River Land District, Nebraska Territory.

John N. H. Patrick, of Nebraska, Register of the Land-Office for the Dakota Land District, Nebraska Territory.

John C. Turk, of Nebraska, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Dakota Land District, Nebraska Territory.

A letter has been received in Washington from an officer of the army stationed in Arizona, New-Mexico, which states that Arizona possesses one of the finest climates in the world, and is rich in gold and silver mines.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 82 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Street Assault by Mr. Sayre on George P. Herrick—The Tehuantepec Question—The Northern Wagon Road to California, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 17.

GEORGE HERRICK'S assault on the Executive Department has ended in an assault upon Mr. HERRICK by Mr. SAYRE, the nephew of Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. COBB has referred the letter of Mr. HERRICK to Senator HUNTER, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and Mr. HERRICK will lose his place for his patriotism. HERRICK must come upon the *Herald* for damages, on account of the exposure of his name.

The Cabinet is still exercised upon the Tehuantepec question. They are marvellously ignorant of the subject, but alive to its importance.

A telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, just received, states that a special messenger had arrived there with news of the acceptance of the Tehuantepec Road under the 5lco contract.

Arrangements for the Northern wagon road to California are completed. Mr. CAMPBELL, of the Topographical Bureau, has general charge of the business here. Mr. LEACH is appointed to superintend the main road, Mr. WM. M. F. MAGRAW has the section from Fort Kearney to City Rock, Mr. KIRK has the rest of the line. Col. NOBLE continues on the road from Fort Ridgely to the South Pass. X. Y. Z.

Kansas Affairs and Governor Walker—Character of the Emigration and Prospects of the State—New-York Politics.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 17, 1857.

Few of the foreign appointments will be made for some time to come yet. Intimations have been sent to the present incumbents of the various missions, that it will be proper for them to resign, and abundant time will be allowed them to do so ere any step is taken towards appointing their successors. The naval demonstration that is about to be made on both sides of the Isthmus, and, if necessary, the occupation of the same, will secure the settlement of the New-Granada question satisfactorily to this country, however little pleased the Bogota Government may be at the course we may take. This, and the little breezes in relation to Mexico and China, are the chief matters of importance, for the day, with respect to our diplomatic affairs.

Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER will not take his oath of office until towards the middle of next month, up to which time he scarcely considers himself entitled to be called Governor of that Territory. He is prepared, however, to enter upon the responsible duties of the new sphere which has been assigned to him with a full and entire appreciation of the difficulties by which he will be surrounded. If the assurances of multitudes of correspondents from Kansas are to be relied upon, the news of his appointment has been received there with the utmost satisfaction—particularly by the Free-State party, which seems better aware of his anti-nullification and Texas-annexation antecedents than most of your cotemporaries in the Eastern States. Real estate and property generally has increased in value, on account of the augmented security which it is believed will be given to those who may settle in the Territory.

Factionists on both sides have labored to disseminate the opinion that a *National* Governor of Kansas must necessarily stand alone and be unsupported by any large body of the people. They wish it to be believed that every man is either an Atchisonite fire-eater or a Garrison Abolitionist, and that no fair Executive can give satisfaction, or fail in acquiring the hostility of all parties. This is not, however, a true representation of the state of feeling in the Territory. The bitter animosities which have prevailed in certain localities, and which demagogues strive to foster, are, on the contrary, dying out, and a *large majority* of the settlers have arrived at the conviction that they have something more important to think about than niggers. Their emulation has been excited by the grants of lands for Railroads, public schools, Universities, &c., which have been made by Congress to neighboring States and Territories, and the rapid development of material prosperity within the past few months has brought with it a desire rather to accumulate wealth from the natural resources within their reach than from any factitious aids. Whatever anxieties Mr. WALKER may have felt a few weeks ago in relation to the sentiments of the Kansas population, they have been diminished, and he has been greatly encouraged by the authentic accounts he has received in opposition to partisan newspaper declamations. He is fully persuaded that, by placing himself at once, and boldly, upon the platform of the Constitution and the Kansas-Nebraska law, he can rally around him a sufficient number of patriotic citizens to outnumber fanatics of all kinds, including both Missouri blood-hounds and Greelyite seditionists. Determined, as Mr WALKER is, not to interfere with the wish of the majority of the people, as regards the nature of the institutions they may adopt in becoming a State, he is equally resolved that a *full, fair, and free* expression of opinion shall be elicited. He repeatedly observed, while here, that he should consider it a "*point of honor*" to prevent the "*enormous crime*" of fraud and injustice, let it be attempted by whom it may. His private belief undoubtedly is, that Kansas will be a Free State; but this is founded upon an intimate knowledge of the nature of the Territory, and also of the character of the population which is pouring into it, more rapidly than is generally supposed, from the northern portion of the Union.

There has been an endless amount of blundering committed, and misunderstanding created, in consequence of the omission by the Kansas Legislature to make provision for submitting to the people the Constitution which may be framed by the Convention which is called for next September. The veto of the measure by Governor GEARY, on account of this omission, was a singular instance of inadvertence, if not of ignorence. The arrangements for the submission of Constitutions to the people have invariably been made by the Conventions themselves. Such was the case in Virginia, New-York, Florida, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, and in other States. The action of the Legislature upon such a point, would be equivalent to the assumption of the right to prescribe, in advance, what an article of the Constitution should be! That the Kansas Convention will submit the result of its labors to the people of the Territory, admits of no kind of doubt. Should it not do so, Congress will, of course, reject their Constitution, and postpone the consideration of the admission of the Territory as a State, until full justice shall have been done in the premises. We even learn that the instructions which Mr. WALKER has received from the Cabinet, contemplate the submission of the Constitution to be framed to the ordeal of a popular vote.

Moreover, *the character of the population which will vote upon the question of the adoption of the Constitution, will be far more decidedly Free-State than that which shall appoint delegates to frame that instrument.* This is a fact, equally important and true. The information which is received here daily, in relation to the class of settlers which, within a few weeks, has begun to pour into the territory, is in the highest degree satisfactory. They are nearly all from the Northern States; they go to Kansas with some property for the purpose of making it their permanent residence, and their numbers, which are increasing, are already greater in proportion than they have been at any previous time. Under such circumstances, we can well comprehend that Mr. WALKER looks forward with much hope and confidence to the future. The reliance which the public have placed upon him, and the indorsement which his appointment has received from the press, in all parts of the Country, ought also to be a source of great encouragement and gratification.

New-York politics, as I stated yesterday, are exciting unusual attention here. The wish of the Administration, with regard to the Democratic officers elected by Republican, but been clearly, and most emphatically expressed—not only to the applicants in person, but also by letter, telegraph and messages through confidential and reliable individuals. That wish has been, and continues to be, that there should be an honest and hearty burial of all past differences; that the divisions "Hard" and "Soft," as well as all other differences, should be ignored and forgotten; and that every effort should be made to secure the future union of the party. If either Mr. SCHELL, or Mr. HART, or Mr. SANDERS, or Mr. EMMERS, or Mr. FOWLER, or Mr. HERRICK, shall commit the suicidal folly of swerving from the rule prescribed for their guidance in this respect, I promise you that he or they—be it one or more who shall prove delinquent—will either be removed more rapidly than appointed, or not be confirmed by the Senate in December next.

The appointments of all of the Federal officers of your City, excepting Mr. SCHELL, have, as is well known, most unmingled dissatisfaction to Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. His astonishing epistolary performance upon the occasion, will give his remembrancers here a zest quite unique. He returned home, somewhat calmed by the reflection that the bargain which Mr. CROSWELL had completed for him, in the very nick of time, with Mr. SCHELL, would enable him, if he played his cards with his customary audacity and adroitness, to escape entire political bankruptcy. This is the key to his actions ever since. He hopes by means of his police force, and Mr. SCHELL'S influence, to get the control once more of Tammany Hall, and to ride the Party horse, as of yore, in spite of the Government at Washington. It is reported here, that there does not occur a single vacancy in the Custom-House, which is not followed by an instant demand from the "Mayor's office" for the place, and this, although two months must elapse, (perhaps a fatal interval,) before Mr. SCHELL can possibly enter upon the control of any patronage. It will certainly be a fatality without a parallel, if the new Collector, in opposition to his colleagues, who appear to be all laboring strenuously to heal up breaches, should permit himself to be carried away irretrievably into the vortex which threatens to swallow him up. A false sense of honor may lead him astray, (for Mr. SCHELL is a gentleman of high integrity,) or this may act in common with a return to his ultra Hard Shell Dickinsonite impracticability, and determine him to "rule or ruin" after the "good old way." This latter is feared here, from his complete identification with Mr. CROSWELL of late, and also from the fact that while the Union, peace making section of the Democracy is composed of both Hards and Softs, the leading Wood-Schellites seem to be, with but one or two exceptions, all out-and-out Hards. Be it as it may, the case is [illegible] that Mr. SCHELL has permitted [illegible] in relation to his position, and [illegible] to open his eyes to the true state of [illegible] everybody—*excepting Mayor Wood.* If he persists in remaining blindfolded, he will be himself, eventually, the greatest sufferer. His colleagues will retain their positions, while he will lose his, and will carry with him the sympathy of no one.

It is to be hoped that the warnings which have been sent from here, will have their full effect. If they do, the quarrels of the Democracy will be healed,—if not woe to those only who cause their perpetuation.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 17.

Mr. SAYRE this morning made a violent street assault on GEORGE P. HERRICK, in consequence of the latter's communication in the New-York *Herald*, commenting severely on Assistant-Secretary CLAYTON, in connection with the payment of Mr. THOMPSON'S Indian claim. Mr. SAYRE is a relative of Mr. CLAYTON.

Mr. DENVER this morning entered on his duties as Commissioner of Indian affairs.

A special dispatch from New-Orleans, dated the 16th, says: "Official advices have been received here to the effect that the Mexican Government has admitted that the contractors to open the Tehuantepec Road have complied with the terms of the original contract, and that the official authorities have received the road."

The News office of the New-York Associated Press, in Todd's Building, was slightly damaged by fire this afternoon.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 17.

We are in receipt of Santa Fe dates to the 13th ult. The Democratic Convention had nominated for Governor JAMES L. COLLINS. Mr. OTERO, late delegate to Congress, had been reelected.

Considerable excitement had been occasioned in Santa Fe on account of the circumstances growing out of a collision between a Mexican named GRUBER and a soldier. GRUBER shot the soldier and then gave himself up and was taken to jail. A party of troops thereupon entered the jail and fired about 40 shots, killing GRUBER and another prisoner and wounding two others. Some of the soldiers engaged in the proceedings had been identified, and were to be tried for the offence.

News from Havana.

MOBILE, Thursday, April 16.

We have Havana dates to the 13th instant.

The assassination of W. SIDNEY SMITH, British Consul at Havana, had been attempted on account of his exposures of Slave transactions.

The general impression was that there would be no war with Mexico.

Further Indian Troubles in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 17.

After the destruction of the settlement at Spirit Lake, the Sioux Indians made an attack upon Springfield, in the southern part of Minnesota, but were repulsed with a loss of about a dozen men. A detachment of 100 good troops pursued the Indians, but being without provisions were compelled to return.

Declination of Mr. Stranahan.

ALBANY, Friday, April 17.

Mr. STRANAHAN declines the appointment of Police Commissioner, and the name of EDWARD M. FISK will be sent in by the Governor.

Weather at the South.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 17, P. M.

Snow fell here this afternoon to the depth of four inches. It is now melting, and a rain storm is commencing. The mercury stands at 37 degrees above zero. Wind—north east.

Departure of the Circassian.

PORTLAND, Friday, April 17.

The steamship *Circassian* sailed at 6 o'clock last night for Liverpool *via* Halifax and St. John's, N. F.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 15.

Sales of COTTON to-day, 2,000 bales, at advancing prices. The market has nearly recovered what it lost in the beginning of the week.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 16.

Our COTTON market has recovered the decline, and good Middling closed to-day at 14½c. Sales to-day, 800 bales. Sales of the week, 6,500 bales.

Obituary.

Dr. SCORESBY, the veteran of Arctic enterprise, died at Torquay (England) on the 21st March, after a lingering illness. Science loses a great deal by his death. His father was one of the most daring and successful seamen in the Northern whale fishery when that service was among the chief sources of the commercial wealth of the nation, and one of the best nurseries for the British navy, and the deceased from his youth was inured to the hardships and perils of the Arctic Seas. After his retirement from active service at sea, says the *Literary Gazette*, he resolved to enter the church; and after holding appointments in less congenial localities, he found in the maritime town of Hull a sphere which afforded full scope for his benevolent efforts for the social and spiritual welfare of sailors. His scientific career in the latter years of his life is well known. His reports to the British Association, and his numerous observations on the influence of the iron of vessels on the compass, were connected with inquiries of the utmost importance to navigation. It was in prosecuting these researches, and with a view to determine various questions of magnetic science, that Dr. SCORESBY undertook a voyage to Australia, from which he returned last year, with his constitution much enfeebled from the arduous labors to which he had subjected himself.

Captain CHARLES WRIGHT died yesterday at his home in Brooklyn. Captain WRIGHT went out master of the ship *Cabinet*, about a year since to New-Orleans, and thence to Bordeaux. His disease, (consumption,) that had for some time been threatening, was fully developed while abroad, so that when his vessel had returned to New-Orleans, he was obliged to leave her. From that port he returned by the *Black Warrior* to New-York, some three weeks since.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Closing Up the Business of the Session.

A Stormy Executive Session of the Senate—The Rejected Harbor Masters—Declination of Mr. Strasahan to Serve as Police Commissioner—Nomination of Edward M. Fiske, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

ALBANY, Friday, April 17, 1857.

To the end—or toward the end at last. We are closing up this game of legislation with the rapidity of lightning, and probably before this sees the printer's case, the hammer of dissolution will have fallen on the Legislature of 1857.

Its history—who shall write it. Who shall fathom its depths, and bring to light the mysteries that now surround its actions? For the present, none—in the future, many. For not in years will a political contest be carried through in which will not be discussed, canvassed, criticised, condemned, defended, and denounced, the sayings and doings of this Legislature, the material portion of which fades into oblivion as I trace these words.

Of course for the past twenty-four hours almost the entire time has been absorbed in completing, by a third reading, the thousand and one projects that have been maturing during the hundred days.

I believe that nearly, if not quite, all the important measures that have been before the Legislature have been or will be matured before the close.

Trinity Church yet lays in the background, kept down by some mysterious power, which neither friend, nor foe may see, but which both feel. How long the drag will hold, none seem to know. It may break this moment—it may cling to the end. No more mystical were the oracles of old, than the mutterings of the gods of either side, when you ask them to interpret this struggle. They bid me keep my eyes skinned and "see what I shall see." But "having eyes I see not, and having ears I hear not."

The Senate was in secret session from 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon until late in the evening. Of course no one outside knows what the ones inside were doing all the time, but from the loud rapping of the President's hammer we could judge that they were having a good time of it.

And indeed the rumors after the adjournment appear to justify the conclusion that few Executive sessions have been more stormy and exciting.

At last it was ascertained that there had been three rejections of candidates for Harbor Masters—A. W. SMITH, of Brooklyn, JACOB V. DODGE and W. J. A. FULLER, of New-York. Or rather, Mr. MURRAY had not been rejected, but once confirmed, than the confirmation was reconsidered, and the nomination laid on the table—which was equivalent to a rejection. The other two were rejected, and a notice of that rejection served on the Governor—not, however, without a very strenuous opposition.

The object of these rejections could be easily traced. If they were adhered to, and the Governor made no new nominations, of course the present incumbents held over. These were Capt. ALEXANDER H. SCHULTZ, OWEN BRENNAN and Capt. BRAINARD—three warm personal and political friends of Senators who took an active part in procuring the rejection of those nominated as their successors.

Before the Governor could send up two names to take the place of the rejected, the Senate had adjourned its Executive Session and resumed ordinary legislative business.

In all probability the friends of the Harbor Masters who were thus in a fair way to hold over, would have been strong enough to prevent the holding of another executive conclave. But this morning the Governor received notice from Mr. STRANAHAN that he could not accept the position of Police Commissioner. Then, too, the hill to give the appointment of Auditor to the Governor. These two facts made it imperatively necessary that an executive session should be held. In place of Mr. STRANAHAN, the Governor sent up the name of EDWARD W. FISKE, of Brooklyn. In place of Messrs. FULLER and DODGE, rejected as Harbor Masters, he named Capt. COFFIN and Mr. DURNELL.

The bill for the appointment of Auditor not having reached the Executive chamber, of course the Governor could not nominate any person for that position. He will probably do so this afternoon, and in the evening we shall probably have another closing of the doors of the Senate Chamber. The result will probably reach you by telegraph. In the meantime, I wish I could give you a photograph of the Capitol. It would be a rich feature even to the New Yorkers.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 17.

Mr. NOXON introduced a concurrent resolution instructing our representatives in Congress to advocate measures by which the public lands shall be kept as free as possible and held for occupation, and to secure to the old States in any distribution the share to which they are entitled; also, providing that copies of the resolution be sent to every State in the Union.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the bills incorporating the International Bridge Company, and relative to the fees of Justices of the Peace.

The bill relative to the redemption of country bank notes by the City Banks was lost by ayes 15, nays 12.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY a resolution to reconsider the vote was laid on the table. It was subsequently called up and the bill was passed by 17 to 13.

BILLS PASSED.

For the payment of the interest on money withheld from the Canal contractors.

To provide for the issue of new State Stock on loss of the original.

To incorporate the Buffalo Industrial and Agricultural Association.

The Buffalo Charter bill was presented by Mr. UPHAM, who expected that the original bill had been stolen, and this was an exact copy.

Mr. WADSWORTH moved to lay it on the table to give time for an examination of the bill.

Mr. UPHAM opposed this warmly.

Mr. WALSWORTH said that if such feeling was manifested he should believe that the bill had been stolen by the Republicans in order to get in some other bills.

Mr. UPHAM retorted with warmth.

The bill was laid on the table, and afterwards taken up and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Women's Hospital was passed.

A motion to suspend the special order for the purpose of reading the bill for the relief of Broadway was lost.

The bill for amending the law for opening Division-avenue, Brooklyn, was passed.

The hour for an Executive Session having arrived, on motion of Mr. UPHAM it was postponed in order to take up several supply bills.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The several Supply bills and the mill and quarter tax bill were gone through with and passed.

An attempt was made to strike off the quarter mill, but it was defeated by: Ayes, 14; Nays, 15.

The House Committee appeared and informed the Senate that the Assembly was ready to adjourn.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bills for widening the Battery Place; relative to the Salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court; relative to the election of Judicial Officers in New York, and non-concurred in the amendments to the bills relative to the wife and minor children of a drunkard, and giving the appointment of Canal Auditor to the Governor.

On the latter the vote was reconsidered, and the Senate concurred, the concurrence being laid on the table. The emendment was the addition of a section giving effect to the act immediately, which was designed to enable the Governor to make the appointment during the present session, although the bill does not remove the officer until the close of his term.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company.

To legalize the action of the Board of Supervisors of New-York, respecting the payment of the expenses incurred in fitting up the Superior Court Room.

Recess for one hour.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, April 17.

BILLS PASSED.

To form a Woman's State Hospital in New-York.

Relative to marks and tare on casks and packages.

The bill to secure freedom to all persons in the State then came up for a third reading.

Mr. VARNUM moved to recommit the bill to embody the amendment proposed by Mr. WOOSTER.

After debate the question was taken on Mr. WOOSTER'S substitute as originally offered, which denied the right to take any man off the soil of New-York as a slave.

The substitute was lost by ayes, 43; nays, 54.

The original bill, as reported by the Committee, then passed, by ayes 72; nays 33.

Mr. ADAMS rose to a question of privilege. The Buffalo Charter bill had been stolen from the desk of the engrossing clerk after its passage. He asked that a copy of the bill, which he held in his hand, should be read and passed.

This was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

The bill relative to the keeping of records in the Executive Department, was lost by ayes 48, nays 44.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The bill relative to the election of certain Judicial officers in New-York was passed.

The Assembly concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill relating to the redemption of notes of country banks by city banks; also to the New-York City-Hall bill.

Mr. POMEROY rose to a question of privilege. He found, in the report of the proceedings of the New-York Board of Aldermen, that Alderman MONAHAN had stated that he (POMEROY) told him that the New-York Charter and Police bills were designed to give office to the Republicans, and that the Assembly could be bought and sold like cattle. The dignity of the House required that he should characterize the statement as simply false, but, were he out of the House, and face to face with Alderman MONAHAN, he should tell him he lied.

The following bills were then passed:

Transferring the appointment of the Canal Auditor to the Governor.

To raise the salary of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court. It was so amended as not to apply to the present Judges.

For the relief of the wife and minor children of a drunkard.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the Elizabethtown, N. J., Cement Company to hold real estate in this State.

Relative to the widening of Battery Place.

To amend the act relative to Commissioners taking oaths in other States.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the New-York Woman's Hospital bill and several others.

The House also adopted the resolution relative to the destitution of public lands.

A large number of petitions were then put on file; several reports made, and one or two bills introduced but not to be acted upon.

The resolution for the adjournment being reached, Mr. LEAVENWORTH moved for the appointment of a Committee to wait on the Senate and inform them the House had finished its business and awaited the message of the Senate.

Mr. PRENDERGAST moved to refer the bill relative to the Government of the Alms House and Penitentiary of Kings County to the Committee on Cities and Villages to report complete forthwith.

After opposition from Mr. FUNK the resolution was carried.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the resolution antherizing a survey for the extension of the Chenengo Canal. Carried.

Mr. SCHUTT moved to instruct the clerk to furnish each member with fifteen dollars worth of postage stamps, to be paid for out of any unappropriated money. Laid over.

Mr. VARNUM called up the resolution authorizing Captain BACHE'S Canal Commission Map. Adopted.

Mr. PRENDERGAST rose to a question of privilege. Since the resolution adopting the Brooklyn Penitentiary bill a member (Mr. FUNK) had gone off and locked up the hill in a drawer, so that the Committee could not get it.

The Clerk was ordered to procure the bill from Mr. FUNK.

Mr. KIVLIN thought if FUNK was gone the bill was defunct.

Recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. FOLLETT called up his resolution respecting the imputations of Ex-President PIERCE upon the people of the North, and the aggressions of the Slave-power in Kansas.

Mr. JONES moved to lay the resolution on the table. Motion lost, and the resolution adopted.

The Speaker announced, in justice to Mr. FUNK, that the supposition that he had left the House for the purpose of preventing the Committee from obtaining possession of the Brooklyn Penitentiary bill, was entirely without foundation.

Mr. FUNK had gone to his room to bring the bill to the House, and had returned immediately before the recess.

Mr VARNUM moved for the reconsideration of the vote adopting the resolution on the Dred Scott case for the purpose of recording the ayes and nays.

The resolutions were then readopted, by Ayes, 65; Nays, 29.

Mr. SMITH called up the resolution directing the Regents of the University to furnish Blodgett's map on climatology to the colleges and academies in the State.

The Supply bill came down from the Senate amended. The House non-concurred and a Committee of Conference was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Varnum, Prendergast, H. Baker, Van Valkenburgh and Benck.

The House now concurred in the amendments to the bill making appropriations for State and Charitable Institutions. The same Committee of conference as on the Supply bill was appointed.

Note from Commissary General Hall.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 17.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I notice in your paper of to-day, a publication of the malicious and false allegations made against me, by the man LOCKRIDGE, four days after I left San Juan del Norte, and to which I referred in my letter, in your issue of the 15th inst.

I did not anticipate a confirmation—by such disastrous circumstances—of all my statements, with regard to the utter incompetency, and arbitrary misrule of LOCKRIDGE—and only wish to call the attention of your readers of the fact that the statements of all returned in the *Tennessee* fully confirm all particulars in my communication.

Yours truly,

GEO. B. HALL, Commissary-General, N. A.

The Difficulty with New Granada.

The following is an extract from a private letter addressed to the editor of the Savannah *Republican*, by an officer on board the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane:*

U. S. SLOOP CYANE, HARBOR OF ASPINWALL, NEW GRANADA, April 4, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR:—You are aware that our commissioner, the Hon. Mr. MOSSE, has not been able to effect an amicable adjustment of our difficulties with this government. Indeed, it appears that the New-Granadian Executive had determined what course he should pursue before the arrival of Mr. MOSSE, and the propositions of the latter were rejected without the least consideration.

So far from any concession or indemnification having been entertained by the Granadian Government, it coolly asserts that we should consider it a subject for congratulation that more lives and property were not sacrificed on the 15th of April.

Doubtless the statements made by the English and French Consuls in Panama, relative to the massacre, had their influence with this government in its assuming such a position; although there is a great discrepancy between statements made by those gentlemen on the 16th of April, 1856, and those which have appeared in the papers within the last few weeks.

A proposition was made in the Senate some days since, that a military force should be sent to the Isthmus, but it met with considerable opposition. It was urged that not a sufficient available force could be raised, and, if possible, it would, in all probability, prove a source of eventual dissension and difficulty between the army and Government.

The citizens of Carthagena, and many of the inhabitants in the interior, think it a hardship that the sins of the people of Panama should be visited upon them.

It is presumed that the defence of this Government will amount to a protest against the proceedings of the United States, and the Granadians will rely upon the protection of a more powerful nation than their own.

The arrival of Mr. MOSSE is expected on the 8th inst. A report is current that he was hooted out of Bogota by a party of young men. His arrival will confirm or contradict the report. Our Minister will remain in Bogota until he receives further instructions from Washington.

Our Relations with Mexico—A New Treaty to be Negotiated by Mr. Forsyth.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 16.

Our affairs with Mexico give the Administration much concern. I have reason to believe that they will not increase the difficulty by a change of the Minister, at least for the present. Mr. FORSYTH'S explanations of his late treaty projects have not reached the public view, but it is to be presumed that he has some reasons for making a treaty the execution of which would have made the United States the judgment creditors of Mexico, and given us a right within a short time to resort to reprisals as the means of obtaining payment; and of course Mexico has nothing but territory to pay with, and this is the payment we desire.

Mr. FORSYTH'S acts have been explained in various ways; but it can hardly be doubted that the object which he had in view was approved by the late Administration. To obtain Sonora and Lower California was a very desirable object, and was probably held in view by the late Administration; for every President considers acquisition of territory as the crowning glory of his career. But at present it would appear to be of much greater importance to secure the Isthmus of Tehuantepec than any other Mexican territory, and to this last object the efforts of the Administration are now directed.

Mexican matters were under consideration yesterday, and, again, it is said, to-day. Instructions are no doubt to be sent to Mr. FORSYTH immediately for the negotiation of a new treaty reserving to the United States the right of way over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, if not a cession of it. The Mexican Treasury is bankrupt, and Comonfort's Government can hardly be sustained from week to week; although the danger of invasion by Spain is no longer very imminent. If he cannot make such a treaty as we desire for such a sum of money as our Government might offer, we must await the action of the constitutional government, if that should be established, in September next.

The New-York Association for the Improvement of Society Mainly for the Advancement of Native Artists exhibited the extraordinary gifts rendered available by the liberal magnitude of a Sphynx. The Native Art Association gave their third [illegible] second season last night at Dodworth's Saloon. There was a very large attendance, and the programme—which was much too long—was rendered tedious by numerous encores. These were frequently deserved, but the conductors should not yield so pliantly to the demands of an over eager audience. As a whole, the Concert offered many excellent points, and was, we are disposed to think, an improvement on the preceding entertainments. Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN played two solos on the piano in his usual finished and faultless manner. As a player, Mr. HOFFMAN ranks with the best in America, and we never hear him without regretting that he does not perform more often in public. Mr. BERTI, another excellent pianist, played Mr. PROHOWSKI'S Allegro de Concert—an extremely difficult and characteristic work. Messrs. KING, RIEF, GUILMETTE, &c., also assisted. The ladies who were announced to sing were mostly unwell. Their places were supplied by volunteers, whose names we were unable to learn. The substitutions were in every way acceptable.

Mr. DEMPSTER gives his farewell entertainment at the Tabernacle to-night, on which occasion he will sing a great variety of Scottish melodies in addition to his usual ballads. The entertainment concludes with the "May Queen."

Personal.

Mr. MARTIN F. TUPWILER, of Fluvanna, Va. is about to establish a Democratic paper, to succeed the *Locompton Union*, in Locompton, Kansas. It will be devoted entirely to Southern principles.

The Cambridge Professor who was garroted on his way home a few nights ago, is said to have been Prof. BOWEN, of anti-Hungarian memory, formerly editor of the *North American Review*.

Mr. AUGUSTUS N. DICKENS, a gentleman claiming to be a brother of CHAS. DICKENS, is now in Chicago, and proposes to read a lecture at Metropolitan Hall, on the 22d inst.

The *Pennsylvanian* is authorized to say that Gen. PACKER has received no communication from Mr. WILMOT to discuss the issues of the campaign.

Marine.

The United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, now lying at anchor in the North River, is to sail at 10 o'clock to-day. Her destination is understood to be Aspinwall, to join the *Cyane*, and wait the determination of the pending difficulties with the Government of New-Granada.

The cylinder head of the frigate *Niagara's* engine has been fitted, and all the repairs completed. Capt. HUDSON returned from Washington yesterday, and it is said the long-talked-of departure of the *Niagara* will positively take place on Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

The steamer *Bridgeport*, built by SAMUEL SNEDEN for GEO. W. CORLIS, will be launched from Mr. SNEDEN'S yard, Green Point, this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Her dimensions are—length 245 feet, beam 24 feet. Her engine, built by MORGAN & Co., is a 56 inch cylinder, and 12 feet stroke. She will be placed on the line to Bridgeport by the 15th of June.

The revenue cutter *Washington*, under command of Captain FAUNCE, fell in with the schooner *Worcester* of Providence, dismasted and in distress, early in March, and after laying by the wreck a day and night for the gale to abate, took off the Captain and crew, and then took the vessel in tow and brought her into this port. A demand was made for salvage by the officers and crew of the cutter, and the case was referred to JOHN F. TAPPAN and H. W. JOHNSON, of New-York, who have awarded them 25 per cent. of the value of the vessel and cargo, estimated at $11,582. Had this service been performed by a merchant vessel, 50 per cent. would have been the award, but as the cutter is considered the property of the public, 25 per cent. only is allowed for towage, and the owners save 25 per cent. by the good fortune of meeting with one of Uncle Sam's vessels.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 13th says: The schooner *Ivanes*, which arrived here yesterday from New York, reports the loss of Capt. LAMSDON, her commander, at sea, Thursday last. While off Charleston, Capt. L., while getting ready to take a third reef in mainsail, fell from the mainboom and was drowned. The flags of the shipping in port were displayed at half-mast, yesterday, in respect to the deceased.

The Medina (Ohio) *Tribune* says that for a week past the laborers on the canal between that village and Lockport have been riotously disposed. A large number have struck for higher wages, and those who were disposed to continue at work have been driven from their employment. Four of the ringleaders are in jail at Albion.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' RAILROAD TRACK SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' HAY SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' COAL SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' ROLLING MILL SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' MINERS' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' DORMANT WAREHOUSE SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' PORTABLE SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES ON WHEELS.
FAIRBANKS' WHEELBARROW SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FLOUR PACKING SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FAMILY SCALES, weighing from half an oz. to 240 lbs.
FAIRBANKS' GROCERS' SCALES.

AT

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,
No. 189 Broadway,
Between Dey and Cortlandt sts., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

It has been aptly remarked by critics that good taste, being intuitive, gems of art were to be seen on the walls of even unpretending mansions, and that the best and purest taste was not always to be looked for in marble halls.

Apply the inference in the adornment of the outward man, and where, for a series of years, has been realized the discernment that has given *eclat* to the Ready-made Clothing business, and by productions the most *recherché* in style averted a subjection to the old regimen in getting suited, let the community answer and be assured that competition but prompts us to more strenuous endeavors in a determination to retain the supremacy heretofore awarded our clothing. W. T. JENNINGS & CO.,

Clothiers,
No. 231 Broadway,
Third door above Astor House.

BARNUM'S.

We are now prepared to offer a magnificent stock of ready-made Spring clothing, consisting, in part, of Ragians of every possible shade, Dress and Business Coats of every style and quality; Pants from the latest English, French and German importations; Vests in all styles, qualities and colors, together with an excellent and general assortment of Piece Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Cutters of long practical experience having been engaged, expeditious and certain fits are guaranteed

P. C. BARNUM & CO.,
Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Chatham-square.

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING.—P. C. BARNUM & CO., Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Chatham-square, having given their especial attention to this particular branch of their business, are now prepared to exhibit a larger and better selection of boys' and youths' clothing than ever offered to a discriminating public. One of their spacious sales rooms having been exclusively dedicated to the wants of the juveniles, will be found replete with every description of apparel necessary to their wants.

P. C. BARNUM & CO.,
Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Chatham-square.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.
OLD STAND
Corner John and Nassau-sts.
SPRING CLOTHING.

Raglans, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests, N. R. COLLINS & CO.

DAILEY'S.

The "Virginia Planter," who was thrown from his horse on account of the big "*Boo*" of the colored urchin, and the "Railway King," who couldn't buy goods in Paris as cheap as New-York, were not half as much surprised as are the throngs that every day crowd the store of Messrs. DAILEY & CO. The low rates at which these gentlemen offer their wares astounds every one, and "how is it?" have almost become household words. You can form some idea of their prices by reference to their advertisements in the dry goods column of this paper.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importations. Work done in the most artistic manner, by

THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

HATS AND CAPS—SPRING, '57.—CALL AND EXAMINE the large and beautiful variety superb Straw Goods for Misses and Children. KELLOGG, manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

SIX REASONS WHY EVERYBODY USES LYON'S KATHAIRON.

1st. It is the Cheapest preparation for the hair ever made.
2d. It is pronounced by all to be the Most Beneficial.
3d. It is the most Agreeable to use.
4th. It is the Cleanest and most Carefully Prepared.
5th. It is the most Highly Perfumed.
6th. It is the only article that never fails to give Entire Satisfaction.

The immense sale of the KATHAIRON—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its excellence and universal popularity. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

GRANITE HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—Gentlemen desiring new Spring clothing, of the most stylish make, will do well to call at the establishment of E. DEGROOT, No. 142 Fulton-st. His Spring styles are the newest out, and will stand comparison, for style of fashion and perfection of fit, with those of the most celebrated tailleurs of Paris.

THE HAT OF THE SEASON.—HAVE YOU GOT one? Have you seen them? They are sold by

WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ALL HAIL!!!
SOMETHING FOR THE MILLION!!!
PROF. WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call, then, upon the bald, the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it: and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 1, 1855.

Prof. O. J. WOOD: Allow me to attest the virtues and magic powers of your Hair Restorative. Three months since, being excessively gray, I purchased, and soon commenced to use two bottles; and it soon began to tell in restoring the silver locks to their native color, and the hair, which was before dry and harsh, and falling off, now became soft and glossy, and it ceased falling; the dandruff disappeared, and the scalp lost all its disagreeable itching, so annoying before, and now I not only look, but feel young again. Respectfully, yours, etc.,

CHAS. WHITNEY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* After reading the advertisement in one of the New-York journals, of your celebrated Hair Restorative, I procured a half pint bottle, and was so much pleased with it that I continued its use for two months and am satisfied it is decidedly the best preparation before the public. It at once removed all the dandruff and unpleasant itching from the scalp, and has restored my hair naturally, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.

MISS FEEKS, No. 36½ Greenwich-av.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. It restored my hair where it had fallen off, it cleansed the head, and renders the hair soft and smooth—much more than any other article.

MARY A. ATKINSON.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 1, 1855.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, CARLISLE, June 27, 1855.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color; and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

SIDNEY BREESE, Ex-Senator United States.

From the Washington Star.

Among the many preparations now in use for the restoring, preserving and beautifying the hair, there are none that we can recommend with more confidence than Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, now in general use throughout the States. This preparation possesses the most invigorating qualities, and never fails in producing the most happy results when applied according to directions. We refer our readers to the advertisement for a few of the innumerable certificates which have been sent by parties, who have been benefited by it, and who feel happy in giving testimony to its wonderful effects produced on them. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, and 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Missouri, and sold by all Druggists in city and country.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.

We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters both in the City and country our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising in part many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers

A. LELAND & CO., No. 190 Broadway.

BUY NOW!!!

If you want China, buy now. If you want Glass, buy now. If you want Gas Fixtures, buy now. If you want Silver-plated Ware, buy now—for Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, are selling off their stock. They publish a list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

WINDOW SHADE EMPORIUM,
No. 345 Broadway.

We would call the attention of parties about purchasing to our full and choice assortment of GOLD and GOLD and VELVET SHADES; also, to our Lace and Muslin Curtains, Damasks, De Laines, Cornices, Bands, Tassels, &c., all of which we offer at the lowest rates.

MICHEL, ELTING & MASON.

ELEGANT, BEAUTIFUL, DISTINGUE.

Our decorated Tea sets at $14 50, usual price $23—they cannot be bought elsewhere for less than the latter price. See our list for other things in the DRY Goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their powder-proof lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

NEW, NEAT AND DESIRABLE.

Just opened, beautiful decorated China dinner sets; some for $70, worth $100; others for $175, worth $250. They will all be sold in a few days. If you want one buy now.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1857.

DR. L. H. BONE—DEAR SIR: I TAKE PLEASure in informing you that the third bottle of your Bitters, together with the Pills, have completely eradicated the Dyspepsia. I take this liberty, knowing that it will be agreeable to you to hear of the success of your treatment. I trust that, by proper care in my diet, I shall not hereafter be afflicted with this distressing complaint.

Gratefully yours, ELIZABETH NOLEN.

Old Dr. BONE'S Bitters and Pills are universally acknowledged to be the best remedy of the age for curing all diseases of the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys. They cure dyspepsia, chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, jaundice, all dropsical diseases, fits, St. Vitus' dance, King's evil, scrofula, and all nervous complaints. They cure salt rheum, erisipelas, fever sores, pimples, blotches, &c.

For sale by C. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.; by Mrs. HAYES, in Brooklyn; and by all Druggists.

Principal Depot No 284 Grand-st., New-York, third block east of the Bowery.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window Shades. Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

VIRGIL'S TOKAI, NOW PREPARED IN A MILDer form and increased flavor, to suit both old and young, has become quite popular, even with the fair sex. Its fame has extended to all parts of the Union, and all who would renounce the vile habit of chewing tobacco should try it. Retailed at cigar and drug stores. Wholesale office No. 412 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CORNS AND BUNIONS.—Dr. J. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plasters are recommended by those who use them as being the best remedy ever offered for these painful affections. For sale at his office No. 500 Broadway, up stairs, and at the principal druggists throughout the City.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold, until 25th inst., at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent.

HORACE WATERS, Agent.

BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE AND CAMOMILE PILLS have no taste of medicine, are harmless, and warranted the most effectual ever known. Sold by GERRIT NORTON, No. 451 8th av., to whom all orders must be addressed. REDDING & CO., Boston.

DR. H. K. ROOT & CO. CAN PERMANENTLY cure heart and lung diseases. Call on them before they leave for Saratoga. The People's Medical Lighthouse, by Dr. ROOT, can be had at their office, No. 512 Broadway.—Price $3 per copy.

5,000 PIECES ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain and other Carpets, just opened at HYATT'S Carpet Warerooms, 565 Broadway. Also, 600 pieces common Ingrain, 3d, 4th, 5th the yard. Oilcloths, 3 yards wide.

J. HYATT, No. 565 Broadway,
Opposite Lovington-st.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by

THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

MARRIED

FOSTER—ROBERTS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 15, at the Church of St. John Baptist, by Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Mr. EDWARD H. FOSTER to Miss JOSEPHINE ROBERTS, all of this City.

SMITH—HUTCHINGS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 16, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Mr. ROBERT A. SMITH and Miss MARY T. HUTCHINGS, both of this City.

WILLARD—WILLARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 15, in St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cook, EDWARD K. WILLARD to LIZZIE, daughter of the late JOHN WILLARD.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

HOPKINS—CORNELL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 16, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, EDWIN HOPKINS and MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel M. Cornell, all of this City.

GROWER—JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 15, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, W. T. C. GROWER to Miss SARA E. JONES, both of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

RUNDLE—JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 16, in St. Ann's Church, by Rev. E. C. Cutler, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. B. Fligg, RICHARD PEARSEY RUNDLE, of England, to ANEMA, daughter of Wm. F. Jones, late of Rio de Janeiro.

WRIGLEY—MAXWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 15, by Rev. J. W. Dillon, Mr. EDMUND WRIGLEY, of Philadelphia, to Miss GRACE H., daughter of the late Mr. William Maxwell, of Brooklyn.

EDWARDS—EDWARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 17, by Rev. Henry C. Montgomery, GORHAM E. EDWARDS, of Manlius, to Miss HELEN M. EDWARDS, of Brooklyn.

RING—BALL.—At Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y. at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Smith, EUGENE RING and SARAH A., daughter of George Hall, Esq., all of the above place.

WILSON—PORTER.—At Raritan, N. J., on Thursday, April 16, by Rev. Elbert S. Porter, Rev. JAMES B. WILSON, of Long Branch, Monmouth Co., to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Mr. Martin Nevins Porter.

HAYES—NEALIS.—At Elizabeth, Fulton Co., on Monday, April 13, by Rev. Mr. Olcott, Mr. RICHARD B. HAYES, of this City, to Miss MARY E. NEALIS, of the former place.

DIED.

BATES.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 16, SUSAN, widow of the late John H. Bates, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 76 West 12th-st., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MCLAIN, in this City, on Friday, after a long and severe illness, JAMES, son of George and Anne McDade, aged 18 years, 7 months and 28 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) from the residence of his father, No. 64 East 40th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBLESON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 16, suddenly, JOHN ROBLESON, aged 62 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 227 West 25th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 15, of consumption, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Miss AMELIA ANN WILLIAMS, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 233 Sullivan-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

BRADY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 16, JULIA FISKE, daughter of James and Henrietta Brady, aged 5 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 217 Dean-st.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 17, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY MARTIN, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the house of her daughter, Mrs. Chandler White, Fort Hamilton, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Fulton Ferry, at 3½ o'clock.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 16, CYNTHIA, wife of Daniel B. Taylor, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Myrtle av., two doors East of Kent-av., on Sunday afternoon, April 19, at 1½ o'clock.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 17, of consumption, Capt. CHARLES WRIGHT, aged 49 years and 8 months.

His friends, and the friends and relatives of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday morning

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—GREAT BARGAINS.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—The house and lot No. 113 East 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; four stories, all the modern improvements.

TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—The house and lot No. 72 East 29th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; brown stone, four stories, all modern improvements.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—The house and lot No. 84 36th-st., between 4th and Lexington ave.; brown stone, four stories, with basement and under-cellar; house furnished with all modern improvements.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—The houses and lots No. 166 East 19th-st., near 3d-av., three stories and basement, containing all modern improvements.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—Two houses and lots on East 17th-st., nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square, brown stone, four stories and basement, with counter-cellar, all modern improvements.

BROOKLYN, E. D.—The house and lot No. 79 Hart-st., between South 4th and South 5th sts., about five minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. This lot is 25 feet front by 103 feet 6 inches deep. This property can be purchased at a price that may be considered a great bargain.

Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS,
No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown stone front houses, Nos. 34, 36 and 38 West 26th-st., handsomely located between 5th and 6th avs., in rapidly improving neighborhood—in materials and workmanship they will compare favorably with the best houses of their class. Any person in want of a good house replete with convenience, is requested to give them a careful examination. Terms liberal. Apply to D. R. KEELER, No. 183 East 15th-st.; ISAAC WALTON, No. 33 West 33d-st., GEO. J. PRICE, No. 184 East Broadway, or MARTIN E. THOMPSON, 15 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPerty in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn, stables, shed, hay-scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETTS & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing ave.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE—A BLOCK of 13 small genteel three and four story houses, high stoops and English basements, containing all the modern improvements and finished in the best manner, on 38th-st. and 3d-av. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES E. SHAW, No. 89 Merchants' Exchange, from 12 to 4, or No 5 East 31st-st., mornings and evenings. Rents $650, $675, $700. Also, No. 399 4th-av., a brown stone house over a store. Rent $600, gas fixtures and heaters.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET, a very pleasantly located 4-story, high stoop, 3 rooms deep, modern house, near Broadway; also, one on 36th-st., near Madison-av., 20x65, with stable lot on rear, on 36th-st.; also, 4-story English-basement house on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., and a great variety of other houses in desirable locations. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 21 BANK-st. The house is of the first-class, containing all the modern improvements, 4 stories, basement and under-cellar. It is in a pleasant location, and good neighborhood, and was built for the owner's occupation. It will be sold at the cost price. For further information inquire of HENRY L. BATHELL, No. 164 West 11th-st., or of JOHN H. HALLETT, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR ROCKLAND COUNty Farm, 58 acres, choice land—90 bushels shelled corn to the acre having been raised upon it; good one and a half story farm house, shingled sides, with kitchen attached; good barn and bowal; well fruited and good soft water; location dry and healthy; two miles from the depot; 28 miles from New-York; only $2,500.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—BRICK HOUSE No. 64 Dean-st., lot 20x100, house 20x36, 3 stories, basement and sub-cellar, finished in the best manner, price $5,000. Also, a frame cottage, house 18x30, lot 18x100, No 40 Claremont-av., and two stories and basement neatly finished, price $2,250; terms made to suit purchaser. Apply to S. R. TURNER, corner of Gates and Downing sts, or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—SEVEN FULL lots on the south-west corner Hanson-place and Portland-av., 100 feet on Hanson-place by 175 feet on Portland-av., directly opposite the mansion of Mrs. C. A. Peters, and 1½ miles from Fulton, Atlantic or Wall-st Ferries, or five minutes' walk from the Railroad. This location is one of the most genteel, healthy and desirable, for a private residence. Inquire of L. H. MOORE, 123 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE—LET OR LEASE, 20 ACRES OF best of land, in village Jamaica, L. I., a cottage 50 feet by 35; 4 rooms on first floor, a wide hall, 3 bedrooms on second floor, a well of water, a garden stocked with a variety of fruit, the best of water, a large barn, 8 minutes' walk to railroad depôt. Inquire of Dr. KUYPERS, corner of 2d-av. and 9th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST residences on upper Broadway, with thirteen City lots, on the highest, healthiest and most beautiful part of New-York island—the residence of HENRY O'REILLY.—for sale at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, April 22. See Auction Notices; or call for maps on A. J. BLEECKER, or Judge BRAMHALL, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, SITUated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, 20 minutes' walk from Hoboken Ferry; house 2-story frame, filled with brick; carriage-house and good well of water on the premises; building all new. For particulars inquire at No. 196 West-st., 3d-story. G. VAN HOUTEN.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 2½-STORY HOUSE and 2 lots, at Yorkville, on 89th-st., near 1st-av. The said house contains 17 rooms, with gas, Croton water, bath-room, water closet, marble mantles, &c. Price $6,500. Inquire of E. A. THORP, on the premises, or of J. M. THORP, No. 22 Jones-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown stone houses, Nos. 42, 46 and 48 West 38th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by days' work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN 3-story brick house No. 236 Pacific, corner of Nevins-st., Brooklyn, with or without the furniture. For terms, apply to Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or, to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BASEMENT, brick house, 13 rooms, situated in Brooklyn, and convenient to cars and ferries; will be sold extremely low, and terms easy; would exchange in part for furniture or groceries. Inquire of C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone front house, in the choice location, No. 30 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, finished in the best 5th-av. style, with all modern improvements; size 25 by 60 feet; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE WEST HOUSE OF THE ROW of the new, three-story, high-stoop, brick houses on the south side of 45th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Situation very desirable. Terms cheap and easy.

A. LESTER, No 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.—A GREAT BARGAIN.—FIRST-rate store property, No. 421 9th-av., west side, between 35th and 36th sts.; three-story house, two show windows, Croton and gas; payment easy. Apply this day, as above, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO VERY fine houses, one on 49th, the other on 48th-st., near Broadway; or would rent low to good tenants. Apply to J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb ave., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PIECE OF GROUND formed by the intersection of 10th and Stuyvesant-sts. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—92D-ST., TWO LOTS ON THE north side of 92d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Apply at No. 26 West Broadway.

GOOD FOR PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS OR OTHERS.—At a bargain, in the beautiful village of Ithaca, South Hill Railroad track, 4½ acres of good land for any kind of produce; two cottages and barn well supplied with spring water; location unsurpassed; fine building sites. It may, with advantage, be divided into village lots, being only a quarter of a mile from the heart of the town. The houses are insured in New-York for $400. Only $500 required, the remaining $850 on bond and mortgage for one or two years. For this a house for life may be had. Apply for one week at No. 96 4th-av., opposite 11th-st., or of Mr. THOMPSON, Clinton House, Ithaca.

HUDSON RIVER.—SEVERAL BUILDING sites, with an acre or more of land, for sale on the banks of the Hudson River, 12 miles from the City Hall, with frequent access by cars. The situation is not surpassed, as to health and beauty of scenery, by any on the North River, and the neighborhood is well improved by a desirable class of inhabitants. Arrangements can be made if desired for house and all improvements complete. Address J. C. SIDNEY, at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway, where a map of the place can be seen, or at Spuyten Duyvel, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A piece of land, containing about 50 acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 38 miles from the City; distant one mile from two depôts. The above property contains some of the most beautiful building sites on the river, the view being unsurpassed; the shore of the river is well wooded, and the place is bordered by a small stream. Will be sold or exchanged for City property, the whole or in parts. For particulars apply to G. E. CROGER, No. 56 William-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE.—One of the Goelet leases; just finished; one of the most elegant and perfect houses in New-York; price $8,500, of which $6,000 can remain, payable on or before 10 years, with privilege of paying $500 at any time. This is a rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK.—A LOT OF GROUND OPposite the Central Park, between 99th and 100th sts., on the 8th-av., on the corner of 100th-st. and 9th-av., (both about the grade,) for sale together cheap, as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply to

W. T. GRAFF, No. 119 Nassau-st.

COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN, SKILLMAN ST., twelve minutes from two ferries and near the cars. Rent $300; also for sale only, a beautiful cottage with extension, near above. Price $3,500.

C. H. OLLIVER, 348 Broadway, or
H. PHILLIPS, Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., ABOUT 12 acres of land, eligibly situated for building, and within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad station; it will be sold together or in plots 200 by 250 feet. Apply to H. A. HOWE, No. 141 Broadway, New-York, or to J. L. LAKE, Jr., Esq., Orange.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL MODERN-BUILT houses located in Brooklyn, E. D., near the ferries. Will be exchanged for a farm near the City. Apply to E. HANFORD, Architect, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

SPLENDID THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 9 Rutgers-place. Inquire at No. 7. F. PENFIELD.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSES, ON 161ST-st., near the 10th av., and within ten minutes' walk of the Depôt of the Hudson-River Railroad—each house contains 4 rooms on the first floor, 6 on the second—with a basement, kitchen, &c. Large brick cisterns in rear of each, and well of excellent water in front. Two additional lots of ground will be let with each house if desired.

Rents low, to good and responsible Tenants, and none others need apply. Houses can be seen on application to S. KNAPP, near the premises, or at the Mechanics' Bank, Wall-st.

TO LET—A GENTEEL DWELLING HOUSE AT a low rent, No. 180 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, between Hicks and Henry sts.; three story, basement and sub-cellar, white marble stoop, gas, furnace, range, five minutes' from either South or Hamilton ferry; rent $400. Also in same neighborhood, No. 309 Hicks-st.; rent $375. Also, No. 23 Union place; rent $250. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT EAST BROOKLYN, (late Williamsburg,) a fine large house and 16 lots, 1 acre, laid out in fine garden, with all kinds of fruit, flowers, &c., situated on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., late the residence of Mr. Houghton. To be seen at any time. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, No. 183 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or of R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York City.

TO LET TO A SMALL FAMILY—LOWER part of a genteel, two-story and attic house, No. 55 6th-av., next door to West Washington-place, consisting of two parlors, folding doors, marble mantels, high ceilings and gas, with back basement, range, Croton water and connection with sewer, and two attic rooms. Rent $335. Inquire of W. J. DEMOREST, No. 375 Broadway, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES OVER RECORDER'S office, opposite Superior Court. Also the loft above them, fit for a jeweler's or other light manufacturing business. Also two country stores or shops, with dwellings attached, near the shore of Long Island Sound, about sixteen miles from this City. Apply to CLINTON ROOSEVELT, No. 23 Chambers-st.

TO LET—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., A HOUSE and lot, pleasantly situated in this attractive place, five minutes' walk from the depôt. The house contains seventeen rooms, and has just been thoroughly repaired. Will be rented cheap. Apply to HENRY W. FORD, Bank of the Republic, or to HENRY A. FORD, Morristown.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE AT A LOW RENT. A young physician desires to let his house in 34th-st., near Broadway, reserving the office and a small bedroom, unfurnished; house new, English basement, brown stone, with all modern improvements. Part of the rent would be taken in board if desired. Apply to H. C. HEPBURN, No. 167 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE TWO PLEASANTLY SITUATed three story and basement houses, Nos. 119 and 123 west Forty-fifth-st., near Broadway, furnished with gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. A desirable residence for a respectable family, at the moderate rent of $450. Apply to GALEN TERRY, 121 Forty-fifth-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing 12 rooms, painted and frescoed; in perfect order for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises No. 43 Deane-st., Brooklyn, or to D. HAWLEY, No. 151 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR IN THE LARGE, first-class house No. 207 9th-st., consisting of parlor, sitting room, tea-room and three bedrooms, with one bedroom in the attic, and privilege of bath-room—Rent, $225. N. B.—None but respectable persons need apply. Inquire of Dr. BERRY, No. 209 5th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRable and finely finished house, painted and decorated throughout, with all modern improvements and formerly occupied by the owner. Will be let to a careful and small family—No. 316 West 30th-st. Apply at No. 77 West 18th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A MANSION, WITH coach-house, out-houses and hot-houses, and about eight acres of land, on the east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark Bridge; suitable for a florist, &c. Also, a Coal-Yard in Brooklyn. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A SMALL FAMILY HOUSE, NO. 334 West 31st-st., containing 12 rooms, with modern improvements, and newly painted, by a dentist who reserves the office and one room and the privilege of one parlor as a reception-room, and wishes board in the house. Terms easy.

TO LET OR LEASE—ABOUT TEN LOTS OF ground, with a double frame house and four greenhouses thereon, suitable for a Florist, or some other respectable business. Inquire on the premises, Broadway, corner 50th st. For sale, about 300 yards of Box, in fine condition for planting.

TO LET—A PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, consisting of the second floor, viz: two rooms, with marble mantles, hall bedroom, closets between the rooms, one room third story, a pleasant back basement, with privilege of sub-cellar. Rent $250, apply 84 4th st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF those four-story brown-stone buildings, No. 283 Hudson-st., one of the best locations in the City for milliners, tailors or any light or fancy business. Inquire at No. 283 Hudson-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE LOFTS AND ROOMS IN the marble building No. 637 Broadway, suitable for mercantile purposes, offices for artists, society meetings, &c.; Croton, gas, and back entrance from Mercer-st. Apply, on second floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE second floor, with pantry attached, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without meals, in a private family, containing gas and bath; location near St. John's Park. Address W. C. M., *Times* office.

TO LET—A HANDSOME PARLOR SUITE OF unfurnished rooms, with gas, gas fixtures, and chandeliers. Croton water and use of bath, (six rooms) the remainder of the house occupied by the owner. Apply on the premises, No. 1,062 Broadway, near Madison-square.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., partly furnished, and suitable for a first-class boarding house. None need apply but those who can give the best reference. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st. near 3d-av.

TO LET.—TWO ENGLISH FOUR-STORY BRICK houses on 53d-st. between 11th av. and North River; rent, $330. Also a brown-stone front house, No. 67 West 25th-st., rent low. Apply to JOHN G. DAVISON, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop No 435 Greenwich-st., 25 by 55 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, office No. 4.

TO LET—A FINE, FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY, modern built brown-stone front house, in 30th-st., pleasantly located. Rent, to an undoubted tenant, only $800. Contains all the modern improvements.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 43 COLUMBIA-ST., Brooklyn, overlooking the bay, with the use of two side lots as a garden, two minutes walk from Fulton Ferry—rent low. Apply to G. L. BENNETT, No. 44 Nassau-st, New-York; or No. 1 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, and basement of the new 4-story brick building, 30x60, on the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., well lighted, suitable for printers or manufacturers. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 36th-st., near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars and stages close by. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, Architect, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NO. 206 ALLEN-ST., consisting of a large hall, 36x40, on second floor, and the 1st floor, with two stores, suitable for a school or church. Rent $450. Apply to GEO. S. HICKOK, No. 192½ Allen-st., morning and evening.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to E. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—WHOLE OR HALF OF A THREE-story basement house on West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., furnished, if desired, to a small family with good references. Apply to N. C. H. PATCH, No. 56 Murray-st., in office.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—SEVERAL SMALL, handsomely-finished brick dwelling houses, two of them within 100 yards of the ferry landing. Inquire at Land Office at ferry, of W. W. SHIPPEN.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW, HANDsomely finished, three-story house No. 313 5th-av.; has all modern improvements, including furnace, plate safe, &c. Rent, $1,400. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, with tea room attached, to one or two families; rent moderate to a responsible tenant. Apply on the premises No. 29 Norfolk-st.; lot 25x100 feet.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON A pleasant open square, in West 20th-st.—three-story—with usual improvements. Inquire of E. P. ROGERS, No. 70 Beaver-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th-st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT PEEKskill, containing 14 rooms, pleasantly situated, and in good order. Inquire of S. A. RUNDELL, 231 Water-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND BUILDing No. 112 Chatham-st., above Pearl-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 154 East 18th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in perfect order, suitable for a genteel family. Inquire at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—ONE SPLENDID LOFT, 25x92, EITHER second or third floor. Inquire at the drug store No. 526 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—SECOND STORY OF HOUSE CORNER of 45th-st., 3d-av. Inquire in the hardware store.

A FINE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMEN on the second story, with bedroom attached; also neatly furnished lodging rooms in the upper story to rent cheap. Apply at No. 89 Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. GINOUX, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of modern size, with brown stone front, furnished in uniform style, adorned with objects of art, situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy, and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and Booth Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 139 Pearl-st.

LARGE MANSION TO LET—SUITABLE FOR a boarding-house of the first respectability. The Texido House at Flushing, fronting on the river, ¾ of a mile from the depôt, in a beautiful retired location, large yard and fruit. The house is three stories, containing 8 rooms, besids an ample basement story, with all conveniences; an extensive piazza on two sides of the house; no location can be more healthy. Apply to P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 43 Wall-st., or to WILLIAM SMART, Land Agent, Flushing, L. I.

COTTAGE HOUSE IN HARLEM TO LET—Containing nine rooms, with pantries and first-rate cellar. Lot 75 feet by 200 deep, only stone's throw from 5th av.; 2e and 3d av. cars run to Harlem every 15 minutes all day, and evening can go and come early and late.—Will be let to first-rate tenant for $175 a year. Apply personally or by note to THOMAS COOPER,
No. 54 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.

FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

CHEAP RENTS.—THE STORE AND FINished basement, (2 floors,) $16, suitable for milliners, furniture dealers, &c. The dwelling floors over, (8 rooms,) $16 per month; being the new brick house No. 406 Atlantic-st., near Nevin-st., Brooklyn, or entire house to one tenant at less—population respectable.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A NEATLY furnished 3-story and basement brick house, near the City Hall, Brooklyn, to let for the Summer. Part of the rent will be taken in board by a single gentleman, if desired. Apply to DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

WHARF LOTS AT ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.—To let or lease, lots adjoining the Hamilton-av ferry, fronting on the Atlantic Dock Basin, and running through to Hamilton-av., suitable for coal or lumber yards or storage purposes. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 81 Front-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE new brown stone house at No. 3 Rutherford-place—fronting on Stuyvesant Park, west side; complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 164 East-23d-st. corner 3d-av.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS OR OFFICES.—Three fine rooms, west side, near White-st.; easy access; suitable for any business. Apply to T. H. OHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Will be made satisfactory to a good tenant, or will be sold on favorable terms. Apply at No. 74 9th st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. The house, two-story, with wing, and with piazzas front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 10th to the 15th of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal depôt. The lot is 75 feet wide by 235 feet deep. For terms and further information, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depôt where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house pleasant and convenient, having 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets, and attic; is furnished with shot and cold water, and warmed by a furnace. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 166 feet front on the Main-road, 33 feet back to the turnpike, embracing about 2 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by day's work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises, of CHARLES WHITEMORE.

Also for sale, a lot adjoining the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in the town of Westchester, opposite Throgg's Neck, and within a short distance of Long Island Sound. The property, including garden, contains six acres of land in a high state of cultivation. The dwelling house is large and commodious, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, has handsome grounds attached, and commands a fine view of the Sound. There is also a handsome cottage, recently erected near the entrance gate. The stables, coach-house and poultry yard, &c., are all in complete order. Churches of various denominations and good schools in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 38 by 48, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with 25 or 65 acres of land, near the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, and within 40 minutes' drive of one of the best stations on the Hudson River Railroad. There are on the premises a Gothic house, with many modern improvements, barns, carriage-house, ice house, two never-failing springs, old and young orchards of all kinds of fruit, and a well-stocked garden. This property will be sold at a low price as the owner is about to leave for the West. Apply to ANTHONY VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village, or SKEEL, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 203 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE, AT TARRYTOWN—THE SPLENdid country seat erected and lately occupied by Capt. NATHAN COBB, possessing complete advantages of river scenery, water, fruit and forest trees, gardens, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c. The house is large, and finished in best style for a country residence the whole year. It would answer for a first-class boarding-house—an establishment that would pay well there. Every appendage to the property is perfect and desirable. For sketch and further particulars, apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 237 Broadway, rooms No. 20 and 21.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, two miles below the Narrows, and five miles from Vanderbilt landing, over a beautiful road. The house is large and commodious, with fine fruit, garden, stable, &c., and about 6 acres of land. It is situated immediately on the bay, with fine bathing, fishing, &c., and advantages of a good daily market. This place will be let very reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to WM. II. VANDERBILT, near the premises, or at the office of C. VANDERBILT, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE residences in Newark, N. J. It commands a view of the City of New-York, and at the same time is central to Newark, and is convenient to the new Post-Office, two yards and two railroad depôts. It has ample grounds, with trees, fruits and flowers in abundance. Terms favorable. Apply at the corner of Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, to DUNN & THOMPSON, and to S. or J. W. BARKER, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, twenty-three miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, half a mile from the depôt, and near Long Island Sound. There are about three and a half acres of ground, well stocked with all kinds of fruit, shade trees, flowers and shrubs, together with stable, outbuildings, &c. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

TO LET, AT NEW BRIGHTON—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a commodious house, with coach-house, fruit and vegetable gardens; commanding a handsome view of the Bay, and situated within 10 minutes walk from either the New Brighton or Tompkinsville ferries. Apply to A. J. HAMILTON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—COTTAGE FURNISHED, OR UNfurnished, at Clifton, Staten Island; 5 rooms 1st floor, 6 rooms 2d floor, and 3 in attic; garden, stable, &c.; fifteen minutes' walk from ferry; unfurnished, $300. Address V. W. X., Box 1,975 Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, furnished, with ten acres of excellent land, in a very healthy and delightful situation on the shore of the Thames, Conn. Good bathing, boating and fishing. Also, an excellent store, with a good old-established trade; large stone dock, and ferry with boats. Inquire of Mr. KINSLIMER, No. 319 4th-av., or Dr. ELLIOTT, No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE property in central Ohio, for sale or exchange for improved City property, in a central part of the village on South-st., between the property of Wm. Greenough and S. B. Prevost, consisting of a good dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house, granary, stables, two wells, fruit, orchard and shade trees, on about 1¼ acres of ground; $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

and adjoining the above described property, the premises owned and occupied by S. B. Prevost, Esq., consisting of a good house, in first-rate order, with gas; barn, carriage, wash, ice and well-house, lot 110 feet front and rear, by 300 deep, and a great variety of choice fruit and shade trees. Price $5,000, of which half can remain on mortgage. Apply to L. OHICHESTER, Real Estate Agent, No. 221 East Broadway.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—That valuable property, formerly owned by John Craft, containing about 25 acres of land, on the plank road from Jamaica to Rockaway, 1½ miles from the village. The buildings are of modern style, and are in perfect order; the grounds adjoining the houses are neatly laid out with box, and a variety of small and rare fruits, about 100 peach, cherry and pear trees in full bearing. Stages pass daily to New-York. There is a plank road from the farm to Brooklyn, and one of the finest drives in the world. For further particulars, apply to E. B. WESTON, No. 289 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 6½; or JAMES HERRIMAN, Jamaica, L. I.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 38 by 48, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I. The large commodious dwelling, 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, dumb waiter, piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a barn, 40x40, and gardener's house, situate on the Crescent, Broadway and Academy sts., access by steamboat and stages hourly. Apply to WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-st., New-York, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at East Chester, near two railroad depôts, consisting of large house, carriage and 16a. house, garden, and about 11 acres of ground, with beautiful prospect and healthy location, being the late residence of Wm. Seaton, Esq. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 86 East 27th st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES, TWO MILES NORTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Large house and 4, 10 or 20 acres of land. Also, 5 beautiful sites for building of about 12 acres each. Inquire personally or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburgh.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT with 58 acres fine garden land under good cultivation, near Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., 1¼ acres of strawberries and asparagus, fruit trees, &c. A large dwelling-house, built in modern style, and out-houses all new, well-watered by two living streams, fine fishing and sporting. Apply at No. 20 Nassau-st. of J. J. TALLMAN.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE CHEAP.—This place is at Stamford, Conn. It is splendidly located near the Railroad depôt; contains 71 acres, large stone house, &c., and plenty of choice fruit. The land is rich, good for cultivation or building lots. Also, a small, cheap country seat at Saybrook, Conn., month of the Connecticut River. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

SEAVIEW.—A DELIGHTFUL MODERN, STONE country residence to let, near Dr. Elliott's Astronomical Observatory, Castleton Heights, Staten Island, near first landing; it contains 11 rooms, and commands a magnificent view of the ocean, bay, and City of New-York. Rent $475. Inquire at Dr. Elliott's Office, No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton-hall, or of

[illegible]

R. WILCOX, JR., CASHIER.

[illegible] a copartnership, under the [illegible] purchase and sale, on [illegible] and mercantile paper, and [illegible] enables them to promise that or- [illegible] them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH,
late of No. 62 Wall-st.

[illegible], April 1, 1857.

[illegible] Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses [illegible] P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., [illegible] Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, [illegible] Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. [illegible], Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

[illegible] E. BIRCH & SON, THO. R. TURNEY, } Lecomp- [illegible], Mo. JAMES T. BIRCH, } ton.

BIRCH, TURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
LECOMPTON, K. T.

[illegible] will immediately open a house for the transaction of [illegible] above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay Taxes, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. [illegible] official copies of all books and field notes in the [illegible] Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting [illegible] through the house.

[illegible] Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. [illegible] and Exchange Bank, Kirtland & Co., Bank- [illegible].

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
MALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

[illegible] C. MALLEY, WM. G. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, [illegible] give special attention to the negotiation of notes and [illegible] also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

[illegible] Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

[illegible] prompt and reliable correspondents, will nego- [illegible] and collect paper payable at all the principal points [illegible] United States and Canadas.

[illegible]—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., [illegible].

New-York, Jan. 31, 1857.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, [illegible] Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

[illegible]	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
[illegible]	Britain, Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
[illegible]	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

[illegible]	Constantinople, Alexandria,	Cairo,
	Jerusalem, &c. &c.	

[illegible] New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

[illegible] on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' [illegible] for sale in sums to suit.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company passed the following resolution on the 24th inst.:

Resolved, That the balance of the second mortgage bonds of this Company (about $1,000,000) remaining unsold on the 1st day of May next, be offered to the Stockholders of the Company until that date, at seventy-five cents on the dollar, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for as many $1,000 bonds as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him: but should subscriptions for amount in the aggregate to more than the amount of bonds unsold on the 1st day of May next, the same shall be apportioned among the subscribers in [illegible] manner as the circumstances of the case will [illegible], reference being had to the amount of stock [illegible] by each on that day.

[illegible] subscribers will be required to pay for the bonds awarded [illegible] respectively, at the office of Messrs. Strachan & [illegible], City of New-York, or at the office of the Secretary of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, in drafts on [illegible] York at par, or their equivalent, as follows:

[illegible] per cent on the 1st day of June next.
[illegible] per cent on the 20th day of June next.
[illegible] per cent. on the 20th day of July next.
[illegible] per cent. on the 1st day of Sept. next.

[illegible] partial payments for above bonds may, how- [illegible] made in advance of the above dates.

[illegible] will be entitled to receive, from time to [illegible] number of bonds on the payments made will [illegible] coupons and interest on payments to be equi- [illegible] as is customary.

[illegible] for bonds must be forwarded to the [illegible] of the Company, at Chicago, Illinois, and no [illegible] received after the 1st day of May next will [illegible].

[illegible] offered in accordance with the foregoing res- [illegible] the second mortgage sinking fund bonds of [illegible] for $1,000 each, with coupons of $25 each [illegible], payable on the 1st days of May and November [illegible] at the American Exchange Bank in the City [illegible] New-York, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st [illegible] of May 1867, at the same place.

[illegible] herein you will find a blank subscription pa- [illegible] which you are requested to fill with such number of [illegible] as you may desire, and to return the same to the [illegible] opened, at the office, without delay.

[illegible] of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Com- [illegible], Chicago, March 26, 1857.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

THE CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE IN- [illegible] INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors [illegible] the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing busi- [illegible], and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them [illegible] by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided [illegible] to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional [illegible] of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects [illegible] to the provisions, conditions, and limitations in said ar- [illegible] contained and declared with respect to the shares [illegible] issue.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized [illegible] by the Board, hereby give notice that, in accordance with [illegible] the said articles, they will receive subscriptions, and receive subscriptions, on the [illegible] of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. [illegible] and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of [illegible] York, from all persons who shall appear to be regis- [illegible] that day on the books of the Bank as share- [illegible] in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of sub- [illegible], will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 1st day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (9th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 30, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent. premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and [illegible] per cent. premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may [illegible] to surrender any portion of their stock, previous, or sub- [illegible] to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having [illegible] such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original Holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (6th) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of voters, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY (NICARAGUA)—New York, April 18, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that an election for a President and six Directors, to manage the business of this Company for one year from the first Monday in June next, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened again on the 6th day of May ensuing.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

7 PER CENT CITY LOANS.—ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., temporary loans will be received by the Corporation of the City of New-York, in sums of not less than $500, for which Revenue Bonds will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and payable in from six months to one year, as may be desired. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1857.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO. WILL BE closed on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P. M., and will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of April next until the 17th, at 10 A. M.—as an election of Directors of said Company will take place at Milwaukee on the 16th. JOSEPH S. COLT, Transfer Agent.

NEW-YORK, No. 3 Wall-st., March 31, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company will be held in the City of Davenport, Iowa, on the 25th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 18th inst. and reopened on the 27th instant.

JOHN A. DIX, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, April 14, 1857.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECond Mortgage Bonds, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

$50,000 TO INVEST IN THE PURCHASE at discount. We will purchase good mortgages in New-York or Brooklyn, improved or unimproved property.

CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 196 Broadway.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1857, on the school bonds (Nos. 1 to 77) of the City of San Francisco will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. REVENUE BONDS.—Will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than [illegible] payable from [illegible] to one year, as may be desired.

The money may be deposited with A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain in Shoe and Leather Bank. Interest from date of deposit.

$50,000 WANTED IN ONE LOAN OR several of smaller amounts. Ample security will be given and a liberal rate of interest paid. Address BANKER, Box No. 3,536 New-York Post-Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds of this Company having reached the amount of more than one million of dollars, and the requisite legislative authority having been received, the Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable in stock on the 27th day of April inst., at the Transfer office, No. 45 Wall-st., agreeably to the following resolution of the Board, adopted on the establishment of the Sinking Fund.

Resolved, That as often as the Bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund amount to ten per cent. on the capital stock, this Company will, upon receiving due authority from the Legislature of the State, declare at the next semi-annual dividend day a stock dividend of ten per cent.

Where the dividend amounts to one or more full shares, the same will be placed to the credit of the stockholder, and a certificate for the same issued on application at the office; and when the dividend does not amount to a full share the stockholder will receive a scrip certificate in favor of the bearer, which can be converted into full stock on presentation with other similar certificates, in amounts which can be made into full shares.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 15th inst., and be opened on the 27th inst.

The Board of Directors have resolved that in future the stock dividends will be declared as often as the Sinking Fund amounts to *five* per cent. on the capital stock, instead of ten per cent., as provided in the original resolution.

By order of the Board of Directors.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 Williams-st.—NEW-YORK, April 10, 1857.—A dividend of 4 per cent. on the earnings of the road for the last six months, ending April 1, has this day been declared payable on the 25th inst. Transfer books will close on the 20th and open on the 25th instant. By order of the Board.

P. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders in stock on and after the first day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till the 4th day of May next.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, April 15, 1857.—The BANK OF TIOGA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

THE PARK BANK.—ELECTION.—THE Annual Election for twenty-three Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House No. 3 Beekman-st., on Monday, May 4, between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 91 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. F. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Cass,	Edw. Willis,	D. Tromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. L. Donnell,	Chas. H. Parker,
Edw. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Boyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbott,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BURDALL, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—AT AN ELECTION for Directors and Inspectors of Election, of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company, on Monday, April 6, 1857, the following gentlemen were elected

DIRECTORS:

Benj. D. Brush,	Geo. W. Welsh,	Daniel G. Hyde,
Wm. R. Renwick,	Jas. K. Place,	Aaron Clark,
Montagnie Ward,	Wm. F. Ladd,	Albert A. Martin.
Alfred F. Lagrave,	Jas. A. Patteson,	Jas. M. Hoagland,
James Olwell,	C. V. Clickener,	Benj. W. Bonney,
Edw. Elsworth,	E. H. Howell,	Columbus Seguine
Jos. W. Meeks,	J. R. Bartholomew,	Jas. H. Elmore,
Chas. Denison, Jr.,	Geo. W. Brainerd,	Alex M. Ross,
John Armstrong,	Isaac N. Seymour,	Enoch Chamberlin,
Jas. E. Brush,	R. H. Van Auken,	Edw. Satterlee,
B. G. Clarke,	P. Gordon,	J. L. Hasbrouck,
James English,	Robert I. Brown,	Samuel C. Mott,
Hen. R. Dunham,	Nathan T. Higbie,	James Moncrief,
	Francis Gouldy, and	

For Inspectors—Andrew Hall, David M. Earle, Samuel Burrill.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, Esq., was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold.
Charles R. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cashman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'r L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry R. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing.
Cor'sW. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 59 Wall-st., to No. 53 Wall-st.—Mechanics' Buck Building.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a first-class tailoring establishment in a leading thoroughfare; has been carried on in the same store nine years past. This is a good opportunity for a man with a small capital, as the expense is light, with a good trade. Terms reasonable to a cash customer. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Address P. V. G., *Times* Office, with real name, and an answer will be given where an interview may be had.

LUMBER, COAL, &c.—THE SUBSCRIBER has built up a business within 20 miles of New-York, which is now netting from $7,000 to $10,000 per annum. To any respectable party having from $10,000 to $15,000 cash capital, and good business capacity, is offered a splendid and permanent business—together with leases of the premises for five or ten years. Address, with name, &c., HENRY, at this office.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—$4,000 CASH AND $4,000 secured on furniture and lease will purchase one of the most profitable hotels in New-York City; the location unsurpassed, being at one of the principal ferries and depôts of railroads, opposite shipping, &c. A profitable restaurant and bar connected. The house contains near 200 rooms, and constantly full. Apply at No. 735 Broadway, Room No. 18. JNO. HUNT & CO.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 210 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.

F. P. FLAGLER.

TEN VESSELS FOR SALE.—SCHOONERS, sloops and scows, each of light draught of water. The schooner WILLIAM KALLAHAN, built to bring coal through the Canal from Philadelphia, will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN C. BAXTER & SON, Shipchandlers, No. 308 West-st.

$1,000 WILL BUY A SHARE IN AN EXCELlent business now in working order, to a man who will attend to it. It is an opportunity rarely offered. Satisfactory reasons for selling out. Apply to WM. E. HAWES, cor. Canal and Thompson-sts.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—THE LEASE, horses, carts and fixtures of an old-established coal yard. Possession given on the 1st of May. For particulars, address COAL YARD, *Daily Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM SIZED JEWELRY Safe, in perfect order. Apply to GOULD & WOOD, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

TO BARBERS.—BARBER'S SHOP FOR SALE —a first rate stand. Apply at No. 72 Bleecker-st., to JOHN B. CAZAUX.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY VERY LOW.—THE subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine gold jewelry at less than usual prices:

Ladies' gold, cameo, carbuncle, mosaic, pearl and Enamel painting sets, earrings, pins and bracelets,
Ladies' and gentlemen's gold watch chains,
Seal rings, locket rings, plain and chased gold rings,
Pure gold wedding rings, gold thimbles,
Gold pens and pencils, gold crosses and neck chains,
Gold and stone sleeve buttons and studs,
Gold lockets gold spectacles and eyeglasses,
Diamond finger rings and pins.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail.
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE PHILADELPHIA MUSICAL SAVING AND LOAN SOCIETY,
CHARTERED 1856.

Will have their first distribution of 7 octave rosewood Piano-fortes, finished in the Louis XIVth style, in May next. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of this Society, may become members thereof by taking one or more shares of Stock, par value $225, payable in monthly instalments of

$3 50,

for which every member is entitled to a Piano-forte of the above description, made by Messrs. Light, Newton & Bradbury's, of this City, valued at $400. For further information apply at the office, where a specimen of the Pianos may be seen and Constitution obtained.

H. GOLDSMITH,
Secretary and General Agent of the Society,
Office No. 498 Broadway, at Dodworth's Music Store.

PIANO-FORTES AND ÆOLICONS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers being determined to close out their entire stock of splendid instruments previous to the 1st of May, preparatory to dissolution of partnership, offer great inducements to buyers, as they will sell at a large reduction in prices. Those about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons will do well to call before buying elsewhere.

GROESBECK & TRUSLOW,
No. 508 Broadway, next to St. Nicholas Hotel.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

This magnificent instrument, just introduced by THALBERG,

At his matinées musicales, is without a rival for the church or drawing room.

A full assortment of the above Organs kept open to the inspection of the public.

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, of New-York, and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A FINE WORCESTER 6¾-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano for $180; one for $175, $160, $155, $150, $30 and $20. Pianos to let and rent applied on purchase. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s grand parlor, grand and square pianos, with Haines Brothers and others, of New-York make, very low. T. S. BERRY, marble building, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—HORACE WATERS & NEWTON BRADBURYS, No. 481 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PRIZE PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 748 Bleecker-st., manufactory and warerooms, offer a large and varied assortment at lower prices than ever before. Also several superior second-hand Pianos, all to be sold this month to make alteration in business.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—Only Warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. A large variety of these truly superb instruments for sale on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, JUDSON & MUNGER have removed to No. 722 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, where can be found the best assortment of Pianos and Melodeons in the City, for sale or to let. N. B.—Storage for pianos and furniture.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 83,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 462 and 466 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Cunel-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, Brocatel, brocade, delaine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety of Enamelled Chamber Furniture, from $25 to $150. Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The subscriber would like to purchase about two or three thousand dollars worth of furniture, about the medium quality, not too high-priced, for which he will pay cash. Any parties, not finding it about breaking up may address a line to L. HAMILTON, *Times* Office.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in the fashionable styles, ranging from $26 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING can have their furniture stored and taken care of by applying at No. 283 Hudson-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE.

CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, JAPANERY
GERMAN SILVER and BRITTANIA WARE.
Composition, Enameled and Iron Hollow Ware.
Bronzed, Copper and Brass Goods.
Bathing Apparatus, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares.
Brushes, Mats, Baskets, &c.
Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, &c., &c.
For sale by J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE.

Parties in want of seasonable articles of HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE, are invited to call and examine our stock, selected in the best markets for our own trade.

SILVER PLATED WARE—Tea and Coffee Sets, with Slop Bowls to match; Candlesticks, Castors, plain and revolving; Cake Baskets, &c.

TABLE CUTLERY—Fine Knives for table and dessert; Oyster Knives, Nut Picks, Cheese Scoops, Cork Screws, &c.

JAPANNERY—Tea Trays, all sizes, Toilet Sets, Chamber Pails, Knife Trays, Plate Warmers, &c.

BRIGHT TINWARE—Tea and Coffee Urns, Steak Dishes of all sizes, with lamp and water heaters; Oyster Chafing Dishes, Soup Tureens, Tea and Coffee Pots.

BRITANNIA METAL WARE—Coffee and Tea Sets, choicest styles issued; Molasses Cups, Candlesticks, Tea Urns and Kettles, Spittoons.

STERLING SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS—Guaranteed to be pure and up to the standard, and of highest finish.

STEEL FIRE IRONS AND STANDARDS—An immense variety.

DOOR MATS—Most desirable kinds. Prices low.

WINDLE & CO.,
Nos. 56 and 58 Maiden-lane.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
No. 279 Washington-st.,
between Chamber and Warren, New-York,
offer at lowest market rates,
Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.,
Made to order, by
LEE & CO.,
No. 309 Bleecker-st.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—BANK VAULTS, DOORS AND FRAMES.—The attention of those interested is respectfully called to Lillie's Impenetrable Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, Vaults and Doors, secured by Lillie's Powder and Burglar-Proof Locks. These articles having been fully tested are undoubtedly the only real security against fire and burglars ever offered the public. For sale by J. C. MORRIS, Agent, No. 205 Pearl-st., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of S. C. DECKER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed up by S. C. DECKER.

Signed, S. C. DECKER.
S. W. BARNARD.

ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, April 1, 1857.

S. C. DECKER will continue the Lumber business on his own account at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, and corner of Avenue A and 18th-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.—BENJAMIN F. BARRETT has this day retired from the copartnership of WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., and JOHN CATLIN (late President of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company) and DIGBY V. BELL (late of Chicago) have been admitted as partners in the firm, which continues to transact a general Banking and Brokerage business, under the same name and style of WILLIAM J. BELL & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing and doing business at No. 331 Broadway, under the firm name of EDSON & ENGELBERT, architects, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN EDSON.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1857. HENRY ENGELBERT.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COUGHS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COLDS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES HOARSENESS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INFLUENZA.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES BRONCHITIS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES CROUP.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ASTHMA.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES WHOOPING COUGH.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES LUNG COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE INDIGESTION.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSENTERY.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE COSTIVENESS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE HEADACHE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE JAUNDICE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE ERYSIPELAS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE SCROFULA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE PILES.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FOUL STOMACH.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY FRED. BROWN, Philadelphia.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburg, Penn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY D. R. JONES & CO., Harrisburg, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. F. LONG & CO., Lancaster, Penn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. P. SWARTS, Allegheny, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY CLARK & BALDWIN, Erie, Penn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ANDREW KLEET, Williamsport, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. DANOWSKI, Allentown, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, Me.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY WARREN L. ALLEN, Bangor, Me.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JOHN G. COOK & CO., Lewiston Falls, Me.

AYER'S PECTORAL PILLS AND SOLD BY S. R. BYRAM, Eastport, Me.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. R. PRESTON, Portsmouth, N. H.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY E. H. ROLLINS, Concord, N. H.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. PERRY, Manchester, N. H.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY T. H. GIBBY, Nashua, N. H.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THEO. A. PECK, Burlington, Vt.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY S. P. PECK, Bennington, Vt.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY L. F. PIERCE, Montpelier, Vt.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BROWN & PIERCE, Salem, Mass.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HENSHAW, EDMANDS & SHAW, Boston, Mass.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES GREEN, Worcester, Mass.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY THORNTON & GERRISH, New-Bedford, Mass.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY H. H. BURRINGTON, Providence, R. I.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LEE, BUTLER & CO., Hartford, Conn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROBERT GEER, Norwich, Conn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY C. B. WHITTLESEY, New-Haven, Conn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THOMPSON & BOOTH, Bridgeport, Conn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY F. L. ALLEN, New-London, Conn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., New-York, N. Y.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY A. McC

...by the Legislature of 1857.

The Excise Law.

The title of this bill is "An Act to Suppress Intemperance and to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors."

Section 1. Provides for the appointment of three Commissioners of Excise on the second Tuesday of ..., in every County in the State; the appointments to be made by the County Judge and two Justices of Sessions, except in the City of New-York, where the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, presiding Justice of Common Pleas and Recorder are added; the Commissioners divided into three classes by lot, ... office for two years respectively.

2. The Commissioners of Excise to meet for the granting of licenses on the third Tuesday of May in each year, the Sessions not to exceed fifteen days, except in New-York City, where the limit is extended to thirty days. The license fee is fixed at a minimum of $100 and a maximum of $100 in towns and incorporated villages; in all ... to $300; no person to be permitted to sell in more than one place.

3. Names and amount of fee to be registered.

4. Licenses continue in force till fifteen days after the third Tuesday of May, 1857; in New-York City, till forty days.

5. Each Board to appoint a Clerk, his pay to be the same as that of the Commissioners—$3 per day for ... the minutes to be kept in the County Clerk's office; no extra compensation allowed.

6. No license to be granted except on petition of thirty respectable freeholders of the District, verified by oath of a subscribing witness, and not to be granted in any event unless the Commissioners deem the inn necessary and proper; the licensed party to be of ... character; the Commissioners to be guilty of a misdemeanor in granting any license contrary to these provisions.

7. The licensed party to give bonds in $500 to allow ... gambling on his premises.

8. Every innkeeper in towns is required to keep ... spare beds for guests and stabling for six horses; ... six beds; in default, to forfeit $10.

9. Every innkeeper shall put up his sign of a hotel ... thirty days after obtaining his license; penalty, ...

10. No innkeeper who trusts a man for liquor is competent to sue for recovery of value; securities for each debt to be cause for double forfeiture.

11. No liquor to be drunk on the premises of the ... house, except hotel keepers.

12. Sureties must justify for the license in $1,000 that his place shall not be permitted to become disorderly, and that no liquor shall be drank upon the premises; and anybody seen to drink on such premises, shall be held to have purchased his liquor on the ...

13. Any person selling less than five gallons of liquor ... a time, unless specially licensed; forfeits $50 for ... offence.

14. Persons selling, or permitting any liquor to be drank on their premises, without license as a hotel ..., forfeit $50.

15. Giving liquor to Indians, apprentices or minors, without consent of parents or guardians, is punishable by $10 fine, except in the case of Indians, when the penalty is $25 for each offence.

16. Officers are required to arrest parties violating this law; magistrates are required to entertain complaints from any person under oath, and the offending party must execute a bond for $100.

17. Drunken persons to be arrested at once; if too drunk to answer, to be locked up till they get sober, and then be interrogated, and fined $10; magistrates and officers being liable to a penalty of $50 for neglect.

18. Selling liquor to intoxicated persons punishable by fine of $10 to $50.

19. Complaint by a wife that her husband is a drunkard obliges the magistrate to issue written notices to all dealers to refrain from selling or giving him liquor for 6 months, under penalty of $50 for each offence; the same regulations applying to complaints made by husbands or children.

20. Habitual drunkards to be forbidden liquor.

21. No liquor to be sold on Sunday or election days.

22. Penalties to go to the Poor Fund.

23. Bonds to be filed in the Clerk's office.

24. Breach of bond to be prosecuted.

25. Convictions to be reported by the Justices to the Court of Sessions.

26. The Court of Sessions to give convicted party a hearing.

27. No license once revoked to be renewed under three years.

28. Unlawful sellers to be liable for damages in full.

29. Courts must instruct Grand Juries to inquire ... proceedings of this act; and the drugging of ... to be punished by three months' imprisonment ... fine.

30. Electing to prosecute, any individual ... by furnishing proof of neglect.

31. Insurance companies, especially railroad, ... and ferry companies, are required to re... to any person who shall be known to ... habit of indulging in the intemperate use of ... drink; if they retain drunkards in re... the officers, agents, engineers, conductors ... shall be liable to pay a sum ... $50 nor more than $100 to the county ...

32. Convicted parties under this act, when im... to be refused the liberties of the jail.

33. The Prohibitory Act of 1855 is repealed.

34. This act takes effect immediately.

The New Police Bill.

"An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to Provide for the Government thereof."

Sec. 1. Constitutes the Counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond, into one Police District: title: "The Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York. The Government of this District is vested in a Board of seven Commissioners, two of whom shall be the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, *ex-officio*, and five shall be appointed by the Governor—a majority of the Board to constitute a quorum.

2. Three Commissioners to be appointed from New-York, one from Kings, and one from Richmond or Westchester: the five first appointed to meet at the State Department and draw lots for three terms of office, one expiring in May, 1858, for three Commissioners, and one in May, 1859 for two. Each Commissioner appointed, to fill a term succeeding an expiring one, to hold office three years. The Board to fill its own vacancies; any member may be removed by the Governor for cause; any member running for ... office, or any other office while his term as Commissioner holds, to be deemed to have vacated his office, unless he gives ten days' notice of declination.

3. The Board, after drawing for lots, is to be sworn in and proceed to organize and assume control of the Police Forces as defined in this act.

4. The officers of the Board are a President and Treasurer, a Chief Clerk and six Deputies; the central office to be selected by the Board.

5. The duties of the Board are to preserve the peace, ... elections, guard the public health, enforce ordinances, &c.

6. The Police force shall consist of a General Superintendent, two Deputies; five Surgeons, not more than ... Inspectors, or Captains, not more than 150 Sergeants, and as many Patrolmen as the Supervisors of each County may deem proper; for the present, the quota for New-York and Brooklyn to remain as it is. All these offices shall be filled by the Board. Officers to hold office during good behavior.

7. The Board is to pass upon all rules and regulations; no officer to be appointed who cannot read and write English, and none but citizens of the United States who have resided within the Police District for five years. No one to be removed till after a fair trial upon the charges brought against him. Promotions from the ranks to be made in cases of vacancy.

8. The powers of the Metropolitan Police are extended over every part of the State of New-York, officers possessing all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil process. In cases of suspicion of felony, the Superintendent, Deputies and Captains to have power to enter any building, ship or vessel at all hours for the purposes of search.

9. Gambling-houses and cock-pits within the Police District may be entered on suspicion; if necessary, by force. The District Attorney shall prosecute: and the guilty party, on conviction, shall be imprisoned 10 days or 1 year, and be fined $100 or $1,000.

10. The Police District to be subdivided by the Board into Precincts, not exceeding 40, without regard to County or Ward boundaries, with a station-house in each Precinct. Policemen not to be suspended from pay more than 30 days. The General Superintendent shall promulgate the orders of the Board—taking the place of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn as the head of the force, but always subject to the orders of the Board.

11. Additional patrolmen may be appointed by the Board whenever deemed necessary, at the expense of parties making application therefor, the extra officers being subject to the same rules as the others; such special patrols to wear a suitable emblem.

12. One month's notice of resignation of officers required.

13. Stolen property to be safely cared for, and entered in a book. The Board shall also keep general complaint books, and also books of record, in which shall be entered the name, nativity, citizenship, appointment and dismissal of every policeman, with the cause of dismissal. Blanks to be left in this record opposite each name for recording the number of his arrests, or his meritorious services. These books to be open to public inspection. Police returns are to be bound in volumes.

14. Suitable accommodations are to be provided by the Common Councils of New-York and Brooklyn for the reception of vagrants and detention of prisoners, but witnesses shall not be confined with criminals. The accommodations in the country towns shall remain as at present.

15. The use of the Police telegraph in New-York and Brooklyn is given to the Board, and other lines may be erected within the District, when deemed necessary.

16. Charges for execution of criminal process lie only against the county from which process issues.

17. Constables in Westchester, Richmond and Kings are invested with the same powers as patrolmen, and each Board of Supervisors may call upon the Board for such additional patrolmen as may be needed; each county paying the extra expense for itself.

18. Police are not liable to military or jury duty.

19. The Health Officer of New-York is empowered to call on a platoon of police in emergencies.

20. The Board is invested with powers as follows: The Board shall at all times cause the ordinances of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn to be properly enforced, and it shall be the duty of the Board to all times, whenever consistent with the rules and regulations of the Board and with the requirements of this act, to furnish all information desired, and promptly with all the requests made by the Common Councils of the said Cities, or by the Mayors thereof, or by the Boards of Supervisors of the Counties of Westchester and Richmond, and the County towns of Kings. The Board of Police is invested with all the powers now conferred by law upon the Mayors of New-York or of Brooklyn, in respect to ordering military assistance in aid of the civil authorities to quell riots, suppress insurrection, protect the property and preserve the public tranquility. The Board shall appoint all Court Clerks, prescribed to the Judicial Districts in which Police Justices are elected in the City and County of New-York, and it shall designate the Courts at which they shall do duty respectively. The Board shall have power to issue *subpœnas* tested in the name of its President to compel before it the attendance of witnesses upon any proceeding authorized by its rules and regulations. Each Commissioner of Police, the General Superintendent of Police, and each Deputy-Superintendent of Police, and the Chief Clerk of the Board of Police, are given power to administer, take, receive and subscribe all affirmations and oaths.

21. On Election days, in New-York and Brooklyn, at least two policemen shall be stationed at each poll. No liquors to be sold publicly on Sundays or election days, under penalty of $50 for each offence; the Board to enforce this provision strictly, and the District Attorney to sue.

22. Riots at the polls are punishable by imprisonment from one to two years, or by fine not less than $250.

23. The Treasurer of the Board to receive a salary of $3,000; each Commissioner to receive $8 per day for actual service; the General Superintendent, $3,000; Deputy Superintendents, $2,000; Surgeons, $1,500; Inspectors or Captains, $1,200; Sergeants, $900; Chief Clerk to the Board, $2,000; Deputy Clerks, $1,000; Patrolmen, $800; Doormen, $700. Salaries paid quarterly, and the men's pay monthly. Commissioners receive their salaries from the State Comptroller, out of the Police Fund; all others from the Treasurer.

24. Rewards, fees, &c., to be paid to the Treasurer, and, with moneys arising from sales of unclaimed goods, to go towards constituting a "Police Life and Health Insurance Fund," the Trustees of which are to be the Treasurer of the Board and the City Comptroller of New York and Brooklyn.

25. In cases of sickness or disability, members of the Police force become a charge upon this fund: in cases of life long disability, $1,000 may be paid to the claimant, and be charged to the fund. The family of Officers killed while in the discharge of duty, may receive $2,000 from the fund. This clause does not apply to special patrolmen.

26. Police taxation is provided for as follows:

The Board of Supervisors in the County of New-York, and the Joint Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings, and the Aldermen of Brooklyn respectively, shall annually raise and collect by tax upon the real and personal property taxable within the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, such sums of money as the Board of Police for the said "The Metropolitan Police District," on or before the first Monday of June in each year, shall apportion as requisite and needful to be raised by each county, which several sums of money shall be applied by the said Board of Police for the fiscal purposes of this act. But such apportionment shall not be binding upon the Supervisors, if the apportionment of tax made to each county shall exceed the sum which shall be necessary to maintain police accommodations, and the police force used and employed within each or either of the said counties, according to the action of the Supervisors, nor unless the said apportionment shall be first approved by a majority vote of an Auditing Committee, composed of the President of the Board of Supervisors in each of the counties embraced by the said "The Metropolitan Police District," and by the Comptrollers of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The said sums collected in New-York and Brooklyn, shall be in lieu of all taxes within the said Cities for the support of the police government.

27. Such moneys shall be paid into the State Treasury, and constitute the Police Fund.

28. The Treasurer to disburse all moneys.

29. The Treasurer to execute bonds in $50,000.

30. General and Deputy Superintendents to give securities, and patrolmen to take an oath.

31. This section strips the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn of police power, and gives it to the Board, as before stated.

32. Changes the title of Chief of Police in New-York and Brooklyn to Deputy Superintendents of Police; Captains are changed to Inspectors, or Captains of Police, Lieutenants and Assistant Captains to Sergeants; and Policemen to Patrolmen. The present Wards of the two cities to be police precincts till new ones are made by the Board. The present Police of both cities to continue duty under existing laws till after the first meeting of this Board.

33. Policemen not duly qualified to be removed.

34. The General Superintendent to make quarterly reports.

35. Inconsistent statutes are repealed.

36. In any statute not inconsistent, "Chief of Police" shall be held to mean "General-Superintendent of Police," and other titles as per section 32.

37. This act to take effect immediately.

THE NEW BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The following is the new Board, as constituted by the Governor's appointments:

SIMEON DRAPER, JAMES W. NYE and JACOB CHRISWELL, of New-York; J. S. T. STRANAHAN, Brooklyn; JAMES BOWEN, Westchester County; FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New-York; JAMES T. POWELL, Mayor of Brooklyn.

The Central Park Bill.

COMMISSIONERS.—Robert J. Dillon, Charles H. Russell, John A. C. Gray, Thomas C. Field, James Hogg, James E. Cooley, Jno. F. Butterworth, Waldo Hutchins, W. K. Strong.

Synopsis of an Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York.

SECTION 1. Designates as the "Central Park," so much of that section of land bounded southerly by Fifty-ninth street, easterly by Fifth avenue, northerly by One Hundred and Sixth street, and westerly by Eighth-avenue, as has been taken for a public place, and confirmed by an order of the Supreme Court, dated 5th February, 1856.

2. Places the Park under the exclusive control of a Board of seven Commissioners, three to form a quorum—but no action to be deemed final unless approved of by a majority of the Board.

3. The first Board of Commissioners to consist of Robert J. Dillon, James E. Cooley, Charles H. Russell, John F. Butterworth, John A. C. Gray, Waldo Hutchins, Thomas C. Field. [The names of W. K. Strong and James Hogg have since been added.] They shall hold office for five years, and compensation for their services shall be fixed by the Governor. An accidental vacancy is to be filled by the remaining members, and vacancies caused by expiration of term of office shall be filled by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen.

4. The Board shall have power to lay out and regulate the Central Park; to pass ordinances for its government; to appoint engineers, clerks, and other officers, excepting such police force as is necessary; to define their duties, fix their compensation, and generally to possess the same powers with regard to the Park as is now possessed by the Common Council in respect to public places in the City.

5. Declares it a misdemeanor for any Commissioner to be interested in any contract connected with the Park. Each Commissioner is to take the oath prescribed by the State Constitution before entering upon the duties of his office.

6. Requires that the Board report their proceedings in January, every year, to the Common Council.

7. Commissioners may let buildings and grounds within the Park until they shall be required for laying out. They are also authorized, in conjunction with the Bureau of Lands and Places, to adjust the permanent width of the streets and avenues bounding the Park.

8. Commissioners may sell buildings, &c. within the Park, and the proceeds shall be devoted to the improvement of the Park.

9. No law for the laying out of the park shall be adopted, of which the entire expense, when funded, shall require for the payment of the annual interest thereon a greater sum than $100,000 per annum.

10. The Mayor and Common Council shall create and issue public stock, called "The Central Park Improvement Fund," in such sums as shall be required, subject to the limitations in sec. 9. The provisions of the act of June 8, 1812, "to regulate the finances of the City of New-York" shall apply to the stock thus created, which shall be redeemable in 30 years, and for which the park is specifically pledged!

11. The Board of Supervisors shall yearly raise, by extra tax on real and personal estates within the City, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the stock.

12. Provides for the depositing of moneys in bank, which cannot be drawn therefrom without a warrant signed by the majority of the Commissioners, countersigned by the Comptroller, and specially authorized at a meeting of the Board.

13. Board may agree with the Commissioners of the Land Office and with the Croton Aqueduct Board for a fair exchange of lands.

14. Board of Commissioners may pass ordinances for the regulation, use, and government of the park, provided they be not inconsistent with Corporation ordinances; and such ordinances shall, upon their passage, be published for ten days in three daily City newspapers.

15. The violation of these ordinances is held to be a misdemeanor, punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding $50, and in default of payment imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

16. This act is to take effect immediately.

Changes in the Board of Supervisors of New-York.

The act "relating to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York," detaches the Mayor and Recorder from that body; provides for the election of twelve Supervisors by the people, they to hold office for one year. Acts of the Board are subject to the Mayor's veto, with the customary ten days' provision. The Board, as now, to be County Canvassers, but to get no compensation after the tenth day. The Corporation Counsel to be the legal adviser of the Board, with an allowance of $2,000 per annum.

Assessments in New-York.

The act "in relation to Assessments in the City of New-York" is amendatory of other acts. It changes the title of the three Tax Commissioners to "Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments;" the present incumbents to hold office till July, 1860. The Supervisors are to appoint the Commissioners, and the latter remove at pleasure. Their salaries to be paid as a County charge. The office of Chief Assessor is abolished, and the work is to be done by three Deputy Commissioners.

Assessments to begin on the first Monday in September.

The following section is important:

SEC. 13. It being the intention of this act to provide for the better equalization of the taxation in the City and County of New-York, the Commissioners may, at any time before the 20th of April in each year, increase, and at any time before the closing of the books of annual record on the 1st day of May in each year, diminish the assessed valuation of any of the aforesaid assessed taxable real or personal estate in said City, as in their judgment may be necessary for such equalization; but they shall not increase such valuations after said books are open for correction and review, except upon notice being given to the party affected by such increase, twenty days before the closing of said books.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Common Council to employ Doctor O'CALLAGHAN in translating certain early Dutch records now deposited in the County Clerk's office.

A resolution was offered by Councilman BOOLE, as follows:

Whereas, It is represented that the Legislature of this State has, during its present session, passed various acts relating, particularly to the City of New-York; and *whereas*, It is represented that many of the said acts are calculated to, and do, impair or interfere with the property, rights, franchises, privileges and powers of the Corporation of the City of New-York; and *whereas*, the said acts were passed without the application or assent of said Corporation—therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and hereby is requested to report to the Common Council, without delay, what acts have been so passed by said Legislature, setting forth copies thereof.

Resolved, That, if he deem it necessary, the said Counsel be authorized and empowered to consult and advise with such other Counsel as he shall see fit, touching the validity and effect of the said several acts and each of them; and present to the Common Council an opinion in detail in regard thereto.

Resolved, That until said report and opinion be received, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, its officers, agents and servants will wholly refrain from any action calculated to admit, recognize or acquiesce in the validity of any or part of any act which may have been passed by the said Legislature touching the rights, properties, privileges, jurisdiction or franchises of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, except such acts as may have been passed by the said Legislature upon the application of said Mayor and Commonalty. And that in case any attempt shall be made by any person to enforce or carry into effect such acts, or any of them, it shall be the duty of the said Corporation Counsel immediately to institute proper legal proceedings to prevent the same and protect the rights of the City.

Resolved, That the sum of $5,000 (or so much thereof as may be necessary for this purpose) be, and the same hereby is appropriated to pay the charges of such additional counsel as the corporation counsel may see proper to associate with himself for the purpose aforesaid.

Councilman BRADY strongly opposed the passage of this resolution. Councilman MONROE said the Charter was unconstitutional. It had been concocted in the Astor House, by thirteen, certainly, very respectable gentlemen.

Councilman BOOLE urged the passage of the resolution.

Councilman BURNEALL said the resolution involved the principle of *nullification*. He was not ambitious to belong to the Northern Chivalry. He advised the Board not to be hasty in passing a resolution of a revolutionary tendency.

Councilman MCCAHILL was willing to appropriate $50,000, if necessary, to test the constitutionality of the charter. It had been passed by a party of *bushwhackers* who knew nothing about the City.

Councilman CAMPBELL supported the views of Councilmen MCCAHILL.

On vote, the resolution was lost, for want of the constitutional vote—35 affirmative, 10 negative. Reconsideration moved and adopted, and the resolutions ordered to be laid on the table.

In reference to the widow of the deceased Policeman, (S. B. Hardenbrook,) a proposition to donate $2,000 for her benefit was referred to the Police Committee.

Certain resolutions as to bad notes, paid by Messrs. Reynolds & Co. to the men employed on the streets, and also by the contractor of the Fifth Ward, were acted on by the Board. It was stated that these parties have been paying their laborers in worthless Jersey bank-bills. The object of the inquiry is to ascertain whether the contractor or Comptroller is at fault. The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

After the transaction of other business, the Board adjourned till Monday.

Fires.

IN NASSAU-STREET.

At 5 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the building No. 20 Nassau street, owned by OBADIAH BUSHNELL and occupied principally as law and other offices. The firemen were soon present in strong force, and put out the flames before they had made much headway. The aggregate loss did not exceed $3,000. The fire originated in a closet beneath the stairs on the first floor, from some cause not yet ascertained.

IN AMITY STREET.

At 10¼ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of GEORGE OTACLEUS, in Amity, near Macdougal-street. The flames spread to the second story of the building, occupied as SHIPLAND'S piano manufactory. About $200 damage was done in the carpenter's shop—no insurance. The damage done in the piano manufactory is estimated at $100—insurance not known. The building was damaged to the extent of $200. It is owned by —— MELVILLE.

[Advertisement]

DR. H. HALSTED, of Ronnd Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass, can be consulted on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, (April 18, 20 and 21) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. As is well known he makes the diseases incident to women a speciality. Some cases can be cured by one visit, others in a short time. His is a new system of therapeutics, which is simple and rational. It gives vitality and force to the functional powers, and controls the most obstinate organic weaknesses with ease and certainty. It is reliable in the cure of incipient diseases of the lungs, in spinal difficulties, and in most cases to obviate sterility. The establishment combines the advantages of being a resort for invalids of both sexes, and a hotel for the seekers of pleasure. It is just such a place as the pent-up citizen needs and loves, with home comforts at command. Circulars sent *gratis*; *Motion—Life*, a pamphlet upon the treatment, on receipt of six postage-stamps.

[Advertisement.]

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles of Mrs WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy. Price only 25 cents a bottle. None are genuine unless CURTIS & PERKINS, proprietors, New-York, is on each outside wrapper. Sold by druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—The agonizing irritation of salt rheum is quieted, and the disease rapidly extirpated by this powerful antiseptic. It eradicates fever ulcers, cures sore eyes, and removes all eruptions. KEMP'S Worm Pastilles will destroy and expel intestinal worms, when calomel has been tried in vain. They do not contain an atom of any mineral. Children are fond of them. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & CO., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is singular what a unanimity of sentiment there is among our citizens. Every other man you meet has on one of KNOX'S Spring hats for 1857, all the rest seem to be going to his store to purchase them. The hats offered at No. 212 Broadway are regular gems—just as graceful and light as a hat can be, and right at the tiptop of the fashion.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great drama of "Karmel, the Scout," is to be performed at this house this evening, for the sixth time. The excitement to see it is on the increase. We are also to have the mirth-provoking pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and the thrilling Irish drama of "Norah Creina." Our advice to all is, go early and get a good seat.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED.—Washington's Statue, Everett House and Union-square, Grace Church, and 5,000 people grouping in the vicinity, have been pictorialized by HOLMES' Picture Observatory, and are now for sale at the depôt of Machine Portraits, for $1, and one shilling. No. 289 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The use of Brandreth's Pills will insure health, because they take all impure matters out of the blood, and the body is not weakened, but strengthened by their operation, for those valuable Pills do not force, but they assist nature, and are not opposed to, but harmonize with her. Sold at No. 43 Canal-street, at No. 206 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Three excellent pieces at Barnum's Museum to-day—two of them quite new and all performed in a style of surpassing ability. "All is not Gold that Glitters" is presented this afternoon. This evening "The Wicked Wife," and also "An Uncommonly Awkward Position."

[Advertisement.]

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS

Who are accustomed to shipping their goods to the West and South, and especially to California, will find it to their advantage to call and examine JENNING'S Patent Portable Folding Carriage-top, now on exhibition at his office No. 340 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ F. DERBY & COMPANY, importing tailors, of Park-place, will remove after the 1st of May, 1857, to the newly-arranged Government building, No. 57 Wall-street, second street below Canal-street, and west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MASON'S IMPROVED PATENT PRESERVATIVE "is one thing needful" in the various disorders which children are subject to while teething, such as acidity of the stomach producing diarrhœa, rejection of the food, fits of crying, convulsions, &c. Wholesale by WM. MASSON, No. 57 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Retail by all druggists in the United States and British Provinces.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is the only fluid which contains electro magnetism. Pain cannot exist where it is applied; nor can diseases be communicated where its odor exists. Sold by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-st., East side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,

J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton-street.
AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS—convenient for those occupied down town.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton street.
AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS—convenient for those occupied down town.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton-street.
AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS—convenient for those occupied down town.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Object: to train the student not only in the science, but in the practice of law and in extemporaneous speaking. Term begins on May 5, at the close of which Diplomas of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred admitting to practice. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWNES.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

From the National Era, Washington.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"We so far depart from our custom as to say of the above article that we have seen it tried, and find it an excellent preparation, in a very convenient form, for Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness." Public Speakers and Singers will find them indispensable upon trial. By inclosing to J. I. BROWN & SON, Boston, 38 cents in stamps, a box will be sent, pre-paid, to any part of the United States.

[Advertisement.]

DR. PEEBLES'S FAMILY PILLS.—These long-standing and excellent Pills should be in every family; nearly every sickness can be avoided by their use. For sale by HOSTMAN, CLARK & Co., 165, 172, 511 and 571 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, 304 Broadway, and A. B. & D. SANDS & Co., 160 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW-YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a watermark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

COATES' PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

A unique application of the art, surpassing in effect, of unusual size, and presenting the combined advantages of painting and finish with the truth of the camera. To be procured at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SAUNDERS COATES is authorized to sell gas-machines under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, April 13, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn City Hospital.

The managers of this Hospital yesterday made their Annual Report, from which it appears that during the year 683 persons were treated at this institution.

Died..... 57 | Number remaining.... 79

Of the 683 patients treated 607 were received during the year.

NATIVITY.—United States, 281; Ireland, 243; England, 64; Germany, 37; Sweden and Norway, 32; France, 5; Denmark, 3; Prussia, 2; Portugal, 2; East and West Indies, 12; at sea, 2.

The officers of the Institution are—URBAN J. OWEN, Resident Physician; ROBERT O. BUTLER, Resident Surgeon; J. T. E. NICHOLS, Superintendent.

The receipts for the year from patients, were $8,564 54. Total expenses, $11,998 67.

Re-Union Meeting.

On Sunday evening next there will be a re-union meeting of the preachers and members of the New-York East Conference who have been connected with the Sands Street Church. This meeting will be particularly interesting—the Sands Street Church being the oldest on Long Island.

☞ H. B. HIBBARD, Esq., of Brooklyn, was admitted to practice at the present General Term of the Supreme Court held at Poughkeepsie.

Graduates of the Brooklyn Normal School.

Twenty seven ladies graduated at this school on Saturday last, and received certificates as competent teachers. Their names are:

M. H. Abbott,	M. J. Boak,	A. J. Lee,
H. L. Abbott,	S. A. Damon,	S. S. Porter,
E. M. Barnes,	C. S. Davis,	A. H. Prince,
A. E. Barnum,	J. S. Davis,	M. H. Rogers,
S. O. Budwell,	H. Dean,	H. M. Tenny,
M. F. Boyd,	H. M. Fuller,	H. G. Tatnell.
E. A. Brooks,	H. J. Gaughan,	A. H. Tuthill,
S. P. Brown,	J. A. Hart,	C. Van Tuyle,
M. S. Brady,	N. T. Hart,	S. V. Voorhies.

ACQUITTED.—DANFORTH W. FISKE, who has been on trial in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, for several days, upon an indictment for embezzlement, was last evening acquitted by the Jury.

Kings County Hospital.

Thirty-seven patients were admitted to this Hospital during the past month; 51 were discharged, and 5 died. Number remaining, 427.

☞ A meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, but no business of general interest was transacted.

NEW-JERSEY.

Board of Canvassers.

The Jersey City Board of Canvassers met at the Lyceum at 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, and organized by appointing Alderman TILDEN Chairman. The returns of the votes of the Wards were read, and those heretofore published as elected were duly declared elected—except the Water Commissioners, Messrs. PEARSALL and FINK. Owing to an informality in the ballot Messrs. MANNERS and ENOS were declared elected. One Water Commissioner was chosen for the full term, the other to fill a vacancy, but the ballots cast for Messrs. PEARSALL and FINK did not specify which of these offices they were voted for, while the ballots for Messrs. MANNERS and ENOS were specific on this point, and it was necessary to declare them elected.

[Advertisement.]

SHOW CASES—SCHMIDT AND BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms No. 5 ..., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 37 West ...-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; a large assortment constantly on hand; all sizes cases taken to exchange. Orders promptly executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

$1,000	Va 6s	93½	50		
2,000	do	93½	100		
4,000	Missouri State 6s	82½	200	do	60
1,000	do	84	200	do	60
2,000	Cali. State 7s, '70	86½	100	do	60
10,000	Texas 5s, 6s, '90	89	200	do	60
2,000	City 6s, '96	91¾	100	do	60
5,000	R.R. Cv 6s, '71 s60	77	100	do	60
2,000	do	78	100	do	79½
5,000	Erie R. 8ds. '75	90¾	100	do	60 80¾
1,000	do	90¾	100	do	80
2,000	Har. RR. 2d mt.	72	100	Mich. Cen. RR.	b60 95
1,000	Ill. Cent. RR. 8s.	99¾	75	do	94¾
12,500	do	99¾	145	LaC. & Mil. RR.	78
5,000	do	s99	25	do	b30 78¼
8,000	do	99¾	100	do	b60 79
5,000	Cle. & T. J'nct m.	75	100	Mh. S. & N. Ia R.	opg 68¾
12	Bank of America	118¾	40	do	69
25	Bank of Commerce	106¾	100	do	b60 69¼
12	Metropolitan Bank	110¾	150	do	s30 68¾
5	Nassau Bank	104	300	do	opg 68¾
22	Corn Exchange Bnk	107	350	do	s30 68¾
10	Manhattan Bank	134	430	do	opg 68¾
160	Ohio Life & Trst.	96	100	do	b60 69
25	do	97¾	100	do	b60 68¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	17¾	550	do	s30 69
200	do	b60 18¾	150	do	opg 69¼
5	Pacific M. S. Co.	74	250	do	opg 68¾
80	Frem. Coal Co.	93	100	do	68
350	N. Y. Cen. R.	87¾	400	do	opg 68
150	do	b30 87¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. RR.	53
10	do	87¾	100	do	b60 52¾
100	do	b30 87¾	30	C. C. & Cin. R. R.	103¾
50	do	s10 87¾	89	do	104
300	do	s30 87¾	90	Panama R. R.	s30 92
100	do	b60 87¾	100	do	b30 93¼
200	do	b60 87¾	200	Ill. Cen. RR.	s60 120¾
200	do	s3 87¾	300	do	131¼
1656	Erie Railroad	opg 46¾	50	do	s3 131¾
150	do	s60 46¾	200	do	b60 132
400	do	s10 eft. opg 46¾	100	do	s10 131¾
100	do	s60 46¾	100	do	b30 132
100

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1742. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Conflict in the Tammany Society.

Success of the Mandarins—Failure to Harmonize—Full Particulars of the Proceedings and the Situation.

The meeting of the members of the Tammany Society in favor of the action of the Seven Sachems for promoting Reform in the Democratic Party of this City, organized at the Westchester House, Bowery, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. on Friday evening. There was a large attendance, consisting of 165 members, or more, of the most active, reliable and respectable members of the Society. Amongst others we noticed George W. Sanders, Navy Agent; Emanuel B. Hart, Surveyor of the Port; Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster; Henry Ehrman, Peter B. Sweeny, André Fromont, Douglas Taylor, Theodore Fromont, Alderman Wm. H. Cornell, Elijah F. Purdy, Hon. John Cochrane, Major Conner, Wm. D. Kennedy, Wm. Dunham, Thomas Dunlap, &c., &c., &c. The meeting organized by electing Alderman CORNELL as its presiding officer, and appointing EDWARD COOPER Secretary.

JACOB BEHR and C. GODFREY GUNTHER, whose names were signed to the Chinese call, appeared and repudiated all connection with the Foo-Foos at the Chinese Museum. Their appearance called forth a storm of cheers.

The old "War-horse" rose and said that he was in favor of the Reform movement—in favor of all reasonable concessions to bring it about, and willing to exhaust all pacific and honorable means to secure so desirable an end. That he considered the action taken by the seven Sachems as of vital importance to the welfare of the Democratic Party—that it called for universal support, and that it would receive it when the public understood the nature of the quarrel. That he had fought for many years this end, and he rejoiced at the fair prospect of success now opening. That he had received assurances from persons in authority who had called another meeting of their brethren of the Society at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, to-night, that the desirable purpose had in view, could be attained to the mutual satisfaction of all parties, without any mandarin attempts to dominate the free action of the Society. Relying on these assurances, he designed offering a resolution to the meeting that a committee of seven —the magical number—be appointed to call upon and confer with the meeting at the Chinese Assembly Rooms; and if this effort at conciliation should fail—should the olive-branch be refused—either through design or bad faith of any of the contracting parties, and if there must be war, then he, for one, was prepared to go into the fight to the last extremity, believing that a large majority of the Society—in fact all the honest portion—would sustain the unanimous action for reform of the present Council of Sachems with whom he had the honor to act: and that he also felt behind him, the sympathy and support of all that intelligent portion of the party whose good opinion he valued, urging him forward in the cause he had marked out. Mr. PURDY concluded by offering the resolution indicated.

Messrs. FOWLER, SANDERS, HART and COCHRANE made brief addresses to the same effect, coinciding with the views of Alderman PURDY, and pledging themselves to make any sacrifice, save that of principle, that would bring about so desirable an end.

Mr. HENRY LIENEAU then made a hot speech in opposition to the proposed conference, and several members followed on the same side, evincing a great amount of exasperation and resolve; nevertheless, when the resolution was put to the vote, a large majority rose in favor of the conference, and a Committee was appointed which consisted of Elijah F. Purdy, Isaac V. Fowler, George N. Sanders, John Cochrane, Emanuel B. Hart, Peter B. Sweeny and Edward Cooper.

The Committee proceeded to the Chinese Museum, where they found a little over 100 members present, and presented a communication in writing to the meeting there assembled, tendering the olive branch, and asking for a like Committee to be appointed to agree upon the basis of a just settlement, that would restore good feeling and harmony within the Democratic ranks.

This communication was received by the Chinese gathering with a general feeling of hostility. In particular, Wm. MCMURRAY opposed all attempts at conciliation and, harmony, evidently fearing that any serious effort to unite upon a ticket representing each side, would result in the defeat of his own cherished hopes—to be named as one of the Chinese candidates. Speeches were made by AARON HERRICK, ANDIA NEARY, and JOHN CHAMBERS, opposed to conciliation with the Westchesterites; and Mr. MICHAEL TOOMEY made a motion to lay the proposition on the table; whereupon AUGUSTUS SCHELL rose and warmly opposed such an overt act of determined antagonism. He stated that he would not have joined the movement himself, if he had not supposed that a different spirit would have animated the brethren with whom —for the time being—he held association; and he moved that a Committee of Conference of a similar character be appointed by that meeting. This motion was lost by a large majority—the preponderating voice being clearly against any union. Mr. SCHELL, however, succeeded in securing the appointment of a Committee of Seven to inform the delegates from the Westchester House that they might attend if they chose at the Chinese meeting.

It will be seen that this resolution dodges the question of reform in the Primary Election system, upon which the meeting at the Westchester House was organized.

The following was the Mandarin Committee named in pursuance of that resolution: Augustus Schell, John H. Chambers, Richard B. Connolly, Joseph Cornell, Gideon J. Tucker, Joseph Rose, Jr., and Michael Toomey.

This Committee met the Committee from the Westchesterites, and they proceeded in a body to the St. Nicholas Hotel for consultation. On reaching the Hotel a parlor was procured and the Joint Committees proceeded to business. After considerable discussion, finding that the Mandarins were confined by the limits of their appointment to the single proposition of asking the Westchesterites to surrender without regard to their cherished principles of Reform, the "war-horse" of the Westchesterians proposed that their Committee should retire and submit in writing a further proposition for conciliation and harmony.

Accordingly a letter was prepared addressed to AUGUSTUS SCHELL, complaining of the refusal of the Chinese to meet them upon equal terms, and of their further refusal to sustain the reformatory movement, but offering that a ticket should be made up of six from each side to be unanimously supported, and that the contest be confined to the thirteenth Sachem, so that the issue of reform or no reform should be decided by the Society unbiased by personal considerations.

But while the two Committees were negotiating, rank rebellion raised its horrid head in the Chinese camp, and it was determined to proceed at once to nominate a "clean ticket," without reference to any Committee of Conference; consequently when the dispatch from the Westchesterites was received it was disdainfully laid upon the table. The Chinese thereupon appointed a Committee of thirteen, headed by FERNANDO WOOD and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Chief Mandarins, with eleven Coolies under them, of which latter Mr. MICHAEL TOOMEY was originally proposed as a member, which honor he declined, saying that he expected nomination for a Sachem; and in consequence Mr. TOM WHELAN, from the same Ward, was substituted in his place, and the sequel shows that this movement defeated Mr. MICHAEL TOOMEY'e hopes, inasmuch as "Irish Tom" insisted that he should be the Sachem, and carried the point—regardless of every consideration of delicacy.

The Celestials were in session until 3 o'clock next morning, and their labors resulted in the nomination of the following ticket:

John J. Manning, (Wood,) Albert. W. Smith, (Wood,)
John C. Mather, (Schell,) Gid. J. Tucker, (Schell,)
James C. Willett, (Wood,) Dan. C. Pentz, (Wood,)
Philip Merkle, (Wood,) Wm. McMurray, (Wood,)
Thomas Whelan, (Wood,) James Murphy, (Wood,)
C. G. Gunther, (Schell,) Robert B. Boyd, (Wood.)

Thus, it will be seen that there are nine of Wood's men to four of Mr. SCHELL'S, and one of SCHELL'S (C. GODFREY GUNTHER) declines to run on that ticket, as will appear by the correspondence read at the Westchester meeting. It seems also that two of SCHELL'S sachems, and two of Wood's, belong out of the City of New-York, namely, JOHN C. MATHER, of Troy; TUCKER, of Albany; MANNING, of Brooklyn, and MCMURRAY, who has come back from Europe, where he was traveling at his own expense, to procure some office t at may enable him to travel at the Government's.

At the Westchester Meeting the Committee reported through Mr. FOWLER, and their action was unanimously sustained with a vote of thanks. Whereupon on a Committee of seven, (still the magical number in which the "Old Warhorse" professes great faith,) consisting of the following members, was appointed to nominate a ticket, to be supported by all in favor of reform—namely: Nelson J. Waterbury, Abram S. Hewitt, Jacob Brush, (one who had originally signed the Chinese circular,) M. L. Bryant, B. S. Hart, Wm. Miner and Sam. Allen. This Committee were to report on Saturday evening, to which time the Westchesterites adjourned, in the best possible spirits.

On Saturday evening the Reformers again assembled at their head-quarters to hear the report of the Nominating Committee—and this was made by Mr. WATERBURY, their Chairman, who proposed the following ticket:

Isaac V. Fowler, P. M. C. G. Gunther, (Schell.)
Joseph M. Marsh, (Schell. T. B. Tappan, (Schell.)
Wm. W. Kennedy, (Schell.) Edward Cooper, (Schell.)
John McKeon, (Schell.) Sam. J. Tilden, (Soft.)
Peter B. Sweeny, (Schell.) Chas. A. Dodge, (Soft.)
Elijah F. Purdy, (Schell.) Wm. H. Cornell, Schell.);
E. B. Hart, Surveyor.

It will be seen that on this ticket there are nine of the Collector's friends. Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER wholly repudiated the Chinese movement, and refused his name for their ticket, as will be seen by his answer to their Committee's invitation to allow them to make him a candidate.

GENTLEMEN: The ticket nominated at the Chinese Assembly Rooms last evening does not meet my approbation, and cannot receive my support.

Yours, &c., C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

16th April, 1857.

The ticket nominated was discussed at great length, and a general desire was expressed to have Messrs. DUNLAP, FROMENT, CONNER, COCHRANE and ADAMS put on in the place of some of those named; but these gentlemen magnanimously refused to take any action which would prevent the unanimous acceptance of the Committee's report, and the ticket was accordingly adopted without a dissenting voice. THOMAS W. ADAMS thereupon proposed three cheers for the entire ticket, which were given, with a "tiger" added, and the meeting broke up.

INCIDENTS.—When the motion for appointment of Conference Committee was made in the Chinese gathering, Mr. WOOD, who was on the stage pulling the wires, complained of sudden sickness in the stomach and declined to act: but when the time came to appoint a Nominating Committee, he suddenly recovered his vigor, and took charge of the whole business with delightful exuberance, and managed with his usual success.

We learn, also, that there was danger of the Chinese movement having a fatal termination—the particulars of which, as near as we could learn from Denny O'Brien, his Honor's coachman, are as follows: The meeting adjourned at 3 A. M., and Mr. WOOD offered to drop Mr. SCHELL at the latter's house in Twenty-first-street. When the coach had reached the corner of Fourteenth-street and Broadway, opposite the big gas-light, Denny heard a shuffling of feet, attended by a gurgling sound, proceeding from within the vehicle. Suddenly descending, and opening the carriage door, he found Mr. SCHELL, nearly black in the face, and struggling in the arms of his Honor. It seems that Mr. WOOD had been seized with a sudden paroxysm of affection, and throwing his arms about him, gave him a hug which was attended with the result stated. Mr. SCHELL was immediately carried into the open air, and on examination it appeared that he was seriously, if not fatally injured in the back-bone. He has been very weak in the legs ever since, and his friends fear that he will never be himself again. Candor compels us to state that we have not full confidence in the accuracy of this information.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Transit Across the Tehuantepec Isthmus—History and Present Position of the Question.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 17, 1857.

The President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General have all been engaged, at numerous times during the week, on the consideration of the proper move for obtaining possession of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, or at least of securing to our citizens and to the Government the right of way across that Isthmus. The subject has been much neglected by the Government during all their negotiations with Mexico since 1846, when, under Mr. POLK'S Administration, Mr. TRIST was instructed to offer an additional fifteen millions to Mexico for accession of that Isthmus. The Mexican Government declined the offer for the reason that the right to use the Isthmus had been granted to an English company through GARAY, and was in the hands of the house of MCINTOSH & Co. There was then a probability that English capitalists would undertake to construct a railroad across the Isthmus.

This plan failed, and the grant fell into the hands of HARGOUS and his associates, who organized a Company, of which Mr. BENJAMIN, of New-Orleans, was the President.

This Company proceeded with the work under their very liberal charter, but were interrupted and forcibly ejected from the Isthmus by the Mexican Government, which Government annulled the grant.

Mr. WEBSTER, when Secretary of State, instructed Mr. LETCHER, our Minister to Mexico, to insist upon the execution of the contract with the Garay Company, contending that the contract was with American citizens, who were entitled to the protection of this Government.

The Government of Mexico persisted in their refusal, and pointed to the legal remedy which our citizens had for any supposed violation of their contract, —that is, by suing the Government in the Mexican Courts.

Pending this controversy Colonel SLOO, through his agent, Colonel LEE, in Mexico, stepped in and obtained the grant of the right of way across the Isthmus, and also the exclusive right of the navigation of the Coatzacoalcos River. This was called a mixed company, Mexico was being admitted as partners, in order to satisfy national pride, and remove the objections made against a foreign Company. The sum of $600,000, as a *bonus* to the Mexican Government, was paid by Colonel LEE to the Mexican Government upon the execution of the contract.

This money was borrowed from Mexican brokers represented by Mr. FALCONNET, upon drafts drawn upon Col. SLOO. These brokers thought that if the transit was worth fifteen millions to the United States, it would certainly be cheap at six hundred thousand dollars. They took a mortgage upon the grant itself as their security. The drafts were returned protested and dishonored, and without any hope of payment, much to the chagrin of the money lenders. This claim, with damages, interest, &c., has swelled to the amount of a million of dollars.

The treaty made by Judge CONKLING, and which he vigorously defended, secured this grant by the guarantee of the United States Government, which treaty was utterly repudiated by the President, and was not sent to the Senate, except in answer to a special call for information, and was not acted upon by that body.

The Guadalupe treaty, as negotiated in Mexico, admitted the validity of the claim of the Garay or Hargous Company, and provides for its payment. This was stricken out by President PIERCE, before he communicated it to the Senate, which body struck out from it everything relative to private claims.

The friends of Colonel SLOO had sufficient influence in the Senate to obtain the insertion in the Treaty of the eighth article, which, without reviving the Sloo grant or the Sloo Company gives the United States the right, when they see proper to interfere for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens upon the Tehuantepec Isthmus.

The Sloo contract required that the Company should complete a plank road across the Isthmus, and have it in traveling order for passengers &c., by the 5th of February, 1857, and that the railroad be commenced within one year from that date.

Col. SLOO made contracts with a Sheffield house for both roads, and the work was hardly begun before it was abandoned, in consequence of the death of the principal contractor, who was lost in the *Arctic*.

Mr. FALCONNET, as agent of the bankers in Mexico, attached Col., SLOO'S interests in the U. S. Pacific Mail Steamer line, but got nothing by it. The creditors finally assigned their mortgage upon the Sloo grant to Mr. HARGOUS, who now holds it, and has been urging the Mexican Government to put him in possession of the power here.

He makes three demands upon the Government of Mexico: First, the specific execution of the original Garay contract; second, ample indemnity for its violation—say $5,000,000; and third, the surrender to him of the Sloo franchise, under his mortgage.

If the Mexican Government refer the question to the Judiciary, as HARGOUS has expected and insisted, the the mortgage will be foreclosed. This is the more certain from the reason that the Chief-Justice, RAMIREZ, is a friend and partisan of HARGOUS, and an opponent of the Sloo grant.

A notice was given in due form by the Sloo Company to COMONFORT'S Government, that a common road was finished across the Isthmus before the 4th of February, and that Mr. PICHET had driven a horse and sulky over it. It has been doubted whether COMONFORT would consider this as sufficient. Different rumors have prevailed in regard to his decision. But yesterday the Vice-President of the Company, now in this city, received a telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, stating that a special messenger had arrived there from Mexico, bringing the official notice of the *acceptance*, by President COMONFORT, of the road as a fulfillment of the contract. I have no reason to doubt this; but we shall know whether it is so or not. The fact is of great moment, and will influence the action of this Government on the subject.

Supposing the fact to be so, the next step for the Sloo Company to take is to provide for the commencement of the railroad and its completion within the contract term. To effect this, the Company must first settle their own disputes, which threaten its dissolution, or at least to paralyze its action, and destroy its credit.

The Company, at the last annual election of President and Directors, removed Col. SLOO from the Presidency, and substituted Mr. NICOLL of New-Orleans. The new Direction went on with the common road, which is now opened, and made contracts for stocking it with lines of stage-coaches, &c. Col. SLOO applied to the Courts at New-Orleans for an injunction against the action of the new Board of Directors on account of alleged illegality of the election, which case is yet to be decided. A new general election will take place this month, when Col. SLOO may be replaced.

Meanwhile, Colonel SLOO has notified the Company that the right of the navigation of the Coatzacoalcos River does not belong to, and cannot be used by them, and is exclusively vested in himself. Without the river navigation the transit is worthless, and until this difficulty be settled, no capitalists will venture their money in the construction of the railroad.

The new Administration have become aware of the importance of securing the right of way for the Government and citizens of the United States across the Tehuantepec Isthmus, practicably as the most salubrious and expeditious travel, and as the other two inter-oceanic travels are given up to Fillibusterism, or to pirates, mobs, &c., it is not be supposed that the Panama Isthmus will be kept open after this Government shall resort to the coercive measures now in contemplation.

How to secure the right of way is now the subject of their inquiry. They have determined to make some attempt that way, through a new treaty, which Mr. FORSYTH is to be instructed to negotiate. They have sought information as to the "actual condition of the Tehuantepec Transit,"—the same information which you ask for in your paper of Thursday, and which I have given you in brief.

The agents and attorneys of the Hargous Company and the Sloo Company have been engaged in enlightening the members of the Administration in reference to their own respective claims and conditions. Each of these parties informs the Government that its own particular scheme and contract must be enforced, and that it will serve all the purposes of the Government and the public.

The Attorney General is carefully considering the whole subject.

X. Y. Z.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

NEWS FROM MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS —THE MEXICAN QUESTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH, commander, sailed from New-Orleans at 8½ A. M., arrived at Havana at 1½ P. M. Sailed from there at 6 P. M. the same day, (14th inst.,) and arrived at this port at 8½ A. M., yesterday morning, making the entire run from New-Orleans to New-York in 6 days 18 hours.

From Havana, we have to report the Island healthy. Heavy rains have injured the Sugar crop. Sugars have advanced, owing to the anticipated shortness of the crop as compared with last year's. Stock at Havana, 160,000 boxes against 230,000 at the same time last year. Muscovadoes are quoted at from 10 to 13 rials per arobe. The market is very much excited. Money plentiful. Exchange improving. Freights very dull.

The United States ship *Saratoga* was in port.

April 16, lat. 37° 34' N., lon. 74° 24' west, spoke brig *Favorita*, steering south, her deck lined with men. The captain reported bound to Honduras.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

The two last steamers from Mexico have brought nothing interesting in the news line. The country in general may be considered quiet except in the northern provinces, where the Indians are committing great ravages. The new Constitution had been published in nearly all the Departments, and gave general satisfaction, except to a very few of the old-school who had refused to take the oath of allegiance, and were removed by COMONFORT in consequence thereof. The Spanish organ, published in the City of Mexico, was suppressed for publishing seditious articles. The greater part of the pronounced Generals were at Mexico, awaiting their trials. The only one yet not taken was MEJIA, who had some three hundred men under his command, in the mountains. The news of the failure of FORSYTH'S treaties seems to have disconcerted the Administration. Such a result was not anticipated, as COMONFORT relied on those funds for his election to the Presidency under the new Constitution. Private advices state that he was leaving no stone unturned to effect some arrangement with FORSYTH, by means of which he might command funds to buy popularity with the masses of the Mexican people.

The United States sloop of war *Saratoga* has just arrived from Greytown, and confirms the previous advices of WALKER'S being in a very tight place. The general impression is that he cannot hold out much longer, unless he receives powerful aid from some source. The "hero of Kansas," Col. TITUS, who was represented by Southern journals to be capable of doing marvelous deeds, has turned out to be about on a par with the rest of the adventurers who have gone to Nicaragua, who are always crying out victory, though they always retreat and lose ground. It would be well for BUCHANAN to send a national vessel into those waters, for the purpose of giving protection and a free passage to all who may be tired of the ungrateful task of civilizing the benighted Central Americans. People in this part of the world are well convinced that what has been enacted in Nicaragua would have been done here, had the fillibusters have succeeded in getting the upper hand. Civilization, just laws and a firm government are great blessings, but not when administered by the lawless hordes that have cursed the soil of Nicaragua.

General CONCHA has received official intelligence o his appointment as commander in-chief of the army of invasion. Generals ESTRADA and MENDINUETA will act under his orders. Two thousand men are now under weigh for Cuba. The Spanish Government will also send a naval division to the Pacific, in order more easily to reach ALVAREZ, the prime mover of all these disturbances. Señor LAFRAGUA had reached Madrid, but nothing had yet transpired of his instructions, or what concessions the Spanish Government would be willing to make. I have been informed that CONCHA has received some very important dispatches from the Spanish Minister at Washington, in reference to the Mexican question, that will make him act with the greatest precaution in this delicate matter. The bearer of these dispatches, a foreign Minister, is here now, and he has expressed his opinione quite freely on the subject. His long residance at Washington, and intimate knowledge of the American people, give his words a weight that no other could have. Still Spain keeps up all the appearances of a warlike disposition, but this may be only for effect at home.

The Vestvali Opera troupe, lately from the City of Mexico, have arrived and will give a few performances at the Tacon. Col. WOOD with his human curiosities is also here and doing well.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Latest Intelligence from the Persian Gulf—Battle between the British and Persian Troops at Kashab, near Bushire—Defeat of the Persians—General Outram's Dispatches—List of Ordnance and Stores Captured—Reception of the News at Bombay—Rumors of Peace—Commercial Intelligence—Freights, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOMBAY, Thursday, March 5, 1857.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Bombay* will depart at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, with mails and passengers for Aden and Suez. I embrace the opportunity to send you an account of the recent battle between the British and Persian troops near Bushire, which is the first field collision between these hostile forces since the commencement of the campaign.

The news of this battle reached us day before yesterday by the steamer *Victoria*, which arrived direct from Bushire, bringing dispatches from Lieutenant-General Sir JAMES OUTRAM, commanding expeditionary force in the Persian Gulf, to Sir JAMES SOMERSET, Commander-in Chief at Bombay. I subjoin portions of General OUTRAM'S dispatch, published in the Bombay *Times* this morning, which you will find to be interesting:

CAMP NEAR BUSHIRE, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to report a signal victory over the Persian Army, commanded by SHOOJAOOL-MOOLK in person, on the 8th instant.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded must have been very great. It is impossible to compute the exact amount, but from the number of bodies which strewed the ground of contest, extending several miles, I should say that full 800 must have fallen. Two brass 9-pounder guns, with their carriages and horses, 6 mules, laden with ammunition, and several hundred stand of arms, were taken; and the Persian Commander-in-Chief, with the commander of his Army, only escaped annihilation owing to the numerical weakness of our Cavalry.

The loss on our side is, I am happy to say, comparatively small, attributable to the rapid advance of our Artillery and Cavalry, and the well directed fire of the former, which almost paralyzed the Persians from the commencement.

The circumstances preceding this satisfactory termination of a brief but ardnous campaign, I now proceed to detail:

On the 27th ult., I landed at Bushire, and assumed the command of the army. The vast preparations of the Persian Government for the Bushire then came to my knowledge. SHOOJA-OOL MOOLK, who commands the Persian troops, had assembled a force, said to amount to 8,500, at the town of Burazjoon, 46 miles distant from Bushire, and entrenched his position. This army was well supplied with food and ammunition, of which considerable magazines had been collected. *It was intended that this force should form the nucleus of a very large army to be assembled for the recapture of Bushire.*

The 1st Brigade 2d Division, which arrived on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant, was landed by the 2d, and on the evening of the 3d, the troops consisting of 420 Sabres, 4,200 Infantry (of which 2,200 were European) accompanied by an ordnance train of 18 guns, marched from this camp without tents or extra clothing of any sort, each man carrying his great coat, blanket, and two days' cooked provisions, the Commissariat being provided with three days' in addition; the protection of the camp and town of Bushire being duly provided for by a detachment of troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel SHEPHARD, reinforced by a party of seamen from all the ships in the harbor, which the senior naval officer was so good as to place at my disposal.

After a march of 46 miles in 41 hours, during which the troops were exposed to the worst of weather, cold nights, and deluging storms of rain, they reached the enemy's entrenched position on the afternoon of the 5th, and found it abandoned; the enemy on hearing of our approach, had evacuated their entrenchments the previous night so precipitately that their tents and camp equipage and ordnance magazines were left behind. The former were being rapidly carried off by village plunderers operating for some hours before we arrived. I endeavored to intercept the retreat of some of the "Elikhanee's" Horse, who had held the camp during the night, and were still in sight, and a little skirmishing took place, but eventually they made off.

The enemy having succeeded in withdrawing their guns to the strong passes, where I did not deem it prudent to follow them, and being satisfied with the moral effect of our occupying their position for two days. I decided upon moving the troops back to Bushire. The return march was accordingly commenced on the night of the 7th, first destroying their magazines, found to contain about 40,000 lbs. of powder, with small-arm ammunition, and a vast quantity of shot and shell, and carrying away large stores of flour, rice, and grain, which the Persian Government had been collecting for a long time past for their army; thereby effectually crippling their future operations. Some of their guns are supposed to have been cast into wells, and as their wheels and axles fell into our hands, it will be impossible they can be used again for the present.

At midnight an attack was made upon the rear guard by the enemy's horse, and parties threatened the line of march on every side. The troops were halted, and so formed as to protect the baggage, and resist the horsemen in whatever direction they might attempt to charge. Four of the enemy's guns of heavy metal opened their fire upon the column, whilst the darkness of the night prevented any steps being taken to capture them.

I should here state that, on abandoning their position, SHOOJA-OOL MOOLK, with his force, had taken the direct road to Shiraz by the "Meak Pass," and the Elikhanee, with his horse, had retired by the one leading to the "Haft Moolia;" and, from information subsequently received, *I learn that they had planned a combined attack on our camp the night we marched!* Indeed, the explosion of their magazines gave them the first intimation of our departure, when they hastened after us in the expectation of being able to attack us on the line of march, and, possibly, create confusion and panic in the dark.

At daybreak the Persian force, amounting to between 6,000 and 7,000 men, with some guns, was discovered on our left rear (northeast of our line of march) in order of battle.

Our artillery and cavalry at once moved rapidly to the attack, supported by two lines of infantry, a third protecting the baggage. The firing of the artillery was most excellent, and did great execution; the Cavalry Brigade twice charged with great gallantry and success; a standard (of the Mashki Regular Infantry Regiment) was captured and the Cavalry charged a square, and killed nearly the whole regiment—indeed, upon the cavalry and artillery fell the whole brunt of the action, as the enemy moved away too rapidly for the Infantry to overtake them. By ten o'clock the defeat of the Persians was complete; two guns were captured, the gun ammunition, laden upon mules, fell into our hands, and at least 700 men lay dead upon the field. The number of wounded could not be ascertained, but it must have been very large. The remainder fled in a disorganized state, generally throwing away their arms, which strewed the field in vast numbers, and nothing but the paucity of our cavalry prevented their total destruction, and the capture of their remaining guns.

The troops bivouacked for the day close to the battle field, and at night accomplished a march of 20 miles (by another route) over a country rendered almost impassable by the heavy rain, which fell incessantly. After a rest of six hours, the greater portion of the Infantry continued their march to Bushire, which they reached before midnight; thus performing another most arduous march of 44 miles, under incessant rain, besides fighting and defeating the enemy during its progress, within the short period of 50 hours. The Cavalry and Artillery reached camp this morning.

Accompanying the dispatches of General OUTRAM, is a list of the ordnance and stores captured from the Persians; which shows how thoroughly they had prepared themselves for an assault upon the British Camp at Bushire.

The intelligence of this victory was received here with great enthusiasm, and a royal salute was immediately fired from the garrison in honor of the event. How much of a victory it really is, you can judge. The rout of the Persians at this juncture was certainly a fortunate thing for the British, as it frustrated the preparations which the Persians were making for a terrific assault upon Bushire, the result of which might have been to drive the invaders back to their ships. This is probably the last battle which will be fought between these hostile forces, for a rumor is current here, and is considered to be well founded, that the Shah of Persia, through his representative at the West, has agreed to the terms of peace dictated by England, and that the Home Government has ordered that no more troops be sent from India to the Persian Gulf. This is likely to be true; for in the event of Russia being unable or unwilling to support the Shah, he has no alternative but to submit to the terms dictated by Her Britannic Majesty. The people of India, who are sick of war taxes, will be glad to believe that they have got rid of the Persian war so early and so easily.

I mail this letter in the Overland "*vid* Marseilles," trusting that it will reach you in advance of the newspaper mail "*vid* Southampton," and thus give you early intelligence. There is no local news to report. The several Presidencies are quiet. Bank rates of interest remain unaltered since last mail. Freights have varied a little and may be quoted at £2 11s.@ £3 5s., for both London and Liverpool. American ships are in nearly every port on the coast.

Four of a Crew Dead—The Mate Arrested.

The United States District Attorney, and the United States Marshal were engaged on Friday and Saturday last, receiving affidavits charging LYMAN, the chief mate of the American ship *Middlesex*, with inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon one of his crew named WILLIAM SMITH, and planning his arrest. Four of the crew, who died during her late voyage from Liverpool, are thought to have received harsh treatment. LYMAN was held in the sum of $500, to appear for examination before a Commissioner on Saturday afternoon, but it was decided to lay the case before the United States Grand Jury immediately, and consequently the proposed examination did not take place.

The Fillibusters and the Tennessee.

In our account of a dinner given by a brother of Col. FRANK ANDERSON, to a number of the fillibusters who returned in the *Tennessee*, it was stated that they had received no food for twenty-four hours previous. Several gentlemen who came passengers in the *Tennessee*, have called to say that the Reporter was misinformed, and that such was not the case; that there was an abundance of food, and that owing to the small number of cabin passengers, fresh provisions were served in the steerage during the entire voyage—which is what steerage passengers seldom get. On the passage out resolutions of thanks for kind attention, were passed unanimously in favor of Capt. PATTERSON, and the Purser, Dr. HATCH. They state that they were as well cared for as when sailing with her old commander, the deservedly popular Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.

The Nicaragua Head-quarters Abolished.

ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, Esq., is about to close up the well-known St. Charles' Saloon, of which he has been proprietor for the last seven years, and retire from the business. The St. Charles is somewhat celebrated as the favorite place of reunion of fillibuster spirits. Those heroes of many a well fought musquito and "nigger" engagement in Nicaragua, who used to congregate there in bright regimentals, and discuss WALKER'S "last" brilliant victory, over "Sandy's" ale, must now look out for another rendezvous. Mr. LAWRENCE has taken a lease of the St. Charles' building for a period of five years, and will still retain an office there as Nicaraguan agent. Mr. GOELING, the restaurateur, has engaged the first floor and basement, and will soon remove his business thither.

Clonians.

Gov. (of Kansas) ROBERT J. WALKER attended a meeting of the Clionian Society of the Free Academy on Friday evening last, at No. 2 Clinton Hall, on which occasion the *pro's* and *con's* of the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court were considered. Messrs. WERNER and JELLIFFE arguing against, and Mr. WHEELER in favor of its binding force upon the people of the United States. The Governor is an honorary member of the Clionian.

Intervention Put Out of Practice.

The British Press on American Administration of Justice—The French Extradition Case in New-York—How the American Firm of Greene & Co. came to Fail—American Bankers in Paris—Royal Spectators—Another Plot against the Emperor Discovered—Newspaper Warnings—Madame Stowe and the Pope.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 2, 1857.

The comments of the French press on the trial of CARPENTIER and GUILLOT, are anything but flattering to American justice. The rules of procedure, in the first place, are so contrary to French notions of law, that they cannot comprehend them, no more than they can comprehend the acts of violence that attended the proceedings. They cannot understand why an important case should be heard before a Court which, in open sitting, declares its incompetency, or why individuals are permitted with impunity to appropriate papers by force.

After all the journals had published their criticisms on this singular trial, the *Constitutionnel* issued its opinions in a leader, four columns long. The article is too long to reproduce in your columns, and yet it is too interesting in many respects to allow to pass without an extract. The article is signed by "A. CHASSEREAU DE CASSAGNAC, Deputé au Corps Legislatif," a signature we now rarely see in the columns of the Government journal, especially since the commencement of the Legislative session. The article bears a caption in large bold-faced capitals, "*Des Garanties Legales*," a circumstance as rare in a leader of the *Constitutionnel* as in a leader of the London *Times*. These circumstances give the article importance, and, as usual, the paternity of its opinions is charged to the Government. The *Constitutionnel* says:

"We have spared the reader the incredible accusation to which M. DE MONTHOLON was subjected on the date of the day on which he was named Consul-General, as well as on the color of the sealing-wax with which his commission was sealed: the whole in an affair of extradition directed against thieves in possession of the objects stolen. What are we to expect of a tribunal in the bosom of which a lawyer insults in the face of the public attorney, who charges him to a *thief*! We demand further, what ought to be the powers of a judge, to that point powerless in his own court, that after having declared that *he could only permit papers to be subtracted from foreigners*, under his eyes, he, nevertheless, reduced to raising his voice against the theft, having no legal powers to suppress it.

Individuals preoccupied with the importance which forms acquire, in the interest of justice, may perhaps be willing to attenuate to this point of view, the atrocities we point out. These individuals should be reminded that the country where the robbers of the Northern Railroad are being tried is the same country where, very frequently, a dozen of persons come together on their own authority, condemn a man to be hanged, and hang him to the nearest tree; the same country where people sometimes force open prisons to withdraw men declared innocent by justice, to massacre them; the same country where, almost every day they civil or shoot each other in the street, and even on the floor of the national representative hall, without other results after such exploits than the laugh at those who fell underneath. It was not therefore a veneration for forms, a respect, even exaggerated, for the laws, which presided, either at the examination of M. DE MONTHOLON, or at the theft of the private despatches belonging to the archives of the French consulate; it was the too general, too profound, too cynical contempt of equity, of the magistrates, and of honor."

After referring to the late murder of a French child at the Island of Jersey, M. DE CASSAGNAC concludes thus:

"France is incontestably the country, of all the world, where there is the most sociability—the most morality. It is the country where the people have, in the highest degree, the sentiment of what is right, of what is honorable, of what is just. We would not tolerate, in France, neither a representative selling his vote, nor a candidate buying his seat, nor a Judge making an oppressed man wait for justice. The murder of a child, committed in public, and going unpunished, as at Jersey, would cause a riot at Paris, and it would not be in the power of any Government to refuse a legitimate satisfaction to an indignant public conscience.

Let us not, therefore, envy the laws of other nations. There is no other country where the citizens is so completely protected against injustice or violence of all kinds as in France. Happy are the nations who know how to support the laws, and who fortify them by their respect! These are the nations veritably civilized, for civilization does not consist only in the more or less of light: it is especially the voluntary submission to duty."

The American population of Paris were thrown into consternation on Friday last by the news that the old-established and popular banking-house of GREENE & Co., in the Place St. Georges, had suspended payment that morning. This house, established more than thirty years ago by Mr. WELLS, of Boston, has constantly been the principal banking-house for Americans in Paris. At a later period Mr. GREEN, of Boston, became a partner, and finally the head of the house. The house then took the name of GREENE & Co. After Mr. GREEN'S death, which occurred in this city a few years ago, the house was organized as it at present exists: Mrs. GREEN, the widow, taking into partnership two of her sons-in-law, Mr. VANDENHEUVEL, a Hollander, and Mr. CHARLES A. GREEN, of Boston. Thus constituted, with Mr. VANDENHEUVEL in the chief direction, the house has continued to do business under the name of GREEN & Co.

The business of this house has been immense, and the confidence in its solvability unbounded. As an example of this confidence, they have held at times, I am informed by members of the firm, single deposits of as high as a hundred thousand dollars. Some time ago this house engaged with a French commission house, DUTHEIL & Co., in a grand speculation in merchandise in Guatemala. GREENE & Co. advanced the funds to carry on this enterprise. The Walker war breaking out, the speculation was soon found to be a bad one, but in the hope that the war would soon cease, or that some other means would be discovered of saving the money already advanced GREEN & Co. continued to furnish funds until they had reached a figure somewhere between two and three millions of francs. At last the house found themselves obliged to withdraw their support from the enterprise, DUTHEIL & Co. failed in consequence, and drew GREEN & Co. with them. This is the history of the affair.

The house feels confident in being able to resume payment again. Their principal depositors, who are Americans residing either temporarily or permanently in Paris, seem disposed to be indulgent. Eighteen months is asked by the house as a limit in which to meet all their liabilities. So strong is the confidence in the house, that, whilst its enemies declare it an irretrievable failure, its friends maintain a faith in its capabilities which even this suspension has not shaken. If the failure had occurred in the United States, where more latitude in business transactions is allowed, the resumption of payment would be less difficult; but in the hands of the French syndic, what little vitality is left in an unfortunate house, is sure to be crushed out.

In the meantime the rival and the only other American banking-house in Paris, that of JOHN MUNROE & Co., Rue de la Paix, with a magnanimity that does the house the highest honor, has nobly come to the rescue of the most needy sufferers by this failure. There is at all times a large number of Americans traveling through Europe and the East, on circular letters obtained at the banking-house of GREEN & Co., on money deposited with them. The unfortunate position in which these individuals will be placed by this failure, in a far-off and strange country, suddenly deprived of resources to pay even a hotel bill, not to mention traveling expenses, can be easily realized. At the instance of Mr. GREEN, Mr

...ridged and consolidated, and on such terms as to secure to her a large amount of the interest from the whole of her former fortune. Her profits were to be paid to His Holiness and to her that his people would murmur unless one or more of his own subjects were sharers in the enterprise. CHRISTINA was obliged to consent, and the Pope's Chief Minister, the Cardinal ANTONELLI, was added to the document of cessation—still maintaining the affair in the family.

The Pope, not satisfied with the mania of modern progress, must determine on establishing a National Bank,—a National Bank in Rome! Queen CHRISTINA and the Cardinal ANTONELLI again appear as principal operators. It is even hinted that they, and they alone, are the veritable authors of the scheme, with the great object of their preponderating subscriptions to the bank greatly facilitate. It is true, the name of the Pope stands at the head of the list of subscribers to the capital stock, but that was only out of etiquette, the capital stock, but that was only out of etiquette, and it is absolutely followed by those of CHRISTINA and ANTONELLI, that it is not difficult to imagine where their real places are. But it looks oddly, all the same, to see the name of the successor of Peter and Paul, the guardian of the keys of the Church on earth, head the list of subscribers to a doubtful bank speculation in such company as that of Queen CHRISTINA of Spain! Adversity and that other destroyer of human calculations, progress, make sad work with superstition and the faith of our forefathers.

But this dishes all of CHRISTINA's late speculations. She has just ruined out of cringing poverty that poor M. GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, by buying the *State* salt manufactories. For years this last of the GRIMALDIS has been trying to sell something. Three years ago he tried to sell his *State*, as it is called, to the American Minister in Paris. (The *State* is ten miles square, and contains a population of 6,000 souls!) Our Minister, kind hearted as he is, had the courage to refuse to relieve the wants of the starving Prince. Then he endeavored to induce the American Govern ment to buy a naval port on the lovely shores of his little seven-by-nine Kingdom. But his waters were too shallow, and again the Minister was obliged to steel his heart against the crying wants of the Prince. He has been more fortunate with the great ex-royal speculator of the South, and before five years, it would be safe to predict, M. GRIMALDI will find himself relieved entirely of the care of his over blossoming rose and orange-trees, his naval port, his salt manufactories, his God-forsaken and furniture-forsaken old palace, and his standing army of sixty ragged soldiers. CHRISTINA will snap her fingers at the Progressists of Spain. She will have a Kingdom of her own.

I have already told you how CHRISTINA "done" NAPOLEON lately in a house trade in the Rue de Courcelles; she is trading back to "do" the State largely on Salamanca, and she will surely accomplish it. for NAPOLEON is determined to place that house, so dear to Josephine and his uncle, in the hands of the State.

A considerable number of arrests were made, last week, for supposed to be of minor importance at the moment, but which proved to be a grave affair,—no less than a complot for an assassination of the Emperor, originated some what on the plan of the Opera Comique plot of three years ago. So soon as the affair acquired this magnitude, a more careful examination was made by the police, and this examination has brought the arrest of a large number of persons in addition to those already arrested. A document was found in the society from LEDRU ROLLIN, which so completely implicates this individual as the inventor of the plot, that it is said the French Government will demand of the English Government his extradition.

Since the last week's steamer, two of the leading French journals have received "warnings" from the Government. The first was given to the *Presse*, its third warning, for an attack on the Pope, contained in the last chapter of the interesting novel which Madame GEORGES SAND has just finished in that journal. The singular feature of this event is that at the same moment Madame SAND was engaged in a little polemic with MARIE, ARAGO and Gen. ULLOA, who had attacked her because in this new novel, *La Daniella*, she had attacked, according to them, the cause of Italian freedom.

According to the old definition of the law on the press, this warning to *La Presse*, being the third, ought to have suppressed it; according to the new definition found out of the *Moniteur* two months ago, the new notice reads, "a warning is given to *La Presse*," &c.,—so it makes no difference how many warnings they give, so long as they do not suppress the journal.

The other "warning" was given to the Catholic journal, the *Univers*, for an article on the case of the Bishop of Moulins, "which contained an attack on the laws of this Empire."

Mrs. STOWE left Paris a short time ago for Rome. We have just learned that a few days ago the celebrated author of *Uncle Tom* had a long interview with the Pope, in which she was treated with great distinction by His Holiness. MALAKOFF.

Rev. Dr. Bellows and the Actors.

In his last Thanksgiving sermon Rev. Dr. BELLOWS took occasion to speak of theatres and their relations to society, in a manner which led to the following correspondence, which sufficiently explains itself:

ALL SOULS' PARSONAGE,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

To the Committee of Actors:

MY DEAR MR. WHITING: I address myself to you as an old friend and the spokesman of your brethren, and through you to the actors in general.

I have been much affected by the nature of the communication you made me yesterday. It touched my heart. Your extreme delicacy in first soliciting permission to extend to me a testimonial from your Brother artists, has added greatly to the obligations under which the generous proposition itself so heavily places me.

Feeling, as I do, that Providence has, in a most unexpected manner, opened a way for mutually profitable relations between your profession and mine, I dare not, and I am sure I attest possible from being inclined to measure the expression of good will you propose. But, for your sake and mine, I have deemed it desirable—if such a course be acceptable to your friends—to propose a change in the form of your intimated future gift, connected in any way you please with my name, to some charitable institution—say the Children's Aid Society.

My reasons for this are, first, I think it a dangerous precedent for a clergyman to receive any valuable consideration for the expression of his sober and genuine convictions on any subject, in the pulpit; and particularly when he vindicates a cause against which honest and serious prejudices already exist. How easily may his motives be misconstrued, and his influence abridged?

Secondly, I am wholly unconscious of meriting any peculiar mark of your respect. I have said nothing in the discourse to which you refer, that I have not said before in the pulpit. I have suffered nothing for saying it, and I have a thousand times over my reward, were any truly deserved, in the spontaneous and affecting tribute of your respect contained in the bare communication of your design.

I could not consent even to the diversion of the least portion of your hard earned savings in my name to any object whatever, were I not anxious to avoid giving the least chill to your valued and generous response to a few words of mere justice to your abused calling.

And, now, my dear Sir, I am going to turn the tables and put myself under great obligations to you and your profession—if indeed, it may be allowed. Your brother actors have been gratified with a few imperfect sentences in my late Thanksgiving Sermon, hinting at rather than discussing the claims of the stage, and the responsibility of the actor's vocation. I very much desire the opportunity of giving, at length, my views of the claims, the advantages, the responsibilities, and the dignities of your profession, in an address to actors and actresses. If attention is publicly drawn to the subject, it should be closely drawn to it, and if my views are important, you ought to know them in full.

I should consider it an opportunity of unexampled interest, to see the men and women of your profession, on whom depends so much of the exhilaration, artistic culture and real destiny of this community, brought together in a serious assembly, to hear words of encouragement, sympathy, friendly counsel, sober warning and honest criticism from a minister of religion, who would engage not to wound their proper self respect, and not to take advantage of their confidence.

If my proposition shall suit your fellow artists, I shall gladly confer with a committee of them on any preliminaries of time and place; as I shall certainly make it my duty and pleasure to comply with every wish of their hearts in bringing our building friendship to full flower.

Very cordially and gratefully, your friend,
HENRY W. BELLOWS.

P. S.—I wish the contents of this note to be specially communicated to Mr. BROUGHAM, with whom I have had a deeply interesting interview.

This brought the following letter from Mr. JOHN [illegible], the distinguished comedian, who, I understand, had been very active in the business:

BOWERY, December 26.

REV. DR. BELLOWS—*Dear Sir:* I lose no time to acknowledge [illegible] my obligations to the general obligations of members of my profession to [illegible] and unprecedented public [illegible] has hitherto been the spirit of an angry trade [illegible] bond of humanity [illegible], but also contains much [illegible] Christian like, and [illegible] letter.

[illegible] upon my mind [illegible] profession be stimulated

Mormon Rebellion.

The Deseret *News* of Jan. 28, has a long article on the relations of Utah to the Federal Government, and, speaking officially, is defiant. It says:

"So far as the free, untrammelled consent and expressed wishes of the governed are concerned, should the majority of the citizens in a Territory choose to waive their constitutional rights and prefer a state of vassalage, a state of being ruled by officers thrust upon them, and legislated for by usurped authority, we see no reason why their choice should not be complied with, at least upon the principle of the voluntary consent of the governed. But when said majority, even to the extent of an entire community, are known to most persistently prefer officers of their own election to those foisted upon them by arbitrary power, and pure republican laws of their own enactment, to *laws carved, dictated and forced upon them by a power to which the Constitution gives no such authority*, we are constrained to say that most truly are men prone to oppress their fellows. How long, think ye, can *such oppression be quietly endured?* How long, think ye, will any people submit to the dictates, slanders, corruptions, and abuse of officers whom they have no voice in electing, and whose efforts are constantly put forth to their utmost for the destruction of the people among whom they are sent? Suppose ye that the few dollars parsimoniously doled out by Congress can buy freemen to overlook such glaring inconsistencies?"

The Dalton Divorce Case in Boston.

The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday says: In the course of the trial of the DALTON divorce case yesterday, the counsel for Mrs. DALTON subjected Mr. COBURN to a most severe cross-examination. Mr. DURANT giving as a reason that he did so for the sake of establishing the character of the witness's moral principle, with a view to showing what his testimony was worth. The question "did you steal $1,700?" was repeated again and again; the witness evidently was wrought up to a high state of excitement, at being thus compelled to expose his own acts and the motives which led to it, before a crowded court; and at last, having permission to make an explanation, he seemed to nerve himself for the admission; his face was flushed, his eyes sparkled, and with vehement tone and voice full of emotion, he brought his hand down upon the bar, as he said: "I *did* take $1,700." During the merciless and business like attempt of the counsel to obtain this answer, the feelings of all present had become intensely excited, and the sister of Mr. COBURN, who had sat in the witness seats, weeping, threw herself into the arms of her neighbor in an agony of grief, and it was found necessary to lead her from the room. As she passed her brother, he partly stepped down from the stand, and her arms were in a moment wreathed around his neck as he assisted in taking her out. He soon returned, and quiet was restored, but it was some time before proper attention could be paid to the proceedings by the interested spectators.

SUPPOSED ARREST OF THE CANADIAN MURDERER TOWNSEND.—A man calling himself ROBT MCHENRY, was arrested in Cleveland on Saturday evening, on suspicion of being TOWNSEND, the outlaw, who a year or two since committed several murders and robberies in Canada West, and terrorized the people of that section when he perpetrated his crimes. The prisoner says he sailed from this country in 1852, and has been with WALKER in Nicaragua. A man who claims to have known TOWNSEND in Canada, identifies the person in jail at Cleveland as that murderer.

The railroad bridge which was carried away by the recent freshet at Oldtown, Me., was a new one, nearly completed, 300 feet long, and the loss is $10,000.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, April 20.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 79 to 90, 244, 159, 157, 257, 158, 6, 56, 63, 78, 94, 100 to 102, 104, 113 to 121, 161, 177, 191, 194, 200, 213, 216.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 504, 50, 5, 1089, 264½, 759, 929 to 931, 833, 836, 837, 839 to 841, 843 to 845, 847. *Part II.*—Nos. 1524, 1550, 1017, 1073, 1455, 1361, 1083, 1530, 1613 to 1624.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 247, 283, 60, 302, 407, 468, 473, 394, 133, 491, 492, 494, 496, 497, 498, 502 to 504, 506 to 509, 525, 527, 529 to 533, 536 to 540, 306, 391, 162, 178.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 151, 625, 424, 537, 581, 221, 420 to 423, 474, 475, 119, 562, 371, 103. *Part II.*—Nos. 628 to 633, 636, 639, 640, 642, 100, 439, 620, 522, 499, 565, 571, 590.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT

GENERAL TERM—POUGHKEEPSIE.

Day Calendar for Monday, April 20, 1857. Nos. 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 18.

Before Judge Nelson.

The cases of *Alexander A. Pomeroy* vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, and Clark, Dodge & Co.*, vs. *The Same*—were brought before the Court this morning. These are cases arising out of the Schuyler frauds, brought by the plaintiffs, who are residents and citizens of this State, against the defendants as residents and citizens of Connecticut, to recover the value of certificates of stock issued by Schuyler and purchased by them. The defendants deny that the Company was found within this State so as to be in any proper way served with process, the summons having been served upon Wm. Bement, the Treasurer, at the Company's office in this City. To this plea the plaintiffs reply that the laws of the State of New-York in relation to the Company, are such as to make them inhabitants of this State. And to this replication the defendants demur, claiming that the plaintiffs replication states them out of Court, as it makes the Company citizens of the State of New-York, and the plaintiffs and defendants are not therefore citizens of different States.

The demurrer was argued by Mr. Noyes for the Company, and by Mr. Lord and Mr. Rutherford for the plaintiffs.

John Graham vs. *Mayer & Stueben.*—This case came up on demurrer to the complaint of the plaintiff claiming the interposition of the Court to set aside, on the ground of usury and fraud, transfers made by him to the defendants of the steamships *Ocean Bird, St Lawrence*, and *United States*. The defendants demur on several grounds; that the plaintiff must first offer to restore all the moneys advanced by the defendants before he can ask any relief beyond the mere cancellation of the contract; that the relation of borrower and lender is shown by the complaint not have existed between the parties; that if the law of the State of New-York is to govern, the plaintiff had an entire remedy at law, and this Court will not, therefore, entertain this suit in equity.

The demurrer was argued by Judge Dean for the defendants, and Mr. Cutting for the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 15.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—SURRENDER OF AGREEMENT.

Paul Spofford vs. *Amos M. Hatch.*—In the year 1818 these gentlemen entered into partnership in the boot and shoe business in Haverill, Mass. Mr. Spofford was to remain in this City to sell goods forwarded him by Mr. Hatch, on commission. In 1828 Mr. Hatch came to this City and entered into business, but without having any formal dissolution of partnership. Mr. Spofford managed to make money, while Mr. Hatch lost it, and in 1846 was declared to be bankrupt.

In the year 1847 the defendant filed a complaint in the late Court of Chancery, against the plaintiff, for an account under an alleged partnership. The defendant in that suit (the plaintiff in this) put in an answer, but the case was not further prosecuted. While the suit was pending the then plaintiff, Hatch, commenced a suit of account, in the State of Connecticut, naming damages at $600,000, and the cause of action upon the same alleged partnership. In 1853 the suit first commenced by Hatch was discontinued, and the present suit is brought by Spofford to compel the surrender of the instrument of alleged copartnership upon which the former suit in this State, and the pending suit in Connecticut, was brought, and the receipt, by injunction, of any suit being brought upon the instrument. A temporary injunction was granted, which the defendant, yesterday, moved to discharge.

The case is of some interest, as it involves the character of a prominent merchant in this City, and raises some questions of law which, when decided, will be of importance.

For plaintiff, Butler, Evarts, Southmayd and Mr. [illegible], Carpenter and Woodhull Mr. Geo. [illegible].

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hall Sedgwick and Duer, Justices.

DECISIONS.

Draper vs. *Hennington.*—Order of Special Term reserved without costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Rogers vs. *Varona*—Motion granted on terms.

The Manhattan Gas Company vs. *Jackson.*—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Wm. B. Smith vs. *Samuel D. Woodruff.*—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, unless appellant amend, &c.

John W Crane vs. *Deborah Wyatt.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

Patrick Conway vs. *James Sheehan.*—Referred to Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Business revived on Friday at the Court of Special Sessions. Recorder SMITH sat upon the Bench. The first prisoner placed at the bar, was James Gomprecht, aged 40 years, charged with defrauding one James Gorr, an eating-house keeper, out of money due for what he had eaten. Gomprecht, it appears, was in the habit of dining at Gorr's eating-house. His conduct on more than one occasion excited doubts of his honesty, and he was finally closely watched, and detected in the act of paying at the counter for twelve cents worth of food, when in reality he had had a much larger quantity. He was searched, when checks belonging to Mr. Gorr and amounting to $14 were found upon him, thus proving that he had been for a long time carrying on a system of petty fraud and obtaining his meals at less than half-price, by retaining the real check and offering at the counter and paying for a much smaller one. The case was clear. The prisoner had not a word to say, and he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

John Richards, a colored waiter, was arraigned for an assault with a razor upon Eli Bayley. Both parties were colored waiters. The assault was committed about a week since at the corner of Fourth-street and Lafayette place and was witnessed by about a dozen other colored waiters, all of whom but one were put upon the stand in the prisoner's behalf. The Recorder after listening to the case and the arguments of the Counsel for the defence, concluded that justice would be done by confining Richards in the City Prison for fifteen days, and he ordered him to be so committed.

John Fox was brought up for beating his wife Ann. He had been in prison several days awaiting trial, and when placed at the bar looked greatly depressed. "What have you to say for yourself, Fox?" asked the magistrate. The prisoner hung his head, and whispered "Nothing, Sir."

"Your cowardly assault upon your wife," continued the magistrate "deserves the severest punishment."

"Oh, pray, sir," interposed the wife, "let him go this time, if you please. He struck me, 'tis true, but then, perhaps, I was a little to blame, and I now freely forgive him; indeed I do freely forgive him sincerely forgive him!"

She continued to plead long and hard for her husband's liberation.

"If I let you go this time, Fox," said the magistrate, "will you promise me not again to beat your wife?"

"O, on my oath your Honor, I'll neither lay hand nor foot to her, if you let me go."

"Well, you may go. I shall suspend judgment: but mind you, just so sure as you are brought here again for a similar offence, just so sure will I send you to the Penitentiary for six months: go. They retired together.

Thomas Kenney, a colored lad, aged about 14 years, was sent up for three months for an attempt to steal about one dollar's worth of pennies from a till of a corner grocery. A policeman caught him in the act.

Henry B. Dixon was brought forward for beating his wife, Mary Ann, a young and delicate-looking woman. Mrs. Dixon was placed in the witness' stand, but she told the circumstances of the assault with great reluctance. Dixon expressed himself sorry for the offence.

"You were drunk when you beat her, were you not, Dixon?" inquired the Magistrate.

"I was, your Honor," replied the prisoner.

"So I supposed; you seem penitent for your brutal and unnatural treatment of this delicate woman, whom you pledged yourself to love and cherish. I am always disposed to punish such offenders as you with the extreme penalty of the law, but in your case I am induced to suspend judgment, at the solicitation of your wife, and upon your promises for future good behavior. I will suspend judgment. You may go."

Andrew Williams pleaded guilty to stealing two dollars worth of lead pipe from a store in Thomas-street. He was an old offender, and was sentenced to Blackwell's Island for six months.

John Moran stole some shirting from a store in Houston-street. He didn't know why he did. Two months on the Island.

Winefred Sullivan took an overcoat worth $25 without consent of the owner; she did it, but didn't know why, unless the devil tempted her. She appeared ashamed of her conduct; and stated that she was recently from Philadelphia, and had lived with a family in Third avenue. The police could not recognize her as an old offender, and the Magistrate ordered her "to be sent back until Tuesday," that he might ascertain her antecedents.

Catharine Fay on being called presented herself at the bar, holding a little child by the hand.

"Catharine," said the Recorder, "you are accused of stealing a piece of carpeting worth $3; what have you to say."

"I went out to wash, Sir," replied Catharine, "and I saw the piece of rag lying about; I thought it was of no use, so I took it."

"Is that your child?"

"She is, Sir."

"Where is your husband?"

"He is at sea, Sir."

"Does he not assist you?"

"O, yes, Sir; he always leaves me half his pay to draw. I expect him home now every day, and don't, for God's sake, Judge, send me up now!"

"Have you ever been in the Penitentiary?"

"Never, Sir."

"Have you ever been here before?"

"Well, ye-s, Sir, once, when I took a little sup of beer."

"Only once—is that all?"

"That's all, Sir."

"Now, I know better, Catharine, you have been here before, I know you."—(To an officer.)—"Ask Mrs Foster to come up here a moment."

Mrs. Foster soon arrived, and recognized Catharine as a very old offender.

"I thought so," said the Magistrate. "Six months, Mr. Vandervoort."

When Catharine heard her sentence she cried aloud, and was taken from court, wringing her hands.

Investigation as to the Marriage of Dr. Hardell to Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE SURROGATE.

Saturday, April 18.

The taking of testimony in the above case was resumed on Saturday morning. The first witness examined was *Richard C. Fagg.*

In response to the Surrogate he said he lived at No. 18 Grand-street, was forty-five years of age and not in any particular business now. To Mr. Tilden he stated that he had known the late Harvey Burdell for something like ten years; that he had seen him some two days before his death in Broad-street; that he had had business transactions with him a number of times; that either on Monday or Tuesday, the 27th or 28th of October last, he was not sure which, but he thought it was the 28th, he went to his (Dr. Burdell's) house on business and inquired for the Doctor; that he was told by the boy who came to the door that the Doctor was not in, and had gone away; that he inquired for Mr. Smith and asked him when the Doctor would come home; that not seeing the Doctor he told Mr. Smith he did not go there for nothing and bought a box of tooth-powder and paid for it, of course; that in paying for it, the price being 50 cents, he was one or two cents short; and that he knew the time he had gone there by other business transactions he had had at the same time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dean.—Q.—Had you any business relations with Dr. Burdell?

Witness—Business relations?

Counsel—Yes, Sir.

Witness—Yes. I had, previous to his moving to Bond street, or rather after he got there. I loaned some money of him.

Q.—You borrowed money of him? A.—I loaned him money and I paid him all up when he moved to Bond-street.

Q.—I did not ask you about that. Was thet the last business you had with Dr. Burdell prior to the time he went to Bond-street? A.—No, I did not settle with him until after he went to Bond-street.

Q.—Was that then the last business you had to do with him? A.—The settlement on the money I borrowed was the last business on money matters of any amount that I had with him.

Q.—When was that? A.—I cannot exactly fix the date but I have got it; I could tell by looking at my papers.

Q.—What year was it? A.—It was the same year as he moved up there to Bond-street—the next month after he got there.

Counsel—I did not ask that; I asked what year it was.

Witness—Well, I have just answered it; if you will give me time to examine the papers, I will tell you the date and the hour.

Q.—You can tell the hour? A.—I can if I know what time I was there—what time I paid him.

Q.—Then you rely upon your papers and not upon your recollection for the year in which you paid him? A.—Well, I never thought anything of the subject until you put it unto me now.

Q.—I don't ask you that. Do you remember the year you settled that transaction? A.—I do.

Q.—Well, what was it? A.—If I looked at my papers I could tell you.

Q.—That is not the question. Do you remember the year? A.—I should think it was some three years ago.

Q.—Is that as near as you can mention it? A.—I cannot elect a date; I don't know and I cannot tell.

Q.—Then you cannot tell the year? A.—No; I [illegible] it was two or three years ago; but you put a question to me like this which, I never thought anything about; I will not answer a question unless I know it correctly.

Q.—What day of the week was it? A.—If I could tell you that, I could tell you the year. If you give me fifteen minutes I will tell you everything you want.

Q.—You mean the papers will show and not your memory? A.—Well, I don't commit anything to memory.

Q.—What was the amount of that money you borrowed of him?

Witness—The amount?

Counsel—Yes. A.—Something between seven and eight hundred dollars.

Q.—You recollect the day of the week then on which you bought the tooth powder, and the date, but you cannot remember the date of the settlement with Dr Burdell? A.—I recollect that, because it is a very short time ago.

Q.—What was there that makes you fix Tuesday as the day you called? A.—I said it was either Monday or Tuesday.

Q.—Did you not say you thought it was Tuesday? A.—I said it was either Monday or Tuesday; I thought it was on Tuesday.

Counsel—Well, that is what I ask. What makes you think it was on Tuesday? A.—Well, because I had other arrangements on business matters at that time.

Q.—What arrangement on business matters did you have on the day you bought that tooth powder?

Witness—What arrangement?

Counsel—Yes.

Witness—Well, I know by other money transactions, I had.

Q.—What are they? A.—About the time I went there.

Q.—What are they? A.—It was in the drawing of a note, if I mistake not, in a certain place where I was.

Q.—Where was it?

Witness—Where was it?

Counsel—Yes, where did you draw the note? A.—I drew one note at the house.

Q.—Your house, then, is a certain place? A.—And went down here—I was down here at the Washington Hotel.

Q.—Where is that? A.—Down here by the Battery; I drew some papers at my house.

Q.—Did you draw a note at the Washington Hotel? A.—I drew a note at the house, and went down to the Washington Hotel.

The Surrogate, who had been otherwise engaged for the last minute or two, here proceeded to question the witness. He elicited from him that the note was given to Mr. Blaisdell, (who, at this stage of the examination was ordered out of the room by the claimant's counsel,) and that it was for $500 and odd, but he could not recollect what it was to be used for; did not know where it was now; was not positive whether he had taken it up or not; had not seen it since; did not know where it was to be discounted, or whether it was given for discount or not; did not at that time owe Blaisdell anything that he knew of; could not tell whether the note was due or past due; did not know where it was payable; took no memorandum from Blaisdell for it, and did not know whether he had received the proceeds of it, or any part of them. He said, however, that he was not aware that he was going to be called on this morning, else he should have provided himself with all necessary information by reference to his papers.

Counsel for the claimant resumed his cross-examination, and questioned the witness as to the nature of the business relations between him and Blaisdell, who, it appears, had had a small interest in a liquor business carried on by the witness some time ago in Broad-street, and interrogated him closely as to the nature of his domestic relations with Mrs. Collins, his boarding-house keeper. The witness denied that he ever knew of her keeping a boarding house for kept mistresses, or that he ever passed her off as his wife, or that he ever answered to any other name than that of Richard C. Fagg, no matter what other people may have said of him or called him.

Mr. Tilden, at the close of the cross examination, said he had omitted to ask a question or two of the witness, as one of the contradicting witnesses of Mr. Marvine.

Mr. Dean replied that if the counsel wanted to contradict Mr. Marvine by this witness, he would not object. He was a good man for it.

Mr Tilden, after consultation with the Surrogate, waived his proposed queries.

The witness, in answer to Mr. Dean, said, as he left the stand: "Well, well, don't. The man may be good enough; you must understand his character is as good as yours. I will talk to you some time about that."

The next witness was Mrs. *Catharine Stansbury*, wife of W. H. Scansbury, accountant of the *Evening Express*. This lady testified to her having called several times on Dr. Burdell during the months of November and December last, for the purpose of making arrangements with him by which she should rent the house No. 31 Bond street from the 1st of May next. She detailed the conversations (mostly relating to Mrs. Cunningham) which took place between her and the deceased on those several occasions, and narrated the particulars of her last interview with him, on the afternoon previous to his death, when he stated to her that the papers were ready for signature, and expressed, as on the former occasions, his dislike to Mrs. Cunningham, his opinion as to her character, and his desire to get rid of her—all of which the witness believed Mrs. Cunningham herself overheard. This testimony was substantially the same as that given by the witness on the Coroner's inquest, and that was published in full in the TIMES' report of that proceeding.

The case was then adjourned until Tuesday, the 28th of April.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 21 and 23.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 18, 1857—2 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is limited; prices are supported. Pearls, $7 68¾; Pots, $7 87½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 355 hbls. Pearls, and 216 hbls. Pots—together, 571 hbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current* of this morning says: "The market has been nearly bare of Quercitron Bark, and it has been in fair request. Sales of 120 hhds. No. 1 at $40 ₩ ton. Tanner's Bark comes forward slowly, and is in demand. Sales of Spanish at $14@$15 ₩ cord."

COFFEE—The market is pretty brisk for Rio, but is quiet for other kinds. Prices have not varied much. Java, 15¾c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¼c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12¾c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 11¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Factors evince more willingness to meet the demand, and prices lean in favor of buyers. The reported movements, however, are quite moderate.

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Middling	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Middling Fair	14¾	14¾	15	15¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for State and Western Flour; the supply is fair, especially of common qualities, which are somewhat depressed. The demand is mainly for home use. The export inquiry is limited by the difference between the prices in shippers' orders, and the prevailing currency, here. We do not hear of any speculation worthy of notice. The sales since our last comprise about 8 600 bbls.

Ordinary State	$5 60@$5 70
Straight State	5 70@ 5 80
Extra State	5 80@ 6 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 65@ 5 85
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 70@ 5 90
Fancy Michigan	5 85@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 10@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 8 75

Canadian continues unaltered. Superfine to extra is worth $6@$7 10 ₩ bbl; $50 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is in good request, but at easier prices. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,300 bbls. Low Mixed to fair Extra, and choice Extra at $6 20@$7 85, and $7@$8 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $6 5@$6 65 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately dealt in and is steady at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 60@$4 65 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 25 in puncheons.

Statement of Amount of Flour and Meal inspected in Philadelphia during the First Quarter of:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, superfine, hhls	154,319	116,808	157,082
Flour, superfine, half hhls		1,420	1,717
Fine, bbls	1,583	1,501	1,280
Condemned	820	607	853
Middlings	925	8,725	1,702
Total, equal to hhls	157,607	123,381	161,784½
Rye Flour, bbls	7,494	5,028	3,079
Corn Meal, hhds	93		93
Corn Meal, bbls	22,502	16,315	9,462
Corn Meal, half hhls			100

GRAIN—Wheat is in very light supply and fair request at firm prices. Sales have been reported of about 10,300 bushels, including very choice Western white at $1 70; good Southern white at $1 68; and prime do red at $1 64, ₩ bushel. Yesterday's sales were about 7,250 bushels. Rye is in demand, and is steady at 84c @86c. ₩ bushel. 5,730 bushels were disposed of, in lots, within the range. Barley and Barley Malt continue scarce, quiet and nominal in value. Oats are more inquired for, and are worth 57c @59c. for Western; 54c.@57c. for State; 53c.@55c. for Jersey; and 56c.@59c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn continues in slack demand, chiefly for home use, at old rates. We have heard of sales of about 28,500 bushels at 71c.@71½c. for old Western mixed, in store; 70c.@74c. for new and old yellow, and 70c.@77c. for new and old White, ₩ bushel.

HAY—About 500 bales River found buyers, mainly at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr H D HULL, Broker, informs us that "the market continues very languid, as dealers are unwilling to purchase in anticipation of their wants at present high rates and in the face of a decline in the manufactured article. But few of the recent arrivals are being offered, as most of the importers prefer storing rather than submitting to a large reduction, which would have to be made in order to effect sales to any extent. One of the principal causes of the sudden falling off in the demand is the extreme heavy imports and sales during the first three months of this year, amounting to nearly 475,000 Hides, most of which were sent out to the tanneries until March, giving the tanners a good supply up to the opening of canal navigation. We may confidently look for a better feeling in the market and an increased demand during the month of May, as most of the tanners near our large canals find it much cheaper to send their Hides and Leather by water than by railroad. Receipts this week have been very moderate, but exceed the sales, which have been quite light." The *receipts this week* are 10,127 Hides from Foreign ports, and 8,681 Coastwise, as follows: 4,437 Vera Cruz, ₩ *Rapid*, sold previous to arrival; 3,168 Savanilla, ₩ *Abram & Linda*; 2,418 Port au Platt and 134 Bermuda, and 8,681 Coastwise. Total, 18,818 Hides. Also, 15 bales Manilla Buffalo Hides, ₩ *Jabaver*, and 23 bales Calcutta Cow Hides, ₩ *Brutus*. *Sales* here are: 1,400 Dry Rio Grande, 21½ lbs. at 8c., 6 or 8 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Chagres, 19 lbs. at 8½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,922 Dry Chagres, 16½ lbs. at 8½c., 6 months [illegible]; 300 Dry Vera Cruz, 15 [illegible] selling bad hides; 1,100 Dry [illegible] (middle and heavy) [illegible] country slaughter, to-day, 6c. cash; 1,200 Dry Curacoa for Philadelphia, on private terms; 2,500 Calcutta Slaughter Cows, on private terms. *Expected to arrive* shortly at this port: The *H. A. Tessart*, from Rio Grande, with 6,000 hides; the *Gesine*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 hides and others. *The stock on hand* of Ox and Cow Hides is 68,800, (same time last year 69,500—year before 86,450,) as follows: 9,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande; 24,000 Dry Orinoco; 5,800 Dry Savanilla; 5,700 Dry Porto Cabello; 2,400 Dry Port au Platte; 300 Dry Curacoa; 300 Dry St. Thomas, &c.; 400 Dry Jamaica; 900 Dry Demerara; 850 Dry Minas; 7,000 Dry Barcelona; 500 Dry Chagres; 250 Dry Vera Cruz; 6,500 Dry Mexican (*old* Havana and New-Orleans); 5,000 Dry and dry salted California; 2,500 Dry Southern and Texas; 300 Dry Manilla Buffalo; 1,500 Salted Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 1,300 Salted California; 300 Dry Rio Grande Horse.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL states that "there has been a considerable falling off in the receipts this week, and sales, although light, exceed the receipts about 5,000 sides, but transactions have been made at a considerable decline in prices, as some of the dealers feel anxious to force their stock off at what it will bring; quotations are therefore nominal. The boot and shoe manufacturers are mostly curtailing their business, and complain that at the present prices of Leather they cannot make their goods pay, and consequently buy very sparingly and only for immediate consumption. There will certainly be no time this year when Leather can be manufactured to sell at present prices without incurring a loss to the tanner. Heavy weights, which are always in demand during August and September, are now quite unsalable. Oak tanned is in moderate demand at quotations."

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	28,100	5,300
Sales during the week, sides	24,700	4,900
Stock at the close of the week, sides	78,000	12,400

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 34c. @40c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Middle, 38c. @41c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, 35c @38c.; Oak light, southern, 34c.@38c.; Oak heavy, for Sanding, 37c @40c; Oak heavy, Spanish, Good All Weights, 34c @35c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 42c @44c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 21c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 21@21½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 22½c @23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Good Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., & B. A. Damaged, all weights, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 31c.@33c.; on 6 months credit.

MOLASSES—The market exhibits no new feature. Stock limited, demand moderate; prices quite firm. Porto Rico, in hhds., 33c.@37c.; Cuba Muscovado, 33c.@36c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c.@32c., and New-Orleans, 74c@75c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Appear as last noticed.

OILS—Have not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid, with sales reported since our last of about 550 barr

DRY GOODS.

RICH DRESS SILKS.

250 pieces Beautiful new Silks, 6s.
100 pieces Bayadere Stripe silks 6s, 8s, 10s.
175 pieces elegant Chene Silks, 10s., 12s., 14s.
Flounced Silk Robes, $16 to $60.
Foulard Silk Robes, $8 and $10, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

NO. 851 BROADWAY.—A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!
GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
Fine French Lawns, 1s. per yard, worth 2s.
Muslin Robes, French, $2 per Robe, worth $6.
Black Barèges, 2s per yard, worth 3s. 6d.
Black Barèges, sublime, 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 4s.
Crape Marets 3s. 6d. per yard, worth 5s. 6d.
Rich Stripe and Plaid Silk, 6s. per yard, worth 9s.
Pombazines, 9s. per yard, worth 10s.
Also, in addition to the above most extraordinary bargains, may be found a very large and choice stock of
Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls,
and in fact every article that a lady can desire for deep and second mourning. Call and examine, at
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, 72
No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engraving, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
SALE TO CLOSE BUSINESS
At No 767 Broadway.
White Moire Antique, 3s. per yard, worth $3.
Plain cold Silk, 3s per yard, worth 12s.
Silk Barège, and Grenadine Robes.
Positively the last week at A JAKOBI & CO.'S,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS!
ATTRACTIVE STOCK!!
AT MODERATE PRICES!!!
Brocatels, Damasks, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Shades, &c.
ALSO
CARPETINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
Brussels, Velvet, Tapestry, Three-ply, and low-priced Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Mattings &c., &c
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st, And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BARGAINS
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
10-4 Pure Linen Sheeting at.....55 cents
2-4 Table Damask.....50 cents
Damask Napkins, $1 50 per dozen
Colored Bordered Huck Towels, $1 50 per dozen.
Superior 4-4 Irish Linens, at 25, 30, 40 and 50 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LINEN GOODS.

A full assortment just received, viz.:
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Barnsley and Scotch Damasks.
Damask Table Cloths, Napkins and Doilies,
4-4 Linen, Pillow Linen, and Linen Lawn,
Linen Sheeting, Huckaback and Toweling,
Of every description
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer st.

HOUSEKEEPERS! HOUSEKEEPERS!
LAST WEEK! LAST CHANCE!
Utica Mills Sheeting, 2¼ yds. wide, at 28 cents per yard.
Utica long Cloth 1 yard wide, at 9 cents per yard.
Valentia Shirting Muslin, yard wide, 11½ cents per yard; and a full assortment of white goods, store must be vacated after this week.
A. JAKOBI & Co.,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

ALL THE LEADING PARIS STYLES,
MANTILLAS,
TALMAS
and BASQUES,
In every variety of trimming and material.
BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

CHEAP LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
At No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.
BUSINESS TO CLOSE THIS WEEK.
Black Mantilla, Trimming and Guipure, Valenciennes and Thread Laces, embroidered Swiss and cambric French worked Collars and Sleeves, cambric and Swiss embroidered Bands, Edging, and Inserting
Positively the last week at A JAKOBI & CO.'S,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

PRICES REDUCED.
Irish Linens—Linen Sheetings,
Linen Damasks, Linen Table Cloths,
Marseilles Quilts, Drapery, Muslins,
Lace Curtains, Lace Borders,
Figured Muslins and Marseilles for Basques,
Swiss Jaconets and Book Muslins,
in all their varieties—an extensive assortment.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS,
(PARIS MADE)
Just received by the *Arabia*,
AT $5 EACH.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES!
A full assortment of
SPRING CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS
And Tailors' Trimmings,
LORD & TAYLOR Nos. 255 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BANDS.
Embroidered Bands cheap.
Embroidered Sets at reduced prices.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

STELLA, CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS,
NEW AND CHOICE SPRING STYLES.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!!
LORD & TAYLOR Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NO MORE OF RICH PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS,
At $5, $6 and $7 per set,
Will be opened Monday, April 20.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

RAGLAN WRAPPERS,
For Ladies' Traveling Cloaks.
A beautiful article,
For $3, for sale at
JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

RICH BROCHE AND PRINTED BAREGES,
(FROM AUCTION.)
at 2s 6d per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
1,000 Stella and other Shawls, this Morning,
CHEAP,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS
FROM AUCTION,
At $1 25 per yard
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

DRESS GOODS—SPRING STYLES!
In great variety,
AT LOW PRICES!!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

1,000 JACONET SETS
FOR DEMI TOILET,
at $1 per set.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

STELLA SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS—
FROM AUCTION,
at very low prices.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.

RICH SILK FLOUNCED ROBES!
Elegant Paris Styles,
$25 TO $40 PER ROBE.
Several New Lots for Monday.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
At $25 each,
" Worth $40"
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

ONE THOUSAND
WATER PROOF
CLOTH TALMAS, AND TURKISH JACKETS.
The above are a great novelty, and are not to be found in any other house.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

INFANTS'
MEDALLION
CAPS,
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

THE RICHEST DRESS GOODS
OF THE SEASON
Will be opened on Monday, April 20.
Received by *Arabia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FLOUNCED JACONET ROBES.
FIVE HUNDRED AT FIVE DOLLARS.
Will be offered on Monday, the 20th
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer st.

FRENCH FOULARD SILKS.
Beautiful Brown and Blue Foulard Silks, 4s to 6s.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

A. JAKOBI & CO. BEG TO INFORM THEIR friends and others in want of cheap Dry Goods, that their store must be vacated on the 30th inst., and in order to close out the entire stock, they will offer the same at reduced prices.
A. JAKOBI & CO.,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

STELLA SHAWLS, BLACK VOLUTES AND COLLARS—LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now in store an immense stock of the above goods in choice styles, which are so desirable at this season. Also, printed shawls, China crape shawls, and shawls in plain colors. No. 60 Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

DRY GOODS.

58 CANAL-STREET.
Mantillas in Chantilly antique.
Mantillas in plain silk.
Mantillas in rich embroidery.
Mantillas in silk and lace.
Mantillas in grenadine.
Mantillas in silk and crape.
Mantillas in real thread lace.
Mantillas in real Guipure lace.
Mantillas in Chantilly lace.
Mantillas in French lace.
Traveling wrappers in cloth.
Traveling wrappers in linen.
MOLYNEUX BELL.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!!
$10,000 worth of Stella Shawls,
from auction,
To be sold this morning at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
No. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors from Monroe-st.
N. B.—No connection with any other house in this street.

HOMER & RETCHUM
Have added a few novelties to their already large and elegant stock of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
Which are offered at wholesale only for cash, at
No. 318 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN TABLE DAMASKS.
—Two yards wide, all pure linen
50c., 62c. and 75c.,
The real Manchester Ginghams,
For boys' wear
BRINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 313 Canal-st., cor Mercer.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES AND PLATED WARE IN AMERICA.
Will commence this week with the following prices:
GAS FIXTURES.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
Hall Lamps, each	$3 00	$4 00
Hall Brackets, 1 Light, each	50	75
Parlor Chandeliers, 3 Lights, each	7 50	10 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights, each	9 00	14 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights, each	15 00	22 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, each	75	1 00

GLASS, CHINA AND IRON STONEWARE.

Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 75	$3 00
Cut-glass Champaignes, the dozen	1 20	2 00
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	3 75	5 50
White China Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 75	5 50
White Toilet sets	1 00	2 00
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	16 00	25 00

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	$20 00 / $30 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00 / 19 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	11 00 / 19 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 25 / 10 00
Silver-plated Casters	4 75 / 7 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75 / 5 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00 / 6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons the dozen	1 50 / 2 50

CUT OUT
this advertisement and bring it with you.
W. J. P. DAILEY & CO.,
our original and old established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NEW GOODS BY THE NIAGARA
Will be opened on Monday, the 20th,
An assortment of
Flounced and side-band Silk Robes,
Flounced and side-band Organdy Silk Robes,
Flounced and side-band Muslin Silk Robes,
Also Grenadines, Barèges, and Colleens, in new designs.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
ENGLISH VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY,
AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN, &c., &c.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHEAP CARPETS.
English Tapestry and Brussels Carpets
from Auction,
at 88c. per yard.
Velvet do. at
$1 25 and $1 37½.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BAREGE ROBES FROM AUCTION.
A large line of Robes just received,
At $4 50,
At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
Beautiful Barege Robes, $5 to $8
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED CAPS.
A large assortment will be opened on Monday, April 20.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

BLACK BAYADERE SILKS.—LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received an unusually large assortment of the above most desirable goods in rich quality, also very choice silk robes in various new styles.
No. 60 Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

843 BROADWAY.—MRS. GAYNOR HAS opened her new Corset and Skirt Store at No. 843 Broadway,
Between 13th and 14th sts.

MILLINERY.

REMOVAL.
R. T. WILDE begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., to the new store
No. 251 BROADWAY,
Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall.)
The undersigned opens his new warerooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising
SILK GOODS
STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND FANCY BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
BONNET FRAMES, &c., &c.
To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.
R. T. WILDE.
Importer and Manufacturer.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—Mrs. P. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., N. Y., (5 doors from Broadway) will have their second opening of Spring Millinery on Thursday, April 23, 1857.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, SILK, STRAW, and other millinery goods, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 156 Bowery, 2d door above Broome-st. Also, head-dresses and pattern bonnets for the trade.
L. P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, New-York.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS.
STRAW AND LACE TRIMMINGS,
STRAW AND HAIR TISSUES,
BLONDES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
GRASSES,
BUDS AND PIQUETS, &c.,
At Wholesale ONLY, at
No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st., New-York.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS for boys, misses and infants. A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine.
KELLOGG, manufacturer,
No. 138 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK,
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

DEVONSHIRE CHAIRS.—SMALL FOR LADIES; rocking chairs, and large sizes, with and without arms, for gentlemen's use; some with extension, forming an easy lounge. For sale at manufacturer's prices, by
STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH.
"Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle."
No. 594 Broadway.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JAMES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 256 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beehe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Ten-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JAMES, BEEBE & CO., 256 Broadway, N.Y.

HOUSEKEEPING OUTFITS.—CALL AND get an illustrated catalogue, containing lists of articles which comprise the sets at $30, $75 and $150. Delivered free in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH.
"Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle."
No. 594 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES—WITH TWO and four wheels, very neat, graceful and strong. They have large wheels, and are on springs. Also the perambulator to push. For sale at the housekeepers' furnishing warerooms, No. 594 Broadway.
STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH.

FINE ARTS.

OIL-PAINTINGS LENT.—OBSERVING THAT an array Artists have had much difficulty in obtaining proper copies in paintings, I would intimate, that I lend out oil-paintings pastel paintings, &c., &c., at moderate prices.
S. SCHUSTER,
Professor of Drawing and Painting, No. 723 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
ITALIAN OPERA
Doors open at 7½; Grand Performance at 8 o'clock.
Admission with Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats.....1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).....50
Boxes from.....$10 to $20 00
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
The Director of the
ITALIAN OPERA
has the pleasure to announce that
MADAME GAZZANIGA
has entirely recovered her health, and will have the honor of appearing for the second time in Verdi's Grand Opera, in three acts,
LA TRAVIATA
On MONDAY, April 20, 1857,
With Miss SUSAN FYNE,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor AMODIO and
Signor COLETTI,
In the Principal Rôles.
Musical Director and Conductor,
MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA NIGHTS—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
SIXTH NIGHT OF A NEW PIECE,
With new scenery and dresses. Music by Thos. Baker.
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE,
Adapted expressly for this Theatre by C. Gavior, Esq.
King Frederick of Prussia.....Mr. Bennett
Prince Frederick of Prussia.....Miss Laura Keene
Her sixth appearance since her Indisposition.
To conclude with, for the 34th time,
THE ELVES,
with all its beautiful scenery and dresses.
ARGUMENT.—The mountain forests of Fastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Fairies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of night they resume their immobility.
THE MONEY QUESTION, by Dumas, fils, will be produced immediately.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
F. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock
ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR PERFORMERS,
MR. AND MRS. F. DAVENPORT.
MONDAY EVENING, April 20, 1857,
First time in this theatre, and as most successfully produced in the principal cities of the Union, the new tragic play, by an American author,
(GEORGE H. MILES, Esq., of BALTIMORE,)
entitled
DE SOTO.
Hernando De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi.....Mr. E. L. Davenport
Utah.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport
The full talented company in the distribution of characters.
New and characteristic scenes by George Heister.
Dresses, properties, appointments, &c., new and appropriate
To conclude with the farce of THE RENDEZVOUS.
Several attractive novelties in preparation. A new drama of intense interest will be acted immediately, called
THE SON OF THE NIGHT.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MONDAY, first night here of a great comic piece, in which Mr. Burton will play his great part of
PAUL SHACK.
Mr. C. Fisher and Miss Polly Marshall in the same piece.
MASTER'S RIVAL; OR, FUN IN FRANCE.
Also the comic piece of
THE WANDERING MINSTREL,
In which Mr. Burton will play Jim Sacs,
With a comic song, and several solos on the clarionet,
And the successful farce of
THE RULES OF THE HOUSE; OR, THE REVOLT OF THE BOARDERS.
With a great cast—Fisher, Mark Smith, Seichell, Moore, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss P. Murhall.
This piece is recently highly recommended to all boarding-house keepers and their victims.
On Tuesday, the fourth night of the farewell term of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Troupe, when the opera of MARITANA will be played.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. W. HARRISON,
and last night but two of
THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
TUESDAY, APRIL 21,
MARITANA.
On which occasion the Composer, Mr. W. V. WALLACE, has graciously volunteered his valuable services to conduct his Opera.
Box Book now open.
Places secured without extra charge.

BUCKLEY'S NEW HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, April 20,
Farewell Benefit and Last Appearance of
W. PERCIVAL,
upon which occasion he will perform
THE BARON IN CINDERELLA.
Mr. S. RUSSELL will also appear in his
CHINESE DANCE.
Concert to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—FIFTEENTH SEASON, 1856 1857.—The fourth and last Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 25, 1857, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following Artists have kindly volunteered their services:—Miss Maria S. Brainerd and Mr. H. C. Timm, Conductor, Mr. Theo. Vi-feld. Tickets for sale at the music store of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breuning, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All the tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Door open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

HARRY SANDERSON HAS THE HONOR to announce that his first grand Concert will take place at Niblo's Saloon on TUESDAY, April 21, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artistes:
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST,
Sig. GIANNONI,
Sig. MORELLI,
Mr. APTOMMAS.
Sig. Manzocki.....Conductor
Tickets $1 each may be procured at the music stores of W. HALL & SON, FIRTH, POND & CO., and BREUSINGS. Seats may be secured without extra charge. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Grand revival of the beautiful Fairy, operatic romance, so well known, and popular, as CINDERELLA, OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, produced with music, new scenery, magic illusions, tricks, and scenic effects, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, with the whole strength of the company. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, new farce THE UNLUCKY MORTAL, and also, THAT BLESSED BABY. THE TARGET COMPANIES' PARADE may be seen to great advantage, and without expense to Museum visitors, to-day, from the iron balconies and windows of the building. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten years, 12½.

GRAND CONCERT AT THE BROADWAY Tabernacle, by the pupils of Ward School No. 12, 11th Ward, J. H. FANNING, Principal, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22, under the direction of Mr G. W. PETTIT.
Tickets 25 cents each, can be obtained at the School, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
The avails of this entertainment are to be appropriated to the purchase of piano-fortes for the use and benefit of the pupils. The co-operation of the friends of this School, and of all friends of Public Education, is respectfully solicited.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock

LOOK AT THIS.—MRS. BENTLEY, THE STAR Walker, the greatest female pedestrian now living, will perform a wonderful and laborious feat of walking 30 consecutive hours, without pause or rest, at the Tabernacle Hall, to commence on MONDAY, April 27, 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M., and to leave off at 10 o'clock TUESDAY EVENING, April 28. An excellent band of music will be in attendance during the exhibition. Mrs. BENTLEY will be attired in a splendid Scotch dress. Admittance to exhibition 25 cents. Mrs. BENTLEY's object in giving this exhibition is to maintain her fatherless children.

MR. DEMPSTER WILL SING AT THE Broadway Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING, April 20, for the benefit of the Superintendent, (being his last appearance in New-York,) including the following songs:—"The Dark Eyes he Left us," "John Anderson my Joe," "The Lovely Maid of Wife," "The Burning of the Door," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," "Death of Warren," "Mary O'Castle Carey," "I'm alone, all alone," "Duncan Gray," and the "May Queen."
Tickets 50 cents. Books 10 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. MONDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS, April 20 and 21, the drama entitled
KARMEL THE SCOUT.
Karmel.....Mr. J. H. Allen | Rosalie...Miss Hathaway.
To be followed by the comic pantomime of the
FRISKY COBLER.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
DUBLIN IN 1880.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE punctual attendance of every member is requested at the rehearsal on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., as arrangements will then be made for the performance in Brooklyn, on the 22d inst., and the repetition of the performance of the "Seven Sleepers."—By order,
JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

AFTER THE GRAND PARADE GO TO BURTON'S, if you want to enjoy a hearty laugh.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS,
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
Nos. 5 and 9 John-st., New-York.
This House publishes
THE NATIONAL SERIES
OF
Standard School Books.
In consequence of the increasing demand for these Books from all parts of the United States, the Publisher has taken two large stores, and both for the present, for the transaction of their business. Their stock here are all manufactured on the best style of workmanship, upon the premises, and under their special supervision.
The literary merits of the NATIONAL SERIES are well established by the numerous recommendations of Teachers and Professors, and their extensive introduction and successful use into the best Institutions of the land.
Among the Books belonging to this Series are:
DAVIES' SERIES OF ARITHMETICS AND MATHEMATICS.
WILLARD'S SERIES OF HISTORIES.
MONTEITH & McNALLY'S GEOGRAPHIES.
CLARK'S SERIES OF GRAMMARS.
PARKER'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
PORTER'S SCHOOL CHEMISTRY.
PARKER'S AND WATSON'S SERIES OF READERS.
SMITH'S JUVENILE DEFINER AND MANUAL.
BROCKLEBY'S FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION.
AND BEND'S DECLAMATION EXERCISES
BOTH OF PROSE AND OF THE ENGLISH POETS.
MARTIN'S ORTHOEPIST AND WRIGHT'S ORTHOGRAPHY.
FOYD'S and MAHAN'S LOGIC.
BOYD'S KAME'S ELEMENTS OF CRITICISM.
TEACHERS' LIBRARY, in 7 vols.
Friends of Education will please examine these Books.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES of all A. S. Barnes & Co.'s publications will be sent, postage paid, upon application to the Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.

GREAT ORIGINAL AMERICAN WORKS ON THE HORSE.
DADD'S ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HORSE,
AND DICTIONARY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE.
Splendidly Illustrated Plain $3
Splendidly Illustrated Colored Plates $4
DADD'S MODERN HORSE DOCTOR.
Containing practical directions for the treatment of diseases and lameness of horses. With illustrations, $1.
THE TWELFTH THOUSAND
LINSLEY'S MORGAN HORSES.
As interesting as a romance. Giving the history of the Morgan horse, pedigrees of the principal horses of this breed and general instructions for purchasing, breeding and training horses, $1.
THE FIFTH THOUSAND NOW READY.
Sent free of postage upon receipt of price.
C. M. SAXTON & CO.
Agricultural Book Publishers,
No. 14 Fulton-st., New-York.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
BYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and Importers of the Standard Editions.
New Goods constantly received.
On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States.
PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.
No. 12 Wassau-st., New-York.

SCHUBERTH & CO.'S GREAT MUSICAL Depôt removed to 81 Nicholas Hotel, corner Broadway and Spring-st., No. 28; offer the largest stock in the United States, (one million works,) beside 25,000 of our own publications. Those wanting good music are invited to select from our spacious store, or correspond with us. Catalogues gratis.

BOOK PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS WHO wish to deal with the Southern and Western people, will find the WEEKLY DAY BOOK the best medium for advertising in this City. It has a circulation of over 30,000 copies, which fact the publishers will prove on application, a large portion of which is in the South. Advertisements must be sent in before 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

STATIONERY.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY. THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE HOUSE
IN
THE UNITED STATES
We would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of our machine-made
ENVELOPES.
The unrivaled facilities which we possess for manufacturing enable us to
DEFY COMPETITION.
Samples forwarded free of expense.
We would also call the attention of the trade to
BRYAN & WILCOX'S Celebrated
WRITING FLUID AND INK.
For which we are the SOLE AGENTS
BUTLER & BRYAN,
Nos. 32 and 34 Frankfort-st., New-York.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st. New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No 75 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWES (Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.) No 286 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NO. 12 NEILSON-PLACE, BEtween Waverley and Clinton places, one block from Broadway. Apartments to let to families, also single gentlemen. Rooms furnished with regard to comfort. The house is new. For accommodation cannot be equaled, having been lately furnished in a superior style, rendering it a most desirable place to locate. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—SEVENTH WARD.—MRS. A. M. BURD, having taken the house No. 178 East Broadway, will be glad to accommodate those who wish to secure good board, pleasant rooms, etc. She will be happy to see any who may call at No. 202 East Broadway until the 1st of May.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDing in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their second story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentleman. Address Z. L., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor, may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union square. Also a single room.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR single gentleman, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 72 3d av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady without children, having taken a large house in Sands-st., five or six minutes' walk from Fulton ferry, and having more room than they require, would accommodate a few gentlemen with rooms furnished or unfurnished, and full or partial board. For particulars inquire till the last May at No. 139 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Reference exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms communicating on second floor, suitable for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, in first-class house, convenient to South or Wall-st. Ferries; dinner at 5 o'clock. Apply at No. 244 Henry st., between Amity and Congress sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 249 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT Rooms, with board, can be had at No. 228 Hicks st., near Grace Church. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A lady, having a select school for small children, in a pleasant and healthy location, and convenient to the City, would like to obtain a few, between the ages of five and nine years, to attend school and board in the family, where they would receive the comforts of a home. Best of reference given. Address TEACHER, Middletown Point, New-Jersey.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and his wife may be accommodated with board and very pleasant rooms on the second story at No. 18 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th ave. The house has all the modern improvements; family private. Reference exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom communicating, to a gentleman and his wife. Also, a small room for a single gentleman, at No. 57 St. Mark's-place, 8th st. Only a few boarders taken. References exchanged.

WANTED.—FROM THE 1ST MAY, BY A YOUNG gentleman, a small neatly furnished room, pleasantly located, with meals at hours to suit the requirements of business. Address stating terms, which must be moderate, AMERICAN, *Times* office.

ROOMS WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, (Professor of music) and wife, two rooms and one or two bedrooms on first or second floors, where instruction in music will be considered an equivalent for rent. Address music teacher, *Daily Times* office.

NO. 66 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—FURnished rooms on second and third floors for families or single gentlemen, may be had with board for the summer. The house contains all the modern improvements.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—FOR A family of eight persons in Greenwich, Rye, or any other place within one hour's ride from the City. Address E. W. S., Box No. 1,2 I New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A DRY-GOODS JOBBING house, a smart, accomplished penman and thoroughly experienced entry-clerk. Address M. F. & H., at the *Tribune* office, immediately, gi

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *This Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *George Law*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Legislature finally adjourned on Saturday, at 10¼ o'clock. Previous to adjournment the Dred Scott resolutions were passed, after being modified so as to imply that the confidence of the People in the Court of Appeals has been impeached, but not lost. The usual ceremonies and courtesies were attendant upon the breaking up of the session.

Our relations with Mexico continue to engage the attention of the Administration, and special regard is paid to the necessity of securing the Tehuantepec Isthmus for the purposes of transit. Mr. FORSYTH has been instructed to undertake the negotiation of another treaty on this subject,—but difficulties have arisen in the Company which succeeded to the GARAY grant, which must first be settled before any satisfactory result can be reached. Our Washington correspondent gives a clear and interesting statement of the past action of the two governments upon this subject.

Hon. THOMAS J. D. FULLER, of Maine, has been appointed Second Auditor of the Treasury.

Next Saturday, the awards of the contracts for carrying the mails in New-York, New-England and other States, for a less period than four years, will be announced.

We have in a letter from Bombay, a report of a battle between the British and Persian troops,—which reaches us in advance of accounts by the English press. The engagement took place near Bushire, and according to the dispatches of the British Commanding General, ended in a decisive victory for the English,—the enemy losing 700 men. This probably will be the only engagemsnt during the war as, at the date of our correspondent's letter, news of the peace which had been concluded was looked for.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that HENRY J. ADAMS, the Free-State candidate, has been elected Mayor of Leavenworth, Kansas, by 180 votes over all others.

The St. Louis papers contain the inaugural address of the New Mayor of that City, in which he takes strong ground in favor of free white labor for the State of Missouri.

The Schuyler frauds came before the United States Circuit Court, Saturday, on a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Court, involving the question only whether the New-Haven Railroad Company is a citizen of Connecticut, and if so, whether it is sufficiently an inhabitant of the State to be properly brought before the Court.

The suit brought by Captain GRAHAM against the firm of MAYER & STUCKEN to recover the steamers *Ocean Bird*, *St. Lawrence*, and a part of the *United States*, on the ground of usury in the contract between him and them, came up also in the United States Circuit Court, on a demurrer by the defendants to his complaint.

The Surrogate on Saturday continued the investigation as to the legality of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's claim to a widow's portion of the Burdell estate. Two witnesses, Mr. RICHARD R. FAGG and Mrs. CATHARINE STANBURY, were examined. An adjournment took place until the 28th inst., when, it is likely, the case will be brought to a termination.

C. BROOKMAN, master of the American bark *J. N. Brookman*, was arrested on Saturday, charged with assaulting EDWIN WILSON, second mate of the said bark, with a belaying pin. He was held to bail in the sum of $750.

There were 397 deaths in the City last week—41 less than the number of the previous week. Of these 73 were men, 67 women, 147 boys, and 110 girls.

The Slavery question was under discussion in the M. E. Church Conference now in session in Brooklyn, on Saturday last. A Committee presented two reports—the majority against having anything to do with the question of Slavery, and the minority in favor of denouncing the evil everywhere at every opportunity.

A MISPLACED SERVICE OF PLATE.—Last Summer the grateful policemen of this City presented an elegant and costly service of silver plate to Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES as a testimonial of their appreciation of his useful labors in defeating the Police bill in the State Senate. The presentation took place at DELMONICO's, and a sumptuous entertainment was served up which would have caused a London policeman to open his eyes with wonder at the magnificence with which his professional brethren on this side of the Atlantic are able to entertain a friend. Mayor WOOD made the presentation speech, and Mr. SICKLES in returning thanks for the splendid and "wholly unexpected" testimonial which his grateful constituents had bestowed upon him, narrated in a facetious and pleasant manner, the ingenious devices by means of which he had been able to defeat the Police Bill. His Honor, the Mayor, did not neglect the opportunity to bestow his malediction upon the Bill and its concoctors. But "where be their jibes now?" Mr. SICKLES has got his silver salver, pitchers, slop-basins, tea-pots and cream-pots, but the policemen and the Mayor have been utterly defeated, and, in spite of the presence of Mr. SICKLES in the Senate, a Police Commission has been created which is, in all respects, a more objectionable one to his party than that which he was rewarded for defeating. We would not advise Mr. SICKLES to return the service of silver to its donors, but it may not be amiss to drop a hint to other constituencies that it will be the safer plan in bestowing rewards for Senatorial labors, to be sure first that the object for which they are given has been secured.

The Election of Judges.

The tendency of recent legislation at Albany has been to restore to the Governor many of the privileges and "perquisites" of which the rigorous operation of the principle of popular sovereignty in late years had deprived him. The insatiable craving of the Democracy to have all public servants—let their grade be high or low, their duties great or small—directly responsible to the people, and directly dependent upon universal suffrage for their appointment, has reduced the first executive officer of the State to a position somewhat analogous to that of the Parliament of Paris in the halcyon days of the "*Grand Monarque*." From being a powerful and active corporation, vested with great powers and great responsibilities, he has sunk gradually down into a mere registrar of edicts. The sovereign people hold its "bed of justice" regularly, and he kneels at its feet to hear and obey. During the Session which is just being brought to a close a disposition has been shown to clothe him with some of his ancient glories, or, in other words, to make some officials dependent upon him for the tenure of their posts, or responsible to him for the proper performance of their duties. Several important offices have been placed in his gift.

We think we may fairly take this as an indication that the public is beginning at least to doubt whether the mass of the citizens is really as good as an executive as a deliberative body; whether the work of government is so well carried on by making nearly every public servant dependent upon a majority of the votes of the whole country for the tenure of his place, as upon the approbation of a single superior; whether, in short, a million of men acting all together are competent to execute every detail of the administration of a great State. Where the line should be drawn at which the body of the citizens should cease to meddle with an Executive of their own choosing we do not propose to discuss; but we cannot help taking advantage of the ebb in the tide of popular opinion upon this subject, which seems to be just now commencing, to call attention to one result of the recent great development of the principle of Government *en masse*, which is mischievous and deplorable under whatever aspect we look at it, and which is gradually working greater evil. We mean, purely and simply, that if experience has shown that the Democracy of New-York are not fit to be trusted with the election of Police Commissioners, *a fortiori*, it is not to be trusted with the election of Judges. If it be dangerous to leave in the hands of the rowdies, short-boys, shoulder-hitters, and fillibusters of the metropolis the selection of the men to whose care our lives, limbs, and movable property are to be intrusted, it is doubly dangerous to leave in their hands the selection of the men upon whose honesty, integrity, industry and learning, not simply our lives are dependent, but the peace of families, the public morality, the public credit, and the validity of our title deeds, and in no small degree the whole future of the country. Mayors, police officers, and Commissioners of all sorts elected in this City by universal suffrage, have proved in the main unmitigated scoundrels; that our judges have not proved equally disreputable and incompetent, has certainly not been due to any virtue in the mode of their appointment, but wholly and solely to the fact, that they had to be chosen out of a small class, and that in that class the average of talent and honesty is higher than in the wider field in which the "people" finds its WOODS, and its EBLINGS, its CONNERYS and O'BRIENS.

The Anglo-Saxon race was long supposed to be the only one which had solved the problem of creating and maintaining an independent judiciary. The English were supposed to have achieved the greatest triumph in the work of reform when they made the judge's tenure of office dependent not on the favor of the Government or of anybody else, but on his own good behavior. And so they had unquestionably. That Judge is best fitted to discharge his duties properly who has nothing to hope and nothing to fear so long as he acts conscientiously. Exactly in proportion to the inducements held out to him to pander to any particular passion or favor any particular interest, will be the likelihood of his not adhering strictly to the law and to his own conscience. It is bad enough to have a Judge's bread and dignity dependent on the approbation of a Court; it is, we think, still worse to have him act in awe of the majority. For the thousand men who under a monarchy have sufficient firmness and honesty to remain proof against the threats or seductions of the King, while they have the people at their back, there are not ten who have courage to act independently when the reins of power are in the hands of the Democracy. We care not what the form of government is, the dependence of the Judges upon anybody, great or small, is a deplorable evil.

Now the state of affairs would be bad enough if the judges held office during the good pleasure of either Governor, Legislature, or people. There is, however, enough of the *quieta non movere* spirit still left amongst us to make it tolerably certain that nothing save gross misconduct would rouse any one of the three into action against any functionary once appointed. The office is one for which the number of candidates must necessarily be limited; the duties are laborious, and the salary small. But we have managed to go even further than this, and to combine in the election of the men, who, we have no hesitation in saying, have more to do than any other class in the community, with infusing into the masses, not simply attachment to the law, but faith in abstract rights and justice—every possible element likely to produce corruption, servility, partiality and incompetency. In order that the office may hold out no temptation to good lawyers, we have made the salary small and its duration short. In order that the Judge may be influenced as much as possible by the passions and prejudices of the hour, and may pander to every folly of the dominant party for the time being, we oblige him to lay down his office within six years at the very furthest, and submit himself and his acts to the judgment of primary meetings, caucuses, and in fact to that of any organized rabble large or small. Having thus degraded him in his own eyes and everybody else's, we send him on the bench again, probably in salutary awe of his own crier, who has been one of his nominating Committee; and we call on Justice, blind, pure, dispassionate, fearless, to make this creature of a thousand intrigues, it may be of a thousand hodmen, or a thousand grog-shop keepers, her oracle and minister.

One of the natural consequences of his inferior standing in his profession is the want of all weight in his decisions. No one is satisfied with them—neither the bar nor the public, because everybody feels that he was not chosen as a good interpreter of law, but as a political partisan. The result is that appeals and new trials are multiplied *ad infinitum*, and a stimulus is given to litigation such as it could receive in no other way. Worse still, a spirit of uncertainty is diffused through the whole jurisprudence of the country. Nothing is settled, because no decisions are looked on as final. The most solemnly laid down principle lasts till the next election, and no longer, and the courts of justice, instead of being tribunals of Oyer and Terminer, are turned into "pits" in which the learned kennel snarl and bite for victory.

We have no desire to give these remarks any personal application. The scandals and abuses arising out of the system we condemn are too well known by everybody in the least degree conversant with the administration of justice in this City for our argument to need any illustration. It is also equally well known that there is on our bench a large number of men who adorn and dignify their position. But they are there in spite of the manner of their appointment, and by no means in consequence of it.

The City Democracy.

It seems that the Democracy of our City is not yet a "unit." The election for Sachems of the Tammany Society, which is to come off to-day, has revived the old differences in the ranks of the party, and there is danger of the internecine contest becoming almost as desperate as it was in the early days of the Pierce Administration. We give in another column a report of the unavailing efforts that were made in caucus last week to agree upon a single ticket,—but the Hard-Shells were incorrigible, and there are accordingly two tickets in the field.

In addition to the old grounds of difference, new animosities seem to have grown out of the ascendancy which Mayor WOOD has been steadily gaining in the counsels of the party, and a very large section of the Democracy is evidently now quite as intent upon breaking down his influence as upon promoting the harmony and welfare of the party. The Mayor is certainly ambitious and somewhat domineering;—but we are inclined to think it will not be found so easy a matter to crush him out as many of his enemies seem to suppose. In addition to the trouble which his sagacity, energy and indomitable pluck occasion his foes, they find it exceedingly difficult to decide when he is actually dead. On several occasions they have flattered themselves that he was extinguished;—but the event has not vindicated this belief. And just at present they are themselves pretty well satisfied that he is not only alive but kicking.

We observe that one or two of the small hand-organs of the party are very savage upon the TIMES for distracting the Democracy by its publications touching the covert and subterranean proceedings of its various factions. We are particularly sorry if any such result has followed our disclosures. If we had supposed that the TIMES was specially commissioned to preserve the harmony of the Democracy, and was to be held responsible for its peace and concord, perhaps we might have somewhat more carefully suppressed revelations calculated to bring them into peril. But no such information has ever reached us; and it is certainly a little unreasonable to expect us to perform duties which we have never been notified to undertake. If Mr. BUCHANAN finds the *News*, and *Citizen*, and *Day Book* and *Irish American*, inadequate to the services for which they are paid, and will politely request us to take the matter in hand, we will, at all events, take it into consideration. But, until our Commission arrives, we must decline being held in any degree responsible for the harmony and union of the Democratic Party.

Meantime we shall do what we can to keep the public informed of the progress of events. Indeed since our dilapidated neighbor of the *Herald* has devoted itself to reorganizing the Fremont Clubs for 1860, the TIMES seems to be the only newspaper to which the public look for information in regard to these absorbing movements. As independent journalists, therefore, we feel it to be our duty to keep an eye upon the contest that is now going on for control of the Democratic party in this City and State.

Just at present Mr. SCHELL has the inside track, but appears to be embarrassed by the excessive politeness of Mayor WOOD. A dispatch giving information from Washington upon this subject, which we publish in another column, presents rather a startling *programme* of the changes that are in contemplation at head-quarters for the adjustment of these differences. We print it just as it reached us, with some misgivings as to its reliability—and more as to the success of the movement which it reveals. On both these points, however, the public and those concerned must judge for themselves.

Our New Commissioners.

The bills just passed by the Legislature, authorizing the erection of a new City Hall and the improvement of the Central Park, have bestowed upon our office-ridden City, sixteen new names to be added to the Corporation pay-roll. There are five Commissioners to superintend the erection of the new Hall, who are to be paid five dollars a day; and the pay of the eleven gentlemen who have been elected by the Legislature to give their advice as to the kind of shrubbery which shall be put in the Park, and the style of fence with which it shall be inclosed, are to be paid for their services just what the Governor of the State may think proper to say the City shall pay them. The City itself is not allowed the privilege of having any voice in the matter, neither to name the persons who shall serve as Commissioners, nor to determine the value of their services.

Fortunately for us they are all very respectable gentlemen, and probably competent to the duties they will have to perform. But these duties are of a kind which there are hundreds of equally competent men who would be but too happy to render gratuitously. These Commissionerships are just the kind that are usually in all communities made honorary, and the rewards of which are above a pecuniary value. The bill for the improvement of the Central Park, which first passed the Assembly, did not allow any pay to the six Commissioners beyond the amount of three hundred dollars a year for actual expenses; but this was amended in the Senate so as to give the Governor of the State power to allow any compensation he might see fit to name.

We shall be greatly mistaken if Governor KING decides that any pay is at all necessary for such services as the Park Commissioners will be called upon to render; and we shall be disappointed in our estimate of the character of the gentlemen themselves, if they do not refuse to take pay for doing what there are hundreds of equally competent citizens would most cheerfully do for the mere gratification of rendering a service to the public.

The Tribune on the Press.

The budding virtue of the *Tribune* begins to blossom. It perseveres, with more than apostolic patience, in exhorting its brethren of the Editorial profession to desist from mutual crimination and to cease from "efforts to blacken each other's reputation." We beg the *Tribune* to understand that we appreciate fully the justice and propriety of its sentiments on this subject, and that we are ready, at a moment's notice, to act upon them. But we should first like some guarantee against a recurrence of the rebukes with which similar suggestions on our part not long since were visited, and in the second place we should like to see the real character of the "warfare," as the *Tribune* styles it, between the TIMES and *Herald*, more fairly and truly stated than is done in the following paragraph from the *Tribune's* article:

"What we did mean was just this: The TIMES is accused of being a stockjobbing organ or instrument because a gentleman connected with a stockbrokers' firm in Wall-street owns some stock in that newspaper establishment, when it does not appear that this gentleman either speculates in stocks himself or exercises any control over the columns of the TIMES. On the other hand, the Editor Proprietor of the *Herald* is very cleverly and ingeniously held up to the public as having been personally engaged for months in puffing and inflating a stock bubble, since utterly exploded, when *it is evident to those who know how newspapers are made that this imputation, though admirably got up, is essentially unfounded.* In both these cases, facts and appearances are artfully wielded to create a false impression; and this is but one of many instances in which journals are employed to damage the reputation of each other's conductors, and thus to lower the general standing and influence of journalism."

The *Tribune* will excuse us for saying that it mistakes entirely the *gravamen* of the "imputations" upon the *Herald*. Whether the Editor and Proprietor of that sheet *personally* puffed and inflated these swindling stock bubbles or not, is a matter of not the slightest consequence to any human being but himself, and one which nothing but his own personal statements have ever raised. But that the *Herald* itself has been used by somebody, month after month, and year after year, to inflate swindling stocks of every kind—that it has puffed into notice and favor scrip which never was worth a single dollar—that it has given place day after day, and week after week, for months and years in succession, to false statements concerning them, and to confident predictions of their future value—that it has exhorted the public who relied upon it as a disinterested public journal, to invest their money in these stocks as *certain* to be productive,—and that it has thus been made the instrument of cheating thousands of people out of tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars,—we have, not asserted, but *proved*—by column upon column of extracts from its own successive issues. This is the real "imputation" against the conduct of the *Herald*, and we should like to know the grounds upon which the *Tribune* pronounces it to be "essentially unfounded." We should like to know what apology the *Tribune* finds in the way "in which newspapers are made," for such a steady, systematic and successful course of fraud and deception as the *Herald's* own columns prove it to have pursued. Whether the Editor and Proprietor himself personally performed all this labor, or whether he employed an "amanuensis" or an assistant to do it,—or whether he was so utterly ignorant and reckless of the management of his own establishment as to permit it thus steadily to be made the instrument of the most gigantic and infamous frauds, may be a matter of some importance to him but it is not of the least to us. If he chooses to stultify himself by first claiming the authorship of everything that appears in his columns, and then denying point blank that any stock-jobbing concern was ever recommended in them, that is his own affair, and proves nothing but his own recklessness. What the public is concerned to know is, whether the *Herald* is the organ and tool of swindling stock-jobbers,—or whether it is an independent and reliable public journal. All that we have done in the premises is to *reprint from its own columns* the material for forming an opinion upon the subject.

So much for that particular point. The *Tribune* should not entirely ignore the merits of a controversy which it assumes to censure. If injury to the cause of journalism results from it, we submit that it flows rather from the wrong done than from the exposure of it. Journalism is infinitely more degraded by such dishonest practices as the *Herald's* own columns fasten upon it, than by our reprinting the evidence which those columns afford. We trust we are not unmindful of the true dignity of the Press,—or indisposed to protect and maintain it. But we cannot defend the Press "right or wrong,"—nor do we feel bound as a journalist to excuse or conceal the impositions and the infamies by which the *Herald* disgraces and degrades the profession to which it belongs.

TROUBLED FOR AN ISSUE.—An election is coming off in Virginia soon, and in default of all other issues the old one concerning the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States has been revived, and is contested with the usual vehemence and party abuse. A goodly portion of the people of the Old Dominion seem at last to be actually aware of the wretched condition into which the State is falling. But instead of looking to themselves for relief, or canvassing the best methods of reforming the evils which oppress them, they look to the Federal Treasury for help, and call for money from that quarter.

The *National Intelligencer* takes occasion to read them rather a sharp lesson on this point from their past experience. In the time of HENRY CLAY, it reminds them, this same policy of Land Distribution was urged as an act of justice to the several States; but it was uniformly opposed and finally defeated by the State of Virginia. Since that time the West has grown powerful enough to seize this great source of revenue for herself. Her weight in [illegible] to Western Railroads which are [illegible] every acre of the entire landed estate of the West. And now, when it is too late to remedy the mistakes of her past action, Virginia is just beginning to wake up to the iniquity and injustice.

"Judicial Joking" and the Burdell Murder Trial.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You are right in refusing to regard the recent adjournment of the Oyer and Terminer as a "Joke." It affects the administration of justice and the public respect for it, far too seriously, to be treated lightly.

During the three years prior to 1857, during which the Judge, who perpetrated this "joke" has had a seat on the bench, there have been found in this county *forty four indictments for murder*, and not one conviction in the Oyer and Terminer, and only one in the Sessions. During the previous three years, before he went on the bench, there were *twenty-nine indictments for murder* in this county, and several convictions in the Oyer and Terminer.

It becomes, therefore, a pretty serious matter that our highest Criminal Court should be trifled with.

Until April, 1855, the power of trying cases, punishable with death, was vested solely in the Oyer and Terminer. By law there are to be at least two terms of the Oyer and Terminer in each County in the State, which are to be held at the same time and place, and be commenced on the same day, with the Circuit.

The times of holding these Courts are to be appointed by the Judges in each District every two years, within one month of the expiration of the preceding two years.

Under this law, in the latter part of 1855, the Judges of this District appointed their Courts for 1856 and 1857, and appointed two Courts of Oyer and Terminer to be held at the same time and place with the Circuits in April and October.

The Judges, for their own convenience, make assignments of each other to different duties, and in this manner Judge ROOSEVELT was assigned to hold the Circuit and Oyer and Terminer for this month of April, and Judge DAVIES had his vacation during this month.

In like manner Judge DAVIES was assigned to the special term in June, and Judge ROOSEVELT had his vacation that month.

For their own accommodation these two Judges exchanged work, Judge D. took Judge R's. Court for this month, and Judge R. took Judge D's. Court for June.

After this exchange had been made, the counsel of ECKEL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM applied to have their indictments removed to and tried in the Oyer and Terminer. They had a right to this under the statute—it would have been cruel to have denied it, and the application was very properly made to the Judge who was to hold the Oyer and Terminer. It would have been indecorous for any other Judge to have interfered.

The application was made and granted, and a day in April assigned for the trial.

After that was done, and without any notice to Judge DAVIES, and a few minutes before that Judge took his seat on the bench of the Circuit and Oyer and Terminer, Judge ROOSEVELT went into another room, taking the crier and clerk of the Oyer and Terminer with him, and without opening or interfering with the Circuit, *opened the Oyer and Terminer and adjourned it till May, beyond the day in April which had been assigned for this trial.*

In May, Judge ROOSEVELT has his vacation, and Judge DAVIES is assigned to the Circuit, so that when the day comes to which the Oyer and Terminer has been thus adjourned, Judge D. will hold a Circuit which has not been appointed for an Oyer and Terminer, and the Circuit for which it was appointed will have adjourned. Thus while the law directs the two courts to be held together, they are severed in fact.

Besides, the jury drawn and summoned for the Oyer and Terminer in April, will have served out their term, and have been discharged, so that the proper jury for the Oyer and Terminer will not be on hand and some other panel must be used. What one?

These are the facts of the case, as I understand, and any one with half an eye, can see how void and useless would be a trial and conviction under the circumstances.

The *Evening Post* says that the same game was played with Judge STRONG in the Baker case. I have always suspected from the manner of BAKER's counsel on his trial, that they were aware that his conviction under the circumstances would not have been worth a straw.

Now, what is to be done? The District Attorney surely will not hazard a trial at a court to which such serious objections of irregularity attach, and that, when the prisoners need not make their objections on that account until after conviction. There is no other Oyer and Terminer until October, not even to the extent of remanding the case to the Court of Sessions, and the prisoners must remain untried until October.

But must they remain in prison or be discharged? We have a statute which declares that if any prisoner, indicted for any offence triable in the Court of General Sessions and committed to prison, whose trial shall not have been postponed at his instance, shall not be brought to trial before the end of the next term of the Court after each indictment found, &c., shall be entitled to be discharged so far as relates to the offence for which he was committed.

There is, to be sure, a remedy, and only one: and that is to have a Special Oyer and Terminer appointed. That may be done by the Governor, and he ought at once to be called upon to exercise the power, to avoid the unhappy alternative of either having the prisoners tried at a court liable to just exceptions or having them discharged from custody or unnecessarily detained from April till October in close confinement.

Such is the case to which your inquiries refer, and all can judge how far it was well thus to complicate the administration of justice. JUS.

The above response to our inquiries in the TIMES of Saturday comes from a source at once highly respectable and well informed. Its clear and simple statement of the facts renders unnecessary any comment upon the transaction to which it refers. The suggestion with which it closes, as to the course by which the serious inconvenience which Judge ROOSEVELT's proceeding is likely to cause, may be avoided, merits attention on the part of Governor KING. We believe we express the sentiment of the ablest members of the Bar when we say, that the trial of the parties indicted for the murder of Dr. BURDELL is one which, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, demands the services of some one as presiding Judge whose reading and experience have made him especially familiar with criminal jurisprudence.

THEATRICAL MORALS.—We have witnessed the meeting of a good many extremes, but never one of a more remarkable character than that which is presented in the correspondence which we publish this morning, between Rev. Dr. BELLOWS of All Souls' Church, in this City, and certain members of the theatrical profession. The Stage and the Pulpit meet on the most friendly terms, recognize each other as co-laborers in the service of morality, and exchange sentiments of mutual good will and respect. And Dr. BELLOWS, too, is a clergyman of New-England, in some parts of which the theatre is still proscribed by the laws as an institution dangerous to society. It would not surprise us to hear next that Plymouth Rock had broken out in a series of vocalizations, like the statue of Memnon, or that the ghosts of the Pilgrim Fathers had been seen in attendance upon some of the criminal trials now in progress in or near Boston.

Doctor BELLOWS, [illegible] sermon, it seems, [illegible] patronizing manner of the [illegible] ences, which so excited [illegible] its prominent members that [illegible] present the fearless preacher with a [illegible] of their gratitude in the shape of plate, costing a thousand dollars. But he very properly declined so unusual a compliment, and the correspondence which grew out of the affair has led to his acceptance of an invitation to be present at the annual dinner of the miscalled American Dramatic Fund Association this evening, and his engagement to deliver a lecture to actors and actresses, on the duties and responsibilities of their profession, some time during the present week.

We must confess that we are very glad to hear of this movement, for we think that it cannot be productive of any harm, while it will be the means of accomplishing considerable good. The stage is an established institution among us, and its existence is doubtless a necessity in our large towns and cities; and since the Law permits it, and many good people habitually frequent its representations, the true duty of religious teachers is to improve it and render it as little injurious to the public morals as possible.

To avoid the theatre, and to denounce its professors and patrons, is only to compel it to take a position of antagonism to religion, instead of rendering it harmless, if not actually beneficial, by recognizing its members as entitled to the same consideration and support which are given to all other men who contribute to the amusement and instruction of society.

That the stage has been terribly vicious in times past, and its members loose and immoral as a class, cannot be denied; nor can it be denied that the tone of the stage, and the morals of its members, have both greatly improved within a few years. The fact that Dr. BELLOWS addresses a member of the Bowery Theatre as his personal friend, and a member of his church of All Souls, will, probably, surprise a good many excellent people; but we know there are many members of the theatrical profession who enjoy a high social position, and who are received into society the same as members of the learned professions, or men distinguished for their eminence in the business world. They are, however, exceptional cases; the majority of actors and actresses are still, and mainly from their own fault, living under the ban which has so long rested on their calling.

Personal.

A fast man—Mr. JOHN OXNARD, of New-Orleans, left his creditors in the lurch and went to Havana a few days ago, taking $50,000 in exchange and promissory notes, obtained from various parties, and furnishing in exchange worthless checks. He left behind him a consolatory letter for the swindled parties, assuring them of ultimate payment—the matter being merely a question of time—and that they could better afford to lie out of the money than personal friends to whom he was indebted, and whom he felt it a matter of honor to pay. The *True Delta* says: "Col JOHN OXNARD kept fine and fast horses, splendid and fashionable women, lived high, and played high at the clubs and gambling saloons, and was, in the highest sense of the term, a fast man."

The late Prof. BAILEY, of West Point, bequeathed to the Boston Society of Natural History his whole microscopic collection, contained in books, with an index volume, his collection of Algæ or Seaweeds, his rough material for microscopic research, including his cabinet of minute fossil animal and vegetable forms, together with his microscopic memoranda and unpublished papers, and his very valuable library of microscopic and botanical works,—among them EHRENBERG's great work on Micro geology.

Science receives many recruits from the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge. The following appointments of graduates from that institution are noticed:—Edward F. B. Orton, to be Professor of the Natural Sciences in the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.; Washington Caruthers Kerr, Professor of Chemistry in Davidson College, N. C.; L. R. Fiske, Professor of Chemistry in the Agricultural College at Lansing, Mich.; and Dr. Isaac D. Fisher to be Chemist of Dunnell's Print Works, Pawtucket, R. I.

A New-York correspondent of the Boston *Post* exposes the tricks of literary Bohemians, who go about New-York swindling book publishers; getting books on promise of notice, and selling them afterwards to second-hand dealers. One man went to a distinguished publisher here, and made such a representation as induced the publisher to give him a copy of a valuable work, in several octavo volumes, ten days before it was published. Two days after he saw the identical copy exposed for sale at a dépôt of second-hand books.

Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, a reformatory clergyman down East, who is prominent at women's rights and anti-slavery meetings, in New York and elsewhere, has come to the defence of Mr. WILLIS, the young gentleman whose membership was distasteful to the Faculty of Harvard. He makes affidavit (in Worcester) that Mr. WILLIS is *not* a humbug, and details sundry remarkable spiritual manifestations which he himself saw, and all of which he devoutly believes.

LISZT, the pianist, instead of becoming a Trappist, is now writing the music of a legend of St. Elizabeth; he is thinking over a symphony entitled "La Bataille de Huns;" he has just finished "L'Idéal," in honor of SCHILLER, and is writing, moreover, a mass, a legend, a cantata, the Sermon on the Mount, an oratorio, "Christ," and music for a poem by FREDERICK RUCKERT.

The resignations of the following named officers of the army have been accepted by the President: Capt. FRANCIS E. PATTERSON, 9th Infantry, to take effect May 1, 1857: First Lieut. ROBERT E. PATTERSON, 6th Infantry, to take effect May 1, 1857; Assistant Surgeon JOHN BYRNE, medical department, to take effect Oct. 11, 1857.

Private letters received in Boston from Mr. CHARLES SUMNER state that he is recovering. He says that exertion fatigues him, but does not affect the brain. The throbbing of the head which followed exercise has ceased, and he now anticipates a speedy restoration to health.

We understand that Lord NAPIER and his private secretary will attend the anniversary dinner of the St. George's Society to be given on the 23d inst. Other distinguished personages will be present, and the festival, in other respects, will possess this year unusual attractions.

MATILDA HERON is playing *Camille* and *Medea* in St. Louis to full houses. The *Leader* says: "We shall hazard to-morrow a criticism somewhat more at length upon a reputation which is now confessedly metropolitan and will be national."

Mr. POWELL, who painted the De Soto Picture for Congress, has been appointed by the Ohio Legislature to paint a representation of PERRY's Victory on Lake Erie—the price not to exceed $5,000. It will be placed in one of the panels of the rotunda of the new State House.

Mr. DONALD MCLEOD, formerly of this City and favorably known as an author, has assumed the editorial charge of the St. Louis *Leader*.

A company of colored singers, slaves, are about to sing for their freedom through the Northern States—starting, of course, from Massachusetts.

Mrs. H. B. STOWE has been received in the most kindly manner at Rome by the Pope.

...Daily Times.
...and 161 Broadway.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Trinity Church Bill Lost—The Dred Scott Resolutions Passed—Closing Courtesies.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 18.

No Executive Session of the Senate was held before the adjournment. Messrs SHULTZ, BRENNAN and BRAINARD will, therefore, hold over as Harbor Masters. HART M. MURRAY's nomination was killed by being laid on the table at the last Executive Session for future action.

Mr. STRANAHAN will meet with the Police Commissioners to organize, and then resign. The Board will then elect EDWARD W. FISKE.

The only bills of great importance which have been defeated are the Broadway Relief bill, which died in the Senate, and the Trinity Church bill, which died in the House.

The Commissioners of the Land Office held a meeting at noon to-day, and resolved to sell the New York Arsenal at the Merchants' Exchange, at noon on Wednesday, the 3d of June: terms 20 per cent. down, and the balance in sixty days, the money to be deposited with the Manhattan Company to the credit of the State Treasurer, unless the City elects to purchase previously at $275,000, as provided in the Act.

The Canal Board held a meeting, to-day, to distribute and deposit the Canal tolls among the Banks. The Atlantic, Park, Hanover and Shoe and Leather Dealers' Banks, were selected for the City of New-York with equal shares. The Board, also, created the office of Assistant Collectors to prevent frauds on the Canals, and appointed thereto all persons declared as Boat Inspectors, under the recent law abolishing the Inspector's office. Resolutions were adopted transferring the power of the State Engineer and Division Engineer to the Canal Board. The Auditor was instructed to furnish a report of the proportion of cost in the enlargement of the Canal paid for engineering for the quarter ending April 1. The cost of engineering is supposed to reach twenty-five per cent. of the whole outlay.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, April 18.

[*Friday night's session continued.*]

Motions and counter-motions were made until nearly 3 o'clock, when a motion to adjourn until morning was carried.

[*Saturday morning's session.*]

The bill creating R. H. WALWORTH, J. H. JUDSON, and JAS. O. PUTNAM Commissioners to inquire into the sale of the Averill Ore Bed was defeated.

A message from the Assembly fixing the final adjournment at 20 minutes to 10 o'clock was laid over.

The Dred Scott resolutions were taken up and amended, so as to imply that the confidence of the people in the Court of Appeals was impeached, not lost, and so as to provide that the resolutions, without the report, be sent to the Governors of the several States, and were then adopted by 17 to 10.

The final adjournment resolution was amended so as to read five minutes past 10 o'clock. Adopted.

Messrs. BROOKS and NOXON were appointed a Committee to inform the Assembly that the Senate concurred in the Assembly amendment to the Bribery resolutions.

Messrs. WADSWORTH and LEE were appointed a Committee to inform the Governor that the Legislature was ready to adjourn.

The Enterprise Ferry bill was killed; also, the bill relative to Loan Commissioners.

Recess for ten minutes.

On reassembling a resolution to adjourn finally at half-past 10 o'clock was received from the Assembly and concurred in.

The following communication was then received from the Lieutenant Governor.

SENATORS: I have received with pleasure your resolution approving of my conduct as your presiding officer, and beg leave to return my thanks, not only for the united expression of your regard, but also for the uniform kindness and courtesy of every Senator, which has made the duties of the Chair a pleasure. You will bear to your respective homes the consciousness of having discharged with cheerfulness and uncommon diligence arduous and responsible duties, and the ability and fidelity which characterised that discharge cannot fail to secure the approbation of your constituents. I shall ever retain agreeable recollections of my connection with the Senate of 1857, and desire to express to every Senator my best wishes for their future prosperity and happiness. (Signed) H. R. SELDEN,

Mr. BROOKS moved that the communication be entered in full on the minutes.

This was agreed to, and at 10¼ o'clock the President declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, April 18.

[*Continued from Friday night.*]

Several unimportant motions for the return of papers, &c, were made.

The final adjournment resolutions as received from the Senate were acted upon, from time to time, until the final fixing of the hour at 10¼ o'clock.

An attempt was made to procure the publication of the Session laws, but it failed.

A call of the House showed that seventy members were present.

Senators BROOKS and NOXON appeared as a Committee from the Senate to inform the House that the Senate was ready to adjourn.

A message was received from the Senate requesting the House to send up all papers relative to the Averill Ore Bed purchase. Adopted, but subsequently reconsidered and tabled.

The Dred Scott resolutions were received from the Senate, and as amended, concurred in by 43 to 26.

The concurrence of the Senate in the hour for the final adjournment being received, the Speaker rose, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: Your flattering resolution, expressive of confidence in your presiding officer, adopted, as it is, at the close of our official relations, is indeed most gratifying to me, and will ever be treasured up among the pleasant recollections of the past. Your approval of the manner in which I have discharged the delicate and responsible duties imposed upon me while we were yet strangers, with the fact that no appeal has been taken from my decisions during the Session, leads me to hope that however often I have erred your confidence in my integrity and impartiality, is unimpaired. No House of Assembly which has preceded you, has in so short a period performed so much labor, and it affords me sincere pleasure to testify to the industry, zeal and fidelity which have characterized your efforts to promote the interest of your constituents and the public welfare. May the laws you have enacted prove beneficial to all classes of the citizens of this great and free State, and while protecting their rights may they also tend to conserve our resources in every department of industry and trade. We are about to part—many of us never to meet in this life again—the ties which bound us together as one common family must now be severed—one of our number, loved by all as an honest and upright man, who met with us but a brief space since in all the vigor of health and manhood, has been summoned hence to that world from whence no mortal returns—another, borne down by disease beyond the hope of recovery, has never met with us in the busy scenes of legislation—others again during our brief intercourse have felt the heavy hand of affliction, and, while bowing with submission to the will of a mysterious Providence, weep the absence of loved ones from the family circle. Let these incidents, so fresh in our memory, admonish all of us of the uncertainty of life, and lead us to pause in the giddy world of excitement while yet there is time to prepare to meet the summons of that messenger whom no human ingenuity can avoid. Accept, gentlemen, my grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments for the marked kindness and courtesy you have manifested towards me in all our social and official intercourse; and if at any time in the stern discharge of a duty or the rigid enforcement of the rules I have offended any one of you, believe me when I say it was unintentional. Commending you and yours to the protection of a kind Providence, I bid you all farewell. Wishing you, on your return to your homes, a warm welcome from friends and constituents, and a future of honor and usefulness, I perform reluctantly my only remaining duty by declaring, as I now do, the House of Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

The scene, during the delivery of the address, was really affecting, a large number of the members being in tears. At the close of his remarks, the members gathered around the Speaker's desk, the last adieus were spoken, and the Chamber was speedily deserted

From Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE OVERLAND MAIL TO SAN FRANCISCO—SECOND AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 18.

The Post-Office Department has invited proposals till the 1st of June for carrying the entire letter mail overland from the Mississippi to San Francisco in four-horse coaches, semi-monthly, weekly and semi-weekly. The Department of the Interior has nearly completed the arrangements for the construction of the wagon road.

The awards of the contract for carrying the mails in the New-England, New-York, and other States, for a less period than four years, will be announced next Saturday.

WM. KERR, Postmaster at Kingston, N. Y., and JOHN M. BROWN, Postmaster at Sandusky, Ohio, have been reappointed.

E. FULLER, of Maine, is appointed Second Auditor of the Treasury.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ALTON, ILL.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 18.

A destructive conflagration occurred at Alton, Ill., on Thursday, destroying the planing mill of MORRISON & BEAL, the Methodist Church parsonage house, and doing great damage to the Waverley Hotel, Piazza House and the warehouse of HOLLISTER & COFFEE. Total loss $50,000.

FIRE AT NORFOLK, VA.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, April 18.

N. C. SKINNER'S Flour Mill and stock were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $43,000—partly insured.

BURNING OF AN ACADEMY AT BETHANY.

BETHANY, N. Y., Sunday, April 19.

The Academy in this place was destroyed by fire last night. The building was owned by JOHN F. STONNARD, Esq. The amount of the loss has not been ascertained.

From Boston.

CHANGES IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE—TRANSFER OF THE CREW OF THE MERRIMAC.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 18.

Some fifteen or twenty Custom-House employes received notice to-day that their services would no longer be required.

Orders have been received at the Charlestown Navy-Yard for the transfer of all the crew of the *Merrimac* to the frigate *Roanoke*, at Norfolk.

Two Men Hanged by Mobs in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 18.

On Saturday, the 11th inst., ELI GIFFORD, a half breed, was hung by a mob in Jefferson County, Iowa, for killing JOHN INGALLS.

On the same day a mob at Bellevue, Iowa, forcibly entered the jail there, and taking a prisoner, charged him with murder and counterfeiting, and hung him. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity.

Election in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 18.

HENRY J. ADAMS, the Free-State candidate for Mayor, at Leavenworth, Kansas, has been elected by 180 majority over all.

Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 19.

New-Orleans papers and letters of the 13th inst. have been received. The papers contain nothing important.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Madame GAZZANIGA, we are assured, has thoroughly recovered her health, and will positively make her second appearance to-night in the "Traviata." Although laboring under severe indisposition on the occasion of her *début*, Madame GAZZANIGA excited so much interest, that public curiosity is unusually alive to the occasion of her second appearance to-night.

The RAVELS appear on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT, two excellent artists, commence an engagement here to-night, and will produce a new tragic play by Mr. G. H. MILES, called "De Soto." The prominent members of the Broadway Theatre are incorporated in the cast.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The two latest novelties (both of them successful) will be played during the week. "The Love of a Prince," and "The Elves."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS, a painstaking and deserving actor, takes his benefit to-night, and provides for his friends a capital entertainment. MORTON'S comedy of "Town and Country" is the leading feature, introducing, as it does, all the magnificent artists of Mr. STUART'S superb company. After the comedy, the farce of the "Pet of the Petticoats."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The Pyne and Harrison Troupe continue their farewell performances at this house, playing on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. To-night dramatic performances, consisting of "The Master's Rival, or Fun in France;" "The Wandering Minstrel;" and the "Rules of the House."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Karmel, the Scout," "The Frisky Cobbler," and "Dublin in 1530," will be performed at this establishment to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The beautiful fairy romance of "Cinderella" will be revived here to-night, and played during this week only. In the afternoon, a variety of entertainments.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—BISHOP BUCKLEY'S pupil "Young America," "The Old Folk's Concert,' and the "Essence of Ole Virginny," are the leading features of the entertainment offered to-night at this popular place of amusement.

Musical.

Mr. THALBERG gives a concert at Utica to-nigh—the first under the direction of Mr. M. STRAKOSCH.

Mme. D'ANGRI goes South on a concert tour, having for associates Mlle. MATILDA D'ANGRI, Mr. SCHREIBER, (cornet à piston,) Mr. THOMAS, (violinist,) and Signor ABELLA, (conductor.)

Mr. SANDERSON, a pianist of much native talent, gives a concert at Niblo's Saloon to-morrow night, (Tuesday the 21st.) He will be assisted by Mme. CORA DE WILHORST, Signor GIANONNI, Signor MORELLI and Mr. APTOMMAS.

Republicans in the Police Department.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I do not suppose it is of much importance what my politics are; but still, as I prefer to stand correctly upon the record, I ask permission to say a very few words in reply to "A Very Black Republican," in yesterday's TIMES in relation to the politics of the Captains of Police. I am disposed to believe that your correspondent has "got the measure" of those gentlemen generally, with considerable correctness; but in regard to myself, I desire to say, that the "*leaning*" toward Republicanism, which he kindly attributes to me, does me but partial justice, as I am not only "almost, but altogether" a Republican. And not only so, but my faith is not the result of any new light, or miraculous interposition. In proof of which I need only refer to my course in the Whig General Committee of 1850, and the two or three succeeding years. Many who are now "very Black Republicans," will remember the fact, that during that period of agitation, while they helped to swell the tide, and the shout of Silver-gray, Union-saving Fillmoreism, which swept all before it, I stood with the forlorn few who were made the butt of sneers and jibes for being what the lordly majority then politely termed "wooly-heads," but who are now known as Republicans. Among these are JAMES REILLY, JAS. H. WELSH, PORTER G. SHERMAN, Mr. SHADLOW, and perhaps two or three others, as true men as breathe, for they have stood fire, while others ran away—perhaps they don't know how to run. But enough.

I desire to add, briefly, that having been a Whig—a HENRY CLAY Whig, if you please—and still cherishing a profound reverence for the memory of that great statesman—I long ago saw the arrogant assumptions and encroachments of the slave power, and believed that it was the duty of every freeman to oppose a barrier against them. With this view I have acted—shall always act.

It is true I am not a noisy, brawling politician—Heaven forbid I ever should be. Least of all have I been a politician in my administration of Police discipline. Yet, while I confess I am ashamed of some of the acts of my party friends at Albany, (which would have better become a company of visionary old women than men of practical good sense,) I desire it to be distinctly understood that I not only have a "leaning" towards the principles of justice and human freedom, but that I am always, and everywhere, fully committed in their favor.

Yours, truly, PETER SQUIRES.
Capt. 11th Police District.

Garroters not quite Extinct.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your issue of Wednesday, that you have heard of no recent case of "Garroting." The following comes pretty near it: About 1 o'clock on Tuesday night, two gentlemen, in passing down a street running from Broadway to East River, were set upon by four young men, (apparently about 18 and 20 years of age,) who evidently intended robbing them. One of the gentlemen was Lieutenant S——, of the United States Navy, and the other a French gentleman of some distinction; neither of them weighed over 125 pounds, and with the exception of a life-preserver (a club of gutta percha used in London as a protection against garroters) carried by the Frenchman, they were wholly unarmed; but by a wholesome application of this instrument, the row ruffians, after a short struggle, were driven off. Although the street is considerably frequented, not a policeman was to be seen. One of the gang was carried off apparently lifeless from a blow with the life preserver. The two gentlemen escaped with a few bruises and their clothes torn. U. S.

MARINE MATTERS.

Loss of a New-York Ship, and Probable Murder of her Crew.

The clipper ship *Highflyer* sailed from San Francisco for Canton, on the 25th of October, 1855. She was commanded by Capt. G. B. WATERMAN, who had with him his wife, and Mrs. CHARLES S. COMPTON as a passenger. There were also 190 Chinese on board, who, with their accumulations in the mines of California, were on their return to their native country, their aggregate treasure amounting, probably, to near half a million of dollars.

DAVID OGDEN, Esq., one of the owners of the ship in this City, received a letter dated Canton, February 12, 1856, stating that an American ship was lying dismasted at the island of Haiman, which was probably the *Highflyer*, but Mr. OGDEN thinks the location of the vessel was Haitan, a few miles east of the port of Swatow, where the captain might have put in on account of a lack of water at the latter place to float his ship. Mr. OGDEN has since received a letter from GIDEON NYE, Jr., dated Macao, February 13, 1857, in forming him that a ship, no doubt the *Highflyer*, was lost on the south side of Formosa, in the Autumn or Winter of 1855, and that her passengers and crew were probably murdered by the savage clan who inhabit the southeastern part of that island; the wreck was probably burnt.

These facts have been communicated to the Secretary of State, and instructions will probably be given to the newly-appointed Minister to China to fully investigate the case.

The United States frigate *Wabash*, the flag ship of the home squadron, sailed for Aspinwall on Saturday morning. It is understood that her mission to the Isthmus has reference to the disturbed condition of our affairs with the New-Granadian Government. The *Wabash* is a new vessel, and is esteemed one of the finest in our navy. Her former trip to Aspinwall, in December last, was her first voyage.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE U. S. FRIGATE WABASH:

HIRAM PAULDING, Commodore; FREDERICK ENGLE, Captain; G. T. Sinclair, E. E. Barnet, D. MCN. Fairfax, J. C. Beaumont, Leonard Paulding, S. P. Quackenbush, H. M. Garland, Lieutenants; G. R. B. Horner, Fleet Surgeon; McKean Buchanan, Purser; Moses B. Chase, Chaplain; B. Macomber, Captain of Marines; J. W. King, Chief Engineer; J. Harris Otis, Passed Assistant Surgeon; James Lewis, Second Lieutenant Marines; William Johnson, Jr., Assistant Surgeon; M. Sichra, E. Lea, T. H. Dalton, C. S. Norton; A. P. Cooke, G. M. Bledgett, T. H. Eastman, H. Green, Midshipmen; Tatnall Paulding, Commodore's Secretary; A. O. Shuff, Captain's Clerk; W. H. Hamilton, Gunner; C. Woodland, Boatswain; N. Mager, Carpenter; Jas. Ferguson, Sailmaker; W. Fletcher, D. B. Macomb, First Assistant-Engineers; W. S. Stamm, Second Engineer; P. G. Peitz, G. J. Jones, Geo. J. Barry, J. W. Thompson, Jr., Third Engineers; J. W. Mellach, Purser's Clerk.

Propositions for building the steam relief cutter were made to the Secretary of the Treasury by the following shipbuilders, most of whom submitted from one of three models, the estimates ranging from $84,000 to $150,000. James R. Steers, J. A. Westervelt, A. C. Bell, J. W. Griffiths, Thomas Colyer, Edward Lupton, Thomas Eraksine and W. R. Webb, of New-York; Thomas Stack and Ariel Patterson of Brooklyn; Tardy & Brothers, of Baltimore, and Page & Allen, of Portsmouth, Va. Fifteen models were sent in, and, as a general thing, those from the New-York builders commanded the most admiration from outsiders, who filled the room where the bids were announced. The greatest proposed length of the New-York models was 155 feet, the least 177 feet. The models are the most beautiful ever exhibited in this country. So much for competition.

Messrs. JOHNSON and HIGGINS have contracted with the underwriters and owners of the ship *New-Hampshire* for the recovery of the cargo of that ship ashore at Jones' Beach, L. I.

The frigate *Niagara* has been announced to sail for England to-day; but it is not unlikely that the heavy easterly blow that has prevailed may cause a bad sea upon the bar which always makes it unsafe to attempt to cross it with a heavy draft of water, and she may not, therefore, go to sea until another day.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

WM. L. HUDSON, Captain; Commander Pennock, (on special service;) James H. North, First Lieutenant; Joshua D. Todd, Second Lieutenant; John Guest, Third Lieutenant; Charles H. Wells, Fourth Lieutenant; William D. Whiting, Fifth Lieutenant; Edward Y. McCauley, Sixth Lieutenant; Beverley Kennon, Seventh Lieutenant and Sailing-Master; Joseph C. Eldridge, Purser; T. C. Palmer, Surgeon; Arthur M. Linch, Passed Assistant-Surgeon; T. R. M. Washington, Assistant-Surgeon; W. E. Everett, Chief Engineer; John Faron and Thomas A. Shock, First Assistant-Engineers; Mortimer Kellogg and John R. Moore, Second Assistant-Engineers; Alex. Greer, Jackson McElwail, George F. Kults, and Theodore R. Ely, Third Assistant-Engineers; —— Rich, Captain of Marines; W. Stokes Boyd, First Lieutenant Marines; Robert Dixson, Boatswain: John Webber, Gunner; Henry P. Leslie, Carpenter; W. B. Fugitt, Sailmaker: John W. Hudson, Captain's Clerk; Edw. Willard, Purser's Clerk. In addition to the above at present, she will have 430 men and 60 marines.

The steam-frigate *Susquehannah*, it is said, will accompany the *Niagara* in laying the telegraphic cable. She is now in the Mediterranean, and was at Genoa on the 6th of March.

The United States frigate *Congress* and the steam frigate *Susquehannah* were at Genoa on the 6th of March, and about leaving for Spezia, whence they would start on a cruise up the Adriatic. The order from the Navy Department for the latter vessel to join the *Niagara* at Liverpool, to assist in the telegraphic enterprise, will interrupt these plans. Lieut. B. N. WESCOTT, of the *Congress*, sailed for New-Orleans on the 23d of March, *viâ* the West Indies, in charge of the American ship *Fanny*, whose captain had died while she was lying in the port of Genoa.

The little schooner *George Hanson*, owned and managed by three brothers, NICHOLS and JASPER, and accompanied by a relative of the family, was capsized in Lake Michigan early in April and all four were drowned, each of the men leaving families. The NICHOLS' family came from Cambridgeshire, England, in 1847.

There were in this port on Saturday, 590 vessels, including 32 steamers, 129 ships, 87 barks, 86 brigs, and 256 schooners.

FROM KANSAS.

Appearance of the High-Treason Prisoners.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Monday, April 6, 1857.

To-day, Gov. ROBINSON and Mr. DEITZLER, two of the Free-State prisoners charged with high treason, and who were under bonds to appear before the First District Court at this place, and at this time made their appearance, but the Court was not in session. By law of the late bogus Legislature, the district in which the courts were held were changed, and the time of holding these courts, as also the place where they are to be held. This county, which was formerly in the First, or Judge LECOMPTE'S District, is now in Judge CATO'S. The Court will not be held under the new regulation until May. It is for Judge CATO to decide, under the new law, *where* the Court shall be held; but it is likely to be held in this place.

As the prisoners had given bond to appear at Lecompton at this time, these gentlemen came, according to the bond, to give themselves up. They presented themselves before the Clerk of the Court, who refused to make any entry of their appearance. Judge CATO was present, but refused to answer questions on the ground that they were legal questions. He informed them that they were held to appear before him in May.

The law under which the census was to be taken, and a constitutional convention called, is carried in a manner still more fraudulent than the law itself. The county courts, under it, decide what shall be the precincts in each county, and the places of voting. The County Court of this county, recently appointed by the bogus legislature, have taken this step. In doing this they have been guilty of a great outrage. They have made four precincts and voting places in Douglas County. In these Lawrence is omitted. Lawrence and the vicinity around it contains half the inhabitants of the county, but has been denied a voting precinct. Lecompton is one, and this is not a sixth part as large as Lawrence. The other precincts are located at obscure points where there are a few Pro-Slavery settlers. The census list is a great fraud, so far as known, but the lists have not yet been posted up publicly, which ought to have been done on the 1st of April, according to the enactment of the bogus Legislature. It is not supposed that it will be done. This is going to be the grandest of all the Kansas swindles.

It is reported that the statement about the Delaware reserve being opened is premature.

Settlers continue to arrive. Great activity prevails throughout the Territory.

Position of the Free-State Party in Kansas.

From the (Washington) National Era.

With regret we differ from the New-York Republican journals in relation to the position of the Free-State party in Kansas, but we cannot see the wisdom of their policy.

They tell us of the trickery of the census-takers who, it is alleged, refused to insert any of the names of the Free-State emigrants" arriving in the Territory this spring, no matter how early, while "they are putting thousands of names on the lists who have never lived in Kansas, and who never will." If this be true, why have not the Free State men been on the alert, to record and expose the *facts*? It is just this kind of dishonest dealing they ought to have prepared themselves to resist and expose—but they were counseled to do nothing—to stand aloof—to let everything go by default. It was the duty of every Free State resident in the Territory on the 15th of March to have his name entered as a voter; if overlooked, to report himself; if rejected, to insist upon his rights; and if these were denied, to have witnesses of the fact, so that it might be put on record and authenticated. If the names of thousands of men, not resident in the Territory and not intending to reside therein, were inserted, it is not yet too late to expose this fraud. Let the names of these thousands be obtained and recorded, with the proofs which show that they were not residents on the 15th of March. The Convention, the preliminary proceedings, its deliberations, and its work, will all come before Congress with an Administration majority in each branch; and if Fraud and Iniquity shall have marked the whole operation for the formation of a Constitution and State Government, the Free-State men ought then to be ready with their charges, specifications, and evidence. Mere newspaper reports and declamation will avail no thing.

Let the Free State men stand aloof, take no part in the election, adhere to their plan of a Constitution and Government, what then? The census was been taken; incorrect and fraudulent lists of voters, as is alleged, have been made out; the election will be held: no Free-State man will vote; every delegate elected will be Pro Slavery; not a majority, but the whole of the Convention will be Pro-Slavery; a Pro-Slavery Constitution will be formed, an election for State officers and a Legislature ordered, which will be carried in the same way the constitutional election was carried, and the Territorial outlawries will abdicate in their favor. How would the Free-State party then stand? On any better ground than if it had taken part in the election? Would it not still be "denounced from Washington, menaced by the Federal army, and in peril of drum-head execution under the atrocious Rebellion act?" Would its plan of State Government find any more favor in the eyes of the Administration than it does now? In the name of common sense, what good is to be accomplished by the stand-aloof, do nothing policy? We can understand what it is to measure our strength with an adversary at the ballot box—what it is to count heads; and we can understand what it is to resort to the last argument—revolution; but between these we can see no middle ground. If our friends in Kansas mean to maintain their Free-State organization as an independent Government; to maintain it by force of arms against the Pro-Slavery settlers in Kansas and their allies in Missouri; against the United States army and the United States Government; if they mean that the Legislature under the Topeka Constitution shall be a *bona fide* Legislature, to enact laws for Kansas, and provide for revenue; and that Governor ROBINSON shall enforce these laws against all opposition; that in or out of the Union there shall be no Government for Kansas but that provided for by the Topeka Constitution; let them proclaim so boldly; and if this be the meaning of our cotemporaries of the Republican press, let them declare it. If this be not the meaning, then let the motto of every Free State man in Kansas and out of it be, "To the ballot box!" If overpowered by violence, if cheated by trickery, publish your wrongs to the world, reorganize your forces, and try it again, and again, and again, till Truth and Justice triumph, and Freedom be forever established.

Whatever may be the decision of our friends in Kansas, let them avoid the fatal policy of doing nothing; and let them avoid, too, any act calculated to furnish a pretext for the armed interference of the Federal Government against them.

Some unthinking persons may cry that this is very tame; but all we have to say to them is, when we feel it our duty to advise others to adopt measures which naturally lead to civil war, we shall feel bound to stand side by side with them, sharing in all the personal responsibilities of the conflict.

We are glad to see the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES takes the same view of the position of our friends in Kansas, and is urging it with great force of argument.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO THE ISLAND OF ASCENSION.—We are requested to state that, in consequence of a reduction of the British postage on letters between Great Britain and the Island of Ascension, the single rate of letter postage between the United States and Ascension, *viâ* England, will be, in future, 33 instead of 45 cents, prepayment required.—*Union*.

The Normal School for free-colored girls, established in Washington by Miss MINER, is in a flourishing condition.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXPERIENCE, SKILL, ENERGY AND CAPITAL, COMBINED TO GIVE THE PEOPLE GOOD PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.

JOHN W. OLIVER invites public attention to his SYSTEMATIC STEAM-PRINTING CONCERN, No. 43 Ann-st. It occupies the entire building, which has been stocked with all the latest and improved machinery, types, cuts, &c., for convenience, expedition and beauty.

THE COUNTING-ROOM IS ON THE FIRST FLOOR,

And is neatly fitted up with every convenience for exhibiting specimens of printing, or the preparation of copy On the same floor will be found

THE CARD DEPARTMENT.

Embracing THREE RAPID CARD-PRESSES, with a large and truly beautiful variety of types, borders, ornaments, &c., for quick and elegant card work. One of the presses is capable of turning off 10,000 cards an hour, insuring dispatch and low prices. Our arrangements for Card Printing are believed to be unsurpassed in the United States.

BILL-HEADS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.

This class of work forms a distinct department of the concern. The composition room occupies the second story, and the press room the third story, and are admirably fitted up with everything necessary for the superior execution of FINE JOB PRINTING. Bill heads ruled to any pattern, and neatly cut up. Circulars executed in various styles of script, &c. Many new bill-head and circular types now introducing

HANDBILLS AND POSTERS.

This important class of work also forms a distinct department of the concern, copying the entire fourth floor, and embraces improved Mammoth and Rapid Presses and Showy Type in conspicuous variety. Peculiar advantages offered to merchants and others, who require large or small orders.

PRINTING FOR COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

In this particular branch of our business we have ever felt a pride in excelling. Besides our unequaled variety of Illuminated and Pictorial Showbills of various sizes, we offer country merchants SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW. Those who want to make a small investment in Printing, which will insure a tenfold return, are invited to call and see what we have to offer. New designs every Season.

The proprietor will ever be found on hand during business hours, and will gladly give those, who desire it, the benefit of his experience and judgment in preparing copy or otherwise. TRY HIM.

JOHN W. OLIVER, Steam Job Printer,
No. 43 Ann-st., five doors East of Nassau-st.

A SYLLOGISM!

PROPOSITION 1st.

Every Lady and Gentleman desires a beautiful head of Hair.

PROPOSITION 2d.

The use of LYON'S KATHAIRON will, without fail, produce such an one.

THEREFORE:

Every Lady and Gentleman will, of course, immediately commence using LYON'S KATHAIRON. All pronounce the KATHAIRON to be the finest and most agreeable preparation for the Hair ever made.

Its immense sale—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its universal popularity. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The Dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns, the glossy deep blacks it produces, could Nature do better? Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY USEFUL in all kind of housework; protects the hands against corrosive or dying substances, and keeps them soft, smooth and white,—particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 36 Johnst., up stairs.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices by THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 367 Broadway.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importations. Work done in the most artistic manner, by THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 281 Broadway.

PRISMATIC TURNING CO.'S STOCK FOR sale cheap by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Canal and Grand sts.)
Manufacturers and dealers in
FINE CLOTHING
and Furnishing Goods
for
MEN AND BOYS'
Spring and Summer Goods now ready and receiving daily additions.
MEN'S DEPARTMENT
embraces every variety of garments, of all sizes, for dress or business suits; Furnishing Goods of all kinds.
BOYS' DEPARTMENT
contains garments of all sizes and adapted to all ages from three years upwards, for fine or common wear.
A. M. & CO. manufacture all their Cloth and guarantee it to be well made, and what it is represented to be in every respect.
The Men's Custom Department is well stocked with price Goods.
☞ No deviation from marked price. ☜
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.
ALFRED MUNROE,
WILLIAM D. ABBATT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered for cash
At extremely low prices,
at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' RAILROAD TRACK SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' HAY SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' COAL SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' ROLLING MILL SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' MINERS' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' DORMANT WAREHOUSE SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' PORTABLE SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES ON WHEELS.
FAIRBANKS' WHEELBARROW SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FLOUR PACKING SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FAMILY SCALES, weighing from half an oz. to 240 lbs.
FAIRBANKS' GROCERS' SCALES.
AT
FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,
No. 189 Broadway,
Between Dey and Cortlandt sts., New-York.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SPRING CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, call the attention of those in want of Spring Ragians, Business Coats, Vests, and Fancy Cassimere Pants, to their present large assortment, to which they are receiving daily additions. A large stock of Frock Coats, Black Pants, Black and Colored Silk Vests, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods always on hand.
Also Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods of all kinds and sizes, adapted to all ages, from three years and upwards.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO. No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND toys, 499 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fans, Gamer, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.
OLD STAND
Corner John and Nassau-sts.
SPRING CLOTHING
Raglans, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests, N. R. COLLINS & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
2,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of F. A. PETERSON & CO.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.
We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters both in the City and country our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising in part many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers
A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

DAILEY'S.
The "Virginia Planter," who was thrown from his horse on account of the big "*Boo*" of the colored urchin, and the "Railway King," who couldn't buy goods in Paris as cheap as New-York, were not half as much surprised as are the throngs that every day crowd the store of Messrs. DAILEY & CO. The low rates at which these gentlemen offer their wares astounds every one, and "how is it?" have almost become household words. You can form some idea of their prices by reference to their advertisements in the dry goods column of this paper.

ELEGANT, BEAUTIFUL, DISTINGUE.
Our decorated Tea sets at $14 50, usual price $23—they

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown stone front houses, Nos. 54 and 56 West 38th-st., handsomely located, between 5th and 6th avs., in rapidly improving neighborhood.—In materials and workmanship they will compare favorably with the best houses of their class. Any person in want of a good house replete with conveniences, is requested to give them a careful examination. Terms liberal. Apply to D. R. MEEKER, No. 188 E. st 16th-st.; ISAAC WALTON, No. 33 West 14th-st.; GEO. J. PRICE, No. 164 East Broadway, or MARTIN E. THOMPSON, 15 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPerty in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barns, stables, hay scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE—A BLOCK of 13 small genteel three and four story houses, high stoops and kitchen basements, containing all the modern improvements and finished in the best manner, on 30th-st. and 3d av. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES E. SHAW, No. 39 Merchants' Exchange, from 12 to 4, or No. 5 East 31st-st., mornings and evenings. Rents $540, $570, $600. Also, No. 309 4th-av., a brown stone house over a store. Rent $600, gas fixtures and heaters.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN AND MUST be sold. A first-class English basement house, 4 stories with all the modern improvements; the gas fixtures will be sold with the house. It is finished in one of the best manners of the City, and will be sold at a great sacrifice if applied for immediately. Those in want of such will find it to their interest to call and examine the premises, No. 44 11th-st., between 3d and 3d avs., or at HAINES BROS., corner of 31st-st and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET, a very pleasantly located 4-story, high stoop, 3 rooms deep, modern house, near Broadway; also, one on 38th st., near Madison-av., 3-story, with stable lot on rear, on 39th st.; also, 4-story English basement house on 39th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., and a great variety of other houses in desirable locations. Apply to A. H. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 21 BANKst. The house is of the first-class, containing all the modern improvements, 4 stories, basement and under-cellar. It is in a pleasant location, and good neighborhood, and was built for the owner's occupation. It will be sold at the cost price. For further information inquire of HENRY L. CARRELL, No. 164 West 11th-st., or of JOHN E. BALLETT, Post Office.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR ROCKLAND COUNty Farm, 28 acres, choice land—80 bushels shelled corn to the acre having been raised upon it; good one and a half story frame house, shingled sides, with kitchen attached; good barn and shed; well fruited and good variety; location dry and healthy; two miles from the depot; 20 miles from New-York; only $2,500.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 65 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side. It has all the modern improvement, and possession may be had immediately. House 23 feet 6 inches by 50; lot 23 feet 6 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Apply to E. H. KELLY, Esq., No. 56 West 37th-st., or at No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—LET OR LEASE, 20 ACRES OF best of land, in village Jamaica, L. I., a cottage 50 feet by 35; 4 rooms on first floor a wide hall 6 bedrooms on second floor, a good garden stocked with a variety of fruit, the best of water, a large barn, 3 minutes' walk to railroad depôt. Inquire of Dr. KUYPERS, corner of 24-av. and 9th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 2½-STORY HOUSE and 2 lots at Yorkville, on 80th-st., near 1st av. The said house contains 17 rooms, with gas, Croton water, bath-room, water closet, marble mantles, &c. Price, $6,000. Inquire of E. A. THORP, on the premises, or of J. M. THORP, No. 23 Jones-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown stone houses, Nos. 42, 46 and 48 West 38th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by days' work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN 3-story brick house No. 42 Pacific, corner of Nevius-st., Brooklyn, with or without the furniture. For terms, apply to Lenox Insurance Company, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York; or, to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS brown-stone and brick front houses of all sizes, from 34th-st. to 44th-st., 3d and 4th ave.; prices from $6,500 to $26,000; terms to suit purchasers. Apply to RAYNER & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner 30th-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 58 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th ave. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop and stone front house on the east side of Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts., built by days' work and in delightful location. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of SADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 297 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, 18 rooms, fruit, shrubbery, good water, &c., at Bidle's Grove, Staten Island. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 2 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PIECE OF GROUND formed by the intersection of 10th and Stuyvesant-st. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—92D-ST., TWO LOTS ON THE north side of 92d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Apply at No. 26 West Broadway.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE One of the Goelet leases; just finished; one of the most elegant and perfect houses in New-York; price $9,500, of which $5,000 can remain, payable on or before 10 years, with privilege of paying $500 at any time. This is a rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK—A LOT OF GROUND OPposite the Central Park, between 99th and 100th sts., on the 8th-av., on the corner of 100th-st and 9th-av. (both above the grade,) for sale together, cheap, as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply to
W. T. GRAFF, No. 119 Nassau-st.

$7 500 FOR HOUSE AND LOT NO. 7 West 18th-st., near 8th-av., being one of the finest first-class locations in this City, and at such a bargain. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 87 Wall-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL MODERN-BUILT houses located in Brooklyn, E. D., near the ferries. Will be exchanged for a farm near the City. Apply to E. BANFORD, Architect, No. 5 Beekmen-st., New-York.

SPLENDID THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 9 Rutgers-place. Inquire at No. 7. F. PENFIELD.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE CHEAP—20 IN ORANGE County, 50 in Sullivan, 500 at other places, 20 in Rockland County, N. J., 3 hours' ride from this City, one good buildings, store, plenty of fruit, $2,200. One 37 acres, good building and wagon shop $1,800. 50, 100 or 5,000 acres unimproved land $2 50 to $10 per acre, 45 to 5 hours' ride from New-York City. Splendid country seats, city and village property in different directions. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 84 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 to 8. One good farm in Ulster County, 48 acres, $1,100, $400 cash.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF ABOUT 250 acres, at Madison, N. J., with orchard of 600 apple trees, in good bearing; with large barn, farm house, &c.; being a part of the estate of the late William Gibbons; with several fine building sites, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., ABOUT 12 acres of land, eligibly situated for building, and within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad station; it will be sold together or in plots 200 by 250 feet. Apply to H. A. HOWE, No. 141 Broadway, New-York, or to J. L. BLAKE, Jr., Esq., Orange.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 208 Broadway, second floor, room No. 9, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 160 acres, situated in McDonough Co., Ill. Apply to J. R. JONES, No. 252 Canal-st., corner of Elm; old No., 13.

BOUNTY LANDS.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land-Warrant No. 87,414, located by JOSEPH L. JERNEGAN, on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 23, town 29, North of Range 6 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice.—Dated April 7, 1857.
J. L. JERNEGAN.

LAND WARRANTS.—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates.
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depôt Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN CAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner Avenue C and 12th st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A COUNTRY PLACE with a good house and out-building, with from 5 to 10 acres of land; also, a house to let in the City. Apply at No. 168 Eldridge-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, (painted and put in order,) with modern improvements, situated on 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; rent $600. Also, the three story and attic high-basement house on 29th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., with range, bath, gas and gas-fixtures; rent $750. The house is being painted and put in order. The house is acant and may be occupied before the 1st of May. Also, the large four-story brick house on the corner of 8th-av. and 31st-st.; rent $1,200. Also, the three-story and attic brick house 24x45; No. 129 10th-av., with modern improvements; rent $500. Also, the three-story, high-basement house, modern built, with all the modern improvements, in good order, on 49 hst., between Broadway and 8th-av.; rent $650. Apply to J. & W. DENHAM, Agents, corner 39th-av. and 16th st. Office open from morning to 9 P. M.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSES, ON 131ST-st., near the 10th av., and within ten minutes' walk of the Depôt of the Hudson River Railroad—each house contains 4 rooms on the first floor, 6 on the second—with a basement, kitchen, &c. Large brick cisterns in rear of each, and well of excellent water in front. Two additional lots of ground will be let with each house if desired.
Rents low, to good and responsible Tenants, and none others need apply. Houses can be seen on application to S. KNAPP, near the premises, or at the Mechanics' Bank, Wall-st

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN HARLEM—(Bargains at Harlem)—Cottages and houses, brick and wood, with one or more lots attached, some with gas, Croton water, ranges, baths, closets, &c., on 125th-st and other prominent streets and avenues. They combine City and country life, with every desirable convenience for access from the lower part of the City, by steamboat, railroad and stages, at nearly all times, day and night. Rent from $100 to $400. For full particulars apply soon at the office of E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st.

TO LET—A GENTEEL DWELLING HOUSE AT a low rent, No. 140 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, between Hicks and Henry sts., three story, basement and sub-cellar, white marble stoop, gas, furnace, range, five minutes' from either South or Hamilton ferry; rent $400. Also in same neighborhood, No. 309 Hicks-st.; rent $375. Also, No. 22 Union place; rent $350. Apply to E. MARTINDALE No. 157 Broadway, third story.

TO LET.—THE SUPERIOR HOUSE NO. 92 2d av., with all the modern improvements and in the most perfect condition, together with all the gas fixtures, oil-cloth on the halls, entries and street floors; the shades at the windows, mirrors and other fixtures connected with the house. It can be seen only by calling first upon W. KEELER, No 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., A HOUSE and lot, pleasantly situated in this attractive place, five minutes' walk from the depôt. The house contains seventeen rooms, and has just been thoroughly repaired. Will be rented cheap. Apply to HENRY W. FORD, Bank of the Republic, or to HENRY A. FORD, Morristown.

TO LET—THE TWO PLEASANTLY SITUATed three story and basement houses, Nos. 119 and 133 west Forty-fifth st., near Broadway, furnished with gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. A desirable residence for a respectable family, at the moderate rent of $450. Apply to GALEN TERRY, 121 Forty-fifth-st.

TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF three rooms, to a small three-story house, containing gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., in the immediate vicinity of Abingdon-square, and suitable only for a gentleman and wife. Rent, $200. Address AMERICUS, box 2,619 Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House No. 166 Hudson-st., corner of Laight-st; also, lower part of house No. 53 Beak-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M. Also, lots to lease on Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing 12 rooms, painted and frescoed; in perfect order for a genteel family. Inquire on the premises No. 43 Deane-st., Brooklyn, or to D. HAWLEY, No. 151 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRable and finely finished house, painted and decorated throughout, with all modern improvements and formerly occupied by the owner. Will be let to a careful and small family—No. 216 West 30th st. Apply at No. 77 West 18th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A MANSION, WITH 9 coach-house, out-houses and hot-houses, and about eight acres of land, on the east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark Bridge; suitable for a florist, &c. Also, a Cow-Yard in Brooklyn. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A SMALL FAMILY HOUSE, NO. 234 West 21st-st, containing 12 rooms, with modern improvements, and newly painted, by a dentist who reserves the office and one room and the privilege of one parlor as a reception-room, and wishes board in the house. Terms easy.

TO LET OR LEASE—ABOUT TEN LOTS OF ground, with a double frame house and four sheds on the premises, suitable for a florist, or some other respectable business. Inquire on the premises, Broadway, corner 50th st. For sale, about 300 yards of Box, in fine condition for planting.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF A LARGE brown stone house on 5th-av., near the Palace, containing about 22 rooms, all modern improvements, desirable for boarding; will be let in floors to respectable families. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest corner 30th st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF those four-story brown-stone buildings, No. 233 Hudson st., one of the best locations in the City for milliners, tailors or any light or fancy business. Inquire at No. 233 Hudson st.

TO LET—NO. 64 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near 4th-av.; 3 stories, 13 rooms, 3 rooms deep; all the improvements, in perfect order; rent to private family, $1,000, including gas fixtures. Also, a furnished house in same neighborhood; $1,200. Apply from 1 to 5.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 30 WEST 27TH-ST., 3 stories high, basement and counter-cellar, front and rear yard newly flagged and curbed; also, No. 134 West 43d-st., near 7th-av.
H. FUND,
No 289 Broadway, Office No. 25.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., partly furnished, and suitable for a first class boarding house. None need apply but those who can give the best reference. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st. near 3d-av.

TO LET.—TWO ENGLISH FOUR-STORY BRICK houses on 53d-st. between 11th av. and North River; rent, $630. Also a brown-stone front house, No. 67 West 26th st., rent low. Apply to JOHN G. DAVISON, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A FINE, FULL SIZED FOUR-STORY, modern built brown-stone front house, in 30th-st., pleasantly located. Rent, to an undoubted tenant, only $900. Contains all the modern improvements.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 48 COLUMBIA-ST., Brooklyn, overlooking the bay, with the use of two side lots as a garden, two minutes walk from Fulton ferry—rent low. Apply to G. L. BENNETT, No. 44 Nassau-st., New-York; or No. 1 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, and basement of the new 5-story brick building, 30x80, on the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., well lighted, suitable for printers or manufacturers. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 156 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NO. 206 ALLEN-ST., consisting of a large hall, 30x40, on second floor, and the 1st floor, with two stores, suitable for a school or church. Rent $450. Apply to GEO. S. HICKOK, No. 193½ Allen-st., morning and evening.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 20 by 50 feet, with eighteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—WHOLE OR HALF OF A THREEstory basement house on West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., furnished, if desired, to a small family with good references. Apply to N. C. H. PATCH, No. 56 Murray-st., in office.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Broadway, two new handsome-front five-story stores and basements, suitable for any business, and one of the best locations in the City. Apply to A. TEAVER, No. 706 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OR ONE HALF of a small genteel three-story brick house; good neighborhood. Rent $190 per annum. Inquire at Dr SANDHAM'S, No. 231 West 35th-st., next to the corner 9th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 98 Deane-st., near Hort-st., Brooklyn; with all the modern improvements. Rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR, FRONT BASEment, with privilege of reservation of third floor, of the pleasant house No. 76 Amos-st., to a small family. To be seen from 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS in marble building No. 637 Broadway, with privilege of entrance on Mercer-st. Apply on second floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET—NO. 15 MAIDEN-LANE, THE STORE and basement well adapted for fancy goods or hardware. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 13 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A HANDSOME LAW OFFICE IN THE Insurance Buildings, second story at a moderate rent, with or without furniture, suitable for any business. Inquire of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 49 Wall-st.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—SEVERAL SMALL, handsomely-finished brick dwelling houses, two of them within 100 yards of the ferry landing. Inquire at Land Office at ferry, of W. W. SHIPPEN.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW, HANDsomely finished, three-story house No. 813 5th-av.; has all modern improvements, low-ding furnace, plate safe, &c. Rent, $1,400. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to F. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 424 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND BUILDing No. 113 Chatham-st., above Pearl-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 154 East 18th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF A TWOstory and basement house, in perfect order, suitable for a genteel family. Inquire at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—SECOND STORY OF HOUSE CORNER of 45th-st., 3d-av. Inquire in the hardware store.

A FINE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtlemen on the second story, with bedroom attached; also neatly furnished lodging rooms in the upper story to rent cheap. Apply at No. 59 Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the highly nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good garden, a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. GIROUX, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Flagg-board-road, containing two parlors, dining room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 397 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE From 1st of May next, the owner resides in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 26 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN, SKILLMAN-ST.—Twelve minutes from the ferries, and near the cars. Rent $600; also, for sale only, a beautiful cottage, with extension, near above. Price $3,500.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 346 Broadway, or
H. PHILLIPS, Skillman-st, near Myrtle-av.

CHEAP RENTS.—THE STORE AND FINished basement, (3 floors,) No. 116, suitable for millinery, furniture dealers, &c. The dwelling, floors over, (8 rooms,) $16 per month; being the new brick house No. 406 Atlantic-st., near Nevin st., Brooklyn, or entire house to one tenant at less—population respectable.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A NEATLY furnished 3 story and basement brick house, near the City Hall, Brooklyn, is let for the Summer. Part of the rent will be taken in board by a single gentleman, if desired. Apply to DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF SEVEN ROOMS ON ONE floor, on Broadway, near Grace Church, comprising parlor, bath room, with hot and cold water, dining-room, kitchen, three sleeping rooms and room for servant—an excellent suite for a small, genteel family, or a genteel business. Rent $600. Call at room 11, No. 119 Nassau-st.

WHARF LOTS AT ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.—To let or lease, lots adjoining the Hamilton ferry, fronting on the Atlantic Dock Basin, and running through to Hamilton-av., suitable for coal or lumber yards or storage purposes. Apply to N. L. ORISWOLD, No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE new brown stone house at No. 8 Rutherford-place, on the line of Stuyvesant Park, west side; completed with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East-23d-st near 3d av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Astor House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

NO. 19 STATE-STREET—TO LET TO A small family only, part of house No. 19 State-st., fronting the Battery, has gas, baths, and hot and cold water. Inquire of THOMAS STEWART, 69 Wall-st.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS OR OFFICES.—Three fine rooms, west side, near White-st.; easy access; suitable for any business. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Will be made satisfactory to a good tenant, or will be sold on favorable terms. Apply at No. 74 9th st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED—either for the Summer months or for a twelvemonth. A well-furnished house, containing three sitting rooms on the first floor, five bedrooms on the second floor, and good attics above, with about half an acre of garden ground situated in 152d-st., near the King's Bridge Road, and opposite the Dutch Reformed Church. It is within three minutes' walk of the 152d-st. depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, is, in every respect, suitable for a gentleman engaged in business in the City. For full particulars, apply to G. B. MOREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANK OF THE HUDson, about five minutes' walk from the depôt at Dobbs' Ferry, and adjoining the residence of P. F. Furnald, Esq., a country seat, consisting of about four acres of land, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees, a good house about 41 feet front; grounds beautifully laid out with flower and grass plots, and a large and instructive fountain in front of the house. The location in point of health, beauty of scenery and extent of view is unsurpassed by any on the Hudson, being immediately on the bank of the river, and having a water front of about 500 feet. The above premises will be sold very low and on easy terms as the owner is about to leave for Europe. SAMUEL EDDY, No 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, N. J., the brick house No. 129 Elm-st., containing 12 rooms, bath room, heated by furnace, lighted with gas, 2 large cisterns, 2 wells fine water, cellar, stable for the horses and carriage room on the rear of lot; fine grapery, cherries, strawberries, &c., &c.—within five minutes' walk of the Market-st. Depôt—communation $50 a year, with 28 trains each way daily; well calculated for a genteel family. Will be let to a good tenant, as the owner is removing to the country. Inquire of the owner on the premises, or at No. 175 Washington-st., New-York. Lot 66 feet by 130. Possession immediately.
E. F. AYERS.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 38 by 46, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Buildings.

FOR SALE, AT TARRYTOWN—THE SPLENdid country seat erected and lately occupied by Capt. NATHAN COMB, possessing complete advantages of river scenery, water, fruit and forest trees, gardens, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c. The house is large and finished in best style for a country residence the whole year. It would answer for a first class boarding-house—an establishment that would pay well there. Every appendage to the property is perfect and desirable. For sketch and further particulars apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 237 Broadway, rooms No. 20 and 21.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, two miles below the Narrows, and five miles from Vanderbilt landing, over a beautiful road. The house is large and commodious, with fine fruit, garden, stable, &c., and about 6 acres of land. It is situated immediately on the bay, with fine bathing, fishing, &c., and advantages of a good daily market. This place will be let very reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to WM. H. VANDERBILT, near the premises, or at the office of C. VANDERBILT, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE residences in Newark, N. J. It commands a view of the City of New-York, and at the same time is central to Newark, and is convenient to the new Post-Office, two parks, and two railroad depôts. It has ample grounds, with trees, fruits and flowers in abundance. Terms favorable. Apply at the corner of Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, to DUNN & THOMPSON, and to S. or J. W. BARKER, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, twenty-three miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, half a mile from the depôt, and near Long Island Sound. There are about three and a half acres of ground, well stocked with all kinds of fruits, shade trees, flowers and shrubs, together with stable, outbuildings, &c. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR UNENcumbered New-York or Brooklyn property, a 3-story house containing 13 rooms, all first floors, marble mantels, grates, cornices, centre-pieces, &c.; a large cellar, 3½ City lots, with a rear building. The house is pleasantly situated on Locust-hill-av., about 10 minutes' walk from the depôt, convenient for a private dwelling or boarding-house. For particulars, apply to JOHN HATTON, No. 196 West 37th-st. If not disposed of by the 1st of May, will be to let.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 437 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., with 2-story piazza in the rear. Size of house, 38 feet front, 45 feet deep; lot 40 feet by 250 deep, running to an alley way, on which area large barn and carriage-house. The above property is one of the most eligible residences in Newark. For terms, &c., apply to RODNEY WILBUR, on the premises. Refer to WILBUR & SCOTT, New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at East Chester, near two railroad depôts, consisting of a large house carriage and ice-house, garden, and about 11 acres of ground, with beautiful prospect and healthy location, being the late residence of Wm. Seaton, Esq. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT with 8½ acres fine garden land under good cultivation, near Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., 15½ acres of strawberries and asparagus, fruit trees, &c. A large dwelling-house, built in modern style, and out-houses all new, well-watered by two living streams, fine fishing and sporting. Apply at No. 20 Nassau-st, of J. J. TALLMAN.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE CHEAP.—This place is at Stamford, Conn. It is splendidly located near the Railroad depôt; contains 7 acres, large stone house, &c., and plenty of choice fruit. The land is rich, good for cultivation or building lots. Also, a small, cheap country seat at Saybrook, Conn., mouth of the Connecticut River. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 62 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 12 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange place.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS.—Will be let to a private family only, for summer months, or from May to November. The house and prospect of the Hudson, will be found satisfactory. Address R. R., Box 2,655 New-York Post-Office, giving size of family and view of the applicant as to rent.

TO LET—COTTAGE FURNISHED, OR UNfurnished, at Clifton, Staten Island; 5 rooms 1st floor, 5 rooms 2d floor, and 3 in attic; garden, stable, &c.; fifteen minutes' walk from ferry; unfurnished, $260. Address V. W. X., Box 1,375 Post-Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH stable and carriage-house, at Newport. The situation is one of the finest in Newport, immediately on the water, and commands an extensive view of the bay and the ocean. Apply at No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON River Railroad, a well-built cottage and 1¾ acres of land; a fine location for a small, genteel family, or a genteel business. Rent $600. Call at room 11, No. 119 Nassau-st.

A very extensive view; also, a stable on the premises. $6,000; half cash. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, Agent and Surveyor, No. 237 Broadway, over Broadway Bank.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, 20 miles from the City Hall, and 1¾ miles from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, with garden, orchard, coach-house, stable, new, and about 3 acres of land. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA—VARIOUS DESCRIPtions of houses, some of which are situated in the most pleasant parts of the village, on high ground. Rents from $150 to $700. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to BLACKWELL & CURTIS, Astoria.

AGRICULTURAL.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
AT THE NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscriber ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS, as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure, where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendation above all is that it is entirely inoffensive, carrying NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivalled. The small quantity used, and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 8 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 8 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR SALE.—ENGlish Ash, Beech and Poplar, imported several years since from one of the best English Nurseries, now well grown. To persons planting ornamental grounds this affords an opportunity seldom met with to obtain these trees on such valued by persons of rural tastes. Apply to R. C. MAGEE, No. 149 Pearl-st.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—Comprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, balsitones, dwarfias, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Latest guides on application.

TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, &c.—Persons wishing any of the choice cultivated varieties of trees, shrubs, vines, &c., can purchase them at 20 per cent. lower than usual prices. Chinese potato seed, $1 50 per dozen; sugar-cane seed, $1 per pound.
E. HENRY, No 118 Chambers-st.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE by the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

COLUMBIAN AND PERUVIAN GUANO.—Super-phosphate of lime for sale, by
A. LONGETT,
No. 84 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.
Packages for the flower-garden may be had gratis.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 46 and 48 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 hds. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-bbls Clear, City Packed. Old HAMS 500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—200 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 dq. do. Western, Sour, canvased for

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

EIGHT PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY

AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, April 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange,

HANCOCK COUNTY (Illinois) 8 PER CENT.

dated July 1, 1855, and redeemable at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, July 1, 1876; interest payable annually, on the 1st day of July, $1,000

WARSAW CITY (Illinois) 8 PER CENT.

May 1, 1855, and due at the American in New-York May 21, 1876; Interest January and July 1, $1,000 each.

bonds were issued in conformity with an act authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad, taxable property in the co unty, to was $5,806,948; taxes, $23,808; population, area in acres, 440. The authorized issue of the above railroad, from Warsaw to will be finished and in full operation days.

be made for account of the Warsaw and contractors who received these bonds must realize to meet their obligations. The sold without reserve. For a copy of the act these bonds were issued, and full particulars, ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, APRIL 20, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. bonds.

3,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Co. 1st mort. 6 per cent bonds.

7,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad, 1st mortgage, 10 per cent Bonds.

3,000 Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, 1st mort. 7 per cent Bonds.

6,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 1st mort. 7 per cent bonds

5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, 2d mort. 7 per cent. bonds.

25,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad, 1st mort. 7 per cent. bonds.

25,000 Dayton, Lack. and Western Railroad 2d mort. Bonds.

14,000 Two Breckenridge Copper Coal Certificates.

1,700 Great Western Mariea, 1st Series of 1857.

20 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.....$50 each.

25 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of L. I. $25 each

50 shares Ocean Bank.....$50 each.

20 shares Hudson River Bank.....$25 each.

50 shares St. Mark's Ins. Co.....$10 each.

50 shares Nicholas Ins. Co.....$100 each.

50 shares Nicholas Ins. Co.....$25 each.

50 shares Adams Express Co.....$100 each.

10 shares Merchants' Bank.....$100 each.

Sale this day, and the bal- the accrued interest on to the purchaser. Next

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE. WILL BE SOLD BY AUC- TION, on Wednesday, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, all that valuable lot of ground situate on the Richmond Plank road, on Staten Island, being the west- erly portion of the highly pic- turesque farm on Staten Island, 4½ miles from the Richmond Ferry, on the new con- tinuation of Clinton-st. The estate is situated on the Grand Trunk Road, and is in the most beautiful and healthy part of the Island. The land is laid out in great ex- tent in the style of an Eng- lish park, and is admirably adapted for the erection of first-class residences, containing beautiful lots stocked with the most superb forest ornamenting trees and shrubbery, and made access- ible by fine roads. For further particu- lars, and omnibus tickets to view the premises, apply to the auctioneer, 23 Nassau-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture con- tained in the first-class residence No 126 West 28th st.: 1 fine carved rosewood parlor suite, centre tables, rosewood piano-forte, French plate mantel and Habe and brackets, chamber and bedroom furniture; the low top bureaus and ormolu mantel clocks; antique oil-paintings, book-cases, wardrobes, hall oil-cloth, oval and other mir- rors, velvet, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses feather beds and bedding, blankets, quilts, sheets, hat- ranges, mahogany and oak extension tables, library, easy parlor and rocking chairs; lounges. China dinner set and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at house on morning of sale. Immediate attention.

Also—On TUESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. Franklin-st., near Broadway, the furniture of a boarding house.

Also—On WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 102 Wooster-st., the entire furniture, consisting of rose- wood suites, pianos, carpets, &c., &c. Particulars to-morrow.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, PIANO, &c., OF A FAMI- LY LEAVING THE CITY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 114 Greene-st, the entire furniture of said house, all of which is in good order, and is as follows, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, centre tables, elegant rich cornices, large plate glasses, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, mahogany piano, with fancy pedestal, stair carpets and rods, French bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, hall stand, paintings and engravings, extension table, China, glass and plated ware, beds and bedding, together with an assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash. A deposit required from all purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—By BLEECKER & CO. Will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable property known as No. 61 Nicoll-st., between Myrtle-av. and Fulton-st., Brooklyn, with the premises on the southwest corner of Hoyt-st. and Allen-st. in said City, being 58 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 68 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The prem- ises are now known as Hurlbut's Hall. See referee's ad- vertisement of sale in Evening Post. For further particu- lars apply to the referee at his office, No. 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attor- ney, No. 51 Liberty-st.

A. C. TUTTLE Auctioneer, No. 94 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—A. C. TUT- TLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the house No. 100 Bleecker-st., a large assortment of genteel furniture, consisting of tapestry and Brussels carpets, mahogany rosewood chairs, centre tables, lace curtains, gilt cloths, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, beds and bedding, China and glass-ware, ivory cutlery, plated spoons, forks and castors, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils, the whole to be sold by virtue of a chattel mortgage. TERMS CASH —A deposit required from all purchasers.

J. W. LATSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

M. R. GUELIE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE- HOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, LI- BRARY, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 74 Christopher-st., the effects of MARGA- RET T. CLAYTON, deceased—consisting of parlor and bedroom furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top pier and centre tables, alabaster urns and vases, statuettes, brussels carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany bookcase and desks, bronze and gilt mantel clocks and lamps, elegant oil-paintings and engravings; French bedsteads, marble- top bureaus, bedding, mattresses, glassware, kitchen utensils, portable heaters, &c. Catalogues on day of sale.

By order of A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FUR- NITURE MADE BY ROUX, &c.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10½ A. M., the entire furniture of the private resi- dence No. 18 West Washington-place, between Macdougal- st. and 6th-av., consisting in part of carved rosewood suites in satin damask and brocatel, with arm chairs to match; rich damask curtains, with heavy cornices; French plate glasses richly carved mahogany suites in hair cloth, sta- geres, 6 and 4-light chandeliers, French cabinet piano, 7 octaves; piano stools, elegant French bedsteads, arm sofas & glass, wardrobes, bureaus, extension tables, Brussels car- pets, and bedroom furniture.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY AT AUC- TION, by A. J. BLEECKER & CO., on TUESDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property, viz: Lot on the southerly side of 30th-st. (No. 243), 100 feet easterly from Madison-av.; lot 20 feet 8 inches front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches deep; has a fine four story brown- stone front house (one of a row of six) on it, and all the modern improvements. Terms made known at the sale, which will be positive, under a foreclosure of a mortgage, &c. FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for the owner, No. 128 Nassau-st.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. & H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, April 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 28 Pearl-st., all kinds Rockingham and other granite ware, blue ware, common ware, China, Britannia, silver-plated ware, &c. Also, 200 cases glass ware. Sale positive, and goods well packed for

A. C. TUTTLE Auctioneer, No. 94 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—A. C. TUT- TLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the house No. 100 Bleecker-st., a large assortment of genteel furniture, consisting of tapestry and Brussels carpets, mahogany rosewood and chairs, centre tables, lace curtains, gilt cloths, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, beds and bedding, China and glass-ware, ivory cutlery, plated spoons, forks and castors, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils, the whole to be sold by virtue of a chattel mortgage. TERMS CASH —A deposit required from all purchasers.

J. W. LATSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

M. R. GUELIE, Auctioneer.

A PAINTER LEAVES MAKE UP HOUSE- HOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, LI- BRARY, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 74 Christopher-st., the effects of MARGA- RET T. CLAYTON, deceased—consisting of parlor and bedroom furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top pier and centre tables, alabaster urns and vases, statuettes, brussels carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany bookcase and desks, bronze and gilt mantel clocks and lamps, elegant oil-paintings and engravings; French bedsteads, marble- top bureaus, bedding, mattresses, glassware, kitchen utensils, portable heaters, &c. Catalogues on day of sale.

By order of A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FUR- NITURE MADE BY ROUX, &c.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10½ A. M., the entire furniture of the private resi- dence No. 18 West Washington-place, between Macdougal- st. and 6th-av., consisting in part of carved rosewood suites in satin damask and brocatel, with arm chairs to match; rich damask curtains, with heavy cornices; French plate glasses richly carved mahogany suites in hair cloth, sta- geres, 6 and 4-light chandeliers, French cabinet piano, 7 octaves; piano stools, elegant French bedsteads, arm sofas & glass, wardrobes, bureaus, extension tables, Brussels car- pets, and bedroom furniture.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY AT AUC- TION, by A. J. BLEECKER & CO., on TUESDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following valuable property, viz: Lot on the southerly side of 30th-st. (No. 243), 100 feet easterly from Madison-av.; lot 20 feet 8 inches front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches deep; has a fine four story brown- stone front house (one of a row of six) on it, and all the modern improvements. Terms made known at the sale, which will be positive, under a foreclosure of a mortgage, &c. FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for the owner, No. 128 Nassau-st.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. & H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, April 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 28 Pearl-st., all kinds Rockingham and other granite ware, blue ware, common ware, China, Britannia, silver-plated ware, &c. Also, 200 cases glass ware. Sale positive, and goods well packed for

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LUMBER, HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the yard corner of Hammond and West sts. All the remaining stock of lumber yard and office fixtures, horse, wagon and har- ness, lately the property of Wm W Winant. Terms cash, in bankable money. CHAS. J. FOX, Assignee.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, &c.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell at No. 293 Broadway, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a valuable collection of superior furniture, oboice parlor paintings, mirrors, mattresses, China ware, fancy goods, gold jewelry, 7 superior new cooking stoves, stand- ing and setting desks, silver pencils and gold pens; one hundred apothecary's drawers, enameled and gilt labeled.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ENTIRE FURNITURE OF THE GENTEEL 4 STORY HOUSE, NO. 83 EAST TWENTY- THIRD-STREET.—On WEDNESDAY, April 22 at 10½ o'clock embracing all the parlor, chamber, dining- room furniture, kitchen utensils, breakfast, dinner and tea sets, glass ware, table cutlery, carpets, oil-cloths, mir- rors, gas fixtures bedding, &c. Sale peremptory. Cata- logues now ready.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

A PLEASANT DWELLING OF SEVEN- TEEN ROOMS, WITH THIRTEEN CITY LOTS.—One of the best desirable locations on New-York Island; the residence of Henry O'Rielly, for sale at Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock. See maps and descriptions.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSE- HOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, BRONZES, WORKS OF ART, ROSEWOOD PIANO- FORTE &c., &c.—D. S. HOUGH will sell, as above, all the contents of the elegantly-furnished house No. 146 West 21st st., near the 7th-av., on TO-MORROW, (Tues- day,) April 21, at 10½ A. M. This sale is well worth the particular attention of those in search of first-class furni- ture, at auction prices, as the house has been furnished during the present year with a very large quantity of goods of a superior quality, being made by Hicks, Stoney, Hutchings and others. Sale commences in the dining room, with oak buffet, rich carved oak extension table, dining and arm chairs, &c., together with desirable assort- ment of decorated china dinner and tea sets, silver tea ser- vice, salvers, spoons and forks, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, &c., &c. In the parlors are 150 yds. royal tapestry velvet carpets, magnificent pier glasses 112×28, two solid rosewood suites in green and black and crimson and maroon brocat- tel, solid rosewood etagere, centre, side and pier tables, very rich lace curtains, bronze gas fixtures, fine oil-paint- ings, splendid China vases, and bronze and marble clocks, easy and reception chairs, one of Nunns & Fischer's cele- brated 7-octave rosewood pianos, a large number of or- namentally-framed and desirable engravings, &c. In the chambers are carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mattresses, &c., pure curled-hair mattresses and bedding. Also, sofas, fancy arm chairs, rockers, &c. The whole together making a large and unique assortment of desira- ble goods, and all to be sold without reserve.—rain or shine.

H. T. LEENE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND DESIRABLE Household furniture, solid rosewood parlor furniture, in suite, pier glasses, &c., at the residence in 8th-st., be- tween MacDougal-st. and 6th-av. This day, at 10½ o'clock, H. T. LEENE will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, by cata- logue, the entire elegant furniture of said house, embrac- ing elegantly-carved rosewood parlor suites, in French satin; solid rosewood centre and side-tables; ladies' rose- wood secretary, with mirror doors and back; carved rose- wood etagere, massive rosewood secretary bookcase; su- perior seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, steel and silver; large French plate and oval mirrors, candle and bronzed clocks, heavy lace and bro- catel curtains; magnificent China vases, imported by the owner; Parian and biscuit figures, elegant Brussels car- pets and rugs; also, a large variety of superior oil-paint- ings, by old artists; rosewood extension dining table, dining-room chairs, &c. suits in silk plush, rich China tea and dinner sets, crystal cut glass ware; also, silver ware, consisting of a general assortment used in first-class fami- lies. The bedroom furniture consists of solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, ingrain and Brussels carpets, pure hair mattresses, weighing fifty pounds each; feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, sheets, pillow cases, blankets, &c.; also, all the kitchen, laundry and base- ment utensils, cooking stoves, step ladder, Croton hose pipe, cooking utensils of almost every name, kind and description, entirely too numerous to mention. Parties attending this sale, who are about going to housekeeping, will be able to find everything necessary for that purpose, every article of which, from the kitchen to the attic, will be sold without any restrictions. Sale positive.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE &c.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of house No. 70 Irving-place, be- tween 19th and 20th sts., consisting in part of superior rosewood seven-octave piano forte, in perfect order, rose- wood parlor suite, in green plush, rosewood parlor suite, in crimson and maroon French brocatel, rosewood etagere, marble-top centre and sofa tables, medallion velvet carpets, Brussels and ingrain carpet, hall oil-cloth, elegant bronzes in green velvet, antique rosewood; arm chairs, and two reception chairs to match in green plush, made by the late Mr. Bosch, to order; superior library book- case, made by Southack; antique fancy tables; bronze and ormolu French 30 day clock, rich decorated China vases and mantel ornaments; oak extension dining table, oak chairs and lounge. Chamber furniture—Enameled cottage suites, mattresses, bedding, iron bed stand and chairs, gold banded China dinner set, tea and coffee set, cut glass ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, toilet sets, Canton matting. Also an assortment of kitchen fur- niture. The furniture, carpets, &c., are all in fine order. Will be sold without any reservation whatever. Catalo- gues on morning of sale.

H. T. LEENE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No 131 Henry-st., all the furniture in said house, consisting of one rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, in perfect order, rosewood parlor suites in crimson and maroon, French brocatel, rosewood etageres, marble-top sofa tables, made by Mr. Conset, do. centre medallion, tapestry and velvet carpets and three-ply carpets, elegant oil-paintings, easy chairs, one superior rosewood bookcase, bronze clock, rich decorated China ware and mantel ornaments, oak extension dining table, chairs and sofas, sofa-beds, gold flowered tea sets, cut glass, table cutlery, silver plated ware, chamber furniture, mat- tresses, beds, bedding, toilet sets, ball stand; also, a large assortment of Kitchen utensils. All the furniture in good order. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AS assignee of WM. W. WINANT, will sell at public auc- tion for cash, on MONDAY, the 20th of April, the remain- ing stock of lumber, yard and office fixtures, horse, wagon, harness, &c., upon the grounds corner Hammond and West sts. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, P. M.

CHAS. J. FOX, Assignee.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES—THIS (Monday) MORNING, 10½ o'clock, all the furnit- ure and fixtures contained in the store, 482 Broad- way—Sofas, chairs, tables, looking glasses, revolving counter stools, desks, counters, shelving, drawers, gas- fixtures, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE PHILADELPHIA MUSICAL SAVING AND LOAN SOCIETY, CHARTERED 1856.

Will have their first distribution of 7 octave rosewood Piano-fortes, finished in the Louis XIVth style, in May next. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of this Society, may become members thereof by taking one or more shares of Stock, par value $625, payable in monthly instalments of

$3 50,

for which every member is entitled to a Piano-forte of the above description, made by Messrs. Lighte, Newton & Bradburys, of this City, valued at $400. For further in formation apply at the office, where a specimen of the Pianos may be seen and Constitution obtained.

H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary and General Agent of the Society, Office No. 493 Broadway, at Dodworth's Music Store.

PIANO-FORTES AND ÆOLICONS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers being determined to close out their en tire stock of splendid instruments previous to the 1st of May, preparatory to dissolution of partnership, offer great inducements to buyers, as they will sell at a large reduc- tion in prices. Those about purchasing Pianos or Melo- dicons will do well to call before buying elsewhere.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 508 Broadway, next to St. Nicholas Hotel.

A MAGNIFICENT AND RICHLY CARVED double round 7-octave rosewood piano forte for sale, finished in the style of Louis XIV, with four round cor- ners, back same as front, solid pearl keys, with massive carved legs and lyre, the most desirable inlaid with real pearl work of merit, triple mouldings all round, rich and costly carved legs, with grapes fruit and vines on four corners, made to order by one of the best makers of this City, from whom reference will be given if desired; is a drawing-room grand overstrung bass, and in tone is one of richness and power seldom met with, and can be fully tested in every way; is without fault or blemish, and worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano; new two months ago, and fully warranted. Price $440; cost $800; stool to match, box for shipping, &c., included. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near Crystal Palace, for four days, from 7½ A. M. till 8½ P. M. N. H.—An object will be offered to a cash buyer.

GOULD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO- FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRAD- BURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.— Only Warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. A large variety of these truly superb instru- ments for sale on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent

GRAND DIAGONAL SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE.—Made by one of the best makers, and cost $500. Warranted. Will be sold for $260. Has been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 24- av., cor. 31st-st. Rent applied towards purchase, if de- sired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER, COAL, &c.—THE SUBSCRIBER has built up a business within 20 miles of New-York, which is now netting from $7,000 to $10,000 per annum. To any respectable party having from $10,000 to $15,000 cash capital, and good business capacity, is offered a solen- did and permanent business—together with leases of the premises for five or ten years. Address, with name, &c., HENRY, at this office.

$7,000—PARTNER WANTED—EITHER special or general, with from $7,000 to $10,- 000, to take the place of a retiring partner in a manu- facturing business in this City, well established and yield- ing large profits. A rare opportunity for a person with the above amount of capital. Address P. S. & CO., Box No. 368 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peek-skill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and prof- itable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 210 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.

F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—A RESPECTABLE BUSINESS suitable for male or female, established in a pleas- ant location, yielding a good profit, would be disposed of at a sacrifice, as the proprietor has other business to attend to. Apartments with the store. Rent moderate. For particulars apply at No. 624 6th-av., in store.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM SIZED JEWELRY Safe, in perfect order. Apply to GOULD & WOOD, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—ALEXANDER O'CONNOR & COLLENDER'S Billiard Table Manufactory, No. 68 Ann-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

This is truly an invaluable discovery for the prevention and cure of Diseases of the Eyes. Inflamed Eyelids, Pain from particles of dust, weakness and many other distressing symptoms are speedily cured by it when ap- plied in due season. There are few persons who do not at some period of their lives suffer from Inflamed eyes. To all persons it is important to know that so safe and cer- tain remedy can always be had.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

For purifying the blood. This is a purely vegetable ex- tract, and although speedy in its operation, contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to injure the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—WE COPY the following from the editorial columns of the Boston *Daily Ledger*, of Feb. 19, 1857. Mr. Barnard, the gentle- man alluded to, is a prominent citizen of Boston:

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the multitude of curatives that are almost daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a selection of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But in our opinion one specific has been discovered for complaints of the Throat and Lungs that seems to be of inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. From a pamphlet setting forth its many claims on those afflicted with the diseases above named, we learn that this Remedy is not to be taken internally, after the ordinary methods, but is used by INHALATION and AP- PLICATION. In this subtle way it performs its soothing and healing offices on the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, and SKIN. Medicated vapor, impregnated, contains an electro-magnetic power, which is capable of restoring to the system its lost VITALITY; and this is per- formed alike by the inhalation of its odor, and the out- ward application of its fluid. Several of our Physicians often employ it for SPECIAL INHALATION, and its cura- tive properties they well understand. We know of many cures it has performed in cases of Bronchial difficulties in Coughs, Colds, and complaints of a similar character, and we are able to give it our full recommendation.

"We are informed by our fellow-citizen, John M. Bar- nard, Esq., that during a fit of sickness last Winter, he had occasion to make use of the OLIVE TAR, and found it even more efficacious than he had ventured to expect. He caused about three table spoonfuls to be placed in a saucer over a basin of boiling water, heated by a night-lamp, and found that its odor was not only a real DISINFECTANT of the sick room, but a most pleasant soother of the irritation of his Throat and Lungs. He improved immediately in his health, and now uses the OLIVE TAR as occasion may require, in the reservoir of his furnace, satisfied that its volatile odor is of great service in rendering the atmosphere of his house both sweet and healthy at all times."

The above assertions are also fully verified by Testi- monials from the following well-known persons:

THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany.
WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Staten Island.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., New-York.
Dr. EDWARD BRIGHT, Esq., New-York.
CHARLES VAN WYCK, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. B. BARNEY, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
JOHN F. WARNER, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

And of many others equally prominent.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-st., (East side Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, AND ALL other pains cease when J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied, because OLIVE TAR contains electro- magnetism, which it transmits to the body, increasing its VITALITY.

These assertions are verified by testimonials from JOSEPH L. LOED, Esq., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York. ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., Astor House. SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., cor. Pine and William-sts. Capt. HENRY RUSSELL, No. 58 South-st., New York. EDWIN R. YALE, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn. Gen. THOMAS J. GREEN, Texas. Gen. W. CAZENEAU, Texas.

And from many others who are equally well known to the public.

OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-st., (East side of Battery,)

And by all druggists.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, ex- cept in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofu la beside: is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me quite singular. first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plenti- ful, and yet its value has never been known until I dis- covered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 6 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applica- ble to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bed cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 War- ren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin- st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden- lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

The inimitable agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 61 Barclay- st; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 308 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Phar- macie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed up in each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, Lon- don, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 127 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New- York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those en- tering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruc- tion of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsa- parillas in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Valleau, Lalleman, Raux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one lot $9, which saves $3; and to $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the var- ious Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus curing in the public of genuine European preparations, and effectually preventing them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three- dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

129 No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES and but requires to be known to meet with universal approba- tion, and to stamp Dr WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remem- ber, all are who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days feel "that Richard is himself again." 50 Canal-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE!— 32d ed., 400 pp., 100 anatomical illustrations, cloth $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of confusion, im- potency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 52 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We re- commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and nowhere else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stat- ing Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. RALPH.—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured without painful operations, restrictions or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th st. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

CANCERS! CANCERS REMOVED WITH out surgical operation, or injury to the patient's health. A simple and safe remedy, warranted to cure or no charge. Address J. H. BARRINGER, No. 10 Nassau-st. New-York.

MEDICA

NEW-YORK CITY.

Celebration of St. John's Day.

A meeting of the delegates from the various subordinate Lodges, working under the jurisdiction of St. John's Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of the State of New-York, was held at Military Hall, Bowery, on Saturday evening, to complete the arrangements for the celebration of the natal day of their patron saint, John the Baptist. R. W. JOHN H. NYER, J. G. W., in the Chair. There was a large attendance of delegates, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Arrangements were made for holding a festival at the Astor House on the evening of the 24th of June, putting the tickets at $5 each. Hon. JOHN WHEELER, of States Rights' Lodge No. 6, will be invited to preside. This will be the first festival held by St. John's Grand Lodge since its reorganization in 1852. More than three hundred tickets were disposed of upon the spot.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Another Homicide—Arrest of a Colored Man charged with causing the Death of a German in Centre-street—Amalgamation.

Notice was given at the Sixth Ward Station-house yesterday afternoon, that a murder had taken place at No. 63 Centre-street. Captain Dowling proceeded to the place named, where he found a man named John Peters, aged some 45 years, lying dead in a bed, about which a crowd of blacks and whites was standing. There were no external marks of violence on the body. In answer to his inquiries, the Captain was informed that Peters was an inmate of the place where his body was then lying; that he lived there with his wife, (a white woman,) whose sister was married to a colored man, named Frederick Francis, who, with his wife and some others, also resided there. They were all dissipated and debased, and drunken quarrels among them were frequent. On Sunday (yesterday) afternoon, between 1 and 2 o'clock, Peters being very drunk at the time, got into an altercation with and struck Mrs. Francis. Francis, the husband, interfered, (so he himself acknowledges,) and shoved Peters away and down upon the bed. Peters in a few minutes afterwards again assailed the woman Francis, whereupon her husband again interfered, and seizing the drunken man roughly pushed him down again on the bed, with some force, and kicked him. Peters then lay quiet, and soon afterwards it was found he was dead.

Francis and his wife, the wife of the deceased and these others, inmates of the den, were at once arrested, and notice of the affair sent to Coroner GAMBLE, who ordered the body to be removed to the Station-House, where an inquest will be held upon it this afternoon.

The prisoners were committed to the Tombs.

The negro Peters is about 44 years of age. The police says he is a bad fellow. He came from New-Orleans, but has lived in this City, in the Sixth-Ward, a great many years. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary about a year since for shoplifting.

Drs. Welsh and Dunnell made a *post mortem* examination of the body last night. They found nearly all the organs badly diseased, particularly the lungs, and the brain softened from great intemperance.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE IN THE FOURTH WARD BY AN EXPELLED CALIFORNIAN.

Jim White, a notorious ruffian, who was expelled from California by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee,—and who, immediately on his return to this City, was arrested on a charge of robbing a female passenger on board the steamship that conveyed him hither,—committed, on last Sunday night week, a most atrocious and daring outrage upon the person of a little girl named Margaret Heany, in the house No. 50 Oak-street, where she is employed as servant to Mr. Thomas Reeves, one of the occupants.

For good and proper reasons, the affair has been kept quiet until the present time. The circumstances of the case are as follows:

Margaret, who is about 15 years of age, was sent of an errand about 9 o'clock on the night in question. While returning, and when within a short distance of her residence, she was accosted by White, who, after some common-place remarks and words of flattery, invited her to take a walk with him the next evening. Never having seen the fellow before, and becoming alarmed, she ran from him and entered her house. White followed close after, and also entered.

The other inmates of the house—Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, and Mrs. Andrew Sheehan—(Andrew Sheehan being a member of Assembly, also occupies a portion of the house,) were slightly acquainted with him, and although a little astonished at the unceremonious visit, invited him to a seat. He sat down, conversed a few minutes with them, left. Mr. Sheehan returned home about 10 o'clock, and on being informed of [illegible] for it by the supposition that he must have been under the influence of liquor. No further thought was given to the matter, and the household retired about 11 o'clock.

Mr. Reeves slept in a back room on the first floor, and his two daughters—one aged eight and the other ten years—slept with the girl Margaret in a front room on the second floor. About 2 o'clock in the morning Mr. Reeves was awakened by loud and piercing shrieks from the floor on which his children slept. He hastily arose. His first thought was that some of the children might have dropped a match and set fire to the carpet or their bedding. He proceeded hastily up stairs without waiting for a light. On reaching the second floor he met a man coming out of the room in which the children slept. The man spoke, and Mr. Reeves concluded from its sound that it was that of Mr. Sheehan. He ceased, therefore, to be further alarmed, for he knew that Mr. Sheehan was at times, in consequence of an injury inflicted on his head, partially insane, and had in consequence on more than one occasion wandered through the house, from room to room. He therefore bid Margaret and the children to be quiet, and addressing himself to the man, said:

"Andy, what is the matter; does your head trouble you again?"

"Oh, it does, very badly; put some water on it," was the reply.

Mr. Reeves then said—"Come this way Andy, till I get some water," and groped his way to the basement, where there was Croton water.

The man followed after, pressing his head the while, and exclaiming, 'oh, Mr. Reeves, my head, my head."

When in the basement Mr. Reeves lit a candle, when to his great astonishment and indignation he discovered the man not to be Mr. Sheehan, as he had supposed, but the notorious Jim White.

"What brings you here, you ruffian?" he angrily asked.

White mumbled something in reply and said—"Oh don't say a word,—put out the light—put out the light!"

This request to put out the light White repeated several times, but Mr. Reeves seeing no possible reason for the demand, refused to do so.

White was finally, with much difficulty, expelled from the house. In the meantime the rest of the family were aroused, and as the girl, Margaret, and the other children, still continued to cry loudly, Mr. Reeves went to the room to pacify them, even then scarcely suspecting that White had done anything other than entering a neighbor's house to sleep by means of a borrowed night key while half crazy and desperate with rum.

The girl Margaret would not be pacified, and expressed herself so strangely that Mrs. Reeves and Sheehan were left alone with her, and to these ladies she stated that Mr. Sheehan had stolen stealthily into her room and attempted to outrage her person, and that because she resisted and screamed she lifted a chair and threatened to kill her. She said she knew the man who entered her room was Mr. Sheehan; she knew him by his voice, "which was exactly his voice," and it was a long time before she was convinced that she was mistaken.

The true state of affairs then appeared. White had entered the house for the purpose of outraging the girl Margaret, and the better to succeed in his design had imitated the voice of Mr. Sheehan so well as to deceive not only the girl, but even Mr. Reeves. The scoundrel knew, too, the fact of Mr. Sheehan's temporary aberration of mind at times, and adroitly made use of this knowledge too, to deceive.

His well-known desperate character gives strength to the belief that, had Mr. Reeves, when in the basement, put out the light as so earnestly requested, he would have been murdered by White, that his other crime might not be known.

An examination made soon after, proved that WHITE effected an entrance into the house by forcing open a basement window.

The person of the girl Margaret was found to be much bruised, but she otherwise escaped harm by her determined resistance and loud screams for assistance.

An affidavit embracing the above facts was made on Tuesday before Justice CONNOLLY, who issued a warrant for White's arrest, and placed it in the hands of Officer Egan, but as yet the scoundrel has not been found. He has fled his old haunts.

White is about 33 years of age of short and stout build. His hair is of a reddish color and hushy, and his face without whiskers. He has a most villainous countenance.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO LIBERATE HUNTINGDON.

The man, John Scatchard, *alias* Frazer, *alias* Jas. B. Cross, &c., &c., who was arrested the other day on a charge of attempting to effect the liberation of Huntingdon, the forger, from Sing Sing, was further examined, on Saturday before Justice CONNOLLY. Jane Henrietta, the wife of the prisoner, was examined, but no revelations of importance could be elicited from her. Officer Lord, who made the arrest, testified to searching the baggage of the prisoner and his wife, and submitted some very mysterious letters which he found. It appears that Scatchard has been traveling lately through the South, riding on horseback, and living on his chirographic wits.

[Advertisement.]

☞ F. DERBY & COMPANY, importing tailors, of Park-place, will remove after the 1st of May, 1857, to the newly-arranged Government building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, and west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 150, 137 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

C. K. COVERT has just received information from Washington that

QUEEN VICTORIA

will be present at his second annual sale of his entire stock of MIRRORS on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his warerooms, No. 224 Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. Seats and other conveniences for ladies who may wish to attend.

[Advertisement.]

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy. Price only 25 cents a bottle. None are genuine unless CURTIS & PERKINS, proprietors, New York, is on each outside wrapper. Sold by druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another great novelty is to be presented to the patrons of the house for this evening, viz: an Irish historical drama from the pen of H. J. CONWAY, Esq., entitled "Dublin in 1580; or, the Struggle for Liberty." The new national drama of "Karmel the Scout" commences its second week. In addition to the above we are to have the comic pantomime of the "Frisky Cobbler," making altogether an immense entertainment. Secure your seats in advance.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MANSON'S INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE "is the one thing needful" in the various disorders which children are subject to while teething, such as acidity of the stomach producing diarrhœa, rejection of the food, fits of crying, convulsions, &c. Wholesale by WM. MANSON, No. 57 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Retail by all druggists in the United States and British Provinces.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Have you an irritable skin? Can you appreciate the breath of flowers? Do you wish for a clear complexion? In this balsamic floral essence you have the best counter-irritant, the balmiest perfume, the finest cosmetic in existence. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ See the circular published in Saturday's *Herald*, signed by over one thousand of our best citizens, recommending FOLEY'S Gold Pens as the best and most perfect Pen made. We have used them in the TIMES Office, for the last two years, and find them superior to all other Gold Pens, not only for their superior finish and fineness in work, but their great durability. The manufacturer's establishment is No. 103 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Habitual constipation predisposes the system to receive infection, vitiates the breath, and renders the whole body impure. More purgatives aggravate the disease and impair the strength of the sufferer. This remedy, on the contrary, permanently regulates the excretive function, and lends vigor to the frame while it purifies the animal fluids.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION.—FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.—FRANGIPANNI.—PIESSE & LUBINS, perfumery factors, London, are the only makers of the genuine Frangipanni Eternal perfume, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the most fragrant and lasting odor made. Sole agents for the United States, INGEE & Co., druggists, No. 399 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton-street.
AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS—convenient for those occupied down town.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is the only fluid which contains electro magnetism. Pain cannot exist where it is applied; nor can diseases be communicated where its odor exists. Sold at 50 cents per bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, East side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton street.
AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS—convenient for those occupied down town.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

AGENT AT PARIS.—Parties wishing to establish an agency at Paris, France, or desiring to have business transacted there, may meet with a competent person that is going to reside there, by addressing F. F., *Times* office, for five days. References as to reliability given, as well as security, if needed.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton-street.
AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS—convenient for those occupied down town.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.
A unique application of the art, surpassing in effect, of unusual size, and presenting the combined advantages of painting and finish with the truth of the camera. To be procured at BRADY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GALA WEEK AT INGERSOLL & SON'S.—The 29th annual grand Boat exhibition of this establishment is open for this week. Admission free. No. 290 South-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO PERFUME THE BREATH.—Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale at No. 261 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 576 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

LONG ISLAND.

A Decision Reversed.

Judge BIRDSEYE, in a decision a few days ago, sustained the Auditor of Brooklyn, who refused to audit the salary of the Foreman of Repairs and Supplies, upon the ground that the incumbent, Mr. UREAN, had drawn pay from the City Treasury as Assessor of the Seventh Ward, and could not hold two offices at the same time. The case was argued on a peremptory mandamus to compel the Auditor to pass the bill, and was carried up to the General Term at Poughkeepsie, where, on Saturday, the mandamus was granted, thus reversing the decision of Judge BIRDSEYE.

Dedication.

The South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, recently erected at the corner of Court and President streets, was dedicated yesterday.

Brutality.

A man named ROBERT BARR, was arrested in Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, by the police of the First District, for striking and kicking a female on the public street, while she was proceeding to market, and without any provocation.

New-York East Methodist Conference.

The Conference had the fourth day of its session on Saturday.

After the reading of the minutes of the meeting previous, a communication was presented from JOHN T. HILDRETH in reference to and against the use of tobacco among clergymen and members of churches. The document was read, but it was so disrespectful in its language that the writer was given permission to withdraw it.

The following resolutions from the Committee on Slavery were presented and read:

SLAVERY.—*Majority Report.*—The Committee on Slavery beg leave to present the following resolutions for adoption by the Conference.

Resolved, That we regard Slavery as a great moral and social evil, a violation of the natural rights of man, and opposed to the spirit and progress of the Christian religion.

Resolved, That we will use what influence we possess to prevent its extension into regions and communities in which it does not at present exist, and will use all means that may with propriety be used by Christian ministers, to effect its extirpation from the world.

CHAS FLETCHER.
H. HUSTED.
F. B. CHANDLER.

Minority report.—The following was offered as a substitute:

Resolved, That we regard Slavery as a great evil, threatening the peace and prosperity of this republic—the permanence of the Union—and the stability of the Government.

Resolved, That the M. E. Church has been [illegible] enlightenment Anti-Slavery in spirit both by precept and example.

Resolved, That the action had by the late General Conference of our church on the question of Slavery, furnishes us with cause for gratitude and thanksgiving to God for favorable results to the church; giving her peace and prosperity in all her borders.

Resolved, That while we are opposed to Slavery, and have no sympathy with the institution, at the same time we are equally opposed to the radical measures and reckless policy pursued by many of the professed friends of the slave for his emancipation, and that we have no sympathy whatever with their revolutionary movements.

Resolved, That as ministers of the Gospel we will do what we can, not *inconsistent with our calling* for the extirpation of the great evil of Slavery. And that while we endeavor "to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free" we will pray for the master and slave, as well as for kings, and all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all Godliness and honesty.

CHARLES GROVE.

A lively discussion ensued.

NEW-JERSEY.

The State Fair.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, after receiving proposals from Jersey City, Trenton and Hoboken, have selected New-Brunswick as the place for holding the next State Agricultural Fair, to open on Tuesday, Sept. 29, and continue four days. A plot of ground offered by Hon. JAMES PARKER, one mile from the city, will be occupied. In the centre of the plot is a fine spring.

INSTALLED.—Rev. Dr. DAVID H. RIDDLE was installed last evening as pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Jersey City. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. MCCLURE, formerly pastor of that Church. The charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. Dr. B. C. TAYLOR, and the charge to the people by Rev. P. D. VAN CLEEF. There was a large congregation present to witness the interesting ceremony.

FOUND DEAD.—Mrs. JENNINGS, wife of S. JENNINGS, butcher, at No. 92 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was found dead in her bed on Saturday morning last. The cause of her death was apoplexy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 18.

$2,000 Virginia 6s.....	92	3200 Reading Railroad.	80
62,000 Missouri State 6s.	84½	1500 do.....at 30d	80¼
8,500 Cali. State 7s, '70.	50¾	1000 do.....at 30d	80¼
7,000 Cali. State 7s, '75.	50¾	500 do.....s60	80
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	88½	700 do.....s3	80
4,000 Hud. Riv. R 3dm.	64½	150 do.....s30	80¼
10,000 Ill. Cent. R. bs.10	89¼	500 do.....s3	80
17,000 do.....s60	89¾	700 do.....s3	79¾
66 Ill. Cen. Rightr.....	122	700 do.....s3	79¾
20 Mec. Bank'g Ass'n.	104	300 do.....s10	79¾
30 Am. Ex. B'k Scrip.	110	600 do.....b60	80
53 Metropolitan Bank..	110	15 Panama Railroad..	93½
10 Ocean Bank.....	96	50 do.....s3	93¾
92 Commonwealth Bk..	101½	100 Mich. Cen. R. R...c	95
8 Park Bank.....	103	300 M. S. & N. I. R. R. opg	67½
100 O. L. & T. Co...s6m	93	617 do.....opg	67¼
25 do.....	97½	100 do.....opg	66½
77 Penn. Coal Co.....	93	570 do.....opg	66¾
10 do.....b60	93½	100 do.....b60	67¼
5 Ill. Cen. RR.....	130	100 do.....b60	67
300 do.....130½		160 Cleve. & Pitts. R R.	51¾
200 Cum. Coal Co...s60	17¾	100 do.....s30	51¾
100 do.....s3	17¾	300 do.....b30	52
100 do.....s3	17¾	5 Cl. Col & Cin. R. R.	104
200 do.....b60	17¾	5 Gal & Chica. R R.	103
473 N. Y. Cen. RR.....	87	200 Cleve. & Tole. R. R.	71¾
100 do.....b60	87¾	850 do.....	71¾
100 do.....b60	87¾	200 do.....	71¾
100 do.....s30	88½	300 do.....s60	72
150 do.....s60	88¾	100 do.....	70¾
10 do.....	89¾	200 do.....	70¾
5 do.....	87¾	100 Chic. & R. I Rd. b60	96½
20 Erie R. R.....b & c	47¾	200 do.....b60	96¾
150 do.....s30	46¾	50 do.....s	96¾
100 do.....opg	46	10 Del. Lac. & W. R'd	83
10 do.....	46	10 La Crosse & Mil RR.	78
100 do.....b60	46	15 do.....	77¾
775 do.....opg	45¾	100 do.....s60	77¾
100 do.....s3	46¾	55 Pacific Mail St. Co.	73¾
500 do.....c p & c	45¾	120 Hudson River RR..	24¾
500 do.....s6m	44¾		

SECOND BOARD.

50 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	17¾	200 Illinois Central RR.	130
200 do.....b60	17¾	60 do.....s60	129¾
50 Canton Company...	21¾	150 Panama R. R.....	93
250 M. S. Central R R..	66	50 do.....b90	93
50 do.....	66¾	350 Gal. & Chic. R....	102¾
100 do.....	66¾	50 do.....s60	103
400 do.....s10	66¾	300 M. S. & N. Ia. R. b60	66¾
100 do.....b30	66¾	400 do.....b30	66
600 Erie R. R.....opg	45¾	100 do.....b60	65¾
150 do.....s30	45¾	250 do.....s60	66
50 do.....opg	45¾	100 do.....b60	65¾
900 do.....	45¾	850 do.....opg	66¾
200 Harlem Railroad....	18	100 do.....p & c	66¾
125 do.....	12¾	400 Clev. & Tol. R.....	69¾
550 Reading R. R.....s10	70¾	200 do.....s60	69
300 do.....s30	70¾	200 do.....b60	70
100 do.....	70¾	200 do.....	69
800 do.....s10	70¾	100 do.....b10	69
100 do.....b30	70¾	100 do.....b30	69
50 Mich. Central R.s30	94¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R.....s60	95¾
95 do.....	94¾	90 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	51
100 do.....s60	93¾		

MONDAY, April 20—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week amounted in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $3,289,692 against $4,148,205 the week ending 19th April last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,133,308 against $1,357,934 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie, including $360,647 Foreign Coin to the West Indies, amounted to $779,892, against $698,592 the same week last year. The Government Specie balances in the New-York Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $15,039,838, against $15,174,799 at the close of the previous week. The California steamer delivered on Monday last $1,229,238 in Gold as against $1,458,502 the corresponding steamer last April. The Specie movements of the week have been about half a million in favor of the Bank reserve, unless the interior exchanges have drawn out some parcels of which we have no record. The probability is that the increase reserve which stood on the last statement, $10,884,490, will show something over $11,000,000 on the official returns to be made up this afternoon. The export demand upon this during the present week and before the next steamer from California, now in her fifteenth day, is fully due, is not likely to be important, nor to influence the supply of Money on the Street which was quite easy through the past week, and very considerably in excess of the demand from the Brokers on Saturday. The Boston steamer, on Wednesday, will take $400,000 in Bullion. The rates of Foreign Exchange are 5.20@5.18¾ on Paris, and 109½@¼on London. The export of Cotton during the past week from the Southern ports was equal to an exchange of five millions of dollars, but as usual at this season of the year, the supply of bills is in the control of the leading banking houses, and the rates less influenced by transient competition. The terms on London, however, are still ⅝@¾ per cent. below this time last year.

According to the Custom-House returns, by months, the entries of foreign goods at the port of New-York, (exclusive of Bullion,) for the nine months of the fiscal or treasury year, from the 1st of July, 1856, to 31st March, 1857, inclusive, Amounted to.....$166,877,000
Add three weeks in April.....11,944,701

Total to date.....$178,821,701
Against same time in 1856.....156,858,015

Increase of entries to date.....$21,963,686

The same tables make the clearances of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign goods re-exported—

Amount to.....$83,484,000
Add three weeks in April.....4,883,434

Total clearances to date.....$88,317,434
Against same time in 1856.....63,557,407

Increase of clearances to date.....$4,759,027

The same tables make the Exports of Specie for the nine months of the Treasury year.....$29,760,000
Add three weeks in April.....1,990 589

Total to date.....$31,750,589
Against same time in 1856.....15,898,364

Increase in Export Specie since July 1....$16,352,225
Increase as above in produce, &c.....4,750,027

Total increase of all exports.....$21,102,252

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday, April 11.	Saturday, April 18.		Saturday, April 11.	Saturday, April 18.
N. Y. Cen.....	88½	86½	Virginia 6s....	92	92
Erie.....	52½	ex64½	Missouris....	84	84
Reading.....	80	79¾	Ohios of 1836..109¼		109½
Mich. South...	71¾	69¾	Californias, '75. 50		50½
Toledo.....	73	69	Illinois Cen...100		99¾
Rock Island...	99	96	Ills. C. Scrip..132¼		130
Mich Central.	94¾	94¾	Erics of '75....	90¾	91
Panama.....	96	92	Erie Convert's.	76	77¼
Galena.....	101¾	102½	Penn. Coal....	83¼	83
Hudson Riv...	27	24½	Del. & Hnd...121		121

The decline on the Share list was quite general at the close of the week, and indeed during the last three days, when the *Bears*, by reason of their recent success in collecting in large differences, and their boldness in renewing heavy contracts for a further decline, held pretty much the control of the market. At the same time the fact that these demonstrations are directed alike against all Stocks, the best and highest in public estimation as well as the cheapest, the credit of all being alike impeached and maligned to compass the end of the speculation, will go far to disarm the movement of the power to inflict enduring mischief, however it may create concern in hundreds of individual cases where money investments are struck at without truth and borne down without principle. Although little else than a desperate game, it is not one that is likely, in the present easy working of the money market and the general state of trade and confidence, to be suffered to run very long in a single direction. It is pretended, to be sure, that a portion of the public, who really hold these values, are frightened into Wall-street to the help of the fictitious sellers; yet the evidences on this point, so far as the principal stocks assailed are concerned, are not only directly the reverse, but forcibly illustrate the artificial value of the depression, as well as the substantial confidence of the public. There is not, for example, five per cent. of the great capital of the New-York Central Road afloat within the control of these speculators for the fall. In other words, the public hold, and have steadily held ever since the consolidation, ninety-five of every hundered shares of the 240,000 shares comprising this property. Of the Michigan Central stock, which was sold down on Saturday afternoon to 93¾, seller 60, there is scarcely one share in a hundred within the control of the Brokers. Of the Illinois Central, not 4,000 out of 140,000 shares. Of the Rock Island, not 3,000 out of 45,000 shares. Of Reading, not one-tenth of the capital. Of the New-York and Erie—the leading fancy, as it is sometimes called—not 17,500 shares (of the value at present price of less than a million of dollars) out of 100,000 shares, although twelve or eighteen months ago, the non-dividend paying character of the securities, since 1854, had thrown nearly 30,000 shares within the control of the speculators. Of Panama, there is not five per cent. of the stock on the Street. And even Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Toledo, against which the assaults of the *Bear* interest have been directed with most verom, and to present appearances with partial success, are more widely distributed out of Wall-street than a year ago. And so we could go on to enumerate the whole list, if necessary, appealing, in every instance, to the transfer record for confirmation of our statement. We have adverted to the subject, simply to relieve distant holders of these securities of unnecessary anxiety as to the estimation in which they are held by the large body of proprietors, because of the movements at the Stock Exchange. Our remarks might be extended to the Bond list. For example, of the $20,000,000 Illinois Centrals, there are not $200,000, or one per cent. of the loans, on the Street. Of the $28,500,000 Erics, not $250,000 of all descriptions. One of these loans, which is periodically assailed at the Stock Board, by way of weakening the shares, the convertible loan of 1781, $4,351,000 in amount, is distributed to over two thousand small holders, and has been so distributed for several years, the *bona fide* transfers from year to year scarcely reaching two per cent. of the whole loan.

The general market closed steady at the prices noted above, on Saturday, after a lower market between the two sessions of the Board of Brokers. The most unsettled Stock appeared to be Michigan Southern, which, however, is expected to assume greater steadiness after the annual meeting of the Stockholders on Wednesday, and the publication of the general report of the condition of the Company, as prepared by an able Committee of the Board of Directors.

☞ The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales....	6,715	$378,089	2,912	$179,469
Flour, bbls.....	16,754	140,745	19,140	117,957
Corn Meal, bbls..	1,417	6,122	1,863	7,997
Wheat, bushels..	14,780	25,581	62,152	93,272
Corn, bushels....	90,181	64,434	56,006	41 414
Rye, " bushels....			18,188	16,871
Pork, bbls & tcs..	5,103	112,444	1,261	20,018
Beef, bbls. & tcs..	1,996	44,213	697	15,024
Bacon, * lbs.....	——	——	388,652	41,573
Hams, * lbs.....	——	——	40,425	4,440
Lard, * lbs.....	——	——	288,546	21,142
Butter, * lbs.....	——	——	13,592	2,834
Cheese, * lbs.....	——	——	26,292	4,564
Total Produce.....		$711,628		$623,574
Miscellaneous.....		586,306		496,734
Total for the week...		$1,357,934		$1,133,308

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Road has been opened through from city to city, and the first through train will be put on the line this day, 20th April. The arrangement for the station accommodation at Cincinnati has been fixed upon, and a permenent lease of the Little Miami track from Loveland, the point of connection, into the city has been obtained upon mutually advantageous and liberal terms, thus dispensing with the necessity of an independent section of twenty miles.

Two of our oldest Wall-street Banks—two of the oldest, indeed, in the country—have within the past week resolved to add a million of dollars to each of their capitals. This movement increases the stock of the Bank of America to $3,000,000, and that of the Bank of New-York to the same figure.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR MARCH.

	1857. March.	1856. March.
New-York Central.....	$474,362	$321,240
Pennsylvania Central.....	590,875	520,188
Baltimore and Ohio.....	548,282	405,820
Michigan Southern.....	265,560	190,346
Michigan Central.....	206,509	191,795
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	51,847	22,625
Cleveland and Toledo.....	121,549	93,000
La Crosse and Milwaukee.....	47,893	27,226
Milwaukee and Mississippi.....	40,186	20,563
Catawissa and Erie.....	24,189	15,902
Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac.	37,090	12,566
Little Miami, Columbus and Xania	99,105	89,000
Harlem.....	83,550	92,118
Galena and Chicago.....	190,089	127,491
Pacific, Mo.....	54,898	30,063
Chicago and Rock Island.....	132,900	87,114
Illinois Central.....	170,000	127,000
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne.....	163,288	120,906
Wabash Valley.....	55,649	new.
Cleveland and Columbus.....	106,287	102,560
Williamsport and Elmira.....	29,377	7,989
Delaware and Lackawanna.....	122,211	24,846
Terre Haute and Alton.....	90,000	40,949
Total, 23 lines.....	$3,780,406	$2,900,937
Increase, average of 30 ⅌ cent., or.....		$879,416

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Road.....	39,425	517,423	519,665
Schuylkill Canal.....	19,936	61,975	47,679
Lehigh Canal.....	4,007	4,747	7,088
Lehigh V. Road.....	8,259	101,270	18,415

The above returns are only from the Lehigh and Schuylkill fields. Of the state of the trade the *Miners' Journal* remarks:

"The good effects of the Coal Organization is now being felt and appreciated—without it, ruin would have stared the large mass in the face—now everything begins to look encouraging, with a fair prospect of a good trade. The demand is increasing, and prices are already advancing. During the week 25 cents ⅌ ton advance on the price two weeks ago, were offered for contracts, but at present the Operators very prudently decline making contracts for any large amount. All it requires is firmness and decision on the part of the Operators who have united together to sustain themselves, (and the blind and foolish outsiders also,) to make the business remunerate them for their labor and investments. The first effort of the opposition to the Coal Organization has failed, and we now feel satisfied that all such efforts will fail. It was this opposition, we learn, that attempted to break down the price of freight to New-York by Canal, but the boatmen stood out manfully, and have succeeded in getting $1 90 instead of $1 80, which was offered. It is generally conceded that $1 90 only fairly remunerates the Boatmen, and experience has amply demonstrated that no branch of business can flourish, nor can the community be benefitted thereby, unless it is properly remunerated."

Sinking Fund by Lot.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The depressed staud of most of our railroad bonds has of late attracted the attention of [illegible] men and others, and it is gratifying to [illegible] good ideas come to light to strengthen in the public mind a class of securities of more importance to the national welfare than is commonly accounted for.

Allow me as a foreigner to make one suggestion which possibly you may find proper to indorse.

It is with most companies the rule, even an avowed understanding, to buy in their bonds at intervals, provided they can do so by paying par or less.

This in my opinion is a great mistake, for it is the surest way to keep the price of this class of sureties in a depressed state, instead of employing every honest means to raise their value.

Why do not the companies, according to the German rule, bind themselves to redeem their bonds gradually, drawing them by lot and paying for them in full.

The result is obvious.

The Northern Cross Company of Illinois sink their bonds by lot. The drawing, however, cannot take place in New-York or in any other State where everything in the nature of a lottery is prohibited, and this is probably the main reason why the plan suggested by our correspondent has not been generally entertained in arranging the sinking funds.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks	Loans. April 11.	Loans. April 4	Specie. April 11.	Specie. April 4
Citizens' Bank..	5,053,912	5,100,271	2,818,499	2,899,966
Canal Bank.....	2,273,497	2,288,885	1,177,120	1,271,095
Louisiana.....	3,253,147	3,256,054	1,584,235	1,495,733
Louisiana State..	4,686,607	4,925,951	2,365,586	2,286,766
Mech. & Traders'	1,191,789	1,220,945	118,648	353,660
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,658,399	1,780,679	489'386	458,170
Southern Bank..	417,404	414,781	155,903	227,037
Union Bank.....	1,451,907	1,536,172	246,250	272,812
Total.....	20,008,763	20,748,743	8,949,975	9,141,791
	Decrease....739,980		Decrease

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1742 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

The American Dramatic Fund Association at the Astor House.

THE STAGE AND THE PULPIT.

[illegible] T. Brady, Rev. Dr. Bellows, &c.

[illegible] anniversary of the American Dramatic Fund Association was celebrated, last evening, [illegible] by a dinner, which excited an unusual interest from the circumstance of [illegible] being one of the guests, and it became known that any clergyman had lent the [illegible] countenance to such an occasion.

The dinner was given in the small dining-room generally used for ladies' ordinary; but there was [illegible] room for the company, the guests being [illegible] more than on any previous festival of the [illegible] At the cross table sat Mr. BRADY, the President of the Association, and on his right were Rev Dr. BELLOWS, Mr. HASKIN, of the *Tribune*, GEORGE JORDAN, Esq., of LAURA KEENE'S Theatre, and —— HEARN, Esq.

On the left of the President were RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., Dr. QUACKENBOSS, Dr. WAINWRIGHT, Dr. BLAKE, JAMES WALLACK, Jr., and F. C WEMYSS, Esq. There were very few members of the theatrical profession present, but a very large number of reporters. Mayor WOOD, who was down on the programme, did not make his appearance. The Mayor sent an excuse, and the President expressed his regrets in a very feeling manner that his Honor could not have the pleasure of being present. The company sat down to dinner at 5½ o'clock, and, after a blessing had been invoked by Dr. BELLOWS, "ample justice" was done to the sumptuous entertainment. A great variety of appropriate ornamental confectionary adorned the tables, among which the burly figure of the Fat Knight was predominant. There was fine music by DODWORTH'S band, and after the removal of the cloth most noble was admirably sung by a Glee Club. The President in proposing the first toast, made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN: We [illegible]ered at that stage of the proceedings when the intellectual exercises of this evening are to commence, and I would be very contented that the gentlemen who have done us the honor to agree that they would respond to the regular toasts, should be heard without any preliminary observations from me. But there is a peculiarity about our present entertainment which I cannot permit to pass wholly unnoticed. You have not failed to observe that we are specially honored this evening by the presence of a gentleman of whose distinction and eminence I would be very happy to speak at large if good taste would fully warrant such an indulgence. [Applause.] You see here Rev. Mr. BELLOWS. [Renewed and prolonged applause.] I am not entirely certain, gentleman, whether or not this is the first time that the pulpit has come to give its graces and the influence of its presence to a Dramatic Festival. [Cheers.] But if it be the first time, I have a very strong conviction that with such a precedent it will surely not be the last. [Immense applause.] You may be aware that in a sermon our guest delivered, I believe on the last Thanksgiving day, in this City, he had the courage to turn his mind backward toward that acrid spirit of Puritanism unfortunately so prevalent in our country—that spirit pervading those men who belonged to the class of which MACAULAY has spoken in one of his works—a class which, in reference to the exercise of bear-baiting, were so viciously opposed to it, not so much out of any sympathy for the poor bear, but because they did not like to see people enjoying themselves. [Laughter.] I believe he is the first gentleman of the Reverend profession who has had the courage to announce a principle essentially characterized and thoroughly permeated with the true dictates of Christianity. And the object which I specially have in view in these unpremeditated observations which I make to you, is to announce the gratifying circumstance that although we are to hear from our friend in the course of the evening, at such time and such place in our arrangements as shall comport with his inclinations and tastes, it is not to be expected that he will indulge in any extended remarks; but the time is rapidly approaching when, in a place selected so that the thousands who are longing to hear him may be present, he will discourse of the Drama and its influence in such form, and with such effect as will put this Puritan spirit to the blush, and establish for the drama amongst the most moral of the community, some of the claims to reputation which it has long deservedly attained. [Immense applause.] The American Dramatic Fund Association asked our friend to deliver a public address on the relation of public amusements to public morality, and particularly of the theatre to the sober and moral interests of society. He has kindly consented to deliver such an address for the benefit of the fund. [Applause.] And if, as I have no doubt, the members who throng to hear him be at all in proportion to the merit of the address which they will hear, the fund will, on that occasion, receive an accession in pecuniary strength far surpassing any that ever before arose on any similar occasion. [Applause.]

With these few remarks, prefatory in their nature, and not having intended at all to detain this audience with any observation from me, I announce to you now, gentlemen, the first regular toast;

The President of the United States. [Loud applause and cheering.]

After the fourth regular toast, "The prosperity of the American Dramatic Fund," MISS LOUISA PYNE favored the company with a delicious song which was most rapturously received.

Dr. BELLOWS rose amid loud and reiterated applause, and said:

I consider that our friend who last addressed us, and whose melodious voice is still sounding in our ears, has really spoken indirectly more powerfully and efficiently for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund than anybody who can follow him, however direct may be his aim, can hope to do. SHAKSPEARE himself wrote a whole volume in behalf of the Dramatic Fund Society. [Cheers and a cry of "Bravo!"] Our friend has repeated it highly embellished in the very exquisite abstract which he has given us of him whom we have generally thought incapable of being abstracted—[a laugh]—and whom certainly no one could wish to see condensed. The final cause, I suspect, of the persecution of that lovely green Island by the mother country—as we still affectionately, and, I hope, reverently call her—was doubtless to expel for our benefit certain interesting and eloquent gentlemen whom we never otherwise could have got possession of. [Great laughter and applause.] And I, who was not born as I always thought in such a happy time as to hear CURRAN and GRATTAN have now almost ceased to regret it since I can hear such worthy descendants of theirs. [Applause.]

I feel very much honored, gentlemen, by the exceedingly altogether too kind notice to which your President has been pleased to take of my presence here. I was sorry that he found it necessary to give me the benefit of that fling which consists in a slight stroke at the Puritans. [Laughter.] I have a high respect for the Puritans; indeed, so deep and profound a respect for them that all the reverence I may feel for good old Ireland, which represents the other side of the question—[a laugh]—and the eloquence not only of her children, but of her grand-children, could not for one moment paralyze my tongue whenever it was necessary to say a word in defence of those noble creatures to whom our country owes so much. But they were so grand and so good that they will bear being criticised, and I think we never do them greater honor than when we point out their faults. [Loud Applause.]

With that qualification, Sir, I should be very glad to adopt all that the excellent President has intimated, when he thought it necessary to do me slight honor by elevating me upon the corpse of the Puritans. [Loud laughter.] They are not dead, Sir. [Renewed laughter and applause.] I want also to disclaim any very special credit in presenting myself here as the representative of the clerical profession on this occasion; for, Sir, I presume the clerical profession would not consent to consider me their representative. [Laughter.] Moreover, having always, from certain peculiarities of opinion, been accustomed to occupy a somewhat solitary position—or, at any rate, one in which I have not had any too much of good company in this community—I do not conceive that I make any special sacrifice in meeting whatever prejudices must be encountered in joining hands with members of the dramatic profession. [Applause.] I have had the honor to encounter with them many prejudices in this as in other communities. I have shared as the minister of a somewhat unpopular or not very populous denomination, whatever disadvantage belong to those who may be safely flung at by those who have leisure to throw stones. And, Sir, I confess that I belong to the pachydermous order, in which it becomes actors generally, I think, to clothe themselves as quickly as possible—to become, in short, a thick-skinned race, who are not easily stung by the darts of any malignant enemies. Not, Sir, that all persons are supposed to be malignant who would judge either my position here to be unbecoming, or yours, as a profession, to be undeserving. For believe me, gentlemen, we should both do great discredit to ourselves, and extreme undesert to those of whom I am speaking, if we supposed there were not a vast amount of truly honest and most respectable prejudices connected either with their disparagement of your profession or my position. [Laughter.]

Before I proceed further, I beg to say that every word that falls from my lips at this time is, in the truest manner, extemporaneous; for I should be ashamed to be supposed to be uttering now that which I had carefully prepared or even thought of before, having reserved myself for a more formal address in behalf of your institution on another occasion—ashamed I say, because it would be brought in such immediate contrast with one who has so meritoriously brought out all the beauties of his own mind to adorn this occasion. But, Sir, speaking now in a purely extemporaneous and off-hand manner, let me say one word before going further in regard to a matter which concerns me very deeply, and that is a very atrocious misrepresentation of a certain matter with which I happen to be connected. The public Press, which I may observe with the most entire praise to the honor of the gentlemen who represent it here, is so Argus-eyed that it can see what does not exist very often, and seems to have one of its eyes at my key hole, has undertaken to say that there has occurred in my private correspondence with a very distinguished lady, whose name ought to continue to be honored, as it ever has been, I believe, by the dramatic profession—(applause)—it has been understood, I repeat, and tendered in the public prints, that I have received a letter from Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE, protesting against my appearance at the Dramatic Fund dinner. I think Mrs. KEMBLE altogether too much of a lady, to say nothing more, to suppose that she would have the presumption to interfere in my manner with my [illegible] but, saying nothing of that, I beg here to say that no such letter, as you may very well suppose, has ever been written or received. [Loud applause;] and that some members of your profession, with a quickness of parts for which they are always distinguished, but which is often misapplied under better and more favorable circumstances, have taken upon themselves to imagine, or, at any rate, to believe what has been unwarrantably asserted by the public press. Let me say in regard to that distinguished lady that in the pursuit of the investigation which I have felt bound to give to the influence of the stage, I have had a very interesting correspondence with her, and have received extremely interesting and valuable suggestions which I hope on some other occasion to be permitted to lay before some portion, at least, of the persons who are here present.

Dropping, then, this subject, I return to the matter of the Dramatic Fund. I cannot indulge myself with any extended remarks on that topic. It seems to me that the Dramatic Fund, though, as I understand, it has been somewhat unfortunate in the regions who have been engaged to present its claims on previous occasions, has never been unfortunate in the attention which it has received either from you or from the public at large; and I think I may call the attention of the persons here present to the fact, that one of the most generous donations it ever received, and one of the earliest, was from the excellent lady whose name has been on my lips several times to-night. The Dramatic Fund is to me exceedingly interesting. I desire to add to it by every means in my power, and to see it increase by every opportunity and *largesse* which your ability may be able to confer upon it. I feel that we owe it as a debt of obligation for the pleasure which in those blissful days of our youth when our hearts were open and gay, and we were ready to receive all the aids of our imagination and all the kindling of our sentiment which the stage could give, we all remember to have received from the skill, the art, and the eloquence of actors. I remember very well as a boy with what infinite pleasure and unspeakable zest I accompanied my father to the Federal St Theatre in Boston, that good old city where I had the felicity to be born. I remember that old theatre and every one of the worthy men who played upon its stage. Above all, I could drop a tear this very instant upon that worthy fellow and infinitely capital jester, FINN. How well I remember—and let me add while it occurs to me—that some, I believe, of the most innocent, and, I might almost say, the most useful hours of my life, were passed in those days in attendance on the theatre. To me it was a world of imagination. The green curtain hid a blissful paradise, and when it rose every drop of blood in my system swelled with joy and gratitude. It never occurred to me that there could be anything wrong or other than the gift of Heaven in the pleasant emotions, in the kindly feelings, in the kindred imagination which the scenes of that old theatre excited in my bosom. [Applause.]

I recollect, too, that some years later, when this very lady whose name has already been mentioned so often, first came to the United States, although at that very time I had begun my divinity studies, yet I was recommended by one of the worthy professors, who had some enlargement of feeling and catholicity of sentiment, to go and see this wonder, as a kind of lesson in elocution, for you know we disguise under very pleasant and moral names some things which would be more honestly ascribed to our love of enjoyment. [Applause.] Well, I recollect that our advice was to go once, but I am very glad to say I went several times—(applause)—and that, as it was almost the last opportunity I ever had of attending a theatre, I have rolled as a sweet morsel under my tongue ever since.

I have not attended the theatre in New-York. I have made a distinction without a difference by going to the Opera. That seems to be tolerated. The theatre I have wanted to go to very much indeed, but it has not seemed to be entirely the thing; and I confess that I have made a sacrifice of personal feeling—(laughter)—to what may be supposed to be a suggestion of prudence and discretion. (Applause.) I beg to say, however, here, that in conveying these sentiments I make a much smaller sacrifice than you may suppose, because they grow naturally out of that philosophy of morals and religion which I bless God it was from my earliest youth my privilege to entertain and receive. I have never been able to think vilely of human nature.

I have never been able to think that the good Providence endowed human beings with any faculties or talents for which He did not somewhere make a stage. I have never believed that so wonderful a gift as the dramatic faculty was meant to be hid in a napkin. [Applause.] I believe that the commission which the possession of that extraordinary power gave to a human being was as genuine a commission to go and fulfill an errand and delight the world, as the possession of any other faculty or talent which the Almighty has chosen to confer. And I must say (to refer to a point to which I have already referred) that I never could regard otherwise than with regret, that a person so seemingly endowed at every point with great and ultimate success in the promotion of human happiness on so vast a scale as Mrs. KEMBLE herself had, under any circumstances, permit herself to retire from a field in which her earliest and greatest honors were won, and for which her endowments still so eminently fit her. (Applause.) Now, I believe that there are a class of persons who are meant to be actors and actresses, and that their endowments and proclivities form, of themselves, a right and a duty to be so, and that this wonderful gift is not to be looked upon by any who possess it as an arbitrary or capricious endowment which they have a right to abuse or neglect, or which is not to be held as amongst the serious and responsible gifts which the Almighty has conferred. And I believe, gentlemen of the Dramatic profession, that if you would regard your own calling as a high vocation, not merely in any worldly sense, but in the high sense in which any other serious commission from the Almighty is regarded, you would elevate vastly your profession, not only in your own eyes, but in the eyes of the world. You would fling from it whatever is unworthy and whatever disparages a position so dignified and so grand, and you would prove soon to the world that you belonged not only, as we sometimes trippingly and sneeringly say, to the artists, but that you are artists in as high a sense as the sculptor, the poet, or the painter, and deserve the same sort of consideration which belongs to the other esthetic representatives of art. [Loud applause.] I never could see the advantage why the Dramatic profession and my own profession should be at such serious loggerheads. I never could see why the friends of morality and religion should not be the friends of innocent enjoyment, of high art, of dramatic and mimic talent. I do not see any proper grounds for this immense antipathy between you and us; and I believe that you have yet to do justice to us as well as we have to do justice to you.

I assure you that if the members of the clerical profession, so far as I have the happiness of knowing them in all orders and classes, were only more unembarassed by their position towards the laity, you would find a more liberal, and larger, and fairer justice done to your profession by that class of men than you have by any other class of men in the whole community. [Applause.] They know what it is to labor with the brain and with the voice. They know, too, a little of what it is to act. I say it in no invidious sense, but they recognize the fact that we all belong to the talking professions, and that we have somewhat the same responsibility in the use of our tongues. They know, I believe, too, the amount of artistic and aesthetic culture which belongs to the man who minds his profession; they must know in their secret hearts that your profession cannot be the light and frivolous one which it is commonly thought to be. They have learned that it is an immensely laborious profession; that it is a very methodic profession; that it requires time, and demands punctuality and strict discipline, and hence they cannot hold it in that light estimate in which it is held by untalking people. We who live by our brains, and are obliged to believe our own hearts, as I trust and hope of you, we, I say, in some degree, are all compelled to do justice to your profession.

I met to-day, in a book which I was reading, not entirely without a purpose, an anecdote, which brings your profession and my profession together, in such a pleasing way, and in a manner so creditable to them both that I translated it, and will read you a few lines, giving the substance of the translation. It is from Dr. VERON'S *Memoires d'une Bourgeoise de Paris:*

"In one of the Literary Matinees which often took place at L'Abbaye-aux-Bois, RACHEL had been entreated by Madame RECAMIER to recite before CHATEAUBRIAND some scenes from the part of *Pauline* in 'Polyencte.' Just as she was saying:

'My husband, in dying, has left me his illomination;
His blood, with which your knives have just covered me,
Has oncealed my eyes, now for the first time opened;
I see, I know, I believe—'

the scene was interrupted by an unexpected visitor; the Archbishop of —— was announced. 'Monsieur,' said Madame RECAMIER, a little embarrassed, 'I present to you Mlle. RACHEL, who was most kindly just reciting to us a scene from *Pauline*, in 'Polyseucte.'"

"I should be wretched," replied the new comer, "to interrupt the beautiful verses of CORNEILLE" From scruples full of delicacy RACHEL, however, declined continuing the scene from "Pauline" in the presence of the prelate. She was not willing to exclaim like a convert to Christianity, "I see, I know, I believe," and thus falsify herself before a Minister of the Catholic Church.

"If Monsignor will allow," she said with a most respectful courtesy, "I will recite some verses from MOLIERE instead." Thus thanks to the work written by RACINE for the young ladies at St. Cyr, she remained faithful to Judaism.

When RACHEL had finished, the Archbishop overwhelmed her with praise. "We, priests of the Lord," he said, "seldom have the pleasure of seeing great artists. I have, however, once enjoyed that happiness at Florence. I heard MALIBRAN in a private drawing-room, and I owe Madame RECAMIER much in having now heard RACHEL. To declaim so well such beautiful verses, it is indispensable to have all the sentiments they express."

RACHEL made his reverence the most grateful courtesy, and then said, with lowered eyes, but with emphatic confidence: "Monsignor, you say only the truth." [Applause.]

Yes, I hope that our professions will come together under as pleasant and as favorable influences as they met on that occasion, and that we may presently get to think that the noble and inspiring sentiments which fall from your lips on many occasions, cannot gain the apparent force and true effective eloquence which they possess, except they have derived it from your hearts. Gentlemen, I hope the days have passed when that can occur again which I have read of somewhere—I forget where, perhaps in some Joe Miller—when the slave old English gentleman was going down the street, and saw some boys cheering or shouting with much heartiness at a well dressed, but somewhat small personage, who was going on the other side of the street, he reproved them for their indecency—for that was a time, I am sorry to say, long gone by, when boys were usually expected to behave with some degree of decency in presence of old age—"Why," said the boys, "don't you know that is only DAVY GARRICK!" "Ah," said he, "you don't know what you may come to yourselves!" [Laughter.]

I trust that that day is gone by, when such a mantle of pitiful charity could be thrown around the Monarch of the Stage. I hope, gentlemen, that, by the friendly favor of this audience, I shall be permitted, on some early occasion, to express, in a very deliberate and formal way, all I have to say, that is grave and thoughtful, upon your profession and the theatre

Until then I can only wish prosperity to the Dramatic Fund, and that I may be permitted from time to time to see it swelling in public favor and gaining in substance and popularity.

The Rev. gentleman resumed his seat amid vehement and continued cheering.

The first two regular toasts, "The President of the United States," and "The City of New-York," were not responded to, but the third toast, "SHAKSPEARE," elicited a most eloquent and beautiful tribute to the genius of the world's greatest dramatist, from Mr. O'GORMAN.

After a collection had been taken up in aid of the Fund the report of the Secretary was read, from which it appears that the institution is in a highly prosperous condition.

Secretary's Report of the Assets of the fund on the 31st of March, 1857:

Invested in the hands of the Trustees	$32,265 60
Cash in Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, subject to the order of Trustees for investment	585 99
Reserved Fund; Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	1,200 00
Cash in Treasurer's Hands	40 63
Cash in Secretary's Hands	24 19
Policy of Insurance on Library and Furniture	500 00
Arrears due by members in good standing.	586 00
	$35,152 41

Increase of Fund during the year 1856-'57. $3,092 99.

INCOME OF THE FUND.

Sub's. from 37 members at $15 per year each.	$555 00
Sub's. from 206 members at $12 per year each.	2,496 00
Sub's. from 151 members at $10 per year each.	1,510 00
Interest on Investments	1,554 27
	$6,115 27

The income of the Fund from members' subscriptions and interest on investments is $6,115 27. We have paid during the past year to the aged, the sick, and to the widows of deceased members $3,331 50, and have added to the capital of the fund, $3,992 99.

FRANCIS C. WEMYSS, Sec'y. A. D. F. A.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway

From Washington.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PACIFIC WAGON ROADS—THE FOREIGN MINISTERS—THE GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAH, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 20.

The Secretary of the Interior has nearly completed the arrangements with reference to a vigorous prosecution of the wagon roads for which provision was made by the last Congress. Much interest has been manifested here as well as elsewhere, in the construction of these great highways across our continent; and it is believed that the prompt and energetic measures adopted by the Interior Department will secure their early construction.

The gentlemen who have just been selected as Superintendents are: W. E. NOBLES, of Minnesota, who will construct the road from Fort Ridgeley to the South Pass, and return over the Platte Road to Fort Kearney. Mr. NOBLES was appointed under the late Administration to superintend the former Road. WILLIAM M. F. MAGRAW, of Missouri, for which is not to be held as amongst the serious and responsible gifts which the Almighty has conferred. And I believe, gentlemen of the Dramatic profession, that if you would regard your own calling as a high vocation, not merely in any worldly sense, but in the high sense in which any other serious commission from the Almighty is regarded, you would elevate vastly your profession, not only in your own eyes, but in the eyes of the world. You would fling from it whatever is unworthy and whatever disparages a position so dignified and so grand, and you would prove soon to the world that you belonged not only, as we sometimes trippingly and sneeringly say, to the artists, but that you are artists in as high a sense as the sculptor, the poet, or the painter, and deserve the same sort of consideration which belongs to the other esthetic representatives of art. [Loud applause.] I never could see the advantage why the Dramatic profession and my own profession should be at such serious loggerheads. I never could see why the friends of morality and religion should not be the friends of innocent enjoyment, of high art, of dramatic and mimic talent. I do not see any proper grounds for this immense antipathy between you and us; and I believe that you have yet to do justice to us as well as we have to do justice to you.

I assure you that if the members of the clerical profession, so far as I have the happiness of knowing them in all orders and classes, were only more unembarassed by their position towards the laity, you would find a more liberal, and larger, and fairer justice done to your profession by that class of men than you have by any other class of men in the whole community. [Applause.] They know what it is to labor with the brain and with the voice. They know, too, a little of what it is to act. I say it in no invidious sense, but they recognize the fact that we all belong to the talking professions, and that we have somewhat the same responsibility in the use of our tongues. They know, I believe, too, the amount of artistic and aesthetic culture which belongs to the man who minds his profession; they must know in their secret hearts that your profession cannot be the light and frivolous one which it is commonly thought to be. They have learned that it is an immensely laborious profession; that it is a very methodic profession; that it requires time, and demands punctuality and strict discipline, and hence they cannot hold it in that light estimate in which it is held by untalking people. We who live by our brains, and are obliged to believe our own hearts, as I trust and hope of you, we, I say, in some degree, are all compelled to do justice to your profession.

I met to-day, in a book which I was reading, not entirely without a purpose, an anecdote, which brings your profession and my profession together, in such a pleasing way, and in a manner so creditable to them both that I translated it, and will read you a few lines, giving the substance of the translation. It is from Dr. VERON'S *Memoires d'une Bourgeoise de Paris:*

"In one of the Literary Matinees which often took place at L'Abbaye-aux-Bois, RACHEL had been entreated by Madame RECAMIER to recite before CHATEAUBRIAND some scenes from the part of *Pauline* in 'Polyencte.' Just as she was saying:

'My husband, in dying, has left me his illomination;
His blood, with which your knives have just covered me,
Has oncealed my eyes, now for the first time opened;
I see, I know, I believe—'

the scene was interrupted by an unexpected visitor; the Archbishop of —— was announced. 'Monsieur,' said Madame RECAMIER, a little embarrassed, 'I present to you Mlle. RACHEL, who was most kindly just reciting to us a scene from *Pauline*, in 'Polyseucte.'"

"I should be wretched," replied the new comer, "to interrupt the beautiful verses of CORNEILLE" From scruples full of delicacy RACHEL, however, declined continuing the scene from "Pauline" in the presence of the prelate. She was not willing to exclaim like a convert to Christianity, "I see, I know, I believe," and thus falsify herself before a Minister of the Catholic Church.

"If Monsignor will allow," she said with a most respectful courtesy, "I will recite some verses from MOLIERE instead." Thus thanks to the work written by RACINE for the young ladies at St. Cyr, she remained faithful to Judaism.

When RACHEL had finished, the Archbishop overwhelmed her with praise. "We, priests of the Lord," he said, "seldom have the pleasure of seeing great artists. I have, however, once enjoyed that happiness at Florence. I heard MALIBRAN in a private drawing-room, and I owe Madame RECAMIER much in having now heard RACHEL. To declaim so well such beautiful verses, it is indispensable to have all the sentiments they express."

RACHEL made his reverence the most grateful courtesy, and then said, with lowered eyes, but with emphatic confidence: "Monsignor, you say only the truth." [Applause.]

Yes, I hope that our professions will come together under as pleasant and as favorable influences as they met on that occasion, and that we may presently get to think that the noble and inspiring sentiments which fall from your lips on many occasions, cannot gain the apparent force and true effective eloquence which they possess, except they have derived it from your hearts. Gentlemen, I hope the days have passed when that can occur again which I have read of somewhere—I forget where, perhaps in some Joe Miller—when the slave old English gentleman was going down the street, and saw some boys cheering or shouting with much heartiness at a well dressed, but somewhat small personage, who was going on the other side of the street, he reproved them for their indecency—for that was a time, I am sorry to say, long gone by, when boys were usually expected to behave with some degree of decency in presence of old age—"Why," said the boys, "don't you know that is only DAVY GARRICK!" "Ah," said he, "you don't know what you may come to yourselves!" [Laughter.]

I trust that that day is gone by, when such a mantle of pitiful charity could be thrown around the Monarch of the Stage. I hope, gentlemen, that, by the friendly favor of this audience, I shall be permitted, on some early occasion, to express, in a very deliberate and formal way, all I have to say, that is grave and thoughtful, upon your profession and the theatre

Until then I can only wish prosperity to the Dramatic Fund, and that I may be permitted from time to time to see it swelling in public favor and gaining in substance and popularity.

The Rev. gentleman resumed his seat amid vehement and continued cheering.

The first two regular toasts, "The President of the United States," and "The City of New-York," were not responded to, but the third toast, "SHAKSPEARE," elicited a most eloquent and beautiful tribute to the genius of the world's greatest dramatist, from Mr. O'GORMAN.

After a collection had been taken up in aid of the Fund the report of the Secretary was read, from which it appears that the institution is in a highly prosperous condition.

Secretary's Report of the Assets of the fund on the 31st of March, 1857:

Invested in the hands of the Trustees	$32,265 60
Cash in Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, subject to the order of Trustees for investment	585 99
Reserved Fund; Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	1,200 00
Cash in Treasurer's Hands	40 63
Cash in Secretary's Hands	24 19
Policy of Insurance on Library and Furniture	500 00
Arrears due by members in good standing.	586 00
	$35,152 41

Increase of Fund during the year 1856-'57. $3,092 99.

INCOME OF THE FUND.

Sub's. from 37 members at $15 per year each.	$555 00
Sub's. from 206 members at $12 per year each.	2,496 00
Sub's. from 151 members at $10 per year each.	1,510 00
Interest on Investments	1,554 27
	$6,115 27

The income of the Fund from members' subscriptions and interest on investments is $6,115 27. We have paid during the past year to the aged, the sick, and to the widows of deceased members $3,331 50, and have added to the capital of the fund, $3,992 99.

FRANCIS C. WEMYSS, Sec'y. A. D. F. A.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway

From Washington.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PACIFIC WAGON ROADS—THE FOREIGN MINISTERS—THE GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAH, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 20.

The Secretary of the Interior has nearly completed the arrangements with reference to a vigorous prosecution of the wagon roads for which provision was made by the last Congress. Much interest has been manifested here as well as elsewhere, in the construction of these great highways across our continent; and it is believed that the prompt and energetic measures adopted by the Interior Department will secure their early construction.

The gentlemen who have just been selected as Superintendents are: W. E. NOBLES, of Minnesota, who will construct the road from Fort Ridgeley to the South Pass, and return over the Platte Road to Fort Kearney. Mr. NOBLES was appointed under the late Administration to superintend the former Road. WILLIAM M. F. MAGRAW, of Missouri, will complete this Road from City Rocks to Honey Lake Valley, making from the California side. The Road from El Paso to Fort Yuma has been placed under the supervision of JAS. B. LEACH, of TEXAS.

The road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River was, by some inadvertency on the part of the mover of that clause in Congress, left assignable by the President of the United States, who has given it to the War Department, where arrangements are being made for its construction. The Secretary was desirous of performing some part in this important means of communication with the Pacific shores. Lieut. BEALE, the gentleman so well known in the introduction of camels into the military service, has been tendered the superintendency, the object being that he shall make use of those animals in the construction of the road.

Mr. A. H. CAMPBELL, Civil Engineer, who has been connected with two of the three Pacific Railroad surveys across the Continent, has arranged the programme for the Interior Department in a manner which meets the approbation of the Secretary.

The organization of the several parties is not yet completed. There is to be a disbursing agent for each road, a physician, and such other adjuncts as the business may require.

Not one of our Foreign Ministers has intimated his intention voluntarily to return home, although they have been advised that the Administration wish to make an entire change.

No decisive steps have been taken relative to Utah. There is difficulty in finding a proper man for Governor, though there are half-a-dozen applicants for the office.

The principle of rotation applies to-day, for the first time, in South Carolina, by the appointment of Mr. CONNER as District-Attorney in place of Mr. EVANS.

Captain MONTGOMERY has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Roanoke*, at Norfolk, which is soon to make her trial trip. Captain DUPONT has been ordered to the command of the *Minnesota*.

The third Board of Naval Inquiry organized this morning after formally paying their respects to the Secretary of the Navy.

WILLIAM J. ASHLEY has been appointed Postmaster of Lyons, N. Y., *vice* WATROUS. DANIEL E. WAGNER, do., Rome, N. Y., *vice* ROWLEY, resigned. WILLIAM H. LINLER, do., Palmyra, N. Y., *vice* TUCKER. WILLIAM H. HUNTER, do., Easton, Penn., *vice* HEISTER.

The Weather.

RAIN, SNOW, HAIL AND WIND—A ROOF CRUSHED IN BY THE WEIGHT OF SNOW.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 20.

A violent northeast storm has prevailed since yesterday evening, with rain, snow and hail at intervals. It is now raining heavily, with a very high wind.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 20.

Snow fell last night at Reading and Pottsville to the depth of twelve inches. The iron roof of the machine shop of the Reading Railroad at Reading was broken down by the weight of the snow. All the workmen in the building escaped except two, who were slightly injured. The wood-work of several locomotives was damaged. The portion of the roof that fell was one hundred and eighty feet in length. This accident will not interfere with the business of the road. The snow fell here briskly for a short time this afternoon. The wires of the Western telegraph line old Pittsburg are down.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, April 20.

The 10:50 train from Albany, when near Rhinebeck, was thrown off the track, precipitating the engine, tender, and baggage-car into the river. The engine and tender are entirely under the water, and the baggage car is resting on them. The passengers were thrown across the track, and were considerably damaged. A few persons received slight bruises, but no one was fatally injured.

Marine Disasters.

THE BARK WARREN ABANDONED—BURNING OF THE STEAMER LIBERTY.

NORFOLK, Monday, April 20.

The steamer *Caleuba* brought into this port to-day the bark *Warren*, which she picked up 90 miles south of Cape Hatteras, abandoned. The *Warren* was bound from Cuba for New-York, and had her bows stove.

The steamer *Liberty* was burnt on Saturday, at Plymouth, N. C. Loss $20,000.

Arrival of Eight Hundred and Fifty Mormons at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, April 20.

Eight hundred and fifty Mormons arrived here to-day from Liverpool, in the packet-ship *George Washington*.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 20.

New-Orleans papers of the 14th inst. were received here this afternoon. They contain nothing of importance.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 18.

The U. S. steamship *James Adger*, Capt. S. G. TURNER, arrived here from New-York this morning at 5 o'clock.

THE MORMONS.

The Military Power and Political Purposes of the Mormons.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: From a military order recently published in your paper I infer that a division of the United States army is to move into Utah. This news will be hailed with joy by thousands of American citizens in every State and Territory of the Confederacy who have suffered directly or indirectly by the atrocious outrages of the Mormons, committed while quietly pursuing their toilsome journey overland to Oregon and California. Every indignity has been offered to emigrants, every species of property stolen, and every species of crime has been committed. The Federal laws have been trampled in the dust, Government officials set at defiance, menaced, threatened and insulted; juries have been influenced, and the ends of justice thwarted; the prison-doors have been opened and the criminals set free. All this did not satisfy them, but they must enter the hall of records and publicly burn the archives of the Territory.

Now, as evidence of their inveterate hatred to Americans and everything pertaining to America, (and these sentiments are constantly taught and preached,) I will cite as follows:

A Gentile shall not board in my family, and if one of my houses was rented to a Gentile, after the time had expired I would burn it down! That's the doctrine.—*Jedediah M. Grant.*

If a Gentile were boarding in my family, and I should bow down to pray, and the Gentile or *heathen* should hesitate, I would say to him, bow down, you devil! This is the doctrine, and I know it; and any man who shall oppose it shall be destroyed.—*Heber C. Kimball.*

Their religious tenets may be inferred from the following:

I believe in marrying brothers and sisters; I believe in the pre-existence of man; that Adam and Eve are the parents of all men, spiritually and physically; that all the saints of this dispensation will be resurrected by JOSEPH SMITH, Jr. If I am ever saved, I expect to be saved by and through the atonement of JOSEPH SMITH!—*Brigham Young.*

Were my daughter to marry a Gentile, I would save her in this kingdom, namely, cut her throat from ear to ear.—*Brigham Young.*

Their advocacy of internal improvements may be inferred from the following:

Mr. LEE, who piloted the Government troops through on that route (south side of Great Salt Lake) last Spring, (1854,) wished to publish a book—a guide of the route—but was prevailed on not to do it, as the Presidency there (Carson Valley) did not wish the emigration to pass that way.—*Elder Johnson.*

Object of Missionaries:—Most of the foreign Missionaries will be called home. They will be sent all among the Indian tribes to teach them agriculture, the mechanic arts, and *military tactics!*—*Brigham Young.*

Means of defence:—We have the self-loading twenty-four repeating rifle, the Minnié rifle, Browning's revolving five-shooting rifle, Colt's rifle and pistol, and a revolving cannon, or field piece.—*Elder Ivins.*

All the above-named fire-arms, powder, ball, &c., are in process of secret manufacture.

What the Indians are expected to do:—It (the United States mail) may some *this* way a while yet, as they (the Indians) wish to cut off the mail going from here!—*Elder Hawkins.*

The Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes have banded together against the Gentiles to the number of 3,000 warriors.—*Walker, Chief of the Utah Indians.*

The Lamanites (Indians) are the battle-axe of the Lord in the hands of the Mormons.—*Mormon Bible.*

There is more union in the Masonic Order than any other except the Mormon.—*Heber C. Kimball.*

The right of private search by "rouges' keys" is a peculiar characteristic *order* of the Mormons.—*Memoranda.*

The law and the prophets:

A kingdom *can* exist *within* a Republic.—*Brigham Young.*

No one was ever known to dissent from the *will* of BRIGHAM YOUNG.—*Orson Pratt.*

What may be expected:

If Government officers ever interfere with our women again, I will cut their throats from ear to ear.—*Brigham Young.*

A division of the United States Army shall never Winter in this valley again.—*Brigham Young.*

The above quotations are taken from a mass of information collected in 1854-'55, during nearly a year's stay in Utah, all of which came under my personal observation, and was noted at the time it was spoken. I have been thus particular in noticing these quotations, that the public may know upon what is based the conclusions that follow.

The Mormon priesthood is a consolidated system of police, compounded from the old Aaronitic, Levitical, and Melchisedeck priesthoods, and is known by the name of "The Church of the Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ." BRIGHAM YOUNG is the Prophet, Priest, and King of the Saints. His *will* is law; he is the vicegerent of God, deriving authority directly from Him, which is absolute whenever he says "*thus saith* the Lord." BRIGHAM stands upon the shoulders of his two counsellors: they stand upon the shoulders of the other ten apostles; they stand upon the shoulders of the high priests; they stand upon the shoulders of the bishops; they stand upon the shoulders of the captains of fifties and seventies; they stand upon the shoulders of elders; they stand upon the shoulders of the lay members of the church; they stand upon the shoulders of the laboring masses who till the soil which supports the pile. From his towering height BRIGHAM issues forth his edicts to the people, and with the scorpion lash of his serpent tongue he lashes every one into silence. "*No one was ever known to dissent from his will.*" The entire fraternity is bound together by oaths the most solemn to support the church and nothing but the church, and every man, woman, and child is constituted a police officer, always on duty, and required to report to the *head* whenever anything of sufficient interest occurs to justify it. From this you will not fail to perceive that the church *form* is but a closely compacted system of police, having a head from which it derives all power, and a body forming a *nucleus* around which are gathering the ignorant, the superstitious, the bigot, the outlaw, and the disaffected of all countries in the world, who are taking refuge, as they suppose, under the wings of the angel of the last dispensation. However deluded the great mass of their followers

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, April 21.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos 407, 468, 478, 135, 537, 541, 543, 545, 547, 548, 549, 551, 552, 553, 554, 557, 561, 562, 563, 564, 568 to 573, 575, 576, 577 to 582, 585, 586, 587, 588 345, 175 302, 144, 430 to [illegible] Part I.—Nos. 537, 591, 430 to [illegible] 626, 624, 675, 536, 14 51, 983, 295, 428, 535, [illegible] Nos. 628 to 636, 636, 639 640, 642, 100, 439, [illegible] 342, 526.

SUPERIOR COURT.—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Same as yesterday. Part II.—Nos. 1524, 1530 1455, 1093, 1175, 1461, [illegible] 1505 to 1508, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1675 to 1680.

COMMON PLEAS.—CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—[illegible] 38, 47, 52, 53, 59.

Decision in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 20.

Before Judge Nelson.

COLLISION—FOG—LICENSED PILOTS AND ENGINEERS.

Aston Bendrect and others, owners of the steamboat Sylph, vs. *The steamboat Sylph*.—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover damages for a collision that occurred in the bay of New-York on the 17th December, 1853, in which the steamboat Sylph was seriously damaged, the bow of the *Sylph*, a heavy boat having struck her on her starboard side some twenty or twenty-five feet abaft her stem, tearing away the bulwarks and deck, and cutting her down below the water's edge. The *Sylph* had started on the morning of the 17th December from the Whitehall ferry-for her usual trip to Port Richmond, being one of the ferry lines between these two places. The *Eagle* was coming up to New-York from Fort Hamilton, being engaged in running between this City and Elizabethport, N. J. The collision occurred between seven and eight o'clock in the forenoon. There was a strong flood tide that the hands on either vessel could not see an object ahead beyond the length of their boats. Each was going at the same rate of speed, say from nine to the hour, which seems to be the rate adopted by steamers in the bay when moving in a fog in the middle part of the present occasion. The fires of both vessels were kept low so that each could readily slow, stop, and back in an emergency, another precaution it seems when running in a fog.

A person was assigned, on each boat, to ring constantly the alarm bells, which were heard by the approaching vessel in time for each to give the order to slow, and stop, and back, and which orders were obeyed, before either was seen by the other as came to the front of the fog. When they came together, there was more or less head way on each vessel, notwithstanding—as is abundantly avident upon the evidence. The hands on board of each exercised their best efforts and skill to check the motion, after hearing the alarm bells. Nothing seems to have been neglected on board either, within their power at the moment, to avoid the disaster. No fault can be imputed to either, according to the proofs, unless, indeed, it was a fault to run the trips, on which the vessels were engaged, at all, in the state of the weather. And on this, both stand on the same footing. Judge Ingersoll, who decided this case below, dissented from the libelant, putting his decision mainly upon the ground that, taking the strength of the *Eagle*, she being a new vessel, and the description of the wound inflicted, he was induced to think that the speed of the *Sylph* was greater than that of the *Eagle*, and the great for the state of the weather. There are other concurring experts who express this opinion, from an examination of the wound. But, after the full[illegible] consideration, I cannot concur in it. The [illegible] by witnesses of the rate of speed of the *Sylph* is strong and decisive as that of the rate of the *Eagle*, and for ought that appears, as much credit is due to one set of proofs as to the other, and according to this proof the rate of speed was the same. [illegible] There are facts in the case which fairly account for the injury to the *Eagle* consistent with the rate of speed of the two boats being equal, and the efforts of each the same, to check it at the moment of the danger.

The *Sylph* was much the heaviest boat, according to the proof, and she struck the *Eagle* head on, and under her bulwarks and deck, tearing up and smashing each by the combined force of the motion of the two vessels. The manner of their coming together gave the advantage to the *Sylph*, which, together with her greater weight, may well account for the difference in the injury.

There are, also, some considerations that would naturally lead to the conclusion—the rate of speed of each vessel being the same at the time, and, also, the efforts to check the same,—that the motion of the *Eagle* could not be as readily overcome as that of the *Sylph*. The tide was strong flood, some four mile a the hour. The collision occurred [illegible] distance below Castle William in the bay. The *Eagle* therefore, had the force of the tide to overcome besides the motion from her engine: and the *Sylph*, the cooperation of this force to aid in checking her at the instant.

This case is a most unfortunate one, and may well attract the attention of masters and owners, and lead them to consider whether prudence would not dictate, as well from a proper regard for the lives of passengers as the safety of property, that, in a port crowded as is that of New York, with every species [illegible] vessels should anchor in so unusual and dense a fog. The master or pilot may, indeed, avoid running upon the shore, or against an island, or any other fixed obstructions in the way by the use of the compass; but these are trifling contingencies when compared with the chances of running against vessels moving or at anchor, as against which the compass is no security. If the *Eagle* had been at anchor, in this case, and encountered the *Sylph* in that condition, I should not have hesitated to have charged the latter with all the consequences of the disaster. As the case stands, I cannot see that the one is in fault more than the other, and from the usage and custom, which have come frequently under my observation, of running these boats in thick weather, I am not disposed at present to hold that both were in fault, so as to justify an apportionment of the damages. But this I will say, so long as the custom continues, the Court will not feel bound in case of a disaster to discriminate with any very great nicety as to the degree of fault imputed to the one or the other of the two vessels that may choose to encounter the hazards of the navigation. It has been urged that the *Sylph* was in fault, for not having on board a licensed pilot and engineer under the Act of Congress of Aug. 9, 1852. But the 42d section of that act excepts steamers used as ferry-boats. The *Sylph*, I think, comes fairly within this exception.

Decree of the Court below reversed, and libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Tallmadge and Judge Beebe; for claimant, Mr. Stoughton.

The case of Alexander Cross vs. George Law, was taken up for trial this morning before Judge NELSON and a jury. This suit is brought to recover about $18,000. The plaintiff alleges that in 1850 he was sent by the defendant to Valparaiso to purchase coal there, to be transported to San Francisco for his line of steamers. He went and bought the coal, but it was delayed some time by transhipments, &c., and when it arrived at San Francisco the price of coal had fallen so much that Mr Charlick, the agent of the defendant, refused to pay for it. He did, however, take the first cargo that came, and agreed to pay the freight upon it, leaving the amount due for the purchase to be settled afterwards. The same arrangement was made for the second cargo, but before it was discharged, Mr. Charlick refused to take it or to pay the freight. It was accordingly sold at auction to some person, whom the plaintiff alleges he could never find and supposes to have been an agent of Mr. Charlick, and was finally delivered at Mr Charlick's yard and used on the defendant's steamers. The proceeds of the auction sale are credited to the defendant, and the balance of the purchase money, freight, commissions and demurrage, amounting to $17,357, besides interest, the plaintiff claims to recover in this suit.

The testimony of the plaintiff occupied the day. It was in writing, consisting of letters and depositions.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Lord; for defendant, Messrs. Van Buren and Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 20.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE TARRYTOWN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In re Sarah J. Paulding.—This case again came up yesterday pursuant to adjournment, but was immediately set down by consent, for the third Monday in May.

The case of Mitchell vs. Bellman, the facts of which were some days since published in the TIMES, was postponed until to-day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

THE POISONING CASE IN SECOND STREET.

On Saturday, the young German, Henry Beck, who pleaded guilty on Wednesday of last week, to a charge of attempted manslaughter, was brought up for sentence. It will be remembered that Beck placed some arsenic in some food prepared for the family of George Griesgraber, residing in Second-street, and that Griesgraber and his wife, having eaten of this fare, were taken violently sick, and were only saved from death by the utmost exertions of their medical attendants. Beck, on pleading guilty, stated that he had no grudge against the family, and did not know why he poisoned the food. The Recorder, on Saturday, sentenced him to the State Prison for five years, but in consequence of representations which were made to him, the sentence was not recorded. Yesterday, the Counsel for Beck appeared in Court, and offered the following affidavits in arrest of sentence:

Court of General Sessions for the City and County of New-York. The People &c. vs. *Henry Beck.*

City and County of New-York, ss.—David Neelerr, being duly sworn, says: That he resides at No. 99 Clinton street, in this City, and is a tailor working at his trade; that he is from Roneavard, in Bohemia, the same place where Henry Beck (who is now under sentence of this Court for an attempt to poison) was born, and that he has known Beck from his infancy. Deponent further says, that most of Beck's family, and his immediate connections reside there and are of the highest respectability, and are both wealthy and influential; that the father of said prisoner was one of the first merchants in America, and carried on business in the cities of Brinn and Vienna; that the prisoner came to this country some time in July last, having been sent away by his family to avoid the military conscription, and was thoroughly provided with means to make his stay in this country comfortable. Deponent further says that he has seen Henry Beck frequently handed here, feelings of the most morbid description, and which was his usual [illegible] his actions to deponent were singular [illegible] Deponent further says that his [illegible] to insanity on the paternal and [illegible] scale in the male, and two in the [illegible] that one of his cousins was for [illegible] Bohemia on account of insanity. [illegible] that one of sixteen demented, [illegible] that his only surviving sister was also,

according to the opinion of the family physician, predisposed to lunacy.

Deponent further says that Henry Beck has had every expense lavished on his education which the kindness and opulence of his parents could procure, and that his mother is still alive and in Bohemia.

DAVID NEELERR.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 20th day of April, 1857. J. M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Leopold Fisher, and Marcus Arnstein, being severally sworn each for himself, deposes and says: That the facts stated in the foregoing affidavit as to the opulence and the insanity in the family of Henry Beck, are true, of their knowledge, and that they are from the same part of Bohemia, where Beck's parents resided, and that their predisposition to lunacy was a matter of general notoriety in the neighborhood, and further deponents saith not.

LEOPOLD FISHER.
MARCUS ARNSTEIN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 20th day of April, 1857. J. M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

City and County of New-York, ss: Michael Schoen being duly sworn, says he resides at No 123 Stanton-street, this City; has practiced medicine twenty years; was a government physician in Bohemia; that Henry Beck came once or twice to be prescribed for at his office: that he complained of pains in the head, which he said he was occasionally subject to, and deponent says he was occasionally subject to, and deponent says he was then laboring under the effects of melancholy, caused as deponent believes, and as Beck partly informed him, from home sickness; further deponent saith not

DR. M. SCHOEN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 20th day of April, 1857. JOHN F. GRAY, Com. of Deeds.

The sentence against Beck will not, at present, be put in execution.

THE ARSON CASE POSTPONED.

The charge against Messrs. Barnes & Linford, for arson, which was specially set down in the Calendar for trial yesterday, was further postponed till Thursday, through the application of counsel.

Timothy Sullivan was tried for stealing a barrel of copper from Pier No. 12 East River, on the 19th of March. The evidence was conflicting, and the Jury failed to agree.

Two prisoners pleaded guilty of larceny, and were remanded for sentence.

A New Law Book.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We understand that SAMUEL TYLER, Esq., of Frederick City, Maryland, is now engaged in writing a "Manual of the Maryland Simplified Pleading." We hail everything that essentially and logically simplifies the Law in any part of our Country, and we congratulate Maryland that this work has fallen into such able hands. Mr. TYLER is one of the Commissioners appointed to reform and simplify the Law of Maryland. The report on the reform of the Chancery Law, which is, we believe, from his pen, has attracted much notice here and in Europe. The first work by which he made himself known, was entitled *The Baconian Philosophy*. Ever since he has been a correspondent of Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, as long as that great philosopher was among the living, and we have heard it stated, upon good authority, that the election of Mr. FRASER as successor to Sir WILLIAM in the Edinburgh Chair of Metaphysics, was chiefly owing to the recommendation of Mr. TYLER, which had been sought for from Europe. We are told that many private papers have been sent to Mr. TYLER by the family of HAMILTON, as materials for a Life of the Metaphysician, on which the Maryland philosopher is now engaged. To judge from the papers which he has published from time to time, we should consider him eminently qualified for the noble task. Let the South fairly compete with the North in the race of mental and material progress, and we shall always be found among the readiest to acknowledge it. L.

The Rio Negro in South America.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

In your paper a few days since you made a slight geographical mistake. You were speaking of the Republic of Chili, and stated that the said Republic had sent an expedition to see whether the Rio Negro had any communication with both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. So far you were right; but you went on to state that the above-named river emptied into the Amazon, and mentioned that Brazil would not allow vessels to navigate the Amazon. There is a Rio Negro that empties into the Amazon, but it is not the one which the Chilian Government has sent to explore. That empties into the Atlantic in about 400 South latitude and on the map comes within a few miles of the Pacific. That being in the Southern part of Chili, which has never been fully surdued by the whites, has consequently never been fully explored. If a short canal could be cut and the Rio Negro prove to be navigable for large vessels, it would be a grand avenue for commerce. I have seldom or never found any errors of fact in your paper. This must be my excuse for now offering the above correction.

Yours respectfully, L. F.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....MONDAY, April 20, 1857—6 P. M.

The rain storm obstructs business.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady. Pearls, $7 63½; Pots, $7 67½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at old figures. Java, 15½c. @15½c.; Laguayra, 12c. @12½c.; Maracaibo, 12c. @12½c.; Rio, 10c. @12c.; Jamaica, 11½c. @11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 11¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, with apparently more sellers than buyers; Middling Uplands, 14c; do. Gulf, 14½c. @14¾c.; other grades proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market shows less vigor for State and Western flour. The supply is moderate, especially of undesirable lots. The demand is tame, mainly for home use, there being very little inquiry from shippers. Prices are depressed for low qualities, and are steady for other kinds. Sales have been reported of only about 4,200 bbls.:

Ordinary State	$5 50@$5 70
Straight State	5 70@ 5 80
Extra State	5 80@ 6 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 65@ 5 85
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 70@ 5 90
Fancy Michigan	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 90@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 10@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 8 75

Canadian continues unaltered. Superfine to extra is worth $6@$7 70 ₱ bbl.; 350 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is in good request at improved prices. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,120 bbls. low Mixed to fair Extra, and choice Extra at $6 25@$7 90, and $7@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 5(@$4 65 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately in demand and steady at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 25 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce, quiet, and somewhat nominal in value. Rye, salable and steady, at 84c. @ 85c. ₱ bushel. Barley is rather plentier and is sparingly sought after, at $1 50@$1 75 for common to choice. Barley Malt is dull and nominal, at $1 20@$1 90 ₱ bushel. Oats are more inquired for, and are up to 58c. @ 60c. for Western; 55c. @57c. for State; 52c. @55c. for Jersey; and 50c. @52c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, at irregular rates. We have heard of sales of only small lots at 73c. @ 72½c. for old Western mixed, in store; 71c. @74c. for new and old yellow, and 71c. @77c. for new and old White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 250 bales River found buyers, mainly at 75c. for shipment, and 87½c. @$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive and languid at 7c. @11c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The general supply is very light, and the demand is tame. Prices are somewhat nominal.

LEAD—Is in limited request at unchanged prices.

LIME—Has not varied much.

MOLASSES—The market appears quiet, yet firm. Porto Rico, in hhds., 36c. @37c.; Cuba Muscovado, 33c. @33c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c. @32c., and New-Orleans, 74c. @75c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is less abundant and with an improving inquiry, it commands 49½c. @ 50c ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have generally been lightly dealt in, to-day, at about former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping, with sales reported of only about 525 barrels, in lots, at $22 70@ $22 75 for Mess, and $19 50@$19 40 for Prime, ₱ barrel. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9½c. @9¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy, at 10¾c. @11c. for Hams, and 8¾c @9c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet stiffly held, at 10½c. @12c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in moderate request, at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 250 bbls and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14c. @14½c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls, at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $13 @$14 for Country Mess; $16 25@$16 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $16 50@$17 25 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef attracts considerable attention, and is held at $36@$30 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are inactive, yet steady, at $38@$34 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, and is worth 15c @21c. for fair; 18c. @28c for common to very good State, and 27c @30c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 12c. @13¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is moderately sought after and is quoted quite firm at $4 50@$5 37½ for common to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is fair at full prices, but the inclement weather hinders business. Small sales were reported at Saturday's rates.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 29c @29¾c., but is generally held at 30c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued depressed and infirm. For Liverpool—Cotton ⅛d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 3d. @1s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5d. @4d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 3s. 9d. @4s. ₱ tc. Provisions, 1s. 6d. @1s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods, 12s. 6d. @ 17s. 6d. ₱ ton For other ports, proportionate rates.

$500 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION.—I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered STEPHEN P. HARDENBROOK, a member of the Police Department of this City, while in the act of arresting two burglars on the morning of Wednesday, April 15, 1857, in the vicinity of No. 295 West-st., Ninth Ward. Said reward to be paid on the conviction of the offender or offenders, on the certificate of the District-Attorney that said conviction was had upon the testimony of the party claiming the same, but all claims for said reward not presented within twenty days thereafter will be disregarded. Witness my hand and seal of Mayoralty, this 17th day of April, 1857. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOPER'S WESTERN FRUIT BOOK.
1 vol. 12 mo. Pages 324. Colored Illustrations.
PRICE, $1.
The arrangement is good.—*Prairie Farmer.*
From the Prairie Farmer.
Eminently adapted to the wants of the Western Fruit-grower.
From the Cincinnati Gazette.
Embraces a list of fruits that have been tested in this climate—many of the celebrated Eastern varieties will not suit. It is just such a book as is wanted.
From the Ohio Cultivator.
Something new and original. Not that we find fault with the standard works already before the public, but Western Orchardists are obliged to make such allowances for differences of soil and climate that it is better to have a new work from the root.
From the Prairie Farmer.
We commend it to every reader who has, or desires, or intends to have an orchard.
It is invaluable.—*Detroit Advertiser.*
From the Presbyterian.
The different varieties are presented with a careful statement as to their appropriate soil, treatment, yield, etc., by an eminently practical man.
From the St. Louis News.
A book of great value to practical and experimental farmers, by whom it should be carefully read and studied.
From the Chicago Democratic Press.
Replete with practical deductions from well-ascertained facts for the use of the Western Orchardist.
Nearly three thousand copies already sold—published April 1.
For sale by all Booksellers. It will be sent by mail.
MOORE, WILSTACH, KEYS & CO.
Publishers, Cincinnati.
S. O. BRIGGS & CO., Chicago, IVISON & PHINNEY, New-York, and Booksellers generally.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and Importers of the Standard Editions.
New Goods constantly received.
On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States.
PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.
No. 22 Nassau-st., New-York.

SCHUBERTH & CO.'S GREAT MUSICAL Depôt removed to St. Nicholas Hotel, corner Broadway and Spring-st., No. 26; offer the largest stock in the United States, (one million works,) beside 25,000 of our own publications. Those wanting good music are invited to select from our spacious store, or correspond with us. Catalogues gratis.

BOOK PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS WHO wish to deal with the Southern and Western people, will find the WEEKLY DAY BOOK the best medium for advertising in this City. It has a circulation of over 30,000 copies, which fact the publishers will prove on application, a large portion of which is in the South. Advertisements must be sent in before 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

PERSONAL.

MISS S. S. WILL FIND A LETTER AND ambrotype in the Madison-square Post-Office.
JOHNSON.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.

Mademoiselle PAULINE L'ESTRANGE will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, and a specimen of handwriting, return to any person a true picture of their past, present and future life, together with a picture of their future wife or husband, tell their success in love affairs, law suits, journeys, &c. Address, with return postage, PAULINE L'ESTRANGE New-York Post-Office.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL MAN, WITH an increasing income of $2,500 per year, resident of an Eastern city, wishes to make the acquaintance of a young and accomplished lady, in possession of an equal annual income, with a view to matrimony. Address PHYSICIAN, care of V. B. PALMER, Advertising Agent, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FREE-SOIL FOR THE SONS OF TOIL.—MR. JAMES FAIRMAN will address the Mechanics' and Workingmen's Central Republican Union, at their rooms No. 267 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, 21st instant. Subject—*Freedom of the Public Lands.* All persons favorable to the cause are invited to attend. Music by the celebrated Rocky Mountain Glee Club.
ROBERT B. MONTGOMERY, President.
ANDREW MURRAY, Secretary.
Free reading rooms open every evening.

THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND PLACES will meet on THURSDAY, 23d instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, in relation to the proposed continuation of the Crystal Palace on Reservoir Square. All parties interested are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON,
WM. COULTER,
JAMES GRIFFITHS.

TO PRINTERS.—A GENERAL PUBLIC MEETING of the craft will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of considering matters virtually affecting the interests of the trade.
By order of 30 members of the Book and Job Printers Cooperative Union. DAVID A. COOKE, President.

MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given to members of this association remaining here to attend a meeting, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22, at No. 168 Bowery, 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of procuring their deeds. Country members please send their address to J. S. BERRY, Secretary, No. 216 West 29th-st.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, April 21, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. Persons proposed will please attend with their certificate of exemption. (Initiation fee $1. G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held THIS EVENING, (Tuesday, April 21,) at 8 o'clock, at No. 52 Greenwich-st. H. GARLICK, Chairman.
M. A. VAN LIER, Secretary.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 21, at noon. Subjects—*Liquid Manures, why sometimes preferable? Fenor-peats.* and *The Origin of the Varieties of Plants and Animals.* Members will bring some of their best seeds, grafts, cuttings, &c., for mutual exchange. Strangers are specially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Sec'y.

RESTAURANTS.

MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT,
ASTOR HOUSE,
ENTRANCE ON BROADWAY.
Open for Breakfast from 6 A. M. until 12 M.
Open for Dinner from 12 M. until 5 P. M.

TAYLOR'S SALOON.—THIS MAGNIFICENT temple of art and luxury, so well known to fame throughout the world, will be opened to the public THIS DAY, March 23, 1857. Animated by his great success, and deeply impressed with the very liberal patronage of the public, Mr. TAYLOR has called to his aid those eminent artists HENRY HOFFMAN and CHARLES V. LEWIS, of this City, who have, during the past Winter season, decorated and embellished the whole interior of his splendid Saloons, which now present a far more gorgeous *coup d'œil* than when first completed. To those who love to feast their eyes upon the beautiful, and are pleased to contemplate architectural grandeur, with decorations unsurpassed in any country, this will afford a rare opportunity to treasure up a delightful reminiscence.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE return to the undersigned of a bundle of papers, including abstracts of titles, &c., inclosed in a dark morocco case, stamped with the subscriber's name in gilt letters; lost on Tuesday the 14th instant.
J. J. LATTING, No. 59 Fulton-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, NEAR ASCENSION Church, in the 5th-av., a black lace veil. The finder will receive a reward and the thanks of the owner by sending same, or leaving word, at No. 6 West-11th st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE NEW-York and Havre Steamship Company will remove from No. 53 to No. 7 Broadway on the 1st of May.

REMOVAL.—MORTIMER LIVINGSTON WILL remove from No. 53 to No. 7 Broadway, on the 1st of May.

THE BEST FILTER EVER MADE,
FOR CROTON OR HYDRANT WATER.
PATENTED 1849.
This Filter cleanses and purifies water from all soluble and inorganic substances; is itself washed from its own collection of impurities; draws water unfiltered as fast as from the ordinary faucet, and acts as a perfect stop-cock, by simply
TURNING THE HANDLE
of the instrument to points as designated on the top of the Filter, by the words filter, wash water, stop.
It excels all others in point of convenience and durability and is offered to the public as the best and most effective Filter ever invented.
SENT ANYWHERE ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE.
SMALL SIZE $3. LARGE $5.
Sole agents for Proprietors,
J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.
A liberal discount to the trade.

W. & H. WELDON,
Importers of
BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, TEAS,
HAVANA SEGARS, &c.
No. 125 Pearl and No. 78 Beaver sts.,
a few doors below Wall.

F. H CHICHESTER,
TAILOR,
REMOVED TO NO. 825 BROADWAY,
Opposite Broadway Theatre.

3 P. M., 3 P. M., 3 P. M.
SEE AUCTION NOTICE for sale of Mirrors on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 3 in the afternoon.
C. K. COVERT, No. 234 Broadway.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 214 Greenwich-st., corner of Vesey, in the basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8.
Tickets.....50 cents.
RAVEL NIGHT.
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1857.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
MME. MONPLAISIR,
L. ESPINOSA.....in.....A NEW PART.
MME MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL.
Great revival of
THE GREEN MONSTER.
with the great artist ANTOINE as the WHITE KNIGHT, his original character.
JEROME.....as.....THE BARON.
Great success of the new ballet, by JAROMA RAVEL.
THE CONTRABANDIST,
the cast embracing the names of Mme. Monplaisir, Mme. Marzetti, Lina Windel, L. Espinosa, Paul Brillant and Emile Mangin.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
by V. A. Chiarini, Young America and Young Hengler.
Italian Opera Nights—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Ravel Nights—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission with Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats.....1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).....50
Boxes from.....$10 to $20 00
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, April 22,
Will be presented for the third time, Verdi's Grand Opera, in three acts,
LA TRAVIATA,
Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA.
Miss SUSAN PYNE,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor AMODIO and
Signor COLETTI,
In the principal rôles.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA NIGHTS—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
THE NEW DRAMA AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE.
The two pieces which have been performed at Laura Keene's Theatre during the past week are probably "mounted," as it is called, in a more complete and perfect manner than has ever before been seen in this City.
King Frederick of Prussia.....Mr. Burnett
Prince Frederick of Prussia.....Miss Laura Keene
To be followed by
THE ELVES,
LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transforming the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the day they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of night they resume their immobility.
THE MONEY QUESTION will be produced immediately.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TUESDAY, April 21.
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mr BROUGHAM, Mr. WALCOT.
Last night of Holcroft's
ROAD TO RUIN,
WITH
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
To-morrow—Benefit of
Mr. SOTHERN,
Last night of Bourcicault's
LONDON ASSURANCE.
With all the comedians; and first time here,
FAMILY JARS.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. W. HARRISON,
and last night but two of the
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF THE
THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
TUESDAY, APRIL 21,
MARITANA.
Conductor, on this occasion.....Mr. W. V. Wallace.
Who has kindly volunteered his valuable services.
THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.
Wednesday.—MASTER'S RIVAL, and H ARE TRUMPS.
Thursday.—LA SONNAMBULA.
Places secured without extra charge.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7¾ o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 21, 1857.
First time in this theatre, and as most successfully produced in the principal cities of the Union, the new tragic play, by an American author,
DE SOTO.
Hernando De Soto, the discoverer of
the Mississippi.....Mr. E. L. Davenport
Utah.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport
To conclude with the farce of THE RENDEZVOUS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Grand Concert will be given under the auspices and for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, at Plymouth Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 28th of April, 1857, at 8 o'clock P. M. A Chorus of one hundred and fifty voices from the New-York Harmonic Society, and an Orchestra of forty performers from the New-York Philharmonic Society, have been engaged. Mr. William Mason, Mr. Eben, Mrs. Bostwick and Miss Hattie Andem, will also appear. Conductor, Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW; Orchestral Leader, H. C. TIMM. Full particulars of the Concert will be given in a few days. Tickets at $1, may be obtained at the rooms of the Association, corner of Joralemon and Court-sts., and at the principal booksto[illegible] and in New-York, at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets can be obtained by members at the rooms, at 75 cents each; but not more than two tickets will be sold to any one member at that price.
LYMAN ABBOTT, Chairman of Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

THE LATEST NOVELTY.—JUST ARRIVED from Europe, and will open for exhibition on THURSDAY, April 23,
a superb collection of the most beautiful and finished *chefs d'œuvre* of the
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
comprising a curious variety of
LENTICULAR PICTURES FROM LIFE,
far surpassing anything of the kind ever exhibited before in America, and presenting almost a Living Realization of every object and scene, transferred from nature with all the fidelity of those imprinted on the
RETINA OF THE EYE.
The New-York Agency of the London Stereoscopic Company will be found at HALL'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place, where this Exhibition will take place.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS' NEW HALL,
(No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
E. BISHOP BUCKLEY, with his pupil,
"YOUNG AMERICA."
THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY.
Previous to which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents.
On Sunday Evening, April 26, a Sacred Concert by Noll's Band and the Buckleys.

HARRY SANDERSON HAS THE HONOR to announce that his first grand Concert will take place at Niblo's Saloon on TUESDAY, April 21, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artistes:
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST,
Sig. GIANNONI,
Sig. MORELLI,
Mr. APTOMMAS.
Sig Manzocki.....Conductor
Tickets $1 each may be procured at the music stores of W. HALL & SON, FIRTH, POND & CO., and BRUSINGE. Seats may be secured without extra charge. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT AT THE BROADWAY Tabernacle, by the pupils of Ward School No. 12, 17th Ward, under the direction of H. FANNING, Principal, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22, under the direction of Mr. G. W. PETTIT.
Tickets 25 cents each, can be obtained at the School, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
The avails of this entertainment are to be appropriated to the purchase of piano-fortes for the use and benefit of the pupils. The cooperation of the friends of this School, and of all friends of Public Education, is respectfully solicited.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Grand revival of the beautiful Fairy, operatic romance, so well known, and popular, as CINDERELLA, OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, produced with music, new scenery, magic illusions, tricks, and scenic effects, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, with the whole strength of the company. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, a new farce, THE UNLUCKY MORTAL and also, THAT BLESSED BABY. THE TARGET COMPANYS' PARADE may be seen to great advantage, and without expense to Museum visitors, to-day, from the iron balconies and windows of the building. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten years, 12½.

PUDDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents. Private Boxes $5. MONDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS, April 20 and 21, the drama entitled
KARME

DRY GOODS.

RICH DRESS SILKS.
350 pieces beautiful new Silks, 6s.
100 pieces Bayadere Stripe Silks, 6s, 8s, 10s.
270 pieces elegant Cheno Silks, 10s, 12s, 14s.
Flounced Silk Robes, $16 to $30.
Foulard Silk Robes, $8 and $10, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 79) Canal-st.

HOMER & HETCHUM
Have added a few novelties to their already large and elegant stock of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
Which are offered at wholesale only for cash, at
No. 318 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN TABLE DAMASKS.
—Two yards wide, all pure linen,
50c., 62c. and 75c.,
The real Manchester Glaghams,
For boys' wear.
BRINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 313 Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
NO. 551 BROADWAY.—A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE!
GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
Fine French Lawns, 1s. per yard, worth 2s.
Muslin Robes, French, $2 per Robe, worth $3.
Black Barèges, 2s per yard, worth 3s. 6d.
Black Barèges, sublime, 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 4s.
Crape Marets 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s. 6d.
Rich Stripe and Plaid Silk, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
Bambazines, 7s. per yard, worth 10s.
Also, in addition to the above most extraordinary bargains, may be found a very large and choice stock of
Bonnets,
Mantillas,
Shawls,
and in fact every article that a lady can desire for deep and second mourning. Call and examine, at
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SOLOMON & HART.
No. 248 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATELLE and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS:
ATTRACTIVE STOCK!!
AT MODERATE PRICES!!!
Brocatels, Damasks, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Shades, &c.
ALSO,
CARPETINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
Brussels, Velvet, Tapestry, Three-ply, and low-priced Carpetings. Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Mattings, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st, And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BARGAINS
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
10-4 Pure Linen Sheeting at.....55 cents
8-4 Table Damask.....50 cents
Damask Napkins, $1 50 per dozen
Colored Bordered Huck Towels, $1 50 per dozen.
Superior 7-4 Irish Linens, at 25, 30, 40 and 50 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LINEN GOODS.
A full assortment just received, viz.:
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, Barnsley and Scotch Damasks,
Damask Table Cloths, Napkins and Doilies,
4-4 Linen, Pillow Linen, and Linen Lawn,
Linen Sheetings, Huckaback and Toweling,
Of every description
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer st.

ALL THE LEADING PARIS STYLES,
MANTILLAS,
TALMAS
and BASQUES,
In every variety of trimming and material.
BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PRICES REDUCED.
Irish Linens—Linen Sheetings,
Linen Damasks, Linen Table Cloths,
Marseilles Quilts, Drapery, Muslins,
Lace Curtains, Lace Borders,
Figured Muslins and Marseilles for Basques,
Swiss Jaconets and Book Muslins,
in all their varieties—an extensive assortment.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 491 Broadway.

SODEN SPRING SKIRTS,
(PARIS MADE,)
Just received by the *Arabia*,
At $6 EACH.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES!
A full assortment of
SPRING CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS
And Tailors' Trimmings,
LORD & TAYLOR Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BANDS.
Embroidered Bands cheap.
Embroidered Sets at reduced prices.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 79) Canal-st.

STELLA, CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS,
NEW AND CHOICE SPRING STYLES,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!!
LORD & TAYLOR Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

100 MORE OF RICH PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS,
At $5, $6 and $7 per set.
Will be opened Monday, April 20.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

RAGLAN WRAPPERS,
For Ladies' Traveling Cloaks.
A beautiful article,
For $8, for sale at
JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 491 Broadway.

RICH BROCHE AND PRINTED BAREGES,
(FROM AUCTION.)
at 32c 6d. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
1,000 Stella and other Shawls, this Morning, CHEAP,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS
FROM AUCTION,
At $1 25 per yard
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

DRESS GOODS—SPRING STYLES!
In great variety,
AT LOW PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

1,000 JACONET SETS
FOR DEMI TOILET,
at $1 per set.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FLOUNCED JACONET ROBES.
FIVE HUNDRED AT FIVE DOLLARS.
Will be offered on Monday, the 20th
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st, corner of Mercer-st.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
At $25 each,
"Worth $40".
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

ONE THOUSAND
WATER PROOF
CLOTH TALMAS, AND TURKISH JACKETS.
The above are a great novelty, and are not to be found in any other house.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

INFANTS'
MEDALLION
CAPS,
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 491 Broadway.

THE RICHEST DRESS GOODS
OF THE SEASON
Will be opened on Monday, April 20.
Received by *Arabia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BAREGE ROBES FROM AUCTION.
A large line of Robes just received,
At $4 50,
At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 491 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
Beautiful Barege Robes, $5 to $8.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 (old No. 79) Canal-st.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED CAPS.
A large assortment will be opened on Monday, April 20.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

STELLA SHAWLS, BLACK VOLUTES AND COLLARS—LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
have now in store an immense stock of the above goods in choice styles, which are so desirable at this season. Also, printed shawls, China crape shawls, and shawls in plain colors, No. 60 Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

DRY GOODS.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 192 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARSELLINES,
FLORENCES.
Silk TISSUES, BAREGES,
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black PILLET MITTS and GLOVES.
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS!
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blond, Pedal, Rutland and Split-Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

347 BROADWAY.
LACE CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
Will be offered for sale this week
the entire stock of
LACE CURTAINS
at 20 per cent. less than
Regular prices.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
G. B. WILLIAMS begs to inform the public that his business will be closed at store No. 347 Broadway, on Friday, April 24, and in order to dispose of as much of the stock as possible by the above date,
ANOTHER REDUCTION
Has been made in prices.
Some beautiful Silks are offered
At 75 cents per yard.

347 BROADWAY.
The last opportunity
For buying Dry Goods
AT THE GREAT CLOSING SALE,
Only a few days before the
Store will be closed.
Ladies, if you wish to
PROCURE BARGAINS,
Call at once
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
LADIES, don't buy your SILKS
Before you examine
THE PRICES
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
Important to the ladies.
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE OF
DRY GOODS
Will continue until
Friday, April 30,
When the store must be closed.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

WHY DO THE LADIES THRONG
to the
GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of Dry Goods,
At No. 347 Broadway?
The reason is obvious.
Because they can buy
RICH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS
At much lower prices than at any other
Store in the City.
N. B.—The business will be closed on Friday, April 30.

NOTICE TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.
Now ready for sale,
The fixtures and furniture
Of store No. 347 Broadway.
The whole or part
Will be sold
At a great bargain.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES AND PLATED WARE.
Will commence the present week with the following prices:

FRENCH CHINA AND IRON STONEWARE.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	16 00	25 00
White Toilet sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 00
White French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 75	5 50
Decorated China Tea Sets, new styles	13 00	20 00
Decorated China Dinner sets	70 00	100 00

CUT GLASS.

Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 75	$3 00
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 50	3 00
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen		1 50
Cut-glass Celery Vases, each	1 50	3 00
Cut-glass Decanters, quarts, the pair	2 50	4 50

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	$20 00	$30 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles, each	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns, each	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	6 00	9 50
Silver-plated Castors, 6 Cut-glass Bottles, 4	75	7 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	3 50

GAS FIXTURES.

Hall Lamps, each	$3 00	$4 50
Hall Brackets, each	50	75
Parlor Chandeliers, 3 Lights, each	7 50	10 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights, each	9 00	14 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights, each	15 00	22 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, each	75	1 00

CUT OUT
this list and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NEW GOODS BY THE NIAGARA
Will be opened on Monday, the 20th,
And consist of
Flounced and side-band Silk Robes,
Flounced and side-band Organdy Silk Robes,
Flounced and side-band Muslin Silk Robes,
Also Grenadines, Barèges, and Calicoes, in new designs.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY,
AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN, &c., &c.,
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHEAP CARPETS.
English Tapestry and Brussels Carpets
from Auction,
at 3s. per yard.
Velvet do. at
$1 25 and $1 37½.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

RICH SILK FLOUNCED ROBES!
Elegant Paris Styles,
$35 TO $40 PER ROBE.
Several New Lots for Monday.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FRENCH FOULARD SILKS.
Beautiful Brown and Blue Foulard Silks, 4s. to 6s.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 (old No. 79) Canal-st.

BLACK BAYADERE SILKS.—LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received an unusually large assortment of the above most desirable goods in rich quality, also very choice silk robes in various new styles, No. 60 Canal-st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

MILLINERY.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—Mrs. F. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., N. Y., (3 doors from Broadway) will have their second opening of Spring Millinery on Thursday, April 23, 1857.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, SILK, STRAW, and other millinery goods, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st. Also, headdresses and pattern bonnets for the trade.
L. P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, New-York.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS for boys, misses and infants. A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine.
KELLOGG, manufacturer,
No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, VERY LOW.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine Gold Jewelry at less than usual prices:
Ladies' gold, cameo, carbuncle, mosaic, pearl, and Enamel painting sets, ear-rings, pins, and bracelets;
Ladies' and gentlemen's gold watch chains,
Seal-rings, locket rings, plain and chased gold rings,
Pure gold wedding-rings, gold thimbles,
Gold pens and pencils, gold crosses and neck-chains,
Gold and stone sleeve-buttons and studs,
Gold lockets, gold spectacles and eye-glasses,
Diamond finger-rings and pins.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR MAIL LINE, VIA STONINGTON, FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
HOUR OF LEAVING NEW-YORK, 6 P. M.
On and after MONDAY, April 6, the steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and C. VANDERBILT, of this line will leave Pier No. 2 North River, first wharf above Battery place, daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., instead of 5 P. M.
Passengers, by this arrangement, will have an additional hour for sleep on board of the steamers, and by reason of the advantages of the route—being the shortest and most direct *via* Long Island Sound—still be enabled to reach Boston in time to connect with all the early morning trains for the East and the North.
Office No. 10 Battery-place.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 12½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leave Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M.; 8, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way. Fare 6 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

L. & P. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.
MIRRORS, MIRRORS, MIRRORS.
C. K. COVERT'S second annual sale at auction of superb French plate mirrors, consisting of his entire stock of
PIERS, MANTELS,
SIDE-WALL AND OVALS,
which from its great extent and variety of styles, and the superior workmanship throughout, will surpass any sale of the kind that has ever taken place in this City, will take place on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., at 8 P. M., at his warerooms, No. 224 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. This stock is unqualifiedly the greatest in extent, the most varied in style, and the best as to workmanship, of any stock now on exhibition in this City. The sale is positive, and there will be no limitation. To those intending to furnish this Spring, this sale offers inducements seldom met with, and we invite a general and careful examination of our stock, when every information as to sizes, &c., &c., will be cheerfully given. Seats, &c. &c., will be provided for the ladies. Stock now on exhibition, day and evening, until 10 P. M., and catalogues now ready.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND DESIRABLE Bouchold furniture, solid rosewood parlor furniture, in suite, pier glasses, &c., at the residence in 8th-st., between MacDougal and 6th-av. West of 6th-av. H. T. LEEDS will sell, on WEDNESDAY, 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture of said house, embracing elegantly-carved rosewood parlor suites, in French satin; solid rosewood centre and side-tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror doors and back; carved rosewood etageres, massive rosewood secretary bookcase; superior seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, full with pearl, stool and cover; large French-plate pier and oval mirrors, ormolu and bronzed clocks, heavy lace and brocatel curtains; magnificent China vases, imported by the owner; Parian and bisque figures, elegant Brussels carpets and rugs; also, a large variety of superior oil-paintings, by old artists; rosewood extension dining table, dining-room chairs, do. suite in silk plush, rich China tea and dinner sets, crystal cut glass ware; also, silver ware, consisting of a general assortment used in first-class families. The bedroom furniture embraces solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, ingrain and Brussels carpets, pure hair mattresses, weighing fifty pounds each; feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, sheets, pillow cases, blankets, &c.; also, all the kitchen, laundry and basement utensils, cooking stoves, step ladder, cooking utensils of almost every name, kind and description, entirely too numerous to mention. Parties attending this sale, who are about going to housekeeping, will be able to find everything necessary for that purpose, every article of which, from the kitchen to the attic, will be sold without any restrictions. Sale positive.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, BRONZES, WORKS OF ART, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE &c., &c.—D. S. HOUGH will sell, as above, all the contents of the elegantly-furnished house No. 146 West 21st-st., near the 7th-av., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 21, at 10½ A. M. This sale is well worth the particular attention of those in search of first-class furniture, at auction prices, as the house has been furnished during the present year with a very large quantity of goods of superior quality, being made by Marks, Shopper, Hinchliffe and others. Sale commences in the dining room, with oak buffet, rich carved oak extension table; dining and arm chairs, &c., together with desirable assortment of decorated china dinner and tea sets, silver tea service, salvers, spoons and forks, ivory cutlery, cut glassware, &c., &c. In the parlors are 150 yds. royal tapestry velvet carpets, magnificent pier glasses 112x38, two solid rose wood suites in green and black and crimson and maroon brocatel, solid rosewood etageres, centre, side and pier tables, very rich lace curtains, bronze gas fixtures, fine oil-paintings, splendid China vase, and bronze and marble clocks, easy and reception chairs, one of Nunns & Fischer's celebrated 7-octave rosewood pianos, a large number of expensively-framed and desirable engravings, &c. In the chambers are carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, &c., pure curled-hair mattresses and bedding. Also, sofas, chairs, arm chairs, rockers, &c. The whole together making a large and unique assortment of desirable goods, and all to be sold without reserve—rain or shine.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of house 70 Irving place, between 18th and 19th sts., consisting in part of superior rosewood seven-octave piano forte, in perfect order, rosewood parlor suite, in green plush, rosewood parlor suite, in crimson and maroon French brocatel, rosewood etageres, marble-top centre and sofa tables, medallion velvet carpet, Brussels and ingrain carpet, hall and stair carpet, elegant lounges in green velvet, antique rosewood; arm chairs, and two reception chairs to match in green plush, made by the late Mr. Roche, to order; superior library bookcase, made by Southack; antique fancy tables; bronze and ormolu French 30-day clock, rich decorated China vases and mantel ornaments; oak extension dining table, oak chairs and lounge. Chamber furniture—Enamelled cottage suites, mattresses, bedding, iron hall stand and chairs gold band French China dinner set, tea and coffee set, cut glass ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, toilet sets, Canton matting. Also an assortment of kitchen furniture. The furniture, carpets, &c., are all in fine order. Will be sold without any reservation whatever. Catalogues on morning of sale.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, APRIL 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 121 Henry-st., all the furniture in said house, consisting of one rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, in perfect order, rose wood parlor suites, in crimson and maroon French brocatel, rosewood etageres, marble-top sofa tables, made by Pensett, do. centre, medallion, tapestry and velvet carpets and three-ply carpets, elegant lounges, antique oil paintings, easy chairs, one superior rosewood bookcase, bronze clocks, china ware and mantel ornaments, oak extension dining table, chairs and sofas, sofa-bed, gold flowered tea sets, cut glass, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, chamber furniture, mattresses, beds, bedding, toilet sets, hall stand; also, a large assortment of Kitchen utensils. All the furniture in good order. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, store No. 51 Nassau-st., will sell, at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 21, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the furniture of house No. 37 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., comprising two rosewood parlor suites, velvet and other carpetings, lace curtains, chandeliers, marble-top and other tables, dining-room furniture, plated ware, oil-paintings, &c., chamber, basement, and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.
ALSO—One rosewood piano-forte, piano stool, piano cover, &c. Condition:—cash, in bankable money only. Deposits required from all purchasers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

CHAS. H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale of magnificent household furniture, CHAS. H. DELAVAN will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 10 A. M., all the elegant furniture contained in the large dwelling No. 100 Madison-av., near 30th-st., consisting in part of elegant rosewood, in brocatel, parlor furniture, one mahogany extension dining table, 15 feet, one 7 octave rosewood piano, velvet carpets, oilcloths, centre tables, mirrors, chandeliers and gas-fixtures, mahogany bedsteads and bureaus &c., &c., nearly all new, with all the kitchen furniture. Catalogues now ready, to be had at the office of the auctioneer, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., near the Nassau Bank. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to the auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LEASEHOLD PREMISES, NO. 210 EAST 19TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the three-story brick building with addition in the rear, and lease of lot No. 210 East 19th-st., near 1st-av., having 11 years to run from the 1st of May next, at an annual ground rent of $45 and taxes, with covenants for two renewals of 21 years each, or buildings to be paid for. The lot is 20 feet in width by 58 feet in depth. House 20 by 38, with addition in the rear. The property has been occupied by the "Metropolitan Color Works" and is suitable for a carpenter's shop, chair manufactory, or the like. For maps, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 58 Wall-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, April 22 and 23, at 10½ o'clock each day, at Nos. 1, 2 and 3 College-place, all the furniture in the above houses, consisting of rosewood suite in brocatel, marble top centre, side and pier tables, parlor chairs, quartettes, corner stands, mirrors, mantel ornaments, velvet tapestry carpets, &c., extension dining tables, dining chairs, sideboards, lounges, mirrors, clocks, vases, &c., China ware, glass-ware, silver plated forks, spoons, &c. Bedroom furniture, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hurcans, washstands, spring and hair mattresses, palliasses, iron bedsteads, toilet sets, tables, lounges, carpets, mirrors, Brussels and Venetian stair carpets, hall stand, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 23, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 180 Madison-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs and divans in hair cloth, centre, pier and card tables, dining and work tables, pier glasses, chandeliers, hat stand, French bedsteads, iron do., beds, mattresses, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, China, glass ware, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 94 Broadway.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LUMBER, HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, (postponed from Monday,) at the yard corner of Hammond and West sts. All the remaining stock of lumber yard and office fixtures, horse, wagon and harness, lately the property of Wm. W. Winant. Terms cash, in bankable money.
CHAS. J. FOX, Assignee.

HENRY HUME, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—CARPENTERS, STAIR-BUILDERS, SIGN PAINTERS, &c., &c.—J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 240 Canal-st., next door to Elm-st., New-York, will dispose of his entire remaining stock at auction THURSDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock, (no postponement on account of weather,) consisting of carved and sawed cornice and counter brackets, shelf columns, pine balusters, fancy turned cornice and panned mouldings, veneered stair newels, sign boards, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ENTIRE FURNITURE OF THE GENTEEL 4 STORY HOUSE, NO. 62 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—On WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, embracing all the parlor, chamber, dining-room furniture, kitchen utensils, breakfast, dinner and tea sets, glass ware, table cutlery, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, gas fixtures, bedding, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues now ready.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, April 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Pearl-st., all kinds Boote's and other white granite ware, blue ware, common ware, China, Britannia, silver-plated ware, &c. Also, 200 pkgs. glass ware. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, AT 11½ O'CLOCK A. M., AT NO. 113 HICKS-STREET.—All the carpets in the house, comprising rich velvet and Brussels tapestry, and ingrain and stair carpets; splendid French plate pier glasses, elegant chandeliers, &c., &c., all in good order.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22,
At 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 164 Adams, between Concord and Nassau sts., Brooklyn.
Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 154 Washington, between Nassau and High sts.
Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, piano, &c.
At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 27 Livingston, between Court and Clinton sts.
Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the saleerooms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT.
$47,000 EIGHT PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, April 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
$30,000 HANCOCK COUNTY (Illinois) 8 PER CENT. BONDS, dated July 1, 1856, and redeemable at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, July 1, 1876; Interest Coupons payable annually, on the 1st day of July, $1,000 each.
$10,000 WARSAW CITY (Illinois) 8 PER CENT. BONDS, dated May 1, 1856, and due at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, May 21, 1876; Interest Coupons payable January and July 1, $1,000 each.
The above bonds were issued in conformity with an act of the State Legislature, authorizing the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad. The amount of taxable property in the county, for the year 1856, was $5,808,848; taxes, $73,508; population about 25,000; area in acres, 432,640. The authorized issue by the county is $310,000. The authorized issue of taxable property in the city is $1,000,000; taxes, $6,050; population, 3,400. The authorized issue by the city is $50,000, and no more can be issued by either the city or county, without an act by the Legislature, and sanctioned by the people, so that every precaution has been taken to make these Bonds unquestionable in point of security, and they cannot be repudiated under any circumstances. Hancock county is one of the most prosperous in the State, and it is expected that fifty miles of the above railroad, from Warsaw to Ogsawka Junction, will be finished and in full operation in about sixty days.
The sale is to be made for account of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad contractors, who received these bonds at par, and must realize to meet their obligations. The bonds will be sold without reserve. For a copy of the act under which these bonds were issued, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.
P. S.—I have fully examined the strength of these securities, and I can recommend them to my friends and the public with the utmost confidence, believing that they will compare with anything in the market and for a permanent investment no safer bonds can be found.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, AT 10½ A. M., at the private residence, No. 26 Pike-st., corner of Henry, all the contents of the house, embracing a large and varied assortment of good custom-made mahogany furniture, velvet carpets, lace curtains, rosewood 7-octave piano City make, &c., &c. This sale, which is particularly worthy the attention of dealers and others who wish first-class mahogany second-hand furniture at auction prices, will commence in the basement at 10½ A. M. precisely, without regard to the weather, with mahogany extension table, sofa arm chairs, French-plate mantel glass, three-ply carpets, marble clocks, &c., and in the parlors at precisely 11 A. M., with velvet carpets, pier glasses, gas fixtures, mahogany suite in hair cloth, arm chairs, ottomans, card, centre and pier tables, lace curtains, rosewood piano, 7-octave; English oil-cloth, velvet stair carpets and rods, hall stand, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, feather beds, horse hair mattresses, palliasses, spring mattresses, wardrobes, bookcases, arm chairs, sofas, tables, library furniture in suite, three-ply and ingrain carpets, cottage walnut bedsteads, &c., altogether making a large quantity of good furniture. Descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.
Also, same day, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the same street as above, number given to-morrow, the entire contents of the house, consisting of good substantial mahogany furniture, &c., &c. Full particulars on Wednesday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, important sale of an elegant country seat and building sites on Staten Island, being the western and central sections of the extensive and highly picturesque property known as "Hill Park," on Staten Island, 4½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, on the Kingsland Plank Road, and near the New Drop Station, on the now constructing Staten Island Railroad. The estate is situated on the range of hills extending from Toad Hill. The portion offered at present comprises 103 acres, and includes the first-class country residence of "Hill Park House," with about 7 acres of ground laid out at great expense, in the most superb style of English landscape gardening, and containing a beautiful lake stocked with gold fish. The house is newly built of the best material, by day's work, and forms, with offices and outbuildings, a complete residence of a large and wealthy family. The remaining land has been laid out in the style of an English park, in which two public parks, of about 6 and 2 acres respectively, have been set aside for use of the residents on the estate, and the surrounding space has been laid out and fenced in for 14 building sites, containing none but useful and appropriate lands, and made accessible by wide and handsome park roads. For further particulars and maps, and, also, for free omnibus tickets to view the estate, apply at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, APRIL 21.—AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 167 16th-st., between Broadway and University-place, household furniture, consisting in part of Wilton Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpets, suites mahogany furniture in hair cloth, French plate pier glasses, curtains, marble top centre, pier, and side-tables, sofa, tables of rosewood and mahogany, rosewood marble top etageres, mahogany and black walnut extension dining-tables, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes and chairs in hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany marble top sideboards, rosewood mahogany sideboards, French bedsteads, black walnut do., rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut dressing bureaus and washstands, plain and marble tops, double and single hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, toilet sets, lounges, armoire à glace, mahogany do., rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, mahogany and black walnut bookcases and secretary, China crockery and glass ware, straw carpets and palliasses, maple and black walnut bedroom furniture.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 22 at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of house No. 181 Wooster-st., consisting of elegant rosewood pianoforte, stool, covers; rich rosewood

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 21 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly al the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 18 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is understood that the wagon roads to the Pacific, authorized at the late session of Congress, will be promptly put under construction—the general plan having already been adopted. A distinct bureau has been created for the management of the business, which is to be under the charge of Mr. CAMPBELL, of the Topographical Engineers. The appointments for the superintendence of the Northern roads have been made. Mr. LEACH is to have charge of the construction of the main road. Colonel NOBLES is to be continued on the road from Fort Ridgley to the South Pass as far as the intersection, which will be on Deer Creek. WILLIAM F. MAGRAW will have charge of the road from Fort Kearney to Cit Rock, four hundred miles east of the eastern border of California, at which point he will meet Mr. KIRK and proceed on to California. By these arrangements the expense of wintering any party is avoided. Messrs. NOBLES, LEACH and KIRK are Northern men. Mr. MAGRAW is a Marylander by birth, but for some years past has been a resident of Missouri.

We publish this morning a letter from the *National Intelligencer*, which presents some very startling views of the power and designs of the Mormons. It is written by a gentleman who is said to have lately spent twelve months in the Salt Lake Valley, engaged in business connected with the transit of the mails through the Territory to and from the Pacific, and, who, while thus residing in the Mormon community, studied attentively the character and government of BRIGHAM YOUNG, the supreme head, as well as the customs, habits, morals, and laws of the community, if laws they may be called, which consist simply in the will of a despot. He confirms fully the statements and apprehensions of Judge DRUMMOND, and insists upon the necessity of taking some very prompt and decisive measures to protect the country from the dangers which threaten it from this quarter. He says the Mormons are 100,000 strong in Utah, besides having 200,000 spies and agents scattered throughout the country, and being in close alliance with 300,000 Indians upon our Western border. The statements of his letter are entitled to the most careful attention.

In consequence of the strong remonstrances against the proposed location of Quarantine at Prince's Bay, Governor KING proposes, it is said, to make another and more thorough inspection of that locality in a day or two, possibly with reference to some change in the proposed site.

The storm of yesterday was very severe, and extended over a large space At Baltimore, rein, snow and hail alternated, accompanied by very high wind. At Reading and Pottsville, Pa., snow fell to the depth of twelve inches, and the iron roof of the machine shop of the Reading Railroad, at the former place, was crushed in by the weight of the snow upon it. Telegraphing was seriously interfered with, several of the lines being prostrated.

The steamer *George Law* left yesterday for Aspinwall, with about 600 passengers, among whom were Col. WELLER and lady, the Commissioner and his party for surveying the boundary of the British possessions, and the United States Mail Agent for the Pacific.

An accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, near Rhinebeck, yesterday, by which the engine, tender and baggage car were precipitated into the river. The passenger cars were thrown across the track, and were considerably damaged. Several persons were slightly injured, but no one fatally.

The battle for Sachems of the Tammany Society was fought last night, at Tammany Hall. The "Reform" or Westchester House Party, were notorious. They elected their entire ticket by an average majority of 60 votes.

Two Sing Sing convicts have escaped lately from prison by drilling through the marble wall of their cells, and descending from the fifth story to the ground by means of a rope.

The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution last night directing the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge to continue to act as Police Commissioners, and not to yield any property in the Police Department to the new Commissioners recently appointed at Albany. They also recommended the Councilmen to take action setting apart the interest on $1,000 to the widow and children of HARDENBROOK, the recently murdered policeman.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, an *unsuccessful* effort was made to change the advertising of the Board from the *Post* to the *News*. The question was lost for want of a constitutional vote. It was urged that for $1,000 per annum no respectable paper would take the contract. The Board decided (by 43 to 5) not to pay any money for street cleaning until the contracts had been confirmed by the Common Council. The salaries of the officials of the Croton Department were raised: The Engineer's to $5,000 per annum; the President to $3,000; his Assistant to $3,000; that of the Street Commissioner was raised to $5,000, *dating from Jan.* 1, 1856; and that of his Assistant to $2,500 per annum.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon. There was no business of general interest transacted.

The Committee on Streets met on Monday, examined the plan and listened to the statement of Mr. PERLEY as to the practicability of the formation of a tunnel for the relief of Broadway. It is proposed to lower the level of Wall-street (from Nassau) to its junction with Broadway. In this way a sufficient depth will be gained for a tunnel which is to be continuous with an excavation along Rector to Greenwich-street.

The case of ALEXANDER CROSS *vs.* GEORGE LAW, was commenced in this Court yesterday before a Jury. It is brought to recover about $17,000 for coal, bought by CROSS for LAW's California steamers. The plaintiff's case occupied the day.

Some interesting developments were made yesterday before the Coroner at the inquest upon the body of HARDENBROOK, the policeman who was murdered by burglars last Wednesday morning. ODE JACKSON swore that between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the murder, a man named CASSEE entered his (JACKSON'S) saloon in Ninth-avenue, and asked for a drink. His hands were bloody and he seemed agitated. He washed his hands and left. Soon afterwards a man named KEYSER was seen suffering from a wound on the head,—such an one as might be inflicted with a blow from a policeman's club. Both these men—one of whom, CASSEE, is in custody—correspond, it is said, with the description given by HARDENBROOK of his murderers. A man who is said to have witnessed a portion of the conflict between HARDENBROOK and the burglars, will be examined to-day.

Judge NELSON, in the United States Circuit Court, decided, on appeal, an important collision case. The collision occurred in a dense fog between one of the Staten Island ferry boats and another steamboat. Judge INGERSOLL, in the District Court, decreed against the ferry boat, but his decision was reversed by Judge NELSON, who held that neither party was in fault, unless both were alike in fault in running in the fog; and the Judge intimates, also, that boats navigating in such a fog must take the risk of the navigation.

The counsel for HENRY BECK, sentenced on Saturday to five years in the State Prison for an attempt to poison the family of GEORGE GRIESGRABE, yesterday offered three affidavits to the Recorder, in the Court of General Sessions, to prove the insanity of the accused. The attestants allege that nearly all the prisoner's family were insane, and that he has often shown undoubted symptoms of insanity. The sentence, probably, on these representations, will not be carried into execution.

The examination of the mysterious man, calling himself "Scaichard," but supposed to be named JAMES B. CROSS, was continued yesterday, and will be resumed again to-day. The examination thus far has been more amusing than important.

It was expected that the examination in the famous Paulding case would proceed yesterday, but Mr. NOYES stated that all parties had consented to a farther adjournment of four weeks.

The American Dramatic Fund Association celebrated its Ninth Anniversary by a dinner at the Astor House, last night. Among the speakers on the occasion was Rev. Dr BELLOWS, of the Church of All Souls in Fourth avenue.

The Target Company parade which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed to Thursday next, on account of the inclemency of the weather. When they do appear, they will be furnished with muskets by GEORGE LAW.

The large wooden stables, Nos. 36 and 38 West Thirty-sixth-street, were consumed by fire about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Thirty-eight horses perished in the flames, and a great many vehicles, and much harness, were destroyed. Nearly all the property belonged to Mr. LEWIS, the proprietor of the stables.

A strike on the Brooklyn City Railroad Cars threw some hundred men out of employment yesterday morning, and gave some twelve hundred passengers a drenching to get to the ferry. The Company had ordered the conductors and drivers to make two additional trips a day, without any additional compensation—hence the difficulty. The strikers were all dismissed, and the cars running, though not regularly, by night.

Mayor POWELL, of Brooklyn, has vetoed the ordinance of the Common Council compelling the City cars to run all night, on the ground that it is not called for, would be unprofitable, and for sundry other equally weighty and valid reasons. So good people of Brooklyn who visit New-York evenings, will do well to hurry home as heretofore, on penalty of a long walk up a steep hill.

What Shall we Do with the Mormons?

We cannot do a worse thing with a difficulty than to dodge it, and never was this practical truth more pointedly illustrated than in the actual position of affairs in Utah. When that Territory was organized the acting President of the United States, Mr. FILLMORE, was called upon to decide whether the authority of the Republic should be extended over its inhabitants as of right or by sufferance. He found the Mormons boldly claiming to be considered an independent Israel in the midst of the Philistines, denying his right to nominate a Governor for them, and professing to hold their lands not of the American Government, but of the Almighty. Instead of meeting these insolent assumptions and frustrating them forever, Mr. FILLMORE evaded the issue by conferring the Executive appointment upon the High Priest of the sect, who condescended to accept it as a compromise solicited by the United States, and of slight importance to his people and himself.

Six years of chartered treason have ripened the Mormon power, and now, while we are debating what we shall do with a set of intolerable idolators who have erected the odious Dagon of their worship on a portion of the American soil, they, on their side, are preparing themselves to vindicate their absolute independence of us and of our laws. How much longer they will deign to keep a delegate at Washington we may infer from their treatment of the United States Judiciary, and from the avowed intention of BRIGHAM YOUNG to rule his people as he and they shall choose, without comment, commission or control from us. This is the state of the case, and it must be met now fully and fairly.

For some time past the leading columns of the *Deseret News* have been filled with a most amazingly and audaciously conducted argument upon the Constitution of the United State, whereof the gist is simply this—that the American Government has no right whatever to exercise any authority over the *inhabitants* of a Territory, its dominion extending only over the *land*, while that land is lying waste and void of life! With the advent of immigration the Constitutional dominion takes wing and flies, like the moody trapper of the Farther West, to some vaster region unprofaned by the squatter and the spade! According to this new interpretation of the Constitution, the President may appoint Governors where there are no people to be governed, and Judges where there is no judgment to be passed.

Ridiculous as this theory is, we must remember that theories not less ridiculous have been engrafted upon the platforms of party organizations in more enlightened sections of our common country, and we must find in our recent recollections of Atchisonian "Constitutionalism," and of Kansas-Nebraska law, a sufficient reason for believing that the ineptitudes of the *Deseret News* may really give us no little trouble when they come to meet us in the form of priestly proclamations and of Mormon bayonets. For in this form they will assuredly come.

The unscrupulous chiefs of this now imposing iniquity are not men to shrink from a practical assertion of their most outrageous propensities. They already claim the right of life and death over the members of their "Church," and the contumely with which they have treated the judicial authorities of the Union they are prepared to lavish upon any Executive functionary whom the President may see fit to send to them. The Territory over which their despotism extends is difficult of access and defensible: the population subjected to their sway is numerous and hardy as well as ignorant and fanatical. Scandinavia, Scotland, Wales, and the West of Britain, those ancient nurseries of fierce, unreasoning faith, have sent out thousands of strong arms and stupid heads to the service of the astute followers of JOE SMITH, and we may depend upon it that when they are summoned to the "battle of the Lord against the mighty" the wretched victims of the Mormon imposture will put their lives into the hands of their rascally leaders just as blindly as now they put their fortunes, their affections, their bones, under the same unprincipled control. It is useless to attempt to reason with them, for the public opinion of the States cannot reach the masses of Utah, and to persuade the Saints at Deseret that the astronomical argument drawn from the "pluralistic loves of the planets" to polygamy as practised by those of their number who can afford themselves the questionable luxury of a subdivided homestead, is neither convincing in itself, nor conclusively establishes the duty of every Mormon to shoot United States troops at the order of HEBER C. KIMBALL, would be as hopeless a task as to satisfy a Mississippian Methodist that the improper behavior of Ham towards his father Noah does not necessarily justify the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise."

What then shall we do with these people? Let them alone, for our own honor, as well as for the sake of their own lasting happiness, we cannot. The limits of religious toleration, though difficult of definition, are fortunately not absolutely indefinable. A man's right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience must be guarded like all other rights, and therefore like all other rights it must be restricted in its exercise by a just consideration of moral and social consequences, as well as of the rights of others. No man can be permitted to worship God in such a way as to outrage the decencies of life or to oppress his neighbors. When TAYLOR, the Platonist, thought fit to profess Paganism, and set up a silver statue of Jupiter on his mantel-piece, his landlady made no objection to that innocent act of insanity; but when he proposed to sacrifice a black bull in her back parlor she strenuously resisted, and saved her crockery and her Kiddermluster at the risk of her charity. Her sturdy common sense smote the exact line between the permissible and the reprehensible, and all rational Governments find themselves forced to imitate her conduct. John Jones may believe if he likes that clothes and corruption are concomitant facts, and seek salvation by stripping off all the conventions of kerseymere and Irish linen; but if Jones does not confine his spiritual exercises to his own chamber, the practical interference of the police will constrain his actions without disturbing his convictions.

The orthodoxy of no small portion of British India cling with adoring earnestness to the profitable humilities of the worship of Juggernaut and the edifying sublimities of the Suttee; but the common sense and righteous feeling of the British Government in that country did not therefore shrink from the duty of doing away utterly and forever with practices so infamous and so inhuman. Why then should the authorities of the United States hesitate to deal in the same sharp and decisive way with a "religious" system which condenses into itself all the absurdities, usurpations, indecencies and villainies of the worst form of Paganism? We are not called upon to punish any man for believing in the inspiration of JOE SMITH or the reality of the Golden Book, in the sanctity of BRIGHAM YOUNG, or even in the salutary and divine appointment of polygamy. But we can and we ought to restrain the believers in these things from violating the laws and decencies of the land. Theoretical polygamy is one thing, but practical polygamy is quite another. The course of Judge DRUMMOND, who called upon the Grand Jury of Utah to find indictments against all persons living in the practice of polygamy, should be sustained and followed up. Let the judicial authority be supported by a proper military force, and the favorite "Institution" of the leaders of Mormonism can be soon and effectually broken up. Upon this we have a right to insist, and upon the summary punishment of any parties against whom it is proved that they have ventured to exert extra judicial authority over citizens of the United States, or to assume the coercive functions of the properly appointed Executive. In a word, let the Mormons be treated as a "sect," subjected to the same regulations with all other sects, and protected in the exercise of the same rights with those. As things now stand they claim to be considered as a *Nation*, and defy the authority of the Federal Union, in order to vindicate to themselves not a freedom of belief but an unhallowed license of conduct which, as a Christian and civilized people, it is impossible that we should tolerate. If it be true that there are persons in New-York who live in the *practice* of the Mormon theories, let them be at once prosecuted and punished, but let the force of the Government be put out fearlessly and promptly to deal with the mischief in its centre, before it grows to proportions, which shall still more seriously compromise the character and endanger the tranquility of the country.

Central Park Misgivings.

Amongst the serious drawbacks upon New-York as a residence for people who conceive that they were not sent upon earth wholly and solely for the purpose of making money—besides the dirt, the police, and the heavy taxation—is the want of any better place than the streets to ride or drive or walk in. Owing to the narrowness of the tongue of land on which the City is built, it has extended longitudinally fully five miles already; and before very long there will be ten miles between the jaded man of business, when he issues from his office "down town" in the afternoon, and anything which bears the remotest resemblance to the country. Crossing the river by a ferry in order to get a mouthful of fresh air is a step which, for a denizen of any of the northern portion of the capital, is not to be thought of. Making use of a ferry-boat even on business is an operation which any of us would gladly avoid if we could.

The Central Park will, if properly laid out and properly managed, supply us with what we want in the shape of promenade ground. A large tract of most valuable land is about to be given up to it, in the hope that the citizens will find in it a place to ride on horseback, to drive in carriages, or walk on foot, as their fancy impels or their means allow them, free from dust and bad air, and with enough grass and foliage to relieve eyes that have been strained all day by hard work. The scheme promises very well on paper; but a very limited acquaintance with the manner in which public interests are attended to in this City, is quite sufficient to inspire well-grounded apprehensions that the said Central Park will prove "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." That the Park will be laid out, and finished, we do not in the least doubt; but that the decent, well-behaved portion of the community will ever get any good out of it, we doubt very much indeed We have had sorrowful experience of the fact that our municipal administration is conducted wholly in the interest of our leading rowdies and blackguards. For them we pay seven millions a year of taxes; for them our streets remain unpaved, unswept, unwatered; for them our police is composed of the scum of the Connaught immigration, and our lives and property placed at the mercy of the thieves, their confederates; for them our Criminal Judges are elected by the criminal population; for them BUSTEED pockets papers in open Court, and CONNERY makes his grimaces and cracks his jokes; the blackguards are clearly masters of the situation. They have our streets, our taxes, our Police and our Courts of Justice in their hands; and why should they not reign over the Central Park as well?

We can fancy the Park, under proper management, becoming one of the boasts and glories of this country. We can fancy it radiant with verdure, crowded with cavaliers of both sexes, brilliant with brilliant equipages and thronged with pedestrians who, if not picturesque, would at least, be happy and orderly. With our fine climate, our fine site, our fine harbor, our rapidly increasing wealth, and our luxurious habits, there is no reason under Heaven why New-York should not become the Paris of the West, and the Champs Elysées pale their ineffectual fires. We have as good a climate as Paris, and a better situation—two important considerations in judging of the merits of rival gardens; and we have an Autumn foliage such as Paris never dreamed of. We can make a show of both women and horses, if we are only careful, such as even Rotten Row may envy. Everything that nature can do for us she has done. There is no reason why one hundred, or even fifty years hence, people should not seek New-York to enjoy themselves, just as they now seek it to make money in. But under the *regime* of blackguardism this can never be. As long as we are governed by the Five Points, our best attempts at elegance and grace will bear some resemblance to jewels in the snouts of swine. Better the Park should never be made at all if it is to become the resort of rapscallions,—if young bloods are allowed to run races in it with trotting horses, and thus place the lives of everybody in danger, and render equestrian exercise impossible,—if no attempt is to be made to keep it clear of the intemperate, the boisterous and disorderly. We warn the public that if order is to be maintained in it by the police at present in existence, it will become a sort of bowling ground for the friends and associates of these meritorious officers, with whose general character everybody is tolerably familiar, and all decent men and women will avoid it, just as they avoid the grogshops from which Mayor WOOD selects his subordinates. We warn them, moreover, against the great nuisance of the Manhattanville road, the only available equestrian promenade at present—rival buggys with fast trotting horses. Phenomena of this sort would prove as fatal to any park or garden in the world, as a few ancient British chariots with scythes on their axles. We hope that for the nonce the "respectable" portion of the community will meddle in public affairs, and do something to save the Park by looking after it. A little attention may make the scheme a boon to ourselves and posterity as well.

Where Shall we Build our Lazaretto?

We took occasion the other day to animadvert upon the condition and working of our Dispensary system (if system it can be called) in connection with the general question of Sanitary Police, and to expose the dangers which lurk in the inefficient and irregular administration of an institution so indispensable to the public welfare. The fact that the Quarantine Commission, recently appointed under an act of the Legislature, are now engaged upon another subject not less important to the community, invites our immediate attention to that matter also. The theory and practice of Quarantine have been hotly, sharply debated during the last few years, and no inconsiderable number of learned and sagacious persons have denounced the whole system as equally inept in its origin and ineffectual in its results. With all respect for the learning and sagacity of these skeptics, we must profess ourselves as yet unconvinced by their arguments and unaffected by their sneers. There are many cases in human life besides this case of Quarantine, in which ancient superstitions assailed by superficial science have been eventually vindicated by researches more profound, and the unenlightened prejudices of the past have been discovered, after all, to be nothing less than the imperfectly recognized wisdom of instinct. But however this may be, we have not given up the Quarantine System. We are to have a defensive Quarantine in New-York Harbor, and the only practical question at issue is "Where shall our Quarantine be built?"

The reasons which have determined the removal of the Institution from its present position, embody the rules which should guide us in selecting a new location. The two essential terms of the problem are simply the utmost possible isolation from the population of the shore, and the utmost possible convenience of access from the sea.

The one point in the harbor and bay of New-York, which most completely combines these two conditions, is Sandy Hook; and upon Sandy Hook we should without question have already begun to erect a permanent and sufficient Lazzaretto if we could have opened the eyes of the lords of New-Jersey to the realities of life. But as Sandy Hook does not belong to us, and as the intelligence of our neighbors is unequal to the comprehension of the fact that a Quarantine Station for New-York is also a Quarantine Station for New-Jersey, we suppose that the disposition of the "State of Camden and Amboy" must in this instance as in so many others, be suffered to thwart the plans and propositions of Heaven.

Five other localities have been suggested to the Commissioners, and have probably received from them a careful examination. These are Coney Island, Great Kills, Seguine's Point, Ward's Point, and one or another of the shoals in the Lower Bay.

It is understood, as we some time since informed our readers, that the Commissioners, after a personal examination which ought to have made them completely conversant with the whole case, have fixed upon Seguine's Point as the locality for the new Quarantine, and have secured, by a conditional purchase, the property required for that purpose. Yet we now see it stated that Governor KING, upon the personal remonstrance of interested parties, confesses that the Commissioners made but a very cursory and incomplete inquiry into the relative advantages and disadvantages of the several localities, and that the question of a site may still be considered open. If this is the case, it is but fair that the considerations urged against the selection of Seguine's Point should receive that degree of public attention which they may deserve. The Point referred to is the centre of a very considerable population, and lies at a distance of over six miles from the regular shipping channel. The oystermen of Princes' Bay rendezvous at Seguine's Point, and enliven the neighboring waters with their picturesque craft, and the continual movement of their industry. A creek, which flows directly through the middle of the site proposed to be occupied by the Quarantine buildings, is consecrated to the hospitalities of the oyster-trade, and receives the Virginia strangers who come so far to make their beds, and fulfill their being in New-York. The excellent soil of the shore is tilled by numerous market-gardeners, and the region round about the Point, particularly toward the North and West, in the direction of the prevalent Summer winds, is covered with the residences of people well to do in the world, many of whom transact business in the City, or are in constant communication with our citizens.

All these considerations are urged as cogent reasons why Quarantine should not be established at the point in question—and candor compels the acknowledgment that they are entitled to weight. Ward's Point lies under nearly similar conditions with Seguine's, but is still further removed from the ship channel. Coney Island and Great Kills, on the other hand, are almost equally isolated from the residences of any considerable portion of the population, and either of them would meet very respectably the terms of the Quarantine problem, though Coney Island is of the two much the more conveniently accessible.

But the "ideal" Quarantine ground, beyond a doubt, (Sandy Hook being, as we have said, out of the question,) is one of the lower bay shoals. These shoals are clear at low water, and could be prepared for the reception of very considerable buildings at a comparatively reasonable cost. They have already been recommended by military engineers as admirable sites for fortifications, and when we remember how much money has been lavished on the attempt to give stability to Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, it is not, perhaps, extravagant to anticipate that the General Government might be found disposed to coöperate with our own State in the joint labor of erecting a fortress and a Lazzaretto upon the most available of these shoals.

But if we are compelled to undertake the work alone, it is not one to tax very seriously the resources of the Empire State or even of the Empire City. During the last ten years we have probably built into the unprofitable bodies of very unsatisfactory Councilmen and Aldermen, money enough to put up all the erections needed for a Quarantine as extensive even as the increasing commerce of the metropolis will require for a long time to come.

We commend the matter to the serious attention of the authorities. A temporary building on Coney Island might easily be made to meet our immediate necessities, and we trust that a project which promises to fulfil all the conditions essential to a perfect Quarantine will not be dismissed without the most faithful examination.

Hasty Legislation.

The rash and headlong action of our State Legislature seems likely to involve our City in protracted and disastrous legislation. By the proceedings of the Common Council last evening, it will be seen that the Constitutionality of the new Police Law is to be contested at the expense of the City,—and whatever may be the result, such action cannot fail to throw our municipal affairs into great confusion, and in a very great degree to paralyze the Police Department. The grounds upon which the validity of the new law will be contested have already been stated in our columns. The second section of the Tenth Article of the State Constitution, after providing for the appointment of *County* officers, makes the following provision in regard to officers of another class:

"All city, town or village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose."

It will be contended on behalf of the City that the Commissioners of Police created by the new law are, in spirit and in fact, *City* officers,—and that they ought therefore to have been elected by the electors of the City, or appointed by such authorities *thereof* as the Legislature might designate. The Mayor will probably refuse to surrender control of the Police Department to the new Commissioners,—who will thus be compelled to apply to the Courts for a *mandamus*. And whatever may be the immediate result, it is not likely that the contest will be finally ended short of a decision from the Court of Appeals.

Precisely the same objection will apply to the validity of the Commission appointed for the erection of a City Hall, and for laying out the Central Park. Both these, it will be claimed, are clearly and exclusively *City* offices, and can therefore be constitutionally filled only in one of the two methods pointed out in the section already quoted from the Constitution.

The Port Warden's bill, which was passed apparently for the purpose of making increased exactions upon the commerce of the port for the purposes of party, will be resisted with equal resolution by the class at whom it is aimed. The bill creates a Board of nine Port Wardens, and gives them absolute and exclusive control of ships at this port. The captain and owner of a vessel is made responsible for all damages that may be sustained by his cargo, if the hatches are first lifted in the absence of a Port Warden—the Wardens are constituted exclusive surveyors of all damaged goods or vessels, no matter where or how damaged, and judges of the repairs necessary to render such vessel again seaworthy—they are judges, also, of the fitness of cargo for reshipment; and any person performing any of the duties prescribed by the act is made guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a penalty of $100. The Board is also empowered to attend all sales of damaged goods, vessels and materials sold at public auction in the port of New-York, and is entitled to one-half of one per cent. upon the gross amount of all such sales. And for each and every act which the Wardens are thus exclusively authorized to perform, heavy fees are imposed which are afterwards to be divided among them all.

It is not easy to understand the motive of such reckless and oppressive legislation as this, unless it was the determination, regardless of all other considerations, to compel the payment by New-York Commerce of large sums of money to nine needy and efficient partizans. But, according to an article upon this subject in yesterday's *Evening Post*, it has already been decided by the Supreme Court, that a State law conferring any such exclusive powers upon Wardens, and requiring all vessels in the port to be subject to their control, is a regulation of commerce which conflicts with the Constitution of the United States, and is therefore void. It may be considered reasonably certain, therefore, that the shipping merchants will contest the validity of this law.

Here are four of the most important acts of the Legislature which are quite likely to lead to prolonged and vexatious litigation. How many more will eventually be added to the list, remains to be seen.

The Bond-street Murder Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am one of those who arrived slowly at the conviction that the inmates of the Bond-street house know how Dr. BURDELL came by his end. The evidence brought out before the Coroner's Jury impressed me as conveying what you properly term the strongest moral conviction to that effect; and while I was obliged to own the case had not taken such a compact shape as should insure the incolpation of the prisoners indicted, I expected to see new facts elicited corroborative of the finding of the Grand Jury, before the cause came to trial.

What is my surprise to observe a movement of matters utterly the reverse of this! I do not like to charge any man or league of men as systematically devoted to the business of corrupting public opinion, diverting its indignation from objects it has selected, and fixing suspicion where it has no place; but there are some striking indications that machinery of the sort has been in active energy from the first day of the investigation, so obviously and designedly, that it certainly affects my mind most unfavorably to the cause of the accused. It is remarkable that while the character of every person hostile to the prisoners, has suffered in this process, theirs has brightened steadily. The first measure was to blacken the fame of the murdered man, and the rumor was in the mouth of every one, and in print, that BURDELL was not only a mean, ill-tempered fellow, but addicted to the vilest habits and associations. Then CONNERY was assailed—a man of empty, braggart vanity, and no common sense, but otherwise neither wickedly or maliciously disposed; and not only was he abused by every journal, and at every street-corner for weeks, but was at last put upon his trial for the crime of ill-timed jesting, and a lack of respectful treatment to those injured innocents in the Tombs. Then some of the more important witnesses; whose evidence had gone to show an extremely hostile feeling between Dr. BURDELL and Mrs. C., were discredited by this artful circulation of stories, prejudicial to their social standing and credibility. Then, FARRELL, who swore he saw ECKEL at the house door, under circumstances that must have incriminated him, is killed off by the same ingenious method; and a physician who claimed to have seen both FARRELL and ECKEL under the same circumstances, the public is surprised to learn is a maniac, and has left the City for parts unknown.

In short, without any distinct and publicly attested proofs, we find the case of the prosecution frittered away point by point; destroyed by mere flying gossip and irresponsible report; while the prisoners have been diligently white-washed by a corresponding process. I repeat, Mr. Editor, the hand of design is so obvious in all this, that the tendency of an impartial mind is to interpret it to the disadvantage of the accused. The cards have been played with too little skill. Taken into consideration with the transfer of the case to the Oyer and Terminer, it constitutes a strong presumptive case against the prisoners, who can only be saved by such irregular and inexcusable means. I would like to know what there has been in the character of either Mrs. CUNNINGHAM or Mr. ECKEL, against whom habitual immorality of life has been proved, that should place them so far above the moral status of BURDELL, whose delinquencies there has been not one line of evidence to vouch for? It is possible, even probable, that without any preliminary efforts to secure acquittal, the two would have been acquitted. But after this preconcerted manufacture of a distorted public opinion, I regard that result as inevitable. GREX.

This is all very well,—but it is only one side of the case. "Grex" complains that the lapse of time relieves the parties who at the outset were so hotly and mercilessly pursued by public opinion from many of the suspicions which were thrown around them. Their characters are not so black as they were;—the witnesses most determined against them prove to be less worthy of credit than was at first supposed; and the circumstances which, under the "braggart vanity" and senseless brutality of the Coroner, looked so dark, are, under more intelligent scrutiny, losing something of their conclusiveness. All this our Correspondent attributes to management and trickery on the part of friends of the accused. But is it not quite as reasonable to suppose that the formidable array of presumption *against* them was the work of intrigue,—that it was the cunning trick of really guilty parties who had an obvious motive for fastening suspicion upon others,—and who had every possible opportunity for doing so in the steady purpose of the Coroner to convict the inmates, and in the publicity given day by day to the proceedings of the Inquest?

We shall be able to pronounce a more decisive judgment on this point when it comes to be cleared up by the trial. Until then our Correspondent's theory is, to say the least, not more reasonable than the one we have suggested in its stead.

BOSTON IMMORALITY.—The capital of New-England is acquiring an unenviable notoriety by its indecent criminal trials. Directly upon the heels of the Kalloch trial comes the Dalton trial, which the Boston papers state exceeds in repulsive indecency any similar one that has ever taken place in that part of the country. Even the Boston *Times* "shudders at its revelations." And yet the parties involved in these scandals are young married people belonging to highly respectable families, who had borne good reputations until their immoralities were brought to light by the homicide of young SUMNER, who was beaten to death by the man whose domestic peace he had destroyed. Boston may not be worse than New-York, or any other of the large towns of the Union, but it has lately had to endure the shame of more scandalous trials than its population would entitle it to if their morals were on a par with other American cities.

Personal.

The Springfield *Republican* says: "We believe that the majority of the pastors of Springfield abstained from political preaching on Fast day, in accordance with an understanding among themselves, openly protesting, however, in some instances, against the right of the Governor to dictate to them what they should, or should not, preach about."

A Chinese woman has arrived in the quiet little village of West Chester, Pa., creating a prodigious excitement. She was the servant of Mrs Prof. WENTWORTH, who accompanied her husband as a mission ary to China, and died there. This woman was commissioned to bring home her child, and the infant has been safely delivered to the care of the lady's family.

Both houses of the Ohio Legislature have passed a resolution authorizing the State House Committee to contract with the artist, WILLIAM H. POWELL, for a magnificent picture of "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie," for the rotunda of the Capitol This was one of the four designs which were submitted for the acceptance of Congress.

Senator HALSTEAD, who was com elled by illness to absent himself from his seat during a few of the last hours of the session, is still detained in his room, at Albany, by illness; but his physician expects he will be able to leave for home before the close of the week.

HUME, the distinguished spiritual medium, who has recently been raising spirits in the presence of the Emperor NAPOLEON, is in Springfield on a brief visit. He will return to France shortly, where his services are in great request among the savans.

Mrs. KEMBLE is repeating her readings o SHAKESPEARE in Cambridge, and is expected a Springfield, before going into her Summer quarters at Lenox.

M. THALBERG's appearance in St. Louis is announced for the middle of May. Mme. LA GRANGE will appear there the last of this month.

Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, is broken down in health, and has retired to the homestead at Stonelands.

The citizens of Columbus gave a parting banquet to "Citizen" SAM. MEDARY, prior to his departure to assume the Governorship of Minnesota.

APTOMMAS, the harpist, is about to give concerts in the Pennsylvania coal district, at Pittston, Scranton and Carbondale.

Col. GEORGE W. CURTIS, formerly of Utica, N. Y., has been tendered the nomination for Mayor by the Republicans of Winona, M. T.

Italian Opera.

The opera campaign was resumed, last night, at Niblo's Theatre, under unfavorable auspices. During the day it rained in torrents, and long before the hour of performance a firmly-established shower contributed its influence to the discomfort of the occasion. It was a compliment to the director and to the members of his company that an audience so numerous was present—sufficient in numbers and intelligence to bestow a fair share of enthusiasm on a performance which, in many respects, deserved it.

On the rising of the curtain Madame GAZZANIGA was warmly received. In personal appearance the lady has everything in her favor, and certainly looked to great advantage in the first act—an essential point in a play where the beauty as much as the self sacrificing disposition of the heroine excites our sympathies. Madame GAZZANIGA is a blonde, and presents all the characteristics of that enchanting type. At times she is positively beautiful, radiant with intelligence and sentiment; at others, she is careworn, unimpressive and commonplace. She has many stage advantages, prominent among which are a commanding figure, mobile features, and large and expressive eyes. Altogether one cannot sit in a more agreeable presence for two or three hours, or even longer if desired.

The opera ("Traviata") was as a whole well given. BRIGNOLI, with less than his usual power, sang sweetly and acted badly. The dramatic instincts of Mme. GAZZANIGA seem to confound this gentleman, and to place him in the embarrassing position of having to do something without clearly knowing what. Sig. ARNODIO was in excellent voice, and sang excellently. We notice a decided improvement in this gentleman since his return from Havana.

Mme. GAZZANIGA exceeded in a remarkable degree her feeble efforts on the opening night. This lady has had much to contend against; in Philadelphia, the Philadelphians; in New-York, the weather—both, we imagine, calculated to spoil an artist. The former raised her much above the standard of her merits, the latter dragged her much beneath it. In New-York she will be assigned a just position, without being deprived of what is her due. Judged as a great artist, Mme. GAZZANIGA is certainly deficient in what should constitute a great artist—the power of utterly controlling the voice. She cannot vocalize; and even in the production and delivery of her best notes her vocal machinery seems to move, tardily. The quality and richness of the notes are not perceived until a momentary effort has enabled her to remove the veil which on their first emission obscures them. Her voice, however, is naturally grand, and whether tutored by art or coerced by will is capable of giving infinite pleasure. Her declamation is in the highest degree noble, imparting to much that is commonplace a new and intense meaning. And in the singing of melodies arias and other natural forms of composition approaching the declamatory, she is great. It is only when brilliancy is required that we have something to regret. Then, certainly we mourn the lost LA GRANGE. As an actress Mme. GAZZANIGA has no equal on the Italian stage in America. Portions of the second and third acts were worthy of Miss HERON. Thus, with many serious defects, Madame GAZZANIGA has many solid recommendations. It is remarkable, too, that her best qualifications are those which are least often found in combination. In view of this fact, we are quite prepared to believe that she will win the admiration of our audiences, and ultimately command the respect of the sceptical. The magnificent compass of her voice, its freshness and power, are things which cannot be forgotten, while little blemishes of execution merely annoy for the moment. The general impression which Mme. GAZZANIGA leaves on the mind is, we believe, favorable with the majority of hearers. She was called out three times last night.

Mr. Hildreth's Petition to the Methodist Conference on the Use of Tobacco.

In our report, yesterday, of the proceedings of the Methodist Conference, it was stated that a Petition presented by Mr. JOHN T. HILDRETH, in regard to the use of tobacco, was so "disrespectful in its language that permission was given him to withdraw it." Mr. HILDRETH denies that he was guilty of any intentional disrespect, and sends a copy of the petition, which we publish, partly that the public may judge, and partly because its contents may be of general interest:

To the Bishops and Members of the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Annual Conference Convened.

REV. FATHERS AND MINISTERS: There is a solemn duty, as well as obligation, binding upon every Christian Minister, to refrain from the very appearance of evil, and to carry out the principles of Christ in their purity, not only while in the pulpit as teachers, but in every social or public circle in which they may be called to move.

One whose name has, is, and we hope ever will be, revered as a holy and good man, Rev. JOHN WESLEY, said cleanliness is next to Godliness.

Why, then, do the present clergy, in many instances, indulge in the use of that filthy weed, tobacco? Is it not offensive to many? How can a Christian Minister indulge in its use? Is it not filthy in all its forms? Is it not, when used as a quid, and rolled in the mouth, from which a powerful mass of liquid filth is emitted, disgusting to that being who is man's help-mate and companion—*Woman*?

Is not the smoke, puffed in the face of another, whether from a pipe or cigar, offensive?—even an assault?

Did Christ ever use Tobacco in any form? Although the pleaders of rum and wine as a beverage often quote the miracle of the Saviour turning water into wine at the marriage feast, no mention is made of Tobacco ever having been tolerated by him in any form. If it is so necessary for man to use it, and to make a smoke-house of his mouth, or a manufacturer of a filthy fluid mixed with mucus, and of a most disgusting nature, why not swallow the juice thus manufactured, and not pour it out upon the carpet, or the well-cleaned floor of a neat housewife?

It is injurious to health—not a clergyman in the whole Irish Conference use it, but our American clergy, who are generally considered the most refined of the ministerial order.

There are members of this Conference whose nervous system are almost paralyzed from its constant use. Varied are the excuses for its use. Some use it for headache, some neoralgia, stomach-ache, tooth-ache, and, we have reason to believe, some may use it for corns; as with drunkards, they have each an excuse. We are satisfied, having consulted physicians from twenty-five of these United States, all of whom fully agree that Tobacco is, in any form, injurious, and we are satisfied that no person of cleanliness can say but that it is a dirty practice in any way used.

If it is cleanly, why that respectful petition from the leading brethren of this Church, (having notices posted prohibiting its use,) arguing for the clergy comprising the Conference now in session not to use it, if they did not consider it a filthy practice?

You may receive this petition, and, as we believe, one of its like has been received and passed over to the Committee on Slavery, (and we believe that Committee well timed, for there are more than one kind of Slavery.) God knows we believe, if there are any slaves in human shape, it is the Tobacco-chewer and smoker. We have only to add, we intend to urge the utter annihilation of its use, until the desired object is accomplished, or we lose the power to speak. We consider it no excuse, even if nine tenths of the community use it, and we believe this the strongest plea that can be urged in its favor.

If, then, this be an excuse on account of its numbers using it, then quit preaching the Gospel, and go to manufacturing Tobacco and Segars, for there are many more sinners than saints.

As a general thing the habit is acquired when but boys.—many of whom think if they can utter a good round oath, and drink a little rum and smoke, their manship is established. Begin, then, with children, especially in Sabbath schools. But if you use it, where is your influence?

Therefore your petitioner prays your venerable and holy body would pass resolutions urging upon the members of the Conference generally, the necessity of each using his exertions to suppress its use in their respective charges. Also, make it one of the test questions for members presenting themselves for the high and holy calling of preaching the Gospel.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOHN T. HILDRETH.

BROOKLYN, April 17, 1857.

Another Change on Broadway.

Workmen have been for two or three weeks engaged in excavating on Crosby street for the new warehouse of BROOKS BROTHERS, clothiers of Catharine-street. Their building will occupy eight lots of ground altogether—four on Broadway from the corner of Grand-street north, and four in the rear on Crosby—making a front of 100, and a depth of 900 feet. The Messrs. BROOKS have owned this property during the past four or five years. The new edifice, though only of four stories, will not be less than the average height of new buildings on Broadway. The material will be brick, with stone trimmings; the brick probably to be covered with mastic, we are sorry to say. The entire cost of the building will not be less than $150,000. The estimated value of the ground is $150,000 more. The Broadway house, well known as the head quarters of the late Whig party, and the conspicuous liberty pole in front of it, will be swept awey by this improvement.

Callathumptans.

The Brooklyn *Times* tells of a newly-married couple, who hearing that the Callathumpians were about to visit them, prepared for their entertainment a splendid iced cake, in which ipecac enough had been stirred to give an operative dose to each alice. The Callathumpians came, were invited in, and fed liberally. The doctor of the village laid the foundation for a fine fortune within the next week, and we are informed that it so completely cured the Callathumpians of their musical propensities, that the price of homesteads in the vicinity has gone up twenty-five per cent already.

Succumbing.

Jones' Woods, which was so long retained as a place sacred to the enjoyment of long-pursed people, then for three years struggled over as the site for our great Park, and then suddenly dropped when the Central Park was hit upon, fairly comes into market to-day for City lots. The tomb, and the garden, and the hole in the hill, we suppose, will come under the hammer; at least 350 lots, scattered over and through the famous "Woods," are to be offered by Mr. BLEECKER to-day, at the Exchange, to the highest bidder. Civilization, unlike the great Target Parade, marches right on in spite of the weather.

☞ The new Cent will be distributed to the public in about three weeks. A million are already completed, and two millions more will be finished before the Mint commences paying them out. Col. SNOWDEN declares that since the establishment of the Mint the large amount of eighteen hundred tons of copper have been used up in the manufacture of pennies, making 156,000,000 of pieces. The quantity of Spanish coin still in the country is estimated at two and a half millions of dollars.

☞ *The States*—Major HEISS' new paper—makes its appearance at Washington in a small folio, a trifle larger than the *Evening Star*. It is Democratic, of course, but says it intends to be liberal, which is much to be desired, and independent, which is better. The Major infuses life and vigor into his first number, and it gives good promise.

Deputy-Marshals Retained.

Among the arrangements of his office made by Marshal RYNDERS, it may be of interest to many to learn that Deputy-Marshals GEORGE NAVIN and LEWIS D'ANGELIS are retained. Both are men peculiarly adapted to and of large experience in the duties of their office.

Appointments by the Governor.

Harbor Masters—Rockland—Edward Pye, John B. Wardle. Kings—Hart L. Murray, John Cusbon Juniue T. Stagg, Spencer S. Benedict, James P. Fagan. Willis Patten. Archibald Hall, Charles G. Mench, John Cashen.

Special Wardens for Quarantine—Richmond—Michael Williams, James H. Boetwick.

Port Warden—Minthorne Tompkins. Brooklyn—Matthew Tompkins, William G. King, Edward B. Seaman, John Butler, Jr.. Howard Tibbetts, Edgar McMullen, Joseph Tinkham, Charles H. Bramhall, and Adolphus Smith.

Loan Commissioners—Queens—James Herriman, Benj. Rushmore. Ontario—J. Dewey, Jr. Rockland—Edward Pye, J. B. Wandle.

Canal Appraisers—William Wasson, Henry H. Hall, Ashbel B. Parmelee.

Pilot at Hurl Gate—Henry A. Mason.

Police Commissioners—New-York—James W. Nye, Simeon Draper, Jacob Cholwell. Westchester—James Bowen. Kings—J. S. T. Stranahan.

Notaries Public—Kings—J. L. Douglas, F. H. Dikeman. New-York—James A. Lowe, William H. Brown, J. B. Williams, J. T. Ruggles, John Ahearn, Israel Russell.

Managers of State Lunatic Asylum—Christopher Morgan, J. A. Spencer, Howard Townsend.

Commissioners of Emigration—E. D. Morgan, E. F. Purdy.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Dallas *Gazette* contains the note of a case in which a woman named ANGELINE—a free person of color—was tried for perjury before a Statutory Court, in Alabama, consisting of a Judge of Probate and two justices of the Peace, convicted and sentenced *to be branded and whipped*. On appeal to the Circuit Court, the branding was remitted, but the whipping confirmed; and, on final appeal to the Supreme Court, both branding and whipping were dispensed with, in consequence of the reversal of the judgments of the inferior courts, and ANGELINE was discharged.

Judge HAINES, of Delaware County, Pa., has not yet delivered his full opinion in the case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON *vs.* Judge KANE, but has simply notified the parties that he will order all the special pleas to be stricken off, leaving the entry of the order and the delivery of his opinion until the ensuing May term. This, the West Chester *Herald* says, will leave the case in a position to be tried as a case of ordinary trespass, in which the defendant will have every advantage that he could have had by special pleading, so far as questions of law are concerned, and bring all the facts before a jury, to be considered and judged by them.

The District Court of Pittsburg, for the past few days have been engaged in the trial of the case of the Pittsburg & Steubenville Railroad *vs* HAYES & BLAIR. It arises out of an alleged subscription of $5,000 to the capital stock of the Company; but the defendants now refuse to pay $1,000, that is, take twenty shares instead of one hundred. There are several suits of a similar character on the trial list, set down for this term. These subscriptions, as we see by the *Post*, are part of those obtained and sent to the Mayor of Pittsburg as made in good faith when the city was induced to make a subscription of $250,000 to the company. It involves nearly $100,000 of money, and is a question to be decided of importance, not only to the defendants, but to the Company.

A bill has become a law in Ohio which provides that all property held for religious purposes shall be deemed to be the property of the congregation, and shall be held by a corporation for that purpose, for organizing which the bill also provides; but, in cases where it has already been deeded to an individual, for the church, exclusive of any rights of the congregation, it may remain in his hands till his death or removal, after which it must pass into the possession of the contemplated corporation.

In South Pittsburg, on the 14th inst., a fire destroyed the ploning mill and sash factory of Mr. MELLINGER, with some 2,000,000 feet of lumber and three dwelling-houses. The total loss of Mr. M. is estimated at about $80,000. He is insured for $26,000. The loss in machinery alone is estimated at $20,000.

The Auburn *Advertiser* gives some hints from which we are to conclude that seduction and crime were the instigators of the late horrible tragedy near that city. Nor was Woon, the man who shot Miss SHAW and then himself, the seducer; but the real villian is still alive.

Mr. G. W. CARLTON, of Cobourg, Canada, has invented what he calls a sound telegraph, by which vessels can communicate with each other, at the rate of 80 words per minute, though distant 15 or 20 miles.

The shipments of lobsters from Provincetown in 1855 amounted to about 300,000; and in 1856 to about 400,000; of which Boston and other ports in Massachusetts had 50,000.

THE ELECTIONS and CANDIDATES.

Gains for Ministers—The Backbone King returned for Sunderland—Singular facts connected with the Elections—The advance in the Bank of England's rate of Discount—The Emperor of China not disposed to yield—Position of Lord John Russell, Disraeli, &c.—The Fashionable World—Literary News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday Night, April 3, 1857.

The elections may now be said to be over, and their effect is the establishment, for the present, of the supremacy of PALMERSTON on an altitude for which the most exalted vision-mongers of his followers were wholly unprepared. Even the extreme zealots among his retainers are startled at the extent and nature of his victory. COBDEN, BRIGHT, GIBSON, GAYARD, FOX, WALMSLEY, MIALL, and numerous others identified with the cause of Progress, are all swept off CARDWELL, and several of the Peelites, are also demolished, and the tories who voted against Government on the Chinese question, have gone down by the dozen. Never was there such an annihilation of the opponents of a Ministry since this country was first supposed to have a voice in the selection of its rulers. The brother of BRIGHT (JOHN himself is still in Italy,) when speaking after the election, said he was much better pleased that the majority against his relative in Manchester was 2,000 than if it had been 900. The latter would imply that the struggle was one of reason, doubt, difficulty; but the former proclaimed itself to be what it really is, the consequence of an hallucination, which periodically attacks communities and nations, as it does individuals, causing them to do that which is most repugnant to their convictions, most abhorrent to their predilections at other times. Instances of this sort of premeditated dementedness are familiar within everybody's recollection, as well in a social as in a political sense. In 1845-46, in the height of the Hudson mania, there was scarcely a man you met who did not acknowledge the folly of expecting that everybody would grow suddenly rich out of nothing; for the only alleged basis of all the ideal wealth was scrip, with the names of half-a-dozen more or less unscrupulous adventurers upon it. Everybody satirized the silliness, bemoaned the demoralization, predicted the retribution of this wild, licentious gambling; yet everybody rushed headlong into it, from Archbishops and Duchesses to parsons' clerks and washerwomen. Suddenly the long foreseen collapse came, and then everybody exclaimed, as everybody invariably does, on all such occasions, "Who'd have thought it?"

Having mentioned HUDSON, it may be not irrelevant here to dispose of him in connection with the elections. Astonishing to say, he has been again returned, and for his former and otherwise very respectable and influential borough of Sunderland. A single such incident is enough to stamp John Bull as the Sphynx of the whole human family. Here has all England been resounding these last few years with lamentations about the decay of national probity; pious bankers qualifying for Newgate; public companies enacting wholesale knaveries; forgery cultivated as one of the fine arts by felonious Secretaries with a taste for Raphians and *vertu*; religion and external respectability made the cloak for every imaginable and a good deal of previously unimagined rascalities; and homilies and leading articles interminable upon this moral chaos. The inauguration of it all was pronounced, by common accord, to be Mr. HUDSON, whose system of "cooking accounts to make things pleasant," to quote the famous phrase he made use of on a memorable occasion, was supposed to have sapped the foundation of commercial integrity, and rendered roguery fashionable as long as it was undetected, and therefore unpunished. It is admitted that so dreadful a spectacle of debasement was never read of, much less witnessed, as that exhibited by the prostration of rank, beauty, age, youth, eloquence, erudition, piety, everything, at the shrine of Money-Bags on two legs, during the time it was thought he could fill other people's pockets. When that delusion was dissipated, violent, of course, was the reaction of the Caliban crew at finding that their deity was a contemptible Trinculo. He was hooted on all hands, and every step he was impelled downward towards the abyss of dishonor—that is, of destitution, which alone is disreputable in this country, as SYDNEY SMITH said—was hailed with acclaim by that omnipotential organ of opinion among us which, only a couple of years before, ran the most extraordinary of its surprising expresses for the purpose of recording HUDSON's triumph at Sunderland over one of the ablest and most indefatigable benefactors of the age—Col. THOMPSON—who, by the way, has just been returned for Bradford, as many American admirers of the veteran Benthamite will rejoice to learn. Since HUDSON began to go down his descent has been rapid, but not quite so ruinous as might have been expected. All his real and personal property, immense as it was, soon disappeared to satisfy his creditors; that magnificent house at the corner of Albert Gate, which forms one of the wonders of foreigners, being among the most conspicuous of the items transferred to other hands, the French Embassy having made it a permanent diplomatic *vocale*. Still GEORGE's original Fortunatus-like luck stuck to him in some measure. He occasionally made *coups* in the stock market, which sustained him awhile above water; but, on the whole, every day added to his embarrassement, from the incarcerating consequences of which nothing could have saved him but the fact of his being a member of Parliament, which bars arrest. Notwithstanding all his faults and misfortunes the constituents of Sunderland, partly in a spirit of obstinate singularity, and partly in remembrance of certain local advantages in the shape of docks and railways conferred in the noon of the Iron King's reign, remained faithful to his fallen majesty, and returned him twice more. Still his course was downward, and still they have adhered to him. Certain schemes he had in the Peninsula, veritable *Châteaux en Espagne*, tumbled to the ground, heaping the additional ruin of the debris upon him. He was in pecuniory extremis. His acceptances were publicly exhibited in bankruptcy and insolvent courts as being all but waste paper. Despite the notoriety of these circumstances, he again offered himself for Sunderland, and has again been returned, a sheriff's officer wolting on the hustings to seize him in case the poll had gone against him.

What makes this the more amazing is, that, at this very moment, there is additional and peculiar significance attached to the proceedings of certain delinquent members of Parliament in connection with commercial undertakings. In addition to the notorious McGREGOR, late member for Glasgow, formerly too well known in America, and now an all but absolute mendicant for his daily bread in Paris, two other legislators have been scouted into the obscurity of private life because of their being implicated in the juggleries of the British Bank. It was hinted here last week that the virus, or the suspicion of it, which comes to the same thing, was extending to mercantile men of much higher reputation amongst us than ever were the concocters of that calamitous fraud. Hence, there is an almost morbid excitement in the public mind on this subject; and yet, in the face of it, a large and affluent and influential community like Sunderland returns Mr. GEORGE HUDSON!

Next to this *outré* exploit, the oddest, at least the most unexpected, circumstance to be noted is the sudden rise in the Bank of England rate of interest by one-half per cent. The intention of any such movement on the part of the directors was kept secret till the last minute. Very probably it was almost the last minute before it occurred to themselves. Why it should have occurred at all is what our wise men cannot comprehend. It was only the day before that the monthly return of the Board of Trade showed a perfect plethora of prosperity on paper; and a few days before that again the Government journals were in extacies at the tidings of the Emperor of China having repudiated YEH, and thereby confirmed the omniscience of the Palmerston policy in that quarter So, too, in regard to Persia, where our general, OUTRAM, won a great victory *a la Chinoise*. Nevertheless, with all these incentives to confidence and congratulations, the monetary sages of Threadneedle-street cry "caution!" and clip the padlock on their strong box, all the other banks of course following the example, without the least consciousness of a reason for so doing, the ignorance of course heightening the general tendency to panic. It now turns out that if things be all *coleur de rose*, there is considerable quantity of thorn underneath.

So far from the Chinese news being of the agreeable character supposed, it appears that the Emperor is a regular YEH himself in contempt for the barbarians That he means to yield nothing whatever of his own accord and to resist to the uttermost all attempts to take anything from him. The meaning of this is that we are thoroughly in for a protracted and costly war at the other end of the earth. Armaments on a scale proportioned to the requirements are ordered. Apothecaries' Hall has put on half-a-dozen steam-pestals to [illegible] mortality of rising kites. [illegible] Admiralty has contracted for a fabulous number of gallons of ink to make out the bill of particulars the Chancellor of Exchequer will have to lay before parliament, as soon as the money is spent,—not before: that is never done in this Country. We have no choice, but to sanction the payment; and why the officials take the trouble to ask for such sanction, seeing that it is never withheld, and cannot be withheld, it is very difficult to comprehend. Then, again, this victory over the Persians, with such kind-hearted and simple friends as the Russians to improve the occasion, occurring before the draft of FEROUK KAHN's proposed treaty could reach the Shah, may provoke other than nightingale notes among the Fireworshipers, and produce an anti-Anglo flame which years of diplomacy and war may not smother, and which will probably require quite as much of the latter as the former. Furthermore, all the gagging of the Continental press cannot stifle the fact that matters there are becoming hourly more serious. All the iron pressure of Austria cannot keep down the most portentious manifestations in the Venetian and Lombardine provinces. Sicily and Naples are synonymous with the volcanoes that constitute their physical phenomena. The States of the Church are—the states of the Church, and no more need be said. More alarming than all, the determination of the French Emperor to render his will the one motive power of his people's thoughts, and the secret determination of the people to have a will of their own, cost what it will, are pregnant with symptoms which the blind can see bodes change of the most organic character.

Here be materials which may well repress an undue tendency to buoyancy in gentlemen of a not particularly poetic temperament like Bank of England Directors. All of a sudden, too, it appears to occur to public apprehension that the virtual and only possible sovereign of the situation is Lord PALMERSTON, now in his three score and thirteenth year, and that there is no one to take his place. No one to take his place? No; he is who and what he is, because he is Lord PALMERSTON. As such, he has been invested with the Sultanship of this Constitutional Kingdom of ours; and no one pretends that there are two Lord PALMERSTONS. Like ALEXANDER, his empire must fall to pieces at his death. None of his Lieutenants, none of his antagonists are fit to take his place; nor do any of them occur to any body as being fit. The condition to which the House of Commons is now reduced would render it doubly difficult to carry on without him; for out of doors the intelligence and capacity would be far greater than within, as it is at present. But a dissolution would not mend matters, inasmuch as those who would thereby be benefited do not constitute the governing classes, and never will and never can. This is incomprehensible in America; but it is so palpably intelligible here that the mere abstract hypothesis of an Administration from the middle classes, even of the upper ranks of the middle, is never so much as discussed in the way of entertainment.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL is in again, and has somewhat advanced in public favor; but it would be long, indeed, before he could become what he was when he left office, and that was anything but what was desirable. He does not seem to be aware of the fact, and his friends don't like to tell him, that after 65 even Russells do not grow younger. He is still eight years the junior of PALMERSTON; and considering what the latter has become within the last eight years, it is not surprising that Lord JOHN should think there is some scope for himself left yet. Possibly there is, but impossible that it should be worthy of his antecedents, still less of the exigencies of the time. His declaration this day week, that a certain dispatch suppressed by CLARENDON would have vindicated his conduct completely at Vienna, and his further intimation that he had urged upon PALMERSTON the propriety of not allowing the Circassians to be sacrificed, as regards the ports on the north shores of the Black Sea, to Russia, ought, one would think, to have created an extraordinary sensation. But such is not the case. It has hardly called for the least remark. Everybody seems to be of opinion that the least said the better, about proceedings that were characterized by fatuity and duplicity the most astounding modern history makes mention of.

DISRAELI, who is likewise returned to the new Parliament, as is also BULWER, has been indulging in disclosures as to the Vienna bunglements, and has elicited a good deal of comment of a kind little flattering to any one, himself included, though it must be confessed that he has not lost caste of late in the general declension of all political character.

In all the new men elected, it is to be remarked that there is not a single one of public prominence, save KINGLAKE, the author of *Eothen*, who is regarded as somewhat of a set off to the loss of LAYARD, though he does not possess the latter's capacity for speaking, and has not diplomatic experience.

It is needless to say that in the midst of the excitement that prevails here the news concerning the rejection, or partial rejection, for we hardly know what to make of it, of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, has attracted little notice, though it too may not have been without its effect on the Bank Directorate. The British public are very anxious to get rid of the subject any how, and are heartily sick of the Mosquito Indians and all about them, which the American public doubtless cordially reciprocate.

The London season is expected to be unusually brilliant this year, because unusually late, owing to this second session. Hence, your citizens meditating a visit will have ample time for their arrangements. Both Operas open on Tuesday week. The *corps diplomatique* give evidence of festivious activity extraordinary. The publishing world is likewise hustling, many new works of interest being on the eve of appearing; though one of great promise, Mrs. GASKELL's *Life of Miss C. Bronte*, has not been what it could be wished; but others, of which you shall be apprised next week, are likely to atone for its shortcomings.

COMETS.—Lt. MAURY informs us that another telescopic comet, discovered by Dr. BRUHNS at Berlin March 18, is now visible in the northwestern part of the heavens. It is supposed to be identical with the third comet of 1846, discovered by BAORSEN—an elliptic orbit for which has been computed by Dr. VON GALEN, by which it returns to its perihelion June 25 of the present year. The places of the two comets, observed by Mr. FERGUSON, with the great refractor of the National Observatory, on the 17th April, are as follows:

Comet, 1857, I....	(D'Arrest.)	R. Ascen'n.	Declina'n.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	° ′ ″
April 17.....	5 59 40	5 0 12	30 8 35
Comet, 1857, II....	(Bruhne.)	R. Ascen'n.	Declina'n.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	° ′ ″
April 17.....	8 33 20	4 7 20	43 57 08

The first comet is increasing its distance from the earth; the second is approaching, and will be visible during the whole of May. The first is now in Auriga, the second in Perseus.—*Nat. Intel.*

"PISTOLS AT TWO PACES."—The New-Orleans *Crescent* publishes a correspondence between Mr. W. R. ADAMS, of the *Courier*, who recently challenged and fought Col. NIXON, of the *Crescent*, which preceded that event. It appears that ADAMS first challenged Col. JOHN BARTON BRECKINRIDGE, one of the editors of the *Crescent*. BRECKINRIDGE promptly accepted the invitation, and THOMAS E. ADAMS was chosen as his friend to arrange with WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, the friend of ADAMS the challenger. Now it so happens that BRECKINRIDGE is afflicted with imperfect vision, of each which would place him at a considerable discount in a duel. In order to place him on a par, therefore, his friend ADAMS named to his challenger's friend, "pistols at two paces" as the conditions of the fight. WILLIAMS indignantly repudiated these terms, and ADAMS, the principal, proceeded to seek satisfaction on NIXON, BRECKINRIDGE's associate.

C. K. BRADFORD, a painter and dealer in paper hangings, was arrested at Nashua, N. H., on Saturday, for stealing the keys of the Nashua Bank.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' RAILROAD TRACK SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' HAY SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' COAL SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' ROLLING MILL SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' MINERS' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' DORMANT WAREHOUSE SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' PORTABLE SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES ON WHEELS.
FAIRBANKS' WHEELBARROW SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FLOUR PACKING SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FAMILY SCALES, weighing from half an oz. to 240 lbs.
FAIRBANKS' GROCERS' SCALES.

AT
FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,
No. 189 Broadway,
Between Dey and Cortlandt sts., New-York.

FINE ARTS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

It has been aptly remarked by critics that good taste, being intuitive, gems of art were to be seen on the walls of even unpretending mansions, and that the best and purest taste was not always to be looked for in marble halls.

Apply the inference in the adornment of the outward man, and where, for a series of years, has been realized the discernment that has given *eclat* to the Ready-made Clothing business, and by productions the most *recherché* in style averted a subjection to the old regimen in getting suited, let the community answer and be assured that competition but prompts us to more strenuous endeavors in a determination to retain the supremacy heretofore awarded our clothing.

W. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
Clothiers,
No. 321 Broadway,
Third door above Astor House.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SIX REASONS WHY EVERYBODY USES LYON'S KATHAIRON.

1. It is the cheapest preparation for the hair ever made.
2. It is pronounced by all to be the most beneficial.
3. It is the most agreeable to use.
4. It is the cleanest and most carefully prepared.
5. It is the most highly perfumed.
6. It is the only article that never fails to give entire satisfaction.

The immense sale of the KATHAIRON—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its excellence and universal popularity. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND the public that we have arranged the stock which remained unsold in the old store, apart in a cheap side room. It includes TEA SERVICES, BRONZES, VASES AND GLASS WARE, &c., and we shall offer them at decided bargains. We design in future to place in this room any goods which may be in the least old or imperfect and we shall sell them regardless of cost. Parties in search of bargains will do well to pay this room a visit.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome st.

ELEGANT NEW STYLES OF
DINING AND TEA SERVICES,
PARIAN STATUARY,
BRONZES, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
AND CHANDELIERS,
The newest and most extensive assortment in the City.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner Broadway and Broome-st.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 458 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now dressed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and genteel styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.

We are now prepared to offer the Retail Trade both in the City and country our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising in part many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed straw hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

THERE ARE A FEW MEN

In the world that deserve to be remembered as public benefactors—Gough (John B.) for his devotion to the temperance cause; Mayor Hall, for his unremitting attention to the sick; Horace Greeley, for his humanitarianism; and BAILEY & CO. for cheap China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, and so on. Each have done a world of good in his especial way, but we are not quite certain that Messrs. D. & Co. do not deserve the greatest meed of praise. One thing is certain—they benefit the greatest number, and, according to political economists, deserve the palm.

IMPORTED CARPETINGS.

A very choice lot of English Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain, the best goods and the latest patterns, received on SATURDAY per ship *De Witt Clinton*, from Liverpool, at

ARTHUR DONNELLY'S
Carpet Warerooms,
98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.

GREAT MEN OFTEN DIFFER

About matters of public policy, but upon the question of cheap China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, and Silver-plated Ware, there is at the present day but one opinion, viz.: that the only place to buy the same is at DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. For an insight into the matter look at their advertisements in the dry goods column of this paper.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHER.

Silver-plated, beautiful as a parlor or dining room ornament, and warranted to keep ice 14 hours the hottest day. One hundred for sale at cost.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

N. B.—Read our advertisements in the dry-goods column of this paper.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their powder-proof lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & IFFERSHEY,
Will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Cedar-st., in the firm of F. A. PETERSON & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who need this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & BERGERSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

DIED.

WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 19, of pulmonary consumption, AMELIA MANNING, the beloved daughter of Edward F. and Susan O. Woodward, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 195 Dufficld-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY USEFUL in all kind of housework; protect the h

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front houses, Nos. 42, 46 and 49 West 38th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by day work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, brown-stone front house, in the choice location, No. 21 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, finished in the best 5th av. style, with all modern improvements; size 25 by 60 feet; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN 3-story brick house No. 434 Pacific, corner of Nevius-st., Brooklyn, with or without the furniture. For terms, apply to Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or, to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 176 WEST 14TH-st., brown stone, high stoop house, 25 by 58 feet—lot 25 by 100. This house is new, unoccupied; in thorough order, and replete with all the modern improvements. The location is highly favorable. Terms easy. Apply to MOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FRAME, BRICK-FRONT house, Livingston-st., Brooklyn, finely located, grand house, $2,300; also, splendid hotel near Dorham, N. J.; near Bobsken, large house, grand business place, $7,000; also, superior liquor store, 4th-st., $150. Apply No. 111 Chatham-st., room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st. near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. EDWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop, stone front house on the east side of Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts., built by days' work and in a delightful location. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, BOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, 15 rooms, fruit, shrubbery, good water, &c., at Bidwell's Grove, Staten Island. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 3 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PIECE OF GROUND formed by the intersection of 10th and Stuyvesant sts. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 98 Doane-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. Rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st.

FOR SALE—92D-ST., TWO LOTS ON THE north side of 92d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Apply at No 96 West Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A piece of land, containing about 50 acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 38 miles from the City; distant one mile from two depots. The property contains some of the most beautiful building sites on the river, the view being unsurpassed; the shore of the river is well wooded, and the place is bordered by a small stream. Will be sold or exchanged for City property, the whole or in parts. For particulars apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 56 William-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE—One of the Goelet leases; just finished; one of the most elegant and perfect houses in New-York; price $9,500, of which $6,000 can remain, payable on or before 10 years, with privilege of paying $600 at any time. This is a rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two replete modern houses, 25 by 65 feet, each solidly and elegantly built by one of our best builders, and on a choice street on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. $22,000, $6,000 under price. Terms easy. A variety of others. A. BEEBE, No. 195 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK—A LOT OF GROUND OPposite the Central Park, between 99th and 100th sts., on the 8th-av., on the corner of 100th-st. and 9th-av., (both about the grade,) for sale together cheap, as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply to W. T. GRAFF, No. 119 Nassau-st.

$1,600.—$2,400, $3,200, $5,500.—DWELling-houses at the above prices for sale at East New-York, or will build houses of any plan desired. East New-York is growing rapidly—time 30 minutes by Railroad and omnibus. Plan of buildings at office. CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway.

HOBOKEN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A 2½-story and basement brick house, No. 13 Bloomfield-place, in Bloomfield-st., between 5th and 6th sts. Inquire on the premises, or of E. D. IMLAY, No. 54 Barclay-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL MODERN-BUILT houses located in Brooklyn, E. D., near the ferries. Will be exchanged for a farm near the City. Apply to E. MANFORD, Architect, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

SPLENDID THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 9 Rutgers-place. Inquire at No. 7. F. PENFIELD.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE SECOND, AND PART OF third floor of a house, five rooms with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, occupied by the owner, (small family,) for a good family of three persons; location between Bleecker and 25th sts., 2d and 9th avs. Rent very moderate; pay sure. Address HUDSON, office of Palmer & Co., No. 378 Broadway, four days.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—OR RENT, WITH view of buying, a small cottage or brick house, worth from $3,500 to $4,000, in Williamsburg, within 5 minutes walk of Peck Slip Ferry. Address with full particulars as to size of lot and house, condition of same, rent, price, terms, &c., &c., this week, P. K., *Times* office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A COUNTRY PLACE, with a good house and out-building, with from 5 to 10 acres of land; also, a house to let in the City. Apply at No. 158 Eldridge-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land-Warrant No. 67,414, located by JOSEPH L. REGAN, on the southeast quarter of south-west quarter of section 28, town 29, North of Range, 5 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice.—Dated April 7, 1857. J. L. REGAN.

J. MORTIMER HALL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA Territory, dealer in real estate, lands bought and sold throughout the Territory; land warrants located; investments of money made on joint accounts or commission; collections made and taxes paid for non-residents. Refer to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. MORRIS KETCHUM, New-York.

LAND WARRANTS.—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates. KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, (painted and put in order,) with modern improvements, situated on 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; rent $500. Also, the three-story and attic high basement house on 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with range, bath, gas and gas-fixtures; rent $750. The house is being painted and put in order. The house is vacant and may be occupied before the 1st of May. Also, the large four-story brick house on the corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st.; rent $1,200. Also, the three-story and attic brick house 20x45, No. 169 10th-av., with modern improvements; rent $500. Also, the three-story, high-basement house, modern built, with all the modern improvements, in good order, on 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; rent $650. Apply to J. & W. DENHAM, Agents, corner 8th-av. and 16th-st. Office open from morning to 9 P. M.

TO LET—4 COTTAGE HOUSES, ON 16IST-st., near the 10th av., and within ten minutes' walk of the Depot of the Hudson-River Railroad—each house contains 4 rooms on the first floor, 6 on the second—with a basement, kitchen, &c. Large brick cisterns in rear of each, and well of excellent water in front. Two additional lots of ground will be let with each house if desired.

Rents low, to good and responsible Tenants, and none others need apply. Houses can be seen on application to S. KNAPP, near the premises, or at the Mechanics' Bank, Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN HARLEM—(Bargains at Harlem)—Cottages and houses, brick and wood, with one or more lots attached, some with gas, Croton water, ranges, baths, closets, &c., on 126th-st. and other prominent streets and avenues. They combine City and country life, with every desirable convenience for access from the lower part of the City, by steamboats, railroad and stages, at nearly all times, day and night. Rent from $100 to $400. For full particulars apply soon at the office of E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—ON MYRTLE-AV., second East from Kent av., a first-class three-story high basement brick house, with four lots of ground, beautifully laid out, abundance of grapes, peaches, raspberries and other fruit. Rent low. The furniture, which is new and elegant, will be sold if desired. Cars to Fulton-ferry pass the door every three minutes. Inquire on the premises, or of BARNETT JOHNSON, corner of Kent-av. and Hughes-st., or of D. R. TAYLOR, No. 89 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT EAST BROOMLYN, (late Williamsburg,) a fine large house and 16 lots, 1 acre, last one in fine garden, with all kinds of fruit, flowers, &c., situated on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., late the residence of Mr. Hourigan. To be seen at any time. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, No. 153 Grand-st., Williamsburg or of R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York City.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—WITHIN THREE minutes' walk of the ferry, two three-story and basement genteel brick houses, suitable for one family. Also, house with vacant lot attached, suitable for a carpenter or other mechanic. No. 229 West 43d-st., New-York. Apply to Mr. RADDE, No. 300 Broadway, or JOHN REYNOLDS, No. 223 West 43d-st.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES with brown-stone fronts and all the modern improvements, in 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 111 and 113. To be put in repairs. Possession to be given on the 1st of May. Rent $300 a year. Inquire of DOMINICK RYDER, No. 124 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

TO LET—THE SUPERIOR HOUSE NO. 92 2d av., with all the modern improvements and in the most perfect condition, together with all the gas fixtures, oil-cloth on the halls, entries and closet floors; the shades at the windows, cornices and other fixtures connected with the house. It can be seen only by calling first upon W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., A HOUSE and lot, pleasantly situated in this attractive place, five minutes' walk from the depot. The house contains seventeen rooms, and has just been thoroughly repaired. Will be rented cheap. Apply to HENRY W. FORD, Bank of the Republic, or to HENRY A. FORD, Morristown.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE AT A LOW RENT. A young physician desires to let his house in 34th-st., near Broadway, reserving the office and a small bedroom, unfurnished; house new, English basement brown stone, with all modern improvements. Part of the rent would be taken in board if desired. Apply to H. C. HEPBURN, No. 467 Broadway.

TO LET—PART OF MODERN HOUSE NO. 251 West 34th-st., near 8th-av., second story, part of third, and rear basement, and plenty of pantry room; will be painted and repaired. Rent $300, to a small American family. No other need apply. The balance of the house is occupied by a small, quiet family. Can be seen between 3 and 6 P. M.

TO LET OR EASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House No. 166 Hudson-st., corner of Laight-st; also, lower part of house No. 53 Bank-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M. Also, lots to lease on Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRable and finely finished house, painted and decorated throughout, with all modern improvements and formerly occupied by the owner. Will be let to a careful and small family—No. 216 West 30th-st. Apply at No. 77 West 13th-st.

TO LET—A SMALL FAMILY HOUSE, NO. 234 West 21st-st., containing 12 rooms, with modern improvements, and newly painted, by a dentist who reserves the office and one room and the privilege of one parlor as a reception-room, and wishes board in the house. Terms easy.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF those four-story brown-stone buildings, No. 248 Hudson-st., one of the best locations in the City for milliners, tailors or any light or fancy business. Inquire at No. 246 Hudson-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, two 2-story and basement houses with all modern improvements in Colorado-row, 43d-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Rent, $400. Apply to J. POTTER, No. 163 West 43d-st.

TO LET—THE VERY PLEASANT SECOND floor, consisting of a large parlor, front, back room with bath room off; one small room between, and pantry; cheerful front basement and privilege for servant on 3d floor of house No. 75 Amos-st. To be seen from 1 to 2.

TO LET—NO. 64 EAST TWENTY SECOND-ST., near 4th-av.; 3 stories, 13 rooms, 3 rooms deep; all the improvements, in perfect order; rent to private family, $1,400, including gas fixtures. Also, a furnished house in same neighborhood; $1,200. Apply from 1 to 5.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., partly furnished, and suitable for a first class boarding house. None need apply but those who can give the best reference. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st. near 3d-av.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH FOUR-STORY BRICK houses on 53d-st. between 11th av. and North River, rent, $30. Also a brown-stone front house, No. 57 West 25th-st., rent low. Apply to JOHN G. DAVISON, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A FINE, FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY, modern built brown-stone front house, in 20th-st., pleasantly located. Rent, to an undoubted tenant, only $800. Contains all the modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE LOFTS AND ROOMS IN the marble building No. 637 Broadway, suitable for mercantile purposes, offices for artists, society meetings, &c.; Croton, gas, and back entrance from Mercer st. Apply, on second floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, and basement of the new 3-story brick building, 50 by 80, on the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., well lighted, suitable for printers or manufacturers. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NO. 306 ALLEN-ST., consisting of a large hall, 30x40, on second floor, and the lot floor with two stores, suitable for a school or church. Rent $450. Apply to GEO. S. HICKOK, No. 192½ Allen-st., morning and evening.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE HOUSE AND Store, No. 445 Canal-st., (old No. 188.) Improvements will be made to suit a good tenant. Rent $1,000 per annum. JOHN J. SILLCOCK, No. 441 Canal-st.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS IN A CENTRAL and very desirable location in Canal-st., near Broadway. Good light, gas fixtures and large yard. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TWO COMMODIOUS AND THREE small cottages on the banks of the Hudson River at 53d-st. Rent moderate and possession given immediately. SANFORD & STRIKER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—NO. 13 MAIDEN-LANE, THE STORE and basement well adapted for fancy goods or hardware. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, No. 13 Maiden-lane.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—SEVERAL SMALL, handsomely-finished brick dwelling houses, two of them within 100 yards of the ferry landing. Inquire at Land Office at ferry, of W. W. SHIPPEN.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW, HANDsomely finished, three-story house No. 312 5th av.; has all modern improvements, including furnace, plate safe, &c. Rent, $1,400. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 175½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND BUILDing No. 112 Chatham-st., above Pearl-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 154 East 18th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in perfect order, suitable for a genteel family. Inquire at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—SECOND STORY OF HOUSE CORNER of 45th-st., 3d-av. Inquire in the hardware store.

TO LEASE—BROADWAY LOFTS, IN A POsition unsurpassed by any other on Broadway, being in the new marble-front store, No. 606, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. For eligibility and convenience, these rooms are of the first-class. For further information inquire of C. J. LAWRENCE, 29 Chambers-st., or on the premises.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE new brown stone house at No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant Park, west side; complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st. near 3d-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS OR OFFICES.—Three fine rooms, west side, near White-st.; easy access; suitable for any business. Apply to T. H. GHAM; BERS, No. 328 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Will be made satisfactory to a good tenant, or will be sold on favorable terms. Apply at No. 74 9th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottages situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. Gedney, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also, for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Flagboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 22d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 86 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

WHARF LOTS AT ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.—To let or lease, lots adjoining the Hamilton-av. ferry, fronting on the Atlantic Dock Basin, and running through to Hamilton-av., suitable for coal or lumber yards or storage purposes. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

A FINE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtleman on second story, with bedroom attached; also neatly furnished lodging rooms in the upper story to rent cheap. Apply at No. 79 Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

OFFICE IN WALL-STREET TO LET.—A back office, suitable for a note or insurance broker. Apply to READ & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. The house, two-story, with wing, and with piazzas front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 10th to the 15th of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal depot. The lot is 75 feet wide by 250 feet deep. For terms and further information, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY VIEW—Two miles south of Jersey City, on the Bergen Point Plank Road, situated on high ground in full view of New-York City, Bay, &c.; dwelling new, cottage style, ten rooms, barn and about one acre of ground, well fenced, painted, &c. Spring water brought into kitchen through iron pipes, stop-cocks, &c.; surrounded with good improvements, and is offered a bargain, as the owner is removing out of the country. If not sold by Wednesday, the 22d inst., is offered at auction on that day, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, together with furniture, wagons, carts, &c., &c. Stages leave the Jersey City Ferry every hour, and pass the door. For further particulars, inquire of WILLIAM M. LUMMIS & CO., No. 49 Warren-st., New-York, or the subscribers, on the premises, the day of sale.
JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 166 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 2 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by day's work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.
Also for sale, a lot adjoining the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Will be exchanged for any kind of property, except improved real estate. The mansion is entirely new, commodious, and furnished with both hot and cold water, range, &c., &c. The house is situated on an eminence commanding the finest views within the same distance of New-York, overlooking the City and Bay—views of Long Island, State Island, Hudson and East Rivers, the Narrows, Newark, Elizabeth City, and the surrounding country. It is within 75 yards of a plank road, and 2¾ miles of Jersey City Ferry. Omnibuses pass on the plank road every half-hour. The owner, who intended to occupy it, desires leaving the City, and prefers disposing of it for much less than its worth or cost, in letting it. About $7,000 will remain on mortgage. Apply to E. L. STEVENS, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANK OF THE HUDson, about five minutes' walk from the depot at Dobbs' Ferry, and adjoining the residence of F. P. Furnald, Esq., a country seat consisting of about four acres of land, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees, a good house about 44 feet front; grounds beautifully laid out with flower and grass plots, and a large and lustrous fountain in front of the house. The location in point of health, beauty of scenery and extent of view is unsurpassed by any on the Hudson, being immediately on the bank of the river, and having a water front of about 500 feet. The above premises will be sold very low and on easy terms, as the owner is about to leave for Europe. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 3 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE, ATTARRYTOWN—THE SPLENdid country seat erected and lately occupied by Capt. NATHAN COBB, possessing complete advantages of river scenery, water, fruit and forest trees, gardens, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c. The house is large, and finished in best style for a country residence the whole year. It would answer for a first class boarding-house—an establishment that would pay well there. Every appendage to the property is perfect and desirable. For sketch and further particulars, apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 237 Broadway, rooms No. 20 and 21.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with 25 or 85 acres of land, near the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, and within 40 minutes' drive of one of the best stations on the Hudson River Railroad. There are on the premises a Gothic house, with many modern improvements, barns, carriage-house, ice house, two never-failing wells of water, a flowing orchard of all kinds of fruit, and a well-stocked garden. The property will be sold at a low price as the owner is about to leave for the West. Apply to ANTHONY VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village, or SKEEL, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 303 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FORDHAM—A desirable country residence on the McComb's Dam Road, immediately opposite the residence of LEWIS G. MORRIS, Esq. The property comprises six acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees of mature growth, a convenient and commodious cottage and outbuildings complete. The situation is elevated and remarkably healthy, 1 mile distant from High Bridge and 10 minutes' walk from Fremont Station, on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars apply on the premises, or to MEGRATH & CO., No. 67 Washington-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, two miles below the Narrows, and five miles from Vanderbilt landing, over a beautiful road. The house is large and commodious, with fine fruit, garden, stable, &c., and about 6 acres of land. It is situated immediately on the bay, with fine bathing, fishing, &c., and advantages of a good daily market. This place will be let very reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to WM. H. VANDERBILT, near the premises, or at the office of C. VANDERBILT, No. 5 Bowling-green.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR UNENcumbered New-York or Brooklyn property, a 3-story house containing 13 rooms, sliding doors, marble mantels, grates, carving, centre pieces, &c., large cellar, 2½ City lots, with a rear building. The house is pleasantly situated on Locust-hill-av., about 10 minutes' walk from the depot, convenient for a private dwelling or boarding-house. For particulars, apply to JOHN HATTON, No. 196 West 37th-st. If not disposed of by the 1st of May, will be to let.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 437 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., with 2-story piazza in the rear. Size of house, 28 feet front, 45 feet deep; lot 40 feet by 250 deep, running to an alley way, on which are a large barn and carriage-house. The above property is one of the most eligible residences in Newark. For terms, &c., apply to RODNEY WILBUR, on the premises. Refer to WILBUR & SCOTT, New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at East Chester, near two railroad depots, consisting of a large house, carriage and ice-house, garden, and about 16 acres of ground, with beautiful prospect and healthy location, being the late residence of Wm. Seaton, Esq. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE, ATTARRYTOWN—THE SPLENdid country seat erected and lately occupied by Capt. NATHAN COBB, possessing complete advantages of river scenery, water, fruit and forest trees, gardens, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c. The house is large, and finished in best style for a country residence the whole year. It would answer for a first class boarding-house—an establishment that would pay well there. Every appendage to the property is perfect and desirable. For sketch and further particulars, apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 237 Broadway, rooms No. 20 and 21.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE CHEAP.—This place is at Stamford, Conn. It is splendidly located near the Railroad depot; contains 71 acres, large stone house, &c., and plenty of choice fruit. The land is rich, good for cultivation or building lots. Also, a small, cheap country seat at Smyrnook, Connecticut of the Connecticut River. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

KING'S BRIDGE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Consisting of a modern two-story and basement house, (hot and cold water, baths, &c.,) carriage-house, ice-house, (full of ice,) and other outbuildings, and about one acre of land, handsomely laid out with shrubbery, grape-vine, strawberries, &c. Price $6,500. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 16 acres of land, which can be cut up into building lots. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late O. Mouran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20x15; a stable, &c., and 12 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Newesink. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT HASTINGS, ON HUDSON RIVER—21 miles from the City, 5 minutes' walk from Railroad Depot, two dwellings adjoining, handsome villa style, each 8 rooms. Rent, $225 each, or will be furnished if desired at a rent of $300 to $350 each. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., the large commodious dwelling, 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, dumb waiter, piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a barn, 40x40, and gardener's house, situate on the Crescent, Broad way and Academy sts., access by steamboat and stages hourly. Apply to WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-st., New York, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

TO LET—COUNTRY HOUSE, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with stable and garden, in Westchester County, fifteen miles from the City Hall, and five minutes' walk from the Harlem and also from the New-Haven Railroad depots. Rent will be taken out in board, if desirable. Apply to GUST. A. SACCHI, No. 60 William-st.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES, TWO MILES NORTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Large house and 4, 10 or 20 acres of land. Also, 8 beautiful sites for building of about 12 acres each. Inquire personally or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburgh.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA—VARIOUS DESCRIPtions of houses, some of which are situated in the most pleasant parts of the village, on high ground. Rents from $150 to $700. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to BLACKWELL & CURTIS, Astoria.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH stable and carriage-house, at Newport. The situation is one of the finest in Newport, immediately on the water, and commands an extensive view of the bay and the ocean. Apply at No. 4 Pine-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A farm of about 100 acres, well situated one-half mile north of the depot, upon which there is a large two-story and attic frame house, 33 by 40, with an extension. Also, good barns, stabling, &c., nearly new, and in complete order, good garden and plenty of fruit. Also, a plot of 25 acres, about the same distance from the depot, which will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, with a fine building site on each, commanding an extensive land and water prospect. Apply to P. C. SULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., or to A. P. CARPENTER, Esq., on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—CONTAINing about 15 acres of good land; two good dwellings and all the necessary out-buildings; an abundance of fruit and excellent water, carriage, wagons and farming utensils can be purchased with the farm. The above, is situated about 20 miles from the city of New-York on the New-Haven Railroad, in Westchester County. Terms easy. Inquire of I. E. SAYRE, No. 167 Atlantic-st., or of WM. ONDERDONK, No. 37 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF ABOUT 220 acres, at Madison, N. J., with orchard of 600 apple trees, in good bearing; with large barn, farm house, &c.; being a part of the estate of the late William Gibbons; with several fine building sites, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., ABOUT 12 acres of land, eligibly situated for building, and within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad station; it will be sold together or in plots of 60 by 260 feet. Apply to H. A. HOWE, No. 141 Broadway, New-York, or to J. L. BLAKE, Jr., Esq., Orange.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 208 Broadway, second floor, room No. 8, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

STEAM POWER.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings known as the House of Refuge corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots; can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewering privileges with or without steam power. Apply to BROMLEY & BOREE, No. 60 Wall-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depot Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Magaw sts.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner Avenue C and 12th-st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE PHILADELPHIA MUSICAL SAVING AND LOAN SOCIETY,
CHARTERED 1856,
Will have their first distribution of 7 octave rosewood Piano-fortes, finished in the Louis XIVth style, in May next. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of this Society, may become members thereof by taking one or more shares of Stock, par value $235, payable in monthly instalments of

$3 50,

for which every member is entitled to a Piano-forte of the above description, made by Messrs. Lighte, Newton & Bradburys, of this City, valued at $400. For further information apply at the office, where a specimen of the Pianos may be seen and Constitution obtained.
H. GOLDSMITH,
Secretary and General Agent of the Society,
Office No. 493 Broadway, at Dodworth's Music Store.

PIANO-FORTES AND ÆOLICONS AT GREAT BARGAINS.
The subscribers being determined to close out their entire stock of splendid instruments previous to the 1st of May, preparatory to dissolution of partnership, offer great inducements to buyers, as they will sell at a large reduction in prices. Those about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons will do well to call before buying elsewhere.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 506 Broadway, next to St. Nicholas Hotel.

A MAGNIFICENT AND RICHLY CARVED double round 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale, finished in the style of Louis XIV., with four round corners, back same as front, solid pearl keys, with massive carved work on both sides, most elaborately inlaid with real pearl work of merit, triple mouldings all round, rich and costly carved legs, with grapes fruit and vines on four corners, made to order by one of the best makers of this City, from whom reference will be given if desired; is a drawing-room and concert piano of the first tone in one of richness and power seldom met with, and can fully be tested in every way; is without fault or blemish, and worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano; new two months ago, and fully warranted. Price $600; cost $800; stool to match, box for shipping, &c., included. Apply No. 1 Bond-st., near Crystal Palace, for four days, from 7½ A. M. till 8½ P. M. N. B.—An object will be offered to a cash buyer.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First; premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A SPLENDID AND RICHLY-CARVED 7-octave piano-forte, cost $650, will be sold for $300. May be seen for a few days at the piano warerooms of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.
A large assortment of second-hand piano-fortes varying in price from $50 to $75, all in perfect order, for sale by WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—N. THURSTON & SONS have removed their warerooms to No. 554 Broadway, between Spring and

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible] Daily Times by order of the State [illegible] Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-[illegible] by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

[illegible] Loans and Discounts.....$6,888,173 63
[illegible] Specie..... 534,418 21
[illegible] Circulation..... 363,473 00
[illegible] Deposits..... 7,009,893 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, [illegible] duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK [illegible] Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

[illegible] Loans and Discounts.....$913,763 79
[illegible] Specie..... 89,454 53
[illegible] Circulation..... 231 00
[illegible] Deposits..... 476,182 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

TUNIS S. TRENCHELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

[illegible] Loans and Discounts.....$611,184 00
[illegible] Specie..... 83,187 00
[illegible] Circulation..... 101,060 00
[illegible] Deposits..... 434,186 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. [illegible], Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this [illegible] day of April, 1857.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, [illegible] Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

[illegible] Loans and Discounts.....$4,334,856 73
[illegible] Specie..... 604,610 02
[illegible] Circulation—notes of later [illegible] 31,944 00
[illegible] Deposits..... 4,755,140 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter [illegible] Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

[illegible] amount of Loans and Discounts.....$10,870,636 97
[illegible] amount of Specie..... 1,293,155 13
[illegible] amount of Circulation..... 2,986 00
[illegible] amount of Deposits..... 6,733,045 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

[illegible] amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,369,563 50
[illegible] amount of Specie..... 70,373 14
[illegible] amount of Circulation..... 89,643 00
[illegible] amount of Deposits..... 1,393,810 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-[illegible], as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

[illegible] amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,578,122 04
[illegible] amount of Specie..... 327,513 43
[illegible] amount of Circulation..... 316,715 00
[illegible] amount of Deposits..... 2,752,010 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM [illegible], Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JAS. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH [illegible], as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

[illegible] amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,671,726 66
[illegible] amount of Specie..... 125,076 92
[illegible] amount of Circulation..... 79,213 00
[illegible] amount of Deposits..... 1,468,106 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE [illegible] OF THE CITY OF NSW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

[illegible] and Discounts.....$4,354,487 29
[illegible]..... 599,745 96
[illegible]..... 63,789 00
[illegible]..... 4,564,913 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. [illegible], Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,815,689 02
Average amount of Specie..... 468,633 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 562,123 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,418,499 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,025,490 20
Average amount of Specie..... 33,150 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 174,349 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 863,896 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. [illegible], Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,507,678 33
Average amount of Specie..... 161,391 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 237,372 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,530,622 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$346,587 86
Average amount of Specie..... 16,789 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 129,478 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 250,439 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,381,831 40
Average amount of Specie..... 108,233 24
Average amount of Circulation..... 137,680 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,080,543 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$614,941 29
Average amount of Specie..... 28,592 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,923 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 361,969 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,422,690 00
Average amount of Specie..... 264,752 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 237,390 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,173,340 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$712,269 73
Average amount of Specie..... 76,955 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 209,367 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 597,955 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of April, 1857.

A. M. EASTMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK, [illegible] Saturday, April 18, 1857:

[illegible] Loans and Discounts.....$1,888,173 63
Average amount of Specie..... 134,418 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 363,473 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,009,893 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,978,097 41
Average amount of Specie..... 392,418 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,356 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,901,535 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,525,589 01
Average amount of Specie..... 155,460 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 85,554 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,453,210 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....a$630,907 00
Average amount of Specie..... 26,477 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,340 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 441,580 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,559,965 16
Average amount of Specie..... 173,377 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,529 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,343,231 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$759,763 85
Average amount of Specie..... 26,118 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 76,489 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 550,556 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$733,994 33
Average amount of Specie..... 31,010 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 92,105 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 613,304 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,449,731 91
Average amount of Specie..... 69,930 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,696 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 903,516 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,253,775 84
Average amount of Specie..... 107,489 33
Average amount of Circulation..... 202,255 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,295,668 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$414,636 00
Average amount of Specie..... 23,204 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 69,330 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 337,644 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$794,957 02
Average amount of Specie..... 44,206 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 121,843 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 638,547 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JOHN C. BEIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,223,623 49
Average amount of Specie..... 215,133 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 245,980 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,194,427 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,769,666 73
Average amount of Specie..... 327,427 78
Average amount of Circulation..... 383,535 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,349,381 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$987,241 10
Average amount of Specie..... 53,290 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,971 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 872,587 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,686,139 90
Average amount of Specie..... 138,641 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 175,178 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,338,196 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,273,973 79
Average amount of Specie..... 395,122 28
Average amount of Circulation..... 339,740 44
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,512,785 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,178,864 90
Average amount of Specie..... 76,346 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 204,413 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 809,501 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, [illegible] Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

[illegible] amount of Loans and Discounts.....$396,530 72
Average amount of Specie..... 51,929 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 191,685 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 244,868 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,704,941 88
Average amount of Specie..... 187,869 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,456 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,881,881 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

THOMAS A. RICHMOND, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,644,266 41
Average amount of Specie..... 1,206,198 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 234,715 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,627,702 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANDREW S. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,617,996 07
Average amount of Specie..... 140,962 28
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 117,436 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,863,836 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,758,511 60
Average amount of Specie..... 533,560 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 219,220 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,501,732 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE L. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. L. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,279,690 00
Average amount of Specie..... 120,340 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,421 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,073,758 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,093,047 59
Average amount of Specie..... 208,768 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 186,118 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,966,882 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$396,154 93
Average amount of Specie..... 13,961 83
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,015 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 239,631 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$463,301 83
Average amount of Specie..... 32,843 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,833 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 180,965 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Judge 5th District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$230,186 04
Average amount of Specie..... 19,476 68
Average amount of Circulation..... 123,520 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 249,959 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,097,149 61
Average amount of Specie..... 55,703 43
Average amount of Circulation..... 160,547 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 797,168 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,765,949 46
Average amount of Specie..... 418,267 27
Average amount of Circulation..... 153,716 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,331,938 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$583,469 17
Average amount of Specie..... 35,671 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 131,273 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 365,329 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20th day of April, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$987,803 17
Average amount of Specie..... 43,546 20
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,454 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 695,196 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.

Sworn before me this 20th day of April, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,963,906 64
Average amount of Specie..... 255,797 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 182,675 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,335,845 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$768,542 85
Average amount of Specie..... 40,871 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 130,156 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 542,614 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,682,811 93
Average amount of Specie..... 363,165 02
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,809 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,106,296 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

THOS. S. SOMMES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$961,599 70
Average amount of Specie..... 75,619 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,775 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 711 397 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARON D. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,949,161 70
Average amount of Specie..... 196,179 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 226,610 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 771,290 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,783,896 00
Average amount of Specie..... 166,936 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,836 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,496,643 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,568,501 84
Average amount of Specie..... 118,093 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 214,532 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 960,278 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 20th day of April, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 18, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,940,981 91
Average amount of Specie..... 270,474 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 195,341 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,455,106 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 20th day of April, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN HOPKINS & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman CRANDELL, President, in the Chair. A petition was received and granted asking that the name of Spring-street be changed to that of Tenth-street at the request of the petitioners.

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN.

With reference to the murder of STEPHEN P. HARDENBROOK, a policeman of the Ninth-Ward, the Mayor submitted to transmit the following resolution to the Board of Councilmen for their consideration and action:

Resolved, That the sum of $1,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to invest that amount and issue a City Bond for such sum, and that the interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, be paid to the order of STEPHEN P. HARDENBROOK, so long as she shall remain unmarried, for the support and education of her children, and in the event of her second marriage, the aforesaid interest to be paid to the children of the said STEPHEN P. HARDENBROOK, until they shall severally arrive at the age of 21 years, when the principal shall revert to the use of the city. The Board concurred to offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the murderer.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS TO BE RESISTED.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, In the opinion of this Board, the act of the Legislature, known as the Police bill, is unconstitutional and void. Therefore be it

Resolved, That his honor the Mayor, the Recorder and the City Judge, be and are hereby directed to retain possession of all the property belonging to or connected with the Police Department, and refuse to acknowledge or obey the Police Commissioners (so called) in said act, but to continue in the discharge of their duties, as heretofore imposed on them, by virtue of the laws appointing them as Commissioners.

When the above had been read Alderman MONAGHAN desired to say that he had been misrepresented by some of the reporters in what he said when protesting against the acts of the Legislature. He wished to be understood as holding himself responsible for the statement that the members of the late Legislature could be bought and sold like cattle in the market. The Board concurred to print 10,000 copies of the new Charter.

PAYMENTS OF CITY WARRANTS.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the City Chamberlain report to this Board his reasons for refusing to pay the City Warrants lately drawn on him, with a general statement of the amount of funds in his possession to the credit of the City, and such other information as will enable the Common Council to be fully informed of the true state of facts connected with the finances of the City.

PAVING STREET CLEANERS.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board forthwith, the reason why the men employed on the streets, previous to the contracts being made for the cleaning of them by contract, have not been paid since the 27th day of December last, while he has been paying the contractors for such work since that date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in favor of extending the time to the lessees of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry to Hunter's Point, N. J., until the 1st of October next, for putting said Ferry in operation.

They concurred to build a new carriage for Hose Co. No. 28, and a new house for Engine Co. No. 16.

A resolution, charging Mr. Reynolds, the Street Contractor, with paying his men in uncurrent money, was offered and laid on the table.

The recent nomination of Fire Wardens was confirmed.

The report on the Third-avenue and Harlem Railroads was made special order for Monday next.

The nomination of Jacob Rudolph, City Surveyor, was confirmed, and then the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

A resolution to print the proceedings of the Board in a Democratic morning paper, instead of an evening paper, was lost, after long debate, for want of a constitutional vote.

A resolution to divide the Twenty-first Ward into six Election Districts was referred to a Special Committee.

A resolution repealing and annulling so much of the grant of the Sixth or Eighth avenue Railroad as allows the laying or using of rails in Vesey-street, between Greenwich and Broadway, and directing the Street Commissioner to remove the rails within the above limits, was referred.

A resolution to the effect that the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to report whether the recent Charter deprives the members of the present Common Council of their pay after the 1st of May, was adopted.

A resolution was offered by Councilman OTTARSON to ask Corporation Counsel to report to the Board whether in his opinion the Charter amendment of 1853, section 12, does not secure all contracts to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, whether the contracts be confirmed by the Common Council or no. And whether an ordinance of the Common Council can *alter* or *add* conditions to any propositions of the City Charter.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Law Department—to whom was referred the duty of obtaining the opinion of Corporation Counsel as to whether contracts were valid without confirmation of the Common Council, preparatory to the consideration of a resolution by Councilman B. REILLEY, "directing the Comptroller to pay no money on account of work performed under any contract with the City, until the same be confirmed by the Council"—submitted their report with the opinion of counsel, in the following terms:

"No contract involving the expenditure of more than $250 is valid until all the proposals, contracts and papers shall have been laid before the Common Council and confirmed by them, and appropriation made therefor; this language being that of the ordinance itself, and leaving no room for doubt or discussion."

Councilman REILLEY moved the adoption of his resolution.

Councilman OTTARSON said that the object of this resolution was to break up the system of cleaning the streets by contract. Any attempt to do this was only made for party purposes.

Councilman WARNER denied the assumption. The Board merely wanted to know whether they had authority to demand confirmation of these and other contracts. The charter awarded the contract to the lowest bidder, upon adequate security, but the ordinances were just as binding as the charter.

Councilman JONES said it was within the province of the Board to pass upon every contract above $150. He was not inimical to the present temporary arrangement as to street-cleaning. [Councilman WARNER, interposing—"Nor am I,"] but that has nothing to do with the general question.

Councilman HASWELL agreed with this. It had nothing to do with cleaning streets, but merely with the abstract right to overhaul contracts.

On vote, affirmative, 43, negative, 5, the report and resolution were adopted.

The following resolutions were then taken up from the table:

Whereas, It is represented, that the Legislature of this State has, during its present session, passed various acts relating particularly to the City of New-York, and

Whereas, It is represented, that many of said acts are calculated to, and do impair or interfere with the property, rights, franchises, privileges, and powers of the Corporation of the City of New-York; and

Whereas, The said acts were passed without the application or assent of said Corporation; therefore,

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby requested to report to the Common Council, without delay, what acts have been so passed by said Legislature, setting forth copies thereof.

Resolved, That if he deem it necessary, the said Counsel be authorized and impowered to consult and advise, with such other counsel as he shall see fit, touching the validity and effect of the said several acts, and each of them, and present to the Common Council an opinion in detail in regard thereto.

Resolved, That until said report and opinion shall be received, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, its officers, agents, and servants, will wholly refrain and abstain from any action calculated to adopt, recognize, or acquiesce in the validity of any act, or part of an act, which may have been passed by the said Legislature, touching the property, rights, powers, privileges, jurisdiction or franchises of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, except such acts as may have been passed by said Legislature upon the application of said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and that in case any attempt shall be made by any person to inforce, or carry into effect such acts, or any of them, it shall be the duty of the said Corporation Counsel immediately to institute proper legal proceedings to prevent the same, and protect the rights of the City.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary for this purpose, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to pay the charges of such additional counsel as the Counsel to the Corporation may require."

On the question of the adoption of the Preamble and resolutions, Councilman MCCAHILL said, the Legislature often passed unconstitutional laws—witness the Maine law. The country was safe in the hands of the Democratic party.

Councilman WAUGH said it was a shame the Board should be kept night after night while members were "expending their gas, and letting off so much humbug." All they had done might have been transacted in 15 minutes.

Councilman BRADY said talking was certainly useless. It was a party matter. He saw no cause to complain so much about Albany. The Charter the Board sent there differed little from the one the Legislature had passed.

Councilman JONES spoke strongly in denunciation of the interference of the State with the City. Several other members having spoken, and the question being put to the vote, the President in tendering his, declared his opinion that at least one section of the Charter was unconstitutional. The motion to adopt was lost for want of a Constitutional vote, which was 35 to 10. The reconsideration was moved, and as an amendment that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole,

Councilman BOOLE would rather take it, after the special order on the regular calendar. Carried.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Councilman JONES in the chair.

The special order related to the propriety of raising the salaries of the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department, raising that of the President to $3,000; that of the Commissioner and Engineer $5,000; Assistant Commissioner $3,000 per annum.

Councilman OTTARSON argued in favor of the increase taking effect from the commencement of their term of office in 1856; on the other hand, Councilman WARNER said the Engineer was the only one who did anything, the others were mere drones. He had no objection to remunerate the Engineer, and moved as an amendment to strike out all else.

Councilman HUGHES said it was a wholesale piece of robbery. Councilman BRADY hoped the amendment of Councilman WARNER would not prevail. Every other department had got $3,000 for its President. What was the opposition for? What was its motive?

Councilman OTTARSON said the Croton department was non-political. [Expressions of surprise and assent from Councilman WARNER.] The modesty of these men had not asked for back salary—an unusual modesty, which ought not to be employed against them.

Councilman BULTEEL said the City checks had that day been thrown out of the banks, and to give these men salaries equivalent to that of the Mayor at such a time was preposterous.

Amendments upon amendments were proposed, amidst a scene of tedious and indescribable confusion.

Ultimately it was recommended to report to the Board that the salary of the Engineer of the Croton Department be raised, to date from 1856, (instead of 1857, to $5,000 per annum; that of the President (to date from 1857) to $3,000; his assistant, same date, also to $3,000. The Street Commissioner's salary, after many amendments, was raised to $5,000, to date from Jan. 1, 1856; and his assistant, $2,500.

The question of appropriating $5,000 to pay Corporation Counsel for contesting the Charter, or for obtaining further professional assistance, was decided in the affirmative, without debate.

The Committee then rose and reported, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday, after a noisy discussion, lasting more than four hours.

Tunnelling Broadway.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met by adjournment in the City Hall, on Monday, to examine the submitted plan, and hear statements as to the practicability of the formation of a tunnel for the relief of Broadway.

Mr. CH: PERLEY stated that Wall-street was better adapted for tunnel than any other street crossing Broadway. If made at that point, it would interfere less with the business of Broadway than if constructed at any other. It would take at least two thousand carts off Broadway. The proposed tunnel would commence at a point on the intersection of Wall and Nassau. From Nassau, there is an ascent of ten feet eight inches to Broadway. By giving a descent of seven feet, a depth of fourteen feet *clear* in the tunnel would be secured. The tunnel might curve in the form of the letter S to Rector-street, where it would terminate; the excavation to be continued forward to Greenwich-street. The descent from the corner of Nassau and Wall to Greenwich-street would be a quarter of an inch to the foot. The sidewalks might be maintained as now, by means of iron railings.

It is thought that cartmen, even out of Fulton, would seek the Wall-street tunnel, to escape being detained by the crowd. The cost is estimated at $150,000. Six months would be sufficient for the completion of the undertaking. Sewers might be sunk below the bottom of the tunnel. The sewer now leading down Wall-street to Broad-street might be reversed so as to discharge itself into the North River. There would not be room for the Croton water pipes over the tunnel, and they might therefore be turned under it. The thickness of the arch between the top of the tunnel and the pavement in Broadway, would be about three feet and a half. Wall-street, from curb to curb, is 24 feet wide, and the tunnel will occupy the whole of it. Width can be obtained in Rector-street by making the excavation under the sidewalks. The Committee having heard this statement, agreed to meet the projector on Tuesday morning, and examine the location.

That Gold Box—Letter from Andrew Jackson, Jr.

The gold box left in trust by General JACKSON, with his son, to be presented to the most patriotic son of New-York, has at last been heard from, as will be seen by the following copy of a letter received by Alderman MONAGHAN, yesterday:

HERMITAGE, near Nashville, Tenn.,
Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

Peter Monaghan, Esq., Chairman of the Joint Special Committee of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the date of the 17th ult., has just been received. By a misdirection, to wit: ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., Hermitage, Decatur County, Tenn., it has sojourned in another Post-Office, near by, in Tennessee, until the present moment. Its contents I have carefully noticed.

The Gold Box left me in trust by my venerated father, is still here at the Hermitage, safely deposited. It has been, and will be, and is at all times ready for that patriot whom the corporate authorities of the City or State of New-York shall deem fit to receive it.

It is a precious gift, Sir, left by the dying patriot to one of his favored countrymen, from the great State of New-York. May it be worthily and deservedly bestowed, for we all remember that glorious motto for his beloved country—"Our Glorious Country. It must and shall be preserved!" As soon as the selection is made by the proper authorities of New-York, in conformity with the will, I am ready to present it to the favored son selected, whether here or at Nashville, or in the City of New-York, or to forward it on through the hands of some safe person, selected for that purpose, and authority will be given him to present it in my name.

I respectfully submit the above to the consideration of the Committee, with the addition that I shall be pleased to hear from them at any and all times upon the subject.

With great respect, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON, Jr.

A Spiritual Cantata.

The musical world is to be favored next Friday evening with an original "Cantata," entitled "The Song of the Stars," a spiritual epilogue composed by Miss EMMA HARDINGE—the music of which is stated to have been rendered in less than a week, when the composer, a medium, was in a trance condition.

The concert at which this spiritual music is to be heard is an amateur complimentary benefit given to Miss HARDINGE, by the Spiritualists who meet at Dodworth's Hall, as an indication of their appreciation of her musical efforts in their behalf during the past year.

Fires.

LARGE FIRE IN THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—THIRTY-EIGHT HORSES BURNED.

A fire broke out about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the large frame stables, Nos. 36 and 38 West Twenty-ninth-street. It spread with great rapidity, and in a short time the entire building was destroyed. Thirty-eight horses were burned to death, and a large number of vehicles of all sorts, harness, &c., &c., destroyed. Only a few carriages were saved. The horses were hitched in the back part of the stable, and as the fire began in the front, it was impossible to rescue them.

A new frame building, and a carpenter shop adjoining the stables, were somewhat damaged.

JOHN LEWIS, a hack-driver, who slept in the stables, acknowledges that he had a candle burning in his apartment during the night. This, probably, accounts for the origin of the fire.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Sudden death of the man Peters in Centre-street.

An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE, yesterday, at the Sixth Ward Station-house, upon the body of the man, James Peters, who died so suddenly under suspicious circumstances, on Sunday last, at No. 62 Centre-street. The result of the *post mortem* examination was submitted, and a number of witnesses, inmates of the house where Peters lived, were examined.

Martha Peters said—Deceased is my husband; we have been married seven years; we lived for the past two weeks in No. 62 Centre-street with my sister who is married to a colored man named Frederick Francis; Andrew Davis and George Watts lived there also; my husband never drew a sober breath in six months; he gathered soapfat for a living; he used to beat me continually; he was very quarrelsome and would fight with any one; he went out yesterday morning about seven o'clock and came back about nine o'clock: he was then very drunk; he commenced to quarrel with my sister and her husband; he tried to beat me and Francis prevented him; he struck Francis and kicked Francis' wife; Francis did not strike deceased at all, he only shoved him away; we got him quiet after a little while and he laid down in bed; Francis and his wife laid down also in another bed; I went to wake deceased about twelve o'clock and found that he was dead.

George Watts said he had been going with deceased, collecting some soap-fat for several weeks—that on Sunday morning they went to the Fulton Market and from thence to Catharine-street; that during this time they drank twice; that Peters was very easily made drunk, and that on Sunday morning he was very much intoxicated. This witness also corroborated the statement of Mrs. Peters as to the difficulty that occurred between her husband and the negro, Francis.

Mrs. Francis, the wife of the negro, was also examined, but her evidence did not differ materially from that of the other witnesses.

This woman, Mrs. Francis, the white wife of the negro Francis was an object of much attention from those present at the inquest. She is an Irishwoman, apparently about thirty-five years of age. She bore evidence of having been once quite good-looking, though many years of dissipation and excessive indulgence in strong drinks, were plainly marked.

The Jury, after a few moments deliberation, returned a verdict of "Death from Congestion of the Brain."

The prisoners were thereupon released.

The deceased was born in France;—his age was 44 years.

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN—CONTINUATION OF THE CORONERS' INQUEST—IMPORTANT.

The Coroners' inquisition upon the body of Stephen P. HARDENBROOK, the Ninth Ward policeman, who was murdered last Tuesday morning by burglars, has not yet adjourned. A great many witnesses have been examined. A German, named Constantine Casser, was arrested yesterday, at his residence in Thirty-fifth-street, on suspicion of being one of the murderers. It was shown that on the morning of the murder, and soon after it had been committed, he entered the oyster saloon of a Mr. Jackson and asked for a drink. His hands were bloody, and he seemed greatly agitated. After washing his hands he retired. A man named Keyser, it is said, was seen in company with Casser soon after the murder.

This Keyser, it is said, has a cut upon his head,—just such an one as would result from a blow with a policeman's club. Keyser was not forthcoming yesterday, but the policeman charged with his arrest felt confident of bringing him before the inquest, which will be resumed at No. 48 Troy-street this morning. One of the witnesses examined yesterday—a man named Schemerhern—testified that a man named Conklin, who lived in Perry-street, told him that he (Conklin) witnessed a portion of the conflict between Hardenbrook and the burglars, and saw the fatal wound inflicted. A subpœna was issued for this man Conklin, and it is presumed he will be examined to-day.

MORE BURGLARS—ATTEMPT TO KILL A POLICEMAN.

Burglaries are becoming more frequent than ever, and their perpetrators more desperate and daring. Policeman Donovan, of the First Ward, while patroling his beat, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, espied two burglars emerge from the store, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-street. He ran towards them, whereupon they precipitately fled, one up Exchang-place towards Broadway, and the other down towards William-street. He pursued the latter, and gained upon him rapidly, and just as he was about seizing him, the ruffian suddenly turned and discharged a pistol at him, but the bullet missed its aim. Before Donovan had time to recover from the surprise of this unexpected assault, the burglar dodged from view in the darkness, the street lights being all out.

THE SCATCHARD EXAMINATION.

The examination of that mysterious character, Scatchard, who was arrested a few days since, charged with conspiring to effect the liberation of Huntingdon, the forger, was resumed yesterday forenoon at the Lower Police Court, before Justice CONNOLLY. Some further affidavits were made, documents submitted, and witnesses examined, but none of them of any special public interest. The examination thus far, proves that Scatchard, or Cross, or whatever his name may be, is a slippery fellow—that he has been "operating" cunningly, in various ways, upon all sorts of people, in almost all parts of the country; that he is a most accomplished penman, and has a wife devoted to his interests. He will be further examined to-day

[Advertisement.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

C. K. COVERT has just received informat on from Washington that

QUEEN VICTORIA

will be present at his second annual sale of his entire stock of MIRRORS on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at his warerooms, No. 924 Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. Seats and other conveniences for ladies who may wish to attend.

[Advertisement.]

JONES' WOOD TO-DAY.—Three hundred and fifty lots of this very beautiful property will be disposed of to the highest bidder this day, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER & CO. Such another opportunity may never offer for procuring at the public's own price so many fine avenues and street fronts, or building lots, as are embraced in the Jones' Wood plot. Its high position and desirable character must make it much sought after for first-class residences. Investments in such a locality cannot be otherwise than profitable.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Mercurial vermifuges sometimes kill the *child* as well as the *worms* They are dangerous, uncertain, nauseous. The Pastilles are safe, unfailing, palatable. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the grand specific for consumption, scrofula, debility, mercurial disease, salt rheum, and female disabilities, never disappoints the hopes of the sufferer. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale drug gists, No. 69 Water-street, New York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather this popular place of amusement was crowded last evening to witness the New Irish Drama of "Dublin in 1530," or "The Struggle for Liberty." It is to be performed again to-night in connection with the new national drama of "Karmel the Scout," which created such a sensation here last week and the beautiful comic haliet of the "Frisky Cobbler."

[Advertisement.]

☞ See the circular published in Saturday's *Herald*, signed by over one thousand of our best citizens, recommending FOLEY'S Gold Pens as the best and most perfect Pen made. We have used them in the TIMES Office, for the last two years, and find them superior to all other Gold Pens, not only for their superior finish and fineness in work, but their great durability. The manufacturer's establishment is No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton-street.
AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS—convenient for those occupied down town.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is the only fluid which contains electro magnetism. Pain cannot exist where it is applied; nor can diseases be communicated where its odor exists. Sold at 50 cents per bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, East side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton-street.
AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS—convenient for those occupied down town.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION.—FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

FRANGIPANNI.—PIESSE & LUBINS, perfumery factors, London, are the only makers of the genuine Frangipanni Eternal perfume, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the most fragrant and lasting odor made. Sole agents for the United States, INGRE & CO., druggists, No. 399 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

EUREKA, EUREKA, EUREKA.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—For the convenience of the ladies and those doing business down town, C. K. COVERT'S sale of mirrors will take place precisely at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, on Wednesday, 22d inst., at No. 924 Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is offered to the victim of inflammatory rheumatism as a certain means of assuaging the pain, and radically curing the complaint, when all other treatment has utterly failed. The flesh should be fomented with warm water, and then the ointment applied with such a degree of friction as the patient may be able to bear.

[Advertisement.]

AGENT AT PARIS.—Parties wishing to establish an agency at Paris, France, or desiring to have business transacted there, may meet with a competent person that is going to reside there, by addressing F. F., *Times* office, for five days. References as to reliability given, as well as security, if needed.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway,
Corner of Fulton-street.
AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS—convenient for those occupied down town.

[Advertisement.]

LARGE AND SUPERIOR TREES.—Persons desiring fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, &c., are requested to call and examine the splendid assortment at No. 113 Chambers-street. This stock is carefully selected each day from the celebrated nurseries at Flushing, and can be relied on for their accuracy.

[Advertisement.]

GALA WEEK AT INGERSOLL & SON'S.—The 29th annual grand Boat exhibition of this establishment is open for this week. Admission free. No. 250 South-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ F. DERBY & COMPANY, importing tailors, of Park-place, will remove after the 1st of May, 1857, to the newly-arranged Government building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, and west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SAUNDERS COATES is authorized to sell gas-machines under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, April 13, 1857.

LONG ISLAND.

Strike on the City Railroads.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, while the rain was falling in torrents, the driver and conductor of one of the Greenwood cars, after turning their car at the Fulton Ferry Dépôt, left it and announced that they should drive and conduct no more unless this "new order" was reversed. The first Green Point car that came in was deserted in a similar way. The Myrtle and Fulton-avenue men stuck to their business, but every man employed upon the other two lines stopped short and refused to budge an inch.

The result was, that by 9 o'clock there was a string of cars standing still that reached from the Ferry to Orange-st. The new time table which is so obnoxious was promulgated last Sunday morning. It requires that each conductor and driver shall make two trips additional to what has hitherto been required of him, and without any additional pay. A man under the new requirement would have to be fifteen hours a day on the road, and as the care of the teams and of cars is outside of this, seventeen hours a day would be the day's work demanded. There is no time given to dine, sup or breakfast in;—they carry their cold victuals in the car, and while the driver eats it stealthily the conductor drives. For such a slavish life the Railroad Company pays the enormous sum of twelve shillings a day! The strike was more general than it would have been, from the fact that the employes—many of them persons who have been on from the opening of the Road, had concluded that it were better to be out of employment for a season than to die daily on such small wages. The day chosen was most favorable for the purpose of the strikers. It rained a torrent all day—hence, all Brooklyn that got drenched in walking from Sand-street to the Ferry was made aware of the grievance. The Company succeeded in picking up Greeks enough to get all the cars running at last, but they had an exciting time of it. At one time a wealthy Director, in despair of finding a driver, sprang upon the platform when the rain was at the hardest, and seizing the ribbone drove up the hill himself. By the promise of a permanent situation, he beguiled a green Jehu at last to his relief. The damage to the Company must be considerable,—the direct loss of fares upon a day that the cars would run full,—the unusual amount of "knock-down" that the irresponsible and temporary conductors were expected to avail themselves of, the damage to teams, and the loss of sympathy from the public, make an aggregate worth grieving over. On the other hand the strikers, of course, all lost their situations, and some of them could but poorly afford that.

Caspar Urban vs. D. L. Northrup, Auditor.

This case was argued a few days ago before Judge BIRDSEYE, when a decision was given in favor of the Auditor. The case is an application for a peremptory mandamus to compel Mr. NORTHRUP, who is Auditor of Brooklyn, to certify the salary of Mr. URBAN. The refusal was made for several reasons: one that he was not entitled to salary, if at all, until his appointment as Foreman of Repairs and Supplies had been confirmed by the Common Council, which was done on the 5th of February, and the demand is made for pay from the 5th of January; second, that he holds two offices, and cannot draw pay for both from the City Treasury.

The case was carried up to the General Term at Poughkeepsie, when the Court affirmed so much of the decision of Judge BIRDSEYE as held that the Relator could not claim any salary for the period prior to his confirmation by the Common Council, but decided that the office of Foreman was not incompatible with that of Assessor, unless it should be shown affirmatively that the discharge of the duties of Assessor by the Relator, interfered with the discharge of the duties required of him by the ordinances of the city as Foreman of Repairs and Supplies, and therefore the mandamus was granted.

Attempted Suicide.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, THOMAS CLARK, residing at the corner of Navy and Raymond streets, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was taken to the City Hospital, in a critical state.

Another Attempted Highway Robbery.

A marketman named PATRICK CONNELLY, of Little Neck, L. I., while returning home from New-York on Wednesday night last, was attacked by a highwayman on the Plank Road near St. Roans Well, and it was only by almost superhuman exertions that he escaped from the villain.

☞ The horses and carriages belonging to the late Sheriff RYERSON were sold at anction, in Brooklyn, on Saturday last, for $2,500—their full value. He had three horses, well known in sporting circles. *Neptune* sold for $410; *James Buchanan*, or *Don Juan*, $395; and *Belle* brought $6 40.

☞ Rev. Mr. BLACK (colored) baptized twenty females and two males on Sunday morning, in the East River, at the foot of Division-avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Appointments of Methodist Preachers.

The New-Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the close of its session on Friday last, appointed the following preachers for the Methodist Churches in the county of Hudson:

Jersey City—Trinity Church—Rev. I. W. Wiley and Rev. J. Ayer, supernumerary.
St. Paul's Church—Rev. R. Van Horne.
Hedding Church—Rev. Wm. Day.
Hoboken—Rev. J. H. Knowles.
Hudson City—Rev. A. H. Mead.
Greenville—Rev. W. Burroughs.
Jersey City Mission to be supplied.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 20.

$500	Virginia 6s	92½	100	Reading RR.	c 80
10,000	Missouri State 6s	88½	300	do.	c 80½
10,000	do.	88¾	300	do.	s60 80
1,000	N. C. State 6s	93	100	do.	b30 80½
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	86¾	200	do.	b3 80¾
2,000	do.	86½	100	do.	c 80¾
10,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	s60 99¾	100	do.	s10 80¾
10,000	do.	s30 99½	650	do.	s3 80¾
1,500	do.	99½	100	do.	s30 80½
1,000	Ill. F'dEs. wt priv.	94	500	do.	b30 80½
10,000	La C. & M. R. R. priv. Bs.	b60 90¼	600	do.	s10 80¼
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. bs.	59	5	Mich. Cen. RR.	95
7	Bank of N. Y.	190	100	do.	s30 94
30	Bank of America	118½	100	do.	b60 94¾
10	Metropo. Bank	110	150	Gal. & Chi. RR.	102¾
55	Am. Ex. Bank	113½	100	do.	b60 103¼
100	Oh. L. & Tst. Co.	s6m 95	50	do.	103
25	do.	96¼	178	M. S. & N. Ia. RR.	cpg 66
25	do.	97	500	do.	s30 66
50	Del. & Hnd. Canal	121	100	do.	opg 65½
7	do.	121¼	450	do.	b30 66
25	Clev. & Pitts. RR.	51½	987	do.	opg 65½
200	do.	s10 51¾	400	do.	b60 66¼
50	do.	c 51¾	600	do.	s30 65¾
100	do.	s3 52	100	do.	b30 65¾
100	Hnd. Riv. RR.	24¾	100	do.	opg 65½
100	N. Y. Cen. RR.	b60 86¾	200	do.	s30 65¾
100	do.	b10 86½	100	Panama Railroad	92
200	do.	c 86¾	100	do.	b60 93¼
100	do.	s10 86½	100	do.	s60 92
100	do.	s3 86¾	50	Illinois Cen. R.	131
50	do.	s30 86¾	200	do.	s60 130
250	do.	86¾	40	Cleve. Col. & C. R.	104½
100	do.	b60 87½	50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	5d 68¾
150	do.	b30 87	600	do.	68½
50	do.	s15 86¾	1550	do.	68¼
100	do.	s10 86½	200	do.	b30 68¾
50	Erie Railroad	opg 45½	200	do.	b10 68½
185	do.	45¾	100	do.	s10 68¼
100	do.	s10 45¾	100	do.	69
170	do.	p & c 45¾	1500	do.	s30 69
100	do.	opg 45¾	800	do.	s15 69
200	do.	p & c 45¾	200	do.	b10 69¼
200	do.	s30 46¼	60	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	96¾
100	do.	opg 46	50	do.	May 1 96¾
50	Har. RR. Pre.	45½	50	do.	s60 96½
7	C. B. & Quincy R.	99	150	do.	96¾
50	New-Jersey RR.	123	50	La Cros. & Mil. RR.	77¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	La C. & M. R. p. b.	89½	160	Reading R. R.	s 80¾
9	Park Bank	103	500	do.	b60 80¾
100	Nicaragua Tr. Co.	5	200	do.	81
10	Erie R. R.	opg 46	280	do.	b3 80¾
200	do.	s60 45¾	760	do.	s3 80¾
800	do.	s60 46	700	do.	s3 81
400	do.	opg 46½	700	do.	s10 81
200	Cbl. & R. I. R.	96¾	1300	do.	s60 80¾
50	do.	b60 96¾	100	do.	s60 80¾
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	opg 65¾	900	do.	81¾
55	do.	b60 67	33	C., Col. & Cin. R. R.	104½
100	do.	s60 65¾	20	La Cr. & Mil. R.	78
50	Illinois Central RR.	131½	1600	N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 87½
2100	Cl. & Tol. R. b3tex. d.	68	200	do.	s60 87
100	do.	b60 66	500	do.	87½
100	do.	b30 65½			

MONDAY, April 20—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, April 18th, the particulars of which are advertised separately by each Bank on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, April 11:

Decrease of Loans	$976,543
Increase of Specie	1,176,882
Decrease of Circulation	16,516
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	704,376

Including the operations of the exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing House, which average $28,914,176 per day, and the statement of the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison both with last week and the corresponding week last year.

	Loans in the City	Specie in the City	Circulation in the City
Current	$99,695,000	$13,000,000	$3,000,000
Last	100,725,065	11,823,174	3,016,717
Specie	13,262,182	13,061,973	10,884,490
Circulation	8,281,519	8,176,638	8,787,344
Gold Deposits	$6,878,787	$6,441,417	$6,613,906
Exchanged	$4,066,112	$3,814,176	$3,476,048
Undrawn	$4,320,635	$7,547,320	$5,648,855
Sub-Treasury	14,047,377	15,039,388	15,174,799
1856—April 19, Specie in Bank			$12,988,132
In Sub-Treasury			14,047,377
Total reserve in City			$27,005,509
1857—April 18—Specie in Bank			$13,061,372
In Sub-Treasury			15,039,388
Total reserve in City			$27,100,710
1856—April 19—Bank Capital			$50,791,000
Undrawn Deposits			66,839,625
Together			$117,630,625
Against line of Loans of			106,765,065
1857—April 18—Bank Capital			$59,631,000
Undrawn Deposits			67,547,289
Together			$127,178,939
Against line of Loans of			114,398,174

The present showing is altogether the best for the state of the Money Market we have reported for a month past. The addition to the Specie average is much larger than was generally looked for, while the decrease in Loans, considering the ease with which they ran down, was scarcely anticipated. The present line is less expanded, proportionately, than at the corresponding period last Spring. The Deposits begin to look up, and will probably show a gradual, if not rapid addition until the middle or close of June.

The new week opens on an easy market for Money; the rate at call being 7 ₱ cent., and on prime paper 8 to 9 ₱ cent. There was a considerable business in the forenoon in Sterling Bills, at 109¾ ₱ cent.; the Bankers, later in the day, advancing their rate to 109⅝@¾. The mail for the Boston steamer will close early to-morrow afternoon. Francs are 5.20@5.17½. The advanced pretensions among the leading drawers of Exchange were not unexpected, and need create no concern in regard to the Specie shipments of the season, which for April will scarcely equal last year, nor for May and June exceed the movement of the corresponding months of 1856, which was met then, as it will be again, without disturbing materially the Bank reserve. On the 21st April last year, S

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Fulton and City of Washington.

The Elections in Great Britain Still Favorable to Ministers.

Rumored Settlement of the Dispute Between Spain and Mexico.

FURTHER FROM CHINA.

Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 92 1-2@5-8.

The United States Mail steamer *Fulton*, Capt. Worrell, arrived yesterday morning, with four days later advices from Europe. She left Southampton on the 8th of April.

The *Fulton* brings $140,075 in specie.

The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, 10 o'clock, morning of Wednesday, 8th instant, also arrived yesterday.

The steamers *Leopold I.* and *Hermann*, from New-York, on the 31st ult., arrived off Cowes on the night of the 3d, the former a few hours in advance of the latter.

The mail steamer *America*, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th instant.

The elections in Great Britain were almost over, and they have resulted in a decided gain to the Government, although, from the number of new men who have gained seats, it is impossible to estimate correctly the probable majority. The counties have already returned 119 Liberals (of all shades) against 146 Conservatives. The estimate (of the London Globe) is, to the present time, 355 Government, 249 Opposition.

It was rumored that Lord PALMERSTON has given some kind of intimation to Baron ROTHSCHILD that, if possible, the Jew question shall be brought forward in the first session of the new Parliament as a Cabinet measure. The internal dissensions in the Government in respect of this subject are still, however, great. The Earl of HARDWICK is inexorable. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, who is always consulted by Ministers on any religious subject, has consented to support a bill for the simple repeal of the abjuration oath, but refuses to tamper with the oath by leaving out the words "on the true faith of a Christian."

Lieut. Gen. Hon. T. ASHBURNHAM has been appointed to the command of the British military force about to be dispatched to the seat of war in China. The new Commander-in Chief had already left England for Alexandria *en route* to Hong Kong.

Rev. J. T. PULHAM, M. A., a strong adherent of the Evangelical Party in the Church of England, and one of the most popular preachers of the establishment, has been appointed by Lord PALMERSTON to the vacant Bishopric of Norwich.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid of the 4th inst., states—"Some seditious movements have been discovered and counteracted. *Mexico has recognized the justice of the demands of the Spanish Government.*"

The diplomatic rupture between Austria and Sardinia is now complete. As Austria will doubtless think it beneath her to take the initiative towards a reconciliation, and as Sardinia is certainly not disposed to make advances, if we may judge from the present disposition of that Government and the Chambers, matters will probably remain in the same state for some time to come. A circular despatch of the Austrian Government, exposing its views on the present position of the dispute between the Cabinets of Vienna and Turin, says:

"The question has been asked, what signification Austria attaches to the rupture of diplomatic relations? It is easy for every one to understand that there is in that act a serious warning to Piedmont. The foreign cabinets, particularly those of the two Western Powers, have not witnessed this step with indifferent eyes, and they endeavor to anticipate ulterior consequences by friendly mediation. At Vienna they will meet with the very best intentions. Nothing is demanded of Piedmont but the observance of international rules, and if the mediating powers can obtain what was refused to Austria an arrangement will be easy. Should, on the contrary, Count DE CAVOUR entrench himself behind a line of argument which merely plays on words without modifying facts, Austria will have to deliberate on the further steps that may prove necessary for the preservation of her dignity and of her safety."

The latest phase of the Neufchatel dispute will be found in the following extract from the Paris (April 6) correspondence of the London *Times*:

"There is nothing new to say of the Neufchatel question, as the Conference has not held a sitting since Friday. The Plenipotentiaries are agreed on some leading points, and the Swiss and Prussian Ministers have accepted them *ad referendum*, and are now waiting for an answer from their respective Governments. These points I have already mentioned—the amnesty for those who took part in the events of September last year, and for those who were convicted of political offences previous to that period, and the principle of the payment of the expenses occasioned by that outbreak, though the amount is not yet fixed. The Prussian Plenipotentiary also required the suspension of all discussion on the Constitution of Neufchatel until after the lapse of a year, or at least of six months. The Constitution of the Canton of Neufchatel may be revised at the end of May next, and the King wished that there might be sufficient time for the public excitement to cool down. The Swiss Plenipotentiary had no power, nor indeed has the Swiss Government, to make such a concession, which would be a violation of the Federal Constitution. He consequently resisted it, and the other Plenipotentiaries, excepting, of course, M. DE HATZFELDT, sided with him. The Prussian Minister accepted the decision of the majority *ad referendum*, and on this point also an answer from Berlin is waited for. There are five or six other points which will doubtless come before the Conference at its next sitting."

A telegraphic dispatch from Copenhagen, received at Berlin, states that the treaty respecting the Sound Dues was ratified on the 31st ult. by the representatives of Prussia and Denmark. A later dispatch announces that the first Prussian vessel had passed through the Sound that morning without stopping.

The abolition of the Sound Dues has caused very great satisfaction to all classes in Sweden, as the trade of the country is thus relieved from a yearly tax of no less than a million of rix dollars, or the interest of a capital of 20,000,000 rix dollars. The proposed new tariff is a worthy addition to this treaty, and will place the customs law of Sweden on the most liberal footing, making free trade a reality in that country.

A letter from China informs us that the King of Siam had published an edict, in order to enforce the execution of the treaties concluded between him and the European Powers. The edict says: "We will that the members of these different nations shall freely circulate in our States, transact commerce, and exercise their religion, while conforming to all our laws, and respecting the acts of our authority." And there is annexed a long list of customs tariff, with the import and export duties to be paid on each.

A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople, of the 1st inst., announces that the English fleet left there on the previous day, making for Malta.

Accounts from Athens, of the 28th ult., state that the Senate had passed a vote favorable to the Ministry.

It was considered in India, according to the last accounts from China, that the closing of the five Chinese ports against European commerce was imminent.

At last advices the Persian army was firmly posted at Shiraz, and General BUEHLER was fortifying Arabistan. The Southern provinces were tranquil.

Reforms are progressing in Turkey. In two cases Christian witnesses have given evidence against Turks in Bosnia, and in both the Mussulmans were found guilty. The passport or card of identity system has been introduced into Bosnia.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has "for the present" declined to conclude with the Papal chair a concordat like the Austrian.

At the Gloucester (Eng.) Assizes, 4th inst., a verdict of £500 damages was given against Cardinal WISEMAN, at the suit of a French Priest, named ABAE ROUX, lately in Exeter at Chelsea, for breach of a contract, upon which the plaintiff alleged that the defendant had received a document signed by the Princess LETITIA BONAPARTE, niece to the Emperor of France, which the Cardinal had either lost or disposed of in some other way. This document was an acknowledgment on the part of the lady that she owed ROUX 25,000f., which she desired her children would pay as a "sacred debt."

The accouchement of Queen VICTORIA was daily expected to take place.

A fearful tragedy was perpetrated at Liverpool on the 6th. A butcher, named GIBBONS, who had been in a desponding state of mind for some time, owing to failure of business, cut the throats of his wife and two of his children, wounding a third on the cheek-bone. The last child (four years old) was quite dead, and the mother and the youngest were not expected to recover.

The Emperor of Russia is said to have definitely given up his intended journey to Western Europe.

An Order in Council had been issued prohibiting the importation into England of cattle, or of horns, hoofs, hides, or skins, from the territories of Russia, Prussia, or Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which lie on the Gulf of Finland, or between the Gulf and the city of Lubeck. This precaution has been taken to prevent the introduction into England of the infectious disease which is destroying the cattle of the Baltic provinces.

The amount of gold on its way from Australia to England, and the greater portion of which could not be far distant, was estimated at £2,000,000, and silver £500,000.

There was an active demand for Money on the London Stock Exchange on the 7th inst., at 6 to 6¼ per cent. The Bank had raised the rate of interest for loan on stock to 7 per cent., which had caused a general decline in prices. The English funds had further declined ⅜ per cent., in consequence of the tightness of the Money market. Consols were 92⅜ to ½ for Money, and 93 to ½ for account. Railway shares were heavy, the leading lines down about 10s. Foreign market also heavy, under the influence of Consols. All the other markets participated with Consols, and were dropping.

THE CHINA WAR.

Anxiety of the Foreign Residents at Hong Kong—The Poisoning—Reinforcements to the British—Plan of Operations—Losses sustained by Americans—Commodore Armstrong—Movements of the American Squadron—Chase after Pirates—The Coolie Trade—Fight with Junks, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, }
HONG KONG, China, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1857. }

Since the departure of the mail from this port, (on the 15th of January,) few events of importance have transpired in China, that is, compared to those of the past few months. I had expected to be able to record the destruction by fire of Hong Kong and Macao by this time—such an event having been anticipated nightly by foreigners in the above-named places. It is impossible for me to picture in words the constant state of alarm and anxiety the foreigners in this part of the world live in. Judge from the brief abstract of events occurring since the 14th of January, which I will give you, whether or not they have cause for alarm.

On the morning of the 15th of January the inhabitants of Hong Kong were all, with but few exceptions, poisoned. There was at that time a wholesale attempt to kill at one time every resident of the place. People here are supplied with bread from an establishment kept by a Chinaman named ALLUM Arsenic in large quantities was mixed with the flour used by him, and his customers, all of the foreign residents and most of the shipping, were regaled on the morning of the 15th of January with a dose of bread highly seasoned with arsenic. Fortunately, the quantity put in was too large, it acting as an emetic, even on those who partook of but a very small quantity of bread. The sufferings of many were severe, though there were but two deaths. Among those who were very ill was Sir JOHN BOWRING, the present Governor of the colony, and his lady. The supposed poisoner, ALLUM, on the morning of, and previous to, the distribution of the bread, took his departure for Macao, per steamer. A steamer was chartered to go in pursuit of the villain, and fortunately succeeded in overtaking and capturing him. He has had his trial, and though there was the strongest of circumstantial evidence of his guilt, he was acquitted. The fact of his having some fifty men in his employ, making bread, made it difficult to identify him as the poisoner. Apropos of poisoning, people here are expecting the springs and wells to be poisoned next. So you see that we are generally having a most delectable time of it. Many of the *Levant's* officers suffered from partaking of the bread; on the *San Jacinto* we escaped.

The English are almost daily having accessions to their force in China. There are now on the way out here four sailing vessels, three steamers, and seven steam gunboats, a force destined for this station by the home Government, previous to the commencement of the "second war with China." That there will be an immensely additional force started for these waters, there is no doubt. The troops which are arriving weekly are mostly Sepoys from India, an effective set of men in the kind of warfare carried on here. The English have shown their good sense in detailing for this station vessels of light draft, gun boats, &c., for only such vessels can approach effectually in Chinese waters. Our Government show a want of the above-named quality by sending vessels of heavy draft of water. There is but two ports in China that the *San Jacinto* can enter without difficulty, Hong Koeg and Amoy. The British force at present in the Chinese waters numbers 23 vessels, mounting three hundred and fifty-four guns; of troops there is about twelve hundred and thirty-two, all of which are stationed at Hong Kong. The plan of operations of the English for the future, upon the arrival of additional force, is to take possession and retain the island of Formosa, to destroy Canton, and to proceed to Pekin with a large force and dictate a new treaty, the tenor of which may be readily surmised by all who understand English character.

Canton has for the present been abandoned by the British, as also have the Dutch and French Folly Forts. There is no shipping above the Bogue Forts, the river having been made *too hot* for the British by their enemies. If their force had not left Canton at the time it did, it would not have got down at all, as the various passages on the river are being obstructed by means of sunken junks, barriers, &c., placed there by the Chinese. There have been several attempts made to set fire to and blow up the British vessels up the river, none of which, so far, have been successful. The Mandarins have laid an embargo on Hong Kong, prohibiting intercourse with foreigners. The suburbs of Whampoa, Bamboo town and Newtown have been burnt by the Mandarins on account of the encouragement given by resident Chinese to foreigners. There has also been a general destruction of foreign property, consisting of chops, (floating stores,) dry docks, warehouses, &c. Several Americans have lost largely in property.

Commodore ARMSTRONG, Commander in-Chief of the United States Naval Forces in the East Indies, has come in for a large share of blame from the resident Americans here for, as they say, his want of energy and disposition to protect American interests. Between the Commodore and several prominent Americans there has been a spicy little correspondence on the above subject, which will go to Washington, where judgment will be pronounced as to the rights and wrongs of the case.

The sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, now at Shanghae, has been ordered back to Hong Kong. Upon her arrival the *Levant* will proceed to Shanghae to go into dry dock in consequence of injuries received at the Barrier Forts.

The *San Jacinto* steamed out of this harbor on January 29th, to ascertain the character of a fleet of junks outside, said to be pirates. Upon cornering a portion of them in a small cove, the leader of the gang came aboard and convinced the Commodore that they were rebels and at war with the Mandarins, whereupon they were allowed to depart in peace, with a caution "not to disturb foreign vessels, neither to interfere with the trade of the port." We then steamed over to Macao, where the Commodore got, as he supposed, positive information of their identity as pirates, so after laying over about thirty-six hours, we again gave chase and came up with them in the same place. All hands were called to quarters, and an action seemed incvitable; the order was given to fire, but countermaeded again. After again summoning the "rebel chiefs" aboard, and after another long confab between the *great washed and unwashed*, they were suffered to depart in peace, whereupon we steamed into Hong Kong. So ended our second fruitless chase after pirates,—the battle of the Boyne. Here we lie now, resting on our laurels, and no doubt here we shall he until summoned by the great trump of English influence to do a Briton's dirty work." "*Comitas inter gentes.*"

I have two more Coolie horrors to tell you of. The French ship *Port de Bordeaux*, left Macao two or three weeks since, bound for Havana with a cargo of Chinese Coolies. When one day out an alarm of fire was given from the between decks; the officers and crew ran in haste to put it out. No sooner were they out of the way, when a large number of the Chinese went aft and got possession of the arms, and then told the master that the alarm was a ruse for the purpose of running the vessel back to Macao. Some sixty of them averred that they had not agreed to go to Havana, but had taken passage to the Straits. The master not being able to act otherwise, went back to Macao and threw up his charter. Those apprentices who had agreed to go to Havana, made no objection to doing so, and have since taken passage for the above-named place in a Dutch ship. We think that the deceived Chinese merit great credit for their forbearance.

By a recent arrival of the ship *Mazeppa*, we learn "that as she passed Breaker Point she saw there the French ship *Armais*. This ship was dispatched from Swatow with a cargo of Coolies. The day after leaving the Captain was cut down with a hatchet, and the other officers and some of the crew were dispatched in detail. The vessel was afterwards run ashore where seen by the *Mazeppa*, and the Coolies, said to number some six hundred, went their ways. The rest of the crew were in the hands of the villagers, and under the supposition that they are English, it was supposed that they would soon be killed." The French frigate left on the 2d of this month to look into the matter.

Advices from Siam inform us of the adjustment of all difficulties there, the King having made every concession asked for. The newly-appointed Consul, Mr. GINGALL, is about starting for Bankok from this place.

To-day from our deck we witnessed the capture of two Chinese junks by H. M. brig *Bittern*. The capture was accompanied by a bit of a fight. Loss by the English—000.

I trust that the incoming Administration will make some change for the better in the persons who have American interests in charge in this part of the world. We shall see. *Adios.* JAKE.

Inhumanity in the Merchant Service—A Case in Point.

From the London Times, April 6.

On Monday, the 19th of January last, the American vessel *James L. Bogart* was lying in the Mersey, on the Cheshire side of the stream, preparatory to her homeward passage. Her captain had been two or three days away, her chief mate, FUERER, and second mate, CAMPBELL, being left in charge. After breakfast in the morning, when the hands were mustered and set to work by the boatswain, two seamen who had recently come on board, named CHARLES VANDERPOLE and JAMES CHRYSTIE, declined to work, alleging that they had been brought to the wrong ship, and refusing the service. No sooner was this resistance offered than the mates armed themselves with revolvers, and fired deliberately and repeatedly at CHRYSTIE as he ran away from them about the deck. The shots seem to have alarmed the whole crew, 17 in number, and to have driven them into common cause with the remonstrants, for they presently all gathered on the forecastle together, and passively made a kind of head against the mates. Upon this, these officers took stand opposite, with the pistols, and, after, challenging the men in vain to come down actually fired three rounds right among them as they stood. How it happened that more execution was not done under such circumstances we can hardly imagine, but at last a shot from the second mate took effect, and a ball was lodged in CHRYSTIE'S thigh. The chief mate then gave chase to a man named, JONES, who, after being shot at, turned upon his pursuer and felled him to the deck with a handspike. Meantime, the steward of the vessel and the pilot ran up a signal of distress, which brought a police officer on board; the crew were all given into custody on a charge of mutiny, and CHRYSTIE and FUERER were carried off to the hospital together. The chief mate appears to have died, but CHRYSTIE'S wound was not fatal; and on Friday last PETER CAMPBELL was put on his trial for the offence before Mr. BARON WATSON, at Chester. The evidence of the deed was overwhelming. The sailors deposed to the firing of the shot; the police officer to the production by the prisoner himself of the pistol, with three of its barrels discharged; and the surgeon of the hospital to the lodgment of the bullet in the thigh of the prosecutor—where, indeed, for that matter, it still remained. The only question concerned the character to be given to the offence, but after some deliberation the jury found the prisoner *Guilty* upon the count of intending grievous bodily harm, and the Judge sentenced him to transportation for life.

It appears almost incredible that such a murderous affair as this should have been got up, as it were, at a minutes' notice, in a British river, and in broad daylight; nor will the astonishment of our readers be lessened when we add that the sentence seems to have taken the prisoner by surprise, as something unexpectedly severe. The fact is, however, that more than one element of recklessness went to the production of this affray. Of these the first and most powerful is generally by the incidents of the merchant service generally. Whether it be from any still unimpaired traditions of barbarous times, whether from the necessary concentration of power in the hands of a single and often half-educated individual, whether from the general character of the men who take to sea service, or from all these causes and others combined, certain it is that *the worst and most inhuman tyranny now practised upon earth appears to be in merchant vessels at sea.* Every reader of these columns will be able to recollect cases of the most revolting cruelty—of cruelty surpassing anything that has been related of Asiatic or African despotism, while the difficulty of obtaining unbiassed testimony and of ascertaining facts with the precision required in a British Court of Justice too often leads to the partial if not complete impunity of the guilty. Even in a case like this before us, open and reckless as was the violence employed, it is possible enough that the crime might have escaped unpunished had it been committed at sea. *It certainly does appear, and we shall presently give some explanation of the fact, that these barbarities prevail to a greater and more shocking extent in American ships than in those of our own country,* but even the British merchant service is so far disgraced by them that we cannot possibly affect innocence while denouncing the offences of others.

The excesses of the Americans in these respects arise, we believe, from peculiarities of their national character operating in two or three ways at once; and it is here that we must look for the second element of that frightful recklessness exhibited on board the *James L. Bogart.* Merchant ships are badly ruled almost everywhere, but worst of all in the service between America and England. Americans, notwithstanding their aptitude for the sea, do not like shipping themselves as ordinary working seamen. They take naturally enough to a seafaring life in fishing, whaling, or what not, and turn out as hardy a set of mariners as any in the world, but they always prefer to retain such a share in the ownership of the vessel or the venture she is bound upon as will give them individually a species of command or independence. The natural consequence is, that there are not many hidders for a service unprovided with these attractions; and much difficulty, in fact, is experienced in getting some of the Atlantic packet-ships manned at all. Not only are the worst arts of the crimping trade brought into play, but men are actually kidnapped and carried off, either by delusion or force, to find themselves bound to the voyage against their will. Of course, such a state of things tends, by direct reaction, to make the condition of the service worse than ever. With sullkiness, vindictiveness, or insubordination common among the crews, it is but natural to look for suspicion, violence, and brutality among the officers; and if to these circumstances we add the recklessness of American character, the habitual employment of deadly weapons in ordinary conflict, and the contempt entertained for the negro race, to which many of these seamen belong, we shall obtain probably a fair comprehension of the feelings which induced a couple of mates on such insufficient provocation, and within hail of the land, to resort to proceedings which would never be dreamt of aboard a man-of-war even in a mutiny on the high seas.

The extent to which these atrocities have been carried in the particular service between the United States and Liverpool, is so terrible that it has actually engaged the attention of a benevolent society in the latter place, which occupies itself with the relief of "Foreigners in Distress." Even the statistics of these miseries have been published, and, if any reader's mind should be more impressible by figures than by facts, he may understand that in the 13 months ending with January last the cases of no fewer than 106 seamen were investigated, and with results showing that out of this number 69 had been kidnapped, while 82 were in need of medical treatment from the sufferings they had undergone. It is to be hoped that the example so very justly made by Mr. Baron WATSON and the Chester jury may have its effect in deterring future offenders, and in improving the condition of those unfortunate men whom necessity or dissster may have subjected to such risks. The Americans themselves, as their own journals show, are fully cognizant of the shocking excesses prevailing; nor can so shrewd a people be unaware that service rendered under such conditions must always be bad service. We, as before confessed, have our own faults too—bad enough in all conscience, even if not quite so bad as those of others; and in these days of enlightment, and publicity, it will be surely hard if humanity and economy together cannot make themselves heard in bringing about reform.

Trade in France.

From the Paris (April 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

The unexpected increase in the rate of discount by the Directors of the Bank of England has created an unfavorable impression on the trade of Paris, which was beginning to recover from the effects of the long dead season through which it had passed. The manufacturers of Paris have, during the last week, received the visits of many commission agents, but their purchases have not been extensive. Although buyers are beginning to submit with less hesitation to the general advance in prices on all description of merchandise they merely purchase sufficient for their immediate wants, still looking forward to better times. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not so favorable as could be wished. The sale of both silk and cotton goods has been limited during the week. The cotton goods manufacturers, both in Alsace and in Normandy, are loud in their complaints of the excessive price of the raw material used by them, which they say is out of proportion with that of wool, and that they are thus placed in a disadvantageous position as compared with the woollen manufacturers. At Lyons, on the contrary, raw silk has fallen considerably, notwithstanding the fears entertained of another bad crop in consequence of the disease among silkworms. But still the price of manufactured silk is higher than during former years, and nevertheless buyers demand concessions, which the manufacturers say they cannot afford. The last accounts from New-York, announcing that a modified Customs tariff will come into operation on the 1st of July next, encourage the manufacturers here to expect some profitable orders from the United States. It is further said that the stock of French goods is exhausted both in Germany and Russia, and that a demand may be shortly expected from those quarters. In speaking of the silk trade, it may not be inappropriate to observe, that the sale of French Cashmere shawls in Paris—a branch of industry unknown here fifty years since—now amounts to 30,000,000 francs annually. Previously to that period the French ladies were entirely dependent on India for that useful article. At present, the Court having patronized the French Cashmere shawl, little else is worn. The Paris corn-market, as well as those throughout France, continues to decline, and sales are difficult. The arrivals of wheat at Marseilles were not numerous last week in consequence of the prevalence of East winds, but there is no consequent animation in the market. The tendency in the Paris flour-market during the last week has been downwards. The highest price obtained for flour of the best quality was 73f. 50c. the sack of 157 kilogrammes. 1,000 sacks were sold at that price, the united efforts of the speculators for a rise being only sufficient to prevent it from falling lower. Good flour of the second quality is easily had at from 60f. to 65f. the sack, and thirds at from 50f. to 55f. The stock of flour now disposable in the hands of the factors amount to 17,000 quintals; and it is expected it will reach the figure of 20,000 metrical quintals. The accounts from the agricultural districts as to the growing crops are most favorable. The alternate heat and rain have developed vegetation in a most fortunate manner, and promise an abundant harvest. It is expected, likewise, that this will be an exceptional year for fruit, and that the crop will be the most abundant seen for the last ten years. The price of wine still continues to rise in the market of Bercy. The opinion of many good judges on the subject is, that even if the next vintage should prove to be all that could be desired, still there will be no great reduction in price, inasmuch as the stock of old wine is exhausted, and that there is but little of any description on hand. Letters from Nantes state that the holders of wine in that quarter are disposed to take all the chances of the next vintage rather than dispose of their stock of vines. Spirits distilled from beetroot are firm in Paris at 174f. the hectolitre, and in Bordeaux at 132.; Languedoc brandy is quoted at Bordeaux at 215f. the hectolitre.

The show of prize cattle at Poissy is to take place on Wednesday next. There are 404 animals entered for exhibition. Last year there were but 276. The number of oxen is 154, of which 64 are French and 88 foreign. The French animals are the best yet exhibited, but they are sadly inferior to the English and Scotch.

The Three per Cents. closed to-day at 69f. 85c. for the end of the month, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents at 82f. 25c. Orleans Railway shares, 1,517f. 50c.; Great Northern, 1,022f. 50c.; Strasburg, 863f. 75c.; New Shares, 825f.; Paris and Lyons, 1,502f. 50c.; Lyons to the Mediterranean, 2,176f.; Western of France, 790f.; Bordeaux and Cette, 867f. 50c.; ditto, New Shares, 880f.; Great Central of France, 612f. 50c.; Lyons and Geneva, 820f.; Bank of Crédit Mobilier, 1,435f.; Austrian Railways, 747f. 50c.

London Money Market.

From the London Times, (City article,) April 6.

The course of Exchange at New-York, on London, for bills at 60 days' sight, is 108¼ @ cent., which when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the Exchange is against England; but, after making allowances for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves no profit on the transmission of Gold either way between England and America.

The Bank of England adopted a further slight restriction to day, which had the effect of increasing the heaviness of the Stock market. In ordinary times they discount bills not having more than three months to run, for the bill-brokers, in the same manner and on the same terms as for the public. This afternoon, however, they gave notice that the accommodation would be limited to bills having not more than one month to run, and that on bills of longer date they would only make advances for a fortnight.

This limitation is not in any way to apply to the public at large, all ordinary mercantile applications being still freely met at 6½ per cent. During the ensuing 10 days the amounts repayable to the Bank will be extraordinarily great, and if these should be met in any considerable proportion without a call for renewed assistance the restrictions adopted yesterday and to-day will probably soon be rescinded. The object of the Bank evidently is to keep themselves free during the next fortnight to take any measures that the course of events may render necessary. Within that time the effect of the dividends and the prospect of a partial retention of some of the Australian gold arrivals will have been ascertained. Further advices will also have been received which will help to indicate whether we are to continue sending gold to all parts of the world to obtain the requisite supply of silver for each fortnightly Indian mail. Any course that may then be presented may be expected, therefore, to assume some degree of permanence. Meanwhile it will be an advantage if the step now interposed with regard to bills of long date should induce all persons in the uncertainty that prevails to weigh well the responsibilities of protracted commitments.

The English funds opened this morning at a decline of ¼ from the price to which they receded yesterday after regular hours, and subsequently experienced a further fall, from which there was only a partial reaction. Consols for money, which closed last evening at 92¾ to ⅞, were first quoted 92½ to ¾. From this, in consequence of some large speculative sales, for the May account, they went to 92½. A rally then occurred until there were buyers at 92¾, but the closing transactions were at 92½ for money and 93¼ for the 7th of May. Attention was occupied by the preparations for the settlement, which takes place to-morrow, and the demand for money at from 6¾ to 7 ₰ cent. to carry on purchases to the next account being fully as great as had been anticipated, the market throughout the day was without any appearance of stability. The realizations effected, however, since the fall first commenced must have brought it to a more healthy condition than it has presented for some time past. Bank Stock left off 216 to 218; reduced, 91¾ to ⅞; New Three ₰ Cents., 91¾; India Stock, 222 to 224; Exchequer-bonds, 98¾ to ½; India Bonds, 5s. discount to par; and Exchequer-bills, (June,) 5s. to 2s. discount; (March) 1s. discount to 3s. premium.

There was again great activity in the discount-market to-day. The applications at the Bank were also said to be very numerous. This, however, was to be expected, looking at the amount of the advances to be repaid to that establishment to-morrow and in the next few days.

Liverpool Markets.

The Liverpool COTTON markets remained quiet but firm, the advices per *America* not having changed previous quotations. Sales of three days (Saturday 4th, Monday 6th and Tuesday 7th) were 18,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and 1,500 for export. In Manchester also business remains quiet, but steady, with prices of goods and yarns unchanged. Quotations for Cotton are repeated, namely, fair Orleans, 8¾d., middling Orleans, 7 13-16d.; fair Mobiles, 8d., middling Mobiles, 7¾d.; fair Uplands, 7¾d., middling 7 9-16d.

BREADSTUFFS were again dull. Quotations being, for red WHEAT, 7s. 6d. @8s. 1d.; white WHEAT, 8s. 6d. @8s. 9d. ₰ 70 lbs. Western Canal FLOUR, 27s. 6d. @28s. ₰ bbl. Baltimore and Philadelphia, 28s.; extra Ohio, 28s. @29. 6d. Mixed CORN, 50s.; prime yellow, 31s.; white CORN, 32s. 6d. @33s. 6d.

BEEF steady. PORK in limited demand and unchanged in value. BACON—a considerable quantity was offered at auction; the demand was moderate with steady prices. LARD dull, about 71s. TALLOW declined 3s. @4s.

ASHES quiet—unchanged. Common RESIN in fair demand at 5s. ₰ cwt. Nothing doing in SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE. BARK in fair demand at 12s. for Baltimore, and 12s. 6d. @13s. ₰ cwt.

American Securities.

The London *Times* of the 7th, reports closing prices as follows:

Illinois 6 ₰ cent., 1875	x. c. 86@ 88
Illinois 7 ₰ cent., 1875	89@ 91
Illinois Freelaed, 1860	108@110
Illinois $100 shares, $30 prem. paid	28@ 32
Michigan Central 8 ₰ cent. Construction, '60	89@ 91
Michigan Central 7 ₰ cent. Con., 1869	91@ 93
Michigan Ceetral 8 ₰ ceet. Con., 1860 (Sterling)	102@104
Michigan Central $100 shares	87@ 89
Michigan S. & N. Ind. Sinking Fund, 7 ₰ ct. 1855	70@ 72
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, $100 shares	70@ 72
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent. (Siokieg Fund,) 1883	82@ 84
With business done at	82¼@⅝
New-York Central 7 ₰ cent. Conv., 1864	93@ 95
New-York Central $100 shares	83@ 85
With business at	84
New-York and Erie 3d mort. 7 ₰ ceet., 1883	84@ 86
New-York and Erie (Sinking Fued) 7 ₰ ceet. 1875	83@ 85
New-York and Erie Boeds, 7 per cent. Conv. 1862	79@ 81
New-York and Erie Bonds, 7 per cent. 1871	76@ 78
Ohio and Pcee. 7 ₰ cent. inc. bonds. Conv. 1872	69@ 71
Penn. Central Bonds, 1st. mort. Con. 6 ₰ cent	88@ 90
Penn. Central, 2d mort. Sterling 6 ₰ cent	x. c. 91@93
Canada 6 ₰ ct. stock, Jan. and July, bas done at 112¼@	

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Limantour California Claim—The Third Naval Court of Inquiry—Important Appointments—Officers for the Steam Frigate Minnesota, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 21.

The Limantour California claim is now before the Attorney-General. It is no doubt fraudulent, but this is to be proved before the District Court of the United States in California. The claim covers one half of San Francisco, including the United States Government lots.

Of the Nebraska appointments, those of Judge and Governor are yet to be made.

The Naval Court of Inquiry, No. 3, met to-day. The Court is ordered to take cases as they offer, but it is now proposed to give preference to the older officers, who refuse to go before the other two Courts.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO—NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS—MR. FORSYTH'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 20, 1857.

The President and Cabinet will take some time for the consideration of the subject of the Tehuantepec transit before they agree upon the instructions to be given to Mr. FORSYTH in regard to it. There are other questions pending in relation to Mexico which are to be considered. A commercial treaty of a liberal character is quite as desirable with Mexico as it is with China. There are on file in the State Department claims of our citizens upon the Mexican Government to the amount of six millions, independently of the Hargous claim for indemnity on account of the violation of the Garay contract. These claims have been repeatedly urged upon the Mexican Government without avail, and every Presidential annual message makes a slight mention of them, together with a remark upon the unfortunate political condition of that country as a reason for forbearance on the part of the United States. As Mexico can pay nothing, except in territory, and as we are covetous of Sonora, Lower California and Tehuantepec, these claims, and the continual necessities of the Mexican Government, furnish the basis for a negotiation for the purchase of those Territories.

President PIERCE'S Message, at the commencement of the late session, was quite pointed on this subject. He said he should "continue his efforts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress which is indispensable to the continued friendly association of the two Republics." Of course, he had in view his instructions to Mr. FORSYTH, and these evidently were to get territory. General GADSDEN had attempted a negotiation for that object under his instructions, as he has informed his friends, to my knowledge. He met with a rebuff from the Government of COMONFORT, and his failure was ascribed to his alleged want of personal good understanding with the provisional dictator, and it was for that reason that he was recalled, and Mr. FORSYTH sent out.

Gen. GADSDEN failed because COMONFORT was under a pledge, by a decree issued upon his accession to the Government, not to alienate any Mexican territory without the sanction of Congress, and he could not have done it, in a direct and open manner, without hazarding his power. When it was reported here that Mr. FORSYTH had made a treaty, by which territory was ceded to the United States, it was generally believed, even among Senators; but Mr. CRIPPS, the former Secretary of Legation in Mexico, being here at the time, declared that it was incredible and untrue. But Mr. FORSYTH went as far towards the object as he could do, in an indirect way, by placing Mexico under such pecuniary obligations to the United States, as must necessarily serve as a basis for a future demand for the cession of territory, or of its seizure, by way of reprisals. No administration is insensible to the popularity and glory of territorial expansion. President PIERCE coveted that distinction for his administration. As to the Senate, notwithstanding the pledges made in debate on the Gadsden treaty against the acquisition of more territory from Mexico, it is quite certain that this body would have ratified, at either of the two last sessions, such a treaty as Mr. FORSYTH was instructed to make.

Under present circumstances, it will be well for our Government to attempt to purchase Sonora or Lower California, or any territory from Mexico. The instructions to be sent to Mr. FORSYTH are not agreed upon, but they will, at least, be directed towards the acquisition of a free right of way for our Government and citizens across the Tehuantepec Isthmus. To purchase the territory on the line of the transit may not be practicable. If it was worth $15,000,000 when Mr. BUCHANAN was the Secretary of State, in 1846, it is worth much more now. It has now become indispensable to us as a line of communication with California. X. Y. Z.

COMPLIMENT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—NAVY YARD MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 21.

The Hon. HOWELL COBB justly feels much complimented by a letter which he has just received from the principal French residents of the City of New-York, inviting him, in the most flattering terms, to a public banquet. One of the signers, now here, tells me that the invitation is in the highest degree complimentary, embracing as it does a large proportion of the wealth and intelligence of the French citizens engaged in commerce, in your metropolis. Unfortunately, the pressure of public duty, as well as the illness of the Secretary's wife, will probably prevent his accepting it until a later period.

The appointments at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which have been for some time in abeyance, are now understood to be settled. No changes are likely to be made whatever. So many and such contradictory statements have been sent to the Department, that it has been thought more prudent to "let well enough alone."

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 21.

The President has appointed the following District-Attorneys:

HENRY E. STOUGHTON, for Vermont, *vice* PECK, whose commission has expired.

R. RIDDLE ROBERTS, for Western Pennsylvania, *vice* SHALER, resigned.

JAMES CONNER, for South Carolina, *vice* EVANS, whose commission has expired.

G. S. WALDEN has been reappointed District-Attorney for North Alabama.

The following persons have been reappointed Marshals:

WILLIAM MORROW, for Delaware.

T. J. MORRIS for North, and E. E. BLACKBURN for South Florida.

W. H. H. TISON has been appointed Marshal of North Mississippi, *vice* JORDAN, whose commission has expired.

RICHARD GRIFFITH has been reappointed Marshal of South Mississippi, and JAMES C. BENNIE of South Carolina.

Hon. WILLIAM H. WELSH has been reappointed Chief Justice of Minnesota; and JOHN PETTIT and R. R. NELSON have been appointed Associate Justices, *vice* CHATFIELD and SHEBURNE, whose commissions have expired.

SAMUEL W. BLACK, Esq., of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief-Justice of Nebraska, *vice* UNDERWOOD, resigned.

EDWARD LANDER has been reappointed Chief Justice of Washington Territory; GEORGE F. WILLIAMS, Chief-Justice of Oregon Territory, and MATTHEW T. DEADY, and CYRUS OLNEY, Associate Justices of Oregon Territory.

The Land Commissioner has issued instructions for withdrawing from sale the lands within the probable limits of the grants made to the State of Alabama for Railroads.

Purser HAMILETON has been ordered to join the steamer *Roanoke*.

The principal officers detailed for the steamer *Minnesota* are: Captain—DUPONT; Lieutenants—REN SHAW, WARRINGTON, SIMMS, TURNELL and CARVER Surgeon—CHARLES T. BARRY; Passed Assistant-Surgeon—CHARLES MARTIN; Assistant-Surgeon—SHELDON, and Purser—PETTIT.

JAMES MILLS has been appointed Collector and Inspector of St. Paul.

**The

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

America and Europe is the title of a new work just published by APPLETON & Co., the author of which, ADAM G. DE GONOWSKI, is already known to American readers, by his two books on Russia. In the present work Mr. GUROWSKI has grappled with a subject which the majority of his readers may be supposed to be as well acquainted with as himself, and as capable of forming a correct judgment on it. This will be to him both an advantage and a disadvantage; he will gain nothing from special information, but then his readers will be perfectly competent to appreciate the correctness and candor of his speculations and reasonings. We think that he will be the gainer in the new relations in which he appears before American readers, many of whom will probably be disappointed in not finding the work of a more personal and gossipy character. The author, however, takes a general and comprehensive view of his subject from an elevated standpoint, and looks down upon the nations of the earth with the calm and candid spirit of a philosopher. His aim is to make a comparison between the civilization of the old world and the new, to contrast the state of society under the different monarchical nations of Europe, and that of the United States; to show the different developments of humanity under a despotic and a democratical government. He arranges his subject scientifically under twelve different heads, giving a chapter to each; beginning, of course, with "Population and Races." The other topics are Character, Democracy, Self government, Slavery, Manifest Destiny, Foreign Elements, Education, the Press, the Pulpit, the American Mind, Customs, Habits and Manners, Country and City.

These subjects are discussed with great ability by Mr. GUROWSKI, and in a style which has surprised us by its force and compactness, as much as by the absence of those inaccuracies which we should imagine were inevitable in the writing of a foreigner. There are parts of the work, however, to which we cannot pay this compliment, which the author probably did not revise with so much care as he bestowed upon others.

Such works as this of Mr. GUROWSKI, which give us the philosophical observations of a candid and intelligent foreigner on the workings of our political and social institutions, are worth infinitely more than the notes of such European tourists who have published books on this country, and which have gained a popularity by their audacious disregard of propriety, and their personal gossip. Mr. GUROWSKI has not marred his pages with any personal allusions of an offensive character, nor, in fact, introduced any personalities at all, except in two or three instances, which had better have been omitted. The most interesting parts of the volume are those which relate to our social habits, for on this point we are the tenderest and most desirous of knowing what Mrs. Grundy thinks, or says of us. We can readily forgive the foreigner who condemns our political system, and pronounces Republicanism a failure, but there is neither pardon nor peace for the indiscreet visitor who intimates that we expectorate too much in bar-rooms, or devour our dinners with unrefined rapidity. It will be a great comfort to many of our readers to know that Mr. GUROWSKI, who must be allowed to be a perfectly competent authority, decides that; "Where the democratic principle is playing in its fullness, *America generally outshines Europe in culture, manners, good-breeding, mental superiority.*" In the name of the American Democracy we bow to Mr. GUROWSKI for his good opinion, and hope that Rev. Mr. FIDLER, Mrs. TROLLOPE, and Monsieur BEAUVALLET will put their heads in a bag when they read this intelligent judgment of so accomplished and candid a gentleman as the Count GUROWSKI, of whom we will take leave by apologizing for having called him a foreigner, for though a foreigner by birth he is a citizen of the United States, and an American by adoption.

One of the great merits of MACAULAY, and the one which, perhaps, has done more towards insuring him that almost universal popularity which he enjoys, than any other, is his talent of portraying individual character. It is this which makes all his writings, whether reviews or histories, so eminently readable. His History is, in fact but little more than a succession of brilliant portraits, and his reviews are not much different. Instead of reviewing a work, or analyzing its merits, he sketches a striking character, or biography of its author, or else gives a series of biographies of persons in some way connected with the subject. He is, therefore, always entertaining, because he is always personal; and he deals more extensively in the gossip of history than any other writer who ever tried his pen upon a serious theme. The APPLETON'S have published a fair sized volume composed in part of the biographical sketches in his *History of England*, and including the biographies which he contributed to *Encyclopedia Britannica*. There are very nearly a hundred of these sketches and biographies, and the number might have been easily doubled.

The best of his biographical sketches is one of Dr. JOHNSON, extracted from the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, which is, in fact, a perfect miniature history of the life of a great man. We wonder that the compiler of the volume should not have placed in the collection MACAULAY'S sketch of HORACE WALPOLE, for it is one of his most racy and picturesque delineations, although it is little better than a caricature. Some of the sketches included in the volume are so very slight and sketchy that they do not deserve to be called biographies,—that of DEAN SWIFT, for example, is of this class. It is hardly more than an allusion to that remarkable man, and gives no insight into his character at all, but merely indicates, and by no means correctly, the position he held when a young man in the service of Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE at Moor Park.

Natural history is the natural study of young persons: it is at once entertaining and instructive, and is not capable of being perverted to a bad use. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that we see any new publication on this subject for the hands of youthful readers. One of the prettiest that we have lately seen is entitled, *Cats and Dogs, Nature's Warriors and Workers; Or, Mrs. Myrtle's Lessons in Natural History.* By L. F. F. M. Published by NELSON & SONS. We do not know who the person is that L. F. F. M. stands for, but she is a gentle-hearted and well informed woman who appears to be eminently endowed with the talent for teaching. The histories of cats and dogs are prettily illustrated with colored pictures.

Polemics ought not to be admitted into novels but if they are they should be only as secondary and not as the chief elements of the story. It seems impossible, however, to write an Irish novel which is not either religious or political. The story of an Irish work of fiction is generally employed as a vehicle to introduce a controversy which all the characters must be engaged in conducting. Readers are not expected to be interested in the *denouement* of the story, but in the triumph of Whig or Tory, Catholic or Protestant, as the case may be. The novels of Miss. EDGEWORTH and Lady MORGAN were all of a controversial character, and an infinite number of lesser note have been of a similar character. We find upon our desk this week a new Irish novel upon the old polemical plan, first published in this City, called *Ballyeham Castle; a Tale Founded on Fact:* By Sheelah, and published by N. TIBBALS. The authoress is in the Protestant interest, and the story is evolved from the difficulties arising from the marriage of a Protestant lady with a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The scene lies mostly in Ireland, but the *denouement* is in Canada, on the shores of Lake Superior. Founded on fact, or no, the story is probable enough, but not particularly entertaining. The author naturally expresses a desire to be read. She asks nothing more, and will take all the risks of what may follow. But this is the chief end of all writers; all they ask, all they aim at, all they wish for, pray for, and struggle for, is to be read. But, it is one thing to desire this, and another to obtain it. Of all the multitude of books that are published, the number that find readers is exceedingly small.

Courtship and marriage, servants and children, those are the great objects of a woman's thoughts, and they necessarily form the staple topics of their writings and their conversation. We have no right to expect anything else in a woman's book; but yet we do, sometimes, find something different, if not better; or at least, if we find nothing different we find the old elements differently arranged, as in *Jane Eyre*, for example. The bits of stained glass in the kaleidiscope of life at every turn of the instrument ought to present a new combination in which the blue sometimes prevails, and sometimes the green and the red. The author of *Margaret Maitland*, who is one of the better class of lady novelists, has given us a new novel of a purely feminine character called *The Days of My Life*, which has just been published by the HARPERS. It is only a quiet, domestic novel of English country life; but it is evenly and pleasantly written, and though it contains nothing that is in any sense startling or absorbing, it is sufficiently interesting to engage the attention of ordinary novel readers.

The Connections of the Universe, as seen in the Light of God's Created and Written Revelations, is the title of a small volume published by STANFORD of Broadway; but the author chooses to keep his name to himself. It is his object to prove that God has made three revelations of himself; first, in the Creation; secondly, in the Bible; and thirdly, in the person of Christ. Three such orthodox propositions will be agreed to by all persuasions of Christians.

Three new Reading Books have just been added to the *répertoire* of our schools, by Messrs. A. S. BARNES & Co., of this City. They are called the "National Series," by RICHARD G. PARKER, A. M., and J. MADISON WATSON. The selections are well made and scientifically arranged, and each book is very handsomely illustrated with wood cuts.

What a fortunate race the literary critics were who exercised their functions in the early part of the present century, when *Waverley* and *Guy Mannering* first dawned upon the reading world. How easy it must have been to predict the marvellous popularity of these famous works; and how little critical acumen it required to fathom the secret of their authorship: how pleasant, too, to be able to convey the information to the devourers of novels, that so great a treat had been prepared for them. Even now, it is difficult to resist the temptation to treat these immortal romances as new works, coming as they do, in the elegant edition of the Boston publishers, TICKNOR & FIELDS, but we must be content simply to announce the publication of two more volumes, containing, *Guy Mannering, or the Astrologer.*"

The author of a novel, or a poem, should never intrude himself upon the attention of his reader. We do not care to see the chisel of Phidias when we look at the statue of Apollo. It destroys the illusions of the statue, and reminds us that it is only a block of stone. When the temple has been finished the scaffolding should be taken away, and all the dabs of mortar removed. The artist should keep his tools out of sight, and when he exhibits his completed work leave no evidences of the manner in which he formed it. We are induced to make these remarks from examining a new novel which comes to us from a publishing-house in Virginia. It is entitled *Hansford: A Tale of Bacon's Rebellion*, by ST. GEORGE TUCKER, and published by GEORGE M. WEST, of Richmond. Mr. TUCKER first gives us a preface in which he explains his design, and informs us where he had obtained the hints and materials for his romance; and then he adds foot notes explaining the meaning of certain allusions, and pointing to those parts which are true, and those which are fictitious. The reader is thus rendered uncomfortable by being constantly reminded that it is not a true narrative he is reading, but only a make-believe story of Mr. ST. GEORGE TUCKER'S. In other respects *Hanford* is a very respectable novel-romance of the G. P. R. JAMES school, the scene of which is laid in Virginia in early Continental times.

There is a pains-taking gentleman of the editorial profession on the other side of the Atlantic named JOHN TIMBS, whose brilliant and careful scissorings have enriched a good many London publications, and who is now engaged as a sub-editor of the *Illustrated News*. He has published a work for the multitude, entitled *Things Not Generally Known*, containing, as may be naturally anticipated, hardly anything that is not generally known. But a feast of scraps is always acceptable to the great multitude of hungry readers, who like an abundance and a variety. Therefore, such works as Mr. TIMBS' scissorings and pastings are always popular and salable. A rehash of his last work has just been published by APPLETON & Co., entitled *Things Not Generally Known, A Popular Hand Book of Facts not readily accessible, in Literature, History and Science, edited by* David A. WELLS. Mr. WELLS' book, though, it is only justice to him to say, contains less unimportant matter than Mr. TIMBS', and is, on the whole, much better arranged, besides having much valuable matter that is not contained in the English publication.

Hooper's Western Fruit Book, which comes to us from a Cincinnati publisher, has a delicious aroma of apples and peaches in its pages; and, in addition to the letter-press about plums, nectarines and pippins, it contains some life-size colored portraits of these exquisite fruits. It is simply what it professes to be, a compendious collection of facts from the notes and experiences of successful fruit culturists, arranged for practical use in the orchard and garden.

WASHINGTON HOOKER, M. D., deserves the praises of parents and the blessings of children for his beautiful book, just published by the HARPERS, entitled *The Child's Book of Nature: Three Parts in One.*" The three parts, which are profusely illustrated, treat of plants, animals, and air, water, &c. The style is perfectly adapted to the instruction of children.

Gracie Amber, is the very ambiguous title which Mrs. C. W. DENISON has bestowed upon a new novel just published by SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co., of this City. Gracie is the name of the gentle heroine of the novel, and we may add that though it is a pious novel it is full of vivacity and lively descriptions of character.

The HARPERS have published the sixth volume of the *Lives of the Queens of Scotland*, by AGNES STRICKLAND, and the APPLETONS favor us with a condensation by Dr. TOMES, of *Commodore Perry's Narrative of his Expedition to Japan.*

A NEW MAGAZINE.—We have received the first number of the long-promised Magazine of the South, which is to be the vehicle for the current literary products of our brethren on the hither side of that dreadful dividing line of MASON and DIXON. The new Magazine is called *Russell's*, and it is published at Charleston, S. C. The advertisement on the cover states that, "It is established and designed to meet a commonly felt want, and to give utterance and circulation to the opinions, doctrines and arguments of the educated mind of the South especially, and to promote in its sphere and measure, the progress of a sound American Literature, free from party shackles or individual prejudices." The promise is good, and its fulfillment to be devoutly desired; but we do not think that "the progress of a sound American Literature" requires such a savage pitching in to a rival Magazine as the Editor gives to PUTNAM'S. The contents are varied and magazinish, but not remarkable for brilliancy or force.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

INTERESTING TO FREEMASONS.

The Case of Deniny, Charged with Arson—Singular Disclosure—Jurors Tampered With.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The proceedings in this Court yesterday were of very unusual and startling interest. The trial of JOSEPH MILLER, the Englishman, charged with causing the death of his young wife, by a long course of most brutal usage, having been postponed to Friday at the instance of his counsel, the case of THOMAS DENINY was next called on. DENINY, it will be remembered, was tried in this Court, before Judge RUSSELL, on the 12th of last January, and the two following days, on a charge of arson. It was alleged that he attempted to burn the premises occupied by him, as a liquor store, in the Second-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, with intent to defraud the Bowery Insurance Company, where his stock had been insured for $600, said stock, at the time of the commission of the crime being so much reduced as to be worth little more than $50.

The Fire Marshal interested himself greatly in the case, and prepared a fine card board model of the premises, showing the preparations made for their destruction, the ingenious manner in which shavings saturated with camphene, had been placed among the casks of liquor, and how wisely these had been distributed, for the speedy and thorough accomplishment of the nefarious purpose. The fire had already been kindled, when a Mr. MAPES, who lived next door, smelt the smoke, and gave the alarm. The premises were saved, but the indications that they were not set on fire by accident were so strong, that DENINY was arrested, and as we have said, brought to trial. The evidence against him was overpowering, but the Jury, after being locked up for twenty-one hours, were unable to agree, and were discharged. They stood eleven for conviction, and ONE for acquittal. The prisoner was taken back to the Tombs, the District-Attorney resolving that he should be tried a second time. This second time appointed was yesterday.

Meanwhile, a few days ago, it came to the knowledge of Mr. GRAY, the Warden of the City Prison, that a conspiracy to seize the jailors, murder them, if need be, and so effect their escape from the prison, had been formed by about a dozen of the prisoners, and that DENINY was the ringleader. D'ORSAY, the negro, who murdered the girl in Worth-street, (and who will be tried to-day,) some notorious and desperate burglars, and two sailors, confined on a charge of murder, were foremost among his accomplices. It was while Mr. GRAY, the Fire Marshal, and others, were investigating the circumstances of this conspiracy, that the disclosures were made which caused such a sensation yesterday in the Court of Sessions.

DENINY, having been placed at the bar, (which means, seated beside his counsel,) and the Jury having been empaneled, the District-Attorney, Mr. HALL, who on the first day of term, had expressly set down the trial for yesterday, rose, and addressing the Court, moved that it be postponed till the May term. And then he stated to the Court what we will tell in our own way as follows:

A prisoner now in the Tombs on some charge of fraud, the nature of which is immaterial, named JACOB DINDAN, who for some time shared DENINY'S cell, was examined, a few days since, touching his knowledge of the aforesaid conspiracy to escape from the prison. While giving his testimony on that point, he volunteered some very interesting evidence on another. He said that shortly after he was placed in DENINY'S cell, DENINY told him about his former trial, and said that he would surely have been "sent up" for ten years, *if there had not been a Freemason on the Jury.* When told to stand up and look at the jurors, while they were taking the oath, as is the custom, he made the Masonic sign to them, and one responded. That one was the one who held out against conviction. His name is known.

The witness further stated that DENINY at the commencement of the March term, obtained from his counsel a list of the Petit Jury panel; that he made two copies of it; that police officer —— told him in the presence of witness, that one of the Jurors, a Mr. ——, was "all right;" that one of the lists of Jurors was given by him to this police officer, who, as witness understood from DENINY, is a Freemason, for the purpose of discovering which of the Jurors on the panel were Freemasons, and another list was given to Mr. LEWIS BAKER, lately so notorious in connection with the POOLE homicide, who likewise, as DENINY told witness, is a Freemason. The part that BAKER was to play, was, it was understood, to visit the Jurors at their homes or places of business. The result of this distribution of jury lists was the return, to DENINY of *the names of six Jurors whom he might count upon as his friends.*

But he was not tried at the March term, and his indignation, as described by witness, was very great. He said he was entitled to challenge twenty Jurors, and that before he had exhausted that number, he would have been able to have got some of his friends on the Jury.

At the opening of the present (April) term, DENINY according to witness, again procured a list of the Petit Jury from his counsel, and made, as before, two copies. One of these he gave to LEWIS BAKER, who called to see him several times. The police officer before alluded to, also brought to his cell Mr. ——, the Juror of the March term, who was said to be "all right," and who had a long conversation with him, in the police officer's presence. To this gentleman DENINY gave another list of the present jury panel. One of these lists was afterwards returned to him (and was produced in Court yesterday.) *The names of sixteen jurors were checked off on it as men to be relied on.*

According to this witness, DENINY had proposed to him to join the conspirators in the Tombs who were meditating an escape. When asked by this witness if he intended to try and escape before his second trial, he said he did not, as he calculated on getting off, by getting some of his friends on the Jury. If he failed in that, and were convicted, he would then put the other plan into execution. So much for this witness, whose affidavit, with sundry omissions, not intended for the public, and which we have not supplied, the District-Attorney read yesterday in Court.

He read the affidavits also of two other prisoners, one of whom testified that he would not have his trial go on this Term unless he could get some Masons on the Jury. Another, PETER ARNESON, testified to his having seen DENINY with a list of Jurors, which he had obtained from his counsel, and to his having heard him say that several of them could be dealt with. The wife of DENINY, also, was to call at the store of one of them, a hatter, and buy a cap of him. While making the purchase she was to get into conversation with him, and see if he was to be relied upon.

The District Attorney having read these affidavits to the Court, renewed his motion that the trial of the prisoner should be postponed. Whereupon, DENINY'S counsel arose and insisted that the trial should at once proceed. He made a personal attack on Mr. HALL, to the effect that he spent his time lobbying bills through the legislature at Albany, instead of attending to his duty in that Court. The counsel worked himself into a passion before he concluded his vehement harangue.

The Recorder having examined the affidavits, and the prisoner's marked Jury list, said that there was sufficient evidence before him that the Jury had been tampered with, or at least that an attempt had been made to influence some of them, and that consequently he could not allow the trial to proceed. The District Attorney's motion, therefore, must be granted. So DENINY was removed back to prison, where he will not again be allowed a list of the Jury panel. He will probably be tried during the next term.

Decisions in Equity and in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 21.
Before Judge Nelson.

CREDITOR'S BILL—ASSIGNMENT—LEX LOCI—LIEN.

Edward Livermore et al. vs. *T. A. Jenks et al.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is a creditor's bill filed against the assignees of the judgment debtor, under the following circumstances: The debtor was the owner of a considerable amount of personal property in the State of New-York, and owed there also a large amount of debts. He was a resident and citizen of Rhode Island. Having become embarrassed in business, he assigned all his property to the defendants for the benefit of his creditors, giving preferences to some of them, and distributing the surplus among the rest. All his creditors in this country are parties to the bill, and they contend that the assignment, which was made in the State of Rhode Island, where it is conceded it is valid, and operative to pass the interest of the assignor. The papers also concede that there is no fraud in fact in the transaction: but, it is insisted, on the part of the complainants, who are judgment creditors in New York, that the instrument is invalid here, and there is no doubt that if executed here, according to the law of the State, the clause exacting the release of the debts would have the effect to invalidate it, and leave the property assigned open to the operation of the judgment creditor. But, it is insisted in answer to this view, that the assignment being valid where it was made, the *lex loci* should govern; and that it should be held equally valuable here. Whether the courts of New-York would recognise this principle and affirm the validity of the assignment as against their own creditors, in a question that seems not to have been determined. As there is another view of the case, which, we think, must determine it in favor of the defendants, we shall, for the present, waive this question, as there is considerable diversity of opinion upon it in the different States.

As I understand the pleadings and proofs, the latter of which are meagre, it appears that the property in New-York was taken into possession by the assignees, converted into money, and the proceeds transferred to Rhode Island previous to the filing of the creditor's bill; and, of course, previous to the attachment of any lien upon it. Independently of any such lien there was nothing illegal or that could prevent the possession, and removal of the property by the assignees, as, confessedly, their title was good except as it respected the lien of the domestic creditors; but, in order to enable them to follow the property into the hands of the assignees, or to subject them to responsibility on the same, the lien must be first established, otherwise the assignees are prior in point of time and of right. Independently of any lien upon the property, the assignees committed no violation of right as it respected the New-York creditors by the possession and removal, and hence cannot be made accountable to them for it. Indeed, we do not see that the creditors can set up a right to the property as against the assignees, except through the lien; and, as none has been acquired in this case, we think the complainants have failed to establish any right to the property, and, consequently, that the decree must be for the defendants, and the bill dismissed.

For complainants—Messrs. Monell & Willard; for defendants—Messrs. Blatchford & Seward.

COLLISION—FRAUD BETWEEN MASTERS AND SHIPMASTERS; ALSO BETWEEN HIM AND MATERIAL MEN.

J. S. Crane et al., owners of the brig Iola, vs. *The Steamboat Sampson.*—NELSON, C. J.—This libel is filed by the owners of the *Iola* against the *Sampson*, to recover damages for a collision that occurred a short distance out from Sandy Hook, on the south shore of Long Island. The bow of the steamer came in contact with the brig upon her starboard side, cutting her down to the water's edge. The *Sampson* was lying at a usual place for steamers waiting for employment to tow up vessels coming from sea into the harbor of New-York. The break in the brig was stopped with canvas, so as to enable the steamer to tow her to the Atlantic docks to be repaired. A libel was filed by the latter for salvage in bringing in the brig, which is also before us, and was argued with the present case. The libelants claim that the *Sampson* was seen by them some three or four miles ahead after the *Iola* had taken her course eastward, her destination being to St. Johns, in the Province of New-Brunswick, where she belonged; and that the steamer was then lying still, and not in motion upon the waters; that the course taken by the brig would have passed the *Sampson's* bows, giving a wide birth, but that as she neared the steamer, and when within some half a mile, the latter suddenly started her engine, and ran across the track of the brig, and thereby produced the collision.

The steamer claims that she was lying still upon the water; that she made no movement forward, and that the only movement made by her was to back, with a view to avoid the brig, which was coming directly against her bows; but that, notwithstanding every effort to back, the collision could not be avoided. The whole case turns upon these two allegations. The proofs are contradictory and irreconcilable—all the witnesses examined on board the brig sustaining the view taken by the libelants, and all on board the steamer the view presented by her in the defence. Some seven witnesses have been examined on each side, who were present at the collision.

The Court below decreed in favor of the libelants. In a case so nicely balanced, and depending altogether upon the credibility of witnesses, we are not inclined to interfere with the decision below.

The libelants, notwithstanding they obtained the decree, have also appealed from it, on the ground that the damages awarded have not covered their loss. They claimed $4,585 73. They were allowed $1,121 20, besides costs.

The Commissioner reported in their favor $2,150, which was reduced on exceptions to the report to the sum above mentioned.

The *Iola* was insured, at least it was so stated by the master, and there is some evidence in the case, that several of the hulls made out by the material men, and workmen engaged in repairing the vessel, were exaggerated, with the knowledge and connivance, if not by the procurement of the master, with a view to impose upon the underwriters. This fact, doubtless, influenced the Court below, to reduce the items to the lowest estimate. It is due to the ship-masters and others at this port to say that this is the first instance of a fraud of this description which has come under my notice. It has been properly rebuked, and any advantage to be derived from it prevented by the decision of the Court below. I do not doubt if it had appeared that an owner had been privy to or concerned in the fraud, the entire amount of the exaggerated bills claimed in the expenses of repairs would have been rejected. As a general rule, however, in order to put an end to impositions of this description the owners must be held responsible for the acts of the masters. These impositions can be reached and properly dealt with in no other way. If, in this case, the Court below had rejected the entire amount of the bills tainted with the fraud I should have upheld its decision. Moreover, it should be understood, that any ship master, or material man conniving at any such fraud with the master, or agent of the owner, should the fact appear, would be disabled, upon established principles of law, as well as of morals, from collecting any portion of his demand.

The idea which seems to have influenced the parties is founded upon the principle of the allowance of one-third of the new repairs to the underwriters—in other words, a deduction to that amount in the charge—and that, in order to save the owner from any expense, the bills should be exaggerated so as to cover this one-third, and, to carry into effect the scheme, the master to pay simply the fair price for the materials or work. For this purpose, two sets of bills are made out—one to contain the actual *bona fide* value of the materials and cost of the labor, and the other the enhanced value to be furnished to and claimed from the underwriters.

It is a matter of gratification that the scheme has been exposed and defeated, and we trust that its publicity will have the effect to call the attention of all persons concerned in settling and adjusting damages in cases of collision, to scrutinize the bills, and see to it that impositions of the character here developed shall not escape their notice. They shall be sustained in the application of the most rigorous rules in determining the expense of repairs with a view to prevent abuses, so far as their rulings may come under revision by this Court.

The decree of the Court below is affirmed, and as both parties have appealed from the decree, it is affirmed without costs on either side.

For libelants—Messrs. Owen and Vose; for claimants—Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

SALVAGE.

Isaac Phillips, owner of steamboat Sampson, et al. vs. *The Brig Iola.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case is filed by the steamer *Sampson*, to recover salvage for towing the *Iola*, after a collision with the steamer, in which the former was badly injured, from the place where it happened, outside of Sandy Hook, to the Atlantic Dock for repairs. We have just affirmed the decree of the Court below, in which the *Sampson* was condemned for this injury to the *Iola*. According to this decision there can be no just claim for salvage for doing what was in her power towards saving the brig. The steamer herself was the most deeply interested in this service. Had it not been rendered, the *Iola* would probably have sunk, and vessel and cargo resulted in a total loss. The salvage service, therefore, was rendered by the steamer for her own benefit, and, of course, no pretext for charging it upon the brig.

The decree of the Court below affirmed with costs.

For libelants—Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for claimants—Messrs. Owen & Vose.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—APRIL 21.
Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

The United States vs. *One Case containing silk Goods.*—This was a suit brought to forfeit the goods on the ground of undervaluation in the entry of the goods by the importer. The evidence that they were valued in the entry at a lower rate than their market value at the place of importation was considered sufficient. But in order to overthrow the intention of fraud on the part of the importer in making the entry, it was proved that he bought them at Paris at the exact rates set forth in the entry, and had bought other such goods at similar rates. The Jury this morning brought in a verdict in favor of the claimant.

For the United States, Mr. Joschimssen. For claimants, Messrs. Bowdoin, Larocque and Barlow.

The United States vs. *Jeremiah Towle.*—This was a suit brought to recover the sum of $6,600 alleged by the Government to be due on a settlement of the accounts of the defendant as Naval Officer. He, however, claims to be entitled to retain it as his own emoluments of office. The case is still on.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon and Mr. Joschimssen. For defendant, Mr. Cutting and Mr. Chase.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Ingraham.

James Harris et al vs. *James Morse et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $613 78 with allowance of 5 per cent.

Henry B. Tatham vs. *Samuel W. Goodridge.*—Referred to Henry Nicoll, Esq.

Samuel Gregory vs. *James Morse et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $223 80 with allowance of $40 for plaintiff.

Ezekiel Schaifer vs. *Jacob W. Ranney et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

William Fieper vs. *Adolphus Hagenlocher.*—Referred to Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq.

George Woodman et al vs. *Dennis F. Sullivan.*—Referred to James Maurice, Esq.

John W. Crone vs. *Deborah Wyatt.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to defendants to abide the event.

Amanda Maness vs. *Robert Maness.*—Divorce granted.

Robert F. Dewett vs. *Davidson & King.*—Motion to open default, &c., granted on payment of costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Before Judge Daly

John W. Craw vs. *Deborah Wyatt.*—This was an action brought to recover the rent of the premises No. 47 Bond street in this City, for the first quarter of the year 1856.

It was proven that defendant held these premises from May 1, 1855, to July 16, 1855, and that on the 19th of July notice was given to defendant that if she left the premises she would be held accountable for the rent. Defendant set up a counter claim for board of plaintiff and his son, from May 1 to Aug. 1, 1855. Receipts, some of which were produced, were given by plaintiff to defendant at the several quarter days. It was proven by plaintiff's son that at each time the rent was paid the amount of the board was deducted and balance paid to plaintiff.

Verdict of $347 for plaintiff, and $24 allowance.

Irving S. Campbell for plaintiff; Moses Ely for defendant.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday April 22.

COMMON PLEAS—*Trial Term—Part I.*—Nos. 237, 581, 474, 475, 696, 14, 151, 428, 535, 538, 539, 598, 296, 458. *Part II.*—Nos. 585, 643, 645, 647, 648, 649, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 658, 527, 570.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 407, 133, 178, 541, 549, 561, 561, 562, 573, 575, 583, 585, 588, 175, 302, 144, 351, 352, 590 to 594, 596 to 618, 185, 391, 502, 393.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 273, 752, 829, 830, 831, 833, 836, 844, 847, 849, 852, 853, 854, 857, 859, 860, 861, 863. *Part II.*—Nos. 1524, 1550, 1461, 1487, 978, 1361, 1165, 1681 to 1692, 1695 to 1702, 1704 to 1724.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 58, 69, 157, 257, 161, 260, 135, 18, 59, 95, 96, 105, 123, 146, 171, 186, 207, 213, 218, 250.

Virginia—Two Items in Juxtaposition.

From the South (Richmond.)

No. 1.—THAYER REFUTED.—A company of Frenchgentlemen, as our readers have been informed, own a considerable tract of land in Southwestern Virginia—we believe in Wythe County. Mr. LACOUETEUX, an intelligent citizen of France, who is one of the Company, is in this country acting as its agent. We learn from the Wytheville *Telegraph* that ELI THAYER has proposed to him recently to join him in the enterprise of settling these lands. Mr. L. declined the overture. The *Telegraph* says that ELI came out of the correspondence with a flea in his ear.

No. 2.—The Wheat crop in this county, says the Loudoun *Washingtonian*, is believed to be very severely injured. Some of our farmers speak of ploughing up a portion of their wheat fields, and sowing them in oats. Where many of the fields looked green and beautiful during the warm weather of February, now they are barren.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 21, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are selling in small lots at better prices: Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $7 87½@$8 ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,500 lbs. American Yellow found buyers at full rates.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for and is firm. Java, 15¾c @ 15¾c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12¾c.; Rio, 10c.@13c.; Jamaica, 11¼c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 11½c. ₰ lb.

COPPER—Is quiet and somewhat depressed.

COTTON—The demand is rather tame, and prices lean in favor of buyers. Middling Upland, 14c.; do. Gulf, 14½c @14¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₰ lb. Even this reduced currency fails to elicit an active inquiry.

FISH—Dry Cod are dull and heavy, with more offering. Mackerel are quite sparingly offered, and are in request at full and buoyant prices. Salmon, Shad and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is poorly supplied with desirable lots of State and Western Flour. The demand is fair—prices are well supported. Sales have been reported of about 20,250 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range.

Ordinary State	$5 65@$5 70
Straight State	5 70@ 5 75
Extra State	5 80@ 6 10
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 65@ 5 85
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 70@ 5 90
Fancy Michigan	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 80@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 00@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 10@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 8 75

Canadian continues unaltered. Superfine to extra is worth $6@$7 10 ₰ bbl.; 575 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is in good request at full prices. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,100 bbls. low Mixed to fair Extra, and choice Extra at $6 20@$7 90, and $8@$8 75 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is saleable and firm, at $3 50@$4 65 for Fine to Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately dealt in and is steady at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 25 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied. We heard of very moderate sales, including good Southern White, at $1 60, and good Western Red at $1 45 ₰ bushel. Rye is still in request, and is steady, at 84c.@88c. ₰ bushel. Sales, 3,600 bushels. Barley is sparingly sought after, and is heavy at $1 50@$1 70 for common to choice, ₰ bushel. Barley Malt is dull and nominal, at $1 60@$1 85 ₰ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for, and are up to 56c.@60c. for Western; 56c.@58c. for State; 53c.@55c. for Jersey; and 50c.@52c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn continues in slack demand, at drooping rates. We have heard of sales of about 36,000 bushels, at 73½c.@75c. for new and old yellow, and 72c.@73c. for new and old White, ₰ bushel.

HAY—About 400 bales River found buyers, mainly at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 87½c @$1 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are very moderately inquired for, but they are not lower.

HOPS—Sales transpired of 34 bales common to prime, at 7@11c. ₰ lb.

IRON—Only a few small lots of Scotch Pig were sold at $36 75@$37 ₰ ton,—usual terms.

LEAD—Rules quiet at former quotations.

LEATHER—Sole is in moderate request, at languid rates.

LIME—Rockland is in rather limited supply and demand at about previous figures.

MOLASSES—The demand is somewhat brisker; prices show no quotable alteration Porto Rico, in hhds., 36c.@37c.; Cuba Muscovado, 53c.@53c. Clayed Cuba, 50c.@52c., and New-Orleans, 74c@75c ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet, yet stiffly held, —with diminished supplies of the leading articles, available.

OILS—The general demand is not brisk; prices, however, are supported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and cheaper, with sales reported since our last of about 650 bbls. in lots, at $22 50@$22 70 for Mess, and $19 25@$19 40 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9c.@9¾c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy, at 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet stiffly held, at 10¾c.@12c. ₰ lb. Lard continues in moderate request, at drooping prices. The transactions since our last reach about 500 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14c.@14¼c., ₰ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 610 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $12@$14 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $16 75@$17 25 for extra Western do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef continues considerable attention, and is held at 8c.@8½c ₰ lb. Beef Hams are inactive, yet steady, at $23@$24 ₰ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, and is worth 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 18c.@20c for common to very good State, and 21c.@30c. for prime to choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is saleable and firm at 12c.@13½c. ₰ lb.

The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, April 7, reports that the great Liverpool sale of Provisions drew an immense attendance—with the following results—establishing an advance of 1s.@2s. 6d. on all Bacon but C. C.: 557 boxes Cheese, sold at 58s @64s.; 71 casks Cheese, sold at 56s.@56s.; 416 boxes Short Middles, rib in, sold at 57s. @58s.; 2,064 boxes Long Middles, rib in, offered—nearly all sold at 54s.@55s. 6d.—the highest price being for about 400 boxes "Robert M'Alister"; 668 boxes Long Middles, boneless, sold at 57s.@57s. 6d.; 1,538 boxes Cumberland Cut offered—only part sold at 53s. 6d.@54s. 6d., and 55s. for "O'Neill Bayley"; 106 hhds. Shoulders (Old) found buyers at 37s.@38s.; 402 barrels Lard offered—40 barrels sold at 72s.; the 70s. 6d., and balance withdrawn.

RICE—Is in rather better demand, and is now worth from $4 50@$5 50 for common to choice, ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The inquiry is brisker, and prices are somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher. Sales have been reported since our last of about 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9c.@11¾c., mostly within the range, ₰ lb. Refined Sugars are in reduced supply and are actively sought after, but refiners are asking higher prices. Hence the diminished sales. Stuart's varieties are nominal

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIGHTNING ARM.

An original sporting Story, Illustrated, to commence in this week's issue of the most popular and widely circulated Sporting Journal of America, the CLIPPER. Many exciting scenes will be elaborately depicted in this new story.

The CLIPPER for this week also contains:

A Week's Sport on the Metairie Race-Course, New-Orleans.

Laws of Cricket—the last revision.

Something of Importance to Firemen.

Pitch's Shooting Challenge.

A Race up Broadway—a comic sketch—illustrated.

The Prize Ring—three great matches in embryo.

Mrs. Bailey Cooking Challenge Accepted.

Reading Woodcock out of Season—an Explanation.

Trial of Strength.

The Long Main—Berks vs. Lancaster.

Thorough-bred Horses—Their Stamina, &c.

Sporting in the British Prize Ring—On the Turf, &c.

Startling Disclosures.

Pedestrian Fight—the "Little Villain," the "Cgre," and "Old White Coat."

Cricket—Exciting Match—New-York against the United States.

Health and Beauty in Women.

Dancing in a Church.

Trotting in New-York—Match between two celebrated Stallions.

Theatrical News up to the latest moment.

Chess and Draughts—These departments are unusually replete with interest.

In fact, the CLIPPER starts on its fifth voyage with a rich and racy freight of everything than can prove of interest not only to sports-men, but to the general reader.

Ready this day, and for sale by all news-dealers. Price, 4 cents.

QUEEN & JONES, Publishers, No. 30 Ann-st.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY

WILL PUBLISH AS FOLLOWS:

On Saturday, April 18,

GAUT GURLEY; OR,

THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.

By the author of "Green Mountain Boys," "Locke Amsden," &c.

One vol 12mo. Price $1.

On Monday, April 20,

HUNTER'S PANORAMIC GUIDE,

FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO QUEBEC.

Splendidly Illustrated with 100 Engravings.

Price $1.

On Monday, May 4,

DR. ALLEN'S AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A superb royal 8vo volume of 900 pages.

Price $5.

On Tuesday, May 12,

THE CONGREGATIONAL HYMN BOOK.

The choicest collection of Sacred Lyrics in the English Language.

Price 75 cents and $1.

MRS. GASKELL'S

MEMOIRS OF CURRER BELL.

NEARLY READY.

In 2 Volumes. 12mo. With a Portrait of Miss Bronte, and a View of Haworth Church and Parsonage.

Price, $1 75. Cloth.

THE LIFE

OF

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

Author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," &c.

BY MRS. GASKELL.

Author of "Mary Barton," "Ruth," "North and South."

As a great interest is felt in everything connected with the life of the author of "Jane Eyre," a large demand is expected.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

IN BLUE AND GOLD, TO MATCH TENNYSON AND LONGFELLOW.

TICKNOR & FIELDS

WILL PUBLISH THIS WEEK,

MRS. JAMESON'S

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN,

MORAL, POETICAL AND HISTORICAL.

A new edition, enlarged, with a beautiful steel engraving.

Price, 75 cents.

To be followed immediately, in the same style, by

THE LOVES OF THE POETS,

AND

THE DIARY OF AN ENNUYEE,

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

New Work by the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

NEARLY READY.

DYNEVOR TERRACE;

OR, THE CLUE OF LIFE.

By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," "Heartsease," &c. 2 vols., 12mo. [From early sheets.]

Booksellers will please forward their orders for this popular author's new book.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

JUDGE THOMPSON'S NEW ROMANCE,

GAUT GURLEY;

OR, THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.

In now ready, the most brilliant romance of the season. The author of "The Green Mountain Boys," has outdone himself.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers.

No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.

BYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,

Publishers and Importers of the Standard Editions.

New Goods constantly received.

On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States.

PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.

No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED, THIS WEEK, IS A capital number. It has eight Engraved Illustrations, and an excellent variety of matter, among which are: Perils of Arctic Navigation, with four spirited Engravings; FARMERS' WIVES, showing their true social position, their home influence; Poem—The Gambler's Fate; Infinence of "Homes as they Should Be;" A Trip Over the Alleghanies; A New Wind-Mill, with Engravings; A New Patent Plane Illustrated and Described; Speaking in Public; THE BREAD QUESTION; Crinoline Controversy; The Bedottites; Bogus Ticket-Vendors; A Strong Man Wanted; News of the Week; City Gossip; Familiarities; Poetry—Home; Sleep; Love's Delay; Information; Personal Intelligence; Literary Notices; List of Patents; Notes and Queries; Dempster the Vocalist, with Portrait; State Normal School of Trenton—History, and engraved View of Building, etc., all for 4 cents. All Newsmen have it.

SCHUBERTH & CO.'S GREAT MUSICAL Depot removed to St. Nicholas Hotel, corner Broadway and Spring-st., No. 96; offer the largest stock in the United States, (over million works,) beside 26,000 of our own publications. Those wishing good music are invited to select from our spacious store, or correspond with us. Catalogues free.

BOOK PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS WHO wish to reach the Southern and Western people, and the WEEKLY DAY-BOOK the best medium for advertising in this City. It has a circulation of over [illegible] copies, which fact the publishers will prove on application. A large portion of which is in the South. Advertisements must be sent in before 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO-FORTES AND ÆOLICONS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers being determined to close out their entire stock of splendid instruments previous to the 1st of May, preparatory to dissolution of partnership, offer great inducements to buyers, as they will sell at a large reduction in prices. Those about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons will do well to call before buying elsewhere.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,

No. 505 Broadway, next to St. Nicholas Hotel.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

This magnificent instrument, just introduced by

THALBERG,

At his matinées musicales, is without a rival for the church or drawing room.

A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

A RICH 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE—At No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Grand circular scale; made by Carman & Fancher; fully warranted for two years; cost $400; will be sold a bargain if applied for in three days; is in perfect order and rich tone. Can be seen and examined any time after 8 A. M. till dark.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A SPLENDID AND RICHLY-CARVED 11-octave piano-forte, cost $600, will be sold for $300. May be seen for a few days at the piano warerooms of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

A large assortment of second-hand piano-fortes varying in price from $50 to $175, all in perfect order, for sale by WM. HALL & SON, No 239 Broadway, New-York.

A BARGAIN.—AN EXCELLENT NEW ROSEwood Piano-Forte, made by a journeyman for his own use and fully warranted; will be sold as above, and a second-hand instrument taken in exchange. By Mr. Weber's kindness, may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

25 PIANO-FORTES, NEW AND SECOND-hand, for sale or to let, the cheapest in New-York. Prices $90, $75, $100, up to $250, or to let at $2, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month; 2 melodeons, cheap. Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 225 Grand-st., near the Bowery.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—Only Warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. A large variety of these truly superb instruments for sale on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase, if desired. Price moderate.

J. M. PELTON.

NEW STYLES

GAS FIXTURES,

At reduced prices.

Tea sets, $2. Dinner sets, $15.

Toilet sets, $1.

At SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

DOUGHTY & BROTHER,

NO. 341 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

OPPOSITE THE PARK.

We are constantly receiving

from Europe and the American sales

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF

CARPETINGS,

which we offer at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

A fine stock of

CHEAP INGRAINS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

HOMER & KETCHUM

Have added a few novelties to their already large and elegant stock of

STRAW GOODS,

FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,

Which are offered at wholesale only for cash, at

No. 313 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN TABLE DAMASKS.—Two yards wide, all pure linen.

50c., 62c. and 75c.,

The real Manchester Ginghams,

For boys' wear.

BRINCK & RUSSELL,

No. 313 Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

DAMAGED FOULARD DRESSES,

300 Foulard Dresses, slightly imperfect.

1s. 6d.; nearly yard wide. Call early.

ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catherine-st., 3 doors from Monroe.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings

GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS!

ATTRACTIVE STOCK!!

AT MODERATE PRICES!!!

Brocatels, Damasks, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Shades, &c.

ALSO,

CARPETINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

Brussels, Velvet, Tapestry, Three-ply, and low-priced Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Mattings, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW GOODS BY THE NIAGARA

Will be opened on Monday, the 20th,

And consist of

Flounced and side-band Silk Robes.

Flounced and side-band Organdy Silk Robes,

Flounced and side-band Muslin Silk Robes,

Also Grenadines, Bareges, and Calicoes, in new designs.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!

SALE TO CLOSE BUSINESS

At No. 717 Broadway.

White Meire Antique, 12c. per yard, worth 63.

Plain cold Silk, 8s per yard, worth 12s.

Silk, Barége, and Grenadine Robes.

Positively the last week at A. JAKOBI & CO.'S,

No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

LINEN GOODS.

A full assortment just received, viz.:

8-4, 9-4, 10-4, Barnsley and Scotch Damasks,

Damask Table Cloths, Napkins and Doilies,

4-4 Linen, Pillow Linen, and Linen Lawn,

Linen Sheeting, Huckaback and Toweling,

Of every description.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

CHEAP LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

At No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

BUSINESS TO CLOSE THIS WEEK.

Black Mantilla, Trimming and Guipure, Valenciennes and Thread Laces, embroidered Swiss and cambric French worked Collars and Sleeves, cambric and Swiss embroidered Bands, Edging, and Inserting.

Positively the last week at A. JAKOBI & CO.'S,

No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

ALL THE LEADING PARIS STYLES,

MANTILLAS,

TALMAS

and BASQUES,

In every variety of trimming and material.

BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!!

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PRICES REDUCED.

Irish Linens—Linen Sheetings,

Linen Damasks, Linen Table Cloths,

Marseilles Quilts, Drapery, Muslins,

Lace Curtains, Lace Borders,

Figured Muslins and Marseilles for Basques,

Swiss Jaconets and Book Muslins,

in all their varieties—an extensive assortment.

JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS! HOUSEKEEPERS!

LAST WEEK! LAST CHANCE!

Utica Mills 8-beeting, 2¾ yds. wide, at 28 cents per yard.

Utica Long Cloth, 1 yard wide, at 9 cents per yard.

Wamsutta Shirting Muslin, yard wide, 11¼ cents per yard; and a full assortment of white goods. Store must be vacated after this week. A. JAKOBI & Co.,

No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES!

A full assortment of

SPRING CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS

Just received, at Tailors' Trimmings,

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

STELLA, CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS,

NEW AND CHOICE SPRING STYLES.

MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!!

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RAGLAN WRAPPERS,

For Ladies' Traveling Cloaks.

A beautiful article,

For $8, for sale at

JAMES CROPSEY'S,

No. 481 Broadway.

CORSETS,

SKIRTS, And EMBROIDERY,

just received, in great varieties.

MOORE'S, No. 293 Grand-st., one door east of Eldridge-st.

BAREGE ROBES FROM AUCTION.

A large line of Robes just received,

At $4 50,

At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED CAPS.

A large assortment will be opened on Monday, April 20.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

843 BROADWAY—MRS. GAYNOR HAS opened her new store, with an elegant assortment of Corsets, Skirts, &c. No. 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

RICH SILK FLOUNCED ROBES!

Elegant Paris Styles,

$25 TO $40 PER ROBE.

Several New Lots for Monday.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS GOODS—SPRING STYLES!

In great variety,

AT LOW PRICES!!

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FLOUNCED JACONET ROBES.

FIVE HUNDRED AT FIVE DOLLARS.

Will be offered on Monday, the 20th.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

ONE THOUSAND

WATER-PROOF

CLOTH TALMAS, AND TURKISH JACKETS.

The above are a great novelty, and are not to be found in any other house.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

INFANTS'

MEDALLION

CAPS,

At JAMES CROPSEY'S,

No. 481 Broadway.

SPRING TRAVELING WRAPPERS

At GENIN'S Bazaar.

These indispensable articles of traveling costume

Unequalled in beauty and variety, manufactured

Especially for the present season, and entirely

New in designs, are offered for sale

In the new Mantilla Department, at the very moderate price of $2 50.

GENIN'S Bazaar,

No. 513 Broadway,

St. Nicholas Hotel.

A. JAKOBI & CO. BEG TO INFORM THEIR customers and those in want of cheap Dry Goods, that their store must be vacated on the 28th inst., and in order to close out the entire stock, they will offer the same at reduced prices. A. JAKOBI & CO.,

No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

BLACK BAYADERE SILKS.—LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received an unusually large assortment of the above most desirable goods in rich quality, also very choice silk robes in various new styles.

No. 60 Canal-st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

BEWARE OF GAMMON.

Look out for counterfeits,

Vile and detestable;

Rats are not killed

By a spurious comestible;

And though powder corrosive

Will kill you and I,

Bugs won't take a dose if

Your utmost you try.

Go to Lyon, if troubled

With Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice;

If you once have been bambled,

Don't be a fool twice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.—The dépot of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, for the certain and instant destruction of Insects and Vermin, No. 424 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

Admission with Reserved Seats.....$1 50

Admission without Reserved Seats.....1 00

Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).....50

Boxes from.....$10 to $20 00

Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, April 22,

Will be presented for the third time, Verdi's Grand Opera, in three acts,

LA TRAVIATA,

Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA.

Miss SUSAN PYNE,

Signor BRIGNOLI,

Signor AMODIO and

Signor COLETTI,

In the principal rôles.

Musical Director and Conductor,

MAX MARETZEK.

ITALIAN OPERA NIGHTS—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ACADEMY HALL,

No. 663 Broadway,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

The Spiritualists of New-York will give an amateur Complimentary Concert to

MISS EMMA HARDINGE.

(Directress of the music at Dodworth's Hall.)

First representation of a grand Spiritual Cantata:

THE SONG OF THE STARS;

A SPIRITUELLE APOLOGUE.

The words and music composed by Miss Hardinge when in the tranced state in less than one week, and arranged for fifty voices. The principal parts to be sung by several professional artists who have kindly volunteered their services.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MUSIC.

Grand opening chorus, "The World was Gemmed;" recitative and aria. "The Song of Hesperus;" trio, "Mark how the Planets;" grand duett, "Saturn is Born;" Aria Martiale, "The Song of Mars;" chorus, "The Meteor;" Song, "Angel Legions;" chorus and solo. "Awake, Arise;" grand cavatina, "Where the Stars;" grand finale, "Love Eternal, Love Divine."

Together with other select music. See programmes.

Tickets, 50 cents. Performance at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door and principal Music Stores.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.

Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1857,

THE NEW DRAMA AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.

THE LOVE OF A PRINCE.

The two pieces which have been performed at Laura Keene's Theatre during the past week are probably "mounted," as it is called, in a more complete and perfect manner than has ever before been seen in this City. King Frederick of Prussia.....Mr. Burnett

Prince Frederick of Prussia.....Miss Laura Keene

To be followed by

THE ELVES,

LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.

THE MONEY QUESTION will be produced immediately.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

WEDNESDAY—GRAND COMIC COMBINATION.

Two of the greatest favorites on the stage, which, notwithstanding they have been performed more frequently than any other pieces, continue to attract crowded and delighted audiences.

THE SERIOUS FAMILY AND THE TOODLES.

Mr Burton in his own characters, Sleek and Toodle.

Mrs. Hughes as Lady Creamly and Mrs Toodle.

Mr. C Fisher, Mrs. A. Parker, Mr. Moore, &c.

TO-MORROW—The opera of LA SONNAMBULA, by the Pyne and Harrison Troupe, their last night but one.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

Last night but one of the farewell performances of the PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.

THURSDAY, April 23,

LA SONNAMBULA.

Condoctor.....Mr. E. Mollenhauer

Saturday—FRA DIAVOLO, being for the benefit of Miss Louisa Pyne, and positively the last night of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company.

Box book now open. Places secured without extra charge.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

Mr. SOTHERN,

Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,

Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALCOT.

LONDON ASSURANCE,

and first time here,

FAMILY JARS.

To-morrow—

TOWN AND COUNTRY,

received on Monday with the most unbounded applause, will be repeated.

SATURDAY—Benefit of Mr. BLAKE.

Seats secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7¾ o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 21, 1857.

First time in this theatre, and as most successfully produced in the principal cities of the Union, the new tragic play, by an American author,

DE SOTO.

Hernando De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi.....Mr. E. L. Davenport

Utah.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport

To conclude with the farce of COUSIN JOE.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Grand Concert will be given under the auspices and for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, at Plymouth Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 28th of April, 1857, at 8 o'clock P. M. A Chorus of one hundred and fifty voices from the New-York Harmonic Society, and an Orchestra of forty performers from the New-York Philharmonic Society, have been engaged. Mr. William Mason, Mr. Eben, Mrs. Bostwick and Miss Hattie Anderson will also appear. Conductor, Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW; Orchestral Leader, H. C. TIMM. Full particulars of the Concert will be given in a few days. Tickets at $1, may be obtained at the rooms of the Association, corner of Jolalemon and Court sts., and at the principal bookstores; and, in New-York, at HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets can be obtained by members at the rooms, at 75 cents each; but not more than two tickets will be sold to any one member at that price.

LYMAN ABBOTT, Chairman of Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

VERY IMPORTANT TO THE MILITARY AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.—Mr. HENRY GEBHARD, proprietor of the National Gymnasium and Fencing Academy, No. 663 Broadway, begs to inform the public and amateurs that on WEDNESDAY, April 22, he will give the second exhibition of the art of Fencing, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., when he will be assisted by his celebrated Professors and Pupils, who have made a military education and the use of arms their study. The performances will comprise Fencing with the Foils, Rapier, Broadsword, Musket and Sabre against Bayonets. The Professory will also perform a complete Broadsword Duel, executed by 10 persons; 2d, a complete assault, in which one man will defend himself against 12 assailants; Gymnastic exercises will be exhibited by the celebrated Gymnasts of the Institute. P. WAGNER'S Band will attend and perform a selection of music from the most popular composers. Doors open at 7½ o'clock, commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets numbered can be had at the Academy.

THE LATEST NOVELTY.—JUST ARRIVED from Europe, and will open for exhibition on

THURSDAY, April 23,

a superb collection of the most beautiful and finished chefs d'œuvre of the

LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,

comprising a curious variety of

LENTICULAR PICTURES FROM LIFE.

far surpassing anything of the kind ever exhibited before in America, and presenting almost a Living Realization of every object and scene, transferred from nature with all the fidelity of those imprinted on the

RETINA OF THE EYE.

The New-York Agency of the London Stereoscopic Company will be found at HALL'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place, where this Exhibition will take place.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—FIFTEENTH SEASON, 1856 1857.—The fourth and last Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 25, 1857, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following Artists have kindly volunteered their services:—Miss Maria S. Brainerd and Mr. H. C. Timm. Conductor, Mr. Theo. Eisfeld. Tickets for sale at the music store of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All the tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Grand revival of the beautiful Fairy, operatic romance, so well known, and popular, as CINDERELLA, OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, produced with music, new scenery, magic illusions, tricks, and scenic effects, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, with the whole strength of the company. THE TARGET COMPANIES' PARADE may be seen to great advantage, and without extra fee to Museum visiters, on THURSDAY, from the iron balconies and windows of the building. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten years, 12½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHTS, April 22 and 23, the drama entitled

KARMEL THE SCOUT.

Karmel.....Mr. J. H. Allen | Rosalie.....Miss Hathaway.

To be followed by the comic pantomime of the

FOUR LOVERS.

The whole to conclude with the drama of

DUBLIN IN 1680.

STRANGERS OBSERVE—THE TWO BEST pieces ever played, the most laughable and the most attractive.

THE SERIOUS FAMILY AND THE TOODLES,

TO-NIGHT, at Burton's Theatre, by particular desire.

The original Sleek and the only Toodles, remember.

CONCERT POSTPONED.—THE CONCERT of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association is unavoidably postponed from Thursday, the 23d inst., to TUESDAY next, the 28th. See advertisement.

LYMAN ABBOTT,

Chairman Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

GRAND FANCY-DRESS AND CIVIC BALL, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S Dancing Academy, No. 21 Howard-st. The Ball will open at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $1, admitting a gentleman and a lady.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS AT NEW HALL, (No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

R. BISHOP, BUCKLEY, HUNT, CAMPBELL, WINNEY, Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,

OR,

ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY.

Previous to which,

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents.

On Sunday Evening, April 26, a Sacred Concert by Noll's Band and the Buckleys.

GRAND CONCERT—BY THE PUPILS OF WARD SCHOOL, NO. 12, J. H. FANNING, Principal, at the Broadway Tabernacle,

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 22,

Under the direction of Mr. G. W. PETTIT.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Chorus—"National Anthem."
2. Solo and Chorus—"Home Delights."
3. Chorus—"Merrily o'er the Waves we go."
4. Solo—"The Blossoms on the Shakborn."
5. Chorus—"The German Students' Song."
6. Declamation—Hayne and Webster.
7. Solo and Chorus—"Uncle Sam's Farm."
8. Chorus—"Happy Land."
9. Duet—"There's a Sweet Wild Rose."
10. Grand Tableau—WASHINGTON'S DREAM:

During the darkest period of the Revolution, Washington, greatly fatigued and depressed in spirit, reclines upon a couch and sleeps. A prophetic vision passes before him.

11. Solo—"The Star of the West."
12. Solo—"Row the Boat lightly."
13. Grand Chorus—"The Firemen's Chorus."

PART II.

1. Piano-Forte Solo—From "The Enchantress."
2. Chorus—"Away, away!"
3. Solo—"Now the early morn is glowing."

from La Traviata.

4. Recitation—"Auction Extraordinary."
5. Grand Tableau—THE AMERICAN UNION; or, Washington's Dream Realized. The 13 Colonies, freed from tyranny, add to their number 18 new States, and thus become a glorious Confederacy of 31 free and independent States.

REPRESENTATIVE STATES—31 Young Misses.

6. Solo and Chorus—"The Flag of our Union."
7. Solo—"Those Sunny Days."
8. Chorus—"Daylight is on the Sea."
9. Solo—"Kitty Clyde."
10. School Dialogue—in Two Parts.

PART I—A Street Scene.

PART II—A Scene in School.

11. Chorus—"Napping in the Cars."
12. Solo—"The Old Homestead."
13. Chorus—"The Merry Sleigh-Ride."
14. Solo—"The Haunted Stream."
15. Duet—"The Dearest Spot of Earth."
16. Chorus and Semi-Chorus—"Parting Song."

The avails of this entertainment are to be appropriated to the purchase of Piano-Fortes for the use and benefit of the pupils. The cooperation of the friends of this school, and of all friends of public education, is respectfully solicited.

TICKETS 25 cents each,

Can be obtained at the door. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Statuary, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NO. 12 NEILSON-PLACE, BEtween Waverley and Clinton places, one block from Broadway. Apartments to let to families, also single gentlemen. Rooms furnished with regard to comfort. The house is new. For accommodation cannot be equaled, having been lately furnished in a superior style, rendering it a most desirable place to locate. Apply as above.

BOARDING—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, or a gentleman and his wife, may be accommodated with board and very pleasant rooms on the second story, at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING MAY BE OBTAINED IN ONE of the most delightful locations in South Brooklyn, in a house containing all the modern improvements, by applying at Carrol-place, 7th house east of Court-st., opposite Carrol Park.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDRoom on the second floor, may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, A PARLOR and two or three bed-rooms, with board, in a small family, above 13th-st. and west of Broadway, for a family without small children. Address Box No. 133 General Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT Rooms, with board, can be had at No. 229 Hicks-st., near Grace Church. References given and required.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET, ROOMS EN SUITE or single, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, or private table, in a first-class brown-stone front house, occupied by a clergyman, in the best part of the City, and one of the most healthful and retired locations for a Summer residence. Madison-av. stages pass the door. Apply at No. 36 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A LARGE ROOM, WELL FURnished, for two gentlemen in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Breakfast and tea, dinner on Sundays. Location above Bleecker-st., and between Broadway and 6th-av. Address Box No. 2,349 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH board, by a gentleman and wife; also, room and board for a single gentleman. Must be located on the west side of the City, between 14th and 23d sts. Address, with particulars, R. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST MAY, BY A YOUNG gentleman, a small neatly furnished room, pleasantly located, with meals at hours to suit the requirements of business. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, AMERICAN, *Times* office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a modern stone house, would offer the comforts of a home to a gentleman and lady, who would be agreeable associates, for the year. House handsomely furnished; located five minutes' above Madison Park, and central. Address, with references, J. W. RUSSEL, Box No. 698 City Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE vicinity of Poughkeepsie, view of the Hudson preferred, for a gentleman, wife, child (20 months old) and nurse, from 1st of May until October, in a farmer's family. Terms about $50 per month. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 1,146, Post-Office, New-York.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN desiring a pleasant, quiet home, with nicely furnished rooms, and partial board, in a private family, may obtain the same by applying at No. 134 Thompson st., a few doors above Prince.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms on second floor of a modern-built house, with all the conveniences, with board, and private table if desired, convenient to the 2d-av. railroad and 8th-st. stages. Address S. C., Union-square Post-Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS DOWN TOWN. Two very pleasant rooms to let to single gentlemen without board, either together or separate; very convenient for three or four friends who prefer living together, at No. 82 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

TO LET—IN 4TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST., LARGE and agreeable rooms in the house of a private family, single or in suite, furnished or unfurnished, with or without partial board. Address E. T. B., *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with a large front room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family where there are no other boarders, at No. 241 East Broadway.

WANTED—BOARD ON LONG ISLAND SEA shore, within an hour's ride of the City, for a family of six persons. Address K. X., at this office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms can be had with board, at No. 4 Union Place. Good reference required.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as teacher in a seminary or governess in a family. Has taught drawing, music and French, in addition to the usual English branches. Address L. H., Box No. 1,499, New-York Post-Office. References—Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, No. 66 Clinton st., Brooklyn; Geo. Hood, Deer Park Seminary, Newark, Del.; Mr. Joseph G. Mitchell, Mechanic's Bank, 3d-st., Philadelphia; William E. Morris, No. 161 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as teacher, in a school or private family; is competent to teach English, in all its branches, with rudiments of French and Latin, Music and Drawing; also, desires a situation as alto singer in a church choir. Best of reference given. Address L. W. R, Box No. 1,621 Post-Office.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY, WHO HAS A small annuity, desires an engagement in the country as governess, where instruction three or four hours daily in the usual English branches, French, drawing, plain and ornamental needlework, would be an equivalent for her board and washing. Satisfactory testimonials. Address Miss B., Williamsburg Post-Office.

FEMALE TEACHER—WANTED, BY A young lady of experience in teaching English branches,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, *invariably cash in advance.*

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the Fulton, from Southampton, and the *City of Washington* from Liverpool, we receive European advices to the 8th instant—four days later. The elections throughout Great Britain, now nearly terminated, are largely in favor of Lord PALMERSTON. According to the London *Globe*, a ministerial print, there were returned, up to the 8th of April, 366 liberals against 249 conservatives. As it is uncertain how many of the new members will vote with ministers, we shall not know precisely the majority that the Premier will command until Parliament meets. The first test question will be the election of a speaker by the House.

There is scarcely any news by this mail from the Continent of Europe. The telegraph from Madrid announces the recognition of the Spanish claims by Mexico, but the correctness of the despatch may very well be doubted. The Austro-Sardinian rupture is complete, and the dispute grows serious. Austria has issued a circular, in which Piedmont is covertly threatened with ulterior measures if the mediation of France and England should prove unsuccessful. European journals seem greatly befogged in regard to the Neufchatel question. Some assert that the conferences have adjourned *sine die* without being able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. Others, again, contradict the statement. One fact is evident—namely, that the public, rather sick of the subject, is satisfied that it will be settled in some way or another without an appeal to arms.

A letter from our correspondent on board the *San Jacinto*, now at Hong Kong, gives some interesting particulars of recent operations at the seat of war and of the movements of the American squadron in Chinese waters.

Late advices from Australia represent the stock of the import market as discouraging. It is alleged that more difficulty was experienced in selling goods than at any time since 1854. Almost all branches of business, except the iron, hardware and timber trades, are described as having been overdone, and in the latter recent arrivals had been very large.

The Telegraph and the Mails bring us details of the extent of and damage done by the storm. Snow fell in various localities, in some places to a great depth, and the damage done by freshets and landslides must be considerable. Various marine disasters are reported, and we shall doubtless hear of more, as the storm was very severe on the coast, and the northeast gale was very strong.

The Ohio Legislature, previous to its adjournment, passed a bill making it a penitentiary offence to claim or hold slaves in Ohio, or to undertake to carry out of the State as a slave any person of color. This is intended, of course, to prevent the operation of the DRED SCOTT decision.

It appears that the accident to an express train on the Hudson River Railroad on Monday was not so serious as at first reported. The engine, tender and baggage car were thrown into a small hay neither receiving material damage. The accident was caused by the misplacement of a switch.

In the United States Circuit Court a very interesting case of collision has been decided by Judge NELSON. The collision was between the steamboat *Sampson* and the brig *Iola*, and the decree of the District Court against the *Sampson* was affirmed. An attempt seems to have been made to bring in fraudulent bills of the repairs made necessary by the collision, which is sharply rebuked by the Court, and as an effect of the case, we shall be less likely to hear of bills being swelled, because it is an "underwriter's job."

Judge NELSON also decided an interesting case in relation to a creditor's bill filed to set aside an assignment made in Rhode Island, which would not be valid under our State law. The question which State law should govern was not, however, decided—the Court holding that as the property here had been sold, and the proceeds transferred to Rhode Island before the bill was filed, the plaintiffs had no lien, and the bill must be dismissed.

In the United States District Court the trial was commenced yesterday, of a case brought by the United States against JEREMIAH TOWLE to recover about $6,000, a balance alleged to be due on his accounting as Naval Officer. The case is still on.

The case of ALEXANDER CROSS *vs.* GEORGE LAW is still on, and will be likely to take all of to-day. Mr. CHARLICK was on the stand as a witness for defendant.

The case of C. BROOKMAN, master of the American bark *J. N. Brookman*, arrested on a charge of assaulting the second mate, EDWIN WILSON, with a belaying pin, was brought before Commissioner MORTON yesterday, and after a brief examination, discharged.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the proceedings were singularly interesting. A man named THOMAS DENINY, who was tried for arson in January last, when the Jury failed to agree, was again placed at the bar; but at the instance of the District-Attorney, this second trial was not allowed to proceed. From the affidavits of three prisoners now confined in the Tombs, it appeared that DENINY, with the assistance of his counsel, a police officer, and LEWIS BAKER, obtained at the commencement of the March and April Terms of the Court lists of the Petit Jurors, and discovered which among them were Freemasons, and, through the agency of the above parties, tampered or attempted to tamper with them. It is also alleged that, on his first trial the only Juror who refused to convict was a Freemason, to whom he had given the Masonic sign.

At the meeting of the Joint Committee of Aldermen and Councilmen, respecting "the snuff box," yesterday, Gen. SCOTT offered and agreed to write to various Generals of division, to inquire as to who, in their opinion, was the "bravest" man from the State of New-York, and so entitled to the gift.

No machine-sweeper has yet been put on the streets—like the *Niagara*, it waits for weather.

The Russian ship *Minerva*, WETTING, from Rotterdam, with a cargo of gin, brandy, grapes, &c., went ashore north of Barnegat Inlet, at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, and lays broadside on, with six feet of water in her hold. Her four passengers and crew were landed in safety.

The steamer *Isaac Newton* has not changed her position since she sank, and it is now feared that she is injured below her water line.

An attempt was made in the Brooklyn Common Council, Monday evening, to frustrate the objects of the new Police Bill, so far as that city is concerned. Alderman DELVECCHIO offered a resolution, directing a Special Committee to procure a written opinion as to the constitutionality of the act, which, as it involved an expenditure of money, was laid on the table for one week under the rule. A resolution offered by the same Alderman, directing the Counselor to the Board to prevent the transfer to the State Treasury of the money now in the hands of the City Treasurer, applicable to the maintenance of the present Police force, was brought to a vote and lost: Ayes, 15; Nays, 18.

Kansas Consistency.

The *National Era* comments as follows upon a recent statement in the *Tribune* that, while the grossest frauds were perpetrated by the Kansas officials in making up the lists of voters, "the Free-State men allow them to do as they please:"

"'The Free State men allow them to do as they please!' Aye, and when the work is done, we shall have an outcry against the frauds of the census. *But what good will it do then?* Where will be the proof of fraud? If 'the Free-State men allow them to do as they please,' to enter or not enter their names, and to enter spurious Pro-Slavery voters, and give themselves 'no trouble' about it, they may *thank themselves* if their rights are trampled upon. We do think that it is high time to *give up this policy of political emasculation.*"

The *Era* seems to suppose that the conduct of political parties, in a grave crisis of public affairs, ought to be governed and guided by common sense. It apparently forgets the superior claims of what is popularly styled political consistency, which consists in adhering to a position once taken, right or wrong, regardless alike of changed circumstances or of the consequences to which such adherence may lead. The Free-State men of Kansas a couple of years ago repudiated the Territorial Legislature,—and formed a State Constitution and elected State officers of their own,—believing this to be the best method of putting their case before the country, and of urging their claims upon the attention and adoption of Congress. But they failed in their attempt to enter the Union with the Topeka Constitution. Congress refused to recognize that instrument as the legitimate embodiment of the popular will—the Executive Administration refused to adopt and enforce its provisions, and, what is still worse, the people of the country failed to elect either a Congress or an Executive which would reverse the action of their predecessors. It would seem, therefore, to be as nearly certain as anything in this uncertain world can be, that the Topeka Constitution, and the Government organized under it, are utterly exploded—that what little life they may once have had has long since departed, and that they are now of no more importance to any party or any person than the resolutions of '98, or the effete platform of any political faction which died and was buried twenty years ago.

But this fact is deemed to be of not the slightest consequence by a certain school of politicians. The circumstance that a party or an issue is dead, does not strike them as being any reason why they should abandon it. They were Topeka-Constitution men in 1855, and, therefore, they cannot be anything else in 1857. Political "consistency" requires that they should stand still in their tracks—even if the whole country should have moved off. They could not recognize the bogus Legislature of 1855, and, therefore, they cannot countenance any of its acts, even by taking part in an election which might result in its overthrow. They are so much opposed to making Kansas a Slave State, that they cannot even go to the polls to out-vote those who are trying to secure that end. This is the very Quixotism of partizanship. It ignores everything but its own "consistency,"—and, of course, sacrifices everything to that. And when it ends,—as it very probably will end,—in the adoption of a Pro-Slavery Constitution for Kansas, and her admission into the Union as a Slave State,—these men will have the consolation of reflecting that, whatever else they may have lost, their "consistency", has been preserved.

Politics is eminently an experimental science, and can no more ignore changed circumstances, than an experiment in natural science can ignore the conditions essential to its success. There is a very large class of active politicians who feel bound to keep up just as active a party canvass after as they did before the election. They opposed Mr. BUCHANAN's election then, and they oppose it now. They insisted that it would ruin the country, and they feel bound to insist upon it still. They feel it, indeed, to be their solemn duty to *help* it achieve this result, in order that their "consistency" may be vindicated and their principles established. Now, it is not easy, we confess, to break the force of habit, or to disregard the sentiments and opinions of the party or clique with which one has been zealously acting. It is much easier to resist and ignore the opinion of the whole country, than it is to oppose or doubt the party with which you have been accustomed to act. It costs less trouble to forget that the Presidential election is over,—that the Republicans were beaten and that whatever is done for the country must be done by their opponents, than it does to shape your action according to those fixed facts. The easiest way is the old way—go on with the fight,—stand by the Topeka Constitution, ignore the Territorial authorities,—preserve your "consistency" and allow those who have the power and are disposed to abuse it to "do as they please." So long as the Free-State men in Kansas are governed by such counsels as these, the *National Era* is quite right in saying that they may "*thank themselves* if their rights are trampled upon."

BEET BRANDY.—France imports immense quantities of pure spirits not only from this country but from England, she distils great quantities of spirit from grain and from beet root; yet she exports no alcohol of consequence, except in the shape of brandy and wine. It follows then, as a matter of necessity, that a great proportion of the wines and brandies which we, and the rest of the world, receive from France, is nothing more than grain, or beet distilled liquor, colored, flavored, and named to suit the market to which it is sent. We have the evidence of the French themselves, that the product of the vine in all the districts of France has greatly decreased, and that at the same time the exports of so-called vinous liquors have immensely increased. The distillation of beet spirits amounted in the year 1853, in France, to but $100,000, while in 1856 it exceeded $10,000,000. These are facts for the lovers of prime old Cognac, taken from under Customs House lock to insure its purity, and they can draw their own inferences. It may be interesting, too, to those who take a glass of genuine old port, as Timothy was advised to do, for their stomach's sake, to know that one of the largest importers of port wine in this country is also a very large exporter of our domestic alcohol to Oporto.

The Pulpit and the Players.

The American Dramatic Fund Association have undertaken a tremendous task. They propose to emancipate the occupants of the Christian Pulpit from the social restraints which have been put upon them by the custom of ages and the convictions of the Christian world. At least we presume that they propose to do this, for we can discern no other practical and immediate object in the prominence which they have given to the fact, that a respectable clergyman of this City assisted at their festivities on Monday night and in the invitation which they have extended to the same gentleman, and which he has accepted, to deliver before them an address "Upon the relation of the Theatre to the sober and sacred interests of Society."

From the tone of the extemporaneous speech delivered by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS at the dinner of the Dramatic Fund, as well as from the tenor of the preliminary correspondence which passed between the minister of "All Soul's" and his friends, Messrs. WHITING and BROUGHAM of the Bowery, one would be led to infer that the Theatre in New-York was a flagrantly disreputable institution, and that the professors of the dramatic art were a noble army of martyrs, a congregation of injured innocents, none of whom could ever hope by any chance to get their social deserts at the hands of a proud and Puritanic world. The reverend gentleman himself appears in the light of a clerical knight-errant, adventuring much for the rescue of these poor deserving creatures from the tyranny under which they groan. Now all this, with respect be it said, is profoundly absurd. Undoubtedly there exists a very strong prejudice against the Theatre in the minds of a very large proportion of the technically "religious" public—a prejudice with the responsibility of which Rev. Dr. BELLOWS and Mr. JAMES T. BRADY took the liberty of saddling the unfortunate Puritans, but which is really to be referred to a much more ancient origin. Imperial Rome bequeathed to Christendom her contempt of the servile actor and the salaried mime, and Papal Rome fulminated her wrath against the proscribed Thespian ages before JOHN KNOX was born to wag his reverend beard against the worldliness of "diamond-hearted" MARY. Protestant England honored the obsequies of the actor SHAKESPEARE with funeral rites and melodious sorrow when British Puritanism was nearing its zenith;—Catholic France refused the last decencies of Christian burial to the actor, MOLIERE, when French Puritanism was dying of the *dragonnades*. But the position of the drama in the modern Anglo-Saxon world, and particularly in this City of New-York, was by no means truly represented in the proceedings which have provoked our present comment.

Any manager who will produce respectable plays in a New-York theatre, and produce them respectably, will find no difficulty in filling his house with an audience of well-bred, estimable and reputable persons; and any actor or actress who shall add to the possession of distinguished dramatic ability the exhibition of such personal traits as secure respectability to the members of all other professions, will easily attain as much consideration, both in private and in public life, as any reasonable human being need desire. Men and women like the KEANS and the KEMBLES, MACREADY and WALLACK, do not require the endorsement of any clerical friend, however respectable, to procure for them the *entrée* of the best society which London or New-York can afford. The leading journals of England and America have for years admitted careful criticisms of the current drama to a place of honor in their columns; eminent men of letters have devoted themselves to the production of dramatic literature; dignitaries of the Bar and of the Church have not disdained the laurels of the stage. If, now, any number of persons attached to the stage feel themselves to be laboring under a social ban, they may be sure that their misfortune is not to be remedied by any extraneous displays of effervescent liberality on the part of any man or of any set of men, but simply by a quiet and determined self-assertion, founded in the consciousness of personal worth, and vindicated by a high-spirited devotion to the noble aims of their profession. They can gain nothing, and they must lose much, by assuming the attitude of a proscribed class, and by inviting a patronizing sympathy, which is far more likely to humiliate their self respect than to advance their reputation. And we must confess our astonishment at finding that a gentlemen who has occupied the position and tasted the experience of a Unitarian clergyman, should have lent himself to an enterprise so Quixotic as that of attempting to establish by argument the social rights of any class of men. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS knows perfectly well that the gradual release of his own sect from the opprobrium under which they labored for so many years, has been effected, not by appeals to the mercy or justice of their fellow-Christians, but by the influence of the honorable Christian lives of Christian men, and by the general expansion of Christian charity and good feeling in the community. If a similar reform were needed in the relations of the stage to society, it could only be brought about by the operation of similar forces. But as we have said, such a reform is *not* needed in the sense and in the degree indicated by the speeches and other proceedings of the Dramatic Fund Dinner; and Dr. BELLOWS has been deluded by the action of a few members of the theatrical profession and a few friends of the Dramatic Fund, into a grossly inaccurate estimate of the facts of the case. To the public at large, we repeat, the only practical issue presented by these speeches and proceedings will be the question, whether Dr. BELLOWS himself and other gentlemen of his cloth, should or should not be permitted, by public opinion, to indulge in the innocent enjoyments of the well-conducted stage. How far the present demonstration will go to settle *this* question, may be a matter of doubt. The majority of the members of the denomination to which Dr. BELLOWS belongs, may perhaps be favorably disposed to such a change in the existing relations between pastor and people as will favor the development of the dramatic instinct in the clerical mind. But that denomination is by no means large in numbers, and it is extremely improbable that its action should influence to any appreciable extent the actual convictions of the predominant sections of the Christian world.

This personal and practical question apart, however, we commend the healthful and hearty views of public morality and of the *rationale* of public amusements advanced by Dr. BELLOWS to the attention of our fellow-citizens, and we shall be very glad to hear from him the more extended vindication which he promises us of a sound philosophy of recreation. No where is a thorough regeneration of popular habits and of popular tastes more needed than in America, and the error of judgment which Dr. BELLOWS has committed in mistaking the sentiments of his personal friends, and of Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, for the expression of the public feeling, will be easily forgotten and forgiven, if he shall do us the public service of talking sound sense on topics of general concern, and of pleading the cause of our irrepressible instincts, and our inevitable necessities, against those restrictive theories, and those oppressive customs of a former age which still exert a deleterious influence upon the health, the mind and the morals of the community.

Street Cleaning.

The weather of the last few days has put an entire stop upon the operations of the street-cleaners, and the City bids fair to be soon in nearly as clogged and filthy a condition as it was three weeks ago. The machines, as we learn, are ready; but nothing can be done until the streets are dry, and only then, in those places where the piles of mud and garbage, which have accumulated during the past months, are removed. Their use will rather be to keep the City clean, than to perform the first work of purification. It is much to be regretted that William, Water, Front, South, and other down-town thoroughfares, which cannot remain in the condition they are in without greatly inconveniencing our merchants, have not, ere this, been attended to. We must presume that it is the intention of the contractors to do their duty as soon as possible, as neglect of so important localities cannot be continued without casting suspicion upon either their energy or their intentions. Indeed we have been led to fear that a tincture of EBLINGISM has been for a while infused into the councils of those gentlemen who have the care of thirteen of the wards of the City, which it has required much painstaking to eliminate. Some of the subordinates of Mr. REYNOLDS were found so deficient, even while the weather was propitious, in coöperating with his zealous efforts to clean the lower wards, that he has been compelled to change them. The superintendence is about, however, to be entrusted to Captain BENNETT, who promises to be more faithful to the interests of the community.

Provided the contractors fulfill the expectations which were formed of them by the Comptroller and his colleagues when they signed the contracts, no fear need be entertained of any adverse action on the part of the Common Council. The Corporation Counsel has reported, it is true, that contracts, to be valid, should be confirmed by the two Boards; but he has also stated that the Common Council *must* confirm them if all of the conditions of the Charter have been fulfilled. There is no doubt in the mind of any one that this was done in the case of the recent contractors. They were the lowest bidders; the securities given by them were adequate; there is no suspicion of any collusion between them and any heads of departments; and the only motive which can be assigned for neglecting to confirm the covenants which the Mayor, Comptroller and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps have entered into with them, is that they threaten to cut off the supplies from a horde of plunderers, and that there is danger lest the City should be clean instead of filthy. So long as the contractors are faithful to the performance of their agreement, Mr. EBLING must report their accounts to Mr. FLAGG, and the Comptroller will certainly feel compelled to avoid a *mandamus*, and to issue warrants for the money as it becomes due.

It is now over three weeks since the new contractors took charge of their respective districts. At least half of this time, they can safely allege that it has either stormed, or that they have been interrupted by ontsiders. They have had also to contend with the inconvenience of inexperienced, cowardly, and sometimes unprincipled employees, and there has been an unavoidable delay in bringing forward the machines, which has prevented as rapid progress as would otherwise have been made. Under these circumstances, competent judges declare that nearly a month must elapse before the streets can be *thoroughly* purified. The public have a right, however, to look for a gradual and steady improvement, and we trust that we shall be able to report this under the new arrangements which have been made.

A Personal Explanation.

We have been requested to publish the following letter, which abundantly explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 21, 1857.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD—*Sir:* Mr. JOSEPH BRODHEAD has informed me that you have requested him to cite you as authority for my authorship of sundry letters which have recently appeared in the columns of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. I think it proper to make you aware that I neither wrote, instigated nor took any part whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in the composition of the said letters; that my first knowledge of their existence was derived from the columns of the TIMES; that I have not, *now*, the slightest conception with whom they originated; and that they contain facts of which I had been unaware, and views which, I trust for the good of the Democratic Party, are incorrect.

As I believe that these clauses embrace every category of contradiction to the assertion which you have empowered Mr. BRODHEAD to make to me, I have no more to add than that

I remain your obedient servant,

MALCOLM IVES.

We trust that the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD will be content with the above very broad and very explicit disclaimer on the part of Mr. MALCOLM IVES,—and furthermore that both these gentlemen, as well as Mr. JOSEPH BRODHEAD and all other parties concerned, will cease to vex their righteous souls as to the authorship of articles, editorial or communicated, that may find access to the columns of the DAILY TIMES. Without desiring to intrude any thing upon them in the shape of advice, we take the liberty of expressing the hope that they will, one and all, attend hereafter to their own concerns, without meddling in matters with which they have nothing whatever to do. Mr. WOOD is nominally charged with the care of the interests of the City:—and we presume that Mr. IVES and Mr. BRODHEAD are not in any way called upon to assume any degree of responsibility for the conduct of the TIMES. At all events we beg to inform these gentlemen, and all others who may take any interest in the matter, that the TIMES is a public journal, which says what it pleases of public men and public parties, and which is abundantly responsible for whatever it says. The authorship of any particular article, or series of articles which it may contain, is the business of nobody but the Editor;—and any attempt to fasten it upon individuals,—or any attempt on the part of individuals to assume or repudiate such authorship, will be treated as simply a piece of impertinence. If we place the communication of Mr. IVES on a different footing, it is only because it affords us an opportunity of stating our general views and our usual method of dealing with such cases.

Tampering with Justice.

A curious and rather startling disclosure was made yesterday in the Court of Sessions. A prisoner named DENINY was arraigned for his second trial on charge of arson,—the Jury upon his first trial, which took place in January, having failed to agree,—*one* juror refusing, in the face of the clearest evidence, to concur with the other eleven. His second trial was set down for the March term, but was not held,—and he was yesterday again arraigned and would have been tried, but for the remarkable disclosures of one of his fellow prisoners, which were brought forward by the District-Attorney and successfully urged as a sufficient reason why the trial should be still further postponed.

It seems that DENINY is a Freemason;—and according to his own statement, when tried in January he gave the Masonic sign to the Jurors, one of whom recognized and responded to it;—and this was the identical man who held out for a verdict of acquittal. It furthermore appears that while preparing for his second trial at the March term, DENINY obtained from his counsel a list of the Petit Jury panel, and gave one copy to a police officer and another to the notorious LEWIS BAKER, both of whom were confederates, and entered actively upon the task of sounding the Jurors. The result was eminently satisfactory, as they returned to DENINY the names of six Jurors upon whom he might confidently count as his friends. Being thus prepared for trial, DENINY was very naturally indignant that he was not arraigned at the March term. Precisely the same process of preparation was gone through with for the April term, except that in addition to his counsel, the police officer and Mr. LEWIS BAKER, he had also the active assistance of the juror who had befriended him so effectually at the January trial. This time DENINY received the list with *sixteen* names upon it marked as of men who could be relied on. Under this state of facts the District-Attorney moved for a further postponement of DENINY's trial;—and in spite of the vehement protests of his Counsel, the Recorder very properly granted the motion.

The state of affairs touching the Administration of Justice which is thus revealed, is not very assuring to our citizens or creditable to our Courts. That opportunities for such open, wholesale and systematic tampering with jurors should be allowed, affords striking proof of the laxity with which everything connected with our Criminal Courts is managed. It is also not a little alarming to find the old Masonic machinery again put in motion for protecting crime and defeating the ends of justice. We are not much surprised to find a *Police officer* one of the active agents employed in effecting the escape and securing impunity for felons,—for we are inclined to think quite a number of his colleagues in the Department devote no inconsiderable portion of their time and attention to similar objects. Nor as things go is there any ground for being astonished to find a member of the Bar becoming an accomplice in the most flagrant villainy, in order to earn the fee which he receives as counsel from an *indicted* scoundrel.

In due time we shall probably know whether Police Officers are upheld in such practices;—whether the Bar as a body, and the Courts of law in which they practice their honorable and useful profession, will tolerate the presence and companionship of a lawyer who aids his client to tamper with the oaths of Jurors:—and whether any effectual steps will be taken anywhere to purge the Courts of Justice from the stain and suspicion which such a development must cast upon them.

THE TAMMANY CONTEST—THE VICTORY AND THE VICTORS.—The contest for Sachems of Tammany Hall, night before last, enlisted even more than the interest which usually attends upon the internal struggles of the Democratic Party. What contributed largely to give it this desperate and determined character was undoubtedly the fact that it was the forlorn and final effort of Mayor WOOD to regain the political ascendancy in the Democratic ranks which has for some time past been gradually slipping from his hands. At the outset of the fight he seemed to be very considerably strengthened by the accession of Collector SCHELL, whom gratitude for the last-hour support which Mr. WOOD tendered him at Washington, in order to defeat Mr. BUTTERWORTH, induced to throw the weight of his influence into the scale in favor of the Mayor; but he seems to have found it utterly impossible to induce any great number of his friends to follow his example. Defeated at Washington, overborne at Albany, and abandoned by many of the police, whose support he has hitherto found available, Mr. WOOD found the candidates on his ticket in a minority which his worst enemies would scarcely have dared to predict.

One cause of the success of the Fowler or Reform ticket, was the care which had been taken to select men for candidates, whose names appealed at once to the good sense of the multitude of ontside members of the Tammany Society. Such men as Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Messrs. GUNTHER, COOPER, DENIKE, TAPPAN, MARSH and CORNELL, not to speak of the Surveyor and Postmaster, could only gain by comparison with the hack politicians who had been selected for the Sachemship by the opposite party. Corruption at primary meetings, and the total subordination of private opinion to the wills of a little self-created Democratic aristocracy, have begun to call so loudly for a cure, and to give such scandal to the initiated themselves, that members of the Society voted, out of pure shame, for candidates who were pledged to the attainment of reform, rather than for those who avowed a determination to [illegible] the old packed system.

The efforts of the triumph of the party headed by Messrs. TURNEY, HALL, [illegible] &c., is to put the General Democratic Committee, for the present year, into exactly the opposite position from that which it held during the last. It was then controlled by what will now be opposed to, the Mayor. At least of the elected Sachems have no other than friendly feelings towards Mr. SCHELL, and appreciate the delicacy of the position he has lately occupied, he will not be greatly the loser (if at all) by his apparent defeat. Some of his firmest adherents voted against him on Monday evening. It has been, hitherto, the avowed determination of the Mayor to resign his office on the 1st day of May. We presume that his defeat will be considered as a ready pretext for *not* doing so. He will consider the sacrifice himself (not to speak of the City) for the benefit of his friends! Fortunately, under the new charter, this will be a matter of less moment than heretofore; and, if the Police Commissioners do their duty under the bill just passed, it may be no matter at all. On the whole, the friends of order in all parties, as well as those who wish well to the Democratic cause in this City, may congratulate themselves on the result of Monday night's election.

A WISEACRE.—Some days since, in commenting upon the fact that counterfeiting by the use of the photograph has rendered detection much more difficult, we expressed the opinion that, in order to provide a remedy, "all bank notes should be printed in more than one color, and these colors should have such a chemical affinity that one can not be removed from the paper without removing the other." A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* solemnly "enters a protest against this,"—because he has a *patent* for precisely such a process as the one recommended,—and the TIMES had no business to recommend the article without at the same time puffing the patentee! We have serious doubts whether a man stupid enough to make such an objection could possibly invent anything worthy of public notice. At all events we shall not take the risk of indorsing anything *of his invention.*

The Imperial Photograph.

The improvements that have been made in the art of making pictures by the action of light upon chemically prepared surfaces, since the introduction of the Daguerreotype, is surprising. It was then confidently predicted that nothing deserving the name of a work of art could ever be produced by a process so purely mechanical: and so long as the picture was taken directly upon a metallic surface, leaving no room for further finish, the opinion was just. The Photograph, however, produced a very great change in this respect. By transferring the picture to paper, room was found for subsequent touches of the pencil, and by taking the impression upon glass and then using this as a stereotype-plate from which an indefinite number of copies may be printed upon paper, the process is carried to the highest degree of perfection.

The Imperial Photograph, as it is styled, is the latest improvement in the art. Some of the finest specimens of it are fully equal to the best steel engravings. Persons walking in Broadway may see in several galleries, and especially in BRADY's, pictures of this class which are wonderful, not only as accurate and striking likenesses, but as finished works of art. The portraits at BRADY's of Lady NAPIER and her two children—of MARTIN VAN BUREN, W. C. BRYANT, and others, are among the most beautiful pictures ever exhibited, and are scarcely distinguishable from the largest and most finished line engravings. The likeness is attained by the photographic process, performed with large and accurate instruments, and the exquisite finish is given by the pencil with India ink. This is a combination of the mechanical process and the labors of the artist, which secures the most perfect accuracy together with the highest artistic excellence; and the comparative cheapness of pictures thus produced renders them universally accessible.

Although it is generally conceded that the Photographs produced in this country are superior to those of Europe, yet the art itself receives much more general attention in England than here. Nothing is more common there than for naturalists, travelers, and amateurs of every sort, to learn the use of photographic instruments, and employ them for their own private amusement in copying plants, animal structures, and other objects of natural history. That it is less used for this purpose here is probably due in part, at least, to the fact, that we have fewer amateurs in any department of study or of art than are found abroad. Their number, however, is certain to increase, and the use of the photograph as an auxiliary to their studies will become correspondingly common.

The Imperial Photograph is the highest point which the art has yet reached; but it would scarcely be safe, remembering the past, to predict that no further improvements will hereafter be made in it.

Judges Roosevelt and Davies—Reply to the Communication of our Correspondent "Jus."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent, "Jus," a sort of self-constituted supervisor of the Court, admits that in 1855, Judge ROOSEVELT, according to a statute to that effect, was duly assigned by his then colleagues to hold the Circuit Court *and the Court of Oyer and Terminer* for the month of April, 1857. Judge DAVIES, it is said, though not quite accurately, was in like manner assigned to the *Special Term* for *June*. Your correspondent then proceeds to state that, "*for their own* accommodation, these two Judges exchanged work." This is a misrepresentation. The arrangement, whatever was its character, was not made either at the instance of Judge R., or in any manner at his suggestion, or *for his accommodation.* It emanated wholly from Judge D. himself, and its sole object, as represented by him, was to enable him, Judge D., for some reason not fully explained, to be out of town in *June*. The April part of the affair was a merely incidental consequence. Judge R., in respect of his own duties, asked no relief, and certainly was not bound, as matter of obligation on his part, or of right on Judge D.'s, to accept any. What ground was there then for complaint—I may add, under the circumstances, what decency? Judge R., as early as February—why at that early period seems somewhat singular—was urged by Judge D. to agree to relieve him in *June*. He at first hesitated. Some days after the request was repeated, and met with a like undecided answer. At the suggestion of Judge R. it was then put in the form of a written memorandum, and that memorandum when received, whatever may have been the unexpressed intention, contained no allusion to the *Oyer and Terminer*. It simply contained an expression of the gratification he, Judge D., should feel if Judge R. would take his June Special Term, accompanied by a tender of his, Judge D.'s, services to hold the "Circuit" for Judge R. in April. No answer being immediately returned to this note, the request was again suggested orally on the Bench of the March General Term, and was at last, although at the expense of some anticipated inconvenience, acquiesced in. Such is a plain narration of the true case, so far as the material point of the communication referred to is concerned. It contains some other matters which, together with the motives of its author for discoloration, will be noticed hereafter.

JUS ET VERITAS.

Admitted to Practice.

The following gentlemen were admitted at the General Term, at Pokeepsie, to practice in all the Courts of the State: Gerome Williams, Frederick A. Emigh, John Moore, Timothy Perry, James Rogers, William Betts, Jr., William Dean, H. B. Hubbard, W. H. Hasbrouck, John C. Gwince, R. R. Champion, John Wallace, Geo. H. Brewster, David Noble Rowan, David L. C. Brooks, Lewis H. Rowan, James L. Lewis, Robert E. Taylor, Mellville Haywood, Silas D. E. Ellison and Hon. Henry Booth. The examination was thoroughly conducted, and the result was declared highly creditable. The following gentlemen were also admitted at the same time on motion: Edward Dale, William S. Constant, G. W. [illegible] strong and John Keynton.

☞ Over two thousand tons of railroad iron have been shipped from New-Orleans for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

FROM ALBANY.

Gathering Up the Fragments—One Bill not Signed by the Governor—"In Relation to the Business of Banking"—Swearing in the Police Commissioners—Opposition to the Law, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 21, 1857.

I came back to gather up the fragments, and I find here only one small bill, locked carefully up in the big safe in the Executive Chamber. Of the 1,400 bills introduced in Senate and Assembly, 804 received the necessary affirmative vote, and were transmitted to his Excellency. Of these 804, all but one have found their safe passage to the office of the Secretary of State, and are written at length upon the records that are to endure forever. (I believe it is a theory with us that the Union, and particularly this portion thereof, is to endure right through time into eternity.)

But there is one exception—one "leetle bill" out of the 804 that hangs fire in the Executive mortar. It don't slide out—and I am strongly inclined to favor the conclusion that it will not, or some time to come. That "leetle bill" is the following act

IN RELATION TO THE BUSINESS OF BANKING.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be optional with every incorporated bank, banking association, or individual banker, doing the business of banking under any statute of this State, and receiving on deposit after this act takes effect, in the course of its or his business, or otherwise, the circulating notes issued by any other incorporated bank, banking association or individual banker, engaged in the business of banking under any such statute, to present such notes for redemption and payment in the manner and upon the terms now provided by law, either to the lawful redeeming agents, or at the counters of the incorporated banks, banking associations or individual bankers issuing them; but every such incorporated bank, banking association and individual banker shall elect to present, and shall present, such notes and all of them, it or he may have on hand at the time of such presentation, either to the lawful agents, or at the counters of the banks, banking associations or individual bankers issuing them, for redemption and payment, in the manner provided by law, or as often at least as once in each successive week, when more than the sum of $10,000 is held by said incorporated banks, banking associations or individual bankers.

SEC. 2. If either of such banks, banking associations or bankers holding such circulating notes, shall elect to present the same for redemption and payment at the counters of the banks, banking associations or bankers issuing them, it, or he, shall cause a written or printed notice of such election, attested by the signature of the president or cashier of the bank, banking association, or banker so holding them, under the seal of such bank, banking association, or banker, that it or he will thereafter seal and present such notes and all of them, that it or he shall have on hand at the time of such sealing, at the counter of the bank, banking association, or banker issuing them, for redemption and payment as often at least as once in each successive week,—to be redeemed and paid in the manner required by law; and when such notice shall have been given each notes so received by such banks, banking associations and bankers aforesaid, giving such notice, shall thereafter be presented at such counters, and no elsewhere, for redemption and payment, until a further notice of ten days shall be given in the manner above provided, that such notes will thereafter be presented for redemption and payment to the lawful redeeming agent aforesaid, within the times and upon the terms prescribed by law. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit banks, banking associations, and individual bankers from redeeming, presenting, holding, pledging or exchanging each others' circulating notes in the manner, within the times, and upon such terms as they may agree upon, or may heretofore have agreed upon, and as shall be conformable to pre-existing laws.

SEC. 3. Every incorporated bank, banking association and individual banker who shall knowingly and willfully neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York in any Court having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

This bill the Governor still holds under consideration, I think with a strong tendency to pitch it in the fire, or under the table, or in some other place where we will not catch sight of it again.

The Police Commissioners were here to-day swearing at the Secretary of State, or rather swearing in his presence, that they would support the Constitution of the United States, ditto of the State of New-York, faithfully perform the duties of Commissioners of Police, and turn out all who are not "sound on the goose," and to take care of our people generally—which latter duty I especially hope they will perform, the expressions of ye TIMES to the contrary notwithstanding.

The aforesaid Commissioners also drew lots for their terms of office. Messrs. DRAPER and NYE picked out the long straws, leaving the nubbins to Messrs. BOWEN, STRANAHAN and CHOLWELL. I could have bet on that a week ago—for when you come down to nice work, the odds are largely in favor of the General and the Governor.

I believe it is the intention of the Commissioners forthwith to organize their Department, and thus to afford his Honor the Mayor, and the Commonalty of the City an early opportunity of testing the law.

Another thing I learn—and that is, that within a few days an effort has been made to levy a tribute of $10 per head, on the policemen, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the employment of counsel, etc., to fight the new order of things." The police generally refused to "bleed." So his Honor and the Commonalty will have to look elsewhere for the sinews of war.

Speaking of rejections, there was a trifle done in that line by the Senate, that I have not yet seen noticed. The Governor sent up for confirmation as Commissioners to supervise the expenditure of public moneys under the act of 1840, the names of Messrs. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, THOMAS TILESTON, and ROBT. M. HARTLEY. These were rejected, and apparently for no other reason but as a rebuke to the Governor. The gentlemen named were certainly unexceptionable, and as there are now no incumbents of the position, there seems but this one reason I have surmised for their rejection. LEO.

Meeting of the Canal Board—The New Police Commission.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 21.

The Canal Board, at a meeting to-day, adopted a resolution imposing tolls on all boats and property passing between Oswego and Higginsville, through the Oneida River Improvement Canal and Oneida Lake Canal and Feeder, the same as if they passed along the Erie and Oswego Canals by way of Syracuse, between the same points. This will increase the tolls $42,000 during the season on the average trade of last year, hitherto lost to the State by this cut off. The Canal Commissioners have fixed Wednesday, May 6, for opening the State Canals.

The new Police Commissioners were sworn in to-day. Messrs. NYE and DRAPER drew the long term of office, and STRANAHAN, CHOLWELL and BOWEN drew the short term.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT—two experienced and valuable artists—commenced an engagement here on Monday night, and for the occasion produced Mr. MILES' play of "De Soto"—a work well known in the South and West, but never, we believe, performed in the metropolis. The history of the hero of the Mississippi does not afford a large scope for the dramatist—nor was it indeed heroical in the worthy sense of the term. Conscious of these facts, Mr. MILES has judiciously given a new coloring to the character of *De Soto*, and relied largely on his own imagination for "facts." *De Soto*, considered in a Baltimorean point of view, is unquestionably an estimable person—moderate, yet fearless; not indifferent to the sword, but careful of the cross—a sort of warrior priest, wild, intrepid, and resigned.

The plot of the play is necessarily slight, its interest being sustained mainly by brilliant *tableaux*, introduced at the end of each act. Mr. DAVENPORT, for whom the play has been adapted, has an excellent part, and throws into it a just proportion of energy and skillful moderation. In such characters he has but few equals in New-York or elsewhere. There is a pleasing and picturesque part for Mrs. DAVENPORT—an excellent actress—and another effective part for Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, (there seems to be a general prevalence of Davenports at the Broadway Theatre,) who, however, walks through it somewhat carelessly—too much so for a rising actor, who has a reputation yet to win. The other characters are allotted to the members of Mr. MARSHALL'S Company.

"De Soto" has been placed on the stage in a careful manner. The costumes, armor, banners, &c., are brilliant, and present a beautiful effect in the tableaux. Some excellent scenery has also been prepared. We do not consider the play a brilliant literary production, but it is above the average of spectacle pieces, and the extremely creditable way in which it has been produced merits the liberal patronage of the public.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Madame GAZZANIGA makes her third New-York appearance to-night at Niblo's Garden, in VERDI'S "Traviata."

CONCERT.—Mr. H. SANDERSON gave a grand concert last evening at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by Madame CORA DE WILHORST, Signor MORELLI, Signor GIANNONI, Mr. ARTOMMAS and Signor MANZOCCHI, (Conductor.) These artists are all known to the public, and it is only necessary to say that they sang and played with their accustomed ability. Mr. SANDERSON (who is also called HARRY) is a young gentleman of this City who possesses in a wonderful degree the power of playing intolerable difficulties on the piano—especially those where endurance rather than skill is required. He has a natural genius for the instrument and an impish hand which seizes everything, right or wrong, in a powerful way. Some things he can do which would paralyze the wary fingers of THALBERG, and for the rest he can imitate any player you like, to mention in an extremely amusing and incorrect way. A retentive memory and a wonderfully acute ear enable him to play compositions which he cannot even read with the notes before him. He is now, we are informed, applying himself seriously to study. If he pursues the right path, he must of necessity become a great performer, for he has everything in his favor. We trust that he will do so, and that the applause which even now he obtains in the concert-room will not induce him to relax his efforts.

BENEFIT CONCERT.—The German Liederkranz a musical society favorably known to the public through many successful performances, intend giving a concert on the 28th inst. for the benefit of the German Ladies' Society for the relief of widows and Orphans. The chief attraction on this occasion will be the Walpurgie Night, a cantata by MENDELSSOHN, but little known in this country. The German population legend of the meeting of witches on the Brocken (the highest summit of the Harz mountains) on the night of St. Walpurgis, i. e. the night before the first of May, will be familiar to many of our readers from GOETHE'S "Faust." In addition to this performance, there will be other musical attractions for which several eminent artists have already volunteered their services.

The Great April Snow-Storm.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER.

Snow began to fall along the Hudson on Sunday night, and continued with but little intermission until yesterday afternoon. At Pokeepsie, in many places, the snow is from six to eight inches deep, and had it not melted, would probably have reached the depth of two or three feet. It is thought that more snow has fallen during this storm than at any previous time this winter. The weather was very cold yesterday.

THE STORM IN THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE.

The Franklin (N. Y.) *Visitor* of April 16, says:

"A snow-storm commenced in this vicinity on Monday evening last, and continued for about twenty-four hours. The amount which fell during this time has never been equaled within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The ground being damp when the storm commenced, causing much of the snow to melt, the whole amount which fell is uncertain, but it is estimated by competent judges to have been four feet.

Measurments made on Tuesday evening showed an average depth of two feet eight inches. The quality was of that damp nature peculiar to Spring storms, and very heavy. The horse sheds of the Methodist Church, and part of those belonging to the Old Church, were crushed by its weight, and we presume many other buildings would have shared a similar fate but for the active exertions of their owners in 'removing the deposits.' Travel is, of course, much impeded. The stage on the Walton line left that place at 7 A. M., with a mixed team of 'horse and cattle,' and arrived here at 8 P. M.; distance, 14 miles—time, 12 hours. This time has, we understand, been beaten by *Lady Suffolk* on the Long Island Course."

The advance guard of the great army of Summer birds which had arrived in our midst, found their supplies suddenly cut off and became thankful recipients of such crumbs of favor as could be picked up around the doors of their good friends of the human family.

P. S.—The stage which left here this morning for Oneonta was obliged to return, being unable to "force a passage."

Since writing the above we hear of numerous accidents from snow on the roofs. Snow in South Franklin is reported three feet deep; on the Summit, between Franklin and Walton, three feet three inches.

THE STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA—DAMAGE AT READING.

From the Reading Press of Tuesday Morning.

It commenced snowing on Sunday evening last, with great earnestness, and in a very short time every exposed object was covered to the depth of many inches. It snowed during the night, uninterruptedly, fast and thick, accumulating on the roofs, and, by its great weight, causing many of them to crack under the pressure. On Monday morning the snow was fifteen inches deep, and, on account of its solidity, nearly as heavy as lead.

The roof of the Reading Railroad workshops, extending from Franklin-street to Chestnut, gave way between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, just as the workmen had commenced their work. The cast-iron columns supporting the roof, of great thickness and strength, snapped asunder like pipe stems. The iron roof came down upon the men in the shop, but, fortunately, the crash gave warning before it came, in time to enable them to escape, or find protection under the engines and iron frames among which they were working.

The entire roof, rafters and supporters of the vast building are a complete wreck, and the brick wall in many places is crushed outwardly, and also at the top, broken and thrown down. The escape of the workmen, several hundred, without loss of life, is indeed miraculous. A few of the mechanics, however, were injured. The loss to the Company cannot fall short of $30,000.

The roof of Mr. MCILVAINE'S rolling mill came down with a crash, its fall, fortunately, injuring no one.

The same mishap occurred to a house in the village of Leesport.

The barn belonging to WILLIAM B. SCHIRNER, Esq., in Walnut-street, between Tenth and Eleventh, came down in a mass of ruins.

A carpenter shop, used by the workmen on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, at its connection with the Reading Road, caved in and crushed out.

The telegraphic communication is cut off, the destruction being more complete than at any former storm. Between Reading and Pottsville one half of the poles are down, and the wires badly broken. It will require several days to place the line in working order.

No interruption occurred to the passenger trains of the Reading Railroad. The Catawissa train made its connection at Fort Clinton at the proper time. Passengers from Pottsville report the depth of snow at three feet.

THE STORM IN NEW-JERSEY.

From the Newark Daily of yesterday.

The storm, yesterday, was very violent, continuing without interruption during most of the day. No serious disasters on the coast, as yet, have been reported, and it is hoped that the usual lose attendant upon these storms has not taken place this time.

In Newark Bay the waves were very high, and washed clear over the Passaic Light-House dock, injuring the building somewhat, and sweeping every loose thing from the deck. The house is to be rebuilt this Spring in a more substantial manner, so as to effectually resist the action of the waves. There were no vessels in the bay yesterday, all having anchored outside in the Kills, under the shelter of Staten Island, which, in a great degree, protected them from the wind.

In Morris County a snow storm occurred, covering the ground to the depth of two or three inches.

The train of cars which reached Trenton yesterday morning from Belvidere, was covered with snow, and reported the snow as being six inches deep when it left Belviere.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Monday, April 20.

We have had a severe snow-storm in this vicinity which has considerably damaged the telegraph wires, but has not prevented the railroad trains from running regularly.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 21.

Three inches of snow fell at Paris, in Fauquier County, Va., yesterday.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 21.

We have had a thick storm of snow and hail with a strong northeast gale, since midnight. This evening the storm ceased, but the weather remains cloudy and cold.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 21—P. M.

The gale and storm of last night and to-day, was the most violent for the month of April that has occurred for several years, and extended far to the Eastward. The Eastern steamboats remained at their docks, and Portland Harbor was filled with coasters that put in for safety. Considering the violence of the gale and the high tides, the damage to shipping and other property, so far as known, is singularly light.

The Whale.

The whale which was captured by the crew of the little smack, *Wm. Riley*, on Saturday last, was stript of its blubber yesterday at Staten Island, and this will be brought to town to-day and converted into oil, at the factory near James-slip. The upper portion of the head will be exhibited at Peck-slip. Though not one of the largest kind, this whale was nearly sixty feet in length, and about eight feet through the thickest part. The blubber proved to be very good, being six and eight inches in thickness, and capable of yielding forty barrels of oil.

News from Australia.

FAST CLIPPER-SHIPS—BUILDING MANIA IN MELBOURNE—HEAVY STORMS OF RAIN—AMERICAN ICE—CAUTION TO SHIPPERS—EXPORTS OF GOLD.

Melbourne (Feb. 14) Correspondence of the London Times.

The *European* arrived on Tuesday, the 10th inst., and, as she sailed on the 14th of December from Southampton, her passage was 58 days. Too *Oneida*, *Simla* and *European*, have all performed well, and they have rather diminished the advantages which the Mediterranean route has been assumed to have over the Cape route. The next grand experiment we look for is the great *Leviathan*. There is no doubt that some of our clippers have attained the speed of 18 nautical miles within the hour under favorable circumstances. The *Lightning*, when new, did so. By uniting superior form with improved means of propulsion, I can see no reason why a normal speed of 20 knots should not be attained. Seeing that this tendency of all improvements in the art of shipbuilding within the last twenty or thirty years has been to increase the size of our ships, it seems by no means too sanguine an expectation to look forward to a succession of leviathan packets sailing between Melbourne and a Channel port in 35 days.

There seems to be a building mania among the principal banking corporations of this city. The English and Scottish Chartered Bank set the fashion by erecting a grand building, as remarkable for the classic style of its external architecture as for its convenience within. Its hall of business—the shop, as the successors of the Lombard goldsmiths call it, is a very beautiful chamber. The Bank of New South Wales follows, and is putting up a palace in Collins-street. It will be a splendid building, though its frontage is rather narrow. The cost of this building will be £25,000. The Bank of Australasia which has already a fine banking-house, is about to expend £40,000 in stone and cement. The Union Bank of Australia is also improving its fine building. The flourishing Bank of Victoria, which is at present not well housed, will probably follow the leads. The youngest of our banking institutions, the Colonial Bank of Australia, which is doing remarkably well, is well enough lodged for years to come.

After six weeks of dry weather we have had two storms of heavy rain. One last week was accompanied by one of the sharpest thunder storms I have ever seen in this country. The lightning shot upwards in vivid columns, and the reports followed immediately upon the flash. It appeared fearfully near the earth, and yet I have not heard of any damage. On Tuesday night it again commenced raining, and continued for about sixteen hours. It was a perfect deluge. Melbourne is built upon very undulating ground, but the valleys meet about the centre of the town, and Elizabeth-street, running north and south, is the lowest in the city. This street was converted into a rapid stream, which could not be crossed without danger. I never saw even this street so flooded. The channels or gutters are all open, pitched or paved with stone, the roadway being metalled. Where streets cross each other the channel is continued. In these channels the water was so deep and rapid as to alarm the omnibus horses, and some lost their footing and fell; one was within an ace of drowning. Many of the shops were flooded. Yet rain was much wanted, and this fall will do much good by giving the parched gardens a new lease and filling the water tanks. I may mention here that we are well supplied with American ice at 4d. ₰ lb., delivered in all the suburbs around Melbourne.

It seems to me that the present state of the trade of this Colony justifies a few words of caution to the shippers of goods to this market. During the latter part of 1855, and early part of 1856, the markets were steadily recovering from the previous glut and extreme depression. The speculative consignors almost ceased to export to Melbourne, and the regular importers were left to the operation of their own prudent calculations. The import trade genera ly became remunerative. Accumulation made itself manifest in various ways, as shown in my last letter, and especially by an increase of about 25 ₰ cent. in the private deposits of the banks. The large amount of mere money capital seeking investment lowered the rate of interest, or (and this is only another form of the same statement) raised the price of securities. Thus, without any material advance in rents, except for certain classes of houses in certain favorite situations, the price of house property has risen. Government 5-₰-cent. Debentures have also risen to £101. In short, we have had for some time very great commercial prosperity, and that prosperity continues. But there are certain clear indications that that prosperity is at last threatened, and therefore it is that I use the words of caution and warning. Recent accounts from England show that there is a growing disposition to ship to this market. Imports for some months past have been steadily increasing, and, although the quarterly imports and exports still show a healthy stats of trade, the merchants evince a justifiable uneasiness at the increase which their advices lead them to expect.

The quantity of Gold shipped, to this date, is 370,571 ounces; value, £1,482,284, or about £12,000,000 a year.

The imports at length exceed the exports:

Imports	£1,718,725
Exports	1,617,842
Excess	£100,883

The Difficulty with New-Granada.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 20.

Some of the Northern papers seem to apprehend that a war with New-Granada will follow from the recent rebuff which our brace of agents received from that puny and motley Government. They even surmise, from the late naval orders for the reinforcement of the squadron on another coast of the Isthmus of Panama, that hostilities are impending. But this is not necessarily nor probably the case. The naval force was ordered for those points last Summer, by the late Administration, in consequence of the Panama riot and outrages which occurred on the 15th of the preceding April. The Pierce Administration determined not to withdraw that force until they should obtain security of some satisfactory kind for the future safety of all our interests on the Panama Isthmus. Indemnity for past outrages, and a guaranty against a repetition of them, was demanded, but has never been obtained to this day.

Of course the present administration can do no less than continue to maintain the same or a greater naval force off the ports of Panama and Aspinwall as a precautionary measure against further acts of violence. Were they to adopt the Palmerston policy so much lauded in some quarters—that is, to commence hostilities upon the first pretext for conflict and negotiate afterwards—they would declare war and seize upon and hold the Isthmus, which Mr. COBWINE, our Panama Palmerston, recommended. But precautionary measures will answer for the present.

Mr. MORSE'S demands were upon a scale so rapidly descending that they may have amounted to little or nothing before he left Bogota. As to the small sum he demanded as an *ultimatum*, the Panama Railroad Company (who have got their eyes open to the consequences of a war) would pay it to avoid any extreme measures, which would be destructive of their interests.

The Astor Will Once More.

A case involving some $75,000 was decided on Monday by Judge ROOSEVELT. The question was as to the delivery of a deed by JOHN JACOB ASTOR for the house in Broadway in which he died, as a matter of fact, and as a matter of law, as to the effect of the deed if delivered upon a previous devise in Mr. ASTOR'S will of the same lot and the three adjoining lots to his grand daughter, Mrs. BORKEL, and her three sisters. The Court held that the deed, although handed by Mr. ASTOR to his son, to be delivered by him to Mrs. B. on his death, was good as a conveyance; and that its effect, so far as Mrs. B. was concerned, was to sever the joint tenancy of the four sisters in the four lots, and to give the one in question separately to Mrs. B., while it left the other three to be held in common by the other three sisters, subject to the limitations contained in the will.

Sudden Deaths.

Mr. WILLIAM THORP, of Port Ewen, Ulster County, died suddenly on Monday. He was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, and started on horseback on the morning of that day to go up along the line of the Canal, to all appearance in good health. In the evening, he remarked that he felt an unnatural sensation, and in fifteen minutes expired. Mr. THORP was formerly a resident of Rondout, and about 50 years of age.

Mr. H. C. ALLENNOSEH, of Clinton, Dutchess County, died very suddenly on Friday last. He was engaged in putting on a load, when he remarked to the man who was assisting him, "I have overdone myself," and immediately expired.

☞ Inasmuch as our City Fathers and our Corporation Counsel agree that the new Charter has no binding force upon us, it is quite possible that they may hold the same doctrine concerning the Police act. Hence we may not have seen the last of the old Board of Police Commissioners. We could not learn that they did anything of importance yesterday, however.

☞ Thirty-one lots of the Jones' Woods property were sold at auction yesterday. They fetched $31,880—or some $1,030 per lot.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SPRING CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, call the attention of those in want of Spring Raglans, Business Coats, Vests, and Fancy Cassimere Pants, to their present large assortment, to which they are receiving daily additions. A large stock of Frock Coats, Black Pants, Black and Colored Silk Vests, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods always on hand.

Also Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods of all kinds and sizes, adapted to all ages, from three years and upwards.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO. No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A SYLLOGISM!

PROPOSITION 1st.

Every Lady and Gentleman desires a beautiful head of Hair.

PROPOSITION 2d.

The use of LYON'S KATHAIRON will, without fail, produce such an one.

THEREFORE:

Every Lady and Gentleman will, of course, immediately commence using LYON'S KATHAIRON. Al pronounce the KATHAIRON to be the finest and most agreeable preparation for the Hair ever made.

Its immense sale—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its universal popularity. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Performers, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' RAILROAD TRACK SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' HAY SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' COAL SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' ROLLING MILL SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' MINERS' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' DORMANT WAREHOUSE SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' PORTABLE SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES ON WHEELS.
FAIRBANKS' WHEELBARROW SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FLOUR PACKING SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FAMILY SCALES, weighing from half an oz. to 240 lbs.
FAIRBANKS' GROCERS' SCALES.

AT
FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,
No. 189 Broadway,
Between Dey and Cortlandt sts., New-York.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

The increasing demand for Children's Clothing has induced the Messrs. BARNUMS to give this branch of their business especial attention.

One of their large and beautifully frescoed Salesrooms having been set apart exclusively for the reception and accommodation of ladies and children, will be found filled to repletion with every conceivable style of clothing that economy and taste can possibly suggest.

Therefore, if you would avoid the perplexities consequent upon shopping without finding an assortment, give their stock your first attention.

P. C. BARNUM & CO., No. 193 Chatham-square.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,

Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. In beauty of style, excellence of quality and cheapness we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by any other manufacturers.

ELEGANT NEW STYLES OF
DINING AND TEA SERVICES,
PARIAN STATUARY,
BRONZES, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
AND CHANDELIERS,

The newest and most extensive assortment in the City.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

CARPETINGS.

A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered for cash
At extremely low prices,
at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND the public that we have arranged the stock which remained unsold in the old store, apart in a cheap side room. It includes TEA SERVICES, BRONZES, VASES AND GLASS WARE, &c., and we shall offer them at decided bargains. We design in future to place in this room any goods which may be in the least old or imperfect and we shall sell them regardless of cost. Parties in search of bargains will do well to pay this room a visit.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

OLD DR. BONES' BITTERS AND PILLS ARE an infallible cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys. All scrofulous complaints soon yield to their mild but positive action. Old Dr. BONES' Bitters and Pills are the only sure cure for dyspepsia, jaundice, fits, palsy, king's evil, St. Vitus's dance, and all nervous diseases and female complaints. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all druggists. Dr. BONES' Office and principal depôt, No. 284 Grand-st., New-York, 3d block east of Bowery.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN AMERICA.

Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., 3d block west of Broadway. An examination of my extensive assortment of new and original designs will *convince* the most *fastidious* that fixtures which defy competition for durability and style can be bought at *this* establishment at *prices lower by far* than at any other house in the *United States*. Old gas fixtures regilt, French or artistic bronze, and *warranted* to look equal to new. The show rooms are on the *ground* floor, *not* the second or third. JAMES S. MOFFET.
MAKE A NOTE OF THE PLACE,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., between Green and Wooster.
N. B.—*No extra charge.* Fixtures bought at *this* establishment are put up, lengthened or shortened, *at the prices for which they are sold.*

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.

We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters both in the City and country our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising in part many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers.
A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

ALL NEW AND CHOICE GOODS.

Silver-plated Castors, with six cut-glass bottles, $4 75, worth $7 50; silver-plated Cake Baskets $6, worth $9 50; silver-plated Table Spoons $3 75, worth $5 50; white China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $3 75, worth $5 50. Our entire stock—none of it old or imperfect—to be sold off by the 1st of June. Cast your eye over our list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

DAILEY'S.

The rush to the great closing out sale of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Broadway, continues. We advise our lady friends to go early in the day to make their selections, as they may not find a salesman disengaged, if they are not there before 3 o'clock.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their powder-proof lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of F. A. PETERSON & CO.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 328 Broadway, New-York.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association, No. 2, who have not paid in full for their lots, are hereby notified that all lots not paid for on or before the 14th of May, will be sold at auction at No. 166 Bowery, on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery on each THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until that time, to dispose of surplus property, and receive money.
CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME. Don't let it rob you of the chance for bargains now offering by Messrs. DAILEY & CO. If you wait till after the 1st of May it will probably be too late for the White Dinner Sets at $16, the White China Tea Sets at $3 75, and the Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, at $20. Read Messrs. D. & Co.'s advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

PILLS THAT ARE PILLS—AYRS' PILLS. THE Poetry of Physic. AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL—a cough remedy that cures, because it does cure. Try it and you will see for yourself.

FAMOUS THINGS TO BE SEEN IN NEW-YORK.

Strangers should not leave the City without visiting the Merchants' Exchange, Trinity Church, the Cooper Institute, the Astor Library, the Crystal Palace, and Messrs. DAILEY & CO.'S splendid warerooms, for the sale of China, Glass, and Gas Fixtures. At this latter place of attraction there is just now a great rush of ladies to secure the bargains offering by Messrs. D. & CO. The scene about the hour of 2 P. M. is very animated. Messrs. D. & CO.'S store, we had about forgot to say, is at Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochen. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND Whiskers; Hair Dye 4s. per box, black or brown, highly fragrant; Dentifrice 25 and 50 cents a box; Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. At No. 1 Broadway. Also, druggists and fancy goods store generally in the United States.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The Dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns, the glossy deep blacks it produces, could Nature do better? Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY USEFUL in all kind of housework; protect the hands against corrosive or dyeing substances, and keep them soft, smooth and white,—particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 36 Johnst. up stairs.

MARRIED.

KELLY—HUGHES.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 21, in the private chapel of the Archiepiscopal residence, Madison-av., EUGENE KELLY, of San Francisco, Cal. to MARGARET A. C. HUGHES, daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Hughes, of Grove Mount, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and niece of the Archbishop.

SHORT—HAGGERTY.—In this City, on Monday, April 20, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, Rev. WM. SHORT, of Whitestone, L. I., to MARY AMANDA HAGGERTY, of this City.

PHŒBUS—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 18, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Mr. Gnion, Miss ELIZA ANNIE SMITH, of Brooklyn, to Mr. FRANK PHŒBUS, of New-York.

SAUL—SAUL.—In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 15, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. John H. Manning, of South Brooklyn, CHARLES F. SAMMONS, of Williamsburg, L. I., to ELIZABETH JANE SAUL, eldest daughter of Jonathan Saul, Esq., 49th-st., South Brooklyn.

COTT—DUNSCOMB.—On Thursday, April 9, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, HARRIS COTT to CATHARINE SEON, eldest daughter of Edward Dunscomb, Esq.

ST. JOHN—FOX.—In Florence, on Saturday, March 28, at the English Embassy, FREDERICK ARTHUR ST. JOHN, Captain Royal Rifles, son of the late Robert William St. John, Esq., and grandson of General Hon. Frederick St. John, to ELIZA DEPAU, daughter of the late Samuel M. Fox, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Monday, April 20, after an illness of two weeks, Mr. JAMES MORRIS, in the 53d year of his age.

The members of the Madison square Presbyterian Church, the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, on Madison-square, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BROWER.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 21, JULIA E., infant daughter of Charles L. and Julia E. Brower, aged 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 37 Lndlow-st., on Thursday, the 23d inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CANDLER.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, April 21, after a short and severe illness, ELEANOR DEVEREUX, eldest daughter of Samuel M. and E. Cecilia Candler, aged 11 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Capt. S. Candler, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her uncle, John S. Patterson, No. 40 West 35th-st.

W

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPerty in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the house are four acres of land, with large barn, stabling, sheds, hay scales and ice-houses, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN AND MUST be sold. A first-class English basement house, 4 stories high, with all the modern improvements; the gas fixtures will be sold with the house. It is finely located in one of the best parts of the City, and will be sold at a great sacrifice if applied for immediately. Those in want of such will find it to their interest to call and examine the premises, No. 44 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., or at HAINES BROS., corner of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 21 BANK-st. The house is of the first-class, containing all the modern improvements, 4 stories, basement and parlor-collar. It is in a pleasant location, and good neighborhood. It was built for the owner's occupation. It will be sold at the cost price. For further information inquire of HENRY L. CATHELL, No. 164 West 11th-st., or of JOHN H. HALLETT, Post-Office.

FOR SALE—LET OR LEASE, 20 ACRES OF best of land, in village Jamaica, L. I., a cottage 30 feet by 36; 4 rooms on first floor, a wide hall 6 bedrooms on second floor, a good garden stocked with a variety of fruit, the best of water in the town, 3 minutes' walk to railroad depôt. Inquire of Dr. KUYPERS, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—ON WEST 34th-st., an elegant four-story brown-stone house, near Broadway, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. Will be sold at an exceedingly low figure, on accommodating terms. Apply to MILLER & MORRIS, marble building, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOT AND HOUSE NO. 187 EAST 18th-st., near 2d-av., first-class, 4 stories, free-stone front, nearly new, modern improvements, neighborhood good, one street from Stuyvesant Park; a bargain, $6,000 on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or J. B. HYDE, No. 192 East 18th st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brown stone houses, Nos. 42, 46 and 48 West 38th-st., containing all the modern improvements. These houses are well seasoned, and were finished last Summer by days' work. Terms easy and price low, if applied for soon. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, NO. 317 WEST 24TH-STREET.—The three-story brick house, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements in good order. Price, $7,500. Will be rented to a good tenant for $700. Apply at No. 324 West 24th-st., or to JAS. P. CUMMING, No. 86 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN 3-story brick house No. 424 Pacific, corner of Nevins-st., Brooklyn, with or without the furniture. For terms, apply to Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or, to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop and stone-front house on the east side of Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts., built by days' work and in a delightful location. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COTTAGE AND 25 lots, fronting the East River, between 89th and 91st sts. Apply to RUFUS PRIME, No. 54 Wall-st., or No. 113 West 14th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, 13 rooms, fruit, shrubbery, good water, &c., at Bid-dle's Grove, Staten Island. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 2 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 98 Deane st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. Rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new three story brick houses on the easterly side of Trotter-st., between Green and Gates avs., and in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs. The houses are substantially built, and will be sold or let low. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front-st.

CENTRAL PARK.—A LOT OF GROUND OPposite the Central Park, between 99th and 100th sts., on the 8th-av., on the corner of 100th-st. and 9th-av., (both about the grade,) for sale together cheap, as the owner is about leaving the City. Apply to W. T. GRAFF, No. 119 Nassau-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE—FOR SALE—THE most desirable residence on the avenue, with every modern convenience. Also, a snug cottage, Ryerson-st., east side 4th, south of Myrtle-avenue Railroad. Also, to let, Nos. 389 and 398 Henry-st., brown-stones and others. JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-street Ferry, Brooklyn.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE—One of the Goelet leases; just finished; one of the most elegant and perfect houses in New-York; price $9,500, of which $5,000 can remain, payable on or before 10 years, with privilege of paying $500 at any time. This is a rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOBOKEN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A 3-story and basement brick house, No. 13 Bloomfield-place, in Bloomfield-st., between 5th and 6th sts. Inquire on the premises, or of E. D. IMLAY, No. 84 Barclay-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 253 West 32d-st., (first house in Boorman Terrace, East of 8th-av.) This house is in first-rate condition, and well adapted for a small family. It has the modern improvements and will be rented to a good tenant at $500 per annum. If desired the oil-cloths, gas fixtures and a large mantel mirror in the parlor will be sold low. The house was furnished last September. For further particulars inquire on the premises or at the office of WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, ON MYRTLE-AVENUE, two doors east of Kent-av., a first-class three-story high basement brick house, with four lots of ground beautifully laid out, with abundance of grapes, peaches, raspberries and other fruit; rent low; the furniture, which is new and elegant, will be sold, if desired; cars from Fulton Ferry pass the house every three minutes. Inquire on the premises, or of BENNETT JOHNSON, corner of Kent-av. and Hughes-st., or of DANIEL B. TAYLOR, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—A REAL COMFORTABLE HOUSE IN Brooklyn, at No. 55 Sands-st. on high ground, near the Fulton Ferry, two story and attic, iron verandah, 3 rooms deep, gas, hot and cold water, bath, furnace, speaking tubes; pleasant neighborhood, &c., plenty of closets and easy stairs. Possession can be had before May. Apply next door, No. 53, or during the day, to L. W. SMITH, 534 Broadway.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, EASTERN DISTRICT, from May 1, part of a house, No. 12 Washington-place, South 5th-st., near 5th, fourth block from Peck-slip Ferry, consisting of a sub-basement, kitchen, front basement, and two large rooms and bedroom on the second floor, walls painted, marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $220. With three rooms on third floor, rent $285. Apply at the front door, from 8 to 9 or 2 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES with brown-stone fronts and all the modern improvements, in 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 111 and 113. To be put in repairs. Possession to be given on the 1st of May. Rent $600 a year. Inquire of DOMINICK RYDER, No. 124 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

TO LET—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., A HOUSE and lot, pleasantly situated in this attractive place, five minutes' walk from the depôt. The house contains seventeen rooms, and has just been thoroughly repaired. Will be rented cheap. Apply to HENRY W. FORD, Bank of the Republic, or to HENRY A. FORD, Morristown.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—House No. 166 Hudson-st., corner of Laight-st.; also, lower part of house No. 53 Bank-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M. Also, lots to lease on Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRable and finely finished house, painted and decorated throughout, with all modern improvements and formerly occupied by the owner. Will be let to a careful and small family—No. 216 West 30th-st. Apply at No. 77 West 18th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF those four-story brown-stone buildings, No. 283 Hudson-st., one of the best locations in the City for milliners, tailors or any light or fancy business. Inquire at No. 283 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A FINE, FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY, modern built brown-stone front house, in 20th-st., pleasantly located. Rent, to an undoubted tenant, only $900. Contains all the modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, SUITED FOR three or four persons, with all modern improvements, and in complete order in Davis-place, 30th-st., corner of Broadway. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 7 Davis-place.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at No. 14 East 20th-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, two 2-story and basement houses with all modern improvements in Colorado-row, 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent, $400. Apply to J. POTTER, No. 162 West 43d-st.

TO LET—NO. 64 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near 4th-av.; 3 stories, 13 rooms, 3 rooms deep; all the improvements, in perfect order; rent to private family, $700, including gas fixtures. Also, a furnished house in the neighborhood; $1,200. Apply from 1 to 5.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE ROOMS AND LOFTS in marble building No. 637 Broadway, with privilege of entrance on Mercer-st. Apply on second floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND Store, No. 46 Canal-st., (old No. 16.) Improvements will be made to suit a good tenant. Rent $1,400 per annum. JOHN J. HILLCOCK, No. 46 Canal-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF FIRE AND WALL STS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, WITH conveniences of gas and Croton water. The first floor and back basement of No. 25 King-st. Also, 3d floor and front basement of No. 29 King-st. The apartments consist of 9 rooms. Inquire of H. HAWKEY, rear of No. 25 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT, GENTEEL TWO-STORY Cottage No. 371 West 33d-st., near 9th-av.; has modern improvements, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS IN A CENTRAL and very desirable location in Canal-st., near Broadway. Good light, gas fixtures and large yard. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TWO COMMODIOUS AND THREE small cottages on the banks of the Hudson River at 83d-st. Rent moderate and possession given immediately. SANFORD & STRIKER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY ENGlish-basement house, No. 89 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; will be put in perfect order. Rent $700. STEPHEN BARKER, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 13 MAIDEN-LANE, THE STORE and basement well adapted for fancy goods or hardware. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, No. 13 Maiden-lane.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—SEVERAL SMALL, handsomely-finished brick dwelling houses, two of them within 100 yards of the ferry landing. Inquire at Land Office at ferry, of W. W. SHIPPEN.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS, WITH SUITES OF offices, in building No. 16 Beekman-st., second door from Nassau-st. Apply to W. H. PARSONS, on the premises.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th-st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 436 8d-av.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE IN 25TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to MOORE & TAYLOR, No. 81 Maiden-lane, or at No. 184 25th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND BUILDing No. 112 Chatham-st., above Pearl-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 154 East 13th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in perfect order, suitable for a genteel family. Inquire at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—A BRICK STABLE WITH THREE stalls, bay and carriage room, at No. 30 Vandam-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery; and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. GUINOUX, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF SEVEN ROOMS ON ONE floor, on Broadway, near Grace Church, comprising parlor, bath room, with hot and cold water, dining-room, kitchen, three sleeping rooms and room for servant—an excellent suite for a small, genteel family or a genteel business. Rent $600. Call at room 11, No. 119 Nassau-st.

A VERY CONVENIENT BRICK COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—About ten minutes' walk from South and Wolf st. Ferries; has counter cellar, water in kitchen, gas and fixtures; and to a small family the rent will be put at $275 per annum. Apply to WILLIAM DOWNES, No. 71 Atlantic-st.

COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN, SKILLMAN-ST, twelve minutes from two ferries, and near the cars. Rent $300; also, for sale only, a beautiful cottage with extension, near above. Price $3,600. C. H. OLIVER, No. 346 Broadway, or H. PHILLIPS, Skillman-st, near Myrtle-av.

WHARF LOTS AT ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.—To let or lease, lots adjoining the Hamilton-av. ferry, fronting on the Atlantic Dock Basin, and running through to Hamilton-ev., suitable for coal or lumber yards or storage purposes. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—NO. 776 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 9th and 10th sts.; has extra baths, chandeliers in parlors, and gas throughout the house, desirable either as a dwelling, or for any business requiring spacious rooms, as there are three rooms deep on 1st and 2d stories. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway.

TO LEASE—BROADWAY LOFTS, IN A POsition unsurpassed by any other on Broadway, being in the new marble-front store, No. 506, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. For eligibility and convenience, these rooms are of the first-class. For further information inquire of C. J. LAWRENCE, 29 Chambers-st., or on the premises.

A FINE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMEN on the second story, with bedroom attached; also neatly furnished lodging rooms in the upper story to rent cheap. Apply at No. 89 Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN, E. D., L. I.—A THREE-STORY house, with store, to let or lease for five years, to a good tenant, cheap, with two lots of ground and stable on it. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 361 3d st., New-York.

STABLE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A SUBstantial brick stable, with carriage-house attached, in the rear of No. 150 Henry-st., and on the alley leading into Hicks-st., opposite Grace-court. Apply to J. C. ATWATER, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A VACANT LOT, No. 54 WORTH-st., (late Anthony-st.,) near Church-st. Suitable for coal yard, or for storage of lumber, bricks, &c., or for any other purpose. Apply to LEONARD SCOTT, No. 54 Gold-st., or No. 56 Beach-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS OR OFFICES.—Three fine rooms, west side, near White-st.; easy access; suitable for any business. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

NO. 19 STATE-STREET—TO LET TO A small family only, part of house No. 19 State-st., fronting the Battery, has gas, baths, and hot and cold water. Inquire of THOMAS STEWART, 69 Wall-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—TO LET, AT NO. 2 Union-square, corner of 14th-st., a front basement, altered for an office. Apply before 10 o'clock and after 3.

OFFICE IN WALL-STREET TO LET.—A back office, suitable for a note or insurance broker. Apply to READ & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—OR RENT, WITH view of buying, a small cottage or brick house, worth from $2,500 to $4,000, in Williamsburg, within 5 minutes walk of Peck Slip Ferry. Address with full particulars as to size of lot and house, condition of same, rent, price, terms, &c., &c., this week, P. K., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY THREE PERSONS, THREE small unfurnished rooms in a small private family, at a rent not to exceed $9 per month; water must be handy; the best of references given, and rent in advance. Address H. F., at the *Times* office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A farm of about 100 acres, well situated one-half mile north of the depôt, upon which there is a large two-story and attic frame house, 32 by 40, with an extension. Also, good barns, stabling, &c., nearly new, and in complete order, good garden and plenty of fruit. Also, a plot of 26 acres, about the same distance from the depôt, which will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, with a fine building site on each, commanding an extensive land and water prospect. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., or to A. P. CARPENTER, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., ABOUT 12 acres of land, eligibly situated for building, and within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad station; it will be sold together or in plots 200 by 250 feet. Apply to H. A. HOWE, No. 141 Broadway, New-York, or to J. L. BLAKE, Jr., Esq., Orange.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 203 Broadway, second floor, room No. 9, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

STEAM POWER.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots; can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewering privileges with or without steam power. Apply to BROMLEY & BOREE, No. 60 Wall-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—In the Depôt Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner Avenue C and 12th st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 204 Greenwich-st., corner of Vesey, in the basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about 90 miles from the City, consisting of 80 acres of land, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent gardens and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the healthiest in the State. Price for the whole, $35,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in this City would be taken in exchange. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANK OF THE HUDson, about five minutes' walk from the depôt at Dobbs' Ferry, and adjoining the residence of F. P. Furnald, Esq., a country seat consisting of about four acres of land, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees, a good house about 44 feet front; grounds beautifully laid out with flower and grass plots, and a large and lustrous fountain in front of the house. The location in point of health, beauty of scenery and extent of view is unsurpassed by any on the Hudson, being immediately on the bank of the river, and having a water front of about 500 feet. The above premises will be sold very low and on easy terms as the owner is about to leave for Europe. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, N. J., the brick house No. 129 Elm-st., containing 12 rooms, bath room, heated by furnace. Lighted with gas, 2 large cisterns, 2 wells fine water, cellar, stable for three horses and carriage room on the rear of lot; fine grapery, cherries, strawberries, &c., &c.—within five minutes' walk of the Market-st. Depôt—communication 850 a year, with 39 trains each way daily; well calculated for a genteel family. Will be let to a good tenant at a low rent, as the owner is removing to the country. Inquire of the owner on the premises, or at No. 175 Washington-st., New-York. Lot 66 feet by 130. Possession immediately. E. F. AYERS.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 38 by 46, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

FOR SALE, AT TARRYTOWN—THE SPLENdid country seat erected and lately occupied by Capt. NATHAN COBB, possessing complete edvantages of river scenery, water, fruit and forest trees, gardens, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c. The house is large, and finished in best style for a country residence the whole year. It would answer for a first class boarding-house, an establishment that would pay well. Every appendage to the property is perfect and desirable. For sketch and further particulars, apply to M. E. COUZENS, No. 237 Broadway, rooms No. 20 and 21.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FORDHAM.—A desirable country residence on the McComb's Dam Road, immediately opposite the residence of LEWIS G. MORRIS, Esq. The property comprises six acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees of mature growth, a convenient and commodious cottage and outbuildings complete. The situation is elevated and remarkably healthy, 1 mile distant from High Bridge and 10 minutes' walk from Tremont Station, on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars apply on the premises, or to MEGRATH & CO., No. 67 Washington-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, two miles below the Narrows, and five miles from Vanderbilt landing, over a beautiful road. The house is large and convenient, with modern conveniences, stable, &c., and about 6 acres of land. It is situated immediately on the bay, with fine bathing, fishing, &c., and advantages of a good daily market. This place will be let very reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to WM. H. VANDERBILT, near the premises, or at the office of C. VANDERBILT, No. 5 Bowling-green.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—IN A healthy and pleasant location, within a short distance from the City, a modern built house, in good order, suitable for a large private family, and a few acres of improved land, with shrubbery, fruit, &c., also carriage-house, stable, &c.; location near Williamsburg preferred. Any party wishing to dispose of such a place at moderate price, may address L. F. T., Box No. 2,931 New-York Post-Office, giving location and terms.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, A very neatly furnished house for the Summer months, from the 1st of June. It is complete in all its arrangements, having the comfort and convenience of gas, hot and cold water in the house; also a very fine toned piano. The place is well known to be perfectly healthy, and the house is in a pleasant neighborhood, and in the best of order. For terms and further particulars, address L. W., Post-office, Stamford, Conn. None need apply but neat housekeepers, with small families.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR UNENcumbered New-York or Brooklyn property, a 3-story house containing 13 rooms, sliding doors, marble mantels, grates, cornices, centre-pieces, &c.; a large cellar, 3½ City lots, with a rear building. The house is pleasantly situated on Locust-hill-av., about 10 minutes' walk from the depôt, convenient for a private dwelling or boarding house. For particulars, apply to JOHN HATTON, No. 196 West 37th-st. If not disposed of by the 1st of May, will be to let.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., the large commodious dwelling, 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, dumb waiter, piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a barn, 40x40, and gardener's house, situate on the Crescent, Broadway and Academy sts., access by steamboat and stages hourly. Apply to WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-st., New-York, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 437 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., with 2-story piazza in the rear. Size of house, 28 feet front, 45 feet deep; lot 40 feet by 250 deep, running to an alley-way, on which are a large barn and carriage-house. The above property is one of the most eligible residences in Newark. For terms, &c., apply to RODNEY WILBUR, on the premises. Refer to WILBUR & SCOTT, New-York.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COUNTRY HOUSE, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c., surrounded with all the varieties of fruit-trees, in great abundance; good water, pleasant neighborhood, and in all respects a very desirable country residence, in close proximity to New-York, being only 10½ miles from Jersey City. Will be let low, to a good tenant. Stages pass the door. Inquire of W. J. DEMOREST, No. 376 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply C. HOPKINS, office No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PLEASANT dwelling-house in Stamford, Conn., having all the modern improvements, gas, bathing-room, water closet, &c. Lot nearly 200 feet deep, with barn and other outhouses; well stocked with fruit trees, vines, &c. Rent, $350. Apply to SATTERLEE & BENNETT, No. 30 Dey-st., or to A. G. CLARK & CO., Stamford.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS.—Will be let to a private family only, for summer months, or from May to November. The house and prospect of the Hudson, will be found satisfactory. Address R. S., Box 2,655 New-York Post-Office, giving size of family and view of the applicant as to rent.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA—VARIOUS DESCRIPtions of houses, some of which are situated in the most pleasant parts of the village, on high ground. Rents from $150 to $700. Apply to E. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to BLACKWELL & CURTIS, Astoria.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—Or exchange for City or Brooklyn property, or to let, 133 lots of ground, with cottage house, barn, wagon house, well of good water, with all kinds of fruits on it. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 361 3d-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH stable and carriage-house, at Newport. The situation is one of the finest in Newport, immediately on the water, and commands an extensive view of the bay and the ocean. Apply at No. 4 Pine-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land Warrant No. 67,414, located by JOSEPH L. JERNEGAN, on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 28, town 29, North of Range, 6 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice.—Dated April 7, 1857. J. L. JERNEGAN.

LAND WARRANTS—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates. KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 18 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travellers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U.S. MAIL LINE. The splendid Steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 4 North River at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Bills of lading signed *only* on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The owners of this line will not be accountable for goods, unless bills of lading are regularly signed and the value therein expressed.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9¾ A. M.; 1¼, 4¼, 6¾ P. M. Leave Harlem at 6, 8, 10¾ A. M.; 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way. Fare 8 cents.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ROBERTSON.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSIAH CAMERON.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $675. From Liverpool to New-York, $90 and $60 gurineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, Jan. 3.....1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7.....1857
Saturday, Jan. 17.....1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21....1857
Saturday, Jan. 31.....1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4.....1857
Saturday, Feb. 14.....1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18....1857
Saturday, March 14....1857	Wednesday, March 4....1857
Saturday, April 11.....1857	Wednesday, April 1....1857
Saturday, May 9.....1857	Wednesday, April 29...1857
Saturday, May 28.....1857	Wednesday, May 27.....1857
Saturday, June 6.....1857	Wednesday, June 10....1857
Saturday, June 30.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 29.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 6.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 13.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 20.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ERICSSON, Lowndes, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, T. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin.....75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not

AUCTION SALES.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

MIRRORS, MIRRORS, MIRRORS.

C. K. COVERT'S second annual sale at auction of superb French plate mirrors, consisting of his entire stock of PIER, MANTELS, SIDEWALL AND OVALS,

which from its great extent and variety of styles, and the superior workmanship throughout, will surpass any sale of the kind that has ever taken place in this City, will take place on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst., at 3 P. M., at his warerooms, No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. This stock is unqualifiedly the greatest in extent, the most varied in style, and the best as to workmanship, of any stock now on exhibition in this City. The sale is positive, and there will be no limitation. To those intending to furnish this Spring, this sale offers inducements seldom met with, and we invite a general and careful examination of our stock, when every information as to sizes, &c., &c., will be cheerfully given. Seats, &c., &c., will be provided for the ladies. Stock now on exhibition, day and evening, until 10 P. M., and catalogues now ready.

AUCTION NOTICE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, store 81 Nassau-st.,

Will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock M., the brig *Kate Foster*, with her tackle and furniture, now lying at Pier No. 50 East River. By order of ISAIAH RYNDERS, United States Marshal.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,

$40,000 EIGHT PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, April 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$20,000 HANCOCK COUNTY (Illinois) 8 PER CENT. BONDS, dated July 1, 1856, and redeemable at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, July 1, 1876; Interest Coupons payable annually, on the 1st day of July, $1,000 each.

$10,000 WARSAW CITY (Illinois) 8 PER CENT. BONDS, dated May 1, 1856, and due at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, May 31, 1878; Interest Coupons payable January and July 1, $1,000 each.

The above bonds were issued in conformity with an act of the State Legislature, authorizing the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad. The amount of taxable property in the county, for the year 1856, was $5,308,940; taxes, $73,508; population about 25,000; area in acres, 432,640. The authorized issue by the county is $10,000. The amount of taxable property in the city is $1,906,000; taxes, $3,050; population, 3,400. The authorized issue by the city is $50,000, and no more can be issued by either the city or county without an act by the Legislature, and sanctioned by the people, so that every precaution has been taken to make these Bonds unquestionable in point of security, and they cannot be repudiated under any circumstances. Hancock county is one of the most prosperous in the State, and it is expected that fifty miles of the above railroad, from Warsaw to Quawka Junction, will be finished and in full operation in about sixty days.

The sale is to be made for account of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad contractors, who received these bonds at par, and must realize to meet their obligations. The bonds will be sold without reserve. For a copy of the act under which these bonds were issued, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

P. S.—I have fully examined the strength of these securities, and I can recommend them to my friends and the public with the utmost confidence, believing that they will compare with anything in the market, and for a permanent investment no safer bonds can be found.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, important sale of an elegant country seat and building sites on Staten Island, being the western and central sections of the extensive and highly picturesque estate of "Hill Park," on Staten Island, 4½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, on the Richmond Plank Road, and near the New Drop Station, on the now constructing Staten Island Railroad. The estate is situated on the rear slope of hills extending from Todd's Hill. The portion offered at present comprises 103 acres, and includes the first-class country residence of "Hill Park House," with about 7 acres of ground laid out at great expense, in the most superb style of English landscape gardening, and containing a beautiful lake stocked with gold-fish. The house is newly built of the best material, by days' work, and forms, with offices and outbuildings, a complete residence of a large and wealthy family. The remaining land has been laid out in the style of an English park, in which two public parks, of about 6 and 2 acres respectively, have been set aside for use of the residents on the estate, and the surrounding space has been laid out and fenced in for 16 building sites, containing none but useful and appropriate land, and made accessible by wide and handsome park roads. For further particulars and maps, and, also, for free omnibus tickets to view the estate, apply at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—POSITIVE SALE OF A FULL SIZE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON WEST 25TH-ST., ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, the very superior new house, No. 51 West 25th-st., between the 6th-av. and Broadway, in the immediate vicinity of Trinity Chapel, lot 25 feet wide by half of the block. house 25 by 60 feet, four stories high, exclusive of basement and under-cellar. The parlors are finished in the most elegant manner, with costly statuary, marble mantels, fine plate glass, expensive cornices and arched doors; and the whole building is in keeping with the parlors, and replete with everything that the taste and experience of the builder (Mr. R. H. Coburn) could suggest. May be seen at any time during the day.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Title perfect, having been examined down to a very recent date.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, MIRROES, &c.—GEO. NICHOLS will sell, at his auction room, No. 66 Nassau-st., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, a large variety of good second-hand furniture of all descriptions, rosewood suites, centre and side tables, with marble tops, extension and dining tables, tea and breakfast do., large Brussels carpets, rugs, mantel ornaments, hat stands, oil-cloths, enameled bedroom furniture, dress and plain bureaus, French and other bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, feather beds and bedding. Also, a general assortment of new furniture, on which advances have been made for actual sale, splendid rosewood parlor suites, in plush, brocatel and hair cloths, wardrobes, oak bedroom suites, rosewood centre tables, with marble tops, mirrors, paintings, China ornaments and tea sets. Also, kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.

CHAS. H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale of magnificent household furniture. CHAS. H. DELAVAN will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10 A. M., all the elegant furniture contained in the large dwelling No. 100 Madison-av., near 30th-st., consisting in part of elegant rosewood, in brocatel, parlor furniture, one mahogany extension dining table, 15 feet, one 7 octave rosewood piano, velvet carpets, oilcloths, centre tables, mirrors, chandeliers and gas-fixtures, mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, &c., &c., nearly all new, with all the kitchen furniture. Catalogues now ready, to be had at the office of the auctioneer, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., near the Nassau Bank. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to the auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LEASEHOLD PREMISES, NO. 210 EAST 19TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the three-story brick building, with addition in the rear, and lease of lot No. 210 East 19th-st., near 1st-av., having 11 years to run from the 1st of May next, at an annual ground rent of $45 and taxes, with covenants for two renewals of 21 years each, or buildings to be paid for. The lot is 20 feet in width by 56 feet in depth. House 20 by 38, with addition in the rear. The property has been occupied by the "Metropolitan Color Works," and is suitable for a carpenter's shop, chair manufactory, or the like. For maps, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 98 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 86 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Herculaneum Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No. 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 51 Liberty-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 94 Broadway.

MORTGAGE'S SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the house No. 192 Bleecker-st., a large assortment of genteel furniture, consisting of tapestry and Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, centre tables, lace curtains, oil cloths, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, beds and bedding, China and glass-ware, ivory cutlery, plated spoons, forks and castors, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils, the whole to be sold by virtue of a chattel mortgage. TERMS CASH —A deposit required from all purchasers.

J. W. LATSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, LIBRARY, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 76 Christopher-st., the effects of MARGARET CLAYTON, deceased—consisting of parlor and bedroom furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top pier and centre tables, alabaster urns and vases, statuettes, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany bookcase and books, bronze and gilt mantel clocks and lamps, elegant oil-paintings and engravings, French bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, bedding, mattresses, glassware, kitchen utensils, portable heaters, &c. Catalogues on day of sale.

By order of A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 23, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 168 Madison-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs and divans in hair cloth, centre, pier and card tables, dining and work tables, pier glasses, chandeliers, hat stand, French bedsteads, iron do., beds, mattresses, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, China, glass ware, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 94 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LUMBER, HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, continued from Monday, at the yard corner of Hammond and West sts., All the remaining stock in trade and office fixtures, horse, wagon and harness of the property of Wm. W. Winant, Esq., assignee.

HENRY HYDE, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF BUILDERS, SASH DOORS, &c.—HENRY HYDE, 59 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., will sell, at his auction room, No. 59 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., New-York, all the stock of sash doors, &c., belonging to Messrs. [illegible] at auction, THURSDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of [illegible] Sash doors, [illegible] Sash doors, [illegible] Sash doors,

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Gyroscope Spiritually Explained.

Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH held forth last evening again at the Tabernacle, in the trance state, before a respectable audience, on the Gyroscope—it being in answer to the question proposed on a former evening by Capt. RYNDERS. She went into an analysis of motion generally—geological, chemical, astronomical; of forces—attraction of gravitation, of cohesion, repulsion, and momentum. She then described the word Gyroscope in its original sense, which was a "view of motion," but which was specifically applied to an instrument deemed by scientific men a plaything. She gave as the reason of the motion of the gyroscope, that the momentum given to the wheel overcame the attraction of gravitation, and that law is for the time suspended. She then applied this principle to the formation of planets, denominating momentum the "life principle of motion," and averred it was the law of spherical formation Scientific definitions and ideas in regard to the subject were repudiated, and men of science were rapped over the knuckles for knowing so little as they did. Motion was inherent in everything; rest was but composure. Stars were the blossoms of suns, which bud and bloom because they could not rest.

A gyroscope was procured by a gentleman in the audience, and set in motion for the benefit of the curious. The spirit, through the entranced lady, concluded by hoping that the gyroscope of the minds of her hearers would lead them to an investigation of the laws of gravity which control the elements as well of thought and soul as of the external world.

The Blind in New-York.

The Institution for the Blind in this City contains 175 pupils. The last report avers that the blind, as a class, show languid health, occasioned by constitutional tendencies which caused their blindness, and aggravated by the difficulty of keeping up habits of bodily activity. There were three deaths in the Institution last year. The report reviews the disadvantages which attend public displays of the blind. The aim of the institution is "to impart instruction which will be of real service in after life," and with this view of conducting it on truly parental principles, exhibitions of the pupils are no longer considered necessary. "The blood of youth," says the report, "should not be distempered by the unhealthy excitement of public life, with its false standards of happiness, its illusions and disappointments; nothing can be more unphilosophical than the notion that excitements natural to maturer years, can add to the mental activity of the young." The mechanical instruction of the blind proceeds as usual. The expenditures in this department in 1856, were $17,000. Instruction cost $865. The musical classes are conducted as usual, effectively.

Liquor Licenses.

"Freeholders" are at a premium since the new Excise Law passed. To maintain all the existing groggeries in town, it will require about four times as many freeholders for "signers" as there are voters. The retailers are very busy preparing for the prodigious emergency that awaits them. The licenses of liquor-sellers now in operation will continue so until the 29th of May. On the 12th of May Judge RUSSELL, Justice OAKLEY, Recorder SMITH, and the presiding Judge of Common Pleas are to meet and appoint three Commissioners of Excise. These Commissioners are to meet May 20, and before the expiration of forty days are to license all applicants who are entitled to license for a year from that time. If the new law is obeyed, the price of feathers, curled hair and straw will go up finely, for every man in the City who gets a license must keep six spare beds for guests, and stabling for six horses.

Rumored Defalcation.

We learn that the confidential cashier of a large retail dry goods establishment on Broadway has embezzled the funds of the concern to the amount of $100,000 to $150,000. The fact was developed on Saturday last. The delinquent has been in the employ of the firm for nearly twenty years, and enjoyed their entire confidence and esteem. He is also a director in one of the City Banks. The members of the suffering firm have not as yet ascertained whether the missing funds were purloined recently, or whether the abstraction has been going on for a series of years. It is said that most of the money has been sunk in unfortunate speculations in Wall-street.

The Anti-Slavery Society.

The American Anti-Slavery Society, in announcing its anniversary celebration for this year, takes occasion to reaffirm its old platform in terms rendered doubly emphatic by the Dred Scott decision. The object of the Society is declared to be not merely to make Liberty and Slavery sectional, nor to war especially against fugitive laws, but to effect, "comprehensively and uncompromisingly, the immediate and fatal overthrow of Slavery" on American soil. The meeting is to begin on the 12th of May, and continue for two days at least, and as much longer as the spirit may move the brethren. The Tabernacle having been given over to destruction, the Society goes to the City Assembly Rooms, a pleasanter place. Among the speakers invited is Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The affairs of this Association are steadily improving. When the rescinding resolution, which restores full freedom of discussion to the body, was under consideration, it was promised that if it did not prevail, abundant means would be furnished the Association. It passed, however, and now the friends of free discussion feel called on to tender freely their subscriptions. A large sum has already been paid into the treasury. The indications are that the body will be free from debt on the 1st of May, at which time a new Board of Direction will probably be chosen, and affairs resume their customary order.

☞ The Sixth-avenue cars run up to Fiftieth-street henceforth;—no extra charge is made for the additional seven blocks that the passenger can enjoy.

Gen. Jackson's Snuff-Box.

The Joint Special Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen appointed to hear evidence enabling them to substantiate a recommendation as to the award of Gen. JACKSON'S Snuff-Box, met in the City Hall on Tuesday.

Gen. SCOTT was present, by invitation, and advised the Committee to consult, by letter, Gens. QUITMAN, TWIGGS, SHIELDS, HARNEY, SMITH, and WOOL. If the Committee wished, he would write the letters, and frank them, the object being to inquire their opinion what soldier from the State of New-York was the *bravest* man in the Mexican War. The Committee accepted the General's offer very gratefully, and thus the proceedings ended.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda on Tuesday. The President C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the Chair.

The roof of the City Prison appearing to be in a dilapidated state, as was evident from a communication to that effect from the Warden, the matter was referred to the Committee on Prisons.

Dr. JOHN A. CROOK was nominated as Assistant Physician at Bellevue Hospital, on the nomination of Dr. SANGER.

The Committee on Salaries reported that it is inexpedient to increase the salaries of the Warden of the City Prison and his subordinates, at the present time.

Governor DUCRO in opposing the reception of the Report, insisted upon the faithfulness and general merits of Mr. GRAY, the Warden. His position was responsible, and he was opposed to temptation.

Governor OLIVER supported the views of Governor DUCRO.

Governor TIEMAN said that a residence, lights and fuel were furnished to the Warden, and his salary was $3,000 per annum.

Governor DUCRO reiterated his arguments very warmly.

Governor TOWNSEND agreed as to the merits of the Warden, but thought that this would be opening a wide door to a general increase.

Governor MOLONEY was in favor of a general increase of salary in all Departments.

The Report was ultimately referred back, to be reported upon again in two weeks.

The subject of "female" keepers at the Workhouse being introduced, Governor DUCRO became facetious. Surely the Board had had sufficient experience as to their unfitness. "Didn't they dance hallelujah, and kick up precious shines?" "Gentlemen," said he, "I am ashamed"——

The President (interrupting) desired the worthy Governor to repress his jocularity.

The matter was referred to a Committee.

Governor PINCKNEY, in reference to the appointment of messengers, said he had been consulted by an applicant for the situation at the City Prison. The person being told there was no salary, he replied that he could make $600 per annum out of it.

The President assured the speaker that it was impossible to make "black mail" at that prison.

A Governor suggested that in spite of the Warden, possibly the thing might be done. It certainly was a shame that the poor creatures should be plundered.

The conversation then dropped. Presently the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual return: Number remaining April 16, at

Bellevue Hospital	693
Lunatic Asylum	598
Almshouse	1845
Penitentiary	552
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary	4
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse	268
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse	40
Workhouse	564
Small-Pox Hospital	18
Randall's Island	814
Randall's Island Hospital	172
City Prison	963
Second District Prison	8
Third District Prison	13
Colored Home	331
Colored Orphan Asylum	190
Children at nurse	199
Total	6,156
Decrease 36.	
Number remaining April 14, 1857	6192
Admitted	1017
Total	7,209
Died	15
Discharged	939
Sent to Penitentiary	91
Sent to State Prison	8—1053
	6,156

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

At the last session of the Court of Special Sessions two young women were sentenced to the Penitentiary, each for the term of six months, for picking the pockets of a lady in Canal street of a portmonnaie containing about $30 in bank bills. The prisoners were well dressed and looked modest,—but the Recorder declared them to be bad and well known characters. One of them had a child at the breast. Both pleaded hard for dismissal, but the Recorder said he had no doubt of their guilt. They were seen to commit the theft and run to Mercer street, where they lived and there divide the spoils. They were taken from Court crying.

A bright-eyed little fellow, calling himself Eddy Johnson, was placed at the bar for pocket-picking. Although only about 12 years of age, he was declared by the officer who arrested him to be a notorious and skillful thief. His counsel said there was no doubt of his dishonesty, nor any doubt that he had committed the act of which he was accused—picking a lady's pocket in Chatham street—but the difficulty was to *prove* it. The Recorder said he had examined the case. The boy was a bad one, and he ordered him to be remanded.

A mulatto woman named Anderson, living in Worth-street, was then put at the bar. A black man swore that the prisoner had stolen from him a wallet containing $10 in bills. "I know she stole it," he said, "there was no one in the room but us two. I hung my pants upon a chair, and when I went to look for the money it was gone."

"He tells a lie," said the accused, "I didn't steal a cent. He was drunk at any rate, and he wanted to treat, and hadn't any money, and then turned round and said 'it's you.' I declare, Mr. Judge, I didn't take a cent of his money."

The Recorder inquired whether the accused had been ever before arrested. She said she had not. She was then asked whether she would restore the money. She answered she would if she could, but wasn't sure, because business was dull—awful dull, and she didn't steal it. The Recorder paused a moment, and then said to both accused and accuser—"Clear out," and away they went.

Michael Clark beat his wife, Margaret, because he was drunk, and because she was "loafing and drinking and chatting up stairs with her dirty neighbors." Mrs. Clark's face was black and blue, and dirty. She complained of Mike's usage, and expressed herself willing to let him go, "but," she added, "sure what's the use,—he'll do it again immediately."

"Does he beat you often?" asked the Recorder.

"Faith, sur, an' he does whenever he's in the humor, and has a sup in his head."

"That'll do. Six months, Mr. Vandervoort," said the Recorder.

Clark was taken below.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE MURDER OF POLICEMAN HARDENBROOK—CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The inquest commenced on Wednesday last upon the body of Stephen P. Hardenbrook, who was murdered by burglars in West-street, was concluded yesterday. The two Germans, named Casser and Kyser, who were arrested on suspicion of being the guilty parties, were dismissed, they proving an *alibi*. Casser's wounds are inflicted in Ninth-avenue, by a brother musician, with whom he quarreled on the night of Hardenbrook's murder, and Kyser, it was shown, had not been, on Wednesday night, so far down town as West-street. The man, Conklin, who it was said had witnessed the murder, was put upon the stand. He swore that he had not witnessed the conflict between the deceased and the burglars, and that his assertion to the contrary was made by "way of a lark."

There being no other evidence to offer, the Jury, after an address from the Coroner, retired, and soon thereafter returned and reported the following

VERDICT AND SUGGESTION.

"That Stephen P. Hardenbrook came to his death by being stabbed in the back, between the seventh and eighth ribs, five inches to the right of the spine, and two inches below the angle of the scapula, passing through the lung, diaphragm and into the liver, from which death followed in about three hours afterwards—this wound being inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the Jury."

SUGGESTION.

"The Jury would suggest to the authorities of New-York the immediate appointment of two officers instead of one on river routes and other dangerous localities, in order to preserve the property and lives of the citizens from the too frequent assaults of burglars and midnight assassins."

The Jury were thereupon dismissed, and the inquest concluded.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY—ARREST OF THE BURGLARS.

A burglary was committed about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, upon the store of Goldstein & Co., No. 118 Liberty street. The thieves effected an entrance by the grating on the stoop. They packed up a large amount of silk goods and fled. Their operations were discovered by a young man who happened to be passing at the time. He immediately gave the alarm, when Officer Dwyer, of the Third Ward, came up, and pursued the burglars into the house No. 147 Greenwich street, where he arrested a German named Roche, who keeps a clothing store there, and a man giving his name as John Wilson. The stolen goods were recovered. The prisoners were taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Court, and committed for examination.

[Advertisement.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

C. K. COVERT has just received information from Washington that

QUEEN VICTORIA

will be present at his second annual sale of his entire stock of MIRRORS on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at his warerooms, No. 924 Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. Seats and other conveniences for ladies who may wish to attend.

[Advertisement.]

WHEN WE ARE SICK.

It is now an established fact, that three or four of BRANDRETH'S Pills are always beneficial, especially when we have a cold or cough; and in bilious and liver diseases their good effects are beyond all praise. When we feel weary, and out of love with ourselves and the world, one or two portions of four or five pills each, will restore our health and good spirits, because they purify the blood. Twenty-five cents a box. No. 48 Brandreth Building, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DESERVED PRAISE.—The following is from a Washington paper:

"In cases of cold, cough, bronchitis, &c., a more effectual and convenient remedy has never been brought to light than BROWN'S Bronchial Troches. Many clergymen and vocalists of our acquaintance prefer these lozenges to all others for relieving throat irritation, as they contain no deleterious drug to prevent the free use of them, if requisite, and we never hear of them except with entire satisfaction." Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE BREAD QUESTION.—Wholesome Bread; *Men* Bread Makers; Receipe to make good Bread, in *Life Illustrated* this week. Also, the Crinoline Controversy; The Bedottites; Bogus Ticket Venders; Perils of Artic Navigation, with Engravings; Farmers' Wives; Effects of Homes as they *Should* be; City Gossip and News of the Week; Dempster, Portrait and Biography, and other matters of interest, for 4 cents—at the News Offices, or No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is the only fluid which contains electro magnetism. Pain cannot exist where it is applied; nor can diseases be communicated where its odor exists. Sold at 50 cents per bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, East side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES,

J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO PERFUME THE BREATH.—Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale at No. 231 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WHY DO PEOPLE TAKE COD LIVER OIL?

Because it contains Iodine, and Iodine is admitted to be a *specific* remedy—in fact the only reliable remedy—for consumption. And yet, a bottle of Cod Liver Oil does not hold in solution the hundredth part of a grain of Iodine; and, therefore, you are compelled to swallow and digest of that disgustingly fat substance, nearly five gallons before you can hope to realize from it as much medical relief as you may be confident of deriving from a single quart bottle of ANDREWS' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water—a palatable, inexpensive, positive remedy for consumption, rheumatism, scrofula, palsy, and all complaints of the lungs, heart, liver, or the blood. It is indorsed by the most distinguished of the medical faculty, and is for sale at $1 a bottle, by ANDREWS & FOSDICK, No. 2 Second avenue and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING.

Spring Raglans	$5 to $14
Cassimere business coats	$3½ to $10
Elegant blue dress coats	$8 to $15
Black cloth frock coats	$5½ to $10
Super cloth frock coats	$10 to $14
Custom made frock coats	$14 to $30
Cassimere business pants	$1½ to $3.
Cassimere dress pants	$4 to $6
Rich moire antique silk vests	$2½ to $5
Cassimere business vests	$1½ to $3

At

EVANS'

Extensive Clothing warehouse,

No. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT have been counterfeited! There is a sure test, however, whereby to tell the genuine, viz.: the water-mark, "HOLLOWAY, NEW-YORK AND LONDON," that exists in every leaf of the book of directions. The words are semi-transparent in the paper, and visible by looking through the leaf to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great drama of "Karmel, the Scout," and the new Irish drama of "Dublin in 1530, or the Struggle for Liberty, sie creating an immense excitement at this house—the place is crowded nightly. They are both to be performed again this evening, and also the comic pantomime of the "Four Lovers."

[Advertisement.]

BOAT FAIR.—C. L. INGERSOLL & SON'S Twenty-ninth Annual Grand Boat Exhibition will be open this week. The seven floors (25 by 160 feet) of the Bazaar are filled with oars, and every variety of pleasure, race, ship, sail, and fancy boats. Admission free. No. 250 South-street.

[Advertisement.]

DO YOU LOVE CHILDREN?—If you do, you love to please them. If you love to please them, take any number to see "Cinderella," this afternoon or this evening, at Barnum's Museum. They will be delighted. They will laugh, crow, clap their hands, and go ecstacy-mad. Try it.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION.—FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

FRANGIPANNI.—PIESSE & LUBINS, perfumery factors, London, are the only makers of the genuine Frangipanni Eternal perfume, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the most fragrant and lasting odor made. Sole agents for the United States, INGRA & Co., druggists, No. 299 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—There is more vitality in this perfume than in Maria Farini's Cologne. Evaporation does not exhaust it. A handkerchief sprinkled with it to-day, will send forth its fragrance, as of odoriferous blossoms, for a month. Washing alone will remove the aroma. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

LONG ISLAND.

The New-York East M. E. Conference.

The Conference resumed its session yesterday, Bishop WAUGH presiding. At 10 o'clock, Rev. Dr. KENNADY presented for ordination as Deacons brothers S. A. Hill, Moses Hill, Ezra Minor, E. K. Fanning and M. M. Scoville, who were ordained, with the usual ceremonies, by Bishop MORRIS.

The following-named ministers were then presented for ordination as Elders: Smith H. Pratt, T. M. Terry, Calvin B. Ford, George L. Fuller, Samuel C. Keeler, F. W. Collins, E. K. Stanley, E. Wagner. The ceremony of ordination was performed by Bishop WAUGH, assisted by Rev. Dr. KENNADY and Dr. LADAN CLARK.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered by the Bishop, assisted by others of the clergy, to about four hundred communicants of both sexes.

The Brooklyn Normal School.

The reorganization of the classes of the Normal School was perfected on Saturday last, by Superintendant BULKLEY, and the regular course of instruction will be commenced on Saturday next. The number of pupils on register is 375.

Superintendent Bulkley.

J. W. BULKLEY, Esq., was reëlected for one year, unanimously Superintendent of the Brooklyn Schools at the last meeting of the Board of Education.

The Metropolitan Police Bill.

In the Brooklyn Common Council, Monday evening, Alderman DEL VECCHIO offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Legislature has passed an act authorizing the formation of a Metropolitan Police, and including within its limits the City of Brooklyn; and,

Whereas, The said act was passed against the wishes of the people of the City of Brooklyn as expressed through their representatives in both branches of the Legislature; and,

Whereas, Said act will entail upon this city a large additional expenditure of the public money, without the least prospective advantage to the citizens; and,

Whereas, The said act, if not as a whole, in several important provisions is believed to be unconstitutional; therefore,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to procure the written opinion of such eminent counsel within this State as they may deem proper and expedient, and to present the same to this Common Council.

Inasmuch as this resolution involves an expenditure of money it was laid upon the table for one week, under the rule.

Alderman DEL VECCHIO, it seems, was prepared for this, and immediately offered the following:

Resolved, That the Counselor of the Board be directed to take what measures he may deem necessary to prevent the transfer from the hands of the City Treasurer to the State Treasurer, all moneys that may be applicable to the maintenance of the Police force.

This resolution was lost—Nays, 18; Ayes, 15.

Daring Thieves.

Two thieves entered store No. 51 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, Monday evening, and while one entertained the clerk in attendance, the other stole $22 from the till. The proprietor did not discover his loss until the thieves had departed.

NEW STAGE ROUTE.—The Siege Committee, on Monday evening, reported in favor of granting the petition of WM. S. CUTTER and ALDEN S. CROWELL, for a line of stages to be run through the following streets: From the foot of South Tenth-street to Peck Slip Ferry, thence through South Seventh to Fourth, thence to Bedford-avenue, through Bedford avenue to Lafayette-avenue, through Lafayette-avenue to Flatbush-avenue, through Flatbush-avenue, Fulton-avenue and Fulton-street to Fulton Ferry.

☞ The body of an unknown man was found in the water at Ford's Dock, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. A description of the body can be had by calling upon Coroner REDDING.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—TUESDAY, April 21.

Before Judge CULVER.

George W. Brown vs. *Lewis W. Berry*.—This case has occupied the attention of the Court for two days and was submitted to the Jury last evening. The action is to recover pay for a party wall erected by plaintiff adjoining property of defendant. Payment is refused upon the ground that when he purchased the property this lien was not upon it. It appears that the party wall was built when owned by a person of whom defendant purchased and the usual papers were filed, but when the sale was made no mention was made of this fact and it is claimed that it is not incumbent upon the present owner to pay. The Jury were instructed to bring in a sealed verdict.

THE SHEEPSHEAD BAY OUTRAGE.

Richard Lewis, indicted with Jackson and Dixson for rape upon two emigrant girls, last Summer, at Sheepshead Bay, was placed upon trial, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday.

After considerable delay, the following Jury was obtained:

1. Ira Smith,
2. Oliver Vincent,
3. Thomas M. Clark,
4. David Davis,
5. Jesse Hines,
6. Jas. A. Pyne,
7. Jas. A. Jackson,
8. John Wallis,
9. Ludwig Miller,
10. Wm. C. Booth,
11. W. J. Conselyea,
12. Bowman Low.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, when witnesses will be examined.

The Case of Jackson.—Twice within a week District-Attorney Schnuckar has been to Poughkeepsie for the purpose of arguing the motion for a new trial in the case of Joseph Jackson, convicted at the last session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of rape, but on each occasion Mr. Clinton, counsel for the defendant, has failed to appear.

SENTENCES.

Andrew Feely, convicted of attempting to violate the person of Catharine Pfeiffer, was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Prison.

Edward Tappan, pleaded guilty of bigamy, and sentence was suspended.

Patrick Lawrence, convicted of petit larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for 30 days.

John Mengus, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to two years imprisonment to the State Prison.

DISCHARGED.

Martin O'Meally, Michael Walsh, and John Leavis, ton, arrested for passing counterfeit money, were discharged, the Grand Jury having failed to find an indictment.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR FOR APRIL 22.—Nos. 3, 4, 20, 53, 57, 69, 72, 79.

NEW-JERSEY.

Land Slide.

The travel on the New-York and Erie railroad was obstructed yesterday by a rather extensive land slide on Shobolan, on the line of that road, 107 miles from Jersey City, which occurred on Monday night. No through trains arrived at Jersey City yesterday, but those detained were expected to arrive at 2 o'clock this morning.

Found Drowned.

The body of MICHAEL O'DONNELL was found on Monday night in the Morris Canal. He had been missing for five weeks. He left home intoxicated when last seen. He followed the business of sawing wood. Recorder BEDFORD viewed the body and gave permission for its interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...APRIL 21.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	93	600 Reading R. R.	s60 81¼
15,000 Call. State 7s,'75	51	200 do	b6o 82
1,000 Erie R. Cv bs,'71	79	400 do	81¾
4,000 do	b3 79	100 do	s 6 m 79⅛
1,000 Hud. Riv. R 1stm.	97½	100 do	81¾
4,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3dm.	84½	100 do	82
$6 Ill. Cent. RR. bs	99½	200 do	s60 82
2,500 do	99¾	100 do	b3 82½
3,000 L. C. & M. R. p. b.	88	300 do	82½
3,000 Bar. R. R. 1st M.	81¾	550 do	83¼
42 Bank of Commerce	106¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	h60 94¼
10 Metropolitan Bank	110	100 do	c60 94
10 Artisans Bank	93	95 Ill. Cen. RR.	131
200 O. L. & T. Co.	s6m. 95	150 do	130⅛
300 Nic. Trans. Co.	5	50 do	s60 130
70 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	121	355 do	130¼
50 do	b30 121	100 do	s60 129
104 Penn. Coal Co.	93	300 do	s30 129
25 Pacific M. S. Co.	73¾	50 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	51¾
10 do	74	300 do	b60 51¾
50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	72¾	200 do	b60 51¾
10 do	72¾	50 do	51
555 N. Y. Cen. RR.	c 86¾	50 do	50¾
50 do	s15 86¾	700 do	50¾
100 do	s30 86¾	100 do	s60 50¾
10 do	87	200 do	s3 50¾
30 do	b60 87¼	100 do	s60 50
950 do	86¾	117 Ga. & Chicago R. R.	102¾
300 Erie R. R.	s60 45¾	100 do	s60 103¾
200 do	opg 46	5 do	102
500 do	opg 45¾	300 Clev. & To. R. R.	opg 66
100 do	b30 46	100 do	s10 66
500 do	s30 45¾	100 do	b60 66
900 do	s10 45¾	100 do	opg 66¾
650 do	opg 45¾	200 do	opg 66¾
100 do	s4 aft opg 45¾	50 Ch. & Rk. Isl. RR.	b60 96¾
100 do	s10 aft opg 45¾	95 do	96¾
100 do	s15 45¾	188 do	96¾
300 Hudson River R. R.	24¾	20 do	b60 97
30 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b60 68¼	35 Canton Company	21¼
650 do	b60 66	100 Del. Lack. & West. R.	52
40 do	opg 65¾	180 LaCros & Milwak. R.	78½
660 do	opg 65¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	99¾	3700 Reading R. R.	84¼
1,000 T. & A. 2d mt	67¾	200 do	s10 84
20 Park Bank	108	300 do	84
100 Canton Company	21¾	500 do	s60 83
100 N. Y. Cent. R.	h10 87	500 do	s30 83¼
200 do	87	600 do	s30 83
50 do	s10 87	400 do	83¾
100 do	s30 87	100 do	s10 83¾
100 do	s30 87	100 do	83¾
100 do	b2 87¼	100 do	s5 83¾
100 do	87¾	100 do	s60 83
100 Erie R. R.	s60 45¾	100 do	b60 84
400 do	46	150 Illinois Cent. R.	s60 128¾
50 do	s30 48	250 do	s30 129
225 do	opg 45¾	160 do	129¾
50 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	opg 66¾	100 do	s60 129
500 do	65¾	1100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	50
100 do	b60 66¾	100 do	b30 50¼
200 do	65¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b15 66
100 do	66¾	100 do	opg 66
25 Gal. & Chic. R.	s60 102	300 do	66¾
75 do	s60 101¾	200 do	opg 66¾
200 Harlem Railroad	12¾	200 do	b60 67
50 Chi. & Rock I. R.	97	55 Mich. Central R.	94¾

TUESDAY, April 21—P. M.

The *Fulton* steamer from Havre and Southampton, arrived early this morning with three days later market accounts from Europe. The Funds were lower in London in consequence of a change of terms at the Bank of England in lending upon Stocks. The rate on such advances is now 7 ₱ cent. The disconnt rate on mercantile bills remains, as before, at 6½ ₱ cent. The same difference of ½ ₱ cent. was made in January on the approach of dividend day on Consols. A well-advised London authority writes:

"The course now adopted is precisely similar to that which was pursued three months back, after the last dividend payment. Nevertheless it has frightened the dealers, and a fall has occurred from 93⅜ to 92½. From this there has been only a partial reaction, the closing price to day being 92¾. A slight restriction in the usual accommodation granted by the Bank to the discount houses has contributed to the feeling of pressure. Heavy payments for the duties on tea, which were held back until yesterday, when the reduced scale came into operation, have likewise increased the demand.

The Bank, however, during the last few days has not lost gold, and as £1,500,000 is certain to arrive from Australia during the next six weeks, many persons are disposed to hope not only that any further upward movement in the rate of discount will be averted, but that a return to comparative ease may not be altogether distant."

At Liverpool, the prices of Cotton remain firm, but the sales are again reported dull, and chiefly to the trade. Breadstuffs not so firm. Provisions looking better. In American Stocks, there had been some fluctuations in Illinois Central shares, on the low quotations from this side of 128¾ ₱ cent., but the actual sales reported on the London Stock Exchange are at 30 ₱ cent. premium Sterling—equal, with the exchange, to 135@136 here. Private letters advise of sales at 31 premium, after a temporary fall below 30. The other stock quotations are much the same as by the previous mail. The steamer brings, among other political items, an intimation that the English fleet may be directed to blockade all the Chinese ports.

The Street demand for Money was dull today—the supply quite liberal. Some deposits have been temporarily left with Brokers at 6 ₱ cent., though 7 ₱ cent. is the general rule. The City Chamberlain is a borrower at this rate, on temporary Scrip, and we regret to hear that some few of the Comptroller's warrants have been refused payment, for want of proper provision. The magnitude of the current finances of the City is now so great that it seems questionable whether the Bank account of the Chamberlain ought to be confined wholly to a single institution, and that not of the largest capital. Discounts outside of Bank are 8@8½ ₱ cent. on strictly prime lists of paper, and 9@10 on fair names. The offerings at Bank are not generally pressing, and the discount line ran down a million of dollars last week with-⅝@½; most of the ready money sales at ¼@⅜. The market closed firm, however, 109¼@109½. It was also firm on France and the north of Europe. The Express Company will take to Boston this afternoon $460,000 in gold bars, and $100,000 in silver, of which $30,000 was received yesterday by the *Black Warrior* from New-Orleans and Havana. The *Fulton* brought in $140,000 in Spanish gold. The Sub-Treasury received $286,863; disbursed $338,807; and held at the close $14,913,934

The financial news by the *Fulton*, though really of no practical bearing on this money market, was out any effort at curtailment. The additional business done in Exchange to-day for the Boston steamer was at irregular rates on London, 109¼@ ket, (the change in London being confined to advances on Consols,) was availed of at the early Board to turn the upward current which manifested itself yesterday, but the continued and rapid advance in Reading, and the marked ease in Money for all business purposes as well as on Stocks, were more than equal, at the close of the day, to the use made of this news. Prices left off at nearly the same point quoted on Monday afternoon. The additional rise on Reading was 2¼ ₱ cent., making 5 ₱ cent. since Saturday. The sales for cash at 84 @84¼ ₱ cent. were about 4,000 shares, subsequent to which the stock was offered down on sellers' option, 30 or 60 days, at 83@83⅛, and even as low as 82 ₱ cent. This effected the cash bids, which left off 83¼@83⅛ ₱ cent. It was stated in the afternoon that the difficulty of commanding stock to deliver on the heavy *short* contracts, recently entered into, is already so apparent as to have induced most of the cash purchases, on the opening of the Second Board, by the *Bears* themselves. Yet the stock has not been more largely oversold than half-a-dozen other Railroad shares on the active list. There was an advance of 1¾ ₱ cent. on Chicago and Rock Island, and ⅛ ₱ cent. on Toledo from the last bids of Monday. Erie closed 46¼; New-York Central 87⅛; Illinois Central 129¼, with a disposition to press contracts at sellers' option.

The Board of Canal Commissioners have decided to have the Canals of this State open and ready for navigation on the 6th day of May next.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853
Rec'ts at Ports	2,707,000	3,067,000	2,145,000	2,388,000	2,924,000
Ex. to G. Britain	1,107,000	1,348,000	1,048,000	994,000	1,268,000
Ex. to France	333,000	387,000	286,000	287,000	308,000
Ex. other For. P.	326,000	287,000	186,000	200,000	233,000
Total Exports	1,766,000	2,122,000	1,520,000	1,431,000	1,808,000
Stock on hand	441,000	587,000	359,000	670,000	629,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at ports	31,000	69,000	64,000	76,000	40,000
Ex. to G. Britain	45,000	69,000	29,000	47,000	41,000
Ex. to France	2,000	12,000	14,000	3,000	17,000
Ex. other For. P.	14,000	10,000	5,000	8,000	7,000
Total Exports	61,000	91,000	49,000	58,000	65,000

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

The interest in the present is fast giving way to the prospects for the next crop. It is fully conceded that the total for this season must fall below 3,000,000 bales.

Two weeks ago it was asserted pretty generally throughout the South, that the planting had been unusually early this year, and that the crop was more forward than for some years past. During the past week we have accounts from nearly every section of the cotton growing region, that the reverse was the case. A heavy frost occurred on the 5th and 6th of April, killing such cotton as was already above ground, and on the 13th instant, another severe frost passed over the whole country, do

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1745 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] from the British Elections.

The Emperor of China Determined to Prosecute the War--Important Official Document.

The British screw-steamer *Edinburgh*, CUMMINGS Commander, from Glasgow on the evening of the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Edinburgh* brought three hundred passengers.

We have received Glasgow papers of that day, containing telegraphic advices from London dated on the morning of the day previous, (April 8,) and consequently later than the intelligence brought either by the *Pelion* or the *City of Washington*.

The London *Globe*, ministerial evening paper, in its issue of the 8th inst. gives the following as the latest summing up of election returns in Great Britain and Ireland: Liberals, 374; Conservatives, 250.

The *Globe* states that at present the Bishop of Norwich has not the power of vacating his See, and an act of Parliament must be passed making it lawful to accept his resignation. Under these circumstances, the vacancy is purely prospective, and of course no steps have been taken to fill it up.

There is a report in Paris that the coronation of the Emperor NAPOLEON is fixed for May 4.

The *Journal des Debats* attributes the existence o [illegible] in France to the absence of free discussion in speaking and in the press.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was expected at Toulon on the 23d ult. A flotilla of French war steamers would meet the Russian squadron, and accompany it to Toulon.

The Pope's Government has made still further reductions in duties on foreign goods, the former reductions having produced very beneficial effects.

A telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles, dated 7th of April, states that the snow that blocks up the roads in Persia will delay the return of the ratification of the treaty with England. The Ottoman Ambassador at Teheran has presented a note requiring the execution of the boundary treaty, and the restitution of seven towns, especially Ourmiach and Sulimaniah.

A dispatch from Stockholm says that the Diet have unanimously approved of the abolition of the Sound Dues, and the treaty concluded with the various powers.

The following document, purporting to be a dispatch addressed to the Viceroy of Canton by the Chief of the Council of the Emperor of China, has been received in Paris from Macao:

"YIH--I have serious news to announce to you. We have read with attention the account you have given us of the attack by the English barbarians. The Hoti Ko were unanimous in their indignation, and we determined that the Emperor should be informed of it, notwithstanding the pain it occasions his magnanimous heart; and these are the commands of his mighty will:

"YIH--You are to carry on a war of extermination against the foreign barbarians who have attacked you. They must receive from you an exemplary chastisement. But after the vengeance shall have been deemed sufficient by you, and if they manifest sincere repentance for what they have done, the Emperor, our magnanimous Sovereign, who is inundated with floods of light, consents that hostilities should cease, and that commercial affairs should be settled with these foreigners as they existed previously, for their fault.

"YIH--You will take heed, and you will communicate the proceeding to the Mandarins placed under your orders.

"Given the 10th day of the second moon."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following are the latest London Markets, telegraphed to Glasgow on Wednesday evening, April 8:

BREADSTUFFS EXCHANGE.—No alteration after official hours. Beef, Chicago, tallow, 69s. 3d. on the spot, 51s. 9d@ [illegible] delivery in the middle, and 52s.@52s. 3d. at the end of the year. Oils very dull. Scotch pig iron, 73s. 6d. Sales of cotton, 800 bales.

From the Glasgow Mail, April 9.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 8, 1857.

The market for English securities was again influenced by the further restrictive measures adopted by the Bank of England, and there was a fresh decline of [illegible] per cent, the market closing very heavily. An impression prevailed that the minimum Bank rate would again be raised to-morrow. Consols for money, [illegible]; do. account, 92¾@⅞; New 3 per Cents., [illegible]; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.

The Pig Iron market has again a downward tendency, the forenoon the tone was slightly more [illegible] and 73s. 9d. prompt cash was at one time realized for warrants, but the report of the money market proving unfavorable, a general dullness prevailed, on late 'Change, and 73s. 6d. was readily accepted, closing sellers. No. 1, g.b.m., 75s.; No. 3, 73s.

The Stock market was generally flat, and transactions limited.

As previously mentioned in these columns, the re [illegible] sales of Tea, Coffee and Sugar came into operation on Monday last, and on that day and yesterday the duties paid at our Custom House, principally on these articles, exceed £50,000.

Notwithstanding the strong and decided accounts received from America by the last arrived steamer of [illegible] receipts, reduced estimates of crop, and higher prices, the Cotton market keeps dull and inanimate, [illegible] purchases only to supply their immediate wants, and there is no speculation. Prices are well [illegible] generally of good qualities; some of the [illegible], being inferior, with much sand [illegible] are not easily sold at a reduction. Mid- [illegible] is worth to-day 7¼d. ₰ lb.

The Yarn and Cloth trades continue very depressed, and no [illegible] of recovery so long as we receive such dull [illegible] from the leading English markets. Wheat has [illegible] sale at declining prices. Barley has also given way in consequence of liberal arrivals of foreign, other articles of the trade partake of the general depression. The foreign arrivals this week into Clyde consist of 5,916 qrs. Wheat from ALEXANDRIA.—*Via* Grangemouth, 2,509 qrs. Wheat, 2,844 qrs. Barley, 2,613 qrs. Beans, and 190 sacks Flour. There was a good attendance at to-day's market, and a moderate business doing. Wheat, good qualities of American maintain their value, while inferior Baltic and Danish must be quoted 6d. ₰ boll cheaper. Barley is easier to buy, but not much doing. Oats and Oatmeal dull. Beans, feeding qualities, in good demand, at about 6d. ₰ boll decline in the week. White Peas the turn cheaper. Sack and barrel Flour the turn in favor of buyers.

There were several transactions in Sugar at the London produce market to-day at full prices. High rates were obtained for Ceylon coffees, which were in good request. In tea the clearances were large, but the sales small. In other articles there was no change.

The sales of Cotton at the Liverpool market to day amounted to 6,000 bales, 500 of which were taken up by speculators and exporters. The market was quiet, and the closing prices were—Surats, 4¼d. @6d.; Egyptians, 9⅛@10d.; Brazils, 7⅞d.@9d.; American, 6⅝d.@9⅛d.

Business was far from brisk at the London Corn Exchange to-day, and prices for the leading articles were a shade easier.

The Panama Railroad and the Movements Against New-Granada.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 21, 1857.

There are signs that the New-York Panama Railroad Company are a little alarmed at the effect of the vigorous demonstration of this Government against New-Granada. It was not a war that they wanted, but future security against the extortion of the New-Granadian Government and against the repetition of the outrages of the 15th of April. A capital of twenty-three millions of dollars is vested by the Panama Steamer and Railroad Company in this transit, and, in the event of a war, even if no foreign nation took part with New-Granada, it is probable that the transit would be at least temporarily interrupted.

The people and the Government of New Granada, as a measure of defence or revenge, might obstruct or break up the railroad and seize upon and destroy the property of the Company. It would be an easy thing to bombard and destroy Aspinwall, but it would be more destructive to the interests of the American Company than those of the natives. The Company may deny that they stimulated the Government to the adoption of hostile measures, or that they have urged the expediency of the acquisition by the United States of the territory within which the transit lies. They would prefer that the territory should be common and free to all nations, for if it was the expression exclusively of one, it would be exposed to the hazards of war.

DISASTER AND SUPPOSED LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn by a letter from Havre-de Grace, that during the violent blow on Wednesday of last week, a schooner, supposed to be loaded, and apparently of 100 tons burden, was seen to go down in the bay opposite the mouth of the Sassafras River. She was steering up the bay under a three-reef mainsail, which still remains set. It appears from parties who have visited her, that her jib is gone—probably blown off before sinking. She lies in about 3¼ fathoms water, and what is still more painful to add, her boat is still attached to her, thereby rendering it probable that her crew are all lost. The general impression is that she is a Schuylkill coaler. At present her name, as well as the fate of her crew, is a mystery.—*Baltimore Sun*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices--6 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Izard, of Nebraska--Colonel Sloo and the Tehuantepec Company--The Guadalupe Treaty--Nicaraguan Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 22.

It has been decided by the Administration not to remove Governor IZARD from the Executive post which he holds in Nebraska, but to give him an opportunity to be heard in answer to the charges that have been brought against him. If after such a hearing it should be necessary to remove him, a Southern man will be appointed as his successor.

Col. SLOO telegraphs from New-Orleans that he has been again cheated out of the direction of the Tehuantepec Company, and that at the new election just held the present Board has been reelected, with Mr. NICOLL as President.

The Sloo Company urge the Government to make at once a contract with them for the conveyance of the mails across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. If this should be done it would render operative the eighth article of the Gnadalupe Treaty and secure to the Government the desired right of way, as that article authorizes the United States, whenever they may deem it necessary, to interfere for the protection of persons and property of American citizens upon the Tehuantepec Isthmus.

The Government is disposed to act for itself and entirely independent of the companies, as the importance of securing this route is profoundly appreciated.

It is contemplated to establish two more Naval Courts of Inquiry. The number of applicants for redress is *one hundred and twenty.*

Tuesday, April 21, 1857.

The United States Government, under the late Administration, suspended diplomatic intercourse with Nicaragua, but defined no particular line of policy in regard to that country--or its affairs. The present Administration has adopted or fallen into the same line of masterly inactivity. This Government has not even possessed the facilities for accurate information from Nicaragua which have been secured by the Government of Great Britain, the latter having had, through a discreet and intelligent agent, full details of everything which has passed. It was supposed, some weeks ago, that WALKER was about to establish his dominion, drive out the allied forces, and dictate terms of peace with his neighbors; and that, under the circumstances, the present Administration would resume diplomatic correspondence, and enter upon a negotiation for the assent of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to the terms of the modified Dallas and Clarendon Convention. But, whatever might have been the outside opinion, the Administration were too cautious to be deceived by rumors of Walker victories, and took no steps on the subject. Now that WALKER is excluded from the port and river of San Juan, it is not unlikely that he may be shut out before long from the Pacific side also. When GARRISON and MORGAN cease to afford him aid, his sands will run low.

Should WALKER be expelled, Nicaragua may be cut up and partitioned among the neighboring Central American States, according to the plan of the Allies. In that case, it might be still more difficult to obtain the assent of all these petty States to the provisions of the Dallas and Clarendon Convention.

The only policy of our Government is to settle the pending difficulty with England first, and await an opportunity for a negotiation with Nicaragua.

It is very plain that our Government will not take upon itself the task of keeping open, for our own commerce and that of the world, the Nicaragua transit, in opposition to all obstructions. The ingenious plan of a joint guarantee, by England and the United States, of the Isthmus transits has been entirely frustrated. The appeals of the original Accessory Transit Company, whose business was interrupted and property confiscated by WALKER, for redress, have remained unnoticed by this Government. This ought to be a warning to companies of this description, of the hazard of investing their funds in a local enterprise in a foreign country. They can look for no protection to this Government, notwithstanding the occasional flourishes of Presidential rhetoric on this subject.

It is true that the Greytown affair might seem to be an exception to the rule. Upon the complaint of the Morgan-J. L. White Transit Company, of the seizure of some of their property by Greytown people, the Government sent Captain HOLLINS to bombard and destroy the town, in case of the failure of the town authorities to pay a certain sum, as an indemnity. The spasmodic effort will not soon be repeated, for the Government found, soon after, that they had been imposed upon by the Company, and never recovered from their mortification in consequence of it. The story of the Company was so explained by Greytown people and others, that MR. MARCY himself was convinced that the Government had been humbugged. This was one strongly operating reason with the Government for not attempting to protect that Company when it became a prey to the capitalists of fillibusterism. I know well the fact that a change came over the feelings of the Administration on the subject, soon after the Greytown affair, and that they then first assumed the ground that private companies must take care of themselves, and not involve the Government in their private squabbles.

This leads me to remark upon the subject of Mr. MARCY's note, towards the close of his official term, to the French Minister, in answer to demands for indemnity on account of the destruction of the property of French citizens at Greytown. The British Government had also mentioned the subject, not making, however, any serious point of it. The reply of Mr. MARCY covers the whole case. You will find that the French Minister did not put his demand in writing, though Mr. MARCY requested it; and it is also a remarkable *fact*, that neither the French nor the British Minister questioned the *right* of this Government to proceed in the manner they did, against Greytown. The demand was only for indemnity. Mr. MARCY's reply was directed to this last point; and of course, the right being admitted, the claim for indemnity fell to the ground. Mr. MARCY urged, in this note, the examples which British history affords, in many instances, of the assertion of the right, and the refusal of the indemnity, and pointed to the Copenhagan affair and the recent bombardment of Canton. X.Y.Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 22.

The instructions to Mr. REED, our Minister to China, will be specific as to the extension of our Commerce, while the naval forces will be employed only in case of necessity to protect our citizens and their interests.

A private dispatch received here from New Orleans, dated yesterday, says: "At the election for Directors of the Tehuantepec Transit Company the Sloo party were successful. The entire Sloo party withdrew and elected another Board, having obtained control of a large amount of stock hypothecated by SLOO."

J. M. CARLISLE, of Washington, is appointed Judge Advocate of the fourth Naval Court of Inquiry. It is rumored that still another Court will be organized.

Captain NICHOLSON is ordered to the steamer *Mississippi.*

Commodore ARMSTRONG will for the present command the East India squadron.

The War Department is organizing a party to accompany Captain PEPE, who is charged with the sinking of artesian wells in Texas.

News from Mexico.

A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN THE CAPITAL--ULTIMATUM OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 21.

Advices from the Mexican Capital, to the 4th inst., are received here. A revolutionary movement headed by the clergy and some of SANTA ANA's emissaries has been discovered at the Capital. The *pronunciamento* was to have taken place on the evening of the 1st. Several arrests were made--among them, General FRANCONIS and AGUILAR, the latter formerly one of SANTA ANA's Cabinet Ministers. The excitement about the threatened Spanish invasion continued. The British *chargé* had sent his *ultimatum* to the Government, allowing nine days for an answer.

From Chicago.

MURDERS AND DEPREDATIONS BY THE SIOUX INDIANS IN MINNESOTA--A DISREPUTABLE LOCALITY BROKEN UP--FIRE AT CHIPPEWA, WIS., &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 22.

The *Democratic Press* learns that a band of 600 Sioux Indians have been committing depredations at South Bend, Minnesota River. It is rumored that Mankalo had been attacked and burned, and the inhabitants murdered, by the Indians. This is the same band which committed the murders at Spirit Lake. The farmers were flocking to St. Peter for safety. Several companies of troops from Fort Ridgley have gone in pursuit of the Indians, and the cavalry at Fort Snelling have been sent for. The greatest panic existed in the settlements, and all the farmers were erming and preparing to join in the pursuit.

A place known as Sands' Rendezvous, notorious as a residence for thieves and other disreputable characters, was yesterday invaded by the police and broken up. Twenty buildings were demolished and nine burnt down.

On the 4th inst. the Wilson mills at Chippewa, on the Menominee River, Wisconsin, were destroyed by fire--the work of an incendiary. Several houses were burned at Chippewa Falls on the same night.

The ice is still strong on Lake Pepin.

Meeting of the Canal Appraisers.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 22.

The Canal Appraisers met this evening, and drew for terms of office. H. H. HALL drew the long term of three years; WM. WASSON the term of two years, and A. B. PARMELEE the term of one year.

From Boston.

MASSACHTSETTS LEGISLATURE--THE BARK NEUCES ASHORE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 22.

Col. ALBERT J. WRIGHT was to-day elected Major General by a concurrent vote of the Senate, thus ending a long legislative controversy on the subject.

The House to-day passed the Kansas Aid Resolves to their engrossment, by a vote of 159 to 152.

The Bark *Neuces*, previously reported in a dangerous position, went ashore yesterday at Cohasset. The passengers and crew were safely landed.

European Steamers.

THE STEAMER EXPECTED AT HALIFAX--DEPARTURE OF THE NIAGARA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 22.

Our latest telegraphic dispatches from Halifax come down to Monday evening. Since then the lines east of Portland have been interrupted by the storm, and there is not the least probability of their working to-night. The *America* is now in her twelfth day out, and should have reached Halifax by this time, but whether she has or has not, we are, from the above cause, in perfect ignorance. It is hoped that the wires will be in order by morning.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed for Halifax about 11 o'clock this morning. She takes 106 passengers for Liverpool and 17 for Halifax, and nearly $600,000 in specie.

Southern Steamers.

THE NASHVILLE AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 21.

The United States Mail Steamship *Nashville*, Capt EWAN, arrived here from New-York, at 12 o'clock on Monday night.

THE AUGUSTA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, April 21.

The United States Mail Steamship *Augusta* arrived here from New-York this afternoon.

Everett's Washington Oration in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 21.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered his Washington Lecture last evening at the Mercantile Library Hall, before the largest audience ever assembled there. The receipts were about $1,000.

Miss HERON will play "Medea" to-night for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association Fund.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 22.

At Fitchburg and other inland towns, eighteen inches of snow fell on Monday and Tuesday.

The wind is easterly and chilly to-day, with clouds and sunshine.

DETROIT, Monday, April 21.

A heavy snow-storm has prevailed here all the afternoon.

Fall of a Building--Five Persons Buried.

DETROIT, Tuesday, April 21.

A three-story brick building at Albion, occupied as jewelry and hardware stores, fell during the storm this afternoon, burying five persons in the ruins.

From Kansas.

THE FREE-STATE VICTORY AT LEAVENWORTH--ARRIVAL OF MR. STANTON.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., MONDAY, April 13, 1857.

Three times three for Leavenworth City; a thousand cheers for the success of the Free-State ticket, and the election, decided and triumphant, of HENRY J ADAMS. The importance of this Free State victory, insignificant as it may appear in its immediate results, can scarcely be over-estimated. In the evidence it furnishes that freedom has triumphed in this stronghold of Border Ruffianism, in the confidence it will inspire in the hearts of the Free-State men throughout the length and breadth of the Territory, in the effect it will have upon Congress and the country at large, it assumes a magnitude and an importance almost incalculable.

The Pro-Slavery Party had two nominees in the field, but Mr. ADAMS outstripped them both. The vote stood:

	Adams.	Taylor.	Shannon.
1st Ward	188	10	94
2d Ward	158	19	39
Total	346	29	133

This handsome majority was also obtained in spite of a so-called enactment, dug up from the bogus legislature records, of which a six months' residence was required in the city as a qualification for a voter. This cut off a large Free State vote which has come into the Territory since Spring.

ARRIVAL AND SPEECH OF MR. STANTON.

Mr. STANTON, Secretary of the Territory, under WALKER, and acting Governor during WALKER's absence, arrived in the city to day, and delivered an address to the people. In opening which he announced himself as a native of Virginia and a resident of Tennessee, and then very coolly informed his hearers that they might judge from this fact, "of his proclivities." He thought the Free-State people were making a great mistake in not voting for Congressional Delegates, and further, that the constitution there adopted would pass Congress. He deeply regretted the disturbances that had occurred in the Territory, and hoped that there would be no further trouble, but maintained that the laws of the Territorial Legislature must be enforced. Mr. STANTON is a fine looking man, and, it is said, means to do about right, but the Free-State men are greatly disappointed in his speech, which betrayed, so they think, an unaccountable ignorance of Kansas affairs and a hostility to the Free-State cause. I will take occasion to see Mr. STANTON, and endeavor to learn his views and policy more distinctly.

It may be mentioned as a singular fact in connection with Mr. STANTON, that he followed Dr. STRINGFELLOW, who delivered a preeminently Pro-Slavery address, holding that he had, as a National Democrat, two great objects in view, the first to do all in his power to make Kansas a Slave State, and, failing in this, to make a Democratic Free State, which is about the same thing.

☞ It is currently reported that members of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association are organizing a base-ball Club.

THE NEW POLICE COMMISSION.

Mayor Wood obtains an Injunction--His Instructions to the Captains.

THE NEW BOARD ORGANIZES.

CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW PLACES.

There was a great commotion in and about the City Hall yesterday, in expectation of the meeting of the new Police Commissioners. The curiosity was stimulated by the rumor that Mayor WOOD would interpose some obstacle to their organization.

During the forenoon the Mayor summoned the Police Captains before him at his office, and to each and all of them he delivered instructions not to acknowledge in any manner the power of the new Police Commission, but to act as heretofore, by order of the old Commissioners, until the powers of the Board appointed by the Legislature should be determined by the Court of last resort.

At the opening of the Supreme Court in the morning, His Honor made application for an injunction to be issued upon the new Commissioners and it was readily granted by Justice DAVIES.

The proceedings had at this Court were as follows:

SUPREME COURT--SPECIAL TERM--April 22.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Fernando Wood vs. *James W. Nye, Simeon Draper, Jacob Cholwell, James Bowen, Jas. S. T. Stranahan and S. S. Powell.*--Yesterday an application was made by the plaintiff for an injunction against the defendants, restraining them from acting as Commissioners under the new police bill.

An order to show cause was granted, returnable on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, and a temporary injunction was ordered. It concludes as follows:

"In the meantime, and until said motion be decided, I do hereby order, restrain and enjoin the above-named defendants, and each and all of them, from entering upon the duties of the office of Commissioner of Police, as mentioned in the act entitled 'An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof,' passed April, 1857, from forming any Board of Police; from assuming any control over the police force of the City and County of New-York; from entering upon or taking possession of any telegraphic apparatus, public police property, books, records, and accoutrements now in the possession of the Police Department of said City and County, or from exercising any authority or power over or in respect to the Police of the City and County of New-York, or any of its officers, records or property."--April 21, 1857. HENRY E. DAVIES.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Attorneys, 111 Broadway.

The complaint, in brief, sets forth, first, that the plaintiff is Mayor of this City, having been duly elected, &c., and is a corporator and tax-payer. Second, that by virtue of said office, he is at the head of the Police Department of this City and County, and is clothed by the Constitution and Laws of the State and the Charter of the City with the power of directing, governing and controlling the police. Also, by virtue of his office, he is one of the Board of Police Commissioners, established by the act of April 13, 1853; and as such, is clothed with the power of trying the officers, policemen and doormen of the Police Department, and of appointing the same. Also, he has, by virtue of the ordinances of the City, the power to prescribe rules and regulations for the government of the police of the City and County.

3. That the plaintiff is informed and believes that at the adoption of the present Constitution of this State in 1841, the police establishment and powers in the City and County of New-York were a local matter, vested in the territorial limits of this City and County, so far as its appointments and removals from office and its compensation and specific duties were concerned; and all officers connected with the Police were either county or City officers, and not State, district or other officers, whose election or appointment was not provided for by the said Constitution. These same powers and regulations have been continued until the passage of the act hereafter mentioned.

4. By section 2 of art. 10 of the Constitution of this State, it is provided that all county officers whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for by the Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the Board of Supervisors or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose.

5. That plaintiff avers that, pursuant to the practice prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1847, any commissioners or officers then existing, or thereafter to to be created or appointed, who were to be vested or charged with the power of appointing to, or receiving from, office any of the police, and of regulating and governing them, were, necessarily, under the Constitution, either a county or a city officer, and not otherwise, and to derive their office from an election or an appointment.

6. The plaintiff states, that in violation of these provisions of the Constitution, the Legislature did pass the act known as the "Metropolitan Police Bill," which authorized the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, of seven Commissioners of Police, who shall be chief officers of said Metropolitan Police District, which district is declared to consist of the counties of New-York, King's, Westchester, and Richmond, and by said act have conferred upon the Commissioners all the powers over, and duties in respect to, the Police in this City, now possessed by the local authorities of this city; and that the greater part of the expenses of these Commissioners shall be paid by the City.

7. Wherefore the plaintiff believes the act to have been an evasion of the Constitution, and therefore void; and that he is acting in this matter in connection with the majority of the present Board of Police Commissioners.

8 The plaintiff believes that the defendants have been appointed Commissioners of Police under this act; have taken their oath of office, and claim to be duly qualified to act and perform its duties in connection with the plaintiff, as Mayor of New-York, and SAMUEL S. POWELL, as Mayor of Brooklyn, and intend to enter upon the duties and assume the control of the Police force of this City, and the property connected therewith.

9. The plaintiff is informed that the act is unconstitutional, and believes that the Board of Aldermen have passed a resolution directing the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge to retain possession of all property belonging to the Police Department, and to refuse to acknowledge the Police Commissioners. The Board of Councilmen have passed a resolution requesting the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the bill, and directing the Mayor, &c., to abstain from recognizing the Commissioners until the opinion is received.

10. The plaintiff is apprehensive that if the Commissioners get possession of the property of the Police Department, there will arise a conflict of authority which will jeopard the public peace, &c.

11. The plaintiff prays for judgment against the defendants, and that the act in question be declared unconstitutional; also, that the defendants may be perpetually restrained from exercising any power or authority, under the said act; and, in the meantime, until the final judgment, the defendants be restrained from entering on their duties, or possessing themselves of any of the property of the Police Department, &c.

The bill in question is appended, and forms a part of the complaint.

The following undertaking was filed:

Title of Suit, &c.--Whereas, the above named plaintiff applied to Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for an injunction in the above entitled suit against the defendants, restraining them as in the complaint in said suit and in said order of injunction as mentioned and set forth;

Now, therefore, in consideration thereof, I, FERNANDO WOOD, the above-named plaintiff, of the City of New-York, do undertake that I will pay the above-named defendants such damages, not exceeding $50,000, as they may sustain by reason of the said injunction, if the Court shall finally decide that the said plaintiff was not entitled thereto.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand, this 21st day of April, 1857. FERNANDO WOOD.

In presence of J. W. EDMONDS.

City and County of New-York, ss.--Fernando Wood, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is a householder and freeholder in said City, and is worth the sum of *one hundred thousand dollars* over and above all debts and liabilities.

(Signed) FERNANDO WOOD.

Sworn before me this April 21, 1857.

HENRY E. DAVIES.

City and County of New-York, ss.--I do certify that on this 21st day of April, 1857, Fernando Wood, to me well known personally, appeared before me and duly acknowledged that he executed the above undertaking, as his own free act, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. HENRY E. DAVIES.

For plaintiff, Charles O'Conor, Ex-Judge Edmonds, Attorney-General Cushing, and Theodore Sedgwick. J. T. and T. D. Sherwood, Attorneys.

Organization of the New Board.

The five gentlemen, to wit: SIMEON DRAPER JACOB C. CHOLWELL, Gen. J. W. NYE, JAMES BOWEN and J. S. T. STRANAHAN, appointed to act as Commissioners under the new Police law, met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Sessions Court-room for organization.

On motion of Gen. NYE, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER was chosen Chairman of the Commission, who thereupon proceeded briefly to state the purpose of the meeting and the general policy which would govern the action of the Board. He had discussed with his associates the nature of the duties about to devolve upon them, and felt their importance and responsibility. The Board would keep constantly in view the fact that the power placed in their hands was designed solely to promote the public interest, and not aid the schemes of any political party. Politics would be ignored, and character, capacity and experience, would be the only qualifications acceptable in applicants for appointments. Such incumbents as possess these requisites would not be removed.

The Chairman then remarked that he had called on his Honor the Mayor in the morning, and invited him to join the new Commissioners in organizing, and also requested permission for them to meet at the Mayor's office. His Honor received him cordially, and stated that he would favor him with a reply in the course of a day or two. Not hearing from him in that time, Mr. DRAPER addressed the Mayor the following note:

To His Honor the Mayor:

SIR: I have waited an hour with the hope of seeing you, in regard to the time and place of the first meeting of the Police Commissioners, appointed under the act passed April 15, 1857.

I will be glad to have an interview with you in reference to these points, as early in the day as you can give me an opportunity. Please inform me of your wishes this forenoon, if you can conveniently do so, by a note addressed to me at No. 106 Pine-street.

Your obedient servant, S. DRAPER.

The Mayor returned the following reply:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Saturday, April 22, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I have to state that I do not recognize the right of yourself, or the gentlemen to whom you refer as Police Commissioners, to act as such, and that I shall, under the advice of counsel, resist the exercise of any authority as such. Very truly yours,

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq. FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. DRAPER also stated that the Commissioners had been served with an order granted by Judge DAVIES, at the instance of the Mayor, restraining them from organizing. But he had procured such a modification of the injunction as permitted them to organize. The case of the injunction will be heard to-day at 4 o'clock.

Gen. NYE was confirmed as Secretary, and Mr. BOWEN elected Treasurer. Messrs. BOWEN, STRANAHAN, CHOLWELL, and the Mayors of Brooklyn and New-York were named a Committee to prepare a form of by-laws.

On motion of Mr. BOWEN, it was agreed that the meetings of the Board should be public.

The Commission then adjourned to Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Candidates for Police Openings.

There is by no means so large a list of candidates for the offices within the gift of the new Commissioners of Police as might be expected. They have the appointment of the following new officers: A Superintendent, at $3,000 per year; a Chief Clerk, at $2,000; six Deputy Clerks, at $1,000; six Surgeons, at $1,500, and a Receiver, to take charge and keep account of all stolen goods which may be recovered, until they are reclaimed by the owners. The salary of this officer is not fixed by the law. The Commissioners may also appoint as many more Clerks as they may deem necessary, whose salary is left to the discretion of those making the appointment.

For Superintendent we have heard of only one candidate, JOSEPH KEEN, formerly Warden of the Penitentiary, and now of the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island. He has a special advocate in SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., who has certainly had a chance to discover his merits or demerits, while he himself was serving as Governor of the Almshouse. Justice OSBORN, the oldest Police Magistrate in the City, has also been named in this connection, but we do not know that he is a candidate. Chief MATSELL, it is said, would not object to the appointment, but there is no rumor of his sending his "papers" to the new Board.

For Chief Clerk there are four candidates who are talked of publicly. First is FRANKLIN J. OTTARSON, Republican Councilman of the Forty-first District, and City Editor of the New-York *Tribune*. Second, GEORGE W. PEARCEY, late Police Magistrate, and now a lawyer and member of the Republican Committee. Third, GUY R. PELTON, lawyer, and late member of Congress from the Third District. Fourth, WILLIAM ALLEN, of the Tenth Ward, lawyer.

For Deputy Clerks, there is at present a marvelous lack of candidates. In fact we have as yet only heard of one, MERWIN N. JONES, of the Third Ward, at present employed in the Register's office, but this announcement will, doubtless, develop a plenty. Of the present Police Surgeons--who by law are policemen detailed to do medical duty--some will probably be ordered to do patrol duty. For the new posts there are a number of candidates; among them Dr. S. WATERMANN, of the Tenth Ward, and Dr. A. S. JONES, of the Fifteenth Ward, one of the present incumbents.

There are likely very soon to be further vacancies in the department, since several who wear the stars do not possess the qualifications required by section 7 of the new law, and hence are liable to be removed. Charges are also pending against others. Many candidates for any vacancies there may occur in the deputy superintendencies, inspectorships, &c., stand ready. The new law requires that inspectorships shall be filled from the sergeants, and sergeantcies from the patrolmen; but it does *not* say that a man shall not be appointed a patrolman at 12 o'clock, a sergeant half an hour later, and an inspector at 1. In case Deputy Superintendent MATSELL should resign, Capt. WALLING (late American) is a candidate. It will be remembered that Captain W. was turned out of the Captaincy of the Eighteenth Ward last Summer, by Mayor WOOD.

Capt. HOPKINS, of the Third Ward, (a Republican,) is also talked of in connection with this place. For Inspector of the Sixth District there are two candidates--MOSELY LYONS, last year the Republican candidate for Assembly, and GEO. J. SMITH, (American,) Captain of the Ward in 1849-50. In the Eighth District there are also two candidates--WM. PEEL, Sergeant of the New-York Volunteers in Mexico, and formerly on the Crystal Palace Police, who has been Secretary of the Republican Central Committee since its organization, and MORRIS DE CAMP, some years ago Lieutenant of the Ward. In the Ninth District, JACOB L. SEBRING, late "Lieutenant," now "Sergeant," is a candidate for the Inspectorship, when vacant. In the Fourteenth Ward there are also several candidates. For the Inspectorship of the Twentieth Ward, CHARLES MISSING, and of the Twenty-Second, JAMES E. COULTER, (Republicans,) are candidates.

Fire Wardens' Report.

The annual report of the Fire Wardens gives the following list of the different complaints acted upon by the Wardens, buildings examined, etc., for the year ending April 14, 1857:

Heaters and furnaces examined and altered	43
Dangerous stove-pipes removed	124
New buildings where violations existed	96
Wooden sheds removed and altered	120
Notices served on trap doors and hoistways	180
Buildings in course of alteration, where violations of the law were found	260
Whole number	823
Whole number of buildings and sheds examined by the Wardens	2,106
Complaints left at office	940

The Grand Target Company Parade.

The monster parade of the target companies of this and neighboring Counties, which was to have taken place last Monday, and which was postponed through the inclemency of the weather, will come off to-day, if the skies are at all propitious. The fact that the procession will march through nearly all the principal streets of the City, will enable almost everybody to have a glance at it. The line will form on Fourteenth-street, at 9½ o'clock A. M., under the direction of Adjutant-General DISBROW, Major-General WILLIAM WILSON, and JOHN CARIGHTON, and will move down Broadway at 10½ o'clock. Over 12,000 men, it is conjectured, will turn out.

☞ Health Warden KIRK, of the Seventeenth Ward, in a recent examination of the streets in his Ward, discovered 160 houses from which garbage and kitchen offal is daily cast into the streets, in direct violation of the City ordinances. It is made the duty of the Health Warden to report the street and number of such houses. By this means the City Inspector will, in due time, be prepared to take efficient action. For the new Charter gives sanitary powers over the streets to that officer.

TICKET-[illegible]

Observations and Experiences of a Western Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Coming into your City last Saturday, I found at the Hotel where I took lodgings some fifty or sixty persons from various parts of the country who had come hither to take passage in the *George Law* which sailed on the 20th. I soon learned from their conversation that many of them were very much disappointed, in consequence of the price of passage being greatly enhanced within a few days previous to the ship's departure. There was also much dissatisfaction, caused from some having to pay a much higher price for tickets of the same grade than others had paid on the same day. Being a resident of an interior part of the State of Illinois, I at once concluded that there was a game being played by some persons, and to whom the blame should be attached, was a mystery.

I therefore set about the inquiry into this strange mode of doing business.

I learned that, near to the proper ticket office of the California Steamship Company, there were what are called bogus ticket offices, *selling genuine tickets of the Company for this trip.* It was then pointed out to me in the public newspapers, where the Company through their Agent, Mr. J. W. RAYMOND, had cautioned the public against buying tickets at any other office in this City, except at No. 177 West-street, corner of Warren. My next inquiry was, how did it happen, that the tickets sold by these bogus agents were *genuine?* Had they been stolen from the true office? How did they get them?

I learned that these tickets had been purchased by speculators from the agent of the company, for the purpose, of course, of selling to persons wishing to go to California at an advance on their cost. Here also appeared a strong feature in this speculation: the company, through their only acknowledged ticket agent in this City, first sells a number of blank tickets by wholesale, as it were, to *speculators*, or men keeping *bogus ticket-offices*; and then cautioning the public against buying *these same tickets.* Did the company, through this agent, intend by such advertisement to actually prevent any person from buying the tickets sold to these speculators? This certainly cannot be the intention of such an advertisement, because there is only the same number of tickets issued that there is berths to be sold; therefore it would be rascally, in the extreme, for this agent to sell speculators tickets for which he did not intend to furnish berths.

I came to the conclusion, from my observations, that the company is by no means free from blame in this matter of ticket-swindling, but that on the contrary it does much to aid it, and by advertising its own rates as the "bogus" agents advertise theirs, if in fact *shares* the proceeds of the whole operation.

As an evidence of this, I will state a case that came under my own observation in January last. Stopping a few days at that time at Lovejoy's Hotel, I made the acquaintance of three farmers from my neighboring State of Iowa, who had come here on their way to California, and being put on their guard from seeing the caution of the true company in the TIMES, by their vigilant agent, J. W. RAYMOND, they felt quite secure from being swindled. On entering the City in the cars, they were called upon by one of the bogus agents' runners, and fur

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday April 23.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 891, 473, 133, 178, 891, 527, 378, 575, 583, 585, 319, 144, 590, 591, 592, 600, 602, 608, 611, 618, 502, 619, 622, 623, 626 to 633, 534, 411, 420 474, 595, 566.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos 85, 86 to 93, 95 to 98, 67. *Part II*—Nos 39, 40, 41, 73 to 84 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I*—Nos. 676, 220, 664, 666½, 667, 663, 669, 247, 248, 250, 256, 870 to 883. *Part II*—Nos. 1524, 1530, 1035, 1030, 1725 to 1732, 1738 to 1745, 1748 to 1752, 1754 to 1766, 1769 to 1781.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 58, 60, 157, 160, 161, 260, 135, 18 59, 85, 96, 105, 123, 146, 188, 192, 212, 250, 16, 17, 67, 71, 73, 133, 172, 176, 196.

United States Court of Claims.

CLAIM FOR RETURN OF DUTIES ILLEGALLY EXACTED UPON IMPORTATIONS OF IRON—DUTIABLE VALUE UNDER TARIFF ACT OF JULY 30, 1846—APPRAISEMENT WHEN UNLAWFUL—EXTENT OF THE AUTHORITY OF APPRAISERS.

Eglenton & Battel vs. *The United States.*—(On trial upon petition and proofs.)—In April, 1849, the petitioners, E. & B., imported from Liverpool into New-York a quantity of iron the invoice value of which, including charges, was $2,170 52. The appraisers estimated its value at $2,392. The collector thereupon exacted a duty on the appraised value of 30 per cent.; that the appraised exceeding the invoice value by more than 10 per cent.—he also exacted, as penalty, an additional duty on the appraised value of 90 per cent. Other three importations of iron in the same year by E. & B. were similarly regarded and treated at the Custom House. In May they imported a quantity, by the *Lemuel Dyer*, the invoice value of which, including charges, was $1,873 94, and under a protest, made in writing and signed by them, against such addition, added to that va ue, so as to increase it to $1,628 35. The Collector, thereupon exacted on such increased value a duty of 30 per cent

The petitioners paid the duties thus exacted of them, on each of the five importations, under a protest, duly in writing and signed.

The whole of the iron, so imported, was purchased for cash at Liverpool in January, February and March, 1849, at the prices stated in the invoices and entries, and those prices were the cash market value of the iron, at the city of Liverpool, at the several periods when the purchases were made. In the interval between the purchases and the several shipments, such iron rose in price. The appraisers, under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, estimated the value as of the time of shipment, and not as of the time of purchase, in every instance except in that of the importation by the *Lemuel Dyer*. In that one, as already stated, the petitioners made the addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice, under protest.

The importations were made under the tariff act of July 30, 1846; the eighth section of which makes it the duty of the proper collector to cause the dutiable value of such imports to be appraised, estimated and ascertained in accordance with the provisions of existing laws. The laws then existing, and in force till the passage of the act of May 5, 1851, (9 Stat., 539,) required the appraisers, where the goods imported were purchased, to ascertain their value *at the time of the purchase*, (not their value at the time of exportation,) in the principal markets of the country from which the same were imported into the United States.

The act of Aug. 30, 1842, section 94, (5 Stat., 566,) in express terms makes it "the duty of all collectors and other officers of the customs to execute and carry into effect all instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the execution of the revenue laws."

The petitioners now claim that the duties exacted on the excess of the appraisal over the invoiced values, and on the amounts added by themselves to the invoice value of the importation made by the *Lemuel Dyer*, and also the penalties exacted on the appraised value of two of the importations, where the appraised exceeded the invoice value by more than 10 per cent., should be refunded to them. The different payments to the United States were made between 11th and 16th of May, 1849.

By the Court, SCARBURGH, J., *Held*: The appraisers had no authority to consider the value at the time of exportation, except as a means of ascertaining the value at the time of purchase.

2. The object of the laws then in force seems to have been to tax the importer on the amount or value he had expended.

3. Where, therefore, the appraisers considered only the value at the time of exportation, and by their appraisement ascertained that value, and that value alone, and it was different from the value when the purchase was made, the appraisement was illegal. This is not inconsistent with the doctrine, that where the appraisers act within the legitimate sphere of their duties, their appraisement is final.

4. Where power or jurisdiction is delegated to any public officer, or tribunal over a subject-matter, and its exercise is confided to his or their discretion, the acts so done are binding and valid as to the subject-matter.

5. The only questions which can arise between an individual claiming a right under the acts done and the public, or any person denying their validity, are as to fraud in the officer and fraud in the party.

6. All other questions are settled by the decision made or the act done by the tribunal or officer, whether executive, legislative, judicial, or special, unless an appeal is provided for or other revision by some appellate or supervisory tribunal is prescribed by law.

7. The appraisers are appointed "with powers, by all reasonable ways and means, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the true and market value and wholesale price" of the importation. The exercise of these powers involve knowledge, judgment and discretion.

8. Hence, their acts as appraisers, within the power given them, are, under the principle stated, considered as final, if not appealed from.

9. But their powers are special, and can be lawfully exercised only within the limits prescribed for them.

10. Inasmuch, therefore, as, in this case, the power of the appraisers was, by statute, confined to the ascertainment of the value at the time of the purchase, when the question is, whether they undertook to ascertain some other value different from that at the time of the purchase, it is a question of "power in the officer."

11. Such a question may properly arise, and if it be determined that the exercise of the power here was confined to ascertaining the value at the time of the exportation, then the act of the appraisers was invalid and unlawful.

12. The appraisers must, in this case, be presumed to have obeyed the instructions of the Treasury Department, and consequently, to have ascertained the value of the iron at the time of the exportation. The plain evidence is positive to the same effect.

13. As to the importation by the *Lemuel Dyer*, the petitioners made the addition to the value stated in the invoice in quite hoarded the penal duty provided for by section 8 of act of July 30, 1846, (9 Stat., 42.) That addition was made under protest, and in view of the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury, requiring the appraisers to ascertain the value at the time of the exportation. The design of the petitioners was to raise the value stated in the invoice to the value at the time of the exportation. They not only made the addition under protest, but they have paid the duties exacted thereon under protest. The exaction of those duties was illegal.

14. The protest made by the petitioners, whether other papers as were required by the act of Feb. 26, 1853, (10 Stat., 727,) or not, show that the money, the repayment of which the petitioners are now claiming, was paid by them involuntarily. They were forced to make the payments by the Collector, *colore officii*, through the invalid and illegal course pursued in having the appraisal made of the value at the wrong period. That money was thus obtained by a moral duress, not justified by law.—*Abstract of opinion.*

Bill reported in favor of petitioners for $1,153 40.

AS TO THE ADMISSION OF CERTAIN PAPERS AS TESTIMONY.

Nock vs. *The United States.*—*Ketchum* vs. *Same.*—*Guilbeau* vs. *Same.*—(On motion.)—On Dec. 20, 1855, the Senate passed a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That all private claims upon which no adverse reports were made or ordered during the late session of Congress, and which were pending before the Senate at the close of the last session, and which claims are founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any contract express or implied with the Government of the United States, and which the claimants choose to prosecute before the Court of Claims, be, and the same are hereby referred to the said Court; and the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby instructed, to deliver all the papers in such cases to the Clerk of the said Court upon his application.

On March 3, 1855, the House of Representatives, also, passed a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That all reports which any of the Committees have directed to be made to the House, shall be delivered to the Clerk, and they are hereby ordered to be printed; and such of them as are of a private character, together with all the bills that shall remain in the private calendar, and on the Speaker's table at the adjournment of Congress, are hereby referred, with the accompanying papers, to the Court of Claims.

It was argued, on the motion, that all papers transmitted to the Court of Claims under these resolutions, by either House of Congress, were to be considered as competent testimony, without regard to the rules of law which regulate the admission of evidence.

By the Court.—GILCHRIST, P. J.—In the case of Thomas Crown vs. The United States, we held that *ex parte* affidavits transmitted to us by Congress should be regarded as competent testimony where the witnesses were dead; but that unsworn statements in writing from deceased witnesses were incompetent to be received. In the opinion in the case referred to, we stated the reasons which brought us to this conclusion. We thought that the peculiar circumstances surrounding a case which had been before a Committee of Congress, properly made it an exception to the ordinary rule of law excluding *ex parte* affidavits, although the witnesses might be dead. In cases before us where a witness is dead, the party does all he can by producing his affidavit from his proper place of deposit; but where a witness is living, and accessible, the reason for admitting his affidavit, taken without notice to the adverse party, entirely fails. We do not find anything in the forms of the resolutions referred to which should alter the rule of evidence. They simply refer to us certain cases and the papers belonging to them. One object undoubtedly, in constituting this Court, was, that the United States might have the opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses in that mode which long experience has shown to be the best adapted to secure the ends of justice. The admission of *ex parte* affidavits is the exception to the ordinary rule regulating the admission of testimony, and this exception cannot exist unless under circumstances of peculiar character.

We think, therefore, that the motion in these cases must be denied, as there is nothing to bring them within any exception.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Fitch vs. *Gale.*—Defendant must make his answer more definite and certain.

Olsen vs. *Murphy.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, with $10 costs.

Jay vs. *Whipple.*—Order granted.

Boscher vs. *Roullier.*—Plaintiff must furnish new affidavit and serve copies of them, &c., and also specify more particularly how the indebtedness accrued, and when and what is meant by saying that the goods were sold by the wife as well as to the husband; and how the balance was made out; and when, if ever, it was admitted. The defendant may also answer the new affidavit.

Sarasin et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c. of Sacramento City, Cal.*—Produce proofs that the plaintiffs are residents of this State, and recite in the order such proof was given.

Maurice vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Motion for injunction denied.

Champlier vs. *Boyd.*—Motion that defendant return the property taken contrary to the restriction of injunction, must be denied.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Champlin vs. *Boyd et al.*—Motion that defendant return the property taken contrary to the restriction of the injunction must be denied.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

POLICEMEN AND THEIR UNIFORMS—THE POWER OF THE LATE COMMISSIONERS—INTERESTING DECISION.

Burnham vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—The following abstract is from a very elaborate opinion rendered by Judge THOMPSON, in deciding the above action: Burnham was a policeman, and was suspended by Captain Carpenter, of the Fifth Patrol District; and, on the 27th of February, 1854, finally discharged from the department, for refusing to provide himself with a uniform as required by the rules and regulations of the Police Commissioners. The only question in the case is, whether the plaintiff was suspended and discharged for sufficient cause, and in conformity with the provisions of the act of 1853, relating to the Police Department of the City of New-York. The act provides that the Commissioners shall prescribe rules for the discipline, conduct and government of the policemen, which shall be binding, under the penalty of suspension or dismissal. It is further provided that policemen shall wear a suitable emblem, or device, to be prescribed by the Commissioners. In pursuance of one or both of these provisions the Board of Commissioners established a rule that the members of the Police Department should "wear a frock coat, of Navy-blue cloth, single breasted; collar made to roll or stand; nine buttons on the breast, two buttons on the hip, also two buttons at at the bottom of the skirt." The Commissioners had no authority to ordain this rule. Neither of the provisions of the act referred to invest them with any such power. The right to establish rules for the discipline, conduct and government of Policemen, gave them no authority to establish a uniform for the police corps. The Board of Commissioners are a mere *quasi-corporation*, possessing no power beyond that which is expressly conferred by statute. The moment they transcend the limits prescribed by law, their acts become wholly null and void. The term "discipline," as employed in the act of 1853, means simply "instructions in manual exercises, evolutions and subordination." Conduct signifies personal behavior or deportment. The term "government" means the exercise of such authority as is necessary to direct and control the personal actions of the members of the Police force in a manner best calculated to render them prompt and energetic in the discharge of their duties and obligations to the City. It appears very evident that no power to establish a uniform is derivable from permission to prescribe rules for the "discipline, conduct and government" of the Police. But do the Commissioners derive any such power from their right to prescribe an emblem or device for Policemen? Ordinarily, the term "emblem" means, "An inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something inserted in the body of another." Device means, "An emblem intended to represent a family, person, action or quality, with a suitable motto; used in painting, sculpture and heraldry. It consists in a metaphorical similitude between the things representing and represented, as the figure of a plow representing agriculture." Garments are never used as emblems or devices, except that in sacred meetings, white robes are sometimes used as emblems of purity. It is a well-known rule of construction in reviewing statutes, that you should give to the words used by the legislature their usual import, according to the common use of them. To the act of '53 we have applied this simple rule. We have but one course to pursue, and that is, to give effect to the intention of the law-making power. Judgment must, therefore, be rendered for the plaintiff for $500.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE MARINE COURT.

The new law in regard to the Marine Court is working quite a change in the practice there prevailing. The first section provides, as has been before stated, that summons issuing out of the Court may be served by the Sheriff of this City and County, or by any other person not a party to the action. The service is to be made and the summons returned with proof of the service to the clerk within the time now prescribed by law. All other process *must* be directed to and served by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

With the summons must be served a complaint duly verified and stating the amount for which judgment is demanded. If the defendant fail to answer on the return of the summons, and the action be on contract, the clerk or one of the justices of the Court shall render judgment against the said defendant for the amount demanded in the complaint, together with costs. On the return of the summons, if the defendant appears, he shall put in a written answer duly verified, and the clerk may then adjourn the cause to any day the parties may name.

For any summons, attachment or warrant the clerk may issue, he is to receive $1, and if a trial be had the plaintiff is to pay him $3 50, besides which he is to receive no other fees. He may appoint a deputy and two assistant clerks, whose salary is to be fixed by the supervisors.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS.

THE SHEEPSHEAD BAY OUTRAGE.

The trial of Richard Lewis, indicted for committing a brutal outrage upon the person of Jane Muldoon in Gravesend, in August last, was continued in the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Hon. SAMUEL D. MORRIS, County Judge and Justice SCHOONMAKER and EMMONS. District Attorney Schnmaker conducted the prosecution and R. H. Huntley, Esq., appeared for the defence.

During the day four witnesses were examined—Jane Muldoon, the complainant; Catharine Sullivan, John Mathews, Police Officer attached to the Mayor's Office and John Peterseau, Ex Deputy Sheriff.

At 4 o'clock the Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, April 22.

Before Hon. E. D. Culver, City Judge.

George W. Brown vs. *Lewis W. Berry.*—In this case, (reported yesterday,) to recover for the erection of a party wall, the Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff, awarding $114

Henry Weber vs. *Andreas Lapp.*—This is an action brought for the removal of an alleged nuisance. Defendant is a cooper by trade, and keeps his establishment on Wyckoff street, East District. The complaint is that the smoke from his establishment, when seasoning barrels, smuts the clothes hung out to dry on the premises of his neighbors. After a patient hearing of the case the Jury rendered a verdict for defendant, and the Court gave defendant an extra allowance of $50.

Plaintiff has thirty days to make a new case or a bill of exceptions, and in the meantime proceedings to be stayed.

☞ Calendar for Thursday, April 23, Nos. 3, 4, 10, 20, 41, 49, 67, 72.

Freemasonry.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: It is perhaps Anti-Masonic to reply to your article on the Deniny case, yet the injustice is so gross that it ought not to pass without some notice.

A juror takes an oath to give a verdict in accordance with the evidence given before him. If he does differently, he forswears himself; and, therefore, no oath or obligation would be binding on such a one. The best and most reliable men of the nation, who have occupied every position of trust and honor with in their country's gift, have been active and prominent Masons, and it is worse than absurd to suppose them guilty of the crimes you charge against the order.

Any attempt to use Masonry for such purposes would not only injure the cause of the person so using it, but would subject him to the condemnation of all good Masons.

ONE OF THE FRATERNITY.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 22, 1857.

The Beef market was better supplied yesterday and to-day than for several weeks previously. There was also an improvement in the quality of the stock and prices.

BEEF CATTLE—The sales of beef cattle reached 1,400 head, at prices ranging from $10@$11 to $11 50@$12 ₩ 100 lbs. Most of those from Illinois, Chester County and Ohio, brought the latter price. Some from Lancaster County were sold as high as $12 50, and one bullock, weighing 2,560 lbs., was sold for 15c. ₩ lb.

SHEEP—The supply of Sheep was very good, amounting to 5,500 head, and sales were active at prices ranging from $6 50 to $7 50 ₩ 100 lbs. gross, or at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb. net.

PIGS—This market was not so well supplied this week, the entire sales only reaching 1,450 head. They were disposed of at from $9 50@$9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES.—There has been no change in this market; the supply only reached 250 head, which were sold at from $30 to $50 for fresh Cows, $35 to $35 for Springers, and from $15 to $20 for Dry Cows.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21, 1857.

YARDS.	Beeves. In market Monday.	Beeves. Reserved for this week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	1909	2185	47	641	615	1725
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	174	57	63	1269	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	114	117	181	1541	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	103	106	84	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	1909	2636	327	1113	3425	1725
Last week	3488	3230	353	905	3268	3500

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856..... 2,549

Total receipts for week ending to-day..... 2,636

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	339	.....	.....	.....	153
Hudson River Railroad	795	.....	.....	.....	1392
Hudson River Boats	1023	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	68	47	641	615	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	530	Massachusetts	—
New-York	748	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	396	Texas	—
Kentucky	74	Connecticut	—
Indiana	290	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Wisconsin	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c @¾c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	13c. @14c.	12½c.@13½c.
First quality	12½c.@13c.	11½c.@12c.
Medium quality	11½c.@12c.	11c. @11½c.
Poor quality	11c. @11½c.	10½c.@11c.
Poorest quality	10½c.@11c.	10c. @10½c.
General selling prices	11½c.@12½c.	11c. @12c.
Average of all sales	12c. @12½c.	11½c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 10½c.@12c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 11c.@12c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 9½c.@11½c.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

A glance at the tables above will indicate the condition of the market to day. Not only was there a short supply, but also a falling off in quality from last week, though they were not far below the general average at this season. The supply from the West has been small, more than one-third being credited to New-York State. The small receipts are in part due to the detention of freight trains on the railroads. Thirty car loads were stopped at Susquehanna, on the Erie Road, by a land-slide upon the track. It is also thought that there are few cattle in the country generally, both West and East, though we are inclined to think the deficiency somewhat magnified. The butchers just now find it difficult to meet the unusual demand that always follows the Lenten fast, especially as they have not bought freely for some weeks past, on account of the high prices. To-day they were inclined to hold back for the arrival of the delayed trains, which are looked for to-night, but finding the yards fast clearing out, and considering that the few to arrive would scarcely vary the prices, they too went in for a few even at 13½c.@13c. ₩ lb.,—hardly 14c.@15c., as some butchers would have us believe. The yards were cleared at an earlier hour than we have seen them before for a long time, very few remaining after 3 o'clock P. M. The sales of to-day amounted to only about 1,400, which added to 500 sold yesterday, makes 1,900, for what is usually called the day's market. The sales at all the markets for the past week have been 2,605, against 3,326 for last week. About 650 head were sold at Buffalo and Albany for the Brighton and other Eastern markets. The sales at Bergen have been almost nothing. Only ten car-loads have arrived there during the week, and most of these were brought over the river previous to selling.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
39	N. Y.	J. Purchase	Purchase & Wheaton.
90	Ohio	Perrill & Pancake	J. A. Merritt.
11	N. J.	J. Emery	Beach & Smith.
63	Ill.	Vail & Carver	Owners.
75	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
109	Ill.	Lamb & Smith	T. White & Son.
86	N. Y.	White & Barker	T. White & Son.
15	N. Y.	J. Thomas	Sam'l McGraw.
169	Ohio	Johnson	Miller, Haring & Gurney.
17	Ind.	S. W. Spray	Miller, Haring & Gurney.
96	Ill.	Caleb & Jacoby	Harris & Claypool.
86	Ill.	Platt & Read	Harris & Claypool.
30	Ill.	Allerton & Sherman	Sherman & Hoag.
48	Ind.	J. McCullum	Sherman & Hoag.
13	N. Y.	Geo. Miller	J. A. Merritt.
13	N. Y.	Geo. Sage	Owner.
30	Ill.	H. Eisner	Owner.
85	N. Y.	Weeth'r & Brothers	Owners.
144	Ind.	Wm. H. Hoffman	Owner.
158	N. Y.	Bartram & Belden	B. Bartram.
74	Ky.	Nichols & Wirthwine	Owners.
86	N. Y.	& Ill. Eckstein & Lant'k	Owners.
68	Ill.	D. Barnes	Owners.
90	Ohio	Bartram & Belden	B. Bartram.
100	Ill.	J. Dalbey	T. Wheeler.
118	Ill.	W. H. Belden	Owner.
78	Ill.	S. Sherman	Owner.
23	N. Y.	Wm. B. Belden	Owner.
94	N. J.	D. Alvord	Owner.
36	N. Y.	H. Eisner	Owner.
68	Ill.	John Flynn	Owner.
50	Ill.	B. Weathammer	Owner.
48	N. Y.	M. Levy & Co	Owner.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

B. BARTRAM sold to-day for BARTRAM & BELDEN 90 Ohio Cattle fed by J. RENNICK. They were of extra quality, fully No. 1, and were estimated by BARTRAM to weigh 900 lbs. net. All were sold at an early hour at an average of about 13c.

The same party sold, yesterday, a fine lot of 75 cattle from STEWART'S Chirtenango, (N. Y.,) distillery, raised 850 lbs., for 12½c.@13½c. J. HARRIS took 23 at $120 each, and Col. DEVOE bought 4 at $135. They were owned by BARTRAM & BELDEN.

J. BEVANT contributed 45 Steers, which were only excelled by one other drove, and a few isolated animals. These were first bought in Illinois by WM. J. COGHRAN, a noted feeder of Pickaway County, Ohio, and fed by him for some time past. Live weight in Ohio 1,860 lbs. Sold, to-day, by C. G. TEED, at 12c.@13c. J. VALENTINE took 20 at $116 each, or fully 13c., both buyers' and sellers' estimate. GEO. DEVOE bought 8 at $105. This is the kind of stock we like to meet, and the butchers appeared to be of the same opinion.

MILLER, HABING & GURNEY sold 102 medium Ohio Cattle for —— JOHNSON, at $70 ₩ head, or about 11¾c. ₩ lb. Estimated 600 lbs., being rather light steers.

T. WHITE & SON sold for LAMB & SMITH 100 Illinois Cattle, fed by J. PRUNTY, of Cass County. They ranked among the *good* droves, and brought 11¾c.@13c. Home weight 1,419 lbs.

The same parties sold for WHITE & BARTRAM 86 fine distillery Cattle, from Onelda County, N. Y., estimated at near 900 lbs., at about 12½c. ₩ lb. Mr. H. MYERS took 4 at $110; C. GWIRE 20 at $120, and W. JOHNSON 7 at $108 each.

HARRIS & PANOAKE contributed 90 fair Cattle, from Ross County, Ohio; rated 800 lbs. in yards, and selling by J. A. MERRITT at 12c @13c.

PURCHASE & WHEATON sold on their own account 30 New-York State cattle of good quality, judged by owners to weigh 850 lbs. They brought 12c.@13c.

HARRIS & CLAYPOOL sold two lots of Illinois steers, one of 96 head, medium cattle, called 925 lbs. net, for CALEB & JACOBY, at 11c @12½c., and another, consisting of 88 fair to good beeves, of the same weight, for PLATT & READ, at about 12c.

SHERMAN & HOAG sold for ALLERTON & SHERMAN 30 Illinois cattle, estimated 725 lbs. net, at 12c.@13½c. They were a very fair lot of steers, and sold readily. Also, 48 rather common Indiana cattle, of 740 lbs., for J. MCCULLEN, at 11¾c.@12c.

GEORGE M. WELLS brought in 68 Illinois cattle, of good size, and very fair quality, rated at from 700 to 750 lbs. They were sold to ALLERTON & CARTER, who sold them yesterday at 11c.@12¾c.

C. W. COGHRE sold for D. ALLERTON 54 Illinois cattle, rated 750 lbs., at $91 50 each, or about 12c. They were fair beeves.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20 @$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The demand is not very active at this season, between hay and grass. Prices appear to be maintained.

ALLERTON reports 47 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $30@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. A few as high as $75. Stock light, but selling slowly.

BROWNING reports receipts of 57 Milch cows, selling at $36@$50 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. No change during the week. Supply equal to the demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 117 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; and $50@$55 for extras. Market remains unchanged, with a full supply on hand.

O'BRIEN reports 106 Milch Cows, selling, at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. Selling as last week. Quality good.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts for the past week have been very large, and the quality an improvement upon previous week. Prices rule higher in consequence of the scarcity of beef and mutton.

ALLERTON reports 841 Veal Calves, selling for 5c.@7c.; a few at 7½c. Stock very large, and generally of fair quality. Selling well. The pens, though full in the morning, were nearly empty at night.

BROWNING reports 63 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5¾c.@7c., live weight. Selling much as last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports 181 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c @7c. Market well supplied. Stock generally fair, and selling well.

O'BRIEN reports 84 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7c.; a few at 7½c. A great falling off in numbers, making a short supply. Quality improved, and selling readily.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 56 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₩ hundred. The average run is about one half the live weight.

Receipts continue light. The late storms have doubtless kept back many sheared sheep intended for this market. It is quite enough to expose them in fair weather, while a storm like the last would have proved too severe for naked sheep.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 615 Sheep, which brought $3@$3 ₩ head, or from 12c.@14c. ₩ lb. dressed weight. A few at 15c.@16c. One lot sold this morning at 7c. live weight. Market nearly empty in the morning—quite so at noon.

BROWNING reports receipts of 1,269 Sheep, selling at 12c.@15c. Stock sells readily as fast as it comes in. Receipts this morning, 200, which were immediately sold, leaving the market bare.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 1,541 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $5@$7 ₩ head, or 10c.@14c. ₩ lb., dressed weight. Supply continues short, although an increase upon the previous week. No change in prices.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 21, 1857.

A. P. KINTON & Co. report sales of 263 Sheep, at $7 50 ₩ head; 50 do., at $7 62 ₩ head.

HALE & BALDWIN report sales of 500 Sheep at 13c. @ 15c. ₩ lb.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₩ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

The supply continues good, and a downward inclination is manifest. Stock generally fair.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,725 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week from 7¾c. to 7¾c. ₩ lb. With a pretty full stock prices are not firm at the above quotations.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-Packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.....7¼c.@7¾c. | Dressed.....9½c.

DISTILLERY.

Live.....7c. | Dressed.....9c.

Market rather dull, with a downward tendency. Supply good.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The heavy rains have prevented an active vegetable trade. We drop from our list vegetables which are either so poor as to be nearly worthless, or which are about out of market. Cabbages and several varieties of apples are omitted this week. A few early vegetables are making their appearance, and will be quoted as fast as a price is established.

Potatoes have not been very active during the past week, but prices are fully maintained.

Apples are becoming quite scarce, and the supplies are narrowed down to a few varieties, mostly Russetts. They are held very high by the few who have them.

Butter is not active, which is usually the case at this season, between hay and grass.

Eggs are in good supply; mostly Western.

The Poultry market is rather poorly supplied, and prices are advancing.

Potatoes—Northern Carters, ₩ bbl	$3 50	@$4 00
Potatoes—Jersey Carters, ₩ bbl	4 00	@ 4 50
Potatoes—Jersey, Mercers, ₩ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Potatoes—White Mercers, ₩ bbl	2 12	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ₩ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Potatoes—Peach Blows, ₩ bbl	2 75	@ 3 25
Potatoes—Prime, ₩ bbl	2 75	@ —
Potatoes—Reds, ₩ bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Kidneys, ₩ bbl	3 25	@ 3 75
Potatoes—Whites, ₩ bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes	2 00	@ —
Potatoes—Merino, ₩ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Onions—Red, ₩ bbl	3 50	@ 3 75
Onions—White, ₩ bbl	4 50	@ 5 00
Onions—Yellow, ₩ bbl	4 00	@ —
Onions—₩ 100 strings	4 50	@ —
Spinach—₩ bbl	2 50	@ —
Garlic—₩ 100 bunches	7 00	@ —
Rhubarb—₩ d z	2 25	@ 2 50
Turnips—Ruta Bega, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Carrots—Washed, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Parsnips—₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Cranberries—₩ bbl	10 00	@15 00
Apples—Russets, ₩ bbl	5 00	@ 6 00
Apples—Greenings, ₩ bbl	5 00	@ 6 00
Apples—Sweetings, ₩ bbl	5 00	@ 6 00
Apples—Common, ₩ bbl	3 00	@ 4 00
Hickory Nuts—₩ bushel	75	@ 1 00
Dried Apples—State, ₩ lb	11¾	@ 12½
Dried Apples—Southern, ₩ lb	10	@ 12
Dried Peaches—₩ lb	16	@ 18
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₩ lb	25	@ 26
Butter—State, ₩ lb	20	@ 22
Ohio and other Western States, ₩ lb	14	@ 16
Lard—in bbls	14	@ 14½
Lard—Kegs	14	@ 15
Cheese—State, ₩ lb	12	@ 14
Eggs—Fresh, ₩ doz	15½	@ 16
Fowls—₩ lb	16	@ 18
Bucks County, ₩ lb	18	@ 20
Capons—₩ lb	25	@ 30
Ducks—Domestic, ₩ lb	25	@ 30
Ducks—Black, ₩ pair	1 75	@ 2 00
Ducks—Broadhills, ₩ pair	1 00	@ 1 25
Ducks—Brant, ₩ pair	1 75	@ 2 00
Ducks—Red Heads, ₩ pair	1 25	@ 1 50
Turkeys—₩ lb	18	@ 20
Turkeys—Western, ₩ lb	14	@ 16
Geese—₩ lb	14	@

[illegible] DE CHAMBRE, &c.
[illegible] & COMPANY are in receipt of
[illegible] assortment of
Embroidered and Bugenie Skirts—
Linen and Cotton Robes de Chambre.
Also,
White Flannelings, 4 yards long, for Skirts and Basques.
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH GRASS LINEN
HEMMED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
[illegible] Ladies' Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, from
[illegible] per dozen.
[illegible] doz. Ladies Hemmed Cambric do., from $2 25 per
[illegible] doz. tape border do., at $1 50 per doz.
[illegible] doz. Gents' plain and colored border do., all qualities.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

HOMER & HETCHUM
Have added a few novelties to their already large and elegant stock of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
Which are offered at wholesale only for cash, at
No. 518 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

EMBROIDERED
BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS, &c.
[illegible] Linen and Cambric Embr'd Sets, from $1 to $2 50,
[illegible] Embroidered Linen Collars, from 62½c to $1 75.
[illegible] Hemstitched Book Sets, at $6 and $4—worth $9.
French and Thread Lace Veils, Barbes, Collars, &c.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND
The best assortment of
Traveling Dress Goods
Of any other establishment
In the City.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DAMAGED SHAWLS.
[illegible] damaged Shawls will be offered this morning at $2
[illegible] formerly sound price, $5; Stella Borders.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.

LACE DRAPERIES—MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS SILK ROBES AT $10.
A few only left
From last auction purchase.
At
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S
No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES FROM ACTION
At 4, 6 and 8 dollars.
Also, very rich Robes
For 10, 12 and 15 dollars,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS! LACE MANTILLAS!
From late steamers, varying
In price from $16 to $150.
Manufactured to our order
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

RICH FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
For 16, 20, 25 and 30 dollars.
All very desirable styles.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

L. B. MOORE & CO.,
No. 1293 BROADWAY,
Corner of Canal-st., NEW-YORK,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARSEILLINES,
FLORENCES.
SILK TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black, White CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black KIDS, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Rice, Pedal, English and Split Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination
OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES AND PLATED WARE,
Will commence the present week with the following prices:

FRENCH CHINA AND IRON STONEWARE.	Our Price.	Usual Price.
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	16 00	$25 00
White Toilet sets	1 00	2 00
White Tea Sets	2 50	4 00
White French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 75	5 50
Decorated China Tea Sets, new styles	13 00	20 00
Decorated China Dinner Sets	70 00	100 00
CUT GLASS.		
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 75	$3 00
Cut-glass Champaignes, the dozen	1 20	2 00
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 50
Cut-glass Celery Vases, each	1 50	3 00
Cut-glass Decanters, quarts, the pair	2 50	4 50
SILVER-PLATED WARE.		
Silver-plated Tea sets, 5 pieces	$20 00	$30 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles, each	10 00	18 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns, each	11 00	18 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	6 00	9 50
Silver-plated Castors, 6 Cut-glass Bottles,	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
GAS FIXTURES.		
Hall Lamps, each	$3 00	$4 00
Hall Brackets, each	55	75
Parlor Chandeliers, 3 Lights, each	7 50	10 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights, each	10 00	14 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights, each	15 00	22 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, each	75	1 00

CUT OUT
this list and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE COMPAGNIE
LYONNAISE,
No. 37 Boulevard des Capucines,
Paris.
SILK STUFFS, LACE, NOVELTIES of different textures; READY-MADE ARTICLES, PRINTED MUSLINS, INDIA and FRENCH CASHMERES.
This house is the most highly recommended in France, and the most considerable establishment in Europe, not only on account of the importance of its manufactures and its extensive sales, but by the grandeur and extent of its warerooms, having an entrance in three different streets. The
COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE
sell none but articles of their own manufacture, and thus by bringing purchasers in direct relation with the manufacturer, are enabled to offer them greater advantages than any other establishment.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 248 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine steel Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be said independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

SPRING CLOTHING.

Spring Raglans	$5 to $14
Cassimere business coats	$3½ to $10
Elegant blue dress coats	$8 to $15
Black cloth frock coats	$6½ to $10
Super cloth frock coats	$10 to $14
Cashmere and Cloth frock coats	$14 to $20
Cashmere business pants	$1¾ to $6
Cassimere dress pants	$4 to $6
Rich moire antique and silk vests	$2½ to $5
Cassimere business vests	$1¼ to $3

At
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

NO. 420 BROADWAY.—BLACK FRENCH Veils from auction, very cheap.
N. B.—200 dozen hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, $3 50 worth $5. PETER ROBERTS & CO.

843 BROADWAY.—MRS. GAYNOR HAS removed her new store, with an elegant assortment of Corsets, Skirts, &c. No. 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
Of all the newest Spring styles,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING WRAPPERS
Of Linen, Argentine, Cashmere.
Clothe, &c., &c., manufactured by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

WET SILK POPLINS! WET SILK POPLINS!
From the Ship *Enterprise*.
GREAT BARGAINS!
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Having purchased the WHOLE IMPORTATION of the above goods, at a deduction of FIFTY PER CENT. from the ORIGINAL COST, will offer the same for sale this morning.
The only DAMAGE is by water on the OUTSIDE FOLDS, and some of them are wholly UNINJURED.
Ladies wishing to secure bargains in rich silk goods, imported for Spring trade, will do well to call early.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner of Monroe-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8.
Tickets.....50 cents
RAVEL NIGHT.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1857.
THE WONDERFUL HAVRLS.
MME. MONPLAISIR,
L. ESPINOSA.....in.....A NEW PART.
MME. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL,
Great revival of
THE GREEN MONSTER,
with the great artist ANTOINE as the WHITE KNIGHT, his original character.
JEROME.....as.....THE BARON.
Great success of the new ballet, by JEROME RAVEL,
THE CONTRABANDIST,
the cast embracing the names of Mme. Monplaisir, Mme. Marzetti, Lina Windel, L. Espinosa, Paul Brillant and Emile Mangin.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
by V. A. Chiarini, Young America and Young Hengler.
Italian Opera Nights,—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Ravel Nights—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission with Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats.....1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).....50
Boxes from.....$10 to $20 00
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
FRIDAY, April 24—Will be presented Verdi's Grand Opera, in four acts,
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora.....Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA
Azucena.....Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS
Manrico.....Signor BRIGNOLI
Conut de Luna.....Signor AMODIO
Ferrando.....Signor COLETTI
MAX MARETZEK.....Musical Director and Conductor
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ITALIAN OPERA NIGHTS—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
THURSDAY, April 23, 1857.
THE NEW DRAMA AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE.
The two pieces which have been performed at Laura Keene's Theatre during the past week are probably "mounted," as it is called, in a more complete and perfect manner than has ever before been seen in this City.
King Frederick of Prussia.....Mr. Burnett
Prince Frederick of Prussia.....Miss Laura Keene
To be followed by
THE ELVES,
LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and bewilder them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.
THE MONEY QUESTION will be produced immediately.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, April 23.
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALCOT,
Last night of Morton's great comedy,
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Second night of
FAMILY JARS.
To-morrow—Last night of Sheridan's glorious comedy of THE RIVALS.
SATURDAY—Benefit of Mr. BLAKE.
Mr. Brougham's finest comedy, THE GAME OF LIFE, will be produced immediately.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Last night but one of the
PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
THURSDAY, April 23,
LA SONNAMBULA.
Conductor.....Mr. E. Mollenhauer
To conclude with
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Friday—Mr. BURTON will appear.
Saturday—FRA DIAVOLO, for the farewell benefit of Miss LOUISA PYNE, and positively last night of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company.
Places secured without extra charge.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7¾ o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 23, 1857.
Fourth time in this theatre, and as most successfully produced in the principal cities of the Union, the new tragic play, by an American author,
DE SOTO.
Hernando De Soto, the discoverer of
the Mississippi.....Mr. E. L. Davenport
Utah.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport
To conclude with the farce of AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS' NEW HALL,
(No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
R. BISHOP BUCKLEY, with his pupil,
"YOUNG AMERICA."
THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY
Previous to which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents.
On Sunday Evening, April 26, a Sacred Concert by Noll's Band and the Buckleys.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Grand Concert will be given under the auspices and for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, at Plymouth Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 28th of April, 1857, at 8 o'clock P. M. A Chorus of one hundred and fifty voices from the New-York Harmonic Society, and an Orchestra of forty performers from the New-York Philharmonic Society, have been engaged. Mr. William Mason, Mr. Eben, Mrs. Bostwick and Miss Hattie Andem, will also appear. Conductor, Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW; Orchestral Leader, H. C. TIMM. Full particulars of the Concert will be given in a few days. Tickets at $1, may be obtained at the rooms of the Association, corner of Joralemon and Court sts., and at the principal bookstores; and in New-York, at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets can be obtained by members at the rooms, at 75 cents each; but not more than two tickets will be sold to any one member at that price.
LYMAN ABBOTT, Chairman of Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

THE LATEST NOVELTY.—JUST ARRIVED to-day from Europe, and will open for exhibition on THURSDAY, April 23,
a superb collection of the most beautiful and finished *chefs d'œuvre* of the
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
comprising a curious variety of
LENTICULAR PICTURES FROM LIFE,
far surpassing anything of the kind ever exhibited before in America, and presenting almost a Living Realization of every object and scene, transferred from nature with all the fidelity of those imprinted on the
RETINA OF THE EYE.
The New-York Agency of the London Stereoscopic Company will be found at HALL'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place, where the Stereoscope cases may be had at from $1 and upward, and suitable pictures from 30 cents each up to $1.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—A Grand revival of the beautiful Fairy, operatic romance, so well known, and popular, as CINDERELLA, OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, produced with music, new scenery, magic illusions, tricks, and scenic effects, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, with the whole strength of the company. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, two handsome farces. THE TARGET COMPANIES' PARADE may be seen to great advantage, and without expense to Museum visiters, on THURSDAY, from the iron balconies and windows of the building. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten years, 12½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHTS, April 22 and 23 the drama entitled
KARMEL THE SCOUT.
Karmel.....Mr. J. H. Allen | Rosalie...Miss Hathaway.
To be followed by the comic pantomime of the
FOUR LOVERS.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
DUBLIN IN 1830.

CONCERT POSTPONED.—THE CONCERT of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association is unavoidably postponed from Thursday, the 23d inst., to TUESDAY next, the 28th. See advertisement.
LYMAN ABBOTT,
Chairman Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this county. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl, and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

KING OF THE WINDS.
For the commencement of this
GREAT ROMANCE,
BY EUGENE SUE,
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT.
Out To-Day.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAY NUMBER.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE
OF
AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.
12½ CENTS PER NUMBER,
or $1 50 per annum, and a Gift Picture, (Mother's Love,) printed in oil colors, expressly for the Subscribers.

CONTENTS.

BOB LEARNING A NEW SONG.	SWIMMING.
RAMBLES HITHER AND THITHER. The Start.	OUR WORLD. *Letter II.*
THREE TIMES A DAY.	OUR HOBBY.
A GOOD HEART GAINS FORGIVENESS FOR MANY FAULTS.	SPRING.
THE QUAKER.	AN INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.
THE LOST CHILD.	LITERARY BREAKFAST.
	RIDDLE.
	ENIGMA, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATIONS.
BOB LEARNING A NEW SONG—Frontispiece. *By Oertel.*
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
THE START.....By Herrick.
ILLUSTRATION TO THREE TIMES A DAY. By Ward.
THE LOST CHILD.—Full page.
ILLUSTRATION TO SWIMMING.
OUR WORLD.—And God said, let there be light, and there was light.
OUR HOBBY.
SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters. The Publishers will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine.
BROWN, LOOMIS & CO., Publishers,
No. 15 Dutch-st, New York.
Wholesale Agents, ROSS & TOUSEY, New-York.

KING OF THE WINDS.
For the commencement of this
GREAT ROMANCE,
BY EUGENE SUE,
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT.
Out To-Day.

THE LIGHTNING ARM.
An original Sporting Story, *Illustrated*, is commenced in this week's issue of that popular and only recognized Sporting Journal of America, the CLIPPER. Many exciting scenes will be elaborately depicted in this new story.
The CLIPPER for this week also contains:
A Week's Sport on the Metairie Race-Course, New-Orleans.
Laws of Cricket—the last revision.
Something of late rest to Firemen.
Pistol-Shooting Challenge.
A Race up Broadway—a comic sketch—Illustrated.
The Prize Ring—three great matches in embryo.
Mat Rusk's Cocking Challenge Accepted.
Shooting Woodcock out of Season—an Explanation.
Trial of Strength.
The Late Main—Berks vs. Lancaster
Thorough-bred Horses—Their Stamina, &c.
Sport in the British Prize Ring—On the Turf, &c.
Startling Disclosures.
Triangular Fight—the "Little Villain," the "Cigar," and "Old White Coat."
Cricket—Exciting Match—New-York against the United States.
Health and Beauty in Women.
Dancing in a Church.
Trotting in New-York—Match between two celebrated Stallions.
Theatrical News up to the latest moment.
Chess and Draughts—These departments are unusually replete with interest.
In fact, the CLIPPER starts on its fifth voyage with a rich and racy freight of everything that can prove of interest not only to sportsmen, but to the general reader.
Ready this day, and for sale by all news-dealers. Price, 4 cents.
QUEEN & JONES, Publishers,
No. 30 Ann-st.

KING OF THE WINDS.
For the commencement of this
GREAT ROMANCE,
BY EUGENE SUE.
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT.
Out To-Day.

"A COMPLETE CYCLOPÆDIA OF ARCTIC ADVENTURE"
ARCTIC ADVENTURE,
BY SEA AND LAND.
From the Earliest Date down to the Latest Expeditions in Search of Sir John Franklin.
EDITED BY EPES SARGENT.
With Maps and numerous Illustrations.
Price $1 25.
The Expeditions of Dr. Kane and other recent explorers in the Artic regions, have awakened a general desire to know the results which have been achieved by their heroism. "This book," to use the language of the New-York *Evening Post*, "is a complete cyclopædia of Arctic adventure, and within its moderate limits will be found succinct and well-prepared accounts of the voyages of every Arctic explorer, from the days of Baffin, Hudson, Davis and Behring, to the last voyage of the lamented Kane." "Nothing could be more timely," says the *Religious Magazine*, "than this successful endeavor to meet and satisfy the heightened curiosity of the times, as to what has actually been done by the brave explorers of the North."
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY, Publishers,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

KING OF THE WINDS.
For the commencement of this
GREAT ROMANCE,
BY EUGENE SUE,
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT.
Out To-Day.

PRACTICE IN ORATORY.
Now Ready:
SANDERS'S SCHOOL SPEAKER.
528 pages. Price $1; sent pre-paid for $1 20.
A copious and spirited collection of pieces for
DECLAMATION IN SCHOOLS.
Illustrated with a portrait of DANIEL WEBSTER addressing the Senate, and numerous Drawings; excelling in
VARIETY—Having nearly 400 choice pieces, mostly prose, and every one good;
ADAPTATION—Pieces short, pithy, animated, and bringing out all the points of the effective speaker;
DIALOGUES—Which are numerous, engaging and instructive;
CLEARNESS and FULNESS of Instruction in Elocution, Orthoepy, Enunciation, Gesture, Posture, &c.
LOW PRICE, and handsome execution.
Single copies sent pre-paid, to Teachers, on receipt of $1.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.
Descriptive Catalogues of the "American Educational Series" sent pre-paid on application.

KING OF THE WINDS.
BY EUGENE SUE.
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT THIS DAY.

MRS. GASKELL'S
MEMOIRS OF CURRER BELL.
NEARLY READY.
In 2 Volumes. 12mo. With a Portrait of Miss Bronte, and a View of Haworth Church and Parsonage.
Price, $1 75. Cloth.
THE LIFE
OF
CHARLOTTE BRONTE.
Author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," &c.
BY MRS. GASKELL.
Author of "Mary Barton," "Ruth," "North and South."
As a great interest is felt in everything connected with the life of the author of "Jane Eyre," a large demand is expected.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

KING OF THE WINDS.
BY EUGENE SUE.
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT THIS DAY.

New Work by the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
NEARLY READY.
DYNEVOR TERRACE;
OR, THE CLUE OF LIFE.
By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," "Heartsease," &c. 2 vols., 12mo. (From early sheets.
Booksellers will please forward their orders for this popular author's new book.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

KING OF THE WINDS.
BY EUGENE SUE.
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT THIS DAY.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and Importers of the Standard Editions.
New Goods constantly received.
On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States. PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

KING OF THE WINDS.
BY EUGENE SUE.
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT THIS DAY.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED, THIS WEEK, IS A capital number. It has eight Engraved Illustrations, and an excellent variety of matter, among which are: Perils of Arctic Navigation, with four spirited Engravings; FARMERS' WIVES, showing their true social position, their home influence; Poem—The Gambler's Fate; Influences of "Homes as they Should Be;" A Trip Over the Alleghanies; A New Wind-Mill, with Engravings; A New Patent Plane Illustrated and Described; Speaking in Public; The Bread Question; Crinoline Controversy; The Pedestrian; Bogus Ticket-Venders; A Strong Man Wanted; News of the Week; City Gossip; Familiarities; *Poetry*—Home; Sleep; Love's Delay; Information; Personal Intelligence; Literary Notices; List of Patents; Notes and Queries; Dempster the Vocalist, with Portrait; State Normal School of Trenton—History. Engraved View of Building, etc., all for 4 cents. All Newsmen have it.

KING OF THE WINDS.
BY EUGENE SUE.
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT THIS DAY.

TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS.—BUIST'S FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY.....$1 25
BRECK'S BOOK OF FLOWERS.....1 00
Will give you the directions you need for selecting the rarest and best flowers, and for their successful cultivation. These are the best books for amateurs.
Sent free of postage on receipt of price.
C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
Agricultural Book-Publishers,
No. 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

KING OF THE WINDS.
BY EUGENE SUE.
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT THIS DAY.

SCHUBERTH & CO.'S GREAT MUSICAL Depôt removed to St. Nicholas Hotel, corner Broadway and Spring-st., No. 96; offer the largest stock in the United States, (one million works,) beside 20,000 of our own publications. Those wanting good music are invited to select from our spacious store, or correspond with us. Catalogues gratis.

KING OF THE WINDS.
BY EUGENE SUE.
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT THIS DAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR AN EXPERIenced Protestant woman, thoroughly understands cooking in the American, English and French styles, is neat, economical and respectful, no objection to New-York, although a good servant not above her business, never extravagant about wages, has the highest references. Situations also wanted for two other excellent, thorough cooks, washers and ironers, accustomed to serve in first-class families. Also, a Scotch girl as nurse and chamber-maid, wages moderate; and two genteel, well-informed American girls, one as children's nurse, the other chambermaid. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent genteel girls, with excellent City reference; one as regular seamstress and chambermaid, does up gentlemen's linen, muslins and finery in style; does fluting and would take charge of a large wash; will go in the country for the Summer—wages $6. The other as nurse and chambermaid, or as waitress and chambermaid; take care of a baby or young children, and wash for the nursery; is willing to go with a family in the country. Wages $6 to $7 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG man, a situation as groom and coachman, with a single or newly married gentleman, or any other who requires the services of a competent man. His testimonials will show that he is a good groom, and understands all about the driving, care and management of fine horses, carriages, &c. Can be seen this day, at No. 156 Chatham-st., boot and shoe store. Undoubted reference will be given.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first-rate cook, and would assist with the washing; the other as regular waitress, and would assist with chamber-work in a nice private family; best City reference can be given; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; to be seen for two days, at No. 344 9th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., back basement No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, who refer to their present employers, with whom they have lived for the last three years. One wishes a situation as laundress, or to do chamber work, and help with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid or waiter. Apply immediately at No. 47 West 33d-st., as the family are breaking up housekeeping.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family as seamstress and dressmaker; understands the cutting and fitting of all kinds of children's clothes, and is most competent in all kinds of family sewing; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 20th-st., between 3d and 2d ave., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE-commended Protestant woman to do housework, in a small family; thoroughly understands all household duties, cooking, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; will be found quick, willing and obliging, respectful and willing to please. Can be seen at No. 345 8th av., near 28th-st., in basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECtable and competent young women in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker (competent to take a place as laundress); the other an excellent chamber-maid and waiters, or nurse and seamstress; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook; she understands her business perfectly and is an excellent baker; best of City references given from her last situation. Call at No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., fancy store; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook in a first-class private family, understands cooking thoroughly in all its branches, soups, jellies and in different styles. French, English, Spanish, etc. No objection against the country. Best references given. Call at 363 Broadway, entrance in Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objection to go as nurse with a lady traveling for the Summer. Understands her business. Good reference. Call at No. 342 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing, in a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call for one day only, at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., in the bakery.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as waitress in a private family, or would do chamber work and waiting in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 130 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation, as cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st., for two days, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, or to take care of children; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 20 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation to wait on a lady and do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object; home preferred. Call, for 2 days, at No. 139 West 18th st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROtestant women—one as chambermaid and laundress, one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by a very competent girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, children's clothes and family sewing in general. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor; back room.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 36 18th st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as first-class laundress. Can give the best reference from her present employer, where she can be seen from 11 till 2 o'clock, for two days, No. 86 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress in a respectable private family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—AFTER MAY 1, A PLACE FOR A chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen until then at the house of her present employer, No. 32 West 33d-st., who will give her the best recommendation, and who parts with her because he is about to leave the City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as waiter in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business. Can get the best of City reference. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 836 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—BEFORE 15TH MAY, A COLORED chambermaid and waitress at Norwich, Conn. A person of good character and fully competent will find a very desirable situation. Apply at No. 195 10th-st., Friday, April 24.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress in a private family; is a good hand at children's clothing and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 777 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or fine washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 85 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener, and can take care of a horse and carriage if required, and can produce good reference. Address D. L., Box-office of this paper.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLored woman as chambermaid and waitress, in Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days in President-st., third door east of Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to take the charge of growing children and sew. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 217 East 18th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes to go out by the week or month. Can do all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 235 Mulberry-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 139 West 18th-st.

TO CHOIRS.—A SOPRANO, OF FIRST-RATE abilities, desires a situation in a church choir, in the City or Brooklyn. In voice, cultivation, experience and general efficiency she will be found perfectly satisfactory. Apply at No. 217 Green-st., before 10 A. M., of C. W. BEAMES. A good alto may be heard of. Refers to the same.

PORTER OR ASSISTANT PORTER'S situation is wanted in some dry goods house or any other respectable establishment, by a respectable married man; is strictly sober and trustworthy, and can write good; will show a good cause of him leaving his present place, in which he intends stopping until engaged. Call on, or address, JAMES, No. 20 Broad-st., for two days.

AN ENGLISH LADY, LONG RESIDENT in Rome, having lately come from Italy to New-York in charge of an invalid, desires a situation with a lady or family going to Europe. She speaks French and Italian, and could render valuable services as a travelling companion. Address E. DORIA, Box No. 203, Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

TEXAS.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN, who will leave this City direct for Texas in a few days, would be glad to transact business, collect or act as agent for responsible parties having business in that State. The best of references given. Address Box No. 1,317 Post-Office.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—I AM OPEN FOR IMmediate engagement as book-keeper and correspondent, or in any good business position where activity, energy, and experience will be appreciated. Apply at CHAS. W. COPELAND'S Office, No. 66 Broadway.

SERVANT GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, &c., at the office of the Society for Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chambers-st., A. D. 1825, now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

KING OF THE WINDS.
For the commencement of this
GREAT ROMANCE,
BY EUGENE SUE,
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT.
Out To-Day.

KING OF THE WIND

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at One and the other at Three o'clock P. M. It is sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the interesting matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year. Two Copies to one Address for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Five Copies for Five Dollars, and Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, *invariably cash in advance.*

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed To the Publishers of the New-York Daily Times.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please notice that no advertisements are inserted on the fifth page of the Times without special orders to that effect. Those *preceding* the marriages and deaths are charged as Business Notices; those *following* them, as Special Notices.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The first step was taken yesterday towards contesting the validity of the new law creating a Metropolitan Police. Mr. Draper, on behalf of the Commissioners, sent a note to Mayor Wood, who is *ex officio* a member of the Board, inviting his attendance at a meeting. The Mayor declined on the ground that he did not acknowledge the validity of the Commission, believing the law which created it to be unconstitutional. He said, furthermore, that he should not acknowledge the authority of the new Board until compelled to do so by the Court of last resort. Upon his application Judge Davies issued a temporary injunction upon the new Board, and requiring them to appear before him and show cause why the injunction should not be permanent. The case is to be argued to-day. The Mayor, also, made a speech to the Police officers, directing them to obey orders from no other quarter than himself. We apprehend the Mayor is mistaken in supposing that he can retain his present position until the case has been heard and decided by the Court of Appeals. If Judge Davies should continue the injunction upon the new Board this may be so. But if not, a *mandamus* would speedily compel the Mayor to transfer his authority over the Police to the new Board, though he might still contest their right to its exercise in the Courts of law, and if the final decision should be in his favor he could be reinstated. We understand that the resignation of Mr. Matsell as Chief of Police, to which we have heretofore alluded as being in the hands of the Mayor, is to take effect only in case the new Board shall appoint a Superintendent of Police over him. Having so long held the highest position at the head of the force, he is unwilling to take a subordinate place.

By the arrival last evening of the British screw steamer *Glasgow*, we receive one day's later advices from Europe. The latest summary of the elections in Great Britain is: Liberals, 374; Conservatives, 250. An important document has been published in Paris, purporting to be a proclamation of the Emperor of China, calling upon Yeh to inflict chastisement on the barbarians. It is given elsewhere.

News from the City of Mexico, to the 4th inst., has been received. It is stated that a new revolutionary movement, headed by the clergy and Santa Ana's emissaries has been discovered, and that several arrests have been made. The excitement relative to the threatened Spanish invasion was unabated, although, if the advices from Spain received here by the last steamer, should prove true, this will soon cease to be a matter of apprehension. In the meantime, however, the difficulty with the British Government seems to be approaching a climax—the *Chargé* of that Government, at the Capital, having sent in his *ultimatum*, allowing nine days for an answer. The telegraphic dispatch from which we learn this affords no information as to the precise condition of the negotiations which has led to this movement, but we shall probably be informed in this particular on receipt of our files and correspondence.

The Auditor of the Canal Department reported to the Canal Board on the 18th, that the amount of tolls lost to the State annually, by reason of boats passing between Higgins and Oswego, taking the route of the Oneida Lake Canal and the Oneida River Improvement, instead of going through the Erie and Oswego Canals by the way of Syracuse, was $42,164. The Board passed a resolution on Tuesday that all boats and property taking the former route, should hereafter be charged for the same distance and with the same amount of tolls as is now charged upon boats and property upon the latter route.

A band of six hundred Sioux Indians, said to be the same body which committed the murders at Spirit Lake, have been committing depredations at South Bend, Minnesota River. There is a rumor that the settlement of Markalo has been attacked and burned, and that the inhabitants have been murdered. Troops have been dispatched from Fort Ridgely in pursuit of the Indians.

The Meat Markets were poorly supplied yesterday both with Beef and Mutton. A land slide upon the Erie Railroad temporarily delayed some 30 car loads of cattle. Only 2,605 beeves were received in the City during the week ending yesterday, against a weekly average for 1856 of 3,548. Prices went up at the principal market ½c.@¾c. per pound, and the yards were cleared out at 3 o'clock P. M., with many butchers still unsupplied.

Yesterday a temporary injunction was granted by Mr. Justice Davies, restraining the Commissioners, appointed under the new Metropolitan Police Bill, from entering upon their duties. A motion for a permanent injunction will be made on Saturday next. The suit is brought by Mayor Wood against the Commissioners personally. He claims that the act is unconstitutional, and its effects would be injurious. In the undertaking which he filed he swore that he was worth $100,000 over and above all his liabilities.

The Board of Councilmen have determined to sit nearly every day until 1st of May to clear their calendar. Councilman Otterson induced the President to reverse the decision of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in the resolution adopted on Tuesday as to the Police commission. The matter was ultimately laid over. Corporation Counsel reported to the Board his opinion that the new Charter will not deprive Councilmen of their pay after May 1. The rest of the proceedings though heavy were of local interest.

Three Committees of the Board of Councilmen ought to have met on Wednesday, but they could not get a quorum.

The Commissioners of Emigration could not obtain a quorum on Wednesday.

The argument on the motion to appoint a receiver in the case of Moncrieff and Mitchell *vs.* Moses Bettman, stands adjourned to Tuesday 28th. The defendant, it will be remembered, was an extensive dry goods merchant, who was arrested some few days since, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000, on a charge of having obtained goods on credit to the amount of $140,000, and then preparing to fail, with the intention of avoiding the liability.

An interesting decision was recently rendered by Judge Thompson, of the Marine Court. It seems that one James T. Burnham was a Policeman, and when the Police law of 1853 came into operation, was directed to wear the uniform, which he refused to do, and was, in consequence, dismissed from the department early in 1854. He now sued the Corporation for his salary for the balance of his term, and Judge Thompson, holding that the Commissioners had no right to compel the wearing of a uniform, gave judgement for the plaintiff for $500.

The investigation into the charges against Coroner Connery was not continued yesterday as was expected, in consequence of the detention of Judge Daly in another cause. The Coroner's case will be continued this morning, and probably concluded during the day, as it is understood the respondent's counsel do not deem a long defense necessary.

The trial of Dr. Elijah Hunt, for manslaughter, in causing the death of Mrs. Lawson, and her unborn infant, by abortion, was commenced yesterday, and will be continued to-day, in the Court of General Sessions. The evidence is entirely unfit for publication.

Captain Barstow, of the ship *Americus*, was arrested yesterday on a charge of leaving one of his seamen in a foreign port. He was taken before United States Commissioner Stillwell, and gave bail for his appearance to answer the charge.

At the New-York Eastern Methodist Conference yesterday, some personalities were provoked from Rev. Dr. Bangs and others, by the Slavery question. At the evening session the unfinished business of the morning was not resumed.

The Chinese Squadron.

In commonting, the other day, upon the state of the Chinese question, we allnded, briefly, to the importance of protecting our commerce and giving efficiency to our diplomacy in China, by such a naval force as should be really imposing and available. Our representations on this subject are continually justified by the complaints which come to us with every Eastern mail, of the almost absolute uselessness in the Chinese waters of such men-of-war as we now send to that station—vessels whose deep draught of water prevents them from entering many of the harbors along the coast, and nentralizes their otherwise formidable capacity in the pursuit of the multitudinous pirates from whom we may reasonably expect even more anoyance than from the snrly and stupid officials of the Celestial Government.

From the month of the Pei-ho River to the Chusan Archipelago the coast of China is for the most part very low, rendered difficult of access by extensive shoals, and so beset by quicksands, especially in the neighborhood of the Yang-tse-Kiang and the Yellow Rivers, which command the approach to Pekin, as to be very dangerous to vessels of all kinds, and particularly so to immense war-steamers like the *Powhatan*, the *San Jacinto* and the *Minnesota*. If our naval forces are to act as a guard of honor to our envoy, and to assist him in a polite but resolute assault upon the fortress of the imperial reserve, it certainly would seem to be desirable that they should be able to accompany him in his advance towards the Chinese capital; and we cannot but regret the apparent determination of our Government to ignore the facts of the case, so far as to dispatch only vessels of a quite impracticable size upon a mission so momentous. The only ship which has as yet been distinctly designated for the service, the steam-frigate *Minnesota*, is of still heavier draught than the *San Jacinto*, and we are informed by our Correspondent, on board that vessel, in a letter which we published yesterday, that the "only two ports on the coast which they can enter, are Hong Kong and Amoy," neither of them ports of prime importance in the actual condition of Chinese affairs.

As, however, it seems to be still extremely uncertain what our Minister to China will be expected to do, or what policy he is to pursue, it may have been thought meet by the Administration that he should be furnished with such a fleet as would most suitably fit him for doing nothing at all in particular, and for making such a magnificent and "circumlocutory" pother as should save appearances, and keep the national reputation, without committing us to the responsibilities of any decisive achievement. But no such excuse can be offered for a neglect to reinforce our Chinese squadron with steamers perfectly fitted to follow and overtake the pirates of the Southern Coast and the Canton River in their swift-sailing junks. These audacious robbers, aptly termed by the natives the "foam of the sea," fly like the foam from the impotent fury of the deep-water ships, and can only be properly punished and repressed by such vessels as the gun-boats built by the British Government for Baltic service after the opportunity of Baltic service had passed away. These gun-boats are simply dashing little screw-steamers, varying in capacity from 150 to 200 tons, and in length from 90 to 100 feet. They draw but six feet and a half of water, are propelled by high-pressure engines of sixty horse-power and carry the heaviest guns known to the British service. They have made on the average nine or ten knots the hour under steam; and under lug-sail, with their three raking masts, are the most knowing and dangerous looking little craft afloat. They can be "kept well in hand," and consequently will fight under way and almost at full speed. A rapidly-conducted quadrille of these lively little sea-witches, pironetting about any point of attack, would produce the most vivid and unpleasant effects upon the parties subjected to the battery of their charms. Their services in the Chinese waters would never be required at any very great distance from a coaling station, and as auxiliaries to the sea-squadron they would completely answer all the purposes which we can possibly contemplate in maintaining a naval force in those waters. The English are sending out a formidable array of vessels of this kind as indispensable to their own operations. The pacific intentions of our own Government, of course, make it unnecessary for us to keep up any very unusual armament in that region of the globe; but if we are to have any armament at all, it does seem to be worth while that we should make that armament an available one. We can very easily improve on the model of the *Baltic* steam gun-boat, and as the question of protection to our commerce is one absolutely independent of all diplomatic considerations, we do most earnestly hope that the Administration, which has dealt with the passing emergency of Chinese affairs, as we believe, so wisely in the appointment of Mr. Reed, will go on in like manner to provide adequately and accurately for the permanent necessities of our Chinese establishment in the matter of the Chinese squadron.

The Order of the Snuff-Box.

We wish General Scott, the Corporation Committee, and the divers Generals whom the Commander-in-Chief has mentioned as having had most communication with the New-York regiment during the Mexican War, joy of the task with which they are charged, as General Jackson's executors in the matter of the Gold Snuff-box. The old soldier's bequest was dictated by the best possible feeling, no doubt, but we cannot help thinking that honors of this sort should never be offered unless there is some accurate mode of comparing the merits of the competitors for it. No matter who gets the gold box, the public will never believe that he was really the bravest and most deserving man amongst the volunteers, and unless the distinction means that its owner outshone all his fellows, it means nothing at all, and is, consequently, rather worse than an absurdity.

General Jackson has proposed to do something with his snuff-box, which no order of merit, either civil or military, in any other country has ever undertaken. He proposes to certify to the world, by means of it, that some particular individual in a large regiment possessed more courage than any other of some thousands of comrades. Nobody here, or anywhere else, will accept any box, cross or medal, as proof of any such claim; and the recipient of it may rest assured that, though he may be a very brave soldier, any pretensions to the character of bravery *par excellence*, which he may feel disposed to base upon it, will not be generally acknowledged. In the days of Homeric warfare, when rival kings and chieftains howled defiance at one another from opposing ranks, and finally decided the question of superior prowess by a duel in presence of both armies, it was comparatively easy to make one's way into the position of the bravest of all the Greeks, or of all the Trojans. Men in those days fought their way up, as a boy does at school, and by dint of skull-cracking and disemboweling, established themselves at the head of their brother warriors. Further down on the rolls of time, we find people asserting their claim to the title of "best lance," or "best sword," by the simple process of roving about, challenging their rivals and knocking them on the head. He before whose lance the best lances had gone down in the genteel tournaments, was, beyond cavil, the best lance of all. In those days war was a series of single combats, in which discipline and organization went for very little, and pluck and strength for a great deal. Individual prowess was the thing most prized and most talked about. It was, consequently, comparatively easy to decide upon individual merits.

In modern times all this is changed. In the armies of to-day that man is the best soldier who most completely repudiates his individuality and merges himself in the mass. Self-abnegation, implicit obedience, temperance and coolness are the qualities which wring victory from fate. When a soldier stands where he is placed, and remains there at all hazards against all odds, or advances, under orders, until stopped by death or a counter order, he has done his duty and is entitled to be considered every whit as brave as Achilles or Hector. We, by no means, mean to underrate the value of zeal, and daring, and enthusiasm, but we must not forget, that to be useful they must run in regulated channels, must never overflow certain bounds, and must gush forth and retire to the sound of the trumpet and the beat of the drum. A modern army is a great machine, in which all the men are wheels. There may be just as good iron in the smallest and least important of them all, as in the largest and most powerful.

The French, who, of all nations, make most use of military honors and rewards, have never yet attempted anything so preposterous as to single out the bravest man in a regiment or a division. They bestow the Cross of the Legion of Honor lavishly upon all who have afforded unusual exhibitions of courage or fortitude; but this prize, eagerly sought as it is, means simply that the wearer, finding himself on a certain day in a certain trying position, displayed great heroism. It means that, finding himself in possession of a good opportunity he made a good use of it, just as some thousands of others, who have earned the same reward in the same manner. It neither says nor insinuates that any other man in the army has not the same raw material in him as any one of the *decorés*, but it is intended to stimulate them to turn similar chances, whenever they occur, to good account. The English carry their recognition of the equality of bravery in the ranks of the army to a still greater, and in fact to a ridiculous extent. To avoid even the appearance of insinuating that any one man is not just as brave as any other man, had he the same opportunity of showing it, they give the medals to all indiscriminately who take enough part in a campaign to have been within hearing of the guns though they were never actually under fire. The cavalry who arrived in the Crimea during the Spring and Summer of 1854, though they did no fighting, nor even outpost duty, have all got medals, upon the presumption, that if they had been called on they would have charged as fiercely as the Six Hundred at Balaklava, or stood as firmly as the Guards at Inkermann. This is simply a grotesque and mischievous exaggeration of a good principle. In all other European armies the same rule is adopted as that which prevails amongst the French. Distinctions are freely and impartially bestowed, as evidences of *faits accomplis*, of exploits performed, but certainly not of the existence of qualities or endowments peculiar to the recipients, and not possessed by their fellows. Judging from the terms of General Jackson's bequest one would imagine that a battle between disciplined armies was a "fight in a fair," "every man for himself and God for them all," in which all had an equal chance of shining. General Scott is an old soldier, and has seen a good deal of fighting, and ought to know better than to lend himself to the bestowal of any distinction so very invidious and offensive as this snuff-box is likely to prove. Bravery was far too common a quality amongst the New-York Volunteers to entitle any one man to be publicly and officially dubbed the "bravest of the brave." To talk of any one in the superlative degree stamps his fellows with inferiority, and we object in the strongest manner to any such judgment, where the inferiority is not proved beyond question.

Opening Hell Gate.

Of the many valuable recommendations contained in the late Report of the Commissioners for preserving the Harbor of New-York, there are none more worthy of consideration than those relating to the Hell Gate passage. The attention of the General Government has frequently been called to the necessity of improving this entrance to our harbor, and of making it safe and available to the commerce of the world. The Commissioners show good reason why this improvement should be made immediately; and they earnestly recommend that, if the General Government continue to neglect it, the State of New-York should undertake it; since the commercial interests of the State, as well as a proper regard for the lives and property of its citizens, require that this passage be speedily freed from the perils that now obstruct its navigation.

The only outlet of our harbor to the sea, which is at present available to commerce, is the channel by Sandy Hook. But the depth of water on Sandy Hook bar, which crosses this channel, is only twenty-three and a half feet at low tide; and a ship drawing twenty-three feet cannot pass safely over the bar except at half or high tide and with a smooth sea. With the growth of the commerce of the world, there is a constant tendency to increase the dimensions of ships. The largest ship built, twenty-five years ago, was 1,000 tons burden; and this ship, heavily laden, did not draw more than eighteen or twenty feet of water. Most of the ships now employed in our packet service to Europe, and in the trade to California and China, average from 1,800 to 2,500 tons. These ships, heavily laden, draw from nineteen to twenty-three feet of water, and, on account of the shallow depth on Sandy Hook bar, cannot enter or leave our harbor except at certain stages of the tide. Large men-of-war and mail steamers are now compelled to wait at anchor, as the steam-frigate *Niagara* was waiting on Monday last, for a favorable opportunity to cross the bar, inward or outward.

Considering these circumstances in connection with the fact, recently discovered by the Coast Survey, that the waters about Sandy Hook are gradually shoaling, and that the Hook itself is steadily crowding its shoulder out into the ship channel—at the rate, for the last twelve years, of one sixteenth of a mile a year—and we have reason to believe that, unless some new and more capacious outlet of our harbor be opened to the sea, New-York must eventually lose its rank as a first-class port. In the demands of Commerce, ships will be built that cannot, at any stage of the tides, cross Sandy Hook bar. Such a ship, the *Great Eastern*, is now about to be launched near London, and will make its first American harbor in Casco Bay, only because it cannot get into this port.

To open a free passage to the sea by Hell Gate has become a necessity which should be heeded. There is plenty of water in this passage, but it is now full of perils. These perils, consisting of formidable rocks and impetuous currents, are all crowded into an area of about two thousands yards; and yet, it is said, in this small space more disasters are experienced and more risks incurred by the coasting commerce using this approach to the City, than in all the rest of the navigable waters of Long Island Sound, from its Eastern entrance to the Battery—a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. The improvement of the passage is, therefore, quite as necessary for the safety of the passenger boats and coasters which daily throng through it, as for increasing the commercial conveniences of our harbor, making it accessible to the largest ship that can be constructed in any part of the world.

The dangers to which the lives and property daily passing through Hell Gate are liable, is much greater than is generally supposed, even by those who have repeatedly passed the gauntlet in safety. Lieut. Porter, of the Coast Survey, says that during the two months in which he was surveying the channels, fifty vessels went ashore there; and the Commissioners, in their Report, state that of the fifty thousand vessels that annually enter the Hell Gate channels, "one thousand sustain more or less damage in consequence of the remediable difficulties of the navigation." Steamboats, running between this port and Norfork, Bridgeport, New-Haven, Hartford, New-London, Stonington, Fall River and New-Bedford, loaded with passengers, are daily passing through these dangerous channels. If one of these steamboats should be swept upon any of the rocks which imperil this passage—as was the steamer *Oregon*, in the Winter of 1847-48—and if, instead of hanging by the keel, as the *Oregon* fortunately did, she should slip off into the deep and impetuous current, it is certain that nearly every life on board would be lost. It requires a cool head and a steady hand to navigate this passage, even with the help of steam; but notwithstanding our pilots are competent and skillful, there is reason to fear that the navigation of Hell Gate may yet be characterized by some terrible calamity.

The improvements required in Hell Gate, and recommended by the Coast Survey and the Commissioners, are the removal of certain rocks and shoals, and the regulation of the currents by constructing stone walls and piers at certain points. The passage should also be well lighted. These improvements accomplished, and the entrance to New-York harbor by Hell Gate will not only be safe, but will be available, with the aid of steam-tugs, to the largest ships at all stages of the tide. The shoalest water in the channel will be nine feet deeper than the water on Sandy Hook bar. Men-of-war, merchantmen and steamships of the largest class can then approach or leave New-York by way of Long Island Sound, which is land-locked and well lighted, passing at any time of day or night, with perfect safety, through a better channel than that which opens to the sea from Baltimore, or Philadelphia, or Liverpool.

How to Treat Spiritualism.—"How shall we treat Spiritualism?" has become a serious and a leading question in a good many parts of the country, but particularly in the neighborhood of Boston, where it has become a disturbing element even in the Divinity School at Cambridge. The dismissal of one of the students for having attempted to beguile one of the Professors has created no small excitement; and the daily papers are gravely discussing the claims of the Spiritualists to sober attention. But the best way to treat Spiritualism, at least for those who believe that the professors of the art are doing more harm than good, is to let it alone; or else let it be submitted to scientific examination. The amount of truth that has thus far been extracted by all the examinations and publications that have been made respecting Spiritualism are as a grain of wheat to a ship-load of chaff. The latest miracle of the science has been the conversion of Marshal Rynders, who, it is reported, has become a disciple of Mrs. Hatch.

The Tehuantepec Transit.

Colonel Sloo has again been foiled in his attempt to regain the direction of his Tehuantepec Company. Our correspondence from Washington advises us that the election which has just taken place in New-Orleans confirms the present Board in its possession of power, and, what is more gratifying and important, that our Government is disposed to take up this question and act upon it with exclusive reference to the interests and necessities of the country—without regard to the claims of the contending Corporations. The subject is grave and imposing enough to be thus considered,—for the route has strong points of superiority over any other by which the Isthmus has been or may be crossed.

1. In the first place it lies within the range of American protection,—connects waters which will eventually become closed seas of American Commerce, and crosses territory which will, possibly, at no distant day belong to the United States. It admits not only of a plank road and a Railroad, but, also, of a Canal,—for which the supply of water, facility of lockage, and other engineering qualifications, are fully equal to those on any other route.

2. It shortens the sea distance between New-York and San Francisco, as compared with Cape Horn, 12,030 miles; as compared with Panama, 1,375 miles.

It shortens the distance from New-Orleans to San Francisco, as compared with Cape Horn, 13,448 miles; as compared with Panama, 2,300 miles. It shortens the distance from Liverpool to Canton, and Jeddo, and from New-York and New-Orleans to the same points, in the same ratio; a consideration of the profoundest moment, now that the gates of the Middle Kingdom, and of the richest Archipelago on the globe are to be forced broad open.

3. Between the ports of the United States and the other transit routes, positions intervene in the occupancy of foreign powers who at the shortest notice may become hostile ones. There will be the Honduras Railroad, protected and commanded by the Belize. Cuba, in the possession of Spain, and Jamaica, in the possession of Great Britain, interpose between us and the Nicaragua and Panama routes. No such military disadvantages affect the transit by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; no European battery frowns upon our busy marine, as it streams to and from the interoceanic channel.

The cost of the actual work; the wealth of material in exuberant supply along the track; the healthfulness of the country; the attractions to labor, and the ease of transporting laborers thither, are specific advantages of the Tehuantepec route.

It strikes us, therefore, that the point really to be passed upon by the Cabinet at Washington is, not over what grant to private individuals or corporations this Government may extend its protection, but how best this transit route may become ours; what price we shall pay for the district, from sea to sea, or, failing that, for the right of way, under very stringent guarantees of security. It will be sound economy to calculate what price would be too exorbitant for the Territory out and out. But if this be a point too advanced for the steady-going plans of the Administration, then let us have something better to protect and fight for than either the Garay or the Sloo grant. The former was so favorable to the grantee, such an utter surrender of all value without equivalent, that at this late date, when the worth of the Isthmus is so well understood, no degree of coercion will drive Mexico to admit it. The latter, on the contrary, is so unfavorable to the grantees; so hedged about with bonuses, exactions, reservations, Government privileges, forfeitures, limitations, imposts and regulations, as to leave very little chance for profit to American capital. Col. Sloo, or rather his agent, Col. Lee, seized just that moment for obtaining the grant, when anything like liberality to any applicant of his kindred and tongue, must have doomed the Mexican Administration of the day to instant overthrow. The years 1852-53, were years of morbid excitement throughout that Republic against the Garay grantees and against the United States for urging their pretensions. The concession is what might have been anticipated under such conditions. It is absurd; it has proved impracticable; and, even if the actual President consent to waive the first exaction, namely a plank road from the Atlantic to the Pacific waters within three years, when what is tendered him is a mule track, we have no security that the same leniency will recur again and again, when other stipulations equally impossible, turn out to be so. The wiser plan is to make a clean sweep of the board; begin the whole subject *ab ovo*, and find what it will cost to secure an American transit at Tehuantepec, built by American capital, and protected by the same American arms that looked in one day upon the Halls of the Montezumas. We are glad to perceive indications that the Administration is likely to take this view of the subject.

A Strange Taste Easily Accounted for.—Our Virginia neighbors are still in a sea of troubles about the "Homestead Emigration Society," and strictly insists that none of its members should ever be permitted to improve the soil of the Old Dominion. But, if the low priced lands of Virginia must be sold to the highest bidder, the *South*, Mr. Pryor's new paper, decidedly objects to their being purchased by Massachusetts speculators. "If we are to have emigration," says that journal:

"Let it not be composed of the constituency of Sumner and Wilson. We prefer, instead, an importation of vigorous muscle, generous blood and brilliant intellect from the Emerald Isle, which has already supplied us with so large and precious a proportion of our population."

Strange as this preference for the sons of the Emerald Isle may appear, in a State which contained so many Know-Nothings, it is very easily accounted for. The sons of the Emerald Isle have always been the stanchest supporters of the "peculiar institution" both at the North and the South, and nothing can be more natural than that the Virginians should prefer them to emigrants from New-England. The *South* does not regard the project of Eli Thayer as a laughing matter, and is not disposed to treat it any longer as a joke. The recent election in St. Louis has caused the Virginians to open their eyes to the possibility of there being a Free-Soil Government one of these days in Richmond.

"It is easy to indulge in mock heroic sneers at the prospect of Eli's terrible performances," says the *South*, "but every reflecting and candid person will acknowledge the hazard of admitting a wedge of this colony into our midst—no matter how pliable for the present occasion. Is there nothing admonitory in the tremendous agitation triumph in Missouri, that we should welcome an anti slavery colony to our embrace?"

Still, we do not see any other way for Virginia to prevent an inception of freedom [illegible] and deep-plowing Goths and Vandals [illegible] territory, but to put so high a price upon her exhausted lands that they cannot be bought with any prospect of yielding a profit.

Tampering with Justice.—In our remarks yesterday upon the disclosures in the Court of Sessions concerning the extraordinary efforts made to secure an acquittal for a murderer, Deniny on trial for arson, by tampering with the Jury, we spoke of his counsel as being implicated in these proceedings. We have since been informed that this is a mistake,—that Deniny's counsel had nothing whatever to do with them except to procure from the District Attorney's office a list of the jury panel and give it to his client,—a list which every person accused of crime is entitled to have, and which counsel always procure for their clients in important criminal cases. We are furthermore assured that the affidavits in the case contained no imputation upon the conduct of the counsel for Deniny, and that the Recorder in his remarks on the case expressly said that he had seen nothing in it, which was not authorized by law and required by his duty to his client, and that he could not be held responsible for any of the malpractices of which, according to Deniny's disclosures, other parties had been guilty.

We very cheerfully make this correction in justice to the gentleman referred to, and regret exceedingly that we should have been misled, by the report of the proceedings in Court, into a misapprehension of his relation to this case.

Important to Tea Drinkers.—It will be seen by the intelligence brought by the steamer *Edinburg* last night, that there is a prospect of the war with China being prolonged to an indefinite period, the Emperor having sent orders to Governor Yeh, to resist the outside barbarians with the utmost vigor. This news, if it should be true, will have the most serious effect upon the China trade, and the prices of Bohea, Souchong and Twankey will go up to anything but fabulous prices. Let those who appreciate favorite beverage this morning do it with a solemn sense of the possibility of being deprived of that enjoyment altogether. The China war may prove a drouth instead of a tempest in the tea pot. John Chinaman has it in his power to lead the whole civilized world by the nose of its teapot, and it is, doubtless, a consciousness of this fact that makes him so obstinate a customer to deal with. Let what will happen we must have our tea, and we can get it nowhere but in the "Flowery Land;" there is no substitute for it, and John Bull can no more deprive himself of Souchong than he can give up his malt. But for this we might have seen of the Chinese war being continued forever; if the Cousin of the Sun does not soon come to terms, we may be very certain that John Bull will.

The Season.—The wet and the cold, the high east winds, and the dismal weather, which have thus far made April so uncomfortable, and caused everybody to exclaim about the backwardness of the season, are not, after all, so very unusual or unseasonable as most of us imagine. Ice and snow are by no means unusual in this month, and showers are proverbial in April. Unfortunately for the public quiet, E. M. has been too ill to issue his bulletins from Brooklyn Heights, and the people have lost all confidence in the weather. But we hope the Philosopher will soon be on his feet again and out among his thermometers and hydrometer in his cotton night shirt. We shall then know whether there is anything unusual in the weather or not, and the public mind will be easy on the subject. In the meanwhile some humble imitator of E. M., down east, has informed the public that forty-four years ago there was a snow-storm in Boston on the 16th of April, and that icicles eight inches long hung from the peach trees. We have had nothing so severe as that yet.

The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty in England.—An English gentleman whose personal character and relations with the Government entitle his opinions to the highest authority, writes to a friend in this City:

"I have no doubt that the amended version of the Treaty will pass smoothly enough. It is a subject not one soul in England cares a two-penny-piece about."

President Fillmore's Mormon Policy.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* explains and defends the policy pursued by President Fillmore in regard to the Mormons. As they had gone to Utah and established a separate government for the express purpose of getting beyond the reach of "Gentile intermeddling," it was deemed proper to pursue towards them a policy of conciliation, and with this object in view the Governor and one of the three Judges were selected from the Mormons, the secretary, treasurer and two other Judges being sent thither from the States. Brigham Young was appointed Governor upon the personal indorsement and recommendation of Col. Thomas L. Kane, of Philadelphia, who had visited the same time in the Territory, and certified Young to be a man of great purity of character and the Mormons generally to be quite as moral and upright as the people of the Eastern States. The disclosures of their theory and practice of polygamy, it is claimed, were not made until some time afterwards.

An Indian Republic.

Rev. Thos. S. Williamson, a missionary, writes to the St. Paul *Times* an interesting account of the new Indian Republic of the Dakotas in Upper Minnesota. He says:

"A year ago less than half a dozen families of them in this neighborhood were living in log cabins, none in anything better, and I think it was the first Winter a Dakota family occupied even so good a shelter, in this neighborhood, as a cabin built of logs laid up horizontally. At this time, besides two framed houses, there are not less than fifteen log cabins of the kind spoken of, in this neighborhood, occupied by Dakota families. Most of these are furnished with stoves, and, in regard to comfort, will compare favorably with the first dwellings erected by the agricultural population of Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota. The glass and sash for most of these dwellings have been furnished from their civilization fund, and the logs for about half of them were hauled by men and teams furnished from the same fund, and they have been assisted in getting the sawed lumber used about them. Almost all the other labor expended on them has been performed by the Dakotas themselves, with some assistance and instruction."

...GRAPH.

...Niagara has ... days, but has been ... She dropped down with ... night, and is probably now on ... to London. As our readers are ... is to be employed, together with ... Susquehanna and two English naval ... in laying the Cable for telegraphic ... across the Atlantic, and in thus re... to the test of practical experiment a prob... which for several years past has engaged a ... share of the attention of the scientific world.

The possibility of establishing Telegraphic communication across the Ocean has been widely discussed, and has been actively canvassed for the last three or four years by the leading practical philosophers of Europe and the United States. The points of difficulty are mainly two,—*first*, that which concerns the size, strength and insulation o... cable; and *second*, that which relates to the ...sibility of propelling the electric current for so ...t a distance with a degree of rapidity suffi...ient to make the Telegraph of any considerable ...ractical utility. Upon both these points able and ...structive discussions have been repeatedly held ...fore the scientific associations of England, and ex...periments have been made which are of the high... importance. A summary of the results ar... that cannot be without public interest at the ...esent time.

In May, 1854, a series of very interesting experiments were made in England by Mr. LATIMER CLARK, on long conductors varying from 100 to 2,000 miles in length, and which give some very valuable data for determining the laws which affect the transmission of practical working currents through extended conductors like the one about to be submerged in the Atlantic. The results of these experiments were of the greatest importance to those engaged in constructing submerged lines, and have demonstrated the fact that *the speed of electricity is essentially modified by the conditions of the circuit through which it passes*. An accurate account of these valuable experiments may be found at the conclusion of the third volume of *Faraday's Experimental Researches in Electricity*, with the logical deductions of the learned Professor in reference to their practical bearing, and some useful suggestions for their application.

At a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, at London, Jan. 13, an account of which has since been published in some of the English journals, a paper was read by F. B. WINDOW, in which he reasoned from the data established by Mr. CLARK's experiments that the submerged wire from Ireland to America would require 2½ seconds for each signal to reach its destination, and after it 2½ seconds more must elapse before another could be sent. Thus, one word would require a minute for its transmission, and a message of twenty words, with the usual office signals, would occupy half an hour; at this rate, not more than fifty messages could be sent in the twenty-four hours. This would be a point too low for the commercial success of the line with a single conducting wire like the one in process of construction.

The subject was postponed to the next meeting, which took place Jan. 27, when it was again taken up in its mechanical, engineering and scientific bearings. The first point embraced the questions involved in the construction of the cable, which were soon disposed of by a report from one of the parties engaged in its construction, that the work was progressing at a satisfactory rate, and it would doubtless be delivered within the specified time. The questions for the engineer to solve were not so easily disposed of. These elicited a variety of opinions, and were the subject of a long and deeply interesting discussion. Engineers of much experience in laying submarine cables gave their views on the difficulties to be overcome in carrying out this grand project, and were listened to and received with expressions of the most profound interest. A sample of the cable was exhibited, which was about five-eighths of an inch in diameter and as flexible as an ordinary rope of the same size. Its strength was said to be equal to a breaking strain of three tons, which the contractors considered sufficient for all the casualties to which it may be exposed in its transportation and deposit on the bed of the ocean. Others believed that the grand difficulty to be surmounted lay in its strength and ability to bear the great power to which it would be subject from the movements of the ship; the counter-currents through which it must sink, and at the same time the enormous pressure of seventeen tons per square inch to which it would be exposed at the deepest part of the ocean. Some thought that to meet all these combined forces would require a strength of not less than eight tons breaking strain, and that to obtain this strength it would require the best quality of *steel wire* for the outer covering of the cable. This necessity was urged by one who had much experience in laying submarine cables, and was considered by him the "mountain of difficulty," although not insurmountable.

The effects of salt water on the gutta-percha covering were considered, and samples were shown which had been submerged for six years, without the slightest indication of decay. Other samples, which had been buried in the earth, were affected very differently, and were almost entirely destroyed in a much shorter time. It was believed that gutta-percha might be said to be completely indestructible in salt water, and was the only substance at present known that could be used with the slightest hope of success for insulating the Ocean wire. The result of experience in laying *large* cables containing a number of conducting wires during the last two years, had demonstrated their impracticability for *very long* distances. The great risk attending the process of laying them, and the complicated effects attending the passage of electric currents of *high intensity* through conductors placed near each other and consequently exposed to the direct effects of induced currents, renders them almost entirely impracticable.

Mr. CLARK has suggested that his experiments on long submerged wires seemed to prove that the ratio of resistance to the passage of electricity through *long circuits* was "inversely as the square of the distance, and identical with the law of attraction in the magnet." On this point, however, the "doctors disagree."

Another series of experiments has been made during the past year, by Dr. WHITEHOUSE, over the *subterranean wires* of the "Magnetic Company," which he believes to establish the "law of resistance" as only an *arithmetical ratio*, instead of "inversely as the square." A report of these interesting experiments may be found at length in the *Engineer* of Jan. 23, 1857. The following are his conclusions, in his own words:

"There is no uniform rate at which the electric impulse is propagated in submarine conductors, even under like conditions, so far as the state of the conductor is concerned." Also, "that the effect of additional mileage in augmenting the amount of retardation has not been found to bear any strict relation to the 'square of the distance,' but has in the majority of cases been more nearly in the arithmetical ratio."

The circuit through which these results were obtained was formed by the combined subterranean wires of the "Magnetic Company," and are the same that were used in his trials with Mr. BRIGHT, on the night of October 2, 1856, through a continuous length of wire of over 2,000 miles in length. It was claimed in the latter, that they settled the question of working through the "ocean cable," and that they succeeded in transmitting one hundred and seventy signals per minute, a speed which would be "commercially advantageous."

Now although these valuable experiments would seem to [illegible] difficulty on this subject, their [illegible] to make it quite certain that they are already analogous to the *single wire* which is to be laid in one continuous length across the Atlantic. Mr. CLARK found that by changing his conducting wire from a straight line to a coil, the results were entirely different, although the length of the wire and the strength of the battery remained the same. Again, when he changed the conditions, by placing the coil under water, new results occurred. Also, that the condition of the wire remaining the same, any material change in the quantity, or intensity of the battery, produced again a new series of results.

In the experiments of Dr. WHITEHOUSE, we again find the conditions widely different from the "ocean line." The circuit of 2,000 miles, through which he claims to have transmitted signals so rapidly, was made up of ten wires doubled upon each other, with a separation only of the gutta-percha covering, which would leave the distance between the conducting wires about one-eighth of an inch. The electricity in this case was of high intensity, and was produced by the magneto-electric machine. It must make five successive journeys of 200 miles and back, passing in opposite directions, at a distance of only an eighth of an inch. Here then we find conditions adequate to most important results, which will be entirely removed in the case of the wire for the "ocean line."

In view of all these apparent contradictions, I may be asked, what useful hints here there been derived from all these experiments, to guide the electrician and the engineer to a successful result in the execution of this most difficult work. The first hint which seems to have been taken may be seen in the abandonment of *large cables*, and the adoption of *a single conducting wire*, thereby reducing the conditions of the electric circuit to its simplest form, and, consequently, avoiding many of the greatest difficulties in its successful prosecution. When the results of Mr. CLARK's investigations were first announced it cast a cloud over the hopes of the most sanguine believer in the feasibility of underspanning the Atlantic with the electric wire. This has now passed away, and after three years of careful consideration of the data which they furnished, it is gratifying to find that the best electricians are confident of a successful result. I have, within the last few weeks, heard the eminent Professor FARADAY express his belief that "when a *well insulated wire* was once safely lodged on the bottom of the ocean, between England and America, it would be possible to transmit at least thirty signals per minute, and, perhaps, *many more*." There is no one whose views are expressed with more caution, or received with deeper interest on everything which relates to electrical science, and there is no one who has contributed so much to determine the laws which are involved in the application of this mysterious agent to the use of man in its application to the telegraph.

The magnitude of this wonderful enterprise, and the bold temerity of its projectors, may be somewhat appreciated when we consider the questions which it is the peculiar province of the *engineer* to solve. After producing a cable not larger than a man's finger, with a strength adequate to all the incidents of storm, the force of counter-currents, and its own weight combined, it must also be able to preserve its integrity (at the deepest part of the ocean) under the crushing force of seventeen tons per square inch. Reflecting that it requires only nine tons of force to destroy the cohesive strength of cast iron, we may well tremble a little for the effect of nearly twice that power applied to a substance like gutta-percha, which will be the only intervening substance between the water and the conducting wire, and then, should it prove equal to this enormous pressure, and there chance to be a single imperfection in any portion of this long distance, of the size of a pin, the water would inevitably find its way to the conducting wire, establish a ground current, and cut off all possibility of its use. It can hardly be supposed that the project would be abandoned, even should the first attempt fail. It is true that the difficulties which seem to encompass it on every side might well appal the stoutest heart, if viewed in the light of the past alone. But when we look at the developments of science and the discoveries of the present generation, there is abundant ground for hope that should something be found wanting to complete this noble work, it will soon be forth coming from the great "laboratory of nature," where a beneficent Creator has gathered such rich and varied stores for the progress of his creature man.

Meantime, the enterprising Company which is engaged in the project of establishing this communication is so confident of success, that it has already established a *Tariff of Charges* for messages across the Ocean. We understand that it has been decided to charge *one dollar a word* for all communications between London and New-York. This is relatively no higher than the charges made for telegraphic communication between distant points in the United States, and is much cheaper than the average rate in England. When this line is completed, the DAILY TIMES will probably contain every morning not less than half a column—*or a thousand words*—of European intelligence. The Press is likely, therefore, to have added to its current expenses by this magnificent invention the comfortable sum of about a THOUSAND DOLLARS DAILY. But its position will be greatly strengthened by such an immense addition to its utility, and it is not at all improbable that this, added to the many other sources of increased expense in the publication of daily newspapers, will lead to what must come to pass sooner or later—an *increase in the price* of our leading journals.

Personal.

Dr. VAN CAMP, U. S. Consul at the Navigator Islands, has arrived at Nantucket. The Doctor has had his hands full of troubles. He held in charge a large amount of property, the effects of the condemned ship *Rambler*, belonging to citizens of Nantucket, and valued at $70,000, shipped it on board a schooner for Valparaiso, and took passage, with his family, on board the U. S. ship *Independence*, for the United States. After he sailed, his successor in office, Mr. JENKINS arrived at the Islands, and seized the vessel containing the Nantucket property, together with the real and personal effects of the Ex-Consul, and a report went abroad that the Doctor had tried to abscond with the property. On reaching Washington, his representations resulted in the discharge of JENKINS, the reappointment of the Doctor, and the issuing of orders for his return to the Islands on the 5th of May, in a Government vessel, accompanied by a Commissioner who is authorized to investigate the troubles. Claims against the Government for $40,000 are presented by citizens of Nantucket, which remain to be settled.

The Boston *Traveller* says:—"The Governor's injunction upon the Clergy not to preach political sermons on Fast Day, was just about as effectual as the command issued by Mr. BLUEBEARD to his wives, not to look into the green chamber. We hear from all quarters of political sermons preached on Thursday. Rev. Mr. HASSALL, Unitarian, of Haverhill, took one of his texts from the proclamation—"Abstain from political discussions," &c.—and another from Ezekiel—'So thou, O son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel.' In Essex, Rev. J. M. BACON, of the Orthodox Congregational Church, read the psalm containing the stanza beginning 'False are the men of high degree,' and in his sermon preached against the Kansas outrages, the DRED SCOTT decision, intemperance, licentiousness, and corruption, in high and low places."

The Comet—that dreadful thing which is to destroy us utterly next June—gives occasion for sport. At a recent reception at the Tuileries, the Comet was one of the subjects of conversation. The Empress, acting M. LEVERRIER, the well-known astronomer, among the guests determined to make fun of the unsuspecting savan, and, feigning great alarm at the [illegible] of the guests, consulted him, [illegible] ...rrier, to the great amusement of the guests, entered into a long refutation of this notion, and his embarrassment in endeavoring to avoid accusing Her Majesty—who ill-naturedly would not be persuaded—and his scientific enthusiasm, made the evening pass off much more merrily than is usually the case with Imperial *soirées*.

Professor Clark, of Amherst College, while performing the experiment of making electrical lights one day last week, was very nearly blinded by the intenseness of the light, since which he has been obliged to confine himself to a dark room. So painfully intense is the impression left upon the retina of his eyes, that though the room is so dark that his friends and attendants cannot see each other in it, to him it seems to be filled with the most dazzling light. Permanent and serious results are feared from this affection, but hopes are entertained from his present seclusion from daylight, that his excited and inflamed organs will shortly recover from the shock and be restored to their normal condition.

The pearl-fishery in Paterson has turned out to be a capital thing. One family, which dug clams from the start, has been placed in comfortable circumstances by the results of the search. The head of that interesting family pocketed some $300 last week, as the reward of his week's work. The foolish man who boiled the big clam that held the giant pearl, (as big as an "alley" marble,) is very much disgusted that he ruined the color of the gem, but has made $25 nevertheless, from somebody who wanted it as a specimen.

An ancient Finn, who sat for his portrait to BAYARD TAYLOR in Lapland, had a curious notion of the discovery of America, and mingled tradition and history together in a queer way. He claimed to know all about America; was not present when it was discovered, "but JENIE LAMPI, who lives in Kittila, was one of the crew of the ship, and he told me how it happened. JENIS LAMPI said they were going to throw the captain overboard, but he persuaded them to give him three days, and on the third day they found it."

TALBOT, the artist, is engaged on a series of landscapes, entitled, "The Sons of Noah, or the Division of the Earth." The tenth chapter of Genesis supplies the subject. Three large pictures show the different portions of the earth allotted to Shem, Ham and Japhet, and their descendants, and the progress of human civilization under the dominion of each family.

The case of Rev. W. C. VAN METER, in the Tazeville County Court in Illinois, has been dismissed at the instance of the prosecuting Attorney. So the reverend gentleman is not to be mulcted in $100 fine for venturing to provide forlorn children from the New-York gutters with responsible country homes Westward.

NEAL DOW was a passenger on board the *Europa* on her last trip out. On arriving at Halifax, he was visited on board the steamer by a deputation of the Temperance people in the town, and, being carried up to the public hall, made them a speech, and then turned his face once more towards Europe.

Mr. RUSKIN, author of *The Stones of Venice*, etc., sent a check for one hundred guineas to Mr. SPURGEON, after hearing him preach, as a donation towards the fund for building a new place of worship and as an expression of his admiration of his eloquence.

The Humane Society of Massachusetts has given to EDWARD F. DAVIS, the lad who rescued one of his playmates from drowning in the creek between Roxbury and Brookline, in February last, a bronze medal, suitably inscribed, to commemorate his courage and perseverence.

The family of the late URIAH PAULK, of Alabama, have recovered $20,000 damages from the Southwestern Railroad, for having caused the death of Mr. P. in a collision in December, 1855. The Railroad Company have taken an appeal to a Special Jury.

Two clergymen have arrived in Chicago with forty-six children, sent to the West by the Children's Mission Society connected with the Unitarian denomination in Boston. The railroads and hotels in Illinois gave the youngsters free quarters.

Mr. GRANVILLE PENN, a great-grandson of WILLIAM PENN, has presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania the original belt of Wampum, given to the founder of Pennsylvania by the Sachems of the Lenni-Lenapes in 1682.

Mr. EBENEZER MERIAM, of Brooklyn, the weather gentlemen, who has been very ill with erysipelas at Albany, suffered a relapse on Sunday, and is very low. He left his room contrary to the physician's advice.

Dr. THOMAS F. AZPELL, of Philadelphia, one of the first of the band of Philadelphia physicians, who went to Norfolk and Portsmouth during the pestilence, has removed to New-Orleans.

Gen. GOICOURIA, of Cuban notoriety and Nicaragua celebrity, has left Washington for Mexico. His visit is of a personal nature.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING is to have a public reception at Newburyport, on his return home.

Mr. MILLER, ex-Postmaster of Philadelphia, was presented a service of silver on Tuesday, by his clerks.

Mr. JOHN W. FORNEY is very ill in Philadelphia.

The Turkish Press.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I read with much interest your leader in today's paper, about the Turkish press. Your information about that unfortunate country is very correct in every respect, and I can testify it, having resided for some months in Constantinople. The No. 3 Turkish newspaper of Smyrna, the name of which you did not mention, is the *Impartial*, being printed in the French language, and owing its existence to the Turkish Government, which pays to its editors a liberal amount of *piastres*, in order to praise the Sultan and his progress towards civilization, having reduced the number of females of his *harem* to *three hundred*, instead of *seven hundred*, which he had before the war with Russia. In Constantinople there is but one paper published in the Turkish language, the *Havadish*, that is to say, the news of the day. As the Turks do not understand any foreign language, they have but the *Havadish*, where they may learn the news. Consequently the Turkish Government takes care to publish in the *Havadish* the triumphs of the Imperial troops during the war with Russia, and the victories they have carried against the "*ghiaours*," or the infidels. It is not strange, of course, that the Turkish people believe now that Russia has been vanquished by the Sons of Mahomed, and that the European sovereigns claim the friendship of the invincible Sultan of the Ottoman Empire.

The *Journal de Constantinople* and *La Presse d'Orient*, both published in French, in Constantinople, are still worse than the *Impartial*, of Smyrna, in their servility in praising the Turkish Government. The rivalry between their editors is, who of them will say more about that object, but the conqueror is by no means always the editor of the *Journal de Constantinople*, named VOEUET, a Frenchman by birth, but more fanatical than a Turk in his political and private ideas. Fortunately for the French nation, few of his countrymen are like him.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours very respectfully,
ONE OF YOUR REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS.
NEW-YORK, Monday, April 13, 1857.

Harbor Incumbrances.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your Friday's number I observe an able article upon the subject of the harbor incumbrances at this port. You therein state that on an average 300 vessels of the largest size are always awaiting their turn for berths.

The crowded state of the wharves on the East River bears testimony to the correctness of that remark; but it is not generally known that the City Government itself, along with its agents, contribute, both by tardy legislation and open violation of law, to occasion the very state of things you deprecate.

One marked instance of this is to be found at Gouverneur slip, in the midst of the shipping interests—one of the most capacious in this City—which is suffered to be incumbered by the useless and dilapidated remains of the Union Ferry Company, long since abandoned by that corporation, after faithfully testing the impracticability of running boats at that place, to a pecuniary advantage.

Now there is a slip which the commercial interests of this metropolis urgently require, and which would produce a revenue of several thousand dollars to the Public Treasury, permitted to remain for months—perhaps years—in its present ruined condition, and subjecting commerce to serious loss and inconvenience!

What reason can be assigned for allowing that slip to be thus encumbered for such a length of time, entirely unavailable for any purpose whatever, and a blight upon the property by which it is surrounded; while, at the same time, it is so greatly needed, in order to mitigate the evil of which you so justly complain, is a mystery to all that behold it.

Respectfully, ARGO.

Opposition to the Quarantine Location.

A meeting was held yesterday by the Quarantine Commissioners, for the purpose of hearing and answering objections to the proposed change of the Quarantine buildings from their present site to a new one below Seguine's Point in Prince's Bay. The Staten Island and oyster interests were largely represented, and their objections warmly and forcibly urged. The discussion, which was very discursive, was conducted on one side by Mr. LOTT, C. CLARK, Judge CROPSEY, Mr. VAN NAME, Mr. BOHM and several others; the Commissioners, especially Mr. HALL and Mr. BOWEN, stated the views by which they had been influenced, the troubles they had had, the constraints under which they labored, and argued the necessity for adopting the site complained of.

On the one side it was contended that the location of the Quarantine in Prince's Bay would inevitably ruin the fortunes of the men engaged in the oyster trade, by putting an end to the business; that as a new line of railroad was about to be built, ruoning in the immediate vicinity of the proposed location, the railroad interest would be injured, and the health of the passengers endangered; that the salubrity of the locality would be destroyed; that if this spot were selected, even temporarily, as the Commissioners stated to be their intention, it would, in all probability, become a fixture, because of the comparative political weakness of the interest anxious for its removal; that, if erected there, the Staten Islanders would not stand it; that a majority of them—15 out of every 20 of them—would actually prefer to have it stay where it is; and that it was the duty, therefore, of the Commissioners, to hesitate before making the final determination, and, if another location could not be obtained this Summer, to change the present anchorage, and keep the buildings where they are now.

On the part of the Commissioners it was agreed that they had attempted to have the Quarantine located at Sandy-Hook, but failed; that they had tried to have it located at Coney Island, but failed; that they had tried to have it built in the Bay, on some shoal-water, but that would take too long a time to accomplish; that then they endeavored to have it placed at West Bank, but with the same lack of success as in the former cases, and that finally they were compelled to locate it in Prince's Bay, which, of all other available points, was in fact the least objectionable and the most convenient. It was further urged by them, that the health of the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, imperatively demanded an immediate change; that the fund of $50,000 at their disposal, necessarily limited them in their selection to a place offering the desired facilities and with the necessary buildings obtainable at that sum; that as it had been said by the medical authorities that the danger of the spread of such diseases as yellow fever arose not from properly-constructed and well-managed hospitals, but from infected vessels at anchor, no ill results need be apprehended by the inhabitants of the shore in the neighborhood of the hospital, nor by the oystermen, inasmuch as the ships would be anchored out in the bay, and the communication with the buildings would be by steamboat, which could do no possible harm to the oyster-beds; that no such thing as a floating Quarantine could be erected, because of the agitations to which the waters of the bay are subject, and which would be enough to make a well man sick if confined to his bed on them, and that finally, the only course open to them was to select this point at Wolf's Head below Seguine's Point, as a temporary location, until Sandy Hook should be procured.

The Storm of Monday.

Our heavy rain-storm of Monday took the shape of an exceedingly mid-Winterish snow-storm along the line of the Erie Railroad. At Goshen, the snow lay a foot and a half deep on Monday night.

The snow-storm extended to Rochester. The wire suspension bridge over the Genesee River, near Carthage, gave way under the weight of the snow on Monday night, and is wrecked beyond repair. The Rochester *Democrat* says:

The iron towers that stood on the east bank are thrown into the river below, those on the West side appeared to have been crushed down in a heap by the weight of the cables and the strain upon them when the eastern towers fell. Six of the seven anchor-rods on the west side were drawn out, and the seventh broke off short. They were some thirty feet in length, and secured in rock. The suspension bridge was 700 feet in length. Distance between the towers, 380 feet. The principal cables were composed of one wire rope of 133 strands, 5.25 inches in circumference, capable of sustaining a weight of sixty tons.

Great destruction of fruit trees result from this fall of snow. The masses accumulating upon the branches, have broken down hundreds of fine peach, plum, cherry and ornamental trees. In many instances, where the body of the tree has been spared, large branches are broken off.

The telegraph wires and poles have been prostrated in many places.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND the public that we have arranged the stock which remained unsold in the old store, apart in a cheap side room. It includes TEA SERVICES, BRONZES, VASES AND GLASS WARE, &c., and we shall offer them at decided bargains. We design in future to place in this room any goods which may be in the least old or imperfect and we shall sell them regardless of cost. Parties in search of bargains will do well to pay this room a visit.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

OLD DR. BONES' BITTERS AND PILLS ARE an infallible cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys. All scrofulous complaints soon yield to their mild but positive action. Old Dr. BONES' Bitters and Pills are the only sure cure for dyspepsia, jaundice, fits, palsy, King's evil, St. Vitus's dance, and all nervous diseases and female complaints. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all druggists. Dr. BONES' Office and principal depôt, No. 384 Grand-st., New-York, 3d block east of Bowery.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.
OLD STAND
Corner John and Nassau-sts.
SPRING CLOTHING.
Raglans, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests,
N. R. COLLINS & CO.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.
We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters both in the City and country our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for its season's retail trade, comprising in part many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers
A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of F. A. PETERSON & CO.

ALL NEW AND CHOICE GOODS.
Silver-plated Castors, with six cut-glass bottles, $4 75, worth $7 50; silver-plated Cake Baskets $6, worth $9 50; silver-plated Table Spoons $3 75, worth $5 50; white China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $3 75, worth $5 50. Our entire stock—none of it old or imperfect—to be sold off by the 1st of June. Cast your eye over our list of prices in the dry-goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

IMPORTED CARPETINGS.
A very choice lot of English Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain, the best goods and the latest patterns, received on SATURDAY per ship *De Witt Clinton*, from Liverpool, at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S
Carpet Warerooms.
98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester-sts.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association, No. 3, who have not paid in full for their lots, are hereby notified that all lots not paid for on or before the 14th of May, will be sold at auction at No. 168 Bowery, on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery on each THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until that time, to dispose of surplus property, and receive money.
CORNE. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

It has been [illegible] good being indistinctly seen, are to be seen on the [illegible] of even unpretending mansions, and that the purest taste was not always to be looked for in [illegible] halls.

Apply the inference in the adornment of the outward man, and where, for a series of years, has been realized the discernment that has given *eclat* to the Ready-made Clothing business, and by productions the most recherché in style averted a subjection to the old regimen in getting suited, let the community answer and be assured that competition but prompts us to more strenuous endeavors in a determination to retain the supremacy heretofore awarded our clothing. W. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
Clothiers,
No. 231 Broadway,
Third door above Astor House.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 62 Liberty-st., New-York,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. In beauty of style, excellence of quality and cheapness we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by any other manufacturers.

ELEGANT NEW STYLES OF
DINING AND TEA SERVICES,
PARIAN STATUARY,
BRONZES, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
AND CHANDELIERS,
The newest and most extensive assortment in the City.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

DAILEY'S.
The rush to the great closing out sale of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Broadway, continues. We advise our lady friends to go early in the day to make their selections, as they may not find a salesman disengaged, if they are not there before 3 o'clock.

FAMOUS THINGS TO BE SEEN IN NEW-YORK.
Strangers should not leave the City without visiting the Merchants' Exchange, Trinity Church, the Cooper Institute, the Astor Library, the Crystal Palace, and Messrs. DAILEY & CO.'S splendid warerooms, for the sale of China, Glass, and Gas Fixtures. At this latter place of attraction there is just now a great rush of ladies to secure the bargains offering by Messrs. D. & CO. The scene about the hour of 3 P. M. is very animated. Messrs. D. & CO.'S store, we had almost forgot to say, is at Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL color, and restored where it has fallen off, by LYON'S Patent Restorer and Invigorator. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold everywhere, and by WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.; GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Price 50 cents. Address all orders to JOSEPH W. HAYES, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.
Don't let it rob you of the chance for bargains now offering by Messrs. DAILEY & CO. If you wait till after the 1st of May it will probably be too late for the White Dinner Sets at $16, the White China Tea Sets at $2 75, and the Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, at $20. Read Messrs. D. & Co.'s advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

THE HATS HAVE EARNED IT.—THE REPUtation of manufacturing the best hats in New-York has been gained by ESPENSCHEID, the hatter. They are unequaled in durability, composed as they are of the richest and best materials, and made by the most skillful workmen. They cannot fail to give satisfaction. Give him a call at No. 118 Nassau-st.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.—PURCHASERS, BEfore buying, please call at No. 333 Broadway, and examine some very fine Chickering Pianos. Also, the Horace Waters' Piano, which will be sold very low this week, to make alterations in the store. Melodeons from $25 to $150. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $125. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY USEFUL in all kind of housework; protect the hands against corrosive or dyeing substances, and keep them soft, smooth and white,—particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 36 Johnst., up stairs.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LADIES' SPLENDID GAITERS FROM TWELVE to 20s.; charming slippers, 9s. to 10s.; lovely boots and shoes for children of all styles and prices. Ladies, remember J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE LARGEST AND cheapest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City is at BROOK'S, No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st. Promenade and Fishing Boots.

MARRIED.

LAWRENCE—HOE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. E. Eigenbrodt, D. D., DEWITT C. LAWRENCE to ADDIE E. HOE, second daughter of Richard M. Hoe, Esq., all of this City.

FONDA—FORTMEYER.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 22, by Rev. John B. Steele, THEODORE J. FONDA, Esq., to RHODA T. FORTMEYER, both of New-York.

HOBBY—WHITLOCK.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, April 22, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. S. Lord, Mr. CHARLES F. HOBBY, of Bedford, to Miss ANNA M. WHITLOCK, eldest daughter of J. C. Whitlock, Esq., of Harlem.

DRAPER—SHERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Milley, GILBERT A. DRAPER to Miss LOUISE, second daughter of Capt. J. Sherman, all of Brooklyn.

RICHARDS—BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 22, by Rev. L. S. Weed, of Hartford, Conn., Mr. JOSEPH H. RICHARDS and Miss FANNY A. BAKER, both of Brooklyn.

FOOTE—DUMONT.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 21, at St. Mathew's Church, by Rev. James J. Bowden, JOHN T. FOOTE, of Cincinnati, to MARY EDWARDS, daughter of Robert Dumont, Esq., of the former place.

LAWTON—GRISWOLD.—At Hartford, on Tuesday, April 21, by Rev. Dr. Murdock, ABNER B. LAWTON, of this City, to Miss HELEN M., daughter of W. Griswold, Esq., of the former place.

POWERS—GOURAUD.—At Lancaster, Penn, on Thursday morning, April 16, in St. James' Church by Rev. S. Bowman, D. D., Rev. H. N. POWERS and CLEMENCE EMMA GOURAUD, daughter of the late Prof. Francis Fauvel Gourand.

DIED.

PECK.—In this City, PHEBE PECK, relict of the late Daniel Peck.

The friends of the family, and of her son, George H. Peck, and his brother-in-law, Howard E. Coates, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Chrystie sts., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHAMBERLIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 22, JOHN B. CHAMBERLIN, son of John C. and Mary Chamberlin, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 71 2d-av., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 22, SARAH E., daughter of Alexander and Sarah Smith, in the 7th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 121 East 23d-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Saturday, April 18, at the residence of Edward N. Dickerson, MARY E. HOLMES, daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Holmes.

BROWER.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 21, JULIA F., infant daughter of Charles L. and Julia E. Brower, aged 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 37 Ludlow-st., on Thursday, the 23d inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CANDLER.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, April 21, after a short and severe illness, ELEANOR DEVEREUX, eldest daughter of Samuel M. and E. Cecilia Candler, aged 11 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Capt. S. Gandler, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her uncle, John S. Patterson, No. 40 West 35th-st.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Monday, April 20, JARVIS, infant son of Jarvis and Anu Johnson, aged 1 year, 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 56 Vandam-st., on Thursday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ARNESBY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, April 21, at North 8th-st., JOHN ARNESBY.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

OAKLEY.—At Smithtown, Suffolk Co., N. Y., on Sunday, April 19, RICHARD OAKLEY, in the 56th year of his age.

WYCKOFF.—At Readington, N. J., on Sunday evening, April 19, Mrs. MARGARET, relict of Dennis Wyckoff, Esq., aged 68 years.

PROVOST.—At Greenpoint, on Wednesday evening, April 22, ELLA, infant daughter of Andrew J. and Harriet Provost, aged 14 days. Sweetly died.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on the residence of Dr. W. Stern, Java, near Franklin-st., Greenpoint, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HATFIELD.—At Bad Beak, N. J., on Sunday evening,

HOME

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY in Brooklyn, known as THE TOWNSEND HOUSE, situated on the corner of Fulton and Hicks sts., directly opposite the Fulton Ferry. The house contains 50 rooms, bar, parlors, dining, sitting and bath rooms, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York; or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bedford and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOTS, with the buildings thereon, in 12th-st., near avenue C, formerly occupied as a bolt factory. There is a steam engine ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property, from its location, and being ready for immediate occupancy, offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a saw or planing mill, machine or smith shop, foundry, or any manufacturing business. Terms easy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS and elegantly-finished house No. 114 2d-av., cor. 7th-st. It is second-width in front and second stories, fountain in the yard, with every desirable improvement for a family of taste and wealth. Inquire at No. 54 Rivington-st.

Also for sale or to let, the large house No. 54 Rivington-st., cor. Eldridge—one of the most desirable residences east of the Bowery below 1st-st. Inquire at No. 54 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY, ENGLISH BASEment, brown-stone and brick front new house, No. 142 West 46th-st., substantially built and finished in the most superior style, with every modern improvement; location healthy, neighborhood pleasant and very convenient of access. Apply to WELLINGTON CARTER, No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE NEW 3-story and basement brick houses, with court yard, brown-stone front, finished with ranges, hot and cold bath, marble mantels and grates throughout, ornamental cornices &c., &c., in a beautiful and healthy location on 33d-st., second house west of 3d-av.; price $6,900; terms easy. Apply on premises. Rent $450.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, NO. 317 WEST 54TH-STREET—The three-story brick house, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements in good order. Price, $7,500. Will be rented to a good tenant for $700. Apply at No. 324 West 24th-st., or to JAS. P. CUMMING, No. 66 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN 3-story brick house No. 126 Pacific, corner of Nevins-st., Brooklyn, with or without the furniture. For terms, apply to Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or, to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone front house, in the choicest location, No. 40 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, finished in the best 5th av. style, with all modern improvements; size 25 by 60 feet; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 31 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop and stone front house on the east side of Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts., built by days' work and in a delightful location. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 297 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE PIECE OF GROUND formed by the intersection of 10th and Stuyvesant sts. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A piece of land, containing about 50 acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 38 miles from the City; distant one mile from two depôts. The above property contains some of the most beautiful building sites on the river, the view being unsurpassed; the shore of the river is well wooded, and the place is bordered by a small stream. Will be sold or exchanged for City property, the whole or in parts. For particulars apply to G. E. CRU, 242, No. 54 William-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE—One of the Goelet leases; just finished; one of the most elegant and perfect houses in New-York; price $9,250, of which $5,000 can remain, payable on or before 10 years, with privilege of paying $500 at any time. This is a rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 310 West 27th-st., a new four-story brick house, with Croton water throughout, on the front, and a two-story and basement brick house on the rear of the lot. Price $6,000. Apply at No. 74 Wooster-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. C. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOBOKEN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A 2½-story and basement brick house, No. 13 Bloomfield-place, in Bloomfield-st., between 5th and 6th sts. Inquire on the premises, or of E. D. IMLAY, No. 84 Barclay-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 345 Greene-st.

The two-story brick house No. 123 Canal-st., next to West Broadway.

The three-story brick house No. 268 9th-st.

The three-story brick house No. 122 East 25th st.

A suit of rooms for business, No. 173 Greenwich-st.

A country seat at East Chester.

A cottage, &c., 3d-av., near 64th-st.

Stores and dwellings on 3d-av., next to 50th-st.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 13 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 253 West 33d-st., (first house in Boorman Terrace, East of 9th-av.) This house is in first-rate condition and well adapted for a small family. It has the modern improvements and will be rented to a good tenant at $600 per annum. If desired the oil-cloths, gas fixtures and a large mantel mirror in the parlor will be sold low. The house was furnished last September. For further particulars inquire on the premises or at the office of WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, ON MYRTLE-AVENUE, two doors east of Kent-av., a first-class three-story high basement brick house, with four lots of ground beautifully laid out, with abundance of grapes, peaches, raspberries and other fruit; neat low; the furniture, which is new and elegant, will be sold, desired. Cars from the Ferry pass the house every three minutes. Inquire on the premises, or of BENNETT JOHNSON, corner of Kent-av. and Hughes-st., or of DANIEL B. TAYLOR, No. 63 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, EASTERN DISTRICT, from May 1, part of a house, No. 13 Washington-place, fourth-st., near 5th, fourth block from Peck-slip Ferry, consisting of a sub-basement, kitchen, front basement, and two large rooms and bedroom on the second floor, walls painted, marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $220. With three rooms on third floor, rent $285. Apply at the front door, from 8 to 9 or 2 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT EAST BROOKLYN, (late Williamsburg,) a fine large house and 16 lots, 1 acre, laid out in fine garden, with all kinds of fruit, flowers, &c., situated on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., late the residence of Mr. Houghton. To be seen at any time. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, No. 148 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or of R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York City.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES with brown-stone fronts and all the modern improvements, in 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 111 and 113. To be put in repairs. Possession to be given on the 1st of May. Rent $300 a year. Inquire of DOMINICK EYDER, No. 124 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT, TWO houses, Nos. 163 and 157 West 36th st.—three-story, basement, and counter-cellars—with all the modern improvements and gas-fixtures, and in a first-rate neighborhood. Apply to J. TAYLOR, No. 36 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House No. 166 Hudson-st., corner of Laight-st.; also, lower part of house No. 58 Bank-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M. Also, lots to lease on Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st.

TO LET.—THE VERY PLEASANT SECOND floor, consisting of a large front parlor, back room, with bath-room off, one small room between, and pantries, cheerful front basement, and privilege for servants on 3d floor, of house No. 75 Amos-st. To be seen from 1 to 5.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR-story English basement house, No. 89½ West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with all the modern improvements. Price $7,500, rent $700.

STEPHEN BARKER, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house, 25x48 feet, at No. 456 Atlantic-st.; the owner would like to board with a tenant who could give a good reference. Apply as above, from 2 o'clock till sunset.

S. H. CAHOON.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY, cream-colored brick house, No. 177 East 12th-st. To a good tenant the premises will be leased on very moderate terms. Possession immediately. For further information, apply to T. MACFARLANE & SONS, 188 10th-st.

TO LET—NO. 54 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near 4th-av.; 8 stories, 13 rooms, 3 rooms deep; all the improvements, in perfect order; rent to private family, $1,000, including gas fixtures. Also, a furnished house in same neighborhood; $1,200. Apply from 1 to 5.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS house No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., partly furnished, and suitable for a first-class boarding house. None need apply but those who can give the best reference. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st. near 3d-av.

TO LET—DESIRABLE LOFTS AND ROOMS IN the marble building No. 637 Broadway, suitable for mercantile purposes, offices for artists, society meetings, &c.; Croton, gas, and back entrance from Mercer st. Apply, on second floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE HOUSE AND Store, No. 445 Canal-st., (old No. 183.) Improvements will be made to suit a good tenant. Rent $1,000 per annum. JOHN J. SILLCOCK, No. 441 Canal-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF THE TWO-story and attic house No. 36 Amos st., to a small family; neighborhood respectable, and location pleasant; rent $250 per annum. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in perfect order, suitable for a genteel family. Inquire at No. 101 Pacific-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE GENteel two-story and attic house, pleasantly situated, No. 55 6th-av., next door to West Washington-place, consisting of front and back parlors with gas, back basement, with range, Croton water and connection with sewer, and two attic rooms. Rent $300. Inquire of W. J. DEMOREST, No. 375 Broadway.

TO LET—THE PARLORS AND NEXT FLOOR above and front basement in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, marble and stationary mantels and grates, and hot and cold water bath room, water closets, wash rooms, closets, pantries, wardrobes, &c., in complete order. Apply on the premises, No. 68 25th-st., first house west of Broadway. Rent $400.

TO LET—TO A MERCHANT TAILOR, AT NO. 739 Broadway, a desirable room, size 30x60 feet, with chandeliers, water closets, &c., and sufficient custom from the place to pay the rent. Apply at the desk of Chinese Billiard Rooms, from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M. Also, private billiard rooms and furnished rooms for clubs and societies.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY house, with all modern improvements, a garden of 5 lots, nicely laid out, on the corner of Hickory and Tompkins avs. Rent, $300. Also, a two story and attic, with 3 apartments. Rent, $150; opposite Lefferts Park. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or at No. 271 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house, two story, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, in 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., fifth house from the west end of the row of buildings with court-yard in front. Rent, $575. Inquire of P. ROOME, No. 331 West 34th-st. Good reference required.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, WITH conveniences of gas and Croton water. The 1st floor and back basement of No. 35 King-st. Also, 2d floor and front basement of No. 29 King-st. The apartments consist of 6 rooms. Inquire of H. HAWKEY, rear of No. 29 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THAT NEW FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 65 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; the house is 22 feet 6 inches by 50 feet. Apply to E. H. ELY, Esq., No. 53 West 37th-st. N. B.—The Croton water comes into the third story freely.

TO LET—THE NEAT, GENTEEL TWO-STORY cottage No. 271 West 33d-st., near 8th-av; has modern improvements, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—THE FINE NEW STORE, NO. 554 2d-av., next adjoining the corner of 34th st.; also, the second-class houses Nos. 165, 167 and 169 34th st., near 2d-av. Apply to JAMES KELLY, on the premises, or at No. 57 7th-st.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS IN A CENTRAL and very desirable location in Canal-st., near Broadway. Good light, gas fixtures and large yard. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TWO COMMODIOUS AND THREE small cottages on the banks of the Hudson River at 56d-st. Rent moderate and possession given immediately. SANFORD & STRIKER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—NO. 13 MAIDEN-LANE, THE STORE and basement well adapted for fancy goods or hardware. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, No. 13 Maiden-lane.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—SEVERAL SMALL, handsomely-finished brick dwelling houses, two of them within 100 yards of the ferry landing. Inquire at Land Office at ferry, of W. W. SHIPPEN.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS, WITH SUITES OF offices, in building No. 16 Beekman-st., second door from Nassau-st. Apply to W. H. PARSONS, on the premises.

TO LET—A PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 34 Greene-st., consisting of three rooms on the second floor, with front basement. Can be seen from 10 till 4 o'clock.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE DWELling house No. 209 West 16th-st. There are gas and Croton water in the building. Inquire of J. HARRISON, No. 460 Hudson-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND BUILDing No. 112 Chatham-st., above Pearl-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 154 East 13th-st.

TO LET.—PART OF A THREE STORY BRICK house, No. 91 Horatio-st.; rent moderate to a small family. Inquire at the house.

TO LET—A BRICK STABLE WITH THREE stalls, hay and carriage room, at No. 30 Vandam-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. Grinoux, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

$25.—HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The handsome three-story brick house, mastic front, No. 6 Hunington place. Parents, between Bergen and Wyckoff sts.; sub-cellar, full basement, eight furnished rooms, marble mantles, ornamented parlors, stained glass doors, gas and fixtures in all the rooms, water and range in the kitchen, with the privilege of a large inclosed park, 11 lots of ground adjoining, laid out as a garden. Immediate possession will be given. To a good tenant it will be rented for $25 per month. Apply to T. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 1 Huntington-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy, and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 90 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.

FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEATLY furnished three-story end basement brick house, near the City Hall, Brooklyn, to let for the Summer. Part of the rent taken in board by a single gentleman if desired. Apply to DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON EAST 16th-st., near Union-square, to a private family only; a very desirable house with all modern improvements. Apply to R. A. WATKINSON, No. 20 Nassau-st.

A VERY CONVENIENT BRICK COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—About ten minutes' walk from South and Wall st.-Ferries; has counter cellar, water in kitchen, gas and fixtures; end to a small family the rent will be put at $275 per annum. Apply to WILLIAM DOWNES, No. 71 Atlantic-st.

BROADWAY AND FULTON-STREET.—TO LET—The store and basement, No. 161 Fulton-st., near Broadway; a very desirable location; the second and third floors of No. 371 Broadway; rent low. Apply to E. DUNIGAN & BROTHERS, No. 161 Fulton-st, and No 371 Broadway.

WHARF LOTS AT ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.—To let or lease, lots adjoining the Hamilton-av. ferry, fronting on the Atlantic Dock Basin, and running through to Hamilton-av., suitable for coal or lumber yards or storage purposes. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—NO. 776 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 9th and 10th sts.; has extra baths, chandeliers in parlors, and gas throughout the house, desirable either as a dwelling, or for any business requiring spacious rooms, as there are three rooms deep on 1st and 2d stories. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, E. D., L. I.—A THREE-STORY house, with store, to let or lease for five years, to a good tenant, cheap, with two lots of ground and stable on it. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 361 3d st., New-York.

PART OF A MODERN HOUSE TO LET—From the 1st of May; second story, part of third, and rear basement, with plenty of pantries; will be repaired and painted. Rent $300, to a small American family, no other need apply. Can be seen between 8 and 6 P. M.

STABLE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A SUBstantial brick stable, with carriage-house attached, in the rear of No. 150 Henry-st., and on the alley leading into Hicks-st., opposite Grace-court. Apply to J. C. ATWATER, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A VACANT LOT, No. 54 WORTH-st., (late Anthony-st.,) near Church-st. Suitable for coal yard, or for storage of lumber, bricks, &c., or for any other purpose. Apply to LEONARD SCOTT, No. 54 Gold-st., or No. 55 Beach-st.

STORE TO LET—IN WEST-STREET, NORTH-RIVER SIDE.—The lower floor No. 157 West-st., between Warren and Murray sts.; with cellar, a good stand for a wholesale liquor dealer, foreign fruits, or a butter and cheese man. Rent reasonable to a good tenant and immediate possession given.

STORE TO LET.—JOHN-STREET.—THE FIRST floor, basement and under-cellar of the store No. 91 John-st. Rent $800. Apply to S. B. SCHIFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE new brown stone house at No. 3 Rutherford-place—fronting on Stuyvesant Park, west side; complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 43d-st. near 3d-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LEASE—IN THE Marble Building, No. 627, between Bleecker and Houston sts. Part of the lofts are 50 by 100 feet; others two entrances from Broadway.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS OR OFFICES.—Three fine rooms, west side, near White-st.; easy access; suitable for any business. Apply to T. H. OHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

OFFICE IN WALL-STREET TO LET.—A back office, suitable for a note or insurance broker. Apply to READ & LATHROP, No. 42 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. The house, two-story, with wing, and with piazzas front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 10th to the 15th of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal depôt. The lot is 75 feet wide by 175 feet deep. For terms and further information, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—RINGVIEW, the country residence of Mrs. David S. Jones, just beyond the bounds and south of the city of Poughkeepsie, adjoining the grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is about 50 by 40, two stories and attic, with extensive verandahs and wings, and suitable out-buildings. There are 22 acres of choice land, laid out with taste, with picturesque view of river and mountain scenery. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—IN A healthy and pleasant location, within a short distance from the City, a modern built house, in good order, suitable for a large private family, and a few acres of improved land, with shrubbery, fruit, &c., also carriage-house, stables, &c.; location near Williamsburg preferred. Any party wishing to dispose of such a place at moderate price, may address L. F. T., Box No. 2,931 New-York Post-Office, giving location and terms.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 166 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 2 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by day's work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.

Also for sale, a lot adjoining the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANK OF THE HUDson, about five minutes' walk from the depôt at Dobbs' Ferry, and adjoining the residence of F. P. Furnald, Esq., a country seat consisting of about four acres of land, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees, a good house about 44 feet front; grounds beautifully laid out with flower and grass plots, and a large and lustrous fountain in front of the house. The location in point of health, beauty of scenery and extent of view is unsurpassed by any on the Hudson, being immediately on the bank of the river, and having a water front of about 500 feet. The above premises will be sold very low and on easy terms, as the owner is about to leave for Europe. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 2 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with 25 or 65 acres of land, near the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, and within 40 minutes' drive of one of the best stations on the Hudson River Railroad. There are on the premises a Gothic house, with many modern improvements, barns, carriage-house, ice house, two never failing springs, old and young orchards of all kinds of fruit, and a well-stocked garden. The property will be sold at a low price, as the owner is about to leave for the West. Apply to ANTHONY VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village, or SIKKEL, VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 203 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE, AT TARRYTOWN—THE SPLENdid country seat erected and lately occupied by Capt. NATHAN COMB, possessing complete advantages of river scenery, water, fruit and forest trees, gardens, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c. The house is large, and finished in best style for a country residence the whole year. It would answer for a first class boarding-house—an establishment that would pay well there. Every appendage to the property is perfect and desirable. For sketch and further particulars, apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 257 Broadway, rooms No. 20 and 21.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FORDHAM—A desirable country residence on the McComb's Dam Road, immediately opposite the residence of LEWIS G. MORRIS, Esq. The property comprises six acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees of mature growth, a convenient and commodious cottage and outbuildings complete. The situation is elevated and remarkably healthy, 1 mile distant from High Bridge and 10 minutes' walk from Tremont Station, on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars apply on the premises, or to MEGRATH & CO., No. 67 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COUNTRY SEAT, COMprising house and 5 acres of good land, near the Hudson River, one mile from Cruger's Station, 39 miles from Chambers-st.; house contains 9 rooms, convenient for a small family; built recently in good style, with double piazzas on front; grounds contain about 25 apple trees, in full bearing, plenty other fruit, a good well, and fine never failing spring, a good land and river view from top of house; price $3,200. Apply to M. K. COUZEN, No. 257 Broadway, over Broadway Bank.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, two miles below the Narrows, and five miles from Vanderbilt landing, over a beautiful road. The house is large and commodious, with fine fruit, garden, stable, &c., and about 6 acres of land. It is situated immediately on the bay, with fine bathing, fishing, &c., and advantages of a good daily market. This place will be let very reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to WM. H. VANDERBILT, near the premises, or at the office of C. VANDERBILT, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, A very neatly furnished house for the Summer months, from the 1st of June. It is complete in all its arrangements, having the comfort and convenience of gas, bath-room, and water in the house; also a very fine toned piano. The place is well known to be perfectly healthy, and the house is in a pleasant neighborhood, and in the best of order. For terms and further particulars, address L. W., Post-office, Stamford, Conn. None need apply but neat housekeepers, with small families.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., the large commodious dwelling, 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, dumb waiter, piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a barn, 40x40, and gardener's house, situate on the Crescent, Broad way and Academy sts., access by steamboat and stage hourly. Apply to WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-st., New-York, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar—size 38x40—with out-buildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and an abundance of grapes. For particulars, apply to ROBERT SEARS, publisher, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENswood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The subscriber offers his handsome country residence for sale, with six full lots of ground laid out as a garden, with fruit trees, &c. It is but a short distance from the railroad depôt and steamboat landing. The house is neatly furnished, and has gas and water introduced. There is a good stable and carriage-house on the premises. For terms, &c., apply to Dr. CHILTON, No. 92 Prince-st.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES, TWO MILES NORTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Large house and 4, 10 or 20 acres of land. Also, 5 beautiful sites for building of about 12 acres each. Inquire personally or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburgh.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PLEASANT dwelling-house in Stamford, Conn., having all the modern improvements, gas, bathing-room, water closet, &c. Lot nearly 300 feet deep, with barn and other outhouses; well stocked with fruit trees, vines, &c. Rent, $350. Apply to SATTERLEE & BENNETT, No. 30 Dey-st., or to A. G. CLARK & CO., Stamford.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 60 feet square, with a wing 20x43; a stable, &c., and 32 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Neversink. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

KING'S BRIDGE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Consisting of a modern two-story and basement house, (hot and cold water, bath, &c.,) carriage-house, ice-house, (full of ice,) and other out-buildings, and about one acre of land, handsomely laid out with shrubbery, grape-vine, strawberries, &c. Price $6,500. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY-SEAT AT New-Rochelle, well situated, within ten minutes' walk of the depôt, or Long Island Sound. The house contains ten rooms with kitchen attached, with three or more acres of land, with fruit and shade trees, good garden, water, coach-house and stables. Apply to W. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange-place.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA—VARIOUS DESCRIPtions of houses, some of which are situated in the most pleasant parts of the village, on high ground. Rents from $150 to $700. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to BLACKWELL & CURTIS, Astoria.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, WITHIN TWO hours' ride of the City Hall, a house with 11 rooms, well shaded, with a view of the Hudson or Connecticut River; furnished or partially so. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 349 Post-Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—Or exchange for City or Brooklyn property, or to let, 133 lots of ground, with cottage house, barn, wagon house, well of good water, with all kinds of fruits on it. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 361 3d-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT HASTING'S, ON HUDSON RIVER—21 miles from the City, 5 minutes' walk from Railroad Depôt, two dwellings adjoining, handsome villa style, each 8 rooms. Rent, $225 each, or will be furnished if desired at a rent of $300 to $350 each. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

PEQUOT COTTAGE, NEAR NEW-LONDON—TO LET.—Furnished for the season, the small cottage next South of the Pequot House, with the stables and pasturage for a cow, if desired. Address THE OWNER, Norwich, Conn.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH stable and carriage-house, at Newport. The situation is one of the finest in Newport, immediately on the water, and commands an extensive view of the bay and the ocean. Apply at No. 4 Pine-st.

KING OF THE WINDS.
For the commencement of this GREAT ROMANCE,
BY EUGENE SUE,
SEE PORTER'S SPIRIT,
Out To-Day.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A NEAT HOUSE, OR SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, WANTED—In a quiet neighborhood, by a gentleman and wife. If in New-York, gas and Croton indispensable; if in Brooklyn, to be either in the neighborhood of the City Hall or Clinton-av. Not less than four rooms and kitchen. A quiet family, having more room than they need, would find this a desirable opportunity. Reference and standing of the advertiser unexceptionable. Address, stating location, rent, &c., H. T. O., *Daily Times* Office.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a quiet family, of three grown persons, consisting of second and part of third floors, with the front or back basement; rent about $300. Address, for two days, L M., *Office Times.*

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM, OF 90 ACRES, SITUATED in the town of Yonkers, will be sold the whole, or in two parts, to suit a purchaser; two dwellings are on the premises, barn, carriage-house, wood-house, hen-house, all in good order, with a great variety of fruit trees, such as cherries, apples, pears, and small fruits, and a plentiful supply of wood and water; it contains several building sites, and is well located for village or farming purposes. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine the property; the owner will be in attendance to show the premises. Inquire of EDWARD CROMWELL, 2½ miles from Yonkers Depôt, or the same distance from Williams' Bridge.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—CONTAINing about 15 acres of good land; two good dwellings and all the necessary out-buildings; an abundance of fruit and excellent water, carriage, wagons and farming utensils can be purchased with the farm. The above is situated about 20 miles from the city of New-York on the New-Haven Railroad, in Westchester County. Terms easy. Inquire of I. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., or of WM. ONDERDONK, No. 37 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., ABOUT 12 acres of land, eligibly situated for building, and within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad station; it will be sold together or in plots 200 by 250 feet. Apply to H. A. HOWE, No. 141 Broadway, New-York, or to J. L. BLAKE, Jr., Esq., Orange.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at Islip, situated in beautiful and healthy village, Metchabin, N. J., from 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 206 Broadway, second floor, room No. 9, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

STEAM POWER.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewering privileges with or without steam power. Apply to BROMLEY & BOREE, No. 60 Wall-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depôt Building, corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. SENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET IN YONKERS—TWO ROOMS, 33x43, with steam power. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner Avenue C and 13th st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

BOUNTY LANDS.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land-Warrant No. 87,414, located by JOSEPH L. JERNEGAN, on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 23, town 29, North of Range, 6 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice.—Dated April 7, 1857.

J. L. JERNEGAN.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. O. NONES, Notary Public. U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 115 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS.—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates. KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HOUSEKE

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HOADLEY, HARTMAN HOADLEY, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

At No. 148 Hicks, between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn.

Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture. Also gas fixtures.

SAME DAY,

at 11½ o'clock A. M., at No. 198 Pacific-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts.,

Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture. Also a rosewood piano, by Munns, Clark & Co.

SAME DAY,

at 11 A. M o'clock, at No. 429 Pacific, near Nevins-st., Brooklyn,

Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,

at 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 228 Washington, near Tillary-st., Brooklyn,

Parlor and chamber furniture.

SAME DAY,

at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. — Pacific, between Nevins and Powers-sts. and 4th av.,

Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture. Also a mahogany piano and stool.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

$50,000 EIGHT PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, April 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Auction Exchange,

$50,000 HANCOCK COUNTY (Illinois) 8 PER CENT. BONDS, dated July 1, 1856, and redeemable at the American Exchange Bank in New-York, July 1, 1876; Interest Coupons payable annually, on the 1st day of July, $1,000 each.

$50,000 WARSAW CITY (Illinois) 8 PER CENT. BONDS, dated May 1, 1856, and due at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, May 21, 1876; Interest Coupons payable January and July 1, $1,000 each.

The above bonds were issued in conformity with an act of the State Legislature, authorizing the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad. The amount of taxable property in the county for the year 1856, was $6,806,949; taxes, $72,804; population about 25,000; area in acres, 433,940. The authorized issue by the county is $10,000. The amount of taxable property in the city is $1,000,000; taxes, $3,050; population, 2,000. The authorized issue by the city is $ 0,000, and no more can be issued by either the city or county without an act of the Legislature, and sanctioned by the people, at the time of the construction of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad. Both the above issues to make these Bonds were issued in part of security, and they cannot be sold under any circumstances. Hancock county is now receiving interest on the bonds, $54 B H expected that the portion of the above railroad, from Warsaw to Hancock county, will be finished and in full operation in sixty days.

Provision is to be made for account of the Warsaw and Rockford Railroad contractors who received these bonds at par, and cannot realize to meet their obligations. The bonds will be sold without reserve. Purchasers will be sold with the act under which these bonds were issued, and full particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

P. S.—I have fully examined the strength of these securities, and I can recommend them to my friends and the public with the utmost confidence, believing that they will compare with anything in the market, and for a permanent investment no safer bonds can be found.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., T. C. H. will sell as above, one of the largest and best assortments of rich and fashionable cabinet furniture ever offered at auction in this City, being the entire manufactured stock of a City manufacturer relinquishing the business, all of which will be sold sold without any reservation. Catalogues will be ready and the articles can be examined the day before the sale. Purchasers can have their goods remain in the premises free of storage until the 1st of May. The stock consists in part of thirty rosewood par or suites, in French satin, brocatel, plush and other rich coverings; beautifully carved rosewood etageres in every variety of style and finish, a part of which are very superior; elegant French secretaries, secretoires, music cabinets, rosewood reception chairs, piano stools; straw-seat and other fancy chairs; richly carved rosewood centre and sofa tables with statuary and inlaid marble tops; marble tables; rosewood bookcases, stands and whatnots; splendid armoire with French plate-glass doors; carved rosewood bedsteads in great variety; mahogany and walnut do.; marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes; best Spanish hair matrasses; superior extension dining tables; elaborately carved sideboards, dining-room chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm-chairs, rockers, a splendid assortment of enamelled cottage furniture, &c.; also, an invoice of French plate mirrors; rosewood piano-fortes at 12 o'clock, four superior 7-octave rosewood piano fortes by City makers.

F. NASH, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD furniture, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, fine French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 230 14th-st., west of 6th-av. F. NASH will sell, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of rosewood parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade and satin, one do in green and gold, costly rosewood secretaire, one do in green and gold, costly rosewood secretaire, one do in green and gold, costly rosewood secretaire

...Twenty-second Ward.

...since which we noted the fact that the Prin... ...Principal of the Primary Department ... No. 17 had been summarily dis... ...any confessed reason. Later, the ... Ward, the Twenty-second, has re... ...Mr. FAY, and elected Mr. ... Thus reorganized, the Board ... salary of Mr. FISCH, the Principal of ... street,) some $200, that of Mr. ... ...pal, $200, and transferred him ... and that of Mr. HALLOCK, ... $100. They have promoted Mr. COOK ... Third Assistant's berth at a salary of $450 ... Vice Principal, at a salary of $900. Salaries ... other teachers, in both male and female depart... ...ments, have been increased. In the female depart... ...ment of No. 17, on Forty-eighth-street, the salaries o... ...nearly all the teachers have been changed—some o... ...them reduced, some increased.

In No. 7, (Bloomingdale,) Mr. HENRY W. SMITH, the ... Vice Principal, has been transferred to the third As... ...sistant's place in No. 28, with a reduction of $100 on ... ...his salary. From a conversation between Mr. PATRICK ... ...HALLORAN, one of the Trustees, and one of the victim... ...ized teachers, at the Hall of the Board of Education, ...shortly since, we conclude that the rumors are true, ...which allege that the only causes of this unprecedent... ...ed onslaught lies in the fact that the school officers ... ...are determined to punish their political and religious ... ...enemies, and to reward their friends and their friends' ... ...friends.

The Belgian Pavement in Chatham-street and the Bowery.

Mr. Contractor PETTIGREW, who secured this $200,000 job from the Common Council, resumed the ... ...a few days ago at the point where he left off, ...near Pearl-street, last Fall, and is now hurrying it on ... ...with great rapidity. In view of this fact there is ... ...some desire to know what has been done by the Spe... ...cial Committee of the Aldermen appointed a long ... ...while back to investigate the character of the work ... ...already done. It was then alleged that the terms of ... ...the contract had not been complied with—that blocks ... ...of stone below the stipulated size had been used, and, ...as a general thing, that they rested only on the grav... ...elly ground; whereas the contract calls for a founda... ...tion of sand one foot in depth. That this is the fact ... ...is confirmed by the condition of the pavement in ... ...Chatham-street laid last Fall, which in many places ... ...shows a sadly uneven surface, and is already in want of ... ...repair. To see how very badly this work must have ... ...been executed, it is only necessary to examine the ... ...Bleecker-street pavement—precisely the same thing—in ... ...Broadway, just below Canal-street, which has been ... ...in use for several years, and is still in excellent con... ...dition. Information as to the official whereabouts of ... ...the Special Committee is not desired.

Chinese Crackers.

Young America is in a state of terrible excitement on account of the late extraordinary rise in one of his staples. The Fourth of July is hastening on, and he has every reason to believe he must stand the enormous advance of nearly 100 per cent. on last year's prices. The supply of fire-crackers now in the market is only from one-quarter to one-half what it was a year ago, and it is not likely the stock will be materially increased before July. Thus, last year, at this time, there were from 150,000 to 175,000 boxes, containing forty packs each; the present estimated quantity on hand is 50,000 or 60,000 boxes.

For several years past the price of Chinese crackers has been nearly uniform, ranging from $1 40 to $1 50 per box; they now command about $3. The reason of the late rise is chiefly owing to the difficulties in China, which has greatly retarded shipments; though it is believed speculators and large dealers have bought up all the stock they could lay their hands on, in anticipation of a still further rise. This article is not exported with any degree of regularity, and hence cargoes frequently arrive unexpectedly, as ship masters often take it on board for ballast. Not long since a vessel arrived at this port from China, with a quantity of crackers taken in as ballast, which the Captain thought would just pay for the trouble, or perhaps return a very small profit. To his surprise, however, he sold it off for a profit of $17,000; had he delayed the sale two weeks longer, he could have realized $25,000.

Some attempts to manufacture fire-crackers in this country have been made, but not with much success. The chief obstacle encountered is the unparalleled low price of labor in China, which will probably continue to give that country a monopoly of the trade, unless we devise a plan of making them by machinery. Very fair crackers have lately been manufactured in Jersey City, but their cost has prevented any competition with the imported article.

Besides crackers, the Celestials send us a few double headers and miniature rockets, and also a material called jostic or punk, used by our lads to set off their fireworks. The total value of the imports from China in the Fourth of July line, has heretofore reached about $650,000 a year.

School Concert at the Tabernacle.

The Board of Education declines to pay for pianos in the schools, although some local boards have been fortunate enough to ring them in under the head of "furniture" and "extras," and although it is confessed that no school-house is completely provided now-a-days without them. School No. 12, (of the Seventh Ward,) of which Mr. JOHN H. FANNING is the Principal, of course has the pianos, but they were not paid for. To raise the wind for the purpose, his pupils gave a concert last night at the Tabernacle, under the lead of Prof. G. W. PETIT. It was a handsome success. The Tabernacle—new, alas! near its last—was crowded almost to suffocation. The singing was all that could be desired, the special favorite of the evening being the "Firemen's Chorus." The pleasant occasion nets them $500 above all expenses.

The New-York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Of all the gay and happy people who delighted themselves with dressing, and dancing, and all the other little amusements proper to the occasion, at the Crocks Ball, three months ago, how many, we wonder, have ever given a thought to the simple and noble charity in behalf of which so many fair and fashionable ladies then converted themselves into ticket-distributors and floor-managers?

Not very many, we fear, or the subscription and donation lists of the Institution would show a handsomer balance on the right side than is presented in the Third Annual Report, now lying before us.

Yet the object of this charity is of just such a character, that we know not whether most to wonder at its tardy introduction among ourselves, or at the limited number of ladies who have availed themselves of an opportunity so favorable to the exercise of the finest qualities of their sex. To care for the children of the poor, whose daily occupations compel them to neglect the first duties of maternity, in order to provide for the bare existence of themselves and their offspring, is at once to serve the City in a most vital matter, and to gratify the sweetest instincts of womanhood.

Judge, then, of our amazement at reading in the report before us that some ladies who had given their support to this Institution have withdrawn their subscriptions during the past year, under an impression that the funds raised by the Nursery Balls of 1856 and 1857 had rendered their private assistance unnecessary! We certainly should have supposed that all who were able to give themselves the pleasure of aiding so worthy an object would have regarded any addition to its resources simply as an additional stimulus to their interest and their exertions. Our zeal in the prosecution of a project certainly ought not to abate as the prospect of fully accomplishing it brightens upon us, and the Institution of the Nursery surely ought not to go-a-begging for subscriptions until it begins to beg for infants to be nursed. Certainly the fact that some *four hundred children*, out of the *thousands* who need its fostering care, have been brought within its fostering fold during the last twelve months, ought not to discourage the devotion of any person seriously interested in the enterprise.

Though we should add to the funds which Mrs DUBOIS has succeeded in procuring from the treasury of the State, the receipts of one, or two, or twenty balls, *per annum*, the amount of the sad ring poor upon the resources of the Institution would still afford justification for ending it all by the fair and efficient women in the city for a continuance and even for an increase of their contributions to its coffers.

And we trust that in the next annual Report we may prove that not our fair fellow-citizens alone, but those of our citizens who are *not* fair, have much more fully appreciated the importance, and much more generously assisted in the performance of a work so unobtrusive, so laudable, and so nobly useful.

A Bankrupt Treasury.

The resolution adopted in the Board of Aldermen on Monday night, calling on the City Chamberlain to relate why he has not honored the warrants drawn on him of late, implies that the City is short of funds. And so it is. Whether because money is tight in Wall-street, or that capitalists are more than usually enamored of pet schemes promising fabulous returns, or from whatever other cause, Mr. FLAGG has been unable to raise from revenue bonds proceeds enough to meet the current expenses of the City Government. He now offers to pay seven per cent. interest for any amount of dollars not exceeding five millions, and is afraid of still being troubled with the shorts, even after the offer of that princely rate.

Back Debts for Street-Cleaning.

When the Comptroller prepared his budget of expenses for the present year, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps furnished him with a small item of arrearages in his Department, amounting to $126,000. After the TAX Bill had been received by the Common Council, and before it was confirmed, Mr. ESLING, in looking over the musty records of his office, discovered another little matter of $11,000 due the honest street sweepers of last year, with which he hurried to the City Fathers, but as the items had not been scrutinized by Mr. FLAGG, and regularly included in his estimates, the members of the Board paid no attention to Mr. ESLING's entreaties. This is what the talk means about the back debts for street-cleaning not having been paid.

Unclaimed Goods from the Custom House.

Uncle Samuel has his godsends. For instance:—A large store of unclaimed goods from the Custom House stored in the United States Warehouse at Atlantic Dock, are to be sold at auction to-day and the proceeds go into his pocket. These sales take place once a year. The aggregate valuation of the goods to be sold to-day, is set down at about $10,000. The goods comprise every imaginable variety of merchandise from a box of clay pipes to expensive wines and crape shawls. Among the lot are two casks of Chicory, one marked "F. M.;" the other with no mark. There are two packages of pamphlets marked "Chas. B. Norton."

☞ The Albany *Argus* of yesterday learns that Mr. SCHELL, the newly-appointed Collector of New-York, will leave for Europe in the *Persia* next Saturday, to return before the first of July, the time designated for his entrance upon the duties of his post.

☞ The Palmer Marbles will be removed from the City on Saturday night.

Examination at the Mechanic's Society School.

The regular examination of the Mechanic's Society School was held on Tuesday, under the direction of the Board of Managers.

The exercises were conducted by the teachers, under the lead of Col. L. W. STEVENS, and were generally quite successful performances. The highest class graduated with credit, and its members received various tokens of regard, in the shape of books, presented by their teachers and the Board of Managers.

The school is in a flourishing condition, having a full attendance, especially in the female department.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday—the President in the Chair. One of the first things done after the reception of the usual number of petitions, was the adoption of a resolution to meet on Thursday and Friday in this week, and every day (excepting Sunday and Saturday) in next week. This is rendered necessary by the press of business and the wish to clear the regular calendar by the 1st of May.

A resolution to increase the salary of the City Inspector to $3,000 per annum was referred.

A long and numerously signed remonstrance against widening Alleu-street was referred.

Several reports of Committees on Assessments were adopted. Also, numerous resolutions to flag sidewalks, excavate certain slips, fill vacant lots, and similar matters.

The Board concurred with the action of the Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 21 to 16, in favor of a resolution passed by that body on Tuesday evening, directing the present Police Commissioners to keep possession of the property of the Commission.

A Committee was appointed to organize the bureaux under the new Coarter.

A communication was received from Corporation Counsel, in reply to the question whether the new Charter deprives members of the Council of their pay after the 1st of May. He replies, that he has not been furnished with a copy of the law, but is of opinion that members will continue to be entitled to their pay after that date.

The Board went into Committee of the Whole.

On resuming, Councilman OTTERSON rose to a point of order. He said forty votes were necessary to enable the President to decide the question of concurrence with the Aldermen as carried. The President decided the objection to be well taken, and reversed his decision. Ultimately the paper was laid on the table.

Adjourned till Thursday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CONTINUATION OF THE SCATCHARD EXAMINATION.

The examination of the man Scatchard, *alias* Cross, arrested a few days since on a charge of conspiring to effect the escape of Huntington the forger from the State Prison, was continued yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, at the First District Police Court. No material facts with reference to the original charge were elicited, but a telegraphic dispatch from Washington was read, stating that Scatchard had, with a travelling companion named Leavitt, obtained from Hon. B. B. French, of that place, the sum of $100 by means of a forgery and false representations. The case was adjourned until the receipt of further particulars.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY BOYS.

An Italian sailor named Francis J. Peorolae, was enticed into an alley-way off Baxter-street, near Park-street, on Tuesday night, by three boys, who then knocked him down and rifled his pockets of some $10 in bills and silver. Policeman SHERLOCK of the Sixth Ward, coming up at the time, saw the robbers running away, and followed in pursuit. He captured one of them, who, on being taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Court, yesterday morning, gave his name as Thomas Burns, and his age as 16 years. He was locked up for examination.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY—ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

Patrick Garn, residing at No. 20 Leonard-street, was at an early hour last Tuesday morning, knocked down and robbed in Greenwich street, by (as he alleges) one Bernard McCabe, an Irish cabman, who first accosted him, and then struck him with a slung-shot, or some similar instrument, and knocked him to the pavement, after which he robbed him of $20 in Bank bills, and various small articles. Information was given to Lieutenant Dalton of the First Ward Police, who succeeded in capturing McCabe. In his possession was found a valise well filled with various and valuable articles. This property, it is claimed, belongs to a Mr. Vail, doing business at No. 17 South street, from whom it was lately stolen. The prisoner was yesterday morning brought before Justice OSBORNE, by whom he was committed for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

MARINE MATTERS.

Disaster to the Ship American at New-London.

The ship *American*, Capt. SEAVEY, of Wiscasset, 80 days from Cork for New-London, struck on Watch Hill Reef, Feb. 10, and was badly injured, but got off, and was towed into New-London by the steamer *Commodore*. The captain, wife and children had a narrow escape, and were taken off after the ship had filled with water. She was thoroughly repaired, and on the 20th inst. sailed from New-London, but was overtaken the same night by the late heavy N. E. gale, and was obliged to anchor. The gale increasing, she dragged on to a lee shore, where the masts were cut away to save the vessel. The following letter to an officer of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company will explain the rest:

NEW-LONDON, Tuesday, April 21, 1857.

CHARLES DENNIS, Esq., Vice-President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., New-York:

Dear Sir: In compliance with your desire, I procured the aid of a steamer, and at 4 o'clock this morning left here to go to the ship *American*, and at 10½ o'clock returned with the ship in tow. Everything above the rails has been lost—sails, spars and rigging; and all gone with the exception of the bowsprit and jibboom, with the sails attached. Some damage has been done to the larboard rail, and also to the cabin deck, by the falling spars, but probably no damage has been sustained by the hull.

The *American* was built at Portland in 1841, rates 2½, is 396 tons burden, and is valued at $9,000.

There were in this port yesterday, 661 vessels—including 31 steamers, 142 ships, 94 barks, 97 brigs, and 297 schooners.

The wrecking schooners *Norma* and *B. Drummond*, will go to the wreck of the ship *Minerva* as soon as possible. The easterly gale of Tuesday, and the bad sea caused by it, made it useless to make the attempt.

Thus far this month there have arrived at this port from Europe 15,528 passengers, as follows: From Liverpool, 7,758; Bremen, 1,320; Hamburg, 683; London, 551; Havre, 2,024; Antwerp, 979; Glasgow 145.

Some half dozen ships are at anchor below.

The City of Madison, (Wis.,) now contains a population of between 10,000 and 12,000, rising up to such dimensions from about 1,200 to 1850.

SPRING CLOTHING.

Spring Raglans	$6 to $14
Cassimere business coats	$4½ to $10
Elegant blue dress coats	$8 to $15
Black cloth frock coats	$6½ to $10
Super cloth frock coats	$10 to $14
Custom made frock coats	$14 to $20
Cassimere business pants	$1½ to $3
Cassimere dress pants	$4 to $6
Rich moire antique silk vests	$3½ to $5
Cassimere business vests	$1½ to $3

At EVANS'

Extensive Clothing warehouse,
No. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts

[Advertisement.]

WHEN WE ARE SICK.

It is now an established fact, that three or four of BRANDRETH'S Pills are always beneficial, especially when we have a cold or cough; and in bilious and liver diseases their good effects are beyond all praise. When we feel weary, and out of love with ourselves and the world, one or two portions of four or five pills each, will restore our health and good spirits, because they purify the blood. Twenty-five cents a box. No. 43 Brandreth Building, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. Reduces inflammation, will give you immediate relief from all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure, yes, absolutely sure, to regulate the stomach and bowels. It is an old and well-tried remedy, perfectly safe in all cases. Millions of bottles are sold yearly. The genuine article has CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, on the outside wrapper. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists throughout the world.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION.—FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

TRANGIPANNI.—PIESSE & LUBINS, perfumery factors, London, are the only makers of the genuine Frangipanni Eternal perfume, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the most fragrant and lasting odor made. Sole agents for the United States, INGEN & CO., druggists, No. 399 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement]

FREDERICK'S TEMPLE OF ART.

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
AMBROTYPES.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
AT RANKIN'S,
No. 96 BOWERY.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,

J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—The history of this preparation embodies a series of all but miraculous cures of consumption, scrofula, and all ulcerous and eruptive maladies, extending through twenty years. Not less efficacious, as a safe means of expelling vermin from the stomach and bowels, are KEMP'S enticing and palatable Worm Pastilles. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE PERILS OF ARCTIC NAVIGATION are vividly delineated and illustrated with spirited Engravings, in this week's *Life Illustrated*. It also contains an article on Farmers' Wives; A Trip over the Alleganies; City Gossip; News from all over the Country; Notes and Queries; List of Patents—a new Windmill and a Patent Plane, with Illustrations; A View of the Normal School at Trenton, with a History of Normal Schools; A Portrait and Biography of Dempster, etc. Price 4 cents. All Newsmen have it.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

TO CLERGYMEN.—"If a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of; if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of PHRENOLOGY."
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Practical Instruction, with Written Description of Character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS must eventually banish mineral preparations from the repertory of medical science. They act more powerfully than any other known remedy upon the stomach, the liver, the blood, and the pulmonary system, and restore the vigor of the internal organs, while relieving them of obstructions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STARKWOOD'S OLIVE TAR is the only fluid which contains electro magnetism. Pain cannot exist where it is applied; nor can diseases be communicated where its odor exists. Sold at 50 cents per bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, East side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM.—LYNCH'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by HABRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Those costly Furs and Woolen Goods can be preserved by early application of BREWER'S (Odorous) Moth Powder. Not an experiment, but success. Sold by the principal Druggists in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Karmel, the Scout" and "Dublin in 1530," the two great Dramas recently brought out at this house, continue to be as popular as ever. They will both be performed to-night, together with the laughable pantomime of the "Four Lovers."

[Advertisement.]

TREES, PLANTS, ROSES, &c.—Great sale to close the stock of 500 standard Bartlett Pears, Norway Spruce, Silver Maple, Mountain Ash, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, flowering plants, Magnolias, Currents, Strawberry plants, &c. This great stock must all be sold to vacate No. 113 Chambers street before the 1st of May.

[Advertisement.]

BOAT FAIR.—C. L. INGERSOLL & SON'S Twenty-ninth Annual Grand Boat Exhibition will be open this week. The seven floors (25 by 160 feet) of the Bazaar are filled with oars, and every variety of pleasure, race, ship, sail, and fancy boats. Admission free. No. 250 South-street.

[Advertisement.]

SAUNDERS COATES is authorized to sell gas-machines under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. E. S. SPRAGUE, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, April 13, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Excise Law—Action of the Liquor Dealers.

The Kings County Liquor-Dealers' Association, in compliance with a call, assembled yesterday at Sands Scott's Hotel, on Washington-street, Brooklyn, and reorganized by electing as

President—P. J. MYERS.
Secretary—PETER CLEMITSON.

The special business before the meeting was to consider what course should be taken relative to the new Excise law. After much consultation, it was resolved to test the constitutionality of the act, and to this end a Committee of three was appointed to employ counsel to take charge of the matter.

The Commissioners under the act are preparing to enter upon the discharge of their duties at an early day, and there seems to be a disposition on the part of the leading Temperance men to give the law a fair trial, by seeing that it is strictly enforced.

The Liquor dealers say that the section requiring the twenty freeholders to sign the petition of each applicant, will, in fact, drive three-fourths of the present dealers out of the trade.

New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This Conference reassembled yesterday, its seventh day, Bishop MORRIS presiding.

A resolution was adopted inquiring what proportion of the $100,000 endowment to the Wesleyan University had been raised, and what deficiency remained.

The Committee to whom was referred the case of [illegible] character, and giving him a transfer to the Genesee Conference, as he had requested. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Colonization reported that the Church continues its unabated confidence in the facility, and the means it has adopted to secure to the negro a home in Liberia.

The following resolutions were then offered:

Whereas, This Conference has declared that Slavery is a moral and social evil, and an impediment to the progress of the Gospel; and *whereas*, we have resolved to do what we can, consistently with our characters as ministers of Christ, to extirpate it from the world—therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the President, three from New-York and two from Brooklyn, who shall meet at such time and place as they may appoint, between this and the next session of the Conference, whose duty it shall be to devise the best plan which, in their judgment, is practicable for the emancipation of the slaves in our country—said Committee to report its doings at the next session of the Conference.

They were signed N. BANGS and J. H. PERRY.

Rev. Dr. BANGS said as the subject of Slavery had again come before the Conference, he wished to inquire if there was a man present who would repeat the assertion made the other day that he (Mr. BANGS) was "a doughface and a Pro Slavery man." (He paused a moment for a reply, but none came.) He hoped it never would be reiterated—it was without qualification false.

If the person who used that language toward him (Prof. WHEDDON, who was not present while the Doctor was speaking,) would but say he was mistaken, he would give him his hand to friendship. He acknowledged, as did every one, that Slavery was a great evil and one much to be deprecated. It had been asserted in this Conference that JOHN WESLEY had said "that Slavery was the sum of all villainy." Dr. BANGS denied this most emphatically. Mr. WESLEY never said such a thing. The remark arose from a sentence published by a Quaker sometime before, which had been confounded with Mr. WESLEY'S.

Mr. J. H. PERRY proceeded to speak upon the resolutions at length. The subject was not disposed of before the evening recess took place, but was not resumed at the second session of the day.

Admissions to the Bar.

MELVILLE HAYWARD and J. J. Rogers, Esqs., of the E. D. of Brooklyn, at the General Term of the Supreme Court now in Session at Poughkeepsie, were last week admitted as Attorneys and Counselors-at-law.

☞ During the past week there were 104 deaths in the city of Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ Jersey City is dreadfully in the dark. The lamps are something like a third of a mile apart, and when they do burn, are dim. Gas is down; suppose the Common Council see that a few more lamps are up. In the by-streets the night pedestrian may crack his head against his neighbor's before he knows anybody is handy.

Hudson Charter Election.

The Charter Election in the city of Hudson, on Tuesday, resulted in the choice of a ticket mostly Democratic. The following are the principal officers elected by a large plurality over the Democratic ticket, headed by Mayor VAN RIPER, for reelection, and over a Reform ticket, headed by JAMES MONTGOMERY, Jr., for Mayor:

Mayor—Edmund T. Carpenter.
Aldermen—Geo. V. De Mott, John M. Wilson, James Moore, Joseph Schenning, Joseph F. Talman, James Cumming, Joseph Aldridge and Wm. H. Scott.
City Clerk—Charles J. Roe.
School Superintendent—Norman W. Camp.
Assessors—Geo. Rycrsoo, John Tice.
Collector—Charles Luxton.

Parties to Suits May be Witnesses.

The following is the text of the new law allowing parties to suits to be witnesses on their own behalf:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—Section three hundred and ninety-nine of the Code of Procedure is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

A party to an action or proceeding may be examined as a witness in his own behalf the same as any other witness, but such examination shall not be had, nor shall any other person for whose immediate benefit the same is prosecuted, or defended, be so examined, unless the adverse party, or person in interest, is living, nor when the opposite party shall be the assignee, administrator, executor or legal representative of a deceased person, nor unless ten days' notice of such intended examination of the party or person interested, specifying the points upon which such party or person is intended to be examined shall be given in writing to the adverse party, except that in special proceedings of a summary nature such reasonable notice of such intended examination shall be given as shall be prescribed by the Court or Judge. And when notice of such intended examination shall be given in an action, or proceeding, in which the opposite party shall reside out of the jurisdiction of the court, such party may be examined by commission issued and executed as now provided by law; and whenever a party or person in interest has been examined under the provisions of this section, the other party or person in interest may offer himself as a witness in his own behalf, and shall be so received. When an assignor of a thing in action or contract is examined as a witness on behalf of any person deriving title through or from him, the adverse party may offer himself as a witness to the same matter in his own behalf, and shall be so received, and to any matter that will discharge him from any liability that the testimony of the assignor tends to render him liable for. But such assignor shall not be admitted to be examined in behalf of any person deriving title through or from him, against an assignee, or an executor, or administrator, unless the other party to such contract or thing in action whom the defendant or plaintiff represents is living, and his testimony can be procured for such examination, nor unless at least ten days' notice of such intended examination of the assignor, specifying the points upon which he is intended to be examined, shall be given in writing to the adverse party.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A novel suit is before the Hunterdon County (N. J.) Circuit Court, brought by the Union Bank of Frenchtown against HUDNUT and SNYDER, for maliciously conspiring to draw specie from the said bank by presenting its notes for redemption, with the object of breaking the bank! The damages are laid at $5,000! We shall next hear of some debtor bringing an action for damages against his creditor for presenting a bill for payment at a time when it is inconvenient for the debtor to be troubled with such little remembrances of the obligation he owes to others.

Three hundred and fifty stages running in Philadelphia require the services of five hundred and ninety drivers and attendants, at an average wages of $7 per week, making a total of $214,760. To this add interest on real estate and buildings, valued at $500,000, and we have $30,000; and wear and tear of stock and material, for which 50 cents a day for each stage and horses is a fair estimate. This further deducts $54,720 from the aggregate of profit.

The Hamilton (Canada) *Banner* statee that a few days ago a man named TANNOCK, who had seduced his niece at Aberfoyle, in the township of Puslinch, was seized by the mob and daubed with tar and feathers. They subsequently rode him on a rail, and then warned him never again to appear in that neighborhood, which he had outraged by the commission of such a crime.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives adhere to its determination to pass the Kansas Aid Resolves, without reference to the people. The yeas and nays were taken on Saturday, upon a motion for leave to introduce a proposition referring them to the people, at the town meetings in May. The House even refused leave to introduced it, by a vote of 102 yeas to 156 nays.

A respectable lady of Rock Island, Ill., stepped into a hardware store in that city, a few days since, and walking up to a young man, presented a pistol at his breast and fired. The ball struck a steel rule, and his life was thus saved. She was arrested. This was the mode adopted for wiping out a slander against her fair fame.

The freight depot at Caledonia, on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, with its contents, and the Custom-House which adjoinedit, were destroyed by fire on Monday. It is said to have been the work of an incendiary. There were several thousand dollars worth of flour and merchandize in the depot, all of which was consumed.

Citizens of Albany have taken legal steps to test the constitutionality and obligation of the bonds issued by the city to the Albany and Northern Railroad Company. The bonds amount to $300,000, at 6 per cent., payable in 1879; and interest has been paid semi-annually since 1856, and another payment falls due in May.

There is a vast amount of business done in limeburning within a circuit of a few miles of Norristown, Penn. Twenty-three draw kilns are in operation. They all face the Schuylkill, and are perpetually on fire, the work, however, being so arranged that the hands rest on the Sabbath.

Near Baton Rouge, a fissure has opened in the earth, to the extent of several hundred yards in length, and about twenty feet in depth. Smoke, impregnated with a sulphurous smell, issues from the fissure in cloude.

Several fin back whales made their appearance in Provincetown harbor on Monday and were chased by several boats crews but without success. This species of whale is scarcely captured except with the bomb lance.

Preparations for Summer travel are already commencing at Niagara. The Cataract House opened on the 20th instant, and the International opens on the 5th of May.

The house of Mr. WELLS, two miles from Wauconda, Illinois, was struck by lightning a week ago last Sunday. The electric shock followed the stovepipe into the house, and exploded in the room in which the family were sitting. One of the men was struck and burned in several places, and the sole of [illegible] was burned, and [illegible] was very badly injured, and has not yet recovered from the effects.

The wife of THOMAS WRIGHT, a laborer on the canal at Brockport, died last week from violence and exposure, and her husband has been arrested. WRIGHT was drunk at the time the injuries were inflicted.

A project for a semi-monthly mail between Independence and Santa Fé is agitated in St. Louis.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...APRIL 22.

$1,000 Tenn 6s, '90, 85	91¾	200 Reading Railroad	83
3,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	100 do	82¾
1,000 do	91¾	550 do	82½
500 Ill. Cent. RR. Bs	99¾	100 do	b3 83¼
4,000 do	99¾	200 do	b15 83¾
5,000 Ill F'dbs. wt priv.	94	100 do	b15 82¾
8,000 La C. & Mil. R. p. bs	88	200 do	b60 83¾
15,000 do	s10 88	100 do	b30 83¾
200 Cl. & Pitts. D. Bs	60	450 do	s60 83¾
500 do	61	1100 do	83¾
60 M. B. Association	104	100 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	96¾
5 Park Bank	108	5 Mich. Cen. R. R.	94¾
100 O. L. & T. Co	s6m 95	100 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	64¾
30 U. S. Trust Comp'y	106	200 do	b60 65¾
200 Nic. Transit Co	5¾	250 do	b60 65¼
400 do	5¾	200 do	b30 65
20 Penn. Coal Co	93	100 do	b60 65
200 Ill. Cen. RR.	s60 130	100 do	64¾
100 do	s3. 130½	125 do	64¾
200 do	b60. 131	100 do	b3 64¾
40 C. B & Quincy RR.	99½	205 do	64¾
12 N. Y. Cen. RR.	87¾	150 do	b30 64
680 do	87¼	100 do	63¾
100 do	s45 87	350 do	63
200 do	b10 87	50 do	b3 63¼
800 do	b60 87¼	50 do	63¼
50 do	s10 87	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	b3 60
100 do	c 87	200 do	b60 50¼
150 do	s30 87	100 do	b60 50¼
100 do	s30 86¾	50 do	49¾
150 do	b45 87¼	100 do	b3 49¾
1330 Erie R. R.	opg 45¾	500 do	b3 49¼
200 do	p&c 45¾	100 do	b3 49¾
200 do	s10 45¾	39 C. C. & Cin. RR.	104
900 do	opg 45¾	15 Gal. & Chi. RR.	109
200 do	c 45¾	85 do	102¾
800 do	s30 45¾	600 Cleve. & Tol. R'Kopg	34
150 do	s10 45¾	400 do	s10 65¾
200 do	s3 45¾	200 do	opg 65¾
100 do	opg 45¾	200 do	b60 66¾
500 La Cros. & Mil. RR.	77¾	200 do	s60 65¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Cal. State 7s, '70	51	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	opg 65¾
20,000 Missouri St. 6s	83½	200 do	opg 65¾
2,000 L. E & W 2d m. b.	60	550 do	opg 65¾
1,000 La Cr. & M. & p. b.	88	200 do	b60 65
50 Del. & H. Cl. Co.	b60 121	5 Mil. & Miss. RR.	72
100 Illinois Cent. R.	b60 131	100 N. Y. Cent. R.	b30 87¾
100 do	s30 130	300 Harlem Railroad	12
1935 M. & S. & N. Ia. R.	62	50 Reading R. R.	82
50 do	62¼	100 do	b30 82¼
100 do	b30 63	600 do	b3 82¼
600 Erie R. R.	opg 44¾	100 do	b3 82¼
5 do	45	350 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	49

WEDNESDAY, April 22—P. M.

There was a dull and easy Money market to-day. The Street demand light, and Discounts, on this of Bank, convenient to be had on prime paper, at 8@8¾ ₰ cent. 60 days to four months, and at 9 ₰ cent. four to six months. The applications at Bank are less pressing than at any time the two or three months past. Since the closing of the Boston steamer's mail, nothing has been done in Exchange. The rates closed yesterday 109¼@¾ on London, 5.20@5.17½ on Paris. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $392,602, disbursed $398,367, and held at the close $14,908,168.

The *Bears* on the Stock Exchange resumed complete ascendancy over the market this forenoon, and sold nearly all the Railroad list, right and left, for a further decline. After paying 84¼ for Reading yesterday, to meet their deliveries on previous contracts, they renewed their sales ahead to-day at 82¾@82@82¼. They sold Michigan Southern down to 62 per cent., and New-York and Erie to 44¾, both for the reopening of the transfers. At the close there was a steadier feeling in the market generally. The party who have produced, by the boldness of their operations, and their systematic and unscrupulous attacks upon corporate credit, (through the Press as well as on the Street,) the present low range of prices, have undoubtedly collected in large differances on their contracts at command, and have, for the moment, both the nerve and power to resist any tendency which the market may manifest towards a recovery. But this being done solely by renewing *and increasing* the magnitude of sales for delivery ahead, the ascendancy is, of course, of donhtful continuance; particularly so, as nearly every transfer book in the Street shows that the real public are taking up more Stock than they are putting within the control of these parties. Thus, for a single example, after the four or six months' eavage warfare upon the Cleveland and Toledo Company, the amount of Stock within the control of the Brokers, which stood in January about 21,000 shares, is now reduced to 13,300 shares, of the value, at market rate, of about $438,000, the par of the shares being only $50. The Illinois Central stock on the Street is reduced to-day to 2,700 shares, out of a capital issued of 140,000 shares. The principal fluctuations to-day, starting from the closing of Tuesday afternoon, are:

In New-York and Erie	46¾@45¾@45@44½@45
In Michigan Southern	65¾@65@64@63@62@62¼
In New-York Central	87½@87@86¾@87
In Illinois Central	129½@130@130¾@131 b60
In Toledo	66¾@66@65¾@65¾
In Reading	83¼@83@82¾@82@82¼

The

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1746 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DINNER OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Speech of Lord Napier, the British Minister at Washington.

The 71st anniversary celebration of the St George's Society took place last evening, in Delmonico's, Broadway. The festival possessed unusual interest from the fact that the newly-appointed British Minister, Lord NAPIER, came on invitation from Washington to lend to it the influence of his presence. As might naturally have been expected, an attendance almost unprecedented in point of numbers was the consequence. The demand for tickets is said to have been so great that, several days ago, none could be procured under a premium more than equal to the price originally fixed. The large dining-hall of the establishment was crowded to excess.

At the cross-table was seated the President, Mr. HENRY EYRE, supported on the right by the guest of the evening, Lord NAPIER. On the same side of the presiding officer we observed Mr. AARON NORRIS, President of the St. Andrew's Society; Mr. DEPEYSTER OGDEN, of the St. Nicholas; Dr. BEALE, Mr. RUSHMUT, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. FILLMORE, (of the London *Times*,) and Mr. BATES, the Treasurer of the St. George's Society.

To the left were Mr. BELL, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Mr. GARRIGUE, of the German Benevolent Society; Judge DAVIES, of the St. David's; Rev. Mr. OGILBY; Mr. JOSEPH FOWLER, acting British Consul at this port; Major-General SANDFORD, and several others.

The room was decorated with the flags of Great Britain, America, France, Scotland and Ireland, which were draped around the walls. Behind the President stood the beautiful painting of Queen VICTORIA, which on several former occasions has been similarly appropriated. Pendant from the top of the frame was a massive gilt crown, supported by ribbons, which were fastened to the sceptre and sword of state that formed part of the ornaments of the *entourage*. The music was supplied by an admirable Band, and a Glee Club from the Harmonic Society, consisting of Messrs. GEORGE BRISTOW, F. H. NASH, R. M. PERKINS, WASHINGTON M. SMITH and G. W. WOOSTER.

At the close of the repast, *Non Nobis Domine* was sung by the Glee Club.

Mr. EYRE (who acted as President in place of Mr. CROOK, the Incumbent, who was inevitably absent,) then rose and said:

BROTHERS OF ST. GEORGE: You are, most of you, aware how unexpected to myself is my presence in the chair this evening. And in the absence of your worthy President I must own, though I am very sensible of the honor you have done me, that I could have wished that my lot had fallen into better and more experienced hands. And yet, if you will kindly assist me and bear with my short-comings, I, on my part, will endeavor to do justice to your distinguished honor, and to promote the hilarity of the evening. Gentlemen, since we last had the pleasure of meeting together on this festive day nothing strikingly prominent, as I think, has occurred. Our own dear native island has been blessed by a kind Providence with a large share of commercial prosperity, agricultural plenty, domestic peace and happiness—[cheers]—blessings which I rejoice to say have also been graciously vouchsafed in a more or less degree to the land in which we live. [Cries of "hear, hear."] The treaty of Peace with Russia, thanks to the energy and determination of Her Majesty's Ministers—[loud cheers]—has been carried out both in the spirit and to the letter. The dispute with Persia, by a display of similar energy, has been happily ended, and I trust that the present difficulty with China will likewise soon be brought to an honorable and satisfactory termination, as well as all other minor differences that exist among the nations of the earth. [Hear.] I should also, perhaps, refer to the general election which has lately taken place. [Cheers.] And I must own, gentlemen, that I cannot but congratulate you upon its results. [Loud cheers.] For whatever, gentlemen, may be the differences of opinion in politics that exist among us, we must all, as true-hearted men, set our faces against "factious opposition." [Great cheering.] And though you may not be disposed to agree with me that Lord PALMERSTON is "the right man in the right place," yet I think you must admire his "pluck," and do honor to his English feelings and sentiments. [Loud cheers.]

But, gentlemen, our Society was not formed solely for the purpose of social intercourse or to cherish a love of country, but to devise means for the benefit and welfare of our fellows. And, therefore, it will not be out of place if I call your attention for a few minutes to the charity attached to our Society. [Cheers.] Many of you, perhaps, are not aware that the charitable fund of your Society is mainly dependent for its support upon the number and liberality of the brothers of St. George, assisted by the extraneous aid of an annual appeal in the shape of a concert or a lecture; and that during the most inclement period of last Winter its funds would have been exhausted but for the energy and efforts of your Committee. Should such a state of things exist, brother Englishmen and brothers of St. George? I appeal with confidence to your liberality. Will you not come to the rescue? Will you not rally round your time-honored institution and devise some means by which a little meal in the barrel and a little oil in the cruse may always be found, so that you may continue to enjoy the privilege of dispensing, through the instrumentality of this your Society, to the wants and necessities of your less fortunate fellow-countrymen.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for the honor you have done me and for the patience with which you have listened to me.

The President resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering. In rising to read the first toast he said:

Gentlemen: The first regular toast that I have to propose this evening is

The day and all who honor it—St. George and merry England. [Rapturous applause.] Music—"Hearts of Oak."

In proposing the next toast he said he had intended to speak to the first, but would now pass it. The second toast was one very dear to the heart of every true Englishman; nay, it caused a thrill to run through his very bones and marrow. He would give

The Queen. [Vehement and prolonged cheering.] Music by the band and chorus by the company, standing—"God save the Queen."

The next toast was the

President of the United States,

who, he said, entered on his arduous duties under circumstances of no ordinary interest and importance, and he (Mr. EYRE) trusted that when he (the President) should be called upon to retire from his high office he might have the satisfaction of feeling within himself that he had done whatever within him lay, not only to promote the best interests of his countrymen, but the best interests of mankind at large. [Loud applause.]

Music—"Hail Columbia."

4. *Her Majesty's Ministers and Representatives on this Continent.*—[Enthusiastic cheering.]

The President, after proposing the sentiment, said:

GENTLEMEN: Among our distinguished guests here this evening we have a noble personage, the representative of Her Majesty. [Cheers.] And we accordingly welcome him as such. [Cheers.] And not only as Her Majesty's Minister, but individually. [Cheers.] I am sure, gentlemen, that I only echo your sentiments when I say that I trust that as long as he resides among us our festive board will always be graced with his presence. [Lond cheers.]

My lord, (turning to Lord NAPIER,) you have the privilege of bearing a great name—[cheers]—a name not only consecrated in the high ranks of science and familiar to us in the glowing pages of history—[cheers]—but endeared to us by deeds of chivalry and valor, blended with acts of mercy and kindness; whilst the crowning characteristic of your race has been an unswerving sense of duty in the man supported by honesty and manly independence. [Cheers.] And lest I should be thought to be using the words of empty panegyric, I would refer to the work which has just emanated from the press, the *Life of Napier*, written by his brother. It is the life of that true-hearted Englishman and glorious soldier, Sir CHARLES NAPIER. [Cheers.] May your residence, my lord, at Washington, not only be agreeable to Lady NAPIER and yourself, but may it also afford you opportunities of adding fresh lustre to your great name by cementing closer and closer together those feelings of friendship and goodwill that should always exist between two nations bound together not only by the ties of mutual kindred but of common interest. [Cheers.] My lord, in behalf of your friends, my fellow-countrymen, and the brothers of St. George, and, I may add in behalf of this whole assemblage—[cheers]—I most cordially bid you welcome, and your mission God speed. [Great cheering.]

The Chairman concluded by introducing, amid a perfect tempest or applause, the British Minister, Lord NAPIER.

When silence had been restored the Right Honorable gentleman addressed the assemblage in words which as well as they could be heard in the absurdly remote and injudicious position assigned to the representatives of the Press, were as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to offer you my very sincere and cordial thanks for the honor which you have done me in associating my name with the toast, and with the health of "Her Majesty's Ministers." Her Majesty's Ministers will be highly gratified when they learn that their names and their offices are held in such esteem, regard and memory by their fellow-countrymen residing in the United States. I, myself, gentlemen, in my own personal capacity, am sensible that I am undeserving of the acclamations which you have designed to bestow upon my name; but I see in the manner in which you have received it, a warm revulsion of these feelings of sympathy and regard which may be suspended or obscured for o time, and by accident between America and England, but which are ever deeply founded on the affections and the interests of the two countries. [Loud cheers.]

Gentlemen: The office which I have the happiness to fill, and in which you have done me the honor to wish me well, is one which has been familiar to my hopes and wishes from a very early period of my life and services.

Gentlemen: I may still maintain that there is not a more grateful, or a more glorious, and a more useful employment than this employment, which I share with my venerable friend, the United States Minister in London—the employment of holding aloft the ensigns of peace and friendship between the two great branches of the English race. [Loud cheers.]

Gentlemen: I feel that I have entered upon that employment here at a most auspicious period. I can assure you that I have met, upon the part of the President of the United States, upon the part of General CASS, upon the part of all the ministers and functionaries of the United States with whom I have been brought into contact, every manifestation of that cordial and friendly disposition which animates the Government and the community of Great Britain. [Cheers.]

There are no questions involving any degree of anxiety or apprehension pending between the two countries. [Cheers.] And I am sometimes disposed to hope that the time may soon come when there will scarcely be any subjects of official correspondence at all. [Cheers.] If I may not flatter myself with this agreeable prospect of official vacuity—[laughter]—if I must look forward to my fair and natural share of discussions and debates, surely, gentlemen, we have in the experience of the past the best grounds for believing that there can never be a question so difficult or so complicated that it may not meet with a prompt, with a peaceful, and with an honorable solution. [Loud cheers.]

There are many questions at once envenomed and alarming, which have been settled in a pacific manner in our recent negotiations. Our Eastern boundaries have been defined by one treaty. Our Western boundaries have been settled by another. The disputed Fisheries which at one time threatened to embroil us, have been converted by the salutary engagements of reciprocity, into a source of mutual wealth. Finally, gentlemen, the question of the privilege of neutral trade in time of war—that question which, for so long, was the constant cause of complaints and recriminations, has now obtained by the spontaneous declarations of Her Majesty's ministers during the late hostilities, that liberal interpretation so long desired by the United States, and which no Government of England hereafter will ever be inclined to revoke or to repeal. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen: I am justified, then, in saying that by an easy exercise of frankness, of mutual forbearance and indulgence, no question can arise between our countries which will not admit of an easy and an amicable settlement. But, gentlemen, I desire more than cordiality—I desire coöperation. [Cheers.]

Now, gentlemen, I do not wish to alarm the citizens of the United States who are here present by raising before their averted eyes the phantom of "entangling alliances." [Laughter and cheers.] Entangling alliances, gentlemen, are a kind of political spectre, which seems to have descended with undiminished terrors from the period of the Revolution to the present day. [Cheers and laughter.]

There may be mutual coöperation where there are no written engagements; and, gentlemen, where the heart is wanting, there may be written engagements without mutual coöperation. [Cheers.] All then, gentlemen, that I wish to say is, that our respective Governments should perpetually make an early and sincere declaration and avowal to each other of their views and intentions with respect to all subjects which involve the common interests of the two countries—[Cheers.]—whereby they will have the benefit of mutual good offices and mutual counsel, and whereby they will be able to avoid those one-sided resolutions and those startling announcements which are apt to disturb the confidence of commerce and calculated to excite the sensibilities and jealousies of too high-spirited nations. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, the only entangling alliance which I shall venture to recommend to your adoption is the submarine cable between this country and England. [Great laughter and cheering.]

My friend, the honorable Chairman, has been so kind as to allude in terms of glowing eulogy and encomium to the services which members of my family have been enabled, in former times and generations, to offer to the sovereign and their country either in the departments of science or in those of war. The sincerity, gentlemen, in which that encomium was pronounced, and the manner in which those observations were received, are certainly exceedingly gratifying to my own pride. And all this is certainly an additional incentive to me to endeavor to render myself not unworthy of those services which have been performed by members of my family upon previous occasions. [Cheers.]

I cannot flatter myself that I possess any peculiar fitness or any local experience which could enable me to perform the duties of Her Majesty's Minister in a distinguished manner. But, gentlemen, this I can assure you, that I undertake those duties with the highest satisfaction and with the happiest anticipations. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, it was some time ago observed in England, and it was repeated in some quarters in America, that the members of the regular diplomatic profession of Great Britain were not qualified by their previous education and experience to contend with the stubborn and masculine elements of American politics. [Cheers.]

It was supposed, gentlemen, that we were so inured in the petty arts and in the dark practices of "cabinet intrigue"—that we were so accustomed to humble ourselves in the twilight of military courts that we were not qualified nor disposed to meet a free people in the light of day. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen: did you observe any symptoms of this intellectual decrepitude in Sir RICHARD PAKENHAM, or in Sir HENRY BULWER. I have not the honor of having ever served with those distinguished personages, but, in honor to the profession to which I belong, I am justified in alleging that in my friend and my former chief, Sir H. SEYMOUR, I never observed any want of vigor or capacity. And, gentlemen, I never observed any want of vigor and independence in my later master, Viscount STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, who has passed thirty years of his indefatigable life in contending against the ambition of arbitrary power in one country and in mitigating its abuses in another.

Gentlemen, I do not wish to say anything unduly and ungratefully depreciatory of any country or of any Government. I have had some experience of despotic Governments. I have lived in Naples, in Turkey and in Russia. Gentlemen, there are elements of happiness in them all. Fortunately, I say, there are elements of kindness, of culture and of happiness which no political system whatever can exclude from the face of nature and from the hearts of men. [Loud cheers.] But, gentlemen, neither the retrospective glories of the Italian scene, nor the ancient repose and the picturesque associations of oriental life, nor the splendid enchantments of social life which have arisen in their most agreeable form upon the margin of the Neva, can ever make an Englishman undervalue or forget those principles of freedom which have been cherished by our common fathers at home, and which by them were sown broadcast upon the soil of the great American continent. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I have since my arrival sometimes observed an impression in the United States that the development of this country is regarded with jealousy by England. Gentlemen, this is an erroneous opinion. [Cheers.] You will hear me out in the assertion that the last vestiges of former prejudices founded on the animosities of two unhappy wars are being very rapidly extinguished. The peaceful and legitimate expansion of the United States forms a matter of satisfaction and pride of every reasonable Englishman. That expansion forms the best resort and relief for our superabundant population; it forms the best market for our increasing industry; it is the triumph of our labor and our arts, of our language, our religion and our blood. [Loud cheering.] No thoughtful Englishman can contemplate this unparalled spectacle of future predominance without emotions of thankfulness and praise.

No thoughtful foreigner can regard it without a sigh, because Providence has not reserved the future empire of the world for his own tongue and his own race. [Cheers.] Gentlemen: these sentiments of sympathy and good-will to which I give a feeble utterance, are, believe me, not rare or partial in our country, nor do I derive them from obscure authority. [Hear, hear.]

Gentlemen, I have gathered these sentiments in the benevolent pages of a Carlisle, in the wise conclusions of an Aberdeen, and in the eloquent declarations of an Elgin. Gentlemen, I have heard these sentiments declared and enforced from the bench of the Government, and I have heard them echoed back from the benches of the opposition. Gentlemen, these sentiments have been inculcated upon me with sincere and careful emphasis by the Earl of CLARENDON, and by that noble Viscount who is first in the councils and in the hearts of the British people. [Immense Applause.]

Finally, gentlemen, I have received these sentiments as a fruitful trust from the hands of my sovereign, and I will not lay up this profitable talent in a diplomatic napkin.

(Vehement and continued cheering amid which the noble Lord sat down.)

The next toast in order was "Our Sister Societies."

Mr. ADAM NORRIE responded for the St. Andrew's Society, and proposed as a sentiment, "The Crosses St. George and St. Andrew. May they ever mark the *faith*, but never the *love*, of our children."

For the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Mr. RICHARD BELL responded, in a vein of peculiar humor. He gave as a toast, "The four-leaved British Shamrock, Englaud, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, engrafted upou one stem." Drank with loud cheers.

Hon. Judge DAVIES, of the Supreme Court, responded for the St. David's Society. His sentiment was, "A cordial welcome and complete success to the mission of the distinguished Minister of the British Government."

Lord NAPIER briefly returned thanks, when Mr. GARRIGUE responded for the German Society. He praised England highly for her business faculties. He had occasion to apply to the British Government for assistance in some business affairs, and he volunteered as a sentiment, "The noble qualities of the Englishman, always regulated by his business-like habits."

Mr. DE PEYSTER OGDEN was the next speaker. He replied for the St. Nicholas Society, in a graphic and lively manner.

Mr. WM. M. EVARTS responded eloquently for the New-England Society. A tribute which he paid to Lord NAPIER was, however, somewhat equivocal. He said that, "We Yankees being a very calculating people, told it as a special compliment that the British sovereign has sent us a representative whose name and fame are inseparably connected with the noble science of logarithms." He would trust that there was no danger of ever confounding logarithms with loggerheads. For a sentiment, he gave "England,—Old England or New England,—always England in its love of liberty and its allegiance to law." Drank with enthusiasm.

The sixth regular toast was "The Army and Navy of Great Britain and the United States. May they never meet but as friends."

Col. DAWKINS, of the Coldstream Guards responded for the English Army. Major General SANDFORD replied for the United States Army.

The last toast was "Woman," to which the band responded in some appropriate music.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX

SACKVILLE, Thursday, April 23—Midnight.

The severe snow-storm with which we have been visited prostrated the telegraphic wires between Truro and Halifax, and communication with the latter place has been entirely suspended. This evening, however, we received the bare announcement that the steamship *America* has just arrived at Halifax, but, although, several hours have been spent in endeavoring to get over a few words of her news, we have not been able to accomplish it. There is now no current whatever on the lines, and as a raw storm prevails the prospect of getting anything to-night is entirely hopeless.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cases before the Third Naval Court of Inquiry—Organization of the Wagon-Road Corps—Great Crowd of Office-Seekers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 23.

The Third Naval Court of Inquiry will take up the cases of the Senior Officers. Capt. LATIMER is first in order, but he is not ready. Capt. PAYNE is the next, but he is in North Carolina. These officers were furloughed. The next is Capt. WILLIAM RAMSEY.

Secretary COBB left for Georgia this morning, to be absent a fortnight.

ROBERT J. WALKER's family left the city to-day to join him in New-York.

This being the President's birthday, he received many congratulations upon his fine health. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 23.

The Department of the Interior this morning completed the organization of the Wagon Road Corps as follows:

Fort Ridgely and South Pass Road—W. H. Nobles, of Minnesota, Superintendent; Philo P. Hubble, of Minnesota, Disbursing Agent, and Samuel A. Medary, of Ohio, Engineer.

Fort Kearney, South Pass and Honey Lake Division—W. M. T. Magraw, of Missouri, Superintendent; Azar Beale, of Maryland, Disbursing Agent, and F. W. Lander, Mass., Engineer.

Western Division—John Kirk, of California, Superintendent; Frank Denver, of California, Disbursing Agent, and Mr. Bishop, of California, Engineer.

El Paso and Fort Yuma—James B. Leech, of Texas, Superintendent; Gabriel Jordan, of Alabama, Disbursing Agent, and N. H. Hutton, Engineer.

Messrs. MAGRAW, NOBLES and LEECH leave Washington to-day. Mr. KIRK is *en route* for California.

The operations will be commenced with the least practicable delay. The War Department has not yet completed its organization for the road assigned to it.

The number of office-seekers has largely increased during the present week. They press their applications both at the Departments and private lodgings of the Secretaries, while the President is equally fatigued with their importunities.

Mr. HENRY J. HULBERT has been appointed Collector of Memphis, Tenn.

No Southern mail has been received from beyond Montgomery.

The Disputed Mayoralty of Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 23.

The question of the disputed Mayoralty between ELI PERRY, American, and Dr. QUACKENBUSH, Democrat, was set down for trial to-day. Mr. PERRY attended, but Dr. QUACKENBUSH did not appear in Court, and an application was made for judgment in Mr. PERRY's favor, but it was refused, on the ground that though the parties were bound in honor by private contract to come to trial to-day, no official stipulation was before the Court. Mayor PERRY expressed a determination to take his seat as President of the Common Council at its next meeting. As the Council is largely Democratic, some trouble is anticipated.

From Boston.

HON. CALEB CUSHING'S WELCOME HOME—DEMISE OF THE BOSTON TIMES.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 23.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING's return to his home in Newburyport to-day was quite an event in that flourishing town. A Special Committee of the citizens escorted him from Boston, and on his arrival at Newburyport a welcome address was made by Mayor DAVENPORT, to which Mr. CUSHING responded in a lengthy and eloquent speech. There was a national salute fired, a military and civic procession and a grand *levée* at the City Hall in the evening.

The Boston *Daily Times* ceases to exist as a newspaper from this date—it having been purchased by the proprietor of the *Herald*, and will hereafter be merged in that enterprising penny journal.

The Indian Massacres in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 23.

The runners returned to Fairbault from the pursuit of the Indians, confirm the rumored massacre in Blue Earth County. Forty settlers were murdered at Big Bend and several women carried off. Great alarm was everywhere felt. All the Indians beyond the Minnesota River have assumed a hostile attitude. Rumors are rife that there is an alliance of Sioux and Chippewas.

Arrival of the Khersonese at Portland.

PORTLAND, Thursday, April 23.

The steamship *Khersonese*, Captain THOMPSON, from Liverpool *vid* St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax, arrived here at 9½ o'clock this morning, with three hundred and eighty-seven passengers.

The Dew-Drop.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

FERNANDINA, Fla., Thursday, April 16, 1857.

The schooner *Dew-Drop*, containing the students of Williams College, and other scientific gentlemen, who have been making collections of specimens of the natural history of this State, has just arrived at this port from Key West, and leaves to-morrow for New-York. No accident of any sort has occurred to mar the happiness of the trip, and the collections are very large.

One of the party is suffering from a slight *coup de soleil*—but when you receive this will be at his home in New-York, having taken the mail route.

Faithfully yours, A. F. S.

THE TARGET PARADE.

The Regular and the Irregular Forces—The Review in the Park—Muskets, Music and Banners.

When New-York awoke yesterday morning, its first thought was to leap out of bed, and look at the weather. Was it favorable for the Great Parade? With a lively reminiscence of last Monday, and the fate of the suspension bridge over the Genesee, broken down with the weight of snow, fresh in its recollection, the question was a momentous one. But a single glance at the azure vault dispelled all evil forebodings. It was fair. There would be no further postponement. The parade would come off.

For it had been so much talked about, so much commented on in the newspapers, for several months past, and Mayor WOOD and the Sachems of Tammany, political capital, Democratic wire-pulling, and all the ramifications and twistifications of party, had had, according to popular opinion, so much to do with it, that New-York, male and female, (the ladies of course only for the music and the holiday,) wondered what was going to happen, and visions of from 12,000 to 30,000 men, indefinitely stated, parading the streets in uniform, with muskets either bought and paid for, or loaned by GEORGE LAW, floated before their dazzled imaginations. It was generally supposed that it would be six or seven hours passing through any street, Broadway, for instance, and so nobody was surprised when the companies were notified to assemble and fall into order at Fourteenth-street, as early as 9½ o'clock A. M., and that the march was to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

At 9½ o'clock there were but few signs of a parade. An hour later several companies had arrived. The First Division, Major-General WILLIAM WILSON, was formed on the north side of Fourteenth street; the Second Division, Major General CREIGHTON, on the south side. All the other regiments were formed according to the order of their Wards. The visiting companies, among whom were the Scottish American Light Guard, and the Arcade Guard, both from Sing Sing, the Independent Guard from Hastings, the Isaac Edge, Jr., Guard from Jersey City, and the Forty Acres Guard, and Union Ferry Guard, from Brooklyn, were formed into a division on Washington Parade Ground. The latter company made a very good appearance. A neat model of an East River ferry-boat was borne in advance of them, and attracted much attention.

It was past 12 o'clock before the procession started. First went the Commander-in-Chief, HENRY WILSON, the originator of the whole parade. He was attended by his Aids and Staff. Among the latter were WM. H. DIARROW, the Adjutant-General; SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, Inspector-General; LLOYD ASPINWALL, Commissary-General; B. F. CHAMBERLIN, Engineer-in-Chief; J. MANSFIELD DAVIE, Quartermaster-General; GEORGE P. ANDROUS, Judge Advocate General; CHARLES W. DARLING, Paymaster, and H. E. DAVIS, Jr., Military Secretary. Next came the visiting companies in order, and then the New-York companies—the First Division, Major-General WILLIAM WILSON, his Aids and Staff, and nine regiments of that Division, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Eleventh. These regiments included the First Ward Musketeers, the Fulton Guard, the Protection Volunteers, the Taylor Guard, the Tarrant Guard, the Washington Grenadiers, the Donovan Musketeers, the Continental Blues, the Frontier Guard, the Frontier Musketeers, the Brougham Light Guard, the Empire City Guard, the Roche Guard, the Harrison Guard, the Henry Lux Guard, the Harrington Guard, the Red Rover Guard, the Atlantic Guard, and the Fernando Wood Guard.

In the Second Division, Major-General CREIGHTON, were ten regiments, the Thirteenth to the Twenty-Second. Among the staff we noticed S. A. SUYDAM, as Judge-Advocate, and Ex-Councilman WILD—not looking very reverent—as Chaplain. The Ex-Councilman's horse was somewhat restive, bringing his rider rather prominently into notice. In this Division were, among others, the Suffolk Light Guard, the Mulligan Guard, the Stephen Hughes Guard, the Social Guard, the Bradhury Guard, the Fifteenth Ward Independent Guard, the Carroll Guard, the Brennan Guard, the United Guard, the Seventeenth Ward Democratic Guard, the Thomas Davis Guard, the Friendly Guard, the Citizen Guard, the Atlantic Blues, the Eagan Guard, the Mazeppa Guard, the Keanedy Guard, the Cochrane Guard, the Tierney Guard, the Taylor Guard, the United Musketeers, the Murray Guard, the Iodex Guard, the Empire Guard, and the Coghlan Guard. In the two Divisions there were no less than twenty-four bands. Musicians, officers and men, all included, there were twenty-five or twenty-seven hundred in the parade. Of muskets there were not more than thirteen hundred. The whole procession was considerably less than an hour passing any one point, and disappointment was generally felt that it had fallen so far short of the expectations of its originators.

What there was of it, however, was very good. The companies, it is true, might have marched better, but of course they did not assume to compete with regiments regularly drilled. It was a very creditable display, indeed, and the circumstance most to be regretted about it was that the companies were not more numerous. The streets were well lined with spectators during its progress, and as the flags were streaming from all the hotels on Broadway, that thoroughfare presented a very gay appearance, the varied, and occasionally brilliant uniforms of the companies eliciting much attention and applause.

The front of the City Hall, where the line was to be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, was thronged at an early hour. It was past one o'clock when the procession, having passed through Chambers-street, entered the East gate of the Park, and marched before the Chief Magistrate of the City, who was regarded in the light of a sort of step-father to every full-blown or budding military man in the parade. That there might be no mistake, among so large a crowd, as to which was the Mayor, a Policeman waved over his Honor's head a flag of immaculate white silk, emblematic of purity, with the word "Mayor" inscribed thereon, surmounted by a semi-circle of gold stars. After the review was ended, the procession passed out of the Park into Broadway, thence to Park-row, and down Beekman-street to William, thence up Chatham-street to East Broadway, thence to Grand-street and the Bowery, and so to Fourteenth-street, where the companies were dismissed.

But there was another parade yet to come. At the first organization of the affair some months ago, it was suspected by a few Companies of the City that it was intended to have a political bearing, and that Mayor WOOD was to be glorified thereby. Consequently there were some bolters who resolved to get up an independent parade on their own account. Several attempts were made from time to time to unite them with the regular body, but without success, and yesterday the Independent Companies, under the command of Grand Marshal THOMAS BENNETT, formed into line in East Broadway, and marched down Broadway and around Park-row, up Chatham-street and the Bowery to Fourteenth-street, where they dismissed. They comprised the Frontier Guards, the Madison Light Guards, the Hoffaire Guards, the Dupignac Musketeers, and three companies of the Peterson Light Guards. They had four Bands, including one of DONWORTH's. It was generally remarked that they marched better, and presented a more soldierly appearance than any portion of the "regular" parade. Mayor WOOD did not wait to review these companies, who were generally designated as the Anti-WOOD party.

Such was the parade of yesterday. It was not all that was expected of it, after the loud and long flourish of trumpets that had heralded it for many weeks. If it had come off last Monday, as intended, it would doubtless have been much better. As it was, it gave a large number of sight-seers considerable enjoyment, and therefore cannot be classed as a failure.

But a few words about this volunteer citizen soldiery—these target companies as they are called—which are entirely independent and distinct from the New-York State militia, which is a force existing by law. Those who made Union-square, Washington Parade ground and Broadway noisy yesterday, with sounds of martial music, were made up of companies of firemen, and of another large force with which our residents are familiar, namely, the workmen of various factories, founderies, ship-yards, in companies of Guards, for the most part taking the names severally of the proprietors of the establishments at which they are employed. This class, as well as the companies of firemen who display themselves as soldiers, equip themselves, engage tuition in military exercises, hire their drill room, and, in a word, provide everything needful for their organization, at their own cost. They find their remuneration for the outlay in the enjoyment of a day's target-shooting, which carries with it an excursion into the country, and a "good time" generally.

We believe that this precise description of soldiers is peculiar to New-York. No other city of the Union has a similar force in sufficient numbers to invite description. In Europe there are organizations which in some respects resemble this. Berlin has its *Burgher Garde*, in which is enrolled the whole number of burghers—perhaps twenty-five thousand. Every September some five or six thousands of this force enjoy encampment, of from two days to two weeks in length, on the banks of the Spree, when the good burghers of Prussia's capital turn out generally, and make a gala-day among their soldier brethren. But this is a municipal force, and is under direction of the burgomaster—or, as we should say, the mayor—of the city. It will be understood, of course, that this force has no connection with the *Landwehr*, or militia, of Prussia, which embodies the entire male population of the kingdom, under the age of forty-five. For this force, when called into actual service, four hundred thousand stand of arms repose in the *Zenghaus*, or Arsenal, at Berlin.

The plain of Waterloo annually witnesses a review and encampment of the citizen military of Belgium—the *Garde Nationale*—under the direction of the Commandant-General. This force elects its own officers, and is independent of the State. It sprang up in 1830, when Belgium won its freedom. The *Garde Nationale* of Paris has ceased to exist. It expired of the *coup d'etat* of the Second of December, 1851, after which the citizens were disarmed. It had its day in the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, was born of the Revolution of 1789, and died of the empire of 1852, after an existence under Bourbon kings of two stripes, the consulate and empire of Napoleon, divers Directories and Republics of several hues from Mirabeau to Marrast. Austria had once its National Guard, the *Burger-militz*, which was a force made up of the citizens of the various cities of the empire. The peasants, *Bauer*, were never allowed to bear arms. This latter class has taken, since 1848, the name of *Economes*, given to it by some admirer of Greek and liberty, and repudiates the term boor, or *Bauer*. In the good time of 1848, the day of *liberté, solidarité and fraternité*, the *Burger-militz* took the name of the *Garde Nationale*. The Emperor, in 1849, as soon as his troubles were over, repaid this assumption by extinguishing the force.

In Norway has its citizen force, *Stortheing*, composed of burghers of the various towns, and of peasants as well, who enjoy their annual reviews. Holland has also a volunteer militia—a burgher force, and Holstein has one also. The Free Cities, Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen and Frankfort, have a burgher militia. Every citizen is compelled to bear arms and to provide and keep uniform, and even ammunition.

This year is the first time in which the target and fire companies have undertaken to appear under brigade and division organization. They have elected Major-Generals, who have appointed full Staffs, and issue their general orders in regular military style and with all the "pomp and circumstance" of war. Next year the admirers of the new organization say they shall have twenty thousand troops "in the field"—if such a term can be applied to the peaceful streets of this money-making metropolis. We wait to see whether, in succeeding years, the new organization will come to be a power in the State.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

Motion to Render Perpetual the Injunction Against the Police Commissioners—Power of the Mayor to Bring the Suit.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 23.

Before Hon. Justice DAVIES

Fernando Wood vs. *James W. Nye, et al.*—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the argument in this case was taken up pursuant to the modification granted late yesterday afternoon. His Honor the Mayor was present, together with several of the Police Commissioners, and a number of spectators. After some discussion as to upon whom devolved the affirmative, Judge DAVIES remarked that as this was a case of great importance he thought that perhaps it would be best to have it argued first at the General Term.

Judge Edmonds—We are ready to submit to any order your Honor may make.

Mr. Evarts stated that he would consent to this arrangement if the temporary injunction against the Commissioners were removed, but otherwise he could not properly do so; the deposing of the new Commissioners from office did not necessarily reinstate the previous power, and much confusion would therefore ensue.

Judge Edmonds said that he had no objection as to the mode or manner in which the cause was decided. Notwithstanding the change of time from Saturday to to-day, they were ready to go on; but he could not consent to withdraw the injunction, because it would deprive the City of a legal police, and subject it to all the confusion attending such a state of affairs. It was a well-established law, that a person in office, until discharged or others were appointed in his place, continued to possess his power. The Mayor had the power over the Police Department *de facto*. He was ready to have the cause laid over to some other day, or refer it to the General Term, but not to withdraw the injunction.

His Honor remarked that he would sit for a couple of hours this evening, but he must then adjourn the case until Saturday.

Mr. Field inquired of His Honor if this was not the most important case that could be tried.

His Honor stated that he had the Circuit to attend to, which would occupy him until Saturday.

Finally it was decided to proceed, and Mr. Edmonds read the complaint, a very full abstract of which was published in yesterday's TIMES.

Mr. Evarts read an affidavit of Simeon Draper testifying to the meeting of the new board and mentioning that he was chosen President, and stating the various officers elected.

Mr. Edmonds stated that the question was distinctly, and merely, a question of the constitutionality of the act. In the first place, what was due to the public good for the Mayor to do under the very extraordinary circumstances surrounding him? He saw the dangers of pursuing any course; confusion on the one hand, the involving the whole peace and public good of the City on the other.

If he consulted his own case, he would have taken no action whatever. For the public good, however, he saw no alternative but to arrest the impending conflict in its outset. If His Honor decided that the law is constitutional, &c., and interposes no injunction, and the law is finally decided to be unconstitutional, the evil resulting would be almost incalculable. This would be saved in the other case, by the Mayor's ability to rule *de facto*.

He admitted that he was asking his Honor to decide a very delicate matter; to step in, a single judge, between the Legislature and the people, but it was not the first time that the courts had done the same thing, and in this connection he called attention to the following authorities: 1 Kent, 453; 4 Hill, 141; 3 Selden, 97, 99, 109, 119; 1 Story, chapt. 4; 3 Kernon, 388.

Mr. Field—Did you ever hear of any direct appeal to the Court to pronounce a law unconstitutional?

Mr. O'Conor—This is not such a case.

Mr. Field—Yes, it is.

Mr. O'Conor—No, it is not.

His Honor—(rapping)—Gentlemen must speak one at a time, and not interrupt each other.

Mr. O'Conor—I only came to the rescue of my friend. I will not interrupt.

Mr. Edmonds continued: He referred to Sec. 2, Art. 10, of the Constitution, which, after providing for the appointment of City officers, provided for County, Town, or District officers, and this was one of the provisions which he claimed was violated by the bill in question. Nothing was more desired by the framers of the Constitution than the decentralization of the power of the State, and this was a point important to be viewed. By the Constitution of 1830 the power was much centralized. The Governor had the command, almost entirely, of appointing even the sub-officers.

The progress of dispersion of power advanced step by step among the people—the multiplication of the election districts, the change from the appointment of our judiciary, &c. If he was right in this supposition as to the intention of the framers of the Constitution, then the law in question must be viewed but as an invasion. Did the law come from inability on the part of the people of this Metropolitan Police district to choose their own municipal officers?

So far as the police of this City and county were concerned, up to 1847 it was an entirely local matter, confined to this City and county. The Police Department was in existence, and it was a question whether this new law establishes any new office at all; whether it was an office *created* by this law. The Commissioners of Police, by the new law, have different powers from those given to the old Board of Commissioners by the various laws from 1629 to 1846. In this bill there was no repeal or repeals of any law; it only, by a general clause, repealed so much of any other laws as might conflict with this.

He considered that the act took from the City the control of its own property—one of the clauses of the bill, in fact, dedicated public property to private uses. It was true that they attempted to get around this by inserting a clause saying that the property taken by the Commissioners still vested in the City; but it also said that it was for the use of the Metropolitan Police district.

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts then opened for the defence, claiming that the injunction ought to be dissolved.

He stated that the complaint was filed by Mr. Wood against five gentlemen, to have the act in question declared unconstitutional, and these gentlemen restrained by injunction. He appears simply as Fernando Wood, and stated that he acted in accordance with the approbation of a large majority of the Board of Police Commissioners, but he cannot bring in a part of a Corporation with him. He came in the simple majesty of a man, to have a law declared unconstitutional, and its proceedings stayed. If this had ever been done it had escaped his ability to discover it. If Mr. Wood could maintain his action every citizen could file just such a bill, and the affair could never be *res adjudicata* until all the tax

PARIS GOSSIP.

What is the Use of Landlords?—New Suggestions for Marriage—Alarming Scarcity of Blondes in Paris—Reform in the Fashions—The Comet—Table-Turning—New Plays.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March, 19, 1857.

Recently a pamphlet gained great notoriety in Paris, entitled *Pourquoi des Propriétaires?* ("What is the Use of Landlords?") The book proposed nothing more nor less than that the Government sponge should be wiped over this vampire class of human beings, that they should be expropriated or suppressed, and the Government put in their place. Instead of expropriating the City in detail, as the Government is now doing, for the erection of palaces, and the opening of wide streets and squares, the author proposed an expropriation *en masse*, and for the same cause, *l'utilité publique*. Every house should have a fixed rent, and *concierges* should become public functionaries, whose nominations would appear in the official columns of the *Moniteur!* And would you believe that this monstrosity has arrived at its fourth edition, that it has made a great noise, and that the Government gives a sort of acquiescence to its official socialism by remaining silent?

M. PAUL DE MONTEARIN, another pamphleteer, astonishes the Parisians with a proposition of another character, but still in the category of expropriation—the expropriation of marriageable girls. M. DE MONTSABIN (whose mental condition we are assured has been submitted to the inspection of three known doctors) tries to establish the fact that the greater part of the social evils of the day are to be attributed to the fortuitous manner in which marriages are contracted. The object of his book is to induce the government to interfere and in a measure guarantee these high acts of social life. He believes that the deceptions as to character, state of fortune, morality, the disproportion of ages, the intermediation of match-makers, will all disappear with his system. Extending the duties of the *concierge* or porter of each house (and here he falls in unison with the landlord-hater) the author proposes that this person shall be held to keep a correct journal of the conduct of all his lodgers, with a column for observations where shall be recorded with fidelity all acts that may have a bearing upon marriage; the hour at which they enter at night, the persons they receive, whether there are any constable's visits; the cards, journals, letters, eatibles, medicaments, they receive. All these facts are to be deposed in a central special dépôt at each mayory for the inspection of those concerned. No one should marry past the age of thirty-five, neither should a blonde complexion be married to a dark one; he anticipates great results from an intelligent mingling of temperaments. For instance, a dark complexioned man pays his addresses to a blonde, and they agree to get married. They start to the altar with a firm and confident step. But they are stopped. The marriage is not possible; all the disposible blondes are inscribed for a month past. A recruit has been demanded from the Rhine; he must wait the next arrival. The author also occupies himself with the question of the fusion of ranks. The girls must subscribe their names when they wish a marquis; and wait their turns when they are rare, or else fall back on a count. But M. DE MONTSABIN forgets an important consideration; he does not tell us how is to be charged with the grave responsibility of standing as guarantee for the girls.

I spoke just now of *blondes*. The admirers of blondes in France are alarmed at the growing scarcity of this species of female beauty, and they, too, are adopting means to arrest the rapid extinction of the race. Of three or four hundred actresses in Paris, there are but two *blondes*—Mlle. BELLECOURT, of the Vaudeville, changed lately to Madame LAGRANGE, and Mlle. DUBOIS, of the Théâtre Français. Two meetings of a Society, formed ostensibly for the conservation and propagation of this type of female beauty, have been held in Paris. The members of the Society are of the golden youth of the Boulevard, each of whom is bound never to marry, neither with the right hand nor the left, other than a blonde. An effort was made at the dinner which followed the last meeting, at the *Trois Frères*, to muster a respectable number of ladies of this complexion; but the result only proved the destitution of the country in this respect, and the need of the Society in question.

Some time ago I, and perhaps others, announced that the Empress had set an example in the article of dress, which, it was hoped, would be followed by a complete revolution in some of the present exaggerations. That announcement seemed to make some sensation across the water, which shows that the evil must be a great one with you, or so insignificant a circumstance in itself could not have attracted so much attention. I am, therefore, held to give a history of the reform.

The Empress and the ladies of the Court did appear on the occasion of the ball referred to with a very appreciable diminution in the circumference of their robes. But, it appears, that this was only an experiment; for, at the two subsequent balls, the former dimensions were resumed again. Within a fortnight, however, a new movement has been put on foot, which is destined, sooner or later, to bring the crinoline down to sufferable dimensions. This is a movement inaugurated by a club of noble dames of the Faubourg St. Germain, to bring the style of dress back to the elegant simplicity of the time of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. It is in effect an open war against the extravagance of lace and other kinds of profuse trimmings, and secondarily a war on crinoline; for with a plain-trimmed dress the present dimensions of the skirt would be more apparent, and, consequently, more ridiculous. The movement has taken hold, and I heard a celebrated dressmaker say a day or two ago that in two weeks she had not put an inch of lace on a dress, and that she made all her dresses with one breadth less of silk in the skirt. But in return the jackets are made long, so as to fall on the hips, and the *sleeves* are still very large, so that the same quantity of silk is used as before. This is the real state of the crinoline question I believe.

The Comet continues the great preoccupation of the moment. Never before, notwithstanding the advanced state of the science of astronomy, and its general diffusion among the people, was any superstition in regard to the end of the world more firmly fixed than this. The ridicule of the caricaturists will go a great way in dispelling the fears of the populace, but it is a fact that many, very many people in France, are making self-reserves in contracts and other business affairs, in view of this eventuality! Fortunately the theatre has seized upon this subject as a pretext for a number of amusing vaudevilles, and of *pièces de circonstance*, which will aid the caricaturists. To begin at the first, the little Folies Nouvelles has already produced a piece in five tableaux for the pantomimist PAUL LEGRAND, entitled "The 13th of June, or the End of the World."

Paris, the great table-turning humbug, contributes not a little to this unsettled state of the superstitious. The game this man is playing is a deep and dangerous one. He lives retired, makes of himself a great secret, and refuses nine out of ten invitations to dine or to evening *soirées*. He goes only to the houses of the highest officials of the Government. The journals, glad to find so good a subject for developing a feuilleton upon, give startling details of this man's performances, his antecedents and his personal habits—all of which are coined in the several authors' brains and are as devoid of truth as that HUME is an American, or a frail young man of twenty years of age, who tries to shun the spirits that pursue him. HUME allows the journals to talk, for he is making money and is satisfied.

A play has just been brought out at the Palais Royal, entitled "What becomes of the Roses." The principal characters are *Marguerite Gauthier*, of the "Dame aux Camelias;" *Marco*, of the "Filles de Marbre;" and the *Baronne d'Ange*, of the "Demi-Monde." These three characters are filled by RAVEL, GRASSOT and HYACINTHE, and the piece has had a great success. As a commentary on the title of the piece, the police reports offer us this week, in the shape of a suicide, a very striking proof of what becomes of the roses. The *cadavre* of a woman was found in the bottom of a well, whom the Commissary of Police found, after an inquest, had stated nothing but the truth in the following lines found in her pocket: "I am, to-day, forty-six years old; my name is F * * *. When I was young I was handsome; I shone at Paris, where I was known by the name of LA PETITE MARQUISE. I had a city and a country house, domestics, carriages, &c. Arrived a horrible malady. A year later I was ugly. Another year, and all I possessed was sold. Then commenced for me a frightful existence, living on public charity, dragging myself from hospital to hospital, for they would not long keep me—I was incurable! Day before yesterday they again drove me from the hospital. What could I do? I have but one resource—suicide! You who find my body, pray for me."

The candidates for the Chair of the late M. DE SALVANDY at the Institute of France are M. EMILE AUGIER, M. DE LAPRADE, M. DE MARCELLUS, M. PHILARÈTE CHASLES, and M. THÉOPHILE GAUTIER. But the chances are about evenly divided between the first two named.

M. PHILARÈTE CHASLES, the well-known linguist, Member of the Academy of Sciences, has it in contemplation to found a monthly review at Paris, devoted to American interests and American news. The plan, however, is not yet organized.

The great theatrical success of the day, since the appearance of the *Question d'Argent* is that of *La Fiammina*, a comedy in four acts, at His Majesty's theatre, the Comédie Française, by M. MARIO UCHARD. It has been so long since the first French theatre has had a success, that this one has taken the town by surprise. What is more remarkable still, to the literary part of the town especially, M. UCHARD is a banker, or rather a speculator at the Bourse, and this is his first literary attempt. He knows nothing of the theatre other than his experience with M'lle MADELEINE BROHAN, a distinguished actress of the French theatre, who was formerly his wife, and who is now playing at St. Petersburg. *La Fiammina* would play well on a New-York stage.

A new piece at the Ambigu, entitled the "Orphans of Charity" is founded upon a history so singular that I cannot abstain from giving it to you. It is the history of a young girl of Amsterdam who has the executioner for guardian, for, according to the author, M. DANERY, there is a law in Holland which condemns to marriage or death every seducer of an orphan adopted by the State. Thus the heroine of the piece, *Francis*, is ambitious, and she has conceived the idea of marrying a nobleman, and of becoming a great lady. So she lays a trap for a foreigner who does not know the law, Count *D'Albret*, a Frenchman, who finds after having embraced too warmly his new acquaintance, that his retreat is cut off by the scaffold. "You must marry my lord," she says, "or mount the scaffold! Your hand or your life!" But the *Count d'Albret* loves *Frederika Van del Berg*, the daughter of the grand Pensionnaire. He refuses, and accepts death rather than betray his affianced for this perfidious intriguant. Then commences the struggles, plots and counter-plots of the play, till it is discovered that *Francis* is the illegitimate daughter of *Madam Van del Berg*, the sister of the one of whom she threatened to destroy the happiness. Then she repents, cries, and wants to die; and, as the State only cares for its children, it is found that, since *Francis* is the child of some one, she is no longer an orphan, and *M. d'Albret* has no longer anything to fear from the Draconian code of the Netherlands. It would, indeed, have been cruel for a Dutch executioner to have cut off the head of a French nobleman for so thin a sin.

The Italian Opera closes here on the 31st of the month, and LA RISTORI succeeds the 2d of April. "I Puritani" has been put on the bill, to bring STEFANONI, and another artist known to you, M. CUTURI, before the public. The success of STEFANONI, as usual, was up to any of her successes of the early part of the season, while that of M. CUTURI was only mediocre.

MALAKOFF.

FROM BOSTON.

The Shocks of Puritanism—Kalloch—The New Paper—Greene & Co.'s Failure—The Affair of Willis, the Spiritualistic Student—The Affidavit of Rev. Mr. Higginson—The Governor Comfortable but Undignified—The Suffolk Bank—Mr. Barry's Mistake—A New Play.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Monday, April 20, 1857.

There has been a long interval between my last missive to you and the date of this present epistle, which, Heaven forbid that I should review. We have suffered many and rude shocks from discoveries and trials of very carnal crimes, and I prefer to leave time to work the necessary disinfection, rather than to stir the dirty heap anew. People, however, still "talk Kalloch," and will continue to do so, I presume, so long as that reverend gentleman continues in the pastoral charge of his flock of three thousand lambs at the Tremont Temple. He has succeeded, certainly, in pulling the wool over their eyes completely, and no Charles Honeyman ever drew fuller houses or more sympathizing tears. They gave him a "donation party" the other night, at which DONALD MCKAY, the ship builder, indorsed his character for chastity, and the sum of $1,000 was collected. In the vast desert of the world's hard heartedness and unbelief, it is refreshing to stumble on such a verdant oasis of simplicity as the donors must have occupied when they were thanked for their benefaction by Mr. KALLOCH. Personally, Mr. KALLOCH is said to be a very agreeable man, fluent in conversation, and possessed of original ideas and powers of expression. He is quite a young man, and very good looking. Photographs of him are on exhibition at many print-stores, and still attract crowds to the windows within which they lie—principally of women. It is also noticeable that his congregations at the Tremont Temple are three-fourths feminine.

The new Boston paper, the *Traveller*, enters to-day upon its second week. The kind notices with which it was heralded by the rest of the Boston press have been succeeded by quite virulent and vinegary paragraphs, for it has begun to cut deeply into the subscription and advertising lists of all the other two cent papers. It is, as you of course have observed, rather a medley at present, but when it has sailed a little further on its voyage, and has got its sea-legs on, you can judge better of its merit. It was appointed the official journal of the State on Saturday.

In some of the notices of the failure of the American Banking-house of GREENE & Co., in Paris, I have observed it stated that it was a Boston house. Its founder was SAMUEL WELLES, a Bostonian. Many years after its establishment, JOHN B. GREENE became his partner, and upon his death, his successor. Mr. GREENE, himself, died six years ago, and the business has been conducted since 1851 by his sons-in-law.

The affair of Mr. WILLIS, a divinity student at Cambridge, who has been suspended by the Faculty of the Theological School, for participation in "spiritualistic" performances, attracted much attention here a fortnight ago, and is now exciting indignation against the Faculty. I have heard accounts of his spiritualistic exploits in Roxbury, Salem, Worcester and Cambridge, as well as in Boston, of a most wonderful character; and Rev. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, of Worcester, has just published an affidavit, attested by oath, narrating a variety of his performances which are equally extraordinary—such as causing a tune to be played by an accordeon, which he held in one hand only; causing also a guitar to play, without the touch of hands, an accompaniment to a difficult Portuguese air which Mr. HIGGINSON sang, and which he was confident could not be known to a dozen persons in the country besides himself; tipping heavy marble slabs on the tops of tables, &c. Mr. HIGGINSON's reputation as a man of veracity is above suspicion, although since his participation in the Worcester Disunion Convention, I have doubted his common sense.

The case of Mr. WILLIS came before the Faculty on the complaint of Professor EUSTIS of the scientific school, who is a violent man, led often by eccentric impulses. He was present at a "gathering" at which Mr. WILLIS was to perform, and intercepted WILLIS' leg beneath the table in a position in which he thought it possible that it might be used to tap on a drum on which the "spirits" were expected to beat a tune. He seized him immediately and proclaimed him a cheat. WILLIS offered to give the Theological Faculty opportunity to test in the most thorough manner the phenomena which he produced, with a view to establishing his honesty. They declined his offer, and have suspended him from the school. I have no donbt, from what I have heard of the case, that both they and Prof. EUSTIS had acted unjustifiably. Prof. EUSTIS himself violated the condition on which he was allowed a seat at the table, when he seized WILLIS' leg.

The result of the affair must be that a thorough and scientific examination will be made by competent persons into the nature of the phenomena which are sworn to be produced. Many of our most respectable citizens are determined that such an investigation shall be made, and this case of Mr. WILLIS has been discussed in all our scientific and literary circles.

In politics there is nothing going on which would interest you. A call for a Republican State Convention has been withdrawn for reasons of policy. Our Legislature bids fair to sit through the Spring far into the Summer. It has done very little since it met in January, and complaints of its dilly-dallying are arising everywhere. As a bit of gossip which illustrates the free and easy manners which have become popular at the State-House, I may mention that a gentleman of my acquaintance called in business hours a day or two ago on Governor GARDNER at the Council Chamber, and found him situated as follows: His legs were propped against the chimney higher than his head, he held in his mouth a lighted cigar, and had practised on the carpet the vile and American habit of expectoration. A well known politician sat side by side with His Excellency in a similar position. The gentleman transacted his business as speedily as possible and retired. Oh, shades of our venerable, departed Excellencies, and spirit of the still subsisting EVERETT, how must you have frowned upon the scene, especially upon the attitude!

The alteration of the Suffolk Bank building, in State-street, is progressing rapidly. The heavy granite pillars have all been removed.

Mr. BARRY, the manager of our Boston Theatre, has certainly run a Don Quixote tilt against a windmill, in the letter in which he assails FANNY KEMBLE for her fancied defamation of the stage, for, I see, Rev. Mr. BELLOWS, of your City, states that she never wrote such a letter. Considering the spicy character of Mr. BARRY's letter, enthusiastic people here whisper of a "cowhiding," but surely such people must be sarcastic.

A new play, or rather an old one entirely remodeled, is to be brought out at the Museum to-night, entitled "The Duchess."

FROM KANSAS.

The New Governor—Political Movements—Progress of Emigration.

WYANDOT, K. T., Monday, April 6, 1857.

The great item of political interest in Kansas at present is the change of Territorial Governors. The resignation of Governor GEARY took the country by surprise, but it was believed that he would be reappointed and return armed with full powers to administer the Government which the United States claims as its right over the Territory. The appointment of Mr. WALKER was of course a most startling one, and was the cause of much apprehension among the conservative citizens here. The regret that GEARY had not been sustained was general, and his abandonment by the Executive was a bad sign with which to indicate the policy of his successor. It was known that for weeks before GEARY's departure East, all military power had been taken from his hands by PIERCE; *and it was a knowledge of this fact on the part of* SHERRARD and his friends which emboldened them to pursue the reckless course which had so fatal a result. The complicity of the Administration with the ultra Pro-Slavery Party was as evident here as in any part of its preceding history. It was hoped and believed, even by ardent Republicans, that Mr. BUCHANAN would hold himself above such degrading factional alliances, and pursue a course consonant at once with true policy and justice. This hope may not prove groundless, but the reported instructions of Mr. WALKER have given it a tremendous shock. *If it is true that he is to administer the Government on the basis that the bogus laws are valid*, and accept the scandalous act for the formation of a Pro-Slavery constitution as just, and sustain it in the face of the adverse sentiments of the population, *then if is true that the policy of the present Administration tallies precisely with that of* ATCHISON *and his co-operators here.* This is to prove his Administration a continuation of that of JEFF. DAVIS, and to verify, even sooner than was expected, the forebodings of the Republicans during the Presidential canvass.

Notwithstanding these ominous indications, the belief is general on all sides, *that no more civil strife is possible here.* All parties concur in this. In Missouri, a powerful conservative party is resolved that there shall be no repetition of the outrageous invasions of the past. A strong Anti-Slavery feeling has been evolved there from the agitation of the last two years, and the question of emancipation is already conceded to be *debatable;* a great admission on the part of the ultraists, who have lately exercised dominion with an iron rod. And in St. Louis, the focus of these liberal ideas, the question of emancipation is discussed with a warmth which promises almost to disturb the peace of the City.

Meantime the emigration is immense. Boats come up the Missouri laden with four to five hundred emigrants, the great bulk of whom are Free-State in principle. The roads through Missouri and Iowa are black with wagons, whose occupants are evidently coming to Kansas *to stay*. Many bring teams to break the prairie, and drive in their own cows and young stock; and not unfrequently we can see a large *hen-coop* rigged on the rear of the wagon, containing enough feathered occupants to make a respectable poultry yard one of the fixed institutions of the "claim." The emigration at present must exceed a *thousand per day;* and it is believed this is but trifling compared with that which will loom up in May and June. With this movement no sane man can doubt that the destiny of Kansas is inevitably to be Free-dom—and this in spite of all efforts at Washington or otherwheres to the contrary.

LITERAL.

Things in Kansas.

Mr. BROWN, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, at Lawrence, publishes an elaborate apology for the temporary discontinuance of that paper during his absence, all hands having been infected with the claim-speculating mania. Very little else besides land speculations is now talked of in Kansas.

JONATHAN LYMAN, publisher of the Kane County *Journal* in Illinois, has sold out, and will start a new free soil paper in Kansas.

A letter from Lawrence declares that a large majority of the men who are numbered in the new census lists as voters, have not the remotest idea of removing to Kansas, and without the shadow of a doubt scores have never seen the claims made in their names. The manner of making these claims, in place of complying with the law, is proof positive that the whole plan is nothing else than a scare crow operation. In hundreds of instances there is no house built, no land plowed, no fencing completed or commenced, in a word nothing done, save a stick thrust into the ground, or four poles thrown together. I state what I know from personal observation, having ridden over the Reserve in all directions. I have the statement of an unimpeachable witness who has examined the census returns, that not over one-fourth of the voters in this county are registered.

A Company in Lawrence have purchased a portion of the lands contiguous to Delaware, on the Missouri River, five miles below Leavenworth, and have laid it out into town lots.

Another outrage was committed near Easton, on Sunday, by the Deputy Sheriff of Leavenworth County, MERRITT SMITH. He had a warrant for the arrest of Mr. MARTIN KLINE, on the charge of horse stealing. The affair occurred at the house of a Pro-Slavery man, where church service was held at the time. The Sheriff produced his warrant and read it. Mr. KLINE refused to go at the time, but said he would go next day, (Monday.) The Sheriff then drew his revolver and fired five times at KLINE, three balls taking effect. This occurred in the house, full of people during the service. Mr. KLINE is known to be innocent of the charge against him.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Abandonment of Forts Pierre, Laramie and Kearney by the United States Troops—Its Effect upon Emigration and the Frontier—Pawnee Indians and the White Settlers—Immense Emigration to Nebraska—General News, &c.

OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY, Tuesday, April 7, 1857.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction prevalent amongst frontier settlers at the recent orders from the War Department, in which it is ordered that the only military posts, Forts Pierre, Kearney and Laramie, of Nebraska, are this season to be abandoned by the United States troops. Those stationed at Forts Laramie and Kearney at present are ordered to the Pacific and those at Fort Pierre are ordered down the river. After the goods or provisions are removed from Forts Kearney and Laramie, then those posts are to be deserted. What the effect will be upon the frontier it seems not difficult to predict.

Fort Pierre station is some 700 miles north of this place on the west bank of the Missouri River. Fort Kearney is some 115 miles west of this place, upon or near the trail of the emigration to Salt Lake, California and Oregon, and Fort Laramie is some 350 miles further. The former protects the upper Missouri Country from any inroad by savages in that section, whilst the two latter stations not only give assurance of protection to our frontier settlers, but is an efficient assistance and protection to the overland emigration. Were it not for the two latter posts, the Pawnees, Ogallahs, Brulé Sioux, and numbers of other warlike Indians, would control the entire country to the west of us, and the emigrant train that could run the gauntlet of the horde that infest the plains would be a curiosity.

The effect of an abandonment of the two latter posts, particularly, cannot but be regarded as an unfortunate move for emigrants and frontier settlers. What the abandonment is ordered for I cannot conceive. Were it at a time when the intervening country was sufficiently settled by whites to afford a "home" protection against savage tribes, it would not appear as bad; but, just now, they are most needed, when frontier settlers require at least a shadow of military force to protect them from insult and rapine at the hands of their red brethren.

A short time since some danger was apprehended by our settlers back upon the Platte River from the Pawnee Indians, who had threatened them with annihilation unless they desisted from improving in that vicinity. I apprehend, however, no direct trouble from them so far as the settlers are concerned. Upon the plains, and particularly upon the emigrant trail, they are a thieving, ugly set of highwaymen; at home they are a dirty, filthy, lewd and thievish set of miserable beings. Why does not our Government take some prompt steps towards removing them from their present location upon the Omaha purchase, and amongst the white settlers, and locate them upon their own lands "farther west?" The interest of the Territory demands their immediate removal.

Already hundreds of emigrants are pouring into Nebraska from the States. Boats and stages come heavily laden, and hundreds more are on their way. There will be the largest emigration hither this season than perhaps to any other section of our Union—yet "there's room enough for all." The land office here is daily visited by numbers of pre-emption claimants, who are proving up and paying for their land. Farmers throughout the Territory are preparing for large crops this season. A great many of them are preparing to raise a crop of the Chinese sugar cane. The weather is pleasant, and boats are constantly arriving.

P. J. W.

List of Patents.

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week, ending April 14, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Jonas Rosenbury, Cherryville, N. J.—Boring machine.

John F. Burgen, of Northumberland, Penn.—Cooler, for wine, beer and other liquids, in barrels.

Samuel B Burrell, of New-York, N. Y.—School slates.

Thomas B. Butler, of Norwalk, Conn.—Machinery for creating the fibres of wool in matting for cloth.

Merano Butterfield, of Indianapolis, Ind.—Preparation of sugar, called table manna.

John H. Cahill, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Hot air furnaces.

Thomas A. Chandler, of Rockford, Ill.—Levels or inclinometers.

John S. Chestnut, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Lifting jack.

Isaac H. Conklin, of Rockford, Ill.—Raking attachments for harvesters.

Jonathan Cresager, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Machine for sawing shingles.

Robert W. Davis and Daniel Davis, of Yellow Springs, Ohio—Lifting jack.

Benjamin Nazault da Buffon, of Paris, France—Apparatus for filtering liquids.

Thomas B. De Forest, of Birmingham, Conn.—Machinery for manufacturing India rubber hose.

Thomas A. Dugdale, of Richmond, Ind.—Washing machines.

James Emerson, of Worcester, Mass.—Reefing ships' sails.

Josiah Ells, of Pittsburg, Penn.—Revolving fire-arms.

Wm. A. Fenn, of New Milford, Conn.—Machines for forming the brims of felt hats.

Geo. Focht, of Reading, Penn.—Hoisting-buckets for coal, &c.

F. F. Gleason, of Providence, R. I.—Gas burners.

Max C. Gritzner, of Washington, D. C., assignor to M. J. Gritzner, of same place—Plate-printing-press.

Robert Hearing, of New-York, N. Y.—Treating gutta-percha.

Alex. Hall, of New-York, N. Y.—Expansive bit.

James Hemington, of Richmond, Ind.—Apparatus for feeding fuel to furnaces.

Levi L. Hill, of Madison, N. Y.—Coating metals with silver.

J. E. Howell, of Alexandria, Va.—Attaching adjustable buckets to the shafts of water-wheels

Nelson Johnson, of Jasper, N. Y.—Steam-boilers.

David H. Kennedy, of New-Alexandria, Penn.—Composition for tanning hides.

James Kerr, of London, England.—Rammer for muzzle-chambered breech fire-arms.

Daniel W. Lafetra, and Henry A. Lafetra, Estonteown, N. J.—Raking attachment for harvesters.

Robert McCafferty, of Lancaster, Penn.—To prevent incrustations in steam boilers.

James S. McCurdy, of New-York, N. Y.—Wardrobe or bureau bedstead.

Daniel W. Messer, of Boston, Mass.—Molasses cups.

Williford H. Nettleton and Charles Raymond, of Bristol, Conn.—Sewing machines.

John North, of Middletown, Conn.—Machine for drying and pressing paper.

Stephen Oliver, Jr., of Lynn, Mass.—Boot and shoe heels.

Zachariah Oram, of Camden, N. J.—Ice-breaking boats.

George W. Pennington, of North Vernon, Ind.—Self-releasing doors of cotton presses.

John Pfaff, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Flutes.

George P. Reed, of Waltham, Mass.—Watches.

Wm Robinson, of Baltimore, Md.—Lime-kilns.

Daniel C. Smith, of Tecumseh, Mich.—Lock and clasp for port-monnaies.

Richard L. Smith, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Railroad car-brake.

O. H. Wheeler, of Boston, Mass.—Curtain fixtures.

Dutee Wilcox, of Providence R I.—Shirt studs.

Wm. L. Williams, of New-York, N. Y.—Machine for splitting wood.

J. C. Wilson and T. G. Wilson, of Cedar Hill, Texas—Machines for threshing grain in the field.

Lorenzo Winslow, of Rochester, N. Y.—Attaching hubs to axles.

Jesse N. Bolles, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to M. W. Bolles, of same place—Apparatus for boring Artesian wells.

Edmund M. Iveps, of Tamaqua, Pa., assignor to himself and Lucien H. Allen, of same place.—Winding machinery for mines.

Jno. H Morrow, of Baltimore, Md., assignor to himself and Edwin Bennett, of same place—Baths for photographic purposes.

Wm. W. Willmott, of Boston, Mass., assignor to himself and Henry F. Gardner, of same place—Boot trees.

REISSUES.

Joel Bryant, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Carpenters' guages.

Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, Md.—Reaping machines.

Joseph P. Martin, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Assignee of Jno. A. Bradshaw, of Lowell, Mass.—Sewing machines.

DESIGNS:

A. C. Barstow, of Providence, R. I.—Design for the plates of stoves.

Elias Ingraham, of Bristol, Conn.—Design for clock cases.

Chauncey Jerome, of New Haven, Conn.—Design for clock case fronts.

N. S. Vedder, of Troy, N. Y., Assignor to Smith & Sheldon, of same place.—Design for plates of a Cooking Stove.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS.

David N. B. Coffin, Jr., of Newton Centre, Mass.—Improved Fillet.

Wm. H. Thompson & Eustis P. Morgan, of Biddeford, Me.—Safety hatches for warehouses.

Indian Depredations in Minnesota—Rumored Burning of Mankato—Butchery of the Inhabitants.

From the Dubuque Herald.

We learn from Mr. SHERMAN, of Red Wing, that intelligence had been received at that point on Wednesday last that a band of Indians, about 600 in number, had been committing depredations in the vicinity of Mankato. The rumor said that Mankato was burned and the inhabitants murdered. There can be no donbt that several families have been destroyed. The Indians are a dissatisfied band of Sioux, and are doubtless the same who attacked the settlement at Spirit Lake, of which the readers of the *Express and Herald* have already received the full particulars. The inhabitants in the valley are crowding into St. Peters for protection. Troops from Fort Ridgely were in pursuit of the marauding Indians, and cavalry had been ordered from Fort Snelling. No little panic existed through the country, and active measures were being taken to drive the hostile band from the country. We also learn from our informant that the settlers murdered at Spirit Lake were originally from Red Wing; Mankato about eighty miles from Red Wing, and about twelve from St. Peters.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—FRIDAY, April 24.

COMMON PLEAS.—TRIAL TERM—*Part I*.—Nos. 43, 93, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110. *Part II*.—Nos. 76, 82, 17, 46, 100 to 105.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 473, 133, 178, 541, 562, 573, 575, 585, 302, 144, 590, 591, 594, 599, 600, 603, 502, 619, 623, 625, 630, 631, 633, 320, 411, 420, 474, 495, 566, 387, 388, 482, 306.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 58, 69, 157, 257, 161, 260, 135, 18, 59, 95, 96, 105, 123, 146, 186, 207, 213, 250, 16, 17, 67, 71, 73, 133, 172, 176, 196.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—*Part I*—Nos. 2825, 2718, 783, 2762, 2615, 1470, 2766, 2734, 2739, 739. *Part II*—Nos. 1524, 1550, 1361, 1378, 1171, 1455, 1743, 1776 to 1790, 1782, 1783, 1786 to 1789, 1791 to 1810, 1812 to 1818.

Collision in the East River.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 23.

Before Judge Nelson.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Dennis Fagan and others vs. *the steam-tug Pluto.*—NELSON, C. J.—This libel was filed by the owners of the schooner *Charles Hopkins* against the *Pluto*, to recover damages for a collision in the East River. The wind was southwest and the tide ebb; the schooner was beating down the river on her larboard tack, and was crossing from the Brooklyn to the New-York side, towards the foot of Jackson-street; the *Pluto* was coming up the river on the New-York side, with a heavy tow on her larboard quarter; she was ascending against the tide at a rate of speed not to exceed a quarter or a half a mile an hour. The schooner came about nearly ahead of the tug, and sagged down upon her, causing the damage that occurred. The person in charge of her did not see the *Pluto* until he had come about, or was in the act of coming about. He might have run nearer the New-York shore with safety before he tacked, and thus have avoided the collision. The tug stopped immediately, and seems to have done everything, under the circumstances, in her power to prevent the injury.—It is apparent that the cause of it is attributed to the want of a proper look-out on the schooner. If the hands had seen the tug in time, the collision could have been easily avoided.

It is said that the *Pluto* was in fault in not being in the middle of the river, or as near as might be, regard being had to other vessels navigating it, as directed by the State law. But it does not appear that this omission led to the collision, or in any way contributed to it. It furnished no reason for the schooner's unnecessarily tacking about ahead of the steamer. This was gross inattention to duty on the part of the person in charge of the vessel. The schooner at the time was not in command of its ordinary master, but in charge of one temporarily engaged, and who was manifestly incompetent to navigate her at a place where skill and attention were indispensable.

The decree of the Court below, dismissing the libel, we think is right, and should be affirmed.

For appellant, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Malcolm.

For appellee, Mr. Bryan.

Thomas Bell vs. *Thomas Hunt.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is a libel filed by Bell to recover a balance due for raising and removing the steamboat *Cricket* off and from a sand-bar, at the mouth of Shrewsbury Inlet, N. J., where she had been stranded. It appears that Hunt owned the steamboat *Confidence*, which ran between the port of New York and Shrewsbury Inlet, and that her engine having failed he employed and chartered the *Cricket* on the 4th July, 1840, of Peck, the owner, to take her place, and that, while thus employed, she was stranded, as above stated.

The libelant, Bell, was engaged to get her off the sand bar for $2,150, of which sum a balance of $250 remains unpaid. The Court below decreed for the respondent and dismissed the libel.

There is no sufficient evidence that the contract was made by Hunt with the libellant for the service in question. On the contrary, the weight of it is that it was made by Peck, the owner. Hunt was present when it was made, but for aught that appears, took no part in the negotiation. Peck did. Indeed, the libellant was given to understand by Hunt, according to the proof, that Peck was the responsible man at the time the contract was made.

It is supposed that Hunt may be made liable as charterer to the libellant. But, aside from the consideration that the contract was made with Peck, and not with him, it does not appear upon what terms the *Cricket* was chartered. She may have been navigated by the master and hands of the owner, and hence the charterer not at all responsible for the safety of the ship. There is no foundation, therefore, laid for the inference sought to be raised of the liability of the respondent on this ground.

We think the decree below should be affirmed.

For appellant, Messrs. Owen and Vose. For appellee, Mr. Stoughton.

In the case of *Alexander Cross* vs. *George Law*, Mr. Lord concluded his summing up for the plaintiff this morning, and Judge NELSON then charged them. His charge was favorable to the plaintiff. The Jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict to-morrow morning.

The United States vs. *Jeremiah Towle*.—Counsel in this case commenced summing up this morning, but the procession in the streets made such a noise that the Court was compelled to adjourn. There are but two items of dispute in the accounts. Mr. Towle was appointed naval officer during the recess of Congress by President Tyler, on March 19, 1843. The statute giving him $5,000 a year as salary and his accounts being closed on Dec. 31, 1843, he deducted that sum from the fees received by him at that time. In July, 1844, his nomination was sent in to the Senate and by them confirmed, and Mr. Towle claims another $5,000 up to that time. He then claims another $5,000 from that time till Dec. 31, 1844, and another $5 000 from that date till May 21, 1845, when he was suspended by President Polk. He also claims $1,600, being $400 a year as extra compensation for keeping the accounts of the lighthouse and the hospital moneys.

This item of $1,600 the Government disallow entirely, and they disallow one of the items of $5,000.

Mr. Towle, also, claims to recover against the Government the sum of $250, paid by him to John B. Murray, in 1845, to redeem certain valuable books sent as a present by the Government of France to our Government, under the auspices of Mr. Vattemare, and which, on arrival here, were put in store, and by neglect allowed to be sold at auction for storage fees, and which were bought by Mr Murray. This $250 the Government had never repaid to Mr. Towle, although the books were at once forwarded to Washington.

Mr. Towle also claims to recover at the rate of $3,000 a year for services rendered by himas one of the Commissioners appointed by the Government to determine and pass upon packages that were destroyed in the great fire in 1835.

It is claimed by defendant's counsel that, as the accounts were rendered to the Government containing the disputed items, and as no action was taken upon them for years, they must be considered to have been passed upon by the accounting officers and cannot be reopened for investigation now.

Important Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—April 23.

Before Judge Betts.

CHARTER PARTY—TIMBER—PLEADING—WITNESS.

Charles H. Hayward vs. *A Quantity of Timber, &c.*—This libel was filed by the owner of the brig *A. H. Wass* to recover the amount of charter-money on a charter of the brig executed by the master for a voyage from this port to the port of Cambridge in Maryland with privilege of another port, the charterer agreeing to furnish a full cargo of timber and lumber. The vessel went to Cambridge, but there was not a full cargo there, and at the other port the master was informed that he could have the balance of his cargo if he would take certain timber. Deeming the timber too large to go on the brig, he declined to take it, and brought the part cargo to this port and claimed the full charter-money.

Held by the Court—That under the ruling of the Circuit Court of this District in the case of Beecher vs. Bechtel, decided in September, 1853, the freighter violated his contract if he failed to supply the cargo stipulated, and of a size and shape, and at the sides of the ship in a condition fitted for being taken or stowed on board.

That the master is a competent witness, unless it is proved he has other interest in the cause than that of charterer. He gave the charter party as *master and agent*.

That the full cargo stipulated was not supplied at Cambridge; that the charterer having the "privilege of one landing place on the river," it devolves upon him to prove that he pointed out such landing place to the master, and that sufficient timber was provided for her alongside the ship to complete the cargo.

That if the case is decided upon the issue as shaped by the pleadings, the claimant fails to prove that he produced his timber alongside of the vessel within reach of her tackles so as to constitute a performance of his contract, and the libelant would accordingly be justified in returning to his home-port and demanding damages consequent upon the breach of the charter-party.

That the claimant is estopped by the pleadings from denying that the charter party was fulfilled in respect to Cambridge, and that the libelant establishes his right to freight for a full cargo according to the charter party.

Decree for libelant with a reference.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for claimant, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley.

TOWING CONTRACT—NEGLIGENCE.

Charles A. Heckscher vs. *The Steamboat Boston.*—The libel was filed in this case by the owner of the canal boat *Union*, setting up that in December, 1854, the Philadelphia Steam-tug and Navigation Company, owners of the *Boston*, agreed to tow the *Union* with her cargo of coal from Philadelphia to Bordentown, and from New

clothes drop down; she asked me for a cape, that she had taken off, to throw on her shoulders; the doctor then examined the lower part of her body from her waist down; he then told her to step out of her clothes and sit down on the chair; she sat down and took off her shoes and stockings; he then examined her limbs and feet; he then took hold of her arms and hands and examined them again, as she sat in the chair; he then told her to step back in her clothes, and she did so; there is one statement I made that I wish to correct—she was stripped of all her clothing, except a fine merino under garment, which hung about her waist, which covered nothing but what had been already examined. [Resuming]—I then assisted her in dressing herself, pulling her clothes partly up; that is all I heard, and all I have to say that I recollect; allow me to make one more remark—when she said "Don't expose me so," the Doctor answered—"Never mind—I'm a physician."

Q.—Were Mr. John Connery and the policeman present through the whole of the examination. A.—Yes; they were in the room.

Q.—For what purpose were you present at No. 31 Bond-street upon the occasion referred to. [Objected to and withdrawn.]

Q.—Were you a witness in the case? A.—I was.

Q.—Were you detained or imprisoned at No. 31 Bond-street or elsewhere. [Objected to.]

The case before the Judge having been concluded, the examination was continued before him.

Mr. Jordan objected to the question and to the testimony of the witness on the stand, and to that of any other witness of what Dr. Woodward or any other person did, beyond the direction of the Coroner.

Question allowed.

Mr. Sedgwick—Begin at the beginning, and tell your story.

Witness—I went to No. 31 Bond-street on the Sunday after the murder; the Policeman refused to let me see the body of Dr. Burdell; he told me to wait until 2½ o'clock, when the Coroner would be present; I then went to my sister's in Great Jones-street, and returned at 3 o'clock; a Policeman and Mrs. Howell stood at the foot of the stairs; I asked the Policeman if I could go up; he said not without an order from the Coroner; I staid there (No. 31 Bond-street,) Sunday night voluntarily; I went home on Thursday; I did not go home sooner, because I was detained.

Q.—Did you make application to go home, and to whom, and if so, when? A.—I made application to one of the policemen on Monday, to go home; he said I would have to wait until the Coroner got through.

Q.—Did you make application again for such permission, if so, please state when and to whom, and if more than one application? A.—I waited until towards night, and then asked one of the policemen again, if I could go home, and he said no; I made other applications, one was made in the morning of Monday, another in the evening, when he told me the Coroner had left orders that I could not leave the house; I then told him I must go, for I had a family of children, or else I must send for my little one and have him brought over to me; the next application was on Wednesday night to Captain Dilks; he told me that the Coroner had given orders that I must be taken to the Station-house; I told him if he would let me go home he might send a Policeman with me, and I would come back next morning at nine o'clock; he told me no, it was out of the County, and he could not do it; I then wanted him to let me go to my sister's in Great Jones-street and stay, and that he might lock the door and take the key with him; he told me no, he could not do that; he said the Coroner left orders that I should be taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house with the rest of the witnesses; I then begged of him to let me stay in the parlors there all night; but he refused me that; he then told officer Davis to take me home with him; I went and staid with his family all night; on Thursday morning I returned to Bond street, and my testimony was taken that day, after being confined one day in the basement, on Tuesday I was taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house; I was brought to No. 31 Bond-street on Wednesday; the Deputy Coroner opened the front door and came out; he said to the Policeman who was with him, "Take those women back to the Station-House, and lock them up, immediately, in the cells;" we went into the house, down in the basement, and staid there till night, till the Coroner had gone; that was the night I was ordered to be taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-House, and the night I staid with Officer Davis' family.

The counsel for the Coroner stated to the Judge the testimony of this witness regarding what took place on the examination by the physician, and regarding her own detention and imprisonment, having been allowed on account of the difficulty or impossibility of separating what might be proper from that which was improper, and moved that all her testimony in regard to those points be struck out, except as to facts which took place by the special and express direction of the Coroner, or in his presence, or with his knowledge previous, or his assent subsequently.

Motion denied. The Judge said he could not separate the evidence so as to distinguish what acts of Dr. Woodward were in conformity to the direction given to him by the Coroner, and what were not. That the witnesses present, when Mrs. Cunningham was examined by Dr. Woodward, might testify to what took place in their presence, and that it would be for the Governor to approve how far what occurred was or was not in pursuance of the order given by the Coroner. [Exception taken.]

Q.—Did you enter into any bail bond to appear as a witness? A.—I did not.

Q.—How large is your family? [Question overruled.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Jordan—Q.—Mrs. Denison, how were you related to Dr. Burdell; by marriage? A.—He was an own cousin to my husband.

Q.—Was there any relationship between you or your husband and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—When did you first become acquainted with Dr. Emerell? A.—Over twenty years ago.

Q.—Were you or your husband, or either of you, in the habit of visiting him during those twenty years, or any part thereof. A.—We were; I visited him frequently.

Q.—For what purpose. A.—Both in a friendly and professional way.

Q.—How long have you been a married lady? A.—Over twenty years.

Q.—Were you taken into any station-house during that investigation. A.—I was; I was taken into the Seventeenth Ward Station-house on Tuesday, at about one or two o'clock.

Q.—How long were you kept there on that occasion? A.—Until Wednesday about ten A. M.

Q.—Where did you stay over night—in what part of the building? A.—In the Captain and Lieutenant's room.

Q.—Were you furnished with a bed, and did you sleep in it that night? A.—I did.

Q.—Were there any other ladies who slept with you? A.—There was another lady slept in the same room by the name of Mrs. Seymour.

Q.—Were you kindly and hospitably treated while there, or otherwise? A.—I was kindly treated by the Captain and Lieutenant.

Q.—Were the room and bed comfortable in which you slept? A.—Yes.

Q.—How far was that Station House from No. 31 Bond street—in what street and what number? A.—I cannot tell; it was not very near by; [It is corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue.—*Rep.*]

Q.—How did you go, and with whom, to the Seventeenth Ward Station House, that day? A.—I walked with an officer and a crowd behind us. They followed us to the door.

Q.—Did you or the officer walk or mingle with the crowd behind you? A.—I walked with the officer and the crowd was behind us; the officer stopped several times and tried to drive them back. (Counsel for the Coroner objected, moved that it be stricken out and that the witness be compelled to answer the questions propounded.)

The Judge ruled that the nature of the question, as to her mingling with the crowd, the witness might state all that occurred. Motion to strike out overruled.

Witness—Further answered. We did not mingle with them, they mingled with us; they touched my cape.

Q.—Did the officer use efforts to keep the crowd away or disperse them? A.—He did; he told me not to look around, but he turned himself several times and tried to keep them back.

Q.—On which story was the room where Mrs. Cunningham was examined by the Doctor? A.—Third story hell, front bedroom.

Q.—How large was it? A.—It was a small bedroom, about the usual size of hall bedrooms.

At this point the case was adjourned to Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—April 23.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Moses Frank vs. *Clara Frank*.—Divorce granted.

Edward McCarty vs. *John W. Eastburn*.—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

Benjamin A. Disbrow vs. *Chauncey Nichols*.—Motion granted.

Joan McCabe vs. *William M. Cumming*.—Motion granted on payment of costs.

John Johnson vs. *Thomas Cushing*.—Motion to discharge of arrest denied, with $7 costs.

Thomas Barbour vs. *John Frenche*.—Referred to Abraham Underhill, Esq.

George Baron vs. *Marl Tunpiana*.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

SERVING AN INJUNCTION—ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Straw vs. *Boyd*.—This was an action for assault and battery. The plaintiff went to the premises of the defendant in the beginning of April to serve an injunction on the plaintiff partner, issued by the Supreme Court in the case of Champlen vs. Hill and Boyd. The defendant came up to him and asked him what he wanted, to which question the plaintiff replied that he had some legal papers to serve, whereupon it was alleged the defendant seized him by the collar, kicked him and violently ejected him from the premises. Plaintiff had him arrested and taken to the Station-house, but nothing further ever came of it. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $50.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—TUESDAY, April 23.

Before Hon S. D. Culver, City Judge.

Joseph E. Page vs. *George Wegner*.—Inquest on a note. Verdict for plaintiff—damages $104 63. For plaintiff, Campbell & Schumaker; for defendant, R. M. Harrington.

John Butler and others vs. *John B. Dennison, Treasurer, &c.*—This action is brought to recover $80, the value of two chandeliers, furnished by plaintiff to Niagara Engine Company No. 6, of which defendant is Treasurer. The defense set up is that the property never was ordered by any member of the Company authorized to do so. Case still on. For plaintiff, Lewis B. Reed, Jr.; for defendant, D. P. Barzard.

THE HEMPSTEAD BAY OUTRAGE.

The trial of Richard Lewis, for being concerned in this outrage, was continued in the King's County Court of Sessions yesterday. The case for the prosecution was closed at 11 o'clock, when S. H. Huntley, Esq., for defendant, opened the defence to the Jury, and proceeded to take testimony. The case will be continued and probably concluded to-day.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 23, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce, nimble and buoyant in price. Pearls, $8; Pots, $8 35 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in good request, and is on the advance. Java, 15½c. @15¾c.; Laguayra, 12c. @12¼c.; Maracaibo, 12c. @12¾c.; Rio, 10c. @13c.; Jamaica, 11¾c. @11¾c.; and St. Domingo, 11¾c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—The demand is somewhat brisker; prices, however, are not firmer.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile,	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12½	13¼
Middling	13⅝	14	14⅛	14⅛
Middling Fair	14⅛	14⅝	15	15⅛
Fair	15	15¾	15⅝	15⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is active, firm, and improving, with less offering—while the demand is increasing. Sales have been reported of about 16,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary state	$5 65@$5 70
Straight State	5 70@ 5 80
Extra state	5 85@ 6 15
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 70@ 5 90
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 75@ 5 95
Fancy Michigan	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 25@ 7 90
Fancy Genesee	6 20@ 6 35
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 8 75

Canadian continues unaltered. Superfine to extra is worth $6@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 550 bbls. were disposed of within the range. Southern is still in good request, at firmer prices. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 4,000 bbls. low Mixed to fair Extra, and choice Extra at $5 50@$6, and $—@$6 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet yet and firm, at $3 90@$4 65 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 65 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 25 in runcheons.

FRUIT—Sales were made by auction of 1,400 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2@$3 40; 2,400 boxes Sicily Oranges at $2 15@$3 each; and 1,211 kegs Bordeaux Plums at 9¾c.@10¼c ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving in very small quantities, while it is in lively request and is advancing. We heard of sales of 5,400 bushels, including fair Western White, at $1 65; and Southern red on private terms. Rye is in good demand and is firm, at 86c @88c ₩ bushel. Sales 6,500 bushels. Barley is comparatively plenty, heavy and drooping. The nominal range is now from $1 05@$1 65 ₩ bushel. Sales 7,000 bushels, chiefly Canadian, within the range. Oats are quiet, yet steady, at 58c @60c. for Western; 56c. @58c. for State; 54c. @56c. for Jersey; and 52½c. @55c. for Southern ₩ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at firmer rates. We have heard of sales of about 31,500 bushels, at 73c. @76c for new and old yellow; 74c. @80c. for new and old white, and 73c @75c. for old Western mixed, in store and delivered, ₩ bushel.

HAY—80 bales River were disposed of at former prices.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy, as before quoted.

IRON—Is ile slowly, yet regularly, at full prices.

LEAD—Is unaltered.

MOLASSES—The demand is animated; prices are well supported. Porto Rico, in hhds., 58c.@58c; Cuba Muscovado, 56c.@58c; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@52c.; and New-Orleans, 75c @76c ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is improving; prices generally rule very firm, and favor factors.

OILS—We have nothing really new to report in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits no new feature, sales having been reported of 630 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$22 70 for Mess, and $19 25@$19 30 for Prime, closing with no buyers above the lowest rates, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9c @9¼c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, and are steady, at 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders. Bacon, in lots, is quiet, yet stiffly held, at 10¾c.@12c. ₩ lb. Lard is doing better. The transactions since our last reach about 500 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 13¾c.@14¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is in good demand, at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 600 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $13@$14 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $16 75@$17 25 for extra Western do. ₩ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef attracts considerable attention, and is held at $27@$31 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are inactive, yet steady, at $23@$24 ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, and is worth 15c. @21c. for Ohio; 19c @26c. for common to very good State and 27c@30c for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is saleable and firm at 9c.@13½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues in request at full rates: $4 50@$5 50 for common to very choice ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have not varied. We have heard of sales of about 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mostly at from 9¾c.@11¾c.; an invoice of Manilla, to arrive during the Summer, at Boston, on terms not ascertained, but supposed to be an unusually high price for this kind; and 200 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale of Green Tea, to-day, was well attended. The competition was animated. Low and medium qualities brought somewhat higher prices. Fine grades ruled firm. All offered found ready buyers. We annex a full report:

By L. M. HOFFMAN & Co.—Imported per *Panama*, &c., term 6 months.

Hyson—61 half chests, at 52½c.; 39 do. 48½c.; 22 do. 47c.; 24 do. 46¾c.; 118 do. 35c.; 21 do. 33½c.; and 50 do. 31c.

Young Hyson—193 half chests at 50½c.; 298 do. 50c.; 28 do. 47½c.; 177 do. 46c.; 161 do. 45¾c.; 27 do. 43½c.; 261 do. 43c.; 17 do. 42½c.; 83 do. 41¾c.; 107 do. 40c.; 107 do. 39¾c.; 129 do. 39c.; 24 do. 38½c.; 23 do. 38c.; 81 do. 37½c.; 26 do. 37c.; 912 do. 36½c.; 137 do. 36c.; 102 do. 35½c.; 134 do. 34c.; 141 do. 33¾c.; 24 do. 33c.; 30 do. 32c.; 8 do. 31½c.; 289 do. 30c.; 6 do. 29c.; 58 do. 28c.; 61 do. 26c.; 120 cs. do. 53¾c.; 49 cs do. 46¾c.

Hyson Skin—63 chests at 20¾c.; 154 do. 20c.; 48 do. 18½c.; 56 do. 17¾c.; 56 do. 17c.; 69 half do. 27½c.

Twankay—183 half chests 23¾c.

Hyson Twankay—7 half chests at 33c.

Gunpowder—30 half chests at 60¾c.; 77 do. 57c.; 32 do. 55c.; 85 do. 49¾c.; 28 do. 48½c.; 57 do. 48c.; 31 do. 46½c.; 34 do. 46c.; 32 do. 45¾c.; 36 do. 44c.; 7 do. 41c.

Imperial—6 half chests at 52½c.; 11 do. 50¾c.; 94 do. 49c.; 39 do. 46c.; 8 do. 44c.; 8 do. 43¾c.; 24 do 43c.; 45 do. 41¾c.; 39 do 41c.; 245 do. 40c.; 58 do. 39c.; 10 do. 37c.

WHISKY—There were 1,200 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 28c @28½c ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy,—with very small quantities of produce offering. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¼d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 1s.@1s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 3d. @3¾d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 2s. ₩ tc.; Resin, 1s. 4d @1s. 6d. ₩ bbl., and heavy goods, 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

PERSONAL.

MR. PLUMB, OF SAN FRANCISCO, WILL much oblige J. W. S. by leaving his address at the *Daily Times* publication office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO take into consideration the propriety of causing the Sound and Hudson River boats to land above Grand-st., on the East River, and above Spring, on the North River, will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, April 24, at 7 P. M., No. 8 City Hall. All persons interested are requested to be present.

JAS. R. STEERS,
M. L. HARRIS,
E. C. McDONNELL,
HIRAM CORWIN,
JAS. GRIFFITHS,
} Committee.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The Corps will meet at KEEN'S XIVth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 24, at 6 o'clock precisely, in full uniform, to march in a body to the Tabernacle. Let every member be present for the praiseworthy object. By order

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PIVER, Adjutant.

MILLINERY.

REMOVAL.

R. T. WILDE begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 20 and 23 John-st., to the new store,

No. 251 BROADWAY,
Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall.)

The undersigned opens his new warerooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising

SILK GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND FANCY BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
BONNET FRAMES, &c., &c.

To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.

R. T. WILDE,
Importer and Manufacturer.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, SILK, STRAW, and other millinery goods, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, 2d door above Broome-st. Also, headdresses and pattern bonnets for the trade.

L. P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, New-York.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS for boys, misses and infants. A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine.

KELLOGG, manufacturer,
No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

THE BEST FILTER EVER MADE,
FOR CROTON OR HYDRANT WATER.
PATENTED 1849.

This Filter cleanses and purifies water from all soluble and inorganic substances; is itself washed from its own collection of impurities; draws water unfiltered as fast as from the ordinary faucet, and acts as a perfect stop-cock, by simply

TURNING THE HANDLE

of the instrument to points as designated on the top of the Filter, by the words filter, wash water, stop.

It excels all others in point of convenience and durability and is offered to the public as the best and most effective Filter ever invented.

SENT ANYWHERE ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE.
SMALL SIZE $3. LARGE $5.

Sole agents for Proprietors,

J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

A liberal discount to the trade.

NEW STYLES
GAS FIXTURES,

At reduced prices. Dinner sets, $15.
Tea sets, $6. Toilet sets, $1.
At SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th-st.

20 PER CENT SAVED.—ONE WEEK LONGER.—Chandeliers, pendants, brackets, lamps, mantel ornaments, bronzes, &c., at No. 117 William-st.; must be closed by 1st May. WILLIAM N. MARCUS, Assignee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAY NUMBER,
YOUNG PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE
OF
AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.
12½ CENTS PER NUMBER,
or $1 50 per annum, and a Gift Picture, (Mother's Love,) printed in oil colors, expressly for the Subscribers.

CONTENTS.

BOB LEARNING A NEW SONG.
RAMBLES HITHER AND THITHER. The Start.
THREE TIMES A DAY.
A GOOD HEART GAINS FORGIVENESS FOR MANY FAULTS.
THE QUAKER.
THE LOST CHILD.
OUR WORLD. Letter II.
OUR HOBBY.
SPRING.
AN INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.
LITERARY BREAKFAST.
RIDDLE.
ENIGMA, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

BOB LEARNING A NEW SONG—Frontispiece. By Oertel.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
THE START.....By Herrick.
ILLUSTRATION TO THREE TIMES A DAY. By Ward.
THE LOST CHILD—Full page.
ILLUSTRATION TO SWIMMING.
OUR WORLD—And God said, let there be light, and there was light.
OUR HOBBY.

SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters. The Publishers will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine.

BROWN, LOOMIS & CO., Publishers,
No. 15 Dutch-st., New-York.
Wholesale Agents, ROSS & TOUSEY, New-York.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY
WILL PUBLISH AS FOLLOWS:
On Saturday, April 18,
GAUT GURLEY; OR,
THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.
By the author of "Green Mountain Boys," "Locke Amsden," &c.
One vol 12mo. Price $1.

On Monday, April 20,
HUNTER'S PANORAMIC GUIDE,
FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO QUEBEC.
Splendidly Illustrated with 100 Engravings.
Price $1.

On Monday, May 4,
DR. ALLEN'S AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.
A superb royal 8vo volume of 900 pages.
Price $5.

On Tuesday, May 12,
THE CONGREGATIONAL HYMN BOOK.
The choicest collection of Sacred Lyrics in the English Language.
Price 75 cents and $1.

"A COMPLETE CYCLOPÆDIA OF ARCTIC ADVENTURE."

ARCTIC ADVENTURE,
BY SEA AND LAND,
From the Earliest Date down to the Latest Expeditions in Search of Sir John Franklin.
EDITED BY EPES SARGENT.
With Maps and numerous Illustrations.
Price $1 25.

The Expeditions of Dr. Kane and other recent explorers in the Artic regions, have awakened a general desire to know the results which have been achieved by their heroism. "This book," to use the language of the New-York *Evening Post*, "is a complete cyclopædia of Artic adventure, and within its moderate limits will be found succinct and well-prepared accounts of the voyages of every Arctic explorer, from the days of Baffin, Hudson, Davis and Behring, to the last voyage of the lamented Kane." "Nothing could be more timely," says the *Religious Magazine*, "than this successful endeavor to meet and satisfy the heightened curiosity of the times, as to what has actually been done by the brave explorers of the North."

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY, Publishers,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

MRS. GASKELL'S
MEMOIRS OF CURRER BELL.
NEARLY READY.
In 2 Volumes. 12mo. With a Portrait of Miss Bronte, and a View of Haworth Church and Parsonage.
Price, $1 75. Cloth.

THE LIFE
OF
CHARLOTTE BRONTE.
Author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," &c.
BY MRS. GASKELL.
Author of "Mary Barton," "Ruth," "North and South."
As a great interest is felt in everything connected with the life of the author of "Jane Eyre," a large demand is expected.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY. THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE HOUSE
IN
THE UNITED STATES.

We would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of our machine-made
ENVELOPES.

The unrivaled facilities which we possess for manufacturing enable us to
DEFY COMPETITION.

Samples forwarded free of expense.
We would also call the attention of the trade to
BRYAN & WILCOX'S (Celebrated
WRITING FLUID AND INK.
For which we are the SOLE AGENTS.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
J. Y. WESTERVELT,
CHARACTERS AND CRITICISMS,
By W. A. JONES, A. M.,
Librarian of Columbia College, New-York.
2 vols. crown 8vo, a selection of original papers on Topics of Art, Literature, and Character. For sale at the stores of D. APPLETON & CO., WILEY & HALSTED, C. S. FRANCIS & CO., T. N. STANFORD, and T. J. CROWEN.

New Work by the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
NEARLY READY.
DYNEVOR TERRACE;
OR, THE CLUE OF LIFE.
By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," "Heartsease," &c. 2 vols., 12mo. [From early sheets.]
Booksellers will please forward their orders for this popular author's new book.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

JUDGE THOMPSON'S NEW ROMANCE,
GAUT GURLEY;
OR, THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.
Is now ready. The most brilliant romance of the season. The author of "The Green Mountain Boys," has outdone himself.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and importers of the Standard Editions. New Goods constantly received.
On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States. PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS,
No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED, THIS WEEK, IS A capital number. It has eight Engraved Illustrations, and an excellent variety of matter, among which are: Perils of Arctic Navigation, with four spirited Engravings; FARMERS' WIVES, showing their true social position, their home influence; Poem—The Gambler's Fate; Influences of "Homes as they Should Be;" A Trip Over the Alleghanies; A New Wind-Mill, with Engravings; A New Patent Plane Illustrated and Described; Speaking in Public; THE BREAD QUESTION; Crinoline Controversy; The Bedotitee; Bogus Ticket-Venders; A Strong Man Wanted; News of the Week; City Gossip; Familiarities; *Poetry*—Home; Sleep; Love's Delay; Information; Personal Intelligence; Literary Notices; List of Patents; Notes and Queries; Dempster the Vocalist, with Portrait; State Normal School of Trenton—History, Engraved View of Building, etc., all for 4 cents. All Newsmen have it.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, New-York.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 203 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK.
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 256 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Carters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britania Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hair Seats and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedstead, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 256 Broadway, N.Y.

NOTICE—MASTERS OF VESSELS OF 300 TONS and upwards sailing under coasting license, are hereby notified that, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 4, 1857, the Board of Pilot Commissioners are now prepared to examine applicants for license, and to grant licenses to such as may be deemed competent. Apply at the office No. 69 South-st., between 10 o'clock M. and 2 P. M. By order,

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1857.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission with Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats.....1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).....50
Boxes from.....$10 to $20 00
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
FRIDAY, April 24—Will be presented Verdi's Grand Opera, in four acts,
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora.....Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA
Azucena.....Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS
Manrico.....Signor BRIGNOLI
Count de Luna.....Signor AMODIO
Ferrando.....Signor COLETTI
MAX MARETZEK.....Musical Director and Conductor
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ITALIAN OPERA NIGHTS—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
FRIDAY, April 24, 1857.
THE NEW DRAMA AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE.

The two pieces which have been performed at Laura Keene's Theatre during the past week are probably "mounted," as it is called, in a more complete and perfect manner than has ever before been seen in this City.

King Frederick of Prussia.....Mr. Bernett
Prince Frederick of Prussia.....Miss Laura Keene
To be followed by
THE ELVES,
Lauren.—The mountain forests of Pasteria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.
THE MONEY QUESTION will be produced immediately.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

According to a requisition presented by a large number of influential citizens, and the principal members of the dramatic profession,

REV. HENRY W. BELLOWS
will deliver an especial lecture,
THE RELATION OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS WITH PUBLIC MORALITY,
and particularly of the theatre to the sober and sacred interests of society, on
TUESDAY EVENING, April 28, 1857,
the proceeds of which will be devoted to the
AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND,
established for the relief of all sick and aged members of the theatrical profession.
Tickets 50 cents each, can be obtained at the various hotels, music stores and book-sellers in New-York City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, April 24.
Mr. BLAKE. Mr. LESTER.
Mr. BROUGHAM. Mr. WALCOT.
Last night of Sheridan's splendid comedy,
THE RIVALS,
with its superb cast. The capital farce,
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
TO-MORROW—Benefit of Mr. BLAKE.
First time this season of Brougham's comedy,
THE GAME OF LIFE.
Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Walcot and Mrs. Broughem, (who will appear on the occasion,) in their original characters. Mr. Walcot in
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
Seats secured three days in advance.

MR. WALCOT'S BENEFIT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, April 27—For this night only,
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE
Tom Titter, (the fencing master).....Mr. Walcot.
And the renowned Olympic Extravaganza of
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN.
All the Stars in the Bill.
Box Book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 24, 1857.
Fifth time in this theatre, and as most successfully produced in the principal cities of the Union, the new tragic play, by an American author,
DE SOTO,
Hernando De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi.....Mr. E. A. Davenport
Utah.....Mrs. F. L. Davenport
To conclude with the farce of AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
A GREAT NIGHT FOR FUN.
Two glorious Farces and a comic Drama.
MASTER'S RIVAL.
Paul Shack.....Mr. Burton.
Peter Shack. Mr. C. Fisher; Tibby, Miss P. Marshall.
THE OLD DUTCH GOVERNOR.
Von Dunder.....Mr. Burton.
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
Chintnee, Mr. M. Smith; Boswing, Mr. Setchell
To-morrow—Miss LOUISA PYNE'S benefit, and last night of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company. FRA DIAVOLO and MIDAS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
MISS LOUISA PYNE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT IN NEW-YORK,
And positively last night of the
PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
SATURDAY, April 25,
FRA DIAVOLO.
To conclude with
MIDAS.
Apollo, (first and only time).....Miss Louisa Pyne
Introducing the great Echo Song of
THE SKYLARK.
Conductor.....Mr. E. Mollenhauer

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS' NEW HALL,
(No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
R. BISHOP BUCKLEY, with his pupil,
"YOUNG AMERICA."
THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY.
Previous to which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents.
On Sunday Evening, April 26, a Sacred Concert by Noll's Band and the Buckleys.

ACADEMY HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 24,
AMATEUR CONCERT BY THE SPIRITUALISTS TO
MISS EMMA HARDINGE,
Grand Spiritual Cantata.
The Song of the Stars, &c., &c.
Tickets 50 cents, at the door, and the music stores.

AMERICAN SNOW BIRDS.
The Misses SNOW, assisted by W. H. OAKLEY, of the Alleghanians and other professional singers, will give their second grand concert at Dodsworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 24, 1857
GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Conductor.

MITCHELL'S OLYMPIC SOUVENIR.
CRUMMLES, MR. FOLAIR, NINETTA, &c.,
By Old Olympians, in
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN,
FOR MR. WALCOT'S BENEFIT, MONDAY, April 27,
At Wallack's Theatre

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Grand Concert will be given under the auspices and for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, at Plymouth Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 28th of April, 1857, at 8 o'clock P. M. A Chorus of one hundred and fifty voices from the New-York Harmonic Society, and an Orchestra of forty performers from the New-York Philharmonic Society, have been engaged. Mr. William Mason, Mr. Eben, Mrs. Bostwick and Miss Hattie Andem, will also appear. Conductor, Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW; Orchestral Leader, H. C. TIMM. Full particulars of the Concert will be given in a few days. Tickets at $1, may be obtained at the rooms of the Association, corner of Joralemon and Court sts., and at the principal bookstores; and in New-York, at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets can be obtained by members at the rooms, at 75 cents each; but no more than two tickets will be sold to any one member at that price.

LYMA

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly al the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year; TWO Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, which left Liverpool on the 11th inst., arrived at Halifax last evening, but owing to a continuance of the storm in Nova Scotia, and a disarrangement of the lines east of Portland, it was found impossible to telegraph her news. Efforts to get dispatches from Halifax by way of Quebec have also failed. We shall doubtless receive a summary of her advices in time for our First Evening Edition.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Ledger* states, on what purports to be reliable authority, that the action of our Government in increasing our naval force in the Isthmus waters meets the approval of Lord NAPIER, the British Minister, who was officially informed of the fact by a note from the State Department, as was also the Count DE SARTIGES, Minister from France. The latter, however, has not signified either his assent or dissent to the movement. The total number of vessels ordered to the Isthmus is ten—seven of which will be stationed at Aspinwall, and three at Panama. With so important a force, our Government is confident of effecting an early arrangement of the dispute.

We learn from Washington that the Department of the Interior has completed the organization of the Wagon-Road Corps, and that operations will be commenced with the least possible delay.

The rumored massacre by the Indians in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, is confirmed. Forty settlers were murdered at Big Bend, and several women were carried off. The greatest alarm is felt. It is stated that all the Indians beyond the Minnesota River have assumed a hostile attitude.

In the Board of Alderman last evening an indignant report was received from the Special Committee on the new Charter, and ordered printed. A communication was also received from Mr. STOUT, the City Chamberlain, in answer to a resolution demanding to know why warrants drawn on the treasury had not been paid, together with the amount of overdraft, &c.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of FERNANDO WOOD *vs.* JAMES W. NYE and others, was commenced on an order to show cause why the temporary injunction granted against the defendants restraining them from acting as Police Commissioners under the new Metropolitan Police bill, should not be dissolved. Ex-Judge EDMONDS opened for the Mayor, and claimed that the law was unconstitutional. Mr. EVARTS, for the defendants, claimed that it was not, and attempted to show that His Honor the Mayor had no power to bring the suit, and no standing in Court. Neither party has finished his plea, and the case was adjourned until to day at 4 o'clock.

The case of Coroner CONNERY, charged with having conducted himself improperly during the BURDELL inquest, was continued yesterday before Judge DALY. Two witnesses were examined. Mrs. DENISON, for the prosecution, described the personal examination of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM by Dr. WOODWARD, with womanly minuteness. Her testimony was not as favorable to the Doctor's delicacy as the account given by himself a few days ago. Mr. HENNESSEE was examined for the respondent, with reference to the expressions used by the Coroner to MARY DONOHUE. He testified, in substance, that in Ireland, and among Irishmen here, who knew the story about Teddy Brady's cow, that the remark would be considered as complimentary to the honesty and integrity of any lady concerning whom it might be used. The examination will be resumed on Monday next.

The case of CROSS *vs.* LAW, in the United States Circuit Court, was submitted to the Jury yesterday with directions to bring in a sealed verdict to-morrow morning.

In the United States District Court the case of the United States *vs* JEREMIAH TOWLE, was put over till to-day, in consequence of the military in Chambers-street making so much noise that counsel could not be heard.

Yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, the trial of Dr. ELIJAH HUNT, for procuring an abortion on Mrs. LAWSON, thereby causing her death, was concluded. The jury found him guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. The charge against PETER DAWSON for keeping a disorderly house in the Fourth Ward, was called up for trial. PETER was out on bail, and not appearing to answer the charge, his recognizances were declared forfeited.

The long-talked of parade of Target Companies, which was to have taken place on Monday last, but which the unpropitious weather prevented, took place yesterday. It was not altogether what our citizens had been led to expect, and some disappointment was expressed in consequence. Still it was a very respectable display, and would have been even imposing, if there had been no bolters, who by forming themselves into an independent parade, lessened by so much the effect which harmony in the ranks would have produced. As it was there was a broken chain, stretching down Broadway for an hour or two, whose links would not unite.

The anniversary of St. George's Day was observed with the usual honors, and a dinner, yesterday evening, at Delmonico's. The principal feature of the occasion was the presence of Lord NAPIER, the newly accredited British Minister, who made a speech, expressive of the most fraternal feelings between this country and Great Britain.

JAMES CONNERY, while serving as a juror in the Circuit Court, yesterday, obtained leave to go out and get a shilling's worth on the half shell. Before returning to his duties he thought he would try a penny shot at the stand of the pop-gun man. Just as he was about to pull the trigger, he felt a finger in the vicinity of his valuable watch. He suffered the thief to get a short distance from him, when he put down the pop-gun and "put" after the man who had his watch. Catching him he gave him in charge to officer GILLFILAN. The arrested man gave his name as JOSEPH LEE.

A gentleman from Pennsylvania, while halting a few moments during a stroll in the rear of the City Hall, on Wednesday night, was embraced by a gentleman and lady, who were also strolling there, and by them relieved of $2,600. He has not yet recovered his money.

The New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session at the Fleet-street Church, Brooklyn, for a week past, closed its proceedings yesterday and adjourned *sine die*. The Slavery resolutions, which caused such a warm discussion Thursday, were not called up again, and consequently no vote was taken.

The Press Again.

We do not see any reasonable pretext for postponing the millennium any longer. The signs of the times seem propitious for its immediate advent. The *Independent* joins the *Tribune* in extending fraternal sympathy to the *Herald* in its sufferings under what those journals are pleased to style the personal invective of the TIMES. When papers which enjoy the distinction universally conceded to those two journals, begin to deprecate personalities, and insist upon courtesy and personal civility in newspaper discussions, the golden age must be close at hand. When the lion and the lamb lie down together, and both evince such an affectionate solicitude to protect the "hole of the asp" and the "cockatrice's den" from unseemly and inconvenient molestation, there is certainly reason to look for the millennial dawn. *Redeunt Saturnia regna.*

The symptoms, we must confess, would be a little more pronounced, to use a technical term, if this singular development of brotherly love were a little less spasmodic in its character, and accompanied somewhat more largely by the cardinal virtues of justice and fair play. When the TIMES, some months ago, remonstrated against the personal invective which was the only reply with which sundry journals met its views and arguments upon topics of public interest, the *Independent* saw no occasion for commending these sentiments to public favor. On the contrary, it resorted to what savored very essentially of personality by presenting the Editor of the TIMES as having disgraced the cause of journalism by charging members of Congress with corruption;—and when the results of the Investigating Committee had established the truth of those charges, even to the *Independent's* satisfaction, that high-toned journal could find no word of acknowledgment for the injustice it had done us. Indeed, even now,—in this very article commending civility and courtesy, it takes occasion to repeat the sneer at the "moral conviction" which led the TIMES to make the charge referred to, and which the Committee had no difficulty in fully vindicating by the conviction of individual members.

But the *Independent* is guilty of a much grosser wrong than this. It says that the TIMES and *Herald* have had a "fierce war of words about the financial operations of their *respective Editors.*" It was quite superfluous for the *Independent*, after such a statement, to add that it "knows nothing of the merits of the quarrel." But the best way, when you know nothing, is to say nothing. The TIMES, as its readers know, has waged no such warfare as the one described. The *Herald* saw fit some time since to make a vehement attack upon the private business of one of the proprietors of the TIMES; it did all in its power to break down the title to certain real estate which he had bought and paid for,—to prevent the Common Council from perfecting the contract made for it,—to deter the Government from purchasing it as the site for a Post-office, and generally to involve him in as much pecuniary difficulty as possible. During all this time,—when the *Herald* was assailing with the utmost malignity and venom the private business and the personal character of this gentleman, neither the *Tribune* nor the *Independent* felt called upon to express the slightest discontent with this abuse of journalism. Their sensibilities were torpid, until the TIMES, in reply to this crusade, took occasion to *copy from the Herald's own files* column after column of puffs of fancy stock, which proved conclusively that the Money Article of the *Herald* was used systematically and constantly by the most desperate and unprincipled stock-gamblers in the country as the instrument and tool of their transactions; that instead of being an independent and reliable record of facts,—for the guidance and information of the public, it was nothing but the weapon by which the Fancy Stock Swindlers push their worthless schemes upon public favor, and rob their dupes of their money. We did not *assert* this—we demonstrated it. *Then* the *Tribune* and the *Independent* were suddenly aroused to the shocking character of these personalities! *Then* they discovered all at once how very improper and unseemly it was for editors to engage in such a "war of words," and became profuse in their recommendations of charity and the most polished courtesy in the intercourse of the press!

Now we desire the *Independent* to do us justice before it overwhelms us with advice. We should like to know from that journal, which devotes a good deal of its space to exposing and regulating the financial dishonesties of the day, whether it really thinks our exposure of the real character of the *Herald's* money articles injurious to the public;—whether that exposure has not been perfectly legitimate and in the line of a journalist's duty; and whether it would have advised us to *suppress* it, lest we should trespass upon the dignity, or lead the community to distrust the courtesy, of the Press. When it will answer these queries, after informing itself of the merits of the "financial quarrel," then we will listen with all patience and docility to its advice.

It is only just to say that the principal object of the *Independent's* interference in this matter seems to have been a desire to puff itself, and to recommend the "impersonal" style of editing a newspaper, which it has copied from the English press. It consels an imitation of its example in this respect, and especially advises the TIMES to "withdraw the name" of a particular person as its Editor,—and then, it thinks, "these offensive personalities will cease." The *Independent* seems to suppose that somebody's name is presented in the TIMES as its Editor. This is only another instance of the liability of that journal to write in utter ignorance of facts. The TIMES has never had anybody's name presented in its columns as its Editor. It *has* an Editor, who endeavors to prevent half-a-dozen articles appearing in its columns at the same time, each clashing with every other,—and judging from past experience the *Independent* might profitably imitate its example in this particular. But its course for years in regard to its Editorial department, has been, and still is, precisely that which is now so earnestly urged upon its adoption.

Public Opinion.

The London *Times*, in an article on the Clarendon and Dallas Treaty, recently said:

"It is singular that while in England public opinion becomes stronger every day, and no set of politicians dare even to be suspected of postponing the national good to their own, yet in America, a Democratic Republic, the professional politicians have things entirely their own way, and enjoy a latitude of factiousness unknown in these islands. Whether it be that politics are falling into the hands of a lower class, or whether the extent of the country and the diversity of interests and character between the several States be the cause of the phenomenon, certain it is that an enlightened public opinion, all-powerful in the direction of national affairs, seems hardly to exist across the Atlantic."

There is, unquestionably, too much truth in what our English cotemporary says of public opinion in this Country. That there is hardly such an element as public opinion manifested in the direction of our national affairs is very easily accounted for. We are not a homogeneous people, politically speaking; the affairs of the nation are directed, not by the representatives of the people, but by the representatives of a party, and our parties are becoming, unhappily, every day, more and more sectional. It is the public opinion of the South, or of the North, that influences the direction of our national affairs, and not the opinion of the people. Though our Government is a Republic, yet it is composed of the representatives of two separate people whose opinions are always in direct opposition. The present administration is the representative of the Southern slave-holding States, and the whole policy of the Government is made to conform to Southern interests. If Colonel FREMONT had been elected President instead of Mr. BUCHANAN, the case would have been reversed; the opinion of the North would have been the controlling element in his administration; but still the direction of affairs, so far as our intercourse with foreign governments is concerned, would not differ much, whether the North or the South were in the ascendency at Washington. It is in our domestic affairs that we need the influence of a powerful public opinion most; and where we feel the want of it most seriously, is precisely where it ought to be the most powerful.

In municipal matters we are not distracted by any sectional prejudices, traditions or policy; here we are a united people, having all the same objects in view, with very trifling differences of opinion as to the best means of obtaining them, and no constitutional laws to prevent the execution of whatever plans may be devised to secure the public good. In this City public sentiment is homogeneous, and public opinion ought to be all-powerful in influencing the action of the public servants. But it has no weight with them whatever. The men who are elected to look after the public interests are perfectly reckless of the wishes or opinions of their constituents. No attention whatever is paid to the desires of the people, and the Jack in office looks to nothing but his own personal profit and convenience. The people groan under the impositions of the city authorities; there has been a continued shriek of indignation arising from all classes, parties, and conditions of people during the past five years, against the wretched condition of the streets; yet the functionaries—whose business it is to attend to such matters; who have money, means and opportunities afforded to them to comply with the public demands—are as deaf to the loudly-expressed opinion of the people as the wooden Justice on the balcony of the City Hall.

We are not willing to confess that the indifference to public opinion, on the part of the administrators of public affairs, is the legitimate result of Democratic institutions; on the contrary, we believe that it is the inevitable consequence of a free representative system like ours, to give to public opinion greater influence than in any other form of government. But, for the present, we cannot deny that the practical working of our system, in this City at least, is not favorable to such a conclusion. But we are as yet in a transition state, and while we are perfecting the machinery of government some inconveniences and anomalies are unavoidable.

The New City Hall and Post-Office.

The bill creating a Board of Commissioners to superintend the erection of a new City Hall in the Park, which will be found in another part of our paper this morning, is more comprehensive in the powers it confers than we had supposed from the reports which have heretofore been published respecting it. The bill authorizes the City to borrow two millions of dollars for the purpose of erecting the building, and gives full power to the Commissioners named in the bill to select the designs, plans, to employ architects, and choose the materials of which the Hall shall be constructed; the only restriction imposed upon them is that they shall place the building "in the rear of the present City Hall bounded by Broadway, Chambers and Centre streets," and that before deciding upon a plan they "shall offer to the proper authorities of the United States Government," to conform any portion of the new City Hall for the purposes of a Post-Office, and the accommodation of the United States Courts, that the Government may require. The City is also authorized to sell to the United States *any part of the Park* that it may choose to purchase, for the purpose of erecting a Post-Office and United States Court-rooms. We can hardly doubt the readiness of the Government to avail itself of this offer.

As to the propriety, and, in fact, the necessity, of grouping all our great law Courts together in the same building, there can be no question. Whoever has had to transact any business with the officers of the United States Courts in this City must have experienced the great inconvenience and loss of time necessarily occasioned by running about from Dan to Beersheba in search of their rooms. The District Judge's chambers and the Marshal's office are in an old house down in College-place among the dry goods jobbers; the office of the District-Attorney is over a grocery in Beekman-street; and the United States Court-room is in the brown building in the Park, on Chambers-street. It will be a very great convenience to business men when all these offices, as well as all the offices of our City Government, and the various law Courts are all centred in one spot.

The Commissioners named in the bill are all gentlemen of respectability, who will doubtless discharge their duties in a conscientious manner; but a great responsibility rests upon them, for it is not merely the duty of economically expending two millions of dollars that they are charged with, but the selecting of the best design for a great civic monument which is to be the boast or the contempt of the people of this Metropolis for many generations to come. Of course there will be no undue haste in making such a selection, and the freest competition will be allowed to our architects in offering their designs.

The President of the United States is authorized by a law of the last Congress to purchase a site for a new City Post-Office at a cost not to exceed $500,000:—and by this bill the City Government has full authority to sell any part of the Park which the Government may desire to purchase for that purpose. It is scarcely possible that the Post-Office should be in the same building with the Law Courts—as the extensive and peculiar character of its business requires a large building devoted exclusively to its convenience. We trust the President will cause the *lower angle of the Park* to be carefully examined by practical and discreet men, with reference to its fitness as a site for the new Post-Office. We are confident that it will be found by far the best location on the Island. We have no doubt that it might be purchased for the sum which the President is authorized to pay.

Collisions at Sea—The Case of the "Lyonnais" before a French Tribunal.

We find in the French journals received by the last steamer, reports of a judicial investigation into the collision that occurred off our coast in November last, between the French steamship *Lyonnais* and the American bark *Adriatic*, which throws new light upon the causes of that dreadful disaster, and which, we are glad to see, exonerates Captain DURHAM of the *Adriatic* from the charges of recklessness and inhumanity that, at the time, were generally proffered by the American and English Press. The magnitude of this disaster, which is yet fresh in the public memory, the great number of lives lost by it, and the important questions involved in it, entitled it to an investigation before a judicial tribunal; an investigation which, probably, would never have been instituted in this country, where the public sensibility has been so thoroughly blunted by the frequency of shipwrecks and disasters, that even the wail from the steamship *Arctic*, as, with her precious freight, she reeled down into the depths of the ocean, could arouse it only for the passing moment.

For the investigation into the causes of the *Lyonnais* disaster, by the Tribunal of Commerce at Marseilles, we are indebted to the owners of that steamer, who, believing that the disaster was to be attributed entirely to the *Adriatic*, caught Capt. DURHAM at the French port of La Ciotat, where he had arrived with a cargo from Savannah, and made a claim of damages for the loss of their vessels. Captain DURHAM denied the claim and submitted it to the legal tribunal. The testimony taken before the tribunal gives the only correct history of the disaster, and materially differs from the statement made by LUGUIERE, the second officer of the *Lyonnais*, who escaped and landed at this port shortly after the event. It not only exonerates the American ship, but shows that the disaster was caused entirely by the reckless management of the steamer that was lost.

The collision between these vessels occurred on the 2d of November, 1856, about 11 o'clock of a hazy and starlit night, and at about seventy miles from New-York. The wind was southwest. The *Adriatic* was standing northwest by west, under double-reefed topsails, the topgallant sails furled, and showing no light. Capt. DURHAM and the watch were on deck. As soon as Capt. DURHAM saw the lights of the *Lyonnais*, which was about twenty minutes before the collision, he swung a lantern in his mizzen rigging, some fifteen feet above the deck, and kept on his course, having the right of way, steering close by the wind until the moment when the collision became imminent. The *Lyonnais*, when Capt. DURHAM caught sight of her, was steering east northeast, with all steam on, all sail set, and a full wind on the starboard tack. Capt. DEVAUX and his Second Officer LUQUIERE, were on deck, and two men were in the bow. The steamer did not see the *Adriatic*, and did not alter her course until a few moments before the collision; when she put her helm hard-a-starboard, blew her steam-whistle and, 'bonting to port, stood on to cross the bows of the *Adriatic* without slacking speed! At the same moment, Capt. DURHAM, perceiving that the steamer was altering her course and trying to cross his bow, put his helm hard-a-starboard, thus bringing his vessel up into the wind and checking her headway. It was during these manœuvres that the two ships came in contact—the bows of the *Adriatic* striking the *Lyonnais* heavily amidships. The Court, after a minute review of the testimony, decided that Capt. DURHAM was not to blame, and that the collision must be considered merely as an accidental occurrence, so far as he was concerned.

In regard to the complaint that the *Adriatic* left the place of disaster without offering any aid to the distressed steamer, it was proved that from the moment of the collision, the steamer *continued her course at full speed*, which led Capt. DURHAM, who had hove-to to repair his own damages, to suppose that the steamer had not suffered any serious injury. Indeed, the Captain of the steamer did not think that his own ship had been injured until some time after, when the water, pouring in at the fracture, revealed his dangerous situation. Then the *Adriatic* was so far astern and to windward, that the steamer's signals of distress could neither be seen or heard on board of her. The charge of inhumanity, as well as of culpable recklessness in navigation, may therefore be justly preferred against the French Captain, who was not only swift to run down the American bark, but appeared to be eager to get as far from her as possible after he had been in collision. Capt. DURHAM has suffered the odium of these charges until this investigation, which, we are gratified to see, has entirely removed them, and laid them upon those who were really responsible for this disaster—the navigators of the *Lyonnais*.

The facts elicited by this investigation show the necessity of some legislation which shall compel all navigators to sail with more caution. The recklessness with which ships carrying passengers are sailed now-a-days, especially on dark nights and in thick weather, is notorious, and has frequently been commented upon in the TIMES. Nearly every collision that occurs is, like that under consideration, the natural result of this recklessness. A sailing ship shows no light at sea, because the law does not compel it; and a steamer, relying upon the lights which the law compels it to display, keeps no suitable lookout for the vessel whose unseen and stealthy approach threatens a disastrous collision; a collision which, under the circumstances, becomes an unavoidable accident. The number of these collisions is increasing every year, with the growth of our commerce, and there will be no end to them until a law be enacted and enforced, compelling all sailing ships to display a bright and conspicuous light every night at sea, and all vessels, whether steamers or sailers, to keep a sharp lookout ahead.

FREE WOOL BENEFITING THE FARMERS.—During the tariff discussions of the last Congress, it was constantly affirmed, by those who opposed the reduction of the duty on imported wool, that free wool would ruin the American wool-grower; and that, should the proposed tariff be enacted, we might expect not only that domestic wool would be sold, this Spring, at prices lower than ever before, but that the competition of foreign wool in our markets would compel our farmers to sacrifice their flocks for the benefit of the woolen manufacturers; who, it was said, were the only parties to be benefited by a free trade in wool. This view of the subject was shown, by the TIMES, to be not only contrary to the experience of those countries in which foreign wool has long been imported free of duty, but to be unnatural; since an unrestricted trade in the raw material has always tended to increase its consumption by the manufacturer, and thus to create a steady and profitable demand for its production.

We are much gratified to observe that our opinions are now corroborated by facts. Though the new tariff, which admits all foreign wool, costing less than 20 cents per pound, free of duty, does not go into operation until the 1st of July next, our wool market already begins to feel its beneficial effects, and prices are now more steady than they have been for some time past. We noticed in the report of wool sales, a day or two since, 30,000 pounds of fleece at 50 to 60 cents, and 30,000 pounds of pulled at 42 to 47 cents, which are remunerative prices to the farmer, and afford him good encouragement to increase his flocks.

But, notwithstanding these encouraging signs in the market, we observe that the "protection" speculators are continuing their prophetic lamentations over the prospective ruins of the wool-grower. While bartering for the incoming clip of wool, they are busily endeavoring to make our farmers believe that the new Tariff will certainly reduce the price of domestic wool far below the present market rates. We caution our country friends against the plausible representations of these speculators. Their prophecies are not reliable; for there is every reason to believe that the prices of domestic wool will increase, rather than diminish, under the stimulus which the new Tariff will impart to the manufacturing industry of the country. The latest advices from Europe are favorable to high prices for wool. The London auction sales of Colonial wools, which commenced on the 26th of February last, have been firmly sustained at an advance, upon the sales in November last, of 2½d. to 3d. per pound in Australia, and 2d. to 2½d. per pound in Cape wools. As the stock of wool in the principal European markets is unusually light at the present time, a further advance in prices may be expected, which will of course benefit the wool-growers of this country. These facts, however, should not induce our farmers to hold back their wool crops, in the expectation of realizing exorbitant prices. They should only make them cautious about yielding to the persuasions of speculators and granting concessions which are unnecessary. If our farmers will read reliable newspapers attentively, they may always know what their wool is worth; and they will soon ascertain that the Tariff of 1857 is destined to operate as much to their advantage as to the advantage of any other industrial class of our community.

REMOVAL OF STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.—There is to be a very important meeting this evening, of the Committee of the Common Council on Wharves and Piers, to discuss the propriety of removing the landings of the Sound and Hudson River steamers up town. The location selected for the Hudson River boats is at the foot of Spring-street, and a location nearly opposite on the other side of the City is required for the Sound boats. The proposed change involves so many important interests, that we do not suppose it will be resolved on rashly. All the steamboat proprietors have been invited to be present at the discussion, but they are not the parties who are most interested in the change. The proprietors of the down-town hotels, the owners of warehouses, and the great commission houses doing business with the East and the West, are more likely to be affected by the change than the owners of the boats. It would greatly facilitate business, beyond a question, if there were two great steamboat landings on both sides of the City; and the commerce of the port has become so extensive as to render the passage of the great steamers through the East River, between Corlaer's Hook and the Battery, really dangerous to the immense fleet of sailing vessels and ferry-boats with which that strait is crowded. The great argument in favor of retaining the present landings is that by being so near together they greatly facilitate the transhipment of merchandise, great quantities of which are merely passed from boat to boat, or carried across the street to the warehouses that have been built near the landings expressly for storage. Much of this merchandise would have to be carted through the streets if the landings were changed, and the crowd and confusion of Broadway and the cross streets greatly increased in consequence. That the proposed change must inevitably be made, sooner or later, cannot be doubted; the only question is whether the present is the proper time for making it.

WHAT IS HIGH LIFE?—One of our exemplary cotemporaries the other day gave a long description, in the style of Jenkins of the *Morning Post*, of a wedding which recently "came off in High Life." We know what high life means in Europe, where there are privileged classes and constitutional aristocrats, but we must confess our ignorance of what constitutes high life in New-York. The coachman who described a "real lady" as a woman who wore feathers, had his own standard of gentility, and our Jenkinses may have an equally positive way of distinguishing high life from low life. A party that rides to church to be married, with bridemaids and bouquets, doubtless would be considered "high life," while one that went to the clergyman's, like Miss PETRONELLA BOWER and JOHN DEAN, and were married in the basement, would come under the head of low life. High life is a very equivocal term, and it would be immensely convenient if some standard could be determined upon, by which the public would at once know, when they see an announcement of an occurrence in high life, what sort of life it is that is indicated by that term.

STREET PAGEANTS.—We do not object to street shows, nor to street music, nor to anything else that tends to enliven our thoroughfares and make them more cheerful and attractive. But "business before pleasure" is a business community is a safe aphorism for week-day uses. The lower part of the City is devoted exclusively to the purposes of business; there are but few dwelling houses below Canal-street, and the occupants of the over-crowded buildings have no time to bestow upon the passing pageants which ever and anon flank past their doors; and an army with banners and brazen trumpets and kettle drums, coming down among the busy denizens of the lower Wards to make an idle parade, let it be ever so brilliant and terrible, is an absolute nuisance. Yesterday, at noon, the great turn-out of the Target Companies marched down Broadway, stopping omnibuses, impeding travel of all kinds, and then filed down through Beekman-street, causing an interruption of the business of the street for nearly an hour in the very busiest part of the day. Drays, wagons, omnibuses, carts, harrows, coaches and pedestrians were all brought to a dead stand-still while the army of target shooters were passing, and all work was suspended by the noise and music. It was a very grand turn-out, we do not doubt, and highly creditable to our citizen soldiery; but the parade might better have taken place in some of the wide streets up town, where it could have been seen to better advantage and been enjoyed by those who had leisure to bestow upon it. It would be a great benefit to the business community of all similar parades were to take place in the avenues, or at least not come below Canal-street.

MORE HONORS TO PRESIDENT PIERCE'S CABINET.—It must be mortifying to General PIERCE to hear of the honors paid to the members of his Cabinet on their return home to their constituents, while he is permitted to slip quietly back to his native hills without the least show of public welcome from his fellow-citizens. Yesterday CALEB CUSHING was received by the people of his native town like a victorious general returning to Rome with his trophies. In all the changes of his chameleon political career CALEB has always maintained his personal popularity among his own people. Even when they vote against him they give him unbounded proofs of their respect and affection for him personally, and feel proud of his successes. But General PIERCE does not appear to have been so fortunate, and his fellow-citizens resent his not having done more credit to the exalted office which he had the singular fortune to occupy. He is not the favorite son of New-Hampshire it is very clear. We learn from one of our cotemporaries that Mr. MARCY is to be complimented by the merchants of New-York with a service of silver, costing ten thousand dollars. General PIERCE's sole compliment has been the six pieces of silver sent to him by the City of Savannah.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.—The Historical Societies in the West are gaining ground, adding new treasures to their collections, and laying out enlarged plans of usefulness. The young State of Wisconsin, never backward in favoring the development of Wisconsin products, whether agricultural or literary, makes an annual appropriation in aid of her Historical Society. The Secretary of that body is a hard-working gentleman, who drives through the world in a hurry, labors much and collects assiduously, adoring autographs, hoarding relics, and traveling hundreds of miles up into the wilds of the State to get narratives of old battles from ancient Indians. By this gentleman's aid, and the State's assistance, the Wisconsin Society, which was nothing three years ago, is picking up a valuable library and choice collections. The Tennessee Society is asking like aid from the State, and seems to need it, its means being sadly crippled. That State is behind-hand in the matter of preserving her early records. The New-York Society will presently occupy their new building, and with their wide-awake Librarian, are doing well.

BOSTON NEWSPAPERS IN A VERY BAD WAY.—Our Boston neighbors have a hard time with their newspapers. The *Traveller* gorged itself with the *Atlas* and the *Chronicle and Telegraph*, and wiped them out of existence, and now the *Times* dies, absorbed into the *Herald*. Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS announces the death of the paper in its last number, issued yesterday, and gives public notice of its sale to the *Herald*, good-will, types and all. The *Times* was started in February, 1836, and was, consequently, twenty-one years old. The only dailies now left in Boston are the *Traveller, Journal, Courier, Advertiser, Post, Transcript* and *Herald*,—seven, in place of the ten which flourished when the year began.

Personal.

At a ball recently given at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, a group, among which was the Secretary of FERUK KHAN, were discussing the merits of the Euphrates Valley Railroad. "Your country," said a lady to the Secretary, "will then be very near to us." "Yes, if the project should be accomplished." "Do you doubt its accomplishment?" "The difficulties of execution are very great and numerous." "Certainly, but the English engineers will surmount them." "Oh!" replied the young Persian with an air of cunning, "there is one against which their science must fail; all these deserts are peopled with ostriches." "Well?" "Well, these birds, you know, digest iron; they will eat the road up!" General exclamation, in which the Persian was declared a *spiritual farceur!*

Miss ALICE MANN, a Chicago lady, and a candidate for histrionic honors, is creating a sensation in Mobile. At her benefit in that city, a fortnight ago, the stockholders of the theatre presented her a diamond ring, valued at $200, and the audience exerted itself to carpet the stage with flowers. The lady is a niece to HARRY PLACIDE.

Rev. Miss ANTOINETTE BROWN, Woman's Rights advocate and reformer, essayed to become a preacher, but after a few months trial, gives it up. Her church at South Butler, N. Y., has been dissolved, and the house closed.

M. GAILLARDET, since his return to Paris from New-York, is giving to *La Presse*, a series of carefully written articles on Mr. BUCHANAN, and the executive power in the United States.

The venerable Father O'NEIL, of Savannah, has met with a serious accident by being thrown from a carriage.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN, it is said, contemplates buying the monthly periodical, *La Revue des Deux Mondes*. The price is 600,000 francs.

The minds of Friends are disturbed by a vigorous dispute now going on between the Willmites and Gurneyites—two branches of the Orthodox section.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The third performance of the "Traviata," on Wednesday evening, attracted a slim attendance—numerically better than on the two previous occasions, but still quite bad. We are certain, however, that those who were present will influence others by their favorable report. The performance was in some respects the finest we have ever witnessed. Madame GASSANIGA proved herself unquestionably a great artist—faulty in vocalisation, but surpassingly grand in declamatory inspiration. She gives to music what it too often lacks—pure womanly pathos and intensity. As an actress, she is better than GRISI. With these characteristics, and a charming personal appearance, she is destined, we are sure, to create a profound impression on our musical public, if, indeed, we have one, which seems doubtful. At one time we fancied that the *habitués* of the Academy of Music were sincerely attached to art and disposed to support it. But we recognise but few of the old faces at Niblo's Garden. It is certain, therefore, that their affection was for the building, or (what is possible in this wicked world) their free admissions to the same. The Academy of Music, by the way, is being endued in a beautiful robe of white, to be in readiness like the wise virgins for the coming bridegroom—the gay and gallant ULLMANN. The painters are making it look very beautiful.

To night Mme. GAZZANIGA appears in "Il Trovatore." Let us hope that there will be a creditable attendance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The most perfect comedy performance of the day—the "Rivals," at this theatre—will be repeated to-night. We direct attention to the fact, assured that those who go to witness the play will thank us for so doing.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A very large class of juveniles will be delighted to hear that the famous RAVELS have consented to give four Saturday-afternoon performances at this popular place of amusement, commencing a week from Saturday next. They are wanted and will succeed.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. WM. HALL & Co. have favored us with copies of

1. Grand fantasie from "I Lombardi," by VERDI, for two performers, by W. V. WALLACE.

2 Grand fantasie brillanti, on themes from VERDI'S "Traviata," by the same composer.

The duet is a transcription from VIEUXTEMP'S celebrated solo, with orchestral accompaniments. It is arranged in a thoroughly musician like way, and will improve the taste as well as instruct the fingers of the performers. The two principal melodies, especially popular at the present time, are two of the best VERDI ever wrote. Suitable for moderate players.

The fantasie from the "Traviata," is by far the most effective yet made. Mr. WALLACE has a happy faculty of introducing the best piano effects in the simplest way, the result of a thorough knowledge of the natural position of the hands. In the present instance he has produced a work of great merit, needing only careful study to become a brilliant solo for the drawing-room. Suitable for advanced players.

Where the Anniversaries will be Held.

As the Broadway Tabernacle will not live to see another "Anniversary week," the religious and other Societies that usually have enjoyed its accommodations in May are busy looking up other quarters. The Presbyterian (O. S.) Missionary Society and the Sunday School Society will have their meetings in the Broome-street Presbyterian Church. The Home Missionary Society sermon will be preached in Dr. ADAMS' (Madison-avenue) Church. The American and Foreign Christian Union sermon, and the Seamen's Friends' Society's Anniversary will enjoy the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church—Dr. ASA D. SMITH'S.

The Female Guardian Society will have (Dr. GILLETT'S) Calvary Baptist Church. The Colored Girls' Institute Association, the Congregational Union, the Home Missionary, the Bible Society, and the A. B. C. F. M., will have the use of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church on Union-square. The Anti-Slavery meetings and the Congregational Collation will be attended in the City Assembly-rooms.

Closing of the Carlton House.

The guests of this hotel have been notified that the establishment will close on Monday next, when the building will be consigned to chaos preliminary to the erection of a new warehouse on its site. The Carlton has been occupied as a hotel for more than 19 years. It was first opened in 1838 by a Mr. MILFORD, who kept it only a few months, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. HODGES & BENSON, the former of whom is its present host. Mr. BENSON, who was formerly a steamboat captain on the North River, died abont ten years ago, and Mr. HODGES has conducted it since. CHARLES DICKENS "put up" at the Carlton House, it will be remembered, during his visit to this country, and from it strayed as far down as the Five Points.

☞ Mercer-street Presbyterian (N. S.) Church contributed last Sabbath $5,600 to the American Board of Foreign Missions with the promise of more to come.

☞ The present number of volumes in the Mercantile Library is 47,082, quite a large accession having been received since last July.

☞ Ex-President MILLARD FILLMORE was in town yesterday, looking hale and hearty.

☞ Lord NAPIER is the guest in town of WM. B. DUNCAN, Esq.

What Pictures Fetch.

On Thursday, Messrs. LEEDS & Co. sold the second portion of a collection of good pictures formerly belonging to Mr. BEAUMONT. The catalogue comprised about 130 pictures, many of which were of undoubted excellence. A "female head," CORREGIO, sold for $52. The Inn Yard "WOUVERMANNS," $70. Landscape with nuns, "N. SOUSSIN," $30. Pendant to the above, a storm and shipwreck, $70. Cupid casting his arrows, M. A. CARAVAGIO, $37 50. A head, Rembrandt School, $125. Beatrice and Benedict, CORREGIO, $150. Vessels in a calm with a distant view of Dort, A. CUYP, $160. The Madonna, artist unknown, $100. The Shepherd, with Sheep, Goats, &c., ROSA DE TIVOLI, $67. Composition of rare Birds and Animals, HONDEKOETER, $65. Landscape view in England, by WILSON of London, painted in 1854, $55. Annunciation, by SCHEDONE, $36. The Descent from the Cross, REMBRANDT, $60. The Holy Family, by CORREGIO, from the same collection, $195. Portrait of Bishop ONNEKDONK, taken from life, by W. S. MOUNT, $100. The sale excited a good deal of interest.

Fatal Leap of an Insane Woman.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, at the Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of MARY MALONEY, a native of Ireland, and aged 43 years, who came to her death the previous day from a fracture of the sternum and internal hemorrhage, the result of jumping from a fourth-story window of house No. 926 Second-avenue, on the 19th instant, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind. The deceased was a woman of very intemperate habits. She was married, had one child, but her husband had not lived with her lately on account of her dissipated conduct.

Juvenile Remains.

Health Warden HOVEY, in passing through portions of his Ward, at a very early hour yesterday morning, discovered at the corner of Bowery and Delancy-street, the body of a young child. The Warden placed it in charge of the Coroner. Coroner CONNERY, on examination, pronounced the remains to be that of a still-born male child.

☞ The Presbytery of New-York, which closed its session on Wednesday, met on Monday evening last in the Madison-avenue Church, when a sermon was preached by the moderator, Rev. JOSEPH COBY, of Nyack.

Rev. ROBERT MCCARTER, D. D., was elected Moderator, and Revs. Messrs. BOTSFORD and PLUMLEY Clerks for the ensuing six months.

The narrative on the state of religion showed an interesting progress in spiritual things during the past Winter.

The Presbytery licensed Mr. MARINUS WILLETT, a candidate under their charge, as a Minister of the Goepel.

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO.—A correspondent in Rio Janeiro, writing on the 15th of February, reports the weather as very warm, with yellow fever rather prevalent amongst the shipping. The deaths averaged ten a day on board of vessels, but the health of the city was good. Captain DEARBORN, of the American bark *Fame*, and Captain HOBSON, of the bark *Wheatland*, had died of the disease. The high export duty on coffee was complained of by the local press. Twenty thousand bags, mostly inferior, remained in first hands for shipment to the United States. Freights were low and scarce.

☞ THE ACCIDENT IN THE BALTIMORE BAY.—The vessel mentioned yesterday as having sunk in a gale, on the 15th inst., in the bay, near the mouth of Sassafras River, was the schooner *Eliza Jane McGee*, Captain WILSON, with a cargo of 125 tons of Cumberland coal, from Baltimore to Philadelphia. The Captain and crew were saved with nothing but the clothes they had on. They were lashed to the mast-heads until the next morning, when they were taken off and brought to Baltimore by one of Shrivers line of steamers. They have since gone on to Philadelphia to make arrangements to raise the vessel.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Ticket Swindling—How the Sale of California Tickets is Managed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I beg to refer to a communication in your issue of this morning, signed "Jonathan Harris" of Pekin, Ill.

I am well pleased at his statement, and your reports of cases of swindling in passage tickets, as I see they have more effect in warning passengers than my two years' advertising has had.

Your "John Chinaman" has a good opinion of his own shrewdness, and, doubtless, thinks that he has been] "peeking" about our crowded City to good effect, and that he will be the means of saving his fellow-countrymen from cruel frands. As he and I have the same object in view, I will not quarrel with him; but, as I have somewhat better opportunities to know "how it works," I wish to show him and you that articles written with a partial knowledge of all the facts only serve to throw our country friends into the hands of the sharpers.

It is my endeavor to so conduct the business of my office that intelligent men of business capacity will feel the fullest confidence in the integrity of all their transactions there, and that any apparent error will bear investigation. Dealing as we do with hundreds of ignorant and many dishonest parties, it can hardly be expected that we give universal satisfaction or never make mistakes. Any business man can see how absurd is the suspicion that our interest could tempt us to any collusion with outside operators. On the contrary we suffer as much loss and annoyance as our passengers do. It may be well for you to know that the Panama Railroad Company, the U. S. Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company compose the "mail line" to California. Their united capital is twelve millions of dollars. Their respective Boards of Directors are composed of men of the highest standing in New-York. As the heaviest part of their cash receipts pass through my office, and the fixing of prices is entirely confided there, it is hardly to be supposed they would commit such important matters into the hands of clerks who could be suspected of any shade of dishonesty.

Each Company sends to my office the tickets for its part of the route, signed by its own officers, and numbered in rotation.

No ticket is issued until it is paid for, entered on the books, and the passenger's name inserted on the face of the steamer tickets.

Every day a responsible and authorized person receives the proceeds on behalf of the three Companies, and balances the sales-book wherein the tickets sold are entered in their numerical order.

That any tickets are given to runners in blank, or unless paid for by them, is wholly untrue.

In fact, they seldom buy until they have first sold and got the money and name of the passenger, when they apply for tickets to be issued in that name. We are common carriers, and must sell to any person who demands a ticket and tenders the money, and it is not our business to ask questions as to the private affairs of any applicant, whatever we may suspect. We take every pains to caution passengers, but with our "cautions" and directions to the office in their hands, they seem to prefer giving credence to the bogus men (who promise agreeably to their wishes) rather than believe us.

I estimate that about 150 passengers by every steamer are "taken in," and that one-third to one-half of that number have previously been in my office, and of course know well *where* it is, and what are the *prices*. These are the "smart men" who "know what" they are about. Fully convinced that all business in *New York* is a complicated piece of machinery contrived to entrap and fleece the country folks, they keep a sharp lookout to discover how the steamship company are "playing their game," intending when they do discover the "trick" to profit by it themselves, and leave the "greenhorns" to suffer. The bogus men take much pains to encourage such a state of mind, and if the "papers" who are thought "to know everything," and always speak the truth," will intimate that the public is not safe in the Company's office, they only "play into the hands" of the "outside offices. *They* take much pains to make the impressions that "they are in our employ," are "Branch offices," or that they buy at wholesale, at cheaper rates;" that the "Head Office *must* keep up its price, but the "Branch" will divide the profits, &c.

At the dépôts and wharves, runners *professing to be in our employ* distribute our "cautions" and furnish passengers with much valuable information and advice, so that when they find they have been duped, they are more ready to blame the "rascally company" than their own stupidity, for not following our advertisements. We do not employ any runners or any one ontside of my counter, and persons relying on anything but my advertisements must look to themselves. Like other merchants, we claim the right to fix and change our prices as we think our interest and the market will justify. But to prevent disappointment and distress we *never advertise* them. The case of Mr. RECTOR referred to, if true, is contrary to our practice, but as in this way we are subject to frequent imposition we try to have positive proof that the case is as represented—and possibly the evidence offered by a *stranger* was not satisfactory.

Respectfully, J. W. RAYMOND.

No. 177 WEST-STREET, April 23, 1857.

Cruel Treatment of Sailors—Arrest of the Officers—Statements of the Seamen.

A case of alleged cruel treatment of sailors, of peculiar interest, came to the knowledge of the United States Marshal yesterday, and soon afterwards the Captain and the first and second mates of the ship *Cultivator*, were arrested. The third mate escaped. The sailors bear unmistakable marks of abuse.

PATRICK MCCOY, an Irishman, 21 years of age, made the following statement;

I was first whipped about the 22d of March. I was down in the hold shifting passengers' boxes. There was one box which had been broken, and when I moved it, the lid bounced off. The second mate came down and ordered all the passengers on deck. The passenger that owned this box, said he would not go, but would stay and look to his box. The mate told him there was no fear for his box, and he said one of the sailors had broken it. The mate asked who it was, and he said it was me. Then he took me by the comforter I had on my neck, and hauled me up on deck, and locked me up in a water closet. Then he came in and said, "It was you who broke that box open;" and I says, No, sir, I did'nt break it open. He says "I'll whip you, you son of a b—h." Then he hauled off and struck me three times with his fist in my face; then took out steel knuckles and struck me on back of my head and cut me twice. [There is a sore on McCOY's head, which he says is the effect of these blows.]

He then locked me up in the water-closet and kept me there till half-past five the next morning, as near as I can recollect; it was between ten and twelve in the day time when I was locked up; during that time he did not give me anything to eat or to drink, and nobody came nigh me; my wound bled all over the closet; the next morning about five and half o'clock, the second mate took me out and put me to work on the windlass without anything to eat, and I didn't have anything till between seven and eight o'clock.

About fifteen days after this, I was watch on deck, and about 12 o'clock I came forward to get a drink of water. The men wanted to brace the yards forward, and the third mate came forward and found me in the forecastle; this was between 12 and 2 o'clock at night. As I was coming to the after house he struck me in the face and cut me, because I was forward. He then cut my head again with some sharp instrument, which seemed to be steel

About a week ago I was painting mastheads, coming in, and the second mate called me down from the loft between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. He ordered me to put away my paint pot and brushes. As I was coming forward he stood at the end of the forward house; he hauled out a "crown-cracker" and struck me over the head as I was coming forward. He never told me what it was for, but I suppose it was because he thought I hadn't painted enough. I ran forward on the topgallant forecastle and he followed me; then he bit me again with it and knocked me down senseless; he almost knocked me overboard; I don't know how many times he then struck me; when I could get up I came into the forecastle bleeding.

JOHN JOHNSON presents a frightful appearance. His hands and head are covered with bruises and sores, and he is so lame and stiff from constant beatings, as he alleges, by the officers, that he can scarcely walk. He gave the following statement: When we were about ten days out, the first mate came along as I was raising the fore-top stanchel, and called me a son of a b—h, and knocked me down with a belaying pin, and gave me a mauling with a belaying pin on deck; another time he knocked me down with a belaying pin, and cut my head; I don't know how many times I have been knocked down and mauled; my coat was almost cut off of me with a dirk.

WILLIAM SMITH, another of the sailors, interrupting, said:—"It was nothing but knock-down and knock-down and maul with that fellow. And none of the men couldn't look at one of them officers without getting knocked down. I have been eight years on the sea, and I never seen such rascality in my life."

WILLIAM THOMAS said:—"Two days before we came in, that is, on Saturday, the first mate ordered JOHN JOHNSON to be taken forward, to shave his whiskers, and disfigure him. I was ordered to get grease and slush him down till the mate shaved him. I dasn't do any other way, or have it done to me. Then he sent the boy Jim to get a bucket of tar. While I slushed him down with grease, the mate shaved all the whiskers off his left side and part off of his right, but left some on the right. He then ordered me to rub tar on the whiskers that was left, and I took and covered it over with tar. After that I was ordered to bring the carpenter up and serve him in the same way.—I am the only man that was not whipped. Just before we came in, I had a mallet in my hand, and the mate said: 'D—n you, you don't get off without a mark; I'll break your skull with that mallet.' But seven of us got into a boat and escaped, so that I made him lie."

WILLIAM CAAN and WILLIAM SMITH make similar statements of their experience. There are twenty-four sailors in all, and it is said that all of them will testify to abuse similar to that related.

MARINE MATTERS.

The following disclosures, which we are assured upon good authority are correct, exhibits a most astounding case of attempt at fraud upon the Underwriters at Lloyds; a timely exposure of the conspiracy defeated the plot.

ALLEGED COMMERCIAL FRAUD.

From the Colonial (Jamaica) Standard, Jan. 26.

Some time in the Autumn of last year an American vessel of about 800 tons burthen, arrived at Falmouth from the United States, consigned, we believe, to ——, of that port. The ——, it appears, had been originally a Bremen or Hamburg vessel, and under a different name had performed a trip to New-York, where she was surveyed, condemned, and sold as unseaworthy. She was bought, however, at a very small cost; some temporary repairs put upon her, and under the name of ——, dispatched to this island. The character of the vessel was perfectly well known to ——, who found it precisely the sort of craft best adapted to the venture on which they were about to coocign it. We shall not trace the operations of the firm during this period of the ship's presence in the port of Falmouth. Suffice it to say, that she cleared out with a cargo, principally logwood, there being, however, according to the Customs' records, some miscellaneous articles of island produce and a few bales of tobacco. The next intelligence received of the ship was that she had been lost somewhere near Behamas, and that the master and crew had arrived safely at New York. Meanwhile reports had begun to circulate privately that all was not right with the ——. It was said that she was notoriously unseaworthy, and that the Underwritors were to be in some measure victimized, although no one imagined the actual extent to which the ship was to be made subservient to the fraudulent views of those who had been commercially connected with her in this country. It is said that so great was the distrust in reference to the entire trauseaction generally felt in Falmouth, that the Underwriters at Lloyds were anonymously cautioned to be watchful of their risk, and to pay nothing in case of reported loss without inquiry.

The firm in Jamaica was composed of Mr. ——, resident at Falmouth, and of Mr. ——, in London; whilet the same individuals constituted a mercantile firm in London under the style of ——. It was at the instance of the latter firm that insurances were effected in London on the —— on her voyage to Europe, with the cargo shipped at Falmouth in this island. The insurances which were thus effected, exclusively of any insurance on the logwood, which formed the great body of the cargo, amounted within a trifle to £10,000.

The actual risks taken at Lloyd's on the cargo amounted to £9,880; but, as if this were insufficient, on the very day that the loss of the vessel and of such cargo as she actually carried became publicly known in London, the London house applied to the Underwriters to extend the risk £1,000; which, for good reasons at that time known to them, they peremptorily refused. Indeed, the suspicions previously entertained with respect to the good faith of the parties were so strongly confirmed by the loss of the vessel, that the Underwriters not only refused to make good the alleged loss, but resolved at once on dispatching a Commissioner to this island for the purpose of inquiring into the facts, and Captain ——, long known as a trader to this and other south-side ports, was selected for the performance of this delicate and important duty. What the results of his inquiries may have been, he have obviously no means of ascertaining. His report, as a matter of course, will be made only to those who commissioned him. From such sources, however, we have been enabled to acquire sufficient information, which enables us at once to designate this transaction as one of the most deeply-laid conspiracy and fraud. For instance, there were insured on the ship as part of her actual cargo 229 casks of ginger. Casks, as a matter of course, constitute an indefinite quantity. They may be hogsheads, tierces, or barrels. The quantity of ginger shipped was 65 barrels. There were 25 casks of arrowroot insured; the actual quantity shipped was one barrel. Insurance was effected on nine casks wax; there were actually shipped 8 cwt. Among the true and genuine cargo there were 34 bales of tobacco, which some time previously had been saved from a wreck and were purchased at a nominal value—it is said, 20s. per bale. The policy, however, comprehended 68 bales of tobacco, which were valued at upwards of £100. Fourteen puncheons, said to contain rum, appear by the Custom House records to have been shipped by the same vessel, 22 puncheons were insured at a value exceeding £25 per puncheon. We have given a statement of the insurances effected. We cannot do better than supply one of the actual cargo, as it is traced at the Customs and from the wharf books: "65 bales ginger, 1 barrel arrowroot, 8 cwt. beeswax, 34 bales tobacco, and 14 puncheons rum."

Contrasting the two statements, one arrives at the extent of the fraud contemplated. The 250 lbs. of Havana Segars, valued at £1,000; the cutlass-blades, preserved fruits, casks of wine and cases of champagne, bales of wool, packages of returned silks, valued at £2,200: pimento, coffee, turtle-shell and liqueurs, were pure fiction,—nothing of the kind existed. It was not a mere overvalue: it was a fictitious manifest, intended to secure to the Insurer, out of the pockets of the Underwriters, an enormous sum of money without any actual risk.

In a subsequent article, the *Colonial Standard* withdraws its allegation of the unseaworthiness of the ship, and says, so far from being overinsured, she was not insured to within £400 of her real value, and adds:

"It is stated that the Master received in New-York a sum of £300 sterling for his services in foundering the vessel, and as conclusive evidence of his participation in it, we may state that he wrote from Savanna la-Mar to the owners in New-York, expressing 'a hope that the vessel was fully insured.' The letter, which was sent by way of St. Thomas, only reached New-York some four or five days after the Captain had arrived there with the news of the vessel's wreck."

The accused parties have fled, it is reported, to Cuba.

The Greek Government had abolished the Quarantine regulations established by the Royal Ordinance of Aug. 12, 1853, together with the fifth article of the Sanitary regulations; by this action on the part of the Greek Government the Greek consular visé of bills of health for vessels coming from any port in the Ottoman Empire is no longer required, but simply a bill of health, or certificate from the Sanitary authorities of the place from which they come. The new regulation is considered as applying not only to vessels coming from any port in the Ottoman Empire, but from any other port.

The schooner *Merchant*, STONE, for Corsica, Africa, left this port to-day, and after proceeding some six miles outside of Sandy Hook, was overhauled by the steam-tug *Satellite*, having on board the United States Marshal's Deputies, who seized her as a slaver. She was towed back to the City, and now lies in Buttermilk Channel, under the guns of the United States Revenue Cutter.

BERLIN, MARYLAND, Tuesday, April 21.—The schooner *Volant*, Captain MOON, came ashore on this beach on the 19th, with an assorted cargo, bound to Norfolk; the vessel is full of water, and cargo all in a damaged state.

From New Mexico.

From the St. Louis Republican.

There was very considerable excitement in Santa Fe, growing out of a collision of the United States troops and a Mexican. A soldier was in the store of a citizen named GRUBER, an apothecary, and having some difficulty with him, he advanced on GRUBER with an iron cane. G. fired at, and wounded the soldier, who was carried off, and GRUBER gave himself up and was taken to jail. The soldier belonged to the Third Infantry, the members of which were much incensed. Capt. BROOKS gave strict orders to his men not to leave their quarters, but in the evening, in his absence, they rushed to the jail to kill GRUBER. When they effected an entrance they fired, without much reference to their position, some forty shots. One prisoner was killed instantly, two others were wounded, and GRUBER received five balls. GRUBER died next day, and was buried by the order of Odd Fellows. So soon as the conduct of the soldiers was known, the officers of the Regiment drew them off and ordered them to the barracks. GRUBER was a Mexican, and there was much excitement in the town against the soldiers, but it was subsiding. Some of the soldiers had been identified, and would be brought to trial for the offence.

A court-martial was being held in Santa Fe for the trial of chargee against Capt. GEORGE MCLEAN.

The Democratic Convention nominated JAS. L. COLLING, Esq., for Governor, and OTERO, late Delegate to Congress, for re-election.

No Indians were seen on the plains. The weather was very disagreeable.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The Spring campaign is now fairly open; if the Seminoles are not subdued before the close, we have falsely estimated their powers of endurance.

Companies or detachments of regular soldiers are exploring the "Indian country." Here and there is discovered a trail, but as yet they have not succeeded in effecting anything of note, save that the Indians are kept on the alert to evade them, and per consequence, are being weakened daily.

On the 10th inst., the volunteer force is to commence a simultaneous movement, each company having a defined section of country to scout, furnished with wagons and supplies for about thirty days. This scout will cover all that section of country between the line of ports established for frontier protection, and Lake Okeechobee—the Istapoga country, the Kissimmee, the coast, &c., &c.

Never, in the history of Florida War No. 2, has so many troops been employed in scouting at one time, and great hope is entertained that the foe will be forrested ont and captured, or so harassed as to surrender and remove to the West.—*Tampa Peninsular, April 4.*

The number of the Episcopal clergy in this City has increased one hundred per cent. since 1842. There are now 86 ministers of that faith here.

Ward, the Wife Murderer—Curious Revelations.

We published a few days ago the confession of B. J. M. WARD, convicted at Toledo, OHIO, of the murder of his wife. Those who read the horrid account cannot fail to remember it. The *Blade* gives the following stories which have obtained currency in relation to the cold-blooded butcher:

A young man named HALL, who boarded with him, suddenly disappeared, and suspicions are entertained that WARD murdered him. Mrs. WARD became deranged soon after, and it is said that she often made dark and mysterious allusions to the circumstance in her ravings. We also find in the Plymouth papers a statement that a young man, now a resident near Shelby, but then in the employ of WARD as help, says, that some time previous to the murder of HALL, a peddlar stopped at WARD'S. He was on foot and carried his packs with him. Early in the evening WARD told the girl to go home as she would not be needed that night. She did so, and on returning next morning, asked where was the peddlar? WARD said he had gone long ago. The girl then started to go up stairs to make the beds, and was told by Mrs. W. that she need not make them; she proceeded up stairs and went into the room the peddlar had occupied, and was alarmed at the sight of blood upon the floor and upon the bed. She quickly descended the stairs, put on her bonnet and shawl, and left the premises. She told the story to her mother, but it was never divulged to any one until since WARD'S arrest for the murder of his wife at Sylvania, for fear of incurring the malignity of WARD, who, it seems, was feared and dreaded by all who knew him. The pedlar was never seen afterwards, and it was thought that his body was secreted in a cistern, which was subsequently filled by WARD.

TWO MEN HANGED BY MOBS IN IOWA.—On Saturday, the 11th inst., ELI GRIFFORD, a half breed, was hung by a mob in Jackson County, Iowa, for killing JOHN INGALLS. On the same day a mob at Bellevue, Iowa, forcibly entered the jail there, and taking a prisoner, charged him with murder and counterfeiting, and hung him. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity.

It appears that GRIFFORD, when he was forcibly seized by the mob, (who broke into the jail,) declared his innocence, but, when he found that they were determined upon hanging him, and there was no probability of escape, he made a clean breast of it, confessing that he shot INGALLS in the woods, where his body was found. The weapon used was the rifle, and he approached his victim from behind to within fifteen feet, and shot him in the head, the ball passing through and lodging against the skull over the left eye. He further stated that he was instigated to the murder, and paid for doing it by his uncle, a man named JARRETT, and another named DAVID MCDONALD, neighbors of INGALLS. GRIFFORD also confessed that he had attempted to kill two other persons in the same vicinity—one a man, at whom he shot three times, and the other a woman.

When told the fatal moment was approaching, he acknowledged the justice of his punishment, but said his "uncle ought to suffer also." From 300 to 500 persons witnessed the hanging. A prayer was offered up by a Methodist clergyman, Rev. Mr. BABCOCK, the guilty wretch kneeling and crossing himself, the surrounding crowd standing in respectful silence. When the last moment arrived, the leader of the party tied a handkerchief over the eyes of GRIFFORD, who remained standing, and twenty four men took hold of the rope together, suspending him in the air, about eight feet from the earth. As soon as the execution was over, two men were dispatched in pursuit of JARRETT, the uncle, and MCDONALD, his accomplice, and it is said to be the determination to hang them both if taken. GRIFFORD was a native of Missouri.

ARREST OF AN IMPORTANT WITNESS IN THE BURDELL MURDER CASE FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.—JOHN L. FARRELL, the man who swore before the Coroner's jury in New-York at the examination of the Burdell murder case that he sat upon BURDELL'S stoop adjusting his shoe when a man came to the door and ordered him off, was yesterday arrested in New-York by Officer KERP for illegal voting in the Eighth Ward last Fall, and this morning brought to this city. Soon after the election he was arrested and held to bail. He was subsequently indicted, but failing to appear, a bench warrant was issued, upon which he was arrested. While on his way up the river he told Officer KERP that he was advised by a well-known citizen of that Ward to run away. We state this fact simply for the purpose of proving that "all that glitters is not gold;" and that those who pretend to be more honest than others need as much watching as those they speak ill of. This FARRELL is an important witness for the people in the Burdell murder case, if his testimony can be relied upon. But we learn from Officer KERP that the District Attorney of New-York indorsed the bench warrant for his arrest, and made no objection to his being brought to this city.—*Albany Journal, Thursday.*

REASSESSMENT IN VIRGINIA.—The result of the reassessment of the lands of the commonwealth has been ascertained, and is given by the Richmond *Examiner*. The assessment of 1850 made the aggregate value of the real estate of Virginia $274,690,236. The assessment of 1856 makes this value $373,424,095, and shows an increase of $98,743,869. The *Dispatch* says the real value of the lands of the State is nearer $450,000,000 than $375,000,000.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 25.

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, The Hope of Woman. By Caroline Chesebro. Part Third—Freedom; Chapters I., II. and III.
II.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
III.—THE CHINA WAR.
IV.—THE NICARAGUAN WAR.
V.—FROM WASHINGTON.
VI.—THE NEW EXCISE LAW.
VII.—KANSAS NEWS.
VIII.—EDITORIALS—The Election of Judges—What shall we do with the Mormons?—The Trouble with New-Granada—The Business of the Country—Kansas Consistency—Sigoing Petitions—The Burdell Murder Case.
IX.—PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
X.—OBITUARY NOTICES.
XI.—TICKET SWINDLING IN NEW-YORK.
XII.—THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial Summaries.
XIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—The Markets, carefully reported—Weather and Crops—Moss on Fruit-Trees—The Delaware Grape—Meeting of the Farmers' Club.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be sent to one name and address. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.* Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 168 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND the public that we have arranged the stock which remained unsold in the old store, apart in a cheap side room. It includes TEA SERVICES, BRONZES, VASES AND GLASS WARE, &c., and we shall offer them at decided bargains. We design in future to place in this room any goods which may be in the least old or imperfect and we shall sell them regardless of cost. Parties in search of bargains will do well to pay this room a visit.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

ELEGANT NEW STYLES OF
DINING AND TEA SERVICES,
PARIAN STATUARY,
BRONZES, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
AND CHANDELIERS,
The newest and most extensive assortment in the City.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered for cash
At extremely low prices,
at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

TO OPIUM EATERS.—A SURE AND SATISFACtory curative will be found in the chlorine remedy for pulmonary and nervous complaints. No. 162½ Fulton-st.

A SYLLOGISM!

PROPOSITION 1st.
Every Lady and Gentleman desires a beautiful head of Hair.

PROPOSITION 2d.
The use of LYON'S KATHAIRON will, without fail, produce such an one.

THEREFORE:
Every Lady and Gentleman will, of course, immediately commence using LYON'S KATHAIRON. Pronounce the KATHAIRON to be the finest and most agreeable preparation for the Hair ever made.

Its immense sale—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its universal popularity. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

The increasing demand for Children's Clothing has induced the Messrs. BARNUMS to give this branch of their business especial attention.

One of their large and beautifully frescoed Salesrooms having been set apart exclusively for the reception and accommodation of ladies and children, will be found filled to repletion with every conceivable style of clothing that economy and taste can possibly suggest.

Therefore, if you would avoid the perplexities consequent upon shopping without finding an assortment, give their stock your first attention

P. C. BARNUM & CO., No. 198 Chatham-square.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

WARNOCK & CO., IN THEIR NEW STORE, NO. 519 Broadway, St Nicholas Hotel, have opened an array of Gents' Hats, dress and undress, which, for taste, variety and excellence, silences the most fastidious.

Their Spring Pattero Hat is a most decided hit.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND toys, 499 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fans, Games, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN AMERICA.

Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., 3d block west of Broadway. An examination of my extensive assortment of new and original designs will convince the most fastidious that fixtures which defy competition for durability and style can be bought at *this* establishment at *prices lower by far* than at any other house in the *United States.* Old gas fixtures regilt, French or artistic bronze, and *warranted* to look equal to new. The show room is on the *ground* floor, *not* the second or third. JAMES G. MOFFET.

MAKE A NOTE OF THE PLACE.
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., between Greene and Wooster.
N. B.—*No extra charge.* Fixtures bought at *this* establishment are put up, lengthened or shortened, *at the prices for which they are sold.*

SPRING CLOTHING.

Spring Raglans	$5 to $1
Cassimere business coats	$3½ to $10
Elegant blue dress coats	$8 to $15
Black cloth frock coats	$5½ to $10
Super cloth frock coats	$10 to $14
Custom made frock coats	$14 to $20
Cassimere business pants	$1½ to $3
Cassimere dress pants	$4 to $6
Rich moire antique and silk vests	$3½ to $5
Cassimere business vests	$1½ to $3

At
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. between Gold and Cliff sts.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.

We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters both in the City and country our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising in part many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers

A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.
OLD STAND
Corner John and Nassau-sts.
SPRING CLOTHING.

Raglans, Frock Costs,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests,
N. R. COLLINS & CO.

CALL AND SEE THOSE
AQUA SCUTUM
RAGLANS.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

FRANGIPANNI, FRANGIPANNI
Frangipanni, Frangipanni,
Frangipanni, Frangipanni,
Frangipanni, Frangipanni,

Sold wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS PER YARD.
KELTY & FERGUS

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROPerty in Throckley, known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL, situated in the town and county of Ulster, with large barns, stables, sheds, hay-scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.; Brooklyn, or to W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick-road and Flushing-ave.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOTS, with the brick buildings thereon, in 13th-st., near avenue A, formerly occupied as a bolt factory. There is a steam engine ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. Entire premises ready for immediate occupancy. The property, from its location, and being ready for immediate occupancy, offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a saw or planing mill, machine or smith shop, foundry, or any manufacturing business. Terms easy. Apply to H. GOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS and handsome-finished house No. 114 2d-av., cor. 7th st.—In second suite in first and second stories, fountain in the yard, with every desirable improvement for a family of taste and wealth. Inquire at No. 54 Rivington-st.

Also for sale or to let, the large house No. 54 Rivington-st., cor. Eldridge—one of the most desirable residences east of the Bowery below 1st-st. Inquire at No. 54 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE CONTAINing seven rooms, a good cellar and a large open attic, with a half acre of ground. The house and ground cost $6,000, $1,500 mortgage is on the place, which can remain; $700 in addition, cash, will purchase it. It is located near upper Morrisania, in a healthy locality. Address Box No. 3,192, Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, NO. 317 WEST 34TH-STREET—The three-story brick house, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements in good order. Price, $7,500. Will be rented to a good tenant for $750. Apply at No. 324 West 24th-st., or of JAS. P. CUMMING, No. 86 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN 3-story brick house No. 236 Pacific, corner of Nevins-st., Brooklyn, with or without the furniture. For terms, apply to Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or, to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone front house, in the choice location, No. 9 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, finished in the best 5th av. style, with all modern improvements; size 25 by 60 feet; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—LOT AND HOUSE NO. 187 EAST 126th-st., near 2d-av., first-class, 4-stories, free-stone front, nearly new, modern improvements, neighborhood good, one street from Stuyvesant Park; a bargain, $6,000 on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or J. B. HYDE, No. 192 East 126th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE LARGE dwelling house on the Harlem road, about two minutes' walk from Mott Haven Depot. There are 18 rooms in the house, and finished basement. All conveniences, water, &c., at hand. Apply at the office of H. H. ROBERTSON'S lumber yard, or address by letter.

FOR SALE—THAT SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-story brown-stone basement house, No. 27 East 31st st., fronting Mr Vanderpool's celebrated garden, one of the best locations in the City; price, $14,500—$2,000 can remain; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The valuable property on the north-west corner of Chambers and Greenwich sts., known as Nos. 173 and 175 Chamber-st., and Nos. 294 and 296 Greenwich-st. For particulars, inquire of JOHN MONTPENNY, No. 183 Canal-st., near Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop and stone front house on the east side of Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts., built by days' work and in a delightful location. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling house and store, corner of Bedford and DeKalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 277 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COTTAGE AND 25 lots, fronting the East River, between 89th and 90th sts. Apply to RUFUS PRIME, No. 54 Wall-st., or No. 113 West 14th-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new three story brick houses on the easterly side of Trotter-st., between Green and Gates ave, and in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs. The houses are substantially built, and will be sold or let low. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 100 Front-st.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE—One of the Goelet leases; just finished; one of the most elegant and perfect houses in New-York; price $9,500, of which $5,000 can remain, payable on or before 10 years, with privilege of paying $500 at any time. This is a rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 310 West 27th-st., a new four-story brick house, with Croton water throughout, on the front, and a two-story and basement brick house on the rear of the lot. Price $6,000. Apply at No. 74 Wooster-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depot, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depot.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 255 Greene st.

The two-story brick house No. 123 Canal-st., next to West Broadway.

The three-story brick house No. 268 9th-st.

The three-story brick house No. 122 East 25th st.

A suit of rooms for business. No. 173 Greenwich st.

A country seat at East Chester.

A cottage, &c., 3d-av., near 44th-st.

Stores and dwellings on 3d av., next to 50th-st.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 98 East 27th-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 353 West 32d-st., (first house in Boorman-av. west of 9th-av.) This house is in first-rate condition and well adapted for a small family. It has the modern improvements and will be rented to a good tenant at $500 per annum. If desired the oil cloths, gas fixtures and a large mantel mirror in the parlor will be sold low. The house was furnished last September. For farther particulars inquire on the premises or at the office of WESTCOTT & LINDSLEY, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, EASTERN DISTRICT, from May 1, part of a house, No. 12 Washington-place, South 6th-st., near 5th, fourth block from Peck-slip Ferry, consisting of a sub-basement, kitchen, front basement, and two large rooms and bedroom on the second floor, walls painted, marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $220. With three rooms on third floor, rent $285. Apply at the front door, from 8 to 9 or 2 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, consisting of front and back basement, two front rooms in the second story, with closets, pantries, &c., and three rooms in the third story; house has gas, Croton water, &c.; is pleasantly situated, near Washington-square, and rents for $1,000. None except those having unexceptionable references need apply. Address Box No. 1,018 Post-Office.

TO LET—A 3-STORY HOUSE IN CHRISTOpher-st., in complete order, $300, and W. R.; a 3-story house in Greape-st., No. 120, near Prince-st., $675, and W. R.; a 2 story and attic house, No. 203 4th-st., $350, and W. R.; a 2 story and attic house, No. 31 Greene-st., $600, and W. R; also, for sale, a building lot on Amity-st., near Thompson-st., $4,500. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—THE PARLORS AND NEXT FLOOR above and front basement in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, marble end statuary, mantels and grates, and hot and cold water bath room, water closets, wash rooms, closets, pantries, wardrobes, &c., in complete order. Apply on the premises, No. 68 35th-st., first house west of Broadway. Rent $400.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY house, with all modern improvements, a garden of 5 lots, nicely laid out, on the corner of Hickory and Tompkins avs. Rent, $320. Also, a two story and attic, with 3 apartments. Rent, $150; opposite Lefferts Park. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or at No. 271 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A MERCHANT TAILOR, AT NO 539 Broadway, a desirable room, size 20x60 feet, with chandeliers, water closet, &c., and a sufficient custom from the place to pay the rent. Apply at the desk of Chinese Billiard Rooms, from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M. Also, private billiard rooms and furnished rooms for clubs and societies.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT, TWO houses, Nos. 163 and 157 West 36th-st.—three-story, basement, and counter-cellars—with all the modern improvements and gas-fixtures, and in a first rate neighborhood. Apply to J. TAYLOR, No. 36 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house No. 137 Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements and the private stairs in the right place, handsomely situated and in a good neighborhood. Apply to R. B. LLOYD, No. 135 Lexington-av.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House No. 166 Hudson-st., corner of Laight-st.; also, lower part of house No. 82 Bank-st. Apply to E. GIFFING, No. 75 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M. Also, lots to lease on Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house, 25x48 feet, at No. 456 Atlantic-st.; the owner would like to board with a tenant who could give a good reference. Apply as above, from 2 o'clock till sunset. S. H. CAHOON.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY, cream-colored brick house, No. 177 East 13th-st. To a good tenant these premises will be leased on very moderate terms. Possession immediately. For further information, apply to T. MACFARLANE & SONS, 188 10th-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT, GENTEEL TWO-STORY cottage No. 271 West 33d-st., near 9th-av.; has modern improvements, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET.—PART OF HOUSE NO. 287 BOWERY, consisting of two fine parlors, front basement, pantries, Croton and gas, to a small family. Rent moderate. Inquire as above. May be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF FINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. GIGNOUX, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY FIRST-CLASS house, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 28th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., opposite the beautiful Seminary ground, having all the modern improvements; will be put in first rate order and painted throughout. Inquire at WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE front house No. 151 West 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House contains all the improvements of the age. Neighborhood first-class, and rent very low. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 181 West 43d-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of house No. 58 Hamersley-st., consisting of front and back rooms with 2 or 3 bedrooms, the house to be occupied by two families. Inquire on the premises 3 doors east of Varick-st.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT TO A GOOD tenant, one of a row of 3-story basement and sub-cellar, high-stoop dwellings, north side of 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 46 COLUMBIA-ST., Brooklyn, overlooking the bay, with the use of the two side lots as a garden. Rent low. Apply to G. L. BENNETT, No. 1 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or No. 44 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS IN A CENTRAL and very desirable location in Canal-st., near Broadway. Good light, gas fixtures and large yard. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TWO COMMODIOUS AND THREE small cottages on the banks of the Hudson River at 53d-st. Rent moderate and possession given immediately. SANFORD & STRIKER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—NO. 13 MAIDEN-LANE, THE STORE and basement well adapted for fancy goods or hardware. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, No. 13 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS, WITH SUITES OF offices, in building No. 16 Beekman-st., second door from Nassau-st. Apply to W. H. PARSONS, on the premises.

TO LET—ONE OF THE THREE DESIRABLE residences in Cottage-place, near Bleecker-st.; gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, &c. Inquire of the Agent, No. 1; or at No. 4.

TO LET—A PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 84 Greene-st., consisting of three rooms on the second floor, with front basement. Can be seen from 10 till 4 o'clock.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE DWELling house No. 309 West 16th-st. There are gas and Croton water in the building. Inquire of J. HARRISON, No. 400 Hudson-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—LOW TO A GOOD TENANT, SECOND floor and basement No. 157 East 24th-st., where there are no children in the house.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND BUILDing No. 112 Chatham-st., above Pearl-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 154 East 13th-st.

TO LET IN FULTON-STREET—THE STORE and basement No. 151 Fulton-st. EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in perfect order, suitable for a genteel family. Inquire at No. 161 Pacific-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE RENT TAKEN IN THE board of two persons if desired—a brown-stone four-story house, on Murray Hill. Apply at No. 62 East 38th st.

TO LET—A BRICK STABLE WITH THREE stalls, hay and carriage room, at No. 80 Vandam-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEATLY furnished three-story and basement brick house, near the City Hall, Brooklyn, to let for the Summer. Part of the rent taken in board by a single gentleman if desired. Apply to DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

A VERY CONVENIENT BRICK COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—About ten minutes' walk from South end Wall st. Ferries; has counter cellar, water in kitchen, gas and fixtures; and to a small family the rent will be put at $275 per annum. Apply to WILLIAM DOWNES, No. 71 Atlantic-st.

PART OF A MODERN HOUSE TO LET—At No. 251 West 34th-st., from the 1st of May; second story, part of third, and rear basement, with plenty of pantries; will be stripped and painted. Rent $300, to a small American family, no other need apply. Can be seen between 3 and 6 P. M.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—PREmises in Greenwich-st., near Morris-st., extending to and fronting on Washington-st; size about 25 by 160 feet. Slight alterations would make these premises valuable for many uses. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 38 Broadway.

TO LEASE—NO. 776 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 9th and 10th sts., with immediate possession; has extra baths, chandeliers in parlors, and gas throughout the house, desirable either as a dwelling, or for any business requiring spacious rooms, as there are three rooms deep on 1st and 2d stories. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—The beautiful cottage, No. 10 Hanover-place, Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry; has gas fixtures, baths, range, &c. Rosewood furniture, velvet carpets, &c. Rent, $450. C. H. OLIVER, 346 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, E. D., L. I.—A THREE-STORY house, with store, to let or lease for five years, to a good tenant, cheap, with two lots of ground and stable on it. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 361 3d st., New-York.

STABLE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A SUBstantial brick stable, with carriage-house attached, in the rear of No. 150 Henry-st., and on the alley leading into Hicks-st., opposite Grace-court. Apply to J. C. ATWATER, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

STORE TO LET—JOHN-STREET.—THE FIRST floor, basement and under-cellar of the store No. 92 John-st. Rent $800. Apply to
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE new brown stone house at No. 3 Rutherford-place—fronting on Stuyvesant Park, west side; complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East-23d-st. near 3d-av.

TO LEASE—ON A WIDE STREET, A FINE brown-stone house, (to one family only,) elegantly furnished, large mirrors, bronze chandeliers, velvet tapestry carpets, &c., &c., nearly new. The owner is going abroad to reside. ALVAH BEEBE, No. 195 Broadway.

TWO STORES IN BOWERY TO LET—NO. 396, and upper part of house, separately. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49; L. R. MORTON, No. 390, or M. SMITH, No. 389 3d-av.

TO JEWELERS.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF an office to let, with use of safe, in building No. 16 Maiden-lane. If a party desires, the safe will be sold cheap. Inquire in the office of R. T. PRATT.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS OR OFFICES. Three fine rooms, west side, near White-st.; easy access; suitable for any business. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

NO. 371 BROADWAY.—SECOND AND THIRD stories to let. Apply in the store. EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICE IN WALL-STREET TO LET.—A back office, suitable for a note or insurance broker. Apply to READ & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st.

WHARF LOTS AT ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.—To let or lease, lots adjoining the Hamilton-av. ferry, fronting on the Atlantic Dock Basin, and running through to Hamilton-av., suitable for coal or lumber yards or storage purposes. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A VACANT LOT, No. 54 WORTH-st., (late Anthony-st.,) near Church-st. Suitable for coal yard, or for storage of lumber, bricks, &c., or for any other purpose. Apply to LEONARD SCOTT, No. 54 Gold-st., or No. 56 Beach-st.

STEAM POWER.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots; can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewering privileges with or without steam power. Apply to BROMLEY & BORBE, No. 60 Wall-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depôt Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steampipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET IN YONKERS—TWO ROOMS, 33x43, with steam power. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner Avenue C and 12th st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A VALUABLE AND ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The above is situated on the Hudson River, only 12 miles from the City Hall, and about ¼ mile or 8 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station. It occupies a plot of ground facing the river, of about 600x200 feet. The grounds are well kept, and beautifully laid out with trees, shrubbery, &c. The house is on a gently rising ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson for many miles; and is in perfect order, having been built but a few years. The style is Gothic; the walls and ceilings of parlors, library and hall are elegantly frescoed, with statuary marble mantels, &c. The house is well calculated for a large family, having many sleeping rooms, large dining room, also a small dining-room adjoining the kitchen. The kitchen contains range, with hot and cold water dumb waiter, speaking tubes, bells, furnace, &c. Bathing room and water closet up stairs, adjoining sleeping chambers, bay windows, piazza and balconies in front and rear. A fine carriage house, stable, &c., built in the very best manner. The house, for superiority of workmanship, is unsurpassed, having been built by days' work for the original owner, at great expense. The drives, directly from the house, over good roads, and through groves of stately trees, are very fine. For aquatic sports, the locality cannot be surpassed, good fishing, bathing, boating, &c. For further information, and card of admission to see the premises, &c., apply to D. P. BARDEN, room No. 10, Nassau Bank Building, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about 26 miles from the City, consisting of 90 acres of land, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order and pleasantly situated; large arable, carriage-houses, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the healthiest in the State. Price for the whole, $35,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses on good vacant lots in this City would be taken in exchange.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 36 by 46, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. The house, two-story, with wing, and with piazzas front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 1st of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal depôt. The lot is 75 feet wide by 225 feet deep. For terms and further information, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COUNTRY SEAT, COMprising house and 5 acres of good land, near the Hudson River, one mile from Criger's Station, 39 miles from Chambers-st.; house contains 9 rooms, convenient for a small family; built recently in good style, with double piazzas on front; grounds contain about 35 apple trees, in full bearing, plenty other fruit, a good well, and fine never-failing spring, a good land and river view from top of house; price $3,200. Apply to M. K. COUZEN, No. 237 Broadway, over Broadway Bank.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, A very neatly furnished house for the Summer months, from the 1st of June. It is complete in all its arrangements, having the comfort and convenience of gas, bath-room, and water in the house; also a very fine toned piano. The place is well known to be perfectly healthy, and the house is in a pleasant neighborhood, and in the best of order. For terms and further particulars, address L. W., Post office, Stamford, Conn. None need apply but neat housekeepers, with small families.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., the large commodious dwelling, 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, dumb waiter, piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees, also 40x40, and a gardener's house, situate on the Crescent, Broadway and Academy sts., access by steamboat and stages hourly. Apply to WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-st., New-York, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar—size 38x40—with out-buildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and an abundance of grapes. For particulars, apply to ROBERT SEARS, publisher, No. 181 William st., New-York.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 49 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE.—THE COUNtry seat of the late JAMES HARRISON, on Bergen Hill, (Hudson City,) about a mile and a half from the Jersey City Ferry, with all the advantages of a country and city residence, and every convenience appertaining to places of this description. Apply to WM. H. HARRISON, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES, TWO MILES NORTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Large house and 4, 10 or 20 acres of land. Also, 5 beautiful sites for building of about 12 acres each. Inquire personally or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburgh.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PLEASANT dwelling-house in Stamford, Conn., having all the modern improvements, gas, bathing-room, water closet, &c. Lot nearly 300 feet deep, with barn and other out-houses; well stocked with fruit trees, vines, &c. Rent, $350. Apply to SATTERLEE & BENNETT, No. 30 Dey-st., or to A. G. CLARK & CO., Stamford.

TO LET AT STATEN ISLAND—FOUR MINutes' walk from the middle landing, a fine new Swiss cottage, three stories high, with all the modern improvements, situated on 50 feet front, with room for flowers and vegetables; fine view of the bay, and pleasantly situated; rent $450. For further particulars apply to JOHN C. GUNTHER, No. 46 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT New-Rochelle, well situated, within ten minutes' walk of the depôt or Long Island Sound. The house contains ten rooms with kitchen attached, with three or more acres of land, with fruit and shade trees, good garden, water, coach-house and stables. Apply to
W. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, ONLY 45 minutes' ride from New-York, and 5 minutes' walk from the Brick Church Station, a new, large and convenient house; it is heated by a furnace, has water in the first and second stories, speaking-tubes, &c. Price, $5,000—terms easy. Call on or address T. G. FRENCH, No. 153 Fulton-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 30 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA—VARIOUS DESCRIPtions of houses, some of which are situated in the most pleasant parts of the village, on high ground. Rents from $150 to $700. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to BLACKWELL & CURTIS, Astoria.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, WITHIN TWO hours' ride of the City Hall, a house with 11 rooms, well shaded, with a view of the Hudson or Connecticut River; furnished or partially so. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 349 Post-Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—In exchange for City or Brooklyn property, or to let, 123 lots of ground, with cottage house, barn, wagon house, well of good water, with all kinds of fruits on it. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 361 3d-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT HASTINGS, ON HUDSON RIVER—21 miles from the City; 3 minutes' walk from Railroad Depôt; two dwellings adjoining, handsome villa style, each 8 rooms. Rent, $225 each, or will be furnished if desired at a rent of $300 to $350 each. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A NEAT HOUSE, OR SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, WANTED—In a quiet neighborhood, by a gentlemen and wife. If in New-York, gas and Croton indispensable; if in Brooklyn, to be either in the neighborhood of the City Hall or Clinton-av. Not less than four rooms and kitchen. A quiet family, having more room than they need, would find this a desirable opportunity. Reference and standing of the advertiser unexceptionable. Address, stating location, rent, &c., H. T. O., *Daily Times* Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A farm of about 100 acres, well situated one-half mile north of the depôt, upon which there is a large two-story and attic frame house, 32 by 40, with an extension. Also, good barns, stabling, &c., nearly new, and in complete order, good garden and plenty of fruit. Also, a plot of 26 acres, about the same distance from the depôt, which will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, with a fine building site on each, commanding an extensive land and water prospect. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., or to A. P. CARPENTER, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 208 Broadway, second floor, room No. 9, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

BOUNTY LANDS.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land-Warrant No. 87,414, located by JOSEPH L. JENNEGAN, on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 32, Town 29, North of Range, 6 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locatee to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice.—Dated April 7, 1857.
J. L. JENNEGAN.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States. No. 15½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS.—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates.
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., ENTERS on its seventeenth session May 7. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the Principal and Teachers, form a family circle, in which all opportunity for the cultivation of refined manners is enjoyed. Instruction in Music and the modern languages is given by resident teachers, and the means for acquiring a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 256 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $180 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of F. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals.
Rev. HENRY J. FOX,
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ONE OF THE PRINCIpals of the Ashland Collegiate Institute will be in town from April 20 to the 26th, and from April 30 to May 5. Appointments for interviews may be left at Mr. F. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st. The students will leave (in charge of one of the principals) by the Catskill boat, from the foot of Franklin-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, May 5.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) Next term commences April 27, number of pupils limited to 25. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MRS. C. C. ELY—FORMERLY PRINCIPAL OF Golden Hill Seminary, Bridgeport, Conn., will open a school for a limited number of young ladies at Clifton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, May 6. The location is healthy and pleasant, commanding a fine view of the Bay, and convenient to the boat, which runs hourly from New-York City. For circulars and further particulars, apply to the Principal, Post Office address, Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y.

ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal.—Mr. CHARLES A. SWIFT, one of the Assistant Principals may be found at the office of WATKINSON & MILLER, No. 20 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th, 25th and 27th, from 12 to 2 o'clock, to give information respecting the Institute, and furnish circulars and catalogues.

DR. HINKEL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Staten Island, N. Y.—Near Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing, begins May 4. Location retired, salubrious and respectable. The pupils prepared for the University, for mercantile or any other practical pursuits. For circulars, &c., address Dr. HINKEL, care of G. E. Kunhardt, Esq., No. 252 Beaver-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—ELM PARK.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal, assisted in every department by gentlemen of experience and professional skill, (5 hours from New-York by rail-road.) For circulars with full particulars and catalogue, apply to FARMER, BRACE & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st., WATKINSON & MILLER, Counsellors, No. 20 Nassau-st., or address the Principal.

SUMMIT FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL—A pleasant home, a good school, parental care, and the advantages of a farm for TWELVE boys. Summit is less than twenty miles from New-York City, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Summit, or WM. B. STOUGHTON, No. 289 West 19th-st., New-York City.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—JAMES L. THOMPSON, PRINCIPAL.—Accommodates parents who wish a healthy location where they can easily and freely look after the condition of their sons. Access—Steamboat *Lockwood*, near foot of Beekman-st., 4 times daily. First trip, 9 o'clock A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT BRATTLEBORO', VT.—C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will remove his school to this place the coming Spring. The summer term will commence May 6. Circulars containing particulars and references may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or of Mr. MORRIS, No. 292 4th-av., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LADY of many years' experience as a teacher will receive twelve pupils at her residence, at Blazing Star, N. J., opposite

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid furniture, magnificent pier mirrors, rosewood piano forte, &c., contained in the five-story dwelling No. 15 West 21st-st. This furniture is of the most costly and elegant description, embracing, also, valuable works of art. The sale will be positive and peremptory, commencing at precisely 10½, in the dining-room, with elegant extension dining-table, cost $300; silver dining and tea service, salvers, rich China and cut glass ware of every description, fruit baskets, kettles, castors, spoons, forks, pearl and silver knives, liquor stands, &c., marble-top buffet, Wilton carpets, with a complete assortment of dining-room furniture. Immediately after which, in parlors, two elegant full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, richly carved in clusters of fruit, covered in rich satin, in perfect order; two magnificent carved rosewood étageres, made to order by Stevens, with mirror fronts; two splendid carved pier glasses 84x116, velvet and Wilton carpets, silk and lace curtains, French ormolu clock, French secritoire, mounted in ormolu, with secretary attached; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables. Turkish and reception obairs in satin, rich Turkish lounges, elegant ros wood 7-octave piano forte, made by Nunns & Fisher, with the unexpired warrantee; valuable and costly collection of China vases, marble statuary, and elegant parlor ornaments of every description. Also, a collection of beautiful costly enchre chandeliers, marble music cabinet, superb rosewood secretary bookcase, &c.

LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE—Elegant rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets of Sevres China, bedsteads, twenty elegant hair mattresses, beds and bedding, commodes, full suite rosewood furniture covered in velvet, rosewood sofas, arm and rocking chairs, oval mirrors, chenal glasses, splendid rosewood library bookcase, tapestry carpets, elegant marble-top hall stand, hall chairs, oil-cloths, &c.; including a large variety of fine furniture of every description, not mentioned in this advertisement, all of which will be peremptorily sold, without regard to weather. Deposits will be required of all purchasers. Goods to be removed day of sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS PIER-GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, BRONZES WORKS OF ART, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.—D. S. HOUGH will sell, as above, all the contents of the elegantly-furnished house No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th av., THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 24, at 10½ A. M. This sale is well worth the particular attention of those in search of first class furniture, at auction prices, as the house has been furnished, during the present year, with a very large quantity of goods of a superior quality, being made by Meaks, Stoney, Hutchings, and others. Sale commences in the dining-room, with walnut buffet, rich carved walnut extension-table, dining and arm chairs, &c., together with a desirable assortment of decorated China dinner and tea sets, silver tea service, salvers, spoons, and forks, ivory cutlery, cut glassware, &c., &c. In the parlors are 150 yards royal tapestry velvet carpets, magnificent pier-glasses, 112 by 28; two solid rosewood suites, in green and black and crimson and maroon brocatel; solid rosewood étagere; centre, side, and pier tables; very rich lace curtains, bronze gas-fixtures, fine oil-paintings, splendid China vase, and bronze and marble clocks, easy and reception chairs, one of Nunns & Fischer's celebrated 7-octave rosewood pianos, a large number of expensively-framed and desirable engravings, &c. In the chambers are carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, &c., pure curled-hair mattresses and bedding. Also, sofas, chairs, arm-chairs, rockers, &c. The whole together making a large and unique assortment of desirable goods, and all to be sold without reserve, rain or shine.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl keyed, heavy carved legs, full round, and cost $500 three months ago; carved elegant suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson and maroon brocatel; one splendid centre tables, with sliding tops, made by Hutchings, and cost $140.—H. T. LEEDS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the four-story dwelling No. 70 West 26th-st., consisting of an unusually fine assortment of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture; rich carpets, one fine secretary bookcase, French pier mirrors, two rosewood étageres; do. corner, side and fancy tables; splendid paintings, handsome gothic rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, and washstands; do. mahogany spring and hair mattresses, music cabinets, bedspreads, pillows, &c.; splendid vases, parian and bisque figures; secretary bureaus, sofas, chairs, couches, Turkish easy chairs and rockers, marble-top hat stand, hall chairs, marble-top oak buffet, one rosewood extension table, 14 feet, and one 6-in black walnut; China tea sets, do. dinner, silver spoons, forks, cake baskets, pastry stand, cut glass and stone china. The above described furniture was made to order by the best cabinet makers in this City, and may be fully relied on in every particular. The sale will be positive, and the auctioneer gives assurance to his customers that every article contained in the house he has received positive orders to sell to the highest bidder, without any limit whatever, as the family are breaking up housekeeping. Satisfactory deposits will be required from all purchasers. Rain or shine.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD and MAHOGANY FURNITURE—Being the entire stock of Messrs. M. & J. A. Walker. Warranted in every respect, and to be sold without reserve.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store corner of Broadway and Broome-st., the entire stock of the above manufacturers, (removed from their factory for convenience of sale,) consisting of a large and general assortment of rosewood, oak, black walnut and mahogany parlor, hall, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, in every variety, all of which is warranted of the first class and to stand the test of furnace heat,—and will be sold without regard to cost, for cash, and may be examined any time before the sale.

N. B.—The public will please take notice, that this is not a made article of different manufacturers, but only the stock of Messrs. Walters, whose reputation for manufacturing this class furniture has been established for the past fifteen years.

Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—POSITIVE SALE OF A FULL SIZE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON WEST 25TH-ST.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, the very superior new house, No. 51 West 25th-st., between the 6th-av. and Broadway, in the immediate vicinity of Trinity Chapel, lot 25 feet wide by half of the block, house 25 by 60 feet, four stories high, extension of basement and underpinning. The parlors are finished in the most elegant manner, with costly statuary, marble mantels, fine plate glass expensive cornices and arched doors; and the whole building is in keeping with the parlors, and replete with everything that the taste and experience of the builder (Mr B H. Cohnrn) could suggest. May be seen at any time during the day.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Title perfect, having been examined down to a very recent date.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., extensive sale of first-class Household Furniture, velvet tapestry carpets, mirrors, oil paintings, piano-forte, &c., on SATURDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 177 East 12th-st., near 2d-av. The undersigned have been instructed to sell at auction the whole contents of the above house, which is furnished in handsome style: in the parlors are, superior tapestry Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, piano forte, étagere, secretary, mirrors, paintings of superior merit, fine engravings, and other parlor furniture. The bedrooms throughout the house are furnished with rosewood and mahogany furniture, comprising everything useful and ornamental. Also, dining room, library, and basement furniture. The whole comprising an assortment seldom offered at auction, and well worthy the attention of intending buyers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LEASEHOLD PREMISES, NO. 210 EAST 19TH ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the three-story brick building, with addition in the rear, and lease of lot No. 210 East 19th-st., near 1st-av., having 11 years to run from the 1st of May next, at an annual ground rent of $65 and taxes, with covenants for two renewals of 21 years each, or buildings to be paid for. The lot is 20 feet in width by 54 feet in depth. House 20 by 33, with addition in the rear. The property has been occupied by the "Metropolitan Color Works" and is suitable for a carpenter's shop, chair manufactory, or the like. For maps, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 58 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 88 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hermitage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No. 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 61 Liberty-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No 94 Broadway.

CENTREL FURNITURE, PIANO, LARGE MIREOR, &c., OF A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 114 West 13th-st., a general assortment of Furniture, consisting of large pier glasses, piano, lace curtains and cornices; centre tables, sofas and chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, marble slabs and brackets, bureaus and washstands, bedsteads, beds and bedding, couches, crockery and glass-ware, dining table, basement and kitchen utensils, &c., of a family leaving the City. Terms cash, and deposits required from all purchasers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 225 LOTS AT HARLEM, belonging to the estate of the late Geo. Bradish, at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above property, embracing avenue and street fronts, on 1st and 2d avs., and 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, and 113th sts. The ground has a fine soil and beautiful grade, and the facilities of reaching it are varied, and at low fares. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain for seven years. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Bond-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at saleroom No. 85 Nassau-st., sale of second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., consisting of the furniture &c., of a family, removed for convenience of sale. Also, large stock of new cabinet furnitnre, parlor and chamber suites, secretary and library bookcases, etageres, wardrobes, China, glass and silver-plated ware; to be sold to pay advances.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—BY E. H. LUDLOW, on FRIDAY, April 24, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the valuable four-story building, 55 ft. by 98 ft. deep, the building covering the entire lot. Will be sold without reserve. By order of the trustees,

WM. G. CHANE,
A. H. HORTON,
W. HENRY.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 28, at No. 178 1st-av., between 10th and 11th sts., the entire furniture of the house, consisting of parlor, bedroom, kitchen, and a general assortment of household articles. Catalogues at No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

At 7½ o'clock A. M., at the corner of Pacific and Boerum sts., Brooklyn,

The stock and fixtures of a grocery store.

SAME DAY.—At 8 o'clock A. M., at No. 107 Amity, between Henry and Hicks sts, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, gas fixtures, pier glasses, &c.

SAME DAY.—At 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 64 State, between Henry and Hicks sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY.—At 1½ o'clock P. M., at No 123 Sands-st., near Bridge, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY.—At 3½ o'clock P. M., At No. 87 Sands, between Jay and Bridge sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, APRIL 24, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Clinton-place, near Broadway, magnificent Household Furniture; parlor furniture consists of two rich rosewood suites, in crimson and maroon, and green and gold brocatel; magnificent satin damask and lace window curtains, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Chickering, mahogany made by Gelb & Walker; carved rosewood centre tables, pier mirrors, velvet tapestry carpets, clocks, vases, &c. &c.

Dining room contains extension dining tables, dining chairs, China dinner, desert and tea sets, glassware, silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c., lounges, conches, tables, Brussels carpets, clock, vases, &c.

Bedrooms contain carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; marble top bureaus, washstands, commodes, centre tables, wardrobes, lounges, Voltaires, rockers, Brussels, Ingrain and 3-ply carpets; spring and hair mattrasses, straw palliasses, window shades, curtains, &c., &c.

The attention of parties in want of first-class furniture is called to this sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GAS CHANDELIERS FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, BROCATEL AND VELVET CARPETS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 23d-st., near 4th-av., the entire furniture of the large five story house. It will compose rich chandeliers and gas fixtures, large French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, several suites of rich velvet and brocatel furniture, velvet tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rich lace curtains and cornices, marble-top furniture, rosewood do., mahogany dressing bureaus and wardrobes, enameled cottage furniture, hair mattresses, oil-cloths, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, cutlery, plated ware, together with all the furniture of about 30 rooms.—Catalogues early in the morning. N. B.—The whole will be sold by virtue of a mortgage.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE, CONSISTING OF SOFAS, CHAIRS, DINING AND TEA-TABLES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.—GEORGE NICHOLS will sell at his store, No. 66 Nassau-st. on SATURDAY, 25th inst, at 10½ o'clock, a superior lot of second-hand furniture—a general assortment; also, a large stock of new furniture, on which a reward has been made for actual sale, consisting of rosewood parlor suites of furniture in rich brocatel and hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany centre tables with marble tops, oak and enameled bedroom suites, rosewood bedsteads, dress and plain bureaus, dining, breakfast and tea tables, couches and couch beds, common and iron bedsteads; also a large assortment of French china dinner sets, tea do., large vases, French clocks; also silverware, tea sets, spoons and forks, &c., &c

H. T. LEEDS Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the private residence No. 113 West 8th-st., all the furniture in said house, consisting of one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, in perfect order; rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and maroon; French plate mirrors, and green and gold brocatel; magnificent satin damask and lace window curtains, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Chickering, mahogany made by Gelb & Walker; carved rosewood centre tables, pier mirrors, velvet tapestry carpets, clocks, vases, &c. &c.

Dining room contains extension dining tables, dining chairs, China dinner, desert and tea sets, glassware, silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c., lounges, conches, tables, Brussels carpets, clock, vases, &c.

Bedrooms contain carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; marble top bureaus, washstands, commodes, centre tables, wardrobes, lounges, Voltaires, rockers, Brussels, Ingrain and 3-ply carpets; spring and hair mattrasses, straw palliasses, window shades, curtains, &c., &c

The attention of parties in want of first-class furniture is called to this sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co. Auctioneers, Store No. 51 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOUDOIR, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 19 East 33d-st, near Madison-av., on MONDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, the whole of the fine household furniture, consisting of two rosewood parlor suites, Brussels, 3-ply, stair and other carpets, lace and other window curtains, marble-top tables, etageres, pier mirrors, oil-paintings, with a general assortment of dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, bedding, &c.

Also, one superior rosewood boudoir piano-forte, from the celebrated manufactory of "Erard," of Paris.

Terms of sale cash, in bankable money only.

N. B.—The above being the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, will be sold without any reserve.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers, No. 51 Nassau-st.

EMPIRE FACTORY SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at the stores No. 51 Nassau st., the entire furniture of a family, which has been removed from 22d-st. for convenience of sale, comprising parlor, dining room, chamber and other furniture, Brussels, velvet and other carpets, &c.

Also, a fine stock new cabinet furniture, in which will be found several richly carved and covered rosewood parlor suites, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, April 24, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 129 East 21st-st., household furniture—the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of handsome rosewood parlor furniture, in blue and red brocatel; pier, centre, quartette and card tables; mirrors. Also, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lace curtains, oil-cloths, &c., with kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GENTREL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE on SATURDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 Bleecker-st., consisting of one elegant rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, stool, and mahogany chamber furniture; wardrobes, hair mattresses, pier glass, slab and brackets, centre, card, extension and dining tables; feather beds; Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; hall oil-cloths, hat stand, stair carpets, rods, silver and plated ware; China, crockery and glass ware; kitchen utensils, stoves, &c. Catalogues at house, and deposit required.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

HOTEL AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, 10½ o'clock, April 28, 1857, the entire contents of the Public House of FREER & BRANNAN, No. 496 Broadway, comprising bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, washstands, carpets, oil-cloth, chairs, kitchen furniture, gas-fixtures, mirrors, paintings, &c.; also, bar and bar fixtures, counters, tables, glasses, decanters, &c. Deposits required. Terms cash.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STANDARD ROSES, AND OTHER CHOICE PLANTS.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO, auctioneers, will sell, at their salesrooms, No. 51 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, a large and choice collection of standard roses, camelias, honeysuckles, and other fancy plants, from the nursery of Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, florist, West 14th-st., and Astoria, L. I.

SAM'L OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers, store No. 51 Nassau-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, the furniture contained in house No. 164 Elm-st., near Grand, comprising dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, glass ware, crockery, &c.

Also, one superb rosewood parlor suite, made in Paris, covered in the finest French satin brocatel, with slip covers. Cost $355.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTREL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, Friday, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Leroy-st., near Bedford, the entire furniture of the house, comprising the usual assortment of mahogany parlor, bedroom and basement goods, such as carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, beds, China and glass ware cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY BELL & BUSH.—WE request particular attention to our sale of excellent household furniture, all in good order, to take place THIS DAY, in the private residence No. 99 Barrow-st., near Hudson-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 310 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.

F. P. FLAGLER.

$1,000—ANY PERSON DESIROUS OF securing a partner, clerk or salesman in some business requiring industry, strict integrity, correct habits and some years experience, may hear of an applicant possessing these qualifications by addressing M. B., Box No. 1,508 Post-Office.

TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A newly fitted Saloon, not yet opened, well located, in the immediate vicinity of the ferry, a first-rate chance for an enterprising man. Satisfactory reasons given for selling on application to SAMUEL W. CAREY, Esq., on the corner of Newark and Washington-sts., Hoboken, New-Jersey.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—Superbly located on the Western side of town, well stocked, and doing a fine business. The lease itself is worth a good bonus. Purchasers may inquire at No. 835 Washington-st., corner of Harrison-st.

TO BUTCHERS.—FOR SALE—A PORK and beef store, on one of the leading avenues up town, doing a trade of about $800 per week. The occupant under no rent. Address MELICK & HAZELTINE, No. 393 Broadway, up stairs.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE—At O'CONNOR & COLLENDER'S Billiard Table Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF WELLES & CO.,
CONTRACTORS BROOKLYN CITY WATER-WORKS,
No. 363 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR LAYING PIPE.—BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of Saturday, May 9, 1857, for the distribution (furnishing all material, except pipe, stop-cocks, hydrants, &c.) and laying 120 miles of iron water-pipes, for these works. Plans and specifications will be ready on and after May 1, at the office of the Engineer, and our office, when full information will be given.

WELLES & CO.

FINANCIAL.

H. MRIGS, JR., & CO. SMITH,
No. 29 William-st. (next building below Wall-st.)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MRIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH,
late of No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, Glasgow, Mo. } THO. S. TURNEY, } Leicester, JAMES T. BIRCH, } ton.

BIRCH, TURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay Taxes, and make Collections in all assessable parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.

REFERENCES—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kirtland & Co., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France, Holland, Portugal, Germany,
Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia,
Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden,
ALSO ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyroot, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 3, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy-Thousand Shares to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an instalment of $20 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such instalments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the instalments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the instalments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the instalment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expired on 1st day of January, 1858, so as to include the 1st day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

BOSTON, APRIL 20, 1857.—SIR: AN IMPRESSION having got abroad that the large stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company desire to secure an undue share of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. We shall be obliged by your calling particular attention to the annexed advertisement.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. BROOKS, President M. C. R. R.
J. F JOY, President C. B. & Q. R. R.

Notice to stockholders of Michigan Central Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.—In order to guard against the chance of misarrange of circulars sent to Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stockholders, notice is hereby given that subscription papers to the stock of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad are placed at the respective transfer offices of those companies at NEW-YORK, viz: Michigan Central at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at the Bank of Commerce, and that all subscriptions of those who are at this date stockholders in said companies in the proportion of one to six Michigan Central, and one to four Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, will be positively received; and that such further subscriptions as the said stockholders may make, subject to the action of the Directors of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, will not be cut down, except *pro rata*, having reference to the quantities of stock held by such parties in the two first named companies.

J. W. BROOKS, a Director.

NOTE—As it is important that early action should be taken in regard to the work upon the road, the Directors reserve the right to close the period within which subscriptions shall be received from the stockholders of the two Companies named at any time after ten days.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 90 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY (NICARAGUA).—New York, April 18, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that an election for a President and six Directors, to manage the business of this Company for one year from the first Monday in June next, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, from 12 o'clock, noon, until 3 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened again on the 6th day of May ensuing.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., April 13, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders, on and after Friday, 1st of May next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. until that date. By order,

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

CAUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that four promissory notes for $212 50 each, made by HENRY D. CLARK, and payable to THOMAS REILLY or order, at three, six, nine, and twelve months respectively from the 9th of May next, were given without consideration, and the same will not be paid. All persons are therefore cautioned against negotiating the same.

HENRY D. CLARK.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 15 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain. A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 13 Chamber-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ONTARIO AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
(Late Sackets Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Co.)
No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York, April 21, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO ONE MILLION of dollars of the Bonds of this Company, are notified that the seventh instalment of 5 per cent. thereon, will be payable to CHARLES A MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank, on the 1st day of May next. Per order of the Board.

E. D SAXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 1. HANOVER-STREET.—NEW-YORK, April 22 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, for the election of Directors and any other business that may come before them. By order,

J. E. BULKLEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 218 Broadway, New-York, (room No. 9,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857. R. W. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE BONDS.—Will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500—payable from 6 months to one year, as may be desired.

The money may be deposited with A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain in Shoe and Leather Bank. Interest from date of deposit.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Semi-annual Interest Coupons, due May 1 proximo, on the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Republic, on and after that day.

J. B. SMITH, President.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1857, on the school bonds (Nos 1 to 77) of the City of San Francisco will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

No. 63 Broadway.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1857.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECond Mortgage Bonds, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds of this Company having reached the amount of more than one million of dollars, and the requisite legislative authority having been received, the Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable in stock on the 27th day of April, inst., at the Transfer office, No. 45 Wall-st., agreeably to the following resolution of the Board, adopted on the establishment of the Sinking Fund.

Resolved, That as often as the Bonds purchased by the Sioking Fund amount to ten per cent. on the capital stock, this Company will, upon receiving the authority from the Legislature of the State, declare at the next semi-annual dividend day a stock dividend

NEW-YORK CITY.

There shall be no more Shad.

Buy a shad to-day, reader, at any price, for hereafter we reckon they will be scarce. Of the Port Bill, passed by the late Legislature, the 12th section reads as follows:

"It shall not be lawful, except in cases now provided by law, for any person to erect, or drive in the soil under water in the harbor of New-York, any poles for the purpose of fishing, where the water is of greater depth than six feet at mean low tide, under the penalty of $5 for each pole erected or driven contrary to the provisions of this section; and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to cause the same to be removed."

The Commissioners of Pilots are made, by the same Port Bill, Commissioners of this act; and they, we understand, are going to work at once to put section 12 into operation. Of course, then, the shad-poles in the North River are to come up at once! Hundreds of jolly fishermen will go without a job, hundreds who now stand in the fish-markets, or go blowing tin-horns through the streets, crying "Shad-oh," will be hushed, and we, the people, must turn to porgies, black-fish, flounders, or go abroad for our shad. It seems as if the millennium ought to hurry up, or it will meet an injunction before it sets foot this way, for prices of every thing we buy go up perpetually, and of all we have to sell go down. Our oysters, they say, are to be poisoned by yellow-fever, if Quarantine goes below; our meats already scarcely weigh down their value in the precious metals, and now the shad-poles are to come up. Save our harbor at all events, but may the "Shad-oh," of the fish-peddlers never be less in the streets.

Post-Office Dispatch.

The Washington *Star* says that "the last quarter's returns of the New-York City Post-Office, making more than a cart load of papers, reached the Department on the 4th inst., the quarter ending on the 31st ult. The law allows ten days for their receipt here. By the 18th they were duly examined, verified, stated, and the general account based on them was sent back to the Postmaster there. On the 21st inst., his acknowledgment of the correctness of the Department's adjustment reached the Auditor for the Post-Office Department. The gross postages, for delivery and distribution at that office, in that quarter, were $433,880 69.

Police Candidates.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of to-day my name is mentioned as a candidate for a position under the Board of Police Commissioners. Permit me to say that the statement is not correct. I am not, nor is it my intention to be, a candidate for any office or position.

GUY R. PELTON.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 23, 1857.

Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I notice in your paper of yesterday that I am set down as a candidate for Chief Clark of the new Board of Police Commissioners. Please do me tha jus tice to say that I am *not* a candidate for that office having some time ago expressly stated to the Commissioners that I did not wish to be named in connection with any office in their gift. Wishing the new Commission an early and successful administration,

I am, Sir, yours, &c., F. J. OTTARSON.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 23, 1857.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock —Aldermen CLANCY in the Chair.

Several petitions were received and referred of individuals for the remission of taxes and assessments.

REPORT CONCERNING THE NEW CHARTER.

The following report of the Special Committee on the subject of a new charter, was presented and read:

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed by a resolution of the Board of Aldermen to proceed to Albany and lay before the Legislature the draft of an amended charter for the City of New-York, approved by the Common Council, respectfully submit the following report:

The Committee proceeded to the city of Albany in accordance with their instructions, and presented themselves before the Assembly Committee on Cities and Villages, for the purpose of making known the wishes of the City of New-York. Your Committee was then and there informed that said Committee on Cities and Villages had already in their possession an amended charter for the City of New-York, and said Committee received, but took no notice in any way, of the papers presented by your Committee. This gross insult to the people of New-York through their representatives, developed to your Committee the real designs of these men, and they therefore felt it due to themselves that they should hold no more official intercourse with said Committee; nevertheless, the chairman of your Committee sought to obtain from a member of the Committee on Cities and Villages (Mr. Pomeroy,) some information with regard to the source from whence was obtained the draft of an amended charter which was in the hands of said Committee. In answer to a question to that effect, said Pomeroy stated that the bill was handed to him in his seat and he declined to state the source from whence it came, yet this Committee did report a bill thus obtained to the Legislature and recommended that it become a law. If there can be found in the whole history of legislation a more reckless transaction, your Committee are at a loss where to look for it. In a subsequent conversation with the said member of the Committee, (Pomeroy,) and while remonstrating against such high-handed legislation your Committee were informed by said Pomeroy that the matter had been decided upon in a Republican caucus, and that the bill would positively become a law. Said Pomeroy stated, at the same time, that the said Republican Party was a new party, that it had no patronage in the General Government, and must make places for its friends!! Thus acknowledging in the most unblushing manner the iniquitous designs of these conspirators against order and good government. This same Pomeroy had the baseness afterwards to deny upon the floor of the House the words by which he had committed himself and his party. It is not the purpose of the Committee to enter at this time upon a discussion as to the legality of these measures which reckless partisans have attempted to foist upon the people of this City. Their sole design is to lay before this Board a report of their action under tha instructions which they received. The proper steps have already been taken to test the constitutionality of these acts, and the Committee rely with confidence upon the result. They know that the people will reject with scorn and indignation this attempt upon their rights by the enactment of laws not asked for by them, but conceived and carried through the Legislature by a few designing men, among them some whose previous attempts at fraud upon the ballot box had met with the infamy they deserved, and who had secured the coöperation of well-known political intriguers at Albany. The sole intent and purpose of those laws is to annul the will of the majority of the citizens of New-York. It remains for the Courts to determine whether they are or are not constitutional, and it remains for the people to determine whether they will or will not submit to them. It would appear strange that representatives from one section of the State, owing their position to the simple will of the majority, should thus defy the expressed will of the majority of another section, were it not for the notorious character of the men by whom they are controlled. It is well known that there exists in this State an organization of men who, for a series of years, have been banded together by bonds of a common infamy for the purpose of obtaining place and power, assuming by turns various names for the purpose of deceiving the people as to the real character of their organization.

They have succeeded in a few instances, in times of political excitement, and under false cries of reform, in obtaining power, for brief periods only, to be hurled indignantly from their places by reaction of feeling when their real motives were discovered. Having at length exhausted every other name which could deceive the people, and finding their party despised in every section of the country, they at length assumed the sacred name of Freedom, and under a mock sympathy for a race which they, of all others, despise as their inferiors, they basely announced themselves as the sole exponents of Liberty, and by the most unblushing falsehoods, the most incendiary appeals, and a lavish expenditure of money, they boldly attempted, by coöperating with all the elements of disunion and disaffection which existed in various portions of the country, to obtain possession of the general Government; purchasing or stultifying the press of the rural districts, and abandoning the larger cities where their falsehoods and baseness would be exposed, they confined their incendiary harangues to the interior of the State; and not until after the result of the late election was made known, was it conceived how adroitly they had laid their plans. The patriotism of the Union triumphed, they were defeated in their real designs, but they succeeded in returning to the Legislature from the interior counties the most shameless set of political hacks who have ever disgraced the numerous parties to which they had in turn belonged, but which in turn they had traitorously betrayed. A list of their names with the various schemes of public plunder with which they have been connected would be a sufficient history of these men. Their familiarity with legislation had taught them the power of a majority, and they had sought an opportunity to exercise it. Having already exhausted the Treasury of the State and plunged it into an enormous and inextricable indebtedness they turned their venal eyes towards this devoted City. Here was wealth in abundance from which to fill the pockets of these unscrupulous leaders. Here too was the citadel of a Union-loving Democracy, here the tide of fanaticism and corruption had been stayed. Here their base designs had been checked. Here their vile falsehoods exposed. Hence revenge and cupidity joined their foul hands and united in enacting these most infamous laws which we are now called upon to submit to. Nine offices of every description have been created, with large, extravagant salaries, and filled with shameless partisans intrusted with the disbursement of millions wrung from the tax payers of the City—and having power to create a mercenary force of police by which they hope to override and overawe the free expression of our will. No man can read these laws and mistake their purport. They might run through Cain's vocabulary in blood, for they may not be executed without it. And we now call upon the people to prepare for the issue!

"We may suffer, but we shall not suffer long:
We may suffer—but we *will not suffer wrong.*"

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PETER MONEGHAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS.

The report was ordered to be printed.

WHY THE COMPTROLLER'S WARRANTS HAVE NOT BEEN PAID.

The following communication was received from the City Chamberlain, in reply to a resolution calling on him to explain why warrants drawn on the Treasury have not been paid:

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW YORK, April 23, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

GENTS.—In compliance with a resolution of your Board, passed the 20th inst., "requiring the City Chamberlain to report his reasons for refusing to pay the City warrants lately drawn on him, with a general statement of the amount of funds in his possession to the credit of the several City accounts," &c.

I beg to report that the City funds are kept by the Chamberlain under two heads: one the City Treasury account, and the other the account with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

On the 11th of March last the City Treasury had to its credit one million two hundred and ten thousand four hundred dollars; on the 12th of March, the next day, the account was overdrawn two hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars. This overdraft continued to increase daily until the 17th of April, when the City Treasury was overdrawn one million one hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred dollars, ($1,132,600.)

In addition, the Shoe and Leather Bank has taken from the Comptroller, on its own account, revenue bonds for three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) making a total overdraft of the City Treasury account, including bonds held by the bank, $1,432,600.

On the 17th day of April the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had to their credit eight hundred and eighty-three thousand one hundred dollars, ($883,100.)

Leaving a net overdraft over and above all accounts, City Treasury and Sinking Fund, of five hundred and forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars ($549,500.)

I beg further to state that the total amount of checks that have been refused payment are about two hundred thousand dollars, which amount would have been paid by the Chamberlain, in addition to the overdraft above-mentioned, if he had been assured that that amount would have been the extent of the overdraft, or would have saved the City warrants going to protest.

I would also advise the Board that revenue bonds are now being issued, bearing an interest of seven per cent., which, being a very desirable investment, will, undoubtedly, in a few days, replenish the City Treasury, when all demands will be met.

(Signed) A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.

Alderman BLUNT moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Finances.

Alderman MOSPEDON remarked that the banks in which the City deposits were formerly placed always advanced enough to meet all drafts presented; but there never had been so large an over-draft as at present. The fact was, the City credit has suffered much of late, and that is chiefly the reason it is so difficult to raise money at the usual rate of interest. He remembered when all the funds desired could be had from 4½ to 6 per cent.

Alderman BLUNT stated that there was an unusual number of claims pressing upon the Treasury for payment: the new Reservoir, the Central Park and other large expenditures had aided in making the City short. He deprecated the practice of paying contractors for work before the assessments are collected; it was not so formerly.

Alderman TUCKER took exception to the giving out that the City is bankrupt, which report will go forth on the wings of the wind, to the great detriment of its credit. The Treasury is not bankrupt; it has merely suspended payment.

Alderman FULMER alluded to the assessment business, and said that there were revenue bonds issued, in anticipation of assessments, and now lying back, to an amount that, in a few days, when they are made public, will startle the community. He recommended the repeal of the ordinance requiring money to be paid on contracts, before the assessments are collected.

Alderman CLANCY admitted that there was an extraordinary pressure on the City Treasury, on account of the Central Park and other improvements, but he claimed that there was some fault in the matter. He charged that the Comptroller's Department was conducted in a loose and irregular manner. Mr. FLAGG, he said, was recently urged by the Managers of Savings Banks, and others, to put up the interest on Revenue Bonds to 7 per cent., and then refused. Since then he has been compelled to advance the rate to 7.

The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion the Board then adjourned to Monday at the usual hour.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday. The President J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

After the reading of several petitions a resolution was submitted that the Clerk of the Board be authorized to advertise the meetings of the Standing and Special Committees of the Board in the Daily TIMES, *News*, *Tribune*, *Sun*, and *Herald*. The resolution was adopted without discussion.

A resolution, submitted by Councilman OTTARSON, for the revision of the Rules by a Committee to be appointed for that purpose, so as to cause them to be conformable to the new Charter, was laid on the table.

A report of the Committee on Fire Department was accepted; and a resolution to make the Post-office bell, a district bell, was adopted.

THE VALIDITY OF THE POLICE BILL.

Councilman BOOLE moved to take from the table the resolution relative to the validity of the new Police Bill. Delay arose in consequence of the original document not being forthcoming. Councilman BOOLE, for that reason, would have withdrawn the motion, but Councilman HASWELL objected. Some confusion arose in consequence of the impossibility of determining whether the board could proceed. Several members spoke. At last, a copy, certified by the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was produced.

The President, in answer to a question, stated that the resolution involved no expenditure, but only the protection of property.

Councilman OTTARSON said, that for the Board to come in at the third hour when an injunction was already issued, was quite unnecessary and highly improper; the Board had the assurance of the Mayor that he would disobey the law. One member of the Police Commission would not go with him. If the majority of the Council choose needlessly to show their teeth, they might do so; but he would advise the measure to be laid on the table.

Councilman WARNER said resistance to law was the very principle of action of those with whom the last speaker uniformly acted. He (the speaker) did not want to resist, but to contest the law, to ascertain its sense in Courts of law.

Councilman OTTARSON said there was great excitement a few years ago among the Democratic party in reference to a certain measure, but the times are changed,—laws are passed by a different party. He would return the same doctrine to his opponents they had so loudly advocated, namely—that they should obey the law until it was constitutionally changed.

On vote—32 affirmative, 14 in the negative—the Board concurred with the action of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board then went into Committee on the regular calender, and a number of resolutions were passed to a third reading.

Among the matters which came before the Committee was a resolution appropriating $5,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

The report of the Special Committee on organizing the various bureaux under the new charter, was made the special order for the next meeting, directly after the presentation of petitions and resolutions.

The Board, on the rising of the Committee of the Whole, adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met yesterday at 4 o'clock, Supervisor CLANCY in the Chair.

The only business transacted was the reception and reference to the Committee on Annual Taxes, of a communication from the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, requesting the Board to furnish additional room in connection with their office for the Assessors, who by a late act have been attached to the department of Taxes and Assessments.

The Board adjourned to meet on Monday next at 4 o'clock.

Special Partners.

The following law, which is interesting and important to a very large class of our business community is among those enacted at the late session of the Legislature:—

AN ACT to amend the revised statutes in relation to limited partnerships.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Section three, article one, title one, chapter four, part second of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 3. The general partners only shall be authorized to transact business for the partnership, except as provided in section seventeen, and no special partner shall be authorized to sign for the partnership, or to bind the same.

SEC. 2. Section twelve of said article is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 12. Every alteration which shall be made in the names of the partners, in the nature of the business, or in the capital or shares thereof, or in any other matter specified in the original certificate, and the death of any partner, whether general or special, shall be deemed a dissolution of the partnership, and every such partnership, which shall in any manner be carried on after such alteration shall have been made, or such death shall have occurred, shall be deemed a general partnership in respect to all business transacted after such alteration or death, unless renewed as a special partnership, according to the provision of the last section.

SEC. 9. Section seventeen of said article is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 17. A special partner may, from time to time, examine into the state and progress of the partnership concerns, and may advise as to their management; he may also loan money to, and advance and pay money for the partnership, and may take and hold the notes, drafts, acceptances and bonds of, or belonging to the partnership, as security for the re-payment of such moneys and interest, and may use and lend his name and credit as security for the partnership, in any business thereof, and shall have the same rights and remedies in these respects as any other creditor might have. He may also negotiate sales, purchases, and other business for the partnership, but no business so negociated shall be binding upon the partnership until approved by a general partner. Excepting as herein mentioned, he shall not transact any business on account of the partnership, nor be employed for the purpose, as agent, attorney or otherwise. If he shall interfere contrary to these provisions he shall be deemed a general partner.

SEC. 4. Section twenty-three of said article is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 23. In case of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the partnership, no special partner shall, except for claims contracted pursuant to section seventeen, under any circumstances, be allowed to claim as a creditor, until all the claims of all the other creditors of the partnership shall be satisfied.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately, and shall apply as well to such partnerships existing at the time of the passage thereof, as to those thereafter formed.

The New City Hall Bill.

The following is the Act, passed April 17, authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to erect a new City Hall, to raise money to loan, and to appoint Commissioners for that purpose:

The People of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Richard M. Blatchford, Gustavus A. Conover, Robert Emmet, Edwin D. Morgan, Henry Evesson, are hereby appointed Commissioners of the new City Hall in the City of New-York, and all vacancies which may occur among the said Commissioners shall be filled by the Common Council.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to direct and superintend the erection of a new City Hall in the City of New-York, upon that portion of the Park lying on the rear of the present City Hall, bounded by Broadway, Chambers and Centre streets, or so much thereof as may be found necessary.

SEC. 3. The said Commissioners shall have power to decide upon the plans and specifications, to advertise for and receive proposals, to make contracts and to do all and everything necessary to the building and completion of the same under the provisions of this Act. But before deciding on any plans or specifications it shall be their duty to offer to the proper authorities of the United States Government to conform any portion of the interior plans of said building to the purpose of a Post-office, and the accommodations of the Courts of the United States, and to convey to the United States Government the portions of ground covered by said building so occupied. And the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York are hereby authorized and empowered to make conveyance by deed of grant or lease of any portion of the Park to the Government of the United States, for the erection, at the expense of the said Government, of such building for the purposes of a Post Office, or accommodation for the Courts of the United States, held in said City, and for the officers attached to said Courts, upon being duly compensated for the same; and in case of such conveyance by the City, the jurisdiction of the State of New-York over said ground shall be hereby released to the Government of the United States for such purposes, reserving, however, to the State of New-York concurrent jurisdiction relative to all civic and criminal processes.

SEC. 4. The said Commissioners shall have full power to employ architects, engineers, superintendents, clerks, and such other necessary assistants as may be required for the construction of the said City Hall, the compensation of such architects, engineers, superintendents, clerks and assistants, to be fixed by the Commissioners, by and with the consent of the Common Council. The said Commissioners shall receive as compensation not exceeding five dollars per day, for each day's actual attendance on their duties, to be certified to the Comptroller under oath.

SEC. 5. The provisions of all acts applicable to contracts of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty requiring appropriations of money to fulfill the same, are hereby declared applicable to the contracts to be made by the said Commissioners so far as the same are not inconsistent with this Act. The contracts entered into by the said Commissioners on behalf of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller within ten days after the same shall be executed.

SEC. 6. The said Commissioners shall keep full minutes of their proceedings, which shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New York within ninety days after the said new City Hall shall be fully completed.

SEC. 7. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to raise by law, from time to time and in such amounts as they may think fit, a sum not exceeding two millions of dollars by the creation of a public stock to be called "New City Hall stock of the City of New York," which shall be redeemable in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, out of the Sinking Fund of the said City of New-York, and shall bear an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

SEC. 8. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to determine what shall be the nominal amount or value of each share of the said stock and of what number of shares the same shall consist; and the Commissioners are hereby authorized to sell and dispose of such shares at public auction, and to issue certificates therefor on such terms as they shall think proper, provided that the stock shall not be sold at less than its par value.

SEC. 9. The provisions of the act entitled "an act to regulate the finances of the City of New-York," passed June 8, 1812, which are not repugnant to or incompatible with any provisions in this act contained, shall apply to said stock.

SEC. 10. It shall be lawful for the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, to order and cause to be raised by tax on all property subject to taxation within said City and County, in addition to the ordinary taxes yearly, and every year a sum of money sufficient to pay the interest annually accruing on said stock.

SEC. 11. The moneys to be raised by virtue of this act shall be applied to the erection and completion of a new City Hall in said City of New-York; and to no other purpose whatsoever.

SEC. 12. The Commissioners appointed under this act shall not be directly or indirectly interested in the plans and specifications for said building, or in any contract for work to be done or materials to be furnished therefor; and said Commissioners, or either of them, for every violation of the provisions of this act, may be removed by the Mayor by and with the approval of the Board of Alderman.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect immediately.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING.

Spring Raglans.....$5 to $14
Cassimere business coats.....$2½ to $10
Elegant blue dress coats.....$8 to $15
Black cloth frock coats.....$5½ to $10
Super cloth frock coats.....$10 to $14
Custom made frock coats.....$14 to $20
Cassimere business pants.....$1½ to $3.
Cassimere dress pants.....$4 to $6
Rich moire antique silk vests.....$2½ to $5
Cassimere business vests.....$1½ to $3

At
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing warehouse,
No. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts

[Advertisement.]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. Reduces inflammation, will give immediate relief from all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure, yes, absolutely sure, to regulate the stomach and bowels. It is an old and well-tried remedy, perfectly safe in all cases. Millions of bottles are sold yearly. The genuine article has CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, on the outside wrapper. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists throughout the world.

[Advertisement.]

ESTATE OF CAPT. GEORGE BRADISH.—A. J. BLEECKER & Co. will sell, to-day, this fine property, situated at Harlem, and consisting of 225 lots, between Second-avenue and East River, One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, affording purchasers an unusually good opportunity of making desirable investments. This is one of the few old estates left unsold in that portion of the Island, and every lot offered will be sold without reserve. The terms are unusually liberal.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM.—LINCH'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well-grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION.—FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

FRANGIPANNI.—PIESSE & LUBINS, perfumery factors, London, are the only makers of the genuine Frangipanni Eternal perfume, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the most fragrant and lasting odor made. Sole agents for the United States, INGRE & Co., druggists, No. 399 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FARMERS' WIVES.—Their True Social Position; Women of the Revolution; English Women; Estate of American Housewifery; Her Home Influences, fully described in this week's *Life Illustrated*. Pictures and Perils of Arctic Navigation; A Trip over the Alleganies; The Good Influences of Homes as they should be; The Bedottites; City Gossip; News of the Week; The Bread Question, etc. Price 4 cents. Newsmen all have it.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night is to be a grand gala night at this house, it being the occasion of a benefit to that talented young actor Mr. F. E. AIKEN. He presents a mammoth entertainment, being no less than four full and attractive pieces, viz: "Karmel, the Scout," "Rose of Sharon," "Clem-eel," and "Rory O'More," with dancing by Mr. SILS WEED and MR. WM. ANDERSON.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water used, diluted, as a mouth wash, imparts rosiness to the gum, preserves the teeth, and gives a floral sweetness to the breath. No South American lady fails to keep it in her dressing room, and its perfume once inhaled, is afterwards preferred to every other. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co, wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

Admired not only as being a beautiful style of picture, but also the most perfect to convey a correct likeness—justly claims the attention of lovers of the fine arts, and can be seen at the National Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO PERFUME THE BREATH.—Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by PETRIDGE & Co. For sale at No. 281 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,

J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We see that KNOX has been making great alterations and improvements in his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, but we can inform him that if he expects to make it capable of holding all his customers he is very much mistaken! His Summer style is as light as a feather, and as graceful as can be. Everybody knows what KNOX's hats are.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is the only external application which can be used without danger in erysipelas. Suppressive salves and iotions drive the disease to the brain. This ointment penetrates far below the surface and neutralizes the exciting cause. In all diseases of the skin, it is equally reliable.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is the only fluid which contains electro magnetism. Pain cannot exist where it is applied; nor can diseases be communicated where its odor exists. Sold at 50 cents per bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, East side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, two block above the Park. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

LONG ISLAND.

N. Y. East Conference of the M. E. Church.

EIGHTH DAY.

The conference assembled yesterday at the usual hour, Bishop MORRIS in the chair. Several young men were admitted to the conference on probation.

The Stewards made their annual report of moneys received from the various districts for the superannuated fund. There had been received a total of $4,674 56, of which there had been distributed $4,653 03, leaving a balance of $21 53. The report was adopted.

The appointments to the various districts, for the relief of superannuated preachers, were then made for the ensuing year.

At the afternoon session the Conference made the following appointments:

Long Island District.—BELL GOONSELL, Presiding Elder, Brooklyn.

Sands-street Church—John Wiley, M. B. Bull, Supernumerary; York street, Charles Kelsey; Washington-street, Charles Shelling; Centenary Church, Heman Bangs; First place, J. H. Rylance; Pacific-street, J. Kennaday, H. Camp, Supernumerary; Hedding Mission, to be supplied; William street Bethel Mission, E. O. Balis; Carlton-avenue, G. A. Hubbell; Fleet-street, Wm. Lawrence; Deane-street, J. Law; Eighteenth-street, W. Gothard; DeKalb-avenue, J. S. Inskip; Summerfield Chapel, W. S. Studley; Mr. Bangs' Mission, to be supplied; South Second-street, J. S. Mitchell; North Fifth-street, C. T. Mallery; Greenpoint, S. Landon; Grand-street, A. S. Francis; South Third-street, D. Curry; Cook-street, to be supplied; South Fifth street, E. L. Janes; New-Utrecht and Gravesend, R. Wake; Flathush and Flatlands, to be supplied; Newtown, Middle Village and Maspeth Mission, E. Miner; Astoria, G. W. Dyckman; Flushing, T. H. Burch; Clintonville, to be supplied; North Hempstead, J. S. Hough; Glen Cove, W. Platts; Cold Spring, E. S. Hebberd; Huntingdon and Lloyd's Neck, C. Stearns; North Port and Centre Port, T. M. Terry; Smithtown, L. C. Cheney; Port Jefferson, J. F. Booth; Riverhead, N. Orchard; Wattalnck and Jamesport, M. N. Olmsted; Cutchoque, S. F. Johnson; Southfield, R. K. Reynolds; Greenport, W. H. Bangs; Orient, J. Farger; Sag Harbor, J. W. B. Wood; Narragansett Mission, F. C. Hill, Sup.; Bridgehampton, W. Wake; Southampton, W. Dean; Good Ground, R. Roberts; West Hampton and Moriches, J. O. Worth; Patchogue, C. Gorse; Huntington South, R. Codling; Farmingdale, E. K. Fanning; Hempstead, B. Pilshury; Bethel, Raynerstown, and Union Vale, to be supplied; Rockville centre, J. D. Bouton; Jamaica, W. B. Hoyt.

W. H. Gilder, President, and J. L. Gilder, Vice President of Flushing Female College.

H. J. Fox, Principal of the Ashland Collegiate Institute.

New-York East District—W. H. MORRIS, Presiding Elder, New-York.

John-street, C. E. Harris; Forsyth-street, R. M. Hatfield; Willet-street, R. McAlister; Cherry-street, W. P. Corbitt; Allen-street, J. A. Roche; Norfolk-street, J. E. Searles; Second-street, S. W. King; Seventh-street, C. Pelton; Ninth-street, J. Gleason; Seventeenth-street, G. R. Crooks; Twenty-Seventh-street, T. G. Osborn; Thirty-Seventh-street, H. Husted; Welsh Mission, J. Ellis; Corlears Hook Mission, V. Buck; East Chester and City Island Mission, W. Ross, D. Devlune, Supernumerary; Mount Vernon and Olinville Mission, S.W. Smith; West Chester and West Farms, A. Booth; New-Rochelle, J. Shaw; Mamaroneck, G. Hollis, N. Tibballs, Supernumerary; Rye, G. Taylor; Port Chester and Kingstreet, G. S. Gilbert; Greenwich-street, S. Howland; Mianus, T. D. Littlewood; Stanwich and Roxbury, W. Porters; Stamford, G. Dunbar; Darien, S. W. Scofield; Pound Ridge, E. Oldren.

D. D. Whedon, Editor of the *Quarterly Review.*

James Floy, Editor of the *National Magazine.*

J. J. Matthias, Chaplain to the Seaman's Retreat, Long Island.

Bridgeport District.—E. E. GRISWOLD, Presiding Elder.

Bridgeport and Fairfield, J. M. Reid; East Bridgeport, D. Osborn; Southport, S. A. Seaman; Westport Mission and Popiar Plains, C. B. Ford; Saugatuck, to be supplied; Norwalk, G. C. Creevey; New-Canaan, Mark Staples; Wilton, Upper Wilton and Georgetown, H. Astor; Ridgefield, J. Wildey; Bethel and Longridge, J. Crawford; Danbury, G. W. Woodruff; Redding, H. F. Pease; Easton, L. D. Nickerson; Stepney, D. W. Lounsbury; New-Milford, Ira Abbott; Gaylordsville and Sherman, W. H. Stebbins, G. Hubbell, Sup.; Cornwall, Ellsworth and Warren, D. Nash; Litchfield, W. Howard; West Winsted, O. Saxton; Colebrook River, H. D. Latham; West Goshen, A. McAlister; Walcottville, A. V. R. Abbott; Plymouth and Watertown, to be supplied; Woodbury, Isaac Sandford; Southbury, S. G. Stebbins; Middlebury, H. W. Lockwood; Watertown Centre, to be supplied; Waterbury, J. H. Perry; Naugatuck, Bethany, P. Bridge, S. H. Smith; Seymour and Great Hill, T. Stevenson; Ansonia Mission, J. J. Woolley; Birmingham, F. Bottom; Nichol's Farms, S. C. Keeler; Stratford, W. T. Hill.

New-Haven District—ALBERT NASH, Presiding Elder, New-Haven.

First Church, M. L. Scudder; St. John-street, J. Pegg, Jr.; George-street, W. F. Collins; Fairhaven, F. W. Smith; Westville, G. L. Stilman; Milford, W. H. Boole; Guilford, T. A. Lovejoy; Madison, B. Redford; Clinton, S. Rushmore; Essex, J. W. Leek; Deep River Mission, J. Vinton; Saybrook Ferry, to be supplied; Haddam, to be supplied; Higganum, to be supplied; Ponsett and Killingworth, R. D. Kirby; North Madison, to be supplied; Durham, R. H. Loomis; Middlefordt, to be supplied; Westbrook, H. Scofield; Middletown, W. C. Hoyt, S. B. Chandler, Supernumerary; Middletown Chapel, to be supplied; Berlin, A. B. Pulling; Wethersfield, Rocky Hill and Newington, to be supplied; Hartford, L. S. Weed; Windsor, W. F. Smith; Bloomfield, L. P. Perry, J. B. Merwin, Supernumerary; Linsbury Circuit, to be supplied; West Suffield, Henry Burton; East Granby, C. Rutherford; West Granby, W. T. Gilbert; East Hartland, to be supplied; Burlington, H. U. Weed; Bristol, J. W. Simpson; Forestville, to be supplied; New-Britain, H. C. Glover; Meriden, J. L. Peck; Hampton, W. H. Russell.

J. W. HOMES, Principal of the Monrovia Seminary, Liberia.

J. B. STRATTON, transferred to Troy Conference.

ANNUAL STATISTICS.—Members, 25,720; baptisms, 1,781; Church property—312 churches, valued at $980,275; Parsonages, 73, valued at $148,175.

Benevolent Contributions—Amount received for conference claimants, $3,963 83; for Missionary Society, $14,783 19; Tract Society, $1,758 25.

There are 216 Sunday schools; 2,272 officers and teachers; 21,196 scholars, and 70,651 volumes in library.

Increase—Members, 2,139, and $6,213 76 in benevolent contributions; Sunday school scholars, 1,827.

The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

Almost Successful.

On Wednesday night last, the Fourth District Police, Brooklyn, picked up a man in the street, named DANIEL CORBOY, stupid from the effects of narcotic poison. It seems that he had been drinking laudanum, undoubtedly with the intention of taking his own life, and was placed in charge of Dr. RHODES, to be pumped out, which operation saved his life.

Kings County Hospital.

During the past week 88 patients were admitted at this Hospital; 40 were discharged, and six died, viz.: Robert Larkin, aged 37; Sarah C. Sharp, aged 55; Charles Crozier, aged 35; James Moran, aged 47; Wm. Flood, aged 30; Heinrich Wirth, aged 18.

Dismissal.

The Board of Superintendents of the Poor for Kings County, at a meeting held on Wednesday, passed a resolution dismissing Dr. BAISELY, Keeper of the Lunatic Asylum, to take effect on the 10th of May. No cause is assigned for the removal.

☞ A dead infant was picked up in Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. This is so common an occurrence that but little attention is paid to such subjects now by the authorities.

NEW-JERSEY.

Nominations for the Firemen's Election.

The delegates from the various Fire Companies in Jersey City, met at the house of Empire Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, on Wednesday evening, to nominate candidates for Chief and Assistant Engineers, and for the Fire Commissioners, provided for in the new law, all of whom will be voted for at the election to be held on Tuesday, May 5.

Chief Engineers—Samuel A. French, for reelection, and Jacob Z. Marinus.

Assistant Engineers—Adrian B. Reynolds and Wm. L. Stevens for the First Ward; James Wallace and James McLaughlin for the Second Ward; John Howeth and John B. Haight for the Third Ward; and John Coyle and John G. Haybeck for the Fourth Ward.

Fire Commissioners—D. S. Gregory, Jr., Charles Martindale, Charles Scott, D. W. Stone, Thomas Royle, R. K. Terry, J. Clarke, George Dempsey, Wm. White and H. C. Smith.

☞ The leases of 34 pews for a hundred years each in the new First Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, were sold at auction on Monday evening, for $6,547. The highest premium paid was $600, and the lowest $10—the average being nearly $193 per pew. Several pews were rented for a year, at from $1 to $10. The whole sale comprised about one-fourth of the house, and neted $6,644.

New Ferry-boat Launched.

The new ferry-boat for the Jersey City ferry was launched from the yard of DEVINE & BURTIS, at Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 5 o'clock, and was towed to Jersey City, where she

NATIONAL ELOQUENCE.

SPEECH OF HON. CALEB CUSHING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Policy of Manifest Destiny and Indefinite Expansion.

Definition and Vindication of Filibusterism.

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING had a very enthusiastic reception from his friends and fellow-citizens of Newburyport, Mass., on his return on Thursday last. Hon. ISAAC DAVENPORT presided over the meeting, and made a brief speech highly complimentary to Mr. CUSHING, rapidly rehearsing his public services in the various offices he has filled, and awarding him the highest praise for the "talent, energy and sound judgment which he has always displayed in the various positions he has been called to occupy."

After this address,

Mr. CUSHING rose, and, after receiving three enthusiastic cheers, proceeded to speak as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS, I greet you, one and all, with emotions of heartfelt and sincere affection and respect. You have wished that my return hither, after an absence of few years of political functions, should be public, in the assembled people's presence; and it was your right so to determine; for you have been, for me, through the successive stages of a not uneventful life, well-wishers always, candid judges of opinion and of action even where we differed, and zealous friends in many a crisis of popular commotion and contention.—In a word, the kind home-companions of my childhood, youthhood and manhood. Invitation from you has the needful force of command to be obeyed in grateful gratitude, and of summons to the enjoyment of exquisite gratification. I now, therefore, epjoin among you, to reciprocate your friendly salutations, to renew suspended associations, and thus again to become a resident citizen of Newburyport. Standing here on this familiar spot, with all these well-known faces before me, and in the sight of old homestead objects, it seems to me that our natal earth is a part of our intellectual and moral being; that though we be not visibly attached to it, still the roots of our beasts penetrate unseen down deep into it, and thus, even while far away, we continue like the fast oak itself, to draw nourishment and vigor from the same fresh breezes, and bright skies, and fair hill-sides, and clear streams, where life began; and that, roam over the world as we will, mysterious ties of birthplace remain strong upon us,—tendencies of local attraction as fixed as in the load-stone,—instincts of reminiscence which carry back to early scenes the mounting spirit, as irresistibly, as unerringly as the carrier-pigeon flies over land and sea to its lost home. One feels this, in whatever distant countries a truant temper may place him; he feels it still more when, as now, after long absence, he comes to retread the paths of youth, and to bathe anew, as it were, in the sunlight of other days, and finds himself reanimated by it, and fortified for the further trials of life, like the pilgrims to the fountain of juvescence, or the wrestling titan, as he regained his mother earth. I do not say that such local attachments are always well placed. They are not. They are sentiments, not reasonings—impressions on the mind rather than external facts—or, in so far as fact, they are not the result of the action of circumstances on the mental and physical constitution. But where, in the broad limits of the Union, shall we find a lovelier region than this, our valley of the Merrimac, beginning with its gelid founts in the lof y gorges of the White Mountains, traversing the beautiful lakes of Winnipisaogee, flowing on free waterfall to waterfall amid all the riches of nature and of industry, and coming to pour forth its accumulated volume of waters here into the outspread bosom of the great Atlantic? And is there not that in it which breeds true men and women—as the hardy fruit of the teeming loins of pure and good mothers—statesmen, soldiers, orators, poets, inventors—apt for both arms and arts—masters of circumstance alike on earth or ocean—with heads of wit to conceive and will to act, such as the service of nations requires. We will cherish the fertile valley of the Merrimac.

Magna parens virûm,
Magna frugum.

It is the object of no misplaced affection. It merits our attachment, as well for what it is in all nature's gifts, as for the strong-minded and strong-handed race of men, which it has produced or sustained. Of the living, it were invidious to speak; but of the dead, names of sons of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire spontaneously rise to the memory,—familiar on our lips as household words, enrolled for immortality in the brightest pages of the annals of the republic. I tender to you my warmest thanks then, that here you welcome me back to the lap of my own mother earth, in the midst of kindred loved and friends cherished, here to rest from cares of State, and to bait as it were on the wearisome journey of life. I am well content that it should be so. Men seek or take power, in obedience to the instincts of our nature as imperious as hunger and thirst. The pursuit of fame, of participation in great concerns,—the endeavor to win distinction, to set on the minds of our fellow men—the hope that our names will be honored in life and live after us,—all these are outbursts of the ethereal spirit within us,—yearnings of immortality,—which, if in excess sometimes, are not the less the potential impulses to the performance of noble and virtuous deeds. Without power to do good, we cannot do it, and the possession of power in the first and the necessary step to larger social usefulness. The speaker, the writer, the poet,—he who propagates thought or passion from the pulpit, the forum, the tribune, the press, or the teacher's chair,—he who commands armies, leads senates, rules cabinets, or administers Government,—he who invents or discovers,—he who conducts great enterprises of commerce or manufactures,—to all those it has become apparent that the mono is a light which gives no light unless it may manifest its capabilities in words or acts,—that is, it attains a position in which to operate, which constitutes practical power. But with the power to do, come the responsibility and the solicitude which attend it,—the malice of interests shocked, of aspirations crossed, and of rivalries excited; in a word, the disenchantments of power. We find its advantages and its disadvantages, its allurements and its repulsions, so nicely balanced, that we take it up with less and less of eagerness, and lay it down with more and more of calmness, at each alternate change in the vicissitudes of any the most prosperous public career. Such, at least, are my own reflection and observation. I will not disturb the confidence of this grateful occasion by discussion of any subject of controversy. I return into the State of Massachusetts to resume my place in the ranks, with no resentments to prosecute, no rancors to indulge, no importunate remembrances of injury or disappointment.

CHANGE OF PARTIES AND OF PARTY POSITIONS.

It is said that some not over-amiable persons reproach me with want of unbroken continuity of party relation, which is odd enough, in view of all the *chasses croisez* steps of party in our day, with few eminently conspicuous public men who have stood in one and the same attitude all their lives. It is said also that other hypercritical persons impute to me tolerance for men of different shades of opinion regarding the political theories of the moment. Be it so. On the high road of public life are strewn broadcast the miserable fragments of party doctrines, shattered by over-strain, like the dead mules and broken-down wagons in the track of an advancing or retreating army. Theorems of mathematical precision are good in books of geometry, but not in the conduct of great affairs. Men of action are masters, not the slaves, of doctrine. What the world needs, demands, and will have, is more of practical statesmanship, and less of bigoted exclusiveness of doctrines. It would be quite easy to illustrate the unreasonableness of this idolatry of party symbols, and the folly of intolerance regarding it, by examples drawn from the current political creeds of the day. I prefer to select examples from the history of obsolete controversies, in which they abound. Thus, the United States Bank was opposed, and its destruction made the symbol of orthodoxy, on the part of the same political school by which it was created and established. That was a change in twenty years. Again, the present system of keeping and disbursing the public funds, which has its excellences and its defects, was first introduced in Congress and unanimously voted for by the Whig Party, and unanimously opposed by the Democratic Party; and afterwards the same system was unanimously opposed by the Whig Party, and supported by the Democratic Party, and by it carried into practical operation. That was a change of less than eight years. Again, the moral obligation and the expediency of the perpetuation and extension of a statute line of demarcation between the free labor and slave labor territories, was for a long time advocated by one political school, and opposed by another, consequently to which the latter school took up the moral obligation of that statute line, when it was abandoned by the former; and between them both it became so discredited as at length to be pronounced unconstitutional and null and void from the beginning, by decision of the Supreme Court. That was a change of only four years, and may suffice to show the fallacy of theoretical dogmatism in the business of the Federal Government. I might give numerous equally striking examples from the political history of individual states. Thus, in the State of Massachusetts, at one time, the dominant thought was opposition to associations of men by confidential engagements, and at another time such associations filled and ruled the Commonwealth. So in the State of New-York, men's minds have scarcely calmed down from zealous advocacy and relentless adoption of a system of stern prohibition and confiscation of all spirituous drinks, when that system is abandoned, and return is made to the old one of licenses and excises, which existed before anything was heard of the peculiar laws of Maine. I think, if the history of parties in this country were sedulously scrutinized, it would be found that the sin, such as it is, of some of those to whom change of opinion is attributed, consists either in that they had not changed so late or not so early as their accusers did; or looking tolerantly on while others changed, had not changed at all themselves, but stood still for the world to come back to them, and then resumed their place in column. In a word, *he, to whom it never happened to think or know something to-day which he did not know or think yesterday, must have been born omniscient by infallible, or has not yet advanced from the innocent simplicity and petulant selfishness of infancy.* I am not so humble as to admit that my condition is the latter, nor so presumptive as to pretend that it is the former, of the opposite categories.

THE MISSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

But let that pass. It is the felicitous condition of the United States to possess a constitution of government which consists of stipulations of compact as the rule of action, not of party platforms nor political dogmas. Thus it is that under the protecting shade of the Constitution thought is free, and opinions rise and fall, and parties come and go, transitory and erratic as meteors or comets in the middle sky, while far above shine fixedly in the steady lustre of their glorious effulgence the bright stars of Union. We, the people of the United States, have a predestined fate before us, plain to be seen, according to my thought, as if inscribed on the adamantine leaves of time with a pencil of fire. Nay, it is a providential mission assigned to us by the visible outstretched finger of God. I know it is not uncommon for men to speak irreverently on the one hand, or slightingly on the other, of the destinies or the mission of the United States. Let us pause here a few minutes. It was my fortune, not many years ago, to traverse the Pacific Ocean in its widest expanse from the Continent of Asia to that of America. We launched forth upon it in our frail bark as COLUMBUS did on the Atlantic, with nothing save it, not to speak of man's presence, in that great world of sea and of sky. It may have been that some solitary, daring hunter of the seas, from New-Bedford or Nantucket, chased the whale in the distant bays of Kamtschatka or the Aleutian Islands, or that some Russian coasted along the Straits of Behring from the Asiatic to the American Siberia; but otherwise, from the Sandwich Islands, beneath the Tropic of Cancer, to the ice-bound foundations of the Polar North, we alone were out on that immense ocean. No, I forget. There might have been a stray ship from Boston or Salem, painfully collecting a cargo of hides in San Francisco or San Diego, or other from our city, with perhaps your present Mayor and others of your immediate fellow-citizens on board, planting our country's standard on the banks of the Columbia; for, be it remembered, Oregon was originally colonized by men of Newburyport. But no longer were the great galleons of Spain to be seen there, transporting the wealth of Mexico to China. It was a desert waste of water, as if awaiting the winged messenger of the ark to fly forth upon it, and seek a new resting place for the feet of another Noah. While navigating that waste of water—while sailing by its almost unison shirable shores, the thought came to me—how should it not? *Are all the invaluable riches of those vast regions of earth never to profit man?* Is that vast ocean to continue thus barren of use, with no white canvas of the mariner, no steamship, with its cloud by day and its pillar of fire by night, to plow the deep and breast the rolling waves, bearing the freight and wealth of the Western to the Eastern Indies. Time—and how brief a time!—has answered this question. The opulent State of California has grown up there, as it were, in a day—giving and receiving treasury of wealth, and assuming its proud place in the galaxy of the Union. A second State, Oregon, is about to take on the robes of sovereignty as a coequal member of the confederation of States. A third, Washington, perpetuating the name of the father of his country in that *ultima thule* of America, will not be content to remain long without its full enjoyment of constitutional rights, and its due representation in the Senate of the United States. And that so recently unoccupied ocean of the North Pacific—how buoyantly does it now bear upon its swelling waves those noble fleets of clipper ships of Newburyport and of East Boston, by the side of which the galleons of Acapulco and Manila were but unsightly hulks, and which are freighted with wealth such as a poet never dreamed of to fill the great argosies of Genoa and of Venice! Who, in so brief a time, wrought all these wonders? Was it the work of legions of fabulous giants, marshalled to their stupendous task by the miraculous charm of the ring of Solomon, each as we read of in the picturesque legends of Arabia? He who saw it as it was ten years ago, and sees it as it is now, might well conceive that nothing short of supernatural power could have produced the marvelous change. It is miraculous, it is supernatural—not a miracle of demon-slaves driven under the lash of some magician taskmaster; but the miracle of American courage, American genius, and American virtue, working out our country's great destinies, under the preordained impulsion of Almighty God. It was my fortune, at another time, to stand on the summit of the lofty ridge of land which divides the sources of the Mississippi from those of Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, having on my right hand the waters of that mighty river, which drains, and as it flows on to the Gulf of Mexico, fertilizes the largest and the richest valley of inclinable land on the face of the earth; and, on my left hand, that unique succession of great rivers and lakes,—the river, alternately expanding into magnificent fresh-water seas, and the seas narrowing again into beautiful rivers; and so, through forest and meadow, and over cataracts and rapids, rolling on with lavish profusion a thousand miles to the far off Gulf of St. Lawrence. Such was the stand point of view. Before, behind, all around me, were noble forests of oak and pine and maple and elm, earth-born giants of the primeval world; and beyond them, stretching far away to the uttermost bounds of the horizon, verdant savannahs in all the luxuriance of nature's virginal unstinted prodigality, sublimely immense as an ocean, lovely as a dream of Paradise. Streamlets and lakes were sparkling amid the trees in the sunlight, like diamonds and sapphires scattered over the rich tresses of some fair maiden as she steps in the pride of her beauty and her youth. All that magnificent scene, however, was but a wilderness, where the Indian still roamed at will in his native forests, or paddled his light canoe on river and lake; and where no sign of cultivation, no mark of civilization, was to be seen, save in the glorious banner of the stripes and stars floating over some military station or outpost, to be witness of the omnipresent power of the Union. Here, again, the thought came to me,—can it be that all this wealth of land and sea is to remain lost to the uses of human greatness and happiness? It half tempted one to impeach the divine justice, to reflect that millions and millions of men were at that hour stifling for want of space in the crowded countries of Europe,—"cabined, cribbed, confined," in narrow lanes, where industry had no field to work in, and ambition was devouring its own heart for want of scope and object; and wives and children were pining away on the crusts of destitution and misery,—whilst here was earth enough to be the seat of imperial dominion, squandered apparently on a handful of untamed and untamable Indians. But impious would have been such a thought,—the foolish impiety of man's improvidence and ignorance. God's wisdom is not our wisdom. He had his own great purposes to work out in his own good time, and with the instruments of his own election. For now, there also American activity, industry, enterprise, have been exerted; and yellow harvest fields on the prairie, busy mills at the waterfall, populous communities by the riverside, have transfigured the face of the desert; and another powerful State (Minnesota) has arisen there to add to the greatness of the American Union.

THE MISSION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC TO CONQUER THE CONTINENT.

Is not that manifest destiny? Is not that a providential mission? Is not that one of the steps in the "march, march, march" of the Union which, when suggested by me, on a former occasion, as what the Union had perforce to do, was taken to be the personation of some awful monster shaking forth pestilence and death from its horrid hair! Ay, in this pioneer colony of Massachusetts, doubled with Plymouth, on the very rock of Plymouth itself, where a free compact of self government first found a footstand on earth, and from which point, together with the coeval starting point of Jamestown, there moved the two parallel columns of emigration which commenced America's march—at that very place, a good and honored friend of mine felt called upon to protest against my suggestion of the onward "march, march, march" of the advancing hosts of civilization, liberty and power which follow the westward flight of the eagle of the Union. I stand to my thought. I reiterate it. I stick to the purpose which brought my forefather, JOHN CUSHING, from Hingham in England to Hingham in Massachusetts. I say that every ship-load of colonists which came in the beginning to Virginia and to Massachusetts, and each one of us their descendants, who are but moving on with an acceleration of the original impetus which they gave us, and every ship load of colonists from Ireland and Germany, all and each one of us are but the humble ministers of God, appointed to occupy, to cultivate and to civilize America. It is oppression seeking to be freedom. It is went demanding to be want no longer. It is the strong man without air and without room, and determined to have them, or at least to die gallantly in the struggle for them. It is the irrepressible expension of over-compressed human energies. It is the exodus of the nations. It is the outpouring of the too full blood of the old world into the all capacious veins of the new world. *It is the foundation in America of Republican empires to outcount in numbers and outvie in strength the parent States of Europe.* I say *that is the work appointed of God for us to do, and, with the blessing of God upon us, that work we will do.* If rivers run across our path, we will bridge them; if mountains rise up to stop us, we will tunnel them; if deserts appear, we will reclaim and cultivate them; if oceans intervene, we will navigate them, to which last end, so long as there's an oak left on earth, gallant ships shall continue to be launched into the waters of this our Merrimac. No material obstacle can arrest our progress. We woo this fair nature which lies before us, and we woo it as its conqueror, like the vikings of the old time winning their brides of the sea in open combat. I say this in the same confidence of conviction as one who, seeing the sun set forth from the portals of the East, may speak of its onward course to the West. For time was when the United States were but weak little Colonies of England, scattered along the seashore. Then they overflowed the Alleghanies into the valley of the Mississippi. Next they absorbed the vast domain of France from Lake Superior all around to the Gulf of Mexico, and Westward to Oregon. Next they possessed themselves of the two Floridas, and then of Texas. And finally they have marched on through New-Mexico into remote California. But in our conquest of nature with our stalwart arms, and with our dauntless hearts to back them, it happens that men, nations, races, may, must, will, perish before us. *That is inevitable.* There can be no change for the better save at the expense of that which is—one generation gives place to another. Out of decay springs fresh life. The tribes of Indians who hunted over the land, without occupying it, retire before us like the hunted deer and the buffalo themselves,—deeper and deeper into the innermost recesses of the Continent. And the Hispano Mexicans, wasting away by apparent incapacity of self-government, are suffering one province after another of theirs to relapse into pristine desolation, and thus to become prepared to receive the people and the laws of the United States. All that is now history. Yet, wise men saw long before that so it was to be. From the present they inferred the future, and spoke of it with the positiveness and precision of inspired prophecy.

HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Of this a most remarkable proof is to be found in the secret memoir, but recently published, which the Count of ARANDA confidentially addressed to his sovereign, CHARLES III. of Spain, on occasion of signing, in 1783, the treaties acknowledging the independence of the United States.

"I have just concluded and signed," he says, "a treaty of peace with England, and this negociation has left in my mind a painful sentiment. We have recognized the independence of the English Colonies, and thus is me a subject of grief and of dread. France has few possessions in America; but she ought to have remembered that Spain, her intimate ally, has many, which now remain exposed to terrible convulsions. I will not stop to examine the opinion of statesmen, as well countrymen as foreigners, who agree with me in estimation of the intrinsic difficulty of preserving our domination in America. Without entering into those considerations, it suffices merely to speak of the perils with which we are menaced, on the side of the new power just created in a part of the earth where no other power exists capable of withstanding its progress. This new federal republic has come into being by gigantic steps, so to speak, and in order to attain its independence has needed the support and the forces of two great powers, France and Spain. The day is at hand when in those regions it will be a giant—a terrible Colossus. Once it will forget the benefits which it has received from us, and will think only of its aggrandisement. The liberty of conscience—the facility of establishing new populations in immense territories, and the peculiar advantages held forth by the new Government, will attract thither cultivators and artisans of all nations, since men rush in pursuit of fortune; and thus, in a few years, we shall witness with sorrow the menacing existence of the anticipated Colossus. The first step of this power, when it shall have grown to strength, will be to possess itself of the Floridas, in order to command the Gulf of Mexico. After having thus interposed itself in the way of our commerce with New Spain, it will aspire to conquer that great empire, which it will not be possible to defend against a formidable power, established on the same continent, and, what is more, contemnious with it. These apprehensions are well founded, and cannot fail to be realized within a few years unless, indeed, before then, revolutions still more disastrous should break forth in our America."

Is not that remarkable? The Count of ARANDA saw the white cloud in the sky; when it was no bigger than a man's head, he knew that a tempest was wrapped up in its folds; and he sought to ward off the imminent peril by constituting the Spanish colonies at once into semi-independent monarchies, governed by various Spanish Princes under CHARLES as Emperor of Spain and the Indies, the latter retaining the immediate government only of the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico. If those provident counsels had prevailed, twenty years of revolution and of civil war would have been spared to Spanish, as by timely application of the same policy they have been to Portuguese, America. Just so it was that, thirty years previously, THOMAS POWNALL, the Royal Governor of Massachusetts, sought to anticipate the independence of the thirteen British colonies, by raising them to the condition of federal members of a great British union, a grand marine dominion, as he terms it—so as to bestride the Atlantic, with one foot of the Colossus resting on Europe and the other on America. If the far-reaching views of either THOMAS POWNALL or the Count of ARANDA had been adopted, how different would be our present condition! But the wisdom of kings is nothingness and vanity, when weighed in the balance against the purposes of Providence. The Count of ARANDA well knew that the results which he apprehended in regard to the Floridas and New-Spain were still more certain as to Louisiana. The annexation of that province to the United States was not, as too many suppose it to have been, a mere Democratic ambition of the times of THOMAS JEFFERSON. There is a memorable letter, addressed, years before that, by ALEXANDER HAMILTON to HARRISON GRAY OTIS, in which HAMILTON strongly expresses the longings after Louisiana entertained by the men of WASHINGTON's particular school, and avows the conviction that the possession of it is indispensable to the continuance of the Union. He did but see and feel as to Louisiana what, in similar circumstances, others, at a later day, distinctly saw and felt as to Texas, and be it now declared, as to California also, the necessary companion of Oregon.

WALKER AND AARON BURR REPUDIATED.

I pray you not to misunderstand me. I reprobate, not war itself, but all irregular enterprises of war. I hold that the great issues of peace belong to the sovereign power of the Union, and should not be wantonly usurped by individual rashness. I *glory* in the acts, which it has fallen to me to perform, towards the repression of all such undertakings in the United States, whether on the part of a *presumptuous British Minister, recruiting troops within our jurisdiction for the purpose of warfare in the Crimea, or of a reckless American adventurer, recruiting them for the purpose of plunder and murder in Nicaragua.* No, let not the small man, WALKER, be honored for this, on account of which the great man, BURR, was damned.

Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis,
Tempus eget.

The United States require no such instruments to help them forward to the consummation of their destinies in America. On the contrary, they impede us, just as WALKER, without capacity or power of possible good in himself, has only served to obstruct national purposes in Mexico, in Nicaragua, in all Spanish America. And such things tend to discredit us also. Thus far, if there be, in all the annals of time, a case of a mighty nation steadily advancing to its zenith in the shining light of untarnished honor, it is these United States. So mote it be—*noblesse oblige.* Independence of England, with our limits of original dominion intact, we achieved bravely on the field of battle, in righteous war, with Bunker Hill at the beginning of the contest, and at the close of it Saratoga and Yorktown. Our succeeding great step was Louisiana, and that came to us by the spontaneous act of our oldest—and may she never cease to be our constant—ally and friend,—generous and glorious France. Followed by the Floridas, not extorted by us from Spain, but ceded to us by her, as JOHN QUINCY ADAMS once, with his forcible eloquence, explained in my hearing—ceded to us in fair exchange for our own province of Texas. That again returned to us of its own free will, after having been raised, through the gallantry of her sons, with HUNTER and RUCK at their head, to independence of Mexico, by the same identical right that Mexico was independent of Spain. And now California is ours, which we acquired in just war, and might have kept by the just right of war, but disdained to do so, choosing rather to hold it by the tenure of cession and of contract, with contribution of ample indemnity therefor to Mexico. I say, all that is a record of which any nation might, with good cause, be proud; and so may it be continued on hereafter in the same bright line of glory and of justice to the end!

AN APPEAL TO MASSACHUSETTS TO ABANDON ALL SMALLER ISSUES AND JOIN THE PARTY OF MANIFEST DESTINY.

But enough. I am trespassing on your indulgent attention, and hasten without further extending these remarks to the moral, which, in my judgment, they suggest to us of the State of Massachusetts.

My friends, we thus perceive, on review of the history of our country, from the days of Jamestown and Plymouth down to this hour—for the history of the Union does not begin at the revolution—we perceive that one great providential event occupies it permanently, to wit: the population and cultivation of North America under the auspices of English representative institutions, and by means of the overflow of the crowded, oppressed and discontented millions of Europe. That is the railroad track on which the cars of British America have been running for two centuries, dashing on, and smashing and crashing over everything which stood in the way of its mighty momentum, irresistible since it was the will of God. To the simple unity, the absolute continuous identity of this great event, there has been but one exception, the separation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from the Thirteen Colonies. In their endeavor to unite all British America under one Government, the founders of the American Republic failed; but the failure was in appearance rather than reality, for the same race, the same mind, the same law, the same political institutions, and the same public and private interests, control and direct the fortunes of the severed parts of British America; their progress and its results are in substance the same, and recent treaty arrangements of reciprocal intercourse have associated them in a commercial union, which, aided by geographical facts, will terminate in their association by political union, England knows this. *She is gradually relaxing her hold on America.* It would have been better for her to do this at the revolution; for, by relinquishing America, she gained, or will gain, Asia. To her, the two things have almost the intimate connection of cause and effect. Instructed by the past, and let me add, with nobler thoughts on the subject than heretofore, *she now sees and admits this, in her present attitude toward us.* Henceforth, then, America is ours, to work out in it the eternal decrees of Providence. Men of Massachusetts, have you at all times thoroughly appreciated, and strenuously coöperated to advance these great purposes of Providence? Have you? I might say—yes, you have in act, but not always in thought. You planted self government in America, the moment you touched its shores. Then you mistakenly strove awhile to establish here an exclusive theocracy; but in this you failed because it was incompatible with the one great preordained event. You yielded at length, and conceded to others that religious liberty which you had previously claimed for yourselves alone. You pursued the thoughts of independence to the day of the revolution, embodying that idea in the framework of a confederation of republics. You clearly perceived, and frankly, earnestly, powerfully contributed, with Virginia, to develop the great territorial capacities of the northwest. But were you equally clear-sighted in regard to the not less important southwest? Did you in feeling support Virginia there? Did you not struggle to prevent the acquisition of Louisiana, the acquisition of Florida, the acquisition of Texas, the acquisition of California? Was not the Union, as our fathers conceived it, thus completed in spite of you? And yet, who profited first, who profited next, who profited constantly, by each of these great stages of the great event? Was it not you, the men of Massachusetts, with your ships, your manufactures, your mechanic arts, and your intelligence? Nay, did you not unconsciously, and as it were in spite of yourselves, potentially contribute, with might and with will, as Massachusetts does whenever she acts, to the consummation of the great event, by pouring your capital, your industry, your inventive genius, and your men, into each one of the successive territorial accessions to the Union. You did; you could not help doing it; you are strong and self-willed, but the great event was stronger and more wilful than you; and it snatched you up out of the depths of unseen hole opposition to it, absorbed you into its vortex, and when there, as with your virtues and your lights you deserve to be, you became the most efficacious element of its further progress.

Why is it so? Why is it, that for so many years Massachusetts has perseveringly opposed whatever is, and persistently eschewed to prevent whatever is to be? I look around in my native State, and seeing it as it is crammed full with intelligence and accomplishment of the highest order in all the possibilities of life, I ask myself if she be not,—and if she be not, why she is not,—the head, the brains the thought, the soul of the American Union? It is not that the men of Massachusetts, with admitted high intelligence, lack courage. Quite as often as otherwise, they have this in excess, plunging into the strife as if they could master it,

"And with stroeg hand hold in the rearing world;"

and occasionally manifesting somewhat of that hardihood of unreason, which plants the butting bull in front of the locomotive machine's full career. Nor is it because of interested views on the part of Massachusetts. She is singularly disinterested—governed by ideas rather than by mere interests. She manifests this, even in her political aberrations. She opposes all policies of the federal government, sometimes merely because they are such. Thus, at one period, with DANIEL WEBSTER in the State Department, EDWARD EVERETT, Minister to England, ISAAC C. BATES and RUFUS CHOATE in the Senate, and a delegation composed of such men as JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, NATHAN APPLETON, ROBERT C. WINTHROP, and GEORGE N. BRIGGS, in the House, Massachusetts had, or might have had, her own way, in all things reasonable; and yet she pulled the building down about her head, out of imaginary devotion to the United States Bank. Why need she trouble herself as to that? "What is Hecuba to her, or she to Hecuba?" Could it advantage Boston to have all the banking capital of the country revolve around Philadelphia? Or was it important to Boston, whether any little surplus of public treasure on hand was or was not used as banking capital? Yet on such an issue opposition Massachusetts would have—opposition to her own men, nay, to her own man of men; just as, in the same train of incidents, on the question whether daily postage should be paid in silver or in bank-paper, there was another transient agony, at least in Boston. Why is it, again let me ask, that Massachusetts has not, instead of opposing always, rather assumed her post, in conscious right of intelligence and courage, proudly in that van of the march of the Union? Why linger in the rear always to pull back, to criticise, to complain of the Federal Government? I cannot say why it is—I see *how* it is. *She permits herself to be preoccupied with some secondary incident of the great event, and works herself into rage on that, until she has lost all thought and care of the great event itself, and of the part which in it she might and should play.* At the present time, when human wit is at the maximum of creative and productive action—when the steamship, the railway, and the electric telegraph, marvels though they be, are but faint signs of the progress around us—when earth and sky, air and sea, and all which in them is, animate or inanimate, partakes of the great movement, and are instinct with its spirits—at such a time the public mind of Massachusetts stands still, and grows passionate over some minor question. And so it is that while we sit by the wayside, angrily discussing the *mugwumps difficulties*, of hours of idleness, the world is rushing silently by, leaving us in the lurch. Must it be so forever? Will Massachusetts choose always to be the drag or break on the wheels, and never the motive power itself? Will she constantly struggle to clog the march of the great event? If she reflect, she will see that it is her own event, it is her very self, that she is vainly striving to stop. I repeat, that from Jamestown on the one hand, and from Plymouth on the other, issued the first two parallel streams of emigration and of political and social influence, flowing one to the southwest and the other to the northwest, which streams, in their westward progress, are the history, the life, the soul, the predestined great event of America. You may guide, or at any rate go with the fatal movement. But you cannot stop it; nay, whether you will or not, you are in it and of it, and must move on with its motion, either leading or led—for if not leading, you will be led—in the conduct of the nation. Men of Massachusetts, I exhort you to "leave all meaner things to low ambition," and raise yourselves into your appropriate sphere. I entreat, I implore you, to abandon all thought of holding in those viewless coursers of the winds, which, with stretched muscles and snorting nostrils, are hurrying us on to greatness; to discard the vain wish to check the course of the gallant ship of our destiny, which, with all sails set from deck to truck, and with favoring breezes to fill them, is wafted across the subject main, laden with the last and best hopes of mankind;—to cease from the pious endeavor to stop the fiery wheels of that chariot of the sun, which careers along the starry field of the Union, from the dawning of the Orient up and over the empyrean heights of our actual power, on the uttermost regions of the Occident.

Mr. President: I have to entreat your pardon and the indulgence of my fellow-citizens, and of the gentlemen here, that I have ventured to occupy their attention for a moment with other things than mere expressions of my heartfelt gratitude for this scene. I can but renew them from the bottom of my heart, as I do. [Applause, long continued.]

The Independent and the Herald.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *Independent*, it seems, recognizes the *Herald* as part and parcel of the reputable press of New-York. *You* are, therefore, lectured for not employing dainty terms in exposing its rascalities. In plain English, your religious neighbor thinks the *Herald* entitled to the same moral weight in its aggressive and libelous career upon property, credit, and character, as any other journal, pursuing the opposite or more decent course.

Very well. Let us see how this might be made to work with the *Independent* people, if the *Herald* battery of daily defamation should be turned in that direction. Their interests are understood to be varied, and their credit in public estimation of first importance—at least to themselves. They may not own or direct Railroads. But we find in the *Independent* a Dry Goods department, and a financial column. The one may be in charge of a Merchant; the other of a Bank director,—just as a leading column is supposed to be in charge of a Clergyman. Could either of these interests stand the calumnious insinuations and direct libels of the *Herald* as many weeks as the Railroads have stood them months, without ruin to credit and peace of mind to all concerned, if, like the *Independent* people, the whole world believed the authority of the *Herald* reputable? The defamatory course of the paper is notoriously capricious. To day, Railway credit is impeached. To morrow, the Banks are attacked. The next day Mercantile solvency impugned. These things have been and will be again in its reckless columns. And if the *Herald* be the reputable print the *Independent* would make it, it need only point suspicion to any firm of Jobbers in Broadway, and ring the changes on a wild expansion and worse collections, coupled with a word or two of the "explosion" which is sure to astonish the holders of their paper in Wall-street, and the work of defamation is complete.

Fortunately, not one fifth the people who read the *Herald* have the slightest respect for its opinions or confidence in its assaults upon all that is dear to character and credit. With the great body of the public it is simply and undisguisedly a mendacious *flash* newspaper. That it stands otherwise with the *Independent* people almost surpasses belief. W.

The New Police Law in Brooklyn.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, City Hall,
BROOKLYN, Friday, April 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I see in your issue of this morning, that I am represented as not recognizing the powers conferred upon the Metropolitan Police Commission by the recent act of the Legislature, and that the Brooklyn Police will continue to receive their pay in defiance of said act. Allow me to say that as an officer *under the laws*, I respect the laws, and shall not pass for payment the accounts of any of the Police *from* the day the Commission was organized until the Courts shall have settled the question of the constitutionality of the new law.

D. L. NORTHUP,
Auditor of City of Brooklyn.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1747. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

The Latest Returns from the British Elections

Preparations for Laying the Submarine Cable.

The Impending War Between Spain and Mexico.

COTTON QUIET AND DROOPING.

BREADSTUFFS DULL---PROVISIONS STEADY.

Consols 92 5-8 a 92 3-4.

[By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, No 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Friday, April 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt LANG, from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 11th inst, arrived here at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, and sailed again at 11 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, so that her mails can be dispatched South in the afternoon train of that day.

The *America* reports as follows: On the 11th inst. passed the American ship *Phœnix*, towing up the Mersey. Same day, off Point Lynas, passed the American ship *James Foster, Jr.* On the 12th inst. passed steamship *Africa*, bound to Liverpool; also, an American ship, supposed to be the *Alps* from New-York.

The steamship *North American* from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 8 P. M. on Friday, the 10th inst.

Great Britain.

ELECTION RETURNS—MINISTERIAL RUMORS—THE LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The Elections were almost over. The London *Post* sums maries the result thus: Liberals, 338; Liberal Conservatives, 74; Conservatives, 206. Ministerial losses, 13; gains, 76.

The Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT was spoken of to replace Lord PANMURE as Minister of War.

The Ministerial candidate for Speaker of the House of Commons is the Hon. EVELYN DENISON.

The Great Western Railroad Company, of Canada, had declared a dividend of nine per cent.

The English Government has agreed to furnish to the Atlantic Telegraph Company three steamships, one to make soundings, and two to assist in laying the cable. The *Agamemnon*, ninety gun screw steamship of 3,000 tons, is to be employed to lay down the cable in connection with the United States steamship *Niagara*. The entire cable will be completed in June, and be laid in July next.

France.

RUMORED ATTEMPT AGAINST THE EMPEROR'S LIFE—CONVENTION WITH ENGLAND—COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Various rumors had been in circulation of an attempt upon the Emperor's person, but they were without foundation. The rumors were owing to the fact that several arrests had taken place in Paris and the Departments of persons connected with a secret Society.

A convention has been concluded between Great Britain and France for preventing future misunderstanding with regard to the right of trading at Portsedic, on the west coast of Africa, and at Albreda, on the River Gambia. Great Britain relinquishes the right hitherto enjoyed under treaty, of trading from the mouth of the River Sr. John to the Bay and Port of Portendic. France cedes to England the French factory at Albreda, but the French are to have free access to the River Gambia for the purposes of commerce, and are to be allowed to reside at the town of Bathurst, and such other trading stations as may hereafter be appointed.

In Paris on the 8th inst. the funds closed at 69f., 95c., for money and 69f., 10c., for account, and on the 9th inst. at 69f., 20c., for money and 69f., 50c., for account, showing an abatement in the pressure for money by an increase in the fears of speculators. The Bank of France returns show a falling off in cash of one million and eight thousand francs, but an increase in cash in the Branch Banks of thirteen millions seven hundred and forty three thousand. The premium on purchase of Gold and Silver had increased by four hundred and two thousand francs.

Spain.

THE PROJECTED INVASION OF MEXICO—EXPECTATIONS OF RECEIVING SUPPORT FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

A Royal Decree enacts that the 16th battalions of infantry of the Army of Cuba shall be formed into eight regiments of two battalions each.

A Madrid letter says very active communications are taking place between the Spanish Government and those of France and England on the subject of the difference between Spain and Mexico. The Spanish Cabinet hopes to obtain the moral support of those two powers, and in the event of the question going beyond a war between Spain and Mexico, their material support also.

Switzerland.

It seems the Neufchatel question now turns exclusively on the amount of indemnity to be paid by Switzerland to Prussia.

Denmark.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS—THE SOUND DUES.

All the Ministers have tendered their resignations on account of local politics.

The Berlin *Zeint* denies that a delay had been accorded to Denmark by Austria and Prussia, for the settlement of the Holstein question through French influence. It also confirms the statement that Russia has refused to agree to the claims of Denmark being referred to the arbitration of European Powers.

The Danish Diet has unanimously approved of the abolition of the abolition of the Sound Dues, and the treaty concluded with the various powers.

Le Nord says that Denmark intends to employ the major portion of the capitalization of the Sound Dues in paying off the two loans contracted in London in 1849 and 1850 which, at present, constitute a heavy burthen.

Italy.

NEAPOLITAN AFF

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Important and Interesting Decision—The Atlas Mutual Insurance Co.—Subscription Notes.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

John Berry, Receiver of the Atlas Mutual Insurance Co. vs. Joseph W. Yates and Robert W. Porterfield.

This action is brought by the plaintiff, as Receiver, to recover one-half of an alleged subscription of the defendants, to the capital stock of the Atlas Insurance Company. That subscription bears date Nov. 8, 1855, and was for $1,000, payable in six and twelve months, less 5 per cent, and this suit is brought to recover the sum of $475, due thereon May 11, 1856.

The complaint alleges that the Atlas Insurance Company was an incorporated Insurance Company on the mutual plan, organized and doing business in the City of New-York, and became insolvent, and on the 11th of March, 1856, the plaintiff was appointed Receiver of its property and effects.

That in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company, the Trustees thereof caused to be prepared, and circulated a subscription for signatures in the words following: "We, the subscribers hereto agree to give to the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company, our notes in advance of premiums of insurance, at six and twelve months, in equal amounts for the sums set opposite our names respectively, it being understood, that in consideration thereof, the subscribers are to be allowed by the company at the maturity of their notes, 5 per cent. on the amount thereof. This subscription is towards the $400,000 subscription authorized by a resolution at the Board of Trustees of this date, and is not to be binding until the sum of $300,000 is subscribed, New-York, Nov. 8, 1855."

The resolution of Nov. 8, 1855, referred to in the subscription is as follows:

"On motion it was resolved, that a subscription in the sum of $400,000 in premium notes to be written against be obtained—subscriptions to be binding when $300,000 is subscribed, including the $40,000 already subscribed."

On the 29th of October, 1855, the Trustees adopted the following resolution:

"That any arrangement made by the Finance Committee in paying or arranging for funds to psy the pressing liabilities of the Co., and to sustain the Institution until other means can be provided, if they shall make themselves or their friends personally liable, the same shall be considered and treated as confidential in any event, *equal in all respects to the amount of $40,000, already subscribed by the friends of the Company for its relief.*"

The complaint further alleges that the defendants on 8th November, 1855, subscribed to the said subscription the sum of $1,000, and that the said sum of $300,000 was subscribed in accordance with the terms of said resolution, and of said subscription.

The plaintiff further alleges that the defendants had not given their notes, in accordance with said subscription, and that there was due thereon the said sum of $475, and interest from May 11, 1856.

The defendants in their answer deny that the said sum of $300,000 was ever subscribed in accordance with the terms of said resolution or of said subscription.

The defendants further allege that said sum of $300,000 was never subscribed in good faith, that many of said subscriptions were merely nominal, that they were made with the understanding that they were not to be binding; that the officers of the Company made subscriptions which were merely nominal, and made for the purpose of procuring from *bona fide* subscribers their notes in accordance with such subscription.

DAVIES, Justice—The terms of the subscription and the testimony conclusively establish the position that the subscription of the defendants was not to be binding, unless the sum of $300,000 was actually subscribed. It was incumbent on the plaintiff as essential to his right to recover, to establish the fulfillment of the condition precedent, that this sum had been subscribed, and for this purpose he produces and proves the subscription book, which contains first, a statement under date of Nov. 8, 1855, in these words:

"The Trustees of the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company, in order to show their desire and determination to place the Company in an independent position, do subscribe the amount set opposite their names, on the same conditions set forth in the resolution of the Board of this date, to be paid in cash or notes, at thirty, sixty, ninety days, or four months, provided that the amount of three hundred thousand dollars is subscribed *under that resolution.*"

Then follows the names of sixteen persons, and opposite thereto $58,000.

Next we have a copy of the subscription of $40,000, being that referred to, without doubt, in the resolution of October 30, 1855; and then succeeds the subscription of Nov. 8, 1855, already referred to, and which, in fact, only amounts to the sum of about $212,500. Then follows a subscription amounting to $48,000, by the gentlemen who had agreed to subscribe $58,000, provided the $300,000 subscription was made up, and then other subscriptions amounting to near $6,000. The original subscription of $40,000 is produced, and bears date Oct. 12, 1855.

The subscription which the defendants signed, and the engagement which they entered into, contains the significant stipulation that "this subscription is not to be binding until the sum of $300,000 is subscribed."

Now it is obvious from the date of the subscription of $40,000, and the terms of the engagement to subscribe $58,000, that they were both regarded as independent subscriptions to that for $300,000.

It is apparent to my mind, from the terms of the resolution of October 30, that an arrangement had been made that this $40,000 subscription was regarded as a confidential loan to the Company. The notes to be given to meet it were, by the terms of the subscription, to be at four months, while those under the subscription for $300,000 were to be at six and twelve months, and those under the subscription of $50,000 were to be met in cash or notes, at thirty, sixty, ninety days, or four months.

These subscriptions must, in my judgment, be all deemed separate and independent engagements, varying in amounts, terms and conditions, and that neither the $40,000 or the $50,000 subscriptions can be invoked to aid in fulfillment of the terms of that for $300,000, or as forming any part thereof.

I have not overlooked the resolution of the Board of Trustees of Nov. 8, 1855, in which they say that the subscription is to be binding when $300,000 is subscribed, including the $40,000 already subscribed. It is sufficient to say that this is not the contract of the defendants. The terms of the subscription signed by them contain no such provisions, but the emphatic one that it is not to be binding until the sum of $300,000 is subscribed thereto.

I am now considering the subscription of November 8, 1855, as containing what it purports, legal and valid subscriptions and the amounts there appearing, disregarding those of the $40,000, and $50,000 amount to about the sum of $212,500.

What is the effect of such a condition in a subscription?

Undoubtedly that it must be complied with before the liability attaches. Such is the agreement of the parties, and such are their legal obligations.

The rule, as I understand it, is well stated by Chancellor Walworth in Stewart *vs.* Trustees of Hamilton College, 2 Denio, 403. That was an action brought by the Trustees of Hamilton College against Stewart, to recover from him a subscription to the funds of that institution. The subscription contained a provision that the subscribers were not to be holden "to pay the sum subscribed by us, unless the aggregate of our subscriptions shall by the first of July, 1834, amount to $50,000." It was proven on the trial that the nominal amount of the subscriptions equaled that sum on that day, but that $700 was subscribed by unincorporated benevolent associations, that other subscriptions to the amount of $2,009, were made by married women, and that other subscriptions amounting to between one and two thousand dollars were payable in land and other property.

The Chancellor after pointing ent the particulars, in which the terms of the subscription had not been complied with, says, That the conditions upon which the plaintiff Stewart had subscribed, not having been complied with, he never became liable upon his subscription. I shall have occasion in another connection to refer to this opinion more fully.

As establishing the same principle, I refer to the case of Sandford *vs.* Handy, 25 Wend., 475. In that case proposals were issued to form a joint stock company for the sale of certain lands. The lands were to be divided in 25 shares of $5,000 each, and the defendant subscribed for one share. All the shares were not subscribed for.

The Supreme Court were of the opinion that by the true construction of the contract all the shares, were to be subscribed for before any subscriber should become liable upon his subscription, and that this was a condition precedent—and the whole number of shares not having been taken, the defendant was not liable. It will be observed in this case, that there was no express provision in the subscription paper, that the whole number of shares should be taken; but the Court holding that by the true intent and import of the agreement, all the shares were to be taken, such taking was a condition precedent to the defendant's liability.

The plaintiff's counsel has referred to another case upon this same contract in 2d Denio, 235, and confidently relies upon it as one authority to sustain the defendants liability in this case.

The Supreme Court had held in conformity with their decision in 25 Wend. (supra) that the subscription of the whole number of shares, *as clearly implied on the face of the agreement*, constitute a very material part of it, and deeply affected the separate interest of each subscriber, and that the defendant could not be made liable, as this material condition of the contract had not been complied with.

The Court of Errors reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court upon the ground that it was not a condition of the agreement that the whole twenty-three shares should have been subscribed. The opinions for reversal were delivered by the Chancellor and Senator Lott. The former says, at page 261: "I confess, upon examining the agreement I cannot discover anything from which it can be reasonably inferred that the subscription of the whole number of shares, or of twenty-one shares, was intended to be made a condition precedent to the rights of the defendant to claim the benefit of the contract, or the rights of the plaintiff to demand a performance on the part of the defendant." Senator Lott says, at p. 266: "It was contended, however, that his (the defendant's) *covenant* was conditional, that his agreement was to take one share, if the twenty-three shares were subscribed and not otherwise, and that the subscription of the whole number of shares was an indispensable condition, and an integral term of the contract itself clearly appearing on its face. It is not pretended that there is an express condition of that nature, and a careful examination of the different provisions of this agreement will show that such is not its fair construction."

Senators Porter and Bokee delivered opinions in favor of affirming the decision of the Supreme Court, on the ground taken by that Court, that it was fairly inferrable from the whole contract that it was upon the condition that the whole twenty-three shares were to be subscribed.

The judgment of the Supreme Court was reversed by one majority, and it must be assumed on the ground stated by the two judges who delivered the prevailing opinion, that the covenant was not conditional.

Instead of this case being, as was assumed by the plaintiff's counsel on the argument an authority, for the proposition that when an agreement is made upon condition, the party can be bound by it, without showing that the condition precedent has been fulfilled, I regard it as sustaining exactly the contrary doctrine.

All the Judges who delivered opinions in that case concede that if the covenant had contained an express condition, that the twenty-three shares should be subscribed, the defendant could not have been made liable without showing that such subscription had been made, and the only difference between the Court of Errors and the Supreme Court was, whether such a covenant could be implied as clearly appearing on its face.

The Supreme Court and the minority of the Court of Errors holding that such was its fair construction, and the majority of the Court of Errors, though holding otherwise, conceding if such was its fair construction the plaintiff could not recover.

This case is disembarrassed from the difficulty arising in that. In the agreement under consideration, is an express stipulation that the same "is not to be binding until the sum of $300,000 is subscribed."

If I am correct in the view I have taken of the facts in this case, $300,000 was never subscribed to that subscription, but only about $212,500. It never, therefore, became the defendant's subscription.

The condition precedent on which he agreed to become a subscriber, did not arise, and therefore no legal liability attached to him in consequence of that conditional engagement.

But it is contended on the part of the plaintiff, that taking all the three subscriptions together the same amounts to the sum of $300,000, and therefore the condition has been performed and the defendant's engagement is complete. I have already stated the difficulties in maintaining this position.

The first and obvious one is, that such is not the defendant's agreement: when he signed this he saw preceding it, two distinct, separate and independent subscriptions, one of the 19th of October, 1855, for $40,000, and the other an engagement by sixteen persons that they would subscribe the sum of $50,000, *provided*, the sum of $300,000 was subscribed under the resolution of Nov. 8, 1855.

It is apparent to my mind that originally these three subscriptions were regarded as separate and independent.

It is sufficient for this case to say that there is nothing in the agreement signed by the defendants to warrant the ground now assumed, that the $40,000, and the $50,000, subscriptions, were to be deemed part of the $300,000 which was to be subscribed before such subscriptions were to be binding.

I do not think such was originally the intent of the parties. It will be seen that the terms of both these subscriptions, were entirely different from that of the $300,000 subscription. The $40,000 of Oct. 12 was to be made in notes at four months. The $50,000, in cash or notes, at 30, 60, 90 days, or at four months, while that of the $300,000 was made in notes at six and twelve months, in equal amounts. It is impossible, therefore, to say that these three subscriptions are to be deemed and taken as one, and as forming a part of the $300,000. Their very language and terms contradict this assumption. Besides, it is apparent to my mind, that the fair construction of this subscription for $300,000 is, that the same is not to be operative unless the entire sum of $300,000 should be subscribed thereto, on the same terms as therein expressed, viz: in premium notes at six and twelve months in equal amounts.

Now, there is no ground for asserting that any such sum has been subscribed on those terms, and the difficulties are to me insurmountable, in taking other subscriptions, made at different times and on different terms, and regarding them as part of this.

This view of this case is so clear and conclusive to my mind that I should have no hesitation in ordering judgment for the defendants without considering the other questions raised. But, as they have been discussed with care and ability, and pressed with earnestness upon the Court, they merit, as they are entitled to receive, a careful consideration.

The plaintiff contends that as the whole sum of $300,000 was actually subscribed after the date of the 12th of October, this Court is to hold, that within the fair meaning and intent of the subscription, signed by the defendants, the sum of $300,000 was subscribed, and therefore the condition was fulfilled.

This is on the assumption that the subscription of $40,000 and that of $50,000 (in fulfillment of which $48,000 appears to have been only subscribed) are included as part of the $300,000 subscription. The objections to this have already been stated.

It is not alleged that all the subscriptions made after Oct. 12, including that, exceed the sum of $300,000. It is said that the sum total of the whole just equals that sum. In this total is included the $40,000 subscription of Oct. 12. That subscription as is apparent from the terms of the resolution of Oct. 30, had been placed on a footing different from the other subscription made under the resolution of the Board of Nov. 8, 1855. It, in fact, was to be regarded as confidential, while the residue of the subscription did not partake of that character. It was securing to a portion of the subscribers an advantage not participated in by the others, and I do not regard the fact that the Trustees did not carry out this arrangement as varying its legal effect.

A not dissimilar arrangement existed as to a portion of the subscriptions for the benefit of Hamilton College, in the case of Stewart *vs.* Trustees of that college cited *supra*. There the total of the subscription was to be $50,000. The whole amount not being subscribed by the day named, the Trustees passed a resolution, to raise further money to save harmless those persons who had agreed, and who thereupon did make up the deficiency—and the Trustees therefore regarded the whole amount as subscribed.

Chancellor Walworth said, in reference to such an agreement that, "the essence of every agreement of this kind is, that there should be perfect equality among the subscribers as to the nature and extent of their respective liabilities for the several sums subscribed by them respectively. To have made this general subscription valid, so as to fill up the sum of subscriptions and contributions to the amount of $50,000 (the sum in that case to be subscribed before the subscriptions became binding) within the terms of the agreement, it should have been an absolute donation of the amount of the deficiency, to be paid at the same time as the other subscriptions, and no part of it to be restored or refunded to them upon any contingency, or in any event other than such as were common to the subscription of all the other subscribers."

In support of this well settled principle, alike in harmony with the law and sound morals, the Chancellor refers to the case of a composition deed, where there is an express agreement between the creditors themselves to discharge the debtor upon receiving a ratable proporiion of the respective debts, any private agreement or understanding between the debtor and any particular creditor that the latter shall at any time, or in any contingency receive a greater sum than the amount of his debts specified in the composition deed, is held to be void as a fraud upon the other creditors. (1 Anst. Rep. 202. 3 ib. 910, Jackson *vs.* Duchaire, 3d Term Rep. 561. Cockshot *vs.* Bennett, 2 Term R. 763. Steinemanva. Magnus, 11 East 390. Weed *vs.* Bentley, 6 Hill 56.

The agreement, therefore, to regard this $40,000 subscription upon a different footing, than the residue of the subscription was a fraud upon the other subscribers, and vitiated the whole transaction.

But it is argued that the defendants must have known that this $40,000 subscription was to be taken as part of the $300,000 subscription, and the terms and conditions upon which it had been made.

First—Because the Trustees, in their resolution of Nov. 8, 1855, authorizing this subscription, stated that it should be binding when $300,000 was subscribed, including the $40,000 already subscribed.

Second—That the reference to that resolution, in the subscription signed by the defendants, adopts it as part of the terms of the subscription.

In relation to the first position, nothing was said in the resolution of Nov. 8, of the terms upon which the $40,000 had been subscribed, and although the Trustees might have intended that the subscription should be binding on all the subscribers, when $260,000 additional was subscribed, such clearly is not the language or the true construction of the subscription. That is the agreement of the defendants, and by that must they be bound—any intention of the Trustees not communicated to them, and assented to by them, can have no significance in determining their liability; and it seems to me that the reference in the subscription to the resolution of the Trustees was not of such a character as to lead the defendants and the other subscribers to suppose that it contained any thing else than the general authority to raise a subscription to the amount of $400,000.

It certainly cannot be fairly said that this reference adopts the provisions of that resolution, that the subscription was to be binding when $260,000 was subscribed, when the subscription itself contains a contrary stipulation. The latter must govern as being the contract of the defendants.

Conceding that the defendants had agreed to be bound, provided $260,000 in addition had been subscribed, was that condition complied with? Including the $48,000 subscribed, as I regard it in fulfillment of the engagement of Nov. 8, to subscribe $50,000 the total of all, excluding the $40,000, is just equal to the requisite sum of $260,000.

To make up this sum there is included subscriptions to the amount of $37,000 by various insurance companies. I am at a loss where to find the power or authority conferred upon these companies to advance their notes in anticipation of premiums on insurance which they may never make, and in this case never did make except to a small extent, to sustain a failing or revive an insolvent corporation.

If these subscriptions, or any part of them were ultra *vires*, they are void and no subscription, and it follows that the necessary amount to make the defendants subscription binding, never was raised. No power is shown in their charters thus to apply the funds of this Corporation to such purposes, and it is certainly not an incidental power and necessary to the conduct and management of the business for which they were called into being. It certainly needs no argument or authority to show that a Corporation created for the purpose of insurance has no power to advance its moneys, or obligations to sustain another Corporation in similar or dissimilar business.

Neither does the authority given to these companies to reinsure policies or risks taken by them in other companies, authorize or give any warrant for these subscriptions.

When these premium notes are given, the maker becomes to that extent a stockholder in the Company receiving the premium notes, and by numerous decisions in this State, the whole amount of the note is payable, though no insurance has ever been effected by the maker, and such notes are a substitute for capital stock. 1 Sand. S. C. R. 158, and cases there cited.

Could these Companies thus subscribe to the capital stock of the Atlas Insurance Company? This point was ruled in the negative by the Supreme Court of Connecticut, Vol. 24, Conn. Rep. 159, Mutual Savings Bank *vs.* Meriden Agency Company. The Chief Justice in delivering the opinion of the Court in that case says: "But when the Directors of the Company subscribe for stock in a Building Association, whatever may have been their motive, whether to obtain a loan of money, or for purposes of speculation, they transcended the powers conferred upon them, and departed from the legitimate business of the Company, as much so as if they had subscribed for stock in a Manufacturing or Steamboat Company. Such subscription, in our opinion, is not binding upon the defendants, and any payments made upon it to the plaintiffs would be money received by them without consideration." The Court holds in that case that the subscription was void and that the Corporation never became stockholders. If these Corporations had the power to make their subscriptions, we have seen that the legal effect of such subscriptions was to make the subscriber a stockholder to the amount thereof, and liable to pay such subscription or premium note forthwith, though the Corporation receiving it might have failed the next day and never earned in premiums one cent of the amount.

Can it be contended that insurance companies organized for a specific purpose, can thus put at hazard, nay waste, entirely the capital stock or fund contributed and held by them, for the purposes of their charter? I think clearly not, and that subscriptions by them like these now under consideration, are ultra *vires* and void.

Such I understand is the current of authority not only in this country, but in England. The case of Tallmage *vs.* Fell, 3 Seld, 328, contains the rule of this State governing corporations,—and that case meets the argument of the plaintiff's counsel, that because these companies were authorized to reinsure their policies or invest their surplus funds in the stocks of other incorporations, therefore they had authority to make this subscription. Neither of these objects were those for which these subscriptions were made, and though they had authority to do these things, it does not follow they had authority to lend their means or credit to sustain a failing or insolvent corporation or become stockholders in other corporations.

I shall content myself with citing a single case from the English Reports for the rule on this subject as established there.

The case of the East Anglian Railway Company *vs.* Eastern Counties Railway Company, 7 Law, and Eq. Rep. 505, is a leading one on this subject, and I am not aware that its authority has ever been questioned or overruled. The case appears to have been very fully and ably argued by the counsel, and maturely considered by the Court, and the points decided are—That a railway company incorporated by Act of Parliament is bound to apply all the funds of the company for the purposes directed and provided for by the act, and for no other purpose whatsoever—And when such a railway company was incorporated by a public Act of Parliament "for the purpose of making and maintaining" a particular railway and other works by the act authorized, "and for other purposes therein declared," and they were empowered by the act to raise money for making and maintaining the railway and other works authorized by the act, and the money so raised was directed to be expended towards those purposes and otherwise carrying the act into execution, and after paying these expenses the profits of the company were to be divided among the proprietors. The purposes mentioned in the act were confined to the acts to be done upon and relating to the railway to be made by the company.

The defendants the Company so incorporated covenanted with the plaintiffs, another Railway Company, to take a lease of their railways and to pay the costs of soliciting bills then pending in Parliament, by which the plaintiffs were to be authorized to make extensions and branches of their railways. In an action for breach of covenant in not paying the costs of the bills in Parliament—

Held, that the act incorporating the defendants, being a public act must be presumed to be known to the plaintiffs and that they could not recover, inasmuch as the covenant entered into by the defendants was beyond the scope of their authority as a corporation, and was therefore illegal and void, however beneficial to the defendants' railway, the objects of the covenant if carried out, might be.

Lewis C. J. says: "It is clear that the defendants have a limited authority only, and are a corporation only for the purpose of making and maintaining the railway sanctioned by the act, and that their funds can only be applied for the purpose directed and provided for by the statute. * * * Any proprietor when he takes shares has a right to expect that the conditions upon which the act was obtained will be performed, and it is no sufficient answer to a stockholder expecting his dividend, that the money has been expended upon an undertaking which at some remote period may be highly beneficial to the line.

The public has an interest in the proper administration of the powers conferred by the act."

Applying these principles to the present case, it is quite clear that no power was given to the officers of these various companies to make this subscription, and thus if they had the power, subject the property of their stockholders to the hazards of a business carried on by another corporation, in whose management they had no voice or control, or to appropriate the funds and property of their shareholders to the payment of losses sustained by another corporation, or to the discharge of debts incurred by it.

No such departure from the powers conferred on these companies, or from the duties imposed upon them, can be sanctioned by this Court. Such acts are unauthorized and void, and although these companies did subscribe to this fund the sum of $37,000, it was in fact no subscription, and the necessary amount to make it binding by the terms on the defendants, supposing all the residue properly made up remained deficient this amount.

But it was contended on the argument, that supposing this objection tenable, it appeared by the testimony that the Atlas Insurance Company had realized the proceeds of all their subscriptions of these Companies, except that of the International and Philadelphia Insurance Company, amounting to $7,000, and $2,500 of that of the Astor Mutual Insurance Company.

It appears that the notes received from these companies, thus realized, were passed away by the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company, and if the doctrine of the Supreme Court of Connecticut is sound, any payment made by these companies, being upon a void subscription and without consideration, may be recovered back. It is, therefore, far from safe to say, that the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company has received the avails of these subscriptions. It is quite beyond contradiction that of these subscriptions, $9,500 are still unpaid by these companies, and if the law is as announced in this opinion that sum cannot be collected. These companies had no authority to make any such contracts; it is simply void, and is no subscription within the meaning and intent of the stipulation that $300,000 was to be subscribed before the subscription was to be binding.

But assuming that I am in error, in reference to the binding force and validity of the subscription of these companies, there is an objection to that of one of them, which is fatal to it, and sufficient to reduce the subscription below the $300,000.

I allude to that of the International Insurance Company. That was never authorized by the Directors of that Company or known to them. It was proven on the trial of this case that it was made under an agreement between the two companies for a mutual exchange of notes for the sum of $5,000. That these companies had no authority to make such exchange, needs no argument to fortify and illustrate. That such an arrangement was a fraud upon the other subscribers, we have seen to be established, and consequently it vitiated the whole transaction. In the language of Chancellor Walworth, already cited, the essence of such an agreement is that there should be perfect equality among all the subscribers as to the nature and extent of their respective liabilities. No such equality is preserved by such an arrangement, but is equally, if not more, vicious and objectionable, than the arrangement in reference to making the $40,000 subscription confidential. It was proven that several of the individual subscriptions were made upon terms and arrangements, not common to the other subscribers, being taken, on account of debts past due by the company to the persons making the subscription, the condition being if he would subscribe, it should apply in part payment of the debt due and the balance would be paid by the company.

This arrangement was equally a fraud upon the other subscribers, and vitiated the transaction.

I am, therefore, constrained to hold, in every aspect in which I have regarded this case, that the condition precedent, which the parties agreed to and reduced to writing, and which was made part of the agreement upon, which these defendants are now sued, viz.: That the same was "not to be binding until the sum of $300,000 is subscribed," has not been fulfilled, and that consequently no legal liability has been created against the defendants by signing the same.

Judgment for defendants.

For plaintiff, C. C. Egan. For defendants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 24.

Before Judge Nelson.

Alexander Cross vs. *George Law.*—In this case the Jury, this morning, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $15,933 79.

The Court then took up the argument of the demurrer, and the application for a *ne exeat*, in the case of *Graham vs. Meyer & Stucken*, which was adjourned over from last Saturday. The argument was commenced by Mr. Brady for the defendants, and closed by Mr. O'Conor for the plaintiff. Judge NELSON took the papers.

ATTACHMENT FOR CONTEMPT—THE SICKLES CUT-OFF—THE STEAMBOAT METROPOLIS.

The case of *Wm. B. Sickles* vs. *Wm. Borden and Augustus Sturges et al.*, was then taken up. In this case, which is a hill in equity, filed upon a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in relation to the use of the Sickles Cut-off upon the steamboat *Metropolis*, temporary injunction was granted restraining the defendants from using the Cut-off complained. The owners of the boat, however, having removed the adjustibility of the cut-off, ran the boat as before. After her first trip in this way, however, a motion was made for an attachment against the defendants for violating the injunction. The motion was heard before Judge HALL, who directed an attachment to issue against the defendant Sturges, who is the engineer of the boat. The attachment issued, and the defendant appeared, and having answered the interrogatories filed by the plaintiff, the case now came up for a hearing upon these answers—the main point of which was that he was only the engineer in employ of the Company who owned her, and did not think that his running the engine under his contract was a violation of the injunction.

Mr. Dickinson argued the matter in behalf of the plaintiff, and it was then laid over till to-morrow.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—APRIL 24.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Jeremiah Towle.*—This case was at last brought to a close to-day, it being manifest that there were no questions in the case proper to be submitted to the jury, by both parties consenting that a general verdict for the United States, subject to the opinion of the Court on the points of law; the amount to be adjusted by the Court, and if the balance was found in favor of the defendant, such balance to be certified, and with leave to each party to carry the case up on exceptions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 24.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST THE BALANCE DOCKS.

Samel S. Roberts vs. *The New-York Balance Dock Company.*—This is an action similar to the one of Hesker against the same. The plaintiff has an establishment nearly opposite the dock, and wishes to have his vessels come to the place now occupied by it to discharge their cargoes. The arguments are essentially the same as in the other case.

DECISIONS.

Hutchings vs. *Camp.*—New trial denied with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

THE JOBSON EXPERT CASE.

Jobson vs. *Allen.*—This case, it will be remembered, was for services rendered by the plaintiff as an expert in a suit brought by the defendant in Cincinnati in regard to a patent for teeth. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $350. The defendant appealed to the Special Term, and the case was argued by Wm. W. Northrop, Esq., for the defendant, and James T. Brady, Esq., for the plaintiff. His Honor rendered a decision, granting a new trial, as the evidence did not sustain the verdict rendered. Costs to abide the event.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The trial of Joseph Miller, for the murder of his wife, the negro D'Orsay, for the murder of the girl in Worth-street, and Michael Wogan, for arson in the first degree, were yesterday postponed until the May Term.

The case of Neal Duffy, a policeman, charged with assaulting a man named McManus on election day, was then called up. Judge Beebe, who appeared for the defendant, stated that he could not proceed to trial in the absence of a material witness, whereupon the Recorder ordered the case to be postponed to the May Term. The complainant, McManus, immediately arose in great ire, and in a very insolent manner said that he had been brought into the Court often enough to have the case tried, and that he was determined he would not come again. If any policeman was sent to fetch him, he would murder him. He was about moving out of the Court room, accompanied by his wife, when the Recorder ordered his arrest. He was brought to the Recorder's bench, and upon being asked what he had to say why he should not be punished for contempt of Court, he professed ignorance of the Recorder's meaning. He was brought to his senses, however, by a prompt fine of $15, which his wife instantly paid. He quitted the Court a poorer and a wiser man.

THE ASSAULTS ON ELECTION DAY.

The cases of Aldermen Willism Wilson, McConnell, Enright, Callahan, Holland, and others, alleged rioters on the last election day, were next called up for trial. Mr. John Graham, senior counsel for defence, not being in court, considerable delay took place, and as Mr. Graham did not appear, the junior counsel, Mr. Sweeney, requested that the trial should be postponed till the May term. The Recorder replied that for the credit of the City, for the ends of justice, and for the interests of the accused themselves, the charges ought to be at once disposed of. The District-Attorney also urged the immediate trial of the defendants. The case had been long before the Court, and the defendants had neglected to attend to it. In their bearing upon the administration of public justice, these trials were highly important. It had been recently said in the Legislature that an election day was the Sabbath of an elector, and personal violence on that day was to be regarded as an offence of greater magnitude than on any other.

The Recorder remarked that it was a State Prison offence.

The Counsel for defence said that he had only received notice about an hour before that the trial was to come off. He was not at all prepared to proceed. Mr. Graham was prepared, but he was not to be found.

The District-Attorney stated that the reason alleged by the defendents for their unwillingness to proceed to trial, was the fact that the Recorder, in his capacity as a magistrate, had taken some of the affidavits.

The Recorder replied that such an objection was certainly frivolous. He would not recognize the idea that a judge upon the bench could entertain any partisan feelings for or against the accused. He was always glad when a party against whom a charge was made, and who was placed upon his trial could, with justice be acquitted, and if these parties were innocent he should be glad to see them released, and they could show their innocence then, as well as at any other time. If they proved to be guilty, he should do as he had already announced, punish them to the utmost extent of the law.

The trials were ultimately ordered for the first Wednesday in the May term.

There being no other business ready, the jurors were dismissed and the April term closed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

City-Judge RUSSELL sat upon the bench of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. The prisoners' box was crowded with men and women, black and white.

John Thomas was placed at the bar. He had assaulted Redmond Roche, a First Ward policeman at Castle Garden. He said he was drunk when he did it and greatly excited. The excuse was not considered sufficient, so he was fined $25, which he promptly paid, and was thereupon permitted to depart.

James O'Rorke and William Shay were charged with committing a violent assault upon Peter Kline, of No. 49 Allen-street. Kline was a Carson man, and had been heard urging the claims of his candidate in a Bowery bar-room. The prisoners, who were Harry Howard men, found him in the street soon after and punished him for it. The Judge fined them $10 each and dismissed them.

James Byron was put to the bar for chastising his wife Honora in a cruel and unusual manner. He talked so long and loudly that it was found necessary to call him to order several times. He had a lawyer to plead his case, but he wouldn't permit the lawyer to speak a sentence without interruption. He said he was determined to "try" himself. His wife thought he had already been punished enough, and was willing to forgive him. She so intimated to the Judge, who was about to suspend judgment, when the prisoner burst forth in a fit of temper, and applied to his wife epithets of so obscene a character that the Judge at once passed sentence of three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Ann Lawlor and Sarah Clapp were charged with stealing a horse-blanket. Their guilt was fully proven. They were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. One of them had a little child, whom she feelingly caressed during the progress of the trial. When sentence was passed a woman—one of the spectators—came forward and took the child from the prisoner, thereby causing a great commotion in Court. "The poor thing has the small-pox, Sir," screamed the intruder; "and to dying." After considerable shuffling and pushing, the child was transferred to the outside woman, to whom it no doubt belonged, the prisoner having borrowed it to excite the Magistrate's sympathy.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—APRIL 24.

Before Hon. Samuel D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

The evidence in the case of Richard Lewis, on trial for rape, was closed to-day, at 12 o'clock. The afternoon was occupied by District-Attorney Schuaker, and prisoner's counsel, R. H. Huntley, Esq., in summing up the case. The Court will charge the Jury to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

Arraignments—John Powers and Richard Johnson, indicted for burglary, were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

John Tice, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A VETERAN PRINTER AND EDITOR.—The announcement in the papers of the death, at the age of 78, of AMOS BUTLER, Esq., late editor of the New-York *Mercantile Advertiser*, reminds me that Mr. JOHN TURNER, of the old firm of LANG & TURNER, editors of the New-York *Gazette*, (the great commercial paper of this City, thirty or forty years ago,) yet survives here in Lexington-avenue, at the advanced age of 85, one of the oldest, if not the very oldest printer and editor in the country. He was apprenticed to the printing business as long ago as the year 1785, to the well-known SAMUEL LOUDON, of this City. In 1795, he became one of the editors of the Philadelphia *Minerva*—a literary journal of four pages quarto. The following year he became sole proprietor of the same; when, such was his enterprise and assiduity, that for a long time he actually performed the whole of the duties of the paper undivided, being at once the editor, publisher, compositor, pressman, carrier, collector, printer's devil, and all in his own person. His subsequent partnership in the New-York *Gazette*, with his friend JOHN LANG, lasted nearly a third of a century, in mutual harmony and prosperity, up to 1832. The veteran printer's health, considering his age, is good; and in November last, he gave proof of his energy and his devotion to genuine Republicanism, by accompanying his Republican son, Dr. WM. TURNER, to the thronged poll of his Ward (and everybody has heard how roughly the elections in New-York are conducted) and depositing his vote for FREMONT, and for JOHN A. KING, (as Governor of his native State,) the son of his time honored, political friend, RUFUS KING.—*New-York Correspondent of the Boston Transcript.*

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Teller of the Leighton Bank at Lynn, HENRY W. SMITH, has defaulted in $8,400. He acknowledges having appropriated $7,000, which was used for the benefit of H. B. GROVER & Co., of which firm Mr. SAMUEL T. HUSE, SMITH'S father-in-law, is a member. The Bank has been nearly secured on its claim of $7,000. Mr. HUSE claims to have induced the young man to embezzle the funds, and had made arrangements to meet the semi-annual examination of the accounts of the Bank by putting in a quantity of the paper of the firm, but Mr. GROVER, not feeling safe at the freedom taken with the signature, forbid the deposit of the notes, hence the deliverance and subsequent confession of young SMITH, who disclosed the whole affair to the President. It is not probable that legal proceedings will be taken.

The members of the Massachusetts Legislature improved Fast-day, last week, by "visiting the Institutions." At the House of Correction in Plymouth, the centre of attraction was Mrs. GARDNER, imprisoned on a charge of poisoning her husband. She talks freely in respect to the poisoning; admits conjugal difficulties, but claims to have been the victim of religious persecution, she being a Baptist, while her husband was a Universalist, and that he had forbid her attendance upon her own church, with threats. She asserts her innocence vehemently, but makes no attempts at a detailed defence. It is a great disappointment, she asserts, that her trial does not come off at this term, as she is perfectly sure of acquittal.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "For the last seven or eight years, at different times, a party of three or more have been in the habit of visiting a field situated on the west side of Ruggles-street, near Parker-street, Roxbury, and digging for hidden treasures. The spot is near a creek, and long before the mill-dam was built small vessels passed up and down, and near this place it is supposed the famous Capt. KIDD hurried some of his money. Within the last four weeks, a party of three persons have visited the place and dug for the money, and on Wednesday night last five persons proceeded to the field, and their proceedings were witnessed by a police officer and several others. No money has yet turned up.

The liquor law of Massachusetts has produced a curious state of affairs in Lynn. The proprietors of the Sagamore House proposed to displace the landlord for selling intoxicating drinks; the landlord bought up $2,000 worth of stock so as to control a new Board of Directors: and this fact coming to the ears of the present Board, they leased the hotel for a term of 20 years to another company, composed of substantial and respectable citizens of Lynn.

An enormous blast was made in the quarries in Bolton, Conn., last week. With a charge of 1,500 pounds a mass of rock was upheaved twenty-five feet in depth, twenty-five feet wide and fifty feet long. Three thousand tons of waste rock were removed—1,000 tons thrown from fifteen to 100 rods distant; one mass, weighing some fifteen tons, was thrown thirty rods. The tops of trees in the neighborhood were shaved off as if by an axe.

The Ohio *Statesman* learns that EDWARD HAWKINS, who, last month, shot and killed JAMES M. LAND and JESSE ARVINE, Sheriff and Constable of Estill County, Ky., was taken at his father's, in Adams County, in this State, and lodged in the jail of Estill County, Ky. On Sunday the surrounding inhabitants assembled, broke into the jail, carried off HAWKINS, conveyed him to the spot of the murder, and there hang him.

The prisoner, WM. TOWNSEND alias MCHENRY, arrested in Cleveland, proves to be, as far as the evidence yet taken attests, the man he was arrested for. Several persons recognized in the prisoner the man who in Upper Canada in 1854 passed as BILLY TOWNSEND, and whose crimes set the whole province in pursuit, and for whom the authorities offered a thousand pounds reward. Canadian officers have taken him in charge.

The New-Brunswick papers are mostly filled with discussions upon the coming legislative election, the Government and Liberal parties having candidates in nearly all the counties, and the liquor law question forming part of the excitement, which is pretty fully developed in the journals.

The Tennessee Democratic State Convention assembled at Nashville on the 15th inst., and nominated Hon. ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Shelby County, for Governor. A very large number of delegates were present, representing every county in the State.

MARKET REPORTS.

**Markets.....*Carefully re

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PEN PORTRAITS BY MACAULAY.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Have just published
BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES,
BY T. BABINGTON MACAULAY,
Or a volume, 12mo. Cloth. Price 75 cents.

This volume by MACAULAY, contains lives and sketches of some of the most distinguished men, as will be seen by a perusal of the list of names herewith appended:

Francis Atterbury.	Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford.
John Bunyan.	Charles Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.
Oliver Goldsmith.	Chas. Sackville, Earl of Dorset.
Samuel Johnson.	Wm. William, Solic. Gen.
James I.	Charles Leslie.
Charles I.	Dr. Wm. Sherlock.
Archbishop Laud.	George Fox.
Charles II.	Jeremy Collier.
The Earl of Clarendon.	Henry Dodwell.
Louis XIV.	Kettlewell and Fitzwilliam.
Thomas Osborn, Earl of Danby.	Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury.
Sir William Temple.	Aldrich and Jane.
George Saville.	Edmund Ludlow.
Robert Spencer.	Sir Robert Sawyer.
The Lord Keeper Somers.	Carmarthen.
Catharine Sedley.	Sir John Lowther.
William III, Mary II, and Bishop Burnett.	John, Lord Lovelace.
John Dryden.	The Duke of Monmouth.
The Duchess of Marlborough.	Cruelty of Rosen at the Siege of Londonderry.
Lawrence Hyde.	Lord Melville.
Sydney Godolphin.	Carstairs.
Francis North.	The Marquis of Ruvigny.
Judge Jeffreys.	The Duke of Schomberg.
Richard Baxter.	Admiral Torrington.
William Penn.	Avarice of Marlborough.
John Locke.	Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Earl of Argyle.	Sir John Trevor.
Richard Talbot.	The Princess of Denmark (Queen Anne) and her Favorites.
George Fox.	Charles, Earl of Middleton.
William Fuller.	William III at the Battle of Landen.
John, Earl of Breadalbane.	William Anderton.
Robert Young.	Charles Montague.
Grandval.	Thomas Wharton.
John Bart.	Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.
James Whitney.	Paul Foley.
Anne Bracegirdle and Lord Mohun.	Elizabeth Villiers.
Charles Blount.	Death of Mary II.
Dean Swift.	Policy of Marlborough after the Death of Mary.
Henry Sidney, Brother of Algernon.	Robert Charnock and his Accomplices.
Schomberg.	Marshall, the Duke of Villeroy.
Antonine, Count of Lauzun.	
The First Ministry of William III.	
Unpopularity of William III.	
Popularity of Mary II.	
Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury.	
The Count of Avaux.	
Sir James Dalrymple.	

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Syracuse Journal.

Few intelligent men and women of the present day are unfamiliar with the genius of Macaulay—a genius which adorns everything it touches. This volume contains brilliant examples and startling warnings, and tells us of glorious achievements and ignominious failures.

From the Christian Register.

Of the brilliancy, picturesqueness, rigor and epigrammatic fruit of these sketches, we need not speak. They are by Macaulay—he who has taught novel-readers to read history.

From the Express.

The ninety sketches contained in this volume are marked by the charm of the author's unrivalled style, and the reader's only regret will be that each article is too brief.

From the Buffalo Republic.

The elaborate elegance and beauty of style, for which Macaulay is so justly celebrated, lends an irresistible charm to all his writings, but nowhere are these qualities so fully exhibited as when he is sketching just such portraits as these. The old worthies actually glow beneath his touch.

From the Michigan Argus.

This volume includes nearly one hundred fine portraits of men and women connected with English history, in every walk of life, Kings, Queens, Princes, Noblemen, Judges, Lawyers, Divines, Authors, &c.

HUGH MILLER'S WORKS.
THE NEW VOLUME,
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
THE TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS;
OR THE
BEARINGS OF GEOLOGY ON THE TWO THEOLOGIES,
NATURAL AND REVEALED.
With one hundred and fifty-two illustrations.

To which is prefixed Memorials of the author, embracing an authentic and minute account of his death, with other matters.

1 volume. 12mo. pp. 516. Cloth, $1 25.

CONTENTS:

LECTURE 1. The Paleontological History of Plants.
LECTURE 2. The Paleontological History of Animals.
LECTURE 3. The Two Records, Mosaic and Geological.
LECTURE 4. The Mosaic Vision of Creation.
LECTURE 5. Bearing of Geology, or the Two Theologies—Part I.
LECTURE 6. Bearing of Geology, &c.—Part II.
LECTURE 7. The Noachian Deluge—Part I.
LECTURE 8. The Noachian Deluge—Part II.
LECTURE 9. The Discoverable and the Revealed.
LECTURE 10. Geology of the Anti-Geologists.
LECTURE 11. Recent Fossil Plants of Scotland—Part I.
LECTURE 12. Recent Fossil Plants, &c.—Part II.

New editions of the following Works, by the same Author, are now ready, and may be had in sets, uniform size and binding:

MY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS; or, The Story of My Education. With a Portrait of the Author, from an original Talbotype. 12mo. Cloth. pp. 551. $1 25.

THE OLD RED SANDSTONE; or, New Walks in an Old Field. Illustrated with Plates and Geological Sections. 12mo. Cloth. pp. 283. $1.

THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE CREATOR; or, the Asterolepis of Stromness. With numerous Illustrations and Memoir of the Author, by Professor Louis Agassiz. 12mo. Cloth. pp. 355. $1.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND AND ITS PEOPLE. With a Portrait, engraved from Bonner's Painting. 12mo. Cloth. pp. 430. $1.

From Professor Louis Agassiz.

The geological works of HUGH MILLER have excited the greatest interest, not only among scientific men, but also among general readers. There is in them a freshness of conception, a power of argumentation, a depth of thought, a purity of feeling, rarely met with in works of that character. * * * But what is in a great degree peculiar to our author, is the successful combination of Christian doctrines with pure scientific truths.

From Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D., LL. D.

Since the death of Sir Walter Scott, he (HUGH MILLER) is the greatest Scotchman that is left.

From Sir David Brewster, LL. D., F. R. S.

Among the eminent students of the structure of the earth, Mr. HUGH MILLER holds a lofty place, not merely from the discovery of new and undescribed organisms in the Old Red Sandstone, but from the accuracy and beauty of his descriptions, the purity and elegance of his compositions, and the high tone of philosophy and religion which distinguishes all his writings. * * * * With the exception of Burns, the unedneated genius which has done honor to Scotland during the last century has never displayed that mental refinement, and classical taste, and intellectual energy, which mark all the writings of our author.

From Rev. William Hanna, LL. D.

He succeeded in placing his name in the first rank of British scientific writers and thinkers. His works are characterized by a fine union of strict science, classic diction, and enchanting description, which rises, not unfrequently, into the loftiest vein of poetry.

From Sir Roderick Murchison, F. R. S.

Sir Roderick Murchison, in his address to the Geological Society, "hailed the accession to their science of such a writer," and said that "his work (*Old Red Sandstone*) is, to a beginner, worth a thousand didactic treatises."

GOULD & LINCOLN, No. 59 Washington-st., Boston.

PRACTICE IN ORATORY.
Now Ready:
SANDERS'S SCHOOL SPEAKER.
528 pages. Price $1; sent pre-paid for $1 20.

A copious and spirited collection of pieces for
DECLAMATION IN SCHOOLS.

Illustrated with a portrait of DANIEL WEBSTER addressing the Senate, and numerous Drawings; excelling in
VARIETY—Having nearly 400 choice pieces, mostly prose, and every one good;
ADAPTATION—Pieces short, pithy, animated, and bringing out all the points of the effective speaker;
DIALOGUES—Which are numerous, engaging and instructive;
CLEARNESS and FULNESS of Instruction in Elocution, Orthoepy, Enunciation, Gesture, Posture, &c.
LOW PRICE, and handsome execution.

Single copies sent pre-paid, to Teachers, on receipt of $1.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No 321 Broadway.
Descriptive Catalogues of the "American Educational Series" sent pre-paid on application.

HUGH MILLER'S LAST BOOK.
THE TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS;
OR, GEOLOGY IN ITS BEARINGS ON THE TWO THEOLOGIES, NATURAL AND REVEALED.
BY HUGH MILLER.

With memorials of the death and character of the author. 1 Vol. 12mo. Price, $1 25.

Uniform with "Schools and Schoolmasters," "Old Red Sandstone," "Footprints of the Creator," &c., &c.

The demand for this work has been large, but orders will be supplied for the present promptly.

Published in New-York by
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
No. 115 Nassau-st.

IN BLUE AND GOLD, TO MATCH TENNYSON AND LONGFELLOW.
TICKNOR & FIELDS
WILL PUBLISH THIS WEEK,
MRS. JAMESON'S
CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN,
MORAL, POETICAL, AND HISTORICAL.
A new edition, enlarged, with a beautiful steel engraving. Price, 75 cents.

To be followed immediately, in the same style, by
THE LOVES OF THE POETS,
AND
THE DIARY OF AN ENNUYEE,
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—THOMPSONS' REPORTER vs. JOURNAL OF FINANCE.—THOMPSON in his issue of the 25th inst., asserts that we caused the trouble now existing among certain Banks by throwing out their notes, and says that we have injured the tradesmen and laboring men of this City by doing so. We appeal for a reversion of this judgment to those tradesmen and laboring man who were induced to take the notes of the Valley Bank of Md., Erie City Bank and Bank of Newcastle, both of Penn., the Commercial Bank of New Jersey and the Exeter Bank of N. H., by the quotations of JOHN THOMPSON'S Reporter. If they should decide against us, we will acknowledge our error. We do not quote Shinplaster Banks

MONROE & HODGES,
Proprietors of the *Journal of Finance and Bank Reporter*,
Office No. 271 Broadway.

CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS FOR SALE BY G. VALE, (REMOVED TO) NO. 5 CHATHAM-SQUARE.—Age of Reason, 25 to 38 cents; Volney's Ruins, 30 cents to $1; Paine's Theological Works, from 50 cents to $1 50; Political works, from 75 cents to $1; Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, $4; D'Holbait's Good Sense, 44 to 63 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS FOR MAY.
ORRMEY
THE PEACEMAKER.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS. A MONTHLY SERIES OF NARRATIVES, BIOGRAPHIES AND TALES, for the Instruction and Entertainment of the Young. By JACOB ABBOTT. Embellished with numerous and beautiful engravings.

TERMS.—Each Number of "Harper's Story Books" will contain 160 pages in small quarto form, very beautifully illustrated, and printed on superfine calendered paper.

The series may be obtained of booksellers, periodical agents, and postmasters, or from the publishers, at $3 a year, or 25 cents a number in paper, or elegantly bound in muslin, gilt. The postage upon "Harper's Story Books" in numbers, which must be paid quarterly in advance, is Two Cents. Subscription may commence with any number. The two Periodicals, "Harper's New Monthly Magazine" and "Harper's Story Books," will be supplied to subscribers at $5 a year.

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to agents and postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the work. They will also supply clubs of two persons at $5 a year, or five persons at $10. Clergymen and teachers supplied at $2 a year. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied. Also, the bound volumes.

Thirty numbers have been issued:

Ormsby.	The Story of English History.
Dapsford.	The Story of Ancient History.
Carl and Jocko.	The Studio.
Vernon.	Franklin.
Aunt Margaret.	The Harper Establishment.
The Great Elm.	Timboo and Fanny.
Dialogues.	Timboo and Jolibe.
The Alcove.	Virginia.
The Gibraltar Gallery.	Emma.
The Three Gold Dollars.	Frank.
Rambles among the Alps.	The Little Louvre.
The Engineer.	The Strait Gate.
The Museum.	Willie and the Mortgage.
Elfred.	Bruno.
John True.	
The Story of American History.	

Ten volumes are now ready, elegantly bound in muslin, gilt (each volume containing three numbers.) Price $1 each.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and importers of the Standard Editions. New Goods constantly received.
On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States.
PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.
No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

HOMER & KETCHUM
Have added a few novelties to their already large and elegant stock of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
Which are offered at wholesale only for cash, at
No. 318 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARSELLINES,
FLORENCES,
Silk TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS,
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blond, Pedal, Rutland and Split Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

347 BROADWAY.
LACE CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS,
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
Will be offered for sale this week
the entire stock of
LACE CURTAINS
at 30 per cent. less than
Regular prices.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
G. B. WILLIAMS begs to inform the public that his business will be closed at store No. 347 Broadway, on Friday, April 30, and in order to dispose of as much of the stock as possible by the above date,
ANOTHER REDUCTION
Has been made in prices.
Some beautiful Silks are offered
At 75 cents per yard.

347 BROADWAY.
The last opportunity
For buying Dry Goods
AT THE GREAT CLOSING SALE,
Only a few days before the
Store will be closed.
Ladies, if you wish to
PROCURE BARGAINS,
Call at once.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
LADIES, don't buy your SILKS
Before you examine
THE PRICES
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
Important to the ladies.
THE GREAT CLOSING SALE OF
DRY GOODS
Will continue until
Friday, April 30,
When the store must be closed.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

NOTICE TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.
Now ready for sale,
The fixtures and furniture
Of store No. 347 Broadway.
The whole or part
Will be sold
At a great bargain.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

WHY DO THE LADIES THRONG
to the
GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of DRY Goods,
At No. 347 Broadway?
The reason is obvious.
Because they can buy
RICH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS
At much lower prices than at any other
Store in the City.
N. B.—The business will be closed on Friday, April 30.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES AND PLATED WARE,
Will commence the present week with the following prices:

FRENCH CHINA AND IRON STONEWARE.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	16 00	25 00
White Toilet sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 00
White French China Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 75	5 50
Decorated China Tea Sets, new styles	18 00	20 00
Decorated China Dinner Sets	70 00	100 00

CUT GLASS.

Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 75	$3 00
Cut-glass Champaignes, the dozen	1 20	2 00
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 50
Cut-glass Celery Vases, each	1 50	2 00
Cut-glass Decanters, quarts, the pair	2 50	4 50

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	$20 00	$30 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles, each	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns, each	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	6 00	9 50
Silver-plated Castors, 6 Cut-glass Bottles,	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	6 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50

GAS FIXTURES.

Hall Lamps, each	$3 00	$4 00
Hall Brackets, each	50	75
Parlor Chandeliers, 3 Lights, each	7 50	10 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights, each	9 00	14 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights, each	15 00	22 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, each	75	1 00

CUT OUT
this list and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BAREGE ROBES.
Beautiful Flounced Robes, $5.
Plain Flounced Robes, $6 to $10.
Grenadine Robes, very cheap.
At LANE & PORTERS,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st., near Mercer.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 348 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING CLOTHING.

Spring Raglans	$5 to $14
Cassimere business coats	$3½ to $10
Elegant blue dress coats	$8 to $15
Black cloth frock coats	$3½ to $10
Super cloth frock coats	$10 to $14
Custom-made frock coats	$14 to $20
Cassimere business pants	$1½ to $3
Cassimere dress pants	$4 to $5
Rich extra antique and silk vests	$2½ to $5
Cassimere business vests	$1½ to $3

At
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

RICH DRESS SILKS.
Baradere Stripe Silks, 6s. 8s. and 10s.
Rich Stripe and Plaid Silks, 8s. 10s. and 12s.
Robes at Reduced prices.
At LANE & PORTERS,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

CALL AT LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.,
And examine the elegant stock of
DRESS SILKS,
From 6s. to 12s.

EXTENSION SKIRTS.
COVERED STEEL SPRINGS.
From $2 25 to $5.
Ladies' Brace and Skirt Supporters; slate, black and white Crimolines; Scotch Book Muslins, Dress Trimmings, &c. JOHN MORRISON, No. 383 Broadway.

SHAWLS.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st.,
Will offer this morning,
1000 STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS,
From $4 to $10.

1,000 FRENCH CORSETS AND BODICES—24 sizes, will be opened on Monday. Ladies desiring a real French corset, of the best shape imported, and of the right size and at a reasonable price, can now be suited. Corsets that do not suit may be exchanged. Dealers supplied.
THOMAS TATE, No. 86 Canal; cor. Greene-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS AT THE New Ribbon Store No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st. Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons at auction.
L. T. TIBBALS.

843 BROADWAY—MRS. GAYNOR HAS opened her new store, with an elegant assortment of Corsets, Skirts, &c. No. 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

MILLINERY.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS FOR Boys, Misses and Infants. A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns Call and examine. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JAMES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 338 BROADWAY,
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match, Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 338 Broadway, N.Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY—AN Institution for the care of aged and infirm members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will open their new building, erected in 43d-st., about 150 feet East of the 8th-av., on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for public inspection. The religious ceremonies will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. Rev. Bishop Morris will preside; Rev. Bishop Janes will dedicate the edifice; Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster will give a brief historical account of the society and Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens will deliver an address. A collection will be taken up towards defraying the obligations created upon the building; the remaining part of the day and evening will be devoted to a donation visit, with reference to furnishing the entire building; articles of dry goods and provisions will be equally acceptable. The entertainments of the evening will be of a highly interesting character. Dr. J. T. Peck will preside. Rev. Dr. N. Bangs will open with prayer; Rev. J. B. Wakeley will make the opening address, and then will be opportunity given for impromptu speeches from friends of the enterprise.
N. B.—The public and friends from other cities are cordially invited to be present.

THE BEST FILTER EVER MADE,
FOR CROTON OR HYDRANT WATER.
PATENTED 1849.

This Filter cleanses and purifies water from all soluble and inorganic substances; is itself washed from its own collection of impurities; draws water unfiltered as fast as from the ordinary faucet, and acts as a perfect stop-cock, by simply
TURNING THE HANDLE
of the instrument to points as designated on the top of the Filter, by the words filter, wash water, stop.
It excels all others in point of convenience and durability and is offered to the public as the best and most effective Filter ever invented.
SENT ANYWHERE ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE.
SMALL SIZE $3. LARGE $5.
Sole agents for Proprietors,
J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.
A liberal discount to the trade.

CANTRELL'S
NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
For the better convenience of my customers on the north and west side of the town, I have opened a new establishment at
No. 813 BROADWAY,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.,)
Where can be found an extensive variety of articles of FEET-COVERING FOR GENTLEMEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN.
CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway and No. 386 Bowery.

REMOVAL.—WITHERS & CO.'S Boot and Shoe Store has been removed to No. 313 Broadway. CANTRELL.

BOOT-MAKING.—M. C. T. KIMBALL, of the late firm of Kimball & Beasley, may be found at No. 813 Broadway. CANTRELL.

NEW STYLES
GAS FIXTURES,
At reduced prices. Dinner sets, $15.
Tea sets, $3. Toilet sets, $1.
At SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th-st.

$500 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION.—I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered STEPHEN P. HARDENBROOK, a member of the Police Department of this City, while in the act of arresting two burglars on the morning of Wednesday, April 15, 1857, in the vicinity of No. 836 West-st., Ninth Ward. Said reward to be paid on the conviction of the offender or offenders, on the certificate of the District-Attorney that said conviction was had upon the testimony of the party claiming the same, but all claims for said reward not presented within twenty days thereafter will be disregarded. Witness my hand and seal of Mayoralty, this 17th day of April, 1857. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor

TAYLOR'S SALOON.—THIS MAGNIFICENT temple of art and luxury, so well known to fame throughout the world, will be opened to the public THIS DAY, March 23, 1857. Animated by his great success, and deeply impressed with the very liberal patronage of the public, Mr. TAYLOR has called to his aid those eminent artists HENRY HOFFMAN and CHARLES V. LEWIS, of this City, who have, during the past Winter season, decorated and embellished the whole interior of his splendid Saloon, which now presents a far more gorgeous coup d'œil than when first completed. To those who love to feast their eyes upon the beautiful, and are pleased to contemplate architectural grandeur, with decorations unsurpassed in any country, this will afford a rare opportunity to treasure up a delightful reminiscence.

HENRY GEBHARD—TEACHER OF SYSTEMATIC gymnastic exercises and calisthenics for both sexes, has made physical education the systematic development of the body by diversified and proper exercises, an object of scientific study and practical experiment, and he has thus qualified himself to this responsible position. Mr. GEBHARD has prepared himself to give instruction in schools and to families. Also, gymnastical attendance to invalids of every age, at any time to suit those who desire them at their residences in the City and environs of New-York. Plans and Gymnastical Apparatus for ladies' and gentlemen's gymnasiums constantly on hand. For particulars, apply to HENRY GEBHARD, No. 663 Broadway, at the Gymnasium.

NOTICE—MASTERS OF VESSELS OF 300 TONS and upwards sailing under coasting license, are hereby notified that, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 4, 1857, the Board of Pilot Commissioners are now prepared to examine applicants for license, and to grant licenses to such as may be deemed competent. Apply at the office No. 69 South-st., between 12 o'clock M. and 2 P. M. By order,
F. PERKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1857.

MATRIMONIAL.—MADEMOISELLE PAULINE L'ESTRANGE will, upon receipt of 26 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, and a specimen of handwriting, return to any person a true picture of their past, present and future life, together with a picture of their future wife or husband, tell their success in love affairs, law suits, journeys, &c. Address, with return postage, PAULINE L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-Office.

SAFE FOR SALE.—A LARGE SIZED SAFE, Wilder's Patent, manufactured by the world-renowned Herring, for sale at a great sacrifice. Apply at DOUGLASS & MOORE'S, No. 317 West-st., or of TALLMAN & MOORE, No. 623 Hudson-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.
RAVEL NIGHT.—CROWDED HOUSES.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 25, 1857.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
MME. MONPLAISIR,
L. ESPINOSA,
MME. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL,
THE GREEN MONSTER;
with the great artist ANTOINE as the WHITE KNIGHT, his original character.
JEROME.....as.....THE BARON.
Great success of the new ballet, by Jerome Ravel,
THE CONTRABANDIST,
the cast embracing the names of Mme. Monplaisir, Mme. Marzetti, Lina Windel, L. Espinosa, Paul Brillant, and Emile Manvin.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
by V. A. Chiarini, Young America and Young Heegler.
Italian Opera nights—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Ravel nights—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

Admission with Reserved Seats	$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats	1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.)	50
Boxes from	$10 to $20 00

Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Most positively the
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE.
On MONDAY, April 27.—Will be presented Donizetti's Grand Opera, in three acts,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia Borgia....Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA
Maffio Orsini.....Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS
Gennaro.....Signor BRIGNOLI
Duke Alfonso.....Signor AMODIO
WEDNESDAY—NORMA, with a scene from "Collomello," for the *debut* of Signor ASSONI.
FRIDAY—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
MAX MARETZEK.....Musical Director and Conductor
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ITALIAN OPERA—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
SIGNORA PATANIA'S
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
will take place on
TUESDAY, April 28,
On which occasion, by the special and exceptional favor of Mr. Paine,
Signora GAZZANIGA, Signor BRIGNOLI,
and other eminent artists of the Opera, will appear.
Signor VILLANOVA,
Pupil of Mr. Thalberg, has also kindly proffered his services.
Conductor.....Signor ALBITES.
Tickets, with reserved seats.....$1
Can be obtained to-day, at Messrs. HALL & SONS and BREUSING'S Music Stores.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
SATURDAY, April 26, 1857,
THE NEW DRAMA AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE.
The two pieces which have been performed at Laura Keene's Theatre during the past week are probably "mounted," as it is called, in a more complete and perfect manner than has ever before been seen in this City.
King Frederick of Prussia.....Mr. Burnett
Prince Frederick of Prussia.....Miss Laura Keene
To be followed by
THE ELVES,
LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.
THE MONEY QUESTION will be produced immediately.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR. BLAKE.
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALCOT.
APRIL 25.
First night of Mr. Brougham's best comedy,
THE FAME OF A LIFE.
Mrs. BROUGHAM will appear on this occasion in the Widow Joybell.
The above a artists in their original characters.
The capital petite comedy of
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
All comedians in the bill.
MONDAY—Benefit of Mr. WALCOT.
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE,
and THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN.
Box book open three days in advance.

MR. WALCOT'S BENEFIT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, April 27. For this night only,
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Tom Tritter, the fencing master.....Mr. Walcot.
And the renowned Olympic Extravaganza of
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN.
All the Stars in the Bill.
Box Book now open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
MISS LOUISA PYNE'S FAREWELL BENEFIT
And last appearance, previous to her departure for Europe.
SATURDAY, April 25,
FRA DIAVOLO
AND
MIDAS,
Apollo, (first and only time,).....Miss Louisa Pyne

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS' NEW HALL,
(No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
R. BISHOP BUCKLEY, with his pupil,
"YOUNG AMERICA,"
THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY.
Previous to which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents.
On Sunday Evening, April 26, a Secred Concert by Noll's Band and the Buckleys.

MITCHELL'S OLYMPIC SOUVENIR.
CRUMMLES, MR. FOLAIR, NINETTA, &c.,
By Old Olympians, in
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN,
FOR MR. WALCOT'S BENEFIT, MONDAY, April 27,
At Wallack's Theatre.

MRS. JAMESON'S CONCERT.—AT THE REquest of many friends, Mrs. JAMESON will give a VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following artists:
DR. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE.....Basso.
MR. HENRI APPY.....Violinist.
MR. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.....Pianist.
MR. H. SCHMITZ.....French Horn.
And an Amateur Vocal Quartette.
Messrs. MORGAN and WALTER, Accompanists.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale by WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING, 701 Broadway; at the Pianoforte rooms of T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.; and by Mr. G. S. CHAPIN.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—FIFTEENTH SEASON, 1856-1857.—The fourth and last Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 25, 1857, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following Artists have kindly volunteered their services:—Miss Marie S. Brainerd and Mr. H. C. Timm. Conductor, Mr. Theo. Eisfeld. Tickets for sale at the music store of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Lutz, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please to procure their extra tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All the tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. By order, L

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for FIVE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two Copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 8 cents for single copies.

TERMS, INVARIABLY CASH IN ADVANCE.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Advices from Europe, of three days' later date, are received by the steamship *America*, whose arrival at Halifax we announce in another part of this morning's paper. The news is not important. In Great Britain and Ireland the elections were almost over, and though the majority for Ministers is large and decisive, the precise strength of each party, owing to the great influx of new members, will not be known until a test vote has been taken. According to the London *Post*, organ of Lord PALMERSTON, there were 338 Liberals returned; 74 Liberal Conservatives, and 206 Conservatives proper. The British screw steamship *Agamemnon*, 90 guns, and of 3,000 tons, is to be employed to lay down the Atlantic telegraph cable, in conjunction with the *Niagara*. It is expected that the entire cable will be completed in June, and will be laid in July. The news from the Continent of Europe presents no feature worthy of special comment. It is alleged that Spain has expectations of receiving both moral and material support from France and England in the projected war with Mexico, but we doubt the statement.

The panic in St. Paul's and St. Peter's, Minnesota, arising from the rumors of a general rising of the Indians at the North, has subsided. The Superintendents of Indian Affairs announce in letters to the papers of the Territory, that the payment of the moneys due the Indians will settle all the troubles, and that the force detailed for the protection of life and property is not needed. The reported massacre of settlers in Northern Minnesota is now said to have been confounded with that which happened in Iowa some time since.

Another horrible wife-murder occurred recently, near Manhattan, Putnam County, a brief account of which we publish this morning. ALECK. MULINIX, who had been married but three weeks, killed his wife by striking her upon the head, twice with a shovel and once with an axe. No cause is assigned.

The large store of E. WEISHIMER, at Jefferson, in the town of Callicoon, Sullivan County, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, with nearly all its contents—there being but about $800 worth of goods saved. The loss is unknown.

The inhabitants of Ulster County experienced a most extraordinary storm on Monday and Tuesday. Snow fell there to the depth of two feet, and all the roads on the western border of the County are traversed with sleighs. The cold was also intense. No April storm was ever known to be so severe in Ulster County.

The official returns of the Gubernatorial election in Connecticut show the following vote: HOLLEY (Union) 81,792; INGHAM, 31,156. HOLLEY's plurality, 546.

The argument on the motion of Mayor WOOD for an injunction against the newly-appointed Police Commissioners, was resumed yesterday evening, at 4 o'clock, before Judge DAVIES, and concluded at twenty minutes to 10. Mr. FIELD addressed the Court in opposition to the motion, and was followed by Mr. O'CONOR for the Mayor, in reply. The Judge intimated that he would modify the terms of the injunction so far as to except the action of the Commissioners outside New-York County, provided such action did not interfere with the property or Police Department of New-York City, as at present constituted. The Counsel meet again to-day at 10 o'clock A. M., to settle the terms of the modification.

The Aldermen's Committee on the Landing Places of the Sound and North River steamboats, met last night, pursuant to adjournment. Owners or agents of the boats had been notified to attend, but none were present. Mr. HENRY BERGH, owning property fronting the North River, informally advocated the removal of the landing places, contending that as business was rapidly moving up town, the landing facilities of these important lines should no longer be confined to the "lower angle" of the City. The Committee will meet again on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when, if remonstrants fail to appear, the hearing in favor of removal will be continued.

The Board of Councilmen voted last night to raise the salary of the Mayor to $5,000, of the City Inspector to $5,000, of the Croton Aqueduct Engineer to $5,000, of the Croton Department Resident and his Assistant to $3,000, of the Street Commissioner to $5,000, *dating from* Jan. 1, 1856, and of the Assistant to $2,500. The consideration of the Ordinance to reorganize the Street Department was made the special order of Monday next.

The steam frigate *Niagara*, after two days' steaming, came to off the Light-Ship yesterday, and put on board a tug from the City some half-dozen persons who went out to witness her trip of trial. She proves to be a perfect success, fleet, manageable, and a beauty everyway. Nine o'clock she had headed for Greenwich, to get her share of the inter-oceanic telegraphic cable.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, nothing was done, and yet considerable business was transacted. The negro DORSAY's trial, for murder, was postponed till to-day; so was MILLER's, charged with murdering his wife; so was WOGAN's, for arson; so was Alderman WILSON's, and Alderman MCCONNELL's, and PATRICK CALLAGHAN's and JOHN E. ENRIGHT's, and THOMAS HOLLAND's, and several others, for riots, assaults and batteries on election day. Everything went over till May, and the April jury were dismissed.

The schooner *Merchant* was arrested, yesterday, by the United States Marshal, while passing out to sea, on suspicion that she was intended for the slave trade. There appears to have been considerable ground for the suspicion. Besides the schooner, her captain and crew, and the steaming *John Birkbeck* and crew, who took out men for her to the Hook, were all arrested, and the men locked up for examination.

One of the patent street-sweepers was tried yesterday afternoon in Wall street, where it worked well. Meanwhile, the streets are dirty enough to require the services of a dozen machines, and more men and carts than seven to be at the command of the Contractors.

The testimony in the French Railroad Frauds case was concluded yesterday before United States Commissioner BETTS. Counsel will sum up to-day.

The case of the officers of the ship *Cultivator* arrested on a charge of cruel treatment to their sailors, was to have been heard yesterday, but it was postponed.

The Grand Spiritual Concert was a success, last night, though it was announced that the amateurs who promised would not assist in the *cantata*, because they sang in the churches, and did not feel at liberty to sing staves of Spiritualistic origin. Mr. PERKINS played the violin, on one occasion; his instrument was one constructed under the direction of a spirit which once quickened the flesh of a distinguished fiddle-maker. It behaved well under Mr. PERKINS' bow. Academy Hall was full, and the audience in excellent temper. Miss HARDINGE's Address on Music was beautifully declaimed. Al oge her, the spirits made a good hit with their Concert.

Mr. Cushing's Speech.

We publish in full Hon. CALEB CUSHING's address in acknowledgment of the cordial greeting which welcomed him back to Massachusetts. It is precisely such a performance as all who know anything of him would have expected. It is eloquent, bold in its political speculation and admirably calculated to enlist the sympathy and stir the ambition of the masses who compose the body of Young America. Of course this praise implies that it embodies much that is just and true, for the masses of the people, either in this country or in any other, will not permanently and thoroughly sympathize with any sentiment concerning national growth which contradicts the fundamental principles of justice and good faith.

Mr. CUSHING spoke mainly upon two points—first, in vindication of his own frequent changes of party connection, and secondly, in vindication of the theory of the indefinite expansion and extension of American institutions. He said nothing absolutely new upon either point, but he put into a very forcible and impressive form whatever has hitherto been said on both. In this country, he said, political parties are divided upon such temporary, unimportant and short-lived issues that it is impossible for any man to adhere tenaciously to any one without falling far behind the sentiment of the country, and becoming a bigoted devotee of forms instead of an active, efficient partaker in the work of public progress. Even parties themselves, he says, are constantly shifting their ground,—often changing places with each other, and scarcely ever, for ten years at a time, holding the same position. Under these circumstances he holds himself fully justified in acting upon his best judgment upon each issue as it is presented. Upon the other point Mr. CUSHING enlarges and fortifies the sentiment he has repeatedly advanced in his public life, that it is the destiny of the United States to "march, march, march" forward in the work of civilizing and conquering the continent. And he calls upon Massachusetts to abandon the minor and secondary issues on which, hitherto, she has fixed her thoughts and wasted her efforts, and to take the lead in conducting the American Republic to the consummation of its destiny.

Just at present the prospect that Massachusetts will act upon Mr. CUSHING's advice does not seem to be very promising. There is, however, truth enough in what he says of the constant and rapid changes of party to render it far from safe to make any very confident predictions concerning the future.

England and America.

Our faith in post-prandial enthusiasm does not rise into the fervor of fanaticism, and we rarely find ourselves provoked by it, into the mood of that celebrated lady in Miss LESLIE's story, who was always prepared to exchange umbrellas and swear eternal friendship on the smallest hint of congeniality.

We cannot, therefore, persuade ourselves that the affectionate ebullitions of international sympathy and good-will which mingled in genial uproar with the agreeable popping of champagne corks, and the inspiriting strains of the "Roast Beef of Old England," at the dinner of the St. George's Society in this City, on Thursday evening, do really announce the arrival of an era of absolute good feeling and generous mutual intelligence between the two greatest commercial nations of the globe.

For many causes are still at work, and will long continue to be at work, to darken the atmosphere between ourselves and our transatlantic kinsmen; and those who most sincerely deplore this fact, and most earnestly desire that it may cease to be a fact, should be the last people in the world to ignore its existence.

The effects of the mediæval system of international intercourse are still most plainly discernible, even in the temper and the character of the nations which have most nearly emancipated themselves from that system. No very considerable portion of the people either of England or of America have yet attained a conviction that the honesty, justice, and simplicity which form the truest and safest ground of action in the private dealings of man with man, are also the surest and strongest weapons of diplomacy in the affairs of nation with nation. Still smaller is the number of those, in either country, who are ready to believe that the Governments of England and America are prepared to do so much as to attempt to inaugurate a fair and honorable policy in their mutual relations. There is no journal to be found, on either side of the water, so weak and worthless, that, when it prognosticates disputes and difficulties between the two nations, or denounces some new outrages of "British aggression and perfidy," or some new invention of "American duplicity," it will not find almost as many believers as it finds readers. Nor do journals which are neither weak nor worthless disdain to make use of the ignorance, the prejudices, and the "little faith," of either nation, when they wish to produce an impression, or to excite a sensation.

So long as any vestige of the old internecine spirit survives in the passionate popular heart of England and America, that spirit, we may be sure, will continue to be a basis of political speculation to adventurers and intriguers of every grade. Kindred with this great difficulty is another hardly less vexatious, and hardly less influential. The science of political economy, which has not by any means attained perfection in England, is still in its infancy among ourselves. Its most simple and fundamental propositions are still to be debated, and a knowledge of them is still to be diffused, not among the bulk of the people alone, but among the controlling minds of the country, among the journalists and the statesmen who amuse themselves with planning our Future for us, as well as among the industrial millions who are really preparing it.

If nothing worse than hugbears and blunderings, however, were in the way of a frank and sensible mutual understanding between England and America, the "more than cordiality, the coöperation" in all great national purposes which Lord NAPIER announced to be the desire of his heart and the aim of his diplomacy, might be a less impossible dream than it now is.

But in the very constitution of our Republic, or rather in the actual political condition of the confederacy, a mischief lurks to nullify the force of all the natural and wholesome ties which should draw even more closely together the interests and the sympathies of England and America. So long as a considerable section of the Union shall cling to its present insane and anti-progressive policy—so long as the Institution of Slavery shall be the darling and the delight of fifteen American States—so long will it be simply absurd to attempt to establish a positively hearty and honest system of relations between Great Britain and the United States.

For upon what must such a system rest? Absolutely on a community of convictions and a similarity of aims. Not by "entangling alliances," nor by "written engagements" of any sort, can a real and effective alliance of nations be established, but only, as Lord NAPIER most truly and eloquently said in his speech on Thursday night, by a positive sympathy of the national heart of each people with the other, in the objects of the national pursuit and the tendencies of the national life. England and America must find their real union and the sure ground of an honorable "coöperation" in the direction of liberal and enlightened progress. Just in proportion to the development of just and reasonable ideas of society and of government in Great Britain, has been the advance in Great Britain of intelligent good feeling toward America; and nothing can arrest this advance but a reactionary movement in the English mind or in the mind of America towards illiberal, unjust and unreasonable notions of human rights and of the constitution of society. Now we only speak the truth, which every observing man has gathered from the events of the last few years, when we say that there is vastly more danger of such a reactionary movement on our side of the Atlantic than on the other. It is this danger which constitutes the vital interest of our politics at the present moment; and it is this danger chiefly, which makes us as slow to respond to the anticipations as we are swift to indorse the aspirations of Lord NAPIER's manly and sensible speech at the St. George's dinner. We believe that Lord NAPIER, on that occasion, truly represented the sentiments of the educated and influential classes of English society; that the disposition of the English Government, and of Englishmen generally, toward this country, is not only friendly and just, but sincerely cordial and hearty.

But we know, and Lord NAPIER knows, and all intelligent people both in England and in the Free States of America know, that the attitude recently assumed by the friends of the un-American, undemocratic and retrogressive institution of Slavery is utterly repulsive to all the instincts which tend to bring the two countries into harmony; and it is idle to talk of either cordiality or coöperation in any available form or degree between us, until the regular course of our progress shall have been resumed, the obstinate absurdity of the fanatics of Slavery rebuked by us as contemptuously as the idiocies and bigotries of old Toryism have been rebuked by our cousins over the sea, and the discomfortable company of the Toombses, and the Keitts, the Atchisons, and the Masons consigned to the same "dark pool of despondency" in which the whole top-hooted, hard-drinking, corn growing generation of the "country members" have been laid to rest forever.

The Transatlantic Telegraph.

Since the subsidence of the Nicaragua fever, the Atlantic Ocean Telegraph seems to have become the topic of the day, and with more justice, as the operations of the submarine wire will give a stronger and healthier impulse to commerce and industry than the greatest possible successes of fillibusterism. Lord NAPIER, in his speech at the St. George's dinner, intimates the possibility of a time when resident diplomatic representation between Great Britain and America will become unnecessary. We are inclined to believe that the first message sent by the submarine cable from St. James to Washington will be the consummation prophesied by Lord NAPIER. His Lordship intimates that the cable is the only "entangling alliance" in which he wishes to involve the two nations. He does not say, however, that in future the Bulwers, the Cramptons and the Napiers will be replaced by the telegraph, and that lengthy protocols may in future be set aside by telegraphic signals, few and forcible. For example, Lord PALMERSTON hears that Mr. BUCHANAN is getting angry with him. He telegraphs before breakfast across the Atlantic:

President BUCHANAN—*Sir*:—What is the matter? With distinguished consideration, &c., yours,
PALMERSTON.

President BUCHANAN in reply:

SIR:—Nothing. What are you doing at Grey-town? With distinguished consideration, &c.,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

PALMERSTON in answer:

Nothing. Only keeping a few ships there, because we don't know where else to send 'em. With assurances, &c.,
PALMERSTON.

There is a saving of £10,000 and four months' time in five minutes, at a cost of one or two hundred dollars. It may be necessary, for a few years, to keep up a formal representation, and to write diplomatic letters in order to maintain the dignity of the cloth and the "honor" of the two nations; but these letters will never be read, and certainly not published in the newspapers unless well paid for; the real business will be transacted in a few minutes by the clerk of the wire.

Take another instance. Vast sums of money change hands in England and America upon the receipt of news by steamer of a rise or fall in the prices of cotton or breadstuffs. These sudden changes and fluctuations do incalculable injury to the regular industry and business of the community. New-York is to England very much what San Francisco is to New-York—the distance, times and uncertainty of advices, make a safe and regular commerce almost impossible, even with all the appliances and saving of steam navigation. Place the telegraph wire at the disposal of the Press; let the prices in Liverpool and New-York be exchanged every morning between the two Continents; immense speculative operations will be broken up, and the surface of the market no longer suffered to rise in floods of artificial prosperity, followed by the ebb of ruinous depression. These violent fluctuations in the human soul (for it is there, and not in the material world they take place) destroy that stability and rectitude of principle and idea—bear witness California—which is the foundation of national and commercial prosperity.

When we consider the magnitude and variety of our relations with Great Britain, and with Europe generally, it would appear as though a hundred distinct telegraphic wires, working night and day without intermission, would be required to complete a full connection. The business of a *single* manufacturing county in New England is oftentimes enough to keep a wire profitably employed. What then may be expected from an interconrse by wire between the Eastern and Western hemispheres? New-York will enjoy all the commercial advantages of a spiritual presence in London, with a material remoteness preventing the possibility of political and personal entanglements. This is a kind of "spiritual communication" quite as wonderful and unaccountable as the pretended "revelations" of spirits. If "spirits" were able to communicate with us, they have nothing to *sell*, (except devotees,) no consols, silks, broadcloth or liquors; the only kind of *wool* they deal in is that which is pulled over the eyes;—but the "spirits" in London, Liverpool, Havre and Hamburg, though invisible to us, are very useful and agreeable spirits, and their communications in regard to "drafts at sight," "breadstuffs" and the "price of cotton" may be attended to with profit.

Seriously speaking, the Oceanic Telegraph is certainly the most spiritual invention of the century, and if successful, appears likely to work changes of a remarkable character in the social relations of the great community of nations. England will be brought very near to us, but the difference of a few minutes gives all Europe the benefit of an equal proximity. From Sebastopol to St. Petersburg, by telegraph; thence to Berlin, Paris, London, New-York; in six hours we shall receive a message from the Crimea! A Boston and Philadelphia Company have undertaken to raise the Russian ships-of-war sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol. They sailed from New-York a few days ago, with their diving and pneumatic machinery. Perhaps they will be able to communicate and receive advices from Boston by the submarine telegraph!

A vessel from New-York, the moment she touches at Liverpool, receives on board a telegraph message from the owners and shippers, giving instructions in regard to the disposition of the cargo as if they were personally present. They have the prices of the hour!—they are no longer dependent upon consignees. The same will happen for French, German and British cargoes at New-York. Sight drafts will disappear between America and London; the telegraph will send news of the sailing of the vessel bearing the drafts, and every bill have virtually *ten days' grace*. This alone must serve to equalize the money market.

The facilities offered by the telegraph will not, however, tend to lessen the number of postal communications. Its effect will be rather to increase them. Almost every message will imply that papers have been sent or letters written. A message by the wire will be the *yes* or *no* which includes a previous correspondence. These slight and subtle considerations, mere questions of time, convenience and a good understanding, must do more toward augmenting and extending the trade between Europe and America than any conceivable treaties or diplomatic arrangements.

Nothing in our times has served more completely to illustrate the shallowness and falsity of modern diplomacy, even in the hands of able men, than what has been called the "Central American Imbroglio." Had the Submarine Telegraph been laid five years ago between America and England, what a world of folly, what frightful displays of Senatorial and Parliamentary ignorance, what floods of patriotic, Anti-British nonsense in the daily press, what embittering of national sentiment—might have been saved by the exchange of a few brief and pithy messages under the bellies of the deep-sea fish!

Our Military Parades.

The grand parade of the target companies on Thursday, though ludicrous under many aspects, was, we think, very useful as showing what they might be made under proper management. Twelve thousand men, most of them average shots, all in comfortable circumstances, and in possession of some education, and of a certain amount of *esprit de corps*, are certainly the raw material of an excellent body of troops. But no one who saw them defile along Broadway can have escaped a pang, let it be ever so short, at the lamentable proofs afforded by their dress and style of marching, of the woeful mistake they make regarding their true capabilities and real value.

Will all enthusiastic targeteers and firemen be good enough to feel assured, once for all, that ball practice on an occasional holiday drill, for a day or two in the year, feathers, tinsel, and miserable attempts to keep step, will never make them worth two cents a day as troops to act in masses? Their stiff bearing, their "lock step," their shouldered arms, and enormous bands of music, their beplumed and embroidered "staff," are all so many weak imitations of something they cannot be anyhow. Good, or even middling heavy infantry to form in a line of battle, they never will be. But excellent rifle men and skirmishers they may become if they like; and if it can be only knocked into their heads in some way that skirmishers are every year playing a more important part in warfare, that the improvements which are being made in artillery and projectiles of all sorts, renders it likely that in a short time close formations will be no longer possible, and that battles will be decided by sharpshooters *en tirailleur*, that America is the country of all others in the world, where manœuvres *en masse* would be most difficult, and bush-fighting most effective, and that patriotic volunteers can in no way show themselves so patriotic as in becoming smart skirmishers:—As soon as this desirable change takes place in the opinions of our martial youth, parades like that of yesterday will never take place. The unhappy "staff" who seemed so uncomfortable on their wretched jades, with the infantry swords hooked up under their arms; some in boots long enough for FREDERICK the Great, and some in trowsers too short for Smike, with uniforms of as many patterns as beshi-bazouks fresh from the plunder of the slain, will disappear from the scene. We shall no longer have the traffic in Broadway interrupted by the slow and painful defile of a series of awkward squads, each headed by a band as big as itself, and making the day hideous by a thousand discordant strains.

Instead of these absurdities and tomfooleries, more worthy of boys of ten than grown men, we would strongly recommend the leaders in this most meritorious, but most ill-directed movement, to encourage target practice amongst the different companies by all means in their power. It is a useful and healthy pastime. Let the companies be organized in regiments, brigades and divisions, and parade some place in the country half a dozen times a year, the rougher the ground the better. Let all adopt a loose, dark, serviceable dress, suitable for riflemen, and discard totally all attempts to imitate the stiff and starched gait and habiliments of troops of the line. There could be no better costume, as far as make is concerned, than that of the French Zouaves, having the fez cap, and instead of that, we would recommend the hat of the Sardinian "bersaglieri." Let them march invariably in open order, at the *pas accéléré*, without any attempt at keeping step, and with arms at the trail. Let them learn, in short, thoroughly the leading features in the drill of the French Chasseurs de Vincennes—learn to advance across country in a skirmishing line, keeping their distances and obedient to the trumpet call—to take advantage of inequalities on the ground, of bushes, hedges, stumps and stones; to load while lying flat, to dig rifle-pits and lie close in them, to push on under the fire of artillery, and dodge round-shot; to do well the work of an arm of the service which, in a war in this country, is precisely that arm which an enemy would have most reason to dread. Nothing could be more healthful and invigorating than exercise like this. No sort of drill is so easy to learn, and less irksome, and in no way could these 12,000 young men, who made such a sad exhibition of themselves on Thursday, render such good service to the State. As good chasseurs, used to the country, inured to long marches and tolerably good marksmen, such a force as this would render the advance of 40,000 of the best disciplined troops in Europe impossible in any part of the State of New-York. As they are, we cannot help feeling that a strong battalion of Zouaves would eat them up in half an hour. If they tell us that they don't pretend to be real soldiers, we reply that we know of no more stupid and childish occupation for adults than playing at soldiers.

THE CORONER RELIEVED.—One result of the inquest now pending into the conduct of Coroner CONNERY, has been to share the odium of some of the worst of his acts with other parties. The testimony published in the TIMES of yesterday shows that, in regard to the indecent treatment of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, the Coroner was less to blame than some others. It was perfectly proper, and indeed necessary, that, under the circumstances of the case, some examination should be made, as it might reveal traces of the personal participation which Mrs. C. was at first supposed to have taken in the murder of Dr. BURDELL. But precedent, common sense, and common decency, required that such an examination should have been made by ladies—instead of which Coroner CONNERY committed the task to his son JOHN, a Police Officer, and Dr. WOODWARD. This of itself was sufficiently outrageous. But for the manner in which the duty was performed the Coroner does not seem to have been responsible. The credit and honor of that belong exclusively to Dr. WOODWARD, who seems to have supposed the fact of his being a physician a sufficient excuse for the widest departure from common decorum, and the most flagrant disregard of delicacy. Whether his brethren of the medical profession share this opinion, may, we hope, be doubted.

A FREE-SOIL PAPER IN TEXAS.—The Galveston *News* is very severe in its denunciations of the Quitman *Free Press*, a newspaper published in Wood county, for its "open and bitter hostility to Southern institutions." It professes to support the Southern Democracy, and still ventures to believe, and what is still more important to say, that the interests of Texas would be greatly promoted by substituting free for slave labor. And to render the case still more alarming, the *News* says that the Democracy of Wood county have elected the editor of this same anti-Slavery paper to represent them in State Convention. The *News* is candid enough to concede that "if the people of that section of the State, or any large number of them, desire to rid themselves of the institution of negro slavery, we suppose they have perfect right to do so in a legitimate and constitutional manner." This is a stretch of common sense which has not been attained in many of the Southern States. The time will come, however, when the question will be canvassed as preëminently one of *home* interest.

Tall Oaks and Little Acorns.

We meet—we had almost said *daily*—long-faced, discouraged, broken-down merchants and business men, who, in attempting to grow fast from little acorns to tall oaks, have embarked in speculations in land, breadstuffs, stocks, bonds, coal mines, ships, or in some hocus pocus, puff ball of a stone-dressing (or *cheating*) machine, by the gains of which they have had dreams and visions of a palace on Fifth-avenue, and other "fixins" to match. With open eyes the game has been played, but the result has been bankruptcy and utter ruin. Starvation now stares them in the face; their former good health, perhaps, has failed them; their family must be scattered; and the future is the very blackness of darkness.

The above is from the *Independent*. And yet, when the TIMES exposes the machinery by which "merchants and business men" are entrapped into these bogus speculations,—the *Independent* protests with great show of dignity, against the discourtesy and incivility which such a style of journalism indicates! It evidently believes in preaching against sin in the general,—and avoiding utterly the undignified style of pointing out individual evil for the purpose of warning the public against it.

Another Horrible Wife-Murder.

A young woman, the wife of ALECK. MULINIX, living near Manhattan, Putnam Co., was recently found mangled in a most shocking manner, under circumstances which left no doubt that she had been most foully dealt with by her husband. The facts are these: MULINIX rose, in the morning, to his father's house, and told him somebody had killed his wife while he was gone to feed his horse in the stable. He told others that his wife fell on the stove. Those who went to the house found that the woman's skull was broken, and she had received three blows, one with a shovel and two with an axe. She was breathing, but senseless, when first seen by the neighbors, and lived only about two hours. The breakfast table was standing with the victuals upon it, and the biscuits were still warm, therefore the murder had been committed but a short time. The parties had been married but three weeks.

SEIZURE OF A SUPPOSED SLAVER.

Thirteen of her Men Arrested.

The Steam-Tug John Birkbeck Libelled and her Crew Secured—Marshal Rynders in a New Character.

OTHER NEW-YORK SLAVERS.

On Thursday the schooner *Merchant* was seized while on her way out of the harbor, and detained on suspicion that she was intended for the slave trade. She is a fast sailing Baltimore-built schooner, formerly in the coasting trade between New-York and Richmond, and lately fitting out, at Pier No. 43, on the pretence that she was bound for Corsica.

The *Merchant* is one of several vessels now in port that have excited the curiosity, and caused some anxiety in the minds of the U. S. District-Attorney and Marshal RYNDERS for several days past. The general belief that there has been for some time a large number of vessels fitted out for the slave trade in this port, which the United States officers have not been able to detect, put a keen edge upon the wits of our new Marshal, who determined to mark his inauguration into his office by a brilliant achievement, whenever a genuine opportunity should offer. The *Merchant* was suspected, and the Marshal first satisfied himself that there was good ground for suspicion, and then made arrangements to prevent her getting away. Taking his brother, who is one of his Deputies, into his confidence, they altercated in keeping careful watch upon the movements of the suspected vessel. It was supposed that she would attempt to get under way on Wednesday night. A steam-tug had gone up to tow her out; Capt. FAUNCE, of the Revenue Cutter, was in waiting in the harbor, and up went Marshal RYNDERS to keep an eye on her, and if necessary give directions for her seizure. He was disguised, appearing on the dock in the character of a countryman—a difficult rôle for him to play, as one would have supposed—but he succeeded in fact, as the theatrical and musical critics say, he made a decided hit. The crew of one of the vessels near by were perfectly delighted with the "greenery" and the fat colored brother who held the position of cook, came very near having a fit of apoplexy, so great was his merriment at the refreshing innocence of our countryman. To play his part well, and at the same time get the information he wished, he found it necessary to be looking anxiously for a brother who was employed upon a steamboat that stopped somewhere in New York. Going along side a vessel that lay near the *Merchant*, he inquired of those on board if there was a steamboat anywhere around.

A man on board, whom the Marshal believed was stevedore, answered that there had been one there a little while before, but that it had gone away, and concluded by asking Countryman what he wanted with a steamer?

He said he had a brother on one and he wanted to find him.

STEVEDORE—Do you know the name of the steamer?

COUNTRYMAN—No; but I know she stops somewhere here in New-York.

The stevedors laughed, and several of the crew—the colored cook included—did the same. They were sure they had a countryman of the most unsophisticated character, so they asked him to get on board.

Our countryman demurred. They might carry him away out to sea, and then he wouldn't find his brother.

They assured him they would not, and, finally, after several well-executed ineffectual attempts, he ascended the side of the ship, but, although they invited him to go below, he would remain astride the guard, ready to jump off, should they attempt to carry him out to sea. He had heard enough of the tricks of New-Yorkers upon countrymen, and he did not intend they should "fool" him. Finally, however, he was induced to go forward, where they showed him the anchor and told him its use. The countryman appeared to receive some idea of what it was, but he had never seen one so large, and could not understand how they could get it up after once letting it down. They inquired "Where he was raised?" He told them "About two hundred miles North—above Albany, a good ways." He had come down to see his brother, who was employed on a steamboat, and he had been on board of more than twenty that day without finding him. He was bound to find him—"darned if he was't," if he had to look all night, because he must go back hum in the morning. The ship's crew winked at each other and the colored man roared. The countryman was mightily amazed at the sight of so many ships, and was curious to know where they were all going to. They told him some wonderful stories about many of the ships, the height of waves during a storm, and all about whales and porpoises and sharks. At length they came to the object of the countryman's affections. They pointed out the little schooner, and told him she was a "Blackbird." The countryman wanted to know if they caught blackbirds in her. They laughed again. The colored brother put down his saucepan and roared again. They asked him if he didn't know what a blackbird was. He thought he did. He had caught more than one. But what do you mean by calling that little vessel a blackbird? asked the countryman.

STEVEDORE—Why she's going to Africa after niggers.

COUNTRYMAN—What! *she* go to Africa! She ain't big enough.

STEVEDORE—Just the kind for that job.

COUNTRYMAN—Why she couldn't carry mor'n fourteen or fifteen.

STEVEDORE—Oh, yes she could. She could carry three hundred.

COUNTRYMAN—What! Why they'd starve. They couldn't get anything to eat.

STEVEDORE—They've got the stuff to feed them on board now.

COUNTRYMAN—What do they feed African niggers on?

STEVEDORE—On rice and such things. They've got lots on board now, in boxes and barrels.

COUNTRYMAN—But suppose the niggers didn't want to come and kicked up a row, what then?

STEVEDORE—Oh they've got lots of shackles on board—I saw them taken on board.

COUNTRYMAN—What's shackles?

STEVEDORE—Why handcuffs to put around their wrists and keep them still.

COUNTRYMAN—Oh, yes! when is she going?

STEVEDORE—She was going to-night, but now she aint going until to-morrow.

The countryman was now anxious to find his brother, and, as they had treated him very kindly, before leaving, he asked them to take a drink. They went off with him for that purpose. But the countryman would not go into the saloon. He would give the money for the drinks, but he wouldn't go in. He had heard about the "garrotters." They laughed again, went in and smiled, and the countryman departed, and soon afterwards resumed his real character—Marshal RYNDERS. On Thursday morning they were all on the alert, but the *Merchant* was underway before the Marshal could get on board his steamer, the *Satellite*, which was following the *Merchant*, which was in tow of the *George Birkbeck*. They passed down within fifty yards of the Revenue Cutter, for the purpose of discovering whether they were suspected. Finding all quiet on the cutter, they passed on and when just below the narrows, the towboat cast off; and soon afterwards another steamtug, the *John Birkbeck*, appeared with some Portuguese and Spaniards, who had not ventured to board the schooner at her dock. As the wind was light and they were anxious to get to sea, the *John Birkbeck* took her in tow as far as the Hook.

All this time the *Satellite* had been in motion, and soon she reached her. Capt. FAUNCE put some of his men on board the *Merchant*, turned her back, and then gave chase to the *John Birkbeck*. He soon overtook her, seized and brought her and all on board to the dock, under arrest. When the *John Birkbeck* was brought alongside the Revenue Cutter, Marshal RYNDERS proceeded to search her. Four Spanish sailors were found secreted. One behind a large trunk and another in the water-tank, in the hold, near the boilers. He had a book with him on which were the names of several vessels suspected of being slavers. The *Merchant* had on board a large quantity of rice, extra casks, corn-meal, handcuffs and a good stock of what is necessary to a slaver. Her Commander, Capt. STROM, was not on board. A Mr. JONES was in command. Both the *John Birkbeck* and the *Merchant* were put under the surveillance of the Revenue Cutter. Mr. JONES and his men, and the crew of the steam-tug were taken to the Marshal's Office, and from there locked up for examination. A hearing will probably be commenced before U. S. Commissioner [illegible]

[illegible] ALLEGED SLAVERS.

[illegible] of the affair regards suspicion [illegible] slave trade is established [illegible] It is a fact worthy of [illegible] ever, that in the memorandum [illegible]

found in the possession of one of the crew of the *Merchant*, who was discovered concealed in a water-cask, the names of several are recorded—a fact which confirms suspicions of the District-Attorney, and will doubtless lead to their seizure in due time. Of such vessels as it is proper to mention, we give the following particulars:

The bark *Clara B Williams*, one of the boldest, went to sea during the present week. Information was first brought to the District-Attorney's office about three weeks ago that she was intending to embark on a slave expedition. The District-Attorney, accompanied by Capt. RYDERS, went to the Custom-House, and found that the bark was clearing for Boston. The person claiming to be her owner and captain was notified that she was suspected, and that if he cleared her there she would be seized. The revenue cutter *Washington*, under command of Capt. FAUNCE, was instructed by Capt RYDERS to keep a watch upon the vessel at Atlantic Dock, where she lay, and not to permit her to go away until she got out proper clearance papers On the first night that the watch was set—it was Saturday, the 11th inst.—Capt. RYDERS visited her twice. The captain of the bark promised that on the succeeding Monday the proper papers should be made out for her departure for Boston. In the meantime it was discovered that the party whose name appeared on the registry bond, and whose residence was given as in Robinson-street, of this City could not be found there or elsewhere. On Monday another party, claiming to be the Captain of the bark presented himself. He said the design of going to Boston had been abandoned, and asked to have the vessel cleared for Cuba. On account of this sudden change of destination, and since the second party could not account satisfactorily for the double captaincy, the Collector refused to clear her until full bonded security was given for the vessel. Mr. WEINBERG, of the firm of WEINBERG & WEEKS, was offered, subsequently, as the required security, but as he had been tried (though acquitted) on a charge of fitting out a Slaver, the Collector would not accept him alone. Another man was then obtained, and the vessel bonded,—upon which the Collector, two days ago, allowed her to depart.

Since the interference, at the Custom House, with the departure of the *Clara B. Williams* letters have appeared from Havana, alleging that parties had come on from that city to New York to negociate for the purchase of the vessel for the Slave-trade.

The *Clara B. Williams* was built in Baltimore in 1854, and is 331 tons She is a fine staunch bark, and has, till recently, been engaged in the West India trade. PETER V. KING & Co were her former owners—the names of her present owners are not given. She is valued at $18,000.

The brig *Putnam* suspected of being a Slaver left a few days ago, having cleared for Havana. She is an old vessel having been built in 1825 and is only 187 tons. Messrs EVERETT & BROWN were her owners previous to the present trip. Her present owners are not known. Her value is only $5,000. She used to be engaged in the Carthagena trade. The fact has been stated in letters from Havana that this vessel had been purchased by parties in Cuba to engage in the Slave trade.

The brig *Ellen* another suspected Slaver lies at the present time off the battery roads to start on a voyage to New-Orleans it is all-gred. Notice was given to her Captain of his being suspected yesterday, and a request sent up from her to the United States District Attorney to board her and examine her cargo. The examination will be made to-day.

Trial Trip of the Niagara—Entire Success of the Ship and her Engines.

The frigate *Niagara* started upon her trial trip on Wednesday, P. M., having on board—in addition to her officers and crew—Mr. MARTIN, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Government; Mr. MURPHY and partner, of the Fulton Iron Works Company, the constructors of her engine; and the reporter of the TIMES. The anchor was weighed at 4:15 P. M., opposite Bedlow's Island, and steamed down the Bay without sail, against a strong flood tide. She turned the South West Spit in a space of twice her length, showing a quick attention to her helm. In one hour and forty-five minutes she passed the point of Sandy Hook, and at 6:20 P. M. was outside the Buoys, being just 2 hours and 5 minutes from her anchor—distance, 20 miles. The engine performing from 36 to 38 revolutions, working without noise or jar, and indicating a successful run.

During the night the engine continued to perform well, there being a heavy head swell. The Engineer-in-Chief having given orders not to crowd the engines, and limiting the amount of coal for the night, only 31 to 33 revolutions per minute were made, but the ship made from 7 to 7.5 knots an hour. During the night only *one ton of coal per hour* was consumed, and all the furnace doors were kept open. 23d, at 9 A. M.; engine making 30 revolutions, speed 7.4 knots. At 9¼ the order to put sail on the ship was given, there being a light breeze from the S. W. At 10 o'clock all sail was set, and also going under steam; engine making 35 revolutions; ship going off finely 11 knots by the log, and as steady as a die. 11 A. M., speed by the log 12 knots, when the mainsail and fore and main staysail were set; engine making 38 revolutions; the wind light from W. S. W, and weather pleasant. At 12 M. the lat (by observation) was 39° 50', lon. 71° 55', ship going 12 knots, with 34 revolutions of engine. At 12¼ P. M. set fore topmast, and fore and main topgallant studding sails; ship kept off S. E.; speed 12 knots; revolutions 34 per minute. At 2:45 P. M. hauled the ship on a wind, when, as the braces were hauled taut and the sails were filled, carried away the mizzen topgallant mast and royal mast (one stick.) Took in the light sails; engine 34 revolutions, and speed of the ship 13 knots; engines giving entire satisfaction, and the ship performing admirably in every respect.

The performances of the ship and her engines were like the foregoing, up to 8 P. M., when the sails were furled, ship headed N. W., the yards pointed to the wind, and continued to steam through the night. A fresh breeze blowing from N. W. 24th.—The ship has made 7 knots through the night, with a strong head wind, with only 33½ revolutions of the engine, and steam 15 pounds per inch. The last five hours of the trip the engine was driven as high as 42 revolutions, and the ship logged an average of 10¼ knots. At 3 P. M. made the Highlands of Navesink, and at 7 P. M. stopped the engine to put passengers on board a tug for New-York.

The combustion of the *Niagara's* engines is entirely expended in the generation of steam. No smoke or flame issues from her smoke pipes, which throughout the trip have been perfectly cool. From careful examination of indicating diagrams, the evaporation is found to be 9¾ pounds water to one pound of coal. The engines were not slowed or stopped during the trip, and not a belt or screw was started throughout; the chief difficulty of propeller engines, caused by the speed of the shaft—hot journals—was escaped entirely; in a word, the Chief Engineer expressed entire satisfaction with the working of the engines. The Engineer in-Chief of the Government has written to the Secretary of the Navy, expressing entire approval of the engines, and of the manner in which the contractors, PEASE & MURPHY, have fulfilled the contract.

The *Niagara*, as a sailing ship, fulfilled the highest expectations of Capt. HUDSON and his officers. She is perfectly easy in a sea-way, and steers like a pilot-boat; she makes no impression upon the water, for forty feet from her stem, where there is the slightest ripple, and breaks the water in the wake of the fore-chains. She leaves a perfectly smooth wake behind her.

The Pilot of the *Niagara* was Mr. THOMAS ARDEN. The least water she had in passing over the Bar was 33 feet.

The *Niagara* stopped at the light house and put her passengers on board a tug, which brought them to the City. She probably started for England soon afterwards.

AVERAGE ABSTRACT OF THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA'S TRIAL TRIP.

Reported steam at 1:30, got under way at 4 P. M., April 22, 1857.

Watches.	Time. hours.	No of revolutions per minute.	Pressure of Steam.	Av. No. knots per hour.	Pounds of coal used per hour.
8 to 6	3	35.8	19.6	8	3,180
6 to 9	3	34 8	18.3	8	3,180
9 to midnight	3	29.4	15.6	8	1,990
23d. mid's to 4	4	30.15	15.3	8	2,100
4 to 8	4	29.6	14	9	2,940
8 to meridian	4	34.37	15	9	3,120
Meridian to 4	4	38.05	11.7	10	3,360
4 to 8	4	35.2	15.2	11	3,180
8 to midnight	4	33.3	16.7	8	3,360
24th. mid't to 4	4	31.17	12.7	7	3,360
4 to 8	4	32.9	14	8	3,360
8 to meridian	4	34.8	15.6	10	3,360
meridian to 4	4	36.6	15.5	10.5	4 980

Remarks: 22d.—From 8 o'clock to midnight no sail set; strong current and heavy head sea against the ship; engines perform well

23d.—From midnight to 10 o'clock A. M. under steam alone; engines working well; 10 A. M all sail set; 2:45 took in studding-sails; 3 P. M. carried away mizzentop gallant mast; 8 P. M took in all sail.

24th.—Midnight to 4 A. M. strong head wind and moderate sea; from 4 to meridian light head wind, smooth sea; engines working well; sent down royal yards; at 7 o'clock stopped the engine east of the light ship.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Contract for Carrying the Mail across the Isthmus of Panama—The Tehuantepec Turnpike—The New-Granada Difficulty—Ben. McCulloch as Governor of Utah, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 24.

A contract has been made with the Panama Railroad Company for the conveyance of the mail across the Isthmus of Panama, at $100,000 a year. This is a reduction of the former rate.

Two sets of Directors of the Sloo Tehuantepec Company have been appointed, and will complete the road to its destination.

LEONARD WRAY has taken his seeds of the Imphee, a variety of the Sorghum, to South Carolina, where they are to be extensively tried.

There was no Cabinet meeting to-day.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 23.

The Government, without making very hostile demonstration upon New Granada, will simply keep it quiet and prevent either its authorities or citizens from doing mischief to themselves or to American interests. The best guarantee for the security of passengers and property on the Isthmus is the presence of an American force. When the Granadians shall be really bent on breaking up the road, it will be time enough to place a line of posts and troops thereon, and to send the mail and passengers accompanied by a guard of mariners. But evidence is wanting that the intents of the Panama people are so wicked as has been represented. President PIERCE expected no outbreak, and prepared against it by sending down a naval force some eight or ten months ago. The truth is that there is very little reason to expect any outrage from the people; nor is it so clear, as we have been led to believe by Mr. CORWIN's report, that the Panama riot of the 15th April, 1856, was wholly unprovoked by the Americans. It is now some years since the transit was opened, and there had never arisen any trouble with the natives until the unfortunate day above-named, though the road is exposed to their mercy.

The Attorney-General, as it appears, took the Cusick and Ramsay claim out of the hands of the First Comptroller, Mr. WHITTLESEY. Mr. WHITTLESEY had it under consideration, and had required the attorney of the claimants, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, formerly of Tennessee, to produce his vouchers or proofs of the expenditure and the loss of the claimants, in that enterprise. No statement ever had been made out, by the attorney, of loss and damages, by reason of the violation of the contract, when the Attorney-General requested the Comptroller not to proceed further in the case until he should examine it.

There is a radical difference between the two officers as to the principle which controls the case. Mr. WHITTLESEY considered that as the contract was to be valid if approved by Congress, the act of Congress providing for the relief of the parties was an approval of it, and established its validity. The Attorney-General, on the other hand, assumes that there was no valid contract, because Congress had not approved it. Mr. WHITTLESEY, if he drops the case, will do it upon the ground that the claimants can shew no actual expenditures or losses in preparing to perform the contract.

Generally, the present Administration will be as obdurate against private claimants as the last. Mr. THOMPSON, of Indiana, was lucky to get through as early and as soon as he did. But his was a strong one, and admitted of little dispute. Mr. GUTHRIE was willing to pay his claim, as is said here, but it was President PIERCE who prevented it. Mr. HEADICK was mistaken in his statement that Mr. THOMPSON's suit against Mr. GUTHRIE was thrown out of Court. Mr. THOMPSON's counsel, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, took special exception to this allegation

So trifling and feeble is the opposition to the Administration from every quarter that a charge of corruption against it is a perfect God-send to the hundreds of Administration organs and defenders, many of whom have not yet got their share in the spoils, while others have yet to win their way to favor. A dozen Herricks a day would hardly suffice their greedy appetite for such scandal as will enable them to show their devotion to the Administration. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 24.

The Governorship of Utah has been tendered Major BEN MCCULLOCH, and it is believed that he will accept the appointment. A letter is now on its way to him requesting his presence in Washington.

The design of the Administration is to pursue a peaceful policy toward Utah, in order that the laws may be executed, and the rights of every inhabitant in the Territory protected without recourse to arms.

The Postmaster General has concluded a contract with the Panama Railroad Co. to convey the mails across the Isthmus until the expiration of the present contracts with the Steamship Companies, two years hence. The rate is $100,000 per annum.

The Departments have acted in nearly all cases where the commissions of federal officers have expired.

Although the rotation principle is not intended to be applied to the minor offices, and removals are to be made only for cause—as so declared—the Departments continue to be overwhelmed with applications—the Post-Office especially. At this time 500 letters, at least, a week, with documents inclosed, are received, soliciting appointments.

The charges against Mr. IZARD, Governor of Nebraska, having been withdrawn, he will be removed on the ground of public expediency. It is probable that his successor will be chosen from a non-slaveholding State.

The President was serenaded by the Marine Band last night, on the occasion of the Sixty-sixth anniversary of his birthday.

Hon. JOHN G. MONTGOMERY, Congressman elect from the Twelfth District, Pennsylvania, died this morning at Danville, Penn., from the National-Hotel disease, contracted during the Inauguration at Washington.

News from Havana.

ADVANCE IN SUGARS—BARK WARNER ABANDONED, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, April 24.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived here with Havana dates to the 20th instant. She reports encountering a heavy westerly gale on the 13th, and falling in with the bark *Warner*, from New-York, off Hatteras, on the morning of the 15th, entirely abandoned. Sent her in charge of a mate to Norfolk.

The stock of Sugar at Havana and Matanzas was 242,000 boxes. The market was unsettled, but prices had advanced one real.

The *Saratoga* left Havana on the 19th instant for Key West. The officers and crew were all well.

Col. OXNARD, the late defaulting Exchange Broker of this city, was ordered by the Captain General to leave the Island, and a package of $13,000 had been taken from him.

The Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 24

The Provincial Parliament has just passed a bill which concedes to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the exclusive right for fifty years, to land upon the shores of this Province submarine telegraph cables. We understand that bills of similar import have also passed the Legislatures of New-Brunswick and Maine.

Among the passengers by the America, from Liverpool, last evening, was CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., of New-York, the energetic general manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, who returns after a brief visit to Europe, fully restored to health.

Burning of a Work-shop of the Maryland Penitentiary.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 24.

A fire in the Maryland Penitentiary last night destroyed one of the workshops and a quantity of machinery. The loss is about $30,000. None of the prisoners escaped, though it was evidently planned by some of them with that view.

The Parade.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

In your report of the Independent Parade of the Citizen Volunteers, in yesterday's TIMES, your reporter was wrong in saying that the right of the line was the Frontier Guard. The right of the line was the First Ward Independent Battalion.

FIRST WARD.

[illegible] over had in this country, takes her farewell [illegible] at Burton's Theatre. During the long time she has been in the country, she has been scrupulously true to her engagements with the public never, to our knowledge, having broken them on a single occasion. She has justly won the admiration of thousands of opera-goers, and on this, the last occasion of her appearance here, we hope they will rally round her.

BENEFIT.—Mr. W. E. BURTON, the most noted, in his line, on the American stage, takes his benefit to-night. "The Game of Love" will be produced for the occasion. It is only necessary to mention these two facts.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The last, and the best, concert of the season will take place to-night at the Academy of Music. BEETHOVEN's "Heroica Symphony," an Overture by LITTOLFF, and a selection from MENDELSSOHN's "Midsummer Night's Dream," are the instrumental features. Miss BRAINERD and Mr. H. C. TIMM are the soloists.

Telegraphic Cables Across the North River

The crossing of the North River has always been amongst the most expensive and serious difficulties in maintaining uninterrupted communication over the wires between this City and Philadelphia, and not less than $60,000 to $75,000 have been expended by the different companies in the erection of waste near forts Washington and Lee for the purpose of swinging the wires across the river, a stretch of about one mile, but all attempts of this kind to keep up a regular communication with the Jersey shore have failed. Within the last year or two the House Company have laid down a substantial submarine cable between Forts Washington and Lee, which has worked very successfully, and we now learn that Mr. HEISS, the obliging and excellent manager of the Magnetic Company's line, has just laid down two large and very fine cables from the foot of Thirteenth-street to the Jersey shore, which is thought to be a much better point for crossing the river than at the Forts, further up. Each of the cables contains three conducting wires, and although very heavy, the cables were laid by Mr. Heiss without difficulty or accident of any kind.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BAR-ROOM BRAWLS—ATTEMPT TO KILL.

On Thursday night a disturbance took place about some beer in the grocery at the corner of Sixty-Fourth street and Tenth avenue, between Gustave Beaman, the clerk of the place, and one of the customers named Hipner Hipner, was ordered out, but not going at once, Beaman discharged at him a pistol heavily loaded with powder and shot. Twenty-six of the shot lodged in Hepner's knee and leg. The wounded man was taken to the Twenty-second Ward Station house where ten of the shot were extracted. Beaman was taken in custody. Hepner's wounds were are not regarded as fatal.

A RIOT.

A crowd of disorderly fellows got into a fight in the Bowery, near Fourth-street, on Thursday, while waiting for the target procession. They used stones, knives and clubs, quite freely, but did not do much injury. Capt. Mansfield of the Seventh-Ward Police was soon on the spot and arrested James O'Neil and Francis Burke, two participators in the disturbance who were yesterday held by Justice Brennan.

☞ Lieutenant MAURY, continuing in the *Rural New-Yorker* his remarks on the planting of sun flowers as a preventive of chills and fever in marshy districts, suggests that water-lilies planted in marshes would have a similar beneficial effect.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857;
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, and Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered for cash
At extremely low prices,
at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 96 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
WARNOCK & CO., IN THEIR NEW STORE, NO. 519 Broadway, St Nicholas Hotel, have opened an array of Gents' Hats, dress and undress, which, for taste, variety and excellence, silences the most fastidious.
Their Spring Pattern Hat is a most decided hit.

TEN REASONS WHY ALL SHOULD USE PROFESSOR WOOD'S Hair Restorative:
1. It will restore gray hair permanently to its original color.
2. It will stop its falling off, and make it thick, if thin.
3. It makes it soft and glossy, by restoring the secretions.
4. It makes it to grow on bald heads.
5. It will preserve the color and keep it from falling, to any age.
6. It will cure all cutaneous eruptions, even scald head
7. It cleans the head of dandruff, and removes all itching.
8. It will cure at once all nervous headache, neuralgia, &c.
9. It will cure all eruptions of the scalp or pimples on the face; neither can exist if the Restorative is applied.
10. More than five hundred thousand can and do testify to the above in all parts of the world, and the sun is no more sure to rise than these effects to follow its use.
Depôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists in the City and country.

OLD DR. BONES' BITTERS AND PILLS ARE an infallible cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys. All scrofulous complaints soon yield to their mild but positive action. Old Dr. BONES' Bitters and Pills are the only sure cure for dyspepsia, jaundice, fits, palsy, king's evil, St Vitus's dance, and all nervous diseases and female complaints. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all druggists. Dr. BONES' Office and principal depôt, No. 244 Grand-st., New-York, 3d block east of Bowery.

DRESS, THE TYPE OF CIVILIZATION, AND the distinction of social grades, is nowhere more scientifically and tastefully selected and elegantly made than at the Granite Hall Clothing Warehouse, No. 142 Fulton-st. Mr. E. DEGROOT, as an enterprising and successful manufacturer of Gentlemen's Clothing, is well known. His styles are always new and his prices moderate.

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and ROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

THE RAILWAY KING.
The bargains now offering at DAILEY'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, would surprise even the "Railway King" notwithstanding the fact that he has already been made aware of what can be accomplished by the energy and perseverance of the New York merchants. Dusk at Messrs. D. & CO.'S list, in the Dry-Goods column of this paper.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.—PURCHASERS, BEFORE buying, please call at No. 333 Broadway, and examine some very fine Chickering Pianos. Also, the Horace Waters' Piano which will be sold very low this week, to make alterations in the store. Melodeons from $25 to $150. Second hand Pianos from $60 to $125. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

EXCELSIOR APPEARS TO BE THE MOTTO of ESPENSCHEID, the Hatter. His Hat for the Spring surpasses all other hats tested this season. For elegance of contour, richness of material and general appearance, they have become very popular. The store is No. 118 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman sts.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The Dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns, the glossy deep blacks it produces, could Nature do better? Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY USEFUL in all kind of housework; protect the hands against corrosive or dyeing substances, and keep them soft, smooth and white,—particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For sale at all Rubber stores and at No. 36 Johnst., up stairs.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder proof Defience Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importations. Work done in the most artistic manner, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 267 Broadway.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE LARGEST AND cheapest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City is at BROOK'S, No 378 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st. Promenade and Fishing Boots.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE ART.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
It has been aptly remarked by critics that good taste, being intuitive, gems of art were to be seen on the walls of even unpretending mansions, and that the best and purest taste was not always to be looked for in marble halls.
Apply the inference in the adornment of the outward man, and where, for a series of years, has been realized the discernment that has given *eclat* to the Ready-made Clothing business, and by productions the most *recherché* in style exerted a subjection to the old regimen in petticoated, let the community answer and be assured that our petition but prompts us to more strenuous endeavors in a determination to retain the supremacy heretofore awarded our clothing. W. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
Clothiers,
No. 231 Broadway,
Third door above Astor House.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. In beauty of style, excellence of quality and cheapness we are enabled to offer inducements unequalled by any other manufacturers.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.
OLD STAND
Corner John and Nassau-sts.
SPRING CLOTHING
Reglans, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests,
N. R. COLLINS & CO.

NEAT, BEAUTIFUL, ELEGANT.
Our decorated China Tea Set at $14 50, usual price $25. But a few of the Silver-Plated Coasters at $4 75 remain; so also the Silver-Plated Tea Kettles at $17; the Silver-Plated Tea Sets at $20, and the Silver Plated Forks at $4 the dozen. See our list for other things in the dry goods column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway

INTENSE EXCITEMENT!!
Caused by Low Prices! and Beautiful Goods!
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
No. 99 Bowery
Imperial Velvet Carpets, Brussells, Ingrains, &c., &c

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
2,700 of the safes now in use
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal st., in the firm of F. A. PETERSON & CO.

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.
Purchasers would do well to call and examine the beautiful machines on exhibition at DALEY'S, No. 333 Broadway, upstairs. They are simple in construction, do fast work and are sold at a lower price than any other Machines in the market.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No 353 BROADWAY.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHER
Simpson's: the only kind worth anything: silver plated beautiful as a parlor or dining-room ornament; warranted to keep ice fourteen hours the hottest day One hundred for sale at the cost price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CALL AND SEE THOSE AQUA SCUTUM
RAGLANS.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS hair dyes, tooth brushes, pink saucers, schnapps, Charles's Gin, Sarsaparilla, Gum Drops, Remmel's Almond, Cleaver's Honey, and Low's Windsor Soaps, all genuine
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

HATS AND CAPS, SPRING FASHIONS.—A large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. The ladies are charmed at the superb display of Straws for Misses and Children. KELLOG, No. 381 Canal st., opposite West Broadway.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS, LINEN, Marseilles, Fancy Shirting &c.; also, a full assortment of fine Cottons, in every desirable pattern wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 267 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DEITZ—RINGWOOD.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 23, at the Allen st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Geo. Lucas, Mr. ALFRED C. DEITZ, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss CATHARINE E. RINGWOOD, of this City.
☞ California papers please copy.

CHASE—BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 22, by Rev. Morgan Dix, WILLIAM H. CHASE to MARIA R. BROWN, only daughter of the late Isaac Brown, Esq., both of this City.

LOGAN—GILMORE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 23, by Rev. James Harper, Mr. JOHN LOGAN to Miss ANNIE GILMORE, all of this City.

GRAEVEN—DOOBY.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 22 by Rev. Mr. Weston, THEODORE GRAEVEN to Miss MAGGIE DOOBY, both of this City.

FLY—SLADE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 23, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., LUCY LORING, eldest daughter of John Slade, to JOHN C. FLY, both of this City.

BRUSH—CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 22, by Rev. Abel Stevens, GEO. W. BRUSH, of New-York, to ANNIE, daughter of Charles Carter, of Brooklyn.

DOYLE—MERSEREAU.—At Graniteville, Staten Island, on Thursday, April 23, by Rev. James Brownlee, JOHN EDWARD DOYLE, Esq., of New-York, to GERTRUDE ANN, eldest daughter of Alfred Mersereau, Esq.

KNOX—COZZENS.—At Vernon, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 22, by Rev. Samuel W. Cozzens, father of the bride, HENRY M. KNOX of St. Paul, Min., and CHARLOTTE B. COZZENS, of Vernon.

DIED.

HEDGES.—In this City, on Friday, April 24, FRANK G. HEDGES, son of James E. and Margaret Hedges, aged 1 year, 5 months and 15 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, in 45th-st., second house east of 8th-av., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

KURTOK.—In this City, on Thursday, April 23, DAVID M. KURTOK, in the 4th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 316 Henry-st., corner of Clinton, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

MARIOTTE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 23, of disease of the heart, MARIA FAGH, eldest daughter of the late Abner Mariotte.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 45 Lamartine place, West 19th-st., without further notice.

BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 23, at her residence, No. 400 Broome-st., Mrs. MARY BROWN, aged 92 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Rev. Dr Brown, of Newburg, and the late Benjamin M. Brown are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Paul's Church on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation

VERPLANCK.—In this City, on Friday, April 24, at her residence, in 29th st., CHARLOTTE DE LANCEY VERPLANCK, in the 65th year of her age.
Her remains will be taken to Rondout, Ulster County, for interment.

PARSELLS.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 24, of rheumatism of the heart, JAMES C. PARSELLS, in the 41st year of his age.
His funeral will take place on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 696 Houston st. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice

STOUT.—On Friday, April 24, FREDERICK, infant son of Wm. H. and Elizabeth Stout, aged 5 months and 25 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MORRIS.—In Petersburg, Va., on Sunday, April 19, Mr. J. H. MORRIS, formerly of New-York, aged 37 years.
His funeral took place from the residence of W. V. Mott, Esq., on 22d inst.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors being desirous of getting in all books belonging to the Association that have been outstanding for a considerable length of time, would urgently request members and all others having such in their possession to return them without delay; and the Board of Directors do hereby order that any fines incurred upon such books will not be enforced in case return is made during the present month. By order.
CLINTON HALL, Astor place, April 4, 1857.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting MONDAY, 27th inst., at 7½ P. M. Essay by AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, Esq., Assistant-Editor *New York Times*. Subject—*Christianity, Theoretical and Practical.*
EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Recording Secretary.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEANING FURNACE.—The most successful and safe heater in the market, for sale by COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 371 Broadway.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

When [illegible]
And mark as sight [illegible]
What whispers [illegible]
And learn to cultivate sweet Flowers?"
The Rural.

When Seed-Time comes with busy round
Of sowing grain and tilling ground
What gives advice with logic sound,
And tells of implements renown'd?
The Rural.

What has for all its chosen theme,
Domestic peace and lover's dream,
Makes Matron's duties lightsome seem,
Contentment o'er the hearthstone beam?
The Rural.

Long may the "Model Paper" reign!
Its noble standard ever maintain—
Successful be its new campaign,
And may all friends of Worth sustain
The Rural.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER (thus truthfully and poetically portrayed by one of its fair readers) is a first class, high-toned and progressive AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY and FAMILY WEEKLY, popular in both Town and Country, having a *bona fide* circulation far exceeding that of any similar journal. This extraordinary success has been achieved by earnest and continuous efforts to furnish a journal which should EXCEL all others of its class in Merit and Usefulness, and *by expending thousands of dollars annually* for able contributors, superior illustrations, and systematic and extensive ADVERTISING. In other words, by the proper use of Mind and Money, THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has become an "institution" which is recognized and patronized by thousands who formerly supposed that the great cities—such as New-York, Philadelphia and Boston—were the only *producers* of influential and widely-circulated Newspapers. The "fixed fact," however, that THE RURAL has a far larger subscription than any Agricultural, Religious, or (with a single exception) Political weekly, published in said emporiums, proves that the Atlantic seaboard does not comprise ALL the ports in the great Ocean of American Journalism. Numbering among its regular Stated Contributors such able and eminent writers as Lieut. MAURY, Superintendent of the National Observatory; Rev. Dr. DEWEY, Professor of Chemistry, the Natural Sciences, &c.; Dr. FITCH, the distinguished Entomologist; T. S. ARTHUR and other celebrities in the fields of Science, Literature, &c., THE RURAL is literally and *valuable* to Scholars, Professional Men, &c., as well as to Farmers and others.

The AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT comprises more and better information relative to the culture of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables than any other journal, and will prove interesting and valuable to every owner of a Garden or Orchard, whether in City or country.

Both the People and the Press pronounce THE RURAL the BEST JOURNAL OF ITS CLASS! Vide the following

NOTICES FROM PROMINENT JOURNALS:

From the Rochester Daily Union

Moore's RURAL NEW-YORKER.—The success of this "Rural" Weekly has never been paralleled in this or any other country. Though published in an interior city, this first class Agricultural, Literary and Family Journal begins its Eighth Year with an edition of over Fifty Thousand. It has subscribers and enthusiastic admirers in all parts of the land, from Canada to the Gulf, and at this time subscriptions are pouring in by the thousand per day.

From the New-York Recorder.

The *Rural New-Yorker* is a paper the fame of which is not a blot. Characteristically Agricultural it is, in the broadest sense, a Family Paper, one which may be admitted without doubts as to its tendency. It has an immense circulation and merits perhaps ever still.

From the Chicago Daily Democrat.

We would call attention to the advertisement signed D. D. T. MOORE as indicative of the place to get the best Farm and Firesde Journal in America. The *Rural New-Yorker* has justly earned all its scientific and devoted editor claims for it.

From the New York Evening Post.

The frequency with which we publish extracts from the *Rural* shows our own appreciation of it. Lieut. MAURY, Dr FITCH, and other eminent writers, are regular contributors to the paper.

From the New-York Times.

The *Rural* is a very valuable paper, eminently practical in its character, and pure in its tone. Deserves and is achieving abundant success.

From the Rochester Daily Democrat.

The *Rural* has attained the largest circulation of any paper of the kind in the country or the world; and this preeminence has been achieved by careful management, first-rate tact, judicious enterprise and liberality."

*From the Louisville

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

BROOKLYN FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

PRICE $6,500.

VIZ.: five of the new block of Philadelphia fronts on north side of Lafayette-av., between Nevy and Raymond sts., running block from the function of Fulton and Flatbush avs. They are among the most substantial, elegant and perfect houses in Brooklyn. Parties in pursuit of a healthy, convenient and popular location are invited to examine them. $6,500 can remain as a permanent mortgage, and the residue, if desired, be paid in installments from time to time, to suit the conveniences of parties. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) on the premises, or at No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUBLE HOTEL PROPerty in Brooklyn known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL. Attached to the hotel are four acres of land, with large barn, stables, shed, hay-scales and ice-house, all in good order. It is situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, about two miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a business location is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bushwick and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOTS, with brick buildings thereon, in 12th-st., near avenue C., formerly occupied as a bolt factory. There is a steam engine ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property, from its location, and being ready for immediate occupancy, offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a saw or planing mill, machine or smith shop, foundry, or any manufacturing business. Terms easy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS and elegantly-finished house No. 114 2d-av., cor. 7th-st.—frescoed walls in first and second stories, fountain in the yard, with every desirable improvement for a family of taste and wealth. Inquire at No. 54 Rivington-st.

Also for sale or to let, the large house No. 54 Rivington-st., cor. Eldridge—one of the most desirable residences east of the Bowery below 1st-st. Inquire at No. 54 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE NEW 3-story and basement brick houses, with court yard, brown-stone front, finished with ranges, hot and cold bath, marble mantels and grates throughout, ornamental cornices &c., &c., in a beautiful and healthy location on 43d-st., second house west of 2d-av.; price $4,900; terms easy. Apply on premises. Rent $450.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN 3-story brick house No. 436 Pacific, corner of Nevins-st., Brooklyn, with or without the furniture. For terms, apply to Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or, to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone front house, in the choice location, No. 80 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, finished in the best 5th-av. style, with all modern improvements; size 25 by 60 feet; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE LARGE dwelling house on the Harlem road, about two minutes' walk from Mott Haven Depôt. There are 13 rooms in the house, and finished basement. All conveniences, water, &c., at hand. Apply at the office of H. R. ROBERTSON'S lumber yard, or address by letter.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR CHOICE LOTS ON 53D-ST. and 1st-av., beautifully situated between handsome buildings; street all paved, curbed and guttered, flagged, Croton, gas, &c. Price, $1,100; part cash. Apply under Bowery Bank, to Mr. BERRIEN.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COTTAGE AND 25 lots, fronting the East River, between 89th and 90th sts. Apply to RUFUS PRIME, No. 54 Wall st., or No. 113 West 14th-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A piece of land, containing about 50 acres, situated on the east bank of the tindeen, 38 miles from the City; distant one mile from two depôts. The above property contains some of the most beautiful building sites on the river, the view being unsurpassed; the shore of the river is well wooded, and the place is bordered by a small stream. Will be sold or exchanged for City property, the whole or in parts. For particulars apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 56 William-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—A 2-story and basement brick house, with two parlors, sliding doors, marble mantles, range, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closets, walls all papered and varnished, yard flagged and laundry in back of yard, containing wash tubs all in perfect order. Lot 17 feet 10 inches by 100 feet 10 inches, situated near Columbia College, on 51st-st., near 4th-av. May be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock daily. For particulars, apply to HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 71 West 35th st., near Broadway.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE One of the Goelet leases; just finished; one of the most elegant and perfect houses in New-York; price $9,500, of which $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 years, with privilege of paying $500 at any time. This is a rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—NO. 310 West 27th-st., a new four-story brick house, with Croton water throughout, on the front, and a two-story and basement brick house on the rear of the lot. Price $6,500. Apply at No. 74 Wooster-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 256 Greene-st.

The two-story brick house No. 123 Canal-st., next to West Broadway.

The three-story brick house No. 268 9th-st.

The three-story brick house No. 122 East 25th st.

A suit of rooms for business, No. 173 Greenwich-st.

A country seat at East Chester.

A cottage, &c., 3d-av., near 64th-st.

Stores and dwellings on 3d-av., next to 50th-st.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 92 East 27th-st.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, consisting of front and back basement, two front rooms in the second story, with closets, pantries, &c., and three rooms in the third story; house has gas, Croton water, &c., is pleasantly situated, near Washington-square, and rents for $1,000. None except those having unexceptionable references need apply. Address Box No. 1,018 Post-Office.

TO LET—A 3-STORY HOUSE IN CHRISTOpher-st., in complete order, $800, and W. R. in 3-story house in Greene-st., No. 120, near Prince-st., $675, and W. R.; a 2 story and attic house, No. 303 4th-st., $550, and W. R.; a 2-story and attic house, No. 31 Greene-st., $600, and W. R.; also, for sale, a building lot on Amity-st., near Thompson-st., $4,500. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 251 Thompson-st.

TO LET—TO A MERCHANT TAILOR, AT NO. 589 Broadway, a desirable room, size 20x60 feet, with chandeliers, water closet, &c., and a sufficient custom from the place to pay the rent. Apply at the desk of Chinese Billiard Rooms, from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M. Also, private billiard rooms and furnished rooms for clubs and societies.

TO LET—RENT $180—BROOKLYN—PLEASANT, convenient and in prime order. The upper part of a three-story brick house, with seven closets; the kitchen on the same floor, and front and back stairs, cellar, &c. The same accommodation in New-York will cost $400 rent. Inquire No. 33 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE VERY PLEASANT SECOND floor, consisting of a large front parlor, back room, with bath-room off; one small bath-room between, and pantries; cheerful front basement, and privilege for servent on third floor of house No. 75 Amos-st. Rent $300. To be seen from 1 to 5.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 120 West 38th-st., with private stairs and the modern improvements; just finished and may be occupied immediately. Price or rent moderate. Inquire at No. 306 West 30th-st., or of A. P. BEEBE, on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, the second story, consisting of 2 parlors, 2 bedrooms and 2 pantries. Also, the back basement and pantry and under-cellar, No. 65 Bedford-st. Also, the front room, bedroom and two pantries on the third floor of No. 823 Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house No. 137 Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements and the private stair in the right place, handsomely situated and in a good neighborhood. Apply to R. B. LLOYD, No. 135 Lexington-av.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House No. 166 Hudson-st., corner of Laight-st.; also, lower part of house No. 63 Bank-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M. Also, lots to lease on Washington-st., near Desbrosses-st.

TO LET—COTTAGES OF BEAUTIFUL ARCHItecture; have every convenience—water, gas, vaults, &c., 8 rooms and numerous wardrobes and closets; they are designed for small families, and have the advantages of country residences. 54th and 55th sts., between 8th-av. and Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY house No. 177 East 13th-st. To a good tenant the premises will be leased on very moderate terms. Possession immediately. For further information, apply at *Scientific American* office, No. 128 Fulton-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—PART OF A NEW brick house in a pleasant and healthy location, having gas and fixtures. To a small family the rent will be put reasonable. Inquire on the premises, Wyckoff-st., first brick house West from Bond.

TO LET OR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE NEAT, GENTEEL TWO-STORY cottage No. 271 West 33d-st., near 8th-av.; has modern improvements, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—A SNUG HOUSE ON BROADWAY, between 54th and 55th sts.; also, houses on Broadway between 56 and 57th sts., only one block from 8th-av. railroad. Inquire of A. C. POILLON, No. 67 Chatham-st., over Chatham Bank, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE HOUSE No. 31 Washington-place, adjoining the New York University. Will be put in good repair, and rented to a good tenant for one or five years. Apply on the premises of Dr. AMBLER, dentist, between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE NO. 76 Hoyt-st., near Bergen. It will be painted and put in good order and rented for $250, which is very low. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY, No. 48 Pine-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. Gunnoyx, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 387 Broadway.

$25.—HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The handsome three-story brick house, mastic front, No. 2 Huntington-place, Powers-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts., sub-cellar, full basement, eight finished rooms, marble mantles, ornamented parlors, stained glass doors, gas and fixtures in all the rooms, water and range in the kitchen, with the privilege of a large inclosed park, 11 lots of ground adjoining, laid out as a garden. Immediate possession will be given. To a good tenant it will be rented for $25 per month. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 1 Huntington-place. Five minutes' walk to City Railroad, Fulton-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT EAST BROOKLYN, (late Williamsburg,) a fine large house and 16 lots, 1 acre, laid out in fine garden, with all kinds of fruit, flowers, &c., situated on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., is the residence of Mr. Houghton. To be seen at any time. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, No. 188 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or of R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York City.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THAT NEW FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 65 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; the house is 23 feet 6 inches by 50 feet. Apply to E. H. ELY, Esq., No. 55 West 37th-st. N. B.—The Croton water comes into the third story freely.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY FIRST-CLASS house, three rooms deep, No. 988 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite the beautiful Seminary ground, having all the modern improvements; will be put in first rate order and painted throughout. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE front house No. 151 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House contains all the improvements of the age. Neighborhood first-class, and rent very low. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 191 West 43d-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Apply at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 48 COLUMBIA-ST., Brooklyn, overlooking the bay, with the use of the two side lots as a garden. Rent low. Apply to G. L. BENNETT, No. 1 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or No. 44 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—DESIRABLE LOFTS AND ROOMS IN the marble building No. 637 Broadway, suitable for mercantile purposes, offices for artists, society meetings, &c.; Croton, gas, and back entrance from Mercer-st. Apply, on second floor, to H. COLBURN.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS IN A CENTRAL and very desirable location in Canal-st., near Broadway. Good light, gas fixtures and large yard. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, No. 164 2d-place. Apply on the premises, between 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. None but responsible parties themselves need apply.

TO LET—TWO COMMODIOUS AND THREE small cottages on the banks of the Hudson River at 83d-st. Rent moderate and possession given immediately. SANFORD & STRIKER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—NO. 13 MAIDEN-LANE, THE STORE and basement well adapted for fancy goods or hardware. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, No. 13 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A DWELLING, very convenient apartments; six rooms on the same floor; water, gas, and west of Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Spring-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE DWELling house No. 209 West 15th-st. There are gas and Croton water in the building. Inquire of J. HARRISON, No. 469 Hudson-st.

TO LET AT YORKVILLE—IN 93d-ST., BEtween 2d and 4th avs., a neat dwelling house, eligibly situated. Inquire of J. VANCE, *Sun* office, corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, A THREE-story house in Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Address New-York Post-Office, box No. 45.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND BUILDing No. 112 Chatham-st., above Pearl-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 154 East 13th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in perfect order, suitable for a genteel family. Inquire at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE RENT TAKEN IN THE board of two persons if desired—a brown-stone front story house, on Murray Hill. Apply at No. 62 East 38th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy, and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 190 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEATLY furnished three-story end basement brick house, near the City Hall, Brooklyn, to let for the Summer. Part of the rent taken in board by a single gentleman if desired. Apply to DIX, EDWARDS & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

TO SOCIETIES, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—TO LET—The building on 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., occupied by the 50th-st. Presbyterian Society, and opposite their new Church; also, a large building on Broadway, corner 57th-st. Inquire of A. C. POILLON, No. 67 Chatham-st., over Chatham Bank, from 9 to 12 A. M.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly-furnished rooms on first floor (three rooms deep) to let for the ensuing season; a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors; also a well-furnished basement, suitable for a professional gentleman. References required.

PART OF A MODERN HOUSE TO LET—At No. 251 West 34th-st., from the 1st of May a second story, part of third, and rear basement, with plenty of pantries; will be repaired and painted. Rent $300, to a small American family, no other need apply. Can be seen between 3 and 6 P. M.

STORE TO LET—IN WEST-STREET, NORTH-RIVER SIDE.—The lower floor No. 174 West-st., between Warren and Murray sts., with cellar, a good stand for a wholesale liquor dealer, foreign fruits, or a butter and cheese man. Rent reasonable to a good tenant and immediate possession given.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—PREmises in Greenwich-st., near Morris-st., extending to and fronting on Washington-st.; size about 25 by 160 feet. Slight alterations would make these premises valuable for many uses. Apply to JAMES ORUIKSHANK, No. 36 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The beautiful cottage, No. 10 Hanover-place, Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry; gas-fixtures, baths, range, &c. Rosewood furniture, velvet carpets, &c. Rent, $450. C. H. OLIVER, 346 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, E. D., L. I.—A THREE-STORY house, with store, to let or lease for five years, to a good tenant, cheap, with two lots of ground and stable on it. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 361 3d st., New-York.

STABLE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A SUBstantial brick stable, with carriage-house attached, in the rear of No. 150 Henry-st., and on the alley leading into Hicks-st., opposite Grace-court. Apply to J. C. ATWATER, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS OR OFFICES.—Three fine rooms, west side, near White-st.; easy access; suitable for any business. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 335 Broadway.

TWO STORES IN BOWERY TO LET—NO. 396, and upper part of house, separately. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49; L. R. MORTON, No. 390, or M. SMITH, No. 439 3d-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICE IN WALL-STREET TO LET.—A back office, suitable for a note or insurance broker. Apply to READ & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st.

WHARF LOTS AT ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.—To let or lease, lots adjoining the Hamilton-av. ferry, fronting on the Atlantic Dock Basin, and running through to Hamilton-av., suitable for coal or lumber yards or storage purposes. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

BOUNTY LANDS.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land-Warrant No. 87,414, located by JOSEPH L. JERNEGAN, on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 23, town 29, North of Range, 6 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice.—Dated April 7, 1857. J. L. JERNEGAN.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS.—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants at the highest market rates. KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT AUCTION—On the 6th of May next, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, by order of the Surrogate of Westchester County, the beautiful country residence of the late John Mosier, Esq., known as "Stony Brook Cottage," together with about 90 acres of cultivated land, with abundance of fruit trees, beautiful garden spot, gardener's house, carriage-house, stables, outbuildings, &c. It is situated on the Boston Turnpike, half a mile from the village of Mamaroneck, and but one hour's ride from the City on the New-Haven Railroad. Beside the house there is a fine stream of running water. "Stony Brook Cottage," together with about 90 acres of land. Apply to S. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Day and Greenwich sts.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT HASTINGS ON HUDSON RIVER—31 miles from the City, 10 minutes' walk from Railroad Depôt, two dwellings in a joining, handsome villa style, each 8 rooms. Rent, $225 each, or will be furnished if desired at a rent of $300 to $360 each. Apply to C. W. THOMAS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A NEAT HOUSE, OR SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, WANTED—In a quiet neighborhood, by a gentleman and wife. If in New-York, gas and Croton indispensable; if in Brooklyn, to be either in the neighborhood of the City Hall or Clinton-av. Not less than four rooms and kitchen. A quiet family, having more room than they need, would find this a desirable opportunity. Reference and standing of the advertiser unexceptionable. Address, stating location, rent, &c., H. T. O., *Daily Times* Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 206 Broadway, second floor, room No. 9, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

STEAM POWER.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots; can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewering privileges with or without steam power. Apply to BROMLEY & BOREE, No. 60 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET IN YONKERS—TWO ROOMS, 83x43, with steam power. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner Avenue C and 12th-st. Inquire of E. HIDDEN.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid furniture, magnificent pier mirrors, rosewood piano forte, &c., contained in the five-story dwelling No. 153 West 21st-st. This furniture is of the most costly and elegant description, embracing, also, valuable works of art. The sale will be positive and peremptory, commencing at precisely 10½, in the dining-room, with elegant extension dining-table, cost $200; silver dining and tea service, salvers, rich China and cut glass ware of every description, fruit baskets, kettles, casters, spoons, forks, pearl and silver knives, liquor stands, &c., marble-top buffet, Wilton carpets, with a complete assortment of dining-room furniture. Immediately after which, in parlors, two elegant suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, richly carved in clusters of fruit, covered in rich satin, in perfect order; two magnificent carved rosewood etageres, made to order by Stevens, with mirror fronts; two splendid carved pier glasses 28x118, velvet and Wilton carpets, silk and lace curtains, French ormolu clock, French escritoire, mounted in ormolu, with secretary and bracket; rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables. Turkish and reception chairs in satin, rich Turkish lounges, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano forte, made by Nunne & Fisher, with the unexpired warrantee; valuable and costly collection of China vases, marble statuary, and elegant parlor ornaments of every description. Also, a collection of beautiful oil-paintings, three elegant chandeliers, marble music cabinet, enperb rosewood secretary bookcase, &c.

LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE—Elegant rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets of Sevres China, bedsteads, twenty elegant hair mattresses, beds and bedding, commodes, full suite rosewood furniture covered in velvet, rosewood sofas, arm chairs, costly engravings, oval mirrors, cheval glasses, splendid rosewood library bookcase, tapestry carpets, elegant marble-top hall stand, hall chairs, oil-cloths, &c.; including a large variety of fine furniture of every description, not mentioned in this advertisement, all of which will be peremptorily sold, without regard to weather. Deposits will be required of all purchasers. Goods to be removed day of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FASHIonable ROSEWOOD and MAHOGANY FURNITURE—Being the entire stock of Messrs. M. & J. A. Walters. Warranted in every respect, and to be sold without reservation.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store corner of Broadway and Broome-st., the entire stock of the above manufacturers, (removed from their factory for convenience of sale,) consisting of a large and general assortment of rosewood, oak, black walnut and mahogany parlor, hall, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, in every variety, all of which is warranted of the first class and to stand the test of furnace heat,—and will be sold without regard to cost, for cash, and may be examined any time before the sale.

N. B.—The public will please take notice, that this is not a made-up sale of different manufacturers, but only the stocks of Messrs. Walters, whose reputation for manufacturing first-class furniture has been established for the past fifteen years.

Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE, CONSISTING OF SOFAS, CHAIRS, DINING AND TEA-TABLES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.—GEORGE NICHOLS will sell at his store, No. 66 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, 25th inst, at 10½ o'clock, a superior lot of second-hand furniture—a general assortment; also, a large stock of new furniture, on which advances have been made for actual sale, consisting of rosewood parlor suites of damask, terry and reps; hair cloth, terry and velvet do; and mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mehogany centre tables with marble tops, oak and enameled bedroom suites, rosewood bedsteads, dress and plain bureaus, dining, breakfast and tea tables, couches and conch beds, common and iron bedsteads; also, a large assortment of French china in dinner sets, tea do., large vases, French clocks; also, a pr. ware, tea sets, spoons and forks, &c., &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., extensive sale of first-class Household Furniture, velvet tapestry carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, pianoforte, &c., on SATURDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 177 East 13th-st., near 2d-av. The undersigned have been instructed to sell at auction the whole contents of the above house, which is furnished in first style; in the parlors are, superior tapestry Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, piano-forte, etagere, secretary, mirrors, paintings of superior merit, fine engravings, and other parlor furniture. The bedrooms throughout the house are furnished with rosewood and mahogany furniture, comprising everything useful and ornamental. Also, dining-room, library, and basement furniture. The whole comprising an assortment seldom offered at auction, and well worthy the attention of intending buyers.

WM. N. LEWIS & CO., Auctioneers.

BAKERY AT MELROSE, WESTCHESTER CO., FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS, BY WM. N. LEWIS & SON, at public auction on the premises, MONDAY, April 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.—A commodious, well-built house, containing double basement, hall, store, and nine other rooms; together with bakehouse, stable, hay-loft, shed, well of good water, &c., having been recently occupied by John Meighan as a bakery and grocery.

The said premises have a frontage of 50 feet, on the Boston Road, at the crossing of the Branch Railroad and Mill Creek, and depth of 100 feet on the Railroad. The premises are advantageously situated for a bakery, factory or any business requiring room.

For a view of the same and other particulars, inquire of Mrs. MEIGHAN, on the premises, or of J. WELLS, No. 52 John-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 121 West 14th-st., corner 7th-av.

An assortment of elegant Household Furniture, comprising tapestry, velvet carpets, rich lace and brocatelle curtains and cornices, richly carved rosewood sofas, tete-a-tetes, chairs covered in satin damask, china marble vases, marble top centre tables, large pier glass, very handsome 7¾ octave piano, with pearl keys; etageres, handsome rosewood and mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, Brussells and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair-rods, &c., chandeliers, brackets, oil-paintings, extension dining and tea-tables, large refrigerators, and an assortment of glassware.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneer.

H. T. LEENE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the private residence No. 113 West 8th-st., all the furniture in said house, consisting of one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, in perfect order; rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and maroon; French brocatel, rosewood etageres, marble-top sofa tables, made by Fonsot; do. centre, medellion, tapestry and velvet carpets and three-ply carpets, elegant lounges, antique oil-paintings, easy chairs, one superior rosewood bookcase, bronze clock, rich decorated China ware and mantel ornaments, oak extension dining table, chairs and sofas, sofa-beds, gold-flowered tea sets, cut glass table cutlery, silver-plated ware, chamber furniture, mattresses, beds, bedding, toilet sets, hall rack. Also, a large assortment of kitchen utensils. All the furniture in good order. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 58 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 98 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hermitage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No. 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 304 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., elegant household furniture, the property of a family leaving for Europe, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatel, velvet plush and hair cloth, 2 rosewood pianos, by Waters & Stoddard, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace and brocade window curtains, French plate pier mirrors, glass, china and silver plated ware, chamber furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 27,

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. [illegible]-st., between Clark[illegible] and [illegible] Brooklyn.

Rosewood Piano by Nunns & Clark; mahogany parlor furniture, in hair cloth; Wilton, Brussels and 3-ply carpets; oil paintings, engravings, chairs, dinner and tea china, glass and queensware; pier glasses, extension table, &c.

TUESDAY—At 9 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Front, near [illegible]-st.

Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 8 o'clock P. M., at No. — Portland-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs.

Rosewood Piano, by Barmore, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 4½ o'clock P. M., at No. — Hamilton-st., near Hanson-place.

Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. Auctioneers, Store No. 81 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOUDOIR, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 19 East 32d-st, near Madison-av., on MONDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, the whole of the fine household furniture, consisting of two rosewood parlor suites, Brussels, 8-ply, stair and other carpets, lace and other window curtains, marble-top tables, etageres, pier mirrors, oil-paintings, with a general assortment of dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, bedding, &c.

Also, one superior rosewood bondoir piano-forte, from the celebrated manufactory of "Erard," of Paris.

Terms of sale cash, in bankable money only.

N. B.—The above being the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, will be sold without any reserve.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On MONDAY, April 27, at No. 32 11th st., near Broadway, consisting of parlor and chamber furniture, carpets, superior mahogany furniture, sofas, chairs, mirrors, centre and other tables, curtains and shades, paintings, girandoles, vases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, beds and bedding, oil-cloths, hall stand, China cut-glass ware, French ormolu clock, hall and solar lamps, with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Every article must be removed from the house on the day of sale. Depoelts will be required.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ON SATURDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 56 Bleecker-st., consisting of one elegant rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, stool, and mahogany chamber furniture; wardrobes, hair mattresses, pier glass, slab and brackets, centre, card, extension and dining tables; feather beds; Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; hall oil-cloths, hat stand, stair carpets, rods, silver and plated ware; China, crockery and glass ware; kitchen utensils, stoves, &c. Catalogues at house, and deposit required.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers, No. 81 Nassau-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at the stores No. 81 Nassau-st. the entire furniture of a family, which has been removed from 22d-st. for convenience of sale, comprising parlor, dining room, chamber and other furniture, Brussels, velvet and other carpets, &c.

Also, a fine stock new cabinet furniture, in which will be found several richly carved and covered rosewood parlor suites, &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., MONDAY MORNING, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 106 East Broadway, sale of a choice lot of household furniture, French plate mirrors, carpets, &c., being the furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting of a choice collection of parlor, chamber, dining-room and basement furniture, all in first-rate order and of good quality, and to be sold without reserve. This sale is particularly worthy the attention of the trade and private purchasers.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture contained in the private residence No. 63 12th-st., consisting, in part, of elegant carved rosewood and mahogany suites, elegant bed-room furniture, Dresden China vases, richly-plated dish-covers, velvet carpets, silver-plated stair-rods, together with a varied

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
No. 58 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.,)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH,
late of No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, Glasgow, Mo. THO. B. TURNEY, JAMES T. BIRCH, } Lecompton, K. T.

BIRCH, TURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
LECOMPTON, K. T.

We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay Taxes, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.

REFERENCES—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kirtland & Co., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c.,	&c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

BOSTON, APRIL 20, 1857.—SIR: AN IMPRESSION having got abroad that the large stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company desire to secure an undue share of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. We shall be obliged by your calling particular attention to the annexed advertisement.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. BROOKS, President M. C. R. R.
J. F. JOY, President C. B. & Q. R. R.

Notice to stockholders of Michigan Central Railroad Company, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.—In order to guard against the chance of miscarriage of circulars sent to Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stockholders, notice is hereby given that subscription papers to the stock of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad are placed at the respective transfer offices of those companies at New-York, viz: Michigan Central at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at the Bank of Commerce, and that all subscriptions of those who are at this date stockholders in said companies in the proportion of one to six Michigan Central, and one to four Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, will be positively received; and that such further subscriptions as the said stockholders may make, subject to the action of the Directors of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, will not be cut down, except *pro rata*, having reference to the quantities of stock held by such parties in the two first named companies.

J. W. BROOKS, a Director.

NOTE.—As it is important that early action should be taken in regard to the work upon the road, the directors reserve the right to close the period within which subscriptions shall be received from the stockholders of the two Companies named at any time after ten days.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the obligations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York. From the persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, in all the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz.:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY (NICARAGUA)—New-York, April 18, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that an election for a President and six Directors, to manage the business of this Company for one year, from the first Monday in June next, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened again on the 8th day of May ensuing.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at No. 89 South-st., on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing under the general law recently passed by the Legislature of this State. The transfer books will be closed on the 2d day of May next. By order of the Trustees. A. G. BENSON, President.

CAUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that four promissory notes for $212 50 each, made by HENRY D. CLARK, and payable to THOMAS REILLY or order, at three, six, nine, and twelve months respectively from the 9th of May next, were given without consideration, and the same will not be paid. All persons are therefore cautioned against negotiating the same.

HENRY D. CLARK.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 1 HANOVER-STREET.—NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, for the election of Directors and any other business that may come before them. By order. J. R. BULKLEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 218 Broadway, New-York, (room No. 2,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857. R. W. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE BONDS—Will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500—payable from 6 months to one year, as may be desired.

The money may be deposited with A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain in Shoe and Leather Bank. Interest from date of deposit.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, April 14, 1857.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1857, on the school bonds (Nos. 1 to 77) of the City of San Francisco will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 52 Broadway.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at 8 Doe and Leather Bank.

$8,000 TO $10,000 WILL BE PAID yearly for the use of $50,000, real estate given for security worth three times the amount; the same rate will be paid for smaller amounts. Address, D., box 3,546 Post-Office, New-York.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK R. WESTBROOK, 13 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds of this Company having reached the amount of more than one million of dollars, and the requisite legislative authority having been received, the Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable in stock on the 27th day of April inst., at the Transfer office, No. 45 Wall-st., agreeably to the following resolution of the Board, adopted on the establishment of the Sinking Fund.

Resolved, That as often as the Bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund amount to ten per cent. on the capital stock, this Company will, upon receiving due authority from the Legislature of the State, declare at the next semi-annual dividend day a stock-dividend of ten per cent.

Where the dividend amounts to one or more full shares, the same will be placed to the credit of the stockholder, and a certificate for the same issued on application at the office; and when the dividend does not amount to a full share the stockholder will receive a scrip certificate in favor of the bearer, which can be converted into full stock on presentation with other similar certificates, in amounts which can be made into full shares.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 16th inst., and be opened on the 27th inst.

The Board of Directors have resolved that in future the stock dividends will be declared as often as the Sinking Fund amounts to five per cent. on the capital stock, instead of ten per cent., as provided in the original resolution.

By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, April 10, 1857.—A dividend of 4 per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, ending April 1, has this day been declared payable on the 25th inst. Transfer books will close on the 20th and open on the 25th instant. By order of the Board.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders in stock on and after the first day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till the 4th day of May next.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A final dividend of seven per cent. upon the old stock has been declared, payable on and after May 1 next, at the office of this Bank, No. 398 Grand-st. By order of the Trustees. E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

OCEAN BANK—ELECTION.—AT THE ANnual election for Directors, held at the banking house on TUESDAY, April 14, the following gentlemen were elected:

D. R. Martin, Sam. S. Bowman, Silas K. Everett, Valentine Kirby, G. W. Burnham, Perker Handy, Robert Haydock, John Boyce, Geo. B. Warren, Berj. A. Mumford, Lucien D. Coman, T. B. Coddington, N. S. Hammond.

And the following-named gentlemen were elected Inspectors of the next election: HARVEY WEED, JOHN CASTNER, WILLIAM E. STILLWELL. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. By order of the Board.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK—ELECTION.—THE Annual Election for twenty-three Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House No. 3 Beekman-st., on Monday, May 4, between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. R. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Pazson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Wilcox,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. R. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. H. Grinnell,	John Caldwell,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold.
Charles R. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson	A. R. Eno,
Leonard Suarez	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Syiv'r L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing.
Cor'sW. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 210 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.

F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A newly fitted Saloon, not yet opened, well located, in the immediate vicinity of the ferry, on first-rate chance for an enterprising man. Satisfactory reasons given for selling on application to SAMUEL W. CAREY, Esq., on the corner of Newark and Washington-sts., Hoboken, New-Jersey.

INVESTMENT.—CAPITALISTS ABOUT INvesting would do well to call and look at a perfectly successful, much needed and patented article, the only thing of the kind in existence, at No. 81 Nassau-st., New-York, room No. 20.

TO BUTCHERS.—FOR SALE—A PORK AND beef store, on one of the leading avenues up town, doing a trade of about $800 per week. The occupant under no rent. Address MELICK & HAZELTINE, No. 208 Broadway, up stairs.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of the cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

G. W. SNEDEN'S OLD-ESTABLISHED FURNITURE WAREROOMS, NO. 263 BOWERY—Where can be found a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, together with a large supply of bedsteads, bedding and mattresses, all of which he offers to sell at greatly reduced prices, and delivered to all parts of this and adjacent cities.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMIDT AND BROTHERS, manufacturers and warerooms No. 6 William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; a large assortment constantly on hand; old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 29 William-st.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DISCharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av, corner 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

COAL—SELLING OFF TO CLOSE BUSINESS. My stock of red and white ash and Lehigh coal. Persons wishing a first-rate article at the lowest price will do well to call. WM. E. PEARSON, No. 488 Washington-st.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 204 Greenwich-st., corner of Vesey, in the basement.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COUGHS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COLDS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES HOARSENESS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INFLUENZA.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES BRONCHITIS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES CROUP.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ASTHMA.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES WHOOPING-COUGH.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES LUNG COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE INDIGESTION.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSENTERY.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE COSTIVENESS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE HEADACHE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE JAUNDICE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE ERYSIPELAS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE SCROFULA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE PILES.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FOUL STOMACH.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY FRED. BROWN, Philadelphia.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburg, Penn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY D. R. JONES & CO., Harrisburg, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. F. LONG & CO., Lancaster, Penn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. P. SWARTS, Alleghany, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY CLARK & BALDWIN, Erie, Penn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ANDREW KLEET, Williamsport, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. DANOWSKI, Allentown, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL, SOLD BY H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, Me.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY WARREN L. ALDEN, Bangor, Me.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JOHN G. COOK & CO., Lewiston Falls, Me.

AYER'S PECTORAL PILLS AND SOLD BY S. R. BYRAM, Eastport, Me.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. R. PRESTON, Portsmouth, N. H.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY E. H. ROLLINS, Concord, N. H.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. A. PERRY, Manchester, N. H.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY T. H. GIBBY, Nashua, N. H.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THEO. A. PECK, Burlington, Vt.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY P. PECK, Bennington, Vt.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY L. F. PIERCE, Montpelier, Vt.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BROWN & PRICE, Salem, Mass.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HENSHAW, EDMANDS & SHAW, Boston, Mass.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES GREEN, Worcester, Mass.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY THORNTON & GERRISH, New-Bedford, Mass.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY H. H. BURRINGTON, Providence, R. I.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LEE, BUTLER & CO., Hartford, Conn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROBERT GEER, Norwich, Conn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY C. B. WHITTLESEY, New-Haven, Conn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THOMPSON & BOOTH, Bridgeport, Conn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY F. L. ALLEN, New-London, Conn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., New-York, N. Y.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY A. McCLURE & CO., Albany, N. Y.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY RENYON, ROGERS & CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY LANE & PANE, Rochester, N. Y.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY DR. A. TRUAX, Schenectady, N. Y.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES G. WOOD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY JOSEPH OSBORNE, Auburn, N. Y.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY DR. W. TERBELL & SON, Corning, N. Y.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. W. ELLIOTT, Elmira, N. Y.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROSWELL VAN BUSKIRK, Newark, N. J.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ISSAAC D. JAMES, Trenton, N. J.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY D. C. ENGLISH, New-Brunswick, N. J.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. M. HALSTED, Paterson, N. J.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY EDWARD BRINGHURST, Wilmington, Del.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. R. GOODMAN, Annapolis, Md.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY DR. FAIRFAX SCHLEY, Frederick City, Md.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY J. H. B. CAMPBELL, Cumberland, Md.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. W. HERRING, Westminster, Md.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY F. BROTHER, Burlington, N. J.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY J. C. DE LA COUR, Camden, N. J.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY D. C. ENGLISH, New-Brunswick, N. J.

AYRE'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY J. A. GOODALE, Dover, N. J.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BENJ. MARSH, Morristown, N. J.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THOMPSON, BLOCK & WOODS, Baltimore.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. WALLACE, Elkton, Md.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LYMAN SAVAGE & CO., Montreal, C. W.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HAMILTON & MUIR, Hamilton, C. W.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY B. A. MITCHELL, London, C. W.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JOSEPH BOLLES, Quebec, C. E.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY MORTON & COGSWELL, Halifax, N. S.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY T. WALKER & SONS, St. John, N. B.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. B. LITTLE & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento, Cal.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY B. W. LEIGH & CO., Valparaiso, Chili.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY DON MARIANO AQUIERE, Lima, Peru.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. H. WOOD, City of Mexico, Mexico.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY G. A. LATHROP, Honolulu, S. Islands.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY F. DABNEY, Fayal, Azores.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ALOIS DE FALCAO, Rio Janeiro, S. A.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LEWIS HORAN, Curacoa, W. I.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES BODEN, Jr., Sidney, N. S. W.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BARCLAY BROS., London, Eng.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY LEWIS GUYS & CO., Paris, France.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY McDONALD & CO., Edinburg, Scotland.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY McLAUGHLIN & CO., Dublin, Ireland.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ALEX BULOFF, St. Petersburg, Russia.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HELMICH FLUGEL & CO., Pow Chow Few, China.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY S. M. MINASIAN, Constantinople, Turkey.

Prepared by Dr. JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sold at wholesale by druggists in the principal cities, and retailed by all respectable druggists and apothecaries throughout the United States, the British American Provinces, Mexico, Guatemala, and the independent Republics of South America. Sold generally by the licensed apothecaries in the Empires, Kingdoms and Principalities of Europe, and also sold by dealers in medicine in the ports of the East and West Indies, China, Turkey, and the Barbary States.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

Will gently stimulate the stomach and bowels to regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel therefrom all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, promote perspiration, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate the disease.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—WE COPY from the following from the editorial columns of the Boston *Daily Ledger*, of Feb. 19, 1857. Mr. Barnard, the gentleman alluded to, is a prominent citizen of Boston:

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the multitude of curatives that are almost daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a selection of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But in our opinion one specific has been discovered for complaints of the Throat and Lungs, that seems to be of inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. From a pamphlet setting forth its many claims on those inflicted with the diseases above named, we learn that this Remedy is not to be taken internally, after the ordinary methods, but is used by INHALATION and APPLICATION. In this unusual way it performs its soothing and healing offices on the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, and SKIN. OLIVE TAR, it is claimed, contains an electro-magnetic power, which is capable of restoring to the system its lost VITALITY; and this is performed alike by the inhalation of its odor, and the outward application of its fluid. Several of our Physicians often employ it for STERNAL INHALATION, and its curative properties they well understand. We know of many cures it has performed in cases of Bronchial difficulties in Coughs, Colds, and complaints of a similar character, and we are able to give it our full recommendation.

"We are informed by our fellow-citizen, John M. Barnard, Esq., that during a fit of sickness last Winter, he had occasion to make use of the OLIVE TAR, and found it even more efficacious than he had ventured to expect. He caused about three tablespoonfuls to be placed in a saucer over a basin of boiling water, heated by a night-lamp, and found that its odor was not only a real DISINFECTANT of the sick room, but a most pleasant soother of the irritation of his Throat and Lungs. He improved immediately in his health, and now uses the OLIVE TAR as occasion may require, in the reservoir of his furnace, satisfied that its volatile odor is of great service in rendering the atmosphere of his house both sweet and healthy at all times."

The above assertions are also fully verified by Testimonials from the following well-known persons:

THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany.
WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Staten Island.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., New-York.
Dr. EDWARD BRIGHT, Esq., New-York.
CHARLES VAN WYCK, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. LEWIS, Rector, Exeter, N. H.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. B. BARNEY, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
JOHN F. WARNER, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

And of many others equally prominent.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-st., (East side Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, AND ALL other pains cease when J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied, because OLIVE TAR contains electro-magnetism, which it transmits to the body, increasing its VITALITY.

These assertions are verified by testimonials from JOSEPH L. LORD, Esq., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York. ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., Astor House. SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., cor. Pine and William-sts. Capt. HENRY RUSSELL, No. 56 South-st., New-York. EDWIN R. YALE, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn. Gen. THOMAS J. GREEN, Texas. Gen. W. DAZENEAU, Texas.

And from many others who are equally well known to the public.

OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-st., (East side of Battery.)

And by all druggists.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (five blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 3, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the

THE NEW POL[illegible] BEFO[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Application for Injunction to Re[illegible] from resuming any Control o[illegible] Police Department—Probable Mod[illegible] of the Injunction.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Davies

The argument on the motion on behalf of Fernando Wood, for an injunction against the newly appointed Police Commissioners, was resumed yesterday (Friday) evening at 4 o'clock. The Court-room was crowded with spectators. The British Minister, Lord Napier, occupied a seat beside the Judge on the bench.

Ex-Judge Edmonds submitted to the opposing counsel the following points, as presenting substantially his argument in favor of the injunction:

I. It is competent for this Court to interfere by injunction, and its power is founded upon this simple elementary principle, that the power of the Court to apply the remedy is coextensive with its jurisdiction over the subject matter. 4 Kent's Com., Sec 58, Karshaw vs. Thomson, 4 I. C. R., 609—2 Story, Eq. I., s. 900, b. and note.

II. Where a statute is in violation of the Constitution, it is in the power, and is the duty of the Court to pronounce it void, and redress an act already done, or prevent a contemplated one, as the nature of the case may require. Kent's Com., 448 453. Taylor vs. Porter; 4 Hill, 144. Newell vs. The People; 3 Selden, 97, 98, 109, 119; 1 Story on the Const., Ch 4, Cooley vs. Davies; 5 Kernitan, 360, Wynchamer vs. People; 1 . 488.

III. The act in question is in violation of the Constitution, and void.

IV. The whole scope and purpose of the Constitution in this respect is to decentralize power and scatter it abroad over the State, viz:

1. The Senators once chosen in four or eight districts are scattered into thirty two districts.

2. The Assemblymen are elected in single districts, and not in counties, by twos and tens, and the like.

3. The State officers are chosen by the whole people, and not appointed by the Governor or Legislature at the seat of Government.

4. Legislative powers are taken from the same centre and conferred on County Boards of Supervisors.

5. Even the Judiciary is divided into eight provincial Supreme Courts, instead of one central Court.

6. And much of the appointing power once belonging to the Council of Appointment, or the Governor and Senate, is now diffused by general election throughout the State, or in different divisions of it.

7. In execution of this general purpose provision was made for County and City officers, that they should derive their appointment from the local power.

The Constitution, article 10 section 2, provides that such appointment shall be either by the electors, or the authorities of the City or County.

2. But this act provides that all the police force of this City shall derive their office not from any local City or County authority, but from the central power of the State.

4. This is claimed to be justified on the ground that the statute provides for a larger territory than any county or city limits, and for such territory formed into a district, creates a new office; thus bringing it within the last clause of that section, "that all officers whose offices may be hereafter created by law shall be elected or appointed as the Legislature may direct."

To this I answer:

1. It is not a new office. There are now in this City, under the present law, a Board of Police Commissioners; a Chief of Police; Captains, Assistant-Captains, Sergeants, policemen and doormen; station-houses; duties defined; compensation provided; provision for appointments and removals and general superintendence.

In all this both systems are the same, so far as this City is concerned. The powers and duties, and even the names are the same.

2. In all this there is nothing now except the extension of the same system over a larger territory.

If the Legislature can avoid section 2 of article 10 by providing new districts, then these twinge must follow:

1. It cannot matter how much territory is included in the new district, a few feet will be as good as so many acres of miles.

2. Then by mingling New York and Brooklyn together and making one President for the two or six or the two, the power of selecting the Mayors may be taken from the people and given to the Governor.

3. So the Justices, civil or police, may be thus appointed and not elected.

4. So the Sheriffs Clerks, Surrogates and District-Attorneys may be appointed by the Governor by merely joining two counties, or even parts of them, only so that there is embraced in the district something more than the territory of one county, be it ever so little or so much.

5. In fine, all that would be required would be to make the same persons, who, at one moment were county officers and city officers, officers of such new district with the same name and the same powers, and then they could be appointed by the Governor and not in the territory or district.

6. The statute is, also, unconstitutional and void, because it appropriates private property to public use without just compensation.

Section 15 gives to the use of the new Board all the public police property, &c., now in the possession of the Police Department of this City.

The provision in that section as to ownership, &c., though it may leave the fee in the City, yet appropriates the possession to the purposes of this statute, and that possession is property and cannot be taken without compensation.

Mr. D. D. Field, for the Police Commissioners, said the only question he proposed to discuss was the question as to the jurisdiction of this court to entertain this action. Before this action was commenced the Counsel of the Corporation had asked him for his opinion in reference to the constitutionality of the act under which these Police Commissioners were appointed. Under these circumstances, (he had not,) until he had furnished the opinion, felt himself at liberty to discuss the question of its constitutionality in any agreement before the court. What he had to say, therefore, would be confined entirely to the question he had stated, viz: whether this court, irrespective of the question as to the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law, had any authority or jurisdiction to interfere in any action of this kind to grant this preliminary injunction. He denied the right *in toto*. He denied the authority of the court to sit one moment in the case. He denied its power to grant the injunction either as a preliminary or as a final one. This was an application for a provisional remedy; for an injunction previous to the trial and judgment. The power of the Court to award this provisional remedy was given by law and defined. It would be found in section 219 of the code, and was as follows: "When it shall appear by the complaint that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demand, and such relief, or any part thereof, consists in restraining the commission or continuance of some act, the commission or the continuance of which, during the litigation, will produce injury to the plaintiff, a temporary injunction may be granted, restraining such act." Two things, therefore, must concur. It must be a case in which the complaint showed a state of facts upon which, looking at them with the mind of a Judge, he (the Judge) could pronounce that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief demanded; and it must further appear that the plaintiff was in that condition in which he could not safely wait the process of a trial and judgment, but should have a preliminary or provisional injunction to prevent injury to him in the interval.

The power of the Court to grant a writ of injunction was restricted by the code, and it was only in those cases in which, acting upon the doctrines of his Honor's predecessors, as they had existed in this country and had come to us from the country from which we had derived our jurisdiction, that he (the Judge) could allow an injunction in any case, under any circumstances and in favor of any party. He must first see whether is be a case in which such an injunction by judgment could ever go; and then there was this restriction, which did not exist before the Code, that it could not go as a provisional remedy until it was further established in the interim that it would not be safe to let the defendant act as he was proposing to act. This was the language of the Code, and the doctrine which had at last to be acted upon by courts of justice. (Case of the Chemical Bank, in Abbot's Reports.) According to the law as it existed in this country and in England, there was no such thing known as a suit in equity by a private person to get an act of the Legislature declared unconstitutional and to enjoin its execution. The whole prayer of the plaintiff here was simply this: "The said plaintiff, therefore, prays judgment against said defendants, that the said act of the Legislature, entitled as aforesaid, might be declared unconstitutional and void, and that the defendants and each of them might be perpetually enjoined and restrained from exercising any power and authority under the said act." That was the case and the whole of it.

Now, what was it that gave a court jurisdiction, and when had it jurisdiction of an action? It had jurisdiction of the action when it had jurisdiction of the party and of the subject both. Now, he denied, in the first place, that the subject of this action was one in which the Judge had any jurisdiction at all; and he denied, in the second place, that even if the subject were one over which the Judge had any jurisdiction, that the plaintiff was a party who could seek any relief, or if he sought it, that he could obtain it.

The subject of action was the relief demanded, and the cause alleged for the relief. He denied that the relief demanded here was a relief that could be given for the cause alleged. That relief was that the Judge should declare an act of the Legislature of this State—a cardinal branch of the Government—unconstitutional and void, and that he should issue an order enjoining these persons who held their authority under the Executive, and were agents of the Government, from executing that law. And the cause assigned was that those lawgivers had corruptly evaded the Constitution, and he (the Judge) was asked to try, as a question of fact, whether in the minds of the lawgivers there was an intention to evade the Constitution. Now, as to the right of a Court to declare an act of the Legislature unconstitutional. The only right the Court had, in judging of an act of the Legislature, was incidental, and must be in reference to some case before it. It was not direct, and never [illegible] been, and never [illegible] ment [illegible] ing due subordination [illegible] there any law in [illegible] before the Court was found to [illegible] the constitution, the constitution being the higher law is followed and the statute [illegible] There was no such head of jurisdiction [illegible] ever had been as an action brought for the purpose of declaring an act of the Legislature unconstitutional. This was shown sufficiently by the motion which had been brought by a member of the Legislature in reference to the Canal bill; it was a principle of the French courts, and was upheld in the decision of Judge Marshall in the case of Marbury vs. Madison.

Now, as to the remedy demanded, viz., the injunction. This was an action brought for no other purpose than to ask from the county an injunction against the execution of a law. When, he should like to know, was ever any such thing done before? There was no jurisdiction anywhere to sustain an action for an injunction against the execution of a law. The Legislature was superior to the Court; it could take away the right to grant injunction from the courts for all time to come, and was it to be conceived that it gave the Judges power to enjoin its own acts or to enjoin persons whom it had commissioned to perform certain acts? If the Judge might grant an injunction against these gentlemen, he might grant an injunction against the Governor or the highest officers of the State.

And besides, a judge sitting in equity could not grant an injunction except in cases affecting property. That was a universal principle. The right to an injunction was incidental to the question of property, and that was all. (Attorney General vs. the Mayor &c. of Liverpool, 1st Mill & Craig's R., p. 199. Opinion of Lord Cottingham, 4th Mill & Craig's R., p. 205.) In this country no judge ever dreamed that he could interfere by injunction save to protect property. (Bank of the United States vs. Osborne, Auditor of Ohio. [illegible] the action, fraudulent or fair, of the legislative department of the Government could not be inquired into. (Fletcher vs. Peck, 6th Cranch, pp. 123, 128, 130.) "The question whether a law be void or repugnant to the Constitution, was at all times a question of much delicacy which ought seldom if ever to be decided in the affirmative in a doubtful case." And what would have been thought if the application had been made, as in the present case, *ex parte* upon affidavits for an injunction preliminary to the trial?

But, looking beyond the form of this case, it would be seen that this suit was in substance an action to try the title to an office. And when did the Courts ever get power to do that? It was perfectly well settled that they could only try the title to an office by an action in the nature of a *quo warranto*. This was implied in the 43rd section of the code. The whole question here was this, whether the Mayor should command the thousand men who guard the City as one of seven or as one of three? Now, supposing that he (the Judge) could in any case declare an act unconstitutional or prohibit its exercise on the ground alleged, to try the title to an office, was the plaintiff in this case in a situation to demand the exercise of that power? He (counsel) would say he was not. First, in reference to the plaintiff being a tax-payer, he (counsel) thought he could show that the Courts had not gone the length of this suit anywhere. The state of the law was this, and rote only, that in this Court (the Supreme Court) the right of a tax payer as a beneficiary or *cestui-que trust* against the Corporation, to sue for an alleged breach of trust was affirmed, and not beyond. The question had been fully discussed in the Christopher case, and in that *pons asinorum* which he (counsel) and his learned friend (Mr O'Conor) had argued—the Dubaum case, reported in 16th Barbour, 392. There the right to sue was limited to the case of a tax payer, an owner of real estate, against a Corporation, on the ground that the Corporation was using the fund of which he, in common with all the other taxpayers, was owner for an improper purpose. But this was no such case. There was no pretence in this suit that this law would not diminish taxes—none whatever. Mr Wood had averred nothing except that he was a tax-payer, but there was no allegation of injury foreseen, expected, or dreaded. In the Brick Church case, and in the Balance Dry Dock case, Judge Roosevelt said the Christopher case had been carried much beyond what the Court intended or would warrant, and the doctrine of the Supreme Court was not that a suit could not be sustained by a tax-payer against a corporation in any such case. In the Superior Court, the whole doctrine, as at first held by the Supreme Court, has been repudiated. (2d Duer, 668.)

The case went to the Court of Appeals, and the whole thing was reversed. They held that the Superior Court had been guilty of a usurpation of power. Chief Justice Denio said the Superior Court had no right to bring in the Attorney-General. A man cannot bring a private suit for a nuisance which is public, although it may be injurious to him in his private capacity. This disposed of the question whether Mr. Wood, as a tax-payer, could bring this suit. But it was said that he could bring it as Mayor. As Mayor, he was only one of the three Police Commissioners. He could not sue without bringing in his associates, or, in the event of their refusing, setting up the refusal in his complaint and making them co-defendants.

Now, as to the consequences of this action. An injunction would not restore the old Commissioners. They were gone irrecoverably. The new Commission might be stopped possibly, and there would be no commission at all. At this moment we were in a state of complete legal anarchy. There was no human being who had authority to command a policeman, except that authority which he (the Judge) as a conservator of the Peace could command. The new charter revoked all the former charters, *eo nomine*, and the moment this police bill was declared to go into action, that moment the authority passed into the hands of the new Commission, as New York when the flag was hoisted in 1789 to signalize the departure of the British, passed from under the authority of Great Britain into that of the Independent colonies.

Mr. Cutting followed, on the same side, and submitted several additional authorities.

Mr. O'Conor closed for the plaintiff. He argued at length, and with great perspicuity, that the law was clearly unconstitutional; that it was opposed, not only to the letter of the Constitution, but to its spirit; and that, as its unconstitutionality was certain, and not a matter of doubt, it was therefore a case in which the Court was competent to act. In reference to the alleged annulling, by the recently adopted Quarter, of all former acts he showed that it had not annulled, *eo nomine*, the Police law of 1853, under which the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge were constituted Commissioners, with the power of appointment, and the general annulling clause of all previous enactments was inoperative, because the act itself was void. He reviewed the authorities adduced on behalf of the defendants, and showed that the question as to the right of a tax-payer to sue a Corporation, as adjudicated upon by the Superior Court, was still pending in the Court of Appeals.

At the close of the argument, the Judge intimated that he would so modify the order as to except Kings, Richmond and Westchester Counties, from the operation of the injunction, provided the acts of the Commissioners out of the City and County of New-York did not affect the property or police department of this City.

An adjournment (it being twenty minutes to ten o'clock) took place till this morning at ten o'clock, A. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

The special order of the evening was brought up, being an ordinance to reorganize the Street Department. The document was read by the proper officer, the recitation occupying more than an hour. Its adoption being moved,

Councilman MCCAHILL asked for time to examine the ordinance. His observations were not of an extremely well-connected character; the laughter occasioned by his attempts at the utterance of Latin, and the loud shouting tone of his peculiar pronunciation, rendered it impossible to ascertain the drift of his remarks.

Councilman BRADY was opposed to the 69th section of the ordinance, which related to fire engines, hose-carts, and apparatus for the Fire Department. It is as follows:

SEC. 69. He shall continually inspect the fire engines, hose carts, hook and ladders, hose and other machines and apparatus for the use of the Fire Department, and with the consent of the Street Commissioner, shall repair the same forthwith, when any repairs shall be necessary, except that when the expense of such repairs shall not in any one case exceed fifteen dollars, he may cause them to be made without the consent of that officer, but no repairs without contract shall be made to a fire engine or other machine for the use of the Fire Department, the expense of which shall exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

There had not been sufficient time given for the examination of the ordinance, but, if proceeded with, he would rather propose its adoption or rejection by sections.

Councilman CAMPBELL moved to strike out figures 3 and 4, so as to amalgamate the Bureau of *Repairs* with the Bureau of Supplies.

As an amendment, it was moved to make the whole matter the special order for Monday.

Councilman WARNER objected.

Councilman CAMPBELL hoped the amendment would be carried, inasmuch as, in his opinion, evidently nobody understands the paper upon which they were desired to legislate.

Councilman BOOLE explained.

The amendment was put and lost.

Councilman BRADY moved to strike out $250 on the foregoing section, and insert $75.

The amendment was carried.

It was moved that the report be accepted and the ordinance (as amended) be adopted.

On vote the motion was carried: affirmative, 43; negative, 3.

The house then read several bills a third time, granting the petition of Engine Company No. 12 for a new location, of Hose Company No. 9; of Hose Company No. 61, and *thirty-four* other bills, relating to fencing lots, flagging streets, constructing piers, remitting taxes, removing incumbrances, making sewers, placing lightning rods in bell towers, filling sunken lots, donating $500 to the Mechanics' Institute; in favor of fixing salaries of the Mayor's Clerks, removing remains from Potter's Field, and various other miscellaneous matters. Among which $5,000 is appropriated for the necessary arrangements of the 4th of July. The Board also read a third time the bill to increase the salaries of the officials of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and another to increase those of the Street Commissioner and his Deputy, the details of which we have given a few days ago.

The City Chamberlain was ordered to furnish a statement of [illegible] and overdrafts since his acceptance of [illegible] Board, when accordingly about to adjourn, [illegible] Committee of the Whole on the question of raising the salary of the Mayor to $5,000 per annum.

Councilman BRADY asked for explanation. Had the Mayor changed his mind? (A Member—He has.) The thing ought not to be a tempted. Why force it on him?

Councilman HASWELL said that the question had no special reference to FERNANDO WOOD.

Councilman PHILLIPS (President) said they were legislating for the office, not for the man.

Councilman BRADY was not opposed to increasing the Mayor's salary.

Councilman WARNER asked, Then why do you object?

Councilman BRADY, in continuation, But when the Mayor says emphatically he does not want it, I don't see why the Board should force it on him.

Councilman BOOLE liked consistency. They had increased several salaries, and tried to increase their own, and yet opposed the extension of this increase to the Mayor, who was very deserving.

Councilman JONES was opposed, upon principle, to raising the Mayor's salary. He could not do it, because the Mayor did not want it. It would be throwing $2,000 away. The salaries had been raised unthinkingly, of Croton Aqueduct officials and the Commissioner of Streets, and now the question is, whether the public will justify the Council in *forcing* it on the Mayor? Ultimately the motion was carried, that when the Committee rise they recommend the contemplated movement.

The question of raising the salary of the City Inspector to $5,000 was then proposed and carried, without debate. The House resumed, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

Fire in West-street.

About 7½ o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in the flour and feed store of J. & I. NORTHAM No. 164 West-street. About $1,000 damage was done, the loss is covered by insurance. The is supposed to have originated in the front office.

[Advertisement.]

THE HATTING INTERNET.—One of the best evidences of prosperity is the increase of facilities it constantly demands for the transaction of its accumulating business. Little by little, as its outstretching spirit of enterprise is awakened by a contemplation of the possibilities of the future in comparison with the accomplishments of the past, it seeks for new channels to contain its overflow of good fortune, or such enlargements of the old as may adequately meet the necessities of the flood. This thought naturally strikes the most unreflecting while gazing upon the improvements just introduced by KNOX, the celebrated hatter, into his well-known establishment at the northeastern corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. For most men of business his store would have been considered quite large enough for every useful purpose. But his popularity has kept even pace with his endeavors to please the public, and the result is, he has been compelled to render his grand saloon as much more capacious, in order to accommodate the increase of trade of which he finds him self the recipient. It is now one of the most spacious as well as handsomest places of the kind in our City. It is an ornament to that section of the City, and shows at once not only how a man of energy may make his way up in the world, but how naturally an appreciative public will interest itself in his elevation.

[Advertisement.]

HAVE YOU AMUSED YOURSELF WITH THOSE STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES?—All Broadway has been in a state of agitation since Thursday last, owing to the rare and beautiful display of "lenticular pictures from life" just opened by Mr. Cressaune, the agent of the London Stereoscopic Company. His office, at present, is at HALL'S Music Store, corner of Broadway and Park-place, where he delights every day the crowd of ladies and gentlemen with his wonderful assortment of views, social, civil, religious, and picturesque, which, seen through his surpassingly perfect stereoscopic cases, look as real as though painted on the retina of the eye. Nothing could be more finished, or more like nature. Mr. Cressaune sells these pictures for families at trifling prices, and his stereoscopic cases are made to close up, so as to go in the pocket. A prettier present for a lady could not be imagined. A more agreeable gift for a friend with a family of children never was devised. In fact, the "Lenticular Pictures" are all the rage now.

[Advertisement.]

COD-LIVER OIL AND IODINE.

The amount of Iodine in Cod-liver Oil is not great, and yet Cod-liver Oil, it is said, has cured many a person of consumption. The fatty substance itself may have some effect in reproducing health by its nutritive properties, but so might good wine and roast beef, under the same circumstances. The only curative property contained in Cod-liver Oil is the Iodine, and that as a remedy for consumption, scrofula, palsy, and rheumatism, in fact for all diseases of the lungs, liver, heart and blood, is beyond all parallel. It cures quietly, quickly and effectually. But instead of swallowing a dozen bottles of Cod-liver Oil, to get the Iodine, you may obtain the same amount in one bottle of ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE or PURE IODINE WATER—the greatest medicine in the world—sold at $1 a bottle by ANDERS & FOSNIOK, No. 332d av., and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CLOTHING.

Spring Raglans	$5 to $14
Cassimere business coats	$3½ to $10
Elegant blue dress coats	$8 to $15
Black cloth frock coats	$5½ to $10
Super cloth frock coats	$10 to $14
Custom made frock coats	$14 to $20
Cassimere business pants	$1½ to $3.
Cassimere dress pants	$4 to $6
Rich moire antique silk vests	$2½ to $5
Cassimere business vests	$1½ to $3

At
EVANS'
Extensive Clothing warehouse,
No. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE AND PREVENT FEVER AND AGUE.—"I was in a fever and ague country all last Summer and Fall; numbers around me were down with it; I was troubled with a headache occasionally, but took four BRANDRETH'S PILLS; continued them for two or three days, when worse than usual, and they always cured me. My freedom from fever and ague I attribute to their use—in fact it was conceded that those who took BRANDRETH'S PILLS were safe from it." Sold at No. 43 Brandreth Building. Twenty-five cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. Reduces inflammation, will give immediate relief from all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure, yes, absolutely sure, to regulate the stomach and bowels. It is an old and well-tried remedy, perfectly safe in all cases. Millions of bottles are sold yearly. The genuine article has CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, on the outside wrapper. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists through out the world.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Calton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Maternity has many cares, and the child's health must depend upon the mother's; there should therefore be double care employed. If the mother is dyspeptic, the child will pine; if the mother has sore breasts, that happy office becomes an agony. Be advised then, and use these remedies, which will give health to both.

[Advertisement.]

Photographic Views of New-York, comprising all the prominent public buildings and picturesque scenes in and about the City—Washington's statue, Union-square, Everett House, Monument House, St. Nicholas Hotel City Hall, Niagara Falls—are now exhibiting and selling at HOLMES' Gallery, No. 289 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FREDERICK'S TEMPLE OF ART.

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
AMBEROTYPES.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

LOVERS OF AQUATIC SPORTS and all that is beautiful and fairy-like in the Boat line are informed that this is the last day of INGERSOLL & Son's 20th Annual Exhibition. Every variety of Boat, in all 200, are on exhibition. Admission free. No. 250 South-street.

[Advertisement.]

CINDERELLA, OR THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, at Barnum's Museum. They repeat it there to-day for the last time to accommodate families; it will be given at 3 o'clock this afternoon as well as this evening.

[illegible] Washington papers.

"In cases of cold, cough, bronchitis, &c., a more effectual and convenient remedy has never been brought to light than Brown's Bronchial Troches. Many clergymen and vocalists of our acquaintance prefer them to lozenges to all others for relieving throat irritation, as they contain no deleterious drug to prevent the frequent use of them, if requisite, and we never hear of them except with entire satisfaction," Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—The sickly, cadaverous, emaciated child, harassed with intestinal worms, will be restored to health, bloom and vigor, by a few of these pleasant and enticing lozenges. With equal celerity Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald-head, King's Evil and Bilious complaints yield to BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Sold by D. T. LANDAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No 69 Water street, New York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,

J. GURNEY challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is the only fluid which contains electro magnetism. Pain cannot exist where it is applied; nor can diseases be communicated where its odor exists. Sold at 50 cents per bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, East side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Object: to train the student not only in the science, but in the practice of law and in extemporaneous speaking. Term begins on May 8, at the close of which Diplomas of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred admitting to practice. Send for circulars to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

PIESSE & LUBIN'S SPANISH OIL OF PISTACHIO NUT.—The beauty of the Raven Tresses of the Spanish Ladies has excited the admiration of every visitor to Madrid. No other hair dressing fluid is used but the expressed Oil of Pistachio Nut, which is as common there with the Mountain Peasant as the Court Beauty. —*Gordon's Month in Spain*

INGER & Co., Chemists, No. 399 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Women and children may have Phrenological examinations, with charts and full written description of character, with advice, by Mr. FOWLER, at No. 308 Broadway, near the Park. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another very attractive entertainment is again presented to the patrons of this house for this evening, viz: "Karmel the Scout," the comic pantomime of the "Magic Barrel," and the beautiful Irish drama of "Rory O'More."

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM.—LINCH'S ANTI RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by GARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Water-Works.

The Commissioners of the Brooklyn Water-Works on Thursday last, accompanied by a few invited guests, visited the whole line of the work in progress. Returning they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with what they saw and heard. During the present season the mains will be laid through the principal streets in this city, and it is believed that water will be introduced into the city by July, 1858.

The teachers of the public school on Myrtle-avenue called last Thursday evening upon Mr. STEPHEN HAYNES, who for some twenty-five years or more has fulfilled the thankless and difficult duties of School Trustee, and surprised him with the present of an elegant silver pitcher—a token of their esteem and grateful appreciation of his kindness to them. The gift is from the *teachers*—not the scholars. The presentation was a very interesting occasion. No one was found adequate to the task of saying how sincere was the teachers' regret that Mr. HAYNES is no longer in the Board of Trustees.

Another Body Found.

The body of an unknown female was found in Gowanus creek yesterday. The finding of dead bodies in this city is a daily occurrence, and not one in ten of them is identified.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...APRIL 24.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	91½	350 Harlem R. R.	s3 11¾
4,000 Missouri 1st 6s	83½	50 Hnd. River R. R.	c 28¾
4,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	51	100 Reading R. R.	s 84¾
2,000 Erie R. Cn. 2d 6s, '71	77	800 do.	c 84¾
1,000 do.	76	100 do.	60¾
3,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	81¾	100 do.	h15 81
5,000 do.	82	250 do.	b3 81
500 Hd. Riv R. 1st m.	97½	600 do.	81
3,000 T. H. & R. 2d M.	67	100 do.	s10 81
1,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs	93¾	100 do.	81¾
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. Ba	b3 60	500 do.	b60 81¾
1,000 Cle. & P. Div. Bs.	60	300 do.	s60 81
50 Park Bank	103	500 do.	b60 81¾
10 Corn Ex. Bank	107	76 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	102
25 Atlantic Bank	84¼	963 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	96
20 Penn Coal Com.	85½	100 do.	b60 96¾
25 Pacific M. S. Co.	74	100 Cleva. & Tol. R. R.	63¾
50 M. & Miss. R. R.	b60 72	250 do.	c 63¾
50 do.	71	100 do.	b30 64
5 do.	70	700 do.	b7 60
305 N. Y. Central R. R.	86¾	1100 do.	b3 64
155 do.	h1 86¾	640 Mic. S. & N. I. R. R.	b3 50
100 do.	s60 86	215 do.	60½
100 do.	s30 86¼	100 do.	s15 60
400 Erie Railroad	opg 43	1050 do.	60
1215 do.	opg 43	100 do.	b7 60
2200 do.	43¼	100 do.	b16 60
900 do.	c 43¼	200 do.	s30 59¾
600 do.	opg 43	46 do.	60½
200 do.	43¼	340 do.	60¾
100 do.	b3 aft. opg 42	50 Panama R. R.	s3 91¾
100 do.	s3 43	50 do.	s10 93
300 do.	opg 42¾	200 do.	93
200 do.	s3 aft. opg 42¾	25 do.	s3 93½
200 do.	s15 43	50 do.	b60 92¾
168 La Crosse & M. R. R.	77	225 Ill. Cen. R. R.	121¾
5 C. B. & Quincey R. R.	100	00 do.	b3 121
200 Mich. C. R. R.	b60 95	125 do.	b60. 131¾
20 do.	95	90 Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	49¾
20 do.	95	10 do.	49¾
25 do.	s10 95	25 Cum. Coal Co.	18

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88	200 Erie R. R.	42¾
10,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	82	100 do.	b60 42
2s Ohio Life & T. Co.	97	200 do.	b68 43¼
100 Canton Company	s3 21¾	100 do.	b60 42¾
100 do.	21¾	100 do.	42¾
50 Pacific Mail. St. Co.	74	300 do.	42¾
50 do.	b30 74½	300 do.	s30 42¾
400 Reading R. R.	81¾	20 do.	42¾
500 do.	b60 82	100 do.	43¾
200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	49¾	350 do.	b60 42¾
150 Illinois Cent. R.	131	300 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	61
400 Clev. & Tol. R.	64¾	80 do.	61¾
200 do.	s10 64¾	150 do.	b50 62¾
100 do.	64¾	50 La Ce. & Mil. R.	s30 77
200 do.	b30 64¾	50 N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 87
15 C., Col. & Cin. R. R.	163¾		

FRIDAY, April 24—P. M.

The Foreign news by the steamer *America* at Halifax, a brief synopsis of which was telegraphed to the afternoon papers, is financially less unfavorable than the accounts by the previous arrival. The English funds had improved, and no further change had been made in the rate of discount at the Bank. The Liverpool Cotton Market had slightly receded, and the sales were again confined to the trade. Breadstuffs weak.

The market for Money in Wall-street today was generally dull, and the supply easy. The Brokers are not using a large amount on temporary loan, for notwithstanding the continued depression of Stocks at the Brokers' Board, the anxiety to sell is mainly from parties who have no certificates of their own, but hope to buy from their neighbors at a great sacrifice, when the day of delivery rolls round, and all the transfer books reopen. The Discount Brokers quote prime paper at 6@8 ₱ cent., 60 days to 4 months, and longer dates 8½@9 ₱ cent. Second choice paper 10@12 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury balance is reduced to $14,590,226. he receipts to-day were $115,878, and the disbursements, (of which $150,000 went to the Philadelphia office,) $310,219.

The Stock Market is still feverish, and some of the prices fluctuated through the day as follows:

New-York and Erie	43	43¼	43	43¼	43	43¼	43
Michigan Southern	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	61	61¼	61
Cleveland and Toledo	63¾	63¾	64	64¼	64	64¼	64
New-York Central	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Reading	81¾	80¾	80¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾

The Toledo transfers reopen to-morrow, and the Stock strengthened upon the near approach of the large settlements which have then to be made. The Erie books reopen on Monday. The Stock is assanited with much fierceness, and about 6,000 shares were sold, (without transfer, of course,) on the calculation that the payment of the scrip dividend on Monday will afford the means of supplying the Stock at lower figures. The Stock of the Michigan Southern is still much unsettled, although the announcement of the new board of management, elected in Michigan on Wednesday last, and which includes several well-known and acceptable New York names, was well received, and as this is to be succeeded in a few days by a full financial statement of the affairs of the Company made up to the present date, a turn in the character of the dealings in the Stock may reasonably be waited for. The Board of Directors is thus constituted: John Wilkinson, Syracuse; Edwin C. Litchfield, New-York; John S. Barry, Michigan; Chas. Butler, New-York; Ezekiel Morrison, Indiana; Elisha C. Litchfield, New-York: W. B. Welles, do.; John A. C. Gray, do.; J. H. Ransom, do.; W. M. Ve milye, do.; H. Keep, do.; and H. J. Redfield, do.—the last five being new members.

The merchants on 'Change this afternoon, had the pleasure of meeting Lord NAPIER, the British Minister at Washington, who was introduced by Mr. ALEXANDER DUN

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1748 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America's Mails.

OUR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The steamship *America* arrived at Boston about 10 A. M. on Saturday, and her mails, dispatched South in the afternoon train, reached this City at an early hour yesterday morning.

Our foreign files contain little intelligence in addition to the simple telegraphic summary already published. The English elections were almost over, and, though the working majority for ministers in the new Parliament will be a large one, its precise strength is not yet known. The question of reform begins to be seriously agitated.

From a leading article in the London *Times*, we learn that the Ministerial candidate for the Speakership of the new House of Commons is to be Mr. EVELYN DENISON.

The London *Advertiser* states that Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT will likely go into the Cabinet in the place of Lord PANMURE.

In regard to the Neufchatel question, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 8th of April, says:

"The Neufchatel Conference has not met to day, nor is it certain it will sit to-morrow. If not as important, this paltry affair threatens to occupy as much time, and give as much trouble, as the Russian protocols. The question of money is, it seems, the present difficulty. The King of Prussia, like a man of business, is anxious to make as good a thing of it as possible, and he haggles about his bargain. He will try to squeeze as much as he can out of poor Switzerland."

Regarding the difficulty between Spain and Mexico, the Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 4th of April, says:

"The Mexican question continues to be the most prominent and important of those at present upon the tapis, but it has made no visible progress since I wrote to you concerning it on the 31st ult. It appears that Señor LA FRAGUA hesitates to come to Madrid, unless he be received here in his official capacity, and that the English Government, which desires to see the quarrel made up, is endeavoring to overcome his scruples. As he has been assured that a friendly reception awaits him, that the Spanish Government is well disposed, and even desirous, to settle the matter amicably, and as he is doubtless aware that such settlement is most likely to be brought about by his presence at Madrid, it is not to be supposed that he will allow a point of etiquette, or a merely personal feeling, to stand in the way of the accomplishment of his important mission. If he did so, he would certainly be rendering an ill service to his country, and it is difficult to believe that he would be acting in the spirit of his instructions. Spain has strong grounds of complaint. Her subjects have been robbed, ill-treated, and even murdered, and it would be in bad taste for the representative of the country where those outrages have been perpetrated to put punctilious and unnecessary obstacles in the way of the reconciliation for which she shows herself willing."

Another letter says:

"Very active communications are taking place between our Government and those of France and England on the subject of the difference between Spain and Mexico. Our Cabinet hopes to obtain the moral support of those two powers; and in the event of the question going beyond a war between Spain and Mexico, their material support also."

It is reported that upwards of 10,000 Norwegians will proceed from Norway to Quebec during the present Summer. Several of these will remain in Canada, but the larger portion will pass on to the Northwestern States of America. Sir CUSACK RONEY had left England for CHRISTIANA to make arrangements for the transit of these persons from Quebec to their destination, and also to disseminate information with reference to Canada on behalf of the Government.

A letter in the *European Times* of the 11th instant, from a Lieutenant of the Coast Guard at Carlingford, Ireland, states that on the 2d instant a parcel containing about one hundred and fifty delivery notes of cotton was picked up on the beach at Greenore. They are dated at New-Orleans, each note specifying in writing a certain number of bales with the names of the exporters printed thereon, such as "BELL and BETH," "C. A. PARKER and Bro.," "T. C. SZYMANSKI' Press," &c. The latest date of any of these notes is Dec. 2, 1856. It is supposed that an American ship has been lost on her homeward voyage on this coast.

The amnesty by the Emperor of Austria on visiting Hungary, will be very complete, and will exclude only KOSSUTH.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

Good Friday—The London Times on the Decay of France—The Coronation of Louis Napoleon—Austrian Amnesty—Preparations for the War with China—Letter from Mr. Bright—The New House of Commons—Ship Signals—The Sound Dues.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, April 10, 1857.

This being Good Friday, and the weather remarkably warm, all the lower orders of London are holding their usual beery saturnalia out of doors, and the upper classes are immured within doors, although it were sacrilege to breathe the external air. Every occupation, except the sale of alcohol of some sort, is suspended, and the aspect of the British Babylon is altogether such as it wears only this one day out of the 365. By way of seasonable contribution to the physical, metaphysical and miscellaneous cogitations proper to the occasion, the great diurnal thinking-machine for the intellectual Saxon population of these realms, comes out this morning with a disquisition on, of all themes in this wide, wide world, the ruin of empires! Not exactly perhaps in the strain of VOLNEY, but quite as uncharitable, if a little less unchristian. The ruin of empires, you exclaim,—of the British Empire? Oh, dear no! That is warranted to last till *Time* shall be no more, and then, of course, it doesn't much matter what becomes of it. No, the empire that is being ruined is France; France, our loyal ally, our magnanimous friend; our shield and spear, our *alter ego*, our everything that is complimentary to her and to us. What, then, is there an end of the *entente cordiale*? Has the violent love had a violent death, in the manner the poet tells us in the fate of all fatuous attachments? Nothing of the sort. It is with the greatest affection, the kindest motive, the purest impulse, the most benevolent and gushing tenderness, that the British organ of international sympathy tells France confidentially, as if the secret was meant for her private ear only, that she is going headlong to perdition, and will soon reach that *finale*. But wherefore? What is it all about? It is about the very startling fact, just made known by the publication of the census, that the population of France, under the rule of him who said that the Empire is peace, is decreasing faster than it did under the rule of him who said that the Empire was war, and who meant what he said, which the nephew of his uncle does not mean, either in that or any other respect. Upon such a text you may fancy what a sermon is preached by such a moralist—the "candid friend," *par excellence*, of this Pecksniff world. Not content with so preaching, the preacher justifies by implication, while censuring ostensibly the preachings of native Muckleworths, who say, as our oracle says, but in far more emphatic phrase, that "France is smitten with inertness and sterility." Then comes the question *why* is she so smitten? A thousand pens, tens of thousands of tongues answer everywhere but in France, where neither tongue nor pen can give utterance to a thought distasteful to the imperial taciturnity who sits in uncrowned eminence in the capital, more and more nervous every day at the stifled sounds of discontent, and doubly nervous if he do not hear those sounds, for then he forbodes explosion, fancying it "the torrent's stillness ere it dash below." To such extremity does this latter apprehension carry him that he manufactures plots against himself, so that the simulated bustle of hunting down ideal conspirators may dissipate the terrible stagnation and ominous silence imposed on the country by the modern Tiberius. So he is called by LEDRU ROLLIN, in a long letter in a London journal to day, and giving circumstantial details of one of these pretended plots of which the republican himself is the chief intended victim. Whatever be ROLLIN's faults, falsehood at least is not of the number; nor is it of any of the exiles, whose number is so constantly increasing that it will assuredly affect the next census. The next! Who will take it? By whose order? Scarcely by his who has commanded the uncrowned rule. How long is it to be uncrowned? VICTOR HUGO, with endless iteration, says forever! and the Emperor appears to think that it is high time to falsify the prediction of the envenomed *Voices*, lest delay fulfill the prophecy. Accordingly he is *hurrying* the preparation with all possible speed, but no one knows to what precise period, locality, or functionary the preparations point. Not to be crowned by the Pope, the Pontiff of his own boyonets, would be to deprive the ceremony of that "blaze of triumph" which his histrionic majesty so much considers, and would be, moreover, the strongest possible satire on the leading feature of the foreign policy of Bonapartism. Yet there is no apparent likelihood whatever of his Holiness laying anointed hands on that ungodly son of the church whose private vices are so much the public scandal of France that they are denounced from the pulpit within hearing of the empurpled sinner himself, who fears to muzzle his sacerdotal censors. The fast-coming month of May is the time he is said to be anxious to consummate the *coup d'état* with a diadem, and in the storied City of Rheims, where CLOVIS was baptised, where PHILIP AUGUSTUS was consecrated, and where all the subsequent sovereigns of France have been crowned, except three, old NAPOLEON, oddly enough, being of the number. That the new NAPOLEON should be crowned here is out of the question, at least this year; and rather than to risk another year, he will try to be crowned somewhere or anywhere else. A coronation at Rheims without a Pope, would be "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark; and Pope there will there be none. Nor will there, apparently, at Paris either, where there is shortly to be a visitor whose recent experiences in imperial investiture will whet the pageant-loving appetites of his host to a degree that will hardly bear much longer denial, let the indulgence cost what it may. The Archduke CONSTANTINE, "the frank and open-hearted sailor" of the late British Commander in the Baltic, is to be in the French capital on the 1st of May, and the whole cornucopia of Bonapartean resources will be emptied for his entertainment during his stay. In imitation of the model of the uncle, who invited TALMA to Erfort to play before a pitfull of kings, the nephew has caught a real live sovereign for the forthcoming auspicious occasion, as the theatrical managers say. Respectable royalties of any sort are rather difficult to be got hold of, and the only available one is the King of Bavaria, the reigning king, as he is called, lest he should be confounded with the one who doesn't reign, unless it be in the heart of LOLA MONTEZ, should that lady still be troubled with such a superfluous appendage to her anatomy. It will, perhaps, delight her to learn that her example is being followed, and with every promise of like results, in another kingdom, that of Denmark, where the caprices of the left-handed spouse of the Scandinavian potentate, the Countess DE DANNER, have just thrown the whole Cabinet into fresh confusion, and they have thrown up their appointments *en masse*. But the lady, *à la* LOLA, has compelled them to resume their functions forthwith. If they won't tolerate her freaks, neither will she have patience with their resignation. They appealed to the Constitution; but her will is the law; and what is the Constitution compared to that? Accordingly, she has her own way, and all that is for it is to let her have it a little longer, when the chances are that she will exemplify the truthfulness of the homely adage about affording certain people a sufficiency of rope for a particular purpose, which runs in the heads of those so accommodated.

It is thought that LOUIS NAPOLEON will make the utmost possible efforts to get up a coronation for his princely visitor: but the moment is unlucky for the experiment, by reason of the cost, the idea of which will act perniciously on the elections, now on the eve of commencing; for, although the pretence of appealing to the public in France just now may appear very farcical, the mockery is susceptible of a tragic significance, should things take a sudden turn, as they at any moment may, all the multitudinous means of repression to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is questionable whether or not a stimulus be given to the spirit of disaffection in France by the comparative leniency about to be exhibited by a cognate despotism towards *its* political offenders. It appears that Austria, almost for the first time in the history of what Prof. NEWMAN calls the blood-stained annals of the house of Hapsburg, is about to try the effect of clemency in permitting the return home of the self-exiled Hungarians, with one exception; need it be added that that one is *the* one—KOSSUTH. How far this boon will be availed, because how far it is fairly meant, it is difficult to say. The murder of BATHYANI, the multiplied murders by HAYNAU, after the most solemn engagement to the contrary, and in face of the very laws which the murderers said were outraged, all forbid the supposition of sincerity; while the exclusion of the man preëminently dear to the Hungarian heart, stamps the overture with the suspicion of bad faith and with the reality of a most stupid policy. A pardon might have been safely offered to KOSSUTH, with all sorts of temptations to induce him to accept it. The impossibility of such acceptance, or the utter ruin of his influence if he were to accept it, is so palpable, that none but an Austrian could overlook it. But the offer would have done infinite good to the Imperial Government, and would have tended far more to the tranquillization of the Magyars than a century of any conciliatory policy likely to emanate from Vienna. It is not in the least probable that even the heroic KLAPKE, the defender of Comorn, or the not less heroic KMETZ, the defender of Kars, with the fame of which our General WILLIAMS (a dead parliamentary failure) ran away, would accept the smallest favor from Austria. Still, as just remarked, the offer may be a good stroke of policy on the part of Austria, though she lacks the wisdom to make the bolder stroke. Her anxiety to propitiate Hungary, even in this limited degree, shows that she apprehends the need of all her strength at the opposite extremity of her dominions, Italy, where she is making wonderful efforts to consolidate her position; and certainly circumstances assist her in an extraordinary degree. Thus a writer most hostile to her says today: "The exertions the Austrians are making at Pola, the Sebastepol of the Adriatic, will be felt by all Europe, if the canal of the Isthmus of Suez be carried through. They have tripled their navy since 1848, and they have now on the stocks the *Imperador*, of 90 guns and 800 horse power, a screw frigate, and two corvettes. If this canal be finished, and Italy properly governed, she will again become a great commercial country, and the Italian peninsula, from its proximity, be far more valuable to British merchants than distant China." Yes, if! Most omnipotential of propositions; best of peace-makers, as Falstaff, says; and best of war makers, too, when properly supported.

In reference to China, the preparations for the prosecution of the war against her go on with vigor, though a considerable change as to the justice of the said war appears to be coming over the British spirit. The total breakdown of the prosecution against the alleged bread-poisoner, ALUM, though the whole force of the law in a British military colony was brought to bear against him, and after his guilt was proclaimed from the housetops, as if there could be no possible doubt about it, has very much damped the anti-Celestial *feu d'enfer* which burnt in the British bosom only the other day. Then there is a most decided reaction setting in against PALMERSTON; or, rather, the Democratic spirit, hitherto altogether dormant, is beginning to wake up, and ask why it suffered its old and long-tried champions to be sacrificed to a meaningless cry in favor of a man notoriously the most unmitigated oligarch in the United Kingdom. The scandalous and incredible ingratitude exhibited by Manchester to COBDEN and BRIGHT is beginning to awake remorse there and resentment elsewhere.

A noble letter of BRIGHT's, dated from Florence, and taking leave of public life, was published yesterday, and has produced an extraordinary sensation, all the more vivid as the fatal truth bursts upon the public mind that the new House of Commons will be intellectually and morally the least reputable since the Restoration. Not a single man of the slightest influence, name, or promise has been elected; while many of the ablest debaters, and nearly all the independent men of the old House have been rejected. It is reported to have been a saying of Mr. BUCHANAN's, when he was Ambassador here, that every enemy of England should wish Lord PALMERSTON a perpetual lease of office; for it was a fact that he never had been in office without the prestige, the power, and the interests of England having suffered, and not always accidentally. The late history and the probable issue of the Central American question are not likely to cause this dictum of your President to be qualified either now or hereafter.

Passing to another subject, and apologizing for the postponement of a matter referred to at the end of the last communication, it is necessary now to call your attention to a less speculative topic than the foregoing.

About a year and a half ago the Board of Trade appointed a Committee, composed mainly of naval officers, and presided over by Admiral BERESFORD, to inquire into and report upon a code of signals to be used at sea. The defects of the existing system have long been felt, as the use of numerals, by limiting the range of which the flags are capable, rendered duplicate and index flags necessary, and thus produced so much complexity and difficulty of adjustment as materially to lessen the usefulness of the code. The Committee, therefore, in their report to the Board, made in September last, and published this week, have set aside the numeral system, and adopted one which seems to meet all the requirements of an efficient code. It is that of taking a number of flags, sufficient to effect a certain number of permutations by their transposition, each combination of two or more flags forming a distinct signal, and having a particular signification. The number of flags required (18) is only two more than are now carried by vessels using MARRYATT's code, which will be used, as regards the shape and color of the flags, as far as applicable. The letters of the alphabet, by omitting vowels, are substituted for numerals, and, by the use of eighteen flags, these are capable of giving 78,642 signals, each consisting of a hoist of not more than four flags. The Signal-book prepared by the Committee consists of two parts, one being the international, which, by translation, may be made an universal language of signals. The corresponding combination which any nation adopting the code may employ will always have the same meaning, in whatever language the signal may be expressed. This is a still further advantage of the new code, and affords ground for hope that, at some future day, all nations may agree to use one set of flags for commercial purposes. The report suggests that foreign maritime States should be invited to forward plates of their commercial signal flags, in order that a corresponding arrangement of symbols may be mutually agreed upon, should they think proper to adopt the code. In the case of the United States, the national vocabulary of England would be applicable, the language being the same. As regards the cost to shipowners, that will be lessened by the fact of the flags in use being available, so that those who have them would only require the additional ones.

Not altogether irrelative to ships' signals are ducs on shipping; and of these a word in conclusion.

According to the latest advices from Copenhagen, the Danish Legislature is already occupied with the disposal of the money to be paid by the various European States for the redemption of the Sound Dues. A bill has been brought in for that purpose by the Minister of Finance, Col. ANDREAE, who proposes to devote 1,200,000 rix dollars to the current expenses of the year, and 8,640,000 rix dollars (£1,600,000 sterling) to the liquidators of the British loans negotiated at 5 per cent. in 1849 and 1850 for the expenses of the Holstein war. The deficiency in the revenue occasioned by the loss of the dues will be in part made up by the saving which will be made in salaries hitherto paid to officials at Elsinore and other places where tolls have been collected. It may be interesting to American ship owners and merchants to know that the corvette *Saga*, 16, Capt. BIELKE, is now stationed in the Sound, opposite Elsinore, to receive the dues payable by vessels belonging to states not parties to the treaty of March 14, and thus save them the trouble and loss of time of going ashore for that purpose.

Mr. Bright's Farewell Address.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

GENTLEMEN: I have received a telegraphic dispatch informing me of the result of the election contest in which you have just been engaged. That result has not greatly surprised me, and, so far as I am personally concerned—inasmuch as it liberates me from public life in a manner which involves on my part no shrinking from any duty—I cannot seriously regret it. I lament it on public grounds, because it tells the world that many amongst you have abandoned the opinions you professed to hold in the year 1847, and even so recently as in the year 1852. I believe that slander itself has not dared to charge me with having forsaken any of the principles, on the honest support of which I offered myself twice, and was twice accepted, as your representative. The charge against me has rather been, that I have too warmly and too faithfully defended the political views which found so much favor with you at the two previous elections.

If the change in your opinion of me has arisen from my course on the question of the war with Russia, I can only say that, on a calm review of all the circumstances of the case—and during the past twelve months I have had ample time for such a review—I would not unsay or retract any one of the speeches I have spoken, or erase from the records of Parliament any one of the votes I have given upon it, if I could thereby reverse the decision to which you have come, or secure any other distinction which it is in the power of my countrymen to confer. I am free, and will remain free, from any share in the needless and guilty bloodshed of that melancholy chapter in the annals of my country. I cannot, however, forget that the leaders of the opposition in the recent contest have not been influenced by my conduct on this question. They were less successful, but not less bitter in their hostility in 1852, and even in 1847, when my only public merit or demerit consisted in my labors in the cause of free trade. On each occasion calling themselves Liberals, and calling their candidates Liberal also, they have coalesced with the Conservatives, whilst now, doubtless, they have asseiled Mr. GIBSON and myself on the ground of a pretended coalition with the Conservatives in the House of Commons.

I have esteemed it a high honor to be one of your representatives, and have given more of mental and physical labor to your service than was just to myself; I feel it scarcely less an honor to suffer in the cause of peace, and on behalf of what I believe to be the true interests of my country, though I could have wished that the blow had come from other hands, at a time when I could have been present to meet face to face those who dealt it.

In taking my leave of you, and of public life, let me assure you that I can never forget the many—the innumerable—kindnesses I have received from my friends amongst you. No one will rejoice more than I shall in all that brings you prosperity and honor; and I am not without a hope that, when a calmer hour shall come, you will say of Mr. GIBSON and of me, that, as colleagues in your representation for ten years, we have not sacrificed our principles to gain popularity, or bartered our independence for the emoluments of office, or the favors of the great. I feel that we have stood for the rights and interests, and freedom of the people, and that we have not tarnished the honor or lessened the renown of your eminent city. I am now, as I have hitherto been, very faithfully yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

RETIREMENT OF MR. BRIGHT FROM PUBLIC LIFE

From the London Times, April 10.

The enforced retirement of Mr. BRIGHT from public life, upon which he addresses his late constituents in the letter we publish to-day, is an event in our modern Parliamentary history which we cannot pass over without notice. Let men agree or disagree with his political opinions as they will, upon one point there can be no doubt whatsoever, that a well graced actor has left the scene. There was a vigor and fire in the man which we seek in vain elsewhere among the candidates for the orator's chaplet in the House of Commons. We remember well when the Reform Bill was passed it was anticipated that a number of rough untameable speakers would be sent up by the new-born constituencies to the House of Commons—men who would deal with the old Parliamentary rhetoric and the good old quotations from the classical authors, and all the received elegancies of the place, in no very reverential spirit, and who would yet earn for themselves a great name, and for their constituents greater influence and greater power in the political system. The late Sir ROBERT PEEL is reported to have said, when Mr. BRIGHT made his first effective appearance in the House—"Ah! here at last is one of those terrible men of '32!" Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. COBDEN are the only two instances which occur to us of men who have realized the anticipation, and of the two there is no doubt that Mr. BRIGHT is the one who had earned for himself by far the higher position in the House. Mr. COBDEN's name is associated imperishably with one great question, but out of that, it would be admitted, we presume, even by his immediate admirers, that he had not attained the same general reputation for high oratorical power as Mr. BRIGHT.

It is needless to say that the views of Mr. BRIGHT on many political subjects, and, we believe, upon all questions connected with the foreign and military policy of the country, have ever been essentially different from those which we have advocated. We cannot, however, in the hour of his trial and affliction, consent to turn upon a man who had attained so eminent a position. Who among those who rail most loudly at JOHN BRIGHT will ever do one tithe of what he has done, even with all the adventitious circumstances of birth and wealth upon their side? We are always ready and eager to give our tribute of admiration to any person connected with the upper ranks of English society who displays any extraordinary amount of ability, any great degree of courage, any peculiar aptitude for the public service; but why should we of the middle classes be ever affiliated to a hugh secret conspiracy for keeping down our own peers? That Mr. BRIGHT was hotheaded at times, and impracticable in his views, we admit, but then it should be remembered that the questions which have mainly occupied the attention of the house for the last five or six years have just been of that sort which would try his impracticability to the quick, without giving scope for the display of his more effective qualities. The man was in a false position! Had there been the remotest chance that his views could have been carried out in practice, he himself would no doubt have started back in amazement and disgust when he saw their consequences upon the eve of fulfillment. When half a-dozen prophets find themselves opposed to a majority of 600 it is astonishing with what vigor they will maintain their protest against the wickedness of the times. Put a prophet, however, at the head of the Board of Trade, and, if he were a man of real ability, he would at once descend from his altitudes and transact the business of his department in a satisfactory manner. That we believe would have been Mr. B.'s case. When the late election for Manchester was as yet undecided, we ventured to offer a few suggestions in Mr BRIGHT's favor, which have, as we have been informed, drawn upon us the displeasure of many of our friends in that city. It would, we still think, have been in better taste—more graceful, and more generous—had they allowed the necessary rupture, if rupture there was to be, to come from Mr. BRIGHT, instead of from them. Of his great abilities and great services there could be no doubt, and as little that the affliction which has lately fallen upon him was the result of over exertion in public life. It was, however, competent to them to say that the interests of the Borough and of the House could not be reconciled with the continuous absence of one of their members from his Parliamentary duties. This appears to have been their view in part, and in part their resolution has depended upon their strong desire to free the Borough from the electoral tyranny of the League. We know not if there be any more private and personal causes, but at any rate the blow has fallen, and Mr. BRIGHT, so far as Manchester is concerned, is banished from the House of Commons. We foresee a time when even Manchester may desire once more the services of that eloquent tongue and that resolute heart. Surely, the present House of Commons is aristocratic enough and "territorial" enough for all useful purposes, and we might have fonod our advantage in the presence of the bold Tribune who might even at times be over-fervid in armor. We believe even Mr. BRIGHT to have been conscientious in his views—no man could have produced the effect he produced upon his fellows without a great amount of earnestness and real conviction. We know him to have been one of the most eloquent men in the House of Commons, and as a man of high ability we regret his loss. We are not to be reckoned among Mr. BRIGHT's political friends; but let him feel satisfied that there are thousands of his political opponents who would rejoice equally with his friends at his full restoration to health and to his public career.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Plots Against the Emperor's Life—Count de Morny—Presentation of General Toddleben to Napoleon—Duke Constantine in Paris—Musical and Theatrical News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PARIS, Thursday, April 9, 1857.

The discovery of the late complot against the life of the Emperor, caused a veritable alarm among the police. A large number of useless domiciliary visits were made at the houses of prominent Republicans, and a very considerable proportion of the arrests in Paris, as well as at Lyons and elsewhere, were grounded upon nothing else than gratuitous fear. The hands of the London refugees however, were so clearly visible in this affair, that it is quite probable urgent measures will be demanded of the English Government against them. It is well to observe, however, that this affair was not countenanced by the men of standing in the Republican Party at Paris, not even by the third rate men of the party, and they are mortified at these frequent lame attempts at a disreputable act, perpetrated under the shadow of the Republican name. It demonstrates the impotency of the cause by showing it has the London Committee is forced to use, as its chief conspirators, men who formerly it would trust no further in a plot than the defence of a barricade. If NAPOLEON is assassinated it will be done by the hand of an isolated individual, by such a man, for example, as PIANORI, who has the courage and the determination to put his plan into execution without other counsel then his own head, or other aid than his own hand. The cause does not possess vitality enough; the interests at stake do not possess enough magnitude (in a French point of view) to enable a society to keep its secret.

The Count and Countess DE MORNY are expected daily at Paris, from St. Petersburg. The difficulty between M. DE MORNY and the Countess DE LEBON hee been arbitrated by the Emperor, and a decision pronounced in favor of the Countess for a sum which I have heard variously estimated at four, five and six millions of francs. From the position of *amant*, Madame DE LEBON promoted the Count to that of *agent de change*. It is true that the Count's position and rapid promotion in Government warranted this confidence on the part of the lady. Who, indeed, could take better care of the Countess' money, or secure her larger dividends, than the man who was so near the throne as to be able to gain for himself a sum of five millions annually out of railroad concessions and stock jobbing operations? So the Countess furnished large sums of money to M. DE MORNY, in the hope, no doubt, that she too was going to realize a rapid augmentation to her already handsome fortune. But there was still a little of *camaraderie* in the character of their transactions, and the Count, it seems, took advantage of this fact to avoid close settlements It was thus he went to St. Petersburg leaving an open account. Nothing was said by the Countess until M. DE MORNY got married. She then demanded a settlement; the Count made difficulties, and it was referred to the Emperor, who, as a personal friend to both parties, was capable of rendering justice. His Majesty's decision I have already mentioned.

In the case of M. DE MORNY's breach of marriage contract with Miss HUTTON, there is a point of which I have not yet spoken—a point which renders his conduct doubly reprehensible. As is usual in marriages in France between Catholics and Protestants, there was a contest between the family and the Count as to the religious instruction which should be given to the children. A compromise was at length agreed upon to this effect—that the males should receive Catholic and the females Protestant instruction. Immediately after determining upon the marriage with the Princess TROUBOUSKY, the Count wrote to Mrs. HUTTON to say that he had changed his mind, and that the children must all be educated in the Catholic faith. Mrs. HUTTON replied, refusing the concession. The news of the projected marriage at St. Petersburg then arrived at Paris. A letter of astonishment and recrimination was sent to the Count. He then replied that he was *positively obliged* to consummate the Russian alliance, leaving it to be surmised that he was acting under a peremptory order from his brother the Emperor. An appeal to the Emperor for arbitration was thus rendered impossible, and the Count escapes without trouble the consequences of his shameful conduct.

The presentation of Gen. TODLEBEN to NAPOLEON yesterday, by the Count KISSELEFF, Russian Ambassador, was attended with forms that ought not to pass without notice. Gen. TODLEBEN is unquestionably a man of great military genius; his defence of Sebastopol forever puts that question at rest. Moreover, if any people should cherish a high appreciation of that genius, it is the French. But this gentleman is but a General in the army, with the honorary title of Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. See what takes place: He is received at a special audience, with a certain degree of parade, and the *Moniteur* announces the presentation this morning in a separate leading paragraph, in large type—in fact, clothed with all the requisites to give it the quality of a grand parade. Now there is a contrast to which I wish to draw attention. Within three years two EX-Presidents of the United States, both honorable and talented men, have been presented to the Emperor at the Tuileries. Neither of them obtained the honor of a private presentation, nor did their names appear in the *Moniteur*, in any form. I do not complain of the honor shown to the distinguished Russian engineer; he is entitled to it all. I complain of the disgraceful want of courtesy shown to the United States, in the persons of its late chief magistrates. Just a year ago Mr. BUCHANAN was presented to the Emperor, and although at that time the most prominent candidate for President of the United States, he did not receive the notice which has been accorded to Gen. TODLEBEN.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has a second cousin, a son of the Prince MURAT, formerly of Bordentown, N. J., and consequently born of an American mother, who is an officer in the Guides. Just before the commencement of the eastern war the young Prince JOACHIM MURAT was married to a daughter of the Prince DE WAGRAM, a match made by the Emperor himself. But the Prince, to the honor of his mother and his American education, made of his marriage a veritable affair of love, to such a point that, in answer to the wishes of his wife, he has steadily refused to abandon her to follow his regiment to the points to which it was ordered. The Emperor endeavored to persuade him to go to the Crimea, where he might gain promotion; he refused. He offered him, at the same time as his cousin, of Baltimore, Lieut. BONAPARTE, a company for the coming African campaign; another refusal. The Emperor, who loves the Prince, and has taken his refusals good-naturedly, is now going to appoint him, so it is reported, his Ordnance officer, a post of importance near his person.

The affair of the Polytechnic School, in answer to the energetic reclamations of the parents of the young men discharged, is to be arranged by their reinstallment to their former positions. But new regulations are to be put in force destined to meet similar contingencies in the future, and these regulations imply an almost radical change in the government of the school. The Emperor would gladly abolish the school and reorganise it on an entirely new basis.

The arrival in Paris of the two great Russian lions, TODLEBEN and the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, and the Russian lioness, the Countess DE MORNY, are to be made the occasion of a series of brilliant *fêtes*, at the Court, the Hotel de Ville, at the Russian Embassy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Notice of these *fêtes* has already been given, and the preparations commenced. I hope to be able to give you some sketches of these *fêtes* and of the distinguished guests of the occasion.

The first representation of the musical *pot pourri* of M. AUBER, called *Marco Spada*, at the Grand Opera, with the choregraphic duel of the two stars FERRARIS and ROSATI, is the theatrical event of the week. *Marco Spada* is a ballet drawn from the comic opera of the same name, produced four years ago at the Opera Comique of this city. The ballet itself is not remarkable, and only serves as a *cadre* to introduce the magnificent scenic effects so habitual at the Grand Opera, and the two illustrious stars of the dancing world, Mesdames FERRARIS and ROSATI. For a long time it was doubted whether these two ladies, ueturally jealous of each other, could be induced to bring their talents into such direct comparison as to appear in the same piece. But upon the condition that during the rehearsals each was to be allowed the privilege of claiming (within a certain limit) amendments suited to her powers, they accepted. But poor M. AUBER little imagined the sufferings through which he was going to pass by the exigencies of the two rival stars. Thus: one day he received a letter from MAZILIER; "*Mon cher maître—6 mesures 6-8 très gracieuses pour Madame Ferraris, Mazelier.*" The next day: "*Mon cher maître—8 mesures 2-4 non moins gracieuses pour Madame Rosati, Mazelier.*" And thus for fifteen days preceding the representation, the distinguished composer did nothing but add lengthened measures to his music to accommodate the lengthened leaps, bounds and *pirouettes* of his two *coryphées*.

The Court and a brilliant audience greeted the first representation of the piece. It was well received, and is in every respect a perfect success. But the great interest centers in the two chiefs of the *corps de ballet*. And in this it must be admitted that ROSATI is eclipsed by her trans-alpine rival. She is, in fact, but the tail to the comet. It is not perhaps so much the fault of her talent as the unsuitableness of the *rôle* in which she is cast. There is talk of her abandoning it; but it is more likely that her *rôle* will be emended, for she is a greater favorite with the public than her rival.

You know that in Paris, every theatre has an employed body of clappers, (called *claqueurs*,) who hold themselves in a great part responsible for the good or bad reception of a piece. The *claque* is in fact an institution, and the chief regards himself as an artist of the first importance in the house. He even arrogates to himself, as in the case of David at the Grand Opera, the title of *Chief des Fauteuils de Reception*. David sits in the third row of seats in the pit on the only seat that has a round back; at his sides are his son and his second-lieutenant; behind him sits another lieutenent and all the regiment, numbering on extraordinary occasions thirty persons. On the flanks sit the *solitaires*, poor music-struck individuals and aspirants for musical honors, who only pay half-price to Devid (that is his perquisite) and are not held to *claque* when their conscience opposes. According to a theatrical journal, on days of a first representation Devid does not dine, in order to preserve all his *sang froid*. After the curtain drops, if the piece is a success, he supe; if the piece has been coldly received, if he has had to work his regiment rudely, he has a fever and goes straight home to bed. After the first representation of "Marco Spada," David supped.

On this ballot of "Marco Spada," M. FIORENTINO, the distinguished musical critic, has just accomplished a feat of the first force. In the *Constitutionnel* he signs his own name; in the *Moniteur* he is known only as A. DE ROVRAY. M. FIORENTINI has, no doubt, good reason for desiring to remain the friend of both the distinguished artistes who figure in the ballet, and not to say more of one than the other was the great difficulty. But M. FIORENTINI is a man of talent. In the bulletin of the *Moniteur* you will find fifty-six lines for Madame FERRARIS and fifty-six for ROSATI. In the *Constitutionnel* there are ten lines for FERRARIS and ten for ROSATI. The praises, if weighed in the scales, would about balance. Then followed a line of *résumé*: "Madame FERRARIS was applauded (literally) fit to burst everything." "Madame ROSATI was applauded fit to break everything." After completing this extraordinary feat, FIORENTINO said to a friend, rubbing his palms in delight, "To-day I have accomplished my *chief d'œuvre!*" and that is Paris criticism.

Madame RISTORI and the Italian company commenced their series of dramatic representations at the Italian Opera, on Thursday evening of last week, with "Marie Stuart." On Saturday evening they played "Mirra," and on Tuesday, (first time at Paris,) "Ottavia." The great *tragedienne* was received with the same fury of applause which has always been extended to her before a Paris audience. Her company is the most mediocre possible. But this defect cannot be remedied, since it is impossible to employ first or even second-rate artists to walk on to a stage as a mere frame-work to an artist who absorbs all the applause. After "Ottavia," "Medea," and "Ptolomes," and a new piece by MONTIGELLE, Madame RISTORI will produce a translation of "Phèdre." Mlle. RACHEL, who is now at Thebes, somewhat improved in health, will, it is said, be at Paris for this representation—a trial which her physician, in the interest of her weak nerves, ought to veto.

"La Fiamminia," the great success of the Theatre Francais, continues to fix itself in the public favor with each representation. Madame MADELAINE BROHAN, wife of M. UCHARD, author of "Fiammina," is about to return to the Theatre Francais, from St. Peters. burg, at an annual salary of 18,000 francs, glad to tread again the boards to which she formerly lent so much attraction, and to add her charms to the success of her husband's piece. It is said that the great success of M. UCHARD as a dramatic writer is likely to bring about reconciliation between him and his wife.

"Les Faux Bons Hommes," the great success of the Vaudeville, has now been played at that theatre uninterruptedly for nearly two hundred nights.

"La Question d'Argent," of A. DUMAS, Jr., continues its success at the Gymnase, but it is not anticipated that it will run as long as the "Faux Bons Hommes," of the Vandeville.

Nearly all the Italian artists who have figured here during the Winter on the boards of the Italian Opera, have left for London, where they are to appear during the Spring season, either with Mr. LUMLEY or Mr GYE. The season has been more successful to Mr CALZADO than any of its predecessors for many years; but the amount of talent employed was unusual, and the director was thus always insured of a full house. With such a galaxy of stars as GRISI, ALBONI, FREZZOLINI, STEFFANONI, PICCOLOMINI, MARIO, GRAZZIANI, CORSI, it was impossible not to succeed.

HUME, the Spiritualist, it is said, predicted that ALEXANDER DUMAS, père, would live till he was [illegible] years old, and then be killed in a duel.

A machine has been invented in Italy, and put in practical operation in Paris, which, by means of electricity, registers music notes on paper as they are played on the piano. It is intended for the use of composers, catching the notes as they are conceived in the composer's brain before they are lost by the labor of transcribing.

MALAKOFF.

The Decline of France.

From the London Times, April 10.

People who moralize on history have never doubted that national greatness has its rise, its culmination, and its setting. Assyria, Greece, Carthage, Rome, and the rest, have passed away; Spain's [illegible] of an empire on which the sun never set has been transferred to England, the ruins of whose [illegible] is a popular writer has already figured a New Zealander as contemplating. Why, indeed, should not the great nations of the present time [illegible] supremacy to younger rivals? England and [illegible] are old in comparison with the other great [illegible] of the world. Even Austria is no longer the [illegible] Empire, and as for Russia, Prussia, and the United States, they are but upstarts of yesterday. We cannot wonder that all the historians and philosophers, all the theorizers about the progression and the march of empire, [illegible] in predictions of the decline which is the inevitable fate of the leading nations. There was, some years ago, a good deal of [illegible] nious foreboding in England,—the destiny [illegible] its day, had reached the apogee of [illegible] on. But, happily, the spirit of our people rejected all such discouraging [illegible] that a nation which is every day increasing in numbers, in wealth, and also, we may say, [illegible] sumptions, in morality and happiness, [illegible] colony to colony, and conquest to conquest, [illegible] be in danger of decline, and that to [illegible] an hour of collapse or an epoch of degradation [illegible] surd as was the conduct of the Lapulian philosophers who made themselves miserable about the approach of the earth to the sun after a long period of [illegible] tions. But if we feel ourselves young and [illegible] if we are just establishing our Colonial system, [illegible] taking possession of our Asiatic Empire, if we are building new Houses of Parliament and institutions, national collections in the same style, and [illegible] the same with our nearest neighbor, France is no [illegible] powerful, much richer than she was; she has a [illegible] tal which is the resort of the world, and a [illegible] which yields in magnificence to none. But [illegible] years, and especially since the establishment

...ing to be counted. I expressed myself [illegible] ...ere to preserve our rights and rebuke ... This was strictly my duty, but every ... was treated with scorn and repulsion.

... the representatives of their great power ... of the "Son of Heaven." So ... the most solemn engagements of ... upon us as "barbarians" who in ... imposed conditions from which ... when occasion offered, and when ... their judgment) safely do so. I doubt ... Parliament, and public opinion, ... in this great struggle, and pray that ... been preserved for the real and en... of my country and mankind. Ever ... yours, JOHN BOWRING.

HENRY EARLY, Esq., Douglas, Isle of Man.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

LONDON, Thursday, April 9, 1857.—5 P. M.

The Foreign Produce markets have been ... this week. SUGAR in good demand. COFFEE ... dull. The new scale of duties ... operation, and is as follows: SUGAR, ... 1s. 4d; White Clayed, 16s; Yellow ... Clayed, 12s. 10d.; Brown Muscovado, ... cwt., 8s; TEA, ¾ lb., 1s. 5d.; ... Money has been in very active demand ... England has advanced the rate ... to 6 per cent on Stocks (for short periods only) ... Consols for money, 92¾@92¾, for account. ... Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d. Mexican ... American DOLLARS 76s. 4½d., ... 79s 3d; South American ...

Of 200 bags at auction barely half ... silver 3s. 11d. @4s.; Black, 4s. 3d. @4s. ... and middling Honduras Silver from 3s. 8d. ...

... bags Trinidad were chiefly taken in; ... good red 45s. @55s., and grey low to good ... at previous rates. Small lots of Ceylon ... privately as well as at auction. Plantation, according to quality, with ... ordinary and fine ordinary at 62s. 6d @64s. for ... African were taken in at 56s. Late ... quoting cargoes were said, comprising ... bags; $ 100 bags ditto also at 53s.; ... ports, and 2,950 bags St. Domingo ... 57s. 6d. for the Mediterranean; the ... free of 10 ¥ cent., the latter free ...

... for the week 2,870 bales. At Liverpool ... sales the week, 40,000 bales; middling ... at 7 13-16d. ¥ lb ...

... remains without improvement, and ... sales, even at our declined quota... average quotation for English Wheat ... Red 55s @60s. ¥ qr. American ... barrel.

... little doing; St. Petersburg Clean, ... firm, current quality, £3½@£37. ... 2,215 bbls. offered, 1,500 bales of the next crop ... at £35; the remainder sold at a fraction ... Pipe, from £19 7s. 6d. @£35 5s. for common ...

... Rails, £7 12s. 6d @£7 15s.; Bars, £7 12s. ... in Wales. Scotch Pigs, 74s. for mixed Nos ...

... firm, and in good demand. Common Pig, £24. ...

... is quiet. Bombay on the spot is quoted 69s. for fine quality, with Calcutta at 66s. REFINED—3,900 qrs. Calcutta at auction were chiefly bought in from 45s. @ 46s., there being no fair biddings.

... dull and in little demand at 39s@42s 6d; ... Fish nothing doing. Olive flat at £50 for ... Rape quiet at 54s 6d. for Refined, ... 52. for Brown. Linseed dull at 38s. 6d. ... Palm 43s @44s.

... The market is unsettled; nominal price £30. ... 100 puncheons Trinidad sold at 26s. For ... there is not much demand.

... Demerara has realized 3s. 1d. @3s. ... Jamaica 5s 6d. ¥ gallon, and fine ditto ...

... on the spot is very dull, and little business done. ... generally have been firm. For arrival about ... have been sold, chiefly Rallam at 10s. ... or 11s. landed. The public sales have offered ... and pockets East India, which sold at 10s 6d. @ ... and Bruken Bengal; 250 casks Carolina were ... @32s., as also 475 bags cleaned Java at ... To-day 5,000 bags Bengal partly sold at 10s. ...

... Remains very dull. Small sales of Bengal ... at 42s., 5 ¥ cent. 41s., and 16 ¥ cent. at ... Bengal at auction were bought in, no offers ... Nitrate of soda in moderate request at 19s. ... side, and at 20s for the warehouse.

... 90 cases Calicut sold at 44s @47s. ¥ ... bags African at 81s. Cassia Vera—180 pkgs. ... for coarse to middle quality, ... Buds (refil) at 17s 6d. Pimento is dull, and ... 68 bags in public sale only partly found ... for good bright. Pepper—1,500 bags Black ... at previous rates. Singapore 4¾d @5d., and ... 300 bags white were withdrawn at 8¾d. @ ...

... The demand has been good throughout the ... particularly for grocery qualities, for which prices are fully supported, notwithstanding the ... in the duty; on refining sorts the decline from the ... duty-paid prices is about 6d. ¥ cwt. The ... India are 1,300 hhds, and of Mauritius and ... 2,000 bags have been offered at auction, and ... found buyers. Privately a cargo of ... sundries from France sold at 28s 9d., ex ship, ... for this port. Foreign: 2,600 boxes ... section sold at full prices; and privately 500 ... Havana on the spot sold at 54s., and afloat a ... boxes (No. 9¾) Havana, fully insured, at ... Plymouth, and 600 tons clayed Manilla at 37s., ...

... Tallow quiet at 62s 6d. for Y. C. on the spot, 61s. 9d. ... for April to June, and 62s. 6d. for last 3 months of the ...

... English in fair demand. Common Blocks 14s. ... Straits dull, and Straits have declined to ... 14s.

... The market is quiet. Common Congou, 1s. 0¼d @1s. 1d ¥ lb.

... remain without any change of interest. BARING BROTHERS, & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per *America*.] LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 9, 1857.

COTTON—The market has undergone no change of consequence during the week. The demand continues limited to the immediate wants of the trade; and the receipt free, imports being mostly brought to sale on landing, have given occasional advantage, but not sufficient to induce to alter our quotations. The stock of low dusty Cotton is increasing, and is almost unsalable. Business in Manchester keeps pretty good. We continue our quotations—Middling Orleans, 7 13-16d.; Mobile, 7¾d.; Boweds, 7 9-16d.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, without change in prices.

RICE—The improvement noticed in our last continued during Saturday and up to Monday, when it was checked by the unfavorable accounts from London and the Country Markets, as the reported declines of Cents in France, Spain, and along the Baltic. Good to prime Wheats, from their scarcity, command extreme prices, but the ordinary grades are scarcely so salable if not 1d. lower than on Friday. Flour was pressed in the early part of the week, when a decline of 6d. to 1s. was submitted to; since then holders have been firmer, and sales in a moderate way are making at about last week's prices. Indian Corn, owing to large arrivals, has declined, and Mixed is not salable over 2s 9¥ qr. To-morrow, being Good Friday will be observed as a holiday—we therefore omit our usual notice of that day's market. We quote Wheat—Red, 7s. 4d @8s. 2d.; Mixed, 8s. 4d. @8s. 6d.; White, 8s. 8d @9s. 2d. Flour—Western Canal, 37s. @38s.; Philadelphia, 38s. 6d. @39s. 6d; Ohio, 38s. 6d. @40s.; Indian Corn—Mixed, 30s.; Yellow, 31s. @31s. 6d.; White, 32s. 6d. @34s.

BACON—The public sales of Provisions on Tuesday were largely attended, and passed off with spirit. The offerings included some 6,000 boxes of Bacon, of which about 3,500 were sold within the following range of prices: Long Middles, Ribbed, 54s. to 55s 6d; Boneless, 57s. to 57s. 6d; Short Middles, Rib in 57s to 58s; Cumberland, 52s 6d to 53s. 6d. Old Shoulders found buyers at 37s. 6d. to 38s., and Old Hams at 52s to 56s. Subsequent to the sales some 1,500 boxes of Bacon have been sold at prices corresponding. The market closes firm, holders being indisposed to go on except at an advance on Long and Short Middles.

BEEF and PORK present no new feature, being quiet but firm. Extreme rates are demanded for choice brands of Beef. The late Order in Council prohibiting the importation of living animals from countries bordering on the Baltic, (whence, in 1856, there were received 222,538 of the 998,381 head of cattle, sheep and swine imported into the Kingdom,) is exciting attention as to its effect on future prices.

LARD has been unsettled during the week. Small sales by auction have been made, at 7¾. 6d. @72s.; there are reports of larger transactions, both for present and forward delivery, at figures somewhat less.

TALLOW.—"Composite" is quiet, at 54s @55s.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, April 27.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I*—Nos. 220, 5, 894, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 907, 908, 909, 911, 913, 914, 915, 917, 919, 921, 921½. *Part II*—Nos. 1524, 1550, 1555, 1560, 1730, 1732, 1732, 1733, 1764, 1820, 1822, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1829 to 1833, 1835 to 1842, inclusive.

Special Term—Nos. 69, 244, 107, 237, 137, 139, 139½, 59, 55, 96, 105, 146, 196, 207, 213, 260; 14, 17, 67, 71, 72, 173.

SUPREME COURT—Adjourned for the term.

U. S. COMMISSIONERS COURT.—APRIL 25.

Before Commissioner Stillwell

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO SAILORS.

The United States vs. *Russell, Gordon, Burke and* ...—The charges preferred against the officers of the ship *Cultivator* were partially investigated before Commissioner STILLWELL.

William Thomas sworn, for the prosecution: He said he was a seaman, and knew the ship *Cultivator*; Russell is Captain, and Oorden is chief mate; Burke is second officer, and Hebhard, I believe, third officer; he was a seaman on board, and came on board in Liverpool a month ago to day for a voyage to New-York; one lay two days in the river before going to ...; there were fourteen men in each watch; one ... Flavin was a seaman; McCoy, and George Palmer, and Jackson were seamen; I saw the second mate strike McCoy with a slung-shot on the head; it was something that was loaded, called a headbreaker; we were given water from the pump, (rain and salt water last accumulated); I saw the second and third mates knock Jack on down a useless.

John Whalen sworn.—He was on board and knew the parties; he was struck by Capt. Russell one day, and he was struck by the chief mate on the 1st of April; the right eye was blackened and cut; the 3d mate struck Jackson with a hatchet and knocked him down; they had pretty good food and ...

William Smith sworn.—He saw William Smith and Jackson struck; he saw John Flavin ill used by the Capt. and 2d mates; John Jackson was beaten on the head, with a bucket; the 3d mate beat Flavin with a heaving pin; the second mate told Jackson to swing the bowlines, they swung out; the first mate hove the bucket, at Jackson across the hatch and struck him on the back; the second mate took it up and hit him across the shoulders, and the third mate lifted the bucket and hit him on the head, knocking him down senseless. We had meat and mush, some half cooked, and were short of water.

The examination was, at this point, adjourned to Monday.

THE NEW POLICE COMMISSION.

Alleged Usurpations of the Rural Districts—The Mayor against the New Police Commissioners—Verbal Modification of the Injunction—Grant of a Writ of Qoo Warranto—Absolute Injunction Issued by Judge Roosevelt.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Davies.

SATURDAY, April 25.

Pursuant to the adjournment of Friday evening, the counsel in the case of Fernando Wood against James W. Nye, Simeon Draper, and the other Police Commissioners, met this morning before Judge DAVIES, for the purpose of settling the terms of the proposed modification in the injunction which had been issued by the same judge to restrain the Police Commissioners from assuming any control of the Police Department.

Mr. EVARTS, on behalf of the Commissioners, submitted the following as the form in which counsel for the defendants proposed the modification should be worded:

On hearing counsel for the plaintiff and defendants, ordered that the motion of the plaintiff for an injunction in this action, in pursuance of the order to show cause heretofore given herein, be denied, except so far as relates to the Police of the City of New-York, and to the property of said City connected therewith, and as to that the decision of the Court is reserved, and in the meantime the pending injunction is so far continued.

The Judge said he had put on paper his idea of the form of the modification, and would read it.

Mr. O'CONOR understood that his Honor would give plaintiff's counsel an opportunity this morning of saying how far it was practicable to work any modification of this kind. On carefully looking into the act he was persuaded that it was impossible to deal with it otherwise than as an entirety. These Commissioners were not to exercise any physical functions at all, strictly speaking. They were only to exert a sort of legislative controlling authority, and therefore they could not perform an act in any of the counties of this great Metropolitan district which might not in some way affect this City. If they gave an order, it would be a general order under their general authority. The Commissioners were directed to disregard County lines. Altogether the thing was made so completely a unit that he thought it was not at all possible to limit this restraint in such a way as to preserve any particular County or precinct from the effect of this act. The Court might as well undertake to enjoin the Department of War from defending a particular point, and to say, nevertheless, that it should be at liberty to defend the whole country except that point, while the surrender of that would be the surrender of the whole. His Honor would see, by the 4th and 5th sections of this act, that the whole subject was treated as one thing; and, therefore, if the act were to be enjoined at all, it was to be enjoined as an entirety.

No possible harm could ensue from allowing the matter to rest as it was until the Judge was prepared with his decision on the whole subject. In New-York City the Chief of Police was head of the Department, and therefore competent to control it, even if the Mayor were dethroned. And certainly no one would have the hardihood to say that Staten Island or either of the two remaining counties would suffer the slightest injury in the meantime.

Mr. EDMONDS, on the same side, urged that the counsel for the Commissioners had shown no reason why the injunction should not be continued. The only basis of this motion was what they regarded as a concession of counsel, that the injunction related only to property. This he denied. He admitted that it had been the practice of Courts to confine injunctions to property, but it was only a habit, as many cases show. There was no reason why any part of the injunction should be modified. When the case was first presented, it was distinctly upon the 31st section, to prevent this organization, which had been authorized by the Court. They (the counsel for plaintiff) moved promptly in the matter, because it was expected, as the Commissioners were at that time taking the oath of office in Albany, they would within twenty-four hours be prepared to take possession of the Police Department, whether political power, corporate privileges or corporate property.

If the Court granted the modification proposed, the Commissioners could meet in Brooklyn within an hour, and appoint twelve hundred policemen, to swarm over the whole district, including this city; and these would be sure to come in conflict with what was now the legal force. A conflict would thus be inevitable.

The Judge observed that he had been looking to see what could be immediately done by this Board in these different counties. He apprehended that they could do nothing until the Board of Supervisors had met, and he thought it would be better for all parties to let the matter stand precisely as it was until he should render his decision.

Mr. O'CONOR remarked that that was precisely what he wanted.

Mr. FIELD strenuously objected and said that when the opportunity offered he desired to speak on that point.

Mr. EVARTS, on the part of the Commissioners, contended that they were entitled to a reduction of the injunction so that it should not be larger than the rights of the plaintiff and the evils he complained of. It was plain that if there were a right to impugn and arrest a law, there was no right of this plaintiff to arrest it where it did not interfere with him. But it was said that the Court could not separate the legal part of the injunction from the illegal. If this was so the whole injunction would fall, as in the case of a private contract. The Court saw that it was illegal, and yet they were met with argument of convenience, and told that no harm could arise from keeping the illegality over Sunday. Where they had positive law and positive right on their side, they were not to be driven to the question of convenience. And the Commissioners were in haste to enter on the performance of their duties for the same reason that His Honor was in haste to render his decision, viz.; in order to perform the duty properly to the public and advance the best interests of the community.

After much discursive and desultory argument,

Mr. FIELD rose to reply for the defendants. With two opening and one closing counsel, he said, on the other side, he thought that for the Commissioners certainly no reasonable objection could be made to only two counsel, neither of whom had the right to close.

Mr. O'CONOR—Yes, you can bring six if you like. Numbers won't affect the case much, I am confident.

Mr. FIELD—Oh, yes. And you were quite confident last that you had convinced Court, jury and spectators that you were right in everything, and yet I don't know that you convinced anybody.

Mr. O'CONOR—I defy you to state on your candid opinion as a lawyer that you believe this act is constitutional.

Mr. FIELD—I defy you to state on your candid opinion as a lawyer that you believe you have the right to this remedy.

Mr. O'CONOR—Oh, that is only a legal quibble.

The Judge—Counsel will please confine himself to the argument.

Mr. FIELD—Yes, your Honor, but being spoken to I felt called on to reply.

The learned gentleman proceeded to argue the right of the defendants to the modification proposed. Nobody, he said, had ventured to assert that there was a particle of a right to restrain these Commissioners from acting in parts of the country outside of New-York. The injunction should not be permitted for a moment to cover the other counties; it was not asked as a favor but demanded as a right. Mayor Wood, neither as mayor nor as a tax-payer of New-York, had any right to interfere with the authorities of Brooklyn. The safety of the inhabitants of all these three counties on our borders, depended upon the police, whose management had been entrusted by law to these Commissioners. He accepted the case put by the learned counsel, (Mr. O'CONOR.) They might just as well ask for an injunction to prevent the Secretary of War from carrying on any of his duties, because, in some way, he was infringing upon the right of a private citizen, as to ask for an injunction to extend over these three counties on the complaint of the Mayor of New-York. They could not have a judgment in the case till June, at least, and it would not be decided in the Court of Appeals before October. And did they seriously propose that these Commissioners should be restrained until next Autumn, on the complaint of Mayor Wood, from performing their duties in other counties?

Mr. O'CONOR, in closing on behalf of the plaintiff, denied that anything at all had been conceded on his part, as was claimed by the other side. It was very extraordinary that the learned gentlemen should argue at great length and with multiplied repetitions that counsel for plaintiff had conceded that the law was valid, save as it affected New-York, or that the plaintiff had no ground of action except as to property. They had conceded no such thing. The injunction which they had applied for referred solely to the financial relations and public interests of the City of New-York. Not one single word had they said about these other counties. Not one single line or word was there in the injunction in regard to them. The injunction was not applied for or formed so as to reach them. It was a sheer afterthought, a late conception, a sort of grasping at a straw in the death flurry or despair of the case for the defendants, after the counsel for the plaintiff had closed their observations in the case, to call on his Honor to grant what they were pleased to call a modification of the injunction. It was a covert attempt by artifice to make his Honor repeal and render ineffectual the injunction which he had granted. So much for all that matter as to concessions, which was certainly pure surplusage.

His learned associate (Mr. EDMONDS), in proceeding to argue this matter, had been interrupted (and in the propriety of that interruption both he [Mr. O'CONOR] and Mr. EDMONDS himself acquiesced) by his Honor, who said that it was not necessary to argue any other than the specific question—whether any particular inconvenience or any inconvenience was likely to result or could possibly result in the administration of the law, the preservation of order, and the protection of property, in the three adjacent counties, in case this injunction should stand as at present during the short period that may elapse before the Court decides. He (the Judge) had called on counsel to lay their finger on any specific inconvenience to result from a delay for a few days. He asked them to address themselves to that specific, intelligent, simple, plain inquiry—an inquiry which indeed presents the only question at all calling for this extraordinary emergent action required from his Honor. But the counsel on the other side had been unable to point out a single disadvantage to arise from it, except so far as it would delay these commissioners from the enjoyment of the emoluments and honors of their office.

And the Counsel who last addressed the Court, when the Judge drew his attention to the point, instead of replying directly to the suggestion, ran into the same old argument about abstract rights, and about the desire of the Commissioners to enter on the performance of their duties, but not one single, sober, steady, appreciable fact. The Court had not asked counsel to go to work and get proof of this inconvenience. He had not put them to the pain and difficulty of establishing it by legal affirmative proofs. He had allowed them to resort to their own imagination to say anything that was plausible, or that would lead his Honor to suppose, not merely in a judicial way, but in a general way, that any evil would follow from this delay.

The modification to the original injunction permitted the Commissioners to perform the primary and principal act, which was at first forbidden, namely to organise. All that part of the injunction had no further operation. But the injunction had gone further. In addition to forbidding them to enter the office, the Judge had gone on to specify the particular things which in that office—if by any means they got in—they should not do. He had forbidden them to assume any control over the police force of the City and county of New-York; to enter into or take possession of any telegraphic apparatus, public police property, books, records or accoutrements now in possession of the Police Department of said City, or to exercise any authority or power over or in regard to the police of the said City and County of New-York, or to any of its offices, records or property. But the Judge had allowed them to enter on their office. There was not a single word in the injunction to restrain them from doing anything else except these acts.

The Judge so understood it.

Mr. O'CONOR—There is no difficulty in understanding it.

Mr. FIELD—Then there is no objection to saying so.

Mr. O'CONOR—We will see.

Mr. FIELD—(To the Court)—He (Mr. O'CONOR) does not want you to say so; that is the difficulty.

Mr. O'CONOR could perfectly well understand that if a traitor were allowed to draw up a law against treason he would make it strong enough to satisfy any ordinary scrutiny, and weak enough to permit him to escape whenever he saw fit to commit an act of treason. So he objected to letting those gentlemen against whom that injunction was issued determine its terms. He never would allow an offender to draught the law by which he was to be restrained. He would draw it himself if he could, because he wished to protect his rights; and if he were not permitted to do so in this case, he would ask the impartial Judge who sat between them to draw it in his judgment and wisdom, and according to his views of the force of language, and of the construction which that language may receive when it comes up for investigation before the tribunal of last resort.

They wanted license to go and do anything they might please to do there, *tantum valeat*. But his Honor did not sit here to give them any commission. He sat here to consider the modification of an injunction, and perhaps to admonish them to be very careful lest, under the appearance of doing something which they might seem to have a right to do, they should violate this injunction. This, the Court would perceive, was but a sensible, rational and perfectly practicable application of the Judge's power in the way of this injunction to the law of the land. These gentlemen had already had all which they said they wanted. They said that the law now allowed them to act in three counties unless the Judge restrained them. The Judge had not restrained them. They said they, we want you to tell us in so many words that you have not restrained us, and we want you to give us leave to act in Kings County, notwithstanding that you have only forbidden us to act in the City of New York. We want you to draw it up just in such a way.

But if the Judge tucked away the City of New-York under an exception like that, he would stultify himself; he would nullify his own injunction, and render it ineffectual and void. His learned friend (Mr. Field) had asked how long this state of things is to last, and had talked about a special term not sitting here till June next. Now, he would tell his learned friend just how long it would last, unless his (Mr. Field's) clients chose to play the game of evading a trial. He would engage to file against them, before the sun went down, a writ of *quo warranto*. He would engage to assert nothing against them, save that they were in possession of the office of Commissioners. His Honor could not sit at Chambers on Monday morning, and he would submit to His Honor's judgment, no matter what that might be. He would not ask to go to another Judge, but he would ask the other side to consent to a notice of trial on an appeal to general term, which was to sit next week, and the case would be found to be, before ten days, in a position to go to the Court of Appeals. Every lawyer knew that to be so, for there was no question of fact involved. The act of the Legislature and the entry into this office were all the facts which needed to be pleaded. In the month of June the Court of Appeals would sit, and his Honor might undertake to say that a case of such magnitude as this, involving the interests of this great metropolis, and affecting a great constitutional question, would be first to be heard.

Mr. FIELD—The Court is bound by law to hear it first.

Judge DAVIES—Yes, a *quo warranto* has always the preference.

Mr. O'CONOR was not putting the case on its legal precedence, but on the ground of its importance. The Attorney General was one of the counsel in the case, and would file a *quo warranto* immediately, if necessary, so that it was plain the question could be settled before the 4th of July.

The Judge, after private consultation with the counsel on both sides, made the following order, the modification being the clause in Italics:

It is ordered that the injunction heretofore made in this cause is hereby amended, to be read as follows:—In the mean time, and until the said motion be decided, I do hereby order, restrain and enjoin the above-named defendants, and each and all of them, from entering upon the duties of the office of Commissioner of Police, *so far as the said duties relate to, or affect the City of New-York*, as mentioned in the act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and provide for the government thereof, passed April 15, 1857, from assuming any control over the police force of the city and county of New-York, from entering upon or taking possession of any telegraphic apparatus, public police property, books, records and accoutrements now in the possession of the Police Department, and power over or in respect to the police of the city and county of New-York, or any of its offices, records or property.

HENRY E. DAVIES.

April 25, 1857.

AN ABSOLUTE INJUNCTION GRANTED BY JUDGE ROOSEVELT.

As Mr. O'Conor, in his argument, intimated would be done—

Mr. Cushing, Attorney-General of the State, who is associate counsel for Mayor Wood, shot out a writ of *quo warranto*, and Judge ROOSEVELT granted an absolute injunction, restraining the defendants from interfering in any way whatever with the duties of the office of Police Commissioner.

The injunction is as follows:

The people of the State of New-York, in the relation of Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New York, vs. Simeon Draper, &c.

Whereas the complaint in this action demands judgment against the above-named defendants, that they be ousted from the office hereinafter mentioned, and restrained from exercising, as a pretended board, under an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," or otherwise, the respective offices of Police Commissioners in the City of New-York and heads of the respective Police departments of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, respectively, from exercising all or any part of the powers and authority which, before the passage of the said act of the Legislature were conferred by law upon the Board of Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York, or upon the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, respectively, as the heads therein of the respective police departments therein, and which relate to or are connected with the police government, police appointments or police discipline within either of said Cities, or within the counties of Kings or New-York; and whereas it appears, by said complaint, that the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief demanded, and that the continuance by the defendants in the exercise of any of the aforesaid offices, or any of the aforesaid power or authority, would be a violation of the rights of the people of the State of New-York respecting the subject of the action, to tend to render postponement unadvised; and whereas, it appears satisfactory by the affidavit of Fernando Wood, presented on behalf of the plaintiff, that sufficient grounds for this injunction exist; now, therefore, on motion of the Attorney General, on behalf of the people of the State, and on hearing Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. O'Conor of counsel in support of the motion, it is ordered that the above-named defendants, and each of them be, and they hereby are, commanded and enjoined wholly to desist and refrain from exercising, either of such pretended board or otherwise, the offices aforesaid, or any of them, or the said power and authority aforesaid, or any part thereof, until the further order of this court in the premises.

J. J. ROOSEVELT.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1857.

The subjoined papers are copies of the summons and complaint of the Attorney-General and the affidavit of Mayor Wood, on which the absolute injunction was issued:

Supreme Court, County of New-York.—The people of the State of New York, on the relation of Fernando Wood vs Simeon Draper, James Bowen James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell and James S. T. Stranahan. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me at the office of Theodore Sedgwick, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

S. B. CUSHING,

Att'y General of the People of the State of N. Y.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1857.

Same vs. Same—The people of the State of New-York, plaintiffs on the relation of Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, by Stephen B. Cushing, the Attorney-General of said people, complain of Simeon Draper, James Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell and James S. T. Stranahan, defendants in this action, and show that at the time of the passage of a certain pretended act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "an act to establish a Metropolitan Police district, and to provide for the government thereof," on or about the 15th day of April, 1857, the office of Police Commissioners and member of the Board of Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York was, and ever since hath been and still is a police civil office of said City, the said Police Commissioners of right comprising such Board, being three in number—that is to say, the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge of the said City of New-York; and at the same time the office of head of the Police Department of the City of New-York was and ever since hath been and still is a public civil office in said City, of right belonging and appertaining to the office of Mayor of said City, and at the same time the office of head of the Police Department in the City of Brooklyn was, and ever since has been and still is a public civil office in said city of Brooklyn, of right belonging and appertaining to the office of Mayor of the said City of Brooklyn; and the said plaintiffs further say that after that time, to the 23d day of April, 1857, at the City and County of New-York, Simeon Draper, James Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell and James S. T. Stranahan, as a pretended Board of Police, under said pretended act, without any legal warrant, act or grant, whatsoever, intruded into and usurped the said several offices of Police Commissioners and heads of the Police Department in the City of New-York, and head of the Police Department in the city of Brooklyn, and then and from thenceforth hitherto, that is to say, for the space of three days, have unlawfully held and exercised the said offices of Police Commissioners and head of the Police Department in the City of New York, and head of the Police Department of the city of Brooklyn, and also all the power and authority which before the passage of said pretended act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, was conferred by law upon the Board of Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York, or upon the said Mayor, Recorder and City Judge of the City of New York, or upon the Mayors of the said cities of New York and Brooklyn respectively, as the head therein, and which relate to or are in any way connected with the police government, police appointments, or police discipline within either of said cities, or within the counties of Kings or New-York, and still do so unlawfully usurp, hold and exercise the said several offices of Police Commissioners and head of Police aforesaid, and all the power and authority aforesaid, in contempt of the people of the State of New-York, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the said State, and to the prejudice of the said people. Wherefore the said plaintiffs pray that the said Simeon Draper, James Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell, and James S. T. Stranahan may answer and show by what authority they and each of them claim to hold, use or enjoy the aforesaid respective offices of Police Commissioners and heads of Police Department, and all or any part of the power and authority aforesaid; and the said plaintiffs demand judgment against the said Simeon Draper, James Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell, and James S. T. Stranahan, that they, and each of them, be ousted from the said office, and from all the said power and authority aforesaid, and every part thereof; and that the said relator be declared entitled to hold, use, exercise and enjoy all the powers, rights and privileges of the said offices of Police Commissioners and said Board of Police Commissioners, and head of the Police Department in the City of New-York, as he of right ought to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the same, under the laws of the State of New-York existing and in force at the time first above-mentioned, and that the said defendant pay the costs of this action, and that the said plaintiff may have such other or further relief in the premises, or both, as may be granted.

S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

Same vs. Same—City and County of New York, ss.—Fernando Wood, the relator above-named, being duly sworn, says, that he is now legally and actually the Mayor of the City of New York, and that as such, by virtue of various acts of the State of New-York, is now, and for a long time past has been, the head and chief executive of the Police Department of the City of New York, and as such has the possession, custody and control of a large amount and number of stationhouses situated in the City of New York, telegraph apparatus, accoutrements, books, and other property, real and personal, all of which is exclusively used for the use of the said Police Department of the City of New-York, and also the charge, direction and government of the Police force or corps of the said Department, being about four of about twelve hundred men; and this deponent further says that he has read the complaint in this cause, and that the facts therein stated are true of his own knowledge. And this deponent further states that the defendants above-named have proceeded to organize as a Metropolitan Police Commission, under and by virtue of an act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed on or about the fifteenth day of April, in the year 1857; that this deponent has taken as competent legal advice in the premises as he has been able to procure, and that he is advised that the act aforesaid is unconstitutional and wholly void; and this deponent further saith that he has been instructed by both branches of the Common Council of the City of New-York to resist all action of the said Police Commissioners under the said act, and that an ordinance has been duly passed by the said Common Council to that effect, of which a copy is hereto annexed. And this deponent further says that, unless the said Metropolitan Police Commissioners are enjoined from proceeding under the said act, and from doing any act to assert any power or authority over the said Police force or the property of the said Police Department, the most serious consequences may ensue to the peace and tranquility of the City, and that it is necessary to the rights of this deponent, and, above all, to the good order and government of the City, that the said Commissioners be enjoined as aforesaid until a decision can be had in this suit.

FERNANDO WOOD.

Sworn before me, this April 25, 1857.

J. J. ROOSEVELT, Justice Supreme Court.

THE BOARD MEETS.

The new Police Commissioners met at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, in the room of the Court of Sessions, according to adjournment, and, after organizing, adjourned immediately till 3 o'clock Monday, at the same place and hour.

After the adjournment, the members of the Board met in the District Attorney's office for consultation, but their proceedings were private.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—APRIL 25.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Pierre Valletz vs. *John B. Seyoneau.*—Motion to vacate, order of arrest denied, &c

Lorenzo Muller et al. vs. *William Berger et al.*—Motion to open default &c., granted so far as to let defendant in to answer on payment of costs, &c.

John H. McCunn vs. *Sarah A. Kortright.*—Motion to dismiss appeal granted with $10 costs.

Andrew Stewart vs. *Gilbert N. Marshall.*—Motion dismissed.

Michael Connell vs. *Richard H. Winston.*—Referred to Michael Ulshoeffer.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 25, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand and are held at $6 12½@$6 18¾ for Pearls, at $6 5@$6 75 for Pots, ¥ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 587 bbls. Pearls, and 314 bbls. Pots, together, 701 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current* of this morning, says: "The demand for Quercitron Bark has been good, but the absence of adequate supplies has restricted operations. Sales of 140 hhds. No. 1 at $40@$41 ¥ ton, mostly at the latter figure. Tanners Bark is wanted, but there is little or none coming forward.

COFFEE—Is in rather limited request at old figures. Java, 15¾c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 12c @12½c. Maracaibo, 12¾c.@13c.; Rio, 10c.@13c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@12c., and St. Domingo, 11¾c. ¥ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet. Holders ask full prices; buyers claim a reduction. Hence, the inactivity.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12¾	12¾
Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14½
Middling Fair	14½	14¾	15	15½
Fair	15	15¼	15¾	15¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no really new feature. The supply is very moderate, especially of desirable lots, while the demand is brisk, mainly for home use, though partly for export. Prices are firmer and buoyant. Sales, 14,800 barrels, mainly at prices within the annexed range.

Ordinary State	$5 70@$5 80
Straight State	5 80@5 90
Extra State	5 90@6 15
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 80@6 05
Fancy Michigan	5 95@6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@6 75
Extra Ohio	6 25@6 60
Fancy Genesee	6 25@6 85
Extra Genesee	7 00@8 50
Extra Missouri	6 75@8 75

Canadian is doing better. Sales have been reported of about 1,600 bbls., in lots, at from $5 05@$7 75 for superfine to choice extra, ¥ bbl. Southern is brisker and dearer. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,450 bbls low Mixed to fair Extra, and choice Extra at $5 60@$6 05, and for 250 bbls. Rye Flour, sales in quiet yet firm, at $3 60@$4 70 for Fine to superfine, ¥ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ¥ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 25 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Raisins are scarce and in request at $5 12½ for Larger, and $4 50@4 62½ for Bunch, ¥ whole box. Other articles are quiet, yet firm. Sales were made, by auction, of 1,400 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 30@$2 55; and 9,630 boxes do Oranges at $2 35@$2 80, ¥ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is decidedly more sought after and is dearer. Sales have been reported of about 11,600 bushels, —including fair to good Southern white at $1 62@$1 65; and good ordinary to fair Southern red at $1 40@$1 45 ¥ bushel. Rye is salable and firm; 1,500 bushels found buyers—mainly at 93c. ¥ bushel. Barley has not varied. Small lots of common were sold at $1 25 ¥ bushel. Barley Malt is dull and drooping; 2,700 bushels were procured at $1 75 ¥ bushel. Oats appear in good demand at full rates; 58c.@59c. for Western; 56c.@58c. for State; 54c. @55c. for Jersey; and 53½c.@55c. for Southern ¥ bushel. Corn is very briskly inquired for at decidedly higher prices. We have heard of sales of about 56,500 bushels, at 76c.@78c. for new and old yellow, 77c.@82c. for new and old white, and 77c.@78c. for old Western mixed, in store, ¥ bushel.

MOLASSES—The market is moderately active and steady. Porto Rico, in hhds., 58c.@58c.; Cuba Muscovado, 53c.@53c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@53c., and New-Orleans, 75c.@76c. ¥ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is somewhat unsettled. Sales having transpired of about 420 bbls. in lots, at $23 for Mess, and $18 75@$19 for Prime, ¥ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9c.@9½c. ¥ lb. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, and are steady, at 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@8c. for Shoulders, ¥ lb. Bacon is quiet, yet stiffly held, at 11c.@11½c. ¥ lb. Lard is salable and firm. The transactions since our last reach about 350 bbls. and tes., mostly fair to prime, at 13¾c.@ 14c. ¥ lb. Beef is in f

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SILKS.
Several hundred pieces of new Silks from auction, at Great Sacrifice.
Yard wide Foulards, slightly imperfect, 1s. 6d.
75 pieces Plaids and Stripes, 2s.; sound, worth 5s.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
three doors from Monroe.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
WET SILK TABINET, WET SILK POPLIN.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Having purchased the whole importation of the above damaged goods at about one-half their value, offer opportunities for securing bargains seldom met with. The only damage is in the paper on the outside folds. Also 75 pieces CHENE AND JASPE STRIPE SILK,
Extra quality, purchased at auction, only 5s. 6d., usual price 8s., warranted perfect
STELLA SHAWLS. STELLA SHAWLS,
3,000 Broche and Printed Border Stella Shawls, in every color $2, $3 50, $5 to $10.
500 Satin Striped and Figured Flounces, Barege Robes, 10 yards each, $4 50, $5 50. Auction Goods—
CHALLIES, DELAINES, LAWNS, BRILLIANTS, DUCAL PLAID, DRAPERY, &c.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

IMMENSE VARIETY OF MANTILLAS,
IN SILK PUFF,
HONITON,
REAL THREAD,
FRENCH LACE,
MECHLIN,
CHANTILLY,
VALENCIENNES,
BLACK SILK,
BLACK MOIRE,
AND GRAY CLOUDED SILK
A superb assortment,
Will be opened this week.
Never before equalled
In novelty, extent or richness.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

CONSIGNMENT OF SILKS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 60 Canal-st.,
have received a consignment of 127 pieces of RICE DAVIS SILKS,
sent by the manufacturer to be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
These silks are quite new and just landed from the *City of Washington*.
In offering these goods LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS assure their customers that they are marked at lower prices than silks of the same value are now selling at auction and the loss to the manufacturer by this shipment will be upwards of $3,000.

MANTILLAS.
Superior Black TAFFETA MANTILLAS.
Paris Embroidered TAFFETA MANTILLAS, extra rich.
BLACK REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
BLACK REAL GUIPURE MANTILLAS.
BLACK REAL CHANTILLY MANTILLAS.
Also, Turmas, Turkish Jackets and Cloaks, suitable for travelling.
Real Black Lace Half Shawls.
Imitation Black Lace Half Shawls.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

347 BROADWAY.
THE LAST DAY
Of the
GREAT CLOSING SALE
The store will be closed on Thursday, April 30.
Some extraordinary bargains are now offered for the last time in
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
BAREGES and TISSUES,
DUCAL PLAID,
ALBONI DO.
Also, housekeeping goods.
In great variety. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity will please call at once.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
THE LAST DAY
FOR BUYING BARGAINS
at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
The business will be closed
On Thursday, April 30,
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
THE LAST DAY
of the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
The store will be
Closed on Thursday, April 30,
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
THE LAST DAY
Will be Thursday, April 30,
Of the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
At No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,
All of this week the prices will be as follows:
GAS FIXTURES.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
Hall Lights, each	$3 00	$4 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 3 Lights each	7 00	9 50
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights each	9 50	11 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights each	16 00	22 00
One Light Brackets	50	75
One Light Folding Bedroom Brackets	75	1 00
CHINA, IRON, STONE WARE AND CUT-GLASS.		
White China Tea sets, 44 pieces	$3 75	$5 50
White Tea sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 50
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	16 00	25 00
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls	1 80 the dz.	2 00
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	3 50	6 00
Cut-glass Celery Vases	1 50	2 25
SILVER-PLATED WARE.		
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	$3 75	$5 25
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Castors, 5 Cut-glass Bottles	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 00	10 00

AN EXAMINATION
of the articles described above will convince any one that they are as cheap as we represent them to be.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

GREAT BARGAINS.
IN
LACE CURTAINS
and
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.
LYONS & JONES.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF LADIES' COSTUME.
A new and extremely beautiful
MANTILLA,
Of gray clouded silk.
A perfect assortment
Of these recherché Garments
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK CREPE MARLTZ.
BLACK ALPACA; BLACK MOUS. DE LAINE.
BLACK CALICO, BLACK BOMBAZINES.
BLACK GINGHAMS.
GRENADINES, BAREGES AND CRAPES,
And all Goods suitable for Mourning always on hand and for sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

JUST OPENED,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
SOME BEAUTIFUL PLAID SILKS,
FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
22 inches wide, at 6s a yard.
LYONS & JONES, No. 281 Grand-st.
N. B.—A splendid assortment of Dress Silks will be exhibited at 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s. and 12s.

BAREGE ROBES.
Beautiful Flounced Robes, $5.
Plain Flounced Robes, $6 to $10.
Grenadine Robes, very cheap.
At LANE & PORTERS,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st., near Mercer.

CALL AND SEE
THE SHILLING DE LAINES,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.
A few more of the Alboni Plaids left at 1s. 6d. a yard.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES.
GREAT BARGAINS,
On Monday and Tuesday, before closing the business, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.'S,
No. 767 Broadway, (below 9th-st.)
N. B.—Mantilla Laces at half prices.

1,000 MORE
PARIS STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
At $5 each,
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Full assortment of Spring Styles now ready.
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE WRAPPER.
A new and fascinating Garment
FOR PRESENT SEASON'S WEAR,
In Pearl, Mode and Gray Cloth.
Also, in Lasation Cloth.
An exquisite assortment,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
A large lot of silk robes just received, varying in prices from $18 to $25, which are greatly below the value.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

RIBBONS.
Novelties in RIBBONS; received by the *Fulton*, will will be offered on Monday, the 27th
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS AT THE
New Ribbon Store No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st. Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons at auction.
L. T. TIBBALS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission with Reserved Seats $1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats 1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.) 50
Boxes from ..... $10 to $30 00
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Most positively the
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE.
On MONDAY, April 27.—Will be presented Donizetti's Grand Opera, in three acts,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia Borgia....Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA
Maffio Orsini.....Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS
Gennaro.....Signor BRIGNOLI
Duke Alfonso.....Signor AMODIO
WEDNESDAY—NORMA, with a scene from "Columella," for the début of Signor ASSONI.
FRIDAY—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX
MAX MARETZEK.....Musical Director and Conductor
LAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thuredays and Saturdays.
ITALIAN OPERA—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
SIGNORA PATANIA'S
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
will take place on
TUESDAY, April 28,
On which occasion, by the special and exceptional favor of Mr. Paine,
Signora GAZZANIGA, Signor BRIGNOLI, and other eminent artists of the Opera, will appear.
Signor VILLANOVA,
Pupil of Mr. Thalberg, has also kindly proffered his services.
Conductor.....Signor ALBITES.
Tickets, with reserved seats.....$1
Can be obtained to-day, at Messrs HALL & SONS and BREUSING'S Music Stores.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
The Management has great pleasure in announcing, for the first time in America the fast successful effort of
ALEXANDER DUMAS, FILS.
THE MONEY QUESTION.
Supported by the strength of this universally acknowledged talented company.
THE SENSATION
produced in Paris by the representation of this piece was so great that the Emperor and Empress attended the theatre on several occasions during the first representations.
The aim of the author in this instance is truly commendable for the morality it inculcates, and the lesson it teaches the financiers of the present age, who grasp at money obtained by any means.
FORTY-FIRST NIGHT OF THE ELVES.
THIS EVENING Monday, April 27, 1857,
THE MONEY QUESTION.
Characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Jordan, Burnett, Stoddart, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Misses Kate Reigeolds, Clifton and Manners.
To be followed by
THE ELVES.
Lagoon.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by fairies and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, APRIL 27,
BENEFIT OF MR. WALCOT.
Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. WALCOT.
First time of Planché's comedy of
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE,
with the original splendid cast.
And revival of the old Olympic favorite,
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN.
Principal characters by the original Olympians.
Tuesday— MONEY
will be repeated, with other entertainments.
Wednesday—Mr. Brougham's famous burlesque
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
with all the original music, costumes, cast, and
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY.
A new petite comedy and a new farce are in rehearsal.
Seats secured three days in advance.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. LESTER.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1857.
To JOHN LESTER WALLACK, Esq.—*Sir*: A number of your private and professional friends, desirous of manifesting their esteem for your character as actor and gentleman, and, in acknowledgment of the many pleasant hours they have experienced in witnessing the various representations of the classical and perfect in the theatrical art during the continuance of your stage management, request your acceptance of a complimentary testimonial, leaving it to your own judgment to name the evening on which the demonstration shall take place
J. de Peyster Ogden, W. Murray, Wm. Robinson,
Samuel B. Ruggles, W. R. Blake, G. B. Lott,
T. C. Bandcroft Davis, John Brougham, C. A. Davis,
D. Daer, E. E. Marcy,
T. A. Emmet, Jno. Schermerhorn, M. D.
E. Prime, H. J. Stebbins, W. Stuart,
N. H. Wolfe, Carroll Livingston, Chas. Walcot,
J. T. Brady, M. Levett, M.D.
No. 808 HOUSTON-st., April 25, 1857.
To J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Esq., &c., &c., &c.—*Gentlemen*: I have received your kind and friendly proposal. That I, in succession to others, much more deserving, should have been thought worthy the expression which your letter conveys, will always be to me a source of such gratification, and, I hope, just pride, as those only can feel whose humble efforts in their art have been thus warmly and flatteringly appreciated. I will, with your permission, name Monday evening, May 4, as the most memorable one of my professional life, and remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN LESTER WALLACK.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
MONDAY, April 27,
will be acted the domestic drama in three acts,
HEARTS ARE TRUMPS;
OR, THE GAMBLER'S DAUGHTER.
Mr. Gray, Mr. C. Fisher; Mr. Goad, Mr. M. Smith; Joe Martin, Mr. Bunton,
Mary Gray, Miss S. Stevens; Sarah Fletcher, Miss P. Marshall.
And the great piece of fun
MASTER'S RIVAL.
The two Roguish Brothers by Mr. Burton and Mr. C. Fisher.
Tuesday—A comedy and farce.
Wednesday—OUR BEST SOCIETY.
Thursday—SERIOUS FAMILY and TOODLES, will be repeated by particular desire.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS' NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
Will be produced a new Piece, entitled
THE PICTURE GALLERY.
Principal characters by "YOUNG AMERICA," G. SWAIN BUCKLEY, and R. BISHOP BUCKLEY; also, THE ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY, and the OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

GRAND CONCERT OF THE G. LIEDERKRANZ—For the benefit of the Ladies' Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans, at the City Assembly-Rooms, Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway, April 28, 1857, at 8 P. M., under the direction of Mr. A. PAUR.
PROGRAMME:
PART I.
1. Festive Overture, by Aug. Berthold, for Grand Orchestra.
2. Song for Baritone: The Hounved, by Ad. Muller. Sung by Mr. VON GILSA.
3. Rondean Brilliant, by C. M. Von Weber; Venezia Si'ene de Lagunes, by Goldbeck, Piano, by Mr. GOLDBECK.
4. Song for Tenore: Thine Is My Heart, by Curshman. Sung by Mr. BENTLER.
5. Hymn to Hertha, by Vrunz. Performed by the LIEDERKRANZ.
PART II.
The First Walpurgis Night, Ballad, by Goethe; set to music by Mendelssohn Bartholdy. Performed by the G. LIEDERKRANZ and NOLL'S ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the music stores of SCHAFFENBERG & LUIS, BREUSING, SCHUBERT; bookstore of Mr. GUNTHER, No. 14 Williamst.; by the members of the LIEDERKRANZ, and at the doors.

MRS. JAMESON'S CONCERT.—AT THE REquest of many friends, Mrs. JAMESON will give a VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following artists:
DR. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE.....Basso.
MR. HENRI APPY.....Violinist.
MR. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.....Pianist.
MR. H. SCHMITZ.....French Horn.
And an Amateur Vocal Quartette.
Messrs. MORGAN and WALTER, Accompanists.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale by WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING, 701 Broadway; at the Pianoforte rooms of T. S BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.; and by Mr. G. S. CHAPIN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. This MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 27 and 28.
MYSTIC BRIDE.
Willem Van Der Veer.....Mr. J. H. Allen.
To be followed by the laughable pantomime of
MONS. DE CHALEMEAUX.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
KARMEL THE SCOUT.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the entertaining farce, TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER, and TRYING IT ON. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the beautiful and deeply interesting comedy of STILL WATER RUNS DEEP. The living serpents, happy family, to be seen at all hours. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½.

MR. E. MILLET HAS THE HONOR TO announce that (for the purpose of introducing his own compositions to the public) he will give a grand vocal concert, performed by the following eminent artists: Mme. CORA DE WILHORST, Signor ARNOLDI, and M. RIVARDE, assisted by several distinguished lady amateurs, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 28, at 8 o'clock, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this county. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is warth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
SALES OF
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 13 FULTON AND 222 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK.
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In first class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

MIRRORS AT AUCTION PRICES.
We have on hand the largest and best assortment of FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c., consisting of PIERS, MANTELS, SIDE AND OVAL PLATES, &c., ever offered for sale in this City, and will duplicate at those prices every article purchased at our great annual sale on 23d inst. We invite those intending to furnish this Spring to call and examine our articles, as we shall sell at the lowest possible figures, we wish it understood our articles are the VERY BEST. Call and examine for yourselves.
C. K. COVERT, No. 934 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING OUTFITS.—CALL AND get an illustrated Catalogue, containing lists of articles which comprise the sets, at $30, $75 and $150. Delivery free, in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH,
"Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle," No. 534 Broadway.

$3 50 FOR a complete white China Tea-Set, comprising 44 pieces.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DEVONSHIRE CHAIRS—SMALL, FOR LADIES; sewing chairs, and large sizes, with and without arms, for gentlemen's use; some with extension, forming an easy lounge.
For sale at manufacturers' prices, by
STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH,
"Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle." No. 534 Broadway.

$1 70 ONLY for one dozen cut glass Water Goblets.
OVINGTON BROTHERS
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WITH TWO and four wheels, very neat, graceful and strong. They have Large wheels, and are on springs. Also, the perambulator to push. For sale at the housekeepers' furnishing warerooms, No. 534 Broadway.
STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH.

MILLINERY.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. BUBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

STRAW GOODS.

HOMER & RETCHUM
Offer inducements
TO CASH PURCHASERS,
OF STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
at No 318 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS FOR Boys, Misses and Infants. A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 126 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.) No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & BROADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NO. 12 NEILSON-PLACE, BEtween Waverley and Clinton-places, one block from Broadway. Apartments to let to families, also single gentlemen. Rooms furnished with regard to comfort. The house is new. For accommodation cannot be equaled, having been lately furnished in a superior style, rendering it a most desirable place to locate. Apply as above.

BOARDING—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, per a gentleman and his wife, may be accommodated with board and very pleasant rooms on the second story, at No. 18 16th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with a very pleasant front room, with partial board, in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 32 Grove-st.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BED Room on the second floor, may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union square. Also a single room.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with full or partial board, at No 159 9th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentleman, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No 72 3d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated from May 1, with board and handsome room, with a private family. 3 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Address Box No 3,413 New-York Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG MAN desires partial board, with early breakfast, in a quiet private family, where the comforts of a home will be met with. Neighborhood of the Heights preferred. Address AMICUS, *Times* Office.

BOARD AT ORANGE WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife, two young children and two servants, in a small family, with good rooms and table within walking distance of either depôt. Address, with terms, &c., Box No. 184 New-York Post Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a family, during July, August, and part of September; the vicinity of the Sound preferred, and within about 30 miles of New-York. Address Box No. 2,024 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED from about 1st May for a small family, who desire plain and suitable accommodations in a farmer's house, within an hour's travel of the City Hall. Address box 2,173, New-York Post-Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD associate with them two gentlemen only. Partial board during week and full board Sunday. Can have one entire floor if desired. House brown-stone and modern; twenty-five minutes' from Chambers-st.; central, and a stone's throw from four stage routes and one Railroad. Address, with reference, confidentially, J. B WEST, Box No. 698 City Post Office.

PARTIAL BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would let two pleasant rooms to single gentlemen; a large room with a fine pantry attached; a small room, where the comforts of a good home may be enjoyed. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 134 Thompson-st., a few doors above Prince.

PARTIAL BOARD.—TWO OR THREE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board in a small private family. House pleasantly located, handsomely finished, and containing all modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 197 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY WHO IS OBLIGED TO be from home during the day wishes to board with a small quiet family; old people preferred; either in Brooklyn, near Fulton or Wall-st ferries, or in a quiet healthy location in New-York. References exchanged. Address L. H. J., Office *Daily Times*.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS DOWN TOWN. Two very pleasant rooms to let to single gentlemen without board, either together or separate; very convenient for three or four friends who prefer living together, at No. 83 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let with board their second story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen. Address Z. L., *Times* Office.

NO. 44 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A NEATLY furnished suit of rooms in the third-story, with board and every home comfort. Dinner at 6 o'clock, lunch at 12. Location unsurpassed. References.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH FULL OR PARTIAL board, in a first-class house up-town. Apply at No. 112 9th-st., west of and near Broadway.

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS [illegible] The above will be found a first-class [illegible] City or country. Ladies in great [illegible] HENDERSON'S old established Agency, No. 6 Court-st. French governesses kept; can be supplied with competent servants that can give unexceptionable City references for integrity and capability.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN just past 19, who has, for the past two and a half years, been in the employ of a French and German importing house as entry clerk, salesman, &c. He is desirous of obtaining a situation in some establishment of a kindred character. He speaks French in ordinary colloquial intercourse, writes well, and is considered quick and accurate at figures; can furnish unquestionable testimonials as to character, capacity, &c. Address H. J., at the office of this paper.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, one as first-rate cook; understands baking, pastries in all its branches; the other a laundress; both are excellent at third stories, and do fine dating if required; also a young woman as chambermaid and to take care of children, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. All have the best of City reference from their last places. Will be seen for two days, at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent girls, cousins—one as plain, neat cook, a most excellent washer and ironer; does up linen in style; understands meat and pastry baking of all kinds, bread, and biscuit; wages, $7. The other as chambermaid and assistant with the washing; is a good ironer and is competent to take charge of the silver; wages, $6 to $7, if in one family. City or a few miles in the country. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST EXcellent young women in City or country; one to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and baker, and first rate washer and ironer; the other chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing; is particularly fond of children; both will be found trustworthy servants, and highly recommended. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 345 8th-av., near 22th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A capable woman, who has been accustomed to the care of children for several years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. She can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 Amity-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A Protestant woman, who has had much experience in the care of children, and is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen at No. 92 Lexington-av., the residence of her present employer, with whom she has lived in the above capacity nearly 3 years.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; a good baker; would prefer chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference, if required. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 122 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as seamstress and chambermaid; as laundress; as nurse and chambermaid, and as nurse and seamstress, by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY competent girls, who wish to be together—one as a good cook and to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 76 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROtestant girls—one as chambermaid and laundress; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook or laundress. Also, by a scotchwoman, as nurse. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK ONLY, by a respectable woman of color; she can give the best of City reference as to her character and capability. She can be seen for two days at No. 15 Marion-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at her last place, No. 84 West Eaton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, SITUAtions one as chambermaid, and the other as waitress, in which situations they are competent, and will be well recommended from their last place where they can be seen for two days only. Apply at No. 19 9th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid, in a first-class family; would like to go in the country for the Summer. Apply to No. 20 East 31st-st., corner of Broadway, over gas store. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, by a very competent girl, who lived 7 years in her last place. Call at No. 5 9th-st., the residence of her late employer.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, understands getting up linen; wages $8; good City reference. Call at No. 69 West 21st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very competent girl, who lived three years in her last place. Call at No. 86 18th-st., west of 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGHLY REspectable young woman, to travel with a family; prefers Europe, California, or Australia: is well calculated to wait on a lady or take care of children, is willing and obliging and would try all in her power to please; can furnish the very best of City references; is free from seasickness. Can be seen in basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st., for one week.

TO CHOIRS—A SOPRANO, OF FIRST-RATE abilities desires a situation in a church choir, in this City or Brooklyn. In voice, cultivation, experience and general efficiency she will be found perfectly satisfactory. Apply at No. 317 Green-st., before 10 A. M. or C. W. BEAMES. A good Alto may be heard of. Refers to the same.

PORTER OR ASSISTANT PORTER'S situation is wanted in some dry goods house or any other respectable establishment, by a respectable married man; is strictly sober and trustworthy, and can write good; will show a good cause of him leaving his present place, in which he intends stopping until engaged. Call on, or address, JAMES, No. 30 Broad-st., for two days.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EFFICIENT young woman desires situation, in City or country, as meat and pastry cook; understands her duties in every particular; has the best of references. Any family requiring such help will be pleased by applying at No. 271 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED A SITUATION, in he above capacity by an American lady, competent and trustworthy, capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's household; the best of references given. Address or apply at No. 289 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, N. York.

ORGANIST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION as organist in a church, in or near this City; she is a pupil of, and recommended by, Mr. G. W. MORGAN. Salary not so much an object as a good instrument. Address, by letter, ORGANIST, No. 354 West 33d-st.

A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING, wishes to procure a situation for a girl whom she can recommend as chambermaid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing. Apply at No. 82 East 20th-st.

A SITUATION IS WANTED—AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing. Please call at No. 36 West 21st-st., where she has lived 8 years.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MATRON IN A BOYS' BOARDing-school near the City, to attend to the execution of general directions. She must be a good seamstress, and thoroughly acquainted with housekeeping. None but Protestants need apply. Full particulars may be learned by inquiry at No 26 Ramsen-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, AN INtelligent young gentleman as clerk. He must have had some experience in the business. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Salary $250 the first year. Unexceptionable references required. Address F. O. W., *Times* office, stating age, residence, &c.

GIRLS WANTED.—GOOD ONES, WELL REcommended, can have first rate situations of all kinds City or country; situations will be given three months for 50 cents; also, farmers, gardeners and waiters wanted. Apply at No. 146 6th av., or No. 145 Bowery.
C. MASON.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—AS ASSISTANT IN A Boys' Boarding School, a few miles from this City. A could be expected to take charge of Latin and French classes; school not large. A gentleman to whom a good home and moderate salary would be a sufficient inducement for engagement during the Summer, may hear of a situation by addressing (stating terms) PRINCIPAL, Saucatuck, Conn.

TEACHER WANTED.—THE NEWLY-ORganized Board of Education of School District No. 1, of New-Rochelle, want an accomplished Teacher to take the charge of their School about to be instituted in their village. Applications may be addressed to ALBERT SMITH, M. D., New-Rochelle, Westchester County, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as teacher, in a school or private family; is competent to teach English, in all its branches, with rudiments of French and Latin, Music and Drawing; also, desires a situation as alto singer in a church choir. Best of reference given. Address L. W. E., Box No. 1,621 Post-Office.

CIRCULARS OF THE BEST SCHOOLS, AND full information concerning same, may be had gratuitously by calling at the Agency for Schools, No. 346 Broadway. Principals can obtain assistants, and teachers and pupils. Teachers wishing situations should address

SMITH & HOYT.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Look out for counterfeits,
Vile and

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single copies, TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible]. (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It is sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 126 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

Agent EDWARD A. LEWIS, Bridgeport, Conn., receives our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *America* arrived at Boston about 10 A. M., on Saturday, and her mails reached this City at an early hour yesterday morning. We do not find in our foreign files much additional intelligence. Now that the elections in Great Britain are almost over, public attention is turned to the meeting of the new Parliament and the election of a Speaker, which will be the first question to test the strength of the different political parties. The leading journal criticises the pretensions of the three existing candidates—Mr. BANKS, Mr. FITZROY, and Mr. E. [illegible]—and declares in favor of the last, who has also announced as the Ministerial candidate for the high office. Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, ex-member for Manchester, has addressed his constituents in a valedictory letter, in which he intimates that he will not reënter public life. Our correspondence from London and Paris, published this morning will be found to contain interesting resumés of the news of the week.

Secretary STANTON, acting Governor of Kansas, has issued an address to the people of the Territory, in which he says that the authority of the Territorial Legislature is recognized by the Administration, and that its laws are recognized as valid—especially the act providing for a Constitutional Convention. That Convention, he presumes, will leave the question of domestic institutions to a subsequent vote of the people. A general amnesty for past prosecutions is recommended.

According to accounts, official and otherwise, which reach us through our files, the whole western border of Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa are in a great state of alarm on account of the hostile manifestations of the Sioux Indians, partial accounts of which have reached us by telegraph. The most horrible murders and outrages of every description are committed. The inhabitants of all the settlements in that region are flying to arms, and the women and children are being removed to positions of safety. General SHIELDS has taken command of a company, and gone in pursuit of the Indians.

The propeller *Fanny Garner* blew up on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, near Weston, N. J., on Saturday morning, killing the Captain and four of the crew, and seriously injuring three others. The propeller was totally destroyed, she being blown into splinters above the water. An account of the occurrence will be found under our telegraphic head.

A dispatch from Harrisburg states that a new political combination has just been developed in Pennsylvania, between a portion of the Democracy and the straight-out Americans, and that Ex-Governor GRAHY has agreed to accept their nomination for the Gubernatorial chair.

On Saturday Judge DAVIES modified the injunction against the Police Commissioners, by which they were restrained from entering upon their official duties, by the simple addition of the clause, "so far as the said duties relate to or affect the City of New-York." Judge ROOSEVELT, however, on the application of Mr. CUSHING, the Attorney-General, who is also one of the counsel for Mayor WOOD, granted an absolute injunction, by which the Commissioners are restrained from the performance of any official act anywhere. A writ of *quo warranto* was granted by the same Judge. The Police Commissioners met on Saturday by appointment, but did nothing.

The closing services in the Tabernacle took place before one of the most crowded audiences ever assembled within its walls. Rev. Mr. THOMPSON delivered an eloquent discourse, in which he reviewed the history of the building, and of the Church connected therewith. The ceremonies on this occasion were special, and of very singular interest. The demolition of the building will commence on Friday next.

The corner-stone of a large Catholic Church was yesterday laid at Clifton, Staten Island, by Archbishop HUGHES. Several thousand persons were present, and the ceremonies were very imposing.

The Mulberry-street Methodist Church devoted yesterday to touching reminiscences, it being the last day that they worship in their old building. They dedicate, soon, a new house on Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue.

The body of a young woman was found, yesterday morning, in the North River, at the foot of Reade-street. It was nearly nude—a small rope with a noose upon it was about the neck. An inquest upon it will be held this forenoon at the Coroners' Office. Deceased had long brown hair, and appeared to be about 18 years of age.

There were 293 deaths in the City last week—a decrease of 24 compared with the number of the week previous. There were 8 deaths from apoplexy, 4 from erysipelas, 36 from scarlet fever, 7 from disease of the heart, 9 from small-pox, 1 from sore throat, and 46 from consumption.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE NORTHWEST.—The details which we publish this morning of Indian outrages upon our Northwestern frontier are of startling interest. The official report of Major WILLIAMS, who was sent with three companies, of thirty men each, to check the murderous inroad of the savages in the upper part of Iowa, gives a graphic picture of the atrocities which have been perpetrated, and an alarming account of the dangers that seem to be impending. This report shows that a force of Indians, about 200 in number, having previously been on terms of friendly intercourse with the whites, suddenly appeared among them as enemies, and on the 27th of March commenced the work of murder and outrage. They spared neither sex, killing women and children as well as men, and accompanying their murders with acts of the most horrible outrage and brutality. The number of whites known to have been killed is 41, most of whose bodies were found, and buried by the expedition. At least 20 more are believed to have perished.

Major WILLIAMS states that it was evident the intention of the Sioux Indians to wage a war of extermination on our North-Western frontiers, and although he states that he has driven out of the Northern part of the State every one of the tribe, there is great reason to fear a repetition of their invasion and of the outrages which have already been committed. They are well armed and abundantly supplied with ammunition.

This matter will undoubtedly engage the early attention of the Government at Washington. We fear there is too much reason to apprehend at no distant day very serious difficulties from the various Indian tribes who have been planted along our Western frontier, as if for the express purpose of checking and turning back the tide of Western emigration. But it is the duty of our Government to afford prompt and complete protection to our settlers upon the Western border,—and we hope no time will be lost in taking measures to repel and chastise with the utmost severity any future inroads of this kind.

Manifest Destiny.

In commenting hastily upon the speech of the Ex-Attorney-General of the United States, which we published on Saturday morning, we found occasion to say of it that it embodied much of justice and truth in respect to that theory of the indefinite expansion and extension of American institutions, which is commonly known under the vague but available name of "Manifest Destiny," as well as in regard to the condition, prospects and obligations of party life in America.

Upon the first of these two themes we are disposed to speak somewhat more at length today, for it seems to us to be high time that the friends of American freedom and of American institutions should take a watchword which belongs to none but to themselves, out of the lips of men who abuse it to the service of all that is most hostile to the freedom and most deadly to the institutions of the Republic.

Mr. CUSHING was a prominent member of an Administration which did nothing to foster the freedom or to fortify the institutions of the United States. He was, on the contrary, an active instrument in the most audacious attacks which have ever been made upon the Constitution of the country, and upon the rights of American citizens. Instead of civilizing the Indian tribes out of Spanish-America, or emancipating Cuba into Republican greatness, he contributed the utmost of his ability to a scheme for barbarizing the borderers of our Western States, and for degrading a free American Territory into an imbecile and spiritless Province. The Government with which he worked added not one inch of territory to our dominion, nor one ray of glory to the confederate stars of our national banner. Were we, therefore, to judge Mr. CUSHING by his deeds, we should pronounce him a mortal enemy of American progress—a man either incompetent to conceive or incapable of executing any statesmanlike project of national aggrandizement.

But Mr. CUSHING is eminently an unpractical person. He is a man of words—unequal to fulfill himself in deeds; and accepting him, therefore, in his proper function, we commend him afresh as we commended him on Saturday for putting into a very forcible and impressive shape certain ideas more true than new, which must lie at the bottom of all our future national policy. Very admirably did he say that the final aim of the Providential history of the new world "is the foundation in America of Republican Empires to outcount in numbers and ontvie in strength the parent States of Europe."

That is indeed the work which we are to do. But how are we to do it?

How are we to "found" Republican Empires?—how are we to constitute strong healthy prolific States in those vast regions of the Western Continent which still invite civilization and await prosperity?

Here is the practical question—the question upon which the statesman pauses to solve it, while the declaimer soars over it, sublimely heedless, to expatiate in the realms of rhetorical space. And upon this question, the *action* of the great State of Massachusetts throws more of light than all the *words* of the oratorical gentleman who so gravely assures us that the "world is rushing by her to leave her in the lurch!" We have no fanatical admiration of the State of Massachusetts; we have frequent occasion to lament her obstinacy, and to smile at what we cannot help considering her somewhat provincial arrogance, but we know too well how important a part she has played in the development of our national greatness, and we revere too much her stately and steadfast devotion to the true principles of Republican prosperity, not to point all believers in the "Manifest Destiny" of the United States to the magnificent example which she, in common with all the great Free States of the Union, presents, of a righteously-constituted Commonwealth, affording to individual character, energy, and enterprise, a vast and unrestricted field of activity.

It is by the multiplication of such free and powerful States—States composed of men who not only "know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain, but know their *duties* too"—that the area of Freedom will be extended, southward, westward, northward, over the glorious expanse of territory opened by Heaven to the influences of American Liberty.

The brutalities, the uncertainties, and the speculative passions which domineer over the present, and darken the future of such nullifying and repudiating States as South Carolina and Mississippi, afford no guarantee of stability and power. Such States may flourish to-day like Cuba, only to waste away and disappear to-morrow like Mexico. Within the fatal circle of their institutions neither honest industry nor high ambition can live and thrive. They breed at once the instinctive loves and hates of barbarism; the love of unlicensed power and unlawful display; the hate of legalized rights and limited responsibility. Out of Mr. CUSHING'S own mouth comes their terrible rebuke. Dispatched by the Government upon a commercial mission to China, Mr. CUSHING sailed across the North Pacific before the thousand sails of Californian enterprise had whitened those placid waters. Standing now before the citizens of a maritime town of Massachusetts, and contemplating the almost miraculous change which a few years have wrought in the aspect of these once unvexed and desolate seas, he asks his hearers and himself what magic power has brought to pass those wonders beyond speech. And he answers his own question in words of most impressive truth. This change is indeed a miracle—*not of demon-slaves driven under the lash of some magician taskmaster, but of American courage, American virtue and American genius working out our country's destinies under the preordained impulsion of Almighty God.*" Precisely so it is, oh least astute of ex-attorneys general! Precisely so! By no *slaves*, human or diabolic, has this change been effected, which in five short years converted the mission ground of a few Franciscan friars into the capital of a wealthy cosmopolitan State, and filled the silent ranches and deserted fields of California with busy, bustling, indomitable thousands of the Anglo-Saxon race!

Freemen have done the work! Freemen carrying to the furthest West the instincts and the hopes, the will, the faith, the hope and trust of English freedom ripened on our own free soil! And when the South shall learn to know and feel the meaning of this grand historic truth; when all the fierce and frantic sons of the cotton-growing, rice-planting States shall awaken to the perception that they are arraying themselves and their own uncertain industry against the irreversible, unconquerable movement not only of the human race and of the nineteenth century, *but of their own people*; then, and not till then, may we expect the wealthy, responsible, and truly powerful States of the American Union to perceive distinctly, and fearlessly to accept the tendency of events in the Western Hemisphere, and to surrender themselves without a hesitation or a thrill of doubt to the currents of "manifest destiny."

Those "viewless coursers of the wind," of which Mr. CUSHING so glibly and so grandly discourses, are held in the Almighty's hand. Their race depends not on their swiftness nor their strength, so much as on the aim of their career. God made us free and strong, and set us far from all the intrigues and vexations of the elder world, that we might establish justice as it had never been established before, and shame the nations of the earth into righteousness and peace. That "fatal movement" of which Mr. CUSHING speaks in somewhat Pagan terms, is no "fatal" movement at all, but a Divine proclivity of impulses most Christian, providential and sublime,—impulses which every touch of baser interests and of inhuman ambition arrests instead of assisting. Mr. CUSHING hails with exuberant joy the tardy sympathy extended to ourselves by England in the great work laid upon us by the will of Heaven. With him we welcome that late sympathy, but we desire that it may show itself in something more positive and powerful than protocols and after-dinner talk, and to that end we do propose, *as he does not*, to justify it by steady efforts in behalf of all the good we *have* achieved, now menaced by skeptical fanatics and unbelieving foes, before we stretch out the bands of our almost irresistible power to grasp the vast "America, wherein God wills that we should work out his eternal plans!"

Governorship of Utah.

The refusal of Major MCCULLOCH, a courageous and experienced soldier, to accept the Governorship of Utah, is to be lamented. It is, however, no matter of surprise. That any man not weary of life, and ordinarily cognizant of the value of peace and quietness, should volunteer upon a duty so difficult,—we might better say at once, desperate—as this appointment involves, is hardly to be anticipated; and unfortunately the applicants for federal service are not apt to be prompted by propensities of a suicidal sort. Major MCCULLOCH declines to close a not inglorious military career by leading a forlorn hope. Who else will head it?

For Utah, to be governed, must first be subdued. The Territory is in a state of rebellion, the more dangerous and difficult of repression because it is neither open nor violent. Anybody can quell flames that blaze out in broad daylight. It is the latent, volcanic, indetectible fires, that defy all usual means of extinguishment. Outwardly a child of the Federal family, and actually asking admission to the privileges of equal membership and adult honors, the Territory is really independent and defiant of Federal authority. Its scheme of ecclesiastical polity is essentially incompatible with republican institutions. Acts of Congress have as little energy there as acts of Parliament. Federal Magistrates are the scoff and derision of the people. In fact, from the first attempt to execute the Federal laws within the Territory, seven years ago, they have only been executed so far as they comported with the autocratic views of the Mormon hierarchy; in all instances of conflict they have been invalid. And those instances of conflict embrace all the points upon which public and private morality, the order and permanent well-being of society depend. The notorious licentiousness of the Mormons, the enslavement of their women, the multiplication and hopeless degradation of their children, the abandonment of all principles of good faith in their transactions with the "Gentile" world; the despotic character of the priestly office, are so many elements of barbarism which, left unchecked, must present the most extraordinary example of social degeneracy recorded in history. For licentiousness, those great Salt Lake cities of the Old World, Sodom and Gomorrah, present no more flagrant picture. For female debasement, we look in vain for a simile among the most effete of the Indian tribes. For the brutalization of childhood and youth, the Chinese may afford a parallel. The worst of religious madmen and bigots never held more unscrupulously to the doctrine of "no faith with heretics." A college of Things never bowed more implicitly to the will of their chief. And all these pernicious conditions are so compacted and bound together by an all-pervading and all-daring fanaticism, that to withstand them, or restrain them, or repress them, will require a concentration of personal courage, and powerful physical force, which will not, we fear, be brought to act upon them. The governor must be a soldier, prudent, resolute and indomitable. To select the wrong leader, or to support him inadequately, will merely give time for further consolidation of those mischievous powers in the person of BRIGHAM YOUNG, which the operation of the Mormon system hourly accelerates. The task is herculean. Compared with it, the office of Gov. WALKER is a sinecure; just as political fanaticism is a toy beside the fanaticism of a self-indulgent religion: a bonfire compared with a capital in flames.

More Fancy Stocks.

Mr. ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts, is the active agent and representative of an Emigration Company chartered by our State Legislature at its late session, and numbering among its members several men of known wealth, energy and business enterprise. The object of their incorporation was to promote Emigration from the Cities of the East into the sparsely settled sections of the West and South: and it commends itself to public favor by the public advantage of its plans, and to the individual judgment by the business-like character of the work it has undertaken. It is not easy to see upon what ground any active opposition should anywhere arise to a scheme which proposes to remove labor from a district where it is a drug, to one where it is in active demand. All parties and both sections would alike be benefitted by such an operation;—and if the transfer were made with judgment, caution and an honest purpose, it could not fail to result in positive and very decided advantage to all concerned.

But an officious and foolish friend can destroy the best and most promising project,—and it will not be Mr. ELI THAYER'S fault if this Emigration scheme does not find its place among the most ridiculous of the many failures which mark the history of modern speculation. Instead of presenting it to the public judgment upon its intrinsic merits, he is engaged in a systematic attempt to puff it into favor through the columns of the *Herald*, by the same machinery and in precisely the same way which carried *Parker Vein* up to 80, and pushed *Potosi Lead* upon the public favor as one of the most profitable and reliable enterprises of the day.

The following, which is the latest of Mr. THAYER'S bulletins, may be taken as a fair specimen of the fulminations by which he aims to induce the public to intrust their money to his investment:

WORCESTER, Wednesday, April 21, 1857.

Mr. BENNETT—*Dear Sir*: I take the liberty to send you a few extracts from the numerous and interesting communications recently received from the natives and citizens of the State of Virginia, earnestly soliciting for their "dilapidated State the surplus money and population of the Free States and of Europe."

We may hereafter submit to the public the views of citizens of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

The politicians of Eastern Virginia will probably now have time to rest and meditate upon their policy. Better offers have come from other and more inviting sections.

In a national and patriotic view of this question, it is obvious that a proper balance of power between the East and the West requires our strength at present on the Atlantic seaboard. Eastern Virginia, to this end, should have our surplus money and population for the next three years. But we shall not force our favors upon her at a sacrifice to ourselves. Profit, not patriotism, is the duty of business corporations.

Western Virginia has proffered a friendly welcome fit to be considered, perhaps accepted.

Kentucky has presented the strongest inducements yet offered from any quarter—pledges of good will and a cordial reception—cheap lands in abundance, full of mineral wealth, fertile, well timbered, healthy and accessible.

Missouri has not yet presented many claims. We wait for a more full display of her numerous attractions. Her undeveloped resources are without limit.

Let us continue to hear from the progressive sons of North Carolina and Tennessee. They speak hopefully and well.

Applications to go are as numerous as invitations to come.

Nearly two thousand men, women and children have applied for some position in the front ranks of the contemplated invasion. Every day swells the great Army of Industry.

To give individuality to this class of citizen heroes, as well as to indicate their friendly and peaceful purposes, they will hereafter be called The Neighbors. With subsoil plows they will commence their attack somewhere next September.

Where shall we go with our annual army of one hundred thousand "neighbors?" They will average in property at least $900 each, and will be worth to the State of their adoption not less than $1,000 each, making in all one hundred and twenty millions of dollars every year.

What State will most tempt this friendly invasion, that comes with churches, and schools, and presses, and the useful arts—that builds up cities, and towns, and villages, and palaces of labor—that brings commerce, and enterprise, and industry, and crowning wealth—that marks its path with cottages and vineyards, with corn fields and orchards?

We hope to hear further, through private letters and public journals, from Kentucky, Virginia, and Missouri.

Where shall we "strike in" next September with our subsoil ploughs?

Truly, yours, ELI THAYER.

Is there anything better than this in the entire catalogue of puffs of Parker Vein which we recently copied from the files of its "historian?" Is it possible to concoct a more magnificent programme of promises, whereby to entice eager and sanguine avarice into a surrender of its cash? What farmer, struggling to obtain a bare living for a large family from the sterile soil of New-England, who will not jump at the chance of joining this "annual army of 100,000 neighbors" and making in solid cash one hundred millions of dollars every year! We do not know what have been Mr. ELI THAYER'S antecedents,—but he has certainly studied, if not practised, to good purpose, in the school of fancy-stock jobbing and moonshine speculation.

That Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri offer marked inducements to labor when accompanied by capital, we have no doubt. But any attempt to force upon either of those States, or upon any other, a supply of labor beyond its immediate demands must end in ruin, which will fall the heaviest upon the laborers who yield to its allurements. There are lands in these States which have been exhausted by bad culture, and which may be bought cheaply and possibly be reclaimed. But *money* to be expended in manure, in extra labor, and in various improvements of every sort, is the main thing needed—and that can be expended to five times as good advantage in the fertile and unexhausted West. There may be opportunities of making money by buying farms in Virginia; but whoever proposes to try the experiment would do well not to rely with any great degree of confidence upon the absurd assurances and palpable exaggerations of Mr. ELI THAYER. A movement of this kind, to command confidence and success, should be managed with discretion and prudence. The business men whose names have been announced in connection with it, must know that nothing is more certain to bring it into distrust and contempt, and them as its backers into discredit, than the absurd overstatements and the delusive promises which form the staple of Mr. THAYER'S appeals. They sound much more like the rigmarole of the mock auctioneer, or the *Herald's* bald puffs of Potosi and Parker Vein, than the sober realities and simple facts upon which a business operation should rest for its basis.

PAY OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.—It seems that the reported amendment of the Central Park Bill giving the Governor of the State power to name the compensation of the Commissioners, did not pass; and that the bill finally passed as at first reported in the Assembly, giving them no pay; but allowing them three hundred dollars a year for their actual expenses, or rather allowing them their expenses in the discharge of their duty to that amount. The bill provides that in the event of the disqualification of the Commissioners, the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen shall appoint others to fill their places; so that if the action of the present Board by the Legislature should be decided to have been unconstitutional, the bill for the improvement of the Park will remain good, and a new Board will have to be nominated by the Mayor.

The First Commoner of England.

The Speaker of the British House of Commons is called the First Commoner of England, and the fortunate gentleman who has been selected by Lord PALMERSTON to fill this exalted position, Mr. EVELYN DENISON, is said to possess, in an eminent degree, all the requisite qualifications for the place, being a man of property, the representative of a great country, the relative of a Duke, in robust health, tall and good looking, possessed of a fine voice, a clear eye, a graceful and commanding figure; he is, in short, a model English gentleman, and calculated to command respect by his appearance as much as by his moral character.

But the first Commoner is, in fact, something of a misnomer, for by his election to the Speakership he is virtually promoted to the Peerage, and when he retires from his chair it is only to take his place, with a pension, in the House of Lords. The first Commoner, though he is supposed to represent the Commons of England, is almost always taken from the aristocratic, or governing classes; for it is but natural that the Ministry, which is always composed of that class, should take one of its order to be added to the Peerage. There appears to have been some thoughts of choosing the Right Hon. M. T. BAINES for this post, whose father, we believe, was the founder and editor of the Leeds *Mercury*, one of the most respectable of the English provincial papers; but whether it was the plebeian origin of Mr. BAINES, or some personal defect that caused his rejection we do not know. The *Times* stated that his health was not good, that he was too old, and that he was near-sighted, which were certainly objections. But Mr. BAINES replied in a letter that his health was perfectly good, that he could see as well as anybody with the aid of his glasses, and as to age, he was but one year older than the gentleman chosen for the place. We fear that Mr. DENISON'S relationship to the Duke of Portland, though it is only by marriage turned the scale in his favor.

Mr. DENISON is not yet elected, but his nomination by the Ministry is all the same as an election, and it is said that he will be chosen without a contest. What a contrast the election and position of a Speaker of the House of Commons presents to the choice and position of our House of Representatives. In one case the man represents the nation, and in the other he is only the representative of a party.

LAST SERVICE AT THE TABERNACLE.

History of the Building—Its Origin and Vicissitudes—Why it is to be Torn Down, and the Church Removed up Town.

The Tabernacle, with which so many honored memories are associated, whose every brick and corner stone, and beam, and rafter, and lath, are echoes of the memorable words that have been uttered there for religion and human freedom for nearly a quarter of a century, was the scene of a very interesting ceremony last night. The last religious service took place there. The last sermon was preached there. The organ pealed there for the last time. Within its walls not less than four thousand people had assembled, filling the aisles and blockading the entrances. Before and on each side of the organ was a choir of two hundred ladies and gentlemen, all of whom had at some period been connected as singers with the Tabernacle, under one or other of the two leaders of the choir, Mr. G. ANDREWS or Mr. W. B. BRADBURY, who also were both present and joined in the anthems last night.

The services commenced with an anthem composed by Mr. BRADBURY, specially for the occasion, the words from Isaiah, chap. 2, verses 1 and 2, "and it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it. And many people shall go and say, come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob, and he will teach us his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for out of Zion shall go forth the law and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem." This anthem having been admirably sung, Rev. Mr. WOOD, Secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society, read the 132d Psalm, beginning, "Lord, remember David and all his troubles," and afterwards, the 122d Psalm, commencing, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord."

Rev. Mr. BADGER, of the Home Missionary Society, then offered prayer, after which Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, the pastor of the Tabernacle, addressed the congregation, and stated that their new House of Worship would be erected on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, at the junction with Broadway, so that in the course of a year or two the Broadway Tabernacle would still be in the heart of the City. During the building of the church the congregation would worship at the City Assembly Rooms, No 448 Broadway, where also the Sabbath School and Bible Class would meet. On Tuesday (to-morrow) evening the last prayer meeting will take place in the lecture-room of the present building.

The One Hundred Psalm, second part, was then sung, and Mr. THOMPSON commenced his last discourse, in the building in which he has preached for so many years. He read three texts—the first from Genesis, chap. xii., vs. 7 and 8. "And the Lord appeared to Abram, and said, unto thy seed will I give this land: and there builded he an altar unto the Lord, who appeared unto him. And he removed from thence unto a mountain on the east of Bethel, and pitched his tent, having Bethel on the west, and Hai on the east, and there he builded an altar unto the Lord, and called upon the name of the Lord." The second text was from Psalm 68, v. 10. "Thy congregation had dwelt therein: thou, O God, hast prepared of thy goodness for the poor." The third text Mr. THOMPSON read from Isaiah, chap. xxxiii., vs. 20, 21. "Look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities: thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; not one of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the cords thereof be broken. But there the glorious Lord will be unto us a place of broad rivers and streams, wherein shall go no galley with oars, neither shall gallant ship pass thereby."

We cannot follow Mr. THOMPSON throughout his eloquent discourse. He referred to the occasion which had called the large audience together, and dwelt with much feeling on the past history of the Tabernacle. From the year 1830 to 1835, he said, was a period much celebrated for revivals of religion in this City. In May, 1830, five gentlemen assembled together to consider the best means of promoting religious instruction among a large class of people who appeared to be indifferent to it. Foremost among these gentlemen were Rev. Dr. BLISS and Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN. The problem then was what it is now, how to keep out of the churches that spirit of exclusiveness which considerations of mere wealth foster among us, and to bring the Gospel to the Poor. The solution of the problem, it was decided, was the establishment of Free Churches. A young minister (Rev. JOEL PARKER) was brought here from Rochester, and commenced to preach to a congregation of 40 persons in a small room in Dey-street. Afterwards, in Washington-street, a building was hired; next the Dey-street Church was organized, and the Chatham-street Theatre was purchased, and turned from the house of Belial to a house of God, and the first prayer made in that building, so transformed, was made by a gentleman who had been an actor on those boards. In 1833 Rev. Mr. FINNEY began his labors in this City. From that time to 1834, four free churches were opened, and in 1835 a mechanic, working as a silversmith, united with others to build the Tabernacle at a cost of $60,000. It was completed in April, 1836. It was built to hold 2,500 persons, and would hold, when crowded, about 4,000. Mr. FINNEY was the first pastor. Afterwards came Dr. DUFFIELD, and subsequently Dr. JOEL PARKER. In the meantime a debt of $50,000 hung over the building, with a ground rent of $1,000 a year. "The two principal donors," observed Mr. THOMPSON, "had left it, and thus, though there was a bank of faith there, there was nobody to sign the checks, and when holiness declines, ground rents are a fearful drag." On July 6, 1840, the Tabernacle was sold at auction under foreclosure of mortgage, and was purchased by the late DAVID HALL for $35 000, little more than half its original cost. (It was purchased the other day for $17c.000. Mr. THOMPSON was himself installed as Pastor in April, 1845, and has remained in that office ever since. When it was organized as a Congregational Church, in 1840, it had but 67 members. Since that time 893 have been added to it, making 960 altogether, while

[illegible] was sung by the whole congregation standing. Rev. Dr. LEAVITT delivered a final prayer, and Mr. FIELD dismissed the immense audience with the [illegible] numbers have been removed through [illegible] diction. Hundreds, however, could [illegible] within those walls for many years, [illegible] furtively wiping tearful eyes. The original [illegible] of the building, Mr. JOSIAH DYKE, was present [illegible] night. The organ, we learn, has been [illegible] at Poughkeepsie. So falls the Tabernacle.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 192 Broadway.

Dreadful Steam-Boiler Explosion.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE PROPELLER FANNY GARNER—FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL SERIOUSLY INJURED.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Saturday, April 25.

The steam propeller *Fanny Garner*, Captain BIRD, belonging to JACOB SEUBERT, of Broad Creek, exploded her boiler this morning about 7½ o'clock, on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, near Weston, and about five miles from this place, killing the Captain and four of her crew, and seriously injuring three others, and totally destroying the propeller, she being actually blown into splinters above the water.

The boiler was carried forward some two hundred yards over a hill fifty feet high, through an orchard, and was nearly buried in the ground. Fragments of timber, iron, coal, barrels of eggs, and every description of produce were scattered from two to five hundred yards around. A part of her connecting pipe and a stick of wood was found in the woods over five hundred yards off. A dwelling house on the canal, and within fifteen yards of the explosion, escaped with only broken windows, from the fact that the force of the explosion carried everything over it. The report was distinctly heard at this place.

The boiler was new and had been in use only four weeks. Some of the bodies were horribly mangled—one was found in the bottom of the canal, and the head in a meadow opposite. Another had his head entirely blown off. The loss of boat and cargo is estimated at about $150,000.

The following were killed instantly—CORNELL BIRD, Captain; JAMES MCMAHON, MICHAEL MURPHY, PATRICK COMPORT and JOHN TROMBHILL, deck hands.

The injured are A. M. PLACE, a passenger from near Princeton, on a visit to his son-in-law in Round Brook; JAMES F. BARRETT, engineer, and W. M. MCELVERY, fireman—all seriously.

The Pilot, GEORGE E MITCHELL, was thrown out of his pilot-house window, and ANDREW J. MCGARRY, steward, out of his berth on the forward deck. Three were the only persons on board that escaped without serious injury.

News from Kansas.

SECRETARY STANTON'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY.

QUINDARO, K. T., Saturday, April 25.

Secretary STANTON has published an address to the people of Kansas, in the Lecompton *Union*. He says the Administration has recognized the authority of the Territorial Legislature and the validity of the Territorial laws, and has especially recognized the act providing for a Constitutional Convention. He presumes that that Convention will submit the vital question of the domestic institutions of the State for the subsequent vote of the people, and thinks that Congress will then admit the Territory immediately into the Union as a State. He recommends a general amnesty for past prosecutions, and expects the presence of Gov. WALKER about the middle of May.

From St. Louis.

CONTINUED INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN NEW-MEXICO—TRIP ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 25.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence on the 21st inst.

The Indian depredations continued in New-Mexico, and extensive preparations are being made for a campaign against the Apaches, to commence about the 1st of May. Difficulties with the Utahs were apprehended, but the Kioways express themselves friendly.

The weather was unusually warm, and the farmers were busy planting. Business was dull.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 25.

There was a pleasure trip over the Pacific Railroad yesterday, in honor of EDWARD EVERETT. He repeats his oration on WASHINGTON here to-night.

Mail Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25.

Contracts for about fifteen hundred mail routes, principally in New-England and New-York, were let out to day by the Postmaster General. The contracts are somewhat more expensive than the preceding ones.

The Postmaster-General has also made a temporary contract with C. K. GARRISON for a semi-monthly mail service between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz.

The Pennsylvania Gubernatorial Question.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, April 25.

A new political combination has just been developed. The disappointed Democracy and the straight-out Americans are uniting on Governor GRAHY. A Committee has called upon GRAHY and he has agreed to accept their nomination. Great excitement prevails among the politicians. Particulars will be known in a few days.

The New-York and Binghamton Railroad.

OSWEGO, Saturday, April 25.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, of London, and several prominent Boston gentlemen are in this City to-day. It is rumored their visit is connected with the completion of the New-York and Binghamton Railroad to Oswego, in which the former gentlemen is said to be largely interested.

Death of Hon. Joshua A. Spencer.

UTICA, Saturday, April 25.

Hon. JOSHUA A. SPENCER, a very eminent lawyer of this city, died this morning, after a brief illness.

Marine Disasters.

BARK ELIZA IN DISTRESS—LOSS OF THE VOLANT.

NORFOLK, Saturday, April 25.

The bark *Eliza*, from Cuba, with sugar and molasses, bound to New York, has put in here, leaking badly.

The *Volant*, from New York, is a total loss on the Eastern shore of Maryland. Loss $80,000 to merchants of Norfolk and North Carolina.

THE SHIP HELEN MILLER IN DISTRESS.

NORFOLK, Sunday, April 26.

The ship *Helen Miller*, of Baltimore, from Newport, England, with railway iron, has put in here in distress.

DAMAGE TO BARK MARTHA ANNA—A LARGE SHIP SEEN WITH LOSS OF SPARS.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, April 25.

The bark *Martha Anna*, WESSER, sixteen days from Cardenas for Boston, was spoken off Point Judith on Friday morning. Had experienced very severe weather on the passage. Lost main and monkey rails, and sustained other damages.

A large ship bound west, with loss of all her spars above the topmasts, was seen off East Hampton, Long Island, on the 24th inst., and was supposed to be a Liverpool packet.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25.

No Southern mail has been received from beyond Richmond.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 25.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending April 24, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$201,549	Linseed	20,269
Iron and Steel	62,276	Saltpetre	25,125
Madder	71,876	Wine	23,161
Molasses	35,963	Flax	23,911
Sugar	124,239	Wool	42,626
Gunnies	50,757	Other Articles	51,286
Total			$1,095,861
The Imports of the corresponding week, 1856 were			$781,449
Increase in 1857			$287,399

Fatal Accident.

EDWARD DELAHAUNTY, a child 18 months old, was killed, on Saturday, by falling from a fourth-story window of house No. 263 Monroe-street.

☞ The exports of Cotton from New-Orleans on Saturday, the 18th inst., were 14,000 bales.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Official Account of the Late Massacre by the Indians in Northern Iowa—Sixty Killed, Wounded and Missing.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Sunday, April 12, 1857.

To His Excellency James W. Grimes, Governor of the State of Iowa:

SIR: Being called upon by the frontier settlers for aid in checking the horrible outrages committed upon the citizens living on the Little Sioux River, in Clay County, in the Spirit Lake settlements, and in Emmet County, by the Sioux Indians, by authority you visited me, I raised and organized and armed three companies of 80 men each, which were as we proceeded increased to over 87 men each. We took up our line of march on the 26th of March, and proceeded up the west branch of the Des Moines River to intercept the savages, whom, report said, were about to sweep all the settlements on that river. By forced marches through snow banks from fifteen to twenty feet deep, and swollen streams, we forced our way up to the State line, where we learned the Indians were embodied 300 or 400 strong at Spirit Lake and Big Island groves. Never was harder service rendered by any body of men than by those 110 men under my command. We had to ford streams breast deep every few miles, and at all snow banks or drifts had to shovel roads and draw our wagons through by hand with rope ropes, also the oxen and horses. All were wet all day up to the middle at least, and lay out on the open prairies at night without tents or other covering than a blanket or Buffalo robe.

About 80 miles up we met those who had escaped the massacre at Springfield, composed of three men unhurt, two wounded, and one female wounded and several women and children, in all numbering some 15 or 20 persons. They had escaped in the night, carrying nothing with them but what they had on when they were attacked—had nothing to eat for two days and one night. They were about exhausted and the Indians on their trail pursuing them. Had not our scouts discovered them and reported, there can be no doubt but that they all would have been murdered that night. We found them in a miserable condition, destitute of every thing like clothing and food, three of them badly wounded and several of the women without bonnets or shoes. They had nothing on them but what they had the night they fled. The poor women wading breast deep through snow and water and carrying their crying children.

We halted at a small lake that furnished sufficient timber to make fires and warm them—furnished them with provisions and gave them blankets to shield them from the severe weather, and gave them all the relief in our power. Our surgeon dressed the wounds of the wounded, whose wounds were in a bad condition. We encamped there with them that night, posing sentinels and pickets, expecting to be attacked. Next morning we sent them on with our scout to what is known as the Irish settlement, to remain until we returned, the settlers above that point having abandoned their homes and embodied themselves at that place, where they were engaged in building a block house. We proceeded on our march, throwing out in advance some thirty scouts, reconnoitering and examining every point where the enemy might possibly be found—every point of timber, lake and stream was closely examined, and found very fresh traces of the Indians throughout the day. From these tracks and trails they had all taken their course for Spirit Lake, or in that direction. By forced marches we reached the State line, near Springfield, and encamped about sundown on the margin of a grove; detailed sixty men, armed with rifles and six shooters, with orders to cook their suppers and supply themselves with cold rations, each company their own; and be ready to march all night, in two divisions of thirty men each, and surprise the Indians before daylight next morning. Furnished them with guides, as the information we had just received was that the Indians were embodied at or near the trading-house of a half-breed by the name of Gardner.

We proceeded with great hopes of overtaking and giving a good account of them, but, to our great mortification, we found they had all fled upon the approach of 10 regulars from Fort Ridgeley. Woods & Dunn, traders, gave them the information that the pirates were coming, and whose movements they sent their runners to watch. Had they not sent to Ridgeley for troops we would most certainly have overtaken them.

The conduct of the troops from Fort Ridgeley is hard to be accounted for. On Thursday, the 27th of March, the Indians attacked Springfield and neighborhood. The citizens defended themselves as well as they could. The battle and pillaging lasted until night-fall, when the Indians withdrew. On Friday, in the afternoon, the troops from Ridgeley arrived, all well mounted on mules. Those troops lay at Springfield all day Saturday, and assisted in burying some of the dead. Their officers counseled with the half-breed, Gardner, who was the only one unharmed, and known to be acting with, and identified with the Indians, and woman squaw (he is married to a squaw) was, at that time, wearing the shawl of Mrs. Chilson, with other articles taken from the citizens. Said citizens lay over from Friday evening till Sunday morning, without pursuing or making any effort to overtake the Indians, who, they must have known, had taken on four white women as prisoners.

On Sunday morning he set out on their trail, and followed them half the day, finding their camp fires—a trembling three or four straggling squaws, let them go—and finding all kinds of goods thrown and strewn along their trail to lighten their load and expedite their flight. When he could not have been over half a day's march of them, he stopped and returned the same evening (Sunday) to Springfield. When he ordered the men to return, they expressed a wish to follow on, and said they would put up with half rations if he would allow it. His reply was that he had no orders to follow them.

On Monday he set out to Spirit Lake to bury the dead, &c. He went to the first house, that of Mr. Naples, found the dead body, buried it, and returned to Springfield. 'Tis certain such troops, or rather such officers, will afford no protection to our frontier settlers. Such men are not fit to protect our frontiers. Think of his conduct! his men all well mounted, turning back when he was not half a day's march off them; they loaded down with plunder, and horses and mules, and carrying off with them four respectable women as prisoners. The Indians were known to have some 25 or 30 head of horses and 8 or 10 mules, taken from the settlers. These Indians commenced low down on Little Sioux River, near the southwest corner of Buena Vista County, and proceed to break up and destroy all the settlements in that County, Clay, Dickason and Emitt Counties; then bore off to the West Branch as far as they dare. Throughout their whole course they have completely demolished every settlement, killed all the cattle, ravished the women, and most scandalously abused them. They stood over the men with their guns cocked, while they were engaged in their hellish outrages. Along that river they approached, and got into the houses through professions of friendship, and with a rush seized the men and arms, taking the people by surprise, attacking in such a way that one family could not help the other; all attacked simultaneously, robbed them of everything, and left them helpless in the midst of cold weather and deep snows. They did not commence to kill the settlers until they reached Dickinson county. There at Spirit Lake it appears that the ruffians had prepared to defend themselves, as well as they could, and from appearances they fought bravely for their families. The settlers at Spirit Lake numbered over forty souls, not one of whom is left to tell the tale. Finding that the troops from Fort Ridgeley had not buried the dead, I detailed 25 men to proceed to Spirit Lake, and reconnoitre that district, and if no Indians were discovered, to inter the dead, as an act of humanity. Guides were procured, and they set out under the command of Captain Johnson and Lieutenant Maxwell, of company C. They could find no Indians, but found their encampment, and a dreadful destruction of property. They performed the sad duty of interring the dead so far as they could not any. They found and buried 29 bodies—found the skulls and bones of those who were burned in the ruins of a house, which, with the one buried by the troops from Ridgeley, made in all 33 dead found at Spirit Lake—9 killed at Springfield, and 13 missing at the Lakes, certainly killed, it is supposed they are lying off at a distance, killed in attempting to escape; some two or three were found who had been shot in attempting to escape, four of their women taken off as prisoners, and three badly wounded.

I may sum up as follows: In all, 41 killed; 13 missing, no doubt killed; 4 badly wounded, two I fear mortally; 4 women prisoners, besides several men from Boone River and counties east of this, who crossed the Des Moines River with a view of going to Dickinson County and the Lakes, have never yet been heard from—supposed to be killed on their way.

From all appearances the Sioux Indians have determined to wage a war of extermination on our frontiers, as everything goes to show it at every point on the upper Des Moines, Big Island Grove, Spirit Lake, and all points where we found traces of them. They had left the most threatening signs, stakes set up and painted red, trees barked and painted, representing men pierced with arrows, &c., &c. At every point they broke up and destroyed all furniture, burnt the houses, and killed the cattle—over 100 head of fine cattle were found shot down and untouched in any way but knocking off the horns—I suppose to make powder horns. *Their whole course goes to show that they intended to break up and stop the settlement of that north and northwest country.*

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the man I have had under my command on this occasion. Officers and men, without exception, have done their duty. They endure the greatest privations and fatigue without a murmur. For seventeen days they pressed forward on their march, waded rivers and creeks breast deep, and tugging waggons through snow-banks, sleeping on the prairies frequently in their wet clothes—expecting every mile, after reaching thirty miles, to meet the Indians, as their threat was at Sioux River that they would sweep the Des Moines River settlements. Our men suffered very much owing to the severe change and snow-storm. We have fourteen men badly frozen, and two lost. Capt. Johnson, of Webster City, and Mr. Burkholder, of this place, both frozen to death in a snow-storm. They were separated in returning from the Lake. From the state of the men who succeeded in getting back to camp, both of these men must be dead. Every search has been made for them, but no discovery as yet. So severe was the weather that those who were picked up and got in, were so much frozen and exhausted that they were crawling on their hands and knees when found, and three or four of them had lost their minds, becoming perfectly deranged, and knew no one. *As near as I could ascertain, the Indian force was from 150 to 200 warriors*, judging from their encampments, &c.; the number of Indians must be 15 or 20 killed and wounded. From the number seen to fall killed, and, judging from the bloody clothes and clots of blood in their encamp-ments, the struggle at the Lakes must have been very severe, particularly the one at the house of Mr. Marble. Eleven dead bodies were found at this house, together with several broken guns. They appear to have fought hand to hand.

I have to inform your excellency that we have *driven out of the north part of the State every Indian*, and can say that at present there are no Sioux in the State, unless it be that part near the mouth of Big Sioux. The whole body have fled in the direction of the Missouri, crossing the Big Sioux. I shall not be surprised to hear of an attack on Sioux City. I am satisfied that the greater number of these Indians were from the Missouri, as they were strangers to the settlers where they appeared, and a portion of them were half breeds. Never in the history of our country have so outrageous acts been committed on our people. We have no account of Indians committing such outrages on females as they have done—no doubt committed by the half breeds. It is to be feared that they will repeat their depredations, if some measures are not taken to prevent it. They are well armed and well supplied with ammunition. They took 17 kegs of powder with buckshot and lead from Woods, at Springfield, burnt his store, and killed him, &c. We have a host of destitute and wounded persons thrown upon us to provide for both from Little Sioux River and the Upper Des Moines River as well as our own frozen and disabled men.

I forward this hasty and somewhat confused report; will give another soon, more in detail.

I instructed Capt. Richards, Mr. Morrison and others, to forward to you the affidavits, &c., to apprize you of our marching to relieve the frontiers, &c. Very respectfully yours, &c. W. WILLIAMS.

The Massacres in Minnesota.

Correspondence of the Dubuque Tribune.

MANKATO, Sunday, April 12, 1857.

MR. EDITOR: In our last we endeavored to inform the public, through your columns, of the state of affairs on the Des Moines, and particularly at Spirit Lake. The messengers which had been dispatched to Fort Ridgeley, together with the soldiers, left here on the morning of the 23d, and proceeded to Springfield, on the Des Moines, 15 miles from the scene of depredations. They reached Springfield on the morning of the fourth of April, the soldiers still in doubt as to the correctness of the report; but, upon entering the town, what was their surprise to find that the Indians had been there; that, on Tuesday, April 2, a band of Sioux had attacked the town, killed seven, wounded three, and carried four women into captivity. The Captain immediately dispatched a company to the Fort for reinforcements and provisions. Among the killed was Wm. Woon, George M. Woon, Mr. Church, and Josiah Stewart. The attack was without provocation, and unexpected by the settlers. Williams Woon was an old resident of Mankato, and a trader at Springfield. It appears that in the commencement, he went out to the bank of the river to talk to the Indians, and as he turned about to go home, he was shot dead, and immediately set on fire; his body, when found, being awfully burned. Several of the citizens were temporarily absent, but have since returned. Those that fortified themselves, escaped being murdered. Two Indians were killed; one was shot by Mrs. Church, who loaded guns for the men in one of the houses. The names of the women we do not know, with the exception of two—Mrs. Marvel and a Miss Gardener. Mr. Cheffins, the messenger, who was sent first to the Fort, has since returned from Springfield, and says he buried five men in one grave the day before he left. He reached Isaac Slocum's, on the Watonwan river, 20 miles from Mankato, on Thursday last, and reached this place on Friday evening. Mr. Slocum sent down to Mankato for assistance, (as he anticipated danger,) by Mr. Cheffins, who brought the sad intelligence of the massacre.

A large meeting was immediately held, and 38 volunteers, well equipped, were sent to their assistance. They reached Slocum's on Saturday night, and found Indians there. Dr. W. F. Lewis was chosen Captain, and with a few men went over the tents, where they found nine Indians, who immediately ran at the appearance of the whites, throwing their hatchets into the air, and firing at the whites. The whites immediately charged upon them, and killed four. None of the whites were injured, with the exception of one man, who received a slight wound in the hand. This, it appears, was a signal, and immediately on the return of the whites to the house, it was surrounded by 150 Indian warriors. A messenger who has just arrived, brings the above statement, which is correct. Word was sent to Traverse de Sioux and St. Peters for assistance, and this morning fifty of the citizens of St. Peters arrived, under Captain Dond's command, and will probably reach the scene of battle to-night, as they left Mankato at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Another reinforcement will be up from Traverse in the morning to join the party. The settlers from that neighborhood, and in fact all through the country, are alarmed, and are fleeing into town with their families. The account from the town of Springfield is later from Mr. Cheffins, who, as we stated before, accompanied the soldiers there, and is correct. The other is corroborated by different messengers, who are going to and from Slocum's and this place. I will give you further intelligence as soon as received.

LATER.

The Shacopee *Herald* of the 16th says: "Fifty-three Persons Reported Killed." We are indebted to Henry Hinds for the privilege of copying the following portion of a letter, dated

Traverse de Sioux, Monday, April 13, 1857.

Great excitement in the towns along the river, from an expected attack of the Sioux Indians. The inhabitants were awakened early yesterday morning by a messenger from Mankato, who reported that all the inhabitants have been killed as far as Watonwan, on the west. The whole number reported killed was fifty-three, and four girls taken prisoners. A company was immediately formed here and at St. Peters, numbering about 200; a portion advancing immediately. Mr. McLeon and myself left on horse at 2 o'clock P. M. for Mankato, where we arrived at 5 o'clock. Another message has just reached us that a skirmish was had with a body of Sioux Indians, 20 miles above Mankato, and several of the Mankato band killed. The Indians were killing and burning everything before them. We left Mankato just before midnight, and reached home at 1 this morning. The bells were rung, and a meeting called immediately, and another company formed, which marches at 11. The women and children are fortified in several stone buildings in town. The forces are in all under the command of Capt. Dodn. Yours, truly,

J. HINDS.

THE VERY LATEST.

We learn from W. D. Paddock, a resident of Mankota, who arrived on the *Equator*, on the 16th, that on Saturday last the citizens of Mankota, learning of the outrages committed by the Indians on the Watonwan, mustered nearly fifty men, and started for that point. On Sunday morning they discovered new traces of the Indians near the residence of a Mr. Slocum. As they approached, the Indians shewing a disposition to fight, the Mankota men fired upon them, killing some, but the number is not known. The Indians retreated to a grove and hid behind the trees. Another conflict occurred, when five Indians were killed, no whites. The Indians then retired to a block house, and on one of them making his appearance, he was shot by a Mr. Johnson. Just as the boat was leaving St. Peters, a messenger arrived, bringing intelligence of a battle on the Watonwan, between the volunteers under the command of Gen. Dodn and the Indians, in which the latter lost 19, whites none. Intelligence was received from the same source, that Gideon Fletcher was fortifying his mill, fearing an attack from the Indians, who heretofore were always on friendly terms with the whites.

On learning that a party of Sioux had arrived at the other agency, he had sent out one hundred Winnebago warriors to arrest them, and in the event of their refusing to come, to shoot them down. Mr. Riddock informs us that there are 53 persons missing and four women taken prisoners. He had been informed by the Indians weeks ago that "when the grass should grow, and the green leaves were on the trees, they would sweep the whites from the Blue Earth settlement."

I learn from a passenger in the *Alhambra*, (from Faribault,) that General Shields, with a company of volunteers, left Fairhault on the 15th for the seat of war. There is great excitement along the river towns. G. P. MELLEN.

Body of a Young Woman Found in the Water—Mysterious.

The body of a young woman was found in the water at Pier No. 31, foot of Duane street yesterday morning. There were no external marks of violence upon it. It was nearly nude, nothing being on it but a chemise. A small rope with a noose upon it was about the neck. Deceased had long brown hair, and appeared to be about 18 years of age. Coroner Gamble being notified, caused the body to be removed to the Coroner's office in Chambers-street, where an inquest will be held upon it at 11 o'clock this morning.

Marine Affairs.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER GOLDEN CLOUD.

The schooner *Golden Cloud*, Porter, of and from Rockland, Me., with a cargo of lime for New-York, went ashore on Monday morning, 20th inst., on Gardener's Island, during a heavy easterly blow and thick weather. The vessel took fire soon after, and with the exception of the rigging, sails, chains, &c., which were saved, she, together with her cargo, were entirely destroyed. The *G. C.* was a good vessel, three years old, built at Vinal Haven, and owned by Capt. Porter and other parties in Rockland. There was no insurance on either vessel or cargo.

WHALING.

The schooner *William Riley*., Cobb, and sloop *E. F. Brown*, Hamlin, of New-London, have captured another whale, which is at present at the steamboat basin at Quarantine. This is the third whale captured by these parties this season in these waters. The first one, of 70 barrels, was lost in the gale of the 19th; the second one, of 40 barrels, we noticed last week. This one is about the same size as the last one, and will yield about the same quantity of oil. It was taken about three miles east of the tail of Romer Shoal, in six fathoms water. It is a bull, and measures about 45 feet in length. It is intended, if possible, to place it in one of our box docks, for exhibition. At the time of taking this one, several others were in sight.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Union have given a public exhibition, consisting of declamations, essays, and dialogues. The performances were well received.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.

George Cooper, a canal-boat captain, was arrested on Saturday, by Lieut. Dalton, of the First Ward Police, for committing a felonious assault upon Harbor Master Brennan. Mr. Brennan, it appears, had occasion in the discharge of his official duty, to go on board Cooper's boat, when Cooper, for some reason not explained, assailed him most violently,—first striking him on the wrist with a club, and then chasing him off the boat with a pistol in his hand. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A German named Charles Bloom was arrested the same day for attempting to take the life of a Mrs. Krall, at whom he discharged a pistol. He missed his aim—the bullet passing over, but very close to Mrs. Krall's shoulder. The occasion of the assault was some grocery-store trouble in the Third Ward. Bloom was committed to the Tombs.

ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.

On Saturday night, Patrick Fletcher, a mason, residing in Oak-street, committed an assault upon a Mrs. Purcell, living in the street, and beat her badly, that for a time her life was despaired of. He was arrested the same night, and was yesterday morning held to answer.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE CHARGED WITH INCENDIARISM.

On the 3d of January last, the ship *Ocean* was destroyed by fire at Waldeboro, Maine. She was worth $65,000, and was fully insured in different offices in this City. An examination showed that the ship was destroyed intentionally, and suspicion rested upon a man named Daniel T. Watson as the incendiary. When sought for Watson was not to be found. He had fled the neighborhood. Information was sent to the police authorities of this City, and on Saturday Watson was arrested in this City, on complaint of P. W. Andrews, by Officer Masterson, of the Chief's Office. It is said that he confessed his guilt, but did the act at the solicitation of the owner of the vessel, who wished to get the insurance. Watson is detained until the necessary documents for his removal can be procured.

POCKET PICKING

Has been most extensively indulged in of late. A merchant from the interior of Pennsylvania was robbed the other evening in the Park of a wallet containing bank-bills, checks and other paper to the extent of $2,600, and the same evening at the same place, a gentleman was robbed of a valuable gold watch. At a Circus exhibition in Harlem, on Saturday night, several spectators had their pockets picked of various sums amounting in the aggregate to about $1,000. The "knucks" got clear with their booty.

BROKE JAIL.

Two of the six thieves who some time since broke into a public store in Jersey City, and stole therefrom a large amount of silk goods, with which they were subsequently captured in a boat, in a Jersey inlet, by ex Captain Walling, of this City, escaped from Bergen Jail on Saturday, and are supposed to have returned to their old haunt—the Fourth Ward of this City. There is a reward of $100 for their capture.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in a stable adjoining the mahogany yard of N. & J. W. Durrua, in Columbia, near Atlantic-street, owned and occupied by them, which speedily spread to the yard, and destroyed mahogany and other valuable woods, amounting to $10,000. A quantity of lumber in the yard adjoining, owned by Joshua Shepherd, and valued at $4,500, was also destroyed. Several adjoining buildings were slightly damaged, but were saved through the efforts of the firemen, who were assisted by the Union Ferry Company, with one of Worthington's steam pumps. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Mr. Shepherd is insured in the Jefferson and one other New-York office for $6,000, and the Messrs. Durrua for $18,000, in different offices.

The Webster Fire Insurance Company Again.

Bench warrants were issued on Saturday from New-York for the arrest of Loring Pickering and Chas. N. Bean, indicted for fraud in obtaining of Mr. Robt. Christie a hardware store located in the Bowery, valued at $10,000, and paying for the same in the stock of the Webster Fire Insurance Company. A civil action has been commenced in Kings County against each of the Directors of the Webster Fire Insurance Company, against the Island City Bank, and against Mr. James O'Brien, President of that institution, by Mr. Christie, to recover ten thousand dollars, the face of the stock held by him and received on payment for his hardware store.

The Sheepshead Bay Outrage.

The trial of Richard Lewis, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Judge Morris and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker, for participating in this outrage, was brought to a close yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, when the Jury were discharged, being unable to agree. Nine stood for acquittal. The case was submitted to the Jury Saturday, at 11¾ A. M.

☞ Brooklyn Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 56, 61, 65, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Governor of Utah.—We understand that the Governorship of Utah Territory has been tendered to Major Benjamin McCulloch, of Texas, and that there is every reason to believe that he will accept the office. It would be difficult to name another person who combines in himself so many qualities for the successful discharge of the duties of this important and delicate trust as are undoubtedly possessed by Major McCulloch.—*Union, of Saturday.*

The Deputy Sheriff of White County, Tenn., Mr. Vance O. Lowrey, was murdered on the 30th ult., at or near Sparta, by two men, named John and Jackson Baker. A servant of Mr. Lowrey, who attempted to save his master, was also severely, and, it is feared, mortally stabbed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PERSONS WHO ARE ABOUT TO REMOVE, as well as the MIGHTY PUBLIC, are reminded that JOHN W. OLIVER, STEAM JOB PRINTER, No. 43 ANN-STREET, near Nassau, Continues to offer unsurpassed facilities for CHEAP, QUICK AND ELEGANT PRINTING.

Our arrangements for Printing CARDS are very superior and offer manifest advantages to the public. Cards printed AS WELL and AS CHEAP as they can be afforded in the City.

BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, and in truth every description of JOB PRINTING, executed in an Artistic Manner, with Unusual Expedition, and at the very Lowest Practicable Rates.

JOHN W. OLIVER, Card and Job Printer, No. 43 Ann-st., fifth door East of Nassau.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE—UNE qualled as a Hair Tonic, and not less famous as a Beautifier of the Skin; it has almost swept the country of other so called Hair Tonics and Cosmetics, and is now the indispensable article of every lady's toilet.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

The increasing demand for Children's Clothing has induced the Messrs. BARNUMS to give this branch of their business especial attention.

One of their large and beautifully frescoed Salesrooms having been set apart exclusively for the reception and accommodation of ladies and children, will be found filled to repletion with every conceivable style of clothing that economy and taste can possibly suggest.

Therefore, if you would avoid the perplexities consequent upon shopping without finding an assortment, give their stock your first attention.

P. C. BARNUM & CO., No. 128 Chatham-square.

A SMOOTH FACE AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION is the certain effect of PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Depôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by every good Druggist in the City.

WHY WILL YE THIRST FOR COLD WATER?—The Patent Ice Pitchers, silver plated, very handsome, warranted to keep ice fourteen hours the hottest Summer days, are now selling at DAILEY'S at the cost price; secure one now or pay twenty per cent. more after a while. Read what Messrs. D. & Co. say about China, Glass, Gas-fixtures, &c. &c., in the dry-goods column of this paper.

THE VIRGINIA PLANTER.—THE NORTHERN RAILWAY KING.—Every body East, West, North and South, buy their Chinas, Glass, Gas-Fixtures, and Silver-Plated Ware of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. Their stock is the largest in America, and their prices are full twenty per cent. cheaper than you can find elsewhere. For a confirmation of this latter, read their advertisement in the dry-goods column of this paper.

NEW, NEAT, CHARMING.—OUR DECORATED Tea Sets at $14 50. You can't buy them any where else for less than $23; Silver-Plated Casters, $4 75, richly worth $7 50; Silver-Plated Kettles, $11, worth $19, and every thing else in our immense stock at the same rate of price. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers; hair dye, 4 shillings a box, black or brown; highly fragrant dentrifice, 25 and 50 cents a box; infallible ongnent for the growth and beauty of the hair, at No. 1 Barclay-st.; also, at druggists generally.

SAVE MONEY.—CANTRELL'S NEW ESTABLISHment, No. 813 Broadway, is well stocked with elegant and fashionable-made boots, gaiters, &c., of a very durable quality, and his prices are unusually moderate. Ladies and gentlemen, visit him.

STORE TO LET.—THE STORE AND THREE lofts No. 53 Pearl-st., corner Broad, a very desirable location. Rent $750. Apply on the premises to H. PRICE & BARKLEY.

TAKE NOTICE OF OVINGTON BROTHERS' advertisement in dry good column, third page. White China Tea-Sets and cut glass Goblets at unheard-of prices. Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Union have given a public exhibition, consisting of declamations, essays, and dialogues. The performances were well received.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE LARGEST AND cheapest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City is at BROOKS', No. 512 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st. Promenade and Fishing Boots.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR CUSTOMERS AND the public that we have arranged our stock, which we mained unsold in the old store, apart in a CHEAP SIDE ROOM. It includes TEA SERVICES, BRONZES, VASES AND GLASS WARE, &c., and we shall offer them at decided bargains. We design in future to place in this room any goods which may be in the least old or Imperfect and we shall sell them regardless of cost. Parties in search of bargains will do well to pay this room a visit.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TRIUMPHANT CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Dépôt, No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all good Druggists.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

CONQUEROR OF GRAY HAIR.—PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Dépôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all the Druggists.

IN OUR CHEAP SIDE ROOM!
100 dozen superior Ivory-handled Table Knives, at $3 and $4 per dozen.
100 dozen Silver-plated Table Spoons, $4 per dozen.
100 dozen Silver-plated Tea Spoons, $2 per dozen.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOCKS AND RINGLETS CAN BE preserved to any age by the use of PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Sold at No. 312 Broadway, and by all the Druggists.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers

ALL THAT IS SAID IN RELATION TO PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is the voluntary testimony of thousands that have used it.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND toys, 499 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fans, Games, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

ALL ERUPTIONS, SCURF AND DANDRUFF ARE cured by PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Sold at No. 312 Broadway, and all Druggists.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.
OLD STAND
Corner John and Nassau-sts.
SPRING CLOTHING

Raglans,	Frock Coats,
Business Coats,	Pants,
Vests,	

N. R. COLLINS & CO.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE IS THE only article that has stood the test of years, and is growing more popular every day.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

REMEDY FOR BALD HEADS.—PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Dépôt, No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all good Druggists.

SLATES! SLATES! SLATES! SLATES!
MAGIC SLATES!! MAGIC SLATES!!
The prettiest and best plaything yet. They have Script Letters, Figures, Outline Plates, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, &c., elegantly and durably lithographed on the frame. The value of this
"AMUSING INSTRUCTOR"
cannot be over-estimated.
For sale by LLOYD & DENMAN, Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

RATS, ROACHES, BED BUGS, &c.
May let at hand—
Moving and House Repairing—
Everybody must have—
"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator;
"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator;
"Costar's" Electric Powder, for Ants, Insects, &c.
Principal Depôt No. 338 Broadway, New-York.

TO CARPET BUYERS.
SPRING CARPETS AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS	$1 00
THREE-PLY	$1 00
SUPERFINE INGRAIN	80

Lace and other Curtains very cheap at the One-Price Store of
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 864 Broadway,
opposite Taylor's Saloon.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $30.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN AMERICA.
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., 3d block west of Broadway
An examination of my extensive assortment of new and original designs will *convince* the most *fastidious* that fixtures which defy competition for durability and style can be bought at *this* establishment at *prices lower by far* than at any other house in the *United States*. Old gas fixtures regilt, French or artistic bronze, and *warranted* to look equal to new. The show room is on the *ground* floor, not up the second or third.—JAMES G. MOFFET.
MAKE A NOTE OF THE PLACE.
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., between Green and Wooster.
N. B.—*No extra charge.* Fixtures bought at *this* establishment are put up, lengthened or shortened, *at the prices for which they are sold.*

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.
Purchasers would do well to call and examine the beautiful machines on exhibition at GALE'S, No. 333 Broadway, upstairs. They are simple in construction, do better work and are sold at a lower price than any other Machines in the market.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

CALL AND SEE THOSE AQUA SCUTUM RAGLANS.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau-sts.

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined lots of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importations. Work done in the most artistic manner, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 25½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $8 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

DIED.

Henderson.—In this City, on Sunday, April 26, after a lingering illness, Edward C., eldest son of David Henderson.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 148 East 35d st., without further invitation.

Bowers.—In this City, on Sunday, April 26, John Bowers, aged 55 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 71 Charlton-st., without further invitation.

Harrison.—In this City, on Saturday, April 25, Mrs. Martha Harrison, widow of George Harrison, aged 57 years.

Her friends are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 276 Pearl-st.

Jay.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 26, Augusta, wife of William Jay, of Rockland, and daughter of the late John Murray.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Eyerman.—In this City, on Sunday, April 26, Mr. Lewis W. Eyerman, aged 31 years.

His relatives and friends, also the Veteran Corps of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 90 White-st.

Holmes.—In this City, on Saturday, April 25, suddenly, George W. Holmes, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Episcopal Church, corner of 127th-st. and 4th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Jones.—In this City, on Saturday evening, April 25, Martha, wife of George W. Jones, and daughter of the late James S. Greig.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 34 White-st., to day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Mayhie.—In this City, on Saturday, April 25, Sarah P. Mayhie, wife of Abraham P. Mayhie, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 208 Wooster-st., this day, (Monday,) 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

McNeill.—In this City, on Saturday morning, April 25, George, son of Charles and Elizabeth McNeill, aged 14 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) 27th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 18 East 24th st. His remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

McConaughy.—In this City, on Saturday, April 25, of apoplexy, Marga

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOTEL PROP[illegible] known as TROUTMAN'S HOTEL, [illegible] bay-settee and ice-house, all in good [illegible] situated on the Cypress Hills plank-road, [illegible] miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and as a [illegible] is unsurpassed on the road. For terms, [illegible] WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., [illegible] or to J. W. TROUTMAN, corner of Bush[illegible] ave.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 44 36th-st., with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises. Also two lots on 36th-st., 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches each, southeast side of Madison-av., on one of the most beautiful locations in this City. Also the most beautiful corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st., 25 feet 6 lots on the southeast corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st., 25 feet by 100 feet each. Terms liberal. Price low for the above property. Inquire at No. 180 East 21st-st., of G. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOTS, with brick buildings thereon, in 19th-st., near avenue C., formerly occupied as a bolt factory. There is a steam engine ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property, from its location, and being ready for immediate occupancy, offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a saw or planing mill, machine or smith shop, foundry, or any manufacturing business. Terms easy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS and elegantly-finished house No. 114 2d-av., cor. 7th-st., frescoed walls in first and second stories, fountain in the yard, with every desirable improvement for a family of taste and wealth. Inquire at No. 54 Rivington-st.

Also for sale or to let, the large house No. 54 Rivington-st., cor. Eldridge—one of the most desirable residences east of the Bowery below 1st-st. Inquire at No. 54 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN 3-story brick house No. 496 Pacific, corner of Nevins-st., Brooklyn, with or without the furniture For terms, apply to Lamar Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LOT AND HOUSE NO. 187 EAST 126th-st., near 2d-av., first-class, 4-stories, free-stone front; nearly new, modern improvements, neighborhood good, and street from Stuyvesant Park; a bargain, $6,000 on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or J. B. HYDE, No. 192 East 126th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL and nearly brown stone front house, No. 70 Madison-av., corner 26th-st; lot 25 feet front by 95 feet deep; the house, which covers the whole lot, is well calculated for a hotel or school. Apply to F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 58 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on first-rate mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR CHOICE LOTS ON 53D-ST. and 1st-av., beautifully situated between handsome buildings; street all paved, curbed and guttered, flagged, Croton, gas, &c. Price, $1,100, part cash. Apply under Bowery Bank, to Mr. BERRIEN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 94 Doane-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. Rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF VERY FINE OLD monongahela pure Rye Whisky, (in bbls.) believed to be equal to any. Address Box No. 1,093 Post-Office, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COTTAGE AND 25 lots, fronting the East River, between 89th and 90th sts. Apply to RUFUS PRIME, No. 54 Wall st., or No. 128 West 14th-st.

COUNTRY AND CITY COMBINED.—FOR sale, a comfortable two-story and extension brick house, and four lots of ground, situated in the healthiest part of Williamsburg, near the corner of Myrtle and Division avs., (inquire at Franklin House,) about 30 minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry, from whence two lines of stages run continually near the place; good variety of fruit trees, grape vine, &c.; water in the house and yard; stabling for four horses, carriage-house, hen-house, &c. If not sold before the 30th inst., will then be offered for sale at auction. Would exchange for good City property. Apply to R. J., Box No. 3,558 New-York Post-Office.

$9,000.—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY and English basement house, situated in Union Place, (No. 44,) near the residence of Mrs. Peter Stuyvesant, being very quiet and desirable. The house cost the present owner $18,500, and will be sold at the above price, solely because the estate must be closed on or before the 1st of May. If sold by the 28th April, the splendid velvet tapestry carpet on the parlors will go with it; also the gas fixtures. Can be seen at any time. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For full particulars, inquire of MAINES BROS., corner of 21st-st and 2d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—A three-story and basement brick house, with two parlors, sliding doors, marble mantles, range, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closets, walls all papered and varnished, yard flagged and laundry in back of yard, containing inside 18 feet 10 inches by 51 feet 10 inches by 109 feet 10 inches, situated near Columbia College, on 51st-st., near 4th-av. May be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock daily. For particulars, apply to HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 71 West 45th st., near Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new three story brick houses on the easterly side of Trotter-st., between Green and Gates avs, and in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs. The houses are substantially built, and will be sold or let low. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 188 Front-st.

SNUG COTTAGE—TWO-STORY ATTIC AND basement, fifteen minutes' walk from my office, near Fulton-av. cars; gas, range, &c., will be sold with or without furniture; the roses, vines, flowers, &c., in season, render it very inviting, and the neighborhood is good,
JOHN BRAINERD, Wall st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TWO OF THE ROW of handsome and convenient houses on 86th st., north side, between 4th and 5th avs. They are accessible at all times by the 2d, 3d and 4th av. railroads. The street is regulated, flagged and lighted, and being 100 feet wide, high ground and a commanding view, render the locality very desirable. Apply to JAMES KING, the first house of the row, or at No. 90 Amity-st.

TO LET—RENT $180—BROOKLYN—PLEASANT, convenient and in prime order. The upper part of a three-story brick house; five rooms, with seven closets; the kitchen on the same floor, and front and back stairs, cellar, &c. The same accommodation in New-York will cost $400 rent. Inquire No. 33 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC houses, Nos. 150 & 154 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., in first-rate order, and having the modern conveniences; also the convenient 3-story house, No. 9 Laight-st., fronting on Canal. Rents moderate. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 148 Waverley-place.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, the second story, consisting of 2 parlors, 2 bedrooms and 2 parties. Also, the back basement and pantry and under-cellar, No. 65 Bedford-st. Also, the front room, bedroom and two pantries on the third floor of No. 823 Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT five-story dwelling-house No. 222 East Broadway, well suited for a large private family or first-class boarding-house; will be let to a good tenant for $1,000 per annum. Possession on the first of May next. Inquire of Dr. TUTTLE, No. 218 East Broadway, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE NEAT, TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 98 East 51st-st., near Lexington-av. Will be rented for $250, to a good tenant. Apply to WM. E. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 108 Avenue C, before 9 A. M., and after 6 P. M., and No. 91 Elizabeth-st., from 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—FOR ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS, Lectures, Concerts, Exhibitions, &c., the large room on the first floor of the Chinese Building, No. 539 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Dimensions 134x50 feet. Ceiling 20 feet high. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASE ment brown-stone front house No. 127 Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements and the private stairs in the right place, handsomely situated and in a good neighborhood. Apply to R. B. LLOYD, No. 135 Lexington-av.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A GOOD STORE IN A GOOD BUSIness location. Three stories high, and good basement. Large yard attached. In Robinson-st., one door from Washington-st. Rent $700. Apply to J. M'COLLICK & Co., No. 239 Washington-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS and basement of the new 5-story brick building, 30x90, on the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., well lighted, suitable for printers or manufacturers. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 67 (old No.) Greenwich-av., containing all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures, and is in first-rate order. Rent $700. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 309 Broadway, or No. 11 Perry-st.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOME PARLORS WITH sliding doors and marble mantels with front and back basement, pantries and Croton water, and room on third floor; rent $15 per month, in house No. 269 West 46th-st., near 8th-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE NEAT, GENTEEL TWO-STORY cottage No. 271 West 32d-st. near 9th-av.; has modern improvements, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—A SNUG HOUSE ON BROADWAY, between 54th and 55th sts.; also, houses on Broadway between 56 and 57th sts., only one block from 6th-av. railroad. Inquire of A. C. POILLON, No. 67 Chatham-st., over Chatham Bank, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE HOUSE No. 81 Washington-place, adjoining the New York University. Will be put in good repair, and rented to a good tenant for one or five years. Apply on the premises of Dr. AMBLER, dentist, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE 2-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 730 Greenwich-st., gas and Croton introduced; will be put in good order. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—A LARGE CORNER STORE, AN EXcellent place for any business; rent very moderate. Apply at No. 142 East 18th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M., for [illegible] days.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. Gignoux, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 289 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THAT NEW FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 65 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; the house is 23 feet 6 inches by 50 feet. Apply to E. H. ELY, Esq., No. 55 West 27th-st. N. B.—The Croton water comes into the third story freely.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY FIRST-CLASS house, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite the beautiful Seminary ground, having all the modern improvements; will be put in first rate order and painted throughout. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FIVE STORY BRICK basement-house, No 28 West 22d-st., near the 5th-av. Gas and Croton throughout; a desirable house for boarders, for which it has been occupied for several years; it will be put in good order. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT BRICK houses on 52d-st., between 11th-av. and North River. Also, a brown-stone front house, No. 67 West 26th-st., Rents very low. Apply to JOHN G. DAVIDSON, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE front house No. 151 West 42d-st, between 7th and 8th avs. House contains all the improvements of the age. Neighborhood first-class, and rent very low. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 191 West 42d-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY house No. 76 Christopher-st., it has bath-room, gas, mahogany doors, and plate glass, and will be put in good order. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY, &c., BRICK house, No. 123 Canal-st., next to the corner of West Broadway. Will be altered to a store if desired. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. B. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLY LOCATED FOUR-story English basement house No. 138 West 42d-st., near Broadway, highly finished, and contains every modern improvement, at the low rent of $600 if applied for at once. Apply on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE NO. 76 Hoyt-st., near Bergen. It will be painted and put in good order and rented for $350, which is very low. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY, No. 48 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS IN A CENTRAL and very desirable location in Canal-st., near Broadway. Good light, gas fixtures and large yard. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FOUR THREE-story houses in West 27th-st.; modern conveniences. Also, a two-story and attic house in 15th-st., near 5th-av. J. H. POND, 289 Broadway, office No. 25.

TO LET—TWO COMMODIOUS AND THREE small cottages on the banks of the Hudson River at 53d-st. Rent moderate and possession given immediately. SANFORD & STRIKER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET AT YORKVILLE—IN 92d-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs., a neat dwelling house, eligibly situated. Inquire of J. VANCE, *Sun* office, corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 85 29th-st., near Lexington-av., water, gas, marble mantels, grates, &c. For particulars apply on premises, from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 4 P. M.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—IN MOUNT VERNON, A FURNISHED house. The rent will be taken in board. None but a small family need apply. Reference exchanged. Address CHARLES, *Times* office.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF A MODERN HOUSE in 13th-st., near 6th-av. with privilege in laundry or would be let with board. Inquire No. 107 Amos-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY—TWO stories of a brick work-shop and lumber shed, No. 92 East 13th-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AN OFFICE NO. 12 MAIDEN-LANE, third floor; also, the garret, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply in the store.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND BUILDing No. 119 Chatham-st., above Pearl-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 184 East 18th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO SOCIETIES, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—TO LET—The building on 56th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., occupied by the 50th-st. Presbyterian Society, and opposite their new Church; also, a large building on Broadway, corner 57th-st. Inquire of A. C. POILLON, No. 67 Chatham-st., over Chatham Bank, from 9 to 12 A. M.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly-furnished rooms on first floor (three rooms deep) to let for the ensuing season; a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors; also a well-furnished basement, suitable for a professional gentleman. References required.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE new brown stone house at No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant Park, west-side; complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 23d-st. near 3d-av.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS STAND TO LET—The large store corner John and William sts. Apply to HOMER & KETCHUM, No. 216 Broadway, corner Pearl-st., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The beautiful cottage, No. 10 Hanover-place, ten minutes' walk from Wall-st Ferry; baths, gas fixtures, range, &c.; furniture may be bought, if desired. Rent, $450. C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LEASE—THE UPper part of the Marble Building, No. 527, between Bleecker and Houston sts. The principal loft is 80x100 feet; the other three are variously divided. They have two entrances from Broadway.

NO. 96 FOURTH-AVENUE.—TWO LARGE suites of furnished rooms, to a small family, without children, or two gentlemen can have parlors on first floor, unfurnished; possession at once; apply one week; best of references required.

ROOM AND BEDROOM IN HOUSE NO. 58 Rutger-st. to let, consisting of the tea-room on the first floor, bedroom in the attic, wood-shed, &c. They will be let only to a quiet, respectable tenant, without children. Rent $8 a month. Inquire on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS OR OFFICES.—Three fine rooms, west side, near White-st.; easy access; suitable for any business. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

TWO STORES IN BOWERY TO LET—NO. 396, and upper part of house, separately. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49; L. R. MORTON, No. 390, or M. SMITH, No. 429 3d-av.

BAKERY TO LET.—THE BAKERY CORNER of Perry and Greenwich sts; it has been on the same corner for 30 years Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICE IN WALL-STREET TO LET.—A back office, suitable for a note or insurance broker. Apply to READ & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st.

WHARF LOTS AT ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.—To let or lease, lots adjoining the Hamilton-av. ferry, fronting on the Atlantic Dock Basin, and running through to Hamilton-av., suitable for coal or lumber yards or storage purposes. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A farm of about 100 acres, well situated one-half mile north of the depôt, upon which there is a large two-story and attic frame house, 33 by 40, with an extension. Also, good barn, stabling, &c., nearly new, and in complete order, good garden and plenty of fruit. Also, a plot of 25 acres, about the same distance from the depôt, which will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, with a fine building site on each, commanding an extensive land and water prospect. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., or to A. P. CARPENTER, Esq., on the premises.

COUNTRY FARMS FOR SALE.—ONE FARM of 40 acres in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J. This is a beautiful farm, located within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depôt; land good; abundance of good and choice fruit of every kind; fine garden; large lawn around the house, well shaded with shade trees and shrubbery; good house and out-buildings, nearly new; ice-house, and filled with ice; good garden, &c., and well worthy the attention of those who desire a beautiful country residence. Also, eight other farms, from 20 acres up to 30, 45, 50, 58, 70, 80, 100 to 220 acres, all near Madison. S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 308 Broadway, second floor, room No. 9, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—ON the banks of the Hudson, 27 miles from New-York, in the village of Nyack, on the road leading to Piermont, and adjoining the residence of Azariah Ross, Esq. The property comprises a two-story, basement and kitchen house with six rooms, one acre of ground, and fifty choice fruit trees in full bearing. Accessible by steamboats and Railroad several times each day. For particulars apply to CLOUGH & HALLENBECK,
No. 195 West st., New-York.

A VALUABLE AND ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The above is situated on the Hudson River, only 13 miles from the City Hall, and about 35 mile or 6 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station. It occupies a plot of ground facing the river, of about 600x200 feet. The grounds are well kept, and beautifully laid out with trees, shrubbery, &c. The house is on a gently rising ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson for many miles; and is in perfect order, having been built but a few years. The style is Gothic; the walls and ceilings of parlors, library and hall are elegantly frescoed, with statuary marble mantels &c. The house is well calculated for a large family, having many sleeping rooms, large dining-room, also a small dining-room adjoining the kitchen. The kitchen contains range, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter, speaking tubes, bells, furnace, &c. Bathing room and water closet up stairs, adjoining sleeping chambers, bay windows, piazza and balconies in front and rear. A fine carriage house, stable, &c., built in the very best manner. The house, for superiority of workmanship, is unsurpassed, having been built by days' work for the original owner, at great expense. The drives, directly from the house, over good roads, and through groves of stately trees, are very fine. For aquatic sports, the locality cannot be surpassed, good fishing, bathing, boating, &c. For further information, and card of admission to see the premises, &c., apply to D. P. HARDYDT, room No. 10, Nassau Bank Building, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about 20 miles from the City, consisting of 60 acres of land, on which are a large stone mansion, in good order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the best in the State. Price for the whole, $25,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would comprise a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. Five-class houses or good vacant lots in this City would be taken in exchange. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANK OF THE HUDson, about five minutes' walk from the depôt at Dobbs' Ferry, and adjoining the residence of F. P. Furnald, Esq., a country seat consisting of about four acres of land, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees, a good house, about 44 feet front; grounds beautifully laid out with flower and grass plots, and a large and lustrous fountain in front of the house. The location, in point of health, beauty of scenery, and extent of view, is unsurpassed by any on the Hudson, being immediately on the bank of the river, and having a water front of about 500 feet. The above premises will be sold very low and on easy terms, as the owner is about to leave for Europe.
SAMUEL EODY, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depôt, and about 30 from New-York. It is two-story and attic, 38 by 46, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, A very neatly furnished house for the Summer months, from the 1st of June. It is complete in all its arrangements, having the comfort and convenience of gas, bath-room, and water in the house; also a very fine toned piano. The place is well known to be perfectly healthy, and the house is in a pleasant neighborhood, and in the best of order. For terms, and further particulars, address L. W., Post-office, Stamford, Conn. None need apply but neat housekeepers, with small families.

FOR SALE.—TWO DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY residences, in the village of Belleville, N. J., 3 miles from Newark, on the banks of the Passaic River. A steamboat and stages connect with the cars from New-York eight times a day. It is one of the most pleasant and healthy places in the State. A beautiful brown-stone house with stables, and in perfect order, with about half an acre of garden. Also, a handsome frame dwelling, with three-quarters of an acre. For further particulars, inquire of G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., the large commodious dwelling, 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, dumb waiter, piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a barn, 40x40, and gardener's house, situate on the Crescent, Broadway and Academy sts., access by steamboat and railroads hourly. Apply to WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-st., New-York, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar—size 32x40—with out-buildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and an abundance of grapes. For particulars, apply to ROBERT SEARS, publisher, No. 161 William-st., New York.

HOUSE TO LET IN YONKERS.—AN ENtirely new English-basement house in Prospect-st., 22 by 45, three stories high, within one square of the Episcopal and Dutch Reformed Churches, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; built in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates, range, &c.; gas in all stories; kitchen and dining-room on the same floor. A commodious stable in the rear of the house, with wide gateway. Rent $450. Inquire of F. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Werren-st., or of R. L. BUCKLIN, Getty House, Yonkers.

COTTAGE TO LET—STATEN ISLAND, ON the Old Mill road, about half a mile from either Port Richmond or Factoryville landings, containing five rooms, with kitchen attached, and a good cellar; half an acre of land, with abundance of choice fruit. Rent $150 per annum. Inquire of Mr H. CORNELL, Port Richmond, or, GEORGE W. LOSS, Nos. 70 and 72 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY-SEAT AT New-Rochelle, well situated, within ten minutes' walk of the depôt, or Long Island Sound. The house contains ten rooms with kitchen attached, with three or more acres of land, with fruit and shade trees, good garden, water, coach-house and stables. Apply to W. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange-place, or GERARDUS P. DAVIS, on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, 20 miles from the City Hall, and 1½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad Station and steamboat landing at Hastings, with coach-house, stable, garden plot, shrubbery, fruit, &c., and about 10 acres of land. Apply to S. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT BUIL'S FERRY, A cottage, furnished or not, with kitchen detached, kitchen range, several wells of water, acre of ground, flower and vegetable garden, stabling for six or more horses; eighth of a mile from steamboat landing, to which boats ply from foot of Spring st., several times daily. Address or apply to No. 368 4th st., Washington-square.

TO LET IN JAMAICA, L. I.—TWO THREEstory brick houses containing ten rooms, sob-cellar, well and pump water in the yard, garden attached, all in good order, near the male and female schools and railroad depôt; rent $250. Apply to BENNETT & HUNTINGTON, No. 4 Front-st., or to JAMES HERRIMAN, Jamaica, L. I.

TO LET—AT STATEN ISLAND, FOUR MINutes' walk from the middle landing, a fine new Swiss cottage, three stories, with all the modern improvements, situated on 50 feet front, with room for flowers and vegetables; fine view of the bay, and pleasantly situated rent $450. For further particulars apply to JOHN C. GUNTHER, No. 46 Maiden-lane, New York.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about 9 miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information, apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA—VARIOUS DESCRIPtions of houses, some of which are situated in the most pleasant parts of the village, on high ground. Rents from $150 to $700. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to BLACKWELL & CURTIS, Astoria.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE VILLA at Flushing, contains 9 sleeping rooms, drawing room, library and dining room, kitchen on the ground floor, bath room, water closet and furnace; surrounded by fruit trees and shrubbery, ten minutes' walk from the depôt. Inquire of S. B. PARSONS, Flushing.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT NEW COTtage, containing 10 rooms and several closets, at Dobbs' Ferry, quarter of a mile from station, very pleasantly situated, with complete view of river and country; rent $260 for the year, less for Summer season. Price $3,500. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 237 Broadway.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND TO let on Staten Island, a low price. A two-story house with barn, carriage-house, &c., desirably located on the Amboy road, near Totten ville, Staten Island. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, JR., Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, S. I.—FURnished or unfurnished, parlor, library, dining room and kitchen on first floor, 2 bed rooms, half an acre of ground, stable, &c., 15 minutes' walk from the ferry. Address R. R. N., Box No. 1,276, Post-Office.

STEAM POWER.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots; can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewering privileges with or without steam power. Apply to BROMLEY & BORES, No. 69 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND dry rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET IN YONKERS—TWO ROOMS, 32x42, with steam power. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE IN the City of New-York, on the 1st of May next, on MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued in aid of the MILWAUKEE and WATERTOWN RAILROAD CO., will be paid, on presentation of the proper Coupons, at the office of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co., No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo.
JOSEPH S. COTT, Transfer Agent.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE IN the City of New-York, on the 1st of May next, on the FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT BONDS of the LA CROSSE and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO., will be paid, on presentation of the proper Coupons, at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo JOSEPH S. COTT, Transfer Agent.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
No. 29 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH,
late of No. 62 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, Glasgow, Mo. THO. R. TURNEY, JAMES T. BIRCH, } Lecompton.

BIRCH, TURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
LECOMPTON, K. T.

We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay Taxes, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.

REFERENCES—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kirtland & Co., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of Credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 3 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000. TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
WM. T. HOOKER, President.
R. F. WAR

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH EGEMAN, Auctioneer. 379

TUESDAY, APRIL 28,

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 26 Congress, between Hicks and Henry-sts., Brooklyn.

Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 42 Chesterplace, between Harrison and Degraw sts., parlor and chamber furniture.

SAME DAY—At 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 868 Hicks, between Union and Sackett-st., mahogany parlor furniture; handsome painted chamber sets, gas chandeliers and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. — Clinton, near Gates-av., mahogany, parlor and chamber furniture; also, the machinery of a mustard and cocoa factory; also, an iron segement horse power wheel, iron shaft and pullies; also, one strong made buggy wagon with car-box body, suitable for a peddler; also, a light wagon.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row.

WILL SELL THIS MONDAY MORNING, April 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the rich and fashionable furniture in the private residence No. 146 West 21st-st, near 7th-av., embracing every description of really magnificent parlor, dining-room and library and chamber furniture, together with a large quantity of rich silver ware, French china, marble statuary, works of art, &c. The sale of the whole will be absolute and peremptory. In the dining room are rich china dinner and tea sets, silver salvers, casters, forks, spoons, &c., elegant cut glass and Bohemia ware, ivory cutlery and pearl inlaid do. superb oak extension table, oak buffet, chairs, &c. In the parlors are rich English top-velvet carpets and rugs, 3 solid rosewood suites in rich crimson and maroon and green and gold brocatelle, easy and reception chairs, large pier and mantel glasses, solid rosewood etagures, cornices, solid rosewood centre and pier tables, rosewood book cases, wardrobes, secretary, &c., meritorious oil paintings by E. G. COATES, large and costly engravings, bronze gas fixtures, Sevres china vases, ormolu and ormolu clocks, &c. Erard's & Clark's superb 7 octave, carved case rosewood pianos, a splendid instrument. In the chambers are the usual assortment of rich carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, arm-chairs, curled hair mattresses, bedding, paintings &c. together with an endless variety of other goods too numerous to mention, which to be appreciated must be seen. Sale commences in the parlor at 10½ A. M., precisely.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS, OFF CS. NO. 5½ PINE-ST.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On MONDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 204 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., being the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, and comprising as follows:

IN PARLORS—Elegant velvet tapestry carpets, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, elegant centre and pier tables, rosewood piano, by Horace Waters very rich real bronze gas mantel ornaments, bronze and ormolu gas chandeliers, mahogany suits in crimson plush, centre, side and sofa tables, &c.

DINING ROOM.—Extension dining table, sofa, chairs, sideboards, glass, china, silver and plated ware, cutlery, Brussels carpet, oil-paintings, &c.

CHAMBERS.—Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, chairs, tables, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds, bedding, window shades, curtains, oil cloth, &c. Also, a large lot of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—POSITIVE SALE OF A FULL SIZE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON WEST 25TH-ST.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, the very superior new house, No. 51 West 25th-st., between the 6th av. and Broadway, in the immediate vicinity of Trinity Chapel, let 25 feet wide by half of the block, house 2d by 60 feet, four stories high, exclusive of basement and under-cellar. The parlors are finished in the most elegant manner, with costly statuary, marble mantels, fine plate glass, expensive cornices and arched doors; and the whole building is in keeping with the parlors, and replete with everything that the taste and expensive of the builder (Mr. E. R. Coburn) could suggest. May be seen at any time during the day.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Title perfect, having been examined down to a very recent date.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 121 West 12th-st., corner 7th-av.

An assortment of elegant Household Furniture, comprising tapestry, velvet carpets, rich lace and brocatelle curtains and cornices, richly carved rosewood parlor suits, chairs covered in satin damask, china tea table vases, marble top centre tables, large pier glass, very handsome 7½ octave piano, with pearl keys; etageres, handsome rosewood and mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, Brussells and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair-rods, &c., chandeliers, brackets, oil-paintings, extension dining and tea-tables, large refrigerators, and an assortment of glassware.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the south west corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 58 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 90 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Herrittage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No 24 William-st. or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 61 Liberty-st.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT Auctioneers. Office No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 3 Carroll-place, near Court-st., South Brooklyn, household and kitchen furniture, rosewood parlor suits in crimson brocatel; mahogany chairs; pianoforte, 6¾-octave, stool and cover; masogany bookcase, mirrors, sofas; tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; lace, satin, de laine and muslin curtains, mahogany French bedsteads, cottage do., hair and husk mattresses, feather beds, bureaus, dressing do., marble top dining tables, silver-plated tea set, silver-plated ware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers, Store 81 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., the whole of the furniture contained in house No. 19 East 23d-st., between Madison and 4th avs., comprising in part Brussels, tapestry and other carpets; two superior rosewood parlor suites; lace and other window curtains; dining room, chamber and kitchen furniture. Also, one rosewood bondoir piano-forte, made in the manufactory of the celebrated "Erard," Paris. Catalogues at sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., MONDAY MORNING, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 106 East Broadway, sale of a choice lot of household furniture, French plate mirrors, carpets, &c., being the furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting of a choice collection of parlor, chamber, dining-room and basement furniture, all in first-rate order and of good quality, and to be sold without reserve. This sale is particularly worthy the attention of the trade and private purchasers.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer. Office No. 298 Broadway.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ON WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 148 East 13th st., consisting of velvet, tapestry, brussels and ingrain parlor and stair carpets, hair cloth sofas, chairs, etageres, pier tables, oil-cloths, chandeliers and gas fixtures, curtains, window shades, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedsteads, dining-sets, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., all in perfect order, and of the best manufacture, and to be sold without reserve.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer. By Herts & Moss, office No. 5½ Pine st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—On TUESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 183 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs, tete-à tetes, lounges, &c., in hair cloth; gilt-frame mirrors, lace curtains, cornices, oil-cloths, extension dining-table, mahogany wardrobes, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, beds, bedding, China, glass, plated ware and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers, store No. 81 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock the contents of store No. 285 Bowery, between 5th and 6th sts., consisting of a general assortment of house-furnishing goods, Britannia metal and silver-plated ware, choice cutlery, and fancy and staple hardware, glass cases, safe, desk, &c. Catalogues at the place of sale and at the office of the auctioneers, No. 81 Nassau-st., the day previous to the sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO. on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 130 McDougal-st. near Amity-st., auction sale of general assortment of household furniture, consisting of every article required in housekeeping, the whole of which is in good order, and must be sold, and removed immediately after sale. The trade and buyers generally would do well to attend.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

HOTEL AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, April 28, 1857, the entire contents of the Public House of FREER & BRANNAN, No. 496 Broadway, comprising bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, washstands, carpets, oil-cloth, chairs, kitchen furniture, gas-fixtures, mirrors, paintings, &c.; also, bar and bar-fixtures, counters, tables, glasses, decanters, &c. Deposits required. Terms cash.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell TUESDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., all kinds of Booker and other best w. g. ware, commonware, bineware, China, Britania ware, &c.; also, 200 pkgs. glass ware. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO.—WILL SELL ON MONDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two valuable 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 148 and 150 East 14th-st., adjoining corner of 2d-av.; homes 19 feet 6 inches by 63 feet each, and contain modern improvements; lots 19 feet 6 inches by 51 ft. each.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auction store No 81 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, April 28th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 42 Charlton-st., the entire household furniture, comprising in part rich rosewood parlor suite of furniture, covered in maroon plush, made to order for the present owner,—cost $210; carpets, tables, mirrors, oil paintings; bed-room, dining-room, basement and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer

ROSES, &c., AT AUCTION.—W. S McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY (and every day this week) at 10½ o'clock, at the seedsman, No 7 John-st., standard roses, honeysuckles verbenas, dahlias, petunias, &c., &c., in great variety, from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 28, at No. 178 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., the entire furniture of the house, consisting of parlor, bedroom, kitchen, and a general assortment of household articles. Catalogues at No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, APRIL 27, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction 7 per cent. Bonds.

20,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. bonds.

3,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d mort. 7 per cent. bonds.

5,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage, 10 per cent Bonds.

4,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Line) 7 per cent., due 1868, Bonds.

5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mort. 8 per cent. Bonds.

9,000 Warsaw City (Ill.) 8 per cent Bonds.

5,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

1,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Co. 6 per cent bonds.

4,000 Rahoway, Manasfield and Newark Railroad 1st mort. Bonds.

£2,500 Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railroad 1st mort. Bonds.

$6,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st mort. Bonds, due 1861.

3,000 Great Western Marine Ins. Scrip of 1857.

80 shares City Bank of Brooklyn.....$50 each
20 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each
25 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York.....$100 each
30 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
30 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
10 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
20 shares Ætna Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
10 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
4 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
10 shares National Fire Insurance Co.....$37 50 each
45 shares Fireman's Insurance Co.....$17 each
23 City Fire Insurance Co.....$70 each
20 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
25 Long Dock Co.....$100 each
3 shares Manhattan Oil Co.....$100 each
25 Tehuantepec Company.....$ 00 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, April 30.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. NAGH, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT Rosewood and Mahogany household furniture, piano-forte, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, elegant oil-paintings, rich silver ware &c F NASH will sell by catalogue, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the entire superb contents of the residence No. 236 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin and tapestry, of various styles; solid rosewood pier, sofa and centre tables, rich rosewood secretary, fancy tables, inlaid with pearl; elegant reception chairs in satin, Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and tapestry; large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, elegant landscape etcades, rich china and marble vases, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, finished all round, elegantly inlaid with pearl; velvet carpets, bronzes, clocks, girandoles, rich and costly Parian ornaments, oil paintings, comprising a great variety of subjects, by eminent foreign artists, superior singing canary birds and cages, solid rosewood dining-room furniture, covered in plush; extension table, 14 feet; dining and arm chairs, secretary, elegant and costly China tea and dinner sets, crystal and ruby cut glass ware, magnificent silver tea set, cake baskets, casters, spoons, forks, goblets, mugs, salvers, ivory balance handle cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, en suite; French china toilet sets, pure hair mattresses beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood chamber suit, in hair cloth; mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, wardrobe, lounges, cocoa beds. Also, bedroom suites, ingrain carpets, mirrors, engravings, hall stand velvet stair carpets, silver-plated stair rods, oil-cloths, &c. Also, all the basement furniture, which embraces a large and desirable assortment of common crockery, glassware, knives and forks, kitchen utensils, &c

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, (Office No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.)

TUESDAY, APRIL 28—AT 10 O'CLOCK, A M., at the private residence, No. 64 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, rich and elegant household furniture, medallion velvet carpets, Brussels and ingrain do., superior rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, rich lace curtains and cornices, rich rosewood parlor suites in green, gold and brocatel, rosewood etageres, do hel etands statnary, engravings, copper and oil-paintings, agate vases, &c.

DINING ROOM—Magnificent carved oak buffet, do. extension dining table, oak chairs, do. arm. do., green and black damask curtains, medallion drugget, oak Hungarian etagero, Brussels carpet, white China dinner set, coffee urn, &c.

BEDROOMS—Rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood marble-top bureaus, do. washstands, rosewood cottage chairs, spring and hair mattresses, marble-top bureaus and washstands, delain covered spring lounge.

A large and general assortment of first-class kitchen furniture. The above furniture was all made to order by Stoney, New-York, and has been in use hot a short time, and is worthy the attention of buyers.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 94 Broadway.

SALOON FIXTURES, ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., BEING THE ENTIRE FURNITURE, &c., CONTAINED IN THE HOUSE CORNER OF WAVERLEY PLACE AND McDOUGAL-ST.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, a general assortment of furniture, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood centre table and etagere sideboard, looking glasses, sofas and chairs, French bedsteads and bureaus, beds and bedding, china, and suites enameled, cottage furniture, &c.

ALSO, SALOON FIXTURES, LIQUORS, &c., viz.: 1 rosewood billiard table, of Phelan's make, combination cushions and marble bed, bar counters, tables, mirrors, engravings, mahogany desk, oil-cloths, stores, decanters, glass ware, beer pump, &c.

ALSO, a small lot of choice liquors, brandy, gin, rum, wines, segars, &c. Terms cash, and deposits required.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—3 pianos, carpets, oil-cloths, velvet tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, three suites rosewood furniture in brocatel, mirrors, &c., &c. F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st, the entire furniture of a large 4-story house removed from Brooklyn. It will comprise every article in the line, such as tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, French plate mirrors, dining and extension tables, lace curtains, beds, mattresses, bedding, cottage furniture, together with about 40 lots of plain furniture; also 3 second-hand piano fortes, one rosewood do. Sale will be without reserve, and goods must be removed immediately

Sale on TUESDAY at No. 103 12th-st., near 6th-av.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at No. 206 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, sale of elegant household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, (by Chickering), costly curtains, mirrors, carpets, gas chandeliers, and fixtures throughout the house; China, glass and silver-plated ware, &c., &c The parlors contain two superior suites made to order, rosewood piano-forte, Brussels tapestry carpet, mirrors brocatel and lace curtains, marble-top tables, etagere secretary, rich China vases, &c. The chambers, dining-room and library of the house throughout are furnished in the best style, and every article must be sold peremptorily, offering a most favorable opportunity to families and the trade to supply themselves.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at No. auction on MONDAY, April 27, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at 51 West 15th-st., the entire furniture in said house, consisting of handsome mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, in plush and hair cloth; etageres, divans, vases, brocatelle and lace curtains; mirrors and pier glasses; centre, card and pier tables. Also, mahogany walnut and cottage bed-room furniture; beds and bedding; mahogany and rosewood tables; marble top; Brussels carpets; oil cloths. Also, good assortment of China, glassware, cutlery and kitchenware, with which the sale will commence Catalogues may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co. Auctioneers, Store No. 81 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOUDOIR, PIANO-FORTE &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 19 East 23d-st, near Madison av., on MONDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, the whole of the fine household furniture, consisting of two rosewood parlor suites, Brussels, 3 ply, stair and other carpets, lace and other window curtains, marble top tables, etageres, pier mirrors, oil-paintings, with a general assortment of dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, bedding, &c.

Also, one superior rosewood bondoir piano-forte, from the celebrated manufactory of "Erard," of Paris.

Terms of sale cash, in bankable money only.

N. B.—The above being the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, will be sold without any reserve.

GEORGE C. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

BY COFFIN & HAYDOCK—STORE NO. 30 BROAD-STREET—TUESDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, for approved indorsed notes, at six months' credit, large and peremptory sale of druggists perfumery, brushes, &c., &c. by order of the assignees. The entire stock of a large importing house, comprising every article in that line of business, consisting in part of brushes of all descriptions, colognes, extracts of the choicest descriptions, soaps, pomade, surgical instruments, porte-monnaies, rich feather dusters, and fancy articles innumerable. WEDNESDAY, April 29, continuation of the above sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 11th-st., near Broadway, consisting of parlor and chamber furniture, carpets, superior mahogany furniture, sofas, chairs, mirrors, centre and other tables, curtains and shades, paintings, girandoles, vases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, beds and bedding, oil-cloths, hall stand, China cut-glass ware, French ormolu clock, hall and solar lamps, with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Every article must be removed from the house on the day of sale. Deposits will be required.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers, store 81 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 West 12th st., the whole of the furniture, comprising rosewood parlor suites of furniture, centre and other tables, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, dining-room, parlor bedroom, and kitchen furniture. Particulars in catalogues morning of sale. Terms cash, in bankable money only. Cash deposits required from all purchasers. The goods must be removed on day of sale.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE.—GEORGE NICHOLS, store No. 66 Nassau-st., will sell, THIS (Monday) MORNING, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 391 2d av., between 24th and 25th sts., all the superior furniture in said house; mahogany, parlor and bed-room furniture, splendid gas chandeliers and other gas fixtures, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels carpets, piano forte, &c., &c. (See *Herald.*)

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture contained in the private residence No. 62 19th-st., consisting, in part, of elegant carved rosewood and mahogany suites, elegant bed-room furniture, velvet carpets, silver-plated stair-rods, together with a varied assortment of the usual household furniture. No postponement on account of the weather.

AUCTION SALES.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERIOR MADE ROSEwood and mahogany household furniture, excellent rosewood piano-forte, magnificent suits of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered with French satin; costly pier and mantel French plate mirrors, elegant oil-paintings, rich velvet carpets, large and extensive variety of costly solid silver ware, heavy cut glass ware, elegant China ware, tea and dinner sets, vases, bronze and ormolu clocks, &c., &c. H. T. LEEDS will sell this day, at No. 76 West 26th-st., at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in the residence, consisting of three magnificent solid rosewood suites, covered in maroon, crimson and satin; gobloin and Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in crimson and maroon satin; large and expensive rosewood secretary bookcase, lined with satin wood; three solid rosewood centre tables, with statuary marble tops; carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables, with marble tops; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate glass doors, &c.; ladies' rosewood work tables, twenty-one day bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant China vases, magnificent French plate pier glass, mantel mirrors to match; heavy embroidered lace window curtains and cornices; large and extensive variety of oil paintings, such as landscapes, winter scenes, marine views, &c; superior rosewood piano-forte, full 7 octaves, elegant case, a valuable instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin; rich velvet tapestry carpets, in good order; solid oak extension tables; marble-top fancy table mirrors, sofas, beds, chairs in hair-cloth; crystal cut glass-ware, wines, champagnes, tumblers, goblets and decanters to match; rich China tea and dinner sets; costly silver ware, cake baskets, casters, spoons, forks, liquor stands, superior table cutlery, marble pitchers, &c; costly solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, statuary, marble top bureaus, washstands and commodes to match; over 90 pure hair mattresses, in excellent condition; bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, toilet tables, toilet setts, stair carpets and rods, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch beds, hall stand, tea tables; toilet setts, stair carpets and rods, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch beds, hall stand, tea tables; kitchen furniture; a superior piano forte, full 7 octave, full round corners and carved legs, pearl keys, and a beautiful instrument, cost $600.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row.

SUPERIOR AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW, Tuesday, April 28, at 10½ A M., consisting of all the rich and elegant modern furniture, oil-paintings, works of art, &c., contained in the large 4-story brown-stone residence, No. 248 West 23d-st., near London Terrace and 9th av.

The sale will commence in the basement at 10½ A. M. precisely with carved walnut extension table, solid walnut carved buffet, and arm, and dining chairs to match, together with a large assortment of rich China and tea sets, cut glass and Bohemian ware, ivory cutlery, solid silver tea and breakfast sets, spoons, forks, pitchers, casters, cruet, salvers, &c.

IN THE PARLORS—At 11 o'clock, precisely, with royal top velvet carpets, lace and brocatel window drapery, solid rosewood suite, 7 pieces in crimson and maroon, very elaborately carved, one in green and gold, and one in green and velvet, all of the very best workmanship, solid rosewood etageres, centre and side table, bookcase and secretary, ladies escritoire, easy and reception chairs, hall gas fixture, richly cut glass pendants, by C. Cowles splendid line engravings, French colored do. both large and small, one of Nunns & Clark's 6 round 7-octave carved rosewood pianos, a superb instrument, nearly new, and cost $4-0, elegant screes, China vases, figures, and costly decorations

IN THE CHAMBERS are the usual quantity, and a corresponding style of magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, book-cases, sofas, couches, lounges, chairs, carved engravings, pure horsehair mattresses, spring beds, bedding, &c., all of which is indescribable in the space of an advertisement, but to be appreciated must be seen. Sale positive and peremptory, rain or shine. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO, WILTON CARPETS, GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 166 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, a large assortment of genteel furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suite in plush, piano, Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany sofas and chairs, French bedsteads, bureau crockery, china and glass ware, beds, bedding, mattresses &c.; also elegant brouze gas chandeliers, brackets, &c.; kitchen utensils, extension table, &c.—to be sold for cash under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage. Deposits required in all cases, and the goods must be removed immediately after the sale. By order of

J. W. LATSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., TUESDAY MORNING, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, attractive sale of rich household furniture, lace and damask curtains, French plate mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, tapestry, Brussels and other carpets, &c. &c.; will be sold on the premises the whole furniture contained in the private dwelling house No. 423 4th-st., Albion-place, comprising parlor suits of furniture, mirrors, oil-paintings, carpets, marble-top tables, side-board, lace and damask curtains, &c.; also, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, the whole comprising a most desirable lot of superior furniture, to which parties contemplating buying furniture would do well to give their attention. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY S. ROGART.—MONDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock, at No 17 Sullivan-st., mortgage sale genteel household furniture, piano-forte, &c., consisting in part of mahogany sofas, do chairs, marble-top centre table, splendid pier and mantel glasses, gas chandeliers oil paintings, large quantity of chamber furniture, marble-top bureaus, washstands, marble top washstands, mahogany beds and cottage bedsteads, spreads, hair mattresses, Brussels three-ply ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, &c.; also, one piano-forte

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Att'y for Mortgagee.

M. DOROTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 147 West 25th st., genteel household furniture, the property of a family declining housekeeping, viz: Brussels tapestry and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in hair-cloth and brocatel; rosewood piano forte, stool cover, &c; pier mirrors, elegant gas chandeliers and fixtures; basement and bedroom furniture, all in good order; feather beds and hair mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues at house morning of sale Deposits required.

A. M. CASTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—VALUABLE LIBRARY AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. M. CASTALAR will sell, THIS DAY, 27th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 369 Spring-st. the furniture of a family giving up housekeeping, consisting of tables, sofas, chairs, looking-glasses, fire engravings and oil-paintings, shades, curtains, carpets, oil-cloths, centre and card tables, bedsteads, washstands beds and bedding. China sets, cut-glass ware, crockery, kitchen utensils, together with a fine library of standard works.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—Sale of hotel furniture, TUESDAY MORNING, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock at the Barker House, junction of Hamilton-av. and Union-st., South Brooklyn, (near Hamilton ferry,) sale of the whole furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedding, &c., contained in said house; also, 3 fine horses, and several light and other wagons, harness, &c., &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, being the entire contents of the four story brown-stone house, No. 66 East 38th-st., on TUESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock. The above was newly furnished in an expensive style last Fall, and is now in first-rate order, embracing dining-room, library, parlor and chamber suites, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, gas-fixtures, &c The whole to be sold to the highest bidder, as the family relinquish housekeeping. Catalogues at sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—WEDNESDAY MORNING, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 58 7th-av., corner of 15th-st., sale of general assortment of household furniture belonging to a family giving up housekeeping, comprising carpets, mirrors, parlor, chamber, and other furniture, worthy the attention of private buyers and the trade.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers —Store 81 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock the whole of the furniture contained in house No. 87 Spring-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st., consisting of handsome rosewood parlor furniture, centre tables, fancy articles, carpets, bedroom, dining-room, kitchen and other furniture, &c. The full particulars in catalogues on morning of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—THIS (Monday) MORNING, 27th inst., at No. 201 East 18th-st., sale of the whole furniture contained in the above private dwelling, consisting of carpets, curtains, mirrors, parlor, chamber, dining-room, and basement furniture, comprising a general assortment of good furniture in fine order. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 210 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.

F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A newly fitted saloon, not yet opened, well located, in the immediate vicinity of the ferry, a first-rate chance for an enterprising man. Satisfactory reasons given for selling on application to SAMUEL W. CAREY, Esq., on the corner of Newark and Washington-sts., Hoboken, New-Jersey.

$1,000—ANY PERSON DESIROUS OF securing a partner, clerk or salesman in some business requiring industry, strict integrity, correct habits and some years experience, may hear of an applicant possessing these qualifications by addressing M. B., Box No. 1,396 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A SLOOP-RIGGED YACHT, BUILT by the late George Steers, 70 tons, Custom-House measure. She is very able, sound and in good order, and very fast. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST MARKET stands in the City. For particulars inquire of J. D. TALLMAN, in the flour store, No. 486 Canal-st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—THE OLD stand No 54 4th st., cor. Bank-st. The proprietor's health not sufficient for the business.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECKLER'S, No. 27 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

Will gently stimulate the stomach and bowels to regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel therefrom all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, promote perspiration, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate the disease.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—WE COPY the following from the editorial columns of the Boston *Daily Ledger*, of Feb. 19, 1857. Mr. Barnard, the gentleman alluded to, is a prominent citizen of Boston:

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the multitude of ourselves that are almost daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a selection of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But in our opinion one specific has been discovered for complaints of the Throat and Lungs that seems to be of inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. From a pamphlet setting forth its many claims on those inflicted with the diseases above named, we learn that this Remedy is not to be taken internally, after the ordinary methods, but is used by INHALATION and APPLICATION. In this manner it performs its soothing and healing offices on the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, and SKIN. OLIVE TAR. It is claimed, contains an electro-magnetic power, which is capable of restoring to the system its lost VITALITY; and this is performed alike by the inhalation of its odor, and the outward application of its field. Several of our Physicians often employ it for SPECIAL INHALATION, and its curative properties they well understand. We know of many c

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

[illegible] THEATRE.—We are to have [illegible] at this house again for this evening by that successful drama, entitled "The Mystic Bride," STEVARUS COAN'S great story lately in the New-York *Ledger*. Also, "KARENAC" has created so much excitement [illegible] weeks, is to be repeated; together [illegible] phantoms of "MONS. DE CHALMEAUX." [illegible] secure your seats.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] success is the certain reward of the [illegible] whose facilities enable him to import [illegible] are the best fabrics, and whose liberality [illegible] him to sell at reasonable prices. This was [illegible] of R. T. WILDER, on John street, and at [illegible] and magnificent Millinery Warerooms, No. [illegible] Broadway, he pursues the same plan, and with [illegible] more signal success.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water, (look to the [illegible] and beware of imitations,) puts to shame [illegible] of the rarest exotics, with the freshness of its [illegible] aroma. It seems to impart an exhilarating [illegible] to the air it perfumes, and quickly relieves [illegible], Headache and Nervousness. Sold by D. T. [illegible] & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-[illegible], New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per [illegible].

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from [illegible] to 80c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1833.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM.—LEIGH'S ANTI RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by MARSHAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 20 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

Strangers and citizens will find a visit to the Physiological Cabinet of FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, both "pleasant and profitable." Rooms always open and free. Prof. FOWLER gives Charts and full written Descriptions of Character when desired.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands of involuntary suicides are committed by persons who take the metallic poisons misnamed "specifics." These pills soothe, cleanse, regulate and invigorate the diseased and enfeebled internal organs instead of irritating and inflaming them like mercury, iron, and other mineral medicines.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

The Imperial Photograph is made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.
Photographs and Ambrotypes at BRADY'S lower gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, opposite Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

BURNHAM'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. [illegible] street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

TO PERFUME THE BREATH.—Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by PETTIBONE & Co. For sale at No. 281 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-know persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:
Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Joseph A. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, New-York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of the *Independent*, New York.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
Charles Van Wyck, Esq., Proprietor *Christian Intelligencer*, New-York.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., corner Pine and William streets, New-York.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, New-York.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. E. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. B. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John S. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Steenbarger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Cazneau, Texas.
Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 25.

$12,500	Virginia 6s.....	91½	250	Erie Railroad.....41½
2,000	Missouri St. 6s...	63¾	250	do.....41½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.101		100	do.....s10 41½
2,000	Erie R. Cn. bs. '71	77	810	do.....41½
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 2d m.	86¾	300	do.....o 41½
1,000	do.....	87	100	do.....s3 41½
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 3d m.	84	850	do..... 41½
5,000	Hd. Riv. R. Cn. bs.	83	100	do.....s30 41½
5,000	H. R. R. 1st m.	82	100	do.....b3 41½
2,000	H. R. R. 2d m.	73	400	do.....s10 41¾
$50	Ill. C. R. R. bds.	99½	250	do.....s3 41½
11,000	do.....	99¾	300	do.....b60 41½
10,000	do.....	99¾	100	do.....s10 41¾
1,000	L. C. & M. R. p. bs	86	50	do.....b30 41½
2,000	Ch. & Ptts. d. b.	60	600	do.....41½
30	City Bank.....	132	200	do.....s30 41¾
25	Bank of Com.....	104¾	62	Hud. River R'd.....32½
15	Am. Exchange Bk.	115½	200	Harlem Railroad..19½
5	Atlantic Bank.....	85	200	Reading Railroad..81¾
25	Commonwealth Bk.	101½	10	do.....81¾
8	Hanover Bank.....	93	5	Cl. Col. & Cin. R'd.103½
25	Penn. Coal Co.....	92½	127	Mich. Cen. R.R.....94¾
75	do.....	92	50	do.....s60 94
500	DeLd. & Hud. Cn. Co.	121½	5	do.....c 94
100	Cumb. Coal Co...s3	17¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. R.....131½
30	Pa. M. Steam. Co...	74	200	do.....s5 131¾
200	Canton Company...	21¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R. 49¾
242	do.....	21¾	300	do.....50¾
45	O. Life & Trust Co.	96	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R....101¾
150	N. Y. Cen. R.R...s3	93¾	50	do.....b60 102
150	do.....s30	93¾	10	do.....101¾
220	do.....	93¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.. 64¾
200	do.....s30	93¾	500	do..... 64¾
150	do.....	93¾	300	do.....s60 64¼
200	Mich. S. & N. In. R. R.	61¾	450	do..... 64¾
250	do.....	61¾	400	do.....s30 64¼
100	do.....b30	62	250	Chic. & Rock I. R. b60 96
150	do.....	61¾	100	do..... 96¼
150	do.....	61¾	250	Mil. & Miss. RR.....70¾
150	do.....	61¾	100	do.....b60 70¾
250	do.....	61¾	200	do.....s30 69¾
250	do.....s30	61¾	50	do.....b60 70¾
250	do.....s30	61¾	100	do.....c 70¾
511	do.....b3	63	300	do.....s60 69¾
75	LaCrosse & Mil. R..	77½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs..	99¾	200	Reading R. R....b60 82½
100	Erie R. R.....	43¾	300	do.....b7 82¾
100	do.....s30	43¾	300	do.....b30 82¾
100	do.....s30	43¾	200	do.....b60 82¾
100	do.....	43¾	600	do.....b30 82¾
100	do.....b3	43	100	do.....s3 82
100	do.....b10	43¾	300	do.....s30 81¾
100	do.....b10	44	400	M. S. & N. In. R.s10 63
100	do.....s10	43¾	100	do.....s3 63
100	do.....b30	43¾	100	do.....b30 63¾
100	do.....s7	43¾	100	do.....s7 63¾
100	do.....	43¾	500	do..... 63¾
100	do.....s3	43	100	do.....s3 63¾
100	do.....	43¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R....b10 63¾
100	do.....b10	43¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R....b10 64
100	do.....	43¾	50	do..... 64¾
100	Mich. Central R....	96	700	do..... 64
50	Mich. Southern Railroad....	42¾	100	do.....s15 64
200	do.....	42¾	200	do.....b30 64¾
100	Cleve. & Pittsb. R.	87¾	50	Mil. & Miss. RR.....70
50	Gal. & Chic. R....	64¾	150	do.....s60 69

MONDAY, April 27—A. M.

The Foreign mails by the *America* at Boston Saturday, are to the 11th April from Liverpool. They only report to Thursday P. M., from the London market, the intervening day being Good Friday, when the Exchange is closed. The Court of Bank Directors on Thursday made no further alteration in the terms of loan and discount. The *Gazette* statement of the condition of the Bank to the 4th April, which appeared on the 11th, but was of course known to the Directors in advance, fully justifies the stringent measures adopted the week before. It shows:

Specie.....	£9,803,790	Decrease.. £683,837
Public Deposits.....	9,019,533	Decrease.. 11,513
Other Deposits.....	9,419,012	Decrease.. 768,413
Rest.....	3,842,182	Increase... 15,583
Government securities.	11,645,974	Decrease.. 44
Other securities.....	21,049,787	Increase... 497,025
Notes unemployed...	3,507,475	Decrease.. 190,635

In the succeeding week there were no further considerable withdrawals from the reserve of Bullion, and as the arrivals of Gold from Australia and other quarters were equal to £300,000, and there are advices of £1,500,180 additional on the way, a great part of the amount fully due, there was less apprehension of any additional restriction at the Bank. The main trouble of dear money, so far as American interests are concerned, would seem to fall upon the Cotton trade at Manchester where a large portion of the business in manufactures for export is done on long bills, the discount on which at high interest, is soon felt on the profit of the trade. The consequence is, the mills are worked close, and no extra stock of the raw material suffered to accumulate. One of our circular reports:

	Fair.	Middling.	Ordinary.
New-Orleans..	8¾d.	7¾d.	6d. @7¼d.
Mobile.....	8d.	7¾d	6d. @7d.
Atlantic.....	7¾d.	7 9-16d.	6d. @7d.

Taken for Consumption, 1857.....532,770 bales.
Total taken for Consumption, 1856.....51,708 bales.
Total taken for Export, (Actual), 1857.....46,606 bales.
Total taken for Export, 1856.....51,708 bales.

Stock this day, American, 363,270; Brazil, 46,820? Egyptian, 19,390; East India, 71,430; West India, 1,000; Total, 501,900. Same time, 1856, American, 408,920; Brazil, 65,020; Egyptian, 38,300; East India, 36,790; West India, 2,400; Total 551,620.

In Manchester a very fair demand has been experienced for Goods, and prices (with some few exceptions) have been well maintained. Yarns are in good request, and command improved rates, with a hardening tendency, and but for the sudden action of the Bank an increased business in both departments would have resulted. This movement has, however, caused many to withdraw from the market.

The same cause represses all appearances of speculation in Breadstuffs. In regard to the Funds, the London *Times* of Thursday, P. M., remarks:

The English Funds opened this morning with fewer signs of weakness, and the market throughout the day exhibited an improved tone, although a large speculative sale near the close of business caused a partial reaction from the advance at one time attained. Consols for money, which left off yesterday at 91¾, were first quoted 92⅜ to ½, whence, in consequence of purchases on the part of the public and the breaking up of the Bank Court without the announcement of any fresh restrictions, an improvement occurred to 92¾. Ultimately, however, there were sellers at 92½. For the May account the last price was 92½. The long continued speculation for a rise, which has lately interfered with every prospect of stability in the market, is now believed to have been brought within moderate limits, although the number of transactions carried over at high rates of interest to the next settlement has been sufficient to denote that there must still be many persons waiting to take advantage of any material improvement.

The repayments at the Bank to-day of advances made during the shutting were extraordinarily large, and, on the whole, they appear to have been effected without difficulty. Under the circumstances the regular applications for discount, were, of course, heavy, but it is assumed that the balance of receipts must have been such as greatly to strengthen the position of the establishment and to repair the adverse features which will, doubtless, be exhibited in the approaching *Gazette* return.

The official statement of the Bank of France for April is as follows in French Currency.

	April. F.	March. F.
Capital of the Bank.....	91,250,000	91,250,000
Reserve of the Bank.....	19,980,750	19,980,750
Ditto in landed property....	4,000,000	4,000,000
Bank-notes in circulation....	555,893,660	518,244,000
Ditto of the branch banks...	68,756,425	62,183,375
Bank-notes to order.....	5,966,565	5,441,804
Receipts payable at sight....	4,045,108	4,045,108
Treasy. acc. current creditor.	67,819,093	103,496,235
Sundry accounts current....	115,458,910	107,254,685
Do. with the branch banks..	24,061,651	31,466,077
Dividends payable.....	660,500	944,342
Discts. and sundry interests.	2,172,813	906 518
Commission on deposits.....	11,943,712	9,218,820
Re-disc. in last six months.	1,931,788	1,931,788
Protested bills.....	23,001	9,441
Sundries.....	2,894,176	1,383,242
Total.....	939,230,038	944,566,179
Ca.		
Cash in hand.....	106,068,194	107,155,914
Cash in the branch banks...	128,971,457	115,128,539
Commercial bills overdue...	644,098	581,248
Commercial bills discounted, but not yet due	263,365,449	239,305,911
Ditto in the branch banks..	255,492,870	262,023,586
Advanced on dep of bullion	627,800	615,800
Ditto by the branch banks..	1,944,500	2,080,900
Advanced on French public securities.....	24,162,436	19,954,136
Ditto by the branch banks..	5,865,900	5,639,200
Advanced on rail. securities.	13,728,100	14,213,800
Ditto by the branch banks..	5,866,850	5,943,150
Advanced to the State on agreement of June 30, 1848	55,000,000	55,000,000
Discount of Treasury Bonds		40,000,000
Government stock reserved.	12,980,750	12,980,750
Ditto disposable.....	52,189,360	52,274,110
Hotel and furniture of Bank	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed property of branch banks.....	5,836,274	6,150,523
Expenses of management of the Bank.....	1,211,862	1859,038
Premium on purchases of gold and silver.....	1,433,551	1,031,497
Sundries.....	850,582	774,880
Total.....	f. 939,230,038	f. 944,566,179

The quotations by this steamer for the American Funds dealt in on the other side, are not materially different from the previous advices. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE remarks:

There has been a moderate business doing in American Securities in London during the past week, with an increased demand for New-York Central Shares and Bonds, and for Michigan Central Shares. Illinois Central Shares have fluctuated, from sympathy with the decline quoted from New-York, and have been done at 30 and 29 premium.

The quotations at the close on the London Stock Exchange, were 90 ⅜ cent. asked for Illinois Central Bonds; sales of shares at 29¾ premium; sales of New-York Central Sixes at 82¼@⅝; sales of Michigan Southern Sinking Fund 71@72; New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, sales at 84@84½, and Sinking Fund at 83½. The Convertibles of 1871 held for 76 ⅜ cent., 74 ⅜ cent. bid. The London managers of the Great Western Road of Canada have declared a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 9 ⅜ cent. per annum, carrying over a surplus of only $18,304. This is the present English practice: the income divided up close among the Stockholders, and such further appropriations in the way of Capital or Bonds placed at the disposal of the Directors as, *in general meeting of the proprietary*, may be deemed expedient. In the present instance no provision appears to have been thought of for the damages likely to fall on the concern from the dreadful accident at the Des Jardines Canal. That followed very soon the close of the fiscal half year, but under the English practice, each half year must bear its own burdens. Hence on a net earning of £134,813 Canada currency, (equal to $4 to the pound,) £130,288 was divided to the stockholders, leaving *less than one tenth of one ⅜ cent. surplus* on the capital. This would be called reckless Railroading in the United States, yet the Great Western shares and the six ⅜ cent. Bonds of the Company are each worth 125 ⅜ cent. in London. The line of 283 miles involves $20,000,000 in stock and full $7,000,000 in debt. The gross earnings for six months were $1,575,920. The comparison with the New-York Central is:

	Miles.	Cost in Capital and Debt.	Half year's Revenue.
Great Western.....	283	$27,000,000	$1,575,590
N. Y. Central.....	555	38,000,000	3,951,743

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, the past week, amounted, in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $4,858,784, against $3,121,211 the week ending 26th April last year. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,249,688, against $1,052,959 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie for the week was $106,200, against $300,265 the corresponding week last year. In addition to this sum, $600,000 was sent by express to Boston for shipment to England by the Cunard steamer of Wednesday last, against $512,000 in the same direction the corresponding week last year. The steamer *Fulton*, from Havre, brought in $140,000 in Foreign Coin on Tuesday, and the *Black Warrior*, from Havana, $80,000 on Monday. The Sub-Treasury disbursed, over its receipts during the week, $475,783, of which $150,000 was sent to the Philadelphia Depository. The Specie movement of the week is not likely to influence materially the average reserve in the Banks, which stood on the last statement at $12,061,372. The change should apparently be rather against this sum, unless the interior exchanges have brought in more Specie than we have record of. As we have now reached the season of the year when the export demand for Specie usually becomes active, the following memoranda for the nine weeks of last year, intervening between this date and the 30th June, may not be uninteresting. And, although it is the opinion of our most intelligent Bullion and Foreign Bill Brokers that the demand will not be equal this season to last, our own view is and has been that the condition of the Banks and the Money market, and the prospects from the Sub-Treasury and California, equally and fully justify an export for the nine weeks beginning with the present week of $12,000,000, and we entertain little doubt that the market for Money and the reserve in the Banks will continue to rule easy under this accustomed Summer movement, which, though apparently heavy, will be almost sustained by the California and interior exchanges.

SPECIE MOVEMENT OF MAY AND JUNE, 1856.

Week ending	Export. New-York and Boston.	Bank Reserve.	Sub-Treasury.
May 3.....	$ 1,844,638	$12,830,227	$18,179,238
May 10.....	963,700	13,317,365	13 015,132
May 17.....	1,564,415	12,796,541	13,457,755
May 24.....	998,733	13,859,333	13,360,304
May 31.....	1,268,149	14,021,289	13,473,741
June 7.....	874,047	13,186,179	11,413,831
June 14.....	1,116,249	12,414,289	9,871,401
June 21.....	1,126,559	12,271,765	9,961,059
June 28.....	2,498,755	17,069,697	10,351,434
Total.....	$12,038,235 Av.	$15,039,806 Av.	$12,033,005
May 3....Specie in Bank and Sub-Treasury,			$36,029,635
June 28....Specie in Bank and Sub-Treasury,			27,421,131
Gain on reserve in city,			$ 1,391,596
Shipments of nine weeks as above,			12,038,235
Making income from California and Interior,			$13,430,431

The remarkable feature in the above is that the total of Specie in the City, as shown on the combined statement of the Sub-Treasury, gradually increased, rather than diminished, as this heavy export was going on. The case promises almost an exact parallel this season. We shall go into May with about the same Specie as last season. The proportion of Specie held in the Government Office will be a little larger, but the reaction of the Sub-Treasury and the Banks will be reversed through May and June this year, by the extraordinary cause of the New Tariff, as it was last year by the extraordinary payments on the Texas Indemnity.

According to the Custom-House returns, by months, the entries of foreign goods at the port of New-York, (exclusive of Bullion,) for the nine months of the fiscal or treasury year, from the 1st of July, 1856, to 31st March, 1857, inclusive, Amounted to.....$166,877,000
Add four weeks in April.....16,763,465
Total to date.....$183,640,435
Against same time in 1856.....159,979,236
Increase of entries to date.....$23,661,259

The same tables make the clearances of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign goods reëxported—
Amount to.....$63,434,000
Add four weeks in April.....6,134,123
Total clearances to date.....$19,567,123
Against same time in 1856.....64,622,365
Increase of clearances to date.....$4,944,756

The same tables make the Exports of Specie for the nine months of the Treasury year.....$29,760,000
Add four weeks in April.....2,096,789
Total to date.....$31,856,789
Against same time in 1856.....15,696,629
Increase in Export Specie since July 1....$16,158,160
Increase as above in Produce, &c.....4,944,756
Total increase of all exports.....$21,102,916

The Money Market through the past week worked remarkably smooth, and the demand from the Brokers was scarcely equal to the offerings on temporary loan. The applications at Bank for Discounts were not excessive, and the rates on strictly prime paper indorsed, outside of Bank, were 8½@9 ⅜ cent. Single-name paper is scanned with a good deal of particularity, and the terms made with money-lenders take a wide range from 10 to 15 ⅜ cent. Foreign Exchange is firm at 109¼@109⅝ on London, against 109¼@⅝ this time last year. The Specie engagements for the *Arabia* on Wednesday are about $600,000 in gold bars, and will probably exceed a million if the California steamer of 5th April should arrive in season. The Sub-Treasury holds $14,563,605, against $15,039,338 at the close of the previous week.

The Stock Exchange closed on Saturday from 2 to 3 ⅜ cent. lower than on the previous Saturday on several of the most active Railroad Shares. The market throughout the week was feverish and much unsettled, and the fluctuations on the Shares alluded to were in some instances 5 or 6 ⅜ cent. from one extreme to the other. The following will afford some idea of the general character of the dealings, beginning with the terms quoted at the close of week before last:

Michigan Southern.....	66¾@66¾	66¾@67	66¾@66¾
Toledo.....	65@65½	65½@64	66@66¼
Erie.....	45¾@43	43@43¾	42¾@42¾
Reading.....	79¼@80	80¼@81	81@83
New-York Central.....	86¾@87	86¾@87	87@87¼
Illinois Central.....	130@131	129¾@131¼	130¼@131¾
Panama.....	92	93@93	91¾@92

The other prominent Stocks, though partially influenced by the foregoing movement, closed as follows:

	Saturday week.	Last Saturday.
Chicago and Rock Island.....	96	96¾
Michigan Central.....	94½	95
Galena.....	102¾	101½
Virginia Sixes.....	92	91¾
Missouri Sixes.....	84	83¾
California Sevens.....	50¾	51
Illinois Central Bonds.....	99¾	99¼
Erie of 1871.....	77¾	77
Pennsylvania Coal.....	93	92
Delaware and Hudson.....	121	121½

There was a good deal of animation at the Second Board on Saturday, with a slowly upward tendency, but after the orders were pretty much executed, lower terms were offered, particularly on sellers' options on most of the list. The Michigan Southern and Toledo shares both improved after the reopening of the transfers. The former was bought with more confidence after the result of the yearly election was announced, and the balance sheet of the Company to the close of last year was made public through the *American Railroad Journal*. We publish this statement in another place, with the very judicious and dispassionate comments of the *Journal* edition, which go far to confirm our own impression that this important property has been unfairly, if not wickedly, dealt by in Wall-street, for the last three months. The success, however, with which it has been borne down from 90 to 60 ⅜ cent., would have been less marked, no doubt, if the present statement had been given to the public at an earlier day. The fault has been partly with those Directors who had the report in charge. Some blame also rests with the financial management, who, with a credit impaired by the libelous attacks upon it, found themselves in the hands of the Philistines, and unfortunately rested part of their moneyed arrangements with certain parties known throughout the Street as their worst and most inveterate enemies. All this has been corrected, and the new direction, no doubt, will soon put the finances of the Road on a more reliable basis. The primary misfortune appears to have been the absence in Europe for nearly two years of the old Treasurer of the Company, Mr. EDWIN LITCHFIELD, under whose administration in former years, the concern was kept free of emolument and the stock maintained at the highest credit, relatively with other leading roads. He properly understood and appreciated that part of his financial, as well as practical duty, which looks to the *market credit of his stock* as the surest means of sustaining the credit of his Company with money lenders and *bona fide* investors, who after all will look more or less to the list of the Stock Exchange sales—however perverted to the unscrupulous ends of the *Bear* interest for a year past—as the starting point from which to form their judgment of values. But Mr. L. has recently returned home and consented to continue in the new direction; embracing as it does a larger number of City men, always on the spot to render advice and assistance, than formerly.

The Toledo books of transfer reopened on Saturday, and the Erie books will reopen to-day. During the closing both stocks were sold freely and heavily for delivery ahead, without reference to actual supply or the condition of the money market. The consequence in the former case was, that when the Stock came to be delivered, the supply at the command of the Street was found so restricted as to cause an advance, before 3 o'clock, of 2 ⅜ cent. from the morning sales, and even after the transfers of the day were completed, the highest price was bid for Monday. The result appears to be that, from 21,000 shares in January, the moveable Stock of the Company in Wall-street has been cut down to about 10,000 shares of the 67,000 shares constituting the Capital, and there is a growing and commendable disposition manifested in other cases to reduce the scale upon which enormous *short* contracts are put out on the calculation that a few thousand shares, borrowed from day to day, can be made to deliver the whole capital once a week, or once a fortnight. Not only are the permanent Stockholders outside the Street learning to withhold the use of their certificates for such damaging object, but speculators for the rise and their commission brokers are gathering wisdom from the experience of the past six or twelve months. Even the Board of Brokers, as a body, have moved to confine speculative contracts within sixty days, and it is not impossible the limit may be cut down to thirty days, with a general resort to a 10 ⅜ cent. deposit on each side to make the contracts secure, whether against a rise or a fall. We do not doubt that such a reform would bring more good customers to the commission brokers than under the existing loose system, and the encouragement it holds out to that sort of hold Stock gambling which not only shocks confidence, but drives off legitimate business.

In regard to the Scrip dividend of 10 ⅜ cent. of the New-York and Erie Company, to be distributed this week, we understand that in addition to regular certificates for full shares, a printed scrip for fractional sums under $100 will be issued. Both will no doubt be generally held up by the *bona fide* holders of the old stock until a recovery in the market value from the present depression is experienced. And in regard to the dividend on contract stock falling due to-day and within the next few days, the privilege of demanding 10 ⅜ cent. additional stock, instead of settling the dividend at a price to be fixed at the Board of Brokers, will probably be availed of. There would seem to be nothing but fairness in this, as the market price of the dividend has been knocked down through no agency of the parties who bought stock before the closing of the books.

Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, send us the following quotations for Land Warrants:

Buying Prices.		Selling Prices.	
40 acres.....	$1 12½	40 acres.....	$1 15
80 acres.....	1 02	80 acres.....	1 05
120 acres.....	94	120 acres.....	0 98
160 acres.....	1 00	160 acres.....	1 03

Market active.

Mr. JOSEPH S. COLT, Transfer Agent of the La Crosse Company, No. 8 Wall-street, will pay the May interest on the Bonds of the Company, and on the Milwaukie City Bonds issued to the Watertown Road.

An Error Corrected.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall street,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The announcement of the Chicago *Tribune* of the 21st inst., copied into the *Commercial Advertiser* of this evening, of heavy loss by this Company, by failure of DODGE, BACON & Co. of London, is entirely without foundation.

The temporary suspension of that house was followed by immediate resumption, as announced with favorable comments in the London *Times* and the papers of this City a few days since. They held only 122 of this Company's Bonds when they suspended.

WM. B. OGDEN, President.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad.

From the American Railroad Journal, April 25.

The meeting of the stockholders of this road was held at Adrian on the 22d instant. We have obtained from the report of the Company submitted at that time a copy of their general account, which will be found annexed thereto. This statement, with the report of the Company, has been looked forward to with unusual interest, for the reason that nearly two years have elapsed since a full statement of the affairs of the Company has been given, and from the extremely depreciated price of the Company's shares, implying a very considerable distrust of their value, on the part of the stockholders of this once favorite security. It was natural that there should be great anxiety to learn the actual condition of the company, and for any evidence which should tend to show the correctness of previous estimates of the value of this property.

While we would be very careful not to bolster up, or attempt to give undue credit to a Company, or to shield a board of directors from the just consequences of any improper acts, it is equally a duty not to allow a causeless panic to discredit or embarrass them. Any discredit or inconvenience thrown upon one company reaches to all others. The confidence withdrawn from the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will, to very nearly the same extent, be withdrawn from the whole railway interest. This cannot take place, even in a slight degree, without great loss and injury to every citizen in the community, from the person who depends entirely upon the income from his property for support, to him who labors for his daily bread—and to all our monied institutions whose business and solvency depends in a great degree upon that of our railroads. It is for the interest of all classes, therefore, to see things just as they are, and to be removed as far as possible from sympathy with parties whose whole efforts are taken up in attempting to give to a particular stock a reputation, good or bad, to which it is not entitled.

With regard to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, it is certain that the public have never been mistaken as to the value of the *route* of its main line. Chicago is the local point for the travel of a belt of country extending south from Lake Superior to Central Illinois, with a breadth of 600 or 700 miles, containing many hundred thousand square miles, having a population of 3,000,000, and which is increasing at the rate of 400,000 annually. The greater part of the travel of this extensive territory must be conducted East and West by the two Michigan roads. The distance is no greater over the Michigan Southern from Detroit to Chicago, than over the Michigan Central—placing the former in favorable relations with the Great Western of Canada and the line of which it is a part. But a large portion of the travel between the East and the West will take the south shore of Lake Erie, for the reason that it is studded with important commercial towns, which every man, traveling for business or pleasure, must take on his route, while there are none on the north shore. In fact, we know of no more favorable route nor one the value of which must more steadily increase with the great general progress of the country.

The cost of the road has not been excessive. Nearly 528 miles are completed at a cost not exceeding $17,000,000; or $32,000 per mile. The cost of the New-York Central, for 555 miles, is over $38,000,000; that of the Illinois Central nearly $26,000,000 for 704 miles. The cost of the Michigan Southern does not equal that of most other Western roads at corresponding periods. As upon all roads, something has unquestionably been wasted in the construction of this; but probably not so much as upon the average of roads, nor a sum sufficient to provoke remark from parties hostile to it. The cost per mile shows a reasonable degree of fidelity on the part of the Directors.

Nor is it probable that any considerable proportion of this road will be unproductive. It is made up of the following lines:

Toledo and Chicago.....	242 miles.
Goshen Branch.....	132 miles.
Detroit and Toledo.....	58 miles.
Monroe and Adrian.....	37 miles.
Jackson Branch.....	41 miles.
Canstantine Branch.....	4 miles.
Michigan City Branch.....	14 miles.
Total.....	528 miles.

The three last named roads will probably be a burden to the Company, but their cost has not been large. The Company was required by its charter to build the Jackson Branch. The Goshen Branch will, we think, pay its way, though it would have been better for the Company not to have undertaken it; but was thought by all to be a wise move at the time, and was one for which the Directors are free of censure. The completion of this road will shorten the distance between Toledo and Chicago some 20 miles, by a line which can be run over in two hours less time than the old one. The two will not interfere for local traffic, which, after all must be the main support for both lines.

It was also unwise to commence the construction of the Detroit and Toledo Road without a more ample provision of money. The road was most unquestionably needed, and will, we have no doubt, prove productive in itself, while it must add largely to the business of the main line and the Goshen Branch. Detroit is now a city of some 60,000 inhabitants, and moving ahead with equal pace with the most prosperous Western cities. It is the most desirable market for Southern Michigan, and for large districts of Ohio and Indiana. Neither branch of the Michigan Southern could well afford to be without a connection with Detroit for the accommodation of their local traffic. The Detroit and Toledo Road will also connect Detroit with the Wabash Valley, the Dayton and Michigan, and the Cleveland and Toledo Roads, all first class works. There can be no reason why the stockholders of the Michigan Southern should complain, except so far as the construction of this line has tended to embarrass the Company.

We see no cause of distrust in the prospective earnings of this Company. For the past year, they amounted to $2,714,849 on 297 miles of road, equal to a per centage of gross receipts of nearly 25 per cent. on a cost not exceeding $11,000,000. We believe the Detroit Branch will be equally productive on a probable cost of $1,800,000. This would add $450,000 to the receipts of the past year. Allowing the balance of the Road to add as much more, and we have $2,600,000 as the gross receipts of the whole, or equal to 21 per cent. With good management, one half this sum will cover expenses of all kinds, leaving over ten per cent. for net earnings. We have no doubt that 1858 will produce an equally favorable result.

There seems, therefore, to be no doubt that the stockholders have a property as valuable as they ever supposed it was. How then is the excessive depreciation of its stock to be accounted for? Unquestionably to the large floating debt it is carrying and to a culpable silence of the Directors, for nearly two years, as to the condition of the Company. These two great mistakes led to the selection of this stock

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1749 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st., cor. Jauncey-court.

Arrival of the Empire City at New-Orleans.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Confirmation of the News of Lockridge's Retreat.

Punta Arenas in Possession of the Costa Ricans.

GEN. WALKER'S POSITION AT RIVAS.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Failure of the Pacific Express Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, April 27.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived here from California, with dates to the 6th inst.

Business was dull. The Pacific Express Company have failed.

The *Empire City* brings 100 of LOCKRIDGE'S men, and 70 other passengers, among them, Generals WHEAT and HORNSBY, who go to New-York on the *Illinois*.

Col. LOCKRIDGE'S retreat is confirmed.

The Costa Ricans have taken possession of Punta Arenas and the steamer *Rescue*, with a great amount of ammunition and six pieces of artillery.

Col. LOCKRIDGE'S men were taken to Aspinwall by British vessels.

The *J. L. Stephens* brings no further intelligence from Gen. WALKER. Private dispatches received from Aspinwall state that his position at Rivas is impregnable, and that he was likely to hold out for months.

Gen. WALKER'S brother died on the *Empire City*, on the 26th inst.

The Transit route is open to the Pacific.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cases Before the Naval Court of Inquiry—Retirement of Comptroller Whittlesey—The Nebraska Governorship, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 27.

The Navy Department will furnish to all officers applying for redress to the Naval Courts of Inquiry, copies of all the charges on file against them.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY will retire this week from the First Comptrollership of the Treasury. He intended to make an award in the Ramsey and Cormick case when prepared, but has dropped the case in consequence of the interposition of the Attorney-General, whereat he feels deeply aggrieved. He pronounces it an unjustifiable and unprecedented interference.

Lord NAPIER'S speech is much relished here by all parties, in and out of the Administration.

ORVILLE CLARK, of New-York, has the best chance for the Nebraska Governorship. Col. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, will not take it. The appointment is to be made immediately. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 27.

The Administration has taken a rest in the matter of the appointments.

Owing to the accumulation of the current business of the Departments, the Cabinet meetings are not so frequent as heretofore.

The Treasury Department has initiated measures for ascertaining the amount of taxation of all kinds in each State, and the sums necessary for the maintenance of the Government of the principal cities.

The Tehuantepec Question—Proper Course to be Pursued—The Garay and Sloo Grants, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25, 1857.

The views which you have taken of the interesting and complicated Tehuantepec question are correct. This Government must acquire from Mexico a clear, explicit, and untrammeled right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and, of course, the right of the navigation of the Coatzocoalcos. This right must be conceded directly and unequivocally to the United States Government, and not indirectly through any private company or contested grant, either to American citizens or foreign subjects.

But it is objected that, by this course, the Government will trample upon private rights. The plain answer is, that the Government may acquire the right which is thus sought, subject to any equitable claims which private citizens may have in regard to it. Mexico, in any treaty which may be made with the United States, may herself stipulate for the payment of their claims to a certain and liberal amount. Mexico, on the other hand, may insist, as she has heretofore done, that if these parties are or should be aggrieved by her action, they must seek their remedy through her judicial tribunal, and that these awards shall be the measure of the sum to be paid to the claimants.

These may be the views of some of the members of the present and late Administrations on the subject.

But two other modes of proceeding have been pressed. The Garay Company show their original grant, which Mr. WEBSTER mentioned as valid still against Mexico, and also produce a Mexican decree transferring to Mr. FALCONNET the entire interest of the grant made to the Sloo or mixed Company, and the assignment of the same to Mr. HARGOUS.

The United States Government is urged by the Hargous Company to say to Mexico "you must permit Mr. HARGOUS and his co-grantees, under the Garay grant, to proceed with the execution of the Tehuantepec Railroad &c., under the terms of that grant.

If this be not done, the United States Government may, by negotiation with Mexico, obtain a direct grant, or may purchase the franchise of the Hargous grant, with the assent of Mexico. In either case, the Hargous Company claim an indemnity to the present amount of five millions.

The proposition of the Sloo or mixed Company to the Government, is to give them a liberal contract for conveyance of the United States mail across the Tehuantepec Isthmus, and thus render operative the fifth article of the Gadsden Treaty, which gives the United States the right to protect the interests of American citizens and of the Government upon the transit.

As the terms of the Sloo grant expressly stipulate that it shall not be transferred to any foreign Government, it will be necessary for this Government, if it should wait to purchase the Sloo grant, to obtain the assent of the Government of Mexico as well as of the Company.

If the Government purchase the privileges of either party, they will take that grant which is the most liberal, and the most traveled—that is—the Garay grant, and perhaps require that Company to buy off every right which may be left to the Sloo Company.

The Garay grant embraces a cession of sixty miles of territory on either side of the railroad, and the right to colonize the same. It was this colonization clause which rendered this grant so odious to the Mexican Government, though it might render the grant the more valuable to the United States.

The Administration has, as yet, come to but one conclusion on the subject—to wit, that they must acquire the right of way across Tehuantepec for the United States. Whether to do it through the instrumentality of these two companies, or by direct concession from Mexico, is the question.

The late Administration leaned in favor of the Hargous plan.

The Sloo Company deny the validity of the mortgage and assignment of the same to HARGOUS, and insist that these parties must look to the judicial tribunals of Mexico for relief. They ask for the support of their Government through a mail contract.

But the personal difficulties existing between the members of the Sloo Company will certainly prevent them from proceeding with their work, though the Mexican Government is desirous that they should do so. No one, under present circumstances, would invest in the stock, and if the railroad be not begun before next February, they forfeit the grant entirely. X. Y. Z.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 27, 1857.

Ex-Secretary of State, Mr. MARCY, takes a great interest in the measures which are in progress of arrangement by the Administration, to establish the most felicitous means of communication between the Eastern portion of the Union and its Pacific Coast. In view of the probable annexation, before any great lapse of time, of Sonora and Lower California, this is becoming every day more important, especially as the relations which Great Britain has established with the Central American States, may be turned, at any moment, to our disadvantage. The opinion of Mr MARCY is said to be, that the utmost sagacity, moderation and activity will be requisite, to make such an arrangement that the Tehuantepec right of way may be secured, on terms that it will be suitable for us to accept, and which will require no subsequent modifications; but he none the less judges that it ought to be done and speedily. It appears, therefore, that the course which Mr. CASS is understood to have resolved on is likely to meet with approval from every quarter, and to be regarded as the inauguration of a national measure of the highest importance.

The speech of Mr. STANTON, on his arrival in Kansas, is variously interpreted here. Ultra men of both sides take ground that it is the first avowal of a Pro-Slavery Platform, by the Walker Administration, and that it foreboded the encouragement by the new Governor, of the adoption of Slavery as a State institution. Others, more moderate, have come to an entirely opposite conclusion, and maintain that as the "shadows before" are of an exclusively Free-State complexion, no pains have been thought necessary to conciliate the Anti-Slavery Party, while the utmost verge of courtesy is approached in dealing with adversaries, who are so soon to be finally and forever worsted. The emphatic declarations of Gov. WALKER, before leaving the Capital, are quoted, iterated and reiterated that Kansas, in his opinion, was decidedly destined to become a Free and not a Slave State; that, while he should make it a "point of honor" to see that the will of the majority of the people was carried into effect, he had no doubt that the popular voice would exclude bondage from the Territory. Whichever opinion may be correct, Gov. WALKER ought not, in any case to be held responsible for any other acts and deeds than his own. The *Herald* stated, some time ago, that Mr. WALKER had sent out a message by the hands of Mr. STANTON, declaratory of his future policy. This was apocryphal. Excepting the short letter, which was published a month since, Mr. WALKER has given nothing to the public since his appointment.

The statement in some of your papers that the recent opposition to Mayor WOOD is interpreted here as identical with hostility to Mr. SCHELL is untrue. Mr CROSWELL is in Washington, and has sought to promulgate the same opinion, but he has not been successful. It is, on the contrary, well understood that not only Mr. FOWLER, but also the new Surveyor, Mr. HART, and Messrs. SANDERS, SICKLES, HASKIN, COCHRANE, &c., &c., who have sought to restore Democratic unity at Tammany Hall, and a reform in the organization of the party, are desirous of corresponding, in detail, with all of the wishes of Mr. SCHELL, as far as is consistent with the duties of their respective positions. The peculiar relation which was manufactured for Mr. SCHELL, while he was in Washington, by a few busy-bodies, and the position it placed him in towards your Mayor, rendered it obligatory upon him to suffer his name to be used, up to a certain point, in favor of City Hall influence. That period has forever gone by. The questions of the Sachemship and of the General Committee are settled, and Mr. SCHELL is believed to have no other wish than to acquiesce in the will of the majority, and to act, as he has always done, for the general good of the party. The effort which is being made to represent him as a tool of Mr. WOOD, and as dissociated from his colleagues, is equally slanderous to himself and to them. Letters have been received here which show that the failure of the conspiracy to perpetuate the "one man" tyranny at Tammany Hall is a subject of perhaps more hearty congratulation to Mr. SCHELL himself than to any other person interested. It is certain that all those who have been portrayed as his enemies in your City are precisely those upon whose alliance and aid he now counts for support during the trials of the coming four years.

G. B.

From St. Louis.

MISSOURI POLITICS—THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEW-MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 27.

JAMES S. RALLINE, recently recommended for Governor by the American Convention, announces himself a candidate for that office in opposition to the candidate of the National Democracy.

Governor JACKSON has fixed the 3d of August for the election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gov. POLK.

The election for Judges of the Supreme and other Courts is fixed for the first Monday in August.

A file of the Santa Fé *Gazette* for March is received.

A portion of the remains of the Indian Agent, DODGE, had been found, and interred at Fort Defiance.

Capt. GIBBS had been severely wounded in an engagement with the Indians.

Gov. MERRIWEATHER had gone on a visit to Navajos and Pueblos.

Indian depredations had been frequent and extensive and numbers of them had been overtaken and killed by the troops.

Major FRY arrived at Albuquerque with one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Department.

A Forged Check Sent to Rev. Mr. Kalloch.

BOSTON, Monday, April 27.

A check for $2,000, purporting to have come from Dr. JAYNE, of Philadelphia, was received by Rev. Mr. KALLOCH a day or two ago, but, on inquiry, it turns out to be a forgery.

[It is stated that the check mentioned in the above dispatch was cashed by a gentleman in this City, before it was known to be a forgery.]

Battle Between the Indians and Volunteers.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 27.

The latest intelligence from the scene of the Indian troubles in Minnesota, is to the effect that on the 12th inst. a battle was fought at Walanwan River, thirty miles above Mankato, between the Indians and the St. Peter volunteers, under command of General DODD. Twelve Indians were killed and several wounded. The volunteers did not lose a man.

Defaulter Absconded.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 27.

CHARLES VOSBURG, collector for the Cincinnat and Louisville Mail Boat Company, has absconded. He was $2,000 in arrears of his collections.

Steamboat Collision on the Ohio.

SINKING OF THE JULIA DEAN—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Monday, April 27.

Yesterday, as the steamer *Rainbow* was ascending the Ohio, when opposite Aline Island she came in collision with the steamer *Julia Dean*, bound to the Wabash River. The *Dean* struck the *Rainbow* on the starboard side, breaking a hole in her hull, and sinking herself immediately. Five or six persons were drowned,—four of them deck-hands. The *Dean's* cargo is a total loss, but is insured. There was no insurance on the boat. The *Rainbow* received very little damage.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

TOLEDO, Monday, April 27.

The boiler of the steam planing mill of Messrs. RAYMOND & HATHAWAY, of this city, exploded this morning, and severely injured five persons, one of whom has since died, and two others are not expected to recover. The building was almost entirely demolished.

News By the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 27.

The New-Orleans mails of Monday and Tuesday last have been received.

The Abingdon (Va.) *Democrat* says that during the week preceding Tuesday last snow fell daily in Washington County. Vegetation was backward through the Southwest part of the State, and many cattle were dying.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Monday, April 27.

The officers of the New-York State Temperance Society have issued a call for the semi-annual meeting of the Society at Albany on the 11th of June.

STATE POLITICS.

The Printing Contract—Know-Nothing Troubles.

ALBANY, Friday, April 24, 1858.

Certain legal proceedings growing out of the failure of THOMAS & LATHROP, of Buffalo, have disclosed the fact that one-half of the contract for executing the Legislative printing for two years from the first of January last, is owned by J. C. DANN, the President of the State Council of Know-Nothings, and DENNIS BOWEN, a conspicuous member of the Order. DANN is cashier of one of the Buffalo banks, and BOWEN is a lawyer of fair standing, having received his legal education in the office of that noted firm FILLMORE, HALL & HAVEN. The revelation of their connection with the contract has excited considerable speculation in political circles here. There are two versions of the circumstances under which they became interested in the enterprise. I cannot at present ascertain the truth of the case. One story is, that they were large creditors of the bankrupt firm, who, you will recollect, were the proprietors of the *Commercial Advertiser*, Mr. FILLMORE'S home organ, and when the affairs of the concern approached a crisis, THOMAS & LATHROP, they being the nominal contractors, assigned to DANN & BOWEN their remaining half of the contract; the other half having been previously disposed of, in order to secure D. & B. from loss. Possibly this may have been the case; but the proprietary interest in this half is now vested absolutely in them.

The other story is, that DANN and BOWEN were originally parties to the contract, made so at their own request, through the influence of the Know-Nothing State Officers, with a view to reimburse the money which those patriotic "Americans" had expended in the scheme to elect MILLARD FILLMORE President of the United States. This is the more probable representation of the facts. The contract was a purely Know-Nothing affair at the ontset. THOMAS & LATHROP, who had already become swamped, chiefly by identifying themselves with the project to elect FILLMORE, made an ambiguous, juggling sort of bid, for the printing, which the State officers accepted, after two or three competitors had been bought off or ruled out. The scheme was well conceived. The *Statesman* people were interested in it, to the extent of one-fourth, and it comprehended a plan for bringing one of the State officers into the editorial department of that paper, at a high salary. Everything was going on swimmingly—all concerned in it were prospectively growing rich—the State was to be fleeced, as usual, and Know-Nothingism was blatant with joy; when it occurred to one of the persons interested that the profits of the contract might not come up to their expectations, if a Republican Legislature should see fit to cut the printing down to a low, economical point—a proceeding not at all improbable, with some of the most odious Know-Nothings in the State doing the printing under a bargain tainted with foul suspicion. So they sold out one-half the contract to an estimable gentleman of this city, who came near being seriously damaged by being found in bad company. How the *Statesman* concern were satisfied, I am unable to say; but the prevalent opinion is, that they were bought off BOWEN & DANN.

If THOMAS & LATHROP could have been kept upon their legs a year longer, the interest of DANN & BOWEN in the contract would not have been known, and the statement made in the Legislature that a Democrat of this city held the whole of it by assignment from the Buffalo firm, might have been accepted as true. But this disclosure puts a new face upon the whole transaction. While it uncovers a deep-laid Know-Nothing intrigue—for DANN'S election as President of the State Council, which is now moving to perpetuate and extend this organization, was included in the scheme—it will necessitate a scrutiny into the affair by the Legislature next Winter; and those who are familiar with the manner in which some of the business of the State has been performed, will not need to be told that this scrutiny must be so extended as to embrace the selection of the depositories for the Canal tolls, the appointment of Canal Officers, the allowance of contractors accounts, and various incidental matters, in which outsiders have boasted of making large sums of money, that could not have been honestly earned.

The present State Officers will then be in private life, it is true; but it was decided in the case of J. C. MATHER that a public officer was liable to impeachment after his term of service had expired.

Appointment of Major Ben McCulloch as Governor of Utah—A Northern Man to be Governor of Nebraska.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 26.

The delay in the appointment of a Governor for the Territory of Utah has been occasioned by the difficulty of finding a suitable man who would accept the post. It has been offered to and declined by several gentlemen. Before Major BEN. MCCULLOCH accepted the post of Marshalship of Texas he had been consulted by some of his friends upon the subject of this Governorship. It was thought that as a man of character, courage, address and humanity he would be able to meet and master all the difficulties of the situation. He then expressed a willingness to accept the office if he should be appointed. But Senator RUSK and others, who were deeply impressed with the importance of securing the services of Major MCCULLOCH in the construction of the wagon road from El Paso to Fort Yuma, could not spare him for service in Utah. But it now appears from a paragraph in the Union that the Government is obliged to resort to Major MCCULLOCH as the most suitable man for the place, whose service they can command.

It is probable, therefore, that the "Saints" will soon be provided with a "Gentile" as their Governor, instead of their "Prophet, Priest and King." BRIGHAM YOUNG cannot be stripped of his priesthood, nor of his gifts for prophecy, by the secular authorities, but his political and military rule will be modified by its subjugation to the authority of Governor MCCULLOCH and General HARNEY. That a conflict will take place between the United States authorities and the Mormons is not improbable.

It is decided to remove Gov. IZARD, of Nebraska. His removal has been delayed by the charges preferred against him, and the propriety of affording him an opportunity to refute them. But all charges affecting his moral character have been withdrawn, and he will be superseded in a few days. It has been stated that a Southern man, as heretofore, would be selected as Governor of this Territory. But, inasmuch as Southern men have been appointed to KANSAS, and as a Southern man will be selected for Utah, it is believed that a Governor for Nebraska will be taken from the North.

Another Heiress Elopement.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times.

The citizens of Xenia (Ohio) have been greatly agitated by a very strange case of elopement that has turned up in their midst, during the present week. The parties are a Miss SALLIE MARTIN, aged seventeen years, and a man named BOYD, of rather doubtful repute, and of bad association. Miss MARTIN is the daughter of the late Dr. MARTIN, of Xenia, and is worth in her own right $70,000. She has been of late under the care of two maiden aunts, who have raised her in total seclusion from company. Miss SALLIE became acquainted with BOYD about a month since, and, notwithstanding the vigilance of her guardians, managed to have stolen interviews with him at certain intervals.

On Tuesday morning last it was discovered that the young lady and her *lover* had fled. The entire community was thrown into excitement, and arrangements were made to pursue the fugitives, and, if possible, bring BOYD to justice. It was ascertained that they had taken the night train to Springfield, and passed the night at the Werden House, in that city. The pursuers then left for Urbana, for which place BOYD and his victim had departed. Here they were again too late, as BOYD, after making an attempt to procure a marriage license, had hurried on to some other point. In his application to the proper authorities at Urbana, BOYD swore to the young lady's age as being eighteen years, but, being rather closely questioned by the Judge, became frightened at the prospect of a charge of perjury to which he had laid himself open, and, tearing up the license, left the office in a hurry.

The citizens of Xenia have made the matter a community affair, and should BOYD, who has made himself obnoxious to them in more ways than one, fall into their hands, they will fix him securely in some way or other.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Young Men's Christian Association—Members Resigned.

The Young Men's Christian Association met last night at the University Chapel. Mr. SELDEN, Vice President, in the Chair.

A chapter was read from the Scriptures by Mr. FARNHAM, and prayer was offered by Mr. CEPHAS BRAINERD. Immediately after the devotional exercises a paper was read by the Secretary as follows:

RESIGNATION OF CLERGYMEN.

Wednesday, April 22, 1857.

CHARLES SELDEN, Esq., Acting President, &c.—DEAR SIR: Please withdraw our names from the records of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, and oblige. Yours truly,

Gardiner Spring,	George Potts,
Joseph McElroy,	James W. Alexander,
Thomas DeWitt,	M. S. Hutton,
Chas. K. Imbrie,	John Knox,
William Adams,	Wm. B. Crosby,
G. T. Bedell,	Isaac Ferris,
Talbott W. Chambers,	Edward Lathrop.

RESIGNATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN MEMBERS.

SATURDAY, April 18, 1857.

CHARLIE SELDEN, Esq., Acting-President, &c.

Dear Sir: Permit us, the undersigned, to tender through you, to the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, our resignanations as members of the same, believing that the Association has departed from the objects which originally brought us together.

In taking this step we are not to be understood as expressing any opinion upon the subjects which have recently agitated the Association, representing, as we do, every shade of opinion upon those subjects.

Yours, very respectfully,

Howard Crosby,	E. P. Carpenter,	Carlos A. Butler,
Herman White,	Geo. W. Collard,	H. M. Butler,
Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,	Danl. Durham	Dwight Baker,
John E. Parsons,	Valentine Willis,	J. M. McLaren,
C. B. Farnsworth,	Fred. M. Geer,	T. C. M. Paton,
C. A. Davison,	I. H. Clearman,	Benj. Lord,
Morris K. Jesup,	Edm'd J. Wade,	C. W. May, Jr.,
Theo. B. Brooson,	L. L. S. Clearman,	Winthrop Atwill,
Elliott F. Shepard,	S. Millikin, Jr.,	Chas. O. Morris,
Avery Bill Jr.,	E. J. Brown,	George Jewesson,
Rich'd A. Dorman,	T. A. Brouwer,	I. E. Stevens,
Frederick Foster,	H. N. Beers,	A. W. Murray,
Peter Carter,	R. C. Bodfish,	Ab. Bussing,
J. B. Lockwood,	A. D. F. Randolph,	John Crerar,
John M. Scott,	A. J. Winterton,	D. R. Budd,
D. W. Geer,	J. J. Griffen,	T. P. Carrington,
Robt. H. Boyd,	John Kennedy,	Edwin Wayte,
J. F. Travis,	Chas. F. Little,	Henry S. Warner,
W. A. Merten,	Thos. M. Moore,	Benj. Salter, Jr.,
P. Hastings Grant,	Edward Anthony,	W. R. Moore,
Wm. Henderson,	H. O. Pinneo, (1m.)	S. G. Goodrich, 3d.
R. M. D. Sweet.	David Magie, Jr.,	C. H. Luddington,
G. W. VanBoskerck	O. P. Woodford,	James H. Sahler,
S. B. S. Jesup,	Henry Olmsted,	E. Maggatt, Jr.,
Jas. Callendar,	Jos. D. Wickham,	John M. Bruce,
Wm. H. Faroos,	P. F. Smith,	A. W. Parson, Jr.,
A. S. Raven,	S. B. Brownell,	S. Conover, Jr.,
B. L. Amerman,	S. M. Constant,	Geo. Lynes,
Edgar Strang,	Edward Austen,	Leon'd D. White,
Geo. Bayles,	Wallace Dunbar,	Jas. Bayley,
S. D. Vanderheyd'n	O. M. Clapp,	P. T. D. Hardcastle,
J. D. Du Bois,	O. W. Joslyn,	J. E. Vermelye,
Wm. M. Adams,	Ira T. Richards,	L. C. Bayles,
F. T. Luqueer,	Wm. C. Heath,	Henry W. Smith,
David Slater,	Samuel Colgate,	James L. Hestie,
Wm. Westmore,	W. C. Church,	H. S. Brown,
J. T. Terry,	D. Willis James,	J. R. Gibson, Jr.,
C. M. Freeman,	S. H. Wales,	H. C. Steins,
Wm. Allen,	J. L. Arcularius.	S. D. Brown,
J. S. Petrie, H. M.	E. P. Griffen,	Justin Paillard,
John P. Crosby,	C. W. Darling,	F. Z. Demarest.
F. Burritt.	Wm. H. Hallock,	Edw. S. Brown,
Jos. R. Skidmore,	P. L. Cooper,	Henry Ide,
Wm. L. Skidmore,	E. C. Wilcox,	John E. Johnson,
J. M. Morrison,	M. Van Schaack,	E. C. Chapin,
Wm. N. Felt,	Jos. Graydon,	Robert Halsted,
Edward Schell,	Benj. W. Clapp,	John Sloane,
Horace Holden,	R. Wells,	Peter Amerman,
Thos. L. Scovill,	J. W. Graydon,	E. S. Halsted,
T. A. Wilmont.	Wm. F. Lee,	G. C. Halsted,
H. J. Baker,	Chas. H. Scott,	John R. Weed,
Edw. P. Gilbert,	Wm. H. Scott,	G. A. Westmore,
Edw. B. Kinney,	Thos. S. Adams.	H. Hoffman,
Peter Voorhis,	A. N. Nearing,	Henry M. Brush,
A. E. Smith,	Jos. Dore,	Jno. Brower.

Mr. HERRIES moved "That the Association most cordially accept the resignations just tendered, and do hereby recommend the brethren thus separating themselves to the mercy of God through Jesus Christ." [Hisses.] There was no second. The Secretary, Mr. MARSHALL, proposed that the resignations be indefinitely tabled. Lost.

The motion was renewed to table the subject for one month. Carried.

The next subject in order was the proposal of 93 new members. Under the rules their election cannot take place until the next regular meeting.

The Essay of the evening was then read by AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, Esq.—Subject: *Christianity, theoretical and practical.* The matter was discussed briefly but vigorously.

The resignation of so large a number of active members and of prominent clergymen was not wholly unexpected, as may be seen from the following, which, though marked confidential, was quite generally circulated yesterday.

[*Confidential.*]

No. 189 PEARL-STREET, Friday, April 24, 1857.

DEAR SIR; Try and be at the meeting of the "Young Men's Christian Association," Monday evening, (27th inst.,) with at least one new member to propose. The opposition seem determined to "crush out" the Association, if possible.

We *can* and *must* match name for name, as they expect to announce one hundred resignations. If we do our duty, their designs are easily frustrated, and the truth triumphs. "A word to the wise is all sufficient."

"Little drops of water—
Little grains of sand, &c."

If you cannot be present, send me the names (if you secure any) before Monday, 4 o'clock P. M., to my office; or after that to No. 32 Waverley-place.

Yours truly,
GEORGE P. EDGAR.

The due ($2) must accompany the names.

The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year, nominated last evening:

President—ROBERT BLISS.
Vice-President—CEPHAS BRAINERD.
Corresponding Secretary—RICH'D C. MCCORMICK, Jr.
Treasurer—E. S. BROWN, and 15 Directors.

Mulberry-street Church.

The congregation assembling in Mulberry-street Methodist Episcopal Church, being about to migrate to a more commodious location up town, last Sabbath was devoted to farewell reminiscences. The floor of the building was moderately filled, the gallery was nearly empty. After the usual preliminary exercises, Rev. Dr. BANGS sketched the early history of the building. Bishop JANES next addressed the assembly. He cited many marked instances of conversion occurring during his pastorate over that church, and expressed, in endearing language, his warm sympathy with their future interests. He hoped that the amount might only be appreciable in eternity of the moral good directly as well as indirectly attributable to their Christian activity. He spoke of himself, regretting, from motives of delicacy, that it was unavoidable. This was the last congregation over which he had exercised the pastoral charge.

Rev. E. L. JANES (brother of the Bishop) was the next speaker. He alluded in brief and affectionate terms to his connection with the church as pastor, from 1845 to 1847, when, said he, "by Episcopal authority, or more correctly, by ecclesiastical law," his connection with them terminated. He spoke of many scenes yet upon his memory, alluding to the deathbeds of MARY A. LYON, JULIA M. DIGHTMAN, and ANNA MARIA POLHEMUS, as of memorable interest.

Rev. Mr. OSBORNE, the present pastor, then detailed some financial statements. In 1836 the number of church members was 106, the collections amounting to $41. In 1846 the members were 277, and there had been a corresponding increase in subscriptions. In 1856 the contributions to the Missionary cause had been $2,000; to the Bible Society, $200; Tract Society, $1,047; Sunday School Union, $1,114; Superannuated Preachers' fund, $225;—total, $4,622; while in 1857 they had contributed $1,000 to Missions, $2,055 to the Bible Society: $1,307 to the Tract Society; $662 to Schools, and $200 to the Superannuated Preachers' fund,—making a total of $5,214, or an increase of $600 upon the previous year. This would show that, with the separation of the up-town John-street people, they had increased their collections. The liberality and progress in *giving*, had increased faster than the ratio as to numbers. He argued thence an increase in the spirituality and benevolence of the church. The records show that 450 had been received on probation during the period of their history. Other churches could show 500, and some a smaller number. The Methodist Episcopal Church was as yet only in its infancy, and if, with her ministerial intelligence, activity and power, she would suffer herself to be carried away from her selfishness, it was impossible to say what she might not accomplish. Our Christianity, said Mr. OSBORNE, requires to be more *humanized*. If defective, it is in its application—in the want of a deeper sympathy and a warmer love for human nature in its *capabilities*.

After singing and the benediction, the meeting adjourned to hold in the afternoon a love feast.

We are informed that the church and congregation (colored) known as St. Philip's, formerly of Centre-street, but recently worshiping in Stuyvesant Institute, have bought the building in Mulberry-street, (organ and all complete), for $30,000.

Of this church, PETER WILLIAMS, the father of the first pastor, was purchased *out of Slavery* during the Revolutionary war by the Trustees of the old John-street church. The church book records the transaction, wherein the value of his watch is assessed at five pounds, money of that period.

The New Port Bill and the Pilot Commissioners.

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, E. E. MORGAN, RUSSELL STURGES and G. W. BLUNT, who are made the Pilot Commissioners under the new act, met for consultation on Saturday last, at No. 69 South-street, but did not organize. They have not yet decided to accept office under the present law, and meantime they have addressed the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters—by which bodies they are appointed—for instructions in regard to their new duties. It is their intention, if they agree to continue in office, to require a rigid conformity to all the provisions of the Port bill.

The section restraining all persons from throwing ashes and cinders into the waters of the harbor from off any steamboat, will cause some flurry among steamboat proprietors, but is deemed highly necessary, as this refuse material is found to be a large component of the substance taken out of the slips by the dredging machines. It was stated to the Commissioners that five scow loads, or about one hundred and twenty tons, were dredged from one spot where a steamboat had been lying during a single season. What disposition will be made of coal cinders here after by steamboats, we cannot even guess.

The section which requires every vessel when discharging or loading coals, brick, and all other loose materials, to fasten canvass or other cloth between the pier or bulkhead and the vessel's side, in order to prevent any such material from falling into the water, will be rigorously enforced by the Commissioners. This practice prevails in London, Liverpool, and most of the leading seaports, and it is only a wonder that we have not adopted it here before. Few persons have any idea of the quantity of rubbish which accumulates in the course of a few years from this source. A great deal of coal is dropped into the water from coal barges while unloading at the docks, or when discharging into a steamer; so much so, indeed, that some enterprising individuals drive a lively trade by fishing it from the bottom with oyster-tongs and rakes. One man at the Cunard docks, Jersey City, grappled coal enough from the bottom of the slips last winter to supply his family with fuel during the cold season, and out of his abundance he sold $150 worth. This section will not prove very troublesome to shipowners, since any old sail will answer the purpose of stretching between the wharf and the vessel.

The section which prohibits the throwing of iron, lead, or any heavy substance upon a pier, or dragging it over the same without adequate protection to the planking, will save a good deal to pier owners.

It has been the practice to dump the mud and sand taken from the slips a little way out from the ends of the piers. The current soon brings much of it back into other slips, ruining them. A provision in the new act requires the mud and sand dredged out to be removed to some place above high-water mark, or deposited within a bulkhead for filling, or in some place to be approved by the Commissioners. The vicinity of Bedloe's Island has been spoken of as the most available place for this purpose, where there is very shoal water, and whence it would not be likely to return and impede navigation.

But this will cost probably about three times as much as it now does, which is seldom over 13 cents a cubic yard. Most of the slips require dredging as often as once in four or five years. The dredging machine is a floating apparatus, carrying a steam engine by which the mud is hoisted up in large buckets and thrown into a scow alongside. The latter when full is pushed out into the stream and its contents suddenly let out through a false bottom. Some of the dredging people say that if the deposit thus discharged is washed into the slips again, the reason is simply that it is not carried far enough out; that as the thing is now managed, the Street Commissioner appoints an inspector whose duty it is to see that the work is properly done, and in some cases, through collusion with parties who are employed to do the dredging, he permits them to remove the mud and sand to any distance from the ends of the piers they see fit, sometimes not more than twenty feet.

If this is really the case, and if the mud and sand carried well out into the channel does not return again by the action of the tide, the Commissioners may decide that the present mode of dredging shall remain, especially as the following language of the act, "or in some place to be approved by the said Commissioners," seems to make the locality optional with them. The cost of dredging a slip ranges from $1,200 to $1,500, and the annual expense to each averages not far from $300. At the present rates of wharfage, the owners of piers say that their investment scarcely pays six per cent., and accordingly they made an effort at the late session of the Legislature to get the wharfage rates on merchandise increased, but the influence of Western flour men and others was too much for them.

Those who are familiar with the appearance of our wharves cannot help observing an immense quantity of useless lumber always lying about where it is not wanted, and left lying an indefinite length of time. This is all to be reformed, as the new law directs that merchandise remaining on any pier or bulkhead for more than twenty-four hours shall be speedily removed by the Commissioners, on the complaint of a person interested. On Saturday the Commissioners took a walk from Burling Slip as far up as Roosevelt-street, and found a very miscellaneous array of water casks, anchors, chains, &c., "lying around loose," enough in all to cover an acre of ground.

The practice has been much in vogue for boats and small vessels to make fast to buoys, and particularly are vessels accustomed to anchor close to them, by which means their anchors often foul with the buoys and drag them from their place. By a section of the Port bill, all this is expressly forbidden under heavy penalties.

In regard to the provision which prohibits shadpoles from being set in the waters of the harbor, the Commissioners seem to be agreed to enforce it. Shadpoles stud all parts of the river channel, compelling vessels to do a good deal of dodging or be snagged. Vessels rubbing against them lose their copper sheathing, and steamboats are perpetually damaging the buckets of their paddle wheels. Many old poles are broken off below the surface of the water—of course a terrible nuisance, and sending many crafts to the bottom.

The section requiring the name of the owner, or one of the owners of a lighter, together with his place of business, to be painted on the side of his vessel, is not open to objections, as it has always been customary with other vessels to have their name and place where owned, painted on the stern or side in a conspicuous position.

The Commissioners are understood to view some of the sections of this new law without favor, and hence their communication to the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters. We shall know in a few days whether they will resign or stand to their post.

Cricket.

The various clubs of our City and vicinity are making vigorous preparations for the approaching cricketing campaign, and the prospect is that it will be one of the most successful seasons on record. The New-York Club will commence play at Hoboken on Monday, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. The St. George' Club will do the same the following week. The "Long Island," "Brooklyn," and "United Club of Kings County," will commence operations early in May. The two latter will play on the new grounds at Bedford. The former on the same as last season. The grounds adjoin near the terminus of the Fulton Avenue Railway. Three important matches will take place early in June, viz.: The New-York Club *vs.* St. George's; New-York City *vs.* the United States; and Eleven English Players *vs.* Eighteen Americans. From the prominent players in these matches, eleven will be selected to contend with the Canadians in September.

The Tammany Democracy—Meeting of the General Convention.

The Convention selected to make arrangements for the formation of a new Democratic General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall. The attendance was full both inside and out. The Convention was called to order at 8 o'clock by WILLIAM D. KENNEDY, Father of the Council. The following temporary officers were then selected: JAMES T. BRADY, President; ISAAC BELL, Jr., and JOHN CRANE, Secretaries. Mr. BRADY, on assuming the Chair, made a brief address. He alluded to his return to the Old Wigwam, and expressed his congratulations at the reunion of the party. His remarks were loudly cheered. The Convention then proceeded to the election of permanent officers.

ELIJAH F. PURDY was selected as Chairman, and SAML. VANDERHEYDEN, Sr., and ALFRED CRANE, Jr., were chosen Secretaries. ISAAC BELL, Jr., TOWNSEND, and CHARLES MILLS, Sergeant-at-Arms. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Cochrane, Clancy, Bradley, Sweeny and Brady, were appointed to submit rules and by-laws for the government of the Convention. A Committee of one from each Ward, to be appointed hereafter by the Chair, was to report a plan for the selection of a General Committee. The Convention adjourned until May 18.

Amherst Collegians on a Cruise.

The schooner *Dewdrop*, RULAND, from St. Mary's, was chartered by some students of Amherst College, for scientific research. She left New-York City Jan. 19 for St. Mary's, where she arrived Feb. 2, took in a fresh supply of provisions and water, and left a part of the company at that place; sailed on the 15th for Key West, where she arrived on the 22d; sailed thence on the 26th for the Bay of Honda, thence for Tortugas, thence to Key West again, took in more water, thence, 17th March, for Fernandina, took on board the students left at St. Marys, and sailed for New-York 17th April, where she arrived 26th. On the passage has experienced heavy westerly gales, and when off

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Second District—General Term.

Poughkeepsie, Friday, April 24.

Present—S. B. Strong, P. J., Lucien Birdseye, James Emott, J. J.

DECISIONS

Peter B. Brown and another, respondents, vs. Richard Van Wyck, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong, J.

Robert McCaughal, appellant, vs Thomas Ryan, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event. Opinions by Strong, Birdseye and Emott, J.

Dennis Malony, respondent, vs. Abraham Vanderpoel, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered at the Circuit. Costs to abide the event. Opinion by Birdseye, J.

Reuben Hubbard vs. George Russell et al.—Nonsuit set aside and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

The People ex rel. Wm. Donohue vs. Perry Wheeler et al., Commissioner of Highways of Dover.—Order reversed and the proceedings set aside, with costs. Opinion by Emott, J.

Paul Pennell, respondent, vs. John Cookingham, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Edward Arnold, Jr., respondent, vs. The Suffolk Bank, and the United States Trust Company, appellants.—Order and judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Emott, J.

Martha T. Lynde vs Henry R Hough, et al.—Judgment and order of the City Court reversed and new trial ordered in that Court, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Emott, J.

Dick Burke vs. Engelbert Lott, Sheriff, etc.—Order of the City Court reversed, with costs of the appeal. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

Frederic A. Lawrence, respondent, vs. Thomas McGinnis, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

John Coutrell and another vs. Francis Montaverde.—Motion to set aside nonsuit denied, and judgment ordered for defendant, with costs. Opinion by Emott, J.

John Peck, respondent, vs. Selah Hillen, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Strong, P. J., and Emott, J.

Elizabeth R. Stuart, by her next friend, appellant, vs. Russell Comstock, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, respondent, vs. Hugh McClelland and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed.

James H. Pully and George Caraant, appellants, vs. George W. Smith, respondent.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong, P. J., Birdseye, J., dissenting.

Arthur W. Benson, respondent, vs George Carpenter, imprisoned &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Patrick McNully, respondent, vs James H Prentice, appellant.—Judgment of City Court reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Birdseye, Judge

The People vs. James B. Caryl.—Conviction reversed, and new trial ordered in the Westchester Sessions. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

Jerome L. Wheeler, respondent, vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment of the County Court and of the Justice reversed.

Tunis V. P. Talmadge, appellant, vs Michael McGovern, respondent.—Judgment of County Court reversed, and that of the Justice reversed.

David N. Tuttle and others, vs Casper D. Smith.—Order of the Special Term affirmed, with ten dollars costs to abide the event of the suit; the plaintiff to have liberty to apply at Special Term to amend the summons. Opinion of Emot, J.

Sarah E. Beerger vs. Charles L. Nelson and another.—Order appealed from affirmed without costs.

Henry H. Henstis, respondent, vs Ruth J. Smith administratrix, &c., appellant's.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered at the Circuit with leave to either party to apply for a reference. Costs to abide the event.

Thomas George, respondent, vs. the same appellants. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered at the Circuit with leave to either party to apply for a reference. Costs to abide the event.

T. B. Dickson, administratrix appellant vs. Isaac Bates, guardian respondent.—Decree of the Surrogate modified. Costs of the appellant to be paid out of the estate. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

Joseph Wilson and another vs. Charles F. Cromwell and another.—Judgment and order reversed as to defendant Cromwell, and his demurrer sustained, with costs. Judgment and order affirmed with costs as to Friel, and cause remitted to City Court with leave to defendant Friel to answer in twenty days after notice of judgment upon the remission on payment of all the costs below the demurrer, and stipulating to take issue notice of trial. Opinion by Birdseye, J., Emott, J., dissenting.

Daniel Bebring vs. Daniel R. Bastige and others.—Order affirmed without costs of the appeal.

Timothy Keegan, respondent vs. John T Fisher and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed.

The City Bank of Brooklyn, respondent, vs. John Dunham, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Mitchell J. dissenting.

The same, vs. John Dearborn and others.—Judgment for plaintiff with costs. (The three last cases before Strong, Mitchell and Birdseye, J.)

Nathan Morey and wife vs. William R B Morey and others.—Decree modified. Cost of appeal to be paid out of the fund, according to opinion of Strong, P. J. Opinion by Strong, J. Heard by Strong, P. J. Birdseye and Peabody, J. J. Emott, J., having been counsel in the case, took no part in the decision.

Richard Peck respondent, vs. Abel Hyde, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

John Cotting, appellant vs. Walter L. Ten Broeck, respondent.—Judgment of the County Court reversed.

John Cotting, appellant, vs. Helen Yehulte, respondent.—Judgment of the County Court affirmed.

Thomas Sharp vs. Englebert Lott.—Order reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

Henry A. Kitchell, respondent, vs. Henry Hungerford, et al., appellant.—Judgment affirmed

Enoch W. Van Pelt vs. Timothy R. Hibard.—Order modified.

Horace Dresser vs. Joseph W. Jennings.—Order reversed, without costs of appeal.

Benjamin P. Denel, ex. appellant, vs. William Dutcher, respondent.—Decree of Surrogate of Dutchess County reversed, with costs.

John H. Low, appellant, vs Adam Lilburn, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to abide the event.

Charles Carmen, respondent, vs. Henry F. Putz, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Ira Thomas vs. William Dutcher.—Motion for new trial denied.

The People ex rel. Casper Urban vs. Daniel L. Northrup, Justice, etc.—Order of Special Term reversed, and peremptory mandamus ordered.

Stephen Stammon, respondent, vs. Francis Swift, appellant.—Order of City Court reversed.

The Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent, vs. Isaac Secor and Francis Washburn, appellants.—Judgment reversed, on payment of costs of trial, and of this order, and the event, with leave to both parties to amend their pleadings; if such costs are not paid the judgment is affirmed. Ordered to be settled by Judge Emott, if not agreed upon by the parties.

Daniel Rush, appellant, vs James and Jacob Cole, respondents.—Judgment reversed on terms.

The Court then adjourned to meet at the City Hall, in Brooklyn, on the 22d day of May next, et 2 P. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—April 25.

Before full Bench.

DECISIONS

Edward Clark vs. John A. Davenport.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Hannah Griffin vs. Lewis S. Ford, impleaded.—Judgment affirmed.

Jas. H. Carrington & Co. vs. The Commercial Fire and Marine Insurance Co.—Verdict set aside, and judgment dismissing complaint.

Wm. H. Mills vs. Thomas Carnley, Sheriff.—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

George M. Merrittes vs. Alexander Bingham.—Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict.

Wm. W. Vanderbilt vs. Marshal A. Mathis.—Verdict set aside and new trial granted; costs to abide event.

Barbara Verger et al. vs. Thos. White.—Case referred back for settlement.

John Purchase vs. Nelson J. Matteson, &c.—Ordered, that the motion stand over for twenty days, to give defendants an opportunity to apply to the Chief Justice, before whom the cause was tried, for a resettlement of the case, so as to make it conform (if it do not non-conform) to the proceedings which were actually had at the trial, the motion to be brought on for hearing by either party after the expiration of the twenty days, on a notice of not less than five days.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

Wm. Radford vs. Harris Wilson.—Report of referee amended by striking out the sum of $796 50, charged to the defendant for depreciation of the value of his premises by lapse of time, and also by crediting defendant with the sum of $43 97, paid by him for taxes of 1856, and $9 for Croton water for 1855. With these corrections, report confirmed, and final judgment for plaintiff thereon, with costs—except that costs of reference to be borne equally, and no costs to either party upon final hearing. Judgment to be settled by Judge at Chambers.

Joseph Foreman vs. The New-York and Erie R. R. Co.—Complaint dismissed with costs, upon the ground that the plaintiff was not the real party in interest at the commencement of the action; but that the cause of the action set forth in the complaint had before that time been assigned to and was then vested in the Atlantic Insurance Company.

James M. Cross vs, Amos M. Sackett et al.: Sylvanus S. Ward vs. The Same.—In each case, demurrer to complaint overruled, with liberty to defendant to withdraw demurrer within twenty days upon the payment of costs of demurrer.

Penelope W. Lawrence et al. vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al.—Judgment for plaintiff with costs, decree to be prepared by plaintiff's counsel and settled at Chambers, upon notice and service of a copy on defendants.

Benjamin Noyes vs. Elizabeth J. Noyes et al.—Judgment for defendant, dismissing complaint with costs.

George Tielding vs. J. Z. Mills.—Clerk's allowance of costs to defendant affirmed. Section 335 of the code applies to all sections, whatever may be the nature of the relief sought. On the cause to which it applies, it takes away all discretion from the Court on an allowance of costs.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Mullin vs. Hill.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS—ALE SPOILED BY THE FROST.

Tracy vs. Cromwell and others.—The plaintiff is a brewer. The defendants are the owners of the Baltimore and Portland Line of Propellers. On the 26th day of January last, the plaintiff made a contract with the defendants to transport 30 barrels of ale to Boston, by the propeller *West Port*. The ale was to be stored in the hold of the vessel on that day, and the vessel was to sail the next. The goods were accordingly carted off to the Company's pier in the North River and received by one of their agents on the dock. The *West Port* left New-York on the 21st of January, was expected back on the 26th, and advertised to sail again on the next day. It seems, however, that, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the fact that the propeller, on her voyage, towed a vessel, in distress, to Hiannus, on the Sound, she did not reach Boston until the 7th of February, returning to New-York on the 11th, and sailing again for Boston on the 13th. The ale was not shipped until the 13th of February, laying on the defendants' dock, from the 26th of January until that day. By exposure the ale was entirely spoiled by the frost; and when it reached Boston, on the 14th of February, the consignee, Mr. Haskins, refused to receive it. Thereupon, Bishop, the agent of defendants at Boston, stored it, and the plaintiffs have never heard of it since. The contract to ship the ale was made by an agent of the defendants; who, at the time, supposed, no doubt, that the *West Port* would be in port on the 26th of January, and ready to sail on the 27th. But in that he was mistaken, and the result was that the ale became entirely valueless. The Court gave judgment for $220, the value of the ale and the barrels.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission with Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats.....1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).....50
Boxes from.....$10 to $20 00
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.
WEDNESDAY, April 29,
Will be presented Bellini's Grand Opera, in two acts,
NORMA
Norma.....Medame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS
will make her first appearance in New-York in the rôle of Adalgisa.
Début of Signor ARNOLDI in the rôle of Oroveso.
After the Opera will be presented, first time in New-York, the mad scene from Floravanti's Buffo Opera
COLUMELLA,
For the début of
Signor ASSONI.
FRIDAY—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
MAX MARETZEK.....Musical Director and Conductor
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ITALIAN OPERA—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8.
Tickets.....50 cents
RAVEL NIGHT.
CROWDED HOUSES.
Tuesday Evening, April 28, 1857.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
L. ESPINOSA,
MME. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL.
THE GREEN MONSTER,
with the great artist ANTOINE as the WHITE KNIGHT, his original character.
JEROME.....as.....THE BARON.
THE MILLINERS.
The cast embracing the names of Mlle. Lina Windel, L. Espinosa, Antoine and Jerome Ravel.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
By V. A. CHARINI, Young AMERICA and Young HENGLER.
WEDNESDAY—Italian Opera—NORMA.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
SIGNORA PATANIA'S
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
will take place on
TUESDAY, April 28,
On which occasion, by the special and exceptional favor of Mr. Paine,
Signora GAZZANIGA, Signor BRIGNOLI,
and other eminent artists of the Opera, will appear.
Signor VILLANOVA,
Pupil of Mr. Thalberg, has also kindly proffered his services.
Conductor.....Signor ALBITES.
Tickets, with reserved seats.....$1
Can be obtained to-day, at Messrs HALL & SONS and BREUSING'S Music Stores.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
The Management has great pleasure in announcing, for the first time in America, the last successful effort of
ALEXANDRE DUMAS FILS,
THE MONEY QUESTION.
Supported by the strength of this universally acknowledged talented company.
THE SENSATION
produced in Paris by the representation of this piece was so great that the Emperor and Empress attended the theatre on several occasions during the first representations.
The aim of the author in this instance is truly commendable for the morality it inculcates, and the lesson it teaches the financiers of the present age, who grasp at money obtained by any means.
FORTY-SECOND NIGHT OF THE ELVES.
THIS EVENING Tuesday, April 28, 1857,
THE MONEY QUESTION.
Characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Jorden, Burnett, Stoddart, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Misses Kate Reignolds, Clifton and Manners.
To be followed by
THE ELVES,
Legend.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the day they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of night they resume their immobility.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Mr. Burton in two great parts.
TUESDAY, April 28,
will be acted the domestic drama in three acts,
HEARTS ARE TRUMPS;
OR, THE GAMBLER'S DAUGHTER.
Mr. Gray, Mr. C. Fisher; Mr. Goad, Mr. M. Smith; Joe Martin, Mr. Burton.
Mary Gray, Miss S. Stevens; Susan Fletcher, Miss P. Marshall.
And the great piece of fun.
MASTER'S RIVAL.
The two Roguish Brothers by Mr. Burton and Mr. C. Fisher.
Wednesday—OUR BEST SOCIETY.
Thursday—SERIOUS FAMILY and TOODLES, will be repeated by particular desire.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. WALCOT.
April 28,
LAST NIGHT
of Bulwer Lytton's great play of
MONEY
with I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
TO-MORROW—Mr. Brougham's famous burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS
will be revived, with the great original cast and
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY.
ERNESTINE
will also be performed.
A new petite comedy, called A DECIDED CASE, is in rehearsal.
Box-book open three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7¾ o'clock
SEVENTH NIGHT
of the engagement of
MR. AND MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 28, 1857,
second night of the tragedy of
RICHARD III.
Richard, Duke of Gloster.....Mr. E. L. Davenport
Queen Elizabeth.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport
The farce of PERFECTION.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS' NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
Will be produced a new Piece, entitled
THE PICTURE GALLERY.
Principal characters by "YOUNG AMERICA," G. SWAIN BUCKLEY, and R. BISHOP BUCKLEY; also, THE ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY, and the OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7¾ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

GRAND CONCERT OF THE G. LIEDERKRANZ—For the benefit of the Ladies' Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans, at the City Assembly-Rooms, Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway, April 28, 1857, at 8 P. M., under the direction of Mr. A. Paur.
PROGRAMME:
PART I.
1. Festive Overture, by Aug. Berthold, for Grand Orchestra.
2. Song for Baritone: The Honved, by Ad. Muller. Sung by Mr. VON GILSA.
3. Rondeau Brilliant, by C. M. Von Weber: Venezia Si 'ene de Lagunes, by Goldbeck. Piano, by Mr. GOLDBECK.
4. Song for Tenore: Thine Is My Heart, by Curschman. Sung by Mr. BENTLER.
5. Hymn to Hertha, by Vrunz. Performed by the LIEDERKRANZ.
PART II.
The First Walpurgis Night, Ballad, by Gbethe; set to music by Mendelssohn Bartholdy. Performed by the G. LIEDERKRANZ and NOLL'S ORCHESTRA. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the music stores of SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, BREUSING, SCHUBERT; bookstore of Mr. GUNTHER, No. 14 William-st.; by the members of the LIEDERKRANZ, and at the doors.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. This MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 27 and 28.
MYSTIC BRIDE.
Willem Van Der Veer.....Mr. J. H. Allen.
To be followed by the laughable pantomime of
MONS. DE CHALUMEAUX.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
KARMEL THE SCOUT.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the entertaining farce, TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER, and TRYING IT ON. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the beautiful and deeply interesting comedy of STILL WATER RUNS DEEP. The living serpents, happy family, to be seen at all hours. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½.

AMUSEMENTS.

PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA TROUPE.
THEIR LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.
GRAND CONCERT
In aid of the
Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department,
On FRIDAY, May 1, 1857,
AT BURTON'S THEATRE, BROADWAY,
Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.
Tickets.....50 cents.
Tickets to be had of Henry H. Howard, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and the following Committee of Arrangements:

John N. Genin,	Geo. Wilkes,	John Garcia,
James L. Miller,	H. M. Graham,	Joseph S. Taylor,
Thos. Lewrence,	Alonzo Hawley,	Geo. W. Anderson,
John Slowey,	Daniel Staubury,	Samuel A Suydam,
Wm. M. Tweed,	B. W. Osborne,	John Claney,
John Kittleman,	George Bevins,	H. A. Thomas,
Wm. Thompson,	James H. Welch,	M. T. Brennan,
Wm. M. Randell,	David Milliken,	Robert C. Brown,
Joseph Cornell,	W. H. Wickham,	Robert H. Ellis,
Alonzo Slote,	D. E. Budd,	James F. Wenman,
J. Bryant Smith,	Ralph Trembly,	Joseph Dowling,
A. J Garvey,	John Lynes,	Michael Eichell,
John McMenomy,	J. B. Laverich,	James A. Flack,
D. W. Knevels,	N. L. Farnham,	Wm. A. Woodhull,
W. H. Charlock,	Peter Rice,	John Wilder,
Lawrence Taylor,	J. W. Watkins, Jr.,	H B. Venn,
Wm. Wessels,	John B. Belcher,	Wm. Meehan,
L. J. Bellonl, Jr.,	John A. Cregier,	Richard Kimmens,
L. Van Buskirk,	J. H. Whiting,	Josiah S Colgate,
John R. Platt,	J. A. Carolin	W. McV. Williamson
J. A. Forsyth,	Andrew Nesbit,	Jesse S. Sickles.

Also, at the Astor House, Delmonico's, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, and Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Grand Concert at Plymouth Church, on
TUESDAY EVENING, April 28, 1857.
The New York Harmonic Society, a full orchestra of forty performers from the New-York Philharmonic Society,
Mrs. DOSTWICK,
Miss HATTIE ANDEM,
WILLIAM MASON,
Mr. APTOMMAS,
Mr. F. J. EBEN,
Conductors, Mr. Geo. F. Bristow and Mr. H. C. Timm.
Leader, Mr. A. Reitz, Jr.
Programme—Part First.
1. Overture—"St. Paul".....Mendelssohn
2. Chorus—"And the Glory of the Lord."
Handel's Messiah
New-York Harmonic and Philharmonic.
3. Air—"Come unto him".....Handel's Messiah
Miss Hattie Andem.
4. Pastoral Symphony.....Handel's Messiah
New-York Philharmonic.
5. Air—"I know that my Redeemer liveth."
Handel's Messiah
Mrs. Emme Gillingham Bostwick.
6. Chorus—"For unto us a child is born."
Handel's Messiah
New-York Harmonic and Philharmonic.
Part Second.
1. Overture—"William Tell".....Rosini
New-York Philharmonic.
2. Chorus—"Come, gentle Spring." (The Seasons.) Haydn
New-York Harmonic and Philharmonic.
3. March and Finale—From the "Concerstücke."
Weber
With full Orchestra. William Mason.
4. Aria—"The Echo song".....Bishop
Miss Hattie Andem.
Flute Obligato, Mr. F. J. Eben.
5. Overture—"Oberon".....Weber
New-York Philharmonic.
6. Harp Solo.....Mr. Aptommas
7. Aria—"Grande Valse Brilliante".....Venzano
Mrs. Emma Gillingham Bostwick.
8. "Grande Valse Di Beatura.....William Mason
William Mason.
9. Chorus—"Hallelujah".....Handel's Messiah
New-York Harmonic and Philharmonic.
The grand piano-forte used on this occasion is from the manufactory of Hallet, Davis & Co., and is furnished by T. S. Berry, No. 458 Broadway, New-York.
Tickets, $1, may be obtained at the rooms of the Association, corner of Joralemon and Court sts, and at the principal bookstores; and in New-York at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Doors open at 7; Concert at 8.

MRS. JAMESON'S CONCERT.—AT THE REquest of many friends, Mrs. JAMESON will give a VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following artists:
DR. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE.....Basso.
MR. HENRI APPY.....Violinist.
MR. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.....Pianist.
MR. H. SCHMITZ.....French Horn.
And an Amateur Vocal Quartette.
Messrs. MORGAN and WALTER, Accompanists.
ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale by WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING, 701 Broadway; at the Piano-forte rooms of T. S. BERRY, No 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.; and by Mr. G. S. CHAPIN.

MR. E. MILLET HAS THE HONOR TO announce that (for the purpose of introducing his own compositions to the public) he will give a grand vocal concert, performed by the following eminent artists: Mme. CORA DE WILHORST, Signor ARNOLDI, and M. RIVARDE, assisted by several distinguished lady amateurs, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 28, at 8 o'clock, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway.

LAST MUSICAL PERFORMANCE, AT the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29, for the benefit and freedom of SEVEN MINSTREL SLAVES,
from Alabama,
A glorious entertainment and a glorious object.
Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE Board of Aldermen appointed to take into consideration the propriety of removing the landing of the East and North River steamboats, will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on THURSDAY NEXT, 30th inst., at 2 P. M. All parties who are interested are particularly requested to attend, as this will be the last meeting of the Committee on that subject.
JAS. R. STEERS,
M. S. HARRIS,
EDWARD McCONNELL,
JAMES GRIFFITHS,
HIRAM CORNELL.
} Special Com.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 28, at noon. Subjects—*Liquid Manures, why sometimes preferable?—Fence-posts* and *The Origin of the Varieties of Plants and Animals.* Members, according to custom in Spring, will bring some of their best seeds, grafts, cuttings, plants, &c., for mutual exchange. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. A. EIGS, Secretary.

AND YET ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The Corps will assemble at No. 90 White-st., on this TUESDAY, April 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., in citizens' dress, cockade on hat, medal on left arm, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother officer and soldier, Adjutant-General Lewis W. Bookman. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
Isaac M. Pryfe, Adjutant.

THETA DELTA CHI CONVENTION.—Literary exercises at Hope Chapel, 2 o. 720 Broadway, April 29, 7½ o'clock P. M. Oration by William H. Tefft, Post. John Brougham. Graduates and members of colleges, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

LECTURES.

LECTURE THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY,) at 7½ o'clock, on *the Characteristics and Contrasts of Celebrated Preachers*—Rev. Robert Hall, Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, and others—at the Church of Rev. Dr. Dowling, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., by Rev. J. West, of Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
KYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and importers of the Standard Editions. New Goods constantly received.
On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States.
PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.
No. 191 Nassau-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, New-York.

THE BEST FILTER EVER MADE,
FOR CROTON OR HYDRANT WATER.
PATENTED 1849.
This Filter cleanses and purifies water from all solubie and inorganic substances; is itself washed from its own collection of impurities; draws water unfiltered as fast as from the ordinary faucet, and acts as a perfect stop-cock, by simply
TURNING THE HANDLE
of the instrument to points as designated on the top of the Filter, by the words filter, wash water, stop.
It excels all others in point of convenience and durability and is offered to the public as the best and most effective Filter ever invented.
SENT ANYWHERE ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE.
SMALL SIZE $8. LARGE $5.
Sole agents for Proprietors,
J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.
A liberal discount to the trade.

GEORGE F. HAWKES, MANUFACTURER of Gold Pens, No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York, offers to the trade and the public his pens, unrivaled for their fineness of texture, smoothness of point, and beauty of shape. Pens at retail from 50 cents to $5, with silver holders from $1 to $5, gold holders and pens from $3 to $20. Sent by mail to any part of the United States. Agents wanted.
N. B.—Gold pens repointed in a superior manner. Inclose the pen and 38 cents in Post-Office stamps, and the pen will be repointed and returned, postpaid.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF VERY FINE OLD Monongahela pure Rye Whisky (in bbls.) believed to be equal to any. Address Box No. 1,096 Post-Office, Philadelphia.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE family, by a middle-aged gentleman of literary taste, correct habits, and quiet manners; he is not given to scolding nor complaining, and presumes no cause for either will be given; he is fond of agreeable society, and plays at cards, chess and most domestic games; dislikes changes, he seeks a permanent home and its comforts, especially kind friends; he requires a room, bed-room, and closet, (can supply most of the furniture himself,) gas, fire in its season, bath, breakfast always, tea generally, dinner never, except on Sundays, washing to be done in the family; and if the fair hostess would occasionally amuse herself with sewing on a shirt button that has been playing "hookey," she would secure a friend firmer than any attachment which ever yet existed between pearl and linen; the vicinity of Broadway, below 14th-st., preferred. The advertiser will pay weekly or monthly in advance, if desired; not less than $7 per week. Address, with full particulars, S. A. MUFL, Broadway Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in a genteel neighborhood up town would rent a suite of (three) rooms, with board, to a small family, who would be willing to pay a reasonable price. No other boarders would be taken. Undoubted references as to respectability will be required. Address HUDSON, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, A SUITE OF ROOMS for one or two single gentlemen, on second floor, front, in a house that has all the modern improvements in a private family. Apply at No. 37 Bleecker-st. None but gentlemen need apply.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with board in a genteel family; the house containing the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 231 West 14th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY find a pleasant unfurnished front room, third story, with good board, at No. 81 Macdongal-st., (St. Clement's-place,) in a private family, by immediate application.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentleman, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife (without children) having taken the handsome brown stone house No. 83 Sands-st., a few minutes' walk from Fulton ferry, and having more room than they require, will accommodate a small and select number of gentlemen with rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and full or partial board. The house is being thoroughly repaired and painted and will be ready in a few days. Reference exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, with a private family, in a house pleasantly situated, but a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. and South Ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Parties desiring cheap board need not apply. Inquire at No. 186 Atlantic-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 279 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASant rooms on the second floor, with board, can be had for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with furnished or unfurnished rooms, in a first-class house. References exchanged. Apply at No. 133 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a family, during July, August, and part of September; the vicinity of the Sound preferred, and within about 50 miles of New-York. Address Box No. 2,024 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, WITH a good piano, wishes to obtain board in a family where instruction in music, with use of the instrument, would wholly or partly compensate for board. Call, or address MUSIC TEACHER, at No 167 West 20th-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 89 State-st., near South ferry.

FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—FURNISHED rooms, with or without partial board. A private family would let to one or two single gentlemen a sitting-room, with one or two bedrooms, neatly furnished. The house is very pleasantly situated, below 20th st., has gas, bath-room and other conveniences. References required. Address A. M., Box No. 3,623 Post-Office, Nassau-st.

PARTIAL BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would let two pleasant rooms to single gentlemen; a large room with a fine pantry attached; a small room, where the comforts of a good home may be enjoyed. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 134 Thompson-st., a few doors above Prince.

A YOUNG LADY WHO IS OBLIGED TO be from home during the day, wishes to board with a small quiet family; old people preferred; either in Brooklyn, near Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, or in a quiet healthy location in New-York. References exchanged. Address L. H. J., Office *Daily Times.*

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS DOWN TOWN. Two very pleasant rooms to let to single gentlemen without board, either together or separate; very convenient for three or four friends who prefer living together, at No. 89 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let with board their second story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen. Address Z. L., *Times* Office.

NO. 719 HOUSTON-STREET, OPPOSITE Lndlow-place, rooms all furnished now to rent; also, a large unfurnished room. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References given and required. Stages pass the door.

TO LET—WITH PARTIAL BOARD—THE whole floor, 3d story, of No. 18 16th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH FULL OR PARTIAL board, in a first-class house up-town. Apply at No. 112 9th-st., west of and near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent trustworthy girls, separate or together; one as cook—is a most excellent washer and ironer—understands all kinds of fancy and plain pastry; the other is an excellent chambermaid, a good nurse, fond of children, kind and obliging disposition, and neat in her habits. No objection to go in the country for the Summer. Both Protestants, and have excellent City references. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent girls with excellent City references; one as nurse; she is a young genteel woman, who understands the care of children; do the washing and ironing in style, or as nurse and young seamstress; wages $7; will go in the country for the Summer. The other is a neat girl, a good nurse to a baby, is smart and willing; goes errands and waits on the door; wages $3 to $4 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; she understands business in all its branches; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 235 East 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a smart, intelligent young man. He understands all about the care and management of fine horses, carriages, &c. His recommendation from his last employer will show his character in full. Undoubted reference given. Call or address T. P. B., No. 3 Bowery, boot and shoe store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant young women, one as cook, the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take a nurse's situation. Both would wish permanent situations. Good City references given from their last place. Call for two days at No. 158 Stanton-st., in the rear. Notes not received.

WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, SITUAtions, one as chambermaid, and the other as waitress, in which situations they are competent, and will be well recommended from their last place, where they can be seen for two days only. Apply at No. 19 9th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waiter; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; can get the best of reference from where she has been

DRY GOODS.

STELLA SHAWLS.
BROCHE SHAWLS.
CASHMERE SHAWLS.
The largest and best assortment in the City can be seen at
ALEXANDER JUST'S
NEW SHAWL STORE, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.
200 Stella Shawls, all colors, $1 50.
Several thousands of all qualities, from auction, at prices truly astonishing.
700 Cashmere Shawls, stella borders, $2 each. A bargain. Call early.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.

THE TURKISH JACKET AND SKIRT,
Forming a double-skirted Basque.
Manufactured from water-proof cloth.
Price only $9.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

500 BAREGE ROBES,
From auction. Price $4 50.
Opened this morning,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
NO. 551 BROADWAY.—A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
Fine French Lawns, 1s. per yard, worth 2s.
Muslin Robes, (French) $3 per robe, worth $6,
Plaid Ginghams, 3s. per yard, worth 5s. 6d.
Black Barages, (sublime) 3s. 6d. per yard, worth 4s.
Cross Barrets, 3s. 6d. per yard, worth 5s. 6d.
Rich Stripe and Plaid Silks, 6s. per yard, worth 9s.
Bombazines, 7s. per yard, worth 10s.
&c., &c.
In addition to the above most extraordinary bargains, may be found a very large and choice stock of
BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS,
and, in fact, every article that a lady can desire for deep or second mourning. Call and examine at
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
HONITON LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
MECHLIN LACE MANTILLAS;
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
VALENCIENNES LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
BLACK MOIRE MANTILLAS,
AND GRAY CLOUDED SILK MANTILLAS.
In matchless profusion.
Will be opened this week.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

CHEAP CARPETS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
From Auction,
At 8s. per Yard.
Velvet do. at
$1 25 and $1 37½.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPRING SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Including New Styles
STELLAS,
CASHMERE,
BROCHE,
CRAPE, &c., &c.
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

THOSE
STELLA SHAWLS
AT
$4, $5, $6, $7 and $8, which have caused such a demand
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
Can be had during the present week.
OUR MANTILLA ROOM
is now open with a very extensive and cheap Stock, manufactured by ourselves. Call and see those Cloth Talmas, $3, $4 and $5.
LYONS & JONES,
No. 281 Grand-st.

LOW PRICED MANTILLAS,
At $6, $8 and $10,
Rich in material, and beautiful in form,
As well as every intermediate quality,
Up to the most distinguished and costly.
A superb assortment this week
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

CURTAINS, CORNICES AND SHADES.
Brocatelles, Damasks, Moreens, Lace Curtains, Draperies, and curtain materials generally. Also, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Fixtures, &c., &c., &c., &c.
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT—LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
RICH FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
At $25 each,
Worth $35 and $40.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DECIDED NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS,
Just received from Paris,
Exact copies of the latest styles,
As worn by the most distinguished ladies in Europe,
At the annual fête of Long Champs,
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

JACONA'S AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
In the new and popular color,
"GROSEILLE,"
(Perfectly fast color)
Received by the *Arabia*, will be opened on Monday, April 27.
A. T. STEWART & Co.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS.
SELECT SPRING STYLES,
At 62½ to 75 cents and $1 per yard.
AN IMMENSE VARIETY,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HIGH-PRICED MANTILLAS,
Eighty one hundred,
And one hundred and fifty dollars;
As well as every intermediate quality,
To the moderate sum of six dollars.
The greatest assortment in the country,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

PRINTED AND STELLA SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION,
Will be offered on Monday, the 27th.
These Goods are much under price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS,
Entirely differing from those of former seasons,
In color, style and form,
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

A GREAT ADDITION
(received from auction)
Will be made to the stock of CHEAP SILKS,
at $1 25 per yard,
On Monday, April 27.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS.
M. de Laines, Printed Jaconets, Percales, De Beges, Alpacas, Barages, Poplins, Brilliants, &c., &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FIVE CASES OF MANTILLAS,
Decidedly new in style,
In texture, form and color,
Not to be seen at any other house,
Will be opened this week,
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on Monday, April 27,
LAIZE DE COTE
AND FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Received by the *Arabia*, the richest goods received this season.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GRENADINE ROBES.
Will be opened on Monday, 27th April, a large assortment of Grenadine Robes just received and will be sold at $18.
Also, a large lot of Barege Robes at $4 50.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF MANTILLAS,
Unparalled in variety,
And unrivalled in richness.
Inspection is respectfully desired.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

CALL AT LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.,
And examine the elegant stock of
DRESS SILKS.
From 6s. to 12s.

RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Full assortment—Spring Styles.
CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
IN LADIES' MANTILLAS,
Just received from Paris,
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

SHAWLS.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st.,
Will offer this morning,
1000 STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS,
From $4 to $10.

1,000 JACONET AND SWISS SETS,
AT $1 50 PER SET.
will be opened on Monday, April 27.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BASQUES, MANTILLAS AND TALMAS,
In every variety of material and trimming,
BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH DRESS SILKS.
Bayadere Stripe Silks, 6s. 8s. and 10s.
Rich Stripe and Plaid Silks, 8s. 10s. and 12s.
Robes at Reduced prices.
At LANE & PORTERS,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS.
2,000 Embroidered Book Sets,
At $3 and $4, worth $6.
2,000 Embroidered do., at $5, worth $6.
Breakfast and Traveling Sets, at $1.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED WAISTS AND ROBES.
We are in Receipt of
A large Assortment of
French Embroidered Infants' Waists,
New Styles, from $1.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar st., New-York,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARSEILLINES,
FLORENCES.
Silk TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blond, Pedal, Rutland and Split Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

IMMENSE VARIETY OF MANTILLAS,
IN GUIPURE,
HONITON,
REAL THREAD,
FRENCH LACE,
MECHLIN,
CHANTILLY,
VALENCIENNES,
BLACK SILK,
BLACK MOIRE,
AND GRAY CLOUDED SILK,
A superb assortment,
Will be opened this week.
Never before equalled
In novelty, extent or richness.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

CONSIGNMENT OF SILKS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 60 Canal-st.,
have received a consignment of 127 pieces of
RICH DRESS SILKS,
sent by the manufacturer to be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
These silks are quite new and just landed from the *City of Washington*.
In offering these goods LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS assure their customers that they are marked at lower prices than silks of the same value are now selling at auction and the loss to the manufacturer by this shipment will be upwards of $5,000.

MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
will open this day,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.
As this is the most
POPULAR MANTILLA STORE IN THE UNITED STATES,
Ladies and strangers are respectfully invited to call and inspect the goods before going elsewhere.
WM. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos 45 and 47 Canal-st.,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.

MANTILLAS.
Superior Black TAFFETA MANTILLAS.
Paris Embroidered TAFFETA MANTILLAS, extra rich.
BLACK REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
BLACK REAL GUIPURE MANTILLAS.
BLACK REAL CHANTILLY MANTILLAS.
Also, Talmas, Turkish Jackets and Cloaks, suitable for traveling.
Real Black Lace Half Shawls.
Imitation Black Lace Half Shawls.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

347 BROADWAY.
THE LAST DAY
Of the
GREAT CLOSING SALE
The store will be closed on Thursday, April 30.
Some extraordinary bargains are now offered for the last time in
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
BAREGES and TISSUES,
DUCAL PLAID,
ALBONI DO.
Also, housekeeping goods.
In great variety. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity will please call at once.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
THE LAST DAY
FOR BUYING BARGAINS
at the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
The business will be closed
On Thursday, April 30.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
THE LAST DAY
of the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
The store will be
Closed on Thursday, April 30.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

347 BROADWAY.
THE LAST DAY
Will be Thursday, April 30,
Of the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
At No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 248 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

GREAT BARGAINS.
IN
LACE CURTAINS
and
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL
No. 281 Grand-st.
LYONS & JONES.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK CREPE MARLTZ.
BLACK ALPACA; BLACK MOUS. DE LAINE.
BLACK CALICO, BLACK BOMBAZINES.
BLACK GINGHAMS.
GRENADINES, BAREGES AND CRAPES,
And all Goods suitable for Mourning always on hand and for sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

JUST OPENED,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
SOME BEAUTIFUL PLAID SILKS,
FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
22 inches wide, at 6s a yard.
LYONS & JONES, No. 281 Grand-st.
N. B.—A splendid assortment of Dress Silks will be exhibited at 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s. and 12s.

BAREGE ROBES.
Beautiful Flounced Robes, $5.
Plain Flounced Robes, $6 to $10.
Grenadine Robes, very cheap,
At LANE & PORTERS,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st., near Mercer.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Full assortment of Spring Styles now ready.
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE WRAPPER.
A new and fascinating Garment
FOR PRESENT SEASON'S WEAR,
In Pearl, Mode and Gray Cloth,
Also, in Lasetion Cloth.
An exquisite assortment,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
A large lot of silk robes just received, varying in prices from $18 to $25, which are greatly below the value.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

RIBBONS.
Novelties in RIBBONS; received by the *Fulton*, will will be offered on Monday, the 27th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

CRAPE D'ESPAGNE ROBES.
Just received from auction a large assortment of these beautiful robes, which will be sold at $5 each, less than half the cost of importation.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S.
No. 481 Broadway.

ELEGANT GRAY MANTILLAS,
NOVEL, RICH AND BEAUTIFUL.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT THIS WEEK,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER ARABIA,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
An invoice of elegant real Black Lace Points and Mantillas.
An invoice of elegant hand-worked Lace Points Shawls and Mantillas.
An invoice of elegant machine-worked Black Lace Points Shawls and Mantillas.
All new designs.

BLACK LACE VEILS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, SKIRTS, &c.
Another invoice of those Blace Lace Veils,
from $1 to $6 each.
Thread and French Lace Barbes, in every style,
Black and White Lace Coiffures, all qualities.
A large lot of Embroidered Skirts from auction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING WRAPPERS OF DIFFERENT SHAPES.
In Linen, Cashmere, Argentine, Cloth, Mohair, &c., &c.
Block received daily at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILK MANTILLAS, BASQUES, SCARFS,
&c., &c.,
Imported and of our own manufacture,
Trimmed in every style,
And at the lowest prices
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SILK ROBES WITH SIDE BANDS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning
Some entirely new patterns
Of these new and beautiful Silk Robes.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Have just received and opened an entire new article for Ladies' Traveling Dresses, being a fine Shepherds' Plaid Cashmere, striped, to form a robe with side bands.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,
All of this week the prices will be as follows:
GAS FIXTURES.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
Hall Lights, each	$3 00	$4 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 3 Lights each	7 00	9 50
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights each	9 50	11 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights each	15 00	22 00
One Light Brackets	50	75
One Light Folding Bedroom Brackets	75	1 00

CHINA, IRON, STONE WARE AND CUT-GLASS.

White China Tea sets, 44 pieces	$6 75	$5 50
White Toilet sets	1 60	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 50
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	16 00	25 00
Cut-glass Goblets, per doz	1 75	3 00
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls	1 80 the doz.	3 00
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	3 50	6 00
Cut-glass Celery Vases	1 30	2 25

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	$3 75	$5 25
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Casters, 6 Cut-glass Bottles, 4	7 75	7 50
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	16 00
Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	30 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 00	10 00

AN EXAMINATION
of the articles described above will convince any one that they are as cheap as we represent them to be.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

SKIRTS.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Whereas, we have obtained United States Letters Patent for an Adjustable Bustle, dated Jan. 27, 1857, we hereby warn all persons from making, using or selling the said Bustle, either by itself, or attached to a skirt of any style, or in any other manner whatever, unless the said Bustle or skirt is stamped by us with our trade-mark, as we shall proceed against any and every such person to the full extent of the law.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
No. 343 Broadway.

385 BROADWAY.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
ELIAS MOLLESON, for many years connected with the house of J. BECK & Co., and late Superintendent of the Cloak and Mantilla Department of GEO. HEARN, has this day received from the leading modists in Paris,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MANTILLAS.
An early inspection is solicited.
ELIAS MOLLESON, No. 385 Broadway.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF LADIES' COSTUME.
A new and extremely beautiful
MANTILLA,
Of gray clouded silk.
A perfect assortment
Of these rocherche Garments
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

EXTENSION SKIRTS,
COVERED STEEL SPRINGS.
From $3 25 to $6.
Ladies' Brace and Skirt Supporters; slate, black and white crimp linen; Scotch Book Muslins, Dress Trimmings, &c. JOHN MORRISON, No. 383 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.
Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons at auction.
L. T. TIBBALS.

CALL AND SEE
THE SHILLING DE LAINES,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.
A few more of the Alboni Plaids left at 1s. 6d. a yard.

1,000 MORE
PARIS STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
At $5 each,
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

$3 50 FOR a complete white China Tea-Set, comprising 44 pieces.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$1 70 ONLY for one dozen cut glass Water Goblets.
OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NOVELTIES IN SPRING RIBBONS, DRESS Trimmings and Millinery Goods of the choicest styles in the City. We shall close out, at a great sacrifice, our Goods, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, before closing our store at No. 90 Bowery, prior to our removal to No. 337 Broadway.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 90 Bowery.

MILLER & GRANT HAVING MOVED TO their new store, No. 703 Broadway, above 4th-st., have received extensive importations in the latest styles of French embroidered collars, sets, basques, skirts, handkerchiefs, &c. Also, bands, infants' caps, illusion and crape goods in great variety.

CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c.—MRS. GAYNOR has opened her new store with an elegant variety of corsets. Skirts of all kinds, &c. No. 848 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

MILLINERY.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & Co., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of bats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

STRAW GOODS.

HOMER & KETCHUM
Offer inducements
TO CASH PURCHASERS,
OF STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
at No. 216 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS FOR Boys, Misses and Infants. A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 198 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further, notice on all CASH PURCHASES OF
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 326 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Castors, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 326 Broadway, N.Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING ABOUT THREE o'clock, in the neighborhood of the NEW-YORK TIMES office, a brindle and white dog, answers to the name of JACK; had a brass collar, with chain attached, to his neck. Anybody finding him, if they will call at No. 299 Pearl-st., they will receive a suitable reward. Inquire for J. W. HEFFLIN.

AUCTION SALES.

E. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIER MIRRORS AT AUCTION.—E. W. WESTCOTT will sell, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 148 West 21st-st., near 6th-av., the elegant and costly furniture of the above residence. In the parlors there is probably the largest and most costly collection of truly elegant furniture and beautiful works of art that has been presented in the public sale-rooms of this City; three splendid pier mirrors, of which will be peremptorily sold without reserve. Full descriptive catalogues are ready, and can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank. The furniture and other arrangements consist in part of over 400 yards of rich velvet, royal Wilton and other carpets, splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by W. & H. Saroleres, used but three months, two magnificent full suites rosewood parlor furniture, beautifully carved, covered in crimson and maroon satin, elegant marble-top etageres, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, large mantel mirrors, two elegant French pier mirrors, four bronze and ormolu chandeliers, with all the gas fixtures of the house; Turkish and reception chairs, silk and lace curtains, gold bordered shawls, superb secretary bookcase, carved etageres, magnificent bronzes and statuary, including Venus at the Bath, Paul and Virginia, paintings and mantel, the feast of Bacchus, &c. also, a costly collection of parlor vases and elegant ornaments, first-class dining-room furniture of every description, including every variety of rich silver ware, French China, cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, &c.; also, the sleeping rooms furnished throughout with rosewood furniture, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, about twenty elegant hair mattresses and beds, choice glasses, &c. mirrors; full suite rosewood furniture, in green velvet; velvet stair carpets, plated rods, marble-top hall stand, elegant carved extension table, with everything to be found in a fashionable and elegantly-furnished residence. No postponement on account of weather.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row.
SUPERIOR AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 28, at 10½ A. M., consisting of all the rich and elegant modern furniture, oil-paintings, works of art, &c., contained in the large 4-story brown-stone residence, No. 248 West 23d-st., near London Terrace and 8th-av.
The sale will commence in the basement at 10½ A. M. precisely, with carved walnut extension table, solid walnut carved buffet, and arm, and dining chairs to match, together with a large assortment of rich China and tea sets, cut glass and Bohemian ware, ivory cutlery, solid silver tea and breakfast sets, spoons, forks, pitchers, castors, cruets, salvas, &c.
IN THE PARLORS—At 11 o'clock, precisely, with royal top velvet carpets, lace and brocatel window drapery, solid rosewood sofas, 7 pieces in crimson and maroon, very elaborately carved, one in green and gold, and one in green and velvet, all of the very best workmanship, solid rosewood etageres, centre and side table, bookcase and secretary, ladies secretoire, easy and reception chairs, bronze gas fixtures, meritorious oil paintings, by C. Coates, splendid line engravings, French colored do, both large and small, one of Nunns & Clark's 6 round 7-octave carved rosewood pianos, a superb instrument, nearly new, and cost $650, elegant sevres, China vases, figures, and costly decorations.
IN THE CHAMBERS are the usual quantity, and a corresponding style of magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, book-cases, sofas, couches, lounges, chiffoniers, pier mirrors, hair mattresses, spring beds, bedding, &c., all of which is indescribable in the space of an advertisement, but to be appreciated must be seen. Sale positive and peremptory, rain or shine. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS.—By GEORGE NICHOLS will sell at his rooms on THURSDAY, April 30, instant, at 10½ o'clock, to pay advances, a large stock of valuable watches, jewelry, diamonds, amounting in value to over $30,000, all of which are most positively to be sold to pay advances made on the stock, without reserve, to the highest bidders. Among the stock are 700 fine gold and silver watches in single and hunting cases, 100 diamond pins and rings, 6,000 pennyweights of fine gold, centre, vest chatelaine and guard chains, splendid sets of cameo, gold stone and mosaic brooch and ear-drops, do. necklaces and bracelets, a fine assortment for gents' wear of pins, studs and sleeve links, and other fine gold jewelry, &c. The attention of dealers is particularly called to this sale, as the stock cannot fail to give every satisfaction. Terms—All sums under $500, cash; over $500, 4 months; over $1,000, 6 months' credit for approved paper satisfactory to the sellers.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, (Office No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.)
TUESDAY, APRIL 28,—AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the private residence, No. 64 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, rich and elegant household furniture, medallion velvet carpets, Brussels and ingrain do., superior rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, rich lace curtains and cornices, rich rosewood parlor suites in green, gold and brocatel, rosewood etageres, do hat stands, etagere, stationary, copper and oil-paintings, agate vases, &c.
DINING-ROOM—Magnificent carved oak buffet, do. extension dining table, oak chairs, do. arm. do., green and black damask curtains, medallion drugget, oak Hungarian etagere, Brussels carpet, white China dinner set, coffee urn, &c.
BEDROOMS—Rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood marble-top bureaus, do. washstands, rosewood cottage chairs, spring and hair mattresses, marble-top bureaus and washstands, delain covered spring lounge.
A large and general assortment of first-class kitchen furniture. The above furniture was all made to order by Stoney, New-York, and has been in use but a short time, and is worthy the attention of buyers.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 94 Broadway.
SALOON FIXTURES, ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., BEING THE ENTIRE FURNITURE, &c., CONTAINED IN THE HOUSE CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE AND McDOUGAL-ST.
A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, a general assortment of furniture, viz.: Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rosewood centre table and etagere sideboard, looking glasses, sofas and chairs, French bedsteads and bureaus, beds and bedding, china, and suites enameled, cottage furniture, &c.
ALSO, SALOON FIXTURES, LIQUORS, &c., viz.: 1 rosewood billiard table, of Phalen's make, combination cushions and marble bed, bar counters, tables, mirrors, engravings, mahogany desk, oil-cloths, stores, decanters, glass ware, beer pump, &c.
ALSO, a small lot of choice liquors, brandy, gin, rum, wines, segars, &c. Terms cash, and deposits required.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 94 Broadway.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO, WILTON CARPETS, GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 166 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, a large assortment of genteel furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suite in plush, piano, Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany sofas and chairs, French bedsteads, bureau, crockery, china and glass ware, beds, bedding, mattresses, &c.; also elegant bronze gas chandeliers, brackets, &c.; kitchen utensils, extension table, &c.—to be sold for cash under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage. Deposits required in all cases, and the goods must be removed immediately after the sale. By order of
J. W. LATSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
RICH STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES TO BE SOLD THIS MORNING.—At 10½ o'clock by catalogue, at No. 292 Broadway, superior silver-plated table ware for dinner and tea, first-class cabinet furniture, made of rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled oil-paintings in rich gilt frames, pure curled hair mattresses, oak extension dining tables, tete-a-tetes, chairs, rockers, sofas, marble-top tables, suites of chamber furniture with and without marble tops. Also 5 new cook stoves, best patterns; counting house desks, tables, chairs and 30 choice parlor paintings, interesting subjects: Grecian and Gothic bedsteads, &c. &c. N. B.—Ladies attend without the least inconvenience and assured bargains. At 12 o'clock will be sold a superior rosewood piano-forte, made by J. & C. Fisher. Round corner and magnificent article. Examine previous to sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at No. 206 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, sale of elegant household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, (by Chickering), costly curtains, mirrors, carpets, gas chandeliers, and fixtures throughout the house; China, glass and silver-plated ware, &c., &c. The parlors contain two superior suites made to order, rosewood piano-forte, Brussels tapestry carpet, mirrors, brocatel and lace curtains, marble-top tables, etagere secretary, rich China vases, &c. The chambers, dining-room and library of the house throughout are furnished in the best style, and every article must be sold peremptorily, offering a most favorable opportunity to families and the trade to supply themselves.

GEORGE C. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
BY COFFIN & HAYDOCK—STORE NO. 30 BROAD-STREET—TUESDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, for approved indorsed notes, at six months' credit, large and peremptory sale of druggists perfumery, brushes, &c., &c., by order of the assignees. The entire stock of a large importing house, comprising every article in that line of business, consisting in part of brushes of all descriptions, colognes, extracts of the choicest descriptions, soaps, pomade, surgical instruments, porte-monnaies, rich leather pocket-books, and fancy articles innumerable. WEDNESDAY, April 29, continuation of the above sale.

WILLIAM H. KNOX, Auctioneer.
WILLIAM H. KNOX WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the large, four-story and basement house No. 633 Hudson-st., all the furniture of the house, consisting in part of fine 3-ply and ingrain carpets, English oil-cloths, mahogany French bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, mahogany bureaus, sofas, marble top tables, superior suite of enameled cottage furniture, one rosewood piano, superior tone, extension dining table, crockery, glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.; also, gas fixtures, &c. All the above goods are in very fine order, and very many of them almost new.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, APRIL 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 West 25th-st., genteel household furniture, the property of a family declining housekeeping, viz.: Brussels tapestry and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in hair-cloth and brocatel; rosewood piano forte, stool, cover, &c; pier mirrors, elegant gas chandeliers and fixtures; basement and bedroom furniture, all in good order; feather beds and hair mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues at house morning of sale. Deposits required.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, store 81 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION TO-MORROW, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of store No. 385 Bowery, between 5th and 6th sts., consisting of a general assortment of house-furnishing goods, Britannia metal and silver-plated ware, choice cutlery, and fancy and staple hardware, glass cases, safe, desk, &c. Catalogues at the place of sale and at the office of the auctioneers, No. 81 Nassau-st., the day

New-York Daily Times.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] for One Shillings a week. Single [illegible] Mail subscribers Six Dollars a [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays Excepted,) One edition will be issued at One and the other at Three o'clock P. M. It [illegible] by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly al[l] the [illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year. Two Copies to one Address for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Five Copies for Eight Dollars, and Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, [illegible] cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed To the Publishers of the New-York Daily Times.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Empire City* arrived at New-Orleans yesterday, with California dates to the 6th inst. The only item of news reported from California is the failure of the Pacific Express Company—liabilities not stated.

By this arrival we have some additional intelligence from Nicaragua. The retreat of Lockridge is fully confirmed. The Costa Ricans have taken possession of Punta Arenas and seized the steamer *Bogue*, with a great amount of ammunition and six pieces of artillery. The *Empire City* had on board one hundred of Lockridge's men, who had been conveyed to Aspinwall in British vessels. Generals Wheat and Hornsby are on board the *Illinois*, now due at this port. Private dispatches from Aspinwall state that Walker's position at Rivas is impregnable, and that he would be able to hold out for months. The steamer on the other side brought no direct intelligence from him. The Transit Route is stated to be open to the Pacific.

A letter from the wife of Crawford, the Sculptor, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, is published in the *Evening Bulletin* of that city. She gives a clear, and of course reliable, account of the progress of her husband's malady and his present condition, from which we infer that the symptoms are favorable, and that there is a probability that he will ultimately be restored to health, though he may lose the sight of the affected eye.

A collision occurred on the Ohio River on Sunday, between the steamboats *Rainbow* and *Julia Dean*, by which the latter was sunk immediately, and five or six persons were drowned. The cargo is a total loss, but is insured. The *Rainbow* was very little damaged.

The Aldermen resolved last night that all the important bills passed by the last Legislature, with reference to the City of New-York are null and void, for the reason that no apportionment was made by the Legislature first in session after the taking of the last census, and that they will protect citizens from the enforcement of the laws complained of. They also resolved to ask the Corporation Counsel's opinion, whether passing the Councilmen's ordinance of reorganizing the Department would be a recognition of the constitutionality of the new Charter.

At the Board of Councilmen, on Monday, an ordinance reorganizing the Croton Aqueduct Department was adopted, with some modifications, as detailed in our report. The Mayor forwarded two vetoes—one upon the construction of maps for the use of projectors of street alterations; the other against donating $2,000 for a work on sacred music for the blind. The bill was passed to a third reading raising the salaries of the Mayor and City Inspector to $5,000 respectively, and affirmed by 35 votes to 12. The Board then adjourned till Tuesday.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday received an opinion from the Corporation Attorney adverse to the legality of the bill of James Taylor for supplying dinners to the Board of County Canvassers for 1856. A resolution was adopted equalizing the salaries of the Ward Assessors to $700 a year.

The Convention to make arrangements for the formation of a new Democratic General Committee held its first meeting at Tammany Hall last evening. The following permanent officers were chosen:

Chairman—Elijah F. Purdy.

Secretaries—Alfred Chancellor and Samuel Vanderheyden.

Treasurer—Isaac Bell, Jr.

Serjeant-at-Arms—Charles Mills.

The proceedings were very harmonious.

The investigation into the charges preferred against Coroner Connery, relative to his conduct of the Burdell inquest, was continued yesterday before Judge Daly. Mary Donahoe testified that if the Coroner used the saying, "you carry your tail behind you," to her, while a witness, she did not hear it; and that if he had, and she had heard it, she would have considered it complimentary to her honesty and integrity,—knowing, as she did, the meaning attached to it in Ireland. Dr. Woodward was called by the respondents, with reference to the personal examination of Mrs. Cunningham; and the cross-examination of Mrs. Denison was concluded. The case comes on again on Saturday.

Judge Nelson delivered a most important decision in the United States Circuit Court yesterday in the case brought by Captain Graham against the firm of Meyer & Stucken, to recover the value of the steamships *Ocean Bird* and *St. Lawrence*, conveyed to them by a usurious contract as he alleges. The motion decided was a motion for a *ne exeat*, to prevent Stucken from leaving the country, and the merits of the controversy were not therefore brought up. The defendants, however, denied the jurisdiction of the Court over the case, because Stucken is a Consul, claiming that the only Court where the suit could be brought against a Consul was the United States Supreme Court. Judge Nelson, however, decides in favor of the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, and the suit must therefore proceed upon its merits. The motion for the *ne exeat* was however denied on the ground that this action was an action for damages, and not one in which a debt was already due.

The demurrer to the complaint, argued at the same time, was not decided.

At the meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, one hundred and seventy-nine members of that Society, including several prominent clergymen of this City, announced their resignation of membership. The movement had been anticipated, and to match it the names of 92 new members were proposed immediately after. The resignations were not acted on—the subject being tabled till the next meeting. The alleged motive for this wholesale desertion of the Society, on the part of its early friends, is the desertion by the Society of its early aims and intentions. The parties going out protest emphatically that any late action of the Society on the Slavery question has not affected them.

The Mayor of Brooklyn last evening sent a communication to the Common Council relative to the Jersey Water bill, and suggesting that counsel be employed to look after the interests of Brooklyn. After a short discussion a resolution was adopted, employing Ex-Judge Greenwood and Henry C. Murphy, Esq., with the Corporation Counsellor, to look after the interests of the city. The intention is to prevent in any event the new bill from going into operation in that city.

American Loyalty.

None but friends should quarrel: when strangers disagree there is insult behind each angry word, and blood at the back of insult; but with an intimate companion—one whose vein we know, and whose humors we can rally to the utmost verge of good-natured endurance—with such a one there is nothing more delicious than a tiff.

Thus with our brothers of the South, we have had, occasionally, some oratorical and journalistic jousts—we failing to perceive the snm of all human wisdom and philanthropy in the Institution they so dearly cherish; nor having yet been able to appreciate, from a South-side point of view, that paternal affection which sells two colored children at the auction-block to get the price of plumage and *bijouterie* for the one egitimate white.

Nevertheless, we must acknowledge that the bitter retorts of the South on our mercantile avarice and manufacturing oppression, are not without more truth than is agreeable:—they have a peculiar way, also, of putting forward strong points Sonth of Mason and Dixon's line, and the practical pleasantries elicited in reply to our joccse animadversions, have more than balanced the account.

We question their divine or constitntional right to extend the system of human bondage over virgin soil; they answer by razing the foundation of a town just huilt by the pioneers of our opinion. We challenge their legitimate dominion over the labor and lives of responsible and immortal beings, and we inveigh against the coercive measnres designed to keep their "servants" in the ignorance that is essential to submission. Our challenge is promptly met by the creation of a bogus insurrection, the hanging of some score of valuable chattels, the burning alive at the stake of as many more, and the whipping half to death of several hundred refractories all round the circle of the neighborhood in which we are supposed to have excited the rebellion. As to the ignorance part of the business, they will thrust a Northern lady into the jail with common felons, for the crime of having striven to teach some piece of colored goods to read the Bible; they will tar and feather and triumphantly ride on rails as many Down-East Missionaries as they can conveniently lay hands upon; and having disposed of all these little matters with a zeal which shows that their hearts are in the work, they cheerfully inquire—do we need any further proof that their dominion is absolute and divine, and "really for the best interests" of the people ruled?

Now, clearly enough, this condition of accusation and retort would amonnt to a state of war if existing between two parties who were not the best friends in the world. It requires the strongest honds of interest and affection—and even a higher bond than these—to hold together a companionship that has so many points of contradictory opinion. That saving bond is found in the deep-rooted loyalty of the American character; and it is for the want of perceiving this cohesive moral element that strangers from all parts of the earth, and men of limited views amongst ourselves, have always labored, and are still laboring under the delusion that our Union is one day destined to go to pieces amid the distracting currents of some great national crisis.

Loyalty, in the abstract, is the moral control that keeps men faithful to their promises;—the loyalty of a wife means chastity; the loyalty of a soldier, conrage; the loyalty of a courtier, homage; and the loyalty of republican citizens, the submission of the minority to whatever may either be, or seem to be, the will of the Majority expressed through those channels which both have consented to look upon as the legitimate tests. This loyalty to the ascendant voice, it is, which keeps, has kept and will continue to keep our Union fundamentally unshaken. It is a new and higher development of the old feudal principle that held the mail-clad Barons obedient even to a woman's ruling, if that woman chanced either to inherit, or to have personally acquired, the promise of their allegiance and support. We bend no knee to individnals: there is not a country in the world where hero-worship—save as the excuse for a holiday—is at so sad a discount; the glories of the first Bonaparte could not swerve us from our allegiance to the majority; nor could the humbler pretensions of General Franklin Pierce throw ridiculo on the Abstract Idea of which, four years ago, he became the unequal representative. We feel no hesitation in asserting that loyalty, in its political sense, is the distinguishing characteristic of Americans; and that it will be found of us, on examination, that we are more obedient and submissive to the rulers of our own creation, than ever were the feudal lords and tributary serfs of Europe to the despotisms imposed on them, either by force or fraud, or both these agencies united.

Six months ago the nations of the old world stood on tip-toe for the steamer that should bring the news of our disruption: they quoted the enthusiastic ballads in which our Northern political songsters declared that the hour to do or die had come, and that, not only must all Slavery be upset, but that all slaveholders must be exterminated in the shortest order: they placed these enthusiastic rantings side by side with the equally fiery bombast of our Southern rhetoricians and stump orators; and from the virulent antagonism of speech and song it was deduced as incontrovertible—the prophets rejoicing in their belief—that last Fourth of March would only inaugurate the chaos of conflicting sections, and that the White House would be the prize contended for hy the North, East and West upon one side, and the South, with its hirelings and conscientious doughfaces upon the other!

But see the actual result! One might as well look for the snow that fell last year, or the penalties due from our City contractors for the non-fulfillment of their engagements, as attempt to discover any trace of these quasi-treasonable ebullitions in the press or public mind of the present day. Our loyalty accepts Mr. Buchanan as it would have accepted Stephen Branch or the Four-cent paper man, had either been the popular choice;—and with every confidence in the ability and personal integrity of the present Executive, the country awaits the practical results of his Administration before pronouncing judgment upon it. But even those who dislike it most meditate no more violent methods of redress than voting it out of power four years hence.

The License Law—The Liquor Dealers and the State Temperance Society.

The Liquor Dealers' Association of this City have been, and still are, very active in devising ways and means to break down or evade the operation of the new License Law. They complain of the stringency of many of its provisions, denounce it as a violation of their rights, and will do everything in their power to prevent it from being enforced. They allege that it is almost as bad as absolnte prohibition—that it will deprive at least *three-fourths* of those now engaged in the sale of liquor of the opportunity to carry on their business, and subject the remainder to restrictions and conditions of great severity. They are discussing the policy, therefore, of taking steps to resist its enforcement, and test its constitutionality in the courts of law.

The Liquor Dealers are aided in this endeavor to break down the law, by the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society, which has just issued an address in which the Liquor Dealers are virtually assured of their hearty and effective coöperation. The ground taken by the Committee is simply this: that they are committed in favor of total and absolute prohibition,—that the License Law only secures *partial* prohibition, and that consistency requires them, therefore, not in any way to favor its enforcement! That we do not misrepresent the Committee will be seen by the following extract from their address:

> But this law is stringent and *even partially prohibitory in its provisions. True*—and that is the gilding that secured its passage—more than that—it is the tempting bait by which it was thought the whole temperance army would be marshaled in its support, and after they had bravely done battle under its banners, and effectually driven from the field all the little unlicensed grog-sellers to be found in the State, *the large vendors could then enjoy unmolested their gains made according to law.*
>
> We present one other consideration. Let us advance actively enlist in the enforcement of this law without adopting it as *our law*, identifying ourselves with it, abandoning prohibition, and *planting ourselves upon the license principle.* Suppose this done, what is our position before future Legislatures? *The present law is a very stringent one. Under it all the smaller dealers are driven from the field.* At the next Legislature a cry comes up for the modification of the law. They desire it larger monthed, longer throated, more democratic. We go in for prohibition. "But," say the larger venders, with a sardonic grin, "you have abandoned that. You have gone in with us on the license system. You are our allies. We are under very many obligations to you for that, but we hope you will be consistent, and preserve your principles, without incurring any further obligations." The only open questions that can hereafter be discussed regard the greater or less stringency of the license law; and on those questions we doubt not we shall be together still, for our interests and your principles both lie in the line of stringency."
>
> Upon the strength of those considerations mainly, the Executive Committee are clear in their convictions of duty. Having reached the prohibitory principle and planted themselves on it, they can never abandon it. If they stood alone they would stand there still. Their voice will be raised in no other cause, *their efforts enlisted in no other principle.* If the moral forces in man are insufficient to carry out this principle *fully*, taking years, or generations, or centuries, even, if necessary, for its development, they will leave it to others to tell the melancholy story. For themselves, their course will be as unfaltering as if marked out by destiny.
>
> E. C. DELAVAN, I. N. WYCKOFF,
> C. P. WILLIAMS, AMOS DEAN,
> S. S. SEELYE, S. D. BROWN,
> LYMAN BENNETT, E. A. DURANT,
> Executive Com. of N. Y. State Temperance Society.

It seems difficult to believe that sane men, —blessed with the ordinary degree of common sense—can decoive themselves npon a grave question of social morality by snch a jugglery of words as this. They concede that this new License Law is "very stringent"—that it is "even partially prohibitory in its provisions,"—that nnder it all the "smaller liquor-dealers are driven from the fiold." By their own acknowledgment its enforcement would close the thousands of petty rum shops which blot the face of the State,—which feed nine-tenths of the drunkards,—which supply the poison which maddens and embrutes the great mass of those nnhappy creatures who are the victims of this demoniac passion. It is at these paltry rum-holes that the streams are fed which desolate the homes and hearts of the poor,—clothe the wife and children with rags and cover them with the shame and sorrow of the drunkard's lot? No man who knows anything about the facts of the case doubts that *nine-tenths* of all the ruin, all the sorrow, all the crime, all the nameless and inconceivable woes that flow from drunkenness, come from these small dens, where the liquor is cheap, and poisoned, and whither the poorer classes are sure to go for their supplies. Yet the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society refuse to aid in enforcing a law which, as they concede, will shut up these dens and stay the tide of desolation and of death that issnes from them,—lest they should hereafter be accused by party opponents of having favored something short of total prohibition!

This is the madness of fanatical partisanship. It transcends the worst extremes of the most reckless and unprincipled political faction of the day. It deliberately and consciously sacrifices thousands and tens of thousands of victims to the demon of Intemperance, on the altar of its own fancied consistency. It turns a deaf ear to the cry of the widow and the orphan, and the still deeper wail of the wife and children of the drunkard, lest it should at some futnre time hear the whisper that it had changed its ground or acted in connection with men who hold a different faith. It seems strange that sensible men should be able to deceive themselves by such bald and transparent sophistry as this,—and doubly strange that they should mistake it for principle and true consistency.

The Committee have embodied their determination in regard to the License Law in the following resolutions:

> *Resolved*, That in the *stringent provisions* of the License Law, and its partially *prohibitory character*, we discern only the gilded covering of internal rottenness, and that to escape the one we are quite *willing to forego the other.*
>
> *Resolved*, That we know nothing, *will sustain nothing*, and act for nothing *but prohibition*, and that we will leave to those who have procured the enactment of this law, and are interested in sustaining it, the labor and effort that may be necessary to secure its effectual observance.

The Liquor Dealers and the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society are agreed that they will not snstain the License Law. They will leave to others "interested in sustaining it, the labor and effort that may be necessary to secure its effectual observance." If the Temperance sentiment of the State supports the Executive Committee, the Liquor Dealers will be victorious: the law which trammels their business will be broken down,—and there will be no longer any legal obstacles in the way of the traffic in rum. But if there is any considerable portion of the community which prefers the public good to party pride—which deems it more important to preserve life and character than party consistency—and which believes duty to consist in doing all the good possible under the circumstances of the case, trusting in Providence for an enlarged sphere and new opportunities of public service, we may still hope for *some* beneficent results from the new law.

The Condition of the Streets.

The City Inspector, Mr. Mabbett, received yesterday a report, by which it appears that there are *daily* committed, in the Fourteenth Ward alone, *over eight thousand seven hundred violations of the law, in respect to throwing garbage into the streets.* Multiply this amount, or half of it, by the number of Wards in the City, and we have an aggregate of abomination, by the side of which party wranglings for place, and even the atrocious rascalities of some of the municipal heads of departments, appear as nothing. Summer is fast approaching, the streets are in an unprecedentedly filthy condition, and there appears to be no remedy. The various reports which the City Inspector has lately collected, show that the Police peremptorily refuse to enforce the law against those individnals or families who violate it. If, here and there, a culprit is arrested, he is at once discharged by the magistrate, and returns to his dwelling to repeat, with increased impunity, the offense for which he has deserved to suffer punishment. We cannot expect that a Providence will annually interfere, as it did last year, to protect us from disease and pestilence, yet the remonstrances of the Health Wardens, and the outcries of the press and the public are totally unheeded, while every endeavor is being made to effect a return to the old system of Ehlingism, by which the pockets of a few individuals are filled at the expense of the health and welfare of the City, and the lives of perhaps thousands of its inhabitants.

Earnest hopes had been entertained that the Thirteen Wards of the City, which were committed by the Mayor, Comptroller and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to the charge of Mr. Reynolds, as the lowest bidder under the recent advertisment for contracts, would be better attended to. Promises were freely made that a new epoch was about to be inaugurated, and that, ere many days had elapsed, the public would rejoice in the unwonted spectacle of entirely cleansed thoroughfares. We sincerely regret the necessity of announcing that a fear is gaining ground lest the hopes thus raised should, after all, be disappointed. A spasmodic effort was made to exhibit certain portions of the lower wards, in a better light than they had previously appeared in; but the usefulness of the contractors came to a sudden stand still, and the City, as a whole, is nearly as badly off at the present moment, as it was one month ago. To what this is owing we neither know, nor is it our business to care. The fact is undonbtedly true, that the specifications of the late contracts remain unfulfilled, and that nnless a change for the better takes place, tax payers and the public interest will severely suffer.

Reports are in circulation that the real cause of inaction, on the part of the contractor for thirteen Wards of the City, is a simple matter of unsettled relations between himself, a Street-Sweeping Machine Company, under the direction of the gentleman who became his security, and Mr. Robert A. Smith, the patentee of the said machines. Now the public do not care a straw for these misunderstandings, but desire simply, a fair and *bona fide* fulfillment of the conditions of the agreement which has been made, or that it should be rescinded, and steps taken at once to hold the contractor's security responsible for the loss. It is true that Manchester, Liverpool, Paris, Birmingham, and other large cities of Europe, are now cleaned at no expense to the people, by the aid of machinery, and that New-York is far behind the age in its sanitary arrangements. It is also notorious that the principal obstacle in the way of the introdnction of a great reform in sewerage, street-cleaning, and the uses to which dirt, offal, refuse, and manure may be applied, has been created by speculators, monopolists, and the greedy hordes of corruptionists who have swarmed around the departments, and fed upon the treasury. Nevertheless give us clean streets—make any sort of beginning in the way of improvement—and we shall willingly tolerate a reasonable amount of delay in carrying out its details.

After the 1st of May, the superintendence of the streets will have forever passed away, under the new charter, from Mr. Ehling, and will be assumed hy Mr. Morton, the new City Inspector. We learn that a high opinion of this gentleman is entertained by those who have at heart the cause of reform, and that he is determined that the requirements of the charter shall be fulfilled at every hazard, and the streets be henceforth properly attended to by the contractors. These latter gentlemen have still the opportunity of deserving public gratitude, and of raising themselves to an enviable position in the estimation of all good citizens. In order, however, to do this, they must at once so arrange the difficulties among themselves that a prodigious practical improvement may take place, from the inefficiency and inactivity of the past few weeks.

Personal Controversies in the Press.

We regret to perceive that two of our amiable cotemporaries,—the *Herald* and *Tribune*—are engaged in one of those unseemly controversies which are quite too common with the Press of this country, and which do so much to lower the standard and impair the influence of Journalism. We have nothing to do with the subject in dispute, which is too purely personal for anything more than an allusion in our columns: but it seems that the *Herald* is very severe in its comments upon a speech which it declares was made hy a gentleman connected in some way with the *Tribune's* editorial department, whose name we do not choose to repeat lest we should fall into the very error which we deprecate. The *Herald*, which to do it justice, is somewhat less scurrilous in this case than usual, intimates that the gentleman in question was drunk at the time he made the speech,—that he uttered in the course of it a great variety of falsehoods,—that he has not brains enough to be an Editor, and is much better fitted for the humbler post of waiter in a hotel, than for any position in connection with a newspaper, together with snndry other suggestions equally complimentary in their personal bearing. The *Tribune* in reply gives the *Herald* to understand that no such speech was made, and that no such gentleman as the one assailed was present on the occasion referred to;—and imitating our example in the matter of Potosi and Parker Vein, it refers to the columns of the *Herald* for evidence of the truth of its statements. Now we beg to repeat that we have no intention of taking any part in this bitter warfare, and still less of expressing any opinion as to which paper is justly responsible for having commenced it. Nor do we "proffer any opinion as to the *general* conduct of either of our belligerent contemporaries." It may be as the *Herald* alleges, that the gentleman whom it assails was present at the dinner, that he did make a speech, that he did utter a great many falsehoods, that he was drunk, and that he would do much better public service as a table-waiter than as an Editor. Or, on the other hand, it may be, as the *Tribune* intimates, that all this is utterly untrue. It may be either way,—or neither way, or both ways,—"or it may not." We "say nothing on either of these heads."

But we respectfully suggest that the Public Press has become so important to the education, intelligence, good government and well-being of the People, that Editors ought not thus to enter the arena as gladiators, and blacken each other's reputation, without seriously considering their responsibilities to the public. "Can we not amend in this respect?" "Are the issues which divide us so frivolous, the questions which convulse the country so unimportant, that we can only render our columns readable by pitching into each other?"

We are pleading the cause of Editorial courtesy, and will therefore conclude by commending to the careful and serious reflection of our two cotemporaries, who are just now indulging themselves in one of the exhibitions which we so much deprecate, the following excellent remarks from the *Tribune* of the 14th inst.,—as especially pertinent to this occasion:

> "Each is able to fling a good deal of mud at the other, some of which will naturally stick; and yet there is little justice in the imputations to which either is quite plausibly subjected. We have such faith in human nature that we believe both of them will live to be ashamed of this warfare, in which nothing really can be gained by either, while in the eyes of too many the character and position of the Public Press must be seriously degraded. It is wrong in the conductors of public journals to put the worst construction on each other's acts and motives, and strive to blacken each other's reputations. No lasting advantage can be secured to the assailant in such warfare, while the standing of the Press is lowered and its influence for good seriously impaired. May we not hope for a general and salutary reform?"

The Natural Result of a Needless Controversy.

The Young Men's Christian Association struck last night upon one of the rocks among which its rash young pilots have been cruising for the last six months. Nearly two hundred of its most active and efficient members withdrew last night, not from any decline of interest in the objects for which the Association was organized, but because of the wide departure from those objects which, in their judgment, have marked its recent action. A glance at the names of the seceders, which we publish in another column, will show that they comprise some of the ablest and most useful of the members of the Association.

Our readers are aware that the subject of *Slavery* has been the disturbing element in this matter. Some members of the Association who were very active and zealous in the late political campaign, insisted upon carrying the discussions to which it gave rise into the meetings of this body. Stimulated hy a portion of the press, both secular and religious, they persisted in requiring from the Association declarations of opinion, as well as discussions, upon the subject of Slavery. The inevitable result of this movement was to divert attention from the practical purposes for which the Association was formed, introduce strife and dissension into its meetings and convert it substantially into a political clnb. The party who favored snch action obtained the ascendancy and accomplished their purpose. The result, which might easily have been foreseen, has been the withdrawal of those who do not consider it the province of an association of young men, formed for purposes of practical improvement and of mutual religious advantage, to enter actively into the political and partisan conflicts of the day.

It will be a matter of general regret that an Association which had so large and so inviting a field of usefulness, and which was doing so much practical good, should have been thus interrupted and crippled. We trust, however, that those who have declined to act further with the present organization, will not abandon the work in which, previous to this unhappy misunderstanding, they were laboring with such good results. In so large a City as this, there is certainly room for two Associations of the kind, if differences upon other topics prevent unity of action in regard to the great object, concerning which all should be agreed.

Remarkable Reasons for a Censorship of the Stage.

The boldness of Rev. Dr. Bellows in advocating theatrical amusements, has elicited a great variety of comments from our cotemporaries and awakoned a spirit of investigation into the character and influences of dramatic representations which may lead to some wholesome results. The *Express* advances the opinion that a censorship of the stage should be established. "We would have the stage," says the *Express*, "placed under a vigilant and rigid censorship." If our cotemporary had started this proposition but a few weeks sooner, it is very probable that another hatch of Commissioners might have been created at Albany, with power to regulate our public amusements, and a levy made upon the managers for examining the *repertoires* of their houses every night, something like that which the Port Wardens are authorized to make on shipowners for examining the hatches of vessels just arrived from sea. It would only be a difference of damaged merchandise or damaged morals, and the morale are certainly of the greater importance of the two. The *Express* would not only have a censorship of the stage, but it would require all places of public amusement to be closed at ten in the evening. Among the reasons advanced by the *Express* for such extreme measures against the theatre are the following, which, we must confess, do not strike us as conclusive:

> "Queen Victoria did not venture to bestow the honor of knighthood on Charles Kean, simply because of his profession. And what actress, however distinguished, has escaped the most atrocious calumnies?"

E. M. Still Lives.—We are most happy to learn, from a communication in the *Journal of Commerce*, that Mr. Meriam, of Brooklyn Heights, is still alive in Albany; and, though he suffers much, is confident of being restored to perfect health. We have indulged, occasionally, in a light paragraph at the expense of E. M., and have not attached much importance to his bulletins of yesterday's weather, but still we believe him to be an eminently kind-hearted and useful gentleman, who, like many other humanitarians, cares not how much he is laughed at so long as he can render any service to his fellow-beings. E. M. has his little eccentricities, which he does not attempt to make a secret of; but they are perfectly harmless, at least to others, while his persistent labors in chronicling [illegible] from certain causes which [illegible] have, no doubt, been productive of a vast amount of good. It is reported that E. M.'s business in Albany has been to prevent the passage of improper laws which would be likely to affect, injuriously, the people of this City and Brooklyn. But we fear that he was not very successful in his mission during the past Winter. We hope soon to have evidence of his return to his barometers and hydrometers on Brooklyn Heights, by seeing his well-known initials again to one of his weather bulletins in the daily papers. We could better spare a better man than E. M., assuming that there is one.

Wise a Good Deal Beyond What is Written.—Our State Canal Board is establishing some very remarkable precedents in the management of the public works under its supervision. Our readers probably remember the attempt which was made at the last Session of the Legislature, to impose upon articles coming from the West through Lake Ontario via the Oswego Canal to Syracuse, the same tolls as they would have paid upon the Erie Canal from Buffalo. The good sense of the Legislature rejected the measure. The Canal Board has now taken the matter in hand and assumed the right to exercise precisely that discrimination in imposing tolls which the Legislature refused to permit.

From Oswego to Albany by way of Syracuse the distance is 211 miles. But at a point 56 miles from Oswego the State has improved and made navigable the Oneida River, which connects with Oneida Lake;—and by taking this route canal boats can reach a point 55 miles East of Syracuse on the Erie Canal, saving 24 miles of Canal travel. The Board has decided that merchandise taking this short cut, must pay the same tolls as if they had come by Canal the whole distance. In other words, for the sake of increasing the revenue, they must pay tolls on *twenty-four* miles of Canal more than they use!

We shall probably find the Board deciding by and by that boats from Syracuse must pay the same toll as boats from Buffalo. And if they do not impose tolls on the Hudson River and Lake Champlain, it will probably be because they do not need the money. They have certainly just as much right to levy tolls on those waters as upon Lake Ontario and Oneida Lake. It is not easy to estimate the wisdom that will be lost to the State when the majority which just now controls the Canal Board goes out of power.

The New Cent.—The new cent which we have heard so much about, and which has been so long coming, will soon be in everybody's pocket, and the old copper nuisances which we have carried so long will disappear as suddenly as the Spanish shillings and sixpences which have been driven out of existence by the dimes and five-cent pieces. In a few years from now, that phrase, so expressive of extreme and utter destitution which we hear so frequently—"*nary red*"—will have lost all meaning, and the editor of some future Notes and Queries will be puzzled by letters from antiquarian quidnuncs seeking for information as to its origin. The new cent is not red but a light grey, and one of its great recommendations, besides its small size is, that it has none of the coppery scent of the old coin.

Terrific Attempt to get up a Tea Panic.—One of the evening papers has been trying very hard to get up a panic in relation to tea. Its last splurge on the subject contains the following terrific caution:

> "This is the state of affairs in China. The residents at the ports dread poison, to such an extent, that they will not touch it UNLESS WHOLLY FOREIGN, and our citizens still continue to drink tea with impunity."

We imagine that tea drinking with impunity will continue for sometime longer.

Personal.

A correspondent says that Ex-President Pierce has been spending several days in Concord, N. H., making arrangements to return to his quiet home. The General is said to have purchased sixty acres of land at the north part of the town, upon which he intends to erect a splendid mansion. He will be heartily welcomed home again, as he has many friends who admire the man personally, though they may have but little faith in his political policy.

Ralph Waldo Emerson made his appearance in a Boston pulpit last Sunday. Mr. Emerson was formerly a Unitarian clergyman, but he left the pulpit fifteen or more years ago. Mr. Emerson discoursed, on the present occasion, to a crowded audience in the Music Hall. There was no reading of Scripture, prayer, or benediction attending the service.

An article in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday, contains the following:

> Mr. Buchanan, it is well known, has suffered terribly from the prevailing epidemic, and is by no means at this time in good health. A gentleman of our acquaintance, passing through Washington a few days since, happened to hear confirmation of this fact from Mr. Buchanan himself. He was in the vicinity of the Treasury Department building, about nine o'clock in the evening, when—we take the liberty of quoting from a private letter: "I saw, passing a gas-light, a couple of gentlemen, one of whom, although I had not seen him for over sixteen years, I almost knew to be the President. I stepped alongside, and a glance informed me that I was not mistaken. The old man totters. His legs are weak. A half-stumble drew some remark from his companion which I did not hear. His reply was: 'I am not right. My health is not recovered;' adding in sort of begging tone, 'but I am getting better.'"

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from March 27 to April 9:

A. W. Lalar and lady, J. P. McKeown, D. C. Peters, J. Lee, D. Leroy and family, J. M. Vanderpool, J. H. Horlick, J. Harrison, Dr. H. Slack, Geo. H. Hughes, A. D. Selleck, E. D. Garnsché, E. Colgate, Dr. E. H. Clarke, Geo. Richmond, Geo. P. Pellen, W. D. Greene and lady, A. P. Edwards, J. R. Dickson, A. H. Baldwin, H. W. Powell, W. F. Grinnell, A. W. Pell, New-York; W. Griffiths, M. E. Ingalls, B. Coxe, J. Zeller and lady, J. Lambert, W. T. Wilcox, Pennsylvania; S. M. Sergent, W. E. Johnston, W. Lilley, Ohio; Dr. J. C. Acarlit, Ill.; S. A. Whitney, N. J.; J. W. Dayton and lady, R. J. Arnold, Jr., R. I.; T. C. Arnold, T. W. Walker, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Beck and their two children, who were believed to be among the dead bodies found in the cars, after the Desjardins Canal Railway accident, are actually living now at their house on Gerrard-street, in Toronto, not having been on the cars that day at all, although their bodies were supposed to have been recognised.

The *Congregationalist* reports that $1,000 has been collected and presented to Rev. Mr. Finney for his ministerial labors in Boston since December. The ladies collected $500 additional for Mrs. Finney, who has addressed meetings of her own sex with great acceptance. Besides this, $8,000 has been subscribed toward the $20,000 for the Finney professorship at Oberlin, several persons giving $1,000 each.

The Andover Professors, Park and Phelps, in connection with Dr. Lowell Mason, have for some time been engaged in the preparation of a new collection of psalms and hymns, which is now in in such a forward state that its publication may be looked for in the course of a few months.

The Howard Association of Norfolk have presented Miss Annie M. Andrews with a beautiful gold medal, in token of their appreciation of her philanthropic services during the pestilence in that city in 1855.

Mr. Donald McLeod, whose *Life of Mary Queen of Scots* has just appeared, has taken up his residence in St. Louis for the purpose of editing the *Sunday Leader* of that city.

Hon. S. A. Douglas has been invited hy the Tennessee State Agricultural Bureau to deliver the annual address at the State Fair, in October.

ITALIAN OPERA.—There was a splendid house last evening, to welcome Mme. GAZZANIGA in the tragic rôle of "Lucrezia Borgia"—a rôle in which her great dramatic powers, and her wonderful declamatory eloquence have full verge, and in which her personal appearance contributes to historical fidelity. Lucrezia was not a dark-eyed, swarthy-skinned Italian, as many imagine, but a *blonde*, like Mme. GAZZANIGA.

The performance was in every respect an excellent one, and as such deserves general commendation. Madame GAZZANIGA gave special force and meaning to passages that are not usually electrical, and throughout evoked new fires. Her acting was as usual, superbly tragic, yet never overwrought. Her singing, evoked new fires. Her acting was as usual, superbly tragic, yet never overwrought. Her singing, [illegible] for its many beauties, and censurable for but few defects.

On Wednesday "Norma" will be given.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. ALEXANDER DUMAS, *fils*, enjoys a reputation, and can, therefore, write a stupid piece with the certainty that it will be played, and have its little day of prosperity. If this were not so he would certainly have hazarded his prospects in life by submitting to the public a work so thoroughly insipid as the "Question D'Argent," lately produced and tolerated in Paris. From beginning to end it is nothing but a succession of commonplace talks, on commonplace subjects, by commonplace people—who, in fact, possess every thing common, except sense. There is as little merit in [illegible] of the piece as in the dialogue. It [illegible] than the money article in a [illegible] having the latter's brevity. It [illegible] interesting; and dull without [illegible] could have induced Miss LAURA KEENE to produce this piece we are at a loss to imagine. Perhaps it was with the charitable object of shortening it, which she has done; or of disgusting the public with French plays, which she can also do with a little devotion in this direction. Whatever the provocation, we are afraid Miss KEENE will find that much time and trouble have been wasted on a worthless task. The "Money Question," as presented last night, is a skipping, literal translation of "La Question d'Argent." A few hundred commonplaces are omitted, in order to make room for the many hundred that remain.

The abbreviation desirable in most respects, annihilates what little individuality the character originally possessed. It is only necessary, therefore, to say that there are four female and five male characters. During the progress of the piece the ladies produce a succession of temporary visitations, by appearing in new dresses, which fit charmingly and look bewitching. They inquire affectionately after each others health, take a seat for a few minutes near the footlights, and then retire to put on another dress. Of the gentlemen, two only need be referred to. One is, of course, that inevitable and dreadful creature whom the French thrust into all their heavy plays, and whose sad destiny seems to be to have all the plot of the piece, and all the secrets of the characters revealed to him in a painfully minute manner. All he is expected to do is to listen and be moral—as indeed he must be, to listen so long and so patiently. Mr. WEBSTERMEN played this part, in a somewhat hard and uncompromising way, and spoke more frequently like an auctioneer than a nobleman.

Mr. JORDAN played the other character (called *Jean Giraud*) and made much of it, clinging to it with the tenacity of an artist who knows that he may trust to himself for some good consequences. This *Jean* is the hero of the piece. He is the son of a gardener who has attained riches by speculation on the Bourse, but who does not repudiate his humble origin. Possessing millions he feels a natural craving for refined life and proposes marriage in a family of snobs. Being a good-natured fellow, he takes no notice of their malicious insolence and insults, but at their request takes their money and speculates with it, and brings them in large gains. They turn up their aristocratic noses, snap and sneer at his little errors of etiquette, and behave like greedy, ill-bred, impertinent boors. In the last act *Jean* has a large sum of money belonging to the snobs. He is suddenly absent. A rumor circulates that he has absconded. Although this is the first breath of suspicion that has been cast on his integrity, Snobs believe it, and defame the man they have used most lustily. Things are considered additionally aggravating from the fact that on the day previous he had made an appointment with them. The hour arrived and in spite of suspicions, *Jean* walks in, pays up his debts, and hands over a handsome profit, thus proving himself honest to the last. Snobs decline to take the profit; preach little sermons to *Jean* on the immorality of making money in his way, and order him from the house. The argument of the play is this—that the only wealth which is respectable is that which is inherited. A man who obtains it for himself by a fair exercise of shrewdness is to be despised. In place of a moral we have cant.

We have given more attention to this piece than it deserves. It was received coolly last night, in spite of excellent scenery and faultless costumes.

Concerts.

MADAME PATANIA, a very charming and estimable vocalist announces, a Farewell Concert at Nihlo's Saloon, to-night, and has provided one of the most attractive programmes of the season. Among the eminent artists who have already volunteered for the occasion are Madame GAZZANIGA, Messrs. BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, VILLANOVA, ALBITES and others. On this opportunity, the last previous to Madame PATANIA'S return to Europe, we trust the thousand friends of the *benefiatars* will rally to her support.

Mr. MILLET will give a Concert of an interesting character to-night at Dodworth's rooms, on which occasion he proposes to submit to the public a number of compositions which have not hitherto seen the light. They will be interpreted by Madame DE WILHORST, Signor ARNOLDI and other artists, some of them in English, others in less intelligible languages. The occasion is one of promise, and worthy of due attention.

MARINE MATTERS.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* was yesterday thrown open to the inspection of the public, and was thronged throughout the day by ladies and gentlemen. The *Vanderbilt* is 5,268 tons burden, is supplied with two independent beam engines of immense power, 2,500 horse, the cylinders being each 90 inches in diameter, and 13 feet stroke. She is to be commanded by Capt. D. L. WILCOX, and sails on the 5th of May for Southampton. It is said there are pending bets that she will beat the *Persia*'s time. The prices of passage are $100 and $130, according to location of staterooms, and $50 for second cabin.

A new line of Atlantic steamers will commence running in May between New-York, London and Bremen, leaving each port semi-monthly. This line is formed by the European and American Steam Shipping Company of London and Southampton. The steamers are the *Queen* of the South, 2,221 tons; *Indiana*, 2,364 tons; *Argo*, 2,215 tons, and *Jason*, 2,667 tons. These ships will constitute a semi-monthly line. On the outward trip the steamer will remain one day at Southampton.

The wrecking schooners *H. B. Fiddeman*, *Nyma*, and *Manna* have arrived from the wreck of the *Minerva*, at Barnegat, bringing, in the aggregate, 193 casks of gin and 8 casks madder. The ship lies high and dry on the beach, so that they walk on board of her at low water. Most of the cargo will be saved, but the ship, in the expressive language of the wreckers, is "gone-in."

The schooner *Ringgold* has arrived from the wreck of the *New-Hampshire*, with chains, pig iron, &c., all to JOHNSON & HIGGINS, Wall-street, who are the contractors for both wrecks.

The Austrian Government, it is said, struck with the superiority of the plans adopted in this country in building balance and sectional docks for the use of the Navy during the ten years past, have adopted structures of the same model for its Navy, and has engaged JOHN S. GILBERT, Esq., of New-York, the inventor of the patent balance dock, to, build one in Trieste, and he is now occupied in that work.

There were in this port, on Saturday, 660 vessels, including 36 steamers, 164 ships, 101 barks, 38 brigs, and 265 schooners. Seamen are plentiful, and with marked dullness in the freighting business masters pay lower wages. The prevailing current rates, according to the *Shipping List*, is as follows:

	Wages per month.	Advance.
To Liverpool	$20	$25
To London	20	25
To Havre	20	20
To North of Europe	18	20
To Mediterranean and South Am.	16	20
To West Indies	18	18
To Pacific Ports and California	15	20
To China	20	10

A small steamer for the Canard line, to be built at the Scotia yard, Millwall, on the Clyde, to run between Liverpool and the United States. She will be 450 feet in length, which is 60 feet longer than the *Persia*, at present the largest and fastest. The *Scotia* will, it is expected, surpass in speed the *Persia*, the fastest steamer in the world.

The Department of Foreign Affairs of the Sublime Porte have issued a new and increased tariff of sanitary dues in the Ottoman Empire, under a regulation fixed by the Council of Health. The dues are to be paid for the visit of recognition, by every vessel entering an Ottoman port, and quarantine dues, which are determined by the state of health of the vessel. The rates are fixed as follows:

"For vessels of 50 tons and upwards, for each ton 8 piastres; from one Ottoman port to another per ton 3 piastres. Vessels under 50 tons, 1 piastre per ton, without regard to the port from which they arrive. Dues for the lazzareto, 5 piastres per day for each individual. Dues on goods disinfected in the lazzareto, viz.: Goods in bales, per 100 okes, 2½ piastres; hides, per 100 pieces, 5 piastres; small skins, not in bales, for each 100 skins, 2½ piastres. Vessels which, during the same voyage, shall enter successively in several Ottoman ports, will not pay the dues for the visit of but once only, and that in the first port which they may enter. Children under seven years of age, and the poor, are exempt from the dues levied in favor of the lazzareto. The following are exempt from all quarantine dues established in the preceding articles; 1. Ships of war. 2. Vessels driven in by stress of weather, provided, however, that they do no commercial business in the ports which they may thus enter. 3. Boats. All other dues heretofore established, and not mentioned in the present tariff, are suppressed."

By a dispatch addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Trade by Her Majesty's Consul at New-York, it appears that on the 6th of January last the wreck of the British bark *Thetis*, of London, BOYLE, master, from Honduras, was seen by Mr. SAMUEL A. WEBSTER, master of the *Hamilton*, of Salem, in lat. 31° 12' N., long. 62° 30' W., waterlogged; some of the crew were on a small part of the poop-deck, and others in the foretop. After four days of persevering effort in the most severe weather, on the morning of the 10th of January the *Hamilton* succeeded in making a line fast to the mizzenmast, by which means the survivors, sixteen in number—three having been drowned and four died from starvation—were transferred to the vessel, and provisions, clothing, &c., so far as means permitted, were supplied to them. On the 6th of February the crew of the *Thetis* were landed at New-York, and were received by her Britannic Majesty's Consul. In consequence of the representation of the above facts, the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have been pleased to direct that a gold chronometer be presented to Captain WEBSTER for his energetic and unceasing efforts to save the shipwrecked crew from peril so imminent, and for his humane and generous treatment; to the owners of the *Hamilton* the sum of $179, for subsistence of the same; to the two mates the sum of £5 each; and to the crew the sum of £2 each, in consideration of the reduced allowance in their provisions."

London Times.

Obituary.

The Livingston *Republican* announces the death of Mrs. CATHARINE DUNN, of Nunda, New-York, at the advanced age of 103 years. She formerly resided in Genesee, was a very healthy and strong woman, was never sick, and retained her mental faculties unimpaired to the last.

Mr. CHARLES BARTLETT, Principal of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School, expired at his residence on Friday. He went to Poughkeepsie in 1836, and had charge of the Collegiate School ever since. He was about 60 years of age.

Major CHARLES YANCEY, of Buckingham, one of the most distinguished members of the Democratic Party in Virginia, died a few days since. He was for 35 years a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and was personally very popular.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Sr., father of the Speaker of the House, died at his residence in Waltham, on Thursday last, at the age of 64 years.

The Death of Hon. Joshua A. Spencer.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We have already announced the painful news of Mr. SPENCER'S death. He was born at Great Barrington, Mass., in 1790. He was a descendant from the same family as the late Chief-Justice SPENCER and JOHN C. SPENCER, though but remotely connected with them. Early in life he came to Greenville, Greene County, in this State, where he taught a village school. Always industrious and persevering, he also learned two trades—that of clothier and that of a carpenter and joiner—and worked for some time at the latter. His brother, the late General SPENCER, of Canastota, was settled at Lenox, Madison County, as a lawyer, where he was joined by J. A. SPENCER about 1808. The latter soon after commenced the study of the law in his brother's office, and afterwards became his partner.

When the war of 1812 occurred, Mr. SPENCER was called upon, as a subordinate officer of the local militia, to repair to the Northern frontier. He returned at the close of the campaign with a severe illness, brought on by hardship and exposure.

At the bar he very early gained a high rank, and his services were sought for in all the most important cases occurring in the vicinity. In 1829 he removed to Utica, and formed a professional connection with the late WILLIAM H. MAYNARD, which was dissolved by the death of Mr. MAYNARD in 1832. In 1841 he was appointed Attorney of the United States for the Northern District. In 1845 he was elected to the Senate of this State. He was several times the candidate of his party for high stations, as member of Congress and Judge of Appeals. In 1848 he was mayor of the city. Notwithstanding his public duties, Mr. SPENCER never enjoyed even a temporary respite from the labors and duties of his profession, but continued actively employed until arrested by his last illness.

Mr. SPENCER has been twice married, first to Miss PHELPS, who died young, and who was the mother of his first two children, HAMILTON SPENCER, Esq., now of Illinois, and CLARISSA, the wife of Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of Troy. His second wife was the daughter of Judge DEAN, of Westmoreland. By his second marriage he has had a numerous family, nearly all now settled in life, and who, with the widow, are left to deplore his loss.

Death of Hon. John J. McPherson.

From the Rochester Democrat of Saturday.

We are pained to hear of the sudden death of Hon. JOHN J. MCPHERSON, of Le Roy. The deceased represented his district at the late session of the Legislature, and was one of the most industrious and estimable members of the Assembly. We learn that Mr. MCPHERSON was taken with "brain fever" on Friday morning, and died at 10 o'clock in the evening. He was not considered in any danger until three or four hours before his death. This melancholy event will cause a void in the community where the deceased has so long resided, and where he had won the respect of the public, and will be heard with more than ordinary sorrow by his late associates in the Legislature. He was an upright, conscientious man—amiable in temper and manners, and highly esteemed by all who formed his acquaintance. His age was fifty years, although he appeared considerably younger.

The Explosion of the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser of Monday.

The Explosion on the Delaware and Raritan on Saturday morning, a brief account of which was published on that day, was a novel disaster on New-Jersey waters, and more destructive than was at first reported. It occurred near Weston, at about 2½ A. M., about five miles from Somerville, on the propeller *Fanny Garner*. The boiler, which was new, and had only been in use four weeks, was carried forward some two hundred yards over a hill fifty feet high, through an orchard, and was nearly buried in the ground. Fragments of timber, iron, coal, barrels of sugar, and every description of produce was scattered from two to five hundred yards around. A part of her connecting pipe and a stick of wood were found in the woods over five hundred yards off. A dwelling-house on the canal, and within fifteen yards of the explosion, escaped with only broken windows, from the fact that the force of the explosion carried everything over it.

Some of the bodies were horribly mangled—one was found in the bottom of the canal, and the head in a meadow opposite. Another had his head entirely blown

The pilot, GEORGE R. MITCHELL, was thrown out of his pilot-house window, and ANDREW J. MCCARTY, steward, out of his berth on the forward deck.

This was the *Fanny Garner's* third trip, and while the boiler was calculated to carry 75 pounds of steam, only 60 pounds were on at the time of the explosion.

A dispatch from New Brunswick says: The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded on board of the steamer:

Killed—Coryell Bird, captain, leaves a wife and one child; Michael Nugent, aged 20; James McMann, leaves a wife; Patrick Comford, aged 30; John Thornbill, aged 22, leaves a wife.

Wounded—James P. Barnett, engineer, badly; William McEvoy, fireman, slightly; George Mitchell, pilot, slightly; Andrew J. McCarty, steward, slightly; Mr. Plant, passenger, severely injured.

The steamer lies on the bottom of the canal a perfect wreck. A part of her boiler, supposed to weigh 600 lbs., was thrown 585 feet on a hill, 40 feet above the canal, and over a tree 34 feet high. A part of the face of one of the killed was found on the opposite side of the Millstone River by a dog. A part of the boiler was found near it. The concussion was terrible, breaking windows and forcing open doors.

Captain BIRD was 33 years old, and intended going that morning to his sister's funeral at White House. BARRETT was thrown in the canal, and rescued by MCCARTY.

The *Fanny Garner* was worth about $9,000, boiler new, and was loaded with corn-meal, wire, and a variety of produce, for New-York and intermediate stations. Her cargo was valued at about $5,000.

The boat sunk ten minutes after the explosion. The canal and fields on each side are fairly strewn with pieces of timber, splinters, &c. The hull is entirely cut to pieces, so as to prove a total loss.

No blame is attached to the engineer. The Jury are viewing the bodies. A great deal of excitement is felt in the neighborhood in relation to this most horrible accident and the ground is crowded with spectators. Much sympathy is felt for the family of the unfortunate captain, especially in the peculiar circumstances of the case.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

SOMERVILLE, Monday, April 27.

The water in the level in which the wreck of the *Fanny Garner* lies was drawn off yesterday, when the boat was found to be a total loss, being shattered to her lowest timbers. The bag stuff under deck was taken out, in a damaged condition. The Coroner's inquest has adjourned until Thursday, in order to obtain further evidence as to the cause of the disaster. The bodies were all recovered, and given over to their friends for burial.

LONG ISLAND.

Christian Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association is disposed to be practical in its influence. It has already established a base-ball club, and is talking seriously of getting up a gymnasium. So long, however, as they are enabled to get a deduction of $2 a ticket to the existing gymnasium, it is doubtful if they do anything about one of their own. It is a part of their plan to provide good concerts for their members and their members' friends. The first of the series is given to-night at Mr. Beecher's Church.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—JOHN WOLFE, a peddler, fell under a car at the corner of Graud and First streets, Eastern District, of Brooklyn, yesterday, by which he had his head badly injured, but it is thought that he may recover.

☞ A man named HENRY HORLOR, aged 33 years, left his home in Williamsburg, the other day, rather suddenly and mysteriously. He left behind a note addressed to his wife, saying he was going to commit suicide. His friends are anxious to ascertain whether he has or not.

☞ The Presbytery of Long Island met at Bridge Hampton, on the 14th inst. Rev. JAMES S. EVANS was chosen Moderator, and Rev. EZRA F. MUNDY, Clerk. Rev. ENWARD HOPPER, and ruling elder HENRY P. HEDGES, were chosen Commissioners to the General Assembly; and Rev. S. L. MERSHON, and ruling elder Dr. JABEZ B. WRIGHT, were chosen alternates.

☞ Several New-York carmen were fined $10 each in Brooklyn, yesterday, for carting goods in Brooklyn without license.

☞ The report of the Brooklyn Gas Committee is made the special order for Monday evening next.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 1¼ o'clock yesterday morning a two-story frame building in Garrison, near York-street, was destroyed by fire. It was owned by ANDREW DEMNER, whose loss is $500. Insured. The building was occupied by W. C. BURNS, whose loss is estimated at $1,000. Insured for $250.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. JOHN H. VAN GAUZNER fell from a derrick at the foot of Harrison-street, yesterday, by which he had one leg broken, and was injured internally. He was taken to the City Hospital.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar (Brooklyn) for this day, Nos. 89, 102, 108, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 111½, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 121, 122, 122½.

NEW-JERSEY.

Escape from Jail.

MICHAEL WELSH and GEORGE CARL, two of the five prisoners arrested some time since on the charge of committing a burglary upon the warehouses at the Cunard docks, in Jersey City, and stealing a large quantity of silks found in their possession in an open boat near Keyport, made their escape from the Hudson County Jail on Saturday night last, by assaulting Mr. S. M. LATTE, the keeper and his deputy, as they entered the jail to lock up the prisoners for the night, who had been let out of their cells to wash and shave themselves as usual on Saturday night. They have not been retaken. The keeper believes that there was a conspiracy formed among the prisoners for a general stampede, even at the sacrifice of his life if necessary. It was thwarted, however, by his presence of mind in kicking the door shut while lying upon the floor, so that it could only be opened from the outside.

AN IMPORTANT CONTRACT CONSUMMATED.—Yesterday the Postmaster-General entered into a contract with DAVID HOADLEY, Esq., President of the Panama Railroad Company, for the transportation of the California mails over the Isthmus until the termination of the existing California mail steamers' contracts—some two years hence. The compensation the Department is to pay is $100,000 per annum. Up to the 30th ult. it paid for the service at the rate of 22 cents per pound, the maximum the law allows. At that rate the compensation of the Railroad Company for the last quarter was about $87,000. As paid for up to that time the cost of the mails across the Isthmus was near $159,000 per annum and was rapidly increasing. The new contract, while it involves a handsome retrenchment of the Department's expenses, is a liberal and satisfactory one so far as the interests of the Company are concerned.—*Washington Star.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE ARTS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

It has been aptly remarked by critics that good taste, being intuitive, gems of art were to be seen on the walls of even unpretending mansions, and that the best and purest taste was not always to be looked for in marble halls.

Apply the inference in the adornment of the outward man, and where, for a series of years, has been realized the discernment that has given *eclat* to the Ready-made Clothing business, and by productions the most *recherché* in style averted a subjection to the old regimen in getting suited, let the community answer and be assured that competition but prompts us to more strenuous endeavors in a determination to retain the supremacy heretofore awarded our clothing. W. T. JENNINGS & CO.,

Clothiers,
No. 231 Broadway,
Third door above Astor House.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND the public that we have arranged the stock which remained unsold in the old store, apart in a CHEAP SIDE ROOM. It includes TEA SERVICES, BRONZES, VASES AND GLASS WARE, &c., and we shall offer them at decided bargains. We design in future to place in this room any goods which may be in the least old or imperfect and we shall sell them regardless of cost. Parties in search of bargains will do well to pay this room a visit.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

IN OUR CHEAP SIDE ROOM!

100 dozen superior Ivory-handled Table Knives, at $3 and $4 per dozen.
100 dozen Silver-plated Table Spoons, $4 per dozen.
100 dozen Silver-plated Tea Spoons, $2 per dozen.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.
OLD STAND
Corner John and Nassau-sts.
SPRING CLOTHING

Raglans, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests,

N. R. COLLINS & CO.

RATS, ROACHES, BED BUGS, &c.

Ships, steamboats, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., will do well to supply themselves with packages, prepared expressly, of

"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR;
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR;
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, Insects, &c.

Wholesale and retail depôt 388 Broadway, New-York.

WHO?

Who sells the cheapest China, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware in New-York? Why, DAILEY & CO.! They are the largest dealers in this class of goods in America, and they offer their entire stock at the cost price. If you would know something of the inducements they offer, read their advertisements in the dry goods column of this paper.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their powder-proof lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 358 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS.

A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered
At extremely low prices.
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S.

STORE TO LET.—THE STORE AND THREE lofts No. 55 Pearl-st., corner Broad, a very desirable location. Rent $750. Apply on the premises to H. PRICE & BARKLEY.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale. Rich and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RACOLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.

We are now prepared to offer the Retail Haitars, both in the City and country, our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising, in part, many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

NONSENSE!!

Nonsense! we repeat it. If you have not yet learned that the only place in this town to buy your China, Glass and all that, is at DAILEY'S, you haven't taken the papers. That's all. They sell white China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for $3.75, worth $5.50; white Dinner Sets, 154 pieces, for $16, worth $25; silver plated Casters for $4.75, worth $7.50. Look at Messrs. DAILEY & CO.'S list for other things, in the dry goods column of this paper.

IT BEATS THE "RAILWAY KING"

All hollow. The prices at which Messrs. DAILEY & CO. are selling off their stock has created a sensation amongst our lady friends that has not been equaled during our remembrance. After all, it's no wonder, for they give Silver-plated Casters for $4 75, worth $7 50; Silver-plated Tea Kettles for $11, worth $19; Silver plated Tea Sets for $20, worth $30. Look at their advertisements in the Dry Goods' column of this paper.

NO CHEAP SIDE ROOMS.

Bargains are to be found all over our store:—200 dozen silver-plated forks at $3 50 the dozen; 300 dozen silver-plated table spoons at $3 75 the dozen; 500 dozen silver-plated tea spoons at $1 50 the dozen. You cannot buy them at anything like these prices elsewhere.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

FINE BOOTS VERY CHEAP.—GENTLEMEN who wish any description of Boots should make their selection at

CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway.

He has a splendid stock of feet-covering for gentlemen, manufactured under the supervision of
MR. C. T. KIMBALL,
Late of the firm of
BRADLEY & KIMBALL,
Who has charge of this branch of his business. "Low prices and good articles is the motto of CANTRELL and by dealing with him you can save at least 30 per cent.

JEROME'S HAIR COLOR RESTORER

Jerome's Hair Color Restorer will restore gray hair to its original color.
Jerome's Hair Color Restorer will cause hair to grow where it has fallen.
Jerome's Hair Color Restorer is a beautiful hair dressing.
Jerome's Hair Color Restorer Is not a Dye.
Jerome's Hair Color Restorer Is only 50 cts. per bottle.
Jerome's Hair Color Restorer Can be had of all Druggists.

Address all orders to JOSEPH W. HAYES,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Alterations to be made in the piano rooms at No. 833 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent. Pianos moved, tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, Agent.

OLD DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—This celebrated article, after many years' trial, has proved itself of inestimable value, as can be shown by numerous certificates of different persons healed of various maladies. As a Spring and Summer medicine, it stands unrivaled. Sold at the manufactory, No. 41 Jayst., and by all druggists. WM. THOMPSON & CO.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, Hair Dyes, Tooth Brushes, Pink Saucers, Schoaps, Charles' Gin, Sarsaparilla, Gum Drops, Remmel's Almond, Cleaver's Honey, and Low's Wildsor Soaps, all genuine. F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE LARGEST AND cheapest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City is at BROOE'S, No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st. Promenade and Fishing Boots.

TAKE NOTICE OF OVINGTON BROTHERS' advertisement in dry good column, third page. White China Tea-Sets and cut glass Goblets at unheard-of prices, Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

ANDREOTTI—CHURCH.—In this City, on Saturday, April 25, by Rev. S. Osgood, D. D., PETER EDWARD ANDREOTTI to Miss ELIZABETH H. CHURCH, daughter of the late Edward Church, Esq.

HARRIS—MILLER.—In this City, on Saturday, April 25, at the South Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. John M. Mauley, WILLIAM D. HARRIS to ELIZA, eldest daughter of Daniel S. Miller, Esq., of this City.

☞ California and Chicago papers please copy.

SCHAW—WEEDEN.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday afternoon, April 26, by Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, Mr. DAVID M. SCHAW, formerly of Jamaica, W. I., but now of New-York, and MRS. FRANCES ELIZABETH WEEDEN, of New-York City,

DIED.

BURNHAM.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 27, of scarlet fever, CHARLOTTE BROWNELL, only daughter of Gordon W. and Maria Louisa Burnham, aged 4 years and 19 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 128 5th-av., without further invitation.

BULL.—In this City, on Monday, April 27, WILLIAM BULL, son of John S. and Jane B. Bull, aged 2 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 287 West 16th-st., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HENDERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, April 26, after a lingering illness, EDWARD C., oldest son of David Henderson.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 146 East 23d st., without further invitation

RUCKMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, April 26, Mr. LEWIS W. RUCKMAN, aged 61 years.

His relatives and friends, also the Veteran Corps of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 90 White st.

STARR.—On Monday, April 27, TALMON WILDMAN STARR, second son of the late Nathan and Mary W. Starr, aged 20 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The remains will be taken to Danbury, Fairfield Co., Conn., for interment.

CUMMINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 27, JENNIE B., daughter of Henry R. and Sarah L. Cummings, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 187 Carlton-av.

ANABLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 26, JOSEPH HERBERT, only son of Rev. C. W. and Virginia D. Anable, aged 1 year and 20 days.

The funeral will be attended at the residence of the parents, in Getse av., opposite Hunter-st., this day, (Tuesday,) 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

LOWERRE.—At Little Neck, L. I., on Tuesday, April 21, after a short illness, BENJAMIN LOWERRE, Sr., in the 71st year of his age.

DUGGAN.—At Palmyra, on Tuesday, April 7, after an illness of five days, THOMAS DUGGAN, in the 67th year of his age. Born in the City of New-York—removed to Palmyra in the year 1830.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—Now is the time to use this celebrated purifier of the blood. It is the great Spring Remedy, and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of the blood.

Thousands who have used it can testify to
ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, as manufactured under the superintendence of Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, the most celebrated chemist and physician in this country, is the

ONLY SARSAPARILLA

which will effectually cleanse the system, eradicate disease, restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

Established in the City of New-York in 1840.

Wholesale and retail Depôt, No. 212 BROADWAY, opposite St. Paul's Church, OFFICE No. 2.

ASTHMA.—THIS MOST DISHEARTENING complaint has been cured in many instances by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Surely anything that will afford relief from this painful disease will be hailed as a real blessing. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—*Is American Slavery opposed to the Principles of Christianity.* The public are invited.

JAS. CUSHING, Jr., Recording Secretary.

THE
TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION
BY
ALLOPATHY, HOMŒOPATHY, WATER-CURE
AND
MEDICATED INHALATION.
PRACTICALLY REVIEWED
BY
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, (628 Broadway, New-York.)

[*Continued from yesterday's Times.* The Review in full may be obtained at the PUBLISHER'S, SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey street, Astor House, Price 10 cents.]

Such, then, are the remedial means laid down in the books. The *regular* practice consists in the employment of one or other of these *remedies*, or in the combination of several. But this is only true in theory. In practice, few medical men place any reliance in them. They use first one medicine, then another, merely for form's sake, and to satisfy the patient that they are doing everything for him that can be done. The physician is not disappointed at failure, for he knows when he prescribes this or that course that it has always failed in similar cases. We do not hesitate to say that no honest physician will pretend that by such means he can effect the cure of consumptive disease. It is only the patient who deludes himself into the belief that he is being cured when he is taking this *tonic* or that *alterative* under the advice of his physician.

We have said that the remedies pointed out are only *theoretical* remedies. Each author in writing a book, thinks it necessary to tell us of all the plans of treatment old and new which have been recommended, but he does not indorse their use as curative. One writer favors one theory and class of remedies, and another the opposite. There are in use in the schools a number of works on this subject which are regarded as *text books;* if we compare the description of the disease given in each, we shall find a great deal of uniformity. But on the subject of treatment all is confusion. There is not a remedy in use which we cannot find authors of equal reliance in the profession to extravagantly praise on the one hand as curative, and as loudly condemn on the other as injurious. The consequence is that in their practice physicians first prescribe one course and then the opposite. When all fails, and the patient becomes importunate for relief, that convenient thing "*Change of Climate*" always comes to the Doctor's relief—the patient is ordered South, or abroad; lingers out a few miserable months, and then returns home to die; when both physician and friends congratulate themselves that at least "*everything was done that could have been done*" for his relief. The practice of many physicians is still more simple; they know they cannot cure the disease, and therefore only strive to *relieve* the patient. Yesterday we saw a prescription given to a patient in the second stage of Consumption by a leading physician of this City. There was no mistake in the disease, for the Doctor told him he had *tubercles*, and that it was necessary he should take the medicine faithfully, and be *very careful* or he could not answer for his recovery. Now how do you suppose he was striving to effect the removal of the tubercles? By the two following prescriptions, which the poor patient had been zealously taking for nearly three months. Here they are:

"No. 1. Liq. Morph. Sulph. (Magendie,) ʒj.
Capt. ℞t. x. om. nocte h. s."

"No. 2. Acid. Sulph. Arom.
Tr. Opii Camph. a. a. ʒj. ɱ.
Capt. gtt. XXV. ter in die."

These prescriptions look very respectable in their Latin garb, but let us reduce them into plain English. No. 1 is a simple solution of "*Morphine*," of which the patient is directed to take ten drops every night on retiring to bed. Every body, we presume, knows what Morphine is. It is a preparation of opium, and is given

[illegible] LOTS FOR SALE

[illegible] FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY [illegible] house, No. [illegible] 26th-st., with all [illegible] modern improvements on the premises. Also [illegible] by 98 feet 9 inches [illegible] of Madison-av., on one of [illegible] in this City. Also [illegible] corner of 3d-av. and 32d-st., 25 feet [illegible] Terms liberal. Price low for the above [illegible] at No. 180 East 21st-st., of G. J. HAM-[illegible]

[illegible] THREE MAGNIFICENT BROWN-[illegible] in 33d-st., opposite London ter-[illegible] 9th and 10th avs., [illegible] 320, between 9th and 10th avs., [illegible] improvements; built by days' work [illegible] at once; will be sold at a great [illegible] Terms and lot No. 194 30th-st., with all the [illegible]; sold as above and possession at [illegible] to MORGAN PINDER, No. 365 33d-st., [illegible], or to C. S. SLAUSON, No. 14 Wall-st., [illegible] R.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOTS, with brick buildings thereon, in 18th-st., near avenue [illegible], formerly occupied as a bolt factory. There is a steam [illegible] ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. [illegible] property, from its location, and being ready for im-[illegible] occupancy, offers rare inducements to any party [illegible] start a saw or planing mill, machine or smith [illegible], or any manufacturing business. Terms [illegible]. Apply to H. COTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS [illegible]-finished house No. 114 2d-av., cor. 7th-[illegible], fronted walls in first and second stories, fountain in [illegible] yard, with every desirable improvement for a family of taste and wealth. Inquire at No. 54 RIVINGTON-st.

TO LET, or to let, the large house No. 64 Rivington-st. [illegible] Eldridge—one of the most desirable residences [illegible] of the Bowery below 1st-st. Inquire at No. 54 Riv-[illegible]-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone front house, in the choice location, No. 9 West 21st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, finished [illegible] best 5th av. style, with all modern improve-[illegible]; size 25 by 60 feet; terms easy. Apply on the [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL [illegible]-story brown stone front house, No. 70 Madison-av., corner 26th-st; lot 25 feet front by 95 feet deep; the house, [illegible] the lower part of the whole lot, is well calculated for a hotel or school. Apply to F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND [illegible] house, No. 58 London-terrace, West 23d-st., [illegible]-av. Half the purchase money can remain on [illegible] mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. [illegible], No. 32 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY [illegible]-front and high stoop house on the east side of Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts., now ready for [illegible]. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of A. MOWBRAY.

COUNTRY AND CITY COMBINED.—FOR [illegible], a comfortable two-story and extension brick [illegible], four lots of ground, situated in the healthiest [illegible] Williamsburg, near the corner of Myrtle and Di-[illegible], (inquire at Franklin House,) about 20 min-[illegible] walk from Peck-slip Ferry, from whence two lines [illegible] run continually near the place; good variety of fruit [illegible], grape vine, &c.; water in the house and yard; [illegible] for four horses, carriage-house, hen house, &c. If not sold before the 30th inst., will then be offered for sale at auction. Would exchange for good City property. Apply to R. J., Box No. 3,258 New-York Post-Office.

$9,000.—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY English basement house, situated in 11th-st., (No. 44,) near the residence of Mrs. Peter Stuyvesant, being very quiet and desirable. The house cost the present owner $10,000, and will be sold at the above price. [illegible] the title can be cleared on or before the 1st of May. If sold by the 28th April, the splendid velvet [illegible] carpet on the parlors will go with it; also the gas [illegible]. Can be seen at any time. $6,000 can remain on [illegible] mortgage. For full particulars, inquire of [illegible] BROS., corner of 21st-st and 2d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—A [illegible]-story and basement brick house, with two parlors, sliding doors, marble mantles, range hot and cold water, bath-room, water closets, walls all papered and var-nished, yard flagged and laundry in back of yard, containing [illegible] all in perfect order. Lot 17 feet 10 inches by 100 feet 10 inches, situated near Columbia College, on 21st-st., near 4th-av. May be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock daily. For [illegible], apply to HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 71 West [illegible], near Broadway.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 50 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN BUILDINGS NOS. 283 AND 285 Canal-st., near Broadway,

Basements, 18x60 feet	$300 each
Stores, 18x60 feet	$400 each
Second story, 18x60 feet	$400 each
Third story, 18x60 feet	$350 each
Fourth story, 18x60 feet	$360 each
Fifth story, 18x60 feet	$350 each

P. DICKIE, No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT EAST BROOK-[illegible]LYN, (late Williamsburg,) a fine large house and 16 lots, 1 acre, laid out in fine garden, with all kinds of fruit. Sewers, &c., situated on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., late the residence of Mr. Houghton. To be [illegible] at any time. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, No. 148 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or of R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York City.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, the second story, consisting of 2 parlors, 2 bedrooms and 2 pantries. Also, the back basement and pantry and [illegible]-cellar, No. 65 Bedford-st. Also, the front room, bedroom and two pantries on the third floor of No. 823 Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT five-story dwelling-house No. 222 East Broadway, well suited for a large private family or first-class boarding-house; will be let to a good tenant for $1,000 per annum. Possession on the first of May next. Inquire of Dr. TUTTLE, No. 216 East Broadway, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment brick house, No. 7 Bedford-place, (Fulton-av.,) Brooklyn. It is pleasantly situated, has a large yard and court-yard, and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to RICHARD L. CROOK, No. 89 Wall-st., Room No. 8, or to JOHN L. LATHROP, No. 26 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT, TWO-STORY AND BASE-ment brick house No. 98 East 51st-st., near Lexington-av. Will be rented for $250, to a good tenant. Apply to WM. E. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 108 Avenue C, before 9 A. M., and after 6 P. M., and No. 91 Elizabeth-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—FOR ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS, Lectures, Concerts, Exhibitions, &c., the large room on the first floor of the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Dimensions 124x50 feet. Ceiling 20 feet high. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS WITH the conveniences of gas and Croton water; the second floor and front basement of No. 39 King-st., consisting of six rooms. Inquire of H. HAWKEY, rear of No. 39 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 80 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SHOP AND LOT No. 238 West 18th-st., suitable for a feed store, cabinetmaker or carpenter, and cottage in the rear. Terms very reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to H. LAWRENCE, No. 238 West 19th-st.

TO LET—A GOOD STORE IN A GOOD BUSI-ness location. Three stories high, and good basement. Large yard attached. In Robinson-st., one door from Washington-st. Rent $700. Apply to J. M'COLLICK & Co., No. 239 Washington-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS and basement of the new 5-story brick building, 30x40, on the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., well lighted, suitable for printers or manufacturers. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 189 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY, CONTAINING three beautiful rooms, with basement room, privilege in vault, &c., of the modern two-story and attic house No. 19 Vandewater-st. None need apply but a small, respectable family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—The upper part of a house, No. 19 Bleecker-st., consisting of two parlors and ball bedroom, bedroom in the attic and back basement, with gas and Croton water; rent $250. Inquire of D. PEARSON, No. 317 Bowery.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 67 (old No.) Greenwich-av, containing all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures, and is in first-rate order. Rent $700. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 206 Broadway, or No. 11 Perry-st.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOME PARLORS WITH sliding doors and marble mantels with front and back basement, pantries and Croton water, and room on third floor; rent $15 per month, in house No. 269 West 46th-st., near 9th-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE NEAT, GENTEEL TWO-STORY cottage No. 271 West 32d-st., near 9th-av.; has modern improvements, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE HOUSE No. 51 Washington-place, adjoining the New York University. Will be put in good repair, and rented to a good tenant for one or five years. Apply on the premises of Dr. AMBLER, dentist, between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Apply at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., three-story, between 8th and 9th avs., in good order. Has the gas in. Apply to MOORE & TAYLOR, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, No. 134 41st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with Croton water, bath, range and gas, all in good order; rent $400. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—FROM THE 1ST of May, part of a house, consisting of the second floor and front basement. Apply at No. 8 Douglass-st., near Court.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, NO. 287 BOWERY, (over the drug store) consisting of two fine parlors, bedrooms and pantries, good under-cellar, Croton and gas, to a small family only. Apply as above.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD STORIES OF No. 371 Broadway. Apply to EDW. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 371 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT OF NO. 151 Fulton-st. Apply in the store, or to EDW. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 371 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
FINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. GIGNOUX, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 289 Broadway.

TO LET—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED OYSTER saloon, No. 357 Bowery—a good stand for an eating-house, lagerbier saloon, &c.—with the privilege of using a portion of the counter cellar. Also, to let, a house and store in the 9th Ward. Inquire at No. 357 Bowery, in the leather store.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT BRICK houses on 22d-st., between 11th-av. and North River. Also, a brown-stone front house, No. 57 West 25th-st., Rents very low. Apply to JOHN G. DAVIDSON, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY, &c., BRICK house, No 123 Canal-st., next to the corner of West Broadway. Will be altered to a store if desired. Apply at No. 193 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 75 VANDERBILT-av., a two-story frame house, with attic and basement, with two-story tea-room; gas throughout. Inquire on the premises, or of S. W. BURTIS, No. 101 Myrtle-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE NO. 78 Hoyt-st., near Bergen. It will be painted and put in good order and rented for $350, which is very low. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY, No. 48 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS IN A CENTRAL and very desirable location in Canal-st., near Broadway. Good light, gas fixtures and large yard. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th-st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—TWO UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED rooms on first floor, at No. 347 4th-av. References required.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 192 SECOND-AV., WITH all modern improvements. Rent $300. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY—TWO stories of a brick work-shop and lumber shed, No. 92 East 13th-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AN OFFICE NO. 12 MAIDEN-LANE, third floor; also, the garret, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply in the store.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE AND BUILDING No. 112 Chatham-st., above Pearl-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 154 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, west and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—The four lofts of the marble building No. 627, between Bleecker and Houston sts.
The first loft is a grand salesroom, 50 by 100 feet, with two entrances from Broadway.
The three upper stories are variously divided, for profitable under letting.
In the roof there are eleven good skylights, for artists and others.

TO SOCIETIES, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—TO LET—The building on 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., occupied by the 50th-st. Presbyterian Society, and opposite their new Church; also, a large building on Broadway, corner 57th-st. Inquire of A. C. POILLON, No. 67 Chatham-st., over Chatham Bank, from 9 to 12 A. M.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly-furnished rooms on first floor (three rooms deep) to let for the ensuing season; a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors; also a well-furnished basement, suitable for a professional gentleman. References required.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE new brown stone house at No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant Park, west-side; complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East-93d-st., near 3d-av.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS STAND TO LET—The large store corner John and William sts. Apply to HOMER & RETCHUM, No. 318 Broadway, corner Pearl-st., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, (without board,) can be had in the first-class house, No. 776 Broadway, on reasonable terms. Also, a very desirable office for a Physician, partially furnished. Apply on the premises, No. 776 Broadway, near 9th-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS OR OFFICES.—Three fine rooms, west side, near White-st.; easy access; suitable for any business. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

TWO STORES IN BOWERY TO LET—NO. 336, and upper part of house, separately. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49; L. R. MORTON, No. 390, or M. SMITH, No. 439 3d-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

WHARF LOTS AT ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN.—Two lot or lease, lots adjoining the Hamilton-av. ferry, fronting on the Atlantic Dock Basin, and running through to Hamilton-av., suitable for coal or lumber yards or storage purposes. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 91 Front-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A farm of about 100 acres, well situated one-half mile north of the depôt, upon which there is a large two-story and attic frame house, 32 by 40, with an extension. Also, good barns, stabling, &c., nearly new, and in complete order, good garden and plenty of fruit. Also, a plot of 26 acres, about the same distance from the depôt, which will be sold in plots to suit purchasers, with a fine building site on each, commanding an extensive land and water prospect. Apply to P. G. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., or to A. P. CARPENTER, Esq., on the premises.

COUNTRY FARMS FOR SALE.—ONE FARM of 40 acres in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J. This is a beautiful farm, located within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depôt; land good; abundance of good and choice fruit of every kind; fine garden; large lawn around the house, well shaded with shade trees and shrubbery; good house and out-buildings, nearly new; ice-house, and filled with ice; good garden, &c., and well worthy the attention of those who desire a beautiful country residence. Also, eight other farms, from 20 acres up to 30, 45, 50, 58, 70, 80, 100 to 220 acres, all near Madison S. D. BUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A FARM containing about 80 acres, located about a mile from the centre of the village. The lands are rolling timber and meadow on the low ground. There is a never failing spring of water on the place. The high grounds command a beautiful view of the Loantico valley, and there is every facility for making an elegant country residence. Apply to ALFRED MILLS, Morristown, N. J.

FARM OF THIRTY ACRES FOR SALE OR TO LET—One and a half miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. The buildings consist of a Gothic cottage, containing nine rooms, a barn, carriage-house, granary and poultry-house. Location very healthy. For particulars, inquire of J. MONILAWS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

66 FARMS AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—Varying in condition, quality and price from $400 to $15,000, located in New-Jersey, on the Central Railroad, 29 miles from New-York. For particulars, apply to VAN LIEW & SOUTHWICK, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at the beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 208 Broadway, second floor, room No. 5, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

BOUNTY LANDS.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land-Warrant No. 67,414, located by JOSEPH L. JERNEGAN, on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 23, town 29, North of Range, 6 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice.—Dated April 7, 1857.
J. L. JERNEGAN.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—REMOVAL OF GOSLING'S RESTAURANT from No. 206 Broadway to No. 247 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st. Our friends are respectfully informed that we shall be in full operation on Monday, April 27, as above. Breakfast, Dinner and Tea, as usual.

MICHAEL FALIHEE—SILVER PLATER and bell hanger, has removed to Nos. 159 and 161 Mercer-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

LEAKY ROOFS—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 204 Greenwich-st., corner of Vesey, in the basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. The house, two-story, with wing, and with piazza front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 10th to the 15th of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal depôt. The lot is 75 feet wide by 245 feet deep. For terms and further information, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—RINGVIEW, the country residence of Mrs. David S. Jones, just beyond the bounds and south of the city of Poughkeepsie, adjoining the grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is about 50 by 40, two stories and attic, with extensive wings and wings, and suitable out-buildings. There are 22 acres of choice land, laid out with taste, with picturesque view of river and mountain scenery. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the banks of the Hudson, 27 miles from New-York, in the village of Nyack, on the road leading to Piermont, and adjoining the residence of Asariah Ross, Esq. The property comprises a two-story, basement and kitchen house with six rooms, one acre of ground, and fifty choice fruit trees in full bearing. Accessible by steamboats and Railroad several times each day. For particulars apply to CLOUGH & HALLENBECK,
No. 195 West-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A 1½-story house and 31 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 166 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 2 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by day's work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.
Also for sale, a lot adjoining the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY of the late JOHN ARCHER, deceased, situated in the village of Tarrytown, containing about 2 1/2 acres, with a good and convenient dwelling house, fruit, &c.; also a number of building lots lying in said village and in the village of Irving. If the above property is not sold by the 6th of May next, it will, on that day, be offered at public auction at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises. By order of the heirs,
A. D. ARCHER.
TARRYTOWN, April 25, 1857.
For information, apply to DANIEL O. ARCHER, No. 333 Washington-st., where a map may be seen.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in the town of Westchester, opposite Throg's Neck, and with in a short distance of Long Island Sound. The property including contains 6 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, has handsome grounds attached, and commands a fine view of the Sound. There is also a handsome cottage, recently erected near the entrance gate. The stables, coach-house and poultry yard, &c., all are in complete order. Churches of various denominations and good schools in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with 25 or 65 acres of land, near the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, and within 40 minutes' drive of one of the best stations on the Hudson River Railroad. There are on the premises a Gothic house, with many modern improvements, barns, carriage-house, ice house, two never failing springs, old and young orchards of all kinds of fruit, and a well-stocked garden. This property will be sold at a low price as the owner is about to leave for the West. Apply to ANTHONY VAN WYCK, Fishkill Village, or SAMUEL VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 203 Fulton-st.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, A very neatly furnished house for the summer months, from the 1st of June. It is complete in all its arrangements, having the comfort and conveniences of gas, bath-room, and water. There is also a fine toned piano. The place is well known to be perfectly healthy, and the house is in a pleasant neighborhood, and in the best of order. For terms, and further particulars, address L. W., Post-office, Stamford, Conn. None need apply but neat housekeepers, with small families.

FOR SALE—TWO DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY residences, in the village of Belleville, N. J., 3 miles from Newark, on the banks of the Passaic River. A steamboat and stages connect with the cars from New-York eight times a day. It is one of the most pleasant and healthy places in the State. A beautiful brown-stone house with stables, and in perfect order, with about half an acre of garden. Also, a handsome frame dwelling, with three-quarters of an acre. For further particulars, inquire of G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., the large commodious dwelling, 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, dumb waiter, piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a barn, 40x40, and gardener's house, situate on the Crescent, Broadway and Academy sts., access by steamboat and stages hourly. Apply to WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 63 Pine-st., New-York, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY boarding-house, furnished. The premises consists of a good house, 94 feet front, with barn and 4 acres of land attached; is situated close to the water; there is fine bathing within two rods of the house, and good harbor for boats; situated within two miles of the Stamford Depôt, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and is a splendid location for Summer boarding. Possession immediately. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., or to WM. A. CUMMING, corner 10th-av. and 24th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEW-ARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar—size 38x40—with out-buildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, also cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and an abundance of grapes. For particulars, apply to ROBERT SEARS, publisher, No. 181 William-st., New York.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT New-Rochelle, well situated, within ten minutes' walk of the depôt, on Long Island Sound. The house contains 9 rooms, with bath, is attached with three or more acres of land, with fruit and shade trees, good garden, water, coach-house and stables. Apply to W. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange-place, or GERARDUS P. DAVIS, on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, 20 miles from the City Hall, and 1½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad Station and steamboat landing at Hastings, with coach-house, stable, garden plot, shrubbery, fruit, &c., and about 10 acres of land. Apply to S. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

NEW COTTAGE TO LET—ON THE HUDSON River, south of Yonkers, five minutes' walk from Riverdale Station, Hudson River Railroad. Fine scenery and agreeable neighborhood; sixteen rooms, and about two acres of ground. Apply on the premises to Dr. BETTNER, or to JAMES E. BETTNER, Mansion House, Yonkers.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 40 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT BULL'S FERRY.—A cottage, furnished or not, with kitchen detached, kitchen range, several wells of water, acre of ground, flower and vegetable garden, stabling for six or more horses; eighth of a mile from steamboat landing, to which boats ply from foot of Spring-st., several times daily. Address or apply to No. 263 4th-st., Washington-square.

TO LET—AT STATEN ISLAND, FOUR MINutes' walk from the middle landing, a fine new Swiss cottage, three stories, with all the modern improvements, situated on 50 feet front, with room for flowers and vegetables; fine view of the bay, and pleasantly situated; rent $450. For further particulars apply to JOHN C. GUNTHER, No 46 Maiden-lane, New York.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT AND BUILDING SITES, TWO MILES NORTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Large house and 4, 10 or 20 acres of land. Also, 5 beautiful sites for building of about 12 acres each. Inquire personally or by mail of JOHN S. THAYER, Newburgh.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, ONLY 45 minutes' ride from New-York, and 5 minutes' walk from the Brick Church Station, a new, large and convenient house; it is heated by a furnace, has water in the first and second stories, speaking-tubes, &c. Price $5,000—terms easy. Call on or address T. G. FRENCH, No. 153 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about 9 miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the surrounding country and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information, apply at No. 109 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage and farm of 81 acres in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York; choice fruit, elegant buildings and fine scenery. Cost $6,000. Price to a prompt buyer $4,000. Owner for three days with diagram and map of property at Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA—VARIOUS DESCRIPtions of houses, some of which are situated in the most pleasant parts of the village, on high ground. Rents from $150 to $700. Apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to BLACKWELL & CURTIS, Astoria.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A FURnished house consisting of 10 rooms, within three minutes' walk of Stapleton or Vanderbilt's landing. The house is pleasantly situated; to a good tenant it will be let for $400 a year. For further particulars, inquire at Heron's Express Office, Staten Island Ferry, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE VILLA at Flushing, contains 9 sleeping rooms, drawing-room, library and dining room, kitchen on the ground floor, bath room, water closet and furnace; surrounded by fruit trees and shrubbery, ten minutes' walk from the depôt. Inquire of S. B. PARSONS, Flushing.

TO LET CHEAP, OR FOR SALE—A SMALL country-seat in Chelsea, Staten Island, a few minutes' walk from the Steamboat Landing, very pleasantly located, with a fine view of the sea. For terms, inquire of DAVID F. BAKER, No. 65 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT NEW COTtage, containing 10 rooms and several closets, at Dobbs' Ferry, quarter of a mile from station, very pleasantly situated, with complete view of river and country; rent $350 for the year, less for Summer season. Price $3,500. Apply to M. E. COUZENS, No. 337 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, at Rye Neck, 28 miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, half a mile from the depôt and near Long Island Sound. There are about 15 acres of ground, well stocked with all kind of fruit, shade trees, flowers and shrubs, together with stable, out-buildings, &c. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND TO let on Staten Island at a low price. A two-story house with barn, carriage-house, &c., desirably located on the Amboy road, near Tottenville, Staten Island. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, JR., Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED—ON OR NEAR BROADWAY, between Broome and 14th sts., not above the second floor, that will accommodate from fifty to a hundred persons, with convenient seats, for public worship once on the Sabbath morning preferred. Inquire, personally or by letter, at the office of the *New Jerusalem Messenger*, No. 315 (New) Canal-st.

STEAM POWER.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots; can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewering privileges with or without steam power. Apply to BROMLEY & BORES, No. 60 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Ferce sts.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET IN YONKERS—TWO ROOMS, 33x43, with steam power. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

Can Scrofula be cured? It certainly can! Incontestable evidence of cures in numerous cases of the worst kind of scrofula, salt rheum, fever sores, ulcers, liver complaint, and the class of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or derangement of the biliary functions, are daily received from all quarters, expressing the gratitude of sufferers who are surprised to find themselves radically cured by this purifying and efficacious preparation.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR—WE COPY the following from the editorial columns of the Boston *Daily Ledger*, of Feb. 19, 1857. Mr. Barnard, the gentleman alluded to, is a prominent citizen of Boston:
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the multitude of curatives that are almost daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a selection of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But in our opinion one specific has been discovered for complaints of the Throat and Lungs that seems to be of inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. From a pamphlet setting forth its many claims on these inflicted with the diseases above named, we learn that this Remedy is not to be taken internally, after the ordinary methods, but is used by INHALATION and APPLICATION. In this subtle way it performs its soothing and healing offices on the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, and SKIN. OLIVE TAR, it is claimed, contains an electro-magnetic power, which is capable of restoring to the system its lost VITALITY; and this is performed alike by the inhalation of its odor, and the outward application of its fluid. Several of our Physicians often employ it. Its SPECIAL INHALATION, and its curative properties they well understand. We know of many cures it has performed in cases of Bronchial difficulties in Coughs, Colds, and complaints of a similar character, and we are able to give it our full recommendation.
"We are informed by our fellow-citizen, John M. Barnard, Esq., that during a fit of sickness last Winter, he had occasion to make use of the OLIVE TAR, and found it even more efficacious than he had ventured to expect. He caused about three tea spoonfuls to be placed in a saucer over a bowl of boiling water, heated by a night-lamp, and found that its odor was not only a real NERVE-

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,715,347 79
Average amount of Specie.....936,908 05
Average amount of Circulation.....959,815 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,731,112 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$353,192 81
Average amount of Specie.....54,449 25
Average amount of Circulation.....23,810 00
Average amount of Deposits.....526,974 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$616,145 00
Average amount of Specie.....40,404 00
Average amount of Circulation.....160,558 00
Average amount of Deposits.....402,223 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,982,714 88
Average amount of Specie.....1,198,708 22
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America.....26,035 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,284,857 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$10,816,541 06
Average amount of Specie.....1,149,172 53
Average amount of Circulation.....2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,769,108 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,331,136 81
Average amount of Specie.....58,941 23
Average amount of Circulation.....86,059 16
Average amount of Deposits.....1,367,675 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,677,539 17
Average amount of Specie.....111,527 99
Average amount of Circulation.....77,153 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,326,976 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,107,590 54
Average amount of Specie.....594,702 14
Average amount of Circulation.....84,601 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,506,656 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,805,711 71
Average amount of Specie.....486,251 71
Average amount of Circulation.....554,146 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,054,077 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$983,953 92
Average amount of Specie.....39,913 04
Average amount of Circulation.....176,413 00
Average amount of Deposits.....852,123 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,514,127 71
Average amount of Specie.....114,186 10
Average amount of Circulation.....237,433 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,351,289 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
MATHIAS BAETA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$344,853 80
Average amount of Specie.....16,880 78
Average amount of Circulation.....120,394 00
Average amount of Deposits.....251,894 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,373,863 40
Average amount of Specie.....126,616 11
Average amount of Circulation.....142,736 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,092,857 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
GORHAM G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$630,764 75
Average amount of Specie.....29,688 56
Average amount of Circulation.....19,011 00
Average amount of Deposits.....371,807 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,399,427 00
Average amount of Specie.....271,652 00
Average amount of Circulation.....233,446 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,152,079 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
WM. M. WRAVEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$745,882 60
Average amount of Specie.....38,176 26
Average amount of Circulation.....196,431 00
Average amount of Deposits.....653,159 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of April, 1857.
A. M. RAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,834,232 65
Average amount of Specie.....109,435 34
Average amount of Circulation.....31,416 25
Average amount of Deposits.....1,854,031 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,929,504 01
Average amount of Specie.....272,088 96
Average amount of Circulation.....186,245 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,698,154 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,572,390 90
Average amount of Specie.....193,186 50
Average amount of Circulation.....27,980 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,499,176 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$506,292 00
Average amount of Specie.....26,338 00
Average amount of Circulation.....97,387 00
Average amount of Deposits.....460,157 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. R. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. R. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,808,323 77
Average amount of Specie.....169,654 26
Average amount of Circulation.....118,321 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,396,075 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$764,782 74
Average amount of Specie.....34,116 90
Average amount of Circulation.....75,893 00
Average amount of Deposits.....530,715 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$733,658 79
Average amount of Specie.....29,354 27
Average amount of Circulation.....89,789 00
Average amount of Deposits.....609,199 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,453,756 07
Average amount of Specie.....65,336 10
Average amount of Circulation.....110,291 00
Average amount of Deposits.....902,117 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,831,313 09
Average amount of Specie.....113,240 76
Average amount of Circulation.....194,453 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,324,389 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$419,635 00
Average amount of Specie.....25,033 00
Average amount of Circulation.....96,096 00
Average amount of Deposits.....246,326 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$775,964 98
Average amount of Specie.....39,962 28
Average amount of Circulation.....121,215 00
Average amount of Deposits.....604,247 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,266 129 25
Average amount of Specie.....159,736 24
Average amount of Circulation.....259,691 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,796,045 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,657,180 69
Average amount of Specie.....545,977 23
Average amount of Circulation.....374,745 39
Average amount of Deposits.....3,306,402 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$931,568 40
Average amount of Specie.....45,471 51
Average amount of Circulation.....91,266 00
Average amount of Deposits.....894,663 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,745,744 66
Average amount of Specie.....207,502 58
Average amount of Circulation.....170,049 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,353,437 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,274,091 99
Average amount of Specie.....329,119 83
Average amount of Circulation.....338,977 60
Average amount of Deposits.....3,536,018 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,084,865 72
Average amount of Specie.....68,147 24
Average amount of Circulation.....212,212 00
Average amount of Deposits.....865,547 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$619,147 00
Average amount of Specie.....51,327 59
Average amount of Circulation.....120,233 00
Average amount of Deposits.....548,099 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,426,843 79
Average amount of Specie.....164,178 96
Average amount of Circulation.....160,980 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,765,115 3:

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,750,637 47
Average amount of Specie*.....1,190,594 21
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.....233,458 83
Average amount of Deposits.....4,722,873 86

* Under this head are included coin, bullion and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS R. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. R. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,617,894 44
Average amount of Specie.....114,010 16
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....130,010 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,909,898 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JOHN HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 26, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,899,431 99
Average amount of Specie.....537,654 54
Average amount of Circulation.....207,736 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,344,798 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE L. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. L. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,336,445 00
Average amount of Specie.....117,897 06
Average amount of Circulation.....116,981 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,047,238 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,011,834 40
Average amount of Specie.....167,492 07
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....179,902 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,182,863 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$290,201 37
Average amount of Specie.....11,227 67
Average amount of Circulation.....25,025 00
Average amount of Deposits.....262,201 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$463,919 51
Average amount of Specie.....31,503 47
Average amount of Circulation.....105,690 00
Average amount of Deposits.....196,549 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of April, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice 8th District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$234,693 99
Average amount of Specie.....19,232 37
Average amount of Circulation.....126,678 00
Average amount of Deposits.....249,726 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,068,388 43
Average amount of Specie.....63,401 07
Average amount of Circulation.....155,255 00
Average amount of Deposits.....809,148 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JOHN HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,877,993 08
Average amount of Specie.....104,540 27
Average amount of Circulation.....155,125 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,399,125 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$563,255 04
Average amount of Specie.....30,170 35
Average amount of Circulation.....129,087 00
Average amount of Deposits.....337,400 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of April, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$974,027 04
Average amount of Specie.....46,156 42
Average amount of Circulation.....118,134 00
Average amount of Deposits.....666,100 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of April, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,270,513 05
Average amount of Specie.....207,502 58
Average amount of Circulation.....170,049 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,190,034 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$780,980 88
Average amount of Specie.....40,312 75
Average amount of Circulation.....135,725 00
Average amount of Deposits.....566,148 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,696,469 21
Average amount of Specie.....350,055 12
Average amount of Circulation.....92,430 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,049,511 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$963,905 68
Average amount of Specie.....105,965 58
Average amount of Circulation.....97,920 00
Average amount of Deposits.....784,922 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABOU'S PARMLY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARMLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,348,923 17
Average amount of Specie.....178,622 16
Average amount of Circulation.....268,421 00
Average amount of Deposits.....791,151 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,960,131 00
Average amount of Specie.....238,845 00
Average amount of Circulation.....110,473 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,351,453 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,562,988 70
Average amount of Specie.....108,894 85
Average amount of Circulation.....313,879 00
Average amount of Deposits.....993,952 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 27th day of April, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, April 25, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,840,709 25
Average amount of Specie.....270,609 31
Average amount of Circulation.....197,776 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,237,693 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 27th day of April, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE IN the City of New-York, on the 1st of May next, on MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued in aid of the MILWAUKEE and WATERTOWN RAILROAD CO., will be paid, on presentation of the proper Coupons, at the office of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co., No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo.

JOSEPH S. COTT, Transfer Agent.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE IN the City of New-York, on the 1st of May next, on the FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT BONDS of the LA CROSSE and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO., will be paid, on presentation of the proper Coupons, at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., ou and after the 1st proximo

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 5 P. M. on Monday, the [illegible] in the Chair. A resolution by Aldermen [illegible] that the sessions of the Board be held [illegible] for the remainder of the month of [illegible] adopted.

It was adopted that the ordinance for [illegible] of Assessment Bonds he referred to the [illegible] on Ordinances, and that they be directed [illegible] the same should not be repealed.

[illegible] King was reappointed a Commissioner [illegible]

The following resolution was offered by Alderman [illegible] and adopted by a vote of 14 to 6:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New-York [illegible] during its recent session, laws prejudicial and [illegible] the interests, welfare, happiness and commerce [illegible] of the City and County of New-York, not [illegible] the customary application by this City, but [illegible] the will and wishes of a large majority of its [illegible] creating a multitude of new offices and sending [illegible] of new officers to burden us with unnecessary [illegible] taxes; and

Whereas, Said laws are not in accordance with the spirit, [illegible] or meaning of the Constitution of the State or of [illegible] States; and

Whereas, The said Legislature has usurped its power, [illegible] itself, by imposing on us absolute tyranny [illegible]

Resolved, That the said Legislature did absolutely refuse to [illegible] the remonstrances of the Common Council [illegible] to said measures; and

Whereas, After the returns of the State census no apportioning or redistricting of this State was had, as [illegible] by the Constitution, and the people were not [illegible] Constitutionally represented by a proper Legislature, [illegible] said assuming power as legislators not [illegible] elected in accordance with the present population, [illegible] usurped those offices without legal authority. [illegible] it

Resolved, That the law entitled "An act to amend the [illegible] the City of New-York," and the act entitled [illegible] An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and [illegible] for the government thereof;" and the "Act to [illegible] Commissioners for the Central Park," and an act to appoint Commissioners to build a new City Hall [illegible] this City, and an act entitled the Port Warden [illegible] Bill; also the act entitled the Excise law, to regulate [illegible] granting of licenses, and all other acts extending an [illegible] unconstitutional jurisdiction and tyranny over us without [illegible] our consent, in any form, as contained, be regarded and [illegible] so far null and void, as that the same shall not [illegible] to operate in the City and County of New-York, until the validity thereof be established by competent authority; and all persons are assured that the Common Council of this City will protect them from the enforcement of any such usurpations, and in any constitutional resistance to all persons that may endeavor to [illegible]

The following resolution, offered by Alderman [illegible] was adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and [illegible] is requested to give to this Board his opinion on the ordinance passed by the Board of Councilmen, (April 24,) in relation to reorganizing the departments of the City Government—whether the passage of the same will not be a [illegible] of the constitutionality of the new Charter as passed by the Legislature.

The report of the Committee on Ordinances in favor of permitting the Market Car Company to lay down a switch adjoining the Hudson River Railroad track in West-street, was adopted.

The report of the special Committee who proceeded to Albany on the subject of the new Charter, laid on the table at the last meeting, was called up for adoption by Alderman MORRIGHAM.

Alderman TUCKER strenuously opposed its adoption, contending that the report was not worthy of the name—that there was no reason in the document [illegible] and hoping that the Board would not disgrace itself [illegible] by adopting it.

The yeas and nays were called, and the report was adopted by 14 to 6. *Yeas*—Wilson, Healy, Hoffmire, Adams, Banta, Clancy, Steers, Jackson, McConnell, Monaghan, Fullmer, Coulter, McSpedon and McConkey. *Nays*—Tucker, Griffiths, Blunt, Valentine, Greene and Drake.

The Report of the Special Committee on Reliaving Broadway was presented by Alderman WILSON. It proposes the same route as proposed by him in his former report, and asks a reference to the Board of Councilmen. It was laid on the table.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in appropriating $5,000 with which to celebrate the Fourth of July. Alderman TUCKER moved to amend by appropriating $3,500. The amendment was lost.

The resolutions of the Board of Councilmen instructing the Counsel to the Corporation to test the constitutionality of the recent acts passed by the Legislature, and appropriating $5,000 to employ additional counsel, was read.

Alderman MCSPEDON offered an amendment that the sum be increased to $1,000.

Alderman TUCKER was of opinion that the fight was a political one, and the expenses should not be paid from the City Treasury. He moved to strike out the $1000.

Alderman BLUNT expressed like views.

The amendment of Alderman TUCKER was put and lost, and the resolutions, as amended by Alderman McSpedon, were adopted by a vote of 14 to 6.

The Committee of Repairs and Supplies, to whom the subject of steam fire-engines was referred, reported in favor of referring the matter to the consideration of Chief Engineer Howard.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A remonstrance against opening Allen-street was referred to the Committee on Streets.

EXAMINATION OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

The Special Committee on reorganizing the Bureaux of the City Government under the new charter, presented an ordinance to reorganize the Croton Aqueduct Department, which constituted the special order for the evening. After a few amendments and much debate, it was adopted, 38 to 11. It provides substantially as follows:

ARTICLE 1 reinvests the Croton Aquednct Department with the powers and duties that it now has; and creates one bureau of Water Rents and another of Pipes, Sewers and Pavements.

ART. 4 makes the chief officers of the Board a President, Engineer and Assistant Commissioner, to hold office 5 years each. Its 5th section provides that "all contracts for materials or work for the Croton Aqueduct, or for the construction, repair or cleaning of sewers and underground drains, shall be made by the Croton Aqueduct Board." Section 6 makes all money due on such accounts payable by the Comptroller's warrant upon the requisition of Department. Constructing sewers, laying down water pipes, &c., can only be done with the authority of the Common Council. All sewers, drains and pavements are put under charge of the Board, who are to prescribe the mode of piercing sewers, drains, &c., and dictate their form, size and material. They may grant permission to persons to construct such at their own expense, under certain restrictions. To open into a sewer or drain without their permission, is an offence for which the fine is $50. They are to license parties, upon proper bonds, who only shall grant permits to connect with sewers and drains. The 18th section provides that there shall be a clerk to the Board with a salary of $1,500.

ART. 8. Puts the Bureau of Water Rents under a "Water Register who is to give bonds in $15,000 and to have a salary of $2,000. He is to report every week (Thursday) to the Comptroller all moneys received and payments and the parties concerned in such transactions. It makes a Deputy Register with a salary of $1,500, and five clerks at a salary of $1,200 each. Of the Bureau of Pipes, Sewers and Pavements, the Water Purveyor is to be the head under $2,000 bonds and on a $2,000 salary. He is to estimate all repairs &c., keep account of work done and report to the Board,—to examine the drains &c., frequently and keep the Board posted. He is to take charge of all Ordinances as to paving, repairing streets and the like. He is to employ (with the Board's consent) an Inspector of Pavements at $2 a day. He is to have a Deputy Purveyor to attend all fires, &c., or a salary of $1,500. His functions do not regard the street incumbrances, however.

Councilman WARNER said that, it being a paper involving expenditure of money, forty votes were requisite.

The President asked by what rule?

Councilman WARNER quoted Rule 12.

A member said that the number included the negative and affirmative vote inclusively.

The President said the paper had never been referred to a Committee of the Whole.

Some discrepancy of opinion existed between the member and the President, who ultimately ruled the objection as not well taken.

It was moved that the resolution offered by Councilman SULTZER be adopted as to payment for paving Chatham street. Ultimately it was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Two vetoes were received from the Mayor: one, condemning the expense of the construction of maps for street improvements, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, the resolution empowering the Street Commissioner to employ a City Surveyor to make a map of the proposed avenue or street west of Broadway, and also lithographic maps thereof, and to procure a map for the widening of Chatham street, from Chatham-square to Frankfort-street, for the use of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen. My objections to these propositions are, that it is unusual to expend so large a sum as will be required for these objects by the way suggested, and that it is unnecessary to expend money merely for the purpose of enabling Committees of the Common Council to make reports upon subjects referred to them. Again, there is no sum specified to which the expenditure shall be limited; and, judging from other bills for similar work, the amount will be several thousand dollars. If a City Surveyor is to be employed, and an indefinite number of lithographic maps are to be prepared of every City improvement now projected, we shall create a new source of expenditure which, even without abuse, will become an important element in the burden of taxation.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The other was condemnatory of the proposition to [illegible] $2,000 for the publication of a work on music [illegible] be issued, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, the resolution [illegible] directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of [illegible] Committee on Music of the New-York Philharmonic Society for two thousand dollars, [illegible] for the purpose of the publication of a [illegible] work for the use of the blind throughout the United States.

However beneficial and praiseworthy the object of those who have applied for and succeeded in procuring the passage of this proposition, it is in my judgment, unnecessary, and the publishing a work of this kind may lead to a serious tax upon the City. The Institution of the Blind is one of our most useful and charitable enterprises, and is entitled to, as it receives, the liberal support of the great body of the people, as well as of the Corporation, but whether the Common Council, acting as trustees of the public interests, have a right to vote money for the object comprehended by this resolution, is a question of another and more important character. I doubt our authority to do so, upon either legal or equitable grounds. In my judgment we have no such authority, and I therefore return the resolution without approval. FERNANDO WOOD.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Officers, in favor of increasing the salary of the Mayor to $5,000, and that of the City Inspector to the same amount, was then passed to a third reading. Several members asked leave to explain their votes, and the bill was affirmed by 35 voting in its favor, while 12 voted in the negative.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday.

Board of Supervisors.

The Supervisors met last evening, Supervisor TUCKER in the Chair.

An opinion was received from the Counsel to the Corporation deciding that the bill of James Taylor for furnishing refreshments to the Board for County Canvassers, for the year 1856, was illegal, on the ground that the specific sum of $2 per day is appropriated by a section of revised statutes for the services and *expenses* of each member in attending the meetings of the Board. The opinion was ordered to be printed. A resolution was adopted, after a long debate, 17 to 2, equalizing the salaries of the Ward Assessors to $700 a year. Last year their pay was from $450 to $500.

The Board then adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR.—TUESDAY, April 28.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—The Calendar will be called by Justice DAVIES, commencing with the first case thereon undisposed of, and be continued until all the untried cases shall have been again called. *Part I*—Nos. 145, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30, 31, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 51. *Part II*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Notes of issue for the male May term must be filed on or before the 29th inst.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—APRIL 27.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. *Three cases containing silk goods.*—In this case an inquest was taken condemning the goods as forfeited for undervaluation.

The United States vs. *Five cases containing brass cornices.*—This was information filed to forfeit the goods for undervaluation. They were imported from Iserlohn, in Prussia, in the ship *John L. Bogart*, in July, 1856. The case was brought to trial, and the evidence showed that the goods were actually bought at the price specified in the invoice, and that that was their real market value; tho Jury found a verdict in favor of the claimants, Messrs. Wm. Aufermann & Co.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen; for the claimants, Messrs. Griswold and Kasson.

Important Decision.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—April 27.

Before Judge Nelson.

JURISDICTION OF THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT IN SUITS AGAINST CONSULS—NE EXEAT NOT ALLOWED WHERE THE CLAIM IS FOR UNLIQUIDATED DAMAGES.

John Graham vs. *Edward Stucken and others.*—NELSON, C. J.—A bill has been filed by the complainant in this case, to set aside bills of sale of two steam vessels—the *Ocean Bird* and the *St Lawrence*—and also of one-third of the *United States*, which are claimed to be of the aggregate value of about $400,000, and that the vessels be restored to the complainant, or in lieu thereof, that their value be paid to him by Meyer Stucken, to whom the bills of sale were executed. The complainant charges that the transactions arose out of a loan of money upon usurious interest; that the loan was $100,000 for four months; that the sum of $126,000 was agreed to be paid for the same, and that the vessels were pledged as collateral security for the payment, and the form of bills of sale adopted for the purpose of covering the usurious loan. The defendant, Stucken, insists that although there was an application by complainant for a loan of money upon the ships, it was refused, and that the transaction resulted in a purchase of them by his firm for $105,000, without any condition or qualification, and that the purchase money has been paid; that the vessels have since been sold at Cuba for $191,376 85, and are ont of his possession and ont of the jurisdiction of the Court, and that he has been obliged to make large advances, over and above the $105,000, to third persons, to remove liens upon the vessels existing at the time of the purchase. Meyerd, one of the purchasers, is abroad, out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and cannot, therefore, be made a party. The bill filed is against Stucken alone, except parties who have no direct interest in the controversy. There has been a demurrer to the bill, admitting the facts stated, but presenting certain legal objections to the right of complainant to the relief claimed. A motion is now made by the complainant for a writ of *ne exeat* against Stucken, founded upon the allegation, supported by affidavit, that he is about to break up his residence in this City, and remove from the country. The facts above set up as a defence to the bill are derived from the papers opposing this motion. These papers admit that the defendant is about to embark for Europe; but it is insisted that it is only for a temporary residence, and that it is not designed to close his business establishment in the City. He does not state, however, when he expects to return, and admits that he has offered his house and furniture for sale, with the intention of making other arrangements for a residence in the City. The papers also disclose that the defendant is Consul-General in the United States for the Kingdom of Hanover, and also Consul for the Duke of Saxe Weimar, for the State of New-York. These are substantially the facts set forth in opposition to the motion; and the first question presented is, whether or not the Court has jurisdiction of the case; for if not, then of course no order for the writ sought to be obtained can be granted. The question has not been decided by any judicial authority, and was, it seems, purposely waived by the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Ortega, (11 Wheat. 467 d.) See also note to that case, 460 d., 475; 1 Kent Com., 315; Curtis Com. sec. 108.) But notwithstanding this apparent doubt, it is certain that the framers of the judiciary act of 1789 understood the Constitution as admitting jurisdiction over foreign consuls to be vested in federal Courts other than the Supreme Court. The argument against the jurisdiction of this Court is, that the Constitution has vested exclusive jurisdiction in the case of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that this suit should have been commenced in that Court. The last clause of section 2 of article 3 of the Constitution declares, that "*In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.*" Congress, in distributing and regulating this grant of jurisdiction, provided in section 13 of the Judiciary act that the Supreme Court should have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases against embassadors, &c., and original, but *not exclusive* jurisdiction in cases "in which a consul or vice-consul shall be a party"—thus clearly rejecting the idea that the grant in the Constitution in respect to consuls was exclusively in the Supreme Court. Again, the grant of original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court is the same in the cases (mentioned in the previous clause of the Constitution) "in which a State shall be a party," as in the case of a consul. Those cases are: 1. Controversies between two or more States; 2. Between a State and citizens of another State; 3. Between a State and foreign States; and 4. Between a State and citizens or subjects of a foreign State—that is, aliens. Now, if the grant of original jurisdiction be exclusive in the Supreme Court in the case of a consul, it is equally exclusive in the four cases above enumerated; for the grant is in the same clause and on the same terms. And yet, in the 13th section of the Judiciary act already referred to, it is provided that the Supreme Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction, &c., where a State is a party, &c., except between a State and citizens of other States, or aliens, in which latter case it shall have original, but not exclusive jurisdiction. According to the argument, the whole of this exception would be unconstitutional, as the cases mentioned should have been vested exclusively in the Supreme Court. And, again, what is still more explicit in respect to the practical construction of the framers of the Judiciary act, many of whom were eminent members of the Convention that formed the Constitution, the ninth section provides that the District Court of the United States shall have jurisdiction, exclusive of the courts of the States, of all suits against Consuls or Vice-Consuls, &c. In the face of all this legislative interpretation by the fathers of the constitution, and acquiescence therein since 1789, I cannot say that the jurisdiction in this case is exclusively in the Supreme Court, bnt I am satisfied that it may be conferred upon the inferior tribunals of the Federal judiciary. Being pressed for time, I have stated simply the grounds of this conclusion, without giving more at large the reasons in support of it. It has been also objected that, admitting the jurisdiction is not exclusive in the Supreme Court, still that it has not been vested in the Circuit Courts of the United States. The 11th section of the Judiciary act provides that the Circuit Courts shall have original cognizance, concurrent with the State Courts, of suits *between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought and a citizen of another State.* The case before us falls directly within this provision. It is said, however, that the jurisdiction cannot be concurrent with the State Court, as that Court has no jurisdiction of the case, it having been excluded by force of the 9th section, already referred to. But the answer to the suggestion is that the phraseology is designed simply to save the jurisdiction of the State Court where it exists. It has been said, also, if the jurisdiction of the case is not in the Supreme Court, and may be vested in inferior Courts, it has been expressly vested in the District Court, which is true. But there is nothing in the provision conferring it upon that Court that excludes the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. I am satisfied, therefore, that this Court has jurisdiction to hear and decide this motion, and also the case out of which it has arisen.

The next ground taken in resisting the motion is that the nature of the demand in suit is not one in which, according to the usage and practice of the Court, a writ of the kind in question will be granted. The demand must be an equitable debt or pecuniary claim, and certain, or capable of being reduced to certainty. A general unliquidated demand, or one in the nature of a claim for damages, which cannot be regarded as a debt until the decree, will not lay a foundation for the writ. In the case of Flack vs. Holm, (1 Jac. & W., 464) where goods had been consigned for sale, and the bill, among other things, claimed a recovery for fraudulently delaying the sale of the goods, whereby a loss accrued, and on which a motion for a *ne exeat* was made, and bail marked at £3,000, Lord Eldon observed: "My difficulty is, whether that is not too large a sum. The writ only goes where the debt is sworn to; if damages only are to be recovered, that will not do. You cannot have it for any loss which may have occurred by keeping the goods out of the market." Again, he remarked: "The writ is only applied to that which is really a debt, and not to that which may become a debt, when a recovery in damages has ascertained what is due." Now, within this principle, I am of opinion, that the present case is one in which it would not be proper to grant the writ. I can see no debt or pecuniary demand set up against the defendant. The foundations of the bills is that he has got possession of the ships under a contract void on the ground of usury, and that, under the law of New-York, which, I admit, must govern, the complainant is entitled to set this contract aside, and to have a return of the property, or in lieu thereof, damages to the extent of its value. The complainant claims further an account of the earnings of the vessels; but this is simply a mode of arriving at the damages sustained from the wrongful possession and detention of them. The claim is, in substance, that the defendant is a wrong doer in taking the property and converting it to his own use. There is no debt or duty set forth in the bill but that which exists in every case of a wrongful conversion of another man's property. This is not a debt, or duty, or pecuniary demend, within the meaning of the rule. It must be one arising upon contract, express or implied, between the parties, and which I think essential to lay a foundation for the proceeding. I agree that a case is made out which would justify this somewhat extreme remedy, if the nature of the demand in controversy was such as warranted its application. But as, in my judgment, it is not, the motion must be denied.

For complainant, Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Cutting; for defendants, Mr. Brady, Judge Dean and M. Lene.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE.

Notes of issue for the May Term must be filed on or before Wednesday, the 29th inst.

The Police Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

SECOND INJUNCTION—HOW SHALL IT BE HEARD?

The People ex rel. Fernando Wood vs. *Simeon Draper et al.*—It will be remembered that, on Saturday, Judge ROOSEVELT granted an injunction *quo warrante* in this case, amended from the previous case argued before Mr. Justice DAVIES, by including the "people" as plaintiffs. Yesterday, Mr. Field, for the Commissioners, made an application for an order to show cause, the same afternoon at 4 o'clock, why this injunction should not be dissolved. His Honor stated that he had pressing engagements, which would prevent his hearing the case until Wednesday. Mr. Field objected to delaying the hearing, on account of its being heard at the first General Term. He declined acceding to the suggestion of his Honor, that it be heard first at the General Term. He suggested if his Honor had not time to attend to the case, that it be heard by Judge Harris, who was present.

Mr. O'Conor thought that Mr. Field might be willing to have the case heard by a Judge imported for the purpose, but he (Mr. O'Conor) did not fancy it. His Honor thought it was getting to be too much of a custom to bring in Judges from other districts.

There was considerable informal cross talk between all parties, the upshot of which was that His Honor suggested that the case heard by a special term of five Judges.

Mr. O'Conor thought that a good suggestion, and would accede to it. Mr. Field thought that it might accelerate the hearing of the case, and was disposed to think favorably of it. He, however, would think the matter over, and to-morrow (this) morning would let the opposite counsel know his decision, and try to settle the order so that the case could be argued on Thursday morning.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Gront vs. *Hotchkiss.*—Demurrer overruled, with costs, and with liberty to answer within twenty days upon payment of costs.

Manning vs. *State of Nicaragua et al.*—Same order as above.

Costello vs. *Schamohl.*—Judgment for defendant, with costs.

Johnson vs. *Sugdam.*—Decree settled.

☞ In our report of the injunction granted by Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT, on Saturday, in the Police Commission case, there were one or two slight errors, obvious to a professional man, and those interested in the case, but, probably, not at all noticed by the casual reader.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

THE CASE OF CORONER CONNERY.

The investigation into the official conduct of Coroner Connery was continued yesterday before Judge DALY. We have a full report of all the testimony taken, but the details have no public interest or importance.

Mary Donohue, the chambermaid, was the first witness examined, and testified that she did not hear the Coroner, upon her examination at the Burdell inquest, remark that she "carried her tail behind her," and that, if she had heard it, she should have considered it decidedly a compliment. The Coroner treated her in every respect like a gentleman, and she saw nothing rude or offensive in his conduct.

John W. Williams, the policeman who was present at the examination which was made of the person of Mrs. Cunningham, described all the details of the process—the position of the several parties, &c., &c. He did not hear Mrs. Cunningham request Dr. Woodward not to expose her.

Dr. Woodward was recalled and testified again to the promptness with which Mrs. Cunningham assented to the examination; denied that she used at any time, the expression, "Don't expose me so," and said that he conducted the examination with the utmost regard to her sense of delicacy.

James Francis Mahon, a physician, testified that he heard the Coroner direct Dr. Woodward to make the personal examination. Dr. Woodward stopped the Coroner and said: "I understand there is to be an examination of the bodies of Mr. Eckel, Mr. Snodgrass and Mrs. Cunningham." The Coroner said: "Yes—take them and examine their necks, shoulders and arms, and see if there be any marks of violence upon their persons.

Catharine Dennison was recalled and subjected to a very long cross-examination, for the purpose of impeaching or discrediting her former testimony. She described, in reply to questions, every detail of the manner in which the examination was conducted—the parts of Mrs. C.'s person that were exposed, &c.—but the evidence on these points was of no public interest, and not of a proper character for publication.

It was arranged that affidavits should be received from the Coroner's Jury, of their belief relative to the conduct of the Burdell Investigation.

The case was then adjourned until Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Before Judge Ingraham.

J. A. Dietrich vs. *R. H. Shannon.*—Motion to dismiss complaint granted with $10 costs.

The Chelsea Building Association vs. *Patrick Lamb.*—Referred to Livingston Livingston, Esq.

Eduard McCarty vs. *John W. Eastburn.*—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

Charge of Forgery.

A man named MORRIS B. DE YOUNG was arrested yesterday by Officer KEEFE, on a charge of forging a note for $812 upon RANDALL & BARNABY, jewelers, of No. 58 Nassau street, this City. DE YOUNG, it is alleged, sold the note to BRESHEA & Co., of Detroit, to which place he will be sent this morning.

[Advertisement.]

KEMPT'S WORM PASTILLES.—The recent post mortem examinations in the French foundling hospitals disclose the alarming fact, that worms destroy multitudes of children. Wise mothers will take note of this fact, and use KEMPT'S WORM PASTILLES, a delightful confection, inevitably fatal to intestinal vermin. For external diseases, especially Scrofula, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is the only remedy to be depended on. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM.—LYNCH'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well-grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is not a mere surface salve. It does not begin and end by simply *skinning over* an ulcer, or discharging the redness of inflammation from the cuticle. On the contrary, it sinks, with the aid of gentle friction, to the *creative cause* of the disease in the flesh, the fibres and the larger blood-vessels, and *expels it.* Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Make a note of the fact that R. T. WILDE'S new millinery warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, contain at this moment the most copious and varied stock of Paris bonnets, dress caps and coiffures, silk goods, straw goods, artificial flowers, ever opened in this country.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS AND SEAFARING MEN.

BUNKER'S LIFE-PRESERVING AND BATHING SHIRTS.—The inventor and proprietor of this new and valuable invention has fitted up extensive exhibition and sale rooms at No. 337 Broadway, where every description and size will be constantly on hand. Owners and masters of vessels, the traveling public, fishermen and long shoremen are invited to examine the invention. Particular care has been devoted to the tastes of ladies in the arrangement of the establishment, and all who feel an interest in the project are invited to call. CHARLES J. BUNKER,
No. 337 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This popular place of amusement was crowded last evening to witness the first representation of G. L. AIKEN'S new drama of the "Mystic Bride." It is to be repeated again this evening, with the great drama of "Karnol the Scout," and laughable pantomime of "Mons. De Chalmeaux."

[Advertisement.]

GOODNESS GRACIOUS!—Did you ever see anything so beautiful as those Family Stereoscopic Amusements just opened by the London Stereoscopic Company, at HALL'S Music Store, corner Park-place and Broadway. They are astounding! and just the things to present to ladies and children. The very latest European luxury, cheap as dirt.

[Advertisement.]

FREDERICK'S TEMPLE OF ART.

HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES,
AMBEROTYPES.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

AUTHORS.—The successful author develops nature, and describes in harmony with human emotion and human wants. Phrenology is the "key-board" by which to reach all the strings of the human soul. Examinations, with charts and written descriptions, daily, by Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.—F. DERBY & Co., Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, will remove after the 1st of May to the newly-arranged Government building, No. 57 Walker-street, two streets below Canal-street, and 100 feet west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Imperial Photograph is made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Photographs and Ambrotypes at BRADY'S lower gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, opposite Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-know persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro. *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N.Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N.Y.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

On the 4th inst. the mills known as "Wilson's Mills," on Menominee River, Wisconsin, were destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is $40,000—though from the derangement of business it will not be less than $150,000.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 27.

$10,000	Virginia 6s	b50 91¾	150	C. & R. L. R. R.	b60 97
20,000	do	b60 92	200	do	96½
5,000	do	91¾	47	do	96½
9,000	Missouri State 6s	88¾	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	89¾
19,000	do	88¾	200	do	s30 88¾
1,000	N Y. Cent. R. 6s	99	50	do	89¾
6,500	Ill. Cent. R. Bds	99¾	130	do	89
8,000	do	99¾	50	do	b60 89¾
2,000	La Cs. & M. R. p. b.	96½	100	do	b60 89¾
14,000	do	96	50	N. Y. Central R. R.	87¾
1,000	L. C. & 1st M. Bds	59	50	do	s10 87¾
6	Continental Bank	169¼	50	do	87¾
15	Commonw'lth Bank	101¾	300	do	s60 87¾
5	Ohio L. & T. Co	96½	5	do	88
200	Canton Co	b30 91¾	250	do	b60 87½
20	Del. & Hnd. Can. Co.	132	300	do	s3 87½
10	Penn. Coal Co	93¾	50	do	87½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 13	500	do	b30 87¾
6	Third-av. R. R.	67¾	200	do	s60 87½
10	Sixth-av. R. R.	88	100	do	b7 87½
60	La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	78	2180	Erie RR.	48¼
20	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	118	625	do	43¾
240	Ill. Cen. Railroad	132	500	do	s50 43
200	do	133	210	do	43¾
100	do	b30 133	400	do	43
400	do	s30 132¾	300	do	b30 43¼
160	do	132¾	200	do	b60 43¾
150	do	132¾	200	do	b60 43¼
10	Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	51¾	50	Harlem RR.	14
5	Cle. Col. & Cin. R. R.	103¾	60	Nor. & Wor. RR.	30
20	do	103¾	1400	Reading Railroad	82
132	Ga. & Chic. R. R.	101¾	300	do	81¾
50	do	101¾	200	do	s60 81¾
113	do	101¾	100	M. S. & N. I. Rd.	67¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	66	400	do	b60 64
1200	do	66¾	700	do	b30 64
700	do	s10 66¾	82	do	b45 64
300	do	b30 67	141	do	63¼
100	do	h15 67	100	do	b10 63¾
200	do	66¾	500	do	63¾
230	do	h10 66¾	100	do	b30 63¾
200	do	66¾	10	Hanover Bank	93
1000	do	s10 66¾			

SECOND BOARD.

20	Penn. Coal Co	93¾	50	Erie R. R.	42¾
200	Nicaragua Tr't Co.	8	100	do	b10 42¾
100	Harlem Railroad	14	950	do	42¾
100	do	14¼	100	do	s30 42¾
100	Clev & Tol. R.	h10 67	200	do	b3 42¾
200	do	67	100	do	b60 42¾
100	do	h10 67¾	100	Illinois Cent. R.	s50 132¼
100	do	b60 67¾	200	do	132¾
100	do	b60 67¾	100	Mil. & Miss. RR	b10 63¾
100	do	67¾	200	Reading R. R.	s4m 81
200	do	b30 67¾	100	do	81¾
100	do	67¾	100	do	s10 83
100	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	b60 97	1500	M. S. & N. Ia. R	s60 63
700	N. Y. Cent. R.	s60 67¾	200	do	63¾
10	do	67¾	100	do	63¾
300	do	67¾	200	do	b60 64
100	do	67¾	200	do	b30 63¾
150	do	s10 67¾	50	do	63¾
120	Mich. Central R.	94¾	100	do	s3 63¾
300	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	51	10	do	63¾

MONDAY, April 27—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, April 25, the particulars of which are advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, April 18:

Decrease of Loans	$1,006,264
Decrease of Specie	233,511
Decrease of Circulation	34,040
Decrease of Undrawn Deposits	449,815

Including the operations of the week through the Clearing House, which averaged $28,190,188 ₹ day, and the statement of the Sub-Treasury Office, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	April 26, 1856.	April 25, 1857.	April 18, 1857.
Capital	$50,791,000	$50,631,000	$50,631,000
Loans	105,538,864	113,391,910	114,398,174
Specie	13,102,357	11,827,881	12,061,372
Circulation	8,246,320	8,736,788	8,770,828
Gold Deposits	89,627,280	95,338,612	96,461,417
Exchanged	22,551,599	23,190,183	28,914,176
Undrawn	67,075,681	67,098,424	67,547,239
Sub-Treasury

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1750. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE THEATRE.

Relations of the Theatre to the Sober and Sacred Interests of Society.

[illegible] at the Academy of Music.

An audience of twelve hundred persons was attracted to the Academy of Music last evening, to hear the promised address of Rev. Dr. [illegible] on the Relation of Public Amusements with [illegible] particularly of the Theatre. [illegible] at the occasion being for the benefit of the American Dramatic Fund, an admission fee of fifty cents was required. About 8 o'clock, before the arrival of the crowd, [illegible] the invited guests made their appearance on the stage. Dr. BELLOWS was accompanied by Mr. JOHN T. [illegible], and took his seat behind a desk which was constructed in the likeness of a pulpit, [illegible] with fringe and lighted by astrals. The company on the stage comprised a number of prominent members of the theatrical profession and distinguished citizens. Prominent among the latter were [illegible] and SAMUEL B. RUGGLES. Among the ladies were Miss LAURA KEENE; among the managers, Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible]; among the actors, Mr. [illegible], and others. A number of the [illegible] were also present.

[illegible], in introducing the speaker, said: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The hour has arrived for the delivery of the Address which we have all assembled to hear, and it is a pleasant duty devolved upon me, as President of the American Dramatic Fund Association, in its name and in its behalf to introduce to you the distinguished orator of the occasion—Dr. BELLOWS.

DR. BELLOWS then advanced and spoke as follows; the address occupying two hours and a half in delivery:

As I am about to ask the attention of a promiscuous audience to a long discourse, I must at the outset guard you from disappointment, by stating distinctly the subject and nature of my address. It is the argument of a serious man, whose aim is the public good, with serious people, on the claims of public amusement in general, and the theatre in particular; and this argument is conducted as in the presence of the dramatic profession, and in their behalf. My purpose would be greatly misunderstood, if I were supposed to be reasoning with society in general; or, with men and women of the world. It is the sober and religious portion of the community I address. It is their opinions and prejudices I controvert. I shall venture to speak of the religious community, as a class, not intending to claim or admit, that all the piety and scrupulosity of society is in its keeping; not pretending that all members of it share its characteristic opinions and prejudices; but with the assumption that it has characteristic opinions in regard to amusements and the theatre, which need investigation.

In this argument with the religious class, I propose to weave a criticism of the stage, and such hints to the dramatic profession, as my poor wisdom can suggest. Having, then, the double object to accomplish, of addressing serious people in the presence of actors, and actors in the presence of serious people, I shall doubtless sometimes say what is pertinent only to one of these classes, without always intimating which it is. I must beg the audience to keep the difficulty of my task in mind, while I throw myself on their discrimination, indulgence, and patience.

I shall be a little dull at the start, but boldly promise to grow more interesting as I proceed. [Laughter and applause.]

I begin, then, with asserting that there is nothing essentially wrong in the stage, or in the players' vocation; nothing which should necessarily place the theatre under the ban of the church, or the dramatic profession aside from other honest callings; or which demands their suppression as radically injurious and unchristian.

In saying thus much, I say what thousands of serious and thoughtful Christians, both teachers and disciples, in short what the class I particularly address, will utterly repudiate. The stage with them is the most essentially wrong of all institutions, because it is the most attractive, dazzling, and complete of public amusements; and all public amusements—not to say amusements in general—fall under their sincere and earnest suspicion and Christian jealousy: how much then, the theatre?

NATURE AND NECESSITY OF AMUSEMENT.

It is, then, with the defence of amusement as a principle, that the defence of the stage must begin. If the class I am arguing with is to be reached. amusement be wrong in principle; if to forget, care, duty, death, the future, for any hour of the day, be dangerous—if not to be uninterruptedly engaged in contemplating and advancing the moral and serious interests of life, is culpable and offensive to Christianity—if fun, frolic, laughter, jest, humor, wit, the excitement of social intercourse and the indulgence of the lighter and gayer tastes of human nature, have no legitimate times and places, and no important and indispensable offices, then, of course, it is useless to talk of defending the most amusing of all amusements. But, I now stand here to maintain and to show that *amusement is not only a privilege but a duty*, indispensable to health of body and mind, and essential even to the best development of religion itself. For what is it? It is the play of our nature, when temporarily released from toil and anxiety. It is very essence is, absence of painful effort and serious thought, absorption in the present, to the forgetfulness of the past and the future. Nothing amuses which does not make a man forget himself, by calling into controlling activity pleasurable thoughts and emotions. Now life is essentially toiling and anxious.

It is made so by outward circumstances and inward constitution. It is our glory that we are made to work and to think anxiously and soberly. The burden which nature puts upon our shoulders in calling us into a world that does not spontaneously produce its fruits and into a crowded and competitory society, [illegible] presses into action the energies and faculties of body and soul as nothing else could. But what a burden, compared with that which God has [illegible] us in our rational and moral nature, in our [illegible] knowledge, love of power, sense of right, [illegible] death, hope of heaven? The vast stimulus which our physical and moral wants, our bodily and mental passions, give to our nature, makes life, to most men, toilful, anxious, serious and sad. And this is what life must be and ought to be. This is what Christianity labors to make it. For, by clearing up the duties and obligations of humanity, placing new and graver hopes and fears before it, calling man to a higher and more difficult aim, it multiplies the labor, the anxiety, the seriousness and sadness of life. We must think more, feel more deeply, work harder, in view of his new obligation to God and to men. And in this earnest work, and deep emotion, and wider sympathy, he finds the real dignity and glory of his being. He who does not work, think, feel, is a degraded, lost, and miserable soul. The mass, the rule and order of whose life is not work, anxiety, seriousness, is a poor creature, on his way to nonentity, or, worse, to moral ruin and future misery.

Now, the true question is, how shall humanity do most work, support most anxiety, have the most genuine seriousness? Experience has taught us that neither body nor mind, can stand an unbroken strain, and we are learning by degress that the conscience, will and aspirations require sleep and rest, as much as intellect and muscle. The Creator has accordingly endowed us with various faculties, tastes and sensibilities, which have a spontaneous activity, whose object seems to be chiefly to delight and amuse. Independently of their more serious uses, he has indeed attached a pleasure to the exercise of all our faculties; but some of them seem to have for their manifest and pleasure to ourselves or others. Laughter the irresistible propensity of youth, is, we know physiologically, eminently conducive to health of body, which it exercises in a potent and universal manner; and, unquestionably, humor, which is the inner side of laughter, is equally important to health of mind. Our sense of the beautiful, the ridiculous, the witty; our taste for music, flowers, spectacle, our enjoyment of food, society, motion; our love of sport, of the field, of games; all these inexhaustible tastes evidently have a mission, nay, several offices: first and chiefly, perhaps, to confer a positive and unspeakable [illegible] character, a substantial benediction of Providence, which it would be impiety not to recognise and gratefully own; but, secondly, to qualify, correct and improve the operation and product of the more solid and utilitarian functions of humanity; but, thirdly, to rest, cheer and invigorate mind and heart, that we may more abundantly and successfully pursue the toil, and bear the anxieties of life, and achieve its moral and spiritual ends. Thus to work best, man must play a due portion of the time; to bear the heaviest burdens, he must have his heart lightened now and then; to think most profoundly, he must not think too steadily. When the world, as may pile of prudence, or wisdom, or conscience, has overlooked these principles, religion and morality have suffered. In former times, monasteries and nunneries, caves and pillars, held the pure fanatics and ultraists, the idiots and hypocrites, whom [illegible] nature sent there. Now insane asylums and hospitals shelter the victims furnished for their cells, by the heedless sobriety and mad earnestness of business, which knows no pleasure; or of study, which allows no cessation; or of conscience and piety which frown on amusement; while the morbid morality, the thin wisdom, the jaundiced affections, the wretched dyspepsia, the wreck and defeat of body and soul, which a community, deficient in out-door sports, genial society or legitimate gaiety, exhibits to the thoughtful eye, is hardly less saddening than the hospital or madhouse. [Vehement applause.]

Amusement, then, is not merely defensible. The want of it is a calamity, and an injury to the sober and solid interests of society. None are more truly interested—did they know their own duty and policy—in seeing the community properly amused, than the organized friends of morality and piety. They ought to know that Nature avenges herself sooner or later—and better sooner than later—for the violation of the laws of physical and moral health; and that the suppression of the sportive, careless and pleasure-craving propensities or aptitudes of our nature, involves an inevitable derangement and sure decay of the higher organs and faculties. Instead, therefore, of interfering with business, duty, sobriety, piety—with scholarship, economy, virtue, and reverence—amusement, viewed merely as a principle, advances and supports them all. The intellect that plays a part of every day, works more powerfully and to better results, for the rest of the time; the heart that is gay for an hour, is more serious for the other hours of the day; the conscience that reposes for a space is more active when it wakes; the will that rests, is more vigorous than the will that is always strained.

You see, then, that I put amusement among the necessaries and not the luxuries of life. Like sugar, which was long thought a mere palate-pleaser, but which now turns out to be an indispensable constituent of the blood, and one of the most nourishing and necessary articles of human food, amusement is a serious, practical interest and concern of society, and not a mere indulgence and weakness, to be excused and apologised for. Society is the better, the safer, the more moral and religious, for amusement. It is as good a friend to the church as it is to the theatre; to sound morals and unsuperstitious piety, as it is to health and happiness. The very word recreation carries its argument in its etymology. To recreate is to re-create, and pleasure and piety have, in this direction, an identical aim,—to renew and edify our nature. Amusement, it is true, recreates in a very different manner from piety. It does not make the bone and sinew, but supplies the roundness of the muscle, the fat and moisture of the system—and while one gives strength and size, the other gives flexibity and grace. [Applause.] Both are necessary to build up the perfect man. [Renewed applause—cries of "Good."]

AMUSEMENT NOT AT WAR WITH DUTY NOR THE EQUIVALENT OF VICE.

But here I shall be met with the suggestion, that, allowing this, amusement, falling in with the tastes, the sloth, the self-indulgent propensities of humanity—being in its very nature easy, careless and gay—leads always to excess—provides amply and extravagantly for its own gratification—is in league with the vanity, vices, and dangerous passions of the human heart, and, instead of countenance and encouragement from the serious class, needs only its rebuke and restraint. Nay, that the very object of religion is to produce a seriousness, self-denial and consecration, which pleasure in every form assails and renders difficult; that it arises to the world to see whom piety is seeking to detach from the world: produces [illegible] influences where religion would give sobriety, and promotes self forgetfulness and indifference in those whom God's word is seeking to make thoughtful and anxious. Many good and wise people, who have not the least idea of seeing amusement go out of fashion, and who would confess that what they themselves call innocent amusement is necessary and legitimate; who look at the sports of young children—the game at ball, or the skater's flight, the walk in the country, the nutting party, a game at checkers or chess, the music of the piano, the wit and humor of a true story—with sympathy, nevertheless think it their duty to resist the principle of amusement, lest under any concession of its lawfulness, excess should find shelter. [Applause.]

There is, however, no greater mistake in the world, than to imagine that, taking society together, the love of amusement is an overweening passion of humanity. Doubtless it is the ruin of a class. But selfishness, the root of depravity, and the mother of human evils, finds its chief outlets and manifestations in the serious and saxious passions of men;—in cupidity, the love of power, envy, jealousy, and malice. [Applause.] Out of the grand desire to appropriate wealth, power, place, or to avoid want, submission, and injury, spring the worst characteristics of society. [Faint applause.] Falsehood, fraud, violence, anger, cunning, slander, meanness, apathy, vice, and crime, originate in selfishness, which is ordinarily unsocial, stern, sober, laborious, and as far as possible from pleasure or diversion. Instead of being self-forgetful, disposed to relaxation, playful or gay, it is sullen, introspective, tightly girded, and in no mood for delight. For certainly we must not confound things different, and call the grim satisfaction with which the miser pursues his gains, the tyrant his victims, the rogue his prize, with which envy surveys the mortification of a competitor, or hatred the misfortune of an enemy, or jealousy the pangs of a rival—amusement. [Applause.]

Nor are the vices of society, drunkenness, lust and gambling, to be placed among the relaxations and amusements of mankind. They are the serious and horrible outbreak of lawless appetites, which do nothing to recreate, but only to destroy. If they are often found in connection with the pleasures of the world, they are just as often found in absolute separation from them. Indeed, the lack of the wholesome excitement of pleasure is commonly seen producing the noxious excitement of vice; and intemperance, lust, and gambling, have devastated communities, in which public diversions have been scrupulously forbidden. It is a terrible fact, that the first hundred years of Puritanism in New-England was marked alike by ascetic public manners, and the prevalence of vices almost unheard of in our free and more indulgent society; and it is even now asserted that the soberest of our sister States contributes more than any other State in the Union, to the sad catalogue of female frailty. [Sensation and applause.]

THE DANGER OF CONFOUNDING VICE AND AMUSEMENT.

There is hardly a more baleful error in the world than that which has produced the feud between morality and amusement, piety and pleasure. By presenting as the mark for reprobation, the recreations instead of the sins of society; by confounding amusements with vices, the moral feeling of the world has been wastefully diverted from its opposition to absolute wrong and depraving affections, into opposition to things innocent, indifferent, or hurtful only in excess; and thus a very mischievous confusion has been introduced into the natural and the Christian conscience of evil. Consider the thick darkness, the absence of interior light and moral order, which is likely to reign in a soul that has been instructed to put dancing, and the frequentations of shows, spectacles, and balls, into the same disallowance and reprobation in which lying, slander, hatred, and unchastity are kept, and to reckon the love of fun, gayety, and social excitement as a depraved and satanic affection! ["Bravo" and applause.] What but moral confusion, secret protest, insidious revenges, private vices, latent skepticism, and laxity in directions not open to observation or suspicion, can result to many, from such unwarranted and unnatural classifications? It is true the second generation often pays the penalty of the asceticism of the first, but the first usually has a ruinous pity on itself, and treats its resolution in dark and deadly ways. We cannot afford to waste our moral feeling, our sensibility to sin, our powers of self-control and of resistance, upon false issues, or on artificial sins. We want all the tenderness, and all the energy of conscience—all the amenableness to duty, all the fear of God, we have or can cultivate, wherewith to encounter real sins, the actual temptations of the Devil, the positive wrongs to which human life and character are exposed. Every artificial wrong, everything pronounced evil which is innocent, every restraint volunteered, every self-denial which is unnecessary, is a positive weakening of our moral forces—ammunition used up in a sham fight, when the real enemy is just at our doors. [Great laughter and applause.] It is no uncommon thing, therefore, to see asceticism accompanied by cruelty to others, sanctimoniousness associated with sourness of heart, and separateness from the world, or disgust and contempt for its pleasures, offset with spiritual pride, harshness of judgment, and malignity of temper.

It will not answer, then, for the religious class to hold amusements ar pleasure responsible for that depravity of manners, and insensibility of conscience and heart, which they so justly deplore. They had much better attack the egotism, pride, covetousness, indolence, appetite, the vehement passions, and desires of men, in directions and at points where the natural conscience and the grace of God will assist and sustain their onset. *It is not in the amusements, but in the serious occupations of society;* in business, domestic cares and collisions, rivalries and competitions of interest, conflicts and strifes of feeling, in bursts of passion, or secret, unsocial vices, *that reverence, obedience, the love of truth, and virtue, and God, are lost.* Nor has morality or religion any business to indulge its own rashness and lack of discrimination, by denouncing in the gross, what has a mixture of good and evil in it; or to affect from policy, a disapprobation of the principle of amusement, when it really at heart condemns certain kinds and degrees of it. Such want of frankness and truth involves the proper censors of manners in suspicion and contempt, and finally puts the recreation of the world, where unhappily much of it now is, in open defence of piety, or disgust for the church.

I am not here to daub or conceal the exposure to excess, and actual lapse of the young into excess, in the love and pursuit of pleasure. The moment it becomes anything more than a relaxation from toil—the unbending of a bow kept ordinarily at its strain, the exception and not the rule, the leisure of the busy, the fun of the serious, the play of the worker, the self-forgetfulness of the thoughtful, the recreation of the weary and exhausted—it is excess. But things are not to be abandoned because their use requires judgment and control. The best things are most open to abuse, and amusement, like food, love, power, money, requires to have the dangers of its pursuit pointed out, but not its lawfulness or its innocency, in its place and degree, denied or concealed.

THE STAGE AS AN AMUSEMENT—ITS ATTRACTIVENESS AND FASCINATION.

It being established, then, that amusement is not a thing to be afraid of; that it is a good, and not an evil; a necessity and not a luxury of civilization; an interest of society which the religious class, instead of regarding with hostility and jealousy, ought to encourage and direct, I come next to inquire, what place the stage has among the amusements of society, and what titles it has to the countenance of serious people.

I suppose it would not for a moment be denied, that if the theatre were compatible with Christian sobriety, it would be the most complete and interesting of all amusements. Nothing but scruples of conscience and a fear of countenancing a seductive pleasure, keeps even the most sober portions of the community from an occasional visit to the play-house. I must except, of course, those who by disuse of their sensibility to pleasure, have lost the power of being amused; and those whose original temperament is constitutionally averse to pleasure. But these, few or many, must not mistake their defects for advantages. It is a much greater misfortune not to have the ordinary ear for music. That must be a stupid nature that does not powerfully feel the attractiveness of the stage, when occupied by such persons as Gerrick, Talma, and the Kembles; and, purified from what must offend the taste or conscience of good men, the stage filled with moderately good performers, would allure and gratify thousands of sober and discreet people, as nothing else could. The indifferent performances of amateurs are listened to with intense gratification, which, after deducting all the interest of personal sympathy with the volunteers, demonstrates the inherent charm of the stage. There was never a dialogue spoken in a school exhibition which was not ten times as exciting as any monologue, and every additional person added to the scene increased its fascination in a geometrical ratio. [Applause.] If a few regs of scenery or costume were thrown around the performers, how potently was the charm enhanced? In short, in precise proportion to an approach to the public stage, was the amusement complete. But why linger on so plain a point? The stage is the most winning of amusements, because the combination and aggregate of all others. The theatre is itself a magnificent place—the audience a great party in becoming attire. If there were nothing behind the curtain—an elegant room, brilliantly lighted, with graceful tiers of galleries, full of well-dressed people in good humor, and seated in knots of acquaintances, talking, bowing, or gazing, admiring and being admired—would be fascinating to the social and æsthetic instincts of human beings. But there is more than this, even outside the curtain. A great orchestra of music, capable, by its own unaided powers, of delighting an audience. Besides a social party, a grand concert—and the curtain not yet risen! But the curtain rises and displays—what? A gifted person, reading an eloquent narrative, or a melodious poem, in a highly cultivated voice? That indeed would be a high pleasure, such as we sometimes eagerly seek elsewhere. No! but a whole company of persons, especially endowed by nature for the occupation, and trained to its practice, engaged in representing some historical or fictitious story, carefully, and by high and rare genius, wrought to a moving plot, in which each scene and act helps on a conclusion—where the passions, weaknesses, virtues, and complicated motives of humanity, seized in their most affecting and interesting aspects, are not described, but actually represented by persons of talent and skill, carefully cooperating to one grand result! The time of the drama may be a thousand years back, the place five thousand miles off; but the costumes and scenery, with learned artistic care, reproduce what history and art have taught them, and we behold what a little exercise of the imagination makes the very action, the persons, country, town and castle the dramatist has summoned us to see! Can we wonder that an imitation of life itself, in its rarest, most passionate, and heart-moving moments and experiences—where the alchemy of genius and art, fuses into a few hours the whole conduct and course of a splendid human career—a deep domestic calamity, ambition's bloody road to a throne, love's great sacrifice, jealousy's torturing fears, avarice's pinching and grasping way—Hamlet's thought-pashed melancholy, Lear's parenaied paternal grief, Juliet's innocent passion, Macbeth's remorse—that a pleasure so rich, easily, variously and curiously compounded as this, based upon the deepest, most numerous sensibilities of our nature, should prove universally and permanently attractive? [Prolonged Applause.] The drama combines what is most intensely interesting or affecting in real life, or from what the constitution of our nature genius knows might be real life, into a compact, rounded, and finished story; omitting what is common-place, irrelevant, or simply painful, and by careful adherence to the great rule of art, which never forgets that its end is pleasure, extracting from crime, or vice, or passion, whatever in their actual occurrence it would shock us to behold, leaves what moves our passions and affections with pleasing though tearful sensibility. The stage takes this drama, and by a living sculpture clothes this wondrous work of literary genius with flesh and blood, substitutes for paper and print, men and women, voices for words, for the dull pictures of the imagination, actual scenery, for descriptions of costume, actual dresses; nay, it invokes gifted men and yet more gifted women to take these parts, and, by boundless study, consideration, expense, builds the temple, collects the properties, and arranges the scene which is to convert the written into the acted drama! and is it possible to conceive that human ingenuity can ever invent any other amusement which can equal, much less exceed, this deeply-founded, slowly-wrought, and most costly contrivance for the public delight and recreation of human beings? [Applause.] Supposing it to be innocent, I perceive no element wanting to render it theoretically a perfect pleasure. It appeals to the intellect, the imagination, the heart, the senses. It has the charm of poetry and music. It unites the interest of a story with the fascination of a spectacle. It calls by turns on our emotional and on our critical faculties; now inviting us to yield to the illusion, now, to admire the skill which deludes us; it adds to the sympathy we feel for the persons represented, that we feel with those who represent them; that we feel for the genius which made them representable; and Shakespeare, Hamlet, and Garrick, all pull at our heart-strings in one delicious moment of admiration and sympathy. [Immense applause.] Poetry, invention, story, mimetic talent, elocution, personation, spectacle, beauty, passion, architecture, painting, music, society, light, all combine in the theatre to make it the most brilliant, complete, and untiring of public amusements.

HOW THE THEATRE INSTRUCTS.

Now I am not pretending, you perceive, that the charm or attractiveness of the stage depends firstly and mainly upon its moral teaching, or its moral influence. Amusement loses its quality when instruction becomes its object, and it would be very delusive to anticipate that people would attend the theatre for educational purposes, or cease to attend it because it were proved uninstructive. The instruction to be got from the drama or the stage, must always be incidental, and perfectly subordinate to the pleasure got from them. I do not doubt that there is potent instruction, and moral influence in Hamlet, Macbeth, the Tempest, the Gamester, the Hunchback, Uncle Tom's Cabin, the Rent-Day; but if the satisfaction and pleasure of seeing these plays depended upon their moral influence, or if their performance could be justified only by their direct usefulness to morals, I fear I should lose my place with the serious class. Considering the moral necessity of being happy, it is the various, wholesome and immense amount of pleasure and recreation which the theatre gives that first enlists me in its support. It amuses so large a part of our humanity, amuses the senses and the soul, calls out, to gratify and refresh them, sensibilities and passions, which the ordinary life of the world does not bring into play, and thus rests the other and earnest powers and feelings of our nature. Removing us from the region of the actual to that of the ideal; from the sphere of the common and natural, into that of the extraordinary and artistic, it changes our world and ourselves, draws upon an entirely new set of powers and sensibilities, while it allows the old set to go to sleep, and thus to repair their waste, while the circle of our development is completing. All amusement does this, and the theatre only more, because it is the most amusing of amusements. It rests and recreates by calling into more pleasing and intense activity, the qualities, affections, emotions, ordinarily dormant in the work-day life of society. There, instead of ministering we are ministered unto; instead of acting, we are acted for; instead of planning and scheming, we are watching plans and schemes; instead of feeling for ourselves, we are feeling for others; instead of toiling after a distant consummation, we are enjoying a consummation which is perfected in five acts. Our love of beauty, harmony, heroism; our sympathy with daring, patriotism, passion; our love of light, form, color, elegance, splendor; our admiration for genius, talent, skill; all these sensibilities, which in actual, plodding life, mercantile, domestic, or professional, get little exercise or indulgence, are in the theatre ministered to, and gratified in a way which recreates our common nature. [Applause.]

The use of the theatre, (supposing it free from moral objection, which I by no means assume,) is that it gives so much pleasure, which is a positive and large addition to the general sum of human happiness; and that in giving this pleasure, it satisfies an immense need of recreation, and, quite independently of any direct influence on the moral interests of society—builds up, and supports, and cheers the life and soul of man. *I dare not make light of pleasure.* God has taken too benevolent an interest in producing it, and there is too much pain, and drudgery, and necessary care to be offset by it, to allow me to think it a small thing that any considerable mass of human beings are pleased. I will not demand of a amusement that it shall directly instruct, warn, elevate, or improve. If it give genuine pleasure, and if it do not corrupt, deprave, or injure, I will bless it, and without a single misgiving invoke the benedictions of heaven on its head. [Applause.] Do not, then, perversely read backwards all that has been said of the fascination of the theatre, as if it were so much against it, and not so much in its favor. If it shall afterwards appear that the stage has essential immoralities and perils to society and the soul, wrought into its very nature, and inseparable from it, then we will allow that its attractiveness is a misfortune; its various charms those of a syren that woo to destruction; and that genius, art, beauty, and splendor, have conspired, in the theatre, to make vice seductive, and folly captivating. But I submit, that *in the theory of the stage*, (a very different thing, possibly, from the fact,) *we have yet found nothing to condemn*—nothing essentially wrong, or otherwise than right. There is nothing wrong in amusement, except in excess; nor in the theatre, the finest of amusements. The dramatic faculty is divinely implanted. It gives life and reality even to portions of the Scriptures. The drama is a species of literature which the world's greatest geniuses have chosen for their own, gaining immortal renown for their labors there. The stage is the drama made more real, and brought within the easier and fuller enjoyment of the best and the poorest judges. So far we are in smooth water.

THE OBJECTIONS TO THE STAGE—ITS CORRUPT LITERATURE AND LOOSE CHARACTERS.

But the breakers begin to threaten us at the very next step. [Sensation.]

It is alleged—and that is the professed sentiment of the serious class—that practically the drama has been a corrupt and corrupting kind of literature, putting into licentious and depraving verse and story, the worst and most seductive experiences of humanity; that it has pandered to vile and vulgar tastes, dramatists having often, or usually, been loose and unprincipled characters, and their readers the more gay and careless portion of society. Doubtless there is truth, and there is also exaggeration in this statement. The great dramatists, whether ancient or modern, Sophocles, Euripides, ar Aristophanes, Calderon, Lope de Vega, Cornelle, Racine, Shakespeare, are, with the exception of the coarseness which belonged to their respective ages, not open to such charges, although the minor lights unquestionably deserve severe chastisement. But there is nothing peculiar in the abuse of dramatic literature. We do not abandon and discountenance poetry, because Rochester wrote immoral verses, and Moore and Byron, poems which nobody should read. We do not give up Richardson, and Scott, and Dickens, and Thackeray, because Fielding and Smollett, Eugene Sas and Dumas, have often abused their great powers. The best things are most open to abuse; and dramatic literature, you will confess, has not been oftener or worse perverted and depraved than religious literature. Indeed, the Church seized on the drama, when she was most busy in manipulating the human mind into superstition, and perpetrated greater blasphemies and obscenities in the so called Mysteries, written and acted in the middle ages, than the dramatic writers of England or France have ever foisted into their most abominable plays. [Applause.] The drama is a kind of literature whose permanency is guaranteed by the constitution of man. Beginning with the very origin of literature, and continuing thus far on its history with every prospect of ending only with its life—we must expect it to reflect and share the fortunes of humanity, and to find itself, now in the hands of an noble, and now of desecrated genius; here the instrument of the unscrupulous, there the vehicle of truth, honor and inspiration. But how many dissolute and depraving dramatists and dramas would not the judicious and the conscientious consent to bear with and guard against, sooner than lose SHAKESPEARE alone out of the world? The mischievous jack-o'-lanterns and false lights of land and sea may shine on forever, if we can only extinguish them by blowing out the stars and quenching the sun. [Applause.] We cannot obliterate WASHINGTON, to wipe ARNOLD out of American history, though treachery hung by his skirts alone to the fortunes of the race. We must let the tares grow to the harvest for the sake of the wheat. The drama stands in its own right, and in the right of its great priests, the wonderful interpreters of humanity, and great recreators of the race; and all the apostates and criminals who have desecrated its pure and beautiful shrine, cannot make its nature otherwise than lawful and honorable, and entitled to the protection of universal reason and justice. [Prolonged applause.] It is indeed deplorable, that the written drama should have ever thrown its fascination around vice and crime, as it is always terrible when genius and wit, when art and skill, enter the service of the devil. Most sad it is that pleasure should ever be associated with folly, or amusement attracted from sin. But literature is not responsible for the abuses to which levity and immorality turn any of its powers; and it is not the drama, but the public and the dramatic authors who are to be censured for the production and encouragement of lax, immoral, and corrupting plays. [Applause.] On this point I shall speak more fully and to better advantage at another period of this address.

And now, if, whatever the theory may be, the drama itself has been practically degraded and abused as a species of popular literature, until sober and discreet people, as a class, have thought it wise and necessary to discountenance the reading of plays—how much more ought the theatre, the acted drama, to be discountenanced and destroyed—when we consider how its actual, practical character differs from its theoretical one, and how little what is said in defence of the ideal stage applies to the real one? For what has the theatre not been, during its modern existence, if the allegations and accusations of the religious class, uttered in a thousand tones, are to be taken without abatement? Has it not been as much the focus of vice as the centre of pleasure? Have not intemperance and licentiousness found a congenial home within its walls? Have not the extravagant fashion, the unscrupulous wit, the reckless passion of the world, been its chief patrons, and found themselves in their natural and unreproved place before or behind the footlights? Have not actors and actresses, as a class, been regarded, by the pulpit, as licensed sinners—utter strangers to sobriety and purity; as persons whose very occupation condemned them to the abandonment of morality and decency;—whose Bible was Shakespeare—whose table of commandments the rules of the green-room—their judgment-seat, the public—their best heaven, the applause of the boxes—their only hell, the condemnation of the pit? [Laughter and applause.] Have not the young commenced their career of disobedience in stealing off to the play-house, and have not its exciting and passionate scenes—its glittering audience and bewitching actors—its ready bar-room, and as ready courtezans, softened and betrayed their feeble virtue, and finished in positive vice what began in youthful folly? Have not indecent exposure, obscenity or profanity of wit, innendo and levity, characterized the stage? Has not the theatre been the haunt of gamblers, jockeys, men of pleasure, women of the world—of all the light and careless portion of the community, and is it not essentially so now? Moreover, have not highly immoral plays—in which successful villainy or roguery has been applauded—the feats of some "Jack Sheppard" or "Paul Clifford" romantically held up to the admiration or imitation of youth; the betrayal of female virtue excused; the authority of wise parents made contemptible; the rules of morality held up to ridicule, and the habits of piety satirized and scorned? Have not the serious principles of order, purity, industry and religion, felt the theatre to be the very essence of worldliness, wickedness, temptation and sin—an institution to be excluded to the latest moment from every well-governed community—to be avoided by all sober and public-spirited citizens, and placed under the special ban of formal religion, as the devil's own domain, the very gate of hell?

THESE OBJECTIONS APPLY TO THE ABUSE AND NOT THE USE OF AMUSEMENT.

Do I seem to be giving up the whole case? I have a profound though a cautious respect for genuine impressions, and particularly for the instincts of the religious community, and from all I have read, or learned by direct observation or special inquiry, I believe that the ordinary verdict of serious minds and of the pulpit, respecting the theatre, has many painful elements of truth in it. But I believe equally that it exhibits much extravagance, confusion and illogical reasoning. More particularly I complain that this verdict leaves entirely out of view the uses of the theatre, considering only its abuses; that it takes no pains to recognize what is good, in its eagerness to point out what is evil—or to discriminate between what is essential and what is accidental in this institution; that it confounds the evils around, with the evils within the theatre, and, to come directly to the point, fails to inquire and explain why, and by whose fault, and in accordance with what law, it is, that the immorality and recklessness of society, its folly and vice, have clustered about the theatre. I do not deny the fact; but I deny the totally condemnatory inferences drawn from the fact. For in truth, the Theatre is the very place where, for no fault inherent in itself, the pre-existing follies and vices of society will necessarily become appareat. We do not expect to find the follies and vices of society, the levity and ease of a community, gathering around schools and colleges, workshops and churches, scenes of labor and care, any more than we expect to find flies settling upon rhubarb and aloes, and not on molasses and honey. [Laughter.] But it would be quite as reasonable to give up sugar because vermin are fond of it, as to give up pleasure because fools and knaves, the light and the wicked, make it their chief food. [Great applause.] Because folly spends his whole time in laughter, sobriety does not propose to disuse the risible muscles; because drunkenness ruins thousands, and gluttony tens of thousands, virtuous society does not expect yet awhile to give up eating and drinking. [Applause.

One very large class of the perils of humanity is inevitably and indissolubly associated with its pleasure-loving propensities. It is of the essence of pleasure to lull conscience to sleep, and throw humanity off its attitude of resistance. But—mind you—this is not its weakness, but its strength: its use and charm come of its carelessness and *abandon*. If it did not do this, it would not be the recreation of society. If men were thinking of their duty, or their business, self-discipline, of judgment to come, of serious and solemn concerns in their amusements, they would straight way become no longer amusements, but trying occupations. It is, of course, then, of the very nature of pleasure, to expose and try the character: the powers for resistance are relaxed; the mind and heart are left to the impressions of the time and scene. Just here, then, is the place where the positive, tangible vices of society must appear, or rather, one great class of them—those that effect the senses. But this by no means settles the character of pleasure, any more than it settles the character of the gustatory nerve, that if it did not give us pleasure to eat, there would be no gluttony; to drink, no intemperance! The pleasure of eating and drinking is a universal and positive blessing, and not to be ascribed solely, with some utilitarian philosophers, to the necessity of supplying men with a motive for labor, but to the Creator's benevolent desire to communicate happiness. If the love of pleasure, dangerous as it is, were taken from humanity, if pleasure itself were destroyed, consequences would ensue, vastly more demoralizing and fatal than any now proceeding from its abuse! And when we are dwelling exclusively upon the evils of pleasure in any of its forms, it would correct some of our extravagance, to stop and meditate awhile upon its origin, [pointing upward,] its uses, and its necessity. [Applause.]

The attractiveness of the theatre, even to vice and folly, is nothing against it, until it can be proved that they are attracted there by what is bad and depraving. It is not enough to show that they carry there what is bad and depraving, or that they are not kept away by what is bad and depraving there, but that they are attracted by what is bad and depraving. I suppose them to be attracted precisely by what would attract me or you, or any innocent or well-intentioned person—by the love of pleasure, spectacle, society, talent, beauty, light, architecture, and I suppose them to be very innocent so far as the enjoyment of these things is concerned. That, knowing their presence, and coarseness or unscrupulousness, the stage should cater to it, is a monstrous evil; that folly and weakness should find those waiting for them there to practice on their propensities; that they should carry their vices and tastes to the theatre with them, is a dreadful and undeniable misfortune to society. But I am yet to see how, because the wicked and the careless like what the good and the careful also like—namely, pleasure—it makes pleasure wrong; and how, because the theatre, in its character of an amusement, attracts the vicious and the depraved, it proves it to be a vicious and depraved amusement. Have the vicious and depraved no human and universal tastes left? are they not still men and women? are not some of their doings and feelings such as the good and the innocent can share? For my own part, I believe the theatre has, in every age, *exhibited* the vices and follies of society rather than *created* them, and it has owed its reputation for evil, mainly to the fact, that it has been the only place in which the decency, or virtue, or propriety of society has met the indecency, the vice, and disreputableness. [Sensation.] Now, if the theatre had produced this indecency, vice have ever foisted into their most abominable plays. [Applause.] The drama is a kind of literature whose permanency is guaranteed by the constitution of man. Beginning with the very origin of literature, and continuing thus far on its history with every prospect of ending only with its life—we must expect it to reflect and share the fortunes of humanity, and to find itself, now in the hands of an noble, and now of desecrated genius; here the instrument of the unscrupulous, there the vehicle of truth, honor and inspiration. But how many dissolute and depraving dramatists and dramas would not the judicious and the conscientious consent to bear with and guard against, sooner than lose SHAKESPEARE alone out of the world? The mischievous jack-o'-lanterns and false lights of land and sea may shine on forever, if we can only extinguish them by blowing out the stars and quenching the sun. [Applause.] We cannot obliterate WASHINGTON, to wipe ARNOLD out of American history, though treachery hung by his skirts alone to the fortunes of the race. We must let the tares grow to the harvest for the sake of the wheat. The drama stands in its own right, and in the right of its great priests, the wonderful interpreters of humanity, and great recreators of the race; and all the apostates and criminals who have desecrated its pure and beautiful shrine, cannot make its nature otherwise than lawful and honorable, and entitled to the protection of universal reason and justice. [Prolonged applause.] It is indeed deplorable, that the written drama should have ever thrown its fascination around vice and crime, as it is always terrible when genius and wit, when art and skill, enter the service of the devil. Most sad it is that pleasure should ever be associated with folly, or amusement attracted from sin. But literature is not responsible for the abuses to which levity and immorality turn any of its powers; and it is not the drama, but the public and the dramatic authors who are to be censured for the production and encouragement of lax, immoral, and corrupting plays. [Applause.] On this point I shall speak more fully and to better advantage at another period of this address.

And now, if, whatever the theory may be, the drama itself has been practically degraded and abused as a species of popular literature, until sober and discreet people, as a class, have thought it wise and necessary to discountenance the reading of plays—how much more ought the theatre, the acted drama, to be discountenanced and destroyed—when we consider how its actual, practical character differs from its theoretical one, and how little what is said in defence of the ideal stage applies to the real one? For what has the theatre not been, during its modern existence, if the allegations and accusations of the religious class, uttered in a thousand tones, are to be taken without abatement? Has it not been as much the focus of vice as the centre of pleasure? Have not intemperance and licentiousness found a congenial home within its walls? Have not the extravagant fashion, the unscrupulous wit, the reckless passion of the world, been its chief patrons, and found themselves in their natural and unreproved place before or behind the footlights? Have not actors and actresses, as a class, been regarded, by the pulpit, as licensed sinners—utter strangers to sobriety and purity; as persons whose very occupation condemned them to the abandonment of morality and decency;—whose Bible was Shakespeare—whose table of commandments the rules of the green-room—their judgment-seat, the public—their best heaven, the applause of the boxes—their only hell, the condemnation of the pit? [Laughter and applause.] Have not the young commenced their career of disobedience in stealing off to the play-house, and have not its exciting and passionate scenes—its glittering audience and bewitching actors—its ready bar-room, and as ready courtezans, softened and betrayed their feeble virtue, and finished in positive vice what began in youthful folly? Have not indecent exposure

Stanton. This would at once take the ban off this diversion as a thing essentially and hopelessly wrong, an enormous injury to actors, and also to the public, whom it drives to their pleasure in defiance of what they feel to be right. Under such circumstances, their profession there would be the only possible and effective censorship in a country like ours, reserving the exercise of play of a harmless and spotless character, and their performance in a manner decorous and unobjectionable. Further, the same influence would preside—for it has partially done it already—drinking places and improper characters, as such, from the play-house; and, finally, the countenance, requirement and support, would give actors and actresses the strength and courage they so much need, to rise above the perils of their laborious and exciting vocation, and to take their place with other respected and respectable callings, upon the common platform of moral and Christian amenableness. [Applause.]

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE ATTENDANCE OF RELIGIOUS PEOPLE AT THE THEATRE.

These suggestions are not speculations. They are based upon what is already begun, and now going on. The existence of a place like Niblo's Garden—and honorable mention should never fail to be made of that pioneer in theatrical reform in this community, William Niblo—which no other people of the less tightly-laced religious sects could attend without absolute loss of standing, has worked no small revolution in the external decency of theatrical manners and surroundings, in this City and country. That disgusting and odious gallery once alloted to vice—formerly deemed inseparable from the theatre—has been almost universally abandoned; while the bar has at least retired from public sight, and is, we trust, finally to retire from secret existence. [Applause.]

It is encouraging to learn that even now the saloon has supplementary and less is more profitable in some theatres than the drinking-shop, and that where a good orchestra exists comparatively few leave their seats between the acts for any other refreshment.

Is it not patent, too, that every theatre purifies itself to meet the precise taste for purity which it discovers in its patrons? As I learn from others—for I have very small personal experience—you might graduate the approaches to absolute spottlessness of words and motions—from a very remote, to a quite satisfactory, or at any rate, encouraging nearness to the standard of true morality, by observing the character and class of the audiences who support the various theatres of New York. I am assured by Christian gentlemen of Boston, that the principal theatre in that city is as free from a reproach of impurity or irreverence as the ordinary circle of good society. And what but the partial relaxation of the [illegible] which has excluded moral worth and sobriety from the theatre, has effected this partial reform? Does not progress lie only in this direction? And it is because of the abundant proof from all quarters that progress is making, that I have been encouraged and compelled to become a laborer in this field. But even now, it is impossible to read the accounts of the stage, the plots of the plays, without perceiving how ungently the theatre stands in need of a graver censorship—of the fear and awe of the support of a wiser, more thoughtful, and more solid portion of the people. I do not suppose, even now, that the theatre, in the character of its plays, is at all worse than much of the literature which finds its way, unreproved, into our parlors and bed-rooms; and we may thank the indulgence of a sickly appetite for French novels for the popularity of the prurient, morbid and undermining drama of the French school, which, because it is decent in words, the innocent do not perceive to be indecent in conception, and debauching in its main drift. It needs a Christian intelligence, a sure, firm, moral instinct, to recognize and fully characterize much of the insidious poison and fascinating corruption of the stage. But I firmly believe that a dozen men of unquestioned purity, largeness and elevation of tone, could, at a single representation, make it impossible for such plays as the late alarmingly popular "Camille," with others of its class, to be reheard. It is by no means certain that their authors are impure, or intend wrong. But they write on wrong and mischievous theories. Entire and unanimous reprobation must be fixed upon this whole school of plays; and the great genius which has helped to elevate them, by her surpassing talent, must be kindly entreated and encouraged to seek a nobler fame in a better and more permanent field of acting.

Thousands are pamphlet in innocence and escape the wrong from such plays; but the last restraints which hold others on the brink of ruin, are loosened, and they follow the fascination into the pit of destruction. Ought not the clergy, the fathers, the professors, the learned, wise and responsible men of this community, to be leading their restraining and chastening presence, their supervision and judgment, to elevate and improve a place of resort, which their children, their pupils, their companions, their parishioners, will at any rate attend? I hesitate not to say, clearly they ought—even at the expense of being mistaken, or disgusted!—clearly they ought, from duty always! But take away sopers ition and fear of reproach, they would not require to go from duty alone. [Applause.]

They would enjoy the relaxation which their presence purified—they would moderate by sharing a taste, which is made excessive by the exclusiveness in which it is indulged, and the inflammatory passions to which it appeals. Let great works, sterling comedy, or solemn tragedy hold the stage, and the deeper emotions, satisfied to the full, would not covet this tickling of the sentimental nature, which makes one bad play only create a morbid appetite for another, and which carries so many to its shameful excess. On every account, then, the monitors and guides of the people should share their amusements when not sinful in themselves. Their vices they may not share nor partake; their tastes and pleasures they may and ought. You need not tell me that the silent remonstrance, the settled reproof which the absence of the religious class from its scene gives to the levity and immorality of the theatre, are its most effectual and only Christian checks. I reply that these have proved utterly ineffectual, nay, have reacted upon the church and public morals—that the theatre is none the better for the frown, and the church much the worse. It affects only the face that wears it. Besides, positive influence is a thousand times more powerful than negative. *One good man, going to the theatre, does it more good than a hundred good men who stay away can do it.* [Applause.]

I believe it is Mrs. Mowatt who states in her *Recollections of the Stage*, that one has known the sudden discovery by the management of the presence of a single person of eminent and virtuous character in the audience, chastens and qualify the whole performance; silencing ribaldry, repressing innuendo, and putting the whole company on their good behavior: and the managers of theatres in New-York directly confirm the fact, as proved by their own experience. What might not the expected and certain presence of a small proportion of known and positive friends of purity, reverence and decency, in the theatre, do to change what is objectionable in the whole character of plays and players—the spirit and temper of the theatre?

INFLUENCE OF THE STAGE UPON ACTORS THEMSELVES.

I come now, finally, to the consideration of the influence of the theatre on the drama, the profession itself, which was, in my original invocation, the main purpose of this address. You will excuse me, ladies and gentlemen of the theatre, for having so long talked over your heads to the religious community, but it has really been in your behalf and service; and I promise to confine myself wholly in what remains, to your more immediate case.

It is unquestionably true, that the exclusion of the theatre from the sympathies of a large and commanding portion of society, reprobating it as immoral and dangerous, has exerted a most unhappy and injurious influence upon the dramatic profession. Make any calling disreputable—pronounce and maintain it to be, under ordinary circumstances, a disqualification for general society—hold it in constant and steady association with all the vices of the senses—and you have done all you can to degrade its tone, and to render it really dangerous and worthy of suspicion. If all surgeons were still compelled to be barbers, you can see what the probable state of that profession would be. Were the Scotch clergy of the lower grades still everywhere but below the salt, and ranked among the upper servants of great houses, as MACAULAY shows us they were even in the time of JAMES II., they would continue the servile and sensual body they then were. Were butchers still made incapable of serving on juries, whom life was at stake, because of the alleged cruelty of their trade, and nature, they would probably justify their reputation for ferocity, were it only in scorn of the silly injustice of the law. While other professions, calling once and long regarded with suspicion, have risen above public odium, yours, members of the dramatic profession, has suffered the most obstinate and virtual reprobation. Almost every inducement, which society could offer, to lead discreet, orderly, and virtuous lives, has been taken away from players. Not only the religious, but the irreligious world, have been glad to be a class of persons, who, to have adopted their calling, must be lost to self respect, and to pursue it, must abandon all pretensions to virtue. Outcasts from the church, social pariahs, the very Jews and gypsies of Christian civilization—what could sustain any class at the average height of human worth, under disabilities so extraordinary and degrading? When transcendent genius and the rarest social gifts have enabled a few to climb the barrier which has excluded their class from society, the very grounds of their reception have added nothing to the respectability of the general body, and offered no inducement to the moral efforts of the rest. Not worth, but beauty and genius have accomplished the victory, and these are neither moral nor voluntary. Indeed, the exceptional manner in which the dramatic profession has been reared; the capricious and arbitrary mode in which individuals who could bring brilliancy, beauty, or wit into general society, have been lifted over the fence, under pretended respect for their worth, but really of selfish desire for their company; the occasional intermarriage of an actress with a nobleman; the adoption and petting of favorites; all this generosity to a few at the expense of justice to all, has added to the injury and to the perils of the profession. What your profession needs and claims, is to be recognized as a legitimate and honest calling of Christian civilization; not inherently or essentially wrong; not on any separate or arbitrary footing; one, among the other respectable and responsible vocations, on which every member is to stand or fall on his individual merits; his character to be scanned and scrutinized as much as other men's and no more, and his worth and claims as a character distinguished from his worth and claims as an actor, precisely as it is in every profession besides. A good man is not always a good lawyer, nor a good lawyer a good man. A good man is not always a good actor, nor a good actor a good man. [Applause.]

I presume you will not deny that yours was an arduous profession—dangerous, as I shall presently show, to the moral nature—and you, of course, do not expect, and have no right to expect, that any of the moral scars and stains, which this perilous trade has actually put upon you, the world shall overlook. If you claim, as in proper self respect you must claim, the ordinary protection of Christian society, the reestablishment of your social position on the same level with other crafts, you do at the same time recognize your amenableness to the moral obligations and judgment which they consent, or are compelled to be tried by. Unhappily, as unjustly, your faults and follies, your vices and vanities, are not now judged with the same severity as those of other men and women, for the degrading reason that you are considered to have abandoned the moral ground of life, in the very adoption of your calling. If an actor or actress happens, from natural rectitude, purity, and force, or far better, from settled principle, to be a spotless character, it is spoken of in a tone of surprise, which is more insulting and injurious to the profession, than if it were not recognized at all. What I demand for you, in the name of Christian brotherhood, and of universal morality, is a complete restoration to the common rights and the common protection of society. Your calling is a lawful calling; lawful in that it is the exercise of providential gifts and talents for the gratification and well being of society—itself a divine order—lawful, in that its highest and best fulfilment involves necessarily not the least infringement of one of God's laws, or Christ's precepts; lawful, in that it is recognized by the law of the land. Nor only so, it is an intellectual and artistic calling, demanding a somewhat rare organization—physical and mental—for its pursuit, and requiring, for high success, a degree of general information, culture and self discipline, which should elevate it to the rank of the liberal professions. It is your duty, therefore, to claim, and our duty to concede to you, precisely the same kind of justice and charity, the same kind of severity and censure, which the other honorable pursuits of life are visited with. You have a duty and a right to demand, that your private characters shall be held as sacred as that of other public persons; your virtues and discretion as readily admitted; your weaknesses as truly deplored, and your guilt as resolutely punished. The license of the world, which would throw the scarf of its own self-indulgence over the ministers to its pleasure, in place of the mantle of Christian charity, can give you only a degrading cover. Toero is poison in the veil; it is Medea's gift to Creüsa. No! away with the forbearance of the world to actors and actresses! Away with its glosses for their vices! its hypocritical ignoring of their wickedness! its betraying tenderness towards the sins of its favorites! and welcome back the evenhanded justice, the discriminating judgment, the fair, righteous verdict due to all, on the single merits of the character, tried in the uniform scales of Christian and social morality. [Applause.]

DANGERS OF THE PROFESSION.

I have spoken of your life as a peculiarly perilous life—perilous to the moral nature; and before I explain particularly why it is so, let me say first the post of moral danger may be the post of moral honor. It by no means follows that because a line of life is hazardous to virtue, it is a life forbidden to a moral being. There may be reasons for adopting it which are imperative—such as a strong constitutional proclivity, making any other course exceedingly difficult; an early education, fitting for nothing else; a powerful combination of providential circumstances, shutting up to that path; or a parental will which had shaped that course before responsibility began. If the theatre be a social necessity, the profession of the actor is a lawful one; and its perils, while they should make it a calling slowly and reluctantly accepted by those who have a choice, are not such as to excuse any want of virtue, probity, or the strictest decorum, in any of its professors. If they were such, the calling would be self condemned. Perils and temptations are not of the nature of compulsive forces, and we are, none of us, having adopted a morally perilous vocation, to claim on that account any larger charity than other men of other callings. Only we are to put forth a greater and more constant effort to counteract these dangers. The life of a player is a morally perilous life chiefly because it is a public life; and public life in every form is trying to the character. The actor shares with the politician, the clergyman, the dangers of a career, in which he is continually appealing to masses; where he is an object of interest to masses; where strong temptations exist to substitute immediate reputation for self-respect; and to make fine words and skilful manœuvres, do the work of sound principles and patient performance of duty. Public life, in all its forms, is surrounded with flatterers and fawners, and tempted to the bargain and exchange of its opportunities for the opportunities of others. All men who live by the tongue, whether it be in the utterance of their own thoughts or those of others; whose reputation and livelihood is in the ear of the public, are greatly exposed men; and it would be a long step in self-knowledge, if the members of the clerical profession recognized the fact, that the seriousness of their subject does less than they think, to save them from the dangers which essentially belong to the calling vocations. The error of mistaking for the qualities of compulsion from the finger of faith, or the pleasure of uttering generous sentiments, for the labor of holding them for or natural sympathy with eloquent passion, for the courage and resolution of a good heart and life; this is the danger which rostrum, pulpit and stage may equally share; and the consciousness of which, I confess, increases my sense of fraternity with your calling. And yet it remains solemnly true that your profession is a dangerous profession, however lawful and necessary it may be and sharing in some respects its perils with others. It is peculiarly open to vanity, levity and sensuality—more dangerous than it need be, on account of the present state of public opinion—but necessarily dangerous in any state of public sentiment. Aiming to please, and finding its chief incentive in the applause it nightly excites; peculiarly exposed to jealousy; required to affect sentiments and personate characters not its own; usually in contact only with its own class; feeling deeply the need of animal spirits and practical exercise, most conveniently supplied by artificial stimulants; working chiefly in the night; vacillating between long seasons of leisure, and short periods of excessive labor; at the mercy of a capricious public, here very kind, and there very cruel; overpaid in its favorites, and underpaid in all who are not;—splendid for its *stars*, but dull for its *stocks*—what elements are wanting to make your profession one of very singular moral trial? It must not, however, be forgotten that it has its own advantages. It is not addicted to cupidity, nor wedded to mean and sordid habits. It does not breed hardness of heart and hypocrisy of conduct. It is free from cant, and singularly exempt from the vices calling for the police or the prison. It should be better known than it is—that actors, as a class, are far from being men of the world, in the bad sense of that phrase; they are usually persons of more simplicity, credulity or generosity, than of knowingness, design and self-seeking. Like sailors, more than any other people, their faults spring from the virtues calling for the police or the prison. generous, childlike and affectionate side of their nature, and are rather faults of weakness than of wickedness. Who, but an unworldly actor, would allow his estate to be wasted by his trustees, as the English papers within a few days report Sir William Don's to have been? In these days, when society is ridden with the right-name of thrift, and ungodly greed of gain, forgiving any vice that are economical and conducive to the public wealth, is not easy to estimate all the moral advantages which lovers of poetry and art, and servants of the drama, derive from their unproductive pursuits, and their essentially self-sacrificing callings. But with these allowances all made, it still becomes actors and actresses to understand and consider the moral perils of their craft, and to recognize the deep need they have of all the safeguards which a cultivated conscience and a religious faith can throw about them. If any class could be scrupulous observers of the laws of temperance and purity, students of sober literature, keepers at home, watchful and observant of domestic ties, practisers of great pleainess of costume in their private walks, quiet in manners, and careful seekers of friendship and intercourse with other classes than their own it is yours. Emphatically, if any class should be church-goers, it is yours. I know you owe the visible church little thanks; but the gospel and public worship, do not belong to its administrators; and God and Christ have not wronged, and will not wrong you. Do not sacrifice your duty to your Maker, your Saviour, and your souls, to your indignation at priests and parsons. [Laughter and applause.]

APPEAL TO MANAGERS.

I cannot conclude without a very serious word, addressed to managers of theatres, here and elsewhere. You have a large class of persons connected with the dramatic profession, under your control and influence; besides your regular and permanent companies, the various members of choruses, ballets, spectacles, and underlings of every description. I understand that your powers are necessarily quite despotic. That you choose the plays that are performed, assign the parts, and have the prosperity of individual actors and *attachés* very much in your own hands. I can hardly conceive a position of more responsibility than yours, or one in which more of good and evil can be done. First, in regard to the character of the plays and entertainments you furnish, you will hardly rise at once above the public taste, or be wiser and better than the community that supports you. But you will certainly find it for your interest in the long run, to exclude every kind of play or entertainment from your list, from which a virtuous heart must recoil, or at which an innocent cheek must blush. Be sure you gain nothing by the grossness or immorality of the plays you present. People will go to see great talent and great dramatic triumphs. In spite of the indecency or viciousness of the plots or incidents; but they would go a great deal more to see genius and power united with purity and truth. I take no narrow, squeamish view of the range of subjects proper for the stage, but plays which make light of moral distinctions, exonerate vice, reward crime, or ridicule religion, are essentially mischievous, and cannot be defended anywhere. If managers wish to place themselves on the same catalogue with pimps, they have only to continue to quote the public taste as an apology for producing immoral and depraving plays. All humor is due to those among them who strive to produce the legitimate drama, and I know and believe, that some managers feel a laudable and artistic loyalty to their profession, and make sacrifices to the exactions of taste, propriety and purity, which the public do not sufficiently appreciate. I entreat you to consider what an enormous influence you possess for good or evil, and not to refuse to cooperate with a rising class of moral and serious persons, who aim to redeem and reform the stage.

But your responsibilities are to the public. I know not that they are not great or to the persons you employ. If you are tyrannical in temper, loose in morals, partial in administration, unprincipled in pecuniary transactions, I know a class of men that can be greater oppressors and degraders, than the managers of theatres. Your power is necessarily great, and of putting in [illegible] your example irresistible. You have [illegible] of young women at your money; the reputation of young actors in your gift. You can advance your favorites and clog your objects of dislike; reward the public, and punish the well-principled. You can establish rules of strictest decency and justice in your domain, or allow riot, folly and vice to reign there. You can act as the elders and debtors of wealthy sinners outside, making your theatres hotbeds of licentiousness and vice, or you may convert them to schools of artistic taste and moral culture. Since my interest in this subject has been known, I have been made the depository of complaints and supplications, which I will not repeat because I am unwilling to believe. Moreover, I have reason to hope that decided moral improvement is the internal management of theatres is now in progress, and one most honorable to those who encourage it. I certainly make no specific charges against your important order, here or elsewhere. But knowing your peculiar opportunities and experiences—with the character of your whole profession in your keeping—I feel bound to warn you [of the absolute necessity of rising above every temptation.

CONCLUSION.

And so, gentlemen of the American Dramatic Fund Society, I conclude my long address, wishing that I had had time to make it shorter, and less unworthy of the occasion. A heaven supported determination to do an act of justice and public duty could alone have overcome my reluctance to encounter either favorable or unfavorable publicity. The mere rumor of this address has already let loose the never-too-charitable tongue of the religious press in censure and dispargement, while my course has been intelligently approved by the secular papers. I trust neither will waste much time in personal blame or praise of me, but will rather devote themselves to an honest discussion of the fundamental principles involved in this subject. If it cannot be understood how a minister of Christ can feel an honest love for art, and pleasure, and the amusements of the people, much less a brotherly sympathy with actors as a class, I shall not wonder nor complain. The questioning of motives, and the imputation of a worldliness and levity, are expected quite as a matter of course. But firm in the love and confidence of a well-tried, intelligent and sober constituency, I can surely afford to wait for justice. [Applause.]

In the rapid unfolding of the great Drama of American Civilization—its principal scene, this capital City—the part has fallen to me to show the relation of public amusements to public morality, and to claim for the stage a new and better position in society.

In the very depths of my conscience, I have been impelled to this effort. It has been honestly made, in the fear of God and in view of judgment to come. That some blessing to your profession, the drama, our country, and mankind, may follow it, can only be my humble hope and prayer. [Prolonged applause.]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Revenue Cases.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 28.

Judge HALL has sent down decisions in the following revenue cases heard before him when he was last here:

EXCESS OF DUTIES—CIGARS—VALUE IN INVOICE A FRAUD UPON THE IMPORTER.

Benjamin H. Little et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield.*—This was an action brought to recover back a certain excess of duties exacted by the defendant as Collector of this port upon certain entries of cigars of various brands. The cigars had been purchased under a contract, and were invoiced as of the 1st, 2d and 3d grades, and the duties were paid or deposited on the valuation in the invoice. On examining them, however, it was found that they had been fraudulently invoiced, those of the 2d grade being invoiced as of the 1st, and those of the 3d as of the 2d—and the Government appraisers when the matter was called to their attention determined that the fact was so, and that the invoice should be reduced accordingly—and the plaintiffs claimed that the duties should be assessed on the reduced valuation. The Collector was apparently willing to correct the error if he could do so with the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. The matter was in negotiation for some till that authority was refused, and after that the entries were adjusted and liquidated.

Held by the Court—That there was sufficient evidence of a fraud upon the importers, by a misdescription of the goods in the invoices, and that when the fraud was discovered it was the duty of the Collector to have corrected the assessment of duties accordingly. The grades are matters of description.

That under the case of *Marriott* vs. *Brune*, the protest was made in time.

Judgment for the plaintiffs upon the verdict. The amount to be adjusted at the Custom House.

For plaintiffs, Mr. McCulloh; for defendant, Mr. McKeon.

SUFFICIENCY OF PROTEST—ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.

George Ponsot vs. *Cornelius W. Lawrence.*—This was an action to recover back duties alleged to have been illegally exacted by the defendant as collector. A verdict was taken for the plaintiff for $1,500, subject to the opinion of the Court. The only question was as to the sufficiency of the protests. There were five entries of goods. The first one embraced "rosewood and mnogany furniture, common wood furniture, rosewood furniture, and silk and worsted goods." The protest annexed is "against paying" 40 per cent. duty on rosewood furniture, as specified in his entry, believing it should pay 30 per cent. as cabinet furniture." The other entries and protests are similar.

Held by the Court—That these protests related to a specific article embraced in the entries. "Rosewood furniture" is a well known and specific term, and the protests cannot be extended beyond what is properly and specifically embraced within them. Furniture of other woods, silk and worsted goods, and furniture of rosewood and common wood together, or rosewood and mahogany together, must be excluded from their operation.

Judgment for plaintiff, for the sum appearing to be due on these principles—the amount to be ascertained by adjustment at the Custom House, or as the parties may otherwise prefer.

For plaintiff, Mr. McCulloh; for defendant, Mr. McKeon.

SUIT IN EQUITY—REDELIVERY BOND AND FORFEITURE—JURISDICTION.

Alexander Powell et al. vs. *Heman J. Redfield and John McKeon.*—This was a bill in equity filed to compel the defendants to elect to prosecute one of two actions now pending in the United States District Court, and to abandon the other. The defendants demurred to the bill, and the demurrer and the motion for a preliminary injunction were argued together.

The first suit in the District Court is upon a redelivery bond in the penalty of $20,000, the entry of the goods being indorsed as of the estimated value of $3,357 only. The bond was taken under the 4th section of the act of May 28, 1830.

The other suit is brought to forfeit the same goods, which were 42 casks of hides, and two casks of skivers, for undervaluation.

Held by the Court—That it is not certain that the whole penalty of the bond could be recovered, but if it could, that right is a strict legal right, and this Court has no power to remit or mitigate any forfeiture. The extent of the recovery is a question rather for the District Court, from whose decision the matter can be brought up by appeal.

That if the goods have not been seized, they cannot be forfeited in the second suit unless the plaintiff, by giving a bond or by their form of pleading or omission of pleading in that suit have precluded themselves from denying it. But if this has occurred, their proper remedy is by application to the District Court.

That even though the claim of the United States was to forfeit the whole of the goods when they had a legal right to forfeit the two casks of skivers only, yet this claim cannot confer jurisdiction upon this Court. It presents a simple question of legal interpretation and construction, and the District Court is the one where the question must first be decided. If the whole invoice is forfeited, there is no power in this Court to sustain the forfeiture, and if it is not, this Court is bound to presume that the District Court will so determine.

That even if there could be a recovery in both suits, this Court would have no power to interfere, and the plaintiff's only remedy would be by an application to the Secretary of the Treasury for a remission.

The motion for a preliminary injunction must be denied and the demurrer to the bill allowed with costs.

For complainant, Mr. McCulloh. For defendants, Mr. McKeon.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—APRIL 27.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION.

William H. Sears vs. *the Bark Arcadian.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the schooner *Champion* to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the *Arcadian*, which occurred in broad daylight, on the 20th day of August, 1855, some six or eight miles off Little Egg Harbor. The weather was mild, but both vessels were in a crippled condition; the *Champion* from a gale, and the *Arcadian* from sickness on board. Both parties substantially agree as to the condition and course of the two vessels.

Held by the Court—That there was culpable remissness in the *Arcadian* in keeping under way with full sail without a watch on deck, as no signal or notice was given to the *Champion* that her crew were disabled by sickness.

That the *Champion* was correctly navigated in the state of facts made known to her.

Decree for libelant with a reference to ascertain the damages.

For libelant, Mr. Cushing; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

COLLISION—JOINT NEGLIGENCE OF SHIP AND STEAM TUG.

Herman Boyer vs. *The ship Wisconsin and the steamboat Hector.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the lighter *Republic* to recover the damages occasioned by a collision. On the 15th day of October, about noon, the lighter, with part of a cargo of flour, was making for the dock at the foot of Dover-street. The tide was nearly or just at the turn of the flood, and there was little or no wind, as the *Wisconsin* claimed; and he alleged that the lighter had come up the East River on the flood tide, and with her sweeps out was making in to the dock, when the ship towed alongside of the steamer, coming in to the same pier, ran into her, the howeprit of the ship striking toe top of the lighter's mast, and careening her over so that her flour rolled out and she filled and sunk. The claimants alleged that the headway of the tow was stopped, but the lighter coming under a fresh breeze, ran against the ship and tipped over by her own motion.

Held by the Court—That upon the whole evidence the libelant has supported the cause of action set up in his pleadings and outweighed the facts alleged by the claimants.

The two vessels were guilty of a violation of the rules imposed on them by the law. The offence was a common one—the two vessels being lashed together and moved by the engine of the tug, and the pilot being given by the ship. Her master was also in command of the course of navigation pursued. They are accordingly jointly responsible for the loss sustained by the libelant.

Decree condemning both vessels for the damages, with a reference to ascertain the damages.

For libelant—Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for the ship—Messrs. Williams & Barnard and Mr. Owen; for the tug—Messrs. Martin & Smiths and Mr. Donohue.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. *The Steamboat Alida.*—This was a suit brought to recover the value of coal supplied to the steamer at Rondout.

Held by the Court—That a delivery of the coal on the wharf alongside or near the vessel, by order of her officers, was tantamount to a delivery on board. So as to create the lien, it is not necessary that the coal should be ultimately consumed on board, nor in fact be placed within or upon the vessel. It is sufficient if the whole lot was purchased by the vessel and put in her possession, to be used as she required it in her navigation.

That the law indicates no different rule in respect to the lien, whether the supply, after it has gone to and been received by the ship as part of her furnishment, remains permanently with her, or is put on shore again, or even not hoisted into the vessel.

A decree was rendered in this case for the libelants, but a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, at the last term, in the case of Vandewater vs. Mills, seeming to hold that such a sale and delivery of fuel to a domestic vessel does not create a lien upon her, having been afterwards brought to the notice of the Court, a suspension of the judgment in this case was ordered, to enable the claimant to move for a reargument of it. For libelant, ——; for claimant, B. W. Bonney.

The Police Commission.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Peabody.

The People ex rel. Fernando Wood vs. *Simeon Draper, James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell, James Bowen, and James S. T. Stranahan.*—An application was made yesterday afternoon by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., on the part of the defendants in this action, for an *ex parte* order to show cause why the injunction against the defendants, granted by Judge Roosevelt on Saturday last, should not be dissolved, the order to be returnable this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Judge Edmonds—May we not know what it is?

Mr. Evarts—This is an open and not a secret application. It is, however, an *ex parte* application, on which no one can be heard except in favor.

Mr. O'Conor—Any member of the bar can make an explanation as *amicus curiæ* (friend of the Court.)

Mr. Evarts—Certainly.

Judge Edmonds then stated that the same application had been made to Judge Roosevelt on Monday, and the papers were still held under advisement by him.

Mr. Evarts stated that the order had been refused by Judge R. It was therefore made to Judge Peabody, and Mr. E. hoped that it would be either granted or refused. When the order was returned then would be the time for argument.

Judge Edmunds thought that if the application had been refused by Judge R. it should not be granted now. Mr. Evarts then modified his statement by saying that at any rate Judge R. had not yet granted the motion, and the defendants had not pressed it and had withdrawn the papers.

Judge PEABODY said that he would have granted the order instanter, if there was not the difficulty in regard to the application to Judge Roosevelt. It was a rule of the Court for one Judge not to grant an order refused by another on the same papers.

Mr. Field explained the matter. The counsel on the other side interfered before Judge R., as they did here, with an *ex parte* motion, and insisted to be heard, although they themselves obtained *ex parte* injunction without any one being present. If the order was granted, then they were ready to argue it now. An injunction granted in a *quo warranto* was unheard of, and they wished to argue in favor of its being dissolved.

Judge PEABODY asked Mr. Vanderpool in regard to the withdrawal of the papers, whereupon Mr. V. stated the facts of the case, and also that he had himself withdrawn the papers. He had also informed Judge R. that they did not accede to his proposition to argue the whole matter before all the five Judges on Thursday.

Mr. O'Conor, still opposing the application as *amicus curiæ*, made a long statement, after which Mr. Field said he had yet to learn that two gentlemen who were merely *amici curiæ*, could oppose an *ex parte* application. He was, however, obliged to correct some false statements on the part of Mr. O'Conor, as to Judge Roosevelt's refusal to grant the application. He had, however, no doubt that Judge Roosevelt had fully determined, from the beginning, to grant them no relief unless they would submit to something which the law would not oblige them to submit to. To this they were not inclined. If refused here they would go to every other Judge to get the application granted.

Judge PEABODY had heard the statement of Mr. Vanderpool, and was satisfied that the papers had been withdrawn before the application had been refused. He would not hesitate himself to grant the application, but wished first to hear counsel on the expediency of shortening the time of notice.

Mr. Evarts then addressed the Court, explaining such expediency. In the complaint in this action there was not the slightest prayer for an injunction, and as a matter of practice it would only have been granted on an affidavit of Mr. Fernando Wood. From the time that the Commissioners had organized, the powers of the old Board had ceased, and from the time that Judge Roosevelt had granted the injunction till now, was the first occasion in the history of the writ of *quo warranto* that an injunction had been issued against officers in office, in favor of those who had been ousted.

Mr. O'Conor, as *amicus curiæ*, replied to Mr. Evarts at great length. He argued that the Police were now under the supervision of the present Chief of Police, who would not be superseded until the new "Superintendent" might be appointed.

Judge Edmonds, as the other *amicus curiæ*, also opposed the application. He denied that the former Board of Commissioners had been ousted from office by the organization, because the new Board, although having been sworn in, and having organized as required by law, had not yet assumed the powers of the office. He was going on to argue the merits of the whole question, when he was stopped by

Judge PEABODY, who stated that he only wished to hear argument in regard to the expediency of shortening the time, in consequence of inconvenience arising towards the defendants by the injunction.

Judge Edmonds did not avail himself of this information, but went on at length, both in regard to this case and the one before Judge Davies.

Mr. Noyes replied. They had intended to have this application entirely *ex parte*, and it was extraordinary that under pretence of "aiding the court" a long discussion of the general merits of the question had been called up by the *amici curiæ*.

He wished to know whether these statements were to be replied to or whether the matter of time should merely be discussed.

Judge PEABODY stated that the latter was all that he wished to hear about.

Mr. Noyes continued, that the only real reason urged by the *amici curiæ* opposing this motion was to see if they could find a precedent. He had considerable experience in these matters and he would assert that there never had been a case in which an officer, in office, had been enjoined by the Court, and if respect for the Judge who granted the injunction, did not deter him, he would say that it was a gross usurpation of power on his part.

As for this order to show cause, it was an everyday proceeding, and it was strange that the ablest counsel at the New York Bar wanted time to study the law on the subject. If they were uncertain about their rights, they should not have obtained the injunction. It was a matter of everyday practice to grant orders to show cause for the same day; and here was a matter of the very greatest importance, whether an act of the Legislature should be contemned, and yet the plaintiff was unwilling to argue the matter at less than eight days' notice. If those who had been enjoined and had had but little time to prepare, were ready for argument, should not the plaintiffs, who had had plenty of time, be ready to go on. Therefore, they wished the application to be granted or denied.

Judge PEABODY said he had no doubt that it was his duty to grant the order, and merely wished the counsel to agree upon a time. It would suit him best to have it argued on Thursday morning.

Judge Edmonds agreed to, but Messrs. Field and Noyes opposed this time. They wished to have it heard on Wednesday.

The time for the return of the order to show cause, was fixed at last for to-day, at 3 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 28.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

THE ALLEGED MERCANTILE FRAUD.

Moncrieff and Mitchell vs. *Bebbman.*—This case which has before been noticed in the TIMES, was argued yesterday on a motion for receiver. It will be remembered that last January the defendant purchased goods from the plaintiff to the value of over $3,000, on credit at eight months, for which he gave his note. The plaintiffs recently learned that the defendant was disposing of his property, as they allege, to defraud his creditors. They therefore charge him with fraud in purchasing the goods and representing himself as solvent, when in fact he was insolvent, and sue him for the amount of the note, and move that a receiver be appointed. His Honor will probably render a decision soon.

DECISIONS.

Delapierre vs. *Clark.*—Order of reference to R. Reed, Esq., granted.

Langworthy vs. *Pennington.*—If defendant was defaulted in this motion it can be granted so far as it asks a reference, and that commission issue to examine witnesses out of the State.

Moses vs. *McMurray.*—If, as stated, the sale was subject to taxes, &c., the purchaser is not entitled to any deductions.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

Stephen B. Brophy vs. *John Healy.*—Judgment vacated.

Conrad Flacke vs. *M. M. Staniels.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

William H. Maskay vs. *Robert Martin.*—Motion to vacate and set aside Judgment granted on payment of costs.

Andrew Stewart vs. *Gilbert N. Marshall.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to defendant to abide event of costs.

Nezereth B. Taylor vs. *Abraham B. Miller.*—Report of Referee confirmed.

Michael Conlon vs. *Thomas W. Ryan.*—Motion to discharge defendant from arrest granted.

The same vs. *The same.*—Referred to Thomas Brosst.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 28, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and drooping. Pearls, $8@$8 06½. Pots, $8 31½@$8 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,250 lbs. American yellow found buyers at full prices.

CANDLES—Are rather less active, yet are stiffly held.

COFFEE—The demand is fair; prices are firm. Java, 15¾c @15½c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c. Maracaibo, 12½c.@13c.; Rio, 10c.@13c.; Jamaica, 11½c.@13c., and St. Domingo, 11½c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is in very moderate request at about previous figures.

COTTON—The demand is lame, yet factors display more confidence, and for the small lots, which buyers need, somewhat firmer prices are being obtained. Middling Uplands, 14c.; do. Gulfs, 14½c.@14¾c.; and other grades proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FISH—The market is reported a little brisker, though prices of the leading kinds remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is sparingly offered, while being in active request at higher and rising prices. Sales 11,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 00@$6 10
Straight State	6 10@ 6 20
Extra State	6 20@ 6 40
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 00@ 6 25
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 10@ 6 30
Fancy Michigan	6 10@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 40@ 8 00
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	7 00@ 9 00

Canadian is improving. Sales have been reported of about 500 bbls., in lots at from $6 10@$6 for superfine to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is again brisker and dearer. The transactions since our last, comprise about 2,800 bbls. low Mixed, to fair Extra, and choice Extra at $6 90@$8 50, and $8 50@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet yet firm, at $3 60@$4 70 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 90 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17 25 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and held above the means of buyers. Hence, it is inactive. Sales have been reported of only about 6,250 bushels, in lots,—including choice Southern White at $1 80; ordinary do.: Red at $1 45; and Western Red (Spring) at $1 40 ₩ bush. Rye is salable and steady—mainly at 89c. delivered, ₩ bush. Sales, 3,600 bushs. some 2,000 bushs. Barley Malt were purchased at $1 75 ₩ bush. Oats are in very light supply and good request at 61c.@62c for Western; 58c.@61c for State; and 66c @68c. for Jersey, ₩ bush.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SILKS.

CHEAP SILKS.

In addition to my unusually large stock of Silks will be offered this morning.

Rich rustle Silks at 4s. 6d. per yard, worth 6s.

Several thousand yards plaid and striped Foulards, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.

Handsome colored plaids, 44 cents.

50,000 yards richer, newest goods in this market, 50 cents, 62½ cents up to a dollar.

Comprising the stock of an Importer retiring from business.

An early call will be necessary.

Invariably one price.

ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.
3 doors from Monroe.

P. S.—No connection with any other house in the street.

BLACK LACE VEILS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, SKIRTS, &c.

Another invoice of those Blace Lace Veils, from $1 to $6 each.

Thread and French Lace Barbes, in every style.

Black and White Lace Coiffures, all qualities.

A large lot of Embroidered Skirts from auction.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER ARABIA,

BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway,

An invoice of elegant real Black Lace Points and Mantillas.

An invoice of elegant hand-worked Lace Points Shawls and Mantillas.

An invoice of elegant machine-worked Black Lace Points Shawls and Mantillas.

All new designs.

TRAVELING WRAPPERS OF DIFFERENT SHAPES.

In Linen, Cashmere, Argentine, Cloth, Mohair, &c., &c.

Stock received daily at

BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILK MANTILLAS, BASQUES, SCARFS, &c., &c.,

Imported and of our own manufacture,

Trimmed in every style,

And at the lowest prices

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SILK ROBES WITH SIDE BANDS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, will open this morning

Some entirely new patterns

Of these new and beautiful Silk Robes.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
NO. 473 BROADWAY,

Have just received and opened an entire new article for Ladies' Traveling Dresses, being a fine Shepherds' Plaid Cashmere, striped, to form a robe with side bands.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS.

2,000 Embroidered Book Sets,
At $3 and $4, worth $6.

2,000 Embroidered do., at $2, worth $6.

Breakfast and Traveling Sets, at $1.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED WAISTS AND ROBES.

We are in Receipt of

A large Assortment of

French Embroidered Infants' Waists,

New Styles, from $1.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

THE TURKISH JACKET AND SKIRT,

Forming a double-skirted Basque,

Manufactured from water-proof cloth.

Price only $9.

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

500 BAREGE ROBES,

From auction. Price $4 50.

Opened this morning,

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CONSIGNMENT OF SILKS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

No. 60 Canal-st.,

have received a consignment of 127 pieces of RICH DRESS SILKS,

sent by the manufacturer to be sold REGARDLESS OF COST.

These silks are quite new and just landed from the *City of Washington*.

In offering these goods LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS assure their customers that they are marked at lower prices than silks of the same value are now selling at auction, and the loss to the manufacturer by this shipment will be upwards of $8,000.

SPRING SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Including New Styles

STELLAS,
CASHMERE,
BROCHE,
CREPE, &c., &c.

BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 254, 257 259 and 261 Grand st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

THOSE
STELLA SHAWLS
AT
$4, $5, $6, $7 and $8, which have caused such a demand
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
Can be had during the present week at
THE MANTILLA ROOM
is now open with a very extensive and cheap Stock, manufactured by ourselves. Call and see those Cloth Talmas, $3, $4 and $5.

LYONS & JONES,
No. 281 Grand-st.

383 BROADWAY.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

ELIAS MOLLESON, for many years connected with the house of J. BRUH & Co., and late Superintendent of the Cloth and Mantilla Department of GEO. A. HEARN, has this day received from the leading models in Paris,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MANTILLAS.

An early inspection is solicited.

ELIAS MOLLESON, No. 385 Broadway.

LOW PRICED MANTILLAS.

At $6, $8 and $10,

Rich in material, and beautiful in form,

As well as every intermediate quality,

Up to the most distinguished and costly.

A superb assortment this week,

At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

CURTAINS, CORNICES AND SHADES.

Brocatelles, Damasks, Moreens, Lace Curtains, Draperies, and curtain materials generally. Also, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Fixtures, &c., &c., &c., &c.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT—LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DECIDED NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS,

Just received from Paris,

Exact copies of the latest styles,

As worn by the most distinguished ladies in Europe,

At the annual fête of Long Champs,

Will be opened this week

At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS.

SELECT SPRING STYLES,

At 50 to 75 cents and $1 per yard.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY,

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HIGH-PRICED MANTILLAS,

Eighty, one hundred,

And one hundred and fifty dollars:

As well as every intermediate quality,

To the moderate sum of six dollars.

The greatest assortment in the country.

At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

PRINTED AND STELLA SHAWLS,

FROM AUCTION,

Will be offered on Monday, the 27th.

These Goods are much under price.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS,

Entirely differing from those of former seasons,

In color, style and form,

Will be opened this week

At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS.

M. de Laines, Printed Jaconets, Percales, De Beges, Alpacas, Barages, Poplins, Brilliants, &c., &c., &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FIVE CASES OF MANTILLAS,

Decidedly new in style,

In texture, form and color,

Not to be seen at any other house,

Will be opened this week.

BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GRENADINE ROBES.

Will be opened on Monday, 27th April, a large assortment of Grenadine Robes just received and will be sold at $12.

Also, a large lot of Barege Robes at $4 50.

At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF MANTILLAS,

Unparralled in variety,

And unrivalled in richness.

Inspection is respectfully desired.

BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Full assortment—Spring Styles.

CHEAP.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BASQUES, MANTILLAS AND TALMAS,

In every variety of material and trimming,

BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

DOUGHTY & BROTHER,

NO. 341 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

OPPOSITE THE PARK.

We are constantly receiving

from Europe and the American sales

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF

CARPETINGS,

which we offer at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

A fine stock of

CHEAP INGRAINS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,

All of this week the prices will be as follows:

GAS FIXTURES.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
Hall Lights, each	$5 00	$4 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 3 Lights each	7 00	9 50
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights each	9 50	11 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights each	15 00	22 00
One Light Brackets	50	75
One Light Folding Bedroom Brackets	75	1 00

CHINA, IRON, STONE WARE AND CUT-GLASS.

White China Tea sets, 44 pieces	$6 75	$5 50
White Toilet sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 50
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	16 00	25 00
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls	1 50 the dz.	3 00
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	3 50	6 00
Cut-glass Celery Vases	1 50	2 25

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	$3 75	$5 25
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Castors, 6 Cut-glass Bottles	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Tea sets, 5 pieces	20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 00	10 00

AN EXAMINATION

of the articles described above will convince any one that they are as cheap as we represent them to be.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

IMMENSE VARIETY OF MANTILLAS,

IN GUIPURE,
HONITON,
REAL THREAD,
FRENCH LACE,
MECHLIN,
CHANTILLY,
VALENCIENNES,
BLACK SILK,
BLACK MOIRE,

AND GRAY CLOUDED SILK,

A superb assortment,

Will be opened this week.

Never before equalled

In novelty, extent or richness.

BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

MANTILLAS.

Superior Black TAFFETA MANTILLAS,

Paris Embroidered TAFFETA MANTILLAS, extra rich.

BLACK REAL LACE MANTILLAS.

BLACK REAL GUIPURE MANTILLAS.

BLACK REAL CHANTILLY MANTILLAS.

Also, Talmas, Turkish Jackets and Cloaks, suitable for traveling.

Real Black Lace Half Shawls.

Imitation Black Lace Half Shawls

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.

IN

LACE CURTAINS

and

DRAPERY MUSLINS,

AT COLUMBIAN HALL,

No. 281 Grand st.

LYONS & JONES.

MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS.

WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE

will open this day,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

of

SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.

As this is the most

POPULAR MANTILLA STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ladies and strangers are respectfully invited to call and inspect the goods before going elsewhere.

WM. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos 45 and 47 Canal-st.,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,

HONITON LACE MANTILLAS,

REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS,

FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,

MECHLIN LACE MANTILLAS;

CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,

VALENCIENNES LACE MANTILLAS,

BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,

BLACK MOIRE MANTILLAS,

AND GRAY CLOUDED SILK MANTILLAS.

In matchless profusion.

Will be opened this week.

BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.

BLACK CREPE MARLTZ.

BLACK ALPACA; BLACK MOUS. DE LAINE.

BLACK CALICO, BLACK BOMBAZINES.

BLACK GINGHAMS.

GRENADINES, BAREGES AND CRAPES,

And all Goods suitable for Mourning always on hand and for sale by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

JUST OPENED,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
SOME BEAUTIFUL PLAID SILKS,
FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

22 inches wide, at 6s a yard.

LYONS & JONES, No. 281 Grand-st.

N. B.—A splendid assortment of Dress Silks will be exhibited at 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s, and 12s.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

Full assortment of Spring Styles now ready.

RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE WRAPPER.

A new and fascinating Garment

FOR PRESENT SEASON'S WEAR,

In Pearl, Mode and Gray Cloth.

Also, in Lasatian Cloth.

An exquisite assortment.

At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.

A large lot of silk robes just received, varying in prices from $18 to $25, which are greatly below the value.

At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

RIBBONS.

Novelties in RIBBONS; received by the *Fulton*, will be offered on Monday, the 27th.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

CRAPE D'ESPAGNE ROBES.

Just received from auction a large assortment of these beautiful robes, which will be sold at $5 each, less than half the cost of importation.

At JAMES CROPSEY'S.
No. 481 Broadway.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY

IN LADIES' MANTILLAS,

Just received from Paris,

Will be opened this week

At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS—MOURNING GOODS.

Several cases new goods just received per late steamers; some great bargains.

W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Pine sts.

ELEGANT GRAY MANTILLAS,

NOVEL, RICH AND BEAUTIFUL.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT THIS WEEK,

At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

SKIRTS

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, we have obtained United States Letters Patent for an Adjustable Bustle, dated Jan. 22, 1857, we hereby warn all persons from making, using or selling the said Bustle, either by itself, or attached to a skirt of any style, or in any other manner whatever, unless the said Bustle or skirt is stamped by us with our trade-mark, as we shall proceed against any and every such person to the full extent of the law.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
No. 343 Broadway.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF LADIES' COSTUME.

A new and extremely beautiful

MANTILLA,

Of gray clouded silk.

A perfect assortment

Of these recherché Garments

Will be opened this week

At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

CALL AND SEE

THE SHILLING DE LAINES,

AT COLUMBIAN HALL,

No. 281 Grand-st.

A few more of the Albani Plaids left at 1s. 6d. a yard.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings

GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

NOVELTIES IN SPRING RIBBONS, DRESS Trimmings and Millinery Goods of the choicest styles in the City. We shall close out, at a great sacrifice, our Goods, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, before closing our store at No. 90 Bowery, prior to our removal to No. 387 Broadway.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 90 Bowery.

MILLER & GRANT HAVING MOVED TO their new store, No. 703 Broadway, above 4th-st., have received extensive importations in the latest styles of French embroidered collars, sets, basques, skirts, handkerchiefs, &c. Also, bands, infants' caps, illusion and crape goods in great variety.

DRY GOODS.

TURKISH TRAVELING BASQUES,

A new and novel article,

which by the addition of a skirt or circular can be worn as a basque or talma at the pleasure of the wearer. The material is water proof, in varied colors and suited to the season.

GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

PARIS PARASOLS,

Plain and ornate,

In great variety, as regards shape, color, material, size and lightness, and extremely reasonable in price, at

GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

HEAVY LINEN TABLE DAMASKS—TWO yards wide, a real bargain, 50c., 62c. and 75c.

BRINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 313 Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c.—MRS. GAYNOR has opened her new store with an elegant variety of corsets, skirts of all kinds, &c. No. 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
THIS WEEK, NO. 86, VOL. XII.

A great Number. Has an Engraving, "Scene in the Dead House—View of the Body of the Unknown Girl found in the North River"—Elijah Hunt's Trial for Killing Mrs. Lawson by Abortion—Dalton Divorce Case—Gibb's Trial for Seduction in Philadelphia—Ellen Desmond Rape Case in Boston, and other important Criminal Cases of great interest. Mrs. Cunningham's Trial next week. Orders should be given early.

ROSS & TOUSEY,
General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED FOR THIS WEEK contains: Customs of Turkish Ladies and Turkish Watering Places, with Six Engraved Illustrations; Dental Operations; Do Right; Truth or Trash; Speculation in Farming Lands; Pernicious Influence of Homes not as They Should Be; The Rotascope, Gyroscope, or Mechanical Paradox Explained, with an Engraving; A New Baby Walker, Illustrated; Quack Advertisements; New-York and California; A Heathen in New-York; True Education; Presuming Good and Strong; Maple Sugar; Matrimony and Minnesota; War among the Peace-Makers; How to Save Girdled Trees; News of the Week; City Gossip and Items; Familiarities; Poetry—I Owe No Man a Dollar; Items; Literary Notices; Photography; Patent Office Department; International Patent Law; List of Patents Issued; Notes and Queries; Raising Trout; The California Pear, weight 3¾ lbs., with a Portrait, Life Size; Cottage Hill Seminary, with a View of the Buildings; Varieties. For sale by all newsmen. Price 4 cents. Subscription, $2 a year. Address

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY

WILL PUBLISH AS FOLLOWS:

On Saturday, April 18,

GAUT GURLEY; OR,

THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.

By the author of "Green Mountain Boys," "Locke Amsden," &c.

One vol 12mo. Price $1.

On Monday, April 20,

HUNTER'S PANORAMIC GUIDE,

FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO QUEBEC.

Splendidly illustrated with 100 Engravings.

Price $1.

On Monday, May 4,

DR. ALLEN'S AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A superb royal 8vo volume of 900 pages.

Price $5.

On Tuesday, May 12,

THE CONGREGATIONAL HYMN BOOK.

The choicest collection of Sacred Lyrics in the English Language.

Price 75 cents and $1.

On the 1st of May

WILL BE PUBLISHED,

BY

TICKNOR & FIELDS,

THE ANTIQUARY.

Illustrated Household Edition.

2 vols., $1 50.

With two fine steel engravings—"Jonathan Oldbuck," from an original drawing by Darley; "Miss Wardour's Escape," from a drawing by Birket Foster.

NOW READY:

WAVERLEY and GUY MANNERING.

JUST PUBLISHED BY

J. Y. WESTERVELT,

CHARACTERS AND CRITICISMS,

By W. A. JONES, A. M.,

Librarian of Columbia College, New-York.

2 vols. crown 8vo, a selection of original papers on Topics of Art, Literature and Character. For sale at the stores of D. APPLETON & CO., WILEY & HALSTED, C. S. FRANCIS & CO., T. N. STANFORD, and T. J. CROWEN.

JUDGE THOMPSON'S NEW ROMANCE.

GAUT GURLEY;

OR, THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.

Is now ready, the most brilliant romance of the season. The author of "The Green Mountain Boys," has outdone himself.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers.
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY. THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE HOUSE

IN

THE UNITED STATES.

We would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of our machine-made

ENVELOPES.

The unrivaled facilities which we possess for manufacturing enable us to

DEFY COMPETITION.

Samples forwarded free of expense.

We would also call the attention of the trade to

BRYAN & WILCOX'S Celebrated
WRITING FLUID AND INK.

For which we are the SOLE AGENTS.

BUTLER & BRYAN,
Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,

Publishers and importers of the Standard Editions. New Goods constantly received.

On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States. PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.

No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York.

I OWE NO MAN A DOLLAR.—HE WHO CAN say this is independent. No wonder a poet is inspired when writing on such a theme. The poem in LIFE ILLUSTRATED this week, with this title, is worth the price of the paper for a year, while it will only cost you 6 cents. Besides this, you will get some twenty articles on different subjects all interesting and instructive, illustrated with 10 Engravings. LIFE ILLUSTRATED, so the people say, is one of the very best papers in the country for family reading. It contains nothing that cannot be read with propriety in any company, and no one can read a number of it without becoming wiser, and, if he heeds its counsels, better than he was before. Buy this number of your newsman, and then say if we are not right.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, New-York.

MILLINERY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS

AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE

No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.

Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons from auction.

L. P. TIBBALS.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

STRAW GOODS.

HOMER & KETCHUM

Offer inducements

TO CASH PURCHASERS,

OF STRAW GOODS,

FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,

at No. 318 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS FOR Boys, Misses and Infants. A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

THE BEST FILTER EVER MADE,

FOR CROTON OR HYDRANT WATER.

PATENTED 1849.

This Filter cleanses and purifies water from all soluble and inorganic substances; is itself washed from its own collection of impurities; draws water unfiltered as fast as from the ordinary faucet, and acts as a perfect stop-cock, by simply

TURNING THE HANDLE

of the instrument to points as designated on the top of the Filter, by the words filter, wash water, stop.

It excels all others in point of convenience and durability and is offered to the public as the best and most effective Filter ever invented.

SENT ANYWHERE ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE.

SMALL SIZE $6. LARGE $5.

Sole agents for Proprietors,

J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

A liberal discount to the trade.

NOTICE—MASTERS OF VESSELS OF 300 TONS and upwards sailing under coasting license, are hereby notified that, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 4, 1857, the Board of Pilot Commissioners are now prepared to examine applicants for license, and to grant licenses to such as may be deemed competent. Apply at the office No. 69 South-st., between 12 o'clock M. and 3 P. M. By order,

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1857.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JAMESON'S CONCERT.—AT THE REquest of many friends, Mrs. JAMESON will give a VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following artists:

DR. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE.....Bass.
MR. HENRI APPY.....Violinist.
MR. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.....Pianist.
MR. H. SCHMITZ.....French Horn.

And an Amateur Vocal Quartette.

Messrs. MORGAN and WALTER, Accompanists.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Vocal Quartette.
2. Cavatina.—"I Briganti".....Mercadante.
Dr. GUILMETTE.
3. Morning Prayer.—(Oratorio of Elt).....Costa.
Mrs. JAMESON.
4. Solo.—French Horn.
H. SCHMITZ.
5. Duett.—"Trovatore".....Verdi.
Mrs. JAMESON and Mr. COOK.
6. Solo.—Violin, "La Melancholie," (Pastoral).....Prume.
HENRI APPY.
7. Song.—"The Wanderer," (Horn Obligato).....Liszt.
Mrs. JAMESON.

PART II.

1. Cavatina.—"I Regenti".....Mercadante.
W. COOK.
2. Song.—"Gambler's Wife".....Russell.
Dr. GUILMETTE.
3. Solo.—Piano,
G. W. MORGAN.
4. Vocal Quartette.
5. Cavatina.—"Eleanora".....Donizetti.
Mrs JAMESON.
6. Solo.—Violin, (Fantasie) "La Norma".....Appy.
HENRI APPY.
7. Duett.—"When Golden Phœbus".....Nicolai.
Mrs. JAMESON and Dr. GUILMETTE.

Tickets may be obtained of Mr. G. S. CHAPIN; at the Piano Forte rooms of T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st; of WM. HALL & SONS, and of C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

The Grand Piano for this occasion is from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Hallett, Davis & Co., kindly supplied by Mr. T. S. Berry.

PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA TROUPE

THEIR LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.

GRAND CONCERT

in aid of the

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT,

On FRIDAY, May 1, 1857,

AT BURTON'S THEATRE, BROADWAY,

Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets.....50 cents.

Tickets to be had of Henry H. Howard, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and the following Committee of Arrangements:

John N. Genin,	Geo. Wilkes,	John Garcia,
James L. Miller,	H. M. Graham,	Joseph S. Taylor,
Thos. Lawrence,	Alonzo Hawley,	Geo W. Anderson,
John Slowey,	Daniel Stanbury,	Samuel A Suydam,
Wm. M. Tweed,	B. W. Osborne,	John Clancy,
John Kinsman,	George Bevins,	H. A. Thomas,
Wm. Thompson,	James H. Welch,	M. T. Brennan,
Wm. M. Randell,	David Milliken,	Robert G. Brown,
Joseph Cornell,	W. H. Wickham,	Robert H. Ellis,
Alonzo Slote,	D. R. Budd,	James F. Wenman,
J. Bryant Smith,	Ralph Trembly,	Joseph Dowling,
A. J. Garvey,	John Lynes,	Michael Eichell,
John McMenomy,	J. B. Leverich,	James A. Flack,
D. W. Knevels,	N. L. Farnham,	Wm. A. Woodhull,
W. J. Charlock,	Peter Cox,	W. H. Wilder,
Lawrence Taylor,	J. Y. Watkins, Jr.,	H. B. Venn,
Wm. Wessels,	John S. Belcher,	Wm. Meehan,
L. J. Belloni, Jr.,	John A. Cregier,	Richard Kimmens,
L. Van Buskirk,	J. H. Whitney,	Josiah S Colgate,
John R. Platt,	J. A. Carolin,	W. McV. Williamson
J. A. Forsyth,	Andrew Nesbit,	Jesse S. Sickles.

Also, at the Astor House, Delmonico's, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, and Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

Admission with Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats.....1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).....50
Boxes from.....$10 to $30 00

Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.

WEDNESDAY, April 29,

Will be presented Bellini's Grand Opera, in two acts,

NORMA.

Norma.....Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS

will make her first appearance in New-York in the rôle of Adalgisa.

Début of Signor ARNOLDI in the rôle of Oroveso.

For the début of

Signor ASSONI.

FRIDAY—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

MAX MARETZER.....Musical Director and Conductor

RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ITALIAN OPERA—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.

Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

The Management has great pleasure in announcing, for the first time in America, the last successful effort of

ALEXANDER DUMAS, FILS.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Supported by the strength of this universally acknowledged talented company.

THE SENSATION

produced in Paris by the representation of this piece was so great that the Emperor and Empress attended the theatre on several occasions during the first representations.

The aim of the author in this instance is truly commendable for the morality it inculcates, and the lesson it teaches the financiers of the present age, who grasp at money obtained by any means.

FORTY-THIRD NIGHT OF THE ELVES.

THIS EVENING Wednesday, April 29, 1857,

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Jordan, Burnett, Stoddart, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Misses Kate Reignolds, Clifton and Manners.

To be followed by

THE ELVES.

LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.

WALLACK'S THEATRE

Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. WALCOT.

APRIL 29,

The beautiful Drama of

EGNESTINE,

First night of the revival of

PO-CA-HON-TAS.

The great original cast and entirely new scenery.

TO-MORROW—First night of a new petite Comedy, called A DECIDED CASE.

With PO-CA-HON-TAS.

Seats secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock

BENEFIT OF E. L. DAVENPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29, 1857,

on which occasion the revival of Shakespeare's tragedy,

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr. as Cassius, kindly volunteered; E. L. Davenport as Brutus; Mr. Loraine as Marc Antony; Mrs. E. L. Davenport, as Portia.

A new Burletta, called

WHAT ON AIRTH IS GOIN' ON?

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, April 29,

Revival of the great piece,

OUR BEST SOCIETY,

Founded on the celebrated Potiphar Papers, and cast with the full strength of the company.

Mr. C. Fisher, Mrs. Hughes, Miss P. Marshall, Mr. Barrett, Mrs. A. Parker, Mr. Mark Smith, &c.

And the capital comic piece, in two acts, of

MASTER'S RIVAL; OR, FUN IN FRANCE,

The most laughter-moving piece ever played.

Mr. Burton as Paul Shack.

To-morrow—THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES, which continues to attract crowded houses

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29, the

MYSTIC BRIDE.

Willem Van Der Veer.....Mr. J. H. Allen.

To be followed by the comic pantomime of the

FRISKY COBBLER.

The whole to conclude with the drama of

KARMEL THE SCOUT.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS' NEW HALL,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

Will be produced a new Piece, entitled

THE PICTURE GALLERY.

Principal characters by "YOUNG AMERICA," G. SWAIN BUCKLEY, and R. BISHOP BUCKLEY; also, THE ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY, and the

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

Preceding which,

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, April 29, in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the beautiful and deeply interesting comedy of DON CESSAR DE BAZAN, followed in the EVENING by the comical afterpiece of the HONEST MILKMAN. The living serpents, happy family, to be seen at all hours. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½.

LAST MUSICAL PERFORMANCE AT the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29, for the benefit and freedom of SEVEN MINSTREL SLAVES,

FROM ALABAMA.

A glorious entertainment and a glorious object. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

BALLS.

THE BALL SEASON.—GRAND BALL ON WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, every Wednesday and Saturday at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S Dancing Academy, No. 21 Howard-st. The Ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. School for practice every other day at 7 o'clock, (evening.)

THE TRIENNIAL ELECTION OF OFFIcers and Managers of the Colored Home will be held at the Lecture Room of the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Prentiss',) THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Entrance on Greene-st., below Clinton-place.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,

At Claverack, N. Y.,

Three miles from Hudson.

Board and Tuition, $112 a year.

Male and Female.

G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

ST. DENIS PROTESTANT FRENCH SEMINARY, under the direction Mesdames A. A. ROUX and C. MONTANDON, Sing-Sing, New-York.—French is the language of the family, while thorough instruction is given in all the branches of a sound and liberal English education. Circulars will be sent on application. References: Rt Rev. H. Potter, Provis. Bishop, New-York; Rev. A. Verren, Hon. G. C. Verplanck, Gen. W. B Barnett, Thos. Suttill, Esq., Sing Sing; Rev. W. Phramer, Sing-Sing; M. Churchill, Esq; Sing Sing; O. S. Maurice, Esq., Sing Sing.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., ENTERS on its seventeenth session May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the Principal and Teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved, for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. M

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Subscriptions invariably *cash in advance.*

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 154 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have received files of Mexican journals to the 6th inst. An insurrectionary movement—in which Senor AGUILAR a former minister of SANTA ANA, is implicated—was detected and suppressed on the 2d. The higher clergy continue to agitate, and endeavor to provoke civil war in the Republic. In the capital the Archbishop has gone so far as to refuse absolution to those who swear obedience to the new Constitution. No doubt, however, is entertained by respectable people but that the Government will triumph over its enemies, both lay and clerical. Many of the clergy have refused to submit to the arbitrary decrees of the Archbishop, or to follow his incendiary instructions to preach rebellion against the civil authorities of the land. Though it is not believed that the present rupture with Spain will lead to actual hostilities, yet the anticipation of such an event is creating a more national spirit, by uniting opposite factions for the defence of their common country against the common enemy. It is stated that the British *Chargé* had presented his *ultimatum*. If his demands were not satisfied within nine days from the date of their presentation, he was determined to close the legation.

We have later news from Havana by the *Philadelphia* at this port, and the *Isabel* at Charleston. It is reported that neither the Spanish Government nor Gen. CONCHA would oppose the erection of a Protestant Church and an American Hospital near the city of Havana, if these privileges were made the subject of a formal request. The report comes to us from a reliable source, and is worth the consideration of our Government. Preparations for the invasion of Mexico continue. The Marquis of Havana, according to our correspondent, will accept the post of Commander-in-Chief. His subordinate generals have been already appointed. The Cuban Slave trade seems to be in a flourishing condition, and is prosecuted, without let or hindrance, under the eyes of the authorities.

We have another contradiction of the reports of Indian murders in Minnesota. Gen. SHIELDS has written a letter, dated the 15th inst., in which he pointedly contradicts the stories of the barbarities at Mankato, and stating that there is neither hostility, nor a sign of hostility, among the Indian tribes in the territory. This is confirmed by other authorities.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS last night delivered, at the Academy of Music, his promised Address on "The Relation of Public Amusements with Public Morality," &c. It will be found in full in our columns this morning.

The Annual Election of Trustees of the Society Library took place last night. A misunderstanding of a serious nature having arisen between the Board of Trustees for the past year and the Librarian, Mr. MCMULLEN, a lively time was the result. There was a "Regular" ticket and a "McMullen" ticket. The result was not made known till shortly past midnight, when the tellers announced that the regular ticket was elected, with the exception of Mr. CHARLES E. STRONG, the late Treasurer, who was defeated by three votes, Mr. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK having 115 votes, while Mr STRONG had 112. The list of elected Trustees will, therefore, read as follows: Charles R. Swords, R. L. Kennedy, Wm. H. Anthon, J. P. G. Foster, William Adams, Henry Van Schaick, George C. Anthon, Lewis C. Jones, Wolcot Gibbs, Robert Le Roy, Otis D. Swan, William J. Hoppin, Benjamin H. Field, George T. Elliot, G. C. Verplanck.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, an opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that any action of the Common Council with reference to a reorganization of the Departments, would not effect the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of any act of the Legislature. They concurred with the Councilmen, in devoting $1,000 to the widow of the late Officer HARDENBROOK.

The Councilmen had a very stormy time last night. A resolution had been adopted that a committee of five be appointed to overhaul Comptroller FLAGG's books; but on one of many amendments to the proposition giving the committee authority to employ $1,000 worth of clerical help (which was lost finally), three members, Messrs. OTTARSON, KENNARD and JONES, refused to vote, though not excused. It ended in appointing a committee to report upon the case of the refractory members. The attempt to appropriate $10,000 for testing the validity of the new charter, was lost for want of a constitutional vote; afterwards, by a re-consideration, it was tabled.

At the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, last evening, a communication was received from ROBERT KING, one of the keepers of the Penitentiary, complaining that the Warden improperly converted to his own use a portion of the supplies, consisting of 62½ bushels of potatoes. The matter was referred to the Committee on Penitentiary to report. A communication was received from a majority of school officers of Twelfth Ward as to the case of Miss JACKSON. They justify their action, and claim that they have legal control over the school. Another communication was received from *three* of the school officers, who believe that the usefulness of Miss JACKSON is at an end. They took no final action on the subject.

The summing up in the French Railroad Frauds case was commenced yesterday before U. S. Commissioner BETTS.

The case of Capt RUSSELL, of the ship *Cultivator*, charged with cruelty on board, was held before U. S. Commissioner STILLWELL yesterday. There was no evidence implicating the Captain, and he was discharged. A similar charge against the First and Second Mates will be investigated early in May.

The case of the schooner *Merchant*, the suspected slaver, and the examination of the crews of the *Merchant* and the *John Birkbeck*, will, it is understood, take place on Thursday, before U. S. Commissioner MORTON.

The old Anatomical Museum on Broadway, which has so long shocked the modesty of citizens with its handbills, promising the sight of all sorts of diseased persons, departed its premises yesterday, and went into privacy. The building it occupied is to come down, and a new store to go up in its stead.

The investigation in the Burdell matter, before the Surrogate, was postponed yesterday, in order to permit counsel to devote their time to the preparation of their defence in the criminal case against Mrs. Cunningham, which, it was announced, would commence on Monday.

Mrs. BENTLEY finished her thirty consecutive hours of walking in the Tabernacle last night. Capt. RYNDERS, who was present, at the conclusion made for a speech a $3 contribution to the box towards the "support of the three fatherless children" in whose behalf Mrs. BENTLEY walked.

The New Excise Law.

The new License Law seems likely to measure the amount of common sense that still lingers in the community. Fanatical partisans on both sides of the Temperance question are determined to defeat its practical enforcement. The Liquor Dealers resist it because it restrains and limits their traffic;—the Delavan Prohibitionists resist it because it does not abolish the traffic altogether. Thus these two extreme factions play into each other's hands, and the interest of the *public* in the matter is sacrificed to the wranglings and contentions of two party cliques, equally selfish in their aims and equally unscrupulous in the means they adopt for attaining them.

One thing is clear:—If the matter of Temperance is to be left in their hands, the country must have one of two things,—absolute free trade in Liquor, or entire prohibition of every thing that can intoxicate:—and what is still worse, and equally certain, it can have neither of these long at a time, but must oscillate backward and forward from one to the other, as the popular majority may shift, or the chances and changes of political life may decide. The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society have decided that they will "sustain nothing but prohibition,"—that they will not aid in enforcing any law which is only partially prohibitory,—and that they will permit the desolating tide of Intemperance to sweep over the land for "years, generations, or centuries, if necessary," rather than give their countenance to any law which seeks anything short of total and absolute prohibition. The Liquor Dealers throughout the State will cordially and zealously acquiesce in this decision, for it gives them full swing for a very indefinite time. If Mr. DELAVAN, indeed, had been acting as the President and Adviser of the Liquor Dealers' Association, he could not possibly have acted more directly in their interest, or done more to promote their special welfare as a class, than he has done by this proceeding.

Of course we do not imply or suppose that the *motive* of the Temperance Committee was thus to play into the hands of the liquor-selling interest, although their action leads directly to that result. They have been misled into this false and fatal step by the delusive and fatal spirit of *partisanship*. They are far more anxious to keep up a Temperance *party* than to promote temperance practices. Like all parties, they mistake their own selfish and ambitious aims for principle;—and steadiness in the pursuit of power they assume to be consistency in the support of measures. They betray the whole secret of their movement when they say, in the address from which we quoted yesterday, that they cannot aid in enforcing this law without making it *their* law, and weakening the strength of their party position just in proportion to the benefits and advantages which the law itself may produce. They will defeat and nullify the law if they can, in the hope that its failure may put the power of making another into their hands. And so the millions of the people of this great State are to suffer for years to come all the evils of an unchecked, unrestrained and unregulated traffic in intoxicating liquors, in order to bring the leaders of this party into political office. The contest, in fact, is the same which reappears in regard to every question—that between PARTY and the PUBLIC.

As a general thing, we are well aware, the active, energetic and zealous portion of the community are enrolled in the ranks of one party or the other,—and whatever is done of a public nature must be done by them. If that is so in this case,—if the great body of our people belong either to the ultra school of extreme Prohibitionists who will have that *or nothing*,—or to the party which makes free-trade in liquor its leading principle, then the new law will be a dead letter, for nobody will take the pains to attend to its enforcement. But if there is a large class of our people who care more for the *public good* than for *party success*,—who believe that whatever checks and diminishes intemperance does good to society, and that duty demands of every man that he should avail himself of every opportunity within his reach to render a service to his fellows,—then the law may be enforced in spite of the ominous coalition of Liquor Dealers and the Temperance Society against it.

We make no predictions, because we are by no means sanguine, as to the issue. Party Spirit has much more to do with the conduct of public affairs than Patriotism or Common Sense. Yet we shall hope for a result less discreditable to the intelligence and the sound, sober morality of the people of this State, than the one which the extreme partisans of Rum and Water have joined their forces to bring about.

Chaos Coming.

The municipal reformers of this magnificent City of ours have a way of not doing what they attempt, that would do credit to Tite Barnacle, Esq., of the Circumlocution Office. Last November they wanted to prevent the reelection of Mayor WOOD; they professed to believe that this was all-important to save the City from disgrace and ruin; they knew they had sufficient strength to enable them to accomplish their object with entire ease, by uniting their force on one candidate; and, therefore, they nominated four candidates and were defeated as a matter of course, by their adversary. But, Mayor WOOD having been elected by their petty squabbles and differences about trifles, they next set to work to oust him from his place by a change of the City Charter, and to prevent him from doing any more mischief by depriving him of all power over the police, and taking from his hands the nomination of certain local officers to which he was constitutionally entitled. They thus have invested the object of their machinations with the sanctity of persecution, and made him, to a degree, the champion of the people, in whose name he is ruining what many of them believe to be the despotic usurpation of the Legislature. He has the Common Council on his side, and thus far he seems to have the Judiciary also; and let the result of the injunctions which he has obtained be what it may, we have the sure prospect of having the whole machinery of our City Government in chaotic condition for a considerable time to come, and all the expenses of the struggle are to be defrayed out of the City treasury.

If Mayor WOOD continues to exercise his authority over the Police, as he is sure to do, it has been intimated that the new Commissioners will create and organize a distinct Police force, and then we may witness a fight between the two forces for the possession of the City. The new Commissioners have a decided advantage over the Mayor in one respect—the new law does not limit the number of policemen which they may appoint, while the Mayor is not only restricted in the number of his forces, but he has no authority over the neighboring Districts of Westchester, Kings County and Staten Island, where the new Commissioners may raise as large a force as they may consider necessary. There is a possibility of a grand fight, which will give the public something to talk about during the next three months. The new Commissioners may not feel themselves bound to yield up their functions at the command of a *quo warranto* issued by Judge ROOSEVELT. But we shall see what we shall see before long.

Part of the Central Park Commissioners were sworn into office yesterday, and there have been intimations that they, too, are to be served with a *quo warranto*, and that a similar course will be pursued towards the City Hall Commissioners, whenever they make an attempt to enter upon the discharge of their duties. We have not yet heard whether Mr. Commissioner EBLING of the Street and Lamp Department, intends to resist the new Charter, or not, and hold on to his office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, but it will be a remarkable instance of respect for the laws if he should quietly acquiesce in the act which deprives him of his place. In addition to the resistance to the new Charter and the Police bill by the Mayor and Common Council, it is said that the merchants intend to contest the legality of the new Port Wardens, so that there is every prospect of the lawyers having plenty of work on their hands, and of the public interests being left to take care of themselves just at that season of the year when efficient officers are most needed.

England and America.

Any one who has made a practice of perusing the orations of American Ministers at Lord Mayor's dinners in London, or of British Ministers in Washington, or who has listened to the oratory at Mr. PEABODY'S Star and Garter dinners, or, in fact, at any festive gathering in which Englishmen and Americans find themselves in company, and feel called upon to make a speech, will perfectly understand us when we say that we are heartily sick of "fraternizing" in the ordinary acceptation of the term. We find it absolutely nauseating to be told anything more about the identity of origin and of language of the two peoples. We know very well that SHAKESPEARE is ours, and MILTON is ours, and JACK CADE and OWEN GLENDOWER are ours. We know that we drew a long bow at Cressy, and spurred very hard at Agincourt. We know that we extorted Magna Charta from John at Runnymede, and had our throats cut in the Wars of the Roses. All this, and a great deal more of the same sort of intelligence, is poured into our ears every day by benevolent individuals who are, no doubt, sincerely anxious that the two countries should be united in the bonds of harmony and good feeling, but who, we must say, are yearly becoming greater bores. The great truth that America and England are more closely united in all sorts of ways than any two countries in the world, is now so well established that we earnestly counsel all postprandial orators to leave the theme alone, and find some more interesting topic on which to expend their energies.

There is one branch of the subject, however, which has not been, by any means, so well explored, and on which a good deal of light might be thrown, if our journalists were a little more honest, and our politicians a little less knavish. We commend most cordially to the attention of all "representative men," whose tongues may be loosed by good food and good wine, the delusion so rife in this country, that the English are devoured by jealousy of us, and are forever plotting our detriment and damage. It is high time we got rid of this terrible incubus. It has as yet served no purpose on earth except to furnish a ladder for demagogues to climb into power, and to enable the unscrupulous and ambitious to trade in our fears and our hates. We were glad to find that Lord NAPIER addressed himself to this point, at the St. George's Dinner, with great force and felicity, and we hope his example may do something toward driving hackneyed compliments out of use. He said:

"GENTLEMEN: I have, since my arrival, sometimes observed an impression in the United States, that the development of this country is regarded with jealousy by England. Gentlemen, this is an erroneous opinion. [Cheers.] You will bear me out in the assertion that the last vestiges of former prejudice, founded on the animosities of two unhappy wars, are being very rapidly extinguished. The peaceful and legitimate expansion of the United States forms a matter of satisfaction and pride to every reasonable Englishman. That expansion forms the best resort and relief for our superabundant population; it forms the best market for our increasing industry: it is the triumph of our labor and our arts, of our language, our religion, and our blood. [Loud cheers.] No thoughtful Englishman can contemplate this unparalleled spectacle of future predominance without emotions of thankfulness and praise. No thoughtful foreigner can regard it without a sigh, because Providence has not reserved the future empire of the world for his own tongue and his own race." [Cheers.]

No one who possesses the slightest familiarity with the current opinions of English society upon American progress and institutions, can avoid feeling the truth and force of these remarks. Our absurd estimate of our own importance has prevented a great number of good people in this country from getting hold of the very obvious and simple truth, that it is possible for the same events to wear very different aspects on different sides of the Atlantic; that the importance of almost every incident in history is an importance purely relative, and that the less deeply our interests are involved, the less strongly are our passions roused. It is a common weakness of vain persons to suppose that the attention of the public is absorbed by their doings, and sayings, and looks. When Jones, the dry goods clerk, walks down Broadway in the morning, he fancies every one he meets is horrified by the annoying pimple which but yesterday sprang up on his nose, just as he imagines that his boots or his coat are the objects of universal admiration. There is just as much that is undignified and pitiful in constantly suspecting people of hating us, and plotting against us, as in suspecting them of envying and admiring us. Both spring from over-susceptibility to outward influences and want of self-confidence.

The War of Independence was, by no means, as stupendous an event for the English as for us. The most of the people in England knew and said little about it. Those who did were violently opposed to it. The ablest orator that England ever had spent his last breath in protesting against it. It was essentially a war begun and carried on by a corrupt oligarchy for base and corrupt motives.

It has left no impression except a purely historical one upon the minds of the English public. English school histories speak of it with marked disapprobation. English boys read of Bunker's Hill and Lexington with almost as hearty a sympathy for the Colonists as they ever feel for CLIVE on the field of Passy, or NAPIER at Moodkee. Americans are not their natural enemies. They do not fight them on the play-ground. They are taught to recite PATRICK HENRY'S speeches with fervor, and place WASHINGTON in the same category with HAMPDEN and FALKLAND and SYDNEY. No Englishman ever speaks of the father of his country to a foreigner without a touch of pardonable pride at the thought that he was of English origin and English habits, and might have been transferred to an English hunting-field or the English House of Commons, without affording any perceptible indication of the fact that he was not from top to toe an English gentleman. The United States have been tenfold more profitable to the Mother Country as an independent nation, than they could ever have been as dependent Colonies. Everybody in England knows of all this. If we owned the whole of the continent from Greenland to Cape Horn, no one would profit more by the extension of our dominion than England herself. Wherever the star-spangled banner waves, it waves over a good and rapidly increasing market for English goods. The whole tendency of the British Colonial policy for the last twenty years, has been to render the Colonies independent of her, or abandon them to their own devices. As far as self-government goes, Canada is to-day in as good a position as the United States, *plus* some thousands of soldiers for the defence of her frontiers, supported out of the British treasury. This certainly does not indicate much desire on the part of the Crown to repress our growth. To allow the process of assimilation to go on in one of her own Colonies lying on our frontier, without affording the slightest evidence of qualm or misgiving, is certainly not evidence of hatred of our institutions, or jealousy of our progress. We certainly cannot think at this moment of anything in the present state of public feeling more discreditable and more wounding to our pride, than the fact that the meanest stump-orator has only to mouth denunciations of Great Britain in bad English, to call down thunders of applause from assemblages of the freest and most enlightened people on the globe.

Street-Paving.

After the 1st of May the Croton Aqueduct Department will be empowered, under the new charter, to repair the gross neglect which has been so long permitted, in relation to the condition of the pavements of this metropolis. A bureau of pipes, sewers and pavements will be under the direction of the Board, which will be intrusted henceforth with the care of piercing sewers and drains and laying the pavements. We fear that there are but few streets in the City, which would not be able, if stones could cry out, to tell a separate tale of corruption of their own, indicative of the manner in which the treasury has been plundered, under the auspices of the Department of Supplies and Repairs and the contractors who have heretofore had them in charge. These abuses ought all to be remedied, and the public should watch carefully that the newly constituted authorities do their duty.

An instance of the disgraceful manner in which contracts have been made and executed, under the expiring dynasty, is afforded in the case of Mr. PETTIGREW, who secured from the Common Council, over a year ago, the quarter-of-a-million job of laying Chatham-street and the Bowery with Belgian pavement. The work was left off last Fall, near Pearl-street, in consequence of the appointment of a Special Committee, by the Board of Aldermen, to investigate the nature of the labor already performed. It was then well understood that the terms of the contract had not been complied with—that blocks of stone smaller than the stipulated size had been used, and that they rested only on a gravel ground, whereas the agreement was that there should be a foundation of sand one foot in depth. *This Special Committee never reported!* Nothing has ever been known of their real or supposed proceedings, and the only conclusion which remains is to suppose a collusion between its members and Mr. PETTIGREW, equally discreditable to them all. In any case, in view of the approaching dissolution of the old Departments, Mr. PETTIGREW recommenced his work a few days ago, and has since then hurried it forward with indecent and neglectful rapidity. He will be paid, we suppose, by the City, and the Treasury will be fairly mulcted of a sum sufficient to have laid the whole of the streets properly, which he will leave unoven and a fit subject for the immediate action of the Croton Department.

The chaos which has long reigned on the line of the Canal-street extension is another scandalous instance of mismanagement. The contract for paving it, from Centre-street to its junction with East Broadway, with the Belgian blocks, was awarded, a great while ago, to Mr. CHARLES G. WATERBURY, at the unprecedentedly low price of one dollar and thirty-nine cents the square yard. The contract not having been confirmed by the Common Council until the middle of last Winter, the contractor could only commence operations this Spring. Thus, a crowded portion of the City has been blocked up and rendered impassable, and the work is now going on—we trust efficiently—but at a most suspicious moment, just when the Croton Department are about to assume the charge which has been so long left unattended to.

The frequent practice of contractors, hitherto, has been to dig up the old pavement, stir the gravel, and relay the stones just as they were before. As a consequence, the first rain, or indeed the passage of the first train of heavy carts, has been all-sufficient to put the streets into as bad or worse a condition than

[illegible] the job has remained to be done over again often to enrich once, twice, or a dozen times—the same scoundrels who were guilty of violating their obligations in the first instance. All this we hope the Croton Department will correct, and that, under a new *régime*, we shall witness a reform which is most imperative.

Relieving the East River—The Sound Steamers to Land Up Town.

The East River has become the crowded Broadway of our port, and the perils to which passengers crossing it are exposed, particularly at points between the Battery and the Navy-Yard, are daily getting to be more complicated and dangerous. This watery avenue which separates us from the Cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg needs, like our dusty Broadway, to be relieved of everything that unnecessarily obstructs its free navigation, embarrasses business on its shores, or, more than all, puts in jeopardy any of the one hundred thousand Ferry passengers who daily pass between our City and Long Island.

The most dangerous obstruction to a free use of the East River, both for passenger transits and for business along its shores, and the one which has become a matter of general complaint, is the large steamers which ply between New-York and ports on Long Island Sound, making their landings at the lower part of the City. Six large steamers running to and from Hartford, New-Haven and Bridgeport, make their landings on the East River near Peck-Slip; while six large steamers running on the Boston routes by way of Norwich, Stonington and Fall River pass down the entire length of the East River, double the Battery and make their landing on the North River side of the City. In addition to these, several large freight propellers, plying between New-York and various cities on the New-England coast, as far East as Portland in the State of Maine, are daily passing up and down the East River on the way to or from their landing places.

It is the large size of these boats and the high speed at which most of them are run that makes their daily passage through the East River exceedingly perilous to life and property. There is a law which forbids steamers to be propelled at a higher rate of speed than ten miles an hour, in any of the waters of our harbor. But this, like many other of our municipal laws, has become a dead letter; and the Boston boats may be seen on any afternoon, about 5 o'clock, steaming through the East River at a speed of fifteen to eighteen miles an hour, while constantly thronging about their path are the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferry-boats loaded with passengers;—schooners, sloops and lighters loaded with merchandise; steam-tugs with their tows; besides the smacks, skiffs and other small craft that are ever afloat on the river. When the tide in the East River is at the second quarter of the flood, the velocity of the current is 422 feet per minute, or nearly five miles per hour. The speed of the large Boston boats when passing up the river on this tide cannot be less than *twenty miles an hour;* a speed so hazardous on such a crowded thoroughfare that all the ferry-boats on either side must stay their trips, to keep out of the way of these rushing monsters, or continue them only by imperiling their passengers' lives. Should a railroad track be laid through Broadway, and a locomotive be driven over it, every morning and afternoon, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, the promenaders on that avenue would probably protest not only that their rights were most unjustly infringed, but that their lives were placed in most deadly peril. And yet these citizens would have no greater cause of complaint than those Brooklyn ferry passengers now have, exposed as they are, to be run over and crushed into the river every morning and afternoon by these ponderous and swift-rushing steamers.

But these boats not only place lives and property in jeopardy on the East River; they embarrass commerce in many ways. The Harbor Masters assure us that it is not safe to move a ship in that narrow stream, when one of these steamers is expected to pass; not only because the high speed at which these steamers run puts it out of the power of their pilots to check or control them in case the ship gets in their way, and a collision becomes imminent; but the long deep swell which they create in the river makes it very difficult to handle the ship, often tearing her from her fastenings, unless these be very strongly secured. Frequently the *Commonwealth*, the *Metropolis*, and the *Plymouth Rock*, heavy boats of more than 2,000 tons each, running on the Boston lines, will pass up East River abreast of each other, going at full speed on the flood tide, and monopolizing the whole width of the stream. The great wave which they make washes both shores, and very often tears lighter and smaller crafts from their moorings, while every ship lying across the end of the piers is liable to be badly chafed by the wash.

We are at loss to find any reason why our City authorities should allow the Sound steamers to obstruct or monopolize the navigation of the East River any longer. On the other hand the fact, which can be easily authenticated, that, by their daily passages through the crowded portions of this narrow stream, business is embarrassed and lives and property placed in great jeopardy—is a good and sufficient reason why they should be compelled to leave the lower part of the East River and make their landings somewhere above Corlær's Hook.

It has been volunteered as a reason for allowing these boats to land where they have landed for many years past, that they bring to the City a large quantity of freight consigned to commission houses located below the Park, or destined for shipment on Southern boats, whose landings are on the North River, near their own. These boats, however, bring no more freight to the City than the numerous sailing packets bring from the same Eastern ports, which do not find it necessary for their business to pass round into the North River to make a landing; nor do they bring any more freight than the several railroads communicating with the East, which do not find it necessary to run their freight cars down to Bowling-green, to accommodate their consignees.

Besides, the piers at which these boats now land are very inconveniently located both for arriving and departing passengers. They are located in one of the most filthy and crowded sections of the City, difficult of access, and far removed from stage routes and from all those hotels and shops of the metropolis which every [illegible] ger first desired to visit. They are [illegible] the centre of the foreign [illegible] in a port like this, [illegible] large vessels are daily [illegible] which to load or discharge [illegible] these piers are needed for more [illegible] purposes, than the landing [illegible] passenger boats which can be better [illegible] in some other section of the City, [illegible] the foot of Fourteenth-street on the East River.

A Committee of the Common Council is now considering the propriety of compelling all the Sound steamers to make their landings at some part of the East River, above Corlær's Hook. This Committee held a meeting last Friday, at which the owners of these boats were invited to be present, and show reasons why their landings should not be removed. Not one of them heeded the invitation; and it is therefore presumed that they have nothing to say, and that the Committee will readily conclude that the removal of the landings is to be made.

A POPULAR WOMAN.—A lady who calls herself Mrs. McMAHON has managed in the short space of three months to achieve a great popularity; and, in a letter which does not contain much else of importance, which she has published, she says, "I do not hesitate to say that, at this moment, I am one of the most popularly known women in the United States." Ladies who may be ambitious of becoming popularly known may be interested in learning that nothing can be more easy. All they have to do is to hire the Academy of Music or some other theatre for a few weeks, hire a company of actors, and perform a series of leading parts; in addition to this, it will be necessary to keep up a pretty constant correspondence in the daily papers, to brave defiance at the whole horde of critics, and to repeat the same in all the principal cities of the Union. By this process, which will cost but a few thousand dollars, it is possible to achieve a popularity that may last nearly nine days. Some ladies have become quite as popularly known with much less trouble and expense. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, for instance; and even our distinguished countrywoman, Mrs. BLOOMER, is more popularly known by merely putting on a pair of pantaletts and wearing her petticoats shorter than other women. ELIZABETH became very well known by paying a few visits to Newgate Prison, and Miss DIX has achieved a reputation by visiting the insane hospitals of the country. Mrs. MCMAHON may congratulate herself on being the most popularly known woman in the United States; but, considering what her eminence has cost her, and the very short time it is likely to last, we could not conscientiously advise any lady to follow her example. Madame IDA PFEIFFER has become tolerably famous by going everywhere, and a lady is now footing up a reputation in the Tabernacle by the novel feat of walking thirty miles in as many consecutive hours.

Personal.

PHILIP QUIGLEY has recovered $5,000 damages against the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad Company for publishing a libel upon him. The Company, in their annual report, reflected upon Mr. QUIGLEY's character and his reputation as a bridge-builder. The verdict establishes the fact that a Corporation may be sued for libel.

During the third act of "The Apostate," at the Boston Theatre, on Thursday evening, a young man, who was personating the rôle of a monk, was suddenly seized with a violent fit and fell lifeless upon the stage. The actors carried him to the wing and the performance proceeded; but for a moment the incident caused the audience to experience a thrill of horror.

The *National Intelligencer* says:

"It is only two or three weeks since we had the gratification of recording the magnificent gift of *twenty-five thousand dollars* to the American Colonization Society by DAVID HUNT, Esq., of Mississippi. We have now the pleasure to announce an additional donation from the same noble-hearted philanthropist of *twenty thousand dollars*; a check for which amount has been received from him by the Treasurer of the Society. This sum makes a grand total of more than *fifty thousand dollars* which has been contributed by Mr. HUNT to the philanthropic cause of colonization."

The negro man, "JIM BROCKENBRIDGE," who was so fortunate as to draw half the capital prize of $30,000, last week, at Louisville, has purchased himself and entire family, at a reasonable price. Mr. ISAAC R. GREEN, his owner, referred the matter of value to Judge PIRTLEY, by whom the valuation was fixed. The remaining money has been placed in the care of a trustee.

The late ELLIOTT CRESSON, of Philadelphia, left by will the sum of $5,000 for the benefit of a Society for providing a home for aged men. The Society was organized in Philadelphia some time since.

Mr. EVERETT has delivered his Washington oration before the Young Men's Association in Chicago.

Meeting of the New-York [illegible] Society.

A special meeting of the New-York [illegible] Dealers' Society was held last evening at [illegible] tan Hall, in Hester-street. The [illegible] attended. The general opinion expressed was in favor of resisting the new law, and testing at once its constitutionality. It was resolved to carry out the programme agreed upon at the previous meeting. The work of obtaining the signatures of 10 freeholders to each petition for licenses, as required by the new Excise Law, was entered upon directly after the passage of the act, by nearly all the liquor dealers in the City. But very soon a large number, finding the utter impossibility of obtaining the requisite signatures, abandoned their efforts, making up their minds to let matters take their course, trusting for relief to the Court of Appeals. Some 1,000 Liquor Dealers, not heretofore belonging to the Liquor Dealers' Association, have lately enrolled their names as new members, making the present number nearly 7,000 members. The fund formerly on hand, the dues paid by new members, and the proceeds of a special tax levied on all the members, secured already a fund of over $300,000. With this sum they think a pretty long and fierce battle may be waged.

Should the new law be pronounced constitutional, the effort to obtain signatures of twenty freeholders to petitions for licenses will doubtless be resumed. The difficulty of effecting this object, and some idea of the number of liquor sellers that will have to abandon the business, may be gathered from the following statistics. In the Second Ward there are 111 retail liquor shops, distributed as follows:

Liberty-street	2	South street	7
Maiden-lane	10	Water-street	5
John-street	2	Pearl-street	2
Burling-slip	3	Gold-street	4
Fulton-street	26	Front-street	3
Ann-street	16	William-street	3
Beekman-street	10	Nassau-street	4
Spruce-street	7	Park-row	2
Peck-slip	6	Broadway	2
Total			111

Beside the places enumerated, there are some dozen other localities where liquor is sold at wholesale. In Fulton Market there are eleven places where liquor bars are kept. Ann-street abounds most plentifully in liquor-shops. On this street, between Nassau-street and Broadway, there are twelve places where liquor is retailed. One place on this street—the old "Smith's Hotel"—has lately closed up. On the door an announcement of a Sheriff's sale of the contents of the house is posted.

The total number of freeholders living in the Second Ward does not exceed forty. By the new law there cannot be, therefore, over two places licensed in this ward for selling liquor!

THE TIGHTNESS CONTINUES.—Since Mr. FLAGG raised the interest on Revenue Bonds to 7 per cent, money has been coming more rapidly, but not pouring, into the Chamberlain's hands. The overdraft has been made good, and there is a surplus sufficient, perhaps, to meet the warrants already drawn, though the latter have not all been paid. Money must be tight indeed when City gilt-edged paper is hardly nibbled at by hungry capitalists. The Chamberlain will doubtless resume payment in a few days, and Mr. FLAGG will probably give no heed to the calls for warrants hereafter, unless he knows there is money enough in the Treasury to cash them.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Associated Press Office—41 Wall-st. and 121 Broadway.

ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 27.

The steamship *Empire City*, from Havana, having arrived up, we gather a few additional particulars of California and Isthmus news. The purser reports that the steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall for New-York, has nearly a million and a half dollars in gold on freight, and about seventy of Col. LOCKRIDGE's force, including Generals WHEAT and HORNSBY. The *Empire City* brings one hundred of the unfortunate Nicaraguans, while others were left behind at Aspinwall, whither they were all taken in British vessels.

The *Illinois* connected at the Isthmus with the steamer *J. L. Stephens* from San Francisco, but as that vessel did not touch at San Juan del Sur, we get nothing additional of an authentic nature in regard to the expedition of General WALKER. Private dispatches, however, state that he was well supplied with provisions, and likely to hold ont at Rivas for several months. From the same source we get a confirmation of WALKER and HERNINGSEN's recently reported victories over the Costa Ricans, and a rumor that another attack was shortly expected. General WALKER's brother, who came passenger in the *Empire City*, died on Sunday.

Ex-Senator FOOTE, who of late has held a prominent position in the ranks of the American Party, has gone over to the Democrats.

Chinese products were rapidly advancing in the California Markets.

From Washington.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTING THE WAGON ROAD FROM FORT DEFIANCE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 28.

The War Department has completed the arrangements for the Wagon-Road from Fort Defiance to Colorado River. EDWARD F. BEALE is to be the superintendent; G. H. HEAP, assistant, and JAMES P. MILLINGTON, physician. Lieut. CHARLES E. THOMPSON has been detached from the Navy to accompany the expedition for geological surveys. Twenty-five camels and dromedaries are to be employed, one of the objects being to test their endurance and adaptability of the climate. The party will consist of about fifty picked men, provided with the necessary implements to break the road through. They will rendezvous at New-Orleans on the 20th of May. All the parties for the different sections of the road are now organized, with instructions to commence operations at the earliest practicable period. It is thought that the work will be finished by next December.

From Albany.

JUDGE MULLETT NOT RESIGNED—MEETING OF THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 28.

Judge MULLETT, of the Eighth Judicial District, has served papers on Governor KING, denying that he has resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and stating that the appointment of his successor is illegal, and that he shall proceed to hold Courts as heretofore. Judge MULLETT charges that the papers sent to Judge FOOT, of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, were improperly and without authority filled up, tendering his resignation, and that he did not resign.

The liquor dealers in this city held a meeting last night, and a fund was raised and resolutions adopted to disregard the law and take the first prosecution under it to the courts in order to test its constitutionality.

Contradiction of the Reports of Indian Trouble in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 28.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* of the 18th inst. contains a letter from Gen. SHIELDS, dated Faribault, 15th, which pointedly contradicts the rumor of Indian troubles at Mankato. We have reliable information from Blue Earth County that there is no foundation for these absurd reports. The letter concludes by stating that "there is neither hostility, nor a sign of hostility, amongst the Indian tribes in the Territory."

The *Minnesotian* of the 20th confirms the statements in the above letter.

Collision on the Hudson River.

PIERMONT, Tuesday, April 28.

A sloop and a schooner, names unknown, came in collision last night on the river near Irvington. The sloop was loaded with brick and sunk immediately. The crew escaped in the yawl, and were picked up by the schooner, which sustained but slight injury.

Wreck of the Schooner William Rayner on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, April 28.

The schooner *William Rayner*, with a cargo of wheat and flour from Toronto to this port, went ashore last night below the East Pier. The sea made a clean breach over the vessel, and the deck-load of flour was thrown overboard.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 28.

DOUGHERTY's soap and candle works on Market street, near the Bridge over the Schuylkill, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $30,000,—insured for $20,000.

Arrival of the Steamship Lebanon at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, April 28.

The steamship *Lebanon*, from Woolwich, England, on the evening of the 15th inst., arrived here yesterday. She brings a detachment of artillery for Nova Scotia and Canada, but no news. She will leave for Quebec to-morrow.

Musical.

M. MILLET, an accomplished musician, and a teacher of influence and consideration, gave an interesting concert last evening at Dodworth's Saloon. Mr. MILLET was assisted by Mme. CORA DE WILHORST, Signor ARNOLDI, Mr. RAVENEL, and a number of young ladies—his pupils we presume. The entertainment was well arranged and gave general satisfaction. All the compositions were by M. MILLET, and gave abundant evidence of taste and musical sensibility. There is no reason why many of these works should not make their appearance in more tangible shape.

Signora PATANIA's Concert last evening, at Niblo's Saloon, did not receive the attention it deserved, considering that Mme. GAZZANIGA and Signor BRIGNOLI were on the programme in addition to the *beneficiaire*. Mme. GAZZANIGA sang only one piece, (the "Mother and Child," by DONIZETTI,) but sang it with such infinite pathos and intensity that it obliterated every other effort of the evening. Signora PATANIA was in excellent voice, and sang excellently, especially the "Traviata" aria. Signor BRIGNOLI was as usual good and pleasing. He had a vast number of noisy admirers in the room.

Concert.

Mrs. JAMESON, a very estimable artist, gives a concert to-night at Dodworth's Saloon, to which we desire to call attention. The programme is judiciously compounded, and introduces Dr. GUILMETTE, an amateur quartette, Mr. HY. APPY, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. SCHMITZ and Mr. WALLERS.

Italian Opera.

To-night Mme. GAZZANIZA appears in BELLINI's opera of "Norma." She is said to be surpassingly great as the heroine. Miss RICHINGS makes her *début* in this opera as *Adalgisa*.

GOVERNOR WALKER IN A WARD SCHOOL.—There was a great time in No. 11, one of the Sixteenth Ward Grammar Schools, yesterday, for Governor RESD. J. WALKER, GEORGE SAUNDERS, and his wife, were there to see their strong points. Commissioner HASKETT received the party at 9 o'clock, in the Boys' Department, and introduced them. The boys rallied 500 strong, and, with music, declamations, &c., gave the distinguished visitors a touch of their quality. Then the Governor made a brief speech, in which he stated that he had attended Public Schools in his youth, and had acted as tutor during his College course, much to his own advancement. He said it was his purpose to establish a liberal and thoroughly-organized system of Free Schools in Kansas, as one of the best means of securing the pacification and prosperity of that distracted Territory. [illegible] Department, they were received [illegible] After hearing a class examined, some [illegible] and declamations, they passed to the Primary [illegible] boys and girls welcomed them [illegible] were put through their [illegible] a march and "Yankee [illegible] by the boys. [illegible] performed for the occasion, who in a finer sight; [illegible] he got to [illegible] Right [illegible] such a noble [illegible] system as [illegible]

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia at this Port, and the Isabel at Charleston.

PROSPERITY OF THE SLAVE-TRADE—THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO—THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND SUBORDINATE GENERALS APPOINTED—THE CASE OF OXNARD—A PROTESTANT CHURCH TO BE ERECTED NEAR HAVANA—BUSINESS—SHIP NEWS.

The United States mail steamship *Philadelphia*, ALFRED G. GRAY commanding, which left New-Orleans on the 20th April, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 23d, and having sailed same day for New-York, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Philadelphia* landed 24 passengers at Havana and brings 37 passengers for this port.

One of our correspondents writes that it is reported, on credible authority, that a Protestant church and cemetery, and an American hospital, may be erected near the city of Havana, with the consent of the Spanish Government, whenever our Government is disposed to ask for these privileges. The Marquis of HAVANA is said to favor the project.

Our correspondent further says:

"We have had eight or ten vessels sold here lately, intended for the African coast trade, and they ar prepared for the voyage in this harbor.

Two cargoes, consisting of 835 Bozal negroes, have been landed since my last report, and have been provided with the legal documents necessary for the protection of their masters.

The strangers have nearly all left Cuba, and we are again lonely. A few New-York blooms remain—the last roses of the season.

Sugars still continue high; whites have been sold as high as $12. The sugar crop is confirmed as being short. Molasses, 9½@10 reals ₱ keg, and scarce. Freights are at the lowest point, and, from the many vessels in all the ports of Cuba, the business dull. Exchange—London, 6⅛@6¼ premium; New-York and Northern cities, 3⅛@4 discount; New-Orleans, (short sight,) 2⅛ discount. The health of the Island is good."

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, April 24, 1857.

Since the official appointment of Gen. CONCHA to the command of the expedition against Mexico was made known through the papers of this city, the editors of which are ever ready to offer up their mite of incense at the altar of his enthroned Excellency, the public mind has been agitated by a thousand idle rumors as to the General's willingness to accept the command. From a personal knowledge of the man's character, I am authorized to say that nothing would delight him more than to place himself at the head of the invading force. His ambition is coextensive with the littleness of his mind, and he sees in the successful result of an attack the last military honor to which he aspires—the rank of Captain General of the Royal Armies." He succeeded in getting himself the title of Marquis, and for this purpose took the life of his bosom friend and protector, when a refugee from the political excesses of an opposition Ministry. Will he allow the only opportunity he will ever have to secure this military distinction pass by without taking advantage of circumstances? No! Dearly as he loves the pleasant command he now holds, he would cheerfully resign it into the hands of another to have the honor of again planting the flag of Spain on the battlements of San Juan de Ulloa. He will profit by every circumstance to precipitate things, regardless of the consequences to this Island. His policy with PINTO, whom he seduced into conspiracy, is sufficient evidence of the heartlessness of the man. The Generals appointed to serve under his orders are ESTRADA, of the Navy, and MENDINUETA, of the Cavalry. This latter personage has seen considerable service in the Spanish civil wars, and is represented as a man of some experience in the military art. But I suppose he is like nearly all superior Spanish officers, with more bravery than real scientific knowledge. The news of the sailing of the first division of the expedition has hurried things vastly here. Immense preparations have been made for the comfort of the new comers, and the Spanish Bank has loaned the Home Government $1,200,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of sending out the vessels and soldiers. It would be a pity to disappoint so much bravery by a peaceful settlement of the squabble!

Much blame is attached to the American Consulate by certain parties, who maintain that Mr. JOHN OXNARD was entitled to the whole and entire protection of his Government. To such, who seem to forget the circumstances of the case, I would recall to their minds the facts of the case. OXNARD arrives here, a fugitive from justice, bringing with him certain sums of money that he fraudulently got possession of in New-Orleans. The parties thus robbed present themselves here about the same time, state their case and ask the interference of the Consul. Colonel BLYTHE simply stated the circumstances of the fraud to the authorities, and asked for his fellow-citizens that facility of prosecuting in the courts of the island which has been granted under similar circumstances to Spanish subjects no later than last year. In view of the justice of the application, General CONCHA ordered OXNARD to be confined in a fort until he restored the money. The courts decided that the prisoner might be prosecuted civilly, and this is what was done. Had the Consul interfered to prevent OXNARD's arrest, he would have injustice done to the injured parties who had come to recover their property. The transient and resident citizens (American) of Havana all unanimously approve what has been done. Only those who feel sympathy for a rascal, regret that the rogue was foiled in his attempt to retain the money.

The *Saratoga* sailed from here last Saturday. Her destination was Key West; officers and crew all well. The English brig *Mariner* has also left us. The weather has been exceedingly variable during the last few days. Of local intelligence there is but little that would interest your readers.

LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana and Key West dates to the 25th inst.

Muscavado Sugar at the latest date was 12¾ to 13 reals, with an active demand. Molasses clayed, 9½ reals. Muscavado 10½ to 11 reals.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* sailed from Key West on the 23d inst. for Norfolk, and the United States steamer *Fashion* for New-Orleans.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Another Insurrectionary Movement Suppressed—Implication of the Clergy—Refusal to grant Absolution—The Expected War with Spain—The British Ultimatum—Ministerial Changes—Mining Discoveries, &c.

We have received files of Mexican journals to the 4th of April.

The *Trait d'Union*, published at the capital, says:

"A reactionary movement took place, it is said, on the evening before last, at Mexico. Various arrests were made. That which appears certain is, that M. AGUILAR, former Minister of SANTA ANA, is taken prisoner. Details have not reached us, but public rumor, we know not on what authority, connects the name of Gen. TRACONIS with the movement."

The *Trait d'Union* places the responsibility of these disturbances upon the higher clergy. They have forsaken the confessional, and have entered the pulpit to inculcate the doctrines of rebellion among the people. Pastoral letters of a political nature are printed and extensively circulated, and the curates have received strict instructions to preach opposition to the Government—to promise the enjoyments of Heaven to those who obey, and threaten with the terrors of hell those who reject the teachings of the Church.

While the Church in Mexico City refuses to recognize the new Constitution, and fulminates anathemas against those who [swear to uphold it, the clergy of Oajaca rejoice and chaunt a *te deum* in its honor.

The Archbishop has declared positively again and again (and he is about to launch forth another circular of the same tenor as the first) that absolution will not be given to those who take oath to obey the fundamental law of the country. Those priests who know their duty, and the true significance of their mission, consider the opinion of the prelate as a purely personal one and not affecting their own action. Thus, says the *Trait d'Union*, think the majority of the ecclesiastics. One priest has already announced, through the public journals, that he is ready to absolve any one who may take the oath required: and that his intentions may be widely known, he gives his name and address. All Mexico knows that there are many honorable members of the clergy who refuse to lie any longer under the imputation of this scandal. They will not invoke religion in aid of worldly interests, nor the sacred name of God to favor the petty passions of man. They are ready to grant absolution when they deem it right and proper to do so, without heeding the recommendations or the order of their Prelate.

Nevertheless the plan has been well arranged. There exists some secret Directory, holding in its hands the threads of a conspiracy which seeks to agitate at the same time the principal centres of population in the Republic. The *Progresista* of Puebla speaks of rumors of a third *pronunciamento* in that locality, and others will doubtless be heard of in all the capitals of the State. There are, however, no fears for the result. By the *denouement* the cause of Religion will be advanced and the clerical profession will be purified.

The journals of the Capital are filled with long extracts from the Spanish press on the threatened invasion. *El Heraldo*, in answer to the arguments put forth in the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana, takes the philosophical ground that a war will prove nothing; that fraudulent credits will not be proved legitimate, though backed by cannon, and that the assassination of San Vicente will not become a political act from the fact of an invasion. The *Trait d'Union* is of opinion that Spain will make war if she can, that is to say, if she is supported by France and England, and if these two nations are ready to pay the expenses.

Gen. CORONA, an exile, has beseeched the President to accept his services in case of a war with Mexico, and the honorable request has been granted. Gen. CHILABDI has also requested to be placed on active service in the event of a war. A Spanish invasion would at least have one good effect—it would sweep away party animosities and would unite the Mexican people as one man against the common enemy.

The *Mexican Extraordinary* of the 4th April says:

"We hear mention made of the probable retirement of Sr. MONTES from the Ministry of Relations and his acceptance of the mission to Rome. In this event it is said his place will be filled by Sr. FUENTES, now Minister of Treasury, and that the vacancy thus occasioned will be tendered to Sr. LERDO. No step on the part of the Government could tend more to give confidence abroad than the return of Sr. LERDO DE TEJADA to his former position of Minister of Treasury. His name is associated with the first great financial reform in this country, and his high integrity and well-known financial ability would at once inspire confidence on the part of capitalists at home as well as abroad. We trust for this once rumor may prove true.

The same peper says:

"We hear it stated that the *Charge d'Affaires* of the British Legation has presented his *ultimatum* to the Mexican Government, stating that if in nine days his demands are not satisfied he will close the Legation. Six days of the aforesaid nine have expired already, so we may expect in the course of the next few days to learn the result of this demand.

The road from Vera Cruz to Mexico City is now safe. Throughout the whole distance small parties of mounted guards are posted, who ride from one station to the other and protect the road from robbers. A tax of half a dollar on each passenger by the diligences is levied, to defray a portion of the expense incurred by this road-guard."

A correspondent of the *Extraordinary*, writing from Mazatlan on the 30th of March, says:

"A day or two since I was informed by a gentleman of undoubted veracity and distinguished position, of a gold vein which seems almost fabulous. It is situated in the State of Sonora, to the north of Hermosillo. He saw the gold himself which had been severed from the original lead by a machete. It weighed nearly one pound, and was pure gold."

MRS. BENTLEY'S THIRTY HOURS' WALK.—Mrs. BENTLEY accomplished last evening, at 10 o'clock, at the Tabernacle, her promised pedestrian feat of walking thirty consecutive hours. It can hardly be called a pedestrian feat either, for during most of the last ten hours she was supported in walking by a lady. The greater portion of the last two hours she was almost carried along by a lady and gentlemen on each side of her. The concluding eight minutes she walked alone. By her easy and brisk movements she showed, however, that she had considerable strength left. At the termination of her feat she was vociferously cheered by the congregation present, about 150 in all. Capt. RYNDERS, United States Marshal, who was present, was called on for a speech. The gallant Captain's response was that the best speech he could make was to put money into the contribution box for Mrs. BENTLEY. Saying this, he threw into it a $3 bill. This example was followed.

THE ISAAC NEWTON.—We learn from a gentleman who passed Peekskill, yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, that the steamer *Isaac Newton* had been got afloat, and was then in tow of two steamers, apparently on their way to this city. The damage sustained by the steamer is not as great as first reported, and it is expected that she will again resume her regular trips.

The steamer *Buffalo*, which was sent to assist the *Newton* at the time of her accident, and which also sunk near her, still lies in the same position. As the *Newton* is now raised, the *Buffalo* will be got afloat in a few days without much trouble.

The steamer *Knickerbockr*, which was sunk last Fall, near the spot where the *Newton* met her accident resumed her regular trips to Albany on Monday evening last. During the Winter she has been thoroughly repaired and renovated.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND the public that we have arranged the stock which remained unsold in the old store, apart in a CHEAP SIDE BOOM. It includes TEA SERVICES, BRONZES, VASES AND GLASS WARE, &c., and we shall offer them at decided bargains. We design in future to place in this room any goods which may be in the least old or imperfect and we shall sell them regardless of cost. Parties in search of bargains will do well to pay this room a visit.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

IN OUR CHEAP SIDE ROOM!
100 dozen superior Ivory-handled Table Knives, at $3 and $4 per dozen.
100 dozen Silver-plated Table Spoons, $4 per dozen.
100 dozen Silver-plated Tea Spoons, $2 per dozen.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers

N. R. COLLINS & CO.
OLD STAND
Corner John and Nassau-sts.
SPRING CLOTHING.
Raglans, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests,
N. R. COLLINS & CO.

OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS.
For all diseases of the heart, lungs and bronchial tubes, Use Old Dr. BONE'S celebrated Bitters and Pills.
For erysipelas, salt rheum, and all scrofulous diseases, Use Old Dr. BONE'S Bitters and Pills.
For chronic inflammation of the liver, and dyspepsia, Use Old Dr. BONE'S Bitters and Pills.
For dropsy and fits, use Old Dr. BONE'S Bitters and Pills.
For all nervous diseases,
Use Old Dr. BONE'S Bitters and Pills.
For rheumatism, either chronic or inflammatory,
Use old Dr. BONE'S Bitters and Pills.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
These medicines are composed purely of vegetable matter, and have been used by Old Dr. BONE and his son for over 70 years, and have proved their efficacy in thousands of cases, when all other medicines have failed. Call at Dr. BONE'S office, and read the certificates of hundreds of patients.
For sale by CHAS. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; Mrs. HAYES, in Brooklyn, and all druggists and country merchants.
Dr. BONE'S office and Principal Dépôt,
No. 284 Grand-st., New-York.

FINE BOOTS VERY CHEAP.—GENTLEMEN who wish any description of Boots should make their selection at
CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway.
He has a splendid stock of feet-covering for gentlemen, manufactured under the supervision of
M. C. T. KIMBALL,
Late of the firm of
BEASLEY & KIMBALL.
Who has charge of this branch of his business. "Low prices and good articles is the motto of CANTRELL and by dealing with him you can save at least 30 per cent.

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-Cloths from 2s. 6d. to 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvellously low prices.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.—M. C. T. KIMBALL, late of the firm of Beasley & Kimball, has the superintendence of the Boot Manufacturing Department of
CANTRELL'S
New Establishment, No. 813 Broadway. His long experience in this branch of the trade will guarantee customers the finest work in materials, and CANTRELL'S principle of selling every article of his stock at a low price will afford entire satisfaction to gentlemen who buy their Boots at his establishment.

STORE TO LET.—THE STORE AND THREE lofts No. 55 Pearl-st., corner Bread, a very desirable location. Rent $750. Apply on the premises to H. PRICE & BARKLEY.

READER, WHY DO YOU LET THAT HACKING cough drag you down to a consumptive's grave? Take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and stop it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.

CHEAPEST PLACE IN AMERICA.

Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st, 3d block west of Broadway. An examination of my extensive assortment of new and original designs will *convince* the most *fastidious* that fixtures which defy competition for durability and style can be bought at *this* establishment at *prices lower by far* than at any other house in the *United States*. Old gas fixtures regilt, French or artistic bronze, and *warranted* to look equal to new. The show rooms is on the *ground* floor, not the second or third.
JAMES G. MOFFET.

MAKE A NOTE OF THE PLACE.

Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., between Green and Wooster.

N. B.—*No extra charge.* Fixtures bought at *this* establishment are put up, lengthened or shortened, *at the prices for which they are sold.*

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.

We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters, both in the city and country, our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising, in part, many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers.
A. LELAND & CO., No. 136 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

THE CHURRUS REMEDY.—THIS NEW medicine though now only one week before the public, has afforded the most astonishing relief to more than one hundred sufferers from Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Consumption, and pulmonary complaints. We boldly pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age, and the only genuine curative yet known for these diseases. Prepared in bottles at $1; also in pills at $1 per box; sent free by mail on receipt of the money. Apply at the agency of Rev. J. A. ARMSTRONG, No. 162½ Fulton-st.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association, No. 3, who have not paid in full for their lots, are hereby notified that all lots not paid for on or before the 14th of May, will be sold at auction at No. 168 Bowery, on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery on each THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until that time, to dispose of surplus property, and receive money.
CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

NONSENSE!!
Nonsense! we repeat it. If you have not yet learned that the only place in this town to buy your China, Glass and all that, is at DAILEY'S, you haven't taken the papers. That's all. They sell white China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, for $3.75, worth $5.50; white Dinner Sets, 154 pieces, for $16, worth $26; silver-plated Casters for $4.75, worth $7.50. Look at Messrs. DAILEY & CO.'S list for other things, in the dry goods column of this paper.

IT BEATS THE "RAILWAY KING"
All hollow. The prices at which Messrs. DAILEY & CO. are selling off their stock has created a sensation amongst our lady friends that has not been equaled during our remembrance. After all, it's no wonder, for they give Silver-plated Casters for $4.75, worth $7.50; Silver-plated Tea Kettles for $11, worth $19; Silver plated Tea Sets for $20, worth $30. Look at their advertisements in the Dry Goods' column of this paper.

NO CHEAP SIDE ROOMS.
Bargains are to be found all over our store:—200 dozen silver-plated forks at $3 50 the dozen; 300 dozen silver-plated table spoons at $5 the dozen; 500 dozen silver-plated tea spoons at $1 50 the dozen. You cannot buy them at anything like these prices elsewhere.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway.

TO CARPET BUYERS.
SPRING CARPETS AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.....$1 00
THREE-PLY.....$1 00
SUPERFINE INGRAIN.....80
Lace and other Curtains very cheap at the One-Price Store of
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 384 Broadway,
opposite Taylor's Saloon.

WHO?
Who sells the cheapest China, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware in New-York? Why, DAILEY & CO.! They are the largest dealers in this class of goods in America, and they offer their entire stock at the cost price. If you would know something of the inducements they offer, read their advertisements in the dry goods column of this paper.

BLONDE LACES,
MANTILLA LACES,
BLACK BRUSSELS LACES,
JUST RECEIVED.
A. BOYNTON,
NO. 53 CEDAR-ST.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $2 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES.
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

IMPORTED CARPETINGS.
A further supply received on Tuesday from Liverpool, per ship *Guy Mannering*, at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at
GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 466 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS. Alterations to be made in the piano rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent. Pianos moved, tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers; hair dye, 4 shillings a box, black or brown; highly fragrant dentrifice, 25 and 50 cents a box; infallible onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair, at No. 1 Barclay-st.; also, at druggists generally.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS, AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns and the glossy deep blacks it produces. Would nature do better? Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

A TASTY AND GRACEFUL HAT, MADE OF THE finest materials and warranted superior to any $4 hat offered in Broadway, is sold by ESHENSCHEID, of No. 118 Nassau-st., for $3 50. Call and judge for yourselves of the advantages afforded by this establishment.

MARRIED.

STEWART—BEEBE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 23, by Rev. M. Hutton, D. D., ANDREW STEWART to Miss ALETHEA F. BEEBE, eldest daughter of A. P. Beebe, Esq., all of this City.

EDGAR—RHINELANDER.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 28, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, WILLIAM EDGAR to ELIZA L. RHINELANDER.

CAMPBELL—HUXLEY.—On Thursday, April 23, by Rev. Mr. PERRY, Mr. DUNCAN S. CAMPBELL to Miss MARY LOUISA HUXLEY, both of Yorkville, New-York City.

CHEEVER—TYLER.—At Jewett City, Conn., on Monday, April 27, in the Congregational Meeting-House, by Rev. T. L. Shipmen, Rev. HENRY T. CHEEVER, Pastor of the Congregational Church, and Miss JANE TYLER, daughter of the late Lucius Tyler, M. D., of Jewett City.

DIED.

BROOKS.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 27, MARY, widow of the late Conrad Brooks, and sister of Lewis Denny, aged 75 years, 7 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Rev. D. Dunbar's Church, Macdougal st., without further invitation.

BAYLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 28, WILLIAM BAYLEY, son of William and Frances Bayley, aged 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 151 Church-st.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 28, of consumption, AMELIA, wife of William S. Wright, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 53 Adelphi st.

POWERS.—In Brooklyn, MARGARET, the beloved wife of Lawrence Powers, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the corner of Clermont and Myrtle-ave.

GUMBS.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday morning, April 28, ELIZABETH, widow of Edward Gumbs, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 65 South 4th-st.

MAITLAND.—At Chappequa, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Saturday evening, April 25, of consumption, AMANDA, only child of Rebecca E. and the late Charles Maitland, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

God calls the good,
Too good on earth to stay.

EDWARDS.—At Morristown, N. J., on Monday morning, April 27, MARY P., wife of Jonathan Edwards, Esq., and daughter of Gerard W. Morris, of this City, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, in the city, without further invitation.

MORRISON.—At South Orange, N. J., on Monday, April 27, SUSAN TREADWELL MORRISON, eldest daughter of Joseph and Harriet Morrison, in the 17th year of her age.

VAN FPS.—At Chattanooga, Tenn., on Tuesday, April 21, GEORGE C. VAN EPS, (of the firm of Montag, Van Eps & Gillett, of this City,) in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 West 16th st., this day, (Wednesday,) 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HUNT.—In St Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, April 21, Mr. ISAAC HUNT, formerly of New-York, eldest son of Mrs. Jane Hunt in the 34th year of his age.

THE
TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION
BY
ALLOPATHY, HOMŒOPATHY, WATER-CURE
AND
MEDICATED INHALATION.
PRACTICALLY REVIEWED
BY
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, (838 Broadway, New-York,)

[*Continued from yesterday's Times.* The Review in full may be obtained at the PUBLISHERS, SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey street, Astor House. Price 10 cents.]

We have, perhaps, dwelt too long on European writers. If so, it has been because their works are the text-books of the colleges of this country. There are comparatively few works on consumption written in America. But let us read *these* in review as representing more fully and fairly the American view of the case. We have before us the splendid work of the late Dr. Swett, of this City, published some three years ago. Dr. Swett was for many years one of the physicians of the New-York Hospital, and at the time of his death held the responsible trust of a professorship in the New-York University. That he was a man of sterling ability, none, who knew him, will call in question. Had he left us no other proof of his indefatigable zeal in the pursuit of his profession than his "Treatise on the Diseases of the Chest," it would have been amply sufficient to earn him a high niche in the temple of fame. Well then we may safely take Dr. Swett's work as a fair exponent of the practice of the profession in this country. In answering the question: "*Is phthisis a curable disease?*" he observes, the general impression in the medical profession is, that patients with phthisis is doomed to death." (P. 275.) Why does this impression exist? Simply, because almost every case results in death! "If," continues he, "those cases only are considered, in which the disease is strongly marked, and which is so advanced in its progress that the diagnosis is easy, this opinion is, on the whole, well founded; yet even under these circumstances, *unexpected* recoveries take place." (P. 275.) What does this mean but that the disease is sufficiently advanced to be detected the case is hopeless, or if recovery does take place it is an "*unexpected*" result, which could not be anticipated to follow the treatment employed. It may be well to state, that Dr. Swett is a strong advocate of the *curability* of the disease, but honest enough to confess that the profession, to the present, has not discovered the *means* of curing it. "I admit," says he, "as all must do, that phthisis is a most fatal disease, and that the prognosis is *always unfavorable!*" What does he mean by uniform prognosis? He means that the opinion we must form of the chances of the patient to recover is "*always unfavorable.*" We cannot look for nor expect his recovery from following any plan of treatment employed or advised by Dr. Swett. If recovery should follow such treatment it is a success altogether "*unexpected.*" Which of the readers of the Doctor's confession will have the bravery to submit to this treatment, and run the gauntlet for life? This may seem a harsh expression, but is it not literally true? What else can it be called than running the gauntlet for life to submit to a plan of treatment, the very advocates and champions of which are themselves compelled to confess is "*empirical, inert, and mischievous.*" (Billings.)

After considering the general details of the regimen to be observed by physic

[illegible] AND LOTS FOR SALE

[illegible] ACRES OHIO LAND.—THIS [illegible] tract of land on the head waters of the Scioto [illegible] Anglaise [illegible] one hour's ride from [illegible] near the Ohio [illegible] on the Mad River and Lake [illegible] Trains may be heard from the [illegible] to map of Ohio will [illegible] on all sides. To capitalists or to [illegible] thousands ready cash, here is offered a [illegible] an early fortune. Maps of the land [illegible] for. Title indisputable. Terms easy, [illegible] given on application, in person or by letter, [illegible], to CHAS. HERBST, No. 120 William-st.,

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY [illegible] brown stone front house, No. 44 26th-st., with all [illegible] improvements. Inquire on the premises. Also [illegible] lots on 26th-st., 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches [illegible] southeast side of Madison-av., on one of [illegible] beautiful locations in this City. Also [illegible] lots in the southeast corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st., 25 feet [illegible] each. Terms liberal. Price low for the above [illegible]. Inquire at No. 180 East 21st-st., of G. J. HAM-[illegible].

FOR SALE—THREE MAGNIFICENT BROWN-stone houses and lots in 23d-st., opposite London ter-[illegible], Nos. 316, 318 and 320, between 9th and 10th avs., with all the modern improvements; built by days' work [illegible] superior; possession at once; will be sold at a great [illegible]. Also, house and lot No. 194 30th-st., with all the [illegible] modern improvements; sold as above and possession at once. Apply to MORGAN PINDER, No. 355 23d-st., corner 10th-av., or to C. S. SLAUSON, No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOTS, with brick buildings thereon, in 12th-st., near avenue C, formerly occupied as a bolt factory. There is a steam [illegible] ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. The property, from its location, and being ready for immediate occupancy, offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a saw or planing mill, machine or smith shop, foundry, or any manufacturing business. Terms easy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE LOT OF ground, 55 by 100, on Concord-st., between Fulton and Washington sts., and adjoining the Bache mansion, and about six minutes' walk from the Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries. The location is very fine, and the surrounding improvements first-class. Will be sold for $2,800, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.; or JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS and elegantly-finished house No. 114 2d-av., cor. 7th st.—frescoed walls in first and second stories, fountain in the yard, with every desirable improvement for a family of taste and wealth. Inquire at No. 54 Rivington-st.

Also for sale or to let, the large house No. 54 Rivington-st., cor. Bridge—one of the most desirable residences east of the Bowery below 1st-st. Inquire at No. 54 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL three-story brown stone front house, No. 70 Madison-av., corner 26th-st.; lot 25 feet front by 95 feet deep; the house, which covers the whole lot, is well calculated for a hotel or school. Apply to F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st, near 7th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. HEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE AT EAST NEW-YORK — A good house, barn and 16 lots of ground, on the plank road, near John J. Snediker's; well adapted for a hotel. Will be sold for $2,600; $2,000 on bond and mortgage. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn; or JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT BRICK cottage of eight rooms, with garden of three lots, on 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn, 20 minutes' ride from Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferry; rent $250. Inquire of MANN & RODMAN, No. 39 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COT-tage house, near Fulton-av., and 20 minutes' walk from the Wall-st Ferry. Price, $975; $500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.; or JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY stone-front and high stoop house on the east side of Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts., now ready for occupation. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of A. MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—A handsome cottage house near 5th-av. on 163d-st., with 6 lots, a fine garden, fruit trees, &c. House new; 9 rooms. Rent low to a good tenant. E. B. KINSHIMER, No 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET LOW—EIGHTY-fourth-st., near 9th-av., first class three-story high basement brown-stone house with several lots if required, 15 blocks from the Bloomingdale road. Is a fine country seat in the city. Apply at No. 171 Duane-st., near Hudson, between 9 and 10, A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 96 Deane-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. Rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, a modern house, with yard front and rear, having 12 rooms, fine view of the river and convenient to the depôt. Inquire of C. CURTIS or J. E. AYERS.

COUNTRY AND CITY COMBINED.—FOR sale, a comfortable two-story and extension brick house, and four lots of ground, situated in the healthiest part of Williamsburg, near the corner of Myrtle and Wallabout avs. (inquire at Franklin House,) about 20 minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry, from whence two lines of stages run continually near the place; good variety of fruit trees, grape vine, &c.; water in the house and yard; stabling for four horses, carriage-house, hen-house, &c. If not sold before the 30th inst., will then be offered for sale at auction. Would exchange for good City property. Apply to R. J., Box No. 3,358 New-York Post-Office.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two of the row of houses in 53d-st., 8th-av. and Broadway, 25x50 feet, lot 100, 3 story, basement and cellar, brick and brown-stone trimmings, all modern improvements. Also, house in 41st st., 80 feet west of 7th-av., porth side 20x40 feet, white marble and brick, 3-story, basement and cellar, all modern improvements, on reasonable terms. Apply to ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st., or to J. H. JONES, No. 72 Wall-st.

$9.000.—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY English basement house, situated in 11th-st., (No. 44,) near the residence of Mrs. Peter Stuyvesant, being very quiet and desirable. The house cost the present owner $10,500, and will be sold at the above price, solely because the estate must be closed on or before the 1st of May. If sold by the 26th April, the splendid velvet tapestry carpet on the parlors will go with it; also the gas fixtures. Can be seen at any time. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For full particulars, inquire of HAINES BROS., corner of 21st-st. and 3d-av.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

FARMS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY FARMS FOR SALE.—ONE FARM of 40 acres in the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J. This is a beautiful farm, located within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depôt; land good; abundance of good and choice fruit of every kind; fine garden; large lawn around the house, well shaded with shade trees and shrubbery; good house and out-buildings, nearly new; ice-house, and filled with ice; good garden, &c., and well worthy the attention of those who desire a beautiful country residence. Also, eight other farms, from 20 acres up to 30, 45, 50, 58, 70, 80, 100 to 220 acres, all near Madison S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt.

FARM OF THIRTY ACRES FOR SALE OR TO LET—One and a half miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. The buildings consist of a Gothic cottage, containing nine rooms, a barn, carriage-house, granary and poultry-house. Location very healthy. For particulars, inquire of J. MONILAWS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COT-tage and farm of 31 acres in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York; choice fruit, elegant buildings and fine scenery. Cost $6,000. Price to a prompt buyer $4,000. Owner for two days with diagram and map of property at Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 208 Broadway, second floor, room No. 9, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED—ON OR NEAR BROADWAY, between Broome and 14th sts., not above the second floor, that will accommodate from fifty to a hundred persons, with convenient seats, for public worship once on the Sabbath—morning preferred. Inquire, personally or by letter, at the office of the *New Jerusalem Messenger*, No. 215 (New) Canal-st.

HOUSE OR PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—With modern improvements. Rent not over $500; no objections to take a large house with another party near 3d or 4th-av., not above 25th-st. Address, B, K., *Times* Office.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, without metal plate or clasps.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes.

GEORGE F. HAWKES, MANUFACTURER of Gold Pens, No. 44 Nassau-st., New-York, offers to the trade and the public his pens, unrivaled for their fineness of texture, smoothness of point, and beauty of shape. Pens at retail from 50 cents to $5, with silver holders from $1 to $3, gold holders and pens from $3 to $20. Sent by mail to any part of the United States. Agents wanted.

N. B.—Gold pens repointed in a superior manner. Inclose the pen and 25 cents in Post-Office stamps, and the pen will be repointed and returned, postpaid.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FINE THREE-STORY HOUSE, with extension on each floor, No. 208 West 31st-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent, $350. Also, the fine three-story house with extension and modern improvements No. 317 West 24th-st. Rent, $700. Also, a three-story house, modern improvements, in West 13th-st. Rent, $360. Also, No. 10 West 41st-st., four-story high, 18x35 feet; warm and cold bath, gas, &c., to be put in complete order, $50 dollars will be deducted on account of the inconvenience during the time of painting, &c. J. W. DENHAM, House Agent, 8th av. cor. 16th st., office open from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is two story and attic, 38 by 46, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

TO LET AT ELIZABETHTOWN—NEW-JERSEY, and possession given immediately, furnished or unfurnished, a good house, containing four rooms, five bedrooms, and basement, with large garden and variety of fruit; barn and stable can be had with it if wanted; situated on the corner of Jersey and Cherry sts., within five minutes' walk of the New-Jersey and Central Railroad Depôt. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN W. NORRIS.

TO LET—IN BUILDINGS NOS. 283 AND 285 Canal-st., near Broadway,

Basements, 18x60 feet	$300 each
Stores 18x60 feet	$600 each
Second story 18x60 feet	$400 each
Third story, 18x60 feet	$350 each
Fourth story, 18x60 feet	$300 each
Fifth story, 18x60 feet	$250 each

P. DICKIE, No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TWO OF THE ROW of handsome end convenient houses on 86th st., north side, between 4th and 5th avs. They are accessible at all times by the 2d, 3d and 4th av railroads. The street is regulated, flagged and lighted, and being 100 feet wide, high ground and a commanding view, render the locality very desirable. Apply to JAMES KING, the first house of the row, or at No. 90 Amity-st.

TO LET—RENT ONLY $384, THE SNUG TWO-story and attic brick house No. 87 Bedford, next to Barrow-st.; front and rear basements and attic rooms have hard-finished walls; Croton and woodhouse in the yard; will be let to one or two small families, and possession at once. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC houses, Nos. 150 & 154 Waverley place, near 6th-av., in first rate order, and having the modern conveniences; also the convenient 3-story house, No. 9 Laight-st., fronting on Canal. Rents moderate. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 188 Waverley-place.

TO LET—RENT $180—BROOKLYN—PLEASANT, convenient, and in prime order. The upper part of three-story brick house; five rooms, with several closets; the kitchen on the same floor, and front and back stairs, cellar, &c. The same accommodation in New-York will cost $400 rent. Inquire at No. 33 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, the second story, consisting of 2 parlors, 2 bedrooms and 2 pantries. Also, the back basement and pantry and under-cellar, No. 65 Bedford-st. Also, the front room, bedroom and two pantries on the third floor of No. 823 Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT five-story dwelling-house No. 222 East Broadway, well suited for a large private family or first-class boarding-house; will be let to a good tenant for $1,000 per annum. Possession on the first of May next. Inquire of Dr TUTTLE, No. 216 East Broadway, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 158 West 24th-st., consisting of the second floor, front basement, and part of third floor, with privilege in the laundry. The house has all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Rent low to a small family.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment brick house, No. 7 Bedford-place, (Fulton-av.,) Brooklyn. It is pleasantly situated, has a large yard and court-yard, and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to RICHARD L. CROOK, No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 8, or to JOHN L. LATHROP, No. 26 Beekman-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—240 FEET FROM Myrtle-av., on Ryerson-st., a new three-story and basement brick house, centre one of a block of five, with gas-pipes throughout, dumb-waiter, large rain water cistern, with fine front and back yard. Rent $300, or, with gas-fixtures and everything complete, $325. Inquire of Messrs PEED & COLE, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or WM. MONROE, 169 Broadway, Room 8, Gilsey Building.

TO LET—FOR ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS, Lectures, Concerts, Exhibitions, &c., the large room on the first floor of the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Dimensions 124x50 feet. Ceiling 20 feet high. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE NO. 509 Pacific-st.; gas and gas fixtures, three-story, high stoop, free stone basement; will be put in complete order. Rent, $350. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or J. L. TIFFANY, No. 48 Pine st., New-York.

TO LET—A HOUSE ON BUENA RIDGE, MOTT Haven, attractively situated within five minutes' walk of depôt. Apply to MASON OLIVER, Esq., Mott Haven Depôt, or H. A. HARVEY, 2d-av., corner of 22d st., Union Steam Works

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SHOP AND LOT No. 233 West 18th-st., suitable for a feed store, cabinetmaker or carpenter, and cottage in the rear. Terms very reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to H. LAWRENCE, No. 238 West 19th-st.

TO LET—A GOOD STORE IN A GOOD BUSI-ness location. Three stories high, and good basement. Large yard attached. In Robinson-st., one door from Washington-st. Rent $700. Apply to J. M'COLLICK & Co., No. 229 Washington-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS and basement of the new 5-story brick building, 30x80, on the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., well lighted, suitable for printers or manufacturers. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLY LOCATED FOUR-story English basement house No. 138 West 43d-st., near Broadway, highly finished, and containing every modern improvement and gas-fixtures, at the low rent of $600, if applied for at once. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY, CONTAINING three beautiful rooms, with basement room, privilege in vault, &c., of the modern two-story and attic house No. 19 Vandewater st. None need apply but a small, respectable family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE NEAT, GENTEEL TWO-STORY cottage No. 271 West 33d-st., near 9th-av.; has modern improvements, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE HOUSE No. 31 Washington-place, adjoining the New York University. Will be put in good repair, and rented to a good tenant for one or five years. Apply on the premises of Dr. AMBLER, dentist, between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE NEAT AND COMFORTABLE 4-story brick dwelling house No. 118 East 21st st., nearly opposite Gramercy Park. The house has all the conveniences for a small family, and will be let at the low rent of $350. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY BASEMENT and under-cellar brick house, No. 134 41st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with Croton water, bath, range and gas, all in good order; rent $400. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED OYSTER Saloon, No. 357 Bowery—a good stand for an eating-house, lagerbier saloon, &c.—with the privilege of using a portion of the counter cellar. Also, to let, a house and store in the 7th Ward. Inquire at No. 357 Bowery, in the leather store.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, for the Summer and Autumn, a handsomely-furnished, commodious cottage, with carriage-house attached, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to A. H. SANDS, No. 2 Henover-st.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT BRICK houses on 52d-st., between 11th-av. and North River. Also, a brown-stone front house, No. 67 West 25th-st. Rents very low. Apply to JOHN G. DAVISON, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 75 VANDERBILT-av., a two-story frame house, with attic and basement, with two-story tea-room; gas throughout. Inquire on the premises, or of S. W. BURTIS, No. 101 Myrtle-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE NO. 75 Hoyt-st., near Bergen. It will be painted and put in good order and rented for $350, which is very low. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY, No. 48 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL cottage house at Ravenswood, Long Island, near steamboat landing. For particulars, &c., inquire at WRIGHT & VAN ALST'S Store, Ravenswood, L. I.

TO LET—TWO STORES, NOS. 154 AND 156 Fulton-st., second and third stores from Broadway. Also, rooms in second, third and fourth stories—entrance No. 208 Broadway. Apply to S. ROBBINS, room No. 7.

TO LET—WITH PARTIAL BOARD—THE whole floor, 3d story, of No. 18 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. References exchanged.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS IN A CENTRAL and very desirable location in Canal-st., near Broadway. Good light, gas fixtures and large yard. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to P. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 424 8d-av.

TO LET—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE Contains all the modern improvements; rent low, $600 to a good tenant. Apply to J. BAYLEY, No. 90 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT OFFICE IN BROAD-way, near Warren-st. Inquire at the office of PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms on first floor, at No. 347 4th-av. References required.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 192 SECOND-AV., WITH all modern improvements. Rent $900. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 29 8d-av.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A HANDSOME MARBLE FRONT house, on 31st-st, near 6th av. Also, the 3-story basement houses Nos. 241 and 245 4th-av.; also the house No. 21 West 22d-st.; also No. 37 East 25th-st.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, without children, part of the house No. 168 Lexington-av. Apply at No. 10 East 12th-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY—TWO stories of a brick work-shop and lumber shed, No. 92 East 13th-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AN OFFICE NO. 12 MAIDEN-LANE, third floor; also, the garret, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply in the store.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS No. 361 Broadway, corner White-st. Inquire on premises of M. M. LAWRENCE.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
FINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. GIGNOUX, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN YONKERS.—AN ENTIRELY new English-basement house in Prospect-st., 23 by 45, three stories high, within one square of the Episcopal and Dutch Reformed Churches, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; built in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates, range, &c.; gas in all stories; kitchen and dining-room on the same floor. A commodious stable in the rear of the house, with wide gateway. Rent $450. Inquire of F. S. COZZENS, No. 23 Warren-st., or of R. L. BUCKLIN, Getty House, Yonkers.

TO RENT, OR FOR SALE, AT SING SING—A commodious house, recently built, and nine acres of land. The place is within a few minutes' drive of the depôt, overlooks the river; for healthiness and beauty of location is unsurpassed. More land may be had if necessary. If sold, a large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to THOS. SMULL, Esq., No. 5 Ferry-st., New-York, or C. F. MAURICE, Esq., Sing Sing.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe, The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 26 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 12 rooms, gas, heater, good water, plenty of shade and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 29 Wall-st., office No. 22, or of A. ROBINSON, Yonkers.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A GENteelly-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, to a private family only, for six months from 1st to 5th May. Terms moderate. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE new brown stone house at No. 3 Ratherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant Park, west-side; complete, with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 22d-st. near 3d-av.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly-furnished rooms on first floor (three rooms deep) to let for the ensuing season; a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors; also a well-furnished basement suitable for a professional gentleman. References required.

$400.—TO LET—THE PARLORS AND NEXT floor above and front basement, in a three-story house with all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, bath-room, water closets, gas, pantries, closets, wardrobes, &c. Apply at No. 68 West 35th-st., next house west of Broadway.

$275.—TO LET—A LARGE DWELLING-house on the corner of Marcy and De Kalb avs. Also, a store, all in a first-class neighborhood. For particulars, apply immediately to JACOB NEWKIRK, on the premises, or to C. G. THOMPSON, No. 65 Nassau-st.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS STAND TO LET—The large store corner John and William sts. Apply to HOMER & KETCHUM, No. 318 Broadway, corner Pearl-st., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY WAREROOMS OR OFFICES.—Three fine rooms, west side, near White-st.; easy access; suitable for any business. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

TWO STORES IN BOWERY TO LET—NO. 396, and upper part of house, separately. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49; L. R. MORTON, No. 390, or M. SMITH, No. 389 3d-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO-FORTES AND ÆOLICONS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers being determined to close out their entire stock of splendid instruments previous to the 1st of May, preparatory to dissolution of partnership, offer great inducements to buyers, as they will sell at a large reduction in prices. Those about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons will do well to call before buying elsewhere.
GIVEN, STEIGTEEN & TEUBLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, next to St. Nicholas Hotel.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument, just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his matinées musicales, is without a rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

ABOUT THIRTY PIANOS, OF HALLET, Davis & Co.'s, and Harris brothers, and other Boston and New-York makers, which will be sold very low. Pianos to let. Second-hand pianos at $20, $30, $75, $100, $150, $175. Great bargains given.
T. S. BERRY, Marble Building,
No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW rosewood case, 6¾ octave—beautiful instrument and perfect—will be sold for $150, cost $275. Address PIANO-FORTE, *Times* Office.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 339, 363 and 334 3d-av., cor. 31st-st. Rent applied towards purchase, if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of stationery and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. G. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

CANTRELL'S
NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
For the better convenience of my customers on the north and west side of the town, I have opened a new establishment at
No. 818 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.
Where can be found an extensive variety of articles of FEET-COVERING for GENTLEMEN, LADIES and CHILDREN.
CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway, and 336 Bowery.

REMOVAL.—WITHERS & CO.'S Boot and Shoe Store has been removed to No. 813 Broadway.
CANTRELL.

BOOT-MAKING.—M. C. T. KIMBALL, of the late firm of Kimball & Beasley, may be found at No. 813 Broadway. CANTRELL.

$500 REWARD.—PROCLAMATION.—I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered STEPHEN P. HARDENBROOK, a member of the Police Department of this City, while in the act of arresting two burglars on the morning of Wednesday, April 15, 1857, in the vicinity of No. 395 West-st., Ninth Ward. Said reward to be paid on the conviction of the offender or offenders, on the certificate of the District Attorney that said conviction was had upon the testimony of the party claiming the same, but all claims for said reward not presented within twenty days thereafter will be disregarded. Witness my hand and seal of Mayoralty, this 17th day of April, 1857. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—On the 6th of May next, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, by order of the Surrogate of Westchester County, the beautiful country residence of the late John Monell, Esq., known as "Stony Brook Cottage," together with about 80 acres of cultivated land, with abundance of fruit trees, beautiful garden spot, gardener's house, carriage house, stables, out-buildings, &c. It is situated on the Boston Turnpike, half a mile from the village of Mamaroneck, and but one hour's ride from the City on the New-Haven Railroad. Besides the house there is a fine stream of running water. It is but a short distance from the Sound, where the fishing, sailing, and bathing are not surpassed. Fine drives in all directions, and the locality perfectly healthy. For further particulars, inquire of JONAS E. PHILLIPS or THOMAS WM. PITTMAN, Attorneys, No. 5 Tryon-row Buildings, rooms Nos. 8 and 9.
LOUISA C. MOSSER, Executrix.

COUNTRY SEAT AT McCOMBS'S DAM FOR SALE—Situate about 300 yards from the bridge, containing about three acres, with houses, barn, garden, &c., elegantly laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c. The view cannot be surpassed within 100 miles from the City, the Harlem River running directly in front of it, with good boating and fishing. The house is shaded with trees. Distance, 9 miles from the City Hall. For particulars, apply to WM. E. SMITH, Jr., Union Hotel, No. 279 Bradson-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the banks of the Hudson, 27 miles from New-York, in the village of Nyack, on the road leading to Piermont, and adjoining the residence of Azariah Ross, Esq. The property comprises a two-story, basement and kitchen house with six rooms, one acre of ground, and fifty choice fruit trees in full bearing. Accessible by steamboats and Railroad several times each day. For particulars apply to
CLOUGH & HALLENBECK,
No. 195 West-st., New-York.

A VALUABLE AND ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The above is situated on the Hudson River, only 18 miles from the City Hall, and about ¾ mile or 8 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station. It occupies a plot of ground facing the river, of about 600x200 feet. The grounds are well kept, and beautifully laid out with trees, shrubbery, &c. The house is on a gently rising ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson for many miles; and is in perfect order, having been built but a few years. The style is Gothic; the walls and ceilings of parlors, library and hall are elegantly frescoed, with statuary marble mantels &c. The house is well calculated for a large family, having many sleeping rooms, large dining-room, also a small dining-room adjoining the kitchen. The kitchen contains range, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter, speaking tubes, bells, furnace, &c. Bathing room and water closet up stairs, adjoining sleeping chambers, bay windows, piazza and balconies in front and rear. A fine carriage house, stable, &c., built in the very best manner. The house, for superiority of workmanship, is unsurpassed, having been built by days' work for the original owner, at great expense. The drives, directly from the house, over good roads, and through groves of stately trees, are very fine. For aquatic sports, the locality cannot be surpassed, good fishing, bathing, boating, &c. For further information and proof of admission to see the premises, &c., apply to D. P. BARHYDT, room No. 10, Nassau Bank Building, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in the town of Westchester, opposite Throg's Neck, and within a short distance of Long Island Sound. The property, including garden, contains 6 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, has handsome grounds attached, and commands a fine view of the Sound. There is also a handsome cottage, recently erected near the entrance gate. The stables, coach-house and poultry yard, &c., all are in complete order. Churches of various denominations and good schools in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY residences, in the village of Bellerille, S. J., 3 miles from Newark, on the banks of the Passaic River. A steamboat and stages connect with the cars from New-York eight times a day. It is one of the most pleasant and healthy places in the State. A beautiful brown-stone house with stables, and in perfect order, with about half an acre of garden. Also, a handsome frame dwelling, with three-quarters of an acre. For further particulars, inquire of G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLOT OF GROUND about ten acres, situated in Orange, New-Jersey, a splendid villa site, with a fine grove of nearly three acres. Mountain spring water running through it all the year round,—within ten minutes' walk of the depôt. Inquire of MILES & BETTS, No. 65 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar—size 38x40—with out-buildings, such as barn, stable, shed, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and an abundance of grapes. For particulars, apply to ROBERT SEARS, publisher, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, 20 miles from the City Hall, and 1¾ miles from the Hudson River Railroad Station and steamboat landing at Hastings, with coach-house, stable, garden plot, shrubbery, fruit, &c., and about 10 acres of land. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COUNTRY-SEAT AT New-Rochelle, well situated, within ten minutes' walk of the depôt, or Long Island Sound. The house contains ten rooms with kitchen attached, with three or more acres of land, with fruit and shade trees, good garden, water, coach-house and stables. Apply to W. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange-place, or GERARDUS P. DAVIS, on the premises.

TO LET—AT STATEN

AUCTION SALES.

...ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—W. WESTCOTT will sell, This ... at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, the entire ... [illegible] ... Full descriptive catalogues are ready, and can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank. The furniture and other articles to be sold in part of over 600 yards of rich ... [illegible] ... Wilton and other carpets, splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, ... by W. & H. Hammers, used ... [illegible] ... two magnificent full suites rosewood ... [illegible] ... beautifully carved, covered in crimson and maroon satins, elegant marble-top etagere, rosewood ... [illegible] ... and pier tables, large mantel mirrors, two ... [illegible] ... pier mirrors, four bronze and ormolo ... [illegible] ... with all the gas fixtures of the house; Turkish ... [illegible] ... chairs, silk and lace curtains, gold ... [illegible] ... chairs, superb secretaire bookcase, carved etagere, ... [illegible] ... significant bronzes and statuary, including Venus ... [illegible] ... Virginia, paintings and music, the ... [illegible] ... Bacchus, &c.; also, a costly collection of parlor ... [illegible] ... and elegant adornments, first-class dining-room ... [illegible] ... of every description, including every variety of ... [illegible] ... silver ware, French china, cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, &c.; also, the sleeping rooms furnished throughout with rosewood furniture, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, about twenty elegant hair mattresses and beds, ... [illegible] ... glasses, oval mirrors; full suite rosewood furniture, in green velvet; velvet stair carpets, glazed rods, marble-top hall stand, elegant carved extension table, ... [illegible] ... everything to be found in a fashionable and elegantly-furnished residence. No postponement on account of weather.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS.—By GEORGE NICHOLS (successor to No. 7 Nassau-st.) GEORGE NICHOLS will sell at his rooms on THURSDAY, April 30, pursuant to 1½ o'clock, to pay advances, a large stock of valuable watches, jewelry, diamonds, &c., amounting in value to over $90,000, all of which are most positively to be sold to pay advances made on the stock, without reserve to the highest bidders. Among the ... [illegible] ... 700 fine gold and silver watches in single and ... [illegible] ... 100 diamond pins and rings, 6 000 pannyroyals of fine gold, centre, vest chatelaine and guard chains, splendid sets of cameo, gold stone and mosaic ... [illegible] ... ear-drops, &c. necklaces and bracelets, a fine assortment for gents' wear of pins, studs and sleeve links, and other fine gold jewelry, &c. The attention of dealers is particularly called to this sale, as the stock cannot fail to please every purchaser, in terms, which will be ... [illegible] ... cash; over $500, 4 months; over $1,000, 6 months' credit for approved paper satisfactory to the sellers.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No 24 Broadway.

SALOON FIXTURES, ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., BEING THE ENTIRE FURNITURE, &c., CONTAINED IN THE HOUSE CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE AND McDOUGAL-ST.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, a general assortment of furniture, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood centre table, sofa and chairs, Wooster and other sofas, settees and chairs, French bedsteads and hair mats, beds and bedding, china and suites enameled, cottage furniture, &c.

ALSO, SALOON FIXTURES LIQUORS, &c., viz.: 1 rosewood billiard table, of Phalen's make, combination cushions and marble bed, bar counters, tables, mirrors, engravings, mahogany desk, oil-cloths, stores, decanters, glass ware, beer pump, &c.

ALSO, a small lot of choice liquors, brandy, gin, rum, wines, segars, &c. Terms cash, and deposits required.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, being the stock of Messrs M. & J. A. WALTERS, warranted in every respect, and to be sold without reservation.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store corner of Broadway and Broome-st., the entire stock of the above manufacturers, (removed from their factory for convenience of sale,) consisting of a general assortment of rosewood, oak, black walnut, and mahogany parlor, hall, library, dining-room and chamber furniture, in every style, all of which is warranted of the first class, to stand the test of furnace heat, and will be sold without regard to cost, for cash.

N. B.—The public will please take notice that this is not a made-up sale of different manufacturers, but only the stock of Messrs. WALTERS, whose reputation for manufacturing first class furniture has been established for the past fifteen years.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Nicoll Ludlow, Esq., referee in the premises in the suit between corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 55 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 66 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hermitage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For particulars apply to the referee at his office, No 24 William-st. or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 81 Liberty-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock at No. 230 West 23d-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, (most of which was made to order by Weeks) consisting in part of parlor suits of sofas, chairs, arm and Voltaire chairs, in hair cloth; rosewood etagere, bookcase, pier and centre tables, with marble tops; quartette tables and hat stand, black walnut extension table, dining-room chairs, lounge etagere, &c. Mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads and bedding, Brussels carpets, oil cloths, China, glass ware, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CENTRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARPETS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday) April 29, at 10 o'clock at No. 29 White-st., between Church and West Broadway, the entire furniture of the large 4-story house; it will embrace in part one rosewood piano forte, tapestry three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, marble-top centre tables, sofas, tête-à-têtes, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus, feather beds, hair mattresses, cottage furniture, dining-room do., kitchen furniture, &c., &c. N. B.—All the above goods must be removed immediately after the sale, and deposits will be required from all strangers.

P. DINASH, Auctioneer.
Office No. 298 Broadway.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ON WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 148 East 23d-st., consisting of velvet, tapestry, brussels and ingrain parlor and stair carpets, hair cloth sofas, chairs, etagere, pier tables, oil-cloths, chandeliers and gas fixtures, curtains, window shades, hat stands, hair mattresses, toilet sets, bedsteads, dining-sets, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c., &c., all in perfect order, and of the best manufacture, and to be sold without reserve.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—AT THE STORE NO. 125 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., comprising a general assortment of men's, women's and children's boots, shoes and rubbers. [illegible] ... retail trade. Also the trade fixtures contained in said store. And one number of lots of land in East Newark, New-[illegible] ... ation given at time of sale.

[illegible] ... & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

... ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 270 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, household and kitchen furniture, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus and wash stands; mahogany French bedsteads, sofas, tête-à-têtes, mahogany spring-seat chairs, oak do. in green plush, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant enameled chamber suite with marble-top, elegant inlaid marble-top centre table, etageres, paintings, engravings, extension tables, kitchen furniture &c. &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, Store No. 81 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the house No. 26 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., the whole of the handsome parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, carpeting, &c.

ALSO—One superior rosewood piano-forte, made by J. & C. Fischer, with their guarantee. The goods must be positively removed on day of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers, store 81 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock the contents of store No. 265 Bowery, between 5th and 6th sts., consisting of a general assortment of house-furnishing goods, Britannia metal and silver-plated ware, choice cutlery, and fancy and staple hardware, glass cases, safe, desk, &c. Catalogues at the place of sale and at the rooms of the auctioneers, No 81 Nassau-st., the day previous to the sale.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 30, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at No. 18 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, a ... household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, mahogany, marble-top tables, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, mirrors, &c. splendid rosewood 7⅓-octave piano forte.

The sale will positively take place on the above day, and no postponement.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 30, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No 228 Jay-st., Brooklyn, house-hold furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, sofa, spring-seat chairs, piano-forte, stool and cover; mirrors, paintings and engravings, mahogany washstand, marble-top; marble-top dressing bureaus, tables, extension do., enameled chamber suite, kitchen furniture, &c.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers.—Store 81 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock the whole of the furniture contained in house No. 87 Spring-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st., consisting of handsome rosewood parlor furniture, centre tables, fancy articles, carpets, bedroom, dining-room, kitchen and other furniture, &c. The full particulars in catalogues on morning of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO.—THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock at No 68 7th-av., corner of 15th-st., sale of general assortment of household furniture belonging to a family giving up housekeeping, comprising carpets, mirrors, parlor, chamber, and other furniture, worthy the attention of private buyers and the trade.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION on THURSDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st.; fresh seasonable goods without reserve, for cash. (Our semi annual sale will be held on Thursday, May 7.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer

ROSES, &c., AT AUCTION.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, (and every day this week) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No 7 John-st., standard roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, petunias, &c., &c., in great variety, from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

F. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—THE STOCK OF wines of the Carlton House will be positively sold on SATURDAY MORNING, May 2, at 11 A. M., at the Carlton House. They consist in part of fine old Madeira, sherries, ports Frontignac, fine old Bourbon and Scotch whiskey, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—KNOW ALL MEN BY these presents, that by virtue of two several chattel mortgages, made to secure the payment of the rent of house No. 230 (new number) 14th-st., west of 8th-av., and which mortgages are now due and unpaid, I shall sell at public auction for cash, on THURSDAY, 30th of April, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, the entire contents of said house, the whole containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, parlor furnitures, several yards of English tapestry carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocatel; large easy, Voltaire, and reception chairs to match; two rosewood elegeres, with marble tops and mirror doors and back, lined with satin-wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side, and work tables; massive rosewood bookcase and secretary, with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, costly grand action rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, cost $800; large French plate mirrors; expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also, a great variety of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; Winter-scenes, sea views, mountain views, landscapes; all elegantly framed; large size elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures; 31-day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel-ornaments; mahogany, black walnut, and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair-cloth, and medallion rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich China tea and dinner sets, cut glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wine, champagne, goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also, costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving casters, with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c; also, the furniture of all the bed-rooms, containing suites in rosewood and mahogany, chairs, elegant rosewood, mahogany, and maple bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, beds and pillows, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus and washstands, to match the bedsteads; magnificently decorated China toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work tables, elegant stair-carpets and rods, oil-cloths, hall stands, &c. The auctioneer calls special attention to this sale, as embracing everything rich and desirable, useful and ornamental, necessary to the furnishing complete of a first-class house. Purchasers may rely that the entire contents will be sold without reserve. A cash deposit required from all purchasers. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

D. J. BARNEY, Attorney.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row.

SUPERIOR AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) April 30, at 10½ A. M., consisting of all the rich and elegant modern furniture, oil-paintings, works of art, &c., contained in the large 4-story brownstone residence, No. 146 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

The sale will commence in the basement at 10½ A. M. precisely with carved walnut extension table, solid walnut carved buffet, and arm, and dining chairs to match, together with a large assortment of rich China and tea sets, cut glass and Bohemian ware, ivory cutlery, solid silver tea and breakfast sets, spoons, forks, pitchers, castors, cruets, salvas, &c.

IN THE PARLORS—At 11 o'clock, precisely, with royal top velvet carpets, lace and brocatel window drapery, solid rosewood suits, 7 pieces in crimson and maroon, very elaborately carved, one in green and gold, and one in green and velvet, all of the very best workmanship, solid rosewood elegeres, centre and side table, bookcase and secretary, ladies escretoire, easy and reception chairs, bronze gas fixtures, meritorious oil paintings, by C. Coates, and splendid line engravings. Fine colored do. both large and small, one of Nauns & Clark's 4 round 7-octave carved rosewood pianos, a superb instrument, nearly new, and cost $440, elegant sevres, China vases, figures, and costly decorations.

IN THE CHAMBERS are the usual quantity, and a corresponding style of magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, book-cases, sofas, couches, lounges, chairs, carpets, engravings, pure bone hair mattresses, spring beds, bedding, &c., all of which is indescribable in the space of an advertisement, but to be appreciated must be seen. Sale positive and peremptory, rain or shine. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY H. T. LEEDS, ELEgant household furniture, THIS DAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 121 Clinton place, and comprising as follows: In parlors—Elegant velvet tapestry carpets, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace, window curtains and cornices, rosewood parlor suite, in blue satin brocatel; mahogany do; rosewood etagere, plate-glass front; splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; suites of solid rosewood chamber furniture in crimson and maroon brocatel; large size Dresden china, bisque and Parian marble mantel and etagere ornaments, 7-octave rosewood piano, very rich real bronze gas mantel ornaments, bronze and ormolu gas chandeliers, mahogany suite in crimson plush, centre, card, side and sofa tables, &c. Dining room—Extension dining table, sofas, chairs, sideboard, glass, China, silver and plated ware, cutlery, Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, &c. Chambers—Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, chairs, tables, &c. Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds, bedding, window shades, curtains, oil-cloth, &c. Also, a large lot of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at sale. By order of Assignee. Persons in want of good furniture will do well to attend, as every article in the house will be sold. Furniture in first-rate order, and must be removed immediately. Also, all the chandeliers and gas fixtures

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT WAREROOMS NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, a large and splendid assortment of rich and fashionable rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut drawing-room, chamber and dining-room furniture, piano-fortes, &c., all of which is of very superior workmanship, and, for style and finish, is equal to any furniture ever offered at auction in this City, consisting in part of thirty solid rosewood parlor suites, in French satin, brocatel, plush and other rich coverings; beautifully carved rosewood etageres in every variety of style and finish, a part of which are very superior; elegant French secretaries, secretoire and music cabinets, fine rosewood reception chairs, richly carved rosewood centre and sofa tables, marble tops, quartettes, bookstands and whatnots; splendid armoire with French plate-glass doors; carved rosewood bedsteads in great variety; mahogany and walnut do; marble-top bureaus and washstands, commodes; best Spanish hair mattresses; superior extension tables; elaborately carved sideboard, dining-room chairs, hall chairs and settees, rockers, a splendid assortment of enamelled furniture; piano-fortes at 11 o'clock, three rosewood 7-octave piano fortes by City makers. Catalogues on morning of sale. Every facility for boxing and shipping.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

At 8 o'clock, A. M., at No. —Bond, between Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 349 Atlantic, between Hoyt and Bond sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 12½ o'clock P. M. at the corner of Amity and Hicks sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 250 Clinton, between Harrison and Degraw sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 22 Willow, between Middagh and Cranberry sts., Brussels and ingrain carpets, gas chandeliers, pendants and brackets. Also, a small quantity of furniture.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—AT 11½ O'CLOCK, the entire elegant household furniture in the 4-story house No. 126 West 28th-st., viz: 2 elegant carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, 2 rosewood piano-fortes, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and 3-ply carpets in 2d rooms; 2 sofas in dull and other oil-cloths; rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, China, crockery and glass ware, kitchen and basement furniture. The whole to be peremptorily sold and deposits required.

Also, at 2 o'clock THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) the entire stock of a new and second hand furniture dealer, at No. 270 8th-av., comprising the usual assortment found in a furniture warerooom. The whole to be sold without reserve. Remember 2 o'clock this P. M.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT No. 106 BUDSON-STREET, on THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, at the above house, on THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock, a general assortment of furniture, viz; mahogany sofas, tête à têtes, chairs, Wilton and Brussels carpets, centre tables, oil cloths, bureaus, bedsteads, beds and bedding, crockery, glass ware, kitchen utensils, &c., under foreclosure of a mortgage. The goods must be removed immediately. Deposits required. By order of J. W. LATSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B FRANKLIN & CO. this (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 130 McDonnal st near Amity-st., auction sale of elegant household furniture, consisting of every article required in housekeeping, the whole of which is in good order, and must be sold, and removed immediately after sale. The trade and buyers generally would do well to attend.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE FROM 3 FAMILIES REMOVING.—By PEED & COLE—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of sofas, bureaus, centre, card and dining tables, mirrors, hat-stands, rockers, bedsteads, hair mattresses, washstands, painted chamber suits, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stoves, China tea set, oil-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

JOHN LLOYD'S SONS WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture, costly oil-paintings and framed engravings, contained in the private dwelling, No. 233 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., embracing rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, Brussels, tapestry and 3 ply carpet, bronze and gilt chandeliers, (specially designed,) silt girandoles, rich vases, papier maché tea and bread trays and many articles of vertu. The sale in basement will comprise a very complete set of copper saucepans, &c., and all of the usual assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence; catalogues are now ready at our salesroom, No. 5 Clinton Hall, and on the premises; and goods are now arranged for inspection.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., in addition to the usual assortment, an entire invoice of 45 packages seasonable English and American hardware, all staple goods, at six months' credit, to lots suitable for the jobbing trade; also 40 dozen bay forks, 60 dozen garden hoes, 3½ dozen grass scoops, 2 casks brass candlesticks, 41 dozen corn and grain scythes, 1 cask saws, 5 cases hatchets, 50 dozen H. Collin's axes, 1 cask table and spring cutlery, &c., &c. Also for account of underwriters, 1 cask English files, damaged on the voyage. Catalogues day previous.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO. THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 130 McDonnal st near Amity-st., auction sale of general assortment of household furniture, consisting of every article required in housekeeping, the whole of which is in good order, and must be sold, and removed immediately after sale. The trade and buyers generally would do well to attend.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE FROM 3 FAMILIES REMOVING.—By PEED & COLE—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of sofas, bureaus, centre, card and dining tables, mirrors, hat-stands, rockers, bedsteads, hair mattresses, washstands, painted chamber suits, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stoves, China tea set, oil-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, at the Comey Island Plank Road Hotel, all the furniture, wines, liquors, cigars, 3 horses, 2 cows, 1 grocery wagon, 1 light wagon, 1 light road wagon and pole, 2 sleighs, 20 sets harness, 50 fowls, plows, cart, hay tackle, 5 tons of hay, 50 bushels potatoes, corn, &c., a large assortment of ground-nut plants, 14 bedsteads, 14 mattresses, bedding, washstands, carpets, oil-cloths, 2 piano-fortes, crockery, silver ware, &c., &c. Terms cash. City Funds.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—THE SALE OF furniture of the Carlton House will positively take place on MONDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M., at the Carlton House.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com'rs of the Land Office.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest inbricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The above oils can be obtained from the regular appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825

This Company continue to manufacture their superior PREMIUM WHITE LEAD.

Being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country for manufacturing

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, AND LITHARGE, from the raw material.

Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article on the most favorable terms, for cash or credit. They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of LEAD AND ZINC PAINT, dry or in oil.

Business address,

NO 150 FRONT-ST. NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL OILS.—F. F. THOMPSON, Agent, depot No. 98 Greene st., New-York. The BRECKENRIDGE COMPANY are prepared to supply these celebrated Oils for Machinery and ILLUMINATING PURPOSES, in quantities to suit purchasers.

THICK OIL FOR MACHINERY and far OIL LAMPS, $1 25 per gallon.

THIN OIL FOR CAMPHENE and BRECKENRIDGE LAMPS, $1 per gallon.

A discount of ten per cent. on Thick, and twenty per cent. on Thin Oils made to the trade. Terms, cash on delivery.

AGRICULTURAL.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
AT THE NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS

WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS, as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure, where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, CONTAINS NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivalled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 8 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 8 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—Comprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dielytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE by the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt st., New-York City.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD

EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad st., New-York.

OFFER FOR SALE:

CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,000 tcs. Stacy & Shay's Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phippe' and others celebrated brands.

MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.

PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed. 200 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.

GLAZED HAMS—200 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western Sour, canvassed for shipping.

SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.

LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.

BEEF—New, 2,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.

Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

SALT.—TODD & CO., NO. 77 FRONT-STREET, have constantly on hand, afloat and in store, Ashton's & Marshall's, F. Tyne Island and other coarse Salt; Liverpool ground Salt, and ground rock Salt, of superior quality for dairy and family use in 5-lb. 10-lb. 15-lb., and 20-lb. bags, and in cases, which they offer to the trade in lots to suit, at reduced prices.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S CELEBRATED SOAP—Superior to Castile for family use, For sale by At 9¾ cents per pound. SHEPARD & MORGAN, No. 87 Pearl st.

FURNITURE.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK.

Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WRINGERS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 89,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st. near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture. Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES—SCHMIDT AND BROTHERS, Manufactory and warerooms No. 5 William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; a large assortment constantly on hand; old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $6 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th st. and 9th av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 29 William-st.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING VISION, suiting for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 2 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

Can Scrofula be cured? It certainly can! Incontestable evidence of cures in numerous cases of the worst kind of scrofula, salt rheum, fever sores, ulcers, liver complaint, and the class of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or derangement of the biliary functions, are daily received from all quarters, expressing the gratitude of sufferers who are surprised to find themselves radically cured by this purifying and efficacious preparation.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the ear.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantities are taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; C. W. ELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON & ROBBINS & CO., No. 118 Maiden

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Burdell Case—Postponement of Proceedings before the Surrogate.

TUESDAY, April 28.

This morning counsel in the matter of the claim of Mrs. E. A. CUNNINGHAM to a widow's portion of the estate of the late HARVEY BURDELL, appeared before the Surrogate, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. CLINTON, on the part of the claimant, applied for a postponement on the ground that he had been positively informed by the District-Attorney that the trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM in the Criminal Court would commence on Monday, and it was necessary that her counsel should devote all the time in the interval at their disposal to the preparation of their defence. He relied on the announcement by the Surrogate made on Saturday last, to the effect that if such a contingency arose he would postpone further proceedings in the matter before him until the termination of the criminal case.

Mr. TILDEN strenuously opposed the application on two grounds: First that he had not received any such communication as that stated to have been received from the District-Attorney; and second, because three or four witnesses from Herkimer were expected to-day in the 12 o'clock train, and, as a matter of convenience to them, and to save further expense on the part of his client, it was but proper that they should be examined. But further than the time to be appropriated to their examination, he would not oppose the motion.

After considerable discussion,

The Surrogate stated that he was very reluctantly obliged to adjourn the case, but he must stand by his faith in the matter. As soon as the criminal trial was ended he would notify counsel on both sides of the time when he should be prepared to resume these proceedings, and in the meantime would order the expenses of the witnesses expected to-day to be paid out of the Burdell estate, irrespective of the result o this investigation.

A RIVAL TO THE CROTON.—A few months ago Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, of the well-known Broadway Saloon, became alarmed at the size of his annual bill for Croton water, which was near $1,200, and had an artesian well bored in a vault at the rear of his premises. It now supplies him with water at the rate of seventy-five gallons per minute, which he uses for all the purposes of his saloon and hotel, except drinking. The taste of the water is limy in a slight degree, but we are assured that when iced it passes well for Croton. The well is about eighty feet deep, and twenty inches in diameter. The water flows nearly to the top, and is thence raised to all parts of the building by steam power. There are other artesian wells in this City, principally connected with sugar refineries. The low temperature of the water from such sources in Summer renders it especially valuable in certain chemical processes. The success of Mr. TAYLOR may induce some of our hotel proprietors to sink other wells of the same kind, in view of the large annual expense for Croton. The bill of the St. Nicholas, for example, was $3,000 last year.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—FREDERICK HURLBURT, a clerk whose residence is in Twenty-sixth-street, met with a shocking accident yesterday morning, on the Hudson River Railway, in Canal-street. Anxious to get down town to his place of business as speedily as possible, he attempted to leap upon the front platform of one of two freight-cars which were passing along. In so doing he slipped and fell between the cars upon the track. The wheels of the rear car passed over both legs, and crushed them in a shocking manner. He was removed to the City Hospital, where his injuries were at once pronounced fatal. His family were sent for, and were soon by his bed-side. Mr. HURLBURT is 52 years of age. He was alive at 8 o'clock last evening, suffering intensely.

COMMUTE.—Over the Peck-slip and Grand-street ferries, the Company issue notice that parties may commute as heretofore—five dollars for a foot passenger for six months, and three dollars for each person under 17 years of age. Between the Eastern District of Brooklyn and New-York eleven ferry-boats, ply on all which passengers can commute to advantage. The price of coal continues so high yet, that the Union Ferry Company is unable to gratify its desire to accommodate by any return to the old rates or to permit commutation. A man who lives in Williamsburg and does business in New-York can cross twice each way daily for $10 a year. If he lives on the Heights he must pay for the same rides over a ferry not one quarter as wide very nearly $30.

☞ St. Patrick's Cathedral pews were rented for the year last Monday. About three quarters of the pews were rented, at prices ranging from $30 for the choice, $14 in the middle aisle, near the altar, to $8 for those nearest the entrance. There are 210 pews in the Church, 18 of which are reserved for the Sunday School, near the entrance. A large number of the frequenters hire seats only in these pews. There are seven seats in each pew of the centre aisle, and five seats in the pews of the side aisles. $12 is the price asked for a single seat in the choice pews.

☞ CHARLES GUIDET has got the contract for for paving Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street with iron at $6 38 per square yard for paving, and 39 cents fo gutter.

LADIES' UNION AID.—The new house of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, an institution for the care of aged and infirm members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was dedicated on Monday by Bishop JANES. The building occupies three lots of ground in Forty-second-street, 150 feet east of Eighth-avenue, on the north side. It is 82 feet long, 62 feet wide, four stories high. The rooms are arranged to accommodate nearly one hundred persons. A chapel, reception and matron's rooms are provided. The entire cost will be about $35,000.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED SHOP-LIFTER—BOLD PRO CEEDINGS.

A man calling himself Lewis Gemell, aged 27, a native of Poland, and a peddler by occupation, was yesterday arrested by officer Clark of the Reserve Corps, and brought before Justice OSBORNE at the Lower Police Court, on a charge of shoplifting. From the statements made for the prosecution it appears that of late he has been "operating" most boldly. On Tuesday last, it is charged, he and three other men entered the store of Fenshaw, Milliken & Townsend, No. 35 Bowery, under pretence of purchasing some goods, and stole therefrom some valuable goods. The clerk in charge pursued him a long distance, knocked him down, and took from him the stolen property, but did not succeed in affecting his arrest. His accomplices made good their escape also.

It is further charged that yesterday morning Gemell again tried his hand at the game of shoplifting. With two other men he entered the store of Van Wagener, Yeoman & Co., No. 4 College-place, representing that he wished to purchase some broadcloths. The clerk took him to the fourth floor, to exhibit the goods asked for. One of the other men followed, and the third man remained upon the first floor with the porter. After inspecting a great many varieties, Gemell said he would not purchase just then, but would call again in the afternoon. The strangers then left—one of them, who had been alone upon the third floor, rather hastily. They had been gone but a moment when it was discovered that two pieces of silk and a piece of satin, valued at $270, had been stolen. Information was given to the Police, and during the afternoon Gemell was arrested by officer Clark, of the Reserve Corps. He was locked up for trial.

MURDEROUS ATTACK—A PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Michael Coyle, employed as a watchman at the Broadway stables in Fortieth-street, is now lying at the point of death, in his boarding-house, in Forty-Second-street, from the effects of a terrible beating given him a few nights ago by a party of ruffians, who followed him home for that purpose. He has since been lying in a partially delirious state, and the physicians attending him are of opinion that he cannot recover. An *ante-mortem* examination of the dying man will be taken to-day.

ASSAULT BY RUFFIANS.

William Martin, the railroad switch-tender at the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, was set upon yesterday morning by three men, who beat him badly. They snatched the iron rod used by him in moving the rails, and struck him with it several times. He drew upon his assailants a pistol loaded only with powder and wadding, and discharged the contents at one of them. The fellows then ceased their attack, and Martin leaped into a passing car to escape further violence. When he had ridden some distance he met a Tenth Ward policeman, with whom he returned to the place where the assault had been committed. One of the assailents only remained, and he was found to be suffering considerably from the discharge of Martin's pistol. This fellow gave his name as Charles Dougherty. He was conducted to the Police Station, and yesterday the matter was brought for examination before Justice Woon, at the Essex Market Police Court, who held Dougherty to answer.

ATTEMPT TO PASS BAD MONEY.

Two boatmen, named James H. Reed and William H. Powell, were arrested Monday evening in the Third Ward, charged with attempting to pass two one dollar bills on the Williamsburg City Bank, altered to twenties. They were taken yesterday before Justice OSBORNE, of the First District Police Court, and committed for examination.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Nicol Whitcomb, one of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, appeared on Monday before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and deposed that he had probable cause to suspect, and did suspect, that on the 26th inst. bank bills of the value of $16, the property of Treadwell, Whitcomb & Co., of the St. Nicholas Hotel, was taken, stolen and carried away by Charles Brown, from the fact that he (the deponent) was informed by Dennis Kelly, that on leaving the drawer he counted $43 in bank bills, leaving said Brown in charge, and on his return found but $27 left, instead of the original $43. The accused party pleaded not guilty, and was locked up for trial in default of $500 bail.

FROM WHOM WAS IT STOLEN?

John Grenett and Christopher Plunkett were seen to run away about 12 o'clock Monday night, from an open lot in the Twentieth Ward. Two policemen, Garbe and Sheridan, thinking the movement suspicious, gave chase and captured them. A bottle of cologne water and a few keys were found upon them. On going to the lot the officers found there a trunk which had been broken open and rifled. Grenett and Plunkett were taken yesterday before Justice FLANDREAU and temporarily committed. The police say they are bad fellows. Who owns the trunk?

ROBBED.

Wm. Monegal of No. 101 Morgan-street, Jersey City, went into a barber's shop in Liberty-street, this City on Monday evening, with (as he declares) $175 in his breast pocket. He got shaved, and when he put his hands in his pockets to pay he discovered that he had been robbed. He caused the proprietor of the barber's shop to be arrested and held for examination.

Fires.

IN FIFTH-STREET—SUPPOSED BURGLARY AND INCENDIARISM.

A fire broke out about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in the dwelling of Dr. BULER, No. 211 Fifth-street. The Doctor was absent, in Philadelphia, but his family were asleep upon the second floor of the house. When aroused by the alarm, they attempted to go to the basement where the fire originated, to get $1,000 from a drawer in that part of the house, but were prevented by the flames. The firemen and police soon put the fire out. The damage to the building and furniture is estimated at $500. The drawer which contained the thousand dollars was destroyed. It is supposed that a burglar entered the premises, and having stolen the money, then fired the house.

[Advertisement.]

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,

ANDERS' Liquid Iodine or Pure Iodine Water, indorsed as such by Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, Professor JAS C. BOOTH, and other eminent chemists, is now admitted to be the only reliable remedy for Consumption. Iodine only produces its wholesome effects when given uncombined with anything but water. But Chemistry for years held it to be insoluble in water, and so gave it dissolved with mercury, alcohol, potassium. But, all these mixtures injure. Iodine and water alone cure. Dr. HENRY ANDERS has, at length, discovered the secret of making a perfectly aqueous solution, and hence his extraordinary success. Hence he cures, without fail, a variety of diseases, such as palsy, consumption, and scrofula, that had been considered almost, if not quite incurable, besides furnishing a certain, easy, economical and specific remedy for diseases of the heart, liver complaint, fever and ague, bilious disorders of all kinds, and those morbid conditions of the system arising from a depraved state of the blood. His Iodine Water is sold at $1 a bottle by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 892 Broadway; C. H. RINO, No. 192, and BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ There was a KNOX, some hundred years ago, who became celebrated for furnishing the heads of men's heads, and there lives now among us a KNOX (corner of Broadway and Fulton street) almost equally celebrated for furnishing the outside. His last issue for the Spring does him great credit. It is a hat as becoming, gentlemanly and graceful as has been produced in modern times. It is finished in the most beautiful manner, and the price most reasonable.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The lady who desires to furnish her toilet with an article which is at once unrivaled as a perfume for the *mouchoir*, a cosmetic, a fragrant mouth wash, a cure for hysteria and nervous headache, and a floral odor for lavation, should hasten to obtain this delightful scented water. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Counterfeits of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are in the market. Look to the book of directions. If the paper on which they are printed is water-marked "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," the medicine is genuine, *but not otherwise*. In looking for the water-mark, hold the paper between the eyes and the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

From the Alton (Ill.) Courier.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.—Whoever is troubled with Hoarseness, Cough, or Soreness of the Throat, can apply an excellent and safe remedy by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which may be had of all our principal druggists. We have tried the article, and can safely recommend them in all cases of throat irritation. To singers and public speakers they must be of great value. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1832.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM.—LINCH'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The fashionable circles of New-York, tired of exaction, are thronging the magnificent Metropolitan Show-Rooms of R. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, where the most superb millinery and millinery goods in the City are selling with unexampled rapidity, at prices 25 per cent. under the usual Broadway standard.

[Advertisement.]

THIS IS THE JOLLY SEASON.—Be jolly, then, by all means. But how to do it economically as well as effectively? Go and see "Don Cæsar de Bazan" to-day at Barnum's Museum. It is played in unctuous style this afternoon and also this evening.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The two great Dramas, the "Mystic Bride" and "Karmel, the Scout," are to be performed again this evening, together with the comic ballet of the "Frisky Cobbler." Secure your seats in advance.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.—F. DERBY & Co., Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, will remove after the 1st of May to the newly-arranged Government building, No. 57 Walker-street, two streets below Canal-street, and 100 feet west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Editors should understand Phrenology. They write for everybody, and should understand every faculty of the mind in all its conditions and relations. Examinations, with written descriptions, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BUNKER'S LIFE-PRESERVING SHIRTS AND BATHING-DRESSES.—Sea-faring men, travelers, excursionists, bathers particularly, ladies, and all others are invited to call at the

Show and Salesrooms, No. 337 Broadway.

Examination will convince all of their great superiority. C. J. BUNKER, No. 337 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO PERFUME THE BREATH.—Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale at No. 381 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Imperial Photograph is made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Photographs and Ambrotypes at BRADY'S lower gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, opposite Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. WOOSWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOOSWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

STRAWBERRIES.

Fine ripe and fresh Strawberries just received for sale at TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-know persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro. *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N.Y.
Colonel David Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Sandusky House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Cohcago, Ill.
General Cazneau, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 Stone-street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION TALKED OF.—When the Nassau Water Company first contracted to bring water into Brooklyn, it was said by the opponents of the work that the Commissioners contemplated under that arrangement, never would be allowed to proceed. Now that an act has passed appointing the Commissioners, it is rumored that the parties making this statement intend to obtain an injunction to restrain the Water Commissioners from acting, as soon as they swear in. This they have not as yet done. The application for the injunction will be made upon the ground that the appointment of Commissioners by the Legislature is unconstitutional.

☞ Mr. E. B. SPOONER, after some 15 months of confinement to his house, owing to the repeated fractures of limbs, returned to the editorial chair of the Brooklyn *Star*. He resumed with a touching salutatory.

KINGS COUNTY LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—This Association held an adjourned meeting at Peoples' Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday evening. JOHN H. MCCULLY, Vice-President, presided.

Mr. ANDREW F. MYERS, elected President at the last meeting, tendered his resignation, saying that he had not the necessary time to spare to attend to the duties of the office. The resignation was accepted, and Mr. EDWARD E. COLLINS was elected to fill the vacancy.

A vote of thanks was passed to the withdrawing President.

The special Committee appointed to select counsel to defend the interests of the Association against the new Excise Law, reported that they had secured as Counsel HENRY A. MOORE and STEPHEN P. COOPER, Esqs.

The Treasurer reported that $300 had been paid into the Treasury, and that there were 800 members of the Association.

After the transaction of some business of no general interest, the meeting adjourned to Monday evening next.

☞ The assistant Captains and Sergeants of the Brooklyn Police, last night for the first time under the new arrangement, were ordered to do patrol duty.

No lodgers will be accommodated in future at the different Station-houses.

GRAND LARCENY.—Two boys named HARSH and JOHN JOHNSON, were yesterday arrested by officer MATHEWS, of the Mayor's office, Brooklyn, on a charge of grand larceny. These boys were caught in New-York in the act of selling a watch stolen from the store of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, in Sands-street. They were committed to answer.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—The Health Officer reports 62 deaths for the week ending Saturday last. Of these deaths—10 were by consumption, 8 of the brain, 9 by inflammation of the lungs, and 5 by scarlet fever.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—The election for Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, on Monday, resulted as follows: GERRITT B. LANE, A. J. HINMAN, ALFRED WALLET, HAMILTON ALLEN, WM. JENNINGS.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR, (BROOKLYN).—For this day, April 29.—Nos. 123, 124, 126, 128, 129, 130, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—TUESDAY, April 28.
Before Hon. E. D. Culver, City Judge.

John Monaghan vs. *Bridget Monaghan*.—Motion by defendant to set aside Referee's report. The Court decided that the motion could not be heard in this Court on the merits, but that an appeal of the judgment was the defendant's remedy.

Theodore Isham and others vs. *John D. Lawrence and others*.—Motion for a new trial by plaintiff. Decision reserved.

The Hamilton Building Association vs. *Thomas F. Leslie*.—Action to compel defendant to surrender books and money of Association. Defendant was Secretary, and claims that he was illegally removed. Before the conclusion of the case, the Court adjourned over to Thursday.

Calendar for Thursday—Nos. 48 and 69.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..APRIL 28.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	88	3100	Reading Railroad.	82⅛
2,000	Virginia 6s.....	91⅛	100	do.....	s10 82⅛
8,000	Missouri State 6s.	83⅜	200	do.....	82⅛
5,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	89	100	do.....	b10 82⅜
5,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75.s60	50	13	do.....	82⅛
5,000	do.....s6m	47	400	do.....s4m.	81⅜
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70...	51	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 95
2,000	Erie R. 2d mt. bs	96	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.R.	51⅜
10,000	Erie R'd Bds. '75	87⅛	100	do.....	b30 51⅜
1,000	E. R. 2d mo. b 1883	92	11	Galena & Chi. R. R.	101⅜
1,000	E. R. c. b. 1871..	91	10	do.....	101⅜
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. 1st mo.	97½	22	do.....	101⅞
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. bds.	99⅜	115	do.....	102
1,000	do.....	99½	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	64
3,000	do.....	99⅜	10	do.....	63⅞
2,000	L. C. & M. R. p.b.	86½	50	do.....	63⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b10 18	100	do.....	s60 183⅜
100	do.....	17⅛	100	do.....	s30 183⅜
350	N. Y. Cen. R'd.....	c 97½	50	do.....	183⅛
100	do.....	s60 87⅜	100	do.....	184
100	do.....	b60 87⅜	200	do.....	b30 134
19	do.....	s3 87⅜	1625	Cle. & Tol. R. R..	68½
100	do.....	b3 87⅜	600	do.....	s30 68⅜
100	do.....	b10 87⅜	100	do.....	s30 68⅜
430	Erie Railroad.....	s3 43⅜	200	do.....	s60 68
150	do.....	s3 43⅜	100	do.....	s10 68⅜
300	do.....	b60 43	100	do.....	s30 68⅜
50	do.....	b10 43⅜	600	do.....	b30 69
100	do.....	s60 43⅜	1550	do.....	b30 99
510	do.....	43⅛	525	do.....	68⅜
210	do.....	43⅜	600	do.....	69
300	do.....	s30 43⅜	900	Chi. & R. I. R.R....	96½
50	do.....	s10 43⅜	50	do.....	s60 96⅛
115	do.....	43⅜	100	do.....	b60 97⅜
100	do.....	b10 43⅜	178	do.....	96⅞
150	do.....	s10 43⅜	100	do.....	s3 96⅞
100	Harlem Railroad....	14⅜	20	Indianapolis & Cin. R.	63
550	do.....	14⅜	50	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	78⅜
500	do.....	s45 14⅜	25	do.....	79
200	do.....	b60 14⅜	12	Clev. Col. & Cin. Rd	104
100	Harlem R. R. Pref'd.	42	200	Nicaragua T. Co....	6
15	Stonington R. R....	47			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	83	300	Illinois Cent. R.	b30 134⅛
6	Park Bank.....	103½	160	Clev. & Tol. R.....	69
200	Erie R. R.....	41⅜	100	do.....	69⅛
100	do.....	41⅛	300	do.....	69⅜
170	do.....	41	200	do.....	b10 69⅛
200	do.....	40⅜	700	do.....	s30 68⅞
540	do.....s3	41	100	Hudson Railroad	b30 15
100	do.....b16	41	200	Reading R. R.....	82⅛
150	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	68⅜	100	do.....	82¼
100	do.....s10	68⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts. R...	51
100	do.....	63⅞	40	do.....	51⅜
100	Illinois Cent. R.	s30 133⅜	110	Mil. & Miss. R.R....	63⅞
200	do.....	134	100	N. Y. Cent. R.....	97⅛
100	do.....	s10 133⅜	50	do.....	s10 97½
100	do.....	s10 134	100	Hudson Riv. R..	b60 24½
100	do.....	b10 134			

TUESDAY, April 28—P. M.

The business in Exchange for the steamer *Arabia*, sailing from this port to-morrow, closed up at previous quotations, 109¾@109¾; the heavier transactions of the day for ready money being at 109¾@⅝. Some three-day sight bills were done at 110¾ ₱ cent.; Francs were 5.18¾@5.17½; on the North of Europe the rates generally cheaper. The sterling market closed barely steady. The additional engagements of Bullion for this opportunity since yesterday, makes the shipment about one million of dollars. The income from California by the steamer *Illinois*, now due at this port, is telegraphed, *viâ* New-Orleans, $1,500,000. The Discount market continues easy, and some of the Wall-street Banks are seeking prime short paper at 7 ₱ cent. One or two of the Foreign Banking-houses called in some demand loans to-day, preliminary to the sailing of the steamer, and this caused some more inquiry for money on the Street, though generally the Broker's were easy. The Sub-Treasury received $282,431; disbursed $203,078, and held at the close $14,551,393.

The Stock Market again indicated an upward tendency on most part of the list, and the stiffness in Illinois Central, Cleveland and Toledo, Reading, New-York Central and Southern Michigan was quite decided, and the amount of Stock recently withdrawn from the control of the speculators against the market, in the case of the Illinois Central and Toledo, has had the effect of advancing prices about 5@6 ₱ cent. within a few days. Illinois brought 134 freely to-day, and Toledo 69¾ ₱ cent. cash, and the deliveries on previous contracts not very easy at these rates. The *Bears* were not, perhaps, prepared for so sudden a turn in prices, much less for the reduced supply of cash stock at command on the Toledo books after the reopening of the transfers on Saturday. The same parties calculated on a return of Illinois Stock from England, on the announcement of the late arrangement for subdividing the capital; instead of which each packet brings fresh orders for the Stock, while *bona fide* holders at home are not anxious sellers. The experience in both stocks to-day, has only gone to confirm what has been repeatedly stated in this column of late, that while the work of defamation and bold gambling is going on in Wall-street, the public are gradually and surely increasing their investments, at the reduced prices, in nearly every Railway stock on the list. The party who have grown bolder by success in pocketing large differences against the *Bull* speculators are now sellers at the lowest figures of the New-York and Erie, and Milwaukee and Mississippi, and continue to sell on lime, Cleveland and Toledo, and other stocks which their operations have well nigh worked into a corner. Yet the Certificates of Erie, withdrawn from the Street since the reopening of the books yesterday are equal to 2,000 shares, and the actual transfers of Milwaukee, for the past month, trifling in themselves, have been against the Brokers. Notwithstanding a recent publication put forth for effect to the contrary, the amount of this stock inscribed on the New-York books, is the same as on the 1st of April, or within less than 50 shares of it. No new stock has come from the West, and little or none has issued, as far we are advised, for inscription anywhere outside the control of the Board of Directors, since the last report. Of the Capital then reported, say 32,650 shares, 11,500 shares were and are under the control of the Company as collateral to the City of Milwaukee Bonds and Farm Mortgage Bonds negotiated for the Road. Of the remaining 21,150 shares, 15,796 shares stood on the New-York books, March 31, and 15,840 shares stand inscribed to-day. The market this afternoon closed generally steady, Erie being the principal exception. The fluctuations of the day were:

New-York and Erie	42½@⅝@⅞@⅜@41⅜@41@40¾
Cleveland and Toledo	67⅜@68@⅜@69@⅜
New-York Central	81⅜@⅝@⅜
Southern Michigan	63¾@⅝@⅞
Reading	82⅛@⅜@⅝@¾
Illinois Central	132¾@133@⅜@134

The sales of the day were quite large, full 30,000 shares, including the operations on the Street. During the ten business days the Erie books were closed, the amount of contracts made for and falling due on the reopening was *equal to two-thirds whole capital*, and yesterday about 10,000 active shares, in the names of brokers, were put through the extraordinary process of 600 different transfers from broker to broker, and made to settle 68,000 shares in contracts! The old and experienced Transfer Clerk, Mr. ORTS, with all his expertness, was not able to leave his desk until long after the regular hour to which transfers are ordinarily permitted. And yet the *bona fide* holders of nearly ninety thousand shares of the capital were no party to this scene.

The Boston and Philadelphia markets for money are both quoted easier. Discounts on this of Bank in Boston, 8@9 ₱ cent; and in Philadelphia, 9@10 ₱ cent.

The Mechanics' Banking Association have made a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable 1st May. The Hudson River Company will pay the May coupon on their Third Mortgage at their office, No. 68 Warren-street. The May interest on the Consolidated Bonds of New-Orleans will be paid at the Bank of America.

BANKS OF GEORGIA.

Discounts	$5,817,283	Capital	$16,529,047
Specie	2,858,944	Deposits	3,601,492
Bank Notes	768,427	Circulation	9,976,633
Due by Banks	2,769,316	Due Banks	1,598,530
Due by Agents	1,061,780	Profits	2,134,174
Exchange	10,704,400	Dividends	77,253
Other Assets	12,443,473	Other Liabilities	2,627,344
Total	$36,443,473	Total	$36,443,473

The exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week were $884,523, against $1,468,496 the corresponding week of last year.

The Cotton Circular of Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS, prepared for the *Arabia*, remarks:

RECEIPTS.—In our circular of the 19th of February, while the receipts yet showed an excess upon those of last year and confidence in the deficiency of the crop was generally shaken, we wrote: "This is the last excess which we shall have to report, and we repeat our former advice, that our friends may with perfect confidence base their operations upon the anticipation of a very heavy falling off all through March and April—a decrease amounting perhaps to 400,000 bales to the first of May." That we should hazard so confident and definite predictions upon a matter seemingly so uncertain, caused surprise at the time, but it is now verified by the result in a remarkable manner, the decrease of receipts amounting this day to 409,000 bales. To make up a total of 3,000,000 bales we have now to receive 267,000, or 66,000 bales per month for the remaining four months of the season. It is not therefore likely that the result will vary greatly from that amount though it will be to some extent dependent on the forwardness of supplies from the new crop in August. At this period, in 1850, the receipts had fallen to 2,000 bales per week, yet the deliveries subsequently to this date amounted to 287,000 bales, or 20,000 bales more than would be necessary to make the present crop up to 3,000,000.

Exports, though not heavy, are greatly in excess of receipts; to Great Britain, this week, 43,900 bales; to France, 1,600, and to other foreign ports, 9,000—making a total of 54,500 bales, while American consumers have only taken 2,000 bales, a reduction in their takings which seems more than confirmatory of our remarks of last week. One week, however, affords no rule in their operations.

The Money Circulars for Europe.—EXTRACTS. By *Arabia*.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 28.

The tendency of the stock market during the past fortnight has been downward. In investment securities, although some few descriptions are rather more active, business is generally quite limited, while speculative operations in railroad shares continue on a very large scale. The fluctuations in the former have not been important. For the latter, prices have been very irregular. For a short time the market was quite steady, at about our last quotations, but the advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England, in connection with the upward movement in bills on Europe, inducing renewed heavy sales, in anticipation of a decline, prices again receded rapidly, and, with a few exceptions, the depression was greater than that of the previous fortnight. The market has since been unsteady, but a slight advance upon the lowest points has been established, and there are some indications that no further material depreciation is likely to take place, unless the future financial advices from London should be of a very discouraging character. The present low prices, while they lead to the absorption, to some extent, of the floating stocks, by purchases for investment, induce caution on the part of operators for a decline, in making contracts for future delivery.

The supply of Money continues abundant, notwithstanding a considerable reduction of Bank Loans during the fortnight; and although an increased export of Specie to Europe is anticipated, there are no apprehensions of any inconvenient stringency during the next two months. It is expected that the specie reserve of the banks will be maintained at about the present point, by the additions it will receive from the disbursements by the Sub-Treasury, which, up to the 1st of July, must largely exceed the revenue, and by the receipt of gold from California, and coin from the interior. CAMMANN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April, 28.

The principal transactions in Railroad Bonds have been in Illinois Central Construction without variation of price, in Harlem Railroad First Mortgage at an advance of ¼, and in La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad "Land grant" Bonds at a decline of 3¼ ₱ cent.

At private sale, Burlington and Missouri First Mortgage have been done at a further advance of 2½ ₱ cent.; also sales of the different issues of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad and Galena and Chicago First Mortgage have been made without change of price. Money is easier, notwithstanding a contraction of the Bank loans during the week. No change in rates—paper, 8½@11—with but little offering. DE COPPET & CO.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 28.

The upward tendency which was beginning to be felt at the close of our previous advices of 20th instwas of but short duration. On the 22d, the shares of Erie, Michigan Southern, and Cleveland and Toledo Railroad recommenced falling, touching at one time 41 for the first and 60 and 63¼ for the others, (the closing quotations, however, show a recovery of 3¼ ₱ cent. on Michigan Southern, and 6¼ on Cleveland and Toledo.) Other stocks without having experienced such marked fluctuations, have been affected by the depression on these securities, and in the majority of them there is a decline.

Money continues easy, without change in rates.
MARIE & KANZ.

Bank Expansion.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *Bears* of the Stock Exchange find a doughty champion in a writer in one of the evening papers, signing himself W. G. H. The initials are doubtless assumed to convey the impression that the folly and fustian of the writer emanate from a

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

VERY LATE NEWS FROM RIVAS.

Walker Greatly Reduced.

The Reports of Former Victories Denied.

San Juan del Sur Garrisoned by the Allies.

THE PARTITION OF NICARAGUA SETTLED.

Removal of Lockridge's Force from Greytown in British Frigates.

Further Accounts of the Evacuation of the San Juan.

GEN. HORNSBY'S LAST DISPATCH TO GEN. WALKER

By the arrival of the *Illinois* at this port yesterday, we have late and important news from Nicaragua.

Our advices from Rivas extend to the 13th of April.

At that time WALKER, with a reduced force of 150 men, occupied two houses, and was closely surrounded by the allies. He had no provisions.

The reported victories of the 5th and 16th of March were false. The Costa Ricans were not slain in the manner stated.

San Juan del Sur was in possession of the allies.

The partition of Nicaragua has been fully settled in Salvador. The Nicaraguans are consenting parties.

The force under LOCKRIDGE, on the San Juan, as already reported, is completely broken up. Their failure is attributed to MORGAN & Co.'s abandonment of the Filibuster cause.

Our correspondence, published below, gives full and deeply interesting particulars of these events.

Operations on the Pacific Side.

LOSSES OF SANDERS AND DESTRUCTION OF THE CALIFORNIA RECRUITS—COSTA RICAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF THE 16TH OF MARCH—SIEGE OF RIVAS BY THE ALLIES—DESPERATE CONDITION OF WALKER—SAN JUAN DEL SUR GARRISONED BY THE ALLIES—DESERTERS FROM WALKER IN COSTA RICA—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. MARY'S AND GENERAL XATRUCH—WILL WALKER ESCAPE?—LATEST DISPATCH FROM GEN. MORA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Monday, April 20, 1857.

The Panama Railroad Company's United States mail steamship *Panama*, Capt. J. M. Dow, arrived here from ports in Guatemala, San Salvador, and Costa Rica, on the 12th instant. Her dates are from the city of Guatemala to the 22d March; Acajutepeque to the 26th; San Jose de Costa Rica, April 8, and Nicaragua, April 1. She brought thirty passengers, and a cargo valued at $160,000, principally for New-York, and consisting chiefly of the following articles: 727 bales indigo; 1,400 double sacks coffee; 61,000 pounds india rubber; 5,600 hides, and 200 packages sugar. The Coffee crop in Costa Rica will be larger than last year; 83,874 quintals passed through the gates of San José in the months of January and February. Prices ruled from 8¾c.@9¾c.

I will now collate and translate for you all the facts of most interest in the Costa Rican papers, in relation to the war in Nicaragua, and give you besides all I can pick up here from reliable persons who came passengers.

Gen. SANDERS, in his efforts to relieve CAYCE, was cut off from Rivas about the 3d of March,—38 men found dead on the field, and a large number bad ly wounded, as well as his horses, wagons, etc., which he was taking down to San Juan del Sur, to bring up supplies. The loss of the Allies was one captain and two privates killed, and one ensign and 18 privates wounded, the names of whom are published.

The 80 men brought down by the *Sierra Nevada* on the 5th of March, were attacked by 300 of the Allies and half of them killed and the rest dispersed. CAYCE escaped, having taken another route. The loss of the Allies on this occasion was only three or four wounded—none killed.

The *Orizaba* brought a report to Panama that while WALKER had gone to attack St. George, FERNANDEZ CHAMORRO attacked RIVAS with 2,000 or 3,000 men—upon learning which, WALKER, after getting into the Plaza of St. George, returned to Rivas, and falling in with CHAMORRO's force, opened his cannon on them in front, while HENNINGSEN took them in the rear killed 300 and wounded 227. His own loss was reported at 2 killed and 20 wounded. By the time this story reached New-York, I perceive the number killed grew into 600, while the wounded were set down at 500. The *Album Semanal*, of March 28, has the following account of this fight, giving the names of all the killed and wounded on the side of the Allies:

"At early dawn on the 16th instant, WALKER ventured out with all his disposable force, and taking up a position at the Church of Pueblo Nuevo, which is close to St. George, opened a very heavy fire upon the latter place, which he kept up throughout the day, sending into the town close upon 500 round shot, besides grape and shell. His riflemen, during the same period, were actively engaged. This fierce attack was most nobly resisted. At 4 P. M., finding all his attempts fruitless, after losing more than 125 of his men killed, he commenced a retreat. But here he had to encounter difficulties he had but little anticipated. Gen. C MAS so seeing the result, had with much judgment detached Gen. JEREZ with a force to obstruct his passage, and wherever a position offered itself, detachments of riflemen were stationed to harass and impede his retreat. Gen. JEREZ had also occupied a position which gives upon the four crossroads. This position is within half a mile of Rivas; and from it the attack became so fierce that the bandit force broke and was completely dispersed, saving themselves by flight, as best they could. This, the close vicinity of Rivas and nightfall favored. They, however, left many more killed and wounded. While General JEREZ remained in possession of the position he had ably chosen; and here we understand that officer was reinforced on the following day, it being the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to move his entire force and to invest Rivas.

"We have to lament the loss, on this occasion, of 22 killed and 60 wounded. From this total we regret to learn that two of the officers and six of the men killed, and one officer and twenty of the wounded belong to the Costa Rican army. The remainder are from the ranks of the allies. The filibuster loss on this occasion must have been very great, for besides the dead left upon the field, four omnibus loads (transit carriages) of wounded were drawn into Rivas.

"Several deserters had gone over from WALKER to the allied camp. Among the number, three had taken part in the engagement of the 16th. They affirm, on oath, that more than one hundred of the filibusters were slain on that occasion, and that the number of wounded was very great."

WALKER is said so have left three pieces of canon on the field.

So this great story about eleven hundred killed and wounded, and of WALKER's piling up and burning the bodies of the dead, which seems to have led some New-York papers to think that "his fortunes were reviving," is wonderfully shorn of its proportions by this accounts. From my experience in these big stories, I have no doubt the Costa Rican account is literally correct, save about fifty per cent. exaggeration in WALKER's loss.

Gen. JUAN J. MORA, brother to the President of Costa Rica, having been appointed by the Allies their Commander-in-Chief, and CANAS his second, the former took charge of the Allied forces on the 19th March, and immediately gave orders for the close siege of RIVAS. WALKER, with 600 men, all told, half of which were sick and wounded, had strongly fortified Rivas, and entrenched himself to resist the coming attack.

On the 22d March, at 9 A. M., Gen. MORA, with a column of 800 men, marched out of St. George, which he left guarded by 100 Legion soldiers, under command of Col. CALDERON. In a little time he reached the Four Corners, about 600 yards from the principal Plaza of Rivas, which he found occupied by Gen. JEREZ, who had established there his head quarters. A fire was kept up all day against the City, with a 24-pounder, which WALKER answered with a 9-pounder, without damage.

At 3½ o'clock A. M., on the 23d, Generals CANAS and CALDERON invested at different points the fortifications of RIVAS. CANAS kept up a fight for some hours with WALKER's forces, and after rashly penetrating into the Plaza, was forced to retreat, not being able to cross the moat and strong entrenchments of WALKER, protected as they were by infuencs and artillery.

On the 24th, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the division of CHAMORRO made a slight attack upon the entrenchments of Santa Ursula, without effect. It will require some days to reduce the strong fortifications of Rivas. The Allies loss in these different attacks, in killed and wounded, amounts to about 100 men.

The last dates from Rivas I find in an extra of the *Cronica de Costa*, of April 8. in the shape of an official dispatch from the Commander-in-chief of the allies. I translate it in full:

HEAD QUARTERS, FOUR CORNERS.
Wednesday, April 1, 1857.

I have kept your Excellency informed of my operations since I took chief command of the army. I have but little to add, but nevertheless, you will find it interesting.

The siege of Rivas is more complete than could have been expected, with the small force at my disposal. The good selection of the ports, and the service of my scouting parties, have contributed much towards the success of the siege. A 24 pounder that I have planted has done much damage to the city, and dispirited the enemy.

Day after to-morrow at latest I shall place in battery at the post of the Puebla, occupied by General XATRUCH, another gun of equal calibre, *brought by my orders from the Fort of San Carlos*, which will cross its fires with that at my head-quarters, and which will completely destroy or dislodge the filibusters. WALKER and his forces are reduced to feed on mule-meat and dogs, seasoned with sugar in default of salt, and of this they have a most miserable ration. Those pushed by hunger, who go out to hunt for plaintains, are driven in by my troops, without their having effected their object. Every night I send in little guerrilla parties from each one of my posts, who advance to the intrenchments of the Plaza, thus obliging the filibusters to be constantly on the alert in the night, so that they have no time to rest. This course, united to the certainty they feel that they are now completely hemmed in, produces a desertion among them of about five each day. I calculate that triple that number daily take the road to Costa Rica. The filibusters have arrived at such extreme pusillanimity, that one of their deserters of yesterday returned from my camp to his old quarters in the Plaza—which are the same that Gen. SALAZAR occupied when we were in Rivas last year—distributed some of the proclamations of your Excellency, and taking a rifle, returned freely to my camp.

Since yesterday fourteen deserters from the enemy have come into my camp.

I am assured that a division of Guatemalians will be soon in Grenada. I shall send the steamer *San Carlos* for them to morrow.

Every probability is in favor of our early triumph.

I am your Excellency's obedient servant,
JUAN J. MORA.
To THE PRESIDENT.

The *Album Semanal* says that Gen. JEREZ has taken possession of San Juan del Jur—so of course WALKER can get no more assistance from California, either in men or provisions.

From the 8th to the 27th of March, there arrived at Liberia, in Costa Rica, 86 deserters from WALKER. They declare that the bells of the Allies' cannon cross the entrenchments, and begin to cause considerable damage. They confirm the account that WALKER has 600 men very strongly fortified in Rivas. A great portion of these are sick or wounded, or rendered incapable of duty from the *niguas*, (a small insect that gets into the flesh, generally in the feet, deposits its egge, and finally causes the loss of the membe, if not taken out.) They had been many days nearly starved. There were 125 deserters from WALKER in Punta Arenas de Costa Rica and San José. The *Panama* did not bring any way, because the Government was unwilling to incur the great expense by this route.

The papers say that deserters were promised free passage out of the country, *viâ* Greytown—that if they are repentant they could easily clear the river of their filibuster companions, so as to have egress by it. They say also that those now deserting are not repentant, but many of them late recruits to WALKER, who desert from mere desperation, knowing that he and they can do Costa Rica no more injury. The Costa Rican Government paid Capt. Dow, this trip, all the expenses which they had promised for the batch of 126 he brought away on the previous trip, except the railroad expenses, which President MORA wished to refer to Col. TOTTEN, the agent here, to see if he would not abate something from his charge. It is quite certain that there will be a deal of suffering among these deserters in Costa Rica, if they are not sent away. As our Government connived at their going to Nicaragua, it is no more than fair, now, that it should send a vessel to Costa Rica to take them away.

Among the deserters that have come into Costa Rica is no less a personage than WALKER's Quarter-Master General. As Col. CAYCE occupied that post when I was at Rivas, and also at the last direct dates from San Juan del Sur, it can scarcely be any other than he. Col. CAYCE's name is inseparable from all the reports of hard-fought battles since WALKER has been in Costa Rica. He is always mentioned in the despatches for his bravery and good conduct. When HENNINGSEN burned Granada, CAYCE endured all the honors of the siege of the Church of Guadalupe that followed—working at the entrenchments, fighting whole days and nights without repose, and living 20 days on dogs and mule meat. Finally, the little band of 260, having become reduced by cholera and the balls of the enemy, to only 90 men, had extended their entrenchments down to the waters of the lake.

They sent a Sandwich Islander to swim out to WALKER, who was then on the steamer *Virgin*, watching a chance to relieve HENNINGSEN, to inform him that they had succeeded in cutting their way to the Lake. After being seven hours in the water, Kanaka JOHN reached the boat, and Col. WATERS was debarked, with 160 men, to help the little force to embark. After all were on board, CAYCE found that his favorite black horse was left behind, as also the horse of WALKER, the only animals that had not been eaten. He immediately debarked, with a few men, swam the two horses out to the host, and got them safely on board. When I was in RIVAS, CAYCE took a notion, hearing the cannon and musketry at St. George, to go down on his horse by himself and reconnoitre. Stealing in through the plaintain patches, close to the enemy's barricades, he and his horse quietly laid down to listen. The firing shortly closed—WALKER had retreated—and the band of music of the Costa Rican forces struck into a triumphant strain.

CAYCE, tired, and perhaps a little drunk—for he is a good drinker, like the rest—fell partly asleep, his head resting on his horse's flanks, and it was only when the music ceased, at broad daylight, that he awoke and became aware of his dangerous situation. He declares that he was awake all the time, but the mellow music from a sort of flute that always goes to make up a Costa Rican band so entranced his senses that he had no power to move while it lasted. CAYCE took part in the revolution of Paez, in Venezuela, and afterwards joined CHAMORRO, in Nicaragua, in the war between the Serviles and Democrats. It was then that he lost his left arm. When WALKER arrived, he found CAYCE a Captain in this service. He gave him the same grade, on his desertion from CHAMORRO, and promoted him or conferred some favor upon him after every battle.

Col. CAYCE lived some two or three years at Panama and Gorgona, dividing his time between monte and muleteering. His code of morals, perhaps, was not very choice, but he was always a generous-hearted fellow, and I think not much worse than a good many others who occupied higher seats hereabouts in the Synagogue. He took me over his fine cacao and coffee estate, close to Rivas, and remarked, in a tone of honest pride that was quite rare among the filibustere: "This is none of your *confiscated* estates." He had bought it at a very low price of the owner, who, previous to the coming of WALKER, had got disgusted with the everlasting revolutions of Nicaragua, quit it, and gone to New-York. CAYCE's desertion was, no doubt, owing to the close vicinity of his old commander, CHAMORRO, who would doubtless have made short work of him had he caught him in the service of WALKER.

A paper in the Spanish language called *El Telegrafo Setentrional*, has risen up among the ruins of Granada. It is edited with talent. Its motto is from the placard which Gen. HENNINGSEN posted up in the Plaza after he burned the city:

"*Aqui fue Granada.*" "Here stood Granada."

The third number of the *Telegrafo Sententrional* contains the following article on the desertion of the Rangers.

"It is rather an ominous sign when "the Rangers,", the darling friends and firmest support of WILLIAM WALKER, desert him in his hour of greatest need. On the 1st of this month twenty of the Rangers deserted, and protected by the proclamation of President MORA, took their way to Costa Rica. WALKER dispatched the remainder of the Rangers, numbering about fifty, to overtake and bring them back. The pursuing party overtook the decamping party, and after a conversation of ten minutes it was adjudged, decreed and determined by the high contracting parties on both sides, to unite their forces and both proceed amicably to Costa Rica. There could not be a more unparalleled exemplification of Central American clemency than this. The Rangers were always the dirty tools of a dirty man to discharge the most dirty work. If a hacienda was to be robbed, they were dispatched to perform the work. If a young boy was to be torn from the arms of his agonized mother and forced into the ranks, they did it. If robbing was to be perpetrated under the form of taxation, they did it. If a poor Indian woman had to be plundered of her little store of sugar which she had carefully manufactured to sustain herself and family, THEY did it. If oxen, or money, or corn, or rice were required, they were dispatched, and nothing more was required than for the owner of the hacienda to see the ugly face of their commander, and to hear his house 'God damn you, I want money,' backed as the expression was by a cocked pistol, to give him all he asked. And yet these men have not only been received as brothers, but money and means have been given them, that they might reach their homes and repent of their enormities in Central America. This unparalleled clemency is unprecedented in the annals of history."

Just before the arrival of the *Sierra Nevada* with a batch of eighty filibusters, the following odrrespondence passed between Gen. XATRUCH, of the division of Honduras, and Commander DAVIS, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*. I find it in the *Boletin Oficial* of Costa Rica. As Commander DAVIS' letter was probably originelly written in English, then translated into Spanish, end now brought back into English, there may be some trifling errors in it:

[Translation.]

ST. GEORGE, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1857.

To the Commander of the U. S. Sloop-of-War St. Mary's:

SIR: I have good reason to believe that there will arrive by the steamer shortly expected at San Juan del Sur, a party of Fillibusters, destined to recruit the force of WILLIAM WALKER, who has been reduced to occupy solely the city of Rivas, and who insists upon his foolish and criminal enterprise of conquering this country, as also in committing every species of outrage against the property and rights of its inhabitants. There is nothing unlikely in this supposition of the arrival of recruits by the next steamer, when it is known that for a long time this business has been carried on of sending Fillibusters from California through the medium of the line to this Isthmus.

Under such circumstances, I can but consider the presence of the United States forces in the Bay of San Juan as favorable to the cause which that Power sustains in Central America, based upon principles of civilization and universal justice. I have no doubt, therefore, that you will take steps to prevent the ingress of those adventurers who will essay to disembark to swell the number of the wicked men, who, against all reason and right, have caused such immense evils in Nicaragua. Such conduct on the part of Captain DAVIS would be entirely conformable with that of his Government; for it is notorious that the enlightened Cabinet at Washington has taken steps to prevent the egress from the ports of that Republic, clandestinely, and under the appearance of passengers, and articles of commerce, men and means for WALKER's support in Nicaragua.

In pursuing this course you will also give proofs of the sincerity of the United States, which professes to hold inviolable the principles of international right; and will also aid in consummating the loyal and harmonious relations of friendship which bind your country to the Governments of the Republics of Central America, and which is in accordance with the explicit acknowledgments recently made by the Provisional Government in Nicaragua under Don PATRICIO RIVAS, against whose Administration the armed faction of WILLIAM WALKER is more immediately operating.

If a band of fillibusters should land in the port of San Juan del Sur, in the face of the forces of the United States, to whose worthy chief I have the pleasure to direct myself, it could not fail to damage the honor and good name of the Government of a great nation, whose respectable marine is called to sustain its wise laws against piratical incursions, and the usurpation of the rights of a free people. For these reasons, I have the greatest confidence that the intelligence and rectitude that characterize Commander DAVIS, will not permit him to permit the disembarkation of fillibusters during his stay in port.

Besides, it is proper to observe that the pretext under which the fillibusters have formerly introduced themselves—that of being simply passengers—does not now obtain, from the fact that the Government of Costa Rica, supported by that of Nicaragua, in view of the scandalous use that has been made of the Transit, has closed it, which you will see from a decree in the official bulletin of the former Republic, No 264, herein is closed. This will be a new and powerful motive in deciding you to prevent the aforesaid landing.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer you the assurance of my high consideration and respect.

FLORENCIO XATRUCH.

[Translation.]

ON BOARD THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR ST. MARYS,
SAN JUAN DEL SUR, March 3, 1857.

To his Excellency Don FLORENCIO XATRUCH, commandor-in-chief of the division of Costa Rica, Salvador and Nicaragua:

SIR: Your note of the 24th February only came to hand on the 1st instant, which will explain any delay that may appear from the date my reply.

I have given to the various subjects of your communication the attentive consideration which a respect for your high position and a knowledge of my duty entitles it.

Your Excellency asks me to interfere, by force of arms, against the disembarkation in this port of men who you suppose will arrive in the next steamer, to unite themselves with the party of Gen. WALKER, and you communicate to me the decree of the Government of Costa Rica and its allies, suspending the transit between San Juan del Sur and San Juan del Norte, declaring these ports to be in a state of blockade.

In answer to your request, I have to say that the President of the United States, in his last annual message to the Senate and House of Representatives, distinctly recognizes the existence of a civil war in Nicaragua, not caring to receive either of the diplomatic representatives of the two belligerent parties, or to decide, with his imperfect information, which is the actual government. Since that time, no change has taken place in the affairs of Nicaragua which can in any manner authorize my deviation from the line of conduct strictly imposed upon me by the clear and direct language used by the head of my Government.

During a civil war in a foreign nation, the existence of which war is acknowledged by the Government of the United States, the two parties are regarded as two independent belligerent nations, and the Government of the United States (according to my impression) has no right to interfere in the hostile acts of either party, when they confine these acts strictly to legitimate war upon each other.

My position in regard to the two parties engaged in the civil war that exists in this State, is that of a neutral; and it is evidently the duty of a neutral to lend no aid to one party which he is not equally prompt to render the other.

How precious is this neutral position, and how sacred are its obligations, the Republics of South America had ample opportunity to know and appreciate, during the civil wars that resulted in their separation from Spain, in the system adopted by the United States and Great Britain.

Besides, permit me to observe, it is no error to suppose that because the United States, in virtue of a law of Congress, forbids the recruiting of men for foreign service, WITHIN THE TERRITORY AND JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES, that the Commanders of her Ships-of-war necessarily are bound to the same duties, and exercise equal faculties on the waters within the jurisdiction of foreign governments.

And it will be apparent to you as it is to myself, that if my Government had intended this ship should take an active part, as you propose, in the questions that disturb the peace of this country, it would not have omitted to furnish me the necessary instruction.

Having referred to the last annual message of the President, permit me to call your especial attention to the great interest it expresses in the protection of the persons and properties of the citizens of the United States in Nicaragua. Its words are directed with especial reference to the deranged state of your affairs; and in default of what may be styled a responsible Government, I shall use my best endeavors to protect those of my fellow citizens who have not compromised themselves in the war. The assurances you give that the property of the Transit Company shall receive no prejudices from the forces under your command, receive my cordial thanks; but this matter is of such importance, and weighs upon my mind to such a degree, in consequence of recent events, in which ignorant citizens of the United States were the sufferers (?) that I cannot permit any opportunity to pass without recurring to them.

In answer to the last paragraph of your note, I have the honor to say, in respect to the suspension of the communication between the two oceans by the Lake of Nicaragua, that unfortunately it is not a matter included in my instructions.

But the notification of the blockade of this port has excited my sincere surprise, Your Excellency knows that when such a notification is not supported by the promise of a competent force, in or near the port, there can be no legal blokkade.

In this case it is the more strange, as the waters of the port are not only not in possession of your force, but are actually under the domination of the opposite party, who have blocaded it with the schooner *Granada*. But before entering into a useless discussion (as I hope it will prove to be) upon blockades, so clearly defined by international laws, (the rights of nations,) and which I presume are much better understood by your Excellency than by me, permit me to ask to what point you claim the exercise of the rights of belligerents under the laws of blockade, and to what point you limit the operations of neutral vessels?

I pray your Excellency to answer these important questions at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. C. DAVIS,
Commander of the U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*.

It is probable that in the original Commander DAVIS does not use the words "ignorant citizens of the United States"—perhaps it should be "innocent citizens." The "recent events" he refers to must be the troubles he had in regard to the boats of Captain EDMANDS, of the American ship *Narragansett*, of Providence, R. I. The case is this: WALKER, after he heard of the loss of the Transit Company's steamers, contemplated the organization of a boat expedition to retake them. For this purpose, Captain EDMANDS loaned two of his ship's boats, perhaps fearing that WALKER might give him some trouble if he refused. Both boats fell into the hands of the allies, the one at Virgin Bay and the other at St. George, where WALKER had had it hauled up into a creek and concealed. Capt. EDMANDS sought the aid of Commander DAVIS to get back his boats, and the latter sent a force to St. George and Virgin Bay to bring them down. The allies refused to let them pass at first, but Com. DAVIS' party succeeded, principally by threats, in getting possession of them.

It appears to me that the Honduras General might retort upon Com. DAVIS his flippant question with interest, as to "what point he limits the operations of neutrals," when the latter undertakes to reclaim property of American citizens that had been voluntarily placed in the hands of WALKER to make war on the Allies. It strike me also that the Hondureno must be a peculiarly good-natured man, to assure Com. DAVIS that "the property of the Transit Company shall receive no damage at his hands," when it is known that every dollar of that property on the Isthmus was voluntarily placed by its former as well as its present claimants at the service of WALKER to make war on the Allies. As to American citizens in Nicaragua, (on the Pacific side,) who have not compromised themselves in the war, it would be difficult for Com. DAVIS to place his hand on one. As regards the action of "neutrals," permit me to ask Commander DAVIS if General XATRUCH would not have had a perfect right to seize and burn the *Orizaba* or *Sierra Nevada*, which always acted as belligereats—and if he would not have protected these ships from seizure by the Allies?

Commander DAVIS goes a good way out of his road to answer the question of XATRUCH, as to whether he would enforce the United States neutrality laws, when being infringed under his very nose. Admitting that WALKER is carrying on a legitimate revolution in Nicaragua, I do not see what American *citizens* have to do with it. As to his duty to prevent the the landing of such citizens whose object he knows to be to make war upon foreign powers at peace with the United States, I am not sufficiently well read in our neutrality and international laws to decide. But it *does* seem to me that our navy would be nearly or quite useless, in time of peace, if it was not authorized to see that such laws were not infringed by our own citizens, in foreign ports, and within range of its guns. The fact is, any step the United States has taken in regard to this filibustering business has been a reproach and a disgrace to our Government in the eyes of the whole civilized world.

The facts I have collected make it quite certain that WALKER and the remnant of his forces are this have either been taken prisoners, destroyed, or escaped from the country. There can be little doubt that San Juan del Sur is occupied by a sufficient force to prevent his escape by that route, and every other avenue, and even egress from Rivas, seems to be closed. Besides, if he should endeavor to cut his way to San Juan del Sur, he would probably have also to fight a large force on the Jocote ranch, five miles from San Juan. If, however, he could get to San Juan, I suppose that Commander DAVIS would intercede or perhaps interfere for his protection, and take him and his forces on board the *St. Mary's*. Or as the *Orizaba* was at San Juan, on her return to California, from this port, about the 8th of April, he possibly may have escaped by her. If taken by the allies, it is scarcely possible he will escape public execution, as their soldiers recollect, even if the officers have forgotten, the execution of their favorite leaders, CORRAL, MAYORGA, and SALAZAR. The Leonese soldiers will not forget, at any rate, the cruel murder of the latter. The burning of Granada and a portion of Rivas, the robbing of the churches of their silver, the melting down of the bells that have so often called them to bow before their altars, will be a bitter remembrance with them. WALKER, if taken, will die the death he condemned the noble-hearted CORRAL to.

And so the Man of Destiny—he with the blue-gray eyes—has fallen at last. He has met the fate that ever follows ambition unguided by principle. If he lives, he must be made of stone if he can look with complacency upon the evil he has done in the world. Five thousand men's bones bleaching in the sun of Nicaragua—hearts broken, and hearts desolated everywhere, that he might tyranize over his fellow mortals, in wielding the sceptre of a down-trodden nation, must be sorry subjects of contemplation to him, when he shall look inwardly, and be alone, with only his own conscience for company.

And the rich plantations—haciendas—block of houses on Granada, Leon, and Rivas—all gone! PIERRE SOULE's fifty-thousand estate, on which he was to introduce Louisiana negroes, and his code of laws for Nicaragua, for which he has been to work so industriously upon for the past year—RANDOLPH's Transit Charter—and BENNETT's new Indian Empire—all gone to pot! And the Utophia of American invention, "a Goverument on a military basis!—well! We shall never see such another WILLIAM WALKER.

F. W. R.

VERY LATE FROM RIVAS!

ASPINWALL, April 20.—The British steamer *Thames* arrived here this morning from Greytown. LOCKRIDGE remains at Greytown. Col. ANDERSON and Gen. WHEAT came passengers in the *Thames*. I saw the latter amusing himself a few minutes ago in cracking away with a navy revolver at a man in a crowd, singing out "You G—d d—d thief! You ran away from Capt. COOPER!" One ball struck close to the legs of an officer of the *Cyane*, but did no damage.

The general impression at Greytown was that WALKER had been sold out by *his friends*.

The news from WALKER is to the 13th of April, by way of the lake and river. *A dispatch came to Greytown of that date from Gen. Mora, stating that he had got Walker and his whole force confined to only two houses*—that he had dug a trench all around what was left of the city, and that WALKER *would be forced to surrender by the 20th, to-day.*

F. W. R.

The Partition of Nicaragua Settled.

SAN JOSE, Cota Rica, Saturday, April 4, 1857.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Gen. BOSQUET took possession of San Juan del Sur on the 24th March, and up to the 27th no less 100 fillibusters surrendered to CANAS, who forwarded them to San Jose, *en route* for Liberia. They all state they left WALKER with only 120 men, and the only provisions he had were three mules.

WALKER offered, on the 25th March, to surrender, but positive orders were given to CANAS to agree to no capitulation that was not unconditional. It is also rumored that Gen. HENNINGSEN will be severely dealt with, because during the siege of Granada, when terms of capitulation were offered him, he replied that he would "hang the Allied Generals as high as Haman, if he caught them," and denouncing them as traitors and villains. Reports from Salvador say the Commissioners regarding the partition of Nicaragua, *have agreeably arranged matters*, and President RIVAS addressed the Government of Costa Rica that *the intended partition was acceptable to the leading Nicaraguans*, as they were afraid a new fillibustering expedition might be organized in North America, to invade again Nicaragua, and in her present desolated condition she had no power within herself to resist it.

The Evacuation of San Juan Del Norte.

THE FILLIBUSTERS ABANDONED BY MORGAN & CO.—REMOVAL TO ASPINWALL IN THE BRITISH FLEET—THE BRITISH ADMIRAL IN A QUANDARY—DISPOSITION OF THE MEN, ETC.

ASPINWALL, Monday, April 20, 1857.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Not being able to find out anything definite in Panama, in regard to the disposition that is to be made of the 374 fillibusters here, and not knowing whether your Greytown correspondent be still in Aspinwall, I decided to drop over here this morning, to pick up the news.

As regards the breaking up of the river force of LOCKRIDGE, the following appears to be the facts, as near as I can arrive at them: On the 3d of February the steamship *Tennessee* arrived at Greytown, carrying ont orders there from MORGAN & Co., to SCOTT, their agent, to endeavor to break up the force of the fillibusters, and leave the river to the Costa Ricans. I presume that the Steamship Company, having at last come to the conclusion that nothing more could be expected from WALKER, and having perhaps joined in a new company to get a charter from Costa Rica, decided upon abandoning him. On the arrival of the *Tennessee*, LOCKRIDGE's force was up the river, in the vicinity of Castillo, with a view of attacking it. But not feeling at all certain of success, after reconnoitering, they encamped to consult upon matters, when they were met by the information that they must in future rely upon their own resources. A portion of them came immediately down the river, and found the *Tennessee* had returned there, on the 6th, from this port. The captain of that ship was urged to take them on board, but refused, as he said he must take some 200 men from Key West on account of the United States. Finding that the whole lot would soon be pressing upon him, the captain up steam and was off, leaving the poor devils to their fate.

SCOTT then, on condition that the Costa Ricans should not molest his property, undertook to get the men og. He agreed if the British fleet would take the men to Aspinwall, that he would take charge of them from thence. Capt. ERSKINE, or the officer in command, assented. SCOTT then gave draft on CHAS. MAGAN & Co. for the expense of the passage from here to New-Orleans and New York, holding himself under the guarantee of the fleet, the arms of the fillibusters for his security. When the ships arrived in this port, last Friday night, and presented the drafts, they were refused by the agent of the steamers. The officers of the *Cossack* and *Tartar* then threatened to land the men, against which the Governor of Panama instructed the Prefect here to remonstrate, and thus matters stand as I write. Capt. ERSKINE, you will see, has drawn an elephant in a raffle.

The *Cossack* has 174 of the men on board, generally in good health. Her Commander now proposes to draw on the British Government at $10 a head, in favor of the *Granada*, if she will take them to New-Orleans, so that his ship may be relieved, and he may go to Carthagena to consult with the Commodore as to what is to be done with the 200 on the *Cossack*. The measles has broken out among the latter, and it is reported there are two cases of the small-pox, so that no ship will take *them*, at any rate, it is presumed.

The men are stowed away between the guns on deck and between decks, a rope being drawn along the breech of the tier of guns, to fence them in. They look like Bears in a cage, only twice as dirty and savage.

SIX O'CLOCK.—The *Granada* has just gone, taking 110 fillibusters, on account of the British.

THE VERY LATEST.

From the Aspinwall Courier, April 20.

The steamer *Thames* arrived here this morning, from Greytown, bringing several of the officers of the late San Juan River fillibuster force.

Per steamer *Thames*, we have four days' later intelligence from Greytown. We learn that LOCKRIDGE remains at Greytown, and that the Costa Ricans are still there. Gen WHEAT and Col. ANDERSON came in the *Thames*.

We also learn that the impression is no longer disguised at Greytown, that WALKER has been sold by MORGAN & SON.

The symptoms of dissension between the Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans have already shown themselves on the Atlantic side and in the interior, as they did some time since on the Pacific side. RIVAS sent a collector of customs, and Gen. MORA sent him back with the message that he would attend to the collecting on the river. Col. CAUTT had declared the river open, and several parties had gone into the interior with passports from him. MORA was expected at Greytown.

Col. ANDERSON waits here the next news from WALKER.

To-day, the 20th, is the day fixed by the Costa Ricans for the finishing of WALKER on the Pacific.

Returned Nicaraguan Officers.

Among the passengers by the *Illinois* are Gen. WHEAT, Gen. HORNSBY, Col. CHARLES DOUBLEDAY and Capt. MARCELLUS FRENCH—the two latter having been severely wounded and scalded by the explosion of the steamer *J. N. Scott*. From these gentlemen we have obtained interesting accounts of late operations on the San Juan River, ending in the evacuation of Greytown.

Gen. HORNSBY says that according to last accounts received from over the lake by scouts, Gen. WALKER was in Rivas, in possession of two houses, with 150 men and three mules.

Gen. HORNSBY, on his arrival at San Juan del Norte, reported to Gen. WALKER as follows:

GEN. HORNSBY'S LAST REPORT.

PUNTA ARENAS, Sunday, April 5, 1857.

GENERAL—SIR: In accordance with your verbal request, I remained in New Orleans waiting your letters, until the expense of living there made it necessary that I should leave, having exhausted all my private means. At the time of my leaving there the cause of Nicaragua was very popular at the South, and all were looking anxiously for news from Col. LOCKRIDGE, not doubting but that he would soon have possession of the river, which would have been the case had the command of Castillo not have been entrusted to Col. TITUS—he left here with the intention of joining you *viâ* Aspinwall, but I understand that he has changed his purpose and has left there for New York.

The defences at Castillo are of such a character that by unanimous consent, an attack was impracticable, and could not be undertaken with our present force. The hill (Nelson's) that commands Castillo has been cleared away, and a barricade or *chevaux de frize* erected, encircling the top of the hill, as though they intended to hold possession of it forever. From the sickness and desertion, it became necessary to make a different disposition of the troops who were willing to remain in the service, whereupon Col. LOCKRIDGE had all the forces mustered, and called for volunteers to go by the way of Panama to join you. One hundred and thirty or forty responded to the call. Those, with some 80 or 90 sick, were placed on board of the steamer *J. N. Scott*. The men who were to return to the States were placed on board of the steamer *Rescue*, and both boats with everything on board, were proceeding down the river in good order. On reaching a sand bar within a mile of the Serapequi, it was deemed prudent to round to, and send a canoe to reconnoitre, before proceeding further, as the entire force had been above them. This happened on the 2d April, at 9 o'clock A. M., After anchoring, some fifteen or twenty minutes, from some unaccountable cause the boiler of the steamer *Scott* burst with a terrific explosion, killing seven instantly, (among whom was Maj. WM. R. MORRIS, who was returning to Nicaragua, and then on duty,) Capt. SLEIGHT and his Lieutenant, whose bodies have not been recovered, and scalding some twenty-five or thirty others, of whom several have since died, and others not expected to recover. The names of the killed are: Maj WM. R. MORRIS, Capt. SLEIGHT and his Lieutenant, (name not recollected,) Lieut. COMKLIN, and three privates. Eight others have died since the casualty, and several others cannot possibly survive. Among the wounded are Col. ANDERSON, (slightly.) Lieut. Col. CHARLES DOUBLEDAY, (severely,) Capt. MARCELLUS FRENCH, (severely,) Lieut SISTERS MALTBY, (mortally,) SAML. KENNADY, (or CURLEY,) legs badly scalded. Your brother NORVAL and myself escaped as by a miracle, (RIDGE) sent the sick and the wounded immediately to this point, where they arrived at 12 M. on the 3d. The English surgeons, Doctors CONY and DESMOND, tendered their services, giving every comfortable assistance to the sufferers, who are as much aid and assistance to the sufferers, who are as comfortable as it is possible to make them.

We arrived two hours too late to take the *Tennessee* for Aspinwall, or to send information of the accident. It will be one month before any other steamer will arrive at this place, and then the uncertainty of getting troops across the Isthmus of Panama to join you. Col. LOCKRIDGE has decided to send every-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1751. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$1,489,060 in Treasure.

Later from California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

ANNEXATION OF NEW GUANO ISLANDS.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

The Rejection of the American Ultimatum

Capture of a Cuban Slaver by a British Cruiser.

REVELATIONS OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Two Weeks Later from the South Pacific.

The United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, C. S. Bosee, U. S. N., Commander, from Aspinwall April 20, at 10 o'clock P. M., arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, at 2 A. M. On the 23d, took on board 300 tons coals, and left at 5:30 P. M., same day, for this port, where she arrived 1:30 P. M., yesterday.

She brings the California mails of April 6, 618 passengers, and $1,489 060 in treasure on freight.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *John L. Stephens*, R. H PEARSON, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco April 6, at 2:30 P. M., and arrived at Panama at 8:30 P

whence they were sent the next day to Bangor, have been executed by the people of that place. The circumstances, as near as they could be ascertained, were as follows: It will be recollected that they were accused of shooting and robbing Chinamen, and were sent up to be examined before a Justice of the Peace, who had issued a warrant for their apprehension. They had been examined and held to answer, and were placed in charge of the Constable at Bangor, and the Sheriff sent for. On Thursday morning, some time between the hours of two and four o'clock, Pascuzzo, one of the four, succeeded in withdrawing his hands from the handcuffs after which he liberated the rest. They then possessed themselves of the Constable's pistol—in what manner we did not learn—and attempted to make their escape. The alarm was promptly given and the people pursued, and soon overtook and arrested them. Ferguson, the youngest of the party, turned State evidence, and was protected. The other three, Georgia Ringold, Georgia N. Johnson and S. R. Lake, share burn where they were taken. Mr. Mallon informs us that a Coroner's jury had been called, and the verdict was "found hanging to an oak tree,"—but the parties engaged in the hanging were unknown to the Jury. They were all young men, neither supposed to be over twenty four years old.

Failure of the Pacific Express Company.—Attachments against this Company have been issued in Stockton, Sacramento and San Francisco, amounting to $7,000, and the doors of the principal office in this city are now closed. The failure of this Company is to be attributed to the rapid decrease of their business since the expose in regard to the $134,000 and the bond given by Rowe. The Company was composed principally of the former *attachés* of Adams & Co. They were young men with their industry as their principal capital, and having been thrown out of employment by the failure of that house resolved to continue the Express business upon their own resources. This they have been enabled to do until the obligation given by Rowe for the payment of money never seen or received by the Company so destroyed confidence in their business, that they have been forced to stop simply for the want of funds to pay the actual expenses of carrying their express matter. The attachments yesterday were issued in favor of the Steam Navigation Company for $1,200; the California Stage Company for $2,400, and other smaller sums for like services. By this failure at least fifty persons are thrown out of employment.

[*San Francisco Globe, April 3.*

Frightful Tragedy.—An Englishman named Joseph Lester, a miner, has been living for the last month with his wife in a cabin on the Sacramento and Auburn road, a short distance above the Fountain House. At about 5 o'clock last evening, Lester quit working at his sluices, went to the cabin, and deliberately shot his wife dead with a double-barrel shot-gun, after which he consummated his diabolical deed by blowing his own brains out with the remaining barrel. No one else was present at the time, although there are a number of miner's cabins within a short distance; but the reports of the gun were heard by several persons, who thought nothing unusual of the noise, until persons ten minutes after, when Lester's partner came to the cabin and found the woman lying on the ground, in front of the door, with her head in a large pool of blood, and life entirely extinct, the shot taking effect on the right side of her head. On looking into the door of the cabin, he beheld Lester's lifeless body lying on the floor in a large pool of blood, and the brains scattered over the ceiling, sides, bed and floor. His head was split in two from the point of the nose clear to the top. The gun was lying on Lester's body, with his right hand firmly grasping it. It appeared that Lester deliberately took off his boot, either before or after he shot his wife, and pulled the trigger with the big toe of one of his feet.—*Sacramento Union.*

OREGON.

A Steamer Carried Over the Falls at Portland—Two Lives Lost—Fears of Another Indian Outbreak

Our intelligence from Oregon is to March 26.

A terrible accident occurred at Oregon City, on the 17th ult., the steamer *Portland* having been carried over the falls at that place, causing the death of Capt. Jamieson and one of the hands, and the entire destruction of the boat.

The following particulars are given by the Portland *Argus:*

"The *Portland* had left the basin of the works on the other side of the river, where she had been to unload her freight, just brought down from Yamhill. The regular engineer was on this side of the river, attending to repairs of the rudder, and which had been lashed with ropes for temporary use. The engineer for the time was Dutch Pete, a fireman. When the boat shoved off from the Mills, her rudder became unmanageable, and she went broadside upon the breakwater; her stern slewed around, and she went over stern foremost. Just at this juncture Dutch Pete jumped overboard into the basin, but was carried over the breakwater, when he caught hold of a sawlog that was fast, and he was soon roped out by persons in the mill. The boat darted with great rapidity down the shute toward the Falls, stern foremost, her engine working all the time. Before she reached the brink of the falls, Jamieson and Bell jumped off. The boat, in going over the brink of the falls, broke in two, and whistled. She was torn into ten thousand fragments, which soon came drifting past the City. Her pilot-house came down almost entire, containing trunks, clothing, bedding, guns, and other articles, which were nearly dry, showing that it escaped being submerged in making the frightful passage."

The weather of late had been cold and wet, yet crops looked well, and fruit promises to be abundant.

There had been heavy falls of snow in the interior of the Territory during the past winter.

The Cayuse and Snake Indians had a fight at the Walla-Walla station, at which eleven of their number were killed. Those at the Grand Round Reserve are still disconsented, and desire to return to their old camping grounds.

Fears are entertained of another Indian outbreak in Washington Territory.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Guano Discoveries on Jarvis and Nantucket Islands—Shipment to New-York—Annexation of the Islands—Ship Montpelier of New-Bedford condemned.

Our last advices from Honolulu are to March 12

The schooner *Lithobite* had arrived at Honolulu, with 100 tons guano, from Jarvis and Nantucket Islands, awakening a good deal of interest; as the expedition had been looked upon as visionary.

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The appearance of the specimens of guano which we have seen, is that of a fine powder, very much resembling snuff, without the strong smell of ammonia which the Chincha guano has. Under a microscope, it appears entirely composed of crystalized substance, and resembles sugar. Good judges pronounce it to be first quality guano, but what its value is, compared with Chincha guano, remains to be determined. About eight tons of this guano goes forward by the bark *Fenkse*, to be sent on by the mail steamer, *viâ Panama*, to New York, the object being to land it in New York as soon as possible. The balance is being shipped on the clipper ship *Aspasia*, to New-York direct, and will reach that port about July 20.

It will be seen from the following, which we copy from the *Commercial Advertiser*, that the islands have already been annexed:

"The agent of the company, Mr. Arthur Benson, erected upon each island a flag staff, upon which now floats the American flag, and each island has on it a small house for the protection of the property of the company, as well as a general caveat against all intruders. One great drawback to these guano islands is the want of fresh water, not a drop of which is anywhere to be found. Rain seldom falls, as appears by the very dry condition in which they found the guano as deep as four or five feet, below the surface. Birds' eggs and fish are in such abundance as almost to stagger our faith in human testimony. At times the birds were so thick as to actually cloud the atmosphere, and it was almost impossible to step without treading on the nests. Altogether, it seems, these islands are, by all accounts, a wonderful place."

The San Francisco *Herald* says on the subject:

"These are the Islands to which Commodore Mervine was ordered to proceed some time ago, but which he neglected to do for some cause as yet unexplained. If the guano should prove to be of good quality the discovery may be regarded as exceedingly important. Peru at the present time derives nearly all its revenue from the Chinchas. The restrictions recently put upon the trade has been the occasion of much annoyance and incurred the necessity of looking elsewhere for a supply."

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* says that the ship *Montpelier*, of New Bedford, after a thorough and impartial survey, was condemned. The step was taken with reluctance, after the heavy gales on her during January, but there appeared to be no alternative. Her bottom, fastenings and plank having been damaged at the North as to require a new bottom at an expense deemed unwarrantable here. Her oil, 1,900 barrels, was being shipped by the *Aspasia* to New-York. She has been completely stripped, her lower masts only standing, and her hull in this condition sold at auction on Wednesday, to Chas. King, for $1,050. Her total effects, besides the hull, realized about $5,000. Her hull is to be broken up.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

The Rejection of the American Ultimatum—Official Correspondence—Prospects for the Future—Money Voted by Congress for the Defence of the Country—Mr Morse—Reconnoissance Now—The Bidwell Claim—Loss of the American ship Cathedral.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times:

Panama, Monday, April 20, 1857.

I inclose you all the official correspondence between our Commissioners, Messrs Morse and Bowlin and the commission named by the New-Granadian Executive, in the person of Señors Pombo and Gonzalez—the latter, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and the latter Attorney General of the nation.—I've have received this correspondence; it is very lengthy; and as its substance had been already given, the interest in detail do not possess sufficient interest for publication.—Ed.]

You will perceive from a glance at it, that the propositions for the purchase of certain privileges on the Transit route, as well as the islands in the Bay of Panama, for purposes of a naval station, have been indignantly negatived, and that the Government of New-Granada has not only peremptorily refused all indemnity to the United States for injuries to their persons and property sustained by her citizens in the April massacre, but has actually turned the tables upon the Cabinet at Washington, by claiming so indemnity to New-Granada for her losses on the same occasion in the sum of $150,000! Also, New-Granada claims an apology from the United States for the insolence of Consul Ward, Capt. Bailey, and Mr. Bowlin; and, furthermore, signifies her intention of pushing a claim at Washington for damages sustained by the loss of the national tonnage and interoceanic postage on American mails, which she was prevented from collecting by threats of resistance on the part of Commodore Mervine. Verily, the wheels are at a dead lock!

You will recollect that I wrote you at the commencement of these negotiations that the new President Ospina, on his accession to the Presidency, would be extremely anxious to arrange all outstanding questions with foreign Powers—that he cared nothing for the Isthmus of Panama, and would even accede to the demands and propositions of our Government if he dared do so; but the Administration of Mallarino had so inflamed the minds of the people against the "Yankee fillibusters," as they call us, that he would find it extremely difficult to do anything towards a settlement. I find in *El Tiempo*, of Bogota, a confirmation of this position. That journal, in announcing the arrival of Ospina at the capital, says it is reported he traveled with all haste, in order to be in time to exert his influence against any hasty action of the Government—that he wished "no categorical answer should have been given until his arrival, as he is said to look forward to the time when the Isthmus will naturally be alienated."

You will also perceive by the official papers that all the information I have sent you from time to time upon the negotiation has been substantially and even minutely correct.

That Ospina will seek to arrange matters satisfactorily to the United States, especially now that the Cabinet of Washington has made it simply a question of dollars, and dropped the only part of the demand of any consequence to American travel,—guarantee for the future,—I have not the least doubt. That he could succeed in doing so, in the present state of the public mind, is altogether improbable. But he is a most astute politician and statesman—firm as a rock—a man who keeps his own counsel, and works "under the rose" to accomplish his purposes. Altogether the chance for the $400,000 does not look so desperate; and the prospect of another massacre of American citizens on account of the good-nature of the administration at Washington, in not hanging the authors of the last one, is "first-rate."

That all departments of the government of New-Granada are a unit as regards the rejection of the *ultimatum* of Mr. Morse, will very clearly appear by the proceedings in the House of Representatives, when the President communicated to it the state of affairs. I quote from the *New Granadino* of Bogota, March 19:

"The Executive communicated to the House of Representatives, after negotiations had been broken off and the *ultimatum* refused, all the papers upon the question at issue. The matter was referred to a Committee, consisting of Señors Ancizar and Valencia, who, after ample consideration, proposed in open session of the 17th, a solemn vote of approbation to the Executive Power, and to the Commissioners, Señors Pombo and Gonzales, for the dignified, honorable and patriotic manner in which they have treated the question. This proposition having been voted *unanimously*, the Committee proposed to pass to the order of the day, declaring the object of this latter motion to be to obtain the opinion of the Chamber. With this view Señor Ancizar read a project of decree upon the *fondo* of the question, which was very significative, and argued the matter with eloquence, moderation, clearness and frankness. The House negatived, *unanimously*, the motion to pass to the order of the day; and in consequence the project referred to was submitted to discussion. It authorized the Executive, in case the Republic should be threatened by the United States, to contract a loan of $500,000, with a view to prepare the nation for defence. Señor Ancizar, having again taken the floor, announced a new proposition, conferring unlimited power upon the Executive in case of an invasion of New-Granadian territory by the United States. This elicited a brilliant and energetic debate, on account of the opposition of Señor Pardo, who attacked the project in distinct terms. He was replied to by Señors Pereira, Gamba, L. M. Perez, Escovar, Samper, Baraya and Ancizar; upon which Señor Pardo withdrew his opposition, and the project was *unanimously* passed to a second reading. The House then adjourned."

El Tiempo appears to have discovered Mr. Morse's weak points,—indeed, no great penetration was needed for that—and these are, the most perfect conviction of the divinity of the "peculiar institution," and a thorough contempt for every man, woman and child who hails from north of Mason and Dixon's line. To these sentiments he adds that of the prophet of fillibusterism, viz: that you have a right to seize upon any country on the American continent, without a why or wherefore, only if it will subserve the interests of slavery. And being a very communicative gentleman, Mr. Morse cannot avoid torturing these sentiments into the face of every body he meets. I doubt not that he opened his budget of propositions at Bogota, with the preface that New-Granada would do a wise thing to divide herself up into eight or ten slave States, and then apply to General Quitman for annexation to the great Southern Republic, after the election in the United States, of 1860. But New Granada owes the honor conferred upon her in the appointment of Mr. Morse, to her own Minister at Washington, General Hran, who recommended it to Mr. Marcy, because the wives of the two former gentlemen happened to take tea together at some watering-place in Europe.

I inclose you some translations from the Bogota papers, in regard to the serious phase of the April question, but will give you here a bit at Mr. Morse, from *El Tiempo:*

"Mr. Morse has not left us, as we stated he had in a former number of our paper. But he has been improving his time the past week, in running about, admiring the marvels in nature of the tropics, and trying to catch a white *turpial*, to carry home to 'poor Pierce.' He has visited the Falls of Tequendama and the Bridge of Pandi; been hunting for tue bones of mastodons in the district of the Giants, near Sesche; has carefully investigated the truth of the legend of Bochica; overbruling, *con mano fuerte*, the rock where the Funza precipitates itself; and has trembled at the sight afar off of the fields of Fusagasugá, covered with big stones, that he at first took for the battalions of the Government which were being secretly drilled there for the defence of the Isthmus. We are assured that everywhere as his eye roamed on our fertile fields, he exclaimed: 'Oh that we could bring here two or three hundred thousand slaves to work for us, while, drunk with these perfumes of the flowers, we should voluptuously sleep away our lives!' It is said that he is a monomaniac on the question of Slavery."

The following I translate from the *Gaceta del Estado* of Panama. It speaks for itself:

Panama, Monday, April 13, 1857.

In the *Gaceta Oficial* of March 13 is published the correspondence between Señors Pombo and Gonzalez and Messrs. Morse and Bowlin. I find in it one allusion to the letter I wrote at the instance of Señor Pombo, in regard to the lamentable events of the 15th April of last year.

As Señor Pombo has limited himself to citing from some pieces of my certificate, it would appear that I had endeavored to justify or excuse the bloody attack on that night upon the passengers who were in the railroad station. In order to correct this error I will quote the paragraph entire upon which it is founded. It is as follows:

"With respect to the responsibility, my opinion is, that it rests upon the Government of New-Granada, because, on account of the peculiar situation of the Isthmus, there should have been a sufficient police or military force to keep order; and it naturally results that as the necessary force was not provided, that the Government is bound to answer for the lives and property destroyed. At the same time, some allowance should be made for the irritated state of the populace brought about by the continual acts of hostility towards them of the lower class of California passengers."

It never entered my mind to excuse in any manner the miserable men who committed such horrible excesses on the occasion before referred to.

I have the honor, &c., WILLIAM PERRY.

The British Mackintosh claim has passed both houses, and been signed by the President. It gives $60,000 more than was proposed by a former bill, but $300,000 less than the claim. It was not generally thought the proposed settlement, according to the terms of the new law, would be satisfactory to the British Government.

The House of Representatives passed to a second reading, but by only two majority, a bill to indemnify French citizens in the sum of $100,000 for spoliations on their commerce during the Columbian revolution. This is the more strange, because, at the time of these alleged spoliations, France was the ally of Spain, who was making war on New-Granada. Perhaps it is a bid for French sympathy against the United States.

A bill has passed the first reading in the House, changing the Constitution so as to adapt it to the Federal system. It is proposed to divide New-Granada into eight States.

News has reached us of the loss of the Boston ship Cathedral, belonging to Enoch, Train & Co., and of her Commander, Wm. H Howard, Dr. Kirkendal, of Trenton, N J., and seven of her crew. She was thrown on her beam-ends by the striking of a tremendous sea off Cape Horn, lat. 590 14' S., and lon. 6 0 38' W., on the 18th February. The first officer cut away her masts, but she would not right, but went down in 40 minutes after the accident. The Captain was sick in his berth and refused to leave it. Thirty-six of the crew, after being all night in an open boat without oars, were picked up by the English ship *Anna Edwards Sharp*. They go to the States in this steamer. The *Cathedral* was loaded with coal for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Benicia, California.

Last October Wm. Brabrowe piloted the ship *Samuel Adams* out of Boston Harbor. The ship was seen to leave her; and as there was a tremendous sea running at the time, and the pilot never returned, it was feared he was swamped in his little skiff. It appears that the ship backed her top-sails to take on board his boat, and then proceeded to sea, carrying the pilot to Callao. He goes home by this steamer. His family will, no doubt, be glad to see him, after his involuntary trip, which they feared might prove to be one to the place where "all good pilots go."

Mr. Morse, Mr. Canter, Superintendent of the Railroad, and some officers of the *Cyane*, took a sail in the harbor and lagoons of Colon, the other day, when their boat was capsized by a squall. Nobody was drowned—Mr. Center having been fortunate enough to fish Mr. Morse out before he was devoured by the sharks. The whole party came into town in a pitiable condition, minus shoes, hats, and their mouths full of salt water. Mr. Morse will report himself at Washington on the arrival of the *Illinois*.

We have had heavy rains the past week, as is usual at about this season. But the regular rainy season will not set in until we have our sort of Indian Summer of a month or so.

The day after the arrival of the mail from New-York three of the Commodore's boats, filled with people, were seen making towards the shore, whereupon a report was raised that he was coming to take the town. The walls were soon covered with people in the vicinity of the landing. But it was soon ascertained that he had only sent the boats ashore to make some preparations to go in search of some deserters, who had got down the coast to Chepo. The Government sent an armed police in the boats of the Commodore, to assist in the capture of the men. F. W. R.

The Relations Between the United States and New-Granada—Mr. Morse's Propositions and their Rejection—Action of the New-Granadian Congress.

From El Neo Granadino, March 19.

The Events of Panama.

The events of Panama, which have been the subject of angry notes and conferences, gave rise to a brilliant debate in the House of Representatives on the 17th. That the situation of affairs may be well understood, we recapitulate briefly the origin and progress of the tronolea.

After several minor affairs and difficulties directed against the national government and that of Panama, as well by the North American commercial houses of that City, as by the consols and shipments of the United States, and also by the railroad company, so ungratefully hostile and suspicious; after all this, new events served the Government at Washington, its agents, its citizens and the aforesaid company as pretexts for new disputes, new exactions, new outrages, new insolences and new resistance. These events were the tragedy of the 15th April in Panama, the passage by Congress in 1856 of a law upon tonnage and interoceanic mails on the Isthmus.

The Government of the United States, which sought an opportunity to provoke and prepare a rupture which might be used to justify the premeditated violation and invasion of the territory of the Isthmus, immediately raised two questions. One was the peremptory refusal to recognize our sovereignty, so far as the imposition of taxes on the Isthmus was concerned, although these were used to give security to the interests of her people. At the same time, instructing her consuls and naval force in the manner of resistance, after the manner of Mr. Bowlin, who reached the height of outrage and calumny in his official correspondence, and of that of President Pierce, in his dogmatism, insulting threats, and offensive and erroneous accusations in his message to Congress. At the same time, constituting itself judge of the domestic events of the Isthmus, and setting itself up as authoritative agent of all other nations, this Government, served by hot-headed agents, proved liars and sympathizers of annexationism, as are Consule Ward and Corwin, invented an enormous and scandalous pecuniary reclamation for the events of the 15th of April—a sort of spoliation speculation.

And then on the 18th instant, Mr. Bowlin, deroived the task of *diplomatically* calumniating the Congress of New-Granada, and the Governor and people of Panama, by formal threats, announcing, publicly, resistance to our sovereignty, and aggravated the questions at issue, in order to prepare for the events that were to follow.

Was there anything lacking after so much incivility, so many outrages, and so much injustice? Yes! we had not yet been told that *force and expediency* would settle everything. We had not yet been insulted by the *infamous* proposition to sell for *money* our own brothers and citizens of the Isthmus, and to place our sovereignty at the mercy of slavocracy and fillibusterism; and this was the mission that Mr. Pierce confided to Mr. Morse! Truly there is not a dirty mission in the world that cannot find a missionary. A planter of Louisiana, owner of hundreds of *slaves*, was the very man to propose the sale of the citizens of Panama, and to bring the Isthmus under the infamous influence of Slavery. President Pierce has been *logical*, and knew how to select *his man*.

Under these circumstances, and when the tonnage and mail questions had been removed to Washington, and when Mr. Bowlin preserved complete silence upon the April events, Mr. Morse, the Messiah of Slavery and fillibusterism and annexation, presented himself at Bogota. What object could this missionary of the Slavery propaganda, headed by Pierce, have in view? Each one of the agents of the Yankee Government has but to fulfill his mission.

Consul Ward insulted us in Panama, and encouraged the uncivil conduct of the Yankees, which resulted in the drama of the 15th April.

The Railroad Company sought constantly to create difficulties, thus ungratefully, day by day, requiting our generosity.

Colo. Mervine scandalously and with audacious violence resisted our laws, violated New-Granadian sovereignty, threatened the Government of Panama, and treated with contempt the mandates of our authorities.

Consul Corwine, as Commissioner, falsified facts, calumniated the people and Governor of Panama, and shamelessly proposed to President Pierce the occupation of the Isthmus by the forces of the United States, without previous declaration of war, or any rupture between the two countries, and without any other right than that of the strongest.

Let us now consider the new mission, at the head of which are the two *Esquires (escuderos)* of Mr. Pierce, Mr. Bowlin and Morse.

The two *Esquires* propose and then embody in a "Project" of Convention, the following:

1. The sale of the groups of islands near Panama, which belong to the Republic, for the purpose of establishing an United States Arsenal.

2. The execution of Panama and Colon, with an extensive territory adjacent, from one sea to the other into an *independent district*, subject to the intervention by force or otherwise of the United States.

3. Indemnification in a large sum (say $860,000) for the events of the 15th of April.

Such was the substance of the propositions, equivalents, *at the bottom* for the *assents that must necessarily follow*, viz: the sale of the *whole* of the Isthmus, and prepare for the sacrifice of Central America, the Island of Cuba, and our territories of Chorco, Darien, etc., etc.

The New-Granadian Commissioners, Señores Pombo and Gonzalez, replied with dignity, clearly, and in substance as follows: "The propositions presented are not admissible as the basee of discussion, because they are unjust, dishonorable, unconstitutional, and inapplicable to the interests of the Republic, and to the commerce of the world. New-Granada is altogether irresponsible for the events of the 15th April. The Republic can neither sell its territory or its citizens. The interests of all commercial nations, as well as of New-Granada, exacts that the transit should be completely free, and not subject to the monopoly of the United States. The Republic is disposed to enter into a negotiation with the powers most interested, which will do away with all difficulties in the transit, and to secure to the commerce of the world free access and all the advantages the Isthmus affords.

The North American *Esquires* refuse at the outset all intervention of other powers in the question of the Isthmus; declare the railroad to be an American enterprise, and that the greater part of the business over it is American; and insist upon their propositions and exactions. But the Granadian Commissioners energetically persevere in their negative, and then comes the *ultimatum*. If the famous and illustrious *Esquire* of La Manchs could instill so much wit and genius in his patron, it is not surprising that the *ultimatum* of the Yankee *Esquires* should be in complete harmony with the genius of Mr. Pierce, the modern Don Quixote of the American Union. Thus, all the reply these Yankee *Esquires* make to the incontestible observations of our Commissioners, is:

"The Government of New-Granada has closed the door to all negotiation. We now demand—$400,000, which small sum our Government, from motives of generosity, has fixed upon as indemnification, leaving upon New-Granada all the weight of responsibility for what *may follow*. And it will be for the United States to determine what means of redress the dignity and honor of the nation demand."

And after this peremptory notification, which is sufficiently plain to a man of good understanding, Mr. Morse takes a trip to the Falls of Tequendania and the Bucaramanga, gathering his *corotos*, and then goes home to avenge himself upon his loved slaves of Louisiana for the reproofs he received from our Executive and Commissioners, as well as from our Congress and people. In the meantime, Mr. Bowlin is inconsolable on account of the absence of his worthy and loved companion, and is "waiting for something to turn up."

After this diplomatic history, which places in flagrant contrast the noble and patriotic conduct of our Executive and Commissioners with the insolent suggestions of the Yankee Commissioners, we pass to the events in Congress.

[Here follows an account of the action of Congress in approving of the course of the N. G. Commissioners, in voting a sum of money for defence, in voting unlimited power to the President in case of invasion, etc., the facts of which are stated in the letter of our Panama correspondence.—Ed. Times.]

The House of Representatives has signified its approval in the most solemn manner, of the acts of the Government, in which it rightly interprets the national feeling. The people of New-Granada know their weakness in presence of the United States, and will do all that honor will permit in order to avoid a rupture and war. But she feels the justice of her cause, is proud of her glory, her honor and her sovereignty; and rather than be cowardly mercenary, she is resolved, if it must be so—and she is provoked and exasperated—never to surrender to her adversary, but to fall with arms in her hands.

Two Weeks Later from South America.

By the British steamship *Bogota*, at Panama, we have dates from the River Plate Provinces to the 4th February, from Chili to the 15th March, from Callao and Lima to the 26th, and Guayaquil to the 1st April.

From Ecuador there is nothing of political interest. A fire had destroyed the considerable pueblo of Santa Rosa.

PERU.

Capture of Two of the Revolutionary Ships by a British War Corvette—The Revolution still Losing Ground.

The news of the outrage committed upon the British mail steamship *New-Granada*, by the commanders of the revolutionary steamers *Loa* and *Tumbes*, in boarding the former vessel on her last passage to Panama, and forcibly taking arms and specie from her, reached Lima on the 24th. On the 25th, Mr. Sullivan, British Charge d'Affaires at Lima, and Admiral Bruce and officers held a conference on board the corvette *Pearl*, twenty-two guns, in the harbor of Callao, at which it was resolved to dispatch the *Pearl* immediately to capture the *Tumbes* and *Loa*. Two days' sail from Callao, northward, the *Bogota* saw all three vessels steaming in company towards Callao. The *Tribune* having left for China, the *President* on a cruise, and the *Monarch*, 84 gun ship, not having arrived at Callao from Valparaiso, though daily expected, the *Pearl* and *Cockatrice*, of four guns, were the only British ships in Peruvian waters. It was not known whether at the conference, it was decided to capture the *Apurimac*, 44-gun frigate on the arrival of the *Monarch*. Badly manned as she is at present, no doubt, the *Pearl* could take her, if she liked, without assistance. So far, you will see, the action of the British agents carries out my idea that the whole thing was a plot to break up Vivanco.

Vivanco had made no progress in his war on the Government of Castilla. Indeed, one or two of his battalions, for he has nothing at any one point that can be dignified with the name of a regiment, had gone over to the latter. Vivanco still holds Paita, as well as the Chincha Islands, but having lost two of his most useful steamers, he would not be likely to hold either much longer. He continued to sell guano at the Chinchas to Chilian merchants, at very low rates, and at last dates, there were nine vessels loading there under contracts with the revolutionary leader. Castilla had bought of the British Steam Navigation Company one of their steamers, the *Santiago*, for $150,000, and was converting her into a war vessel. I do not see any prospect of Vivanco's holding out two months longer.

Señor Mateo Paz Soldan, a distinguished Peruvian, died on the 11th of March.

BOLIVIA.

The Government is favorable to the idea of holding a Spanish American Congress at San Jose de Costa Rica, to consult upon measures for mutual "protection against American fillibusterism." The President has published a decree of general amnesty in favor of political offenders. The yellow fever, which has been raging for the last five months in the District of La Paz, still continues its ravages. The deaths from it in February were 285.

CHILI.

Business—A Revolutionary Movement Suppressed—Miscellaneous.

Business had been steady, but not so brisk as during the preceding fortnight. Specie, particularly silver, was very scarce, and some small failures had taken place in consequence. Bank discounts, 1 per cent. a month. The whole value of exports for 1856 was $18,000,000. In 1856 they amounted to $17,155,156. Flour diminished 530,000 quintals; wheat 103,000 quintals; coals increased 18,000 tons; silver in bars increased 25,000 marks; silver ores diminished 100,000 quintals; copper in bars diminished 30,000 quintals; copper regulus increased 30,000 quintals. The exportation of gold and silver coin, from January of this year up to March 10, amounted to $289,000.

Flour was selling at $8 to $8 50 per 200 pounds. American Pine, 80,000 feet, brought $145. California Tallow, $15. Freights from Coquimbo to Boston, of ores, was $20 to $22; to Liverpool, £3 17s. 6d.

The most important political news is the arrest and imprisonment of several persons in Santiago, the capital, charged with attempting a revolutionary movement. Among the most conspicuous are Señor Ugazar Garvias and Don Antonio Larrain. Don Manuel Cyzaguirre escaped and hid himself. They are to be tried immediately. Public opinion was adverse to the course of the Government in giving such prominency to this matter, as being calculated to disturb the public tranquillity.

The Consular Convention between Chili and Ecuador has been promulgated. A new Minister is shortly to leave for Costa Rica, in the person of Don Cayetano Astaburuaga, late Secretary to the Chilian Mission at Washington.

Considerable purchases of guano had been made by the Chilian merchants, of Vivanco, at much lower than the Government rates, for different points, of course excepting England and France.

RIVER PLATTE PROVINCES.

In Buenos Ayres the English loan was on the eve of an arrangement. The line of steamers between Marseilles and Rio Janeiro was shortly to be extended to Buenos Ayres. The price of passage to Buenos Ayres was to be $230. The inauguration of the Eastern Railroad took place Jan. 28, amid great rejoicings. The train ran 20 miles, crowded with excursionists. The difficulty with England, on account of Capt. Grant's passports having been sent to him, had been happily adjusted, and Her British Majesty's flag was saluted with 21 guns. Electric telegraphs were to be established between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, passing over a large portion of the Oriental Territory and extending to Paraná.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Capture of a Slaver by a British Cruiser—Awful Mortality and Suffering Among the Slaves—Landing the Slaves at Jamaica—The Secrets of the Cuban Slave Trade—Cuba to be Blockaded, &c.

We have received files of Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 23d of April. The only news of importance is to be found in the following story of the capture of a slaver by a British cruiser furnished to the Falmouth *Post* by a correspondent at St. Annes. It is deeply interesting:

On Thursday last, the 16th inst., the inhabitants of St. Ann's Bay were thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the arrival of a schooner—evidently American—towed into port by H. M. brig *Arab*. It was soon ascertained that the schooner was a slaver, and that she had on board a large number of captives. It appears that the captain of the *Arab* had received information that a bark and schooner were expected in Cuba from the Coast of Africa, each with a cargo of slaves; a strict watch was therefore kept, and Monday the 13th inst. a suspicious looking craft was seen with a full press of sail, making the best of her way to her destined port. She was closely pursued, and the captain finding that there was no possibility of escaping from the *Arab*, deserted her, taking with him in a shallop, his crew, money, chronometer, and other useful articles. The commander of the *Arab* dispatched his gun-boat with 15 men, under the command of his first Lieutenant, with orders for the capture of the shallop—the chase continued for nearly three hours—and a shot having destroyed the rudder of the shallop, the captain, who was the owner of the slaver, surrendered. Two of his slaves, and an interpreter, were taken from the shallop, and the crew were left in it, to make the best of their way to Cuba. The first Lieutenant then boardered the schooner, and found her filled with young Africans, males and females, to the number of 373. *no less than 127 having fallen victims to the horrors of the middle passage, during a voyage of 29 days.*

The poor captives were in a wretched condition—all of them were naked—and the greater part seemed to have been half starved. They were packed closely together, and covered with dirt and vermin. On the arrival of the schooner in St. Ann's Bay, several gentlemen went on board, and their sympathies were excited at the misery they witnessed. Messrs. Bravo & Brother suggested measures, which were adopted, and with their usual liberality, ordered a steer to be killed, and soup prepared for the sufferers; other gentlemen furnished ground provisions bread, &c., and while the food was being prepared, the whole of the human cargo was brought upon deck, washed, and had blankets given to them until clothing could be procured. Thirty of them were in a dying state, but the most humane attention was paid to them, and up to the time when our informant left St. Ann's Bay, they were all alive, and expected to do well. The honorable Charles Boyce, Custos of the Parish, sent off without loss of time, a dispatch to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainting him with all circumstances connected with the capture, and requested to be informed whether the captives should be handed over to proprietors of estates who were anxious to procure their services.

"The Captain of the schooner refused to give his name, or the name of the vessel, but stated that he would be a loser of $80,000—a loss which did not cause him much concern, as he had made other and successful trips. A great deal of information, however, has been obtained from the interpreter, who is inconsolable on account of the absence of his worthy and loved companion, and is "waiting for something to turn up."

After this diplomatic history, which places in flagrant contrast the noble and patriotic conduct of our Executive and Commissioners with the insolent suggestions of the Yankee Commissioners, we pass to the events in Congress.

[Here follows an account of the action of Congress in approving of the course of the N. G. Commissioners, in voting a sum of money for defence, in voting unlimited power to the President in case of invasion, etc., the facts of which are stated in the letter of our Panama correspondence.—Ed. Times.]

The House of Representatives has signified its approval in the most solemn manner, of the acts of the Government, in which it rightly interprets the national feeling. The people of New-Granada know their weakness in presence of the United States, and will do all that honor will permit in order to avoid a rupture and war. But she feels the justice of her cause, is proud of her glory, her honor and her sovereignty; and rather than be cowardly mercenary, she is resolved, if it must be so—and she is provoked and exasperated—never to surrender to her adversary, but to fall with arms in her hands.

Two Weeks Later from South America.

By the British steamship *Bogota*, at Panama, we have dates from the River Plate Provinces to the 4th February, from Chili to the 15th March, from Callao and Lima to the 26th, and Guayaquil to the 1st April.

From Ecuador there is nothing of political interest. A fire had destroyed the considerable pueblo of Santa Rosa.

PERU.

Capture of Two of the Revolutionary Ships by a British War Corvette—The Revolution still Losing Ground.

The news of the outrage committed upon the British mail steamship *New-Granada*, by the commanders of the revolutionary steamers *Loa* and *Tumbes*, in boarding the former vessel on her last passage to Panama, and forcibly taking arms and specie from her, reached Lima on the 24th. On the 25th, Mr. Sullivan, British Charge d'Affaires at Lima, and Admiral Bruce and officers held a conference on board the corvette *Pearl*, twenty-two guns, in the harbor of Callao, at which it was resolved to dispatch the *Pearl* immediately to capture the *Tumbes* and *Loa*. Two days' sail from Callao, northward, the *Bogota* saw all three vessels steaming in company towards Callao. The *Tribune* having left for China, the *President* on a cruise, and the *Monarch*, 84 gun ship, not having arrived at Callao from Valparaiso, though daily expected, the *Pearl* and *Cockatrice*, of four guns, were the only British ships in Peruvian waters. It was not known whether at the conference, it was decided to capture the *Apurimac*, 44-gun frigate on the arrival of the *Monarch*. Badly manned as she is at present, no doubt, the *Pearl* could take her, if she liked, without assistance. So far, you will see, the action of the British agents carries out my idea that the whole thing was a plot to break up Vivanco.

Vivanco had made no progress in his war on the Government of Castilla. Indeed, one or two of his battalions, for he has nothing at any one point that can be dignified with the name of a regiment, had gone over to the latter. Vivanco still holds Paita, as well as the Chincha Islands, but having lost two of his most useful steamers, he would not be likely to hold either much longer. He continued to sell guano at the Chinchas to Chilian merchants, at very low rates, and at last dates, there were nine vessels loading there under contracts with the revolutionary leader. Castilla had bought of the British Steam Navigation Company one of their steamers, the *Santiago*, for $150,000, and was converting her into a war vessel. I do not see any prospect of Vivanco's holding out two months longer.

Señor Mateo Paz Soldan, a distinguished Peruvian, died on the 11th of March.

BOLIVIA.

The Government is favorable to the idea of holding a Spanish American Congress at San Jose de Costa Rica, to consult upon measures for mutual "protection against American fillibusterism." The President has published a decree of general amnesty in favor of political offenders. The yellow fever, which has been raging for the last five months in the District of La Paz, still continues its ravages. The deaths from it in February were 285.

CHILI.

Business—A Revolutionary Movement Suppressed—Miscellaneous.

Business had been steady, but not so brisk as during the preceding fortnight. Specie, particularly silver, was very scarce, and some small failures had taken place in consequence. Bank discounts, 1 per cent. a month. The whole value of exports for 1856 was $18,000,000. In 1856 they amounted to $17,155,156. Flour diminished 530,000 quintals; wheat 103,000 quintals; coals increased 18,000 tons; silver in bars increased 25,000 marks; silver ores diminished 100,000 quintals; copper in bars diminished 30,000 quintals; copper regulus increased 30,000 quintals. The exportation of gold and silver coin, from January of this year up to March 10, amounted to $289,000.

Flour was selling at $8 to $8 50 per 200 pounds. American Pine, 80,000 feet, brought $145. California Tallow, $15. Freights from Coquimbo to Boston, of ores, was $20 to $22; to Liverpool, £3 17s. 6d.

The most important political news is the arrest and imprisonment of several persons in Santiago, the capital, charged with attempting a revolutionary movement. Among the most conspicuous are Señor Ugazar Garvias and Don Antonio Larrain. Don Manuel Cyzaguirre escaped and hid himself. They are to be tried immediately. Public opinion was adverse to the course of the Government in giving such prominency to this matter, as being calculated to disturb the public tranquillity.

The Consular Convention between Chili and Ecuador has been promulgated. A new Minister is shortly to leave for Costa Rica, in the person of Don Cayetano Astaburuaga, late Secretary to the Chilian Mission at Washington.

Considerable purchases of guano had been made by the Chilian merchants, of Vivanco, at

DRY GOODS.

LAWNS,
CHALLIES
AND
DUCAL PLAIDS,
The largest stock of FASHIONABLE SUMMER DRESS GOODS to be found in this City, all from recent auction sales, at prices truly ruinous.
2 cases English Lawns, at 6¼ cents.
3 cases Plain Black Lawns, at 6¼ cents.
10 cases Chints Challies and De Laines, only 12 cents.
30 pieces Plain Silk and Wool Barege, 1s. 6d., a bargain.
26 cases French Brilliants, 12 cents, usual price 18¾ cts.
50 pieces Poles Foulard, 1s. 6d., slightly imperfect.
Goods freely and politely shown to all.
Invariably one price.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.
N. B.—No connection with any other house in the street.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS.
2,000 Embroidered Book Sets,
At $6 and $4, worth $6.
2,000 Embroidered do., at $3, worth $6.
Breakfast and Traveling Sets, at $1.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar st., New-York,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARSELLINES,
FLORENCES,
SIK TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS,
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Bleand, Pedal, Rutland and Split Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

THE COMPAGNIE
LYONNAISE,
No. 87 Boulevard des Capucines,
Paris.
SILK STUFFS, LACE, NOVELTIES of different textures; READY-MADE ARTICLES, PRINTED MUSLINS, INDIA and FRENCH CAMERICS.
This house is the most highly recommended in France, and the most considerable establishment in Europe, not only on account of the importance of its manufactures and its extensive sales, but by the grandeur and extent of its warerooms, having an entrance in three different streets. The
COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE
sell none but articles of their own manufacture, and thus by bringing purchasers in direct relation with the manufacturer, are enabled to offer them greater advantages than any other establishment.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,
All of this week the prices will be as follows:
GAS FIXTURES.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
Hall Lights, each	$3 00	$4 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 3 Lights each	7 00	9 50
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights each	9 50	11 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights each	15 00	22 00
One Light Brackets	50	75
One Light Folding Bedroom Brackets	75	1 00

CHINA, IRON, STONE WARE AND CUT-GLASS.

White China Tea sets, 44 pieces	$3 75	$5 50
White Tof et sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 50
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	16 00	25 00
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls	1 80	the dz. 3 00
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	3 50	6 00
Cut-glass Celery Vases	1 30	2 25

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	$3 75	$5 25
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Castors, 6 Cut-glass Bottles	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Tea sets, 5 pieces	20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 00	10 00

AN EXAMINATION
of the articles described above will convince any one that they are as cheap as we represent them to be.
W. J. F. BAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

IMMENSE VARIETY OF MANTILLAS,
IN GUIPURE,
HONITON,
REAL THREAD,
FRENCH LACE,
MECHLIN,
CHANTILLY,
VALENCIENNES,
BLACK SILK,
BLACK MOIRE,
AND GRAY CLOUDED SILK,
A superb assortment,
Will be opened this week.
Never before equalled
In novelty, extent or richness.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
HONITON LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
MECHLIN LACE MANTILLAS:
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
VALENCIENNES LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
BLACK MOIRE MANTILLAS,
AND GRAY CLOUDED SILK MANTILLAS.
In matchless profusion.
Will be opened this week.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

CONSIGNMENT OF SILKS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 60 Canal-st.,
have received a consignment of 127 pieces of
RICH DRESS SILKS,
sent by the manufacturer to be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
These silks are quite new and just landed from the *City of Washington*.
In offering these goods LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS assure their customers that they are marked at lower prices than silks of the same value are now selling at auction and the loss to the manufacturer by this shipment will be upwards of $8,000.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 248 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DRUGGETS, BROCATELLE, and TURKEY CARPETS of the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

LADIES' BREAKFAST JACKETS,
At GENIN'S BAZAAR.
A unique and much-admired article of morning dress, exclusive in style, just received,
for ladies who wish a negligee morning wrapper. The assortment is complete and prices moderate.
GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

LOW PRICED MANTILLAS,
At $6, $8 and $10.
Rich in material, and beautiful in form,
As well as every intermediate quality,
Up to the most distinguished and costly.
A superb assortment this week,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

DECIDED NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS,
Just received from Paris,
Exact copies of the latest styles,
As worn by the most distinguished ladies in Europe,
At the annual fete of Long Champs,
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

HIGH-PRICED MANTILLAS,
Eighty, one hundred,
And one hundred and fifty dollars:
As well as every intermediate quality,
To the moderate sum of six dollars.
The greatest assortment in the country,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS,
Entirely differing from those of former seasons,
In color, style and form,
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

FIVE CASES OF MANTILLAS,
Decidedly new in style,
In texture, form and color,
Not to be seen at any other house,
Will be opened this week.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

EXTENSION SKIRTS.
COVERED STEEL SPRINGS.
From $2 25 to $6.
Ladies' Brace and Skirt Supporters; slate, black and white Crinolines; Scotch Book Muslins, Dress Trimmings, &c. JOHN MORRISON, No 383 Broadway.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF MANTILLAS,
Unparalled in variety,
And unrivalled in richness.
Inspection is respectfully desired.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER
ARABIA,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
An invoice of elegant real Black Lace Points and Mantillas.
An invoice of elegant hand-worked Lace Points Shawls and Mantillas.
An invoice of elegant machine-worked Black Lace Points Shawls and Mantillas.
All new designs.

TRAVELING WRAPPERS OF DIFFERENT SHAPES,
In Linen, Cashmere, Argentine, Cloth, Mohair, &c., &c.
Stock received daily at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

SKIRTS
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Whereas, we have obtained United States Letters Patent for an Adjustable Bustle, dated Jan. 22, 1857, we hereby warn all persons from making, using or selling the said Bustle, either by itself, or attached to a skirt of any style, or in any other manner whatever, unless the said Bustle or skirt is stamped by us with our trade-mark, as we shall proceed against any and every such person to the full extent of the law.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
No. 343 Broadway.

BOYS' SPRING SUITS,
FOR DRESS and SCHOOL,
TOWN or COUNTRY WEAR.
Comprising an immense variety of styles, original and imported, and suitable for all ages between four and sixteen years, now ready at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF LADIES' COSTUME.
A new and extremely beautiful
MANTILLA,
Of gray clouded silk.
A perfect assortment
Of these recherché Garments
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE WRAPPER.
A new and fascinating Garment
FOR PRESENT SEASON'S WEAR,
In Pearl, Mode and Gray Cloth.
Also, in Lasatien Cloth.
An exquisite assortment.
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
IN LADIES' MANTILLAS,
Just received from Paris,
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

ELEGANT GRAY MANTILLAS,
NOVEL, RICH AND BEAUTIFUL.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT THIS WEEK,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

A CARTON OF BLACK CHANTILLY Points, Mantillas and Laces, just received, will be offered for sale THIS MORNING, 30th inst. These goods are warranted a very superior make and finish, and well worthy attention. MILLER & GRANT, 703 Broadway.

HEAVY LINEN TABLE DAMASKS—TWO yards wide, a real bargain, 50c., 62a and 75c.
BRINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 318 Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c.—MRS. GAYNOR has opened her new store with an elegant variety of corsets. Skirts of all kinds, &c. No. 643 Broadway, between 18th and 14th sts.

MILLINERY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.
Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons from auction.
L. P. TIBBALS.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

STRAW GOODS.

HOMER & KETCHUM
Offer inducements
TO CASH PURCHASERS,
OF STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
at No. 218 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS FOR Boys, Misses and Infants. A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JAMES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 326 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of Rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JAMES, BEEBE & CO., 326 Broadway, N.Y.

LOOKING-GLASSES CHEAP.—THE BEST place in New-York to buy a pier, or mantel or oval mirror is No. 154 William-st., corner of Ann-st., (BRADLEY'S,) cheapest place in New-York City.
N. B.—Boy wanted.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE Board of Aldermen appointed to take into consideration the propriety of removing the landing of the East and North River steamboats, will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on THURSDAY NEXT, 30th inst., at 2 P. M. All parties who are interested are particularly requested to attend, as this will be the last meeting of the Committee on that subject.
JAS. R. STEERS,
M. S. HARRIS,
EDWARD McCONNELL,
JAMES GRIFFITHS,
HIRAM CORNELL.
} Special Com.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION held at Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening, April 28, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, We hereby agree to become members of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6.
Resolved, That the members of the New-York Printers' Co-operative Union meet in Tammany Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, May 1, 1857, for the purpose of closing their affairs as a body, and for the final disposal of the funds, books, papers, &c.

THE TRIENNIAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS and Managers of the Colored Home will be held at the Lecture Room of the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Prentice,) THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Entrance on Greene-st., below Clinton-place.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH IN BROOKLYN.—THIS distinguished Temperance advocate will speak in the Plymouth Church (Rev. H. W. Beecher's) THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 30, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.
The avails of this lecture are for the musical interests of the Church.

THOSE AWFUL AND TERRIFIC ACCIDENTS,
Daily happening from the careless handling of Camphene and burning fluid can forever be stopped by the use of PRATT'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND FEEDER.
This lamp cannot explode from overturning, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode by filling it, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode from overflowing, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode from any known causes.
This lamp cannot explode when filling, if the fluid take fire.
This lamp cannot explode by the wick (if too small) dropping inside while lighted.
This lamp is the cheapest, best and safest ever offered to the public.
With this lamp and feeder in conjunction, the most explosive compounds may be carelessly used, with no greater danger than sperm or lard oil.
PRICES.
No. 6, planished tin, 40 cents. No. 1, 6 inches high, 50 cents. No. 2, 7½ inches high, 63½ cents. No. 3, 9 inches high, 75 cents. Extra fine Britannia lamps. No. 20, 8 inches high, $1. No. 21, 10 inches high, $1 25. Air-tight fluid saving cans, one quart, 50 cents. Half-gallon 62½ cents. Orders promptly executed by
J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.
Importers, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, cutlery, plated-ware, Japannery, willow and woodenware, mats, brushes, &c.

F. COTTENET & ATHERTON HAVE REmoved to lofts of the new warehouse Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
For the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of St. Vincent de Paul, to be given on
SUNDAY, May 3, 1857,
at which the following distinguished artists have generously volunteered to appear:
Mme. DE WILHORST,
Sig. GIANNONI,
Sig. MORELLI,
Mr. W. DŒHLER,
The Brothers L. V. DACHAUER-GASPARD.
The whole under the direction of Mr. GASPARD.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Trio—Prophete, for Alexandre Organ and two Pianos, arranged by.....Gaspard
Mr. GASPARD and the brothers L. V. DACHAUER-GASPARD.
2. Invocation à la Ste-Vierge.....Giannoni
Sig. GIANNONI.
3. Violin, Solo.....F. David
Mr. W. DŒHLER.
4. Elena da Feltre.....Mercadante
Mme. DE WILHORST and Sig. MORELLI.
5. a. Nocturne; b. Mazurka.....Chopin
Mr. L. DACHAUER-GASPARD.
6. Duo—Belisario.....Donizetti
Sig. GIANNONI and Sig. MORELLI.
PART II.
1. Trio—Stradella—Piano, violon et orgue.
Mr. L. DACHAUER-GASPARD, W. DŒHLER and Mr. GASPARD.
2. Scena e Preghiera di Lucia.....Donizetti
Mme. DE WILHORST.
3. Stabat—Rossini.....Gaspard
Mr. GASPARD.
4. Mélodie—Les enfants du Pecheur.....Arnault
Sig. MORELLI.
5. Grand Duo—Beatrice de Tenda—Two pianos,
L. Dachauer-Gaspard
Messrs. L. and V. DACHAUER-GASPARD.
6. Trio di Lombardi.....Verdi
Mme. DE WILHORST, Signori GIANNONI and MORELLI.
Conductor.....Sig. MANZOCCHI
The two Grand Erard's Pianos are from Mr. Breuing's music store, No. 701 Broadway, New-York.
The Alexandre Organ is from Firth, Pond & Co.
Tickets.....One Dollar
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8.
Tickets.....50 cents
RAVEL NIGHT.
A GREAT BILL BY THE DOUBLE COMPANY.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1857.
RAVEL NIGHT—CROWDED HOUSES.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
L. ESPINOSA, MME. MONPLAISIR,
MME. MASSETTI, LINA WINDEL
THE GREEN MONSTER,
with the great artist ANTOINE as the WHITE KNIGHT, his original character.
JEROME.....as.....THE BARON.
THE CONTRABANDIST.
The cast embracing the names of Mme. Monplaisir, Mme. Marzetti, Mlle. Lina Windel, L. Espinosa, Antoine and Jerome Ravel.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
By V. A. CHIARINI, Young AMERICA and Young HENGLER.
FRIDAY—Italian Opera—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission with Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats.....1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).....50
Boxes from.....$20 to $30 00
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Debut of
SIGNOR ASSONI,
On FRIDAY, May 1, in the favorite serio-comic Opera,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
Linda.....Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA.
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor AMODIO,
Signor ASSONI and
Signor ARNOLDI,
In the other roles.
Musical Director and Conductor....MAX MARETZEK.
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ITALIAN OPERA—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress,
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
The Management has great pleasure in announcing, for the first time in America, the last successful effort of
ALEXANDER DUMAS, FILS,
THE MONEY QUESTION.
Supported by the strength of this universally acknowledged talented company.
THE SENSATION
produced in Paris by the representation of this piece was so great that the Emperor and Empress attended the theatre on several occasions during the first representations.
The aim of the author in this instance is truly commendable for the morality it inculcates, and the lesson it teaches the financiers of the present age, who grasp at money obtained by any means.
FORTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF THE ELVES.
THIS EVENING Thursday, April 30, 1857,
THE MONEY QUESTION.
Characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Jordan, Barnett, Stoddart, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Misses Kate Reignolds, Clifton and Manners.
To be followed by
THE ELVES.
LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. LESTER.
The Committee having the above matter in charge takes leave to announce that the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
has been secured for
MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
when it is confidently expected that a
MOST EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION
of acknowledged talent will be present in a
BRILLIANT AND DIVERSIFIED ENTERTAINMENT,
the particulars of which will be duly published.
Answers have already been received from the following eminent artists, and a large number in addition is anticipated:
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Sr.,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
(who kindly consents to visit New-York for this especial occasion,)
Mr. BLAKE,
Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. WALCOT,
Mr. HARRISON and Miss LOUISA PYNE,
Mrs. BLAKE,
Mrs BROUGHAM,
Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Miss SUSAN PYNE, &c., &c.
Box Book now open at Wallack's Theatre.
ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR
Reserved Seats, $1 50. Amphitheatre, 25 Cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE
Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. WALCOT.
APRIL 30,
First night of a new piece, written expressly for this theatre, entitled
A DECIDED CASE.
Principal characters by Mr. Lester, Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Holland, Mr. Peters and Mrs. Sylvester.
PO-CA-HON-TAS
and
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
TO-MORROW—THE VICTOR VANQUISHED,
A DECIDED CASE,
and
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
Box book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
THURSDAY—The greatest comic treat of the age.
The Comedy of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY
And the Drama of
THE TOODLES,
The only night these two extremely popular pieces can be played for several weeks.
Andrasdab Slack and Toodle.....by.....Mr. Burton
The other characters by the excellent Company.
To-morrow, Friday.—The great New-York play, OUR BEST SOCIETY, and the very laughable piece of MASTER'S RIVAL.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7¾ o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 30, 1857,
The great historical play of
JULIUS CÆSAR
will be repeated this evening, with the great star cast of last night.
Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr. as Cassius, Mr. E. L. Davenport as Brutus; Mr. Lorraine as Marc Antony; Mrs. E. L. Davenport, and Miss Ponisi as Portia and Calphurnia.
Farce of THE RENDEZVOUS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS' NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
Will be produced a new Piece, entitled
THE PICTURE GALLERY.
Principal characters by "YOUNG AMERICA," G. SWAIN BUCKLEY, and E. BISHOP BUCKLEY; also, THE ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY, and the
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commences at 7¾ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 38 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $6. THURSDAY EVENING, April 30, the
MYSTIC BRIDE,
William Van Der Vear.....Mr. J. H. Allen.
To be followed by the comic pantomime of the
FRISKY COBBLER.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
KARMEL THE SCOUT.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THURSDAY, April 30, in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, QUITE AT HOME, and PADDY THE PIPER. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the beautiful and deeply interesting comedy of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, followed by the comical afterpiece of BURIED ALIVE. The living serpents, happy family, to be seen at all hours. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½.

MR. CRAWFORD, SCOTTISH VOCALIST from Europe, will give his entertainment on the Songs of Scotland, TO-NIGHT, April 30, at Dodsworth's Rooms, near Grace Church, as given by him in London for upwards of 160 consecutive nights. Pianist, Mr. KING. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at HALL & SON'S, Broadway; FIRTH, POND & CO.'S, No. 1548 Broadway, and GEIB & JACKSON'S, No. 786 Broadway. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA TROUPE
THEIR LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.
GRAND CONCERT
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT,
On FRIDAY, May 1, 1857,
AT BURTON'S THEATRE, BROADWAY,
The following eminent artists have volunteered their valuable services:
MISS LOUISA PYNE,
MISS SUSAN PYNE,
MR. E. MOLLENHAUER,
(The celebrated Violinist,)
MR. S. LEACH,
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND,
MR. APTOMMAS,
(The renowned Harpist,) and
MR. W. HARRISON.
Conductor.....Mr. Mueder.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 1, 1857.
PROGRAMME.
1. Firemen's March.....Jullien.
Dodworth's Military Band.
2. Song, "The Flag of the Union".....Wallace.
Mr. S. Leach.
3. Cavatina, "Casta Diva," (Norma).....Bellini.
Miss Louisa Pyne.
4. Irish Ballad, "Gr gial Machree."
Mr. W. Harrison.
5. Ballad, "I'll Speak of Thee".....M. B. Hawes.
Miss Susan Pyne.
6. Solo, Harp—No. 1. "La Meditation,"
2. "Tarentella."
} ..Aptommas.
Mr. Aptommas.
7. Duet, "O Maritana".....W. V. Wallace
Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.
8. Violin Solo—Mr. E. Mollenhauer.
9. Irish Song, "I'm not myself at all".....Lover
Mr. S. Leach.
10. Scotch Song, "Coming thro' the Rye."
Miss Louisa Pyne.
11. Fantazia from Il Trovatore, "Anvil Chorus," &c. Verdi
Dodworth's Military Band.
12. Irish Ballad, "Kathleen Mavourneen."
Miss Susan Pyne.
13. New Song, "Farewell to America," written expressly for the occasion.
Mr. W. Harrison.
14. Duet, "The Ties of Friendship".....Benedict
Miss Louisa Pyne and Miss Susan Pyne.
Balcony seats $1 each; Orchestra seats, $1 50; Private boxes, $12 and $20 each. Tickets to all other parts of the house, 50 cents.
Balcony and Orchestra seats and Private boxes can only be obtained at the Box Office.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; Concert to commence at 3.
Tickets to be had of Henry H. Howard, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and the following Committee of Arrangements:

John N. Genin,	Geo. Wilkes,	John Garcia,
James L. Miller,	H. M Graham,	Joseph S. Taylor,
Thos Lawrence,	Alonzo Hawley,	Geo. W. Anderson,
John Slowey,	Daniel Stanbury,	Samuel A Suydam,
Wm. M. Tweed,	B. W. Osborne,	John Clancy,
John Kittleman,	George Bevins,	H. A Thomas,
Wm. Thompson,	James H. Welch,	M T. Brennan,
Wm. M. Randell,	David Milliken,	Robert G Brown,
Joseph Cornell,	W. H. Wickham,	Robert H. Ellis,
Alonzo Slote,	D. R. Budd,	James F. Wenman,
J. Bryant Smith,	Ralph Trembly,	Joseph Dowling,
A. J. Garvey,	John Lynes,	Michael Mitchell,
John McMenomy,	J. B. Lavarich,	James A. Flash,
D. W. Knevels,	N. L. Farnham,	Wm. A Woodhull,
W. H. Charlock,	Peter Rice,	John Wilder,
Lawrence Taylor,	J. Y Watkins, Jr.,	H B. Venn,
Wm. Wessels,	John S. Belcher,	Wm. Meehan,
L. J. Belloni, Jr.,	John A. Cregier,	Richard Kimmens,
L. Van Buskirk,	J. H. Whitney,	Josiah S Colgate.
John R. Platt,	J. A. Carolin,	W. McV. Williamson
J. A. Forsyth,	Andrew Nesbit,	Jesse S. Sickles.

Also, at the Astor House, Delmonico's, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, and Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store.

THE LESTER TESTIMONIAL
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, May 4.
COMMITTEE.

Wm. B. Astor,	W. Morray,	Wm. Robinson,
J. de Peyster Ogden,	W. R. Blake,	G. V. Lott,
Samuel B. Roggies,	John Brongham,	C. A. Dana,
T. C. Baneroft Davis,	D. Duer,	E. E Marcy, M. D.,
T. A. Emmett,	J. Schermerhorn,	W. Stuart,
E. Prime,	H. J. Stebbins,	Charles M. Walcot,
N. B. Wolfe,	C. Livingston,	M. Leveti, M. D.,
J. T Brady,	Dr. Carnochan,	Wm. Niblo.

Admission $1; reserved seats, $1 50; amphitheatre, 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 2 NEAT, GENteel girls, with excellent City reference, one as seamstress, cuts and fits children's clothes; makes shirts, ladies' family sewing; scalloping and regular family sewing; wages, $7 to $8 a month; will take care of a baby or wait on a lady; will go in the country for the Summer; the other as waitress in a genteel private family; does chamberwork or fine washing; wages $6; call at No. 219 East 23d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE WAITer, an intelligent man, who can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability from his last place, wants a situation in a gentleman's family, understands his business thoroughly, the work in a family, marketing, &c.; would take charge of a bachelor's or widower's establishment. Address H. W., Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of experienced Protestants and the best class of Catholic servants. Thorough cooks, nurses, waiters, girls and general servants of different nations, suitable for and accustomed to serve in gentlemen's families, in City and country. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 40 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the patronage of our most distinguished families.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 26 YEARS OF age, a situation as clerk and salesman in a wholesale grocery or commission house, or as assistant bookkeeper or entry clerk in any other business, where he would faithfully attend to the duties of his employer. References unexceptionable. Address J. M. C., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom to a private family, by one who properly understands his business. Can give good City or country reference, if required. Has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at A. Skilling's, No. 844 Broadway.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO IS GOING TO EUrope is desirous of getting a situation for two of her servants—one as first-rate laundress and chambermaid, the other as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, between the hours of 12 and 3, at No. 36 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A FRENCH GIRL FROM PARIS DEsires a situation as lady's maid, to travel in Europe; understands hair-dressing, dressmaking, millinery, and every fancy work. She has no objections to take care of children. Best references from her present employer. Call at No. 183 West 11th-st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS WANT situations—one as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as a first class waitress, with four years recommendation from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 38 3d-av., in the milliner's store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR PROTESTant young women, one as chambermaid and laundress, one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress; also, by two colored, as cook and laundress. Apply at No. 711th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY POSSESSING a voice of superior quality and tone, a situation as soprano singer in a church, Episcopal preferred. The best of reference can be given. Address E. C. B., No. 225 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing. Has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days, or address M. M., No. 135 1st-av., corner of 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, 16 years of age, to learn the dressmaking, or to do light chamberwork in a small private family. Can be seen to-day at her present employer's, No. 78 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 194 9th-st., near Avenue A, on the third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., 2d floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WHO speaks German and English, desires to travel with a family or some invalid person. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 East 20th-st., where she has lived with the family as seamstress and nurse for several years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTworthy girl to take care of one or two growing children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present situation until the 1st of May, where she will give satisfactory reference. Call at 193 Henry-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl to cook, wash and iron in an American family. Has good reference and no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at the German office, No. 217 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chambermaid, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 148 East 13th-st, at her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as chambermaid; can do up ladies muslins and fluting if required; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 108 West 16th-st., second flo

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 8 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who desire their notices to be placed on the *fifth* page must accompany them with directions to that effect.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall on the 20th inst., with $1,489,060 in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Illinois* brings late and interesting news from California, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, the South Pacific, New-Granada, Central America and the British West Indies.

From Nicaragua we have late and important news. The cause of WALKER is more desperate than ever—it is so utterly hopeless that his own friends do not suppose him capable of holding out beyond the 20th of April. The reports of his victories on the 5th and 16th of March were fictitious. No such victories were obtained, nor was there any such slaughter of the Costa Ricans as the fillibusters represented. WALKER *did* attack San Jorge on the 16th ult., but he was repulsed with heavy loss. The allies, since that day, have been gradually closing round him. By way of the lake, we have accounts from Rivas to the 13th of April. The WALKER force there then only amounted to 150 men. They were confined in two houses and had no provisions. The enemy, who also held San Juan del Sur, surrounded them at every point. There seemed to be only one doubtful question in connection with the issue—could WALKER escape?

The news from the Atlantic side confirms previous reports that the force under Col. LOCKRIDGE was completely broken up. The men, some three hundred in number, were brought in British frigates at Aspinwall. Our correspondents give full and highly interesting particulars of the events to which we have thus briefly alluded.

From San Salvador we receive the important intelligence that the partition of Nicaragua among the Allies has been finally settled. The native Nicaraguans are represented as consenting parties to the division.

The news from California for the fortnight ending the 6th inst. is not of special interest. The trial of the State Comptroller before the Senate, as a High Court of Impeachment, was in progress, and it was believed would result in a conviction. The business of mining was everywhere prosperous, and the abundance of rain that had fallen in all parts of the State has been of great benefit to the miner, the farmer, and herdsmen. From all quarters the reports were favorable to a prolific harvest.

From Oregon we learn that there are apprehensions of another Indian outbreak. On the 17th ult. the steamer *Portland* was carried over the Falls of Willamette, in the vicinity of Oregon. The captain and a boy lost their lives.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 12th of March. The schooner *Likoliho* had arrived at that port with about a hundred tons of guano from Jervis and New-Nantucket Islands, situated about ten days' sail to the south of the Sandwich Islands. The event created quite an excitement, as every one believed that the enterprise would be a failure. It has, however, proved very successful, and will no doubt be attended with important results.

Our Panama Correspondent gives the latest phase of the pending difficulty between the United States and New-Granada. The New-Granadian Congress had voted a large sum of money to put the country in a state of defence. We have received the correspondence that has passed between Mr. MORSE and the New-Granadian Government, including the American *ultimatum*, and its rejection, but as the documents are very long, and the substance of them has been already given, we will not inflict their publication upon our readers.

From Jamaica journals we learn that a slave-schooner of 150 tons burden—supposed to be American built—had been captured on the South Side of Cuba by the British brig-of-war *Arab*, and was taken into Saint Ann's Bay. There were 370 Africans, of from ten to eighteen years old, on board. Five hundred of these unfortunate creatures had been taken from a place called Kabinda, on the coast of Africa, and, during a passage of 29 days, over 120 had died. The remainder were suffering most horrible torture from hunger and close confinement. The Captain refused to give the name of his vessel or its destination. In the quotations that we publish elsewhere from Jamaica journals some important revelations are given respecting the *modus operandi* of these Cuban slave-traders. The people of Jamaica are greatly excited on the subject, and it is stated positively that a blockade of the coast of Cuba will be established by British cruisers if the Spanish authorities show themselves any longer unwilling or unable to suppress the traffic.

We have two weeks later news from the South Pacific. The insane attempt of the two Peruvian revolutionary ships-of-war to rob the British mail steamer had been promptly checked by Admiral BRUCE, who dispatched the corvette *Pearl* after the delinquent vessels, and within a few days they were brought, as captives, into the harbor of Callao. VIVANCO still has the frigate *Apurimac* in his service, but his cause is so manifestly losing ground, that there is scarcely any chance of his recovering himself sufficiently to regain the position he has lost. From Chile we have the report that several persons had been arrested in the capital, charged with attempting a revolutionary movement. The affair seems to be unimportant and wholly unsupported by popular opinion.

The steamship *Quaker City* arrived yesterday afternoon, from Mobile on the 22d and Havana on the 26th. Business at the latter place is reported to be more active than usual, Sugars having again advanced. A slaver, with 370 negroes on board, had been captured at Trinidad. Our correspondents report the Slave-trade in a very flourishing condition. The fleet of war vessels from Spain was daily expected. Mr. MORSE, our Minister to New-Granada, had reached Havana, on his way to New-Orleans—at which place he has since arrived.

A private dispatch was received in this City yesterday, from Little Falls, announcing that the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal, under the charge of Commissioner SHERRELL, is in perfect order. Some of the levels are already full, and all are expected to be so by to-morrow. We understand that the Auditor of the Canal Department has directed the Collectors to pass no boats until the 6th of May, in consequence of delay on the Western Division. This has given rise to considerable dissatisfaction, as the damage resulting, it is alleged, will be almost incalculable. Shippers can imagine no good reason why they should be kept back on the Eastern Division, in consequence of delay on the Western.

A telegraph dispatch states that a steamer arrived below Quebec last night, supposed to be the *Circassian*, from Liverpool, with four days' later news from Europe. The lines connecting with Quebec closed before the steamer arrived up.

Judge DAVIES yesterday decided the application of Mayor WOOD for an injunction against the new Board of Police Commissioners—refusing the application and dissolving the preliminary injunction. But the ground upon which he bases this refusal is so purely technical, that it deprives the decision of any public importance—as the question of the constitutionality of the new law is not decided or even alluded to. Mayor WOOD applied for relief as a tax-payer, about to be subjected to the payment of money by virtue of an invalid law; but he neglected to state, in his complaint, that the application was made not only on his own behalf, but also on behalf of all other tax-payers of New-York similarly situated. After a long argument Judge DAVIES comes to the conclusion that this omission is material, and that the Court cannot grant the relief asked to the plaintiff, so long as the other parties similarly situated would be at liberty to make similar application. It is upon this ground alone that he refused the injunction. The only point thus far settled, therefore, is that Mayor WOOD's counsel made a technical blunder in drawing the complaint. Mayor WOOD immediately commenced another suit, in which this error in the pleadings was corrected. The argument was commenced yesterday afternoon. WM. C. NOYES, Esq., in opening for the Commissioners, stated that he should not argue the constitutionality of the law in his opening, but confine himself to proving that the Court had no power to grant an injunction in such a case as the one at issue. Mr. SEDGWICK, for the Mayor, touched upon the constitution, and claimed to have proved that the law was void. It appears, however, that the result of this hearing will be but to settle a little more definitely the powers of the Supreme Court in granting injunctions.

The Board of Aldermen last night were again excited in regard to the recent legislation at Albany. The Corporation Counsel was directed to test the validity of two acts lately passed—one declaring that the twelve lower piers on the East River shall be exclusively used for canal barges; another, appointing Commissioners to build a new City Hall, which was termed a usurpation of power, infringing upon the rights of the Corporation. A lively debate resulted, in which the State legislators were handled by Alderman WILSON and others, in severe style, and the citizens, *en masse*, were advised to resist them. The Comptroller sent a communication to the Board relative to embarrassments occasioned to the City Treasury by the present mode of paying for work done by assessment.

In the Board of Councilmen on Wednesday, a great mass of ordinary matter was got through. The board concurred with the Aldermen appropriating $10,000 to contest the new Charter. The Mayor forwarded a veto against the extension of the lease of Thirty-fourth-street Ferry.

A motion to restrict the Mayor in the institution of suits at law against the Legislature, was negatived by 20 against 18. Adjourned to Monday.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration on Wednesday, a proposal was made to erect a building for baggage at Castle Garden. Baggage now is often lost there, and the Commissioners become accountable for it. The matter was referred to the Castle Garden Committee. A resolution was adopted that counsel for the Commission draw a form of license for boats. A communication was received from the State Comptroller, stating that it would be impossible to comply with the desire of the Commissioners to obtain a loan of $30,000. He stated there were no funds in the City treasury from which such a loan might be available.

A fine portrait of the President of the Commissioners of Emigration, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., painted by HUNTINGTON at the expense of the Commission, was hung, yesterday, in the Board's Room.

The Cattle Markets were pretty well supplied again yesterday, the receipts for the week numbering 3,417, which is nearly equal to the average weekly supply for 1856. About 500 of these, however, were animals designed for the previous market, but detained on the railroads by the freshets. These were sold to butchers on Friday last. A great abundance of shad in market and also veal, diminishes the present demand for beef, and prices fell off yesterday, and a few animals were left over.

The first meeting in this City of the Theta Delta Chi Convention took place yesterday. Last evening the literary exercises were held in Hope Chapel. Delegates from nine of the principal universities and colleges of the Union were present, and the building was filled with an appreciative audience. Mr. W. H. TEFFT was the orator. His theme was "The Scholar," in his relation to public life. The "poet" was JOHN BROUGHAM. His subject was "The Age of Gold." It was characteristically humorous, and kept the audience in a continued roar of laughter.

The annual moving has commenced. The streets are alive with citizens on their migration from their own into other people's houses. Carmen are the most flush of all men this week.

A man named PATRICK DART was arrested yesterday for beating his step-mother, a Mrs. KEEGAN, aged 60 years, so cruelly as to excite doubts of her recovery.

The *ante-mortem* statement of MICHAEL COYLE, who was so terribly beaten on the 14th inst. in his boarding-house by a party of fourteen men or more, was taken yesterday. He states that he gave no cause for the assault, which was commenced by a man named FRYERI, who is in custody. COYLE is not expected to recover.

One of the car drivers on the Hudson River Railroad was struck on the head with a paving stone, yesterday afternoon, by a man named JAS. RINN, and injured, it is feared, in a fatal manner. The injured man was driving his car, one of the train that left Chambers-street at 4 o'clock, P. M., and when near Spring-street, was compelled to stop, in order to prevent a collision with a horse and cart which was backed up in the street against a heap of sand. The obstruction being removed, he moved on, when RINN whose ire was, from some cause excited, picked up a paving stone, and following the cars, struck the driver with the stone on the head, knocking him senseless. The wounded man was conveyed to the depot, at Thirty-first-street, where medical aid was procured.

In accordance with the new City Charter, the Police magistrates will on Monday next act as Judges of the Court of Special Sessions, which Court will in future be open for business every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The Justices met yesterday and selected Justice OSBORN presiding magistrate of the Court, and Mr. R. H. JOHNSON its permanent Clerk. The other Justices and Clerks to act alternately.

In the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judge BIRDSEYE, yesterday, a jury awarded JOHN HANLY $750 damages against the City of New-York, for injuries sustained by falling into a well in New-York. From the testimony in the case, it appears that plaintiff, in June last, while walking Bayard-street towards Hudson-avenue, stepped upon the covering of the well, which broke through, and he was precipitated to the bottom—a distance of about forty feet—and sustained such injuries that he was unable for a long time to pursue his regular business—that of a house painter. It was shown that the well had been covered by joist and plank, which had become rotten, by plaintiff, who was corroborated by other witness. This is the first case in this Court where a plaintiff has been put upon the stand to testify under the new act, and Judge BIRDSEYE, in his charge to the jury, expressed an opinion that it was a decided improvement on the old practice.

A woman named ANN COLLINS was found yesterday morning in a well in the rear of a house on Raymond-street corner of Johnson, Brooklyn. It was at first supposed that she had committed suicide, but upon an examination of the case by Coroner SNELL, he arrived at the conclusion that deceased had been murdered by her husband, FRANCIS COLLINS, who has been committed for examination. The theory of the Coroner is that the woman was choked to death by COLLINS and that he then threw the body into the well. The strongest evidence of a murder is that the woman had a small cord around her waist when found, and had been known frequently to quarrel with her husband.

Hon. ABRAHAM T. ROSE, late County Judge and Surrogate of Suffolk, (L. I.,) died at his residence on Tuesday last. Governor KING, upon Mr. ROSE's resignation some two weeks since, appointed Hon. GEORGE MILLER, of Riverhead, his successor.

The Nicaragua News.

The cause of WALKER and Fillibusterism in Nicaragua is lost. With a desperate tenacity the General still holds out at Rivas, but his force is reduced to one hundred and fifty men, all told, and his provisions to three mules. The Costa Rican commander has fixed the day upon which, as he says, WALKER will be forced to surrender; but we have too much faith in his determination and energy to believe that he will not, by some means or another, elude the vigilance of his enemies, and effect his escape. But all doubt as to the issue of the present struggle in Nicaragua is now set at rest.

The accounts received by the *Illinois* are deeply interesting. It appears that the victories obtained by WALKER on the 5th, and again on the 16th of March, were purely imaginative. A fight *did* take place on the 16th, but it was WALKER who was defeated, and he was compelled to return to Rivas, out of which he had ventured to attack San George, with a loss of 150 men. The great slaughter committed among the Costa Ricans was also a pure fabrication. They lost only two men killed and some sixty wounded. After this event, the Allies drew their lines closer and closer around Rivas, until at length, on the 13th of April, the date to which our advices extend, the fillibusters were shut up in two houses, without provisions and almost without hope of escape. The policy pursued by Gen. MORA throughout the whole campaign is still preserved. He refrains from attacking; but leaves disease, privation and suffering, to perform the work of death in the ranks of his enemies.

From the Atlantic side there is not much additional news. The force under Colonel LOCKRIDGE is completely broken up; principally, it is said, because Messrs. MORGAN and Co. have determined to support the Fillibusters no longer. The men, some three hundred in number, were brought to Aspinwall by the British frigates *Tartar* and *Cossack*. A portion of them were sent to the United States in the *Granada*.

This, then, is the last chapter in the History of Fillibusterism in Nicaragua. We may look for the final scene at Rivas in the accounts to be brought by the next steamer. The allies already regard the war at an end, and have divided among them the unfortunate State in which this long and bloody struggle has been fought. We hear from San Salvador that the terms of the partition of Nicaragua between Costa Rica, Salvador and Guatemala have been at length definitively settled.

Reform in Stock Dealings.

The demoralization of the New-York Stock Exchange Board, growing out of the unlicensed gambling operations of which, for the last six or eight months, it has been made the scene, has not only provoked the indignant comment of the outside public, who own or feel interested for the numerous values, which, like dice, are played with in Wall-street, but good men within the Board of Brokers have recently felt called upon to remonstrate. A motion, we observe, has been entered to limit the *time* contracts at the Board to sixty days, instead of twelve months, the present privilege. It is possible, when the motion comes to be voted upon, as it will, in a few days, that an amendment may be tried to further reduce the limit to thirty days, but as a two-thirds' vote is required to change the rule at all, the success of this movement is said to be questionable. That the Board will have to come to a thirty-days' limit voluntarily, or, what would be still more desirable, adopt the London plan of selling for cash or "the account"—that is, a day certain, in which all the contracts of the month are to be settled and the proper transfers made—or else be driven by legislation to three or five day contracts, appears, in the present condition of things, to be inevitable. The more creditable policy, certainly, would be for the old and conservative members, who desire to see their Association brought back to its original purpose as well as name—a Board of *Brokers*, to do the stock business of the public as between legitimate buyer and seller, instead of being, as it is now, a band of reckless *Jobbers*, three-fourths conspiring by time sales to depreciate the investments of the public, and the other fourth ready, on occasion, to unduly inflate them—would be to strike boldly for the most thorough reform—relying for success on the force of the existing and pressing necessity of doing something which shall be effectual to restore the Board to a proper degree of respectability and confidence.

There is no other prominent Stock Exchange or Bourse, in the world, but which, as an official practice, longer time bargains than four or six weeks are permitted. The great bulk of the dealings are, and should be, for cash or three or five days. In Philadelphia the limit is five days. But if for the convenience of the very large as well as numerous transactions in a city like New-York, the practice, as in London and Paris, of buying and selling for a day certain, within the current or succeeding month, in other words for a common day of account, to be fixed for each stock or class of stocks, by the Board of Brokers, should be deemed advisable, the public would have no reason to distrust it, at least until tried and found subject to unpardonable abuses. While it would be a convenience to parties desiring to provide for purchases some weeks ahead, without incurring the double brokerage for buying and carrying the stocks, it would afford every rational facility for speculation, if that is desirable, on the future of the market. Beyond this, time bargains are not permitted to be registered in England or France, nor are they anywhere essential to the real convenience of buyer or seller. With a purchase or sale for cash or the monthly account, the duty of the Stock-broker to his customer ceases. Then if the operation be a speculative one, or based upon the convenience of the party to pay for or deliver the stock, and the desired result not yet attained, the office of the Money-broker begins. The stock is taken up and a regular loan effected upon the certificate, or else a continuation to the next account day duly bargained for. Options are thus wholly dispensed with, and the public is spared the offensive and often damaging record of the *bets* between *Bull* and *Bear* to the extent of millions per day, that one will deliver to or receive from the other, sometime within sixty or ninety days, or six or nine or twelve months, without notice, certain stocks at a given price below or above their current value for cash.

We have thus glanced at the nature of the reforms which all the Commission members of the Stock Exchange ought to desire and which we are quite sure are desired by the oldest and most respectable of their number, without intending, at present, to enlarge upon the mischiefs or demoralization of the business as now and of late conducted. These are sufficiently palpable to the public and have been for more than a year past, reaching as they do the interests and shocking the confidence of hundreds and thousands of the best people in the country, who carefully regard, as they have honestly earned and paid for, the values thus daily staked on the mercy and caprice of that class of fancy operators who notoriously rule the dealings at the Board of Brokers. If the light in which this state of things is already regarded by the community is not understood or heeded in Wall-street, the reasons why the evil is not corrected where it originates will soon be susceptible of easy explanation. It may be plausible enough for the master spirits in the Street, whose wicked caprice and more than willing malice have depreciated the investments of the public by fictitious time sales to the extent of millions, where upon a reaction they would not be able to respond to thousands, to say that if the property thus dealt with have real or intrinsic merit, it would withstand the attack; but the public are not so blind as to regard the great elements of confidence and credit thus lightly. The fair discussion of values is one thing; a constant, systematic and unprincipled assault upon them another. The motive to such assault becomes doubly strong and the means almost invariably held to justify the end, where by the demoralized rules, and easy forbearance in case the gamesters lose the stake they play for at the Board of Brokers, these parties can sell *ad libitum* at their own option to deliver at such time within two or twelve months as may suffice to undermine the credit of the values thus sold and assaulted, or if failing in this, not to deliver at all. The evil is equally great, though the mischief, perhaps, not quite so wide spread, if the game of inflating and *cornering* stocks be selected, as it often is by the same parties. The morality of the operation is quite as loose, and the end usually accomplished, if accomplished at all, by the same system of exaggeration and through the same pernicious means of unlimited time contracts.

The Police War.

Our war of the Roses—that between the Ins and Outs, for the patronage of the Police Department—makes slow progress. Judge DAVIES, yesterday, decided the first application of Mayor WOOD for an injunction against the new Police Commissioners, by *refusing it*. But he based this decision solely and exclusively upon a technical defect in the complaint,—an omission on the part of the plaintiff to state that the application was made not only on his own behalf but also on behalf of other tax-payers of the City of New-York similarly situated. This omission the Judge held, was fatal,—and so he refused the decree asked without considering, or in any way referring to the real point at issue, namely, the *constitutionality* of the new law.

This question, however, may be decided by the other judges whose potential voice has been invoked by the respective parties. Judge ROOSEVELT, it will be remembered, granted an injunction against the new Commissioners, until final action should be had upon a writ sued out by the Attorney-General of the State, compelling the new Commissioners to establish the validity of the law under which they claim to act; and he also refused to grant an order to show cause why this injunction should not be dissolved. Judge PEABODY, however, did grant such an order, and yesterday this point was argued before him by Mr. NOYES on behalf of the new Commissioners, and Messrs. SEDGWICK & O'CONOR on the other side. When his decision is given we shall have advanced only one step,—and that may be a very short one,—towards the end. If he dissolves the injunction, the writ *quo warranto* will still remain to be argued and decided before Judge ROOSEVELT; from his decision, whatever it may be, an appeal will undoubtedly be taken to the full Bench, and thence to the Court of Appeals. When the contest will come to an end, it is not easy to predict.

It is certainly bad enough to have a Police under partisan control. But to have the Department merely as a bone of contention for two parties to wrangle over,—the public interest being left meanwhile to take care of itself,—would be too much for the patience of any but a New-York public.

ADVERTISING A CITY.—We have read a good many impressive essays on the commercial value of advertising, but we have never, until now, heard of advertising a City. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* thinks that the right-angled city might be greatly benefited by being advertised extensively both at home and abroad. Our cotemporary says:

"We must advertise ourselves well, in Europe as well as in America, and not merely in newspapers, but by all other methods. One of such methods is that proposed at the Board of Trade meeting, viz.: to send an agent abroad to let the European world know something about Philadelphia."

This proposition of sending abroad a blower to advertise so old a city as Philadelphia, is an idea as original as it is brilliant. But the Philadelphians are a good deal too modest; there is no other American city that has been half so extensively advertised in Europe. SIDNEY SMITH did a good deal of gratuitous advertising for Philadelphians, and we can hardly look into an English publication without seeing some allusion to the Pennsylvania metropolis. It was only yesterday that we unexpectedly found an advertisement of Philadelphia in the newly-published life of Sir CHARLES NAPIER, the hero of Scinde, whose biographer mentions that, among other eccentric operations by which he lost money, was investing in Philadelphia (doubtless meaning Pennsylvania) securities.

But still, the proposition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade is a most commendable one, and we hope it will be adopted. We would recommend the agent selected for this most important duty to take some lessons from Mr. BONNER, of the *Ledger*, or Professor HOLLOWAY, before going abroad. DAY and MARTIN sent an agent to Egypt to paste their show-bills on the pyramids, and the Philadelphia advertising agent might go a little further and write in large letters on the great wall of China, "Buy your Goods in Philadelphia." We fear the Lord Mayor of London would object to such a use being made of the dome of St. Paul's, or that would be a capital place for such an exploit.

Personal.

The Washington *Star*, speaking of the President and giving its editor's experience of the National Hotel malady, apprehends that the recent illness of Mr. BUCHANAN did not continue twelve hours, for he was as well as ever on Tuesday: the disease, however, appears in paroxysms, with respites of one or two days. The *Star* says:

"The President was entirely free from the action of the disease for three or four weeks up to the night before last, we hear, when he was somewhat affected by it until yesterday forenoon. It then vanished. Our own experience with it, which has been nearly purchased, indeed, teaches that in the President's case the disease is at its very last stage, and that, hereafter, he will be entirely free from it.

EX-Secretary DAVIS has left Washington for his home in Mississippi, accompanied by his family. His departure was delayed in consequence of the illness of his children."

Two Roman Catholic Bishops were consecrated at St. Paul's Cathedral, in Cincinnati, on Sunday. Right Rev. JAMES FREDERIC WOOD was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of Philadelphia, and Right Rev. HENRY DAUBEN JUNCKER, Bishop of Alton, Illinois. Archbishop PURCELL officiated, and the ceremonies were imposing. Dr. WOOD—now Bishop WOOD—was formerly a member of No. 2 Relief Fire Company in Cincinnati, and was known as "Father Wood." When he went away, he got from St. Patrick's a purse of gold, a golden cross and chain and ring.

Certain wicked people in the Canadian Parliament have been charged with receiving heavy bribes for pushing through railway charters and contracts. Proofs of bribery in one instance to the amount of $50,000, and in another of $100,000, are said to have been discovered, and will be produced in evidence before the Railway Committee. Meanwhile, pending the investigation, the Toronto press enters its objections to the exclusion of the reporters, as was attempted in Quebec when the Grand Trunk scheme was under discussion.

A remarkable case of existence under privation of food is spoken of in the Rochester papers. Mr. JOHN ELLIS, of Henrietta, who made an attempt upon his life by cutting his throat some week since, has not been able to take nourishment for twenty-seven days. He suffers little pain and but slight diminution of strength. He communicates with his family by means of a slate and pencil.

The new Mayor of Madison, Wisconsin, discourses in a style that is purely original upon the advantages of that fascinating region:

"Travelers to and from all parts of the globe will make their calculations to stop at Madison a few days to refresh themselves, recruit their tired and weary frames, preparatory to resuming their journey to all portions of the world. Such are our railroad advantages."

They have a member in the Ohio Legislature who takes a new view of "a question of privilege." According to the *State Journal*, Mr. PLUMB rose in the House, and said:

MR. SPEAKER—I rise to a question of privilege. I have been abused by the *Ohio Statesman* (the Democratic paper.) I consider it a great privilege to be abused by that paper.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* says: In the Catholic Church at Lafayette, Ind., on Easter Sunday, ten couples were married, and each of the brides was named "Hannah." A cockney would call this a Hannahmated scene.

Mr. SPURGEON has just published a sermon-pamphlet entitled "Turn or Burn." Wishing to meet the reverend gentleman more than half way, *Mr. Punch* did both—he turned the second page, and then burned the whole.

DEMPSTER is singing, and Dr. CHAPIN lecturing, in Philadelphia.

Mme. D'ANGRI is giving concerts in Virginia.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I should not presume to trouble you either for the time to read or the space to insert any defence of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, had you not published a harsh, and as I think, unjust censure upon it in your paper to-day. To this I ask the privilege of replying briefly.

In the first place, while I do not wish to underrate the usefulness and ability of those who have gone out, there is still reason to believe that a great many equally able and energetic young men remain behind. Against the names of Rev. Drs. SPRING and POTTS, I am not afraid to place the names of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG and THEODORE L. CUYLER, nor do we fear to carry the comparison further down. I might go further, but will simply quote Prof. CROSBY, who heads the list of withdrawals, as authority for saying that the present Board of Officers (who have nearly all been active in this secession movement) is "the very worst we ever had." Every man on the Board who has been worth having there, *still remains*—not all agreeing upon the policy of the Association, but *all* agreed that it has done nothing worthy of death.

Your article takes it for granted that "some" member insisted upon having a declaration upon Slavery, and that they have "accomplished their purpose." Permit me to say that I do not know any such members, and that I am perfectly certain that if there are any such, they have not succeeded. The Association has deliberately resolved that it will *not* take any test votes on Slavery or similar questions, and all its crimes are two, viz.:

1. That it would not ignominiously exclude or censure one of its most useful, honest and active members for a conscientious course of action (be that action *mistaken* or not.)

2. That it would not sustain and enforce a gag-law, borrowed from the famous Atherton rule, but declared itself fearless of free, manly *Christian* discussion.

Now, sir, what do you find to object to in this? What is there "rash," or "needless," or "political" in this?

Much is said of "Republicanism" in the Association and about it. Frankly I admit that the principles lying at the base of that party do instigate some of the discussions which have taken place among us. But the *party* so called has nothing to do with it. No *party* and is aimed at—no party man benefited. But the moral and divine principles in question have a strength in the hearts of the Christian world which will not be managed by "politicians" or "partisans," and which, relentless as the whirl of a planet in its fixed line of progress, will crush the Republican party as quickly as any other when it hesitates or palters with religious conviction.

We have *not* required the Young Men's Christian Association to pass any resolutions upon Slavery. But we have insisted on our right to *discuss* the matter in a purely religious and moral view—to consider whether indeed it is a religious question at all. In short, we abhorred a gag of any kind—we considered it a slur upon our character to have a resolution on our records, requiring the Chairman to keep a mastiff watch upon every speaker, and pounce upon him the instant he varied from any stereotyped sentiment or mill-horse track of universally-approved commonplace.

In conclusion, we trust that you will soon see that our noble Association is not a political club—is not entering into partisan conflicts—is not by any means crippled, and that a large majority of efficient, earnest members are still on hand, sustained by a larger majority of the Christian world.

Yours, respectfully,

A RASH YOUNG PILOT.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st and 181 Broadway

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, April 29.

A steamer, supposed to be the *Circassian*, from Liverpool, with four days later news, arrived below Quebec this evening, but the Canadian Telegraph Lines closed before she arrived up.

From Washington.

ARRIVAL OF MR. MORSE AT NEW-ORLEANS—THE RAMSEY AND CORMICK LAW—APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 29.

Mr. MORSE, Minister to New-Grenada, has informed the Administration by telegraph of his arrival at New-Orleans. He is expected shortly at Washington to report the particulars connected with his unsuccessful mission to Bogota.

In a business conversation, to-day, the President said that the Comptroller's jurisdiction under the Ramsey and Cormick law is absolute; and that the President must enforce the law as enacted. The matter causes much talk, as it is generally considered to overrule the opinion of the Attorney-General on the subject.

The President has appointed LEWIS G. PYLES Register of the Land Office at Newmansville, Florida, *vice* PREVATT, deceased; and ABRAHAM H. PALMER, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, *vice* LOWE, resigned.

ROBERT S. STEPHENS has been appointed Commissioner to superintend the sale of trust lands of the confederated bands of the Kaskaskia, Peorias, Piankeshaws and Wea Indians, on the 4th of June at Kansas.

G. AUGUSTE JOHNSON was confirmed by the Senate on the last day of its session, as Consul to Beirut, but will not be commissioned.

AZA BEALL has declined the appointment of Disbursing Agent of MAGRAW's section for the Pacific Wagon Roads.

The sword given to Commander HARTSTENE by the British Government, was presented to him to-day by Secretary TOUCEY. Senator DOUGLAS leaves for Illinois to-morrow.

News from Kansas.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, April 25.

Secretary STANTON addressed the citizens last evening, and was introduced by Governor ROBINSON. He repeated the general points of his published address, and said the laws of the bogus legislature must be enforced and the Territory taxes paid. The latter proposition was decidedly negatived by the audience. He was listened to pleasantly and respectfully.

From Albany.

ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD BONDS—DISCHARGE OF FARRELL, ETC.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 29.

Judge WRIGHT has refused an injunction restraining the city from paying the interest on the Albany and Northern Railroad Bonds due at DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.'s May 1, but as no provision has been made to meet the interest, it will not be paid when due.

Mr. FARRELL, an important witness in the Burdell murder case, has been tried on the charge of illegal voting and discharged, the Court finding no wrong intention.

Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State, has consented to deliver the oration before the Hermean Society of Hobart College at Geneva, at the Commencement in July.

Navigation of the Erie Canal.

FORT PLAIN, Wednesday, April 29.

Commissioner SHERRELL will have the eastern division of the Erie Canal in navigable order by the first of May. The Auditor refuses to pass boats at present.

CANAL TROUBLES—INDIGNATION AMONG THE FORWARDERS.

UTICA, Wednesday, April 29.

Much indignation is manifested in this city among the forwarders on account of instructions having been issued from the Auditor of the State to the Collector on the Eastern Division, directing them not to pass any boats upon the Canal, notwithstanding it is now in readiness to commence navigation, through the indefatigable efforts of Commissioner SHERRELL.

From Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HAUSA—CONVICTION OF SULLIVAN FOR RAPE OF ELLEN DESMOND.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 29.

The Bremen steamship *Hansa*, Capt. GUERKE, from Bremen April 9, for New York, arrived at this port this evening short of coal. She brings 8 cabin and 509 steerage passengers. She reports having seen large quantities of ice on the banks, from lat. 45° to 47° and lon. 47° to 49° 30'.

In the Municipal Court to-day ROBERT SULLIVAN was convicted of the rape of ELLEN DESMOND. The law imposes confinement in the State Prison for life for the offence. GOODRICH and WHITE, who were also implicated in the same outrage,—which resulted in the young woman's death from the injuries received by jumping from a third-story window,—are yet to be tried for the crime.

An Elopement Case at Springfield, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Wednesday, April 29.

Judge TORBETT, to-day, decided that the wealthy heiress, Miss MARTIN, who recently eloped with Mr. BOYD, was at liberty to go to her husband. The Judge, however, doubted the legality of the marriage as the banns were not published. The case has been up on a writ of *habeas corpus* since Friday last, and has caused great excitement. The parties are highly respectable.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP ARABELLA DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING—RESCUE OF THE CREW, ETC.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, April 29.

The ship *Delia*, from St. Thomas the 20th inst., and Bermuda the 25th, arrived here to-day. The ship *Arabella*, from Apalachicola for Liverpool, was struck by lightning on the 14th inst., and totally consumed. The captain and crew were rescued and taken into St. George's on the 19th.

The schooner H. W. Benedict, from Tail River for Chesapeake Bay, arrived at St. George's on the 19th, leaky and with loss of foresail.

The ship *Rebecca*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, also arrived at St. George's, leaky, on the 19th.

The brig *Isabella*, from Porto Rico for New-York, put into St. George's on the 19th, much strained and leaking badly.

Fires.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, April 28.

A fire in Oxford, North Carolina, to-day, destroyed an entire block. The heaviest losers are HENDON & MITCHELL. Loss, $30,000.

A fire at Montgomery, Alabama, on Sunday, burnt CARTER'S Livery Stable and thirty horses, including most of those belonging to ORTON'S Circus and others of great value. Loss, $30,000.

Navigation Westward.

DUNKIRK, Wednesday, April 29.

Lake navigation between Dunkirk and Western ports was resumed on Saturday. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company's propellers *Ithaca*, *Ocean* and *New-York* departed, and four others arrived.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, April 29.

Navigation will probably not re-open before the 15th of May,—if so soon. It depends entirely on favorable winds. Our harbor is still closed by ice.

Weather at the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 29.

Letters from TEXAS state that the recent cold weather had done much injury to the crops in the various parts of that State.

FRIGATE NIAGARA SPOKEN.—The frigate *Niagara* was spoken by pilot-boat *George W. Blunt*, on Saturday last, at 3 P. M., lat. 40° 27', lon. 690, (about 200 miles from Sandy Hook) steering east, under all sail, with engine going; the wind was from S. S. W., and the ship making about 12 knots. The new mizzen topgallant-mast had not yet been put up. Capt. HUDSON wished them to report the ship.

The people of [illegible] ful village in [illegible] the hotel keeper [illegible]

RESISTING STATE LEGISLATION.

THE NEW POLICE COMMISSION.

The First Injunction Dissolved by Judge Davies and a Second Argued Before Judge Peabody.

The City Hall Commission and the Surrender of Piers to Canal-Boats to be Tested.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Davies

Fernando Wood vs. *Simeon Draper and others.*—Motion for a preliminary injunction. DAVIES, J. delivered a very long and elaborate opinion, refusing the application and vacating the preliminary injunction. The judgment, however, does not touch, or even allude to, the question of the validity of the law creating the Board of Police Commissioners, but relates exclusively to certain technical points in the allegations of the plaintiff, on the strength of which the motion is made.

Judge DAVIES says that the first question to be disposed of is, has the plaintiff such a standing in the Court as entitles him to the relief claimed in the complaint. He alleges, and it is not denied, that he is a tax-payer in the City of New-York and a corporator thereof. As such he is to be affected in his pecuniary interests by any law which authorizes the imposition of a tax,—as the law in question clearly does. The Judge, therefore, decides that the plaintiff has an interest, and such a one as the Court is bound to protect if it is likely to be illegally invaded; and in support of this opinion he cites the cases, Adriance *vs.* The Mayor, 1, Barber, 19; Kirby and others *vs.* Corporation; Christopher and Tilton *vs.* The Mayor, 13 Barb. 567, and several others. Upon these precedents Judge D. says "it must be regarded as the settled law of this Court, that it will grant its aid to restrain by injunction the imposition of any tax, or burthen on the tax-payers of the City, contrary to law, on a complaint filed by any tax-payer on his own behalf, as well as others similarly interested, or on behalf of any corporator of said City, having an interest in the corporate property therefor, on a similar complaint, showing an illegal diversion or application of the corporate property."

He then proceeds to consider the next question which is, whether the complaint shows sufficient facts to bring the present plaintiff within the principle of these decisions. In all the cases cited the plaintiffs claim the intervention of the Court, not only on their own behalf, but also on that *of all others of like interest.* This averment is omitted in the present complaint, in which the relief is only asked for by the plaintiff *for himself alone.* And upon this point Judge DAVIES says that the rule in reference to the proper and necessary parties is, that all must be made parties who have an interest in the result; and when a great many individuals are interested, the Court will often permit a few to represent the whole; but the bill should expressly state that it was filed as well on behalf of other members as those who are really made complainants. He cites a variety of case in which this rule has been laid down, and also one or two which seem to favor the opposite opinion, and says that on the whole he is satisfied, that *the weight of authority is entirely with the proposition, that a plaintiff who seeks the aid of a Court of Equity, in a case like the present, must aver that he files his complaint, not only in his own behalf but that of all others similarly situated.* Such an averment is essential to a complete determination of all the rights affected by the suit. As has been well observed, without it, the defendants might be subjected to a suit by every tax-payer of the City of New-York, while on a complaint with the necessary averments, a determination of the case would bind the plaintiff and all others having like rights and interests. Judge D. says he does not feel warranted in departing from these precedents, and therefore, without giving any opinion whether the plaintiffs might or might not put such a case on record as would entitle them to a decree for the relief they ask, he *denies* the motion for an injunction, and *vacates* the order for a preliminary injunction.

The Second Injunction on the Police Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—April 29.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

ARGUMENT ON THE SECOND ACTION—THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW NOT MUCH DISCUSSED.

The People ex rel. Fernando Wood vs. *Simeon Draper et al.*—This case came up yesterday afternoon, on a motion to show cause why perpetual injunction should not be granted, and the act commonly known as the "Metropolitan Police Bill" be declared void. The action is based upon the same grounds as the first suit, being merely amended in the pleadings, in accordance with the decision of Judge Davies.

William Curtis Noyes, Esq., opened for the Commissioners. He alluded to the nature of the suit, and the effects of its decision. The chief point in his argument in opposing the motion was, that the Court was unable to grant the injunction, whether the law was unconstitutional or not. He thought that the proper and only remedy was by bringing a suit without injunction. The code, sec. 423 to 441, regulated the granting of injunctions *quo warranto*, and in many cases where relief was formerly obtained by injunction, were by those sections, compelled to do so merely by suits. This was a criminal case, partaking of a civil proceeding only so far as respects the fees of the offices; and injunctions could not issue in criminal cases. He thought this a well settled point. He would not argue the constitutionality of the law in this his opening, but would leave it, with proving that the Court had no authority to grant the injunction in the first place. Where a public functionary abuses his power by any act which bears on the community, his conduct excites attention, provokes popular resentment, and seldom fails to receive the punishment it merits. Should an individual be chosen for the victim, little sympathy is created for his sufferings, if the interest of all is supposed to be promoted by the ruin of one. The gloss of zeal for the public is, therefore, always spread over acts of oppression, and the people are sometimes made to consider that as a brilliant exertion of energy in their favor, which, when viewed in its true light, would be found to be a fatal blow to their rights.

In no government is the effect so easily produced as in a free republic; party spirit, inseparable from its existence, there sides the illusion, and a popular leader is allowed, in many instances, impunity, and sometimes rewarded, for acts that would make a tyrant tremble on his throne.

Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., for the plaintiff, reargued the case. He reviewed the arguments of Mr. Noyes, and came to totally different conclusions on the greater portion. He found some fault with the turn the arguments in both cases had taken; in not meeting the great question of the constitutionality of the law. The other suit was decided on purely technical grounds. The plaintiff was ready to meet the real question, and why would not the Commissioners wait for a few days, leaving the power over the Police Department undisturbed, until the question was decided, and not stop all actions with quibbles on points of practice? He went on to read various extracts from the Constitution, to show the conflict with the law. His argument, however, was in chief the same as that used by ex-Judge Edmonds in the first case.

Mr. O'Conor said that he did not intend to take part in the argument, but would read the following points:

PLAINTIFF'S POINTS.

First Point.—The Metropolitan Police bill, in its whole scope and design, and in every one of its provisions, including the repealing clauses, is manifestly repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and is consequently void.

1. Numerous and carefully worded provisions of the Constitution, and the unanimous address of its framers to the people, show that a cardinal object of that instrument was "to reduce and decentralize the patronage of the Executive Government."—*Convention Journal, p.* 1,547.

2. Accordingly, as will appear by the same proofs, "the most important State officers are made elective by the people of the State, and most of the officers of cities, towns and counties are made elective by the voters of the locality they serve."—*Convention Journal, p.* 1,547.

3. An examination of the Constitution in detail will show that this highly approved principle of decentralization was extended to official *power* as well as to patronage; and that, even in the matter of *election to office by the people*, it was carried to the furthest practicable limit. One single case, for special reasons, was excepted from the general rule. *Expressio unius exclusio est alterius.*

1. The Senatorial, Judicial, and Assembly Districts are created for *elective* purposes *merely*, and are not *governmental departments* in any sense. Yet each of them as lie within the limits of a county, which is the largest recognized governmental department, are withdrawn from legislative control, and submitted to the government of the county authorities, *i. e.*, the Boards of Supervisors. (Const., Art. 3, §§ 2, 5.)

2. The Legislature is not allowed to alter even these merely electoral districts, except at fixed and distant periods, *i. e.*, on the return of each decennial census: (As to Senatorial Districts, Const., Art. 3, § 4. As to Judicial Districts, Const., Art. 6, § 16.)

3. It is intimated that the Legislature would conform to the spirit of the Constitution by conferring upon "the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State further powers of local legislation and administration." (Const., Art. 3, § 17.)

4. So as to the spirit of decentralization even in the matter of election by the people, single Senate Districts, single Assembly Districts, and small Judicial Districts are directed. And in respect to counties, cities, towns, and villages, their elective officers are to be elected by the "locality they serve."

Second Point.—The proposition on which the Metropolitan Police bill is sought to be supported, is, that because there are no *express negative words* forbidding it, the Legislature may, for purposes of civil government, lawfully erect "a new and anomalous district unknown to the Constitution." The right thus to circumvent and overreach the provisions of the fundamental law, was expressly denied by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in an analogous case. If it existed, it would render nugatory the most important features of the Constitution. It cannot be admitted.

1. The Constitution has recognized all the civil governmental districts of the State, thus giving them perpetuity by a constitutional sanction. They are: counties, cities, towns, villages, divisions of cities, town, or villages. Art. 10, § 2.

2. The power of selecting most of the principal State officers was vested in the people at large; the power of selecting some of them was vested in the people of districts created in the Constitution for this purpose alone. The power of selecting all county, city, town or village officers was vested, mediately or immediately, in the people of such county, city, town or village.

1. We say mediately or immediately, because when the officer is not to be elected by the people, he is to be appointed by some "*authority*" thereof; *i. e.* some functionary or functionaries of such county, city, town or village.

2. If the "authority" of the county, city, town or village in whom the Legislature might lawfully give to the central government the power of creating and appointing a local appointing power, no change would have been wrought as to local offices by the Constitution of 1846.

3. Patronage could be decentralized in no other way than by treating the people of the counties, cities, towns and villages as the original source of power in respect to all local officers.

Third Point.—The Constitution by a necessary implication forbids the Legislature to erect for any permanent purpose of civil government, new districts unknown to the fundamental law.

1. If that power exists in the Legislature our cities, towns and villages with their *recognized* divisions might be abolished, and all courts and officers therein also abolished.

2. The newly formed circles, arondissements, departments or cantons being unknown to the Constitution, their tribunals of justice, judges, offices and officers being wholly unprovided for therein, all the provisions of the fundamental law regulating the selection of local officers, would be inapplicable, and that great mass of patronage which it was intended to withdraw from the central power would be placed in the hands of the Governor and his revolutionary Legislature as the reward of their usurpation.

3. Under this view of the Constitution the whole Judiciary of the State except the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court, could be legislated out of office and a new set of District Courts, with Judges, clerks and other officers appointed by the Governor and Senate, or in any other way the Legislature thought fit, vested with their powers and jurisdiction.

4. So all the functions of local government now exercised by the local officers of counties, cities, towns and villages might be set off in parcels, each parcel having an anomalous district for itself.

1. Police in a district of four counties.
2. Lamps and gas in a district of two counties.
3. Paving and regulating *streets, &c.*, in a district of a city and a half, and so on to the end.

The local officers for all these purposes of local government might, of course, be appointed by the Legislature itself, or any one else whom it saw fit to vest with the appointing power.

5. There is not a negative word in any of the provisions of the Constitution touching these subjects. But unless a prohibition shall be implied, numerous provisions of the Constitution are ineffectual and nugatory.

It then being quite late, it was agreed to adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning, unless another cause, in which Mr. Field was engaged, could not be postponed, in which case the argument would be continued at 3 o'clock to-day.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last night, the President, Alderman CLANCY, in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the following preamble and resolution were offered by Alderman STERRS:

THE TWELVE PIERS FOR CANAL BOATS.

Whereas, The recent Legislature passed a law declaring that the twelve lower piers, from No. 1 to No. 12 East River, be exclusively used for canal barges, and

Whereas, It is believed that the depth of the water in said vicinity will afford important commercial facilities to another class of vessels, and

Whereas, The use of the wharves, piers and slips have always been under the control of the Corporation, and it is believed said act is not valid; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to test the constitutionality of said act.

Alderman TUCKER thought that it was time that such incendiary resolutions should be put a stop to. Members offering such resolutions only did so to make themselves conspicuous. Who ever heard of a Common Council, before the present one, meeting night after night to oppose measures passed by the Legislature? If the Board of Aldermen could do nothing better, they had better adjourn altogether.

Alderman STERRS contended that the Legislature had no right to legislate away his property. They had taken twelve of the best piers in the City for barges; and rather than submit to it, if any portion of that property belonged to him, he would plant a 32-pounder down there and fire it off. There never was such a set of cormorants as these Republicans at Albany. He trusted the Board would oppose such legislation.

Alderman MOSPEDON thought it was the duty of every citizen to resist a great number of the laws passed by the Legislature this last Winter. Those laws were simply outrages, and ought to be resisted by every constitutional means. He trusted that the resolution would be passed, and all resolutions of a similar nature. It was the duty of the Board, and as good citizens, to resist such acts as had recently been passed at Albany.

Alderman TUCKER was not a defender of the legislation at Albany, but when good laws were passed he regretted that the dominant party in this City should undertake, out of mere party-spirit, to oppose them. The fact was that these laws were passed by the aid of many good Democrats, who had left the Democratic Party, and hence the opposition offered to them by so many members of this Board.

Alderman ADAMS defended the resolution, and hoped it would be passed.

Alderman WILSON trusted that the resolution would prevail, and that action would also be taken relative to other laws which had been passed by the present legislature, and which were quite unconstitutional. The majority of the legislators at Albany were traitors to the United States. They ought not to be obeyed, for they had passed nothing but tyrannical laws, and it was the duty of the citizens in mass to resist them. Among others, the liquor law was a tyrannical one. For the size of the City, the inhabitants of New-York, for eighteen months past, when there was no license law, were as well behaved as those of any city in the world. Men would be fools to mind what these legislators said. The Albany Regency, as they had been called, had compelled the members from the country to vote as they pleased. If he lived till to-morrow (Thursday) night, he would try and get another resolution passed to oppose them.

The resolution was put to the vote, and adopted by 14 Ayes to 5 Nays.

CITY HALL COMMISSIONERS.

The annexed resolution was offered by Alderman BANTA:

Whereas, The recent Legislature of this State passed a law appointing Commissioners to build a City Hall; and whereas, it is believed that the same was an usurpation of power and infringes upon the rights of the Corporation; therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to test the constitutionality of said act.

Alderman TUCKER remarked that he supposed this resolution would also be adopted, and there was little use in saying anything about it. The resolution was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to increase the pay of Clerks in the Mayor's office, was adopted. The salary of the Chief Clerk will henceforth be $1,500; First Marshal, $1,500; Second Marshal, $1,300; First Assistant Clerk, $1,500; Second Assistant Clerk, $1,200; Third Assistant Clerk, $1,000.

NO STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in confirming the award of contract for two Steam Fire Engines, at a cost of $3,500 each, was after some debate, laid upon the table.

The report of the same Committee in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to increase the salary of the Fifth Clerk in the Bureau, from $800 to $1,000 was adopted.

A report from the Committee on Finances recommending concurrence with the Board of Councilmen in paying to Patrick Coyle the sum of $1,190 for losses which he sustained by the breaking down of a pier on which he had dumped manure, in 1854, while he had the contract for cleaning the Second, Fourth, and Sixth Wards of the City, by which he lost his manure, and otherwise incurred heavy charges, was, after some spirited debate laid over till this (Thursday) evening. Aldermen HEALY, FULLMER, and others contending that instead of being paid for the loss of the manure, he ought to be compelled to pay the City for the cost of rebuilding the dock, he having no right to dump manure there.

TREASURY EMBARRASSMENTS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the embarrassments under which the City Treasury was laboring, arising from the mode adopted by the Corporation in paying for work done by assessment, which instead of making the City merely a trustee between the property-holder and the persons who perform the work, place the City Treasury in the position of Banker, and require it to advance the whole cost of the work as soon as the job is done and confirmed by the Common Council. In 1855 the payments, for a range of five years, exceeded the receipts on account of assessments, by the sum of $2,000,000. Under the ordinance of 1854, the City has already advanced $180,020 on contracts, of course still uncompleted, and of course still unconfirmed, and from which no collection could be received in most cases for years.

The object of the Comptroller, in presenting the communication, was to suggest another method for paying for work done by assessment. After receiving the communication, the Board adjourned to this evening.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Wednesday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed to report upon the contumacious members who refused when ordered to vote at the previous meeting, not being prepared with a report, asked for delay. Councilman WARNER said the request was unnecessary, the resolution ordering the matter to be reported "as soon as practicabia." A member moved that the three gentlemen be allowed to take part in the deliberations, and to vote during the interval of the pending inquiry, or until it were otherwise ordered. The motion was carried unanimously.

Councilman OTTARSON then rose and signified his wish to retire, declining to take part in the proceedings until relieved from the charge of contumacy. He immediately proceeded to the door, and passed into the corridor. Councilman WARNER called the attention of the President to the fact that he was leaving, desiring him to order members to be found in their places. The President replied that the request of Councilman OTTARSON had been granted.

Councilman BULTEEL moved that the Comptroller report the amounts paid for pavement by the railway Companies.

Councilman MCCAHILL rose to a point of order, interrupting Councilmen WARNER, who was engaged in commenting upon the proposed resolution. The noise of the President's hammer, and the efforts of Councilmen MCCAHILL to explain, threatened a repetition of the scene of the previous evening.

A resolution, presented by Councilman WAUGH, was adopted, that the Receiver of Taxes report the amount of money received through the Collector, of personal taxes, and whether such amount has been deposited with the City Chamberlain.

A numerously-signed petition for the widening of Pearl-street was referred to the Committee on Streets.

It was moved that the owner of the mechanical contrivance in beaten copper, styled "The Washington Statue," be requested to remove it.

Councilmen WARNER thought the man who would move the removal of the statue of Washington ought to be expelled. The Councilman proceeded in a patriotic strain, uttering language extremely suitable for 4th of July oration.

Councilman BRADY thought Councilman FRANKLIN had a perfect right to move such a resolution from the impression that the statue not being the property of the Corporation might be in the way, and he might be justified in such a conclusion without the imputation of any want of patriotic or correct feeling.

The motion was afterwards withdrawn.

Councilman BOOLE called up the resolution passed by the Aldermen to appropriate $10,000 to test the validity of the charter.

Councilman CAMPBELL thought that $5,000 would be sufficient.

Councilman WARNER would advocate the appropriation, to defend the rights of the City from the attacks of the infamous Black Republican party at Albany. He felt indignant, and every drop of his blood was ready to cry out against these acts. Proceeding in the same strain, he concluded a very emphatic speech by observing:

"I do feel venomous, and I cannot help it; my City, right or wrong, but right or wrong, New York."

The motion to concur with the Board of Aldermen was adopted, by 35 to 10, Councilman BRADY remarking that it was useless to say anything, as he was well aware there were 31 persons present who would put either that or any similar thing through.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole upon the regular calendar, and considered several motions as to street-paving and similar matters.

The Mayor forwarded the following veto against the extension of the lease to Thirty-fourth-street ferry.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot concur with the two Boards of the Common Council in granting further extension to the lessee of the Thirty-fourth-street ferry, in which to commence running their boats, and therefore return the resolution to that effect without approval.

The lease to the present proprietors of the proposed ferry was made over one year ago, and was granted upon the ground of the public necessity for its speedy establishment. The theory which should govern the Common Council in the granting of facilities for public travel should be public accommodation in affording additional means of transit, and not to enable private individuals to reap personal pecuniary advantages.

The proposed ferry at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street to Hunter's Point is absolutely required, and was urged originally by property-holders and others as an indispensable improvement. It is my opinion it will be unwise and improper to grant the extension of the time asked in this case merely to accommodate the individuals interested in the delay. With this I am constrained to withhold my signature from the proposition.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The House having resumed, the President complained that many members had left without leave.

Councilman BRADY moved that those members be placed under arrest, and be deprived the privilege of voting until action be had. The motion was adopted.

It was then moved by Councilman JONES:

Whereas, The Charter of the City of New-York vests in the law department thereof the control and direction of all suits at law in which the City is interested, therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor of the City of New-York be, and hereby is, forbidden to commence any suits in relation to any acts of the Legislature, unless the same be commenced and carried on by and under the direction of the counsel to the Corporation.

The motion was lost by a vote of 20 negative, 18 affirmative.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Benjamin Tibbitts vs. *Richard R. Ward and others.*—This case having been brought to a hearing of both parties before Hon. Justice MITCHELL upon the bill of complaint and the answer of Joseph Blunt, in which it was alleged that the said Benjamin Tibbitts had no property or interest in the judgment referred to in the said bill of complaint, and had allowed his name to be used at the instance and for the benefit of Edward C. Delevan, and to prevent any inquiry unto the original consideration thereof, and further averring that the said consideration was fraudulent, and after full consideration a decree was made by said Justice in this cause on Feb. 4, 1854, that the said bill of complaint be dismissed as to the said Joseph Brunt with costs to be credited on said judgment, which said decree has now become absolute and the said costs have been taxed to the amount of $326 85 and credited on said judgment; and the said cause having now been brought to a hearing upon the said bill of complaint and the pleas of all the defendants averring that the said Benjamin Tibbitts has no interest or property in the said judgment, and Mr. Van Voorst having been heard on behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. Blunt on behalf of the defendants, it is now ordered and decreed with the assent of the counsel for the plaintiff, the said defendants not assenting, that the said bill of complaint be dismissed as to all the defendants, but no additional costs are allowed.

☞ Brooklyn Circuit Calendar, for this day—Nos. 100, 141, 148, 149, 150, 151, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 174, 175, 176, 177.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE ARTS.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

It has been aptly remarked by critics that good taste, being intuitive, genius of art were to be seen on the walls of even unpretending mansions, and that the best and purest taste was not always to be looked for in marble halls.

Apply the inference in the adornment of the outward man, and where, for a series of years, has been realized the discernment that has given *eclat* to the Ready-made Clothing business, and by productions the most *recherché* in style averted a subjection to the old regimen in getting suited, let the community answer and be assured that competition but prompts us to more strenuous endeavors in a determination to retain the supremacy hereinfore awarded our clothing. W. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
Clothiers,
No. 231 Broadway,
Third door above Astor House.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.,
OLD STAND
Corner John and Nassau-sts.
SPRING CLOTHING.

Raglans, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests, N. R. COLLINS & CO.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Cryder's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

JEROME'S HAIR COLOR RESTORER
will restore gray hair to its original color.
Jerome's Hair Color Restorer
will cause hair to grow where it has fallen.
Jerome's Hair Color Restorer
is a beautiful hair dressing.
Jerome's Hair Color Restorer
Is not a Dye.
Jerome's Hair Color Restorer
Is only 50 cts. per bottle.
Jerome's Hair Color Restorer
Can be had of all Druggists,
And by Mrs. M. HAYES,
No. 176 Fulton-st, Brooklyn.
Address all orders to
JOSEPH W. HAYES, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s.; Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain, 5s. to 8s. 6d.; oil cloths, 3 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 2s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

RATS, ROACHES, BED BUGS, &c.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1857.

MR. HENRY R. COSTAR, No. 388 Broadway—*Dear Sir;* Having a great many Rats around my stable and shop, I thought I would try your Rat Exterminator, and bought one of your boxes, and my man fixed it according to your directions. The next morning he found over 150 dead rats. I have bought others' Rat Poison and found them humbugs, and take pleasure in pronouncing this no humbug, and that it will do more than you say it will in your advertisements. I have also tried it on steamboats, and satisfied them that it is the greatest thing of the age.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
J. S. UNDERHILL, No. 43 11th-st.

"COSTAR'S" Principal Depôt, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

RATS,
RATS, No. 388 Broadway. RATS,
RATS, RATS,
RATS, RATS,
RATS, RATS,
RATS, RATS,
RATS, RATS,
RATS, RATS,
RATS, RATS.
Rats, Cockroaches, Croton Bugs, Bed Bugs, Ants, &c. May 1.

Moving and House Repairing.
"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR;
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR;
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, Insects, &c.
Principal Depôt No 388 Broadway, New-York.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and ROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DEERY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.

We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters, both in the City and country, our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising, in part, many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

DAILEY'S.

The rush continues; the bargains are rapidly disappearing; the sale will last but a little while longer; the dinner sets at $16 will soon be out; the silver-plated tea-sets at $30 ditto; the silver-plated casters at $4 75 ditto. By reference to the dry goods column of this paper you will see what else they offer. The store is at No. 631 and 633 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
8,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-Cloths from 3s. 6d. to 8s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported
by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels,
at marvelously low prices.

HAVEN'T GOT AN ICE PITCHER?
Go at once to DAILEY'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway and buy one, silver-plated, very handsome, and warranted to keep ice fourteen hours, with the thermometer at 100 degrees in the shade.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
200 dozen Silver-Plated Table Spoons at $8 75 the dozen.
500 dozen Silver Plated Tea Spoons at $1 50 the dozen.
20 Silver-Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, at $20 the set.
100 Silver-plated Toast Racks at $2 75 each.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

ST. NICHOLAS.—LADIES STAYING AT THE different hotels, wishing their supply of Shoes for the season, can find Ladies', Misses', Boys and Children's Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, excellent in quality and moderate in price, at
J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

LOOK INTO
DAILEY'S at the hour of 3 in the afternoon; you will find the store crowded with buyers. The scene is very animated and well worth looking at. For the benefit of strangers, (citizens don't need the direction,) we mention that the store is at Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association, No. 2, who have not paid in full for their lots, are hereby notified that all lots not paid for on or before the 14th of May, will be sold at auction at No. 168 Bowery, on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery on each THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until that time, to dispose of surplus property, and receive money.
CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Alterations to be made in the piano rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold this week at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent. Pianos moved, tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

SAVE MONEY.—CANTRELL'S NEW ESTABLishment, No. 418 Broadway, is well stocked with elegant and fashionable made boots, gaiters, &c., of a very durable quality, and his prices are unusually moderate. Ladies and gentlemen, visit him.

A TASTY AND GRACEFUL HAT, MADE OF THE finest materials and warranted superior to any $4 hat offered in Broadway, is sold by ESPENSCHEID, of No. 118 Nassau-st., for $3 50. Call and judge for yourselves of the advantages afforded by this establishment.

ROSE BALLOONS.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF THIS elegant toy, just received from Paris, are offered for sale at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 337 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

MARRIED

HELFENSTEIN—MORRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 29, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, ROBERT E. HELFENSTEIN, of Pennsylvania, and CORNELIA, daughter of James T. Morris, of this City.

DUNN—BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Mr. ADOLPH G. DUNN to Miss SARAH A., youngest daughter of Israel Brown, Esq., all of this City.

CORT—CONKLIN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday evening, April 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. R. Wood, WM. K. CORT, of New-York, and CHARLOTTE A. CONKLIN, eldest daughter of Edward Conklin, Esq.

FOWLER—TATE.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, April 28, in the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. P. S. Brett, JOHN FOWLER, of this City, to ISABELLA TATE, daughter of James Tate, of Tompkinsville.

SEACORE—SIGNA.—In Albany, on Tuesday, April 28, by Rev. S. T. Sedgwick, DANIEL F. SEACORE, New-York City, to Miss SUSIE SIGNA, of this former place.

DIED.

BULL.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 29, JANE, widow of Frederick G. Bull, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, May 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Henry K. Bull, No. 33 Bank-st, without further invitation.

MILDEBERGER.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 29, MARGARET, wife of the late Christopher Mildeberger, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

LANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 29, SARAH LANE, aged 52 years.

Her remains will be taken to Sing Sing, Westchester County, on Friday morning next, for interment.

EDSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 29, after a short and severe illness, JOHN EDSON, Esq., architect, aged 28 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, (Thursday,) 30th inst., from No. 123 Bleecker-st.

SPEAIGHT.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 28, after a lingering illness, SARAH, wife of William Speaight, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her sons, William A., Charles and George, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 13 Ludlow-st.

MELVILLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 29, ALEXANDER MELVILLE, Sr., a native of Warkinch, Fifeshire, Scotland, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 292 West 28th-st., on Friday, May 1, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

NICKOLSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 29, SAMUEL NICKOLSON, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, May 1, at 3½ o'clock, from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

CLOSE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 22, at the New-York Hospital, ANDREW CLOSE, of Portaperry, Ireland, aged 40 years.

☞ Belfast and Downpatrick (Ireland) papers please copy.

GRAHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 29, GEO. GRAHAM, aged 29 years, 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father in-law, Mr. Winterbottom, at the corner of Hamilton-av. and Van Brunt-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 29, CHARLES WELLS, son of Charles and Eliza Wells Lockwood, aged 4 years.

Funeral on Friday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 235 Schermerhorn-st.

CLAYTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 29, CATHARINE, wife of John G. Clayton, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 234 Dean st., near Nevins, at 3½ o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 2. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LEAKE.—At Manhattanville, on Tuesday, April 28, Mrs. CATHARINE LEAKE, wife of Charles Q. Leake, Esq., in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her sons, Charles T. and Godfrey W. Leake, are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at the Episcopal Church, in Carmansville, this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

BULLOCK.—At Elmira, N. Y., after a long illness, Mr. ROBERT BULLOCK, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which is to take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Robert Wicks, No. 219 Cherry-st., to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CROCKER.—In Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday evening, April 28, GEORGE W. A., only son of Rev. George D. and Lydia A. Crocker, in the 4th year of his age.

His remains will be interred at Greenwood.

GOMBE.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday morning, April 28, ELIZABETH, widow of Edward Gombe,

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. R. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., ENTERS Class 26 seventeenth session May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the Principal and family circle, is which no opportunity passes unimproved, for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 259 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, GOSHEN, N. Y.—The Summer term of this Boarding School will commence on Tuesday, April 28. Goshen is directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and distant 1½ hours' ride from this City; the location of the school is very pleasant and healthy. Expense for board and tuition in all common and higher English branches, $150 per year, or $75 per quarter in advance. Circulars, containing a view of the Institute buildings, can be obtained of the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M., Goshen, or at the bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

ST. DENIS PROTESTANT FRENCH SEMINARY, under the direction of Messieurs A. A. ROUX and C. MORZANBOW, Sing-Sing, New-York.—French is the language of the family, while thorough instruction is given in all the branches of a sound and liberal English education. Circulars will be sent on application. References: Rt Rev. H. Potter, Provis. Bishop, New-York; Rev. A. Verren, Hon G. C. Verplanck, Gen. W. B Hurnett, Thos Smull, Esq., Sing Sing; Rev. W. Phramer, Sing-Sing; M. Churchill, Esq; Sing Sing; O. S. Maurice, Esq., Sing Sing.

SELECT ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—ST. MARK'S-PLACE INSTITUTE—No. 101 8th-st., New-York. The course of study combines a really sound and useful education in every branch. Particular attention is paid to the morals and manners of the pupils. A few select boarders will be admitted as members of the family. For terms or other information, apply to the Principals, M. LONG and Rev. J. KATZENBERG, who reside at the School.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $130 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Rev. HENRY J. FOX,
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.
Principals.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ONE OF THE PRINCIpals of the Ashland Collegiate Institute will be in town from April 30 to the 25th, and from April 30 to May 8. Appointments for interviews may be left at Mr. E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st. The students will leave (in charge of one of the principals) by the Catskill boat, from the foot of Franklin-st, at 4 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, May 5.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken. N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) Next term commences April 27, number of pupils limited to 25. The school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

SEND YOUR BOYS TO ELM PARK, LITCHfield, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, B. A., (a graduate of Yale College,) Assistant Principal; only 4½ hours by railroad. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to PARMER, BRACE & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st.; WATKINSON & MILLER, Counselors, No. 20 Nassau-st., or address the Principal.

THE PAVILLION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn., Rev. I. BIRD and J. BIRD, B. A., Principals, reopens on the 7th of May. This is strictly a Family School, finely situated in the suburbs of the city. The number is limited to twenty. Cards left at the office of S. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 4 Maiden-lane, will receive attention from one of the Principals now in the City.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LADY of many years' experience as a teacher will receive twelve pupils at her residence, at Blazing Star, N. J., opposite Rossville, S. I. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Persons going abroad will find this a desirable home for their children. For reference and terms apply to Miss ARROWSMITH, Woodbridge, N. J.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE OF PERTH AMBOY, N. J., will commence its Summer Session on the first Monday in May. Circulars, or applications for admission of pupils, may be made by addressing me, at Wm. Hall & Son's, No 289 Broadway, or at Perth Amboy, N. J.,
ELIAS S. SCHENCK, Principal.

SUMMIT FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—A pleasant home, a good school, parental care, and the advantages of a farm for TWELVE boys. Summit is less than twenty miles from New-York City, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Summit, or WM. B. STOUGHTON, No. 289 West 19th-st., New-York City.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys. The next term of this school will open on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1857. Circulars may be had by addressing either of the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.,
REV. N. J. SEELY,
C. D. SEELY,
Principals.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT BRATTLEBORO', VT.—C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will remove his school to this place the coming Spring. The Summer term will commence May 5. Circulars containing particulars and references may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or of Mr. MORRIS, No. 383 4th-av., New-York.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A SELECT BOARDing school for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.—WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. Summer term will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, and T. R. STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway.

ASHLAND HALL.—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J. The thirty-second semi-annual session of this School will commence on Tuesday, May 5. Terms—$100 per session of 5 months. Circulars on application, by mail or otherwise, to DAVID A. FRAME.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer Session opens on MONDAY, the 20th of April. Some vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars and Catalogues to be had at the bookstore of B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway. REID & HOFFMANN.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—OXFORD, CONN.—Miss H. BUCKINGHAM, Principal.—The Summer term will commence on the first Wednesday in May, and continue two sessions of eleven weeks each. Circulars can be obtained by applying to the Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. The Summer session will commence May 4. For circulars, with terms, references, &c., inquire of WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman-st., or address the Principal.

$5—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHmetic, &c.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 562 Broadway, removes stiffness and trembling by changing the action of the fingers. The old systems give stiffness—this freedom. The old systems make scarce one good writer out of ten—this forty-nine out of fifty. Two $5 seats for writing now vacant.

THE MISS WAYLAND'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 22d-st, Boorman Terrace. REFERENCES.—Rev. Dr. Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Jas R. Westcott, Esq., Saratoga Springs; Com. Skinner, Staunton, Virginia; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, New-York; Jas. Boorman, Esq., New-York.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. Summer session opens May 4. Circulars giving particulars obtained at Bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing Rev. W. B. STEWART, S. PARSONS PRATT, Principals.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

ROSEHILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Connecticut—Will reopen the 1st of May. Circulars can be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 289 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 26th session of the Institute will commence on Wednesday, May 6. Circulars can be obtained of D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY, REV. E. SEYMOUR, PRINCIPAL.—The summer term of this Institution will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars containing terms, references, &c., may be had of Messrs. R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., N. York.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $300 a year. Next session will open May 4. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 340 Pearl-st., or by addressing the Principal.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 500 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 33 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT STAMford, CONN.—T. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer session will commence May 4. For circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 Broadway, New-York—A practical medium for supplying schools with pupils and competent teachers, families with tutors, and governesses and teachers with situations. Schools and teachers supplied with books, apparatus and furniture. Schools for sale. SMITH & BOYD.

ATTENTION—CADETS OF THE SCIENTIFIC and Military Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J., assemble on board the steamer *Thomas Hunt*, foot of Robinson-st., on Monday, May 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for duty.
E. S. SCHENCK, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

G. W. BECKWITH'S MILITARY SCHOOL for 25 boys, near Middletown, Conn. Inquire at Wyckoff Hotel.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S School will commence April 15, No. 4 West 27th-st., two doors west of 5th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front house, No. 44 26th-st., with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises. Also two lots on 26th-st., 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches each, southeast side of Madison-av., on one of the most beautiful locations in this City. Also 4 lots on the southeast corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st., 25 feet by 100 feet each. Terms liberal. Price low for the above property. Inquire at No. 180 East 21st-st., of G. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE—THREE MAGNIFICENT BROWN-stone houses and lots in 23d-st., opposite London terrace, Nos. 316, 318 and 320, between 9th and 10th avs., with all the modern improvements; built by days' work throughout; possession at once; will be sold at a great bargain. Also, house and lot No. 194 30th-st., with all the modern improvements; sold as above and possession at once. Apply to MORGAN PINDER, No. 355 23d-st., corner 10th-av., or to C. S. SLAUSON, No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOTS, with brick buildings thereon, in 18th-st., near avenue C, formerly occupied as a bolt factory. There is a steam engine ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property, from its location, and being ready for immediate occupancy, offers rare indueements to any party wishing to start a saw or planing mill, machine or smith shop, foundry, or any manufacturing business. Terms easy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE LOT OF ground, 85 by 100, on Concord-st., between Fulton and Washington sts., and adjoining the Bache mansion, and about six minutes' walk from the Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries. The location is very fine, and the surrounding improvements first-class. Will be sold for $2,800, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.; or JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL 4 story brown stone front house, No. 70 Madison-av., corner 28th-st.; lot 25 feet front by 95 feet deep; the house, which covers the whole lot, is well calculated for a hotel or school. Apply to F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone front house, in the choice location, No. 30 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, finished in the best 5th av. style, with all modern improvements; size 25 by 60 feet; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE AT EAST NEW-YORK—A good house, barn and 16 lots of ground, on the plank road, near John J. Snediker's; well adapted for a hotel. Will be sold for $2,500; $2,000 on bond and mortgage. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn; or JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE TWO VERY desirable houses 320 and 322 West 24th-st., two stories and basements, with 25 feet court yards, and contains all the modern improvements and conveniences, including gas fixtures. Rent, $450. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT BRICK cottage of eight rooms, with garden of three lots, on 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn, 20 minutes' ride from Fulton or Hamilton-av. Ferry; rent $250. Inquire of MANN & RODMAN, No. 39 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COTtage house near Fulton-av., and 20 minutes' walk from the Wall-st. Ferry. Price, $975; $500 on hand and mortgage. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.; or JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—A handsome cottage house near 5th-av. on 133d-st., with 6 lots, a fine garden, fruit trees, &c. House new, 9 rooms. Rent low to a good tenant. E. B KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, a modern house, with yard front and rear, having 12 rooms, fine view of the river and convenient to the depôt. Inquire of C. CURTIS or J. E. AYERS.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two of the row of houses in 53d-st., 8th-av. and Broadway, 25x50 feet, lot 100, 3 story, basement and cellar brick and brown-stone trimmings, all modern improvements. Also, house in 41st-st., 80 feet west of 7th-av., north side 20x40 feet, white marble and brick, 3-story, basement and cellar, all modern improvements, on reasonable terms. Apply to ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 29th-st., or to J. H. JONES, No. 72 Wall-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FINE THREE-STORY HOUSE, with extension on each floor, No. 209 West 31st-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent, $850. Also, the fine three-story house with extension and modern improvements No. 317 West 24th-st. Rent, $700. Also, a three-story house, modern improvements, in West 19th-st. Rent, $500. Also, No. 10 West 41st-st., four-story high, 18x80 feet; warm and cold bath, gas, &c., to be put in complete order, $50 dollars will be deducted on account of the inconvenience during the time of painting, &c. J. W. DENHAM, House Agent, 5th av. cor. 16th st., office open from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 38 by 46, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

TO LET AT ELIZABETHTOWN—NEW-JERSEY, and possession given immediately, furnished or unfurnished, a good house, containing four rooms, five bedrooms, and basement, with large garden and variety of fruit; barn and stable can be had with it if wanted; situated on the corner of Jersey and Cherry sts., within five minutes' walk of the New-Jersey and Central Railroad Depôt. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN W. NORRIS.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT EAST BROOKlyn, (late Williamsburg,) a fine large house and 16 lots, 1 acre, laid out in fine garden, with all kinds of fruit, flowers, &c., situated on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., late the residence of Mr. Houghton. To be seen at any time. Inquire of HUGHES & GREEN, No. 168 Grand-st., Williamsburg or of R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York City.

TO LET—RENT $180—BROOKLYN—PLEASANT, convenient, and in prime order. The upper part of a three-story brick house; five rooms, with seven closets; the kitchen on the same floor, and front and back stairs, cellar, &c. The same accommodation in New-York will cost $400 rent. Inquire at No. 33 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET—RENT ONLY $304, THE SNUG TWO-story and attic brick house No. 87 Bedford, next to Barrow-st.; front and rear basements and attic rooms have hard-finished walls; Croton and woodhouse in the yard; will be let to one or two small families, and possession at once. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, the second story, consisting of 2 parlors, 2 bedrooms and 2 pantries. Also, the back basement and pantry and under-cellar, No. 65 Bedford-st. Also, the front room, bedroom and two panties on the third floor of No. 823 Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 158 West 24th-st., consisting of the second floor, front basement, and part of third floor, with privilege in the laundry. The house has all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Rent low to a small family.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 7 Bedford-place, (Fulton-av.,) Brooklyn. It is pleasantly situated, has a large yard and court-yard, and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to RICHARD L. CROOK, No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 8, or to JOHN L. LATHROP, No. 26 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FOR ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS. Lectures, Concerts, Exhibitions, &c., the large room on the first floor of the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Dimensions 124x50 feet. Ceiling 20 feet high. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED OYSTER Saloon, No. 357 Bowery—a good stand for an eating-house, lagerbier saloon, &c.—with the privilege of using a portion of the counter cellar. Also, to let, a house and store in the 9th Ward. Inquire at No. 357 Bowery, in the leather store.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 80 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE NO. 509 Pacific-st.; gas and gas fixtures, three-story, high stoop, free stone basement; will be put in complete order. Rent, $250. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, or J. L. TIFFANY, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—A HOUSE ON BUENA RIDGE, MOTT Haven, attractively situated within five minutes' walk of depôt. Apply to MASON OLIVER, Esq., Mott Haven Depôt, or H. A. HARVEY, 2d-av., corner of 23d st., Union Steam Works.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SHOP AND LOT No. 253 West 18th-st., suitable for a feed store, cabinetmaker or carpenter, and cottage in the rear. Terms very reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to M. LAWRENCE, No. 388 West 19th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4th st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Apply at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 68 Lexington-av., with gas and fixtures, water closets, &c.; will be put in fine order. Rent low.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, without children, part of the house No. 169 Lexington-av. Apply at No. 10 East 12th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR L. IW, several handsome brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements, in highly respectable neighborhoods. Also, several good houses and in good order, from $250 to $600. Inquire of J. A. LYDECKER, No. 611 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 16 Nassau-st., room No. 11, New-York.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement house, in complete order, consisting of five or six rooms and basement, with privilege in laundry; has all the improvements, hot and cold water, bath, gas, speaking tubes, &c., to a small family. References exchanged. Apply on the premises, No. 175 West 25th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS BROWN-STONE three-story and attic brick house, No. 70 Christopher-st., near 4th-st. It has gas throughout, also mahogany doors, slate slabs in parlors, bath room; the yard is large and runs through to Grove-st. Rent $750, and water tax. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 345 Water-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE CONtaining 8 rooms, cellar and furnace, with 8 lots of ground laid out and fenced in, and a large stable, also on the corner of Madison av. and Tompkins-st., Brooklyn, not far from the Fulton av. cars. Rent cheap. Inquire at No. 115 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A HANDSOME MARBLE FRONT house, on 31st-st., near 6th av. Also, the 3-story basement houses Nos. 341 and 343 4th-av.; also the house No. 21 West 22d-st.; also No. 37 East 26th-st.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME STORE, northeast corner Broadway and 26th-st., for immediate possession; one of the best stores above Union-square; situation desirable for almost any kind of business. Apply to JOHN HANLY, next door.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY, CONTAINING three beautiful rooms, with basement room, privilege in vault, &c., of the modern two-story and attic house No. 19 Vandewater-st. None need apply but a small, respectable family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE NEAT, GENTEEL TWO-STORY cottage No. 271 West 33d-st., near 8th-av; has modern improvements, and will be painted cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, or S. M. HAMTON, No. 74 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT AND COMFORTABLE 4-story brick dwelling house No. 118 East 31st-st., nearly opposite Gramercy Park. The house has all the conveniences for a small family, and will be let at the low rent of $350. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY AND basement brown stone house in 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., containing all the modern improvements. Rent, $1,300. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL,
No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest cor. 24th-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 4 East 11th-st., near 4th-av. Has all the modern improvements, and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply on the premises, or to SOLOMAN & HART, No. 243 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE, THREE rooms deep, has all the modern improvements. No. 248 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., opposite the beautiful seminary ground; will be painted throughout. Inquire of WM. PLANTE, on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 10 VANDERhilt-av. near Myrtle, 2-story frame house with store and basement, with 2-story tea-room attached. Gas throughout. Inquire next door, or of L. W. Burlis, No. 101 Myrtle-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT AND PARLOR house No. 171 West 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Rent, $350.
RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, Next to southwest corner 24th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE BROWN-STONE FRONT houses No. 148, 150 and 154 East 14th-st., near 2d-av. First-class houses, just finished. Rent, $1,100 each. Apply to ELISHA BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 71 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., with range, gas and bath, to a small genteel family. Reference required. Rent, $350.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY BASEMENT and under-seller brick house, No. 134 41st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with Croton water, bath, range and gas, all in good order; rent $400. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE NO. 76 Hoyt-st., near Bergen. It will be painted and put in good order and rented for $350, which is very low. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY, No. 48 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL cottage house at Ravenswood, Long Island, near steamboat landing. For particulars, &c., inquire at WRIGHT & VAN ALST'S Store, Ravenswood, L. I.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 178½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 424 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 434 3d-av.

TO LET—TWO STORES, NOS. 154 AND 156 Fulton-st., second and third stories from Broadway. Also, rooms in second, third and fourth stories—entrance No. 208 Broadway. Apply to S. ROBBINS, room No. 7.

TO LET—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE Contains all the modern improvements; rent low, $600 to a good tenant. Apply to J. BAYLEY, No. 90 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT OFFICE IN BROADway, near Warren-st. Inquire at the office of PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN, No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms on first floor, at No. 347 4th-av. References required.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 492 SECOND-AV., WITH all modern improvements. Rent $900. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 493 2d-av.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY—TWO stories of a brick work-shop and lumber shed, No. 92 East 18th-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS No. 281 Broadway, corner White-st. Inquire on premises of M. M. LAWRENCE.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney-at-law, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT LONG-A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 12 rooms, gas, heater, good water, plenty of shade and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 29 Wall-st., office No. 2, or of A. ROBINSON, Yonkers.

HOTEL LEASE FOR SALE.—SITUATE IN A central location on a thoroughfare, and now doing a good business. The house has eighty rooms furnished complete, and has fifty permanent boarders, with one of the best paying bars and restaurants in this City, elegantly fitted up. The hotel and furniture will be let for a term of years. To a cash customer it will be sold cheap. For particulars, address ALLEN box No. 130 *Herald* office.

HOTEL TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW Hotel just erected on the new Bowery-extension, near James-st., containing 60 rooms, stores, basements, and all the modern improvements. For terms inquire of the owner, on the premises, daily, at 10 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A GENteelly-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, to a private family only, for six months from 1st to 6th May. Terms moderate. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Park.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A NEW brown stone house at No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant Park, west-side; complete with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 164 East-26d-st. near 3d-av.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly-furnished rooms on first floor (three rooms deep) to let for the ensuing season; a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors; also a well-furnished basement, suitable for a professional gentleman. References required.

$400.—TO LET—THE PARLORS AND NEXT floor above and front basement, in a first-class house with all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, bath-room, water closets, gas, pantries, closets, wardrobes, &c. Apply at No. 68 West 35th-st., next house west of Broadway.

$275.—TO LET—A LARGE DWELLING-house on the corner of Marcy and De Kalb avs. Also, a store, all in a first class neighborhood. For particulars, apply immediately to JACOB NEWKIRK, on the premises, or to C. G. THOMPSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—No. 10 Hanover-place, twelve rooms in perfect order, with gas fixtures, bath, range, water, &c., ten minutes' from Wall-st. Ferry. Rent $450.
C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—NO. 12½ CHAMBERS-ST., very convenient for lawyers; they will be nicely finished by the 1st of May, and let reasonable. Inquire up stairs.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 135 EAST 23D-ST.; rent $300, and taxes. Inquire of H. BEER, No. 133 23d-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED—ON OR NEAR BROADWAY, between Broome and 14th sts., not above the second floor, that will accommodate from fifty to a hundred persons, with convenient seats, for public worship once on the Sabbath—morning preferred. Inquire, personally or by letter, at the office of the *New Jerusalem Messenger*, No. 215 (New) Canal-st.

NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN WISHING TO VAcate his house for the Summer months, or for a longer time, and would like to find a reliable party to remain, can hear of a gentleman and wife from Boston, without children, by addressing ARGUS, Broadway Post-Office. Best of reference given.

GAS FIXTURES.
Toilet Sets, $1. Tea Sets, $3. Dinner Sets, 155 pieces, $15, at CHINA AND GLASS.
SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—On the 6th of May next, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, by order of the Surrogate of Westchester County, the beautiful country residence of the late John Mosser, Esq., known as "Stony Brook Cottage," together with about 30 acres of cultivated land, with a abundance of fruit trees, beautiful garden spot, gardener's house, carriage-house, stables, outbuildings, &c. It is situated on the Boston Turnpike, half a mile from the village of Mamaroneck, and but one hour's ride from the City on the New-Haven Railroad. Beside the house there is a fine stream of running water. It is but a short distance from the Sound, where the fishing, sailing, and bathing are not surpassed. Fine drives in all directions, and the locality perfectly healthy. For further particulars, inquire of JONAS B. PHILLIPS or THOMAS WM. FITTMAN, Attorneys, No. 5 Tryon-row Buildings, rooms Nos. 8 and 9.
LOUISA C. MOSSER, Executrix.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. The house, two stories, with wing, and with pleasant front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 10th to the 15th of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal depôt. The lot is 75 feet wide by 225 feet deep. For terms and further information, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the banks of the Hudson, 27 miles from New-York, in the village of Nyack, on the road leading to Piermont, and adjoining the residence of Azariah Rose, Esq. The property comprises a two-story, basement and kitchen house with six rooms, one acre of ground, and fifty choice fruit trees in full bearing. Accessible by steamboats and Railroad several times each day. For particulars apply to CLOUGH & HALLENBECK,
No. 195 West-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, if applied for at once, in Jamaica, L. I., 15 minutes' easy walking from Railroad depot; 10½ acres first-rate land, good two-story house, barn, &c.; a celebrated apple orchard of choice fruit, good varieties of pears and small fruits; location healthy and eminently desirable. A large part of price can remain on mortgage several years. Immediate possession.
Z. E CARRINGTON, No. 58 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SITUated 8½ miles from Hoboken, and ¼ of a mile from Guttenburg Ferry landing; containing four acres of land beautifully situated; fruit, shrubbery and flowers in abundance; there is a comfortable house on the premises. Lowest cash price, $4,000. Inquire of H. E. ST. JOHN, No. 7 Gold-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two-story house and 31 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. GIGNOUX, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 166 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 2 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by day's work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.
Also for sale, a lot adjoining the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY of the late JOHN ARCHER, deceased, situated in the village of Tarrytown, containing about 2 1-6 acres, with a good and convenient dwelling house, fruit, &c.; also a number of building lots lying in said village and in the village of Irving. If the above property is not sold by the 6th of May next, it will, on that day, be offered at public auction at 10 o'clock, A. M., on

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30TH.

At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 104 1st-place, between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn, handsome mahogany and marble top furniture, set of painted cottage furniture, mantel clock, paintings, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, mattresses, with the gas fixtures and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 5 o'clock P. M., at No. — Cumberland-st, near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, tapestry Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair-rods, bedsteads, mattresses, mahogany washstands, refrigerators, crockery, &c.

FRIDAY, May 1—At 3 o'clock A. M., at No. 79 Orange-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 11 o'clock M., at No. 137 Hicks, between Clark and Pierrepont sts., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—KNOW ALL MEN BY these presents, that by virtue of two several chattel mortgages made to secure the payment of the rent of house No. 230 (new number) 14th-st., west of 8th-av., and which mortgages are now due and unpaid, I shall sell at public auction for cash, on THURSDAY, 30th of April, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, the entire contents of said house, the whole containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, parlor furniture, several yards of English tapestry carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocatel; large easy, Voltaire, and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and back, lined with satin-wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side, and work-tables; massive rosewood bookcase and secretary, with elegant carvings made to match the rosewood furniture; rosewood centre and music stands, costly grand action rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, cost $660; large French plate mirrors; expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also, a great variety of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; Winter scenes, sea views, moonlight sea-views, landscapes; all elegantly framed; large size elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures; many ormolu clocks, together with many other costly enamel ornaments; mahogany, black walnut, and rosewood upholstered chairs, covered in hair-cloth, and medallion rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich China tea and dinner sets, cut glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagnes, goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also, costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving casters, with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c.; also, the furniture of all the bed-rooms, containing suites in rosewood and mahogany, chairs, elegant rosewood, mahogany, and maple bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, beds and pillows, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus and washstands, to match the bedsteads; magnificently decorated China toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work tables, elegant stair-carpets and rods, oil-cloths, hall stands, &c. The auctioneer calls special attention to this sale, as embracing everything rich and desirable, useful and ornamental, necessary to the furnishing complete a first-class house. Purchasers may rely that the entire contents will be sold without reserve. A cash deposit required from all purchasers. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

D. J. BARNEY, Attorney.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office Nos. 15 and 16 Park Row.

SUPERIOR AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 30, at 10½ A. M., consisting of all the rich and elegant modern furniture, oil paintings, works of art, &c., contained in the large 4-story brown-stone residence, No. 146 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

The sale will commence in the basement at 10½ A. M. precisely with carved walnut extension table, solid walnut carved buffet, and arm and dining chairs to match, together with a large assortment of rich China and tea sets, cut glass and Bohemian ware, ivory cutlery, solid silver tea and breakfast sets, spoons, forks, pitchers, casters, cruets, salvas, &c.

IN THE PARLORS—At 11 o'clock, precisely, with royal top velvet carpets, lace and brocatel window drapery, solid rosewood suite, 7 pieces in crimson and maroon, very elaborately carved, one in green and gold, and one in green and velvet, all of the very best workmanship, solid rosewood etageres, centre and side table, bookcase and secretary, ladies escritoire, easy and reception chairs, bronze gas fixtures, meritorious oil paintings, by C. Coates splendid line engravings, French colored do. both large and small, one of Nunns & Clark's 4 round 7-octave carved rosewood pianos, a superb instrument, nearly new, and cost $660, elegant screens, China vases, figures, and costly decorations.

UP THE LADDERS are the usual quantity, and a corresponding style of magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, book-cases, sofas, couches, lounges, chairs, carpets, engravings, pure hoose hair mattresses, spring beds, bedding, &c., all of which is indescribable in the space of an advertisement, but to be appreciated must be seen. Sale positive and peremptory, rain or shine. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

R. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY H. T. LEEDS, ELegant household furniture, THIS DAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 West 26th-st., and comprising as follows: In parlors—Elegant velvet tapestry carpets, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace, window curtains and cornices, rosewood parlor suites, in blue satin brocatel; mahogany divan, rosewood etageres, plate-glass front; splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; suites of solid rosewood chamber furniture in crimson and maroon brocatel; very rich Dresden china, bisque and Parian marble mantel and etagere ornaments, 7-octave rosewood piano, very rich real bronze gas mantel ornaments, bronze and ormolu gas chandeliers, mahogany suits in crimson plush, centre, card, side and sofa tables, &c.; dining room—Extension dining table, set of chairs, sideboard, glass, China, silver and plated ware, cutlery, Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, &c. Chambers—Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands wardrobes, chairs, tables, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds, bedding, window shades, curtains, oil-cloth, &c. Also, a large lot of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at sale. Persons in want of good furniture will do well to attend, as every article in the house will be sold. Furniture in first-rate order, and must be removed immediately.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS.—By GEORGE NICHOLS (warerooms No 66 Nassau-st.)—GEORGE NICHOLS will sell at his rooms on SATURDAY, May 2, instant, at 10½ o'clock, to pay advances, a large stock of valuable watches, jewelry, diamonds, amounting in value to over $30,000, of which are now positively to be sold to pay advances made on the stock, without reserve to the highest bidders. Among the stock are 700 fine gold and silver watches in single and hunting cases, 100 diamond pins and rings, 6 000 pennyweights of fine gold, centre, vest chatelaine and guard chains, splendid sets of cameo, gold stone and mosaic brooch and ear-drops, do. necklaces and bracelets, a fine assortment for gents' wear of pins, studs and sleeve links, and other fine gold jewelry, &c. The attention of dealers is particularly called to this sale, as the stock cannot fail to give every satisfaction. Terms—All sums under $500, cash; over $500, 4 months; over $1,000, 6 months' credit for approved paper satisfactory to the sellers.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE ON FRIDAY, MAY 1.—GEO. NICHOLS will sell at his auction room, No. 66 Nassau-st., May 1, at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of second hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a general variety of parlor, dining-room, bed-room, and kitchen furniture; also, a splendid stock of new furniture, parlor suites of rosewood in plush, brocatel, and hair-cloth, mahogany do. in hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany centre and side tables, with marble tops, dining and tea tables, sofas and lounges, fancy and modern bedsteads, inclosed washstands, splendid oval and pier mirrors with ornamental frames, Brussels carpets, oil paintings, rich China vases, tea sets, &c.; also, kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN SPARTANBURGH.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 58 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 88 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Herculaneze Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee, at his office, No. 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SLEEPER, plaintiff's attorney, No. 107 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 51 Liberty-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 230 West 23d-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, (most of which was made to order by Messrs. ——), consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, arm and dining chairs, in hair cloth, rosewood etageres, bookcase, pier and centre tables, with marble tops; quartette tables and hat stand, black walnut extension table, dining-room chairs, lounge etagere, &c. Mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus, mattresses, bedsand bedding, Brussels carpets, oil cloths, China, glassware, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, BEING THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF MESSRS. A. WALTERS.—THIS DAY, AT NO. 488 BROADWAY (CORNER OF BROOME-ST.) WITHOUT ANY RESTRICTIONS.—Commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, centre-tables, armoire, oak buffets, dining room articles, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, fancy chairs &c. The whole to be sold for cash, and warranted in every respect, having been manufactured by the above gentlemen, whose reputation has been established for the last 10 years for making first class work.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIER GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, DECORATIONS, PIANO-FORTE, &c. PUBLIC AUCTION, (to-morrow,) FRIDAY, May 1, at 10½ A. M., of all the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence, No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. This sale is well worthy the attention of those who desire first class goods at auction prices. The assortment is unusually large, and of the very best quality, and the sale will be strictly peremptory and no postponement on any account. Goods can remain in the house one day after the sale, which will commence in the dining-room, at 10½ precisely, with walnut extension table, 13 feet; carved walnut buffet and dining chairs to match, &c., together with an elegant assortment of rich China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, silver tea and breakfast sets, salvers, casters, spoons, forks, &c. In the parlors are royal velvet carpets, bronze gas fixtures, pier and mantel glasses, 3 solid rosewood parlor suites in crimson and maroon, and green and gold brocatel, solid rosewood centre tables, etageres, secretary, meritorious oil-paintings and fine engravings, bronze and ormolu clocks, Sevres China vases, and mantel decorations; elegantly carved 7-octave rosewood piano, embroidered lace window drapery, &c. In the chambers are the usual assortment of superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, couches, chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pure curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, fine beddior, &c., but to enumerate all the articles of use and worth is beyond the compass of an advertisement, and the only way to appreciate the whole is by a personal inspection on the morning of sale at 10½ precisely.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

JOHN LLOYD'S SONS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday) April 30, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture, costly oil-paintings and framed engravings, contained in the private dwelling, No. 223 West 30th-st.; also, the fine piano, carved rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, Brussels, tapestry and 3-ply carpet, bronze and gilt chandeliers, (specially designed,) gilt girandoles, rich vases, papier maché tea and bread trays and many articles of vertu. The sale in basement will comprise a very complete set of copper saucepans, &c., and all of the usual assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence; catalogues are now ready at our salesroom, No. 5 Clinton Hall, and on the premises; and goods are now arranged for inspection.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 30, 1857, at 10 o'clock, at 37 Bleecker-st., near the Bowery, the entire furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, divans, bureaus, mirrors and pier glasses, piano-fortes, &c.—Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth and matting, mahogany and iron bedsteads and bedding, silver-plated ware, jewelry, engravings, books, linen, &c. Together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence, &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

GOOD SUBSTANTIAL ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., immediately after the close of my sale in 21st-st. of all the furniture, pianos, chinas and chamber and dining-room utensils of the large four-story house, No 221 West 14th-st. near 8th-av. The assortment is large and composed of good variety of the usual articles necessary to furnish a first-class house. For further particulars see *Tribune*, *Times* and *Herald*.

Dealers will find it to their interest to attend this sale and be promptly on the spot when the sale commences. The goods must be removed this afternoon.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 30, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 18 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, handsome household furniture, consisting in part of Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, mahogany, marble-top tables, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, mirrors, &c. splendid rosewood 7⅓-octave piano forte.

This sale will positively take place on the above day, and no postponement.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. THIS DAY. (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 12 West 23d-st., T. C. H. will sell as above the furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting in part of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpets, hall oil cloths, beds, mattresses, bedding, china, glass and crockery-ware, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen articles.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—THE STOCK OF wines of the Carlton House will be positively sold on SATURDAY MORNING, May 2, at 11 A. M., at the Carlton House. They consist, in part, of fine old Madeiras, sherries, ports, brandies, fine old Bourbon and Scotch whiskey, &c.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 76 Carmine-st.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, 101-2 O'CLOCK, furniture in house No. 95 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., consisting of the usual assortment of household furniture, having been but a short time in use.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—THE SALE OF furniture of the Carlton House will positively take place on MONDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M., at the Carlton House.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com'rs of the Land Office.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS—IN PATERSON, N. J., will be sold at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1857, the remainder of the Passaic Falls lots, delightfully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, in the city of Paterson, within 15 minutes' walk to the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt, having eleven trains each way daily, and being only 20 to 40 minutes run from Jersey City. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of R. B. CHISWELL, Auctioneer, Paterson, where maps and a description of the property may be obtained.

PATERSON, April 28 1857.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A COUNTRY BOARDING-HOUSE FURNISHED.—The premises consists of a good house, 34 feet front, with barn and 4 acres of land attached; is situated close to the water; there is fine bathing within two rods of the house, and good harbor for boating; situated within two miles of the Stamford Depôt, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and is a splendid location for Summer boarding. Possession immediately. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., or to WM. A. CUMMING, corner 10th-av. and 24th-st.

RARE CHANCE—METROPOLITAN COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS FOR SALE.—Steam Engine, Boiler, Cylinders, Mills, &c., all in good running order, together with lease, good-will, fixtures and business of the entire establishment. Location on Washington and Chambers sts.—the best on the North River side. Any person, wishing a good and well-established business, will find this a rare opportunity. Apply at No. 237 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 210 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.

F. P. FLAGLER.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brick building, 22x50 feet, with the good-will of the lease of one or more lots of ground adjoining. Also, an engine (fifteen horse-power) and boiler, both in complete running order. For particulars, inquire on the premises No. 345 West 16th-st.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—A GREAT CHANCE.—$400 cash will purchase a book and job printing office now doing a good and constantly increasing business in one of the best locations in this City. Address PRINTER, *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE IN the City of New-York, on the 1st of May next, on MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued in aid of the MILWAUKEE and WATERTOWN RAILROAD CO., will be paid, on presentation of the proper Coupons, at the office of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co., No. 5 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo.

JOSEPH S. COTT, Transfer Agent.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE IN the City of New-York, on the 1st of May next, on the FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT BONDS of the LA CROSSE and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO., will be paid, on presentation of the proper Coupons, at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo JOSEPH S. COTT, Transfer Agent.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
No. 39 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.,)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH,

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857. late of No. 62 Wall-st.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; S. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, } Lecompton
Glasgow, Mo THO. E. TURNEY, } ton.
JAMES T. BIRCH, }

BIRCH, TURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
LECOMPTON, K. T.

We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay Taxes, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.

REFERENCES—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kirtland & Co., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople	Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 9 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMOVAL.
NICHOLAS K. ANTHONY
Has removed to No. 25 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, where he will continue the negotiation of all classes of Business Paper, and particularly that connected with the various branches of the Hat and Fur trade. Loans procured on all current securities.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (9th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 28 cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premium on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY (NICARAGUA)—New York, April 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that an election for President and six Directors, to manage the business of this Company for one year from the first Monday in June next, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened again on the 6th day of May ensuing.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 27, 1857.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND dollars ($156,000) of the 7 per cent. bonds of the late The Rochester Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, dated May 1, 1852, payable May 1, 1887, will be paid at maturity by this Company, at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New York, on the surrender of such Bonds by the respective holders thereof.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW YORK, April 25, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at No. 39 South-st., on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing under the general law recently passed by the Legislature of this State. The transfer books will be closed on the 2d day of May next. By order of the A. G. BENSON, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.—NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven on the 14th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may come before them. By order, J. R. BULKLEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 1 HANOVER-STREET.—NEW-YORK, April 23 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may come before them. By order, J. R. BULKLEY, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE TEN PER CENT BONDS of the CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., due on 1st proximo, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 415 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after that date. New-York holders by inclosing their Coupons to this office will receive Bank checks on that city by return mail.

WM. E. FISHER, Treasurer.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, PEOPLE'S BANK BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1857.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Bonds of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company, due 1st of May, will be paid at the People's Bank. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD-SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of the Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; in every payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1857.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECond Mortgage Bonds, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 18 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain. A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$30.000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, 18 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or cripples land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest due on 1st of May on the 1st per cent. Sinking Fund bonds of this Company, and on the Second Mortgage bonds of the BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on or after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William st.

C. MURDOCH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL MEETing of stockholders of the METROPOLITAN EXPRESS COMPANY will be held THIS DAY, (Thursday, April 30,) at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine-st., at 4 o'clock P. M. Matters of importance to every stockholder will be presented. By order of the Board.

L. P. CRAM, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, April 10, 1857.—A dividend of 4 per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, ending April 1, has this day been declared payable on the 25th inst. Transfer books will close on the 20th and open on the 25th instant. By order of the Board.

L. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW YORK, April 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders in stock on and after the first day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till the 4th day of May next.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE Bank will pay a dividend of five per cent. to its stockholders out of the earnings of the last six months, on and after MONDAY May 4. The transfer books will be closed from April 29 to May 5. By order of the Board of Directors. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1857.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 24 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A final dividend of seven per cent. upon the old stock has been declared, payable on and after May 1, at the office of this Bank, No. 398 Grand-st. By order of the Trustees. E. D BROWN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Company due on the 1st May, will be paid on that day at the office of the Treasurer, No. 33 Pine-st.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST MAY ON bonds of the PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD CO. will be paid by

MORAN BROTHERS, No. 1 Hanover-square.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Semi-annual Interest Coupons, due May 1 proximo, on the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Republic, on and after that day. J. R. SMITH, President.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, APRIL 25, 1857.—The ILION BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

THE PARK BANK.—ELECTION.—THE Annual Election for twenty three Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, 4 Beekman-st., on Monday, May 4, between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. MAOY, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 51 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G Garner,	Sam. C. Pearson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Wilkes,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. R Parker.
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Wells,	John D. Warren
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell
S. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corties,	S. T. Valentine.
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler

JOSEPH WALKER, President
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. March,	John Peofold.
Charles R. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence.
John Compton,	Silas Bronson	A. R. Eno,
Leonerdo Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Furnure
John Watson.	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll.
Samuel Willets,	Noah S Hunt,	Thomas Small.
Geo Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'n D. Ward.
I. I. Smith,	A. F Bovd,	A. V de Valle,
Robert M Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing.
Cor'sW. Lawrence,	L. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO-FORTES AND ÆOLICONS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers being determined to close out their entire stock of splendid instruments previous to the 1st of May, preparatory to dissolution of partnership, offer great inducements to buyers, as they will sell at large reduction in prices. Those about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons will do well to call before buying elsewhere.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 506 Broadway, next to St. Nicholas Hotel.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

ABOUT THIRTY PIANOS, OF HALLET, Davis & Co's, and

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

[Continued from First Page.]

body home, which, under the circumstances, is the only thing which could be done, as the men would not remain here, but return en masse to their homes, seeing no prospect of reaching you. I would, in conclusion, say that Col LOCKRIDGE has used every effort to forward our cause, and but for the unfortunate selection of TITUS to the command of Castillo, would ere this have succeeded in clearing the river, and joined you with a considerable force.

When in New-Orleans I observed that the Hon. PIERRE SOULE, Col. SLATTER and Mr. PILCHER were doing everything in their power for the advancement of the cause of Nicaragua, but they were all worn out and heartily tired of Col. THOMAS F. FISHER as agent, and say if you do not appoint another in his stead they will have nothing more to do with it as a Committee. I know it to be the fact that he is injuring our cause, Col SLATTER begged me to say to you that FISHER must be removed and recommends Col. G. M. RUTHERFORD, as the government Agent for New-Orleans, with the rank of Colonel,—this is right, as of my personal knowledge he has advanced several hundred dollars at different times—he is a man who stands high as an honorable man, with business talents of the highest order. As good a selection, in my opinion, cannot be made in New-Orleans.

There was much rejoicing in Greytown, at the unsuccessful issue of our enterprize up the river, in regular *Grosser* style, fandangoes, &c. The English say that they sympathize with us, and in case the *Tennessee*, (which is expected to return here to-night,) does not arrive, offer the use of one of their gun boats to transport the troops to Key West, Florida. On my arrival in the United States I immediately consulted with several eminent oculists, who all united in advising me to spend two or three months at the White Sulphur springs in Virginia, which owing to the shortness of my leave of absence I was unable to do. Having herewith tendered to you my resignation which I hope will be duly accepted, and notice given me addressed to the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, I will proceed to the Springs, as great hopes are given me of a perfect restoration of my sight.

Will you be so kind as to appoint Major JOHN B. HOOD as my agent to settle my business with the Government of Nicaragua: to receive my land warrant, and to purchase the estate of SAPOA, south of Virgin, on Lake Nicaragua, if there is sufficient due me to make the payment. I am sorry, General, that circumstances impel me to quit the service, but should I be so fortunate as to have my sight restored, I shall make you acquainted with the fact. Any service that you may require of me in the United States, give me the authority, and I will perform it to the best of my ability.

Captains WILLIAM and BEN WILLIAMSON started with me, but stopped at Mobile. BEN has entirely recovered from his wound with a slight limp.

With every wish for your health and success, I remain your friend and obedient servant, HORNSBY.

P. S.—Your late success, including 16th March, gives us a great deal of pleasure.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Election of the Trustees of the Society Library —A lively time among the Shareholders.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Society Library was held on Tuesday night in the building of the Institution, for the purpose of electing fifteen Trustees for the ensuing year. Considerable interest attached to this meeting, arising from a personal controversy which had sprung up between the Trustees of the past year and the Librarian, Mr. JOHN MACMULLEN. The Trustees, and many of the shareholders, complained that since Mr. MACMULLEN's appointment, the increase in the salary department of the institution had been more than 100 per cent., and that the salaries paid were enormous and wholly unprecedented, caused by the necessity of employing others to do the labor which ought to have been performed by Mr. MACMULLEN himself, but which, as they allege, he has neglected from the commencement of his office. Another cause of offence given by Mr. MACMULLEN was his request for an increase of salary, notwithstanding the aforesaid increase of expenditure, which it was alleged was occasioned by his inefficiency. As stated in a circular, distributed among the shareholders, the question was "Shall we have an ornamental Librarian like Mr. MACMULLEN, sitting in the upper alcove of the library, or an efficient working Librarian at *the desk?*"

On his part, Mr. MACMULLEN, who resigned his situation on Monday, published a pamphlet, in which he complains of uncourteous treatment on the part of the Trustees, charges the system of conducting the affairs of the Library with gross faults; asserts that while the other public libraries in the City are making progress, the Society Library alone, through the mismanagement of the Trustees, is at a stand-still; that in order to raise money for procuring assistance to catalogue the books of the Library and for other help, he had to give daily lessons as a teacher, and spend money besides out of his own pocket, and that the institution was indebted to him for money thus disbursed. He also proposed sundry important changes in the management of the Library. In consequence of this difficulty, quite a lively time was had on Tuesday night, the meeting of stockholders being unprecedentedly large. The "regular" ticket, comprising the Trustees of the year just terminated, and who were proposed for reelection, was as follows:

Charles R. Swords, R. L. Kennedy, Charles E. Strong, Wm. H. Anthon, J. P. G. Foster, William Adams, Henry Van Schaick, George C. Anthon, Lewis C. Jones, Wolcot Gibbs, Robert Le Roy, Otis D. Swan, William J. Hoppin, Benjamin H. Field, George T. Elliot.

The following names composed the opposition or "Macmullen" ticket:

Gulian C. Verplanck, Chas. R. Swords, Hamilton Fish, Robt. L. Kennedy, Jacob Harsen, Otis D. Swan, John Bigelow, Wm. J. Hoppin, Jas. W. Beekman, Geo. T. Elliot, John H. Gourlie, Geo. B. Dorr, John Macmullen, Wm. H. Bradford, Henry J. Anderson.

The meeting was called to order by C. R. SWORDS, Esq., and on motion of W. H. ANTHON, Esq., Mr. E ANDERSON took the chair, and Mr. J. H. ANTHON was appointed Secretary. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with, and the Annual Report of the Trustees was presented. The library was therein described as being in a flourishing condition, being relieved from the incubus of a heavy debt, which for a long time had made its best friends despond, and being now, for the first time in many years, able to sustain itself. The new feature in the establishment, the Ladies' Reading Room, had been found to add much to its attractiveness. After the reading of the Report, Mr. HARSEN moved that Mr MACMULLEN should have liberty to make a statement relative to an anonymous circular which had been printed and scattered on the tables of the Library. Leave being granted, Mr. MACMULLEN addressed the meeting at some length. He confessed that he had been working all along for his private, personal ends, as the circular stated. He entered the Institution with that purpose in view, but it so happened that his personal ends were precisely the best ends of the Institution. The increase in the salaries complained of was them referred to. They are said to amount to the "enormous sum" of $2,557. This sum, he said, would have been enormous in the ancient stagnated condition of the Library. He was accused o neglecting the affairs of the Library, but in reply he read the flattering encomiums of the present Trustees in their last annual report, and confessed himself satisfied with their indorsement. As for his "modesty" in asking for an increase of salary, he simply asked for the $1,500 which the shareholders unanimously requested the Trustees to pay him a year ago, and offered besides to find them the money to pay it with. If this was immodest, he was content to suffer the aspersion. The circular claimed also for the Trustees the raising of $15,000, when the fact was that at a meeting held in February, 1856, the present Treasurer declared that the Trustees had done all they could, and raised only $2,000. The shareholders named a Committee who worked hard and brought thousands of dollars into the Treasury. This started the Trustees, who also named a working Committee, and thus the money was raised. Mr. MACMULLEN remarked that he was accused of being an "ornamental librarian, sitting in the upper alcove of the library, instead of an efficient working librarian at the desk." Of this, of course, he was not a fair judge, but thought he might safely say that the Library was not in a worse condition than when he took the post.

While Mr. MACMULLEN was speaking, the following letter was handed to the Chairman, and subsequently read by him to the meeting:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 28, 1857.

To the Chairman of the meeting of the New York Society Library.

SIR: We, the undersigned, members of the present Board of Trustees, have seen a statement of this date, signed by Mr. MACMULLEN, proposing certain radical changes in the conduct and management of the Library, and accompanied by a ticket in which their names are included. They beg leave to state that their names were placed upon this ticket without their authority or consent, and that they entirely disapprove of the changes recommended by Mr. MACMULLEN.

Respectfully, Your Obedient Servants.

OTIS D. SWAN,
WM. J. HOPPIN,
C. R. SWORDS,
GEORGET ELLIOT.
ROBT. L. KENNEDY

In reference to this letter, Mr. MACMULLEN stated that he had only adopted a plan of frequent use in the election of trustees, whose names were often placed upon a ticket without their knowledge.

Mr. HARSEN said that his name also was on Mr MACMULLEN's ticket without his consent. Mr. BERRMAN likewise remarked that he had not been consulted.

Mr. PRITCHARD offered a resolution recommending that the late Librarian of the Institution, Mr. FORBES, should, in view of his great experience, and his zeal and attachment to the Institution, be placed in a situation where his aptitude in the affairs of the Library might be made available. The motion was put and lost. Mr. FORBES, we understand, has a memorial embodying the terms of the resolution, signed by over 200 leading members of the Institution.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, and the balloting for Trustees was proceeded with. Messrs. G. T. STRONG, G. B. RAPELYE and JACOB HARSEN, were appointed tellers. The balloting occupied two hours and a half, and the counting was not concluded till past midnight. The whole number of votes cast was 217. There was a great deal of scratching, with about 30 scattering. The whole number of shareholders is 1,225, of whom several are minors and females. A very small proportion of voters took part in the proceedings of Tuesday night; but even such an attendance as was then present was a very unusual occurrence. The "Macmullen" ticket was defeated, with the exception of those names which were on the "regular" ticket. Mr. R. L. KENNEDY received every vote cast, viz: 217; Mr. OTIS D. SWAN and Mr. W. J. HOPPIN had 215 votes each; Mr. C. R. SWORDS obtained 214 votes. The "regular" ticket was elected, with the substitution of Mr. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK for Mr. CHARLES E. STRONG, the late Treasurer, who only lost his election, however, by three votes, Mr. VERPLANCK having 115, and Mr. STRONG, 112. The new list of Trustees is accordingly as follows:

Charles R. Swords, R. L. Kennedy, Wm. H. Anthon, J. P. G. Foster, William Adams, Henry Van Schaick, George C. Anthon, Lewis C. Jones, Wolcot Gibbs, Robert Le Roy, Otis D. Swan, William J. Hoppin, Benjamin H. Field, George T. Elliot, Gulian C. Verplanck.

THE PRIDE OF THE HUDSON.'

—The favorite steamer *Thomas Powell*, long known as one of the fleetest boats on the North River, notwithstanding the march of improvement that has been made in the construction of vessels—is again to be ranked among the floating palaces on the noble Hudson. During the past Winter she has had new boilers placed in her of extraordinary strength; a portion of her state-rooms have been removed, so as to afford ample space for promenade, or to sit and enjoy fine breezes and magnificent scenery whenever an opportunity may present; while other important alterations and improvements have been made in her arrangements, decorations, &c., that not only render her the fastest, but also the most beautifully finished and furnished steamer of her size afloat, entitling her to the appellation of "The Pride of the Hudson," which has been suggested as her future name. She is about to commence running as a day boat between this city and Poughkeepsie, leaving the latter place at 6:30, A. M., and New-York at 4 P. M. It is expected that she will make the trip between the two places, including her stoppages at Milton, New-Hamburg, Newburgh, New-Cornwall, Cold Spring, and Cozzens' upper landing at West Point, in about four hours, thereby allowing passengers down from any of those places about five hours for the transaction of business in the city. She will be under the command of Captain. A. L. ANDERSON, and will commence her trips on Saturday, May 2.—*New-York Tribune, April 29.*

[Advertisement.]

REXFORD'S BITTERS.

These BITTERS are Carminative, Tonic, Stomachic, Anti-Dyspeptic, Alterative, and deliciously Aromatic.

They are prepared with the greatest care, entirely from Vegetables, and, while they possess highly sanative properties, are entirely innocent in their effects.

They are invaluable as a preventive of Ague and Fever, and Bilious Diseases, and should be used by every one living or traveling in a malarious country.

They are an effectual cure for Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Flatulency, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c., and are very useful as a *preventive* and cure of Diarrhœa and Summer Complaints.

They contain no cathartic ingredients whatever, and while they are efficacious in curing, they are more particularly recommended as a Preventive of Disease.

DOSE.—From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three or four times a day, taken in water, cider, ale, wine, or any innocent medium. For debility, or loss of appetite they should be taken from ten to fifteen minutes before eating.

Prepared only by L. M. REXFORD, of Binghamton, and sold only by him and F. S. GEZZENS, Sole Agent, No. 73 Warren-street, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

GRINDLE'S ANCIENT
And Celebrated
JAPANESE LIFE PILLS

Purge the system thoroughly of all corrupt humors, penetrate and purify the vital fluids, and the corrupt secretions are replaced with rich, healthy blood. Parts that were even decaying with disease are restored to a healthy, vigorous action, and disease eradicated as if by magic, leaving the system in a robust condition, and less predisposed to contract disease again, of whatever kind. In fact, they are nature's own remedy, and must in a short time be the only pill used. They are pleasant to take, and never disagree with the most delicate child.

For sale by respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico, South America, &c., at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for $1. Sent by mail from the proprietor only on receipt of the price. Principal depôt, No. 54 White-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The Patrons of this Institution, and the public generally, are hereby notified that arrangements are in progress to continue this school on the same liberal basis, and with the same efficiency as to teaching, and as it respects family and moral government, which has characterized it up to this time. It is contemplated to retain most of the Professors trained under the late Mr. BARTLETT, with such an associate and principal as will impart to this widely-known institution the same energy and usefulness as it has always manifested.

A circular, containing the particulars, will be prepared as soon as the arrangements are completed, and the Regular Term will commence on the 12th day of May next.

JNO. THOMPSON,
JOSEPH BARTLETT,
Executors of CHARLES BARTLETT, deceased.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT.—KNOX is fond of excitement, and is constantly studying how he shall achieve a sensation, and the popularity of his name and business is proof of the success that has attended his efforts. His Spring Hat is his last "hit," and if you want a splendid article—light, fashionable, and becoming, drop in at No 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and make a purchase.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM.—LINCH'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Peerless in extent, variety, elegance and cheapness are the superb millinery and millinary goods at R. T. WILDE's new warehouse, No. 251 Broadway, overlooking the Park. Paris bonnets, Paris flowers, Paris coiffures and dress caps, silk goods, and other goods in endless profusion, are among the attractions of his unequaled stock.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—General weakness and debility, the premonitions of viral decay, are replaced with vigor, activity, and a healthful potency in every organ, and in the entire system, by the restorative, regulating, and exhilarating influence of this life-sustaining vegetable preparation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Spring and Summer undergarments of every description, custom-made shirts of every size, warranted, stocks, gloves, cravats, ties, hosiery, and every article in men's furnishing goods, wholesale and retail, at MCLAUGHLIN'S Shirts and Furnishing Warehouse, corner of Murray and Greenwich street s. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Pure Religion" harmonizes with Phrenology; hence the clergymen who understands the peculiarities of his people can adapt his teachings to their various capacities. Examinations daily by Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Karmel the Scout" and the "Mystic Bride" still continue to crowd this popular place of amusement nightly; they are both to be played again to night, and also the comic pantomime of the "Funny Old Lober." Seats can be secured in advance.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only perfect Fountain Pen in the world. PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN. N. B.—A new and important improvement has been recently added to this invention, by which any writer can graduate the flow of ink. The fountain cases are warranted as incorrodible, and the points of the Gold Pens are warranted for one year.

This pen feeds itself with ink. PRINCE'S PROTEAN INK-FOUNTAIN PEN," is thus noticed in the *New-Englander*, by a remark that is, in itself, worth saving:

"We remember being counseled by the Professor of Rhetoric, in College, never, in writing, to arrest a free flow of thought, in order to look out a word in the dictionary, but to *write on, an correct the diction afterwards.* The reason assigned was, that a writer should take advantage of the concentration and glow of his mind, and not suffer it to become cooled and distracted while he investigates a question of language. For the same reason we prize "PRINCE'S Fountain Pen." It helps us to avail ourselves of the mind's best moods for composition. It is also an economist of time, soon repaying, by its saving in this respect, its original cost. A recent improvement has obviated our early objections to it, which arose from the insufficiency of the flow of ink. This difficulty no longer exists, the writer being able, by means of a new, ingenious contrivance, to regulate this flow at pleasure. No clergyman, we think, who gives it, as thus improved, a fair trial, could ever be induced to relinquish it; *no man*, indeed, whose literary or commercial pursuits require him to write hour after hour."

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Dépôt, No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 66 AND 68
FULTON-STREET,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

The amount of fine and cheap black Cloth Frock Coats, fine and cheap Cassimere Business Coats, contained in this Extensive Establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect, for as regards price,

EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York. For instance:

The finest custom made Dress Frocks	$14	to $20
Super black and fancy cloth Frock Coats	10	to 14
Frock Coats, well made and trimmed	5½	to 10
Over 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats	3½	to 10
Spring Raglans	5	to 12
Beautiful blue cloth Dress Coats	8	to 15
All the new styles of Silk Vesting	2½	to 5
Cassimere Business Pants	1½	to 3
Cassimere Dress Pants	4	to 6
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.		

EVANS, Nos 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

CUSTOMS OF TURKISH LADIES AND TURKISH WATERING PLACES—Illustrated with six Engravings, and fully described in this week's *Life Illustrated*, where may also be found articles on Speculation in Farming Lands; Influences of Bad Homes; The Gyroscope or Mechanical Paradox Explained, with Engraving; A Patent Baby-Walker, Illustrated; Quack Advertisements; Heathen in New York; Matrimony and Minnesota; Latest News from Everywhere; The City Gossip; Items; Information; Mammoth California Pear, with a Portrait; and other articles, Engravings, &c.; all of which can be had of your newsman for four cents.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla, the original and only cure for Scrofula and all the terrible brood of external maladies born of unhealthy blood, still stands alone and unequaled, and is in greater demand than ever. KEMP'S Worm Pastilles, by reason of their delicious taste and superior efficacy, have taken the lead of all the mineral vermifuges. Sold by D T, LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.—F. DERBY & Co., Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, will remove after the 1st of May to the newly-arranged Government building, No. 57 Walker-street, two streets below Canal-street, and 100 feet west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Imperial Photograph is made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Photographs and Ambrotypes at BRADY'S lower gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, opposite Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-know persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro. *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N.Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq, Albany, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergan, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Steenburger, Esq, California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 Astata street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!
EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & Co., No. 196 Greenwich st., offer for sale
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, in kitts, quarters, halves and barrels.
St. George's Bank Codfish, in boxes, tierces and hogsheads.
New Smoked Halibut, Pickled Cod, Whitefish, Bluefish and Bass.
Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Hams, Beef, Salt, &c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 29.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, 6w, '90	87¾	250	Erie Railroad		41
2,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	200	do	b30	40¾
14,000 Miss. State 6s	83¾	210	do	s3	40¾
500 Cal. St. 7s, '70	51	100	do	s10	40¾
5,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75	b3 50	50	do	s60	4 ⅛
5,000 Louisiana 6s	b3 87¾	27	do		40¾
500 N. Y. Cent R. 6s	89¾	200	do	b30	40¾
1 000 N. Y. Cent R 7s	101¾	265	do		41
6,000 Erie R. Bds. '75	87¾	950	do	b60	41¼
10 E. R R C. Bs. 1871	77	100	do	b30	41¼
4 00 do	87¾	100	do	s10	41
3 000 H. Riv. R. R. 2d M.	85¾	200	do	s30	41
1,000 H Riv. R R 3d M.	64	100	do	c	41¼
9,0 0 Ill. Cen R R Bs	99¾	100	do	s10	41¼
1,000 L. C. & M. R R p h.	86¾	300	do	c	41¾
3,000 do	86¾	100	do	s30	41¾
20 Ocean Bank	96	100	do	s30	41½
10 Continental Bank	109	100	do		41¾
5 Com. Bank	101½	500	do	b30	41¾
15 N. Y. County Bk	105¾	300	do	c	41¾
10 Bank of America	118¾	500	do	b3	42
35 Bank of Commerce	106¾	100	Hud. Riv. RR	s60	94¼
5 do	106¾	100	Harlem RR	s3	15¾
25 O. Life & Trust Co.	97¾	100	do	s3	15¾
50 D & H. C Co.	b60 123¾	550	do		15
90 Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 18	100	do		15¾
200 do	s3 17¾	75	Chi. & R. I. RR		97
500 do	s60 17¾	50	do	s60	96¾
125 Penn. Coal Co	93¾	100	Reading Railroad	c	82¾
00 do	b60 93¾	500	do	s10	82¾
100 do	b10 93¾	100	do	c	82½
100 do	b60 93¾	100	Mic. So. & N. I. R. R.	c	64
14 do	93¾	5	5	do	64½
100 do	93	200	do	s60	64
500 Nic. T. Co	b60 5¾	200	do	b10	64¾
25 N. Y. C. R. R	s3 87¾	100	do	s30	64¾
200 do	b60 87¾	100	do	s60	64½
100 do	87¾	80	do	s3	64¾
450 do	s10 87¾	300	do	s3	64¾
100 do	87¾	50	do	s3	65
150 do	b3 87¾	900	do	b60	65½
100 do	b10 87¾	100	do	b3	64¾
100 do	c 87¾	250	do	b30	65
5 do	87¾	100	do	b20	65
140 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	101¾	50	Panama R.R.	s3	93¾
100 do	b30 102	50	do	s3	93¾
500 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	71	50	do	s3	94
500 do	71¾	280	Ill. Cen. R. R.		134¾
100 do	71¾	150	do	s10	134½
100 do	70¾	50	do	s3	134½
100 do	s10 70¾	100	do	s3	134¾
750 do	70¾	100	do	s3	134½
200 do	s30 70	100	do	s30	134
00 do	s9 70	100	do	s4m	132
100 do	b30 70¾	60	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.		61¼
12 Milw. & Miss. R. R.	68	74	La Crosse & M. R. R.		79
100 do	b0 69				

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	83¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b3	70¼
10 Hanover Bank	93	100	do		70
50 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	18	100	do	b3	70
100 do	18¾	140	do		69¾
200 Nicaragua Trt Co.	6¾	200	do	b30	70¾
50 " Cent. "	s30 97¾	200	do	b60	70
25 Harlem Railroad	17	250	do		70
100 do	17¾	100	Illinois Cent R.	s3	134¾
400 do	b30 18	50	do	b30	135
200 do	17¾	100	do		134¾
100 do	b30 18¾	250	Erie R. R		42¾
200 do	b30 18¾	50	do	s30	42¾
100 Reading R. R.	82¾	100	do	s60	43¾
500 do	b30 82¾	100	do	b60	43¾
400 do	82¾	300	do		43
100 Mich. So & N. Ia. R.	65¾	100	do	s10	43
50 do	s63 65¾	400	do	s30	43
200 do	66	50	do	b30	43¼
200 do	66¾	500	do	s3	43
50 do	66¾	100	Chi. & Rk. I. R.		87¾

WEDNESDAY, April 29—P. M.

The steamer *Arabia* sailed for Liverpool at noon with $1,039,212 in Bullion, and the *Illinois* arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon with $1,489,060 from California. The former carried out a large mail and 179 first-class passengers. The Exchange market closed for this opportunity steady, but with sellers on London and the North of Europe, at the rates quoted yesterday. Most of the large remittances were made up at 109¼@109⅝ for Sterling, though 109⅝ was paid for particular signatures, or where a little time was granted to pay in the proceeds of the bills. The supply of Money on the Street was again increased, and the Brokers were quite easy. The demand on call at 7 ₰ cent. is fair, while discounts, outside of Bank, were not so much wanted; the rates on prime indorsed paper 8@9 ₰ cent. The Sub-Treasury received $175,078; paid $192,766, and held at the close a balance of $14,533,705. The San Francisco steamer, on the Pacific side, brought down to Panama $1,985,405 in Gold; the largest single shipment for several months past. We put this practical item, and the following paragraphs from the San Francisco papers by this steamer, in contrast with the "Gloomy signs from the Pacific," for which a veracious morning print of this City drew on its imagination to-day, only a few hours *before* the arrival of the present mail and treasure list:

From the San Francisco Price Current, April 5.

There is no change in the character of the advices from the mines. From all quarters we hear good reports, and we doubt not that this will prove to be the most prosperous season ever enjoyed. The attention of the people in the mountains is being turned in a marked degree to quartz, and new mills are being erected, and new veins opened in every direction. The secret of the successful working of quartz has been discovered at last, and there is no computing the wealth which will be derived from this branch of the mining for years—nay, centuries to come. The placer and hill diggings still continue to yield enormous amounts of gold, and it is well understood among the miners that the country has hardly been touched.

From the Alta California, April 5.

The business of mining, as will be seen by reference to our summary of news on that subject is everywhere prosperous. *Never before have the miners, as a class, been doing better in California.* To maintain and render permanent this flourishing condition of that important interest, capital is required to construct ditches, excavate tunnels, open leads, and erect quartz mills; all of which, when judiciously undertaken, are now demonstrated to afford not only safe, but lucrative openings for investment. And it is no matter of surprise that capitalists abroad have not shown greater readiness to put their money in enterprises now known to be so secure and profitable.

From the New-York Herald, April 29.

We are led to believe that the mines have been falling off in their yield for the last eighteen months to two years. * * *We are given to understand* that of late the yield has enormously diminished and that a large proportion of the diggers, disgusted with repeated failures and incapable of living on the profits of gold digging, have already betaken themselves to other callings. * * Too story of California will be that of the Atlantic States. We have had no gold mines to boast us an, but if we had had, our extravagance, our overtrading, our expansion could not have been greater. And the State into which *the gold has dragged California*, will be no worse than the State in which *our railroads will leave us*, when the time comes for their *total ruin and the explosion of all parties concerned with them.*

The Stock Market is rapidly recovering, and the firmness was more general to-day than for a fortnight past, although the market is far from being surrendered by the operators for the Fall. These parties were free sellers of New-York and Erie at the morning Board, at the lowest prices, 41@40¾, but as the price rebounded later in the day to 42¾@43, the stock took range with the general list and left off firm, with some appearance of new and strong buyers. Toledo and Illinois Central shares again felt the favorable influence of the reduced supply subject to the control of the Brokers, and the deliveries of the day were not got through, without paying a further advance on prices for the cash stock. At the close, Toledo was offered down, though the impression is current that further withdrawals of the stock will take place before the close of the week. There is scarcely a couple of thousand shares of the Illinois Central left to settle maturing contracts. Milwaukee and Mississippi recovered to 69 cash, that bid without sellers at the close. Michigan Southern advanced to 66¼, and Reading and New-York Central left off firm. New-York and Harlem, selling last week at 12 or a fraction below, has advanced rapidly to 18 ₰ cent. Three of the steamship notabilities, LAW, VANDERBILT and DREW have agreed to go into the new management to be elected next week. Such, at least, is the current report on the Street. The Bonds of the Company are firmer, 82¼ paid this afternoon for the first mortgage. The prominent fluctuations of the day were:

Toledo	69¾@10	@71¾	@70@69¾
Erie	40¾@41	@40¾	@42@43@42¾
Southern Michigan	63¾@64	@66@¾	@66@¾
Illinois Central	134@¾	@¾	@¾@¾
Harlem	15@¾	@16@¾	@17@18
Reading	82¾	@¾	@¾@¾
New-York Central	87¾	@¾	

The May interest on the 6 ₰ cent. Bonds of the New-York Central and the principal of $150,000 of the old Syracuse and Buffalo section of the Road, will be paid on the 1st proximo by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The Terre Haute and Alton and Belleville and Illinois town May interest will be paid at the Terre Haute and Alton office, William-street. The American Exchange Bank has made its usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ₰ cent. The *Evening Post* publishes the following:

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Balances of General Ledger, December 31, 1856.

To Construction per Schedule A	$33,938,254 00 / 50,507 56		
		$33,987,761 66	
To Union R. R. Improvement		434,463 13	$34,432,224 78
To Cash and Cash items on hand		309,170 19	
To materials on hand, per Schedule D		528,019 33	
To Fuel on hand		670,346 70	
			1,507,536 21
To owners of Lake Erie Steamers		40,000 00	
To owners of Lake Erie Propellers		150,205 92	
			190,205 92
To Rolling stock, &c., bought of Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company		100,000 00	
To Real Estate		7,472 22	
To bonds Peoria and Oquawka Railroad		14,260 00	
To Bonds Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad		9,000 00	
To Bonds of the City of Toledo		100 00	
To Rent of Union Railroad		20,850 00	
			151,673 22
To Lake Erie steamers, 1856		15,000 00	
To Lake Erie steamers, 1855		289 19	
To Discount on Bonds due 1875		711,050 40	
To Sinking Fund		945,000 00	
			1,671,339 59
			$37,942,978 12

DR.

By Capital Stock issued		$10,000,000 00
By First Mortgage Bonds	$3,000,000 00	
By Second Mortgage Bonds	4,000,000 00	
By Convertible Bonds due 1871	4,351,000 00	
By Convertible bonds due 1862	3,500,000 00	
By Mortgage Bonds due 1833	8,000,000 00	
By sinking fund bds. due 1875	4,000,000 00	
By Acceptances due 1860	40,000 00	
		24,891,000 00
By Floating Debt per Schedule B	760,646 28	
By Balance of Transportation account, per Schedule C	2,291,331 84	
		3,051,976 1
		$37,942,978 12

SCHEDULE C.

Transportation Account.

1856.		
Dec. 3. To Interest on Funded Debt	$105,000 00 / 22,793 33	
Dec. 3. To Transportation Expenses, prior to Sept. 30	22,793 38	
Dec. 3. To Transportation Expenses	$18,360 81	
Dec. 3. To Interest on Floating Debt	8,911 08	
Dec. 3. To Interest on Stock of Long Dock Company	7,999 74	
Dec. 3. Fuel Destroyed	6,317 10	
Dec. 3. Taxes	31,287 49	
	$1,100,499 85	
Dec. 3. Balance	2,291,331 84	
	$3,391,831 39	
Sept. 30 By Balance Account	$1,786,248 97	
Dec. 31. By Freight Earnings	$1,174,634 30	
Dec. 31. By Passengers Earnings	396,272 09	
Dec. 31. By Storages	787 39	
Dec. 31. By Telegraph	2,746 40	
Dec. 31. By Rents	1,035

New-York Daily Times.

Vol. VI.....NO. 1752. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Regular Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Highly Important from Kansas—The Free-State Party Satisfied and Prepared to Co-operate with Governor Walker.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

Advices have been received here from Kansas, by the Government, which are in the highest degree gratifying. Although a report had been industriously circulated, from Lecompton, that Gen. HARNEY was to accompany Gov. WALKER to the West, and that the new régime was to be inaugurated with blood, it had utterly failed in alarming the Free-State masses. These latter, *under the leadership of Gov. Robinson*, have resolved to coöperate with the endeavors of the Administration to secure a fair expression of the will of the people in relation to the question of Slavery, and will abandon their previous policy of inactivity. This is not a matter of surmise, but is the explicit declaration of ROBINSON himself, and it has been communicated not only to the Government, but also to Mr. WALKER, who is still in your City.

The Free-State population of Kansas are greatly encouraged by the increased in-pouring of settlers from the Northern States, within the last few weeks. Emigration from the South and from Missouri, which was always factitious and spasmodic, is on the wane. Moderate Pro-Slavery men, with a perception of the incompatibility of Slavery with the climate and character of the soil of the Territory, are beginning to reconsider their past opinions—the mere readily as their own material prosperity is rather impeded than enhanced by the burden of slaves whom they had brought with them. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New-York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, are each of them sending whole townships of emigrants here, whose movements have not been influenced by party zeal, but solely from a belief that rapid fortunes are to be acquired in Kansas, as a reward of honest industry.

The appointment of Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, as Governor of the Territory, was well received there from the beginning, bnt as the period of his advent drews near, a real enthusiasm is being excited among all parties, and a willingness, in all minds, excepting those of extreme ultraist fanatics on both sides, to depend npon his sagacity and wisdom for a solution of past difficulties, and an equitable adjustment of the claims of the rival factions hy which we have been so sadly agitated. It is more sure than ever that Kansas will enter the Union as a Free State; but a satisfactory hope is beginning to be entertained that this desirable result will be obtained without the he rt-burnings which had been anticipated.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

The number of land warrants issued during April under the bounty act of 1855 was over 3,000, requiring nearly half a million of acres. Altogether more than 200,000 warrants have been issued, to satisfy which twenty-five millions of acres are necessary. Six thousand warrants have been issued under the same act to persons who rendered military or naval service in the revolution, or to their widows, requiring a million of acres.

The Board to examine the various plans for a steam revenue cutter have concluded their labors and sealed their report, which is to be opened by the Secretary of the Treasury on his return from Georgia.

The President has recognized ERNEST ANGELBRODT as Consul for the Electorate of Hesse Cassel at St. Louis.

Mr. MEDILL, vice WHITTLESEY, enters on the duty of the first Comptrollership to-morrow.

Mr. C. C. ANDREWS has resigned his position in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, and goes to Minnesota to practice law.

Chevalier HULSEMANN, the Austrian Minister, is making arrangements for an absence of four months in Europe.

Desmond B. HOWARD has been appointed Postmaster of Galena, *vice* BERNARD GRAY.

J. R. MCCAY, of Georgia, has been appointed physician to the El Paso and Fort Yumo Wagon Road Expedition.

JAMES R. ANNAN, of Cumberland, Maryland, has been appointed Disbursing Agent to the Fort Kearney, South Pass, and Honey Lake Wagon Road Expedition, *vice* BEALL resigned.

Retirement of Mr. Whittlesey—The Case of Ramsay and Cormick—The Steam Revenue Cutter—Instructions from our Government to our Minister to China—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 29.

Mr. WHITTLESEY leaves his office as First Comptroller to-morrow. He speaks freely of the impropriety of the interference of the Attorney-General in the case of Ramsay and Cormick, which was before him. He throws up the case because, he says, he cannot go into a fight which he will not be able to see the end of. Had the claimants produced their facts ten days before, he would have made an award. Were he to make an award now, it would present a case similar to that of Stoughton and Slater, and a mandamus would be granted by the Circuit Court here to the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment of the award.

Congress decided that there was a contract, and that the contract had been broken by the Postmaster-General. The Government, last session, through the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, took an appeal back to Congress from this decision. Mr. WHITTLESEY, therefore, suspended action upon it. But the session passed, and Congress did not alter their decision. The case was therefore taken up again by Mr. WHITTLESEY, and he was about to make an award, when the Attorney-General, at the suggestion of the Post-Office Department, interfered, and gave his opinion that RAMSAY and CORMICK have no contract. Mr. WHITTLESEY thinks the case of the contractors infinitely stronger than was the case of RICHARD W. THOMPSON. He thinks that the interference was unjustifiable, and entirely unprecedented in the history of the Government. He will leave on record his views on the whole subject, together with all the facts of the case.

The Board of Naval Constructions have decided upon the plans and specifications for the construction of the steam revenue cutter for New-York, and the decision will be opened when Secretary COBB returns.

The Navy Department is making an effort to fit out the East India squadron. The ships will be ready by the 15th of May, hnt where are the crews to come from?

Mr. REED will again visit this city, before his departure for China, for the purpose of receiving his final instructions, verbal and written. The Secretary of State has received, from various sources, a flood of information and any number of suggestions relative to the commercial interests of the United States in China, and the best means of promoting the same. Some of the hints are, perhaps, theoretical and visionary, while others are prompted by individual interests. It may not be generally known that our late treaty with China expired on the 12th of June last, by limitation. It was made for 12 years only. Mr. REED is to be charged with making a new treaty, but is not required to make it at Pekin, or a *une quo voce*. He will go there if permitted, for the purpose, hut will not be instructed to force his way in conjunction with the naval forces of England and France.

He will be instructed to secure for American trade, besides the five Canton ports, access to various other ports, and also to the chief marts and centres of commerce in the interior. Whether he is also to be instructed to protect the opium trade is not settled. The English have a number of fast-sailing and well-armed junks, which force their way up the rivers to places where their freight of opium may be disposed of. The Americans had but one small vessel in this business at the last advices. But, under the protection of a naval force, such as we shall soon have there with the addition of some steamers of light draft, our people will assist the English in the plan of "driving the wedge of civilization" into the interior of the Flowery Land.

SELBY PARKER'S fancy store has been sold out under Government execution for Abolitionists of the North, who got him to go security for CHAPLIN, the slave stealer.

The Cabinet have not been in session this week; bnt the individual members have been pretty busy with the details of their several offices.

Senator HUNTER arrived here yesterday from his residence in Virginia. It is a very rare thing for him to appear here during the recess of Congress, and nothing but special business ever brings him, although he is within a few hours' travel of this city.

It is rumored that he was brought here in consequence of the complaints made by Secretary CASS and Assistant Secretary CLAYTON of the conduct of the Clerk of his Committee of Finance, Mr. HARMON, better known as "Q, in a corner," in making a newspaper attack upon those officials, in relation to the Galphin and the Thompson claims. Mr. CLAYTON, it is said, felt especially aggrieved by this representation, and complained of it to Mr. HUNTER. Mr. HARMON's office is permanent, at an annual salary of $1,000. Unless he can explain the matter satisfactorily to his chief and to Mr. CLAYTON, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, may not he [illegible] an office of value."

L. N. E.

The Law in Relation to Banking Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 30.

To-day is the last day in which bills, passed during the last session of the Legislature, can be signed. Governor KING this morning signed the eight hundred and fonrth law of 1857, it being an act to amend the laws relative to Banking and to prevent the improper retention of the notes of country banks.

Preparations in Utah for Resisting Federal Authority.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 30.

We have Salt Lake advices to Feb. 25. The Legislature had passed an act for the organization of militia in the Territory, and a school has been opened to teach infantry and cavalry tactics.

The Deseret *News* has an article intending to prove that the Federal Government has no power to appoint Territorial officers.

The Trial of McKim.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Thursday, April 30.

Yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury of Blair County found a true bill against MCKIM, charged with the murder of NORCROSS. The case was called up this morning at 9 o'clock, for trial, but, on the motion of counsel for the Commonwealth, the hearing was postponed until this afternoon, when the matter will, in all probability, be regularly brought before the Court, and the prosecution proceeded with.

The Dalton Divorce Case, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 30.

The Dalton divorce case has been again postponed till Monday next.

DENIE DRISCOLL was convicted this morning of a felonious assault npon a girl four years old, and was sentenced to five years confinement in the State Prison.

Death of W. B. Buchanan.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, April 30.

W. B. BUCHANAN, of Marshal Co., Va., long known in this State as a poet and author, and as a correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* and *Home Journal*, died suddenly in this city to-day at 12 o'clock of disease of the heart. He was 63 years old.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SANDUSKY, OHIO.

SANDUSKY, Thursday, April 30.

An extensive fire, which consumed nearly half a square, broke out at an early hour this morning, and raged for two hours before it was checked. Several dwellings, with the extensive buildings of the Sandusky Machine Company, and the contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The insurance is very small.

FIRE AT APALACHICOLA.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, April 30.

A fire at Apalachicola, to-day, destroyed the Union Warehouse, containing 2,000 bales of cotton, the Post-Office, and many stores and dwellings. Loss $200,000.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER JAMES H. STEWART.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

The schooner *James H. Stewart*, from Philadelphia for Georgetown, with a cargo of coal, before reported ashore at Point Lookout, has been broken up and is a total loss.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP CATHEDRAL.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 30.

The ship *Cathedral*, lost off Cape Horn, was owned by ENOCH TRAIN & Co., of this City. She cost $125,000, and was insured in State-street for $75,000. Capt. HOWARD leaves a family at Watertown.

Non-Arrival of the Caledonia.

QUEBEC, Thursday, April 30.

The steamship *Caledonia*, now in her sixteenth day out, (supposing she left Liverpool at her appointed time,) was not in sight from the telegraph station at River du Loup at sunset this evening.

The U. S. Frigate Saratoga.

NORFOLK, Thursday, April 30.

The United States Frigate *Saratoga* has arrived at Hampton Roads from Key West.

Navigation of the Welland Canal.

OSWEGO, Thursday, April 30.

The brig *Courtlandt*, with a full cargo from Detroit, arrived here yesterday. This is the first arrival through the Welland Canal this season.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Quaker City.

MR. MORSE AT HAVANA—DESERTERS FROM WALKER—CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER—INCREASED ACTIVITY IN BUSINESS, ETC.

The steamship *Quaker City*, Captain SHUFELDT, from Mobile the 22d at 7 P. M., and Havana at 12:30 P. M. on the 25th instant, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon.

The *Quaker City* made the passage from Mobile to Havana in 43¼ hours—remaining in that port 22 hours.

Nothing of importance was transpiring at Havana. The weather was quite cool and the health of the city and country perfect.

Mr. MORSE, the Commissioner from the United States to New-Granada, arrived at Havana from Aspinwall by the steamship *Granada* on the 24th, and proceeded the next morning in the *Empire City* to New-Orleans.

The *Granada* has also on board a number of deserters from WALKER's army, on their way to New-Orleans.

A slaver was captured near Trinidad a few days since. Negroes from the Coast and Coolies from the East were arriving on the Island.

The *Spanish Armada*, for the invasion of Mexico, has not yet arrived at Havana.

Business has been more active than usual. Sugars have again advanced, hut prices are nominal. Molasses the same. Stock of Sugar on hand 180,000 boxes. Exchanges have improved—London Sterling, 60 days' sight, 7⅛@9 ₹ cent. premium; New-York, 3 ₹ cent. discount; New-Orleans, 1⅛@2 ₹ cent. discount.

The steamship *Empire City*, GRIFFEN, from New-York for New-Orleans, arrived at Havana on the 24th, and left for her destination the following morning. The *Granada*, MCGOWAN, from Aspinwall, arrived on the evening of the 24th. Off Cape Hatteras, 28th, (8 A. M.,) the *Quaker City* passed a United States sloop-of-war, beating to the northward.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 25.

Every day we learn of sales of vessels belonging to you and your neighbors—from New-York to Portland—which are known to these who sell, as well as to those who buy, to be intended for the coast of Africa. There are not less than ten vessels now in this port preparing for the coast, hut there is nothing in their supplies here which would indicate, sufficiently for judicial inquiry, their proposed trade. Supplies go ont by honest traders from the United States, to meet all their wants, at given points of communication:—and the vessels so used from the United States as especial carriers may take return cargoes or not, as may suit their convenience—to land in Cuba. The ark *Clara B. Williams*, the bark *Minetouke*, the brig *E. B. Lawton*, schooner *Record*, brig *Zululah*, and others of names forgotton are on the private lists of our contractors and negro speculators—500 more negroes have been safely landed—one cargo, 320 I believe, captured at Trinidad last week.

Mr. MORSE, the New-Granada Commissioner, came up yesterday hy the *Granada* from Aspinwall, and leaves to-day for New Orleans by the *Empire City*.

We are daily expecting war arrivals from Spain.

The health of our city is good. Exchanges have improved 7⅛@8 per cent. on London premium. New-York, 3 discount. Freights are ruinously low—rates as bargains can be made with arbitrary merchants, leaving the game in their own hands.

N.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman CLANCY, President, in the Chair. Several matters of more than ordinary interest were passed upon.

A CONVENTION TO EXPRESS THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented by Alderman WILSON:

Whereas, The time is approaching when the various enactments of the recent Legislature affecting this City are intended to go into operation, and when efforts will be made to give them efficacy and to carry out their several provisions and designs. It is, therefore, becoming in view of the magnitude of the interests involved, and the character of the legislation which it is sought to apply to us, to seriously deliberate and determine our duty; and

Whereas, The City of New York is unrivaled in every respect in the Western Hemisphere, and is the first commercial City of the world—the acknowledged metropolis of this nation, it may justly claim, in millions of wealth, by its population, about equal to one-fourth of the State, by its gigantic enterprise, hy its unequaled advantages, by its magnificent public works, hy its princely contributions to national and State purposes, and hy its fidelity and loyalty to the Federal Union; a large, if not controlling, voice in the affairs of this Commonwealth; the people of the State not only, but also of the whole country, take a just pride in its preëminence and greatness, and are reciprocally interested in its growth and prosperity; and

Whereas, It contains within itself all the elements of a separate State, of respectable strength and proportion, excepting as to its mere extent, and even that, were it essential, might be conveniently added from contiguous territory, which now thrives upon its growth and represents its overflowing expansion; and

Whereas, Its history as a City begins more than a century before the Revolution, and its vested rights and franchises then conferred, to whatever other political tyrannies it may be subjected, are as impregnable as the Constitution which has hitherto secured them, and will endure as long as the jurisprudence of the country; and

Whereas, The City holding this position in the affairs of the nation and of the world, has been subjected for a series of years to the continued and overweening domination of the rest of the State, until at length it is reduced to a mere dependency upon the central powers and Government of the State, having no voice, permitted no remonstrance, even in relation to its own interests; and

Whereas, The recent Legislature have carried this invasion far beyond all previous example and have imposed upon us a series of measures deeply affecting many of our most vital interests, and not only without the application bnt in defiance of the urgent remonstrances of this City and its inhabitants; and

Whereas, They have stripped us of the right to control our local, commercial, municipal and governmental affairs, and subjected us to a return in an unprecedented degree of the miseries and oppression of centralized power which the Constitution of 1846 studiously designed to break up and destroy; and

Whereas, These measures are imposed upon us in a tyrannical manner, because we are thereby taxed and governed without our consent—the City and County of New-York, in consequence of the criminal neglect and default of the Legislature of 1856 to re-apportion and re-district the State, as required by the Constitution, not being awarded its proportionate representation under the Census of 1855; and

Whereas, The New Charter, and the various measures enacted for our government, were passed without any knowledge of the wants or interests of this City, and without any regard for the will, or any attempt to ascertain the wishes, or obtain the assent of its Common Council or of the people themselves; and

Whereas, All classes of men, representing all the industrial pursuits of life, mercantile, mechanical, agricultural, and professional, are alike involved in this common invasion, and equally menaced in the common danger; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Electors of this City and County be requested and authorized to elect five delegates from each Ward to meet in a City Convention at the City Hall, to express the voice of the people as to the recent legislation of the State, as far as it applies to this City, and in case they disapprove it, to devise such measures as may seem wise and adequate to protect us from the aggressions of the State authorities.

Resolved, That in order that such Convention may be composed of men without distinction of party, that each elector be allowed to ballot for three delegates, and no more, and the five persons receiving the highest number of votes in each Ward to be declared duly elected, such election to be conducted under the direction of Inspectors to be hereafter designated.

Alderman TUCKER said there were statements in the resolutions in relation to City and State matters that nearly every school boy knew to be correct. But he knew that the resolutions had not been written by Alderman WILSON; although they contained his sentiments, they were written and presented for the purpose of creating a political excitement. He hoped members would not vote for the resolutions.

Alderman WILSON denied that the resolutions had been sent to him. He received his ideas from himself; he received nothing from anybody else. He sometimes secured the services of a clerk to smooth over what he wrote, and do it up nice. Therefore he hoped the gentleman from the Eighth would henceforward entertain a higher respect for him.

Alderman MCSPEDON said there was a similar convention held in 1846.

Alderman DRAKE contended that it became every member of the Board to be modest in the matter. There was an issue at stake, and they should be cautious—keep still and let the Courts decide it. There was one Judge Roosevelt who owned half of Broadway who would give a rich man's decision, and, perhaps, do something for the poor man. He had always acted about fair with the member from the First, and he hoped it would be laid over; if not, he could not vote for it. He did not want to get into a controversy with any of the Courts; he didn't want to be shut up in the little place down yonder. (Cells in the Tombs.)

Aldermen OWENS moved that the subject be postponed and made special order for Monday night. Lost.

Alderman WILSON hoped the resolutions would be passed without delay. He was sorry to see gentlemen favoring delay from fear of arrest—that he did not consider a good excuse.

Alderman DRAKE thought that remark came from an unkind hand. He wished the gentleman to understand that he was no snivel, and that, when the proper time came, he would stick to his frends as long as he had breath.

Alderman TUCKER moved an indefinite postponement.

Alderman WILSON moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Alderman OWENS moved to strike out "that a convention be held." Lost—14 to 8.

Alderman FULMER, before voting, asked whether the resolutions did not involve an expenditure of money.

Alderman STEERS (in the chair) answered that they did not involve an expenditure of money *unless they should pass the Board of Councilmen and receive the signature of the Mayor.*

Alderman FULMER was satisfied.

Alderman MONEGHAN moved the previous question.

After considerable wrangling as to what the main question was, the previous question was carried, as were the resolutions, hy a vote of 14 to 8.

Ayes—Messrs. Wilson, Harris, Healy, Hoffmire, Clancy, Adams, Banta, Steers, Jackson, McConnell, Moneghan, Coulter, McSpedon, McConkey.

Noes—Messrs. Corwin, Tucker, Griffiths, Blunt, Fulmer, Valentine, Owens, Drake.

THE POST-OFFICE SITE.

Alderman BANTA offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be empowered to open a negotiation with the President of the United States, or the Post-Master General, for the cession of the land comprehended within the angle formed by Broadway and Park-row, or such portion of the upper part of the Park fronting on Chambers street, between Broadway and Centre-street, as may be necessary for the purposes of a Post-Office; and to ascertain whether an arrangement can be effected which shall meet the wants of the General Government for this purpose, and be advantageous to the People and Corporation of New-York, and to report the result to the Common Council.

After a few remarks, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 15 to 7.

FURTHER RESISTANCE.

The following was offered by Alderman COULTER:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby requested to issue no warrants for or in favor of any person claiming or exercising any official position, hy virtue of the recent acts of the State Legislature of this State, relating to this City, namely, an act to build a City Hall in this City, an act to amend the Charter of this City, an act to create a Metropolitan Police, an act to regulate and improve Central Park; and that his Honor the Mayor, and the Clerk of the Common Council, be, and are hereby directed to withhold their signatures from any such warrants, if issued, until said acts of said Legislature are established hy the Courts of the State, before which the legality of said laws are now being determined.

The resolution was adopted.

CHIEF ENGINEER ON STEAM ENGINES.

The following communication was received from the Chief Engineer, and ordered to be printed:

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
No. 21 Elizabeth-street.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, to whom was referred the subject of Steam Fire Engines for the use of the Fire Department, in the extinguishment of fires, respectfully presents the following as his views of the subject:

The subject is one that has for years periodically come up for discussion, and many attempts have been made by parties interested to force Steam Fire Engines upon the City. The utter failure of the one in use some fifteen years ago, settled for a time the question, but new inventions and moneyed speculators springing up within the last three years who were foolhardy enough to invest their funds in a scheme that cannot but prove a failure in the end, the subject has again been brought forward, and the City asked to pay the money lost by parties who experimented on a worn-out idea, by purchasing machines that will be of no use whatever to the City. During the many years I have had the honor to be a fireman and an engineer, I have had ample opportunity to witness the performance of volunteer firemen, and I have yet to know where life or property could be saved or fires extinguished more speedily than by the use of the present apparatus, in the hands of such men as now compose the New-York Fire Department. You are doubtless aware that steam engines have been in use in other cities, and also know that in a majority of the places in which they were used, they were soon laid aside and their firemen returned to their old-style engines. Even had they performed the labor promised by their designers in other places, in this City they cannot but fail. These engines, it is conceded by all—even those interested in their manufacture—cannot be drawn to fires by steam; and with the streets in the condition they usually are in during the Winter season, it would be impossible to convey them to the scene of a fire in time to do any service. Two-thirds of the fires in New-York are extinguished, and the apparatus housed, in less time than one of these ponderous machines could be brought out for use. Another great objection to the introduction of steam fire-engines, that the city must employ men to do the duty of firemen, which is totally at variance with the organization of the Department, and such an act could not but be detrimental to its future prosperity. Acknowledged as it now is, the best organized and most efficient department in the world, I sincerely hope your honorable body will pause before taking a step towards making our cherished institution a band of hirelings. In Boston the Department is paid, and their acts, as commented upon by the press of that city, should act as a warning to yourselves. Boston had a steam fire-engine to perform the duty. On its first trial the building was, unfortunately, utterly destroyed, but the steamer was burned up in the fire it allowed to burn, after being deserted by its attendants.

In conclusion, I would state to your honorable body that they are wholly unnecessary, and it would be an extravagant waste of money to buy and keep steam fire-engines. I would respectfully recommend that the subject be dismissed, and that the money that would be spent for buying and keeping steam-fire engines, should and could be much better used in providing locations for engine companies Nos. 16, 20, 25, 27, 41, 56 and 58, as the leases of the property on which these Companies are located have or are nearly expired, and they will be without places of deposit. Those Companies are now located in the wealthiest part of the City. Should the amount raised be greater than the above expenses, the balance could be well spent in new hose for the Department.

Youre respectfully,

H. H. HOWARD.

THE MAYOR'S SALARY RAISED.

The Committee's report and resolution, in favor of raising the salary of the Mayor from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum, came up.

Alderman TUCKER said the Mayor did not want it, and would veto it if passed.

Alderman WILSON said it was toadying to the Mayor; that the Common Council were making fools of themselves, and becoming a parcel of toadies. The Mayor didn't want it. The Mayor was the right sort of a man. Like him (the Alderman from the First) the Mayor had seen the roughs and the lows of life, and knew all about them, therefore he liked him for Mayor, and he would support him, but he wouldn't vote to raise his salary. The Board of Councilmen had voted to raise Joe. Taylor's salary,—a pretty set of Democrats they were, to be sure.

Alderman FULMER favored the increase, because they would have a regular "Sam" there soon.

Alderman DRAKE had heard a great deal of eloquence upon other men, but he hadn't heard a word in favor of the Board of Aldermen. The Legislature had taken away their segar money—$20 a month—and as that little donation had been withdrawn, he would vote against an increase to any body else.

Alderman WILSON thought the Board lacked moral courage, which he had in abundance, and which he considered was greater than physical courage. In his opinion, a man with moral courage could overcome another man, he didn't care how big he was.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 15 to 6.

Ayes—Messrs. Harris, Healy, Hoffmire, Clancey, Adams, Banta, Griffiths, Steers, Jackson, Monneghan, Fulmer, Coulter, Valentine, McSpedon, McConkey.—15.

Noes—Messrs. Wilson, Corwin, Tucker, Blunt, Owens, Drake—6.

The Board eat until about 9 o'clock, and then adjourned to Monday next.

The Sound and North River Steamboats.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to take into consideration the propriety of removing the landing of the East and North River steamboats, met yesterday afternoon in the City Library—Alderman STEERS in the chair. The owners or agents of the lines threatened with removal were, hy advertisement, invited to report themselves, and state their views on the subject. With the exception of the representative of the Fall River Line, who was out of town, they did so. Capt. HEYWOOD represented the Troy Line; Mr. DANIEL DREW represented the People's Line to Albany, and the Stonington Line to that pretty little town in Connecticut *en route* for Boston; Mr. NORTON, the Norwich and Worcester Line; Mr. PECK, the Hartford and New-Haven Line; Mr. SAXTON, the Bridgeport Line; Mr. LOCKWOOD, the Stonington Line, in connection with Mr. DREW.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. HEYWOOD, of the Troy Line, was the first speaker. The boats of the line, he said, were the *Francis Skiddy*, the *Commodore*, and the *Rip Van Winkle*. The owners of those steamboats, and he was one of them, had great objections to urge against the removing of the slips for the reception of those boats, to any point above Canal-street. There were many reasons for these objections, hut the principal one was the fact that the consignees of the freight brought to the City by these boats, were located in the lower part of the City. Nine-tenths of the freight had to be delivered below Chambers-street, and four fifths of it below Warren. Moreover, the present landings were convenient in all respects for the temporary disposition of goods. Ample stowing room and sheds were provided, at a cost to the company of many thousand dollars. All such investments would be lost to them if they were compelled to remove, hut a still more important matter was, that they did not know where to move to. What with the extra expense of cartage, and the impediments to which they must be subjected hy such a change of position, Mr. HEYWOOD thought that the Troy line would have to stop running altogether if they were compelled to remove from the present location.

The Chairman asked Mr. HEYWOOD if the removal would not be eventually profitable to the owners, through their running less risk of collision with ferry and other boats. Mr. HEYWOOD thought not. They had had no collision with boats. There was no impediment to their moving as freely in the river as was necessary. The pier they occupied was private property—their own property in fact. There was everything against the proposed change, and nothing in its favor.

Mr. D. DREW, of the People's Line, occupying Pier No. 16, North River, between Liberty and Cortlandt-streets, agent, also, of the Stonington Line, Pier No. 2, North River, was next called. His objections were, in effect, the same as those of the previous speaker. If compelled to remove, their business, if not broken up, would be impeded almost to the point of ruin. All the merchants were against the change. He would like to see the first merchant who was in favor of it. The New-York and Erie Railroad station might as well be removed as the People's Line steamboats. In a few years the Company had spent more than $30,000 on their pier, in dredging out the slip and in building wharves. In relation to the Stonington line, Mr. DREW had similar objections to interpose to the removal. They brought freight to merchants whose warehouses were all in the lower part of the City, within a quarter of a mile of the landing-place. He did not believe that there was any danger of collision with ferry-boats in the transit of the steamers. The *Plymouth Rock* and the *C. Vanderbilt* were the principal boats now running on this line. If the landing-places were removed to the East River, any distance up town, Mr. DREW did not know what would become of the Stonington Line.

Mr. NORTON, of the Norwich and Worcester] line, whose steamers, the *Commonwealth*, the *Connecticut* and *Worcester*, are located at Pier No. 18, North River, coincided with the previous remonstrants. The large hulk of the freight brought hy that line was delivered below Chambers-street. Moreover, they brought goods from the New England States to be forwarded to the South, which had to be shipped for Philadelphia, or other places, the piers where such shipmeat was to be made being, in the present location, quite convenient of access. The merchants in New York did not desire the change. It would annoy, and even injure them considerably. The chances of collision with ferry boats, if the ferry boats took ordinary care, were altogether too remote to be taken into account.

Mr. PECK, of the Hartford and New-Haven line, whose boats occupy Piers No. 24 and 26, East River, spoke to the same effect. He said, in addition, that if the landing places were removed up town, the extra charge to shippers for carriage of goods to the consignees down town would so increase the cost of freight that manufacturers would choose some other mode of conveyance, and packet ships and tow-boats would, at cheap rates, enter into competition with the steamboats. The consequence would be that the steamboat lines would be broken up.

Mr. HAYWOOD indorsed that opinion. The goods would have to be landed down town and the freight traffic would be taken away from the steamboats. They could not subsist merely on the conveyance of passengers, and would therefore have to be discontinued.

Mr. NORTON wished to state that a remark in a daily paper that the speed of the East River Boats, in passing up or down the East River, was from 14 to 20 miles an hour, was incorrect. The speed of those boats was from 8 to 11 miles only.

Alderman STEERS remarked that he had seen the East River boats going at a much greater rate of speed than that himself.

Mr. SAXTON, of the Bridgeport Line, occupying Pier No. 24 East River, was the next remonstrant. He said that not one-tenth of the freight brought by that line was delivered above Chambers-street, and to his knowledge, the majority of merchants were adverse to the removal.

Mr. LOCKWOON, of the Stonington line, spoke to the same effect.

The Chairman said he understood that a Committee appointed by the cartmen of the City was in attendance, to express the opinion of that body on the proposed memorial.

Ex-Alderman BRIGGS therenpon rose and presented the following resolution:

At a regular meeting of the American Cartmen and Expressmen's Association, held at their rooms, No 187 Bowery, Wednesday evening, April 29th, 1857, on motion of E. SNETHEN the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association appoint a Committee of three to confer with the Committee appointed by the Common Council in regard to moving the Albany and Boston steamboats, and to request of them that the Albany boats be kept where they now are; and the Boston boats are to be removed, that they may be located at a point between Catherine and Pike slips, in the slips now occupied by the floating and screw docks.

The following gentlemen were appointed to present the above resolution: E. SNETHEN, A. E. DUBOISE, JOHN H. BRIGGS. By order,

A. G. REYNOLDS, President.

JOSEPH E. KELLY, Secretary.

Mr. SNETHEN said that 5,000 cartmen were opposed to the removal of the boats.

Mr. BRIGGS said that the cartmen wished the East River boats moved to the place now occupied by the floating and screw docks, hnt did not, as in the terms of the resolution, wish the Albany boats removed.

Ex-Alderman KELLY spoke for some time against the removal of the boats.

The Council tee adjourned to Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. In the course of his remarks as Chairman, Alderman STEERS said that it would be shown at a subsequent meeting that a majority of the merchants of the City were in favor of the removal.

The Quarantine Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners, on Wednesday, the following proposition was submitted for consideration:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 29, 1857.

I will sell the lease of Coney Island Point with all the improvements, containing about fifty acres, for $17,000—lease to run ten years from the 1st day of May next; said Point being leased to me by the Commissioners of Common Lands of the town of Gravesend, rent $400 a-year. B. HENDRICKSON,

Mr. BOWNE offered for the consideration of the Commissioners the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioners abandon the contract made with THOMAS R. LUSH, for a part of the farm of JOEL WOLFE: First, for the reason that the title to said property is believed to be defective; and, secondly, for the reason that a part of Coney Island can now be leased for the term of ten years—the above facts not having been known to the mover of this resolution until this day.

Mr. BENSON offered a substitute for the resolution presented by Mr. BOWNE, as follows:

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to entertain any proposition for the location of the Quarantine establishment on Coney Island, believing it to be unsuitable in every respect for that purpose, and that we carry out the contract made with THOMAS R. LUSH, trusting from the examination made by our legal adviser, that the title thereto is perfect.

Mr. BOWNE insisted upon the adoption of the resolution offered by him, relative to locating the Quarantine at Coney Island. Up to this time he had understood that Coney Island could not be procured for such purpose; but to his astonishment he had just learned that it could be without any difficulty, and being far preferable to the location proposed to be purchased by Mr. LUSH. He therefore urged in the strongest terms the adoption of the resolution first submitted by him. On the conclusion of Mr. BOWNE's remarks, the question was taken upon the substitute offered by Mr. BENSON, and adopted by the affirmative votes of Messrs. HALL and BENSON.

At the meeting yesterday, a letter was read from Mr. HENDRICKSON, stating that in consequence of arrangements made by him since his offer to sell the lease of Coney Island to the Commissioners, he would withdraw his proposition to sell.

Messrs. BENSON and HALL considered this as settling the question of Coney Island; whereupon a very lively discussion sprung up between these two gentlemen on the one side, and Mr. BOWNE on the other. Mr. BOWNE contended that the State Executive officers were altogether ignorant of the possibility of obtaining Coney Island, and beyond doubt would have selected it had they supposed it to be within their power to purchase. Whereas, it had been represented to them that Coney Island was a part of the town of Gravesend, and under its exclusive control, and that a Quarantine would not be allowed there under any circumstances.

Mr. HALL remarked that the Governor and his associates were not favorable to Coney Island as a hospital station, and would not have accepted an offer for it had the same been made. He added that, in his opinion, the locality was a totally unfit place for a Quarantine, and should not receive his support. At this point Mr. HALL discovered that our reporter was present, and requested him to leave, the subject under consideration, he said, being of a private nature.

Yesterday was the last day allowed for the purchase of Seguine's Point, and the owner of that property was to have been present with his deed, and receive his check.

Meeting of the Central Park Commissioners.

The Commissioners being duly qualified met on Thursday at 3 o'clock. The whole Board was present. The following officers were unanimously elected:—*President*, JAMES E. COOLEY; *Vice-President*, JOHN A. C. GRAY; *Secretary*, CHARLES W. ELLIOTT.

Messrs. DILLON, BUTTERWORTH and HOGG were appointed a Committee to report at the next meeting of the Board:

First: As to what steps are necessary to secure the arsenal grounds included within the boundary of the Central Park, under the provisions of the law lately passed.

Second: To inquire and report as to the rents of buildings included in the Central Park grounds; also, as to the terms of the leases.

Third: To confer with the Croton Aqueduct Board respecting the new reservoir about to be built.

Messrs. GREENE, RUSSELL and HUTCHINS were appointed a Committee to inquire and report to the next meeting of the Board as to the present condition of the affairs of the Central Park, and especially with respect to officers, plans and employees.

Messrs. GREENE, HUTCHINS and FIELD were appointed a Committee to prepare and report suitable hy-laws.

Enforcement of the License Law.

The Executive Committee of the New-York City Temperance Alliance met last evening at No. 461 Broadway, and resolved as follows:

I. That although the recently enacted license law is not what many of the strong friends of Temperance wished or expected from this Legislature, yet as it is the law of the land, and if faithfully enforced, will do much to eradicate the evils of the dramshops and tippling houses: we are impressed that it is the duty of friends of temperance, morality and good order, to secure its enforcement.

II. That we ask the coöperation of the citizens of New-York in the following proposed efforts:

1. To apply to the Judges who appoint the excise commissioners for the selection of men that will carry out the true intent of the law.

2. To appear before the Commissioners at all their meetings and, if possible, prevent the licensing of improper men.

3. To appeal, *if necessary*, to the Grand Jury for the indictment of the Commissioners, if they give licenses contrary to law.

4. To gather up evidence of the illegal sale of liquor, inform the public officers, and prosecute all violations which they neglect.

5. To call upon our citizens, who annually pay nearly ONE MILLION DOLLARS on account of the pauperism and crime caused solely by intemperance, to assist us in bearing the pecuniary burdens of this work.

III. That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to address a respectful letter to Judges OAKLEY and INGRAHAM and Recorder SMITH, declaring in behalf of this Alliance, that while we do not ask them to appoint as Commissioners of Excise, men who would in no case license the sale of intoxicating drinks, we solemnly protest against the appointment of men who would reduce the rate of license to the lowest figure, and thus give license to all who would pay that sum, regardless of their character or qualifications, or of the public good.

IV. That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to prepare an Argument or Memorial to be presented to the Excise Commissioners, at their first meeting, setting forth the provisions of law, urging the necessity of restricting the licenses within very narrow limits, and assuring them no efforts will be spared to secure the due enforcement of all the provisions of this law, relative to those who give license, or who may receive license, or who may engage in the sale of liquor without license.

The Committee then adjourned to meet in the same place on Saturday evening, at 8 o'

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

If we were asked to name the author of the nineteenth century whose writings are the most likely to make a permanent impression upon the mind of the age, we should unhesitatingly reply—JOHN RUSKIN. JOHN RUSKIN is almost the only earnest writer of the present day, but his earnestness is not of the fanatical kind; he utters no opinions at second hand, nor advances any theories which he does not at least attempt to sustain by logical argument.—There is nothing of the dry-rot of skepticism about him. He says what he says from an earnest and religious conviction of its truth, and, like all earnest men, he makes proselytes of the crowd by merely appearing to believe in himself. He has affected the mind of his readers as DICKENS has affected the style of his cotemporaries. It must be a perversely strong will that can read RUSKIN'S books and not be influenced by them. His opinions are often grotesquely absurd, but his manner of utterance is always eloquent, his temper serious, and his style fascinating. There never was a new author so laughed at and ridiculed by critics and the *literati* as RUSKIN, on the appearance of his first volume of Turnerian criticisms. But, in spite of the laughter and sneers by which he was greeted, he soon began to be talked about, and his second volume was looked for with interest. Nothing could have seemed more hopeless than for an unknown man to set about achieving a reputation and reforming the world, by publishing a costly book devoted wholly to criticisms upon the works of one landscape painter. But that was what RUSKIN attempted, and he did not seem to be at all conscious that he was not engaging in a perfectly legitimate, reasonable and popular work. He simply announced that TURNER was the greatest artist, in landscape, that had ever lived, and that the great masters whom the world had been worshiping were incompetent ignoramuses. But he was a bold and vigorous downward-striker; a false idol was a falsehood to him, and it never entered into his thoughts that gold, ivory and precious stones were entitled to any more respect as objects of worship than clay or marble. He was in search of truth, and all falsehoods were alike to him, so he let fly his shafts at the long-worshiped Claudes, Poussins and Salvators, just as fearlessly as though they had been the commonest images of clay. A terrible outcry immediately arose from the worshipers of the old idols; and the old story of Diana of the Ephesians was once more rehearsed. But the Oxford Graduate was not the kind of man to be turned from his purpose by the hootings of owls and the jabberings of parrots. He kept on issuing his volumes, and instead of softening his tone, or modifying his opinions, he grew more vehement, more dogmatic, more serious, and more eloquent, and he found time to produce that splendid piece of criticism, the *Seven Lamps*, in which architecture was, for the first time, scientifically and religiously treated. Although RUSKIN aimed to criticize art, and to expound the true principles upon which all artistic effort, to be successful, must be based; yet he has done infinitely more than this by teaching more eloquently and impressively than any other man inspired author had done before, that there is nothing noble in life which is not true and earnest. The effects of his teachings may be seen in all the art-products of the present time, in architecture, as well as in painting, and, to a great degree, in the elevated tone of thought now discernible in the rising generation of artists. The last volume of this original and powerful writer, forming the fourth volume of *Modern Painters*, has been republished by WILEY and HALSTED. The volume is devoted exclusively to "Mountain Beauty;" a noble theme nobly treated. There is a brief appendix on "Modern Grotesque" and "Rock Cleavage," which are independent essays not properly belonging to the subject of the volume. In "Modern Grotesque" he discusses the subject of caricature with his accustomed ability and gravity, and he pays his respects to "Old Ebony" in a truly charming style. Such a man as RUSKIN, who is so keenly alive to nobleness of action, could not entertain any other feelings than those of contempt for such a heartless, irreverent and scurrilous joker as "Old Ebony" has always been, from the time of the "Noctes" downwards. In alluding to a caricature in *Punch*, which had offended "Old Ebony," RUSKIN says,

"Thus, *Blackwood's Magazine*—which from the time that, with grace, judgment and contortion peculiarly its own, it bid the dying KEATS back to his gallipots, to that in which it partly arrested the last efforts, and shortened the life of TURNER, had with an infallible instinct for the wrong given what pain it could, and withered what strength it could, in any great mind that was in anywise within its reach, and had made itself, to the utmost of its power, frost and disease of the heart to the noble spirits of England,—took upon itself to be generously offended at this triumphing over the death of England's enemy," &c.

With all our admiration for RUSKIN, we cannot help thinking that he draws a rather long bow in asserting that the jeers of *Blackwood* had in any way shortened the life of TURNER, who had reached the appointed age of man when he laid aside his pallet and brushes.

The name of SWAIN is not an eminent one in English literature; and unless it should acquire new lustre from some one besides CHARLES, the Manchester poet, we fear that it will become altogether unknown to English readers before many years. But that is no reason why Messrs. WHITTEMORE, NILES & HALL, of Boston, should not publish a complete collection of his writings in a pretty little gilt-edged volume, with cobalt covers, uniform with Ticknor's edition of TENNYSON and LONGFELLOW, if they consider the speculation a safe one, and the public taste justifies the enterprise. The world, if no better or wiser for SWAIN'S poems, is certainly none the worse for them. If they do no good they can do no harm, and it is quite possible that there are human hearts to be softened by reading his *Essays in Verse*. Mr SWAIN'S career has been anything but poetical. He entered the dye-works of his uncle in Manchester at the age of fifteen, and continued at that employment fourteen years, when he became a partner in a calico-engraving business, at which he has continued until the present time, writing verses occasionally for periodicals and annuals. Mr. TUCKERMAN visited the poet at his home in Manchester, and was so lucky as to find him at lunch with his family. It was a pleasant moment to drop in upon a poet, and our countryman was most favorably impressed. He says that "all around and within indicated comfort and taste," which is most pleasant to know; also that "the rooms were hung with choice engravings." Mr. SWAIN must have been equally pleased with his visitor, for he has dedicated this volume to him. Mr. SWAIN'S poetry is precisely of the kind that we should expect from a well-to-do, respectable Manchester mechanic. The first stanza in the volume is a good indication of the quality of all that follows:

"Oh! there's a power to make each hour
As sweet as Heaven designed it;
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though few there be that find it!
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose what nature found us;
For life hath here no charms so dear
As Home and friends around us."

TICKNOR & FIELDS have published, in a volume uniform with their beautiful editions of LONGFELLOW and TENNYSON, Mrs. JAMESON'S *Characteristics of Women*, a work that is too well known to need any comments at this time.

The art of talking is, no doubt, one of those arts that can be cultivated, like dancing and singing, and, as everybody talks, nothing can be more desirable than that everybody should talk well. A good talker, however, is almost as rare as a good painter, or a good anything else; and there can be no doubt that there would be many more good talkers if every one did not take it for granted that talking comes by nature, and therefore no schooling is needed to make one perfect in the art. FOWLER & WELLS have published a manual of conversation, or a hand-book of the art of talking and debating, in which all the rules are given for speaking correctly, and conversing pleasantly. Some of the axioms in the manual we should question: as for instance, "to talk well one must think well." So far from this being true, there are many good talkers who never think at all, and who, like Juliet, speak yet say nothing. It is laid down as a canon of conversation, that "in the interchange of ideas, as in material commerce, we are bound to recognize, first of all, the grand fundamental principle of equity. We must be willing to give an equivalent for what we receive." This is quite true in one respect; but most good talkers will be quite satisfied if those to whom they talk will give their attention, as an equivalent for what they receive. COLERIDGE, who was the most eminent talker of his time, praised Dr. CHANNING for being a good listener.

THE MORMON OUTRAGES.

The Murder of Captain Gunnison—Interesting Correspondence with Judge Drummond.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

JUDGE DRUMMOND: You will please recognize in me the widow of Capt. GUNNISON.

I have just finished your letter of resignation to the Attorney-General, and see confirmed by you the impression I have always held myself that the Mormons were the directors of my husband's murder; (notwithstanding, I have both from BRIGHAM YOUNG and CARRINGTON received the kindest letters of condolence, &c.)

Pardon me then, my dear Sir, for thus intruding myself upon you. But, if you can find the leisure, you would confer a lasting favor upon us by giving us the particulars of such information as you have gleaned.

You can better imagine than I can by words express, the feelings that thus influence me to impose this much upon your time. Beepectfully, &c.

M. D. GUNNISON.

Judge Drummond's Reply.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, April 27, 1857.

Mrs. M. D. Gunnison, Bethlehem, Penn.:

MY DEAR STRANGER FRIEND: Your kind note of inquiry, under date of the 14th inst., was duly received at this place on the 21st inst., but owing to personal matters, I have been wholly unable to reply to your letter until this day, for which delay I trust your generous heart will find no fault. You ask me "to give the particulars of such information as I have gleaned" in connection with the murder of Capt. JNO. W. GUNNISON, who was most foully and inhumanly murdered on the Sevier River in Utah Territory, in A. D. 1853. This information I will cheerfully give you not only as a sence of duty to you as the wife of a good man who fell prematurely at his post doing duty, but as a matter of fact which should go to the world as a portion of the history of that barbarous transaction.

In the month of November, A. D. 1853, Capt. GUNNISON and eight others (one of whom was a Mormon) were murdered on the Sevier River in Utah Territory, and the report was quite current that they were murdered by the Indians; subsequently, at a session of the Grand Jury in Juab County, Utah Territory, Hon. JOHN F. KINNEY presiding, twenty-six Indians of the Parvante Tribe were indicted for the said murder, and by some arrangement between Colonel E. J. STEPTOE, of the United States Army, and KANASH, the Chief of the Parvante Tribe—eight Indians (some of whom were Squaws, and one old blind Indian man) were put upon their trial for murder at Nephi City, and strange to say, a Mormon Jury found the Indian warriors *not guilty*, and as against the old crippled and measurably blind Indians, three in number, found a verdict of *manslaughter*, and they were sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary of Utah, being the full length of time prescribed by for such offences. These verdicts and the finding of the juries under the law and the evidence, so wounded and mortified Judge KINNEY that he at once adjourned the court, unavoidably coming to the conclusion that there was false dealing somewhere, and in fact not only he, but Col. STEPTOE, Gen. HOLMAN, the Government Attorney, Hon. GARLAND HUNT, the Indian Agent of the Territory, Capt. JAMES B. LEACH, the mail contractor between San Diego in California and Salt Lake City, and COLUMBUS L. CRAIG, all of whom were cognizant of the influences brought to bear on the trial, arrived irresistably at the conclusion that the Indians *were found not guilty by order of the church*, and that DIMICK B. HUNTINGTON, an Indian interpreter, and spiritual brother-in-law of Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG, was the man who bore the decree and order of the church to the jury, who implicitly *found the verdicts* according to the *mandates of the church*, as is now the universal rule and order of jury trials "in the peaceful valleys of the mountains."

At the November term of my Court, held at Fillmore City, in the year 1856, one LEVI ABRAMS, a Jewish Mormon, was put upon his trial for the wilful and unprovoked murder of TOEBE, a favorite warrior of the Parvante band; and during that trial, much was said by both Indian and white witnesses relative to the murder of Capt. GUNNISON and his party, which raised strong presumptions in my mind that certain white men were *participes criminis* to that cruel murder, hat not wholly conclusive. In this case, the Jury—true to the Law of the Church and basely false to the Law of the Land—found ABRAMS not guilty. At the same term of the Court, a favorite Indian warrior of Governor YOUNG, by the name of ENRIS, was put upon his trial for the murder of Capt. GUNNISON and others, to which I particularly allude in this letter, and at this time and upon this trial, I became convinced beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the whole affair *was a deep and maturely laid plan to murder the whole party of engineers, or surveyors, and charge the murder upon the Indians*, who, by the way, have the credit for killing a great many persons. In the trial of the warrior ENRIS, the evidence disclosed the fact that he was the property of Governor YOUNG, that he could speak English quite fluently, and that when he left the city of Salt Lake, he went under the order of Governor YOUNG and the Church. Again, it was repeatedly proven that ENRIS was in company with several white men on the day before the murder, and that they were all on their way toward the engineer's camp.

Again, it was proven on the same trial by a number of Indian witnesses, that only four shots were fired by the Indians, and that all the rest were fired by the Mormons; and that by order and direction of the Mormons, the Indians sprang out of the ambush, where they lay disguised during the night before the firing, which occurred about sunrise in the morning, and went across the river to scalp and otherwise maltreat the men in their agonies of death, but more particularly to save the Mormon who fell in the fight, provided he was not fatally wounded, and told the Indians how they could recognise the Mormon from the Americans, which was by *certain peculiar marks* on the garment which he wore *next his body*; but the poor fellow, with the other eight, had received a fatal shot, and died on the ground with his priestly robe worn next his body. The white men were so accurately described that any one acquainted with the principal men of the Mormon Church, could quite readily select the men as described by Old PARESHONT and HEAP OF ELK, as well as several others equally as honest and intelligent, who were the principal witnesses in behalf of the Government; and right here I beve no hesitation in saying who some of them are and were, and this I do for the benefit of those men who *may go to* Utah as appointees under the present Administration, viz.: William A. Hickman, Anson Call, Alexander McRay, Ephrelm Hanks, James W. Cummings, Edwin D. Woolley, George Peacock, Lovi Abrems, and —— Bronson, all of whom are in good fellowship and standing to this day in the Church; and although the evidence on behalf of the Government against ENRIS was clear and conclusive, and no rebutting evidence, the Mormon Jury, true to the order of the Holy Priesthood, found a verdict of not guilty. And here, my dear friend, painful and revolting as it is, the true history of that sad scene requires me to say that the evidence disclosed the fact that several Indian warriors crossed the Sevier River immediately after seeing that they had accomplished the work for which they were set apart, and proceeded to cut off the legs and arms of the men while in the agonies of death; also to scalp them and then rifle their pockets of their contents, and take off their clothes and put them on themselves, and that ENRIS, the then prisoner at the bar, cut Capt. GUNNISON'S body open and took out his heart while he was yet alive, and the heart so full of blood that it bounded on the ground after being taken out; and not content with that, they cut out his tongue and otherwise cut and mangled his body. True it is, my dear friend. I know that this dark and bloody picture will prostrate every nerve of your tender form, and painful and heart-sickening as it is to me to think of, let alone pen anything in connection with that revolting murder—but duty to you, duty to the country, duty to a broken and violated law, duty to bleeding and downtrodden humanity, duty to a correct history in connection with the dark and bloody ords of the order of the High Presthood of the Utah Mormons, and, above all, duty to the fair name and reputation of a brother officer, engaged in the faithful discharge of his duty, and one who fell in the noonday of life at the hands of an organized band of systematic pirates, robbers and murderers, and whose blood yet cries to heaven for a witness to attest in thunder tones the dread, but sad and solemn truth connected with his tragic fate, all seem to require that when I answer his wife, the companion of his youth, who so naturally applies to the man above all others *possessed of the legal truths* connected with this history, that I should tell them precisely as they are, and not suppress any part thereof. I can well imagine, Madam, your long sufferings and anxieties relative to the death of your husband, and I most truly assure you that your conclusions relative to his death were well founded. I leave you and all others to conclude whether I am not fully justified in my conviction in the premises, and whether I could rationally have come to any other conclusion than the one to which I here refer, as well as in my letter of resignation to Attorney-General BLACK.

With an ardent desire that you may live to a ripe old age, enjoy all the blessings which this life can afford, (and above all, in that list of blessings, good health) live to see the day when the foul stain of Mormon oppression and tyranny shall be effectually smoked in this our happy country, your husband's untimely death vindicated by the courts and laws of the land, and after death in that grand Lodge above be reunited to the partner and companion of your youth.

I now remain, dear Madam,
Your friend and ob't servant,
W. W. DRUMMOND.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Address of Hon. F. P. Stanton, Secretary and Acting Governor, to the People of Kansas Territory.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, present Governor of the Territory, accepted his appointment from the President upon condition that he should not be required to leave Washington until the first of next month, and circumstances beyond his control render it impossible for him to start before that day; he may therefore be expected here about the middle of next month, and will then assume the Executive authority of the Territory.

During the absence of the Governor, by the organic law of the Territory, the whole duties and responsibilities of the Executive are devolved upon me, by virtue of my commission as Secretary. On assuming to exercise the functions of this high office, at this critical juncture in the affairs of the Territory, it is not inappropriate that I should briefly indicate the course which I shall pursue.

The Government of the United States recognizes the authority of the Territorial Government in all matters which are within the scope of the organic act of Congress, and consistent with the Federal Constitution. I hold that there can be no other rightful authority exercised within the limits of Kansas, and I shall proceed to the faithful and impartial execution of the laws of the Territory, by the use of all the means placed in my power, and which may be necessary to that end.

The Government especially recognizes the Territorial act which provides for assembling the Convention to propose a Constitution, with a view of making application to Congress for admission as a State into the Union. That act is recognized as presenting the only test of the qualification of voters for delegates to the Convention, and all preceding repugnant restrictions are hereby repealed. In this light the act must be allowed to have provided for a full and fair expression of the will of the people through the delegates who may be chosen to represent them in the Constitutional Convention. I do not doubt, however, that in order to avoid all pretext for resistance to the peaceful operation of this law, the Convention itself will in some form provide for submitting the great distracting question regarding their social institution, which has so long agitated the people of Kansas, to a fair vote of all the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory with every possible security against fraud and violence. If the Constitution be thus framed and the question of difference thus submitted to the decision of the people, I believe that Kansas will be admitted by Congress, without delay, as one of the Sovereign States of the American Union, and the Territorial authorities will be immediately withdrawn.

I need scarcely say that all the power of the Territorial Executive will be exerted with entire impartiality to prevent fraud, to suppress violence, and to secure to every citizen a fair opportunity for the safe and peaceful exercise of the election privilege; and it will be no less the duty than the earnest desire and great pleasure of the Governor, or acting Governor of the Territory, to carry out in good faith, the policy avowed by the President of the United States, in his recent inaugural address, in which he declares it to be "the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right to each individual must be preserved," and "that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of the Territory, free from all foreign influence, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Nothing is wanting but to secure the confidence of the people of all parties in the sincerity of the declared intentions of the Territorial Executive to carry out these principles in good faith, in order to induce the coöperation of all good men in the pending measures for adopting a State Constitution. The principles themselves cannot fail to be acceptable to the sober judgment of the people, and I ardently hope, for the sake of the paramount interests involved, that the necessary confidence will not be withheld.

The deplorable events which have marked the history of the Territory up to this, have doubtless left their natural results of enmity and heart-burnings among the people, as also upon the criminal records of the Territorial Courts. Indictments have been found against many of those who acted in a military capacity under the authority of the Territorial Government, for acts and excuses alleged to be wholly illegal and unjustifiable. On the other hand, similar prosecutions have been instituted against those who resisted the Territorial authorities, and who undertook to retaliate for the alleged wrongs committed against them. It is my deliberate opinion that, in order to promote peace and harmony, and to secure the future repose of the people, there ought to be a general amnesty in reference to all these acts on both sides, which grew out of the political contest, and which were not corruptly and feloniously committed for personal gain and to gratify individual malignity. These measures, if adopted at all, ought to be adopted generously, without any consideration of the origin of the difficulty, or without question as to the party which may be responsible for the wrong. It will involve no concession or advantage to either party, but will be merely an act of clemency, designed to obliterate, as far as possible, from the hearts of the people all memory of the disastrous and lamentable contest which has heretofore desolated this unhappy Territory. It it shall have that effect, though it may pardon some instances of gross wrong and outrage, it will tend to calm the excited passions of the people, and to prevent similar occurrences in the future. It will be a measure of conciliation and peace, but will leave the people free from apprehension in the future; so they can securely devote themselves to those important labors which are destined to make this Territory a great, prosperous and happy State.

FRED. P. STANTON,
Sec'y. and Ac'g. Governor.

LECOMPTON, April 17, 1857.

Letter from a New-York Republican in Kansas.

From the Rome Sentinel.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Tuesday, April 14.

I am glad to assure you that I have no doubt but that Kansas will be free. She may possibly form a Slave Constitution, as the Pro-Slavery party have the entire "running of the machinery" in their hand, but I do not deem even this certain. But, in any event, the immense free emigration to the Territory *settles the question*; and should Kansas form a Slave Constitution, and be admitted as a Slave State, she could not one year remain so. Even the Pro-Slavery men, many of them concede that the Free States have five to their one in the Territory; and could a fair vote be taken at the June election, I have no doubt that result would be apparent. The vote for the election of Mayor in this city yesterday, resulted in favor of the election of a Free-State man by over 200 majority, no receiving about two-thirds of the vote cast, and this too, by excluding all who had not resided here for six months, which was decidedly to the disadvantage of the Free-State men. This has always been regarded as a Pro-Slavery place, and may therefore be looked upon as an index to the vote in the Territory. Furthermore, I will do the Administration the justice to concede that I do not believe they mean to interfere in behalf of the "Ruffiene," and which, as you know, I could not say of its predecessor. At least I will say this as far as regards Secretery STANTON, who came in with us yesterday, addressed us on the boat before arriving here, and also the citizens here after his arrival. If he acts as the index of the Administration, I repeat I think they mean to act fairly and impartially between the Free State and Pro-Slavery voters of the Territory. In saying this, do not understand me as relinquishing my conviction that Congress in the proper body to legislate for the Territories; but as that can not now be hoped, it is to be left for the people of the Territory to decide as to the character of their institutions, it is gratifying to believe that they will have a fair opportunity of doing so, and which has heretofore been denied them.

This, as I have said, I believe Secretary STANTON is in favor of having them do. He said he should regard it as particularly unfortunate if any large class of citizens should abstain from a participation in the election in June, as by so doing the will of the people could not be known; and he as strongly urged and advised that the Constitution which should be framed by the Convention in September, should contain a single clause upon the subject of Slavery, allowing or prohibiting it, and that that clause alone be submited to the people for their ratification or rejection, to be incorporated into their Constitution, as they by their vote should thus determine. By this means they would be speedily admitted into the Union with a Constitution which the people of the Territory favored; and unless such a clause were inserted and submitted to the people, he didinot believe the country would be satisfied, and that there again would be "a return to those lamentable scenes of violence and disorder which had crimsoned their rivers with blood."

He spoke quite at length, but these are the main points upon which the people of the North, or indeed the people of the Territory are interested. All seem to be very well pleased—satisfied, at least—except the Free-State men, with the portion of the address advising them to participate in the June election. They concede that if the plan of Mr. STANTON was fully carried out, they could make no objection; but they did not want to compromise themselves by acknowledging the validity of the present laws, and thus be bound by them, while at the same time there was no certainty of a provision being inserted in the Constitution of the character which he recommended. So I still think it doubtful whether the Free State men participate in the June election, *but will cheerfully vote upon a clause rejecting or allowing Slavery, provided they can have a fair opportunity to do so.*

Another reason why I think Kansas will be free, is, there is an immense rush here for the purpose of speculation—some remaining permanently, others temporarily, but all more or less engaged in it, Pro-Slavery men as well as others. The Pro-Slavery men, or many of them, perceiving and quietly acknowledging that the emigration to the Territory will be vastly greater if it be free, and that they are thus to be benefited more than they could be in any way through Slavery.

JOHN B. ELLWOOD.

More maple sugar will be made this season in Vermont than was ever before known to be produced. The run of sap has been somewhat retarded during the late spell of cold weather, but it is now running again freely, and buckets are at a premium.

The New License Law and the Duty of Temperance Men.

From the New-York Tribune, April 30.

"The Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society" inform the public that said Committee disapproves the new Liquor law of our State and will do nothing to secure its enforcement. We thank the gentleman for this pronunciamento, though neither its propriety nor its modesty is unquestionable. Let it everywhere be distinctly understood that Mr. EDWARD C. DELAVAN & Co. condemn the new Liquor law, tried to defeat it, and are now doing their best to persuade Prohibitionists not to aid in its enforcement. We trust neither the popularity nor the efficiency of the new act will suffer from the general dissemination of these facts.

We, on our part, urge every Temperance man, no matter of what stripe, to accept the new law as it stands and try to make the best of it. If it be defective, this course will indicate its faults and lead to their correction, while it will give the public the full benefit of whatever good it may embody. Let us take the law as we find it and call for its faithful application and enforcement. *Any other course seems to us at once factious and suicidal.* We trust it is not in the power of the Liquor interest and the Executive Committee combined to deprive the new act of that fair and full trial which its importance and the possibilities of good results from its enforcement unite in demanding for it.

Judicial Construction of the New License Law.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Criminal Term of this Court was organized this morning, (April 27)—CLINTON, J., presiding.

The Grand Jury was empaneled. In charging them, Judge CLINTON stated that although Section 24 of the "Act to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," passed at the last session of the Legislature, provides that the act shall take effect immediately, yet that it could not take effect so as to make persons liable to punishment for selling intoxicating liquors without a license, until the "Commissioners of Excise" of the county had met, in pursuance of Section 2, on the third Tuesday of May, and had set ten days for the purpose of receiving and passing upon applications for grocery and tavern licenses. His honor remarked that, at *common law, any one had a right to sell liquor as an article of commerce*, or in small quantities to be drank upon his premises; that this right had been regulated by the excise laws, which for many years prior to and until the act of 1855, "for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime," were comprised in title 9 of chapter 20 of the first part of the Revised Statutes; that the better opinion was that the act of 1855 being unconstitutional, it did not repeal the Excise Laws, and that they remained in force until the passage of the act of the last session, when, by sec. 33, they were expressly repealed; that, apparently the intention of the Legislature was to leave the sale of liquor free and unregulated, except by the common law, until citizens desiring to keep taverns or groceries should have an opportunity to procure licenses under the new act; and that, if its intention was to prohibit the sale of such spirits prior to such opportunity, and such intention could be inferred from the act, the act would probably be so far void, upon the principles which it is understood were enounced by the Court of Appeals in pronouncing the act of 1855 unconstitutional. He, therefore, instructed the Jury not *to entertain complaints against persons for selling liquor without a license, at any time subsequent to the passage of the act;* and also advised them, in consideration of the confusion in which the law had been involved, not to entertain such complaints at all. But he also instructed them that, if houses where liquor was sold were so kept as to disturb the neighborhood, or to tend to the injury of the public morals, the keepers of them ought to be indicted for keeping disorderly houses.

City Movements Against the Law.

From the Journal of Commerce.

THE EXCISE LAW.—The liquor dealers of this City are organizing thoroughly, and preparing to make a long and strong legal resistance to the Excise Law. Many new members were admitted at the regular meeting of the Association in Metropolitan Hall, Hester street, last evening. The proceedings were private. The Excise Commissioners are to be appointed on or before the second Tuesday of May; but *it is rumored that one or more of the Judges with whom the appointing power rests, will refuse to exercise it*, on the ground that this is no part of the duties which they were chosen to perform, and that the Legislature had no business to designate them for the purpose without previously consulting their inclinations. They are certainly entitled to resent it as a piece of impertinence, if they choose.

More Lynching in Jackson County, Iowa.

From the Chicago Press.

The murder and lynching in Jackson County, Iowa, is not yet over, and there is still a sequel to the sad tale of murder and outrage which we gave in the *Press* of last Saturday. It appears that after hanging GRIFFORD, a portion of the crowd started in pursuit of the fleeing JARRETT, who had fifteen minutes the start of them; that he was arrested, tried and found guilty of being accessory to the murder of INGLE, and that the jailor of Andrew refused to receive him into the jail. After which the crowd started for Bellevue, where it is rumored there were two hundred men determined to take JARRETT and hang him. It is rumored that he has been hung, but we have no particulars. JARRETT, it appears, has a large family of grown-up daughters. The third victim, MCDONALD, it is said, has also been pursued, and caught, who will probably meet the same fate as the others. It will be recollected by our readers that GRIFFORD confessed, before his execution, that JARRETT and MCDONALD had hired him to murder INGLE. The sad affair had created great excitement in the surrounding counties.

Distances from Washington.

The following is a list of the Capitals of the States, with their distances from Washington, by the Post-Office records, according to the course of the mail:

Augusta, Me.	635	Austin, Texas	2,106
Concord, N. H.	542	Little Rock, Ark	1,791
Montpelier, Vt	507	Frankfort, Ky.	791
Boston, Mass.	468	Nashville, Tenn.	1,112
Providence, R. I.	407	Columbus, Ohio	543
Hartford, Conn.	344	Indianapolis, Ind.	720
Albany, N. Y.	376	Springfield, Ill.	1,046
Trenton, N. J.	173	Jefferson City, Mo.	1,283
Harrisburg, Penn.	127	Lansing, Mich.	736
Dover, Del.	160	Madison, Wis.	993
Annapolis, Md.	43	Des Moines, Iowa	1,242
Richmond, Va.	171	Sacramento City, Cal	5,917
Raleigh, N. C.	356	St. Paul, M. T.	1,376
Columbia, S. C.	617	Omaha City, N. T.	1,391
Milledgeville, Ga.	272	Lecompton, K. T.	1,496
Tallahassee, Fla.	1,585	Santa Fe, N. M.	2,814
Montgomery, Ala.	1,553	Salem, O. T.	6,697
Jackson, Miss.	1,334	Olympia, W. T.	6,643
Baton Bouge, La.	1,558	Fillmore, U. T.	2,679

ARSENIC INSTEAD OF MAGNESIA.—A mistake of a distressing and fatal character occurred on Friday night last. Mrs. MARGARET MACFARLAND, being of a plethoric habit, accustomed herself to taking magnesia and like aperients for the purpose of preventing a rush of blood to the head. On the night in question she felt unwell, and was advised by a female friend to take some magnesia, and she accordingly sent to the house of a neighbor to obtain some. The supposed magnesia was procured, and she swallowed it. For a time she felt quite comfortable, but at midnight she was seized with vomiting and severe cramp in the stomach. Dr. O'DONNELL was called, and he pronounced the symptoms to be those of poison.—Everything possible was done for her, but she died shortly after in great agony. The bottle from which her neighbor had taken the medicine proved to contain arsenic, there being another of the same description containing magnesia, and thus the mistake occurred.—*Baltimore Sun.*

KENTUCKY NEGROES TO BE BOUGHT AND THE STATE FREED.—The Newport (Ky.) *News* says: A proposition is in contemplation to buy the land and negroes owned by slaveholders in Kentucky at their present valuation; and if three-fourths of the slaveholders in the State will agree to sell, the proposed company will advance a sum of money equal to one-half the estimated value of both, and in one year after pay the whole balance. The slaves will be set free and the land sold at an advanced price, in view of the State becoming free in one year after the first payment to the masters, and the State becomes settled with real industrious, enterprising free people. Will three-fourths of the slaveholders agree to sell at present valuation? If so, the State will soon be free.

THE SIOUX HALF-BREED LANDS.—We hear incidentally that the Secretary of the Interior has now under consideration the plans prepared in the Indian Bureau for carrying out the law of 1854, for the division of the common lands of the Sioux half-breeds among them, individually. The encroachments of the whites upon these lands led to trouble and difficulties which have up to this time necessarily postponed final action under the provisions of the law in question. General JAMES SHIELDS is now engaged in arranging those troubles.—*Washington Star.*

AN ILLINOIS SHERIFF SELLING A MAN AT AUCTION.—The Sheriff of St. Clair County advertises a negro men for sale at public auction, he being guilty of the "high misdemeanor" of having come into this free State of Illinois and remaining here for ten days, for which offence he was fined $50, as provided by the infamous Black Law framed by the Democratic Legislature of 1853, and in default of paying which fine, the Sheriff of the county in which he was found is directed by the same Black Law to sell him to anybody willing to pay the $50.—*Chicago Journal.*

MURDER TRIAL.—The third trial of BRADLEY upon an indictment for the murder of FOOT at Woodbury, was terminated on Wednesday at Litchfield. The Jury again disagreed and it is understood that nine of them were for acquittal, and three for conviction. Upon a *nolle prosequi*, the prisoner was discharged. The accused belongs to a very respectable family, who have been much distressed by the suspicion which has rested upon him, and by the repeated trials he has been compelled to undergo.—*Hartford Times.*

DOLLARS AND CENTS IN CANADA.—The bill requiring the public accounts to be kept in dollars and cents has passed both Houses of the Canadian Legislature. It will come into force on the 1st of January, 1858.

The State Printing Contract.

From the Albany Evening Statesman, April 28.

A letter from this city appears in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of to-day, in which it is stated that J. C. DANE, Esq., of Buffalo, and DENNIS BOWEN of the same city, were interested in the successful bid for the State printing, and are the owners of one-half share in that contract. It is also stated that they were made so at their own request, through the influence of the American State officers, with a view to reimburse those gentlemen for the money they had expended in the recent Presidential election. There is not the slightest foundation for the slanderous statement.

Messrs. DANE & BOWEN, large creditors of the late firm of THOMAS & LATHROPS, received upon the failure of that firm an assignment of property to secure them partially against loss. Among the property thus assigned was the one-half share of Messrs. THOMAS & LATHROPS in the State Printing contract. It is just as false to say that prior to the suspension of Messrs. THOMAS & LATHROPS, and the assignment to which we allude, their creditors, Messrs. DANE & BOWEN, were interested in the State Printing contract, as it would be to say that they were partners in the job-office of THOMAS & LATHROPS, if that was also a part of the assignment.

The *Statesman* office never had, directly or indirectly, any connection with or interest in the State Printing contract.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending April 28, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Chas. Raeder, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improved method of manufacturing raw-hide whips.

J. F. Barrett, of North Granville, N. Y.—Improvement in harvesting machines.

J. F. Barrett, of North Granville, N. Y.—Improved apparatus for binding grain.

Gustav Adolph Hilrikowski, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in fire arms.

Chas. G. Bloomer, of Wickford, R. I.—Mode of constructing lockets, &c.

John B. Cornell, of New-York, N. Y.—Improved sidewalk pavement.

Leger Diss, of Ilion, N. Y.—Improvement in locks.

Alexander Henry Dufrenoy, of Paris, France.—Improvement in gilding and ornamenting steel and other metals. Patented in France, May 14, 1856.

D. T. Drake, of Leominster, Mass.—Improved machine for mortising the stiles for blind slats.

Bowen Kaloo, of Roanoke, Ind.—Arrangement of ports in steam cylinders.

Josiah Ellis, of Pittsburgh, Pa.—Improvement in fire-arms.

Ezra Emmert, of Franklin Grove, Ill.—Improvement in seed drills.

Geo. M. Evans, of Pittsburgh, Pa.—Improvement in seed planters.

Charles H. Field, of Providence, R. I.—Machine for engraving designs on watch and locket-cases, &c.

Kingston Goddard, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Improvement in inkstands.

Daniel F. Haasz, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Improved action for grand pianos.

George Hodgkinson and Theodore F. Randolph, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Machine for cutting indexes to blank books.

Amos Holbrook, of Milford, Mass., and Henry D. Fish, of Hardwick, Mass.—Improvement in Chronometric locks.

M. G. Hubbard, of Penn Yan, N. Y.—Improvement in Harvester frames.

S. Dwight Humphrey, of New-York, N. Y.—Preparation of photographic pictures, engravings, &c.

Oliver B. Judd, of Little Falls, N. Y.—Improved saw summer.

Levi Keller, of Catawissa, Penn.—Improvement in atmospheric pumps.

Edwin Keith, of Bridgewater, Mass.—Improvement in brushes of saw-cotton-gins.

Thomas Kendall, Sr., of San Francisco, Cal.—Improvement in submerged propelling wheels.

Isaiah Knauer, of Valley Forge, Penn.—Improvement in hay-tedders.

Curtis O. Lnce, of Brandon, Vt.—Improved street sprinkler.

H. A. Mackey, of Morgantown, Va.—Improvement in churns.

Benj. Marshall, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Improvement in revolving last-holders.

Wm. M. Marsh, of Jacksonville, Ill.—Improvement in securing and guiding the boxes of oil presses.

Geo. Mahler, of Washington, D. C.—Mode of constructing photographic baths and pans.

John W. Masury, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in metallic canisters for putting up paints, &c.

John Marland and Earlsworth Crockett, of Lawrence, Mass.—Improvement in cop tubes.

Geo. T. May, of Tompkinsville, N. Y.—Improvement in sails and rigging of vessels.

Josiah Mayes, of Cohoes, N. Y.—Improvement in washing machines.

Thomas Motley, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mode of constructing letters for signs, &c.

Rufus Nutting, of Randolph, Vt.—Improved wind mill.

Waterman L. Ormsby, of Jersey City, N. J.—Improved machine for splitting wood.

Ira Robbins, of Unityville, Pa.—Improved method of setting head-blocks of saw mills.

Thaddeus S. Scoville, of Elmira, N. Y.—Improved machine for planing boops.

Henry A. Seymour, of Bristol, Conn.—Improvement in tempering steel plates.

Rufus Sibley, of Greenville, Conn.—Improvement in bomb lances.

Samuel W. Soule, of St. Louis, Mo.—Improved excavator.

La Fayette Stevens, of Elmira, N. Y.—Improved machine for tenoning blind slats.

Augustine Stones, of Mount Joy, Pa.—Improvement in self adjusting sack holder.

Thomas Thompson, of Niversville, N. Y.—Improvement in machinery for winding wadding.

Corydon Wirth, of Jersey City, N. J.—Improvement in railroad chair machines.

John A. Winslow, of Roxbury, Mass.—Improvement in skates.

Henry D. Yeury, of Junius, N. Y.—Impro

following review of the Wool Trade, during April:

"The market for all kinds of Native Wools, during the month of April, was very quiet; the stagnation being general—caused both by the depression of woolen fabrics and the opinion that the new tariff (which changed the duty from 30 to 24 ₱ cent. for woolen goods, and the better grades of Wool above 30c.) will have a bad effect with our manufacturers, who say already, that they cannot afford to pay more than last year's clip prices. There has been so little doing, in fact, that it is difficult to ascertain to what extent the prices have declined. Our quotations, with the exception of low Foreign Wools, are, therefore, nominal. Although we can buy some kinds of fleece and pulled Wool at 5c. ₱ lb less than we could two months ago, yet we cannot alter our rates to that effect, as there are Wools still in market that would bring the prices within the range of our quotations. The stock of fleece and better kinds of pulled Wool is very small, while the lower kinds of pulled are in better supply and offered freely at less prices. We have no doubt that buyers will act very cautiously with the new clip, as prospects for business are not so favorable as they were last year. Fine Foreign Wool continues in demand, and is held pretty firm, as but little is expected, and prices are a good deal higher abroad than they were at the time of shipping our present stock. Several lots of Cape Wool have been sold at from 26c. ₱ lb. below former rates. Low Foreign Wools for carpet yarns and low blankets, have been in fair demand. The transactions have mostly been made in bond—the Wool to be delivered after July 1. Prices are quite firm at our quotations, and the stock is a moderate one. With some desirable kinds we are not supplied, but hope soon to have an arrival of them. We want hinture kips, and similar kinds from Buenos Ayres and Smyrna, as there are none in market."

FREIGHTS—Varied but little. For Liverpool, Cotton 3a. 6d @3a. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, nominally 9d.@10d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 6d.@1s., with some lots reported as having been taken for ballast, as low as 3d. ₱ ton.; Resin, 3d.@4d ₱ bbl; and Heavy Goods 7s. 6d @10s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionately low quotations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS' ILLUSTRATED
RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION
GUIDE
Containing
THREE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price only 25 cents.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST VALUABLE
of the
MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS,
Combining
THE FEATURES OF A MAGAZINE
with those of
A RAILWAY GUIDE.
It gives
Biographies of Eminent Railway Men, with Portraits; Accounts of Railways and their Progress from Month to Month; Anecdotes of Travel, Amusing Incidents, &c.,
Description of the Towns, Villages, and Cities throughout the Country; A Complete Steamboat Directory from the Different Parts of the United States; A Commercial Register, designed as a Directory for the principal Merchants and Manufacturers throughout the United States; A List of Some of the Principal Hotels throughout the United States and Canadas—the list is corrected from time to time, as reliable information is obtained.

CONTENTS OF THE MAY NUMBER.

I. BIOGRAPHY OF HON. WM. B. OGDEN, President of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fon-du-Lac Railway, with Portrait.
II. DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Mo., with Illustration.
III. ANECDOTES OF TRAVEL BY RIVER AND RAIL.—A Slight Mistake; A Peaceful Ride in a Railway Car on an Inclined Plane; How a Landlord was done; The Darkey and the Deer; The Frenchman and the Rats; The Stranger in the Cars; Elephant Hunting in Ceylon; Death of Anderson, the Traveler; John Phoenix in the Ladies' Car; An Un-sellable Vermonter; Bits from Punch.
IV. RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—Statistics of the Illinois Central Railway for 1856; Refreshment Saloons; German Railways, by Dunn Brown, Esq.; The Times' Opinion of American Railways; Laying of the Last Rail on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway; The Union of Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Union of the Atlantic and Mississippi by Railway; Three Days from New York to New-Orleans.
V. A LARGE STEEL-PLATE MAP, representing the Railways in actual operation throughout the United States and the Canadas.
VI. INDEX OF DIVERGING LINES OF RAILWAY from the principal Cities in the United States.
VII. INDEX OF THE TOWNS, VILLAGES AND CITIES situated upon the Railways throughout the United States and Canadas, which readers the Guide invaluable as a book of reference to all ourdoors men.
VIII. A COMMERCIAL REGISTER, representing the Prominent Mercantile and Manufacturing Houses in some of the Principal Cities of the United States. It is the intention of the Publishers to represent every city in the Union.
IX. NEARLY SEVENTY MAPS, representing the Principal Railways throughout the Country, with Stations, Distances, and Connections—Time Tables being placed opposite each Railway.
X. A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways—an invaluable feature to Travelers, as well as to those who have the least desire to become acquainted with the progress of the country.
XI. TIME TABLES OF EVERY RAILWAY IN THE COUNTRY. The Time Tables are changed under the direct supervision of the different Companies.
XII. IMPORTANT HINTS TO TRAVELERS. If every person, previous to commencing a journey, would purchase a copy of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE, they would find the hints therein suggested of so much benefit they would never wish to travel without it.
XIII. A LIST OF SOME FEW OF THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS. This list is corrected, from time to time, as reliable information is obtained.
XIV. LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.
XV. STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY, to and from the Principal Cities and Ports of the United States and the Canadas.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
Is the only work of
the kind
Published officially under the direct supervision of
The Railway Companies.

Below we give the names of some few of the Presidents of the principal Railways throughout the United States, recommending the few who have not done so to recognize and support APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE as their official organ.

We would recommend that the Railway Companies throughout the United States and the Canadas recognize and support APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE as their official organ, and that correct copies of Time Tables and Advertisements be forwarded to them.

ERASTUS CORNING, President of the New-York Central Railway.
J. R. BULKLEY, President of New-York and New-Haven Railway.
EDGAR THOMPSON, President of Pennsylvania Central Railway.
G. W. CASS, President of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway.
W WERT DECHERT, Vice-President Camden and Amboy Railway.
SAM. SLOAN, President of Hudson Railway.
G. W. ROCKWELL, President of Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway.
JOHN BROUGH, President of Indiana and Bellefontaine Railway.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President of New-York and Erie Railway.
CHAUNCEY BROOKS, President of Baltimore and Ohio Railway.
S. M. FELTON, President of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railway.
JOHN WILKINSON, President of Michigan Southern Railway.
W. H OSBORN, President of Illinois Central Railway.
JOHN P. KENNEDY, President of Northern Central Railway.
A. BOODY, President of Toledo and Wabash Railway.
J. B. WARING, President of Cleveland and Toledo Railway.
L. M. HUBBY, President of Cleveland, Columbia and Cincinnati Railway.
GEORGE PALMER, President of Buffalo and Erie Railway.
JACOB STRALER, President of Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia Railway.
HENRY C. LORD, President of Indianopolis and Cincinnati Railway.
JOHN KILGOUR, Secretary and Treasurer of Little Miami Railway.
WM. H. BOND, President of Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railway.
NOAH P. WILSON, President of Marietta and Cincinnati Railway.
J. B. TURNER, President of Galena and Chicago Railway.
J. F. JOY, President of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway.
CHAS. GOULD, Treasurer of Ohio and Mississippi Railway.
J. W. BROOKS, President of Michigan Central Railway.
T. J. EDMOND, Acting President of New-York and Harlem Railway.
WILLIAM WHITE, President of Albany, Vermont and Canada Railway.
DRAKE MILLS, President of Delaware and Lackawanna Railway.
WILLIAM CASE, President of Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railway.
JACOB PERKINS, President of Cleveland and Mahoning Railway.
M. M. BENTON, President of Kentucky Railway.
WM. DENNISON, Jr., President of Columbus and Xenia Railway.
E. J. PECK, President of Terre Haute and Richmond Railway.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway.

The attention of the traveling community is called to the following extract from a letter to the *Saturday Evening Gazette*:

"Within the past six months, business or pleasure has called me into one-half of the States of the Union, and over several thousand miles of railroad, and I have never arrived at a depôt ten minutes late, nor lost a connection—thanks to my pocket companion, "Appleton's Railway Guide," a work corrected and published semi monthly, which is a model for accuracy, and may be relied on most implicitly. A study of its contents has beguiled many miles of their tediousness, while the information it imparts reflects the greatest credit upon the publisher."

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE can be obtained of all the News and Periodical Agents and Booksellers throughout the United States and the Canadas; also of all the Boys and News Agents who sell books, papers, &c., in the depôts and cars throughout the country.

On the 1st of May
WILL BE PUBLISHED,
BY
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
THE ANTIQUARY.
Illustrated Household Edition.
2 vols., $1 50.

With two fine steel engravings—"Jonathan Oldbuck," from an original drawing by Darley; "Miss Wardour's Escape," from a drawing by Birket Foster.

NOW READY:
WAVERLEY and GUY MANNERING.

THE EDUCATIONAL HERALD FOR MAY.—(Enlarged edition)—Will be issued to-day. This number contains a fine view of the Andre Monument and Tarrytown Institute. Every parent and pupil should have it. Price 50 cents per annum. Single copies, 4 cents.
SMITH & BOYD, Publishers, No. 346 Broadway.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ILLUSTRATED DUODECIMO DICKENS.—Ninth and Tenth Volumes are this day published. They contain

BLEAK HOUSE.

By CHARLES DICKENS, (Boz,) and fill two beautiful volumes, 12mo, or duodecimo volumes of 966 pages, with THIRTY-SEVEN BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

From designs by Phiz and Cruikshank. This is the most beautiful edition of Dickens published in the world, and all should get it.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

BLEAK HOUSE—Two volumes, cloth. Price per set.....$2 50
" " scarlet, full gilt, sides, edges, &c... 4 00
" " half calf, antique, or half calf, gilt.. 5 00

PEOPLES' EDITION.

BLEAK HOUSE—One volume, cloth. Price $1 50.

The following volumes are already published:

PICKWICK PAPERS—Two volumes, cloth.....$2 50
" " scarlet, full gilt, sides, edges, &c.... 4 00
" " half calf, antique, or half calf, gilt. 5 00
NICKOLAS NICKLEBY—Two volumes, cloth.... 2 50
" " scarlet, full gilt, sides, edges, &c... 4 00
" " half calf antique, or half calf, gilt. 5 00
DAVID COPPERFIELD—Two volumes, cloth.... 2 50
" " scarlet, full gilt, sides, edges, &c... 4 00
" " half calf, antique, or half calf, gilt.. 5 00
OLIVER TWIST—Two volumes, cloth,..... 2 50
" " scarlet, full gilt, sides, edges, &c... 4 00
" " half calf, antique, or half calf, gilt. 5 00
VIVIA. THE SECRET OF POWER. Complete in two volumes, paper cover. Price One Dollar; or bound in one volume, cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-five cents.

NEW EDITION OF DUMAS' GREAT BOOK—THE COUNT OF MONTE CHRISTO. Two volumes, paper. Price One Dollar.

THE BORDER ROVER. By EMERSON BENNETT. Two volumes, paper cover. Price One Dollar; or bound in one volume, cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-five cents.

Booksellers, News Agents, and all others, will please send on their orders at once to the Publisher.

T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The above editions are for sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & CO., and by all Booksellers everywhere, and at
E. D. LONG'S,
No. 30 Beekman-st.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED FOR THIS WEEK contains: Customs of Turkish Ladies and Turkish Watering Places, with Six Engraved Illustrations; Dental Operations; Do Right; Truth or Trash; Speculation in Farming Lands; Pernicious Influence of Homes not as They Should Be; The Rotascope, Gyroscope, or Mechanical Paradox Explained, with an Engraving; A New Baby Walker, Illustrated; Quack Advertisements; New-York and California; A Heathen in New-York; True Education; Preaching Good and Strong; Maple Sugar; Matrimony and Minnesota; War Among the Peace-Makers; Bow to Save Girdled Trees; News of the Week; City Gossip and Items; Familiarities; Poetry—I Owe No Man a Dollar; Items; Literary Notices; Photography; Patent Office Department; International Patent Law; List of Patents Issued; Notes and Queries; Raising Trout; The California Pear, weight 2¾ lbs., with a Portrait, Life Size; Cottage Hill Seminary, with a View of the Buildings; Varieties. For sale by all newsmen. Price 4 cents. Subscription, $2 a year. Address,
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY
WILL PUBLISH AS FOLLOWS:
On Saturday, April 18,
GAUT GURLEY; OR,
THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.
By the author of "Green Mountain Boys," "Locke Amsden," &c.
One vol. 12mo. Price $1.

On Monday, April 20,
HUNTER'S PANORAMIC GUIDE,
FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO QUEBEC.
Splendidly Illustrated with 100 Engravings.
Price $1.

On Monday, May 4,
DR. ALLEN'S AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.
A superb royal 8vo volume of 900 pages.
Price $5.

On Tuesday, May 19,
THE CONGREGATIONAL HYMN BOOK.
The choicest collection of Sacred Lyrics in the English Language.
Price 75 cents and $1.

NOW READY.
DINSMORE'S RAILROAD GUIDE
FOR MAY.
288 pages. Price, 25 cents.

THE ONLY GUIDE which publishes all the Time Tables with the date under them.

THE ONLY GUIDE which has notes of reference under the various roads, showing how and when you connect with other roads, steamboats and stages.

THE ONLY GUIDE which has maps of railroad centres.

THE ONLY GUIDE which gives an index to 1,500 routes, and incidentally to 10,000 cities, villages and towns.

THE ONLY GUIDE which has One Hundred and Fifty Combined Railroad Routes, giving ALL the great lines of travel, and no preference showed.

THE ONLY GUIDE which fairly represents 300 railroads and cities for the interest of 300,000 travellers who consult its pages annually.

DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.
Another edition will be issued early in the month.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY. THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.
We would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of our machine-made ENVELOPES.
The unrivaled facilities which we possess for manufacturing enable us to
DEFY COMPETITION.
Samples forwarded free of expense.
We would also call the attention of the trade to
BRYAN & WILCOX'S Celebrated
WRITING FLUID AND INK.
For which we are the SOLE AGENTS.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
Nos. 23 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
J. Y. WESTERVELT,
CHARACTERS AND CRITICISMS,
By W. A. JONES, A. M.,
Librarian of Columbia College, New-York.
2 vols. crown 8vo, a selection of original papers on Topics of Art, Literature, and Character. For sale at the stores of D. APPLETON & CO., WILEY & HALSTED, C. S. FRANCIS & CO., T. N. STANFORD, and T. J. CROWEN.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and importers of the Standard Editions. New Goods constantly received.
On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States. PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.
No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

JUDGE THOMPSON'S NEW ROMANCE,
GAUT GURLEY;
OR, THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.
Is now ready, the most brilliant romance of the season. The author of "The Green Mountain Boys," has outdone himself.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers.
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

A FAST AGE THIS!
THE
YANKEE NOTIONS, FOR JUNE,
Out before New-Yorkers are done moving. Buy it fresh, This Morning, at any of the News Depôts. Price 12 cents.
T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

THE GREAT PEARS OF CALIFORNIA.—LIFE ILLUSTRATED for this week contains an authenticated account of Pears raised and exhibited in California, weighing from 2 pounds 12 ounces to 3 pounds 7 ounces, with an accurate portrait of one of them the size of life. Beside this the number contains six illustrations of Turkish customs, with an account of their Watering Places. An illustration and explanation of the motions of the Gyroscope, or Mathematical Paradox—the wonder of the age. An engraving of a new patent Baby-walker. View of Cottage Hill Seminary. Articles on Dentistry. Quack Advertisements. Influence of Bad Homes. Truth and Trash. Matrimony and Minnesota. News, Information, Gossip, and many other things to read which would be both pleasant and profitable. Buy it from your News Agent for Four Cents.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 205 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of our goods just published, and will be forwarded FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK,
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale,
PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS,
TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS,
PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS,
CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

BEDS, BEDDING, &c.—NOW IS YOUR TIME to order your mattresses of hair or straw, &c. Spring mattresses all sizes, and prices, fitted to any bedstead. N. B.—Old Mattresses re-stuffed and renovated at No. 634 Broadway. Basement, below Bleecker-st., East side.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
NO. 341 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.
We are constantly receiving
from Europe and the American sales
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
CARPETINGS,
which we offer at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A fine stock of
CHEAP INGRAINS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,
All of this week the prices will be as follows:

GAS FIXTURES.	Our Price.	Usual Price.
Hall Lights, each	$5 00	$4 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 3 Lights each	7 00	9 50
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights each	9 50	11 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights each	15 00	22 00
One Light Brackets	50	75
One Light Folding Bedroom Brackets	75	1 00
CHINA, IRON, STONE WARE AND CUT-GLASS.		
White China Tea sets, 44 pieces	$6 75	$5 50
White Toilet sets	1 50	2 00
White Toilet Sets	3 00	4 50
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	16 00	25 00
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls	1 50 the dz.	3 00
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	3 50	6 00
Cut-glass Celery Vases	1 30	2 25
SILVER-PLATED WARE.		
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	$3 75	$5 25
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Castors, 6 Cut-glass Bottles,	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 00	10 00

AN EXAMINATION
of the articles described above will convince any one that they are as cheap as we represent them to be.
W. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

IMMENSE VARIETY OF MANTILLAS,
IN GUIPURE,
HONITON,
REAL THREAD,
FRENCH LACE,
MECHLIN,
CHANTILLY,
VALENCIENNES,
BLACK SILK,
BLACK MOIRE,
AND GRAY CLOUDED SILK,
A superb assortment,
Will be opened this week.
Never before equalled
In novelty, extent or richness.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
HONITON LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
MECHLIN LACE MANTILLAS;
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
VALENCIENNES LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
BLACK MOIRE MANTILLAS,
AND GRAY CLOUDED SILK MANTILLAS.
In matchless profusion.
Will be opened this week.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

SKIRTS
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Whereas, we have obtained United States Letters Patent for an Adjustable Bustle, dated Jan. 22, 1857, we hereby warn all persons from making, using or selling the said Bustle, either by itself, or attached to a skirt of any style, or in any other manner whatever, unless the said Bustle or skirt is stamped by us with our trade-mark, as we shall proceed against any and every such person to the full extent of the law.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
No. 343 Broadway.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF LADIES' COSTUME.
A new and extremely beautiful
MANTILLA,
Of gray clouded silk.
A perfect assortment
Of these recherché Garments
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE WRAPPER.
A new and fascinating Garment
FOR PRESENT SEASON'S WEAR,
In Pearl, Mode and Gray Cloth.
Also, in Lasaian Cloth.
An exquisite assortment
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

TURKISH TRAVELING BASQUES,
A new and novel article,
Which, by the addition of a skirt or circular, can be worn as a Basque or Talma at the pleasure of the wearer. The material is water-proof in varied colors, and suited to the season,
GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

LOW PRICED MANTILLAS,
At $6, $8 and $10.
Rich in material, and beautiful in form,
As well as every intermediate quality.
Up to the most distinguished and costly.
A superb assortment this week,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

DECIDED NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS,
Just received from Paris,
Exact copies of the latest styles,
As worn by the most distinguished ladies in Europe,
At the annual fête of Long Champs,
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

HIGH-PRICED MANTILLAS,
Eighty, one hundred,
And one hundred and fifty dollars:
As well as every intermediate quality.
To the moderate sum of six dollars.
The greatest assortment in the country.
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS,
Entirely differing from those of former seasons,
In color, style and form,
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

FIVE CASES OF MANTILLAS,
Decidedly new in style,
In texture, form and color,
Not to be seen at any other house.
Will be opened this week.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF MANTILLAS,
Unparralled in variety,
And unrivalled in richness.
Inspection is respectfully desired.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
IN LADIES' MANTILLAS,
Just received from Paris,
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

ELEGANT GRAY MANTILLAS,
NOVEL, RICH AND BEAUTIFUL.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT THIS WEEK.
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

A CARTON OF BLACK CHANTILLY Points, Mantillas and Laces, just received, will be offered for sale THIS MORNING, both inst. These goods are warranted a very superior make and finish, and well worthy attention. MILLER & GRANT, 703 Broadway.

HEAVY LINEN TABLE DAMASKS—TWO yards wide, a real bargain, 50c., 62c. and 75c.
BRINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 513 Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

MILLINERY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE
No. 154 Bowery, 2d door above Broome-st.
Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons from auction.
L. P. TIBBALS.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

STRAW GOODS.

HOMER & KETCHUM
Offer inducements
TO CASH PURCHASERS,
OF STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
at No. 318 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS FOR Boys, Misses and Infants. A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 126 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salerooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance, in 10th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
For the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society of St. Vincent de Paul, to be given on
SUNDAY, May 3, 1857,
at which the following distinguished artists have generously volunteered to appear:
Mme. Sr. WILHORST,
Sig. GIANNONI,
Sig. MORELLI,
Mr. W. DŒHLER,
The Brothers L. V. DACHAUER-GASPARD.
The whole under the direction of Mr. GASPARD.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Trio—Prophete, for Alexandre Organ and two Pianos, arranged by.....Gaspard
Mr. GASPARD and the brothers L. V. DACHAUER-GASPARD.
2. Invocation à la Ste-Vierge.....Giannoni
Sig. GIANNONI.
3. Violin, Solo.....F. David
Mr. W. DŒHLER.
4. Elena da Feltre.....Mercadante
Mme. DE WILHORST and Sig. MORELLI.
5. a. Nocturne; b. Mazurka.....Chopin
Mr. L. DACHAUER-GASPARD.
6. Duo—Belisario.....Donizetti
Sig. GIANNONI and Sig. MORELLI.
PART II.
1. Trio—Stradella—Piano, violin et orgue.
Mr. L. DACHAUER-GASPARD, W. DŒHLER and Mr. GASPARD.
2. Scena e Preghiera di Lada.....Donizetti
Mme. DE WILHORST.
3. Stabat—Rossini.....Gaspard
Mr. GASPARD.
4. Mélodie—Les enfants du Pêcheur.....Arnault
Sig. MORELLI.
5. Grand Duo—Beatrice de Tenda.....Two pianos.
Messrs. L. and V. DACHAUER-GASPARD.
6. Trio di Lombardi.....Verdi
Mme. DE WILHORST, Signori GIANNONI and MORELLI.
Conductor.....Sig. MANZOCCHI
The two Grand Erard's Pianos are from Mr. Strauing's music store, No. 701 Broadway, New-York.
The Alexandre Organ is from Firth, Pond & Co.
Tickets.....One Dollar
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission with Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats.....1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).....50
Boxes from.....$10 to $20 00
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Debut of
SIGNOR ASSONI,
On FRIDAY, May 1, in the favorite serio-comic Opera,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
Linda.....Madame MARIETTA GAZZANIGA.
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signor BRIGNOLI.
Signor AMODIO.
Signor ASSONI and
Signor ARNOLDI,
In the other roles.
Musical Director and Conductor....MAX MARETZEK.
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ITALIAN OPERA—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8.
Tickets.....50 cents
SATURDAY MAY 2, 1857.
FIRST GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
commencing at 3 o'clock, by
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY,
L. ESPINOSA, MME. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL, YOUNG AMERICA, YOUNG HEGLER,
Antoine.....as the.....White Knight.
Jerome's comicality, THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Master Tricks...L. Espinosa. | Dr. Birch.....Jerome.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
The eight great scenes of the Comic Pantomime of THE GREEN MONSTER.
The White Knight.....Antonis
Children and schools, half-price.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. LESTER.
The Committee having the above matter in charge takes leave to announce that the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
has been secured for
MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
when it is confidently expected that a
MOST EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION
of acknowledged talent will be present in a
BRILLIANT AND DIVERSIFIED ENTERTAINMENT,
the particulars of which will be duly published.
Answers have already been received from the following eminent artists, and a large number in addition is anticipated:
Mr. WALLACK,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.,
Mr HARRISON,
Mr BROUGHAM,
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. G. HOLLAND,
Mr. WALCOT, Mr. SOTHERN,
Miss LOUISA PYNE,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
(who kindly consents to visit New-York for this especial occasion,)
Mrs. BLAKE, Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mrs BROUGHAM, Miss SUSAN PYNE,
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON,
Mrs. BUCKLAND, Mrs. VERNON,
Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,
ROB ROY MACGREGOR
will be performed on the occasion, with
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY CAST EVER SEEN IN NEW-YORK, AND
OTHER ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS.
Box Book now open at Wallack's Theatre.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
BROADWAY.
FRIDAY—Two very superior comic pieces,
OUR BEST SOCIETY; OR, THE POTIPHAR FAMILY,
in which the whole of the excellent company will appear.
Also, the two act comedy of
MASTER'S RIVAL; OR, FUN IN FRANCE.
Mr. Burton in his very humorous personation of Paul Shack.
Mr. Fisher as his brother, Peter Shack.
Miss Polly Marshall as the model chambermaid, Tibby.
To morrow, Saturday.—A great variety night.
On Monday.—Mr. Edwin Booth, the young American tragedian, will appear as RICHARD III.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Mr. Burton takes pleasure in announcing an engagement with
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
THE YOUNG AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
whose recent success in
BOSTON, NEW-ORLEANS AND ST. LOUIS
is but an indorsement of the public voice of
CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA,
which stamps him as an
ACTOR OF WONDERFUL POWER
and unquestioned genius.
He will have the honor of appearing on MONDAY evening, May 4, and every night during the week, in a
SERIES OF TRAGIC PLAYS,
in the production of which all the resources of the establishment, as regards scenery, wardrobe, appointments, will be brought into requisition.
Box sheet opened three days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress.
Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
FORTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF THE ELVES.
THIS EVENING Friday, May 1, 1857,
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE.
Prince Charles Frederick, of Prussia...Miss Laura Keene
King Frederick William.....Mr. Burnett
Baron Hoppe Nicken.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
To be followed by
THE ELVES.
LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Sprites and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transforming the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest, but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immobility.

MISS LAURA KEENE'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, MAY 2.
A new Comedy, in 2 acts, entitled
LIKE AND UNLIKE.
Countess Thromoski, } .....By Miss Laura Keene,
Lissette. }
Mr. Baker will perform, in the Orchestra,
THE ENGLISH,
THE SCOTCH,
THE IRISH and
THE AMERICAN QUADRILLES,
Introducing the national airs of each country.
After which, for the 46th time,
THE ELVES.
Sylvia, the statue bride, her original part, Miss L. Keene.

WALLACK'S THEATRE
Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. WALCOT.
FRIDAY, May 1.
Second night of the new comic piece,
A DECIDED CASE,
received with the greatest applause on its first representation.
Revival of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
The very capital farce of
A THUMPING LEGACY.
SATURDAY—THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
and THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
MONDAY—The theatre will be CLOSED in consequence of the complimentary testimonial to
MR LESTER,
at the Academy of Music.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
H. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage manager
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MR T. PLACIDE.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 1st, 1857,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Mr. H. Placide, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport, Mr Blake, Mr. T. Placide, Mr. G. Holland, Mrs. W. H. Smith, in prominent characters.
The farce of THE TWO B'HOYS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orch

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1857.

Our The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two Copies to ONE Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, *invariably cash in advance.*

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who desire their notices to be placed on the *fifth* page must accompany them with directions to that effect.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The selection of a new location for Quarantine, is assuming a shape which renders it eminently a matter proper for public notice, as the proceedings in regard to it are such as to excite a suspicion that private considerations are overriding the public good. When the Commissioners came down to examine the several localities, they were very generally of opinion that upon the whole, *Coney Island* was the best,—but they were assured in the most positive and peremptory manner, by two of their number, Ex-Alderman BENSON and Mayor HALL, that it could not possibly be procured. They accordingly abandoned all thought of it and entered into a stipulation with Mr. LUSK for the purchase of Seguine's Point. The money was to be paid and the deed delivered yesterday, after which date the bargain would not be binding. Subsequently to this arrangement, Mr. BOWNE, one of the Commissioners, ascertained that Coney Island *could* be bought—and indeed on Wednesday last, Mr. HENDRICKSON, the lessee, offered to lease it to the Commission, with the hotel and other buildings, for ten years, at $17,000 per annum. Mr. BOWNE thereupon refused to sign the draft for the payment of the money stipulated to Mr. LUSK, and the State Treasurer refused to pay the draft *without* his signature. A meeting of the Commissioners was held, yesterday, upon the subject,—at which, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. BOWNE to change the action of the Board, a letter was read from Mr. HENDRICKSON, *withdrawing* his offer to lease Coney Island to the Commissioners;—whereupon Messrs. BENSON and HALL endeavored to constrain Mr. BOWNE to acquiesce in the action they had already taken. So far as we are aware, however, they were unsuccessful. There cannot be the least doubt that, for all the purposes of Quarantine, Coney Island is a far better location than Seguine's Point. So far as accommodating the Commerce of the port is concerned there is no comparison between them,—as at the latter point ships cannot come up to the wharves for lack of water, and cargoes must be transferred by lighters,—which would cost the Commerce of this Port very nearly a million of dollars every year. At Coney Island ships could unload at the wharves without unnecessary trouble or detention of any kind. We trust that no private interests or local jealousies or prejudices of any kind will be allowed to influence the decision of a matter of so much interest to New-York Commerce as this.

The dispatch published in yesterday morning's TIMES, announcing the steamer *Circassian* as below Quebec, proves to have been a mistake. The *Caledonia* is now fully due there, but had not arrived at a late hour last night. The steamship *Africa* is also due at this port, but had not been signaled at Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock this morning.

The brigantine *Helen*, a low, rakish craft, in command of Capt. VAN VECHTEN, a New-York man, was seized yesterday, at 3 P. M., while passing through the Narrows, by Capt. FAUNCE, of the revenue cutter *Washington*, at the instance of the United States Marshal, upon the suspicion that she was departing upon a slave voyage. The brig had on board powder, whisky, cotton prints, &c., but having no other articles to fix suspicion upon the vessel. She was towed back to the City by the steamtug *Satellite*, and anchored under the guns of the cutter. There were seven in the crew, one of whom was a Portuguese supercargo. The parties arrested on board the alleged slaver *Merchant* were to have been examined yesterday, before U. S. Commissioner MORTON; but in consequence of the absence of the District-Attorney, the hearing was postponed until to-day.

The Board of Aldermen held a long and very interesting session last evening. Some resolutions were passed, with an effecting preamble, ordering the election of delegates to meet in convention in the City for the purpose of expressing the voice of the people in relation to the acts of the late Legislature. They directed the Mayor to negotiate with the General Government in the matter of a site for a post-office, and concurred with the Councilmen to raise his salary to $5,000 per annum. They also directed the Comptroller *not* to draw warrants in favor of any person exercising any official jurisdiction, by virtue of the recent acts of the Legislature, until their validity shall have been established by the Courts. A communication was received from the Chief Engineer, objecting to the introduction of steam fire-engines.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to consider the propriety of removing the landing-place of the Sound and North River steamboats above Canal-street, met yesterday, and heard remonstrances from the agents and owners of the various lines interested in the proposed change. The cartmen of the City also presented a resolution, adopted by them at a special meeting held on Wednesday, which was only partially and conditionally favorable to the removal.

The only Committee that was appointed to assemble on Thursday was that in reference to the Battery Enlargement. The members got together and had a few minutes' conversation on the subject, but did nothing.

Mayor WOOD expresses his intention to leave unenforced that stupid, antique, and unrepealed ordinance which makes it a crime to bring oysters into town, or to have them here, under penalty of $5 a hundred, from the 1st of May to the 1st of September. The Mayor's determination merits the thanks of everybody who eats. Why do not the Common Council repeal the law? They would, in haste, if the State had enacted any such tyrannical rule.

The Attorney-General of the State is to be associated with the District-Attorney of the City, for the prosecution in the trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM next week. Mr. DEAN and Mr. CLINTON are engaged for the defence. BUTLER has retained Mr. JOHN GRAHAM as his counsel. The prisoners will be tried separately, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM being first placed at the bar.

The City Temperance Alliance, while regretting that the Legislature did not give us a Prohibitory instead of a License law, is preparing, and invokes the aid of all good citizens, to see the law enforced in the City as far as possible.

The argument in the Police Commission case was continued yesterday afternoon and evening. Judge EDMONDS continued his argument for the plaintiff. He complained of the delay in the argument of the real question of the case, by his opponents, and proceeded to argue the unconstitutionality of the law. Mr. FIELD will close for the defendants to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

JOHN B. GOUGH lectured as eloquently as ever before a large audience, in Rev. Mr. BEECHER'S Church, Brooklyn, last night.

The skeletons of three of the prisoners of the Jersey Prison-ship (probably) were dug up at the Navy-Yard, while excavating there for the foundation of a new building, a day or two since.

Politicians vs. The People.

A public meeting is called in the Park for Tuesday next to denounce the new Police Commission, and generally the recent State legislation concerning the interests and affairs of the City. This is thoroughly and exclusively a party movement, and is intended quite as much to revive the failing political fortunes of Mayor WOOD as for any object in which the public at large has a deeper interest. The whole controversy between the New and the Old system of municipal government is pending in the Courts of law, where it properly belongs. If Mayor WOOD and his partisans were honest in their affected regard for the public welfare, they would leave the contest to be settled by the judicial tribunals whose aid they have invoked. The fact that they resort to mass meetings and the ordinary clap-trap of political demagogism, in order to affect the decision of a question of Constitutional law now before the Courts, shows conclusively that they care far less for laws and constitutions than for power and place.

But it is useless to pretend that, in this unhappy contest, which sacrifices the Public good to the schemings and wranglings of Partisans, the blame is all on one side. The fact cannot be concealed, that the extremely partisan character of the new Commission has greatly impaired public confidence in the attempted Reform, and given its opponents a strong hold upon popular sympathy in their attempts to break it down. Previous to the passage of the bill, we took occasion to warn the public against the dangers which menaced the system from this direction. In the TIMES of the 10th of April, we expressed our convictions upon this subject, by saying:

"The practical operation of this important law will evidently depend entirely upon the *character of the Board of Police Commissioners:*—and the Governor owes it to himself, as well as to the vast interests concerned, to see to it that this most important and responsible Board is *not handed over to any political party or made the instrument of political faction,*—and that none but men of the highest character, who command the respect and confidence of the whole community, and *who are not conspicuous as political partisans,* are intrusted with its delicate and difficult responsibilities. *The whole community will regard with surprise and alarm any indication that in a matter of such vast importance the Governor's personal judgment is to be overborne by any party pressure or any political emergency whatever.*"

The event has more than justified these apprehensions; and although any Commission which the Governor might have appointed, would undoubtedly have been resisted by Mayor WOOD and his adherents, much of the public sympathy which supports his present crusade would have been avoided by a more scrupulous regard, on the part of Gov. KING, to the character and complexion of the new Board of Police Commissioners. The great body of our people hoped to see the Police Department taken out of the field of politics; and, when they saw that the result of the whole movement was merely to take it from one political party and hand it over to another, they not only felt that the public good had been sacrificed to partisanship, but that they themselves had been made the tools of a political trick. Such a popular conviction is sure to revenge itself.

This whole contest, as it now stands, is simply a struggle of political partisans. It illustrates forcibly the truth of the remark, that "party is the madness of *the many* for the benefit of *the few.*" How it will end, no body knows, and, it is to be feared—so benumbed by indignities is the public mind becoming—very few care. The management of this City is beginning to be regarded by the mass of the people—as it has long been regarded by the men in power—as a matter of interest only to the holders of office. It is understood, and seems to be accepted and acquiesced in, by the community at large that—no matter who is in, or who is out—the City is to be governed by a set of reckless and unprincipled adventurers, exclusively for their own profit—and that all *the people* are expected or allowed to do in the premises, is to vote them in and then submit, in peace and patience, to be neglected, insulted and plundered. The effect of this skepticism, which is the growth of long and hard experience, is to create the general impression in the public mind, with regard to this contest between the rival Boards of Police Commissioners, that it is of not the slightest consequence to the people at large which shall succeed—that one is as thoroughly partisan as the other, and that nothing substantial, or worth the contest, will be gained by a change. Every body asks, who will be the better off when the question shall have been decided—"injunction" or "no injunction?" In either case will Policemen attend to *party* duty less, and to *public* duty more? Will there be a murder, or a burglary, or a ticket-swindle the less? Will street ordinances, or any other ordinances, be better enforced, or rowdy gongers, policy office black-mailers, gambling-house swindlers, brothelers, runner panelers, grog-shop anti-licensers, *et id genus omne*, be more efficiently kept in subjection under one *régime* than the other? The public doubts it. That FERNANDO WOOD was reelected Mayor of New-York, was notoriously owing to the system of corruption and tyranny which he had introduced into the Police. He hopes to perpetuate his power by a continuance of the same infernal and tyrannical system. The modernized Albany Regency took a lesson out of his catechism, and have homœopathically endeavored to cure "like with like." So, if the decision is in favor of injunction, it will be a continuation of past abominations. If the recent statute carries the day, and SIMPSON DRAPER & Co. come into power, everybody says there will be a kaleidoscopic change; but without the change of a color, an element, *a man*, for the real benefit of the community.

Probably not one in a hundred of the citizens of New-York appreciate properly how wretchedly the interests of this City are protected, and at what enormous expense disorder and misrule are paid for. We are nearly a million of people, and we suffer ourselves to be annually taxed very nearly a million of dollars, to feed several hundreds of vicious satellites of whatever happens to be, for the instant, the appointing power. WOOD or anti-WOOD, Republican or Democrat, Sam or Sambo, the lucky *dogs* that succeed, are none of them more patriotic, order-loving or philanthropic than their predecessors, and the City meanwhile suffers, and pays. The Police has so entirely ceased to be a "terror to evil doers," that, provided a man has rendered good party service, a black criminal record, eye-gouging antecedents, rum-hole proclivities, and an itching palm for bribes, are regarded rather as recommendations than otherwise. No chain, said a worthy now in high power, is "so sure to hind, as a man's own passions." And of what use are protests? If gamblers, prostitutes, bullies, and drunkards can enlist, at primary meetings, a greater physical display than the "pious sentiment," however expedient it may be to cater, occasionally, to the latter, why should an unprejudiced Chief Magistrate sacrifice sagacity, and the wholesome odor of antecedents, for a mere name? Or why, on the other hand, should justice and equity be deemed of moment by an anti-Democratic State Executive, when *party* demands the manufacture of anti-Democratic political tools? "*Here we go, there we go,*" is the moral of the past, present and future. Different hands may sway the pendulum, but its quality bids fair to remain unchanged, until reform becomes a reality instead of a mere word, and the might of this Metropolis vindicates itself differently from what it has done in the past.

The Captured Slaver.

The story of the slaver captured off the Cuban coast, as published in the TIMES of yesterday, has doubtless attracted the attention of our readers. We hear enough of the iniquities, of the horrible atrocities, committed in the prosecution of the trade. We know that in despite of treaties, laws, and armed cruisers, it still continues to flourish, but it is seldom that the guilty are detected *flagrante delicto*, or that the details of the monstrous crime are brought to light.

The slaver to which we refer was a schooner of only 150 tons burden; and yet, within the narrow limits of this diminutive craft, five hundred human beings were crammed. Each captive was allowed a space of eighteen inches "to turn in," and, once a day, the unfortunate wretches were driven in herds to the deck, there to breathe for a passing moment the pure air of Heaven. They were stolen from their homes on the African coast, and were to be sold as slaves in Cuba: and the robber and murderer, who thus trafficked in the souls and bodies of men, doubtless calculated that by the sale of this cargo he would make up for others he had lost—for slaves *will* die on such a terrible voyage. The horrors of the middle passage have been often told; but, until some special case like the present is brought home to us, we are apt to regard the stories related as some hideous invention. We find it impossible to believe that lust of gain should so utterly possess the souls of men, that they could become so debased as to live under the weight of such damning guilt. Among the five hundred Africans captured on this occasion, very few had reached the age of twenty; there were many females among them; and, during a voyage of twenty-nine days, no less than one hundred and twenty-seven had died from close confinement and starvation. The remainder, when the schooner was so fortunately captured by the British brig-of-war *Arab*, were found packed closely together—all naked, and imbedded in dirt and vermin, a picture of wretchedness, and misery, and suffering, to excite the compassion or indignation of any one but a slave-trader. The starving wretches were brought into St. Anne's, and, unable to control themselves, they fought for the food placed before them with the ferocity of famished brutes.

It is not merely to the atrocities and horrors of this, as an isolated case, that we would direct attention. These iniquities are of frequent occurrence. The slave trade is almost as flourishing now as it ever was in its palmiest days, and the partial watchfulness of cruisers only heightens the cruelties inflicted on the captives. The vessels engaged in the traffic are built flat-bottomed, so that they can be driven into shore when pursued, and the slaves then left to perish. It is notorious that a large number of schooners are employed in the trade, and with impunity land their cargoes on the coast of Cuba. Almost every letter that we receive from Havana announces the arrival of some fresh instalment. The authorities of the Island are unable or unwilling to stop the practice, and existing treaties are openly violated.

We see it stated that the continuance of the slave trade will be brought before the British Parliament as soon as it assembles. We trust that the subject will receive the serious attention of that body. And we earnestly hope that our own Government will not remain idle, but will lend all proper coöperation towards the suppression of this great wrong, still openly encouraged by Spain, to her own disgrace and the shame of our civilization.

It is only just to say that the United States authorities at this port have always been commendably vigilant in their efforts to detect vessels fitted out here for the slave trade, and that the new Marshal (Captain RYNDERS) has been especially active and resolute in this service. Our columns this morning record the details of another capture effected by this officer yesterday.

BOGUS WALKER-VICTORIES.—The Nicaraguan news, received by the *Illinois*, demonstrates pretty clearly to what extent the American public has been gulled and humbugged by parties interested in the Fillibuster cause. We have no disposition to sum up all the purely fictitious victories achieved by WALKER over the Central American allies. Life is too short for such laborious exercises. But one "crowning victory" appears rather prominent just now, and will be a sufficient illustration for our purpose. Our enterprising cotemporary, the *Herald*, after a note of warning and preliminary flourish of trumpets announcing important and exclusive intelligence, published on the 9th inst., several letters purporting to have been written by Gen. HENNINGSEN on the day succeeding that great victory of the 16th of March. "The loss of the enemy," wrote HENNINGSEN, "is ascertained to have been upwards of 400 killed. Our victory is decisive and *breaks up the allies completely*, and in a few weeks *all fighting within the boundaries of Nicaragua will be over.*" "American Minié rifles," says another letter writer, "and Henningsen howitzers and cannon did the business. The allies are finally used up, and the reign of the greasers in this Republic *wiped out.*" Such was the tenor of the letters, real or imaginary, upon the authority of which we were told that Gen. WALKER had obtained such a glorious victory at San Jorge, and had slain the Costa Ricans with such very great slaughter. The boot is now on the other leg. The lie was of such a wholesale stamp that it is just worth while remembering in order to contradict. By the news received yesterday WALKER was the party defeated; *his* were the men so frightfully cut up; and *his* the reign that has been "wiped out." Our decayed cotemporary of the *Herald* is as reliable a historian of this Nicaraguan war as he was of Parker Vein and Potosi Lead.

The Pulpit and the Stage.

That a citizen of New-York, well and favorably known to our community as the faithful pastor of a respectable Christian congregation should have been invited by a few friends of the drama to deliver a discourse on the relation of the theatre with public morality, and that he should have accepted such an invitation, is certainly a very interesting indication of the general advance of liberal sentiments and sound practical sense among our people. For the courage of the pulpit, like the morality of the stage, is rather a barometrical fact than an atmospherical force, and rather reveals than controls the condition of the public mind. The preacher's license, like the player's prosperity, is in the ears that hear him. When Père VENTURA thunders his anathemas at Imperial misrule and courtly corruption through the chapel of the Tuileries, it is less the boldness of the clerical DEMOSTHENES that attracts our attention, than the mysterious calmness of the pale and silent TIBERIUS, who tolerates those fierce fulminations of Italian faith. And so when a clergyman of New-England extraction, educated within the circle of New-England prejudices and occupying a prominent place among the leaders of a denomination which can hardly be said to have any existence in America out of the limits of New England, advocates with earnestness and with eloquence a theory of public life and private morality utterly opposed to the doctrines and inconsistent with the practices which have obtained for now two centuries and a half throughout the length and the breadth of New England herself, and have been carried by her sons into all quarters of the Republic, we find less reason for dwelling upon the spirited conduct of the orator, (commendable though it be,) than for felicitating ourselves upon the good sense and intelligent liberality of the community in which such a phenomenon is possible.

In his speech delivered at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday night, Dr. BELLOWS unquestionably reflected the opinions and vindicated the convictions of a majority of the educated and respectable inhabitants of this metropolis. In New-York, as in London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, the drama is sanctioned by the laws, and supported by public sentiment. The press is ready to analyze and to applaud—multitudes of quiet and respectable citizens are ready to patronize and to pay for any thing which at all approaches the standard of dramatic excellence. But in New-York, as in all the other leading Christian cities of the world, a very considerable number of persons claiming to be regarded as the specially and conspicuously "religious" portion of the community, look upon the theatre as only one of many evil devices for turning away the attention of men from the great and solemn interests of immortality to the fleeting enjoyments of this transitory life, and are consequently prepared to visit with their severest censure any minister of religion who shall venture to commit a sin so heinous in their eyes, as any countenance given to such an institution must necessarily be.

These persons are sustained in their position by many discreditable facts connected with the actual administration of the theatre. How far it is true that modern players in general live in a disorderly and disreputable way, may well be a matter of inquiry, but various circumstances combine to favor the belief that many of them must indeed lead such lives as no one can approve. Very few of them ever succeed in rising above the temptations of poverty: they are all of them condemned, by the nature of their occupation, to an almost entire exclusion from general society in a community which works by day while they must work by night, and they are exposed to all the dangerous influences of continual and excessive excitement, both physical and mental. Then, again, as the theatre depends for its support upon the public, the manager of the theatre must often stoop to the periodical vacillations and vitiations of the public taste, and put upon the stage plays which the refined instincts of cultivation must condemn quite as sharply as do the simpler emotions of morality.

Specious arguments, therefore, are never any more likely to be wanting to the modern enemies of the drama, than they were to the worthy Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, when they protested, in 1575, against the license granted to the players by the Lords of the Privy Council, and summed up their hostility in the trenchant proposition that "to play in plague-time was to increase the plague by infection, while to play out of plague-time was to draw the plague by offending of God upon occasion of such plays." That, in the face of the stern prejudices and ancient prepossessions of the "religious" public, a clergyman should venture to come forward in support of the divine ordinance of recreation, and of the absolutely imperative necessity of such orderly provision of public amusement, as shall secure to our people the best amusement possible, and the most possible of that best, proves conclusively, as we have said, that the people of New-York, as a body, are prepared to sustain every honest and hearty endeavor that shall be made to organize the public life on more wholesome and rational principles than have heretofore prevailed in American society. Upon the particular class of persons to whom Dr. BELLOWS addressed himself it is not likely that his remarks will make much impression; for by the majority of the "religious" public he himself and the sect to which he belongs are already regarded as being little better than the people of the world, and whatever good may be done among them by his observations will be effected in consequence of the indorsement and reproduction of them by the leading journals of the City. Thousands of people who read the speech of Dr. BELLOWS in the columns of the *Tribune*, the *Herald* and the TIMES, will forget that they are imbibing the objectionable sentiments of a minister who has come down out of the pulpit to defend the stage from the boards of an Opera-house, and will carry away from the perusal only the good sense, the sound philosophy, and the warm practical philanthropy which distinguish the address.

For the managers and actors who graced the occasion of this oration with their presence, we trust that they will lay well to heart the significant moral which we have deduced from it. It can afford them but a mild kind of gratification to believe that a particular clergyman and his particular friends are disposed to think as well of them as circumstances will permit, and to look with favor upon an institution which ancient sages and Christian bishops have consulted to approve, which numbers among its patrons the greatest sovereigns of history from the days of PERICLES to those of VICTORIA, among its philosophers the profoundest intellects of the race from the times of ARISTOTLE to those of CHATEAUBRIAND; and, among its poets the very kingliest of writers, whose names neither our own space nor our readers' patience will suffer us to enumerate; but they may take large comfort and serious instruction from the reflection that they will be cordially sustained by the general intelligence and good-will of the community in the boldest efforts they shall make to elevate the tone of the stage which they control, and to contribute their full share to the "sober and serious interests of society," by providing more fully and more fitly for the gratification of human nature's absolute need of wholesome relaxation and positive enjoyment.

If, as Dr. BELLOWS charges, the "religious world" be really responsible for the slow development and unsatisfactory character of popular amusements in this country, then have those worthy people a serious account to settle with the State. If it is their fault, indeed, that no adequate excitements of a legitimate kind have been provided for the most excitable race on earth—that no entertaining and refining amusements are in any sufficient measure offered to a people who do more work and earn more leisure than ever any people did, or than any other people now do—that the vast wealth of nervous life and fallow time accumulated in this City alone so runs to vice and to excess for want of agreeable relief in the monotonous channels of our existence—then it is high time that the wisest and best of the teachers of American Christianity should take all these questions gravely under consideration, or become practical and earnest and unprejudiced men.

But however this may be, the business men, who are now concerned in the conduct of the amusements which we actually possess, and particularly of the theatre, should mark this proceeding of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS as an unmistakable sign of the times. They will easily know what value to set on the particular dramatic criticisms of a gentleman who confesses himself to speak "*haud expertus,*" and passes judgment on plays which he never has seen; but they cannot so easily estimate the value of the fact that a prominent member of a class which lives by the breath of public opinion, has given utterance to the voice of public opinion, when he demands of the stage that it shall regard itself as really a great power in the State, and look to its influences as closely as to its profits. For them as for all the world it holds true that "Honesty is the best policy," and they may depend upon it that the most exalted conception which they can form of the public taste will be justified in the palpable shape of larger gains and a steadier support. We have no desire to multiply the numbers of the already innumerable race of the "Elijah-Programs," and the idea of a "heaven-supported" manager vindicating his "mission" is intolerable to us; but we do hope that the sounding of trumpets and waving of banners which took place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday night, may herald something more satisfactory than a cortege of circus-riders on piebald horses, and introduce a positive and manly attempt to elevate the character of the Metropolitan Stage.

Mexican Anarchy Again.

Mexico presents a most pitiable spectacle—one calculated to excite the sympathies of all who are interested in the progress and triumph of liberal principles. She is so wasted and worn out by civil strife, that even the impending danger of a Spanish invasion is insufficient to rouse the people from their apathy. They seem most indifferent to the issue; and, helpless to check dissensions within, they are wholly incapable of defying their enemies without.

When the ambition of SANTA ANA was foiled, and the Republic was relieved from the burden of his Dictatorship, many believed or hoped that a new and prosperous era had dawned. In JUAN ALVAREZ or IGNACIO COMONFORT, they recognized statesmen worthy of public confidence, with genius enough, if backed by popular support, to redeem the country from its disgrace and degradation. President COMONFORT has not betrayed the trust confided in him. He has labored earnestly in the cause of Reform, and his last act—the promulgation of a new Constitution—is the most advanced move that any Mexican Administration has yet had the boldness to make. This Constitution may be found imperfect by political critics in many particulars, but upon one point—the most important of all—it strikes the nail upon the head. A complete separation is effected between Church and State, and the latter is declared supreme in all matters of temporal interest. The law is clear and decided on the subject, and it further abolishes many of those Church privileges, which, in Mexico as elsewhere, have been a drag on social and political progress.

President COMONFORT, by inaugurating this radical reform, has created many enemies, who are also the enemies of order and good government. We fear they will prove too strong for him. Foremost among them, is the Church, which commands the omnipotence of wealth and an unbounded influence over the minds of a superstitious people. During the past year it has used all this wealth and influence to instigate rebellion against COMONFORT, and scheme for the restoration of SANTA ANA, or any one else who is ready to be its obedient tool. Under special orders from the Archbishop, the minor Clergy have so far abused their high office as to threaten with the darkest terrors of their creed, all who swear to obey the laws of the land. There have been some honorable exceptions—a few instances where individual priests have been sufficiently enlightened and courageous to ignore the authority of their superior when it countenanced treason, and to withstand with manly independence the unwarrantable assumptions of a bigoted Prelate. But it is not to be supposed that a crusade of this kind, originating in the highest ecclesiastical authority of the land, will be unattended with injurious consequences. In a country like Mexico, where the more extravagant dogmas of the Papal religion still find ready credence, and where the clergy are not loth to use popular weaknesses and popular ignorance to strengthen their own power, and to maintain their ascendency in political as well as in religious affairs, this hostility between Church and State bodes no good to the latter. The intelligence of the country is hardly prepared for such a contest. The people have an appreciation of liberal principles, but they want self-confidence. In all questions where the Church interferes, they discard reason and common sense, and give blind obedience to their spiritual pastors and masters. And so, when anathemas are fulminated and absolution is refused to those who recognize the new constitution or venture to obey it, we can scarcely look for any other result than the destruction of all confidence in the Government and the overthrow of that free action upon which its existence depends.

The Church, then, is the chief enemy that has sapped the foundations of General COMONFORT'S once popular Government. Without an army and without other resources than the integrity of his course and the liberality of his policy, the President stands a bad chance. The country is overrun with robbers, who commit all sorts of depredations with impunity. There is no security for the life and property of any—native or foreigner. And amid the general anarchy and confusion that prevail, petty factions take advantage of the federal weakness to issue their pronunciamentos; party chiefs avail themselves of the opportunity to advance their selfish ambition, and party politicians to rob the public treasury.

Such is the aspect of Mexican affairs on the eve of a foreign invasion. Even that event does not seem to unite the people. The national spirit is dead, and a common danger makes no common cause. What hope is there then for Mexico? Statesmen of ability and patriotism have so often attempted to regenerate her and lift her up to the position she should occupy among nations, that the accomplishment of such a task seems now to be utterly impossible. The change to be effected is too radical, for it must be a change in politics and in religion—even in the manners, customs and habits, of the people. We do not pretend to prophesy when such a change will, if ever it does, take place; but every thoughtful Mexican who has the prosperity of his country at heart, must see that it never *can* take place until the Republic is more assimilated to our own by an infusion of American laws, religion, spirit, energy, and enterprise.

Mormon Outrages.

In the TIMES, of May 18, 1855,—very nearly two years ago—we published a report of the trial, in Utah, of three Indians, named ANKLE JOINT, SANDY HAIR and WHITE TREE, for the murder of Captain JOHN W. GUNNISON, and seven other citizens of the United States, on the 23d of October, 1853. This report was received from a Special Correspondent of the TIMES, who accompanied it with a letter, setting forth the clear and unmistakable fact that the verdict of manslaughter which was returned by the Jury was, in the language of the learned Judge who presided at the trial, "contrary to the law, the testimony, the instructions of the Court, and in violation of their solemn oath before God;"—and, also, setting forth the grounds for believing that the Mormons, who composed the Jury, had returned this verdict at the command of BRIGHAM YOUNG, who had protected the Indians, and who, there was reason to suspect, was really the instigator and author of the massacre of GUNNISON and his party. This letter and report have constituted, thus far, the only full and reliable report of this remarkable and startling trial. The statements and conclusions of our correspondent, however, are now confirmed by very high authority.

In another part of this morning's TIMES we publish a correspondence between the widow of Captain GUNNISON and Judge DRUMMOND, whose letter of resignation as one of the Federal Judges of Utah was recently given in our columns. In his letter to Mrs. G., Judge DRUMMOND gives very full details of the massacre and of the trials that were had of various Indians who were charged with its perpetration, and states that in his opinion, "the whole affair was a deep and maturely laid plan to murder the whole party and then charge the murder upon the Indians." The Judge's letter is one of decided interest and sets forth very strongly the character of the Mormon inhabitants of Utah and the difficulty of the task which our Government has to perform in dealing with them.

PROGRESS OF FRATERNIZATION.—The examples of Dr. BELLOWS proves contagious. In Boston, on Wednesday evening, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, pastor of a Church in that city, gave the public the benefit of his views in the matter of Amusements, especially regarding the Theatre. His ground was very much the same as Dr. BELLOWS',—that the public need amusement he considered an undeniable proposition; that they would have it, he thought equally indisputable; that the Theatre could be made either dangerous or beneficial, was, in Mr. HALE'S view, incontrovertible. The reverend gentleman, however, had a new plan to propose to make theatres respectable. The remedy lies with the public authorities, and so the City Governments should assume the control of the public amusements, license them as anything else is licensed, and appoint Committees vested with powers of censorship. By this means, Mr. HALE argues, improper pieces may be kept off the stage, and the public morals be saved from taint.

A single paragraph sets forth Mr. HALE'S argument in brief compass:

"The drama, he believed, would, when controlled by the pure, be pure, and bad when controlled by the vicious. But it may be said that such control—proper control—of the drama has never been attempted; but this he should dispute. There was never a period

ny in England which did not at first signal exhibition entertain its friends with a play. And nobody feared any injury from seeing "Box & Cox" there performed. And why? Because the play was controlled by respectable persons. Now, what shall be done? Let every city government appoint a committee to take the matter in hand; let the committee have the full police power, and be as responsible as your school committee: let them have the entire control of all public amusements—and these places will be properly controlled. If, when an immoral play is presented at one of your minor theatres, an alderman and a councilman were impeached and thrown out of office, there would be no more impunity upon the stage.

Mr. HALE's address was delivered in the Warren-street Chapel, and is spoken of as an eloquent production, though but few of the Bostonians went to hear him.

THE POLICE WAR.—A New-York correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says that he has "good reason for believing that if the Courts sustain Mayor WOOD in the position he has taken in opposition to the new Police Law, Governor KING will *immediately call an extra session of the Legislature* for the purpose of defeating the machinations which are now at work." If the Courts sustain Mayor WOOD it must be upon the ground that the new Police Law is unconstitutional, and that any Commission for the Government of the City Police that may be created by the Legislature must either be elected by the electors, or appointed by such of the authorities, of New-York City, as the Legislature may designate. The statement that Gov. KING will call an extra session for the purpose of taking the Police ont of the hands of Mayor WOOD affords anything bnt an encouraging prospect as to the duration of the controversy that is now in progress.

AN ITEM FOR OLD BUCK.—On Wednesday night at the Opera, Col. FREMONT and Ex-President FILLMORE eat elde by side in a front seat, listening to GAZZANIGA in "Norma," apparently entirely forgetful that there had been a Presidential election last Fall. If Mr. BUCHANAN could have looked in and seen how perfectly satisfied and placid these two rivals of his appeared in their defeat, we are not sure, but that he would have envied them their happy escape from the toils and tronbles of the White House.

Italian Opera.

To-night DONIZETTI's admirable opera of "Linda di Chamounix" will be played, with Mme. GAZZANIGA, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Signors BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, ASSONI, &c., in the cast.

We have seen many better performances of "Norma" than that given on Wednesday night. Mme. GAZZANIGA was less effective than on any previous occasion, and afforded but few points of comparison with her illustrious predecessors, GRISI and PARODI, in the same rôle. The *Adalgisa* of the evening was Miss C. RICHINGS, a lady who will be remembered as having sung at the Broadway Theatre some years ago. Miss RICHINGS has made much progress in her art, and sings carefully. But her voice is of limited compass,—and very unwilling to be,—and very harsh when,—forced. Signor A. ARNOLDI—a new basso—also made his *début* as *Oroveso*. He has a voice of medium quality and power, and is destined to become a respectable member of the company. The orchestra, under MAX MARETZEK, was particularly prompt and efficient.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—An amusing little piece called "A Decided Case," was produced at this excellent establishment last night. It is, of course, written by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, and like scores of other pieces from the same prolific pen, is full of pleasant gossip and stage neatness. The story on which it is founded is of French origin, and has already been used for a piece similar to the present one. (We refer to the "Young Widow," by Mr. FRANK CARILL, produced at Barnum's Museum last year.) Mr. BROUGHAM has, however, added so much to the original outline, that he has succeeded in weaving together, from very slim materials, an elegant, summery little play. The plot can be indicated in a few words. A young and beautiful widow goes into the country to recruit her health and her fortunes. During her absence her steward is instructed to let several rooms. A gallant captain, who has seen the widow, and knows that she is eccentric as she is beautiful, becomes the temporary tenant. When the time for the widow's return arrives, he is requested to find apartments elsewhere, but impudently refuses to do so. He makes the house his own; arranges a lawsuit for the widow, and lends his purse to her benevolent schemes. She arrives, and to her horror discovers a strange gentleman smoking a meerschaum pipe in her boudoir. An altercation conducted on the warlike principles of landlady and boarder ensue. Her indignation is laughable; his impudence immense. A stage courtship, composed of equal parts of Deportment and Impudence, leads to a better understanding. Finally the widow becomes acquainted with the real character of her tormentor, and succumbs. There is an excellent tag, or telk at the audience, and the curtain descends merrily.

The principal characters are sustained faultlessly by Mrs. HOEY, Mr. LESTER, and Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND. Mr. PETERS and Mrs. SYLVESTER also assist creditably. We would suggest to the latter lady that a light satin dress, heavily flounced with lace, is scarcely the costume of a gentlewoman in impoverished circumstances. Mr. LESTER announced the piece for repetition.

That roaring extravaganza, "Po ca-hon-tas," has been revived here, with the old success.

CONCERT.—The Pine and Harrison tronpe give their last entertainment in America, this afternoon, at Burton's New Theatre. The proceeds of the Concert (a very excellent one) are to be handed over to the Widow and Orphans' Fund of the Fira Department. The occasion merits liberal patronage.

Personal.

Lieut. Col. JOHNSON, of the First Cavalry, is in St. Louis, busily employed in making all needful preparations to run and mark the Southern boundary of Kansas to the eastern boundary of New-Mexico. He will start from the western boundary of Missouri, on a parallel of 37°, and thence continne his labors.

A plucky gentleman is Gen. WM. T. HASKELL, Opposition candidate for Governor of Tennessee. The question having been raised, whether the General was not ineligible to office in consequence of his recent visit to Arkansas, he proves that he never intended to forsake Tennessee, and gives his reasons for his journey—as follows:

"In the Spring of 1854, overwhelmed with debt, disappointed because sudden professional success did not come with my settlement in Memphis, chagrined and mortified at what I then considered the injustice of political friends, but have since thought better of, I left Memphis with my family, with the hope of finding better fortunes elsewhere. I daparted, however, *animo revertendi*—if I could find no place abroad, not to resign my right of citizenship in Tennessee. I started to go to no particular place. I had a vague idea in my mind, about looking at Fort Smith and Van Buren in Arkansas, the Indian Nation, Texas or anywhere else that I could plant myself, make money, pay my debts, and recover my personal independence."

A Masonic tribute to the memory of Dr. KANE was given in Boston on Wednesday. Rev. WM. R. ALGER delivered an eloquent discourse before the fraternity.

OLE BULL is making the tour of New-England, giving Concerts and delighting the soule of Down-Easters.

HART, the Sculptor, who has long been industriously at work in France, has completed an invention for taking portrait busts, by the use of which the measurements are accurate and a likeness taken more correctly than by photographic process. A company in England has paid $50,000 for the use of the patent.

Among the passengers by the *Arabia* from this port for Liverpool Wednesday, were Rev. Dr. TYNG and son, and Mr. B. ULLMAN, THALBERG's agent, Judge BOYD, of Natchez, and Rev. G. G. FIELD, of Philadelphia. The steamer took 179 passengers and npwards of $1,000,000 in specie.

Rev. JOHN N. SCHULTZ, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Ithaca, N. Y., after struggling to build np a new Church, leaves the field for somebody else, with $1,000 to make up, and fires a parting gun with this sharp echo:

"I pray they may soon hail a successor whom they can cordially and fully sustain amid malignant fanaticism and impudent and Pharisaic demagogulism."

☞ Rev. SAMUEL WARREN LAW, of the New-York East Conference of the M. E. Church, died at Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday morning last in his thirty-fifth year.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

CONTINUATION OF THE ARGUMENT ON THE SECOND INJUNCTION—POINTS FOR THE COMMISSIONERS.

The People ex rel. Fernando Wood vs. *Simeon Draper et al.*—This case was continued last evening. Ex-Judge Edmonds opened, continuing for the plaintiff. He briefly alluded to the circumstance surrounding the plaintiff; the public opinion, and the excitement attending it; the effects of the law on the public, and vindicated the course of his client from the censure which had been thrown upon it by many persons. He said that they would agree to have the case taken before the Court of Appeals within sixty days, if his opponents would refrain from interposing every technical point to delay proceedings.

The two questions involved were the constitutionality of the law and the question of points of practice. Four gentlemen had argued the case, and until yesterday, when his associate spoke on thet point, the constitutionality of the law had not been noticed, except by his opponents, saying that he would not discuss it.

The duty of Courts of Justice in reference to points of constitutional law was one of the most delicate which could be imagined. They were well defined in Kent, from which he read extracts, and cited various authorities to define the power of the Court in these cases. He also spoke to annihilate the opinion advanced by his opponent that a *quo warranto* was a criminal action. The Court did not acquire the right of injunction by a statute, bnt by the Constitution, which invested it with "general jurisdiction in law or equity." It, therefore, had the power to issue an injunction at any time. Mr. Edmonds quoted a large number of precedents to prove that the Courts had power to restrain, by injunction, public officers from executing an act of the Legislature.

At the conclusion of Ex-Judge Edmonds' remarks, Mr. Field arose to reply, bnt at the suggestion of his Honor the case was adjourned until to-morrow at three o'clock. We append the points for the defendants, which, although not yet presented, will constitute in enbstance the argument of Mr. Field.

POINTS FOR THE COMMISSIONERS.

1. The injunction was issued contrary to law and is void, because it was not issued at a General Term of the Supreme Court, after notice to the defendants, as is required by the act of July 10, 1851, chapter 488. That act provides that "whenever any duty shall be devolved by law of this State upon any State officer or board of officers, no injunction shall be issued to restrain such officer or board, or any person employed by them, or to prevent the execution of any such law, unless the same be granted by the Supreme Court sitting in the district in which such board shall be located, or such duty shall be required to be performed at a General Term of said Court." And a second section requires at least eight days' notice to be given before the application.

2. An injunction is not allowed by law in an action of *quo warranto*, under any circumstances whatever. This is a peculiar and exceptional action. It is a substitute for the old writ of *quo warranto*, and by the very terms of the code, section 428, is restricted in the remedies it may furnish to those given by the writ. The language is too explicit to be misunderstood: "*The remedies heretofore obtainable in these forms* may be obtained by civil actions, under the provisions of this chapter." No remedy, provisional or final, can be given, except such as were before given, and even these are limited by "*the provisions of this chapter.*"

If all the provisions applicable to civil actions in general were applicable to the action of *quo warranto*, then the section 435, providing for an arrest, was unnecessary, as was also the section 444—providing for an injunction and receiver; and this further consequence would follow, that the plointiff could bring the action in the Superior Court or Common Pleas, and could unite with the claim to be admitted to office, a claim for the property taken and detained by defendants, and may have a delivery by the Sheriff, or an attachment, or a receivar as in other actions. Such a construction is contrary to the latter of the Code, at war with its spirit and with the rules of construction heretofore known and applied in our jurisprudence. (People vs. Jones, 18 Wend., 601.)

3. But if it was to be admitted that the provisional remedies are to be applied to actions of *quo warranto* as to civil actions in general, the plaintiffs would still be unable to maintain this injunction, because the complaint and affidavit fall far short of making a case for an injunction under the title of the Code regarding provisional remedies. The first portion of section 219 does not warrant it, because the complaint does not ask as a part of the relief that the defendants be restrained from any act. In that respect the injunction practically recites the complaint.

The second portion of the section does not warrant the injunction—because, first, the litigation was not pending when the injunction was granted; and, second, it is not shown or alleged that the defendants are doing, or about to do, any act respecting the subject of the action and tending to render the judgment ineffectual. A judgment excluding the defendants and admitting the plaintiff to the office would be just as effectual, whether the defendants exercised the functions of their office in the meontime or not. The provision in question, however, applies only to cases of waste or other intentional injury to property which is in controversy between the litigants.

4. Even if the Court at Special Term had jurisdiction to grant an injunction against the defendants, and if the action of *quo warranto* were to be treated like civil actions in general, and if the case made by the complaint and affidavit would warrant the injunction, supposing the act establishing a Metropolitan Police to be unconstitutional, every one of which positions we deny, still the injunction must fail, because the act is constitutional.

Whoever attacks a law as unconstitutional, must make out a plain case of unconstitutionality. He must show, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the law is void. (Clark vs. The People, 26 Wend. 605. Newell vs. The People, 3 Seld. 109.) We insist not only that the act is not thus shown to be clearly unconstitutional, but that it is clearly and unquestionably constitutional and valid.

The question which is to be considered is this: has the act to establish a Metropolitan Police District any constitutional obligation? To answer this question we have first to consider the effect of the act, and then the constitutional provision which it is supposed to contravene.

The act organizes a body of about fifteen hundred men, to keep the peace and enforce the laws in four contiguous counties, and places them in the charge of five State officers.

The constitutional provision which this act is supposed to contravene is the 2d sec. of the 10th art., which is as follows: "All county officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the Boards of Supervisors, or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall delegate for that purpose. All other officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed as the Legislature may direct."

Now, it is very clear that these five officers, called Commissioners of Police, are not county or City officers, but State officers. They are appointed by the State, and their duties are not confined to a county or city. This act does not, therefore, directly or in terms, infringe the Constitution, in so far as it makes the Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor and Senate.

But it is said that it indirectly infringes the Constitution because it vests in these State officers duties which are essentially local, and pertain to the counties or cities within the district.

It becomes, therefore, necessary to examine—First, Whether the preservation of order and the enforcement of the laws is essentially a county or city duty; secondly, Whether, if it be essentially a county or city duty, the State may not, nevertheless, take upon itself this duty, whenever in the judgment of the Legislature the counties or cities fail to perform the duty.

It seems to me that the keeping of the peace and enforcement of the laws are in no constitutional or just sense county or city duties. By a city officer I understand one connected with the management of city affairs, and by a county officer I understand one connected with the management of county affairs. City affairs are those of the corporation called a city, and county affairs are those of the *quasi* corporation called a county. An officer is not a county or city officer because he is appointed by county or city authorities, nor because he resides in the county or city, but because his duties pertain to the affairs of the county or city. It is the confounding of this distinction which has led to the difficulty.

The Constitution itself distinguishes between judicial officers of cities and colleges and other judicial officers created therein by law. Art. 6, sec. 19.

It would be easy to enumerate a great number of offices usually filled by county or city authorities, which are not in fact local in their character, as it would also be easy to mention others which have a county or city designation, but whose incumbents have always been appointed by State authority. Take, for example, the offices of Harbor Master, Health Warden, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds, Governor of Almshouses, Commissioners of Emigration, Commissioner of Excise, Superintendent of Roads.

Let it be granted, however, that the preservation of order and the execution of the laws are county or city duties, are they not also State duties? Cannot the State exercise them as well as the county or city, whenever the State judges that the exigency is sufficient?

Those who conceive that the State has abdicated all its authority on this subject, must, of course, concede that the State has divested itself of all authority to execute its will. It is hardly conceivable that any frame of government set np by sensible men can have been left so utterly defective and weak as to be without the power to do anything but as its various parts may see fit, or even to do anything of itself—that the performance of the first duties of government depends upon the will of those who are to obey.

The old Confederation of States was a most imperfect system of polity, yet it had some of the powers of government, and some of the means of coercion. It could raise and support armies, and by force, in certain cases, execute its will, even if the State authorities refused or neglected to coöperate. But the notion that the counties or cities of a State are so absolutely independent that the State cannot take into its hands the preservation of order, which is the first duty of all society, is so extravagant that it is difficult to suppose it can be seriously entertained.

The proposition of those who deny the constitutionality of this act must come to this: that the State cannot in any emergency take into its hands the preservation of public order, for if it can do so in any emergency whatever, it must be the sole judge of the emergency, and no court can inquire into the reasons of its judgment.

Let us take the strongest possible case of a country in a state of insurrection; must the State refrain from bringing in its own officers, with its own force, to establish public order? If it may interpose through its own officers, then it follows that there are exigencies where the state may confide the keeping of the peace and the execution of its laws in a county to others than the officers of the county. If it may do so in one emergency, it may do it in another, for it must judge of the emergency for itself.

Let us suppose that in this instance the State Government found that the City or County of New-York neglected to preserve order and enforce the laws; that its police had fallen into corrupt hands; that after repeated elections it had grown worse and rapidly worse; that it refused to keep order at elections; that by its means many thousands of fraudulent votes had been put into the ballot-boxes; that so long as it was left in its present state there could be no election without riot and bloodshed, and no fair deposit of or casting of the votes—let us suppose more, that the people of the rest of the State who had occasion to send their property to the City, or come to it themselves, found that their property and their persons were not adequately protected; if the State Government found all this, could it not organize a body of men, call them policemen or what you will, under officers selected by the State to keep order at elections, to prevent fraudulent voting and casting of votes, to protect the persons and property of all? To this question, it seems to me, there can be but one answer, and that is that the State has such authority; that it is an essential attribute of its unity and sovereignty which has never been surrendered.

This view, it should seem, is decisive of the question put respecting the constitutionality of the act; but I am unwilling to pass over certain other considerations which affect some minds with more or less force.

The last sentence of the section of the article in question (art. 10, sec. 2) seems to have been designed to shut the door upon questions of this sort by leaving the legislature at liberty to create new offices for any purpose, general or local, and to provide for their election or appointment, as should be deemed most expedient. The phrase "all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law" must be taken to include new county or city officers, as well as officers not local—such is the natural import of its language—and if such had not been the intention the word "other" which is inserted in the beginning of the sentence, could not have been omitted in the latter clause of it.

When the offices of Commissioners of Police were first created, they were not filled by the electors of the county or city, or by any county or city authority. They were created and filled by the Legislature, which enacted that certain officers, elected for other purposes and duties, should fill the new offices. That act was unconstitutional, if this be so, for it is no more competent for the Legislature to create a new office and fill it themselves, by designating an existing officer to fill it, than to fill it by designating a private citizen to fill it. In neither case has the person filling the office been elected or appointed to it by the local electors or authorities.

The history of our legislation, under the present Constitution, strengthens, if it does not establish, the construction which is here mentioned as the true one.

It has been urged that if this construction be right, the Legislature may change the county lines or establish new districts for civil government. That does not follow. The Constitution requires that there should be counties, but it does not require that the counties should remain the same in extent or in power.

The legislature may change the boundaries of counties and make new ones; it may increase or diminish the powers of counties or towns. What I insist upon is that the legislature may organize a force to keep the peace and execute its laws all over the State, and make this force a unit by placing it under State officers. And if the legislature may do this for the whole State, they may do so for a part of the State, and any part of it deemed by that legislature most proper.

It would be easy to show the absurdity of some of the arguments of the opposite view. Can any body tell whether the preservation of order is a duty of the county, or the city of the county, or the town? It is no more a duty of the county than a duty of the city, and no more a duty of the city than of the town; and I will add, no more a duty of either than of the State. Suppose, in the county of Kings, for example, the city of Brooklyn should neglect to keep the peace, might or might not the county do it? Or, suppose the county neglected it, might the city and the town undertake it? Surely, that which cannot be pronounced exclusively a county, or a city, or a town duty, cannot be claimed to belong to any of them.

It is said that if this construction be admitted, the Legislature may establish District Courts embracing several counties in each, and vest the appointment of the Judges in the Governor and Senate. The answer to this hypothesis is, that the Constitution in its judicial article has carefully defined the Judicial Department of the Government, and declared what Courts the Legislature may establish. But it has not defined the Executive Department, except in its head, nor enumerated the various offices which the Legislature may create.

And, lastly, it is said, that though the duties of police may not be strictly county or city duties—yet that the Legislature cannot create new offices unless their duties are bounded by county or city lines. This notion is so contrary to all that we have been accustomed to in legislation, that one would be startled with its novelty did it not appear on a moment's reflection to be entirely unsubstantial. Is there a word in the Constitution forbidding the Legislature to create offices whose duties extend to several counties? Not a word; but the argument is, that if the Legislature may create an office pertaining to several counties, it may, by the creation of a great number of offices, absorb all the functions of a limitation by officers created by the control authority, and thus centralize what was supposed to be decentralized.

This argument amounts to no more than this, that the Constitution has not provided against all abuses of legislative power. Certainly it has not. Much is supposed to have been left to the respect of the representative for the will of his constituents. Constitutions do not of themselves preserve the people; their preservation depends upon their spirit and their watchfulness over all officers—legislative, executive and judicial.

The Constitution, it is true, mentions, or, to use a favorite expression of the day, recognizes counties, cities, towns and villages. All that could possibly be inferred from such recognition is this, that counties, cities, towns and villages must continue to exist with the limtie they had at the formation of the Constitution, or with the powers then held by them.

The Legislature may, in its wisdom, unite or dissolve counties, cities, towns and villages. To admit this, as it must be admitted, and yet to claim that the Legislature cannot appoint or provide for the appointment of any officer whose functions shall embrace two or more counties, cities, towns or villages, is an extravagance too great to be treated with serious attention.

If this act is unconstitutional, the following acts, passed since the Constitution of 1846, are also unconstitutional. There are, doubtless, many others in the same category:

1. Acts by which the Legislature have appointed Commissioners, naming them, creating their offices, and defining their duties:

Of the laws of 1847, chaps. 34, 41, 122, 140, 145, 160, 260, 295, 342, 435; of the laws of 1848, chaps. 310, 89, 43, 256; of the laws of 1849, chaps. 5, 172, 354; of the laws of 1850, chaps. 36, 249, 253, 271; of the laws of 1851, chap. 50.

Also the following acts:

2. Act authorizing the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint Hell-Gate pilots, 1847.

Authorizing Superior Court of the City of New-York to appoint Commissioners to open Washington Park in Brooklyn. Ch. 142, Laws 1847.

Commissioners of Emigration Act. Ch. 197, Laws 1847.

Act increasing number of Harbor Masters, and providing for appointment. Laws 1848, ch. 2.

Auditor of Canal Department. Laws 1848, ch. 162.

State Reporter. Laws 1848, ch. 324.

Wreck Masters—15 in Suffolk County, 12 in Queens County, 8 in Kings County, 2 in Richmond County, 2 in Westchester, to be appointed by the Governor, &c. Laws 1848, ch. 343.

Physician to Marine Hospital. Laws 1848, ch. 350.

Harbor Masters increased and provision for appointment. Laws 1850, ch. 72.

1851—Page 57, ch. 49—Commissioners to build a Court House in Oneida County, and named in the bill; a counterpart of the City Hall act.

1851—Page 183, ch. 101—Commissioners to build a bridge over the Clyde River, town of Lyons, and named in the bill.

1851—Page 548, ch. 273—"An act appointing Commissioners to lay out a public highway in the towns of Westmoreland, Vernon and Verona, in the county of Oneida."

1851—Page 725, ch. 373—Commissioners to resurvey a public highway in Monroe County.

1851—Chapter 390, p. 760—§ 1. "The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint *in and for the City and County of New-York* twenty-five additional noteries public."

1851—Chapter 476, p. 873—Ditto as to *city of Troy.*

1856—Chapter 190—"An act for the appointment of Commissioners of Record for the county of Kings."

This names Commissioners, and also Supervisors to defray their expenses by tax.

The Police Commission—The Injunction and the Quo Warranto.

From the Brooklyn Eagle, April 30.

The lawyers engaged in arguing the case, as brought by Mayor WOOD against the new Police Commission, seem unable to find any precedents, *pro* or *con.*, as to whether an injunction will lay in a case of *quo warranto.* The question was raised and decided by Judge MOSES in this city some seven years ago.

When the new Charter of Brooklyn—previous to consolidation—came into operation, it provided that one of the Aldermen in each ward of Brooklyn should act as Supervisor, and it legislated the then acting Supervisors of Brooklyn out of office some months before the term for which they were elected would have expired. When the new Supervisors, including CONCKLIN BRUSH, FRANK SPINOLA, and other noted politicians of the day, undertook to take their seats, an injunction was applied for, and a writ of *quo warranto* issued to test their right to the office. Judge MOSES decided that an injunction was not applicable in a case of *quo warranto*, which was not an action, properly speaking, but an inquiry. But the merits of the question at issue were not affected thereby; for it was also decided by Judge MOSES, on the *quo warranto*, that the new members had no right to their seats until the original term of the old members had expired, and they were prevented from entering upon the duties of the office. As the case was somewhat similar to that now before the New York Courts, it may interest the lawyers to know how it terminated.

MARINE MATTERS.

The clipper ship *Swordfish*, Capt. CROCKER, arrived at this port on Wednesday, from Manila, and reports that on the ontward passage, July 11, while lying to in a heavy gale she shipped a sea which washed overboard CHARLES WOONSLEY, the carpenter of the ship, an Englishman, and CHARLES SMITH, a seaman, both of whom were lost. On the 19th J. H. PORTER fell from the mizzentopsail yard overboard, and was also lost. The same ship reports, April 24, lat. 33° 33' N., lon. 71° 10' W., saw a ship, cotton loaded, on fire and burned to the water's edge; was about 600 or 700 tons; sent a boat to her and found her shandoned; could not ascertain her name; April 25, lat. 34° 16', lon. 71° 15', saw a ship or bark, cotton loaded, on fire and burned below the lower decks; apparently had yellow metal on her bottom, and the letters I. or J. H. and the word Port on her stern was all that could be ascertained.

The amendments to the Pilot laws passed by the Legislature, at its last session, are not likely to work any material—certainly very few—objectionable changes in the system. Under the new regulations a class of shipowners who formerly required their captains to stend their own pilots, are now obliged to pey pilotage like their neighbors, who were always accustomed to employ them: this pleases the latter class, and also relieves many captains, who were sometimes found fault with for not knowing the way in and out of the harbor as well as others. No vassels under 300 tons sailing under a coasting licenee are affected by the change; but all above that tonnage must either employ a regular pilot, or obtain a license to pilot their own vessels. Some twelve ceptains heve applied and obtained these permissions under the new law, and a general acquiescence is manifested in the new order of things. Penurious captains, who formerly hired a tug with the understanding that he should be towed down channel-way, making the steamboat captain stand pilot, can no longer evade the pilots' fees by this dodge, as that point is carefully guarded.

The old Harbor Masters went out of office on Tuesday, and, with a few exceptions, have surrendered their portfolios to their successors with a good grace; but it is rumored that there are one or two who intend to follow in the wake of Mayor WOOD, and contest the legality of the new appointments. Mr. PIERSON has served, personally, a notice upon his successor, not to interfere with his jurisdiction. One of the old Harbor Masters, after surrendering his place to the new comer, and wishing him success in his new vocation, remarked that he had thoughts of getting out an injunction against him, as he considered it unconstitutional for another man to take any office which he wonted himself.

The steamer *City of Washington*, Captain WYLIN, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with 90 cabin and 150 steerage passengers.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 2.

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, The Hope of Woman. By Caroline Gheeobro. Part Third—Chapters IV., V. and VI.
II.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
III.—THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—Scientific Discussion and Conclusions as to its Practicability.
IV.—SPEECH OF LORD NAPIER.
V.—THE INDIAN MASSACRES IN THE WEST.
VI.—NEWS BY THE MAILS.
VII.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—End of the Fillibusters.
VIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Transatlantic Telegraph—Maolfeat Destiny—The License Law—The Liquor Dealers and the State Temperance Society—Our Military Parades—Governorship of Utah—Collisions at Sea—The Case of the *Lyonnais* before a French Tribunal.
IX.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
X.—MARSHAL RYNDERS' SEIZURE OF A SLAVER.
XI.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS FOR THE WEEK.
XII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Report of the Markets, &c.

And, lastly, it is said, that though the duties of police may not be strictly county or city duties—yet that the Legislature cannot create new offices unless their duties are bounded by county or city lines. This notion is so contrary to all that we have been accustomed to in legislation, that one would be startled with its novelty did it not appear on a moment's reflection to be entirely unsubstantial. Is there a word in the Constitution forbidding the Legislature to create offices whose duties extend to several counties? Not a word; but the argument is, that if the Legislature may create an office pertaining to several counties, it may, by the creation of a great number of offices, absorb all the functions of a limitation by officers created by the control authority, and thus centralize what was supposed to be decentralized.

This argument amounts to no more than this, that the Constitution has not provided against all abuses of legislative power. Certainly it has not. Much is supposed to have been left to the respect of the representative for the will of his constituents. Constitutions do not of themselves preserve the people; their preservation depends upon their spirit and their watchfulness over all officers—legislative, executive and judicial.

The Constitution, it is true, mentions, or, to use a favorite expression of the day, recognizes counties, cities, towns and villages. All that could possibly be inferred from such recognition is this, that counties, cities, towns and villages must continue to exist with the limtie they had at the formation of the Constitution, or with the powers then held by them.

The Legislature may, in its wisdom, unite or dissolve counties, cities, towns and villages. To admit this, as it must be admitted, and yet to claim that the Legislature cannot appoint or provide for the appointment of any officer whose functions shall embrace two or more counties, cities, towns or villages, is an extravagance too great to be treated with serious attention.

If this act is unconstitutional, the following acts, passed since the Constitution of 1846, are also unconstitutional. There are, doubtless, many others in the same category:

1. Acts by which the Legislature have appointed Commissioners, naming them, creating their offices, and defining their duties:

Of the laws of 1847, chaps. 34, 41, 122, 140, 145, 160, 260, 295, 342, 435; of the laws of 1848, chaps. 310, 89, 43, 256; of the laws of 1849, chaps. 5, 172, 354; of the laws of 1850, chaps. 36, 249, 253, 271; of the laws of 1851, chap. 50.

Also the following acts:

2. Act authorizing the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint Hell-Gate pilots, 1847.

Authorizing Superior Court of the City of New-York to appoint Commissioners to open Washington Park in Brooklyn. Ch. 142, Laws 1847.

Commissioners of Emigration Act. Ch. 197, Laws 1847.

Act increasing number of Harbor Masters, and providing for appointment. Laws 1848, ch. 2.

Auditor of Canal Department. Laws 1848, ch. 162.

State Reporter. Laws 1848, ch. 324.

Wreck Masters—15 in Suffolk County, 12 in Queens County, 8 in Kings County, 2 in Richmond County, 2 in Westchester, to be appointed by the Governor, &c. Laws 1848, ch. 343.

Physician to Marine Hospital. Laws 1848, ch. 350.

Harbor Masters increased and provision for appointment. Laws 1850, ch. 72.

1851—Page 57, ch. 49—Commissioners to build a Court House in Oneida County, and named in the bill; a counterpart of the City Hall act.

1851—Page 183, ch. 101—Commissioners to build a bridge over the Clyde River, town of Lyons, and named in the bill.

1851—Page 548, ch. 273—"An act appointing Commissioners to lay out a public highway in the towns of Westmoreland, Vernon and Verona, in the county of Oneida."

1851—Page 725, ch. 373—Commissioners to resurvey a public highway in Monroe County.

1851—Chapter 390, p. 760—§ 1. "The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint *in and for the City and County of New-York* twenty-five additional noteries public."

1851—Chapter 476, p. 873—Ditto as to *city of Troy.*

1856—Chapter 190—"An act for the appointment of Commissioners of Record for the county of Kings."

This names Commissioners, and also Supervisors to defray their expenses by tax.

The Police Commission—The Injunction and the Quo Warranto.

From the Brooklyn Eagle, April 30.

The lawyers engaged in arguing the case, as brought by Mayor WOOD against the new Police Commission, seem unable to find any precedents, *pro* or *con.*, as to whether an injunction will lay in a case of *quo warranto.* The question was raised and decided by Judge MOSES in this city some seven years ago.

When the new Charter of Brooklyn—previous to consolidation—came into operation, it provided that one of the Aldermen in each ward of Brooklyn should act as Supervisor, and it legislated the then acting Supervisors of Brooklyn out of office some months before the term for which they were elected would have expired. When the new Supervisors, including CONCKLIN BRUSH, FRANK SPINOLA, and other noted politicians of the day, undertook to take their seats, an injunction was applied for, and a writ of *quo warranto* issued to test their right to the office. Judge MOSES decided that an injunction was not applicable in a case of *quo warranto*, which was not an action, properly speaking, but an inquiry. But the merits of the question at issue were not affected thereby; for it was also decided by Judge MOSES, on the *quo warranto*, that the new members had no right to their seats until the original term of the old members had expired, and they were prevented from entering upon the duties of the office. As the case was somewhat similar to that now before the New York Courts, it may interest the lawyers to know how it terminated.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.
OLD STAND
Corner John and Nassau-sts.
SPRING CLOTHING.
Raglans, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests, N. R. COLLINS & CO.'s

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN AMERICA.
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., 3d block west of Broadway. An examination of my extensive assortment of new and original designs will *convince* the most *fastidious* that fixtures which *defy* competition for durability and style can be bought at *this* establishment at *prices lower by far* than at any other house in the *United States.* Old gas fixtures refit, French or artistic bronze, and *warranted* to look equal to new. The show room is on the *ground* floor, *not* the second or third. JAMES G. MOFFET.

MAKE A NOTE OF THE PLACE.
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., between Green and Wooster.
N. B.—*No extra charge.* Fixtures bought at *this* establishment are put up, lengthened or shortened, *at the prices for which they are sold.*

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.
We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters, both in the City and country, our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising, in part, many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers.
A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $2 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 2s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-Cloths from 2s. 6d. to 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered
At extremely low prices.
No. 58 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S.

PATENT ICE PITCHERS,
Will keep ice 14 hours the hottest day. For sale at the cost price. For sale at the cost price, the Patent Ice Pitcher, will keep ice 14 hours the hottest day.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LOOK
AT FRANK LESLIE'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY,
For Illustrations of
the MAGNIFICENT CARPETS now exhibiting at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

TO CARPET BUYERS.
SPRING CARPETS AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.....$1 00
THREE-PLY.....1 00
SUPERFINE INGRAIN.....80
Lace and other Curtains very cheap at the One-Price Store of YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 364 Broadway,
opposite Taylor's Saloon.

RATS, ROACHES, BED BUGS, &c.
For "COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR;
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR;
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, Flies, &c.
Principal Depot No. 388 Broadway, New-York, and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America.
☞ See advertisement. Full particulars by mail.

PATENT SPRING BEDS, PATENT SPRING UNDER-BEDS AND PURE HAIR MATTRESSES.—We manufacture and offer for sale the best Beds ever sold in this or any other market. A personal inspection will satisfy any one of the correctness of what we state. Our Hair Mattresses are well made from the best quality of imported curled hair, and are warranted equal in quality to any other and as a less price.
Dealers and others will consult their own interest by examining our Beds before purchasing elsewhere.
The rooms of the Laferge House, of this City, are furnished throughout with our Patent Spring Beds.
C. B. &

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY
REV. E. SEYMOUR, PRINCIPAL.

The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, May 4, and continue five months. It has been in constant operation for ten years, is within one hour's ride of New York, via Newark, by railroad, and is conducted by all its arrangements to afford every facility for thorough preparation for business pursuits, and collegiate studies. Physical, moral, and religious training are considered an essential part of the education of youth. The Institution is specially designed and handsomely fitted up for the comfort and improvement of the pupils. The Instruction Rooms are rendered attractive by Philosophical and Philosophical apparatus, and an elegant Cabinet of Minerals and Fossils, surpassed by none in the country. Music, French, and Drawing, are taught by accomplished Professors. An extensive Gymnasium is attached to the premises, with ample play ground. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 6 BROADWAY.—SMITH & BOYD respectfully announce to parents and guardians that they are authorized to act as Agents for the following first-class Schools. Circular and full information concerning same supplied gratuitously.

NEW-YORK STATE.

	Terms per annum.
Astoria Boarding-School	$300
Cedar Glen Female Institute, Sing Sing	200
Fairmount Collegiate Academy, West Farms	250
Harding's Family School, Jamaica	300
Irving Institute, Tarrytown	200 to 240
Mount Pleasant, Sing Sing	400
Newburgh Female Seminary, Port Jervis	160
Tarrytown Institute	200 to 240
Paulding Institute, Tarrytown	200 to 250
Raymond Collegiate Institute, Carmel	200 to 275
Seward Institute, Florida	120 to 140
Soldiers' Hill Young Ladies' Institute, Kingston	200
Roosevelt Seminary, Red Hook	150
Ashland Collegiate Institute, on the Catskill Mountains	180
Peekskill Young Ladies' Institute	180
Yonkers Collegiate Institute and Gymnasium	250
Young Ladies' Institute, Goshen	180

CONNECTICUT.

Ellington School	180
Wilton Institute	140 to 160
East Park Collegiate Institute, Litchfield	200
J. B. Ansley's Boarding-School, Westport	150

NEW JERSEY.

Freehold Institute	240
Mount Prospect Institute, Bloomfield	250
Englewood School, Perth Amboy	240
Ocean Institute, Ocean Port	160
Vanderhoef Institute, Hackensack	225
Evergreen Hall, Pennington	140
Scientific and Military Institute, Perth Amboy	250
Bloomfield Institute	250
Ashland Hall, West Bloomfield	200

PENNSYLVANIA.

Aston Ridge Seminary	250
Family Boarding-School, Pottstown	200
Delaware Water Gap Classical School	250

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mystic Hall Seminary, Boston	200
Select Family School, South Williamstown	200 to 250
Barnstead Young Ladies' School, Springfield	175 to 200

Teachers supplied with desirable situations.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., ENTERS on its seventeenth session May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the Principal and Teachers, form a family in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 338 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

ST. DENIS PROTESTANT FRENCH SEMINARY, under the direction Mesdames A. A. ROUX and C. MONTANDON, Sing-Sing, New-York.—French is the language of the family, while thorough instruction is given to all the branches of a sound and liberal English education. Circulars will be sent on application. References: Rt Rev. H. Potter, Provis. Bishop, New-York; Rev. A. Verren, Hon. G. C. Verplanck, Gen. W. B Barnett, Thos. Smull, Esq., Sing Sing; Rev. W. Pharmer, Sing-Sing; M. Churchill, Esq; Sing Sing; O. S. Maurice, Esq., Sing Sing.

SELECT ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—ST. MARK'S PLACE INSTITUTE.—No. 101 8th-st, New-York. The course of study combines a really sound and useful education in every branch. Particular attention is paid to the morals and manners of the pupils. A few select scholars will be admitted as members of the family. For terms or other information, apply to the Principals, M. LONG and Rev. J. KATZENBERG, who reside at the School.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $130 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS of the Ashland Collegiate Institute will be in town from April 20 to the 25th, and from April 30 to May 8. Appointments for interviews may be left at Mr. E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st. The students will leave (in charge of one of the principals) by the Catskill boat, from the foot of Franklin-st., at 4 o'block P. M., Tuesday, May 5.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—AT LITTLE FERRY, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $190 to $140 per year, (all extras.) Next term commences April 27, number of pupils limited to 35. The school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its invigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE PAVILLION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn., Rev. I. BIRD and J. BIRD, B. A., Principals, reopens on the 7th of May. This is strictly a Family School, finely situated in the suburbs of the city. The number is limited to twenty. Cards left at the office of S. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., No 4 Maiden-lane, will receive attention from one of the Principals now in the City.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—ELM PARK.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal, assisted in every department by gentlemen of experience and professional skill, (5 hours from New-York by railroad.) For circulars, with full particulars and catalogue, apply to C. PARKER, BEACH & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st., WATKINSON & MILLER, Counsellors, No. 20 Nassau-st., or address the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—JAMES L. THOMPSON, PRINCIPAL.—Accommodates parents who wish a healthy location where they can easily and freely look after the condition of their sons. Access—Steamboat Lockwood, near foot of Beekman-st., 4 times daily. First trip, 9 o'clock A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LADY of many years' experience as a teacher will receive twelve pupils at her residence, at Blazing Star, N. J., opposite Rosevilla, S. I. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Persons going abroad will find this a desirable home for their children. For reference and terms apply to Miss ARROWSMITH, Woodbridge, N. J.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE OF PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Will commence its Summer Session on the first Monday in May. Circulars, or applications for admission of pupils, may be made by addressing me, at Wm. Hall & Son's, No 239 Broadway, or at Perth Amboy, N. J.
ELIAS S. SCHENCK, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys. The next term of this school will open on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1857. Circulars may be had by addressing either of the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
REV. N. J. SEELY,
C. D. SEELY, } Principals.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT BRATTLEBORO', VT.—C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will remove his school to this place the coming Spring. The Summer term will commence May 6. Circulars containing particulars and references may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or of Mr. MORRIS, No. 282 4th-av., New-York.

ASHLAND HALL.—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J. The thirty-second semi-annual session of this School will commence on Tuesday, May 5. Terms—$100 per session of 5 months. Circulars on application, by mail or otherwise, to DAVID A. FRAME.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer Session opens on MONDAY, the 20th of April. Some vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars and Catalogues to be had at the bookstore of B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway. REID & HOFFMANN.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—OXFORD, CONN.—Miss H. BUCKINGHAM, Principal.—The Summer term will commence on the first Wednesday in May, and continue two sessions of eleven weeks each. Circulars can be obtained by applying to the Principal.

THE MISS WAYLAND'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 32d-st, Boorman Terrace. REFERENCES—Rev. Dr. Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Jas R. Westcott, Esq., Saratoga Springs; Com. Skinner, Staunton, Virginia; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, New-York; Jas. Boorman, Esq., New-York.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. Summer session opens May 4. Circulars giving particulars, obtained at Bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing Rev. W. B. STEWART, S. PARSONS PRATT, Principals.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—TWO HOURS, ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

ROCKHILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Connecticut.—Will reopen the 1st of May. Circulars can be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. The 9th session of the Institute will commence on Wednesday, May 6. Circulars can be obtained of D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. BOWE, A. M.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY, REV. E. SEYMOUR, PRINCIPAL.—The summer term of this Institution will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars containing terms, references, &c., may be had of Messrs. R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., N. York.

INSTRUCTION.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $200 a year. Next session will open May 4. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN Esq., No. 349 Pearl-st., or by addressing the Principal.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 600 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 33 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT STAMFORD, CONN.—E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer session will commence May 4. For circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the principal.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends that she will remove her school on the 1st of May next to No. 32 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 East 33-st., first house from 5th-av.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

ATTENTION—CADETS OF THE SCIENTIFIC and Military Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J., assemble on board the steamer *Thomas Hunt*, foot of Robinson-st., on Monday, May 4, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for duty.
E. S. SCHENICK, Principal.

G. W. BECKWITH'S MILITARY SCHOOL for 25 boys, near Middletown, Conn. Inquire at Wyckoff Hotel.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S School will commence April 15, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors west of 5th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES
OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At prices from $35 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 377 Canal-st., (old No. 33,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 480, 49 and 455 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $35 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enamele l chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSEKEEPERS—YOUR HOMES NEED THE furniture of all kinds repaired or varnished, new covered or restuffed, &c. If you intend selling part, you should have it done up; it will bring double, as usual. Furniture stored, carefully, by the month or season. Furniture bought or exchanged at No. 634 Broadway, basement, below Bleecker, east side.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES—SCHMIDT AND BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms No. 5 William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati Ohio; a large assortment constantly on hand; old show cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO-FORTES AND ÆOLICONS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers being determined to close out their entire stock of splendid instruments previous to the 1st of May, preparatory to dissolution of partnership, offer great inducements to buyers, as they will sell at a large reduction in prices. Those about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons will do well to call before buying elsewhere.
GRUVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 556 Broadway, next to St. Nicholas Hotel.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

ABOUT THIRTY PIANOS, OF HALLET, Davis & Co.'s, and Harris brothers, and other Boston and New-York makers, which will be sold very low. Pianos to let. Second-hand pianos at $20, $30, $75, $100, $150, $175. Great bargains given.
T. S. BERRY, Marble Building,
No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BEACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

T. B. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES HAS moved from his old stand in Broadway, to Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase, if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATINO OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE; LAMPS.

The above oils can be obtained from the regular appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL OILS.—F. F. THOMPSON, Agent, depôt No. 96 Greenwich-st., New-York. The BRECKENRIDGE COMPANY are prepared to supply these celebrated Oils for MACHINERY and ILLUMINATING PURPOSES, in quantities to suit purchasers.
THICK OIL FOR MACHINERY and for OIL LAMPS, $1 25 per gallon.
THIN OIL FOR CAMPHENE and BRECKENRIDGE LAMPS, $1 per gallon.
A discount of ten per cent. on Thick, and twenty per cent. on Thin Oils made to the trade. Terms, cash on delivery.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf, Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 26 Adams-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 20 William-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, &c.

GEORGE F. HAWKES, MANUFACTURER of Gold Pens, No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York, offers to the trade and the public his pens, unrivaled for their fineness of texture, smoothness of point, and beauty of shape. Pens at retail from 50 cents to $8, with silver holders from $1 to $5, gold holders and pens from $3 to $20. Sent by mail to any part of the United States. Agents wanted.
N. B.—Gold pens repointed in a superior manner. Inclose the pen and 38 cents in Post-Office stamps, and the pen will be repointed and returned, postpaid.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING VISION, suiting for life and needing no change. Invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 2 Park-row. Dr FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 204 Greenwich-st., corner of Vesey, in the basement.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 44 20th-st., with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises. Also two lots on 20th-st., 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches each, southeast side of Madison-av., on one of the most beautiful locations in this City. Also 4 lots on the southeast corner of 24-av. and 22d-st., 25 feet by 100 feet each. Terms liberal. Price low for the above property. Inquire at No. 189 East 21st-st., of G. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE—THREE MAGNIFICENT BROWN-stone houses and lots in 22d-st., opposite London terrace, Nos. 216, 218 and 220, between 9th and 10th avs., with all the modern improvements; built by days' work throughout; possession at once; will be sold at a great bargain. Also, house and lot No. 194 30th-st., with all the modern improvements; sold as above and possession at once. Apply to MORGAN PINDER, No. 255 23d-st., corner 10th-av., or to C. S. OLAUSON, No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOTS, with brick buildings thereon, in 12th-st., near avenue C., formerly occupied as a bolt factory. There is a steam engine ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property, from its location, and being ready for immediate occupancy, offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a saw or planing mill, machine or smith shop, foundry, or any manufacturing business. Terms easy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL 4-story brown stone front house, No. 24 Madison-av., corner 28th-st.; lot 25 feet front by 95 feet deep; the house which covers the whole lot, is well calculated for a hotel or school. Apply to F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av., half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. REWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 3 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—FORDHAM.—EIGHT LOTS, BEAUtifully situated on high ground, each 50x125 feet, with a front on three avenues, ten minutes' walk from Tremont or Fordham depôt, enclosed with a picket fence. For sale cheap. Inquire at No. 287 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 96 Deane-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. Rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two of the row of houses in 53d-st., 8th-av. and Broadway, 20x50 feet, lots 100.8 story, basement and cellar, brick and brown-stone trimmings, all modern improvements. Also, house in 41st-st., 80 feet west of 7th-av., north side 20x40 feet, white marble and brick, 3-story, basement and cellar, all modern improvements, on reasonable terms. Apply to ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st., or to J. H. JONES, No. 72 Wall-st.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—AT EAST New-York, with two or more lots of ground, at prices ranging from $5,500, $4,000, $3,500, $2,800, and $1,000. East New-York is growing rapidly and is accessible at all hours by Railroad and omnibus lines. CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st., basement, under Commonwealth Bank.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FINE THREE-STORY HOUSE, with extension on each floor, No. 209 West 31st-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent, $350. Also, the fine three-story house with extension and modern improvements No. 317 West 24th-st. Rent, $700. Also, a three-story house, modern improvements in West 19th-st. Rent, $500. Also, No. 10 West 41st-st., four-story high, 15x60 feet; warm and cold bath, gas, &c., to be put in complete order, $50 dollars will be deducted on account of the inconvenience during the time of painting, &c. J. W. DENHAM, House Agent, 8th av. cor. 16th st., office open from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The residence owned and lately occupied by ANDREW CLARK, Esq., with two or more acres of land, half a mile from the Depôt, and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, 38 by 48, with an extension, beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden, plenty of fruit, good carriage-house, stabling, &c. Also, a small house, half a mile from the Depôt, with garden, barn, and seven acres of fine meadow land, if wanted. The rent of the small house and garden is $100 per year. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

TO LET AT ELIZABETHTOWN—NEW-JERSEY, and possession given immediately, furnished or unfurnished, good house, containing four rooms, five bedrooms, and basement, with large garden and variety of fruit; barn and stable can be had with it if wanted; situated on the corner of Jersey and Cherry sts., within five minutes' walk of the New-Jersey and Central Railroad Depôt. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN W. NORRIS.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TWO OF THE ROW of handsome and convenient houses on 36th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th ave. They are accessible at all times by the 2d, 4th and 6th av. railroads. The street is regulated, flagged and lighted, and being 100 feet wide, high ground and a commanding view, render the locality very desirable. Apply to JAMES KING, the first house of the row, or at No. 90 Amity-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, the second story, consisting of 3 parlors, 3 bedrooms and 2 pantries. Also, the back basement and pantry and under-cellar, No. 65 Bedford-st. Also, the front room, bedroom and two pantries of the third floor of No. 833 Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 158 West 24th-st., consisting of the second floor, front basement, and part of third floor, with privilege in the laundry. The house has all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Rent low to a small family.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 7 Bedford-place, (Fulton-av.,) Brooklyn. Pleasantly situated, has a large yard and court-yard, and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to RICHARD L. CROOK, No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 8, or to JOHN L. LATHROF, No. 26 Beekman-st.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, VERY LOW, several handsome brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements, in highly respectable neighborhoods. Also, several good houses and in good order, from $250 to $600. Inquire of J. A. LYDECKER, No. 511 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 15 Nassau-st., room No. 11, New-York.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE CONtaining 8 rooms, cellar and furnace, with 8 lots of ground laid out and fenced in, and a large stable, on the corner of Madison av. and Tompkins-st., Brooklyn, not far from the Fulton-av. cars depôt. Rent cheap. Inquire at No. 115 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS, Lectures, Concerts, Exhibitions, &c., the large room on the first floor of the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Dimensions 124x50 feet. Ceiling 20 feet high. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A HOUSE ON BUENA RIDGE, MOTT Haven, attractively situated within five minutes' walk of depôt. Apply to MASON OLIVER, Esq., Mott Haven Depôt, or H. A. HARVEY, 2d-av., corner of 23d st., Union Steam Works.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME STORE, northeast corner Broadway and 26th-st., for immediate possession; one of the best stores above Union-square; situation desirable for almost any kind of business. Apply to JOHN HANLY, next door.

TO LET—THE NEAT, GENTEEL TWO-STORY cottage No. 271 West 33d-st., near 9th-av.; has modern improvements, and will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone house in 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., containing 8R the modern improvements. Rent, $1,300. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,123 Broadway, next to southwest cor. 34th-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 4 East 11th-st., near 4th-av. Has all the modern improvements, and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply on the premises, or to SOLOMAN & HART, No. 243 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT house No. 171 West 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Rent, $350. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,123 Broadway, Next to southwest corner 34th-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, for the Summer and Autumn, a handsomely-furnished, commodious cottage, with carriage-house attached, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to A. H. SANDS, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR and basement of the new and well-lighted brick building on the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Cedar-st., 30x80, where steam power can be used and let to advantage. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND BACK BASEment, front and back parlors, folding doors, and two hall bedrooms; also back basement containing range, croton and gas. Will be rented to a small family without children. No. 96 Stanton-st.

TO LET—IN A DESIRABLE LOCATION, A two-story house and basement, No. 1 Colonnade-row, 45d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Rent $400. Apply at No. 162 42d-st.

TO LET—THE THREE BROWN-STONE FRONT houses No. 148, 150 and 154 East 14th-st., near 2d-av. First-class houses, just finished. Rent, $1,100 each. Apply to ELISHA BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET—A PLEASANT OFFICE IN BROADway, near Warren-st. Inquire at the office of PRINCE'S Protean Fountain Pens, No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE NO. 76 Hoyt-st., near Bergen. It will be painted and put in good order and rented for $350, which is very low. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY, No. 48 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE Contains all the modern improvements; rent low, $400 to a good tenant. Apply to J. BAYLEY, No. 90 Chambers-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—PART OF A THREE-STORY BASEment first class house, with range, furnace, gas fixtures, &c. Rent, $200; taken in board, if desired. No other family in house. Location, East Brooklyn, late Williamsburg, convenient to the ferries. Inquire on the premises, No. 117 South 4th-st.

TO LET—PART OF THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 3 Washington Terrace, Hoboken, within two minutes' walk from the ferries. The premises are in fine order, having been recently painted. Gas, bath, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL cottage house at Ravenswood, Long Island, near steamboat landing. For particulars, &c., inquire at WRIGHT & VAN ALST'S Store, Ravenswood, L. I.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 1723 West 24th-st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 434 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 24 34-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS No. 281 Broadway, corner White-st. Inquire on premises of M. M. LAWRENCE.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY—TWO stories of a brick work-shop and lumber shed, No. 92 East 12th-st. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 12 rooms, gas, heater, good water, plenty of shade and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 29 Wall-st., office No. 28, or of A. ROBINSON, Yonkers.

HOTEL LEASE FOR SALE.—SITUATE IN A central location on a thoroughfare, and now doing a good business. The house has eighty rooms furnished complete, and has fifty permanent boarders, with one of the best paying bars and restaurants in this City, elegantly fitted up. The lease and furniture will be let for a term of years. To a cash customer it will be sold low for cash. For particulars, address ALLEN, box No. 130 *Herald* office.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LEASE—IN THE Marble building No. 537, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
The second story is at present a spacious salesroom, 50 by 100 feet, with two entrances from Broadway.
The three upper stories are variously divided for profitable sub lettings.

PART OF A HOUSE, WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, TO LET—The second story, consisting of four rooms, and one room on third story, with part use of bath-room, water, cellar, &c., to a small, respectable family. Rooms now being papered and painted. Apply at No. 199 West 31st-st.

LARGE COUNTRY BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Near the steamboat landing on the bay at Huntington, L. I.; with great advantages for bathing, boating, &c., in a healthy neighborhood. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE new brown stone house at No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting on Stuyvesant Park, west-side; complete, with all the modern Improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 154 East 32d-st. near 3d-av.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE—A SUITE OF ELEgantly-furnished rooms on first floor (three rooms deep) to let for the ensuing season; a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors; also a well-furnished basement, suitable for a professional gentleman. References required.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain very pleasant rooms, with board, if required, in a first-class house, convenient to the cars and stages. Apply at No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STABLE TO LET.—NO. 135 EAST 22D-ST.; rent $300, and taxes. Inquire of H. BEER, No. 133 23d-st., near 3d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the banks of the Hudson, 27 miles from New-York, in the village of Nyack, on the road leading to Piermont, and adjoining the residence of Azariah Rose, Esq. The property comprises a two-story, basement and kitchen house with six rooms, one acre of ground, and fifty choice fruit trees in full bearing. Accessible by steamboats and Railroad several times each day. For particulars apply to CLOUGH & HALLENBECK

AUCTION SALES.

SUSSELL W. WESCOTT auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF MODERN AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—The attention of those in want of superb rosewood furniture, with costly and magnificent household arrangements, is invited to the sale to be made TO-MORROW (saturday) at the residence No. 18 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing the entire elegant furniture of the house, which will fully meet the wants of those who are desirous of purchasing first-class furniture and chaste and classic works of art. The sale will be positive and peremptory, without regard to weather, and the immediate removal of the goods imperative. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Furniture consists in part of 4 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, of the most gorgeous description; ormolu chandeliers, of the most gorgeous description; rich velvet and royal Brussels, brocade and lace curtains, rich velvet and royal Wilton carpets throughout the house; splendid full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunns & Clark; full marble top etageres, with carved and plate glass fronts; rich satin-covered Turkish and reception chairs rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; magnificent lady's secretary and escritoire, two full suites of elegantly carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich brocade both made to order, with slip covers; one full suit in medallion tapestry, with elegant parlor furniture of every description; rich Chinese vases and mantel ornaments, with a magnificent collection of paintings, statuary and parlor decorations. Also, the entire elegant dining-room, library and chamber furniture, in rosewood and oak; superior bureaus, bedsteads, cheval glass, washstands, all made by Ponsot; over 20 elegant hair mattresses, beds and bedding, rich shades to 25 windows, rosewood and mahogany sofas, French chairs, Voltaire and invalid chairs, stools, girandoles; parlor furniture en suite, covered in silk velvet; magnificent carved oak extension table, made to order for $200; with silver-ware, rich China cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, and elegant dining-room furniture of every description, with a great variety of everything useful and ornamental in the household; pine not mentioned in this advertisement. Deposits will be required of all purchasers. Full descriptive catalogues will be at the house early on the morning of sale.

DANIEL S. HEWES, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, PIER GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, DECORATIONS, PIANO-FORTE, &c., PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 1, at 10½ A. M., of all the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence, No. 348 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. This sale is well worthy the attention of those who desire first-class goods at auction prices. The assortment is unusually large, and of the very best quality, and the sale will be strictly peremptory and no postponement on any account. Goods can remain in the house one day after the sale, which will commence in the dining-room at 10½ precisely, with walnut extension table, 14 feet; carved walnut buffet and dining chairs to match, &c., together with an elegant assortment of rich china and cut glass, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, silver tea and breakfast sets, salvers, casters, spoons, forks, &c. In the parlors are royal velvet carpets, bronze gas fixtures, pier and mantel glasses, 2 solid rosewood parlor suites in crimson and maroon, and green and gold brocatel, solid rosewood centre tables, etageres, bookcases, secretary, meritorious oil-paintings and line engravings, bronze and ormolu clocks, Sevres China vases, and mantel decorations; elegantly carved 7-octave rosewood piano, embroidered lace window drapery, &c. In the chambers are the usual assortment of superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, couches, chairs, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, pure curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, fine bedding, &c., but to enumerate all the articles of use and worth is beyond the compass of an advertisement, and the only way to appreciate the whole is by a personal inspection on the morning of sale at 10½ precisely.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS.—By GEORGE NICHOLS (warerooms No 66 Nassau st.)—GEORGE NICHOLS will sell at his rooms on SATURDAY, May 2, instant, at 10½ o'clock, to pay advances, a large stock of valuable watches, jewelry and diamonds, amounting in value to over $30,000, all of which are most positively to be sold to pay advances made on the stock, without reserve to the highest bidders. Among the stock are 700 fine gold and silver watches in single and hunting cases, 100 diamond pins and rings, 6,000 pennyweights of fine gold, centre, vest chatelaine and guard chains, splendid sets of enamel, gold stone and mosaic brooch and ear-drops, do. necklaces and bracelets, a fine assortment for gents' wear of pins, studs and sleeve-links, and other fine gold jewelry, &c. The attention of dealers is particularly called to this sale, as the stock cannot fail to give every satisfaction. Terms—All sums under $500, cash; over $500, 4 months; over $1,000, 6 months' credit for approved paper satisfactory to the sellers.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE.—GREAT CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell, at his spacious salesroom No 293 Broadway, THIS (1st of May) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a large and choice collection of fashionable furniture, pianofortes, mirrors, oil paintings, silver plated ware, hair, moss and hus mattress; rugs, carpets, glasses, gold jewelry, fancy articles, cutlery, &c. All the above kinds of property are included in this sale, and they are sent by those disposed to risk the auction. Ladies and gentlemen will find an unequaled opportunity to obtain choice articles at their own prices. Strangers are served with boxing, &c., safely, at moderate charges. N. B.—Cartage to any part of the City or vicinity by persons under employ of Auctioneer.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE THIS MORNING, MAY 1.—GEO. NICHOLS will sell at his auction rooms (66 Nassau st., May 1, at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of second hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a general variety of parlor, dining room, bedroom, and kitchen furniture. Also, a quantity of new furniture, parlor suites of rosewood in plush, terry, and half-cloth, mahogany do. in hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany centre and side tables, with marble tops, dining and tea tables, bed-room suites of oak and enameled, French and modern bedsteads, inclosed washstands, splendid oval and other mirrors with ornamental frames, Brussels carpets, oil paintings, rich China vases, tea sets, &c.; also, kitchen furniture, stoves, &c.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auct'r.—Store No. 16 Spruce-st.
RECEIVER'S SALE.—SUPREME COURT.—Elizabeth Clarke, Administratrix, &c., of Samuel Clarke, deceased, against John Clarke and others, defendants.—The undersigned having been appointed by order of the Court, receiver in the above-entitled action, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY next, May 5, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 373 6th-av., corner of 29th-st., all the goods contained and being on said premises, consisting of dry goods, silks de lanes, Persians, galleons, linens, sheetings, shirtings, muslins, laces, embroideries, white goods, &c., together with carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, &c., a fine lot of furniture, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, dressing and other bureaus, &c. FREDERICK L. VULTÉ, Receiver.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the northwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 50 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 68 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hermitage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 51 Liberty-st.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at salerooms No. 85 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, extensive sale of second-hand furniture, comprising piano-fortes, carpets, mirrors, parlor and chamber suites, office furniture generally, assortment of household furniture, China and glass ware, silver-plated ware, hair mattresses and mattresses, oil paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, and worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHOICE PLANTS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell THIS MORNING, Friday, at 10 o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., a choice selection of hot house and other flowers, standard and other roses, &c., from the nursery of Mr. William Wilson, West 14th-st.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—THE STOCK OF wines of the Carlton House will be positively sold on SATURDAY MORNING, May 2, at 11 A. M., at the Carlton House. They consist, in part, of fine old Madeiras, sherries, ports, brandies, fine old Bourbon and Scotch whiskey, &c.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. B. JONES, AUCtioneer, will sell, on TUESDAY next, May 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 13 Lamartina-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., all the furniture in said house, consisting of looking glasses, Brussels carpets, sofas, bedsteads, paintings, &c., being a complete assortment.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.
ROSES, &c., AT AUCTION.—W. S McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, (and every day this week,) at 10½ o'clock, at the seedstore No. 7 John-st., standard roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, petuneas, &c., &c., in great variety, from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.—DIBBLEE, BAYLEY & SAVAGE will sell, at their Sales Rooms, No. 82 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, fancy goods, jewelry, clocks, straw goods, &c.

F. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—THE SALE OF furniture of the Carlton House will positively take place on MONDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M., at the Carlton House.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer.
SALESROOM, NO. 76 CARMINE-ST., will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom—One spring cart, one wagon. Furniture removed for convenience of sale.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.
N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com'rs of the Land Office.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS—IN PATERSON, N. J.—Will be sold at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1857, the remainder of the Passaic Falls lots, delightfully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, in the city of Paterson, within 15 minutes' walk to the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, having eleven trains each way daily, and being only 30 to 40 minutes' run from Jersey City. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of R. B. CHISWELL, Auctioneer, Paterson. Where maps and a description of the property may be obtained.
PATERSON, April 28, 1857.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
No. 29 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.
Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.
HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH,
late Cashier of No. 62 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.
Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, THO. R. TURNEY, } Lecompton.
Glasgow, Mo. JAMES T. BIRCH, }
BIRCH, TURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
LECOMPTON, K. T.
We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay Taxes, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.
REFERENCES—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kirtland & Co., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of
France, Holland, Portugal, Germany,
Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia,
Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden,
AND ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyroot, Jerusalem, &c., &c.
Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.
GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS,
at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.
Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.
REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 9, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.
The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $30 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.
Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January next, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.
Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.
All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.
The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.
Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.
Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.
The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.
The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.
Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (5th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:
Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.
Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.
Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.
Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.
T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY (NICARAGUA)—New York, April 18, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that an election for a President and six Directors, to manage the business of this Company for one year from the first Monday in June next, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened again on the 6th day of May ensuing.
ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 27, 1857.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND dollars ($156,000) of the 7 per cent. bonds of the late The Rochester Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, dated May 1, 1852, payable May 1, 1857, will be paid at maturity by this Company, at the Banking-House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, on the surrender of such Bonds by the respective holders thereof.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at No. 39 South-st., on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing under the general law recently passed by the Legislature of this State. The transfer books will be closed on the 2d day of May next. By order of the Trustees.
A. O. BENSON, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.—NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may come before them. By order,
J. R. BULKLEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 1 HANOVER-STREET.—NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, for the election of Directors and any other business that may come before them. By order.
J. R. BULKLEY, President.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest due on 1st of May on the 10 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds of this Company, and on the Second Mortgage bonds of the BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on or after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st.
C. MURDOCH, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE TEN PER CENT. BONDS of the CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., due on 1st proximo, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 418 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after that date. New-York holders by inclosing their Coupons to this office will receive Bank checks on that city by return mail.
WM. E. FISHER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO.,
April 13, 1857.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders, on and after Friday, 1st of May next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. By order,
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1857.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 36 EXCHANGE-PLACE. NEW-YORK, April 30, 1857.—The Coupons due May 1 on the EVANSVILLE & CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, will be paid at this office.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$20.000 TO $30.000 WANTED — ON bond and mortgage, by a responsible party on first-class improved City property. Apply to A. M. LYONS, Nos. 25 and 25 Wall-st.

$30.000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, 15 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY STOCK wanted. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 51 William-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, April 30, 1857.—A dividend of per cent. on the earnings of the road for the last six months, ending April 1, has this day been declared payable on the 25th inst. Transfer books will close on the 20th and open on the 26th instant. By order of the Board.
E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders in stock on and after the first day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till the 4th day of May next.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A final dividend of seven per cent. upon the old stock has been declared, payable on and after May 1 next, at the office of this Bank, No. 338 Grand-st. By order of the Trustees.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—April 28, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of *four* (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 28th inst. to 1st prox.
JOHN STEPHENS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of this Company due on the 1st May, will be paid on that day at the office of the Treasurer, No. 33 Pine-st.
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST MAY ON bonds of the PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD CO. will be paid by
MORAN BROTHERS, No. 1 Hanover-square.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Semi-annual Interest Coupons, due May 1 proximo, on the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Republic, on and after that day.
J. B. SMITH, President.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, APRIL 25, 1857.—The ILION BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK as such agent, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

ARTISANS' BANK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Artisans' Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 6 BROAD-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.
The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office on Monday, 5th instant, viz:
W. Callender, Fred'k DePeyster, T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh, James Donaldson, E. S. Howell,
P. A. Hargous, John Brouwer, S. P. Bell,
M. K. Harmony, Arthur Leary, R. Walla,
Peter Morris, W. Coeter, L. Motley,
Henry Morgan, John Garcia.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—No. 10 WALL-ST.—Cash Capital TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN RANKIN, President.
SAMUEL P. HOLMES.....Of Bowen, McNamee & Co.
ANSON G. PHELPS.....Of Phelps, Dodge & Co.
CHARLES CHRISTMAS.....Of Belmont & Co.
GEORGE H. ELLERY.....Of Ellery & Gibbons.
ALFRED LAGE.....Of Lottimer, Large & Co.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH.....Of Griffith & Co.
J. S. T. STRANAHAN.....President Atlantic Dock Co.
LOWELL HOLBROOK.....Of Holbrook, Nelson & Co.
ROBERT BOGGIAN.....Of Sampson & Baldwin.
SAMUEL SLOAN.....Pres't Hudson River R. R.
JOSHUA H. BATES.....Of Bates, Tayler & Co.
A. B. STRANGE.....Of Strange & Brother.
C. B. CALDWELL.....Of West, Caldwell & Co.
W. H. MCCONNELL.....Of Ely, Bowen & McConnell.
JAMES MCKAYE.....Of Wells, Fargo & Co.
S. NELSON DAVIS.....Of S. N. Davis & Co.
GEORGE W. LIVESEY.....Of Parsons & Riggs.
WILLIAM L. KING.....Of Naylor & Co.
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.....No. 27 William-st.
GEORGE BULPIN.....No. 361 Broadway.
NATHAN LANE.....Of Nathan Lane & Co.
SOLOMON FREEMAN.....Of Freeman & Husted.
EPENETZER BEADELSTON.....Of Nash & Beadleston.
MOSES A. HOPPOCK.....Of Hoppock, Mooney & Co.
WILLIAM C. BOWERS.....Boston.
WILLARD H. NEWELL.....Of Knoblingham, Nawell & Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Co.
GEORGE BAGNEL.....Of Barnes, Lyman & Co.
WILLIAM ALLEN.....Of Allen, McLean & Buckley.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.....Of M. Armstrong & Sons.
EDWARD BRIDGE.....No. 31 Dey-st.
HENRY L. BUEL.....Of A. S. Barnes & Co.
D. R. STANFORD.....No. 501 Broadway.
ANDREW COMSTOCK.....Of A. & W. S. Comstock.
W. D. THOMPSON.....Of Mason & Thompson.
WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Sec'y.
ALEX'R WILKY, Jr., Ass't Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A COUNTRY BOARDING-HOUSE FURNISHED.—The premises consists of a good house, 94 feet front, with barn and 4 acres of land attached; is situated close to the water; there is fine bathing within 100 rods of the house, and a good harbor for boats; situated within two miles of the Stamford Depot, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and is a splendid location for Summer boarding. Possession immediately. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., or to WM. A. CUMMING, corner 10th-av. and 24th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 219 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.
F. P. FLAGLER.

FACTORY FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY brick building, 25x50 feet, with the good-will of the lease of one or more lots of ground adjoining. Also, an engine (fifteen horse-power) and boiler, both in complete running order. For particulars, inquire on the premises No. 243 West 19th-st.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—A GREAT CHANCE.—$800 cash will purchase a book and job printing office, now doing a good and constantly increasing business in one of the best localities in this City. Address PRINTER, *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HARROUDER,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECKLER'S, No. 97 Fulton-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN-HORSE ENGINE AND boiler, all complete; and also 8 boilers, from four to fifteen horse power. Inquire at the Fulton Iron Works office, No 490 Cherry-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—ONE 12-horse engine and one 12-horse locomotive boiler, both new and in perfect order. Inquire at No. 333 Stanton-st.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.
For Weak and Inflamed Eyes. Read the following testimony:
BINGHAMTON, Jan. 7, 1854.
MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS.—Gentlemen: Your Roman Eye Balsam, which I was recommended to use for my daughter's eyes, has acted on them like a charm. Her eyes, which had for several months been very much swollen and inflamed, after a few weeks' use of the Balsam, were perfectly cured and well as ever.
Yours truly, M. FOLEY.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—WE COPY the following from the editorial columns of the Boston *Daily Ledger*, of Feb. 19, 1857. Mr. Barnard, the gentleman alluded to, is a prominent citizen of Boston:
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the multitude of curatives that are almost daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a selection of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But in our opinion ONE specific has been discovered for complaints of the Throat and Lungs that seems to be of inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. From a pamphlet setting forth its many claims on those inflicted with the diseases above named, we learn that this Remedy is not to be taken internally, after the ordinary methods, but is used by INHALATION and APPLICATION. In this subtle way it performs its soothing and healing offices on the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, and SKIN. OLIVE TAR, it is claimed, contains an electro-magnetic power, which is capable of restoring to the system its lost VITALITY; and this is performed alike by the inhalation of its odor, and the outward application of its fluid. Several of our Physicians often employ it for SPECIAL INHALATION, and its curative properties they well understand. We know of many cures it has performed in cases of Bronchial difficulties in Coughs, Colds, and complaints of a similar character, and we are able to give it our full recommendation.
"We are informed by our fellow-citizen, John M. Barnard, Esq., that during a fit of sickness last Winter, he had occasion to make use of the OLIVE TAR, and found it even more efficacious than he had ventured to expect. He caused about three table-spoonfuls to be placed in a saucer over a basin of boiling water, heated by a night-lamp, and found that its odor was not only a real DISINFECTANT of the sick room, but a most pleasant soother of the irritation of his Throat and Lungs. He improved immediately in his health, and now uses the OLIVE TAR as occasion may require, in the reservoir of his furnace, satisfied that its volatile odor is of great service in rendering the atmosphere of his house both sweet and healthy at all times."
The above assertions are also fully verified by Testimonials from the following well-known persons:
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany.
WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esq., Staten Island.
ISAAC POWERS, Esq., New-York.
Dr. EDWARD DELAFIELD, Esq., New-York.
CHARLES VAN WYCK, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. B. BARNEY, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
JOHN F. WARNER, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
And of many others equally eminent.
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No 16 State-st., (East side Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, AND ALL other pains cease when J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is applied. Because it contains electro-magnetism, which it transmits to the body, increasing its VITALITY.
These assertions are verified by testimonials from
JOSEPH L. LORD, Esq., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
ROBERT B. COLEMAN, Esq., Astor House.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., cor. Pine and William-sts.
SAMUEL HENRY RUSSELL, Esq., South-st., New-York.
EDWIN R. YALE, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn.
Gen. THOMAS J. GREEN, Texas.
Gen. W. CAZENEAU, Texas.
And from many others who are equally well known to the public.
OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-st., (East side of Battery,)
And by all druggists.

THE GRE

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE MAYOR PERMITS OYSTERS.—The majority of oyster eaters of this good island of Manhattan are not aware that the following ordinance, passed in 1820, and still unrepealed, may, if the Mayor pleases, be put in force from the present date, and for four months held in *terrorem* over them:

"No person shall bring into the City of New-York, or have in his or her possession in the said City, any oysters, between the first day of May and the first day of September, in any year, under the penalty of five dollars for any quantity not exceeding one hundred, and the further penalty of two dollars for every additional hundred."

During the first year of his office the Mayor was disposed to enforce this ordinance. The Board of Councilmen of that time appointed a Committee to consider the necessity of repealing it, but nothing was done, beyond hearing the testimony of oyster dealers, in opposition to it. When the ordinance was passed, the business of transplanting oysters was hardly known, but since that time it has grown to be of great importance, and now over a million dollars worth of oysters, all of them transplanted, are sold in this City, during the Summer months. Oysters are only unhealthy when they spawn, but for the first year after they are transplanted, it is said, they do not spawn. The Princes' Bay and Chincaroras do not spawn at all, after they are transplanted, and to this circumstance are ascribed their fatness and flavor.—The transplantation of oysters from Virginia is now so large that a very large proportion of these bivalves eaten in this city, are natives of the waters of that State, and are pronounced by many judges of oysters to be as healthy in the summer as those that are marketed from our own waters during the winter months. There is, however, some difference on this point.

But oyster dealers and oyster eaters may, for the present summer, unless an epidemic should break out, keep themselves unshaken in their shoes. His Honor the Mayor will not interfere with roast, fried, stewed, or raw on the half shell. A man's own taste shall be his counselor. If he chooses to eat oysters during the months that have not the eighteenth letter of the alphabet in them, he does so at his own proper peril, but the Mayor will not interfere.

A NEW BETHEL SHIP.—The old Bethel ship *John Wesley*, which from time immemorial has been moored off one of the piers of the North River, is about to be torn to pieces and sold for old lumber.—Here Swedish sailors and others of the Wesleyan Methodist faith have assembled Sunday after Sunday for over fifteen years past to hear preaching in English and in their own tongue. A new vessel, the *Carrier Pigeon*, is being fitted up to take the place of the old Bethel ship. They lie side by side at Pier 11, North River. The *Carrier Pigeon* will be a much more convenient place of worship than the *John Wesley* when the alterations and improvements are completed.—The lecture room and Sexton's rooms and Minister's offices are built on the deck, while in the old ship they were between decks; the lecture room is about 75 feet long and 30 feet wide, arranged in a neat, tasteful style, painted with bright colors, light, airy and cheerful. The pulpit is at the further end of the room and two rows of pews fill the space between it and the place of entrance. A singular little temple on the fore-deck with eight pillars is intended for the belfry. The expense of altering the vessel is between $3,000 and $4,000. The work was to have been finished by May 1st, but it will probably not be completed for three weeks yet.

THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.—These gentlemen have not yet organized, and will not until they hear from the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters, to both of which bodies they have applied on the subject of the expense of their department. Although allowed by the new law all fines and penalties collected by them not exceeding $10,000, to defray expenses, it is generally believed that when the provisions of the law come to be rigidly enforced, there will be few infractions, and therefore a very small amount of funds deducible from that source. They accordingly apply to the appointing power to provide for the expenses of a Superintendent, Secretary, office rent and incidentals. The Commissioners receive no remuneration.

THE UNION BANK BUILDING OPENED.—The fine marble-front building, just completed for the Union Bank, a little below the Assay Office, in Wall-street, was opened Wednesday for business. It is fire-proof, and cost $36,000. The main banking room is so arranged as to occupy the rear portion of the building. It has a lofty ceiling, covered by a dome of glass and iron. In the rear, and elevated, are the President's room and other private offices. The counters are of black walnut, and are inclosed at the top by plate glass, set in walnut frames. The floors are paved with tesselated marble.

THE OPPOSITION FERRY.—The Brooklyn Ferry Company promises to commence running their ferry from James-slip, New-York, to South Fourth-street, (Williamsburg,) by Monday, the 4th of May. Pity they couldn't have commenced operations by the 1st, for commuters are already buying up tickets over the Peck-slip route, and they will be slow to commute over the new route until they are satisfied that everything is going to work smoothly and well. The rates of commutation indeed are not yet published, but will be by the 1st prox.

☞ The number of vessels in this port, yesterday, was 722,—including 34 steamers, 164 ships, 110 barks, 104 brigs and 310 schooners. Seamen are less inquired for, and they are getting smaller advances. The *Shipping List* quotes the present currency thus:

	Wages.	Advances.
To Liverpool, per month	$20	$20
London	20	20
Havre	20	20
North of Europe	18	20
Mediterranean and South America	16	20
West Indies	18	18
East Indies and California	15	30
Coasting	20	10

Freights,—especially for Great Britain,—are extremely dull, and rates are very low. Hence the declining tendency in Seamen's wages and advances.

☞ Hoop-skirts, that have taken possession of our houses, sidewalks, and churches, have gone at last into Court. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD have brought suits in the United States District Court against several parties in this City and Brooklyn, for alleged infringement of their patents for hooping ladies in.

☞ The following is printed in sober earnestness in the *Spiritual Telegraph*. To laugh would be improper:

"A MEDITATIVE DOMESTIC WANTED.—One of our patrons in Kalamazoo, Mich., wants a female domestic in the family, who is meditative and would be willing to sit in the family circle for communion with Spirits."

☞ CHURCH'S magnificent picture of Niagara, just completed, is on exhibition (free) for a few days at WILLIAMS & STEVENS'. It will not be in the Academy Exhibition, as was expected, but will be sent to Europe next month.

☞ Three whales have been killed by Staten Islanders, just out of New York Bay, within three weeks.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

At the recent meeting of the New-York Presbytery in this City the affairs of the Young Men's Christian Association were brought up for consideration by Mr. E. J. BROWN, who stated that the organization had originally aimed only to promote a healthful and edifying intercourse among its members, to provide mental recreation, and moral and religious improvement, to throw around young men from the country a kind and salutary influence, which would preserve them from the temptations of the great City, assist them in procuring appropriate places of residence and employment, and encourage them in attendance upon the religious duties of the Sabbath and the house of God. As such it had been recommended by the clergy. But recently subjects foreign to this design had been brought into the Association and had occasioned a good deal of strife and dissension, the history of which was detailed,—for the purpose of inviting those clergymen who were life members to take such action in the matter as they might deem necessary.

Mr. HORACE HOLDEN said he considered the whole system of Young Men's Christian Associations wrong and unnecessary, as they undertook to perform a work which was never committed to them, and as all the good they aim to effect could be better accomplished by individual action.

Rev. Dr. POTTS said that while he favored the organization at the beginning of it, he had become satisfied that its operation was to draw away the young men from their duties as church members.

Dr. STRONG said that the Association has been organized, really outside the Church of God, ostensibly to aid the church, but in reality aiming to do the church's work. And in this position it is likely to injure, rather than help, by drawing its members away from their proper duties as church members, and to alienate and divide, where they professed to build up and unite in the work of doing good.

Dr. PHILLIPS concurred in these remarks, and said he had always viewed the Association with distrust, believed it was unnecessary, and was not surprised at the result. As to the present posture of the Association, he had nothing to say. He was not disposed to take sides for or against the disputants, in the question brought before us. His objection went back to the whole Constitution of the Society. It was useless. The Mercantile Library furnished a sufficient accommodation for reading. The tendency of the times is to get up societies for everything; and Christian men are in danger of being ensnared with the delusion that all true religion and usefulness are to be promoted only in connection with them. Many persons make the whole of their duty consist in attending temperance meetings, and in promoting some scheme of "Reform." This Association had rather tended to interfere with the duties of its members, as to attendance on the worship of God, both on the Sabbath and during the week.

A PERSECUTED "DUTCHMAN."—JOHN WILHELM, "a Dutchman" from Jersey, is a persecuted man. He crossed the river yesterday for recreation, and soon afterwards got soundly drunk on lager bier. While in this position in a saloon in Rector street, some cruel fellows colored his face with charcoal. When he awoke he was astonished to see everybody present laughing at him. He couldn't divine the cause, and they wouldn't tell him, so he left in indignation. On reaching the streets he was dismayed to find that he was still an object of laughter. He walked hastily away, a great crowd following after. The excitement became so intense and the throng so great that the police were compelled to interfere and conduct poor WILHELM to the Tombs, where he was committed to get sober and his face washed.

Coroner's Inquests.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM HIS CART.

Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of MICHAEL COYLE, who came to his death from injuries received by falling off his cart in Nassau street, on Wednesday last. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Mr. COYLE was a native of Ireland. His age was 56 years.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the river at the foot of pier No 45. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon it, but the jury were unable to determine positively whether the deceased came to his death from drowning, and returned a verdict of "Death from supposed drowning." The deceased was about 5 feet 10 inches in height, of stout build. He wore a goatee, but no whiskers; had on a drab frock coat, black pants and red flannel shirt.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

Dr. PERRY held an inquest yesterday afternoon, on the body of a man named FRITZ SCHLEBLE, who died suddenly at a lager bier establishment, at No. 51 East Thirty-eighth-street. He was a sober man, and had been for some time in the establishment where he died. Dr. WELTJE made a *post mortem*, and found the deceased came to his death "from rupture of the aorta."

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only perfect Fountain Pen in the world. PRINOS'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN. N B.—A new and important improvement has been recently added to this invention, by which any writer can graduate the flow of ink. The fountain cases are warranted as incorrodible, and the points of the Gold Pens are warranted for one year.

This pen feeds itself with ink. PRINCE'S PROTEAN INK-FOUNTAIN PEN," is thus noticed in the *New-Englander*, by a remark that is, in itself, worth saving:

"We remember being counseled by the Professor of Rhetoric, in College, never, in writing, to arrest a free flow of thought, in order to look ant a word in the dictionary, but to *write on, and correct the diction afterwards*. The reason assigned was, that a writer should take advantage of the concentration and glow of his mind, and not suffer it to become cooled and distracted while he investigates a question of language. For the same reason we prize "PRINCE'S Fountain Pen." It helps us to avail ourselves of the mind's best moods for composition. It is also an economist of time, soon repaying, by its saving in this respect, its original cost. A recent improvement has obviated our early objections to it, which arose from the insufficiency of the flow of ink. This difficulty no longer exists, the writer being able, by means of a new, ingenious contrivance, to regulate this flow at pleasure. No clergyman, we think, who gives it, as thus improved, a fair trial, could ever be induced to relinquish it: *no man*, indeed, whose literary or commercial pursuits require him to write hour after hour."

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Dépôt, No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 66 AND 68
FULTON-STREET,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

The amount of fine and cheap black Cloth Frock Coats, fine and cheap Cassimere Business Coats, contained in this Extensive Establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect, for as regards price,

EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York. For instance:

The finest custom-made Dress Frocks	$14	to $20
Super black and fancy cloth Frock Coats	10	to 14
Frock Coats, well made and trimmed	5½	to 10
Over 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats	3½	to 10
Spring Raglans	5	to 12
Beautiful blue cloth Dress Coats	8	to 15
All the new styles of Silk Vesting	2½	to 5
Cassimere Business Pants	1½	to 3
Cassimere Dress Pants	4	to 6

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVANS, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

REXFORD'S BITTERS.

These BITTERS are Carminative, Tonic, Stomachic, Anti-Dyspeptic, Alterative, and deliciously Aromatic.

They are prepared with the greatest care, entirely from Vegetables, and while they possess highly sanative properties, are entirely innocent in their effects.

They are invaluable as a preventive of Ague and Fever, and Bilious Diseases, and should be used by every one living or traveling in a malarious country.

They are an effectual cure for Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Flatulency, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c., and are very useful as a *preventive* and cure of Diarrhœa and Summer Complaints.

They contain no cathartic ingredients whatever, and while they are efficacious in curing, they are more particularly recommended as a Preventive of Disease.

DOSE—From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three or four times a day, taken in water, cider, ale, wine, or any innocent medium. For debility, or loss of appetite they should be taken from ten to fifteen minutes before eating.

Prepared only by L. M. REXFORD, of Binghamton, and sold only by him and F. S. COZZENS, Sole Agent, No. 73 Warren-street, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

THE CURIOUS NOVELTY OF THE DAY.—We have alluded already to the new enterprise in our City of the London Stereoscopic Company, whose active and energetic agent, Mr. CUSSANS, is attracting every day such a crowd to Gen. HALL'S music store, corner of Broadway and Park-place. It is quite a treat to step into HALL'S and hear the admiration expressed by all classes of people, but particularly by the refined and educated, in regard to this charming mode of exhibiting a scene of reality. By this little instrument, which is sold at so reasonable a price, the cold, dull likeness of your *amie* struts into life. She seems to gaze at you. You appear able to grasp her hand. Her cheek itself tempts the pressure of your anxious lips. Or take some scene you have witnessed abroad. How this instrument restores to it the vitality of a faithful remembrance? Every spot is there, inviting your approach, and rejoicing as was in your recollection. There will be no genteel family without one of these London cases before long, and handsome pictures to suit can be had of Mr. CUSSANS, in any quantity at a low price.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S SPRING HAT.—There was a crowd at KNOX'S establishment, No. 212 Broadway, yesterday. We might say, and we will venture to say, a delighted crowd, for KNOX issued his Spring style of hat, and its beauty is of that striking character that it cannot fail to command universal appreciation. This artist-hatter may calculate upon an old-fashioned rush for the next thirty days, and if he has not prepared a greater supply of fabrics than usual, hundreds must be disappointed. Call in time.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—An atmosphere of perfume exhales from the handkerchief, moistened with this rare floral essence. Its refreshing aroma prevents faintness, and relieves headache and nervous tremor. Gentlemen who use it (mixed with water) after shaving, will obviate all trouble from irritation of the skin. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, rubbed briskly into the muscles and glands of the throat and chest, has an astonishing effect in bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases that affect respiration. Hoarseness may thus be cured in a few hours. To clergymen, public speakers, and vocalists, it is, on this account invaluable. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Actor is successful in proportion as he holds the mirror up to Nature," which nature Phrenology enables him to comprehend (and portray.) Examinations daily by Mr. FOWLER, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. JOHN T. ROLLINS, this day, retires from the stock brokerage business, and will henceforth give his whole attention to the importation of wines, &c., at No. 37 Beaver-street. Firm—CLAASSEN & ROLLINS.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. E. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM.—LINCH'S ANTI RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by HASKAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO PERFUME THE BREATH.—Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale at No. 251 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.—F. DERBY & Co., Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, will remove after the 1st of May to the newly-arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, two streets below Canal-street, and 100 feet west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another attractive bill is presented at this house again this evening, viz.: "Brian Boroihme," "Mons. DeChalmeaux," and "Karmel the Scout."

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Imperial Photograph is made only at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Photographs and Ambrotypes at BRADY'S lower gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, opposite Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-know persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro. *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N.Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement]

☞ The Empress EUGENIE, sick of the extortions of her modestes, has established a millinery manufactory at the Tuileries; and on the same principle of rational economy the fashionable world is patronizing R. T. WILDE'S extensive millinery ware rooms and workrooms No. 251 Broadway, opposite Be Park, where the fabrics are unequaled and the prices moderate beyond example.

LONG ISLAND.

DEATH OF JUDGE A. T. ROSE.—Hon. ABRAHAM T. ROSE, late County Judge and Surrogate of Suffolk, died at his residence at Bull's Head, (Bridgehampton,) L. I., on Tuesday last, after an illness of some months. Judge ROSE was an exceedingly popular man in the County; though being on the Whig side in a strongly Democratic District, he was oftener defeated than elected to office. He was several times nominated for Congress and always ran far ahead of his ticket. He has held the office of Surrogate and County Judge several times—being the successful candidate at his last election on an independant, American, and Anti-Prohibition ticket. He enjoyed a fine reputation as a public speaker, and when he fairly aroused himself, Juries had to brace themselves stoutly not to be seduced by his oratory. His health failing him some months ago, he resigned his office, and about a fortnight since Hon. GEORGE MILLER, of Elverhead, was appointed by Governor KING to succeed him. Mr MILLER, like Mr. ROSE, has had a large, experience in the Surrogate's office, and no appointment could have satisfied better the people of Suffolk.

☞ A. S. MULFORD, Esq., having resigned the office of Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn, on account of ill-health, the Directors presented him with a service of silver plate, and promoted the First Teller, Mr. GEORGE W. WHITE, to fill the vacancy.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY AN INSANE MAN.—A man named DANIEL BLAIR, who has been insane for some time, attempted to destroy his life Wednesday night by jumping into the East River, at the foot of Jay-street, Brooklyn. He was rescued by Officer MCBRIDE, of the Second District Police, and will be taken to the Insane Asylum to-day.

☞ The late Teller of the Long Island Bank has been arrested on a bench warrant, for embezzlement, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer when wanted.

☞ The distinguished "weather-man," E. MERIAM, returned from Albany Wednesday evening to his family. He is in a feeble condition, but with the prospect of speedy recovery.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN—ARREST FOR ARSON.—At 10½ o'clock on Wednesday night, the dry goods store No. 142 Fulton-avenue, occupied by J. M. FOSTER, as a dry goods store, was discovered to be on fire by some people who were passing at the time. Mr. JOHN SIEFKIN burst the door open and found Mr. FOSTER inside and fire in three parts of the store—in the front window, in a drawer and in the rear of the store.

Mr. FOSTER was arrested, and yesterday was brought before Justice BLACHLY and committed for examination, which will take place on Saturday next.

Two families resided above FOSTER'S store, and his own family had occupied apartments there until quite recently. He was to have moved his stock from the premises to-day. On his stock and furniture there is an insurance of $5,000,—$2,600 in the Phenix, Brooklyn, and the balance in the Firemen's Insurance Company, New-York.

At 12 o'clock, yesterday, the New-York Resin Oil Factory on Red Hook Point was accidentally sent on fire and in less than one hour the whole establishment, covering several lots of ground, was in ruins. The loss is variously estimated at from $10,000 to $20,000. Partially insured.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE NEW COMMON COUNCIL.—The first meeting of the newly elected Common Council of Jersey City will be held on Tuesday evening next. The Democratic members being in the majority, have held two or three caucuses, at which it was reported they had agreed upon the following appointments:

President of the Board—M. S. WICKWARE.
City Clerk—GEO. W. CASSEDY.
Street Commissioner—JOHN D. NOLAN.
City Weigher and Measurer—G. T. RILEY.

The caucus had some difficulty about the appointment of City Treasurer. ALBERT T. SMITH, Cashier of the Hudson County Bank, has been Treasurer for several years past, and an attempt is being made to substitute JOHN CASSEDY, President of the Jersey City Bank. An attempt is also being made to appoint Mr. BRADY Chief of Police, in place of Mr. KEESAM.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, April 30.

$6,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	150	Harlem R. R		19¾
10,000 Missouri State 6s	84½	100	do	s60	43¾
2,000 Ohio 6s, '60	102	200	do		19
2,000 N. Y. Cen R'd 6s	89	975	do		17¾
1,000 Erie R'd Bds. '75,	87	400	do	b60	18
2,000 do	86	200	do	b30	18
1,000 E. R'd Cvt. Bs. '71	76	100	do		17¾
5,000 M. So. Stg. F Bs.	76	250	Reading R. R	b5	82¼
2,000 Ill. C. R. & M. bs	93¾	100	do	b30	82¼
3,000 Ch. & Fts. d. bds	80¾	250	do		82¼
2,000 Min. Pt. 1st mch	86	100	do	s10	83
250 Sixth Avenue Transit Co	7¾	40	do		82
185 Lyman Coal Co	93¾	300	do	b60	83¼
10 do	93¾	82	L. C. & Mil. R. R.		9
320 Cum. Coal Co	18¼	268	Mich. Cen. R. R		95
450 N. Y. Central R. R.	87¾	900	M. S. & N. I. R'd	b30	67
5 do	87¾	200	do		66¾
40 do	87¾	300	do		66¾
100 do	b3 87¾	100	do	b30	67¼
100 do	b10 87¾	965	do		67
100 do	s10 87¾	100	do		66¾
300 do	s60 87¾	50	do	s10	66¾
100 do	c 87¾	200	do	s30	66¾
423 Cl. & P. R. R.	61¾	250	do	s60	66¾
100 do	b60 62	100	do	b30	67¾
4 Erie Railroad	43	100	do	b10	67
300 do	s30 43¼	300	do		66¾
650 do	43¾	55	Panama Railroad		94½
200 do	s15 43¾	100	do	b60	95
100 do	b10 43¾	15	do		94¾
550 do	43¾	500	Illinois Cent. R.	c	135
400 do	s5 43¾	20	do		34½
410 do	43¾	100	do	s10	134½
300 do	b30 43¾	300	do	s3	134¾
200 do	b60 43¾	300	do	s60	134
50 do	43¾	50	Galena & Chic. R.		91¼
100 do	b60 43¾	700	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60	70
200 do	s30 43¾	1740	do	c	70
50 do	s30 43¾	200	do		69¾
250 do	c 43¾	500	do	b60	69¾
200 do	c 43	160	do		69¾
100 do	42¾	100	do	s10	69¼
200 do	b30 43	350	Chi. & R. I. R.		97¾
100 do	b60 43	50	do	s30	97¾
734 do	42¾	50	do	s60	97¾
100 do	s90 42¾	100	do		98
300 do	s90 42¼	100	do	b30	98

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$9,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st m 7s. Int. ad 45@45¼
$6,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1m 7s. Int. ad. 45¾@46
$1,190 Sun Mutual Ins. Co. scrip of 1855 and '56 50
$950 Great Western Marine Ins. scrip of 1857 47
50 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co. 126
23 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co. 127
20 shares St. Nicholas Fire Ins. Co. 64
12 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co. 99¼
25 shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co. 106
5 shares Nassau Bank 104½
10 shares Commonwealth Bank 101¾
10 shares Irving Bank 103
100 shares Lackawanna and Bloomsburgh R. R. 45
6 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. 50
18 shares Third Avenue R. R. 83¾
50 shares Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du lac R. R. 30½
50 shares Erie Gas Co. 36½
45 shares Bank of the Republic 119@120
10 shares Corn Exchange Bank 107¾
46 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank 103
50 shares Marine Bank 101@101½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 T. H. & A. 2d m. be	69¼	150	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.		66
3,000 Ill. Cen. R'd Bs.	99¾	200	do	b3	66
25 Park Bank	103½	200	do	b30	66¾
300 Nic. Trans. Co.	7	100	do	b30	66¾
100 do	b60 7½	100	do		66¾
100 Penn. Coal Co	s60 93	5	do		65¾
100 do	b60 93¾	100	do		65¾
100 N. Y. Cent. R'd	87¼	1800	Clev. & Tol. R.		68¾
5 do	87¾	600	do	b30	68¾
100 Harlem Railroad	17	200	do	s7	68¾
100 do	16	250	do		68¾
150 do	16¾	800	do	b10	68¾
100 do	b30 18¾	55	Chi. & R. I. R.		98
100 do	s3 16	50	Mil. & Miss. R'd		70
50 Erie R. R.	42¾	7	Cl. C. & Cin R'd		103¾
100 do	b3 43¼	25	Panama R'd		94½
455 do	42	30	Ill. Cent R'd		134¾
100 do	s30 41¾	25	Mich. Cent. R'd		85
400 do	s30 41¾	300	Nor. & Erie R. R.		91¾
100 do	s3 41¾	600	do	b66	92
100 Hud. Riv. R'd	b60 25	200	do		91¾
25 do	25				

THURSDAY, April 30—P. M.

The California arrival of Gold imparts additional confidence to the Money Market. The demand from the Brokers is irregular, though generally dull, and the supply easy. Discounts are without alteration. The offerings at Bank keep up in some few quarters, while in others there is less choice paper presented this week than usual. The Havre steamer *Fulton* sails on Saturday, but succeeding so soon the mail dispatched by the *Arabia* yesterday, there is not much doing in Exchange, and the engagements of Bullion promise to be light. We hear thus far of $150,000 or $200,000. The Californiabars brought in by the *Illinois* find a good demand from the Bullion brokers, who are able to retain the gold in this shape until wanted for expert.

The Stock Market continues very active, and another heavy day's business was done. As usual on a strong upward reaction of 3 or 5 per cent., such as we have had for several days past in Southern Michigan and Cleveland and Toledo, there was some large parcels of Stock realized upon to-day, and prices were subsequently less buoyant; though the same parties who sold in the forenoon at top rates were buyers at the Second Board on the decline. The demand for New-York and Erie was a liberal one at the early call of the list, and about 6,000 shares sold. New-York Central steady, and Panama and Nicaragua firm and higher on the advices by the *Illinois*. Between the Boards the general market fell off and continued weak until about the close of the afternoon session, when prices left off steady. There was a reaction of 2 per cent. in the Harlem movement, the exact nature of which is not yet understood in the Street; though, if as rumored, the new direction, spoken of for the election next week, has been shaped with a purpose to bring the New-Haven concern to a sense of right and proper dealing, by determining the arrangement under which they are permitted to come into the City from Williams' Bridge, on the Harlem track, the change would be heartily welcomed. At present no good is being done by the New-Haven Directors for either their old or defrauded stockholders. It is now nearly three years since the Schuyler fraud, and the difficulty growing out of it, besides depriving all parties, except the lawyers, of the earnings of the property, is as far from settlement, we apprehend, as ever, unless the so-called "genuine" stockholders attend the May election in New-Haven in person, and demands speedy compromise. The following are the main fluctuations of the day:

New-York and Erie.....42¾@43@42¾@42@41¾@42
Toledo.....70 (large cash sales,) ..69¾@69@68¾
Southern Michigan.....66½@67@66@65¾
Illinois Central.....124¾@125 firm
Reading.....83½@83@82@81¾
Panama.....94@93¾@93¾@93¾
Harlem.....18@17@16

The registered shipments of Bullion from San Francisco from 1st January to 31st March, to New-York, London, were $10,288,548 against $10,439,950.

The Onondaga County Bank has filed a notice with the Bank Department preliminary to closing up its business. It is an old Safety Fund Bank, of high credit.

The telegraph announces from Albany that Gov. KING has signed the bill passed by the late Legislature, against the "improper retention" of country bank notes by the City banks. We regret this as a step in the wrong direction, not unusual with the New-York Legislature, on the subject of the small note currency. The act was designed by its pertinacious movers—themselves engaged in country banking—to interfere with the Metropolitan system of cheap redemption, though we much donbt whether it is to result in real profit to this selfish interest. We have yet to hear that country bank notes have at any time been improperly or illegally retained by the Metropolitan or American Exchange Banks, and it is doubtful whether the present act will change the legal relation of the parties in whatever sums the notes may happen to be retarded or sent home. It certainly will not interfere materially with cheap redemption.

The death of Mr. SAMUEL NICHOLSON, of the Banking-house of BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., was announced this morning. He died at his residence in this City yesterday, at the age of 62 years. He was an able merchant and banker, and a quiet though much-esteemed citizen. For many years he had charge of the business of his house in New-Orleans. Mr. N., we believe, was a native of the North of Ireland.

The following official notice has been issued from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, touching the arrangements of the establishment under the recent act of Congress relating to foreign silver coins of the fractional part of the dollar and the new coinage of cents:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA,
April 27, 1857.

The Director of the Mint gives notice of the following regulations for carrying into effect the "Act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents at the Mint of the United States," approved Feb. 21, 1857, a copy of which act is hereto appended:

1. On and after the 25th day of May next, applications may be made at the Mint for coins of the new issue, in exchange for "the pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar, and of the Mexican dollar," at the nominal rates of 25 cents, 12½ cents, and 6¼ cents respectively; or in exchange for the copper cents heretofore issued; and the persons so applying will be attended to in their order, daily, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock.

2. The silver or copper coins thus offered must be in even sums of five dollars, by count, and, for the present, not exceeding fifty dollars; and in the case of silver, the sizes or denominations must be assorted and kept separate, so that any one package shall contain exactly five dollars, or a multiple thereof, of quarters, or of eighths, or sixteenths. Care must also be taken to exclude from the silver any other kinds of coin than those specified in the law. A memorandum or label must be presented, showing the value by count, of the pieces offered, and the denominations thereof; and in the case of copper, it must state that they are lawful coin of the United States.

Such pieces of silver as are mutilated or so much worn as to be illegible, or as have any appearance of being counterfeit, will not be received for the new cents; but packages containing the same may be exchanged at another office in the Mint for silver coins of the United States. To prevent uncertainty as to what parcels (containing mutilated pieces or such as are worn smooth) will be rejected, it may be stated, that if five dollars by count, of quarter dollars, shall outweigh $4 80 of United States silver coins of the present standard; or if the same amount, by count, of eighths shall outweigh $4 50; or if the same count of sixteenths shall outweigh $4 30, they will be received at their nominal value in exchange for new cents; and it may save disappointment if holders will ascertain this before offering them, which may readily be done by the use of an ordinary balance.

3. The reasonable expense of transportation of the new cent, in sums of fifty dollars, to any point accessible by railroad and steamboat, will be paid by the Mint.

4. Provision being made by the act for the receipt of the kinds of silver coin already specified "at the Treasury of the United States and its several offices, and at the several post-offices and land offices," at the rate of twenty cents for one quarter of a dollar, ten cents for one-eighth, and five cents for one-sixteenth, with a view to their transmission to the Mint for recoinage, the coins so transmitted will be received at the Mint at these rates, the silver coins of the United States returned therefor, and the expenses of transportation both ways will be paid by the Mint

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Birth of Another British Princess.

The Conspiracies Against the French Emperor.

Mediation of France and England Between Mexico and Spain.

Instructions of the British Commissioner to China.

The Concessions to be Exacted from the Chinese Emperor.

Great Defensive Preparations of the Chinese.

The Refusal of the United States to Join the Alliance Against China.

Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs Advancing—Consols 93.

The British Mail steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 18th instant, arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Africa* arrived out 7½ P. M., 12th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived out 5 P. M., 14th.

The *Caledonia*, of the Canada Line, sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 16th, for Quebec.

The United States Mail steamer *Arago* arrived at Southampton P. M. Friday, 17th.

The only two items of English news by this arrival are the birth of another Princess (making the ninth Royal infant) and the ceremonies of laying the foundation of the Free Library and Museum, presented to the citizens of Liverpool by WILLIAM BROWN, M. P.

There was quite a lull in politics, awaiting the reassembling of Parliament.

From France the substance of the intelligence is that the Emperor proposes to visit Algeria after the visit to Paris of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE; also, that the French Republicans intend to put up CARNOT, CAVAIGNAC, and others as candidates for the Legislative chamber. Reports continue to circulate of conspiracies against the Emperor's life, but they are mostly extravagant, as for instance that he was to be shot in his box at the opera.

It is reported, from Brussels, that the Four Powers, being wearied of the delay in the Neufchâtel affair, are about to draw up terms of their own, and call on Prussia and Switzerland to assent at once.

From Madrid we have a reaffirmation of the statement that England and France are actively mediating between Spain and Mexico. Prussia is mediating between the Western Powers and Naples.

Sardinia has proposed to the Pope to resume negotiations with Rome on the terms of a Cardinal's hat for Archbishop FRANZONI, and a concordat for Sardinia generally.

Wurtemberg has signed a concordat with Rome.

The elections for the Divans in the Principalities have commenced, with a prospect of a majority favorable to the union of the territories. The claim by Turkey for a restitution of Persian territory is to be submitted by Persia to the arbitration of France and England.

The treaty between England and Persia had arrived at Teheran, but five or six weeks would elapse before ratification.

The Portuguese are fitting out an expedition against the Chinese at Macao.

The draft of a treaty of commerce has been agreed between Austria and Prussia, and said to contain the same provisions as the treaty between Persia and the United States.

Herr VON SCHMIDT has resigned as Danish minister of Foreign Affairs.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

Financial—Decline of Population in France—How the French papers take it—The Edinburg Review on the Napoleon Regime—The Chinese War—Refusal of the United States to co-operate against China—The British Mission to China—Honor for the New-York Code—Alterations in the Custom Tariffs of Foreign Nations—The Celebration at Liverpool—The late Sir C Napier on the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday night, April 17, 1857.

The intelligent British public having been told by the British intelligence *par excellence*, that a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether would place PALMERSTON on the pinnacle of power, and therefore England in the Happy Valley, the aforesaid public did give the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether—placed PALMERSTON on the pinnacle of power, and itself in the Happy Valley? Oh, dear no; the Slough of Despond. Who says so? Who but one? There wouldn't be no use in anybody else saying it, for none other would be believed. And this is that one—the omniscient oracle aforesaid. Yes, the *Times* of this morning, after having had everything its own way for nobody knows how long back, coolly acquaints the public that "the condition of the Money Market seems more perplexing than ever." "Seems, Madam? Nay, it *is*," as Hamlet had it, and as this British stereoscope-makers who have bought TOM THUMB now say all day long, and at night by illumination, in their advertisements. Why the condition of the monetary world should be perplexing nobody knows. Of course if anybody did know, it wouldn't be perplexing, and there would be no use in talking about it. But now the wonder is that there should be any wonder in it. However, there is no use in wondering at the wonder. The thing is, what is to be done? What is the cure for the despondency that now afflicts us? Worms? Good gracious! what can worms have to do with money? Everything. At least, so says the money oracle, and there is no gainsaying that. Yes, worms are to regenerate the British lion. This is the way of it: if the sickly silkworm recover its appetite, if it nibble its mulberry with its antique gusto, and digest the same with the regularity it ought, then silk will be plentiful, then profits will be remunerative, then the three per cents will be healthy, and the meteor flag of England, which has braved a thousand years the battle and the Yehs, will be the oriflamme of everything that's meritorious, magnanimous, miraculous. But let the worm continue the nasty little hungry, unsatisfied, unfattening grub it now is, and there will be no silk, no profit, no felicity, no nothing that is anything anybody cares about. Wise and philosophic Great Britain! Envy and admiration of surrounding nations! Giant-brained Bull has always a maggot in his head; and the maggot is always honey-combing that constitution which he tells the world defies the sharpest of old files, the tooth of Time. A few years ago a slug in the potato sufficed to turn up side down and inside out that Empire on which the sun never sets; and now it depends upon a caterpillar whether the Empire is to be worth shining upon much longer.

Oddly enough, however, but quite characteristic of our Anglo-Saxon idiosyncracy, while we are bemoaning and deploring our own condition to ourselves, wringing our hands before our faces, and enjoying that luxury beloved by grumblers, asking each other if we are not the most miserable people on the face of the earth, we are exulting in the assumed far greater debasement of the people—that people being our esteemed and respected ally, the French; for thus we are true to that maxim of ROCHEFOUCAULD, which says that in proportion to our intimacy with a friend, so do we relish his misfortunes. It appears, however, that the French are by no means disposed to be grateful for our commiseration. The articles in our journals on the decline of the population of France, and the strictures on the presumed causes leading to that decline, have been resented furiously by our polite neighbors, who point to our own admissions of the wholesale heathenism and hideous abominations of all sorts which abound in this beautiful Babylon of ours, portending a depravity that admits of no other purgation than that which befell the Cities of the Plain. We retort; they rejoin; we reply again; and then—conclusive argument—they asseverate that the *rationals* of all our irritation is jealousy of French valor, French skill, French fortune, French everything, at Sebastopol! There's a charming *entente cordiale* for you! There's a spectacle of philanthropy and reciprocal respect between the two great Western nations of the old world—brethren in arms, arts literature, civilization, fiddlesdeedee, and so forth. But, if the fury of the Gauls be now what it is, what will it not be when the inflammation is superadded of a most poisonous frothy rattlesnake article in the blue and yellow, just out—the *Edinburgh Review*. This once famous and still formidable publication, respected for its former service in the cause of the commonwealth, and now dreaded because of its being the tool of the Palmerston dynasty, takes up this ticklish theme of the census, and pursues it root and branch, through all its ramifications, the upshot being that the Louis Napoleon *régime* is proved to be a fraud, a delusion, and a snare, a tyranny as stupid as it is atrocious, hated, ridiculed, and despised by every man in France of the least character, and out of France of the least penetration, and depending solely on the ignorant peasantry, who, not knowing what to do with their universal suffrages, intrust it to one man, who uses it to coerce all the rest to his low and vulgar eggrandizement. Is not this also delightful, testifying to the *solidarité* of that Palmerstonian-Bonaparteism on which the affairs of this poor old wornout world of ours turn?

All this is sufficiently bewildering to the oldest observer of the signs and portents of the passing time, and is indeed amazing beyond all utterance to the universal herd, who, "thinking what o here think, fear to think" at all. Our press and public are in a most distracted state about the meaning, the double meaning, of every single thing they hear and see, and don't hear and see.

The refusal of your Government to join in the tripartite alliance against China is thus significantly animadverted on.

"This is to have a bad name, and to deserve it. To Lord Palmerston himself, it is doubtless a matter of little consequence, rather a subject for chuckling and congratulation, that he should thus be tabooed by the most advanced and advancing nation of the new world; that our own flesh and blood, the descendents of our forefathers, should thus, in the eyes of all mankind, repudiate association in our enterprises. It is the English people who are the sufferers; first in the disgrace of being thus 'cut' by the Americans; secondly, in the positive loss to which they will be put by this refusal of co operation. It is impossible to say that they do not deserve their fate, for scarcely a year has elapsed since the same minister who has now brought it upon them, very nearly succeeded in provoking a war between England and the United States, and did actually afford President PIERCE a pretext for suspending negotiations. Had the Government of the United States fallen into the trap laid for them they would have given a retrospective sanction to PALMERSTON'S proceedings, of which his parasites would not have been slow to take advantage.—The Emperor of the French too will have received another proof of the inconvenience of attending that English alliance which he so much cherishes. He is repudiated by America for no other reason than that he comes in company with the arch disturber of the peace of the world, although in consenting to join him in the proposed Chinese treaty he undoubtedly must have done so with a desire to rescue his ally from disgrace by converting a merciless outrage into a combined step in the march of civilization. Although we shall regret the decision of the United States we can scarcely condemn it. The cause of civilization will suffer should the combined operations in China become incomplete through the secession of one of the most powerful States in the world; and the English people will feel the mortification of knowing that this catastrophe will have been incurred through the evil repute of a minister whom the rest of the world regard, though erroneously, as possessing their respect and unbounded confidence.

The foregoing appears in the Peelite morning organ, and expresses the views of many who do not hold Peelite opinions on other points. PALMERSTON'S own organ pursues a very bellicose strain indeed about Yankee notions of things in general, particularly as regards Cuba, which it drags in *apropos* of nothing whatever, but merely to round some periods of epigrammatic smartness in reference to the fate, or supposed fate, of fillibusterism in Central America. But there is no question that, added to the cavalier treatment of Honduras and Mosquito business, this refusal of all participation in the Chinese matter is felt as a heavy blow to the Palmerstonians, who, however, are obliged to disguise their mortification as they best may, it being their instructions to cry up their patron as the pet of the whole human race, which he undoubtedly would be were he the best man alive.

The importance of the mission on which the British Plenipotentiary to China is entering, renders the antecedents of the gentlemen about to accompany him a matter of considerable interest. the more so as most of them, as well as Lord ELGIN himself, have at some time or other had some political connection with the United States. They appear to be exceedingly well chosen; and, inscrutable as the objects of the mission are, and notwithstanding Lord PALMERSTON'S assertion that it was his intention to support Sir JOHN BOWRING, it may be readily surmised that the latter gentleman, and his associates will have but a small share in the transactions contemplated, whatever they may be. The chief Secretary is Lord ELGIN'S brother, Hon F. W. BRUCE, who, though two years younger than his noble relative, (who is himself but forty-six,) has had considerable diplomatic experience in various parts of the world. In 1842 he was with Lord ASHBURTON at Washington, during the discussion and settlement of the Oregon boundary question. From 1843 to 1846 he was Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong, where he acquired experience that cannot fail to be of great value on the present occasion. He next spent two years as Consul-General and *Chargé d'Affaires* in Bolivia, and a like period in a similar capacity at Monte Video. In 1850 he was transferred to Alexandria, as Consul-General in Egypt, with a salary of £1,900 per annum, being rather more than double the sum allowed by the United States as a remunoration of an officer of the same rank in the same place. The first *attaché* is Mr. D. CAMERON, formerly *attaché* at Berne, (Switzerland,) and more recently at Copenhagen; the second Mr. FITZROY, son of Sir C. FITZROY, late Governor General of New South Wales, to whom he was private Secretary during his twelve years' occupation of that important post; the third Mr. H. LOCH, who has served in the Indian army, and is also personally well acquainted with China. Lastly, there is Mr. MORRISON, son of Dr. MORRISON, the famous linguist, who compiled the Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, and founded the Anglo-Chinese College, at which, we believe, Mr. MORRISON was educated. He succeeded his father as British Superintendent of Trade at Canton in 1834, an appointment which prevented him from fulfilling the paternal hope that the dictionary would be revised and corrected by him. The work is now out of print, and cannot be reproduced except at enormous cost, the blocks and types having been destroyed by fire. A copy of the work was sold lately at auction in London for £15, which price was considered very much below its intrinsic value. It is understood that, in addition to these gentlemen, an employe of the Foreign Office will accompany Lord ELGIN, as is usual in special missions like the present. For instance, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL undertook diplomacy at the Court of Vienna, he was attended by Mr. HAMMOND, permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; but that gentleman's duties are too important to admit of his being absent from Downing-street for such a period as must necessarily be occupied in the voyage to and from China, and the business of the mission, and the duties performed by him in the case of the Viennese negotiations will probably devolve on some official of minor consequence.

Mr. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, the gentleman who filled the post of private Secretary to Lord ELGIN in Canada, and who himself administered the affairs of the Indian Department, now accompanies him to China in the same capacity. Although a young man, he has already gained considerable reputation as an author, his graphic description of Nepaul, written when a mere youth, having been several times reprinted, whilst his later publications have attracted a large share of public attention from the singular manner in which his views of the policy of Russia were confirmed by the events of the late war. On his return from Turkey in 1854, he pointed out, in various publications, the policy of assisting the Circassians, and predicted the fall of Kars as the consequence of such policy being neglected. His advice was unheeded, and Kars fell. Before that disaster occurred, however, he had joined the army OMER PACHA in Asia Minor, and was an eye-witness of the unavailing struggles which that gallant soldier made to retrieve the consequences of that period of enforced inaction in the Crimea which contrasts so strikingly with the vigour shown and glorious victories won on the Danube, and for which certainly the Ottoman general was not to blame, whosoever the shoulders may be upon which the responsibility rightly rests. Mr. OLIPHANT was under fire at the Ingour, and has written the history of that expedition, upon the chief incidents of which he has also lectured before a military audience in London, pointing out the grave error of allowing Russia once more to take possession of Anapa and the other Circassian poste on the eastern shores of the Black Sea. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has recently informed the public that he also, while at Vienna, warned the British Government of the consequences of not imposing checks upon Russia in that direction. Mr. OLIPHANT has lately made a second tour of the United States, with whose institutions and people he expresses himself much pleased. He returned home by way of Central America and the Panama Railroad, thus adding another chapter, as it were, to his varied experiences of men and things.

The incidental reference to the Institutions of the United States suggests the mention of a circumstance that may be acceptable to some of your legal readers. The law reformers of this country have often referred to the clearness and perspicuity of the New-York Code, as also those of the Continent, as contrasting favorably with the obscure and often ambiguous phraseology of British statutes. American superiority in this respect has been again brought out in the evidence taken by the Select Committee which, during the last session, considered the recommendation made by the Statute Law Commission, that an officer should be appointed to supervise all bills in their progress through Parliament, so as to avoid the oversights, ambiguities, unnecessary repetitions, and other defects so frequently found in our current legislation. Mr. W. EWART, Member for Dumfries, and brother of the honorable Member for Liverpool, in his examination of the witnesses, all of them eminent in the legal profession, drew attention to the codification of the laws of New-York, quoting with reference thereto the evidence given in 1836 by Mr. DUER. Mr. COLEMAN, who was a Member of the Statute Law Commission, recommended that the existing British statutes should be dealt with in the manner followed by Mr. DUER in his able classification and revisal of the laws of New-York. The dissolution of Parliament brought the inquiry to an abrupt termination, and the Committee did not feel themselves justified in offering any definite opinion on the merits of the question submitted to them; but the matter will probably come before a Select Committee of the new Parliament, and, though the main *pros* and *cons* renders it impossible to prophecy what the result may be, the example of New-York is not likely to be lost sight of in carrying out any plan for the classification of our statute law, which is a question altogether independent of the one submitted to the Committee. The daily organ of the Manchester party, in a leader on this subject in the impression of Tuesday, quoted the evidence of Mr. BELLENDEN KER, one of the Commissioners, with regard to the New-York Code, and referred to it eulogistically as one of the great models of legislative expression.

Another matter of a somewhat equally dry but not less essential nature invites an instructive paragraph. A Parliamentary return was issued yesterday, showing the alterations made in the customs' tariffs of foreign States since the 1st of August, 1855, with the dates, and the authorities whence the British Consuls abroad have derived the information. It appears from this document, which, strange to say, was moved for by Mr. NEWDEGATE, our almost only surviving Protectionist, and has been prepared in the statistical department of the Board of Trade, that most of the Continental States, and several of the transatlantic Republics, have made important modifications in their tariffs within the last two years. Russia has reduced the import duties on coffee and sugar; Sweden, those on silk, cotton, woolens, and linen manufactures, and admits rice and paddy, maize, potatoes, cheese and pork *free*. Belgium has abolished the duty on hides; and France those on timber, (except pine and elm,) besides reducing the duties payable on pine and elm timber, sugar, machinery, tools, hides, cotton and cocoa. Cotton from the United States, however, still pays a duty higher by 5f. in French vessels, and by 9f. 33c. in foreign vessels than that imposed on Cotton grown in French Colonies. Considerable preference is given also to the cotton of Egypt and India, as compared with that of the United States. Portugal has reduced the duties on breadstuffs; Austria those on cocoa, coffee, sugar, and cotton, woolen, and linen yarn; Sardinia that on India-rubber; and the Pope those on cotton manufactures, and straw hats. The category of articles in the Mexican tariff upon which the duty has been reduced occupies nine folio pages, and includes cotton, cocoa, agricultural implements, cotton cloths, clocks, and such a long array of hardware articles that the enumeration reads like the price-list of a Birmingham warehouse. Whale oil, timberwood, and iron horses, and steam engines are admitted free; tobacco is prohibited. New-Granada follows, with a list so long that it occupies no less than seventeen pages, and quite throwe Mexico into the shade. Cotton and cotton manufactures, cocoa, and coffee, India-rubber, hides, gun barrels, drugs, fowlingpieces, carpenters' tools, tin and pewter wares, iron sheets and nails, ice, saddlery, cutlery, casks, hats, tobacco, tea, and an infinite variety of other articles are included in the new tariff, which was promulgated in June last. The Government of Montevideo has established a scale of *ad valorem* duties on a long list of raw and manufactured articles, the principal of which, with reference to the trade of the United States, are boots and shoes, candlewicks, fowlingpieces, hatchets, lard, nails, pine planks, rice, sugar, tobacco, tea, wheat, and a variety of manufactured goods in cotton, silk and woolen. As regards tobacco, Bahia leaf, by the decree of July 17, 1856, is admitted at 20 per cent., while the duty on United States tobacco is 30 per cent. The Peruvian tariff has now been nearly two years in operation; it reduces the duties on iron nails, India rubber boots and shoes, hides and skins, rice, cocoa, flour, sugar, coffee, cigars, lard, cheese, tobacco, tea and wheat, and admits a number of minor articles duty free.

The papers by this mail will take you overflowing details of the ceremonies at Liverpool yesterday and the day before, in consequence of Mr. W. BROWN'S inauguration of the institution his munificence has founded there for the benefit of his poor townsmen. Mr. BROWN has been a fortunate man in most things, and not least so in having this event chronicled at a time when there is a perfect famine in the newspapers, and when, consequently, details are given with a minuteness which the doings of kings and emperors would not command a month hence, or half a month ago. The speech which will most interest Americans is that by Mr. MONKTON MILNES, M. P., a poet of tolerable repute himself, as author of *Palm Leaves*, but better known as the editor of KEATES. He gave the "Health of the United States,"—rather a strong metaphor, you will say, even for a poet, and very poetical indeed, inasmuch as he left out both the state of the health and the health of the State; but he brought in an "American man of letters, a man whose name ought to be written in red letters, the man of the *Scarlet Letter*, NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, your Consul at Liverpool, who, of course, returned thanks, and of course, did it as he ought to do, complimenting very neatly the gentleman who had very neatly complimented him.

The republic of letters here, just now, is anything but in a condition of Arcadian unanimity. A Mr. LUCAS, who has followed the late Mr. SAMUEL PHILLIPS on the leading journal, is reviving the old virulent style of "slashing," or rather mangling articles, and has created considerable disgust by an ungenerous, ill-conditioned, and most unjust disparagement on the two first volumes of the Peninsular Historian's memoirs of his immortal brother, the *Bearded Vision that Swept Scinde*, all because Sir W. NAPIER has had a quarrel with the *Times* about the insertion or non-insertion of some letters on a passing topic. The concluding two volumes are cut to-day, and in them, as in the other two, the deceased hero, Sir C. NAPIER, pays many compliments, in his strange, rough way, to your countrymen. In one passage, written in 1853, he says, "What rubbish the *Times* puts forth about the wisdom and just conduct the Americans ought to pursue! We will not look truth in the face! Weak people and weak nations are always full of justice and right in quarrels; but strong people are full of wrong. The Yankee *will* conquer, right or wrong. Conquest is his watchword. To avenge his failure against Cuba, he will finally take Cuba and all else he covets, till he has a *split at home*." So spoke the man who annexed to Great Britain territory larger than the United Kingdom.

The New Members Returned to Parliament.

From the London Times.

* * * And now for the much maligned hundred and seventy odd whom the British public—no such bad judges of men—have given us instead of those who have been ousted from their seats. It is true that many are but little known, and that many are young—some very young. But, even to take the most superficial estimate, there are quite as many Lords, and Honorables, and Baronets, and great country names in the new as in the old House. The new names of this class cannot be a worse pick of the aristocracy than the old, and there is at least hope on the side of the young and the unknown. Some of the names are sufficiently well known to give a definite promise of novelty; there are enough radicals, and humorists, and literary men, and men said to be odd, to be some compensation for the less regular sort of talents thrown out in the general election. There are, too, many men of business, such as the new members for Manchester and for some other boroughs. Then there are old friends come back again, such as the member for South Durham. Otherwise the new list offers large scope for conjecture, and it is quite impossible to say what we may and what we may not expect in the new House. But the British House of Commons, as it was always supposed, does not depend chiefly on that sort of talent which a man brings from public meetings, from debating societies, from book-writing, or from any other special use of the mental or oratorical powers. It is a peculiar sphere, and has special requirements of its own. What it demands chiefly is common sense; and a man of common sense, good temper, and a clear and simple style of expression, is a far more useful man there than a declaimer, however fast and furious. We have that faith in the country, and especially in those feelings which have influenced the election, that we are sure the 170 new members comprise a respectable amount of character, good sense, and good manners. In such a lottery there must be more blanks than prizes, but they will not be all blanks. They will naturally start with more courage than the crowd which has submitted for years to the claims of louder and more forward speakers, and who are no longer able to break the spell of silence. One will encourage another, and before long we shall have to congratulate the country on the fact that the political soil is not wholly exhausted. In the general readiness to decry the new House we recognize little more than the uniform disparagement of a new generation by the old. What boy leaving a school ever thinks that the new comers can rise to the stature of the giants he can remember? Who, on revisiting his old school, does not think it lamentably fallen off? Who does not deplore the decay of his town, the felling off of his neighborhood, and the general degeneracy of society? Of course, the old members think small of the new ones. We can remember those old ones thought quite as small by the "old fogies" of their younger days. So it always has been, and always will be. We, however, beg to retain fresher views and hopes, and to believe that the new members will turn out at least as good as the old ones.

Grand Banquet to Mr. Brown in Liverpool.

SPEECH OF MR. HAWTHORNE.

The proceedings in connection with laying the foundation of the New Free Library and Museum, which is being built in Liverpool at the sole cost of Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, M. P. for South Lancashire, took place on the 15th ult. The ceremony passed off extremely well.

At the banquet given by the town to Mr. BROWN, as some mark of its appreciation of the princely gift, over 800 noblemen and gentlemen were present. The chair was occupied by the Depnty-Mayor of Liverpool, and among the guests were Lord Stanley, General Sir Harry Smith, Lord Talbot, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne, the Bishop of Chester, Sir J. P. K. Shuttleworth, Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust.

The distinguished member for South Lancashire answered in a brief and pertinent speech to the toast proposing his health, and, after other appropriate sentiments had been responded to, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES rose, and in the course of his remarks said: There is a large population far away over the Atlantic—our brothers in another hemisphere. [Applause.] I would call Mr. BROWN a citizen of both worlds, [hear, hear,] and in many a crowded city of our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic will the celebration of this day be read. It is he and such as he who have brought together the two great countries of England and America. It is he and such as he, before the electric wire had been laid down underneath the surface of the great Atlantic, lying on a rock which Providence seems to have raised for the special purpose of uniting the two great empires—it is he and such as he who have brought together those two nations by the electricity of common interest and common sympathy and feeling. It is my object to bring before you and to drink the health of a citizen of the great republic of the United States. That connexion which Mr. BROWN has established between the material interests of England and America, NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE has done much to cement. [Applause.] His *Scarlet Letter* has struck to the heart of every man with whom it came into contact. He has built his *House of Seven Gables* in every town in England, and as for his *Twice-Told Tales*, we will wish they had been told ten times. [Laughter and Applause.] Gentlemen, therefore, in giving you the health of that distinguished citizen of the United States, and that distinguished citizen of the literature of the world, I believe you will join with me, and that you will feel you are in no degree deviating from the special purpose for which we have met together. [Applause.] And those two great nations, speaking the same great speech, carrying out in the main the same great institutions, are the hope and the blessing of mankind—the hope of the future world, and, under Providence, a blessing to the nations. I give you; "The United States of America."

Mr. HAWTHORNE, United States Consul, said—Mr. Mayor, my lords, and gentlemen, I appear in this hall before you, not in any individual capacity of my own, but as the representative of my country, and especially of the literature of America; and I heartily wish the literary men of America had a better representative—one who has done more for the cause of literature than I have done, and one who could have acknowledged better than I possibly can the honor that has been conferred upon them. [Cheers.] The honorable gentleman who has alluded to me has made allusions also to some productions of my own. That praise, gentlemen, is the more valuable, coming as it does from one who is so eminently qualified to express an opinion when a thing is well done. His praise is very gratifying, for there is nothing in literary reputation so dear to an American as a knowledge that he is considered worthy of commendation in the land of his ancestors. (Loud cheers.) But, gentlemen, I must not forget that I am not speaking here in my own behalf, but on behalf of the literature of my country, and on behalf of the literary men of America; the poets, the historians, the novelists of America. I thank you, for I have no right to decline any applause which you may be pleased to award to them, how much soever I might feel inclined to decline that honor to myself individually. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) The circumstances of our country have directed much of our attention to the rough side of life, instead of those softening influences which are favorable to literary productions; but it is something to me to think that we have accomplished an act of gratitude—of heartfelt gratitude—to England. It is something to my countrymen to know that they have yet maintained the old Anglo-Saxon spirit, and that it has some hold upon them now in their literary pursuits. It gives me happiness to believe this, because the more we return to you for the great measure of enjoyment that we have received from you the more we shall aid you in promoting peace and good will, in which I hope the two nations will ever continue, because every American who has written books which England is content to receive into her literature has contributed something to that excellent result. Having responded to the toast which has been proposed, I might sit down, but I cannot do so, and you will pardon me, for, as has been justly observed, had the ties been drawn but a little closer, America would have called Mr. BROWN her son. [Cheers.] At all events, he has the connection by blood, by friendship, by affection in all the interests of life, which we shall not certainly forget, neither will he. [Loud cheers.] It is good for our country that there should be such men—men connected with one country, and with another, and yet not the less true to their own beloved land. [Cheers.] It was proved, and not very long ago either, that it was good for both countries that he was here—[hear, hear]—that he grasped one in his right hand, and the other in his left. Sir, I assure him, on behalf of my fellow countrymen, that we are always as proud of him as if he were one of us; we are proud of his good deeds, of his illustrious life, and of his great acts of noble and enlightened beneficence. [Cheers.] This last is the deed conceived in the very spirit, and done in the very spirit in which an enlightened benefactor should seek to benefit his country—by considering the means by which he might best promote human happiness throughout the world. Gentlemen, I thank you. [Cheers.]

Mr. BROWN gave the "Health of the Deputy-Mayor," and that gentleman having responded the proceedings terminated.

Another Expedition to the Arctic Seas.

From the London Times.

We have for several years past most urgently and consistently opposed any further expedition to the Polar Seas in search of the relics of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. We are fully persuaded that many years ago the last survivor of the unfortunate expedition in which Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his companions were engaged had ceased to exist. We rejoiced in the recent determination of the Admiralty not to throw away good lives after bad, and to refuse absolutely the countenance of the Government to any further explorations in the Polar Seas with the hope of recovering that which had long since perished. When we say thus much it will not be supposed that we are asking for any assistance from the public authorities, or even from the public, towards a new expedition which Lady FRANKLIN has set on foot. This lady, as we have been given to nuderstend, has embarked the last relics of her fortune in an ultimate expedition, which is to be directed towards that particular spot of the Polar regions where tidings may be expected from the Esquimaux of the lost voyagers. This expedition we believe to be a Quixotic one; but who will venture to speak with disrespect, or even with indifference, of the efforts—ay, of the desperation of Lady FRANKLIN in such a cause? Looking at the matter as one of plain common sense, we believe that speedier and cheaper access to the region in question might be obtained by overland and smaller excursions from the extreme settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company; but Lady FRANKLIN has resolved upon a final expedition by sea, and therefore we can only say "God speed" to the adventurers in so noble a cause. Public assistance to this bereaved lady might have been given in one way. What if the old *Resolute* had been handed over to her as a gift from the English public? The sea-battered and ice worn ship might thus have been turned to some account, and Lady FRANKLIN might possibly have been saved some expense. We can form no favorable expectations as to the results which may be looked for from this last Arctic Expedition; but, as far as Lady FRANKLIN is concerned, she has every right to the sympathy of her fellow-countrymen.

The "Great Eastern."

From the London Times, April 10.

Among the passions which belong to human nature we may recognize what may be called a passion for *size*. Those primitive works of fiction which feed the childish imagination appeal very boldly to this passion. They go straight to the point, and create without ceremony men, houses, and lions ten times bigger than actual men, real houses and live lions. But this is not the only quarter in which this appeal is made. Science, with all its gravity, copies fiction here, and appeals to the same passion exactly as the childish fairy tale did. What single ingredient in astronomy, for example, tells more in creating a taste for that science than the enormous distances in which it abounds? The figures which represent the distances of heavily bodies from us, or the speed with which light or the speed with which electricity travels have the same fascination for the scientific that the numbers in the banker's book have for the covetous imagination. The one set of figures constitutes the conventional symbol for space, and the other for wealth.

Whoever wants to feed this natural passion for size in the primitive way, and to see a true giant in its own line, must visit the bank of the Thames at Millwall. But before he goes we recommend him, unless he is very well versed in the Book of Genesis, to turn to the 6th chapter, and refresh his memory as to the dimensions of Noah's Ark and the "fashion" of its making: "The length of the Ark shall be 300 cubits, the breadth of it 50 cubits, and the height of it 30 cubits." So, reckoning the cubits at a foot and a half, we have a ship 450 feet long, 75 feet broad, and 45 feet high. While the visitor is collecting *data* as to ships, sacred and profane, he may turn out "Marlborough" in the *Navy List*, and there he will see that the largest line-of-battle ship in the British Navy is exactly of 4,000 tons burden. And now let him get on board a Greenwich steamer and be steamed through the picturesque Pool to Millwall. Just opposite Deptford he will be aware of something pre-Adamitis wallowing in the mud of the Isle of Dogs—a stranded saurian ship, to which even Noah's Ark must yield precedence, and to which all the *Marlboroughs*, and *Wellingtons*, and *Merrimacs*, and *Niagaras* in the world are mere cockboats. An iron hull of the burden of 23,00 tons, nearly 700 feet long, and 60 high, will meet his eye—the hull of Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL'S *Great Eastern* steamship. We must give a few more figures, for every figure is a monster, and worth looking at separately. One is a figure of 30,000—the number of the iron plates which compose the enormous erection, each weighing the third of a ton, and each fastened by 100 rivets. The ship will accommodate 4,000 passengers, 800 of whom are first-class. On an emergency she could carry 10,000 troops. She will contain 10 boilers, and 100 furnaces. The cylinder of every engine will be six feet in diameter, and will weigh five times as much as the great bell of St. Paul's. The screw propeller will be 24 feet in diameter, and the diameter of the paddle-wheels will be 56 feet, or considerably larger than the circuit at Astley's. The principal suite of saloons will be 400 feet in length, and a promenade round the deck will afford a walk of more than a quarter of a mile. This monster ship will combine steam power in both shapes, screw and paddle, with sailing power. She will carry 11,000 tons of coal, she will be lighted by gas made on board, and the electric light will flicker like St. Elmo's fire at night from her mast-head. She will spread 6,500 yards of canvas, and her speed is computed at 15 nots, or 18 miles an hour—a rate which will perform the voyage to India by the Cape, and to Australia, in little more than a month. Who would not wish to be the captain of this gallant ship?

With these principal figures, then, gone through, let us imagine the *Great Eastern* afloat, and on her road to Bombay or Melbourne, and with her ordinary complement of passengers on board. The first idea which strikes us in the multitude of faces on board. It will, in fact, be a whole town afloat, and much more than a town of 4,000 population, because it will be a floating town of 4,000 grown-up persons; at least, with comparatively few exceptions, each of them being what is called an "individual,"—by which we mean a human being of size to command notice, and having, to appearance, at least, a mind and will of his own, together with a formed air, tone, and manner peculiar to himself. In this sense even young ladies are individuals. All this crowd of individualities will be collected within the dimensions of 700 feet by 60. What a new shape of human society! Take the 800 first-class passengers by themselves, and what room does even this number afford for the formation of all kinds of different circles and sets, which will know nothing of each other, one man only just knowing another by sight, and hardly that! How many immeasurable social chasms will be collected within a few hundred feet! How many Mr. Smiths will there be who will not speak to Mr. Jones during the whole voyage because he is not in the same set! How many Mr. Joneses will pay back Mr. Smith in the same coin! Between how many "nice" young ladies and "proper" young gentlemen will there not be a great gulf fixed, because in the eyes of anxious mothers the said young gentlemen are not desirable persons, but mere penniless bipeds! What flirtations will there not be behind boats, what rivalries, and, if many Americans voyage by the *Great Eastern*, what duellings may we not expect on that ample deck! In short, what an epitome or camera-obscura of the world will the *Great Eastern* present! It will be worth any aspiring novelist's while to take his berth to Australia or India and back again, simply for the great convenience of having so much human nature brought before him within so small a compass. It will be the mountain brought to MAHOMET, the world condensing itself before his eyes, for the sake of being observed and examined. The rapid succession of faces will bewilder him at first, but individuality will come out in time, though he must be sharp about his work, otherwise the *Great Eastern* will have stopped her screw and paddles before he has got any results. If his material is enlarged, his time is much curtailed on the new system. Farewell to long voyages, with their appropriate quarrels and matches—their love-makings, flirtings, reconciliations and irrevocable unions; voyage life has entered on another phase. For what is a month?—it is gone before we begin to think about its going. How will the old voyagers look back to the romantic days when a room-full of persons were their own company for four months, gradually forming enmities or friendships, when attachments rose up among "young people" unconsciously, and by the mere passive influence of the scene! We are growing a hustler nation every year, and cannot afford time for more than one chapter of this sea romance.

But we must not let the appeal to imagination supersede the real, practical result of the grand experiment of the *Great Eastern*. The poet, as he surveyed this vast sublunary scene of restless industry and adventure, was struck by nothing so much as the triumph of man over the sea. He expresses himself as more than struck—as *shocked*:

"Nequicquam Deus abscidit
Prudens Oceano disseciabili
Terras, si tamen impie
Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada."

He argued that the sea was a providential appointment, and that it was impious in man to struggle against it—he had no right to unite what God had separated, and connect land with land when the divine power had inserted water between. We have long seen the weakness of this argument, and arrived at a much better doctrine of final causes than this. But if any one wants to see a good finishing blow given to the Horatian argument—at least on the *solvitur ambulando* principle—he may see it given by the *Great Eastern*. That mighty fabric indeed does not talk, but it acts—its act being a month's voyage to India or to Australia. That act, while it is a speechless, is at the same time the most powerful answer, that the religious scruples of the sweetest poet could receive. A reflecting mind will see in such a voyage a much more natural, proper, wise, and obedient fulfillment of the designs of Providence than any timid self-confinement and servile deference to a barrier of nature would have been. It will appear that the sea was made to alternate with the dry land, not that continents might be disconnected, but that man should have the opportunity of exerting his skill and invention in connecting them. The result of this great experiment in ship-building, if it answers, of which there is little or no doubt, will be a consolidation of the British Empire such as we have not yet seen. Half of the space which separates the various sections of it from the mother country and from each other will be annihilated. Our colonies will be brought comparatively close to us, and, what is almost of as much importance as the actual vicinity gained, they will be more than twice as near to us in imagination. The difference between a month's voyage and two or three months is all the difference to the imagination. We think of a place as within reach, and within a bearable distance, if it is only "a month off." The whole Empire is thus brought into a home compass, and obtains the addition of strength which so much greater union gives. We shall find ourselves paying visits to and receiving visits from India and Australia. Our friends will come over for the Summer with return tickets, and the British Empire will become, in virtual compass, a province.

The Alleged Conspiracies against Napoleon—Arrests.

Paris (April 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

A few more arrests were, it is said, made yesterday and the day before. I have not noticed the various stories, some of them extravagant enough, which have been current about these arrests. It is hardly necessary to say that secret societies never wholly disappear in France. They may be more or less quiet—more or less dangerous—more or less withdrawn from the public eye, but they do not cease to exist, and their influence is never wholly unfelt. When a certain time elapses, and when no movement is observable, the authorities think it useful to lay their hands on a few dozens. To do this, it is necessary to entice them out of their hidingplaces, as rats are coaxed out of their holes. In the meantime the traps are prepared, and as the conspirators become visible or tangible they are caught when least aware of their danger. The ratcatchers in the present instance have been rather successful, though it is probable that at least one-third of the arrested are agents of the secret police. I believe these arrests to be nothing more than one of those sweepings which take place every now and then. The principal charge against the persons now in custody is for conspiring with a view to an attempt on the person of the Emperor. M. TREMBARD is the

Pacific and in Canada. The annexation of Texas, and the forced surrender of California, are other evidences of the same chronic policy of aggrandizement. In this one purpose the United States have spared no expenditure of money or blood. Our own prosperous and loyal colony of Canada has not been exempt from the sympathizing attempts of the citizens of the United States. But the Monroe doctrine received its full development when the present President of the United States put his hand to the Ostend manifesto. The acquisition of Cuba by purchase, or by force, has been for more than thirty years a cardinal point of American diplomacy. What LOPEZ and his followers failed in achieving may now apparently be accomplished by the United States, should Spain and Mexico engage in war. The President of the United States has pledged himself to this line of policy; and, "the pear being ripe," will the responsibilities and obligations of his present office stay his hand? But are the nations of Europe, the allies of Spain, to remain impassive spectators while this act of international policy is being consummated? We believe that their best exertions will still continue to be applied to the high and worthy object of arranging the existing cause of difference. That this wise and judicious policy may be successful must be the earnest hope of every person who wishes to maintain inviolate those great principles of public justice which exist not only for the protection of the weak, but to arrest the strong in the pursuit of lawless aggrandizement. It is unfortunate that the Ostend manifesto should stand before the world as an index of Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy; but the greater will be the merit of that gentleman if in his more influential position he should now openly disavow those principles which have attached so discreditable a name to this act of American diplomacy.

THE CHINA WAR.

Co-operation of England and France—The Concessions to be Extorted from the Emperor—Lord Elgin's Instructions—Aid from Portugal—Attitude of the United States—Great Defensive Preparations of the Chinese.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Standard.

The coöperation of the French Government in the further English operations in China will be the heartiest kind, and that the Catholic Church, for the protection of its numerous missionaries there, has made urgent representation to the Emperor to take an active part in the war. It is said that Lord ELGIN will demand from the Pekin Cabinet a renewal of former treaties, with the following amplifications of some of their provisions. As regards commerce, the number of ports open to Europeans is to be nine instead of five; and diplomatic missions are to be established at Pekin on the same footing as those of Russia. As regards offence and defence, it is said that the English Government demands the right of establishing military posts wherever they have Consuls, and that vessels of war may enter any port whatever.

From the Paris Pays.

A letter from London gives us some details relative to the instructions given to Lord ELGIN for his mission to China. He is to have the superior direction of all affairs in that part of the world, and for that purpose he is to receive full powers from the English Government, with whom alone he is to be in correspondence. He is to decide on the opportuneness of all warlike operations, and to fix the time for commencing them. In case the authorities of the country should think fit to send prepositions of arrangement, he is to endeavor to obtain the following concessions: 1. The old treaties are to be renewed and extended to eight ports of China, in place of five; and, in addition, English trading vessels are to have the right of putting in, from stress of weather or for repairs, to every point on the coast. 2. England is to have, like Russia, a college at Pekin. The head of that establishment, which is to be composed of five members at least, is to be charged with all official relations with the Chinese Government. And, 3d, the English are to have military poste in all the towns in which they have Consuls ar agents. A piece of ground shall be conceded to them at Shanghae, and another at Canton, on which to raise forts and form military establishments, the strength of which shall be fixed by common accord. Independently of these principal conditions, other secondary points are left to the judgment of the English Commissioner.

PORTUGUESE EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

A private letter from Lisbon, of the 10th, gives some information of the intention of the Portuguese Government with respect to the affairs of China. An expedition is in course of preparation in the ports of that kingdom. It is composed of a corvettee, a brig, a steam despatch boat, and a transport. The garrison of Macao will be raised to 4000 men, selected from the best troops of the army. Macao was ceded to the Portuguese in 1579, in the reign of HENRY, the successor of SEBASTIAN, in recompence for the services which Portugal had rendered to the princes of the dynasty of Taitsing. In virtue of that concession, which was renewed in 1725 by the Emperor YUNCHING, and again in 1796 by KIACHING, Portugal had the property of the establishment of Macao, which was administered by a Portuguese Governor, while the Emperor of China preserved the right of appointing a Mandarin to watch over the interests of Chinese subjects. For the last 50 years, however, matters have changed. The Mandarin was allowed to assume the right of administration of the settlement, and cruelly oppressed the foreign population, while the authority of the Portugese Governor dwindled into a merely nominal one. Some years ago the Portuguese Commander, AMARAL, who represented the Sovereign of Portugal, tried to enforce respect for the Portugese flag, and was assassinated by the Chinese. Portugal, supported as she will be by other and more powerful governments, appears determined to profit by the present occasion, and maintain her rights in China. The garrison of Macao will be placed under the command of a Governor, whose instructions are to re establish in the settlement the authority of Portugal.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH DISPUTE WITH CHINA.

From the Manchester Guardian.

It is said, happily not on indisputable authority, that the American Government has refused to cooperate with England in the endeavor to bring the Cantonese and the Imperial Commissioner to reason, and to establish the relations of the foreign residents and merchants with the Chinese inhabitants and officials upon a satisfactory footing. If this is really the case, the part taken by Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet is deeply to be regretted. The assistance which we might have received from the United States squadron in the Chinese waters would not, indeed, have been either necessary or important; but it would have been both satisfactory to the feelings and serviceable to the interests of this country to enjoy the support of the United States in compelling the Chinese to afford redress for their past offences, and in placing matters for the future in such a position as may effectually prevent the recurrence of such contests as the present. Had the Chinese Government found that the three most powerful nations represented at Canton were unanimously resolved to take vigorous measures for the repression of such outrages as those lately perpetrated there, and were prepared to insist conjointly upon the concession of full and sufficient guarantees against their repetition, and the establishment of a system which should insure a prompt and effectual settlement of all future disputes between natives and foreigners, it would probably have been found that even the obstinacy of the Celestial Empire was not proof against such a combination. It must be remembered that the Americans are also interested in the maintenance of peace and order in the ports opened to foreigners by the Government of Pekin; that their trade, as well as ours, suffers by the continuance of the present state of things; that the lives of their citizens are quite as much endangered as those of British subjects by the excessive fanaticism of the Chinese. The populace of Canton will care very little whether they immolate a free-born Yankee or a subject of Her Britannic Majesty; and the rabble of neighboring villages, when aroused to frenzy by the appearance of a foreign garb in their streets, will care very little whether the inoffensive foreigner whom they hunt to death for presuming to take a walk in the country was born under the union jack or the stars and stripes. The cause is one in which all civilized nations who have any dealings with the Chinese are alike interested—the cause of humanity and common sense against a ferocious barbarism. It is much to be regretted that under such circumstances there should be any doubt as to the sympathies of America.

We hope that the report which has reached us is not only premature, but incorrect, and that no personal ill will to this country which may be entertained by any member of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet will prevent the President from acting as he is imperatively required to act, for the interests of humanity and civilization, and for the protection of his fellow-citizens in China or engaged in the Chinese trade. It is manifest that the assent of America will be essential to any thorough arrangement of the difficulties which impede the communication between Chinese and foreigners; and, this being the case, it will be best that their course should be taken at once, and that they should insist, conjointly with England and France, on a final and satisfactory settlement of all matters in dispute, and the adoption of such regulations as may enable the foreign Powers to put a stop to the lawless conduct of the Chinese populace and the prolix excuses of officials. Should the Government of the United States decline to take part in this good work, *it must be done without their assistance*; but it would be more consonant with their national dignity, and with a true and far-sighted policy, to adopt a bold and energetic course, and to take that position and exercise that influence to which their interest in the question entitles them.

From the London Post.

We may also mention another instance of isolation on the part of the United States Government. The proceedings of Sir JOHN BOWRING in China have received the approbation not only of the American authorities upon the spot, but of the American people at home. The British Cabinet have sent out Lord ELGIN to Canton to negotiate a treaty, in the advantages of which (should any be obtained) the United States will not be denied participation. England and France have agreed to act in concert, but the Cabinet at Washington, according to the latest accounts, refuses to join in the proposed alliance. We are strongly impressed with the belief that the only means which European States can adopt for the purpose of regulating their intercourse with a people so singular and strange as the Chinese, will be by the establishment of mixed commission courts, like those which exist under the different slave trade treaties, to settle and determine disputes between Chinese and foreigners. To accomplish this object the consent of the United States Government is highly desirable, if not necessary; but, instead of adopting this course, it appears resolved to stand alone, ready to reap any advantage, but unwilling to encounter any trouble and inconvenience. All we can say is, that such a policy is totally unworthy of a great and enlightened nation, and that it is one not likely to meet with favor or approbation in England, or any other country in the world except the United States—and perhaps not even there, amongst the commercial classes.

Great Defensive Preparations of the Chinese.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes some further details relative to the war in China. The Chinese, it is said, are at present making formidable military preparations, which are not to be despised. Since the attack on Canton the Chinese have executed enormous works on the Peiho, a river which falls into the Yellow Sea, and by which a communication is maintained with Pekin. That river is now barred in 22 different places by dams built of stone, which completely intercept the navigation. These works are regarded as a curiosity. Moreover, the three branches of the Peiho canalized by the Emperor KIA-KANG in 1817 are cut, and the course of one of them, the Huho, has been turned off into the lake of Hoho tchi. When an army invades the Chinese Empire, the principal means of defence is to let the waters of this lake overflow the country. The system of defence, efficacious against an enemy, but most disastrous for the country, was first used against the insurgents in 1852. The City of Pekin is consequently perfectly safe from an attack either by land or sea, and the Emperor will in any desperate circumstance be protected by the fanaticism of the people, who will stop at no means to destroy the foreigners.

A circumstance has lately demonstrated the truth of this fact. The British ships proceeding to Canton have been in the habit of taking fresh water at Whampoa from a small river which falls into the Tchukiang. It was remarked that the sailors using this water lately have been attacked with colic, and after a careful investigation it was discovered that the water had been poisoned by the Chinese. They employed for this purpose the trunks of certain trees, which, after being prepared for the occasion, impart a deadly poison to the water. The Chinese are naturally malignant, and their wickedness is increased by their fanaticism, which is beyond description. There is but one way to subdue them, and that is to act on their senses and to terrify them by a display of force, and by a maritime demonstration on a grand scale, such as is about to be accomplished by the British Government. It appears, moreover, that some of the wealthiest Mandarins in the empire propose to revive the great commercial company founded in 1759 by TSONG-TOO. These great dignitaries, through personal interest, are highly favorable to an arrangement with the English, notwithstanding their warlike manifestations, and, as they are in direct communication with the members of the Nuy-Ko, or Cabinet Council at Pekin, they can bring their influence to bear directly on the Emperor's advisers. The revival of the company founded in 1759 will render it impossible in future for the Chinese Government to violate at will its treaties with foreigners. The *Moniteur de la Flotte* concludes that an arrangement of the difficulties at present existing between the Chinese and English is perfectly possible. For this purpose the British Government have merely to adopt the only means efficacious with the Chinese character, which is to make a formidable demonstration on the coast of the Chinese Empire.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, April 18—2 P. M.

We are indebted to Captain SHANNON, of the Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, for the following additional news, telegraphed from London to Liverpool just before the departure of the *Africa*.

Le Nord states that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE will not visit England.

The cattle epidemic having reached the Prussian frontiers, a company of infantry has been sent to the Circle of Piesse to cut off all communications.

The Madrid journals state that the Queen will open the Spanish Cortes in person. Amongst the first measures to be brought forward, will be one for a reform of the tariffs. It was considered certain that her Majesty was *enciente*.

The death of the Neapolitan Minister at the Spanish Court is announced.

The officers of the Russian frigate *Wiborg* have given a splendid collation to the Empress Dowager. Her Majesty proposed a toast to the health of the King of Sardinia.

In the protocol of the Paris Conference, submitting a basis of a compromise between Prussia an Switzerland, the mediating Powers will declare they have no means of compelling the adoption of their views, but e hope will be expressed that neither party will proceed to any act calculated to disturb the peace of Europe.

Queen VICTORIA'S recovery goes on favorably. The infant Princess continues well.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* expresses a strong hope that the differences between these two powers will be pacifically settled.

The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has had interviews on the question with Count WALEWSKI and Lord CAWLEY, and he was to see the Mexican Envoy yesterday.

If the attempts at pacification failed, the Spanish Government will probably address a note to the French and English Cabinets, and perhaps to the other powers, setting forth the moderation of its demand, and declaring that, in the event of hostilities, the Cabinet of Madrid is not to be held responsible for the consequences.

COMMERCIAL.

At noon, on Saturday, April 18, Consols for Money were quoted at 92¾@93, and for Account, 93⅛@93¼.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Thursday, April 17—5 P. M.

The Produce markets reopened on the 16th instant, after the Easter Holidays. SUGAR and COFFEE in demand. COTTON and TEA quiet. The demand for MONEY is very active. CONSOLS leave off 93 for money, and 93¼@93¾ for account. Bar SILVER 5s. 1½d.@⅝. Mexican DOLLARS 5s. ⅞d, nominal. American EAGLES 76s. 4½d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish 78s. 6d; South American 75s.

COFFEE—Without change. We quote Tough Cake and Tlle £135. Sheathing 1sd.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 1s. 1½d.

COCOA—Is cheaper; 250 bags Trinidad were partly sold: low to good grey, 70s.@73s. 6d.; middling and good red, 78s.@83s.

COCHINEAL—Quiet; 14 bags common and middling Mexican Black sold at 3s. 8d.@4s. 3d.

COFFEE—269 casks, 192 bbls., and 829 bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered at auction; there was a brisk competition, and high terms were realized, especially for superior, which went much above the valuations, as follows:—Triage and mixed 63s. 6d.@68s. 6d.; low mid. and mid 72s.@77s.; good mid. to superior color 78s. 6d.@79s., and ljes. berry 84s.@107s.; 127 casks, 14 bbls. 79 bags Jamaica also sold well, triage and ord. 45s.@53s., good and fine ord. 65s. 6d.@75 d. 6d., with low mid. and mid. at 70s.@77s., 113 casks Tellicherry partly found buyers at 61s. for good ord. mixed, and 83s.@83s. 9d. for pea-berry; 576 mats Manilla sold at 60s.@59s. 6d. for good ord. brown; but 405 bags Mysore were bought in at 66s.

COTTON quiet—Sales for the week 2,190 bales at previous rates. At Liverpool the demand has been moderate; sales the week, 42,500 bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 7 13-16d. ℔ lb.

CORN—There has been some little improvement in the tone of the market this week, but without much business. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 56s. 8d. on 85,465 qrs. returned. We quote White American WHEAT 56s.@64s., Red 55s.@60s. ℔ qr. American FLOUR 25s.@22s. ℔ barrel.

DRUGS, &c.—The public sales have been large. Aloes: 235 gourds Barbadoes mostly sold from 36s.@£9 17s. 6d. for ord. to fine, and 74 kegs East India were partly sold at £3 10s.@£10, with 95 cases ord. to fine Cape from 9s.@48s. 6d. Cardamoms: 22 pkgs partly sold at 3s. 11d. for Madras, 1s. 3½d. for Ceylon. Gum Arabic: 150 pkgs. East India partly sold at 18s.@40s.; Turkey, 38s.@£5 12s. 6d. for mid. to fine. Gum Animi: 35 pkgs. partly sold, Zanzibar unscraped £10 10s., and cleaned Angola £7 15s., Manilla 38s., East India 50s.@£7. Gum Benjamin: 168 cases all sold at £5 7s. 6d.@£9 for good ord. to fine. Gum Dammer: 23 pkgs. all sold at 59s. 6d.@65s. 6d. for fine to good bold yellow picked. Shellac: 257 pkgs. sold from 46s.@74s. 6d. for button, and 68s. for block. Castor Oil: 569 pkgs. partly sold at 43.@63½d. Turkey Opium: 114 cases partly sold at 18s. 6d.@16s. Ipecacuanha sold at 4s @4s. 2d. Rhubarb: 168 chests small partly sold at 3s. 1d.@6s. Sarsaparilla: 303 pkgs. sold, mid. Honduras 1s., Jamaica 1s. 6d.@3s. 8d., Para 8d.@9d. Cutch 25s.@26s. Gambier 17s. 6d.

HEMP—Russian quiet: St. Petersburg Clean, £35@£36. In Manilla nothing to report.

JUTE—Steady; 229 bales at auction sold, mid. and good mid. bright, £21 10s.@£23 15s. ℔ ton; 4,000@5,000 bales have been sold privately during the week at 20s.@30s. advance.

LEAD—Firm at £24 for common Pig.

IRON—In moderate demand. Rails, £7 12s. 6d.@£7 15s.; Bars, £7 10s.@£7 12s. 6d., f. on b. in Wales; Scotch Pigs, 74s. 6d.

OILS—Fish dull, and quotations nominal. Olive flat, at £59@£60 for Gallipoli, £57@£58 for Malaga. Rape flat, at 54s. 6d. for foreign Refined, and 51s. for Brown. Linseed has declined to 38s. Cocoanut, 43s. 6d.@50s. Palm, 42s.@43s. 6d.

LINSEED—The market continues inactive, with prices again in favor of buyers: Bombay, 68s.; Calcutta good, 63s., and Black Sea, 65s. These prices are now scarcely obtainable. In Seed afloat nothing doing. The week's import in London is 6,146 qrs. from Calcutta.

RAPESEED—Is quoted at 65s. for sound Calcutta, but dull of sale.

LINSEED CAKES—Considerable sales of American bag Cakes have been made at £9 ℔ ton.

MOLASSES—One hundred puncheons St. Vincent on the spot sold at 26s., and afloat a cargo of 450 hhds. clayed Cuba at 24s. 6d.

RUM—Quiet but firm. A small parcel of middling Jamaice sold at 5s. 9d. ℔ gallon, with 50 puncheons pale Surinam and 120 hhds. Penang at 2s. 8d. proof.

LARD—Dull at 72s. for Western in barrels and tierces.

RICE—Dull: 4,000 bags pinky Madras has been sold privately at 10s. 6d., short prompt, and 700 bags middling small White Bengal at 10s. 6d. cash, with 2,000 bags middling white do. for arrival, at 10s. 4½d. ex ship; 5,000 bags pinky Madras at auction were bought in at 10s. 9d., but the bulk has since been placed at 10s. 6d., establishing a decline of 3d. ℔ cwt.

SALTPETRE—Dull; 1,000 bags Bengal at auction to-day partly sold—7½d.@7¾d. 7 cent. refracting 39s., 4¾(@3¾ ℔ cent. bought in at 42s.; 815 bags Bombay, refracting 4¾ ℔ cent. sold at 33s. 6d. Nitrate of Soda: 5,500 bags at auction were all bought in, 17s. only bid.

WHALEBONE—Scarce; Polar, £370@£380; Northwest, £350@£360.

SPICES—Pimento neglected and ½d. lower; middling to good middling sold at 4¼d.@4¾d.; good was withdrawn at 5d.@5½d. Pepper: 706 bags Black sold steadily at 4½d. @5d. for clean sifted Singapore. Mace: 8 cases sold at 2s. @2s. 1d. for middling dark, at 2s. 3d. for good pale, and at 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d. for moldy. Nutmegs: 25 cases sold at 2s. 1d.@2s. 5d. for small end middling, 1s. 8d.@1s. 10d. for ordinary small, and 3s. 2d.@3s. 7d. for middling and good bold brown. Cassia Lignea: sound, 120s.@126s.; mouldy, 110s.

SUGAR—The market is firm and prices well maintained. Of West India the sales are 2,400 hhds., and 25,400 bags Mauritius and East India, at auction, mostly sold at full rates. *Foreign*: 200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, of low quality, sold at 51s.@53s. for low to mid. yellow, and 565 boxes yellow Havana were all bought in. Afloat, 2,900 boxes Havana (No. 11) sold at 39s., and 1,000 tons clayed Manila, for distant arrival, at 36s. The Dutch Trading Company have advertised for public sale on the 19th May, 100,799 baskets Java Sugar.

TURPENTINE—Rough sells at 10s. 3d. for fair quality. Spirits are quoted 33s @33s. 6d. for American in bbls.

TALLOW—Quiet at 53s. 6d. for Y. C. on spot, 53s. 9d.@53s. for this month, 52s. to June, and 53s. for last 3 months of year.

TIN.—English without change; Common Block 146s., Bars 147s. Straits 145s. In Banca nothing offering.

The TEA market is dull.—Common Congou is. @is. ¼d. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Flat at £29 5s @£29 10s.

WOOL—The next public sales of Colonial will commence on the 30th inst. Arrivals amount to about 58,500 bales.

In AMERICAN STOCKS we have nothing of importance to notice.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 17, 1857.

COTTON—The market has been quiet, if not dull, notwithstanding the accounts from Manchester are better than might be expected after the long depression there. The free imports of the past fortnight daily add to the stock, and being brought on the market as landed, have served gradually to depress prices, which must be quoted, ⅛d. ℔ lb. lower in the fortnight for "Middling" and above, and ¼d @⅜d. ℔ lb. for the lower qualities, the latter being almost unsalable. We quote—Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; Mobile, 7½d.; Boweds, 7½d. Present estimated stock 569,836 bales, including 402,493 of American. Stock same time last year, 535,453 bales, of which 394,961 were American.

TOBACCO—The Trade is slow—but regular in prices—the demand being principally for leafy samples. We quote—Virginia Leaf, 7½d.@10½d., Stripe. 11d.@14d.; Kentucky Leaf, 7¾d.@11d., Stripe. 11d.@13d.

BREADSTUFFS—In most of the Country Markets, as well as at London, there has been during the week a gradual stiffness of price, with a somewhat more extended demand for Wheat, and a better inquiry for Flour. Here the trade has been firm, holders evincing no disposition to sell except at full market rates. Wheat has been freely taken, the inquiry for Indian Corn has been fair, and the transactions in Flour, although somewhat limited in extent, have been fully up to quotations. The receipts from the United States within past week include some 9,000 qrs. Wheat, 29,860 qrs. Indian Corn, and 6,600 bbls. Flour. The delivries by Farmers for week ending 11th inst. were 98,845 qrs., at an average of 53s. 11d., against 98,772 qrs., at 56s. 7d., for corresponding week of last year.

To day's market was a decided improvement on any that had been held for some time—the attendence was good, and the demand for WHEAT animated at an advance of 2d @3d. Good FLOUR was more saleable, and for INDIAN CORN there was a free inquiry. We quote—WHEAT, White, 8s. 6d.@9s 3d.; Mixed, 8s 6d @8s. 10d.; Red, 7s 8d.@8s. 2d. FLOUR, Western Canal, 27s. 6d.@28s. 6d; Philadelphia, 28s.@29s.; Ohio, 29s @31s. 6d. INDIAN CORN, Mixed, 33s.; Yellow, 31s.; White, 32s 6d.@34s. 6d.

BACON—The firmness noticed at the close of last week has continued, and in some instances has resulted in an advance of 6d. ℔ cwt. on Bonelese and the better description of Ribbed Long Middles, as well as in higher prices for Short. The stock here is not large; that in London is still less; and as we, in addition to a good home demand, are likely to have an inquiry from France, holders appear sanguine as to future prices, and although willing to meet the market, are unwilling to press sales. We quote: Long Middles, Ribbed, 54s. 6d. to 55s. 6d., Boneless, 57s. to 58s.; short Middles, rib in, 53s.; Boneless, 60s. asked; Cumberland, 53s. to 54s. 6d.

BEEF AND PORK are in fair demand; choice BEEF will command 130s. to 150s.; and for good PORK 92s. 6d. to 95s. is paid.

LARD has been depressed by free receipts, and at present there are sellers on the spot at 70s. and for forward delivery at 68s. The stock is estimated at some 90,000 bbls.

TALLOW.—The prospect of early receipts from the *Baltic* has depressed the market. Butchers' Association ranges from 53s. to 55s.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

A New Filibustering Enterprise on Foot.

PROPOSED EXPEDITION TO VERAGUA, IN THE STATE OF PANAMA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Saturday, April 18, 1857.

By the mail, which arrived three days since, comes a report that a filibustering expedition is organizing in New-Orleans to take possession of the province of Veragua, in this State, in order to make a diversion from thence on Costa Rica, in favor of WALKER. I opine that it will be rather too late to render that "busted up" individual any assistance, even if such an affair is seriously thought of. It is probably, however, nothing more than a threat thrown out to Costa Rica, to prevent her from sending away any more soldiers to Nicaragua. And it is a very foolish threat at that. It would be at least ten days' good march from the Atlantic side into that province; and when the fillibusters got there, if they ever did get there, they would need a much larger force than WALKER ever had under his control, to keep their footing a month on its soil. Veragua is now a pretty-well populated province; and the people are anything but cowards. Santiago, its capital, is a large city, of some 4,000 inhabitants, situated about 30 leagues west from Panama. It is separated from Costa Rica by the province of Chiriqui, also in this State, by more than 200 leagues of mountainous country; and the kind of merch a fillihustering force would have, to get into Costa Rica, may be gathered from the following account of the province, which I extract from ALCEDO'S *Dictionary of America*, printed at Madrid in 1774.

"Veragua is 70 leagues long from east to west, and 34 wide from north to south, [at this time Chiriqui was included in it,] this being where the Isthmus is widest. It is of a hot temperature, and for the most part mountainous and rough, some of the heights being inaccessible, although there are not wanting *llanuras*, wherein are found various estates and grazing farms, well stocked with cattle, from the abundance of excellent pasture. In the mountains are found various kinds of excellent wood and plenty of wild beasts, birds and animals. It rains almost continually in this country; and indeed there is scarcely a day passes but that there are showers, attended with violent gusts, and thunder and lightning. In the north part are the mountains, and the rains flowing down from these in various streams, from rivers and pools, render the province almost impassable at certain seasons. Here are many gold mines, from which great wealth has been extracted; but these mines are worked but little at the present day, owing to the excessive expense of conveying materials and provisions over those very craggy *sierras*, the carriage of an *arroba* of meel on the shoulders of Indiens being equal in its cost to the meal itself. Here are very large herds of cattle, especially of swine. It was originally well-peopled by Doracee, Gnaimies and Juries Indians, and with other nations, who lived in the mountains like wild beasts, going naked, both men and women, and subsisting on wild roots, of which there is an abundance; and particularly on a fruit which they call *pirbaex*, resembling dates, and which roasted, taste very well.

The capital of the Province, Santiago, has a hot and moist temperature, the vicinity abounding in maize, plaintains, yucas, and cattle, and particularly in swine. The natives spin cotton, and dye it in a durable purple by the juice of a snail, found on the sea-coast; and in this article, as well as in some gold which they extract from the mines, does this city carry on a trade with Panama, the capital of the kingdom, and with Guatemala, where both the one and the other article are highly esteemed. This city has a beautiful hospital (an interesting fact to fillibusters in a fever country) built at the instance of the inhabitants and of the Bishop of Panama, who made on that subject various representations to the King."

The foregoing geographical information and description is furnished gratis to the "provisional government already organized for the conquest of Veragua," unless the Government will please send me to Panama a chunk of Veragua goid—where ALONSO says "it is highly esteemed."

F. W. R.

News from Hayti.

TRUCE BETWEEN THE EMPEROR SOULOUQUE AND THE DOMINICANS—OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—THREE FRENCH SAILORS RESCUED—COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Advices from Hayti to the 4th of April are received. Hostilities are suspended between SOULOUQUE and the Dominicans, and the *Moniteur Haitien* of March 28 thus announces the fact:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, by his dispatch bearing date the 19th of February, announces to the *Charge d'Affaires* of France, and to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, that, in compliance with their request, His Majesty the Emperor grants a truce to the inhabitants of the Eastern Department, to extend from February 14th of the present year to the same date in the year 1859. In consequence, orders have been immediately dispatched for the cessation of hostilities along the lines occupied by the posts and garrisons of the imperial government.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, by his dispatch of March 19, announces also to the representative of France and England, that His Majesty permits the Dominicans to travel freely, and attend to all kinds of business, civil and commercial, in every part of the Empire."

Lieutenant-General GUERRIER DE PROPHETE, Count DE TERRIER ROUDZ, nominated Minister of the Interior by order of the Emperor, had arrived at the Capital, and entered upon his official duties on the 17th of March.

The *Moniteur* of March 21 says:

"On Sunday, March 8, a Haytian boat, at the distance of eight leagues from this port, picked up three sailors of the French ship *Marie Felicite*, who had been blown away in one of the ship's boats in a gale. After being tossed about at sea for several days, without the hope of reaching any port, and just as they were on the point of perishing of hunger, they were providentially rescued by a Haytian fishing boat, manned by two men. This fact coming to the knowledge of the Emperor, he sent for the two fishermen and publicly thanked them."

Port-au-Prince is well supplied with breadstuffs, and a general rise in most articles is noticeable. In Coffees, the receipts are 3,379 bags, which have found buyers at $135@$138. Doubloons are quoted at $246 @$248, and Exchange on Europe at $238@$240.

At Jacmel, two American vessels, the *Agate* and *Golden Gate*, of Boston, had arrived during the week ending March 31, with full cargoes. The place is well supplied with breadstuffs, which have slightly risen in price. Coffee is quoted at $116@$118, and Doubloons at $252.

The Religious Press upon Rev. Dr. Bellows' Address on the Theatre.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

UNITARIANISM AND THE THEATRE.

Should we state that a distinguished clergyman of this City had recently made a speech in favor of dissipation, licentiousness, and general popular demoralization, we would probably be thought by many guilty of slander; and yet we do not see how the advocacy of theatres by a noted Unitarian divine can, in effect, be regarded as anything else than an attempt to recommend a form of amusement which, in all times, and in all lands, has uniformly proved detrimental to morals and inimical to virtue. For actors, as a class, we have no words of unkindness. Many of them have been eminent for private moral worth, and more might be, in spite of their profession. Nor will we do so much injustice to Dr. BELLOWS as even to intimate that he would favor the attendant vices of theatrical attainments. He, doubtless, wishes a drama so free from taint, that he and other clergymen might occasionally visit it, and, probably, take part in its performance. But whatever his ideal drama may or may not be, his speech is interpreted as a defence of the theatre *as it now is*.

The papers that pander most to the worst passions of the populace are jubilant in praise of the Unitarian smile demitted from the benignant face of the reverend patron of theatricals, and correspondingly violent in their abuse of that Puritanic fanaticism that blindly refuses to aid theatres in promoting drunkenness, profligacy and impurity. The actors have found themselves included in the commiserating sympathies of the "All-Souls" pastor, and they seem to be having a pretty good time of it together. But as one swallow does not make a Summer, it may be well to obtrude a warning word upon the reluctant ears of those who have undertaken to persuade the public that clergymen all should make haste to follow the satisfactory performance of Dr. BELLOWS, and leap into the pit with him, to *encore* half-naked artists and profane jesters, and mimic-mockers of virtue and piety. We have not the slightest expectation of seeing a very general competition among clergymen for a share in that bubble of notoriety in which the "All-Souls" luminary is now swimming alone. Nor do we think that any considerable portion of the Christian community will be drawn into any fervent admiration of these schools of vice which have now put themselves under the wing of the Unitarian Apollos. If he wants to go to the theatre, they must allow him the quiet indulgence of his tastes; but so long as thousands of young men, and as many women, are annually initiated into courses of vice and subsequent ruin through the voluptuous enchantments and corrupting accessories of our theatres, there will be a deep conviction among thoughtful people that a clergyman ought not to allow himself to become a decoy for those moral slaughter-houses.

The most significant feature of Dr. BELLOWS' position is the incidental exhibition it affords of the nature and genius of Unitarianism. His speech shows what his *notions* of religion are. It is a tasteful culture of art, of the softer sciences, and a gentle sentimentality, floating along azure skies, borne by zephyrs, and wafted on by pleasure. How strange that a religion so ungreasable to human nature should be so slow in gaining its confidence!

From the New-York Observer.

DR. BELLOWS ON THEATRES.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening at the Academy of Music, in defence of the theatre as a public amusement. The novelty of the thing, the excitement produced by the extraordinary course of the speaker, the notices in the papers, the posters on the walls, it was presumed would draw a crowded house. To the disappointment and chagrin of those concerned, not more than twelve hundred people assembled. Mr. BRADY introduced the distinguished orator of the occasion, "Mr. BELLOWS." He was surrounded upon the stage by several of the well-known actors and actresses, who had come to honor their clerical champion.

Dr. BELLOWS spoke two hours and a half. His argument was that amusement is a necessity and duty of life: the theatre affords the highest and best amusement: it has become corrupt because the church has frowned upon it: if religious people would attend they would reform it, and make it what it should be.

His censures upon the church, the clergy, and "tightly-laced Christians," were severe, and his hits at them, were received with great applause. His gentle rebukes of the stage were for the most part received in grim silence. The audience relished keenly all that was bad, they rarely applauded anything good. It was the saddest moral spectacle we ever looked on: a professed minister of morals, pandering to the diseased appetites of the play-going public; ridiculing and denouncing Christians; receiving applause with greediness from the hands of those who hate the Gospel, and spending his strength in exhorting people to go to the devil's house. The speaker's logic was sophistry, several of his premises absurdly false, his conclusions forced, and the moral effect shocking to the Christian heart.

If we find time, we shall support these charges by reference to passages of the lecture, next week.

From the New-York Evangelist.

DR. BELLOWS' ATTEMPT TO REFORM THE THEATRE.

Dr. BELLOWS seems to think that he should become a mark for all sorts of unkind reflections on the part of the religious press. We cannot insure him exemption from such attacks. In some quarters doubtless his expectations will be realized. A minister of the Gospel defending the Theater, is a novel spectacle, and for those who like an object for their ridicule, is high game not to be overlooked. He may expect many sharp shots at the clergyman whose love of vanity and folly is so inveterate that it cannot be restrained even by the decencies of his sacred profession!

But whatever treatment he may receive from others, he will receive none from us but perfect courtesy and respect. We know him too well to believe that he is actuated in the expression of his opinions by a love of singularity or a desire of attracting attention. He is above all that. However erratic his notions, we give him full credit for his sincerity, and even for more, for uncommon boldness in the expression of unpopular opinions. On his part, we trust he will do us, and the religious public generally, the justice to believe that our hostility to the Theater does not proceed from bigotry or narrowness of mind. It is not merely dark-browed priests and Puritans who have declaimed against it. The most eloquent condemnation of the Drama ever written was by an infidel and a Freethinker. When it was proposed to establish a theatre at Geneva, JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU protested against the attempt, as tending to corrupt the simplicity and morals of the Swiss Republic. At this day the most complete exhibition to be found in the world, of the Theatre, is in Paris; and there the keenest observers, those, too, who have no sanctimonious cant, and who are soured by no gloomy fanaticism, and biassed by no religious conviction, tell us that the exhibition of vice on the stage tends to vice in the streets and in the saloons. The acting of tragedies, in which a wild career ends with suicide, familiarizes the mind with this ready cure of "all the ills that flesh is heir to," and leads to many a dark deed of self-murder.

These facts argue against theatrical representations from their natural and unavoidable influence. But if we consider the *actual state* of the theatre, the argument is much stronger. At present our theatres are not only associated with vice, but live by it, and can hardly be supported without it. And we are afraid the miracle of a pure theatre is not very likely soon to be witnessed. The project of purifying the drama is not new. Social reformers have often dreamed of its regeneration, but have at last given it up as hopeless. Nor can we believe that Dr. BELLOWS will be more successful in an undertaking, which some of the wisest and best men have attempted in vain, and have at last abandoned in despair.

One of Dr. Bellows' Mistakes.

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Thursday, April 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following sentence presents the strongest point made or essayed in behalf of theatrical amusements, in Dr. BELLOWS' apology of two hours and a half:

"It is a terrible fact that the first hundred years of Puritanism in New-England was marked alike by ascetic public manners and the prevalence of vices almost unheard of in our free and more indulgent society; and it is even now asserted that the soberest of our sister States contributes more than any other State in the Union to the sad catalogue of female frailty. [Sensation and applause.]"

It would be idle to point out to reflecting readers, for whom these remarks are designed, the sheer fallacy of the argument attempted in the utterly incongruous, wholly contradictory assertions of that oracular sentence. But it presents almost the only attempt of Dr. B. to illustrate his argument by particular, pertinent facts. And what if, at last, the most pointed of his illustrations should prove utterly fallacious, as well in what it omits as in what it asserts?

It may be safely presumed that "the soberest of our sister States," so equivocally characterized by the assertion to which Dr. B. gives currency and credit, is the State which, for whatever reasons, first attempted to suppress intemperance by prohibitory laws extremely stringent. But whether the recent repudiation of those laws, through some reaction of public sentiment in that State, should deprive it of Dr. B.'s equivocal commendation as "the soberest," and yet according to the demands of his argument, the frailest "of our sister States," it is not necessary to inquire here. Back of that question, and was ly more important, in reference to the subject more immediately under discussion, there is another which he entirely omits from the frame-work of his argument, and evidently *ignores* in his very thoughts, with a truly refreshing innocence as to the most influential causes of female frailty. It is this. Have not those who, like him, desire and labor to do away with what they pronounce hurtful prejudices of Puritanism against such public amusements as the theatre, the circus, the opera, promiscuous dancing of men and women, &c., been far more successful in the very States to which he refers than in any other part of New England, with the possible exception of the City of Boston, concerning which he ventures upon yet another equivocal commendation, where he says, upon the assurance of "Christian g

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Jews in Particular, and to Gentiles Generally.—*The Christianity of the New Testament*, NOT CARNAL THEOLOGIES NOR RABBINICAL JUDAISM, *the Only Mission of Moses and the Prophets.*—This is the controversy which it is proposed to illustrate and prove in this free and fair discussion, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M., at No. 167 Bowery, when dissentients can ask questions and state objections without being stigmatized and hunted down on account of which any further communications to the meetings at No. 106 Centre-st. is hereby withdrawn by many, who respectfully invite candid and sincere inquirers elsewhere.

Signed, JOHN THOMAS, M. D.

☞ Messrs. Gideon R. Lederer and Ephr. M. Pereira, Christian Jews, will hold, Providence permitting, their last meeting for free discussion with their most Christian brethren, on the subject, *Christianity the only Christian Religion*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 108 Centre-st., (opposite Park Fountain.) Free expressions of opinions will be maintained, as heretofore. All, especially Jews, are invited to attend.

☞ The Bethesda Congregational Church, Rev. CHARLES B. RAY, Pastor, will open their new church in Attorney-st., near Houston, recently occupied by the First Wesleyan Society, on TO-MORROW, May 3, with appropriate religious exercises.

Sermon at 3½ P. M., by Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D.D., Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church.

Sermon at 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D.D., Pastor of the Church of the Puritans.

Other clergymen will participate in the exercises. A collection will be taken at the close of each service, in aid of the church.

☞ Bible Reading Association and Protestant Institute.—Rev. Dr. MACMENAMY and his coadjutors will (D. V.) expose *The Idolatry of Images Worship, and the Absurdity of Miraculous and other Romish Modes*, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Mission Church, 20 feet between 1st and 2d. ave. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are respectfully invited, and no Roman Catholics will be granted the usual liberty of putting questions.

☞ Hugh Small, Esq., of Baileymoney, Ireland, will deliver a lecture on SABBATH EVENING, May 3, in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Mulberry, near Grand st. Subject—*The Church of Christ, essentially missionary and progressive in her character.* The proceeds of the collection to be appropriated for the mission fund for the support of the Gospel in Northern India. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Westminster Presbyterian Church, South Brooklyn.—The Pastor elect, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, will preach in the chapel of this church, corner Ist-place and Clinton-st., on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public is invited to attend. The annual renting of pews will take place in the chapel on TUESDAY EVENING 5th inst., at 8 o'clock. All persons desiring slips or sittings are requested to be present punctually.

☞ Continental Hall, corner Thirty-fourth-street and 8th-av. A Sunday School will be commenced as above, on SUNDAY MORNING, May 10, at 9 o'clock. Also, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends to the cause of Christ, who are willing to practice a little self-denial, are affectionately invited to meet us at that time.

H. H. SALMON,
J. B. PECK.

☞ John-street First M. E. Church, John-st., between Nassau and William sts. Preaching next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING by Rev. CHARLES E. FARRE, Pastor. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sacrament at 3 P. M. The public, generally, are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Anniversary Sermon.—First Free-Will Baptist Church, will commence services TO-MORROW in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton-sts. Seventh Anniversary Sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock by the pastor, Rev D. M. GRAHAM. Preaching at 7½ in the evening. Sabbath School at 2½ and at 2 o'clock.

☞ Memorial Church, Hammond-st., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, the anniversary of the opening of the church. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ The Ordination of Baptism will be administered at Bedford-st Baptist Church, (corner of Downing,) on SUNDAY MORNING.

The Rev. Dr. DOWLING, will preach. Subject—*Belshazzar, and the handwriting on the wall*—"*Weighed in the balances and found wanting.*"

☞ The adjourned Meeting of members of the Baptist denomination, will be held in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 5th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING next, May 7, at 8 o'clock. The Committee appointed to report a plan for aiding feeble churches will report. A full attendance is requested.

☞ Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.—A Sermon will be preached by Rev. M. S. CULBERTSON, of the Mission in China, succeeded by a brief abstract of the Annual Report, in Dr. Alexander's Church, 5th-av., TO-MORROW EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ East Reformed Dutch Church—Bedford-av., Brooklyn, under the pastoral care of Rev. JACOB WEST. Public worship will be held EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON. Sabbath School at 1½ P. M. People living in this section of Brooklyn are particularly invited to attend.

☞ Mulberry-street M. E. Church.—The congregation heretofore worshipping in that Church will assemble in the late Episcopal Church, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., NEXT SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Morning services by Rev. Bishop WAUGH; afternoon, by Rev. A. M. GIBSON, D. D. The Sunday School will assemble at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, (N. W. cor 23d st. and 8th-av.) F. N. ZABRISKIE, Pastor. Public worship every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 4. Those interested in Church Extension are invited to cooperate, and those unaccustomed to go to church to attend.

☞ The North West Presbyterian Church will be dedicated to the worship of God on Sabbath next, May 3d. Preaching may be expected by Rev. Dr. SKINNER, 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, 2½ P. M., and Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, 7½ P. M.

☞ Is the Last Trumpet Sounding?—This important question will be answered to the entire satisfaction of the candid inquirer, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, by Bishop SNOW. Seats free.

☞ Rev. O. B. Bidwell, Moderator of the Third Presbytery of New-York, will preach in the 8th-st. Presbyterian Church (two doors east of 2d-av.) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ Mr. R. P. Ambler will lecture at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject in the evening—*The uses of the Spiritual Movement.*

☞ Rev. William F. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach in the New Church of the Epiphany, No. 120 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 3. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Forsyth-street M. E. Church, preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. A. M. STATTLER. The evening sermon will be upon *The Life and Character of David.*

☞ Scotch and Irish Presbyterians will find public worship conducted in the church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., near the Bowery, as in their own country. Service at 10½ and 3½ o'clock each Sabbath.

MEETINGS.

☞ The ... will meet at ... on ... at 7½ o'clock, when ... will lecture TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. See advertisement for evening discussion in this column.

☞ Rev. Mr. Walker, recently a Methodist Clergyman, will preach TO-MORROW, morning and evening, at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

☞ Spiritualism.—A lecture on the phases in modern Spiritualism will be delivered at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th st and 8th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., by ... GOULD.

☞ Market-street Church.—The Pastor will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by request, on *The Earthly tent and the Heavenly mansion.* Seats provided for strangers

☞ Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 35th-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW, May 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., By Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

☞ Broadway Tabernacle Society.—Will meet for worship at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 449 Broadway, on SUNDAY NEXT. Preaching by the pastor, Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M.

☞ Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn.—This Church will be open on MONDAY EVENING, May 4, from 8 to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting the pews

☞ Rev. William Headley, of Hoboken, N. J., will preach (D.V.) in the Brooklyn Academy Rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., on TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Christian Spiritualism.—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach TO-MORROW, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ Rev. D. S. Barnes will preach TO-MORROW, at the 17th-st. Chapel, immediately west of 6th-av., at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M Thu discourse at 7½ o'clock will be addressed to young persons.

☞ Prof. C. G. Finney will preach in the Church of the Puritans (Dr CHEEVER'S,) Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Retribution.*

☞ Rev. Abel Stevens will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. H. RYLANCE at 7½ P. M., in the First-place M. E. Church, junction of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

☞ Rev. W. H. Milburn will preach in the Nathan Bangs Mission Church, Clove-road, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—THE MEMBERS of Washington Division, No. 4, S. of T., are hereby respectfully notified to be at their Division Meeting on next MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, to take part in the Grand Presentation that will be made on that evening to a distinguished officer of the Grand Division. Also, the Members of Divisions Nos. 1, 12, 13, 31, 84, 55, 99, 105 and 107, are respectfully invited to be present and take part in the exercises. By order of the Division.

A. CAMPBELL, Chairman of Committee.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 6.—The members of this Society, and the trade generally, are earnestly requested to meet at their rooms, No. 168 Bowery, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock punctually, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting. By order. W. B. MCMANUS, President.

R. D DACE, Rec. Secretary.

ELLSWORTH AVENPORT MUSKETEERS.—The Members of the above named corps are respectfully requested to meet at the Metropolitan Saloon TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock. Business of importance will be transacted By order,

JOHN K. SCOTT, Captain.

LECTURES.

SLAVERY AND THE BIBLE.—REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM will deliver a lecture on Slavery and the Bible, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 3, at 7½ o'clock, at the Unitarian Church, corner of Grove and Montgomery sts., Jersey City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, THE 30TH INST. at Wallack's Theatre, a small black memorandum book containing four five dollar bills and four or five dollars in smaller bills. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving the book and money with JOHN FARRELL, No. 181 West-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON THURSDAY EVENing or Friday morning from the vicinity of 20th-st. and 2d av., a black and tan TERRIER BITCH, six months old; answers to the name of Topsy; near fore leg still sore from an injury. Return her to No. 324 2d-av.

STOP PRIZE TICKET—IN THE GRAND Consolidated Lottery, Class T, drawn in Baltimore, Saturday, April 25, Nos 11, 18, 31, worth $8,000, and give notice to the Agents, SWAYNE & CO., corner Baltimore and Gay sts., Baltimore, Md

MILLINERY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st.
Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons from auction.
L. P. TIBBALS.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO., No 7 Bond-st, respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

MILLINERY.—FOR SALE—AN OLD AND well-established stand, with a choice stock of millinery and fancy goods. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 206, Middletown, Conn.

STRAW GOODS.

HOMER & KETCHUM
Offer inducements
TO CASH PURCHASERS,
OF STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
at No 318 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

THOSE AWFUL AND TERRIFIC ACCIDENTS,
Daily happening from the careless handling of Camphene and burning fluid can forever be stopped by the use of PRATT'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND FEEDER.
This lamp cannot explode from overturning, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode by filling it, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode from overflowing, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode from any known cause.
This lamp cannot explode when filling, if the fluid take fire.
This lamp cannot explode by the wick (if too small) dropping loside while lighted.
This lamp is the cheapest, best and safest ever offered to the public.
With this lamp and feeder in conjunction, the most explosive compounds may be carelessly used, with no greater danger than sperm or lard oil.
PRICES.
No. 6, planished tin, 40 cents. No. 1, 6 inches high, 50 cents. No. 2, 7½ inches high, 62½ cents. No. 3, 9 inches high, 75 cents. Extra fine Britannia lamps. No. 20, 8 inches high, $1. No. 21, 10 inches high, $1 25. Air-tight fluid saving cans, one quart, 50 cents. Half-gallon 62½ cents. Orders promptly executed by
J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.
Importers, wholesale and retail dealers in hardwares, cutlery, plated ware, Japannery, willow and woodenware, mats, brushes, &c.

OFFICE OF TROW'S DIRECTORY,
11, WILSON, Compiler. No. 379 Broadway.
NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that the CANVASS for this work will commence on the 2d May. Persons doing business down town and residing in the upper part of the City, are solicited to leave full information respecting their business, and places of business, the street and number. (If residents of this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg or Jersey City,) of their residence.
Where several individuals occupy one office, a list should be made out with full particulars as above, and left for the canvasser.
By these means, the annoyance of repeated calls for information, and the greater one arising both to the compiler and the public, from errors and omissions, may be in a great measure avoided.
The canvassers employed on this work are furnished with a written authority. They are authorized to receive money for the insertion of names in capital letters, and for extra lines to be inserted in connexion with the name, but for no other purpose whatever. They are instructed to leave receipts, with which they are furnished, for all amounts, however small, received by them Payment for the book to be made on its delivery, for advertisements in front or back, or colored leaves, after publication, and on presentation of the agreement signed by the advertiser. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

OFFICE OF TROW'S CITY DIRECTORY, COMPILED BY
P. WILSON, No. 379 BROADWAY. May 1, 1857
CAUTION.—TO GUARD AGAINST ANY IMPOsition which may be attempted on the public, the CANVASSERS employed on this DIRECTORY for the year ending May 1, 1858, are furnished with a certificate of authority signed by P. WILSON, Compiler.

BURNETT'S LONDON GIN—WARRANTED pure as imported, 75 cents per bottle.
Elizabethan Ale Lunch Room.
No. 130 Water-st., and No. 84 Wall-st.
For proof that we sell it pure we refer to Burnett, Oldner & Co., the only importers in the United States.
RICHARDSON & HAYTER.
N. B.—Orders received for Elizabethan Ale in bottles.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO PLATING. A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 214 (Old No. 5) Canal-st, near Centre, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

CRAPE SHAWLS. STELLA SHAWLS.
CRAPE SHAWLS.
A full assortment from auction will be opened this morning at
ALEXANDER JUST'S NEW SHAWL AND MANTILLA STORE.
200 new Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls, 25 per cent. below last year's prices.
The largest stock of new Stellas in the City, from $1 50 to the richest article imported—all auction goods, and very cheap.
Ladies are politely invited to call and see the variety and prices, which are very low.
Only one price.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catherine-st.
3 doors from Monroe.
N. B.—No connection with any other house in the street.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 192 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARSELLINES,
FLORENCES.
Silk TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN,
STRAW GOODS:
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blond, Pedal, Rutland and Split-Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

IMMENSE VARIETY OF MANTILLAS,
IN GUIPURE,
MONITON,
REAL THREAD,
FRENCH LACE,
MECHLIN,
CHANTILLY,
VALENCIENNES,
BLACK SILK,
BLACK MOIRE,
AND GRAY CLOUDED SILK
A superb assortment,
Will be opened this week.
Never before equalled
In novelty, extent or richness.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
HONITON LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
MECHLIN LACE MANTILLAS;
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
VALENCIENNES LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
BLACK MOIRE MANTILLAS,
AND GRAY CLOUDED SILK MANTILLAS.
In matchless profusion.
Will be opened this week
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATELLES and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

SKIRTS
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Whereas, we have obtained United States Letters Patent for an Adjustable Bustle, dated Jan. 22, 1857 we hereby warn all persons from making, using or selling the said Bustle, either by itself, or attached to a skirt of any style, or in any other manner whatever, unless the said Bustle or skirt is stamped by us with our trade mark, as we shall proceed against any and every such person to the full extent of the law.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
No. 343 Broadway.

LADIES' BREAKFAST JACKETS,
At GENIN'S BAZAAR.
A unique and much-admired article of morning dress, exclusive in style, just received,
for ladies who wish a negligee morning wrapper. The assortment is complete and prices moderate.
GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF LADIES' COSTUME.
A new and extremely beautiful
MANTILLA,
Of gray clouded silk.
A perfect assortment
Of these recherché Garments
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE WRAPPER.
A new and fascinating Garment
FOR PRESENT SEASON'S WEAR,
In Pearl, Mode and Gray Cloth.
Also, in Lasation Cloth.
An exquisite assortment.
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LOW PRICED MANTILLAS,
At $6, $8 and $10.
Rich in material, and beautiful in form,
As well as every intermediate quality.
Up to the most distinguished and costly.
A superb assortment this week.
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

BOYS' SPRING SUITS,
FOR DRESS and SCHOOL,
TOWN or COUNTRY WEAR.
Comprising an immense variety of styles, original and imported, and suitable for all ages between four and sixteen years, now ready at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

DECIDED NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS,
Just received from Paris,
Exact copies of the latest styles,
As worn by the most distinguished ladies in Europe,
At the annual fete of Long Champs,
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

HIGH-PRICED MANTILLAS,
High, one hundred,
And one hundred and fifty dollars;
As well as every intermediate quality,
To the moderate sum of six dollars.
The greatest assortment in the country.
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

EXTENSION SKIRTS.
COVERED STEEL SPRINGS.
From $2 25 to $5.
Ladies' Brace and Skirt Supporters; slate, black and white crinolines; Scotch Book Muslins, Dress Trimmings, &c. JOHN MORRISON, No. 383 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
1,000 plain Bareges, with chintz flounces, at $5.
500 plaid and figured, from $5 to $10.
Black and colored Grenadine Robes, very cheap
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 373 (old No 72) Canal-st.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MANTILLAS,
Entirely differing from those of former seasons,
In color, style and form,
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

FIVE CASES OF MANTILLAS,
Decidedly new in style,
In texture, form and color,
Not to be seen at any other house,
Will be opened this week.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

SILKS,
Stripe and plaid Silks, 6s.
Bayadere Stripe Silks, 6s., 8s., 10s.
Plain brown and blue Silks, cheap.
Silk Robes at reduced prices.
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF MANTILLAS,
Unparalled in variety,
And unrivalled in richness.
Inspection is respectfully desired.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
IN LADIES' MANTILLAS,
Just received from Paris,
Will be opened this week
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

ELEGANT GRAY MANTILLAS,
NOVEL, RICH AND BEAUTIFUL.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT THIS WEEK,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

CONFIRMATION OF THE
GREAT CELEBRATION
OF CHINA, GLASS AND PLATED WARE
All of this week the prices will be
GAS FIXTURES.

	Our Prices.	Usual Prices.
Hall Lights, each	$3 00	$4 00
Parlor Unandeliers, 3 Lights each	7 00	9 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights each	9 00	11 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights each	15 00	20 00
One Light Brackets	50	75
One Light Reading Bedroom Brackets	75	1 00

CHINA, IRON, STONE WARE AND CUT-GLASS.

White China Tea sets, 44 pieces	$6 75	$8 50
White Toilet sets	7 00	9 00
White Toilet Sets	3 00	4 00
White Dinner sets, 151 pieces	16 00	25 00
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Colored Bohemian Giant Finger Bowls	1 25 the do.	2 00
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	2 50	4 00
Cut-glass Celery Vases	1 50	2 25

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	$3 75	$5 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25	2 00
Silver-plated Castors, 6 Cut-glass Bottles	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Tea sets, 4 pieces	30 00	50 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 00	10 00

AN EXAMINATION
of the articles described above will convince any one that they are as cheap as we represent them to be.
Original and old established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

SILK ROBES.
Flounced Silk Robes, $16 to $35.
Foulard Silk Robes. Very cheap
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

SHAWLS,
STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS,
some new designs not found in any other house.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

A CARTON OF BLACK CHANTILLY Points, Mantillas and Laces, just received, will be offered for sale THIS MORNING, 30th inst. These goods are warranted a very superior make and finish, and well worthy attention. MILLER & GRANT, 743 Broadway.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 633 BROADWAY.—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Equal to anything of Thackeray's."
OUT AT LAST.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
THE GREAT
LONDON NOVEL,
(From Early Sheets,)
KNAVES AND FOOLS;
OR,
FRIENDS OF BOHEMIA.
A Satirical Novel of London Life.
By
EDWARD M. WHITTY.
(The Stranger in Parliament.)
12mo, handsomely bound in cloth. Illustrated. 430 pp.
Price $1 25.

From the London Athenæum.

Bohemia, as we suppose every one is aware is a vast word for a section of London—the part inhabited by clever fellows with much reputation, and pretty women with very little; by the classes who are reputed to "live by their wits"—journalists and politicians, artists and dancers. Mr. Whitty's story moves in this region, and takes its colors. What the story is we shall not hint, except to say that it is full of fragmentary, and dramatic enough for Alexandre Dumas.

QUAINTNESS, SATIRE AND AMUSEMENT.

CONTENTS:

It's Good to be Merry and Wise, &c; Forced Orange Blossoms; A Wedding Ring too Small; The Faster you Eat the Peach the Sooner you Come to the Stone; Lares in Flannel; Lake Scenery; Dinner Discourse; Treasure Trove; Weak Sons and Strong Fathers; Butterfly Life; Dinner and Dessert; London Hermits; Philosophic Gossip; Idle Busybodies; Purple Glasses in Bohemia; The Law of Divorce; Night; Morning; A Mad Story; A True-Love Story; Marriage Against the Mode; Contrasts in Toilets; Bohemian Language; A Stranger in Parliament; A Widowed Life; Bachelor Life; Farts and Futilities; Morning and Evening Calls; Brothers; Back Streets in Bohemia; Man Hunting; The Cabman's Quarrel; Carriages; Full Dress; Bohemian Indulgence; Incoherent; Near the Clouds; Judge and Prisoner on Trial; The Moral of a Story; Anti-Bohemia; Concluding: After Rasselas.

Extract from a
NOTICE OF THE AUTHOR,
By DR SHELTON MACKENZIE,
In the New-York *Tribune*.

"The manner in which Mr. Whitty strips Pretence is admirable. He is now Editor of the *Northern Whig*, the leading Liberal journal in the North of Ireland. Mr. Whitty has already written many novelettes anonymously in various magazines, and has experience, therefore, in what many novelists are wanting—the conduct of a story. This, his first complete work, is

A SATIRICAL NOVEL

of the most brilliant character, combining a racy exposé of certain literary and artistic cliques in London together with a story and plot which, for qualintness and interest, has been compared to the

CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE AND PEG WOFFINGTON or CHARLES READ."

The demand for this famous production having already exhausted the first edition, the Publishers are compelled to announce that orders received after this date will be filled from the

SECOND EDITION,

which is now in press.

A liberal discount to Booksellers, when ordered in quantities.

Send on your orders.

First Come, First Served.

Sold by Agents on the cars, and all Booksellers. Sent carefully by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

NEW WORKS IN MAY.

TICKNOR & FIELDS
Will publish during the month of May:
I.
THE ANTIQUARY—
Illustrated household edition of Waverley.
II.
GERALD MASSEY'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS,
In blue and gold.
III.
THE DIARY OF AN ENNUYEE.
Uniform with the "Characteristics of Women," in blue and gold.
IV.
FREDERICK ROBERTSON'S SERMONS,
Preached at Trinity Chapel, at Brighton, England, 1 vol. 12mo.
V.
SISTERS OF CHARITY AND COMMUNION OF LABOR—
A new work by Mrs. Jameson—1 vol. 16mo.
VI.
WHITTIER'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS,
Containing Poems hitherto unpublished—1 vols., in blue and gold.

BOOKKEEPING AND MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.
STRANGERS
Whose stay in the City may preclude their prosecuting a full course of practice under the direction of the subscriber, may receive instruction in Book-keeping at the rate of ONE DOLLAR PER LESSON.
A few lessons taken of the subscriber will prove to the intelligent pupil a
GOLDEN KEY,
That will enable him to unlock the portals of the Science of Book-keeping, and to penetrate its mysteries at his leisure. Circulars descriptive of the course of practice on application.
C. C. MARSH, Accountant,
Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway.

For sale:
MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING, VIZ:

The Course of Double Entry	$1 25
The Course of Single Entry	75
The same works in Spanish	2 25
The Theory and Practice of Bank Book-keeping and Joint Stock Accounts, with diagram, 1 vol., 4to, 262 pages	4 00

These works are got up, regardless of expense, being printed in colors, &c. Remitted per mail, 10 per cent. additional.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
LYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
Publishers and importers of the Standard Editions New Goods constantly received.
On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States.
PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.
No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUNDAY PAPERS IN BROOKLYN.
For sale at RICHARDSON'S, No. 15 High-st., near Fulton-st.

ENGLISH PAPERS,
Per every steamer, delivered at your residences in New-York or Brooklyn. London Journal, vol. 25, bound. Price $1 25.

HOMES NOT AS THEY SHOULD BE, IS one of the subjects in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED, with Illustrated articles on the Customs of the Turkish Ladies, "The Rotascope, or Mechanical Mystery," and the "Mammoth Pear of California." Then Heathenism in New-York, Speculation in Farming Lands, and a variety of racy articles on Miscellaneous Topics, conspire to make this a rich number. Price 4 cents. For sale by News Agents.

ADVICE.—THE FARM—THE GARDEN—THE LAWN, &c.—The BEST *plain, practical* advice on the *time* and *mode* of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year. ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, No. 191 Water st.

PONE SOAPSUDS AND "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS," the surest, safest and best of all known means of health; Physical effects of Church and Theatre-going compared. See HALL'S May *Journal*, 10 cents; No. 222 Broadway.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 394 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Castors, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match, Folding Iron Bedsteads of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 394 Broadway, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHELTON SALOON.
For the benefit of the Ladies' Industrial Home and Society of St. Vincent de Paul, to be given on
SUNDAY, May 3, 1857,
at which the following distinguished artists have generously volunteered their services:
Mme. DE WILHORST,
Sig. GIANNONI,
Sig. MORELLI,
Conductor ..... Mr. W. DŒHLER.
The Brothers L. V. DACHAUER-GASPARD.
The whole under the direction of Mr. GASPARD.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Trio—Prophete, for Alexandre Organ and two Pianos, arranged by ..... Gaspard
Mr. GASPARD and the brothers L. V. DACHAUER-GASPARD.
2. Invocation à la Ste-Vierge ..... Giannoni
Sig. GIANNONI.
3. Violin, Solo ..... F. David
Mr. W. DŒHLER.
4. Elena da Feltre ..... Mercadante
Mme. De WILHORST and Sig. MORELLI.
5. a. Nocturne; b. Mazurka ..... Chopin
Mr. L. DACHAUER-GASPARD.
6. Duo—Barbiere di Siviglia ..... Donizetti
Sig. GIANNONI and Sig. MORELLI.
PART II.
1. Trio—Grande Polka—Piano, violin et orgue.
Mr. L. DACHAUER-GASPARD, W. DŒHLER and Mr. GASPARD.
2. Scena e Preghiera di Lucia ..... Donizetti
Mme. De WILHORST.
3. Stabat—Rossini ..... Gaspard
Mr. GASPARD.
4. Mélodie—Les enfants du Pêcheur ..... Arnault
Sig. MORELLI.
5. Grand Duo—Beatrice da Tenda—Two pianos,
L. Dachauer-Gaspard
Messrs. L. and V. DACHAUER GASPARD.
6. Trio di Lombardi ..... Verdi
Mme. La WILHORST, Signori GIANNONI and MORELLI
Conductor ..... Sig. MANZOOCHI
The two Grand Erard's Pianos are from Mr. Bruening's music store, No. 701 Broadway, New-York.
The Alexandre Organ is from Firth, Pond & Co.
Tickets ..... One Dollar
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8.
Tickets ..... 50 cents.
SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857,
FIRST GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
commencing at 3 o'clock, by
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY,
L. ESPINOSA, MME MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL, YOUNG AMERICA, YOUNG HEGLER.
Antonio ..... as the ..... White Knight.
Jerome's comicality, THE SCHOOLMASTER

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YCRK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at One and the other at Three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year. Two Copies to one Address for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Five Copies for Five Dollars, and Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, *invariably cash in advance.*

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed To the Publishers of the New-York Daily Times.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the steamship *Africa*, we receive one week's later news from Europe. Several features of interest are presented. On the 14th ult., Queen Victoria was safely delivered of a Princess, making the ninth child to which she has given birth. Politicians in England were taking a breathing spell after the elections, and in lieu thereof, we have accounts of great festivities in Liverpool, where the corner stone of a new Free Library, to be built at the sole expense of Mr. Brown, M. P., has been laid. A grand banquet was given to Mr. Brown, and from among eloquent speeches delivered on the occasion, we select and publish that of Mr. Hawthorne as one that will be most interesting to our readers.

Arrests continue to be made in Paris, but there is no very reliable authority for crediting the reports that formidable conspiracies exist to assassinate the Emperor. Secret societies never disappear in France, and the present "conspiracies" do not seem to be of a worse character.

The Neufchatel question is terribly tedious. The Conferences at Paris are unable to arrange the details of a settlement. France and England, it is said, will, for themselves, recognize the Independence of Neufchatel, if the States interested do not soon adjust the dispute.

British and French negotiators are hard at work to prevent a quarrel between Mexico and Spain. They have some hopes of success, for they are exciting Spanish fears by representations that a plan exists in the United States to make a diversion on Cuba directly the war breaks out.

Lady Franklin has determined to fit out another Arctic expedition. The London *Times* suggests that she should be presented by the English public with the *Resolute*, for the execution of the enterprise.

We have received some very interesting items of news in connection with the war in China. It is understood that Lord Elgin, the British Commissioner, is instructed to insist on the opening of *nine* ports to Europeans, instead of five; to demand that Great Britain be placed on an equality with Russia, and be allowed to establish a diplomatic mission at Pekin; that British vessels in distress be allowed to put into any port along the coast; and that the establishment of a British military force be permitted in all towns in which a Consular agent will reside. A French journal states that the Chinese are making extensive defensive preparations. France and England will coöperate actively in the war, and Portugal is also sending out an expedition to strengthen her power at Macao.

Our Panama correspondent, in a letter which we publish this morning, gives some particulars concerning a new fillibustering expedition that has been set on foot in New-Orleans for the invasion of the province of Veragua, in the Republic of New-Granada. It does not appear, however, that this enterprise offers a very inviting field, the chances of success being slender. Perhaps the geographical and other information furnished by our correspondent may be serviceable to the fillibusters whose attention is turned towards this new Eldorado.

By advices from Hayti, of April 4, we learn that a truce of two years has been concluded between the Emperor Soulouque and the Dominicans. The *Moniteur Haytien* officially announces this temporary cessation of hostilities.

We publish Hon. David Wilmot's letter accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. It is long and devoted entirely to a statement and argument of the national issue between the friends of free labor and the movement for the extension of Slavery into Free Territory of the United States. The Kansas question is rehearsed and the duty of Pennsylvania to take a stand in favor of freedom is strongly urged. A paragraph towards the close of the letter indicates a willingness to favor the views and receive the votes of the American Party. The letter is important as the first indication of the nature of the contest in the approaching State elections.

An order was adopted, in January last, by the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for sealing the doors of the merchandise cars, and requiring the conductors of such sealed cars to give a receipt for them when taken from their point of departure, the agent at the destination in return receipting to the conductor. To this arrangement the conductors objected, contending that it was putting upon them too great a responsibility; and since Monday last, when the new order went into operation, a trouble has been rapidly brewing, which yesterday resulted in a general strike of the conductors along the road. Violent proceedings were resorted to by them, and attacks were made upon the trains. Finally the riders were fired upon, and two of them were wounded. The disturbance is not yet at an end.

A vote was taken in Massachusetts, yesterday, on the proposed amendments of the Constitution, providing that voters must know how to read and write, and redistricting the State for Senators and Representatives. The vote was very small, but in favor of the adoption of the amendments.

The shower of motions, counter-motions, injunctions, dissolutions, *quo warrantos*, mandamuses and appeals, which has signalised the advent to power, or appointment rather, (for the power is the question in dispute,) of the new Police Commissioners, was continued yesterday with undiminished force. Mr. O'Conor, after a sort of protest from the counsel for the Commissioners, obtained from Judge Roosevelt an order denying the motion for a mandamus against Judge Russell, *pro forma*, and then obtained from the same justice an order for a writ of mandamus returnable at a general term. The case before Judge Peabody on the motion for the dissolution of the injunction was concluded. Mr. D. Dudley Field spoke for the Commissioners, claiming that the injunction ought to be dissolved on two grounds: 1st, Because of the inability of the Court to grant it, and 2d, Because the law in question was constitutional. He, however, advanced no argument not contained in his points, which have been already published. Judge Peabody granted another injunction restraining the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty from expending any of the City funds in prosecuting actions against the new Commissioners. The precaution seems to have been needless, because the Comptroller declares there are no funds to spend.

The new City Charter, which became effective yesterday, abolishes two departments and five bureaus, and divides their respective duties among others. The Departments abolished are the Department of Repairs and Supplies, and that of Streets and Lamps. Mr. Ebling is said to have turned over his books and appurtenances to the City Inspector, with admirable composure of countenance. Mr. Selah and his heads of bureaus are not yet quite resigned to their fate. They talk of resisting to the last. The Comptroller has stopped their pay.

"Moving" went on as largely, yesterday, as is usually the case upon the first of May. At noon the City was in a perfect chaos. By midnight all was quiet again, and more men than usually are at that hour were in their own—generally their *new* houses.

An interesting case was decided, yesterday, by the Marine Court, involving the liability of the Commissioners of Emigration for baggage lost at Castle Garden. The Court held that where baggage was received and checked by them there, they must see to its safe keeping.

The case of the officers arrested on board the alleged steamer *Merchant*, was to have been heard yesterday before Commissioner Morton but it was postponed to Thursday next, because the witnesses were before the Grand Jury.

The time for a hearing in the case of Captain Van Vechten, and the others, arrested with the brig *Ellen*, on Thursday, is not yet named.

Richard M. Blatchford, Edwin D. Morgan, Henry Evesson, Robert Emmet, and Gustavus A. Conover, the Commissioners appointed under the New City Hall Act, were sworn in yesterday by Judge Clerke, at Special Term.

The Chinese War and the British Ultimatum.

The news which we publish elsewhere establishes, beyond a peradventure, that in despite of Lord Palmerston's assertions, and the frequent rumors that the Emperor of China discountenanced the acts of Commissioner Yeh, the hostilities at Canton form no longer a local dispute, but have swelled into the importance of a national war. We are informed by a Paris journal that the Chinese are making extensive preparations for defence, and all our information goes to show that they intend to offer a stubborn resistance. By last accounts the British squadron assembled at Hong Kong, only waited for reinforcements to commence operations. These reinforcements are being hurried forward with every possible speed. In the approaching war, France, and probably Portugal, who sends out an expedition to strengthen her power at Macao, will actively coöperate with England, and there is every probability that the contest will be short and the result decisive. For though the Chinese are probably inflated with their apparent successes at Canton, and, having profited by time and experience, are better able to oppose an invasion now than they were during the last war, yet, on the other hand, their enemy, on this occasion, with its swarming fleet of gun-boats of light draft, will be altogether too powerful for John Chinaman to resist with any hopes of success.

According to the accounts brought by the *Africa*, it appears that Lord Elgin has been instructed to insist upon *nine ports being opened to* Europeans instead of five. The British further demand that they be placed on an equality with Russia, and be allowed a diplomatic mission at Pekin; that their trading vessels, when in distress, have the privilege of putting into any place along the coast, and that the establishment of a military force be permitted in all the towns in which a Consul or agent resides. Such, in substance, are the leading features of the new treaty about to be wrested from the Emperor of China at the sword's point. Minor details are left to the judgment of the English Commissioner.

These demands, under the circumstances, are eminently right and proper. The Chinese have so often violated existing treaties and the laws of Nations, that no other but the severest measures will secure protection for foreign commerce and foreign residents within the empire. Beyond this—to take a common-sense view of the subject—we do not believe that the designs of the British extend. An idea, indulged in by a city cotemporary, that they seek to divide the Chinese Dominions and appropriate a portion to themselves, is too absurd to entertain for a moment. That they will secure all the Commercial privileges they can is very probable, but we see no reason to believe that Europe and America will not be able to secure precisely the same.

Some of our London cotemporaries express deep mortification that the United States will not coöperate with France and England in their demands upon China. Our cotemporaries write under a mistaken notion of fact. The United States *are* with England and France so far as it is at all proper that they should be, as is sufficiently shown by the fact that a Minister Plenipotentiary has been appointed for the express purpose of conducting the fresh negotiations which recent occurrences have made necessary in China. It is not probable that we shall take any part in the pending war, nor is it easy to see what pretext we could readily find for doing so. But we have no doubt that the moral weight of this country will be given to the endeavor to secure a better basis than that which now exists for the commercial intercourse between the Chinese Empire and the Western World.

Bungling Diplomatists.

We concede much to the venerable imbecility of all diplomacy in raising the question at issue between our own Government and that of New-Granada, to the rank of a "difficulty." To speak of it as a *serious* difficulty, or to hint the possibility of its resulting in a *war*, would be to outrage common sense, and to do the administration of Mr. Buchanan the gross injustice of supposing it either unable to comprehend the simplest questions of international policy, or unwilling to deal justly with a neighboring State against which no pretence of *national* grievance has been advanced.

The facts at issue between the two Governments are simply two in number. In the first place we have to find out whether the attack upon the passengers on the Panama Railway, which resulted in so dreadful a massacre, and so serious a loss of property, was a war not provoked by the passengers themselves; and in the second place we have to discover how far the New-Granadian Government, whether by supineness, or by direct complicity, has made itself responsible to us for the outrages then committed. We say these facts have to be ascertained—for it is not possible that such a report as was rendered by M. Corwine, can have been quietly accepted by our Government as the basis of all negotiation on the subject.

The rejection of the treaty proposed by Mr. Morse to the Government of New-Granada is neither an outrage nor an affront; and there is no more reason for supposing that we shall fall upon New-Granada, with sword and gun, for refusing to accept certain particular propositions therein embodied, than there is for imagining that Great Britain will answer our rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty by an immediate confiscation of all American property in England, and a sudden blockade of all our Atlantic ports.

The news from New-Granada proves only two things—that the people of that State are in a very bad temper, and that the American Ministers dispatched to them by President Pierce have done their best to bring about this undesirable result. The pointed moral of the present position is simply identical with that which we drew the other day from a general consideration of our diplomatic service and its actual condition. Consider the case. We have a matter of business to settle with a small but sensitive Spanish-American State—a matter of business which involves considerations very likely to inflame the passions and excite the jealousies of a race accustomed for some time to look upon ourselves as a dangerous and domineering people, perfectly disposed to devour all the Republics of Spanish-America on the first convenient opportunity. It is of great importance to the commerce of the country that this matter should be amicably arranged at the earliest practicable moment; and it is perfectly well understood that in no event are we likely to be permitted to take the thing absolutely into our own hands without such a war as no man in his senses dreams of inciting. What does our sagacious Chief Magistrate—our nominal "Executive"—in these premises? He selects and sends out upon this important mission a man absolutely committed to the extremest notions and the most ridiculous projects of that party in the United States which has done the most to worry all the Spanish race of the New World into a fever of doubt, and fear, and rage—a thorough-paced fillibuster, whose speech is as loose as his notions are lax, and who can no more suppress his appetite for fat slave lands than he can control his hankerings after the applause of Buncombe and the praise of all the pot-houses. This individual goes armed, it would appear, with authority to propose to New-Granada that she should let us take care of her territory, set up a stout sentry-box at either gate of her domain, and generally prepare her, after the accommodating manner of the boa-constrictor, for eventual and easy deglutition. The real and respectable objects of the mission are thrown into the shade by these extraordinary propositions, and when these are rejected, as any man in his senses must have known they would be, our astute diplomatist and his domestic colleagues are ready to cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war!

Now we refuse to believe that Mr. Buchanan means to indorse the conduct of this precious negotiator. We refuse to believe that he intends to accept the odium of Mr. Pierce's imbecile proceedings in this instance, and we found our refusal to believe this of him on the good sense and independence which he has shown in other cases of equal or greater importance. And we hope most sincerely that, in the appointment of a new Commissioner to adjust this "difficulty," he will give the country earnest of his determination to make the diplomatic service of the United States almost as respectable for efficiency, honesty and common sense, as the agency of a well-established express company, or the staff of a country bank.

The National Hotel Mystery.

It is full time that the mystery of the National Hotel disease should be made the subject of judicial investigation. No proved atrocity could be so alarming as the shrugs and insinuendoes flying like poisoned arrows through the dark; no false respect for individual interests can longer be permitted to suppress the inquiries that have now become essential to public tranquillity, the national honor, and, perhaps, the security of the life of our Executive. Through the paper that has always been regarded as his own home organ, Mr. Buchanan confesses his suspicion of foul play; and after a confirmation of this kind from the quarter least likely to exaggerate such a doubt, our public rumors have intensified into positive charges, and the dark cloud that rested over Washington has taken the precise outline and tangibility of a vast conspiracy to murder.

"There are certain coincidences connected with this subject," says the *Pennsylvanian*, "which are suggestive of the most horrible suspicions; but for the honor of human nature we hope they may be unfounded." And it then goes on, in its guarded and semi-official way to recite "coincidences" that have never yet received the requisite attention. A "hope" is, by no means, the right weapon for the defence of "the honor of human nature;" and hopes of the kind here faltered, by suggesting enormities beyond the reach of our experience, only serve to throw a blacker doubt over the dark records of proved and attested depravity.

The "coincidences" are indeed extremely curious, and, whether fortuitous or criminal, present a chain of circumstantial evidence that could have been left unfollowed in no other city of the civilized world save Washington alone. The air of our federal capital seems to emasculate the moral nerves; and crimes have been committed there, and quietly hushed up, or triflingly disposed of, that would have raised a thunder-storm if transpiring in any less exalted region.

But now for the coincidences to which, through his own home organ, our Executive seems anxious to direct attention. Mr. Buchanan arrived at the National Hotel, Washington, on the 25th of last January. Next day the first case appeared of a new and strange disorder—the symptoms, violent purging, inflammation of the larger intestines and a swollen tongue; giving all the indications of some poison of a mineral nature. Guest after guest was taken down with precisely similar symptoms; and within two days thirty-five of the inmates were so ill as to be confined to bed, and numbers—the President-elect amongst them—were taken dangerously sick, either previous to, or immediately after leaving Washington.

From the date of Mr. Buchanan's departure for Wheatland—where he arrived greatly altered and enfeebled—not one single new case of the disease occurred until after his return to the hotel on the 2d of March: but on the day of the Inauguration, this strange disorder reappeared with aggravated virulence and a wider sweep—seven hundred guests or upwards being attacked together, and of these some twenty-five or thirty have since died of its lingering and recurring agonies. The remedies, where successfully employed, were for the most part of the nature of mineral antidotes; and where the disease was treated as one of miasmatic origin, we find the sufferings more protracted and the mortal issue involved in greater doubt.

It has been publicly stated in various reputable papers, and the statement remains uncontradicted to this hour, that "the President received a letter warning him not to partake of food at the National. If so," adds the Albany *Argus*, "here is evidence of a crime, and perhaps a clue to its discovery. Why is it not pursued?"

The parallel of the English gunpowder-plot, devised by Catesby and the Jesuits, is here suggested; and the warning said to be received by Mr. Buchanan, exactly coincides with the letter sent to Lord Monteagle, ten days before the meeting of Parliament in the houses undermined by Fawkes.

But is not this letter a fabrication designed to round off a parallel that is otherwise incomplete? Can it be possible that the Chief Magistrate should have received such a letter and yet—even after its dreadful confirmation—persist in taking no legal notice of the monstrous conspiracy to which it might serve as a clue? We would dismiss the supposition as incredible, were it not for the strong language used ("the symptoms uniformly indicating poison") in the paper which, of all others, should be most conversant with Mr. Buchanan's opinion. The *Pennsylvanian*, while giving its official indorsement to the "horrible suspicions," has not one word to say about the letter; and silence in a case of this kind, is, at least, as significant as words.

The disease broke out on Mr. Buchanan's first visit: the disease disappeared on Mr. Buchanan's departure; the disease returned again with Mr. Buchanan, as if it were a shadow that dogged his heels; and Mr. Buchanan is said to have received a letter announcing that danger lay in wait for him at the very house where a disease, from which he has not yet recovered—from which he may never recover—overtook and pulled him down. The disease was confined, not only to *one* house in a crowded city, but to such of the frequenters of that house as partook of *food* within its walls: the disease presented the same diagnostics in every case, whereas all other epidemics that we know of are modified in different cases by the physical idiosyncracies of the individuals attacked; the disease presented all the symptoms usually resultant in cases of mineral poisoning, and its victims, though scattered to the four climates of the Union, undergo frequent and wasting relapses—a thing not consonant with our experience of miasmatic exhalations, but tending directly to prove that the poison, of whatever kind, is carried *in them* and has laid fast hold of their systems.

So much for the "coincidences," which we put forward without deducing any theory.

The New City Charter.

Some of the office-holders under the old Charter are not inclined to comply with the provisions of the new, which went into effect yesterday, and abolished their offices. Two Departments and five Bureaus of the City Government become obsolete under the new Charter, as follows:

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.
Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.
Superintendent of Roads.
Superintendent of Streets.
Superintendent of Pavements.
Superintendent of Lamps and Gas.
Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings.

THE NEW OFFICERS ONLY TO BE PAID.

Comptroller Flagg, on Thursday, sent the following circular to those whose offices are abolished:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
(No. 5, Hall of Records,)
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.

Sir—You are hereby notified to discontinue all work for the Corporation after this date, as no further payments can be made for work done under you after April 30, 1857.

Yours respectfully,
A. C. Flagg, Comptroller.

The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, with Heads of Bureaus in his Department are loth to part with their places. They have determined to resist the Charter to the last. This department is merged into those of the Croton Acqueduct and the Street Commissioner, and should such course become necessary, they will take legal steps to compel Mr. Selah & Co., to transfer to them the books and papers. Of the necessity, however, there is great doubt, for without the salaries the work in the Department of Repairs and Supplies will soon be discontinued, and the Comptroller says as the provisions of the Charter are constitutional, he will not pay a cent except to the proper officers.

EBLING'S END—HIS DEPARTMENT.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Ebling turned over his Department promptly to that of the City Inspector, who immediately entered upon its duties.

The Health Officers of the several Wards, with the exception of the Seventh, Twelfth, and part of the Twenty-Second, have reported to him the number of houses in their several wards before which ashes and garbage of all sorts is habitually thrown into the streets, as follows,

Wards.	Houses.	Wards.	Houses.	Wards.	Houses.
1	579	9	66	17	158
2	102	10	129	18	235
3	92	11	742	19	245
4	100	13	151	20	767
5	146	14	628	21	537
6	242	15	332	22	31
8	813	16	393		
Total					6,635

Many of these houses are occupied by thirty or forty families, but taking as an average five families in a house, it shows that over 30,000 people are liable to arrest for this nuisance, yet not one has been taken into custody. The Police say that it is of no use to make arrests, for the magistrates will not punish The City Inspector says that this state of things shall continue no longer. He will instruct the Police to make the arrests, and if the magistrates refuse to punish he will take the case before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Morton says he is determined to render every facility in his power to the street contractors, and protect them in their rights—though their contracts still remain unconfirmed by the Common Council—so long as they perform their duties. The contractors may suffer pecuniarily, because the Corporation omits to have the ashes and garbage removed. The street mud and manure pay the street cleaners 25 cents per load, but if ashes and "refuse" become mixed with it, the cost to them to remove it is from 6 to 8 cents per load.

Mr. Morton hopes to make a radical reform in the conduct of the markets, and make them pay their expenses, if not yield a revenue to the City. At present there is no system at all in their management. Some holders of stalls pay a heavy rent while others pay a mere nominal sum. He proposes to affix to each stall a regular rent, and to prevent its transfer by the lessee to other parties, by which process the City has been greatly swindled in times past. The markets are also to be thoroughly renovated. If the City Inspector does all that he has said he will do, the thanks of all good citizens will be his.

CITY FINANCES—PAYMENTS ON STOCKS AND BONDS.

Yesterday was the day for those holding City Stock and Bonds to draw their interest money, and during business hours the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank was crowded. The amount paid by the City Chamberlain was $201,280 22. The total of Stock and Bonds issued by the City, upon which the Corporation is now paying interest, is $16,662,000. With the exception of $779,600, only five per cent is paid. The remainder is at six per cent. On the Revenue Bonds that are issuing now seven per cent, is promised.

From the 15th of April down to the present time, the City Chamberlain has received $1,840,350 on the new revenue bonds. He will continue to dispose of them until about the middle of July, unless the amount of money required shall have been previously obtained. With the money now on hand he is paying the salaries of officers and some of the City's old debts.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Reform in the Matter of Public Printing—Condition of the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Friday, May 1.

The *States*, Major Heiss' new paper, proposes a reformation in the present corrupt system of disposing of the Public Printing. A National Convention of the Democratic Journalists is to be called, to suggest a fairer mode of action. The cost of the public printing has risen in a few years from $300,000 to $1,500,000 per annum—a monstrous corruption and fraud.

☞ There was a fight in the Post-Office Department to-day. Wharton, an ex-clerk, whipped Spencer, a clerk. No pistols were used. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

Washington, Friday, May 1.

There are twenty-three and a quarter millions of dollars in the Treasury subject to draft. Three and a half millions of this amount is on deposit at Boston, nearly the same amount in New Orleans, and upwards of ten millions in New-York. Two millions of the last are to be transferred.

The End of the Chaplin Slave Case—The First Comptrollership.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Thursday, April 30.

The end of Mr. Chaplin's attempt to abduct slaves from this city was reached yesterday, after the lapse of several years.

This affair made some noise at the time. Chaplin was released upon bail given here by David A. Hall, Selby Parker, and Blanchard, printer of the *National Era*, in the sum of $6,000. But Chaplin was subsequently arrested in Maryland, and was there released on bail in the sum of $20,000. To secure the bail in this city, the sum of $5,000 was placed in the hands of David A. Hall. But this sum was paid over by him for the purpose of meeting the demand for the sureties in Maryland. After the bail here had been forfeited, the abolition friends of Chaplin paid a portion of the amount and promised to raise the rest, but never did it. The government levied two or three years ago, on Blanchard's printing materials, and David A. Hall's lots, and Selby Parker's fancy goods store, for the balance due, but indulged them, from time to time, while they endeavored to induce Blanchard's friends to make good their promises. Recently, Mr. Selby Parker, a very worthy citizen, becoming embarrassed, made a deed of trust upon his stock in trade, in favor of his New-York creditors. A sale commenced, the day before yesterday, of his goods under this deed. But pending this, the United States Marshal stepped in, with his prior claim, under an unsatisfied execution, and swept off every thing for the government. The debt due was two thousand dollars, and the property sold for enough to cover this sum and the heavy expenses.

The Abolitionists must have lost some of their zeal in the cause, when they thus fail to redeem their most positive engagements, with men not of their party, and who are not as rich as they, but actually poorer.

Mr. Medill was introduced, to-day, by Mr. Whittlesey, as his successor in the office of First Comptroller. It is true that the President has expressed some concern at the interference of the Attorney-General with Mr. Whittlesey's decision on the Ramsey and Carmick case. He says, truly, that to the first Comptroller belongs absolutely, without appeal, the decision of the case. Mr. Whittlesey knows the extent of his legal authority: but, on the eve of his retirement from office, he did not choose to go into a fight with the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, on the subject. He has merely left for them and for his successor, "a little book to look upon." It is a perfect brief of the case, and his own construction of the law, and his opinion of the impropriety of the attempted interposition of the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General. X. Y. Z.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORT OF THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

Harrisburg, Friday, May 1.

The majority of the Select Committee of the Senate on the resolutions in the Dred Scott case have made a lengthy and able report, accompanied with resolutions declaring that the opinion of the Supreme Court announces principles in palpable opposition to the judicial and legislative history of the Union, and in violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution of the United States; that the opinion, except on the question of jurisdiction, being delivered on a case over which the Court admitted it had no jurisdiction, may be justly regarded as *obita dicta coram non judico*, and inoperative as law; that the five judges who concurred in the same opinion made a wanton attack on the sovereignty of the Free States, and an impotent attempt to nullify the established laws of the country, and by extra-judicial action caused unnecessary excitement in the public mind in regard to the subject of Slavery, and thereby forfeited the confidence and respect due to their exalted station.

Strike of the Conductors on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Friday, May 1.

The strike among the freight conductors on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, partook of a serious character yesterday. Several freight trains were stopped on the road last evening by a mob of about one hundred conductors, who were assembled at some distance from the city, and on meeting the cars, while in motion, they uncoupled the trains, carried off all the couplings, and drove the engineers and firemen into the woods. There was great excitement during the day all along the road. The strike was very general throughout the line of the road. Efforts are being made to induce the engineers to join the strikers. The Company has refused to compromise with the men, and will immediately pay them all off and employ new hands. The strike is in consequence of sealing the cars, which has given offence to the conductors.

LATER—THE RIOTERS FIRED UPON AND TWO OF THEM WOUNDED.

The strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Road resulted in a very serious riot this afternoon. Four freight trains were started out in charge of armed guards, in obedience to the proclamation of the Governor issued to-day. All the trains were mobbed near Ellicott's Mills by the rioters. Some thirty muskets were fired from the cars, and two of the rioters wounded. One train got through, but the others were uncoupled by the rioters and had to return to the city.

The Case of McKim.

Hollidaysburg, Friday, May 1.

A jury for the trial of McKim, for the murder of Norcross at Alloona, was obtained to day at noon, when the case was opened by District-Attorney Hammond on the part of the people.

From Boston.

VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CONSTITUTION—MARINE DISASTER.

Boston, Friday, May 1.

The vote in the State, to-day, on the House Constitutional amendments is small, but they are all adopted by decisive majorities. Boston gave 800 majority for the reading and writing amendment, and 4,000 for those districting the State for Senators and Representatives. New-Bedford voted against the reading and writing amendment.

Arrived at New-Bedford, yesterday, ship *John Gilpin*, from Honolulu. Fell in with, on the evening of the 23d ult., schr. *James T. Bertine*, of New-York thirteen days from Boston for Philadelphia, leaking badly, and short of provisions. The schooner had been blown off by constant gales of wind, and had four feet of water in her hold when fallen in with. The captain and crew, six in number, were taken aboard the *John Gilpin* to New-Bedford.

Fire at Dunkirk.

Buffalo, Friday, May 1.

The Loder House at Dunkirk was burnt this morning. Loss, $30,000; insured $12,000. It was owned by John Hemphill, of Wilmington, Del.

Non-Arrival of the Caledonia.

Quebec, Friday, May 1.

The steamer *Caledonia* had not been signalled at the station on the River du Loup at 9 o'clock this morning. Weather clear and beautiful.

Stock of Pork at Louisville.

Louisville, Friday, May 1.

The stock of pork here is 15,000 barrels. At the same time last year it was 41,000.

Receipts of Flour and Grain at Oswego.

Oswego, Friday, May 1.

The Flour and Grain receipts at this port since the opening of navigation to May 1, are 20,800 barrels of Flour; 197,200 bushels of Wheat; 70,600 bushels of Rye, and 5,600 bushels of Barley.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Hon. David Wilmot's Letter accepting the Nomination for Governor.

From the Philadelphia Daily Times.

Gentlemen: On my return home, after an absence of two weeks, I found your communication informing me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor, by a Convention of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, opposed to the leading measures of the late and present national Administration, which assembled at the State Capitol on the 25th ultimo, together with a copy of the declaration of principles promulgated by that Convention.

I accept the position to which I am called by the unsolicited suffrage of the body whose organ you are, profoundly grateful for so distinguished a mark of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, yet painfully sensible of my inability properly to meet its responsible obligations.

The approaching election is one of no ordinary interest. Important questions of her State policy, affecting the public welfare and prosperity, are not alone involved in the issue presented. As one of the largest and most powerful of the sovereign States of our confederate Republic, the honor and interests of Pennsylvania are deeply concerned in the principles that animate our National Government. She cannot, with safety to our independence and the liberties of our people, be indifferent to the momentous questions of national import in progress of settlement—questions touching constitutional powers of the Federal Government, and vitally affecting the dignity and rights of free labor. Nor can she, without dishonor, withhold her protest against the wrongs inflicted upon her sons in a distant Territory under the license of Federal authority.

The dearest rights of freemen, secured by plain constitutional guarantees, are ruthlessly violated on the soil of our national domain. American citizens are made the victims of a tyranny unknown in the despotism of the Old World. The annals of civilized and Christian nations furnish no example of cruelty and outrage, on the part of a Government, towards its people, such as has been endured by the people of Kansas, unless they be found in persecutions of the Huguenots under Louis XIV., of France, and of the Protestants of the Netherlands, by the Duke of Alva, under Philip II., King of Spain. Indeed, the barbarities to which the people of Kansas have been subjected were of a character so inhuman as to provoke incredulity in the minds of a large portion of our citizens. Thousands have been deceived into the belief that, for partisan purposes, fictions were substituted for facts; although no facts in American history are better authenticated, than are the murders, robberies, arsons, and lawless rapacity inflicted upon the free settlers of Kansas. These outrages had for their object the subjugation of that Territory to the curse of slavery.

We speak of quiet being restored to Kansas, because armed bands of lawless men do not now infest her highways and plunder her people—because her towns are not sacked and the cabins of her settlers in flames. This peace is deceptive and treasonable. It will be broken the moment that the people of Kansas make a vigorous effort to recover their rights, of which they have been fraudulently and violently deprived. The purpose of her enslavement is insidiously pushed forward. A system of ingeniously devised fraud, kindred to that employed in the usurpation under which she now groans, is being carried out for the consummation of this great wrong. To this end also, the power of the Federal Government is barely prostituted. We are given words of fairness, but persistance in *support* of the wrong. Every appointee of the President in Kansas is an active coworker in the scheme of her enslavement.

Principles of eternal truth and justice, which lie at the foundation of a christian civilization, and upon which repose the rights of humanity, are deliberately assailed by the power that controls in our National Government. Those truths, declaratory of the fundamental and inalienable rights of man, contained in the great charter of our liberties, are condemned by our highest judicial authority as unmeaning and false.—The sanctuary of our Courts of Justice is closed against an entire race of men. The poor and down-trodden are not allowed to petition for a redress of their wrongs, those tribunals of human Government, that should most nearly represent the benificent attributes of the Creator and final Judge of all men.

In view of these incontestible facts—of the wrong perpetrated against the rights of American citizenship, and the dangers to which our liberties are exposed—thus presented in its true aspect—the contest before us assumes a dignity rarely given to human affairs; and imposes duties upon our citizens as high and solemn as ever appealed to the hearts and consciences of men. The question before us—from its demands there is no escape. Decide we must, either for the right or for the wrong. Sooner or later the verdict of this great Commonwealth must be pronounced on the issues forced upon the country by the advocates of human bondage. History will record that verdict of her undaring honor, or to her everlasting shame.

The repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and the attempt to force slavery upon Kansas by fraud and violence, precipitated upon the country a conflict between the antagonistic systems of free and servile labor. In the issue of this conflict, is involved the Democratic character of our institutions of government, and the independence, dignity and [illegible] the free white laboring man and his posterity.

Slavery is the deadly enemy of free labor. It cannot coexist on the same field of enterprise [illegible] labor will vindicate its right to Freedom, or [illegible] into dependence and dishonor. Free labor is [illegible] with intelligence and power. It stands out in the dignity of a true manhood. It sustains by its energies all the noble institutions of a refined and perfectly developed social life. It is the source of our prosperity and national greatness. Slavery is labor in ignorance and chains—a brutalized humanity, stimulated to industry by the lash of a master. It makes the laborer an article of merchandize, without pride and without hope. In the place of an intelligent citizen, ready to defend with his life the honor and [illegible] of his country, Slavery gives to the State an ignorant savage to be held in subjection. It endangers the social fabric by converting its great elements of strength into an implacable enmity.

Never, in the history of partisan warfare, were men more unjustly and perseveringly misrepresented than are the opponents of the extension of Slavery. This arises in part from the intolerant nature of Slavery and the weapons it is necessitated to employ, and partly from the fact, so omnipotent has the Slave Power become in our Government, that support of its every demand is made the single test of party fidelity, and the only road to official preferment. The citizen who dissents in terms of earnest and manly protest against whatever exactions Slavery makes, becomes thereby, in so far as the National Government can impose disabilities, almost as much an alien and outlaw as is the slave himself. If the freemen of the North consent to occupy such a subordinate position in the Government of their country, the spirit of manly independence will be crushed out in their posterity. Our sons will become a submissive and servile race, stripped of manhood and of self-respect. The slaveholder, proprietor of the soil and master of the Government, will dominate over them with scarcely less of arrogance and power than he rules over his hereditary bondmen. To this condition are the non-slaveholding whites of the South already reduced. They have to day little more power in the formation of public opinion and in the affairs of Government than has the slave. The same fate awaits our posterity if Slavery is allowed to monopolize the virgin soil of this continent. It is the inevitable retribution of Heaven on any people that have not the courage and integrity to maintain their rights.

It is a slander to say that the defenders of the rights of free labor seek the elevation of the black race to an equality with the white. They do not propose the emancipation of the slave, but leave that question, both as to time and the mode of accomplishment, with the States in which Slavery exists. They wish to deal with this great and embarrassing evil in a spirit of friendly forbearance towards those States; but they cannot carry their forbearance so far as to virtually become slaves themselves—so far as to surrender the soil and government of the nation into the hands of an aristocracy founded upon property in slaves.

Free white labor has rights in the soil superior to the pretensions of Slavery. The Slaveholding capitalist claims that his property being largely invested in slaves, will depreciate unless the field where he can employ it be enlarged. The white laborer, also, has a property in his labor, quite as sacred and as worthy of the care of the Government; and where is the field upon which he is to make that labor profitable to himself and family if Slavery shall monopolize the fertile and virgin plains of the West. Labor is degraded almost to the starving point in the densely populated countries of the old world, because of the narrow field upon which it is imprisoned. The demand for labor is small, compared with the thousands who have labor to sell. So it will be [illegible] this favored land, unless we [illegible] our vast public domain as a sacred inheritance for the free white laboring man and his posterity forever. In the call of our extended empire the toiling masses have the only sure guarantee for their future prosperity and independence. This the cupidity of capital will [illegible] them—and here lies the real issue that [illegible] has forced upon the country. It [illegible] a struggle for land. On the one side stands the power of slave [illegible]

property, demanding a field on which to employ his servile labor—upon the other side stands free labor, claiming the soil as an inheritance for a free posterity. Central and Western Europe, teeming with its millions of population, is not as large as the domain of the American slaveholder. He and his bondmen always occupy by far the most fertile and genial portion of this Continent. Let him rest content with his territorial possessions and power. We do not seek to disturb him. We neither assail nor defend his asserted right to hold this peculiar kind of property. We simply affirm that we have nothing to do with it, and propose to let him and his slaves alone where they are. We make, therefore, no question about the abolition of Slavery in the South. We but stand in defiance of Freedom in the North. Kansas is in the latitude of Pennsylvania. In geographical position it is a Northern Territory. It was dedicated by solemn compact, in 1820, to Freedom forever. We claim the fulfillment of the bond. We defend the integrity of Free Northern soil against the cupidity that would subjugate it by violence into a plantation for slaves.

Much has been said of the dangers involved in this controversy. We are counseled to submission, and acquiescence in the wrong, because the wrong does threatens greater calamities if we shall dare to defend our rights. Such threats are unbecoming those who make them, and an insult to those upon whose fears they are expected to operate. Great questions of governmental policy, involving the very substance of our liberties, and happiness of remote generations, are not to be settled by appeals to the fears of any part of the American people. Reason, and the calm judgment of an enlightened public opinion, must decide between freemen—threats are a terror to slaves. Imaginary dangers become realities to the timid, to the courageous they vanish on a nearer approach. So here, the only danger lies in becoming alarmed. The danger is overcome the day it is met with resolute courage and determined purpose. The right must prevail, and the wrong must give. Upon no other basis, can the questions in issue ever permanently settled. It is no impeachment of the manly qualities of our Southern friends, to say, that they will and must submit to that which is just and right, when constitutionally embodied in the legislation of the Government. Let the freemen of the North announce in language firm and unmistakable, their purpose to resist the spread of Slavery; and at every cost, to preserve the Integrity of the Union, and we shall have a lasting peace: such as no compromise having its foundations in wrong, can ever secure to the country.

The position taken by the Convention in its resolve touching the duties and obligations imposed upon those who seek adoption in our great American family of freemen, must meet the approval of every patriotic citizen. We have a right to expect and require a perfect and undivided allegiance from all who are invested with the high prerogatives of citizenship. As the adopted citizen receives in full measure all the rights and immunities of the native born, so ought he to render the like single and unreserved devotion to the country of his adoption. He should acknowledge no earthly power superior to the Constitution and the sovereignty of the American people. There is no danger that we shall err in our zealous devotion to our country, and in the cultivation of an intense American nationality.

I have not time to speak of the other topics embraced in the platform of principles adopted by the Convention in a manner their importance deserves. Opportunities will be afforded me hereafter to make my views known on some matters of domestic policy, closely connected, in my judgment, with the growth and prosperity of our great Commonwealth. While the utmost care should be observed not to disturb the vast business interests of a Commonwealth so rich, and of such diversified pursuits as our own, yet it cannot be denied that ours, the richest Commonwealth of its extent in the world, has not kept pace in the development of her resources and in productive industry with her sister States. We may, therefore, without the charge of rashness, inquire if our public policy could not, in some respects, be made more conformable to the spirit of the age, and more in harmony with the wants of an ever active business enterprise.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to tender my thanks for the very kind and acceptable manner in which you discharged the duty assigned you.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
D. WILMOT.

To J. S. Bowen, Wm. D. Kelley, John R. Edie, G. Rush Smith and Russell Everett, Committee.

A New Governor of the Almshouse—Remarkable Election.

One of the provisions of the new Charter renders it necessary for Mr. Joseph Taylor to content himself with a single City office. Under the old Charter Mr. Taylor held two. He was Commissioner of Streets and a Governor of the Almshouse. The new Charter went into effect yesterday, and Mr. Taylor resolved that it should come upon him with but one responsibility on his hands. On Thursday he sent in to the President of the Board of Governors a communication signing his seat in that Board, and on the same day a special meeting was called to fill the vacancy.

It is said that for some unnamed reason some of the members did not receive a notice, and consequently they were not there. The members present were Mr. Gunther, the President; Mr. Malony, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Finckney and Mr. Tieman. Mr. Taylor was there also.

The law provides that when a vacancy occurs, the *remaining* members shall have power to fill it; that twenty-four hours notice of intention to hold such a meeting must be given and that six votes are necessary to an election.

There were but five members present, beside Mr. Taylor. If he was still a member, then there was no vacancy, and if he was not he should not have voted. Nevertheless he did vote with the others—making six—and all the votes were cast for ex-Councilman Van Ripper, who was declared elected, in place of Mr. Taylor.

We understand the other members—Messrs. Townsend, Anderson, Smith and Dugro—will enter objections to Mr. Van Ripper's taking a seat as a member of the Board of Governors.

Army Medical Board.

A Medical Board, consisting of Surgeon R. S Satterlee, Surgeon C. A. Finley, and Surgeon C McDougal, assembled yesterday at the office of the United States Army Medical Purveyor, No. 110 Grand-street, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the Army. This Board will probably be in session from two to three weeks. About a dozen candidates reported themselves yesterday, and many more are expected. Application for admission into the Medical Staff of the Army can only be made through the Secretary of War. The examination is of a very rigorous nature—sufficiently so, indeed, to deter all but the most courageous from presenting themselves, and even of these, but very few succeed. To be passed by the Board is one of the highest honors that can be conferred on any newly-graduated medical student.

Fires.

IN A FEED STORE.

A fire broke out in the feed store of Holmes & Holeman, No. 122 East Twenty-Eighth street, between 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. The damage done amounted to about $500. There was no insurance on the stock. The building is insured in the Broadway Insurance Company.

IN BETHUNE STREET.

About $15,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire in Bethune-street Thursday night. The planing and saw mills of Collins & Pells, were almost totally destroyed.

ALARMS.

There were a great many alarms of fire yesterday, as usual on moving day, but not much property was destroyed.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A row of frame shanties, occupied as carpenters shops, sash and blind makers &c., on DeKalb near Fulton Avenue, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The whole loss did not exceed $1,200.

The parties burnt out are Edward Macomber, carpenter; H. J. Boutcher, iron railing manufacturer; Wm. Williamson, carpenter; L. S. Brown, carpenter; Mr. Johnson, shoemaker, John Newlan, sash and blind maker.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 458 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

A WELL-MERITED REPUTATION.—THAT PORtion of New-York humanity who wear blurcated garments, concede that they are much indebted to Mr. E. DeGROTT, who keeps a Clothing Warehouse at No. 142 Fulton street, where may be found a large and valuable assortment of Ready-made Clothing. Very fastidious indeed must be the taste of the gentleman who cannot make a selection from his stock.

GENTLEMEN LIVING UP-TOWN.—CANTRELL'S new establishment, No. 813 Broadway has already become a "fixed fact", and gentlemen should not overlook the fact that the department for the sale of dress boots and other feet-covering for them, is under the supervision and management of

M. T. C. KIMBALL,

late of the well known firm of KIMBALL & BEESLEY, boot manufacturers. His experience is well known, and CANTRELL will sell every article in his store, whether for ladies or gentlemen, wonderfully cheap.

CROUP COUGH IS ALMOST IMMEDIATELY cured by the application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, which is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism.

MUMPS.—THIS DANGEROUS DISEASE IS AT once mitigated and speedily cured by the application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar.

QUINSY SORE THROAT.—THE TIMELY APplication of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is a certain preventive and cure, because it imparts magnetism, which restores vitality.

THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN.—PUBLIC EXPECtation was on tiptoe, last week, in reference to this novel instrument. Its power was averred to be equal to that of a ten-foot organ; its capacity for expression was marvelous—a multitude of stops enabled it to produce the most startling effects, while it equaled the piano in rapidity of touch. Such another instrument was never heard before. Thalberg brought it here; Thalberg was to play it here; he had played it at his *matinées* in New-York. Thalberg was a progressive man, he was not afraid of novelties—and, finally, it was whispered among the knowing ones that Thalberg was paid a nice little sum for lending to the Alexandre Organ the influence of his name.

We intimated, yesterday, that perhaps there was a slight infusion of humbug about all this, and that it required a very extraordinary judge of music to appreciate the new instrument. People who went to the concert on Saturday night were amazed that this epitome of thunder should have but a single place on the programme; but they were more amazed when they heard a bad imitation of a melodeon, fifing away in a mixed up, muddled, irregular manner, on a theme said to be the "Miserere," from "Il Trovatore, and a veritable mummery it was.

Seriously the Alexandre Organ is not a very remarkable instrument. It is an imitation of the melodeon, but by no means an improvement on it. For the parlor, the concert-room, or the church, better instruments are turned out every day at PRINCE'S Melodeon Manufactory. A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country; but Messrs. PRINCE & CO. have no reason to be dissatisfied with a comparison between the organ-melodeon and the Organ Alexandre. Good judges consider the home instrument the better one, and let the two be placed in competition side by side, we, for one, have no fear for a Buffalo victory.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

ASTONISHING AND NEW!

The London *Quarterly Review*,
The New-York *Daily State Register*, and others on the subject of

RATS, ROACHES, BED-BUGS, INSECTS &c.

And all the result of COSTAR'S unprecedented success in establishing beyond a cavil his only infallible Remedies for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Croton Bugs, Bed Bugs, Ants, Flies, Fleas, &c.; in short, every class of these domestic pests.

The London *Quarterly Review* occupies near a column, and the New-York *Daily State Register* in an editorial of April 27, uses the following words: "The French Government does not permit rats to be killed in any other manner except by a 'Rat Exterminator' which is sold (in this City) at No. 388 Broadway;" and again, "the article to which we allude is COSTAR'S Rat Exterminator."

For
"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator;
"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator;
"Costar's" Electric Powder, for Ants, &c.

Principal Depôt No 388 Broadway, New-York, and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere in the United State, Canadas, West Indies, and South America.

☞ See advertisement. Full particulars by mail.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Cryder's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.

We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters, both in the City and country, our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising, in part, many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of elegantly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of
F. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canal-st.

We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpetings, 12s. to 16s. per yard.
And all the latest patterns of John Crosely & Sons.
Oil-cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices

N. R. COLLINS & CO.
OLD STAND
Corner John and Nassau-sts.
SPRING CLOTHING

Raglans, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests, N. R. COLLINS & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their powder-proof lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-Cloths from 2s. 6d. to 6s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported
by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels,
at marvelously low prices.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
Engravings, Art Materials, &c.,
Twenty-Five per cent. below the customary prices.
See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 358 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
now offered
At extremely low prices.
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S.

PEOPLE OF NEW-HAVEN,
People of Bridgeport, people of Hartford, people of New-Brunswick, people of Newark, people of Rahway, people of Trenton, if you want china, glass, gas-fixtures or silver plated ware, now's your time. Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, are selling off their stock. Turn to the dry-goods column of this paper and read their advertisement.

SILVER-PLATED TEA SET.

Our $30 silver-plated tea set has made a regular sensation, everybody wondering how it can be sold for that price. They cannot be bought elsewhere for less than thirty per cent. more money. Read our list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers; 8 shillings a box; black or brown; highly fragrant dentifrice, 25 and 50 cents a box; infallible onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair, at No. 1 Barclay-st; also, at druggists generally.

PATENT ICE PITCHERS,
Will keep ice 14 hours the hottest day. For sale at the cost price. For sale at the cost price, the Patent Ice Pitcher, will keep ice 14 hours the hottest day.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 391 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window Shades.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

FONE THOUSAND OR MORE PERSONS DIED (their hair) daily before the introduction of the renowned JERONE'S HAIR COLOR RESTORER. It will change gray hair to its original color in a few days, and cause the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin. It is not a dye, and is a beautiful dressing for the hair. Sold at No. 115 Franklin-st, Nos. 193, 304, and 399 Broadway, No. 127 Bowery, and No. 175 Fulton-st, Brooklyn. Address orders to JOSEPH W. HAYES, Brooklyn.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s., Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain, 5s. to 8s. 6d.; oil cloths, 8 yards wide, for rooms or halls from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.

J. HYATT, No. 310 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

RHEUMATIC PAINS ARE AT ONCE EXPELLED by the application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar which imparts vitality to the system, restoring it to health.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano rooms at No. 824 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold at lower prices than ever before offered in this City Pianos and melodeons to rent. Pianos moved, tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, Agent.

THE PROOF THAT ESPENSCHEID'S HATS are the favorites of the public this season is exhibited in the unprecedented rapidity and extent of his sales. They are remarkable alike for their fineness, elegance and cheapness. They are well made and are therefore durable; they are becoming, and therefore popular

ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

SCARLET FEVER OR ANY OTHER INFECtious disease cannot be communicated if a few spoonsfuls of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is kept in the room or lower hall in a saucer over heated water. The odor evolved from the Olive Tar is highly agreeable and aromatic.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner, by

THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

ROSE BALLOONS.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF THIS elegant toy, just received from Paris, are offered for sale at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No 337 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

PAINS OF ALL KINDS ARE AT ONCE RElieved by the application of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, because it imparts Electro-Magnetism to the body, which increases its vitality.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale in the trade, at the lowest cash prices by

THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED and inhaled to cure disease. Sold at 50 cents a bottle at the office of the Stafford Olive Tar Company, No. 16 State-st., east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE WHEN J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied, because it imparts Electro-Magnetism, which increases vitality.

COOKING RANGES FOR HOTELS OR PRIVATE families, for sale by A. McPHERSON, No. 333½ Water-st.

MARRIED

Edwards—Barney.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 29, at the residence of Josiah Macy, by His Honor the Mayor, Lewis Edwards, of Norwich, Conn., and Eliza Ann Barney, of this City.

Sauer—Marie.—In this City, on Thursday, April 30, by Most Reverend Archbishop Hughes, Mr. Philip Emil Sauer to Miss Leonvine Marie, daughter of the late John B. Marie, of this City.

King—Phelps.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 30, by Rev. Geo. L. Prentice, Henry L. King, of Albany, to Sarah M., daughter of Isaac W. Phelps, of this City.

Ferriss—Ryder.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 30, by Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., Walter M. Ferriss, of this City, to Sarah Ryder, of the former place.

Odell—Duffield.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 30, by Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, Samuel S. Osgoods to Rosalie Willoughby, daughter of the late Jas. Duffield, all of the city of Brooklyn.

Lewis—Brown.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 1, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. G. Henry Lewis to Miss Julia M. Brown, all of Brooklyn.

Swift—Adams.—On Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. A. A. Wood, Mr. H. Swift, of New-York, to Mrs. Kate E. Adams, daughter of the late John A. Ackley, of Brooklyn.

Feltes—Blauvelt.—At Haverstraw, on Thursday, April 30, by Rev. A. T. Freeman Mr. Edward Feltes to Miss Ann Maria, daughter of the late Isaac A. Bleuvelt, Esq.

Cox—Haff.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, April 30, by Rev. Mr. Booth, Mr. William P. Cox to Miss Cornelia Haff, both of Brooklyn, L. I.

Brown—Lawrence.—In Syracuse, on Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. Donald McLaren, of Geneva, DeWitt C. Brown to Agnes McLaren, daughter of Gen. James R. Lawrence, all of Syracuse.

Brown—Wheelock.—At Mobile, on Wednesday evening, April 29, by Rev. Dr. Mandeville, George Hunter Brown, of New-York, to Rachel R., daughter of Daniel Wheeler, Esq., of the former city.

DIED.

Bogert.—In this City, on Friday, May 1, Milton, youngest son of Albert and Phebe Ann Bogert, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 9 Cornelia st., this (Saturday) evening, May 2, at 7½ o'clock.

Geary.—In this City, on Friday, May 1, John Geary, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother Daniel, and of his sons, William, John and Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 7th av. and 55th-st., to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Halsey.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 1, after a protracted illness, Oliver C. Halsey, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father-in-law, John J. Cape, and of his brothers, S. R and J. H. Halsey, and the members of the Fifth Company National Guard, (in citizen's dress,) are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at the 7th Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome sts., on Sunday next, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Bradford.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 1 Mrs. Mary A., wife of Nathaniel G. Bradford, Jr., and daughter of William H. and Amanda Harper Sackett, of New York.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, in St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Robbins.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday, May 1, Ada, second daughter of Chauncey and Eliza Robbins.

Notice of the funeral will appear in this evening's papers.

Hewit.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, May 1, after a long and painful illness, Susan, wife of Rev. Nathaniel Hewit, D. D., in the 57th year of her age.

Her funeral will be attended at the Presbyterian Church, on Myrtle-av., on Monday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation.

Jones.—At his residence, In Sing Sing, N. Y. on Friday, May 1, John S. Jones, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, May 4, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave Hudson River Railroad Depôt, Chambers st., at 7, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.

Greer.—In this City, on Thursday, April 30, after a lingering illness, Isabella Greer, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 220 7th-av., on Sunday, May 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Center.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, April 30, Ada H. Center, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, May 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st.

THE
TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION
BY
ALLOPATHY, HOMŒOPATHY, WATER-CURE
AND
MEDICATED INHALATION.
PRACTICALLY REVIEWED
BY
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, (828 Broadway, New-York.)

[*Continued from Thursday's Times.* The Review in full may be obtained at the Publishers, Sherman & Co., No. 1 Vesey street, Astor House. Price 10 cents.]

ARGUMENT ON TREATMENT.

"We denounce unto men that they would give over trifling; and not imagine that so great a work as the stopping and taking back the powerful course of nature can be brought to pass by some morning draught or the taking of some precious drug; but they would be assured that it must needs be that this is a work of labor, and consisteth of many remedies and a fit connection of them among themselves. For no man can be so stupid as to imagine that what was never yet done can be done, but by such ways as were never yet attempted."—Lord Bacon.

This language of Lord Bacon is peculiarly applicable to the treatment of Consumption. The treatment heretofore employed, whether Allopathic, Homœopathic or Water-Cure, has alike signally failed, and if this disease is ever cured it will be by the adoption of some new and comparatively untried method of treatment. This opinion is not singular, but appears to have been entertained by most physicians who have carefully investigated the pathology and treatment of the disease.

"Look," says Magendie, "at pulmonary phthisis for example; there is an affection which you see, day after day, cutting off individuals of every age, of every sex, and of every rank, yet none has been more carefully studied on the old plan, none has proved a more fruitful source of dogma and disquisition. Eminent observers have described all its phenomena even to the minutest details. But what is all this but description, but so much natural history. Will it throw any light on the treatment of the affection? Not a particle! but we hope for enlightenment in this respect. We must learn the *cause* of the disease, nor need we despair of discovering it. Perhaps better matter may yet be detected in the blood, and, as a further step, the means of destroying or preventing its formation ascertained."—*Magendie's Lectures on the Blood*, p. 13.

Professor Carswell, the distinguished Pathologist, observes on the same subject, "it may not be too much to hope that by means of a more intimate knowledge of organic chemistry, we may yet be able to detect in the mucous secretions, or in the blood, those changes which indicate the existence of the tuberculous diathesis, and thus perhaps be led to discover a remedy for the disease before it has effected its localization and produced changes in themselves incurable." (*Cyclo. Med.*) The *hope* that such remedy might *yet* be discovered appears to have been generally entertained, for though Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia, a few years ago, proclaimed the idea of curing consumption by any remedy then known—"*a delusion*"—even *he* did not think it either impossible or improbable that some improved method of treatment would, in time, be found out.

If it would seem, to, that of late years, as our knowledge of the essential nature of tubercular deposits became improved, many distinguished physicians almost simultaneously turned their attention to the lungs and to the consideration of the feasibility of reaching the malady more successfully through this channel. Notwithstanding the failure of some experiments instituted by himself to test the merits of chlorine gas as an inhalant, Sir John Forbes, the distinguished editor of the *British and Foreign Medico Chirurgical Review*, tells us in an article on asthma that "*reason, analogy and experience unite to justify the inhalation practice.*" And Professor Carpenter, of the University of London, the distinguished Physiologist, still more strongly urges upon the profession the importance of directing their efforts to the discovery of some "counteracting agents" which may be administered through the extended absorbing surface of the lungs by inhalation. Having demonstrated that "the absorption of *volatile matters diffused through the air is continually taking place by the lungs*" (§ 430 he observed: "It cannot be doubted that miasmata and other morbific agents diffused through the atmosphere can more readily introduced into the system through the pulmonary surface than by any other; and our aim should, therefore, be directed to the *discovery of some counteracting agents* which can be introduced in the same manner." The Pulmonary surface affords a most advantageous channel for the introduction of certain medicines that can be raised in vapor when it is desired to affect the system with them *speedily and powerfully.*" (Physiology, p. 556.)

These extracts sufficiently show the tendency of the professional mind towards the truth, in the recognition of the local and constitutional potency of inhaled remedies, which forms the very basis of our system of practice. It is well known that we have contended for years that the great cause of the want of success which has followed every treatment in consumption, and attended equally every class and sect of physicians, is not that the disease is not *incurable* or the medicines *insufficient*, but that the former has not been understood and the latter most injudiciously applied. The idea that consumption is merely the local manifestation of an *inherited* or *acquired* constitutional disease has been productive of incalculable mischief. This theory received a terrible blow from the investigations of Louis, and the accumulating facts of each day are fast establishing in the minds of the profession its utter fallacy.

The tables of Walshe and Louis show us that but a small proportion of the cases of actual consumption directly spring from consumptive parents. They further prove the disease to be generally acquired under the operation of certain deleterious influences, among the chief of which they place *impure air.*

Supposing then consumption to be the result of an *acquired* constitutional taint, the question arises how that taint is produced. No *constitutional* malady can spring from a healthy action of the several organs of the body. There must be a defect somewhere. Either what is *taken into* the body by the lungs and the stomach must contain the poison, or it must arise from the *non casting out* of impurities which should be expelled. Some organ must therefore fail in its function, and the question to be determined is, which is that organ? Is it the stomach? We think not? Some physicians have taught this doctrine, but in every instance we believe them to have been mere theorists; certainly they could not have studied the disease practically. If the stomach fails to transform the food into good healthy nutriment, the blood may become *poor and watery*, and the body may *emaciate*, but it will not become *tuberculous*. Tubercles will not arise from mere deficiency of nourishment, however long protracted. Dyspeptics are undoubtedly more liable to consumption than persons of stronger digestion, not because they are dyspeptics, but from the body being so much enfeebled as not to be able to resist the cause of the disease. Any other debilitating disease is equally predisposing. If the *stomach* were the cause of true consumption, how does it happen that the disease never effects its localization there? But this theory is absurd to on a palpable absurdity, by the fact that two out of every *three* persons suffering from this disease have no derangement of the stomach until long after the lungs have become seriously affected, and *many* not until the last few weeks of life.

Theory then may say that Consumption is a disease of the whole body, but *practice* teaches us that it can only be cured by regarding it as a local malady, and attacking it in the lungs. If bad food and bad digestion will vitiate the blood, will not bad air and defective respiration do so in a tenfold greater degree? Then why suppose the lesser cause, and overlook the greater? Is the function of the lungs less necessary to life than that of the stomach? We can go tor days without food, and yet sustain no material injury; but we cannot suspend the purification of the blood by respiration for more than a few minutes without causing death. And when, too, it is considered that the lungs are always the seat of the disease after it has become localised, the only logical inference to be drawn, in the absence of positive demonstration, is that the deposition of tubercles is always preceded by some impediment to the function of the lungs. A slight cold—bronchitis—a seated cold—a dusty workshop—sedentary employment in a close atmosphere—these are the influences which obstruct the functions of the lungs, and they are precisely the influences under which Consumption will be produced in any lung, no matter how strong or free from family predisposition may be the constitution of the individual. The many causes which tend to induce pulmonary irritation, and fill the air-tubes with viscid phlegm and mucus, in a climate so changeable as this, explain at once the melancholy frequency of consumption, and point out the lungs as the *alpha and omega*, the beginning and the end. It is here that disease first manifests itself. As before remarked, the general health is often entirely undisturbed—the appetite and digestion good—the bowels regular—the skin natural in temperature and moisture, and so of the other organs. A little *hacking* or *sawing* of sticky phlegm—slight *loss of flesh*, and commonly a sense of greater *shortness of breath than natural on ascending stairs, with a* disposition to sigh frequently—these are all the symptoms we have in *incipient* consumption. Even these symptoms are not always present, until some time after the *stethoscope* has revealed the existence of tubercles in the lungs. We say, therefore, that the disease is essentially confined to the lungs, and all the danger to the patient arises from its progress in this organ. It has been the great error of the profession to overlook this fact, and, as a consequence, to treat merely the *symptoms*, leaving the *cause* undisturbed. Physicians have labored to clarify the muddy streams, instead of striving to purify the fountain which corrupts them.

But many say, "*the whole system is involved in the disease.*" Yes, the whole system sympathizes with the disease in the lungs, just as it does with any other local affection, from a splinter in the finger to the breaking of a limb—from irritation in a little nerve in the root of a tooth to ulceration in the delicate structure of a vital organ. Who has not seen a thorn in the finger produce fever, increase the pulse, and destroy the appetite? And whoever has seen this, has seen the brain, the heart, and the stomach, three of the most vital organs, disturbed by a little irritation in the end of the finger. A scratch has been known to produce lock-jaw and death. Every surgeon knows the wide range of sympathies which ever attend wounds and injuries. The *brain* suffers in a very marked degree, the *stomach* loses its tone, the action of the *heart* becomes fitful and irregular. When the *secondary fever* sets in *the skin* is hot, the *face* flushed, the *pulse* increased in frequency, the *appetite* poor, and the *tongue* furred. And if all these sympathies may come from a trifling local injury, in an unimportant part, surely we ought to feel no surprise that tubercles festering and ulcerating so vital an organ as the lungs, should set up a chain of morbid sympathies involving the entire body. Some point to the *hectic fever* and *night perspirations* as a proof that the constitution is involved. But every physician must know that these symptoms are often produced in a very marked degree by a simple abscess or collection of matter in the leg or in the groin. We have known before to follow an abscess produced by a stab from a dirk in the thigh. If so simple and purely local a cause as this is sufficient to produce it, none can deny that *suppuration* in the lungs is a cause far more likely to do so.

We have dwelt on these points longer than was perhaps necessary, but the absurd idea that Consumption is, in its commencement, a constitutional disease, has existed too long for the credit of the profession or the good of the sick. Rely upon it, no physician who bases his treatment on such a doctrine will ever effect its cure. The very symptoms from which consumptive people suffer all point to the lungs. "*Cough*" is caused by irritation, induced by the presence of *phlegm, mucus, or pus* in the air passages. "*Expectoration*" comes from the inflamed mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes, and, in the last stage, from ulceration and softened tubercles. "*Shortness of breath*" is produced by the filling up of the air cells and tubes by *tubercles or sputa.* "*Pain or soreness*" comes in part from the inflamed state of the diseased lung, and chiefly from the extension of irritation in the *pleura.* "*Hectic*" from suppuration, or from nervous irritation, or both combined. "*Hemorrhage*," or "*Spitting of blood*" from the obstruction of the pulmonary vessels of the diseased lung. "*Loss of flesh*" from the defective vitalization of the blood and chyle in the lungs. There is not, in fact, a usual or characteristic symptom of Consumption which does not arise from this local disease of the lungs; and yet medical men continue to cite these very symptoms as proofs of its constitutionality.

If we needed any additional proof of the local origin and nature of Consumption, we might find it in the manner in which all physicians determine on the chances of recovery, in each individual case. The first step is to examine the lungs with the stethoscope and by percussion, and if they find them free from tubercles, they assure the patient that he is in no danger, even *though he may have spit blood, expectorated pus, and lost flesh.*" We quote the very language used at a recent examination by a physician in respectable position in this City. That it is unsound and unsafe doctrine we know, but what does it say for the consistency of the same physician who holds the old dogma that the symptoms of Consumption are only the local manifestation of a constitutional disease? If these are the signs of an *incurable* constitutional taint, they should be regarded as just as perilous to the patient, whether his lungs were diseased or not. Again, every physician decides whether a patient can recover, not by the *severity* of his cough, for many hopeless consumptives cough very little; not by the *quantity* of the expectoration, for in many cases of "*tuberculous* bronchitis the expectoration is much greater than in any case of consumption, however incurable; not by the *intensity* of the pain, for many consumptives never suffer from pain—no, nor, indeed, from any of these symptoms, but solely from the *pulmonary* disorganization. He "*sounds*" the chest to discover how much of the lung is *affected*, or in what stage. If the disease is confined to a small part, the case is *curable*; if it involves a large part the case is hopeless.

The test, then, is a *local* test; the symptoms are local, and the cause is local. Such being the case, what should the treatment be? What aim has the physician in view? Is it not to stay the progress of disorganization in the lungs while there yet remains sufficient breathing surface to sustain life? Clearly this is or ought to be the chief object of all his efforts. Now how does he do this by the old practice? If he is an allopathic physician he strives to soothe the cough, to palliate the pain, and to improve the appetite. Nothing more is attempted. In other words, he rests satisfied with having relieved the more urgent symptoms. His aim is to make the patient comfortable, not to cure him! The disease of the lungs goes on unchecked, until even opiates fail to relieve and tonics to strengthen, when the poor sufferer dies a melancholy object of misery and despair! Homœopathy and the Water cure scarcely deserve mentioning, since all experience is against them—and the confessions of their own advocates not in their favor. Homœopathy perhaps affords as much relief and does less injury than allopathy; but the Water cure may be said to do more injury and afford less relief than either.

Believing then consumption to be a disease *sui generis* originating in obstructed respiration,

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKVILLE INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY
REV. B. SEYMOUR, PRINCIPAL.

The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, May 4, and continue five months. It has [illegible] operation for ten years, is within one [illegible] York, via Newark, by railroad, and is [illegible] all the arrangements to afford every facility [illegible] preparation for business pursuits, and col- [illegible] Physical, moral and religious train- [illegible] an essential part of the education of [illegible] Institution is specially designed and band- [illegible] for the comfort and improvement of the [illegible] Instruction Rooms are rendered attractive [illegible] Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, and an elegant [illegible] of Minerals and Fossils, surpassed by none in [illegible] Music, French, and Drawing are taught by [illegible] Professors. An extensive Gymnasium is [illegible] attached to the premises, with ample play ground. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

ST. DENIS PROTESTANT FRENCH SEMINARY, under the direction Mesdames A. A. ROUX and G. MONTANDON, Sing-Sing, New-York.—French is the language of the family, while thorough instruction is given in all the branches of a sound and liberal English education. Circulars will be sent on application. References: Rt Rev. H. Potter, Provis. Bishop, New-York; Rev. A. Vernon, Hon. G. C. Verplanck, Gen. W. B. Bur- [illegible] Thos. Hamill, Esq., Sing Sing; Rev. W. Phramer, Sing Sing; M. Churchill, Esq; Sing Sing; O. S. Maurice, Esq., Sing Sing.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, GOSHEN, N. Y.—The Summer term of this Boarding School will commence Tuesday, April 28. Goshen is directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and distant 1½ hours' ride from this City; the location of the school is very pleasant and healthy. Expense for board and tuition in all common and higher English branches, $100 per year, or $45 per quarter in advance. Circulars, containing a view of the Institute buildings, can be obtained of the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M., Goshen, or at the bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $120 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 123 Nassau-st., or stairs, or of the Rev. HENRY J. FOX,
Principals.
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS of the Ashland Collegiate Institute will be in town from April 20 to the 25th, and from April 30 to May 4. Appointments for interviews may be left at Mr. E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 123 Nassau-st. The students will leave (in charge of one of the principals) by the Catskill boat, from the foot of Franklin-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, May 5.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken N. J. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) Next term commences April 27, number of pupils limited to 25. This school is situated on a large farm, commanding a fine view of surrounding country, and possessing the benefits of its lovigorating air. For circulars, with patrons as references, address
A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE PAVILLION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn., Rev. I. BIRD and J. BIRD, B. A., Principals, reopens on the 7th of May. This is strictly a Family School, finely situated in the suburbs of the city. The number is limited to twenty. Cards left at the office of S. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 4 Maiden-lane, will receive attention from one of the Principals now in the City.

SEND YOUR BOYS TO ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, B. A., (a graduate of Yale College,) Assistant Principal; only 4½ hours by railroad. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to FARMER, BRUCE & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st.; W. ATKINSON & BILLINS, Counselors, No. 20 Nassau-st., or address the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—JAMES L. HOWSHAW, PRINCIPAL.—Accommodates parents who wish a healthy location where they can easily and freely look after the condition of their sons. Access—Steamboat *Lockwood*, near foot of Beekman-st., 4 times daily. First trip, 6 o'clock A. M.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LADY of many years' experience as a teacher will receive a few pupils at her residence, at Blazing Star, N. J., opposite Rossville, S. I. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Persons going abroad will find this a desirable home for their children. For reference and terms apply to Miss ARROWSMITH, Woodbridge, N. J.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT with the details of accounts may obtain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 246 Broadway, a thorough knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition, $1.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys. The next term of this school will open on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1857. Circulars may be had by addressing either of the Principals, at Ballston Spa., N. Y.
REV. N. J. SEELY,
C. D. SEELY, } Principals.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC &c.—The Summer term of DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy will commence on Monday, May 4. Boys and men will be practically prepared for any kind of business in a short time. Two fine dollar seats for writing vacant; book-keeping $10. Apply early for seats.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT BRATTLEBORO', VT.—C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will remove his school to this place the coming Spring. The Summer term will commence May 5. Circulars containing particulars and references may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or of Mr. MORRIS, No. 353 4th av., New-York.

ASHLAND HALL.—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J. The thirty-second semi-annual session of this School will commence on Tuesday, May 5. Terms—$100 per session of 5 months. Circulars on application, by mail or otherwise, to DAVID A. FRAME.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A WANTED—By the widow and daughters of a clergyman, residing at No. 21 Horatio-st.; two little girls to board and educate in the English branches and music. They will be affectionately cared for, and may enjoy all the comforts of a happy home. Terms reasonable. References unexceptionable.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer Session opens on MONDAY, the 20th of April. Some vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars and Catalogues to be had at the bookstore of B. Westermann & Co., No. 252 Broadway. REID & HOFFMANN.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A SELECT BOARD ing school for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.—WM. C. WESTON, M. A., Principal. Summer term will commence on May 4. Circulars at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 2 Park-row, and T. N. STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—OXFORD, CONN.—Miss H. BUCKINGHAM, Principal.—The Summer term will commence on the first Wednesday in May, and continue five periods of eleven weeks each. Circulars can be obtained by applying to the Principal.

THE MISS WAYLAND'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 23d-st., Boorman House, Rev. Francis Wayland. Rev. Dr. Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Jas R. Westcott, Esq., Saratoga Springs; Conn. Skinner, Staunton, Virginia; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, New York; Jas. Boorman, Esq., New-York.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. Summer session opens May 4. Circulars giving particulars, obtained at Bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing Rev. W. B. STEWART, S. PARSONS PRATT, Principals.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—TWO HOURS ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

ROSEHILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Connecticut.—Will reopen the 1st of May. Circulars can be obtained at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 57th session of the Institute will commence on Wednesday, May 6. Circulars can be obtained of D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. HOWE, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $300 a year. Next session will open May 4. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN Esq., No. 340 Pearl-st., or by addressing the Principal.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen in the new building on the 1st of May. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 500 Pacific-st., near Bowers-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 63 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer session will commence May 4. For circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young gentlemen, No. 43 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. PROF. EUGE CHARLIER.

ATTENTION—CADETS OF THE SCIENTIFIC and Military Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J., assemble on board the steamer *Thomas Hunt*, foot of Robinson-st., on Monday, May 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for duty.
E. S. SCHENICK, Principal.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S School will commence April 15, No. 4 West 21st-st., two doors west of 5th-av.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING vision, suiting for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 2 Park-row. Dr FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front house, No. 44 36th-st., with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises. Also two lots on 34th-st., 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches each, southeast side of Madison-av., on one of the most beautiful locations in this City. Also 4 lots on the southeast corner of 34-av. and 53d-st., 25 feet by 100 feet each. Terms liberal. Price low for the above property. Inquire at No. 160 East 21st-st., of G. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOTS, with brick buildings thereon, in 12th-st., near avenue C., formerly occupied as a bolt factory. There is a steam engine ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property, from its location, and being ready for immediate occupancy, offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a saw or planing mill, machine or smith shop, foundery, or any manufacturing business. Terms easy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR AND VALUABLE dock privilege at Turtle Bay on the East River; also 8 lots on the east side of 1st-av; also 16 lots next west of the 1st-av.—all between 46th and 47th sts; also 6½ acres of land, the best site for a summer residence, near High Bridge; also pew No. 11, in St. Thomas' Church. Apply to P. T. WOODBURY, Esq., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL 4-story brown stone front house, No. 20 Madison-av., corner 26th-st.; lot 25 feet front by 95 feet deep; the house, which covers the whole lot, is well calculated for a hotel or school. Apply to F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—THE TWO VERY desirable houses 330 and 332 West 34th-st., two stories and basements, with 25 feet court yards, and contains all the modern improvements and conveniences, including gas fixtures. Rent, $450. A. J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—DESIRABLE improved property (unincumbered) valued $42,000—well situated; will be exchanged for a plot of Brooklyn lots. The lots must be slightly located. CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st., basement, under Commonwealth Bank.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—FORDHAM.—EIGHT LOTS, BEAUtifully situated on high ground, each 50x125 feet, with a front on three avenues, ten minutes' walk from Tremont or Fordham depôt, enclosed with a picket fence. For sale cheap. Inquire at No. 287 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE, or a good business, &c., either one or two houses in this City, or a fine waterpower, mills, &c. Apply to owner, D. ELSTON, No. 38 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two of the row of houses in 53d-st., 8th-av. and Broadway, 25x50 feet, lot 100. 3 story, basement and cellar brick and brown-stone trimmings, all modern improvements. Also, house in 41st-st., 60 feet west of 7th-av., north side 20x40 feet, white marble and brick, 2-story, basement and cellar, all modern improvements, on reasonable terms. Apply to ALLEN & STEVENS, Immense Dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st., or to J. H. JONES, No. 72 Wall-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, the second story, consisting of 2 parlors, 3 bedrooms and 2 pantries. Also, the back basement and pantry and under-cellar, No. 65 Bedford-st. Also, the front room, bedroom and two pantries on the third floor of No. 823 Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 7 Bedford-place, (Fulton-av.,) Brooklyn. It is pleasantly situated, has a large yard and court-yard and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to RICHARD L. CROOK, No. 85 Wall-st., room No. 8, or to JOHN L. LATHROP, No. 26 Berkman-st.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, VERY LOW, several handsome brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements, in highly respectable neighborhoods. Also, several good houses and in good order, from $250 to $500. Inquire of J. A. LYDECKER, No. 511 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 16 Nassau-st., room No. 11, New-York.

TO LET—PART OF A THREE-STORY BASEment first class house, with range, furnace, gas fixtures, &c. Rent $3 0; taken in board, if desired. No other family in house. Location, East Brooklyn, late Williamsburg, convenient to the ferries. Inquire on the premises, No. 117 South 4th-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE CONtaining 8 rooms, cellar and furnace, with 3 lots of ground laid out and fenced in, and a large stable, on the corner of Madison-av. and Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, not far from the Fulton-av. car depôt. Rent cheap. Inquire at No. 115 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS, Lectures, Concerts, Exhibitions, &c., the large room on the first floor of the Chinese Building, No. 539 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Dimensions 124x50 feet. Ceiling 20 feet high. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story brick house, 30 by 60 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE NEAT, CENTRAL TWO-STORY cottage No. 271 West 33d-st., near 8th-av.; has modern improvements, and will be painted cheap to a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. HAYES, or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY AND basement brown stone house in 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., containing all the modern improvements. Rent, $1,050. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL,
No. 1,129 Broadway, next to southwest cor. 34th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT house No. 171 West 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Rent, $850.
RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway,
Next to southwest corner 34th-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, for the Summer and Autumn, a handsomely-furnished, commodious cottage, with carriage-house attached, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to A. H. SANDS, No. 2 Hanover-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR and basement of the new and well-lighted brick building on the rear of Nos. 45 and 47 Cedar-st., 30x60, where steam power can be used and lot to advantage. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 180 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT OFFICE IN BROADway, near Warren-st. Inquire at the office of PRINCE'S Protean Fountain Pens, No. 209 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE GENteel two-story and attic house, No. 18 8th-av., consisting of front and back rooms; two attic rooms and back basement, will be let low to a small, genteel family.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL cottage house at Ravenswood, Long Island, near steamboat landing. For particulars, &c., inquire at WRIGHT & VAN ALST'S store, Ravenswood, L. I.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 1054 West 34th-st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 456 Broadway, or E. WYKOFF, No. 434 31-av.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY—TWO stories of a brick work shop and lumber shed, No. 62 East 13th-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 368 2d-av., to a small genteel family.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON MODERate terms, if to a small, careful family, for six months, from the 1st of May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown-stone front, finished in unique style, adorned with objects of art and situated in 22d-st., near 4th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 189 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

HOTEL TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW Hotel for new Bowery, near Jamesst., containing fifty rooms, stores, basements, vaults and all the modern improvements. For terms, inquire of the owner, on the premises, daily, at 10 in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

$275.—TO LET—PART OF THREE-STORY house, No. 3 Washington Terrace, Hoboken, within two minutes' walk from the ferries. The premises are in fine order, having been recently painted. Gas, bath, &c. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE SECOND AND third stories of No. 371 Broadway, separately or together. Immediate possession given. L. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 371 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—JOHN-STREET.—THE FIRST floor, basement and under cellar of the store No. 28 John-st. Rent $800. Apply to S. E. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY—TO LET THE SECOND AND third stories of No. 371 Broadway. Apply to L. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 371 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STABLE TO LET.—NO. 165 EAST 22D-ST.; rent $240, and taxes. Inquire of H. BEER, No. 122 2d-st., near 3d-av.

GEORGE F. HAWKES, MANUFACTURER of Gold Pens, No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York, offers to the trade and the public his pens, unrivaled for their fineness of texture, smoothness of point, and beauty of shape. Pens at retail from 50 cents to $3, with silver holders from $1 to $6, gold holders and pens from $3 to $20. Sent by mail to any part of the United States. Agents wanted.

N. B.—Gold pens repointed in a superior manner. Inclose the pen and 38 cents in Post-Office stamps, and the pen will be repointed and returned, post-paid.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. The house, two-story, with wing, and with piazzas front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 10th to the 15th of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal depôt. The lot is 75 feet wide by 235 feet deep. For terms and further information, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A 2-story house and 31 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Upper Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 156 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 2 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by day's work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITLEMORE.

Also for sale, a lot adjoining the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights near opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. Gresnoux, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, within 30 miles of the City of New-York, eligibly located, and not surpassed for river and landscape scenery, within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is new and finished in the modern style; about three acres of first-rate land; fruit and forest trees well arranged. The said property will be sold low for cash or will be exchanged for good productive City property. Terms liberal. For further particulars address COTTAGE, Box 8,961 lower Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY of the late JOHN ARCHER, deceased, situated in the village of Tarrytown, containing about 2 1-6 acres, with a good dwelling with all the modern conveniences, convenient outbuildings, fruit, &c.; also a number of building lots lying in said village and in the village of Irving. If the above property is not sold by the 6th of May next, it will, on that day be offered at public auction at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises. By order of the heirs,
A. D. ARCHER.
TARRYTOWN, April 25, 1857.

For information, apply to DANIEL O. ARCHER, No. 333 Washington-st., where a map may be seen.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A beautiful cottage residence, on the banks of the Hudson at Newburg. The building will be completed on 1st May; built with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water; hot air furnace; gas; bath-rooms, &c. The house commands an unobstructed view of the Bay and Highlands; its delightful scenery is unsurpassed. It is within five minutes' walk of the railroad and steamboat landing, by which communication is had with the City at almost all hours of the day. Apply to BAUGHAN & BROWN, Builders, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, half a mile from the depôt and near Long Island Sound. There are about 3½ acres of ground well stocked with all kind of fruit, beside trees, flowers and shrubs, together with stable, out-buildings, &c. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

TO RENT, OR FOR SALE, AT SING SING—A commodious house, recently built and nine acres of land. The place is within a few minutes' drive of the depôt; overlooks the river; for healthiness and beauty of location is unsurpassed. More land may be had if necessary. If sold, a large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to THOS SMULL, Esq., No. 6 Ferry-st., New-York, or C. F. MAURICE, Esq., Sing Sing.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar, &c. Also, coach-house, stable, hay barn, carriage-house, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and an abundance of grapes. For particulars, apply to ROBERT SEARS, publisher, No. 181 William-st., New York.

TO LET, NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A neat, comfortable and commodious cottage, partly furnished, with or without 50 acres of land, stable fruit, &c., about a mile and a half from the railroad depôt, at Morristown, and for healthfulness, beauty of situation, coolness through the Summer, pure air, good water and entire freedom from musquitoes is unsurpassed. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr B. O. CANFIELD, at Morristown, or to J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY residence, finished beautifully, situated on the shore near New-Lots-n, with ten acres fronting the bay. Also, a handsome large store with dwelling finished and two acres of ground, in said village, and in the village of Irving. If the above property is not sold by the 6th of May next, it will, on that day be offered at public auction at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises. By order of the heirs,
A. D. ARCHER.
TARRYTOWN, April 25, 1857.

For information, apply to DANIEL O. ARCHER, No. 333 Washington-st., where a map may be seen.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A beautiful cottage residence, on the banks of the Hudson at Newburg. The building will be completed on 1st May; built with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water; hot air furnace; gas; bath-rooms, &c. The house commands an unobstructed view of the Bay and Highlands; its delightful scenery is unsurpassed. It is within five minutes' walk of the railroad and steamboat landing, by which communication is had with the City at almost all hours of the day. Apply to BAUGHAN & BROWN, Builders, Newburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, half a mile from the depôt and near Long Island Sound. There are about 3½ acres of ground well stocked with all kind of fruit, beside trees, flowers and shrubs, together with stable, out-buildings, &c. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

TO RENT, OR FOR SALE, AT SING SING—A commodious house, recently built and nine acres of land. The place is within a few minutes' drive of the depôt; overlooks the river; for healthiness and beauty of location is unsurpassed. More land may be had if necessary. If sold, a large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to THOS SMULL, Esq., No. 6 Ferry-st., New-York, or C. F. MAURICE, Esq., Sing Sing.

TO LET—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights near opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. Gresnoux, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, within 30 miles of the City of New-York, eligibly located, and not surpassed for river and landscape scenery, within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is new and finished in the modern style; about three acres of first-rate land; fruit and forest trees well arranged. The said property will be sold low for cash or will be exchanged for good productive City property. Terms liberal. For further particulars address COTTAGE, Box 8,961 lower Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY of the late JOHN ARCHER, deceased, situated in the village of Tarrytown, containing about 2 1-6 acres, with a good dwelling with all the modern conveniences, convenient outbuildings, fruit, &c.; also a number of building lots lying in said village and in the village of Irving. If the above property is not sold by the 6th of May next, it will, on that day be offered at public auction at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises. By order of the heirs,
A. D. ARCHER.
TARRYTOWN, April 25, 1857.

For information, apply to DANIEL O. ARCHER, No. 333 Washington-st., where a map may be seen.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED—ON OR NEAR BROADWAY, between Broome and 14th sts., not above the second floor, that will accommodate from fifty to a hundred persons, with convenient seats, for public worship once on the Sabbath—morning preferred. Inquire, personally or by letter, at the office of the *New Jerusalem Messenger*, No. 215 (New) Canal-st.

WANTED—A SMALL DETACHED COTTAGE in Brooklyn, with some grounds well shaded, partly furnished, including carpets. For further particulars, address Mrs. WARDELL, Lafayette-av., 3d west of Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, on second or third floor; modern conveniences; suitable for a small family without children; below 10th-st. Address H. L. S., with terms, *Daily Times* Office.

STEAM POWER.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings known as the House of Refuge corner of 23d st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots; can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewering privileges with or without steam power. Apply to BROMLEY & BORES, No. 60 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, a steam tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store next Canal-st., running through to Walker-st. Also
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET IN YONKERS—TWO ROOMS, 38x45, with steam power. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON, Yonkers, N. Y.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
NICHOLAS K. ANTHONY
Has removed to No 26 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, where he will continue the negotiation of all classes of Business Paper, and particularly that connected with the various branches of the Hat and Fur trade. Loans procured on all current securities.

STEARNS & MARVIN
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR SALAMANDER SAFES
from No. 146 Water-st.,
to No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DE LAMANO, DECORATIVE Artist, has removed from his old stand, No. 488 Broadway to No. 632 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts., where he will have increased facilities for carrying on the general house decorating in Fresco, Oil, Encaustic, Paper Hanging, House Painting, &c.
DE LAMANO, No. 632 Broadway.

JOHN DAVOL HAS REMOVED TO NO. 100 John-st., near Cliff-st.
Also, the office and agency of the New York and Brooklyn Brass Company, removed to the same place.

J. MOVAT—C. E. SCOFIELD, TREASURER OF the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, has removed from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st. 2d-story.

LEES & WALLER HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 South William-st., to No. 79 Beaver-st., corner Hanover.

REMOVAL.—R. B. MASON & CO. HAVE REmoved from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

REMOVAL—PAPER WAREHOUSE.—BULKLEY BROTHERS CO. have removed to Nos. 55 Beekman and 55 Ann-sts.

REMOVAL.—BISHOP & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

BOUNTY LANDS.

CAUTION—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED Not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land-Warrant No. 67,464, located by JOSEPH L. JERNEGAN, on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 33, town 29, North of Range, 6 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice.—Dated April 7, 1857.
J. L. JERNEGAN.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

AGRICULTURAL.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
AT THE NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS, as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure, where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, CONTAINS NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $3; 3 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 60 Cortland-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, diadyras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

LAWN GRASS SEED.—A FINE MIXTURE of reliable English and American seed for lawns and grass plots. Red Antwerp raspberries, a variety of strawberry plants, dwarf pear trees, peach trees, &c. For sale at the Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, H. RALPH, No. 28 Fulton-st.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE by the subscribers is the c

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—The attention of those in want of superb rosewood furniture, with costly and massive cut household appointments, is invited to the sale to be made THIS DAY, (saturday,) at the residence No. 156 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing the entire elegant furniture of the house, which will fully meet the wants of those who are desirous of purchasing first-class furniture and chaste and classic works of art. The sale will be positive and peremptory, without regard to weather, and the immediate removal of the goods imperative. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Furniture consists in part of 4 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, of the most gorgeous description; ormole chandeliers, brocade and lace curtains, rich velvet and royal Wilton carpets throughout the house; splendid full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunns & Clark; full marble top etageres, with carved and plate glass fronts; rich satin covered Turkish and reception chairs, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; magnificent lady's secretary and escritoire, two full suites of elegantly carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich brocade both made to order, with slip covers; one full suit in medallion tapestry, with elegant parlor furniture of every description; rich China vases and mantel ornaments, with a magnificent collection of paintings, stateary and parlor decorations. Also, the entire elegant dining-room, library and chamber furniture, in rosewood and oak; superior bureaus, bedsteads, cheval glass, washstands, all made by Ponsot; over 20 elegant hair mattresses, beds and bedding, rich shades to 25 windows, rosewood and mahogany sofas, French chairs, Voltaire and invalid chairs, clocks, girandoles; parlor furniture en suite, covered in silk velvet; magnificent carved oak extension table, made to order for $300; with silver-ware, rich China cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, and elegant dining-room furniture of every description, with a great variety of everything useful and ornamental in the housekeeping line not mentioned in this advertisement. Deposits will be required of all purchasers. Full descriptive catalogues will be at the house early on the morning of sale.

WM. M. LEWIS & SON, Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—WM. N. LEWIS & SON, Auctioneers, will sell on THURSDAY, May 7, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the valuable property of N. McGraw, situated on the corner of 5th-st. and Railroad-av., in Morrisania Village, directly opposite and within 50 feet of the depôt, embracing the following buildings, viz.: One large and elegant 2-story and basement building, now occupied by H. Durell as a hotel one 2-story barn and sheds; one 1½-story building, occupied as a printing-office; one large and commodious 2-story and basement building, known as "Morrisania Hall," occupied for stores, public meetings, lodges, sociables, &c.; one 2-story building, occupied for offices; one brick dwelling, containing in the basement a first-class oven, suitable for a baker; also, two neat dwelling-houses, on Franklin-av., near 7th-st.; also, a number of very handsome building lots. The above property is decidedly the most valuable and desirable property to be found north of 50th-st., being located in the most prominent and business part of the village, which contains about 8,000 inhabitants. The sale will be positive, and offers a rare opportunity for a profitable investment. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, 15 per cent. on the 1st July; 75 per cent. on the improved property can remain 3 and 5 years; on the unimproved 1 and 3 years. For particulars and maps, apply at No. 455 Broadway, or on the premises.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS.—By GEORGE NICHOLS (warerooms No 66 Nassau-st.)—GEORGE NICHOLS will sell at his rooms, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, to pay advances, a large stock of valuable watches, jewelry, diamonds, amounting in value to over $30,000, all of which are most positively to be sold to the highest bidders made on the stock, without reserve to the highest bidders. Among the stock are 700 fine gold and silver watches in single and hunting cases, 100 diamond pins and rings, 6,000 penny-weights of fine gold, centre, vest chatelaine and guard chains, splendid sets of cameo, gold stone and mosaic brooch and ear-drops, &c. necklaces and bracelets, a fine assortment for gents' vests, studs and sleeve links, and other fine gold jewelry, &c. The attention of dealers is particularly called to this sale, as the stock cannot fail to give every satisfaction. Terms—All sums under $500, cash; over $500, 4 months; over $1,000, 6 months' credit for approved paper satisfactory to the sellers.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer, Store No. 18 Spruce-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—SUPREME COURT.—Elizabeth Clarke, Administratrix, &c., of Samuel L. Clarke, deceased, vs. John Clarke and others, defendants.—The undersigned having been appointed by order of the Court receiver in the above entitled action, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction on SATURDAY NEXT, May 9, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 378 8th-av., corner of 29th-st., all the goods contained and being on said premises, consisting of dry goods, silks, delaines, perelans, calicoes, linens, sheetings, shirtings, muslins, laces, embroideries, white goods, &c., &c., together with carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, &c. Also, a fine lot of furniture, sofas chairs, tables, bedsteads, dressing and other bureaus, &c., &c.

FRED. L. VULTE, Receiver, &c.

Dated New-York, April 30, 1857.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TUNIS MORRELL WILL sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, without any reserve, a large quantity of store-shelving, counters, marble-top tables for *restaurant*, gas fixtures, &c., at No. 312 Broadway. Also, a large and choice variety of trees, &c., for setting out yards. At 11, handsome furniture, rosewood piano-fortes, oil-paintings, mirrors; spring, hair, moss, and husk mattresses; fancy goods, silver-plated table ware, &c.; a general stock of first class housekeeping articles, new and second-hand, which must be sold—an object to buyers. N. B.—Every convenience on hand to serve buyers to advantage.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen sts, in said City, being 58 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 98 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hemitage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee, at his office, No. 2 William-st. or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 51 Liberty-st.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO. at salerooms No. 85 Nassau-st., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, extensive sale of second-hand furniture, comprising piano-forte, carpets, mirrors, parlor and chamber suites, office furniture, general assortment of household furniture, China and glass ware, silver-plated ware, hair mattresses and palliasses, oil paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, and worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRA SALE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on MONDAY, 4th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 250 lots assorted hardware, on a credit; also, to close a concern, part of a stock of hardware, comprising an excellent assortment of jobbers' and retailers' also, an entire retail stock, by order of executors; also, an invoice of brass and Britannia spittoons, candlesticks, oilers, gine-pots, copper tea-kettles, dishes and covers, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSE FURNITURE AUCTION SALE—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, MONDAY, May 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 434 Greenwich-st., next to Vestry-st., an assortment of good parlor, chamber and kitchen furnitnre, bought last January; in part three-ply and ingrain carpets, best mahogany bedsteads, sofas, chairs, bureaus, extension table, pier table and glass, crockery, China and glass; large cooking stove, cost $44. Cash sale, and deposit required.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

IN THE GREAT SALE OF PICTURES, to take place on TUESDAY, May 5, for account of Messrs. Goupil & Co., and others, by H. H. LEEDS & CO., at their Gallories, No. 22 Vesey-st., will be found five exceedingly beautiful and valuable specimens of the late Thomas Cole, N. A. They are the only ones there are for sale, and comprise three small pictures, his only water color and a pencil sketch.

The collection is now on exhibition.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. B. JONES, AUCtioneer, will sell, on TUESDAY next, May 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 13 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., all the furniture in said house, consisting of looking glasses, Brussels carpets, sofas, bedsteads, paintings, &c., being a complete assortment.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

ROSES, &c., AT AUCTION.—W. S MCILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, (and every day this week,) at 10½ o'clock, at the seedstore No 7 John-st., standard roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, petunias, &c., &c., in great variety, from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

JOSEPH HAGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS, CORNER of Willoughby and Pearl sts, Brooklyn, MONDAY, May 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., a miscellaneous assortment of second-hand furniture, from families removing—bedsteads, chairs, tables, refrigerators, stoves, &c., &c.

REED & COLE, Auctioneers.

FURNITURE ON MONDAY, MAY 4—AT 10 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Myrtle-av. and Pearl-st., Brooklyn, consisting of sofas, centre and side tables, chairs, bureaus, settees, stools, bedsteads and bedding, carpets and oil-cloths, washstands, mirrors, hat stands, desks, &c.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—THE STOCK OF wines of the Carlton House will be positively sold THIS MORNING, May 2, at 11 A. M., at the Carlton House. They consist, in part, of fine old Madeiras, sherries, ports, brandies, fine old Bourbon and Scotch whiskey, &c.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—THE SALE OF furniture of the Carlton House will positively take place on MONDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M., at the Carlton House.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com.'s of the Land Office.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—IN PATERSON, N. J., will be sold at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1857, the remainder of the Passaic Falls lots, delightfully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, in the city of Paterson, within 15 minutes' walk to the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt, having eleven trains each way daily, and being only 20 to 40 minutes' run from Jersey City. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of R. B. CHISWELL, Auctioneer, Paterson, where maps and a description of the property may be obtained.

PATERSON, April 28, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of SANDS & WILLS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation of its affairs.

(Signed.) SAMUEL S. SANDS,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857. A. J. WILLS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of SAMUEL S. SANDS & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business at No. 68 Wall-st.

(Signed.) SAMUEL S. SANDS,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857. E. B. AYMAR.

The subscriber will continue the stock brokerage business on his own account at the office of the late firm of SANDS & WILLS, No. 68 Wall-st., and offers his services to his friends for the purchase and sale of stocks and other securities at the Brokers' Board. (Signed.)
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857. A. J. WILLS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between MORRIS L. SAMUEL & EDWIN M. DUNN, under the name, style and firm of MORRIS L. SAMUEL & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation.

MORRIS L. SAMUEL, of the late firm, will continue the business of Commission Merchant and the importation of Watches as usual, on his own account.

MORRIS L. SAMUEL.
NEW-YORK, No. 73 Nassau st., April 28, 1857.

EDWIN M. DUNN will continue the business of Commission Merchant and importation of watches as usual, at No. 73 Nassau-st. EDWIN M. DUNN.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1857.

CHARLES W. WHARTON RETIRES FROM the firm of E. M. DAVIS & CO., this day; the remaining partners settle the affairs of the old firm, and continue the business under the title of DAVIS, BURTON & CO.

E. M. DAVIS,
C. W. WHARTON,
J. P. BURTON,
JOHN DURBOROW,
HENRY EARLE,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857. G. W. STEINBRENNER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SCOTT & CLARK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

ALEXANDER M. L. SCOTT,
MATTHIAS CLARK.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—The dry goods business will be continued at the same place by the subscriber.

MATTHIAS CLARK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—BENJAMIN F. BARRETT has this day retired from the copartnership of WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., and JOHN CATLIN (late President of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company) and DIGBY V. BELL (late of Chicago) have been admitted as partners in the firm, which continues to transact a general Banking and Brokerage business, under the same name and style of WILLIAM J. BELL & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF WM. T. JENNINGS & CO. having been dissolved by mutual consent the undersigned will continue the business of wholesale and retail clothing at the old location, No. 231 Broadway, 3d door above Astor House.

W. T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO.

W. T. JENNINGS,
JAS. T. PETTUS,
B. F. ROBINSON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING FORMED A copartnership under the name of CORWIN & READ, for the transaction of the iron foundry business, have taken the premises known as the Old Velvet Foundry, corner of Weston and Jay sts., where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, which may be entrusted to their charge. GEO. W. CORWIN,
BROOKLYN, May 1, 1857. WM. READ.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the name and firm of NICHOLS & BILLERWELL, and will continue the iron foundry business at Nos. 29, 31 and 33 Hamersley-st., formerly carried on by the late firm of MERKLEE & NICHOL. JOHN NICHOL.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857. G. B. BILLERWELL.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1857.

TRANSPORTATION OF STORES.—PROPOSALS SEALED AND INDORSED.—Proposals for freight to Hong Kong will be received at this office until 12 o'clock SATURDAY, the 2d day of May, 1857, for the transportation of 2,800 barrels, more or less, of Government Stores from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New-York, to the United States Naval Store Keeper at Hong Kong, in China, or the senior naval officer present. The offers must state the price asked per barrel, without distinction between wet and dry; and each barrel, or two half barrels of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, butter, beans, molasses, vinegar, or whisky, will be considered and paid for as a barrel, whether it be a whisky barrel or a barrel of smaller capacity. All other packages to be estimated at the rate of 5½ cubic feet to a barrel, whatever they may contain, and in the measurement of all casks other than barrels the fifths will be deducted. No primage to be allowed. Six fair weather working lay days to be allowed at each of the ports of New-York and Hong Kong, for taking in and discharging cargo. Payments to be made by any Navy Agent in the United States, to be selected by the bidder and designated in the charter party within thirty days after producing satisfactory evidence of the delivery of the cargo. The vessel must stand A No 1, and be a first-class clipper ship, and pass the usual inspection by such persons as may be appointed by the Commandant at the Yard at Brooklyn, and be at the Yard on or before the 6th day of May next, ready to receive her cargo, and if not presented for examination within three days after being notified of her acceptance, the Department will consider itself at liberty to offer the freight to the next lowest bidder, or to make such arrangements as may best subserve the public interest. And if the vessel shall not sail (wind and weather permitting) within five days after the Government Stores are placed on board and the bills of lading signed, there shall be deducted from the freight money a sum equal to the amount demanded as demurrage for each and every delay in sailing beyond the said five days.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. (and *nowhere* else), until the 15th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the coal and wood required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter,—say 1,500 tons of coal, 1,500 cords of oak wood, and 300 cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove, clean coal, in good order, and 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the committee, and delivered in the bins at the several school-houses.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size and stove size.

The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered, properly sawed, split and piled, in the school-yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. No split wood to be less Virginia pine, not less than 3 feet 8 inches in length, and the oak wood not less than 3 feet long, and the sticks not less then 3 inches in diameter.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet solid measure, for pine and for oak, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting each load.

The wood will be inspected and measured by the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said coal and wood to be delivered at the schools where ordered, as follows: two thirds of the quantity of wood from the 20th of May to the 20th of July, and the remainder as required by the committee; two-thirds of the quantity of coal from the 20th of July to the 1st of October, 1857, and the remainder as required by the committee. Said contract to be binding until the 1st of May, 1858.

Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
THOMAS BOESE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
GEORGE WHITE. } Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF WELLES & CO.,
CONTRACTORS BROOKLYN CITY WATER-WORKS,
No. 373 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR LAYING PIPE.—BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of Saturday, May 9, 1857, for the distribution (furnishing all material, except pipe, stop-cocks, hydrants, &c.) and laying 120 miles of iron water-pipes, for these works. Plans and specifications will be ready on and after May 1, at the office of the Engineer, and our office, when full information will be given.

WELLES & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A COUNTRY BOARDING-HOUSE FURNISHED.—The premises consists of a good house, 84 feet front, with barn and 4 acres of land attached; is situated close to the water; there is fine bathing within two rods of the house, and good harbor for boats; situated within two miles of the Stamford Depôt, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and is a splendid location for Summer boarding. Possession immediately. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., or to WM. A. CUMMING, corner 10th-av. and 24th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 210 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.

P. P. FLAGLER.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brick building, 25x80 feet, with the good-will of the lease of one or more lots of ground adjoining. Also, an engine (fifteen horse-power) and boiler, both in complete running order. For particulars, inquire on the premises No. 343 West 19th-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The above oils can be obtained from the regular appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL OILS.—F. F. THOMPSON, Agent, depôt No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York. The BRECKENRIDGE COMPANY are prepared to supply these celebrated Oils for MACHINERY and ILLUMINATING PURPOSES, in quantities to suit purchasers.

THICK OIL FOR MACHINERY and for OIL LAMPS, $1 25 per gallon.

THIN OIL FOR CAMPHENE and BRECKENRIDGE LAMPS, $1 per gallon.

A discount of ten per cent. on Thick, and twenty per cent. on Thin Oils made to the trade. Terms, cash on delivery.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR. & SMITH,
No. 39 William-st., (and Merchants' Exchange, New-York,)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their long experience enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH,
late of No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1857.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Moses Taylor, Esq., Messrs. P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. C. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, Glasgow, Mo. THO. E. TURNEY, JAMES T. BIRCH, } Lecompton.

BIRCH, TURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
LECOMPTON, K. T.

We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay Taxes, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.

REFERENCES—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kirtland & Co., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c.,	&c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

GOLD AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every five shares then held by them respectively.

This amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

Transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (8th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 ₩ cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 ₩ cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders, (the certificates delivered to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY (NICARAGUA).—New-York, April 18, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that an election for a President and six Directors, to manage the business of this Company for one year from the first Monday in June next, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened again on the 6th day of May ensuing.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

TEE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 27, 1857.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS ($156,000) of the 7 per cent. bonds of the late Tonawanda, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, dated May 1, 1852, payable May 1, 1857, will be paid at maturity by this Company, at the Banking-House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, on the surrender of such Bonds by the respective holders thereof.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at No. 39 South-st., on TUESDAY the 12th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing under the general law recently passed by the Legislature of this State. The transfer books will be closed on the 2d day of May next. By order of the Trustees.

A. G. BENSON, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock M. of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.—NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, for the election of Directors and any other business that may come before them. By order, J. R. BULKLEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 1 HANOVER-STREET. —NEW-YORK, April 23, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, for the election of Directors and any other business that may come before them. By order, J. R. BULKLEY, President.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest due on 1st of May on the 10 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds of this Company, and on the Second Mortgage bonds of the BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on or after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st.

C. MURDOCH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 212 Broadway, New-York, (room No. 9,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857. R. W. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

STOCK SALE—H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH will sell on TUESDAY NEXT, May 5, at the board of Brokers, in the city of New-York, twenty-eight shares of the capital stock of the New-York Gas Light Company, belonging to the estate of Julia Bliss, deceased.—By order of CHARLES A. MAY, public administrator.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1857.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, due the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commision by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchenge Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$6,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved property in New-York City in one sum, or in sums of $2,000 or $3,000. Apply to JAMES C. RICE, Attorney, &c., No. 44 Wall-st.

$20,000 TO $30,000 WANTED—ON bond and mortgage, by a responsible party on first-class improved City property. Apply to A. M. LYONS, Nos. 28 and 25 Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, 18 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY STOCK wanted. GEO. K. BISTARE, No. 51 William-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, April 10, 1857.—A dividend of 4 per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, ending April 1, has this day been declared payable on the 25th inst. Transfer books will close on the 20th and open on the 26th instant. By order of the Board.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders in stock on and after the first day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till the 4th day of May next.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—April 28, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of *four* (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 28th inst. to 1st prox.

JOHN STEPHENS, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, APRIL 25, 1857.—The ILION BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the BOWERY BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed from this date to the 8th, inclusive. Per order of the Board.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857.

THE PARK BANK.—ELECTION.—THE Annual Election for twenty-three Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House No. 3 Beekman-st., on Monday, May 4, between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 154 av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 81 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. G. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. R. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell
Jas. B. Grinnell,	John Adams,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	E. Lindlay Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—No. 16 WALL-ST.—Cash Capital TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN RANKIN, President.

SAMUEL P. HOLMES	Of Bowen, McNamee & Co.
ANSON G. PHELPS	Of Phelps, Dodge & Co.
CHARLES CHRISTMAS	Of Belmont & Co.
GEORGE H. ELLERY	Of Ellery & Gibbons.

...Proceedings Pending in the Supreme Court.

...Granting an Alternative Mandamus—Formal Order of Judgment against the Plaintiff—Proceedings against the Proceedings of the Defendants, ...ted by Judge Roosevelt of a Writ of ...ndamus, returnable to the General Term of ... Supreme Court

...ARGUMENT BEFORE JUDGE PEABODY.

Injunction against the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York, against Appropriating the City Funds to pay Counsel to oppose the New Police Commission.

The People, by the Attorney-General of the State, vs. Abraham D. Russell, City Judge.—An alternative mandamus was granted against the defendant by Judge Roosevelt on Thursday evening, the object of which was to compel the Judge to act as Police Commissioner under the old law. Judge Russell, it is almost needless to say, is, as City Judge, one of the old Commissioners, and being opposed to the recent act reorganizing the Police Department and appointing new Commissioners, he is understood to have refused to recognize its validity, and expressed his determination not to act in conformity with it. The present action was brought, avowedly with the cooperation of Mayor Wood, to induce the Court now, or eventually, to declare that he was bound to recognize no authority but that of the old Police law, under which, by way of mere formality, he has refused to sit as a Commissioner.

The mandamus was returnable yesterday (Friday) morning. Mr. O'Conor appeared and said he was ready to go on with the case against the defendant, and was present upon a written authority of the Attorney General. Mr. Field, who appeared for Judge Russell, or more properly for the new Commissioners, stated that he was engaged in the Balance Dry Dock case, and desired that the motion be adjourned. After some discussion, the case was set down for 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The letter which he addressed to the new Commissioners, and their reply thereto, are as follows:

LETTER FROM THE CITY JUDGE TO THE NEW POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

THURSDAY, April 30, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Under the new act, familiarly called the Metropolitan Police bill, certain powers are, or purport to be, granted to you and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, as a Board of Commissioners to govern the Police of a new and anomalous district specified in said act.

In common with the great mass of my fellow-citizens, I entertain the opinion that that act, in its whole length and breadth, is repugnant to the Constitution of this State, and, by consequence, is absolutely, and in all its parts, void.

The Attorney-General has commenced against you an action, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, for the purpose of obtaining a judgment in the appropriate tribunal, on the question of right involved in this controversy.

That the public interest required this course on their part, no man can doubt. That the public interest demands from you the fullest cooperation in bringing the issue thus presented to a prompt decision, is to my mind quite clear.

The counsel for the State have offered you every facility for forwarding this object, and it is quite manifest that, with the greatest convenience to yourselves, you could, also disposed, obtain a final hearing at a general term of the Supreme Court within a few days.

It is equally clear that a hearing could be had in the Court of Appeals on the first day of its session in June next.

The judgment of that Court would be final, and if in your favor, all who now object to your assumed official action, including myself, would be obliged to acquiesce.

To my great surprise I learn that, through your counsel, you have declined to accelerate the proceedings, and that you purpose employing your counsel and the time of the Courts in discussing touching the mere forms of procedure, and in struggles to acquire the liberty of acting in an official capacity during the controversy, which you, as defendants, may protract for many months. I deem it important to the public that the disputed question of right as to the exercise of supervisory authority over the Police of this City should be promptly decided. My constituents are especially interested in procuring such a decision at the earliest practicable moment, and as one of their officers directly implicated in the question, it becomes me to do everything in my power toward accomplishing that result.

My personal and official relations to this question afford conclusive reasons for such a course on my part.

The laws in force when the Metropolitan Police bill was passed, charged me with the office and duties of a Police Commissioner of the City of New-York.

If the new bill is void, I am bound still to act as such Police Commissioner under the preëxisting law. If it is valid, I am forbidden so to do. Whether I act or refuse to act I may be liable to censure.

To relieve me from this embarrassment, and at the same time to relieve the public interest from the jeopardy in which it is involved by your refusal to meet the question, the Attorney-General has prosecuted against me a writ of alternative mandamus, a copy of which is now furnished to you.

I shall claim on the record, by a demurrer or otherwise, that the new bill afforded me a sufficient warrant for a refusal to act under the former law. This will raise the constitutional question, and I shall instruct my counsel to hasten proceedings, and procure an early decision from the Court of Appeals.

Of course my counsel will not argue your side of this question, for I do not believe in the soundness of the position you have taken. But if you decline, they will present the points, and carry the case to final judgment.

My object in addressing you is two-fold:

First—I wish to place myself in my true position before the public as an opponent of your course. The forms of law which are necessarily resorted to for the purpose in hand might mislead, if this letter were not written.

Second—I think it proper to offer you the control and management of my defence in the mandamus against me, except that I will not sanction any steps deferring or delaying justice. Your counsel may dictate the forms of the pleadings on my part, so far as shall be consistent with a waiver of all objections of mere form and with the measure of expedition required. They may present the question of constitutional law in any form they shall think fit, and at every stage of the action until final judgment in the Court of Appeals: they may conduct the whole defence, and maintain by argument, if they can, that you, in conjunction with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, now lawfully constitute the Board of Police Commissioners, having authority to exercise the powers which were vested in me as Police Commissioner ex officio. For this purpose it is only necessary that they attend in Court to-morrow morning.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL, City Judge.

TO SIMEON DRAPER, JAMES BOWEN, JAMES W. NYE, JACOB CHOLWELL and JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN, Esqs.

The following letter was dispatched yesterday morning by the counsel of the new Police Commissioners, as their

REPLY TO JUDGE RUSSELL.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 1, 1857.

SIR:—Your letter of the 30th April, addressed to the five members of the "Board of Police for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," who hold commissions from the Governor of the State, handed to one of those Commissioners between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. of yesterday, has, by reason of its allusions to the counsel of that Board, been handed to us by that Commissioner.

We know of nothing to justify the assertions of your letter, or any delay on the part of the Board of Police, or of any of their counsel, in meeting any questions raised for adjudication respecting their title to the office they fill by the Executive appointment.

The proposition of your letter that the Counsel of the Board of Police should take the peculiar part assigned to us in a proceeding between Mr. Wood and yourself, confessed by your letter to be prepared for that purpose, and not to arise from any difference of interest or opinion between you, is an invitation to aid in a collusive litigation to the end of obtaining a fraudulent judgment.

We perhaps treat the suggestion with more attention than it deserves or was expected to receive, in giving you for an answer that the only course we shall take in reference to the proceeding your letter has brought to our notice, will be, in our duty as Counsellors of the Supreme Court, to lay the evidence of the character of the litigation before the Court.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. M. EVARTS, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
WM. CURTIS NOYES, F. B. CUTTING,
JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.

To Hon. A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge.

In compliance with the terms of the adjournment, Judge ROOSEVELT took his seat on the Special Term bench at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of hearing argument on the motion for a *mandamus* against the City Judge.

Mr. Malcolm Campbell, on behalf of the Judge, read his answer.

Mr. O'Conor—To that answer there is interposed a general demurrer.

Mr. Campbell—To that I put in a rejoinder demurrer.

Mr. O'Conor—Now, if your Honor please, in this case I move, on behalf of the people, for judgment; and it is for your Honor to consider whether the most expedient disposition of the case is to hear an argument upon it, or to give judgment *pro forma*, so that the first argument can be before the General Term. I am indifferent as to what course your Honor may see fit to take.

The Judge—This mandamus, if I understand it, is predicated on the idea that the old Board of Commissioners are entitled to go on and act as heretofore.

Mr. O'Conor—Yes, Sir.

The Judge—And that the appointments under the new law, because it is unconstitutional, are therefore void.

Mr. O'Conor—Yes, Sir.

The Judge—It does not appear to be a matter of moment which way the judgment is entered now, except in one point of view; and in that point of view it may be.

Mr. Noyes advanced, and read the subjoined statement:

May it please your Honor: In behalf of the counsel [illegible] proceeded in at this [illegible] Term, convened expressly for that purpose [illegible] no other.

[illegible] days since an injunction was obtained as [illegible] from Mr. Justice DAVIES, on behalf of Mr. Wood, [illegible] of this City, restraining the action of the Board [illegible] the recent act of the Legislature of this State, accompanied by an order to show cause why the injunction should not be continued, returnable on the 30th of April. By the courtesy of that Judge, and by unusual efforts on the part of the counsel of the Commissioners, the argument was anticipated, and concluded before the day of hearing had arrived, and the injunction has since been dissolved.

Pending the determination of that question, and when the retaining of the injunction was regarded as hopeless, a new injunction to the same effect was obtained in an action of *quo warranto*, on a like ex parte application to your Honor, out of Court, although two other Judges were sitting, one at Chambers and the other at Special Term, in the regularly assigned order of judicial business.

The counsel for the Commissioners, in deference to the authority which granted that injunction, immediately applied to your Honor in public, and in the presence of the counsel for Mr. Wood, for an order to show cause why it also should not be dissolved, which, being opposed by them, your Honor declined to grant, except upon conditions involving the organization of a tribunal out of the ordinary judicial course, for the hearing, out of the motion to dissolve the injunction, but of the merits of the *quo warranto*, to which the counsel for the Commissioners did not accede, and the application was withdrawn.

Application was made the next day to Judge Peabody, in open Court, for such an order, and, although opposed by the counsel of the Mayor, professing to act as *amici curiæ*, was granted, returnable the next afternoon; and since that time the questions involved have been, and now are, under discussion before him—the course of the argument being such that no one entertains a doubt that the injunction must be dissolved.

Yesterday afternoon, while the argument before Judge Pesbody was going on, one of the Commissioners was served with a copy of the mandamus in the action now about to be brought on, accompanied by a letter from the defendant, which, with the permission of the Court, I will read.

[Mr. Noyes read Judge Russell's letter, and the reply to it, as above.]

I will also submit an affidavit, showing the exact relation between the parties to this new suit, and leaving no doubt in connection with Judge Russell's letter of its collusive character.

[Mr. Noyes then read the affidavit of James R. Cummings, who swore upon information and belief that Judge Russell was in collusion with Mayor Wood to institute this suit—both of them tempting the validity of the new law. This statement was predicated partially upon the remarks of Mayor Wood before the Chief and Captains of Police, in which he stated in presence of Judge Russell that he represented the majority of the old Board of Police Commissioners in his resistance to the carrying out of the provisions of the Metropolitan Police bill. The report of the remarks of the Mayor on that occasion was also read as part of the affidavit.

Your Honor will then perceive that by this attempt of the Mayor it is sought to determine grave questions of law, not only here but in the General Term of this Court, and in the Court of last resort, by collusion with a willing defendant, who has no wish to oppose, nor any interest in opposing, the success of the scheme which both of them have equally at heart. Aside from the question of the judicial impudence which avows such a purpose and the illegality of such a proceeding, the counsel of the Commissioners have determined to call the attention of your Honor to the singular aspect in which the case is presented, and to declare that, while leaving the propriety of any further proceedings in it to your Honor without any further suggestions from them, that inasmuch as a judgment in a fictitious suit is entitled to very little respect and has no force as an authority, they will not in any manner lend their aid or countenance to it. And while they avow their anxiety to facilitate by all proper and legal means a speedy decision of the great questions in controversy, they will not under any circumstances render any assistance to that end by any irregular course, or before any tribunal chosen by the Mayor and his advisers, or in any manner out of the regular course of judicial business, as already assigned by the Justices of this Court in the allotment of their duties. That any disposition that may exist to accelerate the first trial of the *quo warranto*, or any subsequent hearing on appeal of the same, the Police Commissioners always have been and always will be ready to meet; and that their whole action thus far, in every proceeding commenced against them in the Courts in question the validity of the act in controversy, has been to hasten the action of the Courts and resist the delays of the opponents of the law.

Having concluded his remarks, Mr. Noyes left the room, with Mr. Hill, Mr. Evarts, Mr. Vanderpool, and Commissioners Draper and Nye, as Mr. O'Conor rose to reply.

Mr. Noyes immediately withdrew.

Mr. O'Conor—If your Honor please, the argument that has been advanced in reference to this matter rests upon premises as true in logic and in law as the latter portion of what my learned friend (Mr. Noyes) has read is true in point of fact. It is a matter perfectly notorious—the learned gentleman has written what is generally known—it is, I repeat, a matter perfectly notorious that the statements of Judge Russell's letter are strictly true, viz., that these Commissioners seek to protract and procrastinate the decision of this question by using all those ordinary methods of delay which evasive parties, when made defendants, are allowed to use. They wish to make the cause of public justice in the City of New-York, and the settlement of this important question, feel all the mischievous consequences of that often observed upon evil—the law's delay. That is their object. Now, Sir, so far as they say that they are willing to expedite the proceedings, they say what is manifestly untrue—manifestly and palpable untrue. There is not a citizen of this commonwealth who hears it, and hears the rest of the representations of the learned counsel, who does not know it to be untrue. What have they to gain by thus procrastinating the decision of the main question? Why, they have this to gain. If they can establish to the satisfaction of the judges before whom the question happens to come, that the mere technical and formal point that no preliminary injunction can be allowed to restrain them from acting, and that they must be permitted to act until final judgment, they can put themselves in a condition to claim, and, unless they are resisted with force and violence, to hold this office until some time next Fall. I say until some time next Fall—without, as we conceive, a constitutional right—without, as yet, having obtained the opinion of one single respectable counselor under his hand that he believed it to be constitutional; I say, without having obtained, and, I verily believe, without being able to obtain, the signature of one single respectable counsel, that he, upon his oracle, as a lawyer and a gentleman, believes it to be constitutional. They wish to avail themselves of technical objections by which they hope to get rid of any injunction pending the litigation, and to place themselves in a condition during this long period of many months, to force their way into these offices, if by means of the physical force of desperate men lounging for the profits and the spoils of office, they can contrive to overcome that physical resistance which, in that event, to the great disgrace of public justice, will necessarily be opposed to their pretensions. This is the attitude in which these gentlemen and their counsel stand. Now, Sir, standing in that attitude—Judge RUSSELL being, to be sure, of opinion that this act is unconstitutional, being of opinion that he might rightfully disregard it and obey the mandates of the preëxisting law, has felt himself not only justified but authorized to say, and he has said, "I will not obey the existing law, and I will wait the quickening mandate of a court of justice to compel me to do so. That presents a suitable opportunity for bringing the issue before the courts. The Attorney-General brings the issue before the courts. Some controversies involve difficult questions of fact and it is impossible for a court of justice to dispose of such questions properly without having as plaintiff and defendant before it, parties who are really in a hostile attitude; but this case presents nothing but the naked, simple question of constitutional law, is that act valid or not? All that is wanted is the simple machinery of a *quo warranto* or *mandamus*, drawn up in a common form and presenting this plain, direct and simple issue. These gentlemen in the suit against themselves have determined that they will not permit such an issue to be framed within a period that would admit of the question being disposed of until next Fall. Judge Russell has it in his power to present the issue at an earlier period. He presents it by his refusal to act, or presents an occasion for it. The case at general term proceeds against him accordingly. The issue on the point of law is formed. What does this Court want in order to decide that question understandingly? It wants to hear an argument on the points of law from the counsel representing these Commissioners. They decline to present that argument, and, as in the case of the injunction, they seek by pretences and technical formal objections, to impede the Court of justice and prevent its decision. Ashamed of their condition, they are obliged, in a sort of second hand manner, to assert their entire willingness to meet it and to meet it promptly. The question is, whether, because they will not come in and argue this question, you will say that you will step aside from the regular course of law under regular pleadings and proceedings brought before you, and say that this is an issue which it is not discreet to permit to be carried forward before you. I submit, Sir, that there is no obligation in the Court to adopt that course, and there would be no propriety in adopting it. Whatever may be the opinion of Judge Russell, he has a perfect right to say, "I won't act until this question is decided by the Court." The Attorney General, believing this new act to be void, has a perfect right to proceed to enforce it. And why shall it be said that the suit is collusive or unfair in any respect, when this issue is thus presented, because of that opinion upon the part of Judge Russell, whilst he says, let those who entertain a different opinion come in and argue the question of law and protect all their rights, and as I can and may in my own name, so may they in their own names, if they see fit, join issue at once on the *quo warranto* which has been served upon them. Now, Sir, I apprehend it would be stepping aside from the regular administration of justice to take cognizance of an idle pretence on the part of these Commissioners, intended merely to retard justice, and it would be keeping back the fair and full and final decision of this case for you to withhold your judgment. Why, now that we are in this case, let us go on with it. I, therefore, trust that your Honor will not feel it your duty in any way summarily to interfere to prevent this matter from being carried forward to judgment—but, on the contrary, that you will facilitate that proceeding. If your Honor determines that matter in our favor, why we must go on Monday next before the General Term. The General Term will then have cognizance of this very motion which the learned counsel have seen fit to make in a manner somewhat peculiar here. They have made a motion and fled from the answer to it, and from your Honor's judgment upon it. If the General Term see fit to refuse to hear this matter for the reasons stated, then they will probably say so; but I apprehend the General Term will do no such thing. When the matter goes before the Court of Appeals they can hear the same matter, and they can determine whether there is any reason why they should not proceed to judgment for the sake of public peace, of public order and of good government. I have no more to say in relation to this particular motion than that I have something to say in relation to the case, if your Honor permits me to go on.

The Judge—I must exclude the question of collusion. I shall certainly assume that when the Attorney General of the State, using the name of the people of the State, is on one side, and the Judge of one of the highest criminal tribunals in the City, by right of which he has acted as a Police Commissioner, is on the other, that although there may be a concert of action for certain purposes, there is no unlawful collusion. Certainly I shall not assume that there is, upon the evidence which has been furnished in these papers. The impeachment of the Attorney-General assumes that collusion on mere hearsay evidence, to which no opportunity has been furnished for an answer. But, as has been said, when this case goes up before the General Term it will be perfectly competent again to review these affidavits there with the view that they may be acted on at the discretion of the General Term. It is not a question of right as between the parties: it is a question for the Court, whether they will go on and hear a case under circumstances which are strictly speaking, not hostile. Now this code on which we are proceeding generally, though not in cases of *mandamus*, does contain, as all lawyers know, a provision which is somewhat in its spirit analogous to cases like this. It allows parties, when there is a question of difficulty—I read from the code—"when there is a question of difficulty," it allows parties, if that question of difficulty might be the subject of a civil action—or even without an action, so far as that goes, to agree upon a case containing the facts upon which the controversy depends, and to present a submission of the same to any Court which would have jurisdiction if an action had been brought. For undoubtedly it must appear by affidavit in that case that the controversy is real; that there is a real question between the parties; a real question involved in the case. That might be qualified somewhat by criticism. It must be a real question at all events, and the proceeding must be in good faith to determine the rights of the parties. And then it is made the duty, even without further proceedings, by complaint and answer, or any other form of that kind—by any regular technical proceedings—it is made the duty, I say, of the Court, without those formalities, to hear and determine the case at general Term, and give a judgment thereon as if an action were pending. I admit this case does not come within the letter of that provision; but the question is whether the spirit of that provision, if it was necessary at all to invoke it, would not apply to this case, supposing, I mean—as I believe I am bound to suppose from all that is known of this case, and that we may consult its public history will not be denied)—assuming, I say, that it is a real *bona fide* question, in other words that it is rightly and sincerely entertained on one side as a matter of opinion—on one side at all events, and not very strongly, as we see here, controverted on the other—it may be controverted, but it is not now at all events)—that the law under which this change is sought to be effected in the administration of the police department of this city is unconstitutional. If that be really a dubious question, a question upon which two minds might gravely doubt, and above all, if it be a question on which there is no doubt—if that be so, as counsel contend on the other side, for they don't seem to answer it—(I mean, if there be no doubt one way)—then I don't conceive how I could possibly suppose that the Attorney General is acting here collusively within the meaning of the law against collusion. I cannot. At all events I think I should be acting very disrespectfully to the public authorities were I to assume it in evidence before me. I shall assume that he is doing his duty according to his oath of office. I shall assume likewise that the defendant here, who for this purpose appears as a Police Commissioner *ex officio*, the City Judge, is likewise acting as he believes to be right under the oath which dictates his duty as a public officer. That being so the fair question being presented, I think it is my duty to pass upon it at all events, so that the three Judges before whom the case is subsequently to be brought can review not only the main question but this identical one.

Mr. O'Conor—I will say by way of reporter, to inform the Court, and in support of your Honor's statement, that it is altogether consistent with principle, as shown by that section of the code, for parties to stand in opposition upon an important question, to waive all forms and come most amicably into the Court and present that question for its judgment. I can state a case occurring under it.

The learned counsel stated at length the case of the New-York Art Union, the law organizing which was found to be unconstitutional; and in regard to which the members composing the association amicably united with the then District-Attorney, (who, as he, Mr. O'Conor, sincerely believed, entertained at first the opinion that the Union was perfectly constitutional,) on a case raising cakedly and simply the constitutional issue, and, without any pleadings, presented it to the General Term for judgment. The Court gave its judgment, and the case then went to the Court of Appeals. That Court gave it the preference on the calendar; it was heard very early in the term. Judgment was rendered that the act of the Legislature was unconstitutional and void, and that institution ceased, he believed, to exist, at least in its then form. He only mentioned this fact as part of the current history, and his Honor, he believed, was familiar with the case.

Judge—It is within my memory; I think I wrote the opinion myself.

Mr. O'Connor—Yes; and your opinion was concurred in by the Court of Appeals. I was in the case. I acted for the Art Union. I promptly met the question, with their entire consent, and proceeded, without any possible delay, to have it determined at the earliest possible moment, even if it were to be determined against us. Now, Sir, in relation to this case, I am here on behalf of the people, to move for judgment. I only desire to expedite the proceedings, and it is for your Honor to determine whether you will render judgment for the plaintiff after hearing us, or whether, without hearing us, you will render a judgment *pro forma* against us, to be one that we may appeal, and bring the case regularly by appeal before the General Term. Of course you would not render a judgment on our hearing, without, perhaps, hearing some more argument. I don't know that all our points before the other justices have been printed. For my part it is my duty to move for judgment for the people. Your Honor has it in your discretion to give the decision either way. I perceive that the great constitutional case of the Warren Bridge vs. the St. Charles River Bridge went on a decision *pro forma* to the United States Supreme Court, and that was done in order to have it brought up there without further trouble.

The Judge thought the way to carry up the case must be to deny plaintiff's motion, and then let the plaintiff appeal. The appeal to the General Term could, he believed, only be taken in that way.

Mr. O'Conor—Then your Honor will, *pro forma*, deny the *mandamus*.

After some conversation between the Judge and counsel as to the surest mode of bringing the case properly and promptly before the General Term so that it might go to the Court of Appeals in June,

An order was entered, as intimated by the Judge, denying the *mandamus pro formâ*.

Mr. O'Conor then said he had another motion to make. He had found in this case that, instead of being called into Court to meet fairly on its merits the great constitutional question, they had to employ themselves in the examination, investigation and meeting of technical cavils and quibbles, for the purpose of delay. Among those which he had apprehended they might meet in this case, there arose a doubt (and it might be made unquestionable) as to the place at which a case in *mandamus* was to be heard for final judgment—whether it could be heard at a Special Term at all. In other words, he found, by referring to the code, that the writ of *mandamus* was, by the 474th section, excepted out of the operation of the whole of the second part of the code. And that being so, the power of a Special Term to hear such a case finally upon the merits and give judgment, was drawn into very great doubt. It was not necessary for him to say anything more than that. It was drawn into very great doubt, and if the Special Term had not power to hear it and give final judgment, why the judgment he (the Judge) had just now pronounced against his (counsel's) motion would be right for that reason, so that there was no inconsistency in the course that he (counsel) proposed to pursue. Now, under the instructions which he had received in this case, he proposed to move to his Honor at Special Term, upon the same facts and papers as in the other case, for a writ of *mandamus* returnable at the General Term on Monday next. This motion, after a renewed conversation, was granted, and the parties left the Court.

ARGUMENT OF MR. FIELD, BEFORE JUDGE PEABODY—THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION REACHED.

The People ex rel Fernando Wood vs. Simeon Draper et al.—This case was continued yesterday afternoon. Mr. Field spoke for the Commissioners. The grounds of his defence were the granting of the injunction, which he claimed was in direct violation of a statute in this State, and the constitutionality of the law. He stated that he believed that there was no doubt of the constitutionality of the law, and had equal confidence of his ability to prove it, but this was doing more than he was bound to do. The plaintiffs, in taking upon themselves the proving of the unconstitutionality of the law, were bound to do so beyond all reasonable doubt. The act was to provide for the police force of our City. It was admitted that the Legislature had power to organize any military force to quell any riot, or for any specific purpose, and equally had they this right to provide for the peace of this City. He proceeded to analyze the arguments of his opponents. It was just as proper for the present defendants in be appointed Commissioners of Police, as for the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge to be installed into that position by the Legislature. If the one was not legal, the other could not be. He denied, however, that the Commissioners of Police were county or City officers, any more than were the Judges of the Superior Court. He thought that the keeping of the peace was a duty devolving exclusively upon neither the City, county or town, but upon the whole State. The ideas, however, were the same as those advanced in his points published in yesterday's TIMES. He concluded by alluding to the growing evidence of the loosening of authority in the land, and the general feeling of contempt which is so frequently expressed in public.

It being signified that this was the close of the argument in the case, the Court was adjourned without date

INJUNCTION AGAINST APPROPRIATING THE CITY MONEYS TO PROSECUTE THE RECENT INJUNCTIONS.

Judge BIRDSEYE, of the Brooklyn Supreme Court, yesterday issued the following injunction, on the application of Richard S. Roberts, of Brooklyn, restraining payment of the $10,000 voted by the Common Council to the Corporation Counsel for the purpose of procuring additional legal assistance in contesting the constitutionality of the recent acts of the Legislature with reference to the City of New-York:

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—*Rich. S. Roberts vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—Injunction by order.—It appearing satisfactorily to me, by the affidavit of Richard S. Roberts, of the city of Brooklyn, the plaintiff, that sufficient grounds for an order of injunction exist, I do hereby order that the defendants, their officers and agents, refrain from paying out of the Treasury of the City of New-York, or out of any funds belonging to the defendants, the sum of $10,000, or any part thereof, appropriated by certain resolutions mentioned in the complaint herein, and in said affidavit, passed by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, on or about the 27th day of April, 1857, and by the Board of Councilmen of the said City, on or about the 28th day of April, 1857, for or on account of any of the matters or purposes expressed in or contemplated by the said resolutions, until the further order of this Court, and in case of disobedience to this order, you will be liable to the punishment therefore, prescribed by law.—Dated Brooklyn, May 1, 1857. LUCIEN BIRDSEYE.

Comptroller Flagg had a copy of the injunction served upon him. He did not mind it much; in fact he was rather pleased with it, and will take no measures to have it set aside; and he wishes it publicly understood that, while the City Treasury remains in its present depleted state, he is willing for like injunctions to be perpetually served upon him.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—DR. HARTLEY, Principal and Proprietor of the Philadelphia Ear Institution, is now in New-York City, and generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands. Dr. H. may here state, that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emenate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist. Thirteen years close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to bring his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed. The destruction by fire of the Institution of which DR. HARTLEY was the head having temporarily released him from his duties in Philadelphia, he will receive calls during each morning at No. 105 9th-st., near University Place.

[Advertisement.]

NO MORE DROWNING.

BUNKER'S LIFE PRESERVING SHIRTS AND BATHING DRESSES.

The only reliable life preservers in use. Seafaring men, travelers, excursionists, bathers and all others are invited to call at the show and salesrooms No. 337 Broadway, and examine the above articles.

The shirts have been approved and recommended by the following gentlemen:

JOSEPH WALKER, President Life Saving Benevolent Association of New-York; ELLWOOD WALTER, President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; NATHANIEL L. and GEORGE GRISWOLD, A. B. NEILSON, President Board of Underwriters; BIRD and NEILSON, JOHNSON and HIGGINS.

CHAS. J. BUNKER, No. 337 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night an excellent performance will be given at this house, consisting of that sterling old Irish drama "Brian Boroihme," the national drama of "Karmel the Scout," with the pantomime of "Mons. Dechalmeaux," intervening. This closes the present season, and on Monday commences the new, with the theatre repainted, redecorated, carpeted, upholstered and embellished both in interior and exterior. A new drop curtain, representing the Golden Horn, Constantinople, has also been painted by Mr. WILLIAMSON. A grand Eastern spectacle drama is to be produced in great splendor, entitled "Cleopatra; or, the Battle of Actium." So look out for fun at the National next week.

[Advertisement.]

PICTURES ON THE RETINA OF THE EYE.

When Dr. BURDELL was murdered, it was suggested that the picture of the assassin might have been found photographed by nature upon the retina of his eye. It was too late, at that time, to scrape down the retina and examine it with a microscope. But the same wonderful depicturing of facts, produced by science, may be witnessed in the developments of the ingenious Sliding Cases, and the curiously adapted sketches just sent over here by the London Stereoscopic Company, and for sale by their agent, Mr. CREGAR, at HALL'S music store, corner of Broadway and Park-place. All the fashionable world of our city is crowding to see them and carry them home for the family amusement.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE SICK.

"Call the blest compound to your aid,
Trust to Brandreth's precious pills."

Brandreth's pills not only cleanse the blood from all impurities, but they make it rich in those great qualities upon which its health and strength to resist disease depends. Where ulceration has laid bare ligament and bone, and when no means seemed likely to save life, patients have by Brandreth's pills been restored to good health, as tens of thousands willingly testify. Sold at 43 Brandreth Building, 415 and 417 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Mothers will not find it necessary to force them upon their offspring. Children are eager for them. They expel worms from the bowels without pain, and being free from mercury may be given to infants. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, recognized for twenty years as the only absolute specific for diseases of the Skin, scrofulous Ulcers, &c., daily achieves new triumphs. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To meet the requirements of the public, KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton street, has been compelled to enlarge his already extensive store. The rush of customers for his Spring style of gentleman's hat, has necessitated the alteration, and it is no wonder, for we do not remember an more half so elegant. His establishment is now commensurate with the excellence of its contents, and worthy of their beauty and artistic finish.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.
Too best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Carton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The giant strides of intellect in this century can have no better exponent than the almost absolute dominion over all forms of external and internal malady achieved by *Holloway's Pills and Ointment*. Even scrofula and other diseases, supposed constitutional and incurable, give way before them. Beware of counterfeits!

[Advertisement.]

☞ Physicians know that MIND is a potent agency in the aggravation or cure of diseases. PHRENOLOGY would greatly aid in their diagnosis. Examinations, and written descriptions of character, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Charlotte Temple" this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum. Every child may be permitted to see this moral Drama with a wholesome effect. It furnishes a lesson of life that must always be valuable.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 66 AND 68
FULTON-STREET,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

The amount of fine and cheap black Cloth Frock Coats, fine and cheap Cassimere Business Coats, contained in this Extensive Establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect, for as regards price,

EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other clothier in the City of New-York. For instance:

The finest custom made Dress Frocks	$14	to	$20
Super black and fancy cloth Frock Coats.	10	to	14
Frock Coats, well made and trimmed	5½	to	10
Over 5,000 Cassimere Business Coats	3½	to	10
Sprigg Reglens	5	to	12
Beautiful blue cloth Dress Coats	8	to	15
All the new styles of Silk Vesting	2½	to	5
Cassimere Business Pants	1½	to	3
Cassimere Dress Pants	4	to	6
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.			

EVANS, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only perfect Fountain Pen in the world. PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN, N. B.—A new and important improvement has been recently added to this invention, by which any writer can graduate the flow of ink. The fountain cases are warranted as incorrodible, and the points of the Gold Pens are warranted for one year.

This pen feeds itself with ink. PRINCE'S PROTEAN INK-FOUNTAIN PEN," is thus noticed in the *New-Englander*, by a remark that is, in itself, worth eaving:

"We remember being counseled by the Professor of Rhetoric, in College, over, in writing, to arrest a free flow of thought, in order to look out a word in the dictionary, hint to *write on, and correct the diction afterwards*. The reason assigned was, that a writer should take advantage of the concentration and glow of his mind, and not suffer it to become cooled and distracted while he investigates a question of language. For the same reason we prize "PRINCE'S Fountain Pen." It helps us to avail ourselves of the mind's best moods for composition. It is also an economist of time, soon repaying, by its saving in this respect, its original cost. A recent improvement has obviated our early objections to it, which arose from the insufficiency of the flow of ink. This difficulty no longer exists, the writer being able, by means of a new, ingenious contrivance, to regulate this flow at pleasure. No clergyman, we think, would give it, as thus improved, a fair trial, could ever be induced to relinquish it; *no man*, indeed, whose literary or commercial pursuits require him to write hour after hour."

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Dépôt, No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

REXFORD'S BITTERS.

These BITTERS are Carminative, Tonic, Stomachic, Anti-Dyspeptic, Alterative, and deliciously Aromatic.

They are prepared with the greatest care, entirely from Vegetables, and while they possess highly sanative properties, are entirely innocent in their effects.

They are invaluable as a preventive of Ague and Fever, and Bilious Diseases, and should be used by every one living or traveling in a malarious country.

They are an effectual cure for Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Flatulency, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c., and are very useful as a *preventive* and cure of Diarrhœa and Summer Complaints.

They contain no cathartic ingredients whatever, and while they are efficacious in curing, they are more particularly recommended as a Preventive of Disease.

DOSE.—From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three or four times a day, taken in water, cider, ale, wine, or any innocent medium. For debility, or loss of appetite they should be taken from ten to fifteen minutes before eating.

Prepared only by L. M. REXFORD, of Binghamton, and sold only by him and

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1754 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 4 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES

The Other Side of the Indian War—Contradiction of the Reports.

From the Dubuque Northwest.

ST. PETER, Sunday, April 19, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Capt. WM. W. DODD returned from the seat of Indian *rumors*, found no Indians except such as are peaceable. The Indian Agent, Mr. FLANDRO, has been here endeavoring to moderate the hot bloods of the town and country, and prevent a collision of the whites and Indians. After a rencounter above Mankato, unfortunately, by some misunderstanding, one Indian was [illegible] the affray.

It is now apparent that all [illegible] in the Spirit Lake outrages, and the [illegible] of the Woods on the Des Moines River. I [illegible] fabrications are starving, and hence doing [illegible] something to eat; [illegible] are dispersed as yet to [illegible] the agency for provisions [illegible].

The Winnebagoes [illegible] unity to get food of the [illegible], they and the whites that the Sioux are coming upon them, and thus causing in many instances a flight of the settlers, they take what provisions may be left, and in some instances break up the furniture in the claim houses.

Yesterday, at 1 P. M., the Fort Snelling troops, commanded by Capt. GARDNER, 125 in number, passed here and encamped at Spring Lake for the night, about one mile from Saint Peter. They intend to go some distance above Mankato, in order to induce the settlers to remain on their claims, and thus quiet the [illegible]ish state of the country above Mankato, on Blue Earth, and adjacencies. Some of them are determined to leave. One family passed here to day for St. Anthony, and notwithstanding the statements of Gen. WM. B. DODD to them of the entire safety of the country of the Blue Earth and Watermon from Indian attacks, this family passed on to St. Anthony.

FLANDRO, the agent, says there are less than one hundred of the Sioux in the present agency to be found anywhere East of the Fort, and these he will have brought in as fast as he can permit them up. The Indians, he says, will be required to stay on the reserves, where alone they are safe

I am sorry the state of affairs exists that I find here. The Indians are starving, and in order to get food they create alarm among women and children, and thus accomplish their ends. This fact is alone sufficient to account for nearly all the casualties of which you have heard. The Spirit Lake murders arose from the killing of a white man's dog by the Indians. The white man in return, demanded and took the guns of the Indians. The Indians afterwards found the place of deposit of the guns and went and took them. This created mutual distrust, and final collision. Several were killed on the part of the whites and some four of the young women carried off. The affair at Des Moines is not exactly understood as yet. The Indians were trading with Woods, and after he was tired of them, he told them to go away and if they did not they would be taken by the troops. They seemed to have become offended at something, and, it is said, killed Woods, the clerk of the store, and a brother of his, robbed the store and left for Missouri.

Preparations were nearly completed to pursue the murderers when the panic sat in here, and diverted the attention of the commander at Fort Ridgley to the scenes transacting nearer home. The settlers need something in the shape of a military demonstration in the country between here and the Fort to satisfy them. The demonstration is now going forward. There is no need of alarm.

Yours truly, CHAS. S. BRYANT.

From the Minnesotian, April 20.

We had the pleasure of meeting in St. Paul, on Saturday, Hon S[illegible]t. A. D. BALCOMBE, of Winona, directly from the Seat of War." He has been passing some two weeks in the Blue Earth Valley, and was up there when the war panic broke out.

He authorizes us to state that not a drop of white blood has been shed upon the waters of the Blue Earth, the Watonwon, or any other of its branches.

No hostile Indians have been nearer to Makato than Spirit Lake and its immediate neighborhood, away down on the Iowa line. The whole thing is a humbug from beginning to end.

The panic seized some of the settlers on the Watonwon, hearing of the Iowa outrages, and when the peaceable annuity Indians came down to commence making sugar, some of the settlers packed up and fled. Seeing fires on the prairies west and south of them at night, they concluded it was the burning of cabins. On arriving at Mankato and St. Peter, they had succeeded in drawing *facts* of this character from their vivid imagination.

B. H. RANDALL, Esq., from Fort Ridgely, was also in the city on Saturday, and confirms fully what we have stated above. He says all the Indians were fleeing from the sugar-bush to the Fort for protection, scared nearly out of their skins.

Thus the grand war of HEZLEP, DOND & Co., ends, as we predicted at the outset, in a grand fizzle.

TRAVERSE, Thursday, April 16, 1857.

GEORGE: The excitement is over; the citizens have returned to their homes, having been protected by the five stone buildings in St. Peter, belonging to Gov. GORMAN, Mr. SWIFT, and the Hotel, some of which were well fortified with eight inch plank, with port holes cut through in order to shoot the natives as [illegible]. There was a great deal of suf[illegible] channel, coming in as they [illegible] of clothing and food.

[illegible] went out from St. Peter on Sunday, [illegible] that from 300 to 700 Indians were [illegible] all possible speed, carrying [illegible] Indians killing all that [illegible] their escape, burning houses, &c.

Now, the whole matter is about this: A few drunken Indians wanted credit of some traders out on the Des Moines River, which was refused. A difficulty ensued, in which the whites were the first aggressors; and when the Indians became exasperated, they commenced retaliation, and killed a number of the citizens in that settlement and fled towards the Missouri.

Not a single hostile Indian has been seen within one hundred miles of this place; and from all I can learn of the reported engagement I spoke of to you on Monday, is that a small party went out from Mankato, saw some Indians running, fired on them, saw four fall, ran back, and never looked to see if they were dead. Now, I presume they only saw a small piece of blanket on a bush, shot at it and run; and one man fell down, dropped his flask, which saved his life by two balls striking, as he says. It now turns out that no man was killed at all, nor an Indian found dead.

I suppose M'LEOD and General DODD are now looking for that bush with the blanket on it, and if they find it, they will be sure that an Indian once owned the blanket and has cruelly deserted it, leaving it exposed to the merciless grasp of our Minnesota militia.

Affectionately, G. H. SPENCER.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHIELDS.

FARIBAULT, Rice Co., M. T., Wednesday, April 15, 1857.

To the Editors of the Pioneer and Democrat:

GENTLEMEN: Rumors have been in circulation in this region of the Territory for several days, that a band of Indians was in the vicinity of Mankato, burning houses and killing settlers. The post boy has this moment arrived from St. Peter's, and others have come in from the Blue Earth County, and all state there is not the slightest foundation for these absurd reports.

I hope the papers of the Territory will hasten to correct any false impression on the subject, as we know if they get into circulation in the East, they will have the effect to deter emigrants from bringing their families to this Territory.

You may declare with truth that there is neither hostility or sign of hostility among the Indian tribes in the Territory. Yours, truly, JAMES SHIELDS.

THE OTHER SIDE AGAIN.

Private letters received in this City from Mankato, M. T., up to April 20, give more serious accounts of the Indian troubles than the newspaper reports have afforded. We copy:

MANKATO, Wednesday, April 20, 1857.

War is the order of the day here. The Indians are plundering all around. Troops are constantly arriving, which will soon crush the war, or, at least, we hope so. Three companies of regulars arrived to-day from Fort Snelling, and report that a large number of Indian traders in the region where the disturbances broke out were killed. Others barely escaped with their lives. Thousands of dollars' worth of property was carried off or destroyed; how much I shall lose I do not know as yet, [the writer is in the fur trade,] but probably not much ultimately, as the Government guarantees all losses of that kind. The Indians succeeded in capturing a good supply of ammunition, blankets and horses. Several women are in captivity.

Yours, R. W.

The Washington *Union* of Saturday has the following:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received advices which confirm the recent newspaper reports of the Indian difficulties in Iowa and the southern portion of Minnesota, but no particulars of additional interest are given.

Indian Troubles in Nebraska.

PLATTSBURG, N. T., Saturday, April 18, 1857.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: Yesterday a company of men arrived here from Salt Creek—about 50 miles back—stating that they were obliged to leave their homes there, on account of the Indians, which were destroying all their property and stock, and making sad ravages through that section of country. They are Pawnees, and the same band which gave Col. MANNERS so much trouble, while making the United States Survey, one year ago last Fall, and have since committed innumerable depredations upon the whites, almost too intolerable to bear. To-day, a large number of the settlers, accompanied by Gen. THAYER and others, started in pursuit of the Indians, hoping to reclaim a part of the property stolen by them, or else raise a mass with them. It is supposed that none of the Salt Creek country will be settled until there is some disposition made of these Indians.

From New-Mexico—Indian Murders.

The St. Louis papers have dates from New Mexico to March 17. A letter from Albuquerque, o that date, says:

"A Mexican from La Joya, came here on Monday of last week, saying that on Tuesday, a party of ten men from Casa Colorada, were at the mountains, with teams and carretas for wood, that the Indians came upon them, and killed nine of the men. The bodies of the nine men butchered, had been found by th inhabitants and brought into the settlements, and on that night were lying unburied at Casa Colorado. Mr. GERMAN had taken, in writing, the names of all of them, and named the names in town. Mr. CLARK, Justice master for the Government, at tols place, returned on Saturday night from the county of Valencia, where the killing and robbery occured. He confirms all the previous statements. The bodies of the deceased were buried on Friday.

It appears the Mexicans were unarmed, that they turned to flee for the settlements, when they were attacked, that the Indians followed and slew them as they fled, and that the one last killed was found dead but a short distance beyond the settlements. Mr. CLARK also reports that during the same week, and while he was down there, the Indians came within three miles of Los Lunas and drove off two herds, that the number stolen was not then known. The inhabitants had raised a company of their neighbors and gone in pursuit of the stock and Indians. Other depredations are spoken of, of recent occurrence in the County of Socorro.

Within the last three or four weeks the troops have scouted from the posts of Alburquerque, Forts Stanton, Craig Thorne and Fillmore—generally successful in two instance in overtaking the Indians. In others the Indians had too much the start of the troops to be overhauled. On the 8th inst., Captain GIBBS, rifles, started out from Fort Fillmore in the pursuit of Indians who had run off some animals belonging to the surveying party in charge of Mr. GARRETSON, Deputy Surveyor of the Territory; and on the 9th the trail was struck about five miles from Robiero, and going toward Cook's Spring.

The robbers, seven in number, were seen about 1 o'clock P. M., overtaken—and immediately attacked—with a result of six Indians killed, and one severely wounded. It was thought he would die. The stolen animals were recovered, and all the effects of the robbers captured, such as bows, arrows, knives, blankets, &c. In this affair Capt. GIBBS was severely wounded by a lance in the hands of the chief, whom he had shot. The men behaved with great gallantry. Corporal COLLINS fell in charge of the party after Capt. GIBBS was wounded and compelled to dismount, having become very faint from loss of blood.

Lieut. BAKER, rifles, left Fort Thorne on the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock P. M., for Mr. VIGIL's camp, and found that the Indians had driven off all his animals. He took up the trail, crossing the river about 18 miles below Fort Thorne, following it over 70 miles, passing through a terrible cañon and a very rugged country. The party camped at 3 o'clock A M., on the 11th, being unable to follow the trail further at night. At daylight the guide discovered the trail, and the Indians were found in camp a few hundred yards off.

The camp was attacked, (Shawano's band,) completely surprising it; a part of their arms, all their animals and camp equipage were captured. The Indian party was from 15 to 20 strong, and Lieut. BAKER is satisfied that eight were desperately wounded, and that scarcely one escaped unhurt. In this action, private PATRICK SULLIVAN was killed. Sergeant DUGAN, Corporal BRADY, Bugler REID, and private DOUGHERTY were wounded. Five horses were also wounded.

The Strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Exciting Times.

From the Baltimore American, Saturday.

The armed burden train, with which the officers of the road were determined to force a passage, left the Camden station yesterday, immediately after the Frederick train. Resolute men were selected for engineers and brakesmen, and on the locomotive were several officers of the Company, armed with the authority of the Governor to resist every attempt to obstruct the operations of the road. After passing the bridge over Gwyn's Falls, where a strong body of city police were stationed, the rioters, and the sympathisers with them, were seen by squads along the line of the track. At Jackson's bridge, where the Washington turnpike crosses the railroad they had gathered in great force, probably to the number of two or three hundred, some of whom, it is presumed, were mere spectators. As the train came on, a man jumped on to the track and waved his hat as a signal to stop the train.

The engineer pushed on and the same man then ran to a switch and appeared to make an effort to change it, which, at the speed the train was then running, would probably have resulted in a serious accident. Before, however, he could effect his purpose the train was on the switch and he gave it up.

The moment the train reached the rioters there was a fierce volley of bricks and stones, mingled with the rapid discharge of fire-arms. The parties on the locomotive were specially aimed at, and were forced to protect themselves by crouching down below the woodwork of the engineer's house. The glass sashes of the locomotive were shattered by the vollies, so only a pane being unbroken. As the two rear cars of the train, containing the armed posse, came up, the attack was again wieldly renewed. Large stones were thrown with determined force through the windows, and the sharp cracking of revolvers gave evidence of the murderous intentions of the assailants. The Company's posse immediately replied to the attack with a discharge of musketry, which was effectual in knocking over two of the mob. This determined measure evidently took the rioters by surprise, and, as the train passed on, they were seen breaking and scampering in every direction, apparently in the utmost consternation. Had it been possible then to bring the train to a sudden stop no doubt the ringleaders might have been secured, and an unmolested passage secured for the other trains.

Three-quarters of a mile further on, in a cutting, another body of rioters were seen, numbering from fifty to a hundred. As the train reached them there were the same vollies of stones and discharges of fire-arms, whilst the more desperate rushed toward the cars with the intention of getting on and stopping them. A prompt volley of musketry made them aware of the danger of the attempt, and they fell back with the most apparent haste to get out of danger. One or two dropping shots were fired after the train and were replied to by those on board, but the parties were then too far apart to do damage.

From this point the train ran on without stoppage or molestation, until Lee's water station, one mile this side of Ellicott's Mills was reached. Here small bodies of men were seen on the hill and hiding behind the water station. It was determined to stop the train and give these parties a chance for the fight they were seeking. When the locomotive drew up, the rioters advanced and commenced the attack. One man who was disguised by a handkerchief tied around the the lower part of his face, fired at one of the officers on the locomotive. The shot was soon answered with a musket ball, and deeming discretion the better part of valor, the disguised assassin furnished a specimen of running that despite the serious surroundings of the scene was laughable. Another of the rioters as he climbed the hill was knocked over, but not being seriously injured, recovered his feet and continued his flight. When he reached the top of the hill and was out of range he waved his cap in defiance and then left.

Word was immediately given to the party on the train to pursue the rioters, and was promptly obeyed. The rioters after getting over the hill again drew together and fired on their pursuers as they advanced. They however broke before a volley of musketry and an animated pursuit then commenced. The officers separated in pursuit of different individuals and for five or ten minutes there was an irregular fire, the rioters gradually gaining the woods and making good their escape. One of their number get run down and captured. He was taken on the train and hand-cuffed, and on arriving at Ellicott's Mills committed for trial before the Howard County Court. He gave his name as Robert Smiley, and had only been four days out of jail, where he had been committed for an assault on his wife. No arms were found in his possession, and he has never been in the employ of the Company. He protested vigorously that he had nothing to do with the attack on the train, and had only come out to see "what was going on." There was doubt, however, that he accompanied the rioters and participated in the assault.

The rioters at this point did not appear to number more than twenty men, but they were of the most determined class. They were mostly armed, generally with pistols though several guns were seen amongst them, and gave evidence of a strong disposition to show fight until the heavier arms and superior determination of their opponents convinced them they had no chance of success.

SERIOUS COLLISION BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND RIOTERS.—A MAN THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

[TELLGRAPHIC]

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 2—10 P. M.

The Railroad Riot is not yet fully quelled. The evening freight trains were sent out under a military guard, consisting of three companies that were ordered out by the Governor. On reaching Jackson's bridge they were fired on by the rioters, the military returning the fire briskly, killing one rioter and wounding others. The trains then passed on.

SUNDAY, May 3—9 P. M.

The riot still continues. This morning the train which was returning with the military guard was thrown from the track by the rioters, and several cars were smashed. Two soldiers were injured; one of them had a leg broken. Two military companies were sent out to the Relay House this afternoon, to protect the freight trains which were to come in. The result we have not yet heard.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty by the British Government.

Opening of the Decisions of the Naval Courts of Inquiry, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 2.

The Administration is surprised to receive news of the rejection by the British Government of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty as it was ratified here. The assent of the British Ministry to the modifications asked was confidently anticipated.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. TOUCEY, has commenced opening the decisions of the Naval Courts of Inquiry. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 2.

There are several hundred applications for Consulships. General CASS informed a friend this morning that the subject would not be acted upon till early in June.

LEWIS S. POTEIDON has been appointed Marshal for Vermont, *vice* CHAPIN, whose commission has expired.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 3.

The New-Orleans mail of Monday came to hand this morning. We have no train yet from the North. Probably it has been thrown back or obstructed by the rioters beyond the Relay House.

From Halifax.

ATLANTIC TELEGAPH CABLE—ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, May 2.

The bill, granting to the New-York, Newfoundland and London ("Atlantic") Telegraph Company the exclusive right for fifty years, to land upon the shores of this Province, sub-marine telegraph cables, passed the Upper House by a large majority on Thursday, and has since received the signature of the Governor.

Parliament was formally prorogued on Thursday.

Amendments to the Constitution of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 2.

The amendments to the Constitution which were voted in the State Legislature yesterday, were carried by large aggregate majorities. They are:

1. That every voter shall be able to read the Constitution in the English language and to write his own name.

2. Limits the House of Representatives to two hundred and forty members, to be created by Districts.

3. Provides for the choice of forty Senators in single Districts, instead of by Counties as heretofore.

Consecration of the Bishop of Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 3.

Rev. Dr. ELDER, of Mount Saint Mary's College, was consecrated Bishop of Charleston at the Cathedral to day. A great number of persons witnessed the ceremony.

Sailing of the Khersonese.

PORTLAND, Saturday, May 2.

The steamship *Khersonese* sailed from here at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Halifax, Newfoundland and Liverpool.

The Orange County Murder—The Body Recognized.

From the Newburg Daily News, Saturday.

From some information received, the Coroner and Sheriff EDWARDS went to Shawangunk last night, and on the reassembling of the Jury this morning, witnesses were introduced who positively identified the body as that of SARAH BLOOM, who belonged in that town.

The first witness was Mr. JOHN COOLEY, of Shawangunk, who testified that he was well acquainted with SARAH BLOOM.

A sister, JANE BLOOM, was then called to the stand. She testified that her sister had been in Pennsylvania the past Winter, but had returned about the 1st of April. Her description of the size of her sister, corresponded with that of the body. The last she had heard of her was that she was at the house of DANIEL CONSTABLE, in Newburg, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. WM. JENKINS was the next witness. He said that SARAH BLOOM came into Mr. KEMP'S store about 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and requested witness to take her out to Shawangunk. Said that the person who brought her to Newburg had left her, she having missed him. Witness procured a conveyance, and started with her about 9 o'clock. Took the horse from Mr. WEYGANT'S.

S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., who conducted the examination, questioned this witness closely as to all the facts and circumstances connected with the journey. Witness said that Miss BLOOM wanted to go to the house of Mr. MASTEN, at the Basin, and he desired witness to let her get out in the road when within a short distance of Mr. M.'s house, as she did not want to have the carriage driven to the door. He got back to Newburg about 3 o'clock in the morning, and did not make any stops on the road, either going or returning.

Witness was then questioned as to his belief of the identity of the body with that of SARAH BLOOM. SARAH had very perfect teeth—those in the body were decayed and had been plugged. Very sure that SARAH had no decayed teeth—mouth not like her. "*the body is not that of Sarah Bloom.*" The hair is unlike her's. SARAH BLOOM'S occupation was that of a tailoress.

Mr. JENKINS is as positive that the body is not that of SARAH BLOOM as the other witnesses are to the contrary. Still, he admits that there are striking similarities in marks on the body with those known to have been on SARAH BLOOM. So far as we can learn from him in conversation, his idea that the body is not that of SARAH BLOOM is founded almost entirely upon the dissimilarity of teeth.

The testimony of JANE BLOOM was very positive as to the identity with her sister. Among other things she spoke of a sore which SARAH showed on her arm on Sunday morning. A spot on the arm of the body corresponded exactly. She said to one of the Jurors, if that is my sister, there is such and such a scar on one eyebrow. Again the tally was exact. So with peculiarities about the toes. It does not seem possible she could be mistaken. SARAH BLOOM is missing, that is certain. So far there is no evidence to show her whereabouts since Mr. JENKINS swears he left her at midnight Tuesday, near the house of Mr. MASTEN. Mr. MASTEN'S evidence now becomes important.

A partial *post mortem* examination was made this morning, which resulted in showing that abortion had taken place within a short time. The health of the deceased had been very poor for some time, and she was unable to pursue her accustomed avocations.

It has been decided to have the funeral services at the Court-House, at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Flourishing Condition of the Slave-Trade.

From the Savannah Republican, April 30.

Notwithstanding the diligent exertions of the principal nations of Christendom to put down this traffic, there are indications that it has largely increased during the past few years, and bids fair to do so in a still greater ratio, for a time to come. The great centre of the trade is Cuba, where we are reliably informed, there is a large and thoroughly organized company, with a heavy capital, devoted to the business. During the past few weeks the following vessels have been purchased, at the prices named, by houses in Havanna, to be added, it is generally believed, to the African line of slave traders, which is said to number at this time *one hundred and fifty sail:*

The schooner *Talulah*, of New Orleans, for $7,300

A schooner—name unknown—of Wilmington, N. C., for $5 400.

Schooner *Abbott Devereux*, of Savannah, for $6,500.

Brig *R. B. Lawton*, of Newport, R. I., trading between Savannah and the Cuban ports, for $9,500.

Berk *Minnetoka*, 324 tons, of New-York, for $13,500.

Schooner *Joseph H. Records*, (well known from her previous engagement in the trade) of Newport, R. I., for $6,500.

To these may be added the brig *Putnam* and bark *Clara B. Williams*, recently purchased by a commercial house in Havana.

We have received this information from a source which we consider entirely reliable, and it will astonish some people who have been accustomed to believe that the importation of a cargo of slaves from the coast of Africa is a rare occurrence.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The first public service connected with the Religious Anniversaries of the present year took place last evening at Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S Church in the Fifth-avenue, when Rev. Dr. CULBERTSON, of the Shanghae Mission, China, preached the anniversary sermon for the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The handsome edifice was crowded with a select audience, among whom were several influential clergymen of the City. After the prayer, and previous to the sermon, the following abstract from the Twentieth Annual Report of the Board was read:

The Board acknowledge their gratitude to Almighty God that the missionary work has been prosecuted another year, with but few serious interruptions, and in many respects with results of a highly encouraging nature.

FINANCES.

The receipts, from all sources, (including a small balance from last year of $24 36,) have been.....$205,768 00
Expenditures..... 218,520 17

Leaving an Indebtedness of..... $12,752 17

This is the first time in the history of the Board that a debt of any considerable extent has been incurred, and it is greatly regretted by those who have the chief control of its affairs. It could not have been avoided, however, without seriously curtailing the ordinary labors of the older missions, or abandoning entirely several enterprises that had received the sanction of the General Assembly, and no doubt the sanction and cordial approval of the great Head of the Church.

MISSIONARIES AND ASSISTANT MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

Thirty-two missionary laborers have been sent out during the year. Six of these were designated to the missions in China; two to Northern India; one to Western Africa; and the remainder to the various missions among the Indian tribes of our own country. Nine others are under appointment, and will leave for their respective fields of labor during the coming Summer, unless the depressed state of the Treasury shall prevent their being sent out.

MISSIONS, MISSIONARY LABORERS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

The Board has missions among ten of the principal Indian tribes of our own country; one for the Jews in New-York City; one for the Chinese in California; two in South America; two in Western Africa; one in Siam; three in China; two in Northern India; and at the same time extends pecuniary aid to the Evangelical Societies of Belgium, Paris, Geneva, and to the Waldensian Synod. Connected with these various missions there are 72 ministers of the Gospel; 132 male and female assistant missionaries from this country; 69 native helpers; 55 schools of various grades, and 4,284 pupils; 31 churches, and 940 communicants, of whom about 150 have been brought to the knowledge of the Saviour during the past year. Six printing presses have been industriously employed at the same time in furnishing the printed page to be circulated in China, Siam and India.

Encouraged by these tokens of good, and looking to God for its continued favor, the Board would earnestly invite the heartier cooperation of the friends of the Redeemer, that the glad tidings of salvation may be extended until they reach every human heart on the face of the earth.

The sermon was very appropriate to the occasion, and was otherwise unusually interesting. The text was Isiah, chap. xlix, v. 12: "Babold, these shall come from far; and lo, these from the north and from the west; and these from the land of Sinim." This prophecy, the preacher maintained, related to China and our duty to China, as a Christian nation, was involved in its consideration. Regarding China as a land of peculiar interest to the Christian missionary, we had to consider the immensity of its population, and the religious condition of the people. The Chinese were idolaters, gross idolaters. All idolatry was based in a misconception of the character of God, and the nature of our relation to him. The Chinese, as a nation, were especially ignorant of the Divine character, of the worship due to the Divine Godhead, of the nature of sin and of man's position in the world, and of his destiny in the world to come. Still, even among a people so benighted, and so hemmed in by immemorial prejudices and traditions, the labor of the Christian missionary had done its good work. In spite of the numerous obstacles which had impeded it, Christianity was firmly planted there, and the recent revolution in that country had helped, and was helping its advance.

There was no collection taken up. The annual meeting of the Board will be held this afternoon, at the Mission House, in Centre street.

Ticket Swindling—The New Dodge.

The ever-vigilant wits of runners and ticket-swindlers have been severely taxed, since the passage of the new law for the protection of emigrants, in what way to exercise their vocation, without incurring the penalties of fine and imprisonment. The law prohibits the fraudulent sale of tickets of "Railroad, Steamboat, and Steamship Companies," but not of *sailing vessels*; and they have now hit upon the plan of sending California passengers by the way of *Australia*, in sailing vessels. This is done by naming a very high price for a California ticket, at the same time offering a passage by *the way of Australia* upon much better terms; by this dodge they expect to practice their impositions to any extent, and escape by a technical omission in the law to include sailing vessels.

A POOR OLD MAN SWINDLED.

J. C. CASWELL, a respectable man of 63 years, arrived in this City on the 22d ult., from Lawrence, Van Buren County, Mich., stopping on the way in Toronto, to see his friends, where he obtained a letter of introduction to a shipping agent in this City from JOHN CAMERON, Esq., a highly respectable banker. Mr. CASWELL is on his way to join his only daughter, living in Australia, with whom he expects to spend the remainder of his days. He was led astray by an emigrant runner, carried to a bogus ticket office, where the man behind the counter personated the shipping agent, *opened and read the letter addressed to another man*, swindled him out of his money, and afterwards kicked the poor old man out of doors. Mr. CASWELL then made a complaint before Recorder SMITH; the following is a copy of his affidavit:

City and County of New-York:—John C. Caswell being duly sworn says that on the 22d day of April, instant, he arrived in the City of New York from Lawrence, in the County of Van Buren, State of Michigan; that deponent came to the said City of New-York for the purpose for engaging his passage from the port of New-York to Australia; that deponent on his way to the City of New-York stopped at Toronto, Canada, for the purpose of seeing his brothers who resided there; that when in Toronto he received the annexed letter of introduction to R. W. Cameron, Esq., a shipping agent, doing business in the City of New-York, from John Camerou, Esq., a banker in said city of Toronto; that when deponent arrived in the City of New-York, and when in the act of leaving the Hudson River Railroad cars, in which he came to the City of New-York, he was accosted by a person, whom deponent is informed and believes, is an emigrant runner, who asked deponent if deponent wished to go aboard a ship; and deponent answered in the affirmative: he then asked deponent if deponent wanted lodgings, and deponent said—no: that he wished to go immediately to the shipping office of R. W. Cameron: that the said Runner then said that he knew where said office was, and that he would bring deponent there; that deponent told him that he thought he could find said office without his assistance, but that said Runner insisted upon showing deponent the said office of R. W. Cameron, and remained with deponent; that the said Runner then brought this deponent to the office No. 146 Liberty street, which, as deponent has since been informed and believes is kept by James Enright, and there introduced him to a person behind a counter or desk in said office as Mr. Cameron, that deponent immediately upon being introduced to said person asked "Is this Mr. Cameron's office?" and "Are you Mr. Camcron?" and the said person, whose name deponent is informed and believes is S. W. Gordon, said, in answer to deponent's said question, "Yes, I am Mr. Cameron, and this is Mr. Cameron's office;" whereupon I handed him the said annexed letter, saying, "This, then, is for you, I suppose," and he took it and said, "Yes, this is for me;" he then opened the letter, read it, and laid it aside, saying, "It is all right—I will do all I can for you;" that deponent, then believing that the said Gordon was R. W. Cameron, took from his pocket one hundred and thirty dollars, and handed the same to said Gordon, saying, "This is all the money I have in the world—take it, and do for me the best you can; you have your friend's letter there, and I trust that you will do me all the justice that you can; I throw myself on you as a friend; give me a ticket, and return to me as much of it as you can, to help me along;" that the money was then counted, and Gordon said, "There is one hundred and thirty dollars here," and handed deponent back ten dollars, saying, "That will be enough for you until the ship sails;" he then sent a boy with deponent to a tavern, saying that he would call on deponent in the afternoon and give deponent his ticket; that Gordon, in the afternoon, gave deponent a ticket; that deponent has since been informed and believes that he has been grossly defrauded; that he took from him twenty dollars more than said ticket was worth, fraudulently, and with the intent to cheat this deponent; that when deponent learned that he had been defrauded as aforesaid, he called on said Gordon and requested said Gordon, in a civil and polite manner, to return to him the $20 which deponent had paid him over and above the value of the tickets; that said Gordon abused deponent and threatened to strike deponent; and that deponent, to avoid further trouble with said Gordon, turned to leave his said office; and then said Gordon rushed upon deponent, struck deponent upon the back of his head, and attempted to kick deponent.

Sworn before me this 29th day of April, 1857.

JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

Signed J. C. CASWELL.

The following is a copy of the letter opened by GORDON:

TORONTO, Tuesday, April 21, 1857.

R. W. CAMERON, Esq., New-York: *My Dear Sir:* The bearer of this, JOHN C. CASWELL, is a poor old man, who is about to join his only child—a married daughter—in Australia, who promises to take care of him during the remainder of his life. Will you be so kind as to give him a good berth, as cheap as you can, for he has but a small sum to bear his way upon, in one of your fast vessels going out from New York, and oblige my dear Sir, yours very truly,

Signed JOHN CAMERON.

The ticket, for which he was charged $120, was a genuine one, bought at the office of Mr. R. W. CAMERON, setting forth that $100 has been paid by J. C. CASWELL, for a second-cabin passage in the packet ship *Rambler*.

The case of the old gentleman is a pitiable one, penniless and alone in a strange place, and a voyage of 8,000 miles to go before he can find his only child. Any further information about him, until the ship leaves, may be obtained of Mr. SEMLER, in the basement of the City Hall.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 25th day of April to the 24 day of May, 1857: Men, 101; women, 77; boys, 155; girls, 119—total, 452*. Adults, 178; children, 274; males, 256; females, 196; colored persons, 6.

DISEASES.

Abscess..... 3	Dropsy..... 3	Marasmus, infantile 25	
Albuminuria and Bright's Dis. of Kidneys.... 2	Dropsy in head..19	Measles..... 2	
Anemism of the Aorta..... 1	Drowned..... 4	Mortification of the Kidneys... 1	
Apoplexy..... 6	Dysentery..... 2	Old Age..... 8	
Asthma..... 1	Enlargement of the Heart..... 2	Palsy..... 3	
Bleeding from Lungs..... 1	Epilepsy..... 1	Parturition, Difficult..... 1	
Brain, disease of 1	Erysipelas..... 4	Pleurisy..... 3	
Bronchitis.....13	Fever, nervous.. 1	Polypus of the Womb..... 1	
Burn or Scald 4	Fever, Panama or Chagres... 1	Premature birth 7	
Cancers.....1	Fever, puerperal 4	Rheumatism.... 3	
Catarrh..... 1	Fever, remittent 3	Rheumatism of the Heart..... 1	
Casualties 5	Fever, scarlet...4	Rupture of the Bowels..... 1	
Cholera Infan'm 4	Fever, Typhoid. 3	Rupture of the Womb..... 1	
Cholera Morbus. 1	Fever, typhus... 2	Scrofula..... 2	
Concestion of the brain..... 3	Fistula, Urinary 1	Small-pox.....14	
Congestion of the brain.....14	Fracture of the skull..... 2	spine, disease of 1	
Congestion of the lungs..... 7	Heart, disease of. 4	Stillborn.....25	
Consumption....59	Heart disease of Valvular..... 1	stone..... 1	
Convulsions, infantile.....22	Hooping cough.. 4	Teething..... 4	
Croup.....20	Infam. Bowels.. 6	Tumor, malign't 1	
Debility, adult. 2	Infam. of Brain. 8	Ulceration..... 1	
Debility, infant. 4	Infam. Heart.. 2	Ulceration of the Stomach..... 1	
Delirium Tremens..... 3	Infam. Kidneys 1	Unknown to the Jury 1	
Diabetes..... 1	Infam. of lungs.24		
Diarrhœa..... 8	Infam. of stom. 1		
	Infam. of throat 1		
	Intemperance... 6		
	Kidneys, Disease of..... 2		
	Locs Veneres... 2	Total.....453	

*Increase this week 29.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

The Clergy and the Young Men's Christian Association.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

You have published the fact that twelve distinguished clergymen have withdrawn their connection from the Young Men's Christian Association. Can you tell me whether any are left in it,—or if any how many? By the wholesale resignation is the Society now composed only of lay members?

AN INTERESTED OUTSIDER.

Not quite. For the twelve that withdrew twenty-eight, at least, remain. They are as follows:

Wm. C. Brownlee, D. D.	Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D.
A. E. Campbell, D. D.	Thos. H. Skinner, D. D.
Geo. B. Cheever, D. D.	Asa D. Smith, D. D.
James G. Creighead.	Ed. D. Smith. D. D.
Theodore L. Cuyler.	Joseph C. Stiles, D. D.
Duncan Dunbar.	R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.
Geo. H. Fisher, D. D.	John Thompson.
R. Fisher, D. D.	Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.
E. O Havens.	S. H. Tyng, D. D.
Charles J Jones.	T. E. Vermilye, D. D.
E. L. Magoon. D. D.	A. A. Wood.
W. R. Williams D. D.	H. W. Beecher.
Abel Stevens.	R. M. Hatfield.
Wm. H. Milburn, D. D.	Geo. C Lucas—28.

The resignation of Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D D., is suspended for further consideration by that gentleman's request.

Rev. Mr. CUYLER, successor of Rev. Dr. FERRIS, in the Market-street Dutch Reformed Church, has taken an active interest in the affairs of the Association since the occurrence of the difficulties, and at the last meeting proposed some thirty five new members, most of them from among the members of his church.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.—It affords us pleasure to hear that since our notice of this charitable Institution in the TIMES, but a few days ago, contributions have been received for the building fund of the new Nursery and Child's Hospital, from the following persons by Mrs. ANTHON:

Dr. H. Anthon—a thank offering.....	$100
A lady from Tivoli.....	100
Mr. I. T. Johnston.....	50
Mrs Edward Anthon.....	25
Mrs. L. Waterbury.....	25
Mrs. Peter G. Stuyvesant.....	20
Mr. Jerard Stuyvesant.....	20

Mrs. JAMES HEWETT has promised $1,000, and the following ladies have each pledged themselves to raise one hundred dollars in the course of the year:

Mrs. C. DuBois.....	$100	Mrs. Albert Mathews.	$100
Mrs C. A. Hukeeber..	100	Mrs. Bacon.....	100
Mrs. L C. Jones.....	100	Mrs. Tighe.....	100
Mrs. Jacob Little.....	100	Mrs. Degen.....

FRENCH NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Case of Carpentier again—Controversy between Paris Journals on American Law—The decline of population in France—Ecclesiastical and Political Movements—The Conspiracies—Approaching Elections—Russian visitors—The Revue on American affairs—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 16, 1857.

Last week I signalized to you a violent attack of M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC in the columns of the *Constitutionnel* against American justice as exhibited in the trial of CARPENTIER, GERLET and company.—The intemperate language of this article aroused the *Débats* to a defence of what it styled the Anglo-Saxon law, a defence in which it was clearly shown that English and American law had nothing valuable to learn from France. M. DE CASSAGNAC, no doubt astonished at the defence of the *Débats*, replies again in three columns; and although he this time avoids denunciations, and attempts an argument, he is still less happy than before.

M. DE CASSAGNAC declares that there is no Anglo-Saxon law; that the procedures now in use in England and the United States were borrowed from France more than two centuries ago; that these procedures were a legacy of barbarism, and that the little change which has been impressed on them in England or the United States has not taken from them their character of feudality. France, on the contrary, found as early as two centuries ago, that these barbarous codes were not compatible with its advanced state of civilization, and they were abolished to give place to a code which, in its results, is the perfection of human justice. And what would you suppose M. DE CASSAGNAC indicates as the principal feature in this grand reform? The introduction of the public minister into the trial, and the direct examination of the defendant by the presiding officer!

The *Débats* replies again, that although there is no written code in England like, for example, the Code Napoleon, that there is yet a collection of codes and traditions, which may be styled Anglo Saxon law, and which afford ample, ready and complete justice. The *Débats* denies that these laws had their origin in France. It attacks the so called reform which introduces a Government officer into the tribunal, and criticises this feature of the present code with such severity that I have been astonished to see this journal escape a warning. In England and the United States the people insist upon judging themselves; their liberal institutions and their habits of self-reliance naturally suggest the Jury. In France, on the contrary, such a system of law could not subsist; it is opposed to the spirit of the Government which now reigns, and which governs and directs every law tribunal by its regularly deputed officer. The *Débats* demands which system exhibits the most progress? It is now the turn of M. DE CASSAGNAC to reply, and it is certain that he will not allow so good an opportunity to escape of threatening the *Débats* with the law on the press.

This affair of CARPENTIER and Company continues to furnish a prolific text for French *quodlibets* against American jurisprudence. The proceedings of the trial are minutely reported for two law journals here, and their publication, whether justly or not, are exercising an unhappy influence against American justice in the minds of the French people. The duration of the proceedings, the absurd frivolities that are permitted at each step, and the extraordinary exigencies of the defence, are the chief points of criticism.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case also furnishes the *Constitutionnel* a text for a four-column leader against American institutions. All the journals, more or less, were lending themselves to discussions on American affairs, when happily the London *Times* launched, three days ago, a sudden and violent leader on the causes of the decadence of France—it took the decadence as a fixed fact, and only spoke of the causes—and the whole French press bounded as if an English broadside had fallen in their midst. The *Times* article will last them a week, and during that time the semi-civilized Americans will be allowed to rest.

"The alliance of the Pope with Israel," a new word discovered in France, is making a sensation. It was uttered on the union of the Church with the Jew PEREIRE, in the celebration of the Bordeaux and Marseilles Railroad at Toulouse. The Cardinal DONNET, in his speech on that occasion expressed the hope that railroads would serve materially in the propagation of the christian religion. M. PEREIRE, who is constantly augmenting his fortune in the construction of these roads, naturally abjured his Judaism for the moment in the same sense. But notwithstanding the declarations of M. PÉREIRE, we may be permitted to doubt that he lent his valuable aid to this road with any such meritorious view, or that bringing the provinces in contact with Paris is going to afford them, under a religious point of view, all the advantages claimed. The French people have seized upon the word progress with a frenzy, and with their rapidly-changing public opinion, it will be curious to see where this new-born idea will conduct them. You need not be astonished at strange results.

But as if old Notre Dame repudiated these onward tendencies of the age, and speaking for the church, denounced these apostacies from the traditions of the past, on the very day the Cardinal DONNET was glorifying material progress at Toulouse, Father FELIX was thundering anathemas in the old Metropolitan Church of Paris against industrial enterprises and the spirit of speculation these have engendered. You may have observed that I have made frequent notices lately of the movements of the church on this subject of material progress. It is because the church has suddenly awakened to its true position on this subject, and is really entering into the spirit of the age with enthusiasm. The movement alarms a few of the old fogies of the church, such as the Père FELIX; but he will soon be borne down in the current, and his voice extinguished. To see the name of the Pope signed at the head of a list of subscription to a joint stock company was a shock for which the non-progressionists were not prepared. When the church shall have been fairly launched into these industrial enterprises, and when the country, under the influence of an immense net work of railways, shall acknowledge their great utility to the civilization as well as to the wealth of the nation, you will see the ultra-montane party in the church rise up and declare that they were the instruments of this change; and then, if they gain an ascendency in the church, you may count on republicanism as a fixed form of government in France.

M. LEDRU ROLLIN, it appears, not satisfied with the important rôle the journals make him play in the late conspiracy at Paris, has published a letter on the subject in the London papers. These papers were all seized at the frontier of France, and for one day we were deprived of our English news on his account. The French Post-Office often takes a deal of trouble for a small affair, and deranges a good many people for what does not at all interest them. In connection with this case of conspiracy, we have a profitable commentary on the restrictive law imposed on the press. At the moment of the arrests a fortnight ago a report which was but the echo of these arrests, started somewhere in Germany, and from there travelled to England, and no doubt to the United States, that an attempt had actually been made upon the life of the Emperor. The report arrived at Paris and had free course here for several days as an event that had recently transpired. Yet nothing could be more untrue, and with a free press the report never could have lived a day, and in all probability would never have had birth. It is untrue that M. BASTIDE Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Republic, was implicated in this affair. A domiciliary visit was made, but as no documents of a compromising nature were found, the Ex-Minister was not arrested. M. JULES FAVRE, the distinguished criminal advocate and a warm Republican, is going to stand as an opposition candidate to the Corps Legislatif for Lyons. The Republican Party is strong at Lyons, and it would not be surprising if M. FAVRE was returned. His position in the Assembly would be a difficult one. For Paris, the Republican Party are circulating a paper with the names of Messrs. CAVAIGNAC, DUFAURE, GOUDCHAUX and BETHMONT as candidates for the Assembly. It is hardly probable that these candidatures will become serious before the ballot box.

The story of the Father Jesuit who put himself in lottery, in order to raise funds to erect a church, seems to be confirmed. The lottery, however, does not succeed as well as was anticipated. Nevertheless a large number of tickets have been taken, and the drawing will take place.

The Bonapartists, with the exception of the Prince JEROME and his two children, the Princess MATHILDE and the Prince NAPOLEON, are in a great fever of excitement over their allies, the Russians, now in town, and soon to arrive. I make the exception in favor of Prince JEROME, because, as the brother of the first Emperor, and as an ancient enemy of Russia, he has never favored, if he has not opposed, the present Russian alliance. Gens. LUDERS and TODLEBEN are now the lions of the Paris saloons, and the courted of the Marshals and Generals of the French army. A few days ago Gen. TODLEBEN dined at the Tuileries, with all the Marshals of France—the Prince JEROME, Count REILLE, VAILLANT, MAGNAN. Count CASTELLANE, Count BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS; PELISSIER, Duke of Malakoff; Count RANDON, CANROBERT and BOSQUET. The men who were held at bey so long before the walls of Schastopol, are the first and most eager to do honor to the illustrious Muscovite engineer. Over the wine, mutual assurances are uttered that they never were enemies, even in the hottest of the conflict, that they mutually admired each other's genius and bravery, and regretted that they could not offer the hand of friendship instead of cutting each other's throat. A military alliance will be the result of all this love-making between the two countries—an alliance into which, it may be safely concluded, England will not enter. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE and suite, and the Empress-mother and suite, will also be the recipients from the palace of extraordinary and unusual honors. Lord COWLEY has commenced to look cross already.

At a late sale of autographs, a letter from NAPOLEON, then only a General, to his brother JOSEPH, was sold for two hundred dollars. NAPOLEON was in despair at hearing that JOSEPHINE was sick. He writes: "give me hope; tell me the truth: you know my love, and how ardent it is. You know that I have never loved before, that JOSEPHINE is the first woman I adore, Her sickness throws me into despair." The letter, which was written during the campaign of Italy in the fourth year of the Republic, terminated with these singular words: "Adieu, my brother; I am destined by nature to be brilliant only in appearances."

The April number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains two long articles on American subjects. The first is from the pen of M. C. LAVOLLEE, entitled "An American Embassy in Japan." In this article the able reviewer gives a *résumé* of Commodore PERRY'S history of the Japan Expedition, and attaches himself especially to bringing into relief the contrasts in the two systems of diplomacy as displayed by the American and Japanese officials when brought into each other's presence. While not attempting to attenuate the great results which are to flow from this stroke of the American government, or to detract from the glory which is its due, the French reviewer cannot restrain himself from the indulgence of a few thrusts at the somewhat pompous manner in which the Commodore and the Yankee nation generally set up their claims for this glory. The other article of the *Revue* is on the Life and Correspondence of THOMAS JEFFERSON, by CORNELIUS DEWITT, son-in-law of M. GUIZOT, and author of a new life of WASHINGTON. The article is a high eulogium on the talent and character of the great founder of American democracy. In this article, JEFFERSON is compared to WASHINGTON in this sense, that, what WASHINGTON commenced with the sword, JEFFERSON finished and firmly seated with the pen; that the great and solid liberal institutions of the country are thus as much due to one as to the other.

It was lately stated that the *Memoirs of Talleyrand* would soon be published; but I was right in a late letter in putting the period of publication of these Memoirs in 1868, for a notice has just appeared from the legatees of the Prince, declaring that under no consideration will the Memoirs be published before the period fixed by the deceased in his will—*thirty years after death.*

The representations of the Italian Dramatic Company are not so fruitful in pecuniary results as the great success of the two preceding seasons had led the company to hope. The fact is, Madame RISTORI is pushing her good fortune a little too far; for, however much the Parisians may admire the great *artiste*, it must be recollected that her tongue is a foreign one, a fact that contributes largely towards empty seats in the cheaper parts of the house, and affects to some extent the whole.

Please inform the theatrical critic of the New-York *Herald* that the Odeon is not "a minor theatre in the suburbs of Paris." This extraordinary statement appears in a notice of the translation of M. PONSARD'S piece, "La Bourse," first played at that house. The Odeon is the "*Second Théâtre Français*"—the second of the only two to which the Government pays a subsidy to maintain the respectability of the dramatic art. It is, moreover, not only very large, but in point of architecture the finest theatrical or operatic building in Paris, and is situated in one of the most populous quarters, on the confines of the Quartier Latin and the Faubourg St. Germain.

You know the rage of French surgeons for plastic operations. There is an arborist (tree doctor) who has invented a plastic operation for trees! But it only resembles the operations of his *confrères* of the other branch in its nomenclature. Dr. ROBERT calls his operation *plioplastie*. It consists in this: when he hark of the tree is attacked by worms and the life of the tree endangered, as often occurs to elm and other shade trees, he shaves off all the rough bark down to the inner layer, and thus forces the tree to push out a new rough coat. He is now trying this operation, by order of Government, on a large number of diseased shade trees on the Champs Elysées.

MALAKOFF.

LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

The fifth volume of *Macaulay's History of England* is said to be nearly ready for the press, and may be expected in July. It will bring the narrative down to the death of WILLIAM III., in 1702. MACAULAY is in his fifty-seventh year, with indifferent health. He is said to have arrived at the conclusion, already drawn by the public, that it is wholly useless to continue the idea of writing a History of England down to such a recent date as he originally intended. When two volumes first appeared, nearly nine years ago, he announced that he purposed "to write the History of England from the accession of King James the Second, down to a time which is within the memory of man still living." That is, down to the end of the American War, in 1783,—exactly the concluding period of Lord MAHON'S (now Earl of STANHOPE) History. In nine years, MACAULAY has written the annals, the close of JAMES' reign, and only the opening nine years of the reign of WILLIAM and MARY. At this slow rate, it would take ninety-one additional volumes and ninety one more years to bring the work down to 1783. Therefore, it is said, he has been persuaded to close his history at the death of QUEEN ANNE, in 1714—the actual close of the Stuart dynasty, as reigning monarchs.

The Duke of WELLINGTON is announced as President or Chairman of the next annual meeting (dinner) of the London Prioress' Pension Society. His Grace's name will probably attract a large company. He has never been suspected of any literary tendencies. On the other hand, his father, the "Iron Duke," was a great reader, as well as a very voluminous writer. His Dispatches and Orders occupy a dozen octavo volumes, and he has left behind him a Memoir, chiefly autobiographical, which contains his recollections of men and things from 1790 down to 1830. This will occupy at least three 8vo. volumes, and is in the hands of Lord STANHOPE, his literary executor. It is to be published without mutilation, and Lord STANHOPE has full liberty to delay its appearance for any reasonable time.

The literary executors of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, anxious to publish his Memoirs with as little delay as possible, have taken the liberty of omitting proper names, in numerous instances, from a dread of giving pain to persons still living. The first volume, which appeared last year, contained PEEL'S own history of the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill of 1829. The concluding volume, just published, is devoted to two subjects—PEEL'S Premiership in 1834-5, and his granting Free Trade in 1845. Here, the omission of *names* sometimes actually makes the narrative obscure. It appears, from his own account, that PEEL was quite weary of the pains and dignities of official life, and had determined never again to resume political power. It is significant enough, that in the whole of PEEL'S account of the granting of Free-Trade, he never once mentions the name of Mr DISRAELI, who was such a thorn in his side all through that very personal encounter.

J. K. HERVEY, one of the parlor-poets, and ex-editor of the *Athenæum*, announces a new volume of verses. Another ex-editor, Mr. J. A. ST. JOHNS (formerly of the London *Weekly Review*,) has brought out a very eulogistic life of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The memoirs of MARMONT, Duc DE RAGUSA, which are now appearing in Paris, are extremely Anti-Bonapartish. Six volumes have been published, covering nearly all the Peninsular Campaign:—his own great defeat was at Salamanca, in 1812. It was MARMONT who surrendered Paris to the Allied Powers in 1814. From that time he adhered steadily to the Bourbons, and vainly endeavored to infuse courage into CHARLES X., in July, 1830. After that he was struck off the list of the French army, and went into exile. He died at Venice in 1852, and had employed the last twenty-five years of his life to writing a history of his own Times.

MARMONT has alluded so disparagingly of SOULT, who had leading command in Spain, that the heirs of the latter have determined to publish a journal of his exploits there, which SOULT wrote, merely for his own satisfaction. It will appear without any alteration whatever, and is looked for with much interest. Of all NAPOLEON'S generals, SOULT, born in 1769, (the generally-accepted date of NAPOLEON'S birth,) was the most fortunate. He seconded NAPOLEON gallantly at Waterloo, was twice Prime Minister under LOUIS PHILIPPE, was Ambassador to England at the coronation of VICTORIA, and died in 1851, nearly one year before WELLINGTON, (his old enemy at Toulouse in 1814,) and over 80 years after NAPOLEON'S death at St. Helena.

The present English Ministry positively refuse to reduce the duty on paper, being the last of what used to be called "Taxes on Knowledge." This duty amounts to between three and four cents on every pound weight of paper, no matter what its quality. Twenty years ago, the duty was six cents per pound. An English newspaper with a daily circulation of 20,000, (fourteen copies weighing a pound,) would consume about 202 tons per annum—which, at fourteen guineas a ton, makes within a fraction of £3,000 for this tax alone. CHARLES KNIGHT, who writes books as well as publishes them, gave evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, to the effect that where he—editor of the *Penny Cyclopædia* and *Penny Magazine*—paid £80,000 for literary labor and copyright, he had also to disburse £50,000 for paper duty.

It is said that the admission tickets to the lectures of WILLIAM RUSSELL, the Crimean correspondent of the London *Times*, will be two guineas for the three lectures. This is piling up the price with a vengeance. Apropos of lectures, Mr. BARNUM is holding forth, with limited pecuniary results, in favor of the Maine Liquor Law.

The French Emperor has long had a particular literary project in *petto*, which (like everything else he is concerned in) is to be worked out at the public expense. This is the collection and publication, under proper editorship, of the entire correspondence of the First NAPOLEON. Including private as well as public epistles, there are said to be between 20,000 and 30,000 undoubted Napoleon letters scattered over the world. Nearly all of these can be obtained, or certified copies of them, and the whole collection, strongly marked, as nearly every separate letter is, with the writer's characteristics, cannot fail to be as full of interest as importance. Competent persons have been engaged since January, 1852, in hunting up, deciphering, arranging, transcribing and annotating this vast mass of public and private correspondence. Already nearly 15,000 separate letters have been fairly copied out, and this is justly considered as "breaking the back" of the undertaking. For, writing a bad hand at the commencement, NAPOLEON'S became nearly illegible as he advanced in years. He had so much to do, that he scarcely formed his words, sometimes making a syllable or two represent an entire word, and sometimes leaving sentences unfinished. The whole collection, which will soon be published, is likely to fill about fifty octavo volumes, solidly printed. To provide for the expense, though there can be little doubt that the sale will be remunerative, there has lately been granted, out of the public Treasury of France, the sum of 100,000 francs, ($20,000,) and it is promised that the first five volumes will contain Napoleonic letters from childhood to the marriage with JOSEPHINE, in 1795.

By the way, the parish register at Paris, recording this marriage, states NAPOLEON'S actual birthday *not* as Aug. 15, 1769, as reported by himself, and given in all his biographies, but as Feb. 5, 1768. The register of the marriage, signed by NAPOLEON and JOSEPHINE, is attested also by JOSEPH BONAPARTE, and several other members of the family. It would seem that when NAPOLEON found himself on the way to power, he did not wish to have it alleged against him that he was not a Frenchman by birth. He dropped a letter in his Italian name, (becoming BONAPARTE instead of BUONAPARTE,) and declared himself born in August, 1769, instead of February, 1768, because, between those dates, Corsica had been annexed to France. The later date, therefore, made him a Frenchman.

One of the English literary journals sharply declares that "Mr. THACKERAY is making five hundred pounds a week by abusing the Queen's uncles." If this be so no one need wonder at his delaying the commencement of his new serial novel, as he is to have *only* six thousand pounds sterling for twenty to twenty-four months' pretty hard labor with the pen.

THOMAS CARLYLE'S new, neat and cheap edition of all his works is going off so freely, all over England, that he is likely to clear some four or five thousand pounds by this reprint—being about as much as he originally obtained for the works themselves. There was some sort of understanding, it is said, that CARLYLE would visit this country, during the present year, on a lecturing tour. He is a good lecturer, with a strong voice, earnest manner, clear utterance, and undoubted Scottish accent, of the broadest kind. Thousands flocked to his lectures on "Hero Worship," in 1840. CARLYLE'S recent appointment as Trustee of the contemplated National Portrait Gallery of England, in the room of the late Lord ELLESMERE, will keep him on the other side of the Atlantic. There is no salary, and it is doubted whether CARLYLE knows the difference between a portrait by FRANK GRANT and one by LAURENCE OR REYNOLDS.

Return of one of Walker's Officers.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

SIR: It will gratify many of those who have escaped with their lives from the disastrous wars of Nicaragua to learn that Captain KENNEDY, formerly the intimate friend and associate of Col. BYRON COLE, has arrived safely in New York, though in bad health, and suffering from wounds received in the battle of the Transit Road, and from a severe scald by the explosion of the steamer on the San Juan River.

Captain KENNEDY is one of the few who passed an honorable and blameless career in Nicaragua, and whose important services to the ill-fated Walker Expedition met with small favor and less gratitude. Captain KENNEDY was formerly a mariner, and was at one time in command of a schooner on Lake Nicaragua. He accompanied Col. COLE on the Chontales Expedition, and was present when that gallant officer fell before San Jacinto. His conduct has always been that of a soldier and a man of honor; and the writer of this letter can testify, that when others gave way to temptation, and took from helpless Indians, and from women and children, the little that belonged to them, this man's hands were always unstained by robbery or oppression. He, and a few others of his make, preferred honorable poverty, and even absolute want, to the sacrifice of a feeling or a principle.

At the battle of the Transit Road, when the enemy, looking over their barricade, reproached the Americans,—who hesitated for a moment, under a galling fire,—with cowardice—(a false accusation)—Captain KENNEDY, exasperated by the taunts, rushed almost alone to the barricade and fell backward under a shower of rifle balls, with several severe wounds. At San Jacinto he was among the few who kept in the rear, and with three or four others, checked the pursuing party of the Guatemalans.

VERON.

A Ministerial Crisis in Canada—Resignation of Mr. Cauchon.

From the Toronto Globe, April 30.

Yesterday afternoon it was whispered in the lobbies of the House that the Honorable JOSEPH CAUCHON, Commissioner of Crown Lands, had resigned his office, in consequence of differences between himself and his colleagues in reference to the North Shore Railway. The rumor speedily grew stronger, and strength swelled into the proportions of a great fact. It was announced that not only had the honorable gentleman resigned, but his resignation had been accepted, and he was coming down after the evening recess, to make his explanations to the House. Mr. CAUCHON was not in his place during the afternoon. Though Mr. DRUMMOND gave a broad hint that he would like information as to the cause of his absence, the Ministry preserved a discreet silence. It was evident that the hour of 7½ must come before the public anxiety could be relieved. It came in due course, and with it Mr. CAUCHON, who, after some trifling business had been disposed of, rose and read a correspondence with his late Premier, Colonel TACHE, in reference to his resignation.

The scene which ensued on the reading of the letters by Mr. CAUCHON beggars description. The personal altercation between that gentleman and Mr. Attorney-General MACDONALD was petty, mean, and undignified, and made some of the observers blush and others laugh. There was, in the first place, a direct contradiction of one another on a point of fact. Mr. CAUCHON said that Mr. MACDONALD had said so and so; Mr. MACDONALD denied it, and Mr. CAUCHON reiterated it, with circumstances, asserting that if it had not been for that, he would not have resigned. Then Mr. MACNEALN called Mr. Receiver-General MORRISON as a witness, who said he did not hear anything of the kind, which was, of course, mere negative evidence, and so the thing went on in the most petty and unpleasant way. Then Mr. MACDONALD accused Mr. CAUCHON of being absent from the meetings of Council, as if he had neglected his duties, and afterwards, in the most inconsistent manner, denied the right of that gentleman to tell anything which passed in Council. Thus it continued for an hour and a half, the actors every moment sinking lower in the estimation of those who witnessed their conduct.

Kansas—Address of the Free-State Convention to the People.

The Committee appointed by the Free State Convention held at Topeka, on the 10th of March, has issued a long and able address to the people of the United States in regard to the condition of affairs in the Territory. By far the larger portion of this document is devoted to a recital of the wrongs and outrages sustained by the inhabitants of the Territory from the first organization of its government until the present time. As the public have been made familiar with this history through our columns from time to time, it is not necessary to reprint this portion of their address. The conclusion, however, which is all that relates to the present position of the Free-State Party and to their plans and expectations for the future, is of public interest, and is as follows:

On the 10th of March a Free State Convention assembled at Topeka, and adopted a platform which will be found appended to this address. In that platform it will be seen that the Free-State men refuse to vote for delegates to a Constitutional Convention, under a register act which passed the last bogus Legislature. Late developements have proved the wisdom of this policy, for by the lists of qualified electors returned by the Sheriffs of the different counties, thousands of Free-State voters have been ignored, while the names of numerous unknown and mythical individuals are entered as "qualified electors." All the machinery of the election is to be controlled by Pro-Slavery partizans, and it would be suicidal for the Free-State party to go into an election in the face of such odds, and with their past experience.

Although the present Federal Administration owes its success to the impression that prevailed at the North that the Chief Executive would use his influence and authority towards securing the freedom of Kansas, it such should be the will of the people, we can see as yet no indication of any such policy on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN, and with moderation, yet firmness, we emphatically protest against the Federal appointments that have been made in the Territory, selected as they have been from the most guilty and obnoxious of our Pro-Slavery opponents.

Both President BUCHANAN, in his Inaugural, and Governor WALKER, in his letter of acceptance, have pledged themselves to obtain "an open, honest, and independent expression of opinion from the *bona fide* residents of Kansas." We look to see this pledge redeemed, and feel satisfied that if it is, the next delegate to Congress, and the next Legislature of Kansas, will be preëminently Free State, and that, with a Free Constitution, Kansas will come into the Union.

At the municipal election in Leavenworth City, held Monday, April 13, a Free-State Mayor was elected by a majority of 184, over all other opponents. This is the first time in the history of the city that a fair vote has been obtained, and the result may be regarded as significant of the pervading opinion in Kansas on the question of Freedom or Slavery.

Having thus delineated the course of events that have transpired in Kansas—having shown how the Free-State party, though embracing more than two-thirds of the actual settlers, have been deprived, through fraud and violence, of any representation in legislative assemblies, and of any voice in the enacting of laws or the selection of Territorial officials, and being threatened with the enforcement and adoption of a Slave Constitution, by Congress, for Kansas—we appeal with the deepest sincerity and earnestness to the Northern people, without distinction of party or creed, to aid in asserting such a national calamity. *We ask but that Congress may adopt the Topeka Constitution*, which has already passed the House, or that *both it and the one that will be adopted by the Pro Slavery Convention in September be returned to the people of the Territory with an enabling act providing for a fair and honest vote of the bona fide residents.* We ask no more than this—we can ask no less.

None are more devoted to our Union and our constitution than the Free State citizens of Kansas. For the institutions of our country none can have a deeper or more loyal attachment. But we believe the purity of our government, and the integrity of our institutions, can only be preserved by the admission of Kansas as a Free State. And such, we are convinced, are the convictions of a large majority of our population. Though the past is voiceful with the wrongs and oppressions to which we have been forced to submit; though the marks of a tyrannous hand with which we have been scourged, have not yet been effaced, we can forget it all and forgive, if simple justice is granted us in the future.

We wish but that the slavery or freedom of Kansas may be settled, once for all, by an honest and legal vote of the actual residents, in accordance with the principles of the organic act.

From our new made homes in the distant West, far from the comforts and conveniences of settled society, yet struggling amid the hardships and difficulties coincident with a border life, and suffering from the trials and sorrows to which we have been particularly subjected, we again appeal to Northern freemen to stand by us in the dark emergency that threatens our future progress and prosperity. Let Northern representatives be instructed to support our righteous prayers and claims, and let the people, in their sovereign capacity, rising in dignity and might, cheer us with their active sympathy and earnest cooperation.

Thus will the schemes and plots of political demagogues be foiled, and the freedom of our new State be attained. To the cause, and for the principles which have become endeared and sanctified through our sufferings, we acknowledge an unwavering devotion. Strong in the confidence of truth, reliant in the sincerity of our purpose, we cheerfully unfold our standard, on which is inscribed our watchword and our motto—"Free Kansas for Free Labor;" to realize which we pledge anew "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

JAMES DAVIS, Chairman.

James Davis, Ch'm.	Rev. C. H. Blood, Ill.
Lyman Allen, N. Y.	J. B. McAfee, Md.
A. Polley, N. Y.	Rev J. Gilpatrick, Me.
W. W. Ross, Ohio.	J. T. Goodnoe, R. I.
Rev. H. Jones, Penn.	J. A. Wakefield, S. C.
H. Miles Moore, Miss.	A. Lezelere, Miss.
M. J. Parrott, Ohio.	Wm. Mitchell, Conn.
C. F. Currier, Ind.	J. H. Kaze, Va.
S. N. Latta, Iowa.	J. P. Mitchell, Texas.
O. B. Holoind, Wis.	Rev W. G. Griffith, Pa.
C. Robinson, Mass.	J. W. Morris, Iod.
Prof. W. Oakley, Del.	B. F. Harding,
Albert A. Griffin, Ga.	L. J. Worden, N. Y.
M. Fennimore, Iod.	J. E. Stewart.
James Blood, Wis.	S. B. Prentise, Ga.

Letter from Dr. C. T. Jackson, on the National-Hotel Sickness.

To the Editor of the Boston Transcript:

I am surprised to see paragraphs going the rounds of the newspapers, in which the peculiar disorder which affected the inmates of the National Hotel, at Washington, is attributed to an alleged admixture of arsenic, or some other poison, with the food or water used in that hotel.

An intelligent Medical Committee made due inquiry into the origin of the disease, at the time it occurred, and gave, as the result of their investigations, the opinion that it was caused by gaseous emanations from the common sewer, which had a free opening into the cellar of that hotel, while the gases were prevented from escaping into the avenues and streets by air-tight stoppers or traps. This opinion all the facts in the case fully corroborate, and it will undoubtedly be sustained by a legal investigation, which I understand is to take place at Washington.

It is very easy to prove that the disorder in question did not originate from any poison contained in the food or water of the hotel, for it has been shown that persons who did not eat or drink in the hotel were as severely affected as those who did eat and drink there.

One such case came under my special and daily observation, during my stay at Washington, in the month of March last. It was that of a legal gentleman, who was employed in taking depositions on the subject of the National Hotel disease, who spent but six hours in the National Hotel, and who had occasion to examine the cellar and drains of the house. He perceived a very disagreeable odor in the room in which he was writing, and found it came from an old register which opened into the cellar. He went down into the cellar, and found the odor much stronger, and on arriving at the opening of the drain the blast of foul air was so strong as to extinguish the lamp he held in his hand; and the smell that arose from the drain was very offensive and almost intolerable.

This gentleman did not eat or drink anything in that hotel, and yet he was attacked with the same disorder as others who had been inmates of the hotel, and he suffered more than three weeks from it, and was not quite cured when I left Washington.

This one well ascertained case is sufficient to prove that the disorder was not produced by poison mixed with food or drink. I heard of several others of the same nature, but am not personally cognizant of the facts.

From what I was able to learn, I am perfectly convinced that the disorder at the National Hotel arose wholly from gaseous emanations from the drains connected with the common sewers, and it is highly probable that the very warm days of February last contributed to the production of this poisonous miasma.

No chemical, or reliable medical evidence has yet been adduced to prove that any one of the persons who were sick with this disease had taken any poisons of any kind into their stomachs. It is proper, it appears to me, to correct a public misapprehension on this subject, and at once discharge from our minds the unfounded suspicion that any individual had attempted so gross and horrible a crime, as the poisoning of the whole company of a crowded hotel. C. T. J.

EMIGRATION WESTWARD.—Such emigration was never known in the history of the world, as is now pouring into the Mississippi Valley. The hands are here and they want land to till. Hundreds of thousands are filling their new lands and they demand new towns to trade with and sell their products to. This is a sound state of things. It betokens no undue excitement and bodes no ruin to the West. There can be no back-set to the West until good Western farming lands get far above the price of good farming lands in the Eastern States. There must be an equilibrium before there can be a revulsion. While good farms in New England, Ohio or Kentucky command $40 per acre, and equally good—nay, far better—lands can be had for $5 to $10 in the Western States, the rush of emigration must still go on, and the West grow daily richer, and stronger, and greater.—*St. Louis Intelligencer, April 29.*

Everything about the Philadelphia Navy-Yard (says the *Ledger*) presents an animated appearance, and the number of mechanics, at present large, is about to be increased. The *Union* was brought to the wharf a few days since, and the pumps put in requisition, previous to preparing for the removal of her bolts and screws on the Sectional Dock.

IRISH EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.

Protest from the West Against Archbishop Hughes' Views.

Correspondence of the American Celt:

SIR:—It has been a matter of general remark and astonishment that such an eminent personage as the Archbishop of New-York should feel it his duty to interfere with Western Emigration in the manner that has been described in the New York papers, by publicly denouncing and condemning a lecture delivered by Rev. Mr. TEACY.

It would be decidedly wrong to impugn the Archbishop, known as he is, not only to America but Europe, as the firm and faithful defender of Catholicity and his native country.

In all ages of the world the greatest men have erred, and it is not therefore remarkable that he should err. The error of which he is considered to have been guilty, in the denunciation mentioned, must have arisen from a want of information in regard to Western life, and the advantages which Irish Immigrants derive, even under the poorest circumstances; thousands with ourselves who have lived here over twenty years, are fully satisfied of the immense advantages, morally, socially and politically. If the report be correct, the Archbishop asserted that the condition of the Irish immigrant west ward became "physically, morally and religiously miserable." From what sources of information the Archbishop has arrived at this conclusion we are unable to ascertain.

In his denunciation of Rev. Mr. TEACY'S lecture at the Tabernacle, he has given neither the Irish emigrant nor the American public any satisfactory or explanatory data. It must, therefore, be fairly presumed that he had none. Insinuations were thrown out by him in regard to the climate, by a very singular reference to persons who are the owners of property in various parts of the West, each one of whom denies the existence of any unhealthiness. Is this anything new—could any person of the most limited capacity suppose for a moment that a man who had land to sell would describe is as being unhealthy?

In regard to unhealthy localities the least said of New York City the better. We of the West are in the frequent habit of visiting New York City, and indeed much of our Western funds are there deposited. We sometimes make observations; we go, perhaps, where the Archbishop never was, and have seen as much of its poverty and wretchedness as he ever has; and we are willing to challenge investigation as to whether there is not, in proportion to the population East and West, less misery and destitution, and more social independence in the West than in New York. References may be had to the New York *Herald*, *Sun*, *Times*, *Tribune*, and *Police Gazette*, for particulars.

It is a matter of deep regret that any such controversy as this should have occurred, because there is no apparent good to be derived from it; each person engaged in it seems evidently anxious to do the best he can in accordance with his best judgment, and any malignity manifested is clearly injurious to both sides.

Eastern opinions reasonably differ with ours of the West, because we have different interests, having made our locations—and we all know that where our interests are, our prejudices are also.

It is, therefore, no wonder that the Archbishop of New-York should prefer New York.

Do you suppose for a moment that any Bishop or Archbishop, south or west of New-York, would discourage such a plan of immigration as was contemplated by the Buffalo Convention? Do you suppose that if, in the city of Baltimore, St. Louis, Charleston, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Detroit or Buffalo, Rev. Mr. TEACY delivered a similar lecture, that he would meet with such opposition and rebuke? Indeed, it certainly affords ample grounds for suspicion that local considerations had some influence in the affair. It has been insinuated that the persons who were engaged in the "celebrated Buffalo Convention" were influenced by other than philanthropic motives. This is emphatically denied; the burden of proof, therefore, rests upon the accusers.

Consistency is said to be a jewel, and no doubt the ingenuity and ability of the Archbishop will be amply able to reconcile satisfactorily all parts of his discourse; but to those less skilled in logic, it would seem difficult to reconcile the various portions of his remarks.

Dr. HUGHES asserts that, for thirty years during his ministry, he has always advised the Irish emigrant to seek a home in the West, rather than remain in New-York or Eastern cities. The Buffalo Convention advised the same thing; therefore, why this controversy and opposition to the Western Emigration plan, as at the Buffalo Convention proposed?

Because, if it is advisable for one man to go West to better his condition, it is equally advisable for two, and if for two, it is for two hundred, or two thousand, or ten thousand—they being under no obligation to live separately or collectively, but amongst whom they please.

Mention is made of "an artificial combination of men," the meaning of which we, with our limited knowledge, are unable to understand, but no doubt it will be hereafter explained. That sort of combination of men is said by the Archbishop to be unfit to govern a township, "*even if anybody gave them one.*" We regret exceedingly that our emigrant population have become so degenerate as not to be capable of living in moral and social intercourse with each other and governing a township, but be placed on a level with Mormons, notwithstanding the long life exertions of such distinguished men as Most Rev Archbishop HUGHES.

What must his sides be of the intelligence of the Irish emigrant when he supposes that they are incapable of living together in peace, harmony and in accordance with the laws of their adopted country, while there is nothing said in regard to the feasibility and propriety of all other nations establishing their colonies and governing their townships West? It appears remarkable that men of experience throughout the world, who have seen the Irish population in all the various conditions of life, should coincide with the opinions advanced in opposition to Western emigration, and amongst those a gentleman of the highest reputation, who has seen the condition of his countrymen at home and abroad, should either by the instrumentality of his voice or pen interfere to prevent the emigration of his countrymen to the West. We mean the Editor of the *Irish News*.

It would not be fair to presume that a gentleman of his reputation and position would coincide with any man's notions, whether a Bishop or Archbishop, for the purpose of creating popularity where he lives. It was doubtless went of a correct knowledge of the West rather than any intention to misguide.

That the West has ever been whitened with the bones of Irish emigrants is yet to be ascertained, but that the green sod of Ireland has been reddened with the blood of its children, is historically true, and it appears strange that one of his experience would recommend his countrymen to remain at home, in the land of misery and want, and witness the blood of their relations crimsoning the valleys of their native soil, rather than adventure even to the wilds of America, and chance the scattering of their bones, whitening the prairies of the West.

Where in the wide world was there ever a people in their condition, suffering such tyranny and misgovernment, more oblized to wander from their native home, and, notwithstanding that fact, they are advised, if not directly, by insinuation, to remain in an almost similar condition in the crowded cities of New-York and Boston? Why, then, not encourage them to have independent homes and become the owners of them in fee simple, where they can purchase them of the Government, and not from land speculators, or any artificial combination of men, as insinuated by the Archbishop? More by and by. Yours respectfully,

C. MCDONNELL,
D. MCELROY,
JOHN O'NEIL,
THOS BRENAN.

N. B.—The sentiments above hurriedly expressed are shared by many, both of the clergy and laity, whose names we have not asked permission to use, previous to posting our own.

PRODIGIOUS POWER.—A Mr. C. W. CATHCART writes to the *Spiritual Telegraph*, from Laport County, Ind., detailing the following instance of power. He says:

"During the last harvest a whirlwind blew off the straw hat of one of my hands. My attention was attracted to it, as, seated on my reaping-machine, I rounded the corner next to him. The hat was 40 rods off, and I should

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Discussion on the Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever—Dr. Clark's New Views.

A special and very full meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held at the University on the evening of April 15, convened for the exclusive purpose of discussing the Contagiousness and other Characteristics of Puerperal Fever, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT in the chair.

Prof. J. M. SMITH recapitulated the points of the elaborate paper which he read at the last meeting. He did not consider the disease to be a peculiar fever, but one which depended upon local inflammation; that it was, unquestionably, communicable from person to person, passing through a third or more individuals; that it might be generated from other disease, notable examples being recorded to the effect, that the poison of typhus fever, being communicated to a parturient woman, generated not typhus but puerperal fever in her system. So, too, erysipelas produced puerperal fever, and *vice versa*, puerperal fever produced erysipelas. The attendance of physicians at the *post mortem* examination of persons dying with various diseases, characterized by effluvia, putrescent exhalations, inflammatory affections, &c., rendered themselves mediums of disease, and their patients took puerperal fever from them. So, also, with hospital gangrene. Are these diseases identical? Are they but diverse forms of the same disease? They constitute a group of diseases, in his opinion, morbid matter from live or dead bodies causing, as circumstances may affect, one or the other of these diseases.

The results he had attained to in the paper of the previous evening were two. First, the danger of physicians from any of the above diseases bearing to their patients the seeds of puerperal fever, especially during an epidemic atmosphere, when slight causes were capable of producing the gravest results. Secondly, when such an epidemic is present in a hospital, the only relief was in thorough expurgation and the dispersion of its inmates.

Dr. ALONZO CLARK being called upon, stated that, as most knew, he had given considerable attention to this disease for the last twenty years up to the present time, when two had just died with this disease, and seven were now under treatment with it at Bellevue Hospital. He concurred with the previous speakers, (Drs. J. W. FRANCIS and SMITH,) that in some way or other, this disease was communicated from person to person. In regard to the mode, whether by the clothes of the attendants, through the cuticle or the digital extremity, or as TYLER SMITH has suggested, by the halitus, (the person having, by breathing, filled himself with the effluvia of the malady which is sufficient to keep himself affected for several days, and being emitted by expiration of the breath in the parturient chamber, is capable of causing infection there;) of the mode he did not profess to have any distinct opinion.

Of its connection with typhus and other diseases, as they had been alluded to, he would remark, although not concurring in the opinion expressed. At the present time, when puerperal fever is present to some extent at Bellevue, and apparently increasing, there is no typhus in the hospital; there has been none for two or three months on the female side, and but four or five cases in the last six months, and the City Inspector reports none for the last week as occurring in the City.

Dr. VACHE has given an account of the epidemic during the year 1840, during which he, the speaker, had made many autopsies, and no typhus existing at that time is reported. In the epidemic of 1851-2 there was but an average amount. There was no relation to be perceived between these diseases at Bellevue. Dr. C. then read abstracts from the reports of the City Inspector for the last fifty years, sustaining the position he had taken.

The *pathological* relations of the two diseases were equally discordant. Puerperal fever, untreated, ran its course in three or four days; typhus fever, in as many weeks. He thought further correspondences, that had been stated, should have been shown.

Its relations to erysipelas were more noticeable. At Bellevue it was a common remark that the two diseases were very generally coincident. In the epidemic which overran Vermont, some years since, this was noticeable, and the City Inspector's reports (an abstract of which was read) indicated the same.

It hospital gangrene is considered as he supposed it to be, a modification of erysipelas, the same remarks were true of one as of the other.

In regard to its pathology, the speaker was obliged to withhold his assent to the view that this disease is a fever. In his experience he had never failed to find, in a woman dying of this disease, some inflammatory action, and its consequent lesions, sufficient to cause death. Good was the first, he thought, to speak of "peritoneal fever without lesion." SIMPSON has seen two cases, which he records as without lesion, and TYLER SMITH has adopted this theory. This, it is to be understood, is to be seen only in rare cases, for generally there was marked inflammatory action in one or all of the following forms. There were four principal lesions, viz: Inflammations of the peritoneum, of the substance of the body of the uterus, of the veins of the body and its appendages, (the ovaries, broad ligaments, and fallopian tube,) of the lymphatics, and of the inner surface of the uterus—what he would call *endo-metritis*.

One or more of these was apparent in every case. In the most common form of this disease, inflammations of the peritoneum, there were found effusions of water with floculi, depositions of coagulable lymph and purulent matter. Inflammation of the veins of the body of the uterus are more rare, but CRUVEILHIER reports them, and he had himself seen several cases, [drawings of these and the following forms of this disease were exhibited.] Inflammation of the lymphatics were more common, and perhaps often mistaken for the former, but they lay upon the surface, and not in the body of the uterus. More particularly they were to be seen under the fallopian tube, in the axilla, so to speak, where it unites with the body, and there one rarely fails to find pus. Particularly it is noticeable that the ducts leading to the lymphatic glands contain pus, but not those leading *from* those glands. On this account it would appear as if the glands eliminated the pus from the ducts, so that, not passing the ganglia, it was not conveyed into the system. CRUVEILHIER thinks this form of disease, therefore, less severe than the others.

I now come to those cases, said he, stated to be not marked by any noticeable lesion. Several forms of this character have very recently come under my attention. I have not thought it proper to bring any such specimen before the Academy where so many practicing *accoucheurs* are present; but I present here a uterus which has lain for several weeks in alcohol, thus diseased, to exemplify my remarks. The organ is apparently without lesion; there is no peritoneal inflammation or affection of either veins or lymphatics. There is no living membrane of the cavity of the uterus down to the cervix—an evidence of the view recently promulgated that the uterus and the cervix uteri are different organs, differently nourished, &c. The uterine sinnesa where the placenta was attached are open, and with this lens one may look down into them and see what they contain.

And here he would consider why they do not bleed. No one perhaps has entered into the minute anatomy of these sinnses. By so doing he can see why it is that the practical *accoucheur* so much desires to obtain uterine contractions. If one will look at these sinuses, he will find that at their extremity are two valves lapping one over the other, like the ileo-cecal valve, and around each of these valves runs a thin layer of muscular tissue, a part of the muscular tissue of the uterus. When the uterus is flaccid or large, these valves are open; but when it is contracted and reduced in size the muscular fibre running through these valves draw them together and, thus closing the sinus, arrests the hemorrhage.

Now, in those cases supposed to be simple fever, there is inflammation of these uterine sinuses. An exudation lines the interior surface of the uterus, which the microscope evinces to be pus mingled with blood, and corpuscles ready to be formed into fibres. This condition, I do not pretend, said he, is a discovery of mine, for CRUVEILHIER has noted it, and called it "vascular and spongy vegetation". But I have examined it and find it to be fibre formation, and it is endo-metritis.

Now I think that this soft, creamy, brick-dust colored exudation is to be found in every case where death has occurred as supposed without inflammation.

To return to the anatomy. Behind the valves already demonstrated in the sinuses, and seen here on the specimen before you—behind these valves there is an ampulla, a little sac like cavity, where, in these cases, may always be found pus. There is also pus in the veins of the liver, coexistent, little gravish spots, easily overlooked, which the microscope determines plainly to be pus.

Further: the tissue of the uterus is stained beyond these sinuses, to the depth of a line or two, showing the inflammation is present, showing endo-metritis.

Now, this form of disease, you are not to think is found only alone. It is, on the contrary, generally to be found combined with peritonitis and the other forms, and it is but in rare cases that it is to be found alone, but there showing its abundant efficacy to cause death, leading one to suspect that perhaps it is this form alone that causes the death, where it exists with other forms in complication.

This is not all, for the influence exists far and wide throughout the system, not commonly seen in the *cervix uteri*, pus in the fallopian tubes, &c.

The secondary lesions are elsewhere observable—inflammations, or at least hypersemia of the pleura, pericardium, stomach, showing the mucous membrane of which is almost always thickened, softened, &c.

Dr. CLARK spoke for more than an hour and was listened to with great attention and sat down amid a general murmur of applause.

Dr. REESE said that he did not recognize any communicability in this disease, although he had twenty-nine women attacked with it, one after another. Notwithstanding he retired for two days, leaving his patients to be attended by another, the disease still following, he resumed. He thought it always of atmospheric.

Dr. J. M. SMITH made some explanatory remarks respecting the deductions to be drawn from the letters quoted by Dr. CLARK but not here given. He thought that the twenty-nine cases above given proved the disease communicable, unless it was distinctly known that the "substitute" had not seen any puerperal fever, any erysipelas, typhus, &c.

Dr. CLARK rejoined; he enlarged upon some points previously mentioned, and said that he thought that death occurred from pyæmia in the cases of endometritis, and that many could give fatal cases of pyæmia from other causes occurring in even less time.

Dr. COMBE inquired if pus was not to be found in ordinary lochia? Are not the inflammations of the uterine sinuses manifest in minor expressions in the inflammations of the saphena vein, generally recognized as phlegmasia dolens?

Dr. CLARK replied that he had made, not frequent, but five or six examinations of persons dying with convulsions and other acute diseases, cases rare to see, and had never found pus in the lochia. It was not fair, he thought, to call phlymasia dolens puerperal fever; at any rate it never had been placed in this category. Purulent inflammation of the vein is not puerperal faver, though many of its symptoms are analogous.

Dr. GRISCOM said that he was much pleased and instructed by the remarks of Professor CLARK, and hoped that he would continue upon the therapeutics.

Dr. CARSON proposed, as it was late, that the subject should be continued. The subject of its contagion was intensely interesting, and it was really desirable to know whether the *accoucheur* was a deliverer or the contrary. Is this inflammation primary or secondary? Is the disease only inflammation, or is this but one symptom, and does a fatal something that we do not know, poisoning the blood, lie behind all? The debate was adjourned to the next meeting.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Four persons, with bottles by their sides, were on Saturday found dead on Petersburg Mountain, a few miles west of Williamstown, Mass. They perished in the storm of Friday night. The victims were AMASA BALLOU and wife, LUCINDA CURTIS, a colored woman, and her boy, about ten years of age. They were returning home from Petersburg village, where they had been to sell baskets. They had partaken freely of liquors, and are supposed to have become bewildered by the storm, and wandered some distance from the road, where they perished.

It has been determined by the Secretary of the Interior to change the designs of the Government's Indian Medals. The new device determined on contains two pictures, as it were, (on the obverse side.) One is to represent an Indian scalping another, which is engraved on the border—and the other (the inside) represents a rural and civilized scene—Indian children at play in front of a school house in a cultivated field, with a church and steamboat in the distance. The reason for this change is, of course, to keep before the Indians the marked difference between savage and civilized life.

The suit of the Union Bank, of Frenchtown, N. J., against two individuals, for a malicious conspiracy to break the bank, by presenting its bills for redemption in coin, has ended in a verdict of one dollar damages for the bank. The Jury base their verdict upon the belief that the defendants had obtained the notes of the bank from its agents, under the pretence of putting them in circulation for its benefit, whereas in one hour after the same notes were used by the parties for the purpose of drawing specie from the bank.

The Taylor and Dalton horses are again matched for two more tests of speed. A twenty-five mile race for $1,000, to come off between the 1st and 10th of June, on any track DALTON may name. The stipulations are that DALTON shall drive his horse and that ANDREW SHEEHAN (owner of the Taylor horse) shall drive his. The second race is to be fifty miles, for $1,000. SHEEHAN is to name the track on which the test is to be made previous to the start being given at the 25 mile race.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Friday says: "Last evening the new rule went into operation, adopted by the Magnetic Telegraph Company between New-York and Washington, to keep the office of the Company open at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, at all hours, day and night, for the transaction of business."

MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.—A case of wife murdering occurred in Edgeworth yesterday afternoon, the particulars of which, as we learn them, are as follows: About the middle of the afternoon a little girl, about eight years of age, daughter of MICHAEL and MARY CORCORAN, ran into the house of a neighbor, having in her arms a little kitten. The neighbor asked what she brought the kitten in there for, and she replied—"My father is whipping my mother and I was afraid he would kill the kitten, so I brought it away." They proceeded immediately to the house and found MRS. CORCORAN lying on the floor, speechless, and in a dying condition. On her forehead there was a mark which looked as though it might have been caused by her falling on the stove, and, on examination, a mark was found on her back. By the stove there was an axe, and on being questioned the little girl said her father struck her mother with the flat side of the axe on her back three times, and knocked her down; that her mother tried to speak, but could only make a noise. CORCORAN stayed about the house a little while and then cleared out. It is thought he may have gone to Jamaica Plain where he has a brother living. Officers are in pursuit of him. [*Boston Journal, Saturday.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—The greatest excitement has prevailed for the last few days in Dutchess and Putnam Counties, from a robbery with attempt to kill a hatter, from Danbury, Conn. He arrived at Pawlings, Dutchess County, a few days since, and while walking along toward a place of shelter for himself and horse, was assailed by three men, who robbed him of his money and clothes, leaving nothing on him but his shirt and drawers. He was terribly cut about the head and face. He was then placed, while in a state of insensibility, in his wagon, the boldbacks being first cut by the villains, with the intention that when the horses went down hill the wagon would press upon him, frightening the animal, in the hope that he would run away. About this time the hatter came to his senses, and observing the state of things, jumped out and seized the horse by the bridle. He immediately had the three men arrested. They are now on trial at Pawlings. There is no doubt but that they intended to murder him. The names of the parties are not yet known.—*Albany Atlas, Monday.*

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—The people should know how it is that the cost of Congressional printing, paper, and binding, and the adjunctive expenses connected therewith, has in ten years increased from $300,000 to the colossal proportions of near $1,500,000, for one Congress. To take these things into consideration—to protest against, and revolutionize the present system—and to suggest a fairer and more Democratic plan of action, as regards the public printing—we propose that a Convention of Democratic journalists meet in this city of Washington, previous to the next meeting of Congress.—*The States.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 2, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet at old rates. Pearls, $8; Pots, $8 37½ @$8 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse today, 414 bbls. Pearls, and 276 bbls. Pots—together, 690 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in pretty fair demand at steady prices. Java, 15¼c.@16½c., Laguayra, 12½c @12¾c., Maracaibo, 12¾c. @13c., Rio, 10c.@12c., Jamaica, 12c.@12¼c., and St. Domingo, 11½c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, May 1:

	1856.	1857.
Bahia	bags. 5,000	600
Ceylon	bags.	2,600
Costa Rica	bags.	1,733
Java	bags 4,363	1,404
Java	mats.	25,366
Laguayra	bags. 9,006	3,142
Maracaibo	bags. 1,265	3,338
Rio	bags. 27,518	59,039
St. Domingo	bags. 200	500
Total	packages. 47,357	97,724

COTTON—Is in very moderate request at former quotations. Middling Uplands, 14½c.; do. Gulfs, 14½c.@14¾c.; and other grades proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good request at strengthening prices. Sales: 7,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 00@$6 05
Straight State	6 05@ 6 15
Extra State	6 20@ 6 40
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 00@ 6 25
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 10@ 6 25
Fancy Michigan	6 20@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 25@ 8 00
Extra Ohio	6 25@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 00
Extra Missouri	7 25@ 9 25

Canadian is improving. Sales have been reported of about 2,200 bbls., in lots at from $6 20@$6 30 for superfine to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is also doing better. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 3,000 bbls low Mixed, to fair Extra, and choice Extra at $7 00 @$6 50, and $8 50@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 60@$4 80 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 30 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite scarce, and is in request at rising prices. Sales, 9,250 bushels,—including fair Western White at $1 70; ordinary do. Red (club) at $1 40; good to prime Southern White at $1 50@$1 83; and ordinary Southern Red at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Rye is less freely offered and is much needed at 89c.@90c., delivered, ₱ bushel. Barley is in demand and is steady at from $1 25 @$1 50 for very ordinary to prime, ₱ bushel. Sales, 3,300 bushel. Barley Malt, $1 65@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Oats continue scarce and in request at 63c.@65c. for Western, 60c. @62½c. for State; and 56c.@60c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is still more inquired for, and is again a shade higher. Sales 44,500 bushels, at 80c @81c., for Western mixed in store; 80c. for Yellow; and 80c.@86c. for White, ₱ bushel.

BAY—There were 800 bales River sold at 70c.@90c for shipment, and 85c @$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Inactive at old prices. Stock, May 1, 1857, 240 tons and 11,303 bales foreign; with 549 bales American; stock, May 1, 1856,—13,905 bales foreign, and 2,782 bales American.

HIDES—Depressed and drooping. Stock, May 1, 90,542, in 1857, and 85,369, in 1856. Imports during April, 145,599 in 1857 and 194,899 in 1856. Imports from Jan. 1, to May 1, 626,961 in 1857, and 634,044 in 1856.

LEATHER—Sole is more freely offered and bought at prices indicative of a per lb slight decline. Mr. HALL reports the week's movements thus:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	44,300	4,500
Sales—sides	43,300	4,000
Stock at the close of the week—sides	98,300	15,000
Stock same time last year—sides	18,100	5,300

MOLASSES—The demand is brisker at full prices. Porto Rico, in hhds.; at 60c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado 55c @58.; Clayed Cuba, 52c.; and New-Orleans, 75c.@76c. ₱ gallon.

STOCK OF MOLASSES IN NEW-YORK, MAY 1:

	1856.	1857.
Cuba, Muscovado—hhds	3,136	2,964
Cuba, Clayed—hhds	328	2,317
English Island—hhds	....	52
New-Orleans—bbls	1,565	1,550
Porto Rico—hhds	454	699
Texas—bbls	306	....

NAVAL STORES—Rosin continues in active demand at firm and buoyant prices. Other articles essentially unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered and is in fair request at rising prices. Sales 1,365 bbls., in lots, at $33 25@$33 50 for Mess, here; $33 for Mess, for future delivery; and $19 for Prime, here, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, and are worth 10½c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request and stiffly held at 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is improving. The transactions since our last reach about 450 bbls. and tes., mostly fair to prime, at 14c @14¾c ₱ lb. Beef has not varied. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $18@$14 for Country Mess; $16@$16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $17@$17 50 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $26@$30 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $22@$24 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand and is worth 18c.@20c. for Ohio; 22c @28c. for common to very good State, and 28c.@30c for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, May 1, 1857.

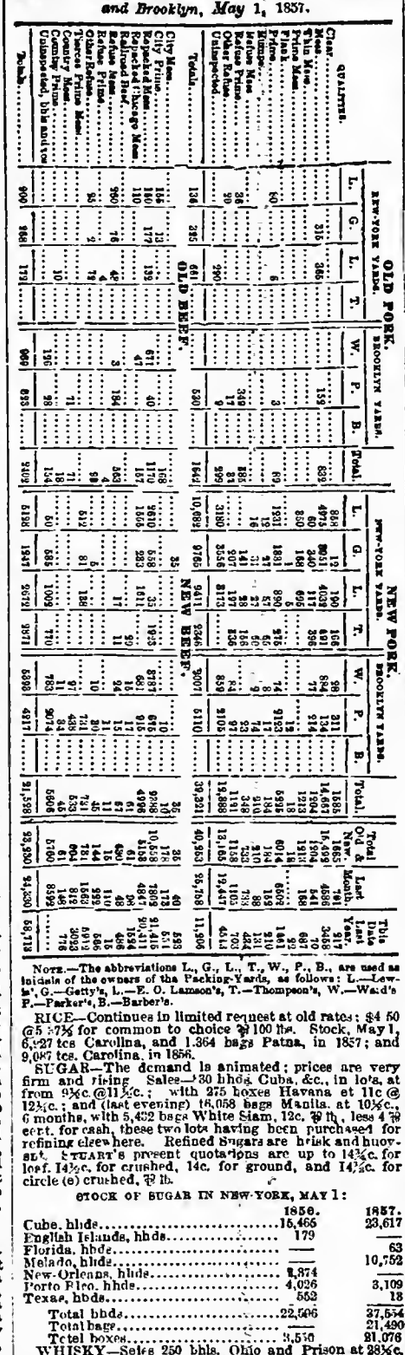

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., T., W., P., B., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-Yards, as follows: L.—Lewis', G.—Getty's, L.—E. O. Lamson's, T.—Thompson's, W.—Wade's P.—Parker's, B.—Barber's.

RICE—Continues in limited request at old rates; $4 50 @5 37½ for common to choice ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, May 1, 6,427 tcs Carolina, and 1,364 bags Patna, in 1857; and 9,087 tcs. Carolina, in 1856.

SUGAR—The demand is animated; prices are very firm and rising. Sales—230 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9¾c.@11¾c.; with 275 boxes Havana at 11c @12¾c.; and (last evening) 18,058 bags Manila, at 10¾c., 6 months, with 5,452 bags White Siam, 12c, ₱ lb., less 4 ₱ cent. for cash, these two lots having been purchased for refining elsewhere. Refined Sugars are brisk and buoyant. STUART'S present quotations are up to 14¾c. for loaf, 14¾c. for crushed, 14c. for ground, and 14¼c. for circle (c) crushed, ₱ lb.

STOCK OF SUGAR IN NEW-YORK, MAY 1:

	1856.	1857.
Cuba, hhds	16,466	23,617
English Islands, hhds	179	....
Florida, hhds	....	63
Melado, hhds	....	10,752
New-Orleans, hhds	2,874	....
Porto Rico, hhds	4,036	3,109
Texas, hhds	552	18
Total hhds	22,506	27,554
Total bags	....	21,490
Total boxes	3,550	21,076

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 28¾c. @29c., mainly at 28¾c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Quite dull, and rates somewhat nominal. For Liverpool, Cotton 2a @2s. 6d., ₱ bale; Flour, 6d. ₱ bbl; Grain, nominally 1¼d @2d ₱ bush.; Beef, 6d @1s. ₱ tierce; Rosin, 3d @6d ₱ bbl; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d.@10. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionately low quotations. The latest charters have been: Ship *Uncle Joe*, 749 tons, now bound from New-Orleans to Liverpool, thence to Calcutta and back to London or Liverpool, £5 2s. 6d. on the return cargo; a ship, now at Boston, from Manheim to a port in the United Kingdoms, Teak Wood, £5 5s.; one, 1,060 tons, from Quebec to London, Deals, £5 2s. 6d; one from Quebec to Bristol Channel, £4 15s; one from Ric to London, £4 5s one from Miramichi to Bristol Channel, £4 5s; one from St. Stephen and one from St. George to Bristol Channel, £3 5s; a bark from Richibucto to Carcliff, and one to Bristol Channel, £4 5s.; a brig from St. Marys, Ga. to Trinidad, P. S., $12, or if to Demerara, $12 50; three brigs and a schooner to Porto Rico and back, $10 @10c. and Molasses $3; nine, 120 tons, same voyage, $1,100; one, 140 tons, $1,200; two to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, one 23c. and $8, the other on private terms; one, 200 tons, to Mensanilla and back, $1,600; one 275 tons, from Sombrero Island to Baltimore or New-York, Guano, $7 ₱ ton.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INVITATION.

The Seventh Anniversary of the First German Young Men's Christian Union, will be held, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the German Reformed Church in Suffolk-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts. Introduction by Rev. JOHN C. GULDIN. Addresses will be made by Rev. Mr. BRISCHE, Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., and Rev. Mr. STREMLE. In behalf of the Directors of the Union.

C. W. EIPOLD, Secretary.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1857.

THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS AND FOREMEN are hereby notified to attend a meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 4, at 8 o'clock, at Firemen's Hall, to make suitable arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of RICHARD H. HUNTINGTON, late a member of Southwark Engine Co., No. 38, who was killed on Sunday evening, May 3, while in the discharge of his duty as a fireman, said engine passing over his body and killing him instantly. By order of

HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer.

SOUTHWARK ENGINE COMPANY NO. 38.—In consequence of the death of one of our beloved associates RICHARD H. HUNTINGTON, who was killed by being run over by the Engine on Sunday evening, May 3, the members of this Company are hereby notified to attend a meeting this evening at 8 o'clock. By order.

JULIAN BOTTS, Foreman.
C. BLACKMER, Secretary.

F. AND A. M.—THE MEMBERS OF JOHN D. WILLARD LODGE are hereby notified that the above Lodge will move from No. 411 Broadway to O. F. Hall, and meet on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, after the 1st of May. By order of the Lodge.

C. P. DAY, W. M.
W. V. BROWN, Secretary *protem.*

I. O. OF O. F.—NOTICE—WORTH LODGE NO. 400, having changed their night and place of meeting to Tuesday evening, in the Doric room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., they will open on next Tuesday evening, May 5, with a lecture and music. Brethren and friends of the Order with their ladies, are invited. By order.

JNO. B. RENWICK, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY HORSE, pony built, 16 hands high; suitable for any one wanting a good honest beast for either a family or cart; 7 years old and a good traveler; also, a top wagon and harness; will be sold low, as the owner has no use for them. Inquire of S. HALL, No. 34 Charlton-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BLACK PONY, HARness, 3 riding saddles, and a small wagon, all made to suit the pony. Also, a gray horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old; can go a mile in three minutes. Also, a barouche and double set of harness, nearly new. Inquire at No. 86 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A CHARA-BANC, or six seat rockaway, nearly new, made by Tomlinson & Wood, and a cabriolet, same makers, four seats, in good order, in private hands, for sale at Lent's stable, corner of Broadway and 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses. Also, a bay horse and a coupé. They belong to a family going to Europe, and are to be seen at the livery stable Nos. 75 and 77 East 11th-st.

TAMMANY HALL,

Opposite the Park and City Hall, New-York.

The undersigned having become sole proprietor of Tammany Hall, the original of the American hotels on the European plan, has had it completely renovated, redecorated and otherwise improved, to meet the requirements of the present time, and hopes thereby to increase the already large patronage he enjoys. Tammany Hotel is now open for the accommodation of ladies as well as of gentlemen. A handsome parlor for the use of ladies has been fitted up. The location of the Hotel is confessedly the most agreeable in the City, fronting the Park and City Hall, and overlooking the main thoroughfares and stage routes. The large restaurant connected with the Hotel will be found greatly improved, and is conducted under the immediate supervision of the proprietor. The lodging apartments have undergone many desirable changes, and are, for comfort, cleanliness and ventilation, second to none in the City. In short, both ladies and gentlemen will find Tammany Hotel of a character to command their constant support. CHARLES BROWN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HUGH MILLER'S WORKS.

THE NEW VOLUME,
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
THE TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS;
OR THE
BEARINGS OF GEOLOGY ON THE TWO THEOLOGIES,
NATURAL AND REVEALED.

With one hundred and fifty-two Illustrations.

To which is prefixed Memorials of the author, embracing an authentic and minute account of his death, with other matters.

1 volume. 12mo. pp. 516. Cloth, $1 25.

CONTENTS:

LECTURE I. The Palæontological History of Plants.
LECTURE 2. The Palæontological History of Animals.
LECTURE 3. The Two Records, Mosaic and Geological.
LECTURE 4. The Mosaic Vision of Creation.
LECTURE 5. Bearing of Geology, or the Two Theologies—Part I.
LECTURE 6. Bearing of Geology, &c.—Part II.
LECTURE 7. The Noachian Deluge—Part I.
LECTURE 8. The Noachian Deluge—Part II.
LECTURE 9. The Discoverable and the Revealed.
LECTURE 10. Geology of the Anti-Geologists.
LECTURE 11. Recent Fossil Plants of Scotland—Part I.
LECTURE 12. Recent Fossil Plants, &c.—Part II.

New editions of the following Works, by the same Author, are now ready, and may be had in sets, uniform size and binding:

MY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS; or, The Story of My Education. With a Portrait of the Author, from an original Talbotype. 12mo Cloth pp 551 $1 25.

THE OLD RED SANDSTONE; or, New Walks in an Old Field. Illustrated with Plates and Geological Sections. 12mo Cloth pp 298.

THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE CREATOR; or, the Asterolepis of Stromnees. With numerous Illustrations and Memoir of the Author, by Professor LOUIS AGASSIZ. 12mo. Cloth. pp. 355. $1.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND AND ITS PEOPLE. With a Portrait, engraved from Bonner's Painting. 12mo. Cloth. pp 480. $1.

From Professor Louis Agassiz.

The geological works of HUGH MILLER have excited the greatest interest, not only among scientific men, but also among general readers. There is in them a freshness of conception, a power of argumentation, a depth of thought, a spirit of feelings, rarely met with in works of that character. * * * * But what is in a great degree peculiar to our author, is the successful combination of Christian doctrines with pure scientific truths.

From Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D., LL. D.

Since the death of Sir Walter Scott, he (HUGH MILLER) is the greatest Scotchman that is left.

From Sir David Brewster, LL. D., F. R. S.

Among the eminent students of the structure of the earth, Mr. HUGH MILLER holds a lofty place, not merely from the discovery of new and undescribed organisms in the Old Red Sandstone, but from the accuracy and beauty of his descriptions, the purity and elegance of his compositions, and the high tone of philosophy and religion which distinguishes all his writings. * * * * With the exception of Burns, the uneducated genius which has done honor to Scotland during the last century has never displayed that mental refinement, and classical taste, and intellectual energy, which mark all the writings of our author.

From Rev. William Hanna, LL. D.

He succeeded in placing his name in the first rank of British scientific writers and thinkers. His works are characterized by a fine union of strict science, classic diction, and enchanting description, which rises, not unfrequently, into the loftiest vein of poetry.

From Sir Roderick Murchison, F. R. S.

Sir Roderick Murchison, in his address to the Geological Society, "hailed the accession to their science of such a writer," and said that "his work (*Old Red Sandstone*) is, to a beginner, worth a thousand didactic treatises."

GOULD & LINCOLN, No. 59 Washington-st., Boston.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY

WILL PUBLISH AS FOLLOWS:

On Saturday, April 18,
GAUT GURLEY; OR,
THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.
By the author of "Green Mountain Boys," "Locke Amsden," &c.
One vol 12mo Price $1.

On Monday, April 20,
HUNTER'S PANORAMIC GUIDE,
FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO QUEBEC.
Splendidly Illustrated with 100 Engravings.
Price $1.

On Monday, May 4,
DR. ALLEN'S AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.
A superb royal 8vo volume of 900 pages.
Price $5.

On Tuesday, May 12,
THE CONGREGATIONAL HYMN BOOK.
The choicest collection of Sacred Lyrics in the English Language.
Price 75 cents and $1.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
J. Y. WESTERVELT,
CHARACTERS AND CRITICISMS,
By W. A. JONES, A. M.,
Librarian of Columbia College, New-York.

2 vols. crown 8vo, a selection of original papers on Topics of Art, Literature and Character. For sale at the stores of D. APPLETON & CO., WILEY & HALSTED, C. S. FRANCIS & CO., T. N. STANFORD, and T. J. CROWEN.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,

Publishers and importers of the Standard Editions. New Goods constantly received.

On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States. PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.

No. 12 Nassau-st. New-York.

JUDGE THOMPSON'S NEW ROMANCE,

GAUT GURLEY;
OR, THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.

Is now ready, the most brilliant romance of the season. The author of "The Green Mountain Boys," has outdone himself.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

ADVICE.—THE FARM—THE GARDEN—THE LAWN, &c.—The BEST *plain, practical* advice on the *time* and *mode* of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year. ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, No. 191 Water st.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST *plain, practical* ADVICE on the *time* and *mode* of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year. ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.

LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING in every variety executed with despatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.

A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.

WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE.

No. 76 John-st., New-York.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of our goods just published, and will be forwarded FREE OF POSTAGE to any dealers who desire. Send your address and orders to

AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 76 John-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON THURSDAY EVENing or Friday morning from the vicinity of 20th-st. and 2d-av., a black and tan TERRIER BITCH, six months old; answers to the name of Topsy; near fore leg still sore from an injury. Return her to No. 334 2d-av.

STOP PRIZE TICKET—IN THE GRAND Consolidated Lottery, Class T, drawn in Baltimore, Saturday, April 25, Nos. 11, 18, 31, worth $3,000, and give notice to the Agents, SWAYNE & CO., corner Baltimore and Gay sts., Baltimore, Md.

THOSE AWFUL AND TERRIFIC ACCIDENTS,

Daily happening from the careless handling of Camphene and burning fluid can forever be stopped by the use of PRATT'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND FEEDER.

This lamp cannot explode from overturning, while lighted.

This lamp cannot explode from overflowing, while lighted.

This lamp cannot explode from any known causes.

This lamp cannot explode when filling, if the fluid take fire.

This lamp cannot explode by the wick (if too small) dropping inside while lighted.

This lamp is the cheapest, best and safest ever offered to the public.

With this lamp and feeder in conjunction, the most explosive compounds may be carelessly used, with no greater danger than sperm or lard oil.

PRICES.

No. 6, planished tin, 40 cents. No. 1, 6 inches high, 50 cents. No. 2, 7⅛ inches high, 62½ cents. No 3, 9 inches high, 75 cents. Extra fine Britannia lamps. No. 20, 8 inches high, $1. No. 21, 10 inches high, $1 25. Air-tight fluid saving cans, one quart, 50 cents. Half-gallon 62½ cents. Orders promptly executed by

J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

Importers, wholesale and retail dealers in hardwares, cutlery, plated-ware, Japanning, willow and woodenware, mats, brushes, &c.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the Manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address. EUGENE F

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all interesting matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to one *Address for* FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

TERMS, *invariably cash in advance.*

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *To-Morrow Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*, from our Minister at Bogota, Mr. BOWLIN, in which he expresses the belief that the new Government of New-Granada will enter into an amicable arrangement for the settlement of pending difficulties.

We have contradictory accounts concerning the dreadful Indian wars which were reported as having broken out in Iowa and Southern Minnesota a few days since. The Western papers, generally, treat them as pure inventions, or the most absurd exaggerations of trifling disturbances. On the other hand the Washington *Union* states that advices have been received at the Department of the Interior fully confirming the reports already received. As, however, they give no details we are disposed to regard the denials of these rumors in the Western journals as entitled to credit.

The Riot on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is not yet quelled. On Saturday a collision occurred between the Conductors and the Military sent out for the protection of the trains, in which one of the former was killed and others were wounded. Yesterday a train was thrown from the track by the rioters, by which two soldiers were injured. An additional military force was detailed for the protection of the freight trains.

The body of the young woman found murdered near Hampton, Orange Co., has been recognized as that of Miss SARAH BLOOM, of Shawangunk Township. Her sister positively identified the remains; but WILLIAM JENKINS, who furnished a conveyance for that young lady on Tuesday, to go from Newburg to Shawangunk, testifies, on the contrary, that the body is not hers. Miss BLOOM came to JENKINS to procure a conveyance; JENKINS furnished it and started with her, but she left the wagon near the house of Mr. MARTEN at the Basin, and since that time has not been heard from. A *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased reveals the fact that an abortion had taken place a short time before death. The case is still in mystery.

A ministerial crisis in Canada has resulted in the resignation of Mr. CAUCHON, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Differences between that gentleman and his colleagues, in reference to the North Shore Railway, are assigned as the cause. A personal altercation in Parliament between Mr. CAUCHON and Attorney-General MACDONALD followed the resignation, and caused a great excitement.

The May Anniversaries commenced yesterday, with the annual sermon of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, at Dr. ALEXANDER'S Church, in the Fifth-avenue. The annual report was encouraging, and the Board enter upon the labors of another year with renewed zeal.

Two men came to their death from violence in the City on Saturday last, viz.: JOSHUA WEEKS, (a brother of J. FISHER WEEKS, of the Thirteenth Ward,) residing at No. 95 Lewis-street, and JOHN SWEENY, a Corporation carman, residing at No. 84 Frankfort-street. WEEKS received his injuries in a bar-room in Stanton-street, on Monday last, and SWEENY at the Fulton Ferry on Thursday. A man named DANIEL H. PIERCE is in custody on a charge of causing the death of WEEKS.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen was held on Saturday evening, at the City Hall, to take action with reference to the injunction by Judge BIRDSEYE prohibiting the payment by the City of the sum of $10,000, voted for the employment of counsel to contest the new Police law. After a talk of more than two hours' duration, the caucus agreed to refer the matter to counsel.

ROBERT H. HUNTINGTON, aged 22 years, was run over and instantly killed, by Engine No. 38, last evening, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, while proceeding to a reputed fire in Duane-street. He was a member of Engine Company No. 38, and worked in the telegraph office at No. 2 Wall-street.

The testimony in the case of Coroner CONNERY is closed. At authentic report will soon be sent to the Governor for his examination.

According to a decision of Judge DAVIES, the City is not liable for counsel fees incurred by the Briggs Committee, on the ground that the Corporation Attorney had charge alone of the law business of the Corporation.

There were 452 deaths in the City last week—59 more than the number for the week previous. There were 14 deaths from small-pox, 41 from scarlet fever, and 2 from measles.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from our Washington correspondent announces, in very brief terms, that the Administration has received advices of the *rejection* by the British Government of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty as amended by the Senate. Upon what grounds this rejection is based, or to what points in the modifications made, exception is taken, we are not informed. We suspect, however, that the refusal of our Government to assent to the stipulation concerning the exclusion of Slavery from Honduras, as contained in the treaty between that State and Great Britain, is the cause of the difficulty. Private advices from England lead us to expect that Lord PALMERSTON would adhere to that clause at all hazards, and that he would be sustained in so doing by public sentiment. But we do not see how this is a matter with which our Government has any direct or immediate concern. It is certainly to be regretted that the whole Central-American negotiation, with its manifold embarrassments, should have to be reopened, and still more deplorable that our Government should stand before the world as insisting upon the extension of Slavery into the territory of an independent nation against the will of its Government and people.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *North American* states that very late advices were received at the State Department, per steamer *Illinois*, from our Minister at Bogota, Mr. BOWLIN, in which he expresses the belief that the new Government of New-Granada will enter into an amicable arrangement for the settlement of pending difficulties.

Kansas Politics.

We published last week in a special dispatch from one of our Washington Correspondents, a statement that advices received in that city indicated the purpose of the Free-State Party in Kansas, with Dr. ROBINSON at their head, to cooperate with Governor WALKER and the Federal Administration in their endeavors to secure a fair expression of the will of the people in relation to the question of Slavery, and to abandon their previous policy of inactivity. We find this opinion substantially confirmed by the address just issued on behalf of the recent Free-State Convention, of which the only important portion will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES. We do not mean that they will take any part in the Election for members of the Constitutional Convention, for they are too far committed against such action to permit of their receding with any consistency. They will, therefore, allow the Election to take place and the Convention to be held without any participation on their own part in the proceedings of either.

But they declare very explicitly their assent to the fundamental position taken in the address of the acting Governor, Mr. STANTON, namely, that the question of admitting or excluding Slavery should be submitted to the direct vote of the people themselves. "*We wish*," say the signers of the Free-State Address, "*but that the slavery or freedom of Kansas may be settled once for all by an honest and legal vote of the actual residents, in accordance with the principles of the organic act.*" In another part of the same document they express a desire that both the Topeka Constitution, and the Constitution to be framed by the coming Convention, be together submitted to the people that they may take their choice. But this is merely a specification of the *mode* in which they would prefer that the question of Slavery should be submitted to the people; and it is so clearly and utterly inadmissible that the Free-State men themselves can scarcely regard it as anything more than a forlorn attempt to maintain a position to which they have committed themselves. Neither the Government at Washington, nor the Federal authority in Kansas, will or can recognize the Topeka Constitution in any shape. That document never had, for a moment, any legal validity whatever. It was never anything but a party platform, and can never be recognized as anything more in any branch or department of the Government. The House of Representatives, it is true, gave it its sanction: but without the concurrence of the Senate and Executive the action of that body upon such a subject has no more validity or force, as establishing a principle, than the votes of a mass-meeting in the Park. The Topeka Constitution is a thing of the past, and it is scarcely worth while for the Free-State party in Kansas to encumber its action by clinging to its corpse. Nor do we understand their address as indicating a purpose to make its submission to the people a condition of their taking part in the vote. What they desire and demand is that the *question of Slavery* shall be submitted to the popular vote—in some form so clear and distinct as to enable the will of the people to be expressed upon it.

This is not only a reasonable request, but it is one which cannot be denied. The Nebraska bill guarantees to the people the right of voting upon it. The Cincinnati platform repeated and endorsed the guarantee. President BUCHANAN, in his Inaugural Address, declared it to be his desire that "the people of the Territory should be left free from all foreign interference to decide their own destiny for themselves." And the Acting-Governor, Mr. STANTON, in his address, says still more explicitly:

"I do not doubt, that, in order to avoid all pretext for resistance to the peaceful operation of this law, the Convention itself, will, in some form, provide for submitting the great distracting question regarding their social institutions, which has so long agitated the people of Kansas, *to a fair vote of all the actual bona fide residents of the Territory*, with every possible security against fraud and violence."

Stronger pledges, or pledges more completely covering the whole ground, could not well be given or desired than these, and there is no reason to suppose that the Administration will seek or desire to evade them. It must also be borne in mind that while the Convention may authorize the submission of this question of Slavery to the popular vote, that vote must be taken under the direct supervision and control of the Federal authorities themselves. The Convention is called for a specific purpose, and will have no legislative powers whatever. It can enact no laws of any kind or upon any subject. It cannot prescribe qualifications for voters, nor rules for the government of elections, nor can it designate the officers under whose direction the voting shall take place. These important duties will devolve properly upon the Legislature yet to be elected, and convened either in extra session or at the regular time next Winter, as prescribed by law. In either case the Free-State men can take part in the election of its members and thus influence the result. Or the Federal authorities in the Territory may, if they see fit, prescribe these regulations themselves, and thus take measures effectually to secure an absolutely free and fair expression of the popular will upon this great question.

We still think it a matter of regret that the Free-State Party in the Territory refuses to take part in the election for Delegates to the Convention. Their participation in it under any circumstances could not fail to exert a beneficial influence upon the result, while their abstaining only places them in a false position without being of the slightest possible service to their cause. But it is satisfactory to learn, as we do from their address, that this inactivity is not to be perpetual. They propose to take part in the vote upon the question of excluding or admitting Slavery. And it is the first and most imperative duty of the Administration to secure for them, as for all the inhabitants of the Territory, a perfectly fair and free expression of their will. It is true that the test-oaths imposed by the Territorial laws of 1855 have already been repealed, not simply by construction, as the Boston *Daily Advertiser* seems to understand Mr. STANTON'S address to imply, but by positive enactment of the last Legislature. But beyond this it is essential that the officers who have charge of the polls, of the voting lists, and of the returns, should be men of character and known justice, and that all who may be *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory at the time the vote is to be taken, should have the right and the opportunity of taking part therein. If these rights are secured to them we have every reason to look for a peaceful and a final settlement of this great controversy.

Tit for Tat.

The makers of proverbs who have given currency to a great deal of trash have also put some sound truths into circulation, and they never coined a better saying than this—"that revenge is a fool's pleasure."

And if revenge be a fool's pleasure, most assuredly is retaliation a fool's argument. For your fool is by nature explosive. His passion leads him not to confute but to confound his antagonists, just as his appetites lead him not to enjoy but to exhaust the satisfactions of life. Say to a fool, "My dear Sir, that left whisker of yours is a thought too long for the symmetry of your otherwise attractive visage," and he will thunder back an indignant allusion to that hereditary cast in your right eye. Politely suggest to a fool that some envious rival has made a rent in the back of his brand-new broadcloth coat, and he will howl at you furiously, "Sir, *your* cravat is awry, and *your* hat is six months old." Considerately warn a fool of a calamity impending over his family from the misguided conduct of his impetuous son JOHN, and he will fall upon you savagely with a denunciation of that unlucky grandfather of yours, who was hanged for horse-stealing.

Now all this sort of thing is vastly lively, and contributes not a little to the piquancy of private conversation, but it does not much advance the cause of truth or the interests of mankind. When we meet with it in public discussions of grave public questions, we own that it moves us more to sorrow than to sport.

And yet it is not less frequent in public discourse than in private talk. Diplomatists use it as often as fishwomen, and it is as familiar to the pens of journalists as to the lips of hackney-coachmen.

It forms indeed the staple of about one-half of the editorial articles over which we are every day condemned to glance, and by no people is it so constantly employed as by our cotemporaries of the "extreme South."

A well-intentioned but not very brilliant Southern lady took the trouble to "answer" Mrs. STOWE'S novel of "Dred" in this convincing and conclusive style, and with charming *naiveté*, baptized her literary bantling by the appropriate name of *Tit for Tat*. And her countrymen, of all sorts and degrees, read, applauded and went their way conscious of victory; the North and the "rest of mankind" meanwhile continuing to eat and drink, work, play, talk and write, as if nothing particular had happened.

Is it not almost time that some more dignified and decisive way of dealing with questions as solemn as life itself, and for the possible mischief that lurks in them, far more terrible than death, should be adopted? Is it not almost time that our Southern friends should begin to understand that the Northern antagonism to Slavery is not a vituperative, morbid, extravagant, uproarious clamor, but a grave and resolute feeling, born of profound conviction, and destined to develop itself into an absolute and inevitable policy, if not combated and overcome by argument and reason?

Is it not almost time that Southern thinkers and politicians should begin to comprehend that the discussion of Slavery in all its aspects, economical, moral and political, is *inevitable*, and cannot be postponed by recriminations and retaliatory outcries against the defects of Northern society, any more than by violence against the persons of Northern citizens?

We have been led into these reflections by an article in the New-Orleans *Daily Crescent* of April 22, on the "Condition of the Poor White People of the North." This article is founded on an extract from our own columns, in which a most pathetic case of misery occurring in our streets was made by us the occasion of an appeal to our citizens in behalf of the neglected children of the metropolis. On the strength of the fact that thousands of poor white children are not properly cared for in New-York, our New-Orleans friend thinks himself and his fellow-citizens justified in denouncing all "Northern Abolitionists" as "malignant vilifiers of Southern Institutions."

Now we are ready to make every allowance for the folly into which our friend has been provoked by the asperity of "Northern Abolitionists." We know that it is very hard for a man, when he is very angry, not to be a little absurd. But we put it to him seriously, whether he ought not to be ashamed of writing such nonsense on a matter of such importance?

If Slavery be a wrong in itself—a curse in its consequences—are we who think it so to abstain from stating our opinion, with all the emphasis possible, because we have also a firm conviction that the neglect of free children in a free community is an abomination and a horror? If we have a beam in our own eye, and our brother has a mote in his, how, we ask, in the name of common sense, is either of us to discover the disagreeable fact, if neither of us is to be allowed to examine his neighbor's optics, and report on their condition? Let our New-Orleans cotemporary find out all the mischief he can in New-York. We shall thank him cordially for doing us a good service, and we shall not think ourselves either outraged or injured by an exposure which may put us on the track of reformation.

He thinks his form of society perfect. The almost unanimous opinion of Christendom tends in quite another direction, and we, as parties considerably interested in his character and his conduct, cannot stand by and look on without some effort to find out the truth. We make such efforts, and we come to the conclusion that while the existence of Slavery is undermining the prosperity of our Southern States, the extension of Slavery is corrupting the vital principles of the Republic, and endangering the stability of the Union. This conclusion we cannot be expected to pocket, or file away, or otherwise quietly dispose of. We think it slightly important that this conclusion, if true, should be generally received as truth, impressed upon the popular mind, and carried out into an active policy. Meanwhile we do the best we can to find out any other defects in our social or political system which may need looking after, and if our Southern brethren choose to throw away their time and their spirits in oratorical or journalistic ebullitions of simple "Tit for Tat," we shall not quarrel with their facts, whatever we may think of their sense.

Advance in the Price of News.

From the Buffalo Express.

We see it stated, but with what truth we do not know, that upon the completion of the Atlantic telegraph, the leading New-York dailies propose to take a thousand words of news each day. This will cost them from $6,000 to $7,000 per week, and the price of the papers will be increased in proportion. Indeed, it is already rumored that the *Herald* will be five cents a copy after the new arrangement begins. Of course the *Tribune* and TIMES will follow suit. In that event, the circulation of these papers will suffer somewhat—unless, indeed, their enterprise and outlay are appreciated as they ought to be.

It is one of the anomalies of the day that while the price of everything else has very largely increased, the price of Newspapers should have remained stationary:—and especially that the improvement in their quality and character,—the immensely increased expense of making them and the necessity for still farther advances in the same direction, should not have involved a corresponding advance in their cost to consumers. The cost of preparing a copy of the TIMES, *Tribune* or *Herald* is at least four times as great as was the cost of preparing a copy of the best newspaper published in this City ten years ago:—and yet they are sold at less than half the price. To a certain extent it is undoubtedly good policy to reduce the price of any article offered for sale, in order to increase the quantity sold,—on the sound mercantile principle that large sales at a small profit afford a better business than small sales at a large profit. But this policy is good only so long as *there is some profit*, however small it may be, in the transaction,—so long as the cost of the article sold is at least a trifle *less* than the price obtained for it. When that ceases to be the case and an article costs *more* than it is sold for,—the larger the sales the heavier the loss,—and the business rests upon anything but sound commercial principles.

Now in regard to newspapers this is precisely the truth of the matter. Every copy of the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald* costs nearly twice what is paid for it. Indeed the *cent and a half* which is all that the Publishers receive for the paper at wholesale, barely covers the cost of the white paper and the ink with which the sheet is printed,—leaving all the other expenses of the establishment, in every department, Editorial Writing, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Reporting, Type-setting, Presswork, Rent, Gas, &c., &c., &c.—amounting for each paper to an average of not less than $150,000 or $200,000 per annum to be met by the *advertising*. The real burden of sustaining the City newspapers, therefore, falls upon the Advertiser, who is compelled to bear a portion of the cost, which, in justice, ought to be defrayed by the subscriber and reader. Of course whatever *new* expenses are incurred by any paper must be met by an increased charge in the advertising department. Either the *prices* of advertising must be raised, or the *amount* of advertising must be increased. The latter expedient is the most just inasmuch as the inconvenience which follows it, namely a diminution in the amount of reading matter, falls upon those who already get too much for their money,—namely the purchasers of the paper. But in either case it places a limit upon the enterprise, and upon efforts to improve the character, of the City Press. Persons frequently ask why the New-York newspapers cannot pay as high prices for literary assistance, and thus obtain literary matter of as high a quality as the London *Times*,—inasmuch as their circulation would receive a corresponding increase. The reason is that no possible increase in circulation alone could meet the expense,—and if met, as it might be, by an increased quantity of advertising, that increase would diminish, in just the same ratio, the space which could be devoted to reading matter. The London *Times* is sold at *eight cents* a copy, which gives a decided profit upon each sheet, even when accompanied by a double supplement. Our papers sell for barely enough to cover the cost of the white paper, and when accompanied by a supplement it is at a positive *loss* upon every copy sold. Under such circumstances it is obviously impossible to extend indefinitely the expenses of our journals without imposing upon advertisers burdens far greater than they should be called upon to bear.

That this will long continue to be the case we do not believe. Newspapers have become preëminently a *necessity* of American life. Everybody in the City must have one daily,—and while they are so cheap every body will have two or three. If any one could be so enlarged, expanded and improved, as to cover the whole field,—give proper scope to the discussion of all topics, and present fully and regularly all the news of every day, it would become the leading journal, and would approximate more nearly to the ideal standard of a metropolitan newspaper. The tendency of things is decidedly in this direction, and as the New-York Press is prompt in meeting every public want, we presume it will not be long before changes of this sort, more or less extensive, take place.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST OUR CUSTOM-HOUSE.

—The Philadelphia papers are continually making an outcry against the merchants of their own city who will persist in importing their goods through New-York, instead of availing themselves of the lines of ships and steamers that have been established between Philadelphia and Liverpool. The reason for the preference being given to New-York ships, it is plumply stated by the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, both in a communication and in an editorial, is, that owing to the laxity and dishonesty of our Custom-House officials, merchants find it to their interest to pass their invoices here, although they are said to be subjected to much greater delays and inconveniences in getting their goods through our Custom-House than our own importers are.

The correspondent of the *Journal* says:

"So long as a laxity of morals prevails at the New-York Custom-House, and among those who import goods through it, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and all other ports at which honesty is yet considered the best policy, must suffer from the unscrupulousness of the rival. They cannot contend against such odds."

This is sufficiently plain and positive, and the slander against the character of the Philadelphia merchants is equally serious as against our Custom-House officials. The Editor of the same paper says:

"Frauds of the grossest character are believed to be perpetrated upon the customs with not only impunity, but actually with the connivance of the officials in authority at that port. Here there are no such abuses, and, consequently, no such rapid process of transferring goods from the vessels in which they are brought from abroad into the hands of the importers or consignees. Hence, Philadelphia merchants prefer to import through New-York, subject as they are to occasional delays and the invidious discrimination of which we have spoken, and refuse to patronize those lines of steamships which have been started with a view to put our merchants in direct communication with Liverpool and the Continental cities."

If the merchants of Philadelphia who import goods through our Custom-House, choose to remain silent under such imputations upon their honesty, we have nothing to say against it; but Collector REDFIELD should not allow such charges to be made against him by a respectable paper with impunity. The charge of the Philadelphia paper is of a two-fold and somewhat contradictory character. It says:

"We know that the business of the customs, where New-York houses are concerned, is dispatched with marvelous expedition, and we are informed upon good authority, that, as compared with the manner of performing the same work here, there is a laxness, and even irregularity of proceeding in the collection district of Manhattan, which is not only deserving of the close scrutiny of the Government, but is the source of incalculable losses to the federal treasury."

If the *Journal* knows what it states, it should produce the evidence; and if it makes these gross assertions without sufficient evidence of their truth it should have better manners than to circulate groundless slanders of so serious a nature against a large class of respectable men. If frauds are permitted by the officers of our Custom-House, they should be exposed and their perpetrators promptly punished. Let our Philadelphia cotemporary produce the proof, or give information at the Treasury Department in Washington, which will lead to its investigation.

Two-Year Cruises.

The *Journal of Commerce* strongly enforces the recommendation of the late Secretary of the Navy, Mr. DOBBIN, that hereafter our national ships should be sent on two-year cruises, instead of three years, which has been the time our ships have heretofore been commissioned for. There are many very good reasons why the change should be adopted, though it would hardly be practicable in the case of ships sent to the Pacific and to the Indian Oceans, as the time consumed in making their passage would give them too little time on their stations to be of much service. The *Journal* insists on a good many other changes which would be likely to improve the character of the naval service, and make seamen more abundant. Among these changes which the *Journal* recommends, are increase of pay and the apprentice system. The latter system, says the *Journal* in a glow of enthusiasm, "should be cherished and watched, and guarded and improved, and persevered in, till our ships-of-war are filled with American seamen of intelligence and burning patriotism." But we fear that if the system were persevered in until the result anticipated were arrived at, none of the present generation would live to see it. The apprenticeship system has always failed in every instance where it has been tried; and the only fruit that we reaped from it in our own navy was the terrible tragedy enacted on board the *Somers*.

It is very surprising that the great number of those who advocate schemes for the improvement of the navy, and for increasing the number and efficiency of our seamen, overlook the only remedy that can ever cure the evils under which both the naval service and the merchant service have so long suffered. There is now no motive for an ambitious American boy to enter our naval service, where he is denied promotion; and it is the height of folly to expect that "American seamen of intelligence and burning patriotism," should enter a department of the public service in which merit goes for nothing, and where all promotion is denied them by law. Burning patriotism will very soon burn out where it gets no reward, and leave nothing but the cold ashes of discontent. Whenever an American boy can enter our navy with the prospect of promotion, we may hope to see our national ships manned by American seamen, and the general character of sailors improved, but not before. The best essay on the subject of Naval reform that has ever been published, was that written by FENIMORE COOPER, many years ago, in which he stoutly advocated the system of promotion from the ranks as the only method of elevating the character of our seamen, and inducing ambitious and intelligent Americans to enter the service. Commodore STEWART has also recommended the adoption of the plan, but no Secretary of the Navy has yet had the courage to recommend the system, the great objection to it being that it would deprive members of Congress of one of their sources of patronage, in the bestowal of midshipmen's warrants upon the sons of their political partisans.

Theatrical Ventilation.

When Dr. BELLOWS took upon himself the task of lecturing the theatrical world upon its duties and responsibilities, he did not say anything—because probably, as Serjeant BUZFUZ remarked of his junior's opening in *Bardle vs. Pickwick*, it was not his business to say anything—of the minor nuisances of the theatre, and which inflict upon the public almost as much suffering in the flesh as the immorality of the plays and associations causes them in the soul. We allude first and foremost to the fact that no manager of any theatre in this City has indicated by any portion of the internal arrangements of the house over which he presides, the smallest knowledge of the fact that fresh air is necessary to the support of animal life. A successful "hit" fills every disposable place in a building, containing no windows, and no means of ventilation of any sort, good, bad or indifferent. Some hundreds of gas-burners are then lighted up. In half an hour the air has been all used, and is breathed and rebreathed in a highly poisonous state, to the immediate discomfort of everybody, and the lasting detriment of a great number during the remainder of the evening. We have no hesitation in saying that three hours at any theatre in this City, no matter how moral the play or how good the acting, so far from proving a benefit, are as severe a drain upon the powers of both mind and body, as any sensual debauch of similar duration. Dr. BELLOWS held the drama up as a most useful and most legitimate means of recreation, after the toils and cares of business, of replacing the material lost by exertion, and of restoring to the mind its tone and elasticity. We believe he is right, but we believe also that all enjoyment, attended by intense physical exhaustion and lassitude, has, and can have, no effect upon either mind or body but a bad one. The drama, *per se*, may be a most excellent thing; but a mixture of drama, and carbonic acid gas, such as managers serve out to us every night at fifty cents the dose, is simple and unmitigated evil. If any tell us this evil is entirely physical, and does not interfere with the effect of a good play upon the mind, we reply by pointing to the influence upon every part of a man's constitution, mental, moral and bodily, of fresh country air, by rapid motion in it, by changes of it, and by the habit of breathing it. Physical and moral squalor generally go together. The foul air in which fevers are hatched, is generally that in which crime is bred. Virtuous resolves, noble sentiments, lofty aspirations, the power of feeling deeply, and judging wisely, do none of them flourish in a foetid atmosphere.

Consequently we cannot avoid feeling that when managers have done all that Dr. BELLOWS tells them they ought to do, as long as they take no steps to provide more comfortable accommodation both as regards seats and ventilation, the theatre will remain a place to which we would advise no man or woman to resort for recreation whose constitution is not more than ordinarily vigorous. No one who has seen the jaded crowds who issue forth from a three-hours' performance, with faces blanched by a surfeit of foul gases, temples throbbing under the influence of an unnaturally high temperature, eyes dazzled by the glare of light, and limbs cramped by sitting so long in an uncomfortable posture, but must feel that a process which thus inflames the lungs, relaxes the nerves and muscles, and stupefies the brain, is a process in all respects deleterious. It is folly to preach wisdom and beauty to people breathing the air of pot-houses and crouching on the benches of galley-slaves. Human nature is capable of a great deal, but it is not capable of being made either much better or wiser, while consuming second hand oxygen.

We make these remarks with all becoming humility. Managers will probably tell us that no change can be made, that they cannot possibly avoid selling the same places twice over, cannot recognize the existence of knees, and cannot supply fresh air at existing prices. It may be so,—but if it is so, all we can say is, that no amount of purity in the plays will ever make the theatre a rational place of amusement for either young or old. Moral lessons, not to talk of entertainment, acquired by risk to health and life, are too dearly bought. People will go, of course, just as people will: drink too much bad wine; but every such indulgence tends to the destruction of vigor both of mind and body, and of that invaluable robustness of nerve, thought, humor, and muscle, which the stage ought to cultivate and promote.

A QUESTION VERY EASILY ANSWERED.—The Charleston *Mercury* asks the following question in so serious a manner that we presume a reply is expected:

"Was not the *Southern Review* in its best days as brilliant as the *Edinburgh Review* in the time of JEFFREY?"

Speaking according to our own judgment, we should most decidedly say, *not quite*.

But admitting that the *Southern Review* was as brilliant as the *Edinburgh*, what a timdering disgrace to the South, and particularly to South Carolina, that such a periodical, so zealous in the support of Southern interests, should have been permitted to die for lack of proper appreciation by those for whose benefit it was published. The *Southern Quarterly* has ceased to appear, but in its last number it made a "final appeal" to the people of the South for support, which, we presume, was not responded to from the fact of its not having come out again. We make an extract from the appeal of the *Southern Quarterly* which gives an edifying insight into the manner in which Southern literature is supported:

"We have not realized over $600 upon the present volume, barely sufficient to pay for the paper upon which the *Review* is printed.

We have distributed 1,300 copies of each number of the *Review* to subscribers, which ought to have realized for us $6,500, and thus place the work on a firm basis.

If those who have received the *Review* the present year, could be induced to forward us one-half the subscription price, we would be encouraged to go on; but when it is known that our receipts have amounted only to about $600, and that we have paid to authors, printers, and others engaged upon the work, $1,450, the reader will easily discover that it is worse than folly for us to continue the publication.

This is the last appeal we intend to make for the *Review*. If its friends are determined that it shall die, we must submit, and close its pages before we become seriously involved."

The *Edinburgh Review* made its proprietors rich and its contributors famous; but the *Southern Quarterly*, which the Charleston *Mercury* intimates was as brilliant as the Edinburgh in its best days, made its publisher bankrupt, and consigned its contributors to obscurity. The contrast is certainly not particularly complimentary to our Southern brethren, but the *Mercury* boasts of it with great complacency, as though it was something to be proud of.

JUDGE MCLEAN.—The *National Era* replies to a charge in a Western paper that it favored the nomination for the Presidency of Judge MCLEAN, whom it speaks of as "the candidate of the Know-Nothings, and the Judge who breathed the breath of life into the Fugitive Slave act." The *Era* says that it never advocated any nomination, and took no part, as a journal, in the movement. The personal preferences of its Editor were for the nomination of either CHASE or SEWARD, but in this he was overruled by those who aimed at immediate success. Then he preferred Judge MCLEAN to Col. FREMONT, upon the ground that there were two elements to be secured for success—the Conservative and the Liberal; the *movement itself* would carry the latter, no matter who was the candidate; the *man* selected must carry the former. The Conservative element prevailed in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Indiana; they must be secured, or Mr. BUCHANAN would be elected. Colonel FREMONT could not carry those States—Judge MCLEAN could. Col. F., however, was nominated, and the result is known. The *Era* says further, that Judge MCLEAN "is not and has never been a Know-Nothing;" that he never approved the Fugitive Slave law, but was really the author of the bill which Mr. WEBSTER said he intended to offer as an amendment in the Senate, securing the right of trial by jury to the arrested fugitive; that, believing the act Constitutional, he could not, under his oath of office, do otherwise than so decide; and that at the last election he voted for FREMONT and DAYTON.

THE MONEY QUESTION.—The policemen are in a double quandary; first, they are at a loss which side to give their allegiance to, whether to obey Mayor WOOD or Commissioner DRAPER, and secondly how to get along without their pay. The money question is the more perplexing question of the two; and the difficulty comes upon them just at the most critical period of the whole year. Stopping the pay of some twelve hundred men, nearly all of whom have families dependent upon them, on May day must inevitably be productive of a vast amount of inconvenience, if not suffering. Policemen are not likely to have a reserved fund to fall back upon, and the very fact of the Comptroller refusing to pay them, must deprive them of their ordinary resources of credit. As the safety and good order of the City depend in a great measure upon the police force being kept in good condition, there should be some steps taken to pay the subordinates of the department their back wages, let the case of the contesting Commissioners be decided as it may.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—To-night, VERDI's opera of the "Trovatore," will be repeated for the last time, with Mme. GAZZANIGA and Miss PHILLIPS in the principal roles.

A tolerable performance of "Linda di Chamouni" demands all the resources of a full company; a superior performance, an unusual combination of rare artists. A very superior performance of the Opera was given on Friday night, and the strength of Mr PAINE's company demonstrated in a highly satisfactory manner. Madame GAZZANIGA exceeded our most sanguine expectations, which were based more on the dramatic than the musical requirements of the *rôle* of *Linda*. But not only was she good as an actress, but at times approached excellence as a vocalist, stepping lightly over the hard places like a thorough-paced racer. All that could be bent to her own specialty was admirable; that is to say, about two-thirds of the music was given with rhetoric, skill and intensity. *Linda* is unquestionably one of Madame GAZZANIGA's best characters, and the Opera should be repeated in order that the public may have the opportunity of fully appreciating it.

Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS contributed in an eminent degree to the artistic fullness of the performance. She was in excellent voice and sang deliciously, meriting in the most exact degree the applause bestowed on her efforts.

Signor ARDITI's best part is *Antonio*, and he never played it better than last night, albeit suffering from the fragments of a cold. Signor ARNOLDI—the new tenor—appeared to be slightly hoarse. BRIGNOLI good, especially in the duet, and in the supplementary romance of the second act. Signor ASSONI—a buffo—made a successful *début* as the *Marquis*. He has a good voice; more humor and less buffoonery than most buffos. At the end of his scena act he was called out.

Altogether the performance of this Opera was in the highest degree satisfactory. The cast was complete in every department, and the Orchestra and Chorus excellent. We trust it will be repeated, for an Opera presented with such a rare combination of first-rate artists deserves to be heard more than once.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A number of influential gentlemen have tendered Mr. LESTER—the popular and talented Comedian—a complimentary benefit. The affair comes off to night, and will unquestionably be one of great attractiveness. The pieces selected for the occasion are "Rob Roy," "A Decided Case," "Jenny Lind," and "A Day After the Wedding." A large proportion of the leading artists of the City assist in these performances, and Mrs. JOHN WOOD, from Boston, has come to town expressly for the purpose of lending her valuable aid.

WALLACK's THEATRE.—In consequence of the testimonial benefit to Mr. J. LESTER at the Academy of Music, there will be no performance here to-night.

LAURA KEENE's THEATRE.—A new piece called "Like and Unlike," will be presented here to-night, together with the popular burlette of the "Elves." The latter piece will be withdrawn after the present week.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A new spectacle drama from the French, called the "Son of the Night," will be produced here to-night. It is adapted by Mr. CHAS. GAYLOR, a gentleman of experience and talent. Mr. and Mrs. DAVENPORT sustain the principal characters, assisted by the members of the excellent stock company.

BOSTON's THEATRE.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, concerning whom much interest is felt, makes his *début* to-night, appearing as the hump-backed hero in "Richard the Third." After the tragedy the piece of "Catching a Governor."

BARNUM's MUSEUM.—A new domestic drama, in five acts, by J. J. TROWBRIDGE, Esq., entitled "Neighbor Jackwood," will be produced here this evening. In the afternoon a variety of light entertainments.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Cleopatra," "The School in an Uproar," and the "Mendicant," will be played here to-night.

BUCKLEY's SERENADERS.—"Down in Alabama," "The Picture Gallery," and "Old Bob Ridley," with other entertainments, are on the bill for to-night.

Personal.

The Paris correspondent of the Brussels *Independance* writes: "I can state upon authority that the sudden departure of Mr. HUME, the spirit-rapper, was in obedience to an order from the Emperor. The Empress was so much affected that her nugust consort dreaded the continuance of the diabolical scenes. The ladies of honor were not less excited than their Sovereign. They could speak of nothing but the redoubtable conjuror. The Emperor made a wise revolution in the household, and the poor devil—who, though playing the part of a personage with 240,000 a year, was really penniless—has left for the country of the rappers. A few days ago the Emperor met the learned physician, M. BROQUEREL, and remarked, 'I want to consult you upon what I saw that trickster do;' and his Majesty then told how Mr. HUME had made a table turn round without touching it, and caused it to be struck by an unseen hand as many times as he liked. The Emperor received from the physician the very natural reply, 'Sire, I can say nothing upon facts which I have not witnessed.'"

GOTTSCHALK has fallen upon pleasant times in Havana. The Captain-General gave an entertainment in his honor, at which distinguished guests were present, and the populace, eager to do the great young artist a service, unharnessed his horses and drew his carriage through the streets. The concerts have been crowded with immense audiences, and the receipts handsome. M. GOTTSCHALK will make a tour in the Southern States before returning to the North.

HAGAN's "Venus Rising from the Sea" is on exhibition in Boston. The *Advertiser* says, "In this picture we recognize the accustomed skill of the best disciple of TITIAN. We might perhaps find fault with his representation of the sea, were it not that it is so entirely subordinate and accessory."

It is reported that WAGUNSELLER, the defaulting Cashier of the New Castle Bank, has made his escape, leaving his securities liable for the amount of the Bonds into which they entered for his appearance at the next term of the Lawrence county Criminal Court, and has not since been heard from.

Rev. W. W. SCUDDER, one of the oldest of the East India missionaries, sailed some time since from Arcot to visit the United States, bringing his infant daughter. A letter has been received from him, dated St. Helena, which states that he is detained there in consequence of the untimely death of his daughter.

On the 21st inst., a wedding party in North Brookfield, Mass., having arrived within half a mile of the house of the bride, were blocked in by the snow, and it required the laborious services of *eight men for an hour* before the banks were so shoveled away as to admit of a passage.

Dr. CHEEVER declines the invitation to speak at the approaching anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, owing to the pressure of other engagements.

The *Post* announces, as official news from London, that the Grand Duke Constantine will visit England, and may be expected in London in the second fortnight of May.

Col. R. M. STEWART, the candidate of the Anti-Benton Party for Governor of Missouri, has arrived in St. Louis from the East, to enter upon the duties of the canvass.

FRANCIS PENA has presented a claim against the famous McDonogh estate in New-Orleans for a note payable four years after Mr. McDONOGH's death. The note is for $100,000, and reads as follows:—

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26, 1848.

Four years from and after my death, I hereby authorize and direct (and will) my executors to pay unto FRANCIS PENA one hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN McDONOGH.

Ex-Secretary MARCY has left Washington with his family, for New-York, whence he will embark for Europe.

Gen. TOTLEBEN, of Sebastopol celebrity, is to have a grand banquet in London, given by the officers of British engineers.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS have made their first appearance at Glasgow, at the Theatre Royal.

The publishing firm of DIX, EDWARDS & Co., (publishers of *Putnam's Monthly*) is dissolved, Messrs. DIX and EDWARDS retiring.

Ex-President GUTHRIE has assumed the Presidency of the Nashville and Louisville Railroad.

Madame GOLDSCHMIDT, *née* JENNY LIND, gave birth to a daughter on the 31st March, at Dresden.

STATE PRISON APPOINTMENTS.—The Inspectors have made the following appointments at Sing Sing:

Henry Newland, Utica, Principal Keeper; Lyman D. Orser, Yonkers, Keeper—reinstated; P. H. Hoffman, Poughkeepsie, Keeper; E. Williamson, Hamilton, and Wm. Mouldoon, Guards.

MARINE MATTERS.

There were 53 vessels lost last month, of which 11 were ships, 7 barks, 5 brigs, 29 schooners and a sloop. Total losses, exclusive of damages to vessels not totally lost, $1,648,700. Most of these were American vessels. The ship *Arabella*, reported from Bermuda, on Wednesday, as struck by lightning and burned, was insured in Wall-st., for $175,000 The total losses for the first four months in 1857 have been:

January	$3,552,700	March	$1,298,586
February	1,668,680	April	1,648 700

Total for four months.....$8,161,500

The loss of the fine Boston ship *Cathedral*, off Cape Horn, when Capt. HOWARD was sick, and about half his crew perished, is now supposed to have been caused by the shifting of her cargo while lying to in a heavy sea. The fact was overlooked by the mate, who instead of trying to get the ship before the wind, cut away the masts, thus only hastening her destruction. Another of ENOCH TRAIN's ships, the *Star of Empire*, from the Chinchas, was towed into Norfolk in distress, on the 1st. inst. Some half dozen of his ships have been lost, and they were the finest ever built in Boston.

A large reinforcement of marines, intended for the United States Squadron in the Pacific, will go out by the *Illinois*, on Tuesday, in charge of Lieut. JOHN LLOYD BROOME.

The bark *Willard*, of Yarmouth, arrived at Norfolk, from Newport, Eng., having on board the crew of the schooner *Reindeer*, which had been abandoned on the 19th April, the men taking refuge on board the brig *Surf*, from which they were transferred to the *Willard*, an hour afterwards. On the 20th they fell in with the bark *Courier*, of Southport, lying to in lat. 31° 10', lon. 73° 15', with foremast gone, and abandoned. Three days afterwards the bark was struck with lightning, all hands in the port watch knocked down, and one man badly injured.

The ship *John Gilpin*, from Honolulu, brought into New-Bedford, April 30, the crew of the schooner *J. T. Bertine*, of New-York, which was abandoned at sea on the 23d ult. in a sinking condition.

The steamship *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, sailed from this port at 12 o'clock on Saturday for Havre and Southampton, with 193 passengers and $111,000 in specie.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Bremen April 9, put into Boston for coal, and came thence through Long Island Sound, after landing 78 of her passengers in Boston. The *Hansa* passed five icebergs on the passage.

Advices from Malaga, April 8, state that owing to the great prevalence of westerly winds for the last month, the number of vessels wind-bound between that place and Gibraltar is very great. Collisions here in consequence been very frequent; some ten or twelve foreign vessels, including two Americans, have put into this port in a damaged state. The American are the bark *Marion*, HUGG, of and from Baltimore, bound here, and the bark *Virginia Ann*, WILEY, of Charleston, from Palermo for Baltimore. The *Marion* came in collision with the British brig *Milne*, of Pictou, N. S., not far from Malaga, and was very much injured. The British vessel, still more damaged, sunk in a few hours; her crew were taken off by the *Marion* and brought in here. Weather very heavy at the time; she is extensively damaged, and her repairs will cost a round sum. The *Virginia Ann* had touched at Gibraltar, and after waiting for some time took advantage of a light easterly wind, in company with a number of vessels, to get through the straits; the wind shifting, she was carried by the current into the Mediterranean, and beating about with westerly winds, was run into in the night by an unknown ship, carrying away her bowsprit and everything attached to it, sails, guys, stays, &c. She is now repairing as quickly as possible, but as this is holy week, will not probably get off before the 15th inst.

The missing Boston Pilot and his companion, who were supposed to have been lost in a heavy blow in October last, and whose boat was found bottom up on Cape Cod a few days afterwards, have turned up all safe; they having been carried to sea by the ship *Samuel Adams*, which arrived at Callao on the 22d of March. The two arrived home on the 19th ult. *viâ* Panama.

On the 15th ult., when about seventeen miles off Ushant, the steamer *Tagus* fell in with the *Martin Luther*, Captain GORDON, of Liverpool, bound with 498 passengers to Quebec, in a helpless condition, having lost all her spars but the foremast. The *Martin Luther* left Liverpool on the 9th ult., and proceeded to about lon. 8° W., lat. 500 N., where she became disabled. On the morning of the 13th, while attempting to secure the foresail, seven men fell with the mast; and the boatswain, JOHN WESTWOOD, of Dunfermline, and four other men were drowned. After losing her masts she drifted to the leeward, and, had she not been picked up by the *Tagus*, would in all probability have gone on shore on the French coast. It is stated that the loss of her spars is due in some measure to the slackness of her rigging.

☞ There were in this port on Saturday, 711 vessels—including 34 steamers, 162 ships, 114 barks 97 brigs, and 307 schooners.

The Missing Ship Highflyer—Government Relief.

The Harford *Times* says:

Gen. N. M. WATERMAN, of this city, brother of Capt. GURDON WATERMAN, of the missing clipper ship *Highflyer*, which it is feared has been captured by the Chinese pirates of Formosa Island, recently appealed to the Secretary of the Navy for government aid in rescuing any of the survivors of that ship, if possible, or at least of ascertaining the fate of the ship and those on board of her. The Secretary returned to him the following reply, by which it will be seen that he had already given orders that the required aid should be rendered:

LETTER OF HON. I. TOUCEY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 23, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th inst., calling my attention to the loss of the ship *Highflyer*, and the apprehended fate of Capt. WATERMAN and wife, and of the crew. I had, previous to its receipt, taken the action you desire, and have directed Commodore ARMSTRONG, the Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron, to send one of the vessels of his squadron to the Island of Formosa, if he finds the report current in the United States concerning the loss of the *Highflyer* to have any foundation, that he may rescue any of the survivors, if any are found. I hope that the proposed visit of a ship-of-war may lead to the rescue of Capt. WATERMAN and his wife, or at least procure exact intelligence of the manner of their loss.

Very truly yours, I. TOUCEY.

N. M. WATERMAN, Esq.

Naval.

There has been no appointment as yet to fill the post left vacant by the resignation of Commodore BIGELOW, at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The appointment will probably fall on Capt. MCCLUNEY.

Orders have been sent from Washington to have the new foundry and boiler-shop completed at once. The new receiving store has been commenced. In excavating for the foundation, near the ship-house No. 1, the skeletons of three men were discovered, presumed to be the remains of three prisoners from the Jersey Prison ship, buried there during the revolutionary war.

The schooner *Merchant*, seized as a slaver, lies at the Navy-Yard Dock, in the custody of the command ant. The brig *Helen*, seized yesterday upon the same charge by Marshal RYNDERS, lies under the guns of the revenue cutter *Washington*.

The Department have contracted with Mr. DISBROW, of Rockland County, the well-borer, to bore an artesian well at the Navy Yard.

The *Vincennes*, now undergoing repairs at the Dry Dock, will be completed and out of dock in two weeks.

The sloop-of-war *Decatur* is ordered to the Coast of Africa, to relieve the *Dale*, which will return home.

Obituary.

JOSEPH K. ANGELL, a well-known writer on legal subjects, died at Boston on Friday, aged 60.

The law writings of Mr. ANGELL are well known in England, where they have been not only favorably noticed in the *Law Magazines*, but have elicited high commendation from Lord BROUGHAM while he was Lord Chancellor.

Capt. JOHN G. STARR, a returned filibuster, died at Savannah last week. He was in LOCKRIDGE's company, and dragged himself back to his home to die. He was buried with military honors.

Switzerland to America on Slavery.

The Evangelical Christians of Geneva, headed by Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, have addressed an epistle to their brethren in the United States, beseeching them "to bring about the suppression of American Slavery, and the establishment of social liberty." The appeal concludes as follows:

"We live in solemn times. A new era is dawning on this question, not only in your country, but in the whole civilized world. Universal attention is aroused. Everywhere public opinion pronounces with decision on this subject. The time is certainly come when America must give satisfaction to the claims of Christianity. We know that it is not easy to find the means of attaining that end. There will be many

[illegible] Sunday Morning [illegible] Sunday Evening [illegible] Monday Evening [illegible] Tuesday Evening [illegible] Wednesday Evening [illegible] Thursday Evening [illegible] Friday Evening [illegible] Saturday Evening [

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MR. JOHN LESTER.

MONDAY EVENING, May 4, 1857.

The Committee of Management feel gratified in being enabled to announce a bill of varied and extraordinary attraction upon the above occasion, and take this opportunity of thanking the very many eminent artistes whose valuable services it is found impossible to make available; and to add that those great favorites, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport have generously consented to appear in a laughable comedietta. Mr. A H Davenport has also been good enough to give the aid of his services in ROB ROY.)

The entertainments will consist of the admirable romantic play of

ROB ROY: Or, "AULD LANG SYNE."

With a distribution of characters never surpassed.

Rob Roy MacGregor Campbell.....Mr. Wallack
Public Nichol Jarvis.....Mr. Blake
(On this occasion, and for the first time.)
Frashleigh Osbaldistone, (on this occasion).....Mr Dyott
Francis Osbaldistone.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Dougal.....Mr. Brougham
Owen.....Mr Whiting
Major Galbraith.....Mr Walcot
Captain Thornton.....Mr. Reynolds
Sir Frederick Vernon.....Mr. G. S. Lee
McStuart.....Mr. Fisher
Sanders Wylie.....Mr. Peters
McWhirtle.....Mr. Oliver
Andrew.....Mr Jeffries
Sergeant.....Mr Silveria
Host.....Mr. Owen
Corporal.....Mr. G. Rea
Hamish.....Miss Kate Pennoc-er
Robert.....Miss
Helen MacGregor.....Mrs. Hoey
Diana Vernon.....Miss Julia Daly
Mattie.....Miss Gannoh
Jeannie McAlpine.....Mrs. Silvester
And the new and successful Comedietta of
A DECIDED CASE.
Captain Dudley Vere.....Mr Lester
Stubbs.....Mr. Geo. Holland
Mr. Percival, a lawyer.....Mr. Peters
Lady Angela Villiers.....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. St. Leger.....Mrs. Sylvester

SHELTON'S CORNET BAND

will perform during the evening.

Together with the operatic extravaganza of

JENNY LIND,

in which Mrs. John Wood, (who has kindly visited New-York for the occasion,) will appear.

Mr. Leatheringes.....Mr. Drew.
Baron Swigitoff Beer.....Mr. Sothern.
Greaby Gag.....Mr. Phillips
Kowaster.....Mr. C. Stewart.
Students... Messrs. Fisher Oliver, Rea, Hill and Cotton.
And the admirable comedietta entitled
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Col. Freelove.....Mr. E. L. Davenport
Lady Elizabeth Freelove.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport
Mrs. Davis.....Mrs. Vernon
Lord Rivers.....Mr C. Stuart
Davis.....Mr. H. B. Phillips

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes and Parquet.....$1
Amphitheatre.....35 cents
Seats secured at Wallack's Theatre.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,

The Manager has much pleasure in introducing to the New-York public the eminent young American tragedian,

EDWIN BOOTH,

whose brilliant and undeniable success in California, Australia, New-Orleans, St. Louis and Boston, have stamped him

THE HOPE OF THE LIVING DRAMA.

He will appear on MONDAY EVENING in Shakespeare's play of

RICHARD III.

Richard, Duke of Gloster, Mr E. Booth.
Richmond, Mr. C. Fisher; King Henry, Mr. Mark Smith; &c., Tressel, Mr. Barret;
Buckingham, Mr. Rainford; Stanly, Mr. Morton.
Queen Elizabeth, Mrs A. Parker; Lady Anne, Miss Sara Stevens; Duchess of York, Mrs. Rainford.

The play will be produced with correct accessories of scenery and costume.

The farce will be, CATCHING A GOVERNOR,

In which Miss Polly Marshall will appear.

On Tuesday, RICHELIEU. Wednesday, NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS

OPINIONS OF THE BOSTON PRESS ON THE ACTING OF EDWIN BOOTH

We seriously think that Mr. Booth last night showed the possession of more talent for the tragic drama than any actor that we have seen upon the stage of the Boston theatre.—*Courier*

His engagement has been thus far a succession of the most brilliant and complete dramatic triumphs it has ever been our pleasure to record.—*Journal.*

There is probably no other actor living who would attract such audiences in Boston.—*Herald.*

Mr. Booth possesses a slight and handsome figure, great capacity of voice, an eye of startling beauty and power of expression, exceeding grace and naturalness of movement.—*Courier.*

The dream scene in "Richard III" was represented with thrilling effect, and when at last the vision vanished, and the cosscience-stricken murderer rises upon his feet, his guilty soul was portrayed in every look and action—he plunges madly forward and falls on his knees—his teeth chatter against each other—his eyes glare, and seem bursting from their sockets—his voice gushes forth at intervals, or is lost in hurried and impotent attempts at expression.—*Post*

He inherits a large share of that resplendent talent which immortalized his father's name.—*Ledger.*

We found in Edwin Booth a finished actor and a tragedian of the best school.—*Advertiser.*

The closing scene of the play, in which the crafty plans of Sir Giles are thwarted, was given with a fearful power and intensity of action.—*Bee.*

He is the best tragedian on the American stage, already rivaling his father in his most famous characters, and excelling him, as many contend, in some of them.—*New-Orleans Daily Crescent, March 30*

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

Admission with Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats.....1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).....50
Boxes from.....$10 to $20 00

Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Positively Last Night but Two.

MONDAY, May 4,

Will be performed Verdi's grand Opera, in 4 acts,

IL TROVATORE.

Leonora.....Madame Marietta Gazzaniga
Azucena.....Miss Adelaide Phillips
Manrico.....Signor Brignoli
Count de Luna.....Signor Amodio
Ferrando.....Signor Coletti

WEDNESDAY—

LA TRAVIATA.

Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.

RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ITALIAN OPERA—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

MISS SUSAN PYNE

begs to announce her first and farewell

BENEFIT AND CONCERT,

On THURSDAY EVENING, May 7,

(previous to her departure for Europe,) when she will be assisted by her sister, Miss LOUISA PYNE, and Mr W. HARRISON, (who have consented to sing on this occasion, positively for the last time in New-York,) Mr. STEPHEN LEACH, Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW, and other eminent artists.

Admission.....Fifty cents
Reserved seats.....Seventy-five cents

Which can be secured at NIBLO'S GARDEN, and at HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

Sole lessee and directress.....Miss Laura Keene.

Curtain rises at 7½.

LAST WEEK OF THE ELVES.

MISS LAURA KEENE IN TWO PARTS.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1857.

LIKE AND UNLIKE.

Countess Kromoskie, } .....By Miss Laura Keene.
Lizzette, }

THE ELVES.

LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Spirits and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travellers into their realms, and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statutes, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest; but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immovability.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM,

Mr. WALCOT

MONDAY.—The theatre will be CLOSED in consequence of the testimonial to

MR LESTER,

at the Academy of Music.

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

A DECIDED CASE

And LOVE AND MONEY,

with the great original cast,

A NEW COMEDY,

in two acts, written expressly for this theatre, is in rehearsal.

Box book open three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage manager

Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock

MONDAY EVENING, May 4, 1857,

The new drama in four acts, entitled

THE SON OF THE NIGHT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress circle, 50c; Parquette, 50c.; Second tier or family circle, 25c.; Third tier and gallery, 25c; Private boxes, $5 & $6.

Seats may be secured daily and in advance. No extra charge.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FIRST time of an intensely thrilling and new Domestic Drama, in 5 acts, by J. T. Trowbridge, Esq., entitled NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, produced with new and expensive scenery, and in the most effective manner. THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, cast with the whole strength of the company. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, farce of ROMANCE UNDER DIFFICULTIES. Songs, Dances, and the after-piece of PLEASANT NEIGHBORS. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 4, Grand Eastern Spectacle Drama entitled

CLEOPATRA; OR, THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM.

To be followed by the laughable pantomime of

THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.

To conclude with the two-act Drama of

THE MEND'CANT.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—AND LAST NIGHT OF Mr. CRAWFORD'S entertainment on the Songs of Scotland, as given by him in London for nowards of 160 nights in succession, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 6 at Dodworth's Rooms near Grace Church. Pianist, Mr. W. A. KING. Tickets 50 cents each; to be had at HALL & SONS, Broadway; FIRTH & POND, No. 547 Broadway, and GALES & JACKSON, No. 383 Broadway. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL,

No 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel

MONDAY EVENING, May 4, a grand new Plantation Scene, DOWN IN ALABAMA.

THE PICTURE GALLERY and OLD BOB RIDLEY, by YOUNG AMERICA.

Preceding which,

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

TIME ALTERED.—Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

THEO. EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE, the LAST of the 7th season, on TUESDAY, May 5, at Dodworth's. Miss H. BEHREND, Messrs J. PYCHOWSKI, X. KIEFER, H. SCHMITZ, P. ELTZ, F. REHDER, will assist THEO. EISFELD'S Quartet Party.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—A full attendance of the members is requested at the rehearsal THIS EVENING, at Dodworth's Academy, for the Concert of the 19th inst., with orchestra.

GEO. F. BRISTOW, Conductor.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, sisters, one as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer. The best of City reference from their last place, where they lived for two years. Inquire at No. 238 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent girls, in one family or separate—one as cook, a most excellent baker, understands meats and poultry, a good washer and ironer, does up linens in style—wages $8; the other as chambermaid and regular waitress, takes the entire charge of the dining-room, silver, and parlors; she has no objection to the country with a good family for the season—wages $7. Call at No 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY INTELLIGENT colored girls, situations; one as meat and pastry cook, and good baker—would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and good plain sewer—both will be found willing and careful. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place—no objection to the country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A FIRST-CLASS laundress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and nurse, and laundress and chambermaid, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the hookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A PROTESTant woman, to travel with a family going to Europe; she would wait upon children, is a good seamstress and embroiderer; has good City reference. Can be seen every day this week at the house of her present employer, No. 9 West 31st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE COOKS, washers and ironers; also, by two Scotch women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress. Also, by a very competent chambermaid and waitress. Apply No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, Danish, wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid; has the best of references. Can be seen at the Bible House, No. 13 4th-av. Inquire for AMELIA.

ORGANIST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION as organist in a church in or near this City. She is a pupil of and recommended by Mr. G. W. Morgan. Salary not so much an object as a good instrument. Address, by letter, ORGANIST, No. 254 West 32d-st.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS been in the wholesale and retail clothing business on his own account, is open for an engagement with some house where a good stock is kept. Has a good class of customers. Address SALESMAN, office of this paper.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AS SALESMAN, A YOUNG MAN who has had some experience in the retail dry goods business. Good recommendations will be required. Apply immediately to L. D. BRANCH, No. 148 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—GENERAL CLERK AND BOOKkeeper in a manufacturing establishment, 1 express driver, 2 conductors, 3 brakemen, 1 barkeeper, 2 porters and 4 girls to travel to Europe. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID. She must know how to sew well. Apply at the Brevoort House, room No. 93, on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 9 till 2 o'clock.

WESLEY'S SELECT FEMALE OFFICE.—Employers and girls will please notice its removal from 7th-av., to No 360 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts. All respectable girls, well experienced, can obtain the best situations and high wages. A lady in attendance. Wanted immediately, four Protestant cooks and chambermaids.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—THE NEWLY-ORganized Board of Education of School District No. 1, of New-Rochelle, want an accomplished Teacher, to take the charge of their School about to be instituted in their village. Applications may be addressed to ALBERT SMITH, M. D., New-Rochelle, Westchester County, New-York.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Wages, $5 per month. Inquire at No. 40 Stanton-st., between Concord and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR DESIRES TO enter into an American family in the country, to teach French and Music to the children. The best references will be given. Address No. 94 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—BROOKLYN—PERMAnent board wanted by a single gentleman in Brooklyn, between Fulton and Montague, and not beyond Court-st. With a private family preferred. Address, stating terms, ELLIOT WILLIAMS this Office.

BOARDING,—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant front room and pantry, with board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, and where they will find the comforts of a home, at No. 241 East Broadway. Baths and gas if desired.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, with a private family, to a house pleasantly situated, but a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. and South Ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Parties desiring cheap board need not apply. Inquire at No. 186 Atlantic-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—TWO OR three families can obtain board with comfortably furnished rooms from the present date until the 1st of October. In a private family residing at Lenox, Berkshire County, Mass. For particulars, address C. B. M., office of the *Daily Times.*

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can find board and a pleasant room (unfurnished,) in a small private family, at No. 35 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. Address M. A. T., Box No. 1,934 Post-Office. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms are wanted (with board) for a gentleman and lady and their two daughters in a pleasant location, between 14th and 25th sts. A private or small family preferred. Address S. P. M., Box No. 1,140 Post-Office.

BOARD—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and a pleasant room, at No. 72 2d-av.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.—A SMALL family (father, mother and two young daughters) would like to find in a first-class house, two or three unfurnished rooms, with board. They have their own furniture, and would pay an adequate price for suitable accommodations. Address S. R. P., Union-square Post-Office.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS WITH BOARD for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, in a desirable neighborhood, in the vicinity of Washington-square and 5th-av., may be secured by application to W. B. B., Box No. 1,193 Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TWO OR three gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with breakfast and tea if required, in a first-class brown-stone house, convenient to the cars and stages, No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

NO. 719 HOUSTON-STREET, OPPOSITE Lndlow-place, rooms all furnished now to rent; also, a large unfurnished room. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References given and required. Stages pass the door.

NO. 58 VARICK-STREET, OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S PARK.—Newly furnished rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen and families with no young children. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in suites or single, can be had on reasonable terms in the first-class houses No. 776 Broadway, 3d door above 9th-st.

TO LET.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant furnished rooms, with partial board in a private family, by applying at No. 40 Laight-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES H. NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 191 to No. 275 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call.

JAMES H. NOE,

No. 275 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,

At Claverack, N. Y.,

Three miles from Hudson.

Board and Tuition, $113 a year.

Male and Female.

G. R. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., ENTERS on its seventeenth session May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the Principal and Teachers, form a family circle, to which no opportunity passes unimproved, for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 355 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

ST. DENIS PROTESTANT FRENCH SEMINARY, under the direction Mesdames A. A. Roux and C. Montandon, Sing-Sing, New-York.—French is the language of the family, while thorough instruction is given in all the branches of a sound and liberal English education. Circulars will be sent on application. References: Rt Rev H. Potter, Provis. Bishop, New-York; Rev. A. Verren, Hon. G. C. Verplanck, Gen. W. B Thorpeit, Thos Emmill, Esq., Sing Sing; Rev. W. Pinander, Sing-Sing; M. Churchill, Esq.; Sing Sing; O. S. Maurice, Esq., Sing Sing.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ONE OF THE PRINCIpals of the Ashland Collegiate Institute will be in town from April 20 to the 25th, and from April 30 to May 5. Appointments for interviews may be left at Mr. E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st. The students will leave (in charge of one of the principals) by the Catskill boat, from the foot of Franklin-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, May 5.

THE PAVILLION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn., Rev. L. BIRD and J. BIRD, B. A., Principals, reopens on the 7th of May. This is strictly a Family School, finely situated in the suburbs of the city. The number is limited to twenty. Cards left at the office of S. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., No 4 Maiden-lane, will receive attention from one of the Principals now in the City.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—JAMES L. THOMPSON, PRINCIPAL.—Accommodates parents who wish a healthy location where they can easily and freely look after the condition of their sons. Access—Steamboat *Lockwood*, foot of Beekman-st., 4 times daily. First trip, 9 o'clock A. M.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERsant with the details of accounts may attain at FORTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $1.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys. The next term of this school will open on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1857. Circulars may be had by addressing either of the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.

REV. N. J. SEELY,
C. D. SEELY, } Principals.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING ARITHmetic, &c.—The Summer term of DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy will commence on Monday, May 4. Boys and men will be practically prepared for any kind of business in a short time. Two five-dollar seats for writing vacant; book-keeping $10. Apply early for seats.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils. Together with the studies preparatory for Columbia, or other College. The French and English branches receive special attention.

ASHLAND HALL.—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J. The thirty-second semi-annual session of this School will commence on Tuesday, May 5. Terms—$100 per session of 5 months. Circulars on application, by mail or otherwise, to DAVID A. FRAME.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer Session opens on MONDAY, the 30th of April. Some vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars and Catalogues to be had at the bookstore of B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway. REID & HOFFMANN.

THE MISS WAYLAND'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 32d-st, Boorman Terrace. REFERENCES—Rev. Dr. Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Jas R. Wescott, Esq., Saratoga Springs; Com. Skinner, Staunton, Virginia; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, New-York; Jas. Boorman, Esq., New-York.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. Summer session opens May 4. Circulars giving particulars, obtained at Bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing Rev. W. B. STEWART, S. PARSONS PRATT, Principals.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—TWO HOURS, ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Connecticut.—Will reopen the 1st of May. Circulars can be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY, REV E. SEYMOUR, PRINCIPAL.—The summer term of this Institution will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars containing terms, references, &c., may be had of Messrs. R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., N. York.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends that she will remove her school on the 1st of May next to No. 32 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 500 Pacific-st., Lear Powers-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 East 33-st., first house from 5th-av.

ATTENTION—CADETS OF THE SCIENTIFIC and Military Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J., assemble on board the steamer *Thomas Hunt*, foot of Robinson-st., on Monday, May 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for duty.

E. S. SCHENICK, Principal.

AGRICULTURAL.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

AT THE NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,

No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS

WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS, as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure, where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, CONTAINS NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and as the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is so ally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 2 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dialytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

LAWN GRASS SEED.—A FINE MIXTURE of reliable English and American seed for lawns and grass plots. Red Antwerp raspberries, a variety of strawberry plants, dwarf pear trees, peach trees, &c. For sale at the Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. H. RALPH, No. 23 Fulton-st.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE by the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and potatoes. A pamphlet will be sent (free) to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.

EASTMAN & LLOYD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,

Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFER FOR SALE:

CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.

MIDDLES—1,000 brs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.

PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 600 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.

HAMS 500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.

GLAZED HAMS—200 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western, Sour, canvased for shipping.

SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.

LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.

BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.

Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.

500 barrels Country and City Prime.

Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.

200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

SALT.—TODD & CO., NO. 77 FRONT-STREET, have constantly on hand, afloat and in store, Ashton's & Marshall's F. F. Fine Salt, Turk's Island and other coarse Salt; Liverpool ground Salt, and ground rock Salt, of superior quality for dairy and family use in 5-lb, 10-lb, 15-lb., and 20-lb. bags, and in cases, which they offer to the trade in lots to suit, at reduced prices.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S CELEBRATED SOAP—Superior to Castile for family use,

At 9½ cents per pound.

For sale by SHEPARD & MORGAN,

No. 87 Pearl-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOTS, with brick buildings thereon, in 12th-st., near avenue C., formerly occupied as a bolt factory. There is a steam engine ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property, from its location, and being ready for immediate occupancy, offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a saw or planing mill, machine or smith shop, foundry, or any manufacturing business. Terms easy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR AND VALUABLE dock privilege at Turtle Bay on the East River, also 6 lots adjacent on the 1st-av.; also 16 lots next west of the 1st. av.—all between 46th and 47th sts; also 6¼ acres of land, a fine beat site for a summer residence, near High Bridge; also one New No. 11, in St. Thomas' Church. Apply to P. T. WOODBURY, Esq., No. 81 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house, No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 3 to 4 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two of the row of houses in 53d-st., 8th-av. and Broadway, 35x50 feet, lot 100, 3 story, basement and cellar, brick and brown-stone trimmings, all modern improvements. Also, house in 41st-st., 80 feet west of 7th-av., north side 20x40 feet, white marble and brick, 3-story, basement and cellar, all modern improvements, on reasonable terms. Apply to ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 33th-st., or to J. H. JONES, No. 72 Wall-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Dépôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. G. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Dépôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY AND attic house No. 229 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. It will be let very cheap, as it is unexpectedly to let. Also, the stone-front house No. 318 West 32d-st.; all the modern improvements with gas fixtures. Rent $380. Also, the two large brick buildings, with a large building in the rear, Nos. 118 and 115 Troy-st., near Greenwich-st., suitable for a great many large manufacturing kinds of business, or part would be let seperate. Rent for the whole $1,200. JAS. W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 7 Bedford-place, (Fulton-av.,) Brooklyn. The location is very pleasant and the neighborhood good. It is a well-built and finely-finished house, with all the modern improvements, large court yard, and extra deep yard; and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to R. L. CROOK, No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 8, or JNO. L. LATHROP, No. 26 Beekman-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A COTTAGE WITH eight rooms, five lots; stable, fruit, grapes &c., one mile from City Hall, opposite Clinton-av., in Pacific-st.; rent $250. Also, a splendid piano, GILBERT'S make, with the scolian attachment; rent $6 a month; cost $650. Inquire at No 83 Joralemon-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 7 Bedford-place, (Fulton-av.,) Brooklyn. It is pleasantly situated, has a large yard and court-yard, and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to RICHARD L. CROOK, No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 8, or to JOHN L. LATHROP, No. 26 Beekman-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR and basement of the new and well-lighted brick building on the rear of Nos 43 and 45 Centre-st., 30x80, where steam power can be used and let to advantage. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL cottage house at Ravenswood, Long Island, near steamboat landing. For particulars, &c., inquire at WRIGHT & VAN ALST'S Store, Ravenswood, L. I.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON MODERate terms, if to a small, careful family, for six months, from the 1st of May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown-stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 8th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE —From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 36 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.

FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,

Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

PART OF A HOUSE, WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, TO LET. The second story, consisting of four rooms, and one room on third story, with part use of bath-room, water, cellar, &c., to a small, respectable family. Rooms now being papered and painted. Apply at No. 199 West 31st-st.

LARGE COUNTRY BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Near the steamboat landing on the bay at Huntington, L. I.; with great advantages for bathing, boating, &c., in a healthy neighborhood. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

STORE TO LET—JOHN-STREET.—THE FIRST floor, basement and under-cellar of the store No. 93 John-st. Rent $800. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A VALUABLE AND ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The above is situated on the Hudson River, only 13 miles from the City Hall, and about ½ mile or 8 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station. It occupies a plot of ground facing the river, of about 600 by 260 feet. The grounds are well kept, and beautifully laid out with trees, shrubbery,

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MAY 4, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$4,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s 6 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
5,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent Bonds, $1,000 each.
3,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. (Sinking Fund) Bonds.

10,000 Chicago City 6 per cent. Bonds of 1876.
150 shares Citizen's Bank.....$25 each.
80 shares Bank of the Republic.....$100 each.
200 shares People's Bank.....$50 each.
100 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each.
30 shares Marine Bank.....$50 each.
40 shares New Amsterdam Insurance Co.....$25 each.
30 shares Irving Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
30 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
100 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
4 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co..$100 each.
37 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
30 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
10 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
25 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.....$17 each.
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co...$20 each.
50 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
30 shares Trevorton Coal and Railroad Co....$ 00 each.
90 shares Belleville Lead Co.....$ 00 each.
30 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.....$100 each.
210 shares Prismatic Turning Co.....$10 each.
100 shares Union India Rubber Co.....$ 00 each.
100 shares Manchester Mining and Manuf. Co..$100 each.
10 shares Third Avenue Railroad.....$100 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, May 7.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

WM. M. LEWIS & SON, Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—WM. N. LEWIS & SON, Auctioneers, will sell on THURSDAY, May 7, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the valuable property of N. McGraw, situated on the corner of 8th-st and Railroad-av., in Morrisania Village, directly opposite, and within 50 feet of the depôt, embracing the following Buildings, viz.: One large and elegant 3-story and basement building, now occupied by H. Durell as a hotel; one 2-story barn and sheds; one 1½-story building, occupied as a printing office; one large and commodious 3-story and basement building, known as "Morrisania Hall," occupied for stores, public meetings, lodges, societies, &c.; one 2 story building, occupied for offices; one brick dwelling, containing in the basement a first-class grocery, suitable for a baker; also, two neat dwelling-houses, on Franklin-av., near 7th-st.; also, a number of very handsome building lots. The above property is decidedly the most valuable and desirable property to be found north of 50th-st., being located in the most prominent and business part of the village, which contains about 3,000 inhabitants. The sale will be positive, and offers a rare opportunity for a profitable investment. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, 15 per cent. on the 1st July, 75 per cent. on the improved property can remain 3 and 5 years; on the unimproved 1 and 3 years. For particulars and maps, apply at No. 455 Broadway, or on the premises.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE FOLLOWING CONDEMNED STORES will be sold at public auction at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on FRIDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of Chief of Bureau of Provisions, Clothing &c.

PROVISIONS.

15 bbls. Beef, 6 bbls. Flour, 164 cds Rice
120 lbs. Beef, 2,494 lbs Bread, 194 lbs. Butter.
18 bbls. Pork, 123½ gallons Beans, 98 lbs Cheese.
3 Bread Bags.

CLOTHING.

6¾ yards Sheeting, 2 pair Calf Shoes, 10 Blankets.
3½ yards Canvas Duck, 1 pair Kip Shoes, 2¼ yards Satinet.

SMALL STORES.

294 lbs. Tobacco. 31 Thimbles, 15 Jackknives.
10 Shaving Boxes, 725 Needles, 6 Razor Straps.
14 Scissors, 1 bottle Mustard, 1 Mess Kettle.
7 Coarse Combs, 3 Cotton Handkerchiefs, 1 Tin Pan.
6 Shaving Brushes, 1 Tin Pot

STEWARD STORES.

1 Lantern, 2 Flour Scoops, 4 Padlocks.
560 Bean Bags, 1,000 Flour Barrels [illegible] large quantity of round Tin Pepper Boxes, a large quantity of empty barrels and boxes. GEO N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

THOS. VARTOR, Auctioneer, Store No. 16 Spruce-st.

RECOVERY SALE—SUPREME COURT—Elizabeth Clarke, Administratrix, &c., of Samuel G. Clarke, deceased, vs. John Clarke and others, defendants.—The undersigned having been appointed by order of the Court receiver in the above entitled action, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction on TUESDAY NEXT, May 5, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 378 8th-av., corner of 29th-st, all the goods contained and being on said premises, consisting of dry goods, silks, delains, persians, calicoes, linens, sheetings, shirtings, muslins, laces, embroideries, white goods, &c., &c., together with carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, &c. Also, a fine lot of furniture, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, dressing and other bureaus, &c., &c.

FRED. L. VULTE, Receiver, &c.
Dated New-York, April 30, 1857.

JOSEPH HECHMAN, Auctioneer

SECOND-HAND CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.—The annual sale of second-hand carpets, oil-cloths, &c., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, will take place in a few days, as soon as we can make room in the salesroom to have them laid down. Purchasers will find it to their interest to wait for this sale, as we have on hand a large stock, comprising velvet and Brussels tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, excellent oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, matting, &c., &c. If your carpets don't fit the rooms in the house to which you have removed, send them to us immediately, and attend this sale and select such as will fit. The catalogue will state the length and and number of breadths in each carpet, and many of them are as good as new.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rosewood piano-fortes, pier glasses, parlor suites, M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the from store residence No. 128 28th-st., two splendid rosewood piano-fortes, two rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocatel, lace and other window curtains centre, pier, card and fancy tables, dressing and plain bureaus, wardrobes, bookcases, tapestry and three-ply, ingrain carpets, feather beds and bedding, China, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, refrigerator, ball oil-cloths, hat stand, stair carpets, &c. together with all the contents of the house, gas chandeliers, &c., the whole to be sold without regard to weather. Deposits required from every purchaser. Catalogues at house morning of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 58 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 198 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hermitage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee, at his office, No. 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 51 Liberty-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON NINTH-AVENUE, FORTY-THIRD AND EIGHTY-FOURTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON NINTH-AVENUE.—3 lots on and adjoining southwest corner of 83d-st.

ON NINTH-AVENUE.—1 lot on northeast corner of 84th-st. The 4 lots are full size and over, finely located, with abstract of title complete to present time. 60 per cent. can remain. Particulars at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., a large collection of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of parlor and chamber suites, bookcases, wardrobes, extension tables; a large assortment of chamber, dining-room, and office furniture; 20 velvet, Brussels, tapestry, and other carpets, one rosewood and two mahogany piano-fortes. Catalogues morning of sale.

JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRA SALE.—JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP will sell on MONDAY, 4th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 350 lots assorted hardware, on a credit; also, to close a concern, part of a stock of hardware, comprising an excellent assortment for jobbers and retailers; also an entire retail stock, by order of executors; also, an invoice of brass and Britannia spittoons, candlesticks, ollers, fine plate, copper tea-kettles, dishes and covers, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

IN THE GREAT SALE OF PICTURES, to take place on TUESDAY, May 5, for account of Messrs. Goupil & Co., and others, by H. H. LEEDS & CO., at their Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., will be found two exceedingly beautiful and valuable specimens of the late Thomas Cole, N. A. They are the only ones there are for sale, and comprise three small pictures, his only water color and a pencil sketch.

The collection is now on exhibition.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. B. JONES, AUCtioneer, will sell, on TUESDAY next, May 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 12 Liberty-place, off Broadway, between 5th and 6th avs., all the furniture in said house, consisting of looking glasses, Brussels carpets, sofas, bedsteads, paintings, &c., being a complete assortment.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers

FURNITURE ON MONDAY, MAY 4—AT 10 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Myrtle-av. and Pearl-st., Brooklyn, consisting of sofas, centre and side tables, chairs, bureaus, settees, stools, bedsteads and bedding, carpets and oil-cloths, washstands, mirrors, hat stands, desks, &c.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the city of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be drpo ited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com.'s of the Land Office.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS—IN PATERSON, N. J.—I will be sold at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1857, the remainder of the Passaic Falls lots, delightfully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, in the city of Paterson, within 15 minutes' walk to the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt, having eleven trains each way daily, and being only 30 to 40 minutes' run from Jersey City. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of R. B. CHISWELL, Auctioneer, Paterson, where maps and a description of the property may be obtained.

PATERSON, April 28, 1857.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 19 Park-row.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, PIER, OVAL AND MANTEL GLASSES, SEVRES, CHINA VASES, COSTLY WINDOW DRAPERY, PIANO-FORTE, &c.

D. L. HOUGH will sell as above, without reserve, on TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ A. M., precisely, all the rich goods now in and belonging to the private residence No 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. and Londen-terrace. This sale will be found well worth the attention of purchasers, as the quantity of the goods is unusually large and the quality of the very best, and there will be no reservation whatever. Terms of sale cash in City funds, and 10 per cent. at least of the purchase to be paid during the sale, to insure the speedy delivery of the goods.

In the basement, where the sale commences, are carved walnut extension table, walnut carved buffet and chairs to match, together with an elegant assortment of rich China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, ivory and other cutlery, silver tea and breakfast sets, salvers, casters, pitchers, spoons and forks, &c.

In the parlors are English tapestry, velvet carpets, solid rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, two solid rosewood suites in crimson and green and gold coverings, pier, oval and mantel glasses in rich gold frames, heavily embroidered lace window curtains, Sevres and Dresden China vases and decorations, bronze and Ormolu clocks, imported bronze gas fixtures, reception and easy chairs in various rich damask coverings, superior rosewood bookcase and secretary, ladies' escretoire, fine toned 7-octave rosewood piano, with all the modern improvements, carved case, &c.

In the chambers are elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, sofas, chairs, divans, couches, fauteuils, very fine collection of costly engravings, pure curled hair mattresses, spring beds, bedding, &c., altogether making the best assortment of first-class goods, in fine order, offered at auction this season. Goods can remain one day after the sale. Catalogues on morning of sale at the house only.

F. NAAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHold furniture, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel Mirrors, three suites of rich Parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte—7 octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made, cost $900; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at no. 220 West-14th-st, near 8th-av.—F. NASH will sell TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) May 5, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, and has been in use six months, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of rosewood parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood secretary bookcase; solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks; costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings.

DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-banded decorated china dinner and tea sets, elegant cut glass ware, ivory and other cutlery, silver tea and breakfast sets, salvers, casters, pitchers, spoons and forks, &c.

In the parlors are English tapestry, velvet carpets, solid rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, two solid rosewood suites in crimson and green and gold coverings, pier, oval and mantel glasses in rich gold frames, heavily embroidered lace window curtains, Sevres and Dresden China vases and decorations, bronze and Ormolu clocks, imported bronze gas fixtures, reception and easy chairs in various rich damask coverings, superior rosewood bookcase and secretary, ladies' escretoire, fine toned 7-octave rosewood piano, with all the modern improvements, carved case, &c.

In the chambers are elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, sofas, chairs, divans, couches, fauteuils, very fine collection of costly engravings, pure curled hair mattresses, spring beds, bedding, &c., altogether making the best assortment of first-class goods, in fine order, offered at auction this season. Goods can remain one day after the sale. Catalogues on morning of sale at the house only.

H. T. LEEDS Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND DESIRABLE household furniture, solid rosewood parlor furniture, in suite, pier glasses, &c., at the residence No 74 West 26th-st., west of 5th-av. H. T. LEEDS will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture of said house, embracing elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in French satin, solid rosewood centre and side tables; ladies' rosewood escretoire, with mirror doors and back; carved rosewood etageres, massive rosewood secretary bookcase; superior seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, stool and cover; large French plate, pier, and oval mirrors, ormolu and bronze clocks, heavy lace and brocatel curtains; magnificent China vases, imported by the owner; Parian and bisque figures, elegant Brussels carpets and rugs; also, a large variety of superior oil-paintings, by old artists; rosewood extension dining table, dining-room chairs, in hair cloth; 1 do. in silk plush, rich china tea and dinner sets, crystal cut glass ware; also, silver ware, consisting of a general assortment used in first-class families. The bedroom furniture embraces solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands toilet-sets, mirrors, Ingrain and Brussels carpets, pure hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, sheets, pillow-cases, blankets, &c.; also, all the kitchen, laundry and basement utensils, cooking stoves, step-ladder, cooking utensils. Parties attending this sale, who are about going to housekeeping, will be able to find everything necessary for that purpose, every article of which will be sold without any restrictions. Sale positive.

HENRY B. HEBTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of Mr. MITCHELL, No. 251 Broadway, closing sale of the entire stock of elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, wall glasses, rich gilt pier tables, oval mirrors, cordices, fine oil-paintings by Van Dyck, Teniers, Eyckman, Chas. Glen, Dumont, Willeme, Van Poe, Van Scheidler, Ludolfes, Talenas, Carpenter, Van Cot, Boncher, and other celebrated artists, &c., &c. This sale will be positive and unreserved, as the whole must be cleared out to make extensive alterations in the premises. Persons in want of mirrors will do well to examine the stock which is on view any time previous to sale, as it comprises the largest assortment ever offered at auction in this country.

Terms, under $300, cash: over that sum 4 months' credit for approved indorsed paper.

Catalogues will be ready one day previous to sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

FORTY THOUSAND LOADS OR LESS OF household furniture, from as many different families, has been concentrated in one centre, and will be disposed of THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., second story. Among this conglomeration may be found any quantity of goods from all creation and part of New-Jersey—to be at all particular would be impossible, but should you wish any articles this side the catacombs of Egypt you will not go further and fare worse; here they are in rich abundance, not only the richest but the poorest, and *vice versa*, carpets, from Brussels and Turkey carpets from Mr Tapestry's own factory, and, oh dear! you must come and see for yourself. Barnum's Museum and the Happy Family must not be mentioned the same day. N. B.—We shall endeavor to dig out as much as possible, when cards will be issued for another concert at a future day. Nuf ced.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—TRADE SALE.—Rooms No. 13 Park-row.—WEDNESDAY, May 6, at No 33 East 30th-st., Administrator's Sale of Household Furniture.—Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the whole of the Furniture, consists of velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture, sofas, chairs, mirrors, center, pier and other tables, damask and lace curtains, shades, vases, statuettes, parlor clocks, oil-paintings and engravings, parlor chandeliers, China and glass ware, cutlery, together with a general assortment of chamber and kitchen furniture. Every article must be removed from the house the day of sale. Cash deposits required from all purchasers. Catalogues may be had on application to the auctioneers.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

MANTELS AT AUCTION.—PELLS & CO WILL sell, at auction, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1,062 Broadway, the entire stock of statuary, white, ordinary and veined Italian marble mantels, embracing a large variety of heavily moulded mantels, modern designs, and of richly sculptured (with figures, fruits, foliage, &c.) statuary mantels, all executed and finished in the most artistic style. Terms—4 months over $100, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues on Monday. Mantels now ready for examination.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 55 WEST-BROADWAY, BETWEEN THOMAS AND WORTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, May 11, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the above value property—consisting of a three story and attic house with store on 1st floor. Lot 25 by 50 more or less. House 25 by 40 more or less—half can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—ON WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 6½ Pine-st., a very superior bay Dutch colt, 15 hands high, about 9 years old, can trot his mile in three minutes, is perfectly kind and gentle in any harness. Sale positively without reserve, as the owner is leaving the City.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—Large and attractive sale by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, May 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 251 Pearl-st., of all kinds best W. G. blue and common ware, 200 packages glass ware, China, Instre, Britannia ware, &c.; also, the stock of a dealer declining the business.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERY STORE AND FIXTURES—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Grand-st., the entire stock and fixtures of said store, consisting of soap, candles, teas, coffee, chicory, hams, dried peaches, sances, brooms, cigars, &c. Also store fixtures, shelving, counters, glass cases, oil stand, scales, &c. Deposits required.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

ROSES, &c., AT AUCTION.—W. S. MCILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, (and every day this week,) at 10½ o'clock, at the seedstore No 7 John-st., standard roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, petuneas, &c., &c., in great variety, from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 76 Carmine-st.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 20 O'CLOCK, at salesroom, fine gold jewelry, stock of a dealer in Broadway declining business; also, lot of toys and fancy goods. Good chance for the trade and others.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 216 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.

F. P. FLAGLER.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brick building, 25x80 feet, with the good-will of the lease of one or more lots of ground adjoining. Also, an engine (fifteen horse-power) and boiler, both in complete running order. For particulars, inquire on the premises No. 343 West 19th-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO PRINTERS.—$800 cash will purchase a Book and Job Printing Office, now doing a good and constantly increasing business in one of the best localities in this City. Address PRINTERS, *Times* office.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st and 9th av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No 29 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, Glasgow, Mo. THO. E. TURNEY, JAMES T. BIRCH, } Lecompton.

BIRCH, TURNEY & CO., BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS, LECOMPTON, K. T.

We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay Taxes, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.

REFERENCES—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kirtland & Co., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN MONROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France, Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Russia, Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens, Beyroot, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Alexandria, &c., Cairo.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

OFFICE No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., (next building below Wall-st.)

HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of $500 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books for subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 30 per cent premium.
Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.
Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 8 30 cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, will be credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY (NICARAGUA)—New York, April 18, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that an election for a President and six Directors, to manage the business of this Company for one year from the first Monday in June next, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Bowling-green, from 12 o'clock, noon, until 3 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened again on the 6th day of May ensuing.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 27, 1857.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND dollars ($156,000) of the 7 per cent. bonds of the late The Rochester Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, dated May 1, 1852, payable May 1, 1857, will be paid at maturity by this Company, at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, on the surrender of such Bonds by the respective holders thereof.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer

KENTUCKY BONDS.—$230,000 OF THE $300,000 Bonds of the Lexington and Danville Railroad, Second Division of Kentucky Central Railroad, chartered March 5, 1850, 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. The undersigned offers for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds or this Company, having 19 years to run. Interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, at the Bank of North America.

JNO. G. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY. No. 1 HANOVER-ST.—NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may come before them. By order,

J. R. BULKLEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 HANOVER-STREET.—NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, for the election of Directors and any other business that may come before them. By order,

J. R. BULKLEY, President.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest due on 1st of May on the 10 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds of this Company, and on the Second Mortgage bonds of the BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on or after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st.

C. MURDOCH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 44 Exchange-place.—NEW-YORK, May 2, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Farm Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 16th inst. will be paid on and after that date by M. K. JESSUP & CO., Agents, on presentation of the proper coupons at their office.

S. & J. DURAND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

STOCK SALE.—H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH will sell on TUESDAY NEXT, May 5, at the Board of Brokers, in the city of New-York, twenty eight shares of the capital stock of the New York Gas Light Company, belonging to the estate of Julia Bliss, deceased.—By order of CHARLES A. MAY, public administrator

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, due the 1st day of May next will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller to some not less than $600, payable from 5 to 15 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain. A. V. STOUT, 81 Shoe and Leather Bank.

$20,000 TO $30,000 WANTED—ON bond and mortgage, by a responsible party on first-class improved City property. Apply to A. M. LYONS, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, 14 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 69 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY STOCK wanted. GEO. R. SISTARE, No. 61 William-st.

DIVIDENDS

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW YORK, April 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders in stock on and after the first day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till the 4th day of May next.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—April 28, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of *four* (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. to 1st prox.

JOHN STEPHENS, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, APRIL 25, 1857.—The ILION BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulation notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the BOWERY BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed from this date to the 8th, inclusive. Per order of the Board.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857.

ARTISANS' BANK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Artisans' Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 72d-av., corner 8th-st, open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—No. 10 WALL-ST.—Cash Capital TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN RANKIN, President.

SAMUEL P. HOLMES.....Of Bowen, McNamee & Co.
ANSON G. PHELPS.....Of Phelps, Dodge & Co.
CHARLES CHRISTMAS
GEORGE H. ELLEY.....Of Flory & Gibbons.
ALFRED LAGE.....Of Lotthner, Lage & Co.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH.....Of Griffith & Co.
J. S. T. STRANAHAN.....President Atlantic Dock Co.
LOWELL HOLBROOK.....Of Holbrook, Nelson & Co.
ROBERT GOODMAN.....Of Sampson & Baldwin.
SAMUEL SLOAN.....Pres't Hudson River R. R.
JOSHUA H. BATES.....Of Bates, Taylor & Co.
A. B. STRANGE.....Of Strange & Brother.
H. B. CAMDWELL.....Of Caldwell, Nye & Co.
W. H. MCCONNELL.....Of Ely, Bowen & McConnell.
JAMES MCKAYE.....Of

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Rum, Rowdyism and Death

Notice was received at the Coroner's office on Saturday, that a man named Joshua Weeks, residing at No. 35 Lewis-street, was lying dead at that place, his death having been caused by a beating received a few days before at a drinking-place in Stanton-street. Coroner Perry proceeded to the place designated, and made arrangements for an investigation, and yesterday he began and concluded an inquest The following is the evidence taken on the occasion:

Mary J. Weeks, wife of the deceased, testified: On Monday the 27th of April my husband left the house to go to work, and I did not see him again until about 11 o'clock when he came home much bruised and hurt; one of his eyes was closed and there was a gash on the back of his head; I washed and dressed his wounds; he appeared to be sleepy and drowsy; he told me that he had been beaten in a liquor store at the corner of Stanton and Lewis streets, he said that Daniel Pierce knocked him down, and Gould Allen kicked him after he was down; he further told me that on Sunday last he struck a man named "Tom," and he supposed the attack on him on Monday was to revenge this; my husband was attended by a physician until his death, which occurred at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

EVIDENCE OF PARTIES WHO WITNESSED THE ASSAULT.

Edward Jones, being sworn said: I keep a liquor store at No. 302 Stanton-street, where I also reside; on Monday, the 27th ult., about half-past ten o'clock A. M., deceased came into my store; there were a number of men in the store at the time; among others there was a man by the name of Pierce, and his brother; I saw deceased talking with Pierce; they were standing about the middle of the store; they had been talking a few minutes when I saw Pierce raise his fist and strike deceased, hitting him about the face, which knocked him down; Weeks fell backwards between the stove and casks; several persons sprung in and took Pierce away; saw no other person touch deceased; I only saw one blow struck; I did not hear the conversation previous to the blow being struck; deceased got up in about a minute; he was bleeding about the head; deceased appeared to be sober that morning, as also did Pierce.

Nicholas Andrews, residing at No. 279 East Sixth-street, was sworn and stated: I was in Jones' liquor store last Monday morning at the time of the affray with Weeks; I heard Pierce say to Weeks that he ought to be ashamed of himself for striking one Thomas the day before; I heard no more of the conversation, but soon after I saw Weeks fall; several men rushed in to interfere; they took Pierce away; when Weeks first came into the store, I heard Pierce say that he would "lick" him because he had, the day before, struck another man.

Christopher Doyle, residing at No 302 Stanton-street, testified: I was present at the affray; Weeks came into the store about 10 o'clock, and remained about five minutes without saying anything; when he was going to leave, Pierce said to him "You seem to be a fighter—why did you strike that drunken man yesterday?" Weeks answered that the man deserved to be struck; some few words then ensued, when I turned round to wash some bottles, and I heard the noise of a man falling; I turned and saw some persons taking Pierce away; deceased was on the floor; on Sunday I heard Pierce say that he was going to "lick" Weeks for striking the man Tom Coleman on Sunday; I did not see anything in the hand of Pierce at the time.

TESTIMONY OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Chapin, who attended the deceased, testified as follows: The deceased came to my office on Monday; I dressed a cut on his head near the eye, which was about one inch and a half long; I did not examine him for any other injuries; he told me that he had been knocked down and kicked; I called to see him the next morning and found that erysipelas had set in from the wound; he was perfectly sensible of the erysipelatic inflammation from day to day for three days; about the third day a mania ensued, having some of the characteristics of *mania potu*, which continued until his death; I think that the existing cause of death was the wound inflicted; the depraved condition of his system required a less cause to produce death than if he had been in a healthy condition.

THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Drs. Finnell and *Welsh*, being sworn, say: We have made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of Joshua Weeks; we found a small contusion of the scalp at the junction of the frontal and parietal bones; this extended into the pericranium; both eyes were swollen, blackened and tinged; the tissues of the left one was filled with pus; at its external angle, there was a wound one inch and a half in length, extending to the bone; the brain was moderately congested with venous blood; a small amount of extravasated blood was found in the arachnoid membrane; this corresponded with the contusion on the scalp; there was no extravasation on any other part of the brain; there were abrasions and bruises on the arms and legs; the heart and lungs were healthy; the liver was much diseased—weighing six pounds; the kidneys and other organs were healthy.

We are of the opinion that the deceased came to his death by the combined effects of erysipelas and delirium tremens.

THE VERDICT

rendered by the Jury, after a brief address from the Coroner, was: "Death by injuries from a blow inflicted by Daniel H. Pierce, April 27, 1857."

Pierce, who was already in custody, was then held to answer. The deceased was a brother of J. Fisher Weeks, late Captain (for a few days) of the Tair teenth Ward Police. He was a native of the United States. His age was 29 years.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.

JOHN SWARNAY, a Corporation cartman, residing at 84 Frankfort-street, died at his residence on Saturday afternoon from injuries received on Thursday night. Coroner PERRY commenced an inquest upon the body of deceased yesterday morning, but did not conclude it. A *post-mortem* examination was made by Drs. FINNELL and WELSH, who reported the result to the Coroner. They found two contused wounds on the left temple. On opening the head blood was discovered in small quantities, in different parts of the substance of the brain. The brain was intensely congested. The heart, lungs, and other organs were healthy. The physicians were of opinion that deceased came to his death from compression of the brain, the result of injury to the head.

William Foley and Daniel Quinn, two men who were with Sweeney when he received his fatal injuries were examined. Foley stated: I reside at the corner of Pearl and Ferry streets; about half-past eleven o'clock Wednesday night I was at the Goats' Head in Jacob street, when John Sweeney, the deceased, came in and told me that he had got abused aboard the Fulton Ferry-boat while he was crossing over from Brooklyn; he asked me and a man named O'Donnell, who was present, to go down with him and "show him a sight or see fair play;" after taking a drink with him we started to go down; when on the sidewalk I saw that deceased was very much intoxicated, and I advised him to go back, as he was under the influence of liquor; he answered that he had been abused, and as we were friends of his we should go down with him; myself, O'Donnell, and Quinn went with him to the Fulton Ferry; deceased went on to the bridge of the Ferry and had a dispute and clinch with a person who I took to be a boat-hand, who met him on the bridge; two other men, who appeared to be boat-hands, clinched hold of Sweeney and took him away; deceased then went out of the gate; as deceased came out of the gate some one hit him and knocked him down; I was also hit by some one; the first blow knocked deceased down; we came in three or four minutes afterwards and picked deceased up and carried him home; he spoke to us coming home, and said "Foley, I am too drunk to fight;" I do not know the man who struck deceased; he was a large man; I think he was a boat-hand; he was not engaged in the first of the affray; I did not see anything in his hand, and I think he struck him with his fist; we had all drank half a dozen times or more that evening; I did not hear the conversation between Sweeney and the boat-hand on the bridge.

Daniel Quinn deposed as follows: I resids at No. 32 Frankfort-street; I went with Sweeney to the Fulton Ferry-boat, Thursday, by Sweeney's request, to see fair play; he said that he had got used badly on the boat; when we arrived at the boat Sweeney paid our fair at the gate; we all went on to the boat, and went into the ladies' cabin; as we were half way into the cabin we met a man; Sweeney went outside of the cabin; some words passed between them when Sweeney struck the man; two men caught hold of Sweeney; Foley said, "Let the man go;" Foley caught hold of one of the men, and I caught hold of the other; I then left the boat; when I went out of the gate I saw Sweeney lying on the ground with his head leaning against the railing; I saw the man that Sweeney struck standing outside of the gate when I went out; I seized hold of him and said, "I want to have you arrested," when the man at the gate said, "He is not the man that struck him;" so I let him go; Sweeney appeared to be pretty well under the influence of liquor. The case will be resumed to-day.

PASSING BAD MONEY

Wm. Hager, a waiter lately employed at the New-York Hotel, was arrested, Saturday evening, in Fulton-avenue, near Sixteenth-street, by Sergeant McGuingle, of the Eighteenth Ward, for passing spurious $2 bills on the Hartford Exchange Bank. Several of the counterfeits were found on his person, and he confessed having passed five of them during the day. He was taken, yesterday, to the Jefferson Market Police Court and committed.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Are you feeble in body, irresolute of exertion, dull, languid, and despondting, yet unable to explain the cause? Be assured that it exists in the stomach and the secretive organs, and that a course of this purifying and invigorating remedy will restore your strength, activity, and cheerfulness, and recruit all your energies.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our new and extensive Manufacturing Depôt, No. 546 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTNING-RODS

VERSUS

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

There are at this time various parties engaged in vending several kinds of patent insulated lightning-rods, relying upon the popular prejudice in favor of glass insulators, and upon the certificates of a few professional men.

Occasionally they make an *unwarranted* use of some more eminent names, such as that of Prof. SILLIMAN,* of New Haven, and others.

In dealing with persons aware of the reputation of Quimby's Lightning-Conductors, these parties affirm, for their own purposes, that the insulated rods they sell are a new invention, superseding QUIMBY'S, and that the latter have failed to afford protection from lightning, giving alleged instances of this, always in some one unt place.

These statements are utterly and unqualifiedly false, and, if made by responsible parties, would subject them to legal penalties.

The subscribers discarded glass insulators many years since, and experience has justified them in so doing, as well as in the adoption of those principles upon which *their* mode of protection from lightning is based.

Having studied this subject practically for many years, with very perfect means and appliances for investigation, and with entire success as to results, the undersigned do not conceive it necessary to procure any indorsement of their views—nevertheless, it is proper to say that many of the more distinguished electricians in the world, including FARADAY and ARAGO, have agreed in considering insulation useless, while some go further and believe it an injury.

The subscribers are ready and able to satisfy any one interested on this point.

The frequency with which buildings have been injured by lightning, notwithstanding the patent insulated rods upon them, clearly proves that no rule or set of rules can be given which will enable every one to put up lightning rods so as to insure protection. It proves that the rod must be adapted to meet the peculiar circumstances of each case, to do which requires knowledge and experience.

The undersigned point to the uniform success of their mode of protection as demonstrative evidence that they have acquired this knowledge and experience which is so essential.

Lightning rods improperly constructed and applied endanger more than they protect, and it may be safely said that this is the case with nine-tenths of the insulated rods now in use.

These rods are very clumsily put up, often disfiguring buildings very much, and as a rule, they break apart and fall to pieces within a year or two after they are erected.

On the contrary, the rods erected by the subscribers are substantial and are very neatly applied, as the principal architects in the City will certify, and the result of the test to which they have been subjected proves that they fully deserve the reputation they have acquired as complete safeguards from lightning.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON,

No. 119 Nassau street, New York.

* Prof. SILLIMAN has QUIMBY'S rods on his house and library in New-Haven.

[Advertisement.]

A CHEAP FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The Boston *Journal*, of a few weeks' since, contained a notice of a new family sewing machine, invented and introduced into practical use in that city, which, from its simplicity, durability and cheapness, promises to be of great value to the overworked wife and mother. The machines are sold for $12, $15 and $25. We understand that some 250 of these machines have been disposed of, and that they have given perfect satisfaction. They are now selling in Boston at the rate of fifteen per day. The inventor, Mr. S F. PRATT, is now in this City, at No. 63 Liberty street, up-stairs, and is prepared to make arrangements with any responsible party to manufacture and sell them. This would seem to afford an excellent opening for a money-making business, as the demand for such machines as these is without limit.

[Advertisement.]

NEW EXPERIMENT IN BROADWAY.—R. T. WILDE, in transferring his extensive millinery business from John-street to his present spacious warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, adheres to his former reasonable prices, and is offering Paris bonnets, French flowers, the choicest silk and straw goods, dress caps, ribbons, &c., &c., at rates hitherto unknown in the trade.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA NIGHT!—The patrons of Purdy's National Theatre will turn out *en masse* to-night. It being the commencement of a new season, the manager has taken great pains in having it ushered in with "not a little show." The theatre has undergone a thorough change as if by magic. Both exterior and interior has been repainted, the interior upholstered, repanmented, gilded, carpeted, &c., &c., and a new drop-curtain, representing the "Golden Horn," Constantinople, has been painted by Mr WILLIAMSON. A grand eastern-spectacle drama has been gotten up for the occasion in a most magnificent manner, entitled "Cleopatra, or the Battle of Actium," with new scenery, machinery, properties, music, costumes, &c. The laughable pantomime of a "School in an Uproar" will follow, and the whole terminate with the drama of the "Mendicant." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

NO MORE DROWNING.

BUNKER'S LIFE PRESERVING SHIRTS AND BATHING DRESSES.

The only reliable life preservers in use. Seafaring men, travelers, excursionists, bathers and all others are invited to call at the show and salesrooms No. 337 Broadway, and examine the above articles.

The shirts have been approved and recommended by the following gentlemen:

JOSEPH WALKER, President Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York; ELLWOOD WALTER, President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; NATHANIEL L and GEORGE GRISWOLD, A. B. NELSON, President Board of Underwriters; BIRD and NEILSON, JOHNSON and HIGGINS.

CHAS. J. BUNKER, No. 337 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The imitations of this famous perfume die as fast as they spring up. Public opinion strangles them at their birth, while this peerless cosmetic and refreshing scent increases in favor daily, and is becoming what it has been for fifteen years in Spanish America, the most popular of all floral essences. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HALL & Co., DISPENSING CHEMISTS, No. 263 EIGHTH AVENUE.—Twenty years in the Dispensing and Manufacturing departments of Apothecaries Hall, London. Physicians are respectfully invited to inspect our Drugs and Chemicals. Family medicines at wholesale prices. Brandreth's Pills 18c. per box; Gum Camphor 40c. per lb.; Carbonate Soda 6c. per lb; Barry's Tricopherus 10c. per bottle; Gum Drops 30c. per lb.; Congress and Empire water; Citrate Magnesia; English Soda Water in bottles. Prescriptions dispensed at all hours of the night.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

At RANKIN'S,

No. 96 Bowery.

The best goods at lowest prices.

Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO PERFUME THE BREATH.—Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale at No. 231 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.—F. DERBY & Co., Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly-arranged Government building, No. 57 Walker street, two streets below Canal-street, and 100 feet west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ *J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar* is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-know persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro. *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N.Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq, Albany, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Sycenburger, Esq, California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Cazenesu, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

MR EDITOR: There was an announcement in one of the Sunday papers that the Park Bank on Saturday, May 2, paid a forged check for $100, (one hundred dollars.) The Bank has not paid any forged check whatever, neither large nor small.

S. L. WORTH, Paying Teller.

[Advertisement.]

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD.—This evening the new domestic drama, so much praised in advance, will be produced, for the first time, at Barnum's Museum. The author of the novel has dramatized his own work for the purpose, and it is pronounced a most effective and thrilling production. Two farces at Barnum's besides, this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM.—LINCH'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GRISCOM, M. D., and for sale by HASKAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Young lawyers would find it greatly to their advantage to have a careful analysis of their phrenological developments. Examinations and written descriptions of character, given by PROF. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 2.

$4,500	Virginia 6s.....	91¾	200	Mich. Cen. R....	b60 95¾
3,000	do.....	91¾	100	do.....	95
500	Cal. State 7s, '75.	98	50	do.....	95¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R'd Sh.	83	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	66
5,000	Erie 1'd Bds '75.	87½	1-5	do.....	s3 64¾
3,000	E. R'd Cvt. Bs. '71	76	100	do.....	b60 65½
3,500	Ill. Cen. R'd Bs..	99¼	325	do.....	s3 64¾
5,000	do.....	b60 99½	350	do.....	c 64¾
1,000	Ill. Free. Bs. w. p.	94	50	do.....	64¾
3,000	T. H. & Al. 2d Mt.	69	200	do.....	b60 65¾
2,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	59	175	Ill. Cen. R. R..	b60 135
1,000	L. C. & M. R. R. B.	86¾	670	do.....	135
20	North River Bank.	106½	31	do.....	134½
10	Ocean Bank.....	16	250	do.....	s60 134
5	Hanover Bank.....	53	130	Cleve & Pitts. R. R.	51
12	Park Bank.....	103¾	100	do.....	b60 51¾
10	Atlantic Bank.....	66	100	do.....	s60 51½
250	Harlem Railroad..	16¼	100	do.....	c 51¾
170	do.....	16	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b30 101¾
10	Penn. Coal Co.....	93¾	50	do.....	b60 101¾
510	N. Y. Central R. R.	87½	50	do.....	101¾
100	do.....	b10 87½	100	do.....	b3 101
800	do.....	c 87½	40	do.....	100¾
200	do.....	s60 87	63	do.....	100¾
100	do.....	b60 87¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s60 67
1850	Erie Railroad.....	s3 42¾	900	do.....	s60 67¼
310	do.....	s3 42¾	461	do.....	s3 69
480	do.....	c 42¾	100	do.....	s10 69
650	do.....	42¾	200	do.....	b30 69¼
100	do.....	s30 42¾	325	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	c 93
250	do.....	s60 42¾	230	do.....	s3 9
100	do.....	s30 42¾	50	Mil. & Miss R..	b30 71¾
800	do.....	s3 43	10	La Crosse & Mil. R	79
100	do.....	s60 42¾	100	do.....	s3 78¾
100	do.....	b3 42¾	100	Reading R.....	b60 81¾
100	do.....	s3 42¾	500	do.....	b10 81¾
200	do.....	b60 43	100	do.....	81¾
150	Hud. Riv. RR.....	25	50	do.....	81¾
120	Padsma RR.....	s3 94½			

BOOND BOARD.

$4,000	La Ce & M. R. p. b.	66¾	50	Erie R. R.....	b4 43¼
500	Ill. Cen. R'd Bs..	99¾	800	do.....	43¼
15,000	do.....	99¾	100	do.....	b10 43¾
100	Harlem R. R.....	34	300	do.....	43¾
500	do.....	34	100	do.....	s10 43¾
100	do.....	s60 34½	1000	do.....	b60 43¾
2,000	M. Fo & N. In R.	b60 65½	100	do.....	s10 43
100	do.....	b10 65	200	do.....	43
200	do.....	b60 65¾	100	do.....	s60 43¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R..	s30 69	50	do.....	s3 47
200	do.....	70	100	do.....	s3 42¾
50	do.....	69¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R....	93½
100	do.....	s3 69¾	50	La Cr. & Mil. R....	79
250	do.....	69¾	200	N. Y. Cent. R'd....	87½
15	C., Col. & Cin. R. R.	103½	100	do.....	s3 87½

MONDAY, May 4—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week amounted, in the entries of Foreign merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $4,790,774, against $4,194,409 for the corresponding week, ending May 3, last year. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods during the week were quite moderate—$884,523, against $1,201,953 the corresponding week last year. The exports of Specie for the week were, to Europe, (including $111,000 by the *Fulton*, for Havre, on Saturday,) $1,224,486; and to the West Indies, $486,416; together, $1,711,390, against $1,844,638 the corresponding week last year. The movement to the West Indies is balanced, as it has been for six or eight weeks past, by the receipts of Foreign Coin, principally Spanish Doubloons, of which $400,000 came on the *Africa*, from Liverpool, on Friday. The Specie balances in the Government Sub-Treasury in this City stood, on Saturday afternoon, $14,408,112, against $14,563,605 at the close of the previous week. The deliveries of California Gold from the packet of 5th April, on Wednesday, were $1,489,060, against $1,860,182 the corresponding steamer last year. The total amount with which the packet left San Francisco was $1,935,000 against $1,919,000 the corresponding packet last year—the direct shipments to England by the West India steamers from the Isthmus of Panama being increased this season. The whole Specie movement of the week, including the Sub-Treasury, would appear to be a balance of $333,163 in favor of the Bank reserve. The official average, to be made up this afternoon, is not likely, therefore, to prove materially different from the last statement when the average of Specie stood $11,827,861. The interior exchanges are believed to be working decidedly in favor of New-York, but as Money is easy here, the balances against the near cities have not yet been called home in Specie. As considerable interest attaches to the course of the Gold export at this season of the year, we repeat, for reference, from our paper of last Monday, the compilation of the

SPECIE MOVEMENT OF MAY AND JUNE, 1856.

Week ending	Export. New-York and Boston.	Bank Reserve.	Sub-Treasury.
May 3.....	$ 1,844,638	$12,860,227	$13,179,39-
May 10.....	563 700	13,317,365	13.0?5,133
May 17.....	1,664,415	12,796,511	13,447,755
May 24.....	996,723	13,865,333	13,894,844
May 31.....	1,268 149	14 021,289	13,973,741
June 7.....	674,047	16, 6-,179	11,412,811
June 14.....	1,106.849	17,414,680	9,876,491
June 21.....	1,126.559	17,871.955	9,961,089
June 28.....	2,493,755	17,089,687	10,351,4-4
Total.....		$12,033,875 Av. $15 639,-06 Av.	$12,033,005
May 3....Specie in Bank and Sub-Treasury,			$26,029,525
June 28....Specie in Bank and Sub-Treasury,			$27,421,121
Gain on reserve in city.....			$1,391,596
Shipments of nine weeks as above,.....			12,033,83
Making income from California and Interior,			$13,430,431

While the receipts at New-York, from California may slightly fall off this season, from the cause just referred to—the increased direct shipments from San Francisco to Europe—the receipts of Foreign Coin at this port will be materially larger from Europe and other quarters, growing out of the peculiar nature of the exchanges with the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, where doubloons are the accepted currency. Thus these receipts for the ten months:

From July 1, 1855, to May 1, 1856, were.....	$705,000
From July 1, 1856, to May 1, 1857, were.....	5,061,000
Increased Foreign Coin at New-York.....	$4,355,000
Decrease from California.....	3 632,000

As we are promised the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade for the calendar month of April, in a day or two, (when a summary table for the ten months of the fiscal year will be made up,) we omit this morning our usual comparison by weeks.

The course of the Money Market, through the week, was quite easy, and the last arrival from California, together with the moderate ruling and fair supply of Exchange, independent of the bills based upon Specie shipments, have contributed to the confidence felt in the condition of the market. At the same time a proper degree of caution is excited by the immediate high value of Money in London. The advices by the *Africa* were expected, in some quarters, to bring a further advance in the rate of discount, but, as about £700,000 sterling from the recent Australian arrivals had gone in the English Bank, the Court of Directors deemed it unnecessary to put any further restriction upon its terms of accommodation. Here the rates of Exchange are steady at 109¼@⅜ on London; 5.18¾@5.17½ on Paris.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday, April 25.	Saturday, May 2		Saturday, April 25	Saturday May 2
N. Y. Cen.....	87¼	87¾	Virginia 6s.....	91¼	91¾
Erie.....	42¾	42¾	Missouris.....	83¾	83
Reading.....	82	81¾	Californias, '75.	51	49
Mich. South...	63¾	65	Illinois Cen...	99¼	99¾
Toledo.....	68¼	69¾	Ills. C. Scrip..	131½	135
Rock Island..	96¼	98¾	Erie Convert's.	77	76
Mich Central.	95	95¼	Penn. Coal....	93	93¾
Panama.....	93	94¾	Del. & Hud...	121½	128½
Galena.....	101¾	100¾	L. C. Stock....	77½	79
Pittsburg.....	51¾	51¾	L. C. Bonds...	86	86¾

The Stock Market was irregular through the greater part of the week, with frequent and violent fluctuations in three or four of the Railroad Stocks, and a very large general business. On Friday the dealings were characterized by much dullness, neither class of operators showing any disposition to move in the absence of the steamer's news, which came in the afternoon. On Saturday the previous activity was renewed, and at the close of the buying appeared to be more spirited than usual, particularly in New-York and Erie, and Cleveland and Toledo. The changes in these two Stocks during the week were:

Erie.....	41¾@42¾	42¼@43¼	42¾@43¾
Toledo.....	66 @67¼	68¾@70¾	71¼@70¾@71¾

The fluctuations in Michigan southern were from 63¾ to 67 and back to 64, closing about 65 ¾ cent. Illinois Central stock, after advancing early in the week from 131¾ to 134@135, stood firm to the close. New-York Central steady throughout. Rock Island firm and higher. The General Market looked well at the close on Saturday. Our cotemporary of the *United States Economist* repeats the advice which we have repeatedly urged upon holders of Stocks, and upon speculators for the rise, *not to lend their Stocks*, if they hope to see the *Bearish* spirit of the Street brought within less unreasonable and destructive bounds than it has lately exhibited.

We direct attention to the Kentucky Bonds advertised on another page of this paper by Mr. J. G. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-street. They are the first mortgage issue of the Lexington and Danville Road, the combination of the Kentucky Central line from Covington opposite Cincinnati, through Lexington to its connexions with the Southern and South-western Roads at Nashville and Knoxsville, Tenn.

The Treasury of the United States held in all its depositories, subject to draft, at the close of the month of April, the grand total of $23,262,126, against $24,885,073 at the close of April, 1856. The following are the principal items:

	April, 1857.	April, 1856.
New York.....	$11,594 336	$12,344 334
Philadelphia.....	2,762,645	3,101,837
Boston.....	3,364,924	2,766,265
N Orleans.....	2,313 095	2,144,361
San Francisco.....	966,587	1,537,514
St. Louis.....	526 230	862,761
Miscellaneous.....	1,754,309	2,147 942
Total.....	$23 262,126	$24 885,073

The increased expenditures of the Government since the present fiscal year began, July 1st, 1856, to the close of April, 1857, a period of ten months, may be estimated from the following:

Increased Revenues at New York, ...	$4,990 432
At other ports, estimated, ...	2,500 000
Together, ...	$7 490 432
Difference in Treasury, ...	1,622 947
Making increased payments, ...	$9 122,779

HON. JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, the late able Secretary of the Treasury, has taken the Presidency of the Louisiana and Nashville Railroad.

Stock-Gambling on Long Time.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having noticed your editorial of yesterday with reference to a "reform of the New York Stock Exchange," I beg to offer a few suggestions, which I shall be glad if they prove of any practical use. I have a thorough experience of the system prevalent on the Stock Exchange in London and other parts of Britain, and feel satisfied that it will only be when the operations on the New-York Stock Exchange are regulated in the same manner as there, they will assume the feature of proper business like transactions.

To arrive at this end I would propose that there be two settling days in each month, and what are called "make-up or clearing days," immediately preceding each of those settling days. On the "make-up or clearing day" all transactions gone into up till 12 o'clock, commencing from the previous settling day, would then be adjusted, when the various stocks sold but not to be delivered, would be carried over to the following account, fixing the differences at the Stocks' prices of the day, and at the same time arranging the transactions for which the stocks are to be delivered. The members of the Board who owe differences on the adjusted transactions, granting "promises to pay" payable next day, at an hour to be fixed by the Secretary appointed for that purpose, who will be empowered to receive those differences from the debtors and disburse them to the creditors. The system by which the squaring of the members' accounts is arrived at is very interesting and can be explained hereafter.

To regulate the payment of the differences, there should be a rule compelling each member of the Board to hand in to the Secretay before 6 P. M. of the clearing day, a statement showing what may be due to or by him, and further, compelling the parties who owe differences, to lodge the same with the Secretary by 12 o'clock on the settling day—the rules to be enforced, viz., the former by the imposing of a fine, and the latter by being declared a defaulter. After 12 o'clock on the settling day, the Secretary to pay over to those members who may be entitled to them, their various balances.

In this way the whole operations would be brought within a small compass, and the different transactions settled without difficulty.

I will be most happy to give you any further information to carry out the object you have in view, and, in the meantime, I subscribe myself,

W.

The Interest on the Northern Railroad.

From the Albany Transcript.

It will be observed by the proceedings had in Common Council yesterday afternoon, that the Board directs the Chamberlain to wait until action has been had by the Court of Appeals upon the decision of Judge ALLEN, in the case of Clark against the city of Rochester, and until otherwise ordered by the Common Council, before paying the interest on the Northern Railroad loan.

We have already stated that an application had been made by several of our citizens for an injunction restraining the Chamberlain from paying this interest, and that Judge WRIGHT, to whom the application was made, denied the application on the ground that neither of the applicants was a bondholder. As we understand the object of this application, it is merely to ascertain if the loan was constitutional. If it was constitutional, then there the matter will end, so far as opposition to the payment of the debt is concerned. But if it was not constitutional, the obligation of the city falls, as also does it with regard to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad loan.

Those who have pressed this question say they have no intention to urge the city to repudiate these debts. To the contrary, they claim that it is their desire that the good old city should faithfully meet all her obligations; and to do this, in the event the act is pronounced unconstitutional, they propose to have the charter so amended as to permit of the creation of a sinking fund to be applied exclusively to the payment of these debts.

Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We have received from the secretary of this road a pamphlet entitled: "Exhibit of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company with relation to the general mortgage of $10,000 000." From this pamphlet we learn that a mortgage of $10,000 000 upon the entire road has been issued to JOHN FRAZER son and THOMAS E WALKER, of New-York, and is intended to become a first and only lien upon the road. The object of the mortgage is to provide security, first, for $3,000,000 of Construction Bonds, at 7 ₰ cent., having thirty years to run, the proceeds of which are to finish the road to Chicago, ballast and fence it, and thoroughly stock it; and, second, for $6 000,000 of Redemption bonds, of the same tenor, and bearing the same interest and date, the purpose of their issue being to make timely provision, by their sale or exchange, for the existing funded debt of the Company created by the assumption of the bonds and mortgages issued by the three roads prior to consolidation. In other words, the mortgage is intended, besides finishing the road, to consolidate the funded debt of the Company. A sinking fund for the reduction of the mortgage is provided for, by setting apart three-fourths of one ₰ cent from the net earnings for ten years, and one and a half ₰ cent. for the other twenty years, together with such other surplus funds as may from time to time accrue.

Schuylkill Coal Trade for 1857.

From the Miners' Journal.

Quantity of coal sent by Railroad and Canal, for the week ending on Thursday evening last:

	Railroad.	Canal.
Port Carbon.....	12,063 04	8 569 11
Pottsville.....	2,467 17	1,384 05
Schuylkill Haven.....	20,905 03	22,206 00
Auburn.....	817 10	
Port Clinton.....	6,942 11	2,234 00
Total.....	43,196 11	34,393 16
Total by Railroad in 1857.....		590,473 13
Total by Canal in 1857.....		122,017 17
Total by Canal and Railroad, tons.....		712,491 10

Shipments to same period last year:

	Week.	Total.
By Railroad.....	43,170 00	611,567 11
By Canal.....	31,277 00	112,067 02
Total.....	74,447 00	723,934 13

The shipments from this Region so far are 11,443 03 tons behind those of last year up to this period. With the first of May upon us, at the rate of decrease which has been experienced, there is but a meagre opportunity to adequately supply the market.

The impression prevails very generally in New-York, that Coal will be at least

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1755 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

TRIAL OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

A JURY OBTAINED.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—MONDAY, May 4, 1857.

Before Hon. Judge Daves

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened this morning for trial of Mrs. EMMA AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM, indicted both as an accessory and principal in the murder of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, on the night of the 30th of January, 1857

For the purpose of accommodating as large a number of the curious as possible, the Court sits in the Circuit room, and the folding doors which separate it from the Marine Court are thrown open. At 10 A. M. both rooms were filled with spectators, and the bar was crowded with lawyers. Nearly an hour was occupied in impanneling a jury for the Circuit Court. When the requisite number had been obtained, they were discharged until Monday morning. At 11 the Court commenced impanneling a Jury for the trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, who was then brought into Court, accompanied by her daughters, AUGUSTA and HELEN, and in charge of Officer BARTHOLF, and his deputies, Messrs. BISHOP and BUCHANAN They were seated on the right of the Judge until the panel was called. The prying curiosity of spectators and professional gentlemen was disappointed for some time, as Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S presence in the deepest mourning apparel—with veil large and impenetrable to other eyes than her own, rendered criticism of her countenance impossible. The arrangements for the trial of the case are good; and, although, the many present were evidently intensely interested, there was not much noise or confusion. JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., counsel for JOHN J. KOHLY, was present, as were Mr. DEAN, Mr. THAYER and Mr. CLINTON for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and A OAKEY HALL, District Attorney, and S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, for the prosecution.

When the panel of five hundred had been called, the Judge said all who had not answered to their names, would be fined twenty-five dollars, for every day of the term. Much time was consumed in calling the panel for excuses. Toe case was not called from the calendar until near one o'clock, when Mr. HALL, the District Attorney, rose and asked if the Court were ready.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

District Attorney—Then I call up from the calendar of the Court the indictment against Mrs. Cunningham, charging her with murder. We are ready to proceed with that case—to take the arraignment and impannel a Jury.

Mr. Dean—The prisoner is ready.

The Court—Bring the prisoner to the Bar.

Mrs Cunningham was conducted by an officer to a seat beside her counsel, and removed her veil. Her face was much flushed, and she trembled slightly. Generally her appearance exhibited few of those traces of bodily exhaustion and mental distress which, from her long incarceration and the solemnity of the position in which she was now placed, people would naturally be led to look for. Eckel, who occupied a seat beside his counsel, appeared nauseally hearty. He conversed pleasantly and with great freedom. After Mrs. Cunningham was seated,

Mr. Clinton rose and said: "We waive the reading of the indictment, and would put in a plea of *Not guilty.*"

Mr. Dean asked that the Clerk, in calling the names, be directed to give the residence and occupation of each Juror.

The Clerk was instructed accordingly.

James Mahoney, of the Twenty-first Ward, was the first Juror called. He was challenged for principal cause. He was asked whether he had expressed an opinion, and answered that he had.

Mr. Dean held that that disqualified him to sit as a Juror.

The District-Attorney held that he had a right to ask what the opinion was, that it might be known whether it legally disqualified him.

The Court allowed him to be interrogated.

District-Attorney—[to Juror]—What was it you said when you expressed an opinion? A.—I said that the evidence, as far as I had read, was not sufficient to convict Mrs. Cunningham; that is my opinion still; I have no opinion of her guilt or innocence.

Q.—[By Mr. Dean]—Have you an opinion whether, in point of fact, Dr. Burdell was murdered or not? A.—I have.

The Court did not admit the question, as allowable, under the rule.

Mr. Dean said they would deny that a murder had been committed there [No. 31 Bond-street.] It would be an issue in the case, and therefore he thought the question necessary.

The Court, in passing upon the challenge, said he understood the ground of challenge for principal cause to be the expression of an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. By opinion was meant a settled conclusion or result to which the mind arrives on hearing a state of facts and considering them. Webster defined an opinion to be a settled judgment or persuasion. He (the Judge) did not hold, therefore, that this juror had formed an opinion within these definitions of the term. The challenge must consequently be refused.

Counsel for the prisoner excepted, and challenged to the favor.

Messrs. Sanxay and Cowdrey were appointed triers.

Mr. Dean challenged the juror on the ground that he had expressed an opinion and was biased against the prisoner.

Mr. Mahony said he had read the first part of the testimony taken on the inquest, and the editorial comments thereon in the *Herald*; but they had made no impression upon him.

Mr. Dean—How was it that you received no impression from the comments of the *Herald*?

Mahony—The comments in *that* paper seldom [illegible] any impression upon me.

[illegible]d read accounts in other papers, and his general impression was that the testimony was not sufficient to convict Mrs. Cunningham. Nevertheless, he [illegible] she was mixed up in some way, in the murder, and he had a bias against the prisoner.

District-Attorney asked him whether he could [illegible] the bias, if sitting as a juror.

Dean objected to the question.

Court said it had been decided by the Court of [illegible] that an answer to the question was proper to [illegible] the triers.

Mr. Mahony answered that he did not think he could lay aside his bias.

The triers held him not indifferent.

Charles Suydam was next called, and having formed and expressed an opinion, was set aside.

Others called as follows:

John K. Fisher.—He had not formed what would be called an opinion. He had no decided opinion and could not say whether the prisoner was guilty or innocent from any testimony he had seen.

Challenge for principal cause was withdrawn, and he was challenged for favor, and answered as before. He had no impression as to the guilt or innocence of of the prisoner. He had formed various conjectures, but had no prejudice against the prisoner, although he would require some evidence to convince him of her entire innocence.

He was set aside.

Gilbert Oak could not say that he had any impression in regard to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and was not prejudiced against her. He had an impression as to who committed the murder, and suspected that Mrs. Cunningham might possibly know something about it, as it occurred in her house. He was sworn as a Juror.

William Linden thought Dr. Burdell could not have been murdered by any body else than those in the house. He was set aside.

Jonathan Sarles had formed an opinion, and was set aside.

John J. Michaels' hearing was pretty good. He thought he was born in the City of New York, and knew that he had lived in one spot nearly 40 years, therefore he ought to be pretty well known. He was a [illegible]—not a chairmaker—and had formed an [illegible]. He was set aside.

[illegible] Gardner was not aware that he had an [illegible] the prisoner was guilty of the murder, [illegible] it would require evidence to remove the im[illegible] that the parties in the house knew of the [illegible]. He was set aside.

[illegible]y had formed, and expressed, and still re[illegible] opinion of the guilt or innocence of the [illegible]. He was set aside.

[illegible]ve had formed an opinion, and was set [illegible].

[illegible] Class was asked whether he had said he would like to hang both Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel, without Judge or Jury, and answered that he had [illegible]. He denied that he had offered to bet $100 that [illegible]mer's Jury would implicate Mrs Cunningham [illegible]kel. He had an impression it would require [illegible]ce to remove. He was set aside.

[illegible]ner C. Mega had expressed an opinion and [illegible]ained it. He was set aside.

[illegible]s A. Suydam, Francis Bonney, Thos. L Van [illegible] Jacob N. Ruhte and Jarard Wilcox were set [illegible]ving formed an opinion

[illegible]r L. Norton had read all the testimony taken [illegible] the Coroner. He had formed no opinion and [illegible] prejudice. He had known Dr. Burdell as a [illegible] acquaintance, but had not seen him during [illegible] six or seven years.

Mr. Norton was sworn as a Juror.

The Court then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Soon after 4 o'clock the Court convened again, and, impanneling a Jury, was continued.

Francis Gahagan had read all the testimony, but had formed no opinion with reference to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. He had not suspected any one. He was sworn as a Juror.

James Gibson had not formed an opinion, but had an unfavorable impression, which it would require evidence to remove. He was set aside.

Thomas S. Hart, Stephen W. Jones, Austin Melville, John Muller, Jacob Miles, Samuel A. Lambert, Benjamin W. Merman, Frederick Mayer, Simeon Watts, Israel Jarvis, Harvey Watson, J. Stearns Lane, Samuel Torrens, and James H. White, were set aside, having formed an opinion.

William L. Lockwood had formed an opinion at first, but had no opinion after that, or rather he had changed his opinion. He thought the scene had changed He was sworn as a Juror.

Samuel Turney was set aside.

Daniel Cary had not formed an opinion. He had read Farrell's evidence. Had no impression whatever—having read only Farrell's evidence—at least that was all he could recollect. He was challenged peremptorily.

Julius R. Cogswell and Francis G. Smith were set aside.

Charles F. Hunter had not formed an opinion, but suspected that a murder committed at the time of night must be known to those in the house. He had no bias against the prisoner. He was sworn as a Juror.

David Newman was set aside.

Richard Heathar had read the testimony; was not prejudiced. He was challenged peremptorily.

Mr. Dean wished to say here that when, in the morning, he had said they would deny that any murder had been committed, he did not mean to be understood as denying that Dr Burdell had been killed. What he meant was that they would deny that the homicide had been committed under such circumstances as constituted a murder; it might have been in self defence

Charles Hodges, Stephen Philbin, Justus Dill, John H. Tesling, Morris Duffy, John H Decker, Hiram A Pettibone, Joseph Potter, Duncan Hagar, Isaac Haber, William S. Smith were set aside, having formed an opinion.

Henry Krochl had an opinion, but had none now; his mind was unbiased; he thought he could give a verdict in accordance with the evidence. He was set aside.

John G Sims, Robert M. Gleason, David H. Clarke, John Fisher, Robert Robinson, David Clarkson, Jr., Lewis H. Gorham, John McNight, Samuel A. Church, Richard C. Combes, Lewis Reynolds, Aaron N. Thompson and John Ward were set aside.

Horatio D Randall had read a portion of the testimony, but had no opinion. Challenged peremptorily.

James McElroy, Robert G. H Huntington, Ernest Tunne, William Stebins and Henry Palmer were set aside.

Luke C. Cole was not challenged. He said he had reasons which he wished to state, but they were not heard, and he was sworn as a Juror.

George Stewart had read some of the evidence and had heard it talked of. He did not recollect having expressed any opinion, and had no impression. He was challenged peremptorily.

Cyrus A. Hubbard and Samuel C. Clarke were set aside.

John Green had formed no opinion. The challenge was withdrawn, and he was sworn as a Juror.

Edmund Kiby, John Crean, George W. Thorpe, and Edward Turner were set aside

George Tugnot had an impression the morning after the murder, but as soon as he saw the evidence of the marriage of Mrs. Cunningham to D. Burdell his impression was removed The challenge was withdrawn and he was sworn as a Juror.

Wm. H. Conklin had no bias save in favor of being excused from serving on the Jury The triers declared him competent, and he was challenged peremptorily.

Joseph Garradet had formed an opinion, and he was set aside.

David W. Doughty had formed no opinion in the case. He had heard who was implicated, in the Coroner's Jury's verdict. He had read a portion of the testimony, now and again, as he had time. He was sworn as a Juror.

Thomas Cesey and Aaron Buerlein were set aside.

Nathaniel W. Chater had formed no opinion. He had had an impression, during the inquest, that was modified or changed as the evidence progressed. He thought Farrell's testimony important, and had an opinion as to its truth. If true, he thought it would implicate Mrs. Cunningham, as an inmate of the house. He had an impression, concerning her guilt or knowledge of the murder, unfavorable to her. The triers thought him competent. He was challenged peremptorily.

Joseph B. Guttenberg was set aside.

Frederick A. Goetze had formed no opinion. The challenge was withdrawn, and he was sworn as a Juror.

Samuel Emberson was set aside.

Martin Ulrich had an opinion that she was guilty, but he had given that up, and was not now decided. He thought she knew of the murdor. He was set aside.

James T. Dubois had not formed any decided opinion, but had a strong impression. He was set aside.

Isaac Benjamin, Philip Cochran, John Thomas, Bernard Carberry, Lorenzo Powers, Charles J. Hine, Philip Van Volkenberg, Chas. T. Edward, were set aside.

Clements Lutze had an opinion the first day, but he could not hold that opinion any longer. He could not read English very well, and was excused.

Cornelius B Anderson had expressed an opinion, but had none now. But he had an impression, which it would require evidence to remove. He was set aside.

Edward P. Griffin, John McKinney, Daniel Moran, Albert K. Buffum, set aside.

John Archibald—Challenge withdrawn, and Mr. Archibald sworn in as the eleventh Juror.

Lewis Schuman, Benjamin L. Swan, John C. Andrew, and Theodore Saltus, were set aside.

Lewis Jones was excused.

John Galligan was set aside.

Gilbert W. Barnes had not formed an opinion. The challenge was withdrawn, and he was sworn as a Juror.

This completed the Jury, as follows:

Gilbert Oakley, merchant, Ninth Ward.
Chauncey L. Norton, President, Ninth Ward.
Francis K. Gahagan, sandpaper business, Eighteenth Ward.
William L. Lockwood, produce dealer, Eighteenth Ward.
Charles F. Hunter, merchant, Eighth Ward.
Luke C. Coe, silk merchant, Fifteenth Ward.
John Green, builder, Sixth Ward.
George Tugnot, forge worker, Eighteenth Ward.
David W. Doughty, pickler, Nineteenth Ward.
Frederick A. Goetze, tobacconist, Eleventh Ward.
John Archibald, agent and fancy goods, Fifteenth Ward.
Gilbert W. Barnes, iron railing manufacturer, Eighteenth Ward.

Of the 500 jurors summoned upwards of 100 were absent. Of the 400 who answered nearly every man was tried as to his competence.

The jurors not sworn in were dismissed till Monday morning next.

The Judge then ordered the Court to be adjourned till Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, and intimated that he would sit all day until the case was finished.

To this counsel for the defence demurred on the ground that if so occupied they would not have time to prepare their defence.

The Judge thought otherwise, and said that he would allow the jurors a recess of from one till two and from six till seven o'clock, for refreshments. But he felt called on, inasmuch as the Jury were to be kept together till the case was ended, to devote every available minute to it.

The announcement that the Jury would not be allowed to go to their homes met with considerable opposition both from Jurors and from the prisoner's council.

The Judge expressed himself as personally opposed to their separating, and would only yield to the united wishes of counsel on both sides.

After some conversation as to the advisability of inforcing the intimation of the Court,

The Judge yielded thus far, viz: that he would allow each of the jurors who wished, to go to his home accompanied by an officer, with whom, after making whatever arrangements their affairs imperatively demanded, they were to return to French's Hotel, and there remain all night under charge of the deputies. In the morning, at as early an hour as they might deem necessary one of them might, under charge of an officer, go to his place of business, and, having completed his arrangements there, was to return in time for the opening of the Court, which, for the nonce, would be deferred till 10 o'clock.

Accordingly at about 9¼ o'clock P. M. the Court was adjourned till Tuesday morning at ten, when the District Attorney, Mr. Hall, will state the case for the prosecution.

Mrs. Cunningham's Marriages.

From the Express, May 4.

Allowing that Mrs. EMMA A. CUNNINGHAM was married to Dr. BURDELL, she must have been married three several times, as shown by the Records in the Brooklyn Surrogate's office, which, through the kindness of HORMAN B. DAWSON Esq., the Surrogate, we have been permitted to examine.

By these records we find the last will and testament of CHRISTOPHER HEMSTEAD, the father of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, who died in March, 1839, bequeathing his property, which was very moderate, to his family. His daughter EMMA AUGUSTA in this will, is mentioned as *the wife of* HENRY CUNNINGHAM, and in a codicil to the will the following bequest is made:

"I give and bequeath to my daughter, Emma Augusta, one bed, bedstead and bedding; one bureau, twelve curled maple chairs, two trunks, one large ingrain carpet, one mahogany drawer, and one new family Bible, to be purchased for, and given to her, by the executors of my will, as soon as may be after my decease."

This will was proven on the 3d of May, 1839, at which time (the will says) Emma Augusta was not yet twenty-one years of age.

In another volume of the records we find the last will and testament of George D. Cunningham, who died on the 1st of June, 1854, leaving his wife Emma Augusta, and five children named Margaret, Augusta, Helen E., Georgiana, George D., and William S. Cunningham, over whom he appointed Rodman B. Dawson, the present Surrogate, as guardian—Mr. Dawson then being a clerk in the Surrogate's office under Surrogate Jesse C. Smith.

This will was procured on the 22d of November, 1854. In it the testator revoked all other wills, testaments and codicils, making his wife Emma Augusta his sole heir and executrix

At the trial he obtained the life insurance of $10,000; he took it in his wife's name, so that it might not be made responsible for any of his debts, as he was at that time pretty heavily involved.

His personal property outside the insurance, as above, was all appropriated to the payment of these debts, so that the only property actually accruing to Mrs. C. was the $10,000, and his last will was dated on the 15th of August, 1849.

THE NEWBURG TRAGEDY.

THE MYSTERY DEEPENED!

A Case of Circumstantial Evidence Destroyed—Reappearance of Miss Sarah Bloom—The Body of the Murdered Woman Still Unrecognized—Great Excitement.

The excitement under which the quiet town of Newburg has labored since the discovery of the murder of last week, was fanned into fever-heat, yesterday, by the occurrence of a series of remarkable circumstances.

On Saturday it was positively announced that a young woman, named JANE BLOOM, residing in Shawangunk township, had identified the body of the murdered woman as that of her sister, SARAH. The young woman was very positive of the fact, described with great accuracy and minuteness certain physical peculiarities of her sister, and insisted that the body was hers, notwithstanding directly opposite testimony given by one WILLIAM JENKINS, who saw SARAH BLOOM on Tuesday. The public excitement was somewhat appeased by the supposed recognition of the remains, and efforts to find the murderer were at once set on foot. But, on Sunday afternoon the original SARAH BLOOM *appeared in Newburg alive and well.* The young man JENKINS, who, as we stated yesterday, had been confined to await the result of the Inquest, was at once set at liberty, all cause for suspicion against him having been removed by the discovery that Miss BLOOM was living. The question then came up—how could Miss BLOOM'S sister have been so deceived as to testify positively that the dead body was that of her sister? The result of a comparison of marks upon the bodies of the two women, however, settled the doubt. The peculiar marks on the dead body and those on the body of SARAH BLOOM *are identical in form, position and number.* The body had a scar on the left eyebrow; SARAH BLOOM has the same. The body had a scar on the middle joint of the middle finger of the left hand; SARAH BLOOM has the same. The two middle toes of the left foot of the corpse are grown together, nearly to the first joint; a similar peculiarity exists in Miss BLOOM. The toes of both feet in the corpse and in those of Miss BLOOM are compressed, as from wearing tight shoes. A mark, as from a ring which had been roughly drawn from the finger, was found on the hand of the murdered woman, but the ring was not found. Miss BLOOM wears a cornelian ring on the corresponding finger. These curious coincidences, very remarkable as far as regards physical peculiarities, seem to justify the conclusions which were arrived at on Saturday. Miss SARAH C. BLOOM, however, was not murdered, but is alive and quite amazed at the notoriety she has gained and Mr. WILLIAM JENKINS, instead of being a tenant of the lock-up, has his liberty again, free from all suspicion.

The funeral of the unknown victim was attended on Sunday morning, by an immense concourse of citizens and strangers. The services commenced at the Court House at 9 o'clock. They were conjncted by Rev. DAVID BUCK, Pastor of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church in Newburg, who read from the Book of Genesis the narrative of the death of Abel. He said he had but a half-hour's notice to officiate on this occasion, and was unprepared to offer any extended remarks; yet he felt that the text of Scripture which declares that "the way of the transgressor is hard," was peculiarly applicable to this case. He improved the occasion to the edification of his hearers. Rev. Dr. FORSYTH, Pastor of the Reformed Associate Presbyterian Church in Newburg, closed the service with a fervent prayor, and the throng then formed in procession, and followed the body to the Episcopal burying ground, where it was deposited in a vault. The coffin was without an inscription, although it was then supposed the body was that of SARAH BLOOM.

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

During the progress of the funeral ceremonies a remarkable scene occurred, which wraps the event in still deeper mystery. A small woman, apparently 50 or 60 years of age, who described herself as a Creole, and bore the appearance of a Quadroon, reached the Court-House while the funeral services were going on, laboring under great distress of mind. Her story was that she was a resident of Brooklyn; that a niece of hers left Brooklyn a week ago, on Thursday, to go to Newburg; that this niece had kept company with a young man for three years; that the girl is missing, and the young man has not since been heard of. This woman did not give her own name, or that of her niece, nor could she tell whether the girl and the young man went to Newburg together. She appeared exceedingly anxious to see the body, saying she believed it was that of her niece. Not applying to the proper authorities, she was unable to obtain access to the remains, but told her story to a knot of eager listeners, none of whom seem to have lifted a hand to help her. She disappeared as suddenly as she came, and nothing is now known of her whereabouts. Information of her visit having come to the ears of the Coroner and Sheriff, these officers took immediate measures to discover her, but were only able to ascertain that she returned to New-York by the Hudson River train at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The police authorities of this City and Brooklyn are earnestly desired to communicate to the Coroner at Newburg, or to the Sheriff of Orange County, any information of which they may be in possession, either of this woman or of persons missing. It is now thought that the woman, could she be found, would be able to throw some light upon this mystery.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

The Coroner's Jury reassembled at the Newburg Court-house at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The large Court-room was densely packed by an anxious crowd, whose excitement at the sudden appearance of Miss BLOOM was intense. It was announced that Miss BLOOM was at her home in Shawangunk (a village in Newburg township, some twelve miles north west from Newburg,) until Sunday afternoon, when she heard for the first time that she was supposed to have been murdered, and straightway went down to Newburg to correct the error. Her testimony being very important, Miss BLOOM was accordingly the first witness sworn:

TESTIMONY OF SARAH BLOOM.

Sarah C. Bloom, sworn: My name is Sarah C. Bloom; I am the sister of Jane Bloom.

Q.—Where does your sister live? A.—At Shawangunk, with Mr. John Cooley.

Q.—Were you in Newburg on Tuesday? A.—I was; I came here on Tuesday with Mr. Robinson's son William.

Q.—Where does he live? A.—At Galeville.

Q.—Did you return to Shawangunk with him? A.—I did not.

Q.—When did you return to Shawangunk? A.—On Tuesday night, with Mr. William Jenkins; I went to Mr. Kemp's store, and asked Mr. Jenkins if he could take me.

Q.—What time was this? A.—It was about five o'clock when I called at the store, I should think, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—Why did you go to see Mr. Jenkins? A.—I went because I missed my chance to go home with some person else.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He at first hesitated about taking me, but finally consented to do so.

Q.—What time did you start from Newburg. A.—A little after nine o'clock in the evening.

Q.—By what route did you go? A.—By the South Plank-road; we went through Walden; we got lost on the road.

Q.—Where did you get lost? A.—The place was where we ought to have turned down, by Lutin Kidd's; we went down by the mill at Walden instead of going the right road; we went down to the mill, and then turned back.

Q.—When did Mr. Jenkins leave you? A.—By Pruyn's barn; I intended going to Mr. Morris Masten's house; Mr. Jenkins left me about two rods from the house.

Q.—Did you go to Mr. Masten's house? A.—I did.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—About three-quarters of an hour, but could not get in.

Q.—Where did you go then? A.—I left, and went to Widow Dougherty's.

Q.—Where does Widow Dougherty live? A.—About five miles from the Basin.

Q.—When did you first hear that the body supposed to be yours was found? A.—On Sunday morning.

Q.—Who told you? A.—(Hesitatingly)—Mr. Byron Donnelly.

Q.—At what place did you get into the wagon with Mr. Jenkins? A.—In High-street.

Q.—Were you at any time previously in company of Mr. Jenkins? A.—I was not.

Q.—Where were you on Tuesday? A.—At Mrs. Tice's.

MISS BLOOM RECOGNIZED.

James M. Mitchell, (an old gentleman, well known in Newburg,) called and sworn:

Q.—Do you know Sarah C. Bloom? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you recognize this young lady (pointing to witness) as that person? A.—I recognize the person who has just left the stand as Sarah C. Bloom.

Q.—How long have you known her? A.—Almost from a child; at least, for several years.

This testimony appearing to establish the identity of Miss BLOOM, no further witnesses were called.

DESCRIPTION OF THE REMAINS.

We are indebted to Dr. EDWARD S. DUNSHER, of Newburg, for the following accurate description of the murdered woman:

On Saturday, May 2, I was present at a *post mortem* examination of the body found murdered on Thursday, near Marlborough; I went with Dr. Ely, and, at his request, to render him any assistance that I might be able to give; the body was that of a female; age variously surmised at from twenty to twenty five years; length of body five feet three inches; skin fair, smooth; limbs small, delicately moulded; form slender; the hair is a very dark brown; when wet, looks as if it were black; on the forehead it was shaved back about three-quarters of an inch deep, and an inch or more wide; eyes blue; over the left cheek-bone, about an inch below the eye, is a circular, or rather curved scar, quite prominently marked, and about three-quarters of an inch long. On the left leg, about half way between the knee and ankle, and on the inside, or rather between the inside and front, is a small mole. The nails of the small toes present a peculiar curved growth, and the toes are compressed, as from wearing tight shoes. Teeth prominent and not very good; the right front incisor was filled obliquely, across the inside corner, in a somewhat peculiar manner. These are all the natural marks that I took notice of.

A SEARCH.

The Inquest was adjourned yesterday, till such time as the Coroner sees fit to call the Jury together. Soon after adjournment, Sheriff EDWARDS and Coroner FENTON drove out of town together, saying they were going north. It was currently reported in Newburg that some clue had been placed in the hands of these gentlemen, and that they proposed to ride twenty miles up the river last night, to search for further information. The whole affair, meantime, is more mysterious than ever.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Speech from Gov. Stanton—Proposal of the Free-State Men to Take Part in the Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Saturday, April 25, 1857.

Last evening the new acting Governor, Secretary STANTON, paid Lawrence a social visit, and it was an event that he will not be likely to soon forget. He was entertained at the Cincinnati House, took tea with Gov. ROBINSON, and early in the evening over five hundred of our citizens gathered in the street in front of that house to see the new man, and, if possible, get a speech from him. After many invitations he came out upon the piazza and spoke to the large assemblage for over an hour. He alluded to the great importance our future course must have upon the destiny of our own country, and even more indirectly upon the whole human family. He confessed himself a Southern man by birth, education and interest, and he should vote to make Kansas a Slave State, provided he might be allowed to vote at all. At the same time, he loved the Union above all other considerations, and would sacrifice the beloved institution, or give his life even, to preserve it. He said the Territorial laws must be obeyed, at which the audience sent up one unanimous "*Never*," whose echo rang out over the distant prairies as an admonition to the new Governor, that he could neither flatter or frighten a Lawrence audience. But he went on and told them they *would be obliged to submit*, for the President, the Territorial officers and Congress for at least the next two years would all sustain the action of the so-called bogus legislature. He was several times interrupted by outhursts of disapprobation; also, they often cheered his conservative remarks, when he counseled peace and promised us equal justice.

On the whole, the Governor has impressed us rather favorably, as an honest, accomplished Southern gentleman, who advocates Slavery from principle, upon philosophic grounds, and is frank at all times to avow his true position without the least equivocation.

He urged us all to vote in the coming election, but said he was in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, and the Convention itself had all power to provide for this.

He was followed by Judge SMITH and Gov. ROBINSON, after which a most excellent supper was furnished by Mr. GATES, at which general good feeling, conviviality and wit were ably exhibited. General MCLAIN, of Lecompton, was also present, and toasts were offered expressive of both shades of Kansas politics. At about midnight they dispersed, feeling that both sides had been fairly represented, and hoping that a better intercourse and more general sociability would be encouraged hereafter.

The question of participating in the Constitutional election is one of the gravest character. No greater one has been before us. *We proposed to the Governor last night that, provided it could be so arranged, that one Pro-Slavery man and one Free-State man could jointly take the census in every county, then that four judges of election be appointed, two of each party, and the signature of three of them be necessary to every certificate of election, then we would go into the election in good faith and expect justice at their hands. The matter is still under consideration.* RANDOLPH.

What the Free-State Party in Kansas Expect to Do.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom.

The NEW-YORK TIMES seems to think our Topeka Constitution dead, and beyond the hope of resurrection. In this the editor errs. Our hope of making Kansas a free State is partly centered in that Constitution. When the Pro-Slavery *Party* sends their Constitution to Congress, we expect to send ours there—the one formed by the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory. We expect in a memorial, signed by a large majority of all the legal voters in the Territory, to show the fraud and violence which has characterized the past legislation of Kansas; show how the bogus Legislature was imposed upon us; show the infamous code they have enacted for our enslavement; the late Constitutional Convention movement; the designs of the leaders in that movement, and the villainous schemes connected and artfully carried out, to engraft a Pro-Slavery Constitution upon the people, in opposition to the will of nine-tenths of the entire population. We intend to show that the citizens of the Territory took no part in that election, and that their frauds are clear of all connection with the bogus Constitution; that among other reasons we send aloof from the election, was the fact that DOUGLAS, TOOMBS, and the entire party now in power, had assumed the position that an enabling act should be passed by Congress, before the people of a Territory had a *right* to form a State Constitution; that, knowing Congress had vested no such right in the Territorial Legislature, it was usurped authority on their part, and something we could not recognize. We will close by asking Congress to pass a law *submitting both of these Constitutions*, after the same shall have been published three months in all the papers of the Territory, *to the actual voters of the Territory*, after throwing suitable guards around the ballot box, and allow the PEOPLE to decide for themselves which of the two they want, and whichever is adopted, to that we will submit.

☞ It was not for the Reformed Dutch Church, of Ithaca, N. Y., that Rev. J. N. SCHULTZ is trying to raise money. That church is out of debt and in a flourishing condition.

Gen. B. F. STRINGFELLOW has left Weston, Missouri, and has taken up his residence at St. Joseph. Scandal says that no tears were shed at his departure.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty—Relief of the Filibusters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 4, 1857.

I telegraphed to you yesterday that intelligence had reached the State Department of the rejection of the Dallas Clarendon Treaty by the British Ministry. The announcement took the President and Cabinet entirely by surprise. The whole tenor of Lord NAPIER'S conversation, both official and personal, since his arrival, had encouraged the belief that Great Britain would readily acquiesce in the modifications made to the Treaty by the Senate and that the whole difference between the two countries would thus be settled.

No explanations accompanied the announcement. Indeed the statement itself is not properly official, as it is understood to be from Mr. DALLAS, and to convey what he understands to be the decision of the Ministry, rather than any communication from the British Foreign Secretary himself upon the subject.

It is reported here that the cause of the British refusal to ratify the treaty relates to the affairs of Honduras, which are still in an unsettled state, and that the English Government will insist at all hazards upon their rights to receive the stipulations of the Honduras Government for the perpetual exclusion of Slavery from their territory, and to make it a matter of absolute treaty obligation.

I am inclined, however, to regard it as probable that the real difficulty is in the determination of Great Britain *to retain possession of the Bay Islands*, which by the treaty were surrendered to the State of Honduras.

The Administration has been engaged to-day on Central American affairs, and especially upon the question whether our Government shall interpose for the relief of the filibusters in Nicaragua by bringing them away. It is conceded that WALKER'S career is ended, and that all that can now be done is to aid his men in regaining their homes in the United States.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 4.

The rumors of the rejection by Great Britain of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty is confirmed by the reception of a letter from Mr. DALLAS himself to the President. Lord NAPIER is expected shortly to communicate the fact officially to our Government, when the subject will be considered by the Cabinet. Both the Administration and Lord NAPIER were at first inclined to believe the treaty would be ratified by England, but the recent debates in Parliament and more especially the late English elections had changed their opinions.

The Navy Department having reason to believe that the crew of the *Highflyer*, wrecked on the coast of Formosa, were murdered, instructions have just been issued to the East India squadron to proceed thither to make investigation.

The orders of the late Administration regarding the protection of the persons and property of citizens of the United States at Panama remain in force, and require this to be done at all hazards, even to the seizure of the Isthmus.

There was no meeting of the Cabinet to-day, hence the report, that they had under consideration the rejected treaty, was erroneous.

Secretary FLOYD is recovering from the sickness which has confined him to the house for the past week.

The Court of Claims resumed session to-day.

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending April 1, were nearly $20,500,000; of which $19,000,000 were from the Customs, and over $1,000,000 from the Land sales. The expenditures were $17,250,000.

The President has recognized GREGORIO DOMINIQUEZ as Consul for Ecuador, at New-York, and CARL C SCHOTTER as Consul for Hanover at Philadelphia.

W. S. V. PRENTISS has been appointed Special Mail Agent for the District of Ohio, and parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, *vice* EATON; the appointment is to take effect from the 1st of June.

The New-Orleans mail of Tuesday last has been received here. The newspapers contain nothing of importance.

Important from Mexico.

THE LATE ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION—ARREST OF THE ARCHBISHOP AND SEVERAL PRIESTS—THE BRITISH DIFFICULTY—FILLIBUSTERING AGAINST SONORA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 3.

Advices are received from the City of Mexico to the 18th of March.

The archbishop and several priests have been arrested for being implicated in the late attempted insurrection. The archbishop is to be banished.

Two British vessels had arrived at Sacrifices, causing some excitement, as it was supposed their object was to bully the Government and hasten the settlement of the English question.

The threatened fillibuster demonstration from California upon Sonora also created much anxiety.

Further Indian Disturbances in Iowa.

ST LOUIS, Friday, May 1.

We have advices from Fort Desmoines, Iowa, of the 27th ult. A band of five or six hundred Indians on the Saturday previously crossed the Desmoines River in the neighborhood of Fort Dodge. It is supposed their intention was to attack that Fort, and much anxiety is felt as to the result. As the place is weakly garrisoned, several families had sought refuge at Desmoines, and companies were organizing to go to the assistance of Fort Dodge.

Opening of the Memphis and Charlestown Railroad, &c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, May 2.

We had a jubilee day here, yesterday, on the occasion of the opening of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The city was crowded with people. It is estimated that there were 15,000 strangers present. The display was very fine. A quantity of water from the Atlantic Ocean was poured into the Mississippi to commemorate the union of the roads.

The American State Convention have nominated ROBERT PATTON for Governor of Tennessee.

Lake and River Navigation.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 4.

Navigation is partially opened, and many vessels are leaving here, dropping down the river to Chippewa, whence they pass through the Welland Canal feeder to the Lake. The ice is still packed in the bay and around the entrance of the harbor, but the heavy rain of Saturday must have weakened it considerably, and we are looking for its entire disappearance in a few days.

MONTREAL, Monday, May 4.

The first boat from Kingston this season descended the Rapids yesterday, arriving here at 7½ P. M.

More Freshets.

ANOTHER FRESHET IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

ALBANY, Monday, May 4.

The heavy rains for the past two days have caused another rise in the Hudson River. The water has risen considerably since yesterday morning, and it is now three or four feet above the docks, and is still rising.

FRESHET IN THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 4.

There is a heavy freshet in the Schuylkill River. A canal boat was swept over the dam at Fairmount this afternoon, drowning three boatmen.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Indian at Quebec.

Ministerial Programme for the New Parliament.

Probable Pacific Arrangement of the Spanish-American Difficulty.

Reassembling of the Conference on the Neufchatel Question.

COTTON DULL---BREADSTUFFS INACTIVE.

CONSOLS 93 FOR MONEY.

QUEBEC, Monday, May 4.

The Liverpool and Canadian Steamship Company's steamer *Indian* arrived at this port to-day, at half-past one o'clock P. M. She left Liverpool at nine o'clock on the morning of the 23d ultimo, and brings four days' later advices than those brought by the *Africa*.

The steamer *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the 19th ult., and the steamer *Europa* at Liverpool on the 21st.

The steamer *Hermann* left Bremen at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 18th ult., and grounded in the river near Wedderwarden, where she remained at last accounts.

The steamer *Kangaroo* was advertised to sail from Liverpool for New-York on the morning of the 23d ult.

The steamer *Leopold*, which was to sail from Antwerp on the 19th ult., would be detained a few days, owing to an accident which let four feet of water into her engine-room. Her cargo and engine, however, were not injured.

The ship *Conquest*, for Quebec, had been towed back to Liverpool after going ashore on Black Water Bank on the 18th ult.

The ship *Southampton* with Howe and Cushing's circus arrived at Liverpool on the 19th ult. Four horses only were lost on the passage.

The political advices brought by the *Indian* are not very important.

Cotton closed dull. Flour was quiet. Wheat was steady at an advance of 2d. Corn was dull, but closed at 1s. advance on prices previously reported.

The Money market was slightly more stringent. Consols closed at 93

CITY AFFAIRS.

IMPORTAN OCUMENT.

Special Message of Mayor Wood Concerning the State Legislation on City Matters.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 1, 1857.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

In my annual message of last January I protested against the contemplated action of the Legislature with reference to this City. I stated that the schemes then on the political anvils at Albany and New-York were fraught with incalculable evils, and would, if passed into laws, transfer much of the government of this City to the central power at Albany. I entered up an indignant remonstrance against these iniquitous measures, portraying the evils which would flow from their enactment in such terms as seemed appropriate to the subject.

An attempt was made by me, as on a previous occasion, to arouse the Common Council of this City, and the people it represented, to a just sense of their own municipal rights, and to the assertion of a bold determination to maintain them at all hazards. If I failed in producing these sentiments, it is certain there was no error in my apprehension of the danger, or the necessity of action.

The evils then prognosticated are now unfortunately upon us; the very bills, in form and substance, which were alluded to by me as having been privately prepared at a caucus at a hotel in this City, were soon after put upon their passage in the party caucus at the Capitol, and have since gone through the legislative forms of laws. It now becomes again my duty to call your attention to the subject, not as before to urge a preparation for defence, but as advisory of the way to meet the danger, now that it is here. A series of bills have been enacted which are as disgraceful to the parties responsible as they are repugnant to the constitution and to our dearest rights and liberties.

The Legislature has treated this great emporium as a subjugated City. Under the theory which manifestly governed that body in making laws for us, we have lost not only all our ancient rights, but much of our modern power and prestige. We are not only deprived of the authority common to all communities—of the power to form their own municipal regulations—but have fallen to such a feeble state of vassalage as to be bereft of any voice in the selection of our own masters. These are to be furnished us by the central kingly power, without our consent, but at our own expense.

The independence of the municipality thus abused is a principle of corporate liberty which is recognized in every *civic* (?) part of monarchial Europe. Neither the Crown nor the Parliament of Great Britain would dare to thus encroach upon the ancient privileges of the city of London. These are held in ravenent esteem, as an almost sacred prerogative—next to that of the throne itself.

If regard for the rights of communities in their own local independence is thus manifest in countries where too often "might makes right," and a powerful consolidated government rules all, how should it be with us, where the whole theory of our laws and constitution is based upon representative government—upon the acknowledged right of the people to select their own public agents, from the smallest to the highest in place and power? In this State the people fixed it in the organic law. So jealous had they become of an attempted absorption of control over the localities by a ruling political dynasty at the Capitol, that they caused to be inserted in the last constitution a clause expressly forbidding any interference with the selection of county, town, city or village officers. Indeed, the immediate cause of the creation of the convention which framed that instrument, and the prevailing spirit which influenced its deliberations and results were antagonism to centralization of State power—a desire to obtain security for the future by a dessemination of local independence in the choice of local agents to administer the local governments. It was to place these interests beyond the reach of just such arrogance, tyranny and corruption, which, unfortunately for the good name and welfare of this commonwealth, have obtained possession of the State Government, that this wise and truly patriotic principle was indelibly and unalterably placed in the constitution. Whether it shall be evaded by so clumsy a subterfuge as has now been devised will be for the Judiciary to determine.

What are our duties under the several measures as presented in another and more immediately pressing question, to be settled by ourselves.

These bills may be designated thus, viz.:

A Charter for the City of New-York.
The Metropolitan Police bill.
A bill to erect a new City Hall.
A bill to improve the Central Park.
The Port Warden's bill.
The Excise bill.
The New-York Harbor bill.
Relative to Stage Routes.
To regulate the use of the slips, and wharves, piers 2 to 12.
To amend the Pilot laws, and
Relative to Tax Commissions and Assessments.

There are others more general in their operation, but which bear to some extent oppressively upon our interests. I shall now refer only to those which I am called upon officially to notice. That there may be no misapprehension as to my views in reference to them, as well as to the course which in my judgment should be pursued by the Common Council, I take them up somewhat in detail, giving what I deem a fair and impartial view of their prominent features.

THE CHARTER.

This instrument contains very few, and, in my judgment, very unimportant improvements over those it has repealed. But it does contain provisions heretofore unknown to a city charter, many clearly injurious to the public interests, and some of unquestionable unconstitutionality. Whilst it is elaborately minute in the specification of the powers granted to the Departments over which the partisan friends of those who framed it happen now to preside, it is vague and indefinite as to the few given to the less favored and less trusted. Whilst it secures every incumbent who is of easy political virtue, or of the faith and kin of the dominant party in the field, enjoyment of his office, it promptly and summarily ejects those who are of opposite principles, or who cannot be seduced into a compliance with the terms offered. It permits every head of an Executive Department whose office is not abolished, to serve the term for which he was elected by the people, except myself; and though elected for two years, I am allowed to serve but one year. It gives to the Governor of the State the power to remove the Mayor—a condition which, if not unconstitutional, as it is, would prevent any man worthy and capable of filling the office from holding it. It thus attempts to degrade the people in the person of their Chief Magistrate. It takes from the office of Mayor the power to appoint the Receiver of Taxes and several other posts of trust and importance, whilst it does not give him the power to appoint a single head of department during my term of office, nor does it impart any additional authority at any time to that which he formerly possessed over them. This serious defect in the amendments to the Charter passed in 1849 and 1853, is not only contained in this, but what little could be gathered in them by implication is entirely destroyed in the express delegation of authority to others.

It gives large and dangerous powers to the Department of Finance, with increased patronage, and without any practical accountability. The day may come when this office, which is continued elective, will fall into the hands of an unscrupulous man, and add millions to the liabilities of the Corporation, or who may misappropriate hundreds of thousands before detection can correct the wrong.

It abolishes the Department of Repairs and Supplies, although the incumbent of the office had nearly two years to serve, (not, it is to be supposed, because he was elected by the Democratic Party,) and partitions his patronage and powers among those who have never been tainted with such a political heresy. It abolishes both Boards of the Common Council at the end of the year, though one half of the Board of Aldermen had another year to serve, for no other apparent reason than to carry out the general party scheme manifest in the whole document. It "gerrymanders" the City into seventeen Aldermanic Districts, forming them of such Wards and parts of Wards as will best secure a majority of members adverse to the Democratic Party. It abolishes the office of Lamps and Streets, because its head has fallen under suspicion in consequence of making a few Democratic appointments to office, and as with the Repairs and Supplies, partitions its power and patronage with those who have not committed a like offence. It modifies the restrictions of previous charters, limiting the expenditure to two hundred and fifty dollars, without a contract, so as to give the Common Council the power, under certain circumstances, to dispense with it altogether. It abolishes all license fees and licenses for the sale of articles of food, which deprives the City of large revenues, and takes away the necessary wholesome check to illegal and improper practices in trade. It orders a separate election for Charter officers at an unusual and improper period of the year, within a few weeks of the general election, and at a time when the people, fatigued by recent attention to political subjects of a more general or national character, will be apt to feel little concern, and give up without a struggle to those whose pecuniary interests in the spoils will excite more activity and energy.

It is not to be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection, but is forced upon us, not only without our consent, but against the remonstrance of the Mayor and the two Boards of the Common Council officially expressed, as well as of the representative of this City, in the Legislature.

Thus it legislates for persons, and not for principles. Its requirements are made dependent upon the political proclivities of the present incumbents, and not upon considerations connected with an improvement in the City Government. All is prostituted to the partisan designs and personal animosities and preferences of the framers. The constitution, the corporate rights, the vested prerogatives, the ancient privileges, and the general public good of New York, have been made to yield to the behests of the higher power. Instead of reformatory changes, existing evils have been enlarged and new defects and deficiencies introduced. Instead of the consolidation of power in the hands of the Chief Magistrate, as generally asked for by the people, much of it heretofore existing has been transferred to subordinate officers, over whom he is given no control. The Mayor has been deprived not only of much of the power which had been granted by previous charters, but has been stripped of pretty much all that can give respect or prestige to the office.

He has been made almost powerless for good, though he cannot escape at least a portion of the responsibility of the maladministration of public affairs which is sure to be introduced. Instead of being in fact, as well as in reason, the chief executive officer of the City Government, clothed with necessary authority to give effect to its acts and dignity to its authority, he will become the mere figure-head of the ship of State, without influence or control in determing its course or directing its action.

This I believe to be a correct statement of the provisions of the new charter for the City of New York. Such as it is, it is now before us, and it is our duty to consider it with reference to future proceedings.

The question presented to us is, what are our duties under this instrument? I have no doubt as to the best course to be pursued. We should comply with all such parts of it, odious and unpalatable as they may be, which, in the opinion of competent counsel, do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States or of the State of New York. It is not sufficient that many of its provisions are infringements of our corporate rights, and that the whole is intended as a scheme for political power. By the sovereign will of the Legislature such parts of it as are consistent with the Constitution have been legally enacted, and we must submit. Parts of an act may be valid and parts invalid. Thus while certain sections of this charter should at once be contested, there are other parts about which there can be no question, and to carry out which preparations should be made by the Common Council and by the departments.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

The first section of this act, in the appointment of the Governor of five Commissioners to perform the duties of appointing and governing the Police force of this City, is a palpable violation of not only the letter, but of the whole scope and spirit of the Constitution. This fatal objection is so patent that no respectable lawyer who values his professional reputation, has been found to declare otherwise. With this fact before me, so strongly vouched for by some of the ablest legal counselors in this State, I have taken my position against its recognition, from which I shall not be swerved until compelled by the decisions of competent judicial tribunals.

The proceedings already taken to arrive at a final adjudication, present only this question. No other has been raised, but every exertion made to push on to a speedy disposition the determination of the single point involved in the constitutionality of the appointment of the persons who assume the right to exercise the duty of Police Commissioners. It is unnecessary to present to you any history of those suits. The cavils, quibbles, and evasions of counsel to meet the single issue shall not be discussed by me now. These are as apparent as the law itself is unconstitutional and void. It is only necessary to add that if on a final hearing of the case by the Court of Appeals it shall be decided that the Metropolitan Police District act is not repugnant to the Constitution, I will assume the whole expense of carrying it there. The Corporation of New-York shall not suffer a dollar of expenditure at my instance while Mayor, when I assume the whole responsibility of the proceeding. But as odious as is the disregard of the Constitution, there are other features almost equally obnoxious. The bill takes a large amount of City property, including twenty pieces of valuable real estate, and confiscates them to the State without compensation. It deprives the Chief Magistrate of the City of all control over the police, and declares in terms that orders, promulgations, or the regulation and supervisions shall be transferred to this new Board, and officers to be selected by it. Riot, invasion, conflagration and pestilence are not made exceptions. It is provided that the power heretofore exercised by the Mayor over the police of the City in such emergencies, shall be possessed by the Superintendent of Police to be chosen by the Board.

It gives the new Board extraordinary powers in the indirect control of the elections to be held in four counties, including this City; without its authority no person shall approach within two hundred feet of the poll for voting, except it be its own police agents; no tickets, booths or tables shall be placed within the same distance; it shall have the exclusive charge of the ticket boxes in which the ballots are deposited—appoint the poll clerks, place as many officers (temporarily made for the occasion) in an around the voting places as in its judgment are required; and in this way one class of voters are to be kept off or overawed, the rights of another class facilitated, and the ticket boxes to be at the mercy of men whose past political lives offer no guaranty of regard for the purity of the franchise. It invades the rights of citizens in disregarding the common law principle that a man is presumed to be innocent until found guilty—laying him liable to be convicted as a "common gambler" for being found upon the premises where gambling is carried on, though he may be there for the collection of a debt, as a servant, on professional service, or in pursuit of a derelict son or friend. The fact that he is found there is deemed sufficient evidence to convict him of an infamous offence, no other proof being required than that he was found upon the premises. This sweeping and illjudged provision subjects any man who enters such a house, without knowing its character, upon a cry of murder, or for any other purpose, however humane or necessary, to certain degradation, if not loss of liberty. It gives to the Commissioners the power to create an indefinite number of private policemen, entirely independent of all local authority, and not for public purposes, but to be used by private enterprises, and for their own profit and purpose, no matter of what kind soever that those who pay them may demand. The direst oppressions and cruelties may be perpetrated against citizens in their personal and domestic relations through the action of this secret and unknown police. Not only the Commissioners, but others who obtain this privilege, whether for revenge or avarice, may thus institute an inquisition over every man's household, or place an officer at every man's door. A secret institution can be planted, by this means, among us more dangerous in its tendency and more destructive in its results than to be found in any other country over which modern law is recognised as government. It adds nearly $200,000 per year to the City taxes for salaries alone, to say nothing of the enormous contingent expenses which will necessarily follow the action of a Board who are placed by State Legislature beyond the reach of any local accountability.

It will send from adjoining counties persons to perform police duty here, and, in return, will at the proper time overflow those counties with electioneering and political agents under the garb of metropolitan policemen. The people of four large and populous counties are thus to have quartered upon them for life, an army of Black Republican officials, created by a Board appointed at Albany, over whom they can exert no control—whom they cannot remove—but whose enormous expenses amounting to over one million per year, they will be obliged to bear.

These are the principal characteristics of the Metropolitan Police bill, which I have felt it a sacred duty to resist, and next you wonder that those who alone are to be benefitted by it, should cling to it with such tenacity. Should the people of this abused and derided City be surprised that men who are to be made princes and potentates should clutch with so much eagerness the dazzling sceptre of mere than regal prerogative. If they are successful in the present contest, and the police authority with all the extraordinary and unusual additional powers which this bill grants, shall devolve upon them, then this is indeed a conquered City. Not only will its glory have departed, but also individual rights, the security of life and property, the privacy of the domestic household, the heretofore secure exercise of suffrage, and many other guarantees of constitutional liberty, so dear to the heart of every true American.

THE BILL TO ERECT A NEW CITY HALL.

This act is obnoxious to the same objection in the mode of the appointment of Commissioners. It has given to the Governor power, and of course he has used it, to appoint, without our consent, a Board of five persons, who, without the least responsibility to the Corporation of New-York, are empowered to build a City Hall, to cost, it is to be presumed, many millions. We are to have no control over the plans nor the expense, but like the Police Commission, the Board is sovereign and independent. We are to submit to what these persons choose to give us, and to fund the bill without a murmur. Having become subjugated by the Police bill it is supposed we will behave with becoming docility under this additional humiliation. Not only is this Board clothed with the authority to tax us without our consent, but the Legislature have in this instance attempted to deprive us of the right of disposing of our own real estate. This Commission has conferred upon it the power to open negotiations with and to dispose of to the General Government a site for a Government Post-Office to be taken from the Park. It is unnecessary to comment further upon so flagrant an insult to the Corporation of New-York. The whole bill is so clearly repugnant to the Constitution and to the rights of the City that it is presumed no time will be lost in testing it in the Courts. Until it is pronounced valid, after a full and impartial hearing, it is, in my opinion, entitled to no consideration whatever.

CENTRAL PARK BILL.

The same disregard of the provision of the Constitution, in the appointment of Commissioners to improve and govern this park, is manifested in this act, with the difference that the Commissioners were named by the Legislature, and not by the Governor. It is to be regretted that a work so intimately connected with the pride and welfare of the City is liable to so serious an embarrassment as may arise at any time in contesting the legality of the appointment of the governing authority. The validity of the contracts for its improvements, of the bonds issued for the payments therefor, and many other questions as to the acts of the Commissioners, will be no doubt raised, to the detriment, delay, and probable postponement of the work for some time. If, however, the central power at Albany will assume the right to select our officers, it is better to delay or give up altogether public improvements until its authority to do so is submitted to Judicial decision. As warm a friend of the Central Park as I am, and have been, and as high as I appreciate the advantages and necessity of its rapid completion, I feel that there is a great principle involved here, of more consequence to the Corporation and people of the City than any public improvement which can be projected.

The bill also deprives the Mayor and Commonalty of any control over the work as it progresses. Nay, more—it is declared in the act that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, shall be divested of the authority conferred by the City Charter over this 760 acres of the public land, and that the ordinances of the Commission—not of the Common Council—shall be operative and recognized therein as law.

If a member of the Board is interested in any contract he is declared guilty of a misdemeanor, but he is not deprived of his position or power in the Board; there is no mode by which a member of the Board may be impeached or deprived of office. If a majority of the Board should become notoriously interested in contracts, the minority are powerless to prevent any fraudulent exercise of authority by the majority. A member of the Board is appointed for five years, and no power of removal is reserved in the law; he is a member for five years, unless he dies or resigns.

The Board is to report annually in January the amount of its receipts and expenditures; but the law does not limit the expenditures in any one year, except by implication. The Board is prohibited from adopting any plan of improvement" of which the entire expense shall require for the payment of the annual interest a greater sum than one hundred thousand dollars." If a six per cent. stock is created $100,000 will be the annual interest on $1,666,666 66. This, then, is the limit of expenditure for improving the Park; but a majority of the Commissioners may legally expend the whole amount in three months.

The Board, in conjunction with the Bureau of Lands and Places of the Street Department, are "to make and adjust the permanent width of the streets and avenues bounding said park and the permanent grades thereof, and the grades of the adjoining streets affected thereby."

Here is a power conferred on a Board of Commissioners responsible to no one—men who cannot be impeached or removed, even if notoriously guilty of the most glaring frauds, which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty never possessed. This Board is empowered, in conjunction with the Superintendent of Lands and Places, to alter the entire grade of the centre of our City; they may stop the work now under contract of grading and paving any of the streets adjacent to the park, and subject the City to an unlimited and almost inconceivable amount of claims for damages, not only for contractors, but owners of land affected by any change in the grade. The Croton Aqueduct Department must stop building sewers, the gas companies must discontinue laying pipes, the system of drainage so necessary to the health and improvement of the lands lying East and West of the park, from river to river, must be suddenly arrested, while our citizens and their representatives in the Common Council have no power to avert the evil. Let our tax-payers endeavor to realize the amount of damage which the City at large may become liable for to owners of property affected by any change in the grade of so large a portion of the City.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City are required to borrow on the credit of the City any sum demanded by the Board; have no voice in the amount of money to be expended annually, no choice in any plans of improvement that may be submitted; and if they were not necessary to borrow money, their existence would be entirely ignored.

The Supervisors of the County are required to levy a tax every year hereafter to pay the interest upon the money which the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., are required to borrow, when directed to do so by the Board of Commissioners. The Commissioners fix the salaries of engineers, surveyors, clerks and other officers, make all the appointments, and give the Supervisors the power to raise the funds.

Thus it will be seen that the act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York, recently passed by the Legislature, divests the City of all control, for the ensuing five years, over a very large and valuable portion of its real estate; it authorizes any change in the grade in any of the streets adjacent to the park which a majority of the Commissioners named in the act may determine upon; it requires the corporate authorities of the City to raise over a $1,500,000 at any time when said Commissioners demand it, and forbids the corporate authorities to exercise any control over the manner in which the money is expended. The improvements upon all that portion of the City lying between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and the Fifth avenue and East River, north of Fifty ninth-street to One Hundred and Sixth-street, are checked and suspended whilst the new grade is being determined upon by the Commissioners. The Croton Aqueduct Department must discontinue the building of sewers; and the plan of drainage adopted must be changed if these Commissioners say so. The grading and paving of streets must be stopped, until this extraordinary power conferred on the Commissioners has been fully exercised. People living in any of the streets affected by the new permanent grade, (*Query*—How often during the next five years can the Commissioners change their determination as to what the permanent grade shall be eventually?) may be prepared to see their houses perched upon a hill or sunk in a hollow. Owners of property who have recently been assessed for regulating, grading and paving the streets, may prepare to pay another assessment for regrading and repaving. During the full term of five years, property adjacent to the park will be held subject to this uncertainty. The laws of the United States authorizing the appointment of Collectors of the Customs, Marshals, Land Agents and other officers, for four years, reserve the right of removal at any time previous to the expiration of their commission. This law reserves no power of removal, but confers upon the Commissioners the exclusive right to fill all vacancies which may occur by the death or resignation of any of their associates. At the end of five years, when the money is all expended, and the City saddled with a large debt—to say nothing of the endless claim for damages which may arise from any change in the grade of the avenues or streets bounding the park, or the grade of the street affected by such change—the Mayor and Common Council are to be allowed to resume their charge of this portion of the public property; but until then our citizens, and their representatives in the Common Council, are as effectually deprived of all power over the lands recently purchased for a Central Park, as if said lands were located within the Regent's Park in London.

THE PORT WARDENS' BILL.

This act creates nine Commissioners or Port Wardens, with enormous fees, and centers the most extensive power over the navigation and commerce of this port over before attempted. These favored gentlemen are to have the control of ships and cargoes arriving at this port, and to exercise an arbitrary and exclusive authority over divers commercial and legal questions, to the exclusion of Courts and Juries. In other respects the act is so repugnant to the interests of commerce, and so shameless of common decency in the opportunity it gives to the partizan of the central power to fatten upon the earnings of trade, that preparations are being made by those affected to test its constitutionality. No one can doubt the result.

THE NEW YORK HARBOR BILL.

This bill takes from the owners a large water front on the westerly side of the City, without compensation. It gives to the State, Corporation as well as private property, without consideration. The individuals whose interests have been interfered with will resist this encroachment of the State authority, and the Corporation should not once take measures for a like protection of its own property.

THE EXCISE BILL.

This is another of the encroachments upon individual rights for which the dominant party are so much distinguished. It will probably be as fruitless in the prevention of intemperance as it is antagonistic to the theory that should govern all American laws. The distinction that it makes between the selling of liquor by the rich man and by the poor man, in affording facilities for the trade to the former, which it denies the latter, is consistent with the dogmas of a party which has always acknowledged the possession of property as a proof of merit. Under this ancient tenet of its leaders crime and immorality are to be tolerated if the perpetrator belongs to the privileged classes, but to be severely punished when discovered in one who is lowly born. Under the bill a man who can number twenty freeholders among his immediate friends and neighbors shall be allowed to sell the destroying element which, according to these gentlemen, deals death and destruction to all who partake of it; but the unfortunate poor man, whose condition deprives him of the support, is denied the privilege of transacting a legitimate trade, recognized and endorsed by law. By this condition a class of monopolists is to be established, whose merit lies in property and rich friends, while the equally honest and worthy are to be shut out from any participation in the same traffic. The original Stamp act of the British Government, so indignantly repudiated by our forefathers, was far less exacting.

It is unnecessary to refer in this document to the details of the other bills that this Legislature has imposed upon us. It is sufficient for my present purpose to thus expose the objectionable features. What is the duty of the Common Council in the premises is a grave question. In my judgment, its course should be dictated by prudence and caution. Conflict of authority should be avoided, and those parts of the several laws which it is incumbent upon us to carry out, and which are clearly not obnoxious to palpable legal objection, we should readily accelerate by our official sanction.

If our rights have been invaded beyond judicial redress, the people in their sovereign capacity will sooner or later render us a sure verdict. In this country, all should trust to this tribunal, and bow with submission to its final arbitrament. If the public servants who, in an evil hour, the excitement of last November threw into governmental positions, have prostituted their trusts in the perpetration of these great wrongs, we may rest content that the powers that created will destroy, and that the good time will speedily come when their masters will deal as summarily with their pretensions as they have dealt with our interests and our rights.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board convened at five o'clock last evening the first session of the month. The President was in the chair.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Alderman BLUNT presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, A special Committee was appointed by this Board, Jan. 17, 1857, to whom was referred that portion of the annual message of his Honor the Mayor, relative to the drafting of a new City Charter, and a Charter was reported to the Board, (as will be seen in the minutes of Jan. 12,) laid on the table and ordered to be printed at length in the minutes, and at a subsequent meeting the Charter was taken from the table, and a Special Committee authorized to proceed to the Legislature and ask them to pass said Charter for the City of New-York; and

Whereas, The Committee on Cities and Villages made the following report to the Assembly, by which it appears they adopted four-fifths of the Charter presented to them by the Common Council, as will be seen by the Charter here annexed, passed by the Legislature April 14, 1857; and

Whereas, The said Charter is now in full force and effect, and no legislating can be done in the City of New-York except under said new Charter, be it therefore

Resolved, That this Board act under the new Charter, passed April 14, 1857, and strictly comply with all its sections and clauses, until said Charter is proved to be unconstitutional.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to draw up ordinances to organize the departments and to report the same to this Board at the next meeting.

On motion of Alderman MCCONKEY the resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 12 to 6.

The Reader commenced to read a message from the Mayor, but was soon interrupted with a motion by

Alderman ADAMS that the further reading be suspended, and the usual number of copies and the document be made the special order for Thursday next.

The ayes and nays were called, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 12 ayes, 6 nays.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the Board adjourn to Thursday, which they did, after being in session about 15 minutes.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

Some explanations were offered by the members put under arrest during the April session, which were at last deemed satisfactory.

Several petitions were then received.

A motion being in progress, Councilman OTTERSON begged leave to interrupt, and to ask whether the Board was proceeding under the provisions of the new Charter?

The President replied that the Board was acting under the laws of this State.

Councilman OTTERSON expressed himself satisfied.

Councilman BRADY moved the adjournment. The motion, seconded by Councilman WARNER, was lost.

STREET CLEANING.

A resolution was offered that the Seventeenth Ward be cleaned by the City Inspector. Several members complained of the state of the streets in each of their Wards. It was proposed by Councilman CLARK, as an amendment, that the whole City be cleaned. Laid on the table.

A long communication was received from the Mayor. It was agreed to lay it on the table.

A communication was received from Richard Busteed, Esq., Counsel to the Corporation, in reference to pay of members under the new Charter. It was read by the President. In substance it amounts to the expression of his decided opinion that members are not entitled to receive pay after the 1st day of May.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, May 5.

Nos. 178, 573, 144, 590, 594, 600, 619, 623, 320, 411, 420, 474, 495, 482, 316, 528, 169, 356, 394, 536, 134, 549, 249, 255, 41, 557.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 664¼, 665 to 673 inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 549, 549½, 348, 560, 565, 570, 585, 586, 587, 601, 613, 643, 656, 296, 39.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 4.

MUCIO IN COURT.

Judge NELSON, having returned from Connecticut, this morning took up the case before the Jury of *Jeremiah Carhart et al.* vs. *Stephen T. Gorden et al.* This is an action brought to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent issued to the plaintiff, Mr. Carhart, on June 24, 1856, for an improvement in the manner of making the bellows in melodeons and other wind instruments. The defendants do not deny that they have sold instruments which are infringements, provided the plaintiff has a valid patent. But they claim that there is nothing new or patentable in the alleged invention of the plaintiff. To support their defence they produce various old instruments containing, as they say, the same invention as the plaintiff's. The testimony is illustrated by music upon the various instruments, which doubtless makes it more clear, though as a musical treat it is not equal to some of our public performances.

The real defendant is said to be William Mason, the musician. He is in court, watching the progress of the case.

The Police Commission.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt and Davies.

CONTINUATION OF THE POLICE COMMISSION CASE.

Ex-Judge Edmonds asked the Court to assign a day for the hearing of the *quo warranto* in the case of The People *ex rel* Fernando Wood *vs.* Simeon Draper *et al.* The answer of the defendants had been served on Saturday with a proposition to accelerate the hearing, to which he was willing to accede.

Mr. Field was ready to proceed with the case at the first possible moment. He then read the following letter:

SIR: We send you an answer herewith. Upon it an issue of law can at once be raised by you by demurrer. This issue of law may be tried at Special Term, and we will assent that an immediate judgment be entered in favor of the constitutionality of the law to the end that you may appeal forthwith to the General Term. We will be ready to argue the appeal on Monday next, or on the earliest day thereafter which may suit you. Yours, &c.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Attorneys for Defendants.

HON. S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1857.

Mr. O'Connor stated that he also had a letter to read, which was as follows:

Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, Esqs.:

GENTLEMEN: Your proposition, dated 2d inst., did not come to hand on the day of its date, and for that reason alone was not properly answered.

The proposition therein contained is hereby accepted.

I submit, however, for your consideration, whether it is expedient that we unite in a request to Judge Peabody to suspend his decision on the injunction until the judgment of the General Term can be had, or at least until the close of the argument. The reasons for this course are so obvious that a detailed statement of them is unnecessary.

My associates in this case await you at the General Term, upon your arrival. They will unite with you in an application to the Court, to assign a day for the hearing. To morrow would be quite agreeable to me and my associates. It will take what remains of this day to prepare the papers for the Court. Yours truly,

J. W. EDMONDS, Jr.
J. B. CUSHING, Attorney General.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1857.

After some conversation, it was agreed by both sides that a judgment be entered at Special Term *pro forma*, and the appeal be argued at the General Term to day. Mr. Field was at first unwilling to agree to this proposition until Judge Peabody should decide the injunction argued before him. He finally, however, acceded to the arrangement, and the Court made an order accordingly. Shortly after, Judge Peabody rendered judgment for the defendants *pro forma*, and rendered the following order:

This action coming on to be heard on the issue of law joined herein, after hearing the Attorney-General, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Edmonds, of counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Evarts, Mr. Field, and Mr. Van Cott for the defendants.

It is ordered and adjudged that the demurrer be and the same is hereby overruled, and that the said issue of law be, and the same is hereby decided in favor of the defendants, on the merits thereof.

And it is further ordered and adjudged that the said defendants have due warrant of law to hold, use and enjoy their respective offices of Police Commissioners for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, with all the powers and authority pertaining thereto, and do now lawfully hold the same, and are entitled to hold and enjoy them, and have not in any manner usurped the same or any part thereof.

It is, therefore, further ordered and adjudged that the complaint be and the same is hereby dismissed upon the merits of the case, with $26 costs to the defendants, to be paid by the said Fernando Wood.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Alexander vs *Chapman.*—No extra allowance should be granted. The question whether the defendant shall have taxable costs, is reserved.

Spofford vs *Hatch.*—Order for commission, granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

DECISIONS.

Joseph Wright, President, &c., vs. *Joseph H. Howard, &c.*—Upon the defendant's depositing, within ten days from service, an order, the amount of the judgment in this case with costs, and two years' interest at three per cent., and $100 additional to meet future costs, the judgment may be opened, and the defendant admitted to defend, but not to set up usury in any such defence in any of the transactions put in issue.

George G. Burns vs. *Thos. Haddock.*—Motion granted, with $7 costs.

Esther Payne vs. *Joseph S. Ridgway, impleaded, &c.*—The successful party is entitled, as of cause, to costs on appeal; with two exceptions; neither exists in this case; the items only are open for revision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The May term of this Court commenced yesterday, Judge RUSSELL occupying the bench of justice. The Grand Jury were not empaneled, as there was not a sufficient quorum. The petit Jurors answered to their names; those who had excuses to make made them; and those discharged by the Judge, because their excuses were good, left the Court rejoicing.

Alice Magee and Joseph Renn were first placed on trial. They were charged with stealing $60 in gold, from a newly-imported young German named Frederick Dreyer, in a lager bier saloon at No. 66 Greenwich-street on the night of the 23d April. The complainant, it appeared, had just left the ship which brought him from Bremen, when he strolled into the saloon, and after drinking a glass of lager bier, became unconscious. He had on his person about $60 in gold, and when he recovered himself the money was gone. Police officer Roche found a portion of it in the woman's pocket, and $35 was afterwards delivered up by her. She had also given $10 to the male defendant. The case was withdrawn from the consideration of the Jury, at the woman's wish to plead guilty to petit larceny. She was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary, and Renn was discharged.

Lemuel Freeman, a colored Lothario, was next tried for bigamy. On the 29th March last, after three days' acquaintance with her, he married a colored damsel of 19 years, named Catharine Johnson, being previously married to Melinda Smith. The marriage was proved by the colored minister, who performed the ceremony. Counsel for defence offered, in argument for Freeman's acquittal, that as the parties, by the decision of Judge Taney, were not citizens of the United States, they could not engage in a civil contract. The Judge would not allow such pleading. The Jury found Freeman guilty, and the Judge sentenced him for two years and three months to the State Prison.

John Kelly, a youth of 18 years, was tried for stealing 90 yards of stair carpet, worth $30, from Mr. David Clarke, doing business at No. 519 Eighth-avenue. The young fellow seized the carpet, ran off with it, threw it away when he found himself pursued, but was caught. The jury found him guilty of petit larceny. Sentence reserved.

Brusesto Bartolomeu, a Frenchman, who had fought at Balaklava and Sebastopol, was charged with stealing a horse and bridle worth $160, from the stable of Mr. Galliard, in Sixty-sixth-street. The prisoner, who could not speak English, was found by police officer Whetten in possession of the horse. The jury found him guilty.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

THE LIEN LAW.

John Lynch vs. *Mary A. Cashman.*—The plaintiff files a lien against a building of defendant's situated in Thirty-fourth-street. It appeared in evidence that the plaintiffs were sub-contractors, and had agreed to erect the stairs in said building for one Eggleston, contractor; that they had done the work; and that the defendant paid Eggleston the full amount of money due on the contract. The plaintiffs claimed that the payment was made fraudulently, and offered evidence to prove that the money was paid before the work was done, with the intent to cheat the plaintiff. The defendant's counsel objected to any evidence of the matter of fraud alleged in the complaint, and moved to dismiss the same on the ground that the lien given by the Act of 1851 does not give the claimant any equitable remedy other than to receive the money due from the owner to the contractor at the time of filing the lien, and that there was no evidence of fraud adduced by the plaintiff. This Court dismissed the complaint with costs.

John Moody for plaintiff. C. Hessler Smith for defendant.

☞ Brooklyn Circuit Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 56, 98, 99, 138, 144, 292, 227, 229, 230, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 243, 244, 246, 247, 249, 252, 253, 254, 255, 258, 260, 257.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day, —first 20 cases on the Calendar.

TREMENDOUS FIRE AT APALACHICOLA—2,450 BALES OF COTTON BURNT.—The following particulars are hastily prepared, and give but an imperfect idea of the scene of painful surprise and apprehension which filled every mind, when about 2½ o'clock on Thursday, the 23d inst., the alarm cry was heard, "The Union Warehouse is on fire." This warehouse, the largest in town, and near the centre of the business portion, was quadrangular in form, around an open court, and externally safe. It contained at the time about 2,000 bales of cotton, all of of which is lost. There were about 300 bales outside the warehouse, ready for shipment, most of which was lost.

Well directed and intense efforts saved the Hydraulic press and wareheuse, though only divided by a street, and the wind blowing directly upon it. The Post-office, *Advertiser* office, and other buildings on Centre-street, being of wood, were soon in flames—the heat extended across Centre-street and ignited the old Hospital, when all of that block and the block below, lying between Commerce and Market streets, were burnt over, rendering houseless about fifty families.

Meanwhile the intense heat had set fire to the Mitchel Row, North of the Union, and this with the intervening buildings were destroyed—most of the goods of the stores having been removed.

There were several hundred bales of cotton on the wharves, just landed, which being showered with burning cinders were often on fire; but with persevering care all of this was saved more or less damaged.

The ice-house was in line with the fire, and destroyed, leaving its contents a pyramid of ice in the midst of the scene of desolation.

The P. D. warehouse was in great danger for an hour—the tin melted from its doors—but by desperate and heroic exertion and fortitude in the face of almost unendurable heat, it was saved with its valuable contents, worth $150,000.

A negro boy, about 12 years of age, belonging to Mr. Thomas Orman, while in the act of assisting at the fire, was buried beneath the wall.

We cannot make room for the many other particulars, and especially of individual or combined service, which ought to be mentioned—but add a condensed statement of the loss so far as ascertained, and the amounts insured:

Cotton lost, 2,450 bales—value	$160,000
Union warehouse and other stores	21,500
Dwellings and shops	15,500
Other property	3,000
Total loss	$200,000
Total insurance	166,000

We learn of but 100 bales Cotton in all that were not insured, divided among several owners.—*Apalachicola Advertiser*, 23d ult.

CHANGE IN RATES OF INSURANCE.—The Insurance Companies of this City have resolved to make a deduction of 5 per cent. on the premiums charged on warehouses which are provided with parapets or fire walls built high enough to give a more effectual protection to roofs and skylights, in case of a fire in the adjoining buildings. The expense of constructing such walls will be more than saved in the diminished amount of premiums.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.—In giving in our issue of yesterday, a list of the vessels recently purchased at Havana, to be employed in the African Slave trade, we omitted one, which has since come to our knowledge—the schooner *Wyannooka*, a Spanish vessel, for which $5,300 were paid by the purchaser—*Savannah Republican.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 4, 1857—6 P. M.

The r

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SILKS,

INDIA SILKS.

Thirty pieces India Dress Silks will be offered this morning; 37½ cents; worth 62½ cents; 37 inches wide.

Ten cases new Challys and De Laines, 1s. only.

Seven cases four-fourths French Brilliants, 1s., fast colors. Ladies, call early at

ALEXANDER JUST'S
New Silk and Shawl Store,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.

One price only.

N. B.—No connection with any other house in the street.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st., New-York,
are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.

Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.

BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARSEILLINES,
FLORENCES,
Silk TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:

Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blood, Pedal, Rutland and Split Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.

A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.

We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART.
No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.

THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,

Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY,

Will offer for sale at retail, on Monday, the 4th inst., the following bargains:

2 cases very fine English De Laines, 12c. per yard.
2 cases French Lawns, very fine, 12½c. per yard.
2 cases Organdies, 18¾c. per yard.
2 cases Figured Muslin Robes, $2 per yard.
2 cases Black Berages, very handsome, 25c. per yard.
1 case Crape Marets, 31c. per yard.
1 case Rich Silks, 75c., worth $1 12½.

W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BUYERS OF CARPETS

Are invited to inspect the largest stock in the City.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have for sale ENGLISH TAPESTRY VELVETS at $1 25 and $1 37½ per yard.

The very best ALL WOOL INGRAINS
At 85 cents per yard.
THREE-PLY DITTO
At $1 per yard.
At Retail,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE UP-TOWN LADIES.

G. B. WILLIAMS having succeeded in securing the spacious premises No. 767 Broadway, will open
ON MONDAY, May 4,

When the whole of his stock will be ready for sale. Examination of stock solicited.

G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway,
Near 9th-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all the PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an IMMENSE STOCK and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

MANTILLAS.

Superior Black Taffetas Mantillas.
Superior Paris Embroidered Mantillas.
Black real Lace Mantillas.
Black Guipure Mantillas.
Black Chantilly Mantillas. Also,
Talmas and Cloaks, suitable for traveling.
Real Black Lace Half Shawls.
Imitation Lace Half Shawls.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

RICH DRESS SILKS,

In great variety. Also,
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Latest Paris Mode,
$25 to $40 each.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

$120,000 worth of Dry Goods
Removal up to-day.
Will be ready for sale on Monday, May 4,
At No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

The ladies are invited to call and see the assortment.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

300 FOULARD SILK DRESSES,

Printed on real
PONGEE SILKS,
at $7 50 each,
(usually sold at $13.)

Will be opened on Monday, May 4,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have now on sale every description of LINEN SHEETINGS, SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Goods manufactured expressly for their
RETAIL TRADE,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LINEN DAMASKS, SHEETINGS,

Shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towelling, Doyleys, &c., &c., &c.
DURABLE AND CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

4-4 Linens, Pillow Linens, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Doilies, Huckabacks, Lawns and Toweilings, Counterpanes, all sizes and qualities, colored and White Flannels and Table-covers, &c., &c. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

FRENCH CASSIMERES,

(In new styles.)
Also, SPRING AND SUMMER COATINGS,
PANTALOONS STUFFS, VESTINGS, DRILLINGS, &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.

Will be opened on Monday, 4th May, an entirely fresh assortment of PARIS MADE MANTILLAS, in silk and lace, also some very rich ones of our own manufacture, equal to any in the City. Ladies will please call and see for themselves.
JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 481 Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION!

60 to 75 cents and $1 per yard,
NEW SPRING STYLES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A NEW FABRIC FOR LADIES' DRESSES.

Pineapple Cloth, an entirely new and elegant article for ladies' dresses, in Bayadere and Stripes, will be opened on Monday, May 4,
At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.
The only lot imported to this market.

DRESS GOODS—SPRING STYLES!

Received per late arrivals,
AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EXTENSION SKIRTS.

COVERED STEEL SPRINGS.
From $2 25 to $5.

Ladies' Brace and Skirt Supporters; slate, black and white Crimolines; Scotch Book Muslins, Dress Trimmings, &c. JOHN MORRISON, No. 353 Broadway.

THE CHEAPEST FLOUNCED
SILK ROBES
In the City,
$25 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

Have received another case of those
UNUSUALLY CHEAP SILKS,
and can thus show a full assortment of styles and colors.
No. 60 (new No. 306) Canal.

COTTON SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,

Ticklogs, and Domestic Goods generally,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

RIBBONS.

Novelties in Ribbons,
Received by late arrivals, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS,
From No. 347
To No. 767 Broadway,
Near 9th-st.

Will open on Monday, May 4. Great bargains will be offered in the following goods:

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CHALLIES,
LAWNS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
IRISH LINEN,
TABLE DAMASK,
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS.

Ladies can save money by calling.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

STELLA, CASHMERE, BROCHE,
CREPE, and every other variety of
FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS,
At very Low Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

G. B. WILLIAMS

Would respectfully inform the ladies of New-York that he has removed his stock of Dry Goods to the more
ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS STORE,
No. 767 Broadway,
Near 9th-st.
Business will commence on Monday, May 4.

BASQUES, MANTILLAS AND TALMAS,

All the leading Spring Styles!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

500 RICH EMBROIDERED
SWISS AND JACONET SETS,
At $2 per set,
Will be opened on Monday, May 4,
A. T. STEWART, & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Read sts.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS,
From No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard st.
To No. 767 Broadway,
Near 9th-st.
Business will commence on Monday, May 4.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Full assortment for Spring. Also,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

EMBROIDERED FRENCH SKIRTS.

From low-priced to extra rich,
In magnificent designs, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

SILKS.

Stripe and plaid Silks, 6s.
Bayadere Stripe Silks, 8s., 8s., 10s.
Plain brown and blue Silks, cheap.
Silk Robes at reduced prices.
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.

G. B. WILLIAMS has removed his
ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
From No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.,
To No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.
Business will commence on Monday, May 4.

BAREGE ROBES.

1,000 plain Bareges, with chintz flounces, at $5.
500 plaid and figured, from $5 to $10.
Black and colored Grenadine Robes, very cheap
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 373 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

SILK ROBES A BANDE.

The largest portion of the above goods are confined styles, and cannot be found in any other house.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,

Mats, Matting, Stair Carpetings, Rods, &c., &c.,
GREAT VARIETY AND PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

SILK ROBES.

Flounced Silk Robes, $16 to $35.
Fonlard Silk Robes. Very cheap
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

500 SILK FLOUNCED ROBES.

At $20.
Original price $30.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., cor. Mercer.

SHAWLS.

STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS,
some new designs not found in any other house
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

BAREGE ROBES.

A new lot of Robes just received from auction at $5; also some very beautiful at $7 each. At
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

MUSLIN AND PERCALE ROBES A BANDE.

Received by the *Arabia*, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

GAS FIXTURES. **CHINA AND GLASS.**

Toilet Sets, $1. Tea Sets, $3. Dinner Sets, 153 pieces, $15, at
SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th-st.

GREAT AND UNEQUALED

Bargains in French China, English Iron Stone China, Cut Table Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery. A White Dinner set, 50 pieces, for $16, worth $25; a White Toilet set for $1, worth $3; Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75, worth $3; Cut-glass Decanters, the pair, $2 50, worth $4; Cut-glass Celery Vases, $1 30, worth $2; Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen, $1 80, worth $3; Engraved Bohemian Claret Glasses, the dozen, $3 50, worth $5; 8-Light Chandeliers, for gas, $7, worth $10; 4-light ditto, $2 5s, worth $14; Bedroom Folding Brackets for 75 cents, worth $2; Silver-plated Cast-ors with 4 Cut-glass Bottles, $4 75, worth $7 50; Silver-plated Tea Kettles for $11 worth $19; Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces, for $20, worth $30; Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen, $3 75, worth $5 50; Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4, worth $6; Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen, $3 50, worth $2 50; Decorated China Vases, for mantel ornaments, $3 50 the pair, worth $8; ditto, $5 50 the pair, worth $8; ditto, $7 50 the pair, worth $10; ditto, $11 the pair, worth $15. Cut out this list and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BROOKLYN.—WE DESIRE TO INVITE THE attention of housekeepers in our city and in New York to an unusually well chosen stock of China and class ware to be found at our establishment. Breakfast, dinner, dessert, tea and toilet sets, both plain and elegantly ornamented, ivory-handled table cutlery, silver-plated goods, and beautiful mantel sets, &c., which we shall offer at prices lower generally than the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere. OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS, MANTILLAS, and laces, of a very superior make, and finish, and superb designs, just received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 503 Broadway.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

MILLINERY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE
No. 154 Bowery, 34 door above Broome st.
Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons from auction.
L. P. TIBBALS.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—P. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of taste heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

MILLINERY.—FOR SALE—AN OLD AND well-established stand, with a choice stock of millinery and fancy goods. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 286, Middletown, Conn.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW-GOODS HOUSE,
Straw Bonnets, Leghorn and Flats.
Men's, Youths' and Children's Hats.
Shaker Hoods, Straw and Hair Tissues.
French Flowers, Piquets and Buds.
Offered at reduced prices for Cash.
At No. 318 Broadway,
Corner Pearl-st.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 236 BROADWAY.

Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Heat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.

SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Castors, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.

Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 236 Broadway, N.Y.

OFFICE OF TROW'S DIRECTORY,
H. WILSON, Compiler, No. 379 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that the CANVASS for this work will commence on the 2d May. Persons doing business down town and residing in the upper part of the City, are solicited to leave full information respecting their business, and places of business, the street and number, (if residents of this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg or Jersey City,) of their residence.

Where several individuals occupy one office, a list should be made out with full particulars as above, and left for the canvasser.

By these means, the annoyance of repeated calls for information, and the greater one arising both to the compiler and the public, from errors and omissions, may be in a great measure avoided.

The canvassers employed on this work are furnished with a written authority. They are authorized to receive money for the insertion of names in capital letters, and for extra lines to be inserted in connection with the name, but for no other purpose whatever. They are instructed to leave receipts, with which they are furnished, for all amounts, however small, received by them. Payment for the book to be made on its delivery, for advertisements in front or back, or colored leaves, after publication, and on presentation of the agreement signed by the advertiser. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1857.
LAST BENEFIT OF MR. HENGLER,
previous to his departure for Europe, on which occasion he will be assisted by
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
AND THE ENTIRE DOUBLE COMPANY.
EXTRAORDINARY EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
By Mlle. V. Chiarini, A. Chiarini, Young America, and Young Hengler.
Second night of the new ballet,
L'ETOILE.
The Star.....Mlle. Robert
Last Night but two of
THE GREEN MONSTER,
With the great ANTOINE as the White Knight.
Last Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance,
SATURDAY, May 9.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission with Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats.....1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).....50
Boxes from.....$10 to $20 00
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
WEDNESDAY, May 6—Will be presented Verdi's Grand Opera, in 3 acts, FOR THE LAST TIME,
LA TRAVIATA.
Between the second and third acts of the opera will be presented the comic scene from Favriovanti's
COLUMELLO,
In which Signor ASSONI and the Chorus represent the inmates of an Insane Asylum.
Musical Director and Conductor....MAX MARETZEK.
RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ITALIAN OPERA—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MISS SUSAN PYNE
begs to announce her first and farewell
BENEFIT AND CONCERT,
On THURSDAY EVENING, May 7,
(previous to her departure for Europe,) when she will be assisted by her sister, Miss LOUISA PYNE, and Mr W. HARRISON, (who have consented to sing on this occasion, positively for the last time in New-York) Mr. STEPHEN LFACH, Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW, Mr. A. SEDGWICK, and other eminent artists.
Admission.....Fifty cents
Reserved seats.....Seventy-five cents
Which can be secured at NIBLO'S GARDEN, and at HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Sole lessee and directress.....Miss Laura Keene.
Curtain rises at 7½.
LAST WEEK OF THE ELVES.
MISS LAURA KEENE IN TWO PARTS.
TUESDAY, MAY 5 1857.
LIKE AND UNLIKE.
Countess Kromokie, } .....By Miss Laura Keene,
Lizzette. }
THE ELVES.

LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Spirits and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travellers into their realms, and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest; but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immovability.

WALLACK'S THEATRE
Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. WALCOT.
MAY 5.
Bonricault's famous comedy,
LOVE AND MONEY,
Together with Mr. Brougham's last great success,
A DECIDED CASE.
A NEW TWO-ACT COMEDY,
written expressly for this theatre, is now in preparation.
Also,
A NEW FARCE.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage manager
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock
TUESDAY EVENING, May 5, 1857,
The new drama in four acts, entitled
THE SON OF THE NIGHT.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second tier or family circle, 25c.; Third tier and gallery, 25c.; Private boxes, $5 & $6.
Seats may be secured daily and in advance. No extra charge.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, May 4, a grand new Plantation Scene, DOWN IN ALABAMA.
THE PICTURE GALLERY and OLD BOB RIDLEY, by YOUNG AMERICA.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
TIME ALTERED.—Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

MISS TERESA ESMONDE'S
READINGS.
EVENINGS WITH TOM MOORE.
Anecdotal, Historical and Biographical, at the Stuyvesant Institute, MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1857, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the principal music and bookstores.

PETE MORRIS, "THE BOWERY BOY" and melodist, has formed a coalition with "the learned Elephants" and the American Circus Company, and will travel for the benefit of all the high contracting parties. Pete says he took "an active musical interest in the last Presidential campaign for the Republican Party," and is indignant that the leading Fremont journals have not taken more notice of his new campaign with the Elephants. Republicans are ungrateful.

Pete Morris, with feelings of "distinguished consideration" to the *editors* of the New-York *Leader*, for the above highly complimentary "first-rate" notice, begs leave to state that he feels nowise indignant towards the leading Fremont journals, and, in fact, feels very highly delighted with the kindness they have extended to him for his humble services in the "vocal" line during the last campaign, and likewise for his elephantine exploits during the coming Summer. *Verb sapt.* PETE MORRIS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 5, Grand Eastern Spectacle Drama entitled
CLEOPATRA; OR, THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM.
To be followed by the laugh able pantomime of
THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
To conclude with the two-act Drama of
THE MENDICANT.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECond time of an intensely thrilling and new Domestic Drama, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, produced with new and expensive scenery. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. ANTELENCON, at 3, ROMANCE UNDER DIFFICULTIES, Songs, Dances, and PLEASANT NEIGHBOR. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—AND LAST NIGHT OF Mr. CLAWTON'S entertainment on the Songs of Scotland, as given by him in London for upwards of five nights in succession, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 6, at Dodworth's Rooms, near Grace Church. Pianist, Mr. T. A. KING. Tickets 50 cents each; to be had at HALL & SONS, Broadway; HERTZ & POND, No. 547 Broadway, and GAINS & JACKSON, No. 783 Broadway. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

THEO. EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE.—The LAST of the 4th season, on TUESDAY, May 5, at Dodworth's Music Rooms. Pianists, Messrs. CHOWSKI, X. KIFFER, H. SCHMITZ, P. FLTZ, F. REHDER, will assist THEO. EISFELD'S Quartet Party.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The stationary alone is worth the price of admission.

NOTICE.—MISS ADA ROBINSON'S CONCERT is postponed on account of illness until further notice.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 5, at 7½ o'clock. Prof. George W. Greene will read a paper at this meeting.
ANDREW WARNER, Rec. Sec.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMER'S CLUB—meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, TUESDAY, May 5, at 10½. Subject—*The most profitable crop for the farmer, locality considered.* Members will bring seeds, &c., for exchange. Strangers especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secr'y.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Election will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, May 5, at 7½ P. M.
EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Recording Secretary.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON MESMERISM.—TO THE Surgical Clergy and of New-York.—Dr. W. REYNOLDSON, some time of Finsbury, London, proposes to give a Mesmeric practice from Broadcasts for the loan of a suitable lecture room for two evenings. Address No. 5 Bond-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN OF UNEXceptionable character and standing is desirous of corresponding with a lady of equal position, with a view to matrimony. The applicant is young, occupying an independent and honorable position, and would first like sympathy and love of an earnest, intelligent and true woman, to attain a position second to none. Any lady who may answer by note, will be honorably treated, and need give her name only when she can do so with perfect propriety. Address JAMES NORTH, Post-Office, New-York.

PRINTING.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECKLER'S, No. 27 Fulton-st.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO PLATING. A large assortment of
BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS
used in the above arts; also,
SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS,
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists,
No. 244 (old No. 8) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent girls, cousins; they wish to live in one family in the city or a few miles in the country; one does plain, neat cooking, good washer and ironer, does up linens in style. 67 a month; the other as chambermaid and plain neat sewer, is quick at the needle, assists with the washing and ironing, is fond of children, wages $6. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of experienced Protestants and the best class of Catholic servants, suitable for gentlemen's families in City or country; viz: Thorough cooks, nurses, waitresses and general servants, with references direct from their former employers. Apply at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and ladies' maid; understands dressmaking, with all other kinds of family sewing; she is kind, willing and obliging disposition; is a Protestant, and one that wants the privilege of the Sabbath day; the best of City reference. Call at No. 26 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable and highly-recommended girls—one to cook, wash and iron, is a first-rate cook and superior washer and ironer, an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and to do fine washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at Mrs. Manning's, No. 162 7th-av., cor. of 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man of superior address, a situation in a wholesale house, where he can make himself generally useful; writes a good hand and can make himself useful at anything his employers may require. Goods references can be furnished, or cash security. Address CONSTANT, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook. Has cooked for some of the highest families in City and country. Also, a nice girl for general housework—is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; would take chamberwork and waitress. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, as cook, in a first-class family; is an excellent cook, and understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, soups, jellies, &c., and in different styles. Best references given. Apply at No. 362 Broadway, entrance in Franklin st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or nurse, by a respectable Protestant woman; is capable of instructing children in the rudiments of their education; has no objection to travel; can be seen for three days at the house of her present employer, No. 427 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or would do plain sewing; has satisfactory reference from her last place; will be seen, until engaged, at No. 68½ West Washington-place first floor.

WANTED.—A STEADY AND COMPETENT man desires a situation, as vegetable gardener and coachman; understands both branches well; is willing and obliging. Can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, with good City reference, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking and has no objection to take care of a child. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 Clinton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer; she can give good recommendation from her last place. Call at No. 90 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn; she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid or waitress, understands her business in both capacities; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for one day only at No. 222 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant girl, who has never lived out to take care of children and do plain sewing or chamberwork. Apply at No. 150 East 24th-st.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 66th-av. late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR of experience and ability at Insley's gallery. The undersigned, having disposed of his gallery No. 373 Broadway, New-York, will confine his labors, and give his personal attention to his gallery No. 47 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, over Miller's dry goods store.
H. E. INSLEY.

WANTED—A COPYING CLERK FOR ONE OR two weeks, must write a handsome hand and understand English correctly. Apply to box No. 3,231 Post-Office, New-York, giving a specimen of hand-writing.

WANTED—A FEW PRACTICAL GAS-FITTERS and boys that have been at the business as helpers, to-day, at J. G. WILSON'S, No 39 Centre-st.; wages 20 shillings per day. None but the above need apply.

A TENOR SINGER WANTED—IN THE Choir of Trinity Chapel. Apply to Mr. WM. H. WALTER, No. 236 West 19th-st.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BOY TO RUN errands, &c.; salary $50. Address box No. 2,933 Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY ON LONG ISLAND, a female teacher, competent to give instructions in the common English branches, and music, French and drawing. For particulars inquire of, or address WILLIAM H. TIBBITS, No 17 Warren-st., New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, who has had several years experience in tuition wishes an engagement as governess in a family residing in or near New-York. She teaches English, French, music and drawing. Reference to the last situation given. Address B. L. N., Brooklyn Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, CAPABLE of teaching English, French and Music, desires a situation as daily and weekly governess, to small children. Address M. C., at the Office of the *Times*.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A room with board. Price of board not more than good accommodations in room, board and agreeable society. References exchanged. Address E. F., Union square Post Office.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FOR TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives—also, for three or four single gentlemen—at No. 56 Henry st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms are wanted (with board) for a gentleman and lady and their two daughters, in a pleasant location, between 14th and 25th sts. A private or small family preferred. Address S. P. M., Box No. 1,140 Post-Office.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East 20th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE or two gentlemen and their wives, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at No. 15 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary, near Fulton-st.

BOARD—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and a pleasant room, at No. 72 2d-av.

FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—FURNISHED rooms, with or without partial board. A private family would let to one or two single gentlemen a sitting-room, with one or two bedrooms, neatly furnished. The house is very pleasantly situated, below 20th st., has gas, bath-room and other conveniences. References required. Address A. M., Box No. 3,623 Post-Office, Nassau-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.—A SMALL family (father, mother and two young daughters) would like to find in a first-class house, two or three unfurnished rooms, with board. They have their own furniture, and would pay an adequate price for suitable accommodations. Address S. R. P., Union-square Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A WIDOW LADY having taken the medium-built house No. 220½ West 23d-st., near 10th-av., would accommodate a party of six gentlemen with furnished rooms, without board. Location desirable.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD.—Two gentlemen and their wives, without children, can obtain very desirable rooms in a first-class house; family private. Inquire of No. 55 East 25th-st., a few doors east of 4th-av.

BROOKLYN.—BOARD WANTED—FOR gentleman and wife, (parlor board for gentleman,) East of Hudson-av. preferred. Address, with location, size of rooms, terms, &c., &c., HILL, *Times* Office.

NO. 58 VARICK-STREET, OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S PARK—Newly furnished rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen and families with no young children. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 32 Greenwich-av., (with breakfast and tea if desired,) location very pleasant, and convenient to several omnibus lines and the 8th-av. cars. References exchanged.

TO LET.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in suites or single, can be had on reasonable terms in the first-class houses No. 776 Broadway, 3d door above 9th st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly al the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

TERMS, *invariably cash in advance.*

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *This Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Indian* arrived at Quebec yesterday about noon, from Liverpool on the morning of the 23d of April—consequently her news is four day's later than that brought by the *Africa* at this port. The political advices, by this arrival are not generally important. There is nothing whatever relative to the rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, as amended by the Senate. The Ministerial programme for the new Parliament had not yet been promulgated. The House of Commons is classed as follows, by the London *Star*: Palmerston, 265; Derbyites, 227; Reformers, 110; Liberal Conservatives, 53. EVELYN DENISON had been officially announced as the Ministerial nominee for Speaker. From Spain, indications seem to warrant the conclusion that the Mexican difficulty is in a fair way towards a pacific arrangement. New impediments in the way of a settlement of the Neufchatel trouble had arisen, but the reassembling of the Conference at Paris, excited hopes that an amicable adjustment would yet be arrived at. Commercially, everything seems to be quite dull.

We have received, by telegraph from New-Orleans, two weeks later news from Mexico. The Government has taken prompt and energetic measures to punish the instigators of the late attempted insurrection. In arresting and banishing the Archbishop and several priests for their complicity in that plot, and for their notorious rebellion against the constituted authorities, President COMONFORT has taken the bull by the horns, and if he only receives sufficient support from the people, he may yet weather the storm that threatens to throw the country once more into revolution and anarchy. Much anxiety was felt in Mexico on account of the threatened fillibuster demonstration from California upon Sonora.

By the news, which we publish elsewhere, from Great Salt Lake, it will be seen that the Saints are organizing and are making other preparations for an armed resistance to Federal authority. The present aspect of affairs is by no means favorable to the future peace of the Territory.

The trial of Mrs. EMMA AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM, indicted as a principal in the murder of Dr. BURDELL, was commenced yesterday before Judge DAVIES. The entire day and evening, until 9 P. M., was consumed in obtaining a Jury. Many of the five hundred who were impanneled were absent, and many of those present had formed an opinion. There was a large number of spectators present, and much interest was evinced in the proceedings. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was present, dressed in deep mourning, and accompanied by her two daughters. ECKEL was in court and sat beside his counsel during the day. The District-Attorney will open the case for the prosecution at 10 o'clock this morning, to which time the Court adjourned. An officer was detailed to go with each member of the Jury to his home and return with him as soon as possible, that they might sleep together. In the morning they will be accompanied to their several places of business, but after that they will not be permitted to separate until the conclusion of the case. The Judge, who is obviously bent on losing as little time as possible, has signified his intention of sitting from 9 o'clock in the morning till as near midnight as may be found practicable.

The Newburg tragedy became more mysterious than ever yesterday. The body which was recognized on Saturday as that of SARAH C. BLOOM, of Shawangung, proves to be that of some other person as yet unknown. The sister of Miss BLOOM, who swore positively to the identity of the body, was deceived by the perfect similarity of certain marks and physical peculiarities, and SARAH BLOOM herself appeared yesterday before the Coroner's Jury; affording conclusive proof that she had not been murdered. Mr. JENKINS, who had been detained in custody, was thereupon discharged. The body of the murdered woman was buried from the Newburg Court House on Sunday. During the funeral ceremonies, an elderly woman, apparently a quadroon, who said she came from Brooklyn, made her appearance, greatly affected, with a sad tale of the disappearance of her niece, who left Brooklyn to go to Newburg on Thursday week, and has not since been heard of. Before her testimony could be taken, this woman returned to this City. The case is as far as ever from explanation, and the Inquest is for the present adjourned. The sudden reappearance of Miss BLOOM destroys a remarkable case of circumstantial evidence.

The Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, has arranged with the Adams Express Company for the transportation of the new cent coin, at the cost of the mint, to all points of the Atlantic States accessible by railroad and steamboat, and all other places which can be reached by means of conveyance not incurring unreasonable expense.

The heavy rains of the past few days have caused freshets in the Hudson, Schuylkill, and other rivers. At Albany yesterday the water was several feet above the docks, and was still rising.

☞ We publish this morning Mayor WOOD'S message to the Common Council last evening, in reference to the new City bills, passed by the last Legislature. His Honor makes an indignant protest against all the bills, the new Charter, the Police Commissioners, the Central Park bill, the new City Hall Commissioners, the Harbor bill, and the Port Wardens; but, while he exposes what he conceives to be the unconstitutional usurpations of the Legislature in enacting these measures, he does not express any decided opinions, or give any advice as to the proper course for the Common Council to pursue in relation to them, beyond the expression of his determination to abide by the decisions of the courts in relation to the Police bill. He intimates that the legal authority of the Park and City Hall Commissioners will be contested, but does not indicate any intention of instituting any proceedings against these Boards himself.

The first May Session of the Board of Aldermen held last evening was a very short one. Resolutions were presented by Alderman BLUNT, to the effect that the Board comply with the provisions of the New Charter, and that a Committee be appointed to draw up ordinances for the organization of the several Departments of the City Government, but they were tabled by a vote of 12 to 6. A message was received from the Mayor with reference to the acts passed by the late Legislature affecting this City, which was ordered to be printed.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, after an hour spent in personal recrimination,—the text being the attempt of members held under arrest for contempt of the Board to judge themselves,—the Mayor's Message was laid on the table, and Corporation Counselor BUSTEED's opinion read, to the effect that after the 1st of May they were entitled to no pay under the new Charter.

The Quarantine Commissioners have bought and paid for Seguine's Point $23,000, as a Quarantine site. The erection of buildings at that place will proceed at once.

The Pilot Commissioners have resolved to let the shad poles remain in the deep water of North River through the present shad season.

The new Port Wardens have up hill work of it. Not one of them has yet got into his place—nor is he likely to at present.

The Democratic General Committee held a special meeting at Tammany Hall last evening. The names of the persons to form the Committee authorized to determine in what manner a new General Committee shall be selected, was announced. Resolutions were adopted approving of the appointments for this City made by the President, condemning the recent acts of the Legislature in reference to this City, and in favor of appointing a Committee to assist in the arrangements for the indignation meeting to be held in the Park next week.

The inquest upon the body of JOHN SWEENEY, who died from injuries received on Wednesday night at a disturbance at the Fulton Ferry, was concluded yesterday. The verdict rendered by the Jury was: "That the said JOHN SWEENEY came to his death by injuries from a blow inflicted by one of the boatmen of the Fulton Ferry boat *Nassau*, April 29, 1857,—and that said boatman was acting in self-defence."

The City officials who went up to Comptroller FLAGG'S Office yesterday for their month's pay, went away empty. Other demands were more pressing, and there was not enough in the Treasury to pay all.

The Court of General Sessions opened yesterday, for the May term, before the City Judge. There was no Grand Jury empanelled, but considerable business was done for the first day of term.

There was a Convention of Cricketers at the Astor House last night, for the arrangement of matches for the coming season, &c. Some important matches were agreed upon.

Two new Brooklyn ferry boats, the *Geo. Washington* and *Geo. Law*, were running yesterday in fine style, up to time and loaded down all day with dead-heads, between South Tenth-street, Williamsburg, and Roosevelt-street—the James-slip accommodations not yet being perfected. Since, in spite of "the high price of coal," this Company carries commuters for $8 instead of $10, as the Peck-slip Company does, and instead of $30 as the Union Company affords the same accommodation for, there would doubtless be a great rush for tickets, if more boats were completed. Two others are building, however, and will, they promise, be soon completed.

The Police magistrates of Brooklyn seem to construe the Excise law differently than the same class of officials in New-York. Here they construe it that that portion relative to the arrest of intoxicated persons does not go into effect until ten days after the Excise Commissioners are appointed.

The Brooklyn Gas Monopoly triumphed in the Board of Alderman, last night, over the hopes of the gas consumers, having come to a direct vote.

The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty in England.

During the month which has elapsed since the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, as modified by the Senate and the President of the United States, was sent back to the British Government for reconsideration, the public feeling on both sides of the Atlantic had generally settled down into a quiet confidence that the dreary and weary imbroglio of Central American affairs was rapidly drawing towards a satisfactory *dénouement*.

The Cabinet at Washington professed to believe that the Government of Lord PALMERSTON would make little difficulty in accepting the Treaty as returned by America; private advices of the highest authority favored the same belief, and Lord NAPIER himself, the new Envoy of England, coming to us fresh from the Foreign Office, and from a confidential colloquy with Lord CLARENDON, made no secret of his convictions that such would be the speedy result of the renewal of negotiations in London. Hardly a week ago we published an extract from a letter written by a gentleman closely connected with the British Cabinet, in which it was stated as beyond a peradventure that the "Treaty would pass smoothly—*not one soul in England caring a twopenny-piece about the matter.*"

It is with some natural surprise, therefore, that the community now hear it asserted, in the most positive manner, that the Treaty has been rejected on the other side of the Atlantic—with some natural surprise and with much natural regret.

No authentic statement has as yet been made of the grounds on which the Treaty has been rejected by Lord PALMERSTON, and it is, therefore, proper for us to defer any decisive comments upon the fact until we shall have been fairly put into possession of the motives which have determined the British Premier to take a step upon which he certainly could not have ventured without such reason for it as he could fearlessly present for the approval of the new Parliament.

The House of Commons, which was to meet on the 1st of May, is a much more strongly Liberal House than any one which has been elected for twenty years past. As we have already taken occasion to say it is by no means a *Palmerstonian* House in the sense of ready and unquestioning adhesion to whatever policy the Premier may choose to advance; but while it will be found disposed to do all justice to the patriotism and the personal spirit of a Minister who has shown so much of these qualities in the defence of English honor and the maintenance of English rights, it will hold Lord PALMERSTON to a strict accountability for any measure which may seem likely to endanger the peace of the country abroad, or to interfere with the progress of liberal principles at home. To suppose, therefore, that Lord PALMERSTON would come before such a House as this, at the very outset, with a tissue of flippant, or spiteful, or unreasonable objections to an arrangement which was designed to settle, at once and forever, certain vexatious questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States, is to suppose that the astute old statesman has suddenly lost his wits.

If Lord PALMERSTON has indeed rejected the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, we may be sure that his action has been taken on such grounds as will rally to him the support of all the liberal sentiment of England.

When the American question was brought forward by Lord DERBY, in the debate on the Queen's speech at the beginning of the last session of the late Parliament, Lord CLARENDON took particular pains to make it understood that England neither had nor claimed to have any "interest in Central America beyond that of possessing a free transit across the Isthmus." It was upon this point alone that England insisted on the draft of the Treaty, and upon this point the United States were most willing and even desirous to meet British views. The modifications introduced into the Treaty by the Senate and the President left this point, of course, untouched. Where, then, does the difficulty lie?

If we are not very much mistaken, we put our finger upon it more than a month ago, when the Treaty as "amended," was dispatched to Mr. DALLAS, to be by him laid before the English Government.

There was made public at that time what purported to be a draft of the Treaty with the additional articles proposed by the Senate. One of these additional articles referred to a convention signed between England and Honduras for the cession to the latter State of the Colony of the Bay Islands, and we were then informed that the "*phraseology of this article had been so modified as to avoid the recognition by the United States of a point in the Treaty between England and Honduras, prohibiting the future introduction of Slavery into those Islands.*"

In commenting upon this extraordinary language, we assumed that the Senate had gone no further than to withdraw the countenance of the United States from this salutary prohibition. This, of course, was going quite far enough.

The manifestation by an American Government of such an impertinent anxiety to clear the national character of any suspicion of disloyalty to Slavery ought to have satisfied the most exacting of Southern politicians. More than this, we had not supposed that any of them would venture to ask, and we presumed that no English Government would take the the trouble to insist upon our being more true to Republican principles than we ourselves might choose to be.

But the course of Lord PALMERSTON affords us every reason for suspecting that the demands of the Pro-Slavery agitators in the Senate have been more outrageous than we had imagined them to be, for Lord PALMERSTON could not ask a more splendid opportunity of confirming his position in Parliament and before the country than would be afforded him by such an issue as he could raise on these demands—an issue at once of English honor and of the abstract principles of liberty. The English people abhor the Institution of Slavery. To use the emphatic words of one of the most popular of living English writers. "No man would be listened to quietly across an English dinner-table in defence of that Institution." And England has made a treaty with Honduras into which she has introduced a provision prohibitory of Slavery. To this Treaty she invites the assent of the United States and the United States decline to accede to it, as they have a perfect right to do. But if, at the same time, the United States refuse their ratification to *another and independent Treaty* drawn up between themselves and Great Britain, excepting on condition of such modifications as shall essentially impair and interfere with the operation of the Anti-Slavery clause in the convention between Great Britain and Honduras, it is clear that Lord PALMERSTON would have all England at his back in a flat rejection of such modifications.

If events shall prove our inferences to have been correct, there will be little difficulty in deciding upon whom the blame of this new complication of our foreign relations is to be thrown, and we have sufficient faith in the honesty, the spirit, and the political intelligence of the American people, to believe that they will hold themselves ready for an impartial verdict, a righteous sentence, and a speedy execution of justice upon the proved offenders in the case.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—The reference, in yesterday's TIMES to certain severe strictures, in a Philadelphia paper, upon the integrity of our Custom-House officials, has elicited the most unambiguous assurances from the proper quarter, of the totally slanderous character of the charges made, and a desire that we should challenge the journal in question to name *a single instance* which has ever occurred, of unpunished connivance at fraud, on the part of any officer, however insignificant, employed at this port.

The Philadelphians are laboring, just at this instant, under the effect of a painful spasm of jealousy, occasioned by a change in the destination of one of the lines of steamers, which has hitherto plied from Europe to their city. This is, certainly, a subject of regret; but should be borne more philosophically, especially in consideration of the fact, that, while the said steamers did run to Philadelphia, one half of their cargoes were generally consigned to New-York houses, and had to be forwarded here, at the expense of the steamers themselves, before freight could be collected. The commerce of Philadelphia, that is to say, is so far behindhand, as compared with ours, that bottoms would have remained empty, if the condition of receiving freight had not been entered into, that it should be sent *free* to New-York.

The most authentic quarter from whence information and just opinions concerning the integrity and efficiency with which business is conducted, by our Custom-House, must necessarily be the Treasury Department at Washington. If affairs have been so managed, and the interests of Government so cared for, during more than four years, under the administration of high-toned heads of Department like Mr. GUTHRIE and Mr. COBB, as to give to them entire satisfaction, we do not think that more could be asked for. Not only, however, has this been the case, but much, in addition, that is reassuring and gratifying. The New-York Custom-House has, of late, been made the invariable model, at Washington, upon which business, elsewhere, has been conducted. The revenue laws and Treasury regulations have been enforced by the Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officer, with such clock-work precision, and the warehousing department, under the care of Mr WALDEN, has justly obtained such a wide-spread reputation, that Clerks have been repeatedly sent from New-York to other ports, to assimilate them to this. Officers at those ports have been formally instructed to apply to this as their standard, in cases of embarrassment or difficulty. All this is perfectly natural, as *two-thirds* of the revenue is collected in New-York, and as many questions of law and practice arise here, that never or very rarely come up in other places. These require a great amount of talent and practical knowledge to manage, and we venture to say that it would be difficult to find gentlemen in *any* other ports upon this continent, who can compare with Messrs. CLINCH, FRANKLIN, WALDEN, and others, whose names have been identified, for so many years, with the honor of our City, and who keen-sighted, upright scrutiny with which they protect the interests of the Government. Collectors and Administrations pass away, but they remain, because they cannot be dispensed with, as depositories of the aggregate wisdom of half of a generation.

If our Philadelphia brethren have complaints to make, we beg them to be explicit. Let them state the how and when, but not indulge in vague, random charges. We shall then be prepared to give an equally precise and explicit answer.

The Washington Mystery.

A feeling of intense dissatisfaction pervades the public mind at the manner in which the mystery of the National Hotel disease has been treated by the authorities of the City of Washington. From every quarter of the country come in denunciations of what is styled—not without warrant—the determination on the part of interested parties to stifle inquiry and hoodwink suspicion concerning what has every appearance of being the most gigantic and startling crime of the age. The simple fact that *twenty-five* or *thirty* persons have died, and that three times as many more have been, and still are suffering, under severe, lingering and dangerous illness, from some cause or other connected with the National Hotel, is, of itself, enough to excite the most intense feeling and stimulate to the most rigid and persevering inquiry. Such mortality is of very rare occurrence in any age and in any country. That it should have taken place in Washington, at this precise time and under the peculiar circumstances which surrounded it, is among the most remarkable incidents of the day. The disease appeared at Washington immediately upon President BUCHANAN'S visit there on the first of February:—it had not been heard of before:—it broke out suddenly and attacked nearly all who were living, lodging and eating at the National Hotel;—and among those who were affected by it none were more seriously, or, to all appearance, more *dangerously* ill than Mr. BUCHANAN himself. He returned to Wheatland with the disease upon him:—and so threatening were its symptoms that a medical gentleman who saw him there within a fortnight of his departure a second time for the capital, wrote a private letter to this City stating that the President was *very* ill,—that it was not the result of fatigue or of anxiety,—that his symptoms baffled inquiry and that *in his opinion* it was very doubtful whether he would ever be able to go through the ceremony of the Inauguration, if, indeed, he should live until that time. This letter he refused to allow to be published, and beyond a distant allusion to the serious nature of the President's illness which appeared in the columns of the TIMES, the whole matter was kept from the knowledge of the public. But the President has not yet recovered from its effects. The disease hangs around him still, as it hangs around scores of others who were seized by it at the same time.

The official and other attempts that have been made to explain this remarkable mystery, are worse than absurd. They look more like endeavors to cloak and conceal, than to detect and expose, the cause of this fearful mortality. At first it was reported that arsenic had been used to poison rats, and that they had found their way into the tank from which the Hotel was supplied with water. But the prompt and emphatic denial of the proprietors of the Hotel put an end to this attempt to mislead. Then came the story that rats without arsenic had done the mischief. But this was also silenced by the statement that the water-tank was absolutely inaccessible to rats or vermin of any kind. Next came the rumor of copper utensils employed in cooking, which might have caused the sickness,—but this was met by the contradiction of the proprietors, which was complete and conclusive.

Finally, we had the official report of the Board of Health,—that it was the result of bad drainage, causing impure air and miasmatic exhalations in the Hotel;—and this has been received as a sufficient and satisfactory explanation by eminent professional gentlemen, and, until within a few days past, by the public at large. But a little reflection has satisfied the common sense of the community that, as an attempt to account for the extraordinary features of this case, it is absolutely ridiculous. Bad air undoubtedly injures health, produces sickness and sometimes causes death;—but no air which people accustomed to the common comforts of life could breathe for days in succession, without constant and intense disgust, could possibly produce effects so marked and so malignant as these. There are lodging-houses in this City, where, in a room under ground, not twenty feet square, nor six feet high, thirty or forty human beings sleep every night,—the air of which not one of the guests of the National Hotel could breathe an hour without suffocation; yet even in the worst and most loathsome of these dens,—where poisoning by bad air is carried to the extremest height of incessant activity,—there has never been witnessed such startling mortality as has distinguished this experience at the National Hotel. The symptoms are far too acute,—the disease is far too deeply seated and clings with too much tenacity to its victims, to be accounted for by so shallow an explanation as that with which the Washington Board of Health has for some weeks amused public credulity and evaded the scrutiny of justice. It is high time these devices were abandoned and the real character of the transaction looked fairly in the face.

There is abundant ground for suspecting that the disease is the *result of poison administered in the food served to the guests of the Hotel.* The enormity of the crime shocks the public sense and leads some to pronounce it incredible. But, startling as it may be, it is not half so incredible as the supposition that such *results* should have taken place without any adequate cause. The deaths that have occurred,—the lingering disease that still prostrates the energies of the President and of scores of others who were exposed with him, are *facts* which demand explanation of some kind, and which must be traced to some influence equal to their production. And the great mass of the community can see thus far nothing which affords a more reasonable clue to this dreadful mystery than the supposition that it is the result of *poison.*

Politics and the Bench.

The *Evening Post* seems disposed to draw from the course pursued by the Judges in the case of WOOD *vs.* The Police Commissioners, some very desponding conclusions as to the future of both the bench and the bar. It thinks that the attempts made by the judiciary to arrogate to itself powers to which it has in reality no claim, will lead, at no very distant day, to the curtailment of those which it unquestionably possesses,—that the legislature will limit the exercise of its authority to a few cases or classes of cases rigidly defined, and that, thus shorn of a great portion of its dignity, its members will sink into insignificance and drag the bar down with them.

Now, whatever we may think of the contest between the Corporation and the new Commissioners, or of the New-York Judges, and the mode of their election, we must say that we can see nothing in the action of the Courts, as yet, to call forth either severe criticism or ingubrious prophecies. No Judge, that we know of, has evinced any disposition to arrogate to himself, in this instance, jurisdiction which he does not possess. Two preliminary injunctions have been granted, as matters of course, on *ex parte* applications, pending a final decision. One has been already dissolved upon a technical point of law, and we must say that, for clearness and conciseness, the judgment by which this dissolution was decreed was worthy of any Court in the world. Judge DAVIES performed his duty admirably, and nothing more than his duty. Judge ROOSEVELT'S injunction was a temporary one also. Whether he had the right to grant, or not, is still an open question. Neither he nor anybody for him claimed the privilege of laying down a precedent in the matter, and it was no more his business to decide upon the Constitutionality of the Police act upon the motion before him, than to refuse an order of arrest against a fraudulent debtor, until all the pleadings on both sides had been filed. No jurisdiction has been usurped by any body, and none of the bar complains of any such usurpation.

The impatience of some of our cotemporaries at the obstacles thrown in the way of the operation of the Police law is, we admit, considering their opinions on the subject, very natural. But we cannot help regretting that it should lead them into undeserved censure of a body of men, which ought to stand higher in public estimation than any other in the State, and which, unhappily, has already faults enough, which admit of no denial, without being charged with others of which it has not been guilty. This tendency to blacken and vilify every order of men whose position forces them into real or apparent opposition to the prevailing sentiment, is one of the worst tendencies of the age. We do not object to general comments upon the character or standing of either bench or bar. They fall within the legitimate sphere of every journalist. But we do object to dragging the judges into the arena of politics and then pelting them because they do not at once proceed to pummel our enemies. If the Courts declare this act of the Legislature unconstitutional, they will only have done what they have a perfect right to do, in the exercise of a function secured to them by the Constitution itself. It is very well known by everybody that it is their duty and theirs only to decide whether the legislative decrees are in accordance with the fundamental law. No one has ever doubted or denied this, and the outcry which is now being raised against them for the simple, orderly, lawyer-like performance of one of their highest duties, is something which we cannot help calling a piece of very mischievous and very foolish partisanship.

This partisan threatening and browbeating of the judges, now becoming so common, is a very bad sign of the times. We know of nothing better calculated to demoralize the people politically than to be incited into wreaking vengeance on the judiciary at the next Convention, by stripping them of some of their powers, because, in a case in which fierce political passions are excited, they happen to decide against the prevailing sentiment.

This is exactly what the *Evening Post*, it seems to us, is doing, in the article to which we have referred. We need hardly say that the notion that the Legislature or the people either can ever reduce the Bench into insignificance by confining their jurisdiction to a few cases, and forcing people into dispensing with litigation by greater care and caution of their dealings with one another, is totally erroneous. To bring about this result, a new language would have to be invented, and human nature recast. Legislatures may lay down principles, but no Legislature that ever existed could regulate the application of those principles to the hundred thousand varied forms in which the commonest transaction between man and man presents itself from time to time. Even if fraud, cunning or avarice were wholly banished from the world, as long as two persons can by any possibility differ upon the construction of phrases, or upon the causes or consequences of events, judges will not only be necessary, but powerful. By legislating against them, and dragging them down into servile dependence upon the majority, we may very readily make them corrupt and incompetent, but as long as we are not governed by martial law, we can never make them either feeble or insignificant.

From Kansas.

We have, in a letter from our Kansas correspondent, a distinct statement that the Free-State Party have proposed to Mr. STANTON, the acting Governor, to take part in the pending election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. They ask only some reasonable guarantee that their rights may be respected, and that such arrangements may be made as will secure them the degree of weight in the election to which they may be fairly entitled by their numbers. They propose that the Census shall be taken in each District by one Pro-Slavery and one Free-State man acting together: that the receipt and canvassing of votes shall be attended to by two of each party, and that the signature of *three* shall be essential to the validity of the returns. If these propositions shall be acceded to, they declare themselves ready to take part in the election. Our correspondent states that this proposition was submitted to the acting Governor, in a friendly interview between himself and the leaders of the Free-State Party, at Lawrence, on the 25th of April, and that it was "still under consideration."

This intelligence fully confirms the reports we have already received of the disposition of the Free-State Party to recede from the position of inactivity they have occupied hitherto, and also confirms the construction which we put upon the Free-State Address in the TIMES of yesterday. They abandon the stand which they have been represented as holding, namely, that they could not, in any way or to any extent, recognize the authority of the Territorial Legislature, and indicate their willingness to vote under its direction, provided they can have guarantees against fraud.

The propositions they have made to the acting Governor are eminently reasonable and just. If he has any power to modify the regulations prescribed by the Legislature, he cannot well refuse to accede to these proposals. And we hope that no merely technical objections will be allowed to prevent such action as will meet the moderate and just views of the Free-State Party as thus expressed.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN *vs.* TAMMANY HALL.—As a sequel to the recent election of Sackems at Tammany Hall, and the defeat of the so-called "Wood" ticket, we must regret to have perceived a cause of action, on the part of those who were discomfited on that occasion, which bids fair to establish a dangerous, and, in every way, reprehensible precedent. We refer to the adoption by the Board of Alderman, on Thursday evening last, of a series of resolutions, offered by Alderman WILSON, of the First Ward; which virtually turns that body into a mere caucus of the minority faction of the Democracy. The preamble to the resolution, is classed off into eight lengthy, separate *Whereases*, setting forth that New York is "the first commercial city in the world;" that its "history dates from a century before the Revolution;" that the "recent enactments of the Legislature" have "reduced it to a mere dependency upon the central power of the State;" after which come "miseries and oppression"—"stripped us of rights"—"criminal neglect"—"common invasion and danger"—against which "all classes of men" are called on to resolve—WHAT? Why, that "*the electors of this city and county be authorized to elect five delegates from each Ward, to meet in a City Convention,*" ostensibly to express the voice of the people, as to the recent legislation of the State; but in reality, to lay the foundation of a counter-organization to Tammany Hall, which shall be of such a color and stripe as may be determined on by the "*inspectors hereafter to be designated*" (!) who will really have the appointment of the members.

The whole affair is too transparent for comment. It simply means that the Common Council have organized themselves into a caucus to renominate FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor next Fall, over the heads of his own party. For our part, we do not care to meddle with the action of any body of men who act legitimately; but such practices on the part of the Corporation, at a time when its undivided activity ought to be engrossed by public business, and in devising modes of extricating the City from its financial embarrassments, is simply abominable, and beretofore, we believe, unheard of.

THE BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS AND THE TWELFTH WARD SCHOOL.—A difficulty arose some time since between the authorities of Randall's Island and the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward School, which has been continued ever since and is now assuming a form highly injurious to the public interests.

Our readers probably remember that some time since a complaint was made by Mr. ELDRIDGE, the Warden of the Island, against Miss JACKSON, the teacher of the School, of cruelty in her punishments; and without making or asking for any inquiry into the facts of the case, the Randall's Island Committee of the Board of Governors, consisting of Messrs. TIEMAN, OLIVER, and MALONY, sent a communication to the Trustees of the school demanding Miss JACKSON'S dismissal. The trustees declined to comply with this demand, but instituted a public inquiry into the charge, at which the Committee were present, and which resulted in Miss JACKSON'S acquittal. At the next meeting of the Board she was accordingly reinstated. Upon this, by a vote of the Ten Governors, taken when the Board was not full, the children on Randall's Island were *withdrawn from the school*, and are now receiving no instruction.

Five of the Governors, on the 14th of April, addressed a letter to the Trustees, stating that they had understood it was their intention to transfer Miss JACKSON to another school, under the belief that the Board of Governors would thus be induced to continue the tuition of the children on the Island under the Board of Education,—and objecting to such a course being taken as it would not change their action in the least.

On the 27th of April the Trustees replied to this letter, rehearsing at considerable length all the circumstances of the case, and saying that the hope of reconciling the differences which exist between the two Boards had induced them to contemplate such a change as the one suggested. But the objections of the Ten Governors show that their real object is to obtain control of a school which is placed by law under the exclusive supervision of the Trustees. This control they cannot yield,—nor can they be coerced into abandoning their duty in the premises even by the extraordinary step which the Governors have taken of withdrawing from the school the children for whose especial benefit it was established.

The length of the correspondence prevents us from publishing it entire. We have given, however, its essential points, and from these the public will readily see the importance of a prompt adjustment of a difference which makes itself felt wholly in the injury it inflicts upon the children maintained at the public expense on Randall's Island.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser* announces that General HAMMOND declines peremptorily to be a candidate for Congress in the district left vacant by the death of Mr. BROOKS. He is disinclined to reënter public life, and authorizes the Editor of the *Advertiser* to state, that, while he does not suppose he could be elected, he would not serve if he were elected, unless it should be absolutely necessary. General H. is one of the ablest, and also one of the most ultra, of the Southern champions of Slavery.

JOURNALISM.—The *National Intelligencer* has been busily engaged ever since the adjournment of Congress in publishing the Senate debate on the Iowa Contested Election Case. Yesterday's paper gives five columns of the speeches and brings the discussion down to the 9th of January. The *Intelligencer* has a good excuse for publishing this matter, as it is paid we belive $7 50 per column for so doing. But as no pay is given for reading it, we presume that part of the job remains to be let out upon some future contract.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Last evening Mr. EDWIN BOOTH made his first New-York appearance at this theatre. He was greeted by a large and appreciative audience, and succeeded in securing the approbation of the majority present. Tragedians *must* appear in "Richard," and it is, perhaps, an indication of strength that in most instances they assume a *rôle* so difficult at the outset. Certainly by doing so they challenge the severest criticism, for not only does the character demand high mental capacity, but a superior physical organization, capable of extreme exertion and fatigue. Mr. BOOTH—the bearer of an illustrious name, and of whom the dramatic world hopes much—was right in selecting the hump-backed hero for his first impersonation, for although an imperfect performance in some respects, it was superior to any we have seen on the stage of late years, and sufficient to place him above the mediocrities and the respectabilities of his profession. Mr. BOOTH has a fine, intelligent bearing; a keen eye, susceptible of extreme dilation; a voice of considerable compass, sometimes a little husky, but always distinct; a well-balanced elocution; and a walk not extremely theatrical, but tending that way. The performance of last night was more remarkable for well-sustained finish and completeness, than for startling originality of conception We mention this circumstance in praise and not in censure. The straining after new readings has been hugely overdone. Mr. BOOTH gave to the character sufficient fire and energy without bolstering it up with mouthings and absurdities. In a word he succeeded in creating a favorable and well merited impression. An artist so young and promising is indeed an acquisition to the tragic stage. He was cordially received and called out frequently.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. CHARLES GAYLOR, a gentleman who has his office on an Atlantic steamer, and occupies himself on the passage in transleting French plays for this ungrateful country, produced a magnificent spectacle drama last evening. It is an American version of *Le Fils de la Nuit*, and is called by the same name, "The Son of the Night." To do justice to the plot would require a supplement, which we do not feel justified in issuing for this beneficent purpose. It will be sufficient for the moment to state that it is a play of the most ultra romantic school; that most of its incidents are delightfully improbable; and that its language is loaded with love, heroism, revenge, joviality, daring, and every other virtue or vice which ennobles or degrades mankind. There is a prologue with a cradle in it, and two inexpensive babies. It is the destiny of these unhappy infants to be changed by their nurse, who is also the parent of one of the interesting twain. This incident, which every one will recognize as strikingly original, is the key of all the mysteries which follow. By the exercise of the most creditable ingenuity the authors have concluded a play of unquestionable interest and of more than average merit. The "situations" crowd on each other in a manner perfectly breathless; there is no time to pause and think in the excitement which prevails for at least three hours. The curtain goes up on a tableau and comes down on a tableau; in fact, every one and everything is more or less a tableau from beginning to end. To this we may add that the dialogue, without being in the slightest degree pretentious, is above the average, both in distribution and substance. If the "Son of the Night" does not have a long run we shall lose all confidence in high pressure melodrama.

The play was well cast, and played with unusual spirit and excellence—one of the best performances we have ever witnessed at this theatre—the costumes good, the scenery and mechanical effects very superior. Indeed, if for the latter only, the play deserves a lengthy career. It was a decided success, and will be played indefinitely.

EISFELD'S SOIREE.—Mr. EISFELD, one of our best and best-esteemed resident musicians, gives his last classical soiree this evening. Against all obstacles he has continued this instructive series for a number of years, and has, we are happy to say, been properly appreciated. To-night being the last opportunity of the season, should be signalized by a brilliant gathering.

A gratifying mark of esteem was paid to Mr. EISFELD last week by the members of the Philharmonic Society of this City, who presented that gentleman with a gold watch and chain. The watch is a valuable one, and bears the following inscription: "Presented by the Members of the Philharmonic Society to THEODORE EISFELD, Esq., as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his valuable services, as conductor of the orchestra. May 2, 1857."

Letter from Gen. Hornsby, of Nicaragua, to Lord Napier.

NEW YORK, Monday, May 4, 1857.

LORD NAPIER: That portion of the American press which is notoriously devoted to British interests has added to its rejoicings over the reverses of the Americans in Nicaragua the false statements that "LOCKRIDGE'S party were protected by the British gunboats from the Costa Ricans, who had followed them down the river." This bold fabrication is circulated by the "allies," to call public attention away from the infamous and tyrannical efforts of the British officers ot San Juan to force the Americans out of the river.

England is in close partnership with Costa Rica for the destruction of American interests on the Isthmus, and on this charge I arraign you, Lord NAPIER, and your government, before the American Union.

It is your mission here to delude my countrymen into some faith in British friendship, but I pledge myself to prove to their entire conviction that England is the active and deadly—though secret and deceitful—foe of American progress in Central America.

I will prove that she has treacherously aided and abetted in the slaughter of American citizens and the plunder of American property on the Isthmus. I will prove that her officials have sanctioned and sustained the destruction of the Nicaragua route to California.

I will prove that her officials have opposed and defeated every attempt to recover the steamers employed on that route, and have used every means in their power to keep this world's highway closed to American trade and travel.

It will be impossible to expose the whole chain of British duplicity and British outrages on the Isthmus in one letter, but I shall continue to favor your lordship with a succession of interesting truths on those points, until our press and people take them up in a better mode.

This Government, either in blindness, temerity or policy, has affected to believe somewhat in British sincerity, but no man who has spent a single year in Nicaragua can misunderstand the course of England.

It is her standing object to obtain such a commanding power over all our routes to the Pacific that she can at will cut off our inter-state communications, and, at any moment which may suit her plans, deprive California of military aid in case of war, or in peace of the prompt commercial support of the Atlantic States.

If she could confine our trade and travel to the one transit of Panama, and can keep that transit wholly in her power, she may hope to retain our Pacific interests in trembling subservisncy to her policy.

She foresaw that the success of the Americans in Nicaragua would make our commerce independent of her dictation, by giving it a choice of waters to the Pacific, and as other interests would not permit her to act openly against us, she made use of Costa Rica and the other States of Central America to do her bloody work of destruction.

This is the key of British policy in Nicaragua, and I hope, Lord NAPIER, I make the charge distinctly enough for your comprehension. I accuse your Government of a deceitful conspiracy with the savages of Central America, to slaughter thousands of our brave citizens, and exclude us from the transit. The allies would have been insignificant enemies without the arms, counsels and protection of England.

It will not be difficult to prove to the people of the United States, that Nicaragua has been robbed of her peace and independence, and our citizens deprived of their best highway to the Pacific, by the intrigues and interference of England, and I hope to bring this fact home to them and to you, before I have done with your lordship. Yours, respectfully,

C. C. HORNSBY.

Young Men's Christian Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed a list of clergymen remaining in the above Association, published in your paper Monday morning, as an off set to those who had retired. Probably these gentlemen did not know that they were members until they saw their names published. Therefore the inference from this is valueless. Many clergymen have been admitted without their knowledge, their names being added, and fees paid by some friend, as a compliment. That was the case with Dr. SPRING, who retired, and also with Rev. Mr. CRAIGHEAD and Rev. Mr. BEECHER, who are published as remaining. Neither of these gentlemen knew they were members until weeks after their admission—one of them only by being told of it *this morning*. If was the same with the others who remain. AN EX-MEMBER.

South-street Obstructions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

West-street is by no means the only one obstructed by the accumulation of all kinds of goods and chattels upon the sidewalk. On our side of the town I refer to South-street, and particularly that part of it below Wall where it is narrowest. Our walks are used for *weighing* teas, coffee, iron, hides, and all other kinds of merchandise, which are piled up in mountain heaps on the walk, covering the passage-way completely, and compelling pedestrians to walk through the mud dy street in order to get along. This practice has grown into an unbearable nuisance in the ewer part of South-street, and calls loudly for correction. Will not Mayor WOOD turn his attention to this *unconstitutional* abuse? SOUTH-STREET.

NEWS FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

The Weather—Organization of Militia—Defiance of Federal Authority—Brigham Young on Immigration, Marriage, &c.—Failings from Grace.

We have received files of the Deseret *News* to the 25th of February. During January the highest range of the thermometer was 50 degrees, the lowest 3 degrees below zero. During the months of November, December and January, there fell 8 feet 1½ inches of snow, producing 2,120 inches of water to the solid foot of snow. There also fell one half inch of rain.

On the 15th January, BRIGHAM YOUNG, as Governor, approved the following:

AN ACT *for the Organization of the Militia of the Territory of Utah.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah*, That the present acting Lieutenant-General of the Nauvoo Legion, aided by six or more commissioned officers of the line, or staff, to be selected by him, is hereby authorised and empowered to draft, and adopt a system of laws and regulations, for the militia of the Territory of Utah, and create and fill such offices as are, or may be necessary for the organization: which system of regulations shall be subject to the revision of the Legislative Assembly when in session, and shall be in force from and after their publication, unless annulled by Legislative enactment.

SEC. 2. That the Lieutenant-General shall hereafter be elected by the people, at such time and place as shall be directed by the Governor.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Lieutenant-General commanding, accordingly issued his proclamation, electing as his aids:

Generals H. S. Eldride, James Ferguson, A. P. Rockwood, and G. D. Grants; Colonels H. S Clawson and L. W. Hardy; Lieutenant-Colonels. Wm. H. Kimball and Wm. Hyde, and Major P. T. Burton.

The services of JOSEA STOUT, Esq., Territorial Attorney-General, are respectfully solicited.

The *News* has an article intending to prove that the United States Government has no power to appoint Territorial officers, and closes thus:

"So far as free, untrammeled consent and expressed wishes of the governed are concerned, should the majority of the citizens in a Territory choose to waive their constitutional rights and prefer a state of vassalage, a state of being ruled by officers thrust upon them and legislated for by usurped authority, we see no reason why their choice should not be complied with, at least upon the principle of the voluntary consent of the governed. But when said majority, even to the extent of an entire community, are known to most persistently prefer officers of their own election to those foisted upon them by arbitrary power, and purely republican laws of their own enactment to laws carved, dictated and forced upon them by a power to which the Constitution gives no such authority, we are constrained to say that most truly are men prone to oppose their fellows. How long, think ye, can such oppression be quietly endured? How long, think ye, will any people submit to the dictates, slanders, corruptions and abuse of officers whom they have no voice in electing, and whose efforts are constantly put forth, to their utmost, for the destruction of the people among whom they are sent? Suppose ys that the few dollars parsimoniously doled out by Congress can buy from on to overlook such glaring, inconsistencies?"

In the meantime the President of the Quorum of Seventies, calls upon all the Quorums to report themselves to him for proper training, and the Colonel of the First Invincibles has opened a school for the advancement of his brethren in infantry and cavalry tactics.

The following warlike recommendation obtains:

1. Lieutenant JOHN TOBIN, of the Lancers, having opened a school in this City for instruction in various branches of cavalry manœuvring, incinding the sabre drill, it is recommended by the Lieutenant-General commanding, that the officers and men now enrolled or expecting to enroll themselves in that branch of the service, embrace the opportunity thus offered to qualify themselves for duty.

2. From Lieutenant TOBIN'S experience in the regular army of the United States, and his excellent natural abilities, he is well adapted to teach. By order of

DANIEL H. WELLS, Lieut. General.

JAMES FERGUSON, Adjutant General.

President HEBER C. KIMBALL, sermonizing in the Tabernacle on the 21st of December, uoctuously enumerated his polygamic offspring as "23 boys living, 10 dead, and lots of girls."

BRIGHAM has lately expressed his views of immigration. He declares that he does not want the Saints to have regard for silks and satins, but rather to come and he blessed—and *bring their cash*. In his sermon of the 1st of February he thus exhorts:

"I will now say something about our immigration this season. Previous to the death of JOSEPH SMITH, he said the time would come when the Saints would be glad to take a bundle, if they could get one, under their arms and start to the mountains, and that they would flee there; and that if they could pick up a change of linen they would be glad to start with that, and to go into the wilderness with anything, in order to escape from the destruction that is coming on the inhabitants of the earth. This we believed, or at least I did—though it seemed to be pretty hard that people should be obliged to leave their houses, farms, friends, and comforts that they had gathered around them, and run from them all. I am going to take that as a leading item for this season.

We have been experimenting. Five companies, I think, have come across the plains with hand-carts, and they have come a great deal cheaper and better than other companies. I believe that if a company was to try it once with ox teams and once with hand-carts, every one of them would decide in favor of the hand-carts, unless they could ride more and be more comfortable than people generally are with ox teams. I count the hand-cart operation a successful one, and there is a lesson in it which the people have overlooked. What is it? Let me ask the sisters and brethren here what better off are you to-day than as though you had started with a bundle under your arm? You started with an abundance, but have you any oxen or wagons, or trunks of valuable clothing or money? "No." What have you got? A sister says, "I have the underclothes I wore on the plains, and a dress, and a handkerchief which I pinned over my head in the absence of my sun-bonnets, which were worn out and I am here." Are you here? "Yes." Did you come across the plains? "Yes." Do you feel bad? "Oh, no; I feel pretty well." Now reflect, what else do we want of you, and what else do you want of yourselves? "Why," says one, "I want a dress and a pair of shoes." Well, go to work and earn them, and put them on and wear them. "I want a bonnet." Go to work and earn it, and then wear it, as you used to do. What do you want more, but yourselves? Nothing, but yourselves and your religion; that is all you want to bring here. If you come naked and barefooted—I would not care if you had naught but a deer skin around you when you arrive here—and bring your God and your religion, you are a thousand times better than if you came with wagon loads of silver and gold, and left your God behind.

If I want to take a wife from among the sisters who came in with the hand-cart trains, I would rather take one that had nothing, and say to her, "I will throw a buckskin around you for the present; come into my house; I have plenty, or, if I have not, I can get plenty." Some want to marry a woman because she has got property; some want a rich wife; but I never saw the day when I would not rather have a poor woman. I never saw the day that I wanted to be hoppecked to death, for I should have been if I married a rich wife. *I asked one of my family, when in conversation upon this very point*, what did you bring when you came to me? "I brought a shirt, and a dress, and a pair of slippers, and a sun-bonnet," *and she is as high a prizeas I ever got in my life, and a great deal higher than many would have been with cart-loads of silver and gold.* The people are what we want. Reflect about this; and let the elders, when they go upon missions, sound this in the ears of the Saints; and, if you please, philosophize upon, weigh the matter well, and see what else there is that is in reality good for anything, but just the Saint at the gathering place; let the Saint come, and we have all we can get. I want you to keep in mind what Joseph said, "that the day would come when the Saints would be glad to take a bundle under their arms and run to the mountains."

What else have they done this season. Men and women started with their fine things, they had their gold and their silver, their flocks and their herds, and their abundance, but they have nearly all come here naked and barefooted, comparatively speaking—thank God for that. What do I care, if not the first particle of the property that is left behind is ever gathered up again? You are situated precisely as we were when we left Nauvoo, Kirtland, Missouri, &c. We started naked and bare. If I only take myself, and my God, and my religion, it is all I want. The heavens are full, the earth is the Lord's, and we have nothing to do but to go to work and organize the elements and get what we want. This is the day in which we are to learn, and to increase in our knowledge. Have we got a good lesson this time? I think we have. What is it? That the saints, when they start from England, may stop buying their silks and satins, their ribbons and finery. You cannot bring them here, unless Providence provides different for you than it did for the immigration last season. If you have a fine silk mantilla, a fine satin dress, fine kid shoes, a fine lace bonnet, and you say that you want to carry them to Zion, do as they did last season. Here are the poor we had to bring over. Now let me tell you that if you had taken the money you paid to WILLIAM WALKER to bring out the baggage, and used it for the gathering of the honest poor, it would have done some good, but that property is spoiled, I understand, and I am glad of it. Much of it was spoiled before it was taken from Iowa City, or, if it was not then, it probably is now. And I expect that the goods are all spoiled at the Devil's Gate.

You will pardon me for my abruptness, but I will tell you what that operation made me think of—that what you did not leave in hell's kitchen you had to leave at the Devil's Gate. If you only honor your God and your religion, the silks and the satins, and the money you paid out for them, may all go to hell with the balance. I will say to the Saints abroad, if you can get some good hickory cloth, or some buckskins, and let the sisters make dresses and garments that cannot be easily torn, and that will last till you get here, and come and bring yourselves, that is all we want. And for the time to come let the P. E Fund money alone, and let your silks and satins alone, and take the means you have, and bring yourselves to this Place. The Lord, in his providence, has shown you and me and the community in this Territory, and will show to the people in the old countries, if the elders are faithful, that they may bid farewell to bringing their millions' worth of goods here. If they bring anything, let them bring their sovereigns here; the gold will do them more good here than anything else; do not peddle it out in the world. Get the Lord to send an angel with you; get his Holy Spirit to travel with you to this place, and leave all trash behind. If the companies are composed solely of young females, they may come by tens of thousands if they like, for I have never yet seen anything in this market that can equal the hand cart girls."

At a later date he, however, concludes and says:

"I pray the God of Israel to bless you forever and ever, for you are the best people on earth. I can say that I am happy that you are doing so well as you are."

Notwithstanding which, several or the faithful have fallen from grace.

The Baltimore Railroad Riot.

A GUERILLA WAR BETWEEN THE MOB AND THE MILITARY.

We condense from the Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday an account of the occurrences of Saturday and Sunday:

It being the determination of the Company to dispatch its trains under the protection of the military of the State, at 2 o'clock, requisition was made upon the Independent Grays, under Capt. BASSE, and Baltimore City Guards, under Capt. WARNER, who were conveyed from their armories to the Camden Station, in omnibuses, during the heavy fall of rain, and placed on board a special train to connect with the tonnage trains at the junction. They filled three cars. The paymaster's car attached was occupied as before, by Sheriff POLE, of this County, and his posse, and was followed by a fifth, closed car, fitted up as an arsenal, in which were several chests of muskets, boxes of cartridges, bags of balls and buckshot, and other munitions of war. Heavy axes were distributed through the train, to be used in case boarding was attempted. The services of an experienced surgeon, JOHN A. STEVENS, M. D., was also obtained, who came aboard with his case of instruments, &c. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the order was given to move, and the train, under the command of Capt. AUGUSTUS P. SHUTT, of the Railroad Company, left Camden Station and moved on towards the Locust Point Junction, where the connection was to be effected. During the run to this place, the most warlike preparations were being made by the soldiery and others. The cartridges were served out, and the troops ordered to load their muskets with ball. Arms were also being distributed to the conductors and brakesmen, and others; the side lights and windows were opened to be used as embrasures for the muskets, and every available location was occupied by resolute men, determined to stand to their posts.

At 4½ o'clock the war train arrived, and halting at the junction the connection with the trains was effected. The whole length of the trains connected was over half a mile, and was composed of 80 cars freighted with goods and merchandise, valued at a million of dollars. The crowd assembled to witness the departure of the trains was not great, and the proclamation issued during the day deterred and kept many from the localities. It was rumored, however, that armed parties to the number of several thousands were collected at Jackson's Bridge, the scene of the former attack, and at 5 o'clock the immense train was put under way and moved upon that spot. As the first engine approached the bridge several hundred men were seen upon and about it, and others lying off in the fields. A stone was thrown, which seemed to be the signal for an attack, and several guns were fired from the bridge and fields upon the head of the train. The fire was returned by the guard upon the engines with deadly aim and several of the rioters fell, which causing a panic among them, they scampered, but as the train passed its length along they rallied upon the paymaster's car, in the rear, held by the Sheriff and his officers, who from the side-lights and platform continued to discharge their muskets and revolvers upon them, which was continued along the route at intervals until the train entered the deep cut a mile from the bridge. Here were collected five hundred men, composed of the most determined characters, armed with weapons and a brass swivel, which was posted on the bank in such a position as to rake the first engine. Here a most desperate attack was anticipated, and a hundred cocked muskets lay leveled from the windows or bristled from the side-lights, awaiting the onset of the rioters, and the word to fire. Meanwhile the attack had been commenced on the guard in front, who were returning the fire with great rapidity and precision. A party on the hill in endeavoring to get off the swivel, the charge of which was dampened by the rain, were shot down by the military, although no regular command was given, and the battle now become pretty general along the train, though orders were given to waste no random shots but select a man. It is supposed that four or five were wounded at this point. One man standing on the hill with an umbrella over his head and apparently a spectator, was shot through the brain and fell dead. Another of the rioters received a ball in one shoulder which passed around under the flesh of the other; a third was seen to press his hand on his side and drop down. The discharges were more generally effective than on the previous occasion, as previously arranged, the order here was to stop the train at the commencement of the attack, when the troops were to disembark with fixed bayonets, pursue the rioters and either shoot down, stab or capture them, but the engineer in front either misunderstood the order or willfully disregarded it, and applying the more steam, kept on dragging the train away, which met with no further molestation or detention until it arrived at Gwyu's Falls, and near the scene of the onsanguinary conflict of the previous day. Here, about a half mile in advance, the six o'clock train from Ellicott's Mills had been thrown from the rails by some obstruction, it is supposed, placed upon them, and the wreck obstructing the road the train was detained at this point from seven to nine o'clock. Meanwhile the rain poured in torrents, and the woods and high hills around adding to the extreme darkness, nothing could be seen for awhile but the dark line of the immense train with here and there a lighted lantern moving among them.

Finally, at about 9 o'clock, the track was pronounced clear, and the train moved on at a slow pace, and arrived at Ellicott's Mills. A freight and stock tonnage train from Martinsburg, under the charge of Mr. BOILMAN, was here lying off, awaiting an escort to the city; and as the services of the military would be required no further, the cars containing the military, sheriff and *posse* were connected with this train, and at 10 o'clock the train was approaching Baltimore, with a guard upon the engine. The clouds now broke away, and the moon shone out, which enabled the engineer to follow the rails in advance with his eye, as it was more than probable that the strikers and others, foiled in their endeavors to drive back the trains, would either tear up the track or place obstructions upon it. In this manner the track was discovered in several places to be obstructed with pieces of wood, &c. When within two miles of Mt. Clare depot the clouds suddenly closed over the moon, and the train, now moving more rapidly, ran with great violence upon a short T rail spiked down across the track. The engine was thrown off its own track upon the other, tearing up the sleepers, and dashed down an embankment, a crushed and broken mass. The tender and five cars followed, and, dashing upon one another, were broken to atoms. A moment after the concussion the troops were disembarked and marching upon the scene of the wreck. Private JOHN D. ELLIS, of the City Guards, was found lying beneath a portion of the engine. He was borne to the military car in the rear, and Dr. JOHN A. STEVENS examined his wounds. His right leg was found to be broken in two places below the knee. Splints were supplied by tearing the panels from the door of the car, and the limb was set. THOS. HALL, private, of the Independent Greys, was thrown upon his head, and may have received a concussion of the brain. Both of the injured, with others, occupied the post of guard upon the engine, and they with the engineer and fireman were thrown violently to the ground. Several of the muskets in their hands, cocked at the moment, in expectation of an attack, were discharged. The noise of the concussion was so great as to be heard at Mt. Clare station, nearly two miles distant, and a messenger was dispatched to ascertain the result—but before he arrived, Mr. BOILMAN, master of the road, had gone in under guard to bring out a train in which to convey the military and others to the city. Some delay being occasioned, a carriage was furnished by H. H. EVANS, Esq., who resides near the scene, and the wounded were placed in it and driven to the city. The military then took up the line of march, leaving the Sheriff and his officers with Capt. SHUTT in charge of the disabled train. The several companies arrived at their armories about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning.

From the manner in which the rail that threw off the engine was arranged, it is clearly shown that none but persons conversant with the road and its workings could have perpetrated so diabolical an outrage.

A portion of the track at White Oak Grove, on the Washington road, was taken up on Saturday night, with the intention of throwing off the down passenger train, but the track was replaced, and the train passed over the route in safety.

A train from Wheeling, in charge of Conductor SNYDER, due at the Camden station Saturday night, was detained at Piedmont by a heavy slide, and arrived last evening.

At an early hour the master of the road, with a large number of men, began the work of clearing away the obstructions on the track, and before noon it was again ready for service, though no tonnage trains were started yesterday.

Throughout the whole day the line of the track was filled with persons, drawn thith r by curiosity to witness the scene of conflict. All, however, was quiet, and it was said no further demonstration would be made until after a meeting of the board of directors shall have been held.

The only person killed, so far as we could learn, was HENRY HORNER, living at No. 624 West Pratt-street, whither his body was brought at 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

An inquest was held upon his body, and a verdict rendered that he came to his death from two gun shot wounds at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown."

On Sunday afternoon the Law Grays, Captain THOMAS BOWERS, were ordered out. They proceeded to the Camden station and were conveyed in the Washington Train to the Relay House, where a tonnage stock train was awaiting their escort to the city. This train arrived at that point on yesterday morning, freighted with hogs, from the far West, but it was deemed advisable to carry it into the city forthwith, which was accomplished without any difficulty. A dispatch from Washington at 9 o'clock states that the train that left Baltimore at 5¼ arrived at 7:55, encountering no opposition or obstruction. Dispatches from points further west remark quietness.

The President of the road, C. BROOKE, Esq., has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the detection and apprehension of the parties who placed obstruction upon the rails on Saturday night, whereby the tonnage train was thrown from the track; and also the additional reward of five hundred dollars for information concerning parties or persons seen to obstruct, fire upon or throw a missile at the trains, such as will lead to their apprehension and conviction.

Mayor SWAIN issued a proclamation warning the people to keep away from the scene of the riot.

THE RIOT SUPPOSED TO BE AT AN END.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 4.

No resistance was offered to the trains last evening, and it is believed the riot is over.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 4—P. M.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad difficulty is not yet settled, but there is a prospect of a speedy settlement. Several military companies started this afternoon to the scene of disturbance. No rioters appeared, and they returned about 9 o'clock this evening, unmolested.

The Randall's Island School.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The misunderstanding which at present exists between a majority of the School Officers of the Twelfth Ward and that portion of the Ten Governors who profess to feel a lively interest in the temporal welfare of the children committed to their care, seem likely to produce consequences, the opposite of which should obtain in all of our public institutions. The Governors, unable to force the School officers to accede to their demand to discharge Miss JACKSON, passed a resolution, three weeks since, *to keep the children from attending school.* This resolution is still in force; the children are losing the opportunity of improvement, and the salaries of the teachers have to be paid by the City. Five of the Governors are anxious to have the School entirely under their control. The Warden, too, who has, at present, no control over the teachers, is working strenuously to effect this change, so that his authority may be increased—he finds, that under the present system he cannot apply the gag law to the teachers, for they tell mention facts which do not appear on the surface of things; and it would be well for the poor children if the Governors would take a peep behind the curtain—would ascertain for themselves whether the Warden and those under his authority attend efficiently to their several callings.

The teachers have frequently to complain of the unclean state in which the children are sent to school. The poor young creatures are sometimes so annoyed with vermin which have accumulated on their heads, that they are unable to sit quietly on their seats. In July last, a teacher informed the Warden of a boy whose head was literally covered with vermin, and the skin of the scalp excoriated in several places. During the most severe weather of last Winter the smaller children were often sent to school without caps, and this was only partially remedied after the teachers had complained. The teachers have also informed the Warden that the children bring food to school in their bosoms, and often besmear the books with grease and other substances; this, as well as the other evils complained of, still exists. No doubt these facts are new to the Governors, but it would be well for them to attend to their own legitimate business, and leave the Trustees to attend to theirs.

A few words with reference to Miss JACKSON. Four or five of the Governors, in many men, will not allow their wrath to be appeased, unless Miss JACKSON be discharged. This lady has been an acceptable and efficient teacher of the same school for 17 years, and during her residence on Randall's Island she has frequently given practical proof of her kindness of heart to teachers, matrons, and children. After toiling all day in school, Miss J. has sat up night after night and watched at the sick-bed of teacher and matron; oftentimes she has bound up wounds on little hands and arms, which have been neglected by those whose duty it was to have performed that office; and, now, because she inadvertently committed an act, which no one more deeply regrets than she, an effort is made to wound seriously her professional reputation. It has been stated by the minority of *three* of the Trustees that her usefulness on the Island is at an end. I challenge the proof. Not one of the minority has visited the school since Miss J. was reinstated, and their assertion cannot be borne out by fact. If the welfare of the children were the only interest involved, this matter would soon be at rest. OBSERVER.

Another Bloody Tragedy—Two Old People Murdered for their Money.

The Pittsburg papers of Saturday contain the particulars of another shocking tragedy, committed in the borough of McKeesport, Penn. The victims were an old and decrepit couple, brother and sister, between sixty and seventy years of age, by the names of GEORGE and ELIZABETH WILSON.

The old couple lived in a small cabin on the main road leading to Elizabethtown, and had, by economy and industry, succeeded in accumulating some money, whereby they might support themselves in their declining years.

It appears that, a day or two previous, there came to the cabin a large and masculine-looking female, who craved shelter for charity's sake. The boon was freely granted, and, during the first day of the stranger's stay at the house, she made particular inquiries concerning the pecuniary circumstances of her benefactors.

About 8 o'clock last Friday morning, a neighbor's little girl proceeded to pay her accustomed visit to the old couple at their cabin. She opened the door and entered, but instead of being received with a welcome and a smile as was usual, a horrid spectacle was presented to her gaze. The brother had been stabbed to the heart, and the knife which inflicted the deadly wound, lay a short distance from the corpse, all covered with blood. By the side of the brother lay the sister, mutilated in a manner shocking to the senses, and sickening to the heart of humanity; her head was bruised and beaten so horribly that it would have been impossible to recognize it apart from the rest of the body, as the representation of anything human. A poker, besmeared with blood, was lying on the hearth, and it is supposed to have been the instrument used in performing this act of barbarous butchery.

The woman spoken of, who claims to be married to a man named FIFE, has been arrested on suspicion, as was her pretended husband, and a man named MOSS STEWART. Blood was found upon FIFE'S clothing, and it is stated in a postcript that CHARLOTTE JONES, or FIFE, (the woman spoken of) has disclosed the whole affair, implicating the men arrested and two others—her brother one of them.

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 25 Church-street, upon the body of SAMUEL SIMWAY, aged two years and four months. The Jury found that he came to his death "by accidentally falling backwards into a tub of boiling water, and being so severely scalded as to cause gangrenous inflammation, from which the child died on Saturday evening, May 2, 1857."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO. have now ready a very large assortment of Summer Clothing for boys that are fitting out for school. The variety and style of their stock, which has been unequalled in years past, is now better than ever. Parents who have never examined our goods, will do well to do so before making their purchase. ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 436 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

JEROME'S HAIR COLOR RESTORER
will restore gray hair to its original color.
Jerome's Hair Color Restorer
will cause hair to grow where it has fallen.
Jerome's Hair Color Restorer
is a beautiful hair dressing.
Jerome's Hair Color Restorer
is not a Dye.
Jerome's Hair Color Restorer
is only 50 cts. per bottle.
Jerome's Hair Color Restorer
Can be had of all Druggists,
And by Mrs. M. HAYES,
No. 177 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
Address all orders to
JOSEPH W. HAYES, Brooklyn, N. Y.

N. R. COLLINS & CO.
OLD STAND
Corner John and Nassau-sts.
SPRING CLOTHING.
Reglans, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests, N. R. COLLINS & CO

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
W. C. JENKS, Nos 456 and 458 Pearl-st.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 2s to 6s. per yard.
Oil-Cloths from 2s. 6d to 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL.
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at unusually low prices.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canal-st.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpeting, 12s. to 16s. per yard.
And all the latest patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Oil-cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered
At extremely low prices.
No. 99 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S.

("Who killed Cock Robin?")
"WHO KILLED ALL THE RATS?"
"I, SAID COSTAR, "WITH MY EXTERMINATOR. I killed all the Rats."
COSTAR'S Depot, No. 383 Broadway, New-York,
Where may be had also,
"COSTAR'S" RED DOG EXTERMINATOR;
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER for Ants, Insects, &c

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
8,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

SPRING, 1857.
OUR new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.
We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters, both in the City and country, our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising, in part, many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers.
A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

ANIMATED, EXCITING, GAY.
About the busiest place in town is the store of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. The great bargains that these gentlemen are offering in China, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware, has created a complete *furore* with lady housekeepers. Go in at about 3 P. M. if you would witness an animated scene. N B—Read their advertisement in the dry-goods column of this paper.

TRUE ECONOMY
Should commence at your household; if it don't you'll never practice it elsewhere. To this end we advise you to buy China, glass, gas fixtures, and silver-plated ware of Messrs DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. You can positively save at least thirty per cent. We have tried it and know the fact. Read Messrs. D. & Co.'s advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHERS.
Warranted to keep ice fourteen hours with the Thermometers at 100 in the shade; silver-plated, very handsome, an ornament to any parlor or dining room. For sale at twenty per cent. below the market rate by
W. J. F. DAILEY, & CO.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR BOOTS?—CANTRELL'S boots for gentlemen are neat, comfortable, durable and cheap. They are made under the supervision of Mr. T. C. Kimball, formerly of the firm of Kimball & Beesley. The best materials and the most experienced workmen employed in their manufacture render them the best and cheapest boots sold in the City. CANTRELL'S is at No. 513 Broadway.

LOVIT'S WAHPENE OFFICE REMOVED TO NO. 85 Bleecker-st., 5 doors east of Broadway. He has commenced selling the new bottle, which is larger than the old one. Price reduced to 50 cents. If any Wahpene is offered for sale with the green wrapper, after this date, it is a counterfeit article.

WINDOW SHADES, PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, Lace and Muslin Curtain, Brocatels, Satin, Delaines, Bands and Pins, Cornices, Curtain Materials and Upholstery Goods furnished for steamboats, hotels and dwellings, at wholesale prices, defying competition. Call and examine.
W. C. JENKS, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st.

THE HATS WE CAN RECOMMEND TO EVERY gentleman who wishes to select the newest and the neatest of the various styles before the public, and would just as lief pay 88 50 for a superfine article as $4 for one in Broadway, of second quality—the hats to which we allude may be found at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M PATRICK, is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 192 Pear

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $113 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., ENTERS on its seventeenth session May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the Principal and Teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved, for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 353 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

ST. DENIS PROTESTANT FRENCH SEMINARY, under the direction Mesdames A. A. ROUX and C. MONTANDON, Sing-Sing, New-York.—French is the language of the family, while thorough instruction is given in all the branches of a sound and liberal English education. Circulars will be sent on application. References: Rt Rev. H. Potter, Provis. Bishop, New-York; Rev. A. Verren, Hon G. C. Verplanck, Gen. W. S Barnett, Thos. Smull, Esq., Sing Sing; Rev. W. Pharmer, Sing-Sing; M. Churchill, Esq; Sing Sing; O. S. Maurice, Esq., Sing Sing.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, GOSHEN, N. Y.—The Summer term of this Boarding School will commence Tuesday, April 28. Goshen is directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and distant 2¾ hours' ride from this City; the location of the school is very pleasant and healthy. Expense for board and tuition in all common and higher English branches, $180 per year, or $45 per quarter in advance. Circulars, containing a view of the Institute buildings, can be obtained of the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M., Goshen, or at the bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ONE OF THE PRINCIpals of the Ashland Collegiate Institute will be in town from April 20 to the 25th, and from April 30 to May 5. Appointments for interviews may be left at Mr. E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 123 Nassau-st. The students will leave (in charge of one of the principals) by the Catskill boat, from the foot of Franklin-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, May 5.

THE PAVILLION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn., Rev. I. BIRD and J. BIRD, B. A., Principals, reopens on the 7th of May. This is strictly a Family School, finely situated in the suburbs of the city. The number is limited to twenty. Circulars left at the office of S. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 4 Walden-lane, will receive attention from one of the Principals now in the City.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERsant with the details of accounts may obtain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $1.

SEND YOUR BOYS TO ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, B. A., (a graduate of Yale College,) Assistant Principal; only 4½ hours by railroad. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to FARMER, BRACE & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st; WATKINSON & MILLER, Counselors, No. 20 Nassau-st., or address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys. The next term of this school will open on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1857. Circulars may be had by addressing either of the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
REV. N. J. SEELY,
C. D. SEELY, } Principals.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—DALBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, will remove all stiffness or trembling from any hand, and make better business writers in 10 lessons than the old systems make in 10 months. Two $5 seats for writing vacant; book-keeping $10. Apply early for cheap seats.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils. Together with the studies preparatory for Columbia, or other Colleges. The French and English branches receive special attention.

ASHLAND HALL.—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J. The thirty-second semi-annual session of this School will commence on Tuesday, May 5. Terms—$100 per session of 5 months. Circulars on application, by mail or otherwise, to DAVID A. FRAME.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer Session opens on MONDAY, the 20th of April. Some vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars and Catalogues to be had at the bookstore of B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway. REID & HOFFMANN.

THE MISS WAYLAND'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 32d-st, Boorman Terrace. REFERENCES—Rev. Dr. Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Jas R. Westcott, Esq., Saratoga Springs; Com. Skinner, Stannton, Virginia; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, New-York; Jas. Boorman, Esq., New-York.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A SELECT BOARDing school for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.—WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. Summer term will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, and T. N. STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. Summer session opens May 4. Circulars giving particulars, obtained at Bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing Rev. W. B. STEWART, S. PARSONS PRATT, Principals.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS, ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

$5.—LEARN TO WRITE OF OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway. Private lessons day and evening. Terms, $5 to $10, and success guaranteed to all. Book-keeping as usual.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

ROSEHILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LA-DIES, Danbury, Connecticut.—Will reopen the 1st of May. Circulars can be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S, No 238 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW JERSEY, REV E. SEYMOUR, PRINCIPAL.—The summer term of this Institution will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars containing terms, references, &c., may be had of Messrs. R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., N. York.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 500 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT AND RICHLY-CARVED DOUBLE ROUND SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Finished in the style of Louis XIV., with four round corners, back same as the front, with massive carved work on both sides, most elaborately inlaid with real pearl-work of merit, triole mouldings all round, rich and costly carved legs with grapes, fruit and vines on four corners, made to order by one of the best makers of this City; is a drawing-room grand overstrung base, and in tone is one of richness and powerseldom met with and can be fully tested in every way; is without fault or blemish, and worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano; new two months ago and fully warranted. Price $441; cost $800; stool to match, box for shipping, &c., included. Apply at No. 578 6th-av., near Crystal Palace, for four days, from 7½ A. M. till 8½ P. M. N. B.—An object will be offered to a cash buyer.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—N. THURSTON & SONS have removed their warerooms to No. 554 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., where they offer to purchasers of Pianos and Melodeons a large assortment at low prices and upon reasonable terms. A large assortment of Piano-fortes to let.

PRIZE PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE'S improved grand diagonal, circular and overstrung base-scale Pianos, offer a large assortment at great bargains at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 348 Bleecker-st. Also, several superior second-hand Pianos, cheap.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—Only Warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. A large variety of these truly superb instruments for sale on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent.

25 PIANO-FORTES TO LET—AT $2, $3, $4 and $5 a month, or for sale at $25, $75, $100, $125, $150, up to $300; a melodeon for $27. Pianos tuned and music thoroughly taught by Prof. DUMSDAY, at No. 225 Grand-st., near the Bowery.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood Piano-forte, made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $500; will be sold for $265; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES HAS moved from his old stand in Broadway, to Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 230, 232 and 234 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase, if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOTS, with brick buildings thereon, in 19th-st., near avenue C, formerly occupied as a bolt factory. There is a steam engine ready set on the premises for sale if desired. This property, from its location, and being ready for immediate occupancy, offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a saw or planing mill, machine or smith shop, foundry, or any manufacturing business. Terms easy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 8 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THAT DElightfully situated and substantially built house, No. 15 East 14th-st, the centre of the block, north side, between the 5th-av. and Broadway. The house contains 15 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and is altogether one of the most desirable residences in the City. It will be sold a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR AND VALUABLE dock privilege at Turtle Bay on the East River, also 8 lots adjacent on the 1st-av; also 16 lots near west of the 1st. av.—all between 46th and 47th sts; also 6½ acres of land, with the site for a summer residence, near High Bridge; also pew No. 11, in St. Thomas' Church. Apply to P. T. WOODBURY, Esq., No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE TWO VERY desirable houses 320 and 322 West 34th-st., two stories and basements, with 26 feet court yards, and contains all the modern improvements and conveniences, including gas fixtures. Rent, $450. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE JUST ADAPTED TO the wants of new beginners in housekeeping. It has a pretty court-yard, flowers, vines, roses, and shrubbery; is in perfect order, and may be had at once, either with or without the furniture. For card to view, and terms, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND B basement house, No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two of the row of houses in 53d-st., 8th-av. and Broadway, 25x50 feet, lot 100, 3 story, basement and cellar, brick and brown-stone trimmings, all modern improvements. Also, house in 41st-st., 80 feet west of 7th-av., north side 30x40 feet, white marble and brick, 3-story, basement and cellar, all modern improvements, on reasonable terms. Apply to ALLEN & STEVENS, lumber dealers, 11th-av. and 39th-st., or to J. H. JONES, No. 72 Wall-st.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE —East side, 2d door north of 28th st.; price $9,500; one of the Goelet Leases, just finished. One of the most perfect and elegant houses in New-York. Terms $2,500 cash; $1,000 in 6 months, $1,000 in 12 months, $5,000 on or before May 1, 1858, with interest and privilege of paying $500 at any time. To be seen from 3 to 6 P. M. A rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY AND attic house No. 229 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. It will be let very cheap, as it is unexpectedly to let. Also, the stone-front house No. 318 West 23d-st.; all the modern improvements, with gas fixtures. Rent $900. Also, the two large brick buildings, with a large building in the rear, Nos. 113 and 115 Troy-st., near Greenwich-st., suitable for a great many large manufacturing kinds of business, or part would be let separate. Rent for the whole $1,200. JAS. W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A COTTAGE WITH eight rooms, five lots; stable, fruit, grapes &c., one mile from City Hall, opposite Clinton-av., in Pacific-st. rent $225. Also, a splendid piano, GILBERT'S make, with the æolian attachment; rent $6 a month; cost $650. Inquire at No 83 Joralemon-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—CHEAPEST FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.—$60 per month. No. 47 West 27th-st. Inquire on the premises. Neighborhood genteel and accessible. Ten rooms, bath, gas, and all the modern improvements. Tenant must be respectable and responsible.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL cottage house at Ravenswood, Long Island, near steamboat landing. For particulars, &c., inquire at WRIGHT & VAN ALST'S Store, Ravenswood, L. I.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT, BACK PARlor, and bedroom on the 2d floor, with other privilege of the house, No. 50 Vandam-st. Rent $12 per month. Inquire at No. 128 Canal st., opposite West Broadway.

TO LET—IN TILLARY ST., BROOKLYN, a brick house, the parlors and halls of which are furnished. To a good tenant, who will take it for 3 or 5 years, it will be let very low. Inquire at No. 20 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON MODERate terms, if to a small, careful family, for six months, from the 1st of May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown-stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st., and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE —From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

LARGE COUNTRY BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Near the steamboat landing on the bay at Huntington, L. I., with great advantages for bathing, boating, &c., in a healthy neighborhood. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 61 Wall-st.

A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, WITH closets, to let, in a very good location for a physician, dentist, or dressmaker. Would be let to a private family. More room can be had, if desired. Address A. T. T., Broadway Post-Office.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN COTTAGE-PLACE, between Bleecker and Houston sts., will be let to a small and respectable family until October next, with possession immediately. Address box 1,030 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—HOUSE No. 20 West 16th-st., near the 5th-av. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 2 West 16th-st. I door from 5th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A FARM containing about 80 acres, located about a mile from the centre of the village. The lands are rolling timber and meadow on the low ground. There is a never-failing spring of water on the place. The high grounds command a beautiful view of the Loantico valley, and there is every facility for making an elegant country residence. Apply to ALFRED MILLS, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 208 Broadway, second floor, room No. 9, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

REMOVALS.

STEARNS & MARVIN
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR SALAMANDER SAFES
from No. 146 Water-st.,
to No. 40 Murray-st, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DE LAMANO, DECORATIVE Artist, has removed from his old stand, No. 488 Broadway to No. 632 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., where he will have increased facilities for carrying on the general house decorating in Fresco, Oil, Encaustic, Paper Hangings, House Painting, &c.
DE LAMANO, No. 633 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MRS. GREEN'S DOMESTIC Agency is removed to No. 768 Broadway, east side, and has the best of situations for nurses, waitresses or cooks, lanndresses, &c.

JOHN DAVOL HAS REMOVED TO NO. 100 John-st., near Cliff-st.
Also, the office and agency of the New-York and Brooklyn Brass Company, removed to the same place.

REMOVAL.—C. E. SCOFIELD, TREASURER OF the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, has removed from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

LEES & WALLER HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 South William-st., to No. 79 Beaver-st., corner Hanover.

F. COTTENET & ATHERTON HAVE REmoved to lofts of the new warehouse Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

REMOVAL.—R. B. MASON & CO. HAVE REmoved from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

REMOVAL—PAPER WAREHOUSE.—BULKLEY BROTHERS CO. have removed to Nos. 55 Beekman and 45 Ann sts.

REMOVAL.—BISHOP & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hegue sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public. U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY desirable country residence of the subscriber at Up per Ravenswood, Long Island. The property consists of 16 feet front on the East River, running back to the turnpike, embracing about 3 acres, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, and in a high state of cultivation. The house is new, commodious, replete with every convenience and built by day's work in the most substantial manner, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences for a gentleman of wealth to be found in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire for particulars of J. S. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st., or on the premises of CHARLES WHITTEMORE.
Also for sale, a lot adjoining the above, 150 feet on river by about 600 feet deep, running through to turnpike.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of Dr. GIRAUD, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Orange, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York. The house, two-story, with wing, and with piazzas front and rear, is now in process of building, and will be completed about the 10th to the 15th of May. It is built by the day's work, and will be thoroughly finished. The location is fine, commanding a view of Orange Mountain and Valley; and convenient, being within three minutes' walk of the principal depôt. The lot is 75 feet wide by 215 feet deep. For terms and further information, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 169 Broadway, New York, where a map of the village and a plan of the house may be seen.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY of the late JOHN ARCHER, deceased, situated in the village of Tarrytown, containing about 2 1-6 acres, with a good and convenient dwelling house, fruit, &c.; also a number of building lots lying in said village and in the village of Irving. If the above property is not sold by the 6th of May next, it will, on that day, be offered at public auction at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.
A. D ARCHER.
TARRYTOWN, April 25, 1857.
For information, apply to DANIEL O. ARCHER, No. 332 Washington-st., where a map may be seen.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A beautiful cottage residence, on the banks of the Hudson, at Newburg. The building will be completed on 1st May; built with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water; hot air furnace; gas, bath-rooms, &c. The house commands an unobstructed view of the Bay and Highlands; its delightful scenery is unsurpassed. It is within five minutes' walk of the railroad and steamboat landing, by which communication is had with the City at almost all hours of the day. Apply to BAUGHAN & BROWN, Builders, Newburg, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEW-ARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar, size 32x60, with out-buildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and an abundance of grapes. For particulars, apply to ROBERT SEARS, publisher, No. 161 William-st., New-York.

TO LET, NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A neat, comfortable and commodious cottage, partly furnished, with or without 50 acres of land, stable, fruit, &c., about a mile and a half from the railroad depôt, at Morristown, and for healthfulness, beauty of situation, coolness through the Summer, pure air, good water and entire freedom from musquitoes is unsurpassed. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. B. O. CANFIELD, at Morristown, or to J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

TO RENT, OR FOR SALE, AT SING SING—A commodious house, recently built, and nine acres of land. The place is within a few minutes' drive of the depôt; overlooks the river; for healthiness and beauty of location is unsurpassed. More land may be had if necessary. If sold, a large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to THOS. SMULL, Esq., No. 5 Ferry-st., New-York, or C. F. MAURICE, Esq., Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, half a mile from the depôt and near Long Island Sound. There are about 3½ acres of ground, well stocked with all kinds of fruit, shade trees, flowers and shrubs, together with stable, out-buildings, &c. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED GOTHIC COTTAGE containing 13 rooms, delightfully situated on high ground, in Fairfield, Coun., three minutes' walk from depôt. There are three acres of ground very tastefully laid out, carriage paths, flower beds, summer-house, stables, large vegetable garden, new cow and poultry. It is a very desirable summer residence. For particulars, address Post-Office, Box No. 24 Fairfield, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SITuated 3½ miles from Hoboken, and ½ of a mile from Guttenburg Ferry landing; containing four acres of land beautifully situated; fruit, shrubbery and flowers in abundance; there is a comfortable house on the premises. Lowest cash price, $4,000. Inquire of H. E. ST. JOHN, No. 7 Gold-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Oyster Bay, L. I., of 30 acres; Gothic cottage and plenty of out-buildings—all of them nearly new, and in good order; possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of
J. MONILAUS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A 2-story house and 31 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 208 Front-st., up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 12 rooms, gas, heater, good water, plenty of shade and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENGLOW, No. 29 Wall-st., office 23, or of H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers.

EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY residence, furnished beautifully, situated on the shore near New-London, with ten acres fronting the bay. Also, a handsome large store with an old established and profitable trade; a large stone dock, chartered ferry, boats, &c. Inquire of BARRETT & BRINSMADE, No. 14 Wall-st., or of Dr. ELLIOTT, No. 7 Cliuton Hall, Astor-place.

A COTTAGE TO LET—In one of the most healthy, delightful and beautiful situations on Staten Island, commanding an extensive view of the ocean, bay and city of New-York, near ferry. Inquire of BARRETT & BRINSMADE, No. 14 Wall-st., or of Dr. ELLIOTT, No. 7 Cliuton Hall, Astor place.

NEW COTTAGE TO LET—ON THE HUDSON River, south of Yookers, five minutes' walk from Riverdale Station, Hudson River Railroad. Fine scenery and agreeable neighborhood; sixteen rooms, and about two acres of ground. Apply on the premises to Dr. BETTNER, or to JAS. E. BETTNER, Mansion House, Yonkers.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH 7 ROOMS, CONvenient for business in the City, in Passaic, 35 minutes from Jersey City, on Erie Railroad, and 3 minutes from depôt. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., near Bowery, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET IN STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SIX months, a commodious, well-furnished house, pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. For terms, &c., inquire at CARRINGTON & JONES', No. 44 Broad-st., or of D. L. SCOFIELD, Stamford.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., TWO desirable dwelling houses, large lots, fruit, good water, and every other convenience desirable. For particulars inquire of F. C. WAGNER, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT GOSHEN, ON ERIE Railroad, 60 miles from New-York, within 5 minutes' walk of the depôt. Rent $130 per year. Apply to M. HOFFMAN, Jr., No. 49 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR PARTLY FURnished—one of the most desirable residences in Orange, N. J., for six or twelve months. For full particulars inquire of THOMAS P. ROSSITER, No. 1 Bond-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL cottage in the country, 2½ hours ride from New-York. Apply to S. PAUL, No. 14 Wall-st., room No. 7.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SUPERIOR OPPORTUNITY FOR A man with $20,000, is offered by a gentleman just established in the manufacture of a Patent article coming into general use. He is compelled by sickness to leave the City, and is desirous of disposing of his factory, patent for the United States, interest in store, stock on hand, &c. The factory is in Brooklyn. The article pays 100 per cent. profit, and is the only thing of the kind in the world. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 3,693, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 210 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.
F. P. FLAGLER.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO PRINTERS.—$800 cash will purchase a Book and Job Printing Office, now doing a good and constantly increasing business, in one of the best localities in this City. Address PRINTERS, *Times* office.

WANTED—A FEW PERSONS, TO LEARN A new art of painting, just discovered, at which they can pay $2 to $3 a day in any city or town; can be done in your room; it is light and pleasant, suitable for ladies and gentlemen; only $5 required for tools, instructions, &c. Call at No. 62 Bowery, room No. 4.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—A weekly paper paying a profit of $3,500 per annum is offered for sale on account of the death of the late proprietor. Address ROSS & TOUSEY.

ONE-HALF IN UNENCUMBERED REAL estate and half cash will be paid for every description of building materials—brick, brown-stone, laths, lime; sash, doors, lumber, paints, &c. CHAS. R. MILLER,
No. 14 Pine-st., in basement.

AGRICULTURAL.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
AT THE NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL
WAREHOUSE.
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS, as well as the GREATEST substitute for manure, where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, CONTAINS NO KINDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $3; 3 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, helliotropes, dielytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

USE	THE	BEST.
JAMES	JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS is acknowledged by all who try it, the purest and best article in use. It is entirely free from the caustic impurities of common saleratus, so destructive to the digestive organs, while, for making Biscuit, Cake and all kinds of Pastry, admirably light. It excels the best baking soda, and requires less shortening to produce the desired richness. Parents who regard their children's health should use no other. It is sold at all the groceries, in one pound, half pound and quarter pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. MANUFACTORY DEPOT, NO. 813 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK.	PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S

DIETETIC SALERATUS.

JOHNSON'S
IODINE SOAP.
A never failing cure for pimples, freckles, erysipelas, salt rheum, scald head, and all glandular and rheumatic affections, &c. The tests to which it has been subjected have fully proved its wonderful powers. The child whose skin had lost its clearness, and was covered with unsightly blotches, has had health again bloom on its cheek, and many a young lady, mortified by freckles, has been rejoiced by the beautiful clearness produced by the easy mode of washing with JOHNSON'S IODINE SOAP. Price 25 cents. Sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

SALT.—TODD & CO., NO. 77 FRONT-STREET, have constantly on hand, afloat and in store, Ashton's & Marshall's F. F. Fine Salt, Turk's Island and other coarse Salt; Liverpool ground Salt, and ground rock Salt, of superior quality for dairy and family use in 5-lb, 10-lb, 15-lb., and 20-lb. bags, and in cases, which they offer to the trade in lots to suit, at reduced prices.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S CELEBRATED SOAP—Superior to Castile for family use,
At 9½ cents per pound.
For sale by SHEPARD & MORGAN,
No. 87 Pearl st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY COACH HORSES, 16 hands high, kind in single and double harness. They will be sold cheap, as the owner has no further use for them. They can be seen at the private stable No. 26 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses. Also, a bay horse and a coupé. They belong to a family going to Europe, and are to be seen at the livery stable Nos. 75 and 77 East 11th-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, NO. 2, the cheapest lubricator ever offered to the public.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
The above oils can be obtained from the regular appointed agents of the Company in all the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba. AUSTENS, Agents, No. 60 Beaver-st.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD COM-PANY, ESTABLISHED 1825.
This Company continue to manufacture

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,596,918 37
Average amount of Specie.....181,327 48
Average amount of Circulation.....282,025 00
Average amount of Deposits.....6,856,945 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$350,891 06
Average amount of Specie.....62,607 94
Average amount of Circulation.....94,876 00
Average amount of Deposits.....512,446 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$610,064 00
Average amount of Specie.....38,678 00
Average amount of Circulation.....102,567 00
Average amount of Deposits.....407,611 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4 h day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 185 :

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,457,254 49
Average amount of Specie.....992,437 93
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America.....25,981 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,077,433 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$10,015,943 02
Average amount of Specie.....1,189,183 01
Average amount of Circulation.....2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,121,836 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,301,065 63
Average amount of Specie.....136,238 08
Average amount of Circulation.....93,868 83
Average amount of Deposits.....1,485,849 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,581,440 07
Average amount of Specie.....230,936 78
Average amount of Circulation.....338,191 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,610,050 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday May 2, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,674,116 41
Average amount of Specie.....138,634 89
Average amount of Circulation.....84,348 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,557,816 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,398,298 83
Average amount of Specie.....641,793 80
Average amount of Circulation.....87,143 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,633,634 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROYAL H. COWEN, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,923,514 15
Average amount of Specie.....586,922 33
Average amount of Circulation.....576,476 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,306,618 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, at the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$973,268 49
Average amount of Specie.....62,111 28
Average amount of Circulation.....176,414 00
Average amount of Deposits.....852,770 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,585,960 21
Average amount of Specie.....107,331 71
Average amount of Circulation.....231,138 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,371,412 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$240,894 95
Average amount of Specie.....21,216 06
Average amount of Circulation.....131,879 00
Average amount of Deposits.....158,674 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,391,549 42
Average amount of Specie.....58,988 96
Average amount of Circulation.....139,432 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,13?,729 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$619,216 23
Average amount of Specie.....21,535 41
Average amount of Circulation.....121,253 00
Average amount of Deposits.....529,831 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I O. H. SCHRINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHRINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,513,105 00
Average amount of Specie.....4,?,916 00
Average amount of Circulation.....248,854 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,187,981 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, (illegible) WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(illegible) WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws o. 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$747,634 43
Average amount of Specie.....83,015 80
Average amount of Circulation.....197,440 00
Average amount of Deposits.....630,405 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. COSSLETT, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. COSSLETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 2d day of May, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,815,588 69
Average amount of Specie.....136,173 47
Average amount of Circulation.....29,551 95
Average amount of Deposits.....1,410,477 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,921,585 35
Average amount of Specie.....308,273 64
Average amount of Circulation.....106,058 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,?,?,936 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,696,136 53
Average amount of Specie.....124,464 43
Average amount of Circulation.....90,883 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,556,683 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$506,244 00
Average amount of Specie.....31,117 00
Average amount of Circulation.....99,767 00
Average amount of Deposits.....418,706 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,708,508 66
Average amount of Specie.....111,349 76
Average amount of Circulation.....135,999 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,484,010 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$719,316 67
Average amount of Specie.....86,936 98
Average amount of Circulation.....79,648 00
Average amount of Deposits.....545,902 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$731,498 43
Average amount of Specie.....46,790 75
Average amount of Circulation.....92,089 00
Average amount of Deposits.....664,789 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JOHN C. BREGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,461,881 41
Average amount of Specie.....65,488 02
Average amount of Circulation.....110,161 00
Average amount of Deposits.....945,921 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier af the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

W. O. BUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,?,?,?27 80
Average amount of Specie.....?,?68 00
Average amount of Circulation.....206,066 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,305,579 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$417,751 00
Average amount of Specie.....25,493 00
Average amount of Circulation.....93,922 00
Average amount of Deposits.....225,717 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,4,249 06
Average amount of Specie.....?1,?44 81
Average amount of Circulation.....?35,?74 00
Average amount of Deposits.....678,?96 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,356 505 79
Average amount of Specie.....?97,960 64
Average amount of Circulation.....?84,819 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,?48,?81 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,?31,512 20
Average amount of Specie.....?36,?75 05
Average amount of Circulation.....?89,?50 38
Average amount of Deposits.....2,?36,?53 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$984,991 66
Average amount of Specie.....?1,?37 06
Average amount of Circulation.....?1,?79 00
Average amount of Deposits.....?42,?81 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,?60,?68 84
Average amount of Specie.....115,?04 18
Average amount of Circulation.....175,?11 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,?08,?00 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HARDCASTLE, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HARDCASTLE, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,167,059 83
Average amount of Specie.....?39,?70 50
Average amount of Circulation.....?57,?21 10
Average amount of Deposits.....3,?31,?24 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GURDON ANGELL, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,?75,?98 40
Average amount of Specie.....?5,?06 81
Average amount of Circulation.....?9?,?18 00
Average amount of Deposits.....?24,?72 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN S. STEVENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN S. STEVENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,890,207 08
Average amount of Specie.....540,702 26
Average amount of Circulation.....211,190 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,564,330 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE L. SEARS, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. f. SEARS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,362,163 00
Average amount of specie.....192,541 00
Average amount of Circulation.....117,318 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,371,861 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,023,426 66
Average amount of Specie.....211,134 51
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....124,655 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,314,797 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$890,204 98
Average amount of Specie.....10,721 75
Average amount of Circulation.....97,487 00
Average amount of Deposits.....924,181 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

D. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$461,081 13
Average amount of Specie.....81,006 93
Average amount of Circulation.....112,768 00
Average amount of Deposits.....186,154 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice 5th District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$?19,?27 87
Average amount of Specie.....19,?39 82
Average amount of Circulation.....?40,?54 00
Average amount of Deposits.....?50,?-8 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

OSCAR W. SUYDAM, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,009,105 56
Average amount of Specie.....55,248 82
Average amount of Circulation.....171,784 00
Average amount of Deposits.....804,763 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,?29,?56 21
Average amount of Specie.....?07,?92 85
Average amount of Circulation.....?66,?02 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,?96,?94 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$529,865 05
Average amount of Specie.....35,527 80
Average amount of Circulation.....?3?,?31 67
Average amount of Deposits.....336,119 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 4th day of May, 1857.

JAMES L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$350,966 02
Average amount of Specie.....57,102 96
Average amount of Circulation.....118,101 00
Average amount of Deposits.....?31,661 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 4th day of May, 1857.

JOHN N. HOOPE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,183,389 16
Average amount of Specie.....219,391 21
Average amount of Circulation.....183,647 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,146,942 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MAY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MAY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$?91,947 03
Average amount of Specie.....24,082 00
Average amount of Circulation.....130,938 00
Average amount of Deposits.....671,575 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,?10,?48 68
Average amount of Specie.....?62,?32 07
Average amount of Circulation.....?4,?19 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,?40,?71 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

T. J. SORRENS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,?13,?89 39
Average amount of Specie.....51,?65 54
Average amount of Circulation.....138,?41 00
Average amount of Deposits.....?29,?11 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ED. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,450,569 80
Average amount of Specie.....?30,8 9 87
Average amount of Circulation.....103,677 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,807,445 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, K. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,?28,?03 29
Average amount of Specie*.....1,?31,?09 24
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.....?59,?44 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,?34,?48 15

* Under this head are included coin, bullion and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,580,045 49
Average amount of Specie.....129,025 84
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....125,734 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,818,849 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,890,207 08
Average amount of Specie.....540,702 26
Average amount of Circulation.....211,190 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,564,330 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE L. SEARS, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. f. SEARS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 4th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,362,163 00
Average amount of specie.....192,541 00
Average amount of Circulation.....117,318 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,371,861 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,023,426 66
Average amount of Specie.....211,134 51
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....124,655 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,314,797 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$890,204 98
Average amount of Specie.....10,721 75
Average amount of Circulation.....97,487 00
Average amount of Deposits.....924,181 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of May, 1857.

D. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$461,081 13
Average amount of Specie.....81,006 93
Average amount of Circulation.....112,768 00
Average amount of Deposits.....186,

NEW-YORK CITY.

QUARANTINE SETTLED—SEGUINE'S POINT PARCHASED.—The Quarantine Commissioners have purchased fifty acres of land at Seguine's Point, known as the Wolfe Farm, for a Quarantine Hospital site, and have paid $28,000 for it—so that the title to the same is now vested in the people of the State of New-York. This matter would have been settled some week or ten days sooner, but for the rumor that the title was defective. All doubts upon that point have been settled, and the transfer is now complete. The estate adjoins the property of Mr. SEGUINE, on the east side of the Point. Upon it is one principal building, a gentleman's country seat, which, with other improvements, is estimated to be worth about $14,000. The Commissioners will proceed immediately to erect the necessary buildings for the reception of patients, and to carry out the design of their appointment. Since the purchase has been made the Commissioners, we understand, have been offered a *donation* of ten acres of land for a Quarantine site, by HENRY M. WEED, Esq., at Cedar Grove, to the eastward of Seguine's, at the foot of New-Dorp plain. A large land-owner on the Island is urging the location on the Grove, for the advantage it would be to the eighty acres which he owns in that neighborhood. So it seems that Staten Island even is divided in sentiment as to the effect of Quarantine in a neighborhood.

With respect to Coney Island, the majority of the Commissioners insist that though parties did offer a lease of it, since they held that lease for it only as for a bathing-place, they could not legally underlease it for a Hospital.

THE TAMMANY DEMOCRACY—MEETING OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION.—A special meeting of the Democratic General Convention was held last evening at Tammany Hall. ELIJAH F. PURDY, the President, presided. After the transaction of the usual opening business, a series of resolutions sustaining the Administration and approving of its Federal appointments, condemning the acts of the Legislature in reference to its legislation regarding this City, and indorsing the course of Mayor WOOD in his opposition to such legislation, were adopted.

A resolution offered by Capt. RYNDERS, that a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed to assist in the success of the grand indignation meeting in the Park, was also adopted.

All the resolutions, especially those referring to the acts of the late Legislature, are couched in very strong language. The question upon each of them was taken by ayes and noes.

The members of the Committee of one from each Ward to determine upon the manner in which a new General Committee shall be selected was announced.

A full and official report of the proceedings was ordered to be published.

NO NEW PORT-WARDENS AT WORK.—From present appearances the newly appointed Port-Wardens are not likely to find anything to do, as the merchants and underwriters stand firmly, and act just as if no new officers existed. In the matter of marine surveying, the old incumbents continue to act—the Underwriters recognizing their certificates, and acting under their authority; and the new Port-Wardens having taken no legal steps to prevent it. On the whole, the old Surveyors are rather anxious that a suit should be brought to test the matter: and profess to have no fears for the result. The ship *Wabano* is now undergoing repairs on the Dry Dock, under a certificate of the old Marine Surveyors; this is a case which might be proceeded against, if there were the disposition to do so.

THE SHAD POLES TO REMAIN THIS SEASON.—The Pilot Commissioners, on whom now devolves the duty of removing obstructions in the river, upon the piers and in the slips of New-York, have notified the Chamber of Commerce, and the Board of Underwriters, of their readiness to act; but, as there is no appropriation made to defray expenses, no action will be taken until that necessity is provided for. The Commissioners say they are willing to do their duty without pay; but, as there will be a considerable sum required for contingent expenses, and as they cannot do the work, and pay the bills too, probably nothing will be done at present, and the shad-stakes will remain where they are until the close of the present fishing season, which will scarcely last a month longer. Next year the law restricting the setting of poles to places where there is but six feet of water at mean low tide, they promise, shall be strictly enforced.

CITY OFFICIALS WAITING FOR THEIR PAY.—The payment, on Friday last, of over $200,000 interest on City stocks and bonds, was a pretty large draft on the City finances. A good surplus, however, remained from the money just paid in on new revenue bonds. It was stated that, from this surplus, the salaries of City officials would be paid yesterday. There was a great rush early in the morning, in consequence, to the Comptroller's office, of persons holding office under the City Government, to get their last month's pay. But the Comptroller has deferred payment, alleging that more important obligations must be canceled first. How much grumbling there was may be imagined, when it is remembered that the monthly pay of salaries to City officials is $34,250.

A CHANCE TO AID FOR GENERAL WALKER.—A number of guns were seized about two weeks ago on board the *Frederick Gibbard*, just after her arrival at this port. The seizure took place because an attempt was made to land them without paying the requisite duties on them. The guns are in the Custom House, and no claimants have appeared for them as yet. If no claim is put in for them to-day before the United States District Court, they will be condemned and forfeited to the Government. It is said that the guns were sent over here with a view to their shipment to Gen. WALKER. Be this as it may, it is hardly probable any claimant will appear for them. A good chance, therefore, will offer itself for WALKER's friend and supporters in the City to purchase them at a low figure—as in case of their forfeiture they must be shortly offered at public sale.

ANOTHER SLAVER.—The bark *Minnetoka*, which left New-York in the latter part of March last, is reported to have gone on a slave expedition to Africa. Some suspicion attached to her before her departure, but not sufficient to cause a close watch to be put upon her movements. She cleared for St. Thomas and a market. A house in Havana purchased the *Minnetoka* last January from CANTRIL & Co. of this City, her former owners. The vessel formerly was employed in the West India trade. She is a stout, square-built bark of 284 tons, and was built in 1852. She was sold to her present owners for $13,000. The names of these owners are not given.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT.—A President and six Directors, to manage the affairs of the Accessory Transit Company, were elected yesterday by the Stockholders of the Company. The following were elected:

President—JAMES M. CROSS.

Directors—Daniel B. Allen, John P. Yelverton, Richard Varick, Peleg Hall, Frank Work, Chauncey St. John.

The announcement of a programme for future movements is deferred till "General WALKER is killed off"—at least so it was stated at the office subsequent to the election.

THE FATAL FIRE-ENGINE ACCIDENT.—An Inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner CONNERY, at the house of Engine No. 38, in Ann-street, upon the body of the young man RICHARD H. HUNTINGTON, who was accidentally killed on Monday night, while proceeding to a fire, by being run over by Engine No. 38, to which he was attached. The facts elicited did not vary from the statement as published in yesterday's TIMES. The verdict rendered by the Jury was: "That the said RICHARD H. HUNTINGTON came to his death by being rolled over by Engine No. 38, on Sunday evening, May 3, 1857, at or near the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, receiving injuries of such a severe character, in the cervical vertebræ, as to cause instantaneous death."

Mr. HUNTINGTON became a member of No. 38 Company about four months ago, and since that time has "bunked" in the engine house. He was a young man, much liked by his companions. His people reside in Utica, to which place his remains were sent yesterday by railroad. A large number of firemen and friends of the deceased accompanied the body to the depôt, and a hearse from No. 38 Company accompanied it to its destination.

☞ DANIEL DENTON, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, died very suddenly on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock. The funeral service took place at the house of the Company, in Franklin street. Rev. Mr. WESTON, of Trinity Church, delivered a very affecting address. The remains were forwarded to Elmira, Monday afternoon.

Fires.

IN THIRTEENTH-STREET.—A fire broke out about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in the machine shop of HOSE & DELAMATER, at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River. The flames spread very rapidly, and the building—a wooden one—was with all its contents entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $7,000. The building is insured for $4,000, in the Columbia [illegible] and the stock for $2,500, in the Manhattan [illegible] Fire, Hamilton, Rockaway and Hudson River, Relief, Merchants' and Rutgers Companies.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE FATAL AFFRAY AT THE FULTON FERRY—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The inquest upon the body of the man John Sweeney, the Corporation carman, who died at his residence, No. 84 Frankfort-street, on Saturday last, from injuries received the previous Wednesday night, at the Fulton Ferry, was resumed and finished yesterday, before Coroner PERRY. Several witnesses were examined.

John McCormack, one of the deck hands of the Ferry Company, being sworn, said: Deceased came on board our boat at eleven o'clock Wednesday night, as we were about coming over from Brooklyn; he appeared to be pretty drunk; he staggered; as he was going into the ladies' cabin, I stopped him and told him he was too drunk to go in there; I did not use any force to prevent him going in; I only laid my hand upon him; when we reached the York side, and had the boat secured, he called me from the bridge and said he wanted to speak with me; I asked him what he wanted; he answered: "You insulted me;" he continued to talk in this way; as we came up to the gate I took and put him outside; he then went away; about 12 o'clock he came back to the boat; I was in the ladies' cabin; he came in the cabin; says I, "Hello, neighbor, are you back again?" says he, "You insulted me;" I told him to come outside, as I wanted to speak with him; when he came outside, and when we were on the deck, we stood facing each other, when a young man with him said, "Go in, John;" with that Sweeney struck at me; the second time he struck at me he knocked off my hat; as I stooped to pick it up, several got at me and beat me; I soon got away and ran away to the gate; Sweeney followed me to the gate and got hold of me, and I pulled away from him and ran; I tried to go into the boat when I saw Sweeney fall to the ground; there was fighting going on all the time between the other parties.

William Blaker, residing at No. 89 Water-street, testified: About 12 o'clock last Wednesday night, as I was going past the Fulton Ferry, I saw some men come out of the Ferry-gate striking at one another; one man was struck down; I do not know who the man was who struck the deceased; he appeared to be a boat-hand; he said to deceased, "You are the man who attacked the man on the boat," and then struck him; deceased fell to the ground; the man who struck the blow picked deceased up, and set him against the ferry gate; there was a great noise outside of the gate at the time.

The Coroner briefly addressed the Jury, recapitulating the evidence submitted. The Jury after a short consultation returned and reported the following verdict:

"That the said John Sweeney came to his death by injuries from a blow inflicted by one of the boatmen of the Fulton ferry-boat *Nassau*, April 29, 1857, and that said boatman was acting in self defence."

THE NEW EXCISE LAW.—Drunkards are now disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the new Excise law, which provides that persons found intoxicated in the streets shall be arrested and locked up until sober, when they shall be examined as to where they obtained their liquor, fined $10 and imprisoned ten days unless the fine is paid. This provision, it will be seen, is essentially the same as that embraced in the late prohibitory law.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—A young and genteel-looking man, giving his name as Willis, with more or less *aliases*, was captured on Monday evening by an officer from Philadelphia, where he stands charged with a hotel robbery. The fellow is also charged with the perpetration of a burglary in Troy, where a reward of $200 was offered for his capture. The police have been looking after him for some time. He was detained in the Fourth Ward Station-house all night, and was yesterday sent back to Philadelphia.

THE BLOODLESS REVOLUTION,

As the journals call the present attitude of our City authorities towards certain legislative enactments, excites the popular attention; but quite as great a public sensation is being created by that exquisite NOVELTY in the way of PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS, just introduced into our midst by the "London Stereoscopic Company." It has become the fashionable thing of the day. Lovers take it to their sweethearts as a gift. Parents present it to their delighted families. These wonderful articles are very beautiful and very inexpensive. The *London* agent has them at HALL'S Music Store, corner Broadway and Park-place.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA are combined a tonic, laxative and disinfectant. It strengthens the stomach, regulates the secretions, and refines and quickens the sluggish and infected blood. In diseases of the lungs, scrofula, dropsy, and all eruptions, its curative effect astonishes the most sanguine. KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES are at once agreeable, harmless and irresistible. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY UNDER-GARMENTS
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At RANKIN'S,
No. 96 BOWERY.
The best goods at lowest prices.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM.—LINCH'S ANTI RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by HARNAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies in pursuit of the latest fashions, at moderate prices, will find in the immense and varied stock of R. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway, all that Paris has produced for the present season in silk bonnets, straw goods, silk goods, laces, artificial flowers, dress caps and head dresses, bonnet frames, &c. The warerooms are opposite the Park, and unrivaled in extent and location in this City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT removes all discoloration of the skin, and allays the itching and inflammation generated by heat or cold. It takes the sting out of every eruptive disease, and heals, by *eradication, not suppression*, all kinds of sores, tumors, carbuncles, scrofulous ulcers, and cancerous disorders.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Merchants, clerks and others may now avail themselves of the professional services of Mr. FOWLER, Phrenologist, No. 308 Broadway, who gives charts with full written descriptions of character, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-know persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro. *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. ste., N.Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 state street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

REV. H. W. BEECHER'S CHURCH—MR. BEECHER ON THE THEATRE.—At the morning service in Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S church last Sabbath, fifty-three persons were admitted to the church on profession of faith, and twenty three on letters from other churches. Of these, eight had been baptised by immersion on the Wednesday evening previous, the Baptist Church in Pierpont-street having tendered the use of its house for the purpose, while some fifteen were baptised by sprinkling on Sabbath morning. At the evening service Mr. BEECHER preached on the doctrine of Christian Liberty, with an eye to the Christian's liberty to enjoy the drama. While heartily sympathizing with Dr. BELLOWS on his general doctrine of amusement, he considered the Doctor's application of his argument to the Theatre as fallacious. "When you raise oaks out of toadstools," said he, "you may get good out of that Bowery example room"—the Theatre.

MORNING PRAYER MEETING.—On Saturday last, the series of morning prayer meetings which has been held in connection with the Plymouth Church, was brought to a close. Its place, however, is to be filled by a Union Prayer Meeting of several of the churches on the Heights, to be held in the lecture room of Rev. Mr. HOGARTH'S church, in Henry-street commencing at 8 A. M., and continuing half an hour. A similar meeting has been held in Boston daily for five or six years, at the lecture room of the old South.

THE BROOKLYN GAS COMPANY TRIUMPHANT.—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last evening, and the first business before it was the consideration of the Report of the Gas Committee, in favor of entering into contract with the Brooklyn Consolidated Gas-Light Company, to supply Brooklyn with gas at about half the price charged by the old Company. Three hours' time was consumed in discussing the matter, when Alderman DEL VECCHIO of the Sixth Ward offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That in the opinion this Common Council it is not expedient to make the contract with the Brooklyn Consolidated Gas-Light Company, as proposed by the Gas Committee.

This was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Aldermen Cashow, Russell, O'Neil, Doherty, Del Vecchio, Hudson, Reeve, Bogert, Oliver, Fiennis, Walsh, Bannon, M'Mahon, Colahan, Preston, Ralphs, Weller, Schalk—18. *Nays*—Aldermen M'Namee, Lowber, Pierson, Fowler, Dorlan, Clarke, Van Brunt, Spader, Vail, Worlan, Snyder, Bliss, Palmer, Kalbfleisch, Soydam.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—As a lady was passing through Fulton street, Brooklyn, last evening, when near Nassau-street, a little colored boy snatched a porte monnaie from her hand, and started off at the top of his speed. The alarm was given, and after a sharp pursuit the thief was captured, and deposited in the cells of the First District station.

CHEAP.—Two East Brooklyn Germans were on Saturday fined $25 each for preparing diseased meat for sale. They paid the fine and were discharged.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—WM. H. LYONS, *alias* "Honey" Lyons, has been arrested in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, for committing a brutal outrage on the person of ELLEN CLINK, whom he caught one evening while out on an errand.

☞ The Phœnix Engine Co. of New-Haven will visit Brooklyn on the 14th inst., and while here will be the guests of Engine Co. No. 12.

☞ An adjourned meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association was held yesterday in People's Hall, Brooklyn. It was strictly a business meeting, and after admitting a number of members a motion to adjourn to Thursday next was carried.

NEW-JERSEY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW COMMON COUNCIL.—The new Board of Aldermen of Jersey City was organized last evening. The members of the old Board met—Alderman DAVENPORT, President, in the Chair. Having approved of the minutes of the last regular and special meeting, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

The members of the new Board then took their seats. Those holding over are as follows:

First Ward—George S. Gardner.
Second Ward—Joseph G Edge and Hugh McComb.
Fourth Ward—T. E. Tilden and J. V. Thurston.

The new members are as follows:

First Ward—D. S. Sinclair, R. B. Kashow and Wm. Voorhies.
Second Ward—M. Irwin, (reelected,) A. A. Hardenbergh.
Third Ward—C. M. Hawkins, M. L. Blum, J. M. Brown and R. K. Cornelison.
Fourth Ward—M. S. Wickward and Wm. Roosevelt.

Alderman ERWIN was chosen temporary Chairman. The Board proceeded to organize by appointing the following officers:

President—HELANOTHON S. WICKWARE.
Clerk—GEORGE W. CASSIDY.
City Marshal—NATHANIEL ELLIS.

The rules of the old Board were adopted.

Aldermen Hardenberg, Tilden and Sinclair were appointed a Committee to inform the Mayor that the Board was organized, and ready to hear any communication which he had to offer.

The President, upon taking the Chair, proceeded to address the Board at some length and in an appropriate manner.

The Council then took a recess for fifteen minutes, at the expiration of which time the Committee returned, and the message of Mayor WESCOTT was received and read by the Clerk. Mayor WESCOTT paid a handsome compliment to his predecessor, Hon. DAVIN S. MANYERS. He believed that the collection of the finances now done by a Collector of Taxes, a Collector of Arrears of Taxes, and a Collector of Assessments, should be done by one officer, and under the direction of the Comptroller. He called attention to the advantage of using the Belgian pavement in the streets of Jersey City. The material for such pavement is abundant and near at hand. An increase of the police force he believed to be demanded by considerations of public security. He hoped that a satisfactory arrangement would be made during the present year with the Gas Company for lighting the streets with gas. He favored the restraint and regulation of the liquor traffic by a license system which will check the free sale of spirituous liquors. These are the principal points in the message. It was a well prepared document. When its reading was over the Board adjourned to meet this evening.

☞ The Hudson County Courts commence this morning.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 4.

1,000	O. State 6s 1875	105½	
3,000	Miss. State 6s	83	
2,000	do	83¼	
5,000	N.Y. Cen. R.R. 7s 101		
5,000	H. R. R. R. 3d M. ex int		b60 60⅜
6,000	Har. R. R 2d M.	73⅛	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	99⅛	
20	Corn Exch. Bank		98
22	Bank of Republic		120
5	Hanover Bank		93
100	Bank Com Scrip		105
300	Nica. Transit Co.		s60 7
300	do		s3 7⅞
7	Del. & Hud. Can Co.		134
100	Cum. Coal Co		18⅛
100	do		s15 18⅜
100	do		b60 18⅛
40	Pac. M. S. Co		73
154	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.		78⅜
100	do		c 76½
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		s10 87
200	do		b3 87
300	do		s3 87
300	do		87½
25	do		b30 87½
50	do		b30 87
100	Erie Railroad		s3 42⅞
260	do		s3 42¾
100	do		b60 43
100	do		s3 43¾
305	do		c 43⅛
100	do		s10 42⅝
100	do		b60 42¾
550	do		s3 42¾
460	do		b30 42¾
50	Harlem R. R.		16
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		70¾
300	Reading R.R.		c 61
300	do		61½
100	do		b60 61¾
650	Mic. S. & N. Ia. R.		b60 65
500	do		s60 64
550	do		c 64⅛
50	do		b3 64⅛
100	do		64⅜
400	do		b 64
50	Mich. Cent. R.R.		c 95
5	do		94¾
106	Panama R.R.		s3 94
100	do		b60 94¼
314	Ill. Central R.R.		c 134⅜
50	do		s15 134⅝
100	do		s15 134¾
100	do		s15 134⅞
50	do		s10 135⅛
823	Clev. & Pitts. RR.		s3 50
500	do		b60 50⅛
20	do		50⅜
7	Ga. & Chi. RR.		100
145	do		100⅛
500	Clev. & Tol. RR.		s3 69
200	do		s10 68¾
100	do		68¾
100	do		b30 68¾
1300	do		68⅝
300	do		b30 68⅛
300	do		s7 68⅛
100	do		b30 68¼
100	do		c 68⅝
100	do		s30 98
90	do		b3 98¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$3,000 Wheeling City 6 ₰ cent. bonds, Int. added 58¾
$5,000 Memphis City 6 ₰ ct. bonds $1,000 each, Int. added 60¼
$3,000 New-York & Erie R. R. bonds, '75, Int. added 55
160 shares Citizens' Bank 102@102½
25 shares Bank of the Republic 120½
200 shares People's Bank 110½
100 shares Irving Bank 105½
20 shares Marine Bank 109
40 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co 110
80 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co 115¼
20 shares Corn Exchange Fire Ins. Co 117½
25 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co 103
4 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co 99
25 shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co 107½
87 shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co 110¾@111¼
20 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co 128
25 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co 131½
40 shares People's Fire Ins. Co 106¾
10 shares St. Nicholas Fire Ins. Co 63½
40 shares Park Fire Ins. Co 106¾
10 shares Third Avenue R. R 88½
90 shares Belleville Lead Co 5

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000	Missouri St. 6s	83¾	
1,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	
12,000	Ill. Cen. R'd Bs.	99½	
1,000	Erie R. R. Bs. '75	89¾	
100	Ha ing R. R.		s3 20¾
140	do		s3 80¾
100	do		b60 81
100	do		81
160	Clev. & Tol. R.		sawk 68
50	Chi. & Rk. I. R.		s60 97¾
150	do		b60 98¾
50	do		98⅞
50	do		s60 97½
100	N. Y. Cent. R'd		b60 87½
10	do		87
10	do		86⅞
500	do		b60 94¼
100	do		b3 84½
2700	Erie R. R.		s30 42
600	do		41¾
100	do		b10 43⅜
500	do		b30 43¾
100	do		43½
100	do.		s3 43¼
50	do		s3 43¼
20	do		43⅛
100	Mich. Cen.		b10 95
100	do		94¾
100	do		b30 94¾
100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.		s10 65⅜

MONDAY, May 4—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, May 2, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present the following changes from the previous weekly statement of April 25:

Increase in Loans	$1,017,335
Increase in Specie	182,050
Increase in Circulation	269,778
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	990,302

The statement this week was strongly influenced by the preparations made for the 4th of the month, this day, when the payments at Bank and for rents were unusually heavy. The Discounts were evidently enlarged, and the Deposits also influenced, by these preparations. Even the Circulation is run up by the out-door disbursements on quarter day between landlord and tenant. The Specie line is about equal to the previous estimate founded on the various income and export movements of the week. The clearances between the Banks were heavy, averaging $31,080,796 ₰ day. Including these and the Sub-Treasury statement, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	May 3, 1856.	May 2, 1857.	April 25, 1857.
Capital	$89,791,000	$99,831,000	$99,831,000
Loans	105,325,962	114,409,275	113,391,940
Specie	12,580,227	12,009,911	11,827,861
Circulation	8,715,168	9,006,566	8,736,788
Gold Deposits	92,816,063	99,159,472	98,284,512
Exchanged	27,790,198	31,080,796	29,190,188
Undrawn	65,025,870	68,079,676	67,088,424
Sub-Treasury	13,179,298	14,408,112	14,583,505
1856—May 3, Specie in Bank			$12,850,227
In Sub-Treasury			13,179,298
Total reserve then in City			$26,029,525
1857—May 2—Specie in Bank			$12,009,911
In Sub-Treasury			14,408,112
Total reserve now in City			$26,418,023
1856—May 3—Bank Capital			$89,791,000
Undrawn Deposits			65,025 870
Together			$115,996,370
Against line of Loans of			105.325,962
1857—May 2—Bank Capital			$99,831,000
Undrawn Deposits			68,079,676
Together			$127,709,676
Against line of Loans of			114,409,275

The Stock Market was dull in the forenoon, and prices about ½ ₰ cent. down on most of the Railroads as compared with the closing of Saturday. This feeling encouraged the *Bears* to offer about 3,000 Shares New-York and Erie, at the Second Board, down to 42 ₰ cent., sellers' option, to deliver in 30 days. The lot was immediately taken, and the cash price consequently advanced to 42⅝@¾@⅞ ₰ cent.; the market leaving off firm on this Stock and otherwise remaining steady.

The discount Brokers are doing a fair amount of business at 8@9 ₰ cent on prime paper, and the leading Stock brokers are, with few exceptions, readily supplied with money at call, at 7 ₰ cent. Some of the Foreign Banking houses, as usual before steamer day, were not lenders. The terms for sterling bills for the Boston steamer may be quoted an eighth easier on the large transactions, though the whole range is still called 109¾@109⅞. Francs 5.18¾@5.17½. The Boston mail will close early to-morrow, the official announcement says 11 A. M. The California mail also closes to-morrow. There is about $475,000 in bullion put up to go by express for shipment by the *America*. Other shippers, who would have remitted in this way, will avail of the new steamship *Vanderbilt*, sailing from this port to-morrow, for Havre. From $300,000 to $400,000 is spoken for this opportunity. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $118,344 over the receipts, to-day, reducing the balance to $14,295,768.

The proposition before the Board of Brokers, to limit time contracts within sixty days, instead of twelve months, came up on the formal vote this forenoon, and failed, for want of a two-thirds majority. The count was: Yeas, 59; nays, 39—the affirmative side lacking 7 votes of the required majority to change the standing rules. The result is much regretted by most of the regular Commission Brokers—the more so as the vote turned out closer than they had hoped for, from the opposition evinced at the close of last week, and might have been carried, on a full attendance of the old members, more than a dozen of whom were out of their seats. An effort may be made, to-morrow, to reconsider the vote, though it will require one of the 39 members who voted nay to enter the motion.

The new Fire-Insurance office established by the HUMBOLDT COMPANY, at No. 10 Wall-street, is under a wealthy and highly responsible mercantile management, with Mr. JOHN RANKIN, as President, and Mr. W. MULLIGAN, Secretary. Capital, $200,000.

The suspension of interest by the City of Albany on the bonds issued some years since to the Northern Railroad, creates much mortification as well as surprise. This mode of testing the constitutionality of the issue is not only very questionable, in good faith, but in this particular instance is anything but graceful. The loan to the Northern Railroad was at one time an individual, or private affair. The Road, however, having conferred the only good of which the line is capable *upon the City*, the Councils, by formal vote, assumed the burden, and authorized the issue of bonds now in dispute. The only semblance of apology for stopping the interest is the recent Legislative authority to force upon the tax-payers a loan of a million of dollars to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. But this did not avail as a rational plea before the Court, on an application for an injunction against the Northern Road interest. The injunction was refused, and now the Councils, from which the Bonds originally issued, step forward, and instruct their Chamberlain not to pay until the Rochester City case, before the Court of Appeals, is finally determined; *without following the example of Rochester City, which deemed it unnecessary to postpone the interest, in order to test the legality of the principal.* Indeed, that City has declared that, come what may, the interest and principal shall both be satisfied.

The act of the Legislature interferring with Bank Note redemption was not signed by the Governor until ten days after the adjournment of that body. This fact has raised a question as to the meaning of the Constitution on the subject of the Executive prerogative in hoarding up bills *after* the adjournment, and then signing them. Until recently it has been held that bills could not be signed after the adjournment of the Legislature, and the Governor used to attend at the Capitol, as the President does now, on the last night or the session to sign all bills that might be passed during the last hours of the Legislature. Governor SEYMOUR, we believe, was the first to act upon a different theory. The language of the Constitution,—after prescribing that if the Governor approve the bill he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections,—is:

"If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, *unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return*, in which case it shall not be a law."

Governor SEYMOUR held that this clause permitted him to *sign* bills at any time within ten days after they were presented to him;—and that the adjournment of the Legislature only prevented the bill from becoming a law if *not* signed within the time specified. This construction has been adopted and acted on by all his successors and thus far, so far as we are aware, without being contested or disputed in any instance. If Governor KING signed this bill within ten days after it was presented to him, we presume it will be held valid;—if the ten days had elapsed before it was signed, its validity must have ended also.

The New-Jersey Central R. R.'s Co.'s receipts, expenses and net earnings in each of the last two years, ending with April 1, were as follows:

Year ending April 1.	1857.	1856.	Inc. in 1857.
Receipts	$514,054 25	$393,489 85	$216,964 40
Expenses	298,935 27	217 424 83	81,510 44
Net earnings	$315,618 98	$181,065 02	$134,553 96

RECEIPTS OF THE NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY FOR APRIL, 1857.

Passengers	$83,367 37
Freight	14,000 00
Total	$97,367 37
Less due other Roads	21,184 85
Balance	$76,212 52
For April, 1856	72,811 97
Increase	$3,400 55

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence, of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	8,868	$417,240	1,673	$120,932
Flour, bbls	22,313	103,097	23,949	144,793
Corn Meal, bbls	2,896	11,867	2,170	9,023
Wheat, bushels	24,719	44,916	—	—
Corn, bushels	190,332	182,490	51,621	39,543
Pork, bbls & tcs	2,010	35,311	1,188	22,857
Beef, bbls & tcs	1,399	27,963	1,717	44,150
Bacon, ® lbs	—	—	270,567	27,316
Hams, ® lbs	—	—	67,152	7,376
Lard, ® lbs	—	—	178,830	24,913
Butter, ® lbs	—	—	22,194	5,271
Cheese, ® lbs	—	—	12,465	1,610
Total Produce		$832,284		$449,274
Miscellaneous		576,112		435,249
Total for the week		$1,408,496†		$884,523

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

† In our summary of the Foreign trade of the port of New-York, published this morning, we accidentally erred by using, in the comparison, the figures of the total value of exports for the corresponding week in 1856.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MAY 2.

Names of Banks.	Av'a. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circul'n.	Av. am't of Deposits
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,626,918	$761,837	$262,026	$6,856,945
Artisans' Bank	850,891	63,567	94,576	542,449
Atlantic Bank	610,084	98,618	102,567	407,611
Bk. of America	4,467,254	992,437	25,381	5,077,433
Bk. of Commerce	1,015,943	1,159,133	2,095	7,121,886
Bk. of Commw'th	1,351,983	188,238	93,866	1,148,949
Bk. of New-York	3,541,444	320,928	338,121	4,810,650
Bk. of N. America	1,674,116	128,538	88,343	1,

THE BURDELL MURDER.

TRIAL OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

The District-Attorney's Opening for the Prosecution.

Testimony of Dr. Francis, Dr. Mayne, Hannah Conlan, Mrs. Stansbury, J. J. Burchell, and Mary Donahue.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, May 5.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Daly.

On the opening of the Court this morning, the [illegible] in the case of the *People* vs. *Mrs Cunningham*, charged with the murder of Dr. Burdell, appeared as on the first day with the exception of Miss Augusta Cunningham, who was not present—Mrs. Cunningham, who was a little more composed, perhaps, and wearing her veil over her face. The room, including that in which the Marine Court is usually held, was crowded even more densely than on the first day. The Jurors came into Court a few minutes before 10 o'clock, in charge of Mr. McKnight, one of the deputies, and soon after they had answered to their names the District-Attorney opened the case for the prosecution, as follows:

OPENING OF THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

May it please the Court and Gentlemen of the Jury. The duty is assigned to me by the prosecution of preparing, in the usual way, your minds to receive the evidence which the prosecution, under the rules of law, will offer in support of the indictment upon which this defendant at the bar was yesterday arraigned. The prosecution proposes to prove by testimony, which it deems in its chain of progressloo, though formed of small, and to some extent delicate, links, a perfect chain of mental conviction. We propose to prove that one of your late fellow citizens, Dr. Harvey Burdell, whose dying moments were with the dying moments of the first month of this year—towerde midnight on the 1st of January he ceased to be your fellow-citizen; but to you as Jurors, his memory survives. We propose to prove that this gentleman was murdered with malice aforethought; that he was murdered in his own house, surrounded by the sanctity of his own home,—that the deed was premeditated; that it was a deed which shows upon its very impress the marks of deadly hate, revenge for some injury mistoned for, and mortal consciousness. We shall prove by the evidence that some one in the house did the deed; that there was a total exclusion of every other person in the world; that among the inmates of that house was one, who greater than any other in the world, had a motive with malice aforethought to perpetrate and accomplish that horrible deed; that that person was a woman; that that woman was this defendant; and that clustering round all these circumstances is the irresistible mental conviction, that that deed was the deed of a woman,—a deed to a great extent inartificial,—a deed planned and contemplated from a different stand point from which a man of the world contemplates crime,—bold, daring, desperate, but perpetrated to a great extent with that ignorance of human nature, which compared with a man of the world, women, at all times in the history of life, have possessed, and at all times in her own history claims. You will observe that there is a distribution here of the persons, the deed and the murderer, and the circumstances clustering round them both. You will confine your attention to two parts of this case—that part which relates to the persons, that last part which relates to the circumstances. And who were the persons? A citizen against whom no reproach had been raised; a citizen who was said to have enemies—but, so far as the prosecution have been able to extend their investigation, who had no enemy whom you can call an enemy but this woman. It surely needs no words of mine to recall to each of you the sensations and the convictions which filled your breasts when, in the morning at your breakfast table you read the details of this horrible deed. It needs no feeble words of mine to bring before you the feeling which, as fellow citizens of each other, and of the great population distributed round you, you had regarding the effect of such a crime upon the world at large if it were undiscovered and unavenged, in the language of the law, by the speedy and retributive arm of justice. Dr. BURDELL is dead, and the cold word of charity may say, "Let his memory be forgotten." But she who was his deadly enemy in life lives; and as yesterday upon that stand as witnesses, regarding your own purity, your own integrity, and your own unconscious bias and prejudice towards her, she challenged you through her counsel, in the language of the law, before you were jurors, so today, as she sits there a veiled picture of sorrow, as the world would say, she challenges you, as jurors, by her looks demanding a sympathy which belongs not to a murderess, but a woman; and day by day as you shall sit here in the discharge of your solemn public duty, she will continue to challenge your sympathy, and eloquence and ingenuity will come to her aid, and at every step of this testimony, the thought will be forced upon your minds that you are trying a woman. We appreciate fully the difficulty which the prosecution labors under from the outset, but in the discharge of that duty we shall mince no words with you. Crime has no sex! Crime has no peculiar attribute of its own, that differs when it strikes in the form of a man or of a woman. Oh, it is no wonder that all the holy associations that cluster round the name of woman should force themselves into the breast when a case of this kind comes before the public eye. When we remember the mother of our prayers, the sister of our adoration,—when we remember the wife of our life until death,—when we remember the children who are to be the future women of the world, we ask, can it ever be that those upon whom God Almighty has placed his own seal of purity should ever live to become criminal—to be the midnight assassin and the murderer, and cherish hate, revenge and jealousy? But yet, when we open the page of history, we perceive that crime knows no sex. In Roman history we read of her who, having murdered her husband—the Servia of Kingly Rome—drove her chariot over the dead body of her father, and in the time of Imperial Rome of Messilina, whose name is as odious and abhorrent in profane history, as that of Jezebel in Sacred Writ. Still, looking to the time of imperial Rome, we remark Fuvia, who, when the head of Cicero was brought to her, she unveiled it, spat upon it, and, drawing from her bosom the deadly bodkin, thrust it again and again through the tongue of that gaspicy corpse. The same great dramatist who spoke to you of the wife of William Tell, narrates how Agnes, Queen of Hungary, bathed her feet in the blood of sixty-three knights, exclaiming, as she did, "it seems as if I were wading in May-dew;" and the blessed Evangelist, who speaks of her who was last at the cross and first at the grave, tells you in the same Gospel of she who bore upon a charger the head of the deadly enemy of her family—the forerunner of the Saviour of the world.

"I was a women once,
A thing to nourish children at my breaste,
And hear their angel's whisper in my dreame;
But *now* with sorer travail, deeds of rage
And ghastly horrore take their birth from air."

Remember the relationship that existed between the gentle and loving Cordelia, and the infamous Regan and Goneril. Throughout the life of Dr. Burdell the prisoner pursued him with a fiendish hate, jealousy and revenge until the knife held by this woman found a repose in his heart. The prosecution labors under this disability—sympathy.

Now, gentlemen, I will proceed with a brief history of this case. She had known him three years, and she says that she was the mother of a child who never saw the light. She was his mistress, though she claims to be his wife; and if I shall show to you by testimony that she deserves, from her own history, from her own words, no sympathy, and no respect, then, to that extent, I have done my duty. She was jealous of him, as the evidence will show, and she haunted and hunted him, and beset him down and up stairs,—in his privacy and his publicity. She was, in this world, that picture of remorse to the mind,—if remorse he could have in thinking of his acquaintance with her—which, if he died the death of an unbeliever, just so surely would come to him in the next. The domestics of the house will go upon the stand. We will take the roof off that dwelling, and allow you to gaze into that depth of moral degradation which in that family clustered round that woman. The domestics will show that she hunted and haunted him. The Police officers whom we shall bring before you will prove that they have entered his residence at his bidding, to still the quarrels, the hate and revenge, that clustered round her and fastened themselves upon him. They have seen this woman strike him, and one of them who came in later heard her assert that she was his wife by every tie upon earth. Even their quarrels were forced upon the public, through the keen eyes of the policemen who were called in. And there was litigation between them. She sued him, claiming that there had been a breach of promise of marriage—claiming that there had been slander or seduction. Those suits were dated in October last—the quarrels, as you will see as we progress in the chain of events, coming down to the very night of the fatal occurrence, when she followed him out of the door, with a deadly threat upon her lips, which we shall presently show to you. Those suits were settled and withdrawn, and most extraordinary papers, at her bidding, were drawn up and signed by him, this hunted, haunted man, by this fiend in woman's shape—papers which you self-respect would shrink from making, were you not possessed of the consciousness that she who bid you sign them was your mortal enemy, even to hatred and diabolical revenge, and unless upon your soul was the deadly presentiment of the catastrophe that came to him—a presentiment which he himself had expressed many a time in his own house and in public. They went to

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1756 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

the house of an intimate friend, (Dr Thompson,) and forced their quarrels upon him, one following him into the very house, as the Doctor will tell you. Again, with the sly cunning of her sex, she took the domestics into a room next to the one occupied by him during the last Summer, bidding them listen to the conversation that occurred between Dr. Burdell and herself. Her spies as she thought! But not so. They were the spies of justice, and they will be here to tell what passed between her and that dead man. They will be here to narrate to you words so loathsome and disgusting that even they—the domestics—shrank in horror, and returned back to the kitchen to remember well, for future use, what they had heard. And there came to the house one day he who sits in court—a man whom neither you nor I would quarrel with. The greedy and lascivious eyes of this woman were fastened upon him, and he became, as the history of this case will disclose, a counterpart of him who had been her paramour on the story below. She did love him; she did love this man Eckel, and she, the mother of daughters who were themselves candidates for marriage, fastened her greedy, lustful eyes upon him. But I have nothing now to say of him. Let him be taken care of hereafter. But we must not forget this in the case, as step by step there is progression: that whether she was the wife of the murdered man, or his former mistress, in either event she was alike guilty of the grossest infidelity in her conduct to him who occupied the adjoining apartment to herself. Burdell had made up his mind that life to him was useless so long as he had this shadow at his side. He had made up his mind to let that house of which she was the tenant, and he the landlord, to another person, and she heard of it. She saw what was going on, and, gentlemen, upon the very night before the murder the very respectable lady who was to have become the tenant of that house from the year commencing last Friday went through the house, when Mrs. Cunningham saw her, and when she had left interrogated Hannah the cook: "What was that woman doing here?" "Why, Madam, looking at the house." "Is she going to take this house?" "Yes, they have been looking all around, and in the kitchen." "Is Dr. Burdell going to let this house to her?" "Yes, it looks so." And then fell from her lips, which would not have escaped a man of the world, the expression, "By to-morrow night he shall be a corpse," or "Be ore to-morrow night he may be a corpse." On that very morning to the boy who had swept out the room, she said that the Doctor was a passionate man, and might not live another day. This occurred on the Friday, and on the same night the deed was done. The Doctor was a regular man. His outgoings and incomings were regular. She had watched and she knew them. There was a highly honorable man who had no part or parcel in that household who, lived upon the third story, (Daniel Ullmann,) and who occupied with his professional and public career, had little knowledge of the infamy that clustered round it, and going to him upon this very Friday as he was going out, making an excuse as to the fire in his room, she gleaned from him knowledge as to when he would return,—that he was going to be absent all the evening and it would be midnight before he came home. In the hearing of Dr. Thompson she asked Burdell when he would return. Her own household she could take care of. There was her paramour, whose interests were subservient to hers, there were her daughters, and there was a boy young in years, but at the same time as artful a child as ever you placed your eyes on, and there was the cook who slept far away in the attic, away from all sounds. Why, gentlemen, in the whole annals of crime, wherever you place your finger upon a bloody and malicious murder, you will never find an opportunity so carefully provided for as that contrived by this woman upon this night, to murder this her enemy—the upper lodger out all the evening, the exact time from the lips of the murdered man when he would return, her family taken care of, and the cook, the only domestic, sent to bed. "Oh," said this lying woman upon the stand—and the discrepancy is enormous, it is wonderful, it is convincing, the very hand of Providence is in that little incident—"Oh," said that lying woman upon the stand, "I rang the bell for the cook to come into the parlor, she came up, received her orders for the next day, and I dismissed her to bed." Now, gentlemen, when the cook comes upon the stand she will tell you, that the prisoner came down into the kitchen with her paramour, a thing she had seldom done before, and ordered her to bed, although she was the only servant in the house, and consequently had double duty to perform. Mrs. Cunningham knew at once the effect of that little incident. If she had admitted that she went down stairs to call the cook, it would be convincing against her. She had once stolen Dr. Burdell's safe key, and once his pistol. She had a dagger of her own, and everything was ready for his coming. I shall show you that she was continually haunting and hunting him Dr. Cox will prove that she listened to the conversation that he had with deceased on Friday, as also Dr. Blatchell. We shall show to you that the situation of that house utterly excludes the idea of intrusion or interference by any outside person. We shall show that when the boy came there in the morning the basement door was locked, as well as the back door. We shall prove that the street door had a lock of peculiar construction; that Dr. Burdell had one key, found on his body when dead, and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Eckel and Mr. Ullmann had each one, making the whole set, and none missing. Ingress through that front door was therefore utterly impossible. But the learned counsel may probably argue that when he came in some enemy from the outside followed at his heels up stairs, stabbed him to the heart, and then, blood-stained, rushed from the house. No, gentlemen, he came in alone. His apartments were entirely secured and locked up. She has a pass key, and she alone, to the front room, which was his bedroom. He has the key of his sitting-room in his pocket. He puts it in the lock and opens it. He goes in; a shawl was found folded upon the sofa, and cap carefully disposed of.

Now physicians will tell you that the mortal injury inflicted on that man occupied the briefest possible space of time. And wherever he was struck, this damning fact will come out—that the blow was given by a *left-handed woman*. And she, gentlemen, (pointing to Mrs. Cunningham,) is a left handed woman. She has been carefully watched while in prison, and that fact has been established, corroborating the domestics in the family, who swear that she is left-handed. I shall have a model here in a day or two—perhaps this afternoon,—which will give you a correct idea of the locality where this catastrophe occurred, but this I may say without it—that by the door to which he would naturally, by the instincts of self-preservation, rush—by that door in the corner, as one standing behind him struck him. The wounded animal, as hunters tell you, turns in the direction from which comes the blow. It is human instinct as well. On receiving a blow a human being turns in the direction from which it comes, and the blow that was given to Burdell was a left-handed blow—not a downward stab in the heart, but upwards, "Oh," but says my learned friend, "this was not necessarily premeditated." "It might have been justifiable or excusable homicide, or manslaughter." It would hardly be proper for me to ask the learned counsel whether that was the faintest reflection of a client's confession. I will not do it; but I will ask him in his candor and fairness as counsel before a Jury, to say where are the marks upon that murdered man's body which show anything that would excuse or justify,—anything which would show that the blows were the result of spasmodic temporary passion, which when cooling time came would bring regret, horror, and remorse? But no, gentlemen, there were 15 wounds upon that body, and such a theory if it be presented cannot for an instant stand. The wounds show revenge, hatred, and malice. They show that even when the man was dead, and the life-tide flowing rapidly from his heart, and his soul gone to his last account, that again and again were the stabs inflicted into the unconscious corpse, to "make assurance doubly sure,"—to make it a thing of certainty that *my enemy* had gone,—the discarded paramour, this victim of jestousy, this victim of hate and revenge,—this victim who had dared to make an appointment for the next morning to set his hand to paper to bargain away her rights of property, and her house,—this victim who died in the fulfillment of bloody threats which had not yet cooled on her lips—had been safely disposed of.

Whoever did that deed was in all probability covered from head to foot with blood—blood upon the deed wall, upon the dead door, upon the dead metal, and upon the different articles of furniture—blood upon the carpet, drops that had fallen from the bloody dagger, or the clothes There was a safe which once before Mrs. Cunningham had robbed She had committed petty larceny. She had once stolen papers from that safe, which the morning after the murder had the catch a little up showing that it had been entered, for entered it could be, for the key was in his pocket as he laid upon the floor. When he was found the next morning he was carefully laid out. We shall present to you a man whose testimony has never yet been made public, who will show that there was no haste about that thing, that it was deliberately planned, and promptly and efficiently executed. There lies the dead man; the shadows of midnight surround him, and she is alone with him. I choose to make no charge as yet against the others who were in that house. She stands alone in this indictment, and alone at present we are trying her. I choose not to ask you to picture to yourselves the aid of a child, and that child a daughter. Let the circumstances give their own solution to each of your minds, and I think you will come irresistibly to the conclusion that the deed was committed by some one in the house. Who but a woman not knowing the world, cunning only to a certain extent, would ever have said that that man had committed suicide. Who but a woman would ever have laid that head so near to the door that it was with great difficulty that it could be opened without touching it. The learned counsel then alluded to the suspicious circumstances of a fire having been kindled in the top room, which was a very unusual circumstance, and argued that the murderer there burned his blood-stained clothes. This point would be abundantly established by testimony. All night long the body laid on the floor with the gas light burning. The bookcase, the next morning, was found open, the key upon the outside of the door. His watch was stopped at half-past six, showing that the deed had been committed almost at the moment that he entered the room, as he had no time to wind it up previous to retiring.

What, continued the learned gentleman, is the instinct of a man and of a woman, not to say a wife, but even a friend, when informed of the occurrence. Word is brought to her by the affrighted neighbors, that "Dr. Burdell is dead." "Is he dead?" They tell her so. Naturally she would do one of two things—either fainting or unconscious at the deadly news, or rushing to see if it be true. But she was ready and did act her part of simulation, which witnesses will graphically describe to you. Dr. Mayne who lives opposite, came in and said to her "Dr. Burdell is dead." Even then she had not gone down stairs, to render, if wife she was, that duty she had sworn to render. "I am so glad to hear that, for I thought he was murdered;" and then again, almost at the same instant: "I have a dreadful secret to tell you," and taking out a marriage certificate, says, "My name is Emma Augusta Burdell; I was married to the Doctor, and here is my certificate." No going down stairs to see whether he had died by natural causes or whether he had been slain, but moving about her room, spasmodic in one corner, calm in the next, agitated in another, and tearing her hair in other places. Why, the same feelings were in her breast as on the night when the Coroner sent up to examine her, and she responded to him; "I won't come down without I have the aid of counsel." Now, why did she,—this innocent woman, require the assistance of counsel? If it was not her first duty to render respect to this dead man, it was doubly her duty to protect the character of her house and her children, and to rush down to give her testimony, for at that time no suspicions were against her. She was at liberty in her own house. Nay more, the son-in-law of the Coroner himself was her counsel during the Sunday, but she saw that abler advocates were necessary, and my learned friends came to her aid, and advised her to close her lips thereafter. The District-Attorney alluded to the fact, which he would substantiate by proof that there was a mark discovered on the neck of Mrs. Cunningham corresponding with that found on the neck of the deceased, which he contended proved that they had grappled together. He then concluded his remarks by a brief recapitulation of the points that he had submitted to the Jury tending as he believed conclusively to fasten the guilt upon the accused. The prominent point in the case was the motive of Mrs. Cunningham to commit the murder, and he felt convinced that when the evidence for the defence had been placed before them in spite of all the ingenuity of the counsel for the prisoner—whether her name were Emma Augusta Cunningham, or Emma Augusta Burdell, whether mistress or wife, they would be compelled to find her guilty of the murder of the Doctor.

TESTIMONY OF DR. J. W. FRANCIS.

The first witness examined for the prosecution was *Dr. J. W. Francis*. His evidence, reduced to a statement in regular order, was to this effect: I was born (he said) in the City of New-York, and am 67 years of age; I have been in the practice of physic forty-seven years, and have also been engaged, during a considerable portion of that time, as a professor of medical jurisprudence in the college; I have been residing in Bond-street, near Broadway, for some twenty years; on the morning of Saturday, the 31st of January, I think, I was called into the house No. 31 Bond-street, at ten o'clock, or ten minutes past ten o'clock; I accompanied the messenger, whom I did not know, to that house, passed through the front door, ascended the first and second flights of stairs into the second story back room, which was the dentistry office of Dr. Bordell; as I was ascending the stairs I asked if the person was very ill; the messenger told me he was dead, and they wanted to know the cause of his death; there was a police officer at the door, and he let me in; the messenger stood partially outside as I entered the room, which I did carelessly; I stepped into blood; there was a large quantity of clotted blood on the floor; casting a glance downwards I saw a large, stout, strong, muscular body, seemingly in great health, lying dead on the floor; a gentleman in the room—I don't know who he was—told me he had turned the body over, but had let it lie in the same place in which he first saw it; the face was now upward; the clothing of the body seemed to be very tenaciously wrapped around it, and upon feeling it I found it a mass of soaked linen and clothing super-saturated with blood; between the body and the wall was a large mass of clots of blood, which might have been forming for some four or five or six hours and some of which might have weighed half a pound, and some a pound and a half; the blood had coagulated and laid there; one of the men asked me to move round cautiously, for there was a good deal of blood about there; I cast a glance at the countenance of the corpse; I was not familiar with Dr. Burdell, but had seen him one hundred times probably; the Coroner came up to me and told me to wait a few moments, as Dr. McKnight, his assistant was in the next room and would be ready in a few moments, having a case with some instruments or probes, to make a thorough examination of the body; in a few moments Dr. McKnight entered; we approached the body, took a look at the countenance, and found it to be a surcharged, plethoric, full distended face, with the eyes protrusive, with the mouth firmly drawn together, and with the tongue protruded between the teeth; it looked at that moment as though the man had died of a convulsion; in examining farther, I perceived a line sufficiently distinct passing round the front part of the neck; but, inasmuch as the body was of a full habit, and the mark of the application of a ligature could be there but a short time, it would naturally be a little evanescent; after a while the body would react and absorption would set in, so that the mark would not be so distinct; but still there was a strong mark which others saw as well as myself, though no ligature could be seen; I immediately thought of that popular idea of garrotting, but said nothing particular about it; Dr. McKnight being now ready with his instruments, we turned the face of the corpse a little about towards the right side, and I observed under the angle of the ear and jaw, on the left side, a wound; on being probed it was found to extend nearly the whole length through the neck; it allowed the probe being extended so far that we put it down to six or seven inches; on examination we discovered that it had divided the carotid artery and the great vessels of the neck. We found on the cheek—the malar bone—on the left side, a wound that went down and inward into the face. On the one side there was one distinctly marked. On the left side there was an abrasion. Lower down on the right side, near the clavicle, was a wound which extended directly into the thorax some six or seven inches, and running into the internal portion of the chest. On the right arm was a transverse wound, pretty low down, some two inches or so below. On the left arm, near what is called the deltoid muscle, where the swell is, there was a wound that went down four or five inches. There was another wound on the same arm, lower down, that went in two or three inches. The clothes being removed from the body, and the abdominal region and trunk all exposed, it was immediately apparent how many additional wounds had been received. There was one on the left side, between the fourth and fifth ribs, which extended some six or seven inches, perhaps seven and a half; about two inches lower down there was another wound that ran upward in the region of the heart, and which, according to an examination subsequently made by others, proved to be in the auricle of the heart; there were two or three wounds in the abdomen, near the region of the stomach, in the abdominal viscera; that extended inwards I should say some four or five inches; there was another wound near what is called the margin of the hip, that ran inwardly and outwardly on the left side; there were altogether fifteen wounds; but there is one other wound yet to be mentioned of great importance, and that was a wound under the left axillary or arm-pit, which extended in many inches, some six or seven; the course of that wound in the arm was directly inward and down towards the thorax; on examining the body we did not see anything particularly worthy of remark more than what I have mentioned to you; the mark of the ligature about the neck was rather heavy; I suppose it was about a third of an inch broad, or a little more perhaps; some parts of it appeared to be more distinct than others; we did not observe any marks on the back part of the head; it appeared a little more distinct on one side, and seemed as though the head had been drawn back; many of these wounds might, in their noture, have been fatal; I should suppose the wound under the arm was aimed at a vital part; when that wound was received undoubtedly the arm must have been raised; the wound was rather downward; the wound about the fourth and fifth ribs ran upward; the wound two inches or so below that ran forward so that the cavity of the heart and apex of the heart were reached by two different processes; three of those wounds in the abdomen in front looked like a kind of heter-skeiter driving without any especial object; it is impossible to decide whether the wound in the carotid artery or that in the heart was given first; if the wound had been first made in the heart, a spout of blood would have followed the second wound, which was in the carotid artery. After the wound in the artery death would ensue in perhaps some two or three or four or five minutes; as to the wound in the heart I could not say how soon death would ensue from it; I have known a person to travel about the house with a wound in the heart and then sit down and die; it depends somewhat on what part of the heart is wounded; with a wound in the apex of the heart, which is solid, a person might live a long time; if in the substance of the heart he might die almost immediately; the auricle of the heart and the apex of the heart were both wounded in this case; the wounds all seemed to be inflicted by something like a similar instrument, an instrument of about two-thirds of an inch or a little more in breadth, and we thought sharp-pointed, and some eight or nine inches in length; the wound would naturally enlarge a little after being cut; the wounds most assuredly produced death; there was no apoplexy in the case nor anything of the kind.

Cross examined—Q.—Can you recollect the precise hour in the morning when you arrived at the house No. 31 Bond street? A.—My own opinion was that it was just about fifteen minutes after 10 o'clock; I have said at ten.

Q.—You came immediately on being summoned? A.—Yes, Sir; with the messenger who came.

Q.—Are you able to say who that messenger was? A.—That I cannot tell.

Q.—Was it a man or boy? A.—A man; decidedly a young man.

Q.—Not a police officer? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you got there you found there was a police officer and Coroner there? A.—No, the Coroner was not there; but I was a few moments in the room when the Coroner came in.

Q.—The Coroner was not in the room then? A.—Not at the first moment I entered.

Q.—Do you know who the police officer was? A.—That I could never find out.

Q.—Was the police officer who was in the room the one who told you that the body had been turned over? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What kind of clothing did the deceased have on his neck? A.—I think he must have had a black cravat, and it was hanging off loose.

Q.—He had, then, a black neck-handkerchief as distinguished from a stock? A.—I cannot swear positively as to that, but I think so; his clothes were all cut open.

Q.—Were his clothes cut open after you arrived? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you able to fix the precise place on the neck where the red spot was visible? I wish you to fix it anatomically and name the place. A.—It went across Adam's apple, and was rather tighter on each side than in the middle.

Q.—Do you know what the length of his neck was from the points where this spot became visible on one side, to the point where it became invisible upon the other—how many inches? A.—It struck me as being a little over six inches; it was a very large neck, and under the circumstances it was a little distended.

Q.—There was more of this mark visible on one side than the other? A.—It seemed to be a little lighter on one side.

Q.—When death has been occasioned by strangulation, what is the effect upon the brain—can it be determined? A.—There have been a great many cases determined. There is generally a larger quantity of blood in the vessels covering the membranes of the brain than in the ventricles.

Q.—Would dissection determine exactly. A.—It would confirm death by strangulation.

Q.—Would you know when you made the examination? A.—I examined nothing but the external wounds.

Q.—In what particular direction did this wound enter on the left side of the neck? A.—It was below what is called the mastoid lump, directly cutting the carotid vessels; the carotid arteries and the jugular veins were all cut.

Q.—Did you notice whether round the mastoid lump was cut? A.—I was pretty well satisfied that it was not reached.

Q.—You had no dissection? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is it possible to tell accurately the direction of a wound without a dissection? A.—A dissection is rather a better help.

Q.—As a professor of medical jurisprudence, I ask you, if in the case of death by violence and wounds, if a dissection of these wounds is not absolutely necessary to the purposes of justice? A.—To give a mathematical, precise account it would be necessary, undoubtedly, to have a dissection, still you might go on at work, using a microscope and fill up a quarto volume with the minute details, if you wanted to enter upon such an examination.

Q.—Will a probe tell the depth of a wound exactly? A.—Yes, Sir, if the probe is long enough.

Q.—Do not the parts of the wound close up so that the probe would not go to the bottom of it? A.—Blood might form and the probe might not ascertain the depth of the wound exactly sometimes.

Q.—From the appearance of this man you judged him to be a strong and muscular man. A.—A very firm and hardy man, strongly developed.

Q.—Will you state what the wound was in the left arm? A.—It began on the inside of the left arm; it went inward and partly upwards.

Q.—Did it go beyond the elbow? A.—Yes, Sir, somewhat; neither of the wounds went through the arm, and they were each about five inches in length.

Q.—Did they go through the muscles? A.—Yes, Sir, into the substance of the arm.

Q.—Did they go through so that a dagger would come out? A.—No, Sir, they did not go through.

Q.—Is it possible to tell whether the instrument that made these wounds was sharp on both edges? A.—I do not think it could be determined absolutely.

Q.—What was the appearance of the wounds? A.—Sharp edged and clean, and they seemed to have been made by a sharp-edged instrument on both sides.

Q.—In a dissection could you tell whether a wound was alike on each side—whether the instrument that made it had two edges or not? A.—It would show whether the instrument was sharp edged or not.

Q.—Would a dissection tell whether the wound had been caused by a carving knife or a dagger? A.—I think to a rational, close observer it would determine it more precisely.

Q.—Suppose the wound had been inflicted by a dagger of that character, (a common sheath dirk) is that the kind of instrument which would naturally cause those wounds? A.—I came to the conclusion that it was a good deal such an instrument; not so broad as that, but about eight inches long.

Q.—In looking upon the man, did you suppose that he looked like one who might have died of convulsion? A.—I have seen countenances like his of men who have died of convulsion, but it would be wrong to suppose that he died of convulsion; there were full evidences of strangulation in his case, wonderfully strong, a protruded tongue and distended large eyes.

Q.—This wound in the left side of the neck, I understood you to say, went through the neck? A.—It went pretty nearly through; there was no mark on the left side corresponding to the place where it would come out.

Q.—Did you notice whether the neck was dislocated? A.—I did not see any thing like it; I did not see any marks of violence upon it.

Q.—Did this wound which you saw in the clavicle in the right shoulder extend into the thorax? A.—As no examination of the thorax was made, we only inferred that it went into the cavity of the thorax without cutting any very large vessel.

Q.—Would it have required a great deal of force to have made that wound? A.—Not a great deal.

Q.—Did you make any dissection to know? A.—We did not, we only probed the wound that went into the large clavicle; the wound that might have been given with a little more violence was the wound that was upon the anterior part of the trunk, between the fourth and fifth rib, which cut the edges of the rib.

Q.—Had he a woollen coat, and a woollen vest with a lappel? A.—I do not remember, it was so covered with blood; it looked like a piece of old silk that had been soaked in water.

Q.—Did you notice how far down the blood had run upon his clothing? A.—Inside it had run down, covering his clothing; it was all matted thoroughly; there was a great deal of blood down his legs.

Q.—Did you notice the condition of his boots. A.—I did not.

Q.—How many of these wounds would necessarily have been mortal? A.—The wound in the neck might have been mortal; the wound under the mastoid lump was alone sufficient.

Q.—What other wounds were mortal? A.—The wound upon the anterior part of the chest, between the fourth and fifth ribs, wound under the left arm, and the wound under the edge of the right clavicle, and even the abdominal wounds might have been mortal, although it is possible that the man might have survived them.

Q.—I mean mortal in the end? A.—He might have survived a number of these wounds; they were not wounds which would necessarily be fatal, as those of the carotid artery and heart.

Q.—How about the one in the shoulder? A.—He might have survived that.

Q.—Was that in an important place, where a man who knows the human body would strike to effect death? A.—Yes, Sir; that would have been one of the knowing places.

Q.—Did these wounds indicate that the person who made them knew where to strike in order to effect the death of the person, or were they struck at random? A.—I thought that some of the wounds had been inflicted with a little anatomical knowledge, and I thought that others had been inflicted without any extraordinary care or attention.

Q.—Were they wounds made by a person competent to give testimony as an expert?

The witness was understood to answer affirmatively.

Q.—Did you not make the remark that day in the room, after looking at the wounds, that they were made with singular accuracy? I did make a remark of that kind; my language was that these wounds seemed to evince anatomical knowledge.

Q.—*By a Juror*—Do you say that the person who gave these wounds would be competent to give evidence as an expert? A.—I thought the wounds looked a good deal like as if the persons who made them had a knowledge of the human structure and knew what they were about.

Q.—*By a Juror*—I would like to have your opinion, and I will ask you one question in reference to the wound under the arm to which you have referred: Can you tell me how the party inflicting that wound must have stood in reference to the Doctor? could he have stood before him, or must he have stood before him in striking that wound? A.—It looked as though the person might have stood rather more backward than in front, rather more behind than upon the anterior part.

Q.—*By a Juror*—There is another wound to which you referred, the one upon the left arm. Could you tell me in reference to the locality in what manner the wound was made? A.—I think the person must have been rather upon the front: some of these wounds evinced a reckless mode of administering them, and seemed to have been made in a hurried manner.

Q.—*By a Juror*—Do you suppose the stab in the left arm could have been made by a person standing behind? A.—Standing behind and on the outside it might have been.

Q.—*By a Juror*—Then you could not judge by these wounds whether they were inflicted by a left or right-handed person? A.—That is a subject which I have thought over without ever answering any questions about it; I have asked nobody a question about this matter since I was first examined; I once came to the conclusion that the blows might have been inflicted by a left-handed person, but it would have been better to have examined them more minutely to determine this question; I was rather inclined to favor the idea that it was done by a left-handed person.

Q.—Did you depend upon the relative positions of the person wounded and the person giving the blow? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There is one question which I wish to ask you further. You have noticed the blood upon the wall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you notice the character of the blood? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could you tell whether it was arterial or venous blood? A.—No one could tell that; I formed the idea that this blood had spurted chiefly from the neck.

Q.—Did some of the blood bear marks of having spurted, and did some of it look as if it was dropped? A.—Some of the blood on the wall looked as if it were spurted.

Q.—Did you notice it when you first went in? A.—In a moment after I got into the room to see a patient, as I thought, but found a dead man—

Q.—Did you notice if there was any blood on the wall leading down? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the blood then perfectly dry? A.—Yes, Sir; it was not a hard, dark incrustation, but a light discolorstion.

Q.—I want to ask you one question further. Did you notice the blood on the front door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it dry? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it thick, clotted blood? A.—It was rather hard and dry.

Q.—It was on the outside? A.—Yes, Sir, a little above the lock.

Q.—Was not there a severe rain storm that morning? A.—It rained pretty hard that day.

Q.—Do you recollect what the character of the night was? A.—I think it was rather a tempestuous night.

Q.—Was it the Saturday in which that very severe rain storm arose? Yes, Sir.

By a Juror.—What was the appearance of the mark around the neck? Did it look as if it were made by a rope or by the hand? A.—It might have been something like an inch wide, and could not have been made by the fingers.

By a Juror—Was this blood on the outside of the door? A.—It was on the outside of the hall door just above the keyhole.

Q.—Would not an immediate anatomical dissection have determined how much force was used, and the character of that ligature? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was the blood settled or not? A.—It was a little dark and discolored, but it was not an effusion of blood.

TESTIMONY OF HANNAH CONLAN.

The witness said she had lived in the house No. 31 Bond-st. going on two years; Mrs. Jones kept that house when she first went there, and she (witness) never knew Dr. Burdell until she went to live in his house; Mrs. Jones stopped keeping house six days before May a year ago; Mrs. Cunningham was boarding in the house when witness went there, and began to keep the house when Mrs. Jones left; Mrs. C. had a room in the attic for a while during the time she boarded, and then a room below next the Doctor's on the second story; she took the lower room when Mrs. Voorst went into the country, but she had been down there sleeping with Mrs. Voorst before that lady left; Mr. Baker and Mr. Thayer occupied the floor over that in which Dr. Burdell's and Mrs. Cunningham's rooms were; Mrs. Jones' room was in the attic; witness could not say how long the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham occupied that second floor; on the first Thanksgiving day after she (witness) went to the house, Mrs. Cunningham was sick; the Doctor had gone to Brooklyn for her two daughters, and he being away Mrs. C. cried "Oh, Doctor, where are you?"

Here the Court took a recess of an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the reassembling of the Court, the District-Attorney continued the direct examination of Hannah Conlan. He returned to the question which had been asked her at the time of taking the recess. "What did Mrs. Cunningham say concerning Dr. Burdell at the time of her sickness, on Thanksgiving Day, 1855?" Mr. Dean objected strenuously to the question. It was altogether irrelevant, he maintained. Suppose it was shown that Dr. Burdell produced an abortion on the person of Mrs. Cunningham, would that prove that more than a year afterwards she had murdered Dr. Burdell? Was it not done to blacken the character of that lady? What family in the City would be safe, if the memory of a domestic was, in case of any charge against them, to go back to conversations so remote?

Mr. Clinton argued that it would be in direct violation of the ruling of the Court to allow testimony of one offence to be given as evidence of the commission of another.

The District Attorney said that he had never heard that an abortion had been produced. He expected to prove from the witness the domestic relations of Dr. Burdell and the prisoner from the time spoken of till the time of his death.

The Court allowed the question.

The witness proceeded—Mrs. Cunningham said, in her sickness, "Oh, Doctor, where are you?" she (the witness) went for a doctor, and while he was in attendence Dr. Burdell came home, went up stairs, and attended to her himself.

Mr. Clinton moved that the latter statement should be stricken out of the evidence on the ground that the witness was not present and did not know what took place. (Objection sustained.)

District Attorney—Did Mrs. Cunningham say what was the matter with her?

Mr. Clinton objected. Objection sustained. Witness went on to state that Mrs. Cunningham was sick for about a month; she did not at that time know what her sickness was; she saw a chamber vessel in Mrs. Cunningham's room, and took it down stairs; the contents appeared like the shape of a child.

District Attorney—Did she state who was the father of that child

Mr. Clinton objected. Question allowed. Exception taken.

Witness—She said it was Dr. Burdell's; the Doctor began to take his meals at the house, at the time Mrs. Cunningham took the house, six days before May, 1856; she could not say how long he took his meals there; it was about two or three months; witness heard Mrs. Cunningham talk about Dr. Burdell; they often had rough words; she paid no particular attention to the quarrels; when vexed very much, she said she would be revenged on him; she accused him of keeping company with ladies, very often; on the afternoon of the third day before the Doctor was killed, Mrs. Cunningham asked the witness what some ladies, who had come to see Dr. Burdell were looking at; she replied that they were looking at the parlor, dining-room, closets and washstnbs; witness told her the Doctor was going to let the house to them and sign a paper; Mrs. Cunningham replied "Perhaps he will not live to let the house, or sign the paper either; this was said in the kitchen; the Doctor went out that afternoon to dinner about five o'clock; I went to bed that night, the witness continued, at ten o'clock; Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel came down and told me to go to bed, for it was near ten o'clock; I told her I would as soon as I had washed some clothes out; I went up stairs to go to bed, and stopped in Mrs. Cunningham's room—third story front; Mrs.

said upon this occasion, that perhaps he might not live to sign the paper or let the house. Did you swear to that before the Coroner? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you not asked to tell all you knew before the Coroner? A.—That did not come into my head until the lady that took the house was asking me.

Q.—Where did Mrs. Stansbury see you? A.—She saw me in the dining-room in the house in Bond-street.

Q.—When was this? A.—At the examination of the Coroner's Jury, before it was ended.

Q.—You said that you did not think of this when you gave your testimony before the Coroner's Jury? A.—I did not think of it then.

Q.—Did Mrs. Stansbury talk much with you after you gave your testimony? A.—Not much.

Q.—Did you tell Mrs. Stansbury of this at the time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—To whom did you first name it? A.—I have now named it to Mrs. Foster, the matron of the City Prison.

Q.—How recently to her? A.—Within three or four days.

Q.—Is that the first time you ever mentioned it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever think of it before you told of it to Mrs. Foster? A.—I did, but not at the time I was before the Coroner.

Q.—Was it after you were examined the first time that you had this conversation with Mrs. Stansbury? A.—It was after I was examined the second time—the same day.

Q.—You were in custody as a witness at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you not asked before the Coroner to state all that was said upon that occasion? A.—I was.

Q.—You did not then recollect it? Q.—I did not.

Q.—How many days before the death of Dr. Burdell was this conversation? A.—I could not say it was before he was buried.

Q.—Have you not been asked, since the Coroner's Jury rendered their verdict, whether you knew anything farther about this case? A.—I was never asked by anybody about it.

Q.—Has anybody called upon you to ask any questions in reference to this matter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where have you been since this homicide? A.—I have been three weeks in the station-house; seven weeks boarding with Capt. Dilks, and four weeks in the Tombs.

Q.—Has Capt. Dilks said anything to you about this matter? A.—No, Sir; and no one has spoken to me about it.

Q.—Did you tell Mrs. Foster two or three days ago about it?—A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mrs. Foster speak to you about it first? A.—No, Sir; it was running in my mind

Q.—Do you know Mary Donohoe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect when Mary left the Doctor's house? A.—I think it was three days before the murder of the Doctor.

Q.—Did she ever leave the house before that? A.—She went away for a night or two

Q.—Do you know anything about her being discharged? A.—I didn't know that she was to come back.

Q.—Was Mary drunk?

Judge Davies—This is a very improper question, and I cannot permit any statements in regard to her character, however humble she may be.

Q.—Will you state what transpired when Dr. Burdell and Mary Donohoe were in the cellar? A.—She can answer for herself; I have nothing to do with Mary Donohoe's business.

Q.—State what transpired in the cellar upon that occasion? A.—There was nothing done by him but to help me up stairs with Mary.

Q.—I ask you whether Mary and the Doctor had fights and quarrels? A.—I don't know whether they had, and I never knew them to have quarrels; there might have been sharp words about cleaning and sweeping, and raising of dust.

Q.—Have you ever heard Mary use any threats about the Doctor? A.—I never did.

Q.—Have you ever used any yourself? A.—Never, in that way.

Q.—Did Mrs. Burdell take care of the clothing of the Doctor at the time of his death? A.—Yes, Sir; I did his washing, and she attended to his clothes.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Burdell that Friday evening, before she came down into the kitchen, about ten o'clock? A.—I do not think I did; I went up to tell her that there was a girl, Mary McClinchy, that wanted to see her; I could not say whether it was before or after dinner-time; I told the girl to come the next day—she was coming as chambermaid.

Q.—When you went up to the room to tell them about the murder, what were they doing? A.—Snodgrass was writing; Eckel was sitting at the fire.

Q.—Was it used as a sitting-room for the family? A.—They used all of them to sit in it before they went to bed.

Q.—How long do you think you were in the room altogether that night—the third story front room? A.—I did not stop more than a minute or two.

Q.—Did you then go immediately to bed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where were the little boys when you went into Mrs. Burdell's room? A.—They were in bed; Snodgrass told me that George said I was intoxicated.

Q.—Did you go into their room? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you know they were in bed? A.—I heard them talking.

Q.—Do you know whether they were undressed? A.—I saw little George come down in his night clothes; I did not see him afterwards that night, or hear him say anything; I heard him talking to George Snodgrass.

Q.—Did you hear William talk? A.—Yes, at the same time in the bedroom

Q.—When was it that the conversation occurred that George said you were intoxicated? A.—He told that to his mother that night after I came up to my bed.

Q.—Snodgrass told you that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were not intoxicated? A.—I was not at all; I was just as sober as I am now, and knew just as well what I was doing as I now do.

Q.—During that Friday evening was not the bell ringing for you to go into the parlor? A.—It was not.

Q.—Will you swear that you did not come into the parlor? A.—I did not go up stairs at all.

Q.—Do you know whether the girl who called went up stairs that evening? A.—She did not but Mrs. C. went down to her.

Q.—When you told Mary to come the next day, where did she go? A.—She went out at the basement door; I went to the door with her, bade her good night; I unbolted the door when she went out.

Q.—Was it bolted all the evening? A.—I always bolted that door.

Q.—Was it bolted then just as usual? A.—It was bolted by me just as usual.

Q.—Can you tell how long you lay awake that Friday night? A.—I cannot tell exactly the time.

Q.—Did you hear Snodgrass come up stairs after you went to bed? A.—I did, and I heard Miss Helen Cunningham come up; I heard them bid good night to each other.

Q.—Did you hear Helen go down? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you know where Helen and Augusta slept that night? A.—I do not.

Q.—The next morning when you called the mother to breakfast did you see the girls? A.—I saw Miss Augusta—she was in her mother's room.

Q.—Was Helen there? A.—She was up in the garret; I called to her to come down to breakfast and she answered me.

Q.—Do you know anything about overcoats being lost in the hall? A.—I heard them say that there were, but I know nothing about it.

Q.—How long was this before the homicide? A.—It was about a week or so.

Q.—Did you let anybody in at the time these overcoats were said to have been stolen? A.—I did not.

Q.—With the exception of what you have said as to the hard words between Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Burdell, was her conduct uniformly kind towards him? A.—Yes, Sir; very kind, and sociable enough.

Q.—How did she address him? A.—She always called him Doctor.

Q.—Did you ever hear her address him by the name of Harvey? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long before daylight did you get up the next morning? A.—It was between six and seven o'clock; I came down to get breakfast.

Q.—What time did you go to call Mr. Burdell to breakfast? A.—It was about eight o'clock.

Q.—Did you generally call him to breakfast? A.—I did not generally call him, but the chambermaid was away then, and that was the reason I did it.

Q.—Was John Burchell the first one you let in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you been up stairs from the time you went down in the morning until you called Mrs. Burdell to breakfast? A.—I had not.

Q.—What time was it that you let John Burchell in? A.—It was not quite eight o'clock.

Q.—Was it before or after breakfast that he came? A.—It was before breakfast.

Q.—How long after you let him in before he came down and told you about the Doctor's death? A.—I do not think that he came down and told me any thing about the Doctor's death until about nine o'clock; it was a little more than an hour before he brought me any word about the Doctor's death.

Q.—Do you know anything about the Doctor's habit of going to the door if the boy was out? A.—He answered the door-bell very often himself in the daytime; he never answered it at night.

Q.—Are you certain what words you used when you went up to Mrs. Burdell's room to announce that the Doctor was dead? A.—I could not say exactly what the words were; I think the words were, "My God, you enjoy yourselves well when the Doctor is dead."

Q.—How long did you stay in that room when you went up stairs to announce that the Doctor was dead? A.—I staid there until Mr. Snodgrass went down stairs, came up and said that that was the fact.

Q.—What did you do when he came into the room and announced it? A.—I went over and caught Mrs. C. by the hand she was fainting away; I went down and called the next door neighbor, and I went for Dr. Roberts

Q.—Was she crying at that time? A.—She was

Q.—You took her by the hand and moved her on to the bed? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—Did you help Eckel any? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you notice that Helen fainted? A.—Yes,

Sir.

Juror—I understood you to say that did not take an affect? A.—I did not see

Juror—Did you have any company on the murder occurred? A.—I did not.

Juror—Had you been drunk? A.—

was it that this conversation occurred Doctor being jealous of Eckel? A.—

all the time

before the death of the Doctor? A.—was about one month or less, I should

Q.—Where did this conversation occur with Mrs. C. A.—Down in the kitchen.

Q.—Do you recollect of anything else said in that conversation? A.—She said first that the Doctor was vexed at her; that was the way the subject was brought about; the conversation was in the day time.

Q.—She told you that he was jealous of Eckel? A.—I said that I did not think that she gave him any occasion.

Q.—What did she say, then? A.—She gave a smile; she said that she did not care much what he said in that respect, and she did not care about such foolish talk as that.

Q.—Did she say anything else? A.—That was all she said.

Q.—Was anybody else present? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was the Doctor down in the kitchen much? A.—He would happen in occasionally if he wanted something.

Q.—Did he pay any attention to what was going on there? A.—There was a great many mice there, and he used to set a trap to catch them; he came down every day to see if there were any in the trap.

Q.—On the Friday before the Doctor was killed did you see much of him? A.—I saw him at night; I saw him pretty often.

Q.—About what time was it that you last saw him? A.—I saw him, to the best of my knowledge, before he went to dine that day.

Q.—Where was it when you last saw him? A.—On the kitchen stairs.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell attend to matters about the house down to the time of his death? A.—Mrs. C. attended to them.

Q.—Did he have anything to do with the gas bills? A.—I do not know anything about the gas bills.

Q.—Did he go and cover up the dishes down stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say about the bread and other matters in the kitchen? A.—He said that the bread ought not to be lying there, exposed in the way for the mice to get at.

Q.—Did Mrs. B. tell you not to contradict and dispute the Doctor? A.—She did; she told me to treat him kindly, and let him have his own way.

Q.—Are you married? A.—I have been, but my husband is not living, he has been dead four years October last.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of getting drunk a good deal? A.—I could always take my share, but never so much as not to be able to work; I never saw any one who would throw it over their shoulders, whether they were rich or poor.

Q.—Have you ever been charged with any criminal offence? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you ever been charged with receiving stolen goods? A.—Never.

Q.—At the time you and Mary Donoghue were at Captain Dilke was any criminal complaint made against either of you? A.—There was no complelot made against me.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of meeting men in the State Prison? A.—I was never in the State Prison but once in my life.

Q.—Who did you go to see upon that occasion? A.—Dick. Smith.

Q.—How long ago was it? A.—It was fourteen years ago; he was in the employment of my husband; I went to see him from the friendship of my husband for him and no other.

Q.—Where did you live before you went to Mrs. Jones? A.—I kept house for my husband.

Q.—Did you ever go out to service before? A.—Never; I kept house in the Sixth Ward.

Q.—What street and number? A.—It was at the corner of Pearl and Cross streets; I do not know the number.

Q.—Where did you live before that? A.—No. 30 Orange-street.

Q.—How long did you live there? A.—Five or six years.

Q.—Where did you live next before that? A.—We had an oyster saloon at the corner of Elm and Walker streets.

By a Juror—You stated when you went up stairs to Mrs. Cunningham's room and reported to them that Dr. Burdell was dead, you waited there until Snodgrass went down and come back; did Mrs. Cunningham make any effort to go down stairs? A.—No, Sir.

By a Juror—Was she in a fit state to make any inquiries? A.—She looked confused.

Q.—*By a Juror*—You stated you were seven weeks in Captain Dilks' family; you were not confined in the house at all? A.—I was not out but twice in that time.

Q.—Did you go out alone? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any conversation about this matter at this time with anybody? A.—I did not for the people were afraid to ask me anything.

EXAMINATION OF CATHARINE STANSBURY.

Catharine Stansbury was next examined by the District-Attorney. She said she was the wife of the cashier and accountant of the New-York *Express*; she had known Dr. Burdell twenty years.

To the question whether she had ever engaged to hire the house No. 31 Bond-street, of Dr. Burdell, Mr. Clinton forcibly objected, on the ground that Mrs. Cunningham was not present at the time of the engagement, and that nothing which took place in her absence ought to be admitted as testimony. The Judge allowed the question. Exception taken by Mr. Clinton.

Witness—I went to No. 31 Bond-street at Dr. Burdell's request; my object was to hire the house from May 1, 1857; I was there on the Friday afternoon preceding the Doctor's death; the papers were to be signed the next morning; Dr. Burdell and my mother went through the house with me; I saw Hannah, the cook; I did not talk with her at that time; Hannah was present while we were conversing about renting the house; I did not see Mrs. Cunningham; I had previously been to the house to see Dr. Burdell; I once saw Mrs. Cunningham there.

Mr. Clinton again excepted to all this testimony, on the ground that Mrs. Cunningham not being present, such evidence was not legal. A long argument ensued between the Counsel and the District Attorney. The Judge decided that the testimony was legal

Witness resumed—I once saw Mrs. Cunningham when I called at No. 31 Bond-street; she was close to the door of the Doctor's room; I had been talking to the Doctor, and suddenly opened the door; Mrs. Cuningham was going away from the door.

Mr. Dean again objected to the evidence. The Judge overruled. Witness continued: I was half way in the room when I was talking to Dr. Burdell; Mrs. Cunningham was immediately outside the door.

Cross examined by Mr. Dean—It was in the second-story back-room, I had this conversation with Dr. Burdell; the conversation occurred partly near the fire-place, and partly near the door; the Doctor stood part of the time with his hand upon the knob of the lock, as if about to open the door; Dennis Hubbard was in the house on Friday, 30th of January; I never saw her before; she was there before I arrived there.

To a Juror—My business conversation with Dr. Burnell took place partly while I was sitting in the dentistry chair, near the window; I do not know how near Mrs. Cunningham had been to the door when I opened it; she was a few feet from it when I saw her.

John J. Burchell, the boy employed by Dr. Burdell, was the next witness: He said he was in the employment of Dr. Burdell for about a month previous to his death; he knew Mrs. Cunningham; on the day before the doctor's death he was in the doctor's office with Mrs. Cunningham, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning; the Doctor had gone to the Bank; he was told by Dr. Burdell to go up stairs; Dr. Burdell gave the witness the key; I had been in the room about ten or fifteen minutes, proceeded the witness, when Mrs. Cunningham came in; she asked me if I had the ashes out of the stove, and I said, "Yes;" she asked me who sent me, and I said the Doctor; I was to tell Dr. Cox that he (the Doctor) would be back from the bank by 11 o'clock; Mrs. Cunningham said to me, "The Doctor is a passionate man;" I said, "Yes, ma'am;" then she said, "He will get over his passion in three or four days;" I left the room, and presently returned; I was absent only a few minutes; she asked me to go up and take the ashes out of her room, which I did; I left her in the Doctor's room; I went again to the Doctor's room; I asked her for the key of the room; she said she would take charge of it; about eleven o'clock the Doctor came back from the Bank and asked me for the key; I told him Mrs. Cunningham had the key; he ran up stairs to her room; I did not see him come back; I saw him afterwards about two o'clock in the afternoon; I never talked with Mrs. Cunningham about Dr. Burdell; I do not personally know of any difficulty between her and Dr. Burdell, except a quarrel about coal; I went to the house the next morning between seven and eight o'clock; the basement door was bolted, when the cook let me in; the back basement door was fastened; I went into the yard for a scuttle of coal, and had to unbolt it; I went into the Doctor's room between eight and nine o'clock; the key was outside the door in the lock; I did not see any blood outside; the door is only one step from the head of the stairs; I knocked at the door before I went in; when I got no answer I opened it; I saw blood on the side of the wall of the room; the door opened inward against the side of the room; I saw the Doctor's body; I only opened the door about six inches; he laid so near the door that a common sized man could not get in without pushing away the body; I put my hand against the side of the door, or I would have fallen down; I went and told the cook, and afterwards went up to Mrs. Cunningham's room; Mr. Snodgrass was holding her on the bed, and she was crying; I heard her scream; she did not speak to me; Snodgrass spoke to her; I do not know what he said; I was there ten minutes; I went to the front parlor when I left her room; Snodgrass came down after me and told me to take charge of the front door; Snodgrass ran into the street; he returned with Dr. Roberts; George Cunningham went out for somebody, and I went out for Dr. Smith; I did not see Mrs. Cunningham again; I went into Mrs. Cunningham's room that morning before I found the Doctor was dead; I went to clean away the ashes; nobody was in the room; they were down at breakfast; the first I saw of Mrs. Cunningham, she was standing at the back parlor door; I do not know whether it was before breakfast or after.

Cross examined by Mr. Clinton—Q.—Did you see Eckel that morning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time? A.—It was just when I came in; I went up to the operating room and I was cleaning out the stove.

Q.—Was he at breakfast that morning? A.—I don't know whether he was or not; the first place I saw him was in the middle of the grass plot.

Q.—(*By the Court*)—In the yard? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Fourteen, going on fifteen

Q.—Had you known Dr. Burdell before you went to live with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any money paid to Dr. Burdell on Friday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By whom? A.—By Dr. Smith.

Q.—Bills, or silver, or both? A.—Bills.

Q.—About what time of the day? A.—Between two and three.

By Jurors—What time was it you came on Friday, the day before the murder? A.—I came that morning just at seven o'clock.

Q.—What time did you say the Dr. left? A.—He left about half-past seven to go down to the Bank.

Q.—What time did the Doctor generally get to his office? A.—Why he used to sleep right in front of it.

Q.—He left then between seven and eight o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir; half past seven.

Q.—Where were you when you saw Mr. Eckel in the middle of the grass plot? A.—I was in the working room, back of the back parlor.

Q.—Was that after you went out with the ashes and for coal, or before? A.—No, Sir; just when I came in to work.

Q.—Who unlocked the back door on the parlor floor? A.—That was never bolted, not since I was there.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Eckel when he went out that morning? A.—I did not see him go out; I only saw him on the grass-plot.

Q.—*By the District-Attorney*—Do you know where the Dr. breakfasted? A.—Yes, Sir; at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Q.—*By Mr. Clinton*—Did you know that any other way than by what the Doctor said? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where was Eckel going? A.—He had his back turned towards me; he had his two hands in his pockets, and had a light coat on.

Q.—*By Mr. Clinton*—Was he going to the water closet? A.—Yes, Sir.

The witness was allowed to withdraw.

Mary Donahoe was then sworn, but her examination did not commence until after the recess which was now taken from 6 till 7 o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF MARY DONAHOE.

When the jurors had reassembled, the examination of Mary Donahoe was at once proceeded with. Mary looked rather ill, and spoke so low at first that counsel were obliged to ask her to stand up. She declared her inability to do so, as she had lately been confined to her bed for a week by severe ill health.

The District-Attorney asked her how she spelt her name, or if it was with an o. She said no—it was with oe, viz: D-o-n-a-h-o-e.

Her examination was conducted by Mr. Edwards. In reply to his queries, she testified that on the 25th or 26th of November last, she went to live in the family of Mrs. Cunningham as chambermaid and waitress, and that Dr. Burdell lived in that house at that time; Mrs. Cunningham mentioned to her particularly that she should attend to Dr. Burdell's office and bedroom, besides doing all the rest of her work, and she, (witness,) while she remained in the house, did clean his office and bedroom, and always made his bed; one day, when she had been about eight days or so in the house, whilst she was making the Doctor's bed—this bedroom being then the back room and his office the front one)—she heard a great deal of talk in the front room; she recognized Dr. Burdell's voice very well, but there was also a female voice which she did not know till afterwards; the noise continued for some time—more than ten or fifteen minutes, she should think—when the Doctor came out into the bedroom, walking very fast, she, at the time, being engaged in fixing the bed, and whether he went into the little closet or not she did not know, but he hurried into the front room again; the person with him there was Mrs. Cuningham; she heard him call her a bad woman, or words to that effect, and Mrs. Cunningham, in reply, informed him that he was a bad man, a wicked bad man, as nearly as the witness could recollect the words; he seemed, by the noise, to take a hold of her and push her out, as he said these words to her, ("that she was a bad woman,") and then locked the door on her; she (Mrs. Cunningham,) from the entry, came into the bedroom where the witness was employed in making the bed, and seemed very much excited and flushed; she asked the witness if she had seen the Doctor take a gun out of that closet, and witness replied that she had not, as her back was to him when he came in and she only heard his foot; Mrs. Cuningham then said to her: "Mary, you have no notion of what a bad man that is."

NEW ARRANGEMENT AS TO THE HOURS OF SITTING.

Mr. Dean interrupted the examining counsel to refer to a matter in which the Court was interested. He said: "Your Honor asked a question of me this afternoon whether any arrangement had been made for a stenographic report of this trial similar to the one to which allusion was then made, and which was fully reported. We have to answer in the negative, so far as any arrangements that we have made ourselves are concerned. I, at the time, however, stated in connection with my associate, that we had been informed by Messrs. Roberts and Warburton that they expected to make such a report for the TIMES, but that it was not made for us at all, and that we did not know that we would rely on it, and, therefore, that we must require your Honor, if you must do it, to take full minutes. Within the last five minutes I have received a notice from the TIMES saying that they have made such arrangements, and that if the sessions of the Court terminated at 8 o'clock in the evening, they would have full stenographic reports of everything that occurred; that they have now three reporters, and that they will have four in one more day—another, an additional one, coming on from Boston—and that full reports of the trial should be made and printed, provided we could adjourn the Court at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Dean urged upon the Court the advisability of adopting the course purporting to be suggested by the TIMES, on the ground that the case would actually proceed more rapidly than under the existing arrangement, and that it was essentially necessary to the rights of his client that her counsel should have at least from 8 o'clock in the evening until the hour of opening the Court next day, in which to prepare their case.

Mr. Clinton suggested that the saving of time and labor to the counsel and Court, which would be effected by an accurate and full printed record not only of the evidence, but of the rulings and exceptions, would more than compensate for the proposed abbreviation of the time of sitting.

Mr. T. Romeyn insisted on the absolute necessity to the counsel for the prisoner of a few hours every evening, in which to procure witnesses and put themselves in a position to meet the testimony presented on behalf of the State.

The Court should certainly assume that the distinguished counsel on both sides came here prepared to try the case.

After some further conversation and a consultation between the Court and the Foreman of the Jury,

The Foreman submitted the matter to his fellow-jurors, and subsequently informed the Court that they were willing to accept the arrangement suggested.

The Court then announced that henceforward they would meet at nine o'clock in the morning and sit till two, that from two until three they would have a recess, that at three they would reassemble and sit until eight.

Mr. Clinton rose to present some suggestion to the Court, but was informed by the Judge that the arrangement just announced was final.

CONTINUATION OF MARY DONOHOE'S TESTIMONY.

The witness resumed by saying that the next thing that Mrs. Cunningham said was that he (Dr. Burdell) was a bad, passionate man; upon which the witness remarked, "Bless me, ma'am, he must be dangerous!" she then told witness what the noise was about—that the Doctor wanted to bring some woman—(witness was interrupted, but allowed to proceed;) Mrs. C. said the noise was about the Doctor wishing to bring some woman back to that house, which she did not wish, as she (the woman) was not a good character, and she did not wish him to bring her in amoog her daughters; whereupon witness said she was perfectly right in that; Mrs. C. then said, "Mary, I don't wish you to take any notice or make any remark of what is said here or done; I can manage him myself;" which ended the conversation; when witness had done making the bed, she went away about her work through the house; the Doctor, when witness came out, was in his office room; about an hour or an hour and a half after that, the Doctor came to witness when she was brushing the stairs on the lobby; he appeared to be dressed; he locked the door of his office room and put the key in his pocket; that room was then the front room; he went down stairs as if he was going out; while on the stairs, and just after this, witness saw Mrs. Cunningham take a key, seemingly from her pocket, or in her hand—she did not know, in fact, where it was taken from—and put it in the lock of the bed-room door and unlock it; she told witness to go up and tell Miss Augusta to come down, and that the Doctor had gone out; witness went accordingly, and Miss Augusta came down and went into the room into which Mr. Cunningham had already gone. Witness went into the Doctor's front room, passing from the other room and going through the passage between them, to dust it. Witness found them in the office room; they were looking at papers. The bureau on the right hand was open, and some of the little drawers were open. It was the same bureau that stood at the side of the iron chest in the room where the Doctor was murdered. After witness had dusted about the bureau a little, Mrs. C. said, "that will do, Mary," and she (Mary) left the room, in which Mrs. and Miss C. still remained. Witness often saw in that house a bunch of keys tied with red tape; they seemed to be like iron keys; witness never noticed them particularly, but she never saw any brass ones among them; all down stairs, in the parlors and bed-rooms, were brass keys; up stairs they were mostly brass keys, but the middle doors she believed had iron keys; witness noticed particularly once one little iron key in the door between Mr. Eckel's and Mrs. Cunningham's rooms. [This last statement, after some argument, was excluded by the Court for the present.]

The witness then asked what connection there was between Mrs. Cunningham's and Mr. Eckel's rooms as to closets, doors, &c.

The question was objected to, and ruled out by the Court, on the ground that the evidence already in the case as to the existence of a jealous feeling on the part of Dr. Burdell toward Mrs. Cunninghmam on suspicion of improper intimacy with Eckel was sufficient, so far as the question of motive was concerned.

Counsel for the defence then admitted the relative locations of the rooms of Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel.

Witness, in resuming, said she always thought that Mrs. Cunoingham slept in her own room on the third story, front; she always made her bed there.

Q.—Where was Eckel's bed?

The Court—That is admitted.

Witness continued—While she was living there Mr. Eckel slept in the small room; there was a door in the partition between these rooms; witness attended to all the rooms in the house.

Q.—Did you observe in the morning whether Mr. Eckel's bed was occupied?

[Objected to, on the ground, among other reasons, that the motive of Mrs. Cunningham was stronger if the Doctor's accusations as to her improper intimacy with Eckel were untrue.]

Witness (in continuation) said she had often heard Mrs. C. say that he (the Doctor) was a very wicked, bad man; that there was no doing anything with him; she heard that she thought about three weeks before the murder was committed; it was a frequent thing for Mrs C. to say so, but witness did not remember to hear her say that within three weeks before the Doctor's death; she never heard her say anything about the Doctor being married, but when Mrs. C. complained to her of his being so cross, she joked her about it, and said, "perhaps, ma'am, if he was married and had a wife to guide him he would not be so cross," to which Mrs. Cunningham replied that it would be a pity of any woman who would get him. Witness thought this was a fortnight or three weeks before the murder. On the Sunday after the Saturday that they quarrelled in the bedroom the Doctor had gone to Brooklyn or somewhere from home, and Hannah (the cook) and witness had gone to bed a little after ten o'clock. The children and George Snodgrass had come up also to their room—(Witness was interrupted, and asked to relate the conversation that occurred at the breakfast table, to which this was introductory)—she said that when they were talking about the words the Doctor had had with Snodgrass, Mr. Eckel remarked that he (meaning the Doctor) deserved a good knock down if it could be done handy; Mrs. Cunningham did not seem to make any remark; she merely laughed; that morning there was nothing more said but on the following morning they were conversing again about the Doctor's ugliness; there were present Mr. Eckel, Mrs. C. and Miss Helen; the two children were at the table, and Miss Augusta, she thought was present too; the conversation was a general one; they were talking about the Doctor being an ugly man; Mr. Eckel was eating cakes she thought at the time, and laughing when, putting down his knife and fork, he rubbed his hands just so, like making fun, and said, "By jingo! shouldn't I like to be at the stringing up of that old fellow, if I would not have too hard a pull at the cord; Mrs. Cunningham just seemed to give a little laugh; she did not say anything, but told witness she need not remain in the room any longer; on the Saturday night before the murder witness had been later than usual in washing out the front entry, and heard a great deal of noise in the Doctor's room; she could not distinguish between the voices, the noise was so great; just then a ring came to the door, and witness went to it, opened it, and closed it again as soon as she could; the noise up stairs continued for about fifteen minutes; witness saw the Doctor running down stairs; Mrs Cunningham, she supposed, was up stairs, but she did not see her; about an hour before she heard the noise witness had seen Mrs. Cunningham go up stairs; that night about nine o'clock Mrs C. came into the kitchen and told Hannah and witness to get ready as quick as they could and go to bed; she had never before ordered them to bed in that way; witness asked her could she not stop and set the table and do some other little things, it being Saturday night; she came back twice and said, "now look here, Mary, I don't want a muss;" Mary said she would make no muss, as she had only to clean her knives and wash her silver; Mrs. Cunningham then said to Hannah, "Mary does not understand what I mean of the affair about the Doctor." "Oh!" said Hannah, "you need not care about that, for Mary was in the entry and heard all the noise, and all that the Doctor said in passing her by." Mrs. Cunningham then went up stairs and came back again. Witness was never asked by her to go into the bath-room for any purpose. One time Mrs. C. sent her with a plate of soup to the Doctor, who had a bad cold, and he refused it. Witness took it down and told Mrs. C. that he (the Doctor) said he was going to dinner, or had had his dinner, and did not require it. One time witness was asked by Mrs. C. to bring up to the Doctor a sort of hot stuff which the family were in the habit of making for themselves altogether twice a week, and he did not take it, saying he did not take anything like that. Witness brought it back to Mrs. Cunningham. Witness very often stood behind Mrs. Cunninghnm's chair and she remarked that she used her left hand more than her right; she saw that Mrs. Cunningham used her fork a good deal and generally used the knife in her left hand to cut with. Witness assisted in change the Doctor's bed from the back to the front room about a fortnight after she went there; it was a few days before Christmas a good while. At the time of making this change witness heard Mrs. C. remark that she supposed the Doctor had made that change so that he might hear every noise and every foot up above in her room. Witness left the house on the Wednesday before the murder, she thought at about half past six o'clock in the evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—Q.—Do you recollect any overcoats stolen out of the hall? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long was that before the murder? A.—It was a long time before the murder; overcoats were stolen twice, one of which belonged to George Snodgrass, and the other to Mr. Eckel.

Q.—When was Snodgrass' coat stolen? A.—I think that was six or seven weeks before the murder; Snodgrass was always in the habit of visiting when I went there; he was in the habit of coming every evening to see the young ladies, and after a week that I was there he hung his coat in the hall, and Mr. Eckel had been hanging his there also, and both were taken.

Q.—That was about a week after you left? A.—I think so.

Q.—Were they both taken at the same time? A.—Both at the same time.

Q.—Do you recollect that any coats were stolen after that? A.—Yes.

Q.—About how long after that? A.—I think it was upon a Friday, a week or so before the murder? I know that on the following Monday Doctor Burdell put a new lock upon the door.

Q.—What room did Mrs. Burdell occupy while you were there? A.—From the time I was there I always made her bed in the third story front room.

Q.—And you always supposed that she slept there? A.—I always supposed so

Q.—Without interruption? A.—Yes; I always had her bed to make in the morning.

Q.—Do you not know that Doctor Snodgrass and his wife occupied that room for a portion of that time? A.—For a fortnight they did; she (Mrs. Cunningham) always occupied that room, but gave it up to Doctor Snodgrass.

Q.—He and his wife (Doctor Snodgrass) were visiting there at that time? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was not Mrs. Snodgrass there longer than that? A.—No, sir, I do not think she was.

Q.—Did she not remain there while Doctor Snodgrass left, and subsequently returned after having been gone a week or two? A.—Not while I was there; I did not miss them out of the house for a meal; they may have been away a day or so, but not more.

Q.—They are the father and mother of George Snodgrass? A.—Yes; I waited upon them and attended to them.

Q.—You say that Mrs. Burdell made a remark that she supposed the Doctor had changed his room so as to hear all that was going on in her room? A.—Yes.

The District-Attorney—Overhead in her room? A.—Yes.

Mr. Clinton—About what time was it? Are you sure how long it was after you went there that the bed was changed? A.—I do not think that it was more than a fortnight after I went there that the bed was changed.

Q.—You took the drink to the Doctor? A.—Yes.

Q.—About when was that that you first took this drink to the Doctor? A.—Only once.

Q.—I ask when was that? A.—About a month or so before the murder.

Q.—After you returned with it what was done with it? A.—I do not know; I sat it down on the parlor table; she (Mrs. Cunningham) sent one up another night to Mr. Ullmann.

Q.—Were other parties drinking this same hot stuff down stairs? A.—Yes.

Q.—It was the same drink? A.—Yes.

Q.—Nothing poisonous in it as far you know? A.—I never thought of poison, nor anything of the sort.

Q.—Fix the time when you took the soup up to the Doctor? A.—As near as I can, I think it was about six weeks before the occurrence—between five or six weeks; it was six weeks at all events.

Q.—Did you make that soup? A.—It was soup which Hannah made.

Q.—For the family? A.—Yes.

Q.—And not specially prepared for Dr. Burdell? A.—No; it was soup made for the family

Q.—Good soup, was it not, and nothing wrong about it? A.—No.

Q.—What was done with it? A.—I brought it down again, and took it into the kitchen.

Q.—Did the Doctor have a cold at that time? A.—Yes.

Q.—And was complaining? A.—Yes.

Q.—You heard a conversation as to the Doctor wanting to bring some women here which Mrs. Burdell did not want, as she did not wish them to associate with her daughters. Do you know what women were meant? A.—No.

Q.—Were not their names Hubbard and Post? A.—I understood that it was afterwards.

Q.—Did you attend to the door in the evening? A.—Yes, Sir, always; there was no boy when I went there first.

Q.—You did not let any one in who took the overcoats, of course? A.—No, Sir

Q.—Of course not? [Laughter.] A.—No, Sir, [emphatically.]

Q.—You do not know who took them? A.—No; I told them that it was their own carelessness; I know nothing about it.

Q.—Now, as to this talking about the Doctor at the breakfast-table, on the Monday morning: State who were present on that occasion? As far as I can remember, Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Eckel, Miss Helen, and the two little boys.

Q.—Was Augusta there? A.—I do not think she was down.

Q.—Was Snodgrass there? A.—No; he had taken his breakfast in the kitchen, and went to his work early.

Q.—Was Snodgrass present when this conversation occurred? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you not swear before the Coroner that he was present? A.—No, I did not; I do not think I ever did.

Q.—Did you not state that Snopgrass spoke about the Doctor in that conversation at the breakfast-table, on that Monday morning, about his having got up to let the Doctor in the night before? A.—Yes, but it was not at the breakfast-table; he ate his breakfast in the kitchen that morning, for he would not wait for the family to come down.

Q.—He did not make this remark at the breakfast-table? A.—Not at the breakfast-table with the family.

Q.—What were you doing in the breakfast-room at this time—waiting on table? A.—Yes; I always stood and waited from the beginning of meals until they were done.

Q.—Do you recollect anything else that was said at the breakfast table that morning? A.—No. Q.—Who began the conversation about Dr. Burdell? A.—I cannot say directly, but I think it was Mrs Cunningham. She said that George Snodgrass could have him punished for using the language to him that he had done after getting up and letting him in on Sunday night.

Q.—What language did she say he (Burdell) had used to Snodgrass? A.—Something or other about knocking in his brains.

Q.—Had the Doctor said he would knock his brains in? A.—Yes, for putting a bolt in the door, so that he could not get into his own door, and she (Mrs. Cunningham,) said that George Snodgrass could have him arrested for that language.

Q.—He did not say that Dr. Burdell claimed that Snodgrass himself had put a bolt in the door against him, but that somebody else had? A.—Yes, and that Snodgrass and he had some words, and that he was mad.

Q.—Did she say anything about Snodgrass getting up at one or two o'clock in the morning, and letting him in? A.—No.

Q.—Were you sleeping in the attic at the time that Snodgrass let him in? A.—I was undressed, and in bed.

Q.—You had been asleep? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was after he and the little boys had gone to bed? A.—They were in the room; Little Tom Snodgrass was there, and the two boys.

Q.—George and Willie Cunningham? A.—Yes, the four were in that front attic room.

Q.—You heard a bell ring? A.—I heard a great deal of noise; I told Hannah that there was some noise down stairs, and she said never mind; then I heard the bell, "and" says I, "that is Dr. Burdell, and he can't get in."

Q.—Did you ever have any difficulty with Dr. Burdell? A.—I never had any difficulty with him.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell and Hannah take you out of the cellar on one occasion. A.—They did.

Q.—Were you intoxicated at that time? A.—I had been very poorly for a long time.

Q.—Were you intoxicated? Answer me that question.

The witness—I tell you—

Mr. Clinton—Answer the question.

The Court—Let her give her own explanation.

Witness—Please allow me; I had been very poorly for a long time with a severe cold and a pain in my side, and it was the day after New-Year's, I think—(witness confused)—I think I certainly had been—(confusion self evident and laughter)—the truth is before all the people here, that I had been taking about (hesitation) been taking about one glass of very—*very* bad brandy, and made into punch; I did not go to ask for it, for I am not accustomed to do so; No, Sir; after I had taken this I went down into the cellar for a scuttle of coal, and I took a faintiog fit, or a spasm—like which came over me, and either Mrs Cunningham or Hannah came to call me, and I was in a sort of faint or ill; but no person ever saw me the worse for liquor—no person ever saw drunkenness about me; I was never in the beastly state of intoxication that I have seen Mrs. Cunningham in. (La

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, May 6.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 178, 573, 144, 594, 600, 619, 411 474, 495 482, 528, 356, 394, 549, 249, 255, 41, 257, 634, 635, 636, 637, 640, 641, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 652, to 658, 660, 579.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 674, 675, 678 to 683, 686, 686, 688, 689, 690, 691, 666. *Part II*—Nos. 645, 646, 648, 649, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 658, 592, 693, 694, 288, 412.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25.

Important Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 4.

Before Judge Nelson.

SUPPLIES—LOCAL LAW—LIENS.

J. A. Secor et al. vs. *The Steamboat Highlander.*—This case derives interest from its connection with the doctrine laid down by the United States Supreme Court in the case of the *Sultana*, (Pratt vs. Reed,) at the last term, which holds contrary to the often expressed decisions of many of our Courts, that in order to give a material man a lien upon a vessel, there must be a necessity proved for the credit as great as would warrant a bottomry hypothecation of the vessel. The appellant in the present case, in addition to the points taken in the Court below, upon the argument of the appeal, pressed the doctrins of Pratt vs. Reed. Judge NELSON, however, does not seem to consider that case as applicable.

NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover the balance due on a special contract to build a boiler for the *Highlander*, the balance being $1,400 and interest, and also for work done over and beyond the contract amounting to some $1,488 95. A decree was rendered in the Court below for both sums. The latter account is not seriously in dispute. The balance on the contract is contested on the ground that the credit was given to Cornell, the owner, and not to the vessel. This contract was entered into between the parties on the 2d February, 1855, by which Cornell agreed to pay for the boiler $1,000, on the 1st March, $1,000 by the 1st of April, $1,000 when the boiler was on board and complete, and the balance by note at three months from the time of completion. Cornell neglected or refused to give the note, as agreed, and this item has been, therefore, included in the suit for the other portion of the work. There is no question but that the balance of the price for the boiler is due and payable, but it is insisted that the builders had no lien on the vessel, as the credit was given to the owner. The *Highlander* is a domestic vessel, and the lien, therefore, depends upon the State law. This law, at the date of the contract, provided that the lien shall cease twelve days after the vessel has left the port for some other one within the State. (2 R. S. p 733, § 1, 2.) By a subsequent law, passed March 25, 1855, the time is extended to sixty days. (Sess. Laws, p. 174, § 1, 2.)

So far as the question here is concerned, the letter law is not important. The contract was made before its enactment, and of course with reference to the old law.

On the part of Cornell, it is insisted, that the agreement to take a note for the last installment at three months was inconsistent with the idea of a lien or the vessel, as the event would occur to wit, leaving her port, in all human probability more than twelve days before the credit of three months would expire; and hence, no lien could have been in the contemplation of the parties as to this payment.

On the part of the libelant, it is claimed, that the whole of the contract price became due on the completion of the work, but that the last installment was to be paid by a note at three months. And as the note was not given or tendered, this installment became immediately due. The question is a close one, and I have entertained some doubts about it. Judge Ingersoll, who decided the case below, came to the conclusion that the lien existed, and enforced it by his decree. The mere giving of credit does not necessarily displace the lien. That has been held in several cases. The ground here is not that a credit was given, but that the credit is inconsistent with the idea of a lien for the reason, unless the boat should remain at her port for the three months, the lien would be lost by the terms of the statute; and that this must have been within the contemplation of the parties. The case of Peyroux vs. Howard (7 Peters, 344,) bears somewhat on this question. Here a contract giving an unconditional credit, extending beyond the time which the law gives to the lien, was considered as inconsistent with the idea of a lien, and operated as a waiver of it. The difference between that case and the present one is, the credit given here is not absolute, as in the above case, but conditional—that is, upon the owner's giving a note at three months; on neglecting or refusing to give which, the credit ceased; for, the demand then became immediately due and payable according to well-settled law. Now, it may be going too far to say that the builder must have intended to waive the lien on the event of the refusal to give the note, for the case comes down to that. I agree that he did, if the agreement was kept on the part of Cornell, and the note given. But on his refusal to keep the agreement in respect to this installment, there is certainly much justice in saying that the builder also should not be bound by it, but should be remitted to his rights independent of the contract. It may have been material to him, whether this balance should remain in account, or in a note upon which funds could be raised.

The State act is very strong and positive. It declares that such debt (one like the libelants) "shall be a lien upon such ship or vessel, &c., and shall be preferred to all other liens thereon except mariners' wages." There is no condition or qualification attached, as in cases of maritime liens, under the admiralty, except that the work is done on the vessel or supplies furnished. The affirmative, therefore, lies on the claimant to displace the lien. That it is insisted has been done by showing a contract inconsistent with any such lien; but this assumes that the contract has been fulfilled, in which case the inference is clear; but, is the party equally subject to this inference when it has been broken? It seems to me not. As I read the contract, the builder agrees to give three months' credit, on the owners giving him a note of that tenor; if not, then no credit was given. This is certainly the legal effect, in case of the refusal, and I do not see why it should not be considered as the meaning and intent of the parties.

Upon the whole, I am inclined to agree with the Court below, and affirm the decree.

For appellant—Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For appellee—Mr. McMahon.

PROOF OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

Addison J. Comstock vs. *Thomas Carnley and Don A. Cushman.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is an action of trespass brought to recover the value of property seized upon by virtue of a process of attachment against one Darius C. Jackson in this City, by Carnley, Sheriff, in favor of Cushman, the plaintiff in the attachment. Comstock, the plaintiff in this suit, claims to have been the owner of the property. Several questions were reserved at the trial, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court. Jackson and his partners, of Elyria, Ohio, had entered into a contract with the Junction Railroad Company in that State to construct a certain portion of it, and, among other things, it was agreed to take bonds of the Company and of other Corporations in payment for the work. A certain amount of these bonds were agreed to be advanced to the contractors on their giving security for the application of the proceeds to the construction of the road. Comstock, the present plaintiff, as claimed, gave this security; but insisted that the bonds, by way of indemnifying him, should be assigned to him, and also, the goods purchased by any of the proceeds should be deemed as belonging to him, and his property until applied in the way agreed. The goods in question were purchased out of the proceeds of some of these bonds, some portion in the name of Comstock, the rest in the name of the firm of Jackson. All the goods were purchased by Jackson. One of the bonds was also attached which was in the possession of Jackson. The case turns a good deal upon his deposition taken under the act of Congress *ex parte*, he residing more than one hundred miles from the place of trial. And the first question presented is, whether or not his deposition furnishes competent proof of the suretyship of Comstock in behalf of Jackson's loan to the Railroad Co. This proof is quite material, as it lays the foundation of the title of Comstock to the property in question. The original writing securing the Company was not produced before the United States Commissioner, and proved, but only a copy which Jackson testified was a correct copy. This copy is annexed. We think the proof produced incompetent. It was no higher than parol evidence of a written instrument, the original of which was in existence. It was in the hands of the Railroad Co. where, as I understand from the deposition, Jackson examined it and produced a copy before the Commissioner. The original should have been produced and proved before this officer, and he should have annexed a true copy in returning the deposition to the Court. Or if Jackson could not have obtained the original, it was competent to have examined the officers of the Company in whose custody the paper was. (9 Car. & p. 313.)

I entertain strong doubts, also, as to the competency of Jackson as a witness for the plaintiff in the case. It is put upon the ground that his interest is neutralized—that is, whichever way the case may result, he is liable. But, I am inclined to think, as the case stands, if the verdict should result in favor of the defendants, Jackson would not only be liable to Comstock for the property, but, as principal in the transaction out of which the litigation has arisen, he would be bound to indemnify Comstock, his surety, for the expenses of the litigation, which, if true, would disturb the balance of interest. It is not necessary, however, to express a definitive opinion upon this question, as there must be a new trial, and it will depend upon the facts as they may appear upon that trial.

The case is one, also, that should have been put to the Jury upon the question of fact whether or not, under the facts, and circumstances attending the purchase of the goods in question, and the dealings with the bonds, the property did not belong to Jackson's firm, and not to Comstock, the plaintiff. The case properly presented this question, and it belonged to the Jury to determine it.

For the reasons above, we think there must be a new trial, with costs to abide the event.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—May 5.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt and Peabody.

THE LEMON SLAVE CASE.

On reaching this case yesterday, Mr. O'Conor, for Mr. Lemon, moved for its postponement until the first Monday in September, to obtain the opinions rendered in the Dred Scott case, which would have a great bearing on this suit.

Mr. Blunt desired the case to proceed at once, as there had already been too many postponements. Mr. Evarts desired to have the matter postponed, as he had been but recently retained, and wished time to examine the facts. He had tried to obtain the Dred Scott opinions, but could procure but thirty pages, whereas there would be about seven hundred in all.

The Chief Justice inquired whether this was a bona fide controversy, or merely a case got up for deciding an abstract question. If the alleged owner of the slaves had been indemnified, what question could there be for the Courts to pass upon?

Mr. O'Conor stated that even if the owner had been indemnified by a third party, he was not deprived of his remedy against the unlawful possessor; but he would inquire whether this case was fairly before the Court.

His Honor stated that he would think the matter over and render his decision as to the postponement this morning.

THE ARGUMENT ON THE QUO WARRANTO ON APPEAL.

After transacting some further business, the case of *The People ex rel Fernando Wood* vs. *Simeon Draper* was taken up. It was understood that the counsel should be limited to two hours each. The arguments used were substantially those advanced at the Special Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MAY 5.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

At the opening of the Court this morning a quorum of grand Jurors was not to be had, so the Judge was unable to deliver his charge.

Foster Brownlow, a German sailor, was charged with grand larceny. He stole fourteen brass faucets, valued at $45 50, from John O. Morse. The defence did not deny the crime, but urged that the defendant was drunk when he committed the larceny. The Jury, after an hour's consideration, brought in a verdict of petit larceny only. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

No other cases were ready for trial, and the Court adjourned to to-morrow morning.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times,* NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 5, 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, at former rates. Pearls, $7 92½@$8; Pots, $8 25@$8 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,800 lbs. American Yellow were purchased, at 29c. @29½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The demand is good; prices are well supported. Java, 16½@16½c; Laguayra, 12¼c @12½c.; Maracaibo 13¾c. @15c.; Rio, 10c. @13c.; Jamaica, 12c. @12¼c., and St. Domingo, 11¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is in limited request, at about previous rates.

COTTON—Is depressed and somewhat nominal. Small sales were reported to-day. Middling Uplands, 14¼c.; do. Gulfs, 14¾c. @14½c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ₱ lb.

FISH—The general inquiry is moderate; prices show no remarkable changes.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in brisk request, at firmer and rising prices. Sales 12,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 05@$6 15
Straight State	6 15@ 6 25
Extra State	6 25@ 6 50
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 05@ 6 30
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 15@ 6 35
Fancy Michigan	6 2½@ 6 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 35@ 8 00
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 00
Extra Missouri	7 25@ 9 25

Canadian appears unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 1,750 bbls., in lots, at from $6 20@$6 30 for superfine to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in good request, and is stiffly held. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,300 bbls low Mixed, to fair Extra, and choice Extra, at $7 00@$8 50, and $8 50@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 50@$4 90 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 30 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is very sparingly offered, and is in good request at improved prices. Sales, 9,000 bushels, including fair to good Southern White at $1 80@$1 83; and good do. Red at $1 62½ ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and needed. 5,400 bushels Northern were purchased at 92c ₱ bushel, delivered. Barley, $1 25@$1 50; Barley Malt, $1 65@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Oats are in light supply and demand at 64c.@66c. for Western; 60c @63c. for State; and 58c.@60c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is more inquired for, and is a shade dearer. Sales during two days, 24,000 bushels at 82c.@83c. for mixed, in store; 82c. for Yellow; and 82c.@88c. for White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 750 bales River sold at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 85c @$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are quiet and languid,—with an accumulating supply in market.

HOPS—Sales of 52 bales last year's crop have been effected at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Inactive, and somewhat nominal in price.

LEAD—Messrs. FABER & PERKINS,—in their circular for the *America*,—say: "Since the middle of this past month, purchases made to arrive have been coming in quite freely, as, also, some few lots not previously disposed of, and although there has been no pressure of lead upon the market, an absence of the usual trade demand has rendered transactions somewhat difficult, and sales could not be effected except at a concession of about ¾c. ₱ lb., and then only to a moderate extent—including 200@250 tons for export—the last prices paid being $5 25@$5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs. for Spanish, and $5 25@$5 43¾ for refined German and English, mostly on time, adding interest.

	Receipts in April.	Since Jan. 1, 1857.	Same time. 1856.
Foreign, tons	2,466	4,724	6,500
Coastwise, tons	67	402	190
Total	2,533	5 126	6,690

The stock of Lead on hand on the 1st instant, was estimated at 750 tons, against 3,500 tons at the corresponding date of last year.

LIME—Rockland, 95c. for Common; $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sells rather slowly, at our quotations: Porto Rico, in hhds., at 60c.@70c; Cuba Muscovado, 55c.@63c.; Clayed Cuba, 52c.; and New-Orleans 74c.@76c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are less freely offered, while being in request, at full rates. Spirits Turpentine is more sought after, and is worth 48c. @48½c., cash, and 49c., short credit, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale is in fair demand, and is pretty firm. Sperm is inactive and languid. Linseed is in moderate request, at previous figures. Other kinds unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better demand, and at firmer prices. Sales: 1,000 bbls, in lots, at $23 40@$23 50 for Mess, usual terms; $23 25 for Mess, cash to-morrow; $19 20 for Prime, usual terms, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, and are worth 10¾c. @10¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request, and is held at 11¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Lard still favors buyers. The transactions since our last reach about 470 bbls. and tes., mostly fair to prime, at 14c.@14¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty brisk at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 650 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $13@$14 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $17@$17 50 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $23@$30 ₱ tce. Beef Hams $23@$24 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand and is worth 15c. @20c. for Ohio; 22c @28c for common to very good State, and 25c. @30c for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 12c @13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in fair request at old rates; $4 50@$5 37½ for common to choice ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Are quiet at about previous quotations.

SUGARS—Are in good demand and are steady. Sales have been reported since our last of about 825 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9¾c.@11½c.; with 130 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—15,600 lbs. prime were obtained at 11¾c.@11¾c @ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand is light, but holders fully maintain their position. Sales since Friday: 63 hhds. Kentucky at 13c @18c. ₱ lb.; 209 bbls. Havana on private terms; 91 cases seed leaf at 26c.@35c.; 25 cases Florida and 10 bales Havana scrap on private terms, ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in pretty good request and are very stiffly held.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 29c.@30c.; mainly at 29c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was less competition among shipowners to obtain freight, and though this was sparingly offered, rates were somewhat firmer. For Liverpool, Cotton 2s. 6d.@3s. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, nominally 2d @3d. ₱ bush; Beef, 6d.@1s. ₱ tierce; Resin, 6d @1s. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF HENRY CLAY LODGE No 277, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the next meeting, at their new Hall, No 492 Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. By order,

WILLIAM HARIGAN, W. M.

WILLIAM JONES, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF the Southern New-York will hold its regular stated session on THURSDAY, May 7, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in their room, corner of Grand and Centre sts.

By order JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—THE anniversary of this Institution will be held at the Academy of Music on WEDNESDAY, May 13. The exercises will commence at 4 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY NIGHT between Canal and 38th sts. and 6th-av., a small LEATHER WALLET, containing $95 City Bills; a Gymnasium and Library Ticket, and papers, the property of a young man who can ill afford to lose it.

H. M. MARTIN, at Geo. H. Taylor's, Corner of 6th-av. and 38th-st.

MONEY LOST.—LOST LAST WEDNESDAY afternoon on the Brooklyn side of the Wall-st. ferry, a roll of $15 or $20. The finder can return half, by leaving the balance at the *Evangelist* office. No. 5 Beekman-st.

CAUTION.—LOST OR STOLEN.—A NOTE drawn to the order of Moore, Clark & Co., Newburyh, for $236 07. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same, as payment has been stopped.

ISAAC DURYEE.

TAMMANY HALL,

Opposite the Park and City Hall, New-York.

The undersigned having become sole proprietor of Tammany Hall, the original of the American hotels on the European plan, has had it completely renovated, redecorated and otherwise improved, to meet the requirements of the present time, and hopes thereby to increase the already large patronage he enjoys. Tammany Hotel is now open for the accommodation of ladies as well as of gentlemen. A handsome parlor for the use of ladies has been fitted up. The location of the Hotel is confessedly the most agreeable in the City, fronting the Park and City Hall, and overlooking the main thoroughfares and stage routes. The large restaurant connected with the Hotel will be found greatly improved, and is conducted under the immediate supervision of the proprietor. The lodging apartments have undergone many desirable changes, and are, for comfort, cleanliness and ventilation, second to none in the City. In short, both ladies and gentlemen will find Tammany Hotel of a character to command their constant support. CHARLES BROWN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT-BOOK SALE, they have removed from No. 409 Broadway, to the more spacious premises,

No. 577 BROADWAY,

between Bleecker and Amity sts., Lafarge Building, New-York.

Messrs. EVANS & CO., grateful for the immense patronage which they have received, would respectfully inform the public, generally, that they have greatly added to their stock of books, and increased the number and value of their gifts, until neither can be surpassed by any establishment in the City. The business is conducted upon an honest and liberal principle, and a gift varying in value from 25 cents to $100 accompanies every book sold. Will be open for City trade on Thursday, May 7. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Catalogues of books and gifts sent to any address, on receipt of application.

THE MURDERED BURDELL!

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL PICTURE REPRESENTING THE TRIAL OF THE PARTIES ACCUSED OF THIS

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY,

CAN BE FOUND IN THIS WEEK'S NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

NOW READY, AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSVENDERS.

THE POLICE GAZETTE IS THE GREAT CRIMINAL RECORD OF THE UNION.

ROSS & TOUSEY,

NO. 121 NASSAU-ST., AGENTS.

GRACIE AMBER.

BY MRS. MARY A. DENISON,

Author of "Home Pictures," "What Not," "Carrie Hamilton," &c.

1 vol, 12mo Price $1 25.

Pronounced by the best judges—and many of them—one of the most thrilling and engaging books that has appeared for many years. Its motto is, that "though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished." The story is of love, crime, struggles with poverty, temptation, suspicion and misfortune, under which innocence, gentleness and beauty are for a season oppressed and crushed; but in the progress of the tale they come forth brightened by the fiery trial and joy crowns the days of those who suffer most. Gracie Amber is one of the most beautiful creations of genius; "to know her is to love her." Mother Mott is a rare old character, whose quaintness enlivens the story. Jupe is a curious fragment of humanity; less than men, and yet little more than brute. Paul Halburton, an elegant villain, with money and power, and the veiled lady, a mysterious being thwarting his devilish designs, and a score of other subordinate characters, are handled with consummate skill, deepening and involving the plot that grows darker and more exciting till the great religious tenets of Providence—to reward the good and punish the evil—is brought out with admirable effect.

The book cannot fail to win the favor of the public, and to carry lessons of purity, honor and truth to every one who reads it

From the New-York Observer:

A powerful, thrilling story, told with great skill and effect, illustrating a great truth, and enforcing it so as to make a profound impression. Jupe is a creature whom we love. Jupe is an original name and excellent dinary characters, and the several parties introduced are managed with admirable tact. The book is decidedly one of the very best works of fiction that our lady writers have given us in many years, and we shall be greatly surprised if it is not popular with the reading community.

SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., Publishers, No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

MILLER & COMPANY,

SUCCESSORS TO DIX, EDWARDS & CO.,

Publish this day

ZILLAH:

THE CHILD-MEDIUM.

A Tale of Spiritualism.

By the Author of "My Confession; The Story of a Woman's Life," etc. 12mo., cloth. Price 75 cents.

The gifted authoress says, in her Preface: "In the following story, it has never been my intention to influence the reader for or against Spiritualism. I am no believer in it myself, and shall not, probably, further investigate the subject. That the phenomena, bearing the title, are gradually assuming a most wonderful form, and are destined, at some day, very materially to affect the prospects of this good, free land, no one can doubt who remembers that, within a few years, Spiritualism was unknown, and that at the present time there are not many families in the Union who do not boast a "medium" among their numbers.

I have had no other object, in preparing this volume, than to present to the public, in the form of a domestic story, the various incidents of Spiritualism which, from time to time, have fallen under my observation. Some of them I have witnessed myself, and, for many of the others, I have the best of living attestation."

PUBLISHED YESTERDAY:

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TRANSLATIONS,

By T. H. Gladstone, Author of Letters from Kansas in the *London Times*—with an Introduction by Frederick Law Olmsted, Author of "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," "A Journey in Texas," etc.

MILLER & COMPANY, No. 321 Broadway, Successors to Dix, Edwards & Co.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO.

WILL PUBLISH:

I.

ON WEDNESDAY,

RAILWAY CLASSICS:

In neat, compact volumes for travelers, (including cheap editions of some of IRVING'S popular works.) Price per volume, in cloth, 50 cents. In paper boards, 50 cents.

I.—SALMAGUNDI;

Or, the Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, Esq., and others.

II.—IRVING'S KNICKERBOCKER BOOK.

Complete in one volume.

III.—IRVING'S TALES OF A TRAVELER.

Complete in one volume.

*** These economical and portable editions are in a very convenient size for the pocket. It is proposed to issue other choice and popular works in the same form.

II.

ON SATURDAY,

A FRESH, ORIGINAL, AND ATTRACTIVE BOOK OF TRAVELS:

AN AMERICAN MERCHANT

IN

EUROPE, ASIA AND AUSTRALIA:

A SERIES OF LETTERS FROM

Java, Singapore, China, Bengal, Egypt, The Holy Land, The Crimea and its Battle Grounds, England, Melbourne, Sydney, etc., etc.

BY GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, OF BOSTON.

With Introduction by Freeman Hunt, A. M., Editor of *Merchants' Magazine.* 12mo. $1 25.

NEW WORKS IN MAY.

TICKNOR & FIELDS

Will publish during the month of May:

I.

THE ANTIQUARY—

Illustrated household edition of Waverley.

II.

GERALD MASSEY'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS,

In blue and gold.

III.

THE DIARY OF AN ENNUYEE.

Uniform with the "Characteristics of Women," in blue and gold.

IV.

FREDERICK ROBERTSON'S SERMONS,

Preached at Trinity Chapel, at Brighton, England, 1 vol. 12mo.

V.

SISTERS OF CHARITY AND COMMUNION OF LABOR—

A new work by Mrs. Jamieson—1 vol. 16mo.

VI

WHITTIER'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS,

Containing Poems hitherto unpublished—2 vols., in blue and gold.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY

WILL PUBLISH AS FOLLOWS:

On Saturday, April 18,

GAUT GURLEY; OR,

THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.

By the author of "Green Mountain Boys," "Locke Amsden," &c.

One vol 12mo. Price $1.

On Monday, April 20,

HUNTER'S PANORAMIC GUIDE,

FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO QUEBEC.

Splendidly Illustrated with 100 Engravings.

Price $1.

On Monday, May 4,

DR. ALLEN'S AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A superb royal 8vo volume of 900 pages.

Price $5.

On Tuesday, May 12,

THE CONGREGATIONAL HYMN BOOK.

The choicest collection of Sacred Lyrics in the English Language.

Price 75 cents and $1.

GRASSES AND FORAGE PLANTS.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON

GRASSES AND FORAGE PLANTS,

COMPRISING THEIR NATURAL HISTORY, COMPARATIVE NUTRITIVE VALUE, METHODS OF CULTIVATING, CUTTING AND CURING, AND THE MANAGEMENT OF GRASS LANDS.

BY CHAS. L. FLINT,

Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.

This book is one of the most practical and valuable treatises on the subject of the grasses and forage plants ever published, and is illustrated with numerous engravings of the different species and varieties. 1 vol. 8vo., $1 25. On receipt of the price, this book will be sent by mail, free of postage.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO.,

No. 321 Broadway, (up stairs.)

JUST PUBLISHED BY

J. Y. WESTERVELT,

CHARACTERS AND CRITICISMS,

By W. A. JONES, A. M.,

Librarian of Columbia College, New-York.

2 vols. crown 8vo, a selection of original papers on Topics of Art, Literature, and Character. For sale at the stores of D. APPLETON & CO., WILEY & HALSTED, C. S. FRANCIS & CO., T. N. STANFORD, and T. J. CROWEN.

THE SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY.

EDITED BY CALVIN COLTON, LL. D.

In two volumes, with two steel plates (portrait and National Monument) and an obituary sketch of the editor. Price, $4. Just published by

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York.

MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON WYLLYS and her sponse have visited a Hoop Manufactory. Their experience is given in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED: where may also be found a Sketch and Portrait of Saxe the Poet; The Origin of Races; Sowing and Reaping; Elephant Hunting; Adventures among the Icebergs, with four spirited engravings; How to Beautify your Homes; Who Supports the Government; Spring Blooms; Felt Hats for the Clergy; A Sister Worth Having, &c., &c. Price only four cents. Buy it from your newsman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—A FIRST-RATE NUMber, containing Adventures among Icebergs, with four engravings; Elephant Hunt in Southern Africa; How our Hoops are Made; Sowing and Reaping; Clay Houses; How Homes may be Beautified; Origin of the Races; Our Taxes; Anticipated Mormon War; Mrs. Grundy and the Spitters; Spring Blooms; Purpose and Indecision; Felt Hats for the Clergy; Horace Mann on Tobacco; A Sister Worth Having; News of the Week; City Gossip; Mr. Church's Painting of Niagara; Thinking and Talking; Poetry; Look not Backward; Miscellaneous Items; How to Detect Counterfeit Bank Notes; Napoleon and the Steam Engine; Literary Notices; Recent Patents; New Article for Fuel; Patents Issued; Notes and Queries; Sketch of J. G. Saxe, the Poet, with a Portrait; Patent Grain Harvester, with an Illustration; Instinctive Worship; Be Kind to the Old.—All for four cents. To be had of all newsmen.

JUDGE THOMPSON'S NEW ROMANCE,

GAUT GURLEY;

OR, THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.

Is now ready, the most brilliant romance of the season. The author of "The Green Mountain Boys," has on this one himself.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.

BYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,

Publishers and importers of the Standard Editions. New Goods constantly received.

On hand every variety of type and binding. PRAYER BOOKS for Episcopal Churches in the United States. PRESBYTERIAN PSALM BOOKS.

No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEBRASKA IN 1857.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE TRAVELER.

BY JAMES M. WOOLWORTH, ESQ.

Price 25 cents; with Map, 37½ cents.

Just published by A. S. BARNES & CO.

Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York.

IN PRESS.

THE LIFE, CORRESPONDENCE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY.

In six volumes, uniform with the works of Daniel Webster. Will be published on or before the 1st of June next.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST *plain, practical* ADVICE on the *time* and *mode* of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year.

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE—CONDUCTED by R. C. MCCORMICK, Jr.

FIRST NUMBER NOW READY.

To be had of all dealers, and at the office, No. 348 Broadway.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

Admission while Reserved Seats.....$1 50

Admission without Reserved Seats.....1 00

Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).....50

Boxes from.....$10 to $20 00

Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

WEDNESDAY, May 6—Will be presented Verdi's Grand Opera, in 3 acts, FOR THE LAST TIME,

LA TRAVIATA

Between the second and third acts of the opera will be presented the comic scene from Scribe's Verlovanti's

COLUMELLO.

In which Signor ASSONI and the Chorus represent the inmates of an Insane Asylum.

Musical Director and Conductor....MAX MARETZEK.

RAVEL NIGHTS—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ITALIAN OPERA—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

MISS SUSAN PYNE

begs to announce her first and farewell

BENEFIT CONCERT,

On THURSDAY EVENING, May 7,

(previous to her departure for Europe,) when she will be assisted by her sister, Miss LOUISA PYNE, and Mr. W. HARRISON, (who have consented to sing on this occasion, positively for the last time in New-York) Mr. STEPHEN LEACH, Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW, Mr. A. SEDGWICK, and other eminent artists.

Admission.....Fifty cents

Reserved seats.....Seventy-five cents

Which can be secured at NIBLO'S GARDEN, and at HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.

The Third Concert of the present season will take place at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, 7th inst.

MOZART'S CELEBRATED REQUIEM,

and a

MAGNIFICAT, (composed expressly for this occasion,) by Wm. Berge,

will be performed, with the aid of a full and efficient ORCHESTRA

The Solos will be sustained by the following-named members of the Union:

Miss C. A. DINGLEY,

Miss MARY C. TINGLE,

Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,

and Mr. GEO SIMPSON.

Pianist.....Mr. WM. BERGE

Conductor.....Mr. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN

Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Members and subscribers can obtain their tickets on application to Messrs. JUDSON & MUNGER'S Piano forte Warerooms, Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

Sole lessee and directress.....Miss Laura Keene.

Curtain rises at 7½.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE ELVES.

MISS LAURA KEENE IN TWO PARTS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6 1857.

LIKE AND UNLIKE.

Countess Kromeckie, } .....By Miss Laura Keene,

Lizzette. }

THE ELVES.

LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pastoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Spirits and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travelers into their realms, and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead. Statues, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the street; but it is only during the day they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immovability.

BURTON'S THEATRE.

Third night of the unrivelled tragedian,

EDWIN BOOTH.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1857,

Massinger's great and popular play of

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

Sir Giles Overreach.....Edwin Booth

Wellborn, Mr. C. Fisher; Lady Allworth, Mrs. Parker; Justice Greedy, Mr. Setchell; Margaretta, Miss S. Stevens; Marrall, Mark Smith.

AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

Fanny Gribbles.....Miss Polly Marshall

During EDWIN BOOTH'S engagement, seats can be secured three days in advance.

THURSDAY—Edwin Booth as SHYLOCK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM,

Mr. WALCOT.

MAY 6.

First Night of

ANOTHER NEW PIECE,

written expressly for this theatre, entitled

THE COAT FOR TWO SCOTS,

A DECIDED CASE,

and

PO-CA-HON-TAS.

To-morrow—A NEW COMIC DRAMA.

A NEW COMEDIETTA,

and, first time this season,

THE REVIEW.

Friday—Benefit of SIG. LA MANNA.

Box book open three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee

W. R. Blake.....Stage manager

Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock

A new spectacular drama of peculiar construction and great interest, entitled

THE SON OF THE NIGHT.

THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) May 6, 1857,

and every night until further notice.

MADAME PONISI'S ANNUAL BENEFIT

ON THURSDAY EVENING.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MONDAY EVENING, May 4, a grand new Plantation Scene, DOWN IN ALABAMA.

THE PICTURE GALLERY and OLD BOB RIDLEY, by YOUNG AMERICA.

Preceding which,

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

TIME ALTERED.—Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, for the murder of Dr. BURDELL, was continued yesterday. As on the previous day, the rooms were filled with spectators before the opening of the Court. Soon after the roll of the Jurors had been called, the District-Attorney proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. He referred briefly to the difficulty under which he apprehended the prosecution labored, because the prisoner on trial was a woman, and spoke of the peculiar relations existing between the prisoner and Dr. BURDELL; her motives for the commission of the crime, and many other interesting peculiarities of the case, as he expected to prove them. During his speech Mrs. CUNNINGHAM sat listening, and apparently not seriously discomposed by any of the unfavorable declarations made concerning her. The other parties were in Court, as on the previous day, with the exception of Miss AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM, who was not present. The first witness called was Dr. FRANCIS, who described minutely the position and character of the fifteen wounds found on the body of Dr. BURDELL, and also of the mark of a ligature around his neck. The mark, when he saw the body (which was on the morning after the murder) was distinct on the front and on either side, and disappeared altogether before reaching the posterior part of the neck. This gave him the impression that the ligature had been applied from behind and that the neck had been drawn backward. It had been said that the wound under the arm must have been inflicted by a left-handed person. Such had been the Doctor's impression at first, but reflection had brought him to doubt the propriety of relying upon such an opinion. HANNAH CONLAN, the next witness, testified to her residence in the house of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and to the circumstances of interest in the case, before and after the murder, the same as when she was before the Coroner's Jury. While testifying concerning the unpleasant relations existing between Dr. BURDELL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, she added, what she said she did not recollect at that time, and that was that after the lady who came to hire the house had retired Mrs. CUNNINGHAM came to the kitchen and asked what the lady's business was. HANNAH told her Dr. BURDELL was going to let the house to her, when Mrs. CUNNINGHAM said the Doctor might not live to rent the house or sign the papers. Mrs. STANSBURY, JOHN J. BURDELL, MARY DONAHOE and Dr. MAYNE, testified substantially the same as when before the Coroner's Jury. The trial will be continued this morning.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 22nd of April, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices are of the same date as those brought by the *Indian* at Quebec, a telegraphic summary of which appeared in yesterday's impression. We have not much additional intelligence to report. The Neufchatel difficulty, it is said, has assumed a more decided turn, and one likely to end favorably. The amount and not the principle of compensation to Prussia has now to be settled, and the honorary title of Prince of Neufchatel is offered to be conceded in an indirect way. It is stated that the Prussian Government has made formal complaints to our Government against the ill-treatment of Prussian emigrants on board United States vessels. From extracts, which we give elsewhere, from the Paris and Madrid correspondence of the London *Times*, it will be seen that strong hopes are expressed of an amicable adjustment of the quarrel between Spain and Mexico. NEIL DOW had arrived in England. The subject of his visit is the propagation of Maine Law doctrines.

We have received files of Mexican journals to the 9th instant. They do not contain the accounts of the Archbishop's arrest, but matters were tending to such a crisis. Two Priests had been arrested—one for preaching furiously against the Constitution, and the other for refusing the rites of the Church to a professed Liberal. The tyranny exercised just now by the Ecclesiastical authorities is almost too glaring for even Mexicans to bear, and the energy of President COMONFORT in arresting the Archbishop may have a salutary effect. It was rumored that the British difficulty was settled, but Mexican journals are not at all clear on the subject. Particulars were not known.

Several heavy failures of dry-goods merchants were reported in Boston yesterday. Among the firms mentioned are WHITNEY, FENNO & Co.; SHAW, SAMPSON & BRAMHALL; CHAPMAN, LORD & DALE; BUGBEE, HIDDEN & Co.; and PRINCE & POST. The total liabilities, it is supposed, will exceed a million dollars.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*, Capt. BOGGS, left yesterday for Aspinwall, with about 600 passengers, among whom were C. H. HEMPSTEAD, Esq., U. S. Treasurer at San Francisco, and his bride: Lieut. STRAIN, going to join the *Cyane* at Aspinwall; Lieut. BROOME, with 25 marines for the relief of the sloop-of-war *Decatur* at Panama; Bishop JANES, of the M. E. Church, going upon a visit to the Methodist E. churches in California; Ex-Governor BIGLER, Minister to Chili, who first visits San Francisco to see his family; FREDERICK E CHURCH, the artist, who is bound on a professional tour to Equidor; and R. BIGLER, Esq., son of Senator BIGLER of Pennsylvania. Besides these there was a fair sprinkling of California politicians.

The new law passed by the Legislature appears to have had a salutary effect on the bogus ticket sellers, as one or two of the principal concerns are closed up, and the proprietors of some others are reported as about going into the country. There were no noticeable cases of swindling passengers by the *Illinois*. If there were any, it was done upon so moderate a scale as not to excite complaint before the sailing of the steamer. The runners, however, are said to be busy consulting lawyers, some of whom represent the law as unconstitutional, but hesitate to advise open resistance to its provisions.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* left yesterday, at 1 o'clock, for Southampton and Havre, with 212 passengers and $445,000 in specie. Among the passengers is Mrs. Commodore VANDERBILT and servant.

A committee of the Aldermen had under consideration yesterday the proposition to remove the landings of the river steamboats to points further up town. Messrs. MCCURDY, BARSTOW and KELLY earnestly opposed the change, while a petition from over 20 respectable mercantile firms set forth the necessity for the removal. The Committee will take further testimony.

The new Board of Police Commissioners made a beginning yesterday in the line of their official duties, and it was of a character to inspire a good degree of public confidence in the action of the Board. The first offered the post of Superintendent of Police to the present Chief, Mr. MATSELL, who, however, declined it for private reasons—intending, as he states, soon to retire from the Department. The Board then unanimously elected JAMES R. WHITING to this office, which we presume he will accept. Both these gentlemen are members of the Democratic Party, and the new Board could not have given the public stronger pledges of their determination to administer the affairs of the Department with exclusive regard to the public good, and not for purposes of political partizanship, than by the action they have taken. Mr. MATSELL's experience and well-known efficiency as a public officer indicated him to the public as preëminently the man for the post of Superintendent; and we venture to say that nine-tenths of the public will be very agreeably surprised to learn that the position was tendered to him. Mr. WHITING's appointment will be equally popular; for he has the reputation of ability, executive energy, devotion to the public interests, and a very large experience in trying, if not in detecting and arresting, criminals. The judicious action of the Board will do much more towards enlisting public sentiment on its behalf than mass meetings or any amount of public oratory and newspaper laudations could possibly accomplish. The Board yesterday also adopted a code of rules and regulations for their own government.

Judge NELSON decided a very important case for furnishers of supplies to vessels in the United States Circuit Court yesterday—the case of the *Highlander*. Its interest is mainly derived from the light which it throws indirectly upon the case of the *Sultana*, decided by the United States Supreme Court recently, the opinion in which was delivered by the same Judge, and which was thought to have pretty much done away with all liens upon vessels for supplies. This case would seem to except domestic vessels from the operation of that decision.

At the meeting of the Board of Almshouse Governors, on Tuesday, upon reading the minutes, it was moved to reconsider the proceedings of Thursday last, in reference to the resignation of Governor TAYLOR, and the election of Mr. VAN RIPER as his successor. A letter was read from the latter gentleman, in which he says that, as some doubts exist as to the supposed legality of his appointment, and having no desire to appear in any antagonistic position, he begs to decline participating in the recent action of the Board, until all doubts as to the legality of such appointment are removed. The letter was ordered to be placed on the amended minutes, by a vote of seven to two.

At the meeting of the Historical Society on Tuesday evening a couple of daguerreotypes of WASHINGTON and his lady, from miniatures painted in 1791, were presented to the Society. Two interesting papers were read. One, to prove that SARAH RAPELYE, the first native of European blood was born at Albany, and *not* at the Wallabout Bay. The other consisted of reminiscences of Governor CLINTON.

REYNOLDS & Co., the contractors for the street-cleaning of most of the down-town wards, have not yet, it seems, come into possession of the machine-sweepers. Yesterday the patentee, Mr. SMITH, gave two of his machines a trial in Brooklyn for the satisfaction of our City Inspector MORTON, as to their method, capabilities and economy. They seemed to do all that was promised for them. The City Inspector, under the new Charter, is the party to whom the contractors are directly responsible.

A fight on the "bite and gouge, rough-and-tumble" plan, took place in Chambers-street, near Centre-street, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, between a Fourth-Ward bruiser and a younger, lighter, and less notorious man. The contest lasted about ten minutes, and was witnessed by a large number. The Fourth Warder got the worst of the encounter, but his friends, who called him "Patsy," declared him able to whip his adversary if he had only been sober. The police did not interfere.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Monday at No. 114 West Thirty-third-street, upon the body of JOHN RAUL, a negro boy, aged 17 years, who was suffocated on Sunday last while cleaning the flues of the steam saw mills at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, near Eleventh-avenue.

No claimants appeared yesterday before the United States District Court for the case of guns sought to be smuggled recently into this port on board the *Frederick Gibhard*. Hence the guns will be sold soon at public sale. Their value is about $500.

The examination in the case of the alleged slaver *Merchant*, which was set down for yesterday, was adjourned over to Thursday. All the arrested crew are still confined in Eldridge-street Jail.

Mr. JOSEPH M. FOSTER, arrested in Brooklyn last week upon suspicion of setting fire to his dry goods store on Fulton-avenue, was examined before Justice BLACHLEY, when the suspicious circumstances were so explained that he was honorably discharged.

The Health Officer of Brooklyn reports 116 deaths during the week ending Saturday last.

The Brooklyn Board of Education held a regular meeting yesterday, when the salary of the new officers, Secretary, Bookkeeper, &c., was fixed at $1,200.

The Brooklyn Ferry Companies for the present week do not run their boats after dark. The third boat of the Company is promised to be ready in about three months. For two or three days longer the Roosevelt-street slip is used as the depôt for the New-York side—the James' Slip building rapidly going up.

At the Farmers' Club, yesterday, the subject of ventilating buildings, public and private, was discussed by Prof. MAPES, Mr. PELL, Prof. NASH and others.

Yesterday a cartman named MICHAEL GLENNON, undertook to drive across the railroad track, in Jersey City, at the Newark-avenue crossing when a train was approaching, and was run over and instantly killed.

SIDEWALK INCUMBRANCES.—Can no earthly remedy be devised for the nuisance near the Post-Office, of a permanent crowd of little and big loafers, who seem to have no other occupation than clogging up the entrance to the General Delivery, on the side of Nassau-street? In so narrow a thoroughfare as Nassau-street is, every unnecessary impediment ought to be removed; but, on the contrary, some dozen apple-stands are allowed to occupy half of the sidewalk between Liberty and Cedar streets, and, in addition to this, a colony from the Five Points impedes the passage of persons who desire access to the places for delivering letters. Policemen are seldom seen on the spot, or, if they occasionally saunter that way, it is with their hands in their pockets, apparently immersed in thought over the respective chances of success of the Mayor and the Police Commissioners, in the suit which has just commenced, but wholly regardless of duty. We recommend attention to the subject to the Post-Office authorities themselves, and request them to make such requisitions upon the City authorities as shall lead to reform.

Conspiracies Against the Law.

Our City swarms with organized conspiracies to resist the execution of obnoxious laws. The Liquor Dealers were first in the field,—but their example proved contagious. The Emigrant Runners have also combined to protect each other in resisting the statute which interrupts their villainy. The merchants talk about an organized opposition to the new Port Wardens' bill. Mayor WOOD has drilled the Police and the Common Council into a position of resistance, and a Convention of Democrats is about to be formed for the express purpose,—not of effecting the *repeal*, but of resisting the execution, of sundry enactments which menace their partisan and selfish schemes.

Now all this is a novelty, and one, too, of a very unpromising character. Hitherto with the public the meaning of the word *law* was understood to be—LAW, and nothing less. Legislators were presumed to be competent and discreet, although fallible men, and the results of their labors, whether agreeable or not, were accepted as fixed facts, to be acquiesced in and not evaded, until deliberately and judicially set aside by some higher and still more august authority. *Lex dubia* was not a term under which statutes and enactments could be categoried simply and solely because they conflicted with the interests or tastes of a few individuals. Earnest and careful scrutiny was exercised before a fixed opinion was formed adverse to their constitutionality, the first presumption always being that they were in accordance with the Constitution. If a bill or an act encountered disfavor with the few or the many, they took open ground against it, labored for its repeal and trusted to the sober second thought of the people to procure more acceptable legislation. Thus laws were made, obeyed while they lasted, adjudged invalid by the competent courts and thus annulled, or found inexpedient and then expunged from the statute book; but it did not enter into the mind of any one to withhold assent from them in advance of any adverse decision, on the *assumption* of their invalidity.

It is only within the last very few years, that classes of persons who have felt aggrieved, and whose pecuniary or political immunities have been encroached upon by legislative acts, have resorted to the method of organizing themselves, for the purpose of systematically resisting laws yet in force. The new plan was evidently suggested by the conviction that comparatively small amounts of money, judiciously contributed by a sufficient number of individuals, would enable them to worry the constituted authorities, if not into sympathy for, and connivance with wrong, at least into desisting from prosecutions. Each organization is, in reality, a regularly constituted *insurance office for the commission of crime*, and has its President, Secretaries, Treasurer, Board of Directors, through whom enticing appeals for patronage are made to the public, with the guarantee, on certain expressed conditions, that disobedience of the law shall not affect injuriously the pockets or prospects of its clients. Thus, for and in consideration of —— dollars and —— cents, the "Liquor Dealers' Association" *insures* the retailer of bad rum against the unpleasant consequences which might derive from his traffic. Equally, for an adjustad premium, the "Emigrant Runner Association" *insures* the gouging, bullying, swindling emigrant kidnapper in the continuance of his miscreant infringements of law and ordinance. In like manner, on a scale of more wholesale, and therefore more "respectable," insurance against the results of disobedience, we witness an Anti-Quarantine Law Association, an Anti-Port Wardens' Bill Association, an association to resist the new Pilot Laws, an anti-Charter combination, not to speak of the movement against the Metropolitan Police bill, which bids fair to be decided where all questions of constitutionality should be alone discussed, viz., in the Courts.

In the special message concerning State legislation on City matters, recently laid before the Common Council by Mayor WOOD, he asks, speaking of the Charter: "What are our duties, under this instrument?" His reply is: "*We should comply with all such parts of it,* ODIOUS AND UNPALATABLE AS THEY MAY BE, *which, in the opinion of* COMPETENT COUNSEL, *do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, or of the State of New-York.*" And again: "Such parts of it as are consistent with the Constitution *have been legally enacted, and we must submit.*" These words cover the whole ground before us, in relation to *all* laws which may be made by the Legislature. It is undeniably the right of every one who has derived an opinion from "competent counsel," adverse to the constitutionality of a law, to resist it, simply, solely, and purely because it is unconstitutional. But the only counsel "competent" to authorize such resistance is a Court having jurisdiction of the case, and it is utterly wrong for a citizen, or an organization of citizens, to refuse obedience to an act or statute, on no higher intrinsic ground than that it is "odious and unpalatable." Unfortunately for the consistency of Mayor WOOD, he enumerates, in the very document which contains the laudable sentiments we have just quoted, no less than eleven bills of the late Legislature, against which he sounds the note of opposition, on much lower grounds than any opinion of "competent counsel" that they are unconstitutional.

Excepting in some rare and extraordinary cases, the constitutionality of every law ought to be taken for granted, however "odious and unpalatable" it may be, until it is clearly proved to be unconstitutional. A contrary theory would lead, at once, to anarchy. If pecuniary aid is invoked to the support of such anarchy, and resistance of and disobedience to obnoxious laws is put within the reach of all classes of individuals by the subscription of a small sum of money, society might as well resolve itself into its original elements, and the fundamental rule, "might makes right," be established as the rule of a modern era of savage civilization. Why should there not be a Burglars' Mutual Protection Association, or a Swindlers' Safety Union, or a Joint Gambling House and Brothel Reliance Company, or an *anti Meum* and *Tuum* Monopoly, or even a general Anti-Law, Order, and Good-Government Brotherhood, in favor of Free Crime, as well as some of the frivolous, iniquitous Committees of Safety, and Statute-breaking Insurance offices, which have become so rife in this City and its neighborhood? If the latter are allowable, so are the former. If the one class obtains impunity by success, the other may hope for the same. The tendency of the precedents which have been established, is to perpetuate a monstrous, hideous evil, which it would not require many years to render irremediable, except by means of a revolution.

There ought to be latent good sense enough in the compound Knickerbocker-Yankee foundations of our City's prosperity and strength to resist the beginnings of mischief which spring up from month to month, and from year to year, under the auspices of corrupt and rotten politicians. We fear, however, that an apathetic state of submission to evil, as cheaper and more comfortable than the agitations which attend opposing it, is rapidly gaining ground among the so-called "middle class" respectables who constitute the bona, sinew and solid worth of every community. This is to be greatly deplored. Inactivity on the part of so preponderating a class, gives audacity and hardihood to the desperadoes of "high and low degree" who are the bane of this metropolis, and plunges us every day deeper and deeper into difficulty. Let the PEOPLE—not of the pot house, and political or clap-trap gang stripe—but the real, old-fashioned PEOPLE begin to make their strength felt, and there will be an end forever to such modern usurpations as organized conspiracies to resist the law.

A Case of Circumstantial Evidence.

There are many extraordinary rumors flying round the legal circles of our City in connection with the case of mistaken identity which has figured in the press for the last few days, under the caption of the "Newburg Tragedy."

These rumors, if we were to credit them, would make the "tragedy" no tragedy at all: or, rather would compel us to infer that the case is one of "fabricated evidence"—such as not infrequently turns up in our criminal records at juncture when the decision of an important cause may be biased by the creation and overthrow of parallel circumstantial proof, in a case that can be shown to be fictitious at the proper moment.

Of this fabricated evidence we had recently one notorious instance in New-Jersey, and not far from the scene of the present excitement. A gentleman named MOORE, having a civil suit for $40,000 against a person of the name of LIVINGSTON, the defendant produced against the plaintiff circumstantial evidence of a conspiracy to murder; and the two important witnesses in the case were a girl of doubtful character and a colored man brought down from New-York. Keeping this case in view, let us now glance briefly at the main facts in the Newburg mystery.

About five miles to the north of Newburg, the corpse of a young woman, apparently between 20 and 25 years of age, was found in a plowed field, just within the fence; "and it seems," says Mr. N. REEVE, who wrote to us on the 30th of April—the day of the finding—"*as if she had been murdered in the road, and thrown over the fence.* There were marks of much violence about her neck and head."

A Coroner's Inquest then sat upon the body, and the question of identity was apparently disposed of by the evidence of Mr. JOHN COOLEY, of Shawangunk, who swore that the body was that of SARAH C. BLOOM, and that he had known deceased for many years; and the further evidence of JANE BLOOM, who testified that the corpse was that of her sister SARAH. Now the body, be it remarked, had many peculiarities—a scar over the left eyebrow—a scar on the middle joint of the middle finger of the left hand—a sore on one of the arms—the two middle toes of the left foot grown together as far as the first joint—a finger-mark, as of a ring, on one particular finger—a mole on the inside of the left leg, half-way between the knee and ancle—the toe-nails having a curiously-curved and compressed appearance—and the right front incisor-tooth being obliquely stuffed with gold. Having all these peculiarities before her, and in view, the witness JANE gave evidence that her sister SARAH had marks "identical in form, position, and number; and that the body before her was her sister's body."

Now here are a number of coincidences—supposing the witness to speak the truth—that nothing short of a miraculous revelation could justify the Jury in disbelieving; and taken in connection with the fact that Miss SARAH BLOOM had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared—no clue to her whereabouts being discoverable—there was a mass of evidence in favor of the body being hers to which a lawyer experienced in criminal cases could only have objected that there was a great deal *too much* of it. Nature's way of making evidence does not deal in such complicities of corroboration. When the chief witness in the Livingston case produced a carpet-bag, hammer and poison-vial, which she said Dr. MOORE had given to her, a shrug passed round the inner circle of the bar, and this whisper followed it: "She is trying to prove too much."

But Coroners, even in New-York, are not famed for metaphysical acumen, nor are Jersey jurymen more gifted than their brethren of this City. A Mr. WILLIAM JENKINS, of Newburg, who had been last seen in company with the supposed deceased on the Tuesday night preceding SARAH BLOOM's disappearance, was now detained on suspicion of being the principal in her murder; and though he told a plain, straightforward tale, and pointed out dissimilarities of a very striking kind between the actual deceased and the girl he was suspected of having murdered, the tide of public sentiment set full against him, and its fast-rising waves—gathering impetus from their own motion—soon either overbore or obliterated all those minuter details on which the defence of the accused would have to rest.

On last Sunday morning the corpse was removed from the Court-house, "attended by an immense concourse of citizens and strangers," and interred in the burying ground of the Episcopal Church, where Rev. Mr. BUCK, assisted by Rev. Dr. FORSYTH, performed the impressive services of the dead,—the former taking for text a scriptural proverb which clearly enough indicates the character of the young woman whose funeral rites the Reverend gentleman believed himself to be performing:—"The way of the transgressor is hard." He regarded the supposed murder of SARAH BLOOM as a "solemn lesson and exemplification of the inevitable tendency and result when a loose rein has been given to the debasing passions," and so forth. This settles the reputation of the supposed deceased, and suggests the analogy of the chief witness in the Livingston fabrication.

Now, be it remarked, that the body was interred hastily, and without any competent medical evidence—at least none that has found its way to us—to show that the deceased did actually die of the wounds and other marks of violence which were visible "about her neck and head;" no sufficient autopsy was made to demonstrate that these marks were not designedly inflicted on a body already dead; and we have now before us the strongest evidence that, whether murdered or not, the girl *had been washed and laid out after death as if for regular interment*; and that, instead of having been thrown rudely over the fence, after death she had been carefully laid down in a position most likely to attract attention, and with all possible respect that the nature of such disposition would allow.

The body was stretched to its full length, the hands were folded across the breast, and the eyelids had been dutifully closed—the under garments were not soiled or crumpled, as they must have been if there had been a struggle. On the contrary, they were fresh, as if from the bureau drawer, were smoothed down with all the usual solemnity, and the gown or "outer garment was drawn carefully over the face." Still further proof that she had been undressed and laid out after death, and then *redressed* and placed where she was found for a purpose, may be seen in the fact that the long strings in her underclothing were not tied in front, as is the usual and almost universal way, but clumsily knotted behind—a mistake which no woman could have committed, had a woman been consulted in the getting up of this extremely singular "tragedy!" But none of these circumstances seem to have had any weight with the Jury, or, if noticed, they were rejected as inconsistent with the Coroner's "theory."

At, or immediately preceding, this funeral, a colored woman turns up who says that she suspects the deceased—a girl of pure white blood—to be either her grand-daughter or niece, (for the point is variously stated.) This colored woman said that her missing relative "had a breastpin similar to the one found near the body;" and also that "the underclothes looked much like her grand-daughter's." This colored woman "not applying to the proper authorities," says our reporter, "was unable to obtain access to the remains, but told her story to a knot of eager listeners;" after which she "*disappeared as suddenly as she came,*" returning to New-York, (without mentioning any name, or having seen what she professed to have gone up to see,) "by the Hudson River train at 9 o'clock" on the morning of the 4th, after which all trace of her is LOST!

This mysterious story circulating among "eager listeners" at Newburg on the Sunday of the funeral—prepared the way for the sudden reappearance of Miss SARAH C. BLOOM, a girl whose character we have referred to, on the succeeding morning. On Monday, at 9 o'clock, Miss BLOOM appeared in Court in perfect health, and swore that she had never heard of what nearly every other soul in the State had been talking about for some days—her own supposed violation and murder—until informed of it the day before (the very time of the colored woman's visit) by a person whose name she at first swore she had forgotten. Within a period of twenty-four hours, or less, she swore she had forgotten the name of the person who acquainted her that her reputed murder had been the subject of judicial investigation for several days preceding, at a place not a dozen miles distant.

The body had been found on Thursday—the inquest commenced on Friday, and Mr. JENKINS was arrested—on Saturday JANE BLOOM and Mr. COOLEY identified the body; on Sunday happened the funeral and the colored woman's visit; and all this time Miss SARAH C. BLOOM, the central figure of excitement, remained in "the Widow SALLIE DOUGHERTY's" house—one of her usual places of resort—unconscious, or pretending to be unconscious, of the cause of the whole proceeding.

Finally, we learn that the corpse was that of a female *a good deal taller than Sarah* and that its *features were utterly unlike*, though a sister swore to their identity, and to a variety of marks such as few persons have upon their bodies—such as no two persons ever had together, and exactly alike, since the vitalizing of the clay from which Adam was moulded.

Certain it is—whether murdered or not—that the dead body had been undressed and prepared for interment before its disposition in the field: this design was afterwards changed; the clothes were hurriedly and clumsily put on, and a girl of doubtful character disappeared for awhile from the public eye, in a way that argues predetermined avoidance. A colored woman goes up from New-York, prepares the public mind for a surprise, and suddenly returns, leaving no trace of name or residence behind her. A case of the strongest circumstantial evidence has been got up, corroborated, universally talked about, universally believed, and at the proper moment the whole is swept away, without leaving the slightest shadow of a foundation behind to tell us why it was ever received or credited.

These are the simple facts of the case up to the present moment. They need no comment, much as they may seem to invite it.

THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.—A case of breach of promise of marriage has recently been tried at Rochester, in which the following is given as the substance of the Judge's charge to the Jury:

The Judge charged that it was not necessary to maintain the existence of a promise of marriage to prove that defendant in express words or terms made a promise to plaintiff. Any circumstances which usually accompany parties while holding the relation of an engagement of marriage might properly be laid before a Jury, and if sufficient to warrant the *opinion* that such an engagement existed, it was all the law required. *It is not necessary that there should be a promise of marriage in direct phraseology*—no *formal promise is required.* Frequent visits of the parties—retiring from the society of others—seeking to be apart by themselves—expressions of attachment—presents—going together to places of amusement—walks and occasional remarks in hearing of others, are circumstances usually relied upon to prove that a marriage engagement exists, and *if such are strong enough to produce conviction upon the mind*, they are all that is necessary to answer the law.

This may be good law:—but it puts the highest, most solemn and most binding contract which man or woman can make, upon a good deal lower ground than contracts for the purchase of goods and chattles to the amount of a hundred dollars. Suppose the rule should be adopted, that talking *about* purchasing a horse, or contracting for personal service, or for any thing of the kind,—frequent calls and conversations upon that business,—treating the subject as if it were closed,—remarks in the hearing of others calculated to produce the *impression* that such a contract had been made,—that these things were to be "all that is necessary to answer the law" and establish the fact of the engagement; what would be thought of such a *law* by sane men? And yet they are deemed sufficient to show that a man and woman have entered into a contract which is to affect the whole life of both, and which death alone can sever.

There is certainly something wrong in the public law of marriage. If it is a civil contract, it ought to be assimilated more nearly to other contracts, in regard to the manner of its being entered into. It ought either to be *more* solemn and important at the outset, or *less* solemn and binding after it has been made.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* reiterates its charges against the officers of the New-York Custom-House, to which we have already referred. It gives, however, nothing more tangible or specific than was contained in its previous statements, but thus responds to an intimation that if it has any facts to sustain its asseveration, it should lay them before the proper authorities, at Washington.

We reply that the proof will be forthcoming in due season. In the meanwhile, our neighbor need not be impatient about the action of the proper authorities at Washington. His suggestion in that particular has been anticipated. The attention of the Secretary of the Treasury *has been called to the subject, and he will be furnished with information enough not only to justify, but to imperatively require his interference.* Mr. COBB is a man not apt to flinch when a grave public wrong clearly demands correction at his hands, and we predict that he will at the right time, do all that the exigency really requires.

We assure our Philadelphia cotemporary that we have no feeling in regard to this matter which will interfere, in the slightest degree, with our treating the case as it may prove to deserve. We are very glad to learn from the *Journal* that the matter is to receive the official attention of the Secretary of the Treasury. If upon inquiry the charges shall prove to have been well founded, we shall join heartily in the demand for punishment of the offenders and reform of the abuses. If, on the contrary, they shall appear to have been the offspring of malicious jealousy, on the part of our neighbors, we shall take the liberty of inviting them to reflect seriously upon the baseness of *such* a rivalry.

AN ABSURD BOSTON NOTION.—The Boston *Traveller* says:

"We, as a people, are said to be degenerating in physique. There is still, however, much difference in bodily proportions and development in favor of Bostonians, as against New-Yorkers. *We trust the difference may be increased*, and that the Athens of America may be Athenian in the rugged and healthy stature of its children, no less than in the careful culture of their minds."

We can very well afford to smile benignantly at a good many of the absurd assumptions of superiority on the part of Boston, and if it is any comfort to our Down East friends to compare themselves with the Athenians, we have not the slightest desire to deprive them of such an innocent but perfectly absurd delusion. We are very thankful that New-York does not resemble Athens, and cannot be likened to it. Athens never knew the luxury or convenience of an Aqueduct, and though Mayor WOOD is but an indifferent kind of a Pericles, in a thousand other things we beat the Athenians out and out. But, as to the ridiculous assertion of the *Traveller* that New-Yorkers are inferior to Bostonians in their "bodily proportions," we shall not permit such a slander to pass uncontradicted. We know of no other way of settling this question but by picking out half a dozen of our Tom Hyers and sending them on to Boston to flog double their number of the solid men of that provincial town. The amiable wish of our Boston cotemporary that the difference between us in bodily proportions "may be increased," of course implies a desire that we should deteriorate still more. We would advise our neighbors to remember "the well-known fable of Æsop" about the ox and the frog. The *Traveller* should travel a little to get rid of its provincialisms.

A POLITICIAN'S FAITH.—L. O'B. BRANCH, Esq., has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress, in the Raleigh District of North Carolina, and published a very long letter devoted wholly to a subject which is becoming a favorite topic in the Southern States,—the disposal of the surplus revenues of the Federal Government. Mr. BRANCH is in favor of distributing this money among the States,—but if it can be used to "dissolve the icy barriers of Spanish pride," and lead to the acquisition of Cuba, he would favor such an appropriation of it. That it may be thus employed, he thinks, probable for the following reasons:

"Gold moves armies and is a plaything for children. It steels the robber to crime and is charity's choicest gift. It unlocks the prison gates and opens wide the doors of palaces. Neither princes nor apostles are proof against its temptations, and it leads to empire as it betrayed our Saviour. Gold—all-powerful gold—may acquire for us the key to the Gulf.

Such a solution of the problem of the surplus, would fill me with joy and the whole nation with gladness.

"L. O'B. BRANCH."

The various deeds which are enumerated as among the victories of Gold would not commend it very strongly to the love and admiration of people in general. But Mr. BRANCH looks to an agency which "betrayed our Saviour" as among the most highly-prized weapons of his political warfare.

THE MANIA OF THE PHILADELPHIANS REVIVED.—We had supposed that the old mania with which our neighbors in Philadelphia have been so often afflicted, of "steam communication with Europe," had entirely died out, and become an obsolete idea; but it has broken out afresh it seems, and may be regarded as a chronic affection. We learn from the *Bulletin* that the Philadelphia Board of Trade, at their meeting on Monday night, took steps for restoring the line of steamers that had been transferred to this City from the Delaware. Such perseverance as this is really marvellous, and we should not wonder if the Philadelphians should keep a line of steamships running to Liverpool regardless of expense, merely to gratify the local pride of the people of that prosperous city, who could well afford to indulge in such a luxury. Here we have a private citizen in New-York who built a superb steamer merely to take his family to Europe on a pleasure excursion. The Philadelphians ought certainly to be able to do as much for the credit of their city. But then the peculiar hardship of their case is that the Delaware will freeze over two or three months out of the year, during which their steamer will be compelled to put into the port of New-York, a proceeding which fills our amiable and ambitious neighbors with inexpressible disgust.

Italian Opera.

The "Traviata" will be given to night, for the last time. Between the second and third acts Signor ARDITI will make his appearance in a new *scena*.

CONCERT.

Mr. CRAWFORD, a famous singing lecturer on Scottish song, gives one of his entertainments to-night, at Dodworth's Rooms. The programme is excellent.

THE NEW PORT WARDENS.—The ship *Wabash*, now repairing at the Dry Dock, was ordered there on the certificate and survey of one *of the new Port Wardens*—not of one of the old Marine Surveyors, as was incorrectly stated yesterday. The Port Wardens assure us that so far from being entirely out of work they are really doing the principal business of the port. They made 38 surveys yesterday.

It is said that there has recently been a large emigration of German Turners from Cincinnati to Minnesota, where the Turners' Association have begun a settlement to be called New Ulm.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO,

Termination of the British Elections—The New Parliament—Mr. Layard's Farewell Address—Prussian Complaints to the Government of the United States—More Favorable Aspect of the Neufchatel Question—The Paris Arrests—Rebellion in Spain—Neil Dow in England, &c., &c.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., arrived at this port last evening. Our advices by the *Kangaroo* are of the same date as those received by the *Indian* at Quebec—a telegraphic summary of which appeared in yesterday's impression. We are under obligations to the Purser of the *Kangaroo* for files of papers.

There is not much additional intelligence to report. Queen VICTORIA is so far convalescent that no further bulletins are issued. The infant Princess is also reported to be healthy and well.

There is a complete lull in British politics. The general election was completed on the 21st ult., and an Opposition paper, summing up the result, says:

The new House of Commons, according to the returns, consists of 655 members, one more than the correct number, owing to the double return for Huntingdonshire. It has no less than 187 members who had no seats in the last Parliament, whilst 168 gentlemen who voted for Mr. COBDEN's motion have been reselected—a number quite sufficient to cause the noble Lord at the head of the Government no small amount of annoyance and effective opposition, should there be a second edition of the Chinese atrocities. According to the most accurate classification of the new House of Commons, which we have seen, it would seem to comprise:

Palmerstonians	265	Reformers	100
Derbyites	247	Liberal-Conservatives	53

Mr. LAYARD has issued his farewell address to the electors of Aylesbury. He states that responding to the appeals made to them by Lord PALMERSTON, the constituencies of England have removed from the roll of the House of Commons many of those historic names which will be as landmarks in the annals of the country. He says:

"To effect this result, every means that the influence of government could command have been brought to bear. It is no dishonor to suffer with COBDEN, BRIGHT, GIBSON, CLAY, CAROWELL, OTWAY, and a host of others, who have ever been found on the side of the people, and have been intimately associated with almost every recent measure for enlarging their liberties or contributing to their welfare. I cannot believe that this state of things will long continue, and I feel convinced that, when the country has recovered from the delusion into which it has been betrayed, the very exclusion of these men will lead to important results, and will mainly contribute to the success of the cause of Progress and Reform."

We read in the Liverpool *Times* of the 22d ult.:

"The Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress at Liverpool is beginning to make itself felt. It has lately taken up the part of those seamen so brutally treated by the American captains and mates. The Prussian Government has caused its diplomatic Representative at Washington to remonstrate with the United States Government on account of the many acts of violence committed on Prussian subjects in kidnapping them on board of American vessels. This step has been mainly founded on a report from the Liverpool Society. The authorities in Prussia are also directing the stream of navigation to Canada and Australia in preference to the United States."

The Neufchatel Conferences met on the 21st, and the difficulty has taken a more favorable turn. The Paris journals contain an article on the Neufchatel question, headed "Communicated," which, in the language of diplomacy, means "official;" and this says that all the statements which have hitherto appeared in the French, as well as in the foreign Press, on the labors of the Conference, were inexact and devoid of authenticity. The members of the Conference, it is added, have undertaken the obligation to observe the most absolute silence with regard to the progress of their deliberations. All assertions whatsoever which may have been published on this subject are, therefore, mere conjectures and surmises, necessarily erroneous.

The political arrests which have taken place in Paris are said to be of a very serious character, involving the apprehension of those who have conspired to destroy the Emperor. The subject at present is only one of speculation and gossip, and there are politicians who insinuate that the whole thing was a trap laid by the Government to commit refugees in London to actionable proceedings. At all events, if any conspiracy existed, the evidence is said to point to accomplices who live in our own metropolis.

We hear again of rebellion in Spain. Advices from Madrid to the 19th speak of Carlist conspiracies, outbreaks and arrests. The rebellion broke out at Burgos, but was speedily suppressed. The conspirators are accused of having intended to raise Count MONTEMOLIN to the throne, and to reëstablish the Inquisition.

The Liverpool *Times*, in its issue of the 22d ult., says:

"We yesterday noticed the arrival of Hon. NEAL DOW in this country, from the United States—the object of his visit being the furtherance of the Maine Liquor Law principles in the United Kingdom. We are much afraid he will meet with a most determined opposition. In Scotland he will not make many converts. The Forbes Mackenzie act, in that part of the British island, was a Maine Law in a small way. It was in the estimation of many of its supporters only the first step to a more complete measure. The act is rapidly going the way of its exemplar in the United States. Regulation of the traffic to some extent, of course, there must always be, but it is vain to expect the spread of temperance, and the formation of sober, manly habits, or anything more indeed than mere external order, from legal restrictions or police arrangements. It is to a different instrumentality altogether, namely, to education and to moral and religious culture, that we must look for a reformation of the habits of the people."

Intelligence has reached Southampton that the United States steamer *Hermann*, which was to leave that port to-day with the English mails for New-York, was ashore near Bremen; and that the Belgian Royal mail steamer, which was about to leave Southampton for New-York, had met with an accident at Antwerp, which would cause a slight detention.

The Quarrel Between Spain and Mexico.

PROBABILITIES OF AN ADJUSTMENT,

Paris (April 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

I do not yet despair of seeing the difference between the Mexican and Spanish Governments pacifically settled, though it will require great tact and much forbearance to do so. Marshal SERRANO had an interview with Count WALEWSKI on Wednesday, and with Lord COWLEY yesterday, on the subject. He was also to have seen, and I believe has seen, M. LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Envoy, this afternoon. Whether it be the supposition that England has no great desire to have another quarrel with the United States, in case an attempt by the Fillibusters on Cuba should require her interference, and that France should shape her conduct after that of England, or whether it is from real unwillingness to go to war with its ancient dependency, it is certain that the Spanish Government are still reasonable and moderate in their demands, more moderate perhaps, than in strict justice they might be. As I have said before, they desire M. LAFRAGUA's arrival in Madrid with as little delay as possible; they are anxious to hear all he has to say, to treat him with every consideration, and if any fair explanation or satisfaction can be offered for what has occurred, I have no doubt he will be received as the official representative of the Mexican Government. The interviews of Marshal SERRANO with him are, of course, as yet, non-official; but I trust that a frank and free explanation which will have taken place this afternoon will remove most of the difficulties. The Mexican Envoy is a man of education and intelligence, and report says of a conciliatory character. To such a man some latitude ought, of course, to have been left by his Government, and it is to be hoped he will use it in a proper manner. If however, all these efforts are in vain, and M. LAFRAGUA, who has already stated his desire to give explanations, remains unchanged, then I should not be surprised if the Spanish Government addressed a note to the English and French Cabinets, and probably to the other great powers of Europe, setting forth the wrongs Spain has suffered, the moderation of the demands she has made, and declaring, that in the event of hostilities being forced upon her, she is not to be held responsible for the consequences. This step would probably be in accordance with the counsels of the two Governments to which she has already looked for advice.

Madrid (April 18) correspondence of the London Times.

I fully confirm, notwithstanding various misstatements in Spanish papers, the information I lately communicated as to the satisfaction given by the Mexican Government to nearly one-half of its Spanish creditors, and I am enabled to add that the proof of a willingness to render justice has made a favorable impression on the Spanish Ministry, and will, no doubt, tend to facilitate an amicable settlement of the pending dispute, an object which the British Minister at Madrid has been actively employing his good offices to bring about. We daily expect to learn the decision of Señor LAFRAGUA as regards his journey to Madrid, and it is hoped that it will be favorable and that he will soon arrive here.

With the recent reports of General JOSE CONCHA's recall from Cuba has been coupled one to the effect that the measure was partly to be attributed to a strong note sent in last week by Lord HOWDEN with respect to the gross and frequent violation of treaties lately committed by the landing of slaves in that island. I believe it is customary, when authentic information of such transgressions reaches our Minister here, for him to send a note to the Spanish Government calling its attention to them. These notes have of late been unusually frequent, in consequence of the many complaints made, and for the same reason, it may be presumed that they have been couched in terms more than usually emphatic. But, beyond this, I believe myself justified in stating that the above report is unfounded. As regards the rumors of General CONCHA's return to Spain, whether to take his seat in the Cortes, or by order of the Government, they are not confirmed. During CONCHA's former command in Cuba, he was noted for his honest exertions to carry out the treaty respecting Slavery, but since then he appears to have grown less scrupulous, or what many here would call wiser. His three years' term of power expires in a very few months, and it is supposed that he is making the most of his latter days.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 22.

On Tuesday the Discount market was still comparatively easy; and, in some exceptional cases, transactions are said to have taken place at a fraction below the Bank terms.

The *Times* says the discreditable practices adopted by the speculators interested in the Russian Railway scheme have received further illustrations, and scarcely a doubt appears to be entertained in any quarter that a deliberate plan has been formed to entrap subscribers, by inducing respectable persons to act, unsuspectingly, as decoys.

The letters from Paris describe an uneasy feeling. The contrivance of the Government to obtain a new loan by compelling the Bank of France to double their capital seems to have occasioned considerable dissatisfaction; and it is positively stated that the opinions of the directors were unanimously against the measure.

The French funds closed on Tuesday 69¼ money, 69.35 account.

There is still no profit on the transmission of gold either way between England and America.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON—The Cotton Market continues without change, the transactions are of a limited character, and prices are steady. The sales—including 40 Pernambucos 9⅝, 60 Maranhams 8⅜d.@8⅝d., 500 Surats 5d.@6⅜d.—are reported 4,000 bales, of which 500 are on speculation and for export.

SUGAR—The market continues firm, and extreme prices have been realized; the business comprises 20 hhds. Demerara, at 51s.; 250 bags Bengal, (to arrive,) at 53s.; 350 mats Mauritius, at 53s. 9d @54s. 6d.; 3,600 bags Rio Grande, (in bond,) at 36s.; and 4,200 bags Paraiba and Pernama, (to arrive,) at 35s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

MOLASSES or RUM—We have no transactions to notice.

CORN MARKET—At this morning's market an extensive inquiry for WHEAT was checked by the further advanced pretensions of holders in the face of a report from London less animated than at the close of the week; still we have had a fair and rather large business done in this grain at somewhat over Friday's rates, being 3d.@4d. ₱ bushel upon the currencies of Tuesday last; fine class American White Wheats realized 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d., and Red 8s. 4d.@8s. 6d. per 70 lbs.

The demand for FLOUR is steady at 1s. ₱ sack, and barrel advance on the week's quotations.

BEANS are extremely scarce, and held for 1s. ₱ quarter advance, though such is not at present obtainable.

Fine OATS are quite as high, middling 1d. ₱ bushel dearer.

OATMEAL sells readily at 1s. ₱ load more money, 28s. 6d. being made for general cuts of Irish, and 29s. ₱ 240 lbs. for superior samples.

INDIAN CORN, with more sellers desirous to realize, has lost part of the late improvement, and to-day the trade moves slowly with an advance of about 1s. 6d. ₱ quarter upon the rates of this day se'nnight.

Interesting from Mexico.

ECCLESIASTICAL AGITATION—TYRANNY OF THE CLERGY—BANISHMENTS—ARREST OF TWO PRIESTS—REPORTED SETTLEMENT OF THE ENGLISH DIFFICULTY, ETC.

We have received files of Mexican journals to the 9th ult. They do not contain much that is important. No mention is made of the arrest of the Archbishop, of which we yesterday received intelligence by telegraph from New-Orleans.

Matters were, however, approaching such a crisis. The *Siglo* had received the text of one of three Archiepiscopal circulars. It states that no one can lawfully swear obedience to the new Constitution; that it is the duty of confessors to demand of all whether they have sworn to it, and if they have to require them to do penance and retract their oath. This retraction should be made as publicly as possible, and be made known to the judicial officer before whom the oath was taken.

The Ecclesiastical Government of Puebla had issued two circulars to the clergy of the diocese, asserting that the Pope had pronounced judgment against several articles of the Constitution.

The *Trait d'Union* gives the two following instances of ecclesiastical tyranny: "In the village of Guadalupe the priest refused to marry a lawyer, if he did not publicly retract for having brought a civil suit against the church in conformity to law. Again, in Guanajuato, a Government employe, who was just married, took oath to obey the Constitution. His young wife, on going to confess, was ordered to separate herself from her husband until he had retracted. It is reported that the employe has gone mad."

M. P. L. DE GUEVARA, Curé of San Juan del Rio, who had preached a furious sermon against the Constitution, had been arrested and brought to Mexico. Father GAONA, of Puebla, had also been arrested for refusing to allow a liberal to communicate.

The *Monitor*, of the 7th ult., publishes a project for the formation of a steam navigation company to place boats on Lake Chapala, in the State of Jalisco, and on contiguous rivers.

According to the *Diario de Avisos*, which gives the news as certain, all those persons arrested at the same time with Senor AGUILAR, late Minister under SANTA ANA, will be banished from the Republic.

The *Eco Nacional* says: "It was generally reported, yesterday, that the English question was settled on the day previous, and that M. SANTOS DEGOLLADO will have to submit to the judgment of the Supreme Court." Nevertheless the journals are foggy on the subject. The *Trait d'Union* doubts whether the difficulty is settled, and, if it be, professes entire ignorance as to the terms of the reconciliation. *D'Estandarte* is silent, which causes serious misgivings about the matter.

It is said that Don JUAN BAUTISTA CEBALLOS will go as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic to France.

The *Republicano* of Durango says that the eclipse of the sun on the 25th of March was total in that city. The lower class of the people were in the streets on that day waiting the movements of a procession, and not knowing what was to happen, were terribly frightened when they found themselves in darkness. They ran about in all directions crying for mercy—but the light that followed brought back their tranquillity.

The Mexican *Extraordinary* of the 8th ult., says: A variety of schemes are on the carpet for the purpose of relieving the Government from its present *dilema;* amongst which we have heard of a proposal on the part of the Church—the nature of this overture, if such it is, we do not comprehend. We give the rumor as it reached us, without vouching in the least degree for its truth.

The *Orosopo* says that Sr. AGUILAR, who was lately imprisoned, is the President of the Revolutionary Assembly, that exists in Mexico City.

Why the Central American Treaty was Rejected.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 4, 1857.

The rumor said to be given by the British Government for the rejection of the propositions of the United States Government for the modification of the project of a Treaty negotiated between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS, is that the Government of Honduras had not yet ratified the Treaty of 1856, by which the Bay Islands are ceded to the State of Honduras. This looks very much like an after-thought.

Letters from Honduras, dated April 1, state that the British Government had not relinquished the Bay Islands, but had appointed a new Governor of the same, who had just taken upon himself the duties of the office. Further, it was stated in these letters that the inhabitants of the Islands were determined not to submit to the jurisdiction of Honduras.

This would show that the British Government have changed their mind as to the cession of the Islands to Honduras, and determined to keep them, if the United States Government should give them a chance by the slightest alteration of the Carendon project.

Had our amendments reached Lord PALMERSTON at the time of his defeat in Parliament, and before the election, he would probably have accepted them. But bound up as he is now by popular support, we shall have nothing of a conciliatory nature from him.

The Administration have this subject under consideration, and also the Central American matter generally.

LONG ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—MAY 5.

Before Hon. Samuel D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

The Grand Jury came into Court and presented a batch of indictments, and not having completed their labors again retired.

Arraignments.—George Lewis and John Simons indicted for burglary, 2d degree; Lewis Vomer, larceny; John Powers, burglary, 2d degree; John Tice, larceny. Severally pleaded not guilty.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—MAY 5.

Before Judge Culver.

The May term of this Court opened this day. The first cause called on was *Stephen Scammel* vs. *Francis*—action to recover damages for an assault and battery. The case was tried once before, when the Jury awarded $5,000.

☞ Brooklyn Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 44, 65, 155, 161, 166, 257½, 259½, 260, 262, 263, 265, 266, 267, 269, 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 282, 283, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 298, 300, 301, 302.

Mlle. SARAH FELIX, sister of RACHEL, has returned to Paris from Egypt, and gives good news from her sister. RACHEL, before returning to France, intends to stop a time in Italy.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

From Washington.

THE REJECTION OF THE DALLAS CLARENDON TREATY—THE NAVAL COURTS OF INQUIRY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5.

It is said in responsible quarters, that the Administration, although not approving of the supplemental Central American Treaty as amended, and doubtful of the power or propriety of withholding it, thought it but courteous to the Senate to transmit it to the British Government. So far as has been ascertained, not one of the members of the Cabinet regrets its rejection by England.

It is believed that the Treaty is now beyond resuscitation, the time for the exchange of ratifications having expired. The Administration maintains that the British Government has failed to execute the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and will insist upon its being carried out in good faith.

Report says that the Cabinet were engaged to-day on the affairs of Utah.

The entire amount of public lands sold and located in Wisconsin is about ten millions of acres.

The great number of witnesses before the Naval Courts of Inquiry having been found productive of serious injury to the public service, as well as delay and expense, the Secretary of the Navy has authorized notice to be given that in all instances where it may be done with due regard to justice, the Judge-Advocate and the applicant before the Court shall enter into a stipulation to receive the depositions of witnesses on either side, the same being taken by authority competent to administer oath upon the interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, to be exhibited to witnesses.

From Albany.

CONTINUATION OF THE FRESHET IN THE HUDSON—DAMAGE TO RAILROADS—NEW TRIALS DENIED, ETC.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 5.

The freshet still continues. Quay-street is flooded and the water on State-street is nearly up to Dean. Weather cloudy and rainy.

Last night, the culvert on the Central Road, west of Brockport, was carried away—the water undermining it. The Express train going west, which left New-York at 6 o'clock, yesterday, ran over it before the damage was seen, and the baggage car was upset, and two passenger cars thrown into the culvert. The engine and tender passed over safely. Some of the passengers received bruises, but none of them were seriously hurt. The damages were all repaired this morning. Travel over the road has not at all been interrupted on the main line.

On the old road, between Pittsford and Rochester, some 25 feet of the track has been washed away by the freshet. Trains, however, on the old road will pass one another to-day.

Information reached the Canal Department to-night of two breaks in the canals since the commencement of letting in the water. One of the breaks is at Utica, where a sewer is built under the canal, which broke through, occasioning nine miles of the level to be drawn off for repairs. The other break is at the Rock Reef feeder, also on the Eastern Division.

It is rumored that FRANCIS S. ROGERS, ex-Auditor, is to receive the appointment of Deputy Surveyor-General under SILAS SEYMOUR, as authorized by the act of the last Legislature.

The Supreme Court deny new trials to FRANCIS MCCANN, convicted of the murder of his wife, and JOHN CUMMINGS, convicted of shooting a farmer named SLUMPF. They will be sentenced on the fourth Monday of May.

The new Board of Common Council organized to-day, and adopted a resolution to contest the legality of the issue of Northern Railroad bonds to the utmost extremity. They also adopted a resolution recognizing Dr. QUACKENBUSH as Mayor, in order to act upon his nominations, instead of those of Mayor PEERY.

From Boston.

HEAVY DRY-GOODS FAILURES—A RAILROAD TREASURER GARROTED.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 5.

There were several failures of dry goods merchants yesterday. Among the firms mentioned are: WHITNEY, FENNO & Co., SHAW, SAMPSON & BRAKHALL, and CHAPMAN, LORD & DALE.

The failure of WHITNEY, FENNO & Co. is said to have been occasioned by the defalcation of a confidential clerk. The amount already ascertained to be missing is $50,000.

Messrs. BUGBEE, HIDDEN & Co. are also reported as having failed.

The failure of Messrs. PRINCE & POST, on Milk-street, is also announced.

The whole amount of the liabilities of the firms failed will exceed a million of dollars.

CYRUS SMITH, Treasurer of the Piedmont Railroad, was garroted in Brookline street last night by three men, and robbed of eleven hundred dollars.

The Double Murder at Keesport, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Monday, May 4.

CHARLOTTE JONES has made an affidavit before the Mayor correcting her statement implicating her brother, WILLIAM JONES, and a man named JAMES WILLIAMS, in the murder of GEORGE WILSON and his sister, Mrs. BETSEY MCMASTERS, at Keesport. She charges the crime on her alleged husband, HENRY FITE, and MONROE STEWART; also, giving particulars concerning GARDNER, who was implicated in consequence of his intimacy with them, and who suddenly left on the Monday morning after the murder. CHARLOTTE's statement before Justice CLEMENS implicating her brother and JAMES WILLIAMS in the late murder of SAMUEL H. WHITE, in Washington, is generally believed. Her statement tallies with Mrs. WHITE's in some respects. The alleged object of her brother, WILLIAM JONES, in killing Mr. WHITE, was to obtain money to clear him from the charge of poisoning a young man some time ago.

Marine Disasters.

CANADIAN BARK EMPIRE ASHORE—ELEVEN OF HER CREW LOST.

SANDUSKY, Tuesday, May 5.

The Canadian bark *Empire*, of Port Dover, Capt. MULLIGAN, came ashore yesterday afternoon near Marble Head. She hailed from Toledo and her cargo consisted of oak timber. The crew, eleven in number, were drowned. The Captain and passengers were saved.

SCHOONER ALICE ROGERS ASHORE—ALL HER CREW LOST BUT ONE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 5.

The schooner *Alice Rogers*, GEORGE WILSON, master, from St. John, N. B., for Magdeline Islands, went ashore near Point Derreau, on the 25th ult., and all hands were lost except one seaman.

Rising of the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers.

EASTON, Penn., Tuesday, May 5.

The Delaware and Lehigh Rivers are very high at this place. The Delaware rose 24 feet yesterday, but is now falling. Much damage has been done along the river, and many rafts swept away. The Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal is seriously damaged, and it will take from four to six weeks to repair it.

Fire at Owego, New-York.

OWEGO, Tuesday, May 5.

A fire broke out in this place about 10 o'clock last evening, destroying the dwelling and livery stable of CHARLES BELLS; also the stables of the Ahwaga House, containing nine horses, and some seven or eight small and comparatively valueless buildings. Lose about $8,000; insurance small.

News from Kansas.

QUINDARO, Kansas, Saturday, May 2.

Gov. ROBINSON proceeded to Lecompton to-day to await his trial under the indictment against him for treason. His bail—$10,000—expired on the first Monday in April, at which time the Court was not in session.

Philadelphia Municipal Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 5.

Our Municipal Election passed off quietly to-day. It is generally conceded that the Democrats have elected their candidate for Commissioner of the Treasury, and a majority of the Councilmen.

The Reported Indian Troubles at Fort Dodge.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 5.

There is no foundation for the reports contained in the *Missouri Democrat* of Indian troubles at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Navigation at the West.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 4.

Lake Pepin is open. The first boat from St. Paul arrived at Dunleith yesterday.

A Missing Girl—Is it the one Murdered near Newburg?

The recent murder of a girl near Newburg, and the mystery about her identity, has made unusually interesting and important every case of suspicious or unexplained absence. A girl, RACHEL CLELAND, was advertised in the City papers of last Saturday, as missing. One of our reporters called on Mrs. CLELAND, the mother of the girl, at No. 105 Sands-street, Brooklyn, and though her description of her missing daughter somewhat accords with the published description of the dead body at Newburg, still it is not very probable that the two are identical.

Mrs. CLELAND is a widow in reduced circumstances, with three children, two boys and the girl, RACHEL, who for some time has worked at book-folding. She is described as 16 years of age, looking older than she really is, about 5 feet in height, of rather graceful figure, hair not a very dark-brown, blue eyes, very pretty hands, teeth bad in front, and though not beautiful, still prepossessing. She had a scar over her left eye, received a few weeks since, and wore three rings, one a cornelian on the first finger of the left hand. For some weeks past she has worked at the Tract House, and a week ago last Saturday, about 5 o'clock, she was paid $4, the amount of her earnings. She usually got home about 5½, but that evening she did not arrive till 7, thereby causing her mother much uneasiness. When she came in she seemed somewhat confused, and when her mother asked her for some money, she replied first that she had lost her wages, and afterwards that she had put it in her drawer at the shop. Early on Monday morning, the 27th of April, RACHEL left home for New-York, promising to return by 10 o'clock with the money, which her mother very much needed. She went to the shop and left again about half-past 9; since then no trace of her has been found. Her mother states that RACHEL has acted strangely for some time in various little matters, but she has no idea of what induced her to go off. A young man who knew the girl, stated that he saw her going down Centre-street, in company with two other girls on Tuesday, the 28th, and the probability is that she made acquaintances who have led her astray. Still, in the present uncertainty, it is possible that the missing girl may be the murdered one. We may add, however, that the woman from Brooklyn who was at the funeral of the unknown corpse, and who desired to see it and was refused, was not Mrs. CLELAND.

THE NEWBURG TRAGEDY.

The excitement in regard to this most mysterious murder grows more intense every day—not only at Newburg and its vicinity, but all along the Hudson River. The wonderful likeness that exists between SARAH BLOOM and the deceased, as well as the mystery that envelopes the whole affair, form the principal topics of conversation.

A lady's silk hat was seen floating down the river on Monday, and is supposed to have belonged to the murdered lady. If found it may throw some light upon this singular affair.

A report was circulated yesterday, at Newburg, that a young lady was missing a short distance above the village, and that a party had gone there to learn further particulars.

Another Disappearance—Supposed Murder.

MOSHER B. SHERMAN, a miller, carrying on an extensive business at Little Falls, Dutchess County, has been missing since Thursday last. On that day he was in Poughkeepsie, and received from DANIEL H. TURNER the sum of $752 for rent. His son arrived in Poughkeepsie, yesterday, and stated that his father had not been home since he had been to that city, and that no trace of him could be found. It is thought that as he was returning home he was murdered and then robbed of his money. Mr. S. was a stout built man, of about 55 years of age, and had on a brown dress coat, and black beaver hat. A reward has been offered by his friends for information as to his whereabouts if living, or for the discovery of his body if dead.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

Our assortment and styles of Men's Clothing being full and superior, we invite those about to purchase to inspect them before purchasing elsewhere.

RAGLANS, BUSINESS COATS, VESTS, FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS, &c.

Boys' Clothing of all kinds, and for all ages, from three years upwards. ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY,
near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers

RATS—ROACHES—BED-BUGS, &c.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" Bed-bug EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.,
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
Principal Dépôt, No. 388 Broadway, New-York, and sold by DRUGGISTS and DEALERS everywhere in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America.
See advertisement. Full particulars by mail.

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
☞ B. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered
At extremely low prices.
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S.

ANIMATED, EXCITING, GAY.
About the busiest place in town is the store of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. The great bargains that these gentlemen are offering in China, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware, has created a complete *furore* with lady housekeepers. Go in at about 3 P. M. if you would witness an animated scene. N. B.—Read their advertisement in the dry-goods column of this paper.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported
by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

TRUE ECONOMY
Should commence at your household; if it don't you'll never practice it elsewhere. To this end we advise you to buy China, glass, gas fixtures, and silver-plated ware of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. You can positively save at least thirty per cent. We have tried it and know the fact. Read Messrs. D. & Co.'s advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $2 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 2s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-Cloths from 2s. 6d. to 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHERS.
Warranted to keep ice fourteen hours with the Thermometers at 100 in the shade; silver-plated, very handsome, an ornament to any parlor or dining room. For sale at twenty per cent. below the market rate by
W. J. F. DAILEY, & CO.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.
Take notice of OVENGTON BROTHERS' advertisement in Dry Goods column. Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st.

SELECT YOUR BOOTS AT CANTRELL'S, NO. 813 BROADWAY.—M. C. T. KIMBALL, late of the firm of Kimball & Beesley, has charge of CANTRELL'S Department for the manufacture of Gentlemen's Boots, and his skill, taste, experience and success in producing fabrics of the best quality are unquestioned. CANTRELL sells cheap, and you may travel the City through without finding finer boots than those sold at his establishment.

S. C. HERRING & CO'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. The enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Crygler's patent letter lock, without key. S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

EXCLUSIVE STRAW-HAT WAREHOUSE.
We are now prepared to offer the Retail Hatters, both in the City and country, our entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising, in part, many new and very desirable styles for men and boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of children's richly trimmed Straw Hats ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers.
A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canal-st.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpeting, 12s. to 16s. per yard.
And the latest patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Oil-cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association, No. 3, who have not paid in full for their lots, are hereby notified that all lots not paid for on or before the 14th of May, will be sold at auction at No. 168 Bowery, on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 168 Bowery on each THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until that time, to dispose of surplus property, and receive money.
CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d, to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 3s. to 3s. 6d.; oil cloths, 8 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

RUPTURE CURED.—[MARSH & CO. REMOVED to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.]—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS, AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns and the glossy deep blacks it produces. Would nature do better? Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway.

THE HATS WE CAN RECOMMEND TO EVERY gentleman who wishes to select the newest and the neatest of the various styles before the public, and would just as lief pay $3 50 for a superfine article as $4 for one in Broadway, of second quality—the hats to which we allude may be found at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

LOOK HERE, INVALIDS! WHY DO YOU GO groaning and growling through the world with your aches and ails. Pay 25 cents for AYER'S PILLS and cure them.

ROSE BALLOONS.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF THIS elegant toy, just received from Paris, are offered for sale at the GOODYEA

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
NO. 341 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.

We are constantly receiving
from Europe and the American sales
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
CARPETINGS,
which we offer at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A fine stock of
CHEAP INGRAINS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS,
2,000 Mantillas, all new styles, will be opened this morning, at
ALEXANDER JUST'S
NEW SHAWL AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 51 and 53 Chatham-st., three doors from Monroe,
AT PRICES TRULY ASTONISHING.
One Price Only.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Chatham-st., 3 doors from Monroe.
N. B.—No connection with any other house in the street.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETTS,
COIFFURES, BARBES, &c.
Received per steamer *Africa*,
French Batiste Embroidered sets at $6, worth $9.
French Embroidered Jaconet do. at $4 and $5, worth $8.
Black Thread and French Lace Coiffures, all sizes.
Black Thread and French Lace Barbes, in every pattern,
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

SILKS, MANTILLAS, AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
In every variety of form and style of finish,
And at prices that cannot fail
To satisfy the most economical.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

RICH SILK ROBES WITH SIDE BANDS.
Another invoice of these beautiful Robes
Will be opened, This Morning,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS,
From No. 347
To No. 767 Broadway,
Near 9th-st.
Will open on Monday, May 4. Great bargains will be offered in the following goods:
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CHALLIES,
LAWNS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
IRISH LINEN,
TABLE DAMASK,
ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS.
Ladies can save money by calling.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
The Ladies are invited to call and examine an ENTIRELY NEW SHAPE OF LACE MANTLE, Just received, and not to be seen elsewhere in the United States.
A MOST DECIDED NOVELTY!
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
THE GREATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
IN
SILK and CLOTH BASQUINES.
Please call and examine.
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

MANTILLAS.
Superior Black Taffetas Mantillas.
Superior Paris Embroidered Mantillas.
Black Real Lace Mantillas.
Black Guipure Mantillas.
Black Chantilly Mantillas. Also,
Talmas and Cloaks, suitable for traveling.
Real Black Lace Half Shawls.
Imitation Lace Half Shawls.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

RICH DRESS SILKS,
In great variety. Also,
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Latest Paris Mode,
$25 to $40 each.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

G. B. WILLIAMS
Would respectfully inform the ladies of New-York that he has removed his stock of Dry Goods to the more
ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS STORE,
No. 767 Broadway,
Near 9th-st.
Business will commence on Monday, May 4.

LINEN DAMASKS, SHEETINGS,
Shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towelling, Doylies, &c., &c., &c.
DURABLE AND CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
CHANTILLY LACE TALMAS and SCARFS,
With Single and Double Ruffle,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And 63 Lispenard-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
4-4 Linens, Pillow Linens, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Doilies, Huckabacks, Lawns and Towelings, Counterpanes, all sizes and qualities, colored and White Flannels and Table-covers, &c., &c., &c. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.
G. B. WILLIAMS has removed his
ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
From No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.,
To No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.
Business will commence on Monday, May 4.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
Will be opened on Monday, 4th May, an entirely fresh assortment of PARIS MADE MANTILLAS, in silk and lace, also some very rich ones of our own manufacture, equal to any in the City. Ladies will please call and see for themselves. JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 481 Broadway.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS.
$160,000 worth of Dry Goods
Removed up town,
And will be ready for sale on Monday, May 4,
At No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.
The ladies are invited to call and see the assortment
G. B. WILLIAMS.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
BLACK LACE POINTS—A Beautiful Variety.
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION!
60 to 75 cents and $1 per yard,
NEW SPRING STYLES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A NEW FABRIC FOR LADIES' DRESSES.
Pineapple Cloth, an entirely new and elegant article for ladies' dresses, in Bayadere and Stripes, will be opened on Monday, May 4,
At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.
The only lot imported to this market.

DRESS GOODS—SPRING STYLES!
Received per late arrivals,
AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

COTTON SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
Tickings, and Domestic Goods generally,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RIBBONS.
Novelties in Ribbons,
Received by late arrivals, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

STELLA, CASHMERE, BROCHE,
CREPE, and every other variety of
FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS,
At very Low Prices!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BASQUES, MANTILLAS AND TALMAS,
All the leading Spring Styles!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EMBROIDERED FRENCH SKIRTS.
From low-priced to extra rich,
In magnificent designs, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

SILK ROBES A BANDE.
The largest portion of the above goods are confined styles, and cannot be found in any other house.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

CRAPE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS,
CASHMERE SHAWLS.
From auction another large lot of
CRAPE, STELLA AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
at the following low prices:
300 Stella Shawls, all colors, $1 50 each.
70 all Silk and Wool Long Broche Shawls, $10.
500 Printed Palmleaf, all Wool, $2 each.
1,200 Cashmere Printed, Stella Borders, $2, worth $4.
Embroidered and Plain Crape Shawls direct from Canton, all qualities, from $5 to $30, well worthy of inspection.
Ladies call early for the bargains. Only one price.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
three doors from Monroe.
N. B.—No connection with any other house in this street.

EMBROIDERED BANDS,
LACE VEILS, BASQUES, &c.
A large assortment of Dotted Basques, from $1 25 to $2.
Tamboured and Embroidered Muslin, for do., all qualities.
Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Bands, all widths, suitable for Basques,
Also,
A new lot of those Black French Veils, at 40 per cent below the usual price.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS, LACE POINTS.
Lace Square Shawls, Lace Basques,
With single flounces, in great variety,
With double flounces, very recherche,
And without flounces, but very elegant,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY,
By the yard or in sets.
A large assortment on hand,
At remarkably low prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES $4 50, FROM AUCTION.
Rich Barege and Grenadine Robes,
Newest Paris Designs,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

POINT D'ALENCON
and Point Applique Sets and Collars,
Just received, per steamer *Africa*,
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS.
An assortment of all colors and styles,
At reduced prices,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

THE HOSIERY DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
contains a complete stock of silk, cotton, woolen and thread underwear and hose for ladies, misses, boys and infants, manufactured especially for the present season, and embracing everything in the line procurable abroad or made in this country.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
Children's Fancy Hats for Spring,
Paris and home manufacture,
comprising a vast assortment of entirely new shapes and graceful trimmings, at
GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS.
JUST OPENED,
ANOTHER LOT LATEST STYLES
PARIS MADE GUIPURE LACE MANTLES.
REAL CHANTILLY DITTO.
FRENCH LACE MANTLES, an immense variety.
BRITISH CHANTILLY DITTO.
All New Designs, and not to be seen elsewhere.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT,
TO THE UP-TOWN LADIES.
G. B. WILLIAMS having succeeded in securing the spacious premises No. 767 Broadway, will open
On Monday, May 4,
When the whole of his stock will be ready for sale. Examination of stock solicited.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway,
Near 9th-st.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
The best assortment in the City of
SILK MANTLES,
embracing
AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF STYLES,
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
Full assortment for Spring. Also,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
Mats, Matting, Stair Carpetings, Rods, &c., &c.,
GREAT VARIETY—LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS,
From No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard st.
To No. 767 Broadway,
Near 9th-st.
Business will commence on Monday, May 4.

500 SILK FLOUNCED ROBES.
At $20.
Original price $30.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.
A new lot of Robes just received from auction at $5; also some very beautiful at $7 each. At
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

MUSLIN AND PERCALE ROBES A BANDE.
Received by the *Arabia*, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. Mercer.

GAS FIXTURES.
CHINA AND GLASS.
Toilet Sets, $1. Tea Sets, $3. Dinner Sets, 155 pieces, $15, at SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th-st.

GREAT AND UNEQUALED
Bargains in French China, English Iron Stone China, Cut Table Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery. A White Dinner set, 154 pieces, for $16, worth $25; a White Toilet set for $1, worth $3; Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75, worth $3; Cut-glass Decanters, the pair, $3 50, worth $4; Cut-glass Celery Vases, $1 20, worth $2; Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen, $1 50, worth $3; Engraved Bohemian Claret Glasses, the dozen, $3 50, worth $5; 3-Light Chandeliers, for gas, $7, worth $10; 4-light ditto, $9 50, worth $14; Sedreom Folding Brackets for 75 cents, worth $1; Silver-plated Casters, with 6 Cut-glass Bottles, $4 75, worth $7 50; Silver-plated Tea Kettles for $11 worth $19; Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces, for $20, worth $30; Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen, $3 75, worth $5 50; Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4, worth $6; Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen, $1 50, worth $2 50; Decorated China Vases, for mantel ornaments, $3 50 the pair, worth $6; ditto, $5 50 the pair, worth $8; ditto, $7 50 the pair, worth $10; ditto, $10 the pair, worth $15. Cut out this list and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BROOKLYN.—WE DESIRE TO INVITE THE attention of housekeepers in our city and in New-York to an extensive and well-chosen stock of China and glass ware to be found at our establishment. Breakfast, dinner, dessert, tea and toilet sets, both plain and elegantly ornamented, ivory-handled table cutlery, silver-plated goods, and beautiful mantel sets, &c., which we shall offer at prices lower generally than the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere. OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARIS PARASOLS, PLAIN AND ORNATE, in great variety, as regards shape, color, material, size, and lightness, and extremely reasonable in price, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS, MANTILLAS, and laces, of a very superior make, and finish, and superb designs, just received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS,
SILKS,
MILLINERY GOODS, &c., &c.
Many novelties just opened and for sale very cheap at
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S
New Store,
No. 387 Broadway,
Between Walker and White sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.
Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons from auction.
L. P. TIBBALS.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

MILLINERY.—FOR SALE—AN OLD AND well-established stand, with a choice stock of millinery and fancy goods. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 206, Middletown, Conn.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW-GOODS HOUSE,
Straw Bonnets, Leghorn and Flats,
Men's, Youths', and Children's Hats,
Shaker Hoods, Straw and Hair Tissues,
French Flowers, Pinets and Buds,
Offered at reduced prices for Cash,
At No. 318 Broadway,
Corner Pearl-st.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., ENTERS on its seventeenth session May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the Principal and Teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved, for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough Academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 363 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

THE PAVILLION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn., Rev. I. BIRD and J. BIRD, A. M., Principals, reopens on the 7th of May. This is strictly a Family School, firstly situated in the suburbs of the city. The number is limited to twenty. Cards left at the office of S. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 1 Maiden-lane, will receive attention from one of the Principals now in the City.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT with the details of accounts may attain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $1.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys. The next term of this school will open on Monday, the 4th day of May, 1857. Circulars may be had by addressing either of the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
REV. N. J. SEELY,
C. D. SEELY, } Principals.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 609 Broadway, will remove all stiffness or trembling from any hand, and make better business writers in 10 lessons than the old systems make in 10 months. Two $5 seats for writing vacant; book-keeping $10. Apply early for cheap seats.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—JAMES L. THOMPSON, PRINCIPAL—Accommodates parents who wish a healthy location where they can easily and freely look after the condition of their sons. Access—Steamboat *Lockwood*, near foot of Beekman-st., 4 times daily. First trip, 9 o'clock A. M.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CARVED and plain pianos, to close the estate of PETHICK & CO., will be continued this week at a greater reduction of prices. The entire stock must be sold to close up the concern. By order of Assignee. Apply at the warerooms of McDONALD BROTHERS, No. 133 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, together with the studies preparatory for Columbia, or other Colleges. The French and English branches receive special attention.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Summer Session opens on MONDAY, the 20th of April. Some vacancies yet to be filled. Circulars and Catalogues to be had at the bookstore of B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway. REID & HOFFMANN.

THE MISS WAYLAND'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 32d-st. Boorman Terrace. REFERENCES—Rev. Dr. Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Jas. R. Westcott, Esq., Saratoga Springs; Com. Skinner, Staunton, Virginia; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, New York; Jas. Boorman, Esq., New-York.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. Summer session opens May 4. Circulars giving particulars, obtained at Bookstore of JVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing Rev. W. B. STEWART, S. PARSONS PRATT, Principals.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

$5.—LEARN TO WRITE OF OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway. Private lessons day and evening. Terms, $5 to $15, and success guaranteed to all. Book-keeping as usual.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

ROSEHILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Connecticut—Will reopen the 1st of May. Circulars can be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 289 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY, REV. E. SEYMOUR, PRINCIPAL.—The summer term of this Institution will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars containing terms, reference, &c., may be had of Messrs. R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., N. York.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE School will open on the 12th inst. For circulars, or other information, apply to the undersigned. Terms, $250 per annum.
OTIS BISBEE,
C. B. WARRING, } Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 500 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 East 33-st., first house from 5th-av.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—No. 346 Broadway, a practical medium for supplying schools and families with competent teachers, teachers with situations, and schools with pupils. Send for a circular. Parents can consult gratuitously a register of first-class schools. SMITH & BOYD.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument, just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his matinées musicales, is without a rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, 72 Nassau, No. 51 Dey-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A VERY SPLENDID PIANO—VERY LOW IN price. It has 7 octaves, with the legs, pedal and whole front, elaborately carved, and the back polished like the front. The inside iron work is highly ornamented; it has the over bass, and is of superb tone; worth $500, but will be sold for $300 cash, at No. 79 East 13th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—Ware-rooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. A large variety of these truly superb instruments for sale on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES HAS moved from his old stand in Broadway, to Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase, if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

GOODS FOR FIRST OF MAY.
SILVER-PLATED NAME AND NUMBER-PLATES,
SILVER-PLATED BELL-PULLS,
PLATED, BRASS AND IRON BOLTS,
SECURE DOOR CHAINS,
SAFE NIGHT-LATCHES,
PORCELAIN-HEAD PICTURE NAILS,
CORNICE HOOKS AND EYES,
RACK PULLEYS, ROLLER ENDS,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BUILDING HARDWARE,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch-st.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK,
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR LOTS, with brick buildings thereon, in 12th-st., near avenue C, formerly occupied as a bolt factory. There is a steam engine ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property, from its location, and being ready for immediate occupancy, offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a saw or planing mill, machine or smith shop, foundry, or any manufacturing business. Terms easy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOURTEEN lots, bounded by Gates and Ralph ave. and Quincy-st., 200 feet from Broadway, IXth Ward, Brooklyn. Can be had low and on easy terms, as the owner, who is about leaving for Europe, is desirous of disposing of them immediately. Inquire of JAMES VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THAT DELightfully situated and substantially built house, No. 15 East 14th-st., the centre of the block, north side, between the 5th-av. and Broadway. The house contains 15 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and is altogether one of the most desirable residences in the City. It will be sold a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR AND VALUABLE dock privilege at Turtle Bay on the East River, also 6 lots adjacent on the 1st-av.; also 16 lots next west of the 1st.—all between 46th and 47th sts; also 6½ acres of land, the best site for a summer residence, near High Bridge; also pew No. 11, in St. Thomas' Church. Apply to P. T. WOODBURY, Esq., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, N. J., within 15 minutes' walk of the market-st. Good, a three-story frame dwelling house; house 24 feet wide by 42 deep; built in the best manner, and in complete order. With the house one or more lots adjoining would be sold. Also, a number of desirable building lots in the same neighborhood. Apply to D. THURSTON, No. 24 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE JUST ADAPTED TO the wants of new beginners in housekeeping. It has a pretty court-yard, flowers, vines, roses, and shrubbery; is in perfect order, and may be had at once, either with or without the furniture. For card to view, and terms, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—PRICE $20,000, THE DWELLING-house, buildings and grounds of the subscriber, containing 15 acres of park, lawn, garden, orchard and meadow, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite the city of Newark. Apply on the Premises, or to S. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. 13 South-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 55 London-terrace, West 23d-st., near 9th-av. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 2 to 4 P. M.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE—East side, 26 door north of 28th-st.; price $9,500; one of the Goelet Leases just finished. One of the most perfect and elegant houses in New-York. Terms: $2,500 cash; $1,000 in 6 months, $1,000 in 12 months, $5,000 on or before May 1, 1866, with interest, and privilege of paying $500 at any time. To be seen from 8 to 6 P. M. A rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—Two valuable lots on 8th-av., in vicinity of Central Park, between 47th and 48th sts., will be sold cheap and terms easy. Apply to R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 7 Bedford-place, (Fulton-av.) Brooklyn. The location is very pleasant and the neighborhood good. It is a well-built and finely-finished house, with all the modern improvements, large court-yard, and extra deep yard; and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to R. L. CROOK, No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 8, or JNO. L. LATHROP, No. 26 Beekman-st.

TO LET—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson River, a valuable country seat, with superior water privileges, abundance of fruit, healthy situation, scenery unsurpassed. The same may be rented furnished for six months or a year, or can be had for one or two years without furniture. Address S. A., Box No. 2,749 Post-Office.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—A THREE-story frame-house, No. 9 4th-st., five minutes' walk from the ferries; rent reasonable. Inquire of PETER MURRAY, 3d-st., one door below South 5th-st., or No. 35 Malden-lane.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with 12 lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN TILLARY ST., BROOKLYN, a brick house, the parlors and halls of which are furnished. To a good tenant, who will take it for 3 or 5 years, it will be let very low. Inquire at No. 20 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

PART OF A HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern improvements, to let; the second story consisting of four rooms, with one room on third story, with park use of bath room, water, cellar, &c., to small respectable family; rooms newly painted and papered. Apply at No. 199 West 3d-st.

A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, WITH closets, to let, in a very good location for a physician, dentist, or dressmaker. Would be let to a private family. More room can be had, if desired. Address A. T. T., Broadway Post-Office.

TO PIANO OR FURNITURE DEALERS.—To let, the spacious loft, 50x100 feet, in the marble building, No. 627 Broadway, near Houston-st. Has two entrances from Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY ATTIC HOUSE, OR two-story house; one pleasantly located; rent must be moderate. Apply or address T. M. W., at this office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at the beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 209 Broadway, second floor, room No. 9, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
NICHOLAS K. ANTHONY
Has removed to No. 25 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, where he will continue the negotiation of all classes of Business Paper, and particularly that connected with the various branches of the Hat and Fur trade. Loans procured on all current securities.

STEARNS & MARVIN
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR SALAMANDER SAFES
from No. 146 Water-st.,
to No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.

JOHN DAVOL HAS REMOVED TO NO. 100 John-st., near Cliff-st.
Also, the office and agency of the New-York and Brooklyn Brass Company, removed to the same place.

REMOVAL.—C. E. SCOFIELD, TREASURER OF the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, has removed from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

REMOVAL.—DOCTOR RICHARD T. HORSFIELD has removed to No. 187 West 27th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

LEES & WALLER HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 South William-st., to No. 79 Beaver-st., corner Hanover.

F. COTTENET & ATHERTON HAVE REmoved to lofts of the new warehouse Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

REMOVAL.—R. B. MASON & CO. HAVE REmoved from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

REMOVAL—PAPER WAREHOUSE.—BULKLEY BROTHERS CO. have removed to Nos. 55 Beekman and 55 Ann sts.

WM. H. NEILSON—HAS REMOVED HIS office from No. 63 to No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.

DOCTOR A. J. HENRIQUES HAS REmoved to No. 58 7th-av., corner of 15th-st.

REMOVAL.—BISHOP & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A VALUABLE AND ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The above is situated on the Hudson River, only 18 miles from the City Hall, and about ¼ mile or 8 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station. It occupies a plot of ground facing the river, of about 600x200 feet. The grounds are well kept, and beautifully laid out with trees, shrubbery, &c. The house is on a gently rising ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson for many miles; and is in perfect order, having been built but a few years. The style is Gothic; the walls and ceilings of parlors, library and hall are elegantly frescoed, with statuary marble mantels &c. The house is well

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY) May 6, at 10 o'clock, at the residence No. 149 West 31st-st., West of 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the above first-class house, worthy the special attention of parties in want of first class furniture, all of which was made to order and in use but a short time, and embraces everything to be found in an elegant and fashionable furnished residence. Everything in the house will be sold without reserve. Catalogues can be obtained previous to the sale at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Beekman-st. under Nassau Bank. Furniture consists in part of elegant 7-octave rosewood piano forte with music cabinet with unexpired warantee; magnificent carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich satin; full suite in medallion tapestry, two superb carved rosewood etageres with full marble tops mirror doors and back; velvet and royal Wilton carpets, marble top centre, pier and sofa tables; silk and lace curtains with cornices and rich trimmings, two elegant pier mirrors, with rosewood mantal do.; rich bronze and ormolu chandeliers, Turkish and reception chairs in brocatel and tapestry, rich and costly Sevres and Dresden China vases, with a great profusion of beautiful statuary, bronzes, paintings, and elegant parlor ornaments, including a magnificent fruit piece cost $500; French secretoire, consoles, elegant rosewood library bookcase, ormolu clocks, &c. with a large and elegant variety of rosewood chamber furniture of every description, all made to order; superb hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood piano forte. In reception room elegant extension table, silver ware, dining and tea service, rich China, cut glass, fruit baskets, salvers, spoons, forks, casters, and elegant dining-room furniture of every description, with a great variety of splendid parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture of every description, not mentioned in this advertisement. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock precisely, in dining room; immediately after which the parlor furniture will be sold. Deposits will be required of all purchasers.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE—RICH AND DESIRABLE Household furniture, solid rosewood parlor furniture, in suite, pier glasses, &c., at the residence No. 70 West 36th-st., west of 5th-av. H. T. LEEDS will sell, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture of said house, embracing elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in French satin, solid rosewood centre and side tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror doors and back; carved rosewood etageres, massive rosewood secretary bookcase; superior seven-octave rosewood piano forte, inlaid with pearl, stool and cover; large French plate, pier, and oval mirrors, ormolu and bronze clocks, heavy lace and brocatel curtains; magnificent China vases, imported by the owner; Parian and bisque figures, elegant Brussels carpets and rugs; also, a large variety of superior oil-paintings, by old artists; rosewood dining table, dining-room chairs, do. suite in silk plush, rich chil a tea and dinner sets, crystal cut glass ware; also, silver ware, consisting of a general assortment used in first-class families. The bedroom furniture embraces solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, ingrain and Brussels carpets, pure hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes sheets, pillow-cases, blankets, &c.; also, all the kitchen, laundry and basement utensils, cooking stoves, ice chest and other cooking utensils. Parties attending this sale, who are about going to housekeeping, will be able to find everything necessary for that purpose, every article of which will be sold without any restrictions. Sale positive

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE FOLLOWING CONDEMNED STORES will be sold at public auction at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by F. H. LUDLOW & CO., on FRIDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of Chief of Bureau of Provisions, Clothing, &c.

PROVISIONS.

15 hhds. Beef, 6 hhds. Flour, 1½ hhd. Rice
130 lbs. Beef, 2,434 lbs. Bread, 184 lbs. Butter,
18 bbls. Pork, 52½ gallons Beans, 98 lbs. Cheese.
3 Bread Bags.

CLOTHING.

6¾ yards Sheeting, 2 pair Call Shoes, 10 Blankets.
2¾ yards Canvass Duck, 1 pair Kip Shoes, 2¾ yards Satinet.

SMALL STORES

294 lbs. Tobacco, 31 Thimbles, 15 Jacknives,
10 Shaving Boxes, 725 Needles, 6 Razor Straps.
14 Scissors, 1 bottle Mustard, 1 Mess Kettle,
7 Coarse Combs, 3 Cotton Handkerchiefs, 1 Tin Pan.
6 Shaving Brushes, 1 Tin Pot.

SEWING BOXES,

1 Lantern, 2 Flour Scoops, 4 Padlocks,
200 Bean Bags, 1,000 Flour Barrels a large quantity of round Tin Pepper Boxes, a large quantity of empty barrels and boxes. GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 9 Broad-st.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, without regard to cost, to close sales at No. 486 Broadway. A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above store, (corner of Broome-st.) the balance of FIRST-CLASS and WARRANTED FURNITURE of the stock of M. & J. A. WALTERS, comprising several rosewood parlor suites, rosewood and mahogany etageres, centre tables, sofas and chairs, French bedsteads and bureaus, fancy chairs and oak buffets with marble tops, chairs to match, together with a large assortment of first class cabinet work, warranted in every respect, and sold without reserve for cash, to close sales. Deposits required from all purchasers.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at Salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, sale of second-hand pianos and costly furniture; carpets, curtains, mirrors, paintings, &c., being the contents of a private dwelling, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a general assortment; also, several superior-made solid carved frame parlor suites, covered in pinch brocatel and hair-cloth; and general assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture; chamber suites, hair mattresses, palliasses, silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, mirrors, cutlery, casters, China and glass ware; fancy goods, &c. Also, one superior rosewood 6¾-octave piano-forte; cost $400; has been but little used, and will be sold by order of Mortgagee.

A. M. MEAWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—TRADE SALE.—Rooms No. 13 Park-row.—WEDNESDAY, May 6, at No. 23 East 20th-st. Administrator's sale of Household Furniture.—Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the whole of the Furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture, sofas, chairs, mirrors, center, pier and other tables, damask and lace curtains, shades, vases, statuettes, parlor clocks, oil-paintings and engravings, parlor chandeliers, China and glass ware, cutlery, together with a general assortment of chamber and kitchen furniture. Every article must be removed from the house the day of sale. Cash deposits required from all purchasers. Catalogues may be had on application to the auctioneers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH-AV.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen-sts., in said City, being 58 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 66 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hermitage Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No. 24 William-st., or to GEORGE T. DOWNING, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 61 Liberty-st.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE.—GEO. NICHOLS will sell at his rooms, No. 66 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, May 7, inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising good second-hand furniture from families. Also, new furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, piano-forte, marble-top and side tables, with solid rosewood frames, etageres, with mirror fronts, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, do. bedsteads, French and modern do. washstands, dining and tea tables. Also, superior French China tea sets, with gold bands; splendid vases. Also, silver-plated tea sets, forks and spoons, mirrors, carpets, kitchen furniture, &c.

WM. N. LEWIS & SON, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, WITHOUT RESERVE, ON THURSDAY, May 7, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the valuable property of N. M'Graw, situated on the corner of Railroad-av. and 5th st., opposite the depot, Morrisania Village, embracing the Hotel, the large building occupied as a public hall and stores, printing office, meat market, land office and bakery, together with several very desirable building lots. Also, two neat dwelling houses on Franklin-av., near 7th st. Terms easy. For maps and particulars, apply at No. 455 Broadway, or on the premises.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON NINTH-AVENUE, EIGHTY-SECOND AND EIGHTY-FOURTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON NINTH-AVENUE.—3 lots on and adjoining southwest corner of 83d-st.

ON NINTH-AVENUE.—1 lot on northeast corner of 84th-st. These lots are full size and over, finely located, with abstract of title complete to present time. 60 per cent. can remain. Particulars at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 East 28th-st., the entire contents of the genteel four-story house, viz.: parlor suites in rich crade and brocatel, rosewood etag'res, inlaid tables, centre tables, card stands, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, washstands, bureaus, lounges, carpets, oil-cloths, extension dining table, table cutlery, plated ware, chairs, rockers, hall-stand, chandeliers and gas fixtures. The whole to be positively sold without regard to weather

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 53 WEST-BROADWAY, BETWEEN THOMAS AND WORTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, May 11, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable property—consisting of a three story and attic house with store on 1st floor. Lot 25 by 50 more or less. House 25 by 40 more or less—half ran remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

J. I. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. I. VAN ANTWERP'S 16th Regular Spring Trade Sale of Hardware, Cutlery, Heavy Goods, Japanned and Brass Goods, consisting an excellent assortment, suitable for city and out-town buyers, will take place on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 215 Pearl-st. The sale will commence with a large invoice of stock goods in good order. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

TUNIS MOERELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—FURNITURE, &c.—TUNIS MOERELL, Auctioneer, will sell, at No. 334 Broadway, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of new and second hand cabinet furniture, piano-fortes, oil paintings, French and oval mirrors, mattresses, soda fountains, steam engines, silver-plated ware, new cast iron stove, jewelry, trees, roots, plants, &c.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—ON WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 64 Pine-st., a very superior bay Dutch colt, 15 hands high, about 9 years old, can trot his mile in three minutes, is perfectly kind and gentle in any harness. Sale positively without reserve, as the owner is leaving the City.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE, 700 CASES BOOTS, Shoes and Brogans, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 66 Beekman-st. Prime fresh goods without reserve or cash.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE and WATER RIGHTS in the CITIES OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1857, (adjourned from May 5,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Assignees of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE:

Brooklyn—South 5th and 1st sts.—All the estate, right, title and interest of WILLIAM and RICHARD LAKE, in the lot, with buildings thereon known as Kings County Hotel, on northeast corner of South 5th and 1st sts., XIIIth Ward, immediately in front of Peck slip and Division-av. Ferries.

All the estate of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE, in the following described property:

North 2d and Water sts., XIVth Ward—Valuable dock property and buildings thereon, on southwest corner of North 2d and Water sts., being 150 feet on Water-st., and 256 feet on North 2d-st., with all the water rights appertaining thereto, to the permanent water line of East River.

Water-st., IId Ward—Valuable dock property, with building thereon, near Fulton Ferry, having a front of 38 feet on Water-st., and 100 feet deep, with pier attached, extending 100 feet, including bulkhead.

New-York—James-st., IVth Ward—Lot, with building thereon, No. 60 James-st. Lot 16 feet.

DAVID PREVOOST,
JOHN L. DOYLE,
Assignees of WM. LAKE & BROTHER.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MAY 7—AT 85 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 166 Atlantic, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn, a small quantity of furniture in good order, marble-top bureau and washstand, 2 sofas rocker, walnut arm chairs, beds, mattresses, velvet and Brussels stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, crockery, refrigerator, cook stove, hat-stand, &c.

Also, the 4 years unexpired lease of the house, which is in complete order, with gas fixtures, and possession immediately, will be sold at 9 o'clock precisely.

THURSDAY, May 7.—At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 40 Pacific, between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, Handsome furniture—Splendid rosewood parlor furniture, by Meeks; sofa, 2 tête-à-têtes, 2 arm chairs 6 reception chairs in crimson velvet, 4 Indiceorm chairs in crimson brocatel rosewood piano, by Nunns & Clerk; rosewood marble-top secretoire, etagere with mirror front, rosewood what-not, mahogany marble-top chamber furniture, wardrobe, sofa bedstead, centre table, 2 splendid large French plate pier glasses, with elegant brackets; rich crimson and black silk and worsted window curtains and fixtures, lace do., mahogany oval extension table, mattresses and beds, bronze and gilt chandeliers and brackets, China, cut-glass, cutlery, Axminster, Brussels and other carpets, new cook stove and fixtures, with good kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesroom.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, Store No. 81 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASSES, &c., &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell TO-MORROW (Thursday) May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., the furniture of several families, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of three rosewood parlor suites, enamelled chamber suites, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, wardrobes, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, divans, ottomans, extension tables, card and centre tables, rosewood and marble-top tables, bedsteads, hair mattresses, mirrors, oil-paintings, &c.; ivory handle and other cutlery, glassware, crockery, &c.; also, one rosewood piano-forte; and, by order of a consignee, one mahogany piano-forte one rosewood tête-à-tête sofa, &c.; also, one very fine French plate pier glass, 114x34—cost the owner $300. Catalogues morning of sale.

FITCH & COLE, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE—THIS DAY, May 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 342 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs, lounges, marble-top and plain bureaus, centre, sloe and card tables, bedsteads and bedding, oak chairs, desks, extension and other dining tables, a large number of Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil cloths, a large chandelier and a number of side lamps, crockery and glass ware in great variety, plated ware, cutlery, paintings, looking glasses, engravings, &c. Also, 2 piano-fortes. Also, a number of chafing dishes and other goods, suitable for hotels or restaurants.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 73 COURTLANDT-ST., AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable property, known as the "Commercial Hotel," situated between West and Washington sts., on Courtlandt-st. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st. By order, CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—ON FRIDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 64 Pine-st., an entire house of elegant furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, mahogany do., in velvet and brocatel, pier mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, china and glass ware, silver ware, and every article used in household keeping—removed for convenience of sale. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS ON MURRAY Hill, belonging to the estate of the late Isaac Burr, situated on 5th-av., Madison-av., and 41th st., will be sold by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at 12 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1857. Every lot will be sold that is put up, without any under bidding. Terms 75 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps at No. 14 Pine-st.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

ROSES, &c., AT AUCTION.—W. S MCILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, (and every day this week) at 10½ o'clock, at the seedstore No 7 John-st., standard roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, petunens, &c., &c., in great variety, from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 44 Portland-st., the entire stock of a retailer declining business. (Auction sales of Boots and Shoes every Wednesday.)

HENRY B. HERTS Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, MAY 8, AT 11 o'clock, in the gallery over their salesrooms No. 512 Pine-st., 18 elegant Oil Paintings, of great merit the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Sale positive. Terms cash.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.

MIRRORS AT AUCTION.—THE LARGE sale of Mirrors, postponed on account of the weather, will positively take place on TUESDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of Mr. G. MITCHEL, No. 751 Broadway. Goods on view and catalogues now ready.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS—ON THURSDAY, MAY 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 512 Pine-st., Sheriff's sale of a large stock of groceries, wines, teas, liquors, cigars, soap, candles, indigo, &c. By order of FRED'K L. VULTE, Deputy Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com'rs of the Land Office.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS—IN PATERSON, N. J. Lwill be sold at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1857, the remainder of the Passaic Falls lots, delightfully situated on the bank of the Passaic River, in the city of Paterson, within 15 minutes' walk to the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, having eleven trains each way daily, and being only 30 to 40 minutes' run from Jersey City. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of R. B. CHISWELL, Auctioneer, Paterson, where maps and a description of the property may be obtained.

PATERSON, April 28 1857.

BANK NOTICES.

PARK BANK.—AT AN ELECTION OF DIrectors of the Park Bank, held 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Reuben W. Howes,	Joseph E. Bulkley,	John H. Macy,
Ellis F. Ayers,	Edward B. Wesley,	Robert Squires,
Oliver Hoyt,	Claudius B. Conant,	Geo. J. Byrd,
Melvin S. Whitney,	Joseph U. Orvis,	Geo. H. Potts,
Jerry Hayden,	Edward M. Young,	Alva E. Lating,
John S. Dickerson,	Arthur Leary,	Levi P. Morton.
R. R. Elydenburgh,	Henry A. Hurlbut,	Wm. H. Fogg,
Terence Dermelly,	Wm. K. Kitchen.	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, REUBEN W. HOWES was re-elected President.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1858.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mine, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12, '55-1aw3y W

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County, Amenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
Superintendent.
jy11, '55-1aw2 W

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the BOWERY BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed from this date to the 8th, inclusive. Per order of the Board

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

New-York, May 1, 1857.

ARTISANS' BANK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Artisans' Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 2d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—April 28, 1857.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of *four* (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 28th inst. to 1st prox.

JOHN STEPHENS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, Glasgow, Sic. THO. E. TURNEY, } Liverpool.
JAMES T. BIRCH, } ton.

BIRCH, TURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
LECOMPTON, K. T.

We will immediately open a house for the transaction of the above business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, locate LANDS, pay TAXES, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.

REFERENCES—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kirtland & Co., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.	

Office in New York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 48 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 10th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 10th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.—PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz.:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to *July* 1, 1858, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, May 4, 1857.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year: George S. Doughty, Eugene Plunkett, Frederick Pentz, Jacob Little, Richard F. Carman Marshall O. Roberts, Ambrose C. Kingsland, John R. Peters, Ramsey Crooke, Frederic De Peyster, E. K. Collins, Alfred Plunkett, John Gardis, Daniel Richards, C. W. Burnham, Wm. H. Johnson, Henry L. Bogert, Joannes Geurd, Jr., E. Lahens, S. J. Pardeeus, George B. Morewood, J. T. B. Maxwell, Ahm Van Santvoord, Wm. A. S. Van Duzer, Robert Hogan, Hiram Anderson, Waldo Hutchins, Charles B. Hart, Howard C. Cady, Edouard Bassange, William Fardon, F. J. Hosford, Anson Livingston, Robert W. Mead, Charles Lasery, John Ewen, Chas. R. White, P. K. Pinault, John Rowe, and for Inspectors of Election, Luther Bradish, William Kent, Edwin Hoyt.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board George S. Doughty, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Eugene Plunkett, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President of the Company for the ensuing year.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY (NICARAGUA)—New York, April 18, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that an election for a President and six Directors, to manage the business of this Company for one year from the first Monday in June next, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Bowling green, from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened again on the 6th day of May ensuing.

ISAAC C. LEA, Secretary.

KENTUCKY BONDS.—$230,000 OF THE $300,000 Bonds of the Lexington and Danville Railroad, Second Division of Kentucky Central Railroad, chartered March 5, 1850, 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds. The undersigned offers for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, having 10 years to run. Interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July, at the Bank of North America.

JNO. G. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, NEW YORK, April 25, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT A special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at No. 39 South-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing under the general law recently passed by the Legislature of this State. The transfer books will be closed on the 2d day of May next. By order of the Trustees. A. G. BENSON, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.—New-York, April 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may come before them. By order, J. R. BULKLEY, President.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest due on 1st of May on the 10 per cent. Sinking Fund bonds of the Company, and on the Second Mortgage bonds of the BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on or after that day at the office of the Company, No. 18 William st.

C. MURDOCH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Farm Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 10th inst. will be paid on and after that date by M. K. JESUP & CO., Agents, on presentation of the proper coupons at this office.

S. & J. DURAND, President.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS AND AGENTS of the Bondholders of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company are requested to attend a meeting, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, on FRIDAY, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Trustee.

The report of the President can be had at the above office.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver sts., New York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late Isaac,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST INST., on the Albany City Bonds, issued on account of the Albany and Northern Railroad Company, will now be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on presentation of the proper coupons.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK B. WESTBROOK, 13 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 60 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Forgery! forgery! Beware
Of rogues, who counterfeits prepare:
For LYONS' Powder and his Pills,
That bugs in chambers, rats in mills,
Indubitably slay,
By scoundrels, envious of his fame,
Have counterfeited been, in name.
LYON CANNOT BE ANSWERABLE FOR the consequences of using the poisonous nostrums got up in imitation of his harmless MAGNETIC POWDERS for destroying insects, and his MAGNETIC PILLS for exterminating rats and mice. Look at the signature, E. LYON, Depot No. 424 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE AND DINE TOOTHACHE DROPS.—The excruciating torment of Toothache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B & D. SANDS, Druggist, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both Blotch Blunder humor. He has now in his possession over 900 certificates of its virtues, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a moving sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of this discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it out and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

The Last of the Injunctions Dissolved.

JUDGE PEABODY'S OPINION.

The Board of Commissioners Organized.

Ex-Judge Whiting Chosen Chief of the New-York Police Force.

Chief Matsell Declines the Tendered Honor.

THE CODE OF THE NEW BOARD, &c.

Now that the injunctions restraining the Police Commissioners are dissolved, they have taken the initiatory steps for the discharge of their duties. They held a meeting yesterday morning, at which all the members were present, with the exception of Mayore WOOD and POWELL, and a large amount of business was transacted.

The present rules and regulations of the Police Department were adopted, with bnt slight modification.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., President of the Board, stated that he had called on Mr. MATSELL, the present Chief of Police, and tendered to him on behalf of the Board, the office of General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police District. Mr. MATSELL, however, had declined the appointment, for private reasons, intimating that his intention is to retire shortly from the Department.

Mr. DRAPER then read the following letter from Mr. MATSELL:

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., President, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have carefully and anxiously considered the proposition made to me, through you, by your Commission, in relation to my appointment as Superintendent of Police under the law of April, 1857, and have to say that while I am very grateful for the honor that you would confer upon me, I feel constrained under present circumstances, and for the reasons stated to you, most respectfully to decline it.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. MATSELL.

Mr. BOWEN then offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That JAMES R. WHITING be, and he is hereby appointed Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York.

Mr. BOWEN, from the Committee of Rules and Regulations, reported the following code of

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the Board shall be on Tuesday and Friday of each week, at 10 o'clock, when cases of charges and applications will be considered, and such other meetings shall be held as any two of the Commissioners, by order in writing given to the Clerk, shall direct; and all meetings of the Board shall be held in public, unless the majority of the Commissioners shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 2. The Chief Clerk shall be the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners. It shall be his duty to be present at all meetings of the Board, and record its proceedings in a book kept for that purpose, and the ayes and nays on every question before the Board shall be taken, and form part of the record of its proceedings.

SEC. 3. All appointments and dismissals from office shall be signed by at least three of the Commissioners and countersigned by the Chief Clerk, and no appointment or dismissal shall be valid unless so signed and countersigned.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer of the Board in addition to his other duties, shall render a debit and credit account to the Board; and no expenditure shall be incurred in the name of the Board, without his written authority, or a writing signed by him in the name of the Board, unless authorized and directed by a majority of the members of the Commission.

SEC. 5. When applications are to be discussed or charges are to be considered, the Board shall have private meetings, but immediately thereafter the result of such private meetings shall be entered on the minutes of the Board and made public.

SEC. 6. Applications for appointments shall be entirely in writing, and signed by the party applying, according to the rules and regulations of the Police. Charges preferred against any member of the Police force must be in writing, or sworn to and confirmed with the name and residence of the complainant, and, if based on information or belief, then the source of such information and the reason of such belief shall both be stated; but this shall not apply to the complaints and charges by any of the Commissioners, or the General and Deputy Superintendents or Inspectors, who may charge simply in writing, but such charges must be filed with the Chief Clerk.

SEC. 7. When charges are filed, the chief clerk shall notify the person complained of to call and examine the same, and the person complained of within two days thereafter, must either dictate an answer through the Chief Clerk, to be by him taken down, or he may prepare the same in writing, and within the same time file it; the trial thereof shall be in order at any subsequent meeting of the Board, of which the person complained of shall be advised; but the persons complained of may waive such trial, or submit the case and answer upon affidavit, within three days after notice has been given to the Chief Clerk and to the complainant of such waiver, and an opportunity shall be given for such complainant to produce witnesses for deposition before such Chief Clerk, or furnish evidence otherwise in support of his complaint.

SEC. 8. Charges may be voted frivolous by a majority of the Board upon being filed and exhibited to all the members present, without any examination or evidence or trial.

SEC. 9. No application for appointment, or complaint shall be heard by any Commissioner apart from the meeting of the Board, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to forbid applicants or others from conversing with them on any subject that is to come before the Board. It being the sense of each member thereof that his duties are semi-official, and that not only the time of each Commissioner, but a sense of justice to all men forbid that any matters of application, suspension or removal shall be heard out of the regular meetings.

SEC. 10. Upon the conclusion of a trial, judgment will be rendered and announced on the following day.

SEC. 11. The sentence of the Board shall be, first, Suspension without pay unlimited. Second, suspension with pay from one to thirty days. Third, removal from office. And all sentences shall be in writing duly entered on the minutes and kept with the Records of the Department, and a duplicate read to the force of the precinct to which the sentenced member belongs, and a copy of the same shall then be served upon him by the Inspector of the precinct.

SEC. 12. During trials no witnesses shall be examined or cross examined any longer than one hour, nor the counsel engaged any longer than half an hour, without the unanimous consent of the members of the Board. Upon objections to testimony the same shall be briefly stated without argument and submitted.

The following Standing Committees were decided on for the ensuing year:

Finance—Messrs. Stranahan and Draper.

Gen ral Di c pline—Messrs. R. Bowen.

Station-Houses, Lo ations and Domestic Economy of the Force—Messrs. Cholwell and Stranahan.

Rules and Regulations of the Police—Messrs. Stranahan and Bowen.

Ap ointments and Removals—Messrs. Nye and Stranahan.

City and County Authorities and Ordinances—Messrs. Cholwell and Stranahan.

Prison and Police Force—Messrs. Cholwell and Draper.

It was determined that the duty of the Finance Committee should be to examine and report upon the accounts of the Treasury, at least once every month; and that all matters coming before the Board for consideration should first be referred to the Committee having the charge of that subject. The Committee to report forthwith or at any subsequent meeting. The Mayor of the City of New-York shall be a member *ex-officio* of all Committees, when the subjects referred to them relate to the City of New-York, and the Mayor of Brooklyn shall be a member *ex-officio* of Committees which have in consideration subjects relating to Kings County.

The Commissioners held a short conversational meeting in the afternoon, and it was decided that no person now in the Police Department should be dismissed, if he ably performs his duties. And as the offices of Deputy Superintendent and Chief Clerk are the only vacant ones now, aspirants for police honors will have to be patient. A proposition was made to notify the Common Council of their organization, and their want of a room in which to hold their meetings, but their counsel informed them it was unnecessary, as a section of the Police bill conferred the requisite power upon them to provide for themselves in this respect.

The Board adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE INJUNCTION DISSOLVED—OPINION OF JUDGE PEABODY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

The People ex rel. Fernando Wood vs. Simeon Draper, et al.—Yesterday, Judge PEABODY rendered a decision in this case. Preceding the opinion, was a statement of facts which, as they are sufficiently familiar to the public we omit. The opinion was as follows:

PEABODY, Justice.—In this case, which is, in substance, an action to determine the rights of the defendants to offices into which they have entered, the plaintiff rely on the invalidity of the law under which the defendants have derived their appointment. They allege that the statute, by virtue of which the defendants claim that they now hold the offices, is in conflict with the Constitution of the State, and, therefore, void; and being so, they ask judgment of this Court to that effect, and that the defendants be ousted therefrom.

This is the ultimate relief sought in this action, and to this relief plaintiffs seem to be entitled if the law be, as they aver it is, unconstitutional.

They also seek, however, the immediate aid of a temporary injunction, by which defendants shall be restrained from exercising any of the functions of their offices, pending the litigation, and until the decision of the question as to the validity of the law under which they claim to hold.

To this end they have presented their application to a justice of this Court (*ex parte*, as is our practice) who, after hearing counsel on behalf of the application, has made an order restraining defendants from exercising the rights or performing the duties pertaining to the offices as above stated.

This order the defendants now move to vacate, and they urge their motion on several grounds:

1. That the claim of plaintiffs that the law is unconstitutional is not well founded, but that it is, on the contrary, consistent with the constitution and valid.

2. That the remedy by injunction in an action of this kind is not authorized by law in any case.

3. That if an injunction can issue at all in an action of this kind, the facts shown in this case are not sufficient to warrant it.

The first ground embraces the principal question at issue and to be determined in the suit—the constitutionality of the law—and inasmuch as that question will very shortly come before this Court for decision, on the argument of the whole case made by the plaintiffs, it is quite proper that I should refrain from passing upon it now, unless it shall become necessary for me to do so in deciding this motion.

The second ground on which this motion is put, is one which relates to practice, and having no bearing on the general proposition on which the final result of the suit depends, may be decided without reference to anything by which that will be affected.

Is the relief by injunction allowed in an action of *quo warranto* by our practice in any case?

That there is no precedent for it in an action of this kind, is admitted on all hands. But plaintiffs say that the absence of a precedent furnishes little grounds for an argument against their position; that it is easily accounted for in a manner not inconsistent with their claim that it is now a legitimate remedy. And it is true, as argued by them, that prior to the time of our Constitution of 1846, the only courts in which an action of this kind could be brought were courts having only common law powers, and hence no court having cognizance of such a suit could administer the exclusively equitable relief of injunction. And it is also true that, until the time of our Code of Procedure (1848) suits of this kind were classed among, and denominated criminal rather than civil remedies, and courts of equity had a general rule of refraining from interference in criminal matters. Whereas, this Court, as now constituted, has full chancery and common law powers, and, having possession of this suit for general purposes, can aid the plaintiffs by injunction, if they are entitled to that aid; and, since the Code went into effect (1848) suits of this kind have been, and by law now are, classed among and denominated civil remedies, so that the rule that equity will not interfere in criminal matters is no longer an obstacle to equitable relief in an action of this kind.

If, therefore, the mere absence of machinery to grant injunctions in the Courts in which alone suits of this nature could heretofore be properly brought, and the fact that remedies of this kind were called criminal, are the reasons why relief by injunction has never hitherto been known, these reasons being done away, there would seem to be no longer any obstacles to that kind of relief. Actions of this kind, however, really were no more criminal in their nature, purposes, or effects, formerly than they are now, although then called criminal and now civil. And equitable relief by injunction, was then as well known, and as proper in principle, and as well adapted to the wants of litigants in this description of actions as it is now, although it was not, it is true, administered by the same Court which had jurisdiction to try the case. Yet, if it had been then proper and desirable, it could have been had by application to a Court of Chancery, which had power to grant it in aid of the legal remedy in a proper case. I am not satisfied that these reasons of convenience and habits of the Courts suggested are the real causes that this description of relief has never been known in this country or in England. On the contrary, I am inclined to look for reasons more substantial in their nature, and having better foundation in principle or policy.

I am inclined to think that such relief has not been deemed consistent with the interest of the State, with enlightened public policy, or with the general principles which must govern as to an office emanating from the sovereign power, and hence has never been adopted in practice; that the public welfare has been deemed to require that an actual incumbent of an office should not be forbidden to perform the duties of it for the time being, even though his title to the office were doubtful; that the public should not be deprived of the benefit of an office merely because it was uncertain whether the person in and ready to perform the duties of it was there rightfully, even while the title of the party assuming to act should be in controversy.

To restrain the action of the incumbent is to restrain all the functions of the office, for he being in—even if wrongfully—must act, or no one can. And it is not at all difficult to see that in very many and in most cases, the public interest would require that the duties of an office should not be suspended, and its functions cease, until the matter of personal right between rival claimants could be determined.

This, then, I take to be the reason that no cases of the kind are to be found in the reports—that the wisdom of the times has not approved of the principle on which such remedy is allowed, or has not deemed it discreet to adopt such practice, and that, therefore, it has never prevailed. Thompson vs. Commissioners of Canal Fund. (2 Abbott's Rep. 243.)

If this be the reason, the absence of precedent is important and entitled to weight in considering this question.

In this view I am sustained by the decision of the Chancellor of this State, in Tappan vs. Gray, reported in the 9th Page, 507, and by the judgment of the Court of Errors in the same case, reported 7 Hill, 259. In that case the Chancellor refused to interfere, even incidentally, pending litigation as to the title to the office, to protect the fund arising from the emolument of the office, in favor of a plaintiff, whom he pronounced entitled to it, against an insolvent intruder, exercising the powers and receiving the fees for the time being; and he put his refusal on the ground that the public interest required the duties of the office to be performed by the incumbent, whether in it rightfully or not; and with so much delicacy did he regard the interests of the public in the matter, that he declined to interfere even with the emoluments of the office in which the public had no interest, lest such interference should interrupt incidentally the discharge of the duties of it, in which the public was interested.

The Court of Errors (then our court of last resort) unanimously affirmed this decision; and so far as opinions were expressed, affirmed it for the same reasons given by the Chancellor.

At the time of the adoption of the code, then, (1848,) no such practice had ever been sanctioned, and the principle upon which, if at all, it must prevail, had been, not only thus negatively, but in the case I have cited, if no other, affirmatively repudiated.

But it is said that public officers have often been restrained in the performance of acts under the warrant of their offices, when those acts have been shown to be unauthorized by law. Doubtless they have been, and will continue to be, very properly. But, restraining a person from doing a particular act, because the act itself is not proper to be done, is a very different thing from restraining the entire functions of a public office, on the ground that though the discharge of those functions is necessary to the public welfare, as it is by law declared to be, and no one else but the incumbent for the time can discharge them, still, as there is a doubt whether the incumbent is the proper person for the place, he shall refrain from acting, and the public dispense with the benefits of the office until the question of title can be decided by the tedious process of law. It may very well be that a man being a public officer may be restrained in a proper case from doing a particular act of an official character, but it by no means follows that a public officer may be restrained from dispensing its benefits to the public. That is a very different matter. The practical utility or benefit to the public of an office cannot be questioned before a court. The law by creating it has settled that question, and from that decision courts of justice entertain no appeal. The office itself is not only an emanation from sovereignty, but it represents, and in a measure embraces the principle of sovereignty itself. Courts, therefore, will not undertake to restrain the action or operation of it, which they would in effect do if they should restrain generally the incumbent, he of necessity being for the time the only person through whom the public can have the benefit of the functions of the office.

It is not, as I understand, pretended that this remedy has been given of late by any express enactment. There is no pretence that it is expressly provided for in our present system of practice.

The claim is rather that nothing in our present system forbids it, and that there is no good reason in the nature of things why this and the other provisional remedies in the code should not be available to a plaintiff in this suit as in others. I have endeavored to show that there is good reason why it should not exist in cases of this kind—that it is opposed to and inconsistent with principle and an enlightened policy, and if I have succeeded in this effort, I have shown sufficient reason why its existence should not be inferred from the absence of anything negativing the idea; and I might stop here, but a glance at the statute by which the present action of *quo warranto* was created to take the place of the former writ of the same name, and information in the nature of it, will not be unprofitable.

The first remark on the subject of this action, its uses and powers, are as follows: (Code of Procedure, section 436.)—"The remedies heretofore obtainable in these forms," (meaning writs of *quo warranto*, &c., which the preceding part of the sentence had abolished,) "may be obtained by civil actions under the provisions of this chapter." "*Remedies heretofore obtained in these forms* may be obtained, &c., under the provisions of this chapter." This remedy I have shown was not therefore obtainable under the forms there referred to, and this language is far from suggesting that any new ones were to be created. Indeed it not only says that the old ones may, but by implication it suggests that only those therefore obtainable may be obtained under the provisions of that chapter.

The language, to be sure, is affirmative, that certain remedies *may* hereafter be obtained, but it is pregnant with the suggestion of a negative, that other remedies were not generally to be had thereunder.

Other sections of the code, in expressly providing for this and other of the provisional remedies in certain cases in this action strengthen the presumption that neither this nor the other provisional remedies are intended to be applicable to it, except where they are expressly declared in terms to be so—and on the whole I am satisfied that it is not authorized by that system. See § 435, providing for arrest in specified cases, and § 444, &c.

The code affords many other evidences that its general provisions as to actions do not apply to the action treated of in this chapter, to wit: *Writs of Finding* and *Quo Warranto*.

It may be said that some of the following rules do not apply to a case in which the validity of the offices is in controversy. It is not necessary that it should, for this is not such a case.

The existence of the offices is admitted necessarily in this suit, and the title of the defendants to them is alone in question. My conclusion is, that an injunction, restraining generally the functions of officers, in a case of this kind, is not authorized by law. The consideration of the other points made by defendants become unnecessary in the view I have taken. The injunction must be dissolved.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
G. R. WOODWORTH & Co
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall street, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE MURDERER DISCOVERED!
GREAT EXCITEMENT!

This is the way in which we head articles relative to the assassination of a single human being; but when hundreds of men and women are deliberately sacrificed to the ignorence or cupidity of self called physicians, we simply head the story "Bills of Mortality." Crowds of people who take Cod-Liver Oil, and similarly imperfect remedies, dies every week of consumption. So do a legion who swallow potash, &c., for rheumatism, and equally noxious remedies for scrofula, palsy, heart disease, liver complaints. But nobody dies who takes ANDEBE' LIQUID IODINE or PURE IODINE WATER. It cures all these disorders. It never fails. Ask those who have tried it. Sold at $1 a bottle by ANDEBE & FOSNIOK, No. 3 Second avenue, and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RINO, No. 192 Broadway; BARNES & PARE, No. 304 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

NO MORE DROWNING.
BUNKER'S LIFE PRESERVING SHIRTS AND BATHING DRESSES.

The only reliable life preservers in use. Seafaring men, travelers, excursionists, bathers and all others are invited to call at the show and salesrooms No. 337 Broodway, and examine the above articles.

The shirts have been approved and recommended by the following gentlemen:

JOSEPH WALKER, President Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York; ELLWOOD WALTER, President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; NATHANIEL L. SND GEORGE GALEWOLD A. B. NEILSON, President Board of Underwriters; BARD and NEILSON, JOHNSON and HIGGINE

CHAS. J. BUNKER, No. 337 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A sight at the interior of this magnificent theatre is alone worth the price of admission. It has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, ornamented, upholstered, carpeted, regilded, &c.; a new drop curtain has also been painted. Last night being the first of the new season, a gorgeous Spectacle was produced in a most brilliant manner, entitled "Cleopatra, or the Battle of Actium," which was received with the most flattering plaudits of an unusually large audience. This piece, with the Pantomime of a "School in an Uproar," and the Drama of the "Mendicant" will be performed again to-night.

(Advertisement.)

LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.
Greatest in the world.
MATCHLESS AND POPULAR COLLECTION,
For family and individual use, of portable stereoscopic cases, just brought over
BY THE AMERICAN AGENT,
as well as a perfectly unparalleled assortment of views from life, the most beautiful ever examined. For sale at PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS, by Mr. CUSSANS, said agent, at HALL'S Music Store, corner of Broadway and Park-place.

[Advertisement.]

REXFORD'S BITTERS.—Carminative, Tonic, Stomachic, Anti-Dyspeptic, Alterative, and deliciously Aromatic.

Prepared with the greatest care, entirely from vegetables, and while they possess highly sanative properties, are entirely innocent in their effects.

Prepared only by L. M. REXFORD, of Binghamton, and sold only by him and F. S. COZZENS, Sole Agent, No. 78 Warren-street, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICKS' Temple of Art" No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HALLOTYPES, superior to any made in this City.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in oil, pastel and aquarelle, by FREDRICKS' corps of Parisian artists.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Indian ink, Parisian style.
DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Even in mid-winter the perfume of fresh flowers regales the sense of all who use this crowning luxury of the toilet. Its fragrance outlives that of the finest Cologne, or the rarest essences of Lubin. The fairest complexion grows fairer; the harshest skin softens by its use as a cosmetic. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

The Marchande des Modes, in Broadway, as well as the world of fashion, regard with surprise the immense millinery establishment opened by R. T. WILDE, late of John-street. His new warehouse, No. 251 Broadway, comprises four vast warerooms filled with the choicest Parie styles in bonnets, artificial flowers, head dresses, silk goods, straw goods, &c., and his scale of prices is lower than was ever before dreamed of in Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM.—LINCH'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by HARBAL, RIALEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—CAUTION.—To avoid purchasing pernicious counterfeits of HOLLOWAY'S remedies which may be in the market, look narrowly to the water mark in the book of directions. Unless the words, "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," are discernible in semi-transparent letters, on holding the leaf to the light, the same is spurious.

[Advertisement.]

HE HAS HIT IT EXACTLY.—KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, in his Spring style of gentleman's Hat, has been either unusually fortunate or skillful, for a more graceful, stylish, becoming, light and pleasant article of dress could not be manufactured. His Hat not only tops the wearer, but every other hat of the season.

[Advertisement.]

A DECIDED HIT.—The new dramatic Drama of "Neighbor Jackwood," just produced at Barnum's Museum, has created an extraordinary sensation. It proves to be wonderfully and deservedly popular. No one can witness it without feeling deeply interested. It is to be repeated this afternoon, as well as this evening.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Young artists may ascertain scientifically to what particular branch of art they are best adapted, by consulting a competent Phrenologist. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, and advice given daily by Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

STRAWBERRIES.—Six hundred baskets fine fresh Strawberries just received, and for sale at TAYLOR'S Saloon, Broadway, corner of Franklin street.

[Advertisement.]

Spring and Summer Undergarments of every description; Fine English Merino; Fine Cotton Gauze Merino; Silk, Cashmere, Twilled Jean, Drawers, Linen Drawers, and every article in Men's Furnishing Goods: Shirts made to measure at MCLAUGHLIN'S, No. 269 Greenwich st., corner of Murray.

[Advertisement.]

TO PERFUME THE BREATH.—Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale at No. 281 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-st reet, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-known persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro. *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N.Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N Y.
F. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq, Albany, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Steenburger, Esq, California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 5.

1,000 Va. 6s	91¾	100	Reading R.R.	s3	81
2,000 California 7s '75	49	8	do	s3	80¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s	82½	100	do	s10	80¾
2,000 City 6s '69	99¼	200	do		80¾
500 N.Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	87¾	200	do		80¾
2,000 N.Y.C. R.R. 7s	101	400	do	b3	80½
100,000 E.R.R. C.b. '71	60 75	400	do	2d	80½
1,000 Ind. R.R. 3d Mtg.	60	400	do	s3	80¾
8,500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	99¼	80	do	s6	80¼
1,000 La C. & M. R. bds.	86¾	100	do	s3	80¾
2,000 C. & R. Island Bds.	97	800	C. ev. & Pitts. RR.		49¼
1,000 L. E. & W. 2d m. bds.	33	1000	do	s30	49¾
3,000 C. & P. Div'd Bds.	61	100	Mich. Cen. R. R	s60	94½
500 Clev. & Pitts Scrip.	58	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R		63¼
10 Bank of Commerce	105¾	00	do	b10	63¾
20 Park Bank	103¾	300	do	b. 5	63¾
28 New-York Gas Co.	150¾	500	do	b30	63¾
10 Penn. Coal Co.	91¾	200	do	b15	63¾
35 do	91¾	200	do	b10	63¾
800 Conn. Coal Co.	18	400	do	b60	64
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	93	400	do	b60	63¾
500 N. Y. C. R. R.	s60	85	do	s60	64
700 do		86¾	750	do	63
25 do	b3	86¾	100	do	s10	63
100 do	b60	87	100	do	s30	63
600 Erie Railroad		42¾	300	do	s3	63¼
100 do	b3	42¾	350	Ill. Central R.R.	s6	133¾
100 do	s60	42¾	15	Clev. Col & Cin. R.R.		103¾
2,980 do		43	35	do		104
300 do	b3	43¾	120	Gal. & Chic R R.	s3	99
80 do		43¾	200	Clev. & Tol R.R.	s3	67½
19 Hud. R. R. R.		25	100	do	s30	67
50 Har. R.R.		16¾	1300	do		67¾
15 Har. R.R. Preferred		45	600	do	stwk	67¾
200 do		45¾	200	do	b60	68
6 Wis. Lake Shore R.		57	100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	s60	98¾
225 La Cr. & Mil. R. R.		78	20	do	b3	98¾
120 do		77¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	100	Erie R. R.		41¾
3,000 Ill. Cen. R'd Bs.	99½	12	do		42
10 Penn. Coal Co.	93¾	300	do	s15	41¾
35 do	93¾	110	do	s3	41¾
Error in Morning List		275	do		41¾
24 do	93¾	100	do	b3	41¾
200 Comb. Coal Co.	b60	18	100	do	s10	41¾
100 do		17¾	300	do		41¾
80 N. Y. Cent. R'd		86½	100	do	b60	41¾
100 do	b40	86¾	100	do	s30	41¾
100 do		86¾	300	do		41¾
100 Read'g R.R.	s3	80¾	100	do	b60	41¾
200 do	s3	80¾	100	Mich So & N. Ia. R.		62½
700 do	s10	80¾	50	do	s3	63¼
100 do		80¾	300	do	s3	62½
400 Clev. & Tol. R.		66¾	200	do		62¼
200 do		66¾	100	do	b3	62¼
200 do	b3	66¾	100	do	b30	63¾
300 do	b60	67	100	do	b30	62½
200 do		66¾	100	do	s60	63
200 do	s10	66¾	300	do	b3	63
400 do		66¾	50	do	b60	62¾
200 do	b18	66¾	100	do	s60	61¾
100 do	s4	66¾	100	do	b3	61¾
1000 Harlem Railroad		15¾	25	do		62¼
50 Mil. & Miss. R R.		69¾				

TUESDAY, May 5—P. M.

The steamers *Vanderbilt*, direct from this port, and the *America* from Boston, take about $930,000 in Bullion for New-York account. These shipments nearly correspond with the movement of the first week in May last year. They occasion little or no disturbance to the Money Market. There is a fair degree of activity and a large measure of confidence between lender and borrower, and the Banks, as a general remark, are working smoothly and easily. The heavy payments of the 4th May were well met. There was some additional business in Sterling this forenoon at 109¼@ 109⅜. Much dissatisfaction was expressed among the Merchants and Bankers in the Foreign business at the unusually early closing of the regular steamer mail for Boston at our Post-Office.

The *Bear* speculators took the full sweep of the Stock Exchange to-day, and sold down the market to an enormous extent, 1@2 ⅜ cent. below the closing prices of Monday. Options 30 or 60 days were offered at the close even lower than the cheapest registered sales for cash, and the eagerness evinced by this party to speculate against the future course of the market extended over the entire list, and prices were made to touch a point not very remote from the extreme depression of week before last. The figures for the past three weeks on some of the principal Road shares have thus fluctuated:

	Lowest April.	Highest To May 2.	Monday, May 4.	Tuesday May 5.
New-York & Erie	40¾	43⅝	42⅝	41¾
Michigan Southern	60	67	64	61¾
Toledo	63	71⅞	68¼	66¼
New-York Central	86	87½	87	86¾
Illinois Central	128¾	135	134½	133¾
Reading	77¼	84¼	81	80¼

The market closed steady on Erie and Reading, on the cash bids, but otherwise prices irregular. At the first Board a prominent *Bear* operator offered $100,000 Erie's of 1871 at 75, seller 60 days, which were taken, and $20,000 lodged with the U. States Trust Company, 10 ⅜ cent. on each side, for the security of the contract. This practice is now frequently availed of, particularly where commission brokers take such purchases for outside customers.

It affords as much pleasure to announce that the City of Albany has authorized the payment of the interest on the Bonds issued to the Northern Railroad.

The April business on the Cleveland and Toledo Road amounted to $133,197 against $130,229, the same month in 1856.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP—WRIGHT'S REPORT.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at Ports	2,759,000	3,193,000	2,311,000	2,517,000	3,076,000
Exp. to G. Britain	1,179,000	1,472,000	1,125,000	1,068,000	1,355,000
Ex. to France	353,000	421,000	328,000	346,000	351,000
Ex. other For. P.	348,000	426,000	206,000	221,000	277,000
Total Exports	1,880,000	2,319,000	1,659,000	1,636,000	1,983,000
Stock on hand	260,000	500,000	341,000	645,000	533,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at Ports	25,000	50,000	81,000	58,000	41,000
Ex. to G. Britain	30,000	56,000	36,000	29,000	45,000
Ex. to France	16,000	19,000	28,000	6,000	19,000
Ex. other For. P.	14,000	26,000	10,000	11,000	10,000
Total Exports	60,000	101,000	74,000	46,000	74,000

The Bondholders of the New-Albany and Salem Company are requested to meet at the Farmers' Trust Office on the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

We have had recent occasion to talk with some of our most intelligent and experienced bank people in regard to the rapid increase making in their respective capitals. The Banks of Commerce, America, New York, Phœnix, National and Merchants, among the old line banks, have lately authorized an addition of $10,860,000 to the capital employed in the business in this city. The six concerns now stand in $23,300,000, where before they stood $12,440,000. To this might be added nearly $10,000,000 more in the new line of banks. On the 1st January, 1856, the aggregate of all the city banks stood a little under *Fifty* millions; on 1st January, 1857, a little under *Sixty* millions, and by the close of 1857, *seventy* millions will have been paid in. Now why this increase, particularly in the old (and as they are sometimes called "Conservative") banks? It is partly the result of the investment of the accumulation of individual wealth in this city and vicinity, and partly the demand for new facilities for conducting the rapidly increasing money business concentrating here. Neither course necessarily argues undue expansion or inflation, and although the eagerness with which the new stocks are taken up, is not of itself conclusive, the promptness with which the installments are paid in, and the stocks held firmly without transfer to second hands, show that mere speculation has less to do with the operation than the legitimate investment of *bona fide* private wealth. There are other abundant evidences of this sort of investment, all going to show that the general trade of the past five or seven years, made sure and active, as it were, by the railway facilities between New-York and the States of the West, has brought large accumulations to this City and its vicinity. The Discount Brokers can tell the same story as the Bank Managers, the first negotiating a vast amount of mercantile bills, (which are almost uniformly paid,) through private lenders, as the last find ready sale for their new capitals. The Stock Brokers proper feel the same influence. Their investments of private wealth in dividend-paying stocks and bonds, other than Bank, although constituting but an inconsiderable item in the speculative dealings at the Exchange

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1757 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax and the Hermann at this port.

Probable Settlement of the Neufchatel Difficulty.

A Mexican Plenipotentiary to Visit the Spanish Court.

DEPARTURE OF LORD ELGIN FOR CHINA.

Further Outrages by the Chinese.

INDISCRIMINATE MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Tending Upward—Provisions Steady.

CONSOLS FOR MONEY 93 1-8.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 6.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived here at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning. Her dates are three days later than those brought by the steamers *Indian* and *Kangaroo*.

The *Europa* passed, on the 26th ult., the steamship *Arab*, steering east. On the 2d inst., she passed a large screw steamer, bark-rigged, with a black funnel, steering westward. On the 3d inst, passed the brig *Courier of St. Pierre*, Granville.

The steamship *Alps* arrived in the Mersey, from New-York, on the night of Friday, the 24th ult.

Great Britain.

Lord ELGIN has left for Paris on his way to China.

Excepting the Cabinet Councils there were no signs of political life.

A numerous meeting of merchants and manufacturers was held in Manchester for the purpose of forming an Association for the promotion of the growth of cotton all over the world, to be called the Cotton Supply Association. The Association is to encourage by all practicable means the growth of cotton in the Colonies and other countries, by diffusing information, supplying machinery, and removing as far as possible all legislative impediments.

At a special meeting of the European and American Steamship Company, a report was read stating that the total cost of the eight steamships recently purchased was £400,000, of which £227,000 had been provided for. A resolution was passed to raise the balance, £180,000, by the issue of twenty thousand £9 shares.

A fire at Liverpool had destroyed 2,500 bales of Cotton belonging to J. & D. MALCOMSON & Co.

France.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE had a great reception at Toulon. A review of 50,000 troops will be given at Paris about the 6th of May, in his honor.

The Council of State had commenced the examination of the bill against the usurpation of titles of nobility.

The *Moniteur* publishes the Convention concluded between France and the Grand Duchy of Baden in February last, relative to the strengthening of the banks of the Rhine. FERUK KHAN had been engaged in settling with the Sardinian Ambassador the draft of a treaty between Persia and Sardinia.

Spain.

Another interview had taken place between Marshal SERRANO, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, and Señor LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Plenipotentiary. The result of it was that Marshal SERRANO would leave for Madrid to pave the way for the reception of Señor LAFRAGUA at the Spanish Court.

The treaty for settling the frontier between France and Spain was to be laid before the Cortes at their first meeting.

The Progressistas and the members of the Liberal Union were laboring to effect a coalition.

The Government were apprehending disturbances at Degrono, Burgos, Vittoria, and in all Catalonia, and had taken measures of precaution.

The troops destined for Cuba are to be dispatched from Cadiz at the end of this month.

Denmark.

There was no further news concerning the ministerial crisis at Copenhagen, excepting that the Danish Envoy at the Germanic Diet had been sent for. This circumstance shows that the quarrel with Germany enters as an important element into the present complication of affairs. ANDREAE, the late President of the Council, who was deputed by the King to fill up the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of SCHELE, had been unable to do so, and RALL, hitherto Minister of Public Worship, had, as was anticipated, been entrusted by the King with the formation of a Ministry.

Switzerland.

The Prussian and Swiss Plenipotentiaries had accepted the propositions of the mediating powers [illegible] the Neufchatel question, and had referred them for the approval of their respective Governments.

Prussia.

A proposition to substitute legal instead of police supervision over printing licenses in Prussia, which was carried in the Prussian Chambers on Monday, the 20th ult., by one majority, was rejected the next day, the Government having collected its forces.

Austria.

Baron BACH's vast plan of communal organization for all the Empire, which has been for some time under the examination of the Supreme Councils, is, it is said, considered to be too liberal, and he has been requested to modify it so as to make it in conformity with the enactments in vogue before the invasion of liberal ideas in 1848. Baron BACH is discouraged, and threatens to resign.

Turkey.

The Commission for the regulation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in Asia, as instituted by article 30 of the Treaty of Paris, and which is to consist of two Turks, two Russians, one Englishman and one Frenchman, will assemble at Kars on May 13.

Montenegro.

A dispatch from Paris announces that the difference between Austria and Montenegro appears in a fair way of settlement. Prince DANILO has released a prisoner, and Austria has ordered that the Montenegro refugees shall be removed to the interior.

China and India.

By telegraph from Trieste dates from Hong Kong to the 15th of March, from Calcutta to the 21st of March, and from Bombay to the 2d of April, had been received.

The Europeans on board the British steamer *Queen*, under the Portuguese flag, had been murdered by the Chinese, and the steamer, with its valuable cargo, carried off.

The Government contractors' storehouses at Hong Kong had been burnt down by incendiaries, and 700 barrels of flour destroyed.

The Chinese in Saranak, Borneo, had risen on the 17th of February, and massacred several Europeans. Sir JAMES BROOKE saved his life by swimming across a creek. One of the Borneo Company's steamers subsequently arrived at Saranak, and with the aid of Sir JAMES at the head of a body of Malays and Dyakes, avenged the destruction of the settlement by killing 2,000 Chinese. A war steamer was sent over by the Dutch authorities but her services were not required.

Exchange at Bombay was 2s. 1½d. Money was plentiful, and the Bank had lowered its rate of interest. In the Import Market there was little change.

At Calcutta the Import Market was rather dull. The Money Market had improved. Exchange was 2s. 2⅝d.

At Madras Exchange was 2s. 2⅛d.

The total export of Tea from China to Great Britain, to the 30th of June, it was estimated, would reach 70,000,000 pounds.

Exchange at Hong Kong was 4s. 9½d.

At Shanghae the price of Silk had advanced. Exchange was 6s. 7½d.@6s. 8d.

Persia.

The latest dates from Bushire were to the 6th of March. They furnished no intelligence of fresh operations in the Persian Gulf.

Persian accounts of the recent battle of Bushire had been published, stating that the English advanced until meeting the main body of the Persians; that they then set fire to the British camp equipage and retreated towards Busbire, whence being reinforced the battle began and lasted four days, both parties retiring in consequence of the torrents of rain which fell during the whole time, rendering the ground unfit for cavalry. The Persians left some guns in the mud, but afterwards recovered them. The Persians estimate the British loss at 1,000, and their own at 400.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, April 25.

The London *Times* says:

"The news by the Overland Mail shows how fully justified the Government and people of England have been in promptly supporting their officers in China. Certainly our troops, our frigates, and our gun boats have not been dispatched an hour too soon. We are evidently engaged in a momentous conflict, which it will require the utmost vigor, courage and decision to bring to a close. The diplomatic labors of Lord ELGIN must be delayed until the eternal task of the military and naval chiefs have been effectually completed. There is ab end for a time of missions and negotiations."

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

The only notice of this scheme is contained in the following paragraph from the *Daily News* city article:

"The shares in the Russian Railways remain nominally quoted at a ½@¾ premium, but there is scarcely a transaction going forward in them."

Cape of Good Hope news to February 13, says that robbery and violence are on the increase in British Kaffraria.

THE NEWS BY THE HERMANN.

The U. S. mail steamer *Hermann*, EDWARD HIGGINS Commander, from Southampton on the 22d ult., arrived at this port yesterday. The *Hermann* brings London papers of the 22d April, one day later than those received by the *Kangaroo*.

The Great Atlantic Submarine Telegraphic Cable.

THE FACTORIES—MANUFACTURING OF THE CABLE—VARIOUS PROCESSES THROUGH WHICH IT PASSES—SHIPMENT WHEN COMPLETED—PROPOSED PLAN FOR LAYING THE CABLE—ITS ADVANTAGES AND ITS FAULTS—PROBABILITIES OF FAILURE.

From the London Times, April 22.

About a mile or so below Greenwich stands the factory of Messrs. GLASS and ELLIOT, where the great submarine cable by which it is hoped to connect England with America is in rapid course of completion. The rolls of wire, tons of hemp yarn, and singular-looking drums from the Gutta Percha Company, which are incessantly pouring into the works, betoken the presence of an unusual kind of manufacture, and this idea is quite borne out by a mere glance over the premises themselves. The first object which attracts the visitor's attention on entering the yard is the vast bulk of cable already completed. On each side of the path are two large circular docks or pits, in which about 600 miles are piled away in four massive coils, each 35 feet in diameter. It appears so manageable and so supple as the men drag it from the building in which it is manufactured that it is difficult to realize the fact that the greater part of its bulk is iron wire, or that a light and slight-looking rope of that kind is intended to form a perpetual medium of communication under the 3,000 miles of one of the deepest and stormiest seas in the world. Such, however, is the result which it is hoped to achieve, though whether it will do so or not is quite another question, and one full of doubt and difficulty. Before entering further into the subject we may as well mention that the whole cable is being constructed in two equal portions—one half being made at Messrs. NEWALL's works at Birkenhead, and the other at Messrs. GLASS & ELLIOT's, at East Greenwich. The reason for this subdivision is that it was quite impossible for one manufactory to complete such a gigantic undertaking within the allotted time. Each firm is bound by contract to have 1,250 miles ready for shipment by July, and as many miles more as they can get completed in that time. Already, at the two manufactories, about 1,200 miles have been made. GLASS & ELLIOT produce at the rate of 70 miles per week, but with an additional machine in course of erection, they will in a few days be able to increase that amount to 100 miles. We believe both firms expect to have about 1,400 miles completed within the period specified in their agreement.

The interest with which the progress of this great work is regarded on both sides of the Atlantic will excuse our giving a brief description of the various processes through which the cable passes in its course towards completion. The conducting wire through which the electric current will have to pass consists of seven No. 22 copper wires twisted into one strand, the thickness of a No. 13 wire, or about 1-16th of an inch. This, we believe, is made by the Gutta Percha Company, or, at all events, coated by them with three folds of gutta-percha, which increases the diameter of the whole to three eighths of an inch. In this form it is delivered at the manufactories, coiled on wooden drums in two-mile lengths, with a short piece of the copper conductor left out at each end for the purpose of joining. As these arrive at Greenwich the ends of the conductor are carefully brazed together, bound round with gutta-percha, and so joined to the entire length of the cable, which, all in one piece, is going through the different stages of manufacture in the various floors of the works. One end of the cable is connected with a sand-battery of 240 cells, which maintains a continuous current through the whole, in order that the connection and insulation of every new two-mile length may be ascertained with the galvanometer as each piece is joined. The workman, therefore, who joins the ends, being in connection with the current, is obliged to be insulated from the floor with thick pieces of gutta-percha underfoot, to prevent his receiving severe proofs of the perfection with which the current is carried through. The wire thus coated and joined is then wound off to the "serving" machine, where it passes up the centre of a horizontal wheel, on which are placed five bobbins, each of which is supplied with many hundreds of yards of five-thread yarn soaked in a mixture of pitch, tar, oil, and tallow. As the wire moves slowly through this the bobbin wheel revolves at the rate of 375 times a minute, spinning the five strands of yarn tightly about it, so as not to leave the smallest insterstice. It passes from this through a gauge, which shows its diameter to be 9-16ths of an inch exactly, and the electric current with which it is in connection proves by the needle of the galvanometer that the connection and insulation of each fathom as it moves off has been uninjured by the "serving" process. It then only remains to "close" or bind it up in wire. In this operation an enormous amount of wire is consumed daily; indeed more is wanted than all the wire-drawers in England can supply, though to do so, they are now tasking their powers of production to the very utmost. Of the amount required our readers may judge by the fact, that when completed the whole cable will contain enough wire to encircle the globe nearly 16 times, or nearly to reach to the moon and back again. The wire used for closing the outside is No. 22. Seven of these are twisted into one strand, and 18 strands are twisted round the cable. The strand machine in which the seven wires are placed revolves 450 times per minute, binding the seven into one strong, compact strand, the same diameter as the conducting wire, viz.: 1-16th of an inch. Each of the strand machines, working night and day, spins 98 miles of wire into 14 miles of strand. There are 21 machines at work, which thus every 24 hours convert 2,068 miles of wire into 294 miles of strand, which suffice to cover about 10 miles of the cable. After the strand is spun it is wound on to bobbins, and, having been carefully oiled and passed through a number of gauges to ensure its being of the requisite diameter throughout, the bobbins are placed in the closing machine, which is, of course, similar to that used for serving the yarn, but very much larger. By the revolution of 18 bobbins round the cable the 18 strands of wire are woven round it so as to form an almost compact metal case.

When their great size and weight are taken into consideration, these closing machines revolve at fearful rapidity, and the centrifugal force sometimes causes the massive bobbins to fly off, carrying everything before them. Fortunately, as yet, no casualties have occurred. The cable thus completed is drawn from the "closing" machines at the rate of 20 feet per minute, through a gauge of ½ of an inch diameter, and then carried by revolving wheels through a tank of hot tar, leaving forth into the yard as fit as ever such a cable can be for its submarine duties. In the yard, as we have already said, it is coiled away in huge piles ready for shipment, each day's labor adding some inches to the height and bulk of the already ponderous masses.

The hull of the cable made at NEWALL's works will be shipped in July, on board the *Niagara* American screw-frigate, the largest and largest vessel of its class yet built. She will be accompanied for the occasion by the *Mississippi* frigate. The line made at Greenwich will be coiled on board the *Agamemnon*, which will also be accompanied by one of our largest steam frigates to assist in laying down. The four vessels will proceed in company to the centre of the Atlantic, where the ends of the coils will be carefully joined, and each ship will make the best of its way to its own shores—the *Niagara* steaming to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, near the Peninsula of Avalon, and the *Agamemnon* to Valencia Bay, County of Kerry, on the southwest coast of Ireland. By this method, the whole cable is expected to be laid in a week or ten days at most. Five miles of the cable, where it joins in the centre, will be made of steel wire, to enable it to bear the great strain at parting. For fifteen miles from the coast of Ireland, it will also be made of immense strength and thickness, to insure it from injury from ships' anchors. The same precautions are also to be adopted at the other extremity at Newfoundland, though only for five miles' distance from the shore, as the water there is very much deeper. It is intended to sink the cable across the extensive plateau or bank formed by the course of the Gulf Stream on its northern side. The greatest depth here is 2,100 fathoms, or nearly two miles and a half. The average depth of the whole route is 1,400 fathoms, or a little more than one mile and a half. The direct distance from Valencia to Newfoundland is 1,690 geographical miles, so that between 400 and 500 miles of cable are allowed for "slack" and casualties.

The Atlantic cable, of the construction and ultimate destination of which we have thus given an outline, is beyond all doubt a beautiful specimen of manufacturing skill. It possesses several essential qualities. Its cost, we believe, is only £100 per mile; its weight only one ton per mile. It is constructed for to bear a strain of 3 tons 2 cwt., but it is stated to stand 4 tons with safety. Its specific gravity is between three and four, its diameter is small, and it is as flexible as an ordinary rope. These are great advantages, but the sets off on the other side are numerous and most important. In the first place, there is no wire for the return current, and the conducting wire itself is ridiculously small, (1-16th of an inch in diameter,) when it is considered that it is intended to carry a current for nearly 3,000 miles. The latter is a most serious fault; so also is covering the outside with so fine a description of wires that three months' rust will entirely destroy them. But the greatest fault of all is, that, in our opinion, the whole cable is constructed on a wrong principle. In a previous article on the subject of submarine telegraphic communication, we pointed out the errors which have already led to the destruction of so many cables, and the simple manner in which they are remedied by Mr. Allen's patents.

This Atlantic cable, though with regard to lightness and cheapness a step in the right direction, *is still not in the right path.* Whenever a cable is constructed with spiral wires round a soft core, any severe strain in paying it out must, by stretching the outside wires, either attenuate or break the copper conductor of injure its insulation. This is a simple fact, which those least conversant with mechanics can easily understand. At the lowest computation the Atlantic cable will stretch two feet per mile. At the deepest parts where it must be laid, six miles will be suspended at one time. What becomes of the conducting wire during this elongation of 12 feet? It must either break or become attenuated. The latter accident, we believe, will be as bad as the former, for at present it will be most difficult to get the current through $3,000 miles of 1-16th of an inch wire, and quite impossible if either strain or pressure reduce it in any part to 1-24th or 1 32d of an inch diameter, as in electricity the weakest part becomes the standard of the whole. We do not mean to say that the present cable will not succeed, *but the chances are against it, and it is almost certain that before it has been down twelve months it will, like others similarly constructed, be perfectly useless.* If it does answer temporarily it will not be due to the plan on which it is made, but in spite of it. The first locomotives built answered the purpose for a time, and were unquestionably locomotives, though neither of these reasons would justify a Company at the present day in ignoring recent improvements and having their engines made after those bygone models. It is the same with submarine cables. The present one, though lighter, cheaper, and more flexible than the ponderous iron coils through which shareholders have lost hundreds of thousands irretrievably is still made on the same old principle of self destructiveness. Why is not the new patent adopted which, by the use of a large conductor, makes the core of the cable its strength, and does away altogether with the necessity for outside spiral wires? By this patent cheapness, lightness, increased conductibility, and therefore certainty of electric action, are insured. Only by the adoption of plans like these can the public ever hope for any extensive and useful scheme of submarine communication. If this Atlantic cable fails, what will be the result? Why, that another, or a somewhat similar one, will be ordered immediately. Is it likely, then, that manufacturers will ever press upon the notice of companies a very cheap cable certain to do its work, when under the present system they make two or three very expensive ones, often (as in the Mediterranean) with no other result than that of benefiting trade while making it, and depositing it when made at the bottom of the ocean? Shareholders must look into these matters for themselves. We can only point the way, and it rests with them to follow it. In conclusion, we may mention that it is intended to work the cable with SMEE's batteries—a most costly and troublesome plan. MORSE's recording telegraph, once a very valuable instrument, though now behind many recent inventions, is to be used.

Slavery in the United States—Emigration of Free Settlers to Virginia.

From the London Times, April 22.

The British people, with a great proportion of the numbers, intellect and worth of the United States, have had to confess to much despondency lately on the subject of Slavery in the New World. We of this generation have been brought up in the creed of unceasing, undeviating progress, and are apt to feel astonishment and anger, if not depression, if each year does not exhibit some advance on the last. The abolition of negro Slavery all over the civilized world has been thought to be merely a question of time. CLARKSON and WILBERFORCE slew the monster among ourselves, and one of the few redeeming acts of the short lived French Republic was to emancipate the slaves of Martinique and Guadaloupe. For years the Abolitionists have been at work in the States themselves, preaching, haranguing and writing, with an enthusiasm which has never failed. Mrs. STOWE's book made the tour of the world in a few months, and there is hardly a speech or language in which that voice of pleading for human rights has not been heard. So we in England, and a great number of those who agree with us in the New World, began to think that the long-expected time, if not at hand, must yet be within the range of vision. With the whole world arrayed in condemnation of the principle of Slavery, surely the slaveowner would be driven from his old position and his traditional arguments. It was thought the natural inferiority of the black race, the convincing argument from final causes—namely, that negroes existed on one side of the Atlantic, and good fields for cotton-planting and cane-growing on the other, the Scriptural reasoning about Lot's bond servants and Philemon's runaway slave Onesimus, were pretty well given up, and that the Southerners would confine themselves to their one valid argument—that Slavery exists, and that it is next to impossible to get rid of it. But the philanthropists have been too sanguine in their anticipations. Whether from the violence or indiscretion of the Abolitionists, or from the magnitude of the interests connected with Slavery, or from the deep antipathy which the white American feels towards every man of color, a decisive vote of the whole nation has upheld the supremacy of the slaveowners, and confirmed their proceedings in the Far West. Contemporaneously with this great political judgment, we have had the principle of Slavery asserted as essentially and universally true by more than one Southern organ, and now a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States proclaims that by the Constitution no man of color can have the rights of citizenship. As far, then, as the politician and legislator can effect it, the cause of the negro has retrograded within the last few years. Never was there a time when the public opinion of the American people, deliberately expressed, had more completely condemned the African race to servitude, and declared the enforcing of labor to be a legitimate means of bringing into cultivation their great Continent.

But great natural laws make themselves felt through all the turmoil of political strife, and in spite of all the resolutions of national prejudice. The Americans have said that all men are free and equal, —meaning thereby that liberty of action and equality of rights, though not of conditions, were a necessity of a properly constituted society. This great principle seems destined to assert itself against any legislative enactments and any judicial decisions which may seem to contravert it. Americans decide that Slavery may be introduced into any part of their country,—a law stronger than themselves proclaims that Slavery shall, in spite of temporary successes, recede before the advancing tide of freedom. Slavery treads out the compromise line, and declares that it will range anywhere from the Mexican Gulf to the British frontier. Nature, working quietly but irresistibly, proves that Slavery is essentially weak, and not only has no power to conquer what it covets, but is even incapable of holding its own. At this very time, when Southerners are all powerful in the Cabinet and in Congress, we learn that the State of Virginia, "the Old Dominion," the land of aristocratic slaveowning gentlemen, is threatened with an invasion of free settlers. The case is as follows: Virginia, and particularly its eastern districts, have been under cultivation now for nearly three hundred years. The culture of tobacco, which exhausts the land, has been carried on by means of slave labor. The process became a losing one in many places as soon as steamboats and railways opened richer and newer regions to the planter. Consequently the enterprise of Virginia of late years has been directed to the pursuit of breeding slaves for Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and the other cotton growing States. Whole tracts have gone out of cultivation. Population has increased slowly, while the Union has been rapidly advancing in the path of greatness. Virginia sent 19 members to Congress in 1820; she sends only 15 now. Her ancient families are getting poor. We are told that "Debt, debt! Taxes! taxes!" represent her present condition. Newspapers dilate on the wasting away of "the Old Dominion," its worn-out soil, overgrown fields, sedge patches, briar patches, stationary population, and waning influence. Whole districts have in fact returned to a state of nature. In these circumstances it is not unnatural that free enterprise should be directed to the old State. Why should the sturdy settler go 1,500 miles inland, when on the shores of the Atlantic there are thousands of square miles which wait for his axe and plough? Already a considerable number of Yankees and New-Yorkers have gone South, and now there seems to be a scheme for repopulating the State by an organized immigration. A Mr. ELI THAYER, of Massachusetts, has founded the "North American Homestead Company." The shareholders are to double their money by "the friendly invasion of 'the Old Dominion' by a renovating army of free white labor." A letter from this gentleman, though ultra-American in style, is sensible enough. Land in the exhausted counties can be had for from $3 to $5 the acre. Tools, by planting white colonies on it, can be made valuable, and the proximity of the settlement to the more populous parts of the Union will insure a fair supply of farmers. "Kentucky and Maryland," says Mr THAYER, "are already looking with envy on the sublime destiny of Virginia, and are inviting the same invigorating agency of free labor to their own borders." "Millions of acres of Virginia land," we are told, "owned by the merchants and brokers of New York and Philadelphia, will be made available at a profit to the present owners, who have heretofore despaired of selling it at any price."

We are bound to say, however, that the "old Dominion" is not unanimous in welcoming the "invasion." The ultra-Slavery press of the State is particularly warlike. "This enterprise," says a Richmond paper, "is a piratical expedition against the peace, security and welfare of the commonwealth." "It is a crusade against Slavery—a propagation of Black Republicanism." If the settlement be permitted, Slavery will soon be thrown on its defence instead of being a triumphant and aggressive power. Therefore "duty to ourselves and also to our sister States of the South demands that these Yankee immigrants under ELI THAYER be repulsed from the soil of Virginia. No nice technicality of legal form can fetter a people in protecting their essential interests." These expressions show pretty plainly the feeling of a section with regard to the intended enterprise. But we attach little importance to such menaces. The settlers will, of course, be only exercising an undeniable right in buying a piece of ground and planting it, and the advantage to all concerned will be too plain for any act of violence to be tolerated. We may, therefore, trust to see free labor advance by its own inherent energies into regions where Slavery has had its day and failed. The principle has now been definitely adopted, that every part of the Republic shall be opened either to the one or the other, according as the majority may determine. If the Free Soilers take their opponents at their word we have little doubt of the result. As New-York made itself free of Slavery within the memory of men still living, and New-Jersey within the last few years, so we trust the North will gradually push its principles in company with the progress of its hardy and adventurous sons.

COMMERCIAL NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* states that the Liverpool COTTON market was dull and prices quite irregular; holders were pressing on the market and all qualities had slightly declined; the lower qualities were the weakest, and had declined ⅛d., ordinary descriptions were ⅛d lower, and middling qualities shared in the decline to the extent of 1-16d.; while the finer descriptions were slow of sale, but had undergone no quotable change. The sales of the week were 44,000 bales, including 1,800 to speculators, and 4,000 to exporters. Friday's business amounted to 5,000 sales, the market closing dull at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 8¾d; Middling Orleans, 7 15-16d; Fair Mobiles, 7⅞d.; Middling Mobiles, 7 9-16d.; Fair Uplands, 7¾d; Middling Uplands, 7¾d. The stock on hand amounted to 575,000 bales, of which 420,000 were American.

Manchester Market.

Trade in Manchester was checked by the stringency of the MONEY market, and a dull tone prevailed.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s Circular quotes WHEAT advanced 2d. on the week; FLOUR steady at generally unchanged prices; CORN quiet, at an advance of 6d. The following are the quotations: Western Canal, 28s. @29s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 28s.@28s; Ohio, 30s.@31s.; Red WHEAT, 7s 10d.@8s. 4d.; White, 8s. 8d. @9s. 3d., at retail for choice; mixed CORN, 32s.@32s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s.; White, 35s.@36. The weather had been cold but dry,

Liverpool Provision Market.

The Liverpool Provision Market was steady; old and new BEEF 120s.@155s., from which prices buyers demand a reduction. PORK was steady, old generally unchanged, with sales at 72s. 6d., while new was worth 92s. 6d. BACON was steady at 60s. for short bonelesss, 57s. 6d. for rib, 54s. 6d.@6s. 6d. for long rib, and 53s. 6d. for Cumberland. LARD was heavy at 68s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports POTASHES steady at 40s 6d.@41s. RESIN steady at 4s. 9d.@5s. for common, 7s.@8s. 6d. for medium, and 12s.@16s. for fine, the latter being dull of sale. TAR and CRUDE TURPENTINE were unchanged. SPIRITS TURPENTINE was dull at 40s @40s. 6d. LINSEED OIL was dull at 33s.@40s.; pale rape 49s. 6d.@50s.; palm oil slightly higher. TALLOW was active at 58s @58s. 6d. for North American. DITTO was in fair request; Baltimore Berk 12s., and Philadelphia at retail 15s. SUGAR was firm, at a partial advance of 6d. MOLASSES was unchanged and steady. COFFEE was steady. RICE was dull and 6d. lower. CONGOU TEA 11½d.@1s. Virginia Leaf TOBACCO had advanced ½d.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report a moderate demand for ISON. Welsh Rails steady at £7 12s. 6d @£7 15s.; Bars steady at £7 10s; Scotch Pig, 76s.@76s. 3d. BREADSTUFFS were quiet, but steady. White WHEAT, 62s.@66s.; Red, 58s.@62s. FLOUR, 27s.@30s. SUGAR was rather dearer. COFFEE and TEA inactive. RICE had declined 3d.

London Money Market.

The London Money Market was stringent, but there was rather less demand. CONSOLS for money closed at 93@93⅛, and for account 93⅛@93¼. The BULLION in the Bank had increased £541,000. BAR SILVER quoted at 5s. 1¾d.; Mexican DOLLARS, 5s. 10½d.; American EAGLES nominal at 76s. 4½d.; Spanish DOUBLOONS, 76s. 6d.; South American DOUBLOONS, 75s.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & SON report American Securities generally unchanged, with a moderate business.

United States Sixes and Bonds	106	@106¾
Massachusetts Sterling Bonds	80	@ 82
Pennsylvania Fives	75¾	@ 76¾
Pennsylvania Bonds	106	@108
Virginia Sixes, Bonds	83½	@ 84½
Virginia Fives, Bonds	84	@ 86
Maryland Fives, Bonds	89	@ 91
Alabama Fives, Bonds	78	@ 80
Tennessee Sixes, Bonds	83	@ 84
Illinois Central 7s of 1875	90	@ 92
Illinois Central 7s, Freeland	106	@108
Illinois Central 7s, 1870	37	@ 39
Illinois Central Sixes	86	@ 88
Michigan Central Bonds of 1869	90	@ 92
New-York Central Bonds of 1864	93	@ 95
New-York Central Bonds of 1883	83	@ 85
Erie, Convertibles	77	@ 79
Erie, Sinking Fund	82	@ 84
Pennsylvania Central, 1st Mortgage Bonds	88	@ 89

The London *Times* of the 24th, reports business done in Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada at 64¾@64; do. debentures, 90¾@93¾; Great Western Railroad of Canada 35¼ @25; Illinois Central, 800 paid, 27@29; New-York Central, Sinking Fund, 80@73¾.

Freights.

At Liverpool FREIGHTS to the United States were generally unchanged. From Liverpool to New-York passengers were brisk and rates firm, at £4 5s.@£4 15s.; Iron, 11s. 6d.@12s. 6d.; Chemicals, 15s.; Dry Goods, 12s. 6d.@ 12s. 8d.; Hardware, 17s. 6d.; Crates, 6s. 6d.

News From Brazil.

PREVALENCE OF YELLOW FEVER AT RIO—INJURIOUS EFFECT ON TRADE—RAILWAY CELEBRATION—SILK IN BRAZIL—BUSINESS, ETC.

We have advices from Rio de Janeiro, *viâ* England, to March 17.

The following letter from Rio, published in the Manchester *Guardian*, gives an interesting summary of late news. The *Guardian's* correspondent says:

"I regret that I am not able to report any improvement in the effects of the yellow fever. It is gradually getting worse; the deaths have reached 25 in one day, and not less than 150 persons per week are falling victims to it. As I said in a former letter, they are, with scarcely an exception, foreigners, the absolute majority being Portuguese.

The effect of these continued visits of the yellow fever on the fortune of the country, will, I am afraid, be most disastrous. No system of colonization can be attempted, in the face of such an obstacle, and the trade of the capital is already beginning to suffer from the very natural aversion which purchasers from the interior have to coming near this beautiful but ill-fated city. I really cannot see that the authorities neglect any measure whatsoever; they appear to be indefatigable in their exertions.

Mr. SAMUEL BAYLISS, C. E., representative of Mr. EDWARD PRICE, opened 16 miles of the Pedro Segundo Railway, on Friday last, from this city to Nazareth. The remainder of the line, to the foot of the Serra, will be opened in a few months.

Shortly after closing my long letter to you last month, on the subject of the production of silk in Brazil, I learned another and most important fact, the accuracy of which I can vouch for. Some eggs were sent, some time ago, from Brazil to Turin, and there they have been tried and have produced a chrysalis in every respect superior to those which they have there. The highest British authority in that capital, and who at one time filled the same high office in this, (where his name is still remembered with great respect,) takes a deep interest in this question, and has written to a friend here, saying that the eggs sent from Rio de Janeiro are in every respect superior to those in Italy—producing much finer worms. This is a most important fact, seeing that the degeneration of the worm is much dreaded by silk growers generally throughout the world.

Trade is very dull. Exchange, 27⅝d.@27¾d. The transactions on London this packet are very heavy. Coffee has slightly increased.

The weather continues dry; no rain for more than a month. The city is, as a consequence, in an unhealthy state.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

TRIAL OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL TESTIMONY

Peculiar Circumstances of the Night of the Murder.

PROGRESS OF THE CASE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Davies.

THIRD DAY....WEDNESDAY, May 6.

The trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, charged with the murder of Dr. BURDELL, was continued yesterday, when a very large amount of testimony was elicited. Additional testimony was received from Dr. WOODWARD and other medical men, in relation to the position and character of the wounde found in the body of the murdered man, and much more concerning the house No. 31 Bond-street, and the peculiarities of its appearance within on the morning of the murder.

The Court room were densely crowded during the entire day, and the halls and stairways were passable only with difficulty until evening. There was no particular or material change in the appearance of the parties immediately interested in the result of the trial. The Court was opened at the usual hour, and soon afterwards the examination of Dr. MAINE was continued, as follows:

CROSS EXAMINATION OF DR. S. A. MAIN

Mr. Romaine—Q.—I think I understood you to say that it was at about one o'clock when you and Mrs. Main entered Bond-street on returning to your house on the night of this homicide—about one o'clock in the morning? A.—It was, Sir.

Q.—I do not know whether you said it yesterday, or whether I read it, that you had a cold at that time?

The Court—You got that yesterday.

Mr. Romaine—How was that? You did not perceive the odor until you got near your house?

The Court—(To the witness)—State what you said upon that subject.

Mr. Romaine—I ask the witness as to the fact.

The Court—That is exactly what he did say yesterday.

The Witness—My wife spoke of it soon after we came into Bond-street. I did not notice it so much until I got near home. Then I noticed it very particularly.

Q.—Was it perceptibly stronger when you got near home than when you entered Bond-street? A.—It appeared to be.

Q.—What was the character of the atmosphere at that time? was it clear? A.—No; it was quite warm —near to rain.

Q.—Was the state of the atmosphere favorable to the transmission of odors? A.—It was cloudy and foggy.

Q.—In what direction was the wind that night? A.—I am not positive, but I think it was in the South.

Q.—Was there not an easterly storm impending—an easterly wind blowing? A.—There was. The storm of next morning which commenced that night was from the East.

Q.—Now Doctor, if that odor had come from the house No. 31 Bond-street, and the wind was from the East, would the smell have been stronger when you got to your house opposite, and North of it? A.—Not if the wind were in the east at that time, but I am not positive how it was.

Q.—How far was it from No. 31 Bond-street to Broadway? A.—About 35 houses.

Q.—Four hundred or five hundred feet? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, if the wind had been blowing from the South, and if the smell had proceeded from that house is it likely that you would have perceived it from Broadway as you entered Bond-street? A.—We entered Bond-street from Fourth-avenue.

Q.—Was it a usual thing in your neighborhood with the wind from the South and East, and in that state of the atmosphere to perceive this disagreeable odor from Broadway? A.—We often smell something coming from this Bowery; it is a universal place for burning up rubbish in the street.

Q.—There are a great many factories in the Bowery? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are there any which burn bones? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you observe when you went into Dr. Burdell's room the state of the curtains and the shades at the back window? A.—I did when I went in the second time—after I came in with the policeman.

Q.—There had been no apparent change in the interval? A.—No. Nobody had been in.

Q.—Now, will you state to the Jury what was the situation of those windows with reference to the shades, curtains and blinds, if any? A.—The blinds were about half way up. The window has lattice blinds like these in the Court-room.

Q.—Swinging on hinges? A.—Yes, and they opened on the inside. Above is straw-colored curtains, which go over the lattice clear the whole length of the window. They were both pulled down, and I raised them to get light when I went in.

Q.—The curtains were pulled down and the lattice was closed? A.—Yes.

Q.—They were the ordinary buff muslin or linen curtains? A.—Yes.

The Court—They are properly called window shades.

Mr. Romaine—The shade pulled up and down with a cord or pully? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were those blinds of such a character that a person from the outside could see into that room with the blinds closed? A.—They were opaque blinds.

Q.—Could they see into the room if there had been no blinds if the shades were drawn down? A.—No, unless they were very high upon the other side. They could not.

Q.—And if there had been no blinds, they could not have seen through the curtain, the curtain being down? A.—No.

Q.—You have for some time, I believe, lived in the house No. 29 Bond street. A.—I have.

Q.—Directly adjoining Dr. Burdell's? A.—Directly adjoining.

Q.—Your house is of a similar character to that of No. 31 Bond-street? A.—Perfectly similar.

Q.—The same in arrangement, and the same in internal appearance? The same in every respect? A.—Yes.

The Court—Internally and externally? A.—Yes.

Q.—Pattern houses? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Romaine—There were two windows in the rear of the room in which the Doctor's body was found?

The Court—We have had that already. You need not go into that.

Mr. Romaine—And the gas burners were there? A.—On the furthest window west.

Q.—And the hall was on the east side of the house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was that gas turned up so as to give a full light? A.—It was a full jet.

Q.—You spoke of keys that laid upon the secretary. Were they ordinary pocket keys, that a man of business would carry? A.—They were a bunch of keys that fitted small locks.

The Court—Was there a night-key among them? A.—No, I think the night-key was in his vest pocket, but I will not be positive.

Q.—It was not attached to this bunch of keys? A.—No; I think I should have known it, for it was a peculiar key.

The Court—Do you say it was a peculiar key? A.—Yes; he had got a new lock on the door a short time before that; it was a singular key.

Mr. Romaine—Do you know how long that lock had been on the door? A.—I think some two or three months. I recollect when it was put on, but I cannot exactly locate the time.

Q.—The secretary that stood against the side of the

it to be with his neck-handkerchief; he was choked for his tongue protruded.

Q.—Would his appearance indicate that some man had seized him by the neckcloth and twisted it? A.—It might have been done by that.

The Court—By this black silk handkerchief? A.—Yes.

Mr. Romaine—Was there or not anything which would lead you to suppose that a narrow cord had been put round his neck? A.—No; it would have shown a mark if it had been—if it had been drawn tight.

Q.—Where was this redness? A.—Below, at the lower part of the throat.

Q.—Did you see his wounds examined? A.—I did.

Q.—You saw the body stripped in the first place?

A.—I did.

The Court—I do not think it necessary to go over this, for it has already been testified to by Dr. Francis.

Mr. Romaine—I am not going in o it in detail.

Q.—In what direction was the blow that cut the carotid artery?

The Court (interrupting)—Did you probe the wounds? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear Dr. Francis' testimony? A.—I did not.

Mr. Romaine—I think Dr. Francis said that it was not a perpendicular wound.

The Court—He didn't say so. If you want to prove any difference in his statements I will permit this, but not otherwise.

Mr. Romaine—I want to ask Dr. Main what his opinion was as to the manner in which that wound was inflicted.

The Court—That is all right, Sir.

Q.—What was your opinion as to the manner in which these wounds were inflicted?

The Court—How do you suppose they were inflicted—with what kind of instrument and under what circumstances? A.—We had several suggestions in regard to it. I came to the conclusion at last that it was done by a person first from behind, who struck him upon the right side when sitting in the chair.

The Court—That was the blow in the clavicle? A.—Yes. I was of opinion that the wounds were inflicted by some person standing behind the man, and holding him by his right hand, as there were no wounds on his right arm; but his *left* was cut in three places. Round his right wrist there was a little rubbing, as though it had been rubbed. I noticed that particularly. It was scratched as though done by the finger nails. I was of opinion that most of the wounds were given from behind, though not all. Therefore it must have been by a *very tall person*, for when standing up a person could not inflict those wounds unless very tall. If done in front, a person of any height could have done it. That was my theory.

Q.—Now, as to the wound that cut the carotid artery. How, in your opinion, was that done? A.—I think that was done by a person standing in front. It was struck in a diagonal form. We probed that wound and found it to be six or seven inches.

Q.—Did you form any opinion as to whether the man was standing up or not when that blow was struck? A.—I did not at the time. We came to the conclusion that the first blow was struck while he was in the chair. After that I do not know that I formed any conclusion at all.

Q.—Did you observe the wound under the left armpit? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you form any theory as to the manner in which that wound was given? A.—I think the man held Dr. Burdell by the left hand, for the Doctor's right arm was raised to defend himself, and was wounded in three places, and it would have been impossible to have given him the wound in the arm-pit if his right arm had not been extended.

Q.—Could that wound have been inflicted by a person who was striking at him in front? A.—I do not think it could.

Q.—You do not form any definite opinion as to the manner in which that wound was given? A.—I do not.

Q.—You stated that when the door was opened it was within but a few inches of his head? A.—Yes.

Q.—Could that body, from the appearance of the blood, have been moved within half an hour or an hour? A.—Oh, no.

Q.—When you went up stairs you stated that the family was in great agitation? What was the situation of Miss Helen Cunningham?

The Court—We are not trying Miss Helan Cunningham. I shall exclude this altogether.

Mr. Romaine—But your honor I wish to make my object known. I wish to show that she was in an actual swoon, and that her mother was in such a state of agitation that she could not take care of her daughter.

The Court—You may ask about anything that Mrs. Cunningham said or did, but nothing in relation to Miss Helen Cunningham.

Mr. Romaine—Cannot I have the witness describe the situation of things in that room?

The Court—He may describe anything connected with Mrs. Cunningham.

Mr. Romaine—Very well. What did you observe in the room as to the inmates?

The Court—He described that yesterday. Why should you go over this again unless you want to point to some fact?

Mr. Romaine—The District-A torney yesterday, in his impressive address, made a point that this lady was guilty, from the fact of her not going down stairs, or, rather, that a suspicion of guilt must be attached to her.

The Court—You may ask what Mrs. Cunningham was doing.

Mr. Romaine—Then I want to show the circumstances that surrounded her. How was that, Doctor?

Witness—What is the question.

Mr. Romaine—I asked you what was the situation of the inmates of that room when you went up there?

A.—Mrs. Cunningham was upon the sofa when I went up. The eldest daughter was upon a chair, leaning upon a large trunk on the south side of the room, and the youngest daughter was on the bed.

Q.—Was she (Helen) in a state of actual fainting—in a state of syncope? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you say to Mrs. Cunningham upon the propriety of her staying up stairs? A.—I do not recollect what I did say, if anything.

Q.—Did you not tell Mrs. Cunningham that she had better not go down stairs, and that you had immediately sent for the police and the Coroner? A.—I might have said so, and I probably did.

Q.—Try and refresh your recollection? A.—I cannot. I might have said so. There was every reason for my doing so, but I do not recollect it.

Q.—You put your boy at once to watch the door, and let nobody in? A.—Yes.

Q.—You locked the door? A.—I did.

Q.—And, after having put the boy there, and locked the door, you went up stairs? A.—Yes.

The Court—It is not now a proper time to argue the question.

Mr. Romaine—I desire to draw the witness' mind to the same objects, and I will ask him this: Do you remember not saying to Mrs. Cunningham that she ought not to go into the room, or that she could not get into the room, or something of that kind? A.—I might have said so from the fact that I had locked the door, and did not calculate that anybody would go in until I got a policeman, and gave orders to that effect; I might have said so to her.

Q.—Did Mrs. Cunningham attend to her fainting daughter? A.—She did not.

Q.—Did you yourself attempt to relieve Helen? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you remember taking hold of both of Mrs. Cunningham's hands and placing her upon the sofa, and saying to her, "Stay there," or, "You must stay there?" A.—I do not recollect; I might have done so; there was a great deal of excitement at the time, and this may have escaped my memory.

Q.—You have no recollection of what you did in that respect? A.—I know that Snodgrass caught hold of her to keep her quiet, and told her she could do no good.

The Court thought that this was not testimony.

Mr. Dean—It is part of the *res gesta*. The District-Attorney said that she was playing theatricals.

The Court—Counsel are very well aware that the opening is not testimony in the case. The Court and Jury will, I trust, discriminate between what is said by counsel and what by witnesses. I shall rule your question out.

Mr. Romaine—Then what Mr. Snodgrass said or did to Mrs. Cunningham you will not permit us to offer in evidence?

The Court—No, not now.

Mr. Romaine—Then I will ask you to note our exception. I offer to show it as part of the *res gesta*.

The Court—Go on and examine the witness.

Q.—In Dr. Burdell's room, there was gold tinfoil and valuable metals, as is usual in dentists' rooms? A.—Yes, there was in his instrument case.

The District Attorney—When you went up stairs into Mrs. Cunningham's room, you stated that you spoke of his having burst a blood vessel? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you, at that time, believe that he had burst a blood-vessel, or was killed? A.—I believed he was killed.

The Court—You stated the reverse to her? A.—Yes, Sir. I knew he was killed for I had examined him before.

To the Jury—The blood on the walls going down stairs was three or four feet from the stairs; Dr. Burdell was a thick-necked man; I think that Mrs. Cunningham was incapable of going down stairs when I went up to her, as far as I could judge, but I should not like to speak positively in regard to that; I might have told them not to go, but if I did I have forgotten it; they made no effort to go when I went in; the Doctor had thin whiskers, shaved under the chin and very g oatee; the blood must have flowed from the Doctor's body until it was coagulated; it probably from twenty to thirty minutes the blood would cease flowing; I observed no bloody footsteps round or outside the door; I turned the body over.

Q.—Are you perfectly satisfied that none of the blood-stains, the position of which you have described, came from your fingers? A.—I know they did not, for I took hold of his shoulder, which was dry; his whole surface was dry, excepting his face; when I turned him over he was wet, and the blood could not have got off from him to me.

Q.—There was no appearance that the party who murdered him had bloody feet? A.—No.

Q.—Do you think that the persons up stairs were in a position to help one another?—[Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters.] A.—I should say not; she did not assist, and therefore I should say she was not.

The Court—That is Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Yes; I suppose if she had been able she would have assisted her daughters.

The District-Attorney—If she had been able you think she would have done so? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you told Mrs. Cunningham that the Doctor had broken a blood vessel, what was her manner? A.—She was very much excited and agitated; there was then all kinds of theories; we all had our theories at the time

Mr. Romaine—I wish to ask you a general question in regard to the house in Bond-street. Were the walls strongly and firmly built or the reverse? A.—Very firmly built, and the walls were thick and solid.

Q.—When you were in an upper room in the house could you hear a person moving in the story below you? A.—No, you could not do so in any of these houses unless the door were open.

TESTIMONY OF MR. DANIEL ULLMANN.

The witness was examined by the Attorney-General, and testified that he lives in the St. Nicholas Hotel and is a lawyer. On the 30th of January last he boarded at the St. Nicholas Hotel and had a lodging-room and study in the house No. 31 Bond street. On that same day (the 30th of January) which was a Friday, he saw Mrs. Cunningham. He had returned to his room in No. 31 Bond-street at about four o'clock in the afternoon, and just before five, as he was leaving, to go down to the Hotel for his dinner he met her in the passage, and she apologized to him because there had been no fire in his room; he answered that it was not of much consequence inasmuch as he would be out the whole evening. He then left. While talking with some gentlemen that evening in the St. Nicholas Hotel he took out his watch and said to them he must return home, because it was then after twelve o'clock. He returned to his room, and on laying aside his watch he observed that it was exactly half past twelve o'clock. In coming into the house he had opened the front door with a latch key. There was an inner door, which had also a latch lock, but it must have been open as he had not that key with him. That door usually stood open, but not always. There was then no light at all in the hall. As late as that there was rarely, if ever, any light in it; he thought never. Generally there was a light before eleven o'clock, but he had never seen it later than that. Witness heard nothing unusual that night before retiring. Next morning he was roused about half past eight o'clock by the voice of some one running up the stairs and crying "Good God! Good God!" It was the voice of a woman. He then heard some indistinct expression of "Dr. Burdell is dead!" or something of that kind. It was difficult for him to say from whence the voice proceeded; he thought it was from the third story hall. His room was the rear room on the third story, and the voice came past his door. Then he heard several voices, as he thought, shrieking. The shrieks appeared to come from the front part of the house, or the room fronting his, but he did not know whose room it was. The first voice he did not recognize. The shrieks, which were very loud indeed, that he heard afterwards, were in the voice of Mrs. Cunningham. Three or four minutes, he should think, had elapsed, when a person threw herself against the inner door, and cried out, with a perfect shriek: "Mr. Ullmann, Dr. Burdell is dead!" That also was Mrs. Cunningham's voice. Witness then sprang up, dressed himself, and went down stairs without going into that front room. He did not see Mrs. Cunningham at all that morning, nor until late in the evening. He went down to the door of Dr. Burdell's office—the rear-room on the second story—and found a young man standing there. Witness asked him what was the trouble, and the other said, "Dr. Burdell is dead." Witness said "Let me see him;" the young man hesitated a moment. "Why," said witness, "perhaps he is not dead! What have you done? Have you sent to the Coroner? Have you sent to the Station-house?" The young man replied that they had sent to the Station-house. Witness renewed his request to see the body, whereupon the young man opened the door, and, as it sprang open, witness saw the Doctor lying there, evidently dead. He closed the door again, and in a short time afterward an officer and one or two other persons appeared, and they all entered the room. Witness did not know whether Dr. Main had been in before that that time; he did not know Dr. Main, nor did he know the name of the young man who stood at the door, though he had since understood that he was an office-boy of Dr. Main. Witness remained in the house until 10 o'clock, busily examining everything about the room and the body. He did not recollect of hearing anything said about employing counsel that morning, but something was said about that in the evening.

Cross-examination—Q.—You are a practicing lawyer in the Supreme Court? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were not applied to as counsel by Mrs. Burdell at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In what tone did she give you warning? A.—In a tremendous shriek; in a louder shriek than I ever heard from any one.

Q.—Did she attempt to get into your room? A.—She dashed herself against the door; I was at the door in a moment, but she did not come in.

Q.—You had a night key to that house? A.—I had.

Q.—What was the character of the lock on the door? A.—There had been an ordinary lock on the door, and it was very easy to be opened with an ordinary night key until some time, I think, at the close of December, when Dr. Burdell caused a new lock to be put on the door; a patent lock, which was exceedingly difficult to be opened; I met the Doctor one day and told him that it took me four or five minutes to open it; he said: "That may be remedied."

Q.—What was done about it? A.—I cannot tell you what was done.

Q.—What was the state of the lock afterwards? A.—Afterwards it was very easily opened.

Q.—Could you open it with your night key? A.—It would open with the slightest touch; the very night of the 30th of December I opened it with extreme ease.

Q.—That lock had been on from December until the time of the homicide? A.—I am not sure as to the time; it might have been at the close of December or the early part of January.

Q.—Do you know what was the occasion for changing the lock?

The Court—There is no necessity for having this matter all over again.

Q.—Was the door left sometimes without being locked? A.—I found the door open the 30th of January, about half past nine o'clock; it was open some ten or twenty inches; this was the outer door of the house.

Q.—The inner door was not fastened? A.—It was wide open.

Q.—How long were you in your room that afternoon, (referring to the day of the murder)? A.—I was there from four to five o'clock.

Q.—Do you knew whether one of the servants was absent—the servant who usually built the fires? A.—Mrs. C. said that the servant was absent, and that was the reason she offered for there being no fire in my room.

Q.—Do you say whether the voice of the person running up stairs was, or was not that of Mrs Burdell? A.—My impression decidedly is that it was the voice of some woman.

Q.—Do you know who went to the door, nights, when the door-bell rang? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you ever have to ring the bell to get in? A.—One night I found the outside door locked, I rang the bell, and some one opened the door, and asked who it was. He came down and let me in. It was Dr. Burdell.

Q.—About what time was it in the evening, and what month was it? A.—It was about eleven o'clock at night, and it must have been somewhere about the middle of December; he opened the door twice for me.

Q.—You rang the bell and he answered it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—While you were there you saw the inmates of the house, as you went in and out of the house, this prisoner, her daughters and sons? A.—Yes, Sir, occasionally.

Q.—What was the weather when you came home that night; do you remember it? A.—Distinctly. When at the corner of Broadway and Bond streets I looked and saw that the stars were partially obscured. It appeared to me that it would either rain or snow before morning.

Q.—Did you observe the smell of any burnt woollen or leather on your way home or in the house? A.—Nothing of the kind.

Q.—Do you know of any deficiency in your smelling organs? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Did you notice any unusual smell outside or in the house? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you see any light in the house? A.—None—on the contrary, it was extremely dark as I went up stairs.

Q.—Was the stairway to the attic generally open? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any light in the attic? A.—I saw no light in the house at all until I lit the gas in my own room.

Q.—Was there a small room between you and the front room? A.—Yes.

Q.—For what purpose was it occupied? A.—It was a sort of store-room; I had four or five trunks in there myself. There were two doors leading into it, one from my room and one from the hall.

Q.—Is there a window in this store-room looking directly into Mrs. Burdell's room? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you have access to it? A.—The door was generally locked between it and my room.

Q.—How was it about the hall door? A.—That was very frequently locked.

Q.—How did you get into it? A.—I had very rarely occasion to go in there. I do not think I went in there more than three times in my life.

Q.—When you went in how did you get in? A.—I found the door open.

Q.—Was there anything peculiar about this lock or night-key to the hall door? A.—It was a peculiar key. It struck me as having a great deal of arrangement without amounting to much. At first the lock was exceedingly difficult to open, but afterwards it was a great deal easier and satisfactory to me.

Q.—Did you ever open any other lock with it? A.—I never have. I have seen other keys exactly like it about the City, and I came to the conclusion that a single wire pressed into the part of the largest ward would open the lock.

District Attorney Hall stated that he would not make objection to this evidence, as he would produce the lock hereafter.

EXAMINATION OF A. DEWITT BALDWIN.

A. Dewitt Baldwin was the next witness. He said he was a member of the bar, and resided at No. 16 Bond-street; on the night of January 30, last, he left that house with three companions, at about half-past eleven o'clock; they proceeded toward Broadway, and witness perceived a strong smell of burning clothes in the street; one of his friends remarking that somebody was burning up their old rags. Witness noticed the smell very particularly; he could not remember which way the wind blew.

Cross-Examination—Q.—You said you lived at No. 16 Bond-street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time did you go out on the Friday evening referred to? A.—About a quarter past 11 o'clock.

Q.—How long was it before you returned? A.—About an hour.

Q.—That would make it about a quarter past 12 o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you then perceive anything of this smell? A.—I do not recollect that I did.

Q.—If you had perceived it you would have remembered it? A.—Very likely.

Q.—Was there much wind that night? A.—Very little.

Q.—Did you observe in what direction the wind was blowing? A.—I think it was in an easterly direction.

Q.—You looked to see if there was any smoke? A.—Yes, we looked up to see if we could see anything from the houses opposite.

Q.—Did you observe any light that attracted your attention? A.—I did not.

Q.—Had you resided at No. 16 Bond-street for any length of time? A.—Since October.

Q.—It was not a very unusual thing to have bad smells from the direction of the Bowery? A.—Bond-street is a pretty clean street.

Q.—Did you observe any offensive smells upon any other occasion? A.—I do not remember that I ever did except a few evenings ago, when there was a straw bed burnt in the street.

Edgar Davis was next examined. He said he was a policeman of the Fifteenth Ward, and was called into Dr. Burdell's house by Dr. Burdell sometime in the month of September last; he saw Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell in the hall: Mrs. Cunningham told him to take no notice of what Dr. Burdell said, as he had ruined her family and her; she appeared to witness to be very much excited, and said she would have satisfaction for what the Doctor had done; she said she would have his heart's blood, or words to that effect; witness stepped in between her and the doctor, and advised her to stop, for she was doing wrong; he told her she did not know what might happen hereafter; he advised her and the Doctor to leave the hall and go into the parlor; in the meantime officer Little came in, and, to use witness' words, did the balance of the talking; witness was present in the parlor when officer Little was there; Dr. Burdell told witness, in Mrs. Cunningham's presence, that he had lost a note, and that she had taken the key of his safe out of his pantaloons pocket while he was asleep; witness advised him to go to a police magistrate and make a complaint; Mrs. Cunningham made no remark to this; Dr. Burdell said she had taken the key out of his pocket, opened his safe, and taken the note out; this conversation took place in the forenoon of a day about the middle of September; on the morning of the discovery of the murder, witness went again to the house, and saw the body of Dr. Burdell lying on the floor of his office; Dr. Smith was there, the office boy, and officer Little; witness saw the Doctor's pockets examined; he had a watch, a night key, the key of his safe, and some other small keys; his watch had stopped; the lid of the bookcase was down; the doors of it were shut; witness remained in the house all day; he saw Mrs. Cunningham in the morning up stairs in her room, but did not speak to her; she appeared to be in distress; her daughters, Mr. Snodgrass and the two boys were there; when the Coroner was present, witness was present, and was sent after Mrs. Cunningham by the Coroner, who wanted her to come down and give her statement; she said she would not go down without consulting with her lawyer; witness went down stairs and told the Coroner; the Coroner's son said she would have to come down; the next morning witness saw Mrs. Cunningham, and advised her not to talk about the murder; when witness was in the house in September, Mrs. Cunningham struck Dr. Burdell on the shoulder; on the Sunday after the murder witness was present in Mrs. Cunningham's room when it was searched by order of the Coroner; a dagger, Dr. Burdell's pistol, a key of his safe, and two pocket knives were found; John Connery, the Coroner's Deputy and son, conducted the search; the dagger was found in her bureau; the safe key was found in the landing place of the attic, among some rags.

Q.—(*By Attorney-General*)—Is that the key which you found up stairs? (handing him a key.) A.—It was one like it.

Q.—Do you know where the dagger is now? A.—No, Sir.

The Court—Is there any dispute about this being the key in question?

Counsel for defence said that they had no knowledge upon the subject.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—Was there no money found upon the person of Dr. Burdell at the time the body was examined? A.—I think there was found some small change.

Q.—How much? A.—I do not know; there was some silver and there were pennies.

Q.—About how much? A.—I should think about seventy-five cents.

Q.—Do you recollect anything about it, whether it was six cents or seventy-five? A.—I recollect that there was money found upon his body.

Q.—Do you recollect what pieces of money were found, whether there were a few coppers or silver? A.—I recollect that there were some pieces of silver and copper.

Q.—Of what denomination was the silver found upon the body? A.—The silver must have been sixpences, shillings or quarters; there were no half-dollars.

Q.—Are you sure that you were present when his pockets were examined? A.—I was present.

Q.—Did you testify before the Surrogate that nothing was found in his pockets? A.—No, Sir; I have not been before the Surrogate.

Q.—On the Saturday evening, or the Saturday during the day, did a great many people come to the house No. 31 Bond street? A.—I think that towards the evening they did—long about the middle of the afternoon a great many people came.

Q.—Was there not a very great crowd? A.—A great many people came, but there was not so great a crowd there that day as the Sunday following.

Q.—Still there were a good many people going into the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what part of the house were you mostly on Saturday. A.—I think I was in the Doctor's room mostly.

Q.—The second story back-room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you allow any body to go up-stairs that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

A.—Up to what time? A.—I think the Coroner gave orders toward night not to allow any one to go up there.

Q.—Was it in the middle of the afternoon? A.—It might have been somewhere in that neighborhood.

Q.—From that time until the Coroner's inquest ended, the defendant was in custody, was she not? A.—She was kept up stairs.

Q.—I ask you whether she was in custody? A.—I do not know whether the Coroner can commit or not; he told me to keep her up-stairs, and not let her come down.

Q.—Do you not know whether that is keeping a party in custody? A.—I should think it was.

Q.—Did you do as directed in that respect? A.—I did.

Q.—You were there until the inquest was closed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How soon after this conversation occurred in her room was it when you told her the Coroner wanted her to come down stairs and give her statement, before she did go down and testify? A.—It might have been eight or ten minutes.

Q.—When you went up stairs the second time, she immediately came down? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—During that time she did not see any counsel? A.—I do not think she did.

Q.—How did you come to go there that morning? A.—Dr. Main came down to the station-house and made the request, and three men were sent onward.

Q.—Who took possession of the dagger? A.—I think the Coroner's son John did.

Q.—Did he take possession of the pistol? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he immediately upon finding them? A.—I believe he did.

Q.—Since that have you seen them? A.—I have seen the dagger, but not the pistol.

Silas C. Herring, examined by the District-Attorney, said he sold a safe to Dr. Burdell in April, 1856; he furnished duplicate keys, as was his custom, when he sold the safe; on June 28, Dr. Burdell having lost a key, had the lock altered, so that the lost key might not open the safe; he had two new keys made for the altered lock; witness always keeps a record of all keys made by him, and on seeing a key, by referring to his book, could tell to whose safe it belonged; the safe was registered 13,772, and the key was stamped with the same number; the Doctor said he had lost one of the original keys, or it had been stolen; the new key of the altered lock was marked with the original number; after the 20th of June, the original key shown to witness, he said, would not open the safe.

Cross-examination—Q.—Was the new key delivered up to the Doctor on the 28th of June? A.—I think it was on the same day.

Q.—It was returned to him on the same day with the other key? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That new key opened the safe at the time of the inquest? A.—That I do not know.

By a Juror—Do you know whether that key will open the safe as it is now? A.—It will not.

The Court—It has been already testified, that it will only open it as it was on the 28th of June.

TESTIMONY OF HECTOR MOORE.

Hector Moore, an officer attached to the Fifteenth District Police, testified that he knew Dr. Burdell during his lifetime; witness went to No. 31 Bond-street some time in the month of September last, but that was a different occasion from that spoken of by the last witness; he met Dr. Burdell at the corner of Broadway and Bond, and went with him to the house No. 31 Bond-street, where he saw Mrs. Cunningham; as he and the Doctor passed into the hall and passed the door of the front parlor, Mrs. Cunningham stood there as if she had come just out of the parlor; Dr. Burdell, who had been talking to witness about her before, made a motion with his hand and said, "that is the woman or the lady;" she replied, "I am his wife;" he made no response to that, but proceeded up stairs, whither witness followed him; witness did not see her after that until he came down stairs again; Dr. Burdell said nothing to her in witness' presence; witness was in the house perhaps twenty minutes altogether; he could not remember the day of the month this occurred, nor whether it was before or after officers Little and Davis had been there; it was his impression it was the latter part of the month; it was not the first part of it at any rate; witness was there in the house again on a Sunday morning after the murder; he saw Mrs. Cunningham that day, and all her children were with her in the back room on the third story front; she and the youngest son left her appeared to be arranging affairs after the morning; they had just got up and were partly dressed; witness was there some three hours or so, and went down to breakfast with them; he heard singing in the house that morning; Mrs. Cunningham and her daughter sung together; witness did not call it sacred music, though it might have been, for he was not a good judge of music; he supposed they sang a tune through, and believed it was before breakfast.

Cross-examined—Q.—Were you present at the time of this singing? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Where did it occur? A.—In that room.

Q.—Who else was present, if there was any? A.—I think the family was all present.

Q.—Can you name to whom else present? A.—It is my impression that those four children were all present.

Q.—The two little sons and the two daughters? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say you are not a judge of music? A.—I don't profess to be a judge; No, Sir.

Q.—Were any words used in singing it, or did you not pay particular attention to it? A.—I cannot say that I did not. I think I did; but I would not be positive that I heard any words.

By a Juror—What Sunday morning do you refer to?

Court—The Sunday morning after the murder.

Witness—I would not be positive about that, whether it was the first Sunday morning or the next. I am pretty confident now that it was the second Sunday morning.

By a Juror—And after the funeral? A.—Yes, Sir.

By a Juror—Were there note books to sing from? A.—No, Sir; they did not sing from any books; I am positive now that it was the second Sunday morning.

George W. Dilks was examined—He said he was Captain of the Fifteenth Ward Police; he was present at a search made in Mr. Eckel's bedroom on the Sunday evening after the murder; he marked some papers found there with his initials; the papers exhibited to him by the District Attorney he recognized as the papers in question; they were found in Mr. Eckel's bedroom, in a piece of furniture, used both as a secretary and a bedstead.

The District Attorney offered the papers in evidence. Mr. Clinton said they were not traced to the possession of the accused, and there was no legal rule for admitting them as testimony. Mr. Hall argued at some length for their admission, as they showed direct business relations between the accused and the deceased person; that there were secret and undeveloped relations existing between them, and that the deceased was in constant actual fear of the woman on trial. Mr Dean replied in opposition to the admission of the papers. That they were found in Mr. Eckel's trunk was certainly no testimony against the mistress of the house, any more than if they had been found in Mr. Ullman's trunk, or the trunk of any other boarder; if the charge, instead of murder, was one of larceny, the finding of the papers in Mr. Eckel's possession would be evidence against Mr. Eckel, but certainly not against Mrs. Burdell. The District-Attorney again contended, that as the paper showed very peculiar business relations between the accused and the deceased, the prosecution were entitled to them wherever they might be found. The Judge said he should have no hesitation in admitting the papers, if the prosecution could show that the signature attached to them, was in Mrs. Cunningham's handwriting. The District-Attorney argued that the Court must first rule whether the papers were found, under the circumstances of the case, in the possession of Mrs. Cunningham.

Mr. Dean—Your Honor decides against that?

The Judge—I decide nothing at all. The Court will now take a recess till 3 o'clock. [Laughter.]

District-Attorney—That is a very agreeable decision. The Court accordingly took an hour's recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At three o'clock the proceedings of the Court were resumed before an audience immensely increased.

Captain Dilks again took the stand.

The District-Attorney resumed his examination by asking him who, if anybody, was by when these papers were found by him. Witness answered that there were John Connery, a lawyer whose name he did not know, but who acted as counsel for Mrs. Cunningham the day before the inquest, and Mrs. Cunningham herself.

The Court—Mrs. Cunningham was there. That is sufficient.

Q.—When these papers were found did or did not Mrs. Cunningham say anything about them, and if she did, what did she say? A.—She said the papers were hers and she wanted them.

The District-Attorney now renewed his offer to put the papers in evidence.

Counsel for the defence admitted that the testimony just given disposed of the objection.

The papers were admitted accordingly.

The District-Attorney read the papers.

The first was an envelope marked in pencil on the top "Private papers, John J. Eckel, 171 Stanton-st." Below was the address, "Miss Augusta Cunningham, 31 Bond-st." The first exhibit was a declaration, with no jurat, and unsigned, of the loss of a certain note drawn by Mrs. Cunningham for $612 30. The second was the assignment of a judgment for $612 30, sworn to and signed by Harvey Burdell. The third was a paper relating to Mrs. Cunningham's private affairs, which was not read. The fourth was a discharge of a judgment. The fifth was a paper relating to certain transactions regarding the same note between Mrs. E. A. Cunningham and an Edward Pierpont. The sixth was a receipt signed Harvey Burdell for $34 30, on account of rent due Nov. 1, 1856. The seventh was an unexecuted release to Dr. Burdell, signed by Emma A. Cunningham. The eighth was a security for a note signed by Mrs. Cunningham. The ninth was an unexecuted affidavit, signed by Dr. Burdell, and declaring that up to the 18th October, 1856, he had made no will. The tenth was a lease of the house in question, from May, '56, till May, '57, dated 19th March, 1856, and executed between Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell, without witnesses and with some erasures. The eleventh could not be found.

Examination resumed—Q.—What was done with those papers? A.—Mr. Connery himself marked them, and he kept them in his possession.

Q.—Did Mrs. Cunningham make any other observation than you have stated regarding these papers, and if so, have the goodness to state it. A.—I don't recollect any particular remarks she made, except that she was very desirous to get possession of them.

Cross-examined.—Q.—Did she say that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You are the Captain of the Police for the Ward in which Bond-street is, the Fifteenth Ward? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And under the Coroner you had charge of the premises there, had you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what officer of your Ward was on duty on the beat which embraced No. 31 Bond-street on the night of the 30th of January last?

Witness—The fore or latter part of the night?

Counsel—Both. A.—I can tell who was there on the fore part of the night; it was Officer Tilton.

Q.—What are the limits of that beat? A.—From Broadway to Bowery, and from Bond to Great Jones-street, and up to Astor-place.

TESTIMONY OF DR. ERASTUS WILSON.

This witness, who is a dentist, testified that his place of business last January and February, was No. 21 Bond-street; he knew Dr. Burdell and was on speaking terms with Mrs. Cunningham; he heard Mrs. Cunningham speak of Dr. Burdell at different times, but could not say when the first time was; he knew the Doctor by sight, but had no acquaintance with him before May, a year ago; he was sure he had heard Mrs. Cunningham speak of Dr. Burdell several times; he frequently met her in the hall when going to the Doctor's laboratory; he remembered hearing a remark about the first of December from Mrs. Cunningham; she said that Dr. Burdell would learn to behave himself before she vacated his house.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—Was Allen T. Smith there at that time? A.—I believe no one was there at the time.

Q.—Did he have an operating room there? A.—I believe he did.

Q.—Did you ever see Dr. Burdell there operating? A.—I have seen him in there with patients; it was a very convenient place to the parlor.

Q.—Were you ever there in the house in the daytime? A.—Frequently.

Q.—For what purpose were you there? Was it in a visit or for professional purposes? A.—In the first place, I called upon Dr. Burdell sometimes in connection with business of the Artizans' Bank.

Q.—Did you use the laboratory there sometimes? A.—I did.

Q.—In that room? A.—I had my own laboratory in my own house.

Q.—You stated that you called there for the purpose of using the laboratory? A.—I did; he had a small lathe which had some improvements in it upon those usually in use, and the Doctor invited me to call there and make use of it, and I did.

Q.—In the daytime as well as in the evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How were you enabled to find the time at which this conversation occurred with Mrs. Burdell? A.—By thinking it over and looking at my bank-book at the Artizans' Bank; I called there about a week after I commenced an account with the Artizans' Bank; I believe it was election day; I called upon Dr. Burdell upon a business matter in connection with the Bank, but the Doctor, at that time, was out; I am quite sure that it was before the time I heard the expression of Mrs. Cunningham—I think several weeks.

Q.—Did you not state before the Coroner that it was October or November? A.—I was not quite sure about it then.

Q.—Are you quite sure about the time you have now fixed upon? A.—I feel quite confident about it; since then I have recollected the circumstances; have looked at my books; I am not quite positive about the precise time.

Q.—Who else was present when this conversation occurred? A.—I did not see any one else; I heard a gentleman's voice as I came into the hall; whether I saw the gentleman with Mrs. Cunningham in this little back office or not, I am not quite sure.

Q.—Was it not Dr. Smith? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you see the gentleman? A.—I cannot swear positively that I saw his face; I heard a gentleman's voice, and I think I saw a gentleman; I saw Mrs. C. at any rate, and I heard male and female voices in conversation there.

Q.—How near were you to them when you heard the conversation? A.—Probably ten feet.

Q.—You came in, and she invited you into the laboratory? A.—No, Sir; I went into the laboratory myself.

Q.—Did you speak to her? A.—I did not.

Q.—How came she to speak to you? A.—I am not aware that she spoke to me.

Q.—Who was the expression she made directed to? A.—I do not know; after she let the gentleman out I believe she closed the door, and that was the time she used the expression.

Q.—Where did the gentleman go? Into the street? A.—I do not know where he went; he passed out of the operating room into the hall, and where he went to then I cannot tell.

Q.—After he went out of the operating room, and had passed out, you heard this remark? A.—It was after he had passed out, and that is where I think I must have seen him.

Q.—Did you hear anything that the gentleman said? A.—I might have heard if I had listened.

Q.—Was she with that gentleman at the time you heard the remark? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was she near enough to the gentleman for him to have heard the remark? A.—My impression was that the gentleman had gone out into the street.

Q.—No one else was present beside you? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—I understood you to say that the remark was made to you? A.—I do not know to whom it was addressed; she made the remark in a somewhat angry tone.

Q.—What was her exact expression? A.—I think that I can be positive that this was the exact expression, "No! Dr. Burdell will learn to behave himself before I vacate this house."

Q.—Was it not this: "No! Doctor Smith will learn to behave himself," &c.? A.—No, Sir; it was Doctor Burdell.

Q.—You do not know whether it was addressed to you or somebody else? A.—I do not know who it was addressed to.

Q.—Did you speak to her? A.—I did not; I stood where she could see me distinctly and where I could see her—her eyes were turned towards me.

Q.—Can you swear positively that the remark was not this: "Doctor Burdell will learn to behave himself before he leaves this house? A.—I think I will have no difficulty in swearing that was not the remark as you worded it.

Q.—As you understood it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you make any memorandum of the exact expression? A.—I did not.

Q.—Were you in the house No. 31 Bond-street, the Friday night before the murder? A.—I was.

Q.—About what time? A.—I think it was about seven o'clock in the evening.

Q.—You were in the laboratory? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long were you there? A.—I was there but a very few moments, probably not more than five minutes at the longest.

Q.—Did you pass through the parlor? A.—I passed through the hall.

Q.—Who let you in? A.—One of the little boys, her son, probably little Georgey.

Q.—You were in the habit, under Dr. Burdell's invitation, of using his laboratory whenever it suited your convenience? A.—I used to run in frequently after my business hours, as I had more leisure then.

Q.—During what time? A.—It was directly after my office hours, from six to seven o'clock.

Q.—For how long a time before that had you been in the habit of using his laboratory? A.—Occasionally for several months.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Burdell that evening, (referring to Friday?) A.—I saw her in the hall.

Q.—As you were going in or coming out? A.—As I was coming out.

Q.—In what direction was she going? A.—She was going in the direction of the basement stairs.

Q.—Were you at home Friday evening? A.—I believe I was most of the evening, but I am not positive.

Q.—Your number is No. 27 Bond-street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you home from the time you left No. 31 Bond-street until the next morning, as far as you recollect? A.—To the best of my recollection I was.

Q.—Were you in the street at all? A.—I have no remembrance of it.

Q.—Did you smell anything offensive, like burnt woolen? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Do you recollect at what time of the night you retired? A.—Probably about eleven o'clock.

Q.—Did you hear any sound or cry that night? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Blaisdell? A.—I do not—never saw him to my knowledge.

TESTIMONY OF WARREN LELAND.

Warren Leland, one of the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, testified that he knew Dr. Burdell; the Doctor was a guest at the Metropolitan Hotel from the 4th of January till the time of his death; he was a day boarder and had breakfast and dinner; he generally dined about five and breakfasted about nine o'clock; witness did not see him on the day previous to his murder.

Samuel W. Furmly, the

were shabbily dressed; they looked like rough characters, and they were walking in a manner that did not suit me.

Q.—Were they walking fast or slow? A.—They were walking slower than I was.

Q.—Can you give any other description of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any thing else except their walk in their movements which looked suspicious? A.—They were rather coarse looking men in their appearance.

Q.—Were they talking to one another? A.—They were not together. I first met one and then the other. They might have been two hundred feet apart.

Q.—Was one a tall man and the other a short one? A.—That I could not say. I did not notice them enough to decide that.

Q.—Can you recollect what kind of a coat either of them wore—whether it was a Raglan or not? A.—No, Sir, I cannot.

Q.—Can you recollect whether they had on overcoats? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Did each one look suspicious? A.—I did not like the appearance of either one.

Q.—Did one look as suspicious as the other? A.—I was a little more suspicious of the last one I met than the other.

Q.—Were both going towards the Bowery? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you a good deal frightened at the appearance of these men? A.—Not much. I merely turned out of the walk to avoid them.

Q.—What excited you about them? A.—Seeing the first one made me notice the next one a little more.

Q.—Did you notice a light in any other attic but No. 31 Bond street on the south side of the street that night? A.—No, Sir, that was the only one I noticed; I should not have noticed that much if it had been an ordinary light; I thought Dr. Burdell's house was on fire.

Q.—Will you swear whether there was or was not a light in any other attic on the south side of Bond-street? A.—I could not, because my attention was only directed to that one window.

Q.—Are you not a very nervous man? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not distinguished for that among your acquaintances? A.—I do not consider myself to be so; I do not know that I have ever been accused of it by anybody.

Q.—Was there any snow in the street that night? A.—I do not think there was, not when I went in; I think the walk was a little wet.

Q.—Was there not snow upon the side-walk which had fallen days before? Was there not a good deal of snow in the street that night? A.—The side-walks were dry, but the streets were filled with snow and ice, and it was piled up.

Q.—Did you cross the street in the snow? A.—There was snow and ice in the street, but it was entirely hard.

By a Juror—Did you observe the time of night you went into the house? A.—I think I noticed the clock when I went up stairs: my wife was sitting up with a sick lady; I looked at the clock and went to bed.

By a Juror—Was it not unusual for you to return home and go out the second time? A.—I often do it.

By a Juror—When you came home you say you saw a light in the attic window: did you see any light in the third story window? A.—I can't say.

Edwin H. Stone, of the Lafarge Hotel, testified that he knew Dr. Burdell as a boarder at that Hotel during the months of October, November and December, 1856; he took breakfast, dinner and supper there, and was a regular attendant at all the meals.

Daniel Olney, on examination, stated that he was a carpenter, and at Dr. Burdell's request ordered a lock on the door of the house No. 31 Bond street; the lock was supplied by Mr. Butler.

William H. Butler was then called, and stated that he was a manufacturer of locks and safes; in the month of December last he placed a lock on the door of No. 31 Bond-street; he produced a lock which he said was exactly similar, with the exception of the key, the keys to all the locks he furnished being made to vary; he exhibited the lock to the Court and Jury, and explained its peculiarity; it was burglar proof, and could not be opened except by the key made for it, when a certain slide on the inside was properly fixed; otherwise it was no lock at all, and could be opened from the outside by merely turning the handles.

Cross-examined.—Q.—This article is patented? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—In October, 1855.

Q.—By whom? A.—By myself and partner, Valentine and Butler.

Q.—Who is the inventor? A.—I am the inventor.

Q.—And they are patented by Valentine and Butler? A.—Yes.

Q.—There are other patent locks? A.—O, yes, a great many.

Q.—And are they all burglar-proof? A.—They may be, or may not be.

Question repeated. A.—I do not know.

Q.—The action of this lock depends upon the bolt on the inside? A.—Yes.

Q.—If any person leave the catch on the inside unfastened, it is not a lock at all? A.—It is not?

Q.—Then all a person has to do upon the inside, is to turn it, and it I opened with a slide in that position? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You do not know how the slide was on the night of the murder? A.—No.

Q.—There is a mere catch, and it is opened from the outside as well as within? A.—Yes.

Q.—With this slide in the centre? A.—It is then a lock, and requires a key upon the outside.

Q.—How about the inside? A.—It does not require a key at all.

Q.—Then upon the inside where the slide is it cannot be opened by pulling or turning? A.—Neither.

Q.—When the bolt is in *that* position, (illustrating,) it is then neither a key nor a latch? A.—In that position it is a bolt simply.

Q.—Whether or not it can be opened by a person from the outside depends on the position of the slide? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you called upon to alter the lock after it was put on, because it could not work? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you fix it? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the matter with it? A.—There was a fault I believe in the spring; I believe the spring was too stiff to allow the key to open it; there was too much pressure upon the key to open the lock.

Q.—When was that? A.—I should think it was a week or ten days after the lock was put on; I cannot speak within a week, perhaps.

Q.—About when was it put on? A.—The charge to Dr. Burdell was on the 13th December, as appears by our books.

Q.—You cannot tell when it was put on? A.—The charge was about that time; the order was on the 8th December.

Q.—Could overcoats be stolen in the hall when that lock was on the door?

The District Attorney—I object to this; the gentlemen is not an expert in burglary.

Mr. Dean—I insist upon this from the opening of the District Attorney, which was that there was such a lock upon the door, and that no person from the outside of that house could have committed this act.

The Court—His testimony is that it can be so fixed that it would be no lock at all.

Mr. Dean—Then that disposes of the whole case.

A Juror—How many pattern keys do you make for those locks? A.—They are varied without any limit; our machinery is so arranged that we think we can make a million of them not alike.

Mr. Dean—You can make just as many alike as you chose? A.—Yes.

TESTIMONY OF DR. THOMPSON.

John H. Thompson, who was the next witness, deposed that he was a doctor of medicine; he knew Dr. Burdell, and knows Mrs. Cunningham; Dr. Burdell called upon him in the early part of October last, about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and asked him whether he had ever noticed, during his visite to No. 31 Bond-street, in his (the Doctor's) conduct, anything to induce him to believe that he was engaged to be married to Mrs. Cunningham; about that time Mrs. Cunningham came in and asked what the Doctor had to say; he replied, "I am telling Dr. Thompson that you have commenced an action against me for breach of promise of marriage;" she said, "What has Mr. Thompson to do with it?" he said, "I suppose you want money of me;" she replied, "No, you know I do not, you promised to marry me, and you shall fulfill your word;" witness told Dr. Burdell he declined having anything to do with the matter in any shape or way; Dr. Burdell then asked witness to think it over; he did so, and wrote Dr. Burdell a note, declining to have anything to do with the affair, unless compelled by law to do so; this occurrence took place in the early part of October; witness added that he was at Dr. Burdell's house on the Friday preceding the murder; he was speaking to Mrs. Cunningham in the back parlor, when Dr. Burdell came down stairs; she opened the parlor door as he was walking along the passage to the front door; she either said to him, "Where are you going, Harvey?" or "What time will you return home?" Witness could not remember which; Dr. Burdell made some reply, but witness did not hear what he said; witness called on Mrs. Cunningham because she had sent for him; she wanted to know if he had discounted a note of $100 for her, and if not, she wished him to return it to her; witness had discounted notes previously for her, of which she was the maker, with one exception; he told her on this occasion that he had paid away the note she inquired about in business, and would hand her the money, less seven per cent.; he was not more than five minutes in the house; had never lodged there.

Cross examined by Mr. Clinton.

Q.—I am requested to ask you to repeat the language which Mrs. Burdell addressed to the Doctor upon that Friday? A.—She said, "Harvey, what time shall you be home?" or, "Where are you going?"

Q.—Was it not said as one would ordinarily address a person going out? A.—Yes.

Q.—There was nothing unusual about it? A.—Nothing.

EVIDENCE OF DR. WOODWARD.

Dr. George F. Woodward testified that he had made a certain *post mortem* examination of the body of Dr. Burdell, assisted by Drs. Wood, Uhl and Knight; witness did not recollect the day; it was on the Monday after the killing; they reduced to writing the result of their medical *post mortem*; the document was in the handwriting of Mr. Dodge, now Dr. Dodge; it was written at the dictation of witness and Dr. Wood, both of whom then read it over and signed it; it was signed.

The District Attorney read the written description of the wounds in the body of Dr. Burdell as furnished by the witness and his associates to the Coroner at the time of the inquest. This was published in full in the journals of the day.

The witness described the position of the several wounds by pointing to their relative locations as on his own body.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dean—Q.—What is your age? A.—31, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been in the profession? A.—Between seven and eight years.

Q.—Do you take any particular branch of the profession, or are you in general practice? A.—In general practice—in surgery, perhaps, more particularly.

Q.—Your particular branch, then, is surgery? A.—I cannot say that it is the particular branch, for I practice both surgery and medicine.

Q.—You have a partner, I believe. A.—Yes.

Q.—Who is he? A.—Dr. James R. Wood.

Q.—You are the junior partner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been practicing in this City? A.—As I said before, between seven and eight years.

Q.—And you always have practiced here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you, at any time before, been engaged in any case that was the subject of legal investigation? A.—I have, Sir, in the way of practice—broken bones, &c.

Q.—I mean the subject of investigation in a capital case? A.—No, Sir, not in a capital case—(pausing)—except me, I was, in the Poole murder; I was examined there; I attended Mr. Lozier.

Q.—Did you attend the *post mortem*? A.—I was not present, but my partner was.

Q.—Then this is the first capital case in which you have conducted a *post mortem* where the parties were arrested for murder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was this paper that has been read drawn up by you, or under your directions? A.—Under my direction and my partner, Dr. Wood.

Q.—I do not see any signatures to it? A.—The signatures are there.

Mr Dean—I do not see them in any part of it.

The District Attorney—It is possible that they may have dropped.

Mr. Dean—I want the whole document. I want to have this embalmed in the annals of medical jurisprudence. (To the witness)—I ask you whether that document was made out under your directions? A.—It was made out under the directions of Dr. Wood, myself, Dr. Knight and Dr. Uhl.

Q.—Who had the control of the *post-mortem*—who gave directions? A.—There were no directions given; we all examined, Dr. Wood and myself more particularly.

Q.—Dr. Wood and yourself conducted the examination more especially? A.—Yes.

Q.—And are responsible for the paternity of this medical opinion? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was this codicil added? A.—At the same time, Sir.

Q.—Before it was signed, or after? Just look at it, [handing it,] and tell us when that codicil was put to the will. A.—That was put there after it was signed, but it all signifies the same thing,

Q.—I do not ask you what it signifies; it speaks for itself. Answer the questions put to you.

Witness—These notes were added in the corner, but were all written at the same time.

Q.—Are you responsible for what was written after the signatures, the same as before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you direct that a copy should be furnished to each of the papers? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Look at the top of that paper. Does it not begin by saying, "Furnish a copy to each of the papers?" A.—I am not responsible for that; that is not my writing, and not given by my directions.

Q.—That is not a part of the *post mortem*? A.—No.

Q.—You do not then wish to be responsible for that paper? A.—Only that which appertains to the examination of the body of Dr. Burdell.

Q.—You mean to be responsible for all that is in the handwriting of Dr Dodge? A.—Yes.

Q.—The rest you do not vouch for? A.—No.

Q.—How did you come to put on that after you four had signed it? A.—I cannot tell you exactly.

Q.—Who directed it? A.—I think my partner, Dr. Wood.

Q.—Did Dr. Uhl and Dr. Knight assent to it, and were they all present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why was it not put in before it was signed? A.—I cannot tell you why now.

Q.—You know no reason for it? A.—I cannot tell the reason why now.

Q.—Was it at a subsequent examination after reflection, and thinking that the first was not sufficient? A.—It was upon a reëxamination.

Q.—Why was it not signed? A.—It was all put together.

Q.—Why was it not signed?

The Court—Let him give the reason why it was not signed.

Witness—It was all done on the spot. Those papers were drawn up together and signed. Then there was a reëxamination going on over some new ground, and they were all put together meaning that the signers would be responsible for the whole of that document, with the exception of those words put on which I know nothing of.

Q.—Drs. Uhl and Knight knew about this and assented? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was this subsequent examination? A.—At the same time—a short time afterwards.

Q.—Which do you mean? A.—Well, half an hour afterwards.

Q.—What day was this examination—the first examination? A.—I think it was Monday or Tuesday, but I am not sure.

Q.—You do not know which? A.—I do not; I stated Monday previously. It was either Monday or Tuesday.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Gillman, of this City? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Carnochan? A.—Not professionally,

Q.—Do you know him by sight? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Drs. Carnochan and Gillman come into the room while you were conducting this examination? A.—No.

Q.—Did you refuse to go on in their presence? A.—No.

Q.—You stopped with it while they were in the room? A.—Yes.

Q.—They are eminent surgeons? A.—Dr. Gillman is not a surgeon.

Q.—But Dr. Carnochan is? A.—Yes; I did not wish to be interfered with. We were all there conducting the examination, and did not wish to be interfered with.

Q.—Who do you mean by "all?" A.—Dr. Knight, Dr. Uhl, myself, and Dr. Wood, who I do not think was then present.

Q.—Who is Dr. Knight? A.—I cannot tell you except that he is a regular practitioner.

Q.—He is a son in-law of Coroner Connery? A.—I have so understood.

Q.—Did Dr. Uhl object to go on when Drs. Gillman and Carnochan were present? A.—There was no objection made.

Q.—Why did you stop when those gentlemen came into the room? A.—Because I wished to.

Q.—You did not doubt your ability to conduct this examination at all, did you? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you doubt their ability to see whether it was properly done or not? A.—I did not consider it necessary for them to interfere.

Q.—Did they offer to interfere, or say a word while they were in the room to look on? A.—They did not. Excuse me—Dr. Gillman, while I was examining the body, immediately took my place, and commenced making an examination himself; Dr. Carnochan said nothing.

Q.—He said nothing and stood back? A.—Yes.

Q.—You did not invite him to participate? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you not say that the examination should be suspended unless they left the room? A.—I said nothing of the kind.

Q.—What did you say? A.—Nothing.

Q.—You neither spoke nor acted? A.—To Dr. Carnochan I said nothing, but to Gillman I said I must go on with the examination, and after I had got through, he might conduct his.

Q.—What was the objection to have Drs. Gillman and Carnochan in the room? A.—I had no objection after I got through.

Q.—While you were conducting the examination did you mean to have anything secret about it? A.—No.

Q.—What was your objection then to having those gentlemen present? A.—Because we were examining the wounds and measuring them, and we did not want anybody to interfere with us; we could not do it when the Doctor wanted to measure at the same time.

Q.—Did Dr. Gillman ask to measure the wounds? A.—No. I have stated to you that Dr. Gilman came into that room, and went and examined the body while I was measuring the body. He took my place, and commenced to feel over the body.

Q.—That, you thought, was interfering with you? A.—While I was examining the body, most decidedly.

Q.—Did Dr. Knight agree that he would have no interference? A.—He said nothing.

Q.—Did Dr. Uhl? A.—He said nothing.

Q.—Did Dr. Wood? A.—He was, I think, not present.

Q.—What did you mean by saying that all agreed that neither Gillman nor Carnochan should be present? A.—I suspended the examination while Carnochan was there, and I said to Dr. Gillman——

The Court—The witness has already answered that question.

Mr. Dean—I did not hear it.

The Court—I have upon my notes thus: "I told him after he got through that he might conduct his examination."

Mr. Dean—And you did not say that it must be suspended if he stayed in the room? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you dissect the wound in the neck? A.—Dr. Wood and myself did.

Q.—Where? A.—In a room.

Q.—In whose presence? A.—Dr. Wood's and myself.

Q.—Anybody else? A.—No.

Q.—And Drs. Uhl and Knight did not? A.—No, Sir; they were in the other room.

Q.—And they indorsed what you said? A.—They saw the wounds and the arteries.

Q.—And did not dissect, but you and Dr. Wood did? A.—No; we only did.

Q.—And Drs. Uhl and Knight did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—They signed, then, what you wrote or dictated? A.—They signed after seeing.

Q.—To what extent did you dissect? A.—To the extent of taking out about two and a half inches of the carotid artery—half an inch of the common carotid, and two inches of the external and internal carotid arteries.

(The witness was here shown a diagram of the cavities of the body, plate No. 5, and marked the arteries in pencil.)

Q.—After the forking or bifurcation, then, it is external and internal? A.—Yes.

Q.—Tell me exactly where was the cut of the knife—was it above the bifurcation or below? A.—Above.

Q.—It cut both? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you dissect it through the neck so as to show it upon the right side as well? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How, then, did you know the direction in which the knife went? A.—By a probe, and the dissection afterwards.

Q.—When was that? A.—In taking out the carotid arteries.

Q.—After this examination? A.—At the time that we dissected the arteries, we discovered the direction which the wound had taken.

Q.—To what extent did you dissect this wound in length? A.—Lengthwise, so as to get at the carotid arteries, and then laying the neck open sufficiently to see the direction that the wound had taken externally.

Q.—Did you dissect the other side? A.—On the right side we did not.

Q.—How did you not then know that the right carotid was wounded? A.—We did not say that it was.

Q.—The depth of the wound in the neck you know only from the probe? A.—Yes, and dissection.

Q.—To what extent did you dissect in depth? A.—Sufficient to get out the arteries.

Q.—But beyond that you did not go? A.—No; and the probe went to the depth of six inches.

Q.—The neck is not solid? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell, without dissection, the actual direction of the wound—its extent upon the neck? A.—We cannot tell exactly.

Q.—This wound in the neck is necessarily a mortal wound, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And must cause death very soon? A.—Yes, if the hemorrhage is not stopped.

Q.—Can the hemorrhage, when both carotids are cut, be arrested? A.—It might be, by applying pressure to the carotid, and then ligaturing it.

Q.—Then it is not a mortal wound? A.—It is a mortal wound.

Q.—How soon? A.—Perhaps thirty seconds.

Q.—Did you ever know a case where both carotids were cut? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know how long the party lived? A.—No; I have seen several suicides where both carotids were cut.

Q.—Is it matter of opinion as to how long the party would live? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it generally known by people who are not in the medical profession, just where the carotid lies? A.—Well, there are some people out of the profession who know better than others.

Q.—I ask if it is generally known? A.—I think the precise locality is not generally known.

Q.—Is there any place in the human system where a cut is more fatal than one which strikes the carotid? A.—The heart.

Q.—Is a blow more fatal in the heart than in the carotid? A.—More instantaneous perhaps.

Q.—That is not the question. The question is whether there is any place where a blow was more fatal than a blow that cut the carotid artery? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Ordinary people, when they cut their throats, do they cut the carotid? Do they not generally cut the front of the throat? A.—They generally attempt to cut the veins in the neck.

Q.—There is no vital organ directly in front? A.—There is the larynx. Ordinarily, people who commit suicide cut the front of the throat.

Q.—They do not attempt to cut the carotid? A.—I do not know what they attempt, but that is generally what they do.

Q.—The wound you spoke of in the left nipple reached the heart also? A.—There were two wounds in the heart—one about one inch from the left nipple, which penetrated the heart, and the other five inches below, and a little outwards, which touched the apex of the heart. I simply measured the wound in the left nipple.

The Court—The outer surface of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Dean—What was the reason that the wound was not dissected? A.—We did not consider it necessary.

Q.—Could you tell what the nature of the instrument was with which it was inflicted without dissection? A.—I could not.

Q.—Would dissection enable you to do it? A.—No.

Q.—Would dissection help you in coming to a conclusion? A.—Yes.

Q.—But you did not think it necessary? A.—I did not think it necessary to dissect that wound, but only to dissect the wound in the neck, showing in what manner and way the carotid artery was cut.

Q.—With what instrument was the wound in the neck inflicted? A.—With a sharp instrument.

Q.—A knife or dagger? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Was it an instrument sharp upon both sides, or only one? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Sharp at the point or not? A.—I should say sharp, most decidedly.

Q.—But you did not dissect far enough to see whether the instrument had a blunt edge or not? A.—No; we judged from the external appearance of the wound and the cuts internally.

Q.—But you did not dissect to get at the depth of the wound at the end? A.—No.

Q.—Are you able to say whether the instrument that caused this wound one inch from the left nipple had two edges or one? A.—I am not able to say precisely.

Q.—Would dissection help you to do that? A.—It would help.

The Court—But you did not do it? A.—No.

The Court—Did you make any examination of the clothes to see? A.—Yes, Sir, and that is embodied in that report.

Mr. Dean—(Addressing the Court)—We shall require to have the clothes produced.

The Judge—If you desire any direction upon that subject I will give it to you.

Mr. Dean—Q.—Between which ribs was this wound one inch from the nipple? A.—It is in the report; I think it was between the fourth and fifth ribs.

The Court—That is what Dr. Francis said.

Mr. Dean—Q.—Would such a wound, if deep enough, be a mortal wound? A.—That depends which way the instrument goes.

Q.—Rightly pointed, is it not the place to reach the heart? A.—The wound upon Burdell's body did reach the heart.

The Court—But it could be reached from other points? A.—Yes. [Illustrating on diagram and marking the position of the wound, which went into the fourth and fifth ribs.]

Mr. Dean—This wound went into the ventricle of the heart, and was therefore mortal, as I understand you? A.—I considered it a mortal wound.

Q.—The mere fact that a wound is made in the heart does not necessarily make it mortal, does it, unless it reaches either of the ventricles? A.—A wound may be made in the heart and yet a man live for some little time.

Q.—Is the other point in the heart a mortal wound necessarily? A.—Not necessarily, but it would be speedy if inflammation were produced.

Q.—Now, as to this wound we have spoken of—if it had gone in a different direction it would not have been mortal—going through the fourth and fifth ribs—unless it reached the heart; it was a fact that it reached the heart, and piercing it made it mortal? A.—Yes.

The Court—I suppose there is no doubt about that? A.—None.

The Court—The point it reaches of course determines the materiality or immateriality of the wound? A.—Yes.

Mr. Dean—Now as to the wound in the right shoulder, near the clavicle—was that wound also directed to a mortal part? A.—It penetrated the pleura.

The Court—Is there an artery under the clavicle? A.—Yes, the subclevian artery, and if that had been severed it would have been a mortal wound.

Q.—It could not have been tied? A.—It could have been tied.

Q.—But not in time? A.—No.

Q.—You did not dissect that wound? A.—No.

Q.—And you do not know how near that artery the knife went? A.—No.

Q.—Now, Sir, in view of these circumstances—this wound in the carotid artery, in the heart, and this particular wound in the right shoulder, I ask you what your opinion is, as to whether the person who struck those blows, was acquainted with the anatomy of the human body? A.—It would be impossible to say whether he was acquainted with the anatomy of the human body, but they certainly were very accurate wounds; but this might have been done by accident.

Q.—I ask you for your opinion? A.—My opinion is that it might have been done by accident.

The Court—But the wounds were calculated to produce mortal results? A.—Yes, they were very accurate wounds, but, at the same time, they may have been mere matter of accident.

Mr. Dean—Did not you and Dr. Wood say in that room that those wounds were singularly accurate? A.—I might possibly have made such a remark.

The Court—He thinks that they are singularly accurate, but, at the same time they might have been matter of accident.

Q.—In your judgment as a medical man, taking a hundred deaths caused by violence by some sharp instrument, would wounds be as accurate as in this case by a person not acquainted with the anatomy of the human body? A.—I have not the statistics.

Q.—I want to know your opinion? A.—It may occur once and may occur again.

Q.—I ask you your opinion—whether you agree with Dr. Francis and Dr. Wood. A.—I should say that taking all the points together they would be rather more accurate than in a large number of deaths caused in that way.

Q.—What amount of force would be sufficient to inflict such wounds? A.—A person of lesser strength might inflict them. I cannot say exactly how; it is impossible to say which way they were inflicted; his body and arms bore marks of resistance.

Q.—Do you mean to say, as a medical man, that a person of lesser strength than he could have inflicted those wounds, and have received no marks of violence? A.—I think not, unless he was surprised—taken unawares.

Q.—By taken unawares, I suppose, you mean that the person had struck him, and had got the advantage, so that he could not resist? A.—Yes, Sir, or, having inflicted those wounds which rendered him incapable of resistance at once.

Q.—A person coming from behind and holding him fast might have done it you think? A.—I cannot answer that question exactly.

Q.—In your judgment, looking at that room, where was the first blow struck? A.—In my opinion—and this is mere matter of opinion—I think the first blow received was upon the right shoulder.

Q.—Where was he? A.—Probably sitting down.

Q.—By his desk near the sofa, on the east side of the room? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was that blow, if struck by a person from behind, a right or left-handed blow? A.—It might be either.

Q.—Depending upon the place where the person striking the blow stood? A.—Yes; I do not know the exact direction of the blow, except that it was downward, and penetrated the cavity of the pleura.

Q.—Would the blow not naturally be in the left shoulder if struck by a left-handed person coming up from behind? A.—Not naturally; it might be in the right.

Q.—Why? A.—I cannot say. It might be in either shoulder; there would be choice. I say that a man coming behind another in that position might be guided by circumstances—but whatever they might be I do not know—and strike on one shoulder or the other. If you say "naturally," I would say that you would strike the right shoulder with the right hand, and the left with the left. From the wound itself nothing can be determined whether the blows were given with the right or the left hand; my opinion is that the wound in the neck was given from behind.

Q.—Do you agree or disagree with Dr. Wood upon that subject? A.—I agree with him.

Q.—Did he not testify that it was the other way? A.—He was under the impression it was given from the back.

Q.—On what facts do you base that opinion. A.—I think the party was endeavoring to escape from the door?

Q.—You mean Dr. Burdell? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you think the party was endeavoring to stop him? A.—Yes, was in pursuit, and came up behind and inflicted this wound.

The Court—That wound, I understand you, would be mortal? A.—Yes. I should judge that he was sitting between the two windows, by his small instrument case, when the party came up and inflicted the wound upon the shoulder; there was blood on the chair by the instrument case—the case between the two windows looking back; I cannot say distinctly whether there was blood on the chair by the east side.

Q.—Suppose he was sitting there, and the blow was struck, would not the blood be traced all the way to the door? A.—He might be and might not; blood may or may not escape.

Q.—I understood you to say that one wound was made by a left-handed person—which was that? A.—I think not; I do not recollect saying so.

The Judge.—No, he said no such thing.

Q.—Well, then, I will ask him now, could all the blows found on the body be inflicted by a right handed person? I think that the wound on the caroted artery must have been given by a left-handed person.

Q.—Why do you think so? A.—I should say, in my opinion, there is a probability of its being a left-handed blow, if not given from behind.

Q.—Would it not depend upon the position of the parties? A.—Yes, the position of the parties indicated that the blow was from the left.

Q.—Well, but would the fact whether it was from the left or the right, not depend as much on the position of the parties, as whether I should strike you on the right or left shoulder? A.—Of course, if the position was known.

Q.—Then you mean to say that unless you knew the position of the parties you cannot determine whether it was a right or left handed person? A.—I mean to say in the case that no person could state with certainty whether it was inflicted by a right or left-handed person, but in my medical opinion——

Counsel—We don't ask you that.

Witness—But you did.

Counsel—I ask you whether, not knowing the position of the parties, you could determine whether the blows were right-handed or left-handed? A.—In answer to that I say that I think in my medical opinion——

Q.—I don't ask you what you think. I ask you whether, from your knowledge of the position of the parties, you know whether that blow was right-handed or left-handed? A.—I can tell from the measure, by the indications on the wall, and——

Q.—I don't ask you that. I ask you whether, without knowing the position of the parties, and from the wound itself, you can determine whether the blow was right handed or left-handed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you first hear about this left-handed theory? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—It wasn't on the inquest, was it?

Witness—The inquest?

Counsel—Yes, the inquest before Coroner Connery? A.—The opinion was advanced by a great many.

Q.—You and Dr. Wood were both examined? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you and he say anything about a right or left-handed person? A.—Not as I am aware of; I will not speak certainly, but I think not.

Q.—In whatever you did, on that inquest, there, you acted under the directions of the Coroner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In your examination of this body, and in your treatment of Mrs. Burdell's family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Both herself and her daughters? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Any examinations that were made were made by his directions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Court—[To counsel]—I don't think we need any of that here, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the clothes were on when you made this examination? A.—Yes, Sir.

Court—He has stated that already.

Witness—We removed the coat, I think, on the examination of the body.

Q.—(by the Court)—What clothes had Dr. Burdell on? A.—He had a black cloth dress-coat, black cloth vest, linen shirt; I am not positive whether the under-shirt was woolen.

Q.—Flannel or knit? A.—I think it was knit.

Q.—What were his lower garments? A.—They were black cloth pants.

Q.—Woolen? A.—Yes.

Q.—What under them? A.—Drawers, I suppose; we did not remove his pantaloons.

Q.—Do you know whether he had drawers on under his pantaloons or not? A.—I am not certain; we only removed his pantaloons for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the wounds in the abdomen.

Counsel—(resuming)—This wound in the abdomen was also mortal, was it not? A.—It would prove mortal, in all probability.

Q.—Did the wound that you speak of, that reached the heart, go through the lapel of the coat, and the ordinary thickness of the coat, and all this lining, through the lapel of the vest, then through this cotton or linen shirt, then through the flannel shirt, and then through the cartilage between the fourth and fifth ribs, and then into the heart? A.—Yes, Sir, through the lapel of the coat, the lapel of the vest, the shirt and under-shirt, and through the body.

Q.—Would it require considerable force to make the wound? A.—Not an immense deal of force.

Q.—I asked you if it would require considerable force? A.—I cannot say what amount.

Q.—Would it require considerable force? A.—I don't know what you consider considerable.

Court—The term is indefinite. You had better ask him with reference to the size or strength of the person.

Q.—Was that wound inflicted from before or behind? A.—From the front.

Q.—Was that wound inflicted with the right hand or with the left, supposing the party standing in front? A.—I could not say.

Q.—If they stood face to face, would not the natural direction of the blow of a right-handed person be to reach the left side of the other party? A.—I could not say whether it was the right or left hand.

Q.—I don't ask which it was. I only ask which would be the natural direction of the blow of a right-handed person? A.—It might be done naturally by either the right or left hand.

Q.—Suppose the parties standing face to face, and one of them strike with the right hand, where would it naturally reach?

The Court—He has answered that already.

Witness—If a person was left-handed, he could strike naturally in the same direction in front as a right-handed person.

Q.—There would be nothing in the wound then to show which? A.—No.

Q.—You would then suppose the party struck to stand still and not resist? A.—Well, in my opinion the wound in the heart was inflicted whilst the body was either on the floor or sinking; it would be one of the last wounds given.

Q.—The wound was upward? A.—If a person was standing over him in that way the wound would naturally be downwards and upwards.

Q.—If the party was on his face you could not make that wound? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were not there to see how it was struck? A.—No, I have said I was not.

Court—That is his speculation, of course.

Counsel—I did not ask him his opinions as to that.

Re-examined by District-Attorney—Q.—Where is Dr. Wood now? A.—He is in Nashville, Tenn.

Q.—He is not in this City? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are his partner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How old a man is he—he is an old practitioner, isn't he? A.—Yes, Sir; he has practised a long time; some twenty odd years.

Court—I suppose his position and standing as a surgeon is not contested?

Mr. Dean—Not at all.

Q.—As to this deposition which was so much examined about. Were you present when Dr. Van Buren and Dr. Childs, as well as Dr. Uhl, were examined in regard to it?

Mr. Dean—What deposition?

Court—The results of this *post mortem* examination.

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have been asked who Dr. Gillman and Dr. Carnochan were. Do you know Dr. Childs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he concur in this deposition?

Counsel for defence objected.

The District-Attorney said he merely wished to show in reference to the attempt at a sneer that was got up in this case, to show——

Court—I don't think that is necessary, unless we are called upon to rebut sneers by evidence.

Mr. Dean—Dr. Van Buren is a competent witness, and we want to have him on the stand. He is the man who first put a stop to this mode of conducting a *post mortem*.

EVIDENCE OF DR. THOMPSON, RECALLED.

Dr. Thompson was recalled by Counsel for defence, and asked if he had seen Mrs. Cunningham eat, carve, and write. He said he had, and she carved very much about as other people did; he never noticed any difference; she appeared to be right-handed; she certainly wrote with her right hand; he had dined with her several times and had seen her write, so that he had opportunities of judging. To the District-Attorney he said his attention had never been particularly called to that; and to a Juror he stated that his residence was No. 199 West Twenty-seventh-street.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN CONNERY.

The next witness called was John Connery, the Deputy Coroner. He said he was present at the search of Mrs. Cunningham's apartments, and saw her bureau examined. He thought Mrs. Cunningham said to the officers and himself that they would find nothing in the bureau. They did find some weapons—a dagger, a lancet, and a small five-barrelled revolver, four of the barrels loaded. The pistol was found in the third drawer, the dagger in the second drawer of the bureau; the safe key was found in a bag in the attic, along with some letters addressed to Mrs. Cunningham. (The weapons named were produced and identified.)

Cross-examined.—Q.—Who was present besides yourself, during this search? A.—Officers Davis and Moore.

Q.—Were you the Coroner's Deputy? A.—I was employed as such, and considered myself acting as such.

Counsel repeated his question, but the District-Attorney interfered on the ground that it had already been sufficiently answered, and so the Court ruled.

Q.—Did you act, during that inquest, otherwise than as the deputy of the Coroner, and by his order? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—You were in the room of Mrs. Burdell quite frequently, during the holding of that inquest, were you not? A.—Yes, I was, quite often.

Q.—You took the chief management in directing affairs in her family? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you order her to deliver up to you her daguerreotype, and those of her children? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you request her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you swear that you did not tell her and her daughters to get their daguerreotypes for you? A.—I did not, Sir, undoubtedly.

The Court asked what was the materiality of this. This witness had been called only to identify the weapons produced.

Mr. Clinton—This witness is called to prove a declaration of the prisoner.

Court—I see. Go on, Sir.

Q.—Did you get their daguerreotypes?

Witness—What daguerreotypes?

Counsel—The daguerreotypes of the prisoner and her daughters? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Or either of them? A.—Nor either of them.

Q.—Did you ask for either of them? A.—No, Sir, I did not ask for either of them.

Q.—Were their daguerreotypes demanded in your presence, by yourself or any one else acting under you or the Coroner? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you swear that you never said one word to her or her daughters on the subject of giving you or giving other persons in your presence their daguerreotypes? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Did you have anything to do with selling their daguerreotypes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know who did? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you present when Mrs. Burdell was stripped naked?

The Court—[Emphatically]—I won't permit this.

District-Attorney—I don't object to it, because I have an object in permitting it to go on. It is for the Court, however, to act on its own discretion.

Mr. Clinton believed there was one point of view in which His Honor would certainly admit it.

The Court could see nothing yet developed in the case which showed the propriety of any such question.

Mr. Clinton—There will be, after the opening of the defence.

Court—Then you had better suspend till you have opened your defence.

Cross examined—Q.—Have you been very active in this matter, Sir.

Witness—In what matter, Sir.

Counsel—In this Burdell case, since the inquest.

A.—No, Sir—not since the inquest; I have not.

Q.—Do you know anything about Counsel being denied access to her during the first week of that inquest?

Court—That question comes under the same category as the last.

Mr. Clinton denied that it did, and went on to argue the point.

The Court ruled that the defence had a right to show anything that he did towards restraining her on the Saturday before her refusal to go down before the Coroner, but not afterwards. [Exception taken.]

Mr. Clinton then, with a view he said to show the feeling of this witness, asked: Did you keep this lady in custody at that place (No. 31 Bond-street) until she was taken to the City Prison.

The Court again ruled out the question.

Q.—Did you say you have taken no part in this case since the inquest was concluded? Have you taken any part in the matter? A.—No, Sir; I have not taken any part in it further than to hear parties talk of it once in a while.

Q.—Did you go the Tombs to talk the case up with Mary Donahoe? A.—I was at the Tombs, but I had no consultation with her.

Q.—Did you talk to her about this case? A.—I did not talk to her about the case.

Q.—Did she talk to you about the case? A.—No, Sir; she spoke—

Q.—Did you see her at all? A.—I did

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening. (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two Copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who desire their notices to be placed on the *fifth* page must accompany them with directions to that effect.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship *Europa* we receive a telegraphic summary of three days' later news from Europe. It is a relief to be enabled to state that the Prussian and Swiss representatives in Paris have at length agreed upon propositions for the settlement of the Neufchatel question, subject to the approbation of their respective Governments. It is to be hoped that this tedious dispute, which has long since lost all public interest, will now be finally adjusted. Lord ELGIN, the newly-appointed British Commissioner to China, has left for the scene of his labors. The intelligence from China is interesting. Europeans were being indiscriminately slaughtered by the Chinese whenever opportunity occurred. The commercial intelligence by this arrival possesses some features of interest. Cotton was slightly lower, and Breadstuffs were generally steady, with, in some cases, a tendency to advance. Consols have advanced, and closed on the 24th ult. at 93.

The trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, charged with having murdered Dr. BURDELL, was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Much additional testimony was taken relative to the position and character of the wounds found in the body, and, from the course pursued by the defence, the opinion obtains that they will endeavor to shift the responsibility of the deed upon some person having more than common knowledge of the anatomy of the human body. Such was the opinion of Dr. FRANCIS, when upon the stand. There was considerable testimony elicited on the cross-examinations, bearing upon the impression that the wounds were inflicted by a left-handed person, and that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was a left-handed woman. The medical witnesses gave no decided opinion as to what hand was used by the person who committed the deed, and witnesses familiar with Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had failed to notice any unusual use of her left hand. A model of the house, and drawings in oil of the room in which the body was found, were brought into Court, and found valuable aids to a correct understanding of a portion of the evidence. The District-Attorney thinks he will be able to conclude the case for the prosecution to-day.

We have received advices from Rio Janeiro, *viâ* England, to the 17th of March. Yellow fever prevailed there to an alarming extent. The deaths had reached 25 per day, and were almost exclusively among foreigners. The production of silk in Brazil is beginning to attract attention.

The troubles on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are now doubtless at an end. Within the past two or three days there has been no desire manifested to renew them, and the business of the road has been permitted to resume its usual course. There is no intention on the part of the Company to effect any compromise with the strikers.

The New-Granada Canal Company is suffering new misfortunes. Mr. D. G. GILLET, who was sent on to Carthagena with money, they say, to resume dredging the canal, has returned bringing the report that the Carthagenian Government has seized $5,000 of their funds, deposited with it as a pledge for the fulfillment of the contract, and now refuse to let the work go on until a new contract is effected. The Company say they shall sue for damages.

The Cattle Markets were supplied yesterday with about cattle enough to meet the current demand, which is greatly diminished by free receipts of veal, and especially by the large numbers of shad now offered in our markets. The decision to leave the shad-poles in the North River this season will help to make up for any deficiency in beef. Good fat shad are retailed from the markets now at prices equivalent to 6 to 9 cents per pound, for the dressed fish, which furnishes cheaper food for the masses, and that more relished than spring beef at 12 to 18@20 cents per pound. There was an average decline on beef cattle yesterday of full ½ cent per pound net, from the average rate of the preceding week.

The Police Commissioners held a series of meetings yesterday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and adjourning finally at 4 P. M. They transacted no business of importance, but merely awaited an answer from ex-Judge WHITING as to his acceptance or rejection of the appointment of Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police District. Up to the time of adjournment, however, no word had been received from him. A large number of applications were received yesterday for the posts of clerks and surgeons—about 100 for the first and over fifty for the latter. It is understood that if Mr. WHITING accepts the position offered him the office of Chief Clerk will be filled by a resident of Kings County. The Commissioners meet again to-day.

In the Board of Councilmen on Wednesday evening, several petitions of an ordinary character were presented, and referred to appropriate Committees, after which the Board adjourned to Friday evening. Is it Mr. BRISTED's opinion that Councilmen are entitled to no pay under the new Charter, that makes such brief sessions?

Proposals have been advertised by the Commissioners for the construction of the Quarantine Hospital buildings, fences and dock on the land purchased near Seguine's Point. The proposals will be received until the 13th. Only three buildings are to be erected. They are to be made of plain boards, one story high, and 75 feet long by 25 feet wide. They are thus light, not only because Seguine's Point may be but temporarily the site of Quarantine, but also because lightly-built shanties of this kind have been shown by experience less liable to become infected with malaria than substantial buildings of stone or brick. The dwelling house on the land will be retained for the physician's residence. A light wharf will be built for a Quarantine steamer to ply between the Point and this City. No warehouse for the reception of lightered goods will be erected at present. It is expected that the new buildings and improvements will be completed by the first of July, ready for the establishment of the Quarantine. The expense of the buildings and all the improvements are estimated at $10,000.

The front wall of the old building No. 84 Chatham-street, upon which workmen were tearing down, fell suddenly into the street yesterday morning. Mrs. SARAH HENRY, of No. 472 Pearl-street, was in front of the building at the time, with her two little sons, one of whom, DENNIS, aged 5 years, was instantly killed. Mrs. HENRY was badly, though not fatally, injured. The other boy escaped. Mrs. ONDERDONK, of Grand-street, who was passing at the time had a narrow escape, one of the falling bricks striking her on the foot. Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body of the deceased boy, and the Jury rendered a verdict in which they find the parties having charge of the removal of the building with culpable carelessness, in not having examined more carefully as to the safety of the building while taking it down.

A meeting of the "Wilson Small" Democratic General Committee was held last evening, at Tammany Hall. It was a large one. A long and very fiery address was adopted, condemnatory of the course of the seven Sachems calling themselves "Reformers," as was also a resolution calling upon the Wilson Small delegates to enroll a list of Democratic voters in each Ward, with a view to defeat the "corrupt Primary Election system," and obtain a true and fair expression of the popular will. This last move will have a tendency to check the "Reform" move. The sum and substance of the affair appears to be what one high in power terms "a bold move—a game of bluff—going them fellows two better on their own lay."

The annual election for officers of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Monday evening, and the following ticket was chosen: President, ROBERT BLISS; Vice-President, CEPHAS BRAINERD; Corresponding Secretary, RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Jr.; Treasurer, MARK HOYT. In the new Board of Direction two members of the famous Investigating Committee are included.

JOHN MORRISSEY, the notorious pugilist, took the field again early yesterday morning, when, with a friend named PATTERSON, he became involved in a terrible fight in the bar-room of the Girard House, with the bar-keepers and waiters of the establishment. Pistols and knives were brought into play, but none of the participants were fatally injured. MORRISSEY and PATTERSON were badly beaten, and one of the hotel employes named CONRAY, was cut in the neck with a knife. The rioters are in custody.

The body of WILLIAM MCPHILIPS, aged five years and six months, who suddenly disappeared from his home, in Mangin-street, last December, was found yesterday in the river at the foot of Rivington-street. It was identified by a burn on the abdomen and by the discovery of two of the toes being curiously joined together.

The body of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, and 5 feet 7 inches high, was found yesterday at the foot of Pier No. 14, North River.

PHILIP BERKMAN, a German, aged 27 years, committed suicide yesterday morning at his lodging-room, No. 247 Second-street, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He had been sick for two years, and on Tuesday last he was told by his doctor that nothing further could be done for him. This announcement very much depressed him.

The young man BATTLES who was stabbed on Sunday evening during an affray in Worth-street, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital. An inquest has been held upon the body, and two young men are in custody, one for causing the death of BATTLES, and the other as an accessory.

A Grand Jury was impanneled yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and Judge RUSSELL delivered his charge. A case of burglary and another of larceny were disposed of, and the Court adjourned to this morning.

The Board of Education failed of getting a quorum last night. It was agreed to meet next on Wednesday, the 13th.

A little before 3 yesterday morning, the large building on Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, at the corner of Elm-place, caught fire, and the entire building was soon in ruins. This building was erected five years ago by Messrs. BAGE & SOTHER, at an expense of about $40,000, and was intended for a market, but was eventually divided into stores. The largest portion of the building was occupied by the Mechanical Bakery establishment, in which the fire originated from a defect in the flue, at the same place where a fire originated a few days ago. The workmen were just ready to send out their morning batch of bread when the alarm was given. The loss of the owner of the bakery, Mr. BERDAN, is estimated at $45,000, which includes machinery and stock on hand. Upon it there was an insurance of only $10,000, in the following offices: Relief Insurance Company, $2,500; St. Marks, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Hamilton, $2,500.

Other parts of the building were occupied by RICHARD LIDDLE, as a stove store, G. R. COLGAN, as an oyster saloon, and several rooms up stairs by societies. The property of Mr. LIDDLE was mostly removed to a place of safety. Mr. COLGAN's loss is $250.

The building was a mere shell, and was owned by ROSWELL GRAVES. Loss $20,000. Insured for $13,000; in the Home Insurance Company for $4,000; Continental, $4,000; Phenix, $2,500, and St. Mark's, $2,500.

The house of Mr. J. R. OLWELL, on Elm-place, occupied by G. WHEELER, was damaged by the falling of a wall. Mr. OLWELL's loss is $1,000, and the loss of the occupant is about $500.

Mr. BERDAN intends to have his bakery in operation again within 90 days.

SAMUEL A. FRENCH, on Tuesday night, was re-elected Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Fire Department over JACOB Z. MARINUS, receiving 208 votes out of 295 votes cast.

The Burdell Murder Trial.

We devote a very large portion of our available space this morning, as we shall be compelled to do for several mornings to come, to the report of the Trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM for the murder of Dr. BURDELL. We should find sufficient excuse for so doing in the importance of the case, the mystery which surrounds the crime and the unparalleled interest which it has created in the public mind. But as some of our cotemporaries excuse themselves from the labor and expense of reporting it upon the plea that very full reports were made of the proceedings upon the Coroner's Inquest; we may add that this fact constitutes an additional reason why equally full and equally accurate reports should be given now. The proceedings upon the inquest were *ex parte*, and designed to direct suspicion rather than determine guilt. They resulted in the indictment of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM,—and in the accumulation of an immense amount of circumstantial evidence against her. This evidence is now to be sifted and examined by the rules of law: and it is only just to all the parties concerned that these proceedings should be as carefully reported as those of the preliminary inquest. This is the only *trial* which has thus far been held in this case:—and it is this, rather than any preceding form of legal process, which is to determine the question of guilt or innocence.

The careful reader of these reports will perceive, moreover, that the evidence is by no means a repetition of that which was submitted to the Coroner. Very many additional facts are elicited especially in the examination of the medical witnesses, and much of what was before stated has a very different bearing when brought within the rules of legal evidence. The Court is making rapid progress with the trial, and it is intimated that the case for the prosecution will be closed to-day.

Centralization and the Government of our City.

We have already expressed pretty freely our estimate of the exact amount of benefit the City is likely to derive from the war of injunctions which is now being waged in the law courts with so much fierceness and animosity. But whatever our views may be of the policy of the Legislature, or the issue of the struggle, there is one point in the arguments of the Corporation and its advisers which deserves notice, if only for the purpose of repudiating all share in its absurdity. Mr. O'CONOR and Judge EDMONDS have never ceased, since they began to fight Mayor WOOD's battle, to hold "centralization" up before us as a *bogie* of the first magnitude. We have been told long stories in the Judge's melodious style, of the spirit of *de*-centralization in which the Constitution was framed; of the eagerness to strip the executive of all unnecessary powers by which the convention was animated; of the love of municipal independence which breathes from every section and every line. All danger to freedom in this country centres, we are told, in Albany; all guarantees for its preservation in the corporations of cities and towns.

This we admit, right or wrong, true or false, is a perfectly legitimate forensic argument. Moreover, we have no hesitation in saying that centralization is the most formidable enemy with which freedom has ever had to contend—more terrible than a foreign yoke, and capable of working more demoralization in ten years than either anarchy or high-handed oppression in a century. You may plunder and massacre a people through many generations without extinguishing in their hearts their hatred of slavery; but if you take out of the hands of one generation the management of their own affairs, you consign them not simply to bondage, but to imbecility. The history of the struggle between municipalities and the central power has been, in all countries and in all ages, the history of the struggle between freedom and tyranny. We believe no country in the world owes more to local self-government than America. She is indebted to it for the peace which reigns in her borders, and the unexampled prosperity which, during eighty eventful years, has crowned her with rejoicing, far more than to any inherent virtues in the national character, or any inherent advantages in the country.

Whether, therefore, the spirit of the Constitution of this State be decentralizing or not, we can only say it would be well if it were, or it is well if it be; and any consolation Mayor WOOD can derive from the supposition, he is perfectly welcome to, for we fear few of his consolations are drawn from so legitimate a source. If Mr. O'CONOR can make out the affirmative, so much the better for everybody. We do not make these remarks for the purpose of discussing rules of construction, or digging hidden meanings out of masses of verbiage. Our sole object is, while expressing our detestation of centralization in the abstract, to express as much indignation as we can well feel, at the attempts which are being made to elevate the present contest into the position of a struggle for a great principle—to represent the Corporation of this City as a martyr in a good cause. Whatever indulgence the license of the forum may give for Mr. O'CONOR or Mr. EDMONDS, there is no reason that we know of for allowing the wild ravings of the Corporation to go forth to the world as the real and true groans and lamentations of the City of New-York. We beg to assure all country philosophers who feel disposed to point a moral with the history of the *cause celèbre* by which our courts are now agitated, that the illustration afforded by it is, we are sorry to say, an illustration on the wrong side. Whatever decentralization may have done for others, for us it has been productive of nothing, so far, but unmixed evil. Whatever aspect centralization may have for others, for us WOOD and WILSON and their *confrères* have shorn it of its terrors. We have nothing to fear from it. If we were governed by a "*platz commandant*," had our chimneys swept by the police, and had to write to Washington for leave to put up pumps in our yards, every one of us would be better off than he is. Most of the objects of a city administration are far better carried out, as a general rule, by a vigorous and arbitrary police system than by a representative assembly. A Prefect with his *gens-d'armes*, armed with a *carte-blanche* to draw on our purses, and responsible only to his chief, would sweep, watch, light and water our streets a great deal better than any Aldermen and Common Council. Despots are just as good scavengers and thief catchers as freemen, and mostly a great deal better. It is not these alone we look for from municipal freedom. We look to it for the growth of public spirit, for the habit of self-government, for the nurture of independence, for reverence for forms, and for the spread of sound morality and the culture of self-restraint. If it give us these things,—and the experience of mankind warrants us in expecting them of it, we care not of what material comforts it denies us. If it make our pulses beat quicker, strengthens our nerves, and infuses new vigor into our bodies, we care not in what storms it may rock us.

Has decentralization—this boasted decentralization—done anything of all these for New-York? Has not, on the contrary, this spirit of the Constitution been so far for us a spirit of darkness? It has not simply deprived us of all the benefits of good government, filled our streets with filth, and delivered us over to the tender mercies of the robber and assassin; it has done more and worse than this. It has shaken the public faith in honesty by placing the greatest knaves amongst us in the highest places we can bestow. It has inflicted irretrievable injury on the public service, by associating the notion of office with the notion of blackguardism, and the highest civic honors with the deepest public infamy. It has infused into every class of the community a recklessness and indifference with regard to the public interests which a century may not suffice to eradicate; and it has placed an indelible stain on our reputation by bringing before the world the very scum of our population as the guardians of our interests, and the mouthpieces of our wisdom. When any good friend of municipal government stands up to denounce centralization, New-York is certainly the last place in the world to which he should look for illustrations for his argument.

A New Kink in the Southern Mind.

When a man keeps a powder magazine in the cellar of his house, every alarm of fire very naturally throws him into a tremor; and he will be likely to neglect a good many important matters in his anxiety to guard against a conflagration. While his neighbors are sleeping soundly in their beds he is lying awake with a beating heart, calculating the possibilities of being blown sky-high by spontaneous combustion, or from a chance spark lighting upon his roof. This is the unhappy condition of our friends of the Slave States. While the people of the Free States have never felt the slightest apprehensions for the permanence of their institutions, and have been able, therefore, to devote their entire energies to the prosecution of their great enterprizes for improving their material prosperity, the people of the Slave States have been comparatively paralyzed by the constant sense of danger which their one perilous institution imposes upon them. Two-thirds, at least, of their time, and their energy, their talents and their means have been devoted to the preservation of their Slave system. All other considerations have been made secondary to this great and overshadowing interest. That comfortable feeling of perfect security which is common in all of the Free States, the people of the South are strangers to. They are obliged to keep a double watch to preserve themselves from the attacks of their Slaves, and to preserve their Slaves from the attacks of outsiders. In addition to the old complicated dangers which have beset them, and kept them constantly in a state bordering upon civil war, they have lately discovered a new cause for alarm, and are devising means to avert the new danger which threatens them.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, the *L'Union* of Louisiana, and the Charleston *Mercury*, profess to have discovered a menacing danger to their institution in Virginia, and other Border States, which must inevitably be compelled, from the impossibility of keeping their slaves, to sell off all their live property and then join the great Free States of the North and West. The effect of such a movement as this would be to convert the adjoining Slave States into Border States, which would, in time, be compelled to follow the example of their immediate neighbors, and so the process of converting interior States into Border States, and Border States into Free States, until Slavery would extinguish itself by a natural and inevitable law. We must confess that there is a shadow of reality in these border chimeras of Louisiana and South Carolina.

To prevent Slavery from committing *felo de se*, the *Crescent* has suggested that the only effective course will be, for the interior Slave States to pass laws prohibiting the importation of slaves from the Border States. It being presumed that Virginia, and the other breeding States, being denied a market for their great staple, will never feel themselves able to bear so great a loss as the emancipation of their slaves would entail upon them, and that they would continue to form, as they do now, a cordon of Border States to prevent the escape of slaves from the interior States.

The objection to this ingenious plan is that the slaves of Virginia are absolutely necessary to the States further South, which do not breed laborers enough for their own wants. To obviate the difficulties from this cause two different schemes have been proposed; one is to reopen the African slave trade, and the other to import Coolies from China. The New-Orleans papers, and especially the *Delta*, are in favor of the first, while the Charleston *Mercury* decides in favor of Coolies. In the meantime, while these points are in process of discussion by Louisiana and South Carolina, Virginia must look on with very singular sensations to find herself regarded as inevitably taking her natural position as a Free State, unless she can be coerced into the permanent condition of a slave breeder. Perhaps she may come to the conclusion that her only safety lies in taking Time by the forelock and selling off all her slave property while there is yet a market open to her.

AMERICAN BENEVOLENCE.—It would be a very absurd thing to say that public benefactions are of American invention, because we know that England abounds in noble evidences to the contrary; but, what may be said, we think with entire propriety, is, that on this side of the Atlantic the public benefactions of private individuals have been made on a more liberal and magnificant scale than has ever been known in the old world. A literary journal of Paris, not long ago, in giving an account of the Astor Library, said it was the gift of Sir JOHN ASTOR, who bequeathed 30,000 francs to found a public library. The sum appeared sufficiently grand to the French editor to demand a special paragraph; but the actual amount bequeathed by Mr. ASTOR was two millions of francs, to which his son has since added 150,000 more. We published, last week, an account of a great holiday in Liverpool given in honor of Mr. BROWN, who had undertaken to erect a library building for the use of the people of that town at his own expense. He at first proposed to give the sum of five thousand pound towards the object; he then offered to double the amount, and at last agreed to bear the entire cost of the library, which, it was supposed, would exceed £20,000. This was very liberal, and it is most gratifying to know that Mr. BROWN's townsmen gave so hearty a demonstration of their appreciation of his generous gift. On the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the new library he was presented with dozens of addresses of all classes of his fellow-citizens, and after a grand parade, in which the nobility of the neighborhood, the clergy, and the principal people of the town took part, there was a banquet in St. George's Hall, at which two thousand persons sat down.

But these grateful demonstrations of the Liverpool people, while they are so honorable to their character, also show how rare such public benefactions are in that part of the world. Here, for example, such gifts to the public are so common that hardly any notice is taken of them, when they are made. PETER COOPER has bestowed upon our community an institution which will cost him nearly half a million of dollars, and he has never yet been honored by the slightest public recognition of his magnificent donation, beyond being invited to preside at a public meeting. When Mr. DARGAN, of Dublin, loaned the people of that city the necessary funds to erect their Crystal Palace, the Queen on her visit to Ireland paid him the great honor of calling upon him at his house, and as a further proof of her appreciation of his benevolence offered to make him a baronet or a knight.

But our fellow-countryman, GEORGE PEABODY, came home on a visit, after an absence of twenty years, and scatters his beneficences right and left, giving to his native village fifty thousand dollars to found a library, to Boston double that amount for a similar purpose, and to the City of Baltimore five hundred thousand dollars, and these magnificent bounties do not occasion any unusual demonstration, or exclamations of surprise.

We have become used to such gifts, and though we cannot claim the honor of having invented public beneficences, yet we may point to the great gifts of our Girards, Astors, Coopers and Peabodys as evidence that we have excelled all other nations in the extent of our private gifts for the benefit of the people.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.—The Boston papers are discussing with a good deal of eagerness a novel question of responsibility. It seems that Mr. CUSHING wrote his Newburyport speech, and that one of the Boston papers put it in type from the first draft of his manuscript. In that copy occurred a sentence which Mr. CUSHING afterwards expunged,—which he did not utter in his speech as it was delivered, and which was not contained in any other copy of the printed address. The question now is whether Mr. CUSHING is to be held responsible for that sentence or not. It would seem that the fact of his having expunged it was sufficient evidence of the fact that he did not wish to be understood as having uttered it:—but this difficulty is overcome by those papers which assail him on account of it by assuming that he *could* have uttered it if he had dared to do so. It is quite enough to hold a man responsible for what he *does* say—without also denouncing him for what he deliberately decides *not* to say.

A precisely similar incident happened to KOSSUTH when he was in this country. The speech which he made at the Press banquet was written and put in type at the TIMES office in advance of its delivery. A statement occurred in it which he subsequently ascertained to be incorrect, and which he accordingly erased in the proof of the speech and which he did not deliver. But one of the City papers accidentally failed to make the correction, and in its report of the speech the paragraph occurred. And in spite of the withdrawal of the statement, and the explanations that were made of the way in which it came to be printed, a Wall-street journal assailed KOSSUTH on the strength of it day after day with the utmost vehemence. His only reply was one which Mr. CUSHING might fairly make: that he was responsible for what he *did* say—and not for what he did *not* say.

New-York Historical Society.

On Tuesday evening, at the usual monthly meeting of the Historical Society, Rev. Dr. DEWITT in the chair, two clever Daguerreotypes (by BRADY) from miniature painted in 1791, were presented to the Society. These works, framed and hung on the wall, were closely and admiringly examined. They are the gift of T. W. C. MOORE. The originals are in the possession of the grand-daughters of the artist—ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON of Philadelphia. They were painted before the Father of his Country lost his teeth, and though devoid of the venerable air which characterizes the ordinary resemblances, the recommendation that elaborate portraits from them be made, may properly lead to their adoption as the *standard* likenesses.

Several other communications were read.

Mr. BENEDICT suggested that as the Society was almost ready to transfer its books and papers to the new building, it was desirable the public should know it. Contributions of books and pamphlets would flow in as soon as the public were satisfied they would be safely preserved. He hoped the press would notice the fact.

In allusion to the portrait of WASHINGTON, Hon. Mr. FOLSOM remarked that the only artist to whom WASHINGTON ever sat, was PEALE, now living at an advanced age in Philadelphia. He gave a lucid sketch of the history of this picture. The likeness, he said, was preferable to that of STUART. He suggested that some steps ought to be taken to secure an authentic likeness.

A member gave the history of STUART's picture.

The Chairman stated that the promised paper from Mr. GREENE would not be forthcoming. In its place, three would be offered.

Mr. RIKER then read a paper on the early settlement of the Wallabout. It related to the genealogy of the RAPELYE family. GEORGE RAPELYE emigrated to America in 1623; his wife (CATARINA TRENKEL) died in 1689. Full details exist in the archives of the Society. Their first child (SARAH) was *not* born at Wallabout, or Walloon Bay. She was born at Albany in 1625, at which time the Dutch bought Manhattan Island from the Indians. The first settlement of the RAPELYES was at Staten Island. There is little to identify them with the Wallabout. SARAH was undoubtedly the first child of European parentage born in the Empire State.

The next paper was read by Mr. ELIAS BOUDINOT SERVOSS—reminiscences of the acquaintance of JOHN PINTARD (his grandfather) with the late Governor DE WITT CLINTON. The ingratitude of Republics was a favorite theme of CLINTON. The great theme which absorbed his attention was inland navigation from the Hudson to Lake Erie. His life was prolonged to see its completion. In Mr. CLINTON's opinion, Dr. FRANCIS (now living) and Dr. HOSACK, were the greatest benefactors to literature and science then existing.

Thanks were voted for these two papers; the third was withdrawn.

THE ALLEGED MYSTERY IN BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.—The highly-colored statements in the *Herald*, of Wednesday, respecting the late death of a young lawyer of this City, whose family reside at English Neighborhood, a place about two miles back of Fort Lee, on the Hudson, we are assured on the most reliable authority, are essentially untrue. At the time of his death deceased was traveling with a view to improve his health, and was accompanied not by a lady only, but by an old and esteemed male friend. His disease was an affection of the heart. The story about the will, and the litigated property of the lady, are mere fabrications, for no such will is in existence. The unknown gentleman, who is said to have excited so much suspicion in the vicinity of English Neighborhood, was the traveling friend of the deceased. The alleged removal of the heart and entrails from the corpse by physicians has no foundation whatever in fact, and moreover the lady spoken of enjoys the unqualified confidence and esteem of the relatives and friends of deceased. The family are much pained at the notoriety given to this affair, and think that great injustice was done them by publishing idle rumors of so grave a character, without even a call on them for authentic information.

ANOTHER CASE OF TICKET-SWINDLING.—On Monday morning last a Mrs. V—— arrived in this City, from Bristol, Ind., *en route* for California, with two children, aged about 9 and 7 years. She was met at the railroad station by a runner, who, learning that she wished to take passage on the steamer *Illinois*, offered his services to procure one for her, but, as Mrs. V—— had a letter to a gentleman here, she wished first to go and see him. The runner very politely procured a carriage, and took her to the hotel where the gentleman boarded, where she was informed that her friend would not be in under an hour or two. The runner then told her that "there were only three tickets left unsold, and they were going very fast; and, if she wished to secure a passage on this steamer, she must go immediately to the office and secure them." Prompted by the supposed exigency of the case, she was induced to go immediately to the office on Warren-street, between Greenwich and Washington, kept by one THOMAS CREED, who sold her the tickets, taking therefor $50 more than the regular fare, and leaving her to proceed almost penniless, with the two children. CREED, however, was very willing to refund the money, on a second visit from the lady, accompanied by a couple of gentlemen and a policeman, but not without letting off a tirade of abuse, mingled with threats of vengeance, against the gentlemen who interested themselves in behalf of the woman.

AT THE NAVY YARD.—The steamship *Mississippi* has her engines complete, and is ready to get up steam. She will be ready by the 15th, as ordered. She will soon be dispatched to China, under command of Capt. WM. C. NICHOLSON, formerly of the *Independence*. Capt. ROWAN has been detached from the command of the *North Carolina*, and appointed to the Ordnance Department of the Navy Yard. Captain J SCHENCK takes his command. Lieut. STRAIN has been detached from the Coast Survey service, and ordered to join the *Cyane* at Aspinwall; he sailed yesterday in the *Illinois*. Mr. BURNETT is the principal applicant for the post of Civil Engineer of the Yard, vacated by the resignation of Mr. MURPHY.

Marshal RYNDERS has arranged to place the brig *Ellen* alongside the slave schooner *Merchant*, at the Navy Yard. They begin to fear, over there, that all their spare dock-room will be occupied by slavers seized by the Marshal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The British Government and our Difficulties with New-Granada.

Kansas Affairs—The Foreign Appointments—New-York Politics—Personal Items, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6, 1857.

I have good authority for saying that Lord MALMESBURY has received instructions from his Government to inform New Granada that her abrupt rejection of the American *ultimatum* meets with the most decided disapprobation of the British Government.

The issue, raised by New Granada, of irresponsibility for the massacre of the 15th of April—inasmuch, as she alleges, it was commenced, or at least incited, by an American citizen—is not recognized by England as a just and proper one; and the counter demand for damages made against our Government is regarded as simply ridiculous.

Neither England nor France will take part with New-Granada in the present controversy. Both these Powers support the action of the United States Government in its endeavors to obtain reparation for past outrages, and security for future travel across the Isthmus. The fact that England and France entertain these views is well known to our Government.

Nevertheless, in consideration of the fact that our opponent in this quarrel is a feeble State, and one that has always been friendly, our Government is disposed to be magnanimous. Whatever appearances may be, it is not believed that the question will have other than a pacific solution.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6, 1857.

WOODSON, who has hitherto been considered the most indefatigable and fanatical of all the Pro Slavery agents in Kansas from the Southern States, has given up his mission as hopeless. He has traversed South and North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, everywhere calling for aid in arms, men and money, and his efforts have been attended with considerable success; but he now considers it as *reduced to a certainty that Kansas will be admitted as a Free State*, and that further time expended in behalf of Atchisonism would be thrown away. WOODSON would scarcely have arrived at the conclusion he has done, unless through the medium of correspondence with ultraists of his own stamp in the Territory. He does not even affect to conceal that his friends there are completely discouraged, and that, although the Pro-Slavery Party expect to be able to frame a Constitution in September, conformable to their views, it will be rejected by a vast majority of the people when it comes to be submitted to a popular vote. This opinion is completely confirmatory of that which has been steadily expressed by Governor WALKER, since his appointment, and of that which President BUCHANAN has always entertained. Had the Free-State men in Kansas roused themselves earlier from their culpable apathy, the sting would have already been removed from the controversy. As it is, a portion of them will vote, but, it is judged, not in sufficient numbers to achieve a victory at the coming elections. Governor WALKER is expected to arrive here to-day; and, ere the lapse of another week, will have taken his departure for the scene of his future labors.

The sole reason why the foreign appointments have not been already made, is the pressure of other important business, hitherto, upon the time of the President and his Cabinet. They will not be taken, so I learn from Mr. CASS, until the 1st June, or thereabouts. Meanwhile, it is understood that intimations have been sent to the different ministers abroad that their resignations would be considered acceptable. *In no case will the rule of "rotation in office" be swerved from.* Neither does it appear at all probable that incumbents of office in this country will be selected from among the numerous candidates for appointment. The policy of giving one of the so called "full" missions to some one from New-York has been amply discussed, but is not yet decided. In no case could more than one be allotted; and it is feared that no one can be thought of who is not enough identified with one of the two old sections of the Democracy to cause umbrage to be taken at his choice by the other. Under these circumstances, Governor SEYMOUR (although his name has been mentioned with more favor, perhaps, than that of any one else) generously counselled the President to pass over New-York altogether. If any one is selected from this State for one of the five principal missions, I nevertheless think it will be himself. DIX is highly spoken of, but what a row the Hards would make! DICKINSON has strong claims, but what a screech would be raised by the Softs! It is truly a pity that a State of the Union which counts a ninth or more of its whole population should have so effectual a taboo upon itself as New-York has done by her insensate political discords!

New-York has now three Ministers Resident in Europe, viz.: FAY, at Berne, BELMONT, at the Hague, and O'SULLIVAN, at Lisbon. I learn, from undoubted authority, that there will henceforth be but two, and that these will be selected with exclusive reference to geographical divisions, in order to avoid the possibility of jealousies. A Mr. SMITH, of Buffalo, who formerly wrote a biography of General CASS, is a pushing candidate for one of the two places. He will not be successful. Neither, I fear, will Mr. MCMANAY, of your City—an estimable man, and strongly backed by a large amount of influence. His great claims upon the Democratic Party do not enable him to compete with Mr. HENRY C. MURPHY, of Brooklyn, who is justly regarded here with great favor, and I incline to think will get the appointment for the eastern part of the State. Mr. B. F. ANGELL, of Genesee, Livingston County, feels quite confident, as I am assured by his friends, of obtaining the place intended to be assigned to a Western man. There will be, altogether, only eleven vacancies to supply of the second class of Ministers, and for these there are already something over *two hundred and fifty applications!*

It may be considered as next to certain that Ex-Governor R. M. PRICE, of New-Jersey, will go to Mexico. Senator THOMPSON is here, urging his claims, and he is strongly pressed from other quarters. JOHNSON (the *factotum* of the *Herald* during BENNETT's absence in Europe, and an able political writer) is at Willard's, and is trying for the Consulship at London. A little fellow from Hudson, in your State, named WHITE or WEIGHT, modestly asks to be sent to Berlin! If he takes passage for "foreign parts," he will probably be requested to stop at *Coventry*. I should have mentioned above, that, excepting SLIDELL, who will probably accept of the Paris mission, no names have as yet transpired for the "full" missions, which can be relied on.

The affair between SICKLES and MCLEON MURPHY is, of course, the talk of the day. The conduct of the latter can be excused from no point of view whatever, nor does his attack seem to have had any higher motive than chagrin at the loss of his post as Navy Yard Engineer. MURPHY, as you will recollect, resigned his commission last week, and probably hoped, at first, to be reappointed. In this he will be disappointed, though, had he held on to his post, he would in all probability have been permitted to retain it. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. TOUCEY, has made changes in the Navy Yard at Norfolk (Gosport) which have satisfied no one. Annoyed by this result, he was inclined to "let well enough alone" in Brooklyn, and to make no changes whatever. JOHN KELLY is still here, and Mr. MACLAY has been here, both warmly pressing MURPHY's claims, which are strong; but his own rash premature actions have frustrated his hopes and those of the numerous warm friends who have labored for him. Just in proportion as MURPHY has been esteemed as a good fellow, will the surprise and displeasure be, when his unwarrantable assault of to-day will create.

SICKLES' candidate for the vacated Naval Engineership is Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM, who is also at Willard's. The Secretary of the Navy requested Commodore SMITH, however, a few days ago, to write to Engineer BROWN, of Norfolk, transferring him to Brooklyn. His wish has not yet been acted on; but I do not doubt that it will be, and that BROWN will receive the place, with its important patronage, unless the event of to-day changes the intentions of Mr. TOUCEY. Mr. HASKIN is expected here to-morrow, and will doubtless assist SICKLES in pressing GRAHAM forward. No changes will be made,

...ayne, among the master workmen at Brooklyn, ... this passage, in the case of Mr. FUNCK, the ... Commissioner failed to be dependent upon the ... of his trial, on charges made against him, ... takes place to-day. I know nothing of their ..., nor of the issue. Mr. RAGLAN, in connection ... Mr. HARRIS of the *Union*, had a lengthy interview with the President before his departure, yesterday for New-York, the result of which has not transpired. It had, undoubtedly, some connection with ... yard matters; but I think that the *status-quo* policy will, as far as possible, be adhered to.

Senator DOUGLAS and his family left Washington, for Chicago, yesterday. He will probably not return during the recess. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by the Illinois Democracy at the removal of Postmaster COOK, who enjoys very nearly the same amount of popularity with his party in Chicago that FOWLER does with you.

The health of the President has lately much improved, and the alarm which was felt, a while since, by his friends, has entirely subsided. Not so with the unfortunate Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, who is at Willard's, and who was confined to his bed on Saturday and Sunday last from a recurrence of the National Hotel malady. He looks pale and worn, and it may be many months before the poison is totally eradicated from his system. The venerable Secretary of State enjoys unwonted health, although he is at his office early and late. He has left Willard's, and taken up his abode in the house formerly occupied by Mr. MARCY, and also the one adjoining. His Assistant, Mr. APPLETON, relieves him to such a degree of the most arduous portions of his labors—intellectual and physical—that the task upon his strength cannot now be considered too great.

Mr. BUCHANAN has held free conversations with several members of Congress, and has had a long interview with Mr. GEORGE SANDERS, in relation to New-York troubles. The statement which was put forward by one of your papers, that he approved of the Wood-Schell movement is wholly without foundation. He has been much disturbed and annoyed that difficulties should have sprung up again, after he had, as he supposed, satisfactorily adjusted them; but he attributes their origin to the proper quarter, and fully sympathizes with the action of the majority in the recent election. An individual, formerly impeached in your State as a public officer, and whose reputation is of the most suspicious character, has recently visited Washington, and by representing himself as the exponent of the views of the new Collector, did him some momentary harm. This has been remedied by the very persons who were apparently arrayed against Mr. SCHELL, in the recent movement, and it is now understood that the combination between himself and the Mayor was forced and temporary, while the most cordial personal and political relations exist with his colleagues.

The Committee appointed to award the contracts for building the new sloops of-war and revenue cutters have ended their labors. Nothing can be known of the result, as the awards are sealed, till Mr. CONS returns, which will probably be in the course of a week.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6.

A difficulty took place to-day at Willard's Hotel, between J. MOLEOD MURPHY and DANIEL E. SICKLES, Mr. MURPHY, on Sunday, addressed a note to Mr. SICKLES accusing him of assailing his private character by unjust imputations in his (SICKLES') efforts to effect his removal as Civil Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mr. SICKLES replied that the note was only a vague and unmeaning menace, and as such he had already taken too much notice of it, Mr. MURPHY not giving his author and the particulars of the allegation. Mr. MURPHY yesterday sent Major WATKINS to see Mr. SICKLES, when the latter demanded the name of the informant on whose statement Mr. MURPHY based his charge, and denied the right to be interrogated on rumor.

Mr. MURPHY, considering Mr. SICKLES' note insulting, sent a challenge through Mr. WATKINS. In his reply Mr. SICKLES said he had not used language which cast an imputation on Mr. MURPHY's honor and that there was therefore no ground on which he could demand an explanation or a hostile meeting. Here the correspondence rests.

This morning Mr. MURPHY obtained admission to the chamber where Mr. SICKLES was in bed, and attempted to cowhide him, when a struggle ensued, and Mr. SICKLES obtained possession of the weapon. He bears the mark of a blow with the hand on his face.

Mr. MURPHY left Washington for New-York this afternoon. His resignation as Engineer was not accepted by the Department. His rencontre with Mr. SICKLES forms the staple of town talk.

The President attended the first out-door concert of the Marine Band at the capitol, this afternoon.

A private dispatch from New-Orleans of to-day's date, says that Collector HATCH has ordered the schooner *Louis M'Lean* to be seized at the Balize, on suspicion of being a slaver.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5, 1857.

There is no alarm here, but some indignation at the rejection of the Senate amendments to the Dallas and Clarendon Treaty. The result was not certainly surprising to Gen. CASS, though it was so to Lord NAPIER. Gen. CASS had received an instruction from Mr. DALLAS, that the Bay Islands question would be an obstacle to the acceptance of our amendments.

There is nothing in the story that the Treaty, as amended, is still under advisement. Its rejection is positive, though, as the Premier states, the correspondence respecting it between Mr. DALLAS and Lord CLARENDON has not come to hand.

The amendments which the Senate made to the treaty in regard to the Bay Islands, required that Honduras should have absolute sovereignty over them, and they would defeat any purpose which the British Government might entertain of establishing a great naval dépôt at Ruatan. That the British Government have determined not entirely to relinquish their hold upon Ruatan might have been seen by the recent induction of Governor SEYMOUR into the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Bay Islands colony.

This treaty having fallen to the ground, after a negotiation of six years, it would be useless to endeavor to resuscitate it. Our Government falls back on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and denies the right of the British Government under that treaty to occupy any part of Central America, and particularly the Bay Islands, which she seized upon, since the date of the treaty in 1850.

It is thought that Lord PALMERSTON, backed up as he has been by the late election, will be less ambitious than ever on this subject.

The Government recalled Mr. BOWLIN, our Minister at Bogota, and stands towards Grenada in a defensive attitude. We do not take possession of her territory. That would be war. But we undertake to keep the transit open, as we have a right to do, under the treaty. Every force necessary for the purpose will be used. X. Y. Z.

Accident and Death in Chatham-street.

About 9 yesterday morning a poor and respectable woman, named SARAH HENRY, with her two little boys, was waiting in front of the old building No. 84 Chatham-street, for an opportunity to enter the place to gather wood for fuel. The house is being taken down, and workmen were engaged upon the roof removing the shingles, when the rear portion of the roof fell in, forcing the forward part against the brick work of the second story, and pushing the whole mass outward upon the sidewalk. It fell upon the woman and children, killing one of them instantly and seriously injuring the mother; the other child escaped with slight injuries, and was carried to the house of a friend. The woman was carried to the City Hospital. Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward Police, was notified of the accident, and immediately repaired to the spot, where a large crowd had congregated. The premises were at once cleared of the spectators, and a fence placed around to keep off the crowd. The little boy, who is about eight years old, named DENNIS HENRY, upon being taken from beneath the ruins, was found to be shockingly mangled, his legs broken in several places, and his bowels crushed out. The body was placed in a coffin and removed to the Sixth Ward Station-House, where an inquest was held. The mother being taken away in an unconscious state knew nothing of the fate of her boy. The distress of the father, upon viewing the mangled remains of his child, was most painful to witness. Mrs. HENRY has some of her ribs broken, and is otherwise bruised, but her injuries are not necessarily fatal.

Concert.

Miss SUSAN PYNE gives a Farewell Concert to-night at Niblo's Saloon, and will be assisted by her sister, Miss LOUISA PYNE, Mr. WM. HARRISON, and others.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

News From Kansas.

HOSTILE POSITION OF THE CHEYENNE INDIANS—GREAT INDIAN BATTLE—MR. STANTON'S REPLY TO THE CITIZENS OF LAWRENCE.

St. Louis, Tuesday, May 5.

The Kansas City *Enterprise* of the 2d inst. learns that the Cheyennes were concentrating at the head-waters of the Republican Fork, with the determination to resist any attack by troops. They made overtures to the Sioux for assistance, but the latter declined. The Cheyennes had a large supply of arms and ammunition.

A terrible battle had been fought at Fremont's Peak between the "Snakes" and the "Black Feet" Indians, in which twenty-seven of the latter were killed.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes Secretary STANTON's reply to the letter from the citizens of Lawrence. He says he can do nothing which denies the authority or validity of the Territorial Laws. Respecting the Judges of Election, he hopes there will be appointed one Republican, one Democrat in favor of a Free State, and one Democrat in favor of a Slave State.

From New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR WITH FILIBUSTERS—SEVERE STORM — TEXAS NEWS, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 5.

The British frigate *Tartar* has arrived at the mouth of the Missisippi River, with one hundred and ninety of Colonel LOCKRIDGE's men in a destitute condition. The measles is prevailing badly on board.

A severe storm occurred in Southern Mississippi on the 29th ult., doing great damage to the crops, &c. The weather continues bad throughout the South.

The insurance on the property destroyed by the recent fire at Apalachicola amounted to $160,000.

We have Galveston dates to the 4th inst. Twenty-five miles of the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad were finished on the 30th ult., thereby securing a grant of between two and three hundred thousand acres of land.

From Albany.

THE NEW LAWS—CANAL MATTERS, ETC.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 6.

A volume of the General Laws, passed at the late Session of the Legislature, embracing all acts relating to New-York City, compiled by GEORGE E. BAKER, will be issued from WEED & Co.'s press on Saturday.

The resolution passed by the Common Council last night was not to contest the legality of the issue of the Northern Railroad Bonds, but that of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Bonds.

The Canal Board met to-day and adjourned until the 20th inst. Only two members were present.

No further breaks in the Canal have been announced.

The water in the river is rapidly receding. The weather is pleasant.

Great Freshet in the James River.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, May 6.

There is a great freshet in the James River. In the lower part of the city the wharves, streets and houses are submerged. The low grounds are overflowed, and much damage is apprehended to the crops on the river. No such freshet has taken place since 1847.

At Lynchburg the water rose seventeen feet, but is now falling.

Percival's Island is overflowed and the tressel work of the South-Side Railway there has been swept away, impeding the running of passenger trains.

Philadelphia Municipal Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 6.

The Democrats have elected their candidates by largely increased majorities. The new Select Council is 21 Democrats to 3 Opposition. The Common Council is Democratic by a largely increased Democratic majority.

Condition of the Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 6.

The Erie Canal will not be navigable between here and Tonewanda under a week. The locks at Black Rock are not finished. There is still some ice about the Bay.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, May 6.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga* was docked to-day, and part of her crew discharged. She will go to sea as soon as her bottom is repaired. The sloop-of-war *Dale* sailed yesterday, for the African station.

Expected Visit of President Buchanan to Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 6.

The *Evening Journal* says: "We learn, on what we believe to be good authority, that President BUCHANAN and several members of his Cabinet will come to Boston on the approaching 17th of June, to participate in the inauguration of the Statue of General WARREN on Bunker Hill."

Desperate Fight at the Girard House.

A desperate fight occurred at the Girard House, about 7 yesterday morning, between JOHN MORRISSEY, the notorious pugilist, and the waiters of the house. MORRISSEY was aided by a man named JOHN PATTERSON. Knives were freely used, and a great many pistol shots were fired. The contest was a protracted one. Three Fifth Ward policemen, who were summoned to quell the disturbance, were defied by MORRISSEY, who met them with a revolver in one hand and a bowie-knife in the other. He was at length captured, and with PATTERSON, lodged in the Tombs. Strange to say no fatal wounds were inflicted. MORRISSEY escaped with a cut in the neck. One of the waiters was badly gashed about the head.

The fight originated in some dispute about payment for a breakfast.

☞ There were in this port, yesterday, 769 vessels, including 31 steamers, 164 ships, 121 barks, 112 brigs, and 341 schooners.

The Newburg Tragedy.

From the Newburg Daily News, Tuesday.

There was a good deal of plausibility in the reports which were in circulation in regard to the old colored woman, and every effort made to find her. She was supposed to have returned to Brooklyn, and information of the facts in regard to her name presented to the New-York papers, with a view of ascertaining her whereabouts. Later in the afternoon she was found here, having been across the river during the day, and conversation with her showed pretty conclusively that the woman knew nothing of what she was talking about. She lives some four or five miles out in the country, not in Brooklyn at all. The poor creature is doubtless partially deranged.

The Coroner and Sheriff were out on an exploration in the afternoon, but they discovered nothing.

A man who visited the place where the body was found, discovered a cameo ear-ring, which was brought to the Coroner. It was an elegant ring, differing somewhat in style from the breastpin, but nevertheless intended for a part of the set.

A trunk has been found in Marlboro', having been thrown over a fence by the road-side. We cannot, however, learn anything about it that would seem in any way to connect it with the tragedy.

The sum and substance of the whole matter is, in brief, that there is no clue whatever to the perpetrators of the murder, or who the murdered girl is—and no direction which would seem to afford any hope in an investigation. The most profound mystery involves the whole affair.

NEW PAPERS.—A Jewish newspaper has been started in San Francisco, under the title of the *Weekly Gleaner; or, A Voice to Israel.* The Hebrew character heading a number of its advertisements, gives the paper a curious appearance. Mrs. SARAH E. UNDERHILL has started the *Ladies' Weekly Tribune* at Indianapolis—a saucy, independent little sheet. A new daily, the *American*, is under way in Cincinnati, in the Know-Nothing interest.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, May 7.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 573, 144, 594, 411, 482, 528, 356, 394, 549, 249, 235, 41, 557, 634, 635, 636, 637, 640, 644, 645, 646, 647, 653, 655, 656, 660, 572, 661, 664, 665, 667, 668, 670, 673, 676, 677, 678, 684, 685, 686, 689, 690, 582, 406, 430.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 666, 630, 696 to 703, 705, 706, 707, 709, 710.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 10, 11, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—May 6.

Before Judge Nelson.

Judge NELSON this morning rendered his decision in the matter of the attachment against Mr. Sturges, the engineer of the steamboat *Metropolis*, for violating the injunction issued by the Court in the case of Nicholas Barton, and directed Sturges to pay a fine of $150 for the expenses of the proceedings on the contempt, and stand committed until it be paid.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Henry W. Smith vs. *Susan A. Smith.*—Divorce granted.

Bernard Hickey vs. *The Mayor et al.*—Referred to John E. Develin, Esq.

William S. King vs. *Robert Hogan.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

John Disturnell vs. *William C. Bryant et al.*—Motion for an order directing plaintiff to file security for costs. Granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—May 6.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

At the opening of the Court this morning the clerk proceeded to call the Grand Jury panel. The following gentleman were selected for the term:

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Foreman.

Lewis K. Bridge, Alfred Colvill, E. A. Duyckinck, John H. Lyell, Wm. B. Merritt, H. G. Stone, William Banta, J. C. Chamberlain, James Kelly, Jr., Howell Hoppock, Daniel Ransom, O. H. A. Townsend, Edwin P. Christy, Wm. Everdell, Wilson G. Hunt, John Lightfoot, Rich. A. Bradley, Jas. S. Aspinwall.

Judge RUSSELL then charged the Jury.

After calling their attention, as usual, to the statute against usury, the law relating to extortion, the lottery law, the election law and the act to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Judge instructed them as to their powers and duties, advised them to hear witnesses as soon as possible, and so obviate the complaints which are continually made against the detention of witnesses, who are generally poor men. "It has been said that crime is fearfully on the increase in this City," said he, "and it would not be surprising if such was the fact, when you take into consideration the vast extent of the City, the annual increase of foreign population, and the limited number of patrolmen employed to guard and protect this great commercial emporium. The entire police force amounts to twelve hundred and two men, of which six hundred and seventy-six do patrol duty—a number entirely inadequate to perform the duty required of them. In the city of London, which is nearly five times larger than New-York, they have eight thousand policemen, and the increase of crime annually is greater in proportion than in this City. But I am pleased to say, gentlemen, that crime has not increased in this City during the last year. With the assistance of our worthy Clerk, I am enabled to lay before you, from the records of this Court, an accurate statement of the number of cases brought in and disposed of from the year 1853 to 1856, and from 1855 to 1857, and I find that up to January, 1856, there were 997 indictments found by the Grand Jury—142 complaints dismissed; 165 persons sent to the State Prison; 1,453 sent to the Penitentiary; 226 sent to the City Prison, and 79 to the House of Refuge; and from 1856 to January, 1857, there were 986 indictments found—105 complaints dismissed; 216 sent to the State Prison; 1,487 sent to the Penitentiary; 115 sent to the City Prison, and 56 sent to the House of Refuge.

You will readily perceive, gentlemen, from this statement that crime is on the decrease, and that the police force is not as inefficient as they have been represented, but are as a class of men, of intelligence and good conduct, and are faithful, prompt and energetic in the discharge of their public duty.

In all cases of a legal or important character that may arise, you can consult with the District-Attorney, who is the law officer of the Court.

The law makes it a misdemeanor for any of you to disclose the fact of an indictment having been found against a party who is not in custody or bound over to answer.

You can select one of your number to act as Secretary to keep minutes of your proceedings.

You will now retire, gentlemen, and assume the duty imposed on you by law."

Michael Hennessy and Henry Brown were convicted of grand larceny in stealing $60 worth of India-rubber shoes from the bark *Rhine*, on the 9th of March last. Hennessy was sentenced to the State Prison for 2 years and 2 months, and Brown for 2 years. The families of the prisoners were in Court, and when the sentence was pronounced they all cried together. The officers led off the prisoners before they could take a parting kiss from their little ones, and the wives and children were hurriedly removed from Court. A scene so affecting is seldom witnessed in a Court of Justice.

John Alexander, a boy, who has been before the Courts before, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. He was remanded till Saturday.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—May 6.

Before Judges Morris and Justices Emmens and Schoonmaker.

In the case of Michael McGuire, indicted for burglary in the second degree, the indictment was quashed, the property stolen belonging to another party than the one alleged.

Richard Johnson, convicted of petit larceny, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

John Powers, convicted of burglary, third degree, was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Edward Reynolds, convicted of petit larceny, sentence suspended.

John Summers, convicted of burglary, second degree, was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

George Lewis, for the same, got a ticket for 5 years.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar, Brooklyn, for this day: Nos. 159, 161, 166, 236, 257½, 260, 262, 266, 267, 291, 292 of the March calendar: also, causes 1 to 20 of the April Calendar.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 27, 28, 33, 34, 42, 43, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857.
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO. have now ready a very large assortment of Summer Clothing for boys that are fitting out for school. The variety and style of their stock, which has been unequalled in years past, is now better than ever. Parents who have never examined our goods, will do well to do so before making their purchases. ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

THE HAT AMONG HATS.—THE HAT HAS much to do in conferring dignity and elegance, for nothing so much disfigures the personal appearance of a gentleman as a clumsy, ill-shaped hat. ESPENSCHEID invites attention to his model of an exquisitely proportioned fabric, which will be fitted to the head so as to impart an air of elegance and grace in all instances, and costs but $3 50. N. ESPENSCHEID, No. 11 Nassau-st.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-Cloths from 2s. 6d. to 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES.
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE OSTOMAST PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

BROOKLYN.
Take notice of OVENGTON BROTHERS' advertisement in Dry Goods column.
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot by opening an extensive ware and sale-room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry. Good housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key. S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 193 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the bogus machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, and inclose a shilling.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canal-st.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpeting, 12s. to 14s. per yard.
And all the latest patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Oil-cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered
At extremely low prices.
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

ANIMATED, EXCITING, GAY.
About the busiest place in town is the store of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. The great bargains that these gentlemen are offering in China, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware, has created a complete *furore* with ladyhousekeepers. Go in at about 3 P. M. if you would witness an animated scene. N. B.—Read their advertisement in the dry-goods column of this paper.

TRUE ECONOMY
Should commence at your household; if it don't you'll never practice it elsewhere. To this end we advise you to buy China, glass, gas fixtures, and silver-plated ware of Messrs DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. You can positively save at least thirty per cent. We have tried it and know the fact. Read Messrs. D. & Co.'s advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHERS
Warranted to keep ice fourteen hours with the Thermometers at 100 in the shade; silver-plated, very handsome an ornament to any parlor or dining room. For sale at twenty per cent. below the market rate by
W. J. F. DAILEY, & CO.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS—GREAT PURIFYING REMEDY.—If you have liver complaints, or dyspepsia, jaundice, or bilious sour stomach, or food not digested properly, use OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS. For diseases of the heart, lungs, bronchial tubes this medicine has no equal, been used, and in every instance speaks for itself. Weakness, female weakness, &c., we challenge the world. OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS never failed in one instance of curing impurities of the blood, king's evil, salt rheum, erysipelas, fever sores, &c. Principal Depot No. 284 Grand-st., three blocks east of Bowery, wholesale and retail; also, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists. Dr. BONE treats all diseases at his office, No. 284 Grand-st.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association, No. 8, who have not paid in full for their lots, are hereby notified that all lots not paid for on or before the 14th of May, will be sold at auction at No. 163 Bowery, on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery on each THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until that time, to dispose of surplus property, and receive money.
CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 29 Broadway and No. 54 Beade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other Houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d, to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 3s. to 3s. 6d.; oil cloths, 6 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 2s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 3½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of bandages, of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

WINDOW SHADES, PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, Lace and Muslin Curtain, Brocatels, Satin, Delaines, Bands and Pins, Cornices, Curtain Meteriels and Upholstery Goods furnished for steamboats, hotels and dwellings, at wholesale prices, defying competition.
W. C. JENKS, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st.

IT IS NOT A DYE.—JEROME'S HAIR COLOR Restorer will restore gray hair to its original color, cause it to grow where it has fallen off, and is a beautiful dressing for the hair. Sold by all druggists, and Mrs. M. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Address orders to JOS. W. HAYES, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOVIT'S WAHPENE OFFICE REMOVED TO NO. 85 Bleecker-st., 5 doors west of Broadway. He has commenced selling the new bottle, which is larger than the old one. Price reduced to 50 cents. If any Wahpene is offered for sale with the green wrapper, after this date, it is a counterfeit article.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY USEFUL in all kinds of housework; protect the hands against corrosive or dyeing substances, and make them soft, smooth and white; particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No. 36 Johnst., up stairs.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

CALCUTTA, CHINA AND MANILA GOODS, Pineapple and Silk goods, Crapes, Seersucker, Nankeens, Shawls, Fans, Crockery, Curiosities, &c., at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

SEE "COSTAR'S" RAT ADVERTISEMENT.
Depôt No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HUTTON—STUART.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 6, by Rev. John Thomson, D. D., ROBERT HUTTON to ELIZABETH STUART, all of this City.

BENSON—YOULE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 6, by Rev. Asher Moore, Mr. W. BENSON, of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., to Miss CLARA YOULE, daughter of A. W. Youle, Esq., of this City.

☞ Ulster County papers please copy.

BURKE—HORTON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 30, in the Baptist Tabernacle, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, Capt. WALTER BURKE to Mrs. A. E. HORTON, all of this City.

SLY—MAQUESTON.—At Haverstraw, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, May 5, in Trinity Church, by Rev. J. B. Gibson, EDWARD SLY, of New-York, to SARAH MAQUESTON, of the former place.

MOORE—ROBERTS.—In Baltimore City, on Wednesday morning, May 6, by Rev. George C. M. Roberts, M. D., THOMAS M. MOORE, of this City, to LIZZIE S. ROBERTS, of the former place.

DIED

JOSEPH.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 5, suddenly, Capt. JOHN JOSEPH, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Jane-st., on Friday, May 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROSS.—In this City, on Third Day, Fifth Month, (May 5,) at the residence of his son-in-law, Andrew J. Graham, of congestion of the heart, SAMUEL ROSS, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sixth Day, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from Friends' Meeting-House, corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts., without further invitation.

STANBROUGH.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 6, GEORGE, infant son of Lewis and Caroline Stanbrough, aged 8 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 29 Downing-st.

OSBORN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 5, HENRY OSBORN, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, James J. Bevins, No. 60 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

SANFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 5, JOHN F. A. SANFORD, Esq., of the firm of Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Co., in the 51st year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 138 5th-av., on Friday, May 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 6, suddenly, ABRAHAM BURTIS, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 310 Bridge-st.

WILDEY.—At Rye, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 5, GEORGE WILDEY, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock A. M., on Friday next. Services to be held at the old M. E. Church, at White Plains, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be provided to take the friends from his late residence, at Rye, to White Plains.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Wednesday morning, May 6, NICHOLAS SCHOONMAKER, in the 59th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BURLING.—At Oyster Bay, on Tuesday, May 5, MARY, daughter of Walter Burling, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the Pavilion Hotel, Flushing, L. I., this (Thursday) afternoon, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—Brother soldiers: You are called again to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother HENRY OSBORN, aged 72 years, in citizens' dress, with the usual badge of mourning. The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, May 7, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son in-law, James J. Bevins, No. 60 West 35th-st. Punctual attendance on this occasion. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PIPPEE, Adjutant.

WINDOW SHADES.
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES.
DAMASKS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MICHEL, ELTING & MASON,
No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER,
Auctioneer,
Has removed to No. 35 Wall-st.

DO NOT WASTE YOUR HEALTH AND money in purchasing worthless nostrums, when there is medicine which will perform all it promises. The Oxygenated Bitters will cure any complaint arising from impaired digestion or debility.

LOUISE REEDER'S NEW WORK.

HISTORY OF MY LIFE,
BY
LOUISE REEDER.

With a portrait of the authoress, executed on steel by one of the first artists in this country, complete in one large volume, bound in cloth. Price $1 25; or in two volumes, paper cover Price $1.

Booksellers, news agents, and all others, will please send in their orders at once, as the book will be published and for sale on Monday next, May 11.

Copies will be sent per mail, to any one, free of postage on receipt of the price. Address all orders to the Publisher,
T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NO CHINA! NO GLASS!!
BUT
GAS FIXTURES!!!

Our present stock of CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c., consists of the newest, most elaborate, and best designs got up in this country. Our whole time, attention and talents are paid exclusively to the selecting and manufacturing of the above goods, which we are enabled to sell, not at 50 per cent below cost, nor at cost, but, mark this! AT A TRIFLING ADVANCE FROM COST.

COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 522 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

N. B.—Our Fixtures we lengthen, put up, and furnish any pattern of plain or Cut glass Globes,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.

AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above being a close imitation of their label, with the signatures of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.

LOW'S SOAPS can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Malden-lane.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
THIS WEEK.
EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER. NO. 37. VOL. XII.
Great Picture of the Great Trial!
Indictments for the Murder of Dr. Harvy Burdell!
Rekel! Mrs. Cunningham! Snodgrass!
Emma Augusta and Helen Cunningham! Hannah Conlan!
Review of the Testimony Already Given!
Opening Scenes in the Court!
Foul Murder and Abortion at Newburg!
Don Mc Murdo and Arrest at McKeesport, Penn.!
Wife Murder at Malden, Mass!
A WEEK OF MURDERS!
Crimes Fireful and Monstrous!
Dodger's continued Exposition of Thieves!
Police Cases of Magnitude!
What shall Society do with criminals?
Correspondence from all parts of the world!
Subscription, $2 per annum, $1 for six months. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor and Proprietor of the *National Police

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETTS, COIFFURES, BARBES, &c.

Received per steamer *Africa*,
French Batiste Embroidered sets at $6, worth $8.
French Embroidered Jaconet do. at $4 and $5, worth $6.
Black Thread and French Lace Coiffures, all sizes.
Black Thread and French Lace Barbes, in every pattern.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS, LACE POINTS.

Lace Square Shawls, Lace Basques,
With single flounces, in great variety,
With double flounces, very recherche,
And without flounces, but very elegant,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILK MANTILLAS, AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS,

In every variety of form and style of finish,
And at prices that cannot fail
To satisfy the most economical.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL have removed from No. 128 Broadway to the new marble store,
No. 334 BROADWAY,
Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 5, 1857. No. 334 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY,

By the yard or in sets,
A large assortment on hand,
At remarkably low prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES $4 50, FROM AUCTION.

Rich Barege and Grenadine Robes,
Newest Paris Designs,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

RICH SILK ROBES WITH SIDE BANDS.

Another invoice of these beautiful Robes
Will be opened, This Morning,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARCELLINES,
FLORENCES,
Silk TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDES,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Braid, Pedal, Rutland and Split-Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 348 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, REPS, CASTEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SPRING STYLES just received from Paris and London,
GENIN'S BAZAAR, comprising Cravats, Ties, Scarfs, Stocks, Dressing Robes, Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, and
every minor article of the wardrobe necessary for the complete outfit of a gentleman.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 513 Broadway.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In free class Engravings, will be made until further notice as all CASH PURCHASERS of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an IMMENSE STOCK and great variety of fine Engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

BOYS' SPRING SUITS,

FOR DRESS and SCHOOL,
TOWN or COUNTRY WEAR.
Comprising an immense variety of styles, original and imported, and suitable for all ages between four and sixteen years, now ready at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHEAP SILKS.

O. TAYLOR opens on this day pieces of
PLAID SILKS, at 62½ and 75 cents,
Worth 75 cents and $1.
Also, pieces of those very desirable small Plaid Silks, in choice colors and good quality,
Nos. 204 and 206 8th-av.,
Next to the corner 14th-st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS.

COVERED STEEL SPRINGS.
From $2 25 to $5.
Ladies' Brace and Skirt Supporters; slate, black and white Crinolines; Scotch Book Muslins, Dress Trimmings, &c. JOHN MORRISON, No. 353 Broadway.

PINEAPPLE GRENADINES.

The only articles of this kind in the City.
PINEAPPLE GRENADINE ROBES.
250 pieces of the above goods just received by
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

PARIS PARASOLS.

Plain and ornate,
In great variety, as regards shape, color, material, size and lightness, and extremely reasonable in price, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS,

From No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.
To No. 767 Broadway,
Near 9th-st.
Business will commence on Monday, May 4.

GAS FIXTURES.

CHINA AND GLASS.
Toilet Sets, $1. Tea Sets, $3. Dinner Sets, 153 pieces, $15, at SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th-st.

GREAT AND UNEQUALED

Bargains in French China, English Iron Stone China, Cut Table Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery. A White Dinner set, 154 pieces, for $16, worth $25; a White Toilet set for $1, worth $2; Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75, worth $3; Cut-glass Decanters, the pair, $2 50, worth $4; Cut-glass Celery Vases, $1 30, worth $2; Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen, $1 80, worth $3; Engraved Bohemian Claret Glasses, the dozen, $3 50, worth $6; 3-Light Chandeliers, for gas, $7, worth $10; 4-light ditto, $9 50, worth $14; Bedroom Folding Brackets for 75 cents, worth $1; Silver-plated Castors, with 4 Cut-glass Bottles, $4 75, worth $7 50; Silver-plated Tea Kettles for $11 worth $19; Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces, for $20, worth $30; Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen, $3 75, worth $5 50; Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4, worth $6; Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen, $1 50, worth $2 50; Decorated China Vases, for mantel ornaments, $2 50 the pair, worth $5; ditto, $5 50 the pair, worth $8; ditto, $7 50 the pair, worth $10; ditto, $10 the pair, worth $15. Cut out this list and bring it with you.
W. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BROOKLYN.—WE DESIRE TO INVITE THE attention of housekeepers in our city and in New-York to an extensive and well-chosen stock of China and glass ware to be found at our establishment. Breakfast, dinner, dessert, tea and toilet sets, both plain and elegantly ornamented, ivory-handled table cutlery, silver-plated goods, and beautiful mantel sets, &c., which we shall offer at prices lower generally than the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere. OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS, MANTILLAS, and laces, of a very superior make, and finish, and superb designs, just received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 795 Broadway.

PARIS PARASOLS, PLAIN AND ORNATE, in great variety, as regards shape, color, material, size and lightness, and extremely reasonable in price, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, SILKS,
MILLINERY GOODS, &c., &c.
Many novelties just opened and for sale very cheap at
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S
New Store,
No. 357 Broadway,
Between Walker and White sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome-st.
Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons from auction.
L. P. TIBBALS.

RICH CHENE SILKS.

Fifty pieces of beautiful Chené Silks, at $1 40 and $1 50 per yard, worth $2. Just received, by
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

MILLINERY.—FOR SALE—AN OLD AND well-established stand, with a choice stock of millinery and fancy goods. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 966, Middletown, Conn.

MISSES ATKINSON & MATHERS WILL open a beautiful assortment of Summer Bonnets this day, (Thursday,) May 7, 1857, at No. 523 Broadway.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW-GOODS HOUSE,
Straw Bonnets, Leghorn and Flats.
Men's, Youths', and Children's Hats.
Shaker Hoods, Straw and Hair Tissues.
French Flowers, Piquets and Bnds.
Offered at reduced prices for Cash.
At No. 318 Broadway,
Corner Pearl-st.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JAMES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 306 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JAMES, BEEBE & CO., 306 Broadway, N.Y.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR FAMILY USE.—Tea and sugar scales with weights from ½oz. to 4 lbs.; spring balance, with foot scoops, from ½oz. to 50 lbs.; measures from gill to gallon size; yard-sticks, thermometers, kitchen and dining-room clocks, for sale by
STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH,
"Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle," No. 534 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING OUTFITS.—CALL AND get an Illustrated Catalogue, containing lists of articles which comprise the sets at $40, $75, and $150. Delivery free in any part of this or adjoining cities.
STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH,
"Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle," No. 534 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PRIZE PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE'S improved grand, diagonal, circular and overstrung base-scale Pianos, offer a large assortment at great bargains at their manufactory and warerooms, No 348 Bleecker-st. Also, several superior second-hand Pianos, cheap.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand, and square Pianos; with Harris Brothers' Pianos at great bargains; second hand Pianos, at $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150. Pianos to let. Melodeons very low. T. S. BERRY,
Marb'e Building, 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—Only Warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. A large variety of these truly superb instruments for sale on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent.

PIANO SALE-ROOM—TO LET, IN THE marble building, No 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. The loft is 50 by 100 feet, with two entrances from Broadway.

T. B. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES HAS moved from his old stand in Broadway, to Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

PRINTING.

ANTI-PHOTOGRAPHIC CHECKS.—GEO. F. NESBITT & CO., corner Pearl and Pine sts., though not interested in the controversy at present carried on through the newspapers, beg to say that they were the first to introduce Anti-Photographic Checks in a style precluding the possibility of duplicating by Photographic or any other process, and at a trifling advance over the cost of printing a plain check. The following certificate from the first Photograph artist in the country, is respectfully referred to: "I hereby certify that I know of no process in the Photographic, or other art, by which the Check exhibited by Messrs. George F. Nesbitt & Co., and experimented upon by me, can be copied or duplicated, and believe it to be entire security against counterfeiting."
J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist.
GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO., Stationers and Printers, Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-st., corner of Pine.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS, $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECKLER'S, No. 27 Fulton-st.

COAL.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DISCharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 29 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. (and *nowhere* else), until the 15th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the coal and wood required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter,—say 1,900 tons of coal, 1,500 cords of oak wood, and 300 cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove, clean coal, in good order, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the committee, and delivered in the bins at the several schoolhouses.
The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size and stove size.
The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered, properly sawed, split and piled, in the school-yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. The pine wood to be best Virginia pine, not less than 3 feet 6 inches in length, and the oak wood not less than 3 feet long, and the sticks not less than 3 inches in diameter.
The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet solid measure, for pine and for oak, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting each load.
The wood will be inspected and measured by the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said coal and wood to be delivered at the schools where ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity of wood from the 25th of May to the 20th of July, and the remainder as required by the committee; two-thirds of the quantity of coal from the 20th of July to the 1st of October, 1857, and the remainder as required by the committee. Said contract to be binding until the 1st of May, 1858.
Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
THOMAS BOESE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
GEORGE WHITE.
} Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF WELLES & CO.,
CONTRACTORS BROOKLYN CITY WATER-WORKS,
No. 353 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1857.
PROPOSALS FOR LAYING PIPE.—BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of Saturday, May 9, 1857, for the distribution (furnishing all material, except pipe, stop-cocks, hydrants, &c.) and laying 120 miles of iron water-pipes, for these works. Plans and specifications will be ready on and after May 1, at the office of the Engineer, and our office, when full information will be given.
WELLES & CO.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Commissioners for removal of Quarantine, at their office, No. 23 William-st., until the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of hospitals, fences and dock upon premises, near Seguine's Point, Richmond County. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject or accept any proposals which may be made. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.
JOHN S. SNEDEKER, Sec'y of Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1857.

NOTICE.—AS THE AGENTS OF THE WESTern Transportation Company are in the habit of directing goods that are marked "Troy and Western Line," (and contracted for by us,) in a wrong direction, we give this notice, that goods may not get astray. We have a boat daily at Pier No. 4 East River.
RICE, CLAPP & CO., Office, No. 31 Coenties Slip.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents.
A GREAT BILL FOR
THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1857.
THE WONDERFUL SAVELS
Last appearance of ANTOINE as the WHITE KNIGHT.
MLLE. ROBERT,
MME. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL.
Last night but two of
YOUNG HENGLER,
(Previous to his departure for Europe.)
Last night of
THE GREEN MONSTER,
The Infant Wonder, YOUNG AMERICA.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
Grand Ballet of LE DIABLE A QUATRE.
Mlle. Robert, Mme. Marzetti, Lina Windel, Paul Brillant, Antoine Ravel.
THE GREEN MONSTER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, LAST GRAND JUVENILE PERFORMANCE OF THE RAVELS.
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE; THE CONTRABANDIST; the Tight Rope.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; Opera commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission with Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats.....1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).....50 c.
Boxes from.....$10 to $20 00
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
GALA NIGHT.
AND POSITIVELY THE LAST.
FRIDAY, May 8.
Donizetti's favorite Opera,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
The celebrated scene from Giovanni's comic Opera,
COLUMELLA.
Third act of Verdi's
ERNANI.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—THE RAVELS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MISS SUSAN PYNE
begs to announce her first and farewell
BENEFIT CONCERT,
On THURSDAY EVENING, May 7,
(previous to her departure for Europe,) when she will be assisted by her sister, Miss LOUISA PYNE, and Mr. W. HARRISON, (who have consented to sing on this occasion, positively for the last time in New-York,) Mr. STEPHEN ISAACH, Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW, Mr. A. SEDGWICK, and other eminent artists.
Admission.....Fifty cents
Reserved seats.....Seventy-five cents
Which can be secured at NIBLO'S GARDEN, and at HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.

The Third Concert of the present season will take place at the City Assembly Room, No. 418 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 7th inst.
MOZART'S CELEBRATED REQUIEM,
and a
MAGNIFICAT, (composed expressly for this occasion,) by Wm. Berge,
will be performed, with the aid of a full and efficient
ORCHESTRA
The Solos will be sustained by the following-named members of the Union:
Miss C. A. DINGLEY,
Miss MARY C. TINGLE,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON,
and Mr. C. I. WERNECKE.
Pianist.....Mr. WM. BERGE.
Conductor.....Mr. G. WASHBURN MORGAN
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Members and subscribers can obtain the tickets on application to Messrs. JUDSON & MUNGER'S Piano forte Warerooms, Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Sole lessee and directress.....Miss Laura Keene.
Curtain rises at 7½.
LAST NIGHT OF THE ELVES!
MISS LAURA KEENE IN TWO PARTS.
THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1857.
LIKE AND UNLIKE.
Countess Kromoskie, } .....By Miss Laura Keene,
Lizzette. }
THE ELVES.
LEGEND.—The mountain forests of Pictoria are inhabited, it is said, by Pixies, Spirits and Elves, who, like the Phantom Dancers of Germany, delight to entrap travellers into their realms, and torment them with their mischievous antics. Having the power of transferring the spirit, they often, in their malicious gambols, give life to the newly dead Statutes, rocks and trees are seen fantastically moving in the forest; but it is only during the DAY they retain their fictitious existence; at the approach of NIGHT they resume their immovability.

WALLACK'S THEATRE
Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. WALCOT.
MAY 7.
Decided success of the new comic piece,
ONE COAT FOR TWO SUITS,
Brougham's comedietta,
A DECIDED CASE,
Revival of the great favorite,
THE REVIEW.
To-morrow—Benefit of
SIG. LA MANNA,
Leader of the orchestra.
A splendid programme. All the stars in comedy and farce.
Saturday—Benefit of Mr. BROUGHAM.
Box book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S THEATRE.
Fourth night of the young American tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in his celebrated character of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Supported by Mr. C. Fisher, Barrett, Mr. Smith, Moore and Setchell, Mrs. Parker and Miss Polly Marshall.
OUR BEST SOCIETY.
Characters by Messrs. Smith, Moore, Fisher, Barrett, Mrs. Parker, Miss S. Stevens.
FRIDAY NIGHT—EDWIN BOOTH'S Benefit.
SATURDAY—RICHARD III., by special request.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage manager
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock
BENEFIT OF MADAME PONISI.
A new spectacular drama of peculiar construction and great interest, entitled
THE SON OF THE NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) May 7, 1857,
and every night until further notice.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL,
No 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, May 4, a grand new Plantation Scene,
DOWN IN ALABAMA.
THE PICTURE GALLERY and OLD BOB RIDLEY, by
YOUNG AMERICA.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
TIME ALTERED.—Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

MISS TERESA ESMONDE'S
READINGS.
EVENINGS WITH TOM MOORE.
Anecdotal, Historical and Biographical, at the Stuyvesant Institute, MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1857, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the principal music and bookstores.

BROOKLYN—COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO CARL PROX.—By request of the following gentlemen, Chas. Congdon, Edward Whitehouse, Ira Smith, A. Cooke Hull, L. S. Burnam, E. D. Plimpton, H. Meynen, J. Greenwood, J. N. Taylor, L. B. Wyman, C. A. Townsend, P. K. Weitzel, W. A. Platenius, R. R. Raymond, CARL PROX announces to his friends and the public of Brooklyn, that his LAST PHILHARMONIC CONCERT for the Season will be given at the Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Rehearsal at 10 o'clock in the morning. Madame JOHANNSEN, and Signor MORINO, have kindly promised their assistance. Concert Tickets 50 cents, Rehearsal Tickets 25 cents. To be had at WM. ROSE'S book-store, No. 142 Atlantic st., and CARL PROX'S music-store, No. 213 Fulton-st.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 7, Grand Eastern Spectacle Drama entitled
CLEOPATRA; OR, THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM.
To be followed by the laughable pantomime of
THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
To conclude with the two-act Drama of
WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will perform Lucero's Grand Cantata, "The Seven Sleepers," and Bristow's "Te Deum and Jubilate," on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, at the City Assembly Rooms. Choruses sustained by the full strength of the Society, aided by a Grand Orchestra from the Philharmonic Society. Further particulars in Monday's paper.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST HAS the honor to announce that her two Subscription Benefits will take place on the 16th and 21st instants, at Niblo's Saloon. Price, for the two Concerts, with reserved seats, $3. The subscription list open at BREUSING'S Music Store No. 701 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.—THE SUBSCRIBER, in business in Wall-st. for the past 19 years, is selling all descriptions of Gold Jewelry, Diamond Rings and Pins, &c., at wholesale and retail at less than usual prices. Ladies' Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle and Lava Ear-Rings.
Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Pins and Rings.
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains and Chatelaine Chains.
Gentlemen's Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Fob Keys and Seals, Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Finger-Rings with stones, Seal Rings.
Plain Gold Rings, Pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye Glasses.
Gold Thimbles, Gold Pens and Pencils.
Gold Lockets for Daguerreotypes or Hair, one, two, three and four glasses.
Gentlemen's Pins and Scarf Pins, Charms.
Gold Pens and Silver Holders.
Silver Portemonnaies, Silver Napkin Rings and Fruit Knives.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING VISION, suiting for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 2 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO MOST EXcellent and highly-recommended servants; one as first-rate cook, understands pastry, game, poultry soups, &c., &c., will assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do fine washing and ironing; both have lived in first-class families, and are honest, faithful helps. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No 129 7th-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 2 COMPETENT, genteel girls, one as nurse and waitress, does chamberwork and plain sewing; washes for the baby; will go in the country or live in the City, or go with a lady who boards; wages, $6; the other is 18, a neat chambermaid and nurse; does the washing of a small family; washes for the baby or sews neatly; wages, $4; will go in the country; call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable girl as chambermaid and waiter; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and has the best of City reference from her last place where she lived for four years. Call at No. 98 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man of superior address, a situation in a wholesale house, where he can make himself generally useful; writes a good hand and can make himself useful at anything his employers may require. Goods references can be furnished, or cash security. Address CONSTANT, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, who can give nine years best City reference, a situation as nurse to grown children; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, or is capable of filling the position of ladies' maid; understands hair-dressing and clear-starching. Call for two days at No. 29 Union-square.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN EFFICIENT young woman in city or country, as good cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and pastry; also, a young woman who is an excellent chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; they are highly recommended. Apply at No. 371 Bowery for 2 days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as very good plain cook in a private family; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she can get the best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 180 West 22d-st.; can be seen for 2 days, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, in a small private family. She is a good cook, understands baking, and is an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 410 6th-av., cor. 25th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in the washing; would go a short distance in the country; best of City reference; would be willing to take care of children, if required. Apply at No. 163 East 11th-st.

WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS WANT situations—one to cook and to assist in washing and ironing, is a first-rate baker; the other a first-class waitress, with four years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 East 12th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family. Has the best City references from her last place. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., second floor, back room; can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, an Englishman. The best of City reference can be given. Apply corner of 37th-st. and Broadway. Call for EDWARD at the stable office, or leave the address.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as seamstress and dressmaker, one who thoroughly understands her business, no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 200 19th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or plain sewing, in a private family. Has best of City reference. Apply, for two days, No. 85 East 15th-st, in the lanes store between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable English girls, one as chambermaid the other as seamstress and nurse; would prefer to engage in the same family. Apply at the Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st., hall entrance.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, in a private family. Best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 123 West 21st-st., corner 7th av., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, who perfectly understands her business as meat, bread and pastry cook in the best style—in the City or country. Apply at No. 96 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family; is an excellent baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 222 West 25th-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; she must be accustomed to the care of children, and give City references. Apply at No. 28 Varick-st., St. John's-square, before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take care of children; can be well recommended. Can be seen till suited at No. 319 8th-st., between Avenue B and C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 203 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as seamstress, and to do chamberwork. Call at No. 86 Charlton-st., in the area, for two days. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and sewer. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., for two days.

TO LAWYERS.—AN ATTORNEY AT LAW, of four years' practice in this City, and four years' previous practice in the country, desires a situation as office or court attorney, general or special, in a law office in this City, at a liberal salary that would exclude his own business, or upon a more moderate salary with the privilege of transacting it. Address ATTORNEY, at the office of this paper.

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND JOBBERS IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SILK GOODS.—An experienced salesman, having an intimate acquaintance with the jobbers and manufacturers of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and with first-class Southern trade, is anxious to make an engagement to commence immediately, or on the 1st July. Any amount of reference will be given. Address J. S. C., at this office.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—THE SERVICES OF A person as surveyor for an insurance company or any other business requiring experience, activity and general knowledge of the value of property, &c., the advertiser being a practical carpenter, having conducted the business over 20 years. Address immediately W. A. Y., at the office of the *Daily Times*. The most satisfactory reference given.

COAL MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A young married man, who has had several years experience in a coal office as cashier and book-keeper, wishes a situation in some respectable office, or where the services of a good man are required; can act as porter in a store; is a perfect judge of paper money; can bring good security as to honesty, &c. Address A., *Times* Office.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN INSURANCE office, a clerk for a steamer, a clerk and book-keeper for a railroad ticket-office, one conductor, one porter for a store, and one barkeeper. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND a confectionery store; she must write a good hand, be quick in reckoning, steady in habits. Unexceptional reference required. Apply between 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at No. 19 Union-square.

WANTED.—A DRUG CLERK IN A RETAIL store in Jersey City. To a young man who thoroughly understands the business, a permanent situation is offered. Address S. H. V., 355 3d-av., New-York, stating salary expected, references, &c.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 14 OR 15 YEARS OF age, to attend in an office most of the time, and to do out-door business when necessary. One living with his parents may address, with reference, Box No. 2,605 Post-Office. Compensation $100 per annum.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN an iron house; one who has had some experience at book keeping, is quick at fig

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MAY 7, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s 6 per cent. bonds.
5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
5,000 Terra Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent bonds
4,000 Cantral Military Tract Railroad 8 per cent. bonds.
3,000 Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage bonds.
15,000 New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent. Inscribed bonds.
9,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. bonds.
4,000 Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad 2d Mortgage bonds.
1 000 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1857.
40 shares Macon and Western Railroad.....$100 each.
100 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.....$100 each.
38 shares Union Ferry Company.....$100 each.
30 shares Park Bank.....$100 each.
180 shares Citizens' Bank.....$25 each.
40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.....$25 each.
20 shares Broadway Bank.....$25 each.
114 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each.
30 shares Corn Exchange Bank.....$100 each
10 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each.
27 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
130 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
30 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co..$100 each.
100 shares Manchester Mining and Manuf. Co..$100 each.
100 shares Prismatic Turning Co.....$10 each.
30 shares Brooklyn Oil Company.....$100 each.
1,000 shares New-York Glass Engraving Company, $5 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, May 11.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND DESIRABLE Household furniture, solid rosewood parlor furniture in suite, pier glasses, &c., at the residence No. 70 West 26th-st. west of 5th-av. H. T. LEEDS will sell, THIS DAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture of said house, embracing elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in French satin, solid rosewood centre and side tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror doors and back; carved rosewood etageres, massive rosewood secretary bookcase; superior seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, stool and cover; large French plate, pier, and oval mirrors, ormolu and bronze clocks, heavy lace and brocatel curtains; magnificent China vases, imported by the owner; Parian and bisque figures, elegant Brussels carpets and rugs; also, a large variety of superior oil-paintings, by old artists; rosewood extension dining table, dining-room chairs, do. suite in silk plush, rich China tea and dinner sets, crystal cut glass ware; also, silver ware, consisting of a general assortment used in first-class families. The bedroom furniture embraces solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, mirrors, ingrain and Brussels carpets, pure hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, sheets, pillow-cases, blankets, &c; also, all the kitchen, laundry and basement utensils, cooking stoves, step ladder, cooking utensils. Parties attending this sale, who are about going to housekeeping, will be able to find everything necessary for that purpose, every article of which will be sold without any restrictions. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE and WATER RIGHTS IN THE CITIES OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1857, (adjourned from May 5,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order and direction of the Assignees of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE:

Brooklyn—South 7th and 1st sts.—All the estate, right, title and interest of WILLIAM and RICHARD LAKE, in the lot, with buildings thereon, known as Kingsbury Hotel, on northeast corner of South 7th and 1st sts. XIIIth Ward, immediately in front of Peck Slip and Division-av. Ferries.

ALSO

The estate of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE, in the following described property:

North 2d and Water sts., XIVth Ward—Valuable dock property and buildings thereon, on northwest corner of North 2d and Water sts., being 150 feet on Water-st., and 276 feet on North 2d-st., with all the water rights appertaining thereto, to the permanent water line of East River.

Water-st., IIId Ward—Valuable dock property, with building thereon, near Fulton Ferry, having a front of 26 feet on Water-st., and 169 feet deep, with pier attached, extending 190 feet, including bulkhead.

New-York—James-st., IVth Ward—Lot, with building thereon, No. 60 James-st. Lot 18.8x18.

DAVID PREVOOST,
JOHN L. DOYLE.
Assignees of WM. LAKE & BROTHER.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE FOLLOWING CONDEMNED STORES will be sold at public auction at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on FRIDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of Chief of Bureau of Provisions, Clothing, &c.

PROVISIONS.

15 bbls. Beef, 6 bbls. Flour, 164 bbls Rice.
130 lbs. Beef, 2,484 bbls. Bread, 184 lbs. Butter.
18 bbls. Pork, 123½ gallons Beans, 96 lbs. Cheese.
3 Bread Bags.

CLOTHING.

6¼ yards Sheeting, 3 pair Calf Shoes, 10 Blankets.
2½ yards Canvas Duck, 1 pair Kip Shoes, 2¼ yards Satinet.

SMALL STORES.

294 lbs. Tobacco, 31 Thimbles, 15 Jackknives.
10 Shaving Boxes, 726 Needles, 6 Razor Straps.
14 Scissors, 1 bottle Mustard, 1 Mess Kettle.
7 Coarse Combs, 3 Cotton Handkerchiefs, 1 Tin Pan.
6 Shaving Brushes, 1 Tin Pot.

STEWARD STORES,

1 Lantern, 2 Flour Scoops, 4 Padlocks.
500 Bean Bags, 1,000 Flour Barrels, a large quantity of round Tin Pepper Boxes, a large quantity of empty barrels and boxes. GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

WM. H. KNOX, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MIRRORS, &c.—WM. H. KNOX will sell TO-MORROW, (Friday,) May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, comprising in part Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany tête-à-têtes, mahogany marble top washstands and bureaus, cottage suites, marble top do. centre, side and card tables, Voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany rockers; mahogany and common bedsteads black walnut and cherry cribs, black walnut dining and extension tables; black walnut tea tables, mahogany spring-seat chairs, lounges and lounge beds, hair mattresses and palliasses, maple cane seat chairs, oil-paintings, astronomical and solar lamps, glass ware, &c.; also, a large lot of kitchen furniture, crockery, &c.—all to be sold without reserve. Good chances for dealers, as well as others in want of furniture; also, a fine lot of woolen blankets, linen sheets, pillow cases, counterpanes, &c., towels, &c., coverlids, &c., &c.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY Household Furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silver ware, articles of vertu, &c.—F. NASH will sell on FRIDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence in 14th-st., near 8th-av., to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificent carved frames covered in satin and silk plush, made to order, and of the most approved kind; rosewood centre and side tables with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate-glass doors and back; superior oil-paintings by distinguished artists; French plate pier and oval mirrors, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace do., massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly polished extension dining table 16 feet; china ware, cut-glass ware, solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly china vases, clocks, &c.; also, all the chamber furniture containing an extensive variety both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, rosewood hall-stand, stair carpets, oil-cloths, basement furniture, &c. Particulars in *Herald*.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 9 Broad-st.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, without regard to cost, to close sales at No. 486 Broadway. A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above store, (corner of Broome-st.,) the balance of FIRST-CLASS and WARRANTED FURNITURE of the stock of M. & J. A. WALTERS, comprising several rosewood parlor suites, rosewood and mahogany etageres, centre-tables, sofas and chairs, French bedsteads and bureaus, easy chairs, solid oak buffets with marble tops, chairs to match, together with a large assortment of first class cabinet work, warranted in every respect, and sold without reserve for cash, to close sales. Deposits required from all purchasers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN PARTITION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, the premises on the southwest corner of Houston and Allen sts., in said City, being 58 feet 1 inch on Allen-st., by 38 feet 4 inches on Houston-st., more or less. The premises are now known as Hereditare Hall. See referee's advertisement of sale in *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to the referee at his office, No. 24 William-st., or to GEORGE SHEA, plaintiff's attorney, No. 167 Broadway, or to JAMES W. WHITE, defendant's attorney, No. 61 Liberty-st.

WM. N. LEWIS & SON, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, WITHOUT RESERVE, ON THURSDAY, May 7, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the valuable property of N. M'GRAW, situated on the corner of Railroad-av. and 5th st., opposite the depôt, Morrisania Village, embracing the Hotel, the large building occupied as a public hall and stores, printing office, meat market, land office and bakery, together with several very desirable building lots. Also, two neat dwelling houses on Franklin av., near 7th st. Terms easy. For maps and particulars, apply at No. 455 Broadway, or on the premises.

J. E VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S 15th Regular Spring Trade Sale of Hardware, Cutlery, Heavy Goods, Japanned and Brass Goods, comprising an excellent assortment suitable for City and out-of-town buyers, will take place on Thursday, 7th May, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl st. The sale will commence with a large invoice of stock goods in good order Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS—ON FRIDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., an entire house of elegant furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, mahogany do. in velvet and brocatel, pier mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, china and glass ware, silver ware, and every article used in housekeeping—removed for convenience of sale. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

W. S. MOILVAIN, Auctioneer.

ROSES, &c., AT AUCTION.—W. S MOILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, (and every day this week) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No 7 John-st., standard roses, hardy flowering shrubs, perennials, &c., &c., in great variety, from P. Henderson, Jersey City, Catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. DOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPtory sale of elegant rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and library furniture, velvet carpets, oil-paintings, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, bronze clocks, large and costly China vases and decorations, piano-forte and works of art, &c., &c. D. S. DOUGH will sell, as above, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) May 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, all the rich goods contained in the five-story brown-stone residence No. 348 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near Londoo Terrace.

The basement is richly furnished throughout with solid oak extension table, 14 feet, carved oak, buffet and dining, and arm chairs to match; also, solid oak suite, tops in green reps, together with a very large assortment of rich decorated French China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware, solid silver tea and breakfast sets, castors, cake baskets, pitchers, goblets, spoons, forks, &c.

In the parlors are fine English tapestry carpets, solid rosewood etageres, sids, centre and pier tables, bronze gas fixtures, Dresden China vases and ornaments, bronze and other clocks, easy and reception chairs, fanteuils, fine oil-paintings, valuable engravings, two elegantly-carved solid rosewood suites in crimson and maroon, satin and green, and gold do., pier and mantel glasses, rich and heavily-embroidered lace window curtains, gold band and other shades, ladies' escritoire, secretary bookcase, in carved rosewood, fine toned carved rosewood case, seven-octave piano, a superb instrument.

In the hall are English oil-cloth, velvet stair carpet and silver-plated rods, rosewood hall stand, with marble rest.

In the chambers are an elegant assortment of richly-carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bookcases, wardrobes, sofas, couches, easy and rocking chairs, parlor chairs, lace and muslin curtains, engravings, fine curled hair mattresses and good bedding, together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. All these goods are in fine order, to be sold without any reserve. Catalogues now ready, and to be had at the house only. Sale commences in the basement at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, and in the parlors at 11 o'clock A. M., and no postponement on any account.

T. C. HOUSTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., a large and splendid assortment of rich and fashionable rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which is made and finished in the very best manner. Catalogues will be ready and the articles can be examined on the day before the sale. The stock consists in part of richly carved sideboards, in oak, walnut and mahogany, superior extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes arm-chairs to match, elegant solid rosewood parlor suites in every variety of style and finish, rosewood etageres, a part of which are of very superior quality, French secretaries, music cabinet, bookcases, centre and sofa tables, with statuary and Italian marble tops, quartet and other fancy tables, French card tables, rosewood, oak, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture en suite, a splendid variety of beautifully carved bedsteads, wardrobes and washstands, rosewood and mahogany armoire, with French plate glass doors, wardrobes, commodes, cane and straw-seat fancy chairs, best Spanish horse hair mattresses, paillasses, sets of superior enameled cottage furniture, &c., &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PIER GLASSES, PARLOR SUITES.—M. DOUGHTY will sell on FRIDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture on the premises No. 126 West 28th-st., consisting in part of elegant velvet Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, pier-glasses, bookcases, French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, sofa and mahogany dining tables, China crockery and glassware, oil-paintings, rosewood lounges in velvet plush, with chairs to match, dress bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, oval and square mirrors, mahogany sofas and sofa bedsteads, mahogany chairs and rockers, silver-plated ware, stair carpets and rods, hall oil-cloths, refrigerator, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of housekeepers. Deposits required.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, Store No. 81 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASS, &c., &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., the furniture of several families, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of three rosewood parlor suites, enameled chamber suites, rosewood and mahogany bookcase, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, divans, ottomans, extension tables, card and centre tables, rosewood marble-top pier tables, bedstead hair mattresses, mirrors, oil-paintings, &c; ivory handle and other cutlery, glassware, crockery, &c; also, one rosewood piano-forte; and, by order of a constable, one mahogany piano-forte one rosewood tête-à-tête sofa, &c.; also, one very fine French plate pier glass, 114x34—cost the owner $300. Catalogues morning of sale.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 20 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and (including court-yards 33 feet 5½ inches deep) 153 feet 5½ inches in depth. Six of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st., and six on the southerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st.; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing at the corner of Smith st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; 25 per cent. on the 22nd of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS,
Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.—Extensive sale of second-hand furniture, comprising a general assortment of parlor, chamber, dining room and library furniture, piano forte, carpets, lace and other curtains, oil-cloth, paintings, &c., &c.; also, to close accounts, a large lot of superior new cabinet made furniture, amongst which is parlor and chamber suites in rosewood, mahogany and solid oak; enameled cottage suites; sofas, lounges, bookcases wardrobes, etageres, easy and rocking chairs, hair seat and fancy chairs, bureaus, washstands; centre, card, pier, work and fancy tables; escritoire dining tables; hair mattresses, palliasses, pillows, bolsters, oil-paintings, French plate mantel and pier mirrors; China, glass and silver-plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c.

Also—Three superior 6½ and 7-octave piano fortes.

N. B.—The particular attention of housekeepers and the trade is invited to this sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN QUANTITIES, PIANOS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, a very large amount of good new and second-hand furniture, much of which is in good order. Among the stock may be found every kind and description of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, such as three or four suites of parlor furniture in rosewood and brocatel, sofas of all patterns, tapestry, velvet, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, marble top centre tables, dressing bureaus, mahogany chairs, French plate mirrors, mahogany French and cottage bedsteads, curtains and cornices, China and glass ware, together with every article in the housekeeping line. Also, a large lot of goods by order of an executor of the estate.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE.—GEO. NICHOLS will sell, at his rooms No. 66 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, May 7, inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising good second-hand furniture from families. Also, new furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, piano-forte, marble-top end side tables, with solid rosewood frames, etageres, with mirror fronts, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, do. bedsteads, French and modern, common do. washstands, dining and tea tables. Also, superior French China tea sets, with gold bands; splendid vases. Also, silver-plated tea sets, forks and spoons, mirrors, carpets, kitchen furniture, &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, AT 12 M., AT THE Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-street, 37 vacant lots and 4 houses and 6 lots on Rogers and Perry avs., Warren and Hattie sts., and Roanel-place, (or Clove Road,) in XIth Ward. The house is a modern built frame house, 24x36, and extension 16x20, filled in, fronts on the old Clove Road, but 3 minutes' walk from Fulton av. cars. The grounds are filled with choice varieties of fruit trees, vines and shrubbery. The lots lay on a good grade and from the many improvements on the Brevoort track, immediately opposite renders it the best site for a suburban residence in this vicinity.

TERMS.—60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY J. BOGART, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room corner of Frankfort and William sts., household furniture, rosewood piano, fire proof safe, parlor furniture, pure hair mattresses, tête-à-tête sofas, in brocade, large pier glass, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, window curtains, &c. Also, by virtue of an execution, the effects of a first-class bar-room. MICHAEL DOODY, Constable.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF WARRANTED FURNIture at auction, FRIDAY, May 8th, at Chinese Building, No. 539 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock. If you want to get good work, such as tables, stands, corner-stands, piano stools, music-racks, wash-stands, splendid ball suites, &c., be sure to come. J. H. Doughty, manufacturer, No. 124 Av. D., New-York,

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS—ON THURSDAY, MAY 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., Sheriff's sale of a large stock of groceries, wines, teas, liquors, cigars, soap, candles, indigo, &c. By order of FREDK L. VULTE, Deputy Sheriff.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, MAY 8, AT 11 o'clock, in the gallery over their salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., 18 elegant Oil Paintings, of great merit, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Sale positive. Terms cash.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com.'s of the Land Office.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Saleroom Nos. 782 and 784 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance, in 10th st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOURTEEN lots, bounded by Gates and Ralph avs. and Quincy-st., 200 feet from Broadway, IXth Ward, Brooklyn. Can be had low and on easy terms, as the owner, who is about leaving for Europe, is desirous of disposing of them immediately. Inquire of JAMES VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THAT DElightfully situated and substantially built house, No. 15 East 14th st., the centre of the block, north side, between the 6th-av. and Broadway. The house contains 15 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and is altogether one of the most desirable residences in the City. It will be sold a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $30,000, THE DWELLING-house, buildings and grounds of the subscriber, containing 15 acres of park, farm, garden, orchard and meadow, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite the city of Newark. Apply on the Premises, or to E. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. 13 South-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE TWO VERY desirable houses 230 and 232 West 34th-st., two stories and basements, with 25 feet court yards, and contains all the modern improvements and conveniences, including gas fixtures. Rent, $450. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE AND VERY desirable property on the Northwest corner of Chambers and Greenwich sts., forming a front of 49 feet on Greenwich-st. and 56 feet on Chambers st. For particulars, inquire of J. MONEYPENNY, No. 183 Canal-st.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE —East side, 2d door north of 28th st.; price $9 500; one of the Coolest Leases just finished. One of the most perfect and elegant houses in New-York. Terms $2,500 cash; $1,000 in 6 months, $1,000 in 12 months, $5,000 on or before May 1, 1866, with interest, and privilege of paying $500 at any time. To be seen from 2 to 6 P. M. A rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE— The 3-story, high basement brick house, No. 46 East 28th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements. Terms accommodating. Apply to ADRIAN E. MULLER, No 35 Wall-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.— Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS, FOLDING DOORS, and two hall bedrooms upon the second floor; also back basement, combining every convenience, range, Croton, gas, closets, &c. Gas throughout the house; good cellar and yard. Will be rented to a small family without children. No children in the house. No 96 Stanton-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A furnished house on Brooklyn Heights, a very desirable situation, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Inquire on the premises No. 73 Remsen st., or of JOHN GOULD, No. 9 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—A THREE-story frame house, No. 9 4th-st., five minutes' walk from the ferries; rent reasonable. Inquire of PETER MURRAY, 8d-st., one door below South 6th-st., or No. 35 Malden-lane.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story brick house, 30 by 60 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURG—A FIRST class three-story and finished basement brick house, with range and gas, and in complete order. It is within five minutes' walk of either of the ferries. Apply to T. D. CRANE, No. 89 South 2nd-st., Williamsburg, or No. 108 Chambers-st., New-York, up-stairs.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 392 Broome-st., near Centre Market; also, stable No 179½ Mulberry-st. Inquire at No. 394 Broome st., or at No. 307 Broadway, of B. W. RICHARDS.

TO LET—IN TILLARY ST., BROOKLYN, a brick house, the parlors and halls of which are furnished. To a good tenant, who will take it for 3 or 5 years, it will be let very low. Inquire at No. 20 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPPER part of a three story house, No. 196 Dean-st., near Bond, Brooklyn. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FOUR-STORY dwelling No. 98 Prince st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 51 Chambers-st., third floor.

$25.—HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The handsome three-story brick house, mastic front, No. 2 Huntington-place, Powers-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts., sub cellar, full basement, eight finished rooms, marble mantles, ornamented parlors, stained glass doors, gas and fixtures in all the rooms, water and range in the kitchen, with the privilege of a large inclosed park, 4 lots of ground adjoining, laid out as a garden. Immediate possession will be given. To a good tenant it will be rented for $25 per month. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 1 Huntington-place. Five minutes' walk to City Railroad, Fulton-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE —From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.

FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

PART OF A HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern improvements, to let; the second story consisting of four rooms, with one room on third story, with part use of hath room, water, cellar, &c., to a small respectable family; rooms newly painted and papered. Apply at No. 199 West 3-st.

A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, WITH bedsteads, to let, in a very good location for a physician, dentist, or dressmaker. Would be let to a private family. More room can be had, if desired. Address A. T. T., Broadway Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN COTTAGE-PLACE, between Bleecker and Houston sts., will be let to a small and respectable family until October next, with possession immediately. Address box 1,030 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—HOUSE No. 20 West 16th-st., near the 5th-av. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 2 West 16th-st., 1 door from 5th-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY ATTIC HOUSE, OR two-story house; one pleasantly located; rent must be moderate. Apply or address T. M. W., at this office.

REMOVALS.

STEARNS & MARVIN
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR SALAMANDER SAFES
from No. 146 Water-st.,
to No. 40 Murray-st, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DE LAMANO, DECORATIVE Artist, has removed from his old stand, No. 468 Broadway to No. 632 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., where he will have increased facilities for carrying on the general house decorating in Fresco, Oil, Encaustic, Paper Hangings, House Painting, &c.
DE LAMANO, No. 632 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED MOST RESpectfully informs her friends and customers that she has removed her Millinery Ware Rooms from No. 387 to No. 702 Broadway, 3d floor above 4th-st., west side.
M. L. KING, No 702 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—C. E. SCOFIELD, TREASURER OF the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, has removed from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st. 2d story.

LEES & WALLER HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 South William-st., to No. 79 Beaver-st., corner Hanover.

REMOVAL.—R. R. MASON & CO. HAVE REmoved from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 3d-story.

REMOVAL.—PAPER WAREHOUSE.—BULKLEY BROTHERS CO. have removed to Nos. 55 Beekman and 56 Ann sts.

WM. H. NEILSON—HAS REMOVED HIS office from No. 63 to No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—BISHOP & CO. HAVE REMOVED from No. 52 Wall-st., to No. 21 Nassau-st., 2d-story.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land-Warrant No. 87,414, located by JOSEPH L. JENNEGAN, on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 22, town 29, North of Range, 6 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice.—Dated April 7, 1857.
J. L. JENNEGAN.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO PLATING. A large assortment of
BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS
used in the above arts; also,
SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING GOLD, THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists,
No. 344 (old No. 8) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good second-hand jobbing press; one of Gordon's, Ruggles', or Lawrence Press would be preferred. Address EDITOR STATEN ISLAND CHRONICLE, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer houses and stables, being the former residence of C. Gignoux, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard road, containing two parlors, dining room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A beautiful cottage residence, on the banks of the Hudson, at Newburg. The building will be completed on 1st May; built with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water; hot air furnace; gas, bath-rooms, &c. The house commands an unobstructed view of the Bay and Highlands; its delightful scenery is unsurpassed. It is within one minute's walk of the railroad and steamboat landing, by which communication is had with the City at almost all hours of the day. Apply to BAUGHAN & BROWN, Boilders, Newburg, N. Y.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OUT OF town, for one or more years, and possession given immediately; situated one mile from Hunt's Bridge and two miles from Yonkers city; said place contains one large double house 50 feet front, with hall through the centre, all in fine order, having just been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout. The garden contains about one acre of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shrubbery, and a never-failing spring of the very best of cold, soft water, carriage house, &c. Inquire of PETER I. VALENTINE, No. 3-8 4th-av., cor. 28th st.

TO LET, NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A neat, comfortable and commodious cottage, partly furnished, with or without 80 acres of land, stable, fruit, &c., about a mile and a half from the railroad depôt, at Morristown, and for healthfulness, beauty of situation, coolness through the Summer, pure air, good water and entire freedom from musquitoes is unsurpassed. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. B. O. CANFIELD, at Morristown, or to J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, half a mile from the depôt and near Long Island Sound. There are about 3¾ acres of ground, well stocked with all kind of fruit, hade trees, flowers and shrubs, together with stable, out-buildings, &c. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

[Advertisement.]
NO MORE DROWNING.
BUNKER'S LIFE PRESERVING SHIRTS AND BATHING DRESSES.
The only reliable life preservers in use. Seafaring men, travelers, excursionists, bathers and all others are invited to call at the show and salesrooms No. 337 Broadway, and examine the above articles.
The shirts have been approved and recommended by the following gentlemen:
JOSEPH WALKER, President Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York; ELLWOOD WALTER, President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company: NATHANIEL L. and GEORGE GRISWOLD A. B. NEILSON, President Board of Underwriters; BIRD and NEILSON, JOHNSON and HIGGINS.
CHAS. J. BUNKER, No. 337 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This beautiful theatrical palace (as it should now be called) is nightly crowded to overflowing, to witness the gorgeous spectacle of "Cleopatra or the Battle of Actium," with its brilliant new scenery and dresses, its grand marches by the thirty young ladies, the royal Cleopatra barge, &c., &c. Go see it to-night, and also the the tasty and beautiful manner in which the Theatre has been reorganized. The Pantomime of a "School in an Uproar," and the Drama of "Warlock of the Glen," completing the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]
KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Worms cause congestion of the brain. Make short work with them. To do so safely, use this hygean confectionary. It contains no mineral. Any child will take it. BATEMAN'S SARSAPARILLA has recently renewed a new accession of popularity, from its numerous and astounding cures of Cutaneous and Ulcerous complaints. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
WOULD YOU BE DISTINGUISHED IN YOUR APPEARANCE?—Would you attract universal admiration and notice? Would you be, in a pleasant way, "the observed of all observers?" Would you please the ladies? Would you be really handsome? Would you save money? If so, would you enhance your personal comfort ten times over? Would you be credited with good taste? If so, go to the enlarged and splendid store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and buy one of KNOX's hats.

[Advertisement.]
HIVES AND ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, SORE THROAT, &c.—A single dose of from one to four of BRANDRETH's Pills, according to age and constitution, often cures. And in all cases, the miserable itching is at once allayed after the operation. Be wise, purify your blood, and possess a skin free from eruptions, and a throat free from phlegm. Principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway; Brooklyn Agency, No. 175 Fulton-st. 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]
REXFORD'S BITTERS.—Carminative, Tonic, Stomachic, Anti Dyspeptic, Alterative, and delicious-ly Aromatic.
Prepared with the greatest care, entirely from vegetables, and while they possess highly enative properties, are entirely innocent in their effects.
Prepared only by L. M. REXFORD, of Binghamton, and sold only by him and F. S. COZZENS, Sole Agent, No. 73 Warren-street, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]
TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Myriads of men have been engaged for more than one quarter of this present century in testing the efficaciousness of HOLLOWAY'S *Pills and Ointment*, as remedies, either separately or conjointly, for all internal and external ailments. Their unanimous and enthusiastic verdict in favor of these remedies is now before us, and shortly convince the most incredulous.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Just in store from our own factory, fifty dozen custom made shirts, assorted to suit all sizes. They will be sold at $24 per dozen, or $12 the half dozen, and warranted in every particular.
T. & W. A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Corner of Murray and Greenwich streets.
Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Fashion has found a new home, at No. 251 Broadway. WILDE, the popular manufacturer and importer of Millinery, has removed thither from Nos. 20 and 22 John-street, and his magnificent stock of Spring and early summer bonnets, silk and straw goods, French ribbons, artificial flowers, dress caps, head-dresses, bonnet frames, &c., is attracting crowds to his splendid rooms.

[Advertisement.]
SAVE YOUR FURS, &c.—MOTHS! MOTHS!! MOTHS!!!—HOW TO DRIVE THEM AWAY.—Use freely BREWER's Odorous Moth Powder. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two Summers. Now is the time to use it. Sold by the principal druggists in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

[Advertisement.]
RHEUMATISM.—LINCH'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by G. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by HARRIS, RILEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-know persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:
Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmastar, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth-avanua, New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro. *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N. Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Cazeneau, Texas.
Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 6.

4,000 Ia. State 5s	83¾	1250	Erie Railroad	.s3	41
10,000 Ia. State 2½s	54	300	do	.h3	41
4,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	87½	200	do	.s30	40⅞
10,000 do	87	500	do	.s60	40⅝
5,000 Ky. State 6s	103	300	do	.b30	41⅜
20,000 Virginia 6s	91⅜	300	do	.b10	41⅜
5,000 do	91⅝	500	do	.s60	41⅜
3,000 Mo. State 6s	83½	300	do	.s	41½
10,000 do	.b30	82¾	100	Harlem Railroad	15⅝
3,000 Cal State 7s '70	49	100	do	.b60	15⅝
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	86⅜	300	do	.s3	15
5 0 N. Y. Cen. R. R's	101	700	Reading R. R.	.s3	79⅞
1,000 do	101¼	300	do	.s3	80
7,000 E. R. R. Ct. Bs 1871	s3	77	300	do	.b3
4,000 do	.s3	78	300	Mich. Cen. R. R.	94½
1,000 H. R. R. 2d mt.	60½	50	do	.s3	94¾
1,000 H. R. R. Ct Bs	59	100	Gal. & Chicago R.R.	97¾
3,000 H. R. R. 3d Mtge.	73⅝	150	do	.s30	97
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	89⅝	50	do		97
4,000 do	90¼	25	do		98¾
4,000 La C. & M. R. p.b.	86⅛	500	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	s3	61
10 Ocean Bank	93¾	650	do	.b3	61
10 Continental Ins. Co.	95	100	do	.b10	61
50 Panama R. R.	.s10	92½	100	do	60¾
25	do	92¾	380	do	61
5 Ohio Life & T. Co.	38	400	do	.b60	61½
50 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	.s60	122¾	500	do	.b30	61½
200 Penn. Coal Co.	17	180	do		61½
20 Pa. M. Steamship Co.	73	100	do	.b60	63
1925 N. Y. Cen. RR.	94¾	100	do	.b30	61¾
200 do	.s10	86⅝	300	do	.s30	61⅝
100 do	.b3	86⅝	100	do	61¾
500 do	.b60	86⅝	500	do	.s3	61¾
350 do	.s60	86	100	do	.h10	62
50 Chi. & R. I. R. R	s30	97	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	.c	133⅛
36 do	97⅛	100	do	.c	133¼
50 do	97⅜	100	do	.b60	132
130 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	69½	300	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	66
450 La C. & M. R. R.	s30	77½	100	do	.s60	65¾
100 do	78	100	do	.c	66⅛
100 do	.b60	78¾	500	do	66¾
16 Sixth Avenue R. R.	88	100	do	.s1	66¾
400 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	47¾	300	do	.b30	66¾
400 do	.b60	48	300	do	.c	66¾
200 do	47¾	150	do	.b60	67
42 do	47	116	Penn. Coal Co.	93½

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Virginia 6s	91⅝	33	Mil. & Miss. R R.	69½
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86¾	50	do	69¾
4,000 Cleaven 6th R.	s10	75	300	do	.s30	69¾
120 Ohio Life & T. Co.	38	400	Erie R. R.	.s3	41⅜
10 Continental Bank	110	100	do	.b60	42
50 Corn Exchange Bk.	107	50	do	41⅜
8 N. Y. Cent. R'd	94¾	300	Reading R. R.	80¾
200 do	95⅛	200	do	.b30	81
300 Harlem Railroad	15⅜	100	do	.s30	80⅝
100 Illinois Cent. R. R.	s10	131⅝	100	do	.s30	80⅜
150 do	.b60	132½	300	do	.b30	80⅞
200 Panama R. R.	.b3	92¾	200	do	.s3	80⅞
100 Gal. & Chic. R.	96⅜	800	M. S. & N. In. R.	b30	62⅜
50 do	96¾	200	do	.s60	63
200 do	96	150	do	.s3	63⅛
50 do	.b60	97	100	do	.b3	63⅛
100 Clev. & Tol. R.	s20	67	100	do	.s3	62
25 M. Co. & Mil. R.	70				

WEDNESDAY, May 6—P. M.

The English files by the steamer *Kangaroo* to the 22d April, and the telegraphic summary from the *Europa* at Halifax to the 25th April, indicate a change for the better in the London money market, and an improvement in the market at Liverpool and London in Grain. After the late heavy receipts of Gold from Australia, the further sum of three and a quarter millions dollars is reported on the way and nearly or quite due. The Cotton trade, without being strong, is reported equal to the sale of about 7,000 bales a day.

The market for Money, here, to-day, is in ample supply to the Brokers, on temporary loan, at 7 ₰ cent. At some of the large Banks this week the mercantile applications are pretty full. Foreign Bills closed yesterday, for the Boston steamer, at 109¾@109¾ on London. Some first-class transient bills came on the market at 109¾@¼. The packet on Saturday is the *Ericsson*, of the Collins line. The Sub-Treasury received to day, $83,720; paid ont $132,869, and held at the close a balance of $14,278,924.

The Stock Market continued, as yesterday, under the control of the *Bears*, through the morning business, but assumed a little more strength at the Second Board in the afternoon. The *Bears* are the principal sellers nearly all through the list. They are made strong by the differences collected on their April contracts, and for the moment, have the power as well as the nerve and disposition to overwhelm the market by immense *short* sales, either on time or by the use of borrowed stock, at the lowest prices. The amounts thus offered bear no proportion to the legitimate supply and demand of real stock, nor are they limited to any ordinary principle of speculation. The purpose would seem to be to literally *crush out values*, and so, to keep down every appearance of reaction or recovery, the public orders for stocks, either for permanent investment or to be held temporarily for an improved market, is met at all hazards and to any extent, without, if possible, suffering such demand to make any impression whatever upon the tone of the market. The game is a bold one, and much public mischief is of course done by the detraction, false rumor ann croaking, employed in the attempt to make it win by its boldness. The scene, though eminently calculated—perhaps intended—to disgust all outside speculation, if not to repel all *bona fide* investment in the funded securities dealt in at the Exchange, must sooner or later have its end, possibly a violent one, as in times not long past, to the principal parties concerned; and although the movement of the past day or two has no doubt been stimulated by the flush of success in defeating all effort at reform in regard to gambling in stocks on long time, and by the hope of neutralizing the forthcoming report of the Michigan Southern Railroad, the recklessness of the sales has attracted sufficient attention to enlist some new and strong buyers, and the general market this afternoon closed firm. The principal fluctnations of the day were:

New-York and Erie	41⅛	@40⅞	@41⅛/@41⅝@41¾
Michigan Southern	61½	@61	@60⅞/@61½@62@63⅛
Galena and Chicago	99	@97¼	@97@96⅛@98
Reading	80⅛	@79⅞	@80@80⅝
Toledo	66⅜	@66	@66¼@67

Illinois Central Stock 133@133¼@131½ seller 30 days. Erie Bonds, 1871 76@77@⅞ cash; 70 seller 12 months.

The improvement in the Erie Bonds of 1871, on the sweeping sales of yesterday, seller sixty days, was 3 ₰ cent. No further offers at, or within, 60 days were ventured by the party who sold yesterday to the extent of $100,000; but at the close this afternoon $15,000 or $20,000 were offered on 12 months' option at 70 ₰ cent. and taken up. In a purchase like this, the ordinary deposit of 10 ₰ cent., if called for, under the late rule of the Board, is little or no security to the buyer. The cash stock is *now* worth nearly all of 10 ₰ cent. above the time contract; but this is only one of the advantages which the speculators in the Board voted on Monday against yielding up, even upon the earnest entreaty of the old Commission brokers. A sale, published to the world at 70 ₰ cent., 12 months, goes far to qualify a stiff cash demand at 78 or 80 ₰ cent.

Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, have removed into the new double granite building of Mr. W. BLOODGOOD, Nassau, above Pine-street, near Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

The severe illness of Mr. JOHN F. A. SANDFORD, of CHATEAU, SANDFORD & Co., which was announced some months since, we regret to notice, terminated yesterday in his death. The loss of this estimable merchant is a public one. He had ample means and the generous will to do much good, and he was never backward in bringing both into practical use. His house, for more than thirty years, has been engaged here and at St. Louis in the American fur trade. Of late years Mr. SANDFORD had devoted a large share of his energies to, and at one time risked much of his fortune and good name, as a negotiator abroad for the Illinois Central Railroad, of which he was a leading Director. He was a native of Virginia and a graduate of West Point.

The City of Albany, we understand, will make no legal contest against the validity of the Bonds issued to the Northern Railroad. The validity of a loan, *not yet issued*, to the Albany and Snsquehanna Road, will be tested through the Courts. This is well enough. Yet the old City owes it to her good name to place the Northern Bonds beyond future question by reaffirming their validity.

We publish at length, in another place, the Report of the New Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern Railroad. This Board is constituted of Messrs. Edwin C. Litchfield, Heman J. Redfield, John A. C. Gray, Charles Butler, William M. Vermilye, Elisha C. Litchfield, William B. Welles, J. H. Ransom and Henry Keep, of New-York City; John Stryker, of Rome, N. Y.; John Wilkinson, of Syracuse, N. Y.; John S. Barry, of Michigan, and Ezekiel Morrison, of Indiana.

They have been in session in this City from day to day, since their election by the stockholders on the 22d ult. Their preliminary examinations have been thorough and complete, as well in reference to the real condition of the concern, as of the books, accounts, bonds, registers and transfers of the office. The latter are certified, by three several Committees, constituted, with a single exception, of the new members of the Board, *as exact and in all respects consistent and regular*. This was due as well to their constituents and the credit of their great property before the world, as to the moral integrity of the officials of the Company, which, for stock-jobbing ends, had been repeatedly impeached through the New-York *Herald*. The result will afford satisfaction, without creating surprise. The unanimous promotion of Mr. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, former Treasurer of the Company, and whose name has been identified with the Road from its original purchase from the State of Michigan, to the Presidency of the Company is no empty compliment to that gentlemun's services before his late prolonged visit to Europe, but a substantial evidence that the new Administration feel that under his lead the restoration of the credit of the Company will be best secured. We do not doubt that the result will justify their choice. Mr. JOHN A. C. GRAY, an old and able merchant of this City, was made Treasurer; Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, of Syracuse, is made Vice-President. Altogether, the preliminary examination and the unanimity of the election of officers, prove that the deepest wrong involved in the late controversies regarding the stock, was done *to* and not committed *by*, the management. If further evidence of this be needed, it will be found in the financial statements of the Report, and the comprehensive and certainly satisfactory plan by which the Directors propose to fund $1,500,000 of the new unfunded obligations of the concern, and to require an equal amount of the common Stock, the issue of which was recently enlarged, most reluctantly, by the management, and, to all present appearances, as the only alternative to the heavy sacrifice of the Bonds of the Detroit Branch and other assets of the Company, the prompt and reasonable sale of which was struck down by the unscrupulous, though systematic assaults upon the credit of the property and the integrity of its management. This plan will commend itself to the favorable consideration of the stockholders, besides removing all appearance of present financial embarrassment, and relieving the apprehension of discredit or the suspension of dividends in the future. The plan is wholly unexceptionable, as being free from sacrifice in the way of abatement or discount, and is made in strict literal conformity to the charter of the Company, *in the shape of a guaranteed* 10 *per cent. Construction Stock*. The amount to be issued is $3,000,000, at par, one half in cash, applicable to the bills payable or floating debt of the Company, and the other half in exchange, dollar for dollar, for the common Stock, which is, and has been, a regular 10 ₰ cent. stock also, though without the guaranty.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 10 ₰ cent., payable on or after the 8th inst. The books of transfer will be closed until after that date.

Michigan Southern Railroad Report.

As the time is at hand when the enterprise undertaken by the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY will be completed, the Directors is making their annual report, deem it a proper occasion to review the nature and extent of their various operations, to exhibit the condition and value of the properties which have been the ruby created, and to place at the prospects of continued success presented to them in the increasing developements of the extensive regions of country with which they are connected.

This Company, it is well known to its stockholders, originated in a plan projected by the State of Michigan, for connecting the waters of the immense reservoirs of trade, Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, by means of a system of railways, across the peninsula. The plan was but partially carried out by the State, when its financial embarrassments compelled it, in the year 1846, to discontinue the works, and to dispose of its roads to private Companies.

The Southern road, as surveyed and laid out by the State, began at the town of Monroe, on La Plaisance Bay, near the head of Lake Erie, and following a line due west, passed through the southern tier of counties in Michigan, from county seat to county seat, till it terminated at New-Buffalo, on Lake Michigan. At the time of the transfer of this road to the private company, it had been completed, in the imperfect manner of those days, for the that day rail, wooden culverts, &c., for 33 miles through Adrian, the county seat of Lenawee County, to Hillsdale, the county seat of Hillsdale County, a distance of 68 miles, together with a branch, 10 miles north from Adrian to Tecumseh, making in all 78 miles actually constructed, on which the State had expended upwards of $1,300,000.

The charter under which the Southern Michigan Railroad Company took possession of this road was a perpetual one, certainly reserve to it its rights, liberal in its provisions, and not subject to alteration, except by the consent of the Corporators. Under it the Company were authorized to extend the road westerly to Lake Michigan, either by the route originally contemplated, or by any other more southerly route which they should deem more judicious. They were induced to adopt a more southerly course by the following considerations: first, to avoid competition with the Central Railroad Company of Michigan, whose line the State had proposed to terminate at St. Joseph, on Lake Michigan, but who had decided to make New-Buffalo, considerably further south than St. Joseph, their terminus, with the view of extending their line around Lake Michigan to Chicago; Second, to meet the demands of the great trade between the East and West, which in the south bend of the great lakes, no important channel of trade ending at Toledo, except the Wabash and Erie Canal, and no vast ramification of roads and canals branching out from Chicago.

Those extensive districts of country lying to the west and north of that City were intersected only by common roads and a few inconsiderable streams. But by consulting the map, as it appears in 1857, it will be seen what advances have been made in all these respects. The Canada line from Detroit to Niagara has since been constructed. The South-shore lines, running from Toledo, through Sandusky, Cleveland and Erie to Buffalo, and connecting at these places with the trade of the Lakes, and with the magnificent railroad systems of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New-York, have since been completed. To these lines, which are but a continuation of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, it is brought into direct relation with the cities of Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York. When the line extending east from Cleveland by way of the Cleveland and Mahoning, the North Western, the Pennsylvania Central and the Allentown and New-Jersey Central Roads shall be completed, (nearly all of which are now in operation, and the remaining links are expected to be supplied within the ensuing year,) our line will furnish the shortest possible route from Philadelphia and New-York to Chicago and the Mississippi, and this line will have the very great advantage of an unbroken grade, which will enable freight to be sent without trans-shipment from the ocean to a point in the heart of Iowa, nearly one hundrd miles west of the Mississippi, and which, by the steady westward extension of the line, will soon reach the Missouri at Council Bluffs.

The many and important roads which have made Chicago the great metropolis of the Northwest, have been constructed within the time in which our own was in progress. And of these roads, it is important to remark, that the greater part of them are tributaries to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Road, and none of them, in any sense of the word, competitors. Of the great roads of the Northwest, Chicago is the common centre—a city which, at the outset of our works, contained less than 20,000 inhabitants, and which has now 120,000—and which then shipped annually but 2,000,000 bushels of grain, and now ships 20,000 000—which in 1851 had but 42 miles of railroad terminating in it, and which has now 2,933 miles, of which 2,075 may be called importing railroads, which bring freight and traffic from the West and Northwest. Among these roads, conveying into Chicago the inexhaustible wealth of the interior, may be mentioned the Chicago and Rock Island, extending to the Mississippi, and by means of the Mississippi and Missouri Road, tapping the central part of Iowa; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, from South Iowa; the Illinois Central, traversing the length of the State of Illinois; the Galena and Chicago; the Lake Shore, from Milwaukee; and the Cbicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac, which together bring the whole of Wisconsin, and the fine copper and iron regions of Lake Superior within range of our western terminus. In both directions, therefore, Chicago can scarcely be said to be peculiar; it is rather an example of the general advance of the West. Toledo and other cities exhibit a similar increase, and the entire region to which we look for trade and patronage, partakes of the onward movement.

There is no reason, therefore, to apprehend any diminution of the sources of supply to our road; on the contrary, there is every reason for believing that the almost unexampled rapidity of progress which marked the past, will be accelerated in the future. Temporary causes, such as a general failure of crops, or a general prevalence of disease, might abate the prosperity of single years; but there are no causes with which we are acquainted, or which we can conjecture, likely to have such an effect for any connected series of years. As long as our country continues in the enjoyment of foreign and domestic peace, the physical developments must continue to improve. For it is to be especially remarked, that the immense regions to which our road is so directly related, the States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, (not to mention the older States of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana,) and particularly the Territory of Minnesota, which will, during the present year, be organized into a State, and then begins its career, are but just opening to settlement and labor, and have hardly begun to put forth their resources. Iowa was only made a State in 1846, and its population already must considerably exceed half a million. Wisconsin became a State the next year, and has a population of not less than 700,000, and Minnesota is rapidly filling up with people. All these districts possess the advantages of salubrious climates, the most fertile soils, a great variety of natural productions, both mineral and vegetable, facilities of access, and liberal provisions of government. The Lake Superior country, with which Chicago will be brought in immediate communication by the opening of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad, is celebrated for its iron, its copper and its silver, and the resources of it are regarded as incalculable. The iron region alone producing, as proved by scientific analysis and practical experiments, the finest iron in the world—extende, in a breadth of from fourteen to fifty miles, north and south, and more than one hundred miles east and west, and a single bed of it, according to the United States geological survey, is capable of "supplying the world for ages." Nor do the veins of solid copper promise less abundantly to the hand of enterprise.

Now all these masses of wealth—the grain, the timber, the minerals, which seek a market in the great eastern centres of commerce—must pass, for an indefinite number of years to come, principally around the southern bend of Lake Michigan. There is no other mode for making a way eastward, during one-half the year, when Winter shuts up the Lakes. Nor is there any route of conveyance which is likely to divert from the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad its full share of that immense traffic.

But these vast and fertile valleys of the northwest are not merely grain fields and mining grounds; they are attractive centres of settlement; every year sends a powerful migration thither, and these emigrants, while they develop the resources of the country, draw supplies from the East. It is estimated that already 300,000 emigrants take up their abode annually in these regions. As the mining resources are developed, this immense emigration must be enlarged. Manufacturing establishments will, of necessity, grow out of the mining operations. All the great West will look to the Lake Superior district for its supplies of iron and copper, and in a few years there will be gathered there a vast and thrifty population. In truth, it would seem rather like imagination than a fact of sober reality, were we to undertake to state in words the rapidity or the extent of the progress which must take place in the Northwest. In both directions, therefore, eastward and westward, the channels of communication and traffic will find a constant demand for their services.

Of those channels, our road is one of the two connecting the Lakes Erie and Michigan; it is the only one connected at the same time with the port of Lake Erie, (Detroit,) and with the southern port, (Toledo,) while it also terminates at a central port, (Monroe); it is the only one having an *unbroken* rail connection with the same range from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic Ocean; and it is the shortest one between Chicago, the great trading centre of the West, and Philadelphia, New-York and other eastern cities. In the activity and impatience of American enterprise, shortness of distance and quickness of return are controlling facts; but to this great advantage our road adds another, which is, that it stands in immediate connection with the south shore of Lake Erie, studded with important towns, and whither the immense trade between the East and West naturally tends, for the convenience of the lake navigation during the season when it is practicable. Any one, by casting his eye upon a map, will see that Lake Erie is a common reservoir of trade for several of our largest States, and that the southern side of it is that on which are concentrated the large cities and towns.

This, in very respect of liberal results of the great enterprise in which our Company has engaged are quite sure to justify the original designs and the general course of subsequent management. Now that the heavy drain of construction has come to an end, and the future outlays will be confined mainly to interest on debt, dividends on stock, contribution to sinking fund and the running expenses, while all the new roads and branches will be brought into productive operation, and thus every point of competition being covered, we may feel assured that the stockholders, as well as the public, will experience the benefits of the achievement, to a larger extent than either of them have yet realized. In coadacting to a successful completion such a varied and extensive undertaking, it cannot be doubted that mistakes of detail have been made—expenses incurred which might have been avoided, aad opportanities missed which might have been improved; no scheme of human device and human management is perfect; the most sagacious minds cannot always detect the best means of arriving at results, nor discover errors until they are shown by their results. This is true of all forms of government, from that of States to that of smaller corporations, and there is no wisdom nor prudence so large as to anticipate or obviate all evils. But in looking back over the seven years which have elapsed since the commencement of this enterprise, and within which time these extensive works have been begun and nearly completed, and considering what difficulties, intrinsic and external, have been overcome, what a mass of property has been created, how substantial the work, how generally the credit of the Company has been sustained, the returns which it has heretofore made to its stockholders, and now certain the promise of future fruits, we think that the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company has reason to feel satisfied with what it has accomplished, and to present it, in entire confidence, to the favorable judgment of the public.

The Company owns three first class steamers on Lake Erie, which run between Buffalo and Toledo. There is a large travel and business that will go through the lake to draw which over our railroad it has been found necessary to keep up this line of steamers, especially as a similar line is maintained by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, along the north shore of the lake.

To keep up regular freight connections with the two great lines of railroads through the State of New-York, it has also been found necessary to secure regular lines of propellers between Toledo and Buffalo, and between Toledo and Dunkirk.

This trade by propellers through the lake has been found to produce a very liberal net income.

The road was first opened for use from Lake Erie to Chicago, in July, 1852. The gross earnings for each month since that time are shown in a table annexed.

The earnings of 1856 were reduced from what was anticipated by the loss of the steamer *Northern Indiana*, early in the Summer, which broke up our regular line of boats, and much impaired our business. During the Fall of that year they show the effect of the difficulties which occurred upon the Erie Railroad, and which, for several months, seriously interfered with the prompt and regular transmission of passengers and freight by that line. The severe Winter of 1857 interfered much with the business of many of the Western Roads, and from this cause, our line, in common with some others, shows for that period a slight diminution of earnings.

It will be borne in mind, that hitherto the receipts have been derived only from the finished portion of the roads. The Coldwater Line, the Jackson Branch, and the Detroit and Toledo Road, all as yet unfinished, are now nearly completed, and have cost, in the aggregate, about the sum of $3,250 000.

These lines are soon to be brought into full use, and the investment therein made will then become productive We do not doubt that they will add very considerably to our earnings.

Since the completion of the line to Chicago, regular semi-annual dividends have been paid to the stockholders, which, commencing January, 1853, and ending 1st February, 1857, have amounted in the whole to 34 per cent, being 37 per cent. in cash and 22 per cent. in stock, as follows:

1853, January, 5 per cent. cash.
1853, July, 7 per cent. cash.
1854, January, 10 per cent. stock.
1854, July, 5 per cent. cash, 7 per cent. stock.
1855, January, 5 per cent. stock.
1855, July, 5 per cent. cash.
1856, January, 5 per cent. cash.
1856, July, 5 per cent. cash.
1857, January, 5 per cent. cash.
Total, 37 per cent. cash, and 22 per cent. stock.

This shows an average of over 13 per cent. per annum, for the entire time since the road was open to Chicago.

The stock of the Company is mostly held for investment, and is widely distributed among 1,278 stockholders. Most of this stock has been issued to the stockholders directly, and it has generally produced par to the Company. The stock has been increased considerably since the date of the last report. This increase is accounted for by the fact that within the last few months there have been made for the purpose of paying the last dividend, (the earnings of the Company having been appropriated to the construction,) and to meet other financial wants of the Company, five hundred thousand dollars of the Funded Debt matured, and was paid in April. The books of the Company show that the total discount or loss which the Company has sustained in the issues of its stock of nearly $8,500,000, amounts to less than 4 per cent. upon the average. In other words, the Company had actually received more than $96 upon an average, for each share of its stock already issued, and the statement of dividends herewith made, shows that it has been productive property for the stockholders.

The board has caused full examination to be made into the state of the stock and bond accounts and general accounts of the Company; and the reports of the various committees of examination are appended hereto, showing that the accounts are correct.

The sinking fund, established for the redemption of the bonded debt, has enabled the Commissioners to purchase $143,000 of the bonds, which are now held by them.

The financial statement shows, among the the assets of this Company, its own securities, and stock of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Road, to the amount of $347,913 82. It also embraces about $100.000 of the bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Road, as a debt of this Company. In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, at their annual meeting in January, 1856, this Company has taken a permanent lease of the Road from Toledo to Detroit, and has guaranteed the payment of an annual interest upon its stock, and the payment of principal and interest of its Bonds. For all practical purposes the Road is, therefore, to be regarded as a part of the property of this Company, and its debt as our debt. Having made the necessary advances for its construction, this Company has received stock of that Company to the amount shown in the statement, and also $1,000,000 of its first mortgage bonds, of which about $900,000 are still unsold.

The stockholders have also authorized the Board to guarantee the payment of $200.000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad Company, (the mortgage thereon being for only $10,000 per mile,) whose line of road intersects ours, at Laporte, and forms a profitable connection for the Cincinnati business. This guaranty has been given, and forms a contingent liability. The road, however, is completed and in successful operation from Laporte to Plymouth, and has paid the interest upon the bonds due to this time; and we have no reason to doubt that it will continue to provide for the interest and for the principal of the debt.

With these exceptions, both regularly authorized at an annual meeting of the stockholders, and both for its manifest interest, this Company is not liable in any form for the obligations of any other Company.

This Company owns stock of other companies, which have cost $380,090 74, and bonds of other companies, costing $356,300. The arrangements, made for the purpose of securing favorable business connections with other companies, which have resulted in this ownership of their securities, were made in 1854, and were mentioned in the circular report made by this Company in that year. Although these securities are not now available for sale, it is believed that nearly all of them are good, and that they will ultimately secure a return to the Company of its advances. The bonds and mortgages, and the bills receivable shown in the statement, amounting together to $363,244 69, are, with trifling exceptions, believed to be entirely good. A portion of the amount may be realized soon—but most of it will not be due for some time, and is not, therefore, at present available.

The Company is unwilling to sell the $900,000 of Detroit, Monroe and Toledo bonds, and the remaining sinking fund bonds at present prices.

It results from the foregoing statements that it is necessary to provide some other mode of meeting the floating debt of the Company.

After full consideration, the Board, in compliance with authority given by the stockholders at their last annual meeting, have determined to create and issue a guaranteed construction stock to the amount of $3,000,000, entitled to dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (like the 8 per cent. Construction Stock heretofore issued by the Company, except in the rate of dividend.)

The stock now offered will be entitled to dividends in cash, payable semi annually in New-York on the 1st days of June and December. The first dividend will be payable on the 1st day of December next.

This stock has been awarded by the Board, *pro rata*, among the stockholders who shall be such at the close of business on the 16th day of May instant. The stock is awarded at its par value of $100 per share, payable $50 per share in cash, and $50 per share in the general stock of the Company at par. The cash payments are required to be made $15 per share on or before the 20th day of May instant; $20 per share on or before the 5th day of June, and $15 per share on or before the 20th day of June next. Payments may be made at any time sooner than above stated, at the option of Stockholders. Proper receipts will be issued for all partial payment made, and interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be allowed upon all cash payments made prior to those dates. Stockholders who may be each on the 20th day of May inst., will be entitled to receive the guaranteed stock in the proportion of four shares of guaranteed stock for every ten shares of the general stock held by them, (and in the same proportion for a greater or smaller amount,) at any time after said 20th day of May, upon complying with said conditions.

In case any portion of the guaranteed stock is not applied for by the 20th day of May by the parties entitled thereto, the same will be awarded by the Company upon the same terms to other parties, Stockholders or others, who may first apply for and pay for the same.

In order to enable stockholders not resident in America to participate in the subscription, the proportion of such guaranteed stock to which they may appear to be entitled, will be reserved for them by the Company until the 30th day of June next, and will then be distributed to them upon the same terms, if applied for by them, other

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1758 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EDITORIAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa's Mails—Rejection of the Amended Dallas Treaty—The Spanish Mexican Question—Abandonment of the Newfoundland Treaty by the British Government—The China Mission, &c.

The *Europa's* mails, from Boston, reached this City yesterday afternoon

Mr. EVANS, who took out the Clarendon-Dallas Treaty, has returned in the *Europa*, bringing the Treaty home with him.

The state of the Neufchatel question appears to be this: At the Conference, held on the 20th ult., the plenipotentiaries of England, France, Russia, and Austria, communicated the propositions on which they had agreed, to Count HATZFELDT and Dr. KERN, who both took it *ad referendum*. Dr. KERN left Paris on the 23d of April, and, at his request, the Conferences were postponed to the 8th of June, because it will be some time before the opinion of the Swiss authorities can be ascertained in the constitutional way.

The Madrid *Hojas Autegrafas* of the 17th ult., (semi-official,) *denies that the differences between Spain and Mexico are in a fair way of arrangement*, as the Mexicans have not yet punished the assassins of Spanish subjects.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent says that Madrid is once more loud with Palace scandal. The dissensions between the Queen and her husband, lately much talked of, are now as notorious as they are known to be violent. The King's pecuniary requisitions and her Majesty's interesting situation are the causes assigned.

The following important paragraph appears in the London *Shipping Gazette*:

Our readers need not be told that we recently condemned the Newfoundland Fishery Treaty as an act of gross injustice to our colonists, and of gratuitous surrender of their interests to the French. We are happy to be able to announce *that the treaty has been abandoned by the Colonial office*. Whether this resolution has been taken in consequence of its rejection at St. John's, or from the representations of its injurious effects at made home, it is not, perhaps, for us to say. The fact is so, and we congratulate all those interested in this important branch of colonial industry upon Mr. LABOUCHERE's determination.

And the London *Globe*, official, says upon the same subject:

Some misconception prevails regarding the Convention between this country and France upon the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries. It appears to be generally assumed that the Convention in question was ratified without the consent of the Colonial Legislature, whose interests are peculiarly involved in its provisions. This is erroneous. The treaty was framed by the agent of the French Government and the Colonial office, and was concluded subject to the approval of the colonists. That approval has been withheld, and, so far from being ratified, the Convention is at an end, in consequence of the decided expression of opinion by the colonists that it would be the reverse of advantageous to their interests.

The London *News*, in noticing the departure of the English Commissioner for China, says:

"His Excellency the Earl of ELGIN took his departure for Paris on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by the Countess, and would reach the French capital on Wednesday afternoon. The gentlemen associated with the noble Earl, in his mission to China, left London on Tuesday and yesterday, to meet His Excellency, and then proceed *viâ* Marseilles to Alexandria. The Earl of ELGIN intends to stay two or three days in Paris. The Countess will then take leave of him, and return to town in the early part of next week. The gentlemen attached to the mission are Hon. F. BRUCE, Mr. OLIPHANT, Mr. CAMERON, and Mr. FITZROY."

There is no China news in addition to that published in our impression of yesterday.

Reception of Neal Dow in England.

The monthly meeting of members and friends of the United Kingdom Alliance was held on the 28d ult. at the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, its object being to give a "welcome to Hon. NEAL DOW, of Portland, Maine, United States;" Mr. Dow being generally described as the "author" of the Maine Law. The body of the hall was tolerably well filled; but there was a good deal of unoccupied space in the gallery. Sir WALTER C. TREVELYAN, Bart., President of the Alliance, occupied the Chair; and amongst those upon the platform were Hon. NEAL DOW, E. G. SALISBURY, Esq., M. P. for Chester, Revs. F. BISHOP and A. STEINTHAL, Dr. LEES, Alderman HARVEY, Messrs. T. CLEGG, WILSON CREWDSON, WILLIAM SHUTTLEWORTH, and S. POPE, Hon. Secretary. The Chairman having briefly addressed the audience, Mr. Alderman HARVEY moved the adoption of the following address to Mr. Dow;

To Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland, in the State of Maine:

HONORED AND DEAR SIR: Permit us to assure you that our presence here to-night is not due to a mere idle feeling of curiosity, a mere desire to see and hear an illustrious stranger; we are here to extend to you a frank, cordial, and enthusiastic British welcome. Your name being predominently associated with the effort made by our brethren in America to solve the greatest social problem of modern times, we welcome you as one of the most philanthropic citizens of your great Republic. The names of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, and their illustrious copatriots, are now venerated by the whole civilized world, as the champions of political freedom. So, we believe, will future generations revere your memory, as the exponent of social virtue, and cherish the recollection of your laborious efforts to dry up the chief source of national degradation and ruin. Not only do we welcome you from a feeling of personal affection, but we regard your presence in England at this time as extremely opportune. It will not be unknown to you that the efforts of the friends of prohibition in this country have been met by statements—circulated sometimes by incautious and timid friends, but more frequently by interested opponents—tending to throw discredit upon yourself and the progress of the cause in the United States. We are firmly convinced that nothing is needed but full and authentic information, entirely to dispel all such impressions. We are aware that peculiar difficulties attend the legislative development of temperance in the United States of America. We are astonished at the courage with which these have generally been attacked, and at the measure of success that has already been achieved. We are not surprised or discouraged at occasional reverses. Deeply-rooted social habits cannot be extirpated in a day. All this is familiar to us; but every class of politicians, every social reformer and in[illegible] the country, will listen to your words, as one [illegible] authority, with confidence, with respect, [illegible] claimed a most complete public confidence [illegible]. We, therefore, again bid you welcome to [illegible], and assure you that a cordial greeting awaits [illegible] your contemplated tour, which we venture [illegible] prove as interesting and gratifying to yourself as it will certainly be beneficial to our cause.

Hon. NEAL DOW was enthusiastically received, and he spoke for nearly two hours, a great portion of his remarks consisting of illustrative anecdotes. He said that this question of the Maine Law was of more importance to the people of England individually—to England as a kingdom, so far as its physical power and national glory were concerned—to the prosperity, welfare and happiness of the people—than any other question, or than all other questions put together—excepting only the question of our personal relation to our Creator and the eternal world. And the question of the Maine Law took hold upon eternity as well. [Hear, hear.] If the people of America had turned their attention particularly and strongly to this question of temperance, it was because that people had suffered more, perhaps, than any other people—excepting those of Old England. [Hear, hear.] America owed to England her language, literature and laws—those principles of civil and religious freedom which Americans so dearly cherished and so highly prized; but, great as was the obligation, America would have repaid all, if England would only take in exchange the great principle of protection from the traffic in intoxicating drinks. [Applause.]

Mr. Dow dwelt at great length upon the operation of the Maine Law in America. In the State of Maine it had been, he said, a glorious success. Let those (he remarked in conclusion) who said that the law had been a failure, and those who doubted whether it had been a success, wait; he had no doubt that the result would be an acknowledged triumphant success. [Loud applause.]

Mr. E. G. SALISBURY, M. P., moved:

That this meeting having heard the explicit and encouraging statement of the Hon. NEAL DOW, desires to record its conviction, not only that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is a sound political principle, but that its development into practical legislation in America is a great and operative fact; and that this meeting, not only encouraged, but stirred with a feeling of emulation, would earnestly call upon friends of the Alliance, in every part of the country, to redouble effort and accept no compromise, until they have secured a law of total prohibition upon the statute book of this kingdom.

Mr. POPE seconded the motion, and it was unanimously agreed to.

Crim. Con. in English High Life—Baring vs. Gordon.

SHERIFF'S COURT—APRIL 23.

This was a writ of inquiry to assess the damages in an action brought in one of the Superior Courts against the defendant for having had criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. Judgment had been suffered to go by default, and the defendant did not now appear.

Mr. UNDERHILL said the declaration set forth that the defendant had debauched the plaintiff's wife, and the damages were estimated at £3,000. The plaintiff was WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, and the defendant GEORGE TOMLINE GORDON.

Mr. BOVILL then opened the case. He said it was one of a very painful class—painful under any circumstances; but he was glad to be able to inform the jury that they would be spared the most distressing part of such an inquiry—proof of the fact alleged in the declaration, that the defendant had had criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife; for it was admitted by the defendant—indeed, it was beyond denial—and the only question the Jury would have to determine was the amount of damages the plaintiff should recover under the circumstances which would be placed before them. The Plaintiff in the action was a son of Mr. HENRY BARING, brother of Lord ASHBURTON, and in November, 1845, he was married to the lady, then just about of age, whose conduct was the subject of these proceedings. She was the daughter of Sir RICHARD JENKINS; she had fortune and position, combined with personal attractions, a refined intelligence, and great accomplishments. They resided in Paris for several years after their marriage, and on returning to this country they lived at Guildford, from which place they went, in 1852, to reside at Eaton hall, near Retford, in Nottinghamshire. They had two children—one a boy, about 11 years of age, the other a girl, about eight. After they had settled in Nottinghamshire they mixed in the best society of the country, and visited and received visits from the gentry of the vicinity of their residence, and associated with many persons of rank and station. The defendant resided at a short distance from Eaton hall, and he was a person of some means and position, holding the commission of a captain in the Nottinghamshire Militia, or Sherwood Foresters. An acquaintance sprung up between him and the plaintiff; they frequently visited each other, they became most intimate friends, went out together to enjoy the sports of shooting and hunting, &c., and visits were frequently exchanged between Mrs. BARING and Mrs GORDON. That was in 1852, and such state of things continued down to March in the present year. The plaintiff and his wife had always lived upon terms of the happiest endearment, and in the enjoyment of every comfort and luxury which affluence and station could give, until the unhappy discovery was made which had led to these proceedings, which had destroyed a life of happiness to Mr. BARING, had sent to ruin and disgrace a woman upon whom the least suspicion had never fallen, and reduced her children to be perhaps worse than orphans. In March the plaintiff found that Capt. GORDON, who had professed so much friendship for him, had, while enjoying his hospitality, seduced his wife. On the 11th of that month Capt. GORDON and Mrs. BARING left Nottinghamshire and came to London together, under circumstances of the deepest distress, not only to the plaintiff, but to Mrs. GORDON, who was at that time in a condition which rendered the matter a great deal more painful. In the greatest agony of mind Mrs. GORDON went to a lady named HUNTSMAN, a friend of both her and Mrs. BARING, and with that lady she came to London. Mr. HUNTSMAN, who was a friend of the plaintiff, followed them, and he and his wife and Mrs. GORDON traced the defendant to the Great Western Hotel, where he was taking breakfast with Mrs. BARING when they arrived. Mrs. BARING rose from the table, and when Mr. HUNTSMAN went in he found Mrs. GORDON in a fainting condition on her knees. When the defendant was appealed to he refused to leave Mrs BARING, and such was the shock to Mrs. GORDON that it well nigh proved fatal—she being then close upon her confinement. That adultery had taken place had been admitted; there could have been no answer to that. Mrs. BARING was sent to her mother, Lady JENKINS, and the Jury would have to assess the damages which Captain GORDON should pay for the great wrong he had done in destroying a life of happiness which the plaintiff had been blessed with. He could not conceive or suggest one single circumstance palliative of Capt. GORDON's conduct. Received into the plaintiff's house as a bosom friend, accompanying him in shooting excursions to Scotland and other places, he had abused the friendship with which he had been regarded, violated the generous hospitality which it had been the plaintiff's pleasure to afford him, brought disgrace upon the plaintiff and his family, broken up a happy life, and sent this unhappy lady to a position of infamy and disgrace. No amount of damages could compensate a plaintiff in such a case as this. The verdict of the Jury was sought, as they would have surmised, with a view to ulterior proceedings, and he believed that, had not the damages been set at £3,000, the Jury would readily have awarded more than that amount. Captain GORDON had four children, and he repeated that he could not see anything whatever to palliate his conduct.

The certificate of the marriage, which took place at Paris, was then put in, and also a settlement executed on the marriage of £8,000.

Several witnesses were then examined who substantiated the counsel's statement. In reference to the scene referred to at the Great Western Hotel, Mr. HENRY HUNTSMAN, being examined, said:

On the 11th of March a communication was made to me. Mrs. GORDON and Mrs. HUNTSMAN came to London by the Express train, and I followed them by a later train, at 12 o'clock. At 4 o'clock in the morning I found them at the Great Northern Hotel. There had not been the least possible suspicion of Mrs. BARING before that time. From inquiries I made of a porter I found that Capt. GORDON and Mrs. BARING had gone from the Great Northern Railway to the Great Western Hotel. We went there, and, having found Capt. GORDON's room, Mrs. GORDON was ushered in by a waiter. I remained outside with Mrs. HUNTSMAN, and after some little time I went in, when I saw Mrs. BARING sitting by the breakfast table. Capt. GORDON was standing, with his wife on her knees before him in a fainting state. The scene was most painful. Mrs. BARING rose from the table when I went in. I desired Mrs. GORDON to retire, as the excitement might have been dangerous to one in her condition. Captain GORDON asked me to let him have five minutes alone with his wife. Mrs. BARING walked out of the room. At Mrs. GORDON's desire I consented to her husband's request. In about twenty minutes I went in, and found her again on her knees. It was a most distressing scene. She was entreating him to choose between the two. He refused to go home with her. Shortly afterwards he left the room and sent me a message that he was going away, but would give me his address if I had anything to write to him about. I then took Mrs. GORDON back to the Great Northern Hotel. Captain GORDON visited her in her illness. The Jury gave a verdict for £3,000.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

The Proposition of the Free-State Men in regard to the Election.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, April 27.

The substance of the reception of Secretary STANTON was given in my last, but on the following day the proposition from our citizens to the Secretary was reduced to writing and will be sent to him at Lecompton to-day. I have copied as follows:

LAWRENCE, Saturday, April 25, 1857.

Hon. F. P. Stanton, Acting Governor Kansas Territory:

DEAR SIR: In your address to the people of Lawrence last evening, we understood you to say in substance, that you would enforce the laws enacted by a legislature elected by the people of an adjoining State, until they should be repealed; also, if the laws are unjust or distasteful, our remedy is the ballot-box. History has indelibly recorded the fact, which Gen. MCLEAN admitted in our presence last evening, that the ballot-box was taken from the people of Kansas Territory on the 30th March, 1855, and has not to this day been returned. From that time until the present, the people have had no voice whatever in making laws, or in selecting officers to administer them, notwithstanding the world-wide declaration by the Administration at Washington and its friends elsewhere, that the people should be perfectly free to regulate their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

We are now invited to participate in an election of delegates to a convention, to meet September next, to frame a Constitution and State Government. We are told that the election law is a good one; that the voice of the actual settlers can be heard at the polls, and that justice will be meted out to all parties. We regret that the past conduct of the officers to superintend this election has not been such as to permit us to believe that they will secure a fair vote of the people, and the fact that many well-known citizens in Kansas are omitted from the registry list, and that as well known citizens and residents of Missouri are registered, is conclusive proof to us that a fair election is not intended and will not be permitted by the officers who have thus far had the matter in charge. But if a fair election is intended, notwithstanding the body of men calling it was not elected by the people of Kansas, and notwithstanding the people have already framed a Constitution of which a large majority approve, *we, the undersigned, are willing to overlook the past and go into the election of Delegates to a Constitutional Convention*, should a Convention of the people of Kansas convene, if the following course be adopted by the officers of the election, to wit:

First, Two persons shall be selected in each township or district to correct the regular try list, one by the Pro Slavery and one by the Free-State Party, who shall proceed in company to take the census and register all legal voters, and the probate judges shall correct the first lists, and the apportionment of delegates shall be made according to the returns thus made.

Second, Four judges of election shall be selected for each voting precinct, two by the Pro-Slavery and two by the Free-State Party, and the names of three of said judges shall be required to a certificate of election to entitle a person to a seat in the Convention.

We think that your Excellency will at once perceive that some such course must be pursued to correct the list, or no correction can be made. We are informed by credible reports that in some districts, non-residents to the number of thousands have already been registered, while actual Free-State settlers have been refused, and how else can the lists be corrected than by a retaking of the census by some person or persons who have regard for an oath? Testimony of a negative character can avail nothing, and to obtain positive testimony with reference to the residence of these enlisted from another State, would be impossible in the short time remaining before the election.

That you have the power to take any course you may think proper, to secure a fair election, we have no doubt. It is not material that the letter of the law calling the election should be strictly followed; indeed, no law at all is requisite, so that the will of a majority of the people can be ascertained. Congress can give legality to a Constitution formed in accordance with a previous Territorial act, or without one; and we trust your Excellency will restore the ballot-box to the people of Kansas, in all its purity, at any risk of informality on minor and non-essential provisions of the election regulations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. ROBINSON,	G. W. SMITH,
WM. HUTCHINSON,	GEO F EARLE,
EDMUND CLARK,	JOSEPH CROCKLIN,
EPHRAIM NUTE, Jr.,	G. JENKINS,
JOHN HUTCHINSON,	J. S. EMERY,
G. C. BRACKETT,	JOHN WAKEFIELD,
E. D. LADD,	J. A. FINLEY.
C. W. BABCOCK,	

A Vermont party are in town this morning, having with them sixteen yoke of oxen, cows, wagons, plows, tents, and all the paraphernalia of pioneer life, including women and children. With additions made here this morning from other States, the party will number about sixty. I leave in an hour, to act as their locating agent, and shall go to Southern Kansas—probably 125 miles from here. Weather is warm—grass starting in places.

Gen. LANE *is not* remarried, but is a compromising speculator, and has dined with Dr. STRINGFELLOW. Another item to be remembered, is, that *Gen. Pomeroy recently slept twelve nights with Gen. Stringfellow*. How fallen! RANDOLPH.

Kansas Items.

The disposition of the troops sent to Kansas is as follows:

Lieut. Col. JOHNSON, with four companies First Cavalry and two companies Sixth Infantry—southern boundary of the Territory. Col. E. V. SUMNER, with two companies First Cavalry and two companies First Infantry—an expedition up the Platte River. Major JOHN SEDGWICK, First Cavalry, four companies, and four companies First Infantry—the route of the Arkansas; to join Col. SUMNER subsequently. Brig. Gen. HARNEY, in command at Fort Leavenworth. The garrison at Fort Leavenworth is increased to seventeen companies, including one company Fourth Artillery.

The commanding officers of troops serving in Kansas are directed to obey all requisitions for troops from the Governor, and when necessary, come under the orders of the Executive.

An address to the Democracy of Kansas, signed by J. H. STRINGFELLOW and others, is published in the Leavenworth *Herald*. A Convention to nominate a Delegate to Congress is called for the 2d July. The Address concludes:

"The war between Sectionalism and Nationality is soon to be fought on the plains of Kansas. Whether you will consent to act with the maddened dupes of Fanaticism and Sectionalism, or whether you will resolve 'to march under the banner, and keep step to the music of the Union,' is a question for you to decide."

An elaborate charge of Judge LECOMPTE to the Grand Jury at Leavenworth City, is published. The Judge unqualifiedly condemns the practice of carrying concealed weapons, and the code of summary punishment, and enters into a definition of treason. There is nothing new in the charge, but it is printed by request of the Bar of Leavenworth.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 151 Broadway

From Albany.

REPORTED BREAKS IN THE CANALS—ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD—STEAMER BALTIC ON FIRE, ETC.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 7.

There are rumors of serious breaks on the middle division of the Canal. The Seneca River Aqueduct is said to have given out, and also the lesser Aqueduct near Port Byron. The news is not fully authenticated, and the Department has no information on the subject. Both Aqueducts are known to be in imminent danger. These accidents would prove a serious detriment to Canal navigation. Some small breaks on the Western division caused by the surface-water were readily repaired. The late storm will retard navigation fully one week.

There has been a very heavy slide into the canal below Boonville, in the Eastern Division; also, on in the feeder, which will be repaired by to-morrow.

A train on the Central road coming east last night ran into a drove of cattle which had escaped from pasture at Spencerville. Twelve oxen were killed. The baggage car only was thrown off the track. None of the passengers were injured.

The steamer *Baltic* took fire this morning, but the flames were fortunately extinguished before any material damage was done. She is insured.

The International Bridge bill has been read a second time in the Canadian Parliament, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

From Boston.

RESCUE OF THE CREW OF A BRITISH VESSEL—FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 7.

The ship *Walpole*, Capt. WOODBURY, from Calcutta Dec. 20, which arrived here yesterday, fell in with, Jan. 26, the British bark *Sir Colin Campbell*, of North Shields, in lat. 2° 40', lon. 76° 50', East, in a sinking condition, and took off Capt. ARCHIBALD and the crew, 15 in number, and landed them at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. The bark was from Maulmain for London. She was loaded with teak timber, and sunk about two hours after the crew were taken off.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 7.

HENRY WILLARD, a portrait painter, formerly of Boston, but lately residing in New-York City, while walking upon the track of the Boston and Maine Railroad, in Malden last evening, was run over by the Portland Express train and instantly killed.

From the South.

TREMENDOUS STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE AT MOBILE.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, May 7.

There was a tremendous storm of wind and rain at Mobile on Friday and Saturday. Two feet of water fell on a level, and the city was inundated. several persons were drowned. The supply of water and gas was cut off.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 7.

The New-Orleans newspaper mail of the 30th ult. has been received.

Opinion is divided as to the permanent injury of the sugar crop by the late cold weather. The cotton crop is materially damaged.

United States Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 7.

JAMES G. CAMPBELL has been appointed Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, *vice* FROST, whose commission has expired.

Western Navigation.

THE BUFFALO HARBOR STILL CLOSED.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 7.

Our harbor still remains closed, and in the absence of a favorable wind there is no immediate prospect of its opening. The weather is clear.

THE FIRST VESSEL OF THE SEASON AT MILWAUKEE.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 7.

The old Oswego Line propeller *Kentucky* arrived at Milwaukee this morning with the first freight through from New-York this season.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 6.

The United States Mail Steamship *Alabama* arrived here from New-York, at noon to-day, (Wednesday.

THE COLUMBIA AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 7.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia* Captain BERRY, from New-York, arrived here this Thursday) morning.

Escape of a Murderer.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 7.

EDWARD H. ROLOFF, convicted of the murder of his wife and child, escaped from the jail at Ithaca on the night of May 5th. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for his apprehension.

Departure of the Steamer Khersonese.

HALIFAX, Thursday, May 7.

The screw steamship *Khersonese*, which had been detained by a fog, arrived at 7 o'clock, last evening, from Portland, and sailed at noon, to-day, for St. John's, Newfoundland, and Liverpool.

OPPOSITION TO QUARANTINE.

The Newly-Purchased Buildings at Seguine's Point Burnt Down by Incendiaries.

The quarantine war has began in earnest—and the opening act of aggression is a conflagration at Seguine's Point, in which all the buildings there have been consumed. The place was beset on Wednesday night, about midnight, by some twenty persons, the principal house entered forcibly, by breaking down the doors, and after an indiscriminate breaking up of furniture, doors and movables, the house was set on fire while three persons were asleep on the second story, and the whole was soon consumed. From here they proceeded to the farm-house, occupied by Mr. MORRISON, a most worthy and poor man, and set his house on fire, without giving a word of warning, so far as can be ascertained, and continued the work of destruction by firing all the outbuildings on the place, which by daylight were a mouldering mass of ruins. The persons in the large house at the time, were SAMUEL FITZPATRICK, about 18 years of age, JAMES MURRAY, a boy, and MARY ATKINSON, a colored woman, all of whom escaped from the burning house with great difficulty by jumping from the second-story window.

There were some twenty persons concerned in the transaction, who were dressed in their ordinary clothes, and made no effort at disguise, except that they spoke not a word throughout, and ran away while the buildings were still in flames. There was a bright moon shining, and it is thought some of the incendiaries were recognized.

The estate embraced an area of 132 acres, which was owned by T. R. LUSH, Esq., of Brooklyn. Fifty acres of this has been sold to the Quarantine Commissioners for $23,000, and the deede have been properly transferred to the State, together with the policies of insurance worth $12,000. Mr. LUSH reserved from the estate a strip some 1,900 feet long, on the east side of the farm running from the beach back to the Amboy road, besides all that portion of the farm lying north of the fifty acres. Having sold the estate at a very low figure, he expected to realize his profit by the sale of house-lots from the remainder. The Commissioners had also come under an agreement to open a road through the property, from the beach northward, on a line with his reserve

The remarkable thing about this affair is that nobody suffers by the Vandalism, except the insurance companies, and Mr. MORRISON, a poor farmer, who has lost his all. The policies of insurance have all been duly transferred, and acknowledged, so that the loss falls upon the insurers; besides the costly residence, which was insured for $12,000, and was too good a house for the purposes required, will yield enough to pay for the erection of all the temporary buildings required for Quarantine. The Commissioners had only appropriated $10,000 for this purpose.

The large residence was built in modern style, and with all the modern improvements. It was 85 feet front, (including an L,) by 50 feet, and had a carriage house and other out-buildings attached. It had been occupied by JOEL WOLF, Esq., who owned the furniture in the house, which was of the best descriptions and was insured for about $5,000. The house was also insured for $12,000. The insurance upon the furniture was partly in the City, and partly in the Richmond County Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. WOLF, who now lives in the City, had sent his servants down to take care of the house, intending to remove his furniture to the City yesterday. Those servants were in the house at the time it was set on fire, and barely escaped with their lives by jumping from the window of the second story, where they were sleeping.

There are also a farm house on the place, occupied by Mr. MORRISON, and a barn and stables attached, besides sheds for the cows. In the carriage house was a splendid coupée, which cost $1,000, with sundry sets of harness, and also a light wagon. The farmer had two hay racks, two ox carts, and a wagon, which were hauled away and saved. There were two cows, one of which was burned with the sheds, and the other had its eyes destroyed, and will have to be killed. There were two horses—one a valuable brown mare—both of which were got out in season and saved.

At the store of Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE, in Beaver-st., we found SAMUEL FITZPATRICK, who had just arrived from the point, and has given the following statement:

"There were three of us in the large house—myself, JAMES MURRAY and MARY ATKINSON, a colored woman; were in charge of the house, and were all asleep in the second story in the L; about midnight MARY hollered out to JIM that there were people in the house robbing it, and he must get up; JIM then hollered to me there were robbers down stairs; I got up and opened the window and looked out; saw 16 persons by the quince trees, northeast from the house, and five or six more going up and down upon the front steps. In a minute a heavy stone was thrown and struck near the window, when I shut down the window, easy like, and went away. I heard men walking through the house down stairs, as if it was a market house, and soon they began to break things and made a great racket. I heard no one speak a word. I put on my pants and boots and walked about the rooms, and soon I smelt the smoke coming up from below and through the broad hall; I then knew the house was on fire. MARY and JIM jumped out of the bedroom window and ran off, a quarter of an hour before me; I went to get my gun to save it, but the smoke got so thick it nearly smothered me, and I jumped out of the window, having nothing on but my boots and pantaloons; I lost all my clothes. I struck upon a platform under the window and hurt my head. My shirt caught in a hook of the window and was torn. I saw nothing of the men after I got out of the house; by this time I saw all the house and other buildings burning. After I got out, I ran down to Mr. MORRISON's house, which was burning, and found Mr. MORRISON, his wife, and his son and daughter, and the boy, standing outside. I got the two horses out of the stables, and then went and helped Mr. MORRISON get out his things. Some of them were too large to get out. We saved only a very little. When I first saw the men from the window two of them had oyster-stakes in their hands. I think they used them to break open the doors. The men were dressed in common clothes of people who work about there; I saw no red shirts. When I saw them the second time, there were ten or twelve standing over by the ponds.

I staid with Mr. MORRISON, and in a short time ran back to the house to find MARY, fearing she might be burnt. But in a short time she came to Mr. MORRISON's with another colored woman. I remained there until about daybreak, and then started on horse-back to bring the news to the City to Mr. WOLFE."

SAM tells a straight story, but the excitement of last night's adventure has somewhat confused his mind. When he came away from Seguine's Point there was nothing left but the smouldering embers of the former buildings.

The Vigilance Committee appointed at the Quarantine meeting held at Richmond on the 29th ult., held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon. That the burning of the buildings was agreed upon at this meeting, is not known; but a resolution to burn them, we believe, was passed at the *public* meeting held in Richmond. Every effort will be made to discover the guilty parties and bring them to justice. Ex-Alderman BENSON, one of the Commissioners, left last evening for Albany, to lay the facts connected with the conflagration before Gov. KING. It is said that he will ask the Governor to offer a reward for the arrest of the perpetrators, and to provide a suitable armed force to guard against future depredations.

The burning of the buildings in question will not retard in the least the construction of the intended hospitals, docks, &c., for which proposals have already been advertised.

Mr. VOORHIES offered the Commissioners yesterday as a residence for the Marine Physician, the house opposite the entrance to the grounds purchased by the Commissioners. The building is a large two-story edifice, and will answer as well as the one burned. It is only a quarter of a mile distant from the site of the former building. The Commissioners have agreed to accept the offer. Upon the 14th inst., as soon as the proposals are all in, they will commence the erection of the three buildings to be used as hospitals, and they expect to complete them by the first of June. A steamboat has been chartered for the use of the Health Officer, and a barge to land from vessels in the lower bay. Four buoys have been provided to be placed in the lower bay for the anchorage of infected vessels. Nearly everything, indeed, is in readiness, except the new buildings.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

TRIAL OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

DR. UHL'S THEORY OF THE MURDER.

CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION

Mr. Clinton's Opening for the Defence.

Why Did Not the Prosecution Call Dr. Blaisdell?

DR. CARNOCHAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Wounds Indicate that they were Made by One Skilled in Anatomy.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Davies.

FOURTH DAY....THURSDAY, May 7.

The trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, charged with the murder of Dr. BURDELL, was continued to-day, with increasing interest on the part of the very large number who are in attendance daily, as spectators. The parties appeared as heretofore. Soon after 10 o'clock the trial proceeded.

EVIDENCE OF CORONER CONNERY.

The witness, on ascending the stand, stated to the Judge that previous to proceeding with his examination, he would like to say a word. His Honor was doubtless perfectly well aware that on the inquest in Bond-street, he (the Coroner) was acting in the capacity of a judicial officer, and that there were certain charges now pending against him, in reference to his conduct on that inquest. He had been called here to prove certain juries of witnesses who had been examined before him, and he did not think that the examination should go beyond that.

Counsel for defence said they could not hear what the witness said, and called on him to speak up.

The Court—The witness declines being sworn in this case on the ground that there is a prosecution pending against him.

The District Attorney fully appreciated the objection, but deemed it premature. If any questions were asked of the Coroner which would in any way relate to or affect the charges pending against him, then it would be time to discuss the relevance and legality of his objection.

The Court—He may be sworn, then.

Mr. Dean—Yes, and he may refuse to answer.

The District Attorney said he would promise the Coroner that he would not ask him any question but on what related to matters strictly official.

Q.—What is your first name? A.—Edward Downes Connery.

Q.—You are one of the Coroners of this City? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You held the inquest over the body of Dr. Burdell? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you take the deposition of Mrs. Cunningham or Mrs. Burdell? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is it in your handwriting? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You took it as Coroner? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did she sign it, and did you attest it officially? A.—I attested it officially, sir.

Q.—Did she sign it? A.—To the best of my knowledge. She was in some tremor, and——

District-Attorney—Never mind that. Here the goodness to identify it. (Deposition handed to witness.) That is in three sheets.

Witness—This (the body of the paper) is in my handwriting.

Q.—And the signature? A.—That is in her handwriting.

Q.—Is that the entire deposition? A.—It is, so far as I know.

Q.—And this defendant is the party who signed it? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Hall proposed to read the paper to the Jury. It was read accordingly, and is substantially the same as the report of the testimony of Mrs. Cunningham, which was given in the newspapers of the period when the inquest was held. The subjoined extract is the concluding part of it, the words in parentheses being erased: I was married to Mr. Burdell by a Minister in a private house. (I don't remember the name of the clergyman or the house)—here Mrs. Burdell produced a certificate of marriage, which was solemnized by the Rev. URIAH MARVIN, of the (Presbyterian) Reformed Dutch Church, in Bleecker-street, on the 28th day of October, 1856. The certificate was given on the 29th day of October, 1856. This marriage took place subsequent to the period when Mrs. Burdell said a portion of the property belonged to her and another portion to Mr. Burdell. E. A. BURDELL."

Taken Jan. 31, 1857, Edw. D. CONNERY, Coroner.

Q.—Look at that, and see whether that at the end is the evidence or your certificate of what took place? A.—That is my official matter and not her testimony.

Q.—Please explain why that erasure is there in that line? A.—It was on a further inquiry that I changed "Presbyterian" into "Reformed Dutch."

Q.—But there is a whole line there—the long line that is erased?

Witness—The words "I cannot remember the name of the clergyman or the house" are erased.

Q.—Was that done by you? A.—It was done by me, I think, to the best of my memory now, because she further remembered the clergyman's name, I think.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dean—Q.—I notice that you were called Doctor by the District-Attorney. Are you a doctor? A.—Yes.

Q.—Of what? A.—Of medicine.

Q.—Do you practice medicine? A.—Yes, Sir, of course.

Q.—How long? A.—For the last seven or eight years.

Q.—What is your age? A.—My age, Sir, is 52 years.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—I was born in Ireland, Sir.

Q.—What was your business prior to entering into the practice of medicine? A.—I practiced medicine before what I am going to tell you now——

Q.—Never mind that—answer the question. A.—I was employed in the *Herald* office for some years writing the theatrical notices and matters, and attending to the jobbing theatrical department.

Q.—You were attending to the theatre—the theatrical department? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You are familiar with that? A.—(The witness turned appealingly to the Judge)—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were a Doctor at that time? Witness assented.

Q.—Where did you study medicine? A.—I studied medicine but did not receive my diploma at the other side; I received my diploma at the Fourteenth-street College.

Q.—Where did you study medicine? A.—At the Fourteenth-street College.

Q.—Did you study medicine in Ireland in any other medical college? A.—I studied medicine under a medical man there, not in a medical college.

Q.—Are you also a surgeon? A.—No, Sir; I don't practise surgery.

Q.—At what time did you arrive at the house No. 31 Bond street, on Saturday, the 31st of January? A.—Well, I believe, Sir, it was between nine and ten o'clock, to the best of my recollection.

Q.—Who did you find there? A.—One or two policemen, I believe, Dr. Francis, and somebody else; I cannot remember distinctly.

Q.—Dr. Francis was there when you arrived? A.—I think so; I am not certain.

Q.—Was Dr. Main there? A.—I believe not; to the best of my memory I don't think he was.

Q.—Do you know him? A.—I know him now.

Q.—When did you first see him, then, if he was not there when you arrived? A.—I don't remember whether I saw him in the room or not, but I saw him in the inquisition room.

Q.—After you got there what was your first official act?

Witness—My first official act.

Counsel—Yes, after you got to that house? A.—Decidedly to commence the inquest.

Q.—Well, how did you commence that. That is what I want to know? A.—By subpœnaing a Jury and going through the regular process.

Q.—The first thing you did was to subpœna a Jury? A.—Of course, I saw the body and examined it a little before the Jury came in.

Q.—Wasn't your first official act to apply to Mr. Eckel for a bottle of brandy, and tell him you would have it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he not furnish you with a bottle of brandy at your request? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—(After a whispered conversation with the prisoner)—Nor a pitcher. I make a mistake. A.—No, Sir; it was a young man connected with Mrs. Cunningham who sent to Mr. Eckel for brandy, not me.

Q.—Did you use it? A.—This young man was a reporter, and he asked me to taste the brandy, and I tasted it.

Q.—Then you used some of it? A.—I tasted it.

Q.—Then it was a reporter, and not one of Mrs. Cunningham's connections? A.—He named himself as a reporter, but I found out he was not a reporter, but was connected with Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—Who was he? A.—I don't know; I don't know his name; he is a young man; I would recognise him if I saw him.

Q.—Was it Snodgrass? A.—No, Sir; nothing of the kind.

Q.—You saw him afterwards during the inquest? A.—He pretended to be writing as a reporter, and when the regular reporters came he vacated.

Q.—Mr. Eckel was there at the time?

Witness—Where?

Counsel—At the house at the time this brandy was sent for. A.—I suppose [illegible] the room.

[Witness addressed the [illegible] posed this was r

under oath, when she referred to this certificate, and produced it, that Dr. Burdell got the certificate the next day after the marriage from Dr. Marvine? A.—She may have said so, but I do not remember it.

Q.—What do you mean by saying that the certificate was given on the 29th day of October, 1856? A.—I suppose she gave it in testimony.

The Court—What is the date of the certificate?

Mr. Dean—It is the 29th, and they were married on the 28th.

Q.—She gave as part of her testimony upon that occasion, that she was married to Dr. Burdell on the 28th? A.—It was a volunteer thing on her part.

Q.—Was it not a part of her statement? A.—Not by my request.

Q.—Was it part of her statement under oath? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she tell you, and was it a part of her statement, that that marriage was to be kept a secret until June or Spring? A.—I do not remember any such thing.

Q.—Was there any statement of that kind made? A.—I do not remember it.

Q.—Are you accustomed to taking testimony in courts of justice? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what Courts? A.—I have taken testimony when I was connected with the Press; in Ireland I took testimony frequently in Court.

Q.—As a member of the Court, or reporter? A.—As a reporter.

Q.—Did you take it in short hand? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were these taken stenographically? (Referring to the depositions taken at the inquest.) A.—I waited for each answer to the questions, and took them down.

Q.—Were the questions put down in writing? A.—Generally speaking they were not, but a few questions were put down.

Q.—Subsequently, the questions and answers of other witnesses were put down? A.—I only took the answers at any time to the best of my memory.

Q.—Did you file them all? A.—Yes, Sir, and marked them every day.

Q.—I see this one is marked the first day and second day also? A.—I think it must be the first day.

Q.—Look at it and see how it is marked. The deposition is marked on the back? A.—(Witness examining it.)—I should imagine that it is a mistake, and that the handwriting is that of my clerk.

Q.—Do you not know your own handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is not that your handwriting? A.—Let me look at it again more carefully. (After examining it.) I think it is my handwriting.

Q.—Both the indorsement first and second days? A.—The "second day" is in my handwriting.

Q.—The "first day," how was it? A.—I presume I gave orders to have each day's proceedings marked.

Q.—Can you give any reason for writing that "second day" when it was not? A.—I cannot; Mrs. Burdell was examined the first day.

Q.—You cannot give any reason for writing "second day" on the back? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not ask this question of Mrs. Burdell upon the examination after you had asked her name, and when she told you that her name was Emma Augusta Burdell, "By what authority do you call yourself Mrs Burdell?" A.—I do not remember that I ever did.

Q.—Did you say "You do it upon the promise to marry?" A.—I never did.

Q.—Did she say in answer to the question put "No! I was lawfully married, and will get a certificate if you will see me?" A.—I do not remember that she said that she would get a certificate if I would let her.

The Court—Do you remember any words of that kind? A.—I do not remember any particular words she said, except that she would get a certificate, and did get it.

Q.—Did you refuse to let her go up and get it. A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you send up an officer with her? A.—There were officers attached to every room to prevent persons from going up stairs, and to prevent the interference of witnesses.

Q.—Were there male officers in every room with the females? A.—No, Sir, they were at the outside of the door.

Q.—You made a thorough examination of the house, did you not? A.—I gave orders that a thorough examination should be made.

Q.—What instruments did you find in the house capable of being used in the murder of Doctor ——

The Court—We went over that ground last evening, and the remark then made by the Court in reference to this matter, must be satisfactory to the defence.

Q.—Did you also have an examination made of the person of Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I had orders from the Jury to examine the heads, necks, shoulders and arms of Messrs. Snodgrass, Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—It was made by the direction of the Jury? A.—They instructed me to do so.

Q.—You made the order? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you make the order to have her daughter Helen examined? A.—No, Sir.

The Court objected to the question as being irrelevant.

Mr. Dean—I want to state, if your Honor please, and show not only that the house had been searched, but that no persons had been found there capable of committing this homicide. I want to show now, and I will prove by medical evidence to be introduced by the defence, that it was impossible with the amount of resistance that is shown to have been made by Dr. Burdell, that the person who committed that deed should not have borne some marks of violence upon the next day. I want to show that every person in the house was examined.

The Court—I cannot permit anything except in reference to the defendant here. There is no accusation against the daughters of Mrs. Cunningham, and I will not permit any to be assumed for the purpose of being rebutted by the defence.

Q.—What did you do with this certificate. A.—After the inquisition I had the papers tied up every day and left them in the usual place for the use of the District-Attorney and the Grand Jury.

Q.—Is that the only *post mortem* examination you have made? [handing up a paper to the Coroner.]

A.—There were several *post mortem* examinations after the *post mortem* examination made by Dr. Knight, in the presence of Dr. Woodward and several other Doctors, whose names I do not now recollect; subsequently, by order of the Jury, when the instruments were produced in the Court, the Doctors were again ordered to try the exact size of the wounds, and to impress those instruments in the wounds, so as to be able to give a clear and decided answer whether such instruments would make such wounds.

Q.—Then you mean to say that there was another *post mortem* examination? A.—I call any other examination of the body a *post mortem* examination.

Q.—Was there any other examination besides this? [referring to the paper produced.] A.—This is the only one I ordered.

Q.—In the first place, this paper is dated Feb. 3, 1857. One sheet of it is marked Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1857, and not signed by anybody. I wish you to look at it, and see whose handwriting it is on the back, "Feb. 11, 1857." A.—This is the handwriting of the clerk.

Q.—Your son? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You do not know when your clerk marked it so? A.—I presume he marked the papers every night; I gave him orders to mark them every day.

Q.—Do you know when Dr. Burdell was buried?

The Court—The witness need not answer the question. It is of no importance.

Q.—Did Mrs. Burdell desire repeatedly to see the body of Dr. Burdell? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did she not ask you to let her see it? A.—I believe she asked my clerk; I do not remember as she asked me to see it.

The Court—You did not hear her say it? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—I want to ask you in which room she was when she gave her testimony Saturday evening? A.—To the best of my recollection, I think her testimony was given in the back room on the second floor; the body was in the front room.

Q.—Did she in the presence of the Jury ask of you the privilege to go in and see the dead body then, and did you refuse it? A.—Her then counsel spoke of her wish to go into the room and see the body, and he said it would be improper for her to do so.

Q.—Who was her counsel? A.—Mr. Sheehan.

Q.—Is he your son in law? A.—Yes, Sir, but he was there without my knowledge. I did not bring him there.

Q.—Did you refuse her the privilege of seeing the dead body? A.—I did not refuse anything of the kind.

Q.—Was she permitted to see it before the day of the funeral? A.—She was.

Q.—Did you send for an artist during the inquest to take a sketch of Mrs. C. and her daughters? A.—I do not wish to answer that question.

The Court—The witness need not answer it.

TESTIMONY OF ANDREW J. DIBBLE.

The witness in reply to the District-Attorney, stated that he resided in 55 Bleecker-street, which is directly in the rear of Dr. Burdell's house, and that from the room which he occupies in that house in Bleecker-street, he could see the third story and attic of Dr. Burdell's house, but not the windows of the second story. He had been examined before the Coroner, and was then asked whether he had, on the night of the murder of Burdell, seen the second story windows in the rear of that house, which he replied he had, but he had made a mistake as to the windows referred to, inasmuch as he meant the windows on the third floor. There was a board fence and a stable between the rears of the two houses, so that he could only see the upper story of the house No. 31 Bond street. On the Friday night the saw, at half past two o'clock, a light in the upper story in the rear part of the house. He did not notice it particularly; it was the very fact of seeing it in the rear part of the house at that time that had caused him to look at it. He was certain he saw it in Dr. Burdell's house, and that it was in one of the two story windows—the third story or dormer, but he believed it to be in the third story window.

To the Court witness reserved that he fixed the hour by the facts that he had been in Brooklyn at a party from ten till half past one, that he had got up to his house at two, and that he sat in the hall for a while before he went to bed.

On his *cross-examination* he stated that he house was next to Dr. Stett's, that it was three stories high, and that the room he occupied was on the second floor and in the rear.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK FREDERICKS.

Mr. Frederick Fredericks, the ballet master at Burton's Theatre, stated that he resided at No. 33 Bleecker street, which is one door nearer the Bowery than the house of the gentleman who had just testified; his bedroom on the night of the murder was on the third floor, counting the parlor floor as the first; from his room he could see easily the rears of the houses Nos. 31 and 29 Bond-street, because of the sharp turn Bleecker street takes at Crosby-street; on that Friday afternoon he had been out at Yonkers where he went every Friday afternoon for six months to teach dancing in the boarding-schools; his usual time of leaving there was half past six, and of arriving here was half past seven, but on that afternoon, in consequence of the bad road, he did not get home till nearly nine; after taking his dinner he sat down to read, and did not go to bed till half past eleven; he saw his time by his parlor clock which was a moment or a minute before the half hour when he left to go to bed; after getting up to his room he sat down on a chair to take off his clothes, and caught a glance of a light in the window of the second story of one of those two houses Nos. 29 or 31 Bond-street; his eye was caught by a reflected light, or a light of some kind that was moving, the same as if a rocking chair or a polished chair had received the light of gas or something of that kind, and he saw this going as if it were rocking; he was positive this light came from the second story.

On his cross-examination the witness stated that the night was so obscure he could not see whether the shades of the windows in that house were down; he thought it was snowing or raining very hard then, and believed that would make the light more apparent; the next day was so very stormy that he did not go out.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. FREDERIKA SCHWARTZWAELDER.

Mrs. Schwartzwaelder testified that she resided with her husband, Col. Schwartzwaelder, in No. 29 Bond-street, the second story back room of which is their sleeping room, and adjoins Dr. Burdell's office on the same floor of the next house. On the night of the murder she went up to her bedroom at five minutes past eleven, which she knew by looking at her watch, and went to bed about half past eleven. The lower shutters of the windows in that room were of solid wood, and usually closed at night. They were closed on the night in question. Before going to bed she turned down the gas so as to leave very little light in the room—the gas not being more than about a quarter of an inch high, just so that it would burn. Up to the time she turned the light down the shutters were closed.

Cross-examined.—The hall of Dr. Burdell's house separated his room and witness' bedroom on the same floor; witness after going up there remained alone until about twelve o'clock, when her husband came up; he did not remain up any time but went right to bed; she was awake when he came up; during that evening she did not hear any unusual noise from the room of Dr. Burdell; she remembered the Saturday evening prior to the sale of Dr. Burdell's furniture; whilst in the basement of her house she heard very loud noises that evening, and heard them afterwards very distinctly when she went up stairs to her room; the noises were apparently as if some person was crying "Murder." (Counsel for defence stated that these noises were the results of certain experiments that had been instituted at the time and place referred to, and informed the Court that witness' attention had not been called to them in advance.) Four gentlemen, witness said, came to her house; Mr. Stafford was one of them; another was Mr. Uhl, whom she now recognized by his countenance, (he being in Court;) the other gentleman she did not know; they asked permission to go up to the second floor; the noise was heard in the early part of the evening in the basement, and afterwards, when the gentlemen had come in and gone up stairs, it was heard in the room in which she slept; she thought she could hear the noise of a person falling, though she did not at that time take particular notice; the cry was very distinct; during all the early part of the evening of the 30th of January witness had been in the front basement of her house and heard no noise, nor did she hear any noise at all that night; the first she knew of the homicide was next day; she did not smell anything particular that night.

To Jurors—Witness opened the top shutters only that evening; the top part had a shade, and when she retired she opened the top shutter, but not till she had turned down the gas; she did not think her husband turned the gas on because the gas in the hall was left burning; she drew the shade up after retiring, so that in the upper part of the window there was nothing but the panes of glass, and the room was dark apparently; the room door was left open so that the light in the hall threw a light into the room; the light in the hall was about three feet from the door, in front of the house, on the second floor.

EVIDENCE OF COL. SCHWARTZWAELDER.

Col. Christian Schwartzwaelder, the husband of the last witness, returned to his house that night (the 30th of January) about twelve o'clock, and went up stairs to bed; the light of his sleeping apartment was very dim, and there was hardly any light in the room.

Cross-examined—The night was dark and foggy, but witness did not think it stormed at the time he went into his house; he did not smell anything unusual in the atmosphere either in the house or out of it, and heard no noise after he had got to his room, to which he retired immediately after getting home; the gas was lighted in the hall on the second floor, but he could not say whether the shutters were closed or opened.

The Court suggested that to ascertain that fact the counsel had better ask the lady.

The former witness (Mrs. S.) was accordingly inquired of as to whether the shutters were closed in the hall the whole way up the window on that night, and she replied in the affirmative.

Counsel elicited further from the witness on the stand that he could not tell whether he turned out the gas in his room this night or not, but that he turned out the gas in the hall; he probably turned up the other light enough to see to undress and prepare for bed; he generally turned off the gas finally before he went to bed.

EVIDENCE OF CAPT. DILKS.

Capt. Dilks was recalled and examined as to certain experiments he had been requested to make, and which he did make last week, in reference to the extent to which the rear of the houses in Bond-street could be seen from the rear window of Mr. Fredericks' house in Bleecker-street; he said he could distinctly see the rear of the houses Nos. 29 and 31 from it; those houses were very similar in appearance, save that they were painted of different colors; the only object he had in going there was to locate the houses that were in sight.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. FOSTER, MATRON OF THE CITY PRISON.

Mrs. Foster was next examined by the District-Attorney.

She said she was one of the matrons of the City Prison, and had been since its first organization; Mrs. C. had been under her charge by day, and she had had occasion to notice how Mrs. C used her hands; she observed her sewing with her left hand, and when upon one occasion she spoke to her about it, Mrs. C., in reply, said that she had been troubled with the rheumatism for several months, and she was obliged occasionally to use her left hand on that account.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—Have Mary Donahoe and Hannah Conlan been under your charge? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you been to them to ask them questions as to what they would testify? A.—At one time they made some remarks to me about some words spoken in the house the evening previous to the murder; I told them not to say anything to me about it, as I did not wish to hear anything of the kind.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. LAVINIA PHELPS.

Mrs. Phelps was then examined by the District-Attorney, and testified that she was the Night Matron of the City Prison, and as such Mrs. C. had been under her charge. Witness had noticed that Mrs. C. used her left hand aptly while sewing and cutting and when she used the scissors, needle and thimble.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—Did not Mrs. C. complain of being ill a part of the time? A.—Upon two or three nights she did.

Q.—Did she complain of rheumatism? A.—Not particularly of rheumatism then; she said that she had had rheumatism.

Q.—Did she not complain of her right hand? A.—She said that some time ago she had had rheumatism in her right hand.

Q.—Did she give that as a reason why she used her left hand? A.—She said that she had had rheumatism some time ago and had disabled her hand.

Q.—Did she give that as a reason? A.—She said that she had had the rheumatism which caused her to use her left hand.

Q.—She did not admit that she was left-handed? A.—I do not recollect that she did.

JOHN W. BITTS' TESTIMONY.

John W. Bitts was then called by the Prosecuting Attorney, and testified that he was attached to the Fifteenth District Police-station and was ordered on Saturday morning to the house No. 31 Bond-street. He reached there about half past nine o'clock and he went into the room where the Dr. was killed, and while there he touched the body. On returning to the Station-house he found his left hand was bloody, and he washed it. He remained in the house perhaps ten minutes, but not longer, and he then went back to the Station-house to make his report—went out of the front door.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—Which part of your hand was bloody? Q.—The whole inside of it and the fingers that I used to turn the body over.

Q.—Did you not rub the bannistere on your way down stairs? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or the wall? A.—My impression is that I did not.

Q.—Who were in the room when you got there? A.—There were three gentlemen.

Q.—Are you left or right-handed? A.—Left-handed.

Q.—In going out of the front door did you take hold of the knob of the door? A.—Yes, Sir; I took hold of the knob to open the door.

Q.—Did you take hold of it with your right or left hand? A.—With the right hand.

By a Juror—Is there any probability of your having got blood on your right hand? A.—No, Sir, there was no blood where I put my right hand on the body.

By a Juror—Were you aware that your hand was bloody when you went out. A.—Yes, Sir; I was very careful not to touch anything, because I knew my hand was bloody.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DR. UHL RESUMED.

Dr. Uhl then took the stand, and the cross-examination of this witness, which was commenced last evening, was resumed.

Q.—When you went to No. 31 Bond-street, did you notice the appearance of blood in the room and on the premises in that neighborhood. A.—I did carefully.

Q.—You have already stated that you had large experience in examinations in cases of Coroner's inquests? A. I have made a large number of such examinations.

Q.—For that reason your attention was called, of course, to the material points in reference to the blood found here? A.—I have made it a point during the last few years to examine all cases to which I had access, and I did it in some manner in this case.

Q.—I want to ask you if you looked into the little closet to which reference has been made? (pointing it out upon the model.) A.—I examined every part of it carefully, and did not find a single spot of blood there.

Q.—Was there anything that had a semblance to blood? A.—Nothing of the kind.

Q.—You examined it with a great deal of care? A.—I did, because I supposed a person might have been secreted in that room.

Q.—Were the diagrams which represent the Doctor's room, and the spots of blood found there, made under your direction? A.—Yes, Sir.

By the Court—Do they give an exact representation of the spots of blood, as you found them there? A.—They are very correct.

Q.—Who was the artist that made them? A.—A gentleman by the name of Bensen. Dr. Main went with me, and placed the furniture in the exact position in which he found it on the Saturday morning. I remained with the artist to see that he took the blood-spots correctly, and was present during the whole time he was making the sketches.

Q.—Just describe to the Jury the blood-spots in that room: first, the location of the furniture, and then where the blood-spots are on the furniture?

Dr. Uhl, by means of the painting, then described minutely to the Jury the location of the various articles of furniture in the room, and pointed out the stains of blood which were found upon the furniture, doors and wall of the room.

Q.—What was the distance between the secretary and the chair that had the blood on it? A.—I think it was about ten inches.

Q.—What was the distance between the centre table and the chair? A.—It was about sixteen inches.

The Court—Was that the chair which stood in front of the secretary—the one spoken of as being turned round towards the door that leads into the hall? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Will you not describe where the blood was on the chair? A.—It was on the inside of the back, and also on the top of the chair; there was not much on the outside.

Q.—Was there any other chair in the room except this one, a rocking and a dental chair? A.—I did not see any other.

Q.—Was the rocking chair seated west of the centre table? A.—It was towards the fireplace.

Q.—Was there any blood upon that? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Was there any blood upon the sofa? A.—There was none.

Q.—Was there any blood upon the centre table or upon anything that was on the centre table? A.—There was blood on the newspaper that lay on the centre table.

Q.—Just state how much blood there was there, and what was its character. A.—There was very little, and it was in round drops.

Q.—It did not look like spirted blood? A.—No, Sir.

The Court—Could a person sitting in that chair by the secretary see to read from the gas burner, if it were burning at the space between the two windows? A.—Very readily; I lit up the room one night and I was satisfied that a person could read there.

Q.—Making the location here with this chair which had the blood on it, and going to the south part of the room—what traces of blood are there in the room towards the window? A.—Tracing it from the paper on the table towards the little desk under the glass, there were round spots of blood on the carpet.

Q.—Were there many drops of blood there? A.—Not many; there were a few drops of blood on the leaf of the table.

Q.—Starting then from that table and going towards the body, were there any indications of blood? A.—There were also a few drops of blood in that direction.

The Court—Ask the Doctor rather from what he saw in the room where he supposed the deceased was and the course he took to get to the place where the body was found—where were the drops of blood? A.—They were outside of the rocking-chair, between it and the grate.

Q.—Were there any marks of blood in this part of the room? A.—I did not discover any.

Q.—From the secretary round to this map, (referring to it in the painting,) there were more or less drops of blood on the wall? A.—There were.

Q.—And none upon the side on which the fireplace was and none at the end except upon the leaf of the table where this newspaper was? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In your medical judgment, I ask you from the position of the furniture in the room and the drops of blood, where the first blow was struck on Dr. Burdell? A.—I think it was struck when he was sitting in the chair by the secretary.

The Court—Which blow was the first one? A.—The one in the right shoulder in the clavicle.

Q.—In your judgment then in which direction did Dr. B. and the parties go? A.—Towards the door leading to the hall, judging from the spots of blood and the evidences of the struggle.

Q.—Where were the parties when the blow in the left carotid was struck; the Doctor and the person who struck him? A.—It is impossible to tell where they were standing.

The Court—Judging from the appearances, you can give your opinion? A.—I think they were standing in front of the door a little one side.

Q.—How near the door? A.—They must have been very near it.

Q.—Was that blow given when the Doctor was standing or when he was upon the floor? A.—While he was standing, no doubt.

Q.—The evidence of the blood on the wall settles that fact? A.—Beyond question it does.

Q.—If struck in the neck, and by a blow from a person standing in front intercepting him at the door, what would have been the natural manner for him to have thrown his head and neck. A.—Away from the blow of course; that would account very satisfactorily for the spots of blood upon the wall.

Q.—Would the blood spirt until the dagger was withdrawn. A.—It would not, the hand and the dagger would prevent it.

Q.—When the dagger was withdrawn there would be spirted blood? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Would the time which it would take for the jet of blood to come out depend upon whether the person was inhaling his breath or not? A.—It would depend upon the pulsation of the heart to a greater or less extent.

Q.—I ask you medically for your opinion as to whether one person of equal strength with Dr. Burdell could have inflicted those wounds upon him with the resistance which would result without himself or herself having marks of violence? A.—I can only judge by probabilities; it is probable that he might receive marks of violence.

Q.—Would you expect to find marks of violence upon the person who committed the act? A.—I should undoubtedly.

Q.—Did you look particularly at Mrs. Burdell that day to see if she had any marks of violence upon her? A.—In the evening I did.

Q.—State to the jury whether you saw any? A.—I went up to the house and was in her room. My suspicions were very much excited against her. I observed her very closely, and when I left the room I shook hands with her on purpose to get very near her person. I did not discover any marks of violence upon her. She had on a fur cape which dropped off from her shoulders.

Q.—Were her shoulders bare so that you could see? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What kind of a day was it? A.—A chilly day.

Q.—Were people running into the house continually? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you look at her neck and hands to see whether there were any marks of violence upon them? A.—I looked at all the parts of her body exposed to view.

Q.—You observed no marks of violence? A.—I did not observe any.

Q.—You had been acquainted with her for some time? A.—Professionally.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Dr. Burdell. A.—Intimately, and I knew Mrs. C. professionally very well.

Q.—You say that the reason you made this close observation was because your suspicions were fixed upon her? A.—Through the day things occurred there that induced me to think that some person in the house committed the murder. I observed everything with especial care for that reason.

Q.—I wish you would state what traces of blood you found after you got out into the hall? A.—As you go out of the door there was a spot of blood on the door-sill.

Q.—Similar in character to the round drops of blood here? (pointing to the drops of blood as depicted in the painting.) A.—Yes, Sir, there was a round drop of blood on the outside.

The Court—Was it on the sill or in the hall? A.—It was on the sill of the door, and there is no question that the door must have been closed during the struggle.

Q.—The drop must have got there after the door was opened? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you next observe any traces of blood? A.—Going down stairs, in the upper hall, on the right hand side.

Q.—Which flight of stairs? A.—The first short flight.

The Court—How far up from the floor was this blood? A.—It was on the base moulding of the stairs.

[The witness here pointed out on the engraving the exact locality.]

Q.—Where next did you see any traces of blood? A.—The next I saw was on the right-hand side of the wall.

Q.—Would it be a place where a person going down stairs would naturally put his hands to the wall, if going down in the dark? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where next did you see any drops of blood? A.—On the base moulding, just back of the parlor door, on the right-hand side, as a person would go towards the basement; there was also a spot of blood on the opposite side, by the mahogany railing on the base board, about the middle, right by the bannisters; the next spot of blood which I discovered was on the door at the foot of the basement stairs, leading into the basement hall; on the basement front door there was a finger mark in blood on the hinge side, very much like a spot which one would have made feeling for the knob of the door with his fingers.

Q.—Did you go into the basement and see if you could find any blood there? A.—I could not discover any there.

Q.—Where did you find blood first? A.—I found a drop of blood near the inside hall door, on the floor, right by the sill.

Judge Dean—Point it out on the diagram to the Jury if you please.

The witness then pointed out the locality.

Q.—Will you, in your judgment as a medical man, tell the Jury how the drops of blood in Dr. Burdell's room to the south and west of the centre-table got there? (referring to the spots on the floor near the window and on the paper on the centre table.)

Attorney General Cushing—That hardly seems to be a medical question. It is not a matter of medical experience to tell how a drop of blood comes upon the floor.

The Court decided that the question might be put.

Q.—I ask you how to account for the drops of blood in the part of the room to which I have referred? A.—They must have come from the person who committed the deed; they could not have come from the Doctor.

The Court—You refer, I suppose, to the drops of blood in the room, which you found going round from the secretary towards the window, and towards where the body was found. Do you also include the drops of blood found upon the newspaper? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Do you apply your remark also to the drops of blood that you found in the hall, and on the stairs, and upon the basement door? A.—That was the conclusion I formed.

Q.—Would the clothing of the person who committed the deed absorb the blood, so that it would not drop from the clothing.

Question objected to by the prosecution.

The Court—You may ask him the question, whether, if this blood was spirted on a person, it would be absorbed by the clothing?

Q.—If the blood was spirted upon the person would it drop off the length indicated by these maps, which show the blood in the room and the wall? A.—I should judge that the blood would likely be absorbed by the clothing.

The Court—The blood, if spirted on a person, would be absorbed by the clothing? A.—Very rapidly. These drops were very peculiar, and were round. I examined them particularly, and called the attention of other persons to them.

Q.—They were not marks of the foot? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can any opinion be formed as to whether these blows were inflicted by a right or left-handed person on the body of Dr. Burdell. A.—The examination of the body was so miserably conducted, that it is impossible to tell with certainty, in my judgment, whether the blows were inflicted by a right or left-handed person, for, in all cases of this kind, everything depends not only upon ascertaining the external position of the wounds, but also their direction and depth, and these things cannot be accurately ascertained without a very careful examination. There are a few instances on record where such a matter has been determined, but it has always been with the greatest care, and by an accurate dissection, performed by very able men.

Q.—What was the condition of the body at the time of the *post-mortem* examination—was anything removed? A.—I understood that the viscera, stomach and heart had been removed.

Q.—With the viscera, stomach and heart removed, could anything be told by a probe? A.—Nothing satisfactory at that period.

Q.—I want to ask your opinion, as a medical man, whether these blows were inflicted by a person who had a good knowledge of the human body? A.—I never yet examined a body where there were so many accurate blows given.

Q.—I ask you, then, for a full answer to the question, what degree of anatomical knowledge did the party giving the blows evince? A.—He must have had a pretty fair knowledge of anatomy.

Q.—If but one blow had been given which was fatal, this blow for instance in the neck, you might have thought that accidental? A.—I should have thought nothing of it particularly; we have frequent examinations of bodies where a great many blows were given, but we hardly find more than one blow that reaches the vital point.

Q.—I ask you if in your judgment the blows in this case were accidental or were aimed by the party inflicting them at a vital part, judging from the wounds on the body?

The Court—The witness has stated already that they were very accurate blows, and that he thought they were inflicted by a person having considerable knowledge of anatomy.

Q.—You have had a large experience in *post-mortem* examinations at Coroners' inquests. Where persons attempt to commit suicide, how is it? A.—In nine cases out of ten they hardly ever reach the artery, and fail to accomplish the object they have in view.

The Court—I do not consider that it is hardly necessary for us to enter upon the subject of suicide here.

Q.—The blow in the right shoulder, how was that as to its being aimed at a vital part? A.—The subclavian artery, directly under the clavicle, is a vital part.

Q.—Do you know whether the sub-clavian artery was wounded in this case? A.—I do not.

Q.—Was there any mark of violence upon his face? A.—There was a slight abrasion upon the bridge of his nose.

Q.—How was that probably caused? A.—It looked like a bruise, as if he had fallen against something; it was a contusion more than any thing else; it might have been caused by falling against any substance upon the floor.

Q.—I want you to state whether your attention was called to the mark upon the neck, which has been referred to in the progress of the trial? A.—My attention was particularly called to it.

Q.—State the time when your attention was first called to it? A.—Immediately after Dr. Francis had offered his testimony before the Coroner; it was between 11 and 12 o'clock in the morning. I examined the neck closely and made up my mind that the appearance about the neck and face by lying upon his face during the entire night with his head twisted a little to one side; the appearance on the neck would have been caused by the pressure of the handkerchief; my attention was so much called to this subject that through the inquest I asked several who came to examine the neck, and they all agreed with me.

Q.—You say your attention was particularly called to this, and that you examined the neck. State what examination you gave? A.—I got down on my knees by the body and examined it with my fingers, I looked at it carefully and examined it from day to day with reference to that point, until the body was buried.

The Court—Did this mark upon the neck grow very faint from day to day? A.—There was no appearance of it after the first day, and it all disappeared.

Q.—Would an anatomical examination of the brain have determined the question of strangulation? A.—It would have done so, if there had been any considerable examination.

Q.—There was no anatomical examination of this body? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—I want to call your attention to the wound in the left arm, which has been spoken of by Dr. Francis, and which he says he did not particularly examine himself. I ask you if you examined it yourself and saw the wound probed. Give the position of the wound, if you please. A.—I do not think the wound was probed in my presence; it went between the bones of the forearm, just below the bones of the elbow.

Q.—How was that blow inflicted, and in what position would Dr. Burdell have been? A.—That blow was given as he held up his arm to ward off other blows.

Q.—Would that blow necessarily require a good deal of strength to give it force? A.—I should judge so.

Q.—Supposing that leather and woolen had been burnt in that house from 11 o'clock to 1, how long would the odor have continued in the house?

Attorney-General Cushing—I suppose that is not a question of medical experience.

Q.—I ask you whether the instruments which were shown you last night could have inflicted the wounds? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—(*By Attorney-General Cushing*)—Are you the family physician of Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I have been.

Q.—For how long a time? A.—For a year and a half.

Q.—You spoke last night of the *post mortem* examination not being a proper one. Did you have reference to the manner or the time in which it was done? A.—The whole manner of the examination.

By Attorney-General Cushing—Q.—Was it or was it not done correctly? A.—I do not think any of it was done correctly.

Q.—Did you see it go on during it progress? A.—I did not.

Q.—What was the object of this examination? A.—It was to determine the external appearance of the wounds, their length and to decide if possible whether the knife which was shown me last night could have produced the wounds, that one part of it was not correct.

Q.—What else did you want to do? A.—We wanted on examination to determine the depth and length of the wounds.

Q.—Can you not determine their direction and length by a probe? A.—You cannot accurately.

Q.—When you went into the house you say you saw Mrs. C., that your suspicions of her were aroused, that you examined her, that she had a cape around her neck, which fell off when you shook hands with her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was she dressed? A.—In a dark merino dress.

Q.—How low? A.—It was not what we call a low-necked dress. It appeared to be very much like the dress which she has on at present.

Q.—Did your examinations amount to anything whatever, except that upon shaking hands with her you saw nothing? A.—I merely looked at her closely but did not observe anything.

Q.—In reference to these drops of blood which came from the persons around, you mean to be understood that in your judgment they did not come from Dr. Burdell? A.—I think they must have come from the persons who walked round in that direction.

Q.—Whether they might not have come from persons who walked round there an hour or two after his death, you do not know? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In reference to the knowledge this person must have had who inflicted these wounds, could you strike as correctly yourself fifteen times? A.—I doubt it very much.

Q.—So then it depends upon either skill or knowledge of the fact? A.—It does in a great degree; but at the same time I might strike those blows in that way.

Q.—Did you ever see as many bad blows in a body as this?

Witness—What do you mean by bad blows?

Counsel—Those that are struck at random, as Dr. Francis stated? A.—I saw a body once that had twenty five wounds in it, and only one mortal wound.

Q.—Stabs? A.—Stabs.

Q.—Where was that? A.—That was down in Trinity-place.

Q.—As to this wound under the arm, can you tell whether that was made before or after the wound in the heart and the neck? Is there anything you can judge from anatomically or in any other way as to how that was? A.—No, I cannot tell now, because I did not dissect the wound, and I could not tell if I had dissected the wound.

Q.—Evidently when that blow was struck the Doctor did not have hold of any body? A.—No; I think in his struggles he held up his hand to ward off the blows.

Q.—You don't know whether he had his head down or not; all we want to get at is whether he could not have had hold of the assailant's hand at the time or could not have been grasping any object? A.—I cannot say that he could not have been grasping any object.

Q.—Well, it is not probable? A.—I think, as I stated before, that the blow was given as he was holding his hand up; the direction of the blow, the place and situation, and the natural appearance of the wound all combined, and everything else lead me to believe that.

Q.—Then your idea that there must have been a struggle and that the person who commited the act must have received some personal violence, depends altogether on whether the Doctor made any struggle or got hold of the other? A.—All those circumstances would modify it.

Q.—You assume that a man of his physical strength would have made resistance? A.—I assume that naturally.

Q.—And if he did and had got hold of the person, he would undoubtedly have left marks on him? A.—Yes, Sir.

By a Juror.—Q.—The leaf of the table was turned down you say—was the blood on it stains, or what? A.—There were several little round drops.

Q.—How would it drop? A.—They were round drops; I only tell you the facts of the case.

Q.—The leaves might have been turned down after the drops got on? A.—I don't know what might have been.

Q.—Did the furniture or anything in the room exhibit any evidence of a struggle? A.—There was nothing upset.

The witness withdrew.

The District-Attorney said that he would now put in as evidence paper No. 11, found in Eckel's secretary. He read it the Court, as follows:

"In consideration of the settling of the two suits pending betwixt myself and Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham, I agree as follows: 1st. I agree to extend to Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham, and her family, my friendship through life. 2d. I agree never to do anything to the disadvantage of Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham. 3d. If I continue to occupy the premises No. 31 Bond-street, I will rent to Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham the rooms she now occupies at the rate of $800 per annum.

HARVEY BURDELL."

After a pause, during which a consultation took place between the counsel on both sides,

The Court called on counsel to proceed.

The consultation having terminated, the District Attorney read the following admission in evidence: "It is admitted that on the 15th of October last, Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham, the present prisoner, commenced two actions against Dr. Harvey Burdell; one in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and the other in the Supreme Court; and that one action was for breach of promise of marriage, and the other for slander; that the defendant was arrested in each of the said actions, and held to bail in the aggregate sum of $12,000; that both those actions were, on the 22d day of October, discontinued by agreement of the parties to said actions."

The Court urged the counsel for the defence to proceed to open their cases. The District-Attorney said that he had another witness, Dr. McGuire, to call, who was not in Court, but promised to be in attendance on being sent for. The Judge said he might be examined afterwards, whereupon,

Mr. Dean rose and said: If your Honor please, we have a motion to make. It is that this prosecution be dismissed.

District-Attorney—If the Court please, before any argument is made upon that, I must object.

The Court—It is a very unusual proceeding.

District-Attorney—Excuse me, if your Honor please, I will state my objection and then take my seat. The common law, and the statute based on it, provide that when two defendants are indicted together, and are on trial together—and such has been the law ever—a motion may be made to the Court to instruct the Jury then and there, at the termination of the evidence for the prosecution, that in the judgment of the Court no case has been made out against one or other of the prisoners on trial, with the view of enabling the other party thus joined and thus put upon trial, to be put upon the witness' stand and made a witness of. But, Sir, when a party is alone upon trial, when a party is alone upon an indictment, and the prosecution rest their case, the Jury must pass upon it, and the defendant may or may not put in his testimony. The case may go to the Jury upon the testimony of the prosecution, but I never heard of such a thing as a motion to nonsuit in a case of this kind.

The Court—I will hear the other side.

District-Attorney—Well, Sir, I have a still further objection, and that is that under the guise of a motion to dismiss this case, which is either a legal motion or not, as the object is stated, that any argument should be heard—

The Court—You will take your seat, Sir. I deny the motion.

Mr. Dean—If the prosecution will wait till we state what the motion is—

District-Attorney—I apologize to the learned friend on the other side. I heard him distinctly state that he would now move to dismiss the case.

Mr. Dean—Unless—

The Court—So I understood him.

District-Attorney—But without any qualification. I deny the right of the counsel to make the motion under any qualification whatever.

The Court—I will hear the counsel.

Mr. Dean—I have no doubt but that I can refer the public prosecutor to a case which he remembers very well, and in which this motion was not only made, but the action of the Court was in conformity with it.

District-Attorney—By consent of the parties. You mean the Lutener case, in which Mrs. Hayes was the defendant?

Mr. Dean—No, not the Lutener case. Our motion is this, that your Honor direct an acquittal of this prisoner, on the evidence as it now stands, unless the public prosecutor calls as witnesses Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Eckel, Augusta Cunningham and Ellen Cunningham—parties who were in the house at the time of the homicide, who were capable of committing it, and who

had proved, beyond all peradventure, that, as the case stood, it was the bounden duty of the Jury at once to acquit the defendant. The District-Attorney—in opening this case to you, gentlemen—as though he supposed that a woman, who, since the 31st of January last, has been dogged and hunted as a wild beast, when she came into a Court of Justice, before twelve honest men, would have some decency exhibited in her behalf, with a view to prevent you from giving utterance to the feelings of manly sympathy, which pervade the breast of every honest man, saw fit, in advance of all testimony, to denounce my client as the worst woman that God ever created—as a woman who seemed, by his description of her, to have been depicted by the monarch of hell himself, as his spiritual lieutenant upon earth.

I have also listened with pleasure to my learned friend in his address to Juries in capital and other criminal cases. But what was my surprise when I discovered that he, usually so fair, so candid, so conscientious, so just, had overstepped all the bounds of moderation, and not contenting himself with stating the facts of the case which he expected to prove, has, as my learned associate has said, ransacked the classics, and ancient and modern history, both sacred and profane, quite and close to collect demons—female fiends—in order that he might typify by means of them the character of my unfortunate client. But, gentlemen, the very opening of the District-Attorney, had even there been any danger to this defendant, has rendered her acquittal as sure as Almighty God permits you to live until you arrive at the end of your duties in this case. I say it has rendered it sure, because although there has been to a limited extent some prejudice in the public mind in regard to this investigation, yet I am convinced that you will decide it upon the evidence, that you will act upon the law,—in other words, gentlemen, you will act as men.

In the brief evidence which it is my intention to make to you I shall not go over all the evidence in this case. I shall not stop, as the counsel supposed I would, to depict the sorrows and the anguish which my client has suffered. I shall not stop to give you any account of that, although the abuse heaped upon her by the District-Attorney—the outrageous abuse would render me unworthy the name of a man, were I not to say a few words in her defence, which are called for by the remarks of the learned gentleman himself. Her position is painful enough at best. He told you that she came before you a "veiled picture of sorrow," and that all the sufferings which she attempted to exhibit were entirely feigned. She does come before you a "picture of sorrow," and unfortunately as she comes before you with the weeds of widowhood, it is not the first time that her heart has been pierced with anguish—it is not the first time that she has been called upon to deplore the loss of a husband. I will not, gentlemen, attempt to depict to your minds the anguish which wrung her soul when scarce three short years ago the husband of her youth was entombed beneath the sod, but gentlemen, when she lay stretched upon the bed of sickness herself, as she supposed, about to be drifted into the ocean of eternity, and even told the husband of her youth had departed this life, that his spirit had found its way to another and we trust a better world. Yet she put her trust in the widow's God. She has faced affliction before, and she has come through it unscathed. Since that time she has been rapidly but smoothly borne down the stream of time, until, unfortunately for her, she was dashed upon an epoch in her history of fearful moment. Suddenly there shone out from the horizon, not that star of Bethlehem, whose serene and hallowed light had pierced the darkness of her affliction, as the grave as she supposed had closed over the lifeless form of her husband, and her earthly hopes, which were all entombed—but the baneful star of her destiny—her ill-fated union with Dr. Harvey Burdell. The District-Attorney told you that she haunted that man for three long years,—that she dogged him at every step in public and private,—that she was spy upon his actions, and that she was his persecutor and his tormentor. Gentlemen, has the counsel proved any such state of facts? I conceive the District-Attorney was in error—if you please, honestly mistaken. He knew not that Harvey Burdell sought her,—that he importuned her with his attentions,—that he came to her,—that he courted her,—in fact, that he paid her every attention which an honorable man could pay to an honorable and high-minded woman. There are those who know not only that one did not dog and hunt him about, but that he was ready to introduce her to his acquaintances with whom he wished to stand well—to introduce her to the ton, and most reputable acquaintances he ever had. There are those who know that he was best pleased when he was heaping, as they supposed, the most honor upon her. Why did the District-Attorney make that statement? Did he suppose that he could prove it? Did he suppose that it was the subject of proof? No! He did not expect, within the rules of law, as it strikes me, to prove anything of that sort. Yet, gentlemen, why should he, usually so fair, make a statement embittered with slanders like those? Was it that he supposed you would be influenced by declamation to disregard your oaths? I can hardly think that. But why was it? Let him in his subsequent remarks, if he should address you, inform you upon point.

Before proceeding in reference to the facts of this case, I will take the liberty of calling your attention to one or two rules of law which the Court will lay down for your guidance. I draw the attention of the Court to the 1st of Greenleaf on Evidence, sec. 13.

On civil cases it is sufficient if the evidence on the whole agrees with and supports the hypothesis which it is adduced to prove; but in criminal cases, it must exclude every other hypothesis but that of the guilt of the party. In both cases, a verdict may well be founded on circumstances alone, and these often lead to a conclusion far more satisfactory than direct evidence can produce.

In other words, the rule of law which governs you in this case, gentlemen, is simply this: Unless the circumstances proved in this case exclude every other hypothesis than that of guilt, it is your bounden duty to acquit. This rule is well stated in Best, upon Presumptions, page 382, which I will read: "The evidence against the accused should be such as to exclude to a moral certainty every hypothesis but that of his guilt of the offence imputed to him." In other words, if all the circumstances proved may be true, and yet the party innocent, you must acquit. If the circumstances are consistent with either guilt or innocence, then you must acquit. And upon this point I will take the liberty of calling your attention and that of the Court to a few illustrations of this principle, for, as I shall show you presently, if the prosecution had proved twenty-four-fold more than they have, they would not have proved enough to come within this rule of law. I now read Judge Edmonds' charge to the Jury in a capital case, reported in the New-York *Legal Observer*, page 93.

"Another rule is this: The evidence must exclude, to a moral certainty, every other hypothesis but that of guilt. If you can reconcile the facts that are proven with the belief or supposition that the prisoner is innocent—that somebody else committed the guilty deed—then that hypothesis which the law requires does not exist in your minds. To illustrate this matter,—for I find that these illustrations are to my own mind more effective than abstract propositions—like the instance stated by counsel of the servant girl indicted for the murder of her mistress. It was proved that she was alone in the house with the murdered woman—there were no signs about the house that it had been broken into—and from the fact that she had all the opportunities of committing the deed, it was conceded that she was the guilty person. One would have, indeed, supposed that every hypothesis but that of guilt was excluded. And yet in that very case, there was another hypothesis that was nearer the truth even than that which the jury had formed. A man had entered the house by an open window, to which he obtained access by means of a plank thrown across from the opposite side of an alley and after he had perpetrated the murder, he removed every trace of his entrance. The conviction in that case was therefore held to be wrong, because there was another hypothesis which the evidence did not exclude.

There is another thing to be taken into account—that circumstances are sometimes fabricated by innocent persons falsely accused. Take the case of the uncle; he was hard chastising his niece severely—she cried out, "You will kill me!" she was afterwards missing; nobody knew where she was; the uncle was strongly interested in her death, because he would have inherited her estate; he, alarmed at the circumstantial evidence against him, endeavored to save himself by dressing up another child and presenting it as his niece. Every fact was, as might have been expected, taken as strong evidence of his guilt. The man was convicted, and afterwards the child returned home, having run away from his severity. There can be little doubt that the fabrication of evidence by him operated most strongly in the minds of the jury, in convicting him. Fabrication is also sometimes resorted to by those really guilty, to ward off suspicion from themselves.

Take the instance of the man found on the road with the stolen horse. He was found alone with the horse, and could not give any satisfactory account of the manner in which it came into his possession, and on that evidence he was convicted. But it turned out that the real thief, finding himself hotly pursued and in danger of being overtaken, encountered this man on the highway, and asked him to hold his horse while he stepped into the neighboring field, and thus he escaped. The possibility of circumstances being thus fabricated, both by the innocent and the guilty, is therefore to be taken into consideration.

Another rule is, that the supposition of guilt must flow naturally from all the facts, and be consistent with all of them. It must be no constrained result, and if any one of the facts is utterly inconsistent with the idea of guilt, it breaks the chain, and bars the conviction which might otherwise naturally flow from the other circumstances. As in the case of the servant girl, accused of poisoning the family in food of which she partook as freely as any. The danger which she thus unnecessarily incurred was not inconsistent with the supposition of her guilt, as of itself to be regarded as destructive of the conclusion which naturally flowed from the other circumstances in the case.

Another rule is, that, in cases of doubt, it is safest to acquit."

Now gentlemen, I have quoted three rules of law,—not that I supposed there was any real necessity for it, because the Court, not having the power, as it so decided, to dispose of it,—they said as they have in civil cases, it is incumbent upon us to leave that matter to you. We not only do not regret it, but we prefer that that course should be taken, although, as a matter of form the other motion was made to the Court. We prefer that you gentlemen should discuss this case, and for this reason: we wish not only that Mrs. Burdell should be acquitted, but that she should be honorably acquitted.

I will, with your permission, I will call your attention to some of the statements in the District-Attorney's opening, which he has not only failed to prove, but utterly disproved, and which statements form the corner-stones of this case. Had he proved anything which he said he would, a very insufficient and feeble case, as respects his testimony and the circumstances, would have been made out. He first told you with a view to show that this was the work of a monster, that Emmy Burdell was stabbed in a shocking manner by the hand of a female monster—not as a man would be likely to do it, for as if bungling woman,

bent upon hellish revenge. And yet, gentlemen, the very first witness whom he called—that venerable Dr. Francis—a patriarch in his profession, and upon whose countenance beamed the intelligence of a man of very high standing in the community, as you know he is—told you that in his opinion the person who inflicted these wounds had a good deal of anatomical knowledge. You heard the testimony of Dr. Uhl, who said, I think, that it was a very difficult thing for an anatomist to strike as accurately as did the assassin who murdered Dr. Burdell. That will be proved by other witnesses for the defence. Well, that ends that part of the District Attorney's case. He next told you that the body of this murdered man was laid out upon the floor of his office by the assassin, that the body was not found in the position in which Dr. Burdell fell dead, and that was another circumstance from which he deduced the inference of guilt against my client. What is his own proof upon that point? Dr. Maine, his witness, and I think Dr. Uhl, tells you that the body remained there as it had fallen. There is no evidence to show that it had been disturbed at all. Another circumstance which the District-Attorney clothed in most glowing rhetoric was this: he said that the defendant appeared next day with a fur cape, and that she did so to prevent the discovery of a red mark upon her neck, corresponding to the mark upon the neck of the deceased—the mark which the District Attorney said had been given in the death struggle. You recollect the rhetoric with which he clothed this pretended circumstance. What now is the proof upon this point? He asked his witness, Dr. Maine: "Did you observe any thing about her neck," and Dr. Maine says "No, there was nothing." Further than that, gentlemen, he tells you that it was a very cold day, that a fur cape was a very suitable article of clothing for that day, that there was nothing unusual in the manner of his lady in reference to that particular, at all events, and thus falls the next main circumstance alleged to exist against this defendant. The District Attorney says that "this woman,"—"this fiend,"—"this woman fiend," told the domestics in the house to listen to the altercations that occurred between her and Dr. Harvey Burdell. They did listen, (the District Attorney told you,) and the words were so loathsome that they shrunk back abashed. Beautiful sentiment—beautiful language! But, gentlemen, it only was the one element of beauty, which is—truth. The domestics, boiling over with rage as they did, all told you that no such fact existed. Away, then, goes this circumstance. Another, and one of the most fearful circumstances which he alleged against the defendant was, that she obtruded herself into the presence of Dr. Thompson, made known her quarrels to him and sought to enlist him in the matter, to take up her battles against Dr. Burdell. You heard Dr. Thompson's testimony upon that subject, and so far from that, he told you that exactly the contrary was true;—that Dr. Burdell applied to him in the matter, and that Mrs. Burdell called and said that he had nothing to do with the matter. There was no reason why he should be drawn into it, and Dr. Thompson said that he would have nothing to do with it, and next day wrote a note to that effect. Another circumstance that the District-Attorney alluded to was the "dramatic power" of my client, but I will not say of him as the maid of her, that he "had the "dramatics." That circumstance was, that Dr. Thompson heard the defendant ask Dr. Burdell on the Friday morning preceding the homicide in a very mysterious manner, "when will you return?" and that she knew the exact hour of his return, so that she could plan his death. He (Dr. Thompson) tells you that she said to him in a very affectionate way, "Well, Harvey, where are you going?" or, "when will you return?" just as a person ordinarily addresses you who is living in the same house. This was the fifth leading circumstance on which the District-Attorney thought to convict this woman of the crime of murder. Why, his own testimony takes away from the prosecution all the circumstances which he alleged existed against her, or, at least, the chief circumstances. I only call your attention to these matters briefly.

I ask, again, gentlemen, why was this savage attack made upon this unprotected and defenceless woman? There is only one principle on which I can understand it. You heard from the witness, Dr. Maguire, the state of feeling that generally existed between the respective members of the Burdell family. You heard enough from him to draw the inference that Dr Burdell was generally on bad terms with his relations, quarreling and making it up with them by turns, but that they (Burdell's relatives) possessed one peculiarity, which is apparent upon this trial, which is this: The moment the life left the remains of Harvey Burdell they were scrambling for his property. We know with what avidity his heirs—his blood relatives, have sought to snatch and divide up among them whatever property he left. We know how they have pursued and hunted this unfortunate woman, and I know also that the very counsel of that family appeared before the Surrogate's Court, to render if possible null and void the marriage, in order that they (the relations) might get that property; and that very Counsel, (Mr. Edwards,) although a worthy man and an able lawyer, appears here to-day to prosecute that woman. And why? You all recollect upon the Coroner's Inquest with what feelings of disgust and loathing the conduct of a certain lawyer who appeared there for the blood relatives of the deceased was viewed. He was there and took part in the proceedings. If you have mingled in this City and talked with your acquaintances and fellows, and read the papers, you must have heard the unmingled condemnation of the course pursued by that man (Ex-Judge Capron) for the indelicacy, the indecency even of appearing as a public prosecutor, and at the same time as counsel of the blood relatives interested pecuniarily in the death of my client. And yet, gentlemen I can understand why this trial has been conducted in many respects as no other capital trial was conducted. It was the handiwork of the blood-relatives of Dr. Burdell, who have an interest to the amount of perhaps $50,000 or $25,000. Those who are interested in my client's death, have sent their counsel here, work up the case, fish for testimony, screw up the witnesses, as though they were upon the rack! Do everything you can to induce a jury of twelve men to send this defendant to a felon's grave, so that they, upon the death of that woman, can rake and divide up among themselves the share of the property which must fall to her as his lawful widow. I can understand it upon no other principle, why the prosecuting counsel should travel beyond the record, and seek to be the channel for the slanders, foul and hellish as ever issued from mortal lips,—slanders, the truth or falsity of which are not to be tried in this Court, because you are sitting here to try the indictment in this case. The District Attorney told you that this lady, Mrs. Cunningham, lived at No. 31 Bond-street, and that there she kept in effect a house of prostitution. He told you—and with an eagerness he said it—that he would unroof that house. He said that she had forsaken one paramour for another, and he went on in that strain describing there her conduct for years, as that of the most infamous woman that was ever suffered to go at large in this community. And yet the District Attorney must have known that no such proof could be produced in this case, that it was wholly foreign to the issue whether true or false, and yet he suffers himself to become the channel through which those foul and hellish slanders are to be issued broadcast before this community—to be scattered over the civilized world. I ask you, gentlemen, whether, as honest men, your very hearts did not sicken within you as you heard this infamous abuse heaped upon the defenceless head of the prisoner at the bar. Gentlemen, I would have thought that one in whose veins flowed a drop of the milk of human kindness, would have been restrained by humanity, aye, by a sense of decency, from unnecessary and wanton abuse—uncalled-for abuse—of this lady in the presence of her innocent daughters. Yet the counsel sought to influence your minds by such considerations. He thought that they were suitable topics to descant upon, although not coming within the line of his duty at all, and if he has gained anything by a course like that I much mistake my reading of the human countenance, or my knowledge of human nature. Again he told you that Dr. Burdell lived without enemies and without reproach,—that no one living but my client was an enemy of his,—that no one else could by any possibility have any motive to commit that deed of horror. I wish we could have been spared from olinding to the fact, but the unauthorized statements of the District-Attorney, compelled us, as far as we could with the witness MacGuire, to go into proof upon that subject, and those unauthorized statements compel me to make this counter statement, which is true: that Harvey Burdell had many enemies: that he never was in a house in his life where he had not his quarrels, although as Mary and Hannah expressed it, if you believe them, he would get over it in a short time,—in a few days at all events. Yet he was a man who had his quarrels with every one, even with the servants upon the stand. Further than that, gentlemen, the District-Attorney called upon the defence to show who had a motive for the commission of this murder, and he said, and I will read his exact language: "And if we shall fail in that we shall claim hereafter, when the evidence which I have outlined shall be fitted together to say that that woman, whether she be called Emma Augusta Cunningham, or Emma Augusta Burdell, whether she be the mistress or the wife, whether she have the simulated, or the real marriage, that she—woman though she is—was guilty of the crime." Yet, gentlemen, but a few moments ago, when we proposed, as far as we could, to take up the glove thrown down by the gentlemen, and to meet him upon his own ground, and on his own witnesses, what did he say in your hearing? Why he objected to the testimony, and said that this was a part of the tactics of the defence to put other parties on trial, he having previously told us, that if we did not do it, our client should be hung, and when we attempted to do it, he says that it is a part of the tactics of the defence and entitled to no respectable consideration. He also told you that great preparations had been made for that murder by my client,—that no murder was ever more deliberately planned. Where is the evidence of that? Among the circumstances to which he alluded, he told you that the defendant requested Hannah to go to bed early that night, and here the most innocent act in the world was tortured into evidence as he would say, "one link in the chain of damning guilt." Hannah said that it only occurred upon that night, but Mary Donohue says that it occurred a few days before when the defendant had requested her and Hannah to go to bed. Thus one witness contradicts the other upon an immaterial point of this kind. Another circumstance that the counsel tells you about was that there was upon that door a mysterious lock, one which before had never been made, and that my client had a key which opened that door, and that no other person had access to it. Now upon the maker of it shows that it could be left in such a manner that the slightest push on the door would open it. Mr. Ullmann, a gentleman of high and honorable character, as the District-Attorney properly describes him, and against whom nothing can be said, tells you that the smallest wire, in his judgment, was sufficient to open it after it had become fixed. In this connection let me throw out a suggestion. Why did not the District-Attorney examine the premises of parties who had keys to that house? Why was not scrutiny directed to them? There were other parties who had keys to that house. I do not wish to cast suspicion upon anybody, but there were other parties. He has failed even to call those parties as witnesses upon the stand. It was proved before the Coroner—and, if important, it will be here shown that two or three other persons had keys to that house, whose names I do not think proper to mention at present. Why was no attention directed to anybody else? Was it because the official, (Coroner,) who has become a by-word of reproach, knew not how to conduct the Inquest? The District-Attorney says that my client stole a key from Dr. Burdell, and upon that he seeks to predicate guilt. I say, gentlemen, that no sentiment was ever offered by mortal men more false than that, for that key was found in an open attic among some papers, where it had probably been thrown by Dr. Burdell himself, he having lost it; at all events, there is not one particle of proof, nor any well-founded suspicion tending to show that the prisoner at the bar ever had possession of that key. Again, the key of the safe, which Doctor Burdell had at the time of his death, was obtained on the 28th of June, and was in his possession at the time of his death. In reference to the smell of burning, the District Attorney introduces evidence. In reference to that it is enough to say that Mr. Ullmann, who went into the house at about twelve o'clock, smelt nothing. The burning of woolen or linen would impregnate a house for a considerable period.

The learned counsel then closely scrutinized the testimony of Dr. Parmalee, who had sworn that he had discovered a flickering light about 11 o'clock in one of the top rooms in which it was supposed the linen on the person of the murderer was burned. Now, Mr. Uhl has mentioned to him that only last evening he had seen a similar light burning in Dr. Parmalee's house, and yet he would not think of attributing to Mr. Parmelee the crime of murder. He would not stop to criticize the peculiar manners of Mr. Parmelee, as he wished to say nothing unkind of any man, yet his relations had informed him (Mr. Clinton) that he was to some extent insane. His appearance upon the stand would enable the Jury to draw their own conclusions in that regard. The person who had mentioned this fact to him was his (Parmelee's) own nephew, and, if necessary, he would be produced on the stand. As an instance of the feeble and extremely nervous condition of Parmelee's mind, Mr. Clinton drew the attention of the Jury to the circumstance of his being frightened in the street by meeting late at night two men badly clad, whom he was afraid of on account of their mean attire.

Again, said he, the three servants were hostile to the defendant—one of them being discharged for drunkenness. Those parties were arrested as witnesses, taken into custody by Coroner Connery—the renowned—addressed by him in affectionate terms, and made to swear against their former employer, Mrs. Cunningham.

They must learn, in time that with the exception of these few alternations their relations were amicable. It was said too she said she would have satisfaction. What did she mean? Why, clearly that she had reference to the suits then pending between them. He (Dr. Burdell) had charged her with abstracting a note. He would tell that that note was. It was a note agreeing to pay Mr. Edward Pierpont, for obtaining a divorce for his brother William. Subsequently, some suits between the Doctor and William Burdell had been decided against the Doctor. He then proceeded to sue William, and not wishing to injure him in his own name, assigns a note against William to the defendant. Subsequently he wished to regain the note. At that time she was looked upon by all his friends as the future Mrs. Harvey Burdell. He was under promise of marriage; and he had indicated an inclination not to act in accordance with his promises. She had entered a suit against him and he had been held to answer in the sum of $12,000. Those suits were subsequently settled, although, if she had sought his money, she could have obtained more by prosecuting the suit for breach of promise than by marrying him and causing his death. They were settled by his marrying her. Now could not the Jury understand that parties together, as they were for a year or two, might have trifling difficulties. Was anything further shown in the case before them. The threat, if such it was, that she would have satisfaction, was thus easily explained. The other occasion on which she was said to have used angry words, was because, as had been shown by the prosecution's witnesses—because he (Dr. Burdell) was keeping, as a kept mistress, his own blood-cousin,—could the Jury blame her for not wishing such a woman to come into her family; and for protesting against it strongly. The woman did not come there again, and there Mrs. Burdell had her satisfaction. Then again, there was the alleged saying of Eckel, to the effect that he would like to be present when Dr. Burdell should be strung up. No such remark had ever been made. The fact was, that Burdell threatened to knock out the brains of poor little Snodgrass, because he, Snodgrass, arose one night to let the doctor in; and the conversation was with reference to that. A very good commentary upon the value of threats in such cases, was the above saying of Dr. Burdell. No one would pretend that the Doctor intended to knock out the brains of poor Snodgrass. And yet had Snodgrass been waylaid or garroted, what importance would have attached to that threat of the Doctor. Another point had been made, because Mrs. Burdell said, when told the Doctor had burst a blood-vessel, "I am glad he did not die by violence." Why, the District Attorney had asked, had she spoken of violence? Why, because the servant who first announced the fact, said either that he was lying dead or killed in the room. The latter, under the circumstances, being by far the most probable. Then there was the peculiarity, as it was considered, of her producing her certificate of marriage at so early a date after hearing of the murder. Now, when it was known that the marriage had been kept a secret, was it not natural for the fact to occur to a woman, and for her to speak of it, under the circumstances. With the charge that she refused to testify as a witness, until she could see counsel, he had a word to say. The disgraceful manner in which that inquest had been conducted was notorious. The previous conduct of the Coroner and those acting under his direction, towards her, rendered the necessity of such a precaution apparent to any person. They wished to examine her as a witness, while they held her as a party, and he would not as counsel, in any case, permit a person to be examined as a witness before Coroner Connery, while held as a party in the case. He had stated to the District Attorney, that if he would take her before a magistrate, he would advise her to be examined. His objections to her examination were personal to "that brute, Coroner Connery." He would not allow a decent dog to be examined before him. These were the most permanent and important charges that had been brought against his client, except perhaps, the statement that there was a mark of violence upon her neck, the day after the murder. But that too had been disposed of by the witnesses of the District Attorney. Such was the effect of the evidence for the prosecution. It had established the innocence of his client, and they need not therefore make a defense. Nevertheless, they would enter upon one. But before doing so, he wished to inquire why it was that the District-Attorney had kept from the stand almost every material witness in the case, as heard before the Coroner's investigation. Why had they not called Eckel, the two daughters, and the two little boys—all of whom were examined before the Coroner's Jury. Why had the District-Attorney not called young Snodgrass. He had held him in $2,500 bail, to appear as a witness for the prosecution. But, as the District-Attorney had not, the defence would call the daughters, and the little boys, and they would call Snodgrass, if necessary. The District Attorney had said the person who committed the murder must have been covered with blood. If so, why had not the premises of others than Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham been examined, and those living in the house. Every dress of the children, and of the others in the house had been examined, and the result should have spoken trumpet-tongued for the entire innocence of all the inmates of that house. The District Attorney had said that the person who committed the murder must have fought with the force of a whole army. If so, how could the murderer have been a weak woman, with her hands rendered almost useless by rheumatism? But besides that, all the medical testimony went to show that the person who committed the deed must have had accurate knowledge of anatomy, and also have been a very tall person. It had been shown that many other persons had been him on the fatal day and night. They knew that one person in particular Dr Blaisdell—was to be there. Why were not these persons called to the stand? The counsel for the defence were not public prosecutors, but all the information they had was at the service of the District-Attorney. Let the District Attorney ask Dr. Blaisdell whether he had not then—whether money was not to have been paid to Dr. Burdell on that night, in which he (Blaisdell) had a pecuniary interest, and let him then find that no such money was found upon the Doctor's person, or in his room. As it was, his client had been deprived of all her rights. She had been called once before to mourn the loss of a husband, whom at his death by violence; and now, when she had been called again to mourn a similar loss, every natural feeling had been outraged, and every right denied her. Had she known her rights, and shot down the wretches who proposed to strip her naked that they might gaze upon her naked form, the country would have held her innocent of crime. She was willing to have been examined by women. If they had sent for the matron of the City Prison, she could have examined her, and she would have been willing. But no. These men must examine her, that they might gratify their prurient tastes. And for that purpose they had stripped her naked, and touched every inch of her person from "the roots of her hair to the nails on her toes."

And not only herself, but her innocent daughters, had been subjected to every inconvenience, and to gross usage from Coroner Connery, and those who acted under his special direction in that particular. Then there was another item. It had been said: "How could such a murder have been committed in that house, and none of the inmates know anything about it?" In answer to that they would show that, with carpets on the floor, no screams could be heard; that the floors and the walls were deadened; and that, although parties had experimented for two hours, screaming as loud, and talking as hard, as they could, no sounds could be heard from Burdell's room, even in the room occupied by Mrs. Burdell. They had cried "Murder!" and "Help!" as loud as they could," and were not heard anywhere in the house.

Now, under these circumstances, what became of the case. The District Attorney had stated that twelve men called from the panel to be tried as to their capacity for jurors, testified to their belief that the prisoner had committed the murder, as if he supposed that a sufficient reason why the Jury should form the same opinion. But the aspects of the case had changed since then. Testimony legally before the Court had disposed of prejudices that previously obtained. The case would soon be with the Jury, and he was sure that they would find the acquittal of his client the pleasantest duty they had been called upon to perform.

During parts of Mr. Clinton's speech, in which he referred to her troubles, Mrs. Cunningham was in tears; and the Jury listened with much interest and attention.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.

Rev. Dr. Beecher of Saratoga Springs, was called as the first witness for the defence, and was examined by Mr. Dean.

Rev. Luther F. Beecher, sworn. He testified that he resided at Saratoga Springs; was a teacher, and of the Baptist denomination; he knew Dr. Harvey Burdell, and became acquainted with him at Saratoga Springs in June, 1856; he knew the prisoner at the bar, and became acquainted with her at Saratoga Springs on the 26th July last; Dr. Harvey Burdell introduced her to him at the dépôt in Saratoga Springs; she boarded at the same house with witness for three weeks; he saw Dr. Burdell at Saratoga two or three times during that time; was not certain where he boarded, but saw him at the house where Mrs. Burdell boarded; on one occasion they rode out together, and witness put them in the carriage; a daughter of Mrs. Burdell is now in witness' school; the nurse in Saratoga where Mrs. Burdell boarded was attached to the institution as a boarding house for the pupils; during the Summer vacation, she is used as a boarding house for visitors of a high grade at the Springs; Mrs. Burdell's daughter went to the school in the last week of September last, and has been there ever since; her name is Georgina; witness was in New-York on Friday, the 30th of January last, and was at the house, No. 31 Bond-street, on that day, at about one o'clock; saw there Mrs Burdell, Miss Van Nest, Dr. Burdell and a boy who admitted him; the interview was in the back parlor; Dr. Burdell came in after witness entered; when the Doctor came in there was no one in the room except Mrs. Burdell and witness, and witness noticed nothing in the Doctor's manner nor in Mrs. Burdell's that was unusual; he made an appointment with Mrs. Burdell to take her daughter to Saratoga with him the next day; Mrs. Burdell was to send Georgina to the Hudson River Railroad dépôt at eleven o'clock the next day, and witness left her with that understanding; he was not certain that Dr Burdell knew of this appointment.

Q.—Do you remember whether Mrs Burdell on that occasion invited you to return to the house and dine that day and to stay all night?

The District Attorney objected to this, as a leading question.

The question was waived.

Q.—In December last, were you paid for the tuition of Georgiana? A.—Not directly, but I received money——

The District-Attorney—I object.

Q.—You were paid indirectly? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who paid you? A.—My brother, Wm. A. Beecher.

Cross examination—Q.—You have called the prisoner Mrs Burdell; did you know her as Mrs. Burdell on the day when you were at the house No. 31 Bond-street? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—As Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Yes.

Q.—You had never, up to that time, known her by any other name? A.—No.

Questions as to Dr. Burdell's knowledge that Georgiana was to be sent to Saratoga, were ruled out.

TESTIMONY OF WM. A. BEECHER.

William A. Beecher sworn.—Witness was a brother of last witness, and had heard his testimony; he had given his brother a check for money for the tuition of Georgiana Burdell, and received that check from Dr. Burdell, upon the Artizan's Bank; the check was for $60, and dated ahead a few days.

Cross examination waived.

TESTIMONY OF DR CARNOCHAN.

Dr. John F. Carnochan, sworn: Witness testified that he was Professor of Surgery in the New-York Medical College. He was asked his age and the length of time he had practiced his profession. The Doctor stated that he practiced for eighteen or nineteen years. The question as to his age was waived, amidst laughter, which was suppressed. He was present at No. 31 Bond-street on the Monday succeeding the murder, and saw the body of Dr. Burdell, but did not examine it manually at all. He had read the medical examination, as signed by Drs. Uhl, Woodward and others, and saw two or three of the wounds measured. He noticed the wound in the neck, and considered it a very dangerous one—very likely to prove fatal. The vital organs which are located in the region where that wound was given, are two large blood vessels of the neck and the nerves of the neck; the large nerves which lead from the brain to the stomach and lungs, and other nerves. Of the wound in the right shoulder, witness was proceeding to speak, when he was interrupted by the

District Attorney—If the Court please, we should be happy to hear Dr. Carnochan on any point of which he has medical knowledge; but we must require him to confine himself to what he saw. Unless comparisons of medical testimony were accompanied by simultaneous observations, we object to this evidence.

The Court decided that counsel for defence might put a hypothetical case and take the Doctor's opinion.

Counsel produced the physician's report of the medical examination, and read it section by section. Dr. Carnochan answered the questions put to him as follows:

1. The wound in the left breast below the nipple, between the fourth and fifth rib, he considered dangerous, most probably fatal.

2. Wounds in the heart are almost invariably fatal, but not so immediately fatal as a wound in one other part would be. This part was at the junction of the head with the spinal column. A wound given there kills instantly; but a man may live for a short time after receiving a wound in the heart.

3. A wound directed so as to pierce the right ventricle of the heart would most certainly prove fatal, particularly if the instrument with which it was inflicted were drawn out.

4. The wound in the right shoulder would be likely to prove fatal. One of the large arteries in proximity to the heart passes there, and a blow there would be one of the most dangerous wounds that could be inflicted.

[Witness showed, by a series of anatomical plates, the position of the principal wounds.]

Q.—Do you consider that these wounds, looking at them professionally, were inflicted by some person who had a good knowledge of the anatomy of the human body? A.—(Considering.) The fact that so many wounds were inflicted at such points induces me to believe that there must have been knowledge in regard to those localities.

Q.—Do you, from the evidence in this case, suppose it to be true, consider that those wounds were a accidental in their position, or intentional? A.—From so many wounds having been directed to important points, I should say they were intentional; that is the inference in my own mind.

Q.—You have had considerable practice as a surgeon, in looking at wounds inflicted by violence? A.—A great deal; I am surgeon to the largest hospital in the county, I believe, and besides in private practice I have seen a great deal of surgery.

Q.—Have you ever known a case where so many wounds were inflicted in vital parts? A.—I never have.

Witness further stated that he had been in the room where the murder was committed since his first visit, and was in company with Drs. Uhl and Roberts in examining the blood and marks; He gave it as his opinion that the first blow received by Dr. Burdell, was given in the shoulder, while the Doctor was sitting at his desk near the door, on the right hand side going out, as if that it was inflicted by a person standing behind him. The natural inference is that the person struck jumped up, panic-stricken, and made towards the door, that the assailing party tried to intercept him and prevent him from getting out; and that while standing face to face, or Dr. Burdell a little to one side, the left side of the neck was wounded. The relative position of the parties when the left side of the neck was struck, according to witness' theory, would be, that Dr. Burdell's face was towards the door, or perhaps slightly turned, and that the person who struck the blow had his back to the door.

Q.—Do you think this was a left or right-handed blow? A.—I should judge the right; I judge from the position of the spot of blood on the wall.

[Witness illustrated positions by a diagram of the room.]

Q.—Suppose there had been but one person to inflict these wounds, and that there were evidences upon Burdell's arms and person of a stout resistance on his part, should you judge that a person of less strength than he could have inflicted those wounds without showing marks of the struggle? A.—No, I should say not.

Q.—Suppose that one person were a woman, would the probability of marks being left upon her person be greater than on the person of a man? A.—Females show bruises much more easily than males: that is, they show signs of a bruise more easily.

Q.—Owing to what? A.—The tissues are more delicate.

Q.—Is it not a fact that a lady's arm, even when moderately pressed, will show marks there next day? A.—That is the inference, certainly.

Q.—Are not the marks which so often appear under the eyes of ladies owing to the fact that their tissues are more delicate than that of males?

The Court—The questions are wandering.

Counsel—No, Sir; we are speaking in proof—

The Court—That is far enough, Sir.

Q.—Is it not the fact, then, Sir, that the female tissues, being more delicate, will show marks the next day, in case the marks were made on the neck or on any part of the person committing such an act as this? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long would such marks appear? A.—A week at least.

Q.—Are there any indications that these wounds in the neck was inflicted by a left handed person? A.—None that I have seen or read of.

Q.—Can you, professionally speaking, judge of the probable size and strength of the parties who were engaged in this struggle?

The District-Attorney objected.

The Court allowed this question to be put in this shape: Was the person who inflicted the blow in the neck taller or shorter than Dr. Burdell? A.—The inference is that the first blow received by Dr. Burdell, was as tall at least as Dr. Burdell.

Q.—Have you made any experiments with reference to this trial, to see the amount of force necessary to inflict certain wounds? A.—I have.

Q.—Would there be resistance to a blow where there was woolen clothing to be cut through? A.—There would, very considerable resistance.

The Doctor detailed his experiments. They consisted in placing a cadaver naked in a sitting position on the floor, then striking it with a small dagger (produced in Court) in the neck, while naked, and in this posture—the force required to pierce the body being very small—then throwing a dissecting coat over the body and repeating the process with considerably increased force, when the dagger recoiled, from the resistance of the woolen substance. The experiments were conducted under the Doctor's supervision by two of his assistants.

Sundry questions to the same import were asked concerning the wound in the arm of Dr. Burdell, and answered similarly.

A question having arisen between opposing Counsel, as to the admissibility of evidence concerning witness' knowledge of the odors evolved from burning clothing, the Court ruled it in order—remarking that similar testimony was admitted on the trial of Dr. Webster, in Massachusetts, by Chief Justice Shaw.

The Attorney General—This very trial may be cited as authority.

Q.—Dr. Carnochan, have you ever made any experiments in burning clothing in a house, and if so, state the time when they were made and the effect? A.—I have; the effect of the burning of articles of woolen clothing in emitting an odor which would permeate the apartments of a house, would depend upon the quantity of the material burnt; a large amount would produce a very perceptible odor, as in the case of bed clothes, blankets, &c. taking fire; such an amount of burning woolen would produce an odor which would permeate the contiguous rooms and remain for some time; it might necessitate the cleaning out of rooms, and ventilating them for several days; I was called to see the case of a person burned by the bed clothes getting fire, and my clothes were so saturated with the odor that I had to undress when I went home; the bed clothes were considerably burnt in that case.

Q.—Suppose the burning clothes were saturated with blood, would that add to or detract from the odor? A.—I do not know that it would have much influence.

Cross examination—The question has been asked how, as one of the wounds spoken of, so many were fatal. Will you state what spot there is in the human body, between the hips and the top of the head, where a wound eight inches long and one and a quarter deep, could be inflicted and not be dangerous, whether inflicted before or behind? A.—Some wounds are more dangerous than others.

Q.—Yes; but where could such a wound be inflicted and not be dangerous or fatal? A.—Many persons are wounded in the abdomen and chest and recover.

Q.—Tell me a point where such a wound would not be fatal? A.—On the right side of the chest; a pistol bullet may pass through the chest and the man live.

Witness was further cross examined as to the position of the parties when the wound in the neck was given, but did not vary his former statement. The diagram of the room was used in illustration.

EVIDENCE OF DR. ROBERTS.

Dr. W. B. Roberts was the next witness called by the defence. He said that he was a dentist, residing at No. 56 Bond-street, and had known Dr. Burdell three years; had been acquainted with Mrs. Cunningham since August, 1855, when he was introduced to her by Dr. Burdell at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs. He had since that time had intimate business relations with Dr. Burdell up to the day before he death; was frequently at his house; and was there on the Sunday prior to his death. Dr. Burdell on that occasion showed a daguerreotype which he very recently had taken; Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters were present; Dr. Burdell showed it to them and asked if it looked like him. Witness

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in his City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (*Sundays Excepted.*) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The testimony for the prosecution in the case of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, charged with the murder of Dr. BURDELL, was concluded yesterday, and considerable evidence was taken for the defence. Probably the most important of what was received from the witnesses for the prosecution, was that elicited on the cross-examination of Dr. UHL. The doctor's impression appears to be that the wounds were inflicted by a tall person, having a considerable amount of anatomical knowledge. The situations in which blood was found—in the doctor's room, on the stairway wall; on the hall floor; on the hall basement floor; on the hinge side of the basement front door, and again on the door of the main entrance, appeared to indicate that the person who committed the dead had passed out of the room, down the stairs to the main floor; then turned and passed down into the basement hall, tried to find the knob of the front basement door, and failing, had returned and passed out of the main door into the street. Dr. CARNOCHAN, called for the defence, agreed with Dr. UHL in all that pertained to the manner in which the deed was done. His theory was the same. The defence will proceed again this morning.

The *Europa's* mails reached this City from Boston yesterday afternoon. A semi-official Madrid print denies that the differences between Spain and Mexico are in a fair way of adjustment. The London *Globe*, a Ministerial paper, supplies some interesting information about the convention between Great Britain and France, relative to the Newfoundland Fisheries. According to this authority, the treaty was framed by the agent of the French Government and the British Colonial Office, and was concluded, subject to the approval of the Colonial Legislature. But as the Colonists have withheld their approval, the treaty is now at an end, and any injury which the Colonists feared from its operation must necessarily disappear. NEAL DOW has received a cordial welcome from the leaders of the Temperance Party in England, where he is about to commence a formidable campaign. A report of a *crim. con.* case in which Mr. W. F. BARING, of the famous house of BARING BROTHERS, appears as plaintiff and a Captain GORDON as defendant, is published in the London journals. The Jury awarded $15,000 to the injured husband.

The buildings lately purchased by the Quarantine Commissioners at Seguine's Point have been destroyed by fire, the work of incendiaries. On Wednesday night, at twelve o'clock, the servants occupying the large residence were awakened by men breaking into the house, and smashing things generally. In a few moments they found the premises on fire, and were compelled to escape by jumping from the second-story windows. A fine residence, insured for $12,000, and containing $5,000 worth of furniture and carriages, a farm-house, carriage-house, barns, sheds, and out-buildings, were all consumed; two cows were also burned. Some twenty or thirty persons, who spoke not a word during the whole transaction, were concerned in the act of incendiarism. This is one of the most shameless outrages ever perpetrated, and sufficiently stamps the character of the interested opposition which has been made to the location of Quarantine at this point. The people of that neighborhood are entitled to the distinction of having adopted incendiarism as a legitimate method of carrying a point. We trust that the guilty parties will be made at all hazards to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for their conduct. Indeed if they are suffered to escape, the buildings at the present Quarantine will probably be burned down next, and it will not be easy to say what public building of any sort, which is obnoxious to anybody in its neighborhood, will be suffered to stand.

The Police Commissioners yesterday received a letter from Ex-Judge WHITING, courteously declining the proffered office of Superintendent of the Police force. He at first thought of accepting it, but for private, family reasons he has determined to decline the appointment. The Commissioners now look anxiously for a suitable candidate. Messrs. DRAPER and BOWNE were appointed a Committee to provide a room for the Board to meet in. During the day they were flooded with applications for office. To-morrow they again convene.

The President of the Commissioners of Emigration, G. C. VERPLANCK, Esq., accompanied by the Chairman of the Castle Garden Committee, and Commissioner GARRIGUE, paid a visit to Staten Island on Thursday, officially, to receive Dr. BISSELL, the newly-appointed Resident Physician. Mr. VERPLANCK, in addressing the retiring officer, (Dr. HARRIS,) bore testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which Dr. HARRIS had discharged his duties during the two years of his official connection with the Board.

The Board of Supervisors met *pro forma*, so did the Board of Aldermen, but neither party did anything. Mr. VALENTINE, the clerk, stated that the authorities were not yet in possession of any certified copies of the several acts passed by the Legislature, organizing the several heads of departments. They might arrive in a day or two. Under such circumstances, both Boards adjourned.

The Chamber of Commerce held its monthly meeting yesterday. P. PERIT, Esq., was elected President for another year. The subject of the Usury laws was handed over to the citizens. The old Marine Surveyors complained, by letter, of the new Port Wardens' bill. A Committee was appointed, with permission to pay their own expenses, to take legal advice as to constitutionality of the law.

At a meeting of the Central Park Commissioners yesterday it was announced that no copy of the new law had yet been received from Albany. Messrs. HOGG, BUTTERWORTH and FIELDS were appointed a Committee to take charge of the grounds of the Park and all buildings thereon.

The slaver *Merchant's* case was adjourned over from yesterday till to-day. This is the third adjournment without a hearing.

The Parish Will case was resumed yesterday, before the Surrogate. The examination will be continued daily till completed. In two weeks, the Surrogate thinks, the examination of witnesses will be concluded. Then comes the summing up by counsel, and then—

The seven trunks found on board the alleged slaver *Ellen* have been searched at the Marshal's office, but nothing discovered to prove that the vessel was intending to go on a slave expedition. In the supercargo's trunk was found $1,200 in gold. The money and trunks are still retained in the custody of the Marshal.

WM. BURKE, the second mate of the *Cultivator*, charged with cruelly beating several of the crew of the vessel, after an examination yesterday, before U.S. Commissioner STILWELL, was discharged. An examination in the case of GORDON, the first mate, arrested for the same charge, is set down for to-day. The captain of the vessel was discharged a week ago.

The fire Insurance Companies of this City have determined to make a reduction of 5 per cent. from the premiums heretofore charged on such stores and warehouses (including contents) as have parapets or fire-walls erected at not less than five feet above the roof, so as to protect more effectually the roofs and skylights in case of the burning of adjacent buildings. In consequence of this reduction in the premiums, nearly all new buildings are having their walls run up to the additional height proposed, and alterations are making upon a large number of old buildings. In the walls are left holes to let through the hose of engine companies so as to play water easily upon buildings adjacent in case of fire.

JOHN MORRISSEY and JOHN PATTERSON *alias* PETRIE, have been hailed to answer for their felonious assault upon CONWAY, the bar-tender of the Girard House; MORRISSEY in the sum of $5,000, and PATTERSON in $500. The bondsman for both is JAMES MULLIGAN, of No. 125 Grand-street. MORRISSEY was permitted by Justice CONNOLLY to accompany an officer in search of bail—not an unusual proceeding by the way.

The only case disposed of in the Court of Sessions yesterday was that of one indicted for stealing 21 bags of wheat from the lighter *Ceres*, at Pier No. 12 East River. The prisoner was found guilty, and remanded to Saturday for sentence.

On Tuesday morning a large barn, belonging to Colonel J. P. CRUGER, at Cruger's, was burned, with several cattle, a quantity of hay, &c. Two men in rescuing cattle were severely burned, one of them it is feared fatally.

The Newburg mystery remains still unexplained, the efforts of the citizens having thus far failed to identify the girl's body.

The Geographical Society met last night. Rev. Dr. ADAMSON read a paper on recent geographical discoveries in Africa, Europe and America.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company on Tuesday evening last, the subject of running the cars on Sunday was again brought up, when it appeared that several opposed to the movement when the former vote was taken, had changed their views, and after consultation the whole matter was referred to a Committee to report at a meeting to be held on Tuesday evening next.

Kansas Politics.

In the TIMES of May 1 it was stated in a letter from our Washington correspondent that the Free-State men in Kansas, under the leadership of Gov. ROBINSON, had declared their willingness to waive their objections to the validity of the Territorial Legislature and its enactments, and to take part in the approaching election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. This statement, which naturally excited general attention, was vehemently denied in some quarters and doubted in many others. In the TIMES of the 5th, however, evidence of its truth was afforded in a letter from our Kansas correspondent, who added a brief statement of the *terms* upon which the Free-State men had proposed thus to take part in the coming election. And to-day, in a letter from the same Correspondent, we have the text of the document in which the leading Representatives of the Free-State Party, with Gov. ROBINSON at their head, assure Gov. STANTON of their willingness to "overlook the past,"—to waive their objections to the character of the Legislature and their attachment to the Topeka Constitution, and to "go into the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention," provided the laws for conducting it can be so modified as to guard them against fraud. We take it that this evidence will convince even our neighbors of the *Tribune*, that our original statement on this subject was not made without due warrant and authority.

The Free-State proposition is eminently just and fair. The law authorizing the election upon its face is not obnoxious to censure, except in restricting the suffrage to those inhabitants who were in the Territory previous to the 1st of April. But the officers to whom the execution of the law is intrusted,—those who have the enrollment of the voters, the revisal and correction of the lists, the reception, canvass and return of the votes,—are, in the main, and with some exceptions, men in whose justice and honesty no portion of the people of Kansas can have any confidence whatever. A large portion of them certainly are notoriously, not only the most violent and unscrupulous men of the ultra Pro-Slavery faction, but the open and active enemies and persecutors of the Free-State settlers. They are the appointees of the usurping Legislature, and have shown themselves throughout all the turmoils of the Territory, to be personally without character and politically the reckless and unprincipled tools of the extreme Southern Party. It is perfectly natural that the Free State men should be unwilling to intrust their rights and their interests in the hands of such a class of officers, and that they should ask guarantees and securities against an abuse of power on their part. And the guarantees which they have asked are in themselves perfectly just and right. They ask no undue advantage,—no position which could possibly give them any such advantage,—but merely an *equality* of right with their opponents.

And yet we are not greatly surprised to learn as we do by telegraph that Mr. STANTON has not accepted these propositions and made them the basis of the election. But we cannot concur with the *Tribune* in the very sweeping assertion that

> "This proposition Secretary STANTON has declined—*of course because* the Pro-Slavery Party, who have entire control of the bogus census and registration, and who mean to hold the election and count the votes without check or scrutiny, will not consent to abate one scruple of their "pound of flesh." They have, at great expense of effort and wear of conscience, got their machinery all oiled for making Kansas a Slave State, and they will not forego their advantage. A fair election will prove their ruin, so they will none of it. And the Federal Administration, which, for the honor of human nature, we must believe, would gladly feel at liberty to take the side of justice in the premises, is *constrained by its obligations to the Slave Power to back its minions in Kansas* in refusing the Free State men that fair election so often promised them, and which is all they ask."

These assumptions dispense with a great deal of argument and considerable fact. They offer a very short and easy mode of deciding all questions of policy and of law which arise in connection with the affairs of Kansas. But they do not strike us as either evident or conclusive. As Gov. STANTON's reply to the Free-State proposition has not reached us, we cannot state the grounds upon which its refusal is based, nor the motives by which it was prompted. It is quite possible that his acknowledged desire that Kansas should come into the Union as a Slave State may incline him not to interfere with the machinery which has been cunningly devised for the purpose of accomplishing that result. But we confess we do not see what *power* Mr. STANTON has to modify, abrogate or dispense with any portion of the Territorial laws touching this election. He is in Kansas simply as an Executive officer. His duty is to enforce law, not to make it. And as the Federal Government has recognized the validity of the Territorial enactments, we do not see how it is possible for the Governor to do otherwise than see to their execution. The letter of Gov. ROBINSON and his associates, speaking of this point, says:

> "That you have the power to secure a fair election, we have no doubt. It is not material that the letter of the law calling the election should be strictly followed; indeed, *no law at all is requisite*, so that the will of a majority of the people can be ascertained."

This may be so; but inasmuch as the law calling the election, whether it be "requisite" or not, has been enacted, and recognized, we do not see how the Executive of the Territory can ignore its existence or disregard its requirements. If this *can* be done, we hope it will be; and the dispatch which announces Mr. STANTON's reply affords ground to hope that, in some respects at all events, he feels authorized to modify the regulations for holding the election. He is represented as saying that he "can do nothing which denies the authority or validity of the Territorial laws,"—but that "respecting the judges of election, he hopes there will be appointed one Republican, one Democrat in favor of a Free State, and one Democrat in favor of a Slave State." This would give the Free-State men a *majority of the judges* in each election district, and is thus more than they have asked. But it would be worth but little, practically, unless they can also have a voice in preparing or revising the lists of voters. How this matter stands, we shall know better when we receive the text of Mr. STANTON's reply.

The *Tribune* closes its article upon this subject thus:

> "Let the Free State men simply stand on the impregnable ground they now occupy, and give no shadow of countenance to any such fraudulent sham election as the Border Ruffians are concocting. The civilized world will applaud their conduct, and a grateful posterity hallow their memories. And, should they be called to suffer anew for their principles, they will not be left to suffer alone. If the cause of Human Liberty needs more martyrs on the soil of Kansas, all the Free States will eagerly contribute them."

As melo-drama this is decidedly good,—but we do not understand its practical bearing. What does the *Tribune* mean by talking of Free-State martyrs, hallowed memories and a grateful posterity, in such a connection? It does not advise War, nor do we see on what grounds it can apprehend it. The issue is simply whether the Free-State men shall go to the polls, or stay away. It advises them to stay away;—but such a course certainly can hardly involve bloodshed and civil war. They will not fight the Pro-Slavery men because they see fit to vote,—nor will the Pro-Slavery men fight them because they prefer *not* to vote. So far then as this election is concerned, it strikes us that these vague menaces of renewed commotion and civil war are not only meaningless but mischievous. The Free-State men in Kansas, we are persuaded, neither wish nor anticipate any such renewal of past contentions. They will do all in their power to secure their rights,—but it will be done by peaceful and political action rather than by armed resistance to Territorial authority. They are engaged in the pursuits of industry,—in establishing homes, building up towns, erecting stores, mills and dwellings, clearing the soil and preparing it for culture, projecting railroads and laying the foundations of their future State in the solid interests and concerns of practical life. Nor do we detect, either in their conduct or in their language, any indication of a disposition to abandon these pursuits and plunge again into civil strife. They will go to the ballot-box,—if not now, bye and bye; sooner or later they must and will take part in the Elections of the Territory;—and no one who properly appreciates the influences that decide the political character and destiny of large communities, can doubt that this agency, whenever they see fit to use it, will make Kansas a Free State.

Parties and Politics.

WAS BURKE, after all, in the right, and GOLDSMITH in the wrong, when the poet so cleverly lashed the politician for "giving up to party what was meant for mankind?"

If there be any faith in our practice, we Americans of the Nineteenth Century must swear by the Statesman and pooh-pooh the Satirist. For the rule of our public life is, that *nothing* was meant for mankind which can by possibility be given up to party. In parties we live, and move, and have our being—in them, and *by* them, for the matter of that. We make, at once, a trade of parties and a deity—we traffic in and adore them. Through the week they kindle all our rapacious and pugnacious passions, as if they were great joint-stock enterprises—say Potosi Lead Mines or Parker Vein Companies—and on the Sabbath they inspire our preachers, and clothe themselves with all the attributes of reverence.

Poor blundering GOLDY would doubtless have said that Government was meant for mankind. We give it up to party. Superannuated citizens profess to believe that the metropolitan systems of police—the arrangements which wit is to devise and fidelity to execute, for protecting six hundred thousand people from the dust that blows by day and the burglar that creeps by night—from the rascality which is always with us, and the pestilence which visits us by fits—superannuated citizens, we say, profess to believe that all this expensive machinery of our municipal life **was meant for the** good of mankind in general, **and particularly** of the aforesaid six hundred thousand dwellers on this Island. We who **know better** have given it all up to party!

Patriotic thinkers imagine that Journalism—that the power which watches, and records, and criticizes, and directs the daily life and daily thoughts of great and free communities, was meant for the good and the instruction of mankind. We have given it up to party. So utter has been our abandonment of ourselves, and of all that we are, and of the forces that we control, to the service of this mysterious, insatiable Moloch, that to profess independence of party—to doubt the divinity and abjure the allegiance of this shadowy tyrant, is to invite the scorn or the pity of every third man one meets.

It matters nothing that all the parties which for so many years bullied and *despotized* the Union, have gone or are going to pieces. We are like savages, who worship convenient gods of potter's clay. When one idol has been hopelessly smashed we can always buy, or beg, or steal another around the corner. We do not dream of emancipating ourselves and living a new life. We are as fond of our partisan obliquities, as tender of all the bigotries and injustices, and idiocies into which we are continually betrayed by party, as JOHN WILKES' lady admirer was of that portentous cast in her hero's left eye. No question is so grave, so earnest, so practical that we will not study it thus askance, rather than look boldly into it.

Take the case of Kansas in the past and in the present. Here were a hundred statements, yea a *thousand*, published to the world, announcing the degradation of the American **idea and the oppression** of American citizens **in a Territory of the** Union. All sorts of witnesses **concurred** in testifying to the atrocities, **the indecencies, the** deviltries perpetrated upon **American freemen** and their families, in order that a half-drunken horde of borderers might establish Slavery with all its stupidity, sinfulness and ruin within the borders of a great American State. Was this a party question?

Should we not have expected to see Americans of all parties, as of all sects, unanimous in demanding the truth on this question, and in denouncing the villainies to which their brethren were subjected?

But no!—the wrongs of Kansas must help or hinder the march of parties; and so, while one "party" set them up in letters of blood on its banners, the other derided them, despised them and disbelieved in them!

So now again, when the freemen of Kansas are trying to adjust their difficulties, and to conquer by Peace what they could not win by War, party organs peal out again for new and fiercer struggles, in such a fashion that one would suppose the end and aim of the existence of Kansas was to furnish themes for flaming leaders, and material for enormous enterprises to the chiefs of some great party foreign to the Territory!

We have said that this passion for parties was a national passion. This is not quite correct. It is the passion of the politicians who have so far controlled the policy of the nation. As for the people themselves, we believe they are heartily sick of the stupid idolatry. We believe they are rapidly coming to a conviction that the practical end of politics is a practical policy, and that statesmanship is the skill that governs a State. We believe they do not care an iota what set of men do a good and needed thing, provided the thing be done, and well done. And we look for such a revolution in our political life as shall somewhat astonish the "parties," and leave their dogged devotees where the recent English elections left the stubborn "party of the Manchester Man." Very instructive is that spectacle of a knot of clever, honest and distinguished public men quietly sent home to their private cotton-spinning and corn-growing, simply because they would persist in believing that the country was for their "party" more than for the great objects in which parties take their rise. It is but natural of course that the men who make a party, build it up, fortify it, erect platforms for it, put it before the world and generally pet it, should cling to it as children cling to the dolls they have dressed. But it is at least just as natural that the nations should not find time or inclination to share this fond infatuation; and welcome indeed will the day be when mankind in America shall insist on enjoying its own again, and bring parties and party-mongers to a "realizing sense" of the true end and only excuse of their existence.

Judge Russell's Charge to the Grand Jury.

The terrible increase of crime in our City has been the subject of universal remark during the past twelve months. Looking over our files for the past year, we find under the City head an array of highway robberies, murderous assaults with knife and pistol, bludgeon-beating, counterfeiting cases, forgeries, patent swindle operations, policy gamblings, cases of arson, rape, burglary, grand larceny, with violence and wilful murder—a horrid catalogue, unequalled by the reports of any preceding year, and only to be accounted for under a system where the police force is perverted from its proper calling and made the political machine that it notoriously has been and still is.

Such being the facts of crime, as within the knowledge of every paper-reading citizen and the experience of too many, it would follow that whoever strove to defend the conduct of our City guardians should commence by showing that, as crime had increased, there had been a proportionate, or even larger, increase of convictions, and that the number of persons consigned to punishment kept pace with the aggravated nature of offences, and the increase of our population, as well native-born as foreign. This would be the course of a logician—of any reasoning man—suddenly called upon to defend the police; and, if he found on examination that the statistics were against him, he would either avoid the subject altogether, or deal only in those high-flown generalities of which the Mayor's last message to the Common Council may be cited as a striking illustration.

But Judge RUSSELL, with the instinct of a bolder genius, despises the necessity of a syllogism, and uses the sword of sophistry to cut a Gordian knot that common sense had failed to disentangle. In his plea to the Grand Jury for the existing police, as administered by Mayor WOOD, he lays violent hands on the very statistics that prove the inefficiency of the police force, and, by mere audacity of assertion, endeavors to twist the faithful figures into an argument upon the other side.

In the year 1855, the number of persons sent to our various places of incarceration from the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General and Special Sessions, amounted to one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three. In the year 1856, with a larger population, and crime so rampant that violence appeared an epidemic, the number of persons so incarcerated amounts to but one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three—a falling off of exactly fifty from the convictions of the preceding less crim-

[illegible] a falling off of 14 *per cent.* during the last year on the whole number of convictions obtained for offences of every sort within our City. This calculation is one of figures, and therefore within the reach of all. It takes no notice of the increase of crime to which we have before alluded; but, were it to do so, who can doubt that the deficit of 14 *per cent.* would be increased to one of 25?

But the facts, even in their most mitigated form, point to an inevitable conclusion, and that conclusion the exact reverse of the one Judge RUSSELL pretends to have arrived at. Unless the learned dispenser of "prompt and practical justice" is prepared to show that the morality of New-York has improved at least 14 per cent. within the preceding year, the deduction is unavoidable, that the efficiency of our never very efficient police must have deteriorated just that amount within the corresponding period. We cannot so "readily perceive," as he desires us, "that crime is on the decrease," from a state of facts which only tends to show that crime enjoys a wider latitude and impunity; nor can we agree with him that statements which argue a very suspicious inefficiency to every thinking mind, are proofs demonstrative "that the police force is not as inefficient as they have been represented, but are as a class, men of intelligence and good conduct, and faithful, prompt and energetic in the discharge of their public duty."

Let Judge RUSSELL's reasoning be pushed to its legitimate conclusion, and the police, by making no arrests at all, can prove a state of efficiency, intelligence, good conduct and energy never before paralleled in any city of the world! Let them devote themselves entirely—as they already do for the most part—to politics and electioneering in favor of their great protector; let the Courts shut up shop, and the various places of incarceration be leased out to New-England firms for manufacturing purposes; let the District-Attorney cease to indict and the Grand Jury to find true bills, and then—according to Judge RUSSELL's theory—the millennium of universal virtue will have been established on the island of Manhattan! Convictions have decreased, he says, and, *therefore*, commissions must have been less frequent. Fewer doctors have been consulted, and, *therefore*, there is less sickness in the vicinity. But has the learned Judge never read in his discursive researches, of epidemics so awful and so prevalent that not a Doctor in the neighborhood but was more or less a sufferer himself, and, therefore, unable to give that attention to others which his own case just as imperatively demanded?

We most respectfully submit, with all due deference, that, as things are now, neither the number of convictions, nor yet the number of arrests, should be taken as the standard for the measurement of City crime. We know ourselves one most extraordinary case in Chatham-street—and doubtless the learned Judge will remember it—where two brothers were arrested on what appeared to be the most conclusive evidence; and yet in this case no conviction was had, the parties being discharged on a summary process, at which the whole City stood aghast.

We most respectfully submit, that the amount of crime is not to be judged by the paucity of convictions; but rather that the paucity of convictions should be judged by the amount of known and unpunished crime. This seems to us in every way the sounder theory; and we submit it, for what it may be worth, to the attention of all those who read the other-colored charge to the Grand Jury, delivered not many weeks ago by Recorder SMITH—a charge of a very different hue, and one to which we called attention at the time, in two articles, that could hardly have escaped the learned Judge's observation.

The Burdell Murder Trial.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In common with the whole community I have followed with eager and anxious expectation the efforts which have been made to develope the mystery of the BURDELL murder. I have shared the general conviction that the parties in this house *must*, in the nature of the case, have known something about that awful deed.

At the Coroner's inquest which I attended nearly every day, the evidence of Dr. BLAISDELL made upon my mind an indelible impression. It tended far more than any thing else offered as testimony, to fasten my suspicions upon Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. Dr. BLAISDELL knew BURDELL intimately. He had closer, and according to his own statements more confidential relations with him, than any other person who was examined as a witness. It was to him that BURDELL made those repeated declarations of his hatred and fear of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM,—of the troubles she gave him and of the apprehensions which haunted him that she would do him some violence. He told him that while in that house he was absolutely afraid of his life,—and on the very day of his death begged him to come and live with him for the purpose of protection. Dr. BLAISDELL is almost the only person who saw much of BURDELL on that last day of his life. He saw him in the morning; called again to see him in the afternoon, and had an appointment to meet him at his room at 9 o'clock that night. His business with him was of so private and delicate a character that Dr. BLAISDELL was excused from revealing it before the Coroner. And it was to Dr. BLAISDELL, and to him alone, that BURDELL stated that he had made a will—a fact which, taken in connection with the non-appearance of any such instrument, went far to fasten suspicion on the woman who stands indicted for the murder.

With these impressions, thus received, I looked forward to the trial as certain to clear up the mystery. And when I read Mr. District-Attorney HALL's opening speech, much as I disliked the unwarrantable, repulsive, and utterly savage tone in which he speaks of a woman whose position should have shielded her from abuse as unprofessional as it was needless and ungentlemanly, I certainly expected that he would leave nothing undone which could tend to clear up the question of her guilt.

But I see from this evening's papers that the prosecution has closed; and *yet Dr. Blaisdell has not been called to the witness' stand at all.* What does this mean? Is the public to be amused with a *sham* trial? Is Mr. HALL merely going through the *forms* of law, and purposely excluding all the really pertinent and important testimony which has a bearing upon the case?

Not a word has been said of the sham marriage which figured so largely at the inquest. Only one of the inmates of the house,—neither SNODGRASS, ECKEL, nor either of the daughters—has been examined. All this, perhaps, belongs to the defence. But the public will not be content with the result of this trial, if it is allowed to close without the examination of so important a witness as Dr. BLAISDELL. Yours, JUSTICE.

We publish the above although it conflicts somewhat with our purpose not to enter upon any discussion of the case while the trial is pending. The question which it asks is certainly one which the public will echo. But it is quite fair to presume that the District-Attorney is the best judge of his duty, and that he best knows whether the evidence of any particular witness is likely to aid, or to injure, his cause.

There are two or three points in connection with this affair which deserve attention.

1. It is not known to the public where Dr. BURDELL was from 5 o'clock that afternoon until he returned to his room at night.

2. It is reasonably certain that *he was not alone;* that he was in company with other persons somewhere, engaged in conversation, play or other occupation of some kind; and that the parties who were with him intentionally conceal the knowledge of that fact, and of his whereabouts, from the public and from the officers of justice.

3. And it is clear that their motive for so doing must be a *guilty* motive; that they must have some strong reason, in involving their own characters or safety, for hiding from the public a fact of such general interest and one so profoundly important to the ends of justice.

Of course these suggestions can be of no service in tracing the crime, but they are not without significance in connection with the pending trial.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CORRUPTION.—The soul and liver of corporate, immaculate Philadelphia may rest in peace. The authorities at Washington have heeded their complaints in relation to the dire and foul malefactions which are hourly perpetrated by New-York Custom-House officials, and have devised a remedy. In the centre of the large rotunda, bounded by Pine, Nassau and Wall streets, a smuggler pound has been erected, into which no one, with evil intent upon his conscience, can fail to tumble. It occupies the greater part of the space hitherto vacant in the large hall, and has been constructed of an oval shape, in order that an oyster stand may be erected at one end, and a bar at the other for the convenience of prisoners. Two employes of the Government are to be immediately detached from the Treasury Department to "tend," and we rejoice to learn that "Prince's Bays" and "Sounds" are to be excluded, and that bivalves from Virginia are to be exclusively dealt out to customers. This will be gratifying to the South, in view of the present gloomy condition of Southern commerce.

Various surmises were started in relation to the probable use of the pound in question, before its true intent was made known. We are enabled to contradict these reports upon the highest and most undoubted authority. It was *not* put up, as has been maliciously said, by the entry clerks themselves, as a barricade to exclude Mr. SCHELL from future entrance into the Collector's room, nor to prevent Mr. REDFIELD from "going out" on the 1st of July. Neither was the alarm felt at a rumor, which was in current circulation yesterday morning among merchants' clerks—that they were to be driven into the pen at 10 o'clock each day, and not released excepting on bail, or until the goods they came to pass were examined—any better founded. The real object of the architect was to facilitate the instant imprisonment of individuals attempting to evade the revenue laws, and we congratulate the Philadelphia public upon his complete success. It might be considered most fortunate that those who once get in can with the greatest difficulty escape, were it not that both the Collector himself and his Secretary were missing yesterday from their usual places of business, and it is feared lest they may have themselves been lost in some of the labyrinths of the newly-constructed prison.

TIME'S CHANGES.—The whirligig of Time brings about strange revenges, and before laying friend and foe together on the same dead level, it causes, now and then, most unlooked-for reconciliations. Seventeen years ago New-York was thrown into a commotion which has hardly subsided even now, by the famous "pipe-laying" disclosures. Two of the gentlemen most deeply implicated in the charges made against the leaders of the then great and powerful Whig Party, were Mr. SIMEON DRAPER and Mr. JAMES BOWEN. The two most active men of the opposite party who were engaged in detecting and bringing the supposed culprits to punishment, were a police officer named MATSELL, and a sharp criminal lawyer named WHITING. These two gentlemen greatly distinguished themselves by their activity in the pipe-laying prosecutions; one by arresting the suspected parties, and the other in prosecuting them. It is only seventeen years ago, and now, Messrs. DRAPER and BOWEN, as Police Commissioners, offer the post of Superintendent of the Police of the City to Mr. MATSELL, and, on his declining it, they offer it next to Mr. WHITING, who declines it at their hands. If there are any honorary appointments in the department to be filled up, perhaps the Commissioners will offer a place to Mr. GLENTWORTH, who was in some way connected with the old business, as a compensation to him for the loss of the Havre consulate which he was to have had.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A farce in two acts called "One Coat for Two Suits," was produced here on Wednesday evening, and repeated last evening with success. It is from the pen of Mr. C. M. WALCOT, a gentleman who shines to greater advantage as an actor than as an author. The plot of the piece is extravagant, and the treatment "talky" and inflated. Mr WALCOT has, however, introduced some extremely absurd situations, and their effect is irresistible on the audience. The plot is as follows: *Mr. Galliard Gaffles*, a seedy swell, receives an invitation to a ball at Staten Island, which he accepts in spite of iron fortune and a deficient wardrobe. At this ball he hopes to effect the conquest of an heiress with twenty thousand dollars in her own right. He is, consequently, particularly anxious on the subject. The daughter of his landlady, a washerwoman by profession, prepares his only shirt, and a friend loans him a dress-coat. The feelings of the female referred to have been worked on by the gallant *Galliard*, and she believes that she will soon exchange the washing tub for a happier condition of life. *Galliard* professes eternal love and leaves her to pack up his carpet-bag. Whilst engaged in this task she discovers the invitation to the Staten Island ball, and suspects that *Galliard* is faithless, and means to deceive her. To revenge herself and frustrate his designs, she purposely omits to place the dress coat in the bag. The amusing part of the piece now begins. *Gaffles* arrives at Staten Island and discovers too late the absence of the essential garment, and for the remainder of the piece exercises all his ingenuity in getting one. He succeeds in purloining one from a friend's room, and then the friend's agony commences. The incidents are extremely extravagant, but laughable. The piece has no literary merit. Its tone is broad and somewhat vulgar, and the puns with which it is liberally interspersed are beneath the standard of the lowest comic periodical; they are not bad enough to be good even on the stage.

The three principal characters were excellently played by Miss MARY GANNON, Mr. WALCOT and Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND.

A THEATRICAL NOVELTY.

A remarkable application of science to the domestic purposes of life will be made in a few days at one of our most popular theatres. It is intended to light up the innumerable burners before and behind the scenes entirely by electricity. Instead of a clumsy gasman staggering beneath the weight of a long pole and a taper, two wires will be touched, and instantly every light in the house will be illuminated. The effect is in the highest degree startling and beautiful, and the process by which it is produced will doubtless come into general use. The lighting of public buildings as at present conducted is a slow and troublesome job. After the introduction of electricity it will be effected with the rapidity of thought.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Attitude of the British Government Towards New-Granada, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 6, 1857.

I learn that the British Government has used some influence for the formation of a better understanding between New Granada and the United States, and has given the Granadian Government to understand that it has, in the opinion of the British Government, acted very badly, and ought to make reparation to the United States. There is no doubt of the fact, but it is to be questioned whether it will have any influence upon the Government of Granada.

The United States Government will not reopen the question of its right to reparation, on account of the Panama riot. The attempt of the Granadians to show that the riot was provoked and caused by JACK OLIVER's attack on a native is disproved by facts. The attack on our citizens occurred some hours afterwards, and the Government and people of Panama took part in it. While fifty or sixty of our citizens were killed or wounded, only one or two of the natives were hurt—a fact which of itself shows on which side was the aggression.

But a new difficulty has arisen. The Granadian Government has determined to enforce those laws imposing tonnage duties on American vessels, and a tax upon American mail transportation. This design they had at one time relinquished.

The extent of the orders for the protection of the Transit is now known. The Transit is to be kept open, by landing a suitable force wherever necessary. Thus we take into our own hands the future security of American citizens and property on the Isthmus but still the Government is desirous of avoiding any act of war. The Panama Company would, no doubt desire the United States Government to take possession of the Isthmus, or purchase a cession of it, for the benefit of private speculation, but the Government has no idea of attempting to do anything of the kind.

There is a probability that a change of the Government of New Granada will change the temper of their people towards the United States. X. Y. Z.

THE FATE OF A MISSING MAN DETERMINED.—The friends of WILLIAM A. WHITE, late of Watertown—whose mysterious disappearance in Wisconsin, in October last, attracted so much attention—have received a telegraphic despatch, announcing that his body has been found on the Bluffs at Milwaukee; cause of death unknown.

It will be remembered that Mr. WHITE left the hotel in Wisconsin temporarily, but never returned, and was supposed to have been murdered. A special act was passed by the Legislature, empowering the wife to administer upon his estate.—*Boston Traveller.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EASTMAN & LLOYD, NOS. 40 & 42 BROAD-ST., OFFER FOR SALE

Extra family Hams—2,500 tierces Stagg and Shey's, Phipps, Quigley, and other extra brands.

Second quality Hams—1,000 tierces Western, various brands.

Shipping Hams—800 tierces Western, in prime order.

Glazed Hams—360 tierces and 100 hhds., in prime order.

Bacon Sides—100 hhds. prime Western clear.

Shoulders—75 hhds prime Western New.

Pork—3,000 barrels, various quotations; 250 hbls. extra clear.

Lard—1,500 hhls. and 5,000 kegs prime Leaf.

Beef—6,000 bbls. mess and extra; 1,500 old do.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

Our assortment and styles of Men's Clothing being full and superior, we invite those about to purchase to inspect them before purchasing elsewhere.

RAGLANS, BUSINESS COATS, VESTS, FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS, &c.

Boys' Clothing of all kinds, and for all ages, from three years upwards. ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

THE HAT AMONG HATS.—THE HAT HAS much to do in conferring dignity and elegance, for nothing so much disfigures the personal appearance of a gentleman as a clumsy, ill shaped hat ESPENSCHEID invites attention to his model of an exquisitely proportioned fabric, which will be fitted to the head so as to impart an air of elegance and grace in all Instances, and costs but $3 50. N. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND toys, 499 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fans, Games, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. The great fire-proof Safe of the World.

ARE WANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

Depôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the best and cheapest article for beautifying, curling preserving, restoring the hair.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

STYLISH—CANTRELL'S BOOTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

DURABLE—CANTRELL'S Boots are made by first-class workmen.

FASHIONABLE—CANTRELL'S Boots are manufactured under the supervision of M. T. C. KIMBALL, the most successful artisan in this branch of trade in the country.

LOCALITY—CANTRELL'S new store is at No. 513 Broadway.

GEO. F. PETERSON, of the late firm of PETERSON & HUMPHREY, will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO., No. 70 Canal-st.

We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8s. to 10s. per yard. Rich Velvet Carpeting, 12s. to 16s. per yard. And all the latest patterns of John Crosley & Sons. Oil-cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices

STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their powder-proof lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the safes now in use. For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

A LOW PRICE AND QUICK SALE! Beautiful Ingrain Carpets from 3s to 6s per yard. Oil-Cloths from 2s 6d to 3s. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES. ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 BROADWAY.

CARPETINGS. A very large assortment of the latest styles Now offered At extremely low prices. No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts. ARTHUR DONNELLY'S.

CURTAINS, LACE AND MUSLIN, FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $30. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES, FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES. The cheapest place in New-York, At the Manufactory, Nos 119 and 121 Prince st., Third block West of Broadway. JAS. G. MOFFET.

WARNOCK & CO., GENTLEMEN'S HATTERS, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

SPRING, 1857. Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY COATS, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 253, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

BROOKLYN. Take notice of OVENGTON BROTHERS' advertisement in Dry Goods column. Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st.

RATS—ROACHES—BED-BUGS, &c. For "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR, "COSTAR'S" Bed-Bug EXTERMINATOR, "COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, Flies, &c.

Principal dépôt, No. 388 Broadway, New-York and sold by druggists and dealers everywhere in the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America. Full particulars by mail.

IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED By all who have tried it, and their name is Legion, that Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broad ray, sell China, glass, gas-fixtures, and silver-plated ware, at least 20 per cent. below the current rates. Read their advertisement in the Dry-Goods column of this paper.

CERTAINLY YOU CAN At DAILEY'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, you can have a silver-plated tea kettle for $11, worth $19; a silver-plated caster for $4 75, worth $7 50; a white dinner-set for $16, worth $25. You can't do it elsewhere, however; therefore go to DAILEY'S.

KEEP COOL. The Patent Ice Pitcher will keep ice all day long, in the hottest weather. Silver-plated, and very handsome. For sale at the cost price, by W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 6s to 8s. 6d.; oil cloths, 5 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c. J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, Opposite Rivington-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 234 Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of bandages, of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS, AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns and the glossy deep blacks it produces. Would nature do better? Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY USEFUL in all kinds of housework; protect the hands against corrosive or dyeing substances, and make them soft, smooth and white; particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

LOVETT'S WAHPENE OFFICE REMOVED TO NO 55 Bleecker-st., 4 doors west of Broadway. He has commenced selling the new bottle, which is larger than the old one. Price reduced to 50 cents. If any Wahpene is offered for sale with the green wrapper, after this date, it is a counterfeit article.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

SWEET MAY HAS COME.—LADIES WHO WISH to promenade this delightful weather, can find at MILLER & CO.'S, in Canal st., beautiful gaiter boots, slippers, ties and toilet slippers, with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes, of all kinds and prices. J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND A LARGE SELECTION OF gaiters, (at low prices,) decidedly the largest stock I have offered for the last 15 years, at my old well known one-price store, No. 127 Nassau-st. JOHN READY.

CALCUTTA, CHINA AND MANILA GOODS, Pineapple and Silk goods, Crapes, Seersucker, Nankeens, Shawls, Fans, Crockery, Curiosities, &c., at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GOLDEN—ANTHONY.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 6, by Rev. Mr. Hatfield, JOHN GOLDEN to JULIA E. ANTHONY, all of this City.

CHASE—DISBROW.—On Wednesday morning, May 6, by Rev. Dr. Bangs, GEO. K. CHASE, of New-York, to Miss PHEBE H., second daughter of Newton B. Disbrow, Esq., of Williamsburg.

CHALFIN—CONNOLLY.—At Fort Washington, on Wednesday, May 6, at the residence of her father, by Right Rev. Archbishop Hughes, Lieut. SAMUEL F. CHALFIN, U. S. A., to Miss JENNIE V. CONNOLLY, only daughter of Charles M. Connolly, Esq., of this City.

WILLIAMS—LAWRENCE.—In Pepperell, Mass., on Tuesday, May 5, by Rev. E. E. Smith, F. E. WILLIAMS, of Arkansas, to JENNIE, daughter of the late Luther Lawrence, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 6, Capt. ROBERT R. TUCKER, aged 46 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, James B. Tucker, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., near MacDougal-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

ARNOLD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 7, CAROLINE GILBERT, wife of Lemuel Arnold, and daughter of the late Thomas W. Gilbert, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 8 East 37th st., on Saturday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WETMORE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 6, PROSPER M. WETMORE, Jr., eldest son of Prosper M. and Lucy Ann Wetmore.

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, this day, (Friday,) at 5 o'clock P. M.

HAYWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 7, after a lingering illness of several years, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel B. Hayward, aged 38 years and 9 months.

Notice of funeral given in to-morrow's papers.

☞ Baltimore, Md., and Long Island papers please copy.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 6, of consumption, GEORGE W., son of George W. and Ann Maria Tucker, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 15 West 30th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

STAATS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 7, PHILIP A. STAATS, in the 42d year of his age.

His funeral will take place this, (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Hunt's Hotel, corner of Whitehall and South sts. His friends are invited to attend.

NOE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 6, of congestion of the lungs, ROWLAND J. NOE, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 142 East 27th st.

HOPPOCK.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 6, EVELYN, wife of Larison Hoppock, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 32 West 14th-st., without further notice.

JOSEPH.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 5, suddenly, Capt. JOHN JOSEPH, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Jane-st., on Friday, May 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SANFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 5, JOHN F. A. SANFORD, Esq., of the firm of Pierre Chouteau, Jr., & Co., in the 51st year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 138 6th-av., on Friday, May 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Bushwick, L. I., on Wednesday morning, May 6, NICHOLAS SCHOONMAKER, in the 85th year of his age.

He relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LOOMIS.—At Coventry, Conn., on Saturday, May 2, very suddenly, FREDERICK PERRY, only son of Joseph P. and Laura Loomis, aged 6 years.

SICKELS.—At Westdale, Penn., on Saturday, April 25, Mrs. CATHARINE SICKELS, aged 89 years.

LOUISE REEDER'S NEW WORK. A HISTORY OF MY LIFE, BY LOUISE REEDER.

With a portrait of the authoress, executed on steel by one of the first artists in this country, complete in one large volume, bound in cloth. Price $1 25; or in two volumes, paper cover. Price $1.

Booksellers, news agents, and all others, will please send in their orders at once, as the book will be published and for sale on Monday next, May 11.

Copies will be sent per mail, to any one, free of postage on receipt of the price. Address all orders to the Publisher, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. CAUTION TO DEALERS.

AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above being a close imitation of their label, with the signatures of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.

LOW'S SOAPS can be obtained, genuine, of FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—The only sure and speedy cure for any species of inflammation, whether inflammation is caused by mechanical means or accident, such as burns, scalds, cuts, chafes, sore nipples, corns, bunions, bruises strains, bites, poison.

Principal Depôt for the Northern States, No. 165 Chambers-st., New-York. All orders should be addressed to C. F. CHACE.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. The cheapest place in the City to buy good Gold or Silver Watches, and good Gold Jewelry, is at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, and is selling them at less than usual prices.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES. HARPER'S WEEKLY. Five cents a number; $2 50 a year. No. XIX. ready this day.

CONTENTS:

THE POLICE WAR. TRIAL OF JURIES. HOUSE SERVANTS. THE DALLAS TREATY IN ENGLAND. THE STATE OF MANHATTAN. AN INVITATION TO THE COUNTRY. Original Poetry. By WILLIAM CULLEN BAYANT. CHAT—On the Move—A Battle among the Books—Church's Niagara—The Marcy Plate: a Correction. FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS—Submission to and Centralization of the Papal Power—Yani Sama Released—Rosaries—Signs—The Jesuits and the Brothers. THE MAN ABOUT TOWN—The Parson and the Players—A Biter Bit—Of the Bunkum House—Theta Delta Chi. THE MAGNETIC BATTERY. THE OLD BRICK CHURCH AND ITS PASTOR—*Illustrations:* Gardiner Spring, D.D.—The Old Brick Church. PARIS GOSSIP—*The Paris Rothschild*—Begging Letters—A Female with a Turn for Speculation—An Explosive Proposition—Dramatic Autobiography—*Operatic Scandal*—The Price of an Actress—Mario—Practical Jokes. LITERARY—New Books and Literary Gossip. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE—*Political:* Rumored Rejection of the Amended Dallas Treaty—The New-Granada Imbroglio—The Cabinet—The Public Printing—The State Legislatures—The New-York City Acts—Quarantine—Personal Gossip—Dr. Bellows on the Stage—Amusement a Privilege and a Duty—The Theatre not necessarily corrupt—Should the Theatre be Ignored?—What the Church should do—Another Clergyman in the Field—The Teetotalers very Unhappy—A Young and Beautiful Girl Murdered—Yet Another—Pauny Kemble puts a Judge down—Likewise an Old Lady—The Danger of Wearing Hoops—A Beautiful Dark-Eyed Mormon Woman—Another Victim of the National Hotel Disease. FOREIGN NEWS.—*England:* Birth of a Princess—Lord Elgin's Mission to China—Result of the Elections—The Speakership of the New House—Lady Franklin's New Polar Expedition—The Free Library at Liverpool—Condition of the London Poor—Amusements. *France:* Attempts to Assassinate the Emperor—Triumphs of Madame Castiglione—General Todtleben at Paris—Longchamps in Holy Week—Discovery of a New Saint—A Dinner on Horseflesh—Dumas Cooking Again. *Italy:* How the King of Naples supports his Police. *Spain:* Queen Isabella in an Interesting Situation. *Austria:* The Washing of Feet. *Persia:* A Cavalry Charge. *China:* A-lum, the Bread-Poisoner, Acquitted. *Nicaragua:* The Siege of Rivas. CELESTIAL JURISPRUDENCE. *Illustrations:* The Chinese Garrote—Exhibiting a Malefactor's Head to his Children—The Punishment of the Cangue—Chinese Women of the Northern Provinces—Chinese Legislation—The Bamboo—The Chapter of Accidents in China—A Celestial Court-Room—Chinese Office-Seekers—Barbarous Treatment of Witnesses and Suspected Persons—Laws Concerning Marriages—Robbers and Parricides Tortured—A Celestial Garrote. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN—With an Illustration. THE DEAD SECRET—Chapter the Seventeenth—An Old Friend and a New Scheme. Chapter the Eighteenth—The Beginning of the End. MEN AND THINGS IN ITALY—[From our own Correspondent.] SWEETER FAR IN HEAVEN. PRATTLE AND TATTLE—The Bellows Puffing—Immoral Plays—Madame Gezzaniga and Miss Phillips. SLEEP IS OF GOD. A KING REPROVED. LONGFELLOW'S "ART IS LONG." TRIAL OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM FOR MURDER—*Illustrations:* John J. Eckel—Mrs. Cunningham *alias* Burdell—The Opening of the Burdell Murder Trial—the Jury. THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW. COMICALITIES—*Illustrations:* Scene, Stables—Love in High and Low Life—Scene, a Club—The Veil Eruption.

*** Persons living in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, and wishing HARPER'S WEEKLY supplied at their houses, will please to send their names and residence to the Office of Publication. The Carriers who deliver the paper will collect pay for the same.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, SUPPLIED TO DEALERS AND OTHERS, either in the CURRENT WEEKLY NUMBERS, or in the MONTHLY PARTS, (each MONTHLY PART CONTAINING four consecutive numbers of the WEEKLY,) by ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE. TO PERSONS WHO HAVE CHANGED THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE.—NOW, IN YOUR NEW HOUSE, IF YOU WISH TO HAVE LEFT AT YOUR DOORS EVERY MORNING THE BEST FAMILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE WORLD, CONTAINING ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY, INCIDENTS BY FLOOD AND FIELD, TYPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, FRESH FROM THE WIRES, WITH A SERIES OF THE BEST STORIES EVER PUBLISHED IN ANY LANGUAGE, SUBSCRIBE TO THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN, ONE CENT PER COPY, SIX CENTS PER WEEK, AT YOUR HOUSE. THE TALE OF THE GREAT PLAGUE IS NOW BEING PUBLISHED IN ITS COLUMNS.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!! BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN, OPPOSED TO STEAM ON ATLANTIC-STREET, AND IN FAVOR OF CITY CARS

The undersigned, citizens of Brooklyn, feeling a deep interest in the prosperity and welfare of the city, respectfully invite all persons in favor of the removal of steam from Atlantic-st., and the substitution of city cars, to meet at the large hall of the Athenæum, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock.

The original petition of the "Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company" to the Common Council, asking the privilege of laying rails in Atlantic-st., says: "As to the propelling power, the Company cheerfully submit it to the decision of your honorable body. They do not desire to use steam within the limits of the contemplated avenue, believing horse-power to be equally advantageous, and in this view, they have already determined not to place their locomotive depôt on this side of Parmentier's Garden."

The object of this meeting of the citizens is to devise the best means of requiring the Company to carry out the original design of their petition.

Brooklyn, May, 1857.

Ira Smith,	Thos Fitzharris,	Wm. C. Heaton,
John D. Cocks,	Chas. Condit,	Richard Miller,
Charles Christman,	M. L. Schaefer,	Geo. F. Adams,
John N. Taylor,	Nehemiah Knight,	Thos. Porteous,
Charles Stanton,	Gerrit G. Bergen,	E. Walton West,
Isaac Young,	Edward Fish,	Morris Reynolds,
John C. Stoncall,	John Doherty,	A. C. Hull, M. D.
Peter O'Hara,	James Walker,	D. T. Lanmen,
Scranton & Co.,	Nicholas Shiers,	Thos. Shand,
Journeay & Burnham,	Geo. A. Jarvis, D. Brainard,	L. Richardson, S. H. Cahoone,
Charles H. Little,	W. H. Simonton,	W. Jiecho,
Smith Fancher,	S. W. Moore,	John W. Leslie,
Cor. J. Sprague,	Wm. Piper,	M. Bulloch,
Wm. Milford,	Geo. White,	Marcus C. Rigge,
Wm. Evans,	J. J. Reynond,	Adolph Davey,
Thomas F. Field,	Edwin Baker,	M. D.,
Tuttlough & Underwood,	T. B. White, James Patrick,	C. E. Jarvis, P. Holden,
Jacob Frost,	A. H. Washburn,	Zenas Crooker,
J. Q. Adams & Co.,	John W. Crist,	W. Cruikshank,
Francis J. Quinlan,	Bryant Stephens,	A. J. Rea,
B. Stanton,	James Wright,	John C. Keeler,
Regis Cignoux,	R. G. Moffat, M.D.,	Wm. Alexander,
Stephen Kidder,	D. D. Eigenbrodt, M. D.,	Isaac Cruse,
Wm. Poole,	Wm. R. Brewster,	
J. E. Sayre,	F. T. Quirk,	James Ashfield,
Sweetser & Bro.,	H. A. Bowerman,	D. E. Lyons,
T. A. Doyle,	James Mitchel,	S. H. DaBevoise,
John G. Bolen,	James P. Robinson,	Henry Oswald,
Benj. C. Leech,	J. Stanley M'Iford,	John S. Byuner,
Wm. R. Tice,	J. L. Pell,	C. G. Pearson,
Charles Otis,	Wm. L. Davol,	Fredk. Lacey,
J. P. Tappan,	Alex. J. Bogart,	Nathan F. Hurd,
Pope Catlin,	Wm. Bare,	Arthur Welwood,
A. G. Jerome,	John G. Roeman,	Sam'l Hart M. D.,
Joseph M. Turner, M. D.,	E. A. Tweedy, Gerald H. Resnian,	E. M. Jerome, W. B. Whittaker,
Sam'l S. Gay, M.D.,	Henry Phillips,	Jas. Johnson,
Ezra F. Lewis,	J. Latimer,	Jeremiah Cross,
Edward Anthony,	James Haslehurst,	Daniel Dunn,
John B. Wright,	David B. Baylis,	Chas. H. Dane,
Chas. J. Shepard,	H. H. Dickinson,	John Jones,
John Ryers,	F. D. Hawkins,	J. Nelson Tappan,
Jas. H. Watson,	R. Ceffin,	F. A. Huntington,
Robt. B. Fall,	N. S. Drake, M.D.,	Edward Frost,
Thos. Sullen,	E. B. Ilgbee,	E. B. Ilgbee,
W. H. Townsend,	E. S. Whitney,	Czar Dunning,
Wm. F. Schmidt,	N. E. Lyman,	Parmenus Johnson,
P. McDonnell,	Lyman Haviland,	John Phillips,
John P. Kohl,	M. T. Nicholson,	John Wall,
L. G. Bingham,	W. H. Dudley, M.D.,	John Maxwell,
B. Gurney,	L. H. Brigham,	Wm. Kohlbeck,
Edw. P. Hemilton,	Jas. Crane, M.D.,	A. Barnaby,
D. Brooks, M.D.,	H. N. Stratton,	E. O. Perrin,
L. S. Hubbard,	D D S.,	Sleuh B. Hainman,
Sam'l S. Osborne,	Edward Burns,	Marshall Clapp,
Nathan Lane,	W. C. Otterson,	J. R. Dunn,
S. Sanders, Jr.,	M D.,	Wm. H. Stone.
Wm. H. Smith,	Lindley Murray,	Hardie & Watlin,
Jos. Dunderdale,	Wm. H. Otis,	Chas. H. Meigs,
Horatio Dorr,	J. L. Oakley,	S. J. Pardessus,
John Stuart,	Wm. J. Miller,	Hamin Blake,
A. P. Davenport,		Joseph S. Bridges,

And several thousand others.

CANADA STRAW HATS, PALM-LEAF HATS, BY THE BALE. BY THE CASE, With a large and complete assortment of STRAW GOODS, Among which are many new and desirable styles, not to be found elsewhere. GEO. W. & JEHIAL READ, No. 100 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—A. BAKER, LATE OF NO 15 ANN-ST., would respectfully inform his old customers and friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a new store, No. 109 Nassau-st., third door from Ann, with an entire new stock of boots and shoes, and manufactures to order best French calf boots, $4 to $6, best French patent leather boots, $5 to $7. A call from my old friends, ann the public generally, is respectfully solicited. A. BAKER, No. 109 Nassau-st.

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATING.—TEA SETS, cake baskets, spoons, forks, and all articles of table ware, and metals of every description plated with silver, to last 20 years, at fair prices. S. C. CLARK, No. 539 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED—AT IRVINE'S NEW MILLinery establishment, No 291 Canal-st., two doors from Thompson-st., a magnificent assortment of plain and fancy Neapolitan Hats, straw flats, &c., completing the most extensive assortment for the season, such as ladies can rarely find in this City. Please examine.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEANING FURNACE.—The most successful and safe heater in the market for sale by COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 251 Broadway.

AT HOME.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

The rain is sobbing on the wold,
The house is dark, the hearth is cold;
And stretching drear and ashy grey,
Beyond the cedars lies the bay.

My neighbor at his window stands,
His youngest baby in his hands;
The other seeks his tender kiss,
And one sweet woman crowns his bliss.

I look upon the rainy wild;
I have no wife—I have no child;
There is no fire upon my hearth,
And none to love me on the earth.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by ROBERT BONNER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court, for the Southern District of New-York.

THE WIDOW OF TOLEDO,

A TALE OF "LOW BIRTH AND IRON FORTUNE."

BY DR. S. P. BRONSON.

CHAPTER I.

THE RUFFLED MARQUIS.

"I say I will, Count!" cried the young Marquis de Sorbano, to his companion, the Count de Ponz as they walked along the Plaza Real—the great square or lounging ground in the good old city of Toledo. The Marquis was in his five-and-twentieth year; an only son; very proud, very sensitive, very rich, and, from boyhood up, very much accustomed to have his own way.

The Count, his companion, was a bachelor, nearer thirty-five than thirty, with a bold, commanding air, a moderately good-looking face, of modest fortune, and with a fine reputation as a soldier, having had the honor, with a small handful of men, of thrice rescuing the standard of his native city, in a single battle, from the Moors. He was a laughing, careless, good-humored gentleman, with no particular object in life except to amuse himself, and was withal, partly from nature and partly from experience, somewhat of a philosopher.

"I say I will, Count!" cried the Marquis, who, as the reader will readily understand, was considerably excited. "I will call him out and run him through. My honor demands it."

The Count laughingly shrugged his shoulders.

"Oh, if your honor demands it," he returned, "I have nothing more to say. Still, I would like to urge one little thought for your attention."

"What is it?" asked the Marquis.

"This: What if Juan, who, as I can testify—for he gave me a sword thrust once for treading incautiously on his shadow!—what if Juan, I say, who wields as dexterous a rapier as any man in Toledo—"

"Except Leon, the fair widow's secretary," interrupted the Marquis.

"Of course—always excepting Leon," laughed the Count. "But what if Juan should *refuse* to be run through? He is proud, and, if you will take pains to remember, not over apt to follow any man's bidding. He is impulsive, high spirited, brooks neither threats nor counsel, is wiry, supple, and quick of eye and hand. As for myself, though I have seen some service, and am considered to possess some skill in the use of the sword, I should be careful to fee a priest for masses for my soul, ere I voluntarily went out to match my blade with Juan's!"

"But my honor demands it!" repeated the Marquis, upon whom this gentle admonition had no effect. Juan *must* meet me!"

"O, you will not have to ask him twice," laughed the Count. "But, seriously, now—you would not fight a man about a woman who would consider it a blessed thing if seven eighths of her suitors—Juan and yourself amongst them—would only kill each other, and thereby relieve her of their importunities?"

"No matter!" said the Marquis, proudly. "I will fight him!"

"Ere you do," said the Count, as they approached a noted tavern, the resort of the "fast" cavaliers of the day, "let's in to the 'Lodge of our Blessed Lady,' and try a flagon of 'Cadiz.' Since nothing I can say will drive this thought out of your head, let's see if the generous grape will not be more successful."

The Count, followed by his companion, pushed his way through the garden, which fairly hummed with the voices of a gay throng, to an unoccupied table near the fountain, and after giving an order for two flagons of his favorite "Cadiz," he ran his clear dark eye rapidly around to observe his immediate neighbors, and perceiving an old acquaintance smoking a cigarette in a brown study, and occasionally moistening his lips with a measure of wine, he smilingly muttered—

"Poor Lopez! he is meditating upon the lecture that awaits him from the gray mare, and wishing himself a free cavalier once more!"

"Stay!" said the Marquis. "Something is going on!"

He made this remark on noticing that there was a general movement on the part of the throng toward the entrance of the garden. Looking in that direction, he and the Count beheld a short, stout personage with a small, round head, a sugar-loaf hat, a turned-up nose, small, thin lips, a retreating chin, round shoulders, and short arms, standing in scarlet trunks and hose, on a large table between two alguazils, one of whom held in his right hand a long, narrow rod emblematic of his office as a constable, and in the other a small hand-bell, which, at a sign from the short, stout individual, who was none other than the city crier, he now rang to attract attention.

"Hear, hear, all ye people!" cried the crier, in a wheezy voice. Then turning to the alguazil on his right, he commanded him to "sound;" whereupon that worthy raised a long narrow trumpet to his lips, and blew a loud, shrill blast, which grated on the ears of the crowd with a sharpness that caused many to shrink back with every nerve on edge.

The crier, unfolding a roll of parchment, from which dangled a large circular blue seal, held it up, and cried aloud in his wheezy tone, which was scarcely heard through the din:

"Hear, hear, all ye people! In the name of his most Catholic Majesty, Charles the Second, by the grace of God and the Spanish Monarchy, King of Spain, give audience!"

"In the name of the King!" shouted the alguazil with the trumpet, in a voice of thunder.

Every voice was hushed and every hat off, in an instant.

The alguazil smiled triumphantly and glanced at the crier to proceed.

The latter cleared his throat, with an air of importance that provoked a general smile, and then read as follows:

"Whereas it has been represented to us that Don Garcia de Vega, whilom of this county, is living concealed under a false name in our good city of Toledo, this is to inform all to whom this, our proclamation shall come, that whosoever is cognizant of his abiding place shall reveal the same to the judge of the city tribunal, who is hereby charged to deliver him, bound hand and foot if needs be, into our royal hands. And if any person or persons, to whom this proclamation shall come, be aware of the abiding place of the said Don Garcia de Vega, and shall withhold his knowledge of the same from the officer aforesaid, such person or persons shall forfeit all he or they may possess to the crown, and his or their bodies be publicly burnt in the market place. Signed, with our hand and sealed with our most royal seal. CHARLES REX."

Having finished the reading of this epistle to the Toledane, the crier, throwing up his short, round arm, shouted "Long live the King!" and then, followed by the alguazils, stepped carefully down from the table, and, with a ludicrous air of assumed dignity, took his departure.

As he disappeared, the spectators breathed freer and resumed their se

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the unprecedented increase of
EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT-BOOK SALE,
they have removed from No. 469 Broadway, to the more spacious premises,
No. 477 BROADWAY,
between Bleecker and Amity sts., Lafarge Building, New-York.

Messrs. EVANS & CO., grateful for the immense patronage which they have received, would respectfully inform the public, generally, that they have greatly added to their stock of books, and increased the number and value of their gifts, until neither can be surpassed by any establishment in the City. The business is conducted upon an honest and liberal principle, and a gift varying in value from 25 cents to $100 accompanies every book sold. Will be open for City trade on Thursday, May 7. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Catalogues of books and gifts sent to any address, on receipt of application.

MRS. GASKELL'S MEMOIRS OF CURRER BELL.

D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH ON SATURDAY,
THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE.
Author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," &c.
BY MRS. GASKELL.
Author of "Mary Barton," "Ruth," "North and South."

With a Portrait of Miss Bronté, a view of Haworth Church and Parsonage, and fac-simile of handwriting of Miss Bronté. In two volumes, 12mo., cloth. $1 75.

From the London Athenæum.

The story of a woman's life unfolded in this book is calculated to make the old feel young and the young old. Persons who have been conversant with society and manners as they existed in the remote corners of England within the century, will feel themselves strangely recalled to the narrow homes, the grim prejudices, the few pleasures and privileges belonging to a period of heavy taxation, costly literature, and limited intercourse, by the picture of a provincial parsonage and its inmates here set before them. Some of those, on the other hand, who are bursting into life and brimming with creative power, may feel pained (as it were by some cold prophecy) while they follow the record of a career of self-denial and struggle, sustained to the last with courage, principle and genius, but without hope. Nevertheless a true tale of what may be achieved in spite of disabilities, be the facts ever so cheerless let the pilgrim's lot have been cast on ever so rugged a road, let his cup have been ever so full of the waters of bitterness, can hardly be followed to its close without some strength being gained for the reader. By all this book will be read with interest. As a work of art, we do not recollect a life of a woman by a woman so well executed. The materials were not large, and the difficulties of execution were obvious. If there may have been reasons why the publication of this biography should not have been postponed, but these reasons subject surviving relatives of the deceased to close description and free comment; since to write the life of a woman not to omit a clear development of the circumstances which formed her character and influenced her hopes is impossible.

Protracted life and success, and increased experience with what is best in society, (not what is most convenient in observance,) might have ripened, and mellowed, and smoothed the creations of this singular novelist without destroying their charm of force and individuality. But conjecture stops at the grave-side. At the time when "the silver lining of the cloud" began to show itself, when domestic cherishing and prosperity seemed to await her after so many hard, dark, cruel years, the end came. All this is gently and sadly told by Mrs. Gaskell, with whom the task has been a labor of love, little, alas, of defence,—and who, we repeat, has produced one of the best biographies of a woman by a woman, which we can recall to mind.

From the New-York Tribune.

Strong in its intense individuality, bold and self-sustaining in the absence of wide and tender sympathies, and of a deeply tragic cast from purely impersonal causes, the life of Charlotte Brontë, as portrayed in these volumes by her congenial biographer, has not a little of the same fascination which throws such a potent spell around the pages of "Jane Eyre" and "Villette." Mrs. Gaskell, as will be seen on the perusal of the Memoirs, had before her a task of uncommon delicacy. The vein of bitterness, the pictures of hard and bare reality, the want of hopeful glimpses of the future, which mark the writings of Currer Bell, had their foundation in her own experience, were the combined products of her character and her history. Involving the misconduct of others, as they often do, it was no easy matter to decide how far justice to the dead was compatible with mercy to the living. On this point, Mrs. Gaskell has acquitted herself with fidelity to the truth, with commendable frankness of statement where publicity was allowable, but with a modest reserve in regard to incidents which belong essentially to the domain of private life. Her narrative is wholly unaffected, perhaps slightly tinctured with the severity that naturally grows out of the subject, but often relieved by picturesque details of the local scenery and customs in the quaint region which will henceforth be associated with the name of Charlotte Brontë. * * * * Let her memory be left where it is committed with tender earnestness by her admirable biographer, not with "the critical unsympathetic public, who are inclined to judge severely because they have only seen superficially and not thought deeply, but with that larger and more solemn public, who know how to look with tender humility at faults and errors; how to admire generously extraordinary genius, and how to reverence with warm, full hearts, all noble virtue."

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY
WILL PUBLISH AS FOLLOWS:
On Saturday, April 18,
GAUT GURLEY; OR,
THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.
By the author of "The Green Mountain Boys," "Locke Amsden," &c.
One vol 12mo. Price $1.

On Monday, April 20,
HUNTER'S PANORAMIC GUIDE,
FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO QUEBEC.
Splendidly Illustrated with 100 Engravings.
Price $1.

On Monday, May 4,
DR. ALLEN'S AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.
A superb royal 8vo volume of 900 pages.
Price $5.

On Tuesday, May 12,
THE CONGREGATIONAL HYMN BOOK.
The choicest collection of Sacred Lyrics in the English Language.
Price 75 cents and $1.

JUDGE THOMPSON'S NEW ROMANCE,
GAUT GURLEY;
OR, THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.
In new ready, the most brilliant romance of the season. The author of "The Green Mountain Boys," has outdone himself.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st, Boston.

REV. J. B. WALKER'S NEW BOOK AGAINST PARKER!!M.
PHILOSOPHY OF SKEPTICISM AND ULTRAISM,
Wherein the Opinions of the Rev. Theodore Parker and other writers are shown to be inconsistent with sound Reason and the Christian Religion.
By JAMES B. WALKER,
Author of "The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," &c.

CONTENTS:

The Nonsense of Theodore Parker's Theological Philosophy.	Rational Exposition of Probation and Retribution.
Variations and Incongruities in the Theological Opinions of Mr. Parker and other Transcendentalists.	Refutation of Common Fallacies on the Subject of Future Retribution.
Misstatements of Orthodox Opinions.	Reformers and their Relation to Christianity.
The Personality of God.	A Discrimination between the good and Evil in Modern Reformers.
The Tri-unity of the Divine Mind.	Written Revelation a Necessity in order to the Moral Development and Moral Progress of Mankind.
Human Depravity.	Revelation the Motive power in Human Progress.
At-one-ment; or, Reconciliation with God.	
Future Retribution.	

One neat 12mo. vol Price, $1.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD FAMILY PAPER.—We do not intend to say which is the best, but suggest you should buy a single copy of LIFE ILLUSTRATED, examine it and then say if it is not at least equal to any paper you have ever seen. This week's number has an article on Hoops, by Mrs. George Washington Wylie; Sewing and Reading, by Tupper; Adventures among the Icebergs, with four engravings; Elephant Hunting; Sketch and Portrait of Saxe, the Poet; Origin of the Races; Taxes; A Sister Worth Having; Spring Blooms, &c., &c. You can buy it from any news agent.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST plain, practical ADVICE on the time and mode of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E HAWS, (Branch of R. O. Root, Anthony & Co.) No. 205 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

COAL.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DISCHARGING from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av, corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 26 Atlantic st. Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 29 William-st.

FOR SALE—DOGS, SMALL-SIZE KING Charles breed. Inquire at No. 196 Grand st., second floor, back room.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
NO. 241 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.

We are constantly receiving
from Europe and the American sales
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
CARPETINGS,
which we offer at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A fine stock of
CHEAP INGRAINS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETTS,
COIFFURES, BARBES, &c.
Received per steamer *Africa*,
French Batiste Embroidered sets at $6, worth $8.
French Embroidered Jaconet do. at $4 and $5, worth $3.
Black Thread and French Lace Coiffures, all sizes.
Black Thread and French Lace Barbes, in every pattern.
BEEKMAN & CO., Nos. 473 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL have removed from No. 128 Broadway to the new marble store,
No. 334 BROADWAY,
Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 6, 1857. No. 334 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS, LACE POINTS.
Lace Square Shawls, Lace Barques,
With single flounces, in great variety,
With double flounces, very recherche,
And without flounces, but very elegant,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY,
By the yard or in sets.
A large assortment on hand,
At remarkably low prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES $4 50, FROM AUCTION.
Rich Barege and Grenadine Robes,
Newest Paris Designs,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

RICH SILK ROBES WITH SIDE BANDS.
Another invoice of these beautiful Robes
Will be opened, This Morning,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS.
An assortment of all colors and styles,
At reduced prices,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SUPERB SPRING MANTILLAS,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
The French Modistes of the Bazaar are introducing the MOST GRACEFUL STYLES OF MANTILLAS For the present season that have ever challenged the approbation of the ladies of New-York.
The Paris Modes issued on the 1st inst have also been received, in all their brilliant variety, by the late steamers.
The assortment, both of home manufactured and imported
MANTILLAS,
TALMAS,
VISITES, and
BASQUES,
is unequaled in beauty and variety in this City.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS.
JUST OPENED,
ANOTHER LOT LATEST STYLES
OF
PARIS MADE GUIPURE LACE MANTLES.
REAL CHANTILLY DITTO.
FRENCH LACE MANTLES, an immense variety.
BRITISH CHANTILLY DITTO.
All New Designs, and not to be seen elsewhere.

FRENCH EMBROIDERY AND LACES.
Mme. R. SANTOS, of Paris, has removed to No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., for the opening of her new saloon. She has just received from her own factory, in France, a large and choice assortment of fine embroideries and Laces, consisting of: Collars and Sleeves, Bands, Handkerchiefs Insertings, and generally all kinds of ladies' under-clothing. She keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Parisian Lingerie, and takes orders for trousseaux and layettes at very reasonable prices. The attention of the ladies is respectfully invited to the above articles, and particularly to the fact that the employs in her factory most of the hands of the late Mme. CHANCEREL.

SPRING TALMAS,
The special attention of the ladies is invited to a peerless assortment of Spring Talmas, just received by the late arrivals, among them are the latest styles and materials, which are offered at $2 50, and intrinsically worth $5.
GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
THE GREATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
IN
SILK and CLOTH BASQUINES.
Please call and examine.
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all CASH PURCHASES of
LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine Engravings GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
The Ladies are invited to call and examine an ENTIRELY NEW SHAPE OF LACE MANTLE, Just received, and not to be seen elsewhere in the United States.
A MOST DECIDED NOVELTY!
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

PARIS PARASOLS,
Plain and ornate,
In great variety, as regards shape, color, material, size and lightness, and extremely reasonable in price, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

PINEAPPLE GRENADINES.
The only articles of this kind in the City.
PINEAPPLE GRENADINE ROBES,
250 pieces of the above goods just received by
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 491 Broadway.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS,
From No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard st.
To No. 707 Broadway,
Near 9th-st.
Business will commence on Monday, May 4.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
BLACK LACE POINTS—A Beautiful Variety.
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

GAS FIXTURES. CHINA AND GLASS.
Toilet Sets, $1. Tea Sets, $3. Dinner Sets, 155 pieces, $15, at
SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 29th-st.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
The best assortment in the City of
SILK MANTLES,
embracing
AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF STYLES,
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

GREAT AND UNEQUALED
Bargains in French China, English Iron Stone China, Cut Table Glass, Gas Fixture, Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery. A White Dinner set, 154 pieces, for $16, worth $25; a White Toilet set for $4, worth $6; Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $3 75, worth $6; Cut-glass Decanters, the pair, $2 50, worth $4; Cut-glass Celery Vases, $1 50, worth $2; Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen $1 50, worth $3; Engraved Bohemian Claret Glasses, the dozen, $3 50, worth $5; 3-Light Chandeliers, for gas, $7, worth $10; 4-light ditto, $9 50, worth $14; Bedroom Folding Brackets for 75 cents, worth $1; Silver-plated Castors, with 6 Cut-glass Bottles, $4 75, worth $7 50; Silver-plated Tea Kettles for $11 worth $16; Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces, for $20, worth $30; silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen, $3 75, worth $5 50; Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4, worth $6; Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen, $1 50, worth $2 50; Decorated China Vases, for mantel ornaments, $3 50 the pair, worth $5; ditto, $5 50 the pair, worth $8; ditto, $7 50 the pair, worth $10; ditto, $10 the pair, worth $15. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BROOKLYN.—WE DESIRE TO INVITE THE attention of housekeepers in our city and in New York to an extensive and well-chosen stock of China and glass ware to be found at our establishment. Breakfast, dinner, dessert, tea and toilet sets, both plain and elegantly ornamented, ivory-handled table cutlery, silver-plated goods, and beautiful mantel sets, &c., which we shall offer at prices lower generally than the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere. OVINGTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARIS PARASOLS, PLAIN AND ORNATE, in great variety, as regards shape, color, material, size, and lightness, and extremely reasonable in price, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 633 BROADWAY.—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information for samples of these goods sent per mail.

DRY GOODS.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
CHANTILLY LACE TALMAS and SCARFS,
With Single and Double Ruffle,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
(Old No. 5.) New No. 300 Canal,
And 63 Lispenard-st

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS,
SILKS,
MILLINERY GOODS, &c., &c.
Many novelties just opened and for sale very cheap at
M. B. LICHTENSTEIN'S
New Store,
No 387 Broadway,
Between Walker and White sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS,
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st.
Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons from auction.
L. PATIBALS.

RICH CHENE SILKS.
Fifty pieces of beautiful Chené Silks, at $1 40 and $1 50 per yard, worth $2 Just received, by
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 491 Broadway.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW HATS AND CAPS.—A large assortment of the most fashionable patterns at moderate prices Call and examine. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

MILLINERY.—FOR SALE—AN OLD AND well-established stand, with a choice stock of millinery and fancy goods. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 206, Middletown Conn.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW-GOODS HOUSE,
Straw Pennets, Leghorn and Flats,
Men's, Youths', and Children's Hats,
Shaker Hoods, Straw and Hair Tissues,
French Flowers, Piquets and Buds,
Offered at reduced prices for Cash,
At No. 318 Broadway,
Corner Pearl-st.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
ITALIAN OPERA.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission with Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Admission without Reserved Seats.....1 00
Family Circle (entrance in Crosby-st.).....75
Boxes from.....$10 to $20 00
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
GALA NIGHT,
AND POSITIVELY THE LAST,
FRIDAY, May 8,
Donizetti's favorite Opera,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
The celebrated scene from Fioravanti's comic Opera,
COLUMELLA.
Third act of Verdi's
ERNANI.
Musical Director and Conductor.... MAX MARETZEK.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—THE RAVELS.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY, May 9, 1857.
LAST GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE BY
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND THEIR DOUBLE COMPANY,
Commencing at 3 o'clock.
Mme. Montplasir, Mme Marzetti, Lina Windel, L. Espinosa, Antoine and Jerome Ravel
Marzetti.....as the.....Ape.
TIGHT ROPE.
Young America. Young Hangler.
New Ballet of
THE CONTRABANDIST.
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
The Ape.....M. Marzetti.
Pipo.....Antoine.
Tickets.....50 cents.
Children and Schools.....half price.
Doors open at 2; performance to commence at 3 o'clock.
Grand Evening Performance at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATER
Mr. LESTER, Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. WALCOT
MAY 8.
AN AWKWARD ARRIVAL.
Third night of
ONE COAT FOR TWO SUITS,
And second night of
THE REVIEW.
The whole strength of the company will appear in the above entertainments
To-morrow—Benefit of
MR BROUGHAM.
THE GAME OF LIFE.
And, first time,
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
These pieces with the original casts.
The management have much pleasure in announcing that
MR. WALLACK
Is engaged for a series of performances, commencing on Monday, May 11.
Box book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Fifth night and benefit of
EDWIN BOOTH,
The great Shakespearean tragedy of
KING LEAR.
King Lear.....Edwin Booth
Sustained by Messrs C. Fisher, M. Smith, Barrett, Miss S. Stevens, Mrs. A. Parker.
Pas de Deux.....Mlle Ducy Barre and Geo. Smith
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
SATURDAY—RICHARD III.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, May 4, a grand new Plantation Scene, DOWN IN ALABAMA.
THE PICTURE GALLERY and OLD BOB RIDLEY, by YOUNG AMERICA.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
TIME ALTERED.—Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

BROOKLYN.—COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO CARL PROX.—By request of the following gentlemen, Chas. Congdon, Edward Whitehouse, Jas. Smith, A. Cocke Hall, L. S. Burnham, F. D. Plimpton, H. L. Maynard, J. Greenwood, J. N. Taylor, L. B. Wyman, G. A. Lowell, P. K. Weltzel W. A. Platenius, R. E. Raymond, CARL PROX announces to his friends and the public of Brooklyn, that his LAST PHILHARMONIC CONCERT for the Season will be given at the Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Reinwal 10 o'clock in the morning. Madame JOHANNSEN, and Signor MORINO, have kindly promised their assistance. Concert Tickets 50 cents. Rehearsal Ticket 25 cents To be had at WM. ROSS'S book store, No. 143 Atlantic st., and CARL PROX'S music-store, No. 213 Fulton-st.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7½.
FRIDAY, May 8, 1857.
Will be presented the Drama of
LIKE AND UNLIKE.
Countess Kromoskirk, Lizette } .....By Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with
RACHAEL THE REAPER.
Rachael.....Miss Keene.

BOWERY NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 8, Grand Eastern Spectacle Drama entitled
CLEOPATRA; OR, THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM.
To be followed by the laughable pantomime of
THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
To conclude with the two-act Drama of
WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE new, effective, and immensely successful domestic drama of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, FRIDAY, May 8. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMAN, and THE IRISH LION. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, cast with the whole strength of the company. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, Wax Works Gallery, &c., without extra charge. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will perform Loewe's GRAND CANTATA, "THE SEVEN SLEEPERS," and Bristow's "TE DEUM AND JUBILATE," on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, at the CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS. Choruses sustained by the FULL STRENGTH of the Society, aided by a GRAND ORCHESTRA FROM THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Further particulars in Monday's paper.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST HAS the honor to announce that her two Subscription Benefits will take place on the 16th and 21st instants, at Niblo's Saloon. Price, for the two Concerts, with reserved seats, $3. The subscription list open at BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 5 South-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body softly and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE restores the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 129 Washington st., Boston, &c.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good second-hand jobbing press; one of Gordon's, Pringles', or Lawrey's Press would be preferred. Address EDITOR STATEN ISLAND CHRONICLE, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 13, 1855. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance, in 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as meat and pastry cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house; has first-class references; also, by an English Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain seamstress; having acted in the above capacities, feel fully adequate to discharge any of the above duties entrusted to their charge. Apply this day, or Saturday, at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERienced, highly-recommended girl, of good manners and kind disposition, as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse; will be found to be a person who fully understands her business, truthful and honest, and desirous to please, and to appreciate a home more than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A WIDOW WOman and daughter, a girl of 16; the mother as cook and laundress; makes pastry, soups, and baking of all varieties; a most excellent washer and ironer; the daughter as waitress and chambermaid, and do neat sewing, or as regular chambermaid and do part of the washing; the mother $8, the daughter $6, if in one family, City or country. Call at No 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK and as seamstress, by two Protestant girls; to work in a small family, by a German girl; also as waiter and chambermaid, as dressmaker and seamstress as nurse and seamstress, and as chambermaid and fine laundress by experienced girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and as 1st in washing and ironing; understands her business; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man of superior address, a situation in a wholesale house, where he can make himself generally useful; writes a good hand and can make himself useful at anything his employers may require. Goods references can be furnished, or cash security. Address CONSTANT, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as very good plain cook in a private family; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she can get the best of City reference from her last employers. Apply at No. 180 West 22d-st.; can be seen for 2 days, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, either as cook or chambermaid; can act perfectly in either capacity; would prefer chamberwork for the Summer; can produce satisfactory City reference of over 12 years. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Protestant girls, situations, one as professed meat and pastry cook; can do all kinds of plain and fancy cooking in the best style; the other as chambermaid or laundress; can do all kinds of finishing and fluting. Call at No. 129 Weverley-place. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by an experienced man waiter; one who thoroughly understands his business. Can give the best City reference from his late employer. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., corner grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; is a good and rapid writer, and has some knowledge of the hardware trade; also, a long experience in the looking-glass and paint business and can influence some trade. Best of City references given. Address WALTER MOORE, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY GOOD SERVANTS of every description, at MORRIS OGHNERT & CO.'S, No. 363 Broadway, entrance in Franklin-st.; also, by coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 126 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY A competent woman, can dressmake and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go in the country and make herself generally useful if required. Apply at No. 76 Spring-st., near Broadway, in the dry goods store.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN BELONGING to the English Church, wishes a situation as seamstress or to travel to Europe or any part of the country; has three years City reference. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and as 1st in washing and ironing; understands her business; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN DESIRES a situation in a gentleman's family; he is an excellent servant in every respect, and strictly honest, trustworthy and respectable. Apply to Superintendent Servent's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing and waiting, and take care of children, &c. Apply for two or three days, at her present place, No. 28 Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young German, who speaks English and French, to travel with a gentleman or family to Europe. Apply at Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a small private family, by a young woman, who thoroughly understands her business. Has good City reference. Call at No. 198 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SILVER Plater, by a young man who has had four years' experience. Address J. R., No. 337 Centre-st.

TO LAWYERS.—AN ATTORNEY AT LAW, of four years' practice in this City, and four years' previous practice in the country, desires a situation as office or court attorney, general or special, in a law office in this City, at a liberal salary that would exclude his own business, or upon a more moderate salary with the privilege of transacting it. Address ATTORNEY, at the office of this paper.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—THE SERVICES OF A person as surveyor for an insurance company or any other business requiring experience, activity and general knowledge of the value of property, &c., the advertiser being a practical carpenter, having conducted the business over 20 years. Address immediately W A Y, at the office of the *Daily Times*. The most satisfactory reference given.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine st. There are now some excellent cooks, launderesses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; she must be accustomed to the care of children, and give City references. Apply at no. 28 Varick-st., St. John's-square, before 11 A M.

WANTED.—A DRUG CLERK IN A RETAIL store in Jersey City. To a young man who thoroughly understands the business, a permanent situation be offered. Address L. H. V., 365 3d-av., New-York, stating salary expected, references, &c.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN an iron house; one who has had some experience at book keeping, can write a good German and can bring satisfactory references, may apply, by letter, to Box No. 2,068 Post-Office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN INSURANCE office, a clerk for a steamer, a clerk and book-keeper for a railroad ticket-office, one conductor, one porter for a store, and one barkeeper. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as seamstress and dressmaker, one who thoroughly understands her business no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 260 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY WOMAN, WHO can come well recommended, to cook, wash and iron for a small family in the country, an hour's ride by railroad from the City. Apply at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A COOK WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business, and who will be willing to assist with the washing. Apply this day from 10 to 11 o'clock at No. 116 East 21st-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-RATE OPerator for Grover & Baker's machine; one accustomed to quilting. None others need apply, at No. 19 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL AS NURSE; SHE MUST be Protestant, and every way competent and reliable, with the best of recommendations. None other need apply. Call at No. 10 West 19th st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER, TO GO TO the West; liberal compensation. Address, with references, Box No. 963 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; one who thoroughly understands her business. Wages, $8. Apply at No. 101 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER IN A grocery store. Apply at No. 41 Vesey-st.

WE HAVE NOW THE VERY BEST SITUATIONS of all kinds in private families, hotels and boarding-houses. The highest wages will be given to good girls. Also, farmers, gardeners and waiters wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 115 Bowery.
C. MASON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 219 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.
F. P. FLAGLER.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENgage in a pleasant, safe, paying business, established seven years. $50,000 can be made this year. None but a person who can devote time to business need apply. References exchanged. Address BUSINESS, *Times* Office, New-York.

$200—A RARE CHANCE!—WANTED, A partner with this amount in a down-town coffee and restaurant, now in successful operation; extension of business necessary. Address AMERICUS, *Times* office. Reference exchanged.

STEAMBOAT WANTED.—WANTED TO charter a steam ferry-boat for one or two months, with privilege of the year. Apply to PAUL A. OLIVER, No. 58 Liberty-st.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING vision, suiting for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 3 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with or without board, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 419 4th av. The house is new and has every thing requisite for comfort and convenience. Best of

AUCTION SALES.

MIRRORS. MIRRORS. MIRRORS.
AT AUCTION PRICES.

We have on hand a very large and superior stock of Looking Glasses, which for good reason will be sold very low. Those intending to furnish this Spring, will do well to give us a call. C. K. GOVERT, No. 24 Broadway.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BROOKLYN LAND AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW, (Saturday) May 9, of the entire elegant and costly furniture, valuable paintings and beautiful works of art, contained in the residence No. 165 West 21st-st., a few doors east of 7th-av., commencing at 10 o'clock precisely. The furniture and other elegant arrangements of this house, is such as is seldom offered to the public through this medium of sale. The paintings, statuary and other works of art having been selected with strict reference to elevation of subject and chaste and classic designs. The whole will be for absolute and positive sale, without regard to weather. The goods to be removed immediately after the sale, for the prompt delivery of which a deposit will be required of all purchasers. Sale will commence in

DINING-ROOM.—At 10 o'clock, with large variety of elegant cut-glass ware, silver dining service, fruit baskets, salvers, spoons, forks, ice pitchers, kettles, elegant China sets to match, ivory and pearl cutlery; splendid carved extension table, opens eighteen feet; cost $400; with dining-room furniture of every description; immediately after which the parlor furniture will be sold, consisting of superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte made by Carman & Paushen, and used but four months; two splendid rosewood etageres, with marble tops, mirror fronts; over six hundred yards rich tapestry, royal Wilton and superfine carpets; in the house, two elegant full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, made to order two months ago, covered in rich satin; marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, four splendid mantel and pier mirrors, costly Sevres and Dresden China vases, with a beautiful collection of groups, statues and elegant parlor ornaments; also, a number of valuable oil-paintings; Turkish and reception chairs, in satin; rosewood cabinet, &c.; with elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, twenty elegant hair mattresses and bedding, lace and silk curtains, rich shades to thirty windows, sofas, lounges, clocks, four bronze and ormulu hand stoves, with all the gas fixtures of the house, oil cloths, stair carpets, marble hall stand, &c., with a great variety of furniture of every description not mentioned. Catalogues at house.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale of elegant rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and library furniture, velvet carpets, oil-paintings, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, bronze clocks, large and costly China vases and decorations, piano-forte and works of art, &c., &c. S. HOUGH will sell, as above, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, all the rich goods contained in the five-story brown-stone residence No 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near Loudon Terrace.

The basement is richly furnished throughout with solid oak extension table, 14 feet, carved oak, buffet and dining, and arm chairs to match; also, solid oak suite, tops in green reps, together with a very large assortment of rich decorated French China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware, solid silver tea and breakfast sets, castors, cake baskets, pitchers, goblets, spoons, forks, &c.

In the parlor are fine English tapestry carpets, solid rosewood etageres, side, centre and pier tables, bronze gas fixtures, Dresden China vases and ornaments, brocze and other clocks, easy and reception chairs, tauteuils, fine oil-paintings, valuable engravings, elegantly-carved solid rosewood suites in crimson and maroon, satin and green, and gold do., pier and mantel glasses, rich and heavily embroidered lace window curtains, gold band and other shades, ladies' escritoire, secretary bookcase, in carved rosewood, fine toned carved rosewood case, seven-octave piano, a superb instrument.

In the hall are English oil-cloth, velvet stair carpet and silver-plated rods, rosewood hall stand, with marble rest.

In the chambers are an elegant assortment of richly-carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, bookcases wardrobes, sofas, couches easy and rocking chairs, parlor chairs lace and muslin curtains, engravings, fine curled hair mattresses and good bedding, together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. All these goods are to be sold to be sold without any reserve. Catalogues now ready, and to be had at the house only Sale commences in the basement at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, and in the parlors at 11 o'clock A. M., and no postponement on any account.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE and WATER RIGHTS IN THE CITIES OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1857, (adjourned from May 5,) at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Assignees of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE:

Brooklyn—South 7th and 1st sts.—All the estate, right, title and interest of WILLIAM and RICHARD LAKE, in the lot, with buildings thereon known as Kings County Hotel, on northeast corner of South 7th and 1st sts., XIIIth Ward, immediately in front of Peck slip and Division-av. Ferries

All the estate of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE, in the following described property:

North 2d and Water sts., XIth Ward—Valuable dock property and buildings thereon, on northwest corner of North 2d and Water sts., being 150 feet on Water-st., and 236 feet on North 2d-st., with all the water rights appertaining thereto, to the permanent water line of East River.

Water-st., IIId Ward—Valuable dock property, with building thereon, near Fulton Ferry, having a front of 58 feet on Water-st., and 169 feet deep, with pier attached, extending 190 feet, including bulkhead.

New-York—James st., IVth Ward—Lot, with building thereon, No. 60 James-st. Lot 16.8x16.6.

DAVID PREVOOST,
JOHN L. DOYLE.
Assignees of WM LAKE & BROTHER.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
THE FOLLOWING CONDEMNED STORES will be sold at public auction at the Navy Yard Brooklyn, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on FRIDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of Chief of Bureau of Provisions, Clothing, &c.

PROVISIONS.
15 bbls. Beef, 6 bbls. Flour, 184 nels. Rice.
130 lbs. Beef, 2,494 bbls. Bread, 184 lbs. Butter
18 bbls. Pork, 123½ gallons Beans, 98 lbs. Cheese.
3 Bread Bags.

CLOTHING.
6¾ yards Sheeting, 2 pair Calf Shoes, 10 Blankets.
2¾ yards Canvas Duck, 1 pair Kip Shoes, 2¼ yards Satinet.

SMALL STORES.
234 lbs. Tobacco, 31 Thimbles, 15 Jackknives.
10 Shaving Boxes, 725 Needles, 6 Razor Straps.
14 Scissors, 1 bottle Mustard, 1 Mess Kettle.
7 Coarse Combs, 3 Cotton Handkerchiefs, 1 Tin Pan.
6 Shaving Brushes, 1 Tin Pot.

STEWARD STORES.
1 Lantern, 2 Flour Scoops, 2 Ladles.
500 Bean Bags, 4,000 Flour Barrels a large quantity of coarse Tin Pepper Boxes, a large quantity of empty barrels and boxes. GEO N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at salesroom No. 82 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock—Extensive sale of second hand furniture, comprising a general assortment of parlor, chamber, dining room and kitchen furniture, piano fortes, carpets, lace and other curtains, oil-cloth, paintings, &c., &c.; also, to close accounts, a large lot of superior new cabinet made furniture, amongst which is parlor and chamber suites in rosewood, mahogany and solid oak; enameled cottage suites; sofas, lounges, bookcases wardrobes, etageres, easy and rocking chairs, hair and fancy chairs, tea trays, and Marsala furniture, piano forte, pier work and fancy tables; escritoire dining tables; hair mattresses, palliasses, pillows, bolsters, oil-paintings, French plated mantel and pier mirrors; China, glass and diverplated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c.

ALSO—Three superior 6½ octave and 7 octave piano fortes N. B.—The particular attention of housekeepers and the trade is invited to this sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 9 Broad-st.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, without regard to cost, to close sales at No. 466 Broadway. A. C. TUTTLE will sell on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above store, (corner of Broome-st.,) the balance of FIRST-CLASS and WARRANTED FURNITURE of the stock of M. & L. A. WALTERS, comprising several rosewood parlor suites, rosewood and mahogany etageres, centre tables, sofas and chairs, French bedsteads and bureaus, fancy chairs, solid oak buffets with marble tops, chairs to match, together with a large assortment of first class cabinet work, warranted in every respect, and sold without reserve for cash, to close sales. Deposits required from all purchasers.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, MAY 8, AT 12 M., AT THE Salesroom, No. 233 Fulton-street, 37 vacant building lots, house and 8 lots on Rivers and Perry sts., Warren, and Baltic sts., and Bergen place, (or Clove Road,) in the XIXth Ward. The house is a modern built frame house, 1½ story and extension 12x16, fitted in for all modern conveniences, but 3 minutes' walk from 3 lines of cars. The lots are filled with choice varieties of fruit trees, vines and shrubbery. The location is on a good grade and among the many improvements on the Boerum track. Immediately opposite, renders it the best site for a suburban residence in this vicinity.

TERMS—$60 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for five or 5 years.

J. E VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S 15th Regular Spring Trade Sale of Hardware, Cutlery, Heavy Goods Japanned and Brass Goods, comprising an excellent assortment suitable for City and out-of-town buyers, will take place on Thursday, 7th May, at 10 o'clock at No 210 Pearl-st. The sale will commence with a large invoice of stock of a good order. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer
Office No 9 Broad st
LARGE FRENCH-PLATE MIRROR AT AUCTION. THIS DAY—A. C. TUTTLE will include in the sale of elegant furniture at No 466 Broadway THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, one large mirror, 60x66 inches, suitable for a restaurant or saloon, to be sold to the highest bidder.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF WARRANTED FURNITURE at auction, FRIDAY, May 8th, at Cohen's Building, No. 589 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock. If you want to get good work, such as tables, stands, corner-stands, piano stools, music-racks, wash stands, splendid hall suites, &c., be sure to come. J. H. Doughty, manufacturer, No. 125 Av. D, New York.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer
ROSES, &c., AT AUCTION.—W. S McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, (and every fair time week) at 10½ o'clock, at the seedsmen No 7 Johnst., standard roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, pæonies, &c., &c., in great variety, from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York at an appraisal of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the Office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. S. BENTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Board of the Land Office.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer
AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY Household Furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, gold silver ware, articles of vertu, &c.—E. NASH will sell, THIS DAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence in 14th-st., near 8th av., to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture of said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificent carved frames covered in satin and silk plush, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and sofa tables with stationary marble tops to match; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate-glass doors and back; superior oil paintings by distinguished artists; French plate pier and oval mirrors, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys; rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace do., massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly polished extension dining table 16 feet; china ware, cut glass ware, solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly china vases, clocks, &c.; also, all the chamber furniture containing an extensive variety both in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, rosewood hall-stand, stair carpets, oil-cloths, basement furniture, &c. Particulars in *Herald*.

WM. H. KNOX, auctioneer.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, &c.—WM. H. KNOX will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st, a large and general assortment of new and second hand furniture of every description, comprising in part Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany tête-à-têtes, mahogany marble top washstands and bureaus, cottage suites, marble top do, centre, side and card tables, Voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany rockers, mahogany and common bedsteads black walnut and cherry cribs, black walnut dining and extension tables, black walnut tea tables, mahogany spring-seat chairs, lounges and lounge beds, hair mattresses and palliasses, maple cane seat chairs, oil-paintings, astronomical and solar lamps, glass ware, &c.; also, a large lot of kitchen furniture, crockery, &c.—all to be sold without reserve. Good chance for dealers, as well as others in want of furniture; also, a fine lot of woolen blankets, linen sheets, pillow cases, counterpanes, &c., towels, &c., cane, kids, &c. &c. Also, gas chandeliers, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PIER GLASSES PARLOR SUITES.—M. DOUGHTY will sell THIS DAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture on the premises No. 126 West 28th-st., consisting in part of elegant velvet Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, pier-glasses, bookcases, French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, oak and mahogany dining tables, China crockery and glass ware, oil-paintings, rosewood lounges in velvet plush, with chairs to match, dress bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, oval and square mirrors, mahogany sofas and sofa bedsteads, mahogany chairs and rockers, silver-plated ware, stair carpets and rods, hall oil cloths, refrigerator, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of housekeepers. Deposits required.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 8, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., precisely, at the Central Sales Room, corner of Willoughby and Pearl streets, a large and general assortment of good plain second hand furniture, pier glass, oval mirrors, two Brussels carpets, paintings, &c. Purchasers will be required to remove their goods immediately after the sale, as we require the room to arrange for another large sale on Tuesday May 12. After which we shall have room to prepare for the annual sale of second-hand velvet Brussels, 3-ply, ingrain, stair carpets, oil cloths, &c., which will take place on Friday, May 15.

HENRY B. HERTS JR., Auctioneer.
BY HERTS & MOSS—ON FRIDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st, an entire house of elegant furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, mahogany do. in velvet and brocatel, pier mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, china and glass ware, silver ware, and every article used in housekeeping—removed for convenience of sale. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY B. HERTS JR., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, MAY 8, AT 11 o'clock, in the gallery over their salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st. 18 elegant Oil Paintings, of great merit the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Sale positive. Terms cash.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer
AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF READY MADE CLOTHING.—WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, will sell, THIS DAY, 3,000 garments of Spring and Summer clothing, by order of assignees. Catalogues now ready.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES'
SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME.
THE BEST FERTILIZERS KNOWN.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED.....$50 ₮ ton.
MAPES' POTASH PHOSPHATE.....$35 ₮ ton.
Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizers.....$40 ₮ ton.
In sacks of 160 lbs, each.

FRED. M'CREADY,
No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
AT THE NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS will find the IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers one of the best FERTILIZERS, as well as the cheapest substitute for manure, where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, contains no seeds of weeds, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 3 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—Comprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dielytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMITH J. EASTMAN, JOHN G. LLOYD
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York.
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs Stagg & Shay's Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
LARD 500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—200 tierces, an extra article for Cuba trade. 50 do do. Western, Sour, canvassed for shipping
SHOULDERS—100 bbls. Prime Western, Smoked.
LEAF—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New and Ordinary. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
SUGARS—200 hhds. 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago West India, Refined.
SYRUPS—1,000 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
For sale by Country and City Prime.
OILS—1,000 barrels Chicago and Western Rapeseed, for carrs Railroad Repacked.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S CELEBRATED SOAP—Superior to Castile for family use,
At 9¾ cents per pound.
For sale by SHEPARD & MORGAN,
No. 85 Pearl st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Builders', Manufacturers', Importing, And General Shelf Hardware Dealers', And American Scissors, Sheet Pocket and Table Cutlery, Mechanics', Carpenters', Cabinet Makers', Upholsterers', Carriage and Store Trade
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND TOOLS.
For sale by CONOVER & WALKER, No 296 Broadway.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. These are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 94 William st.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL—JAMES BELL NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 109 to No. 255 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be found at the Great Philadelphia sale prices. Dealers are invited to call.

JAMES B. NOE,
No. 255 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOURTEEN lots, bounded by Gates and Ralph ave. and Quincy-st., 250 feet from Broadway, IXth Ward, Brooklyn. Can be had low and on easy terms, as the owner, who is about leaving for Europe, is desirous of disposing of them immediately. Inquire of JAMES VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THAT DESIRABLE and well-finished three-story brick dwelling, No. 15 East 14th st., the corner of the block, north side, between the 4th av. and Broadway. The house contains 15 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and is altogether one of the most desirable residences in the City. It will be sold a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, N. J., within 15 minutes' walk of the Market-st. Depot a three-story frame dwelling house; house 26 feet wide by 42 deep; built in the best manner, and in complete order With the house one or more lots adjoining would be sold. Also, a number of desirable building lots in the same neighborhood. Apply to D. THURSTON, No. 24 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PRICE $20,000, THE DWELLING-house, buildings and grounds of the subscriber, containing 16 acres of park, lawn, garden, orchard and meadow, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite the city of Newark. Apply on the Premises, or to E. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. 13 south-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT ON MADISON-AV., southwest corner of Madison-av. and 41st-st. Front, on Madison-av., 24 feet; side on 41st-st., 93 feet 7½ inches. Inquire at the New-York University, corner University and Waverley places, of the janitor.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE—East side, 23 door north of 28th st.; price $9,500; one of the Goelet Leases just finished. One of the most perfect and elegant houses in New-York Terms $2,500 cash; $1,000 in 6 months, $1,000 in 12 months, $5,000 on or before May 1, 1858, with interest and privilege of paying $500 at any time. To be seen from 8 to 6 P. M. A rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, a piece of land, containing about fifty acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River 33 miles from New-York, distant one mile from two depots. The above property contains some of the most beautiful building sites on the river, the view being unsurpassed. The shore of the river is well wooded, and the place is bordered by a small stream. Will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city property, in whole or in part. For further particulars, apply to D. E. CRUGER. No. 86 Pine-st., basement.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The 3-story high basement brick house, No. 49 East 28th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements. Terms accommodating. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No 35 Wall-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depot, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. C. FOWLER, Tarrytown near the Depot.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—Two valuable lots on 8th-av., in vicinity of Central Park, between 47th and 48th sts., will be sold cheap and terms easy. Apply to R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

HOUSES TO LET

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 7 Bedford-place, (Fulton-av.) Brooklyn. The location is very pleasant and the neighborhood good. It is a well-built and finely-finished house, with all the modern improvements, large court yard, and extra deep yard; and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to R. L. CROOK, No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 8, or JNO L. LATHROP, No. 26 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE dwelling house, 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and about 3 acres of high land, choice fruit, &c., large barn and gardener's house, situate on the corner of Broadway and the Crescent, Astoria, L. I. Apply to WM M WHITNEY, No. 62 Pine-st, New-York, or on the premises to J. M. WHITNEY.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—A THREE story frame-house, No. 9 4th st., five minutes' walk from the ferries; rent reasonable. Inquire of PETER MURRAY, 2d-st., one door below South 6th-st., or No. 35 Malden-lane.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—OFFICES AT NO 62 BROADWAY, consisting of five rooms, most desirable located. They will be let separately or together. The rooms are all carpeted. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER, 62 Broadway.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 673 BROADWAY, CORNER of 4th-st., suitable for any business requiring display. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF BROWN-STONE FRONT house No. 223 4th av.; is newly painted and provided with gas, bath and water closet. Apply on the premises

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FOUR-STORY dwelling No 99 Prince st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 51 Chambers-st., third floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.

FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

PART OF A HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern improvements, to let; the second story consisting of four rooms, with one room on third story, with part use of bath room, water, cellar, &c., to a small respectable family; rooms newly painted and papered. Apply at No. 199 West 3 st-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

REMOVALS.

STEARNS & MARVIN
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR SALAMANDER SAFES
from No. 146 Water-st.,
to No. 40 Murray-st, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED MOST RESpectfully informs her friends and customers that she has removed her Millinery Ware Rooms from No. 387 to No. 702 Broadway, 3d door above 4th st., west side.
M. L. KING, No 702 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—W. P. B. CURTIS, SOLE AGENT for Rousseau Grey & Co's celebrated Dixie Company Pianc-fortes, has removed from No 417 to No. 427 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., where he will be happy to see his friends and patcns.

LEES & WALLER HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 South William-st., to No. 79 Beaver-st., corner Hanover.

DOCTOR A. J. HENRIQUES HAS REmoved to No. 59 7th-av., corner of 15th-st.

STEAM POWER.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewing privileges, with or without steam power. Apply to

BROMLEY & DOVEE, No. 52 Wall-st. &

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—Rear of No. 69 Ann-st., between William and Nassau; 3 floors 100x20; fine light and space; steady power; intended for any kind of manufacturing business. Rent low. Apply to WILDEY & BUTLER, Machinists, or JAS LOX, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Gill-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. S. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 76 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. S. J.

PRINTING.

ANTI-PHOTOGRAPHIC CHECKS.—GEO. F. NESBITT & CO., corner Pearl and Pine sts., (Cash entrance in Pine-st.) the controversy at present exciting the attention of the newspapers, has to say that they were the first to introduce Anti Photographic Checks in a style precluding the possibility of duplicating by Photographic or any other process, and at a trifling advance over the cost of printing a plain check. The following certificate from the first Photographic artist in the country, is respectfully referred to: "If I can be certain that I know of no process in the Photographic or other art by which the Checks exhibited by Messrs. George F. Nesbitt & Co., and experimented upon by me, can be copied or duplicated, and believe it to be entirely secure against counterfeiting."

J. GURNEY, Photographic Artist.

GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO., Stationers and Printers, Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl st., corner of Pine.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 171 and 173 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & DASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed to the best style, with copper-faced type, the lowest rates.

CHEAP AND RAPID PRINTING.—TURNBULL & PROVOST, steam job printers, No. 18 Spruce-st., first floor. Designs for country merchants.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECKLER'S. No. 27 Fulton st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of these fine-surfaced playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SCOTT, BART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—COTTAGE, &c., AT NEW DORP, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. GIGNOUX, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Flagerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 357 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN HEMPstead, L. I., 20 miles from New-York by railroad, and 15 minutes' walk of railroad depôt. This is a very desirable country residence, now owned and occupied by T. Tilt, Esq. It is a large square house, and has been built but a few years, piazza and high columns in front, overlooking the village, with 28 acres of land, a young bearing orchard, with a variety of fruit, consisting of apples pears, peaches cherries, grapes, &c. It will be sold on very reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of T. TILT, H. on the premises, or of HENRY E. CORNWELL, Hempstead.

TO LET, NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A neat, comfortable and commodious cottage, partly furnished, with or without 50 acres of land, stable fruit, &c., about a mile and a half from the railroad depôt, at Morristown, and for healthfulness, beauty of situation, coolness through the Summer, pure air, good water and entire freedom from musquitoes is unsurpassed. Rent moderate. Apply to MR. T. CANFIELD, at Morristown, or to J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Half mile from the depôt and near the Rye beach, the country seat lately occupied by Andrew Clark, Esq., (2 acres of land more, if desired.) The house is two story and attic, 38 by 48, with an extension beautifully situated, well shaded and in good order. There is a fine garden and an abundance of fruit of various kinds; also, good stable, carriage-house, &c. This property will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No 27 Wall st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to fifty acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery; also, an elegant villa site. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third-story, front.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For good City property, 20 miles from this City by railroad one hour's ride from New-York and communication hourly, three minutes' walk from the depôt, 2½ acres of land, all kinds of fruit in abundance, house and out-buildings nearly new and modern. Possession at any time. Location very pleasant and perfectly healthy. Apply to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, room No. 7, over Bank of Commerce, corner Nassau and Cedar sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE family leaving for Europe—12 acres of land, abundance of fruits of the choicest kind, selected and planted by the owner; extensive views of the Hudson south and west; for retirement and health unsurpassed, fine springs, good schools and churches, at Claremont, near Sing Sing. Plans and particulars at

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Bond-st.

FOR SALE LOW—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A good country residence and outbuildings; all nearly new; with four acres of land, a fine garden with all kinds of fruit, in Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of Railroad depôt. Terms easy Price $2,700 Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No 176 Broadway. Also, for sale in New Jersey, one door below Malden lane, a good farm of 73 acres. Price $4 000.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, 20 miles from the City Hall, and 1½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad Station and steamboat landing at Hastings, with coach house, stable, garden shrubbery, fruit, &c., and about 10 acres of land. Apply to I. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, incomplete order, one cottage having eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each, of their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No 208 Front-st., up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 12 rooms, gas, heater, good water, plenty of shade and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 99 Wall-st., office 29, or of H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers.

TO LET—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDson River, a valuable country seat, with superior water privileges, abundance of fruit, healthy situation, scenery unsurpassed. The same may be rented furnished for six months or a year, or can be had for one or two years without furniture. Address S. A., Box No. 2,749 Post-Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY HOUSE at Fort Washington, a handsome cottage, containing 19 rooms, besides the cellars; piazza on three sides; views unsurpassed. Location perfectly healthful and within 3 minutes' walk of the station. Rent $600. Inquire of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, first class, one hour's ride from the City, by railroad, and one half mile distant from the depôt. Scenery unsurpassed; garden, fruit, carriage-house, stables, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 134 Pearl st.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—"Locust Lawn," at Flushing, L. I., on the White-stone road, ¾ mile from railroad and steamboat landing. A house furnished or unfurnished, with 23 acres of land in a high state of cultivation. Apply at No. 85 2d-av.; to DANI'L M. FRYE.

TO LET IN STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SIX months, a commodious, well furnished

NEW-YORK CITY.

The City Finances.

Comptroller FLAGG has made the following communication to the Common Council concerning the City Finances:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1857.

To the Common Council:

The City Treasury during the last sixteen months has labored under severe embarrassments, and for a considerable portion of the time has been unable to meet the heavy and constantly increasing demands made upon it.

With an annual tax of seven or eight millions of dollars, those who are not familiar with the extensive operations of the Treasury do not readily appreciate the cause of this embarrassment.

It may not be inappropriate at this time to show what the Treasury has been called to perform during the last sixteen months—the means at its command—and the magnitude of the work it has accomplished.

The ordinary expenses of the City Government for the year 856 was shown in the recent annual report of the Comptroller, page 39, equal to $4,589,925 72. This sum was provided for in the tax levy of 1856.

The total amount paid to the State for the State Schools and the support of the State Government in 1856 was $638,633 37, (see page 38.) There was also paid on account of the Free Schools of our own City, in addition to the sum received from the State School Fund, the sum of $268,284 35. The foregoing sums were included in the tax levy of 1856.

On the 5th of February, 1856, the Supreme Court confirmed the report of the Commissioners for the acquisition of lands for the Central Park. The awards for these lands amounted to $5,189,000. The Park law required that these awards should be paid by the City Treasury; immediately after the confirmation of the report. There was not a dollar in the Treasury to pay this large sum, and how were the Corporation to get the money? The act provided that the Corporation might borrow for the purpose; declared that the interest should not exceed 5 per cent. The Comptroller advertised for a loan at 5 per cent., but, as money could not then be obtained at this rate, a large portion of the awards for the Park could not be paid.

On the 5th of May, 1856, a debt of $516,000 for building stock became payable, and was paid from the Sinking Fund.

On the 14th of August, 1856, awards to the amount of $706,000 became due on account of the acquisition of lands for the new Croton Reservoir. The law in this case also required that the money should be borrowed at an interest not exceeding 5 per cent. In this case the Comptroller did not go through the useless form of advertising for a loan, but issued circulars to those having awards, setting forth that they had a right of action against the Corporation by applying to the Common Council, and a suit before any competent Court. At the same time the Comptroller pointed out the impracticability of paying the awards without an act of the Legislature authorizing an increase of the interest to be paid. And he also informed them that if they awaited the action of tee Legislature he would pay them their awards as soon as the money could be obtained, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. from the 14th of August to the date of payment.

In the manner before described, about $3,000,000 due to individuals, whose property had been taken from them without their consent, were expended from February and August, 1856, to March and April, 1857.

In many cases those having awards were in absolute need of their pay, and it is quite remarkable that so large a sum, in the hands of hundreds of individuals, was permitted so quietly to remain in a state of suspension. It shows a commendable forbearance on the part of the involuntary creditors of the City.

The payments on account of work done payable by assessment in the year 1856 amounted to the sum of $1,164,624 64, in cash and assessment bonds.

The total receipts from all assessment sources were $1,107,999 85. Leaving a deficiency of receipts in their accounts for 1856 of $56,624 79, in addition to the large sum deficient in previous year. These details are stated in the last report of the Comptroller, p. 39.

During the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1856, the total payments made from the City Treasury were $29,234,145 82. This largely exceeds the payments of any previous year, as explained in the report alluded to, p. 9.

To bring us up to the 1st of January, 1857, when we commenced the fiscal year with the following balances to the credit of the Treasury, viz.:

On account of the Sinking Fund..... $710,139 60
On account of the City Treasury..... 4,441,163 23

Total..... $2 221,301 83

On the 1st of February, 1857, the Sinking Fund was called on to redeem the Water Loan stock, issued for money borrowed in 1842, to the amount of $300,000.

There has been paid to the State Treasury, since the 1st of January, the sum of $331,000, on account of the State School tax, and $140,000 on account of the State mill tax. To pay this sum of $331,000, money has been borrowed on revenue bonds, in anticipation of the tax to be levied in September next.

There was also to be paid awards on the Central Park a total sum of $1,240,000, and for award on the Croton Reservoir the sum of $706,000, equal to a total of $1,908,000. Laws were passed by the Legislature on the 13th of February, authorizing stock to be issued at 6 per cent. for 20 and 30 years, to pay these awards. The Comptroller gave notice for a 6 per cent. loan for the Croton Reservoir to the amount of $1,000,000. This loan was taken at par, the Comptroller bidding for $400,000 for the sinking fund to make up the amount.

In regard to the Central Park, the Comptroller made an arrangement with the representatives of two estates to take 8 per cent. stock at par for the amount of their claims, equal to $400,000. Notice was then given for a loan of $600,000, and the sum was taken at about par.

As soon as these loans were effected, the Comptroller gave notice that on and after the 15th of April he would issue revenue bonds at 7 per cent., from $500 and upward, in anticipation of the taxes of 1857. From the 15th of April to May 2, inclusive, loans have been made for 6, 9 and 12 months to the amount of $1,876,060. But during the same period, payment has been made of revenue bonds issued in 1856, to the amount of $1,491,643 34.

After the passage of the Tax bill very heavy payments were made on account of arrearages of 1856, and for the ordinary expenses of the City government for the first quarter of the year 1857. The sum of $61,204 10 has also been advanced in the meantime on account of assessment contracts beyond the sums collected on the same account.

All these operations have not only swallowed up the $1,876,060 borrowed on revenue bonds, and the balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, but have taken a quarter of a million of dollars from the sum actually provided and brought into the Treasury for the payment of awards on the Central Park and Croton Reservoir; and in many cases the drafts given for these awards have been dishonored after the claimants had actually executed releases for the bonds taken from them by the Corporation.

In report made to the Board of Aldermen, April 20, 1857, the excess of payments for opening, regulating and grading streets, &c., beyond the amount received, is stated to be about $3,000,000, and the attention of the Common Council is called to these particulars.

The Sinking Fund, for the payment of the debt, and the interest thereon, is in a highly prosperous condition.

There is a balance at the Bank to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of $750,000 to $800,000. But, it is to be borne in mind, that that fund will be called upon in January next to pay a debt which then falls due of $3,000,000. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, to keep all the resources of the Sinking Fund in a condition to be applied to the payment of the debt from time to time, as opportunities may be presented for purchasing the stock, or be available for its ultimate reimbursement in January.

The surplus revenues of the Sinking Fund have heretofore been used indiscriminately for all demands on the Treasury. This will no longer be done. When the surplus cannot be readily invested in the Stock debt for which it is pledged, it may temporarily be loaned to the Treasury on 6 per cent. revenue bonds, payable at such times from the next levy as may secure the prompt application of the money to the redemption of the pledge of the Sinking Fund. This will secure the Sinking Fund the interest, at all times, on its surplus funds. This matter has been too much neglected heretofore, owing in some manner to the agitation of the question in regard to obtaining interest on Treasury deposits. It will not be any longer delayed in the hope of accomplishing any object of this kind for the advancement of the interests of the City. And I ask, further, that the fact, finding that we had three millions and a half of dollars in the Treasury, of which $850,000 belonged to the Sinking Fund, the Comptroller called a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the purpose of placing $400,000 in the New-York and United States Trust Companies, until the money should be wanted to pay the Water Loan Debt in February following. Instead of that readiness to seize the first safe opportunity for adding $6,000 to the Sinking Fund, by an interest on deposits, which there was good reason to hope for from the publicly expressed opinions of several of the Commissioners, and from the zeal for the public interest, of all of them, the Yeas and Nays taken on the occasion present only two affirmative votes. This proposition was accompanied by a report from the Finance Department, a copy of which is annexed, marked A. This information is done to the Common Council in order that they may take such steps as they deem necessary in regard to interest on Treasury deposits. The course of investment suggested at the commencement of this subject will secure interest on the surplus of the Sinking Fund, and with the prospect of a surplus in the account payable from taxation the surplus will exist only for a short period.

On Monday, the tax account at the Bank was over drawn $22,000. Appended to this communication is a statement of the account made out by the Book-keeper in the Finance Department, between the Bank and the treasury for the last two years. The overdrafts have sometimes been a little scarce, but they bear no proportion to the heavy balances which the Banks at times have had in their vaults.

The State for thirty years has had an arrangement with the Banks in Albany, the terms of which are that the Canal Fund shall receive 3 per cent. interest on its surplus funds, and shall pay to the Deposit Banks 6 per cent on overdraft. The Treasury Banks of this City have at all times from one to three and a half millions of dollars or the public money, without payment of any interest at all; and I respectfully submit to the Common Council that, on a full view of the subject, they will be convinced that the Finance Department, in occasionally overdrawing, has not dealt harshly with them.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

The Newburg Mystery—The Body of the Girl Still Unrecognized.

Another attempt was made yesterday at Newburg, by the Coroner and Sheriff, to solve the mystery which still hangs over the fate of the young girl, but so far nothing whatever has been disclosed to lead to the identification of the body, or to point to the cause of her death. The town is still intensely excited upon the subject, and nothing else is thought of or talked about; every imaginable theory is proposed, but nothing is proved. Some are inclined to connect the tragedy with the mysterious trunk found in the open field not far from the body. This trunk may have contained the body, which was large enough for the purpose, and the body have been brought from a distance to the spot where it was discovered. Others suppose the girl may have been landed from the opposite shore alive, and met her fate near the spot where she was found; whilst others consider the body an anatomical subject, which after being stolen and carried part of the way to some doctor's dissecting-room was found too far decomposed for dissection, and to save trouble or detection in attempting to reach the river, was left in the open field.

NEWBURG, Thursday, May 6, 1857.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

In an article in your issue of this morning headed "A Case of Circumstantial Evidence," and in which you refer particularly to the case of the young woman found dead near this place, you made use of the following language:

"Now be it remarked, that the body was interred hastily, and without any competent medical evidence—at least none that has found its way to us—to show that the deceased did actually die of the wounds and other marks of violence which were visible 'about her neck and head;' no sufficient autopsy was made to demonstrate that these marks were not designedly made upon a body already dead, &c."

This is simply a mistake, and in justice to those who have acted in this matter, as well as myself, I would state that

First—The body which was found on Thursday was not interred until Sunday following, and was then deposited in a vault where it can be seen and examined so long as it may be in condition to be identified.

Second—A thorough and complete *post mortem* examination was made of the body on Saturday by myself, assisted by at least half a dozen *competent* physicians. The fact that the blow received upon the head behind the ear was given before death, and that it was the cause of death was fully and satisfactorily determined, and the deposition of the physicians at the inquest on Saturday explicitly so stated.

By publishing this you will do away with a wrong impression in the minds of those who have read the article referred to, and oblige yours, &c.,

SMITH ELY, M. D.

COUNTERFEIT ON THE PARK BANK.—Some one-dollar bills of the Park Bank altered to tens, were shown us yesterday. The alteration is made in a very bungling manner, the 8 on the dollar not being added, so the counterfeit bill reads "Ten Dollar."

Fires.

IN BESTER-STREET.

A fire broke out in the six-story brick building, rear of 199 Bester-street, owned by JOHN SNOAR, and occupied by JACOB ZEIGLER, as a sofa and chair manufactory. The damage done to the furniture, stock, and tools, is estimated at $4,000; insured in the Beekman Company for $2,000. The building was damaged to the extent of about $3,000; insured in the Rutgers Company for $4,000. The fire is supposed to have ignited accidentally.

IN THIRTY SIXTH STREET.

About 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in BERRY's cabinet-shop, in Thirty sixth street, near Tenth-avenue, and soon spread to some other buildings. The entire loss amounts to not more than $2,000. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

IN THIRTY THIRD STREET.

A fire broke out at 3½ o'clock A. M. yesterday among some stables in Thirty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, belonging to JACKSON FOWLER. Two horses and a cow, belonging to Mr FOWLER, were burned to death, and the stables were damaged to the extent of about $1,000. No insurance.

IN PEARL-STREET.

At a few minutes past 1 yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the large fancy goods store of W. H CAREY & Co., No. 243 Pearl-street. It was soon put out, but considerable damage was done by water.

SUICIDE.—LORENZO DENGLER, a German, aged 40 years, committed suicide on the Battery between 11 and 12 o'clock Wednesday night, by shooting himself in the breast with a pistol. The body was taken to the First Ward Station-house, where an inquest was held on it by Coroner PERRY. Various papers in German, and addressed to his friends, were found upon the person of deceased. In some of them his intention to commit suicide was avowed. Want appeared to be the impelling cause. Verdict—"Suicide by shooting."

☞ JERRY MCGOWAN, *alias* "Red-headed Jerry," was committed yesterday by Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of knocking down and robbing MARTIN W. DOYLE of his watch, a few nights since, in the Fifth Ward.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, May 8.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 103, 28 to 36 inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 699, 705, 727, 728, 730, 731, 732, 734 to 739, 741, 742. *Part II.*—Nos. 288, 714, 527, 743, 744, 745, 748 to 754, 528, 601.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 594, 482, 328, 356, 394, 549, 249, 255, 41, 557, 635, 636, 640, 644, 645, 647, 653, 655, 572, 661, 668, 671, 678, 684, 686, 689, 690, 582, 406, 430, 620, 84, 535, 339.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Justices OSBORN and WOOD sat yesterday upon the bench of the Court of Special Sessions. The Calendar was a very light one. Thomas S. Merritt was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months for an assault and battery on his wife Esther. His daughter was one of the witnesses in the case.

Mary Hickel pleaded guilty to an assault upon John McLean—two months in the Penitentiary.

Edward Cresmer was put at the bar for stealing a coat, valued at $18, from Edward Prudhomme. He pleaded guilty, and was "sent up" for three months.

Mary Shea was arraigned for an assault and battery upon John Nann. She was adjudged guilty, but judgment was suspended.

Thomas Clemens pleaded guilty to an assault upon John Watson. He was fined $20.

Julia Mahoney and Margaret Money were next placed at the bar charged with assaulting Ellen O'Connor. They pleaded not guilty, and announced their readiness for trial. A great many witnesses were sworn, and a strong effort made to show that the prisoners were innocent; but they were adjudged guilty. They were each sentenced to imprisonment in the City Prison for ten days.

Julia Burns was sent to Blackwell's Island for two months for stealing one dollar's worth of cotton from one of the docks. The Court were of opinion that it would be a charity to send her to a place where she could be taken care of.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—MAY 7.

Before Hon E. D. Culver, City Judge.

Stephen Scammon vs. *Francis Swift.*—In this case, which was an action to recover damages for a brutal assault and battery, the Jury came into court and rendered a verdict of $3,000 in favor of the plaintiff. On the former trial the verdict was $5,000.

☞ Brooklyn Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 108, 224, 237, 257½, 262, 267, 273 of the March Calendar, and Nos. 6, 7, 9 and 16 of the April Calendar.

[Advertisement.]

REASONS FOR USING BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—FIRST—Because they are entirely vegetable.

PROOF—Put one of these pills on a red hot iron and it will become charcoal. Pills having minerals in their composition will leave a residuum which becomes red hot, and even a white heat by the further application of fire.

SECOND—BRANDRETH'S Pills are universal in their application, and never fail to cure, or greatly alleviate, because they assist and harmonize with nature.

PROOF—Universal experience.

DEDUCTION—All animals cure themselves when sick with vegetable purges—let men do likewise.

[Advertisement]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The spectacle-drama "Cleopatra, or the Battle of Actium," that was brought out at this house on Monday last, has been drawing crowds; it is to be repeated again this evening, with the comic ballet of the "School in an Uproar," and the thrilling drama of "Warlock of the Glen." Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, and all the favorites.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—All ordinary scented waters are utterly vapid when compared with this. It exhales the breath of flowers, gathered in the full redolence of their perfume sprinkle it around, and it freights the air with fragrance. A few drops on the handkerchief render it precious to the sense. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every known disease, pain, or ailment of the stomach, bowels, liver, or organs of respiration, is controllable by this remedy, which acts directly upon the blood, the bile, and all the fluids of the body, freeing them from impurity, and giving tone to the organization by which they are prepared and circulated. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

REXFORD'S BITTERS.—Carminative, Tonic, Stomachic, Anti-Dyspeptic, Alterative, and deliciously Aromatic.

Prepared with the greatest care, entirely from vegetables, and while they possess highly sanative properties, are entirely innocent in their effects.

Prepared only by L. M. REXFORD, of Binghamton, and sold only by him and F. S COZZENS, Sole Agent, No, 73 Warren-street, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 389 Broadway, two doors above the Park. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depot, No. 349 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PRESSE & LODIN,

SPANISH OIL OF PISTACHIO NUTS.—"The beauty of the raven tresses of the Spanish ladies have excited the admiration of every visitor to Madrid. No other hair-dressing fluid is used but the Expressed Oil of Pistachio Nut, which is as common here with the mountain peasant as the Court beauty."—*Gordon's Month in Spain.* INGEE & Co., Chemists, No. 399 Broadway, and agents for Frangipanni Perfume.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Broadway stores have heretofore been associated with high prices. R. T WILNS has, now ver, inaugurated a new system there. With four spacious warerooms, filled with the choicest French and home-manufactured millinery, he is selling 25 per cent. under ordinary Broadway rates. Go and see his superb Spring bonnets, dress caps, straw goods, silk goods and artificial flowers, at No. 251 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM.—LINCH'S ANTI RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Just in store from our own factory, fifty dozen custom made shirts, assorted to suit all sizes. They will be sold at $24 per dozen, or $12 the half dozen, and warranted in every particular.

T. & W. A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Corner of Murray and Greenwich streets.
Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used Olive Tar, and whose unsolicited use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. B. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pub. of the *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N.Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Cazneau, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Sanford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An elderly man, named MICHAEL COOK, while driving some cattle to a pound in Brooklyn, dropped dead at the corner of Lafayette-avenue and Oxford-st. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that death was caused by a disease of the heart. Deceased resided at No 63 Livingston street, to which place the body was removed.

MISSING.—BRADDOCK WELLS, an old soldier, but more recently a conductor on the Flushing-avenue line of Brooklyn cars, has been missing for several weeks under circumstances which excite apprehensions for his safety.

The National Hotel Disease.

No. 403 F-STREET,
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5, 1857.

The first account which I received of the extraordinary disease in the "National," was from a gentleman who had been employed as steward or head waiter in the hotel. At the time he communicated the information, he was in the employ of Mr. MURRAY, at whose house I was boarding. He said a large number of persons were sick; that Dr. HALL was overwhelmed with business; that the hotel was *poisoned*, and that people would find out it was poisoned. Having many friends at the National, I inquired particularly his authority for such statements. He said he had been employed at the "d—d place," and that he had just left it because it was nothing but a hospital, which no one could remain in it with safety. He then indulged in a perfect torrent of abuse of the proprietors; his invective was personal and continual, and he never failed to improve an opportunity to urge a boarder to leave the hotel, or to prevent a stranger entering it. His regular and extraordinary abuse of the proprietors, whom I had always found to be as gentlemanly and courteous as any men with whom I had ever had any intercourse, satisfied me that there had been some misunderstanding, and that his charges were prompted by no motive short of the gratification of personal revenge.

Having, in conjunction with a large number of friends, spent a portion of almost every evening of several weeks at the National—having drank the water almost as regularly as that of any other hotel in the place, and believing it next to impossible for anything like a plague to break out in the middle of Winter, I did not credit the ex-steward's statements, but was surprised to find, a short time after he had made them, that several of my friends, who had been in the city but a little while, were already suffering severely from sickness, which they had contracted after their arrival.

In answer to an inquiry, the man stated two distinct and incompatible causes of the disease, viz.: copper saucepans and poisoned rats.* I have no evidence that his own course was not justifiable, and merely allude to him as one that might be able to throw some light upon the mystery which eashrouds the National malady.

I learned, yesterday, from a man employed at the President's, that he did all in his power, after leaving the hotel, to secure the situation of steward at the White House, and that, failing in his efforts, he left Washington for Boston, or some other city of the East, where, I believe, he had formerly lived.

G. P. BUELL.

It will be remembered that our Washington correspondent "S," in a letter discussing the endemic and its causes, published several weeks ago, stated that the "rat" story originated with a discharged waiter. We understand that the person referred to by him is the one to whom Mr. BUELL alludes. His own statement that he left the hotel voluntarily because of the sickness is false. On the contrary, he was discharged for insulting lady boarders, who complained of his impertinence, and to one of whom he had proposed to introduce a stranger gentleman boarding at the house, who, as he said, had fallen in love with her. After his discharge he went to the Murray House, and gave currency to reports against the National Hotel as above related. It will be seen that his statements under such circumstances are worth little as evidence, unless it is charged that he himself was a party to a scheme for administering poison. The copper saucepan story has been contradicted repeatedly upon abundant and satisfactory evidence. Whatever the cause of this mysterious sickness, the malignant statements of this waiter throw no light whatever upon them.

* He did not seem to rely much upon the rat story, but urged, with great earnestness and confidence, his theory that the provisions were poisoned, and that all who should eat at the house would die. His language at so early a day, when no one imagined the disease would prove fatal or become general, seems to have hardly been without the unction of prophecy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 7.

$1,500	Indiana State 5s.	93¾	15	Mich. Cen. R R....	94¾
6,000	Virginia 6s.....	91¾	60	do.....	94¾
1,000	Georgia State 6s.	96	430	Mich. S. & N.I. R.R.	63
3,000	Missouri State 6s.	82¾	00	do.....	b5 62
18,000	Erie R Cv.bs.	71	78	00	do.....	s10 63
600	Hud. R.R. 1stm.	98	200	do.....	c 62¾
3,000	do.....	97¾	150	do.....	b3 t 62¾
2,000	H. R 1stm. ex. int.	79	345	do.....	s3 62¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	89¾	200	do.....	s3 62¾
7,000	do.....	99¾	225	do.....	b60 63
4,000	do.....	99¾	110	do.....	s60 62½
5,500	do.....	99¾	250	do.....	s3 63
10,000	L. C. & M. S. R. p.h.	85½	50	do.....	s10 63
3,000	N. Y. C. R. 7 p.c. bs.	101	100	Reading Railroad..	84¾
10	Ocean Bank.....	96	100	do.....	s3 80¾
5	do.....	96¾	100	do.....	s10 80¾
13	Am. Ex. B. Scrip...	108	300	do.....	s3 80¾
10	American Ex. Bk..	112	100	do.....	s3 80¾
5	Com. In Co.....	105	300	do.....	s3 t 80¾
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	121	200	Ill. C. R. R.....	s60 132
50	do.....	124	100	do.....	s60 133
85	Penn. Coal Co.....	93	100	do.....	c 133½
100	Cent. Coal Co....	139	17½	250	do.....	134
55	Pennsylvania Railroad..	92¾	50	do.....	b30 134
50	do.....	93	45	Clev. & Pitts R R.	47¾
10	N. Y. C. R. R....	86¾	50	do.....	47¾
577	do.....	86¾	1	do.....	48
100	do.....	86¾	34	Gal. & Chi. R. R...	96½
300	do.....	86¾	265	do.....	96¾
200	do.....	86¾	100	do.....	96¾
100	do.....	86¾	120	do.....	96¾
500	do.....	86¾	150	do.....	s60 97
100	do.....	86¾	10	do.....	96¾
200	Erie Railroad.....	45¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	b4 65
100	do.....	45¾	300	do.....	c 67¾
100	do.....	45¾	100	do.....	b10 68
100	do.....	45¾	300	do.....	67¾
100	do.....	45¾	300	do.....	67¾
100	do.....	45¾	100	do.....	b60 67¾
100	do.....	45¾	100	do.....	s10 67¾
100	do.....	45¾	100	do.....	b7 67¾
100	do.....	45¾	100	do.....	c 67¾
100	do.....	45¾	100	do.....	s30 67
200	do.....	45¾	25	Cin. & Ind. R.R.	99¾
100	do.....	45¾	50	do.....	97½
100	Cleve. & Pitts R.	118	8	do.....	78¾
25	Chi. Gal. & Ind. R.R.	103	100	do.....	b30 78¾

TUESDAY, MAY 7—P. M.

The Official Custom-House Returns of the Foreign Trade at this port of New-York for the month of April were made up this afternoon, and present an

Import of Dutiable Goods, cons'n direct..	$11,155,539
Dutiable Goods Warehoused.....	8,168,142
Free Goods.....	995,429
Total entries April, 1857.....	$20,279,109
Against same month last year.....	19,962,667
Increase of Entries this year.....	$316,433

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $939,218, against $95,162 same month last year. The amount of Goods withdrawn from Warehouse was $2,287,315, or $5,880,827 less than went into Warehouse.

The Export Clearances of the month were in

Domestic Produce.....	$5,132,160
Foreign Goods re-exported.....	509,945
Specie.....	3,353,895
Together.....	$8,996,950
Against April, 1856:	
Produce.....	$5,229,436
Foreign re-exported.....	270,290
Specie.....	2,217,035—$7,716 761
Increased Clearances this year.....	$1,310,189

We annex our usual summary, by months, of the Foreign Trade and Gold movements of the port of New-York for 10 months of the current Treasury year, beginning July 1, 1856:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July.....	$25,477,000	$16,240,000
August.....	23,816,000	16,458,000
September.....	15,225,000	13,915,000
October.....	13,731,000	15,551,000
November.....	14,147,000	11,933,000
December.....	11,786,000	15,416,000
January.....	18,120,000	15,524,000
February.....	24,501,000	15,964,000
March.....	20,074,000	20,146,000
April.....	20,279,000	19,963,000
Total 10 months.	$187,106,000	$160,110,000
Foreign Specie.....	5,601,000	731,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July.....	$6,901,000	$3,961,000
August.....	5,613,000	4,281,000
September.....	7,045,000	5,229,000
October.....	6,130,000	6,614,000
November.....	7,542,000	8,344,000
December.....	8,217,000	8,820,000
January.....	4,544,000	5,258,000
February.....	5,399,000	5,409,000
March.....	7,904,000	8,044,000
April.....	5,162,000	5,229,000
Total 10 months.	$64,487,000	$61,189,000
Foreign re-exported....	4,619,000	3,792,000

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July.....	$7,772,000	$2,923,000
August.....	3,202,000	2,609,000
September.....	3,739,000	1,832,000
October.....	4,997,000	1,188,000
November.....	2,956,000	1,012,000
December.....	1,779,000	987,000
January.....	1,308,000	105,000
February.....	1,832,000	1,204,000
March.....	2,175 000	2,584,000
April.....	3,555,000	1,217,000
Total 10 months....	$33,115,000	$15,661,000

NEW-YORK EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TEN MONTHS.

	1856-7. Treas. y ar July 1.	1855-6. Treas. year July 1
Domestic Produce.....	$64,487,000	$61,189,000
Foreign Re-exported...	4,619,000	3,792,000
Specie.....	33,115,000	15,661,000
Total of all Exports.	$102,221,000	$80,642,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF U. STATES AT NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July.....	$5,401,544	$3,787,342
August.....	5,284,118	4,290,796
September.....	3,702,199	3,523,979
October.....	3,391,281	3,329,195
November.....	2,774,844	2,171,708
December.....	2,381,969	2,984,942
January.....	4,537,378	3,683,656
February.....	5,117,250	3,592,588
March.....	3,752,184	4,405,022
April.....	3,301,607	3,973,375
Total 10 months.....	$39,644,324	$35,742,213

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA AT NEW-YORK

1856-7. From July 1.		1855-6. From July 1.	
July 14.....	$1,705,301	Aug. 9.....	$338,972
July 15.....	85,460	July 11.....	839,615
July 27.....	1,649,896	July 26.....	1,805,407
Aug. 14.....	1,473,876	Aug. 5.....	949,035
Aug. 29.....	1,465,157	Aug. 11.....	904,489
Sept. 14.....	1,607,658	Aug. 26.....	1,265,616
Sept. 27.....	1,567,148	Aug 28.....	712,000
Oct. 12.....	1,696,033	Sept. 8.....	1,095,797
Oct. 18.....	156,563	Sept. 11.....	979,864
Oct. 29.....	1,681,967	Oct. 1.....	1,788,509
Nov. 13.....	1,626,507	Oct. 15.....	481,529
Nov. 16.....	127,051	Oct. 16.....	1,395,432
Nov. 29.....	1,630,220	Oct. 30.....	1,670,477
Dec. 13.....	1,599,600	Nov. 3.....	100,000
Dec. 15.....	266,388	Nov. 13.....	1,654,062
Dec. 28.....	1,671,569	Nov. 29.....	1,939,592
Jan. 13.....	1,269,177	Dec. 11.....	326,301
Jan. 28.....	1,168,514	Dec. 15.....	1,508,358
Feb. 14.....	1,096,540	Dec. 28.....	1,405,392
Feb. 27.....	1,260,196	Dec. 29.....	537,679
March 17.....	1,004,956	Jan. 12.....	697,705
March 28.....	1,137,128	Jan. 14.....	1,159,354
April 14.....	1,229,288	Jan. 29.....	643,446
April 29.....	1,489,060	Jan. 30.....	881,000
		Feb. 13.....	247,989
		Feb. 14.....	1,023,028
		Feb. 27.....	1,140,208
		Feb. 28.....	329,599
		March 14.....	272,533
		March 15.....	1,919,053
		March 28.....	1,261,272
		March 31.....	40,477
		April 16.....	1,453,547
		April 30.....	1,660,182
Total 10 months	$30,555,339	Total 10 months	$24,287,399

The *Europa's* mails—from Boston, early this morning—reached this City late this afternoon. They contain nothing of any real importance not previously mentioned in the summary of the news received by telegraph from Halifax. In reference to American Securities, SATTERTHWAITE writes from London, under date April 24, thus:

"There has been only a moderate business in American Securities in London during the past week. Illinois Central Shares were in good demand, and brought advanced prices, until the arrival of the New-York mail. The lower quotations from New-York have caused a check, but holders here are unwilling to resound to a movement which is believed to be entirely speculative. Construction Bonds advanced to 92, but have since been done at 91¾. The Six Per Cent. Bonds have brought 87. We note moderate sales of Michigan Central Eight Per Cent, 1839, Bonds at 91 and 90¾, carrying accrued interest; also of Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds at a slight advance: end of Pennsylvania First

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1759. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Secretary Stanton's Reply to the Proposition of the Free-State Party.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LECOMPTON, K. T., Thursday April 30, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 25th inst. reached me only by last night's mail. I proceed without delay to reply to the proposition you make in reference to the election about to be made for Delegates to a Constitutional Convention.

As I take a different view of the laws of the Territory from that which you express, it will be impossible for me to consent to any new proceeding of organization to that which has been sanctioned by the legislative authorities.

I did not hear from Gen. [illegible] any such admission as you represent him to have made. That gentleman spoke only of his [illegible] action in the particular mentioned, and [illegible] that action was right or wrong, or whether [illegible] in that individual instance only, or in [illegible] others, by men either from Missouri or [illegible]achusetts, it could not invalidate the laws which [illegible] enroll in the Territory. If I believed [illegible] and believe—your assertion that the laws [illegible] were "enacted by a Legislature elected [illegible] people of an adjoining State," it would still [illegible] impossible for me to set them aside—the attempt [illegible] would be an act of gross usurpation, not less objectionable in its character and effects than the fraudulent interference which you attribute to the people of Missouri. I must, therefore, say to you in the simplest language, that I can do nothing which [illegible] the authority and validity of the laws enacted [illegible] this Territory. Congress alone has power to [illegible] them.

I have no authority over the Probate Judges. It is not my province to advise them in relation to the performance of their judicial functions. Yet it will not be improper for me to say, that it would be very judicious and becoming in them to obtain every possible information from respectable men of both parties in order to enable them to correct the list of voters. If such impartial men of their own will, and within the time limited by law, could take a new census and present it to the Probate Judges, with sufficient proof of its fairness and accuracy, I think the Probate Judges would be bound to adopt it, and return it to the Governor as the true list legally corrected. I should be sorry to see any Probate Judge in the Territory refuse to receive the sworn testimony of two respectable men, differing in politics, as to any matter within their knowledge, connected with the residence of citizens and their qualifications as voters. I do not believe such a wrong can possibly have occurred, and I therefore say, that if you had been desirous of obtaining a correct list of voters for the coming election, you had it in your power to accomplish that object in perfect conformity with the law.

It is not my purpose to reply to your statement of facts. I cannot do so from any personal knowledge enabling me either to admit or deny them. I may say, however, I have heard statements quite as authentic as your own, and in some instances from members of your own party, to the effect that your political friends have very generally, indeed almost universally, refused to participate in the pending proceedings for registering the names of the legal voters. In some instances they have given fictitious names, and in numerous others they have refused to give any names at all. You cannot deny that your party have heretofore resolved not to take part in the registration, and it appears to me that without indulging an generous suspicions of the integrity of officers, you might well attribute any errors and omissions of the sheriffs to the existence of this well known and controlling fact. I forbear to say anything of the nakedness of your requirement that we shall set aside the law in order to accomplish what you have refused to do in obedience to it provisions, but I will be most happy to learn that you, gentlemen, and your party friends generally, have been at work in earnest with a view to enable the Probate Judges to present a true and perfect list of the legal voters of the Territory. You have had power to correct the lists—if you failed to do it, the fault will be your own.

In reference to your proposition to appoint four Judges of Election at every place of voting, I have to say that the law very wisely authorizes only three. The Governor has nothing to do with their appointment. It is not in my power, therefore, to adopt your suggestions in this particular. If I had any authority in the matter. I would, in every instance, appoint as Judges of Election one Republican of your party, one National Democrat in favor of a Free-State, and one National Democrat in favor of making a Slave-State. This would be quite as fair and impartial a mode of proceeding as ever is, or, indeed, can be adopted, by political parties in any country. I most sincerely hope the Probate Judges may adopt this suggestion, or any other which may better avail to secure a perfectly fair and independent expression of the popular will.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FREDERICK P. STANTON,
Secretary and Acting-Governor of Kansas Ter'y.
To C. ROBINSON, WM. HUTCHINSON, EDWARD CLARK, and others.

STATEMENT OF GEN. L. A. MACLEAN.

I have briefly to state that in the course of a few remarks made at the supper table, while on a recent visit to Lawrence, in company with Secretary STANTON, I was repelling the general accusation of the interference of the Missourians with the ballot-box, and stated that, perhaps, my own case was the most flagrant which could be found. For years previous to the organization of the Territory, I had determined to reside in Kansas when it should be thrown open for settlement, but not being able to remove into the Territory at that time, and being naturally anxious to have a voice in moulding the institutions under which I designed to live, I voted there, and went back to Missouri, considering myself a citizen of Kansas, and have never since exercised the elective franchise in Missouri, but have been actual resident of the Territory for the last two years. I feel, moreover, that in voting as I did, for the first time in Kansas, I did no wrong; nor am I conscious of any impropriety in the exercise, at any time, of my right, either at the ballot-box or elsewhere, as an actual *bone fide* citizen of Kansas Territory.

A Southern View of Kansas Matters, Appointments, &c.

From the South, (Richmond, Va.,) May 6,

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 4, 1857.

Late advices received here from Kansas, as I have been able to ascertain them, are very interesting. No doubt is entertained but that a Pro-Slavery constitution will be adopted by the Convention. Only two weeks now remain for registering the names of the voters; and so far the Free State men were not preparing to take part in the Convention. Dr. J. H. STRINGFELLOW, the editor of the *Squatter Sovereign*, was a candidate for the nomination for Delegate to Congress, for which a Convention was to be held on the 2d of July. His chances, however, were not considered very favorable.

Colonel ISAACS, the Attorney-General of Kansas, and also a prominent candidate for the nomination to Congress, is now in this city attending to an important purchase of Indian lands in the neighborhood of Leavenworth City. He is accompanied by a delegation of the Delaware and Munchee Indians, who attract much attention here.

The importunities of the Maine office-seekers have excited no little indignation here, as it is known that Mr. CLIFFORD is now in the city, using all his influence to enforce the demands of that State for still more Federal patronage than she has already obtained. The greediness of these Maine cormorants has become absolutely disgusting. It is a matter, too, of serious indignation that a State that was the first to go over to the Black Republicans, and to sell herself to FREMONT, should now make such demands and pretensions, and really assume to herself the best offices, as if she were to be the pet of the Administration. In the Executive Departments, Maine is already most unduly represented. Besides the appointment of Mr. APPLETON as Assistant Secretary of State, there are two heads of Bureaus in Mr. COBB's Department, (the Treasury,) from Maine, viz: Gov. ANDERSON, Bureau of Customs, and Mr. FULLER, Second Auditor. The latter gentleman was a member of Congress at the last session from Maine; and he is known to have voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The foreign appointments, as has already been announced, are to be taken up definitively on the 15th of this month; and I can assure you that the designation of the prizeholders in the mammoth lottery is the merest guess-work. Gen. CASS is very close on the subject. He said to one of the applicants, who presented the most ample testimonials to place his case beyond a doubt, "I wish you to understand, Sir, that I make it my practice never to allow any one to leave the threshold of my office under the impression that I am pledged to him in any way." By the way, the stories that have been going the rounds of the rural newspapers, that the old statesman's health was failing under the pressure and various cares of business, is all nonsense. He has not been looking better for many a year, and his vivacity, tempered with his beautiful simplicity of manner, is as charming as ever.

I have had the pleasure of meeting here a number of political acquaintances from California. The adoption of the principle of rotation for that fast country was no doubt appropriate; and I am told that the new appointments, particularly that of Judge WASHINGTON, formerly of your State, as Collector of the port of San Francisco, gave great satisfaction. The Navy Agent, whose office, from the commissions on the vast expenditures in the construction of the Navy-Yard at Mare Island, and in the way of supplies, is in singularly fat one, will also be rotated at the expiration of the commission of the incumbent in September next.

The entire list of appointments in and from California is altogether of new material or cast, and represents, in a measure, for the first time, the better class of politicians in that country. Although California was not represented in the Cabinet, as it was supposed she would be in the person of Col. WELLER, still her claims appear so far to have been amply recognized by the Administration; and in no case more satisfactorily than in the late appointment of Gen. DENVER as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Gen. DENVER was formerly Secretary of State of California, and then a member of the House at the last term; and he is undoubtedly one of the most substantial politicians of the Union—of strong, vigorous mind, laborious habit, and of the most unblemished and undoubted political integrity. In this last respect, his character, even in California, never suffered the slightest imputation, and his bold and independent stand taken by him against the celebrated California Land bill, and other monstrous schemes of that nature, will be remembered by the entire country.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—63 Wallst. and 181 Broadway

From Washington.

GOV. WALKER AND THE CABINET IN CONSULTATION ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 8.

The Cabinet to-day were almost exclusively occupied with KANSAS affairs, Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER being present for several hours. He will take the oath of office here as Governor before leaving for Kansas, on Monday or Tuesday. The official and private accounts daily received induce both him and the Administration to believe that there will be no serious, if any, obstruction to the adjustment of the pending difficulties in that Territory.

J. MCLEOD MURPHY, who recently had a difficulty with DANIEL E. SICKLES, has been removed as Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 7.

There will probably be three changes of masters at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and the instructions to that effect will be given this week.

The Capitol enlargement business will disappoint those who hoped that the House of Representatives would get into their new quarters next December. This is now out of the question. The portion of the building destined for their use will not be ready for use before next Summer, if then.

Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Friday, May 8.

The rumor of a breach in the Seneca River and Port Byron Aqueducts is ascertained to be unfounded. The whole middle division is ready for the passage of boats and an active business is doing.

High water on the Oswego Canal will prevent its navigation for several days.

The breaks reported last night, in the Genesee Valley Canal, it will take twenty four hours to repair.

As this end of the Canal is now in good order and no breaks are at present reported it will take only a day or two to repair. The boats clearing now from Albany will be able to get through without detention.

The Dalton Divorce Case Given to the Jury.

BOSTON, Friday, May 8

The Dalton Divorce case was given to the Jury at 6 o'clock this evening, after a charge by Judge MERRICK. It is doubtful if the Jury will agree on a verdict before to-morrow. Judge MERRICK, who is in ill-health, at the close of his charge fainted, and was carried from the court-room by the Sheriff and others. He soon revived, but was evidently greatly prostrated by the fatigues of this protracted trial and the atmosphere of an overcrowded court-room.

The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 8.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, and sailed at 2 this morning for Liverpool. Weather clear and calm.

Conviction of McKim, the Murderer of Norcross.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Friday, May 8.

DAVID S. MCKIM was, last night, convicted of murder in the first degree, and was this morning sentenced to be executed for the murder of NORCROSS. He strongly protested before the Court his entire innocence, asserting that his conviction was effected unfairly by the perjury of witnesses.

Fire at Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, May 8.

The drug store of Messrs. BENNETT, BEERS & FISHER was burned this morning. The loss on their stock is estimated at $28,000. They are insured for $20,000 in the Richmond offices. The building was damaged to the extent of $5,000, but is covered by insurance. A portion of the goods were saved.

Election of a Successor to Preston S. Brooks.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, May 8.

Mr. BONHAM has been elected to Congress in the District in South Carolina lately represented by Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, by 1,600 majority.

The Returned Fillibusters.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, May 7.

A meeting will be held to-night for the relief of returned Fillibustere, and to raise $500, advanced for their passage by Captain DUNLAP, of the British frigate *Tartar*.

Steamboat John Hart Sunk.

NORWALK, Conn., Friday, May 8.

The steamboat *John Hart*, of Norwalk, Captain GREEN, struck a rock when entering the harbor last evening, and sunk at her dock.

Movements of Ex-President Pierce.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 8.

Ex-President PIERCE and lady are spending a few days here at the residence of PIERCE BUTLER, Esq., preparatory to returning home. Mrs. PIERCE's health has greatly improved.

The Outrage at Seguine's Point—The Incendiaries Described.

There is a great deal of interest felt as to the identification of the perpetrators of the outrage at the new Quarantine Grounds at Seguine's Point—the burning of the buildings, on Wednesday night, lately purchased by the State. Mrs. MARY ATKINSON, an intelligent colored woman about 28 years old, was in Mr. WOLFE's house when the incendiaries broke into it, and saved her life by jumping out of a second-story window. She furnishes us the following account of the affair:

"There were," says she, "only two persons at the house at Seguine's Point with me—SAMUEL FITZPATRICK, a boy, and JAMES MURRAY.

"On Wednesday night last JAMES MURRAY, who takes care of the horses, came in very late from the stables, and I questioned him as to the cause of his being so late; he said, 'Never mind—you needn't wonder if you are all burnt out to night, for it has been threatened to burn these houses down;' to this MARY replied, 'Why? what makes you think so?' MURRAY said 'There were two men rowed ashore in the afternoon and asked if he knew the doctor's name who was going to live there? He told them No—he didn't know them; they then asked him who were within the house, and he told them there was a woman, one boy, and himself, who slept there. MURRAY and SAMUEL then went to-bed, but I sat up in my bedroom, for I felt uneasy, and had suspicions that there was somebody already in the house below. It was near 12 o'clock when I went to-bed, and just as I had fallen asleep I was awakened by the noise as of something falling, on the same floor, in the main building, which shook the whole house. My impression was that the large wardrobe in the second room of mine, had been pushed over; had no light burning, but there was a bright moon shining. As soon as I heard the noise I got up and put on some of my things, and went to MURRAY's room and told him there was somebody in the house; MURRAY replied—"I guess not;" I then went to my bedroom window, from which I could see the main part of the house, and discovered that it was on fire; the fire had been kindled on the inside, and I saw the flames through the window blinds, and the smoke was pouring out through the windows; there was no matches in that part of the house; I had only one box, and that was in the kitchen in the theatre; the Commissioners were there during the day but did not dine there; they took dinner at Mr. MORRISON's; I did not see any person smoking cigars in the house that day; if they had done so, I should have known it; I called to MURRAY and said this is all the way we can save ourselves—by jumping out—you jump first and then I will follow you; MURRAY then jumped from the second story window to the ground, and I also jumped; when I was down, I told SAM to jump after me, but he did not, as he was afraid; I had on only one dress and a skirt, my stockings and only one shoe; the smoke came up so fast I was partly smothered, and could not find it; I saw nobody about the house, inside or out; I started with MURRAY and ran down to the farm-house, and before I reached it I heard Mr. MORRISON calling to MURRAY and crying out that his house was on fire; I then went down to Mr. SEYMOUR's house to get some clothing as the night was chilly, and I was cold; in about half an hour I returned with Mrs. SEYMOUR, and as I got no as far as the lawn, I saw nine men; they were standing in groups of three each, a short distance apart; there were three others who came up to me and said, "Where is the woman that was in the house? are you the woman?" and I answered "Yes"; they were all strangers to me; one of them then said, "You may be glad that you are out—it is all I wanted to see you—we thought you was burnt up—now by G—d we are all right"; then turning to one of his companions he said "now, Jack, if I had all the furniture that was in that house, I would get married to-morrow, and go to house keeping; MARY then said, "How do you know what was in the house—was you there?" but he made no reply, and got the other men together, and all of them started off down the shore road, towards Amboy; they all looked like rowdies, or Short Boys; the men who spoke to me was a small man, and talked very fast; he was a little freckled in the face—small features, and lisped a little when he spoke; it was bright moonlight; he stood close to me, and I should know him if I saw him again; he appeared to be the leader, as he had all to say, and the rest said nothing; by this time, which was only half an hour from the time I jumped out of the window, all the buildings were nearly burned down—the roofs had all fallen in, and the ruins lay upon the ground; I saw down by the tree, near the beach, a champaign wine bottle which I had packed among the things; I knew it by a string by which I tied the cork in—the wine had been drank; I staid until half past seven in the morning, and then took the stage for New York. MURRAY is about 22 years of age, and was greatly frightened; he ran away bare footed as fast as he could go. SAM was a little worse scared than MURRAY, and only jumped out of the window when he could stay in the house no longer.

Mr. JACOB WOLFE owned all the furniture in the house, and was only partially insured. The furniture was of the finest description throughout, costing him about $6,000. He had decided to remove the goods to the City several days before, but was prevented by the heavy rain-storm that prevailed. On Wednesday morning, however, he had carts on the way to remove everything to the City, which were met by the messenger at the Quarantine landing, with information that everything had been destroyed the night previous.

The Commissioners have given notice to the following Insurance Companies, of the loss by fire of the buildings at Seguine's Point:

National Fire Insurance Co. having	$4 000
New-York Equitable Insurance Co.	5 800

There is the following clause in each of these policies: "Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this Corporation shall not be liable to make good any loss or damage by fire which may happen or take place by means of any invasion, insurrection, riot or civil commotion, or of any military or usurped power."

A large number of contractors have been to inspect the plans and specifications for the buildings, and the time for receiving proposals expires on the 13th at noon.

NEW-YORK SLAVERS.

Another Supposed Slaver.

The schooner *Evangeline*, which has been the past week lying off the Battery, is strongly suspected of having intended to go on a slave voyage to Africa. On Wednesday the United States District Attorney notified her Captain of his being suspected as a slaver, and gave him instructions not to leave port until adequate bonded security was given that she was going on a legitimate voyage. All effort to obtain satisfactory security has thus far failed. Yesterday Captain PITMAN, of the *Evangeline*, called on Mr. MCKEON, and promised that if he would allow the vessel to proceed to sea, she would abandon her intended voyage. He did not deny that the vessel had cleared for Africa, but rather than have her seized, or any litigation concerning her ensue, he would prefer to sell the vessel at once. The District-Attorney expressed no objection to the sale of the vessel, but before such sale took place, he should insist, he said, that the contents of the schooner, which seemed to indicate her intentions to go on a slave expedition, should be disposed of. The Captain gave no promise as to this, and thus the matter stands at present.

The *Evangeline* is a light, though staunch schooner, of 150 tons. She was built in Prospect, Maine, in 1855, and has been lately repaired and repainted. Captain PITMAN, who belongs to Brewer, Maine, is her present owner.

Examination in the Slaver Merchant Case.

The examination of the parties arrested on board the schooner *Merchant*, seized on the 23d ult. by Marshal RYNDERS, as a slaver, after three unsuccessful attempts at a commencement, was entered upon yesterday morning before Commissioner MORTON. Mr. MCKEON, the United States District Attorney appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. DONOHOE and BLACK for the prisoners.

Captain FAUNCE of the Revenue Cutter *Washington* was the first witness called. He testified as follows: A warrant for the seizure of the schooner *Merchant* was placed in my hands on the 22d of April last; I seized the vessel on the ensuing day; it was understood that she would sail on the night of the 22d; I engaged the steamer *Satellite* and with two officers and ten men kept watch of the *Merchant* all night; about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 25th the *Merchant* left her dock and proceeded down the bay in tow of the *Birkeck*.

In about half an hour I followed with my vessel and passed the *Merchant* between the middle and west bank; I could have overtaken her before she reached Governor's Island, but I wished to allow her to start fairly off to sea. The *Birbeck* towed the *Merchant* about two miles outside the Hook and then left her; we were then some four miles outside the Hook; I gave orders to watch for the schooner; when within a mile and a half of her, another steamer was observed coming down and making for the vessel; I ordered my ship to run off to the right of a large vessel that then lay outside; the steamer soon reached the *Merchant*, and went alongside of her; she took a hawser from the schooner, and commenced towing her East Southeast; we lay still until the two got off a considerable distance; I then gave orders to pursue her; the Captain of the schooner soon discovered us coming, and directly cast off from the steamer. I directed to place men on board the schooner, and then told my Lieutenant to take the *Satellite* and pursue the steamer, which had cast off from the *Merchant*. After I boarded the *Merchant* I took her in tow, and had her hauled alongside my cutter *Washington*, in Buttermilk Channel. The *Birbeck* was also brought to the same place. Capt. JONES, who is present in Court, represented himself as Captain of the *Merchant*. The crew were about ten in number, and were nearly all Spaniards and Portuguese, and I saw some chests of Africa on board the schooner. I did not see anything thrown overboard, nor any attempt to throw anything overboard.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

My warrant to detain the *Merchant* came from the United States Marshal. I did not read the warrant, as the Marshal told me it was all right. No resistance was made to my boarding the *Merchant*. Capt. JONES gave his papers to me. I had no warrant for the arrest of the Captain or crew.

Captain RYNDERS, the United States Marshal, was next placed on the stand, and gave the following evidence: I received information that the *Merchant* was intending to go on a slave expedition; I placed a watch upon her and watched her myself; the vessel lay at Pier No. 43 East River; I got a pea jacket and went to the dock and passed myself off as a sailor looking for a brother; I went on board a schooner at the end of the wharf where the *Merchant* lay; they told me about the vessel and her intention to go to Africa on a slave voyage; I did not go out on the *Satellite*, but waited her return in order to take the men in custody; most of those arrested told me they were going to Africa, but would not tell the nature of their business; Captain JONES said he did not know the names of the owners of the *Merchant*, or what trade she was intending to engage in.

The cross-examination of the Captain developed no new facts. At the conclusion of his evidence the case was adjourned till Monday noon.

The Trans-Atlantic Telegraph.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

AM I not correct in saying, that a large portion of the community look upon the project of uniting England and America by means of the sub-marine telegraph as being likely to prove a failure *on the first trial?* That it will ultimately succeed no one doubts, or that all obstacles will be finally overcome. Indeed it would not be viewed as a failure if success enough not attend the first trial of this great work of the nineteenth century, for really, when we look under taken with the past fifty years, what the single exception of steam, that will compare at all with it to magnitude?

By the way, Mr. FIELD, allow me to inquire if there is any perceptible time in the transmission of a message over the wires on a long distance—say 2000 miles—or will a message travel that distance as soon as it will any less say 3 miles? Is there no velocity annihilated?

W. J. P.

SALISBURY, Conn., Wednesday, May 5, 1857.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Will you allow me to assure the writer of the article under the above heading in your impression of to day that his apprehensions in regard to the Atlantic line are groundless, and that the form of cable now being manufactured has not been hastily adopted.

I will not remark upon the kind of cable which he so earnestly advocates, for the columns of a scientific journal are more suited to such a discussion, but I must say that I do not wish any antagonist so certain a loss as the indorsement of Mr. ALLAN's theories by an experiment of their value upon a large scale.

I do not know upon whose authority he ventures to rush in upon me so boldly with the assumption that our conducting wire is "ridiculously small." I have had some practical experience for some years in working telegraphic lines, and have had, as engineer to the Magnetic Telegraph Company, the charge of the greatest length in the world of subterranean wires, the conditions of which are electrically the same as those of submarine wires; and Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the electrician to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has been engaged for a long time in experiments upon submarine conductors.

We are not oppressed by any fears as to the electrical success of the cable, and, to my mind, the alteration in the conductor, by using return wires, which your article alludes to, would be (to follow up the writer's simile) like laying an additional pair of rails over a long line of railway, when a modification in the form of locomotive employed would answer every purpose.

It would be more graceful for those who are without that knowledge of telegraphic matters which practical experience alone can teach, to pause before they thrust forward their theories so positively.

CHARLES T. BRIGHT,
Engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company.
BIRKENHEAD, April 22, 1857.

The Transportation of the Fillibusters in British Frigates from Aspinwall to New-Orleans.

The Aspinwall correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta*, writing on the 20th ult, gives some particulars respecting the transportation of the fillibusters from Aspinwall to New-Orleans that have not been previously published here. We quote:

"Just after the *Tennessee*, on her last trip, had left the harbor of San Juan, the *Rescue* appeared in sight with the remainder of the men of LOCKRIDGE's force. They immediately commenced endeavoring to devise some arrange means for securing transportation to the United States. In the first place, however, they gave up their arms to LOCKRIDGE. It was suggested to some of them that their arms might be used as security for their passage, and that if they would deliver them, to be placed on deposit, and submit themselves to such other arrangements or contracts as might be necessary, one of the English gunboats could be had to take them to the United States. This suggestion was confirmed by Mr. MARTIN, Mayor of Greytown. Subsequently, Mr. M. stated that he could not carry out any such arrangement. The men, however, organized themselves, and demanded the arms and ammunition of LOCKRIDGE, who handed them over. They then delivered them up to Mr. SCOTT.

On the 12th the steamer *Chas. Morgan* arrived down the river with Col. CAUTY, an Englishman, in the Costa Rican service, who had commanded at various points on the river, and lastly at Castillo, and between one and two hundred Costa Rican soldiers. A cordon of boats from the fleet was immediately formed between the *Charles Morgan* and the Point, and the little steamer *Rescue* was placed alongside one of H. B. Majesty's ships.

Shortly after these arrangements for protection had been consummated, Mr. SCOTT was summoned on board one of the men-of-war to meet Col. CAUTY. There he was informed that the senior officer of the fleet and Col. CAUTY wished the fillibusters to be sent away, and to this end it was desired that he should draw a draft on MORGAN & SON for the payment of their passage. This he was reluctant to do—and it was proposed that the arms, ammunition, &c., that had been in the hands of LOCKRIDGE's men, should be held as security for the payment of the men's passage, provided the draft should not be paid, and to be given up to whoever should pay the draft, &c.

Finally, an agreement was made and signed between the three parties above named, with the following provisions:

1. That J. N. SCOTT should draw on CHARLES MORGAN & Son for the payment of the passage of the three hundred and seventy-odd men (who were at Punta Arenas, and who had been under LOCKRIDGE's command on the San Juan River) from Aspinwall to the United States; that the arms and ammunition, and the little steamer that had been used by these men, should remain in Mr. SCOTT's care, and under guard of the British fleet, as security for the payment of the said passage of said men, to be delivered to whoever should pay the draft, or if not paid, to the holder of it.

2. That none of the property should be used for any unlawful or fillibustering purposes, while on deposit with Mr. SCOTT.

3. That the said property, or any other property on the premises, in Mr. SCOTT's charge, should not be molested by Col. CAUTY, or on the part of the Costa Rican Government.

4. That Mr. SCOTT, or an agent of his, should go to Aspinwall to make such arrangements as might be necessary for the passage of these men.

5. Any arms that might hereafter be found in the hands of the men, not private property, should be included in the inventory.

6. Any cases of contagious disease among the men should be kept at Punta Arenas at the mutual expense of Costa Rica and MORGAN & SON, until recovery, and then forwarded to the United States by the first opportunity.

7. Any reference of this agreement, or any of its terms to any other parties (than those represented and concerned therein) private or national, should subject the property and everything belonging to the Company or Mr. SCOTT to an abandonment of the British protection now insured to it.

8. Neither the property herein specified as security nor the remainder of the property on the Point shall be transferred or relieved of its present jurisdiction until an arrangement respecting the transit route is made between a legally constituted company and the Costa Rican Government.

Accompanying the agreement was an inventory of the articles pledged for security. They consisted of 269 loose muskets, 12 cases of muskets packed, 197 half and quarter kegs of powder, 1,000 pounds of lead unpacked, 20 kegs and boxes of lead packed, six mounted brass pieces, of from four to nine pounds calibre, 108 cartridge boxes, three cases of percussion caps, 43 boxes made ammunition for small arms, and one box of same for cannon, several cases of hardware, boots, etc., etc., and the steamer *Rescue*, formerly called the *Clayton*, an iron propellor.

Mr. J. N. SCOTT drew the draft under evident circumstances of compulsion. He sent an agent to Aspinwall, ostensibly to negotiate for the passage of these men, virtually to protect him (SCOTT) as much as possible, and to have the manner and nature of the draft and security understood. The draft was indorsed by Col. CAUTY as the representative of Costa Rica.

The eighth provision of the agreement plainly nullifies that concerning the delivery of the security to the party who shall pay the draft, until it may suit Costa Rica.

The Costa Ricans say that VANDERBILT has not complied fully with all the terms of his agreement with them, and until he does he cannot put his line on—they can transfer the right to an English company when they desire—they will take formal possession of Punta Arenas and Greytown, when the passage of these men and some other little matters shall have been arranged. Meantime, they were to hoist their flag on the next morning after the British men-of-war left with LOCKRIDGE's men) in some conspicuous place on the side of the harbor near Punta Arenas.

British Influence in Nicaragua.

JEFFERSONVILLE, N. Y., Thursday, May 7, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I find in the DAILY TIMES of the 5th inst. a communication from Gen. HORNSBY, of Nicaragua, to Lord NAPIER, relative to English interference with the affairs of Americans in Nicaragua. Being one of the number of the many Americans who were recently driven from the shores by British influence, I feel in duty bound to show my indignation towards that nation, who have been the cause of our defeat.

In reference to Gen. HORNSBY's letter, I am perfectly willing to testify to all the accusations he has set forth; and I am further willing to certify that two-thirds of the correspondence published in the *Herald* and other journals, concerning Nicaraguan affairs, are false, and without the least foundation. I was with Col. LOCKRIDGE's command from their first attempt to ascend the San Juan river in February last, up to the time it was disbanded at Punta Arenas on the 1st of April, through British interference.

Col. LOCKRIDGE's character as a soldier has been assailed by journals friendly to Britain's cause. These, and all publications detrimental to the character of Col. LOCKRIDGE, are false. He has labored night and day unceasingly for the cause of Nicaragua, and to reopen the San Juan River, which he would have accomplished in a few weeks from the time he left Punta Arenas in February last, had he not been repeatedly detained by the British vessels of war lying in the harbor of San Juan, while in the act of transporting provisions to his command, then at Fort Serapiqui, thirty-five miles up the river. This was their aim, to dishearten his men, and then by every exertion in their power, encourage them to desert the noble cause—in which, I am sorry to say, they but too well succeeded.

Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE W. BOGARDUS,
1st Lieut., Ordinance Department, Nicaraguan Army.

At a recent sale of slaves at Fayette, Mo., a boy 24 years of age brought $2,500, and a woman, with three children, $2,350.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

TRIAL OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

Additional Testimony Relative to the Relations Existing Between Dr. Burdell and the Prisoner.

Occurrences on the Day and Night of the Murder.

THE BOND-STREET ODOR ACCOUNTED FOR.

The Evidence in the Case Closed.

COUNSEL TO SUM UP TO-DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Davies.

FIFTH DAY....FRIDAY, May 8.

The evidence in the case of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM on trial on a charge of having murdered Dr. BURDELL, was concluded on Friday afternoon, and the case will doubtless be given to the Jury on Saturday. There were no new facts developed during the day, except the reason for the absence of ECKEL from the house at an unusually early hour on the morning after the murder, and the source of the unpleasant odor observed by some of the witnesses on the night on which the murder was committed. The partise immediately interested appeared in Court as heretofore, and the audience was usually large. During the day there was a large number of ladies present, who were accommodated with seats inside the bar on the right of the bench. At nine o'clock the trial proceeded.

EXAMINATION OF DR WALTER R. ROBERTS RESUMED.

Q.—You were speaking last evening of the relations that existed so far as you knew between Dr. Burdell and the defendant. Have you seen them at other places than the house No. 31 Bond-street—at other places than you named yesterday? A.—I have seen them at No. 2 Bond street on two or three occasions.

Q.—When? A.—A year ago last Winter I would state that I had seen them together at private houses; I do not wish to give the names of the people whose houses they visited, as they would not like to have their names mentioned.

Q.—When and how often have you seen them at private houses together? A.—I saw them together last Fall, on two or three different occasions, and during the Winter, in the street, quite often; I would state that where I board is at No. 2 Bond-street, and my my office is at No. 55, and consequently I pass the house No. 31 to my meals six times a day for the three last years, and during my acquaintance with them I met them a great many times in coming into or going out of the house.

Q.—In the times when you have called at No. 31 Bond-street and seen the defendant, was it an ordinary thing also to see the Doctor with Mrs. Burdell or was it very seldom? A.—During the past Winter, or since she has lived in the house, I would see them oftener together than I did during the time they boarded together, because I called on going to or returning from my dinner, from 5 to 6 o'clock; this was the hour at which the Doctor went out visiting, and he would often go into the parlor and stay a few moments, and say that he was going out or going to dinner; he most generally spoke to Mrs. C. and informed her that he was going out.

Q.—Do you know anything about the lock which was put on the door last? A.—I have passed through the door on several occasions.

The Court—How did you generally get in? A.—I generally rang the bell, and a young man or boy that attended to the door often came; sometimes the girls have admitted me, after office hours.

Q.—What girls do you mean? A.—The servant girls; sometimes the little boys, sometimes the young ladies, whenever they saw me coming. On two occasions I rang the bell and took hold of the door-knob; found that the bolt was not catched, and opened the door; it was after the lock had been remodeled.

Q.—Did Dr. Burdell ever come to the door when you rang the bell? A.—A great many times.

Q.—In the daytime or in the night? A.—Generally in the daytime; the Doctor's business was something like my own which confined him in the daytime; and in the evening he almost always went out.

Q.—These times when you found the door so that you could open it from the outside; was it in the daytime or evening? A.—Just at evening.

Q.—Do you know within your own knowledge whether the Doctor ever took the defendant to places of public amusement? A.—I know that upon one occasion he took her.

Q.—When and where? A.—It was some time last Spring, I think, after she had taken the house, and it was to the Broadway Theatre they went.

Q.—At what time in the morning of Saturday did you hear of the death of Dr. Burdell, and under what circumstances? A.—I was informed by Mr. Snodgrass coming to my room at No. 55 Bond-street and ringing the bell.

Q.—Name the hour of the morning? A.—I think it was between eight and nine o'clock; it was raining very hard at the time; I had been out the night previous, and I laid in bed rather later than usual that morning, and I did not expect any one in upon so rainy a morning.

Q.—You say you had been out the night previous; I will ask you what hour you came home? A.—I was at the Academy of Music at the opera, and I suppose it broke up between eleven and twelve o'clock.

Q.—You came down directly to Bond-street from Fourteenth-street? A.—I came down the Fourth-avenue, the Bowery, and then turned into Bond-street.

Q.—Did you smell anything peculiar? A.—Nothing at all; it was a hazy night, when smoke would naturally descend.

Q.—In consequence of the information you received from Snodgrass what did you do? A.—I dressed myself as quick as possible; as I was coming down stairs in the hall I met Hannah, and I then went over to No. 31 Bond street; I ascended the stairs to the Doctor's door, and there I found Dr. Main's student at the door, with the key on the outside; he had locked the door, standing by it; I saw Dr. Main at the foot of the stairs.

Q.—Dr. Main was at the foot of the stairs leading to the third story? A.—Yes, Sir; I think Mr. Staples was in the hall also, the next neighbor; the young man unlocked the door of the Doctor's room; I looked round the room some and then stepped into the hall; Dr. Main told me to go up stairs.

Q.—What did you next do? A.—I then went up stairs after looking into the room where the ladies were.

Q.—Did you at the time you looked into the room make a critical examination of it? A.—Not at that time.

Q.—You say you went up stairs. In what condition did you find Mrs. C.? A.—As I opened the door I found her sitting in the rocking-chair just by the side of the bed; Snodgrass was holding her. Shall I state where the young ladies were?

The Court.—No, Sir. You may state anything relating to the defendant, or anything that produced action or non-action by her.

Q.—What was Mrs. C. doing, and what did she say? A.—She was crying, and the first remark I think I heard her make was that if the Doctor was dead she could not live, that in the Spring he had promised to make everything right.

Q.—What further did she say? A.—She said she knew he would do it.

Q.—Did you say anything to her? A.—I tried to quiet her; I told her if he was dead it could not be helped; she made the remark then: "You do not know the secret;" or, "there is a secret you do not know;" I think those were the words that were used.

Q.—Was there any further conversation before you left the room? A.—There was some other conversation that occurred, but I recollect very little of it; I remember that remark, because it startled me exceedingly, not knowing to what it referred at that time.

Q.—You had never heard of any marriage or any pretended marriage? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—She said nothing about it in that conversation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What else occurred then? A.—As she could not help herself we laid her upon the bed, and I being so startled at the secret I immediately went down stairs to the room where the body was; at that time there was no police officer; he then entered the room and the body was—

The Court—It is not worth while to go over this matter, as we have had the position and appearance of the body described with great minuteness and particularity by Drs. Francis and Main. I am willing to admit any new fact which the witness knows.

Q.—I wish to call the attention of the witness particularly to the drops of blood as described upon the painting.

The Court—Ask him as to any fact which does not involve a repetition of what has been already given in evidence.

Q.—I wish to call your attention to the drops of blood south of the centre table. A.—I would state again, that at this time when I got there, the policemen wanted to report the cause of death.

The Court—You must not repeat anybody's conversation.

Witness continued—The policeman, myself, and somebody else assisted in ascertaining the cause of his death.

Q.—I want to call your attention to the spots of blood you saw south and around the centre table. A.—I traced the blood immediately leading from the Doctor's head, between the couch and the centre table to the desk or bureau: case which stands between the two windows; these drops were nearly round drops, as if dropping from above.

Q.—You think they were drops rather than spots made by touching? A.—Yes, Sir. It was dark blood, looking more like venous blood than arterial; there were more drops upon the instrument case right in front of the desk; from this point there

the attic. Hannah, he believed, went up to bed after them. Witness heard her talking, and they came down stairs and told mother of it; then mother told him to wait till George Snodgrass went up with them. There were in the room when he went down his mother, Augusta, and Helen. Geo. Snodgrass was also at the time in his mother's room, marking some clothes for Helen, who was going away to school next day.

Mr. Clinton interrupted the examination, to state that Dr. Eric Parmly was in Court, and obliged to leave and attend upon his mother, who was very ill. He (counsel) was therefore anxious that the Doctor should be examined now, especially as his testimony could be taken in a few minutes, and the District-Attorney would not object.

The Court—Certainly.

TESTIMONY OF DR. ERIC PARMLY.

Dr. Eric Parmly then took the stand, and in reply to the counsel testified that he resided at No. 1 Bond-street, and was the son of Dr. Eleazer Parmly, and the nephew of Dr. Samuel W. Parmly, who had testified on this case in Court. Dr. Samuel W. Parmly had a conversation with witness on the Monday evening after the murder. Witness called at his uncle's house about seven o'clock in the evening, and there heard from him the statement as conveyed to counsel in the note which he (witness) had sent him. He (Dr. Samuel W. Parmly) stated that between nine and ten o'clock on the evening of the murder he went out to take a walk, and noticed a very strong smell as of something burning and he thought the basement carpet must be on fire, but thinking that he did not smell this until after he opened the front door, it must have been on the outside of the house. He said he went and took a walk of about twenty minutes and returned, but said nothing that witness recollected about perceiving a different smell in the evening. Witness did not recollect his (Dr. S. W. Parmly's) saying anything of having seen a flickering light in the attic window of No. 31 Bond-street that night.

The Court—Dr. Parmly did not say that he told him so.

Mr. Clinton—I believe your Honor is right.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE D. CUNNINGHAM RESUMED.

Witness proceeded to state that he staid in his mother's room till George Snodgrass went up stairs with him to bed. They had a light to go to bed by; they used to use sperm candles in the attic. It was only a little while, about fifteen minutes, from the time witness went up first with his brother till he went up again with George Snodgrass—the bed-room. Witness slept in that room that night. George Snodgrass and his brother slept in the same bed with him. He heard no noise and smelt nothing that night. He was at breakfast next morning; besides himself there were also his mother, Augusta, William, and Mr. Eckel. George Snodgrass was at breakfast also. Witness believed there was a letter brought for Mr. Eckel the night before; he believed his mother took it; he did not know who brought it, but supposed it was brought by the postman. He did not know what time it arrived, and did not remember opening the door for a person who brought any bird-seed that evening.

Here the direct examination closed.

The Attorney General observed that the prosecution had been assailed for not putting this witness on the stand, and the Coroner had been assailed because he did put him on the stand. He could see nothing in his evidence, however, which required cross examination.

TESTIMONY OF REV. DR. SNODGRASS.

William D. Snodgrass, being sworn, testified that he was a clergyman, and that his present residence was Goshen, Orange County. He formerly officiated as clergyman of the Presbyterian Church in this City. He had known the defendant and her family since the year 1844 or 1845, he was not certain which. He had been in the same house and at the same table on a few occasions with the defendant on and after the 13th of December last, when he was a few days at her house. He arrived at her house on Saturday morning, the 12th of December, and left on the Monday or Tuesday after, certainly not later than Tuesday after breakfast. He left his wife there, and then she returned on the Thursday of the same week. He did not go for her, but she followed him herself. Witness never noticed whether Mrs. Cunningham was left handed; he thought he had opportunities of noticing if she used her left hand in eating or carving, but had not noticed that she did. During part of the time he was there in December he saw Dr. Burdell and the defendant together two or three times, but was not very confident about how often. When he saw them together he heard them converse. [A question as to whether their conversation was friendly, or whether he had observed anything quarrel, some in their language was ruled out and exception taken.] He observed nothing in their demeanor that attracted his attention different from what might be expected, from the relations he supposed them to sustain towards each other. The demeanor of each to the other was not inconsistent with her residing in Dr. Burdell's house as a tenant, and he residing in the same house as a dentist. That was witness' meaning. He saw them together on Monday morning between nine or ten o'clock. The occasion was that of a conversation on the part of Dr. Burdell, witness' wife, Mrs. Cunningham and witness himself, in relation to some professional business which the doctor was to do for his (witness') wife. Mrs. Cunningham had nothing to do with the professional business of Dr. Burdell and himself and wife, that he (witness) was aware of. He did not think he could repeat correctly a sentence uttered by any one of the party. It was a general conversation relative to the arrangement of a piece of work that Dr. Burdell was to do for witness' wife, and which caused her to remain behind him. Mrs. Cunningham had visited witness' house, in Goshen, about seven years ago, shortly after his removal from this City to Goshen. She then spent some ten or three days with his family. The residing of witness' son in Mrs. Cunningham's house was with the approbation of his wife and himself.

The witness was not cross-examined.

DR. CATLIN'S TESTIMONY.

Samuel H. Catlin was next examined by Mr. Clinton. He described himself as a physician, residing in Brooklyn. He had known Mrs. Cunningham for five years, and was her family physician during the lifetime of her husband, Mr. Cunningham. Three years ago she was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism, which affected both shoulders, but more particularly the right shoulder, the right elbow, and the right hand. The effect upon the joints of her hand was to enlarge them. Those joints were not at present in a natural condition. The right hand was especially affected, and the joints of both hands were stiffened and weakened. She had not the same power of grasp now, as before she was afflicted. The strength of the parts affected would naturally be very much diminished.

Cross-examined by Mr. Edwards—Q.—Doctor, when did you cease to be the regular medical attendant of the Cunningham family? A.—About two years ago, when she removed from Brooklyn.

Q.—When was the last time that you attended her professionally, and what did you notice on that occasion? A.—I do not know that I attended her professionally after she left Brooklyn.

Q.—Have you examined her hands within that time? A.—I have, within the last two years.

Q.—Were her hands at that time in the same state as when you attended her professionally? A.—They were not so much swollen.

Direct examination resumed by Mr. Clinton—Q.—How recently have you examined her hands? A.—Within three weeks.

The witness was directed to examine Mrs. Cunningham's hands, in the presence of the Jury. He did so, and explained their present appearance, but his remarks were inaudible to the reporters.

Cross-examination resumed—Q.—Did Mrs. Cunningham wear rings when she was under your care for rheumatism? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—You remarked that she now wears rings; look at them now, and see if they are the ordinary size for her fingers? A.—[After examination]—I should say they are of a proper size for her fingers as they are now.

Q.—Are her fingers swollen at present from their natural size? A.—They are enlarged, but not to any considerable extent.

Edward Pierpont was next examined.—He said he was a lawyer, and knew Dr. Burdell, but had never seen Mrs. Cunningham till in Court, this morning. The judgment that had been spoken of, in connection with the name of the witness, had been canceled, and Mrs. Cunningham had never any interest therein. There was no assignment.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE VAIL SNODGRASS.

This gentleman was sworn and examined by Mr. Clinton as follows:

Q.—You are the son of Rev. Dr. Snodgrass? A.—I am.

Q.—What is about your age? A.—I am 19 years old in June.

Q.—Do you know the defendant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mrs. Cunningham? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known her? A.—I cannot say how long. I have been intimately acquainted with her since the last of July.

Q.—But prior to that how long were you acquainted with her, or with any of her family? A.—I have not the least idea.

The Court—He did not know them until the last of July.

Q.—Were you acquainted with them when you and they resided in Irving-place, when you were quite a boy? A.—I believe I was, although I do not remember at the present time.

Mr. Clinton—That is all upon that point. At the time of the homicide in question, you resided at No. 31 Bond-street, I believe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how long previous to that time had you resided there? A.—I think from the middle of November to the 1st of December, I think it was then when I came there.

The Court—In other words you came there the last of November? A.—Yes.

The Court—He means he went there about the last of November.

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Clinton—For how long did you continue to reside there? A.—Up to the 31st day of January.

Q.—At that time you and Mr. Eckel were taken into custody, I believe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You subsequently have been put under bonds to appear as a witness in this case by the prosecution? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State how you came, Mr. Snodgrass, to reside in that family?

The Court—I do not see the materiality of that; he was living there, and that is enough. It must be presumed that he lived there for an innocent and lawful purpose.

Mr. Clinton—Certainly, your Honor.

Q.—Were you engaged in any occupation at that time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you a clerk in a store? A.—Yes.

Q.—In Mr. McMurray's store? A.—Yes; but not at the time that I went to Mrs. Cunningham's.

Q.—But during the latter part of the time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where is Mr. McMurray's place of business? A.—At No. 262 Pearl-street.

Q.—Is his a hardware store? A.—No, a brush store.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Burdell when you resided in that house at different times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether you saw him on the Sunday preceding his death? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him in the presence of the defendant? A.—I cannot say, Sir, as to that.

Q.—Did you see the defendant during the day—the Friday—on the night on which it is alleged this homicide was committed? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—About what time, as nigh as you can recollect, did you come home to dinner that day? A.—About half-past 6 or 7 o'clock.

Q.—Were you in during the evening? A.—A portion of the time, Sir.

Q.—Well, from half past six until about what time were you in the house—before going out, I mean? A.—I think it was about half-past seven when I went out.

Q.—With whom, and for what purpose? A.—Miss Helen Cunningham wished me to go out and purchase some things with her.

Q.—To purchase a veil? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you go for that purpose? A.—We went up Broadway, and over to Fourth-street in the Bowery, and from Bond-street to the house.

Q.—Did you stop any longer than to enable her to purchase the veil? A.—No, Sir, but we purchased other things at different stores.

The Court—You did not stop except to make purchases? A.—No.

Mr. Clinton—Were you long at the store at which you stopped? A.—I do not think we could have been outside above three quarters of an hour.

Q.—You then returned to the house No. 31 Bond-street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you returned where did you go to? A.—Into the back parlor, Sir.

Q.—The back parlor first floor? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where was Mrs. Burdell when you returned? A.—I have no distinct recollection whether she was in there or not, although she might have been; I think she was: I think herself and the two boys were there.

Q.—George and Willie? A.—Yes.

Q.—State whether you remained in the house from the time you returned as you have stated until the next morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you at any time go up stairs into the front room in the third story that evening? A.—Yes.

Q.—About what time, as nigh as you can recollect? A.—I should judge it to be about half-past eight o'clock, Sir.

Q.—About how long did you remain there? A.—I staid there until eleven o'clock.

Q.—For what purpose was that room used?

The Court—We have that already most distinctly.

Mr. Clinton—I wish to prove that it was the sitting-room for all the members of the family.

Mr. Clinton—Who was there? A.—The whole of the family, excepting the servants.

Q.—Enumerate, if you please, those who were in the room during the time, or any portion of the time, you were in there. A.—Mrs. Cunningham, her two daughters, her two sons, Mr. Eckel, and myself.

Q.—About what time did Mr. Eckel come in? A.—He came in very shortly afterwards.

The Court—Shortly after you went in?

The Witness—Yes, but I cannot say the time.

Q.—State about what portion of the time, from half past eight to eleven o'clock, the defendant was in that room. A.—All the time. I think, Sir.

Q.—All the time? A.—I think so, Sir; I have no distinct recollection.

Mr. Clinton—What is that?

The Court—He says: "I have no distinct recollection whether she was there or not, but, I think she was?

Mr. Clinton—Q.—About what time did the parties in that room separate for the purpose of retiring? A.—I think the boys went to bed about nine o'clock—it might have been a little after—say half past nine.

Q.—Did they come down afterwards? A.—George did.

Q.—At eleven o'clock your whole party separated for bed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel go out? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you? A.—Yes; before I went to bed however I went down stairs.

The Court—Where did you go, and what did you do? A.—I went down to the kitchen for the purpose of getting some cider and some water; I was unable to get the cider, and so I brought the water up stairs.

Q.—For whom? A.—Mrs. Cunningham and her two daughters.

Q.—About what time was that? A.—That was about eleven minutes or a quarter before eleven o'clock.

Q.—Was the hall lamp out at that time? A.—It was totally dark; I lit the hall lamp adjoining Dr. Burdell's room at the time.

Q.—You lit the gas? A.—Yes, adjoining his door.

Q.—As you went down? A.—Yes.

The Court—What had you in your hand as you went down, a candle or light of any kind? A.—With a match.

Mr. Clinton—Q.—State when you returned whether you did anything in reference to the gas. A.—I put it out.

The Court—At which door was it—at the door of the front or back room? A.—The door at the back room, right at the head of the stairs.

Mr. Clinton—And you put it out as you returned? A.—Yes.

Q.—About how long was it before you returned? A.—Three minutes.

Q.—Were you gone any longer than to go down, get your water, and come back? Did you tarry? A.—No; I tried to get the key to open the door where the cider was, but could not find it.

Q.—When you came back, where did you return? A.—Immediately to the bed room, and I put out the light as I returned.

Q.—You went to bed exactly at eleven o'clock? A.—Exactly at eleven, as I have said.

The Court—When you returned to the defendant's room, who was in that room? A.—Mrs. Cunningham and her two daughters; I think Mr. Eckel was, although I am not certain whether it was before or after I went up stairs from the basement that he returned, I cannot say; I think it was before.

Q.—You think he left the room before he went down stairs? A.—Yes.

Mr. Clinton—And then you went up stairs to bed? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—State who slept with you—in the same room with you? A.—The two boys, Sir.

Q.—George and Willie? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you occupied a room separate from them at any time previously in that house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And subsequently changed it for what reason? A.—It was so cold, Sir—that is all.

The Court—I want to ascertain which room it was. Was this the front room in the attic nearest to the Bowery? Yes.

Q.—What kind of a partition was there between those two rooms? A.—A wall partition.

Q.—Lath and plaster? A.—Yes.

Mr. Clinton—You stated that you had formerly occupied another room in the attic—which room was that? A.—The one at the left hand.

The Court—The one where the fire-place was in? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Clinton—Do you know when you went to bed that night in the attic, whether you closed the door or kept it open? A.—I think I left it open when I went to bed; but I am not certain that I left it open.

Q.—Is there any circumstance by which you can recollect that? A.—Yes.

Q.—State it? A.—I was going to get up to shut it on account of leeing some coats, and from Mrs. Cunningham making the remark that she wished the door to be locked or shut.

The Court—Did you get up and shut it? A.—No.

Q.—Why not? A.—It was too cold, Sir.

Q.—You thought of it, and did not do it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Clinton—Did you hear of any noise that night? A.—Not a particle, Sir.

Q.—Did you sleep in the same or a different bed with the little boys? A.—In the same bed, Sir.

Q.—About what time did you get up the next morning? A.—Half past seven to eight o'clock, Sir.

Q.—Did you breakfast with the family? A.—I do not know whether the whole family were there or not; I breakfasted with a portion of the family.

The Court—Where did you breakfast? In what room in the house? A.—In the front basement, in the dining-room.

Q.—Was the defendant present? A.—Yes, Sir, she was there, and a portion of the family came to breakfast at that time.

Q.—Do you recollect who? A.—I think the two daughters and mother; I do not think the children—the boys—were there, at any rate not until after we had got through.

Q.—State whether you observed anything unusual in the appearance of the defendant?

The Court—Let him state what he observed.

Witness—Nothing at all, Sir, except that she said that she would like to have known that Mr. Eckel had been going out so early, for then she would have got breakfast for him; she was not aware of his going out.

Q.—Did you go to business that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know anything or recollect anything in respect to a light in the open attic? A.—I think that light was occasioned—

Mr. Clinton—State what you recollect.

The Court—In the first place state when.

Mr. Clinton (to the witness)—Do you know anything?

The Court—He says that he does not recollect.

Mr. Clinton—The question is whether you recollect anything in respect to light in the open attic? A.—I have an indistinct recollection as to that.

Q.—What is that? A.—That light was standing on a large chest that stood against the wall in the attic.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—It was left there for me.

The Court—When you went to bed? A.—Yes.

Q.—I think you stated that the boys went up before you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether the family was doing anything particularly the night before with reference to the departure of any member of the family? A.—Everything, Sir.

Q.—When I say the night before, I mean the Friday night. A.—They were doing everything.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—To facilitate the travel the next morning; they were getting the things of Miss Helen ready to send her to school at Saratoga.

Q.—State whether they were packing, or what they were doing—with reference, I mean, to packing trunks or anything of that kind. A.—I think the mother was occupied in packing trunks; she was getting some other things and her sister.

Q.—They were engaged about that matter a good deal that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear in Court the testimony of Mary Donahoe, or Hannah, the cook, in respect to some remark at the breakfast table in reference to Dr. Burdell?

The Court—Did you hear her testimony?

Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Clinton—Did Eckel, at the breakfast table, at any time you were present, make a remark in reference to Dr. Burdell: "By jingo, I would like to be at his stringing up if I had not to pull the cord too tight to kill him?" A.—I never heard any such remark made.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—No, Sir. He said, I think, that it was a shame for him (Burdell) to abuse me.

Q.—Abuse you—in what respect? Did you let him in that night? A.—Yes; that is the reason.

Mr. Clinton—State the circumstances about that.

Attorney-General—This has nothing to do with the matter.

The Court—Yes. This is to explain the remark that was made at the table, and I admit it only so far as it is necessary for that purpose.

Mr. Clinton—And it is only in that point of view that I offer it.

The Court—(to Mr. Clinton)—Ask him what was stated at the table as to anything that passed between him and Dr. Burdell.

Mr. Clinton—I want to prove—first, the act of the party, letting alone the declaration, the act of letting Burdell in that night.

The Court—(to the witness)—What did you state at the breakfast table?

Mr. Clinton—Your Honor misunderstands us, or we have misunderstood the previous ruling. We wish to know a fact to which allusion was made by other witnesses, who could not know the fact, as they were not present. I stated explicitly in my opening what the fact was.

The District-Attorney—Do I understand you to admit the conversation that ensued between Dr. Burdell and this gentleman?

The Court—(to the witness)—Did you let him in on a certain night? A.—Yes.

Mr. Clinton—At what time? A.—I suppose in the neighborhood of two o'clock.

Q.—Why do you judge it was that hour?

The Court—It is sufficient that he has stated it. We will assume it.

Mr. Clinton—I want to ask how he came to let him in?

The Attorney-General—I do not see the materiality of this.

The Court—It is enough as it now stands.

Mr. Clinton—(to the witness)—You did go down and let him in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the conversation to which I alluded a moment ago, with reference to that subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State, if you please, all that was said at the table in reference to that matter.

The Court—Ask him thus: Whether he stated at the breakfast table what had transpired between him and Dr. Burdell.

Mr. Clinton—Q.—Did you state at the table the next morning, or was anything said as to what had transpired between you and Dr. Burdell an the night that you let him in?

The Court—Tell the whole story.

The Witness—I said that Georgy, Willie, my brother and myself, came down to let him in, and he was in a great state of excitement, swearing and cursing, and he (Burdell) said that he would knock my head in. I told him that I did not know how the door became locked, but I was certain that it was not locked at the time I opened it. He called me a liar, and said that he would knock me down.

Q.—Now, what did Eckel say in reference to that? A.—Nothing whatever, excepting that he (Burdell) ought to be ashamed of himself; no threat whatever was made.

Q.—What did the defendant (Mrs. Cunningham) say? A.—She said that it was just like his abuse to her—similar to his abuse to her.

Q.—Was that all that was said as far as you recollect? A.—That is all I think.

Q.—Was anything said in regard to his being a passionate man, but that he would get over his passion very soon? A.—Mrs. Cunningham may have said something of that kind, but I have no distinct recollection of it, Sir.

Q.—Did you perceive any offensive smell at that time, like burnt woollen, or burnt rags, or burnt leather? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Are your smelling powers in good order? A.—Excellent, Sir. [Laughter.]

Q.—I will ask you this: Do you know anything in respect to the discharge of Mary Donahoe? A.—Yes.

Q.—State what you know of your own knowledge upon that subject? A.—I know she came in very much intoxicated, or she did not come in intoxicated one morning, but you could see the effect of the liquor.

The Court—She came in showing the effects of intoxication? A.—She came in one morning, after an absence of about four days, I think, and much marked and bloated, I think.

Q.—Marked and bruised? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, then what transpired? A.—Mrs. Cunningham threatened to discharge her, and she began to cry and beg and so forth.

Q.—Did she go down on her knees to Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I think she did.

Q.—What did she do? A.—I think she went down on her knees, but I am not sure; she made a great time there; this was a long while before the murder—some three or four weeks.

Q.—Some three or four weeks before the homicide? A.—Yes, Sir, I think so.

Q.—State, Mr. Snodgrass, the first intimation you had of the death of Dr. Burdell? A.—From the cook, Sir.

Q.—Hannah, the cook? A.—Yes.

Mr. Clinton—State the particulars.

The Court—You need not go over that again. It is not necessary.

Mr. Clinton—Did you see the corpse? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you go for any one, and if so, whom? A.—For Dr. Roberts.

Q.—You went for Dr. Roberts? A.—Yes.

Mr. Clinton—(To the Court.)—I do not know, your Honor, how far it is necessary to go over details.

The Court—It is not necessary unless you have some new fact.

Mr. Clinton—I was about questioning the witness as to the conduct of the defendant.

The Court—That seems to have been very fully gone into, and it is unnecessary to go into it unless there are some new facts that you desire to elicit. If anything occurs to you, Mr. Clinton, you can ask it afterwards.

Mr. Clinton—Oh, Yes. (To witness)—How is it in respect to there being a stable in the rear?

The District-Attorney—Do you know anything about that? A.—I believe there is.

Mr. Clinton—Is there a building in the rear? A.—Yes, Sir, and it looks like a stable at any rate.

Q.—You have never been through it? A.—No, Sir.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Q.—You said that you closed the door, or thought of closing it, because of the stealing of the overcoats? A.—I do not think that would make any impression Sir, upon my mind at all; I was not afraid of anything of that kind.

Q.—Then what was the impression that caused you to do it? A.—Nothing at all; it was only that Mrs. Cunningham made the remark to me about closing the door.

Q.—But it made no impression upon your mind? A.—It made no impression upon my mind.

Q.—Therefore you did not get up to close the door? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—How long before this was the incident of the overcoats being stolen? A.—I could not say, Sir.

Q.—Was it while the old lock or the new one was on the front door?

The Court—Before the alteration? A.—I think the coats were taken twice, and the second time was when the new lock was on; the door was open at that time.

Q.—Previous to your going on this little last visit to Mrs. Cunningham you had known very little of herself and the Doctor; I think previous to this last January, when you went there this last visit, you had seen very little of the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I had not seen a great deal; before that time I had seen very little of them.

Q.—I think you stated that you knew of no unfriendly feeling existing between Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell? A.—I did not know of any.

Q.—When you went out the evening in question, the Friday night, where did you first go to? A.—I think it was at the corner of Amity-street and Broadway, or the corner of Fourth street and Broadway.

Q.—And you left the house at what time? A.—I do not know; perhaps in the neighborhood of eight o'clock.

Q.—Did you wear a watch at that time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was your time then matter of supposition or of recollection, from seeing your watch? A.—I may then have worn a watch, but I do not know that I did.

Q.—What is your idea of the time that your left this house on this Friday night? A.—I should judge, Sir, it was near eight o'clock—not the time that I left; that was about half past seven, I should think.

Q.—Did you walk with this young lady (Miss Helen) to the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, at a slow, or at a rapid pace? A.—At my general gait, Sir.

Q.—You walked with her, with your general gait, as you would do, when you are alone? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is that gait of yours, Sir, slow or rapid? A.—It is not very rapid, or very slow.

Q.—How long were you in the store at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street? A.—No longer than time enough to purchase some writing paper.

Q.—How long was it? A.—Two or three minutes.

Q.—And from thence where did you go to? A.—We went from there down to Fourth-street.

Q.—That is towards Washington-square? A.—Yes, and to the Bowery.

Q.—It would be what we call, in Knickerbocker language, over to the Bowery? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you turn the corner of Bowery into Fourth-street, up or down? A.—Up.

Q.—How far up? A.—Not over two blocks.

Q.—Where did you stop, if anywhere? A.—I do not know. We stopped in a dry goods store.

Q.—How long were you there? A.—We were there some little time.

Q.—About how long? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—One minute, or twenty minutes? A.—It was not twenty.

Q.—Was it fifteen? A.—I should judge not.

Q.—What were you purchasing there, if any thing? A.—A veil, I think, Sir.

Q.—Were there many patterns looked to, or not? A.—Two or three, I should think.

Q.—Were you there ten minutes? A.—We may have been that length of time, but I do not know.

Q.—But there was some looking at patterns, however? A.—Yes.

Q.—You then left there together, and where did you go then? A.—To No. 31 Bond street.

Q.—You went through the Bowery to Broadway and down Bond street to the house again? A.—Yes.

Q.—And from there you went up stairs, as I understand it? A.—We went into the back parlor.

Q.—Were you furnished with a night key for the house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have one or two? A.—I had one.

Q.—What time the next morning was it that the cook came up into the room? A.—Nine o'clock, as far as I could judge.

Q.—Did you notice how her hands were? A.—There was dough upon her hands.

Q.—You were in the house nearly all Saturday, were you not? A.—Until I was taken to the Station-house.

Q.—And you were in custody during the Coroner's Inquest? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Clinton—Now, as to the night-keys that you have spoken of—do you not know that Dr. Smith and son had night keys? A.—Yes, Sir.

A Juror—Did you strike a light next to the Doctor's door? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did you find the way down stairs? A.—The light was sufficient for me to go into the kitchen.

Q.—Did you light the gas in the kitchen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Clinton—Did you put it out when you left? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where is the cider kept?

The Court—Never mind that, Sir; that is not important.

Mr. Clinton—Very well; it is a little fact of locality and that is all. (To the witness.) Have you ever seen Mrs. Cunningham eat and carve? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did she use the right hand or left? A.—As far as I perceived she used the right hand.

Q.—Have you ever noticed that she was left-handed? A.—Never did.

District Attorney—She carved as well with the one as with the other? A.—Yes.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. VAN NESS.

Mrs. Hester Van Ness was next called by the defence. She said she was acquainted with Mrs. Burdell and her daughters, and had known her, more or less, since her eldest daughter, Augusta Cunningham, was two years old. She first saw Dr. Harvey Burdell two years ago in Twenty-fourth-street, at Mrs Cunningham's house. Since that occasion she had often seen Mrs. Burdell and the Doctor together. She had been with them to Saratoga. She once remained there a week with Mrs. Cunningham. Dr. Burdell called on her every day, sometimes twice a day, and generally spent his evenings with her. He rode out with Mrs. Cunningham and witness. She had also seen them together at Mrs. Cunningham's house in this City. Had never observed anything that indicated unpleasant feelings between them. She understood they were engaged to be married, and their conduct was in harmony with such an understanding. Dr. Burdell had alluded to the marriage in her (witness') presence. He used to talk to Mrs. Burdell about her dress; wished her to throw aside her mourning and dress in colored gowns. He one day expressed his satisfaction that she had cast off "her black rags," and put on a brown dress. One afternoon, in the latter part of last Fall, witness was in the basement of No. 31 Bond-street, with Mrs. Burdell. The Doctor came down, and they conversed together. There was nothing to show that their former pleasant relations had changed. Witness was in the house twice on the Friday prior to the Doctor's death, the first time, at one o'clock P. M., the second time, at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Saratoga, was there on the last occasion. Witness first heard of the Doctor's death about nine o'clock on Saturday morning. Little George came for her. She went to Mrs. Burdell's room. Mrs. Burdell was there with her two daughters, Snodgrass, Dr. Roberts, and a lady who was bathing Mrs. Burdell's forehead. Mrs. Burdell was lying on the bed. She appeared insensible, and took no notice of witness for some time. Afterwards, when witness took her hand, she opened her eyes and said, "Oh, isn't this horrible?" Witness could not recollect what happened during that day, so many persons were in and out of the house, and there was so much excitement. There was all the excitement and alarm that such a scene would naturally occasion.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney.—Q.—Where do you live, Mrs. Van Ness? A.—At No. 107 Fourth-avenue.

Q.—Are you not a friend of Mrs. Cunningham's family? A.—I am.

Q.—You are her dress-maker, are you not? A.—I have been employed as such.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Roberts? A.—I have met him at Mrs. Burdell's house a few times.

Q.—He went with you to Saratoga, did he not? A.—He did.

Q.—In what month was that? A.—In July.

Q.—I notice that you call the defendant Mrs. Burdell; did you know her by that name prior to the murder? A.—I did not. I only knew her then as Mrs. Cunningham.

George Hewlett, Jr., was next called by Mr. Clinton. His testimony was without the slightest importance. He merely said that he called at the house No. 31 Bond-street, on the night of Jan. 30, to leave some bird seed which Mr. Eckel had ordered, and that he observed nothing unusual in the appearance of things.

DR. SMITH'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Daniel D. Smith was then examined by Mr. Clinton. He said he was a Doctor of medicine and resided at No. 35 Bond-street, two doors from Dr. Burdell's. For a long time he had been in concert with his son, conducting some experiments with a view of testing the power of the electric current on various articles, such as alcohol, phosphorus, &c. He had occasion, in these experiments, to use pieces of leather, and shellac, for joining tubes, and scraps of woolen rags, for cleaning instruments. The woolen and leather so used, became saturated or impregnated with chemical fluids. When a quantity of leather or rags accumulated, it was his custom to burn them up. On the afternoon of Friday, January 30th, intending to spend the night out of town, he gathered a heap of woolen rags and pieces of leather, and threw it upon the remains of an anthracite coal fire, opened the window of the room wide, locked the door, went off and took the cars. The room in which he burnt these rags was the front room third story, adjoining No. 33. On his return to the house, the next morning, he found that the smell of the smouldering rags and leather pervaded the whole premises, and so strong and unpleasant was it, in the room in which they had been consumed, that he had to fumigate it. It was a mixed smell of burning leather and woolen, saturated with chemicals.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney.—Doctor, what time do you say you left your room that afternoon? A.—About half-past three o'clock.

Q.—How was the fire when you left it? A.—It was low, and was not replenished.

Fernando O. Smith, the son of the last witness, was next called. He said that on the night before the murder of Dr. Burdell was discovered, he came home between ten and eleven o'clock, wearing a large grey shawl and a cap; he remembered the offensive smell in his father's room the next morning; his father, he stated, was in the frequent habit of making chemical experiments, and used woolen rags and pieces of leather in making them. These rags were burnt when they accumulated; he had burnt them himself often.

EXAMINATION OF CATHARINE DENNISON.

Mrs. Catharine Dennison was next called. She testified that she was a cousin of Dr. Burdell's; that she had long known him prior to his death, over 20 years. The first time she ever met Mrs. C. was in 1856, and she had seen her frequently since in company with the Doctor; had seen them together at No. 31 Bond street frequently, and had seen them together at her own house in Brooklyn, in the winter of 1856. The witness testified that their relations to each other were of a most friendly character, and she detailed at some length a conversation which took place on one occasion between the Doctor and Mrs. C., in her presence, at No. 31 Bond street. She never observed anything that was quarrelsome between the Doctor and Mrs. C.; had been at No. 31 Bond street eight or nine times.

EXAMINATION OF HERBERT W. TREADWELL.

Herbert W. Treadwell was next called and examined. Said he had walked in company with four other gentlemen in Bond street, the Friday night on which the murder occurred. It was about twenty minutes after twelve o'clock when he got into Bond street from Broadway; he remained on the corner of Bond street and the Bowery from fifteen to twenty minutes; noticed nothing unusually offensive in the atmosphere; it was n dark and obscure night.

Mr. Dean—I would like to have it determined now whether the Jury are to have the privilege of visiting the premises.

The Foreman of the Jury remarked that the Jury had no objections to going.

The Court announced that there would be a private arrangement made between the Jury and the Court to visit the premises.

TESTIMONY OF MISS HELEN CUNNINGHAM.

Q.—You are the second daughter of the defendant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where have you resided for the last year? A.—No. 31 Bond-street.

Q.—Are you there still? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you made arrangements to leave home the Saturday after the murder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you home Friday at the house with your mother? A.—I was a short time away, from half-past two in the afternoon until four; with that exception I was in the house all day and evening.

Q.—At what time did you dine that day? A.—I think it was about six o'clock, or a little after.

Q.—During the day what persons do you remember seeing at the house? A.—I saw Dr. Beecher a few moments in the parlor, and Mrs. Van Ness; I do not remember seeing any one else that day.

Q.—Do you remember having a dressmaker in the house? A.—Yes, Sir; Susan Cary.

Q.—Was she there all the day? A.—She was there until dinner.

Q.—You were out shopping in the afternoon? A.—No, Sir; I was taking music lessons in the afternoon.

Q.—You went out in the evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell about the time you went out. A.—I think it was about 7 o'clock.

Q.—Who accompanied you? A.—George Snodgrass.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—I went out to buy a veil; I purchased it and then came back.

Q.—Who were to dinner that day at your house? A.—My mother, Augusta, George, William, Mr. Eckel and Susan Cary. George Snodgrass came in after we got through our dinner.

Q.—Did he eat his dinner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was after he had done his dinner that you went out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect where your mother was when you went out? A.—I think she was in the front room, third floor.

Q.—When you came back with Mr. Snodgrass, where did you find her? A.—I found her in the front room of the third story.

Q.—What did you do the rest of the evening, from the time you got in; do you recollect whether your brothers were out when you came home? A.—They were both out.

Q.—From the time you came in, I wish you would state what occurred in the house, as near as you can recollect. A.—I brought in the veil and showed it to mother; I then went to folding up some of my clothes and putting them in the trunk which I was to take away with me.

Q.—Do you recollect what next occurred? A.—After I had been in the house a short time, mother returned with Mr. Eckel and the two boys.

Q.—After Mr. Eckel came into the room what occurred? A.—Mother brought up some candies and oranges to send to my sister, who was at school.

Q.—Do you recollect about your brother's going up to bed and coming back? A.—Yes, Sir; they came back and mother told them to wait until George Snodgrass was ready to go with them, and they did wait.

Q.—Do you know at what time George and your brothers started to go to bed? A.—I think it was very near 11 o'clock.

Q.—When you returned from the street after getting your veil, did your mother have on the same or a different dress from that she wore when you went out? A.—She was dressed in the same way.

Q.—Did she wear that dress until she went to bed? A.—She did, and she had it on since morning.

Q.—What kind of a dress was it? Q.—It was a black silk one.

Q.—Was it the same dress she had on the next morning? A.—It was and she wore it until the Coroner had it taken off.

Q.—Where did you sleep that night. A.—I slept with my mother in the front room of the third story.

Q.—Who slept there besides you and your mother. A.—Sister Augusta.

Q.—What time did you retire? A.—I think it was about a quarter past eleven o'clock.

Q.—Did you go immediately to sleep? A.—My sister and I laid awake and talked a short time.

Q.—In what position did you sleep? Who slept in the middle? A.—My mother.

Q.—Did your mother get up from the time you retired to your knowledge? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you observe any unusual odor in the house? A.—I did not.

Q.—When you got up in the morning did you notice any unusual odor? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did not notice anything unusual until after you heard of the Doctor's death? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you breakfast with the family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was at breakfast? A.—My mother, George, William and George Snodgrass; they were at breakfast together, and then Augusta came down a few moments afterwards.

Q.—Did Mr. Eckel take breakfast with you that morning? A.—No, Sir, he went out before breakfast.

Q.—Did your mother go down before breakfast was ready that morning? A.—She did not; I went down with her when she went down stairs in the morning.

Q.—Did your mother eat her breakfast? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—

Q.—Do you remember when Mr. Ely's note arrived? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you see the note in the back parlor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you hear first about it? A.—When my mother spoke about it up stairs.

Q.—Did you and Helen go up to your sleeping-room that night. A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—What was the reason for your sleeping down stairs that night? A.—For the reason that sister was going away the next morning to school.

Q.—Who gave the pistol to your mother,—the pistol which has been spoken of? A.—Dr. Burdell.

Q.—Was it while you lived in Twenty-fourth-street, or after you came to Bond street? A.—It was while we lived in Twenty fourth-street.

By a Juror.—Q.—Does your mother sew with her left hand? A.—Sometimes she does.

Q.—Do you know the reason? A.—On account of rheumatism.

Q.—Was she right or left handed previous to the rheumatism? A.—She was right-handed.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN PERKINS.

Mr. Perkins was the next witness called. He testified that he was a jobber in boots and shoes, at No. 29 Cortlandt-street. His residence was now at No. 92 Second-avenue, but he resided at the time of the homicide at No. 82 Bond-street. Did not know Dr. Samuel W. Parmly by sight or otherwise.

Q.—Do you know anything about Dr. Parmly's dog of the King Charles breed?

The Judge.—I do not think that the dog has anything to do with this case at all.

Mr. Clinton.—We want to shew that the dog frequently went with this witness.

The Judge.—I cannot permit any testimony of this kind.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY S. SMITH.

Henry S. Smith was next called to the stand and sworn.—He testified that he had been, since the recess of the Court, to the rear of the premises No. 31 Bond street; there was a shed covering the piazza immediately under the window of Dr. Burdell's room; the distance from the shed to the window was about six feet or less; the height of the shed was about fifteen feet, and the width of it was, perhaps, not more than eight feet; there was a fence dividing lot No. 31 from that of No. 33, which ran up to within four feet of the top of this shed; there were three windows on the second story rear to that shed, and there were other sheds immediately adjoining of divers heights, but nothing to prevent access from one to the other; the door of the stable in the rear of the house No. 31 was fastened by three or four nails on the inside; there was an entrance to the stable from Bleecker street; witness also noticed a ladder in rear of the premises.

By a Juror.—I want to know whether you observed how far a person could pass each way over these sheds.

The Judge.—That is speculative, and is not legal evidence.

Mr. Clinton then asked little George Cunningham, the late to the Court and Jury whether there was any ladder in the yard in the latter part of January last.

Mr. Hall objected to the question first, because it was exceedingly illegal in tone, and second, because it should not be asked of a child when the prosecution had purposely abstained from cross-examining.

The Judge then suggested that one of the daughters should be asked the same question. It was put to Helen Cunningham, and she said there was a step-ladder in the yard, and it was the same one which is there now.

Mr. Clinton now proposed to introduce evidence to show that Mr. Eckel had been separately indicted from the defendent for the same offence.

The fact was admitted by the prosecution.

Counsel for the defence then announced that they had no further testimony to offer.

The District-Attorney after a brief consultation with his Attorney-General, informed the Court that they did not see anything in the defence which called for a reply.

The Court then said it would assign four hours to each side in which to sum up, and he would leave to counsel to arrange among themselves as to the distribution of the time.

Mr. Dean then moved that the Court adjourn until to-morrow morning, and urged the necessity of some leisure in which to arrange the case for the defence. After considerable conversation, during which Mr. Romeyn unsuccessfully moved the Court to call on the prosecution to state the points on which they meant to rely, before the defence commenced summing up, the Court finally, and with apparent reluctance, ordered an adjournment until nine o'clock this morning.

The treasures of the Philadelphia Library have received a valuable accession through Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, from the British Government, being a complete set of the publications of the British Patent Office. This work is in 187 royal octavo volumes of text, 137 folios of plates, and 20 volumes of index. The work was not only kindly granted to the Philadelphia Library by the British Commissioner of Patents, but, at his suggestion, an exception was made to the rule adopted by the Board, requiring the books to be expensively bound before leaving England.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 8, 1857—8 P. M.

ASHES—Are very moderately inquired for at declining prices. Pearls, $7 62½@$7 68¾; Pots, $7 93¾@$8 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is rather more sought after at our quotations: Java, 15¾c. @15¾c.; Laguayra, 12¼c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo 12¾c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; Jamaica, 12c.@12¼c., and St. Domingo, 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is reported very quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Small lots only found buyers. Middling Uplands, 13¾c; do. Gulfs, 14c.@14¼c.; other grades, proportionate rates ₱ lb.

FISH—The general demand is fair Prices of the leading kinds are well sustained, and tending upwards.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is still in brisk request, and it commands much higher rates. The available supply is much reduced, and the current receipts are limited. Sales, 18,000 bbls. here and to arrive, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30@$6 40
Straight State	6 40@ 6 50
Extra State	6 50@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 40@ 6 70
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 70
Fancy Michigan	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 75@ 6 95
Extra Ohio	7 00@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 90@ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 50
Extra Missouri	7 50@10 00

Canadian is also improving. Sales have been reported of about 2,300 bbls., in lots, at from $6 50@$8 50 for superfine to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in good request, at rising rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 8 500 bbls. Flour and Meal, to choice Extra, at $7@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $5 60@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 35 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in lively request at decidedly firmer prices. Sales, 71,000 bushels, including good ordinary to prime Canadian White at $1 90@$1 96; fair to good Southern White, $1 84@$1 88; ordinary to prime Southern Red at $1 55@$1 68; and choice Western Red at $1 75 ₱ bushel Rye is scarce, needed and advancing; 2,300 bushels found buyers at 94c.@94¼c.; subsequently factors claimed 96c.@96c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt unchanged. Oats are in limited supply and demand at 63c.@67c. for Western; 60c.@65c. for State; and 58c.@ 61c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is brisker and dearer. The demand comes mainly from speculators. Sales, 54 000 bushels, at 84½c.@85c. for mixed, 85c. for Yellow and 85c.@90c. for White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—1,800 bales River were purchased at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 85c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Show no quotable change.

HOPS—There were 28 bales last year's crop sold at 7c. @11c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig were disposed of at $25 50@$26 25, usual terms, ₱ ton. Large parcels could hardly be bought on much easier terms.

LEAD—Unaltered.

LEATHER—The demand is pretty good; prices are quoted steady.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump. ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is rather lightly dealt in at previous prices. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 60c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 54c.@63c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@52c.; and New-Orleans 75c @77c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is scarce, and in request at very full prices. Tar is plentier and less inquired for at old rates. Turpentine has not varied much.

OILS—Linseed is moderately dealt in, and is worth 86c.@88c. ₱ gallon, in casks and barrels. Other Oils are essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is somewhat depressed and is drooping Sales, 635 bbls., in lots, at $23 35@$23 50 for Mess and $19 15@$19 25 for Prime, ₱bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are worth 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9c.@9¼ for Shoulders, ₱ lb Bacon is in request and is held at 11¼c. @12¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered,—the transactions since our last reach about 400 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty brisk at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 530 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $13@$14 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $17@$17 50 for extra Western do.,₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef at $7@$9 50 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $23@$24 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand and is worth 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 23c.@26c. for common to very very good State, and 27c.@29c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request at old rates: $4 25@$5 25 for common to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at uniform prices. Sales, 900 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 5¾c.@11¾c., with 250 boxes Havana, in lots, at 10¾c.@12¾c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 18,000 lbs. prime were reported at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are offered rather cautiously, while they are in good request at very full rates.

TOBACCO—Is moderately inquired for at full prices. Sales since Tuesday—118 hhds. Kentucky, at 11¾c.@20c.; 138 hhds. Havana, (part for export,) on private terms; 170 bales Cuba, at 26c.@27c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf, at 21¾c.@ 45c.; 6,200 Florida, at 20c.@55c., and 18 bales Havana scraps, at 17c.@18c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 300 hhls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 30c.@31c.; the latter price for extra (E. & L.) Ohio, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were gradually regaining life and firmness, though rates continued very low, despite the improvement of the past two days. For Liverpool, Cotton 3a, 6d.@⅝ ₱ bale; Flour 2d @1s. 3d hhd.; Grain, nominally 2d @3d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 6d.@1s. ₱ tierce; Pork, 9d. ₱ tierce, and 6d. ₱ bbl.; Resin, 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 10s.@12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

PETER E. DEYO'S ADVERTISING AGENCY REMOVED From Appleton's Building, TO No. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING, Corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUNGARY.—They won the Prize Medal at the Paris *Exposition Universelle*, as the best wines in Europe. Imported solely by FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., N Y., and sold to the trade and consumers, at from $3 75 to $25 per case. Price-lists sent free by post.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **To Jews in Particular, and to Gentiles Generally.**—*The Christianity of the New Testament, not* CLERICAL THEOLOGIES NOR RABBINICAL JUDAISM, *the Christianity of Moses and the Prophets.*—This is the compendium, which it is proposed to illustrate and prove in full, free, and fair discussion, on SUNDAY EVENINGS, 7 P. M., at No. 187 Bowery, when dissentients can ask questions and state objections to the testimonies and arguments adduced. On the evening of the 10th inst., (by request of Jews,) the subject connected with our symbol will be *The Mosaic and Nazarene Teachings concerning* GOD. Their agreement will be proved.

Signed, JOHN THOMAS, M. D.

☞ **Messrs. G. R. Lederer and Ephr. M. Epstein** will continue their meetings for free discussion with non-Christian Jews on the subject: *Christianity the only true Judaism*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 106 Centre-st., opposite the Tombs. Ample opportunities will be afforded for questions, objections and answers by any of the audience who may choose to do so All, and especially Jews, are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **The Anti-Christian Novelties of Image-Worship, Scapulars, Miraculous Medals, &c.**—Additional Scriptural testimony against, and Romish tradition in favor of, the *Idolatry of Image-Worship, &c.*, will (D. V.) be brought forward TO-MORNING EVENING, in the New Mission Church, 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The usual freedom of speech will be allowed to Roman Catholics. All are respectfully invited.

P. MACMENAMY, D. D.

☞ **New-York Bible Society.**—The annual sermon before the New-York Bible Society will be preached by Rev. M. L. P. THOMPSON, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S,) 8th-av., corner of 19th st. A collection will be taken up.

By order,
HENRY IDE, President.
J. C. HOLDEN, Recoding Secretary.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Cheever** will deliver a discourse TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, on *The Rights of the African race in this Country to Citizenship, Education and Protection of the Family Relation*—in behalf of the Education Institute for Colored Girls in Washington, D. C. Services 8¼.

☞ **Sermon by Rev. Peter Stryker.**—The fifth of a series of discourses under the auspices of the American Juvenile Temperance Society, will be preached TO-MORROW, May 10, at 7½ P. M., in the Fifth Ass. Ref. Pres. Church, Jane st., near 4th-av., by Rev. PETER STRYKER, of the Ref. Dutch Church, Broome-st. Subject —*What is Truth?* A collection in aid of the Society will be taken.

☞ **The Congregation formerly Worshipping** in Jefferson Assembly Hall, now meet every FIRST DAY in the Hall No. 187 Bowery, near Delancy-st. Dr. JOHN THOMAS will lecture TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All are affectionately invited, Bible in hand. See advertisement in this column for evening meeting.

☞ **Livingston Reformed Dutch Church,** (northwest corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.) F. N. ZABRISKIE, Pastor.—Public worship next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 4. Sabbath School at 9 and 3. The public, especially those who do not regularly go to church, are earnestly invited to attend.

☞ **American Home Missionary Society.**—The Annual Sermon, in behalf of the American Home Missionary Society, will be preached by Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, D. D., President of Illinois College, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church, John-street.**—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. a Christian Jew, at 10½ A. M., also at 7½ P. M. At 3 P. M. by Rev. NOBLE ARMSTRONG, of the Canada Conference. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Ferris,** Chancellor of the University, is expected to preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Mulberry near Grand-st., to-morrow forenoon, and the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Market-st., in the afternoon. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. J. B. FLAGG, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st and Waverly place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th ava. Services, 10¾, 8¾ and 7¼. Seats free.

☞ **Notice.**—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. M. L. QUACKENBOS will preach in the Reformed Protestant Dutch church, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sabbath School and Bible Classes meet in the basement at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ **Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D.,** will deliver a discourse commemorative of the life and character of the late Rev. D. C. LANSING, D D., in the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, corner of Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING, May 10, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—"*The relation of Public Amusements with Public Morality.*" The principles of this address will be examined TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY, in the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church. Preaching at 10½ A. M.

☞ **A Sunday School at Contluental Hall,** corner West 34th st. and 8th-av., will be commenced TO-MORROW, at 9 A. M., and also at 3½ o'clock P. M. Teachers are invited. Prayer and Conference meeting next WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Strangers, come in.

☞ **Broadway Tabernacle Church.**—Rev. Dr. STURTEVANT, President of Illinois College, will preach at the Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Dr. THOMPSON will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Life and Death of the Late Dr. Lansing.*

☞ **Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church,** (South side, between Irving-place and 3d av.) Rev. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER, Pastor. Services at 10¾, A. M., and 3¾, P. M. Sabbath School at 9, A. M., and 2, P. M. Applications for pews can be made to the Sexton.

☞ **Union Theological Seminary.**—The annual address before the Society will be delivered by TAYLER LEWIS, LL.D., of Union College, on SABBATH EVENING, May 10, at 7½ o'clock, in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.

☞ **Notice.**—The Rt Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach and administer the rite of Confirmation in the Church of the Holy Comforter, for seaman and boatmen, foot of Laight-st., North River, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the 10th inst. Services to commence at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church of Manhattan,** cor. of avenue B and 5th st.,—preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ and afternoon at 3½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. WIGGINS, formerly of Paterson, N J. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Scotch and British Presbyterians** will find public worship conducted in the Church corner Stanton and Forsyth sts., near the Bowery, as in their own country, Service at 10½ and 3½ o'clock each Sabbath. Sunday School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

☞ **Is the Mystery of God Finished?**—This important question will be answered, according to the Spirit and Word of Truth, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, by Bishop SNOW. Seats free.

☞ **Service for Deaf Mutes,** in the smaller Chapel of the University, will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, the 10th instant, at 7½ o'clock. A discourse from Rev. Dr. CRUSE will be translated into the sign-language.

☞ **Rev. Wm. J. Frost,** Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, will preach in the Free Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st. between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 10. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Life and Immortality Alone Through Christ.**—GEO. STORRS, editor of *Bible Examiner*, New-York, will preach NEXT LORD'S DAY, 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon at Hitzelberger's Hall, 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens** will preach, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and Rev. J. H. RYLANCE at 7½ P. M., in the 1st-place M. E. Church, junction of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

☞ **Rev. Charles Fletcher,** recently appointed to 7th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., will preach TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ in the evening. N. B.—Seats free.

☞ **Rev. James Whiteu** will preach (D. V.) in the Brooklyn Academy Rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., on TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Hroome-street Reformed Dutch Church,** corner of Broome and Greene sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

☞ **Second Advent Mission Church** hold Divine service as usual, in Freemasons' Hall, No. 600 Broadway, MORNING at 10½. Subject, at 3 P. M., *Christ, the sum and substance of the promises.* Seats free.

☞ **Rev. J. F. Walker,** from Vermont, recently a Methodist clergyman, will preach at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

☞ **There will be preaching To-morrow Evening** in the Israelite Sanctuary, No. 109 1st-st. Subject—*The Kingdom of God.*

☞ **Mr. Fellenger**—from Sharon, Schoharie county, N. Y., will preach TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, at 7 o'clock, in Chelsey Hall, 18th-st near 8th-av,

THE SPIRITUAL AGE.—BRITTAN'S NEW Organ of Spiritualism and Reform, No. 2, containing Professor Gregory's Letter on the Facts of Spiritualism: also, the first part of the Editor's review of Dr. Gregory's position; an intensely interesting spiritual Story, and a great variety of articles by the Editor and W. S. COURTNEY, Esq. Terms, $2 per annum in advance. Address S. B. BRITTAN, No. 333 Broadway.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REMOVAL.

In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT-BOOK SALE, they have removed from No. 409 Broadway, to the more spacious premises,

No. 677 BROADWAY,

between Bleecker and Amity sts., Laferge Building, New-York.

Messrs. EVANS & CO., grateful for the immense patronage which they have received, would respectfully inform the public, generally, that they have greatly added to their stock of books, and increased the number and value of their gifts, until neither can be surpassed by any establishment in the City. The business is conducted upon an honest and liberal principle, and a gift varying in value from 25 cents to $100 accompanies every book sold. Will be open for City trade on Thursday, May 7. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Catalogues of books and gifts sent to any address, on receipt of application.

MRS. GASKELL'S MEMOIRS OF CURRER BELL.

D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,

PUBLISH ON SATURDAY,

THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

Author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," &c.

BY MRS. GASKELL.

Anthor of "Mary Barton," "Ruth," "North and South."

With a Portrait of Miss Brontë, a view of Haworth Church and Parsonage, and fac-simile of handwritiug of Miss Brontë. In two volumes, 12mo., cloth. $1 50.

From the London Athenæum.

The story of a woman's life unfolded in this book is calculated to make the old feel young and the young old. Persons who have been conversant with society and manners as they existed in the remote corners of England within the century, will feel themselves strangely recalled to the narrow homes, the grim prejudices, the few pleasures and privileges belonging to a period of heavy taxation, costly literature, and limited intercourse, by the picture of a provincial parsonage and its inmates here set before them. Some of those, on the other hand, who are hurrying into life, and brimming with creative power, may feel pained (as it were by some cold prophecy) while they follow the record of a career of self-denial and struggle, sustained to the last with courage, principle and genius, but without hope. Nevertheless a true tale of what may be achieved in spite of disabilities, be the facts ever so cheerless let the pilgrim's lot have been cast on ever so rugged a road, let his cup have been ever so full of the waters of bitterness, can hardly be followed to its close without some strength being gained for the reader. By all, this book will be read with interest. As a work of art, we do not recollect a life of a woman by a woman so well executed. The materials were not large, and the difficulties of selection were obvious. There may have been reasons why the publication of this biography should not have been postponed, but these reasons subject surviving relatives of the deceased to close description and free comment; since to write the life of a woman and to omit a clear development of the circumstances which formed her character and influenced her hopes is impossible.

Protracted life and success, and increased experience with what is best in society, (not what is most convenient in observance,) might have ripened, and mellowed, and smoothed the creations of this singular novelist without destroying their charm of force and individuality. But conjecture stops at the grave-side. At the time when "the silver lining of the cloud" began to show itself, when domestic cherishing and prosperity seemed to await her after so many hard, dark, cruel years, the end came. All this is gently and sadly told by Mrs. Gaskell, with whom the task has been a labor of love (a little, also, of defence)—and who, we repeat, has produced one of the best biographies of a woman by a woman, which we can recall to mind.

From the New-York Tribune.

Strong in its intense individuality, bold and self-sustaining in the absence of wide and tender sympathies, and of a deeply tragic cast from purely impersonal causes, the life of Charlotte Brontë, as portrayed in these volumes by her congenial biographer, has not a little of the sombre fascination which throws such a potent spell around the pages of "Jane Eyre" and "Villette." Mrs. Gaskell, as will be seen on the perusal of the Memoirs, had before her a task of uncommon delicacy. The vein of bitterness, the pictures of hard and bare reality, the want of hopeful glimpses of the future, which mark the writings of Currer Bell, had their foundation in her own experience, were the combined products of her character and her history. Involving the misconduct of others, as they often do, it was no easy matter to decide how far justice to the dead was compatible with mercy to the living. On this point, Mrs. Gaskell has acquitted herself with fidelity to the truth, with commendable frankness of statement where publicity was allowable, but with a modest reserve in regard to incidents which belong essentially to the domain of private life. Her narrative is wholly unaffected, perhaps slightly tinctured with the severity that naturally grows out of the subject, but often relieved by picturesque details of the local scenery and customs in the quaint region which will henceforth be associated with the name of Charlotte Brontë. * * * * Let her memory be left where it is committed with tender carnestness by her admirable biographer, not with "the critical unsympathetic public, who are inclined to judge harshly because they have only seen superficially and not thought deeply, but with that larger and more solemn public, who know how to look with tender humility at faults and errors; how to admire generously extraordinary genius, and how to reverence with warm, full hearts, all noble virtue."

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

SYNOPSIS OF CONTENTS OF

WELLS' NEW HAND-BOOK OF IOWA.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRELIMINARY

Pre-emption Laws relating to the Public Land—Forms of Statement for Land Claims—Synopsis and Recapitulation of Legal Provisions—Form of Affidavit for Pre-emption Claimants—Tracts Liable to Entry—Declaration of Land Exempted—Lands subject to Private Entry—Confirmatory Act of 1843—Repeal of part of the Act of 1832—Form of Declaratory Statement regarding Private Entry—Form of Affidavit for Executors, Heirs, etc., of Deceased Settlers—Instruction to Settlers in relation to Securing Land, etc., System of Government Surveys.

CHAPTER I.—Claims and Resources of Iowa—Inducements held out by Iowa to Emigrants—Extent, Boundaries, etc.—Surface, Soil, Climate, Crops, Timber Lands, Fruit Trees, etc.—Scenery, Population, Interesting Curiosities.

CHAPTER II.—Mineral Productions—Coal, Lead, Iron Ore, Copper Ore, Hydraulic Limestone, Common Limestone, Marble, Quarzite, Clays, Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris.

CHAPTER III.—Rivers, Lakes and Creeks—Rivers emptying into the Mississippi—Rivers emptying into the Missouri—Rivers with other Outlets—Lakes—Creeks—Mississippi Rapids—Improvements in Progress.

CHAPTER IV.—Facts and Suggestions—Hints in regard to Land yet subject to entry—Industry Necessary to success—Inclosing—Osage Orange—Various Avenues to Wealth—Wool growing, Stock-raising, the Dairy.

CHAPTER V.—Description of Counties and principal Towns in each.

CHAPTER VI.—Railroads—Improvements resulting from their Projection—Abstract of Law of Congress granting Lands to the State—Railroad Distances on the various Lines connecting Chicago with Iowa—Distances on the various Stage Routes throughout the State—Distances on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

CHAPTER VII.—Various Institutions—Schools, Libraries, &c.—State University—Academies and Colleges—Asylum for the Blind—Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb—Asylum for the Insane—Organized Churches—Masonic Lodges—Odd Fellows' Lodges—Sons of Temperance—Banking Houses—Land Offices—Penal Institutions.

CHAPTER VIII.—Government Finances, &c.

New and beautiful Railroad and Township Map of the State.

All the information embodied is not only of the most important and authentic character, but is brought down to the latest moment possible; so that those who are desirous of ascertaining the present condition of any County, Town or Railroad, may satisfy themselves as well from this work as they would be able to do by personal inspection.

Price, beautifully bound in muslin, 50 cents; sent postpaid.

ALSO, NOW READY:

WELLS' NEW SECTIONAL MAP OF MINNESOTA.

From the latest Government Surveys.

The most complete and reliable Map of the State ever published.

Price, pocket-form, 50 cents—sent postpaid.

Address J. G. WELLS, Publishing Agent,
No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

Dépôt for Books, Maps, Charts, &c., specially suited to the sale of agents.

A Fresh, Original, and Attractive Book of Travels.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO.

PUBLISH THIS DAY

AN AMERICAN MERCHANT

IN EUROPE, ASIA, AND AUSTRALIA:

Letters of an American merchant from Java, Singapore, China, Bengal, Egypt, the Holy Land, the Crimea and its Battle-Grounds, England, Melbourne, Sydney, &c.

BY GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, OF BOSTON.

With Introduction by FREEMAN HUNT, A. M., Editor of Merchants' Magazine.

One Volume, 12mo., 523 Pages. Price, $1 25.

"These letters of a "Young American Merchant," contain much information of use to the mercantile community. They are remarkable for the intelligence, difficult of access, which they embody; their graphic history of the rise and progress of that new world, destined to wield the sceptre of the Southern Seas; their statistical knowledge; the glow and sprightliness of their descriptions, and the amusing incidents they relate. The history of the countries through which the traveler passes is compressed into a few pages, and the commercial details are enlivened by humor and wit. Received with distinction by the merchant princes of the lands he visited, his opportunities were rare and enviable—opportunities which he has not failed to improve.

READY THIS MORNING

LAST SABBATH IN THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

A historical discourse by the pastor, JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., with an account of the services on that day, and a fine lithograph view of the interior. 12mo, 51 pages. Muslin. Price 25 cents. This discourse contains a COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, AND OF CONGREGATIONALISM in New-York.

CALKINS & STILES,
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

IS MAN AN ANIMAL.—A CULTIVATED MONKEY.—LIFE ILLUSTRATED for this week says No, and gives the reason for saying it. In addition it has a variety of matter on subjects of interest, embracing How to Beautify Rural Homes and Villages; Advances in the Arctic Regions, with four Illustrative Engravings; Elephant Hunting in Southern Africa; Felt Hats for the Clergy; Mrs. Geo. Washington; Willys on Ilcope; Anticipated Mormon War; News of the Week; City Gossip; Church's Painting of Niagara; Mrs. Grundy and the Spitters; Illustrated description of a Machine that Reaps, Threshes and puts the Grain in Bags; Sketch and Portrait of John G. Saxe, the poet, and many other things of interest. Buy a copy of your news man for four cents.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST *plain, practical* ADVICE on the *time* and *mode* of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year.

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL

have removed from No. 138 Broadway to the new marble store,

No. 834 BROADWAY,

Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions. ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,

May 6, 1857. No. 834 Broadway.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,

No. 122 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK,

Are now constantly receiving additions to THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF FANCY SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS,

which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.

Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.

BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARCELLINES,
FLORENCES.
SILK TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDE,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:

Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Blond, Pedal, Rutland and Split Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.

A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.

We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

MANTILLAS.

WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE will open this day a large assortment of mantillas, both in French and his own well-known manufacture, consisting of black taffeta, silk and lace, guipure lace and chantilly, poussa da peau, a new and elegant fabric of thread made by the well-known manufacturers, at Brussels, Louis Cronchenare. As this is the popular store in America for such goods, ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine, and they will find that he is selling twenty five per cent. under ordinary prices. Mantillas from six dollars to one hundred and fifty each.

WM. B. MACKENZIE.
Nos 45 and 47 Canal st,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Warehouse.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS.

JUST OPENED,
ANOTHER LOT LATEST STYLES
OF
PARIS MADE GUIPURE LACE MANTLES.
REAL CHANTILLY DITTO.
FRENCH LACE MANTLES, an immense variety.
BRITISH CHANTILLY DITTO.
All New Designs, and not to be seen elsewhere.

FRENCH EMBROIDERY AND LACES.

Mme. R. SANTOS, of Paris, has removed to No. 768 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., for the opening of her new saloon. She has just received from her own factory, in France, a large and choice assortment of fine embroideries and Laces, consisting of: Collars and Sleeves, Bands, Handkerchiefs insertings, and generally all kinds of ladies' under-clothing. She is constantly on hand a large assortment of Parisien Lingerie, and takes orders for ironseaux and layettes at very reasonable prices. The attention of the ladies is respectfully invited to the above articles, and particularly to the fact that she employs in her factory most of the hands of the late Mme. CHANCERL.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 343 Broadway, opposite the Park,

ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE

DECORATIVE PAPERS,

OF

New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.

ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.

CURTAIN MATERIALS IN GREAT STOCK AND WINDOW SHADES,

Of their own Manufacture,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,

Of this year's importation, in full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

GREAT AND UNEQUALED

Bargains in French China, English Iron Stone China, Cu Table Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery. A White Dinner set, 154 pieces, for $16, worth $25; a White Toilet set for $1, worth $2; Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75, worth $2; Cut-glass Decanters, the pair, $2 50, worth $4; Cut-glass Celery Vases, $1 50, worth $3; Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen, $1 80, worth $3; Engraved Bohemian Claret Glasses, the dozen, $3 50, worth $6; 3-Light Chandeliers, for gas, $7, worth $10; 4-light ditto, $9, worth $14; Bed

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. TWO Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, *invariably cash in advance.*

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 126 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, charged with having murdered Dr. BURDELL, was continued yesterday until 4 o'clock, when the evidence in the case was closed. It will, doubtless, go to the Jury to-day. The testimony received yesterday was of the same character, generally, as that taken previously, in relation to the occurrences of the day and evening preceding the murder, and the subsequent morning. The reason why ECKEL left the house at an earlier hour than usual, on the morning after the murder, was explained by a merchant, who said he met him on business, at 8 o'clock, in accordance with a request left by the witness at ECKEL's residence on the previous night. The odor noticed by Dr. PARMLY and others in Bond-street, on the night of the murder, was accounted for by a witness living in a house near the Doctor's residence, who said that on that night he had burned leather and woolen cloth, in a room in which he was trying chemical experiments. The Judge announced that he would limit counsel to four hours on each side, to close the case. The Court meets at 9 o'clock this morning.

DAVID STEINGER MCKIM, who has been on trial for several days at Hollidaysburg, Pa., for the murder of young NORCROSS at Altoona last Summer, was on Thursday night convicted, and yesterday morning sentenced to be executed. He protested his innocence, and asserted that his conviction had been effected by the perjury of witnesses.

The Cabinet was in consultation for several hours yesterday with Gov. WALKER on Kansas affairs. The Governor will start for the Territory on Monday or Tuesday next.

A dispatch from Washington states that Secretary TOUCEY has removed J. MCLEOD MURPHY from his position at the Navy-yard, and that his successor will be immediately appointed.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the sitting was very brief. Nothing was done beyond a struggle to defeat the appropriation of $500 to pay for the assistance of a clerk to the Special Committee appointed to examine the Comptroller's accounts. The appropriation was lost for want of a constitutional vote, and will be reconsidered. The Special Committee on the reorganization of the Finance and City Inspector's Departments brought up their report, which was laid on the table. The Board then adjourned.

The Police Commissioners held two secret meetings yesterday, but they say no business of public interest was transacted. As Judge WHITING has refused the office of Superintendent, the choice of another proper man for that birth occupies most of their attention.

Mr. BENSON, one of the Quarantine Commissioners, who went to Albany to confer with Governor KING upon the burning of the building at the new Quarantine Station, had not returned yesterday, and nothing further is known as to the course he will adopt. The Commissioners will not be interrupted in their plans by what has transpired, but will go on as though nothing had occurred.

There is a clause in the Policies of Insurance which vitiates the claim in case the fire is caused by a riot, a mob, or by civil commotion.

MARY ATKINSON, the colored servant of Mr. WOLFE, who was in his house at Seguine's Point when it was set on fire on Wednesday night, has given the particulars of the affair as she witnessed it, and describes minutely one of the incendiaries who conversed with her. The moon was shining—she stood near enough to discern his features, and says she would know him if she saw him again. She fully puts at rest the absurd story that the fire originated from a lighted cigar, or matches.

A desperate attempt to destroy life and property was made a few nights since at Mr. L. M. ARNOLD's Poughkeepsie Foundry. Some scoundrel entered the engine-room of the establishment, and after drawing the water from the boiler, placed a quantity of powder therein, with the intention to blow up the establishment. Mr. ARNOLD has offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of the offender.

The examination in the slaver *Merchant* case was commenced yesterday before U. S. Commissioner MORTON. Capt. FAUNCE, of the revenue cutter *Washington*, who seized the vessel, and Marshal RYNDERS were the only witnesses called.

The *Isaac Newton* is still lying at Verplanck's Point, undergoing whatever repairs can be made before she is brought to this City and placed on the Dry Dock. It is the intention to pump the water out of her, and stop the leaks with canvas.

THE MARINE SURVEYORS AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Quite the most remarkable action that has grown out of any of the laws of the last Legislature affecting this City, is that of the Board of Marine Surveyors, who have been abolished by the Port Warden law, and the exercise of their former functions declared illegal and made punishable by a heavy fine. The Marine Surveyors had two courses open to them, the only proper one being to disband and obey the law; the other was to follow the example of Mayor WOOD and Mr. SELAH, and rebel against the law, and run the risk of fine and imprisonment. But they have not done either. They have sent a communication to the Chamber of Commerce, and asked the advice of that respectable body in reference to what they call their "unpleasant predicament." Their predicament may be an extremely unpleasant one, but their duty is as plain as a pike-staff, and the Chamber of Commerce should promptly tell them that there is but one proper course for them to follow, and that is to obey the law. The Chamber, however, which has no more legal authority to act in a case of this kind than it has to declare war with a foreign nation, gravely appointed a committee of five highly respectable ship-owners to consider the matter. But they will doubtless remember the old adage, which belongs to their special business, about obeying orders if you break owners, and counsel the Marine Surveyors to submit to the higher powers. If there is any class of citizens who should feel the importance of strict accountability under the law, it is that of merchants, for they are always the first to feel the effects of any disregard of the properly constituted authorities.

The Burdell Murder.

The trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM for the murder of Dr. BURDELL is substantially closed. Both the prosecution and the defence had submitted last night all the testimony on either side. Each will review it to-day and endeavor from it to infer, one the guilt and the other the innocence, of the accused party;—the Judge will do what he can to dissipate the mists with which contending counsel will surround it;—and then it will be for the Jury to decide whether our boasted system of criminal law has succeeded in detecting the author of this most atrocious and bloody crime.

We shall express no opinion upon the case as it stands,—not because we have none, but partly because its expression at this stage of the trial might be deemed improper, and partly because it is unnecessary. There is, however, no impropriety in saying that our accomplished District-Attorney has a task before him which will require all his own resources, with the superadded aid of the learned and versatile Attorney-General of the State, successfully and creditably to discharge. He will find it essential not so much to establish the confident assertions and bold promises of his opening speech, as to remove or soften the impression which its tone and temper have made upon the public mind. It was not a speech creditable either to his professional or his personal character,—and none read it with more pain than those who feel the warmest interest in his success.

We have always believed and we believe still that it is the duty of prosecuting counsel, acting in the name of the State, to confine himself in his opening in criminal cases, to a calm, temperate, and unimpassioned statement of the facts. He ought to tell the Jury what he means to prove, and he may legitimately point out the inferences which in his opinion are fairly deducible from the testimony. It is the greatest glory of our system of criminal jurisprudence as distinguished from every other in the world, that a prisoner is deemed innocent until proved guilty. Bearing this in mind, any invective or abuse, directed against him or her, previous to conviction, is not simply cruel and indecent, but has not the shadow of authority in law.

When the State Prosecutor comes to reply on the whole case, and has to meet and combat the misrepresentations, sophisms, special pleadings, artful appeals to the passions, and other tricks and devices of the defendant's counsel, a little warmth may be pardonable, because we cannot expect ordinary natures to remain unmoved in a struggle for victory. But as regards the opening statement, nothing can excuse or justify any departure from the rules which not simply legal etiquette, both in this country and in England, but the commonest dictates of humanity have, for more than a century and a half, prescribed for his guidance.

Mr. HALL's opening speech in this pending case afforded as gross a violation of all these salutary rules as can be discovered in the whole history of State trials since the palmy days of JEFFREYS and SCROGGS. Whatever this woman may be for the general public, whatever opinions people may entertain in drawing-rooms, and workshops, and bedrooms, of her share in the recent tragedy, when this trial opened, so far as Mr. HALL, the Court and the Jury were concerned, she was to be held as guiltless as any other member of the community. When the District-Attorney rose in Court, he rose to make a statement regarding a woman to whom in the eye of the law no blame attaches and no punishment is due until twelve men shall have fixed criminality upon her under oath. He owed it to her, not less than to the Bar, the public, and the common sentiment of humanity by which our jurisprudence is so largely influenced, to deal as tenderly and temperately with her as a gentleman can deal with a woman under circumstances of such peculiar danger, shame and tribulation. We pride ourselves upon the advances we have made in legislation. We have struck from our code the harsher features of common law procedure. The "dock," that odious instrument of torture and exposure by which unfortunate prisoners are still harassed in Europe, is unknown amongst us. We have accorded to the accused a license in the selection of the jury unknown elsewhere. The whole spirit which runs through the dealings of our law with our prisoners is eminently humane and indulgent. But if Mr. HALL's opening speech in this case is to be taken as a fair specimen, the bar, so far from having progressed with the age, is actually falling back upon a mode of conducting cases which we thought until now, expired on the day when the mob dragged the ruffian JEFFREYS to the Tower of London, and when SOMERS, the Judge and the Christian gentleman, ascended the Bench.

We find in the State Trials, that in the year of grace 1603, the Attorney-General COKE, in an age which this age calls rude and barbarous, used towards Sir WALTER RALEIGH when on trial for his life, such expressions as "the notorionsest traitor that ever came to the bar;" "a monster with an English face and a Spanish heart;" "the absolntest traitor that ever was;" "a viper;" "a vile and execrable traitor; "an odious fellow, whose name was hateful to all the realm of England," &c., &c. Who has ever read this story, or ever read of the State trials under CHARLES II., or JAMES II., and read the foul-mouthed abuse heaped upon the head of the unhappy prisoners, by venal judges and by the craven counsel, without thanking God that he lived in an age in which not only were individual rights more carefully guarded, but in which both bench and bar were animated by "nobler manners," in which the wretched defendant struggling for life under a load of anxiety and of public odium, was protected not simply against legalized injustice, but against the ribaldry of bireling tongues? What shall we, who have been congratulating ourselves upon so happy a change, say when we read that the public prosecutor of the State rises in open Court, and in presence of her own daughters, and in the face of a refined and cultivated metropolis, assails a woman on trial for her life, after three months of mortal anxiety, of incessant worrying by night and day, the object of an amount of public execration almost unparalleled, with such epithets as "fiend in woman's shape,"—a "woman of greedy and lascivious eyes,"—"of greedy and lustful eyes,"—a "lying woman," &c., and compares her in a piece of bombast, which would disgust us more, if it amused us less, and which is no less striking as an instance of rhetorical absurdity than of forensic folly, to "SERVIA, of Kingly Rome," who drove a chariot over the dead body of her father," to MESSALINA, to JEZEBEL, to AGNES, Queen of Hungary, who "bathed her feet in the blood of sixty-three knights," and to Herodias, who demanded John the Baptist's head in a charger, and finally to Regan and Goneril.

We believe the whole community read this unmanly and unworthy diatribe with unmixed pain. It did violence, not simply to literary taste, but to the public sense of justice and of right. Whatever Mr. HALL himself may think of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, when he speaks in the name of the People, the people have a right to expect dignity and sobriety at his hands. He has no right to present to the world the repulsive and degrading spectacle of two millions of people clamoring, through him as their representative, for a woman's blood with the labored and ferocious frenzy of a partisan.

It is not our province at this stage of the trial to say anything of the promises of proof with which Mr. HALL's opening speech was filled, or of the manner in which those promises have been fulfilled. Upon that point he has the right of being heard and of submitting it to the judgment of the Jury. But whatever may be the result of the trial, we believe we have only uttered the verdict which the public has already pronounced upon the extraordinary address with which it opened.

The Quarantine War.

Our neighbor of the *Tribune* has taken up arms in defence of the Government of New-York against the infuriated hordes of torch-bearing Islanders, whose successful onslaught upon the undefended State property at Seguine's Point we yesterday chronicled for the information of the present age and the edification of posterity.

Our cotemporary has not rushed thoughtlessly or prematurely into the fray. He has taken ample time to consider the state of the question at issue between the Quarantine Commissioners and the people of the Point, as set forth by ourselves about a fortnight since, and he now comes forward with a deliberate dignity worthy of the Circumlocution office to rebuke the intemperate inhabitants of a locality dear to the heart of every oyster-eating citizen, for their rash and riotous resistance to the will of the supreme authorities of the State—to the Commissioners who had duly inquired into their condition, and to the Governor who gravely approved the decision of those Commissioners.

We are happy to agree with our cotemporary in his conviction that there is "a moral in the whole business" of this Quarantine war, and we cordially admit the sagacity of his inference from the act of premeditated arson committed at Seguine's Point on Wednesday night, to the existence of "an incendiary" in that neighborhood; but we lament that we must question the accuracy of some of his statements in regard to matters of fact. It is not quite true, for instance, that the "the three Commissioners, one of whom was a Staten Islander, after due inquiry, decided on the location of the Quarantine at Seguine's Point." We do not mean to discuss the meaning of the phrase "due inquiry," because such a discussion would be at once tedious and unprofitable. The wolf in the fable doubtless thought he had made "due inquiry" into the hydrostatic experiments of the lamb before he proceeded to execute his own sentence upon that appetizing offender. But it is perfectly well known that the "Staten Island" member of the Commission was by no means satisfied with the selection of Seguine's Point.

On the contrary, he knew the place well enough to understand that a locality which was neither isolated from the land population nor accessible from the sea would hardly meet the objects for which a Quarantine is established.

Neither is it altogether correct to say that the Governor "examined" the location. His Excellency visited the Point in a boat, partook of a comfortable lunch which, no doubt, included some of the admirable Prince's Bay oysters, whereof the building of the Quarantino at Seguine's Point will forever deprive all of us but those who are too unfastidious to object to the consumption of bivalves fattened upon the garbage of West India brigs and Georgia schooners, and returned to the bosom of his family, we trust, well content and pleased with the proprietors of the agreeable region which he had inspected, and gratified with the natural beauties of the Bay, but probably not much enlightened upon the relative merits for the purposes proposed, of Seguine's Point, Sandy Hook and Coney Island.

There is no doubt that some excuse exists for the apparently unreasonable action of the Commissioners in establishing the temporary Quarantine Buildings in the midst of the "homes and hearths" of the people of Seguine's Point, and far away from any anchorage ground. But that excuse has not been given to the world, nor is it just at present likely to be advanced.

Be this, however, as it may, the inhabitants of the doomed locality must be made to understand that they cannot be allowed to rid themselves of ever so dangerous and disagreeable an incumbrance as a pest-house by rebellious combinations and audacious crime. Accustomed as they are to the simplicity of rural life, it may be difficult for them to comprehend the airy and unfettered views of duty which are taken by metropolitan politicians—but neither their ignorance nor their indignation can excuse such acts of vandalism as they perpetrated on Wednesday night.

The authority of the State must be maintained at all hazards, and the aggrieved oyster-planters of Seguine's Point must be taught that the impartial justice of the Commonwealth will not overlook the wrong which they have done in considering the wrong which they allege themselves to have suffered.

The rustic rebels who destroyed Mr. WOLFE's house and the cottages of the poor farmer MORRISON must be pursued and punished, and that speedily. But they must be punished in the forms of the law, according to the statutes in such cases made and provided, and not, as another of our neighbors suggests, by the conversion of the temporary erections at Seguine's Point into permanent Quarantine Buildings. There would be small justice and less common sense in visiting upon the Staten Islanders a vengeance so wide of their offence and so sure to include in its sweep the innocent commercial community of our own City. If Seguine's Point be as bad a locality for a permanent Quarantine as we believe it to be, we cannot afford so costly an exhibition of the wrath and power of our Government. It would be both much more just and much less expensive for us to march in a battalion of the Seventh Regiment, with a flank of artillery, upon the scene of action, and annihilate at once the whole recalcitrant generation of crustaceous cultivators, than to huddle the City and the State with edifices which we shall be obliged in a few years to abandon, as worse than useless for the legitimate objects of their erection.

The "Quarantine Question" will in truth be very easily settled if the partisans will have the goodness to let it alone. Our first duty is to make the oyster planters behave themselves. Our second to make the Commissioners account thoroughly for their trust. The State can neither submit to be bullied, nor condescend to bully in its turn; and the simple "moral" which we draw from "this whole business" is that politicians are a plague of the people against which no Quarantine at Seguine's Point or elsewhere seems likely to protect us, till the community shall begin to insist on a complete divorce between business and Buncombe, and the affairs of the State shall be taken out of the control of party, to be managed with some regard to economy, efficiency, and public order.

The Principle of Rotation.

Men talk of Principles now-a-days pretty much as ancient spinsters were in the habit of speaking of Electricity; whatever is untenable in proof, or incomprehensible to reason, that one sufficing word is made the cloak for not explaining.

Electricity was supposed, before its laws had been established and its scope made the subject of scientific examination, to account for all the phenomena presented by chemistry and physics: it was electricity that kept the stars in their eternal gyration, and the same subtle influence played Will-o-the-Wisp over all the swamps and marshes within the knowledge of the discussing blue-stockings. All argument dropped when the overshadowing word was introduced, and the feminine *illuminatæ* thereafter stirred their tea with more thoughtful spoons.

In much the same way is the word Principle used by politicians to account for, or necessitate all steps that seem essential to their interests; and as a general rule, those talk most largely concerning it, who evince least regard for its dictation in any of the practical concerns of life. The principle that lies on the side of interest is always right, and the interest that clashes with principle can always plead the support of some higher principle to justify the apparent infraction. This word has become the "little-joker" of politics, and when we think we see it plainly under one thimble—Hey Presto! and it turns up beneath another.

Now, one favorite expression—at least a favorite amongst all the "Onts" of a party after a successful struggle—is the one which forms the caption of this article. "The principle of rotation" is talked about as if it were something good to eat—and it undoubtedly means bread and very thick butter, to a great majority of its canvassers;—as if it were something tangible, ponderable, measurable, visible, smellable and audible—a thing possessing all the properties of matter, and of an existence as incontestible as the growth of the leafing trees.

Now, whether from some obtuseness of the physical faculties, or some moral inability under which we labor, it has never fallen to our lot either to see, or smell, or taste, or touch any substance of truth in connection with this Principle so universally asserted by all the "Outs," and by all the "Ins" so emphatically denied with clamorous objurgations: nor have we ever heard any reasons that satisfied our judgment of the expediency of removing faithful servants acquainted with the duties of their respective offices, for no other purpose than that their places may be supplied by new men of whose efficiency we know nothing, and who must necessarily be embarrassed in their first efforts to abstract their mighty minds from cancusses and primary meetings, and devote their undivided attention to such minor matters as ledgers, entries and account books, and the other details of business in which millions of the public interest are involved.

But, like all other great popular delusions, there is undoubtedly some basis of truth on which the fallacious superstructure rests. The principle of rotation, properly understood, should mean, we believe, that all public servants must consider themselves amenable to public criticism, and so attend to their duties that no public requirement may demand their summary immolation. This, undoubtedly, is the Republican doctrine, and may be favorably compared with the European systems under which the minion holds office, utterly regardless of the public weal or public wish, and only dependent on the continued favor of the King or Noble to whose patronage he was first indebted for appointment.

As things at present are, no man of steady business habits would much covet the subordinate posts through which the public business is really transacted; or, should any man of steady habits be so unfortunate as to do so, there is nothing more certain upon earth than that he would stand an exceedingly slim chance of having his wishes gratified. Our subordinates of the Custom-House come from quite another class; and if tasting, not guaging liquors, were the thing required, few candidates could present credentials of efficiency more flaming than we find on the faces of a great majority of these applicants. They are the refuse of what political geologists might call the primary formation, and the articulation of their official joints is quite as thick and inconvenient as their speech.

Mr. SCHELL, we understand, is most anxious to bring about a reform in the *personnel* of his assistants; and all who have done business at the Custom-House, will say God speed his work. At present we can but get, under the very most favorable circumstances, two decent years of practical efficient work for four of practical, subsisting pay. It takes about a year for a man of average intelligence to learn the complicated system of which he is, and must inevitably be at first, a disarranging part. Two years of decent efficiency may then, with good management, be hoped for; but, with the Principle of Rotation hanging over his head like the suspended sword of Damocles,—during the fourth and last year of his tenure his official stool becomes the insecurest of abiding-places, and he is either laying about him to find some other employment, or canvassing in Pewter Mugs and cider-cellars for an influence that may retain him at his post.

As a guarantee to the public for the full performance of all duties, the principle of rotation within the limits specified, is one of the most commendable features in our self-governing and self-defending system; but when degraded into its present form it becomes the mere watchword for universal carelessness, and indiscriminate intrigue.

Land Speculators.

Land, as an article of commercial speculation, has hardly an existence in England. The 32,590,080 acres which comprise the entire extent of that powerful kingdom, are held by a few proprietors, and sales are very rare indeed. The greatest portion of the land is entailed property, which passes from heir to heir, and is never sold at all. Leases of property are occasionally sold, and now and then a free-hold estate is disposed of at auction; but the trade in land is unknown. But land speculations with us monopolize a very considerable part of the active capital and business enterprise of the country. The annual sales of new lands are nearly equal in extent to the whole of Great Britain, and as entails are not allowed with us, the entire real estate of the country changes hands by actual sales every few years. In estimating the difference in the commerce of the two countries, we are apt to leave out of the estimate altogether the enormous business transacted in lands, which is of much greater importance to the country than the transactions in merchandise.

England adds no new lands to her agricultural territory, nor builds any new towns. She only compresses her increasing population into closer quarters, and tries to increase the fertility of her soil by more careful cultivation. The enterprise, talent and capital which are here expended in the trade in lands, are there, of necessity, concentrated upon manufactures and the commerce in merchandise. We add yearly to our lands, by purchases from the Government, about ten millions of acres, or nearly one-third of the whole surface of England. Of these ten millions of new lands, about a third are annually brought under cultivation, and the remainder are held for speculative purposes. Even at the present rate of absorption it will require nearly a hundred years to get rid of our national domain, so that the commerce in lands is not likely to be a temporary trade. In the seven new Territories there are 896,000,000 of acres to be disposed of, and the tendency to speculation is greater than it has been known to be before. The mania for trading in lands and laying out new towns at the West, is more virulent now than it was in 1834, for then speculators preferred town lots, but now the great struggle is for new land. All the Western papers represent the land fever as raging with unusual fury, and affecting all classes—farmers, merchants, mechanics, clergymen and lawyers. Country storekeepers sell out their stocks to invest in wild lands; clergymen abandon their pulpits to preach and speculate in the wilderness; and farmers, with comfortable homesteads, browsing flocks and fruitful orchards, abandon their comfortable homes to locate in the Far West. A Wheeling paper says:

"We heard yesterday that some 26 of the best men in Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio, had all departed for the West, at the same time. This is also true of all the towns in this section of the country. The travel through Pittsburg, alone, according to the papers of that city, average one thousand a day at the lowest computation, while along the lake shore routes it is estimated at from two to three thousand."

This is but an example of the reports made by all the local journals in the great towns which lie along the various routes of travel to the West.

It is probable that land speculation is carried to too great an extent, and that serious financial troubles may grow out of the diversion of so much capital from the more natural channels of trade; but still, the financial view of the subject is by no means the most important aspect of the case. It is the moral effects of it, the deteriorating influence which this restlessness and anxiety for change must have upon the national character, which is most to be deplored. Settled habits, permanent homes, and the consciousness of having an interest in the welfare of the community in which we live, are necessary to refined habits, good morals and a thorough development of our mental and physical resources. The whole country, except in the large and growing towns, will have a raw, unfinished and semi-barbarous character, and even the patriotic sentiment of the people will be feeble, where there is no permanent population, and the people regard themselves as only temporary sojourners in the land.

But the mania for land speculations is the mania of the day, and there is no way of overcoming it but to let it run its course, and for every man to endeavor to cultivate as much as possible a love of home.

WASHINGTON IN THE PARK.—Mr. THOM's brown-stone statue of WASHINGTON has been placed upon a pedestal in the Park, in a most excellent position, in front of the City Hall. As it is close by the spot where all our great popular open-air meetings take place, the presence of even a brown-stone effigy of the Father of his Country will have a good effect upon the multitude. The speakers on such occasions will be tamed down in their fiery attempts to mislead the minds of the populace, while the calm and dignified head of WASHINGTON is staring upon them, and his right hand holds out a scroll representing the Constitution. It would have been better if the statue were bronze or marble; but, such as it is, it is better than none.

PROGRESS OF REBELLION.—From present indications the great meeting which is to take place on Tuesday next in the Park, to protest against the new Charter, and the Police bill, will not be a very brilliant or crushing affair; and, in fact, there are chances of its not taking place at all. But why not? The rebellion instigated by Mayor WOOD and Alderman WILSON, against State authority is spreading finely in the rural districts. The bold oystermen of Prince's Bay have made a most brilliant commencement by setting fire to Mr. WOLFE's house and barn and burning up a large quantity of good furniture and valuable fodder for cattle. Setting fire to houses is both a cheap and a telling form of rebellion against constituted authority. It has often been tried in the old countries, though we have never known it to lead to the repeal of an obnoxious law. At the preliminary meeting of the Staten Islanders held in Richmond before setting fire to Mr. WOLFE's farm buildings, it was resolved

"That as free American citizens, we will resist such a movement (the new quarantine) by all the powers which God has given us."

The simple-minded Staten Islanders merely acted up to their resolution, and used one of the powers which God had given them by setting fire to a barn and a dwelling-house. If a similar resolution should be adopted by the Park meeting, we may anticipate a similar result, though what buildings may be selected here as suitable objects of popular ill will it is not easy to foretell. It will be safe, however, for the new Commissioners of Police to keep their houses and stores well covered by insurance.

SPECULATING IN RENTS.—Great fortunes have been made in this city within a few years by speculating in leases. DELMONICO was offered, a few months ago, ninety thousand dollars advance in his ten years' lease of the building corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, and one hundred thousand dollars premium has been offered to HAUGHWOUT for the twenty years' lease of the store corner of Broadway and Broome-streets. A gentleman leased a store in Broadway a few weeks since for ten years, and was offered $35,000 for his bargain on the same day that he signed the papers. Yesterday the occupant of the new store on the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, sold his ten years' lease of the building for an advance of $20,000 to SINGER, the sewing-machine manufacturer.

Personal.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* has seen an original letter, addressed by Gen. JACKSON to his friend and second, Gen. OVERTON, in the duel with DICKINSON. He tells Gen. O. he will either wipe out the slanders with the blood of DICKINSON or fall himself—no compromise can be listened to—the time early as possible. The General used very strong language. It will be recollected that the duel was fought at twenty-four paces. DICKINSON's ball severely wounded the General, and D. fell mortally wounded. The gentleman who has the letter proposes soon to give it to the public, with other documents.

Bishop BAYLEY delivered a discourse before the Young Men's Catholic Association of Newark, on Tuesday evening, on "the Social Condition of the Catholics of the United States." The Bishop treated at length of the growth of a spirit of intolerance towards Catholics.

Mr. RANDOLPH STONE, who was at the National Hotel, Washington, at the time of the outbreak of the mysterious disease, and who was very seriously affected by it, has returned to this City, and has entirely recovered.

The Russian Grand Duke CONSTANTINE has arrived at Toulouse.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has entered his 50th year.

Marshal MARMONT's widow died in France recently.

The Aspinwall correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* says:

"You will have Hon. H. E. MOSES with you per steamer which carries you this, it is said, as he intends visiting his family before going to Washington. He was most infamously blackguarded by the Press of Bogota, because he went to see the President on a very warm day in a Panama hat, and because he would buy and eat fruit in the market, and would carry little purchases to his house himself instead of having them sent home. A few days since, Mr. MOSES, and a few of the residents of Aspinwall, while on a sailing excursion, were caught by a squall and upset, and with great difficulty were saved; this circumstance even afforded opportunity for a slurrish notice from one of our Isthmus Spanish papers."

Obituary.

The City of Salem, Mass., mourns the loss of two prominent citizens—WILLIAM PICKMAN, a wealthy merchant, who died on Friday, aged 53, and Captain JAMES W. CHEEVER, who died on Saturday. Captain CHEEVER commanded the privateer *America* in the war of 1812.

Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS, of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, died in Baltimore on Thursday afternoon, in the 56th year of his age.

Italian Opera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The last night of the season drew one of the largest audiences we have ever seen at this house, and terminated Mr. PAINE's brief campaign triumphantly. It has been an eminently prosperous one, and even profitable, in spite of a bad beginning. Had it been continued for a few weeks longer, the result would have been even more gratifying than it is.

The performances opened with "Lucretia Borgia," in which Mad. GAZZANIGA appeared to advantage. She was called out after each act, and twice after the second. In addition to "Lucretia," an act was given from FIORAVANTI's comic opera of "Colmnello," in which Signor ASCONI and the chorus appeared in a revolting picture of a mad-house. The last act on the programme was an act from "Masaniello." On Monday the company appear at Philadelphia.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.—The RAVELS give their last afternoon performance to-day. It is an opportunity which should not be neglected, for the experiment will not be repeated. It involves too much work.

BENEFIT.—Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM—a man of universal talent, excellent as an actor, as an author, as an artist, and as a gentleman—takes his benefit, to-night, at Wallack's Theatre. The occasion will, we are sure, be duly honored. "The Game of Life" and "A Pretty Piece of Business."

The Poisoning at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your article of the 2d inst., on the "National Hotel Disease," at Washington, you strongly intimate that, from the "coincidences" in the case, there was a strong probability that there was a *conspiracy* to take the life of the President elect, Mr. BUCHANAN. You repeat the statement of the Washington *Union*, that this disease appeared immediately after the arrival of Mr. B. in Washington and not before.

The idea is a horrible one, that any American could be found base enough to endeavor to get rid of a political opponent by poison, or by any other violent means. I trust, Sir, our country will long be spared any such disgrace as this. Such things have occurred in the Old World, among people sunk in vice and political corruption, but I trust such an instance of political depravity will not soon, if ever, be known in this country.

Happily for our reputation, I have it in my power to disprove this charge of an attempt to poison the President elect, based upon the assumption that the disease first made its appearance upon his arrival at Washington. I reached that city on Saturday, the 24th of January. I went immediately to the National Hotel. Within twenty four hours after my arrival I was taken sick, and had all the symptoms that others are said to have had who were taken down subsequently with that disease. And it was not until four weeks had elapsed that I was out of the hands of a physician.

The day after I was attacked, another gentleman of this city was taken ill in the same way, and almost immediately afterwards, the member of Congress from this district was prostrated with it, and is not yet able to leave his house. These are all clear cases of that disease, and *yet Mr. Buchanan did not reach Washington until the next week, on Tuesday evening, after my arrival.* This shows conclusively that the disease appeared *before* his appearance there. These facts the public ought to understand, that unjust surmises may be avoided in future, and our fair reputation in this respect be preserved.

That poison was the cause of this sickness I have no manner of doubt. All the facts known make this fact evident to my mind. But how, or for what purpose, if any, it was administered, is more than I can say. The notion that the disease was caused by miasmatic influence is all moonshine. When I was attacked, the thermometer was below zero, and no unusual odor was perceived about the house—whatever there may have been at a subsequent period. I send you my name, that any one who distrusts my statement may be satisfied of its truth.

H.

UTICA, Monday, May 4, 1857.

Correction.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 7, 1857.

An error in the New-York TIMES, hardly important enough for contradiction in another paper—even the one which it concerns—may yet be deemed worthy of correction in the journal which committed it. Therefore, the Editors of the *Intelligencer*, with their kind respects, beg to say that they receive no pay for publishing the Senate debates. The *Globe* alone receives compensation, ($7 50 a column.) They entered into such an engagement with the Senate six or seven years ago, but for reasons not necessary to go into here, relinquished it voluntarily at the close of the Congress with which it was commenced.

The Attack of McLeod Murphy upon Mr. Sickles.

The following letter, written by a gentleman who was at Willard's Hotel at the time of the assault which was made upon Mr. SICKLES, will be read with interest. It is addressed to a member of Mr. SICKLES' family.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, May 6, 1857.

My dear —. Fearing that Mr. SICKLES may not be able without inconvenience to write to you as fully as he could wish, in relation to the affair of this morning, I will take the liberty of stating, as nearly and as briefly as I can, my understanding of the matter. He intends to write you himself, as he is perfectly able to do, but I shall try to prevent him, by keeping him quiet on his back during the day and making him hold a sponge wet with ice-water over his left eye, under which the skin is becoming somewhat discolored, on account of a slight blow received upon the bridge of the nose, and the forehead just above the eye. He does not feel the least pain or inconvenience from it, and if we can keep him still during the day, I think he can go out to-morrow without attracting attention. Unless he does keep quiet, and refrains from writing, I fear his face will remain discolored a day or two, which should be prevented if possible.

You will, of course, have seen in the papers the correspondence between him and MURPHY, before this reaches you, and will agree with all his friends here, that he treated the matter in precisely the proper manner. The first letter of MURPHY was insulting, and the answer was justly dignified and severe. The subsequent correspondence and conversation between Mr. SICKLES and M-j. WATKINS was just as it should be.

After failing in his efforts to force Mr. SICKLES into a duel upon an *imaginary* statement of facts, and smarting under the severe and dignified tone of his letters, it seems that McLEOD thought that he could disgrace him by administering a severe cowhiding, and branding him as a coward.

Mr. SICKLES retired at a late hour last night, and felt inclined to indulge in a quiet sleep this morning; but, about 8 o'clock he was awakened out of a sound sleep by a loud knock at the door. He did not pay any attention to it, until it was repeated once or twice, and then thinking that I wished to see him a moment for something, he arose, more than half asleep, and opened the door, the boy saying that a gentleman wished to see him very much for a moment. On opening the door, MURPHY crowded past him into the room, saying that he had "called to settle with him," and immediately drew out a cow-hide. Mr. SICKLES, after himself taking the precaution to lock the door, caught MURPHY'S right arm (with his left) as it was raised to strike him, and taking hold of the weapon with his right hand, wrenched it, after a short struggle, from him and inflicted two or three blows on his head with the small end, but thinking that he could do the fellow better justice by reversing ends, he changed it, and while in the act of doing so, and being slightly off his guard, he was struck upon his nose and forehead, as I have before described. Feeling slightly stunned by the blow, and thinking, from its effect, that his assailant had a weapon of some kind in his hand harder than his fist, he threw away the cow-hide and closed with him, clinching him by the throat and thrusting him into a corner near the door, held him there until he turned so black in the face that Mr. SICKLES feared that he might die upon his hands while alone in his room. He therefore said to him: "You —— scoundrel! you have made a murderous assault upon me; are you satisfied with the result?" MURPHY (SICKLES slightly relaxing his hold upon his throat) gasped "Yes, I am satisfied, I am satisfied;" (repeating the word "satisfied," two or three times.) Mr. SICKLES then unlocked the door and turned him into the hall—keeping the cowhide as a little memento of the affair—after which he turned into bed again, thinking to finish his morning nap; but before going to sleep it occurred to him that he would look in the glass to see if the fellow had left any mark on his face, and on noticing that a discoloration was probable under his left eye, he sent up for Mr. HOOVER, in order to request him to send for his physician. I first saw him while Mr. HOOVER was there. The physician called very soon, and said that nothing was required but to hold a wet cloth or sponge over the eye during the day, in order to prevent discoloration, and that he should call again this afternoon or evening. Since that time, (it is now 1 P. M.,) FORNEY, WIKOFF, LANMAN, and his other friends, have called upon him, and the only thing we feel like blaming him for is his letting the fellow off so easily. However, it is probably quite as well as it is.

He has eaten a good breakfast and smoked a cigar or two, and will probably during the day or evening go up to Hoover's and remain there a day or two, till he can show himself publicly. He is in the hands of friends who esteem his health and his honor as dear to them as their own, and you will therefore feel no solicitude about him, further than is natural and justifiable under the circumstances.

I am now going to read him what I have hastily written, and with his permission send it instead of the one which he has intended to write.

Yours very truly,

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Mr. Murphy to Mr. Sickles.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 3, 1857.

SIR: I have learned indirectly that in your efforts to effect my removal from the Brooklyn Navy Yard you have assailed my private character, and imputed to me motives and acts unbecoming a gentleman and a man of honor. It is, however, possible that my information on this point may be incorrect, in which case it is your duty to relieve me from any unjust impression towards you on this account. To any legitimate criticism upon my official conduct, I can, of course, interpose no objection; but I wish you distinctly to understand that I shall hold you personally accountable for any and every attempt to impeach my integrity or reflect on my good name. As I do not desire to implicate others in my affairs at this stage, I have taken the liberty of leaving this note in your box at the office.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McLEOD MURPHY.

HON. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Mr. Sickles to Mr. Murphy.

MONDAY, May 4, 1857.

SIR: Your note of yesterday was duly received. Its extraordinary tenor might well have excused me from replying to it. You profess a desire to be relieved from "any unjust impression" in regard to supposed statements of mine, which you do not specify or even give me the least notion of their purport, nor do you refer to the person or persons to whom it is alleged the statements were made by me. Your note seems only a vague menace, apparently intended to deter me in the discharge of my duty as a representative. As such, I have already taken too much notice of it.

Very respectfully, D. E. S.

J. McLEOD MURPHY, Willard's.

Memorandum of an interview between Maj. S. D. Watkins and D. E. Sickles, at the room of the latter.

Major WATKINS presented to Mr. SICKLES a note of introduction from J. McLEOD MURPHY, as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to introduce to you my friend, Major L. D. WATKINS, who is instructed to convey to you my answer to your note of this morning. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McLEOD MURPHY.

HON. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Mr. SICKLES inquired of Major W. what he had to communicate.

Major WATKINS—Mr. MURPHY thinks you have assailed his character. Have you done so?

Mr. SICKLES—Mr. MURPHY has already made an inquiry of me in writing upon that subject, and if he had given me the name of his informant, and the particular charge or remark I am alleged to have made, I would have answered his questions with pleasure.

Major WATKINS—Mr. MURPHY is not at liberty to give the name of his informant, or the particulars of the conversation.

Mr. SICKLES—I do not doubt the right of any person to interrogate me in this vague and general manner; I have no desire to conceal anything I have said about Mr. MURPHY, and if he calls my attention to anything which I have said to anybody with whom I have conversed concerning him I shall be most happy to meet it.

Major WATKINS—Mr. MURPHY considers your note of this morning insulting.

Mr. SICKLES—I am at a loss to imagine what he can discover in my note in any way impeaching his honor.

Major WATKINS—As you do not respond in a satisfactory manner to to my questions, I have a communication in writing from Mr. MURPHY to deliver to you. These matters are always unpleasant.

Hereupon Major WATKINS handed to Mr. SICKLES Mr. MURPHY'S note, as follows:

[redacted] *Mr. Murphy's Invitation to Fight.*

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 4, 1857.

SIR: Your note of this date, in reply to mine of yesterday has been received. The evasive and insulting language which you have seen fit to employ leaves me no alternative. My friend Major L. D. WATKINS, who bears this note, will receive any answer you have to make. He has but a single question to ask—Will you meet me? and if so, when and where? Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McLEOD MURPHY.

HON. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Mr. SICKLES—I am very glad to make your acquaintance, Major WATKINS. This note shall receive my attention at the proper time, and in the proper manner.

Major WATKINS—At the proper time you say. When will that be?

Mr. SICKLES—At my convenience. I ought not to say less—I cannot say more.

MR. SICKLES DECLINES THE INVITATION.

WILLARD'S, Monday Evening, May 4 1857.

SIR: Your note of to-day was duly received this evening. There is certainly not a word in my note to which you refer that can possibly be deemed an imputation upon your honor, therefore it presents no ground upon which you have a right to demand either an explanation or a meeting.

Very respectfully, &c., D. E. S.

J. McLEOD MURPHY, Esq.

THE OTHER SIDE—LETTER FROM MR. MURPHY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 7, 1857.

A sense of duty to myself and the public prompts me to request the use of your columns to correct the false statements furnished the Press by Mr. SICKLES and his friends at Washington, respecting our rencontre yesterday morning at Willard's Hotel. The violation of all the recognized rules of honor, by the publication of a private correspondence and private conversations in no way interesting to or concerning the public, has put the community in possession of the primary causes of my attack upon Mr. SICKLES. To that correspondence it is unnecessary that I should allude, since it explains itself. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a brief statement of the events and circumstances of yesterday.

About 8½ in the morning I sent my card by a servant to Mr. SICKLES' room, and followed the servant to the door, being armed with a small cowhide, which was concealed under the breast of my coat. On knocking, Mr. SICKLES opened the door, and simultaneously with the reading of my card he recognized me, and said, somewhat nervously, "Good morning, Sir." I at once advanced to the door, passed the threshold quickly, and as I entered I turned the key on the inside, and putting my back to the door, informed him that I had come to chastise him. In a moment he sprang for me, and as I drew the whip he closed with me, so that I found it almost impossible to use it. A severe struggle then took place for its possession, and after the lapse of some five minutes during which I had struck him several blows, I flung the whip aside as a useless impediment, and a regular hand-to-hand fight ensued—Mr. SICKLES limiting his operations to an ineffectual attempt at "garroting," and to some feline offers at scratching. As the contest had then lasted some ten minutes, and as Mr. SICKLES, who was faint with the loss of blood, requested me to desist, I pushed him from me, picked up my hat, unlocked the door, and bade him "good morning;" leaving the cowhide in a remote corner of the room, where it had been flung in the offset of the encounter. The assertion that I struck Mr SICKLES with any "instrument," is an unmitigated falsehood. I only used my clenched hand. It is also untrue that either of us was down during the struggle, and it is a base fabrication to say that the whip ever passed into his hands at any time during my presence in the room. It will not avail Mr. SICKLES or his friends to utter such falsehoods as these to conceal from the public, to whom he and they had telegraphed it, the degradation of his merited chastisement. Those who have seen us both since the encounter will form their own judgments to who was worsted.

But I must trespass upon you for one point more. The moment the affray had ended, Mr. SICKLES dispatched messengers in all directions for the Marshal of the District, the District-Attorney, and a host of other officials and reporters—the former to attempt my arrest for an alleged violation of the law, and the latter by a sudden seizure of the avenues of public information, to promulgate a series of unblushing prevarications respecting the affair. Mr. SICKLES, however, expresses himself "satisfied," and I am sure that I am.

JOHN McLEOD MURPHY.

Mr. Murphy Dismissed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 8.

Senator TOUCEY declined to accept J. McLEOD MURPHY'S resignation, but has dismissed him in consequence of his attack on Mr. SICKLES. His successor will be appointed forthwith.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN, a waiter at Willard's, in a card in reply to MURPHY'S, published in the *Star* to day, denies his material statement in justification of the attack.

The Newburg Tragedy.

In the opinion of Dr. ELY, one of the physicians who made the *post mortem* examination, deceased was murdered in the vicinity of the place where the body was discovered. Death, he thinks, could not have been caused by strangulation, though the marks left on the throat were indications that an attempt of that kind had been made. On the shoulders, neck and face, were numerous contusions, with the flesh more or or less discolored, as if produced by blows of the fist. A considerable cut was noticed on the inside of the mouth, evidently occasioned by a fist-blow, which forced the cheek against the teeth. But a wound quite sufficient to cause death, was found on the right side of the head, near the ear, in the shape of an extensive fracture of the skull. A large quantity of blood had evidently flowed from this wound, as the hair was thoroughly soaked, and the ground under the head was covered with a thick coat of coagulated blood. The effect of this blow must have been such, according to Dr. ELY, that much blood could not have flowed from the wound more than a few hours after it was given, though on Saturday last, at the inquest, blood still oozed out in small quantities. The blow was most probably given by a stone, of which several were observed on the ground where the corpse was found, any one of them capable of producing the effect.

A LETTER FROM AN UNKNOWN SOURCE.

On Wednesday the Coroner received through the Post Office the following letter, post-marked New-York, on the same day. We give an exact copy:

CORONER

Dear Sir: If you Publish a description of the body of the murdered female in the Papers of Pittsburg, Pa., you will be likely to find her friends but the murderer you cannot find. BY SOMEBODY.

P. S.—My revenge is sweet,
catch me if you can.
New-York.

The Coroner has forwarded the letter to Pittsburg for publication, but has little confidence in its genuineness.

The rumor that the body of the murdered female is that of Miss RACHEL CLELAND, who is missing from Brooklyn, is not generally credited at Newburg. Miss CLELAND was about sixteen years of age, though looking older, while the corpse, in the opinion of Dr. ELY, is not less than twenty-five. The Coroner and others incline to the view that the party or parties to this murder came from one of the adjoining towns, probably from one farther north; at all events, not from Newburg.

The body of the deceased still lies in the vault of St. George's Church, (Episcopal,) and will be kept there as long as it remains in a condition to be identified, unless sooner recognized.

To the Benevolent.

The subscriber was born in the Union District, South Carolina—born in a state of servitude, and remained so for forty-one years. I was permitted, as is common, to hire myself out, and in eight years, besides paying my master what he claimed, I saved one thousand dollars, with which I purchased my freedom. I was owned by one man, my wife by another. In the year 1845, the owner of my wife removed to Alabama, and took her and my two girls (my only children) with him. During eleven years, I saw her but three times. She is now dead. My two girls are in slavery in Alabama. Their master is dead, and in the settlement of the estate they are to be sold, in January, 1858. The sum demanded for them is twenty-two hundred dollars. To make up this amount, kind friends have given me eight hundred dollars. I am trying to raise the rest. I must raise it. I have the heart of a father; I love my children; I must redeem them from bondage. May I not hope for help from the kind-hearted and benevolent. My eldest daughter is 17, the youngest 12 years of age. Donations can be sent to care of the editors of the *Journal of Commerce*, or to Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Cor. Sec. N. Y. S. C. S. GEORGE TUCKER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1857.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN: The bearer, Mr. GEORGE TUCKER, is a worthy man, known to me, desirous of procuring the freedom of his daughters. He purposes, if successful, to emigrate to Liberia. If you could aid him, you would help a deserving man. Yours truly,

THOMAS S. MALCOM,
Cor. Sec. pro tem. of the Pa. Col Soc.

I have examined TUCKER'S papers, and have no doubt that he is a worthy man. I am entirely willing to receive funds for him. J. B PINNEY.

The subscriber has the fullest confidence in the recommendations of Mr. MALCOM, and would very cordially second them in the case of Mr. TUCKER and his children. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS.

April 29, 1857.

A MAN SAWED IN TWO.—The London (C. W.) *Free Press* of yesterday, says that, on Wednesday of last week, a most shocking accident occurred in a circular saw-mill at Walsingham. CHARLES HARRIS, a young man lately married, had just been employed that morning to work in the mill, and was set to carry away the boards as they dropped from the saw. He was cautioned against the danger of letting a board touch the saw while in motion, but the unfortunate man had taken away but a few boards when the end of one he had just taken up swayed against the saw, and being repelled with violence, caused the other end to force him against the saw, then in full motion, and, as quick as thought, he was cut in twain. The saw struck first the point of the left shoulder, passing directly through the heart, and cut under the ribs on the right side of the body.

INTERESTING TO GAS-CONSUMERS.—A case of considerable interest to gas consumers was recently tried in Paterson, N. J., by a Jury. A man named BRADY applied for gas to the Company, and receiving a promise to be supplied, went to considerable expense in fitting up pipes, apparatus, &c. He was then informed that he could not have the gas till an unpaid bill of a previous tenant was paid, which he refused to do, and proceeded to light his premises with other means, and was put to great inconvenience and expense. He sued for and recovered $25 damages. The Gas Company have entered an appeal and have also consented to supply the gas, notwithstanding the fact that the bill in question still remains unpaid.

The issue of scrip to the Half Breeds of the Sioux Indians, has just terminated at Wabashaw, M. T. This issue of scrip is in lieu for the claim of the Half Breeds upon the tract of land on the west bank of the river, beginning near and below Wabashaw, and extending to a point 30 miles up the line and 15 miles back, and parallel with the river, including twelve townships of the garden of the Territory of Minnesota.

MARINE MATTERS.

SHIP STAR OF EMPIRE.

Capt. CHARLES FOSTER, the Wreck-Master at Cape Hatteras, arrived in the City on Wednesday. He left there on Saturday, and Elizabeth City on Monday last. At the latter place he learned that the large ship ashore opposite Body's Island, five miles north of New Inlet, was full of water, and was considered a total loss. She was loaded with guano, but he did not learn her name. This is undoubtedly the ship *Star of Empire*, already reported ashore south of Cape Henry.

The bark *Hersillia*, from Calcutta, which was sunk by the ice in the bay, and contracted by Messrs. JOHNSON & HIGGINS, was last evening raised by the assistance of BISHOP'S derricks, and towed to Red Hook Point. Steam-pumps are now at work pumping her out.

Captain ALEXANDER MOORE, of Camden, New-Jersey, has left by his will the munificent sum of fifty thousand dollars to the Southern Home for Friendless Children, in Philadelphia.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EASTMAN & LLOYD, NOS. 40 & 42 BROAD-ST., OFFER FOR SALE

Extra family Hams—2,500 tierces Stagg and Shey's, Phipps, Quigley, and other extra brands.

Second quality Hams—1,000 tierces Western, various brands.

Shipping Hams—800 tierces Western, in prime order.

Glazed Hams—300 tierces and 100 hhds., in prime order.

Bacon Sides—100 hhds. prime Western clear.

Shoulders—75 hhds prime Western New.

Pork—5,000 barrels, various quotations; 250 bbls. extra clear.

Lard—1,500 hhls. and 5,000 kegs prime Leaf.

Beef—5,000 hhls. mess and extra; 1,500 old do.

CONQUEROR OF GRAY HAIR.—PROF. WOOD'S Hair Restorative. Depôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all the druggists.

IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OUT,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If your Hair is getting gray,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If you are troubled with Dandruff,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If you desire soft, glossy Hair,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

LYON'S KATHAIRON is pronounced by all to be beyond question the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, and Manufacturers of Perfumery of all kinds, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE IS the only article that has stood the test of years, and is growing more popular every day.

DRESS MAKES THE MAN.—THERE CAN BE NO doubt of it. People are made to realize this every day, and it has become a fixed fact that it is necessary to dress well to be successful in life. There is no excuse, then, for not dressing well, while E. DEGROOT, at the Granite Hall Clothing Warehouse, No. 142 Fulton-st., New-York, sells gentlemen's clothing at such low prices.

ALL THAT IS SAID IN RELATION TO PROF. WOOD'S Hair Restorative is the voluntary testimony of thousands that have used it.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
The subscribers invite attention to their stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods. A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors,
No. 531 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BEAUTIFUL LOCKS AND RINGLETS CAN BE preserved to any age by the use of Prof. WOOD'S Hair Restorative. Sold at No. 312 Broadway, and by all druggists.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

REMEDY FOR BALD HEADS.—PROF. WOOD'S Hair Restorative, Depôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all good druggists.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers

TRIUMPHANT CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—PROFESSOR WOOD'S Hair Restorative. Depôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by all good druggists.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

ALL ERUPTIONS, SCURF AND DANDRUFF ARE cured by Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative. Sold at No. 312 Broadway, and all druggists.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE IS the only article that will, by nature's own process, restore, in all cases, gray hair to its original color.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s to 6s. per yard.
Oil-Cloths from 2s 6d. to 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

FACES COVERED WITH PIMPLES ARE rendered as smooth as an infant's and blushing as a rose—all by the use of Prof. WOOD'S Hair Restorative.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING,
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES.
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

GAS FIXTURES.
The cheapest place in New-York,
At the Manufactory,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block West of Broadway. JAS. G. MOFFET.

WARNOCK & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S HATTERS,
No. 519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

TO CARPET BUYERS.
SPRING CARPETS AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.....$1 00
THREE-PLY.....$1 00
SUPERFINE INGRAIN.....80
Lace and other Curtains very cheap at the One-Price Store of YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 364 Broadway,
opposite Taylor's Saloon.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered
At extremely low prices.
No. 93 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S.

CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU STS.
SPRING CLOTHING
Regians, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests, N. R. COLLINS & CO

RATS, ROACHES, BED BUGS, &c.
The Loudon *Quarterly Review*,
The New-York *Daily State Register* and others, on
"COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach &c., EXTERMINATOR,
"COSTAR'S" Bed Bug EXTERMINATOR,
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER for Ants, &c.

The London *Quarterly Review* contains near a column, and the New-York *Daily State Register*, of May the 1st, says: "No judicious housekeeper should defer purchasing a supply of these invaluable remedies for clearing their houses of all sorts of vermin. With all confidence we can recommend them as indispensable articles for every family."

The New-York *Journal* for April has the following: "COSTAR'S" Remedies for all domestic pests, such as Rats, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c., are said to be invaluable; indeed, we can speak from actual knowledge of their rare merits. The name of COSTAR is a household word in New-Yorkers, and his depôt, No. 288 Broadway, New-York, is thronged by thousands daily. As the Summer approaches we advise every one who would be rid of the above-named pests to send and procure a timely supply of the Exterminator. Druggists and dealers also should send their orders early, if they would secure a trade in articles for which there is a *constant demand*, and on which a fair profit may be realized."

"COSTAR'S"
Principal Depôt, No 288 Broadway, New-York, and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere in the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America.

Full particulars by mail.

IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED
By all who have tried it, and their name is Legion, that Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, sell China, glass, gas fixtures, and silver-plated ware, at least 20 per cent. below the current rates. Read their advertisement in the Dry-Goods column of this paper.

S. C. HERRING & CO'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Cryder's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

E. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 358, 359 and 360 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

CERTAINLY YOU CAN
At DAILEY'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, you can buy a silver plated tea kettle for $11, worth $19; a silver-plated caster for $4 75, worth $7 50; a white dinner-set for $16, worth $25. You can't do it elsewhere, however; therefore go to DAILEY'S.

BROOKLYN.
Take notice of OVENGTON BROTHERS' advertisement in Dry Goods column.
Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st.

KEEP COOL.
The Patent Ice Pitcher will keep ice all day long, in the hottest weather. Silver-plated, and very handsome. For sale at the cost price, by W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 29 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

FREE LECTURES BY DR. S. S. FITCH.—THE first of a course of free lectures on Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin, &c., and on the Laws of Health and the Art of Prolonging Life, will be delivered at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1857, by Dr. S. S. FITCH, of No. 714 Broadway, New-York, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

SELECT YOUR BOOTS AT CANTRELL'S NO. 313 BROADWAY.—M. C. T. KIMBALL, late of the firm of KIMBALL & BEEDLEY, has charge of CANTRELL'S department for the manufacture of gentlemen's boots, and his skill, taste, experience and success in producing fabrics of the best quality are unquestioned. CANTRELL sells cheap, and you may travel the City through without finding finer boots than those sold at his establishment.

GENIN'S NEW STYLES OF CHILDREN'S HATS.—The Children's Fancy Hat Department, at GENIN'S lower store, has just been replenished with fresh importations from Paris, and a variety of original styles from his own factory. The Fall assortment is now complete, and families are invited to examine.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 3s to 3s. 6d; oil cloths, 8 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.

J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No 2½ Meiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of bandages, of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS, AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns and the glossy deep blacks it produces. World cannot do better. Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY USEFUL in all kinds of housework; protect the hands against corrosive or dyeing substances, and make them soft, smooth and white; particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No. 36 Johnst., up steirs.

THE MOST ELEGANT HATS OF THE SEASON.—There is a certain degree of finish and richness of appearance about them that no other hatter has attained. The hats to which we allude may be had at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st. Give him a call.

DON'T ATTEMPT IT!—TO VISIT THE COUNtry without getting one of DINSMORE'S THIRTY MILES AROUND NEW-YORK. Every place is given and "how to find them." Price 12 cents.

DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES AT GREAT BARGAINS. Lace and Muslin Curtains from auction, Brocatel, Satin De Laines, Curtain materials, Upholstery goods, Cornices, Bands, Pins, at wholesale. Prices defying competition. W. O. JENKE, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st.

ANNIVERSARIES.—PROGRAMME OF THE ANniversaries in New-York City, May, 1857, can be obtained gratuitously at the office of Prince's Protean Fountain Pen, No. 262 Broadway, second door from the corner of Warren-st., opposite the City Hall Park.

SPRING STYLE SHOES AND GAITERS.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., offers a magnificent assortment of dress boots and shoes of his own manufacture. The quality of WATKINS' work is too well known to need commendation.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M PATRICK, is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

CALCUTTA, CHINA AND MANILA GOODS, Piece-goods and Silk goods, Crapes, Seersucker, Nankeens, Shawls, Fans, Crockery, Curiosities, &c., at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HECKSCHER—STEVENS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 7, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, RICHARD HECKSCHER to LUCRETIA LEGARD STEVENS, daughter of John A. Stevens, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

WING.—In this City, on Friday, May 8, suddenly, while on a visit to his daughter, JOHN WING, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., aged 72 years.

Funeral from the residence of his son, H. Chapin, No. 218 West 26th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., whence the remains will be taken to Hartford.

SELDEN.—In this City, on Friday, May 8, after a short illness, GEORGIANA LANE, wife of Charles Selden, and daughter of James Vandenbergh.

Funeral from St. Luke's Church, on Sunday, 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

POLICK.—In this City, on Thursday, May 7, Mr. JOHN P. POLICK, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Enterprise Lodge, No. 64, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, at his late residence, 42d-st., third house west of 2d-av.

PINCKNEY.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 8, JOHN E., youngest son of Henry A. and Sarah Maria Pinckney, aged 8 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 170 West 17th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HAYWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 7, MARY ELIZABETH HAYWARD, wife of Samuel B. Hayward, aged 29 years and 9 months.

The funeral services will be at her late residence, No. 110 Columbia-st., at 12 o'clock this day, (Saturday,) after which the remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment. Relatives, friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

ASHLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 7, BENAJOE, son of S. SYLVANUS and MARIA S. ASHLEY, aged 1 year, 7 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 32 West 20th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

ELY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 7, MRS. ALICE ELY, in the 78th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Thos. Butler, also the members of the First Baptist Church, are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 55 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation.

FREEBORN.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 8, ALETTA M., daughter of George C. and Eliza D. Freeborn, aged 1 year, 8 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of B. M. Freeborn No. 19 Monroe-pl., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 6, of consumption, GEORGE W., son of George W. and Ann Maria Tucker, in the 15th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 15 West 20th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

NOE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 6, of consumption of the lungs, ROWLAND I. NOE, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 143 East 25th-st.

STORAS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 8, ANNIE WENDELL STORAS, aged 7 years and 6 months.

The funeral service will be held at the house of her father, Rev. E. S. Storrs, Jr., No. 61 Pierrepont-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

FENTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 8, WILLIAM LEWIS, son of Aaron D. and Lucy A. Fenton, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Remsen, near Court-st.

ROSEKLE.—At Cypress Hills, on Friday morning, May 8, DAVID ROSEKLE, Sr., a native of Scotland, aged 67 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY, May 9, 1857.
LAST GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE BY
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND THEIR DOUBLE COMPANY,
Commencing at 3 o'clock.
Mme. Montplaisir, Mme. Marzetti, Lina Windel, L. Espinosa, Antoine and Jerome Ravel.
Marzetti.....as the.....Ape.
Young America. Young Hengler.
TIGHT ROPE.
New Ballet of
THE CONTRABANDIST.
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
The Ape.....M. Marzetti.
Pipe.....Antoine.
Tickets.....50 cents.
Children and Schools.....Half price.
Doors open at 2; performance to commence at 3 o'clock.
GRAND EVENING PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
TIGHT ROPE.
V. Chiarini. A. Chiarini. Young America.
Last appearance of YOUNG HENGLER.
Grand Ballet of FIGARO.
Mlle. Lobert. M. Marzetti. Lina Windel,
Paul Brillant. Jerome Ravel.
THE CONSCRIPT.
The Conscript.....Antoine Ravel.
Doors open at 7. Tickets 50 cents.
THE RAVELS EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR BROUGHAM.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 9.
Will be presented
THE GAME OF LIFE.
Rupert Wolfe.....Mr. Lester
Chatterton Drake.....Mr. Brougham
Rose Greenleaf.....Mrs. Hoey
After which, the petite Comedy of
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Capt. Felix Merryweather.....Mr. Brougham
Mrs. Fanny Grantley.....Mrs. Hoey

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
First appearance of
MR. WALLACK,
who will act for a limited number of nights, commencing on
MONDAY NEXT, MAY 11.
Miss Mitford's five-act historical play of
RIENZI
will be produced, for the first time in this theatre, rearranged, altered, and curtailed, with new music, new and superb costumes, new scenery.
Colla di Rienzi.....Mr. Wallack
Box book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. BROUGHAM begs respectfully to announce that his FAREWELL BENEFIT comes off to-night, at Wallack's Theatre, on which occasion he will make
HIS LAST APPEARANCE
for a considerable period in New-York. It may be for years, and it may be forever.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Sixth night of the celebrated young tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 9, 1857,
RICHARD III.
Richard, Duke of Gloster.....Edwin Booth
NOTE.—This play will be attended with all the accessories of correct scenery, costumes, appointments, which have characterized the production of Shakespearian plays at this Theatre.
Pas de Deux.....Mlle. Ducy Barre and Geo. Smith
To conclude with
THE CLOCKMAKER'S HAT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage manager
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT.
The great success of the season, the new spectacular drama of peculiar construction and great interest, entitled
THE SON OF THE NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) May 9, 1857.
For full description of scenery, great nautical effects, incidents, &c., see bills of the day.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, May 4, a grand new Plantation Scene, DOWN IN ALABAMA.
THE PICTURE GALLERY and OLD BOB RIDLEY, by YOUNG AMERICA.
Preceding which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
TIME ALTERED.—Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

MISS TERESA ESMONDE'S READINGS.
EVENINGS WITH TOM MOORE,
Anecdotal, Historical and Biographical, at the Stuyvesant Institute, postponed to May 18, 1857, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the principal music and bookstores.

BROOKLYN—COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO CARL PROX.—By request of the following gentlemen, Chas. Congdon, Edward Whitehouse, Ira Smith, A. Cooke Bull, L. S. Burnam, E. D. Plimpton, H. Meyer, J. Greene, C. L. Taylor, L. B. Wyman, C. A. Townsend, P. K. Weitzel, W. A. Platenius, R. R. Raymond, CARL PROX announces to his friends and the public of Brooklyn, that his LAST PHILHARMONIC CONCERT for the Season will be given at the Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Rehearsal at 10 o'clock in the morning. Madame JOHANNSEN, and Signor MORINO, have kindly volunteered their assistance. Concert Tickets 50 cents. Rehearsal Tickets 25 cents. To be had at WM. ROSE'S book-store, No. 142 Atlantic st., and CARL PROX'S music-store, No. 213 Fulton-st.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.—Doors Open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7½.
SATURDAY, May 9, 1857.
Benefit of
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN.
Will be acted the perite Comedy of n
MORNING CALL.
Sir Edward Ardent.....Mr. George Jordan
Mrs. Chillingtone.....Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with O'KEEFE'S Comedy of
WILD OATS,
OR; THE STROLLING GENTLEMAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 9, Grand Eastern Spectacle Drama entitled
CLEOPATRA; OR, THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM.
To be followed by the laughable pantomime of
THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
To conclude with the Drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE new, effective, and immensely successful domestic drama of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, SATURDAY, May 7. THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, cast with the whole strength of the company. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., without extra charge. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will perform Loewe's GRAND CANTATA, "THE SEVEN SLEEPERS," and Bristow's "TE DEUM AND JUBILATE," on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, at the CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS. Choruses sustained by the FULL STRENGTH of the Society, aided by a GRAND ORCHESTRA FROM THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Further particulars in Monday's paper.

THE BALL SEASON.—GRAND BALL ON WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S Dancing Academy, No 21 Howard st. The Ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. School for practice every other day, at 2 o'clock, (evening)

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST HAS the honor to announce that her two Subscription Benefits will take place on the 16th and 21st instants, at Niblo's Saloon. Price, for the two Concerts, with reserved seats, $3. The subscription list open at BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN UNION-SQUARE POST-OFFICE, No. 831 Broadway, near 13th-st, a beautiful portmonnaie, which the owner may have by applying to P. C. GODFREY, as above, proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

LOST—IN AN OMNIBUS BETWEEN EIGHTH-st. and Chambers-st., an OPERA GLASS in ivory mountings, and in black case. A liberal reward will be paid if left at No. 305 Broadway, 3d-story, front room.

THOSE AWFUL AND TERRIFIC ACCIDENTS,
Daily happening from the careless handling of Camphene and burning fluid can forever be stopped by the use of PRATT'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND FEEDER.
This lamp cannot explode from overturning, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode by filling it, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode from overflowing, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode from any known causes.
This lamp cannot explode when filling, if the fluid take fire.
This lamp cannot explode by the wick (if too small) dropping inside while lighted.
This lamp is the cheapest, best and safest ever offered to the public.
With this lamp and feeder in conjunction, the most explosive compounds may be carelessly used, with no greater danger than sperm or lard oil.
PRICES.
No. 6, finished tin, 40 cents. No. 1, 6 inches high, 50 cents. No. 2, 7½ inches high, 62½ cents. No. 3, 9 inches high, 75 cents. Extra fine Britannia lamps. No. 20, 8 inches high, $1. No. 21, 10 inches high, $1 25. Air-tight fluid saving cans, one quart, 50 cents. Half-gallon 63½ cents. Orders promptly executed by
J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York,
Importers, wholesale and retail dealers in hardwares, cutlery, plated-ware, Japannery, willow and wooden-ware, mats, brushes, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS CONTINUE THE business of Commission Merchants at their old place, No. 73 Nassau-st., under the firm of MORRIS L. SAMUEL & CO.
MORRIS L. SAMUEL.
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1857. E. MORTIMER DUNN.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT with the details of accounts may attain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $1.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—REV. I. BIRD AND J. BIRD, B. A., PRINCIPALS.—This is strictly a family school, finely situated in the suburbs of the City. Number limited to 20. Circulars with S. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 4 Malden-lane. Other references: H. R. DUNHAM, F. HOWE, Esqs., New-York; I. W. JONES, Esq., Brooklyn.

$5—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—$5 DOLBEAR'S System of Hand training. No. 609 Broadway, will remove all stiffness or trembling from any hand in one week, and make better business writers in ten lessons than the old systems make in ten months. Two $5 seats for writing vacant; book-keeping $10. Apply early for cheap seats.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY of Penmanship and Book-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Class or private instruction day and evening. Terms from $5 to $15, and full success guaranteed to every pupil. Separate parlors for private instruction.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils. Together with the studies preparatory for Columbia, or other Colleges. The French and English branches receive special attention.

THE MISS WAYLAND'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 32d-st, Boorman Terrace. REFERENCES—Rev. Dr. Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Jas R. Westcott, Esq., Saratoga Springs; Com. Skinner, Staunton, Virginia; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, New-York; Jas. Boorman, Esq., New-York.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y. Summer session opens May 4. Circulars giving particulars, obtained at Bookstore of IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing Rev. W. B. STEWART, S. PARSONS PRATT, Principals.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A SELECT BOARD ing school for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.—WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. Summer term will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, and T. N. STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS, ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

ASHLAND HALL,—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J. The thirty-second semi-annual session of this School will commence on Tuesday, May 5. Terms—$100 per session of 5 months. Circulars on application, by mail or otherwise, to DAVID A. FRAME.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE School will open on the 12th inst. For circulars, or other information, apply to the undersigned. Terms, $250 per annum. OTIS BISBEE, } Principals.
C. B. WARRING, }

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES MORELAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 500 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847,) BY E. H. WILCOX & SONS, NO. 293 BROADWAY.—A perpetual introducer at 1 or 2 per cent. on the compensation, with many orders on hand. No charge to pupils.
☞Teachers' and people's meeting daily, 9 to 12, and 1 to 5 o'clock, filling all orders, vacancies and changes for checkholders. Insuring success in some form.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES'
SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME.
THE BEST FERTILIZERS KNOWN.
MAPES' NITROGENIZED.....$50 ₮ ton.
MAPES' POTASH PHOSPHATE.....$35 ₮ ton.
Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizers.....$40 ₮ ton.
In sacks of 160 lbs. each.
FRED. M'CREADY,
No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOYT'S
BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The best fertilizer for Potatoes, Corn, Buckwheat, and Turnips, especially. Warranted equal if not superior to any other brand. In bags of 160 pounds each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
AT THE NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dialytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

USE	THE	BEST.
JAMES	JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS is acknowledged by all who try it, the purest and best article in use. It is entirely free from the caustic impurities of common saleratus, so destructive to the digestive organs, while, for making Biscuit, Cake, and all kinds of Pastry, admirably light, it excels the best baking soda, and requires less shortening to produce the desired richness. Parties who feared their children's health should use no other. It is sold at all the groceries, in one pound, half pound and quarter pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. MANUFACTURING DEPOT, NO. 313 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK.	PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S

DIETETIC SALERATUS.

JOY TO DYSPEPTICS!—A DELICIOUS MORNING BEVERAGE and an infallible cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. DANDELION COFFEE. DANDELION COFFEE Only 25 cents per pound. For sale by all grocers. Manufactured by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO'S., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S CELEBRATED SOAP—Superior to Castile for family use, At 9½ cents per pound.
For sale by SHEPARD & MORGAN, No. 87 Pearl-st.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF DAXTER HOOK AND LADDER CO. NO. 15.
Whereas, This Company has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its most honored and beloved associate members, a man in whom we could truly say that we recognized all those qualities of mind and heart which dignify and adorn human nature in its most lofty attributes; and
Whereas, The decease of our late brother fireman, occurring as it did in our sleeping-room, where in his last moments he was surrounded by his associates and friends in the Company circle, as well by his spiritual and medical advisers—demands from us more than an ordinary expression of sorrow; therefore be it
Resolved, That in DANIEL DENTON, our late brother fireman and company associate, we have at all times been proud to recognize that fearless spirit, that proud independence, and that fearlessness of consequences when treading in the path of duty which makes the true fireman and friend, the fond associate and brother of our hearts.
Resolved, That in in view of the happy, and we may say triumphant death of our late brother and friend, we can say to his bereaved relatives and friends that we believe he is now enjoying that repose and rest which belongs to those who have made their peace with this world and the world hereafter, and that in the "happiness of which mortals know not" he is waiting us on our transit from this "world of sin and sorrow."
Resolved, That we tender our sincere condolence to his relations, who were necessarily absented from his dying pillow, and assure them that although neither father, mother, brother nor sister soothed his last moments, yet the hand of friendship and the brotherly tie which binds firemen each to each in a bond of indissoluble brotherhood, soothed, consoled and made happy his last hour.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published under the direction of the officers, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased, and also that the truck and truck-house be draped in mourning, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.
DAVID McGIE,
CHAS. F. ALLEN, } Committee.
WM. H. HYATT,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1857.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES H. NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 191 to No. 275 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call
JAMES H. NOE,
No. 275 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOURTEEN lots, bounded by Gates and Ralph avs. and Quincy st., 200 feet from Broadway, IXth Ward, Brooklyn. Can be had low and on easy terms, as the owner, who is about leaving for Europe, is desirous of disposing of them immediately. Inquire of JAMES VAN SICLEN, No. 198 Wooster st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THAT DEsirably situated and substantially built house, No. 15 East 14th st., the centre of the block, north side, between the 5th-av. and Broadway. The house contains 15 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and is altogether one of the most desirable residences in the City. It will be sold a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $20,000, THE DWELLING-house, buildings and grounds of the subscriber, containing 15 acres of park, lawn, garden, orchard and meadow, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite the city of Newark. Apply on the Premises, or to E. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. 13 South-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE TWO VERY desirable houses 320 and 322 West 24th-st., two stories and basements, with 25 feet court yards, and contains all the modern improvements and conveniences, including gas fixtures. Rent, $450. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON THE SOUTH side of 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., commencing 125 feet from 5th-av. The lots are each 25 feet front by 104.11 deep. Apply to HENRY H. MORANGE, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE—East side, 2d door north of 28th st.; price $9 500; one of the Goelet Leases just finished. One of the most perfect and elegant houses in New-York. Terms $2,500 cash; $1,000 in 6 months, $1,000 in 12 months, $5,000 on or before May 1, 1866, with interest, and privilege of paying $500 at any time. To be seen from 3 to 6 P. M. A rare opportunity. Apply immediately to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The 3-story, high basement brick house, No. 45 East 28th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements. Terms accommodating. Apply to ADRIAN E. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A furnished house on Brooklyn Heights, in very desirable situation, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Inquire on the premises No. 72 Remsen-st., or of JOHN GOULD, No. 9 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the house, or at No. 14 East 26th st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF HOUSE No. 372 Broome-st., near Centre Market; also, stable No. 179½ Mulberry-st. Inquire at No. 383 Broome st., or at No. 207 Broadway, of B. W. RICHARDS.

TO LET—OFFICES AT NO 82 BROADWAY, consisting of five rooms, most desirably located. They will be let separately or together. The rooms are all carpeted. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER, 82 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELling house No. 175 Chambers-st. Also, a small store in Greenwich-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire of J. MONEYPENNY, No. 183 Canal-st., near Hudson.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 872 BROADWAY, CORNER of 18th-st., suitable for any business requiring display. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPPER part of a three story house, No. 198 Dean-st., near Bond, Brooklyn. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF BROWN-STONE FRONT house No. 393 4th av.; is newly painted and provided with gas, bath and water closet. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy, and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st., and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET.—THE SECond floor of No. 532 Broadway, in one room, suitable for a merchant tailor's, millinery or piano-forte store. Also, the second floor of No. 722 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, in one room, 138 feet deep, suitable for most any genteel business. Inquire of JOHN G. WYMAN, No. 530 Broadway.

NEW HOTEL TO LET OR LEASE, JUST ERECTED.—On the new Bowery, near Chatham-square, containing 50 rooms, stores, basements, vaults, large balcony on the entire front of the building, Croton water, gas, together with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises daily at 10 A. M., or 2 P. M.

PART OF A HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern improvements, to let; the second story consisting of four rooms, with one room on third story, with part use of bath room, water, cellar, &c., to a small respectable family; rooms newly painted and papered. Apply at No. 199 West 3'st-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—HOUSE No. 20 West 16th-st., near the 5th-av. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 2 West 16th-st., 1 door from 5th-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET.—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
NICHOLAS K. ANTHONY
Has removed to No. 25 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, where he will continue the negotiation of all classes of Business Paper, and particularly that connected with the various branches of the Hat and Fur trade. Loans procured on all current securities.

STEARNS & MARVIN
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR SALAMANDER SAFES
from No. 146 Water-st.,
to No. 40 Murray-st, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DE LAMANO, DECORATIVE Artist, has removed from his old stand, No. 488 Broadway to No. 693 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., where he will have increased facilities for carrying on the general house decorating in Fresco, Oil, Encaustic, Paper Hangings, House Painting, &c.
DE LAMANO, No. 693 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—W. P. B. CURTIS, SOLE AGENT for Boardman, Grey & Co.'s celebrated Dolce Campano Piano-fortes, has removed from No. 447 to No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., where he will be happy to see his friends and patrons.

LEES & WALLER HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 South William-st., to No. 79 Beaver-st., corner Hanover.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—23 miles from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad, one mile from the depôt, near the village of Madison, in Morris County, N. J., consisting of 93 acres, together with stock, &c.; 40 acres in apple and peach orchards; all other kinds of fruit in abundance. The house is beautifully shaded, and out-buildings good; there is also a farm house, stream of water, and a large walnut grove near the house; springs conveyed to the house and barnyard; a number of fine building sites on the place; it has always been occupied by the owner, and is in good order. A house in a good location in New-York or Brooklyn would be taken in part payment; balance on bond and mortgage. For particulars address A. G., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A FARM containing about 80 acres, located about a mile from the centre of the village. The lands are rolling timber and meadow on the low ground. There is a never-failing spring of water on the place. The high grounds command a beautiful view of the Loantico valley, and there is every facility for making an elegant country residence. Apply to ALFRED MILLS, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES FIRST QUALITY of land, 6 miles from Chicago, Ill., entirely free of incumbrance; will be sold for cash, or will be exchanged for other good property in this vicinity, or for good saleable merchandise. Apply to JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 23 Liberty-st., corner Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 223 Broadway, room No. 43, third floor, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO PLATING. A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (old No. 5) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED on Long Island Sound, Westchester County, New-York, formerly the residence of William Janeway, three-quarters of a mile from the depôt of the New-Haven Railroad at New-Rochelle, three-quarters of an hour's ride from the City of New-York, on the Boston turnpike road, facing Long Island Sound, about 1,000 feet, with several beautiful building sites with water fronts, good dock, and water enough for largest sized sloops at high tide, good fishing, clamming and oystering, and safe harbor for boats, being protected by the land from all winds; bathing and boat house. The scenery cannot be surpassed for beauty in the country. Safe anchorage for yachts within five minutes' walk of the house. Contains twenty-five acres of best quality of land, producing fifty tons of the best timothy hay yearly. The grass has been cut twice every season. Sedge enough can be cut for manure and bedding. Fruit trees of all kinds; over 100 bearing apples and cherries, besides plums and pears of best quality. The garden is extensive, and beautifully laid out in beds surrounded with box; valuable ornamental and fruit trees in abundance; grape-vines and arbor; a variety of flowers and shrubbery, and over 100 imported grafted dwarf pear trees; large asparagus and strawberry beds; raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries. The walks are macadamized and graveled, making them dry at all seasons. The stable is now filled-in with brick, with stalls for nine horses; good pump in stable; two good barns, will hold seventy tons of hay; work-shop, two carriage houses, corn crib, bins for feed, cow stable, pig sty, hen house, water in cow yard, 100 cart-loads of manure; the whole place well fenced. The house is plain cottage-built, in best order inside and out, contains 14 rooms, cellar and milk room; good well-water at kitchen door; ice-house; a beautiful lawn, covered with forest trees at one side of house; two good cottages for workmen, each two finished rooms and garrets; also, a spring of good water in fish pond, surrounded with willow trees. The household furniture, kitchen utensils, stock of horses, cows, poultry, hogs, garden utensils, hay, boats, &c., will be sold with the place if required. A gentleman wishing such a place for a country residence would find it his interest to call and examine it. As there are several good building sites on this place, a number of gentlemen could divide it among them, and have a pleasant country residence at a small expense. Capitalists will find this a good investment, as property facing the Sound is increasing in value yearly. Apply to SEWELL V. DODGE, No. 339 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE residence of the late George Williams, situated on the Plank-road, between Newtown and Flushing, L. I., and having also a front on the Astoria road, with about 50 acres of land of the first quality. The buildings consist of a dwelling house, gardener's lodge, green-house, very spacious barn and carriage-house, nearly new, with other convenient out-buildings, all in good order. There is a well of pure water near the house, and three cisterns on the premises.
The garden contains about 2 acres of land, is substantially and neatly inclosed, and abounds with a great variety of fruit trees and vegetables.
The house stands on an eminence, commanding most extensive and beautiful prospects of Flushing Bay, Long Island sound, part of Westchester, the west bank of the Hudson, and the villages of Flushing, Newtown, &c., and is accessible hourly by steamboat, railroad or coaches from New-York. The grounds are picturesque and abound with evergreens. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN J. VAN ALST, Newtown, L. I., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stabling, being the former residence of C. Grimoux, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a beautiful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to fifty acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery; also, an elegant villa site. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third-story, front.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For good City property, 20 miles from this City by railroad one hour's ride from New-York and communication hourly, five minutes' walk from the depôt, 32½ acres of land, all kinds of fruit in abundance, house and out-buildings nearly new and modern. Possession at any time. Location very pleasant and perfectly healthy. Apply to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, room No. 7, over Bank of Commerce, corner Nassau and Cedar sts.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OUT OF town, for one or more years, and possession given immediately; situated one mile from Hunt's Bridge and two miles from Yonkers city; said place contains one large double house 50 feet front, with hall through the centre, all in fine order, having just been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout. The garden contains about one acre of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shrubbery, and a never-failing spring of the very best of cold, soft water; carriage house, &c. Inquire of PETER I. VALENTINE, No. 346 4th-av., cor. 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, half a mile from the depôt and near Long Island Sound. There is about 8½ acres of ground, well stocked with all kinds of fruit, shade trees, flowers and shrubs, together with stable, out-buildings, &c. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ADVERTISER OFFERS AN exceedingly choice and well-located property, in the City of Newark, and about 80 rods from the Court House. It consists of between 3 and 4 acres of land, ornamentally laid out, good house, barn and outbuildings, thrifty fruit trees, grape vines &c. The site is particularly commanding—overlooking the cities, bay and surrounding country. For convenience and desirableness, this property challenges examination. Apply to J. BULL, No. 35 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED GOTHIC COTTAGE containing 13 rooms, delightfully situated on high ground, in Fairfield, Conn., three minutes' walk from depôt. There are three acres of ground very tastefully laid out, carriage paths, flower bede, summer-house, stables, large vegetable garden, use of cow and poultry. It is a very desirable Summer residence. For particulars, address Post-Office, Box No. 34 Fairfield, Conn.

COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—TO LET—A small handsome cottage, near the Tubby Hook Station, containing six rooms and kitchen, pleasantly situated. The Hudson River cars stop five times each way. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to T. CLAPP & CO., Tubby Hook Store, or F. A. THOMPSON, No. 222 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT country-seat near Fort Hamilton, consisting of 5 acres of choice land, beautifully laid out, and supplied with all kinds of choice fruit, &c. Splendid mansion, barn, boat-house, &c., commanding

AUCTION SALES.

MIRRORS. MIRRORS. MIRRORS.
AT AUCTION PRICES.
We have on hand a very large and superior stock of Looking Glasses, which for good reasons will be sold very low. Those intending to furnish this Spring, will do well to give us a call. C. E. COVERT, No. 324 Broadway.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT. Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Saturday) May 9, at the entire elegant and costly furniture, valuable paintings and beautiful works of art, contained in the residence No. 163 West 21st-st., a few doors east of 6th-av., commencing at 10 o'clock precisely. The furniture and other elegant arrangements of this house, is such as is seldom offered to the public through this medium of sale. The paintings, statuary and other works of art having been selected with strict reference to elevation of subject and chaste and classic designs. The whole will be for absolute and positive sale, without regard to weather. The goods to be removed immediately after the sale, for the prompt delivery of which a deposit will be required of all purchasers. Sale will commence in

DINING-ROOM—At 10 o'clock, with large variety of elegant cut-glass ware, silver dining service, fruit baskets, salvers, spoons, forks, ice pitchers, kettles, elegant China sets to match, ivory and pearl cutlery; splendid carved extension table, opens eighteen feet, cost $200; with sideboard, furniture of every description; immediately after which the parlor furniture will be sold, consisting of superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte made by Carman & Faulner, and used but four months; two splendid rosewood etageres, with marble tops, mirror fronts; over six hundred yards rich tapestry, royal Wilton and superfine carpets; in the house, two elegant full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, made to order two months ago, covered in rich satin; marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, four splendid mantel and pier mirrors, costly Sevres and Dresden China vases, with a beautiful collection of groups, bronzes and elegant parlor ornaments; also, a number of valuable oil-paintings; Turkish and reception chairs, in satin; rosewood cabinet, &c.; with elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, twenty elegant hair mattresses and bedding, lace and silk curtains, rich shades to thirty windows, sofas, lounges, clocks, four bronze and ormulu chandeliers, with all the gas fixtures of the house, oil cloths, stair carpets, marble hall stand, &c., with a great variety of furniture of every description not mentioned. Catalogues at house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE and WATER RIGHTS IN THE CITIES OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1857, (adjourned from May 5,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Assignees of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE:

Brooklyn—South 7th and 1st sts.—All the estate, right, title and interest of WILLIAM and RICHARD LAKE, in the lot, with buildings thereon known as Kings County Hotel, on northeast corner of South 7th and 1st sts., XIIIth Ward, immediately in front of Peck slip and Division-av. Ferries.

All the estate of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE, in the following described property:

North 2d and Water sts., XIVth Ward—Valuable dock property and buildings thereon, on northwest corner of North 2d and Water sts., being 150 feet on Water st., and 276 feet on North 2d-st., with all the water rights appertaining thereto, to the permanent water line of East River.

Water-st., 1st Ward—Valuable dock property, with building thereon, near Fulton Ferry, having a front of 38 feet on Water-st., and 160 feet deep, with pier attached, extending 190 feet, including bulkhead.

New-York—James-st., IVth Ward—Lot, with building thereon, No. 60 James-st. Lot 16.8x1-0.

DAVID PREVOOST,
JOHN L. DUYLE,
Assignees of WM. LAKE & BROTHER.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock—Extensive sale of second-hand furniture, comprising a general assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, piano fortes, carpets, lace and other curtains, oil-cloth, palatlags, &c., &c. Also, to close accounts, a large lot of superior new cabinet furniture, amongst which is parlor and chamber suites in rosewood, mahogany and solid oak; enamelled cottage suites; sofas, loanges, hookcases wardrobes, etageres, easy and rocking chairs, hair seat and fancy chairs, washstands; centre, card, pier work and fancy tables; dining tables; hair mattresses, paillasses, pillows, bolsters, oil-paintings, French plate mantel and pier mirrors; China, glass and silver-plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c.

ALSO—Three superior 6¾ and 7 octave piano fortes. N. B.—The particular attention of housekeepers and the trade is invited to this sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock. Extensive sale of second hand furniture, comprising a general assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, piano fortes, carpets, lace and other curtains, oil-cloth, palatlags, &c., &c. Also, to close accounts, a large lot of superior new cabinet furniture, amongst which is parlor and chamber suites in rosewood, mahogany and solid oak, enamelled cottage suites, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, etageres, easy and rocking chairs, hair-seat and fancy chairs, bureaus, washstands, centre, card, pier, work and fancy tables, extension dining-tables, hair mattresses, paillasses, pillows, bolsters, oil-paintings, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, china, glass and silver plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c. Also, 5 superior 6¾ and 7 octave piano fortes. N. B.—The particular attention of housekeepers and the trade is invited to this sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE—By TUNIS MORRELL, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 324 Broadway, corner of North-st., superior furniture, sofas and single articles for parlors, chambers, dining-room, halls, country-houses, &c., very fine oil paintings by foreign and American artists, in rich gold frames. French plate and oval mirrors, mattresses, soda fountain, steam-engine, premium sofa bedstead, with spring and hair mattresses, silver-plated table ware, for dinner and tea, fancy goods.

At 12 o'clock—Two superior rosewood piano fortes, by celebrated makers. After which, an invoice of Havana and German cigars, in lots to suit.

At 12½—A grand Panorama of Ancient Nineveh, celebrated painting, a copy of Rev. J. P. Thompson's lecture, with description, can be examined. The Panorama is in moving order, and can be seen to fail satisfaction. Storage for a month free.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, THREE PIANOS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FIVE SUITES OF ROSEWOOD FURNITURE IN BROCATEL, WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction room No. 59 Beekman-st., second floor, a very large stock of tapestry, Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets, most of which are entirely new and made up and some in the hall. Also a large quantity of second hand. Also 3 second hand piano-fortes, several large French plate and oval mirrors, five suites of rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel and crimson. Also any quantity of second-hand mahogany furniture from several families, together with hair mattresses feather beds, wardrobes and bookcases, voltaire and parlor do., cottage furniture, marble-top do., sofas, loanges, curtains, cornices, together with an innumerable quantity of other goods. Sale peremptory and goods must be removed this day or early Monday morning.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BEAUTIFUL FANCY and useful furniture, by BELL & BUSH, will be sold without reserve at 10½ o'clock on MONDAY, 11th inst., by catalogue, now ready at No. 539 Broadway, (Chinese Buildings); numerous beautiful articles of fancy and useful furniture, special manufacture of J. H. Doogbty, viz: piano stool, fancy stands of all descriptions; fine rosewood, walnut and mahogany tables, various sizes, many with marble tops; marble-top work-stands, etageres, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 53 WEST-BROADWAY, BETWEEN THOMAS AND WORTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, May 11, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable property—consisting of a three story and attic house with store on 1st floor. Lot 25 by 50 more or less. House 25 by 40 more or less—half can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT.—SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 73 COURTLANDT-ST., AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable property, known as the "Commercial Hotel," situated between West and Washington sts., on Courtlandt-st. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

By order, CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the auction rooms, corner Frankfort and William sts., mahogany and other furniture, rosewood tete-a-tete, sofa, mahogany parlor chairs, mahogany dressing and plain bureaus, large mirrors, oil pictures, mahogany French bedstead, hair mattresses, assortment of crockery, Brussels, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, &c., &c.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.
ROSES, &c., AT AUCTION.—W. S. MCILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, (and every day this week,) at 10½ o'clock, at the seedstore No. 7 John-st., standard roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, petunias, &c., &c., in great variety, from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com'rs of the Land Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE.
A second-hand open rockaway, with pole and shafts, in good order, for sale cheap. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 16 Broadway, or to Ketchum's livery stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

HORSES AND WAGONS.—ONE GRAY engineer horse, 7 years old, of great endurance, can trot in 3:15; one bay Rockingham colt, 6 years old, can show a 3:20 gait; have had no practice, and will be fast; one chestnut sorrel horse, 8 years old, can trot in 3:50. All warranted sound and kind in all harness; are used to the city, and very desirable horses; the property of a gentleman who has no use for them; also, two wagons, with shifting tops, one nearly new. Apply at No. 411 Water-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MOST any purpose; been used in a carriage and light wagon; sound and in good order; action stylish. Sold only for want of use. Price $200. Apply to JAMES W. WILTSIE, No. 734 6th-st., East River.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID MIRRORS, 5 feet 5 inches by 5 feet 9 inches, well suited for a fashionable saloon, will be sold for half their original cost. Can be seen at No 91 Market-slip. Also an Iris reflector to mean.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COUGHS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COLDS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES HOARSENESS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INFLUENZA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES BRONCHITIS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES CROUP.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ASTHMA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES WHOOPING COUGH.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES LUNG COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE INDIGESTION.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSENTERY.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE COSTIVENESS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE HEADACHE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE JAUNDICE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE ERYSIPELAS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE SCROFULA.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE PILES.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FOUL STOMACH.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE LIVER COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY FRED. BROWN, Philadelphia.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburg, Penn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY D. R. JONES & CO., Harrisburg, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. F. LONG & CO., Lancaster, Penn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. P. SWARTS, Alleghany, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY CLARK & BALDWIN, Erie, Penn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ANDREW KLEET, Williamsport, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. DANOWSKI, Allentown, Penn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL, SOLD BY H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, Me.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY WARREN L. ALDEN, Bangor, Me.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL, SOLD BY JOHN G. COOK & CO., Lewiston Falls, Me.
AYER'S PECTORAL PILLS AND SOLD BY S. R. BYRAM, Eastport, Me.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. R. PRESTON, Portsmouth, N. H.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY E. H. ROLLINS, Concord, N. H.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. A. PERRY, Manchester, N. H.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY T. H. GIBBY, Nashua, N. H.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THEO. A. PECK, Burlington, Vt.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY S. P. PECK, Bennington, Vt.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY L. F. PIERCE, Montpelier, Vt.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BROWN & PRICE, Salem, Mass.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HENSHAW, EDMANDS & SHAW, Boston, Mass.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES GREEN, Worcester, Mass.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY TILDERTON & GERRISH, New-Bedford, Mass.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY H. H. BURRINGTON, Providence, R. I.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY J. F. BUTLER & CO., Hartford, Conn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROBERT GEER, Norwich, Conn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY C. B. WHITTLESEY, New-Haven, Conn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THOMPSON & BOOTH, Bridgeport, Conn.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY I. L. ALLEN, New-London, Conn.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., New-York, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY A. McCLURE & CO., Albany, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROSSMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY RENYON, ROGERS & CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY LANE & PANE, Rochester, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY DR. A. TRLAX, Schenectady, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES O. WOOD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY JOSEPH OSBORNE, Auburn, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY DR. W. TERBELL & SON, Corning N. Y.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. W. ELLIOTT, Elmira, N. Y.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROSWELL VAN BUSKIRK, Newark, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ISSAAC D. JAMES, Trenton, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY D. C. ENGLISH, New-Brunswick, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. M. HALSTED, Paterson, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY EDWARD BRINOHURST, Wilmington, Del.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. K GOODMAN, Annapolis, Md.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY DR. FAIRFAX SCHLEY, Frederick City, Md.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY J. H. B. CAMPBELL, Cumberland, Md.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. W. HERRING, Westminster, Md.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. BROTHER, Burlington, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY J. C. DE LA COUR, Camden, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY D. C. ENGLISH, New-Brunswick, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY J. A. GODDALE, Dover, N. J.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BENJ. MARSH, Morristown, N. J.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. HODGSON, BLOCK & WOODS, Baltimore.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. WALLACE, Elkton, Md.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LEMAN SAVAGE & CO., Montreal, C. W.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HAMILTON & MUIR, Hamilton, C. W.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY B. A. MITCHELL, Loudon, C. W.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JOSEPH BOLLES, Quebec, C. E.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY MORTON & COGSWELL, Halifax, N. S.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY T. WALKER & SONS, St. John, N. B.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. E. LITTLE & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY E. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento, Cal.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY E. W. LEIGH & CO., Valparaiso, Chili.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY DON MARIANO AQUIERE, Lima, Peru.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY W. H. WOOD, City of Mexico, Mexico.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY C. A. LATHROP, Honolulu, S. Islands.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY F. DABNEY, Fayal, Azores.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ALOIS DE FALCAO, Rio Janeiro, S. A.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LEWIS HORAN, Curacoa, W. I.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES BODEN, Jr., Sidney, N. S. W.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BARCLAY BROS., London, Eng.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY LEWIS GUYS & CO., Paris, France.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY McDONALD & CO., Edluburg, Scotland.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY McLAUGHLIN & CO., Dublin, Ireland.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ALEX BULOFF, St. Petersburg, Russia.
AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY ROELMICH FLUGEL & CO., Pow Chow Faw, China.
AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY S. M MINASIAN, Constantinople, Turkey.

Prepared by Dr. JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sold at wholesale by druggists in the principal cities, and retailed by all respectable druggists and apothecaries throughout the United States, the British American Provinces, Mexico, Guatemala, and the independent Republics of South America. Sold generally by the licensed apothecaries in the Empires, Kingdoms and Principalities of Europe, and also sold by dealers in medicine in the ports of the East and West Indies, China, Turkey, and the Barbary State

MEDICAL.

NO REMEDY WAS EVER USED
FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE EYE That has effected such satisfactory results as the ROMAN EYE BALSAM. It acts like a charm, and never fails to afford speedy relief. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR—None are genuine unless the engravings of the seals of the Patent Office of England, the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 3, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubens have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lallsman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the whole organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them in to pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $6 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 303 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs Carnochan and Mott, and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the urinary membrane and sexual system,) has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No 61 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, and 6 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic, constitutional, mercurial and nervous complaints also successfully treated.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the SUPERLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL REMEDIES and but requires to be used for a week to effect a perfect solution, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days feel "that Richard is himself again." 99 Canal-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by cases, with anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting room are separate. WM. WATSON, M.D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th ed., 400 pp., 100 anatomical illustrations, cloth $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of amissions, impotency, stricture, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 69 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Office No 69 (sixty-nine) West 15th-st., New-York.

CANCERS REMOVED WITHOUT SURGICAL operation or injury to the patient's health; a simple and safe remedy, warranted to cure; no charge for consultation. Call or address J. H. BARRINOFF, No. 170 Broadway, Room No 25, New-York.

DR. RALPH.—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured without painful operations, restrictions or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO R BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature at his office No. 46 Orchard-st., corner of Grand. Office open day and evening.

DENTISTRY.

A WANT SUPPLIED IN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.—The great desideratum for which the Dental Faculty, both in Europe and America, have long labored, has at last been attained, and the want which the public has experienced is now fully met. It is conceded by all practical Dentists that a perfect adaptation of the present style of plate-work is physically impossible: that an approximation to all that can be obtained. But this serious defect is completely remedied by the Cheoplastic Process, securing a perfect adaptation to every portion of the mouth, and is entirely free from all galvanic sensations, is cleanly, will not corrode or tarnish, and from its accurate fit is more comfortable to the wearer. It is superior to every and all other styles of work, on account of its perfect adaptability, its cleanliness, its durability, its economy, and the remarkable short space of time required in preparing the work. Persons from the country are not now required to wait in town a week for their teeth, a *few hours* being all that is necessary. All branches of the Dental Art practised by the undersigned at No. 390 Bleecker-st., between Christopher and Amos sts., New-York.

O. A. JARVIS, D. D. S.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are three quarters lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 210 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.

F. P. FLAGLER.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SUPERBLY LOcated on the west side of town, well stocked and doing a first-rate business. The amount of the sales are guaranteed. Value, $5,000, but will be sold at a sacrifice on account of other engagements. Apply at No. 325 Washington-st., cor. Harrison.

$10.000—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENgage in a pleasant, safe, paying business, established seven years. $50,000 can be made this year. None but a person who can devote time to business need apply. References exchanged. Address BUSINESS, *Times* Office, New-York.

TO PRINTERS AND EDITORS.—FOR SALE —A printing office, from which a weekly paper is issued, and also has a good run of job work. The material of the office is all nearly new, and in good order. The location is a very pleasant one. For particulars, address PRINTER, Malden, Ulster County, New-York.

RARE CHANCE—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for $800. For sale a purchase-money mortgage, bond and mortgage, well secured on a house and lot in Brooklyn. Wanting money now, will sell as above. Insurance policy $3,000 also, assigned. Address Box 4,677, Post-office.

STEAMBOAT WANTED.—WANTED TO charter a steam ferry-boat for one or two months, with privilege of the year. Apply to PAUL A. OLIVER, No. 53 Liberty-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PRINTING.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECKLER'S, No. 27 Fulton-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 49 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, Jan. 3.....1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7.....1857
Saturday, Jan. 17.....1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21.....1857
Saturday, Jan. 31.....1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4.....1857
Saturday, Feb. 14.....1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18.....1857
Saturday, March 14.....1857	Wednesday, March 4.....1857
Saturday, April 11.....1857	Wednesday, April 1.....1857
Saturday, May 9.....1857	Wednesday, April 29.....1857
Saturday, May 23.....1857	Wednesday, May 27.....1857
Saturday, June 6.....1857	Wednesday, June 10.....1857
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON, AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Captain BEAL, 2,321 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Captain BARRE, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Captain BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Captain BRITTON, 2,567 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company, of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate Wednesday for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London, and then proceed to Bremen. Returning they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate Saturday, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A surgeon is attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30.

The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, May 27, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, June 10.

For freight or passage apply to C. H SAND,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon,	leaves N York Wednesday, May 13	
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston Wednesday, May 20	
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York Wednesday, May 27	
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston Wednesday, June 3	
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York Wednesday, June 10	
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Anniversaries.

SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ P. M., MAY 10.

Sermons will be preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union Square, in behalf of the educational Institute for Colored Girls at Washington.

By President STUBTEVANT, of Illinois College, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (corner of Twenty-fourth-street,) before the American Home Missionary Society.

By Dr. FORSYTH, of Newburg, in the Fourteenth-street (corner of Second-avenue) Presbyterian Church, before the American and Foreign Christian Union.

By Dr. A. D. GILLETTE, in the Calvary Baptist Church, (Twenty-third-street,) before the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

American Seaman's Friend Society—At 7½ o'clock, in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Dr. ADAM D. SMITH'S.)

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

American and Foreign Christian Union—At 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. WOOD'S,) No. 408 Broome street.

New-York Sunday School Union—The *General Anniversary* in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome street, beginning at 7½ o'clock.

The Sunday Schools in various churches in different parts of the City, at 3 P. M.

New-York Colonization Society—At Dr. Hatton's Church, on Washington-square, at 7½ P. M.

American Anti Slavery Society—At the City Assembly Rooms, (No. 446 Broadway,) at 10 A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

American Tract Society—Business meeting, Dr. HUTTON'S Lecture Room, (University-place,) at 9 A. M. Anniversary at 10 A. M., in Dr. HUTTON'S Church.

American Anti Slavery Society, Continued—At 10 A. M., and 7½ P. M., at the City Assembly Rooms.

New-York Anti Slavery Society—At the City Assembly Rooms, at 7½ o'clock.

Associate Congregational Union—Annual meeting, at 10½ A. M., in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. Address by Professor SHEPARD, of Bangor, Maine. Subject.—"The Congregational Ministry of New-England."

American Home Missionary Society—In the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, corner of Fifteenth-street, at 7½ P. M.

The Blind Asylum—Academy of Music, 4 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

American Bible Society—10 A. M., in Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, on Union-square.

American Congregational Union—The annual business meeting, in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, at 3 P. M. The collation will be given on the evening of the same day, at the City Assembly Rooms, at 7½ P. M.

American Tempera ce Union.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

A. B. C. F. M.—In Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Academy of Medicine.

DISCUSSION OF THE NATIONAL HOTEL (WASHINGTON) EPIDEMIC.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held at the Small Chapel of the University on Wednesday evening, Dr. MOTT, President, in the Chair. It was the quarterly business meeting of the Society, and the time was principally taken up by business matters of little public interest. The Treasurer reported that in consequence of the recent extended publications of the Academy the Treasury was exhausted and some small debts were pressing. The Finance Committee were requested to attend to them and find some method of liquidating them, urge members to pay up their dues, which were much behind hand, &c. Dr. MCNULTY reported that the Committee appointed to memorialize the Legislature in regard to the sanitary affairs of the City had attended to their duties; had procured a petition signed by over 5,000 of the best men in the City, and representing $100,000,000; that they had succeeded to having proper laws introduced into the new Charter, but that finally, for political purposes, they had been all stricken out. The Committee requested to be now discharged from further attention to this subject.

Dr. WINNE, of Baltimore, was introduced to the Academy by Dr. MOTT, and requested to address them upon the subject of the recent epidemic at the National Hotel, Washington, and proceeded to read a paper giving all the accredited facts in the case and instances, from the writings of Sir JOHN PRINGLE, SOUTHWOOD, SMITH, THOMPSON and others, where exposure to noxious effluvia and miasm had produced diarrhœa, vomiting, &c. Also, a letter from Dr. HALL, of Washington, the deduction from which was that the sewer was the cause of all the trouble.

Dr. DETMOLD stated that it had been noted that more men than women had been attacked with this disease, and inquired if the wine cellar had been examined, as he had seen no report of such an investigation. He thought perhaps that the reason why the men were attacked was because they drank wine, &c., more freely than the women—inquired if any cases had occurred where a husband and not his wife also was attacked?

Dr. WINNE did not think the liquors had been chemically examined; thought that in every instance both man and wife were simultaneously affected.

Dr. GARDNER thought that one case under his care in this City, which had not been attended to by any medical man in Washington, would answer these questions. A gentleman and his wife visiting this hotel, the husband was taken ill, but the wife remained unaffected in any manner. The gentleman had drank no liquors but those he had carried with him. He was at the hotel but a day or two; not being in usual health when going there, he soon became affected. On leaving for another house, the landlord said to him, "Why do you go—you are an old patron of the house?" (he having been there once or twice annually for ten or twelve years.) He replied that everything seemed uncomfortable to him; the food did not taste well; the air even smelt badly. This gentleman continued ill for several weeks.

Dr. GRISCOM stated that the fact just mentioned was alluded to in the paper just read, but, in the condensation for reading, was omitted, but many had noted the bad smell of the house, and so offensive as to almost cause vomiting to those going into the cellar, from whence it emanated.

Drs. COOK, WATSON, MCNULTY, P. VAN BUREN and VAN PELT, had patients from there, some of whom had drank no liquors, some no water. One couple were attacked in a few hours, after drinking freely of iced water after arriving.

Dr. DETMOLD inquired respecting the ventilation and warming the house, whether the sewers were or not frozen?

Dr. WINNE replied that the ventilation was very defective. Ordinary Winters the weather was little cooler than here at present. Then the doors of the house were usually left open and thus the ventilation was effected. When cold the doors were shut and all the air that entered was by the leaking of doors and windows, and from the hot air pipes of the furnace. Here was a great defect. The hot-air chamber of the furnace was not fed from outside the building, but from the cellar itself, and thus during the excessively cold weather when this epidemic occured, the hot air going to the chambers came directly from the cellar into which opened this offensive sewer. Dr. W. thought it probable that the outlets of the sewers were also frozen, as he had often seen them thus in cold weather.

It was thought by some that probably the reason why the women were less affected than the men, was that they usually had fires in their rooms, slept with their windows open, &c.; took better care for ventilation than men, perhaps because more than one slept in a room: Dr. W. thought that it was, perhaps, owing to the fact that the rooms for single men were in another and worse part of the building.

No express opinion was given by the Academy or the members individually, but the general impression seemed to be prevalent that the idea of poison in food or water must be discarded, and that from the foul air alone could this matter be considered as originating.

The paper was referred to the section on the Practice of Medicine, to be reported upon at a future meeting. The thanks of the Academy were given to the author for his paper, after which it adjourned.

A CASE IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. WM. H. PECK, of Brooklyn, who was one of those poisoned at the National Hotel, Washington, on the 4th of March last, has so far recovered as to be able to ride out. For several weeks his life was despaired of. His physician is sure that there were no symptoms of mineral poison in this case, but that the disease was caused by malaria.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held Thursday and the attendance was large. P. PEARL, Esq., presided, and at the close was reelected for another year.

The subject of the usury laws was finally dismissed from the attention of the Chamber, and the citizens at large were urged to take up the subject, and labor for the modification or abolishment of the law.

The President presented a letter from the members of the Board of Marine Surveyors, complaining that they are now restrained in their regular and professional manner and fine of $100 for each and every act. It was referred to a Committee of five, who were authorized to take legal advice.

A communication was read from the Pilot Commissioners concerning the new Port bill. There is no opposing by fines and penalties, which, of course, will be uncertain, and not sufficient to justify them in engaging a competent Superintendent, as the Board have no money as a Board. It will, therefore, in their judgment, be necessary, to carry the law into effect, to have a guaranty that, if wanted, $4,000 should be furnished for that purpose. If the law acts beneficially, the Legislature may appropriate, or require the City so to do, to refund the money if advanced.

Mr. POWER said a good deal had been said of late about bribing Harbor-Masters. If there were no bribers nobody would be bribed. He knew that it was a very common thing for merchants, by loans which they knew would never be paid, and through their stevedores and clerks, to bribe Harbor Masters. He hoped that every merchant would henceforth resolve to be honest. To effect this, it would probably be the best way to meet at the Merchants' Exchange, and there, with one heart, resolve to never give a bribe to Harbor Master again. Subsequently he moved a resolution to refer the subject to a Committee consisting of Messrs J H Brower, E. E. Morgan, Edward Hincken, Moses H. Grinnell, T Tileston.

The Chamber then adjourned for two weeks, when the election of Pilot Commissioners will take place.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday evening, the President, J. N PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

A bill was brought up on its third reading, with a clause (as amended at a former sitting) for the appropriation of $500 to pay for clerk hire for the Special Committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the Comptroller's office. Councilman BRADY wished the measure to be referred back to the Committee of the Whole.

Councilman MCCAHILL was opposed to giving the Committee a clerk. It was shameful if out of the five members of the proposed committee, not one was competent to examine accounts.

Councilman WARNER argued in favor of the necessity of such appointment.

Councilman WATSON thought that no member of the Board should be compelled to sit in the Comptroller's Office three months examining his accounts. The Comptroller had insulted the Board. When gentlemen called they found that functionary with his hands fully occupied upon cheese and crackers. He feared that if there was not an investigation the books of the Department might disappear.

The motion to refer back, after protracted and animated discussion, was lost. On the appropriation being put, the ayes were 24, nays 11; being lost for want of a constitutional vote, it was reconsidered and laid on the table. The Special Committee on the reorganization of the Departments under the Charter reported the ordinances for the organization of the Finance and City Inspectors' Departments. They were received and ordered to be laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

OBTAINING A LETTER FRAUDULENTLY FROM THE POST OFFICE.—Three young men (each some 20 years of age) named WM. HENRY QUACKENBUSH, BENJ. PARCELL and FRANCIS HAMMOND, were arrested yesterday charged with fraudulently obtaining a letter from the Post-office directed to GASPER, HOPKINS & Co., merchants of this City. Two letter contained two promissory notes of $200 each, and was taken from the Post-office some two weeks ago. The arrest of the young men was effected by Mr. HENRY HOLBROOK, Detective Mail Agent. The young men had succeeded in converting the notes into money. When arrested none of the money was found in their possession, and they confessed to having spent it all. They were taken before U. S. Commissioner WHITE and committed to Eldridge-street jail to await examination.

A WINDFALL TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.—The Legislature at its last session, passed an act taxing Foreign Insurance Companies in this City who have assets, funds and capital of not less than $300 000. The tax is to be two per cent. upon the gross receipts of the premiums, and is to be paid into the treasury of the New-York Fire Department. There are about forty Insurance Companies which will be taxed under this law. The aggregate amount to be paid to the Fire Department Fund by these Companies for the ensuing year, will not fall short of $7,000. The law went into effect on the first of the present month.

HOW PICTURES SELL.—At a sale of pictures by LEEDS & Co., last Tuesday, there was a large attendance of bidders, and the competition was spirited. Many of the pictures named are well known to our citizens. Their prices, it will be seen, were generally such as to encourage artists:

The April Shower, by G. H. HALL	$485
The North and the South, by G. H. HALL	360
Of this the copyright was reserved.	
View of Niagara, by W. HEINE	90
The Creation, by N. GOSSE	535
The Nativity, by N GOSSE	535
Both these have been engraved.	
The Last Farewell, by Mrs LILLY M. SPENCER	150
Shake Hands, by Mrs. LILLY M. SPENCER	183
This is a well-known engraved picture.	
"Speak, Lord," pastel, by E. SARTAIN	150
Right and Left, by W. S. MOUNT, (had been lithographed by GOUPIL,)	55
Landscape After a Shower, by CROPSEY	110
The Drovers, by DARLEY	145

☞ Nothing has yet been heard of ERASTUS L. DR FOREST, of Watertown, Conn., who has been missing ever since the 14th of January last. He was last seen in this City. His friends renew their offer of $500 for any information that shall lead to the discovery of his body or account for his absence.

THE LAST PRAYERS AT OLD COLUMBIA.—The students of Columbia College assembled at prayers in the old chapel yesterday (Tuesday) morning for the last time. President KING made them a short address and the students sang "Auld Lang Syne." The work of demolishing the college buildings commenced several days ago; the students have assisted in their feeble way, shying a loose brick occasionally through the windows into some of the recitation rooms, much to the joy doubtless of the professors, who must be pleased with the interest they thus manifested in the affairs of the institution. The ceremonies attending the removal up-town will consist of addresses and orations by professors and students, and a procession to the new building, in which the Alumni are expected to unite.

DIRT IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—Since the recent contracts for street-cleaning were made, no part of the City has been more neglected than parts of this should-be-well-cared-for district. Twenty second-street, so say the "oldest inhabitants," has not been touched for nine months. Twenty-third-street has been swept *once* between Ninth and Tenth avenues—possibly to propitiate Comptroller FLAGG, who resides there. The rest of it is abominably filthy. And so on, elsewhere. Will Mr. BUSH, who has the reputation of being above the average as a contractor, begin to do his duty more efficiently?

☞ The New-York Cricket Club commenced play at Hoboken yesterday. The Manhattan Club also mustered quite strong, and enjoyed a day's play.

☞ The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the East River, at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In answer to an "Ex-Member" of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, I would state that Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER *knowingly* has his name on our records, having withdrawn it from the list of resignations. He is also trying, in a true Christian spirit, to pour oil upon the waters of dissension in the Association. If he can take this stand, with his known Southern sympathies, certainly the public have not so much to fear as to the *Abolition* character of the Association.

Rev. Dr. TYNG is well aware that his name is on our list. He refused positively to resign, when asked to do so. He says: "Let the young men talk themselves out on this subject; it will do no harm."

Rev. Dr. PRENTISE takes the same position.

Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER remains one of our most active members. Besides these, our roll still contains the names of *fifteen* eminent divines.

The membership of other grades is undiminished. We are 600 strong. The Association has, numerically, lost nothing.

The charge that the Association is Abolitionized is untrue. There are conservative men left. It has merely taken a stand for *free discussion*. Yours,

A MEMBER.

Novel Filter.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Can it be true, as I hear, that the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, or the Nassau Water Works Company, are about laying the conduit for supplying the city with water through the evergreen cemetery? It is supposed by some that to filter the water through a graveyard would improve its quality and render it more healthy and pleasing to the taste of the inhabitants of the city of Brooklyn. It strikes me and my family that we, New-Yorkers, would prefer a different kind of filterer for the croton; but there is no accounting for taste. W. E.

☞ We have received an affidavit from Miss Margaret Hanly, late of No. 50 Oak-street, in which she solemnly swears that James White did not at all injure her, as reported. Margaret made a different statement in April, but she avers now that she did so through fear, and under a misapprehension.

A NEW-YORK JEWELRY THIEF CAUGHT.—Deputy Chief HAM last evening arrested an English Jew, who gave the name of THEODORE SEYMOUR, *alias* LEMAN, *alias* SIMON, charged with stealing a quantity of gold bracelets from the jewelry store of TIFFANY & Co., Broadway, New York, where he had been employed for a year or more, but recently discharged. About $500 worth of the property was found upon him, which had been injured to prevent identification. He will be taken to New-York for trial.—*Boston Transcript.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Stephen Olmstead, vs. *Joseph M. Dale*—Judgment for plaintiff, $255 18.

Jonathan Petris vs. *L. M. Van Cleve*—Judgment for plaintiff, $287 83.

David Tilton vs. *Walter Hunt*—Judgment for plaintiff, $320.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

Edward Kearney vs. *Samuel P. Postley*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Marie Dubois vs. *Marie Cornell*—Referred to F. L. Seely, Esq.

Charles F. Park, et al. vs *Joshua Fero*—Motion to amend pleadings denied.

George Barnes, et al. vs. *David Melvill*—Motion for leave to amend complaint granted.

Jacob Tobias, et al. vs. *J. Hutt, et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, and an order directing a writ of inquiry to issue to assese the amount of damages.

Daniel T. Walden vs. *Robert L McIntosh*—Attachment ordered.

Charles Singer vs. *Martin Singer*—Motion to open and set aside judgment granted.

John Miller, et al. vs. *G. W. Sauer*—Judgment for plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—MAY 8.

Before Judge Russell.

Two brothers, Thomas and Charles Waters, were arraigned for felonious assault and battery upon John McGarran, on the 22d of February last, about 5 o'clock P. M., in Chatham street. The defendant, accompanied by his brother, was passing up the street, having a dog with him, when one of the accused, although it is not known which, kicked the dog. This led to an altercation which resulted in the elder McGarran being so badly injured about the head as to become insensible and he was taken to the Hospital. The defence admitted the fight, but denied that a knife had been used, and attempted to justify the assault. The Court directed the Jury that inasmuch as the instrument which inflicted the injuries had not been produced by the prosecution, the charge in the complaint could not be sustained, but that a verdict of simple assault and battery might be rendered. The Jury so found their verdict. The prisoners were remanded till this morning for sentence.

John Kelly, a boy 17 years of age, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt. His father made a pathetic appeal to the Judge in behalf of his son, pledging his word of honor that if judgment should be suspended the lad should leave the City, and not appear again for 5 years—he would enlist in the navy. The Judge was deaf to the father's appeal, as the prisoner had offended before, and so he sentenced him to the House of Refuge.

Bridget Fry pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing counterfeit bills on the Bank of Commerce in Rhode Island. She has served one term in the State Prison for the same offence. She was sent back to her old quarters for two years.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

G. R. WOODWORTH & Co

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple and efficient gas machine,

Adapted in all respects to the wants of

Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, foundries, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages.

Details will be furnished

By applying in person or by letter

To the office of the Company,

Where a machine can be seen in operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R WOODWORTH & Co.,

No. 74 Wall street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART.

HALLOTYPES, HALLOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS. DAGUERREOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES.

The undersigned challenges the PHOTOGRAPHIC world to produce pictures in the above styles, equal to those made at his establishment.

J. GURNEY,

Photographic Artist,

No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HATS.—All sorts of Hats (except "shocking bad hats") may be found at KNOX'S, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and, we may add, at all sorts of prices. KNOX not only caters for tip-top five dollar customers, but is democratic enough to pay special attention to the "Heads of the People," and accommodate the short purses as well as the long ones. With a full, fresh, and constantly changing assortment of everything in his line suitable for the heads of men and boys, there is no establishment in the City where one may be more easily suited and satisfied than at KNOX'S, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, and every day, just about this time of the year, there is a mass meeting at KNOX'S corner battery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "FREDRICKS' Temple of Art" No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

HALLOTYPES, superior to any made in this City.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in oil, pastel and aquarelle, by FREDERICKS' corps of Parisian artists.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in Indian ink, Parisian style.

DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Have you seen the magnificent "Cleopatra" at PURDY'S National Theatre, if not? go at once. There never was a piece placed upon that stage that could compare with this magnificent Drama. The gorgeous dresses, beautiful armors, enchanting music, grand marches by the Roman soldiers, and the amazons by 30 young ladies. Go see them—the pantomimic of a "School in an Uproar," and drama of "Nick of the Woods."

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—This disease is cured by one good dose of BRANDRETH'S Pills. They give the patient sleep, and stop his nervous tremblings, and if after the attack is arrested, he uses them for a week, the craving for stimulants will be checked, and he will become a new man, redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled. Oh! how important, how valuable; what misery may be saved to wives and families. Principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Eruptions and all diseases of the external structure are simply the efflux of poisonous virus circulating in the veins. This preparation purges the blood of this foul element. Hence it cures. KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES are the only safe remedy for Vermicular disease. Sold by D. T. LAMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM.—LINCH'S ANTI RHEUMATIC POWDERS.—A safe, speedy and radical cure for the above disease, in any of its forms, as attested by scores of persons within an incredible short space of time. Prepared by J. G. GIBSON, M. D., and for sale by HARRAL, RELEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 76 Barclay-street. The trade supplied.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—It is notorious that indolent sores in the muscular parts of the leg are never healed with safety by the ordinary salves. This ointment alone penetrates to the morbid cause of these fixed and obstinate ulcers and removes them rapidly and without hazard. It is equally efficacious for all external pustulos, inflammations and wounds.

[Advertisement.]

R. T. WILDE'S extensive stock of Millinery, at No. 251 Broadway, and the marvelous moderation of his prices, are creating a sensation, both in the world of fashion and the whole-sale trade. Never have such exquisite Parle bonnets, French flowers, elegant straw goods, ribbons, dress caps, &c., been offered in New-York at such prices.

[Advertisement.]

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD! NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD!—No domestic drama has ever produced, in so brief a time, so profound a public sensation as "Neighbor Jackwood," at Barnum's Museum. This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, it will be repeated there, as well as this evening, at 7½.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Women and children may have prenological examination, with charts and full written descriptions of character, with advice, by Mr. FOWLER, at No. 308 Broadway, near the Park. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies.

[Advertisement.]

REXFORD'S BITTERS.—Carminative, Tonic Stomachic, Anti Dyspeptic, Alterative, and delicious in Aromatic.

Prepared with the greatest care, entirely from vegetables, and while they possess highly sanative properties, are entirely innocent in their effects.

Prepared only by L. M. REXFORD, of Binghamton, and sold only by him and F. S COZZENS, Sole Agent, No. 13 Warren-street, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.—F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-know persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. B. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Ed. *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N.Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq, Albany, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Steenburger, Esq, California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

DROWNED.—A little boy, named JAMES JOWXERS, residing with his parents in Atlantic-street, near Adelphi, was sent to school Thursday morning late; instead, he went to play about a pond in the Ninth Ward, slipped in and was drowned.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A few days ago JOHN SCOTT, who resided on Walton-street, near Marcy-avenue, Brooklyn, received such injuries by falling from a scoffold that he died yesterday morning.

PATRICK HAYS, residing at No. 136 South Third-street, died Thursday night, from the effect of a wound in his stomach, caused by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he was trying to cock. Deceased carried on the business of paper hanging in Pearl-street, New-York.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. JAMES CONLY had his skull fractured, at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, while driving piles, by a block falling upon his head. He was taken to the City Hospital.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 8.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	1100 Mich. S. & N. I. R	65
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	85	50 do	s10 65
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '70	93¼	150 do	s60 65
5 000 Kentucky St. 6s	103	100 do	s60 64¾
1,500 N Y. Cent. R 6s	86¾	300 do	s6 m 63¾
2,000 N. Y. Cent. R 7s	101¾	300 do	65¼
1,000 Erie R. R. Bs '76	87¾	200 do	b10 65¼
1,000 Erie R.R. Cn b '71	78	200 do	b60 63¾
1,000 Pond. Riv. 1st m't	97¾	150 do	b10 66
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 8d mt	60	100 do	b30 65
2,000 Hud. R. R. Cv bs	59	350 do	64¾
3,000 Ill Cen. R.R bs	99¾	100 Reading RR	81
5,000 do	99¾	100 do	81¾
500 do	100	00 do	81¾
10.000 Mic. So. & N. I. 6s	75	900 do	b60 81¾
35 Phenix Bank	110	50 Mich. Cen. RR.	95
6 Corn Exchange Bk.	107	200 do	s30 95
7 Am. Ex. Bank	112	100 do	b30 95¾
75 U. S. Trust Co	107	200 Ill. Cen RR	174¾
156 Penn. Coal Co	98¾	192 do	134¾
800 Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 17¾	100 do	134½
500 Nic. Trans. Co	6	300 Clev. & Pitts. RR	48¾
750 N. Y. Cen. R	b60 87	300 do	b30 48¾
100 do	b60 87½	110 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	98
150 do	s60 86¾	300 do	98¾
100 do	s60 86¾	63 do	98¾
1915 do	86¾	100 do	b30 98¾
50 do	s10 86¾	10 Cl. & Toledo R. R.	69
200 do	s3 86¾	200 do	b3 69¼
100 do	86¾	210 do	b3 69
150 do	s60 86¾	200 do	s30 68¾
100 do	s10 86¾	300 do	s10 68½
1920 Erie Railroad	42¾	1100 do	68¾
200 do	b60 42¾	300 do	s60 67¾
300 do	s60 42¾	250 do	68¾
50 do	b14 42¾	500 do	b10 69
50 do	b10 42¾	500 do	b30 68¾
200 do	s3 42¾	6 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	97¾
5 do	c 42¾	310 do	98
200 do	42¾	100 do	s60 97¾
200 do	b30 42¾	230 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	68½
20 Har. R. R. Prefer'd	45½	380 do	s30 68¾
209 L. C. & Mil. R. R.	78½	20 D. L. & West. R. R.	50
15 do	78		

SECOND BOARD.

$1.000 Cal. State 7s, '70	49	300 Clev. & Pitts. R	48¾
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	82¾	100 do	48¾
3,000 do	82¾	100 do	s60 48
500 Ill. Cen. R'd Bs	99¾	100 do	b60 48¾
17 Union Bank	118½	200 Gal. & Chic. R	98¾
500 m. s. & N. Ia. R.	s60 64¾	75 La Ca. & Mil. R	78
100 do	h10 64¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 68¼
100 do	b3 64¾	300 do	68¼
235 do	64¾	100 do	b30 68¾
100 do	s3 64¾	100 do	b60 68¾
100 do	b10 64¾	300 do	68¾
130 do	64¾	100 do	b30 69
300 do	b30 65	800 do	b60 69
100 Illinois Cent. R.	s30 184	100 do	68¾
50 do	134¾	400 do	69
750 do	134¾	95 Mil. & Miss. R R	68¼
100 do	134¾	100 N. Cent. R'd	86¾
300 Reading R. R.	81¾	68 Erie R. R.	s3 42¼
100 do	81¾	200 do	b30 42½
200 do	b3 81¾		

FRIDAY, May 8—P. M.

There is little or no change to notice in Money affairs to-day. The Brokers are generally easy, and 7 ₱ cent. interest is the current rate at call. Discounts are also easy on strictly prime paper at 8 ₱ cent. for short, and 8½@9 ₱ cent. for long dates. Sound choice names, not indorsed, go at 10@12 ₱ cent. The classification is now made pretty strict, although we have to remark unusual punctuality in the May payments through Bank. The Foreign Exchange market is scarcely moved at all by the sailing of the *Ericsson* to-morrow. Sterling in good snpply at 109¼ to 109½. The news from Europe by the private mails *via* Boston this morning, is considered favorable for the London Money market and the markets for Breadstuffs. The American Stock Brokers write cheerfully from London, though the transactions were not important, except that we hear that the Panama negotiation for £225,000 sterling was nearly closed. The Russian Railways, for which Messrs. BARING had undertaken £2,000,000 sterling, are not favorably treated by the London Press, and the opposition to the English subscription against any less important house than BARING would certainly prove too much for its success. The Bank Note Circulation of the Kingdom at the close of March is officially reported at $181,695,000 on a specie basis of $72,960,000.

The Sub-Treasury to-day received $128,071; disbursed $172,765, and held at the close a balance of $14,813,000.

The Stock Market continues to gain strength, more, to-day, in the tone of the market, than in the actual advance in prices, although the latter is equal to ½@1 ₱ cent. on most of the railroads, on the average sales of Thursday. The April receipts last year were extraordinarily large, and the comparison this year, owing to the low prices of Breadstuffs and the scarcity of Provisions coming East, was not expected to be so favorable as in March. But thus far the Western roads are sending in pretty full returns, and it is quite evident that on most of the lines the freight and travel to the West are making up, in a good degree, for the temporary falling off the other way. We have the following:

APRIL TRAFFIC ON RAILROADS.

	April, 1857.	April, 1856.
Michigan Central	$300,000	$280,000
Illinois Central	201,698	165,567
Galena and Chicago	192,047	193,495
Cleveland and Toledo	133.197	130.229
Hamilton and Dayton	42.841	89,216
La Crosse	45,029	22,130

The sales of Lands by the Illinois Central Company in April reached the large figure of $80[illegible] 112 for 42,899 acres.

The *Commercial Advertiser* notices the injurious [illegible] resorted to by one of the new Fire Insurance offices in taking the name of *Union Safety*, while another and older company, fire and marine, bears almost the same name of *Union Mutual*.

In the case of the Guaranteed Stock of the Michigan Southern Road, the Board of Brokers to-day recognized the proposed subscription as a *privilege* attaching to all contracts outstanding in the Common Stock. On notification from the buyer the seller will be required on each 100 shares to deliver 80 shares Common and 40 shares Guaranteed Stock, the buyer paying in the cash installments on the latter. This privilege will be valuable in the event of an excessive subscription to the Guaranteed Stock. The subscription remains open 14 days, from 7th to 20th May inclusive. At the close of the second day (to-day) $1,047,000 had been subscribed by 43 City parties before the circulars of the Board of Directors were fairly mailed to the country stockholders. As a speculation, the new stock stood on the opening of the books at the market rate of 81 ₱ cent., that is, the taker, with $5,000 in cash and 50 shares Common Stock, costing 62 ₱ cent. in the market, could have 100 shares. To-day it stands 82½ ₱ cent. the Common Stock having advanced to 65 ₱ cent. Both are rendered every way more valuable, as well as marketable, as the subscription advances to completion, the Common Stock, by the certainty of the withdrawal of 15,000 shares, and the guaranteed Stock, by the certainty of a clear and unembarrassed guaranty of 10 ₱ cent. a year, before which stands only $6,500,000 in funded debt, on a road of 536 miles earning $3,000,000, where $1,800,000 would suffice to make sure the expenses, interest *and guaranteed dividend*. The investment, at a market cost of 83 ₱ cent., is equal to a 12 ₱ cent. Stock. The effect on the Common Stock is to reduce the common capital from $8,350,000 to a little less than $7,000,000, as it stood before the late appearances of embarrassment interfered to arrest the regular bonded negotiations of the Company. Of the 15,000 old shares to be withdrawn and canceled by the negotiation, it is not ont of the way to estimate that from 7,000 to 10,000 shares will be withdrawn from Wall-street, where about 12,000 or 14,000

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1760 NEW-YORK, MONDAY MAY 11 1857 PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Progress of Mormon Rebellion—Outrages upon the Gentiles—Shameful Persecution of Females—Women forced into Prostitution, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 9, 1857

Late and interesting advices, both official and private, have been received here from Great Salt Lake City, which show that the treason of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his deluded followers is every day becoming more and more open in its manifestations, while the record of social crimes is swollen by many facts of the most startling character. With all we have heard of the debasing influence of polygamy, and the disgusting brutalities and indecencies flowing from that polluted source, it would seem that not the half has been told. The thoroughly organized system of espionage established by the despot who presides over the spiritual and temporal concerns of Mormondom, has rendered it nearly or quite impossible to send a letter out of the territory which contains anything like a truthful account of the condition of affairs there; and the same instrumentality seals the lips of the sufferers themselves while in the Territory—from which they can escape only with great difficulty—for increased oppression or death itself is sure to follow close upon the heels of suspicious discontent.

Although large numbers of the "Saints" are disaffected towards the leaders, there are few seceders, for the simple reason that, since BRIGHAM'S despotism has accumulated its present strength and boldness, it is as much as a man's life is worth to rebel against it. The malcontents have no opportunity whatever for organization. If they attempt it, some member of the secret order of the Danites—the Jesuits of the Mormon Church—are sure to get into and betray their councils. Thus betrayed, secret violence at the hands of BRIGHAM'S assassins—nerved by the assurance that such deeds are accepted as God-service—is the almost certain penalty. Late advices from Utah state that, should a military force be sent into the Territory strong enough to afford protection to the seceding "brethren" and "sisters" the Church would lose at once a very large percentage of the former and nearly all of the latter.

The sufferings of the females at Salt Lake, in consequence of the degradation to which Polygamy subjects them, are spoken of as extreme. From among the many facts illustrating the state of affairs I am permitted to publish the following: Mrs. SUTHERLAND, a lady of education and refinement, whose husband was killed on the plains last Summer in company with Colonel BABBIT, found great difficulty in getting shelter in Salt Lake City from the inclement weather of last Winter. After being driven from door to door all over the city, she was at last afforded a home in the family of a Mr. JARVIS, a merchant of Salt Lake, who had seceded from the Mormon church, as also had Mr. SUTHERLAND Mrs. SUTHERLAND, by the way, had never been a member, but had followed the fortunes of her husband with the fidelity of a trusting, loving woman. For this act of common charity, JARVIS' store and dwelling were attacked, sacked and robbed, he was himself abused and badly beaten, his dwelling was fired and burned, and the females of his family, together with Mrs. SUTHERLAND, were turned into the street without other clothing than their night-dresses, although snow covered the ground to the depth of two feet. Mrs. SUTHERLAND had provoked the ire of Mormondom by declining to receive as a suitor for her hand a certain Mr. HOWARD, who had been her husband's friend and employer. HOWARD already had several wives, and his proposition to Mrs. SUTHERLAND was made instantly upon receipt of the news of SUTHERLAND'S death

This is only one of a long list of outrages which were committed by the Saints within a few weeks previous to the last advices. Numbers of houses had been torn down, and their occupants thus turned out into the open air to suffer the rigors of the past severe Winter. Among these sufferers was one woman who was entirely without a protector, and with three little children, one of them a nursing infant. The houses occupied by Judge STILES and THOMAS S. WILLIAMS were also destroyed by incendiarism. Mr. STILES is the only Federal Judge remaining in the Territory, and Mr. WILLIAMS a lawyer who had incurred the displeasure of the heads of the Mormon church by his manly independence.

In the natural progression of polygamic despotism, the consent of a woman is becoming a superfluous condition to the increase of a Saint's stock of mistresses. Numbers of them have been compulsorily "sealed" (prostituted) through machinations and influences, to resist which they were powerless. A man by the name of NASH, emigrated to Utah last Summer, and settled in Provo, a Southern colony, taking with him his daughter, a beautiful and interesting girl of some seventeen Summers, who had been much sought by the propagators of the "Celestial Kingdom." She succeeded, however, in baffling the antiquated and anointed *roues* among the "Saints," and preserved her purity until after the death of her father and only protector, which occurred during the past Winter. The Bishop of Provo, a creature named CARTER, officiated at the funeral of NASH, and, after concluding the prayer over the dead body of the father, turned to the weeping girl, informed her that she was now unprotected, and *must* become his wife! In less than ten days she was forced to yield, and now swells the number of CARTER'S "spirituals" to seven!

I have said that it was almost impossible to get a letter out of the Territory containing anything derogatory to the interests of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his crew. For example: Some time in January last an Inquisitorial Committee of Mormons entered the office of the Surveyor-General, and presented him with a copy of an official letter which he had previously addressed to the Department of the Interior in relation to the monopoly of timber in the Territory by the "anointed of the Lord." He was asked whether he had written such a letter. Upon replying that he had, he was informed that all such communications would be stopped, and that *no* letter could leave the Territory without their knowing its contents, even if the Gentiles *should* attempt to smuggle them through in cracker sacks. It seems that this *ruse* to get communications to the States without violation of their seals, had been tried unsuccessfully.

At present the mails are entirely in the hands of the Mormons. Some months since the route from Independence to Salt Lake was let to a Mormon named KIMBALL, who, however, has never yet applied for the mail to carry according to contract. It is rumored that he has sold out his contract to BRIGHAM YOUNG, whose object in buying it can be nothing more nor less than to have entire control over the mails, and over the mail road, along which he will unquestionably establish a chain of Mormon colonies to command the emigrant route, and so hold the passage across the Continent. Certainly the existing contract was not taken from pecuniary considerations, for the price at which it was awarded is not half sufficient to pay expenses. The Post-Master General has it now in his power to annul the contract for non-fulfillment, and it is to be hoped that he will embrace this opportunity to remove the mail as far as possible from the control of such doubtful saints.

There have been threats of late to murder the Surveyor General, Judge STILES, and the United States Indian Agent, the only acting United States officers remaining in the Territory, and their position had become so precarious at last accounts that in all probability they are now on their way to the States. Thus is extinguished the last glimmer of federal authority in Utah—an authority insulted and despised during the entire four years of the late administration. It remains to be seen whether Mr. BUCHANAN is equal to the emergency now presented, or will emulate the dishonest trickery by which his predecessor managed to shirk the responsibility of an issue with BRIGHAM YOUNG, before he had educated his people up to the standard of treason to which he had already raised himself.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rejection of the Central American Treaty—No New Treaty to be Negotiated—Gov. Walker and Kansas Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 10.

No further dispatches have been received by the *Europa*. Lord NAPIER'S communications to the Government are ample and conciliatory. The rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty rests entirely on the Honduras matter, but the Cabinet are unanimously opposed to any new treaty.

Gov. WALKER is confident that he will be able to settle the Kansas difficulties.

Secretary TOUCEY is entertaining offers for the construction of a naval depôt on Blytho Island, but besitates at the cost. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 9.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. EVANS this morning delivered to the Government the official dispatches with which he was intrusted from Messrs. DALLAS and MASON. The latter gentleman represents his general health to be fine, though he is slightly lame from the effects of paralysis; and further, he is ready to return home whenever the Administration shall intimate to him that this is desirable. Lord NAPIER also received dispatches inclosing a copy of the correspondence between Messrs. DALLAS and CLARENDON, respecting the rejected Treaty, and will communicate it to our Government. Mr. DALLAS, in a letter to Gen. CASS, expresses the opinion that if the Treaty had reached England prior to the election it would undoubtedly have been ratified.

The President is receiving no visitors to-day, he being closely engaged on the instructions to Hon. Mr. WALKER relative to Kansas.

ALFRED J. VAUGHN, of Missouri, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes, *vice* McBRAYER, who declines the appointment.

The Administration is anxiously waiting a reply from General McCULLOCH, who has been tendered the Governorship of Utah.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 10.

The New-Orleans mails, of the 4th inst., have been received. The newspapers contain nothing important.

From Boston.

THE DALTON DIVORCE CASE—INAUGURATION OF THE WARREN STATUE, ETC.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 9.

The Jury in the Dalton case, after being together all night, came into Court this morning and said they were unable to agree on a verdict. They stood ten in favor of granting DALTON a divorce, to two against it.

JAMES WHITE, tried as an accessory in the Ellen Desmond rape case, was to day acquitted by the Jury.

General SCOTT has accepted an invitation to be present on the 17th of June, at the inauguration of the Warren Statue on Bunker Hill.

Condition of the Canals.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 9.

The water let into the canal at Lockport yesterday went out last night, carrying away eighty feet in length and six feet below the bottom, in the embankment east of that place, near Wakeman's. This break will be filled in again on Sunday night or Monday morning. It will not delay the boats now clearing from Albany.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 9.

The boat *Caspian*, of the old Oswego line, arrived here to-day, with merchandise for Chicago. She left Troy on Wednesday morning, and is the first boat through.

Burning of the Welland House at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, May 9.

A fire broke out here, this afternoon, in a shanty used for the manufacture of tar for roofs, from whence it spread to the Welland House, destroying it. The insurance on the house is $15,000, and on the furniture about $5,000 or $6,000, mostly in Hartford companies. A fireman fell from a third story window and broke his leg.

State of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 9.

There is thirty-seven feet of water in the channel of the River at this point, and the water is falling. The weather is warm and pleasant, like summer.

Attempted Walker Meeting at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 10.

A meeting to devise means to aid the cause of WALKER in Nicaragua, was called for last evening, but nobody attended except the reporters and a few others; consequently the room was not opened nor gas wasted.

The Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 9.

The United States Mail steamship *Southerner*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

Nomination to Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 8.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District have nominated JOHN B. CLARK to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of JAMES S. GREEN to the Senate.

The Poisoning at Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 7, 1857.
LAW OFFICE, No. 74 South Fourth-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read a well-written article in your paper of the 5th inst., in relation to the poisoning in Washington.

I went to Washington on the 19th of March and staid until the 27th, was experimenting in explosive shells from the Battery at the Navy Yard. On the 18th of April I returned, stopped at a hotel; on Wednesday, the 22d, feeling very unwell, I hastened home. By Sunday my disease had become so violent, and I sinking so rapidly, that I suspected poison. On sending to my physician, Dr. C. HENRY, he at once pronounced the symptoms those of arsenic, and gave me homeopathic preparations of iron, antidotes to arsenic, and in thirty hours they stopped the violence of the poison. I have continued taking antidotes to arsenic for the past ten days and am slowly recovering. The active effect of the poison is evidently neutralized; but mine was an unusually violent case, and its effects have been very severe. If those persons who are suffering whom you speak of, do not neutralize the poison by antidotes, I think it will either destroy the intestines, or cause inflammation, which will repeatedly manifest itself until the poison is exhausted.

I suspect that some of the slaves there gave the poison intentionally, in revenge for the defeat of their party, and to cripple or destroy the President and his friends, or persons supporting the elected party. I have no doubt that the arsenic was given intentionally; I have my suspicions and circumstantial grounds for them. I was not in Washington when the effects of the poison appeared at the National Hotel; but my physician, who had several cases from there, says that the symptoms are the same, only in my case more violent. Yours, &c.,

WM. W. HUBBELL.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

SERMON BY REV DR. CHEEVER.

A discourse in behalf of the Institution at Washington, D. C., for the education of colored girls, who are to become teachers of their kindred, was delivered in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, last evening, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. The audience was large, and the occasion was one of deep interest.

The preacher's text was from the words, "If a stranger sojourn with thee in your land, ye shall not vex him; but the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself"—Lev. 19:33, 34. Also the passage contained in the 17th chapter of Acts, 26th verse, as follows: "For God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon the face of the earth, that they should seek the Lord"

The discourse took up the claims of the whole colored race, as forced upon the conscience by the recent reasoning and decision of the Supreme Court against them, that "they have no rights which white men are bound to respect." Finding them thus economically cared, outcast, morally assassinated, we are compelled to ask, said he, what treatment God requires for them at our hands? What are our duties in regard to them in the light of His Word? What is their condition? What ought it to be? What does Government owe them? What ought Christianity to secure for them? How may we elevate them and prepare them, by the acquisition of knowledge, and by habits of virtue and industry, for a social position of usefulness and happiness? Precisely the same obligation rests upon us in regard to them and their posterity, as to the whites.

But all possibility of blessing them, rests upon that of educating them; and educating them not for slavery, but for freedom. The same authority over the citizens committed of God to the government for obedience, is also a responsibility laid of God upon the government, to provide the means and motives of obedience. The children of all classes, but especially the poor and needy, have claims from God upon the government, by their very birth as human beings, and by the very claims of the government over them. An education is due to them from the government, such as will enable them to understand their duties, their responsibilities, and their rights. Neither color nor race constitute the claim for such education, but humanity; and it is due as fully to the blacks as to the whites—to one race as freely and completely as to another.

Dr CHEEVER traced the effects of the system of Slavery in the disabilities of the free colored race; "and now," said he preacher, "by the edict of the Supreme Court of the United States, this treatment of them, as fit for nothing but slaves, is announced as Constitutional law!"

He vindicated their claims to citizenship and protection, in point of law, referring to the exposition of the law, as given by Judge MCLEAN, and also on the ground of natural justice, and the ground of the teachings of the Word of God. Their claims, he said, are just in proportion to their wretchedness and helplessness. Dr. CHEEVER dwelt at considerable length upon the necessity of educating the colored race, with special application to the institution in whose behalf the sermon was preached.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.

On Sunday evening, the annual sermon on behalf of this association was delivered by Rev Dr. FORSYTH, of Newburg, N. Y., in Dr SMITH'S church, corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue. The incidents on the journey to Emmaus were read by the pastor, Rev. Dr. SMITH, as the appropriate chapter from Scripture. Rev. Dr DEWITT offered prayer. Dr. FAIRCHILD, Secretary to the Society, defined the object of the Society as extending exclusively to those who in professedly Christian lands have apostatized in faith and practice from the truth. He spoke of this as the eighth anniversary, and sketched briefly the meterials of the report, which will be read at the public meeting, on Tuesday morning, in Broome-street. After the hymn, "Hark the song of Jubilee," Rev. Dr. FORSYTH preached from Luke xxiv., 45, 47. "beginning at Jerusalem." The subject is well known and familiar, and was treated in an able and satisfactory manner, especially the godlike arrangement whereby the divine mercy was published throughout all nations, *beginning* where in human apprehension it would have more fitly ended, even at Jerusalem. The attendance was good.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The annual address of the Theological Seminary before the Society of Inquiry was delivered last evening at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church by Rev Dr. TAYLER LEWIS, of Union College. It was a masterly, philosophical, *evangelical* oration, intended rather for studious examination than for popular utility. It was received with thoughtful and close attention Among other things, the Rev. Doctor observed: "Heaven is the service of worship, temple service, thanksgiving for evermore. It is not the prosecution of astronomical or similar knowledge—for the former things have passed away—but rather the contemplation of the beatific vision by those who shall hunger no more, thirst no more, all things being made new. It is not a story of existence raised a degree higher. This we say without any mythic reverie or transcendental absurdity. For the saints in Heaven are those who have come out of great tribulation—"who have washed their robes and made them white"—for whom was paid the price of the blood of the Mediator. Here moral knowledge gives way to the perfect, the temporary to the eternal. Nor is this a vain glorious, empty mysticism."

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The annual sermon before the American Home Missionary Society was preached last evening in Dr. ADAMS' Church in Madison square, by President J. M. STRETZVANT, of Illinois College. The preliminary religious services were conducted by the pastor of the Church.

The text was from the 5th of Matthew, 10th verse: "These twelve Jesus sent forth, and commanded them, saying, Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not; but go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

The general theme of the discourse was the position which the American people now occupy with respect to the civilization and evangelization of the world. He pointed out some analogies between the history of this nation and that of the Jews, the chosen people of God. He said that to Christianize this nation is, through it, to Christianize this continent. He referred to the connection of the Home Missionary Society with this enterprise of evangelization, and hoped that its labors might be sustained by the sympathies and the charities of the churches. He drew a vivid picture of the West, its resources, its population, its present wants and its future prospects. He spoke, in several passages in the discourse, with great severity against American Slavery, as an obstacle in the way of the progress of Christianity in this country and in the world.

The Anniversaries.

MONDAY, MAY 11.

American Seaman's Friend Society—At 7½ o'clock, in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Dr. ASA D SMITH'S.)

Young Men's Christian Association—Annual meeting at Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 8 P. M. Addresses by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Pres. STUYVESANT, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, and GEO H. STUART, Esq.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

American and Foreign Christian Union—At 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. WOOD'S,) No. 408 Broome street.

New-York Sunday School Union—The *General* Anniversary in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome street, beginning at 7½ o'clock.

The Sunday Schools in various churches in different parts of the City, at 3 P. M.

New-York Colonization Society—At Dr. Hatton's Church, on Washington-square, at 7½ P. M.

American Anti Slavery Society—At the City Assembly Rooms, (No. 446 Broadway,) at 10 A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

American Tract Society—Business meeting, Dr. HUTTON'S Lecture Room, (University place,) at 9 A. M. Anniversary at 10 A. M., in Dr. HUTTON'S Church.

American Anti Slavery Society, Continued—At 10 A. M., and 7½ P. M., at the City Assembly Rooms.

New-York Anti Slavery Society—At the City Assembly Rooms, at 7½ o'clock.

American Congregational Union—Annual meeting, at 10½ A. M., in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. Address by Professor SHEPARD, of Bangor, Maine. Subject—"The Congregational Ministry of New-England."

American Home Missionary Society—In the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, corner of Fifteenth-street, at 7½ P. M.

The Blind Asylum—Academy of Music, 4 P. M

Systematic Beneficence Society—At 3½ o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome street.

American Temperance Union.—At 7½ P. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church. (Rev. Mr. WOOD'S.) No. 408 Broome-street, between Broadway and Centre-streets.

The Five Points House of Industry—At 2 o'clock P. M., in the Church of the Puritans, Union square, (Dr. CHEEVER'S.)

The New York Infirmary for Women and Children—At the Infirmary, corner of Crosby and Bleecker streets, at 2 o'clock P. M.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—JAMES G. CAMPBELL, United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

THE NEWBURG AFFAIR.

No Clue Yet—The Inquest Again Adjourned—An Interview with Sarah Bloom.

The "mystery" at Newburg has been more than a nine-days' wonder. It is as much talked of as ever, and new rumors fall as thickly as snow-flakes in a Winter storm. The Coroner and the Sheriff ride up and down the river side, hunting for people to whom was traced the origin of new tales, or push off towards the rural districts, bent on errands which prove similarly fruitless. All sorts of absurd stories find their way about the streets of Newburg, and occasionally float down to New-York. A woman's silk bonnet was found in the river, and there was much mystery about it. It furnished material for sundry paragraphs, and the interesting relic was delicately captured and preserved from harm—till it turned out that some careful and cleanly housewife up the river had undertaken a general housecleaning, and finding this hat in the garret, tattered and torn, had thrown it to the current, which ran away with it, landed it at Newburg, and straightway set the *quidnuncs* a-wondering. Then again, the story that was gone the rounds for two or three days, concerning a trunk, big enough to hold a body, that was found in a clump of bushes by the roadside, not far from the place of the discovery of the corpse—is exploded by the simple fact becoming known that some wary Dutchman, leaving a farmhouse, shouldered his trunk, but found it heavy, and so removed the contents, knapsacked them, and threw the trunk to the moles and the bats—and the news mongers. So with a half-dozen similar stories—pretty to tell, very hard to prove, and not at all to be believed. In short, the body is unrecognized, the murderer is unknown, the inquest is unfinished, the public are unsatisfied, and the state of affairs, generally, is decidedly unsatisfactory.

Coroner FENTON adjourned his Jury on Monday last, to meet on Saturday at 9 o'clock, but the proceedings opened at 4, and concluded (for that time) at 4:10 P. M. The Jury (sitting in the Doctor's private parlor) had nothing before them, and expended the ten minutes of their session in discussing the propriety of adjourning to another locality. It was finally agreed that they would reassemble a week from that day, but not at Newburg. The Coroner fixed the place at Mill Hope, five miles from Newburg, and the time 5 o'clock next Saturday afternoon; the Jury, however, to be called together sooner if anything turned up. The adjournment to a locality in the immediate vicinity of the place of the murder was arranged in order to give facility to parties in that region to give in testimony. The Sheriff hears nothing new; the Coroner has nothing to tell he Jury, the Jury have still less to tell the people. And so gossip takes the place of fact, and rumor is instead of evidence.

Meanwhile, in the lack of testimony, the doctors are at loggerheads about the appearances on the body of the murdered girl. The exhumation of the physician resulted in a supposed discovery of the signs of abortion. The opinion of the opposition attributes the appearances spoken of to a chronic inflammation. It is now believed that the girl was perfectly virtuous, and that there is no foundation for the assertions heretofore made. This is a matter of no particular importance now, one way or the other. The doctors must fight it out their own way; but they are much excited over it.

An interview with the girl SARAH BLOOM, whose name has been freely mentioned in connection with this affair, has furnished convincing proof of the folly of trusting to evidence purely circumstantial in cases of supposed murder. The girl JANE positively swore to the identity of the body as that of her sister SARAH; so did Dr. MASTEN, the family physician of SARAH'S friends at Shawangunk—although, to do the Doctor justice, he afterwards stated that had he seen SARAH a short time before he saw the corpse, he could not have been so readily mistaken. But Mr. WILLIAM JENKINS (judging by her teeth, SARAH declares) all along insisted that the murdered girl was not his friend SARAH; and he proved to be right.

Shawangunk (pronounced "Shongum," for short, among Orange County people) is a pleasant little village in Ulster County, some fourteen miles west of Newburg. It has a hotel, a post-office, a store or two, and one or two fine large mansions, with several smaller ones sprinkled around, neither fine nor large. The hills rise high on all sides of the village, and through a delightful valley comes the little stream of the Walkill, making the best of its way to the outlet at Rondout. In the deepest and quietest nook of this valley, miles away from a market town, is Shawangunk, sunk so deeply from the sight that it can barely be discovered, and goes inoffensively by the name of "The Basin" and "Shongum." In a little, low-roofed farm house, opposite Milepaugh tavern, the residence of Morris MASTEN, is SARAH BLOOM'S; and thence she went to make the statement that Mr. WILLIAM JENKINS hadn't murdered her. SARAH is a plump little girl of twenty-three, pleasant-faced and pleasant-spoken, free and quite unembarrassed. She was drawing water at the well, (like a new-fashioned Rebekah,) on Saturday, but put down her bucket, went into the house with alacrity, sat down and answered questions as fast as they were put. Dr. ELY'S description of the corpse was produced, and the inquiry put to SARAH: "Have you any objection to a comparison of these marks with those upon yourself?" No objection whatever. Questions were answered with great freedom. But SARAH professed herself unable to understand how her sister should have been so positive in her testimony; and also expressed great sorrow that she had unwittingly brought the man JENKINS into an unpleasant and even dangerous predicament, by going to see him on Tuesday afternoon, and by riding home with him in the night.

SARAH BLOOM is a brunette, five feet high, with light hazel eyes, a very pretty mouth, white and regular teeth, and a nose decidedly aquiline. She is not agile, but moves easily and has an erect carriage. Her eyes are expressive, and her appearance not especially rural. She has been a tailoress, worked all last Winter at Great Bend, Penn., and returned to Newburg a few days before this murder was discovered. On the Tuesday named, she went to visit a younger sister, who lives with a family in Newburg, and, desiring to go to Mr. MASTEN'S that night, went to KEMP'S clothing-store, where JENKINS was the cutter, and after some coaxing persuaded him to drive her out. She corroborates JENKINS' story that he left her in the road, at her own request, some distance from MASTEN'S house, and the narrative of her subsequent performances is already known A careful examination of the girl proves these facts—that the only approach to a resemblance to the dead body is in the following immaterial particulars: 1. The skin on the side and end of the forefinger of the left hand is pricked and hardened, as from the use of the needle. 2. The skin on the palm of the hand, at the union with the fingers, is slightly calloused. 3 A vaccine scar is on the left arm. 4. There is a ring on the third finger of the left hand. 5. There is a scar on the right leg; and 6, a sore on the left arm. SARAH'S toes are *not* grown together; her hands are not delicate; her chin is very short; none of her teeth are filled, and she has no scar over the left cheek-bone, and no "dark-colored mole on the front of the left leg, almost half-way between ankle and knee." Her hair is light—that of the corpse was very dark. Her fingers are short and somewhat "stumpy"—those of the corpse were long and slender. Her nose curves—that of the corpse is a beautiful Grecian. And yet we are informed that certain members of the Coroner's Jury have declared, since her appearance, that had she not come as she did, JENKINS would have been pronounced guilty of her murder, and the vote of the citizens of Newburg, if it had been taken on Saturday and Sunday of last week, would inevitably have been as five to one in favor of hanging that unhappy individual on the nearest lamp-post.

SARAH avows her determination to leave the neighborhood, stating that the rumors which have gained currency since this development, affecting her character, are such as to render her life wretched. She says the whole world seems to be against her, and believes that "people are trying to have her put outdoors," and leave her no place to make her living and be quiet. She looks upon herself as a much-abused person.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

TRIAL OF EMMA AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM.

Speeches of Counsel.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

NOT GUILTY.

Mrs. Cunningham Acquitted.

ECKEL DISCHARGED.

SCENES IN COURT.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge DAVIES

LAST DAY....SATURDAY, May 9.

The trial of Mrs. EMMA AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM, otherwise called BURDELL, was continued today, and closed by a verdict of acquittal. The evidence having been closed on Friday night, and there being considerable curiosity to hear what course the District-Attorney would pursue in his closing speech, there was not an inch of standing room unoccupied. Four hours were assigned to either side to close their case. Counsel arranged to occupy two hours each. When the roll of Jurors had been called, the District-Attorney referred to the request of the defence last evening, that the prosecution should furnish them with the principal points of law on which he would ask a conviction of the prisoner. At that time he was not prepared to give them in regular form This morning, however, he was, and Mr. EDWARDS would present them.

POINTS ON WHICH THE PROSECUTION RESTED.

Mr. Edwards then read as follows:

Many of the most important legal principles in criminal law, which attach to a conclusion of guilt, lay hold of the prisoner, Emma Augusta Cunningham.

1. Crime may be committed where resentment is diminished, while legal presumptions are powerful against an accused party where revengeful impulse is so ardent and active as to be exhibited in expressions.

These partake of the state of mind and heart, and show motive from its source, and the law inquires for motive. (People vs. Harriette Robinson, 1 Parker's Criminal Cases, 649; People vs Lake, do., 503)

2. A declaration of criminal intention goes very far in law towards a conviction, when it is followed by the fact of a violent death; and it becomes all-controlling when coupled with the fact that such violent death clearly occurs within the very home or house of the accused.

Such declaration shows an ill will which the person uttering it is prepared, on a fitting occasion and with selected means, to carry in to effect.

3. Positive threats come even nearer conviction. Here desire and purpose legally assume their strongest form. (Harris' case, 12 State Trials, 841–846)

4. Preparation for the commission of crime, whether auxiliary or otherwise, is even more powerful against a prisoner than words, for it amounts to intention expressed by acts. (Earl Ferris' case, 19 State Trials, 904 A female servant, living with the prisoner, was sent out to walk with the children. In the present case the servants were sent off to bed) In Harris' case, 2d Chandler, Am. Crim. Trials, 353, 386, a deliberate attempt to create *alibi* evidence in advance of a crime was made.

5. Opportunity and facilities include the possession of means, and form together positive criminative circumstances. Here it grew out of existing circumstances and relations. The relation of mistress and keeper multiplied almost indefinitely the opportunities and facilities.

6. A loaded revolver or pistol found in the possession of a woman, in a peaceful neighborhood, who has used threats against a man found murdered in her house, under circumstances like the present, raises a presumption against her, although he may have been killed by another weapon, not found; (Commonwealth *vs.* Williams, 2d Cushing, 582) especially when it clearly appears that such pistol was once his property, and there was time to dispose of the killing weapon.

7. Circumstances in this case attach against the prisoner, as well where these circumstances preceded as where they followed the crime.

8. Here was proximity of the accused to the scene of the crime at the very time of its committal, made more near by a false key and lewd intercourse. This raises a legal presumption of participation in the criminal act, especially when coupled with threats.

9. Guilty actions are so often attached to a secret manner of committal of crime, that the law is satisfied with a conclusion drawn from evidence of mere circumstances, and from these alone, and without a single requirement of direct testimony, save the production of the dead body. The commission of the act charged may be fairly presumed by the Jury. (Russell on Crimes, 726.)

And a conclusion of guilt may depend upon a number of circumstantial links which alone may be weak, but taken together are strong and able to conclude. (McCann *vs.* The States, 13 Swedes and M. 471)

10. Where medical evidence shows that a more mortal wound might have been given than any of those which were inflicted in this case, (namely, where the spinal cord commences,) the idea of a wounding by a person possessed of anatomical knowledge is much weakened. While the facts of random and heiter-skeiter cuts, and *several* mortal wounds, are against the idea that the deed was done by one who was schooled in or had studied surgery or anatomy, as such a one would not have done the former, nor found the latter necessary.

Jurors are to take *post mortem* experiments with great caution, and as possessing no weight. Thus, experiments by blowing a dead body, lead to no just conclusions, as common sense tells us that there is a total want of resistance and an entire relaxation of muscles, while the living man is made up of active substance and principles of resistance.

11. When a palpable murder has been committed, legal circumstances may attach and be sufficient to convict without the necessity of finding the weapon which caused it. The law may require a dead body to be produced before a conviction for murder can attach; but, being produced and the violence apparent, it does not insist on a sight of the weapon. It can deal with the accused without it.

REMARKS OF JUDGE DEAN.

Mr. Dean addressed the Jury first for the prisoner. After a brief reference to the above points, he, before attempting to show any inapplicability or inefficiency, announced that the defence would expect from the Jury a verdict declaring the innocence of the prisoner, before they left their seats. In presenting their case to the Jury, he did not intend any reference to that brutal man who conducted the inquest on the body of Dr. Burdell, but nevertheless, he would ask the prosecution to state why it was that his client had been charged with such a crime any more than any other of the million who live within the sound of the fire-bell on the City Hall. They were not before the court to prove who committed the deed. They were not there to show that it was some father determined to wash out his daughters disgrace in the blood of her injurer; nor to show that it was committed by the hand of an injured husband, seeking vengeance upon the violator of his bed. Neither were they there to show that it was done by one who imagined he had pecuniary advantage to gain by the commission of the deed. They were there to prove that the accused did not commit the murder. They had accepted the gauntlet thrown down by the prosecution and they *had* proved her not guilty. And here, least he might forget it in another connection, he would ask, why it was that the extraordinary omission on the part of the prosecution to show at what time Dr. Burdell entered No. 31 Bond-street, the night of the murder, and where he was prior to that time. The prosecution had not attempted to prove that; but on the contrary, and reversing the long-established rule in such cases, they had required the defence to prove not only, innocence but where the accused was during every moment of that day and fatal night. They had shown that.

The prosecution had attempted to show that the accused was the mistress of Dr. Burdel, and that she had slain him because he refused to make her his wife. That charge had been amply refuted. It had been shown by witnesses on whom the prosecution had not attempted to cast the faintest shadow of suspicion. In attempting to establish the charge they had brought in a servant, whose character was sufficiently clear before the Jury, to swear that she informed the accused that the Doctor was about to leave his house, and that the accused said he might not live to accomplish it. Testimony which, if true, could not have escaped the memory of that servant when before the Coroner's Jury, but which, singularly enough, she had not remembered until long afterwards, and then only after having been conversed with by many. But what the prosecution had attempted to prove was by no means so extraordinary under the circumstances as what they had not attempted to prove. It had been shown that during the afternoon Dennis Hubbard had been in the Doctor's room, Dennis Hubbard, a woman known to have been his mistress, a woman, the accused had declared, she would not suffer to live again in the house with her family. That woman was there, and in the Doctor's room, and why, he would ask, had she not been called to testify when she left there. The time when the Doctor must make his marriage known was drawing near. Had the Doctor called this former mistress—this Dennis Hubbard—to his room, for the purpose of telling her of his marriage and that she must be cast off? Was that the case? Was she thus made the jealous woman; and was jealous woman's foolish hate thus excited in her breast? She had not been called that the truth might have been known. She was known to have been in his room. It was not known when she left it; although she was at hand, and might have been called. She knew Blaisdell. It had been shown that Blaisdell was there during the afternoon, or was to have been there that evening. Should not this Dennis Hubbard have been called to show whether he had been there, while she was present; and if so, should not both have been called, to show which was there last. And again, it was claimed that the Doctor had gone out that evening. Where did he go? How long did he remain? Who was he with, and with whom did he converse during his absence? The Doctor was a man well known in the City. Some one must have seen and spoken with him. Why had such person or persons not been called? Nothing of the kind had been done. The prosecution had *charged* the accused with having committed the murder, and that was all they had done. It was necessary to have shown at what hour Dr. Burdell was murdered. If Dr Burdell had partook of his dinner that day, an analysis of the contents of his stomach would have shown it. If he had partaken of his supper, an analysis of the contents of his stomach would have discovered that important fact. But no witness had been called to that point, and there was no evidence that such an analysis had been made. Although it was clear that Dr. Knight, another of the sons-in-law of Coroner Connery, had taken out the stomach before Dr. Woodward, who conducted the examination of the body, arrived. So with the wounds. There has been no sufficient dissection of the parts to ascertain their depth and direction. In fact, there had been no evidence produced by the prosecution fixing any facts other than Dr. Burdell was killed, and that the accused was not guilty of the deed.

After calling upon the Judge to direct the Jury that in accordance with the law and the facts, the accused must be declared "Not Guilty" without leaving their seats; and telling the Jury that such was their duty, he took his seat, to be followed by the District Attorney.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hall, in replying, said he did not rise to speak to the little audience of this room or the greater audience of the newspaper world without. He would not be led into the discussion of any irrelevant issues, for he should remember that he was a public officer to comment simply on the facts. He should not attack the newspapers, because that public officer who could not sustain the honest censure of his newspaper friends, had no business to live and call himself a man of a civil character. It had been said this was a very mysterious murder, but where was the mystery in it that discriminated it from any other murder they had read of? The disappearance of Dr. Burdell for a few hours that night was no more mysterious than the disappearances which were happening every day amongst ourselves, and which were only explained because we were still alive in person to explain our disappearance if called on. In this case the accused had, to distract attention from herself, raised the hue-and-cry against this man and that woman, and called on the law to apprehend another, but the law was not to be so misled; it placed its hand upon her shoulder and said, "What need have we to go further? You have the motive, the means, the ability, the presence, and you shall be held accountable in the judgment of the honest men of the world." As to the question of motive, he insisted that there was not the slightest particle of evidence that Dr. Burdell had any other enemy in the world.

He dwelt upon the ill will shown to the Doctor by all the members of the family. Even the servants were taught to slight him and refuse him obedience. They quarreled with him and refused to go down stairs to let him in at night, when he was bolted out. So insecure did he deem himself in that house that he refused to eat or drink there, refused the food that was sent him, and took his meals at the principal hotels of the City. As to the marriage between the Doctor and the defendant, the evidence was inferential only. The counsel for the defence had conceded that it was not legally proved, and so the Court would charge them. But if there was a marriage, the old law, when jealousy was proved against a wife, and her husband died in her house,—she was called upon to show that she had no participation in his death. If she were his wife, did that make the motive any less? Might it not make it greater? Yet this man of the world acted towards the defendant as if she was not his wife,—had business dealings and litigation with her afterwards,—swore before a Commissioner in November, a month after the alleged marriage, that he did not have a certain note of hers. The question of the marriage, however, might be dismissed altogether, from the minds of

and place it on both, and let the community know that while it is true that juries

When human life is in debate,
Can ne'er too long deliberate—

yet, that if they deliberate to such an extent as to give immunity to crime, by acquittal, when circumstances are damning, there will come into the world and be inaugurated that millennial triumph of the powers of darkness of which we all have read in holy writ.

At the close of the District-Attorney's speech, the Court took a recess of one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when it was difficult for those engaged in the case to obtain admission, so dense was the crowd on the stairways and in front of the buildings. The interior of the Court rooms was packed as during the morning session; but notwithstanding the crowd, there was neither noise nor confusion. Officers Berthelf, Bishop, Bateman and McKnight were successful in their efforts to keep order and their attention to the ventilation of the Court rooms, added greatly to the comfort of all.

REMARKS OF MR. CLINTON.

The Court announced its readiness to proceed, and Mr. Clinton was to close the case for the defence.

He had hoped that after the innocence of his client had been proven, the District Attorney would have assembled the gross attack with which he had opened himself, but in this he was disappointed, for in his remarks of to-day he had again repeated the same unwarranted assertions. Had he confined himself to his duty as prosecuting officer, he might have waived the right of summing up. Why was it that he could not let the opportunity pass without distorting every particle of evidence? There was one part of the case that he wished more especially to advert to. The District Attorney had stated that an abortion had been performed on the defendant. There was no evidence of that and he contended that it was a base slander. Did this report come from those who knew her best—from any of her associates? No, it came from the slanderous lips of a woman who was dragged with liquor. Hannah, the cook, was made to swear it. He said "made," for the thumb-screws were applied to her by the notorious Coroner. But God had in his wisdom supplied an antidote to the poison she sought to instil into the jury-box. The face of this drunken cook bore the marks of inebriation—it looked, indeed, as if she were seething in bad liquors. Had Hannah really made such a discovery as she claimed, would she not, in all likelihood, have spoken of it to some one in the house, or some person she knew? Yet the District Attorney put no question tending to corroborate her. On her cross examination, too, she showed a reluctance to answer, and in no upright witness would have shown. The jury would see from her whole manner that there was no responsibility to be placed upon anything she stated, except where it was corroborated. Farewell, then, to this foul slander. But the public prosecutor had not rested here. He had sought to cast a shameful imputation upon the character of the defendant's eldest daughter. Was it not enough that his client should be made to suffer herself? But must the brand of infamy be sought to be placed upon the head of her innocent offspring? Great as was her affliction before, it was nothing to what she must have suffered when she heard there infamous slanders directed against her daughter. The Jury should recollect that in every instance where Hannah Conlan and Mary Donohe had testified to declarations made in the presence of other parties they were flatly contradicted. Where they testified to conversations when no one else was present, they could not, of course, be contradicted; but inasmuch as they were contradicted where others were present, they were unreliable in every instance. He further alluded to the feeling displayed by those witnesses. Before the latter had left the Court she gave utterance to curses against the defendant. Yet with all their disposition to falsify they were compelled to admit facts enough to carry the antidote with the bane of their testimony. They had to admit that, with the exception of the few altercations they testified to, the relations he were Dr. Burdell and the defendant had been uniformly kind. With regard to the expressions alleged to have been made use of by Eckel, on the morning after Snodgrass had hit in Dr. Burdell, counsel reviewed the circumstances, and asked if this act of young Snodgrass—this kind act of getting up and letting in the Doctor—was to be twisted into evidence of bad feeling? This was a cool assurance on the part of the District Attorney, unparalleled, to ask them to find the defendant guilty, because on a certain night the hall door-lock would not work. But the learned public prosecutor farther laid great stress on the fact that the house was going to be let to Mrs. S snnary. Now why should the defendant desire to keep the house when she and Dr Burdell were both to travel on the Continent of Europe this Summer? Suppose, even, that all the testimony of Hannah and Mary Donohe were true, what did it amount to? No complaint was made against Dr. Burdell in them, except where he wanted to bring in Domis Subbard to dly in the house. Was not she justified, as a mother and a wife in objecting to have a woman of vile character live in her house? Why, had she not remonstrated, the District Attorney would have used it as an argument to show that her own character was bad. But, said the District Attorney, this lady had the means of dispatching Dr. Burdell, and therefore they were to find her guilty of having killed him. Now, the pistol in her possession was accounted for by the fact that the Doctor had requested her to keep it. The paper which the Doctor had signed was made a great deal of by the public prosecutor. This, however, was easily accounted for when they recollected that the Doctor had been reluctant to perform his engagements, and those papers had passed between them prior to their marriage. As to the suits of breach of promise of marriage and slander sufficient had been said, and he would not take up time with that subject. If she was not married, the District-Attorney argued that it was a circumstance tending to prove her guilty of the murder; while if she was married, he seemed to think it showed an equally strong motive on her part to commit the deed. Seeing that he could not bring forward any evidence to convict the defendant, he thought he would throw a stigma upon her family, by saying that they bore an ill-feeling towards the deceased. It was further sought to infer that because Dr. Burdell had not on one or two occasions drank some punch sent up by the defendant, therefore there was a feeling of enmity between them. How absurd was such an argument! As to this and other matters he was quite willing to leave them to the Jury without comment. The public prosecutor had said a great deal in regard to the motive of this woman to kill her husband. Now what earthly interest could she have had to seek his death? He was her husband, making a large income, and in a few months all secrecy was to be dispelled, and they were to have traveled together, and to have lived acknowledged as man and wife. Strange as it might seem, with all the foibles of Dr. Burdell, with all the rough points of his character, the defendant loved him as she loved her very existence. This would seem strange to those unacquainted with them; but such was the fact. Whatever had been said derogatory to his memory, even in her defence, was against her wishes. He would leave the case in the hands of the Jury. He felt assured that she would be vindicated, and every stain placed upon her children by this atrocious prosecution would be removed.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

Immediately Mr. Clinton had concluded, the Attorney-General rose and addressed the Jury for the prosecution. On the night of Jan. 31, he said, a murder exceeding in atrocity almost any murder ever committed, occurred in this City, and created all over the country an excitement almost unparalled. The person suspected of the commission of the murder was now on trial in that Court, whither he had been summoned on the part of the prosecution to find out who was the murderer of Dr. Burdell and not to convict Mrs. Cunningham. He would rejoice to see her acquitted if she were no guilty, but there was no sympathy due to her merely because she was a woman. If vengeance came to her, it was her fault; if her offspring had to drink of the bitter cup, it was her deed, not the deed of the Court—not the deed of the Jury. He, as a prosecuting officer, found himself upon trial there—the District Attorney was on trial. So much sympathy had been created for her, and it was even said that, if set free by the verdict of the Jury, she would be followed home by a shouting mob, wild with exultation at her release. Let there be no such mob. If acquitted, let her, indeed go home, and in the silence and solitude of her chamber, thank God that He had delivered her from that fiery trial.

That Dr. Burdell was dead no one disputed. No one denied that he was intentionally killed. It was the task of the prosecution, on behalf of the people, to show who did it. All the evidence was circumstantial. No one saw the deed committed. The evidence tending to the inculpation of the accused was composed of a chain of circumstances, either of which taken separately, would seem to be of small importance. But look at the bridge which spanned the mighty Niagara. Would any one think, examining one of those little links, that a sufficient number of them could be so firmly strung together, as to compose a bridge able, in its strength to sustain the weight of the rushing locomotive? So these little circumstances, added, fact to fact, and link to link, presented an accumulation of evidence which it might be impossible to resist. If the chain were broken, they must acquit the prisoner; if it was unbroken, they must convict her. All they had to do in the matter was to arrive at the truth; but he would warn them not to suffer their sympathies to carry them too far. Men act from motives; and had this woman any motive to commit this act? If Dr. Burdell were her husband, she either did or did not love him. Did she love him? All the family sat in her bedroom, occupied her bedroom—Snodgrass, Eckel—but who ever saw Dr. Burdell, her husband, there? A husband who never went into his wife's room, when almost anybody else could go there! Then there were threats used. Well, for his part he did not believe much in threats. When two people quarrel, and one says, "I will knock your brains out," he simply means that he would knock the other down, if he dared to.

But here is an extraordinary case. A woman goes to rent the house of Dr. Burdell; she goes to look at the rooms, and the defendant says, "He may not live to see me out of this house." The reality followed close upon the heels of the prophecy. It had been asked, would she have said it had she intended to do it? The devil's bars are always too short at both ends, and to ask a person meditating a crime to act first like an honest person, is asking too much. If she did this deed, that remark was the devil within her speaking out. It was the interior woman speaking to herself, rather than to the person who heard it. He would call the attention of the Jury to some circumstances. The servants were sent to bed; the girls slept down stairs. And why? Because one of them was going away. There was such a thing as proving too much. Unfortunately the three slept in one bed, and the mother immediately went to sleep; they would have enjoyed their conversation as well in their own room. He was not here to cast aspersion upon the daughters, but he would say that Hannah, the cook, was as much entitled to respect as they. It would not do to say that because she was an Irish cook she was not to be believed. The girl who earns her livelihood by the sweat of her brow is as much entitled to respect as the one dressed in gaudy colors, who lives in the Fifth Avenue.

He drew the attention of the Jury to the conduct of the defendant when she was first told of the murder. She remained in her room, at one time crying and fainting, at another talking of the property, while Snodgrass and Dr. Main went down to examine the body. But if she had been his wife, would she have so acted? Would a loving wife, bearing of her husband's violent death, have been prevented from rushing down stairs, and throwing herself by the side of the corpse? She could have gone down, and, if fall she must, she would fall on the dead body of her husband with a sigh that she had not been there to save him. But, that woman never loved Harvey Burdell. He was not her husband. One of the Jury had asked if she had power to go down stairs. Yes, God gave her that power, and never took it from her. The Counsel for the defence had admitted that she was seduced by Harvey Burdell, and that she was not to blame for that. Is she not to be blamed? She, a woman with two marriageable daughters, not to be blamed when she allowed herself to be seduced? There was another singular feature about the evidence; a Doctor from Brooklyn had said that the defendant had the rheumatism, and that her joints were weakened. He (the Attorney-General) would like to have her, in a fit of passion, stand before that Doctor, with a dagger in her hand, and see whether he would rely for protection on the rheumatic weakness of her joints. Ah, but—says the defence—it was done by an anatomist. An anatomist! You are to suppose that a surgeon steals into this man's chamber and artistically stabs him to the heart. Artistical nonsense! Was Bill Poole artistically shot when he got the bullet in his heart? And yet there is hardly a physician in the City who could have shot him in the same place! There is no necessity in a man going to a surgical college to learn to stab a man. As for the hymn sung by one of this woman's daughters the day after the murder, they say it was this—

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.

That was not the hymn they sung. It was to the same tune; but the words must have been—

"Woman moves in a mysterious way
Her wonders to perform."

The policeman's attention was called to this song, as he thought it a strange circumstance that singing should be carried on in a house where a foul murder had just been committed, and the inmates of which were suspected of the crime, one of them claiming that the murdered man was her husband. He would say to the jury that this was the most monstrous case they had ever been engaged in. An acquittal of this woman, if she be guilty, will add but another to the many cases on record, that no murderer can be convicted at all. All they have to do is to wait until the passion of men is dissipated, till the storm is passed over, and then, with the aid of an ingenious and talented counsel, and with witnesses who are ready to swear anything, the sympathy is all turned in their favor. The consequences of a conviction are awful. This whole family would be ruined. These young daughters lost forever. They must suffer beyond redemption. And these boys, too. But with that the jury had nothing to do except so far that it should lead them the more carefully to scan the evidence and see that their verdict was warranted by the evidence. He charged them to look to it that they did not convict but on evidence which was irresistible to their own mind and which carried deep conviction to their bosoms. When you entered that box you took the responsibility of standing between her and justice. God and the community so deal with you as you deal with yourselves, your own conscience and your God.

Mr. Dean wished to make a correction in the statement of the Attorney-General, but the Court objected, saying that the Jury knew what the evidence was. Silence having been proclaimed, the Judge proceeded to deliver the following charge:

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—The prisoner at the bar stands charged with one of the highest crimes known to the law—that of taking the life of a human being, Harvey Burdell, on the night of the 30th of January last. You have heard, with commendable patience and attention, the evidence in support and in refutation of this accusation; and you have listened to the comments and scrutiny of the learned and eloquent counsel engaged in this cause upon the testimony thus educed. It now remains for the Court to state to you the principles of law applicable to this case, and render you such aid as may be in its power, in classifying and arranging the testimony and indicating the proper considerations applicable to its various parts in your consideration of it. It can be hardly necessary for the Court to remind you, gentlemen, of the solemn and important responsibilities resting upon you. The oath which you have taken demands of you that you will true deliverance make be ween the people of this State and the accused, and its fulfillments solemnly requires of you that you divest your minds of all sympathy for or prejudice against the prisoner, or any of the various persons connected with this startling tragedy. You must close your minds to all external influences or considerations—divest them entirely of all hate, or knowledge, even so far as you are capable, of the party charged with this crime, except as it appears in the testimony which has been given since you were impannelled in this case. Above all, gentlemen, you must not forget that although you are sitting upon the life of one who belongs to that sex which instinctively appeals to yours for protection and support and sympathy, and which forms the tendarest ties and associations of life, is always so promptly and willingly rendered, you are to shut your eyes and steel your hearts to those considerations. Crime knows no sex, and justice in its administration, is no respector of person, age or condition. All stand alike equal to its temple, and those who are called on to minister at it sacred altar but bring ineffable disgrace upon its purity and their holy office if they can be swerved from their duty by improper influences or illegitimate considerations. The Revised Statutes of this State (2 R. S. 656 7, sec. 4 and 5) declare the "killing of a human being without the authority of law (unless it be manslaughter or excusable or justifiable homicide, as thereinafter defined) to be murder, when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being," and in some other cases which are not material to be stated for our present purpose. That the homicide in this case was neither justifiable nor excusable cannot be for a moment maintained. If there is evidence in this case that sufficient deliberation was had to form a design to take life, and to put that design into execution by destroying life, then there is sufficient deliberation to constitute murder, no matter whether the design be formed at the instant of striking the fatal blow or whether it be contemplated for months. It is enough that the intention precedes the act, although that follow instantly. The law has no favor to extend either to the rapid or slow execution of the design. Malice aforethought, or premeditated design to kill, may be conceived at the moment the fatal stroke was given as well as at any time before. Malice aforethought, or premeditated design, means intention to kill, and if such means are used as are likely to produce death the legal presumption is that death was intended. So in the present case, if you are satisfied that such means were used by the person or persons who inflicted these wounds upon the deceased, as were likely to produce death, then such killing is murder, and the party who caused that death is guilty of that crime. Assuming, then, that you will find that the deceased was murdered, the next and momentous inquiry in this case is, did the prisoner at the bar inflict those wounds which caused the death of the deceased, or aid in the infliction of them? This question must be met in this case with calmness and a firm determination on your part to meet all its responsibilities. Public justice demands that the guilty, if ascertained, should make that expiation to the offended majesty of the laws which their violation demands. The peace and good order of the community, and the security and safety of our domestic firesides, alike demand that this great offence, if the offender can be ascertained, should meet its punishment. But these reflections, while they are powerful incentives to the discharge of our duty and our whole duty, must not lead us to be the instruments of wrong, or confound the innocent with the guilty. There are two modes of ascertaining and proving a state of facts: First, either by positive evidence; or secondly, that which is in its nature circumstantial. The distinction between them is this: direct or positive evidence is when a witness can be called to testify to the precise fact which is the subject of issue on the trial—that is in a case like the present, that the party accused did cause the death of the deceased. Whatever may be the kind or force of the evidence, this is the fact to be proved. But in this case no one was present at the time of the commission of the offence. No one saw the act performed which caused the death of the deceased, consequently there can be no direct or positive testimony by whom the offence was committed. It is wholly unsusceptible of strict legal proof. But experience has shown that in such a case resort may be had to circumstantial evidence—that is, that a body of facts may be proved of so conclusive a character, when taken into connection and as a whole, as to warrant a firm belief of the facts, quite as strong and certain as that upon which prudent and discreet men are accustomed to rely in relation to their most important concerns. It would be fatal to the administration of justice if such proof could not be availed of in judicial proceedings, for if it was necessary always to have positive evidence how many criminal acts committed in the community, destructive of its peace and subversive of its order and security, would go wholly unpunished? Strong circumstantial evidence in cases of crimes of murder, committed for the most part in secret, is the most satisfactory of any from whence to draw the conclusion of guilt—for men may be seduced, and often are, to perjury, by many base motives, to which the secret nature of the offence affords peculiar temptations. But it can scarcely happen that many circumstances, especially if they be such over which they could have no control, forming together the links of a transaction, should all unfortunately occur to fix the presumption of guilt on an individual, and yet such a conclusion be erroneous. And in a case of circumstantial evidence, when no witness can testify directly to the fact to be proved, it is arrived at by a series of other facts, which by experience have been found so associated with the fact in question, that in relation of cause and effect, they lead to a satisfactory and certain conclusion. As when footprints are discovered after a recent snow, it is certain that some animated being has passed over the snow since it fell, and from the form and number of the foot prints, it can be determined with equal certainty whether they are those of a man, bird or quadruped. As a familiar illustration, we find an apple on the ground; we know it is certain, there can be no doubt of it, that that apple once grew upon a tree—that it did not grow upon the ground. You find it lying in the street or on the grass. The conclusion inevitably is that that apple came from some tree and that it grew there. This kind of evidence is the result of experience and observed facts and coincidences, establishing a connection between the true and proved facts, and those sought to be proved. The advantages of evidences of this kind are, that as the source is generally obtained from several and distant sources, a chain of circumstances as it is likely to be prepared and arranged, and falsehood and perjury are more likely to be detected and fail of their purpose. The disadvantages are that a jury have not only to weigh the evidence of facts, but after you have deemed the facts established by the evidence, drawing the just conclusions from them, in doing which, gentlemen, in this case, you must not be led by prejudice or partiality, or from any want of due deliberation or sobriety of judgment, to make hasty and false deductions. This source of error cannot exist in positive and direct evidence. Then you have only to judge of the credibility of the witnesses, and that being established, it follows that the facts testified to are to be taken as true. But, gentlemen, it is quite apparent that after you have established in your own minds the facts proved, that great care and caution ought to be used in drawing the inferences from these facts. These inferences must be fair and natural, not forced or artificial. The common law appeals to the plain dictates of common experience and sound judgment and the inference to be drawn from the facts must be a reasonable and natural one, and to a moral certainty, a certain one. It will not do that it is probably only; it must be reasonably and morally certain. Another consideration is that each fact which is necessary to the conclusion must be distinctly and independently proved, by competent evidence; because it may, and often does happen, that in making out a case in circumstantial evidence, many facts are given in evidence, not because necessary to the conclusion sought to be produced, but to show, that they are consistent with it and not repugnant, and said in rebutting a contrary presumption; and the rule is, that all the facts proved must be consistent with each other, and with the main facts sought to be proved, (as in this case, the participation of the accused in the commission of the crime charged.) It follows, that if any other fact necessary to the conclusion is wholly inconsistent with the hypothesis of the guilt of the accused, it breaks the chain of circumstantial evidence upon which the inference depend, and however plausible or apparently conclusive the other circumstances may be, the charge must fail. The circumstances all taken together must be of a conclusive nature and tendency, leading on the whole to a satisfactory conclusion, and producing in effect a reasonable and moral certainty that the accused, and no one else, committed the offence charged. It is not sufficient that these facts and circumstances create a probability, though a strong one, and if, therefore, assuming all the facts to be true, which the evidence tends to establish, they may yet be accounted for on any hypothesis which does not include the guilt of the accused, then the proof fails to make out the charge. It is essential, therefore, that the circumstances taken as a whole, and giving them their reasonable and just weight and no more, should to a moral certainty exclude every other hypothesis. We must first be satisfied, as I have already stated, that the evidences establishes the *corpus delicti*, as it is termed, or the offence committed as charged; and in a case of homicide like the present, you must be satisfied not only that the death of the deceased was by violence, but must, to a reasonable extent, be satisfied that you can exclude the hypothesis of a death by suicide, or a death by the act of any other person. You must be satisfied of this beyond any reasonable doubts. Finally, if upon such proof there is a reasonable doubt remaining, the accused is entitled to it by an acquittal. It is not sufficient to establish a probability, though a strong one, arising from the doctrine of chances, that the fact charged is more likely to be true than the contrary; but, as already observed, the evidence must establish the truth to a reasonable and moral certainty—a certainty, which convinces and directs the understanding, and satisfies the reason and the judgment of those who are bound conscientiously to act upon it. These rules, which are derived mainly from the case of the People vs. Webster, laid down by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, are well laid down by Edmonds, Justice, in the case of Polly Bodine; and as they are briefly stated by him, I will call your attention to them. First, the evidence must exclude to a moral certainty every other hypothesis but that of guilt. If you can reconcile the facts that are proved, with the belief or supposition that the prisoner is innocent—that somebody else committed the guilty deed—then that hypothesis which the law requires does not exist in your minds. You are, secondly, to bear in mind that circumstances are sometimes fabricated by innocent persons falsely accused. As, for instance, an uncle was arrested for the murder of his niece. He was heard chastising his niece severely, and she was heard to cry out, "You will kill me." She was afterwards missing, and nobody knew where she was. The uncle was strongly interested in her death, because he would have inherited at her death. He endeavored to save himself by dressing up another child to serve as his niece. That very fact was, as might be expected, taken as very strong evidence of guilt. The man was convicted, and afterwards the child returned home, having eloped in consequence of her severe chastisement. There can be little doubt that fabricated evidence operated strongly on the minds of the Jury. Fabrication is often resorted to by the really guilty to ward off suspicion from themselves. Another rule is, that the suppression of guilt must follow from all the facts, and be consistent with all of them, as I have before indicated to you. With these rules, gentlemen, and bearing them in mind, we will now proceed to consider the case before us. The theory on the part of the prosecution is that the prisoner committed the offence, because it is manifest that she intended to do so, and this intention was indicated by the threats she used and intentions expressed. If threats are used by a person having the power and opportunity of carrying them into execution, and the result threatened had been produced, then it is a strong circumstance, to fasten the guilt upon a party, to show threats used or intentions expressed. They are considerations of peculiar importance, and often controlling. It becomes important for you, therefore, gentleman, to consider the proof of the various witnesses in regard to this matter, and carefully to ascertain if any such threats or intentions were avowed by the prisoner. I do not think it necessary, after the very able and full comments of the counsel, to go over it particularly. I have observed during the trial that you have been most attentive listeners to the evidence, and I have no doubt that all the prominent parts of it are engraven on your memory. You will remember that the important testimony on this subject was that of Hannah Conlan, Davis, a policeman, Wilson, and other parties of less significance. These witnesses have testified to specific threats, and if they are to be believed, it shows an intention on the part of the accused to inflict some injury on the deceased, either for a real or an imaginary wrong. In this connection it is well for you to consider the relations between the deceased and the prisoner. On the part of the people it is shown that they first became inmates of the same house on or about the first of May, 1855, and that if the statment of Hannah Conlan is to be believed, about the 1st of December following the prisoner was delivered of the fœtus of a child, of which she alleged the deceased was the father. That on the 1st of May following the deceased rented a portion of his house to the prisoner for a year, and they continued inmates of the same house up to the time of his death. It would seem to be quite certain that at times they were not on very friendly terms. If the witnesses are to be believed they frequently engaged in angry feelings towards each other, and it is for you to say whether those feelings resulted from wounded pride or unrequited affection, or to the omission of the deceased to fulfill his plighted vows to her, or proceeded from other causes. You must bear in mind that there is much testimony going to show that the deceased, on many occasions, held out to his friends and to others that he was paying attentions to the prisoner with reference to making her his wife; and thus subsequently, as the defence alleges, on the 28th of October, they were married. That does not seem, from my view of the case, to be an important consideration. If, however, you deem it necessary, and you are satisfied from the evidence in the case, that they were so married, you have a right to assume that in your deliberations. If you think that these things are adequate to satisfy your minds that either from threats or revenge, or satisfaction, these expressions of ill feeling proceeded from these causes, you will be justified in attributing them to that source. If, however, on the contrary, they proceeded from deadly hatred to the deceased, and emanated from a fixed determination upon her part to do him a personal injury, and to the extent expressed, then, they are to be taken as strong evidence of such an intent; and if you are satisfied that the prisoner had the power and was in a condition, and could otherwise have committed the offence charged they are evidence that such intent was accomplished. This leads to another inquiry: could the defendant commit the offence charged? And this leads to the inquiry as to the transactions in the house on the night of 30th January. It would seem to be indisputable that it was arranged in the early part of that day that Miss Ellen Cunningham should go with Dr. Beecher the next day, at 11 A. M., to Saratoga Springs to school. As soon as this arrangement was made the family commenced preparations for that event. Taking the testimony of the inmates of the house, except that of Hannah Conlan, it would appear that all the members of the family, the prisoner Eckel, two Misses Cunninghams and Snodgrass, were engaged till 11 o'clock in the preparations, when they severally retired to rest, the prisoner and her two daughters occupying the same bed, in the third story, front room; that they so occupied it until morning, the prisoner sleeping in the middle between the two daughters; that they arose the next morning and all took breakfast together as usual, except Mr. Eckel, who was called away by a note from Mr. Ely, as he proved; that after breakfast they all retired to their apartments together in this third story, front room, where they were when Hannah the cook announced to them the death of the Doctor. You will also bear in mind the statement of the daughters as to the dress of their mother on Friday and Saturday. Now, gentlemen, if this statement is true—if the testimony of this witness is to be taken as establishing these facts, and there is nothing going to show that what they told was untrue, there can be no doubt that the prisoner did not participate, herself, in this bloody tragedy. It is for you to say, after a careful and deliberate examination of the testimony, sifting it thoroughly, taking into consideration all the relations of the witnesses to the prisoner, and the circumstances narrated by them, and corroborated or contradicted by other witnesses, to say whether it is such testimony as you can safely rely upon. In this connection it is proper to consider the theory announced on the part of the prosecution. They rely upon the threats by the prisoner towards the deceased, and the bitter feeling, the ill will which was so frequently manifested by her towards him; that having been married to him and being desirous of getting speedy possession of a part of his property, was an inducement to the commission of this crime; that these motives induced her to commit this crime, and are adequate motives therefor. I do not think it necessary to go into all the causes urged upon you by the counsel of the prosecution, as having produced this state of feelings between the prisoner and the deceased. Neither is it necessary to refer to the times at which these threats were expressed. If the testimony of Hannah Conlan is to be believed, they were expressed upon the very day of the death of the deceased, showing a continued expression of ill feeling towards the deceased, by the prisoner at the bar, for several months at least. They also allege that she did it; and that upon the day the deed was committed she ascertained that a boarder in the house, Mr Ullmann, was not to be at home until late in the evening; that she procured the preparation of a fire in the attic, to be lighted at any moment for the purpose of destroying the evidence of her guilt; that it must have been committed by some one in the house, and that she was the only person in the house that day who could have any adequate motive for committing the crime, and, therefore, that she must have done it. That about midnight an offensive smell was perceived in Bond-street, like the burning of clothes or leather, and that such burning took place, they say, is evident from the testimony of Dr Parmly. In reference to the testimony upon that subject you have, I doubt not, fresh in your mind Dr. Parmly's going out in the early part of the evening, when he smelled an offensive odor; his returning, going out again and again returning about 11 o'clock when he smelled it more strongly than before, which he describes as a different odor, and the last he distinguishes as arising from the burning of leather or woolen clothing—also as to the fire in the front attic room, which he saw from the steps of his house. In this connection you will bear in mind the statement of Dr. Smith and of his son—the fact that Dr. Smith had that very afternoon been burning in his stove pieces of woolen and leather. Whether or not this offensive odor might not have been created from that source it is for you to say. You will also remember the testimony of Dr. Main, that he experienced the same offensive smell; also, the testimony of a young gentleman, Mr. Baldwin, who experienced the same odor at an earlier hour and also the testimony of a young gentleman who went through Bond street, stopped at the corner of Bond street, and who did not experience any offensive smell at all. You will also remember the testimony of Mr. Ullmann, who came into the house about half past twelve, and experienced no sensation of this kind, and the testimony of the inmates of the house, who all concur in stating they experienced nothing of the kind. If I am incorrect in regard this, counsel will correct me.

Mr. Clinton—You are quite right, Sir.

His Honor—Then gentlemen there is a theory laid before you, that it was impossible from the experiments tried that these matters could have been burned in that grate in that room, without penetrating through the whole house and creating an odor that would have existed for some hours—twelve to twenty-four. It is for you to take these circumstances into consideration, give them their due weight, and arrive at such conclusions with reference to this fact as you may be advised. It certainly is an important fact for you to arrive at in the progress of the case, because if you establish it affirmatively it shows that there must have been some proceeding upon the part of the inmates of that house to do an extraordinary act, which, under the circumstances, might naturally and reasonably create the inference that they were endeavoring to destroy some evidences of guilt. But if you come to the conclusion that there was no matter of this kind burned there, that there was no fire there upon that night, then, gentlemen, the prosecution is without any theory, as I understand it, in reference to any attempt upon the part of the accused in respect to destroying evidences of guilt. Therefore I say, but it is an important point for you to consider, because if you establish it in the affirmative it tends much to elucidate the theory of the prosecution, and if you establish it in the negative it is a very serious obstacle in the way of establishing their theory.

It is alleged that the conduct of the accused on the Saturday when she heard of the death of Dr. Burdell, and her refusal to give testimony before the Coroner, are evidences of guilt. Now, gentlemen, it is a very ordinary means of ascertaining the fact of guilt or innocence to prove the conduct of the party at and immediately after the commission of the offence, and the conduct of the party on the first communication being made to them of the offence committed.

Now, you recollect the testimony of Hannah Conlan, who was the first person who announced the death of Dr. Burdell to the prisoner at the bar; you will bear in mind whether her conduct that morning, in dressing herself, in going down stairs, taking her breakfast with her daughters and the rest of the family, (Mr. Eckel was absent,) returning to her room in the third story, engaging in her domestic avocations—if the witnesses are to be believed—whether it is consistent with guilt or innocence. You are also to bear in mind whether the conduct she exhibited at this time this communication was made evinced innocence on her part of any instrumentality in the death of the deceased, or consciousness of guilt. This conduct has been so frequently alluded to by the learned counsel upon both sides, that it is not necessary for me to recapitulate it; but simply to call your attention to it. It is an important circumstance always—the conduct of the person charged with the crime when they first hear of the offence committed; and also their conduct when the crime is first charged home upon them. Now, the ordinary evidences of guilt are also the conduct of the party after the deed is committed. Flight and concealment are considered very strong evidences of guilt always. Then, the hearing before the Coroner's Jury—that also should be taken into the account by you. Whether she manifested willingness to give such evidence in relation to the circumstances as were in her knowledge, or whether she showed hesitation, and attempted concealment. You must look to that. And you will also bear in mind all the circumstances under which she was called down before the Coroner, and, if you think it exhibited any disposition of concealment—a refusal to disclose what she knew—then, that is to be taken as a circumstance against her. Then, gentlemen, another evidence, and which would have been a very striking one in this case, where a strong, stout, active, healthy man, as this deceased is proven to have been, in the prime and vigor of life, could have been murdered, as the deceased is alleged to have been, by a woman; whether such a rencontre could have taken place—whether such a result could have been produced by the prisoner at the bar—without leaving upon her person some marks or evidences of such a rencontre. You remember the evidence of the physician, of such marks remaining upon a female longer than upon a male, and the reason given for that established fact? As so such marks were proven, except the one alluded to under the shawl—and that, I believe, was not made out at all by any evidence—then I refused to permit the prisoner to show there were no marks upon her body, upon the principle well established by law that the party seeking the charge must prove it. Innocence is presumed until guilt is proven always; therefore, in the absence of any mark you are to assume that her person exhibited no evidence of this rencontre.

4. The appearance of the clothes of the accused. Now, upon the theory of the prosecution, they not having proven that any clothes in the house were defiled or stained, it must be perfectly apparent from the testimony of the physicians, and the evidences in the room which we have seen, that the person who did inflict these injuries must necessarily have been to a considerable extent covered with blood. I say the prosecution not having had it in their power to show any evidences of garments in the house thus defiled or stained, unless you shall find the theory sustained that this fire in the attic was prepared for the purpose of burning these clothes, it follows that there being no appearance of any stains or of any blood upon any of the garments of the prisoner, or of any in her house at any time, you are bound to consider that there were none. But if you find that fact, it is very difficult to reconcile the guilt of the accused with the facts which have been proven in this case, and which are manifest and apparent to all, that the person who inflicted these wounds must have had upon their clothes and person marks of blood, if not marks of violence. Now, gentlemen, another evidence—and a striking, if not controling one of the guilt of the person charged with murder—is, finding upon the accused weapons with which the deed either was perpetrated, or with which it might have been perpetrated, or in any places over which the accused had exclusive control or possession—as, for instance, the case put by one of the counsel, of a person shot by a pistol-ball, where a pistol was found in the possession of the accused, with which it was possible that the ball had been shot from it; and when the dissection took place, the ball found in the body of the deceased would not fit the pistol; therefore that presumption which, if the ball had fitted the pistol, would have been regarded in law as conclusive, failed entirely, because the two did not agree. Now, if in the present case there had been found upon the person of the accused, or in any one of her drawers over which she had exclusive control and possession, a weapon such as was competent to inflict these wounds upon the deceased, the case would have been a very strong one; nay, I may almost say a conclusive one, unless there were some other controling facts that the injury was not inflicted by the person who was in possession of the weapon.

Now, how is it in this case, gentlemen? While there was found in the possession of the prisoner—for I consider the bureau in her possession—there was found in her possession this dirk (holding up the dirk to the view of the Jury) which I have had one of the officers of the Court measure very carefully—its length is 4¾ inches, it is half an inch at the nut, tapering down to a point—and Dr. Uhl says those wounds could not have been inflicted with this instrument. Dr. Knight, Dr. Wood, and Dr. Uhl, measured the wounds, and the statements that they have given show conclusively that these wounds were not inflicted by that instrument, just as in the case of the pistol-ball. It is a perfect mathematical demonstration. Then the lancet blade is thrown out of the case entirely. Then, gentlemen, the only item of evidence about this matter is the pistol being found in the possession of the accused.

Now, it is not alleged or pretended in this case that the wounds were inflicted by the pistol at all, but it is argued that the possession of a pistol by a female is evidence of some murderous intent. Now that is the evidence in regard to this pistol. Dr. McGuire states that he was present when Dr. Burdell purchased it, or one very much like it. I judge from the subsequent testimony that we commit no error in assuming that this was the pistol which Burdell originally purchased with Dr. McGuire and used as his own. The testimony of one of the Miss Cunninghams is, that this pistol was given by Dr. Burdell to Mrs. Cunningham, while she was living in Twenty-fourth-street, before she went to the house in Bond street. It is not a very controlling circumstance in any event, because it is not pretended or alleged that any of the wounds inflicted upon the deceased were inflicted by a pistol. The most that can be made of this circumstance, supposing that the prisoner had inflicted the wounds, is that it was evidence that she had intended at some time or other (as it is argued on the part of the prosecution) to carry out the intention which she had expressed in reference to injuring Dr. Burdell.

Whether the possession of the pistol under these circumstances, is a reasonable presumption for you to draw, is for you to say. The next inquiry which presents itself is, had the prisoner at the bar the physical strength to inflict those wounds? That is a very important question for you to answer, if you go so far as this stage of the case. It is true, gentlemen, and you must bear it in mind, that a person excited by passion would do fourfold what the same person unexcited could; and to determine this question you must regard the testimony in regard to the strength of resistance which Dr. Burdell would naturally be supposed to make. And it appears to me that this is a very proper point for me to state to you the testimony in reference to the manner in which those wounds were inflicted, saying nothing now about the person who inflicted them. I think all the physicians agree that the first wound was inflicted on the right shoulder, while Dr. Burdell was sitting in his chair at the desk in the centre of the room, about midway between the door and the rear of the room. The person to have inflicted that wound on him must necessarily have been either in the room when he came in, or was, perhaps, more probably concealed in the front room, and came out after the Doctor had seated himself in his chair; for you will remember that it is in testimony that the door of the front room was locked, and the other access to those two rooms, which we have seen had a passage between them, was from the door of the Doctor's office, of which he had the key, and when he went out it was his custom to lock it. Now it is alleged on the part of the prosecution, as one of their grounds of argument to bring the charge home to the prisoner, that she had the key of the Doctor's rooms, and that she could, and probably did, gain access to them; and she must have been in them, to make out their theory, at the time when he returned, to go into his room.

You will remember that the bracket light at this side of the window—this bracket light which was to the instrument case—was found lighted in the morning precisely as it was left at night, with head pretty well on; some witnesses say that it was full on, some that it was not quite full on. You will remark I asked the question whether that light was sufficient to enable a person sitting in this chair at the desk to read. My object was to see how generally it lit the room. The answer was in the affirmative, and the room not being a very large one must have been very fully lighted. Doubtless the Doctor was seated there examining his bank book, or perhaps reading the newspaper, and the person who inflicted this wound on the right shoulder must have necessarily approached from behind him. Dr. Uhl says (and he was concurred in) that the wound must have been inflicted from behind while the Doctor was sitting, because the wound was on the right shoulder and drops of blood were found on the right side of the chair, as though blood had dropped there from the wound. Some of the witnesses seem to think that this wound must have been inflicted by a person taller than Dr Burdell. It is for you to say if I was inflicted while he was sitting down, whether it must have been inflicted by a person taller than Dr. Burdell or not. It is very apparent, I think, that when that wound was inflicted, there was something applied to the neck, (as from the medical statements there would seem to have been,) something either in the shape of a cord or a handkerchief, or a rope, something which was thrown round, which produced a strangling; whether it was done by the pulling of a handkerchief, or by a cord, it is evident that there was some effort of this kind. Immediately the Doctor must have sprung up from the chair, and made for the door, because the side of the door and side of the wall manifestly exhibits it, this blood which came from this wound remaining there. The person must have necessarily got the Doctor quite into the corner of the room, and I think that probably would account for the abrasion on the nose spoken of by Dr. Uhl. His head was pushed up into the corner of the room. I think that this theory is sustained by the evidence in the case, for all the other wounds upon the body were upon the left side, and none on the right side

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

We are to have an Anatomy of Humor by BURTON, as a companion volume to the Anatomy of Melancholy. The first four numbers of a new serial publication by APPLETON & Co. have appeared, entitled *A Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor, of America, Ireland, Scotland, and England.* By WM. E. BURTON, Comedian.

The work is to be published in forty numbers, and to be embellished with more than six hundred engravings, from original designs. It will be a book for all time, and furnish more light reading than any one volume ever contained before. But the great objection to it, if there are any objections, is the comprehensiveness of the editor's plan. It would have been better to have given a good selection of specimens of characteristic American humor—for, to give even a taste of English, Scotch and Irish humor, would require a much greater space than the editor has allowed himself. The four parts that have appeared are devoted exclusively to American writers, and the selections are generally well made, and include specimens from nearly all of our native authors who have distinguished themselves by their writings, as well as from some who have not. The extracts are chronologically arranged, in prose and verse, commencing with MORTON's "Song of the Maypole," written in 1625, and doubtless the first piece of humorous poetry produced on this continent. The four numbers bring down the extracts from American authors to the year 1840, and each number is illustrated with a fine steel engraving of a popular author. The first is very properly that of the compiler, Mr. BURTON; the others are HALLECK, HOLMES and IRVING. Mr. BURTON possesses an unrivalled collection of works of humor, and his studies of American literature have evidently been very close and comprehensive. The task he has imposed upon himself is by no means one of easy accomplishment, but it is one for which he possesses rare and extraordinary qualifications, and as it is a labor of love, we are sure of its being well performed. Among the American humorous writers from whose works Mr. BURTON has made his selections, we find the name of JAMES GORDON BENNETT, who appears as the author of a story called "Two Yards of Jaconet, or a Husband."

The Olive Branch; or, White Oak Farm, is the title of an anti-*Uncle Tom's Cabin* novel of Southern life. The author's aim is to prove that the Scriptures recognize and sanction Slavery, that its existence is strictly in accordance with the highest Christian precepts, and that the love of Christ is perfectly compatible with slave holding, slave-breeding and slave-dealing. We cannot in conscience say that the fictitious story which is intended by the author to perform this difficult work, is likely to convert any one holding an opposite opinion. It is a very tame, common-place story of Virginia life, and even its favorable pictures of Slavery are not to be compared with Mrs. STOWE's, in *Dred.* If the Southern or Northern advocates of Slavery desire to present the most captivating pictures of slave-life at the South, they could do better to print in a volume by themselves, some of Mrs. STOWE's sketches, which she has given in *Uncle Tom* and *Dred*, without the darker pictures which are intended as contrasts. The *Olive Branch* is published by LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia. But we have no clew to the author's name.

Miss LESLIE is the authoress of a popular cookery book, though we are not certain of her being a recognized authority among gourmands. Women, in fact, are doubtful authorities in such matters, and the only good cookery books have been written by men. But Miss LESLIE makes no pretensions, that we have ever heard, to being a cook, and without being a practical cook it is not possible to write a safe book on the subject. But there are certain great principles in cookery which every man and woman ought to understand, and bearing these in mind, a good essay on the art of preparing food might be written without any practical experience of the *cuisine.* To write recipes, however, requires absolute experience, and no one should venture to give a recipe for a dish without having first proved it. Miss Leslie lays it down as an axiom in her *New Cookery Book*, just published by PETERSON, of Philadelphia, that soups should have a distinct flavor of the principal ingredient of which it is composed. But this does not strike us as a sound Apician precept. Soups are necessarily compound dishes, and their delicacy and merit consists in the absence of a distinct prominent flavor. There should always be an uncertainty in the mind of the gourmand as to the nature of the soup which he has eaten. A distinct taste of beef, or mutton, or chicken would be offensive to a refined and educated appetite. The fact that in French cookery all the various soups are made of the same "stock," and are only distinguished by the last flavoring material added to it, is a sufficient refutation of Miss LESLIE's idea. The French are, in truth, the inventors of soup, and are the only authorities on the great art of composing that necessary overture to every good dinner. Although we do not regard Miss LESLIE as a competent authority in soups, yet there are certain American preparations in the shape of pies and cakes, in relation to which we have no doubt that she may be safely relied upon.

Knaves and Fools, or Friends of Bohemia, is the title of a satirical novel of London life by EDWARD M. WHITTY, which gives abundant evidence that a man may be a brilliant newspaper writer and yet produce a very poor book. Mr. WHITTY has written a good many racy and very telling articles in the London *Leader;* among them were a series entitled, "The Governing Classes," which had great merit. Mr. WHITTY is also a capital newspaper correspondent, and writes admirable letters to the Liverpool *Journal,* but the style necessary for such writing is essentially and radically unsuited to a continuous narrative, or the serious embodiment of character. But, making all allowance for the difference between the style of a weekly paper and a volume, we are still at a loss to account for the failure of Mr. WHITTY in his attempt at novel. The satire is too palpably intended for satire, and the characters and incidents are both common-place and unnatural. Great expectations were raised by the announcement of this novel, the name of which, *Friends of Bohemia*, promised a knowing record of the ways of the class who are now generally denominated Bohemians. But, instead of Bohemians, we have only a foolish Lord, a knavish Liverpool merchant, and a reckless spendthrift. The material is exceedingly slender, the story nothing, the style flippant, and the motive trivial. The *Friends of Bohemia* is an unmistakable literary failure. The New-York publishers of the work are RUDD & CARLETON.

The last production of HUGH MILLER, the sheets of which were passing through the press when the unhappy author in a moment of insanity, brought on by severe application to his professional studies put an end to his eminently useful and honorable life, have been published by GOULD & LINCOLN of Boston. The work is entitled *The Testimony of the Rocks, or, Geology in Its Bearings on the Two Theologies, Natural and Revealed.* A memorial of the *Death and Character of Miller* is added to the work. It consists of twelve lectures, part of which were read before scientific societies, and part of them before popular audiences, and one of them has been before published in this country. The volume is largely illustrated.

There are but few persons who are fortunate enough to be the owners of green-houses, but we presume there are very few who do not take an interest in these elegant and costly appendages to a country mansion. Whoever is in the habit of building chateaux in Spain, as a matter of course, have a long range of green-houses attached to their structures, and all such may obtain a good deal of valuable information on the subject of constructing green-houses from a volume devoted exclusively to that subject, just published by SAXTON & Co., of this City. The author, Mr. ROBERT B. LEUCHARS, is a "Garden Architect" by profession, and mingled up with his practical hints about green-houses is a good deal of valuable information on horticultural topics generally.

Scandal is the title of a very pleasantly written, social novel, by Mrs. J. T. BICKFORD, published by SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN, of Boston.

Nebraska in 1857, is the title of a serviceable little book, by JAMES M. WOOLWORTH, with the imprint of Omaha on the title page. A book printed in Omaha City, in the Territory of Nebraska, causes us to open our eyes to the importance of the facts which it discloses.

Messrs. JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., of Boston, have published a new romantic story by D. P. THOMPSON, author of the *Green Mountain Boys,* and other popular stories of wild American life, entitled *Gant Gurley; or, the Trappers of Umbagog, a tale of Border Life.* There is good writing and great descriptive power in *Gant Gurley*; the border life is Eastern, and the scenes are all purely and strongly American.

The *Border Rover,* by EMERSON BENNETT, published by PETERSON, of Philadelphia, is a wild and romantic story of Western border life, written in the popular style of the magazines, and without any of that seriousness of motive so perceptible in *Gant Gurley.*

If the number of elementary books on the art of oratory which are published in this country, give any indication of the demand for such works, there must be an inordinate desire among the rising generation to excel in the art of speaking in public. To the great number of such books which we have noticed within a few months past, we have to add another: *Sanders' School Speaker, a Comprehensive Course of Instruction in the Principles of Oratory,* by CHARLES W. SANDERS. Published by IVISON & PHINNEY.

We have also received *Reports on Cases argued and Determined in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the First Circuit,* 1854-56. By B. R. CURTIS, the Presiding Judge. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

Life Scenes from Mission Fields. By E. D. MOORE. With an Introduction by Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

Priesthood and Clergy Unknown to Christianity or the Church of Co-Equal Brethren. A Cento. By CAMPAGNATOR. Philadelphia: J. P. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Childhood; its Promise and Training. By W. W. EVERTS. New-York: SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co.

Life Pictures from a Pastor's Note Book. By ROBERT TURNBULL. New-York: SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co.

Hunter's Guide from Niagara to Quebec. Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.

Philosophy of Skepticism and Ultraism. By JAMES B. WALKER. JACKSON & DERBY.

A Commentary on the Gospels of Matthew and Mark. By JOHN J. OWEN, D. D. New-York: LEAVITT & ALLEN.

Illustrated School History of the United States and the Adjacent Parts of America. By G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Waverly Novels. The Antiquary. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Select Orations of Cicero. With an Interlinear Translation on the Hamiltonian System. By WILLIAM UNDERWOOD. Philadelphia: CHAS. DESILVER.

The Works of Horace with English Notes. By Rev. I. A. MACLEANE. Revised and edited by REGINALD H. CHASE, A. M. Cambridge: JOHN BARTLETT.

Bacon's Essays: With Annotations. By RICHARD WHATELEY, D. D. New-York: C. S. FRANCIS & Co.

The Speeches of Henry Clay. Edited by CALVIN COLTON. 2 vols. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co.

Bleak House. By CHARLES DICKENS. Illustrated Philadelphia. T. B. PETERSON. 2 vols.

Jacob Faithful and *Peter Simple.* By Captain MARRYATT. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

Medicated Inhalation in the Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. By H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D. Boston. GEO. C. RAND & AVERY.

English Reports in Law and Equity. Edited by CHAUNCEY SMITH. Volume XXXVI. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

A Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of England, contained in the English Law and Equity Reports. From the 1st volume to the XXXVth, inclusive. By CHAUNCEY SMITH. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

Digest of the Opinions of the Attorneys-General of the United States, with References to Leading Decisions of the Supreme Court. By C. C. ANDREWS. Washington: R. FARNHAM.

FROM BOSTON.

The Constitutional Amendments—The Changes at the Custom-House—Major Barstow's Mission—The Spiritualists—Page's Venus.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 2, 1857.

Three amendments to the Constitution of Massachusetts were adopted yesterday by the people, the first providing that no person shall vote or hold office, who cannot read and write; the second limiting the number of members of the House to 240 and providing for their election by Districts; the third providing for the election of the 40 Senators in single Districts instead of as now by Counties. All three are carried by large majorities. To the second and third there was almost no opposition.

The town system of representation, which has prevailed in Massachusetts for more than two centuries, and is associated with some of the most brilliant achievements of our legislation and oratory, was abrogated without an emotion that savored of the pathetic. We have outgrown it slowly and naturally; but it was rather hard that it did not find a single voice or pen to say kind words of it, when it ceased to exist. Not a single one of the multitude of champions of the "small towns" in the Constitutional Convention of 1853, came forward to stay the stroke or eulogise the victim.

To the first amendment, however, considerable opposition was displayed, and about a third of the whole number of votes was cast against it. The ballots issued by the Democratic State Committee were printed "No" on this first proposition, and "Yes" on the two others. Many Republicans also opposed it, probably deeming it only a vexatious innovation, destined to be productive of no advantage. I am told that Senator WILSON voted against it, in company with other intelligent Republicans whose predelictions are nevertheless in favor of the doctrines of "Americanism."

You know that cannibalism has been introduced at the Custom-House, and the Democrats are devouring one another. The first detachment of the newly-appointed were initiated in their duties yesterday. Most of them are from the country, and very green. I notice in the number the name of a resident of a neighboring town, in which, though a Democrat, he became tax collector, by underbidding everybody else who desired the office. When his books were examined at the end of the year, the letter "f" was found marked against the name of some fifty persons on his list. "What does this 'f' mean?" asked one of the examiners, "and here's another, and another." "Why, don't ye know?" answered the tax collector; "them's the people that I called on, that 'fused to pay. I asked 'em for the money and they 'fused, so I marked 'em "f" for "'fused."

An incident happened at the Custom House on Thursday afternoon, indicative of equal intelligence. Its outlines, I believe, are already in the newspapers, and it deserves circulation. One of these strapping up-country Democrats arrived at the foot of State-street in a cab, on which were piled his three trunks. They were safely landed on the granite steps of the building, the driver was paid, and Jonathan hunted up the Irish porter and told him to take "them trimmins" up to his "room" "What room?" inquired the porter. "Why, you darned fool, by bed chamber, and be quick about it," responded the indignant Inspector. It took some time to convince him that the "Aids of the Revenue" are not fed, lodged and clothed on Uncle Sam's premises. He had come down from his verdant fields to take the office with large expectations.

The axe is falling at the lesser seaports also. Several Democrats have been ousted at Salem, and more extensive changes are likely to take place there. I am told that Major BENJAMIN BARSTOW, the original and thorough Hard-Shell, has gone to Washington with documents which will tell hard against some inmates of the Post-Office and Custom-House. Major BARSTOW is the man who "showed up" Gen. CUSHING's Anti-Slavery record in a pungent speech three or four years ago, and recently addressed a five-column letter to President BUCHANAN, exhorting him to smite the Soft-Shells. Major B. is enterprising and deserves success.

The Spiritualist controversy rages still. What gives it such interest in the community is the fact that the rappings, and writings, and so forth, are no longer confined to disreputable streets on the side of Beacon Hill, but have climbed to the summit, and are bedeviling respectable families. A Long-wharf merchant told me the other day that he felt continually nervous lest the gyrations which his tables kept performing in the evening, should anticipate their time three or four hours, and attack the furniture at dinner. Public opinion, I think, condemns the action of the Theological Faculty of Harvard College in the Willis case more strongly than ever.

PAGE's Venus having been rejected by the unintelligent Committee of the Boston Athenæum, is on public exhibition in a chamber in Tremont-street. I understand that it was offered to the Athenæum for the veriest trifle of a price, by the gentlemen who own it. They were desirous of having such a master-piece permanently placed in Boston, and were willing to make a large pecuniary sacrifice for that purpose. It is said that it is rejected on account of its fancied indecency. The long and short of it is, that it represents a naked woman—stark naked. But so do a dozen other pictures which this sensitive Committee have placed conspicuously in their gallery. There is a little painting, attributed to TITIAN, hanging in one of their rooms in the very middle of a wall, so that the eye cannot escape it, which combines the indecency of two dozen such Venuses; and in the Dowse collection of water-colors, which the Committee seem happy to advertise and exhibit, there are stark-naked, half-naked and a quarter naked, men, women, and boys, by the score. If indecency is the reason for its rejection, the Committee are foolish. They turn half of their statutes "back to," now, and have mutilated part of the rest, which leads me to think that, as is reported, it is the real reason. But if it is rejected on the score of art, the Committee ought to be discharged for gross ignorance and preposterous taste. I confess that I have seen other Venuses which I prefer, but it is a fine painting, wonderfully rich in color.

KANSAS MILLENIUM APPROACHING.—Gen. JAS. LANE, whose advent into Kansas last Summer knocked the starch out of the knees of ATCHISON so completely, has returned to Kansas. His arrival was unexpected by the brave heroes of the Pro Slavery party, and they contented themselves with gassing about getting out a writ for his arrest. No arrest has been made, however, and I incline to the opinion that the Atchisons and Stringfellows will be glad to make a bargain with LANE, that if he will let them alone, they will let him alone.

Gen. LANE visited the city of Atchison on the 1st day of April, and dined with Dr. STRINGFELLOW. Think of that! What next? Dr. STRINGFELLOW is a candidate for the nomination of delegate to Congress from that Territory; and in a speech at Leavenworth, a few days ago, said that he "was in favor of making Kansas a Slave State first, and if he failed in that, he was then in favor of making it a Democratic Free State."

It is reported that the Stringfellows, and ABLE, a partner in their firm, have made an agreement with LANE, about as follows: They are to furnish LANE twenty-five lots in the town of Atchison, with perfect titles, for which LANE agrees to pay them $35,000 in cash, and to settle two or three hundred families at that place by Fall. Whether this be so or not, certain it is that Atchison stock is rising, and LANE and STRINGFELLOW are becoming very friendly to each other.—*Weston, (Mo.,) April 23, correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY, May 11.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I*—Nos. 755,756, 757, 758, 760 to 768, 806, 532. *Part II*—Nos. 288, 527, 714, 744, 752, 538, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 103, 878½, 572, 623, 364½.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 9.

Before Judge Nelson.

The case of Carhart *vs.* Gordon, involving the patent for making melodeons, was given to the Jury about noon yesterday, but as the Jury had not agreed at the adjournment of Court, they were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning. They did so, but as the plaintiff declined to answer when called this morning, the verdict was not rendered, and the trial accordingly results in nothing.

We understand that the Jury agreed about 11 o'clock last night, and that their verdict was for defendants.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Cutting. For defendants, Mr. Keller.

John Graham vs. Meyer and Stucken.—In this case Judge NELSON made this morning his decision upon the demurrer argued a short time since, overruling the demurrer and directing the defendants to answer. No opinion was written.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—May 9.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Clark vs. Masters.—New trial granted on terms. Order to be settled

Central Bank of Brooklyn vs. W. B. Lang.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Cornell vs. Andrews.—Bill of exceptions to be resettled.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 9, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Heavy and drooping. Pearls $7 50; Pots $7 75@$7 87½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day 389 bbls. Pearls, and 292 bbls. Pots—together 681 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current* of this morning says: "The market continues to be poorly supplied with Quercitron Bark, and it is wanted, at an advance. Sales of 90 hhds. No. 1, part at $40 ₩ ton, and part at a higher figure. Tanner's Bark continues scarce. A sale of Spanish Oak at $16 ₩ cord."

Comparative Statement of the Amount of Bark Inspected at the Philadelphia Inspection Warehouse, during the first quarter of

	1856.	1857.
Hhds	169	540
Bags	74	—

COFFEE—Is in pretty good demand, at, however, less buoyant prices: Java, 15¾c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 12¼c. @12¾c.; Maracaibo 12¾c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; Jamaica, 12c. @12¼c., and St. Domingo, 11¾c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is depressed and languid, with limited movements. Middling Uplands, 13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 14c. @14¼c.; other grades, proportionate rates ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in brisk demand at rapidly advancing prices. Sales, 17,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 50@$6 65
Straight State	6 65@ 6 80
Extra State	6 85@ 7 15
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 60@ 6 90
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 70@ 6 95
Fancy Michigan	6 70@ 6 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 95@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 25@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 10@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, Indiana and Michigan	7 70@10 00

Canadian is also improving. Sales have been reported of about 2,000 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$8 85 for superfine to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern continues in good request, at rising rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 3,000 bbls. very low Mixed, to choice Extra, at $7 10@$9 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 60@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 35@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, the reduced stock and high claims of owners impeding operations. Sales 7,000 bushels, including Canadian Club at $1 58; and Southern Red on private terms. Rye, Barley and Oats unchanged. Corn was unsettled during the day, but closed tamely and languidly. Sales: 24,500 bushels at 83c.@87c. for mixed, the latter rate for some delivered within ten days, at the option of the buyer; 85c. for yellow, and 84c.@90c. for white, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Unaltered. 500 bales sold.

HOPS—Quiet, yet steady.

IRON—Very light movements are reported, parties differing about prices.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL runs up the week's business in sole thus:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	42,200	15,000
Sales during the week, sides	49,000	16,000
Stock at the close of the week, sides	91,500	14,000

MOLASSES—Inactive at old figures: Porto Rico, in hhds., at 34c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 34c.@38c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c @32c.; and New-Orleans 75c @77c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has not varied much. Sales—740 bbls., in lots, at $23 25 cash to-day, for Mess; $23 40 @23 50, usual terms, for do., and $19 15@$19 25 for prime, per bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand and are worth 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in request and is held at 11¼c. @12¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is dull and drooping—the transactions since our last reach about 275 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 13¾c.@14¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty brisk at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 350 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $12@$14 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $17@$17 50 for extra Western do., ₩ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $27@$30 ₩ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$24 ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand and is worth 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 22c@26c for common to very good State, and 27c.@29c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 12c @13c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues in moderate request at old rates: $4 25@$5 25 for common to choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are rather heavy and languid, with a large supply available. Sales—580 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 9¾c @11c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected at 31c ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibit no important change. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5d.@5-32d. ₩ bale; Flour, 2s 6d.@2s 7½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, nominally 2d @3d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 6d @1s. ₩ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 10s @12s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Two ships from [illegible] to London, deals, at £4 2s. 6d.; one from Quebec to London, £5; one from Quebec to Bristol, England, £4 10s.; one from Miramichi to Bristol Channel, £3 15; a bark from Miramichi to Cardiff, £4 1s. 6d.; ship *Penn Frank,* 1,000 tons, and ship *Jabez Snow,* about 1,150 tons—the former from this port, the latter from Boston, to ports on the Pacific and back, 12@14 months' voyage—the *P. F.* at $1,350, and the *J. S.* at $1,350 ₩ month; bark *Lucy A. Nichols,* 420 tons, from Girgenti and Palermo to New York, $2 250; a Norwegian bark to Stockholm, tobacco, logwood, cedar, &c., 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; a brig from Baltimore to Aspinwall, coal, $7; one, 170 tons, to Kingston, Ja., and back, $7,400; one, 198 tons, to Gonaives and back, $1,900; one, 160 tons, to Laguayra and Maracaibo and back, $1,800; one to Berbice, staves, $12, and 60c. bbl. and back from Barbadoes, molasses, $3 75; one, 300 tons, to Maracaibo, with the privilege of one other port and back, $1,600; one, 176 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,900; a brig and a schooner to Porto Rico and back, sugar, 40c., molasses, $3; a schooner, 230 tons, to Porto Cabello and back, $1,800; one or two brigs to Port-au-Prince and back; one from Norfolk to Trinidad or Demerara and back, from Barbadoes; and a schooner to Aux Cayes and back, on terms not made public.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

RALLY FOR THE FREEDOM OF OUR CITY.—"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty." The Democracy of the City and County of New-York, and all who are opposed to corrupt proscription and despotic legislation, are requested to assemble in the Park, in Mass Meeting, on TUESDAY, May 12, 1857, at 7½ o'clock, to protest against the reckless and unprincipled attempt of the Black "Republicans" in the State Legislature to destroy our Constitutional and chartered rights, and deprive us of our most cherished privileges.

Citizens of New York, rally! by your united strength and make common cause against the odious enactments of an unscrupulous majority of our State Legislature, who have attempted to appropriate our city property to the irresponsible control of mercenary political adventurers—to tax us without our consent—have prohibited trade under the pretext of moral reform, proscribed a large class of our citizens at the behest of fanaticism, and would subjugate the sources of our commercial prosperity to the base objects of the most corrupt party that ever ruled the State.

This is but the beginning. Where will be the end? Let us resist at the threshhold.

Let us invoke every Constitutional and political means in our power to defend ourselves against these infamous aggressions.

The voice of the people shall be heard on Tuesday next.

Names of the signers of this call will be found on the placards. By the Committee of Arrangements

PHILIP W. ENGS, Chairman.

CONRAD SWACKHAMER, ARTHUR WOODE, } Secretaries.

Eminent speakers have been invited, and will address the meeting.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—Meetings in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 12 and 13, as follows:

1. TUESDAY, 10 A. M.—Speakers: Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Worcester, Mass.; Parker Pillsbury, of Concord, N. H.; Robert Purvis, of Byberry, Pa.; Wendell Phillips, of Boston, Mass. Admittance free. A collection will be taken.

2. TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock.—Speakers: Rev. James R. W. Sloane, Pastor Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, New-York; Rev. W. H. Furness, of Philadelphia; Charles Lenox Remond, of Salem, Mass.; Wendell Phillips. Admittance 10 cents, to defray expenses.

3. WEDNESDAY, 10 A. M.—Speakers: Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of Jersey City; Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; Rev. Andrew T. Foss, of Manchester, N. H.; Aaron M. Powell, of Columbia Co., N. Y. Admittance free.

4. WEDNESDAY, 3½ P. M.—Speakers: Edmund Quincy, of Dedham, Mass.; Miss Frances Ellen Watkins, late of Baltimore; Wm. Wells Brown, of Massachusetts. Admittance free.

Circumstances which cannot be foreseen may necessitate some variation from this programme. It is expected, moreover, that other speakers, who have not authorized us to announce their names, will take part in the discussions.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.—The Anniversary of this Society will take place on TUESDAY MORNING, the 12th inst., in the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Wood's,) in Broome st., near Centre. The exercises will commence at 10½ o'clock. The bell will give notice, and will commence ringing at 10 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, and Rev. R. W. CLARKE, of Brooklyn, and Rev. R. D. HARPER, of Ohio, and others. The public are invited to attend. N B.—The annual sermon, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING by Rev. Dr. FORSYTH of Newburg, in the Church corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av., at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON NORTH River and Sound Steamboats will meet, on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons interested in the removal of the Landings of the said boats are particularly requested to attend.

JAMES E. STEERS, EDWARD McCONNELL, JAMES GRIFFITHS, MORGAN L. HARRIS, HIRAM CORWIN, } Committee of Board of Aldermen.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Fifth Annual Meeting will be held at the Calvary Baptist Church (Rev. DR. GILLETTE'S) 23d-st. (between 5th and 6th avs.) on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, Rev. E. M. HATFIELD, and GEO. H. STUART, Esq., President of the Philadelphia Association. The public (young men especially) are cordially invited to attend.

CEPHAS BRAINARD, M. S. CHAMBERS, MARSH HOYT, } Committee of Arrangements.

THE NATIONAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY—(As demanded by the Bible and the Constitution) a National duty and a National necessity. The American Abolition Society will hold its Anniversary meeting at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., on THURSDAY, May 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. Speakers engaged—Rev. BERIAH GREEN, WILLIAM GOODELL, and FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Society's Rooms, No. 48 Beekman-st.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE for the election of officers, will be held at the rooms of the Institute, Nos. 18 and 20 4th av., on TUESDAY EVENING, 12th, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance of the members is requested. By order, WM. MILES, President.

JAMES MCDONALD, Secretary.

MASONIC.—REMOVAL.—EMPIRE CITY Lodge, No. 206, of F. A. M., will hereafter hold their regular communications in the Antique Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, every Friday evening. A punctual attendance of all the members is requested on FRIDAY next, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge. JOHN D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Committees of this Institute, for the ensuing year, will be held on THURSDAY next, the 16th inst., at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. The polls will open at 3, and close at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—Fourth Anniversary in City Assembly Rooms, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Speakers: Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and others. Admittance 10 cents, to defray expenses. At the close of the public exercises the Society will remain for the choice of officers.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Clergymen and others visiting the City during Anniversary week, are invited to the use of the library and reading rooms of this Association, at No. 32 Waverley-place. R. C. MARSHALL, Rec. Secretary.

LECTURES.

BISHOP SIMPSON WILL DELIVER A Lecture in Greene-st. Church on TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, for the benefit of the M. E. Church of Hudson City, N. J. Subject—*The Influence of the Bible on Languages.* Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Bishop SIMPSON will sail on the following day for Europe, as the delegate of American Methodism to the British and Irish Conferences.

LOST AND FOUND.

SEAL LOST.—LOST, ON SATURDAY EVENing, in Fulton-st., a plain, old-fashioned GOLD SEAL, of dark-red Cornelian, (stone set open,) engraved with crest of demi-lion, and lion on the shield, &c. The seal was in a gray silk purse, containing a few gold dollars, and some small silver. The finder will be welcome to the coin, and $5 dollars reward in addition, by leaving the seal at the office of the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN OR DESTROYED—A tin sign from the front of the house No. 762 Broadway; (was on the said sign)—"Lovet's Wapheno Office removed to No. 85 Bleecker-st., five doors west of Broadway." The above reward will be given to any person who will return the sign and furnish evidence that will convict any person or persons that committed the crime.

H. T. LOVET, No. 85 Bleecker-st.

FOUND—FIRST OF MAY, A POCKET DIARY, containing memoranda, probably of some importance to the loser. The owner can have it upon proving property and paying for this advertisement. Call at No. 105 East 24th-st.

THOSE AWFUL AND TERRIFIC ACCIDENTS,

Daily happening from the careless handling of Camphene and burning fluid can forever be stopped by the use of PRATT'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND FEEDER.

This lamp cannot explode from overturning, while lighted.

This lamp cannot explode by filling it, while lighted.

This lamp cannot explode from overflowing, while lighted.

This lamp cannot explode from any known causes.

This lamp cannot explode when filling, if the fluid take fire.

This lamp cannot explode by the wick (if too small) dropping inside while lighted.

This lamp is the cheapest, best and safest ever offered to the public.

With this lamp and feeder in conjunction, the most explosive compounds may be carelessly used, with no greater danger than sperm or lard oil.

PRICES.

No. 6, planished tin, 40 cents. No. 1, 6 inches high, 50 cents. No. 2, 7¾ inches high, 62½ cents. No. 3, 9 inches high, 75 cents. Extra fine Britannia lamps. No. 20, 8 inches high, $1. No. 21, 10 inches high, $1 25. Air-tight fluid saving cans, one quart, 50 cents. Half-gallon 62½ cents. Orders promptly executed by

J. & C. BERRIAN, No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

Importers, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, cutlery, plated-ware, Japannery, willow and wooden-ware, mats, brushes, &c

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FEW VERY [illegible] Protestant and first-class Catholic servants, [illegible] with references direct from their [illegible] morning cooks, chambermaids, washers and ironers, Scotch chambermaid and waitress, two competent English nurses; also, a large selection of good plain cooks, several very respectable intelligent girls for chambermaids, children's nurses, and general servants. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, which is established under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of experienced servants; thorough good cooks, excellent plain cooks, chambermaids, general house workers; also, several neat, tidy nurses and plain seamstresses. The above will be found a first-class selection of Catholic and Protestant servants, suitable for first-class families in the City or country. Ladies in want of good servants will call at HENDERSON'S old-established Agency, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent servants that can give unexceptionable city references for integrity and capability.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent tidy girls; one as seamstress, makes ladies' under garments and shirts, neatly scolloping, and plain sewing; wages $8; has excellent City references; will go a few miles in the country for the Summer; the other as laundress and chambermaid; does up linen in style, muslins and lace; understands the washing of clothes neatly; wages $8; best City references. Call or address, No. 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and most respectable girl, as housekeeper or assistant to a lady; is fully competent to take the entire charge; is willing to make herself useful; would do light chamberwork and assist in the care of young ladies; understands doing up fine muslins; as to character and capability, the highest testimonials can be given. Can be seen at No. 14 Thompson-st., near Canal.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and well-inclined girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; can bake and make good bread and plain pastry. Also, by a very neat girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse, is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; both are willing and obliging. No objections to any distance in the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced and most respectable Protestant man as waiter. Is a person who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; been accustomed for years to serve in gentlemen's families of distinction. Will be found an acquisition to any family requiring the services of a first-class, trustworthy, indoor servant. Apply at 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable woman of the highest character, as housekeeper, or would take charge of children, and competent to mind an infant from its birth, having acted in the above capacities both in city and country, and is willing and obliging; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, ACTIVE, WILLing girls, situations; one as chambermaid; can do the best of sewing; would assist with any kind of work. The other as nurse and seamstress and assist to wash and iron. Can give the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or nurse by a Protestant woman, who is fully competent for either situation; would prefer a family which has a country residence for the Summer, or to travel.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1857.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two Copies to one Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies for FIVE DOLLARS, and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

TERMS, *invariably cash in advance.*

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters inclosing money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Burdell Murder case was brought to a close on Saturday evening, after being six days on trial. The Jury brought in a verdict, having been but 35 minutes out of the Court-room, of—NOT GUILTY. Mrs. EMMA AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM-BURDELL was discharged from custody. Mr. ECKEL was also discharged on his own recognizance in the sum of $5,000. The trial has done nothing to clear up the mystery of this strange case. Many statements which were supposed, after the Coroner's inquest, to be important facts that might give some clue to the detection of the murderers, have been entirely disproved, and the question remains as unsettled as ever—who killed Dr. HARVEY BURDELL?

We publish this morning details of the news from Mexico, a summary of which has already been telegraphed to us from New Orleans. The day fixed upon by the Ecclesiastical party for their insurrection was Thursday of Holy Week, and the affair would probably have been much more serious had the Government not been forewarned and ready. The Archbishop of the Diocese and several of the priests most prominently connected with the occurrence were arrested, and placed in confinement. A decree banishing them was published by order of the Government, but in consequence of the bad state of the Archbishop's health, and his advanced age, the penalty was limited to imprisonment in his palace until further orders. Great fears were entertained of the long-talked-of raid of fillibusters into Sonora.

Governor KING has issued his Proclamation offering a reward of $2,500 for the detection and conviction of the persons, or any of them, who set fire to the buildings at Seguine's Point on Wednesday night last. He has also addressed a letter to the Commissioners of Police, directing them to use every effort to ferret out and bring to conviction the perpetrators of the act.

Several unsuccessful attempts have been made in Baltimore to get up meetings to express sympathy for and furnish aid to Gen. WALKER and the cause of fillibusterism in Nicaragua. One was called for Saturday evening, at which the attendance was the reporters and a few others.

A bridge on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, over the Musconetcong River, was burnt on Saturday night. There will be but slight interruption to travel, and freight will be forwarded as usual.

The Indian troubles on the Plains are such that travel will be very insecure the coming season, in the opinion of Mr. GOODELL, the celebrated mountaineer, who has arrived in Kansas City.

The Coroner's Jury in the Newburg murder case met again on Saturday afternoon, but having no testimony, adjourned to Saturday next, when it will meet at Mill Hope, near the supposed scene of the murder, and five miles from Newburg.

Gen. SCOTT will be present at the inauguration of the Warren Statue on Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June.

The Anniversary Sermons were preached, last night, at different churches: before the Home Missionary Society by President SPRAGUE, the American and Foreign Christian Union by Dr. FORSYTHE, the New-York Bible Society by Dr. THOMPSON of Buffalo, and before the Female Guardian Society, by Dr GILLETTE. Dr. COBBY preached concerning the relations of Public Amusements with Public Morality at the Fifth Avenue Church; Dr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle, preached in the Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, Congregational Church, and in the evening at the City Assembly Rooms a discourse on the Life and Death of the late Dr. LANSING; Dr. CHEEVER, in his own Church last night, preached in behalf of the Institute at Washington that educates Colored Girls—a collection was taken, at the conclusion of the discourse amounting to $221; Prof. TAYLER LEWIS delivered the Annual Address before the Union Theological Seminary at the Mercer-street Church, also, last evening.

A serious fight between firemen took place in Monroe street about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It originated between engine companies Nos. 41 and 6, but engine companies No. 31 and 17, and hose companies Nos. 6 and 31 took part in it. Many of the participants were seriously bruised. The Seventh Ward Police, after a severe tussell, quelled the disturbance, and arrested five of the rioters, who were taken before Justice BRENNAN and held to bail each in $1,000. The Chief Engineer has ordered Nos. 41 and 6 to "lay up" until an investigation is had.

An unknown woman, poorly clad, was run over and killed by the New Haven freight train, at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, Saturday forenoon. She was attempting to cross the track, when the train suddenly emerged from the tunnel and ran her down. Her head and both feet were severed from her body. An inquest upon the remains was held by Coroner HILLS. Verdict: "Accidental death."

Overhauling the cargo of the alleged slaver *Merchant* was finished on Saturday by the United States Marshal. Nothing new was discovered additional to the articles found on board at the seizure of the vessel. A watch is still kept upon her by the cutter *Washington*, as also upon the supposed slaver *Eben*.

The examination in the case of WM. HENRY QUACK NBUSH, BENJAMIN PURCELL and FRANCIS HAMMOND charged with obtaining a letter fraudulently from the Post Office, was adjourned from Saturday to Thursday next. QUACKENBUSH has given bail, the other two are still confined in Eldridge-street Jail.

The number of deaths in the City last week was 392—60 less than the number of the previous week. There were five deaths from apoplexy, five from congestion of the liver, seven from disease of the heart, eight from inflammation of the bowels, four from diarrhœa, five from small pox, and five from measles.

UNRELIABILITY OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—The ease with which whole communities are set agog by the wildest rumors, is exemplified in the Newburg affair. Had not the girl SARAH BLOOM appeared at the critical juncture, Mr. WILLIAM JENKINS might have figured among noted malefactors and his punishment been condign. As it is, that individual escapes the charge of murder and the possibility of a hanging, but suffers in reputation never to regain, while the public of Newburg, who came very near prosecuting summary sentence upon him, are quite ashamed of their precipitancy. Information reaches us that the set of the current of popular feeling, on the day of the reappearance of SARAH, was so decidedly against JENKINS, that scarcely one person in the village believed him innocent. The character of the girl was not above reproach; JENKINS acknowledged that he left Newburg with her at 9 o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, stated that he had left her at some distance from any house, fourteen miles from the village, at midnight, and was known to have returned home at 3½ o'clock in the morning; on the next day but one, a body was found, the description of which compared with that of SARAH; and JENKINS could give no account of her whereabouts. Here was a clear case of circumstantial evidence. The event shows the danger of too hasty convictions of supposed criminals upon testimony of the character of this,—particularly as the real SARAH BLOOM bears no resemblance in any important respect to the body found in the field.

End of the Murder Trial.

The trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM for the murder of Dr. BURDELL, ended on Saturday evening in the *acquittal* of the accused. No person who has made himself at all familiar with the details of this case, probably expected any other result. Under the circumstances of the deed, it was natural and unavoidable that suspicion should fall upon this woman. The murder was done under her roof, upon a person towards whom her relations were equivocal, with whom she had had difficulties and lawsuits, at a time when she was certainly in the house, and in such a manner as to render almost incredible—and therefore evidence of guilt—her assertion that she heard no noise of any kind, and had no knowledge whatever of the perpetration of the deed. The proceedings before the Coroner were more like a conspiracy than an inquest, and accumulated against the woman thus exposed to suspicion an immense amount of scandal and of public odium. Unlimited scope was given to malignity and to gossip;—everybody who had ever quarreled with her, or heard of anybody else who had, was permitted and encouraged to open the budget of defamation, and to deal out with lavish and remorseless hand the most damning accusations, suspicions and inuendoes against herself and every member of her family. The result of all this was precisely what was intended. Nine-tenths of the whole community set it down as absolutely certain that she was the murderer, and that her whole family, children and all, were partakers in the crime.

A trial before Judge DAVIES, fortunately for justice, is a very different proceeding from an inquest under Coroner CONNERY. Evidence was substituted for gossip, and fact for scandal. The cold, impartial reason of the law took the place of heated passion and coarse ignorance. The trial was very fairly conducted;—no undue attempt was apparent on either side to wrest facts from their proper meaning; the Judge's charge was eminently clear, firm and impartial—and the verdict of the Jury was reached with the least possible delay consistent with proper forms and due deliberation. We believe that verdict to be just; and, so far as the evidence at this trial affords basis for an opinion, we are confident this must be the universal judgment of the public. The scandals of the inquest will undoubtedly leave upon very many minds the impression that facts exist indicative of guilt which could not be brought forward because they do not fall within the legal definition of evidence. Such are Dr. BLAISDELL'S assertions concerning BURDELL'S statements made to him on the day of his death, which undoubtedly went further than anything else at the inquest to fasten upon the public mind the belief of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S guilt. Whether these circumstances would stand the test of legal scrutiny any better than did the others which were submitted to it, must probably forever remain a matter of pure conjecture.

It is certainly remarkable how thoroughly every fact which was believed to form a link in the chain of circumstantial evidence against her, was explained and its force dissipated upon the trial. It seemed impossible that even the faint cry of murder said to have been heard in the street from BURDELL'S room at 11 o'clock, should have been unheard in the front room of the floor above. But it was proved by actual experiment that, when the doors were closed, very *loud* cries of murder were quite inaudible there:—and for some reason or other the District-Attorney abandoned the effort to prove that any cries were heard or made at all. In the next place the finding of two daggers and a loaded pistol in Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S possession was held to show a preparation on her part for the murder and to indicate her as the perpetrator of it. But it turned out that the pistol was given to her long before by BURDELL himself, and that the daggers found could not possibly have done the deed. Next the presence of a flaring, flickering light in an upper, unused attic, seen by Dr. PARMLY, was cited as evidence that a fire had been kindled there to consume the clothing that must have borne evidence of the deed. But this light proves to have been that of a candle left in the hall and shining through the open door of the attic, to light SNODGRASS as he came up to bed. Then the strong smell of burning leather, perceived in the street, which at first was charged to the same theory, was proved to have proceeded from the grate of Dr. SMITH who was consuming the relics of leather, &c., used by him in his experiments. And so of every circumstance indicative of guilt, in the case. The whole chain of evidence has been utterly and hopelessly broken: not a link remains.

The mystery of the murder is deepened by the trial. It seems now altogether probable, if not certain, that the deed was perpetrated by none of the inmates of the house, but by some one from without. Who he was may forever remain unknown. No progress is likely to be made towards his detection until it shall be ascertained *where Dr. Burdell spent that evening*. It is very evident that those who *knew* have some motive for *concealing* their knowledge of the fact. We do not consider it by any means certain that the hour of the murder was as late as 11, or even 10 o'clock. The cries that were heard were too faint and too uncertain to warrant any conclusion upon that point. Two or three witnesses on the inquest testified to having seen a man wearing a shawl enter the house between 10 and 11; but Mr. SMITH swears that *he* entered his house at the next door, similarly dressed at just about that hour; and he may have been the person seen by the witnesses referred to. A druggist's clerk stated on the inquest that he saw Dr. BURDELL standing at the corner of the Bowery and Bond street at about 9 o'clock, as if waiting for some one;—and this is the only clue we have to his whereabouts after he was seen to leave the house at about half-past four in the afternoon. Where had he been, and who had been with him, in the meantime? When this question shall be answered, we may have some clue that will lead to the detection of his assassin.

It is not very likely that the inquiry will be pressed much further by our authorities. No reward has been offered for the discovery;—the stimulus of curiosity has lost its strength; nobody, but the helpless woman under suspicion, has any special motive for finding out;—and it is probable that our Departments of Police and Criminal Law will assume the disgrace of permitting this bloody deed to pass with entire impunity, rather than make any further special effort for its exposure.

The Mormon Rebellion.

Mormon treason against federal authority grows apace, becoming each day more presumptuous, bold and defiant, as will be seen by perusal of our Washington letter upon that subject published this morning. The facts presented afford startling confirmation of former accounts of wrong and outrage. They furnish still additional evidence that just in proportion as the leaders of the Mormon theocracy progress in successful defiance of federal law, they also throw off the moral and social restraints of civilized life, until it would seem that their deluded followers were fast approaching the lowest depths of degradation and wretchedness.

The country awaits with interest and anxiety the development of Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy in view of this strange condition of affairs. For six years BRIGHAM YOUNG has held the commission of Governor—during the last two by sufferance only, for his commission expired by its own limitation at the end of four years. The late President PIERCE promised to test the supremacy of the Federal Government in Utah by the appointment of a Gentile Governor, but succeeded, by a series of disgraceful artifices, in postponing action until the close of his Administration, thus evading the responsibility of meeting the troublesome issue. The fruit of his supineness has ripened into the unmitigated treason which we are now called upon to record. If Mr. BUCHANAN would not lose much of the moral force of his effort to subdue the Mormons, he will not unnecessarily postpone action. The subject is of vastly more importance than the petty struggles of partisans for office, or any pending issues with foreign powers, and should be made secondary to none.

The affairs of Utah have reached a crisis which can no longer be evaded. The federal officers are driven in fear from the Territory, and there is no law for Saint or Gentile save the edicts of YOUNG. Indeed for years past Courts have proved mere idle forms; for, regardless of law or evidence, the juries have recorded their verdicts only as the Mormon High Priest dictated. The Gentile who had incurred his displeasure was sure to lose his case; and the murderer with guilt ever so clearly established, was never convicted unless he had sinned against the Church or its apostles. The communication between federal officers and the Government at Washington is completely frustrated, and every letter sent by them out of the Territory is made to undergo Mormon scrutiny, and suppressed if found to conflict with Mormon interests. Thus it is impossible for Government even to obtain reliable information from that portion of the country, where, held in worse than Egyptian bondage, are thousands of our fellow citizens, disgusted with the scenes that surround them, but utterly powerless to escape,—without means of making their misfortunes known to the more favored of their countrymen, and fearing even to breathe their sorrows to one another lest they should be crushed by still greater oppression, or be turned over to the tender mercies of Mormon Thugs.

It is scarcely possible to present a case more imperatively demanding vigorous and instant action. A new Governor should be sent at once to Great Salt Lake City,—backed by an imposing military force—to tender the Constitution with one hand, while a drawn sword is held in the other. For years we have quarrelled with Great Britain about an Isthmian route to our Pacific possessions, in the fear that she might acquire a position from which, at some future time, to impose conditions upon its passage by us. But, stretching for hundreds of miles across the Western plains, Mormon power already levies tribute upon the over-land route upon our own soil, and is teaching the Gentile traveler that the road is forbidden except on terms prescribed by BRIGHAM YOUNG. As if to aid this arch traitor in his mischievous machinations, the authorities at Washington have permitted the mail contracts to fall into the hands of his followers; and there is good reason to believe that these will be availed of to aid in the establishment of still another chain of Mormon settlements, through whose instrumentality the great plains may be still more effectually held in subjection by the "Saints." Surely it is time for action. While we sleep, Mormon vigilance and fanaticism are augmenting their means of rebellious resistance, and every day's delay but adds to the deprecated evil, and increases the price of blood and treasure at which alone the supremacy of the law can be established in Utah.

THE STATEN-ISLAND INCENDIARIES.—The prompt action of Governor KING, in offering a reward of twenty-five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the lawless rascals who set fire to the new quarantine buildings at Seguine's Point, will doubtless prevent the repetition of such an outrage, even though it should not lead to the detection of the perpetrators of that act. But we have not much doubt that it will lead to the detection of the ruffians, for they must be known to a good many of the people of the Island, and the confederates of men who could be guilty of such lawlessness are not likely to be influenced by any nice sense of honor. We notice that the "acting District-Attorney," Mr. CLARK, Judge CROPSEY, and other prominent Staten Islanders who took part in the Richmond meeting, where such incendiary resolutions were passed and speeches made, are naturally anxious to escape the charge of having incited the people to a violation of the law. But it is too late now. The people took the gentlemen at their word, and, on the first opportunity that presented itself, gave sufficient proof of their earnestness by setting fire to the buildings which were to be used for Quarantine purposes. We learn that Judge CROPSEY has stated to the Commissioners of Police that if anybody came down to the Island to arrest the incendiaries of Seguine's Point, they would be lynched. Such a threat as this will not be likely to prevent the arrest of the culprits, let them be who they may, and the better portion of the inhabitants of Richmond County must see the necessity they are under, in justice to themselves, and to save their own property from destruction, to assist in the arrest of the ruffians whose lawless conduct has compromised the character of their community. If the rebels against authority find that they can set fire to one house with impunity, they will, by and by, be "exercising the powers that God gave them," in applying lucifer matches to some of the fine villas or farm-houses in that picturesque Island, if their owners should happen to be obnoxious to the Staten Island sense of propriety.

Panama and Nicaragua.

It is not certain that the military interference of our Government in the affairs of New-Granada will be attended with beneficial results, either to the traveling public, the merchants of California, or the stockholders of the Panama Railroad. As for the steamship interest, we have already eight or ten large ocean steamers seeking employment, and a continued interruption of travel,—such as would follow the military occupation of New-Granada, by the tearing up of the road, as a defensive measure on her part,—would occasion immense losses to the already overburthened steamship interest. The profits on the California passenger-travel are not adequate, at present, to the support of two lines of steamers, and were it not for the mails and specie, the steamers of the only existing line would be compelled to charge higher rates for freight and passage than at present.

The Panama Railroad, which is barely able to pay a dividend of eight to ten per cent. on its three millions of capital, after satisfying the interest on its five millions of debt, and meeting the monthly repairs and running expenses of the road, would fall immediately into the class of non-paying Railroads, were the patronage of our Government transferred to another line. The specie, or at least one half of it, will follow the mails of the United States, and the majority of travel must go with these two.

The old line by the way of Lake Nicaragua is at present offered for sale by the grantees in this City, for a sum varying between one and a half to two millions of dollars. One million is to be paid to Costa Rica, in the form of a loan for fifty years, and the interest to be paid to the bond-holders by the purchasers of the line. The balance of the price will be necessary to satisfy individual owners and interested parties in New-York, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, who have made large sacrifices in the late war, or who are disposed to lend their names for the support of the negotiators. For the steam navigation on the Atlantic and Pacific, between New-York, New-Orleans and San Francisco, five large ocean steamers will be required, each steamer supported by an available capital of $500,000, to cover the first eight or ten non-paying months and all contingencies. The river steamers, tram-road and other property on the transit, formerly used by the Accessory Transit Company, may be worth in all about $300,000, were it newly placed upon the line. Immense damage has been done by the war, and it is very difficult at present to make a true estimate of the value of what remains. The expenditure or use of from four to five millions may be safely estimated as necessary to the repairing and maintenance of the Nicaragua Transit, which even then will not pay a dividend to stockholders without the mails or specie, with its full share (one-half) of the *present* California travel. The competition between Panama and Nicaragua would involve a large reduction in the rates of fare and freight for both, a procedure which would annihilate all profits, except a moderate dividend on the carriage of the mails and specie. To insure an equal division of the specie and mails, a mail must be sent by our Government, by the way of Nicaragua. With an insurance fund of $1,000,000, and a reduction of the cost of carriage one-half, the specie might be made to follow.

The retirement of Mr. MORGAN from the steamship business, and the sale, or the contract to sell, his steamers to Mr. C. K. GARRISON, for the sum of $400 000, is one of the credited assertions of the day, and justifies the conclusion that a monopoly of unparalleled magnitude is about to be formed by Messrs. VANDERBILT, GARRISON and, perhaps, one other person. The entire mass of the steamship interest on both sides of the continent is thus concentrated in the hands of two or three men—for we make no account, in this connection, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—Mr. VANDERBILT having it always in his power to control them by an opposition, throwing down the rate of faro. This monopoly will own fifteen large steamers, ten of which are suitable for any service, with the ability to build others, that will keep pace with modern improvements, both in tonnage, strength and convenience.

The talent with which GARRISON has extricated himself from the Nicaraguan fillibuster *imbroglio* justifies the assumption that he still continues in the hope of making some use of the Rivas-Walker grant, passed back to him by Mr. MORGAN, after a loss to that gentleman of some $800,000. Although GARRISON has abandoned fillibusterism as a method of financiering, he has by no means abandoned his claim upon the property of the Accessory Transit Company, made over to RANDOLPH and his assigns by President RIVAS under the compulsion of WILLIAM WALKER. In fact, the struggle at present is between *three* powers: *first*, the Accessory Transit Company, under the old grant, forfeited for breach of contract, and incipient fillibuster operations; *second*, the Randolph-Garrison grant, forfeited as prize of war for twelve months of similar operations on a larger scale; and *thirdly*, the united Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, who, regarding both as utterly violated, null and void, used the property as lawful prize of war. Messrs. GARRISON and VANDERBILT having joined in influencing the Lobby at Washington, will use all their power to involve the Government of the United States in a quarrel with the two countries—GARRISON against Nicaragua, and VANDERBILT against Costa Rica. Of this we may rest assured. However futile the claims of the two Companies, they have power enough to prevent any successful negotiations for the reopening of the line for a considerable period of time, and probably will not allow it until such time as it may suit their convenience.

Dr. Blaisdell and His Friends.

Our readers may remember a Mr. C. F. WETMORE of No. 130 Nassau-street, who some time since informed the public that he, as the Attorney of Dr. BLAISDELL, had sued the proprietors of the TIMES for libel, in publishing a communication in which the Doctor was accused of having murdered Dr. BURDELL. We promptly disclaimed having made any such charge and denied having published any article in which such an accusation was implied. But Mr. WETMORE persisted in the determination to prove that Dr. BLAISDELL had been charged with the murder, and in spite of our repeated disclaimers declared his purpose to convince the world of the fact by a suit at law.

We have now another chapter in this rather singular affair. Mr. C. F. WETMORE has published another card,—elicited by the direct and unwarrantable references which were very unfairly made to Dr. BLAISDELL by the counsel who defended Mrs. CUNNINGHAM on her recent trial. This card is as follows:

"The imputations cast by counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, upon Dr. BLAISDELL, make me address the following facts to you, as an act of simple justice:

On the night of the murder of Dr. BURDELL *I was with Dr. Blaisdell from 7 o'clock until 12½ o'clock, in his room, more than one mile from the murder.*

Eight other persons were also in and out of the Doctor's room up to the time I left.

I have been in Court during the trial, as has Dr. BLAISDELL, to state the facts to the Jury under oath, but such testimony being inadmissible, no proof as to the Doctor's whereabouts was offered.

He never left my presence on the night of the murder, from 7 o'clock until 12½, and then to go to bed.

There is positive proof that he did then go to bed in an adjoining room, at that time, and that he was at the breakfast table, the next morning, at the usual hour. C. F. WETMORE, No. 130 Nassau-street.

SATURDAY, May 9, 1857."

In this instance Mr. WETMORE appears in the character of a *witness*:—in the other case he was simply the *Attorney*. We have no doubt he will do ample justice to both.

We have not the slightest desire to encroach on Mr. WETMORE'S convenience in any respect or to press him for information upon this or any other subject any further than he may see fit to volunteer it. But he probably remembers that Dr. BLAISDELL stated at the Coroner's inquest that he had agreed to meet Dr. BURDELL at his room at 9 o'clock on the night of his death,—but that he did not keep this appointment on account of the unwillingness of his friends, that he should go out that night. The public might be glad to know who were the "eight" friends who were with him that night,—and what were the reasons given against the Doctor's fulfilling his engagement. It is certainly deeply to be regretted that he did not do so, as he would unquestionably have frustrated the horrible murder which seems to have been perpetrated at just about that time. No single assassin would have ventured to grapple with two men, especially when one of them was so large and powerful as Dr. BLAISDELL.

We do not mean to cast any reproach upon the Doctor for not acceding to the earnest request of Dr. BURDELL that he would come to his room, even after he had agreed to do so;—for he could not foresee the dreadful incident which was about to render his presence and protection so necessary. But as the promise seems to have been remembered, and the propriety of fulfilling it canvassed by the company present, it might relieve the Doctor from the imputation likely to be made in some quarters, that he had not been sufficiently mindful of his friend's wishes, to have the reasons which decided him *not* to go, given to the public.

THE FINE ART OF MURDER.—The English Opium Eater was not so far wrong as might be supposed in his fantastical essay treating murder as a fine art. It is, certainly, the most engrossing of all arts at the present time, and is more sure of gaining the attention and sympathies of the public. When a murder trial is in progress, all other subjects of public interest are held to be of secondary importance. The public hunger and thirst after every detail connected with a deed of blood, and when there are no actual cases of murder to comment upon and gloat over, they will go to the theatre and sit a whole evening to see *Othello* smother his fair wife, to witness the terror of *Macbeth* as he gazes on his bloody hands after having slain his sleeping guest, or to see *Medea* rush wildly into her tent to destroy her two children. The Burdell murder has furnished the public with a bloody treat for the past three months, and the eager demand for the reports of the late trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM prove that the appetite for such revelations is still unabated. The valetudinarians who seek for amusement in the newspapers still "relish their murders," and, until there is a radical change in human nature, the demand for such exciting reading is likely to continue.

But, the term fine art could never be applied with stricter propriety to a case of murder than in this very murder of Dr. BURDELL, which has been engrossing the attention of the public. There never was a murder committed before, where the perpetrator of it seemed more certain of being detected, and where escape seemed to be so hopeless; yet so adroitly was the deed done, so much art, and that, too, of a decidedly fine character, was bestowed upon the foul deed, that no clue has yet been discovered either as to the time when the deed was done, nor by whom, nor how. It is very evident that the devilish act of the murderer has thus far, directed all suspicions and investigations in the wrong direction, and by the aid of the Coroner assisted the real culprit to escape suspicion.

The trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM has not brought to light a single circumstance calculated to fix the guilt of the murder upon any one. The mystery remains as dark and unfathomable as ever; and the excitement caused by the first developments before the Coroner's Jury will only be increased by the failure to elicit any testimony tending in the slightest degree to point to the real culprit. One thing should be done by all of the murdered man's known acquaintances and friends, and particularly those who gave their testimony before the Coroner, and that is to prove that they did not see the murdered man after he left his house in Bond-street on the night when the deed was consummated.

One of our Deficiencies.

If there is any one faculty in which we Americans value ourselves, it is our inventive genius; and, if our claims to distinction on this score were disputed, we should very naturally turn with confidence to that stately edifice at our national capital, the Patent Office, in which so many evidences of our fertility in inventions are kept for inspection. We could point to the Cotton Gin, the improvements in the Printing Press, the Electric Telegraph, and to innumerable labor-saving machines, many of which are in extensive use in the Old World. We have proved ourselves equal to every emergency in which we have been placed, and we may, without subjecting ourselves to a charge of vanity, boast that, on the whole, we are an improvement on the Old World. But we have our weak point; there is one most essential quality in a new nation which we do not possess; or, if we do possess it, we do not exercise it. We can overcome time and space by our inventions, but we lack the genius to invent new and significant names for the towns we are continually founding and building. We are dependent on the old world for our nomenclature, and subject ourselves to great inconveniences by repeating the same names over and over. In our magnificent new territories, where all is as fresh to our hands as the earth was when ADAM first went forth from the Garden of Eden, without any local legends or associations attached to the spot where we begin our settlements, a most favorable opportunity is presented for the exercise of our inventive faculties in bestowing names. But, the effort required is too great; the pioneers who go into the wilderness to make farms and build new cities have too much serious work upon their hands to be able to afford time to invent names, and they take the first one that comes to hand, probably the name of the town which the founder emigrated from, and bestow that upon the new city; or the proprietor pays himself the compliment of bestowing his own name upon his settlement, and it is accordingly called Brownsville, Tompkinsville, McGrawlersville, as the case may be.

We have received from some friend at the West a map of the "Railroad system of Milwaukee" which exhibits to great advantage the splendid resources of that growing town; but the map exhibits the usual poverty of invention peculiar to the West. Milwaukee itself is a beautiful name, and when it is mentioned no one has any confusion of ideas or doubt as to what the place is and where it is situated. But one of the wards from Milwaukee terminates at Ashland; the only place of that name which Americans ought to know has been endeared to them as the residence of the great statesman who bestowed it upon his homestead. Another road terminates at Savannah, on the Mississippi, and another at Hudson. There are also stopping-places at Berlin, at Ripon, at Genoa, and Dunleith. But, there are more good original names on this map, notwithstanding there are so many foreign ones, than we find on the maps of our new States generally.

In Minnesota, we observe, they have already a Saratoga and a Florence, and the new towns will all have old names as fast as they are founded.

We do not know how this bad system of nomenclature can be rectified, unless it is by laughing it out of countenance, or by exposing its inconveniences and absurdities until our countrymen become sensible of the impropriety of bestowing old names upon new settlements. It is in violation of the scriptural rule of putting new wine into new bottles; and there ought to be enough national pride among us to save us from this eternal repetition of the nomenclature of the Old World. The greatest sinners in this matter were the Pilgrim Fathers, but they sinned on principle. They called their new country New-England, and with entire propriety brought all their names with them, as they did their religion, manners and laws; but to do them strict justice, it must be admitted that where they found a good musical Indian name they preserved it; and all the names they borrowed were strictly English. There are but few villes or burgs in New-England.

GATHERING OF THE EAGLES.—Our public men have all a decided *penchant* for new lands; it is a weakness which the past generation of politicians never, or rarely, indulged in. CLAY, CALHOUN, JACKSON, and the whole race of extinct statesmen whose opportunities for land speculations were very great, never yielded to the temptations which their positions made them subject to. But land operations are now the rule with our public men; we learn from a Washington paper that

General CUSHING, Senator WILSON, Vice-President BRECKENRIDGE, Senator DOUGLASS, GEORGE ASHMUN, and many other celebrities of the political world, will be at St. Paul's during the distribution of the 4,000,000 acres of land granted by Congress for railroad purposes.

As General STRINGFELLOW and General POMEROY have been sleeping together, and speculating amicably in lands in Kansas, the chances are that Senator DOUGLAS and Senator WILSON may find themselves together under the same blanket at St. Paul's during the great land distribution; and the two Massachusetts Generals, CUSHING and WILSON, may find themselves partners in the purchase of a township in Kansas, which may lead to important political reconciliations hereafter.

CHIEF MATSELL.—We learn that Mr. MATSELL, late Chief of Police, has made preparations to move to Northern Illinois, where he owns nearly a township of land, which he purchased some eight years since, and which has risen greatly in value since he made his location. He has already sent out his horses, and will soon follow them. The Illinoisians, or whatever people at the West he may settle among, will be surprised to find "little GEORGY MATSELL," whom they may have read about in the papers, such a burly and formidable-looking personage. The Chief's purchases were made from the bounty lands of Mexican soldiers, and it is said that the rise in prices has made him almost a half-millionaire.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL DISEASE.—The Washington *Union* sharply lectures the manner in which the authorities of that city treat the universal public demand, which comes from all parts of the country, for a thorough investigation of the fearfully fatal malady at the National Hotel. Nothing whatever has been done beyond the appointment of a Committee of the Board of Health to collect facts and report them for future consideration.

☞ New-Orleans papers of the 2d instant contain Galveston dates to the 28th inst. There was almost a famine for breadstuffs in the counties above Bastrop, and $2 62 was demanded for a bushel of corn. A meeting of the citizens of Bastrop was to be held to procure aid for the sufferers.

Quarantine Affairs.

On Thursday last, Egbert Benson, Esq., one of the Quarantine Commissioners, repaired to Albany to inform Gov. King of the particulars of the burning of the buildings at Seguine's Point. The Governor responded as follows.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR KING TO THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 8, 1857.

To Simeon Draper, James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell and J. S. T. Stranahan, Esqs.:

GENTLEMEN: I was this day informed by Messrs. HALE, Egbert Benson, and Obadiah Bowne, the Quarantine Commissioners appointed to remove the Quarantine station, that the buildings, with their contents on the property recently purchased by them for the people of the State, near Seguine's Point, on Staten Island, for the purposes of a temporary Quarantine establishment, were feloniously destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th inst., by a large number of persons; which fact is verified by the affidavit of one of the persons who was sleeping in the mansion house, all of whom were compelled to jump from the windows to save their lives. I have, therefore, in view of so violent and high-handed an act on the part of a body of misguided men, deemed it my duty to issue my Proclamation, offering a reward of $2,500 for the discovery and conviction of the guilty parties, a copy of which Proclamation is herewith inclosed, and I have now to request that you will take the necessary measures, by virtue of the authority conferred upon you by law, to aid in the discovery and conviction of the perpetrators of this violent and dangerous proceeding; and to ask at your hands such protection as you may have it in your power to afford to the Commissioners and their agents, in the prosecution of the work intrusted to them, and also to the buildings which they may deem it necessary to erect on the premises for the preservation and protection of the public health against yellow fever, or any other pestilential disease. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. KING."

PROCLAMATION

By JOHN A. KING, *Governor of the State of New-York.*

It having been made known to me by an official communication addressed to me by Geo. Hall, Egbert Benson and Obadiah Bowne Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station, and verified by the affidavit of Samuel Fitzpatrick, an eye-witness, that on the night of the 6th of May, instant, about the hour of twelve o'clock, the valuable mansion house on the land known as the "Wolfe Farm," at Westfield, in the County of Richmond, lately purchased by the said Commissioners in behalf of the people of the State, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, for the purpose of being temporarily used as a Quarantine Station, together with the furniture therein, and also a farm house and out-buildings upon the same premises, were wilfully burned to the ground by a numerous and unlawful combination of persons assembled for that purpose, whose names and persons are unknown, and the said mansion and farm house being at the time inhabited; now, therefore, considering the extraordinary character of this daring and high-handed offence, comprising not only the wanton destruction of the property of the State, but the capital crime of arson, I do hereby offer a reward of two thousand five hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall give information that shall lead to the detection, apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of said crime, or any of them. And I do hereby also enjoin it upon all civil officers in the County of Richmond and elsewhere, charged with the duty of enforcing the laws, to be vigilant in their endeavors to bring the offenders to justice.

In virtue whereof I have hereunto affixed my name and the privy seal of the State, this 8th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. Signed, JOHN A. KING.

A person who came through New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, represents the excitement there on the quarantine question as very great. Some five hundred persons were congregated there, discussing the late events at Seguine's Point. He judges from what he heard that the incendiaries are heroes in New-Jersey.

A person well acquainted at Keyport states of his own knowledge, that a combination of fifty men exists there, whose determination is to burn any buildings that the State of New-York may erect for hospitals at Prince's Bay.

Judge Cropsey, who was Chairman at the celebrated Richmond meeting, called at the office of the Commissioners, in William street, on Saturday, and in the midst of some highly excited conversation with Mr. Commissioner Bowne, informed that gentleman as a friend that the Commissioners would be likely to suffer personal violence if they ventured on to Staten Island, whereat the Commissioners were not very much frightened.

Mary Atkinson, the colored woman whose statement we published on Saturday, says she lost $24 in money and all her clothes, which were burnt up in Mr. Wolfe's house.

In the memorial of the Quarantine Commissioners addressed to the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, distinct reference was made to the difficulty of selecting within the limits of the State of New-York any other site for a quarantine that would so well accord with the mutual interests of both States, as Sandy Hook. The following is the paragraph referred to:

"That a new site for a quarantine cannot be selected within the limits of the State of New York without involving the necessity of placing the hospitals at a point less favorable to the mutual interests of New-York and New-Jersey than is desirable. But the undersigned are led to believe that by the joint action of both States a satisfactory site for the hospitals, and proper anchorage may be found within their territorial limits."

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—The veteran Wallack a justly esteemed and admirable artist, commences an engagement at this house to-night, producing for the occasion Miss Mitford's historical play of "Rienzi," in which Mr. Wallack plays the hero, supported by the entire strength of the company, to which has been added the important services of Mrs. Buckland. The tragedy has been produced with extreme care, and will doubtless reward the management.

Niblo's Garden.—The Ravels give their unrivaled performances every evening during the present week, appearing to-night in "La Bouquetière" and "The Red Gnome and White Warrior." Previous to the latter, young Herolde will make his last appearance in the extraordinary evolutions on the tight-rope.

Broadway Theatre.—The highly successful melodrama of "The Son of the Night" will be repeated during the present week.

On Wednesday or Thursday the theatre will be illuminated by the aid of electricity in the manner we have before referred to.

Burton's Theatre.—Mr. Edwin Booth continues his engagement at this house, appearing to-night as *Romeo*, with Mrs. E. L. Davenport as *Juliet*. The "Revolt of the Boarders" is the afterpiece.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—A new comedy called "Nature and Art," will be produced here to-night, followed by a new extravaganza called "Variety."

National Theatre.—"Cleopatra, or the Battle of Actium," is the opening spectacle, followed by "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and ending with "Naval Engagements."

Barnum's Museum.—"Neighbor Jackwood," one of the most successful dramas ever produced at this theatre, will be repeated every evening during the present week. In the afternoon, a variety of entertainments, dramatic and otherwise.

Buckley's Serenaders.—"Mississippi Steamers and Mississippi Niggers," is the leading burlesque, followed by "Young America," and minstrelsy.

Musical.

Mr. Aptommas, one of the best of living Harpists, announces a lecture on the "Harp," to be delivered at the Spingler Institute, on Wednesday next, May 13. The subject is an extremely interesting one, and, illustrated by the admirable playing of Mr. Aptommas, cannot fail to be delightful.

Madame de Wilhorst announces two subscription Concerts, the first of which will take place at Niblo's Saloon, on the 16th instant. A large and influential Committee have taken the matter in hand, and the result will be gratifying.

The anniversary exhibition of the pupils of the New-York Institution for the Blind takes place on Wednesday next, at the Academy of Music, beginning at 4 o'clock. The musical exercises under Mr. Lagar, are unusually attractive, comprising choruses from Handel; Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang;" compositions by Mr. Hauptman, and a Russian dirge, "Salva Eternum," by Hugh Pearson.

President Buchanan on Economy.

Washington, Thursday, May 7, 1857.

Sir: In answering your inquiries in relation to the biddings for the Washington aqueduct, I have only to say there ought to be but one rule, and that is, to assign the work to the lowest bidder, provided he be responsible and able to give the necessary security. This is in accordance with the practice of the Government—will secure the greatest economy in the public expenditure—and cannot fail to prove satisfactory to the bidders themselves. Any other rule would produce much dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Department. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

Interesting from Mexico.

THE ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION—ARREST AND PROPOSED BANISHMENT OF THE ARCHBISHOP, ETC.

The Prussian schooner *Etoile d'Oleire*, Captain Hansen, arrived at New Orleans on the 2d inst., from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 23d of April. The dates received by her from the city of Mexico are to the 20th.

The news from the capital is of some interest. The Reactionary Party, for a long time, had determined to make a demonstration, and accordingly fixed upon the Thursday and Friday of Holy Week.

The *Extraordinary*, of the 15th, says:

"The issue was made by the refusal of the Chapter of the Cathedral to admit the Governor and Council of the district, on their presentation, as is customary on feast days, to assist at divine service. On being thus refused admittance, the Governor and Council withdrew, and the Governor immediately took measures to punish this overt act of insubordination on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities against the civil, by arresting the rebellious canons when they should come out from the church. Several were accordingly arrested, and the rest abut themselves up in the choir of the cathedral, where they remained surrounded by a crowd of excited people outside the railing, who soon began to make sundry demonstrations of a seditious meaning. Cries of vengeance against the Government and death to the heretics were raised—a woman was seen taking part in the movement armed with a pistol—one man ascended the pulpit and commenced a furious denunciation of the Government—a soldier of the guard, placed near the door of the cathedral to preserve order, was disarmed and beaten by the mob. Several men, placing themselves in the door of the cathedral, raised the cry of "*Vive la Religion Christiana! Muera al Gobierno*," &c.

The prompt arrival of a guard of armed police, which, with a few blows of their clubbed muskets and the arrest of two or three of their ringleaders dispersed the mob, put a speedy stop to this incipient revolt, which was yet more effectually repressed by the arrival on the spot of the Governor, with a company of cavalry, who closed the doors of the Cathedral and stationed a line of sentinels around the platform. An hour or so afterwards some groups of seditiously-disposed persons in the plaza having renewed the cry of revolt, the disturbance was easily put down by the discharge of a few shots in the air by the police. These trifling incidents were the only results of the meditated attempts to get up a revolutionary movement against the Government.

The Archbishop, the Bishop of the Diocese and six or seven of the more prominent priests were arrested on Monday by order of the Government, and immediately placed in confinement.

It is said that the Archbishop, upon his arrest, surrendered the church and its property to the keeping of the Pope's Nuncio in this city, who immediately solicited a meeting of the diplomatic corps, for the purpose, as rumor has it, of aiding him to retain possession.

A decree banishing the Archbishop and other priests has been published by order of the Supreme Government. After recounting in round and measured sentences, the decree concludes with something of this sort:

"The offence is of so grave a character, as to call for the banishment of the Archbishop from the republic, this being the penalty designed by the laws for such cases, and which, in all times and in various nations has been used with the prelates who set at defiance the supreme authorities; but notwithstanding the force of these reasons, the bad state of the Archbishop's health, his advanced age, and the respect that his private virtues deserve, have induced the President to limit the penalty to imprisonment in his palace till further orders."

The curates of San Juan del Rio and Hochimilco were arrested and thrown in prison for preaching inflammatory and seditious sermons.

Similar demonstrations were made in Tacubaya and Puebla.

Two conductas, from Zacatecas and Mineral de Catorce, left San Luis de Potosi on the 8th ult., for Tampico, with $2,008,200 15. On account of this departure of the conductas, Calvo and Otron, the late chiefs of the San Luis insurrection, were for a little time longer kept in prison in order to insure the safety of the treasure.

The *Union*, a Spanish steamer, will shortly commence making regular trips between Havana and Vera Cruz.

President Comonfort has given his *exequatur* to the Count of Nollent, named by the Emperor of the French as Consul at Vera Cruz. The Count of Nollent was recently Consul of France at Panama, and drew up that famous report of the massacre at that place, on which New-Grenada bases her refusal for indemnity.

The *Diario de Avisos* announces that Antonio Pelago Sebastida, Ex-Bishop of Puebla, has been named a cardinal by the Pope.

The *Tiempo*, of Vera Cruz, comments on the fact, that the reactionary party in the capital publish in their organs the names of those employes of the Government who have not yet taken the oath to support the new Constitution. It says many of these persons were sick or hindered by their official duties from doing so, and expresses the belief that the people can appreciate the motives of the friends of despotic and absolute power.

Mejia, the only leader of note of the San Luis rebellion who escaped, was lately seen at Alhercas with 400 men.

The *Trait d'Union* publishes in its issue of April 16 a decree of Comonfort, which is the French decimal system, as far as applicable to Mexico. The law is comprised in twelve articles, and its execution is intrusted to the Minister of Finance, and a scientific bureau, to be called the General Direction of Weights and Measures.

The Cabinet of Comonfort was taking measures to raise money to carry on the Government. A forced loan, and a duty on tobacco, were spoken of.

The hacienda of Gen. Nicholas Bravo, at Chichihualco, was destroyed by fire on the 12th of March, reducing eighty-one families houseless, and destroying $20,000 worth of property.

The new Constitution has been proclaimed in several States.

Señor Lerdo, formerly Minister of Finance, will, it is said, shortly reënter the Cabinet.

Preparations are being made at Monterey to give General Vidaurri a public reception, on his return from San Luis.

Señor Cabellos, it is said, will shortly go to Paris, as Minister of the Republic.

Indian disturbances in Durango are still the order of the day.

Two English ships of war, the *Acharnée* and the *Falcon*, had arrived at Vera Cruz, and anchored near Sacrificios.

It will be seen by the following extract of a letter from Mazatlan, dated April 2, to the *Extraordinary*, that the inhabitants of that section of the Republic had serious apprehensions of a fillibuster expedition against Sonora:

"Yesterday evening an extraordinary came in from some point, to the Government, and with lightning speed the report circulated through the whole port that 3,000 filibusters had landed, or were about to effect a landing, near Guaymas, and that by admirably concerted action, a large force of 1,000 men were marching triumphantly through Sonora on Hermosillo. So detailed was the information, so minute the description, that the thing certainly looked somewhat like the truth. But, at almost the same time, the schooner *Eclipse* came in from thence, and neither Captain nor passengers had anything positive to say. Finally, letters were received by private hands, and they state that a force, estimated at three hundred, was said to have landed at Tiberon Island, fifteen leagues from Hermosillo. But this likewise lacks confirmation. Mr. Crabb is reported to have crossed into Sonora. Great preparations have been made at Hermosillo and Guaymas to resist the enemy, and peaceable foreigners apprehend serious difficulty. An American officer, from the frontier, had arrived at Guaymas, in search of deserters, accompanied by two American soldiers. The Prefect required his attendance at his office, to which the gentleman replied, that the Prefect, if he wanted to see him, might come to his quarters. He was then brought by force to the prefecture, and ordered to leave town in two hours.

Now, this story looks very strange. We believe there is no extradition treaty between Mexico and the United States; what could, consequently, an armed American dragoon officer legally do on Mexican territory, even if he should meet his deserters? The suspicion that the characters were assumed is not far-fetched. Messrs. Aniza and Bivans are again imprisoned and incommunicado in Hermosillo. Is there really something in the wind? Does Mr. Crabb really mean mischief? or is it all moonshine? We have no means of correctly ascertaining. But if he intends hostile operations, he has most assuredly taken heed of Walker's experiences, and will not strike the blow without an amply sufficient force. If he is an enemy, his determination and boldness make him an awkward customer to deal with. Moreover, in that case, he is far better off in Sonora than Walker in Nicaragua. He will operate in a healthy and fertile country, and, if successful at the start, will never lack recruits from the adjoining Upper California. But we sincerely hope that this expedition may, after all, but prove an armed party in search of mines in the Gadsden Purchase.

Gov. Halley of Connecticut on the Dred Scott Decision.

In his Message to the new Legislature of Connecticut, Gov. Halley says of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case:

"It is not too much to say that if the principles laid down as the opinion of the majority of the court is followed to their legitimate issues, Slavery becomes a national institution. Not only is the Federal Government made subservient to its interests, but all legal power is taken from the several States to resist its encroachments. It is a duty which we owe alike to ourselves and our children to stand firmly by the Constitution and maintain it in its purity. I believe, gentlemen, that we are all of one mind in affirming that Freedom is the law of our land and servitude the exception. Wherever Slavery exists it must be by positive enactment; our national Constitution does not carry it into our territories.

If every successful aspirant for place and power is at liberty to pervert this sacred instrument to the purposes of sections and parties, the time has surely arrived when men seeking the perpetuity of Republican Institutions must determine whether they will stand by this time-honored charter as it was expounded by its intelligent authors, or whether it shall be permitted to become the exponent of every new doctrine, which may be inaugurated for the advancement of individual or sectional interests."

Personal.

The employees of the Eastern Division of the Erie Railroad have presented Mr. A. S. Wheeler, late Superintendent, a massive Silver Pitcher, with Goblets and Salver to match, as a token of respect. Mr. Wheeler was for many years connected with the Erie Company as Civil Engineer and Superintendent, and although he was a strict disciplinarian, it appears that he leaves the road with the good wishes of those over whom his authority was extended.

On the first of February Miss Mary J Stedman, daughter of Mr. D. C. Stedman, of Cato, disappeared from the Female Institute in Auburn. She had once before disappeared, and been rescued. The father of the girl has offered a reward.

A memorial of the life and labors of Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, the pioneer of Deaf-Mute Institutions in this country, is in preparation by Dr. Humphrey, of Pittsfield, Mass.

A Baltimore paper says that Rev. Mr. Folley, Catholic Priest in that city, has, within the last two weeks, returned to different persons $240 that had been stolen from them. The priest was able to make this restitution by means of the confessional.

R. R. Nelson, Esq., whom the President has appointed Associate Justice of Minnesota, is a son of Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, and emigrated there from Cooperstown.

Mr. Willis, the divinity student who was suspended from the Theological School of Harvard College, on complaint of Professor Eustis, designs to have the phenomena which he is said to produce tested by competent gentlemen. This trial will take place as soon as his health is restored. The excitement and anxiety attending the proceedings on his case in Cambridge, brought on an illness.

Rev. Mr. Livingston, recently pastor of the Congregational Society in Mattapoisett, has embarked for England, on a visit to his brother, the distinguished explorer of Africa.

A bounty land warrant for 160 acres has issued from the Pension Office to Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, for his services as a private soldier in Capt. Warfield's Company Maryland militia, war of 1812.

Obituary.

Henry Willard, the well-known portrait painter of Tremont-row, in Boston, came to his death in Maldan, at the junction of the Medford branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, on Wednesday evening, by being run over by the train. His age was 53.

Marine Matters.

A steam yacht, most completely fitted throughout, and intended as a present to the Emperor of Japan, is completed, and will soon be dispatched to her destination from Davenport, Eng.

The clipper ship *Anglesea*, from Melbourne, at Liverpool, brought 52,600 ounces of gold on freight, 1,266 bales of wool, 600 tons of copper ore, and 170 passengers. She left Australia Feb. 2, 1856.

There were in the port of New York, on Friday, 32 steamers, 162 ships, 123 barks, 131 brigs, and 352 schooners. Total, 800.

The steamer *Francis Skiddy* with a new outfit of boilers and other improvements, made her first trip to Troy, leaving the foot of Liberty-street on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock P. M.

The *Isaac Newton* still remains at Verplanck's Point. Temporary repairs will be made there before she is brought to the City.

For Europe.—The steamship *Ericsson* sailed at noon for Liverpool, with 32 passengers and no specie. Among her passengers we notice Richard Stuart, Esq., the news agent of the Associated Press at Liverpool, Mrs. McElrath, wife of Mr. McElrath, of the Tribune, Rev. Mr. Milburn, the Blind Preacher, and Prof. Marshall, of Philadelphia.

The steamship *Atlantic* will succeed the *Ericsson*, and positively sail June 20.

☞ From England we learn by late accounts that the fine screw-propelled two-decker, *Agamemnon*, 91, is the appointed ship to aid the United States frigate *Niagara* in laying down the telegraphic cable between Ireland and Newfoundland. Each will receive on board 1,300 miles of the twisted wire. The construction of the *Agamemnon*, with her engines aft, renders her peculiarly adapted for such a purpose, and she will be rigged forthwith as a fifth-rate.

☞ On the 16th ult., the steam troop-ship *Himalaya* embarked the head-quarters of the 90th Regiment alongside Portsmouth dockyard, amounting to about 900, making, with her ship's company, about 1,100 persons, and sailed for China. The four companies of the Royal Artillery, for China also, are embarked in two sailing transports. The *Princess Royal*, 104, is to be fitted as a receiving-ship for China.

Interesting Decision in a Slave Case.

From the Ohio State Journal, May 5.

The opinion of the Supreme Court was this morning given upon a case which involves a very important principle, of which we can only give a bare outline. A slave, named Poindexter, was owned by a man named Anderson, living in Kentucky, near the Ohio river. Poindexter was trusty and of much value. His master frequently sent him across the river into Ohio to transact business for him, and to do errands. He agreed to give Poindexter his freedom for the sum of four hundred dollars. Poindexter executed a note with sufficient securities for the payment of the money. He went to work in this State and in Kentucky to raise the money by the labor of his hands. When one of the notes became due, payment was refused, and the owner Anderson brought suits in the Ohio Courts to recover of the sureties.

The suit was contested on the ground that Poindexter was already free before the notes were given, by having been brought or sent into Ohio by his master, and therefore there was no consideration given for the notes. This is the chief point in the case, so far as principle is involved. But there are several other points of interest. Our Supreme Court decide that this position is well taken, and that the bringing or sending a slave into this State makes him free. To this point Judge Bartley dissents, the other Judges agree upon it. This, it will be seen, conflicts with the Dred Scott law of the United States Court, as recently expounded by Judge Taney, but it is good law, nevertheless, and will stand as such in the State of Ohio. Her soil is free soil, and slaveholders can neither bring nor send their slaves within our limits and hold them again as property.

Wreck and Loss of Life on Lake Erie.

From the Cleveland Herald.

The bark *Empire*, of 350 tons, was wrecked on Marblehead Point, about four miles from the port of Sandusky. Eleven lives were lost, all on board except Captain Milligan and a seaman. The *Empire* was bound from Toledo to Toonawanda, with a cargo of lumber, shipped by J. W. Russell, and consigned to Alexander Kent. She hailed from Port Dover, C. W., was owned by Henry Waters, of Chatham, and commanded by Alexander Milligan.

The men took to the rigging, where they clung as long as life lasted. Captain Kent lost no time in getting the life-boat into the water, which was manned with a stalwart crew. Just as the boat emerged from the first breakers, one of the oars broke, and Captain K. replaced it with his steering oar, but before they got clear of white water, two other oars gave way, and they were obliged to put back to the shore, which they reached with great difficulty, the boat and men being landed "end over end" on the beach, by an enormous breaker.

Meanwhile the vessel had drifted further down shore, and as soon as fresh ones could be procured, the life-boat was carried over land, and launched from another part of the beach. This time they succeeded in getting a line from the shore to the vessel, which had finally grounded. With great difficulty they got into the boat two only two who were left alive in the rigging, and with them safely reached shore.

The following is a list of the crew, of whom only two were saved, and eleven were lost:

Captain—Alexander Milligan, saved.
First Mate—Thomas Maieb, lost.
Second Mate—Alexander McLaue, lost.
Steward—James Adams, (colored,) lost.
Seamen—John Maloy, John Albert, (colored.) Geo. Peacock, John Skelton, Edward Macahoy, Wm. Irvine, Patrick Flannery, and a young orphan boy, named Thomas ——, of Port Robinson, all lost; and Robert Moore, saved.

Gov. Medary, of Minnesota.

Sam. Medary, late of the Ohio *Statesman*, has assumed the reins of Government in Minnesota, and in his Inaugural Message submits to the Legislature the propriety of acting in the matter of the formation of a State Constitution. Of the recent Indian panic, he says:

"Those rumors had their origin, so far as can be learned, in the shocking outrages recently committed upon the unfortunate settlers at out Spirit Lake, in the State of Iowa. The Indians who perpetrated these atrocities are ourlaws from their own tribes. Their existence is incompatible with the safety of the frontier. In order to insure the speedy and certain punishment of these murderers, as well for the sake of example in future, as for the present protection of our western frontier, it may be advisable to memorialise the President of the United States to send an adequate force of mounted men to scour Minnesota and Missouri Rivers; to appoint an efficient Superintendent of Indian affairs, who will be required to recall the Indians upon their reservations, and to reside as near as possible to the Indian Territory; and to take all such other steps as may be necessary to ascertain and punish the perpetrators of the outrages at Spirit Lake, and protect the defenceless settlers on our western and southern borders.

A Precedent for the Order of the Gold Snuff-Box.

New-York, Thursday, April 23, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: I was much gratified by the perusal of the article which appeared in the Times of this morning, respecting the new award of merit—the Order of the Snuff-Box—instituted by General Jackson. And yet the absurdity—nay, evil—of the proceeding which you so properly contemn is not without its precedent; and quite probably this very precedent may have suggested the idea to the old General.

A whimsical old gentleman—I think a retired British officer of high rank—bequeathed a sum of money to the bravest man in the British Army! Not a regiment, mark you, but an army! His executors, desirous of fulfilling the trust, applied to the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington, and perplexed the great commander not a little. However, the Duke didn't shrink from the unpleasant duty, and, after recalling the various acts of individual courage with which his long career had made him familiar, at length pitched upon General McDonald, (but I am by no means certain of the name, having read of this matter many years ago, when it was published,) who, with his own hands, and at desperate risk, shut the gates of Hougomont, at Waterloo, in the face of the French troops, when, in another instant, they would have forced their way into the garden and carried the place.

On receiving his legacy, the General said that, if for that act he was to be entitled the bravest man in the Army, there was another with whom he must equally divide his honors. A sergeant of his corps, of great personal strength, had assisted him; and that, but for this sergeant, the French had carried Hougomont in that charge. After much search—for many years had elapsed since Waterloo—the sergeant was found, and duly inherited his share of the money.

I repeat that I cannot refer you to record and date; but it was about the year 1840, if my memory serves me, that the officer making the bequest died.

It is but an interesting incident of history—and perhaps the whim of one man beget that of the other.

YOUR READER.

Sensible Southern Sentiments.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Southern Argus* reads some of its cotemporaries a very sensible lecture upon the hullabaloo they are raising over the projected immigration from the Northern States. It thinks they are "quite too sensitive on the subject of Southern institutions," that their excessive alarm is construed into a sign of weakness, and that they are very likely to make themselves "ridiculous in the eyes of all sensible people abroad."

The *Argus* does not apprehend any special danger to Virginian institutions from the projects of the Homestead Company; and for this opinion it gives the following reasons:

"We are inclined to think that Virginia would be a poor field for their operations. They may buy lands at low rates in the western part of the State, but *this difficulty would be to get settlers to occupy them, even where they gave these lands away*. The tide of emigration is setting from Northern States to the West, and will continue to flow in that direction as long as there are prairie lands with timber conveniently near to be occupied. *It costs at least ten dollars per acre* to clear the western lands of Virginia of timber, and put them in as favorable a condition for cultivation as the Western prairies are in their present condition.

In Eastern Virginia, the prospects of the Homestead Company would not be more favorable. Lands which remunerate the cultivator for his labor, could not be procured except at high prices, and consequently would afford no speculation. Worn out lands, and those of light soils but capable of improvement, can be purchased at low rates, but these would not answer the purposes of the Homestead Company. Capital is necessary to begin the cultivation of these lands. They are to be limed and marled, and money is to be laid out for guano and clover seed, and other improves. But the Company's settlers are poor; they have no capital. What would a Paddy, or a German, or even a Yankee do, besides starve, if he was put upon a hundred acres of land, without money, when the land was so poor, that it would not produce over five bushels of corn to the acre, without at first an outlay of from $6 to $10 per acre.

But even supposing all these obstacles to be overcome, *what harm could two or three or even ten thousand Northerners scattered among us do our institutions.* If they were located in the West, they would do no harm, for there are but few slaves in that part of the State. But suppose them scattered through the East; what harm would they be likely to do? Would they excite the slaves to insurrection? We would certainly find them out, and hang two or three of them would put a stop to that. But would they be likely to do this? They would have an interest in the soil and an interest in the prosperity of the State, and this would prevent them from doing any rash act, even if they were Abolitionists. But we must suppose these settlers to have eyes and ears and some little common sense, and a residence of six months would convince them that it is best for all classes that the negro should be held in bondage. There are many Northern people now among us. *Are they less reliable on the Slavery question than our own citizens?* When has one who has settled down and made the State his home been found tampering with the negroes, or in any way acting against the institutions of the South? We would say therefore to Eli Thayer and his company: Send on your settlers. If you send us neither paupers or thieves we will welcome them, and *in six months we will convert them all to our own faith.* We have many such among us already, Pro-Slavery men and slaveholders, and the only fault we have to find with them is, *that they are rather severe masters, but we hope to cure them of even that fault in time.*

Let the cry be Southward ho! we are ready for you."

A Bridge Burned on the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

The following note from the Superintendent of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will prevent a wrong impression as to the extent of the damage occasioned by the accident referred to.

Sunday Evening, May 10, 1857.

The bridge over the Musconetcong at Bloomsbury was destroyed by fire last night, about 11 o'clock.

Arrangements have been made to take passengers around the break by omnibuses, causing a delay of twenty minutes only. Provisions have also been made to receive and forward merchandise freight as usual. No coal will be taken from the Lehigh until the bridge is replaced, which will take two weeks. There will be no interruption to the business from the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, the bridge being above the junction.

Office Central Railroad of New Jersey.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Sup't.

From Turk's Island.

By the arrival of the schooner *Æolus* we have files of the Turk's Island *Royal Standard* to April 25. The paper of the latest date has the following paragraph:

"During the past week we have had a few showers, but the pans are again making. A small quantity has been gathered at this Cay, and, should the present fine weather continue, we shall soon have a general raking. 16,500 bushels have been exported from East Harbor since our last, and the pans there are in excellent condition. Quantity on hand, about 130,000 bushels. Price, 9c.@10c.; export duty, ½c."

Rain had fallen in great abundance at Inagua, causing much damage to the Salt Pond.

The American schooner *Falmouth*, from St. Domingo, was wrecked at Little Inagua. The cargo was saved, and sold at Matthew Town.

Perils on the Plains—Indian Wars.

Tim Goodell, the celebrated mountaineer and guide, has arrived in Kansas City. He spent the Winter on Green River, west of the Rocky Mountains. The Winter was one of the most severe ever known. The Utah Indians on Bitter Creek lost almost their entire stock of horses.

On his way in Mr. Goodell saw a few lodges of Cheyennes. They told him that they had killed more whites than the whites had killed of them, and, if the Government wanted to make peace, they were willing; but, if more fight was wanted, they were ready. He also learned, at Ash Hollow, through a Cheyenne Squaw, the wife of a white man called Sailor Jack, that she had just returned from a visit to the villages—that the Cheyennes were mostly collected on the Republican Fork of the Kansas, and that they were expecting a visit from the United States troops the coming Summer. They did not expect or intend to fight the troops a great deal, but they were going to put the women and children out of the way, and then scatter in small bands from the Platte to the Arkansas, and they say that they can in that way "kill all they want, and get plenty of white women for prisoners." This is their exact language.

Goodell met Long Chin, the Sioux chief who headed the murder of the mail party two years ago, and who was a prisoner for some time at Fort Leavenworth at the trading house of Major Dripps at Ash Hollow, and had a long talk. Long Chin told him that the Cheyennes had sent word to the Sioux that *if they would meet* them at the Forks of the Platte and take their old men, women and children to the lodges of the Sioux, north of the Platte, they would give them sixty or seventy horses and mules, and then the young men of the Sioux were to join them in their excursions against the emigrant trains on the Plains.

But Long Chin said he had been down among the whites, on their big boats, and seen so many men, that he knew it was no use to fight, and that the Sioux would have nothing to do with the matter.

The Cheyennes say that Miss Wilson, who was taken prisoner at the time Babbitt was murdered, has since died.

From all the evidences we have learned there will be serious troubles on the Plains the present summer. This is the decided opinion of Mr. Goodell, who is one of the oldest, most experienced, and cool-headed mountaineers we have among us. He is a man of great intelligence, perfectly reliable, and has had an acquaintance of seventeen years with the Mountains and the Indian tribes who inhabit that region.

How Bribery is done in Canada.

From the Toronto Colonist, 7th.

The investigation of the charges of bribery and self interest in regard to the Great South-Western Railway, was at length fully gone into before the Railway Committee yesterday. The committee-room was densely crowded. Money was to be made by getting possession of the charter itself; and the consequence was, that the moment the stock-books were opened, two parties rushed at the same time to get possession of the entire stock, and each succeeded at different places, to acquire sufficient to control the election of directors. The late Mr. Zimmerman was at the head of one of these parties. Mr. Isaac Buchanan, who acted for the Great Western Railroad—though they subsequently repudiated his authority—was at the head of the other. They both organized boards, and finally put one another into Chancery. In this state of matters, Mr. Rankin made a bold move to sweep the whole previous charters off the statute-book, and to begin with a new and a good act. He said, among other things, that Mr. Buchanan had offered him £50,000 to second his views, but that he had refused it, on account of his having previously gone into Mr. Zimmerman's projects with a view to £25,000.

Hon. Robert J. Walker.—We understand that Gov. Walker, who is now in this city, will leave direct for Kansas on Monday evening next, or the following morning. It is his intention to take the oath of office in this city before starting.

The official and private dispatches which have recently been received in this city from Kansas are of a character not only to remove all apprehensions founded upon the exaggerated reports which appear, from time to time, in the Eastern journals, but to warrant the hope that the people of Kansas are about to consult their own interests by turning a deaf ear to mischievous outside appeals, and by extending a generous support to their new Governor in his endeavors to restore unity and harmony in a Territory still unsettled by the divisions of sectionalism and the agitations of political fanatics.—*Union, Saturday.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EASTMAN & LLOYD, NOS. 40 & 42 BROAD-ST., OFFER FOR SALE

Extra family Hams—2,500 tierces Stagg and Shay's, Phipps, Quigley, and other extra brands

Second quality Hams—1,000 tierces Western, various brands.

Shipping Hams—800 tierces Western, in prime order.

Glazed Hams—300 tierces and 100 hhds., in prime order.

Bacon Sides—150 hhds prime Western clear.

Shoulders—75 hhds prime Western New.

Pork—3,000 barrels, various quotations; 250 hhls. extra clear.

Lard—1,500 hhls. and 5,000 kegs prime Leaf.

Beef—5,000 hhls. mess and extra; 1,500 old do.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The subscribers invite attention to their stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods. A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors,
No. 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, 499 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fans, Games, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

RATS, COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, &c.

New-York, April 12, 1856.—Mr Henry R Costar, No 348 Bowery—Dear Sir: Having a great many Rats around my stable and shop, I thought I would try your Rat Exterminator, and bought one of your boxes, and my man fixed it according to your directions. The next morning he found over 150 dead rats. I have bought other Rat Poison, and found them humbugs, and take pleasure in pronouncing this no humbug, and that it will do more than can say it will in your advertisements. I have also tried it on steamboats, and satisfied them that it is the greatest thing of the age.

Respectfully yours, J. S. UNDERHILL, 435 10th-st.

FOR
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINA-
"COSTAR'S" [TOR.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"

Principal Depot, No. 388 Broadway, New-York, and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere in the United States, Cessdas, West Indies, and South America.
Full particulars by mail

SPRING, 1857.

Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
2,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTOR

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF BAREGE ROBES.
Printed Barege Robes, full patterns..$4 50
Rich satin Striped Flounces..... 5 00
Extra Rich Satin Striped Flounces....16 00
Super Chine Chintz Flounces.....17 00
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL
have removed from No. 299 Broadway to the new marble store,
No. 334 BROADWAY,
Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
No. 334 Broadway.
May 6, 1857.

SILK ROBES.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE.
$30 Robes reduced to $25.
$25 Robes reduced to $20.
$20 Robes reduced to $15.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
In great variety, viz.
Bareges, Madonna Stripes, Poplinetts,
Cashmeres, Mohair, &c., &c.,
At extremely low prices, at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No 473 Broadway.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY
WILL PUBLISH AS FOLLOWS:
On Saturday, April 18,
GAUT GURLEY; OR,
THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.
By the author of "Green Mountain Boys," "Locke Amsden," &c.
One vol 12mo. Price $1.

On Monday, April 20,
HUNTER'S PANORAMIC GUIDE,
FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO QUEBEC.
Splendidly Illustrated with 100 Engravings.
Price $1.

On Monday, May 4,
DR. ALLEN'S AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.
A superb royal 8vo volume of 900 pages.
Price $5.

On Tuesday, May 12,
THE CONGREGATIONAL HYMN BOOK.
The choicest collection of Sacred Lyrics in the English Language.
Price 75 cents and $1.

MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, NO 551 BROADWAY,
Is offering for sale, at retail, the following bargains:
3 cases very fine ENGLISH DE LAINES, 13 cents per yard.
2 cases FRENCH LAWNS, very fine, 12½ cents per yard.
2 cases ORGANDIES, very fine, 15½ cents per yard.
2 cases FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES, $3.
2 cases BLACK BAREGES, very handsome, 25 cents per yard.
1 case CRAPE MARATZ 31 cents per yard.
1 case RICH SILKS, 75 cents, worth $1 12½.
W. JACKSON'S new Mourning store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS.
JUST OPENED,
ANOTHER LOT LATEST STYLES
OF
PARIS MADE GUIPURE LACE MANTLES.
REAL CHANTILLY DITTO.
FRENCH LACE MANTLES, an immense variety.
BRITISH CHANTILLY DITTO
All New Designs, and not to be seen elsewhere.

FRENCH EMBROIDERY AND LACES.
Mme. E. SANTOS, of Paris, has removed to No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., for the opening of her new salesroom. She has just received from her own factory, in France, a large and choice assortment of fine embroideries and Laces, consisting of: Collars and Sleeves, Sands, Handkerchiefs insertings, and generally all kinds of ladies' underclothing. She keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Parisian Lingerie, and takes orders for the manufacture and layettes at very reasonable prices. The attention of the ladies is respectfully invited to the above articles, and particularly to the fact that she employs in her factory most of the hands of the late Mme. Chanconnet.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
J. BECK & CO.
Have reduced the prices of their large and rich stock of Summer goods below cost.
Silks,
Foulards,
Barèges,
Grenadines,
Organdies,
De Laines, etc.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY
OF
PRINTED MUSLINS
AND
BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
THE GREATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
IN
SILK and CLOTH BASQUINES.
Please call and examine.
(Old No. 51) New No. 309 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

SPRING LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Paris Collars, new styles.
Garzaniga Sets, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace.
Infants' Medallion Caps. Real Point Lace do.
Valenciennes Sets. Embroidered Basques
Flouncing Trimming. Embroidered Skirts.
Breakfast Caps. 1,000 Cambric Bands.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

J. BECK & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer to-day a large stock of Silks at greatly reduced prices.
Flounces,
Chenès,
Bayaderes,
Plaids,
Stripes, and
Foulards.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
The Ladies are invited to call and examine an
ENTIRELY NEW SHAPE OF LACE MANTLE,
Just received, and not to be seen elsewhere in the United States.
A MOST DECIDED NOVELTY!
(Old No. 51) New No. 309 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

RICH DRESS SILKS.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st., will offer this morning another lot of those cheap Dress Silks.
100 pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks, 6c.
100 pieces Bayadere Stripe Silks, 6c., 8c. and 10c.
Flounced Silk Robes, $16 to $20—about half price.
Small Figured Black Silks.
Plain Blue and Brown Silks, cheap.

THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
With and without flounces.
A splendid assortment in new and rich styles, will be offered on Monday, the 11th inst., at moderate prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
The best assortment in the City of
SILK MANTLES,
embracing
AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF STYLES,
(Old No. 51) New No. 309 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

STELLA AND BAREGE SHAWLS.
A large and magnificent assortment Now open.
Many of the styles are strictly confined, and are much under price. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st, corner of Mercer.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS,
From No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard st.
To No. 767 Broadway,
Near 9th-st.
Business will commence on Monday, May 4.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
In great variety of styles, and not surpassed in richness and elegance by any in the City. Also,
Lace Points and Lace Mantillas,
in great variety and extensive assortment.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

SHAWLS,
STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS in great variety.
Also NEW STYLE STELLA SHAWLS cheap, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
BLACK LACE POINTS—A Beautiful Variety.
(Old No. 51) New No. 309 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS,
In rich and novel designs,
Constantly on hand, and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st, corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.
Plain Barege Robes, with chintz flounces, $5.
Plain do. do., $6 to $10.
This morning, at LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (Old No. 72) Canal-st.

MANTILLAS,
At reduced prices, MANTILLAS,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317, (old No. 72) Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN DAMASKS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
Towellings, Napkins, Shirtings,
Together with a full assortment of
Draperies, Quilts, Counterpanes, &c.,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

REAL LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.
French thread and Chantilly Mantillas,
And also, the Eugenie Lace Mantillas,
A new article, just received
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!
Just received, 250 Black Centre Stellas,
All inserted borders
From $7 to $25
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING WRAPPERS.
TRAVELING WRAPPERS.
Traveling Wrappers, Traveling Wrappers, in Clothe Linens, Plaids, Mohairs, &c
By BEEKMAN & CO., No 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE STOCK OF SILKS!
Including New Styles
FLOUNCED ROBES and RICH SILKS,
in great variety.
ALSO,
LOW PRICED DRESS SILKS,
From Auction.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCTION OF SPRING SILKS.
Flounced Silk Robes at $18, Worth $35 each.
Rich Chene Silks at $1 40 and $1 50 per yard; Worth $1 75 and $2.
Beautiful Bayadere Silks, 90 cents and $1. Worth $1 25 per yard.
China Silks, best quality, at 62½ cents per yard.
JAMES C'COPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

BROCATELLES, LACE CURTAINS,
DAMASKS,
And Curtain Materials generally.
Also,
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
Loops, Bands, Tassels &c. &c.,
BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
CHANTILLY LACE TALMAS and SCARFS,
With Single and Double Ruffle,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
(Old No. 5.) New No. 309 Canal,
And 63 Lispenard-st.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
Full assortment
AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PINEAPPLE GRENADINES,
An entirely new and unique fabric for Summer dresses, at 38, 50 and 62½ cents per yard.
Pineapple Flounced Robes, at $5 50 per Robe, just received by JAMES CROPSEY, No 481 Broadway.

100 PARIS EMBROIDERED SCARF MANTILLAS,
At $7, well worth $12,
Received by the *Africa*, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

IMMENSE STOCK OF SILKS!
Including New Styles
FLOUNCED ROBES and RICH SILKS,
in great variety.
ALSO,
LOW PRICED DRESS SILKS,
From Auction.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REDUCTION OF SPRING SILKS.
Flounced Silk Robes at $18, Worth $35 each.
Rich Chene Silks at $1 40 and $1 50 per yard; Worth $1 75 and $2.
Beautiful Bayadere Silks, 90 cents and $1. Worth $1 25 per yard.
China Silks, best quality, at 62½ cents per yard.
JAMES C'COPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

BROCATELLES, LACE CURTAINS,
DAMASKS,
And Curtain Materials generally.
Also,
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
Loops, Bands, Tassels &c. &c.,
BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!
CHANTILLY LACE TALMAS and SCARFS,
With Single and Double Ruffle,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
(Old No. 5.) New No. 309 Canal,
And 63 Lispenard-st.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
Full assortment
AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PINEAPPLE GRENADINES,
An entirely new and unique fabric for Summer dresses, at 38, 50 and 62½ cents per yard.
Pineapple Flounced Robes, at $5 50 per Robe, just received by JAMES CROPSEY, No 481 Broadway.

100 PARIS EMBROIDERED SCARF MANTILLAS,
At $7, well worth $12,
Received by the *Africa*, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES, ORGANDIES.
LE BOUTELLIER BROTHERS have a superior assortment of the above goods. Also, a great variety of materials for Traveling Dresses.
No. 60 (new No. 305) Canal-st., and No 47 Howard-st.

ALL TO BE SOLD THIS MONTH.
The large stock of Spring and Summer mantillas—some of them very rich—at half the price of cost.
J. BECK & CO.,
No 355 Broadway.

500 SILK FLOUNCED ROBES,
At $20,
Original price, $30.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Just received in new styles,
at our new store,
No. 703 Broadway, above 4th-st.
MILLER & GRANT.

PARASOLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open their Spring stock of Paracols, which they will offer for sale at low prices. Canal st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE AND ORGANDIE ROBES.
Just received, a large assortment of these robes, some of them entirely new styles; all at greatly reduced prices.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE FOR CASH.—THE stock of dry goods in store of WILLIAMS & SANGER, No. 149 Broadway, will be sold at private sale for cash at much less than cost prices, in order to close the estate. Country merchants and others are invited to call and inspect the same. The stock must be closed immediately. By order of the assignees.

PARIS PARASOLS, PLAIN AND ORNATE,
in great variety, as regards shape, color, material, size, and lightness, and extremely reasonable in price, at
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St Nicholas Hotel.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS—NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.—Grateful to our friends and customers who have cheered us on with their kind patronage for the last twelve and a half years, at our late store No. 90 Bowery, we would beg leave to assure them, aiming for our usual popular trade, our guide in business will still remain; small profits and quick returns. In endeavoring to keep richer goods in Broadway we shall sell them at Bowery prices, and therefore hope that our customers in need of rich and cheap goods in our line will honor us with a call at No. 327 Broadway, between White and Walker sts.
M. H LICHTENSTEIN.

TO THE LADIES.—THIS DAY OPENED, from the Importers, one of the handsomest assortments of Children's Fancy Hats ever received in New-York. Being determined to sell to every one that calls, we have fixed the prices 15 per cent. less than they can be bought for in the City. Trimmed in every style and all patterns. We promise to offer a larger collection for the inspection of the ladies than we have any previous year. Give us a chance to prove the above.
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. BUBBARD & CO. No 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW HATS AND CAPS.—A large assortment of the most fashionable patterns at moderate prices. Call and examine. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

MILLINERY.—FOR SALE—AN OLD AND well-established stand, with a choice stock of millinery and fancy goods. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 206, Middletown, Conn.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW-GOODS HOUSE,
Straw Bonnets, Leghorn and Flats,
Men's, Youths' and Children's Hats,
Shaker Hoods, Straw and Hair Tissues,
French Flowers, Piquets and Buds,
Offered at reduced prices for Cash,
At No. 318 Broadway,
Corner Pearl-st.
HOMER & RETCHUM.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK,
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale,
PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

MASSER'S CELEBRATED FIVE-MINUTE Ice-Freezer, freezes Cream in that time smoother and lighter than any other patent; with it the best Ice Cream can be made for less than twenty-five cents a quart, and with no more trouble than to make a rice pudding. For sale wholesale and retail, at the Manufacturer's prices, by STEPHEN WM. SMITH, at the House-furnishing Warerooms No. 534 Broadway, 3d door above Spring-st., where a fine assortment of general house-furnishing goods is always on hand.

TEA TRAYS—OF THE WINDSOR, GOTHIC, and convex shapes, japanned, in black and various light colors, for sale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle,
No. 534 Broadway, New-York.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER ITCHES, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston, &c

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, May 11,
first appearance of MR. WALLACK.
Production of Miss Mitford's superb historical play of
RIENZI.
New and beautiful scenery by.....Isherwood and Wallace
New and correct costumes by.....Fleury and Bouchetten
Arms, Banners, furniture and appointments by Mr. Timmaney.
The mechanical effects by.....Mr. Landers, &c.
THE GLEES, CHORUSES AND MADRIGES,
composed expressly for the occasion by
ROBERT STOEPEL.
Leader of the Band.....Sig. La Manna
CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Cola di Rienzi, afterwards Tribune of the People, Mr. Wallack.
Stephen Colonna, a great nobleman of Rome..Mr. Dyott
Angelo Colonna, his son.....Mr. Sothern
Orsini, a great nobleman, rival to Colonna.....Mr. Lee
Savelli.....Lords of the Colonna.....Mr. Reynolds
Cavicello.....Faction.....Mr. Owen
Frangipani, a partisan of Ursini, also a nobleman, Mr. Stuart.
Alberti, Captain of the Guard.....Mr Levere
Paolo, a Roman citizen.....Mr. Silveria
Colonello, Rienzi's servant.....Mr. Fisher
Nuncio.....Mr. Oliver
Lady Colonna, Stephen Colonna's wife...Mrs. Buckland
(Her first appearance in three years.)
Claudia, Rienzi's daughter.....Mrs. Hoey
Beria.....
Teresa.....Claudia's attendants.....Miss Hall
Lora.....Miss Pine
Ambassador, nobles, ladies, attendants, citizens, guards, &c.
The materials of the tragedy are taken partly from the splendid narrative of Gibbon, partly from the still more graphical and interesting account of Rienzi's eventful career contained in the second volume of "L'Abbe de Sade's Memoires pour servir a la Vie de Petrarque," and, as far as the female characters are concerned, entirely from invention.
Scene—Rome in the Fourteenth Century.
To conclude with the capital farce of
CHERRY BOUNCE.
In which Mr. G. Holland and Mr. Phillips will perform.
Box Book open three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Door open at 7; to commence at 8o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents.
MORE ATTRACTIONS.
MONDAY MAY 11.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS, MLLE. ROBERT.
Positively last appearance of YOUNG ENGLAND.
Antoine.....as the.....White Warrior
Marzetti.....as the.....Red Gnome.
MME. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL,
YOUNG AMERICA.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Ballet of LA BOUQUETIERE.
The comic pantomime, first time this season,
THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.
Tuesday and every evening during the week,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Second week of the distinguished and
EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL
young American tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will appear as.....Romeo
Mrs. E. L. Davenport as.....Juliet
who has been engaged expressly to sustain Mr. Booth.
MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1857,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo.....Edwin Booth | Juliet..Mrs. E. L. Davenport
Mercutio.....Mr. C. Fisher | Nina.....Mrs. Hughes
Pas de Deux..Mlle Duc? Barre and Mr. Geo. Smith.
REVOLT OF THE BOARDERS.
Characters by Messrs. C. Fisher, M. Smith, Moore, Setchell, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss Polly Marshall, and Mrs. Hughes.
TUESDAY—EDWIN BOOTH as Hamlet.
During Mr Booth's engagement, seats can be secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock
MONDAY EVENING, May 11,
and during the week, will be acted the most successful Drama yet presented to the New-York public, called
THE SON OF THE NIGHT.
Mr. Lorsine.....as the.....Duke of Scylla and Ben Liel
Mme. Fonti.....as.....Ghebel
Mrs Lizzie Weston Davenport.....as.....Myrtha

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Great Success!—Immense Laughter at the New Piece entitled
MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS and MISSISSIPPI NIGGERS.
THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
Also R. Bishop Buckley's Ethiopian Opera troupe, YOUNG AMERICA.
Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert at 8 o'clock; Admission, 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.—Doors open at 7 Curtain rises at 7½.
TWO NEW PIECES.
MONDAY EVENING, May 11,
Will be acted a new Comedy, entitled
NATURE AND ART.
Darnee Downright a Connecticut Lawyer....Mr. Burnett
Miss ***** .....Miss Laura Keene
After which
VARIETY;
OR, THE PICTURE GALLERY.
Spirit of Drama.....Miss Kate Reignolds

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 11, Grand Eastern Spectacle Drama entitled
CLEOPATRA; OR, THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM,
which will be presented on a scale of grandeur seldom witnessed.
To be followed by the celebrated pantomime of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE!
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS!

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECond week of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Neighbor Jackwood, C. W. Clarke; Crumlett, Mr. Hadaway; Dickson, Mr. Bridgman; Hector, Mr. Levick; Charlotte, Miss Mestayer, &c., &c., is beyond dispute one of the most thrillingly effective and profoundly interesting moral dramas ever presented. AFTERNOON, at 3, A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER, and THE GLORIOUS MINORITY. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE last rehearsal of the "Seven Sleepers" (prior to its performance) on FRIDAY EVENING next at the City Assembly Rooms, (Broadway near Grand-st.,) takes place THIS EVENING at Dodworth's. Every member is earnestly requested to be present. N. B.—Persons having tickets for the last performance can exchange them at the room this evening.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST HAS the honor to announce that her two Subscription Benefits will take place on the 16th and 21st instants, at Niblo's Saloon. Price, for the two Concerts, with reserved seats, $5. The subscription list open at BREUSING'S Music Store No. 701 Broadway.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE NEW ORGAN for St. James Church, Syracuse, will be publicly exhibited THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at the factory No. 40 Downing-st. W. H. DAVIS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECOND EDITION FOR MAY.
WITH LATER TIME TABLES.
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE.
300 pages, containing 70 maps of principal Railways, together with a large steel Plate Map. Together with reading matter of interest to the traveler. Each number being entirely new. Price 25 cents.
For sale by all Booksellers, News Agents and boys in the cars.

READY THIS MORNING
LAST SABBATH IN THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE.
A historical discourse by the pastor, JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., with an account of the services on that day, and a fine lithograph view of the interior. 12mo, 51 pages. Muslin, Price 25 cents. This discourse contains a COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, AND OF CONGREGATIONALISM in New-York.
CALKINS & STILES,
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

JUDGE THOMPSON'S NEW ROMANCE,
GAUT GURLEY;
OR, THE TRAPPERS OF LAKE UMBAGOG.
Is now ready, the most brilliant romance of the season. The author of "The Green Mountain Boys," has outdone himself.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers.
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST plain, practical ADVICE on the time and mode of performing all operations upon the soil is contained in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPE.—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. O. Root, Anthony & Co.) No. 295 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND CUSHIONS.—THE SENATOR'S Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salerooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance, in 10th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOURTEEN lots, bounded by Gates and Ralph avs. and Quincy-st., 208 feet from Broadway, IXth Ward, Brooklyn. To be had low and on easy terms, as the owner, who is about leaving for Europe, is desirous of disposing of them immediately. Inquire of JAMES VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD corner property in Williamsburg; will exchange for a farm worth about $4,000, not over two hours distant from New York. Apply to B. SHACKELTON, No. 7 Beekman-st., basement office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BASEMENT AND four-story brown-stone house, in Lexington-av. near 35th-st., finished in a good manner, with all the modern improvements. For terms, inquire on the premises. Possession at any time.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY—FOR SALE, a piece of land, containing about fifty acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, 38 miles from New-York, distant one mile from two depôts. The above property contains some of the most beautiful building sites on the river, the view being unsurpassed. The shore of the river is well wooded, and the place is bordered by a small stream. Will be sold or exchanged for City property, in whole or in part. For further particulars, apply to G. E. CRUGER. No. 25 Pine-st., basement.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—Two valuable lots on 8th-av., in vicinity of Central Park, between 47th and 48th sts., will be sold cheap and terms easy. Apply to R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 7 Bedford-place, (Fulton-av.) Brooklyn. The location is very pleasant and the neighborhood good. It is a well-built and finely-finished house, with all the modern improvements, large court yard, and extra deep yard; and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to R. L. CROOK, No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 8, or JNO. L. LATHROP, No. 26 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE dwelling-house, 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and about 3 acres of high land, choice fruit, &c., large barn and gardener's house, situate on the corner of Broadway and the Crescent, Astoria, L. I. Apply to WM M WHITNEY, No. 68 Pine-st., New-York, or on the premises to J. M. WHITNEY.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT STORE N. E. corner of Broadway and 26th-st. Also, the shawy and well lighted basement store underneath. Both together or separate. Rent very moderate and lease given to a good tenant. Apply next door, No. 1,002 Broadway. Also, a handsome suite of rooms, second floor of house No. 1,004 Broadway. Apply next door, No. 1,003 Broadway.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT, BACK parlor and bedroom on the first floor, with other privileges of the house No. 50 Vandam-st. Rent $12 per month. Inquire at No. 128 Canal-st., old number.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY the second and third story of house No 826 Greenwich-st. Inquire of ALFD. C. HOE, No. 10 Liberty-place, or on the premises.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND,—Two very pleasant cottages, a short distance from Vanderbilt's Landing. One of the above is partly furnished. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

TO LET—OFFICES AT NO 82 BROADWAY, consisting of five rooms, most desirably located. They will be let separately or together. The rooms are all carpeted. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER, 82 Broadway.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 872 BROADWAY, CORNER of 18th-st, suitable for any business requiring display. Apply to J. H. GIPPS, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF BROWN-STONE FRONT house No. 333 4th-av.; is newly painted and provided with gas, bath and water closet. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A BOARDING-HOUSE, AND FURNIture for sale very low. Sold on account of death in the family. Inquire at No. 90 White-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET.—THE SECond floor of No. 532 Broadway, in one room, suitable for a merchant tailor's, millinery or piano-forte store. Also, the second floor of No. 722 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, in one room, 128 feet deep, suitable for most any genteel business. Inquire of JOHN G. WYMAN, No. 530 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewing privileges, with or without steam power. Apply to
BROMLEY & BOVEE, No. 52 Wall-st.

AT NO. 96 FOURTH-AVENUE.—TO PHYsicians or others two large parlors on first floor, unfurnished, or best part of the house will be let furnished to a small family without children. Best reference required. Apply as above one week.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARlor and sleeping-room attached, in a private French family. Suitable for a Doctor or a Dentist. Corner of Houston-st., near Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

SUB-CELLAR WANTED.—WANTED TO hire a good dry sub-cellar. Apply at No. 173 Water-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

GRAZING LANDS FOR SALE.—FOUR HUNdred acres of the finest grazing lands in the State of New-York, situated on Chestnut Ridge, within three miles of the railroad station at Dover Plains, Dutchess County, and within 80 miles of the City of New-York, are now offered for sale upon easy terms, and at a moderate price. The location is unsurpassed for salubrity of climate, facility of access to market, fertility of soil, and excellent water. The entire tract is susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation. About 45 acres of the finest chestnut, oak and hickory timber. The improvements on the premises consist of a spacious two-story frame dwelling, barn, carriage-house, stable, tool-house, work-shop, granary, poultry-house and yard, boiling-house, cider mill, wood mill, wood-house, ice-house, and extensive sheds and stabling for cattle. There is on the premises an abundance of fruit of every description; about 1,000 apple trees, 250 bearing pear trees, with cherry, plum, and the smaller fruits sufficient for family use. Further information can be obtained from D. B. HAIGHT, Esq., Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., or R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st., New-York; or by application to
SAMUEL T. TABER,
Hempstead Branch, Queens Co., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—23 miles from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad, one mile from the depôt near the village of Madison, in Morris County, N. J., consisting of 93 acres, together with stock, &c.; 40 acres in apple and peach orchards; all other kinds of fruit in abundance. The house is beautifully shaded, and out-buildings good; there is also a farm house, stream of water, and a large walnut grove near the

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN.
JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, May 12, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts.:

A large and general assortment of good second-hand furniture of every description. Also, a variety of gas-fixtures, chandeliers, &c.

MIRRORS. MIRRORS. MIRRORS.
AT AUCTION PRICES.

We have on hand a very large and superior stock of Looking Glasses, which for good reasons will be sold very low. Those intending to furnish this Spring, will do well to give us a call. C. K. OGVERT, No. 324 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$9,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
5,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Line) 1st Mortgage Bonds.
10,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds.
8,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage, 8 per cent, Bonds.
3,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s 5 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 New-York State 6 per cent. Canal Stock of 1860.
14 shares Warren Railroad, of New-Jersey.....$100 each
30 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
20 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
50 shares St. Nicolas Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
8 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
35 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
20 shares National Fire Insurance Co.....$37 50 each
40 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each
10 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
100 shares Bank of the Republic.....$100 each
50 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each
30 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each
26 shares Union Ferry Company.....$100 each
100 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company.....$100 each
10 shares New-York Floating Derrick Co.....$100 each
7 shares Union Express Company.....$50 each
90 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Not regular sale on THURSDAY, May 14.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

P. HALL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS household furniture, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, fine suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano, valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 46 West 14th-st., near 6th-av. P. HALL will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best descriptions, and has been in use six months, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano forte, 7 octaves, elegantly inlaid with pearl, with solid pearl keys, one of the most superb instruments ever made, cost $300; elegant suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs, elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry, rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs, rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirrors, mahogany suits of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, stair carpets, gas chandeliers, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND WATER RIGHTS IN THE CITIES OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1857, (adjourned from May 5,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Assignees of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE:

Brooklyn—South 7th and 1st sts.—All the estate, right, title and interest of WILLIAM and RICHARD LAKE, in the lot, with buildings thereon known as Kings County Hotel, on northeast corner of South 7th and 1st sts., XIIIth Ward, immediately in front of Peck slip and Division-av. Ferries.

All the estate of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE, in the following described property:

North 2d and Water sts., XIVth Ward—Valuable dock property and buildings thereon, on northwest corner of North 2d and Water sts., being 150 feet on Water-st., and 276 feet on North 2d-st., with all the water rights appertaining thereto, to the permanent water line of East River.

Water-st., IIId Ward—Valuable dock property, with building thereon, near Fulton Ferry, having a front of 58 feet on Water-st., and 169 feet deep, with pier attached, extending 190 feet, including bulkhead.

New-York—James-st., IVth Ward—Lot, with building thereon, No. 60 James-st. Lot 16.8x1-0.

DAVID PREVOOST,
JOHN L. DOYLE,
Assignees of WM. LAKE & BROTHER.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, on TUESDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 56 Nassau-st., second-band furniture, consisting black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany writing desks, secretary, divans, office chairs, hair and straw mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair rods, mahogany marble-top centre tables, mahogany quartettes, toilet sets, washstands, China and glass ware; also, new furniture, etageres, rosewood suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany centre, side and fancy tables; mahogany sofas, arm chairs, rockers and parlor chairs in hair-cloth; mahogany bookcases, rosewood marble-top etageres, with plate-glass backs; lounges, lounge beds, mahogany marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, elegant Turkish easy chairs in brocatel, French plate looking-glass, oil-paintings, China tea and coffee sets, China and glass, and a variety of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Goods can be packed on the premises at a reasonable charge.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 90 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each lot being 25 feet in width, and (including court-yards 33 feet 5¼ inches deep) 133 feet 5¼ inches in depth. Six of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st., and six on the southerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st.; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing at the corner of Smith-st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; $5 per cent; in 30 days, and the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS,
Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of Mr. Mitchell, No. 751 Broadway: closing sale of the entire stock of elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, oval mirrors, wall glasses, rich gilt pier tables, cornices, fine oil-paintings, by Van Dyck, Teniers, Everdmans, Charles Glen, Dumont, Willeme, Van Pos, Van Schendlar, Ladoines, Talenas, Carpentero, Van Cut, Boucher, and other celebrated artists, &c., &c., &c. The sale will be positive and unreserved, as the whole must be cleared out to make extensive alterations in the premises. Persons in want of mirrors will do well to examine the stock, which is on view any time previous to sale, as it comprises the largest assortment ever offered at auction in this country.

Terms—Under $300, cash, over that sum four months credit for approved indorsed paper.

Catalogues will be ready one day previous to sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. Auctioneers, store No. 81 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., a large collection of superior second-hand furniture, the property of several families which has been removed for convenience of sale, to their store consisting of several rosewood parlor suites, chamber suites rosewood and mahogany bookcases, dressing bureaus, dining tables, crockery and glass ware, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, sofas, sofa-bins, wardrobes, washstands, &c. Also, one superior 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, finished all round, New-York make, cost $300; sold on account of a former purchaser. Also, about 30 velvet and Brussels carpets, three ply, ingrain and stair carpets. Also, French plate pier glasses, a lot of office desks, tables, &c., &c.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BEAUTIFUL FANCY and useful furniture, by BELL & BUSH, will be sold without reserve at 10½ o'clock on MONDAY, 11th inst., by catalogue, now ready at No. 629 Broadway, Chinese Bric-a-brac; numerous beautiful articles of fancy and useful furniture special manufacture of J. H. Doughty, viz: piano stools, fancy stands of all descriptions; fine rosewood, walnut and mahogany tables, various sizes many with marble tops; marble-top work stands, etageres, &c.

WM. PELL, Auctioneer.

MARBLE MANTELS.—PELL & CO. WILL sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock at the warerooms No. 1,002 Broadway, the entire stock of Stationary, white ordinary and colored Italian marble mantels, embracing a large variety of beautifully moulded mantels modern designs, and of richly sculptured, (with figures, fruits, foliage, &c.) Stationary mantels, all executed and finished in the most artistic style.

Terms—4 months over $100, approved indorsed notes.

Mantels now ready for examination by catalogue.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 55 WEST-BROADWAY, BETWEEN THOMAS AND WORTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, May 11, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable property—consisting of a three story and attic house with store on 1st floor. Lot 25 by 50 more or less. House 23 by 40 more or less—half can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, MAY 11, AT the Excelsior Salesrooms, No. 334 Broadway, corner Anthony-st., a rich, rare and extensive assortment of goods, viz.: Furniture in every variety, pianos, mirrors and oil-paintings in gilt frames, steel engravings, jewelry and silver ware, a choice lot of cigars, a small steam engine, and a splendid silvered soda fountain, &c., &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—Large and attractive sale, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 381 Pearl-st., of all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, glass ware, China lustre, Britannia ware, &c. Also, the stock of a dealer declining business. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—HORSE TO PAY FREIGHT AND KEEP.—TUESDAY, 12 o'clock, No 57 Desy-st., corner Greenwich-st, large roan horse, 7 to 9 years old, believed to be kind, sold for account of whom it may concern to pay freight and keep. Also, a great variety of other merchandise.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale of elegant rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and library furniture, velvet carpets, oil paintings, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, bronze clocks, large and costly China vases and decorations, piano-forte and works of art &c., &c. D. S. HOUGH will sell, as above, TO MORROW, (Tuesday,) May 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, all the rich goods contained in the five story brown-stone residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace.

The basement is richly furnished throughout with solid oak extension table 14 feet, carved oak, buffet and dining, and arm chairs to match; also, solid oak suite, tops in green rep together with a very large assortment of rich decorated French China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware, solid silver tea and breakfast sets, casters, cake baskets, pitchers, goblets, spoons, forks, &c.

In the parlors are fine English tapestry carpets, solid rosewood etageres, side, centre and pier tables, bronze gas fixtures, Dresden China vases and ornaments, bronze and other clocks, easy and reception chairs, fauteuils, fine oil-paintings, valuable engravings, two elegantly-carved solid rosewood suites in crimson and maroon, satin and green and gold do., pier and mantel glasses, rich and heavily-embroidered lace window curtains, gold band and other shades, ladies' escritoire, secretary bookcase, in carved rosewood, fine toned carved rosewood case, seven octave piano, a superb instrument.

In the hall are English oil-cloth, velvet stair carpet and silver-plated rods, rosewood hall stand, with marble rest.

In the chambers are an elegant assortment of richly-carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bookcases wardrobes, sofas, couches easy and rocking chairs, parlor chairs lace and muslin curtains, engravings, fine curled hair mattresses and good bedding, together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. All these goods are in fine order, to be sold without any reserve. Catalogues now ready, and to be had at the house only. Sale commences in the basement at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, and in the parlors at 11 o'clock A. M., and no postponement on any account.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, OF SPLENDID rosewood and mahogany furniture; an elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl inlaid, stool and cover; three new rosewood etageres with mirror fronts and backs; do. cor. do.; fine suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence No. 116 West 18th-st., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture, in the order, in parlor and dining-room, carved bedroom furniture, comprising in part as stated above, of handsome rosewood gothic bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, patent rosewood secretary; do. bureau; spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase; do library; solid oak extension table; do sideboard to match; do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses, fine feathers, chairs, couches, oval and other mirrors, tête-à-têtes, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with stationary marble tops; silver ware; China tea sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles, with a large quantity of furniture, too numerous to mention.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

S. BOGART WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 283 7th-av, sheriff's sale, household furniture, sofas, tables, chairs, Brussels carpets, looking glasses, piano-forte, &c.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com'rs of the Land Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 8d-av.,
Corner of 21st st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

A RICHLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, full 7-octave, made by Heins Brothers, for sale, beautifully ornamented and fitted with rich pearl work, serpentined and sloped all round; double carved moulding; full iron plate, in gold and bronze; grand over strung bass, with richly carved legs, roses and fruit, in relief; is without spot or blemish, and in tone is rich, brilliant and powerful, and can be fully tested; made to order for the present owner, and is fully and responsibly warranted by the makers; only two months old; cost $550; price $375; piano stool and case to pack it for shipping, if desired, will be given. Apply at No. 678 6th av., near 39th-st., from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M., for three days. Will be made an object by the owner to a cash customer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PIANOS CONTINUED this week at reduced prices, to close the estate of Pethick & Co. Six 6¾-octave new round cornare, at $175; 5 8¾ octave do., at $190; splendid carved pianos do., at $275; second-hand pianos, $75 to $125. By order of the Assignee. Apply at No. 152 12th st., between 5th and 6th ave.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated melodeons for sale or to rent, with privilege of having rent applied as part purchase money, by their agent, A. M. KANOUSE, No 88 Walker-st., who is just in receipt of a fine assortment, including the sub-bass or organ melodeon, for churches. Liberal terms to the trade.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PRIZE PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE'S improved grand diagonal, circular and over-strung base-scale pianos. Offer a large assortment at great bargains, at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 348 Broecker-st. Also, several superior second-hand pianos, cheap.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand, and square Pianos; with Harris Brothers' Pianos at great bargains; second hand Pianos, at $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150. Pianos to let. Melodeons very low. T. S. BERRY,
Marie's Building, 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—N. THURSTON & SONS have removed their warerooms to No. 554 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. where they offer to purchasers of Pianos and Melodeons a large assortment at low prices and upon reasonable terms. A large assortment of Piano-fortes to let.

A VERY SWEET-TONED SIX-OCTAVE piano-forte, handsome case, and in perfect order; has been in use a few years, but is none the worse for wear. Price $125. Warranted one year. Can be seen at No. 379 6th-av, near 23d-st. Piano tuned and repaired.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—Only Warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. A large variety of these truly superb instruments for sale on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent.

SPLENDID GRAND PIANO-FORTE.—SUperior tone, made by one of the best makers, cost $815 and warranted, will be sold for $395; been used a few months, the owner leaving the City. No. 141 9th-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES HAS removed from his old stand in Broadway, to Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE BEST BARGAIN ever offered, for cash. New 7-octave Pianos of superior tone and strength. Call and see, at 178 Wooster-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:

CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phippe' and other celebrated brands.

MIDDLES—1,000 brs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.

PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.

HAMS 500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.

GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. Also do. Western Sour, canvased for shipping.

SHOULDERS—100 bbls. Prime Western, Smoked.

LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 400 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.

BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.

Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
400 barrels Railroad Repacked.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Forgery! forgery! Beware
Of rogues who counterfeits prepare:
For LYONS' Powder and his Pills,
That bugs in chambers, rats in mills,
Indubitably slay.
By scoundrels, envious of his fame,
Have counterfeited been, to name
LYON CANNOT BE ANSWERABLE FOR the consequences of using the poisonous nostrums got up in imitation of his harmless MAGNETIC POWDERS for destroying insects, and his MAGNETIC PILLS for exterminating rats and mice. Look at the signature, E. LYON, Depot No 424 Broadway.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECKLER'S, No. 27 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Smyrna, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE NO. 56 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject, in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 30, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 90 cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 90 cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 23 Pine-st. on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.—NEW-YORK, April 22 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may come before them. By order,

J. R. BULKLEY, President.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 44 Exchange-place—NEW-YORK, May 2, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Farm Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 11th inst. will be paid on and after that date by M. K. JESSUP & CO., Agents, on presentation of the proper coupons at this office.

S. & J. DURAND.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver sts., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late Isaac,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST INST., on the Albany City Bonds, issued on account of the Albany and Northern Railroad Company, will now be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., on presentation of the proper coupons.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK R. WESTBROOK, 18 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a dividend of 10 per cent. out of the profits of the Company, was declared payable on and after the 8th instant.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—A quarterly dividend of two per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office on and after the 15th instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 12th instant inclusive. By order.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the BOWERY BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed from this date to the 8th, inclusive. Per order of the Board

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1857.

ARTISANS' BANK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Artisans' Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 23d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. It is favorably situated in the heart of the village, and can be advantageously and extensively improved. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of in connection with the property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at No. 210 Water-st., New-York, or on the premises.

F. P. FLAGLER.

$10,000—PARTNER WANTED.—TO ENgage in a pleasant, safe, paying business, established seven years. $30,000 can be made this year. None but a person who can devote time to business need apply. References exchanged. Address BUSINESS, Times Office, New-York.

COAL YARD TO LEASE.—IN A VERY DEsirable location, with a good transient business. The fixtures will be sold at a reasonable price. Address Box No. 1,250 Post-Office, with real name and address.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS CONTINUE THE business of Commission Merchants at their old place, No. 73 Nassau-st., under the firm of MORRIS L. SAMUEL & CO.

MORRIS L. SAMUEL,
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1857. E. MORTIMER DUNN.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
For purifying the blood. This is a purely vegetable extract, and although speedy in its operation, contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to injure the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure ringing of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plenty full, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of this discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS.—Dose.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SOYE & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & KISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; E. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR—None are genuine unless the engravings of the seals of the Patent Office of England, the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence No. 167 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning until 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the great remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought a panacea for, to the

New-York City.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF ...ths in the City and County of New-York, from ...day of May to the 9th day of May, ... Men, 85; women, 63; boys, 146; girls, 98—... 392. Adults, 148; children, 244; males, 261; ...ales, 161; colored persons, 6.

DISEASES.

..... 2	Debility, Infant. 7	Infam. of Veins. 1	
...mmaria and ...ght's Dis. 1	Delirium Tremens..... 1	Intemperance.... 3	
...ation of the ... 1	Diarrhœa..... 4	Kidneys, Disease of..... 1	
...Kidneys... 5	Dropsy..... 5	Killed or murdered..... 2	
...ture..... 1	Dropsy in the chest..... 2	Lock-jaw..... 1	
...ney..... 7	Dropsy in head..19	Lues Venerea... 3	
...ding from ...ngs..... 4	Dropsy in ovaries..... 1	Marasmus, infantile..... 21	
...rditis..... 7	Drowned..... 3	Measles..... 5	
...d or Scal'd 4	Dysentery..... 2	Mortification of the leg..... 1	
...ures..... 5	Enlargement of the Liver..... 1	Old Age..... 2	
...ncies..... 1	...plepsy..... 3	Palsy..... 1	
...alities..... 5	Erysipelas, Erysipelas..... 1	Parturition, Difficult..... 1	
...ases Infan'm 1		...by landslide..... 1	
...ases Morbus. 1	...ver..... 2	Premature birth 4	
...ver..... 1	...ver, puerperal 4	Rheumatism.... 3	
...ease of the ...ain..... 1	...ver, scarlet..84	Rupture of the spleen..... 1	
...ease of the ...lungs..... 5	Fever, typhoid.. 2	Scrotula..... 3	
...Consumption....41	Fever, bilious.. 1	Small-pox..... 6	
...Chrush'ns, adult 2	Fungus bleeding 1	Soft'ning of the brain..... 1	
...Convulsions, in ...fants..... 22	Heart, disease of. 8	Spine disease of 1	
...Convulsions, puerperal..... 1	Hooping cough.. 6	Stillborn..... 17	
...Croup..... 15	Inflam. of Brain.. 5	Suicide..... 2	
...Cancer..... 1	Inflam. of Chest. 1	Teething..... 4	
...Dysentery..... 1	Inflam. Heart.. 2	Unknown to the Jury..... 1	
...Dropsy, puerperal..... 1	Inflam of Liver. 2		
...Croup..... 15	Inflam. of lungs.95		
...Cancer..... 1	Inflam of stom. 4		
...Debility, adult.. 1	Inflam. of tonsils 1		

Total..... 393

* Decrease this week 61.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c..... 6	Stillborn, and Premature Birth..... 38		
Brain and Nerves..... 73	Stomach, Bowels, &c other Digestive Organs..... 57		
Genito-urinary Organs.. 10	Uncertain Seat, and General Fevers..... 84		
Heart, and Blood Vessels. 14	Unknown to the Jury..... 1		
Lungs, Throat &c..... 111	Urinary Organs..... 11		
Old Age..... 2			
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers..... 48			

Total..... 392

Of which 19 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year...129	15 to 20 years... 10	50 to 60 years... 21	
1 to 2 years.... 43	20 to 25 years... 10	60 to 70 years... 8	
2 to 5 years.... 55	25 to 30 years... 21	70 to 80 years... 6	
5 to 10 years... 18	30 to 40 years... 35	80 to 90 years... 3	
10 to 15 years... 6	40 to 50 years... 30	Unknown..... 4	

Total..... 392

NATIVITIES.

England..... 7	Ireland..... 58	Switzerland... 1	
France..... 1	Poland..... 1	United States..269	
Germany..... 37	Prussia..... 1	Wales..... 1	
Holland..... 2	Scotland..... 8	West Indies..... 1	

Total..... 392

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island..... 4	Prefect'y Hosp., Blackwell's Island..... 3		
Bellevue Hospital..... 8	Randall's Island Nursery		
City Hospital..... 2	Hospital..... 1		
City Prisons..... 1	St. Vincent's Hospital.... 2		
Colored Hem. Hospital.. 3	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital..... 8		
Home of the Friendless.. 1	Workhouse, Blackwell's Island..... 1		
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island..... 2			

Total..... 35

WARDS.

I.....16	IX.....16	XVII.....85	
II..... 4	X.....6	XVIII.....26	
III..... 9	XI.....22	XIX.....2-	
IV..... 12	XII.....2	XX.....31	
V.....14	XIII.....23	XXI.....2-	
VI..... 9	XIV.....18	XXII.....12	
VII.....5	XV..... 5		
VIII.....15	XVI..... 14	Total.....39	

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to May 8, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on May 1.....	170	72	242
Admitted to May 8.....	30	18	48
Discharged, cured or relieved..	24	14	38
Died.....	2	—	2
Remaining at date.....	174	76	250

Males, 208; Females, 42.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—A desperate firemen's fight took place about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in Monroe-street, where several Companies had assembled in answer to an alarm for the Sixth District, caused by the burning of a chimney. The fight originated between Engine Companies Nos 41 and 6, who hold towards each other an old grudge, but members of Engine Companies Nos. 17 and 32 and Hose Companies Nos. 6 and 31 soon took sides, and the fight became desperate. Police Capt LEITE and Lieut. BLAIR and a posse of Seventh Ward Policemen were soon on the ground, and after some serious fighting with the rioters, quelled the disturbance. A great many persons were more or less injured, and some of the policemen were roughly handled. The Engineers used every exertion to put a stop to the fight. JAMES HAREN, WILLIAM HAIN, JOHN DAVISON, ROBERT BURNS and JOSEPH SWEET, were arrested by the Police and brought before Justice BERRIAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, who held them to answer in the sum of $1,000 each. The Chief has ordered Companies Nos. 41 and 6 to lay up until an investigation is made by the Fire Commissioners.

FIGHTS ON STATEN ISLAND FERRY-BOATS.—The Staten Island ferry boats are usually very much overcrowded on the return trips Sunday evenings, and rowdies seize the opportunity to create disturbances and riot. Last evening a case in point occurred. Several half-drunken rowdies were on board the *Hunchback* at her 7 o'clock trip, and wantonly assaulted some of the passengers in the most brutal manner. Knives were drawn, and if it had not been for the assistance of the Captain, two gentlemen (the objects of the attack) would in all probability have been dangerously injured. After sundry free fights had taken place, during which many hard knocks were given and received, three of the rowdies were so well punished by the passengers that they were scarcely able to lift themselves from the deck. Surely the authorities ought to look to these Staten Island boats, where such disgraceful outrages so often occur, and allow persons to enjoy peace and common security during the passage to and from Staten Island on Sunday evening.

HAD NOT HEARD OF IT.—J. MCLEOD MURPHY, the Engineer at the Navy Yard, who was reported by telegraph from Washington to have been dismissed by the Secretary of the Navy, for his assault on DANIEL E. SICKLES, had not heard of his dismissal at a late hour on Saturday, although he had received letters from Mr. TOUCEY by the last mail from Washington.

Dr. W. B. ROBERTS desires us to have the report of his evidence corrected in its statement that he said he was "a married man." He is *not* married, and did not say that he was.

ACCIDENT.—A horrible accident occurred at the dyeing and printing establishment, Factoryville, last Wednesday, to Mr. GEORGE FERRY, who was caught by one of the shafts of the machinery, and dreadfully injured. Before the machinery could be stopped, he was carried around with the revolutions of the shaft. It is supposed, nearly one hundred times. One of his arms was broken in two places, below and above the elbow, his head was lacerated his legs mangled, and one of his thighs broken. His body was literally wound round the shaft. When extricated blood was flowing from the wounds in his head, and also from his mouth, and he seemed to be dead. Dr. WILLIAM G. EADIE, of Port Richmond, was called immediately, and rendered all possible aid. Mr. FERRY was still living yesterday.—*Staten Island Chronicle, May 9.*

TO WHOM DO THEY BELONG?—A male child, about two years old, was found sleeping on a rock in Eighty-seventh-street, near Bloomingdale road, on Saturday afternoon, by a citizen, who took it to the Twenty-second Ward Police Station, whence it was yesterday morning sent to the Almshouse, no one claiming it.

A child about two weeks old was left at 8 o'clock Saturday night on the cellar door of house No. 45 Second-avenue. About 11 o'clock the same night another child was left in the area of No. 150 East Thirty seventh-street. Both were sent to the Almshouse in Leonard-street.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—HENRY B. MAY, the Second Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Patrol District, died at 10½ o'clock Saturday morning, after a severe illness of several weeks. He leaves a wife and several small children.

BODY FOUND.—The body of GEORGE CLARK, a lamplighting man who has been missing since the 9th of March, was found on Saturday, in the East River, at the foot of Twenty-third-street.

UPSET—NARROW ESCAPE.—A sail-boat, containing six young men, nearly all of whom were under the influence of liquor, upset about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the East River, opposite Randall's Island. They were all rescued by boats from this Island, from the opposite shore.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An unknown woman, very poorly clad, was run over by a train of cars at the corner of Thirty second street and Fourth-avenue, about 11 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Her head and both feet were severed completely from the body. At the time of the accident she was waiting for the Harlem train (drawn always by horses) to pass. When it had passed she stepped upon the track, when the New-Haven freight train came through the tunnel and knocked her down. Coroner HILLS held an inquest upon the body. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An Englishman named ALFRED HARRY, attempted to drown himself about 9 o'clock Thursday evening, by leaping in to the river at Pier No. 15. Officer BAGGY rescued him, and conveyed him to the First Ward Station-house. He said he was a scrivener by trade, and that he wanted to die because he was out of employment and had no money.

FIRES.

IN WASHINGTON-STREET.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of JOHN J. SEARS, No 319 Washington street, corner of Jay; about $1,200 damage was done. The stock is insured for $1,200 in the Citizen Insurance Company.

IN WILLIAM STREET.

A fire broke out at 5¾ o'clock on Friday afternoon in the office of S. R. BOWLES railroad purchasing agent, on the second floor of No. 118 William street. It originated in a closet under a work bench, and was discovered in a short time after the office was closed. The damage done is estimated at $500.

IN AMITY STREET—INCENDIARISM.

About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, Policemen BLIVEN and TUCKER observed smoke issuing from the house of HENRY B. MELVILLE, No. 118 Amity-street, and, in searching the premises, found a lot of rags saturated with oil on fire. By this timely discovery, a conflagration was prevented. This is the second time that these premises have been fired within a few weeks.

ALARMS.

There were several slight fires and false alarms yesterday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF A THIEF—SPEEDY JUSTICE.

James Smith, *alias* "Scotchy," a burly and notorious thief, was arrested on Friday evening by Officer Masterson for picking the pocket of John Shay, who had just arrived from Connecticut, of a wallet containing $6 81. The offence was committed in front of Tammany Hall, near the pop-gun stand, about which a crowd had assembled. They detected "Scotchy" in the act, and grabbed him, but the burly thief tore himself from Shay's grasp and ran towards Spruce-street. Officer Masterson, who happened to be near by, gave chase to the felon, and tripping him up, put him on the pavement. Thus nabbed, so unexpectedly, "Scotchy" gave in, and walked with the officer to the office of the Chief of Police. While on the way he offered to raise Masterson $100 if he would "make it all right." He was on Saturday morning brought before Justice OSBORNE, at the Court of Special Sessions, who sent him to the Penitentiary for six months. Thus, in less than 12 hours after the theft, "Scotchy" was in the "Black Maria" on his way to the Island.

BEATING A POLICEMAN.

Officer MOUNT, of the Reserve Corps, while on duty at Wallack's Theatre, Saturday evening, observed (or believed he observed) a man named JAMES MCCARTY, attempting to pick a gentleman's pocket, whereupon he arrested him. MCCARTY resisted desperately, and was aided by some of his friends in his efforts to escape. The officer was very roughly handled, but he did not relax his hold of his prisoner, whom he took to the Eighth Ward Station-House. MCCARTY, who gave his age as 26 years, and his occupation that of a sailor, was taken to the Jeffers in Market Police Court, who held to bail in the sum of $1 000.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Archibald SHELVEY, aged 21 years, was arrested on Sunday evening by Officer MARTIN, of the Twelfth Ward Police, for assaulting JOHN WELLS and stabbing him with a knife during a drunken fight. He was committed for trial.

ROBBING HIS NEIGHBOR'S GARDEN.—A man named BRANDT was sent to the Island on Saturday by Police Justice BROWNLOW, for stealing vegetables from the garden of J. C. BECKMAN, at the foot of Fifteenth-street, East River. He was caught committing the theft, just before daylight, by a person set to watch for him, as he was supposed to have stolen from the place before.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A clerk named Charles RILEY, aged 26 years, was committed to the Tombs yesterday, on a charge of taking out of the Post Office a letter belonging to another person, and keeping the money which it contained. Mrs. STOCKWEATHER, of No. 38 Beach-street, was the complainant.

COURT CALENDAR.—MONDAY, May 11.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 501, 501, 52, 112, 117, 122, 129, 131, 133, 136 141, 142, 145, 146, 157, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 659.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 594, 356, 394, 549, 242, 255, 41, 557, 636 636, 640, 644, 645, 647, 653, 655, 672, 661, 668, 677, 678 686, 689, 690, 682, 406, 430, 620, 84, 435, 539, 474, 485, 66, 144.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MAY 9.

Before Hon. Judge Russell

The District-Attorney moved the judgment of the Court on JAMES BOWEN, convicted of grand larceny. Counsel for prisoner asked a stay of proceedings to give him time to prepare a bill of exceptions. The application was granted.

JOHN KELLY, 18 years of age, charged with petit larceny, was ordered to the City Prison for 90 days.

CHARLES and THOMAS WETERS, found guilty of assault and battery, were sentenced to pay a fine of $100 each, and to stand committed till paid.

In the case of FOSTER BROWNLOW, convicted of grand larceny, judgment was suspended.

Adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

HOW DOES IODINE CURE RHEUMATISM?—By energizing the blood and the tissues; by invigorating in like manner the bones and the nerves; by supplying every organ with the force which it loses in its daily exhaustion; by supplying the waste that otherwise tends first to weaken and then to destroy the animal functions. Iodine, on this account, is so celebrated as a consumption. It is thus that makes it so famous, in its triumph over poison and all the other poisonous preparations given for rheumatism. It is this that makes it invaluable in cases of palsy and scrofula; that enables it to act like a charm in complaints of the heart and liver. It is wonderfully energetic and radical in its effects, and expels every morbid element, in its progress, from all parts of the body, winning the complete confidence of all who rely upon it. It must be given, however, unmixed with anything but water. Its only suitable shape is in ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE, or PURE IODINE WATER. Sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue and No 862 Broadway; C. H. RIKER, No. 192, and BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART.

HALLOTYPES, HALLOTYPES, HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS.
DAGUERREOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES

The undersigned challenges the PHOTOGRAPHIC world to produce pictures in the above styles, equal to those made at his establishment.

J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Among the complaints that imperil the lives of children, Vermiculer disease is one of the most frequent; hence, a preparation like this, fatal to worms, and at once pleasant and inocuous, is indispensable in families. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA operates through the blood upon all external diseases. Its cures are final. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla 81, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

A VERY GREAT CURIOSITY.—The *Sunday Times* of yesterday observes: "Nothing can be more curious or interesting than the charming collection of portable and family cases, as well as infinite variety of interesting pictures brought over by Mr. CRESWELL, the agent of the London Stereoscopic Company, and for sale by him at such low prices, at HALL'S music store, Broadway and Park place. They are the very things to delight the family circle and gratify a delicate taste. Nobody should miss a sight of them.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Carlton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great spectacle drama of "Cleopatra, or the Battle of Actium," commences its second week at this beautiful place of amusement to night, and the excitement to see it is on the increase. We are also to have on the same evening the comic pantomime of "Pongo, or the Intelligent Ape," and the beautiful comedy of "Naval Engagements."

[Advertisement.]

PIERSE & LUBIN'S Frangipannni and all its Compounds; made only at the Laboratory of Flowers, London. INGER & Co., No. 399 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, are now prepared to furnish and affix to buildings their Improved Lightning Rods. Having had great experience they have been entirely successful in protecting buildings from lightning, and their rods are neatly and substantially applied.

[Advertisement.]

WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF A REVOLUTION.—R. T. WILDE, late of Nos. 20 and 22 John-street, has opened the most extensive and varied stock of millinery and millinery goods on this side of the Atlantic, at his new and noble warerooms, opposite the City Hall, No. 261 Broadway, and his prices are so low as to be a perfect marvel in that fashionable thoroughfare.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Strangers and citizens will find a visit to the Physiological Cabinet of FOWLER AND WELLS No. 308 Broadway, both "pleasant and profitable" Rooms always open and free. Professor FOWLER gives Charts and full written descriptions of character when desired.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. B. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pub. *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N.Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N.Y.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N.Y.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Cazenean, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Staff Olive Tar Co., No 16 State street, (East side of Battery,) New York, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

A CURIOUS CASE.—A few months ago two persons arrived in Brooklyn from Connecticut, and were united in marriage by Rev. E. M. JOHNSON, and immediately returned to Connecticut. The bride, it turns out, was the highly-educated daughter of a very wealthy gentlemen, and the groom a hard-working ship carpenter, who had courted and won his partner without the knowledge of her parents. Fearing the displeasure of the old folks the marriage was kept a perfect secret, the husband only occasionally visiting his wife. The parents, jealous even of these occasional visits, finally ordered the lover not to visit the house again, which request he complied with, but occasionally met her at the house of a friend who was in the secret. After the lapse of a few months a change was observed in the appearance of the daughter, and when questioned she frankly acknowledged that she had been on intimate terms with the ship carpenter. A consultation was had, which resulted in the father seeking out the ship carpenter and insisting upon his marrying the daughter, to prevent the family from being disgraced. This request was flatly refused. The father then promised to give the young couple $10,000. The young man refused, but as a compromise agreed to take the daughter if $12,000 were deposited in the Bank to her credit. This was accepted; the marriage certificate was then immediately produced, and all parties went off happy.

☞ A correspondent of the New-York TIMES is in great distress about the health of Brooklyn, having heard that it is intended to bring the conduit to the Water Works Reservoir through Evergreens Cemetery. We are not able at this moment to speak positively on the subject, but we have reason to believe that the conduit is not intended to cross the Cemetery. Even if it does, the water cannot be polluted in a conduit lined with cement. It will derive quite as much benefit from the influences emanating from consecrated ground, as it can suffer harm by its proximity to dead bodies.—*Brooklyn Times.*

MORE VIOLENCE.—A man named PATRICK QUIN, while intoxicated Friday night last, was beaten severely by a butcher named JOSEPH CLARK on Grand-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, that his life is despaired of. CLARK has fled.

AGNES HEFFERMAN, residing on First-street, near North Seventh-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, was attacked Friday last by a man named CLANCY, residing in the same house, who, taking her by the hair of the head, beat her back over a bannister, injuring the spine seriously.

A COLORED MINISTER ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.—Rev EDWARD CROSBY (colored) was arrested on Saturday by Officer Assistant-Captain MCLANE, of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, upon a warrant issued by Justice BLACHLEY, upon the affidavit of HENRY FRENZ, that he swore falsely, a few days ago, when examined as a witness in a civil suit before Justice VOORHIS, whereof FRENZ was defendant. Mr. CROSBY will be duly examined on the charge preferred against him by Justice BLACHLEY.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Columbia-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, by the Third District Police. Coroner REDDING was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL DISPENSARY.—During the month of April 237 patients were treated at this institution, and 971 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Diseases—Surgical, 46; chest and lungs, 52; abdomen, 69; nervous, 14; skin and vaccination, 37; eye and ear, 9; diseases of females, 11. Males, 142; females, 95.

COMMISSIONERS.—Judge BIRDSEYE, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Friday last, appointed as Commissioners under the new act to adjust the old claims against Williamsburg, TUNIS G. BERGEN, DANIEL B. HASBROUCK, and THOMAS COTTRELL.

The *Daily Times*, the new Daily in New-Orleans, is a handsome sheet, the size of the *Delta*. It is published by an Association.

The oyster trade of Baltimore the past season, was 1,750 000 bushels, of the value of $375,000.

The Albany *Morning Express* has been revived, under the Editorship of J. C. CUYLER.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE.—On Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., the barn on the Thomas Estate on Bergen Hill, near Jersey City, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $300.

THE COURTS.—The Hudson County Courts were not engaged during last week upon any cases of interest to the public. It is probable that the Grand Jury will come into Court with the result of their investigations as early as Tuesday of this week.

SUNDAY TRAVEL.—Yesterday, for the first time this season, there was an immense travel across the Hoboken ferries to the Elysian fields and other places of resort in Hoboken and vicinity.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 9.

$2,000 Virginia 6s..... 91¾	119 Harlem RR..... 15¾		
5,000 Missouri State 6s. 83½	100 do..... 15¾		
6 000 Cal. State 7s, '70. 49	00 do..... 15½		
6,000 Cal. State 7s, '75. 49	100 Reading RR.....b10 81¾		
5,000 N. Y. Cent. R 6s 86¾	00 do..... 80¾		
2 000 Ill. Cent R'd Bs 99¾	100 do.....s60 80½		
3,000 do..... 99¾	100 do.....s60 5 80¾		
3,000 L E. & W. 1st m. b 58	350 do.....s10 80¾		
96 Corn Ex. Bank....107	700 do.....s15 80¾		
10 C. L. & T. Company. 98¾	400 do.....s60 80¾		
100 Nic. Transit Co.s60 5	500 do.....b60 81½		
5 Del & H Canal Co.126	550 do.....s8 80¾		
18 Penn. Coal Co..... 93½	400 do.....b60 81		
10 do..... 88	300 do.....s60 80¾		
50 Cnm. Coal Co..... 17¾	00 do.....s60 80¾		
200 do.....b60 18	100 Mich. Cen. R.R.b60 95½		
100 Gal. & Chic. R..b30 99	30 do..... 95¾		
55 do..... 99	910 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R. 64¾		
50 do.....b60 99¾	500 do.....b60 65¼		
50 do.....b60 99¾	100 do.....b3 64¾		
25 Nor. & Wor. R. R. 20¾	100 do.....b10 65		
870 N. Y. Cen. R. R...c 86½	100 do..... 65¼		
20 do..... 86¾	50 do.....b30 65¼		
100 do.....b60 87	125 do..... 65¼		
200 do.....b60 86¾	100 do.....b30 64¾		
100 do.....b30 86¾	12 Panama R. R..... 94¾		
100 do.....b5 86¾	200 do.....c 94		
200 do.....c 86¾	200 do.....b60 94½		
34 do..... 86¾	750 Ill. Cen R. R...b7 85		
643 Erie Railroad..... 42¾	2-3 do.....b3 135		
100 do.....b60 42¾	400 do.....s60 134		
270 do..... 42¾	100 do.....b60 135¾		
100 do.....b3 42¾	200 Clev. & Pitts R. R. 49¾		
100 do.....s60 42	1150 do.....c 48		
100 do.....b3 42	200 do.....b30 48¾		
100 do.....b60 42¾	100 do.....b30 48¾		
400 do.....c 41¾	1400 Cleve. & Tol. R... 69		
60 do.....b3 41¾	400 do.....b3 69½		
200 Milw. & Miss. R. R. 68	300 do..... 69¼		
100 do.....b60 68¾	200 do.....b30 69¾		

MONDAY, May 11—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows a total import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $5,265,597, of which a million and a half in value is of Sugars and Molasses. The entries the week ending 10th May, last year, amounted to $3,861, 316. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, were $1,-693,860, against $1,402,480 the corresponding week last year. The direct Export of Specie was $400,500 to Europe, and $271,068 to the West Indies, (in Spanish coin,) making, together, $671, 568, against $10,700 direct, the same week last year. There was, also, sent to Boston for shipment by the Cunard steamer sailing from that port on Wednesday last, $515,000, against $958,000 shipped in the same way last year. The Specie balances in the Government Sub-Treasury, in this City, on Saturday afternoon, stood $14,829,454 against $14,408,112 at the close of the previous week last year. The interior Specie exchanges were largely in favor of the City. About $60,000 in silver was received from New-Orleans and Havana, and $50,000 in silver from the Mint at Philadelphia. The various Specie movements of the week, as far as ascertained, would appear to be nearly a million of dollars against the Bank reserve, which stood on the last exhibit $12,009,911. The probability, however, is that the average of the week, to be made up officially this afternoon, will not show much less than $11,500,000, as more of the Spanish coin shipped to the West Indies was not brought into the previous average. The Money Market of the week has not felt the export of Specie to any marked extent. The heavy mercantile payments of the 4th May (last Monday) were met with almost universal punctuality at Bank, though, in some quarters these payments were succeeded by pretty full new applications for discount. The Brokers have been comfortably supplied with money at call, at 7 ₰ cent., throughout the week. Foreign Bills have ruled scarcely steady at the rates of the previous week, a very liberal offering having been caused, first, by drafts against direct shipments of gold, secondly, by drafts against the shipments of gold from San Francisco to England, (which are chiefly covered from this City,) and, lastly, by the coming forward of some free remittances in Sterling from New-Orleans, where an adverse turn in the Money Market has brought down the terms for this description of bills, and hasted the export movement of some considerable parcels of Cotton previously held upon speculation. The rates here for the packets on Wednesday and Saturday last were irregular, 109⅛@109⅛; Francs, 5.18¾@ 5.17½.

According to the official Custom-House record of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the calendar month of April, and our summary, by months, from the beginning of the current fiscal year, 1st July, 1856, to the 1st inst., which we published a few days since, the Import of Foreign Merchandise at this port for the ten months (exclusive of Foreign Coin and Bullion) amounted to.....$187 106 000
Add week in May..... 5,405 517

Total to date.....$192,511,697
Against same time last year..... 164 981,316

Increase to date.....$27,330,281

By the same tablce the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign re-exported) amounted to.....$69,106,000
Add week in May..... 1,693,860

Total to date.....$70,799,860
Against some time last year..... 66,383,480

Increase to date.....$4 416 380

By the same tables the Export of Specie to to the 1st inst., was made.....$33,115,000
Add week in May..... 671,563

Total to date.....$33,786,563
Against same time last year..... 15,671,700

Increase to date.....$18,114,863
Increase as above in Produce..... 4,416,380

Increase all Exports.....$22 531,243

The Stock Market through the forenoon was irregular in prices, and the fluctuations frequent and contradictory, manifesting, if any distinct feature, a pretty determined contest against every appearance of reaction or buoyancy in the market from its recent long depression. The preponderating influence at the Board of Brokers, and in the immediate Street circle, not of the Board, but following closely its movements, is, as it has been, for months past, strongly against rise, notwithstanding which, the general dealings of the week have shown more strength on the other side. The actual transfers of most of the Railroad Stocks have been against the Street, thus daily lessening the supply, and the tone of the market since Thursday manifestly stronger. The deliveries of Cleveland and Toledo, and Illinois Central, by the speculators against these, as well as other securities, were not accomplished at the close of the week without borrowing the Stocks free of interest, or paying the top price for cash. The following are the most notable fluctuations through the week, scarcely one of which, so far as a downward turn was given, appeared to rest upon the condition of the Money market, which is remarkably steady, or to turn upon the financial news from abroad, and least of all, upon the actual supply of cash Stock at the command of the Board and Street speculators:

New-York Central.....	87⅛@86@86¾@86¾
New-York and Erie.....	42⅞@42⅝@42⅝@41⅞
Cleveland and Toledo.....	69¾@68¾@70@69¾
Michigan Southern.....	66@66¼@65¾@54
Illinois Central.....	135@ 82@134½@135¾
Reading.....	81½@79¾@81¾@80¾
Galena and Chicago.....	101¾@99¾@99@99
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50¾@41@48¼@48
Erie Convertibles.....	76@75@78@77

Delaware and Hudson shares advanced to 125, and Pennsylvania Coal to 93½. Michigan Central ruled steady at 95@95½, although attempts were made to depress it by seller, 60 days. Chicago and Rock Island was also strong, 98½ to 99. Against these, two Roads the speculators against the market are wholly unable to make much headway, owing to the gradual withdrawal of the Stock from the Street, though without any effort at *cornering*.

The prominent financial event of the week has been the able report and funding programme of the new Board of Directors of the Southern Michigan Road, which have been received with very decided favor. The subscription to the guaranteed stock opened on the 7th inst., and the result thus far has been:

To Thursday, P. M., first day.....	$719 000
Friday.....	1,047,000
Saturday.....	1,078,100

On Saturday, the first out-of-town subscriptions appeared from the city of Albany. Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, and Messrs. RUFUS H. KING JOEL, RATHBURNE and JOHN KNOWER added about $120,000 to the list. Among the largest New-York City subscribers are HEMAN J. REDFIELD, OLYPHANT & SONS, JOHN D. WOLFE, ROBERT L. STUART, WILLIAM B. WELLES, (late of Utica) JOHN A. C. GRAY, HENRY KEEP, AQUILLA G. STOUT, JOSEPH KETCHUM and others. The books will remain open until 20th inst., although it is probable the $3,000,000 will be taken before the close of the present week. A reserve will be made, in the final distribution, for the Foreign stockholders in the common capital, until the 20th June.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for the month of April, 1857, are.....$45,981
Corresponding month 1856.....35,522

Increase.....$10,459

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity	1856. Value	1857. Quantity	1857. Value
Cotton, bales.....	7 913	$815 029	4,253	$367,847
Flour, bbls.....	20 539	146,915	17,434	107 740
Corn Meal, bbls..	895	3 200	1 387	4,518
Wheat, bushels..	16,948	29,855	14,456	17,249
Corn, bushels...	138,057	89,991	20,583	16,641
Rye, bushels....			504	367
Pork, bbls & tcs..	1 640	28,467	1,381	28 559
Beef, bbls & tcs

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1761 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

The True Reasons of the Rejection—Our Relations with Great Britain.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 10, 1857.

The Government received no dispatches by the *Europa*, from Mr. DALLAS, in regard to the rejection of the Senate amendments to the Dallas and Clarendon Treaty. They expected none. But they are fully informed as to the objections to the amendments, by Lord NAPIER himself, to say nothing of the article, believed to be official, in the London *Morning Post*.

Lord NAPIER has stated the grounds of objection, not only to the Secretary of State, but to others, and in terms of the most conciliatory nature. The Senate so altered the article of the Treaty in regard to the Bay Islands, as to require the *absolute and unconditional cession of the Islands to Honduras*, instead of the *qualified* cession, which was proposed. Herein res s the whole objection.

It is now surprising to every one that the Treaty made between Great Britain and Honduras, in August, 1856, was not communicated to the Senate. It is more remarkable that Mr. DALLAS had not communicated it to this Government. No official copy of the Treaty was before the Senate, though it was referred to in the DALLAS and CLARENDON Treaty before them. The Senate, however, took the British Treaty with Honduras, as they found it in the New-York newspapers. They found it clogged with various conditions which, being examined, appeared to them to defeat the entire object of the Treaty which Mr. DALLAS had made. There were not half a dozen Senators who were willing to go into a treaty, blindly, in regard to the Bay Islands matter. It was the gist of the whole matter. I know this from conversations with both Northern and Southern Senators.

The Senate have no adequate information from the late Administration, and were required to "go it blind." They were disposed to reject the whole thing, and did reject it, more than once.

But at length Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, after all other propositions of amendment had failed, proposed some alterations, which were drawn in a bungling and hasty manner, but were adopted under doubt and difficulty, and with a reliance on the new Administration to put the matter right. The prevailing idea of the Senate in regard to this matter was that the new Treaty would lead to new difficulties and complications.

There was not a single Senator who did not insist upon the absolute surrender of the Bay Islands by Great Britain. There was not one who believed that she had any right to those Islands; nor one who did not consider the British occupation of those Islands a gross violation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

It is easy to perceive, therefore, that the Senate, in amending the treaty as to the Bay Islands, did it independently of any regard to the clause excluding Slavery from those Islands. It is true enough, however, that they were indignant at a proposition which would require them to become a party to a provision, which, though in itself nugatory, was not a proper subject for their action. No one in the Senate proposed to establish Slavery in Ruatan, though the London Morning *Post*, in its official exposition of the question, would so represent it to the British public.

The Senate did not know what was the condition of the treaty between Honduras and Great Britain, or what was its real object. Does any one know now? The Senate thought, and the present Administration believes, that the proposed cession of the islands to Honduras, was to be so arranged as to leave with Great Britain a control over them, for the purposes of a great naval dépôt, for which Ruatan is eminently adapted.

But it is probable that the British Government have found some difficulty with Honduras in regard to the ratification of the Treaty of August, 1856. If so, our amendments were a God-send to Lord ABERDEEN, for if we had ratified the Dallas Treaty as it was sent to us, his lordship would have been placed in an embarrassing situation. It would have been a treaty, but one that would not relive either Government of future embarrassment.

I do not think, from what I learn, that the Administration is disposed to go into any new treaty. There is no danger of any collision. The whole matter must rest till the next Congress meet. The Administration will not instruct Mr. DALLAS to offer new propositions.

General CASS may think that Lord PALMERSTON desires to make war upon the question, but he does not mean to give him any pretext for doing it.

More than one Senator was struck with an ill forboding by the article in the London *Morning Post*, of the 15th April. It was more full of portent than the Holley comet. But they say that England cannot go to war with us, as a united people. They are impressed with the necessity of taking the question of domestic Slavery out of politics. The Kansas question is the turning point. Let Governor WALKER settle that, as he says he can do. X. Y. Z.

Special Dispatch of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 11.

The consequence of the attack of MURPHY, the other day, upon SICKLES, has been just what I predicted. The appointment to the Navy Yard Engineership of BROWN, of Norfolk, has been canceled; MURPHY has been dismissed; and, to-day, Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM—a brother of the late DAVID GRAHAM, of your City—has been sent the commission for the vacant place. GRAHAM is an unexceptionable man, and his selection will prove universally acceptable.

Much complaint is made here at the Bureaucratic endeavors to secure everything for friends, which are made in the different Departments when vacancies occur, whether of small or great note. It is believed to be a regular trade upon which commissions are paid and received, while the public interest suffers.

PROPOSITION FOR A NEW CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATY—THE OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED TO GEN. WALKER—IMPORTANT MAIL CONTRACTS—CHIEF ENGINEER AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD, ETC.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 11.

The official papers, just communicated by Lord NAPIER, contain a formal proposition for a new Central American treaty; but the Administration will probably do nothing in the premises until the meeting of the next Congress, when the entire subject will be laid before the Senate in deference to their views heretofore expressed.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER to-day took the oath qualifying him as Governor of Kansas. He was closeted with the President for several hours, received his instructions from him, and will leave for the Territory to-morrow morning.

The Postmaster-General has made a contract for one year with the New York and Havre Steamship Company for the transportation of the mails between these points, thirteen round trips, and a contract for the New-York and Bremen Line with CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, for the same period and number of trips. The compensation in each case is limited to the gross amount of United States postage sea and inland, upon the mails they convey. This is a temporary arrangement until Congress shall have time to determine upon the basis on which the trans Atlantic mail service shall be maintained.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, of New-York, has been appointed to fill the vacancy of Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, occasioned by the removal of J. MCLEOD MURPHY.

It is untrue that the President contemplates a visit to Boston in June, as is stated in the newspapers. The arrangements are nearly completed for his Summer residence in the vicinity of the "Soldier's Home," four miles from Washington.

In consequence of the pressure of public business the President has just declined the invitation to participate in the celebration of the settlement of Jamestown.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday, the 5th inst, are to hand, but they contain no news of interest.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st and 181 Broadway

Marine Disasters.

SCHOONER M. J. PRETTYMAN ABANDONED.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Monday, May 4.

The schooner *M. J. Prettyman*, Capt. WINLOW, Milton, Del., from New York, bound to Saltilla River, Ga., sailed April 16, sprung a leak, and was abandoned sinking at sea April 21, lat. 22° 20', lon. 60°; captain and crew taken off same day by brig *Susan*, from Boston for this place, and arrived yesterday. The *M. J. P.* was a new vessel, of 200 tons burden.

BOSTON, Monday, May 11.

The brig *Susan Lind* arrived at Jacksonville on the 2d, from Boston with the Captain and crew of the schooner *M. J. Prettyman*, from Saltilla River, abandoned April 17, in a sinking condition.

BAD CONDITION OF THE SHIP STAR EMPIRE.

NORFOLK, Saturday, May 9.

The ship *Star Empire*, ashore at Currituck, N. C., is in a very bad condition. Her main deck is level with the water, her spars, rigging and sails are standing, and the vessel straining badly, laying nearly broadside to the sea. [By letter to Messrs. JOHNSON & HIGGINS.]

Buffalo Harbor Still Closed,

BUFFALO, Monday, May 11.

The propeller *T. N. Bradbury*, which started from her dock on Saturday morning, is still blocked in the ice about one and a half miles from the Buffalo Light-house. There is a light wind from the North, and the weather is clear and cold. Two vessels are in sight over on the south shore. No ice is moving down the Niagara River this morning.

Bank Defalcation in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Monday, May 11.

The Mercantile Bank of this city have discovered a defalcation of $3,700 in the account of their late teller, DWIGHT SEDGWICK, who has gone to California. The loss falls upon SEDGWICK'S bondman.

Shipments of Breadstuffs.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 11.

There were afloat from Lake Michigan for Oswego, up to May 8, 10,700 bbls. of FLOUR, and 260,000 bushels of WHEAT, mostly from Milwaukee. No CORN had been shipped from the upper Lake, up to May 8, for this port.

Mr. Everett at Utica.

UTICA, Monday, May 11.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his address on WASHINGTON, in this City on the 21st inst.

Sale of the American Watch Company's Property.

BOSTON, Monday, May 11.

The real estate workshop of the American Watch Company in Waltham, has been sold to ROYAL S. ROBBINS, of New-York, for $37,500.

Non-Arrival of the California Steamer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 11.

The California mails *vid* Havana, are now fully due at this port, but up to an early hour this evening, the steamer had not arrived at the Balize.

Suicide of a Clergyman.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 11.

Rev. BENJ. N. MCPHAIL, Pastor of the Presbyterian Churches at Snow Hill, Newtown and Pitts' Landing, in Worcester County, committed suicide about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, by jumping into the hay from the hurricane deck of the steamer *Wilson Small*. His health had been bad and his mind impaired for some time. He leaves a wife and five children at Norfolk.

Correction—Attempted Walker Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 11.

The dispatch stating that a Walker meeting was held in Baltimore on Saturday evening, to devise means to aid the cause of Gen. WALKER, was a mistake, as no such meeting took place there, but in this city.

The Weather.

ROUSE'S POINT, Monday, May 11.

Three or four inches of snow fell last night, out towards Ogdensburg. The weather is cold and cloudy.

MARINE MATTERS.

LOSS OF THE BARK RESTLESS, OF NEW-LONDON.—Messrs. WILLIAMS & HAVEN, of New-London, some time since received rumors of the loss of their bark, but, unwilling to credit the intelligence, paid but little attention to the matter. Information of a positive character has now reached them, which leaves no doubt that the vessel is lost, and that all on board have perished. Captain JEFFREY, of the bark *Pearl*, of New-London, writes that he was in a heavy gale of wind, off Tristan de Acunha, and after the gale abated he saw a roundhouse floating, painted white, which resembled that belonging to the bark *Restless*, Captain MORGAN.

A letter to ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., dated Jacksonville, Fla., May 4, reports the total loss of the schooner *M. J. Prettyman*, WM. C. WINSLOW, master, of Milton, Del. She was from New-York, bound to Saltilla River, Geo., and was abandoned, sinking, at sea April 21, in Lat. 20° 20'; Long. 69°—the Captain and crew being taken off safely, by the brig *Susan*, from Boston, which arrived at that place on the 3d.

The schooner *Moonlight*, of Newark, had put into Wilmington, N. C., in a leaky condition last week, and her keel was found to be broken and split. She was placed on the ways for repairs.

SMALL BOAT CAPSISED.—At 2½ o'clock this afternoon a small boat belonging to Peck-slip, having on board eight persons, was upset off Pier No. 1 North River, and one man, whose name we could not ascertain, was drowned.

The steamer *Thomas Powell* broke her shaft on her downward trip from Poughkeepsie this morning. She lays at present at Cold Spring Foundry.

RESCUE OF A PASSENGER SHIP AND FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS.—We learn from a Plymouth paper that the *Tagus*, one of the Peninsula and Oriental steamers, Capt. CHRISTIAN, came into this harbor (Plymouth) yesterday, just before noon, bringing in tow the ship *Martin Luther*, of Liverpool, Capt. GORDON, a total wreck, having on board 498 emigrants, bound to Quebec. It happened that at 11½ A. M., on the previous day, Capt. CHRISTIAN observed a vessel dismasted and distressed, a little on the port bow. He started for her, and found she was a total wreck. She had a signal of distress flying, "Can you assist a vessel in distress?" Then she hoisted another: "Passengers on board." The Captain of the *Tagus* immediately lowered the life-boat, and after much difficulty and danger succeeded in getting her tow-ropes on board. This proceeding took two hours and a half, the sea rolling heavily all the time, so that the *Martin Luther* could not be boarded. It appeared that the *Martin Luther* left Liverpool on Saturday, and was caught in a tremendous gale on Monday, at 3 o'clock in the morning. She was picked up about 18 miles from Ushant, and had she not been rescued at that time, she would most probably have soon gone to pieces, and no one would have been left to tell the melancholy story. Lieut. CARTWRIGHT, R. N., of this town, was in charge of the admiralty mails, and he was one of the volunteers to the boat. There was the greatest difficulty and danger in getting the tow line on board the ship.

By a letter from one of the passengers we learn that the ship sailed from Liverpool on Thursday (9th). On Easter Sunday she encountered this gale in the Bay of Biscay, probably 100 miles to the west of Ushant, she became a total wreck at 3 A. M., on Monday, having nothing left but the stump of the foremast, on which, however, they contrived to hoist the signal. On Tuesday the *Tagus* providentially fell in with her, as above narrated; and on Wednesday noon she brought her into Plymouth. From nothing being said on the subject, we are in hopes that no lives were lost. All her boats must have been carried away or destroyed, thus leaving them without the slightest chance of escape. Five hours more would have drifted the ship and her unfortunate passengers upon the rocks of Ushant, so justly dreaded by mariners, even in the most moderate weather. We are without further particulars, except as to the almost total loss and destruction of everything belonging to the unfortunate passengers.

The Geological report of Tennessee has been published in a volume of 198 pages, with a geological map of the state prepared by Prof. SAFFORD.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Union Theological Seminary.

The Union Theological Seminary Anniversary took place last evening, at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. There was a crowded attendance. At 8 o'clock the exercises were opened with prayer, by Rev. Dr. WILSON, of Newark. After music, which filled the various succeeding intervals, always excellent in its execution, the orations were delivered in the following order:

The Dignity of the Sabbath School—By Joseph Anderson, New-York.

Is God our Father?—By Theo. L. Byington, Belvidere, N. J.

"*Through a Glass, darkly*"—By Oliver E. Cobb, Tarrytown.

The American Pulpit—By Chas. D. Helmer, New-York.

Gospel Grown Old—By Rollin A. Sawyer, Anstiohury, Ohio.

True Radicalism—By Avery S. Walker, Union-square.

"*The Shield of Faith*"—By Erskine N. White, New-York.

The Address to the Graduating Class was then delivered by Dr. HITCHCOCK.

A parting ode followed, of which the following was the chorus:

"Then let our blending voices tell
The meaning of these hours,
And weave the solemn-browed Farewell
A crown of Hope's sweet flowers."

The following constitutes the roll of the graduates:

Joseph Anderson, New-York; Quincy Blakely, Pawlet, Vt.; Theodore L Byington, Belvidere, N. J.; Edward Chester, New York; Oliver E. Cobb, Tarrytown; James M. Dickson, Rygate, Vt.; William B. Dwight, Constantinople, Turkey; Henry W. Hazletine, Jamestown; George D. A. Hebard, New York; Charles D. Helmer, New York; Charles H. Holbrook, Philadelphia, Pa; Carlton S. Horton, New-York; Inglis Laurie, Jacksonville, Ill.; C. L. Loomis, Bowdoinville, Mo.; Charles H Payson, New York; Rollin A. Sawyer, Austinburg, O.; J. Ford Sutton, Franklin Fur. N. J.; Lewis Thompson, Fulton; William Thomson, Philadelphia, Pa; Avery S. Walker, Union Square; Erskine N. White, New-York.

American Seamen's Friend Society.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society was celebrated at Dr. SMITH'S Church, in Fourteenth-street, last evening. The annual report, read by Mr. WARREN, one of the Secretaries, shows the following results of the operations of the year:

The receipts of the Society during the year were $27,520 95, and the expenditures, $29,481 76. Of these amounts, $3,992 84 were raised and expended by the Boston branch. Were those of all the auxiliaries and local Societies included, the amount would reach nearly $100,000.

Revivals have been enjoyed at the Mariners' Church and other chapels, and at the Sailors' Home in this City. 124 persons have united with the former on profession during thirteen months, and about 60 hopeful conversions have occurred at the latter. 2,940 sailors have boarded at the Home during the year, making 50,096 since the institution was opened. $330,000 have been saved by seamen from their wages, and deposited in the Seamen's Savings Bank, besides considerable sums in other banks, and which have been sent home direct to their families and friends.

The Society's present foreign stations are at St. John's, New Brunswick; Copenhagen, Gothland, Havre, Marseilles, Aspinwall, Panama, Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, Callao, Honolulu, Lahaina, Hilo, and Canton.

The speakers were Rev. F. L. CUYLER, JOSEPH HOXIE, Mr. JOHN BYRNE (a sailor) and Dr. GUSTEVANT, of Illinois College. Mr. CUYLER held that the title of this Society was a speech in itself—it was "American," and it was "friendly." He knew no class of men who needed friends more than a sailor; no man is more exposed to temptation than he. The merchant he considered in duty bound to aid the seamen to resist these temptations by placing before him the means of becoming a better man. The sailor has no home but such as an institution like this society provides for him; and a home is the first thing he wants. Mr. CUYLER earnestly protested against the continuance of the present system of payment of seamen's wages in advance, and referred to the reports of cruelties of officers of merchant ships and the piracy of the forecastle, and was not backward in condemning such practices.

JOSEPH HOXIE followed in one of his old-fashioned speeches, full of point and humor. He based his argument in favor of this Society upon the fact of the rapid increase of American commerce—from a total tonnage of 1,191,000 in 1830, to 5,212,000 tons in 1855, and from a roll of 90,000 seamen in 1830, to 400,000 in 1855—a quarter of a century increasing both four-fold. He also urged the obligation of merchants to do good to the sailor.

Mr. JOHN BYRNE gave the narrative of his own experience on board a man-of-war, his conversion, and his labors among seamen, and was followed by Dr. STUETEVANT in some general remarks.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The fifth annual meeting was held last evening, according to appointment, in the Church of Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, Baptist, in Twenty-third street. The audience, which consisted mostly of young men and women, was large, and manifested much interest in the exercises. These began at 8 o'clock, by an effective voluntary by Mr. S. LAZAR, followed by a prayer from Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, the pastor of the Church. There was then reading of the Scriptures, an anthem by the choir, and the reading of the annual report by the President, S. M. STEBBINS.

"In presenting our fifth annual report," said that document, "we have to own that for several months past a want of harmony has existed in our midst. Without expressing any opinion as to its cause, we are most happy to believe that we are again to realize a good degree of union and prosperity. Excepting the two or three months past, the year has been one of unusual success, and we are not ready to think less of the work in which we are engaged than ever before.

The Committees of the Association have worked with pleasing efficiency. The Boarding House has a better register of boarding houses than ever before, and a large number of young men have been aided in securing comfortable Christian homes. The Employment Committee has been the means of unusually important service. Some of our most eminent mercantile houses have applied to the Committee for their clerks. On an average about 20 young men a month have received aid. The Lecture Committee secured the delivery, during the past Winter, of lectures by JOHN B. GOUGH, Rev. F. VINTON, Rev. E. HITCHCOCK, Lieut. MAURY, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, and Prof. E. YOUMANS. Large and attentive audiences were generally present. The course of Sabbath Evening Sermons, delivered by Rev. W. W. EVERTS, of Louisville, Ky.; Rev. W. HAGUE, Rev. M. S HUTTON, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, and Rev. T. L. CUYLER, were well attended.

Regular monthly meetings have been held, at which Essays have been read on the following subjects: "The Fruit of Missions," "Action," "Our influence and its teachings," "The Bible in heathen lands," "Sectarianism opposed to the progress of Christianity," "Duties of Christians to emigrants," "Relations of merchants and clerks," "Religion, theoretical and practical." These topics were also discussed by the members with evident profit.

The library has been increased—over 350 volumes having been added during the year, 320 by donation. Total number of volumes now on our shelves, 2,237. Important daily, weekly and monthly publications have been provided; our reading rooms are now scarcely less attractive than any in the City.

We have completed arrangements for classes in the languages, gymnastics, &c., in some of the best institutions in the City.

Financially, we have suffered some embarrassments from the want of proper organization of effort, and from an unusual expenditure in fitting up our rooms; but we confidently believe that by the exertions now being made, we may soon, under Divine favor, owe no man anything but love. * * * While some of our brethren left us under the impression that our want of harmony in recent discussions could never be overcome, we still have over 800 members."

At the Wednesday evening and Sabbath afternoon devotional gatherings the attendance has been large, and the spirit of devotion fervent and humble.

The speakers were Rev. Dr. J. M. STUETEVANT, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD and Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER. GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, who was announced to speak, was detained at home by a bereavement in his family.

Rev. Mr. STUETEVANT took early occasion to remark upon the extraordinary movement in this City, on the part of some who occupied the pulpit, to bolster up the Play as a necessary and innocent amusement, and deprecated it, with much earnestness, as fraught with great danger to young men.

Rev. Mr. HATFIELD was present against the advice of his physician, and but poorly prepared to make an address—but before he closed the audience evidently thought he succeeded very well for a sick man.

He also referred to the position of Dr. BELLOWS on the subject of amusements, censuring him for desecrating the pulpit by a defence of that fruitful source of all evil—the Theatre.

Rev. Mr. CUYLER made the closing speech of the evening, in his happiest style, holding the audience in breathless attention throughout. In answer to the charge that these Associations were useless, and drew away the young men from their attendance at the church prayer-meetings, he remarked that if the truth were known concerning some of these young men, instead of being at the meetings of this Association, they were decorating themselves for Mrs. Potiphar's ball, or, worse, were blushing, yes, blushing, in the boxes of those moral institutions—as our good fellow-citizen Dr. BELLOWS would have them—at the representation of some lewd French play like "Camille," which ought to be hissed back to Paris, and from Paris to purgatory whence it came.

A collection was taken, and the meeting closed with a doxology and the benediction.

The Anniversaries.

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

American and Foreign Christian Union—At 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. WOOD'S,) No. 408 Broome-street.

New-York Sunday School Union—The *General* Anniversary in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street, beginning at 7½ o'clock.

Some 40 Sunday Schools of the Union, comprising some 6,000 pupils, will assemble in the Academy of Music, on Fourteenth street, at 3 o'clock, where, besides singing by the children, addresses will be made to the children. The remainder of the 200 schools will gather in the churches in Market street, Broome-street, Spring-street, Stanton-street, Twenty-third-street, Twenty-fifth-street, and Forty-second-street.

New York Colonization Society—At Dr. HATTON'S Church, on Washington-square, at 7½ P. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society—At the City Assembly Rooms, (No. 446 Broadway,) at 10 A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

The Port Society, at 2½ P. M., corner of Catharine and Madison streets.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

American Tract Society—Business meeting, Dr. HUTTON'S Church, (University-place,) at 9 A. M. Anniversary at 10 A. M., same place.

American Anti Slavery Society, Continued—At 10 A. M., and 7½ P. M., at the City Assembly Rooms.

New-York Anti Slavery Society—At the City Assembly Rooms, at 7½ o'clock.

American Congregational Union—Annual meeting, at 10½ A. M., in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. Address by Professor SHEPARD, of Bangor, Maine. Subject—"The Congregational Ministry of New-England."

American Home Missionary Society—In the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, corner of Fifteenth-street, at 7½ P. M.

The Blind Asylum—Academy of Music, 4 P. M.

Systematic Beneficence Society—At 3½ o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street.

American Temperance Union.—At 7½ P. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church. (Rev. Mr. WOOD'S.) No. 408 Broome-street, between Broadway and Centre-streets.

The Five Points House of Industry—At 2 o'clock P. M., in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, (Dr. CHEEVER'S.)

The New-York Infirmary for Women and Children—At the Infirmary, corner of Crosby and Bleecker streets, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

American Bible Society—10 A. M., in Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, on Union-square.

American Congregational Union—The annual business meeting, in the Lecture-Room of the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, at 3 P. M. The collation will be given on the evening of the same day, at the City Assembly Rooms, at 7½ P. M.

American Temperance Union.

The American Abolition Society will hold its anniversary meeting at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, on Thursday, May 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

A. B. C. F. M.—In Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Universalist Sabbath Schools at 2½ P. M., in the Broadway Universalist Church, No. 548 Broadway.

SUNDAY, MAY 17.

Central American Education Society—The annual sermon in behalf of this Society will be preached by Rev. EZRA A. HUNTINGTON, D. D., Professor in the Auburn Theological Seminary, in the Madison square Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Port Society—At the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets, on Tuesday evening, May 12, at 7½ o'clock.

Union Theological Seminary—Mercer-street Church, 7½ P. M.

Rebellion at the Sing Sing Prison.

There was a "right smart chance" for a riot and insurrection at the Sing Sing Prison on Sunday morning, which, but for the prompt and efficient action of the officers, would have resulted in a loss to the State of the services of some thirty or forty most hardened rascals.

As the gangs or companies of men were leaving the mess-room to pass into the chapel, those who worked in the quarries, in the tapestry shop and in the plating department, about seventy in all, broke ranks, and raising an alarm of fire, started to run from the yards. About one-half went around the south wing of the prison, and passing through the stone enclosure sought to escape down the railroad. Intimidated probably by the near proximity of the guards, most of the gang turned back, while a few dodged into the arch, and started up the railroad track. As the remainder came through the yard, apparently for the purpose of joining the others, they were headed off by the officers, captured and locked up.

The other half fled up the track of the railroad, towards the dépôt, yelling wildly, and brandishing clung-shots, knives, hammers, and such other weapon as they had been able to conceal about their persons the night previous. They seemed to have no definite plan of action—each apparently looking out for himself. Some kept the line of the railroad—some took to the water—some climbed up the banks, and sought to escape through the back country.

The officers of the Prison succeeded, however, in surrounding this gang, and in driving the men back to their cells. A general muster was then had, and on counting up, it was ascertained that two men were missing. These were soon found—one hid in the lime-kiln, and the other stowed away comfortably behind some machinery in the stone shop.

A partial investigation of the circumstances attending this attempt to escape, reveals the fact that there was a conspiracy organized about a week or ten days ago, the ringleaders being HENRY MCINTOSH *alias* THOMAS DUNN, of the quarry gang; ABED SMITH *alias* DAD BRADY, of the tapestry shop, and WILLIAM JOHNSON, of the plating department.

MCINTOSH, or DUNN, was formerly in prison, but was pardoned out last Summer. In January last he was convicted in Kings County of burglary, and sent back to prison for the term of nine years and six months. He is an Irishman by birth, about twenty-three years of age, and a desperate, hardened rogue.

SMITH, *alias* BRADY, is an American; was convicted in Kings County of grand larceny, and sentenced for three years. He had but about fourteen months to stay. He is an old offender.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, is an Irishman, sent up from this City. He is in for his first offence.

These three agreed among themselves to feign sickness, that they might meet together in the Hospital. This they did so well as to deceive the officers most completely. They finished all their arrangements, and held their final meeting on Friday last, at which time it was determined that the attempt to break out should be made on Sunday morning when marching to the chapel.

They communicated their plans to their associates in their respective shops, until they had secured the cooperation of about forty. It is supposed that the thirty who joined them at the moment when they broke ranks were led off by the alarm of fire, and without any intention of attempting to escape. These made up the gang that first surrendered.

When it was apparent that the officers of the Prison were not to be intimidated, and that they would certainly capture the refractory, the first man to "come in" was DUNN, who begged lustily to be let off, and proffered his services in giving the names of those who were engaged in the plot. He now claims the credit of uniting with them, that he might control and expose their movements.

Only two of the refractory made much show of resisting—when it came to close quarters. One of these clinched with the late Principal Keeper, Mr. CUNDEN, but let go upon the first intimation that there were pistols for one only, and that he stood at the wrong end of the muzzle. Another threatened an attack on Mr. GEORGE WASHBURNE, who is one of the most determined and fearless of the Keepers. He fired his pistol at the convict, but the ball passed between his arm and his body, which it slightly grazed. The convict fell, evidently more frightened than hurt, but thoroughly cured of his pugnacity.

Having established order, the officers proceeded to deal summarily with those who were recognized as engaged in the conspiracy. The shower-bath—that modern substitute for the rack and thumb-screw—was brought into requisition, and kept constantly employed until about forty of the refractory had felt the gushing waters. In addition to the showering, the ringleaders were placed upon bread and water diet, to be enjoyed in a dark cell or dungeon—the diet and the solitary confinement to last until they shall be truly repentant—a state to which they probably succeeded within the twenty-four hours following their incarceration.

Yesterday morning the prison was unlocked at the usual hour, and the men filed off to their work with something more than their accustomed decorum and in excellent order. The prompt, decisive action of Mr. BRAINERLEY, the Warden, and his subordinate officers, together with the cooling waters of the bathing establishment, had left marked traces of the salutary effect which prompt arrest and certain punishment seldom fail to produce.

One of the Inspectors, Mr. WESLEY BAILEY, was present at the Prison when the rebellion broke out. He will promptly commence an investigation of the causes which produced it, and the means by which the men had been enabled to carry on such an intercourse as must have preceded the revolt. He will probably find it somewhat difficult to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the cause and the means; but if common report be not common slander, the Inspectors might see all in a small-sized looking glass. They would, looking back over the past two or three years, realize that for that period, under the government of inefficient and too often inconsiderate—if not intemperate—subordinates, the discipline of the Institution run down until not only men but officers were thoroughly demoralized. Fortunately—it is alleged—for the State, circumstances have lately occurred which have partially removed the causes which so largely produced the demoralization of the inmates of the prison. The rebellion of Sunday must be the inevitable, legitimate fruit of errors and indiscretions which the officials themselves committed. Though these have been in a great measure remedied, the Inspectors cannot be more profitably employed than in thoroughly acquainting themselves with the extent of the evil influences yet pervading the prison, and applying such timely remedies as will best prevent a recurrence of the riot and outbreak of Sunday.

The Quarantine War—Condition of Public Feeling on Staten Island.

A reporter of the TIMES visited the ruins of the buildings burned last week at Seguine's Point, on Sunday. A considerable number of people had gathered on the ground, actuated, apparently, by mere idle curiosity. The complete indifference of the inhabitants of the immediate vicinity to the prospect of the Quarantine's being established among them, their entire ignorance of all circumstances connected with the burning of the buildings, and their general and frequently-expressed opinion of the impassibility of detecting the incendiaries, was quite remarkable. Very few other expressions of feeling or opinion on the subject were heard. One guessed that the men who fired the buildings were never in *Virginia*. Another that if the Commissioners persisted in building a Yellow Fever Hospital on the ground, it would take more than 500 policemen to protect it. Another thought policemen and nurses could set fire to buildings as well as anybody else; and afterwards, that before they had a Quarantine fastened on Seguine's Point there would be a war a good deal worse than the Anti-Rent war. Oystermen were pretty fierce characters, and wouldn't be very easy to whip. They had got a good deal too much at stake to give it up easily. He expected we should see some naval engagements in course of a month or two.

The coachman who escaped from Mr. WOLFE'S mansion after the fire was started, was on the ground. He stated that no alarm was given and that he was obliged to leap from the third-story window. Some one also said that a stone had been thrown through the window in which he slept, but how he knew this our reporter could not ascertain. It was also said that the house was but two stories in height. After leaping out the coachman said he saw some men dodging among the shrubbery. He thought they were too many for him and he did not go towards them; did not know which way they went, did not know how many there were of them; six or seven he should think.

The following communication, claiming to express the settled and determined sentiment of the people of the vicinity, comes to us from one of the most intelligent, respectable and influential of their members. We give it as an indication of the feeling which prevails among them:

THE STATEN ISLAND INCENDIARIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article in the TIMES of this morning, under the above title, seems to demand a reply, and, as one of those who sympathize with the incendiaries, and who will do all in their power to protect them, I shall undertake to assert that there is, and is likely to be, a very different disposition on the part of some of the inhabitants of the Island, who claim to be "gentlemen," from that which you recommend, or even that which you assume to exist. Speaking for such, I deny most emphatically that we have the slightest desire to escape the charge of inciting the people to rebellion. We hold fast to our resolution to resist the establishment of the Quarantine at Seguine's Point "with all the powers which God has given us." We meant, and mean all that was expressed in this phrase, and the public should understand at once that if this rascally scheme is persisted in it is likely to cost hundreds of lives and millions of property. To purchase exemption from it we well know we could afford to spend a million dollars, and that the success of the scheme will probably cost not hundreds but thousands of lives we are equally well aware. Do you think we are to be frightened by the denunciations of rebellion? When, in God's name, is the sacred right of rebellion not to be employed, if not in circumstances such as these?

If the State, in mere wantonness or in petty spite, against a bad neighbor, should anchor a fleet of armed vessels in front of our villages and make any preparation to cannonade them, do you think it would be wrong for us to prepare to resist the villainy? What is proposed is a thousand times more palpably an occasion for rebellion.

The burning of the Wolfe houses is only regretted among us as having been at present unnecessary—as premature and unauthoritative action. It is a matter of small consequence, in any case, but understanding and sympathizing entirely with the hasty zeal of the individuals who took these means of showing their sincerity to those who had previously received their warnings with ridicule, it is absurd to suppose that we will treat them as common ruffians, or allow others to do so. The proclamation of Gov. KING, pretending to deem the movement criminal, "arson," is perfectly ridiculous, and would certainly be held to be so by any jury out of Richmond County or in it. If my life is threatened by a highwayman, in whatever Governmental disguise, and I break his skull with the first weapon that comes to hand, am I to be held guilty of murder? Certainly not, not even of manslaughter. We know that an unreasonable influence, as yet unexplained, these Commissioners have used the power confided to them in the most outrageously and infernally base and despotic manner. No man, with the slightest knowledge of the circumstances, can believe them to have acted with any honest regard for the purposes for which they were commissioned.

If Governor KING is weak enough, or stubborn enough, or enough tyrannically cruel and reckless of the facts in the case, to sustain the Commissioners he may make the measures which the necessity of self-preservation obliges us to adopt take the name of arson, or piracy, or rebellion, or what he pleases, not the less shall we demand the sympathy, the moral and material assistance of all humane and just men everywhere. But whether we get this or not, resist we will, and that to the utmost of our property and our skill, and to the last moment, legally and illegally. To talk to us about law is like giving a lecture to a drowning man on the utility of water. The Quarantine cannot and shall not be established at Prince's Bay. The Governor can try it if he likes. We have counted the cost of rebellion, and are quite as willing to die by the bullets of our fellow-citizens as by the silent and filthy arrows of Yellow Jack.

I cannot close without thanking the TIMES for the measure of justice to the Islanders with which it has

The Staten Island Riots.

The *Staten Islander* of Saturday has the following letter, dated at Westfield, one day after the conflagration of the Quarantine buildings:

WESTFIELD, Thursday, May 7, 1857.

MR. EDITOR: You can say to the good people of old Richmond, that the splendid mansion, with all the out-houses, barns, &c., together with some 500 bales of hay, on the farm purchased by the Quarantine Commissioners, vanished about midnight on Wednesday, not into corporeal air, as friend SHAKESPEARE would have it, but ashes.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of 500 citizens, of Westfield, marched with torch in hand, together with any quantity of tar, to the spot, and made a demand for the three Commissioners, having learned that they, in company with Dr. THOMPSON, (the gentleman who held such large sympathy for us poor Germen of Westfield,) were in the house; but I am informed that these worthies, after surveying the premises, and cracking a few bottles of champagne, also a glass or so of Jersey lightning, left for Paris unknown.

It is also said that an old gentleman, resembling Commissioner BROWN'S father, came near receiving a coat of tar, and it was some time before the excited populace discovered their mistake.

It is generally supposed that should any further attempt be made to locate this nuisance upon the quiet people of Westfield, that not only the strength of the husbandman will be put forth, but that old Mother Hubbard, together with the Miss of 16 and upwards. Yes, I may say that every urchin who can rub a match will aid in producing a general conflagration of materials that shall be sent there for the purpose of erecting an insurrection which will endanger the lives and destroy their homes. AN OYSTERMAN.

The Editor says "*our friends* in Westfield have sent us two accounts of the burning of the buildings upon the new Quarantine Ground, which we give just as they came to us, for the purpose of showing the state of feeling upon the subject in that region." In the same paper we observe a list of the Grand and Petit Juries drawn for Richmond County, which shows a large preponderance of names from the towns of Northfield and Westfield—the ominous neighborhood. There are of the Grand Jury

From Southfield.....6 From Northfield.....6
From Castleton.....4 From Westfield.....6
Total.....36

Of the thirty names of the Petit Jury

From Southfield.....2 From Northfield.....11

FRENCH NEWS AND GOSSIP.

American Law Again—Decline of Population in France—Great Preparations for the Visit of Duke Constantine to Paris—Curious Trial and Acquittal of Three French Officers for Murder in Paris—Burlesque on the Administration of Justice in New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 23, 1857.

The last word has been pronounced on the imperfections of the Anglo-Saxon law. M. DE CASSAGNAC in a third leader, devoted his attention to the confusion and the inequalities of this law as it is seen in England. The *Débats* closes the discussion in an article resuming and reiterating its former arguments in favor of the English law.

The third article of the London *Times* on the decadence of France was like rubbing salt into flayed flesh. The facts and figures of the *Times* are startling to the greater portion of the French people, not withstanding they were drawn from statistics first published in France. The stationary population and degenerated physique of the people are indeed extraordinary facts. These conditions depend mostly upon certain habits and certain physiological laws which do not obtain in other countries. They are perfectly known to French statisticians and to the scientific men of the country, but they close their eyes to evils they cannot stay. The French nation is destined to an ultimate decadence from the very causes pointed out by the *Times*. The French journals, however, endeavor to reply, but their principal argument is downright poltroonery. They boast of their military glory, and never cease to throw Inkermann into the teeth of the English. But the *Times* never contested the point of military glory; the fact that it is a great military nation contributes essentially, in this age of material progress, towards hastening a decadence. It is the argument of a drowning man, that of Inkermann. Eight thousand Englishmen withstand for four hours the shock of an army five times their number—what the same number of Frenchmen under similar conditions never would have done; and at the end of that time Gen. BOSQUET's division, having finished their breakfast, come to the assistance of the English and help to repulse the Russians. No better evidence is needed of the truthfulness of the *Times'* argument, than to see a grave and ordinarily powerful journal like the *Débats*, reduced to such arguments as the battle of Inkermann, to combat the proposition of decadence. The Emperor, it is said, is severely pained—as much as he can be—by this unwelcome discussion. But the question is mainly statistical and physiological, and does not therefore come within the precincts of the law on the press.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the feverish excitement which prevails at Paris at the anticipated arrival of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE. Is it the prestige which the young Duke has thrown around his name by his indomitable energy, and the marvelous tales recounted of his youth? Or is it the curiosity and the respect which attaches to all the descendants of PETER the Great? It is certain that there is a great similitude of character between CONSTANTINE and his father NICHOLAS, as there is also between ALEXANDER II. and ALEXANDER I. But by that law of nature that makes us admire a redoubtable enemy, France regarded CONSTANTINE during the late war as the enemy of peace, as the evil genius of the Government of St. Petersburg, and as the active mind which sustained the war. They have not forgotten the impression of the famous *canard*, which represented the Prince attempting a grand naval coup against London during the absence of the troops in the Crimea. CONSTANTINE has always been regarded as the favorite of his father, and as the continuator of the policies of the old Muscovite Party, of PETER and of CATHERINE. All this gives to the name of CONSTANTINE a strange renown, sufficient to excite the immense curiosity of which I have spoken.

A French journal gives a review of the different visits made by the Czars, or their descendants, to Paris. In May, 1717, PETER the Great arrived in the French capital. Marshal TESSE and the Court carriages were dispatched by LOUIS XV. to meet him. PETER refused to get into the carriages of the King, but accepted that of the Marshal. Before arriving at Paris the Czar, suffering from the position he was obliged to occupy, ordered that the top of the carriage should be knocked off, and it was in this strange posture, standing upright, his head shooting high up through the body of the carriage, like a man in a hogshead, that he made his entry into Paris. The Marshal conducted him to the Louvre, where had been prepared for him the apartments occupied by Anne of Austria. They were magnificently furnished and lighted, and two tables, each with twenty-five covers, sumptuously served, awaited the illustrious traveler. After a rapid inspection, the Czar declared all that too splendid for him, and refused either to eat or sleep at the Louvre. He was then conducted to a private palace, which he found still too fine; but here he remained, and received, for the first time, the young King LOUIS XV. PETER took he King in his arms, and kissed him profusely. An occasion presenting in which the King was to precede in a procession, PETER, who could not consent to walk behind a boy, notwithstanding he was a King, and in his own country, compromised the matter by seizing LOUIS in his arms and carrying him.

A half century later, PAUL visited the Court of France, and was received with great honors by LOUIS XVI. Thirty years later still, ALEXANDER entered Paris as the great victory of Waterloo, at the head of the allied army, and quartered his troops in the Champs Elysées.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was born in 1827, and in consequence 30 years of age. He married in 1846, at the age of 21, the daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has three children.

At Toulon CONSTANTINE was received by the French naval authorities as Grand Admiral. At Marseilles he is to be received by officers of Napoleon's household as Grand Duke and member of the Imperial family of Russia. At both points *fêtes* are to be offered him and visits made to the fleets, naval yards and manufactories of interest.

Count KISSELEFF, Russian Ambassador at Paris, will meet the Grand Duke at Chalons.

At Paris he will be received by the Prince NAPOLEON, (as is the habit,) at the railway station, and conducted to the Tuileries, where apartments are prepared for him. He will arrive here the 30th. There will be, during his stay, two dinners and grand balls at the Tuileries; three representations at the Opera; a grand chase at Fontainebleau; a *matinée* at the Trianon; two chases at St. Germain; two grand Reviews, one at the Champ de Mars, and the other at Versailles; and, in fine, a grand *fete* at the Hotel de Ville. The Review of the Champ-de Mars will embrace the garrison of Paris, and the entire Imperial Guard, in all about 60,000 men.

From Paris the Grand Duke will go to Bordeaux to see the launch of a frigate built in that port for the Russian Government. He will then pass up the coast of France, on the French imperial yacht, visiting all the principal seaports, and will return home through Belgium and Holland, without landing in England.

The legal world were singularly moved this week by the details of a trial which I have already mentioned as having commenced last week. Three officers of the French army, men of courage and respectability, who had made the Crimean campaign and bore the decoration on their breasts, were arraigned for the brutal treatment and death of a young woman of the eastern part of Paris, known for her great beauty as *la belle bouchère*. The woman went to the barracks one day to receive her pay for beef furnished the regiment, in the company of one of the hired men of the establishment. The man stayed below while his mistress entered to receive her pay. When she came out, this man noticed no change in her personal appearance, nor did she say to him or to any one at the time that anything unusual had occurred. Two days later, after having been more or less exposed to cold, she was seized with a fever. (A few weeks before this event she had had an abortion.) During the fever she was delirious; and while in this state she declared that she had been brutally violated on the day in question by the three officers. As the fever subsided in intensity, though not in gravity, and her reason had apparently returned, she requested that she might be left alone with her husband in order to make a confession. She then repeated to him the details of the horrible outrage, and urged as a reason why she had not sooner made the avowal, that she feared if her husband knew what had happened, he would no longer love her, and that she would have the shame of appearing before a Court of Justice. She feared also that her husband might challenge one of the officers, and as they were better swordsmen than he, his death would be almost certain. She was a woman of great energy of character, and she preserved to keep her secret, and avoid such snares for the future.

A day or two after making this avowal (which was repeated and recorded before a magistrate), *la belle Bouchère* died. The three officers were arrested, and have just been tried before a court-martial sitting at the military prison of the rue du Cherche Midi.

In reading the details of this supposed crime, one would suppose himself reading the accumulated horrors of a romancer inspired by the most frightful of nightmares. Two French officers, brothers, assisted by a Sergeant, concert together to entrap an honest woman and a mother into a scheme of infamy which the softened manners of our present civilization has difficulty in comprehending. And what is worse, is the fraternity in the crime! The victim, energetic as Lucretia, but understanding her honor and her duty in her own way, tries at first to hide her shame, but it undermines her health, devours and at last kills her. Only when she sees the tomb opening before her, does she decide to make, to the one who is to avenge her, the avowal of her dishonor.

The trial opened with public opinion strongly against the prisoners. Every day the neighborhood of the prison was the rendezvous of an excited mob, which, in the United States, would have taken the law in its own hands. But it was soon evident that public opinion was wrong. Prominent members of the Faculty of Medicine were called on the stand to give their opinion. M. TROUSSEAU, the distinguished physician of the hospital Hotel Dieu, gave the following theory and declared it on the stand as his opinion of the case. The woman had had an abortion; afterwards she had been exposed to the effects of cold in the open butcher's cart in which she rode; she had taken cold, a fever ensued attended with delirium, and in this delirium she had made declarations *peculiar to this kind of malady*, but which were of no value at all, since we often hear such declarations under similar circumstances. Just at that moment puerperal fever was epidemic, and M. TROUSSEAU did not believe that the fever and the death of the woman had any other than a natural cause. These declarations produced a great effect upon the court, and seemed to change the whole face of the case. M. TROUSSEAU's opinion gained more credence from the fact that he had seen *la belle bouchère* in consultation before her death, and that he was sustained by all the other medical witnesses called, with one exception. The prisoners, who were defended by Messrs. CHAIX-D'EST ANGE, father and son, were acquitted by a unanimous vote of the Council, and sent back to their regiment. The Court were of opinion that the whole accusation woe but the dream of a delirious brain, inspired perhaps by some gallantries on the part of the accused.

The trial of CARPENTIER and GERLET at New-York continues to be published, word for word, gesture for gesture, exclamation for exclamation, as it occurs, in all the principal journals of Paris, from the *Moniteur* down. The commente on this trial, if I could give them to you, would not flatter you much; but I cannot resist the temptation of translating a burlesque—one of many—which appeared in one of the literary journals, *Les Contemporaine*. I hope you will not find it too long:

A COMIC LAW COURT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Audience of the 25th of March, 1857.

At an early hour the crowd occupied the judgment hall. Each one of the audience was anxious to see how this conflict, sustained by the advocate of the unfortunate prisoners with so much obstinacy, talent and courage, would terminate. The sitting was to be devoted to the hearing of the evidence of Tender, an employé of the Northern Railroad, and a comrade of Carpentier and Grelot.

The prisoners are brought in; the audience receives them with lively marks of sympathy. The tribunal proceeds to business. The witness is called.

The Government Commissioner—Witness, what is your name, Christian name, and profession? A.—Edward Tender, employé of the Northern Railroad, in the capacity of——

Lawyer—(interrupting)—Are you really Mr. Tender? A.—I don't believe any one could be more so. [Laugh.]

Lawyer—You don't look like him. [Approbation. Hear.]

Witness—The truth is sometimes not probable.

Lawyer—How do you establish your identity? A.—Here are my certificate of birth, my passport, a receipt for rent, a parade notice of the National Guard, and a pawnbroker's receipt.

Lawyer—[He takes these documents and examines them, then locks them up in his portfolio]—Was one to tell us that these are not false?

Witness—Me.

Lawyer—That does not suffice. At any rate I shall keep these papers as of great use to my clients.

Witness—What! You are going to keep my papers?

Com.—But, Mr. B——

Lawyer—(with energy)—The defence is not free! [Sensation.]

Com.—But if you——

Lawyer—(with increased energy)—You are gagging the defence! [Tumult. Cries of "Good! good!"]

Com.—After all, you may keep the documents, it makes no difference to me. [Marked approbation.]

Lawyer, who has approached the witness—So you pretend that your name is Edward Tender; now then does it happen that your handkerchief, which I have just taken from your pocket, is marked with the letters H. T.?

Witness, in a rage—That's none of your business! My washerwoman without doubt does not know the orthography of names. Give me back my handkerchief.

Lawyer, locking the handkerchief in his portfolio—I shall keep it as being of very great importance for the defence.

Witness—It's outrageous! I've got a cold in the head.

Com.—But, Mr. B——

Lawyer, with great vehemence—The defence is not free!! [Hear, hear!]

Com.—After all, settle your own difficulties. [Murmure of approbation.]

Lawyer—You persist in saying that your name is Tender, notwithstanding the triumphant proof to the contrary which I have just given to the Court, and which I beg it to record? Ans.—Certainly, I persist.

Lawyer—(with an exultant smile)—Let us see what you are going to say to this! [Shows a bar.] Pretended Tender, your bar, which I have just taken from the bench behind you, carries printed in full the name of Pinaud! [Hatter at Paris.] [Loud exclamations in the audience; the lawyer chuckles, the witness is furious.]

Witness—A la bonne heure! Are you going to give me back my hat? This is a robber's den!

Lawyer—No, Sir. I am going to keep it as useful to my cause. [He folds the hat up like an accordeon and crowds it into his portfolio.]

Witness, exasperated—That's too much!

Com.—But, Mr B——

Lawyer, with frenzy—The defence is not free!!! [Shouts of admiration. Some of the audience shake the hand of the intrepid lawyer; the prisoners wipe their humid eyes; the Commissioner makes paper balls; the witness Tender alone seems not satisfied.]

Lawyer, with increasing animation—I am going to go on with the examination, after a vote demanded of the Court that it record the last incident. [Turning toward the witness.] Are you a Frenchman?

Witness, with temper—If you wish.

Lawyer—What is your age? A.—Thirty-two.

Lawyer—Are you vaccinated? A.—In both arms.

Lawyer, with hurried respiration—In that case, you are incompetent to testify in this affair. The defence cannot admit the testimony of a man who has been vaccinated; it is materially impossible.

Commissary, astonished—Explain yourself, Mr. ——. [The entire audience is in a fever to know the new means of defence imagined by the talented and ingenious lawyer; the greatest silence reigns in the courtroom—you might hear the theft of a handkerchief.]

Lawyer—(Slowly and gravely)—I take exceptions to the testimony of the witness because he is vaccinated, and because a man vaccinated is naturally a witness against Grelet!—(peck marked.)

[Shouts of enthusiasm. The crowd rushes toward the advocate, raises him above their heads, and carry him in triumph. The Federal Commissioner sees himself forced to adjourn the sitting in the midst of such a tumult. Tender starts home hatless, and the prisoners, so well protected by the principle of individual liberty, are reconducted to prison, where they have been for the last SIX months.] MALAKOFF.

Later from Hayti.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH—COMMERCIAL NEWS.

We (*Evening Post*) have Haytien dates to April 18. The Legislature was convened on the 14th, and on the 16th was formally opened by His Majesty in a speech in which he expressed his entire confidence in the integrity of its members, and promised a speedy report from the ministers on the condition of the empire.

He declared that his relations with foreign States were on the most favorable footing. Twenty-eight members of the fifty-four, who compose the House of Representatives, were present on this occasion. There is no other news of any importance, and we must wait until the official reports of the ministers are handed in to ascertain the present condition of the island, and of the imperial resources. The *Moniteur Haytien* publishes a translation of President BUCHANAN's Inaugural Address.

Business was quiet at Port au Prince, and the place well supplied with provisions. The arrivals of coffee had reached 0,758 bags, which were selling at $140. Doubloons are quoted at $248@$250

Nothing new at Aux Cayes. Business almost suspended on account of the recent *fêtes*. Coffee is selling at $118, and doubloons at $256.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The State of Michigan has established a College of Agriculture on a farm of seven hundred fertile acres, near the city of Lansing, where the State Capitol is located. JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS, late editor of the Toledo *Blade*, is President. It has an endowment of $56,000, the proceeds of the salt spring lands originally given to Michigan Territory by the Federal Government. The Legislature has appropriated $20,000 per annum for 2 years to the support of the College. There are already accommodations for 80 students. No charge is now made for tuition, but each student is required to work three hours per day, for which he is paid.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRST WARD ELECTION RIOTS.

Aldermen Wilson Acquitted—Enright Convicted—The "Wood" and "Libby" Factions Before the Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the crowd was very great. It was understood that Alderman Wilson, Enright, Foster, Curry, and the rest of the First Ward rioters, would be tried. Rarely in the trial room of the Court have so many ugly faces been seen. There was rowdyism from all the Wards of the City, but the First and Second Wards were represented with such abundance of bad characters, that the police of those Wards must have had an easy time of it during the sitting of the Court. There could have been no felonies committed while the cases of the rioters were on trial.

The District Attorney, after the passing of sundry minor sentences on undistinguished prisoners, moved that the Court should meet during the remainder of the term at 10 o'clock A. M., instead of 11 o'clock A. M. To this motion the Judge acceded, stating that he would be willing to sit to a late hour at night, in order to finish the important cases which were on the calendar.

In the matter of the election riots Mr. John Graham then rose and addressed the Court. He wished to be informed by the District-Attorney which of the defendants, charged with rioting on election day, he meant to try first. The chief defendant undoubtedly was the Alderman of the First Ward. The Alderman and his co-defendants had been unjustly dealt with. The Recorder of the City had endeavored to impress the public, through the journals, that Alderman Wilson was manœuvring to evade a trial. This was not the case. It was entirely and absolutely false. He (Mr. Graham) thought it right that, inasmuch as Alderman Wilson's was the principal case, he should first be put upon trial.

The District Attorney replied that he had intended to place Mr. Enright first upon trial, but it was so delightfully refreshing to him to find a man anxious to be tried, that he would consent, in order to oblige Mr. Graham, to try Alderman Wilson first. With reference to Recorder Smith, his learned friend was wrong. The Recorder was not prejudiced against the defendant, and had not sought to try the case. If the defendants or their friends demanded a scapegoat, he (the District-Attorney) was willing to be that scapegoat. The Recorder was not at all concerned.

Alderman Wilson was then placed on trial. Mr. Graham said he should challenge every Juror. Three were chosen, and after nearly two hours' expenditure of time, the following Jury was obtained:

Stephen Curtis,	Anthony Itchen,
Peter S. Marsh,	Charles A. Faxton,
Robert Neish,	Thorndyke B. Saunders,
Abraham Wood,	David McClatchy,
James C. Odemen,	Adolph Luhers,
Orrin Taylor,	Simon Klaber.

The questions propounded to the Jurors by Mr. Graham were of an unusually "refreshing" kind. The dispute was purely political, arising from the contention between the Wood and Libby factions. WILSON was a "Wood" man; DUFFY was a "Libby" man. Mr. GRAHAM asked the Jurors: "Have you any prejudice against any member of either faction of the Democratic Party?"—"Were you a member of any Democratic Committee or organization of any branch of the Democratic Party?"—"Did you absent yourself from the poll in consequence of any dread of violence?"—"Is there any belief in your mind that the Democratic Party resorts to violence and fraud in order to carry elections?" To these and other queries the accepted Jurors, of course, responded in the negative.

The Jury having been sworn, the District-Attorney submitted the case to them. It was a very simple case, he said. A man named Felix Duffy was assaulted and beaten on election day, at the polling place of the First Ward, as it was alleged, by Alderman Wilson and his friends. The circumstance that it was election day did not add to the heinousness of the offence. The day had nothing to do with it. The question for the Jury was, did Duffy at any time have his person interfered with by Alderman Wilson? On the part of the prosecution, however, he would abandon the charge of felony, and try the defendant simply for assault and battery.

Felix Duffy was then sworn. He deposed as follows:

I live at No. 105 Greenwich street, and know the defendant William Wilson; on the 4th of November last I was assaulted at 10 o'clock in the morning, when I went to vote; I had got part of the way into the polling-place, No. 110 Greenwich-street, when I was dragged out by some parties, and I heard Wilson say, "Go in and give it to him," or something to that effect; he was about three steps from me; I was then struck in the head, about the right ear; I crossed the street, and did not go back again; the man who struck me was John Enright; the blow did not knock me down; Wilson did not speak to me; I do not know who took me out, and prevented me from voting; they were not policemen; I saw Wilson after I made the charge against him; he told me I must have been mistaken in the person, because he was not there at the time; I made him no direct answer; I am certain that he was there, and that he said "Go in and give it to him," or something like that; nobody was there that I was acquainted with.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham—The poll room was in No. 110 Greenwich street; I keep a drill room at No. 22 White street; it is the room where the boxing exhibitions take place; I have kept that room since February, 1856; I am the lessee of the room; there is a bar connected with it; I keep the bar; I do not take part in the sparring that goes on there; I do not profess to be a sparrer myself; I have had a little exercise with the gloves, but am not in the habit of using them; I do not consider myself a pugilist; I was opposed to the election of Alderman Wilson; I did not "electioneer" for the opposition candidate for Alderman; I did not vote; I went to the poll that morning when it opened; I was perfectly sober; I did not drink when I got to the poll; I had a loaded pistol with me; I put it in my pocket when I first went out in the morning; I was in the habit of carrying it; I put caps on it on the morning of election day; I did not take the pistol from my pocket at the poll room; I made no threats about shooting any one, nor did I exhibit the pistol; there was a large crowd of persons on the spot when I was thrust out and struck; I cannot say that Alderman Wilson could see me or not; I do not know for certain that he knew whom they were putting out; I cannot swear that Wilson meant me, when he said "Give it to him;" I have no reason to know that he knew who I was; I would not like to swear positively that Alderman Wilson made use of the language at all.

To the District Attorney—I was not acquainted with Alderman Wilson's voice; I heard the words and received the blow immediately; the words were said in a tone a little louder than a common conversation; I made an affidavit before the Recorder, and was held to bail as a witness, and have been brought up on an attachment.

The District-Attorney called Mrs. Hoath, but did not cause her to be sworn, as she knew nothing against Alderman Wilson.

Mrs Eliza Wilder was sworn. She said she lived at No. 101 Greenwich-street, and saw Duffy struck; heard Wilson say "Give it to the son of a b——."

Mr. Graham cross-examined her. Wilson, she said, was dressed in a blue overcoat, and wore a drab felt hat.

Mr. Graham, for defence, called *Daniel Meahan*, who said he had been a member of Assembly during the last two sessions, from the First and Second Wards; he was at the polling place of the First Ward that day, and walked around with Wilson; while they were three or four blocks from the polling place they heard a disturbance taking place; they went slowly in that direction, and it was over before they got there; it was the disturbance in which Duffy was mixed up; Alderman Wilson was not there till it was over; Alderman Wilson, to the best of this witness' belief and knowledge, was quiet, temperate and lamb-like man.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney—Did not know Duffy; Wilson had a black Kossuth hat on, a black overcoat and black pants.

Simon Myers was next called. He was brother-in-law to Duffy; didn't see Alderman Wilson at the poll, but met him immediately after he left there; there was a difficulty; Wilson, pointing towards the crowd, asked him what it was; witness told him that Duffy had got into a row; Wilson said he trusted Duffy wouldn't get hurt.

The evidence on both sides was here closed. Graham said he would leave the case to the Judge, and the District-Attorney agreed to say nothing. Judge RUSSELL told the Jury that it was a case of assault and battery. There was a palpable and direct contradiction between the witnesses. One swore to a drab hat; another to a black hat. Witnesses could not be reconciled.

The Jury, without leaving their seats, and scarcely without looking at each other, returned a verdict of Not Guilty. Alderman Wilson left the Court with his friends, and presently returned, wiping his lips.

TRIAL OF ENRIGHT.

John E. Enright was then placed on trial, for an assault on Mr. Duffy, the same Jury being retained. And here it may be well to state, that Mr. Duffy does business in the Fifth Ward, where he keeps a sporting establishment, but resides, or claims to reside in the First Ward. On this trial of Enright, the whole alleged dispute turned on the question whether he had a right to vote in the First Ward.

The first witness sworn was *Mary Heath*. She said she saw Enright strike Duffy on last election day. A general row followed; she saw nothing more.

Felix Duffy, was again sworn. He said that Enright struck him on the sidewalk, in front of the polling-place, after he had been dragged out, and prevented from voting; he came up to vote; Enright said he was not a voter, because he did not live in the Ward; he offered to bet $100 that he was a voter, but not having the money about him he was going home to get it, when Enright struck him, at Wilson's instigation; he was also struck by another man.

Nothing was elicited on the cross examination.

Mr. Graham moved that the defendants, inasmuch as they were not implicated in this charge, should be allowed to testify as witnesses. Mr. Hall opposed the motion, and the Judge decided adversely to Mr. Graham.

John Fitzgerald, a police officer, was then called by Mr. Graham. He said he was on duty at the polling place, No. 110 Greenwich street, on the last election day; he saw the difficulty between Enright and Duffy; there was an argument going on between them; it was about Duffy's right to vote; Enright challenged Duffy to bet; Duffy said he would go and get the money; witness saw Enright draw his arm back, but did not know that he struck Duffy; there was certainly no hard blow given, and if anything was done, in the way of aggression, it was a mere shove.

Cornelius Guire, another policeman, was called. He also heard the dispute between Duffy and Enright. There was no violence used that he could see. Enright was very orderly. He might have shoved Duffy.

Edward Hogen saw the affair. He saw Duffy pull out a revolver, and perceiving the deadly weapon, he threw his arms around Duffy, and caused the weapon to fall on the sidewalk. Duffy was directing the weapon, in a wild and dangerous manner, towards the polling place.

Duffy, in his direct examination, admitted that he had a revolver in his pocket, and had placed fresh caps on it that morning.

The District Attorney moved to have this witness' evidence stricken out.

Mr. Graham naturally objected.

Judge RUSSELL first said he would strike it out, and then said he wouldn't. The evidence rested on both sides, and the Judge mildly charged the Jury.

After two minutes deliberation, the Jury found Enright guilty of Assault and Battery. Judge RUSSELL smilingly said he would defer sentence till Saturday.

The District-Attorney said he was ready to try the other cases. Mr. Graham replied that he should demand another Jury. As all the other Jurors had been discharged some hours ago, it was necessary to adjourn the Court, which was done, at a much later hour than usual, until 10 o'clock this morning, when Destiny will be put on his second trial for arson. He will probably meet with a Jury who will not favor him because he is a Freemason.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 11.

Before Judge Nelson.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL.

Paul Spofford et al. vs. *The Steam-tug Hector. Russell Sturgis* vs. *The Steamship Marion.*—These were cross suits, arising out of a collision which occured between the *Marion* and the *Hector* about 6 or 8 o'clock A. M., on the 17th January, 1854, about half way between Governor's Island and Quarantine. The *Marion* was coming in from sea, with all lights set. The *Hector* was going down in search of business, and had but one light up. The weather was a little hazy. For the *Marion*, it was alleged that she was coming up in the usual track of vessels upward-bound, on the ebb-tide, on the eastward side of the channel. Seeing the light of the *Hector* coming down, she ported her helm to go to the right, and slowed her engine. After a little, finding the light still bearing down upon her, she put her helm hard a port and backed her engine. For the *Hector*, it was alleged that she was bound down, heeding for Owl's Head, and well in on the flats, and seeing the *Marion* sheer, she steered also to the east to get away, but that the *Marion* sheered across her bows to the eastward, running right over the bows of the *Hector*, which was stopped and backing away from her. The *Hector* struck the *Marion* on her larboard bow, about forty feet from her stern, cutting through her planks and starting her deck beams, and then struck again on the *Marion*'s paddle wheel, bending its wrought iron rim deeply, and passing on aft.

No proper lookout was shown to have been stationed on the *Hector*'s bows, while the deck of the *Marion* was well manned.

Judge BETTS, before whom the cause was heard in the District Court, considered the *Hector* to have been in fault, and gave a decree against her in the first suit for the damages sustained by the *Marion*, and dismissed the libel in the second suit.

From these decrees the owner of the *Hector* appealed to this Court, and the appeals coming on for argument, Judge NELSON affirmed the decrees of the District Court.

For the *Marion*, Messrs. Benedict, Burt and Benedict. For the *Hector*, Messrs. Martin and Smiths, Mr. Donohue and Mr. Burrill.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Decisions.

ANOTHER DECISION AGAINST THE BALANCE DOCK COMPANY.

Richard S. Roberts vs. *The New-York Balance Dock Company.*—This is the second case brought against this Company, and the facts were fully given in the Times at the time of hearing. Yesterday his Honor rendered his decision, and read a short opinion, stating that if this case had been tried before him previous to the argument in the case of *Hecker* vs. *The Same*, it was very possible that he should have come to a different conclusion from that attained by Judge ROOSEVELT; but propriety and convenience required that the well-considered decision of one judge should be followed by another judge, where the case involved the same facts and principles. As far as the special Term was concerned, the maxim of *stare decisis* should on this occasion be observed. The questions involved should be deemed open only for consideration at the General Term. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

In re W. S. Staples.—Prayer denied, without costs.

Dorman vs. *Hempsted.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied. Costs to abide event.

Rohae vs. *Rothe.*—Alimony *pendente lite* $25 per month in lieu of her present allowance, and $100 counsel fee.

Knapp vs. *Knapp.*—The testimony is not subscribed by the witness, nor certified by the referee.

The People ex rel. Howell vs. *Ward.*—Motion granted without costs.

In re Hennessy.—Referred to take an account.

Turner vs. *McAuley.*—Motion granted to abide event.

Hillman vs. *Hillman.*—It is not necessary to make the Administrator of J. S. Hillman parties. Let an order be entered making his heirs parties. No costs.

COURT CALENDAR.—TUESDAY, May 12.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28 to 37, inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 774 to 779, 783 to 787, 787½, 788, 790, 791. *Part II.*—Nos. 364½, 373½, 572, 792, 794 to 802, 587, 242.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 564, 356, 394, 542, 249, 255, 557, 635, 636, 644, 645, 653, 655, 572, 661, 663, 677, 678, 686, 689, 690, 582, 406, 430, 620, 84, 435, 539, 474, 465, 66, 144, 197, 376 122, 302, 637, 602

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1717, 659, 175, 177, 179, 183, 205, 210, 211, 212, 216, 220, 224, 226, 228, 234, 236, 237 238, 240, 241, 243, 244, 245, 251, 252, 253, 269, 261.

☞ Judge DAVIES goes to-day to the Second Judicial District, to sat for Judge EMMOTT, who takes his place here. Yesterday, Judge EMMOTT opened the Circuit, but there being no business ready, it was at once adjourned.

☞ Chief Justice OAKLEY still continues very low, and much anxiety is felt for his life. He was attacked some time since with erysipelas in the head.

PROPAGATION OF FISH.—An interesting report on the artificial propagation of fish, made to the Massachusetts Legislature, by the Commissioners appointed last year, embodies a great number of useful facts. The conclusions of the report are as follows:

"That the artificial propagation of fish is not only practicable, but may be made very profitable; and that fresh waters may thus be made to produce a vast amount of excellent food; that a small outlay of capital and a moderate degree of skill, aided by such information as can be derived from books that any man can procure, will enable the proprietors of small streams and ponds to stock their own waters; that in respect to the larger streams and ponds a combination of individuals may be necessary, with special legislation adapted to each particular case, and guarding the rights of all persons interested in the waters—especially where they have been applied to mechanical purposes."

A HAUL OF COUNTERFEITERS.—At Covington, on Monday, an old man named BAER was detected in the act of either going to pass spurious gold $3½ and $5 pieces. He was taken to jail, and on searching him, there was found upon his person $300 in counterfeit bills on the Canal Bank of New-Orleans, of the denominations of $20, $50 and $100. Marshal BUTTS obtained information respecting his confederates, which he communicated to Mr. RUFFIN, who yesterday sent with Marshal BUTTS, officers CARR, COLBY, and GRET, to the Bevis House, at the corner of Walnut and Court streets. About 4 o'clock, an old man, named T. SILVER, entered and was arrested. He was arrested about four years ago in this city, and taken on to Virginia to answer a charge of passing bad money there and was sent to the penitentiary, which place he left at the expiration of his time, not long ago. On his person were found seventy one-dollar gold pieces, of the date of 1853. They were carefully wrapped in paper so that no two of them could rub against each other. They are neatly executed, and well calculated to deceive, but they are not nearly so heavy as genuine coins. He had also one of the $20 counterfeits on the New-Orleans Canal Bank, a good $20 gold piece, and $4 in good bills. When he found himself about to be arrested, Silver drew a splendid self loading pistol, which he evidently intended firing, but one of the officers caught his arm with sufficient quickness to prevent the act. In his bosom was found a large new bowie knife. Between 6 and 7 in the evening, another of the gang, whose name is J. MILLER, entered the same hotel, and was arrested. Upon him was found a counterfeit half dollar, and a list of the names and residences of twelve or fifteen counterfeiters who deal in the "stuff." Most of them are located in northern Ohio. BAER remains in jail at Covington.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—ALFRED J. VAUGHAN, of Missouri, Indian agent for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes, Vice JOHN H. MCBRAYER, who declines the appointment.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI UNITED.—Last night about 9 o'clock, says the Savannah *News* of Tuesday, the steam whistle announced the return of the train which left this city on Tuesday last for Memphis, on the banks of the Mississippi. The train which bore the delegation and fire companies from Savannah arrived in Memphis on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, and left that city on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, arriving here Monday evening at 9 o'clock, making the run of 750 miles, *without a change of cars, in fifty-two hours!*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 11, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unsettled. Pearls, $7 50@$7 63½; Pots, $8@$8 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Sales limited.

COFFEE—Is quiet at old rates. Java, 15¼c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 12¼c @12½c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.; Rio, 10c. @12c.; Jamaica, 13c.@13¼c., and St. Domingo, 11½c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues depressed and languid, with very limited movements. Middling Uplands, 13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 14c.@14¼c.; other grades, proportionate rates ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less active, yet firm. The free arrivals have induced some reserve on the part of buyers. Sales, 8,600 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 60@$6 70
Straight State	6 70@ 6 80
Extra State	6 80@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 70@ 7 00
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 75@ 7 00
Fancy Michigan	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 00@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 00@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	7 25@ 8 75
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 7 20
Extra Missouri	7 60@ 9 75
Canadian is unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 1,000 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$8 85 for superfine to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern continues in good request, at full rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2 000 bbls very low Mixed, to choice Extra, at $7 70@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 70@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 35@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 87 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $3 87 50 in puncheons.	

GRAIN—Wheat attracts less attention at previous quotations. Sales: 5,700 bushels, including choice Canadian White, at $1 95; and poor Southern Red at $1 60. ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are scarce and quiet. Oats are moderately inquired for at former prices. Corn is depressed and drooping, with sales reported of about 32,500 bushels, at 83½c.@84c. for mixed; 85c. for yellow; and 85c.@90c. for White, per bushel.

HAY—Sales transpired of 800 bales River, at full prices.

HOPS—Are selling slowly at unchanged rates.

IRON—Is inactive, yet quoted steady.

LEAD—Is dull and heavy as before reported.

MOLASSES—Appears quiet at quoted prices. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 30c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 54c.@53c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c @52c; and New-Orleans 75c.@77c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Essentially unchanged.

OILS—The general demand is tame; prices of the leading kinds favor buyers.

PROVISIONS—Pork is about the same, sales having transpired to-day, of 900 bbls. in lots, at $32 36@$33 50 for Mess, and $18@$19 50 for prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand and are worth 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9c.@ 9¾c for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request and is held at 11¾c. @12¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is improving—the transactions since our last reach about 650 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 13¾c.@14¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty brisk at full prices. The transactions since our last count reach 900 bbls. at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $12@$14 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $17@$17 50 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $27 50@$30 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$24 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand and is worth 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 23c @26c for common to very good State, and 27c.@29c for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 12c @13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is inactive, at old rates: $4 25@$5 25 for common to choice ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are moderately dealt in at, however, languid prices. Sales, 900 hhds. Cuba, &c., m

DRY GOODS.

BLACK LACE VEILS, BARBES, BASQUE LACES, &c.

Now open, a full assortment of
Plain, Dotted and Figured Lace for Basques,
French Work and Tambour Muslin for Basques.
A large assortment of Black Lace Veils, Barbes, and Cottures, in every style and quality.
Also,
An invoice of Eugenie and Embroidered Skirts, received per last steamer.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF BAREGE ROBES.

Printed Barège Robes, full patterns..$4 50
Rich Satin Striped Flounces..... 6 00
Extra Rich Satin Striped Flounces...10 00
Super Chine Chintz Flounces.....17 00
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL
have removed from No. 128 Broadway to the new marble store,
No. 324 BROADWAY,
Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 6, 1857. No. 324 Broadway.

LINEN DAMASKS.

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
Towelings, Napkins, Shirtings.
Together with a full assortment of
Draperies, Quilts, Counterpanes, &c.,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

REAL LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.

French thread and Chantilly Mantillas,
And also, the Eugenie Lace Mantillas,
A new article, just received
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS! STELLA SHAWLS!

Just received, 350 Black Centre Stellas,
All inserted borders.
From $7 to $35.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING WRAPPERS.

TRAVELING WRAPPERS.
Traveling Wrappers, Traveling Wrappers, in Cloths, Linens, Plaids, Mohairs, &c.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

POINT D'ALENCON,

Point Applique end Valenciennes Sets,
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

L. H. MOORE & CO..

No. 122 BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar st., New-York,
Are now constantly receiving additions to
THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY SILKS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
which are offered at VERY LOW PRICES TO CASH BUYERS, and are selling freely.
Our stock consists of RIBBONS in every variety and color for Bonnets, Caps and Trimmings.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths,
COLORED SILKS,
SATINS,
MARSELLINES,
FLORENCES.
SILK TISSUES, BAREGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
LACES, JOINED BLONDS,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
Black English CRAPES, colored French CRAPES.
Black MODES, Black FILLET MITTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS:
Embracing all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Bleod, Pedal, Rutland and Split-Straw
BONNETS AND HATS,
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortmnnt of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination
OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

MOURNING GOODS.

W. JACKSON, NO 551 BROADWAY,
Is offering for sale, at retail, the following bargains:
2 cases very fine ENGLISH DE LAINES, 18 cents per yard.
2 cases FRENCH LAWNS, very fine, 12½ cents per yard.
2 cases ORGANDIES, very fine, 15½ cents per yard.
2 cases FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROSES, $2.
1 cases BLACK BAREGES, very handsome, 25 cents per yard.
1 case CRAPE MARATZ. 31 cents per yard.
1 case RICH SILKS, 75 cents, worth $1 12½.
W. JACKSON'S new Mourning store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SPLENDID SILK ROBES AND DRESS SILKS,

At greatly reduced prices.
150 pieces silks, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1.
125 pieces silks, at $1 per yard, worth $1 25.
100 pieces silks, at $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
75 pieces silks, at $1 50 per yard, worth $2.
The above goods are 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than regular market prices. This reduction has been submitted to in order to
EFFECT IMMEDIATE SALE.
N. B.—Some beautiful
SILK ROBES, CHEAP.
C. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATELLES, and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS.

JUST OPENED,
ANOTHER LOT LATEST STYLES
OF
PARIS MADE GUIPURE LACE MANTLES.
REAL CHANTILLY DITTO.
FRENCH LACE MANTLES, an immense variety,
BRITISH CHANTILLY DITTO.
All New Designs, and not to be seen elsewhere.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY
OF
PRINTED MUSLINS
AND
BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!

THE GREATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
IN
SILK and CLOTH BASQUINES.
Please call and examine.
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

IMMENSE STOCK OF SILKS!

Including New Styles
FLOUNCED ROBES and RICH SILKS,
in great variety.
ALSO,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
From Auction.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH DRESS SILKS.

LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st., will offer this morning another lot of those cheap Dress Silks.
100 pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks, 6c.
100 pieces Bayadere Stripe Silks, 6c., 8c. and 10c.
Flounced Silk Robes, $15 to $30—about half price.
Small Figured Black Silks.
Plain Blue and Brown Silks, cheap.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS

Will be offered
On Monday, May 11,
Extraordinary bargains in
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Ladies, please examine the goods before buying elsewhere.
C. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th st.

THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,

With and without flounces.
A splendid assortment. In new and rich styles, will be offered on Monday, the 11th inst., at moderate prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!

The best assortment in the City of
SILK MANTLES,
embracing
AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF STYLES,
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

STELLA AND BAREGE SHAWLS.

A large and magnificant assortment
Now open.
Many of the styles are strictly confined, and are much under price. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRY GOODS.

SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS!

Collars! Collars! Collars!
We will open on Monday, May 11,
A large lot of French Work Sets and Collars,
Full 50 per cent. below the usual prices.
Ladies will please call and examine
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SILK ROBES.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE.
$30 Robes reduced to $25.
$25 Robes reduced to $20.
$20 Robes reduced to $15.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.

In great variety, viz:
Ducals, Madonna Stripes, Poplinetts,
Cashmeres, Mohair, &c., &c.,
At extremely low prices, at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No 473 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO UP-TOWN LADIES.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
G. B. WILLIAMS having removed his entire
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
from No. 347 to 767 Broadway, near 9th-st., begs to call the special attention of the up-town ladies to his
NEW PLACE OF BUSINESS.
Particular care will be had to the
STAPLE GOODS DEPARTMENT.
DOMESTIC GOODS
will be offered by the piece at the lowest
WHOLESALE PRICES.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!

The Ladies are invited to call and examine an
ENTIRELY NEW SHAPE OF LACE MANTLE,
Just received, and not to be seen elsewhere in the United States.
A MOST DECIDED NOVELTY!
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

BROCATELLES, LACE CURTAINS,

DAMASKS,
And Curtain Materials generally.
Also,
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
Loops, Bands, Tassels, &c., &c.,
BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
in fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the daduction, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

UNUSUAL AND UNHEARD-OF

Bargains in French China; English iron-stone China; cut glass gas fixtures and silver-plated ware; white dining sets, 1-4 pieces, $16, worth $35; white toilet sets, $1, worth $2; do. $2 50, worth $4; gilt toilet sets, $5 75, worth $7 50; cut glass goblets the doz., $1 75, worth $3; cut glass champagnes, $1 50, worth $2 50; cut glass wines the doz., 75 cents, worth $1 25; colored Bohemian glass finger bowls the doz., $1 50, worth $3; 3 light chandeliers for gas, $7 50, worth $11; 4-light do. $9 50, worth $14; 1-light brackets for gas, 50 cents, worth 75 cents; silver plated cake baskets, $6, worth $9; silver plated casters with six cut glass bottles $4 75, worth $7 50; silver plated coffee urns, $11, worth $19; silver-plated tea sets $30, worth $50; silver-plated table forks the doz., $4, worth $6; silver plated tea forks the doz., $3 50, worth $5; silver-plated table spoons the doz., $3 75, worth $5 50; silver-plated tea spoons the doz., $1 50, worth $2 50. The whole of our immense stock, including Paris-made clocks and bronzes, at the same low rate of prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Original and old established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE CLOTHING FOR BOYS

AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
Is cut by Isleton,
whose skill as a designer of styles for boys is unequaled in this country. His Spring Fashions are now ready, and special attention is invited to a superb novelty in Boys' Dress Jackets.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!

CHANTILLY LACE TALMAS and SCARFS,
With Single and Double Ruffle,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,
And 63 Lispenard-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!

Full assortment,
AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DUCAL POPLINS.

100 PIECES DUCAL POPLINS
Just received,
at 75 cents per yard,
Worth $1.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

BOYS' SPRING HATS AND CAPS,

AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
The assortment contains an unusual diversity of new and becoming shapes, destined
especially for the Bazaar, and
at prices unprecedentedly low.
NO. 513 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS,

From No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.
To No. 767 Broadway,
Near 9th-st.
Fadnees will commence on Monday, May 4.

SHAWLS.

STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS in great variety.
Also, NEW STYLE STELLA SHAWLS cheap, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

GEORGE BRODIE'S
MANTILLAS!

BLACK LACE POINTS—A Beautiful Variety.
(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal.
And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS,

In rich and novel designs,
Constantly on hand, and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

The cheapest dress silks
in the City
Are to be had at the new store,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.
C. B. WILLIAMS.

100 PARIS EMBROIDERED SCARF MANTILLAS,

At $7, well worth $13.
Received by the *Africa*, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.

Plain Barege Robes, with chintz flounces, $5.
Plain do. do., $6 to $10.
This morning, at LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (Old No. 72) Canal-st.

BAREGE ROBES, ORGANDIES.

LE BOUTELLIER BROTHERS have a superior assortment of the above goods. Also, a great variety of materials or Traveling Dresses.
No. 60 (new No. 305) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

MANTILLAS,

At reduced prices,
MANTILLAS,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317, (old No. 72) Canal-st.

500 SILK FLOUNCED ROBES,

At $30,
Original price, $50.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,

Just received in new styles,
at our new store,
No. 703 Broadway, above 4th-st.
MILLER & GRANT.

PARASOLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open their Spring stock of Parasols, which they will offer for sale at low prices. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GAS FIXTURES.

CHINA AND GLASS.
Tolle Sets, $1. Tea Sets, $3. Dinner Sets, 155 pieces, $15, at SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE FOR CASH.—THE stock of dry goods in store of WILLIAMS & SANGER, No. 142 Broadway, will be sold at private sale for cash at much less than cost prices, in order to close the estate. Country merchants and others are invited to call and inspect the same. The stock must be closed immediately. By order of the assignees.

NO. 429 BROADWAY—FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.—A large assortment just received, including collars and sleeves in sets at $3, worth $5.
N. B.—Black Lace Veils from auction.
PETER ROBERTS & CO.

PARIS PARASOLS, PLAIN AND ORNATE,

in great variety, as regards shape, color, material, size, and lightness, and extremely reasonable in price, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.
St. Nicholas Hotel.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW GOODS HOUSE.

HOMER & KETCHUM
Offer a large stock of Straw Goods, French Flowers, &c., at low prices for cash, to the trade only, at
No. 318 Broadway, corner Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY

Will perform Loewe's celebrated Grand Cantata
THE SEVEN SLEEPERS,
with a
GRAND ORCHESTRA FROM THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Also, Burton's "TE DEUM AND JUBILATE,"
On FRIDAY EVENING, May 15,
At the City Assembly Rooms, (Broadway, near Grand-st.)
Characters in the catalogue by the following members:

THE SEVEN SLEEPERS:

Memoria	Miss M. S. Brainerd
Antipater	Mr. F. Gardner
Martinus, (with the Solo "How willing my paternal care," by request)	Mr. F. H. Nash
Malchus	Miss K. Andern
Serapion	Miss L. Colman
Johannes	Miss A. Robjohn
Constantine	Mr. W. M. Smith
Dionysius	Mr. E. Hassel
Marcianus	Mr. H. E. Holloway
Maximianus	Mr. H. Tucker
Conductor	Mr. GEO F. BRISTOW.
Leader	Mr. A. REIFF, Jr.

Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the music stores, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Door open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets..... 50 cents.
TUESDAY, MAY 12,
GREAT ATTRACTION—THREE PIECES.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
Last week but one of the appearance of
MLLE. THERESA ROBERT,
previous to her departure for Europe.
The great comic dancer,
L. ESPINOSA
MME. MARZETTI LINA WINDEL
Antoine..... as the..... White Warrior
Marzetti..... as the..... Red Gnome.
Jerome..... In..... Two characters
THE FOUR LOVERS.
FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.
Wednesday—
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TUESDAY, May 12,
second appearance of
MR. WALLACK.
Enthusiastic reception of Miss Mitford's superb historical play of
RIENZI.
Splendid new scenery, costumes and appointments.
Cola di Rienzi..... Mr. Wallack
The capital farce
JOHN DOBBS.
TO-MORROW—Mr. WALLACK will perform.
NOTICE.—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is respectfully announced that, in addition to new impersonations, Mr. Wallack will, from time to time, appear in his usual popular round of characters during this engagement.
Box Book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.

Eighth night of the eminently successful young American tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH
TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, 1857,
HAMLET.
Hamlet..... Edwin Booth
Ophelia..... Mrs. E. L. Davenport
Ghost, Mr. Fisher; Laertes Mr. L. P. Barrett;
Queen, Mrs A. Packer.
La Polka National, Mlle Ducy Barre and Mr. G. Smith.
CATCHING A GOVERNOR,
In which Miss Polly Marshall and Mr. Setchell will appear.
WEDNESDAY—EDWIN BOOTH as Claude Melnotte.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Great Success!—Immense Laughter at the New Piece entitled
MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS and MISSISSIPPI NIGGERS.
THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
Also R. Bishop Buckley's pupil, YOUNG AMERICA.
Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert at 8 o'clock; Admission, 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

"OH, 'BIMLECH!' 'BIMLECH!"—THIS IS what NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD exclaims in the famous drama of that name, presented EVERY EVENING now at Barnum's Museum. Such a tremendously interesting play!

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—CHANGE of time—Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence with the overture at 7½ o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 12,
will be presented for the second time, the highly successful comedy, in two acts,
NATURE AND ART.
BY H. J. CONWAY, ESQ.
To conclude with, for the second time, the new farce in one act,
VARIETY.
the most successful burlesque of the season.
For particulars, see small bills.
Box book open three days in advance.

THE FUGITIVE FROM SLAVERY.—Charlotte is the name of a beautiful white slave, who flees from her master and comes North to share in such wonderful adventures in the domestic drama of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, played to crowds EVERY EVENING at Barnum's Museum.

BROOKLYN.—CONCERT IN THE NORTH R. D. Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle, on THURSDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, when will be given the new and popular Cantata of ESTHER, by a choir of forty, including several eminent vocalists. Also, a few choice solos, choruses, &c.
Conductor..... D. V. HORTON.
Pianist..... S. O DYER
Tickets 25 cents—may be had of Mr. WEEKS, Sexton of the Church, and at the store of McKEE & CO., corner of Myrtle and Kent-ave., also of R. & R. BRINKERHOFF, No. 180 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!—YOU MAY SEE over a million of oddities from all parts of the world, and at the same time the truly wonderful and excellent domestic drama of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, now all the rage at Barnum's Museum, for twenty-five cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 12, Grand Eastern Spectacle Drama entitled
CLEOPATRA; OR, THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM.
To be followed by the celebrated pantomime of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE!
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS!

THE DOG THAT SCENTED THE WOMAN.—Bimlech's little dog scents out the female fugitive in the black. The white also escapes. She is pursued. Curious adventures follow—all in the great drama of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, played EVERY EVENING at Barnum's Museum.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECOND week of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Neighbor Jackwood, G. W. Clarke; Crumlett, Mr Hadaway; Dickson, Mr. Bridgman; Hector, Mr. Lovick; Charlotte, Miss Meatyer, &c., &c., is beyond dispute one of the most thrillingly effective and profoundly interesting moral dramas ever presented. AFTERNOON, at 3, A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER, and THE GLORIOUS MINORITY. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

WORTH DOUBLE THE MONEY.—THE price is only two shillings to witness the delightfully-effective domestic drama, (played EVERY EVENING now,) of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, besides examining, for half the day, the million of curiosities at Barnum's Museum.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST HAS the honor to announce that her two Subscription Benefits will take place on the 16th and 21st instants, at Niblo's Saloon. Prices for the two Concerts, with reserved seats, $3. The subscription list open at BRUSING'S Music Store No. 701 Broadway.

THE MOST THRILLING IMAGINABLE—Is, in all its scenes and incidents, the new domestic drama, so overwhelmingly successful at Barnum's Museum; presented EVERY EVENING, and called NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

BY JINGO! HOW INTERESTING!—THIS is the universal exclamation on witnessing that thrilling domestic drama, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, now so popular, and played EVERY EVENING at Barnum's Museum.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

THE REAL YANKEE FARMER—SUCH AS he is in life, may be seen, intermingled with a beautiful and touching dramatic story, in the new domestic drama, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, now attracting such crowds EVERY NIGHT to Barnum's Museum.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 326 BROADWAY,
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Castors, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britann's Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 326 Broadway, N.Y.

LOOKING-GLASSES CHEAP.—WE WOULD call especial attention to those wishing to buy, to our old friend BRADLEY'S Cheap Looking-glass, Portrait and Picture Frame Store, No. 154 William-st, corner of Ann-st., as the best place in New-York to purchase a pier, mantel or oval French mirror of the best gold frame.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO PLATING. A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists,
No. 244 (old No. 5) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (TOGETHER OR separately,) either in a gentleman's family, hotel or first-class boarding house, by two neat and very experienced servants; one as first class chambermaid and nurse, the other as first-class waitress; understands her duties up stairs or in a dining-room, cleaning plate, &c; both are girls of good disposition, accustomed to work and willing. Apply for two days at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn. Have the highest references from their former employers; no objection to the country or New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced woman as child's nurse, fully capable of taking charge of a baby from its infancy; has no objection to travel or to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Also, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waiter; has good reference. Both wish to live in the same family. Call at No. 156 Johnson-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable protestant young woman for general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook and washer; superior laundress; understands all household work; is a person who studies the interest of her employer in every respect; is trustworthy and faithful; highly recommended; will go in the country. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 189 7th-av., cor 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer, make good bread and pastry, is of a willing disposition. Also a nice tidy Protestant girl for chamber work and waiting, or nurse and seamstress, no objection to the country; and by a very neat young girl for housework in City or country, can bake and milk, and will go for moderate wages. Apply at No. 107 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; is a first rate laundress; would be willing to live with a family that would go in the country or the Summer; can get the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen until suited. Call at No. 230 East 22d st., between 1st and 2d ave., third floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent persons mother and daughter; the girl is 18, a good nurse and neat chambermaid, will do the washing of a private family; the mother is a good cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, does up linen in style, makes excellent bread, understands meats and poultry. City wages $8, the other $6, if in one family. City or Brooklyn. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, in a private family, as good cook; none stands baking and pastry perfectly; could take charge of a dairy if required; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. (to Newcort.) Best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 6th-av., in the dry goods store, 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls, sisters, one as cook, and understands her business in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children. Both can do the best of fine washing and ironing and fluting. Call at No. 205 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th ave. The best of references can be given.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing—perfectly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 East 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; she can give the very best of City reference from her last place; she has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 123 Harrison-st., between Hicks-st. and Tiffany-place, South Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TWENTY-FOUR years of age, who for the past year has been engaged in keeping books for a coal and iron concern, and in teaching school for the three years preceding, wishes a good situation in some such capacity as the above. Good references given. Address LITTLE, at Savery's Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman in a private family; she understands her business thoroughly, has lived in her last place five years; the best of City reference can be given; no objection to go into the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 24th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store, by an honest, sober, steady young man, with city reference, who is willing to make himself useful in good any honest way his employer may require of him. Address, for two days, WANTED, at this office, stating the particulars where and when an interview can be had.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WHO IS THOROUGHLY competent in all its branches, wishes to go out two or three days in the week, to cut and fit ladies' dresses only; will not go to make alterations. Will give superior City references. Apply at No. 704 8th av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the dry-goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American Protestant girl, to take care of children and sew; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 227 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., top floor, back room.

WANTED.—A NICE AND RESPECTABLE GIRL desires a situation as laundress, or to do the general housework of a small family; can bake in an excellent washer and ironer, is willing and obliging; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 275 8 very.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook, and particular washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Amos-st., near 6th-av. None but respectable private families need apply.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman. Is a married man, and understands his business; has lived in this country six years, and knows the City well. Call or address to J. F., No. 123 Clinton Place, 8th-st. Can be seen any time this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 81 West 24th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; is a first rate baker; understands pastries and jellies perfectly. Understands her business, and the best City reference given. Apply at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, by a respectable person who is fully competent and can give good reference. Call or address No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts. No objection to going into the country for the Summer.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, understands all kinds of cooking, baking and pastry; would have no objection to do a little washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH LADY, OF HIGHLY respectable family and education, desires a situation as governess or housekeeper. Apply to Mr. CHARLES MURRAY NAIRNE, No. 14 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—TWO GIRLS WANT SITUATIONS in the same family; one as cook—the other as chambermaid, and to do sewing; good references given. Inquire at No. 137 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. Has no objection to go in the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days, at 218 East 23d-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUation, as seamstress; is capable of all kinds of sewing; the best of City references can be given. Inquire at No. 63 Laight-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable girl to do general housework or chamberwork; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 228 17th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., grocery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as nurse or waiter; is a good and smart sewer. Call at No. 219 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter; the best of City references can be given. Inquire at No. 304 Wooster-st.

WRITING FLUIDS AND BLACKING.—Wants a situation, a working-man, practical in the manufacture of the above by the English system. Would sell the receipts if required. Call, or address, M. BLACK, No. 5 Van Brunt-st., corner of Sackett and Degraw, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a railroad ticket office, 2 conductors, 1 baggageman 2 brakemen, 4 porters for stores, 2 express drivers, 1 stewardess, 1 barkeeper, 2 girls to travel to Europe, 2 girls to travel to Havana, 2 girls as chambermaids. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH, OR GERman Protestant woman to do chamberwork in a genteel family, and attend to children, reside a short distance in the country; intelligence appreciated; the house will be found pleasant and agreeable to a suitable person; must come well recommended and make herself generally useful; seamstress preferred. Apply at No. 90 Broad-st.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, IN A SMALL family, an intelligent girl as chambermaid and child's nurse. Good wages will be given, and good references in regard to character and experience required. Apply at No. 29 Monroe-place, near Pierrepont-st. ROBBINS.

WANTED—A CLERK TO ATTEND A DRY goods store, who has some acquaintance with the business. Must be an American, of good habits and character, and have unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 517 Greenwich-st. A. WILDEY.

WANTED—A MISSIONARY IN A CHARITY institution in this City, of active habits, good address and efficient piety to act in the capacity of missionary and collecting agent. A clerical, single man preferred. Address A. K., *Times* office.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY WOMAN, WHO can come well recommended, to cook, wash and iron for a small family in the country, an hour's ride by railroad from the City. Apply at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; she must be accustomed to the care of children, and give City references. Apply at No. 28 Varick-st., St. John's-square, before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A TENOR SINGER FOR A CHURCH in Brooklyn; a superior tenor singer. Address, with references, Box No. 2,190 Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $113 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT with the details of accounts can obtain FORTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will [illegible] and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. R[illegible] by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

[illegible]WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year. Two [illegible] Address for FIVE DOLLARS.

[illegible]KLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] a year for single Copies. FIVE Copies [illegible], and TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWE[illegible], to one address.

[illegible] FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

TERMS, invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing Intelligence, should be addressed TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

All letters including money, or relating to business, should be addressed TO THE PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

Newspaper Advertising—The Progress of the Daily Times

The Original Confidence Man is unquestionably the Editor and Proprietor of the *Herald*. The extraordinary demands which he makes day by day upon the public credulity, are quite as amusing as the best of the exploits reported in the police columns of the daily press. Last Saturday's performance in this line capped the climax. "The *Herald* has been so long at the head of the New York Press,"—says its Editor and Proprietor, that "advertisers are beginning more and more to give it a *monopoly* of their business." It complacently compares its own position among its "sickly cotemporaries" of the Press in this respect, to that of the London *Times* among English journals, and represents the *Herald* as having for years enjoyed, without dispute, the monopoly of circulation and advertising, which the *Times* has only achieved after a protracted and desperate contest.

We are not disposed to argue against the *Herald's* assumptions. We should as soon think of skirmishing with an army of wind bags as to enter upon any exposure of its ridiculous and preposterous gasconade. Its readers have become so accustomed to this kind of stuff that it probably produces no more impression upon their minds than it does upon the public at large. But we shall simply submit to the public a few figures, copied by our cashier from the books of the TIMES establishment, and place them side by side with a similar statement made a few weeks since by the *Herald*,—to illustrate the relative growth of the two journals. We give the *Herald's* statement first:

From the Herald, April 11.

No better criterion or indication of the vast increase of the general business of this Metropolis during the present season may be named than the increase of the advertising and circulation of such a general business Journal as the New-York *Herald*. The following is a comparative statement for the month of March, for the years 1856 and 1857:

RECEIPTS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

	Advertising	Circulation.	Tot. Receipts.
1856.....	$ 5,043 63	$27,196 46	$42,640 09
1857.....	18 907 98	30,430 02	49,338 00
Increase.....	$3,864 35	$3,333 56	$6,697 91

The following statement copied from our account books, gives the

CASH RECEIPTS OF THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES FROM APRIL 1 TO MAY 9.

	Advertising	Circulation.	Tot. Receipts.
1857.....	$20,085 51	$23 295 91	$43,391 42
1856.....	15,218 14	20,473 53	35,691 67
Increase.....	$4,877 37	$2,822 38	$7,699 75

We submit these figures, not for the purpose of making any display of our private business—in which we are aware the public feel very little interest, but simply by way of exposing the malicious mendacity and insolent assumption which characterize the *Herald's* treatment of its cotemporaries. We have never been disposed to underrate the circulation or the pecuniary success of that sheet,—though both are constantly thrust upon public notice as evidence of its strong hold upon the affections of the community and of its claim to be the leading American journal. But its circulation, as any one who knows anything of the facts is perfectly aware and as all who know the character might know must be in that case, is very largely among the lowest, least intelligent and least reliable of newspaper readers. The advertising patronage which it "monopolizes" is therefore that of those classes which depends upon these classes for its prosperity. As a medium for general business advertising,—for notices addressed to business men or families,—it is far inferior to other City journals of far less pretensions.

The *Herald* has been published for over *twenty* years. The TIMES is not yet *six years* old. Taking this fact in connection with the figures given above showing the relative position and progress of the two papers, we are quite content that the public should judge between the *Herald* and what it styles its "sickly cotemporary."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish this morning the particulars of an insurrection at the Sing Sing Prison, in which about forty of the convicts were engaged, headed by three ringleaders. The prompt action of the officers of the prison prevented any serious consequences, and subordination was speedily restored.

Temporary contracts for carrying the mails between New-York and Havre, and New-York and Bremen, have been awarded—the former to the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, and the latter to CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. Thirteen round trips are to be made on each route, during the year over which the contracts extend.

Advices from Hayti are received to the 10th ult. There is no news of importance. The Legislature was opened by SOULOUQUE on the 16th. His Majesty's address on the occasion contained nothing beyond the routine statement that generally make up royal speeches.

Heavy rain-storms and freshets have occurred at various points South. The low lands on the Roanoke River, in North Carolina, are buried under water to the depth of from three to twenty feet. Crops, fences and every thing are swept away by the current. The rise in the river is thirty or forty feet above the ordinary tides. Several of the South Carolina and Alabama rivers are also swollen by freshets.

The Anniversaries held yesterday, were the Kansas Friends' Society's, where the addresses were made by Rev. Mr. CUYLER, JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., Mr. JOHN BYRNE (a sailor), and Dr. STURTEVANT; the Yonng Men's Christian Association, where Mr. CUYLER spoke again admirably, Dr. STURTEVANT and Mr. HATFIELD, none of whom omitted paying their compliments to Dr. BELLOWS for his strange defence of the Theatre; and of the Union Theological Seminary, where addresses were delivered by members of the graduating class, and by Dr. HITCHCOCK.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, of this City, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, in place of J. MCLEOD MURPHY.

A man named HUGH DARRAGH was arrested in the Sixteenth Ward, yesterday morning, on a charge of taking the life of ARCHIBALD IRWIN by striking him on the head, with a cart-rung, during a fight in Jefferson-square, on the 17th of October, 1854. A warrant for DARRAGH's arrest was issued at that time by Coroner O'DONNELL, but DARRAH eluded the officers and fled to Canada where he remained until recently.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors, yesterday afternoon, stating that in accordance with a recent act of the Legislature, he ceased to be a member of the Board. The communication was accepted and placed on file.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

The Councilmen tried to, but could not, get a quorum yesterday. It will be remembered that under the new Charter members of the Common Council get no pay for their valuable services.

The stables of Mrs. JOHNSON, rear of No. 64 James-street, were destroyed by fire about 1½ o'clock yesterday morning. Four horses, belonging to different parties, and valued at $100 each, were suffocated to death. A young man named EDWARD FOLLIS, who slept in the stable, was so badly burnt that his recovery is considered doubtful.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge CLERKE decided the case of ROBERTS *vs.* the New-York Balance Dock Company, in favor of the plaintiff. He intimated that he did so chiefly because the same facts and principles were passed upon by Judge ROOSEVELT, in the case of HECKER *vs.* the same defendant, and there decided in favor of the plaintiff.

In the Supreme Court the libel case of FOWLES *vs.* BOWEN & MCNAMEE, came up before Judge WOODRUFF, but by agreement was set down for the 19th inst.

Two interesting collision cases, arising out of a collision between the steamship *Marion* and the steamtug *Hector* near the Narrows, were finally determined by Judge NELSON yesterday, in favor of the *Marion*, on appeals from decrees rendered in her favor in the District Court.

The Burdell Murder.

We trust that our City authorities will immediately offer a large reward for such information as shall lead to the detection of the murderer of Dr. BURDELL. There is now no other way in which this can be accomplished, and there is no longer any excuse for our Mayor and Common Council to refuse or delay such action. Previous to the late trial it would manifestly have been improper to prejudge the action of the Jury; and the offer of a reward at that time would have been equivalent to a declaration that the parties indicted were not guilty. But this conclusion has now been decisively and finally established. The Coroner's Inquest, the Grand Jury and the Criminal Courts have signally and utterly failed in their attempts to explore and develop this terrible crime. It is now time for the Government to interpose, and use all the means within its reach for the accomplishment of this object.

As matters stand now, it is perfectly evident that no further efforts will be made to fathom this mystery. No one has any interest in its disclosure. The regular tribunals have exhausted their powers, and discharged their duty. The parties accused have been declared innocent. The relatives of the victim have no reason and no disposition to push inquiry into the causes of his death, and are apparently absorbed in the struggle for the property he left behind him. The eager appetite of the public for a victim for justice has been dulled by delay, and has given place to apathy and indifference. Yet there is in the public mind a profound desire for the discovery of the murderer, and a deep conviction that the City and the Law will be indelibly disgraced if such a crime, so committed, is left shrouded in darkness and allowed to go unpunished.

There should be offered at once a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information as will lead to the discovery of the assassin. Such an offer might prove utterly unavailing: but if it should, the City would lose nothing in money and would gain something in credit;—for it will certainly reflect disgrace upon us if this horrible crime is allowed to pass with no further effort at investigation. But we have strong confidence that such a reward would lead to the detection of the assassin. The disclosures of the recent trial have thrown a good deal of light upon the deed itself, although they have done nothing towards fastening its guilt upon any individual. But they have reduced it to a moral certainty that the murder was committed by some person other than the inmates of the house. They have rendered it almost certain that if it could be ascertained *where and with whom* Dr. BURDELL spent the evening, from 5 o'clock until he returned to his own room, a clue would be obtained which would lead to the detection of his murderer. *Now this is precisely the kind of information which a large reward would elicit.* If there are several parties who *know* where he was during that interval, some of them may be restrained from disclosing that knowledge, not from consciousness of guilt themselves, but from an unwillingness to get others into trouble. These scruples would disappear under the stimulus of a large reward. The police, who thus far seem to have been inactive and inefficient throughout this whole affair, would have fresh motives for vigorous exertion, and would be very likely to accomplish some useful and valuable result.

We trust that Mayor WOOD will take this matter in hand, and either make the offer himself, if he has the power, or lay the matter before the Common Council in such a form as to lead to prompt and decisive action. And it seems to us, moreover, a case in which the honor and reputation of the whole State are so largely involved, as to warrant Governor KING in issuing his proclamation offering a reward for the discovery of the author, or authors, of this atrocious crime.

The American Tract Society.

The anniversary meeting of the American Tract Society, occurring to-morrow, will probably attract considerable attention. It will be remembered that the meeting of this Society, a year ago, in the old Brick Church, was vexed by a dramatic debate on the everlasting subject of Slavery, in which several distinguished divines took a prominent part. The result of this debate was the appointment of a Special Committee, consisting of fifteen eminent men of various Christian denominations, to examine and report upon the policy of the Executive Administration of the Society.

We learn that this Committee completed their labors on Saturday last, having unanimously adopted a report, which will be presented to the Society at the meeting to-morrow morning, in Dr. HUTTON's Church, on Washington-square. What this report will definitely recommend respecting the relations of the Society to American Slavery, is not yet publicly known; but it is expected that, in general, it will recommend the same policy as that which the Executive Committee itself proposed one year ago,—and would then have been adopted, but for the "moral convictions" of certain agitators who suspect a cat in every meal bag that is voluntarily left at their door.

Whether this or any Report will be harmoniously accepted by the Society, or not, depends very much upon the Congregational members, whose organ, the *Independent*, has assumed the right and authority not only to regulate the Tract Society, and all other national and religious institutions—not forgetting dry goods and the finances—but also to dictate to the TIMES lessons in editorial propriety. If the Special Committee who have reviewed the affairs of the Tract Society, have paid only a proper regard to the frequent and gratuitous advice, respecting their duties, with which the columns of the *Independent* have been filled, we shall have to-morrow a sensible and sound Report; whose effect will be to give new vigor to the operations of the Society, and to extend the field of its usefulness.

Independent advice is not always reliable. For though there is a vast difference between independence and intolerance, it is generally true that they who are the swiftest to boast of their independence in matters of doctrine or opinion, who rant the most rabidly over the "*Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri*," as HORACE has it, are most intolerant of everything that does not square with their faith. We trust that the Committee's Report has not been dictated by party feeling on either side, and that the meeting to-morrow will not be another act in that sectional drama which was introduced a year ago on the stage of the old Brick Church.

The Finances of the City.

Three communications have been presented to the Common Council of this City within the last two weeks, in relation to the present financial crisis in the City Treasury. Two of them have emanated from the Comptroller's office, and the third from that of the City Chamberlain. The latter was elicited by a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, "requiring the Chamberlain to report his reasons for refusing to pay the City warrants lately drawn on him, with a general estimate of the amount of funds in his possession to the credit of the *several* City accounts." The former—the first of which was addressed on the 29th ultimo to the Board of Aldermen, and the second to the Board of Councilmen, on Wednesday evening last—contain a comprehensive exhibition of the evils which have led to the present lamentable state of the City credit, as they are understood by Mr. FLAGG. There are several startling facts in connection with these documents which we fear have not been sufficiently taken into consideration by the tax-paying public. Disliking as they do the perusal of official documents, and especially averse as they are to the perusal of columns of figures, it is to be apprehended that even those persons who are most interested on the subject of taxation do not appreciate the overwhelming significance of the announcement, that UPWARDS OF TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WERE PAID OUT OF THE CITY TREASURY DURING THE YEAR ENDING WITH THE 31ST DECEMBER LAST! They do not consider the possibility of bankruptcy, and its fatal consequences, as the necessary vortex into which their own criminal apathy, and the downward career of corruption and peculation in the Departments, is plunging this apparently prosperous Metropolis. They do not seriously stop to ponder, how a remedy is to be applied to the scandalous expenditure of eight millions a year for the perpetuation of dirty and ill-paved streets, a police which connives at crime; an insufficient supply of water, and public works, which are notoriously kept up for the sole benefit of a few politicians, whose individual aggrandizement is the sole end of the perjuries which characterize their entrance into office.

Mr. FLAGG's communication of April 29 relates exclusively to the embarrassments into which the City has gradually fallen, through the ill judged manner in which the accounts are kept for opening, regulating, grading and paving streets. It is an amplification of a similar report which was made to the Board of Councilmen on the 10th of June, 1856, and shows the correctness of the prognostications of coming embarrassment which were made in the annual report of the Comptroller for 1853. As we shall take occasion to discuss this subject fully, in a day or two, we need not dwell upon it now. It is sufficient to say, here, that the existing system is so defective that it ought to be immediately altered, if not in precise accordance with the suggestions of Mr. FLAGG, at least in such a manner that security is insured to the City against the recurrence of such vast arrearages as have been the result of the low rate of interest imposed upon defaulting or negligent property holders, in the payment of their assessments. In Brooklyn and Williamsburg the law wisely provides that contractors and others shall wait until assessments are paid before they receive the money due to them; but that parties who do not pay shall be taxed *at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum interest, which goes not to the City, but is divided among those to whom payment is retarded by their delay.* This affords an ample remedy against complications with the City on the one hand, and injury to its creditors on the other.

The communication which was received by the Common Council from the Comptroller's office last Wednesday, is one which deserves to be carefully perused and weighed by every property owner. In the small space which is occupied by the first half of it, the history of that wretched legislation during 1856 is exposed, which sowed the seeds of mischief, the harvest of which has yet to be reaped and consumed. It closes with the statement that "during the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1856, the total payments made from the City Treasury were $20,334,145 82-100!" This brings us to the 1st of January, 1857, when the balances to the credit of the Treasury, according to Mr. FLAGG, were as follows:

On account of the Sinking Fund	$740,139 60
On account of the City Treasury	1,481,162 23
Total	$2,221,301 83

Since that period, that is, during the first four months of the present year, there has been borrowed at 6 per cent.:

On account of Croton reservoir	$1,000,000
Revenue bonds, at 7 per cent	1,876,050
Central Park, at 6 per cent	1,200,000

Mr. FLAGG says that "money has been borrowed" also on Revenue Bonds, to pay the school mill-tax, but whether this is included in the above $1,876,050, or forms a separate item, does not appear. Of the $1,000,000 borrowed on account of the Croton Reservoir, $400,000 were taken by the Comptroller for the Sinking Fund. Thus, the receipts in the Treasury, up to the 1st of May, as appears in the books of the Finance Department, were, exclusive of ordinary taxation, $4,076,000, or, including the balance on hand on the 1st of January, $6,297,301 83-100. Pretty well for the first quarter of the year, when it is remembered that the drafts of the City have been dishonored, and that the Treasury is at this moment largely overdrawn! To explain this, the Comptroller states that the following payments have been made:

Water Loan	$990,000
State School Tax	231,000
Mill Tax	100,000
Central Park	1,200,000
Croton Reservoir	708,000
Revenue Bonds matured	1,491,643 34
Assessment Contracts	61,804 10
Total	$4,782,447 44

He adds that, besides this sum, of which he gives the details, "very heavy payments were made, after the passage of the Tax bill, on account of *arrearages for* 1856, *and for the ordinary expenses of the City Government*, during the first quarter of the year 1857." It is to be regretted that the exact object and amount of these "heavy payments" does not appear in Mr. FLAGG's communication, the more so as, so far from the "ordinary expenses of the City Government" having been paid, it is notorious that the clerks in many of the public offices are still kept out of their salaries, and that the members of the Police were refused payment of the same due them, *previous to the 1st of May*, about which there was no dispute, until it was advanced, at his own risk, by the City Chamberlain. Inasmuch as the Comptroller states that "these operations have swallowed up" all the money "in the Treasury," and a quarter of a million besides, there remains a balance paid out of about $2,000,000, concerning which it were to be desired that a supplementary communication were made to that of May 6, giving all of the items of City expenditure, in order that the Common Council and the public may have full means of judging of the exact state of the Treasury, and of the nature of its wants.

In order that the public may be possessed of the most accurate possible *data* in relation to our City finances, we have procured from the Clerk of the Chamberlain's office the following account, which shows the state of the Treasury at three periods, viz.: to 1st January, the 17th April and May 8:

1857. CITY TREASURY.	Dr.
April 17—To amount paid sundry times from 1st January to 17th April	$7,051,262
April 17—To balance overdrawn	$1,132,600
Amount paid in from 17th April to 8th May	638,187
Total	$1,770,787
May 8—To balance overdrawn	$330,000
1857.	Cr.
Jan. 1—Balance	$1,481,624
April 17—Receipts from Revenue Bonds to date	1,524,200
Receipts from Stocks and Assessment Bonds	2,095,400
Receipts—taxes and all other sources	816,428
Balance, overdraft	1,132,600
Total	$7,051,262
May 8—Receipts Revenue Bonds to date	$1,156,050
Receipts Stocks and assessment Bonds	26,200
Receipts Taxes and all other sources	253,537
Balance, overdraft	330,000
Total	$1,770,787
May—Amount transferred yesterday from the Sinking Fund to the City Treasury	$500,000

In Mr. FLAGG's communication, he says "*the surplus revenues of the Sinking Fund have heretofore been used indiscriminately for all demands on the Treasury. This will no longer be done.*" The item, $500,000, for which a check was drawn by the Comptroller himself, some days since, but was only countersigned and transferred yesterday, forms an exception which has been too often made to the salutary promise which was made last week to the Common Council. If to this sum of half a million is added the balance of $292,000, which has been borrowed from the Croton Loan to pay other City debts, we have $792,000 misappropriated in direct violation of the law. There may be other illegal appropriations also; but it is clear from the above tables that, while the City credit has been made good at the Bank, it has been by a forced process, and that there is a deficit somewhere, on two accounts alone, of $462,000! With regard to the revenues that may be made to derive from surplusages, whether in the Sinking Fund or unappropriated loans, there will be opportunity of speaking hereafter. It is enough for the present that we have the sad spectacle to contemplate of neglect, extravagance, and reckless disregard of the public interest, in every avenue to and from the Treasury. Since the begining of the year well nigh $8,000,000 have been paid out, against, properly speaking, only $7,500,000 received, and there has been a moment of which the Chamberlain of the City was compelled to speak as follows in his answer to the requirement of the Board of Aldermen:

"On the 11th of March last the City Treasury had to its credit one million two hundred and ten thousand four hundred dollars; on the 12th of March, the next day, the account was overdrawn two hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars. This overdraft continued to increase daily until the 17th of April, when the City Treasury was overdrawn one million one hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred dollars, ($1,132,600.)"

This discrepancy in the figures between the accounts, respectively, of the Comptroller and the Chamberlain, are doubtless explainable by the fact, that the memorandum of Mr. FLAGG was only intended to be partial and approximative, while the accounts of Mr. STOUT are handed in to the Comptroller weekly, and are therefore more precise. Both agree in representing the history of the past as deplorable in the extreme; the prospect for the coming year as worse than any that has ever preceded it, and the moral is a common one by which property-holders and tax-payers will be insanely neglectful of their interests, if they do not profit.

PROPER TIME FOR A CLEAN SWEEP.—It is customary with all good housekeepers when they expect visitors, to dust the parlors, sweep out the entry, and put things to rights generally; and it would be well if our City authorities should follow so excellent an example. To-day is the commencement of our religious and benevolent anniversaries, and thousands of most respectable people from all parts of the country have pounced in upon us to take part in the interesting ceremonies of the week. We are sorry that the streets are not in better condition to receive them; and especially so, as so large a number of our visitors wear white cravats. The new head of the Street cleaning Department ought to have had those streets cleanly swept at least, which are likely to be most visited by our friends from the country. But, the streets are rather better now than they were last year, when we were under the rule of EBLING, and there will be no great risk in promising that they will be better still next year.

"Dr. Blaisdell and His Friends."

NEW YORK, Monday, May 11, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I cannot see, for the soul of me, why you seem so grouty about the simple statement in the *Herald* of yesterday as to Dr. BLAISDELL's whereabouts.

You disclaim all belief that the Doctor had any thing to do with the murder, and yet you seem unwilling to have one word said to relieve him from the "*direct and unwarrantable references which were very unfairly made to Dr. Blaisdell by the counsel who defended Mrs. Cunningham on her recent trial.*"

Why is it? I think you must be enraged at Ex Judge DEAN for adopting in his defence of Mrs. C the sentiment and almost the very words of the article published in your paper, and of which Dr. B. complains.

I cannot even give Judge DEAN the credit of originality in thought or speech. Read the article alluded to, that appeared in your paper, and then the speech of Judge DEAN as reported by your own corps, and there is a great and striking similarity in all the prominent features.

As to the eight friends that you modestly suggest the public might be anxious to know about, I can assure you they are all "on deck," and ready to respond to any call that may be made upon them, particularly where your interests may be concerned.

You speak of my appearing as a *witness* instead of an attorney now.

Surely, at all times, when I can aid to relieve any one from so cruel a charge as murder, by simply recording the truth, I shall feel it not only my duty but a great pleasure to do this, especially if I am sufficiently "*out of business*" to attend to it.

Yours, &c., C. F. WETMORE.

We are very unfortunate in our endeavors to please or satisfy Mr. WETMORE. He seems desperately bent upon a controversy with somebody. He and his "eight friends" seem to be eager for an opportunity to *testify* somewhere concerning something. Having been drilled and disciplined for service, they seem to be a little tired of waiting "on deck" without anything to do. Mr. WETMORE tells us that he was present throughout the trial, waiting for a chance to testify,—but did not get it. So he consoles himself, and endeavors to alarm us by saying that his cohort of "eight friends" will be on hand—"ready to respond to *any case* that may be made upon them, particularly where *our* interests may be concerned!" We have not the slightest doubt of their readiness to obey orders on any occasion where their services may be required.

Now we beg to assure Mr. WETMORE that we were neither "grouty," nor "enraged," nor displeased, about his "*simple* statement." On the contrary, we were glad to see it. All we did was to ask for more. We learn from this statement that Dr. BLAISDELL was at his room with Mr. WETMORE and eight other friends, from seven o'clock until twelve on the night of Dr. BURDELL's murder. We had previously learned from Dr BLAISDELL himself, that he saw Dr. BURDELL at half past four o'clock that afternoon;—that he then agreed to meet him at his room at seven o'clock that evening—from which it is clear that Dr. BURDELL intended to come home much earlier than the hour at which FARRELL and Ross pretend to have seen him enter the house;—and that Dr. BLAISDELL did not keep the promise which he then made. Upon this point, in his evidence before the Coroner's Jury, Feb. 6, Dr. BLAISDELL testified as follows:

Question—Did Dr. BURDELL tell you recently that threats were made to destroy his life? A.—He told me on Friday.

Q.—On Friday last? A.—On Friday last: I was ere twice; *I had an engagement with him at seven o'clock in the evening.*

* * Q.—His desire to have you with him was to protect him from assault? A.—He said this: "I want you should come and stay with me; I want you to come to-night; I am afraid to stay; I am very melancholy, and I want you to come."

A Juror—To come to-night? A.—Yes, Sir, to come if possible; "I want you to come and spend the evening with me."

Coroner—Go on.

Witness—I said *I would come in the evening*, but could not spend the night with him,—that circumstances were such that I could not leave home; *circumstances prevented me from keeping my appointment* at seven o'clock in the evening; he asked me to be at his house at seven o'clock, *but I was prevented.*

On Saturday the 7th, being recalled, Dr. BLAISDELL added the following on this point:

Q.—In your examination before you stated that Dr. BURDELL wished you to come on this Friday evening? A.—Yes. I was here on Friday twice.

Q.—And you did come to the house? A.—I came twice on Friday.

Q.—And what time was the last that you were here on Friday? A.—Not far from half past four on Friday afternoon.

Q.—You stated that there were reasons why you did not come: some of the jurors have suggested that they would like to know those reasons? A.—I believe I stated when I got home I had been gone all day, and had been gone off for a number of days before, and I found some friends at the house, and *they remonstrated against my going out; there have been remonstrances against my going out ever since the garroters were about; I am very much afraid of them: I started once and intended to come, but* SO MUCH WAS SAID ABOUT IT *that I declined.*

Dr. BLAISDELL was again recalled on the 9th, and then gave the following additional testimony on this point:

Q.—Hadn't you and the Doctor an appointment to meet at seven o'clock? A.—Yes, Sir, I made an appointment to meet him at that time.

Q.—What was the reason you did not return? A.—*My folks didn't want me to go out in the evening.* I had some folks at the house that evening, and *I spoke of coming after I got home*, AND STARTED.

Q.—Who were those friends? A.—Mr. WATMORE and Miss COAN. I don't know of any one else.

Q.—Where did you go directly after leaving this house? A.—Directly home.

Q.—How long did you stay at home? A.—Till the next morning about half past eight, my usual hour of going down.

Q.—You didn't like to go out at night; you were afraid, the impression being on the public mind about this garroting business? A.—No, Sir; *I had no fear.*

Q.—Had you any arms about you? A.—No, Sir; I have no fears of going anywhere, in this or any other city, day or night—not myself. I have no fears of that—of no man, living or dead.

Now, it appears from this that, but for the active interference of his friends, Mr. WETMORE, Miss COAN and others, Dr. BLAISDELL would have kept his engagement with Dr. BURDELL,—would have been with him in the evening, and, in all human probability, would have *prevented* the foul and mysterious murder, which was perpetrated at very nearly the hour which had been fixed for the meeting. Mr. WETMORE ought to have no difficulty in understanding the feeling on the part of the public, which desires more full information concerning remonstrances which proved to be of so much importance. What was said in that conversation,—and who said it? Did Mr. WETMORE himself urge Dr. BLAISDELL not to keep this appointment? After he had "started," as he says he did, who first called him back and prevented his going?

Mr. WETMORE must not think it at all strange that we suggest these inquiries. Dr. BLAISDELL is the last man who saw Dr. BURDELL except Dr. COX, so far as is known. He is the only man to whom the Doctor revealed his intention of retiring to bed before he left that evening. And he is the only man whom the Doctor is known to have expected that night. It is not at all strange, therefore, that the public should look to him for some hints as to the Doctor's whereabouts meantime. And we trust Mr. WETMORE, in pursuance of his landable desire to clear *all* innocent persons from the suspicion of guilt, will give the public all the information on the subject that may be in his possession.

THE STATEN ISLAND REBELLION.—There is probably no part of the Empire State where there is so much clannishness and independence of feeling among the people, as exists among the native inhabitants of Staten Island; and this is especially true of the south side of the Island where the population is of a more indigenous character than on the north side. Many of the farms lying on that side of the Island are still held by the descendants of the original owners who received their patents from the Dutch Government; they have descended from father to son, and the same family names have been known there ever since the land was first occupied by its white inhabitants. People who have thus inherited their estates, who have held undisturbed possession of their orchards, cabbage gardens and oyster grounds for centuries, very naturally have stronger local attachments, and believe themselves possessed of greater inherent rights than the new comers, who have but just settled upon their purchased property.

In viewing the sturdy disposition to resist the constituted authorities, in relation to the quarantine at Seguine's Point, by the people of that neighborhood, it will not do to leave out of sight the peculiarities of these conditions. Believing that their inherited rights have been outraged, it is but natural that they should make opposition to the invaders of their territory. But the law can make no such distinctions, and they must be treated precisely as any other violators of the law and disturbers of the peace are treated.

We give place, this morning, to an extraordinary communication from one of the residents of the neighborhood of Seguine's Point, who not only defends and approves of the conduct of the incendiaries who fired the buildings on the Wolfe property, but states that the people approve of the act, and will repeat it as often as an attempt may be made to convert the place into a Quarantine. It is stated, too, that the resolutions of the Richmond meeting will be strictly adhered to, and that the wealthy and respectable inhabitants will boldly oppose the authority of the State. But we hardly think that any open attempt at such rebellious conduct will be witnessed; and, if any more buildings are set fire to, the torch will be applied by some incendiary "fire the faggot" in the dark, and under the protection of a disguise. The Prince's Bay oyster district is but a small portion of the Island, and the disaffected people there will not be countenanced by the inhabitants of the other part of the Island. It must be remembered that the Quarantine is already established on a part of the Island much more thickly populated than Prince's Bay, which is, in fact, much more sparsely settled than any other part of the county. We do not think that Seguine's is at all the most suitable location for the Quarantine; but, if it must be on Staten Island at all, there can be no question that it would produce less inconvenience there than anywhere else. It is, undoubtedly, a hardship to the oystermen to have their oyster beds disturbed, and their business broken up, but their interests are not to be considered for a moment when the question lies between them and the safety of this City. The Prince's Bay people are quite right to resort to every legitimate means to prevent the location of the Quarantine in their neighborhood; but, the Commissioners having placed it there, they have no right to oppose the measure by any act of lawlessness, and their doing so will not tend to the removal of the evil. They may be full of pluck and indignation; but they will receive neither countenance nor sympathy from anybody five miles from their own farms. They must submit to the authority of the State, and any resistance will only be productive of harm to them.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss MITFORD's play of "Rienzi" was produced here last night, under favorable circumstances, and with success. The occasion was rendered important by the reappearance of Mr. WALLACK—an artist, who, if he does not gather strength with years, certainly loses it not. In the estimation of a majority of theatre-goers of this City, he is still the admirable actor of whom we have spoken with fondness for years and years. We trust he will make many reappearances on the boards of a theatre which, by its exquisite taste and judgment, has been rendered the most delightful place of recreation in the City.

"Rienzi" has been shortened, and is therefore more agreeable now than in its original shape. It is not, however, a play of great dramatic power, but one that needs all Mr. STUART's abundant resources to make acceptable. As a historical play it has no interest to the student, for the sources whence it is drawn (GIBBON and SADE) have been set aside by more exact and less pictorial biographers. Miss MITFORD has made *Rienzi* a hero, which he was, and a brave man, which he was not. She has introduced some female characters, and by evoking strong parental feelings secured an overpowering *denouement*. The play, as a whole, is a highly respectable play; the acts short and the dialogue not absolutely tedious, except in the fourth act and the fifth. Mr. WALLACK has no opportunity of distinguishing himself; he does nothing but harangue mobs, or scold factious nobles. In the fourth act emotions of a less revolutionary character are excited, and the sympathy of the audience is at once enlisted for the Tribune. In the fifth act he rises into positive grandeur. From the beginning of this act to its close Mr. WALLACK was superb. We doubt if he has ever been seen to greater advantage. The conflict between duty to the State and duty to his own heart was depicted with a vividness that we have never seen excelled. Throughout he was most ably supported by Mrs. HOEY, who displayed more tragic power than we gave this versatile lady credit for possessing.

The other characters in the piece are not important in themselves. They were rendered well in the aggregate, Mr. SOTHERN being especially good as *Angelo Colonna.*

The play has been put on the stage in a perfectly beautiful manner. The scenery is the best we have ever seen at this house, and the costumes are all that money and taste can effect. "Rienzi" is really a model piece in these respects.

Mr. WALLACK was called out repeatedly during the evening. His performances never fail of exciting the old enthusiasm.

☞ The Messrs. APPLETON have purchased the lots immediately in the rear of their premises, corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, with the intention of enlarging their present store. When the addition is completed, they will have a salesroom with a width of 60 feet and a depth of 150. The rear building will be carried up before the rear wall of the present structure is removed. The estimated cost of the improvement is $15,000.

The Burdell Murder—Developments of the Second Trial.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, or BURDELL, as it is call—and the mystery of Dr. BURDELL's death, is as great as ever. But some new facts have been developed, and the tenor of the whole evidence is very favorable to the accused.

From the answers of the challenged jurors, and from the character of social conversation and newspaper comments, it is plain that public sentiment was directed against Mrs. CUNNINGHAM mainly by the following circumstances: the threats used by her towards Dr. BURDELL, the nature of her supposed relations with him, the impossibility of parties from without having access to the house, the improbability of her not having heard the shrieks and the death-struggle, and the feelings of hatred and apprehension towards her expressed by him.

The last—his feelings of dislike and distrust—rested mainly on the remarks imputed to him by several witnesses, who also spoke of his having prepared and exhibited his will. These were not introduced at the late trial, probably for two reasons first, because the admissibility of his declarations in her absence was of doubtful legality; secondly, because it was well understood that the defence was prepared with facts and testimony that would have prostrated the credit of these witnesses and caused their introduction to recoil on the prosecution.

The belief that she must have heard the noise of the attack and struggle, was really of no force, except on the hypothesis that her daughters and ECKEL (if not SNODGRASS) were privy to it. Yet (monstrous as this is) such belief has been probably more effective than all other circumstances in leading the minds of most persons to a conviction of her complicity. How could such a thing have happened in her own house and she not have heard it? was the inquiry of almost every one. It was shown on the trial that noises *could* not be heard from one story in another in a house just like this, that the people in the next house did hear the cries of "murder" and "help" made by those who were trying experiments, for the purpose of testing the transmission of sounds, but these same persons, though awake on the night of the murder, heard nothing then. The defence also offered to show that the loudest shouting, in the room of the homicide, with its doors closed, could not be heard either in the street or in the upper chamber where Mrs. C. and her daughters slept. This was excluded by the Court as *superfluous*. So this ground for suspecting the accused is entirely removed. It was also conclusively shown that the house could be entered with the greatest facility, from either the rear, or through the front door with its unreliable lock.

Very little light has been thrown upon the true character of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM'S relations with Dr. BURDELL. The question of her marriage was not raised. This is a most important consideration. If that marriage had been feigned, there would have been an overwhelming motive for the crime. Why should it have been fabricated unless with a view to profit by his death? The inference would be irresistible, that such was its object. But the prosecution did not venture on assailing its genuineness. This was not seriously controverted, except in the invective of the District-Attorney—certainly not by logic or testimony.

But there was a mystery connected with it—and with their business relations. A woman who consents to a secret marriage places herself in a dangerous and suspicious position, and the unfavorable aspect of this part of the case was deepened by the character of their dealings as landlord and tenant, and debtor and creditor. These are still uncleared and unexplained.

The *threats* of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM would have been of importance if the evidence of them had been credited. Those made in the presence of the Police-officers, at the time of the difficulty about the note, were previous to the marriage, and were made under the excitement induced by a false accusation. Those testified to by the two servant-women made little impression on the Jury or the audience, especially when the most important of them did not occur to "HANNAH, the cook," at the time of the inquest, nor until after an interview with "Deputy JOHN," a few days before the trial.

The smell of burning woolen and leather was shown to have no connection with the accused, nor with the house. The light in the chamber in the attic rested on the vague testimony of Dr. PARMLY. In view of this, and of the position of this room, with its door next to the open closet, where the servants slept, and with a fan-light over the door connecting it with the closet, no one who knew the facts probably attached the least importance to this point.

If anything unfavorable to the accused could have been deduced from the witnesses as to the purchase of a dagger, or the examination of a sword-cane, they would certainly have been brought forward, as they were all resident in the City.

There was really no ground for suspicion even against the accused, upon the evidence, except that arising from her being an inmate of the house where the homicide was committed, and from the imputed threats, in connection with her peculiar relation to him. Not one *physical fact* connected with the homicide tended to inculpate her.

On the other hand, it appeared that while there were traces of blood from the chamber of death to the outer door, there were none to the upper rooms, where lived the accused and her family. No weapon was found in her possession, with which the deed could have been committed. There was no spot on her garments, no scratch on her skin, no wound nor bruise of her flesh. There were no facts in proof showing arrangement, contrivance or anticipation, (except the alleged threat,) and she went to bed as usual at night, passed the room where the dead man lay stiff in his clotted gore, took her breakfast as usual, returned to her own apartments and was there with her family and with SNODGRASS in their usual occupations, and with undisturbed demeanor, when the dreadful news was communicated.

Besides, if her daughters spoke truth, she *could* not have been the murderess. If she was guilty, they were her accessaries then, and are perjurors now.

This is not a vindication of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, but a plain, undistorted, uncolored statement of the facts as they really were shown on the trial. Other circumstances, appearing from a more minute examination of the mode in which Dr. BURDELL was assailed and killed, will show still more fully the propriety of the verdict acquitting her.

Dr. BURDELL was not assailed when he *first* entered his room. His boots were bloody, but his over-shoes were not. They had been taken off and were placed on one side of the hearth. On the other side, and between it and the window, was a sofa, on which he had deposited his cap and shawl. These had no blood nor dirt upon them.

It is plain, that after he reached his room, he lit the gas at the rear window, laid aside his outer garments and shoes, unlocked his secretary, took out his bank book and portfolio, placed his keys on the secretary, carried the portfolio to the desk under the gas light, and there opened it, returned to the secretary, sat down in a chair in front of it; and while in that chair was struck the first blow on the right side of his neck, and probably by a person from behind, or standing over him. The room was about twenty feet deep. The secretary stood about half way between its rear and the closets, separating it from the front room, and against the wall, between it and the hall. There is no place of concealment in the room, and it is difficult to conceive how a person could have approached him from the closets, without being perceived. Be this as it may, it is evident that, after receiving this blow, the Doctor struggled towards the door leading to the hall. This is very near one of the closets, and there is not more than eighteen inches betwee its edge and the wall of the closet. Into this corner he was thrust, while the dagger was plied. After the first blow failed to be immediately fatal, it would appear that he was seized by the neck-cloth in front, and partially choked. Probably the assassin held him by thus intercepting his right arm, and forcing him past the door. While Dr. BURDELL was yet erect and crowded into the corner, he received the disabling blow on the left side of his neck, severing the carotid artery. He then was thrust back, and as he was sinking he received two more mortal wounds in his heart. He was found where he had fallen, though it is probable, as suggested by Judge DAVIES in his charge, that he was drawn back a few inches so as to allow the door to open. The straightened position of his limbs would seem to indicate that this was done.

After the deed of death was wrought, the murderer went down stairs, his bloody garments or hands leaving their stains upon the wall. He passed down the basement stairs, returned to the main hall, went to the front door, and on the *casing and outside of this, dried blood* was found in the morning. The snow and rain which fell in the interval obliterated all further traces, if there had been any.

Who was this murderer, and how did he approach his victim?

Could we learn where Dr. BURDELL spent his previous evening, we would gain a better ground for seeing and judging. But this is kept a secret, and the closely-guarded concealment of so important a fact is a most pregnant circumstance. In this direction lies the solution of this mystery of iniquity. Conscious guilt is involved in this silence.

The key to Dr. BURDELL's chamber, contrary to his usual custom, was left in the lock on the outside of the door. It was difficult to approach him stealthily in his lighted room, for he apparently had taken out his papers for the purposes of business. *In view of the facts, it appears to me that the murderer was one who accompanied him to his room, whose presence there gave him no alarm, with whom he was transacting busines, and who*, standing by his chair as he sat in it in front of the secretary, suddenly struck the first blow, and grasped him by the throat, when he failed to fall at once; who possibly seized and appropriated money and papers (none were found on the Doctor's person), and who then groped his way through the darkened hall to the outer door, and thus escaped. The nature of the wounds and the character of the struggle, tend to show that the assassin must have been a man of powerful frame, and probably of taller stature than the victim; and there are strong reasons for supposing that he knew well where lay the great arteries, and how to reach the vital organs.

These are fair inferences from the facts, and they furnish the only theory consistent with what is indisputably proven. LEX.

The Burdell Murder—Some Curious Points in the Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

At the risk of fatiguing public attention with this extraordinary affair, I venture to point out two or three rather singular features connected with the proceedings in regard to it.

1. Coroner CONNERY, as the world knows, took the matter into his own hands at once. His first act was to send *his son-in-law*, a Mr. SHEEHAN, to act as counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. The offer of his services was respectfully declined.

2. The Coroner's next step was to commit the medical part of the inquest to Dr. KNIGHT, *another son-in-law*: and *his* first act was to take away the stomach of the murdered man, and thus prevent any examination of its contents. Any competent chemist and physician will tell you that a careful test of the extent to which digestion had proceeded upon the contents of the stomach, would have fixed the time of the Doctor's death within *half an hour* at the outside. But this evidence was destroyed by the Coroner's son-in-law.

3. Next came the appointment by the Coroner of his *son* JOHN, to be Clerk, Assistant Coroner, and general superintendent of the whole proceeding,—with what design can only be inferred from the results.

4. And finally the Coroner's *brother-in-law* was called in to officiate as Undertaker, and the result of this was seen not long since in the presentation of a bill for over $600 against the Doctor's Estate for the expenses of his funeral.

While the Coroner was thus busy in developing his "theory" of the murder against the CUNNINGHAM family, he was equally busy in directing his practice with a view to the profit of his own.

5. It will be noted that not one syllable of evidence was offered on the trial to establish *the time* at which the murder was committed. At the inquest every possible effort was made to show that it was done at, or after, 11 o'clock. My own opinion is that it was perpetrated not later than 9 o'clock,—and probably while part of the family were out of the house and the remainder were in the basement.

6. I believe a large part of the testimony on this point, as on several others, was *fabricated* by persons cognizant of the Doctor's whereabouts that evening, one of whom may have accompanied him to his room, engaged in the settlement of business disputes, became angry and, perhaps, in a phrensy of passion, committed the homicide. And I think it altogether likely that the discovery or suspicion of this fact, was what prevented the prosecution from putting these witnesses upon the stand.

7. We shall never know anything more of this murder, until we know *where the Doctor went that night after dinner*. And we shall never know that, until it is made the *interest* of somebody who knows to tell.

From all this I draw two practical inferences:—*first*, that Governor KING ought to remove the Coroner from office, and *second*, that he, or the Mayor, or both, ought to offer a *large reward* for useful information touching this startling and revolting crime. Yours, JUROR.

The Trial of Mrs. Cunningham.

To the Editor of the Herald:

A day or two previous to the opening of the Cunningham case, Judge CAPRON informed me that it was the intention and determination of the District-Attorney to effect the acquittal of Mrs. C. and ECKEL. On my observing that such a statement required proof, he said that he did not desire to give his reasons for the assertion, but that his knowledge of HALL'S conduct had entirely removed any interest he might feel in the progress of this trial O. P. Q.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The above statement, published in this morning's *Herald*, has been called to my notice. It does me manifest injustice, as being in its most essential particulars an erroneous statement and calculated to induce the public to draw unjust inferences as to the real facts of the case. The foundation of the statement I have no doubt is a remark of mine made casually to a person who represented himself subsequent to a conversation between us as one of the editors or reporters of the *Herald*. The person met me in the street. Among other subjects talked upon was the Burdell murder and the trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. The conversation I am quite positive was *during the progress of the trial* and not "a day or two previous," as alleged. I told this editor or reporter that I deemed it surprising that certain evidence had not been laid before the Jury which I considered as rational and competent, and that the Jury ought to have the whole case before them. I made no such statement that "it was the intention and determination of the District-Attorney to effect the acquittal of Mrs. C. and ECKEL." It is possible that I said that it appeared as though the District-Attorney did not wish to convict Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. It is certain that in the remarks I made I intended to cast no imputation on Mr. HALL, the District-Attorney, in that matter. Respectfully, yours, &c.

E. S. CAPRON.

The Prohibitionist Party and the New Excise Law—Letter from Judge Capron.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to recall your attention, for a few moments, to your strictures, published a few days ago, on the action taken by the "Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society," in regard to the new statute, entitled: "An Act *to Suppress Intemperance*, and to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors."

I always derive pleasure and often much instruction from the perusal of the editorials in the TIMES, but I read the several articles to which I now refer with peculiar interest. It is not, I presume, unknown to you that I have been, for many years, devotedly identified with the cause of Temperance. I have long believed that the individual and social welfare of my fellow-citizens, and even the perpetuity of our Republican Institutions, depends, most essentially, upon the success of that great cause.

In the articles to which I solicit your attention, you did not hesitate to impeach the wisdom of the Committee, and even to impugn their motives I have waited since the publication of those articles for a statement of the grounds on which you predicate your censure, but as you may not intend to lay them before your readers, and as neither the cause of Temperance nor its friends should be prejudiced before the public unheard, I respectfully solicit the privilege of making a few suggestions through the medium of the TIMES in their defence. By the term temperance I mean prohibition; for the latter is the only sure guarantee of the former.

Now, Sir, is it palpably certain that you are right and that the Committee is wrong, in respect to the duty of Prohibitionists in the present crisis? Is it clear that they should expend their money and employ their time in efforts to enforce obedience to the new license law? You insist that they should; but after considerable reflection on the question, I am compelled to differ from you in opinion. The experience of the long past, as well as the physical and moral nature of man, proclaims with terrible emphasis, that, as reformatory or preventive agencies in the work of redeeming our country from the thraldom of drunkenness, license statutes are but mere delusions. For all the purposes of success in that cause, *the most rigid enforcement of such statutes* must always be as puerile as would be the attempt to reduce Gibraltar with a battery of pop guns. Prohibitionists are practical men; they aim at substantial results While they admit that every citizen should aid in the enforcement of law, they deny that duty requires of them *especial action* in vindication of one which sanctions immorality and crime, by legalizing a traffic that largely increases both. Such is the new license law. It contains within itself the elements which render it powerless for good. Let us examine it, and that we may the more clearly appreciate its weakness, let us assume that it is strictly obeyed; that no necessity arises for an appeal to the law to enforce its observance. On this hypothesis, the Commissioners are presumed to grant licenses with commendable caution, and sales of intoxicating beverages are, it is also understood, made only by licensed vendors.

In the light in which we are now considering the subject, on whom do the preventive provisions of the law operate? Not on the temperate; not on the sober. These may indulge in the pleasures of the wine-cup as often as they please. To these, the licensed vendor may sell his intoxicating draughts with impunity, and his interest will not deter him from cheerfully supplying all their wants. At his inn, tavern, or hotel, these may meet their convivial companions and enjoy the social glass, from time to time, until they have acquired the appetite for intoxicating drink, which in the end, "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." When they have become "drunkards," or "habitual drinkers," *but not before*, the preventive virtues of the statute operate. Yes, when the once temperate and sober citizen has been ruined, "according to the statute in such case made and provided," the vendor licensed to sell intoxicating liquors, "according to law," must desist, until his victim has reformed, if such an event should sometimes occur, and then the rights and privileges of both revive, and the same scene may be reënacted. Here is the fundamental defect in the license system. While it secures to the citizen, by law, facilities to become intemperate, as favorable as free sale could present, it offers no preventive of that destructive evil *until it is too late*.

I know that it is a popular idea that a well-regulated license law will largely diminish the number of dram shops, and correspondingly circumscribe the evils of intemperance. If we admit the correctness of the first branch of this proposition, it by no means follows that the last is sound. If the number of places in which intoxicating liquors may be sold to be drank on the premises, and the number in which they may be sold in quantities less than five gallons, not to be drank on the premises, be reduced to one-quarter of the present number of those places, who shall say that a less quantity of liquor will be drank in the one-quarter, than that which was before drank in the larger number? Does not community contain the same number of drinkers? And will not all those drinkers find the places, either inns, hotels, or groceries, in which the liquors are sold? It is frequently said that a stringent license law will necessarily close up all the low tippling-houses, and thus destroy the resorts of large multitudes of poor people, who obtain their liquor at those resorts. I believe, Sir, that man is the same animal to day that he has been in all previous time, having the same instincts and the same sympathies, and that in trade, he will conform his mode and place of business to his interests. The idea that, by the operation of any law, a large class of citizens will be deprived of the opportunity to drink ardent spirits, *because they are poor*, is simply preposterous. Those who look to the present or any other license law for such an effect, are doomed to suck their fingers in disappointment. That class of our fellow-citizens creates a large demand for many of the articles of lawful commerce, and ardent spirits, being one of those articles, will find a market-place under the forms of law, for that class. The men, pronounced by the Commissioners worthy and competent to sell intoxicating liquors, will find that market and supply it. Such is the inevitable law of trade.

The foregoing are some of the reasons which induced the Executive Committee of the "New-York State Temperance Society" to advise the friends of Total Prohibition, in the series of resolutions which are the subject of your animadversion, to reject the License Law as a substitute for their principle, and to make no special efforts to enforce its provisions. Could the Committee have consistently done otherwise? I think not. It is clear that the principal effect of the present law, if implicitly observed, or rigidly enforced, will be the reduction of the number of places in which intoxicating liquors will be sold, while, from the principle involved in it of legalizing the sale and applying its prohibitory force to the localities in which sales may be made, and not to the quantity and purpose of sale, except in the limit of five gallons at a time, that law will have no important influence to check the numerous evils which originate in the traffic.

It is sometimes quaintly suggested that, as this statute is *partially prohibitory*, consistency demands of Prohibitionists its faithful enforcement as an experiment. That suggestion is plausible, and many persons may, without reflection on the subject, deem it sensible. But have not license statutes been tested as experiments, for more than two hundred years, in this country? And has not the same syren's song—"Try it—try it"—been as long sung by those who would beguile the friends of temperance, and delay their action? Is not almost every law partially prohibitory? Does not every law prohibit that which it does not permit to be done? The truth is, this cant phrase is wholly illusory in its application to this law. The statute is not prohibitory in any practical sense as a preventive or reformatory agent; but in those respects only is any law on this subject deemed valuable by Prohibitionists. An important fact may be stated in this connection in further justification of the Executive Committee. It has been very satisfactorily ascertained that the aggregate of intoxicating liquors sold as a beverage in the cities as well as the towns and villages of this State when the former license law was in force, was as great, in the same length of time, as that sold during the portion of the year in which the Prohibitory law was a nullity, and the Stats was practically without any law on the subject. It is true, also, that the Prohibitory law was effectual in all the country towns and villages to banish intemperance and rum-shops very generally before it was declared unconstitutional, and that immediately after that decision these evils, in those localities, assumed their former scale. This was also, in an important degree, true of the cities; in New York the number of dram-shops, very soon after that event, received an addition of about seven hundred.

The provisions which particularly appeal to Prohibitionists are the two designed for the protection of the Sabbath and election days, and those will undoubtedly receive their support.

Now Sir, with these destructive elements existing in the new license law, elements at open war with the vital principle of prohibition, and operating to defeat the very object which it was enacted to subserve, and with the foregoing practical facts appearing on their records, can Prohibitionists consistently make organized or individual efforts to enforce that law? What is it as a measure of political economy, but a system to raise funds for the support of paupers, by selling for money the privilege to make paupers?

Wherefore "spend money for that which is not bread, and labor for that which satisfieth not?"

Very respectfully yours,
E. S. CAPRON, No. 115 Nassau-street.

NATIONAL HOTEL DISEASE.—Mr. BRIGGS, of the National Hotel, has called and requested us to correct a statement in our article of Saturday evening touching the fatal disease. We observfully do so. He says that no rats were found in the tanks—that the one on the ground-floor was made of granite, and the other, on the roof, was closed by a spring-door. The water was pumped from the lower to the upper one, which he visited twice or three times daily, and can vouch as to the impossibility of rats getting into either. The assertion made in distant papers that the disease made its first appearance when Mr. BUCHANAN came, Mr. BRIGGS states to be untrue. Cases as early, he thinks, as the 8th of January, were noted. The hot weather of February succeeding, the house was kept cool; and no cases presented themselves. In March the weather changed, and it became necessary to close windows and doors, and light fires; which being done, the disease commenced with the fury which has made it so lamentably notorious.—*The States.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

OLD DR. BONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS.—THE great purifying remedy expels disease, restores the system, strengthening the stomach, purifying the blood, curing all diseases of the heart, lungs and bronchial tubes. The Bitters and Pills cure not only ulcerated lungs, but palsy, jaundice, dyspepsia, dropsy and fits yield to their mild but powerful influence. Scrofula, fever sores, milk legs, salt rheum, and all other diseases which arise from a disordered state of the liver, or a morbid condition of the stomach, or unequal circulation of the blood, which, when stagnated and impure, deranges every organ in the system. Dr. BONE has certificates of wonderful cures, which will satisfy the most skeptical. The Bitters and Pills are sold wholesale and retail at Dr. BONE'S office, No 284 Grand st., three blocks east of Bowery, New-York; C. H RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; Mrs HAYES, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. B. HILL, corner Market and Broad sts., N. J.; and all druggists throughout the United States, Bitters, $1 per bottle; Pills, 25 cts. per box

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.
BURNING OF HERDAN'S MECHANICAL BAKERY.
Another great triumph for
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
"MESSRS. G B. WILDER & Co.,
New-York:
GENTLEMEN: The Safe which I purchased of you was this morning taken from the ruins, after being exposed to an intense heat for *seventy five hours*. The Books, Papers and Bank Bills, are all perfectly legible. I shall want another of the same kind as soon as I locate.
Yours, respectfully,
Brooklyn, May 8, 1857. H. BERDAN,"
The above Safe may be seen at our warehouse, where a full assortment (*of the best fire-proof Safes in the world*) can be found,
B. O. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Dépôt No. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, N. Y.

EASTMAN & LLOYD, NOS. 40 & 42 BROAD-ST., OFFER FOR SALE
Extra family Hams—2,500 tierces Stagg and Shay's, Phipps, Quigley, and other extra brands.
Second quality Hams—1,000 tierces Western, various brands.
Shipping Hams—800 tierces Western, in prime order.
Glazed Hams—300 tierces and 100 hhds., in prime order.
Bacon Sides—100 hhds. prime Western clear.
Shoulders—75 hhds prime Western New.
Pork—3,000 barrels, various quotations; 250 bbls. extra clear.
Lard—1,500 hhls. and 5,000 kegs prime Leaf.
Beef—5,000 hhls. mess and extra; 1,500 old do.

IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OUT,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON
If your Hair is getting gray,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON
If you are troubled with Dandruff,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you desire soft, glossy Hair,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
LYON'S KATHAIRON is pronounced by all to be beyond question the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.
HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors,
and Manufacturers of Perfumery of all kinds,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

LADIES ABOUT VISITING THE COUNTRY AS well as those sojourning at the Hotels, in the vicinity of
CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway,
should call and select their Gaiters and Shoes from his extensive and valuable stock.
CANTRELL sells cheap, but he has not an inferior article in his store, and if you deal with him you insure
ELEGANCE OF FIT,
EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL,
DURABILITY AND
COMFORT
by your purchases. Make him a visit.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 6s per yard.
Oil-cloths from 2s. 6d. to 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING,
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

GAS FIXTURES.
The cheapest place in New-York,
At the Manufactory,
Nos 119 and 121 Prince st.,
Third block West of Broadway. JAS. G. MOFFET.

BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETINGS.
Just Imported,
And now offered at the smallest advance on cost, at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No 98 Bowery,
Between Hester and Grand sts.

LACE AND MUSLIN
CURTAINS,
At great bargains,
From Auction.
W. O. JENKS, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st., New-York.

WARNOCK & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S HATTERS,
No. 519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

RATS, COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, &c.
Ships, Steamboats, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, &c., will do well to supply themselves with packages, prepared expressly of
"COSTAR'S" RAT ROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR,
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR,
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, Insects, &c
Principal Dépôt, No. 398 Broadway, New-York, and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America.
See advertisement. Full particulars by mail.

SPRING, 1857.
Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very choice and refined styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of stylish garments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

1857—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings in our Custom Room is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.
D. DEVLIN, & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer Wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready made or made to order, and at moderate prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

OBJECTS OF ATTRACTION.—STRANGERS should not leave the City without visiting the Astor Library, the Dusseldorf Gallery, and the store of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Broadway, Nos. 631 and 633. At the latter place there is on exhibition a beautiful collection of Bronzes, Parian Marble, &c., &c. These articles being on sale, there is of course no charge for admittance.

GO TO D'ILEY'S
And buy a white toilet set for $1; a white dinner set for $3'75; a silver-plated castor for $4 75; a silver-plated tea set, 6 pieces, for $20, and the pick and choice of anything in this vast establishment at the same low rate of prices. By reference to the dry goods column of this paper you will see other bargains that are offered by Messrs. D & Co.

ANNIVERSARIES.—PROGRAMME OF THE ANniversaries in New-York City, May, 1857, can be obtained gratuitously at the office of Prince's Protean Fountain Pen, No. 293 Broadway, second door from the corner of Warren-st., opposite the City Hall Park.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE. KENT & PARKER, Broadway and No. 14 Park-row, have a large stock of Brocatelle, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Cords, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

CANCER EFFECTUALLY CURED BY A RECently divulged Indian remedy, without surgical operations or the application of caustics. This remedy has not failed in a single instance where it has been employed, although many of the cases were considered incurable, and as a proof of the entire absence of empiricism, no charge whatever will be made for attendance or the medicines until a cure is performed. For further particulars, address Z. HENDERSON, "Indian Doctor of Cancers," Box No. 2,316 Post-Office, New-York.

FAMOUS.
It's worth a vast deal to a merchant to be universally known. Take for example the establishment of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Broadway. The fame of these gentlemen has become as broad as the Union itself, and no one thinks of buying China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, or Silver-plated ware, without first examining their stock. Look at their advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 3s to 3s. 6d; oil cloths, 3 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.—PINEAPPLE CLOTHS of all colors, Pineapple Ronnets, do. Embroidered Cuffs, Sleeves and Handkerchiefs, Lutong and Tussore Silks, Pongees, Crapes, Seersucker, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Fans, Camphor Wood Trunks, Canton China and many other really novel and scarce East India goods can only be found wholesale and retail at Fountain's India Store, No. 663 Broadway.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.—PURCHASERS, BEfore buying, call at the WATERS Piano-rooms No. 333 Broadway, and examine some very fine JACOB CHICKERING'S Pianos; also, the HORACE WATERS Pianos, which will be sold very low during this week. Melodeons from $25 to $150. Second-hand Pianos, from $30 to $125. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and for sale on monthly payments.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY USEFUL in all kinds of housework; protect the hands against corrosive or dyeing substances, and make them soft, smooth and white; particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES AT GREAT BARGAINS Lace and Muslin Curtains from auction, Brocatelle Satin De Laines, Curtain materials, Upholstery goods, Cornices, Bands, Pins, at wholesale. Prices defying competition. W. O. JENKS, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Crysler's patent letter lock, without key.
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BANKS—ARMSTRONG.—In this City, on Sunday, May 10 at the 5th st. New-York Methodist Church, by Rev. Charles Fletcher, CHARLES S. BANKS to Miss MARY ARMSTRONG, only daughter of Ebenezer Armstrong, both of this City.

TOMPKINS—MCELROY.—At Tompkinsville, L. I., on Saturday, May 9, by Rev. P. M. Brett, Lieut. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of the U. S. revenue service, to FLORENCE A. MCELROY, daughter of Wm. and Ann McElroy, formerly of Brooklyn.

DIED.

MUNRO.—In this City, on Monday, May 11, CORDELIA, youngest daughter of the late Peter Jay Munro.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison av. and 26th-st., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, May 11, GEORGE B. SMITH, aged 76 years.
Notice of the funeral will be given in the afternoon papers.

GREEN.—In this City, on Monday, May 11, after a short but severe illness, AGNES, wife of Geo. T. Green.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 49 Walker-st., on Wednesday, 13th at 2 P. M.

DALLY.—In this City, on Saturday, May 9, ABRAHAM DALLY, Sr., aged 93 years and 5 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock., P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 85 Monroe-st.

BLOOMFIELD.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, May 10, JOHN BLOOMFIELD, aged 74 years.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son in law, J. V. Brower, No. 160 Wayne, corner of Bernow-st.

PALMER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, May 11, Mrs. NANCY PALMER, wife of Robert Palmer, of White Plains, Westchester Co.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at White Plains, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

HUTCHINSON.—At Riverhead, L. I., on Sunday, May 10, JEFFRY HUTCHINSON.
His funeral will take place at the residence of his son, Jeffrey S. Hutchinson, Riverhead, L. I.

MASON.—At Tappantown, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Friday morning, April 17, at the residence of her father, Joseph Demaray, LIZZIE, wife of James B. Mason, aged 25 years, 1 month and 21 days. Also, at the same place, three days previous, their daughter ADA, aged 3 months and 11 days.

DEVOE.—At Tappantown, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, May 6, SALLY ANN, wife of William Devoe, in the 45th year of her age.

DUMAS' GREATEST BOOK!
THE COUNT OF MONTE-CRISTO;
Full of Beautiful Illustrations. New, revised and only unabridged edition ever printed, is this day published and for sale by all booksellers. Price $1.
Published at T. B. PETERSON'S,
No. 102 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
Copies sent per mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.
This Work, as well as ALL of the numerous and good-selling books published by T. B. PETERSON, can always be obtained by the trade in large or small quantities at E. D. LONG'S,
No. 80 Beekman-st., New-York.

NO CHINA! NO GLASS!!
BUT
GAS FIXTURES!!!
Our present stock of CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c., consists of the newest, most elaborate, and best designs, got up in this country. Our whole time, attention and talents are paid exclusively to the selecting and manufacturing of the above goods, which we are enabled to sell, not at 50 per cent below cost, nor at cost, but, mark this! AT A TRIFLING ADVANCE FROM COST.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.
N. B.—Our Fixtures we lengthen, put up, and furnish any pattern of plain or Cut glass Globes,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.
AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above being a close imitation of their label, with the signatures of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.
LOW'S SOAPS can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

TAR WATER, AS COMBINED WITH other simples, by Dr. Wistar in his celebrated Balsam of Wild Cherry, has a peculiar power over all diseases of the lungs. Many physicians have used it to their practice, and generally with marked success. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOURTEEN lots, bounded by Gates and Ralph sts. and Quincy-st., 200 feet from Broadway, Eastern District, Brooklyn. Can be had low and on easy terms, as the owner, who is about leaving for Europe, is desirous of disposing of them immediately. Inquire of JAMES VAN RIPER, No. 193 Worcester-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VERY DESIrable 3 story and attic dwelling house, and 8 lots of ground beautifully located at Astoria, L. I., a few minutes walk from the ferry, suitable for a private family. For particulars apply to J. M. WHITNEY, near the premises, or A. KLEMM, No. 13 Old-slip.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE TWO VERY desirable houses 330 and 332 West 54th-st., two stories and basements, with 25 feet court yards, and contains all the modern improvements and conveniences, including gas fixtures. Rent, $450. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD corner property in Williamsburg; will exchange for a farm worth about $4,000, not over two hours distant from New York. Apply to B. SHACKELTON, No. 7 Beekman-st., basement office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BASEMENT AND four-story brown-stone house, in Lexington-av., near 35th-st., finished in a good manner, with all the modern improvements. For terms, inquire on the premises. Possession at any time.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depot, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depot.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—Two valuable lots on 8th-av., in vicinity of Central Park, between 47th and 48th sts., will be sold cheap and terms easy. Apply to R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT STORE N. E. corner of Broadway and 26th-st. Also, the showy and well lighted basement store underneath. Both together or separate. Rent very moderate and lease given to a good tenant. Apply next door, No. 1,002 Broadway. Also, a handsome suite of rooms second floor of house No. 1,004 Broadway. Apply next door, No. 1,003 Broadway.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 18 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the house, or at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY the second and third story of house No 826 Greenwich-st. Inquire of ALFD. C. HOE, No. 10 Liberty-place, or on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICES AT NO 82 BROADWAY, consisting of five rooms, most desirably located. They will be let separately or together. The rooms are all carpeted. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER, 82 Broadway.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 873 BROADWAY, CORNER of 18th-st., suitable for any business requiring display. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARlor and sleeping-room attached, in a private French family. Suitable for a Doctor or a Dentist. No. 607 Houston-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 108 HAMMERSLEY-st.; is in good repair. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. Can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M. Apply to M. DOUGHERTY, No. 101 Water-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPPER part of a three-story house, No. 198 Dean-st., near Bond, Brooklyn. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 32d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st., and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 139 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE from 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET—IN 2D, 3D AND 4TH STORIES of building No. 208 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st. These rooms having been thoroughly repaired are suitable for offices or almost any business purposes; and considering situation—probably the best in the City—are offered at a reasonable rentage. One large room on 4th floor suitable for daguerrean gallery or billiard saloon. Also, the store No. 16 Fulton-st., second from Broadway. Apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Room No. 7.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET.—THE SECond floor of No. 582 Broadway, in one room, suitable for a merchant tailor's, millinery or piano-forte store. Also, the second floor of No. 723 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, in one room, 128 feet deep, suitable for most any genteel business. Inquire of JOHN G. WYMAN, No. 580 Broadway.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR TEN YEARS OR LESS—No. 762 Broadway, open for proposals. Inquire of the owner and of HENRY A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

STORE AND HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—No. 195 Atlantic-st., being one of the best locations for business in this city. For particulars, apply at No. 144 Atlantic-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—28 miles from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad, one mile from the depôt, near the village of Madison, in Morris County, N. J., consisting of 50 acres, together with stock, &c., of 40 acres in apple and peach orchards; all other kinds of fruit in abundance. The house is beautifully shaded, and out-buildings good; there is also a farm house, stream of water, and a large walnut grove near the house; springs conveyed to the house and barnyard; a number of fine building sites on the place: it has always been occupied by the owner, and is in good order. Property in a good location in New-York or Brooklyn would be taken in part payment; balance on bond and mortgage. For particulars address A. G., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, SITUATE near Irvington, in view of Hudson River, fronting on the Highland Turnpike, and containing 137 acres of rock, in every variety of hill and dale, meadow, plow, and wood land, fish-ponds, streams, &c., containing sites for improvement, each having advantages of excellent water, fine views, &c. For terms and particulars, apply to M. K. COUZENS, Agent and Surveyor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, or to JOHN HALSEY, No. 170 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD farm for sale cheap, or will exchange for $3,000 worth of good property in this City, or its vicinity. The farm is 36 miles from Jersey City, 5 miles from the nearest railroad depôt, contains 43 acres, and all necessary buildings. Apply to W. H. PILLOW, No. 168 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 323 Broadway, room No. 43, third floor, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—Rear of No. 59 Ann-st., between William and Nassau; 3 floors 100x30; fine light and space; steady power; intended for any kind of manufacturing business. Rent low. Apply to WILDEY & BULGER, Machinists, or JAS. FOX, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

REMOVALS.

STEARNS & MARVIN
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR SALAMANDER SAFES
from No. 146 Water-st.,
to No. 40 Murray-st, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DE LAMANO, DECORATIVE Artist, has removed from his old stand, No. 468 Broadway to No. 632 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., where he will have increased facilities for carrying on the general house decorating in Fresco, Oil, Encaustic, Paper Hangings, House Painting, &c. DE LAMANO, No. 632 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of musquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

LEES & WALLER HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 South William-st., to No. 79 Beaver-st., corner Hanover.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public. U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 194 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED on Long Island Sound, Westchester County, New-York, formerly the residence of William Janeway, three-quarters of a mile from the depôt of the New-Haven Railroad at New-Rochelle, three-quarters of an hour's ride from the City of New-York, on the Boston post-road, facing Long Island Sound, about 1,000 feet, with several beautiful building sites with water fronts, good dock, and water enough for largest sized sloops at high tide, good fishing, clamming and oystering, and safe harbor for boats, being protected by the land from all winds; bathing and boat house. The scenery cannot be surpassed for beauty in the country. Safe anchorage for yachts within five minutes' walk of the house. Containing twenty-five acres of best quality of land, producing fifty tons of the best timothy hay yearly. The grass has been cut twice every season. Sedge enough can be cut for manure and bedding. Fruit trees of all kinds; over 100 bearing apples and cherries, besides plums and pears of best quality. The garden is well stocked and beautifully laid out in beds surrounded with box; valuable ornamental and fruit trees in abundance; grape-vines and arbor; a variety of flowers and shrubbery, and over 100 imported grafted dwarf pear trees; large asparagus and strawberry beds; raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries. The walks are macadamized and graveled, making them dry at all seasons. The stable is new filled in with brick, with stalls for nine horses; good pump in stable; two good barns, will hold seventy tons of hay; work-shop, two carriage houses, corn crib, bins for feed, cow stable, pig sty, hen house, water in cow yard, 100 cart-loads of manure; the whole place well fenced. The house is plain cottage built, in best order inside and out, containing 14 rooms, dry cellar and milk room; good well water at kitchen door; ice-house; a beautiful lawn, covered with forest trees at one side of house; two good cottages for workmen, each two finished rooms and garrets; also, a spring of good water; fish pond, surrounded with willow trees. The household furniture, kitchen utensils, stock of horses, cows, poultry, hogs, garden utensils, hay, boats, &c., will be sold with the place if required. A gentleman wishing such a place for a country residence would find this list of interest to call and examine it. As there are several good building sites on this place, a number of gentlemen could divide it among them, and have a pleasant country residence at a small expense. Capitalists will find this a good investment, as property facing the Sound is increasing in value yearly. Apply to SEWELL V. DODGE, No. 289 Bleecker-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and arbor, being the former residence of C. GIGNOUX, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also, for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to fifty acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery; also, an elegant villa site. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third-story, front.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED, with some land attached, situated within 2½ hours of the City, and a reasonable distance of railroad or steamboat depôt. A place at reasonable rent would be hired for one or two years. The advertiser is desirous of buying, but wishes to try a place for a year to ascertain if the locality be such as pleases him. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 1,028 General Post-Office, for one week.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat in New-Jersey, distant from New-York about two hours, containing 66 acres of land, with a good substantial house and out-buildings, good garden, plenty of fruit, and in a desirable neighborhood. The location is very healthy. Possession immediately. Apply to B. SHACKELTON, No. 7 Beekman-st., basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT country-seat near Fort Hamilton, consisting of 5 acres of choice land, beautifully laid out, and supplied with all kinds of choice fruit, &c. Splendid mansion, barn, boat-house, &c., and having about 300 feet water front. Scenery picturesque and delightful, fine view of the bay and ocean, within a few rods of Greenwood cars. Apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attractiveness and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 208 Front-st., up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 12 rooms, gas, heater, good water, plenty of shade and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 29 Wall-st., office 22, or of H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR 3D-AV., between 55th and 58th sts., Brooklyn, consisting of a large and convenient dwelling-house, out-buildings, and several acres of land, orchard, &c., all in complete order. Possession given immediately. Inquire of KING & KELLUM, architects, No. 179 Broadway, New-York, or corner of Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn.

COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—TO LET—A small handsome cottage, near the Tubby Hook Station, containing six rooms and kitchen, pleasantly situated. The Hudson River cars stop five times each way. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to T. CLAPP & CO., Tubby Hook Store, or F. A. THOMPSON, No. 223 Pearl-st.

COTTAGE TO LET AT STATEN ISLAND—Two neat and elegant cottages, in the English rural style. Only three minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing. They will be let for the year, or for the Summer months, at a very moderate rent. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange place, New-York.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Manning, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20 by 48; a stable, &c.; and 32 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway, and Neversink. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET FOR THE SEASON, OR FOR SALE.—A fine, healthy place, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, a mile below the new Hamburgh depot of the Hudson River Railroad. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, situated near the Bath House, Long Island, containing about 22 acres, a double house, barn, carriage house, &c., with a very choice variety of fruit trees of all kinds. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 42 Exchange-place, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the farm, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE ON the sea shore for the summer season, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of E. SALOMON'S at Burrill, Davison and Burrill's, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 2 or 3¾ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOYT'S
BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
The best fertilizer for Potatoes, Corn, Buckwheat, and Turnips, especially. Warranted equal if not superior to any other brand. In bags of 160 pounds each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dielytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND WAGONS.—ONE GRAY engineer horse, 7 years old, of great endurance, can trot in 3:15; one bay Rockingham colt, 5 years old, can show a 3:20 gait; have had no practice, and will be fast; one chestnut sorrel horse, 8 years old, can trot in 2:50. All warranted sound and kind in all harness; are used to the City, and very desirable horses; the property of a gentleman who has no use for them; also, two wagons, with shifting tops, one nearly new. Apply at No. 414 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR PAIR OF CARriage horses, bay, about 16 hands high, 6 years old, well matched, fast travelers, and sound, and kind: also, a fine open carriage, never used, and also a coach and harness some worn; will be sold very low. Apply before 11 o'clock, A. M., or after 3 P. M., at the private stable, Nos. 105 East 39th-st. (in the rear) between Lexington and 3d ave.

COAL.

COAL—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnaces and range size; also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av, corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 99 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MIRRORS. MIRRORS. MIRRORS.
AT AUCTION PRICES.

We have on hand a very large and superior stock of Looking Glasses, which for good reasons will be sold very low. Those intending to furnish this Spring, will do well to give us a call. C. K. COVERT, No. 234 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPtory sale of elegant rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and library furniture, velvet carpets, oil paintings, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, bronze clocks, large and costly China vases and decorations, piano-forte and works of art, &c., &c. D. S. HOUGH will sell, as above, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, all the rich goods contained in the five story brown-stone residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace.

The basement is richly furnished throughout with solid oak extension table, 14 feet, carved oak, buffet and dining, and arm chairs to match; also, solid oak suite, tops in green reps, together with a very large assortment of rich decorated French China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware, solid silver tea and breakfast sets, castors, cake baskets, pitchers, goblets, spoons, forks, &c.

In the parlors are fine English tapestry carpets, solid rosewood etageres, side, centre and pier tables, bronze gas fixtures, Dresden China vases and ornaments, bronze and other clocks, easy and reception chairs, fauteuils, fine oil-paintings, valuable engravings, two elegantly-carved solid rosewood suites in crimson and maroon, satin and green, and gold do., pier and mantel glasses, rich and heavily embroidered lace lambrequin and window curtains, gold band and other shades, ladies' escritoire, secretary bookcase, in carved rosewood, fine tonod carved rosewood case, seven-octave piano, a superb instrument.

In the hall are English oil-cloth, velvet stair carpet and silver-plated rods, rosewood hall stand, with marble rest.

In the chambers are an elegant assortment of richly-carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, Chloa toilet sets, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, bookcases, wardrobes, sofas, couches easy and rocking chairs, parlor chairs, lace and muslin curtains, engravings, fine curled hair mattresses and good bedding, together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. All these goods are in fine order, to be sold without any reserve. Catalogues now ready, and to be had at the house only. Sale commences in the basement at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, and in the parlors at 11 o'clock A. M., and no postponement on any account.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF FRENCH SILK FURniture—Comprising the magnificent and costly parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture contained in the dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st. a few doors west of 7th-av., all of which will be peremptorily sold by catalogue TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) May 13, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely. This furniture has been but little used and comprises everything adapted to a fashionable and refined residence.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of two rich covered rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and back, splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte made by Brooks, used but two months with brocade stool and cover, marble music cabinet, two splendid full suits rosewood parlor furniture, beautifully carved, covered in rich brocade satin with slip covers; Turkish lounges with arm and reception chairs to match covered in medallion tapestry; bronze and ormolu clock, rich tapestry and royal Wilton carpets, lady's French escritoire, rosewood centre pier and sofa tables, corner etageres and whatnots, costly Dresden and Sevres China vases, with a great profusion of costly marble, bronze and other valuable works of art, with a choice and beautiful collection of oil-paintings, mounted in rich frames; elegant pier and mantel mirrors, four large ormolu chandeliers, rich silk and lace curtains, &c.

LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Superb carved rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, cheval glasses, &c., all to match; 21 superior hair mattresses, bedding, &c.; oval and other mirrors, shades and curtains, rosewood secretary, bookcase, elegant library, do. rosewood sofas, lounges, one full suit rosewood furniture in green velvet, French cottage chairs, rosewood and oak chairs, with elegant chamber furniture of all kinds, superb oak dining extension table, marble buffet, oak dining chairs, rich silver wares, costly French China and elegant cut glass ware of every description, ivory and pearl cutlery, &c., with a large quantity of mahogany and rosewood furniture not enumerated in this advertisement, all of which will be peremptorily sold. A deposit will be required of purchasers. The goods to be removed immediately from the house.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE and WATER RIGHTS IN THE CITIES OF BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 12, 1857, (adjourned from May 5,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Assignees of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE:

Brooklyn—South 7th and 1st sts.—All the estate, right, title and interest of WILLIAM and RICHARD LAKE, in the lot, with buildings thereon known as Kings County Hotel, on northeast corner of South 7th and 1st sts., XIIIth Ward, immediately in front of Peck-slip and Division-av. Ferries.

All the estate of WILLIAM LAKE and RICHARD LAKE, in the following described property:

North 2d and Water sts., XIVth Ward—Valuable dock property and buildings thereon, on northwest corner of North 2d and Water sts., being 150 feet on Water-st., and 275 feet on North 2d-st., with all the water rights appertaining thereto, to the permanent water line of East River.

Water-st., IIId Ward—Valuable dock property, with building thereon, on east side of Fulton-st., having a front of 88 feet on Water-st., and 169 feet deep, with pier attached, extending 190 feet, including bulkhead.

New-York—James-st., IVth Ward—Lot with building thereon, No. 60 James-st. Lot 16.8x140.

DAVID PREVOOST,
JOHN L. DOYLE,
Assignees of WM. LAKE & BROTHER.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer
AUCTION SALE—ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, in West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture; an elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl inlaid, stool and cover; three new rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; do. corner, fine three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets. H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence at 10½ o'clock, consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture, in fine order, of parlor and dining-room, carved bedroom furniture, consisting in part as stated above, of handsome rosewood suites, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, patent rosewood secretary; do. bureau; spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase; do. library; solid oak extension table; do. sidehoard to match; do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofa-bottom chairs, couches, oval and other mirrors, tête-à-têtes, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, white Italian marble top; kitchen furniture; China tea sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery, with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles, with a large quantity of furniture, too numerous to mention.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE BY LOTS—ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 20 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and (including court-yards 33 feet 6¼ inches deep) 133 feet 5¼ inches in depth. Six of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st., and six on the southerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st.; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing at the corner of Smith st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; 25 per cent. on the 22d of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS,
Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, THIS MORNING, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 66 Nassau-st., second-hand furniture, comprising black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany writing desks, secretary, divans, office chairs, hair and straw mattresses, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, stair rods, mahogany marble-top centre tables, mahogany quartettes, toilet sets, washstands, China and glass ware; also, new furniture, etageres, rosewood suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany centre, side and fancy tables; mahogany sofas, arm chairs, rockers and parlor chairs, in hair-cloth; mahogany bookcases, rosewood marble top etageres, with plate-glass backs; lounges, lounge beds, mahogany marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, elegant Turkish easy chairs in brocatel, French plate looking-glass, oil-paintings, China tea and coffee sets, China and glass, and a variety of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Goods can be packed on the premises at a reasonable charge.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co. Auctioneers, store No. 81 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 81 Nassau-st., a large collection of superior second-hand furniture, the property of several families which has been removed for convenience of sale, to their store, consisting of several rosewood parlor suites, chamber suites, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, dressing bureaus, dining tables, crockery and glass ware, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, sofas, chairs, wardrobes, washstands, &c. Also, one superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, finished all round, New-York make, cost $350; sold on account of a former purchaser. Also, about 30 velvet and Brussels tapestry, three ply, ingrain and stair carpets. Also, French plate pier glasses, a lot of office desks, tables, &c., &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 27 Wall-st.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, MAY 14, at 10 o'clock, on the premises Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Fulton-st., New-York, the lease of the above property, (having four years to run,) together with the good will and fixtures of the Hotel and Dining-Saloon known as Russell's, (formerly Gould's.) The hotel and saloon are doing a large business and have been recently painted and refurnished. There are fifty rooms completely furnished, in good style; large mirrors, oil-cloths, carpets, dining-room tables, silver-plated ware, large boiler, kitchen furniture, and all the furniture and fixtures of a hotel and dining-saloon, all in good order. Catalogues on the day of sale.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.
MARBLE MANTELS.—PELLS & CO. WILL sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms No. 1,002 Broadway, the entire stock of Statuary, white ordinary and veined Italian marble mantels, embracing a large variety of beautifully moulded mantels, modern designs, and of highly-sculptured, (with figures, fruits, foliage, &c.) Statuary mantels, all executed and finished in the most artistic style.

Terms—4 months over $100, approved indorsed notes.
Mantels now ready for examination by catalogue.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT.—SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 73 COURTLANDT-ST., AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable property, known as the "Commercial Hotel," situated between West and Washington sts., on Courtlandt-st. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

By order,
CHAS. EDWARDS, Esq., Referee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, one lot of ground, south side of 40th-st., 200 feet East of 2d-av. Size, 26x100.

AUCTION SALES.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE—On THURSDAY next, at 10½ o'clock at warerooms Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, cor. of Bleecker-st. T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, as above, without any reserve, the entire stock, in consequence of relinquishing the auction business and devoting his entire attention to the manufacturing and selling first-class furniture, the entire stock of superior rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture contained in the above warerooms, consisting of 40 solid rosewood parlor suites in every variety of style and finish, elegant rosewood etageres, with French plate-glass doors and rich solid rosewood carvings, secretaries and bookcases, marble top centre, side and sofa tables, extension dining tables of a very superior quality, richly carved sideboards of oak, walnut and mahogany, dining-room chairs and arm chairs to match, sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm chairs, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads with marble-top bureaus and washstands to match, wardrobes, best Spanish hair mattresses, palliasses; also, a splendid assortment of enamelled cottage furniture; also, a line of elegant fancy furniture, a new and beautiful article which for originality of design and finish is superior to any French article of the kind ever imported. This being my last sale, our friends and the public are assured that every article on the catalogue will be peremptorily sold. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at salesrooms No. 86 Nassau-st.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Extensive sale of second hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, crockery, China, glass ware and kitchen utensils, comprising a very desirable assortment of general house-furnishing articles, removed for convenience of sale. Also large stock of superior new cabinet-made furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, solid oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled suites of chamber furniture, superior secretary and library bookcases, etageres, wardrobes, pianos, hair mattresses, reclining, arm, rocking and side chairs, centre, card, pier and work tables; extension dining tables, iron furniture, hall stands, hair mattresses and palliasses, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, plain and dressing bureaus and washstands.

French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, French China and glass ware, table cutlery, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, gas chandeliers, &c. &c. Also:

Superior rosewood piano-forte, 6¾-octave, nearly new. The trade, housekeepers and out-of-town buyers would do well by attending this sale, as the whole stock will positively be sold without reserve.

HENRY B. HEBTS, JR., Auctioneer.
HERTS & MOSS WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of Mr. Mitchell, No. 751 Broadway: closing sale of the entire stock of elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, oval mirrors, wall glasses, rich gilt pier tables, cornices, fine oil paintings, by Van Dyck, Teniers, Eyckman, Charles Glen, Dumont, Willems, Van Poe, Van Schendel, Ladoires, Talens, Carpenters, Van Cut, Boecher, and other celebrated artists, &c., &c., &c. The sale will be positive and unreserved, as the whole must be cleared out to make extensive alterations in the premises. Persons in want of mirrors will do well to examine the stock, which is on view any time previous to sale, as it comprises the largest assortment ever offered at auction in this country.

Terms—Under $300, cash, over that sum four months credit for approved indorsed paper.

Catalogues will be ready one day previous to sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.—ON WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 348 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one double suite of parlor furniture, solid rosewood frames, covered in green and gold brocatel, two rosewood Voltaires, in green plush, mahogany and rosewood sofas, easy and parlor chairs, in brocatel and hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany centre, side and card tables, mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, solid oak chair and hat stand, one costly enameled chamber suite, one large French plate mantel mirror, hair mattresses, China tea sets, glass ware, two pianos, one superb velvet tapestry carpet, twelve Brussels do., fifteen ingrain do., oil-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT TROY, NEW-YORK, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the New-York Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, the property known as the McCoun Mills, embracing two large brick and frame flouring mills, (in complete order), with substantial dwelling and outhouses, and about eight acres of land suitable for city lots. The stream is never failing, and has a fall of 24 feet. This property is ¾ of a mile from the River Docks, and for business purposes is very desirable, and must become of

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,699,421 43
Average amount of Specie.....6,8,441 74
Average amount of Circulation.....$3,510 00
Average amount of Deposits.....8,270,242 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. MURRAY, Assistant Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above state ment is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. MURRAY, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$913,559 91
Average amount of Specie.....80,204 07
Average amount of Circulation.....98,769 00
Average amount of Deposits.....595,368 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

THOS. H. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$601,055 00
Average amount of Specie.....41,134 00
Average amount of Circulation.....105,243 00
Average amount of Deposits.....391,671 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,652,657 75
Average amount of Specie.....1,036,584 84
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America.....25,247 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,260,408 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$10,937,801 63
Average amount of Specie.....1,151,901 29
Average amount of Circulation.....2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,124,487 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,349,834 54
Average amount of Specie.....70,830 97
Average amount of Circulation.....96,878 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,498,661 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,505,142 43
Average amount of Specie.....5 3,005 13
Average amount of Circulation.....34,449 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,880,005 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday May 9, 1857.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,380,639 59
Average amount of Specie.....111,150 26
Average amount of Circulation.....89,454 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,448,999 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,386,573 57
Average amount of Specie.....506,932 99
Average amount of Circulation.....62,484 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,386,573 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,958,782 09
Average amount of Specie.....400,988 39
Average amount of Circulation.....592,772 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,973,688 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DYER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DYER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$990,897 57
Average amount of Specie.....69,099 64
Average amount of Circulation.....179,359 00
Average amount of Deposits.....886,668 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,543,891 41
Average amount of Specie.....109,453 74
Average amount of Circulation.....233,737 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,403,735 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$647,123 35
Average amount of Specie.....35,104 82
Average amount of Circulation.....129,651 00
Average amount of Deposits.....276,380 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. N. BLOOM, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. N. BLOOM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,276,207 53
Average amount of Specie.....134,164 74
Average amount of Circulation.....137,732 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,133,821 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$604,434 24
Average amount of Specie.....45,619 66
Average amount of Circulation.....131,994 00
Average amount of Deposits.....380,332 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

D. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,572,970 00
Average amount of Specie.....334,495 09
Average amount of Circulation.....256,923 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,414,738 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$746,829 84
Average amount of Specie.....80,935 98
Average amount of Circulation.....209,917 00
Average amount of Deposits.....579,349 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of May, 1857.

A. M. EASLEBON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,322,642 73
Average amount of Specie.....166,706 44
Average amount of Circulation.....24,273 75
Average amount of Deposits.....1,431,945 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,969,448 66
Average amount of Specie.....207,704 73
Average amount of Circulation.....110,886 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,59 ,098 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,613,463 25
Average amount of Specie.....84,979 09
Average amount of Circulation.....84,855 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,594,163 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$509,520 00
Average amount of Specie.....38,196 00
Average amount of Circulation.....89,207 00
Average amount of Deposits.....442,134 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,709,652 90
Average amount of Specie.....157,696 69
Average amount of Circulation.....138,501 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,511,266 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

W. HODGKINSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$752,844 40
Average amount of Specie.....32,934 41
Average amount of Circulation.....94,814 00
Average amount of Deposits.....565,540 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$791,568 78
Average amount of Specie.....51,820 54
Average amount of Circulation.....94,271 00
Average amount of Deposits.....657,272 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,448,168 04
Average amount of Specie.....66,350 51
Average amount of Circulation.....108,873 00
Average amount of Deposits.....944,585 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,817,491 54
Average amount of Specie.....147,030 17
Average amount of Circulation.....203,384 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,319,885 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$423,591 00
Average amount of Specie.....24,835 00
Average amount of Circulation.....95,841 00
Average amount of Deposits.....264,226 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$624,282 80
Average amount of Specie.....35,964 23
Average amount of Circulation.....126,064 00
Average amount of Deposits.....641,391 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,347,632 72
Average amount of Specie.....149,655 50
Average amount of Circulation.....262,594 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,943,977 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,686,211 76
Average amount of Specie.....553,738 43
Average amount of Circulation.....376,759 66
Average amount of Deposits.....3,462,992 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,001,184 00
Average amount of Specie.....57,881 14
Average amount of Circulation.....96,864 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,063,286 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,765,946 36
Average amount of Specie.....147,624 23
Average amount of Circulation.....175,278 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,329,131 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RUSSELL H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,113,087 50
Average amount of Specie.....500,320 19
Average amount of Circulation.....358,394 80
Average amount of Deposits.....3,571,541 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. GELSTON, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,107,916 23
Average amount of Specie.....94,844 15
Average amount of Circulation.....146,657 00
Average amount of Deposits.....916,287 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$837,019 15
Average amount of Specie.....53,936 08
Average amount of Circulation.....132,956 00
Average amount of Deposits.....849,404 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,501,713 59
Average amount of Specie.....261,624 09
Average amount of Circulation.....103,397 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,976,381 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRAZER, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,765,889 11
Average amount of Specie*.....1,021,021 56
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.....279,781 50
Average amount of Deposits.....4,744,968 05

* Under this head are included coin, bullion and Clearing House certificates

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,517,662 38
Average amount of Specie.....125,883 65
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....127,407 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,756,839 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,387,241 74
Average amount of Specie.....501,193 02
Average amount of Circulation.....218,309 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,491,826 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,451,462 00
Average amount of Specie.....108,314 00
Average amount of Circulation.....115,243 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,276,381 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,044,130 71
Average amount of Specie.....203,569 46
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.....245,193 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,169,705 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$404,476 08
Average amount of Specie.....12,294 48
Average amount of Circulation.....95,726 00
Average amount of Deposits.....237,029 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$463,376 43
Average amount of Specie.....39,742 96
Average amount of Circulation.....119,653 00
Average amount of Deposits.....278,258 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice 5th District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$223,628 10
Average amount of Specie.....10,000 79
Average amount of Circulation.....135,763 00
Average amount of Deposits.....248,189 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,108,666 10
Average amount of Specie.....50,618 07
Average amount of Circulation.....174,543 00
Average amount of Deposits.....822,503 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,874,243 40
Average amount of Specie.....101,415 62
Average amount of Circulation.....168,878 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,449,691 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$643,619 80
Average amount of Specie.....44,271 54
Average amount of Circulation.....130,037 67
Average amount of Deposits.....344,391 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of May, 1857.

WM L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$962,480 62
Average amount of Specie.....62,229 83
Average amount of Circulation.....119,813 00
Average amount of Deposits.....724,110 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of May, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,187,021 14
Average amount of Specie.....210,111 37
Average amount of Circulation.....191,572 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,162,915 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$763,743 74
Average amount of Specie.....41,128 89
Average amount of Circulation.....129,173 00
Average amount of Deposits.....580,340 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,969,619 90
Average amount of Specie.....291,192 84
Average amount of Circulation.....94,127 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,342,589 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$989,850 29
Average amount of Specie.....73,389 37
Average amount of Circulation.....94,127 00
Average amount of Deposits.....807,051 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,380,986 28
Average amount of Specie.....162,786 26
Average amount of Circulation.....264,116 00
Average amount of Deposits.....807,020 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRAZER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,587,041 00
Average amount of Specie.....211,935 00
Average amount of Circulation.....114,756 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,494,600 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,535,365 88
Average amount of Specie.....61,393 34
Average amount of Circulation.....134,196 00
Average amount of Deposits.....899,397 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of May, 1857.

P. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,699,135 73
Average amount of Specie.....337,375 03
Average amount of Circulation.....188,471 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,230,770 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 11th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Pa

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Buildings.

There is probably more building going on in New-York now than ever at any time before, and the three-score-and-ten architects who plan for the City, from the most famous to the least known, all have plenty to do. In nearly all the down-town streets, costly warehouses are being constructed, while residences of the first class are building up-town without number. Besides this "legitimate" work, or work done by order, speculators are building a great many houses in the upper Wards. We give a list of some of the more prominent on which work is already or soon will be commenced.

A new church is to be built for Dr. SPRING'e congregation on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. It is to be of the Corinthian order, 134 feet deep, and to have a front of 77 feet. Adjoining will be a session-room. The material is to be brick. A spire, about 200 feet high, will surmount the Fifth-avenue front.

There have been several designs offered for this new Catholic Cathedral on Fifth-avenue, near the Central Park. It is said that the plan of Mr. Lockwood, of Newark, (the artist who painted "The Last Judgment,") has been adopted. He proposes "the perpendicular Gothic" style; the building to be of brown stone, all its pinnacles and exterior ornaments of cast iron, and to have two cast iron spires 320 feet high. The inside will be finished throughout with a white stone, the ceiling to be fluted and the roof to be a wooden one. The building will cover the whole block and have a front of 150 feet. It will be commenced probably during the coming Summer.

The building Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, lately occupied by HAUGHWOUT & Co., is coming down. On its site GEORGE CHRISTY & WOON are to build a very neat marble-front theatre, 50 by 130 feet. The architecture will be in the Italian style. It will have two tiers of galleries and the whole to be elegantly ornamented. The height from parquet to ceiling will be 55 feet, and the stage 35 feet deep.

On the present site of their building in Chambers-street, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank will erect an elegant iron banking house. It will cost about $40,000 and be painted in imitation of Caen stone. The upper floors are to be used as warehouses.

A bank will be erected on lots Nos. 96 and 98 Broadway, between Wall and Pine streets, to be called the Astor Bank, after its owner, Mr. WILLIAM B. ASTOR. It will be 40 by 100 feet, four stories high, fire-proof, and have an ornamental marble front. It is to be built very strongly, and will be commenced on the 1st of May.

The Union Mutual Insurance Company will put up a building for their use on lots Nos. 61 and 63 William-street, corner of Cedar. It will have a brown-stone front of 68 feet 4 inches on William-street, and a depth of 46 feet 7½ inches.

The work of rebuilding Tompkine Market will shortly be commenced. Its dimensions will be 181 feet 9 inches by 100 feet; it will be three stories in height, and the two upper stories will be used as an armory and drill room for the Seventh Regiment.

An addition is making to the Astor Library of 65 feet, making the front of the whole building 130 feet, and its depth 105 feet. The exterior of the addition will be in the Italian style, matching the old building, but the interior of it will far surpass the old in beauty, and be in the Corinthian style, highly ornamented.

On the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, in the Twentieth Ward, a very large public school building is to be put up. It will be four stories, and have all the modern improvements. The lot is 125 feet front, and the school will be 103 feet.

Mr. AMOS ENO is to build on the ground formerly occupied by the Hippodrome of the the largest hotels in New-York; its dimensions 200 by 204 feet, its front and sides of white marble, and six stories in height.

Mr. S. HALSTEN is putting up a hotel on the corner of Twenty-first-street and Broadway. It is of brick, with brown stone trimmings; to be 48 feet on Broadway and 82 feet on Twenty-first-street. The first story and cellar will be occupied as a store. The cost will be about $35,000.

The old Columbia College building is being torn down, and on that portion of the ground at the corner of Park and College places, Mr. THOMAS HUNT will erect one of the largest stores in the City, of white marble, five stories and basement, 75 feet square, with Corinthian colonnades, and cornices with pediments, on both streets. It will cost about $85,000.

Mr. THOMAS SLOCOMB will also build on the College grounds, commencing 75 feet from Church-street, two marble 50 feet stores. The Corinthian style will be adopted,—the windows to have panel pilasters and trusses, with modillion cornices. The stores will cost about $80,000.

Mr. STOEVOKEN is putting up a store of brick with white marble trimmings, five stories and basement, at No. 94 Warren-street.

In this street there are a number of first-class brown stone and marble front stores erecting.

In College-place, directly opposite the old College grounds, a large white marble front building 25 by 75, and five stories high, will shortly be erected for stores

In Chambers-street, Mr. CAREY has had erected a fine store, running through to Reade-street. Its height is five stories, surmounted by a pediment on each street, with a basement and sub-cellar; its depth is 150 feet, and width 50 feet. Iron, in imitation of rusticated stone, is the material used for its fronts—the style is Corinthian. Its cost will be $100,000.

At No. 77 Chambers-street—lot 25 by 75 feet—another iron building will be erected.

Mr. JOHN J. PHELPS, the purchaser of the Tabernacle property, intends to erect a five-story warehouse, with a front of white marble, highly ornamented. Its dimensions will be 70 feet on Broadway, and 200 feet on Catharine-lane.

Judge ROOSEVELT is to build on the lot No. 12 Park-place, 23 feet front by 75 feet deep, a large marble store, to cost some $25,000.

At No. 51 Exchange-place, Messrs. E. A. & G. H. WITTHAUS intend to put up a marble building, 25 by 100 feet, five stories high, in the Roman style, to be occupied as offices for lawyers and others. It will cost about $45,000.

On lot No. 40 Barclay-street, 25 by 100, Mr. C. WALKER intends to build a dry goods store, with marble front, five stories high, and to cost about $20,000.

There is but one store erecting in the Bowery, but in the Bowery extension there are several fine buildings going up. One block of eight stores, brick and brown stone trimmings, is nearly completed.

In Thirty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, and in Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street, in the vicinity of Fifth and Madison avenues, a great many neat English basement residences from 14 to 18 feet front, and costing from $6,000 to $9,000, are being put up on speculation for sale.

On the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street, Mr. ISAAC TOWNSEND is building an addition to his house, of brick with white marble trimmings.

Two fine private residences, Nos. 1,016 and 1,014 Broadway, near Twenty-eighth-street, four stories high, are being erected for Mr. RICHARD F. CARMAN.

On the corner of Twenty-first-street and Broadway, Mr. SAMUEL NICHOLSON is building two brick dwellings with stores on the first floor; both four stories and basement.

Mr. WILLIAM WINSLOW is erecting two first-class brown stone-front houses in Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

In Fifteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Mr. CHARLES WHITE is having a first-class brown-stone residence erected.

In Second-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, Messrs. HAINES Brothers are having constructed two first-class brick residences, with brown stone dressings.

In Thirty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, Mr. NOAH H. JONES is building a brick dwelling-house, with a brown-stone English basement. There are several other fine houses going up in the vicinity.

Mr. ABEL MAYNARD is putting up a private residence, four stories high, in Thirty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Mr. LANGSTAFF N. CROW is erecting a four-story residence in the same street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

They are erecting a row of cheap tenant houses, which run through from Houston to First street, the lower part to be occupied as stores.

Mechanics' Institute—Tanning.

A regular meeting of the Mechanics' Institute was held on Wednesday evening at the rooms, No. 12 Fourth-avenue, Prof. MAPES in the Chair.

After the minutes were read, the subject of Tanning was called up for discussion by the Chair, after which he announced a new centrifugal apparatus by which he had been enabled to force the tannic acid through every part of the raw hide by means of centrifugal force exhibited in a rapidly revolving perforated cylinder resembling the sugar machines.

By the prevailing modes it requires about seventy days to tan completely the average of raw hides, while by the improved process Prof. MAPES said that he had succeeded in tanning a calf skin thoroughly in less than fifteen minutes. The process he used was to place the hide around the inside of the cylinder, and holding it there by means of the centrifugal force resulting from a very high velocity, and then passing a stream of tan liquor into the centre, which was then carried by the centrifugal force against the hide, and passed through under the intense pressure, after which it escaped through the perforated cylinder into a surrounding vat, and was returned to perform the same journey over again until the tannic acid was exhausted.

It was stated that the process of tanning was almost instantaneous when the minutest particles of albumen, gelatine and fibrin were brought in contact with the tannin liquor. Mr. SCHULTZ stated that he had experimented with the hydrostatic column in the tanning of calf skins, and found that the process produced the most positive results, the raw hide being thoroughly tanned in about 15 minutes—the hight of column being about 25 feet.

Mr. SCHULTZ also stated that the process of decomposition usually commenced in the raw hide immediately after being sweated and placed in the tan liquor, and that often in the months of July and August this process went on so rapidly that the entire interior of the hides would become a putrid pulpy mass like soap or pus, which could be readily removed by cutting through the thin tanned surfaces, thus making a sack of the hide and destroying its commercial value. The new process would reduce the entire time required in working hides from seventy to about fifteen days, with the positive certainty that the process of decomposition would be checked before any serious injury could accrue.

The conversation was frequently interrupted by questions calling for specific information. In answer to one as to the cause of the increase of weight in the tanned leather over the raw hide, the ons being about double the weight of the other in certain instances, Prof. MAPES stated that it was due to the absorption of the extractive matter of the taobark, and was not due to the action of the tannic acid, which was the only tanning agent—the extractive matter having no such property.

Some very interesting facts were given about the peculiar form of the texture of the skins of different animals, and about the uses of tannic acid in the processes of vegetation. It was stated that the flavor of the strawberry existed only in the outer skin or back of the fruit, and that tannic acid was the principal agent necessary to produce flavor in all kinds of fruit.

There were several ladies present in the reading-room and in the debating room.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE EXCELSIOR.—The procession and addresses, &c., which were to have signalized the removal of Columbia College from Park-place to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, are not to come off after all. The students did not like the idea of marching through the streets all the way to Fiftieth-street; and there were disagreements on other points, so that the faculty gave over their previously formed Mr. WEEKS, the Janitor, was busy moving all last week, and to-day the College resumed its session at its new quarters, the former Deaf and Dumb Institution in forty ninth-street, between third and fourth avenues. The wings of the old structure have been disconnected from the main edifice, and are to be used for the residence of professors. The front portion of the centre building is likewise to be occupied by professors and their families. The rest is construed into recitation rooms, chapel, library, astronomical and chemical rooms. The repairs and alterations are not all fully completed yet. The college bell remains unswung and hangs suspended on a skeleton frame in the front yard. A good many old desks and chairs are scattered about, and the paint smells very fresh. It is expected that by the end of the week everything and everybody will be in the place. Bishop POTTER officiates at the opening exercises in the chapel this morning, assisted by President KING. A chaplain has been engaged to conduct the exercises and prayers hereafter instead of the President—quite an innovation upon former customs. The present number of students is about 150. Four new professors are shortly to be appointed. The Fifth avenue omnibuses will run hereafter up to the college, and the Harlem cars have promised also to stop at forty-ninth-street and accommodate students in getting to and from the College.

THE ALLEGED SLAVER MERCHANT.—The examination of the parties found by the United States Marshal on board the schooner *Merchant*, when she was detained on suspicion of having been fitted out for the slave-trade, was continued yesterday, before United States Commissioner MORTON. Two witnesses were examined.

Captain LAFAYETTE TOMPKINS, of the steamer *Satellite*, testified to the manner of the capture as before given. When the schooner was just outside of Sandy Hook, he saw something thrown overboard, but could not tell what it was.

A. D. STANFORD, also on the *Satellite*, testified to having seen something thrown overboard from the *Merchant*, which he thought was either raw cotton or papers. He said the Captain of the *Birkbeck* told him that he making for the brig was a mere ruse or sham; and the captain of the tug told him he had been engaged to put "the foreigners" on board the *Merchant* that morning. A further hearing was postponed to Wednesday.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—On the 17th of October, 1854, a man named ARCHIBALD IRVIN was killed during a fight in Jefferson-square, by a blow on the head with a cart-rung. An inquisition was had by Coroner O'DONNELL, and a verdict rendered that IRVIN came to his death by violence at the hands of HUGH DARRAGH. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused party, but he eluded the officers and fled to Canada, where he has remained until recently, when he returned to this City. Notice of his return was given to the police, and yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, Officers ROACH and MCDERMOTT, of the Sixteenth Ward, arrested DARRAGH, whom they found at a place of resort in their District. He was committed to await further action.

THE STUYVESANT PEAR TREE.—The Stuyvesant Pear Tree, corner of Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue, is white with blossoms. The Knickerbockers should make a pilgrimage to see the fine old relic in its glory.

☞ We learn that the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, Rev. S. A. COREY, pastor, which has been laboring under pecuniary embarrassments since its completion, is now in a fair way of being relieved.

☞ The Hudson River boats brought down, during the last 48 hours, 15,000 barrels of Flour, and 41,000 bushels of Wheat.

Board of Supervisors.

The Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor CLANCY in the chair. There was no business of importance before the Board, with the exception of the following

COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1857.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

Gentlemen—I beg to call your attention to an act passed by the Legislature April 15, 1857, relating to the Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York.

By the provisions of this law, the Mayor and Recorder have ceased to be members of the Board, the former assuming the same relation to its proceedings as he bears to the proceedings of the Common Council.

Deeming it necessary that the Board shall organize and assume its duties under this law, I hereby tender my resignation as Chairman, and now withdraw from the Board.

Returning my thanks for the courtesy and kindness extended to me, and desiring that the Supervisors will continue vigilant and industrious in the discharge of the important trusts devolving upon them, I am sincerely their well-wisher, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The communication was accepted and ordered on file, and the Board adjourned till Monday afternoon.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.

A German laborer named SCHOP, aged 38 years, was killed about 7 o'clock yesterday morning by falling from the scaffolding of a new building in Essex-street between Stanton and Rivington streets. He had just ascended and emptied his hod, which he was about raising to his shoulder when he fell to the sidewalk and was instantly killed. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body at the Seventeenth Ward Station house. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.

MARY COOPER, aged 35 years, a native of Ireland, died very suddenly on Sunday evening, at her boarding house, No. 160 Worth-street. An inquest upon the body was made by Coroner CONNERY. A medical examination was made by Dr. WELTJE, who expressed the opinion that deceased died of congestion of the brain, from intemperance. The Jury so found.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Another body, that of a man about 5 feet 5 inches high, with black hair, large whiskers, was found yesterday morning in the river at the foot of Dey-street. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon it. It was not identified. Verdict: "That the said unknown man came to his death by being drowned, but from what cause the Jury cannot say." The body appeared to have been in the water about two months.

Fires.

IN JAMES-STREET.—A fire broke out in and destroyed the stable rear of No. 64 James-street, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. It was owned by a Mrs. JOHNSON. Four horses were suffocated to death. One of them belonged to Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN, one to TIMOTHY RYAN, one to Mr. DWYER, and one to Mr. GRAHAM. They were valued at $100 each. A young man named HENRY FOLLIE, who slept in the stable, was not awakened until his clothing had taken fire, and he was so badly burned that his recovery is considered doubtful.

IN READE STREET.—The cooper's shop of S. ROBERTS, No. 74 Reade-street, took fire from sparks from the chimney, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and before extinguished did about $100 damage to the building. Some furniture on the second floor was injured to the extent of about $100. The cooper's shop is insured for $800 in the National Insurance Company. There is no insurance on the furniture.

INCENDIARISM.—An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday night to destroy the building corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street, occupied by JOHN EBON. A large quantity of shavings and paper was stuffed in between the 1th and plaster in the basement ceiling. No damage was done.

Advertisement.

EVERYBODY IN RAPTURES.—Hosts of our acquaintance are in raptures with a medicine called "The Extract of Cannabis Indica," which, we are assured by an abundance of competent and reputable witnesses is a sure, speedy, and permanent cure for consumption, coughs, cold, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, nervousness, and general debility. This highly-prized medical preparation was discovered many years ago, in Calcutta, by Dr. H. JAMES, a London practitioner, who had taken his only child,—a daughter—there with him, hoping that the climate would prolong her life. She was pronounced an incurable case of consumption. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard, and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. He is now an aged man, and long since retired from practice; but he thinks it his duty to confer the grand benefit he holds upon his sick fellow-beings; and he therefore supplies it to all who apply for it. His charge is $2 a bottle; but if you cannot pay that, he will send you full instructions for making and successfully using the Extract. To get these instructions, you have only to inclose four postage stamps to the address "Dr H JAMES No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N J" Try this famous medicine. There can be no doubt of its efficacy.

Advertisement.

THE DESTINY OF NATIONS MIGHT HAVE BEEN CHANGED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—If Gen. WALKER'S soldiers had used BRANDRETH'S PILLS his army would not have disappeared beneath yellow Panama and putrid fevers. The ravages of cholera and dysentery would have been stayed, and the lives of two thousand soldiers saved. These would have sufficed to have conquered his enemies, and "manifest destiny" would have advanced one more step on the sure basis of victorious possession. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are as important to Southern filibusters as powder and ball. With the one they can destroy their foes; with the other, conquer tropical climates. Principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building.

Advertisement.

WHAT THE PUBLIC THINK.

NONE OF THE IMITATORS OF THE FAMOUS LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.

can possibly approach the beautiful finish, the rare perfection, the astonishingly life-like and

PICTURESQUE TRANSPERE FROM REALITY

presented by the sweetly colored views, and pocket-fitting cases, sold at such low prices to families, and for presents to ladies, by the American Agent, M. CURRANT, at HALL'S Music Store, corner Broadway and Park-place.

Advertisement.

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated fluid extract, derived from the juices of the OLIVE and PINE. It is applied and inhaled, and is the only fluid that contains *Electro Magnetism*, which it imparts to the system, increasing its VITALITY, enabling it to expel pain and disease. OLIVE TAR is a *specific* for all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS NERVES MUSCLES, JOINTS, SKIN, &c. Sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State street, (east side of Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

Advertisement.

STAFFORD'S OINTMENT AND POWDERS, FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF IMPURE BLOOD.—The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of SULPHUR AND IRON WITH SUGAR OF MILK. The taste is agreeable; they do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the blood. The Ointment is sold at 25 cents a bottle, and the Powders for $1 a package of twelve powders, by the Stafford Olive Tar Company, No. 16 State street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

Advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Beware of Counterfeits! Purchasers are hereby informed of a certain test as to the genuineness of these remedies: it is necessary to see that each leaf of the book of directions around each pot and box show the words "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," as a water-mark in semi-transparent letters. All not thus authenticated are frauds. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 per box or pot.

Advertisement.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—When all other medicines, and even a Southern climate, have failed to relieve Pulmonary disease and Scrofula, this inestimable tonic and disinfectant works a cure. KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES are a sovereign remedy for Worms, in the tempting shape of a confection. They are devoid of any mineral substance. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

Advertisement.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

Advertisement.

A VERY IMPORTANT MATTER.—Do you know that your tailor and your shoemaker labor in vain to make you look well if you make a choice of a poor hat? It is a fact. If you would look dressed to perfection, and at the same time consult the interest of your pockets, get a HAT from KNOX. Go to his beautiful store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and inspect his stock. You will surely find a HAT to suit you there.

Advertisement.

LADIES—Before you select your Summer millinery, visit R. T. WILDE'S spacious show rooms, just opened at No. 251 Broadway. His stock is the largest in the City, and he is content with small profits on his immense sales. His Paris styles of silk and straw Summer bonnets, dress caps and head-dresses, silk goods, artificial flowers, ribbons, laces, bonnet frames, &c., take the lead of all others.

Advertisement.

AUTHORS.—The successful author develops nature, and describes in harmony with human emotion and human wants. Phrenology is the "key-board" by which to reach all the strings of the human soul. Examinations, with charts and written descriptions, daily, by Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

Advertisement.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The grand spectacle drama of "Cleopatra, or the Battle of Actium," continues to crowd this beautiful Theatre to overflowing nightly. It is to be repeated this evening, with the revived celebrated pantomime of "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and drama of "Naval Engagements."

Advertisement.

☞ Why BREWER'S Moth Powder is decidedly superior to camphor, it retains the pleasant odor, which moths cannot endure. Try it for yourself and secure your furs. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., C. H. RING, Broadway; R. J. DAVIES, Brooklyn, and by Druggists generally.

Advertisement.

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

Advertisement.

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is applied and inhaled, it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its vitality, enabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-know persons who have used Olive Tar, and who commend its use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall-street, N. Y.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Pub. of the *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Ed. *Christian Intelligencer*, N.Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., N.Y.
Colonel Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
General Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Mich.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Mich.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
General Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

The Police Commission at Brooklyn.

The following communication was received by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen last evening:

To the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn:

You are hereby respectfully requested by the Board of Police of the Metropolitan District of the State of New-York, to furnish and provide, at the expense of the city of Brooklyn, all necessary accommodations within the precincts of said Metropolitan District as are contained within the boundary of said city, all the Station-houses required by the Board of Police for the accommodation of the Police force of such precincts, for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons arrested for offences, in accordance with section 14 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof."

The Board of Police will require the Station-houses now used for Police purposes, and the existing accommodations therein, and provision for warming and lighting the same, and will need no further provision in respect to the same until a further requisition is made upon your honorable body.

By order of the Board.

S. DRAPER, President.

NEW YORK, May 11, 1857.

Aldermen PALMER moved to lay the communication upon the table.

Alderman FOWLER said he hoped it would not be received. He moved that the reception of the communication be indefinitely postponed. Adopted.

BROOKLYN FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.—The semi-annual report of Mr. RUFUS R. BALKNAP, Fire Marshal of Brooklyn, for the six months ending April 30, has been made, from which it appears that the loss was $83,325, about $10,000 less than for the six months immediately preceding.

The insurance upon this amount was $99,550

There were 84 fires—12 in November, 19 in December, 17 in January, 9 in February, 13 in March, 14 in April.

Causes of Alarm.—Accident, 24; incendiary 12; from chimney, carelessness, rekindling of ruins, sparks from foundry, unknown, set on fire by boys 2 each; burning chimney, supposed incendiary, 14; false alarm, 7; friction matches, defect in ranges, maliciously, tobacco and pipe, fluid explosion, by children, goods in draft, tarpot, bonfire, defect in stove-pipe, 1 each.

☞ There was a fire in a dwelling at the corner of Lorimer and Meserole streets, E. D of Brooklyn, about 10 o'clock Sunday evening. It was extinguished without much damage. Engine Companies Nos 6 and 9, for the want of any more legitimate excitement, pitched into each other, and had a very nice fight. 9's boys threatened subsequently to sack the house of No. 6, but the Police interfering kept the peace. The Chief Engineer reported the conduct of these companies to the Common Council last evening.

KINGS COUNTY LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Association was held last evening in People's Hall, Brooklyn.

Resolutions were adopted that no member of the Association should apply for license; no members to be received after the 19th of May; and no back dues to be received after that date. Adjourned to Thursday evening next.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Common Council last evening directed that the Mayor, President of the Board and Health Committee constitute the Board of Health, and that they meet from June 1 to October 1.

MILITARY.—The 13th Regiment N. Y. S. M., Colonel ADEL SMITH, commanding, made their first Spring parade last evening, and made a very good appearance.

CRICKET.—The Long Island Club play their first game of the season at Bedford to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. CALVIN SELDEN, the pastor elect of the Third Reformed Dutch Church of Jersey City, was installed on Sunday afternoon. The sermon was preached by Rev. P. D. VAN CLEEF, of the Second Reformed Dutch Church; the charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. Mr. DEMAREST, of Hackensack; and the charge to the people by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of Bergen.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.—Mr. SAMUEL A. FRENCH, the Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Fire Department, reports that during the year ending May 1st inst. there were twenty-two fires, and the loss is estimated at $520—which is about the same as during the preceding year. There were seventy-five false alarms—the most of which would be prevented by a fire-alarm bell, which would have an expense of about $700 per annum in repairing fire apparatus injured in this manner. The Department is 390 strong.

Medical News.

The annual meeting of the Kings County Medical Society was held at the Brooklyn Institute yesterday, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—SAMUEL BOYD.
Vice President—C. L. MITCHELL.
Secretary—A. LITTLE.
Treasurer—A. OTTERSON.
Censors—H. I. Cullen, John B. Ball, T. L. Mason, H. S. Smith, Ulrich Palmedo, F. R. Wade.
Delegates to National Convention—J. S. Thorne, L. Hyde, John B. Ball, D. L. Kissam, George Marvin, T. L. Wade, George C. Bennett.

The first meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health for this year was held on Wednesday. There were present—Aldermen WALSH, PRESTON, FITHIAN, SCHOLES and CLARKE. In the absence of the Mayor Alderman WALSH was called to preside. It was received that the Board meet every Wednesday, at 4 P. M., until the 1st of June, in the office of the Health Officer. The following Health Wardens were appointed: For the Third Police District, LEONARD HOFF; for the Fourth Police District, GEORGE WARNY; for the Fifth Police District, JAS. W. BROWN; for the Sixth Police District, HENRY BOICE. The appointments for the other districts were laid on the table for one week.

Dr. JOHN V. LANSING has been appointed Resident Physician at the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, *vice* Dr. BAILEY, removed.

Dr. INGRAHAM has resigned his position as Consulting Physician to the Kings County Hospital, with the intention of visiting Europe.

From a medical monthly (which copies our report of the proceedings of the Academy of Medicine, honorably crediting it to "a daily journal") we extract the following prescription—translating it into English—of which Dr. HORACE GREEN says: "we are accustomed, while traveling in summer, always to take a small vial of it with us; as this medicine is quite sure to arrest, in children or adults, the intestinal irritation which in the warm season is so liable to follow a change of diet and the drinking of a different and perhaps a *harder* kind of water than that to which we had been accustomed:

Tincture of camphor, an ounce and a half; tincture of capsicum, half an ounce; compound spirits of lavender, one ounce and laudanum, one ounce.

Mix, and take from 20 to 40 drops at a dose, (for an adult) according to circumstances, several times a day if necessary.

At the last meeting of the Medical Society of London, says the London *Lancet* of March 7, Dr. SNOW showed a specimen of amyleue which had a less powerful and more agreeable odor than that which he showed to the Society on a former occasion. He said that the change had been produced by great care in its preparation on the part of Mr. BULLOCK, and that the chief obstacle to the use of this agent was in a great measure removed; and he expected that the odor would be still less when the amylene could be procured in a state of more absolute purity. He had given the amylene in 69 operations, and in one case of labor, since he read the paper on January 10, making a total of 91 cases. The results confirmed what he had stated on the former occasion, as to certain advantages it possessed over chloroform in a number of instances. A little vomiting had occurred in six of the cases; this was much less than would be met with from chloroform, more especially as many of the patients had taken a meal just before the operation.

Personal.

The Galveston *Civilian* thinks that Maj. BEN. MCCULLOCH, who now holds the office of United States Marshal of the First District of Texas, will not accept the appointment to the Governorship of Utah, which the telegraph informed him had been tendered him.

The editor of the Macon *Citizen* (Georgia) has been sued for libel, damages laid at $20,000, for saying something personal about a man who refused to pay a bill of 20 shillings.

A German teacher in Austin, Texas, accused by a German girl, a pupil of his, of taking improper liberties with her, was taken across the river by an infuriated mob, who proposed to lynch him, but the Mayor interfered, and the assailants were punished, while the man went scot free.

THE STORM AT MOBILE.—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—The telegraph has noticed the occurrence of a terrible rain-storm at Mobile, Ala., on Friday, the 1st inst., which is stated by the papers of that city to have been more destructive than any except the great storm of 1852. The rain commenced running in torrents at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and continued without intermission until a late hour on Friday morning, attended with thunder and lightning. The *Advertiser* says:

The gutters soon became overcharged and overflowed into the intermediate streets, which became quite respectable rivers, the lower parts of the city became impassable lakes, and many dwellings were encroached upon by the rising flood. On and beyond Broad-street the water attained a depth of several feet, penetrating some of the dwellings in the vicinity, covering the first floors, and in some instances so increased as to alarm the occupants, and induce them to vacate their premises and seek shelter in less exposed situations.

In all parts of the city bridges at the street crossings have been torn up and carried off, and wood piles and lumber washed away—several of the gutters being literally strewed with these evidences of the destruction. The sidewalk on the north side of the public square, as in the case in several other places, has been undermined, and is now in shocking order. Gardens have been beaten down, and in some instances growing vegetables carried away by this unlooked for irrigation.

The furnace at the gas works became submerged, and at 1 o'clock in the morning the fires went out. The street lamps all over town soon followed suit, and so the city continued until daybreak in total darkness. A man, in attempting to cross a bridge, fell off, and was drowned.

The *Granite State Register* is a new weekly, very handsomely got up, issued at Nashua, N. H., by BARRETT & GRAY. It is Free-Soil Democrat.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 11.

$10,000	Indiana St. 6s	83¾	
45,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	
3,500	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86¾	
6,000	Erie R. Co. bds '71	77¾	
1,000	Bd Riv R 1st m.	97½	
5,500	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	99¾	
5,000	do.	99⅝	
1,000	Ill. R'd Bds w'p	93½	
1,000	Chi & R. Isl. Bds	97	
1,000	Harlem R.R. 1st M	79	
15	Del & Hud Can. Co.	125½	
38	do.	125	
50	Penn Coal Co.	93¼	
5	Pac M. Steamship Co.	64	
400	New-York Cen. RR	86⅞	
200	do.	b30	86⅞
10	do.		86⅞
150	do.	b60	86⅝
100	do.	s3	86½
100	do.	s60	86
100	do.	s90	86
960	Erie Railroad	s3	41¼
250	do.	b3	41⅜
100	do.	s60	41¼
100	do.	b60	41⅝
500	do.		41⅜
100	do.	b10	41¾
100	do.	s15	41¾
200	Har. Railroad	c	15¾
150	do.		16¾
140	Har. R. R. Pre	s3	45¾
550	Reading Railroad	c	80¾
500	do.	b60	80¾
100	do.	c	80¾
600	do.	b3	80¾
600	do.		80¾
500	do.	s60	80
5	N. Hav. & Hart. R.		118
60	Mich. Cen. RR.	c	95¼
50	do.	s3	95
700	do.	s10	95
600	M. S. & N. I. RR.	s3	63¾
300	do.		63¾
100	do.	s60	63¾
100	do.	b30	61
250	do.		64
113	do.		64¼
50	do.	b60	65
100	do.	s30	63¾
100	do.	b50	64¾
300	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s90	134
325	do.		136
100	do.	b60	136
250	do.	s60	136½
50	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.		48
50	do.		47¾
200	do.	s60	47
300	do.		47¼
94	C. C. & C. R. R.	b3	104
49	Gal. & Chic. R.		99
25	do.		99¼
600	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	b3	68
50	do.		68¾
100	do.	c	68¾
100	do.		68¾
100	do.	s3	68¾
100	do.	b30	68¾
100	do.	s7	68¾
600	do.		68¾
25	Wis. L. Shore R. R.		57
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	c	68
50	do.	b60	68¾
60	Del. Lack & W. R. R		93
10	La. C. & Mil. R. R.		77½
40	do.		77

☞ There was a fire in a dwelling at the cor

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1012 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RESISTANCE TO STATE LEGISLATION.

Great Mass Meeting in the Park.

Recent Legislative Acts Denounced.

"Peaceably if we Can, Forcibly if we Must."

A DIVISION OF THE STATE TALKED OF.

Speeches by Marshal Rynders, Hon. John Kelly, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Hon. John Cochrane and Wm. J. Rose.

There was a very large meeting in the City-Hall Park last evening, called together to express the sentiment of the people with reference to the acts of the late Legislature concerning New York City. Ten thousand persons were present, and they were orderly and attentive until the close of the proceedings.

Three platforms had been erected for the accommodation of speakers, but soon after the hour appointed for commencing, it was found necessary to organize a fourth on the Chambers-street side of the Hall of Records. The main and wing in front of the City Hall. From a pole near this stand the American flag hung at half mast, and the following inscriptions on transparencies purported to give the popular sentiment in a condensed form. The most prominent were the following:

"When the wicked rule, the people mourn."

"In righteous authority the people rejoice."

"We obey all Constitutional law, but defy despotism."

"Despotic laws demoralize the people."

"We choose our own rulers, and pay our own taxes."

"We know our rights, and will defend them."

"The people's rights shall not be infringed."

"We sustain our City authorities."

"Resist aggression."

"Our Commerce shall not be destroyed."

After short-ons's Band had concluded a "Welcome Home to Willis," Marshal Rynders came forward and spoke, in substance, as follows:

REMARKS OF MARSHAL RYNDERS.

Captain Rynders, in moving to appoint a Chairman, and calling the meeting to order, said: At the request of the Committee of Arrangements and your permission, I will now call the meeting to order. In doing that, however, permit me to define my position in regard to the meeting called here to night and its object. I come here to make a common cause with my fellow-citizens in a matter that I consider of deep importance to every individual inhabitant of this City as well as the prosperity of the City itself. I come here to join you in protesting against the despotic laws that have been enacted by our Legislature at its last session. I believe that such laws are contrary to the genius of our people and our institutions. I believe they are subversive of the freedom and independence of the people, and detrimental to the commercial interests of the City. The gallant Captain then went on to say that it mattered little to the people of New-York whether they were defrauded out of their rights by a cheating majority of the Legislature, or whether we are deprived of them by force or violence. They meant to defend their rights—LOT by force, out by legal means. Mr LITTLEJOHN had said that he would march with the army to New York to enforce this measure, and he had better try it. He believed that the late act was a violation of the people's rights, and he thought the people so understood it. The people of New-York did not want to bear additional taxes, as they had enough already, —indeed, more than they could well bear. They fought for their rights, (the Captain) did not mean that they were going to knock anybody down, but that they would fight under the law and Constitution of the State.

The Captain then nominated JOHN KELLY as President of the meeting.

The question was put and carried, unanimously, amid loud applause.

The Chairman responded, and asked why this large assemblage had congregated? He believed that it was to give vent to feelings against the iniquitous laws that had been passed by the Republican Legislature.

It was true that the Democratic Party had been largely outnumbered in the legislative halls of this State, but our opponents had taken advantage of that weakness, by passing such laws as were no only derogatory to them as legislators and as liberal citizens, but in violation of the Constitution and the rights of the citizen. This they had done by giving a Charter, the provisions of which were favorable alone to the members of the Republican Party. That Party had legislated Democrats out of office, and Black Republicans into office. More than that. Men who have been chosen as municipal officers for two years have been deprived of their office in one year. The Black Republican Party have invariably legislated for their party, and for no one else.

There were many provisions in this Charter that he (Mr KELLY) might dilate upon to show the outrages that had been committed upon the rights of the citizen, but he would abstain from doing so as it would more appropriately fall to the lot of other and more able speakers. He would, however, say we should Democratic Commissioners be legislated out of office, and Black Republicans put in their stead.

A VOICE—And Know Nothings.

THE SPEAKER—Yes, and Know Nothings Now, nobody would deny that SIMEON DRAPER was not a partisan. He was the most suitable man for the office for he used the office for his own benefit. The Black Republicans have chosen five Commissioners, and divested the Municipal Councils of this City of their power, and placed it in the hands of these Commissioners.

The Chairman then briefly alluded to the bill for the building of the City Hall, and the Central Park, as well as the Harbor and Excise bill, which he contended were iniquitous, and concluded as follows: "If the Court of Appeals decide that these laws are Constitutional, it is your duty to abide by the laws of your country, for laws are made by the people." [Applause.]

When the President had concluded, Mr. RUSSELL proposed a host of Vice-Presidents, and Mr. DUNLAP a host of Secretaries.

The organization then stood as follows:

President—HON. JOHN KELLY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Ward.	Ward
1. Thomas Stewart, Wm Wilson, Thos. Rynes.	12. Daniel F. Tiemnn, David S. Jackson, John Vanderbilt.
2. Wm. Miner, John J. Tait, Wm. Bulteel.	13. Stephen H. Fowks, J. L. Lindnam, Jacob Bonnett.
3. Anorew Harrison, M. L. Harris, A. J. McCarty.	14. Henry P West, Thomas Wnelan, Thomas Dunlap.
4. Andrew Shehan, John Riddon, Wm. N. Brown.	15. Isaac Bell, Jr., Charles Mead, A. H. Bearn.
5. Robert Donnell, R. C. McIntyre, James Clark.	16. Samuel Osgood, Michael Halpin, James Murray.
6. Daniel Sweeney, Henry Vanglahn, Henry O'Keefe.	17. Anthony Eickhoff, Abram Turnure, Elias De Forrest.
7. Wm. M. Tweed, J. A. Westervelt. Thos. W. Adams.	18. C G. Guntnor, Richard Schell, Robert J. Dillon.
8. Daniel E. Delavan, Benj. Wood, V. S. Paige.	19. J. L. Brown, Thomas K Downing, T. Mcspedon.
9. Jacob Windmuller, Hirsm Williamson, Charles Miller.	20. Peter B Sweeney, Peter Dooley, Frank O'Neil.
10. E. F. Purdy, Jay Jarvis, Hermann Karnahron.	21. John Anderson, A. F. Vache, Andrew Froment.
11. J. R. Steers, George Wlite, Andrew Jackman.	22. James Hugsee, B. P. Fairchild, Henry Schwood.

SECRETARIES.

Ward.	Ward.
1. Nicholas Dimon, Gregory Doran.	12. John Hart, B. Ryers.
2. Alfred Chancellor, Francis Horn.	13. J. J. Riley, N. L. Bryant.
3. Charles Fletcher, Thomas Munroe.	14. Peter Dawson, James Lynch.
4. Joseph Rose, Daniel Donovnn.	15. Augustus Munter, B. W. Morris.
5. John P. Henry, John Creighton.	16. E. L. Donnelly, Martin Wisner.
6. William P. Powers. Matthew Murray.	17. Bernard Riley, Anthony Woods.
7. James McMahon, Henry Close.	18. Oliver Hibbard, Edward Cooper.
8. R. W. Bonsel, Jonas N. Phillips.	19. Samuel Allen, Wm. Dunnan.
9. H. C. Bailey, Wm. Vallue.	20. Dennis Ryer, N. J. Waterbury.
10. Joseph S. Jennings, Norman Melrod.	21. Thos. McCoy, A. L. Pinney.
11. Bernard Riley, Andrew Smith.	22. Alex. Ward, George G Davis.

When the officers had been chosen, Mr. PHILLIP W. ENGS arose and read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Legislature of this State, at its recent session, did by various enactments assume to itself the right to manage and direct the municipal concerns of this City, without reference to the will of its inhabitants or its corporate authority, forcing upon us a new system of Police, which lugs within its embrace three other Counties; changing the form of our City government, by abolishing our Charter and creating another; requiring the removal of our merchant ships from a great extent of dock, to accommodate other interests to their prejudice; creating an organization of Port Wardens, to answer the cravings of hungry politicians, and against the express wishes of the merchants of our City; and putting upon one extensive branch of trade an impracticable and severe excise tax law, full of oppressive absurdities; and

And whereas, While anarchy and confusion follow the introduction of such daring usurpations of power, our City is threatened as a consequence with an overwhelming increase of taxation; our high officials continue jointly interfered with in the exercise of their duties; and the best interests of a loyal people trampled under foot to subserve the purposes of political adventurers, we, therefore, members of this great City, do most solemnly protest against this effort to deprive us of our chartered privileges, and with one voice and one heart call upon the people of this State to condemn the acts of a Legislative body which attempt to deprive us of our freedom as a City, and "send hither swarms of office-holders to eat out our substance," and for the pledge of our determined opposition to such abuses do adopt the following:

Resolved, That the majority of the Legislature of our State, in attempting to fasten upon the people of this City a new form of government without submitting its provisions to those who are to be governed by it, or the authority which has been elected by them, have grossly outraged the constitutional rights of freemen, and must be opposed in this tyrannical career by "due process of law" until relief is found in the wisdom of our Judiciary, or the majesty of insulted electors hurls these vandals from power and place.

Resolved, That the bill establishing what is facetiously termed "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police" in this City, which provides for a commission of parts men, elected from a small minority faction, to rule this right arm of our Metropolis, and sets at defiance the constituted authorities of this City, aims a blow at municipal rights which, if unresisted, will eventually make our boasted freedom a by-e-word and a reproach, and blot out the last vestige of Democratic principles from our constitution.

Resolved, That the resistance thus far opposed to these abominations by the Chief Magistrate and corporate authority of this City, merits and should receive the highest approbation of all true Democrats, and men of every political sentiment, who rest their principles under the ægis of our Constitution and shrine with unwavering confidence in the ermine of our judiciary, and we hereby tender to the reliable powers the support of this large gathering and those whom they represent in every effort justified by law to arrest the progress of this broad upon vested rights.

Resolved, That the imposition practiced upon the commercial men of this City by the Port-Warden bill enacted by the majority of our Legislature at its late session is such as to call forth the condemnation of every one who rightly estimates its features, while it should teach those who are aggrieved by it, that the party who sustained it are not to be relied upon for the support of commercial interests. Such a law would have been most properly entitled "an act to provide for the support and maintenance of official paupers."

Resolved, That the act "To suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors" passed by the so called "Republican" Legislature, is an effort to secure "prohibition" under the guise of a falsely named license system, and it is difficult to decide which has the preconception, the weakness or the wickedness of those who altered this bill from the form in which it was first presented, and introduced features so highly repugnant to the spirit of Constitutional law, and so fraught with impracticable provisions, or the unmatched want of legal and practical knowledge which, in the haste to reward a fanatical and frenzied constituency for their votes, has "thrust into the world-cursed half-made up" this patchwork of absurdity and legislative travesty. We turn it over to those whose immediate rights as citizens it was intended to violate, and doubting that their determination to resist this oppression by "due process of law," and the force of the ballot-box will teach the abettors of this foul sentiment that those whom they attempt to tread upon will find their remedy in the principles of true Democracy, and the bar of a sound judiciary, and we pledge ourselves to stand by them in their conflict.

Resolved, That we are opposed to this Excise law, because under the pretence of reforming an evil, it enacts restrictions on the sale of an article of commerce, recognized as property, and in which a vast amount of the wealth of our citizens is invested; because it creates a useless property-qualification to the right of petition; mocks at the leading feature of our Constitution in its provision for an equality of citizenship, and gives to wealth the right to declare what citizen shall enjoy certain privileges, thus raising an aristocracy in our land, and because, further, the professed object of the law is lost sight of in the absurdity of its provisions, and will fail to be attained in the pursuit of a theory, entirely obnoxious to practical common sense.

Resolved, That the measures taken by the same legislative majority, in appointing Commissions to erect a new City Hall, and manage the affairs of the Central Park, are of a kin to those already referred to, and grossly insulting to the people of this City, who are to be responsible for all the indebtedness to be created for these purposes, and to be severely taxed for expenditures, on which they are not permitted to exercise an opinion; nor is the fact of placing two or three Democrats on these commissions, however complimentary to them as individuals, to be received in justification of this unwarrantable course toward the constituted authorities of this City.

Resolved, That while we acknowledge that our form of municipal government requires amendment and correction in many respects and that there are evils and abuses arising from which should be remedied, we are opposed to the so called amended charter, because it infringes upon our rights of local sovereignty, and is characterized by the worst feature of partisan legislation.

Resolved, That as by the Constitution of the Union powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the States or the people, so by the same principle do we hold that powers vested in our City by charters, that have had the sanction of its electors, are infringed upon by acts such as we have named, and hence these acts place us as a City in an attitude not to be tolerated by the National Democracy.

Resolved, That as a member of our State compact, contributing the greatest portion of means to its treasury, and in its operations as the commercial emporium of our country acting as the heart from which flows through all the arteries of the States the life-blood of its support, we feel that we have cause to be indignant at the attempt of Legislators from the interior to seize upon our municipal powers, and claim to rule over those to whom the people have entrusted their interests.

Resolved, That we hold the so-called "Republican" party and all of any other party who furnish aid and comfort in carrying out the obnoxious features of the unconstitutional and aggressive schemes, responsible for the designs and consequences of their attempt, and we do hereby declare that by public discussion and by individual effort, we will agitate the question thus forced upon our consideration until the rights of the people in the premises are restored, and these tyrannical enactments prohibited from the statute book or purged of their Anti Democratic character.

Resolved, Finally, that in the state of anarchy and confusion which these grievances are producing we call upon every sound Democrat in this metropolis, and upon conservative men of all classes, to come to the rescue, ere intolerance, misrule and usurpation place this City in a state of bankruptcy, while selfish and designing politicians of the State who design to appropriate our City treasury to mercenary purposes.

When the resolutions had been adopted,

THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, Esq., was introduced. He said the right of free speech and of a free press was written in the Constitution, as was the right of the people to meet in public and interchange ideas concerning the acts of those chosen to enact laws for our government. And yet, although there was a great deal of olitical liberty, it was true that there was very little personal independence. If a man ventured to oppose a tyrannical Excise law, he was denounced as a man-slayer, and a maker of widows and orphans. Some present might wonder why he was there. If there were any such, he would tell them that he was a Whig while the Whig Party fought for principles and until it murdered HENRY CLAY. [Applause and cries of "If did, it did."] And he would add that he intended to stand by the National Democratic Party while that party stood by the Union. Why, he would ask, had they gathered together? What great calamity had befallen the City? A great calamity indeed. Its rights had been infringed and like all acts of tyranny, it had been done under the cloak of an honorable name. Nearly two hundred years ago the city of New York had received a Charter, guaranteeing to the people the right to appoint their own officers and license their own men. That right has been infringed by the recent Legislature. Mr. TOMLINSON here named two various acts relating to the City of New-York, and commented severely upon their consequences if allowed to go into effective operation. He was followed by Mr. COCHRANE.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN COCHRANE.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE was presented amid loud applause. He was here, he said, to speak to them upon no ordinary occasion. It was upon the infringement of their sovereign rights that he came here to-night to speak. It was their rights, their liberties, their existence as free men that were at stake, and now was the time and this was the place where the issue was to be decided. It was to be decided by their voices. It was to be decided by their determination. It was to be controlled by their will, by their sovereign popular will manifested in the thunder tones of the voices and the resolves of freemen. [Cheers.] He was not to speak to them on the subject of tariffs or of United States Banks. He was not to speak to them upon the conventional doctrines of Black Republicanism and of Democracy, but he was to speak to them upon the inalienable rights of men, upon the right to self government that had been ruthlessly attacked; upon the great franchises of the City of New York, that had been dashed to the ground; upon the individual rights of citizens of New-York, that had been prostrated and ruined. This was the theme of his discourse; this was the subject of their thoughts; this was the source of the anxiety that pervaded the land. That men armed with a little brief authority, clothed with no representation of theirs, (the citizens,) located 150 miles off-shore, coming from the rural districts, should pretend to legislate upon the rights of the inhabitants of New-York, nay, more, to rob them of those rights, was a monstrosity unheard of, a monstrosity unparalleled in the history of the world! In ancient times it was said, among a high born and spirited people, a people who legislated for themselves, as we now were legislating here for our ourselves, the Locrians, that if a man would propose a new law, to sure and confident should he be of its rectitude and of its propriety, that he should come into the Assembly of the people with a halter about his neck, so that if it were rejected, he should be strangled upon the spot; and his only safety was in its approbation at the hands of his fellow citizens. These Black Republicans who stood in the Legislative halls at Albany had no halter about their neck when they proposed those infamous, unconstitutional laws. But you, he continued, have the halter about their neck now; you disapprove of the law. Strangle them in your midst. [Loud cheers.] The right of the people to govern themselves had never been questioned. It rules in the State of New-York as it rules in the State of Georgia. It welds this whole confederacy together. Away in yonder Kansas, overtopping all the shrieks for freedom we have heard swells up that powerful right—swells out over her mountains and her plains—the right of the people to govern themselves. We have that right. It has been attempted to be taken from us. Resist this oppression [cheers.] Resist the despotism of infamous law—a despotism as ominous in its consequences as this anarchy itself. And, if the only preventative of anarchy is law, the only remedy for oppressive law is Revolution! Revolution at the ballot box, if it may be—at all events Revolution—peaceful, violent, unarmed or armed! [Immense cheering.] I recommend it. That is the higher law. That is the law of the people. [A VOICE —"And HORACE GREELEY's."]

The law of the people is the voice of God. It will assert itself. It shall be heard, or you are slaves. Now, choose the alternative! [A voice: "The knife."] Choose to submit tamely, without resistance, or resist peacefully, if it may be, but violently, it must be! Choose your resistance on the one side, or degradation on the other! [Loud cheers.] That is the issue, and you have to determine it here to night. It is no painted field of quiet. It is no tournament, where gallants have to tilt, or splinter a lance, in favor of their ladye loves. It is an armed and contested field, occupied by freemen, who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them. [Cheers.] And I ask you to settle in your minds what those rights are—determine this night henceforth that you will maintain them against all the powers of despotism, whether in the shape of anarchy or of corrupt and oppressive laws. Now, then, for one moment let us examine what this thing is. I did not come here to present to you a constitutional argument. It is unnecessary to appeal to your own feelings. I appeal to you in your own common sense and judgment to declare with me whether the law which, in the shape of a renewed charter, legislates out of office the officials of your choice before the expiration of their terms of office, although wearing the semblance of law, is not an infraction upon the force of your ballot which sealed your elections for a given term. I appeal to you to answer me this, whether the attempt to dislodge a Police force upon which your safety, your quiet, your protection from the wrong-doer depends, is not evidence of a despotism unparalleled, when accompanied by the attempt to replace that police force with another force that shall do the behests of the political masters who have appointed them? [Cheers.] I ask you to answer the question whether that is constitutionally and morally right? [Cries of "No, no."] That a police force should be established for a certain district here, which may be established equally for the whole State, thus creating, as has been stated by my predecessor, here, an army of police. An army of police! For what purpose? Armed and equipped to resist a foreign foe? Oh, no; but to restrain their fellow citizens. In other words, a large standing army in your midst. What says the Constitution of the United States?

[A VOICE—"It says 'No!'"]

It says there shall be no standing army tolerated in this free Union, for it is the implement of a despot, and is used for the oppression of the liberties of a people. [Cheers.] It is unconstitutional, and it behooves you, gentlemen, now, at the threshold, to resist that unconstitutional and unpatriotic law. [Loud cheers.] Again, here is our great City of New-York. It is the pride of our citizens; it is the wonder and admiration of the world. Into her lap flow the streams of the commerce of the world. By her is received the tribute of those streams, and you and I and all of us are enriched. Here we stand, with our wealth, our intelligence, our enterprise, our liberty—the political light-house of the benighted regions of Europe—and yet these infamous laws aim a deadly, vital blow at the commerce of your City. It would tear it from you, and leave you wrecked upon the quicksand of political perversation and political corruption, an object for the scorn of your enemies and the pitiful contemplations of your friends [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, it does more. Under the garb of a so called license law it, in effect, prohibits "free-trade and sailors' rights to all." It takes from you the liberties which you determined upon the former application of a Prohibitory law, that you would indulge and enjoy. It in fact proclaims to the poor man, because of your poverty you shall not enjoy the rights which your richer neighbor is enabled to purchase. [Hear, hear!] In that infamous license law you perceive that the right of petition is placed at the disposal of the free-holder, and withheld from the honest poor man. Then, again, you have a whole collection of infamies under the garb of legislative enactments which are thrust upon you in the shape of the laws of the State of New-York for 1857. You are asked, humble slaves, to bow your necks and to receive their yoke. If I mistake not the spirit of this people, if I mistake not the principles of my fellow-citizens, they will resist this legalised tyranny: they will resist illegal oppression, whether it be for the benefit of the few, or whether it be alone for the misery of the many.

Gentlemen fellow-citizens: I have dwelt upon but one consideration in one distinct line of argument with you this evening. I have chosen to occupy your attention with it in its serious aspect; and as I began I conclude, by stating that this is a graver, a more important question for you to decide now and here to-night than any other that has been presented to you in the tide of time by the more opposition and conflict of parties. It is not what set of principles shall prevail, but it is whether principle shall prevail or all. It is a conflict between right and wrong. There is no intermediate ground. Every independent and patriotic man of every party, of every denomination and designation, who wishes well to his country must meet upon this common platform and decide that here we will stand and resist these infamous efforts to construct power for the few at Albany and ruin for the many in the City of New York, and I resist now, hence forth and forever. [Mr. COCHRANE retired amid loud cheering.]

Mr. WILLIAM J. ROSE was the last speaker. He spoke eloquently to the effect that the question of the rights of Municipalities were older than the Republic, and had ravaged since before Christ in France, in Germany, in Switzerland, and in England; and asked, was it to be supposed that in this free country which was regarded as the exemplar of liberty to all the world, there should be tolerated a return to those systems of Municipal despotism which were abolished in the dark ages of the oligarcies of Europe?

When he had concluded,

Mr. PHILIP W. ENGS came forward and, after expressing his thanks for the extent in point of numbers and respectability, in point of character, of the assemblage which had responded to the call of the gentlemen by whom the meeting was brought about, he proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting, Hon. JOHN KELLY, appoint a Committee of seven gentlemen to cooperate with our City authorities in opposing the tyrannical laws which the Legislature has recently passed, and that the Chairman name the Committee through the public press.

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously, whereupon the meeting, on motion, was dissolved and peacably dispersed.

AT THE SECOND STAND

A very large crowd collected, composed mostly of Germans. CONRAD SWACKHAMER was chosen President; Messrs. OTTENDORFER and WINDMULLER, Vice-Presidents; and Dr. NAST and GUSTAVUS BACH, Secretaries.

Mr SWACKHAMER thought it strange that he had been called to preside over a German meeting, but he trusted to hear English and Irish speeches, too. [Cheers.] The so-called Republican Legislature at Albany had attempted to trample down the rights of the people of this City. The Chief Executive, FERNANDO WOOD, with a majority of the Common Council, had determined to resist them, and test the constitutionality of the laws they had tried to impose upon the citizens of New-York; and he felt sure the Court of Appeals would decide against those unjust acts. They say that this Police Commission is not a political organization, while it is well known that the contrary is the fact. He, however, felt confident that JOHN A. KING had the authority of the State in opposition to the interests of the City. FERNANDO WOOD would lead the Democracy of this City on to war against him, and the Democracy had proved themselves to be ever victorious, never terrified, nor never will be. In relation to the corrupt laws of this corrupt Legislature, said the speaker, we will not obey them until the Court of Appeals decides in their favor; and if it does we have a still higher authority to appeal to—the enlightened citizens of the City of New-York. They will by their votes next Fall make all things right. He concluded by saying that the demonstration of the evening would convince all sensible men that New-York will be true to her own interests and also regard the rights of her neighbors. [Great cheerings with cries of "Bully for you."]

Dr. PHILIP MERKLE then read the resolutions in German which created great amusement among the boys and incited an Irishman to request the lads to "kape still till yez hear the Dutchman spake."

Dr. FREDERICK FAESCH then spoke in German. He said the main principle of freedom was liberty for each separate community. He protested against such violations of the Constitution as had been enacted in Albany during the past Winter. The Legislature had in charge the interests of the whole State, but they had perverted their offices to subserve party ends. But all such violations of right were null and void. [Cheers.] These tyrannical laws have been referred to the Courts; and, if they should decide against them, they must appeal to the fundamental law which is higher than that decision.

Dr. PHILIP MERKLE made a few remarks in English, and afterwards spoke in German. He prophesied in the last campaign, that if this Union were carried by the Opposition Party it would be demolished, and they have now a fair example of what would have been their actions, by the transactions of the Republican Legislature of this Empire State. The Legislature had determined to deprive them of their rights, and if they did not fight these obnoxious laws with all their might, their rights would be forever lost to them. But the large army of Democrats then present there would teach the Legislature that all lawful means would be used to resist them. Few Germans, said the speaker, voted with the Black Republican Party at the last election, and those few would not have done so had they known what was likely to be the future acts of that party they were all too good Democrats for that. Does Westchester County need such a police force as New-York? Every sensible man knows she does not. But these Legislators were about as smart in making laws as they were in overruling the Constitution. He trusted that they would show common sense and take every step to see at naught these laws.

[During this address Dr. MERKLE was repeatedly and vociferously cheered.]

Dr. SCHONCKY next spoke in German. He said that the aim of the Republicans in getting into office was to fill their pockets. They had made a great cry out when a proposition was made a short time ago to increase the pay of the Councilmen, while they had at the same time created fifty new offices, with large salaries attached, for their partisans. Now, the question was, should they submit to these laws? [Cries of "No, no," and "Put them down."] No, they must not submit to them, because they had sworn to support the Constitution. Should they passively acquiesce in these laws they have taken the first step towards despotism. As these legislators have taken four counties, they could as has much propriety take a hundred, and make the Governor not only *King* by name, but a King in reality. He trusted that with their lives they would resist these tyrannical laws.

Mr. C H. BRACKETT spoke next in English. He abused the "Black Republicans" to his heart's content, or rather until his lungs gave out, saying the recent acts of the Legislature invaded the sanctity of the fireside, and if they were allowed to proceed without a check on their actions a law would soon be passed enjoining every Patrick from sleeping with his Biddy.

Dr. WM. J. C. KENNY and other speakers subsequently addressed the meeting.

THE THIRD STAND.

A meeting was organized by appointing Hon. ARTHUR WOODS President, and MICHAEL MULLIGAN and RICHARD C. FELLOWS, Secretaries. A fair degree of enthusiasm was manifested, and Capt. JOHN CASIGHTOR, Alderman GOELTZE, WM. JENKINS, and others, were the speakers.

A fourth meeting was improvised on the steps of the Hall of Records, which was addressed by Messrs. DE COURCY, BAGLY, SHINE, Councilman HUGHES, and others.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Application for Foreign Missions and Consulates—Departure of Gov. Walker for Kansas—Letter from Secretary Stanton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 12.

The President is much pressed by the numerous applications for Foreign Missions and Consulates. There are two hundred applications for twelve first-class Missions.

WYMAN B. MOORE, of Maine, is promised the Consul-Generalship of Canada.

Nothing is to be done relative to the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty. There has been no correspondence between Mr. DALLAS and Lord CLARENDON, but merely a conversation.

X. Y. Z.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 11, 1857.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER, Governor of Kansas, having received his final instructions, drew his "outfit" from the Treasury to day, and leaves tomorrow morning for his destination. A clear road has been prepared for him by the open and manly course pursued by Acting Governor STANTON, and his conciliatory course pursued by the Government, with Mr. WALKER's prestige, may hild us hope for the most amicable adjustment of the difficulties so long pending. The following very interesting extract from a private letter received in this city from Hon. FRED. P. STANTON, dated Lecompton, 27th April, gives an exceedingly graphic description of the country, and the present affairs of Kansas. He says:

"I have been here now nearly two weeks. The country is indeed very beautiful and inviting, but it is perfectly new and uncultivated. We have none of the conveniences of living, and have great trouble even in getting the necessaries of life. The civil war of last year prevented the farmers from making or saving any crops; and now almost everything we eat is hauled from the Missouri River; yet notwithstanding this, the people are coming in great crowds. Most of them come however with a view to speculation. This brings a great deal of money into the country, and the consequence is that everything is extremely high—quite as high as in California upon the first discovery of gold. But these prices will not last. One year of peaceful industry will give plenty and prosperity to the Territory. I hope to be able to maintain peace. The prospect is quite good."

JOHN CLAIBORNE, Esq., formerly editor of the New-Orleans *Courier*, has been appointed special agent for the Government, to collect statistical information in Europe in relation to the use and consumption of cotton. He leaves to-morrow for your City, and goes out by the steamer *Africa*, on Wednesday next. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who fought a duel with LEVIN WOATH, and who more lately was wounded by Mr. NIXON, of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, took a charge of the editorial department of the *Courier*, in the absence of Mr. CLAIBORNE.

On Saturday afternoon last, the Marine Band played in the President's grounds, which were more densely filled with our citizens and strangers than I ever remember to have seen, the fairer portion of creation prevailing. It was a most exquisite evening, and the fresh green sward, and the new leafing foliage of the trees, never looked more beautiful; while the landscape was enlivened by the view southward of the tiny sails on the Potomac. Mr. BUCHANAN appeared in the grounds, and attempted to enjoy a quiet walk, but he was besieged and surrounded by a crowd of political buzzards which still infest the city. He is yet quite feeble from his severe and arduous labors, as well as from the periodical attacks of the National Hotel disease, to which he is yet subject. To establish the fact beyond doubt, that this disease proceeded from the malaria at the hotel, and not poison, Mr. BUCHANAN, when at the hotel, neither ate nor drank there.

The anniversary of the Episcopal Sunday Schools was celebrated yesterday afternoon, in Trinity Church, Rev. Mr. CUMMINS officiating. It was a most imposing and interesting exhibition. There were four schools present, numbering about 600 children, and 80 teachers. The ceremony was opened with prayer, and a number of beautiful hymns were sung by the children. The different classes then presented donations of money, which they had contributed during the year, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of building a small chapel. Each class bore the name of some missionary noted for his labors in Africa, China, or our own country, and as they were called in their order, a little girl would approach and present the donation, contained in some appropriate emblematic device, accompanied by a paper containing a quotation from Scripture, and lines of poetry, which were read out by Mr. CUMMINS, with the amount contributed. Many of these devices containing the donations of these little ones, were very beautiful; for instance, the class named after the Bishop of Minnesota, presented its offering in a miniature log cabin, with the smoke of the burning incense escaping from the chimney. Another presented a little well, with gold dollars contained in the bucket. A cross decorated with flowers, from which hung a number of ribbons with gold pieces attached. An anchor, emblematic of hope; baskets of flowers, satin banners, and other national and religious emblems conveyed the savings of these little children, which amounted to the handsome sum of over $600!

The Secretary of the Navy has established a fourth Court of Inquiry for the trial of the garroted officers, to which Mr. CARLISLE (who was first appointed, and resigned on account of the death of his wife) has been reappointed as Judge Advocate. A fifth Court is also contemplated, as Secretary TOUCEY is determined to give all the officers as speedy a trial as possible. This is but what justice demands. The service requires that as many Courts as possible should be instituted at once, in order that the victims of the Naval Board should learn their fates, as well as that the other officers should know their position. While matters remain as they are, our Navy is in a useless state of dislocation.

The weekly report of the Treasury on line on the 7th inst., is as follows; Amount of receipts, $1,376,344 62; drafts returned paid, $2,136,618 27; drafts issued, $1,823,127 19; amount on deposit, $25,548,661 42; subject to draft, $23 315,334 16.

Yours, UNO.

Horrible Poisoning Cases in Pennsylvania.

DANVILLE, Pa., Tuesday, May 12.

There is much excitement here relative to the death of CATHERINE ANN CLARK by poison, supposed to have been administered by her husband, WM. CLARK. The body has been exhumed, and an analysis is going on by direction of the Coroner. CLARK is in custody. Mrs. TWIGGS has also been arrested as a supposed accomplice of CLARK, her husband having died suddenly three weeks since under similar circumstances. His body will be exhumed for examination. It is supposed that a criminal connection existed between her and CLARK.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 12.

The New-Orleans mails of Wednesday, the 6th instant, have been received.

The bark *Dudley* reports seeing, on the 24th ult., a bark with a white poop, ashore at Orange Key. Also a brig with painted ports, ashore on the Key. Two wreckers were alongside the vessels.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from Havana on the 2d instant, had arrived at New-Orleans. There had been heavy rains and cold weather throughout the Island. Sugars were high.

The steamer reports the ship *Ellen E. Baker*, from Cardiff for New-Orleans, ashore off Carryafort Light. She was lying easy, and was probably got off.

Onslaught on the Boston Lottery Depots.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 12.

Twelve lottery ticket depôts were simultaneously visited by the police this forenoon, in six of which tickets of the Delaware State Lottery were found, and the parties were arrested. At MYRICK's office, No. 40 State-street, over 1,300 tickets, with schemes, &c., were seized. The descent was very successful.

Seven persons were arrested by the police, charged with being agents and dealers in tickets for Southern lotteries, and a large amount of stock in that line was seized.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

THE MARION AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, from New York, arrived here this morning.

THE FLORIDA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived here this morning from New-York.

Reward for Arrest of Murderers.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 12.

The Mayor of this city has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderers of J. C. GIBSON, who is supposed to have been murdered near Cleveland about two months ago.

Three Men Drowned at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 12.

UDOLPHE POUCLET, Belgian Consul for Illinois, and two other persons, whose names are unknown, were drowned yesterday 10 miles south of this City.

Death of an Ex-Member of Congress.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, May 12.

Hon. STEPHEN ADAMS, formerly a member of Congress from Mississippi, died in this city yesterday morning.

Sale of Public Works in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, May 12.

The bill for the sale of the main line public works has passed both Houses, and been sent to the Governor for signature.

Arrest of a Pension Forger.

LANCASTER, Penn., Tuesday, May 12.

D. B. VONDERSMITH, who was arrested three years since charged with pension frauds but succeeded in making his escape, was again arrested today, and started for Philadelphia in the custody of Marshal JENKINS.

Destruction of Crops in Mississippi, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 12.

By late papers from Central Mississippi we learn that a great hail-storm had destroyed all the crops in that quarter.

A freshet had occurred at Jackson, Tenn., which washed away parts of the Railroad and several cars.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 12.

The commission house of CUNSTALL and HOLMES and the tarpaulin factory of BURGESS and COLLINS, in this city, were burned last night. Loss, $28,000; insurance, $18,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 12—7 P. M.

FLOUR scarce. Sales at $6 75@$7 70 for common to extra Canadian. WHEAT dull—nominally $1 75@$1 79 for white Western and Canadian, and $1 35 for Chicago Spring. CORN firm and scarce. *Canal Freights to New-York*—WHEAT, 12½; CORN, 10c. Boats are moving freely. *Lake Imports*—3,200 bushels WHEAT. *Canal Exports*—10,000 bushels WHEAT and 7,300 bushels RYE.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 12.

Stocks better. Pennsylvania fives 84½; Reading Railroad 43¾; Morris Canal 15¾; Long Island Railroad 12; Pennsylvania Railroad 46¾.

The Burdell Murder. A Public Spirited Citizen

NEW YORK, Tuesday, May 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

MY DEAR SIR: I have been long highly gratified with the general course your excellent DAILY TIMES pursues; and in no matter have you more suited my particular appreciation than in the expression of your sentiments on the recent Mrs. BURDELL trial. Last of all you wish to stimulate those "who know" of the whereabouts of Dr BURDELL on the fatal evening, to make the same public, bits my views precisely. I therefore take this opportunity to offer, through your columns, to make one of ten or twenty who will pay one *thousand dollars* each, to any person who may give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the individual who killed Dr. BURDELL. If Governor KING will offer five thousand dollars, and Mayor WOOD five thousand, perhaps a reward which might embrace thirty thousand dollars, might excite the memory of "those who know," to healthful activity. I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant.

B. BRANDRETH.

Travel on the Michigan Central.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

The passenger and freight cars used by this Company are all of their own manufacture, (which probably cannot be said of any other road on this continent,) and are built in their shops in this city.

They are all built of the best materials and in the best possible manner, in every respect, but particularly with a view to strength and durability.

The Company have seventy passenger cars, all of same size and quality, some of which were built *nine years ago*, and having been *well* built and kept in good repair, are good for

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

The American and Foreign Christian Union celebrated its eighth anniversary yesterday morning at Mr. Wood's church in Broome street. Rev Dr. DeWitt presided. The receipts of the year were $75,296, and the expenditures $72,122; balance in hands of the Treasurer, $4,174. Five thousand dollars worth of periodicals on the subject of Romanism have been gratuitously distributed. The number of laborers in the home field of this Society is 71, and it has 70 in the foreign departments. This aggregate of 141 persons is an advance of 72 over last year. The Report looks upon the Church of Rome as the grand obstruction to the progress of the Gospel, and warns the Protestant community to see that the statute law of the land is made to guard the rights of the citizen, no matter what his religious faith may be, in the following particulars: the public school system, the tenure of ecclesiastical property, and the due inspection of convents. The Society also acknowledges its indebtedness to the Bible and Tract and other benevolent Societies, for aid furnished it in the course of the past year.

Rev. Mr. Pressley, of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of this City, moved the adoption of the report. He enlarged upon the duty of Christians to uphold this Society in its operations, in view of the rapid spread of error and the present rampent position of the errorists. Christian labors have already been so greatly blessed that there is stimulus for still greater exertions and encouragement to hope for better things.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell seconded the motion, and the report was adopted.

Rev. Rufus W. Clark (late pastor of the Meverick Church in East Boston, and now pastor of a Congregational Society in Brooklyn) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the friends of Protestant institutions are under the most solemn obligations to make direct and vigorous efforts to preserve and extend their institutions upon American soil.

In advocating this resolution, Mr. Clark said he did not desire to raise any note of alarm, but held that we are bound to recognize the existence of evils, and to take measures for their extinction. Christians are especially under obligations to recognize the power of Romanism, to measure its forces and resist its progress. God does not give us blessings without the obligation to be active in sustaining them untarnished.

The speaker believed in the doctrine of the perseverance of the Saints, but he likewise believed that the Saints must persevere in order to make the doctrine true. Blessings and curses in this world are set over against each other, and God undoubtedly intended to try us, as he has tried every other nation. Mr. Clark did not believe in allowing things to take their own own way, waiting for the natural course of events. This system had been urged in reference to Slavery, but the idea that that system would die out by letting it alone had been effectually exploded by the course of recent events in Kansas. And so with the evils of Romanism. All that the Devil asks is to let alone, but he, for one, was in favor of taking the Devil by the horns, [laughter,] and of meeting evil with a bold and determined front. Rome is fixing her eyes and her hopes upon this country, and in politics her adherents already hold the balance of power among us. Shall we refuse to open our eyes to her machinations because they are conducted secretly? The speaker argued that the Romish system is antagonistic to our institutions; Romanists are the enemies of education; they would take the Bible from our public schools; Rome is the enemy of virtue; Rome is opposed to internal improvements and the development of national resources. Christians are under obligations to put forth every effort to counteract her baleful influence, and the speaker rejoiced that this Society had already done so much.

Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Brooklyn, spoke to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the happy experience of our country, whose resources have been so remarkably developed under the fostering influences of a pure and scriptural faith, gives to the American churches a special missioe to spread abroad the blessings and the benefits of a pure Christianity in all parts of the Papal world.

Dr. Kennedy recalled the memory of the Puritans and the founders of our Government, to show that the country owed its present greatness to the spread of a liberal Christianity. He proceeded to argue that the Roman is an aggressive church, and that it seeks to destroy our literature, as well as our religious freedom.

Rev. Dr. Wilkes, of Montreal, said he was a loyal subject of "dear little Vic," and being a foreigner, though speaking the same tongue as his friends before him, must be looked upon, he supposed, as a representative of the foreign field of the Society. He spoke of the nunneries of Canada, and warned parents to beware how they committed their children to such institutions for purposes of education.

Rev. Mr. Rossiter (filling the place of Rev. Mr Harper, who was detained,) spoke of the work in the Northwestern States, and supported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the remarkable and unprecedented emigration of the present age to this land—an emigration from all climes, but especially from those of nominal Christendom; and in view of the providences of God in regard to this nation in preparing it for the same, the *American Church* has devolved upon it a special, peculiar and important mission—no less than the emancipation and evangelization of the apostate portions of the nominally Christian world.

The proceedings closed with a hymn and a benediction.

American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society was commenced at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the City Assembly Rooms.

On the platform were Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the President, and Mr. Wendell Phillips, of Boston; Rev. Mr. Furvis, of Philadelphia; Mr. Thos. Gerrit, of Wilmington; Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Parker Pillsbury, of Concord, N. H.; Rev. Chas. May, Jr.; Mr. Edmund Quincy, Mr. Francis Jackson, Mr. John Pierpont, Mr. Chas. L. Remond, and others.

The audience nearly filled the hall. A majority of the persons in attendance were ladies.

Mr. Garrison, the President, preached the proceedings by reading a portion of the Scriptures, after which

Rev. A. D. May, a Unitarian clergyman from Albany, offered prayer.

Mr. Garrison, in compliance with the instructions of the Executive Committee, which had met on the previous evening, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the only Abolitionism we promulgate, and call upon the nation to reduce to practice, is embodied in the self evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, and in the Golden Rule of the Gospel—nothing more, nothing less.

Resolved, That we have but one object in view—the immediate liberation of the Slave; but one test of statesmanship—the Slave; but one proof of patriotism—the Slave; but one standard of piety—the Slave; in other words, we pronounce that statesmanship to be folly which leaves the freedom of the Slave out of sight; that patriotism to be hollow which does not break his fetters, and that piety to be spurious which does not hail him as a man and a brother.

Resolved, That he who was before all institutions, and is to survive them all, is greater than them all; hence, that he is never to be sacrificed that they may be preserved; and whenever they come in conflict with his God-given rights, they are to be modified or abolished, and he is to stand crowned with glory and honor, as one created but a little lower than the angels.

Resolved, That we shall allow nothing to stand between the slave and his emancipation—neither political party nor religious sect, neither church nor compact, neither Constitution nor Union; but we shall press through them all, or over them all, diverted by no side issue, intimidated by no menace, appalled by no danger, till we break his yoke, and place him redeemed and disenthralled upon the world-wide platform of a common humanity.

Resolved, That if to make human liberty paramount to all other considerations be fanaticism, then we glory in being fanatics; that if to be in deadly antagonism to a Pro-Slavery religion be infidelity, then we are infidels; and if to declare that no slaveholding Union ought to be dashed in pieces be treason, then we are proud of the title of traitors; for "the head and front of our offending hath this extent—no more."

Resolved, That all the features of the late decision of Judge Taney, and his nine slaveholding associates of the United States Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, are marked by a brutality of spirit, a daring disregard of all historical verity, a defiant contempt of State sovereignty, a wanton perversion of the Constitution of the United States in regard to the rights of American citizens, and an audacious denial of all the principles of justice and humanity, that justly call for the sternest condemnation, and its indignant rejection as a decision binding upon the conscience or conduct of any man, or any part of the country.

Resolved, That while the armed invasion and bloody conquest of Kansas, by southern "Border Ruffians," and the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in regard to the citizenship of the colored population of the country, are atrocities of the most fiendish character; and while no language of indignation and horror is too strong to be uttered in view of their perpetration, still, these are not accesses of the Slave system, but its very nature and bent—effects of the same cause—fruits of the same poisonous tree; hence, to dwell upon these unparalleled crimes, and to leave the source of them untouched—nay, to keep it in full operation by constitutional protection, is not only a lamentable waste of time, but a gross moral absurdity.

Resolved, That the South has simply been true to her necessities—taking no unnecessary steps, resorting to no extraneous measures seeking no superfluous safeguards, in order to give security to her slave system; that she could do no less, and will be continually constrained to do more and more in the same direction—trampling upon all agreements, guarantees and compacts, and making fresh aggressions upon the rights and liberties of the people of the North, until the very forms of Republican government are overthrown, and a military dictatorship be established all over the entire country.

Resolved, That while the North gives its sanction and support to slavery in fifteen States of the Union, it can make no consistent moral resistance to its extension in the Territories; that we tell the Republican Party that if it would be a curse and crime to plant it in Kansas, it is no less criminal and disastrous to perpetuate it in Carolina; that it is equally absurd and immoral to make it a question of soil and climate, of latitude and longitude, or of bargain and compromise; that it is be compatible with Christianity and Republicanism to hold four millions of slaves as property, it is no less so to hold four hundred millions in the same condition; that to license oppression is to lose the power to limit it; and that any other issue with Slavery in this country, except that of its immediate and total abolition, is wild and delusive.

Whereas, (In the language of John Quincy Adams,) "It cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves: The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of pursuing the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandise, under the name of persons—thus constituting a privileged order of men in the community, more adverse to the rights of all, and more pernicious to the interests of the whole, than any order of nobility ever known, and making the preservation, propagation and perpetuation of Slavery the vital and animating spirit of the National Government;" and

Whereas, This view of the design and character of the Constitution is sustained by all the historical facts in regard to its formation, by its uniform interpretation by all the Congressional and Legislatures of all the States, and by the spirit and action of the American people under it from 1789 to the present time, thus placing it beyond all reasonable doubt or denial; and,

Whereas, A Constitution so formed and administered is nothing better than a "covenant with death, and an agreement with hell," to uphold which is morally wrong and politically vicious—making responsible, as it does, the whole country, for the safety and perpetuity of the Slave system, therefore,

Resolved, That it becomes a high moral duty to dissolve the present National Compact; to raise the banner of secession; to join in the cry of "No union with slaveholders;" to separate the North from the South; that the awful responsibilities growing out of the existence of Slavery may be placed upon the heads of those who proclaim their determination to perpetuate their nefarious institution; the resources of the Slave Power, whereby it is enabled to extend and strengthen itself, cut off—the slaves permitted to stand erect and look their lordly masters in the face, and settle the question of their liberty without any extraneous influence—the slaveholders deprived of all auxiliary aid, and put in a situation in which it will be a physical and geographical impossibility for them to retain a single victim in bondage.

Resolved, That we do not, can not, dare not, will not, recognize as Churches of Christ those Churches which sanction Slavery; which justify, excuse, or apologize for slaveholding, under any circumstances, and which admit slaveholders to their communion and fellowship; that it is blasphemy against God, and treason to Jesus Christ, to admit that such Churches are His; that, on the other hand, we regard them as the actual atheists and infidels of this country—as determining the foundations of society, subverting genuine Christianity, filling the land with impurity and unrighteousness, and poisoning, by their pernicious doctrines and example, the moral well-springs throughout the land.

Resolved, That, in the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Bible and Tract Societies, the Methodist General Conferences, Baptist Unions and Presbyterian General Assemblies, we have full and fair exponents and representatives of the religion of the country.

18. *Resolved*, That as all these bodies are composed of denominations claiming the prerogative of making terms of communion and church fellowship, and as not one of them has ever included slave-holding among those conditions, even while, in some instances, expelling members for differences upon modes of baptism, it becomes necessary, in fidelity to the Anti-Slavery cause, to declare, *that no person who intelligently supports any of these organizations, or the churches composing them, either by countenance or contribution, is worthy to be regarded as a Christian or an Abolitionist.*

14. *Resolved*, That we shall hail the day with hope and joy, when all these associations, so long the shield of the tyrant and the scourge of the slave, shall pass away, as have many others like them in former ages, and thus leave a more open entrance for the coming of the Kingdom of Peace and Purity, of Love and Liberty, in this as well as in all other lands.

The President then introduced, in terms highly complimentary,

Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester Mass., who eulogized Mr. Garrison, in turn, as a patriot, and gave, he said, as an authority for so calling him, no less a person than the principal wire-puller of the Republican Party, (Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts,) who, at the Liberator meeting in Boston, six years ago, extolled, not the courage, nor the truth, nor the zeal, but the patriotism of the disunionist, Mr. Garrison. [Applause and laughter.]

In the course of his subsequent remarks the Reverend speaker affirmed that Slavery was as strong now as when Mr. John C. Fremont was an explorer of the Rocky Mountains. It had forgotten God, and there were but two things in the world which it feared, the devil and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. [Laughter.] He (the speaker) had never accepted the character of the Federal Constitution as it was understood on this Anti-Salavery Society's platform. He had never held and he never should that the Constitution was to be interpreted in a Pro-Slavery sense if he could get any other sense into it. But it was no matter whether the Constitution meant Slavery or Anti-Slavery, so long as it was conceded that a revolution would be necessary to make it act in an Anti-Slavery manner. His own opinion was that of Tallyrand regarding the French Constitution. He said it never meant anything, and never could, for he made it himself on purpose.

Like every legal document the Constitution should be interpreted according to what was put in it, not what its framers wanted to put in it. The true rule was laid down in the case of Shylock *vs.* Portia, reported by one William Shakespeare. He would hold the Shylock of Slavery to the bond. Give them an Anti-Slavery Supreme Court, and the Constitution would be an Anti-Slavery document to-morrow. But the Constitution was a dead letter; it was disregarded by the South, and no true Northern man paid attention to it when a fugitive slave stood before him. And the way by which to acquire the power to get rid of Slavery was by revolution. This was not one nation. Slaveholders and Freemen constituted two distinct nations, and the opposition between them was growing stronger every year. Every year Slavery was more Slavery and Freedom was more truly Freedom.

The best Anti-Slavery lecturer he (the speaker) ever knew, was the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of St. Louis. That gentlemen had been at Worcester some time since and undertook to settle the argument, that if the Union were dissolved the slaves would desert. Said he, "If you dissolve the Union, frisnds and fellow-citizens, twenty slaves will run away, for one that does so now." There was a demonstration of applause among his audience, and he (thinking himself so understood,) continued, "If you dissolve the Union, you will practically bring Canada to the borders of Maryland." He looked up to see them weep, and was astonished to hear the house shake with laughter.

"He went to the undertaker's to buy them a coffin.

And when he came back he found them all laughing" We were now, the speaker continued, in the midst of a revolution.

"Treason, they say, no'er prospers; what's the reason? Why, when it prospers, man don't call it treason."

There were two institutions of the Free States which he wished to have put out of the way. One was the Underground Railroad to Canada. That railroad was demoralizing the consciences of free men. The soil was not free, so long as there was a difference between Canada and Broadway. The Underground Railroad made cowards of us all. It might be a necessary evil, but it was an evil to be looked on as degrading and demoralizing. The other thing he was in favor of abolishing was the Personal Liberty bills, placed on any narrower ground than the absolute right of every man to freedom, law or no law, constitution or no constitution. What he wanted to see, was a law not to make escape from Slavery the last proof of crime, but the crowning mark of virtue. In the resolution which had been proposed, but not acted on, in the Legislature of New York, it was declared "that this State will not allow within her borders Slavery in any form, upon any pretence, or for any time." Massachusetts must look to her laurels. And though Speaker Littlejohn, like his English namesake, might become an outlaw, with Gerrit Smith for his Robin Hood, and Henry Ward Beecher for his Friar Tuck, the shaft he had fired was surely aimed. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Garrison rose and corrected Mr. Higginson in stating that the interpretation of the Constitution which he had attributed to the Anti Slavery Society was not their interpretation, but the interpretation of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Higginson said he wished to say that he had merely desired to place that interpretation of the Constitution in the most respectable view he could. It was a little matter to him what the Supreme Court thought of it, but it was of much importance to him what Mr. Lloyd Garrison or Mr. Wendell Phillips thought of it. [Applause.]

Mr. Francis Jackson, of Boston, the Treasurer, submitted his annual report of the finances, of which the following is an nbstract:

Receipts of the American Anti-Slavery Society	$19,308 63
Receipts of Auxiliary Societies in Massachusetts, New-York, Ponnsylvania, Ohio and Michigan	18,854 03
Total	$38,162 66
Expenditures for one year of the American Society and Auxiliaries	$33,970 12

Mr. Parker Pillsbury, of Concord, N. H., read the annexed resolutions:

Resolved, That in the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; the American Tract and Bible Societies; the Methodist General Conference; the American Baptist Union, and the Presbyterian General Assemblies, we have a fair exponent and representation of the recognized religion of the country.

Resolved, That as all these bodies are composed of denominations claiming the prerogative of making terms of communion and church fellowship, and as not one of them has ever included slave-holding among those conditions, even when expelling members for so slight an offence as differences upon modes of baptism, it becomes necessary in fidelity to the Anti-Slavery cause to declare that no person who intelligently supports any of these organizations, or the churches composing them, either by countenance or contributions, is worthy to be regarded as a Christian or an Abolitionist.

Resolved, That we shall hail the day with hope and joy, when all these associations, so long the shield of the tyrant and the scourge of the oppressed, shall be put away, as have many other like them, in former ages, and thus leave a more open entrance for the coming of the reign of peace and purity, of love and liberty, in this as in all other lands.

The speaker proceeded to animadvert upon the Pro Slavery or negative proclivities of the American Board of Missions, the American Bible Society, the Methodist General Conference, the N. S. Presbyterian General Assembly and the Democratic and Republican parties. He was peculiarly severe in his criticism upon the conduct of the two great religious bodies, the Methodist and Presbyterian, and fortified his comments on their alleged Pro-Slavery tendencies by reading extracts from the proceedings of their conference and assemblies. There was really only one true denomination, he said, in the land, the Old School Scotch Covenanters, and that was so small in point of numbers and so attentive to notoriety as hardly to attract public notice. In conclusion, he deprecated the aberrations of the New-York *Observer*, and expressed his dissatisfaction with the Anti-Slavery of Henry Ward Beecher, for though he had no doubt he (Mr. Beecher) disliked Slavery very much, yet he was afraid he (Mr. Beecher) disliked genuine Anti Slavery a little more. He (Mr. Phillsbury) was thankful to the audience for the attention they had borne with on his remarks. He had taken part in these Anniversaries since 1850, when they were set on by a mob, with Captain Rynders at its head, and indirectly sustained, if not approved, by the then Mayor. But now, in the wonderful workings of Providence, we saw that same Rynders as United States Marshal, intent on capturing slaves in the East River, instead of hunting the friends of the slave. Verily, he believed that publicans and harlots were nearer to the kingdom of heaven than many of the professed friends and ministers of religion, and that Rynders himself, with all his depravity, was nearer to it than the New-York *Observer*, with all its editors. [Loud laughter and applause.]

The President then introduced Mr. Purvis, a colored gentlemen from Pennsylvania, who delivered a brief speech, expressive of his personal feelings on the subject under discussion, of his cordial sympathy with the American Anti-Slavery Society, and of his high admiration of Gerrit Smith, though he differed with him in his interpretation of the Constitution.

The President announced that a collection would now be taken up, to defray the expenses of the anniversary, which, he said, would cost them about $500. He urged the propriety of a liberal contribution, not only to meet the present contingency, but for the sake of the cause behind. Whilst several ladies were going round soliciting donations,

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell ascended the platform by invitation of the President, and addressed the ladies present on the importance of the influence which they might wield in their homes and by their firesides in promoting the great cause of redeeming the slave. She gently twitted the previous speakers for having ignored this branch of the subject entirely, and reasserted her firm belief in the right of the sex to the suffrage.

Mr. Wendell Phillips was introduced as the last speaker of the morning session. He was received with much applause. He said he would not detain the audience by any long remarks. Indeed, after all that had been said, he was very glad to feel that there was no necessity to do so. Although his friend, Mr. Higginson, thought he had not fully and entirely represented the essential character of this Society, he (Mr. Phillips) was willing, for one, to leave at least nine tenths of the principles which underlaid his (Mr. H.'s) speech as the representatives of their movement. He (Mr. Phillips) did not care, as also Mr. Higginson did not, what any man before him maintained as to the character of the American Constitution. It had long ceased to be a question of the slightest moment. Governments were not made. They grew—grew like the oak, from the seed and the soil, from the dew and the sunshine. Our Government had grown out of the character of the people. What that character was was evinced in the practice of the Government—unbroken, unchangeable—not heterogeneous, but all of one color and character, from beginning to end; a Government which Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, a Democrat, never suspected of being a sentimentalist, nor of being deluded by any over-fondness for Liberty—a government which Gov. Boutwell had within a month described to him (Mr. Phillips) as in his opinion literally a compromise against justice. Against that compromise, he (the Governor) went on to say the object of every honest man must be to marshal the public opinion of the North. Within twenty years it would be settled with which side the victory would rest, whether the government passed into a despotism, or whether subverted Liberty ruled in these thirty-one States. Now, if that was the character which a Democrat high in office, never suspected of Anti-Slavery leanings, gave of the government, it certainly should surprise no one that an Abolitionist, with his eye constantly fixed on the essential tendency of the government, should be willing to ignore the parchment and judge only by the fruits. He judged, both in the Church and State, by the fruits, His friend, Mr. P. Pillsbury, had read them very properly and with great emphasis and force the speeches and resolutions of religious conventions and eminent divines. He (Mr. Phillips) did not try the Christianity of this nation in Mr. Pillsbury's method. His method was different. If he had a vase of nitric acid and into it he put a mass of chalk, he knew there would be agitation. If there was not, it was not chalk he put in. So if, into a nation of sinners, he dropped Christianity, there would be agitation. If there was not, it was not Christianity he had dropped in. [Applause.] Now, when he walked up and down New-York, Philadelphia, Boston or Cincinnati, the queen-cities of these States, and looked up to the stately piles of popular fashionable religion, fine churches cushioned in the affectionate confidence of a people the corner stone of whose government was to smother the prejudice, as they termed it, which makes a Christian love his fellow man, and whose test of allegiance was to hunt slaves—when, from the decency of Washington to the bottomless pit of Frank Pierce—[applause and laughter]—he dropped into such a Government 40,000 churches and witnessed no commotion, he could not be mistaken in the character of the Government and therefore he must be mistaken in the character of the Church. (Loud applause.) So he judged of the State. His friend, Mr. Higginson, thought the Underground Railroad a weakness. It was so. He thought it a badge of disgrace. He (Mr. Phillips) knew it. He was trying to get rid of the yoke; he dare not get rid of it at the expense of the slave. He dare not say to the fugitive who dare not tell his own name in the streets of Boston that it would be safe for him to stay there. His rights were haunted by the vision of Anthony Burns carried down State-street amid 2,000 muskets borne by the best blood of the Boston churches. And while that vision lasted he dared not trust the fugitive slave in the shadow of those steeples. But he would do his way as he (Mr. Higginson) would do his. He loved beyond expression those Boston pavements over which his mother held up his baby footsteps, and if God granted him the time and the power he would yet make them sacred enough to shelter the footstepe of the slave. [Loud and prolonged applause.] But now, while these facts stared him in the face, he must, as Mr. Higginson did, accept the Underground Railroad, for they could not ignore facts. Three years ago in the Senate, their favorite statesman, Wm Seward, accepted the Southern challenge. He said in words as nearly as he (Mr. Phillips) could remember: "Gentlemen of the Slave States, come on. There is no avoiding your challenge. I accept it in the name of Liberty. Let us fight out the struggle on the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to that side which is stronger in numbers as it is in right!" The exalting tone in which he accepted that challenge, what had three years said of it? Kansas beyond all doubt, as he (Mr. Phillips) thought, would come in as a Slave State, stronger as we had been in numbers stronger as we had been in right. In the language of the Old Book "on the side of the oppressor there was power." And that power rested its conquest on the virgin soil of Kansas.

Far West, from Oregon, as they had learned, from private letters, this very month there was to be framed a constitution which would undoubtedly be a slave constitution. Under this Administration Cuba was to be the jewel wrenched from the crown of Spain; Texas to be divided into two or three Slave States, and if Southern signs were to be trusted, the slave trade revived, and the stigma of illegality and piracy stricken from the Statute Book against it. Who would say that the North could prevent aught of this? Where had she succeeded? Where was the simple instance in which the North had succeeded? The stronger we were in numbers. Yes, stronger in right? Doubtless. But the world was not ruled by numbers. The day was far distant when the world was to be ruled by a majority. He thought it was no unfair statement of the Anti Slavery position to say this: that within the last 20 years the Anti Slavery idea had grown beyond all expectation. Nobody, however sanguine, could have hoped to have had a greater advance. It took a great while to plant an idea. We were too much apt to be in a hurry. Oaks didn't grow in a day. It took good 2,000 years, it used up a whole people, to plant one single idea, the unity of the God-head. [Applause.] The Jewish people and the whole effort of the Old Testament had been used up, he might say reverently, in the one Almighty purpose, to plant that one single thought in the breast of the human race. (Hear, hear.) So far in this country it has taken two centuries, all the experience, all the heroism of two centuries, to implant in the American heart this idea of the sovereignty of the nation—national independence. They might subdue Americans to almost anything, but there was one thing he firmly believed to which they could never bend them, and that was, to be the vassal of a foreign State. It has taken two centuries to write that idea in the very blood of the American race, and, in his opinion, that was the only thing which this nation had learned in two centuries. How long it would take to teach them the sovereignty of the individual he did not know, but that was the idea which the Anti Slavery Society's enterprise was laboring to plant in the American conscience and heart. They must not be in too much of a hurry. They were gaining fast enough, but the Government was gaining in the same ratio, the organization strengthened itself in the same proportion. Within the last twenty years every triumph of institutions had been on the side of the South; every triumph of ideas had been on our side. But, at the same time, ideas made but slow headway against a rich population and an active organization. Mr. Phillips proceeded to discuss the effects of a dissolution of the Union, in so far as the mere suppression of the governing organization was concerned, and argued that the character of the race, and the system of State and town government, would be effectual bars to anarchy. The North, he continued, is tied to the Constitution by its love of law. The South has no such love, but has only a disrespect of law. The first elements of victory were not to be sought for in cannon and muskets, but in the hearts of those who went to battle for the right. He did not care for political parties, for those who were Republicans, or those who believed in the manhood of James Buchanan. What thought South Carolina of the Constitution? Goethe said: "If you plant an oak in a flower-pot, one of two things will happen—either the oak will be dwarfed, or the flower-pot will break." So it was with Slavery and the Constitution. But John Hancock could give the sublime answer, that George the Third might have heard across the Atlantic: "Never mind our property; never mind our real estate; let the cannon beat down Boston." Suppose, when asked whether Boston should be spared, he had said: "Oh, cannonade her, but don't knock my house down." Suppose "Old Put" had so acted, or Wellington, in Spain. Suppose the latter, instead of saying, as he did, "What will they think of us in England? God's earth will remain, but we shall be dishonored,"—suppose he had said, "Fire on the enemy, but spare that shelter, that hull." What then? Or suppose Lord Baeoham, defending the Queen, had yielded her cause to the popular clamor, where would he have been now? Respecting Republicanism, he had something to say. The Republicans were afraid to meet the question of Slavery. Like the victims in the isle of Vathek, they went about, every man concealing his own heart. No Republican dare tell in speech to his fellow that there was a revolution impending. Yet the country had been almost paralyzed by the Dred Scott case, and the Lemon case was yet undecided. If decided as there was most reason to believe, it would complete the triumph of Southern aggression. But no Slave Law must be obeyed. He wanted Massachusetts especially to say that no Slave Law whatever should be obeyed. He would make the soil of Massachusetts so hot that the slaveholder would sooner go down to his birth-place, Hell, than come to Massachusetts.

Mr. Phillips narrated the anecdote told by Jonah Barrington, how that fifty years ago, in Ireland, they used in the houses of the wealthy, to pad the walls a foot thick, so that drunken guests might not hurt themselves as they stumbled out of doors. Such, he argued, is the present condition of American politics. The North has to pad itself with cotton to prevent the South from striking its head against the dangerous places, and going out of the Union. The South thought nothing in the North was good. Once in the presence of Prentice, of Louisville, a Southerner spoke of "the damned North." Prentice showed him, that from New-York, Boston, Lowell, and other Northern cities came every article of clothing which he wore, and that if he depended on the South for garments, he would have to sit down a naked man.

Mr. Phillips retired amidst a burst of applause, and the meeting adjourned to assemble again in the evening.

[*Evening Session on Eighth Page.*]

The Anniversaries.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

American Tract Society—Business meeting, Dr. Hutton's Church, (University-place,) at 9 A. M. Anniversary at 10 A. M. same place.

American Anti-Slavery Society. Continued—At 10 A. M., and 3½ P. M., at the City Assembly Rooms.

New-York Anti-Slavery Society—At the City Assembly Rooms, at 7½ o'clock.

American Congregational Union—Annual meeting, at 10½ A. M., in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square. Address by Professor Shepard, of Bangor, Maine. Subject—"The Congregational Ministry of New-England."

American Home Missionary Society—In the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, corner of Fifteenth-street, at 7½ P. M.

Institution for the Blind—Academy of Music, 4 P. M.

Systematic Beneficence Society—At 3½ o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street.

American Female Guardian Society—Ladies of the Home, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The Five Points House of Industry—At 2 o'clock P. M., in the Church of the Puritans, Union square, (Dr. Cheever's.)

The Associated Alumni of the New-York Theological Seminary, in the Seminary chapel, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

American Bible Society—10 A. M., in Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church, on Union-square.

American Congregational Union—The annual business meeting, in the Lecture-Room of the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, at 3 P. M. The collation will be given on the evening of the same day, at the City Assembly Rooms, at 7½ P. M.

The American Abolition Society will hold its anniversary meeting at the City Assembly Rooms, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Deaf and Dumb Institution—4 P. M., at the Academy of Music. Tickets 15 cents.

Five Points Mission—Under the care of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, in the Academy of Music, at 7 o'clock.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb—Academy of Music. Tickets 15 cents, at the door.

American Temperance Union—At 7½ P. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Woon's,) No. 408 Broome-street, between Broadway and Centre-street.

Centennial Celebration of the Institution of the New Church—Service at Chapel in Eleventh street, between Third and Fourth avenues, 10½ A. M. Social Reunion and Concert at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

A. B. C. F. M.—In Dr. Cheever's Church, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Universalist Sabbath Schools at 2½ P. M., in the Broadway Universalist Church, No. 548 Broadway.

New Church Centennial Celebration (Second day)—Oration by Rev. George Bush, Hope Chapel, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 16.

Centennial Celebration of the New Church (Third day)—Meeting for discussion and addresses, Hope Chapel, 10 A. M.

SUNDAY, MAY 17.

Central American Education Society—The annual sermon in behalf of this Society will be preached by Rev. Ezra A. Huntington, D. D., Professor in the Auburn Theological Seminary, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Centennial Celebration of the New Church—Divine services and communion in the Chapel in Eleventh-street.

The Staten Island Quarantine Rebellion—Letter From Judge Cropsey.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, May 11, 1857.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

SIR: In your paper of this day you charge me with going to the Commissioners of Police and threatening them and their agents with lynch-law if they should come here to ferret out the incendiaries who fired the Wolfe farm buildings.

I know that we have to deal with men who are seeking to fasten this incubus upon us for their own personal interests, to the great injury of our citizens, and that they, having no good reasons to offer for or in justification of their unholy acts, will seek to impugn our motives and misrepresent our words and actions. But that a paper such as yours, claiming respectability, should be lent to their aid, and publish a gross libel on me without the least authority, is more than I had a right to expect.

What are the facts? I have not only not seen the Commissioners of Police since the fire, but have never exchanged a word with either of them, nor is either of them personally known to me, nor have I ever exchanged a word with any member of the present Police of your City on this subject; nor have I ever expressed a wish to any person that my actions in this matter should have been otherwise than they have been.

I do not mean to enter into a newspaper controversy with these men, but will lay before the public a brief statement of the course we have pursued and the course that has been pursued toward us.

While we were supposing that the principles of the last Fall campaign would be honestly carried out, (viz: the removal of Quarantine from Staten Island,) they were in the most secret manner arranging their plans to establish it at this place, and not until the plot had been consummated did we find it out as it afterwards appeared.

We then about the 3d of April commenced to lay our complaints before the Governor; a public meeting was called, a Committee of twenty appointed to lay before the Governor and Commissioners our complaints. This duty was performed by twelve of us. The Governor gave us a patient hearing, and declared at its close that he had not before any knowledge of the great interest involved. This was on the 15th of April. Why was this? Why was it that all of our citizens, some of whom were deeply interested, kept entirely ignorant of what was going forward? We had written before to the Governor. We had one of our citizens on the Commission to remove.

When these facts were fully known, was any other feeling but that of a high degree of excitement to be expected? And when all hope of avoiding this great wrong had fled, and when it is considered that our citizens have more than half a million of dollars of property about this place which may be destroyed and must be, or their lives put in the greatest danger from daily contact with the diseases that may be brought there, is it any wonder then that our citizens are desperate? It would be a wonder if they were not.

In our interview with the Governor we stated facts and left conclusions to be drawn by him and associates. But Ex-Senator Cooley, who was accidentally present, made some remarks, at the close of which he said that he did not believe a quarantine could be established at this place. That the interests of the inhabitants were so great, and so many would be injuriously affected thereby, that the most determined resistance would be made; besides, it was a most unfit place for the purpose, and would be a great injury to the commercial community.

Why not charge Ex-Senator Cooley with threats; he used plainer language than any member of the Committee. His motives have been impugned by them; and, if it suited their interests to proceed further with him, they would do so.

In another place in the same paper I am made to caution the Commissioners on Saturday last, that, if they were caught there, they would be lynched. This, also, is incorrect. I called to see Mr. Hall, he having expressed a wish to see me. I did not find him in when I first called; but I saw Bowne, during which I cautioned him against being caught by those who felt themselves injured by his acts. For I feared if such an occurrence took place he might receive a personal injury. And notwithstanding, you may construe my warnings into a threat, which it was not, I shall continue to give them whenever I think there is cause.

I now ask and demand of you the publication of this paper over my signature as some reparation for the injury you have done me by thus improperly using my name. Yours, H. B. CROPSEY.

N. B.—I would also state that after my interview with Bowne on Saturday, I met Mr. Hall, and had with him a very pleasant interview.

The Washington Epidemic.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 11, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I am surprised to see in your columns a communication signed by Wm. W. Hubbell, giving utterance to the following remarks: "I suspect that some of the slaves there gave the poison intentionally, in revenge for the defeat of their party, and to cripple or destroy the President and his friends, or persons supporting the elected party."

The above objectionable remarks are extracted from the communication of a Philadelphia correspondent in relation to the "Poisoning at Washington."

Now, Sir, having been an occupant of a room on the east wing of the National Hotel, Washington, at the time of Mr. Buchanan's first visit, during the latter part of January, 1857, I should be pleased to communicate that I regularly partook of meals at the public table without experiencing any ill effects; but on the contrary, I did perceive a deadly and disagreeable smell about said premises, particularly along the west wing, contiguous to the bar-room and privy of said hotel. So much so that I took occasion to speak to the proprietor of the hotel of the subject—advising him to use remedies in order to destroy said deadly smells.

Having been in the room set aside for Mr. Buchanan—being temporarily occupied by the gentlemen connected with the Submarine Telegraph—you can well imagine my surprise on returning to the City of New-York, and within a few days having my prediction *verified* by a public notice of Mr. Buchanan's sickness, and the astounding facts which have since appeared from time to time, during the past three months. Yours, respectfully, J. D.

Omnibus Fares.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The New-York public undoubtedly possesses an extraordinary and uncommon share of patience and good nature, or it would never submit so tamely and unmoved to the manifold and outrageous imposition practiced upon it by those who pretend to cater for its benefit and convenience. I would occupy too much of your valuable space to enumerate in detail all the various grievances which our citizens endure with the spirit of true martyrdom, but I will select one from the catalogue which is the source of no inconsiderable degree of discomfort and annoyance. I refer to the labor which passengers riding in Omnibuses are daily performing without a particle of compensation from the proprietors, who reap the benefit. It appears that it is now customary to pay your fare as you enter the omnibus. The gentleman who happens unfortunately to be seated near the pigeon hole where the money is received is obliged, by courtesy, to act the part of money collector, and literally may he said to work his passage by handing to the driver the various fares of those who enter the vehicle from time to time. Now, this is anything but a pleasant task, and your politeness and good nature is severely tried in passing through this ordeal. Besides, you often receive short change, and, if for a lady, you are subjected to the unpleasant alternative of engaging in an altercation about the matter with an abusive driver and before an omnibus full of passengers

CHIEF JUSTICE OAKLEY.

Proceedings of the Courts in his Memory.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Superior Court room was crowded as early as eleven o'clock yesterday morning, by members o the bar, convened to show their respect for the memory of Chief Justice OAKLEY, who died Monday night, at the age of 74. Amid profound silence, WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq , arose and said:

Upon coming into Court this morning I was pained to hear, as I have no donbt all of my brethren also were pained to hear, of the decease of the Chief Justice of this Court. I beg leave to mention it to your Honors, for the purpose of asking that the Court adjourn, as a fitting testimonial to the great professional and judicial merits of the deceased. My earliest recollections are connected with Chief Justice Oakley, for I remember that he was the first lawyer that I ever heard address a deliberative body, and I was struck even in my boyhood with the ponderous sense which characterized all that he said.

His professional reputation goes back for a period of nearly 50 years, and his judicial reputation covers a space of 30 years. His loss, almost having regard to his great talents, and to his very large experience, is certainly a public calamity, and the inquiry now is upon every lip who is to fill his place? We cannot hope, Sir—all the members of the Bar, and I think your Honors will concur with the sentiment—we cannot hope at present to fill his place successfully; for there were few minds so logical, few men with so much learning, and, above all, few men with the strong common sense which he possessed. Without going at large, therefore, into the melancholy circumstances connected with his decease, I have to move that the Court adjourn out of respect to his memory.

Mr. Francis B. Cutting—I rise, if the Court please, under sentiments of the most profound grief, to second the motion that my learned brother has just made to the Court. It is not upon this occasion that I propose to say anything in reference to the great calamity that has befallen the public, or to refer particularly to the eminence of him whose death has taken place among us. A great and powerful mind has passed unexpectedly to all of us, and this bar upon assembling this morning have been struck, so that profound silence and grief reign throughout, upon hearing the melancholy intelligence that has been brought. I trust that this bar will take occasion at once to manifest that respect for the memory of the illustrious dead that all so profoundly feel, and upon the adjournment of this Court we shall meet informally for the purpose of making such arrangements as are necessary and proper for the purpose of testifying our respect for the departed Judge.

I therefore second the motion, if the Court please that we adjourn.

Judge Duer—It is needless to say how greatly we all feel the loss which the community have sustained by the death of the late Chief-Justice, but that sense is swallowed up in our personal feelings of regret for our friend, associate, and brother, between whom and ourselves a feeling of entire and unreserved confidence has lasted for so many years.

I shall probably find a more fitting occasion of expressing my feelings upon the subject, and of stating my own personal knowledge of the intellectual and moral qualities of the deceased, as I am perhaps the oldest friend now living to whom he has been known from his entrance at the bar until his final departure. The motion that has been made is now granted, and will be entered upon the minutes of this Court. It is proper to give notice here that there will be a meeting of the bar at 1 o'clock in the Supreme Court Room.

The Court then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell, Roosevelt, Strong and Emott.

This Court was crowded to excess at 10 o'clock. When the Judges took their seats, Mr. W. D. FIELD rose and said: May it please the Court, I move an adjournment. It has been known to the Court that since the adjournment of yeeterday, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, the oldest of our Judges and the Father of the Bar, has died. Until lately the Chief Justice, though full of years, has shown no signs of decay. His eyes were not dim nor his natural forces exhausted. A long time prominent at the bar, actively engaged in political life, and as a member of our National Legislature, he ascended the bench in 1829, and from that time to this he has dispensed justice in that Court. For more than a quarter of a century he has worn the ermine, having passed a judicial life nearly as long as that of Lord MANSFIELD. The earliest recollections of most of us who are now practicing at the Bar are associated with his venerable form on the bench of justice. His great vigor of mind, his logical reason, his profound knowledge, and his unerring sense of justice are known throughout this whole community; but the honorable head which so long seemed to us the representative of justice, is laid low, never to rise until the resurrection. At last "the silver cord is severed, and the golden bowl is broken." It is fitting that on such an occasion we should suspend our ordinary professional labors, so that we may reflect upon the fate which awaits us all, and mingle our tears with those who are nearest to him. Let us adjourn.

Mr. Noyes having seconded the motion, Judge MITCHELL, with a few appropriate remarks, stated that he concurred in the observations which had been made by the gentlemen who had addressed the Court, and adjourned until to day (Wednesday) 12½ o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

BEFORE HON. JUSTICE EMOTT.

Mr. LARocque announced the death of Judge OAKLEY, and moved an adjournment of the Court. Mr. JOHN D. SHERWOOD seconded the motion. He desired to express the feelings, in so far as he could, of the junior members of the bar. No one who had practiced in the courts of this City but could hear testimony of his worth, and had experienced his urbanity of temper. He was the incarnation of Justice. He had left a vacancy which it would not be easy to fill. His history was part of the history of the State, and his name was identified with the Court over which he so long and so nobly presided.

EX-Judge DEAN said that the deceased had been a prominent lawyer in Dutchess County, whence he (the speaker) came. He referred to his early association with Judge OAKLEY, and said that at another time and place more extended tribute would be paid to his memory.

Judge EMOTT remarked that though it was perhaps needless for him to add anything, he could not refrain from saying a word. He, too, was born in Dutchess County, and his father had been succeeded by Judge OAKLEY in Congress. The deceased stood as his sponsor at the heptismal font. To the regret which all felt in the loss of so able a public officer, be added regret at the loss of an acquaintance and a friend.

The Court was then adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock, at which time they will sit until 12½ o'clock, when the Court will further adjourn to the public meeting of the Bar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

BEFORE HON. JUSTICE NELSON.

A. L. JORDAN, Esq., announced the death of Judge OAKLEY in a few appropriate remarks, and moved an adjournment of the court in respect to his memory. His honor accordingly adjourned the Court until 11 o'clock to-day.

DISTRICT COURT.

BEFORE HON. JUSTICE BETTS.

The District-Attorney moved the adjournment of this court. He briefly spoke of his intercourse with the deceased, from his early manhood until the day of his death. He highly eulogized his mental and intellectual powers, and adjourned the Court until Tbursday morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

BEFORE HON. JUSTICES DALY AND INGRAHAM.

On the opening of the Court this morning, WILLIAM FULLERTON, Esq., in compliance with the request the Court, announced the death of Chief Justice OAKLEY, as follows:

May it please the Court: Only that I have been requested to do so by your Honor, I would not take upon myself the duty of announcing in this place, the melancholy intelligence of the death of Hon. THOS. J. OAKLEY, and to move this Court that it do now adjourn out of respect to his memory.

Having just been informed of his sudden death, I cannot find fitting words with which to express the grief I feel at the loss which all have sustained in the death which has now arrested our attention. Judge OAKLEY has for a very long period of time filled a large space in the public and judicial history of the country. He was the cotemporary of such men as WEBSTER, WIRT and PINCKNEY when a member of the legal profession, and his name is most honorably mentioned in the history of those great legal conflicts in which, with those men, he was engaged. For more than a quarter of a century past he has adorned the bench of the Superior Court of this City, and has left behind him an example, which, if few can imitate, yet all will take pleasure in honoring and respecting.

I doubt not, Sir, that your Honor will be pleased to grant the motion I have to submit, which is that this Court stand adjourned, as a mark of respect to the great and illustrious man whose death will be esteemed a public calamity.

Judge DEAN said, Sir: In rising to second the motion which has been made, I do not do it only as a member of the Bar. To me, the name of Judge OAKLEY is associated with the earliest recollections. A native of Dutchess County, where he resided until he occupied the leading position at its Bar—represented it in the State Legislature and at least twice in Congress. It is there that his brothers and sisters and relatives reside, who have been and are among my acquaintances and friends. So that while I can join as a lawyer in any tribute of respect to the memory of this distinguished and venerable Judge, yet mingled in my mind at least must be these associations, which are awakened by the place of my nativity and the recollections of what I so early heard of his triumphs as an advocate.

The inhabitants of that county, which claims the honor of his birth, and which was the theatre of his earliest exertions and success, will mourn his death. And as a native of that county, I could not refrain from saying thus much. At a more appropriate place and time, when a general meeting of the Bar shall be called, older members of the profession will pronounce that eulogium on the deceased which his pure life and exalted talents as a Judge deserve. But I could not second this motion without giving an expression, feeble as it is, to those sentiments of respect and reverence which are cherished for the deceased by the citizens of his native county. I beg leave, therefore, if your Honor please, to second the motion.

Judge DALY, after a few remarks, in which he referred to the great moral worth and legal attainments of the deceased, and of the great loss that the community had experienced in his death, directed the Court to be adjourned.

MARINE COURT.

BEFORE HON. JUSTICES MAYNARD AND M'OAETHY.

Judge MAYNARD, in terms of appropriate eulogy and deep regret, adjourned the Marine Court simultaneously with the rest. It had long been the custom, he said, of the Courts of this City and State, on the announcement of the death of any eminent jurist or member of the bar, to adjourn the Court out of respect for his memory He to whose memory this mark of respect was being paid on this occasion, had no superior on the Bench of this State, and hardly any equal at the Bar. To the reputation of that Court over which he presided, his great talents, his wisdom, his urbanity, his impartiality, and his industry, had largely contributed. It was, therefore, not simply as a mark of ordinary and formal courtesy, but from a conviction of duty, shared in by the members of the Bench and the Bar alike, that he (the Judge) now ordered an adjournment of the Court, as a feeble tribute to the virtues of the departed.

The Court of General Sessions also adjourned, on motion of the District-Attorney. Mr. HALL postponed his remarks, however, until a more fitting occasion.

[COURT CALENDAR.—WEDNESDAY, May 13.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 803 to 815, 539, 711. *Part II.*—Nos. 364½, 378½, 572, 792, 794, 796 to 802, 242, 623, 462.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1717, 659, 175, 177, 179, 183, 205, 210, 211, 212, 215, 220, 224, 226, 228, 231, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 243, 244, 245, 251, 252, 253, 259, 261.

COMMON PLEAS—*Trial Term.—Part I.*—Nos. 774 to 779, 783 to 789, 787½, 789, 790, 791. *Part II.*—Nos. 364½, 378½, 572, 792 to 802, 587, 242.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon Justice Bosworth.

Reynolds vs. *Davies et al.*—Motion to readjust costs denied.

Whitford vs. *The Panama Railroad Company.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer

Lesieur vs. *Shermerhorn.*—Judgment for defendant, with leave to plaintiff to amend complaint in twenty days, on judgment of costs of demurrer.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Justices OSBORNE and BRENNAN presided at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. No less than sixteen pickpockets, nearly all of them young lads, were tried, found guilty, and sentenced, each to the Penitentiary for six months. James McCarty, a "knuck," and an old offender, was brought up for assaulting officer Mount, on Saturday evening, at Wallack's Theatre. Mount swore he discovered the prisoner in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket, and at once seized him, but McCarty resisted and, by the aid of two associates, got off and ran away. The officer pursued, and overtaking McCarty again arrested him, when again he was assailed by the prisoner's friends and beaten about the head, but he clung to his man, and after a fierce struggle took him to the Eighth Ward Station-house. McCarty gave his occupation as a sailor. He was "sent up" for six months.

Ferdinand Siebira, a recruiting sergeant in the U. S. Army, was placed at the bar for assault and battery upon a Mrs. De Courcey, who appeared upon the stand, with both eyes blackened and swollen. She stated that on Sunday evening, while proceeding to her home, she was met by Siobra, who followed and insulted her with indecent language. At length, exasperated by his conduct, she turned upon and clapped him in the face. Siebira returned the blow, and inflicted serious injuries upon her. The Judge asked the prisoner what he had to say for himself. His counsel answered that he (Siebira) was on a spree when he committed the deed, and furthermore, that he was a recruiting sergeant in the United Stntes army; also, that he mistook the lady for a friend. The Judge inquired whether the prisoner was in the habit of treating his friends in that manner—striking them with his fists and blacking their eyes. Counsel answered it was not, but then he was on a "spree." Mr. De Courcey, husband of the complainant, here said that if he had had his say about the matter, the complaint never would have been made. He himself would have adjudged the case promptly and inflicted due punishment with dispatch. The associate Justices consulted a moment. Two months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a fine were spoken of, but sentence was finally deferred until Thursday, defendant being required to give bail. A man named Heffron stepped forward and expressed his willingness to become the prisoner's bondsman. Heffron had a black eye. He said it was given him by De Courcey, who suspected that he (Heffron) had hailed the defendant out of the Tombs, when arrested for the assault. Bail was taken.

George Brendt, who was discovered about daylight the other morning stealing vegetables from a neighbor's garden up town, was brought up to answer. It was shown that the garden in question had been robbed several times. Suspicion rested upon the prisoner. He was watched, and on Friday morning was caught just as he had plucked from the ground a large bunch of leeks. The prisoner had nothing to say. He was sentenced to Blackwell's Island for two months.

Mary Currin, Catharine Curry and John Clark were tried and found guilty of assults and battery, and were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for the space of one month.

Henry Doty was found guilty of a similar offence, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Joseph Eshmael got 3 months in the same place for the same offence.

Several other cases of assault and battery, and petty larceny, were laid over till Thursday.

The Court room was thronged during the proceedings with spectators, and friends of the complainants and defendants.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 12, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales, 80 bbls., including Pearls, $7 62½@$7 75; and Pots, at $7 87½@$8, ₰ 100 lbs.

BREADSTUFFS.—1,300 bs. American Yellow were sold at previous figures.

CANDLES—The demand is hardly as brisk; prices, however, are sustained.

COFFEE—Privately, business is restricted; prices are unaltered. Java, 15¼c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 12¾c @12½c.; Maracaibo, 12¾c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; Jamaica, 12c.@12¼c., and St. Domingo, 11½o.@11¾c. ₰ lb. Sales were made by auction of 8,000 mats Java, at 14¾c.@14½c., ₰ lb

COTTON—Is inactive, parties being indisposed to move freely, at the present nominal currency. Middling Uplands, 13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 14c.@14¼c.; other grades, proportionate rates. ₰ lb.

FISH—Cod and Mackerel are in fair demand at full rates. Herring have not varied.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is pretty freely offered, and is in moderate request at slightly reduced prices. Sales 9,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 55@$6 65
Straight State	5 65@ 6 75
Extra State	5 75@ 7 15
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 60@ 6 95
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 70@ 6 95
Fancy Michigan	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 00@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 25@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 10@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 75@10 00

Canadian is heavy and languid. Sales have been reported of about 1,450 bbls., in lots, at from $6 65@$6 60 for superfine to choice, ₰ bbl. Southern flour rules in good request, at full rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 3,700 bbls. very low Mixed, to choice Extra, at $7 10@$9 50 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 70@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 45 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $4 18 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and drooping, with more offering. Sales: 14,300 bushels, including good Western white at $1 80, and ordinary to good do. red at $1 50@$1 65 ₰ bushel. Rye is scarce and held at 97c.@98c. ₰ bushel. Sales limited. Barley and Barley Malt unchanged. Oats are quiet and infirm, at 63½c.@65½c. for Western, 60c.@63½c. for State, and 58c.@61c. for Jersey, ₰ bushel. Corn is in good request at rather higher prices. Sales: 45,000 bushels, at 84c.@85c. for mixed, 85c. for yellow, and 86c.@90c. for white, ₰ bushel.

HAY—600 bales River found buyers at 75c.@80c., for shipment, and 90c.@$1 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are more freely dealt in, but at a shade easier prices.

HOPS—35 bales last year's crop have been sold at 7c.@11c. ₰ lb.

IRON—There were 80 tons Scotch Pig bought, $35@$36 ₰ ton,—usual terms.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Sole is less active and is heavy.

LIME—Rockland readily brings 95c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₰ hhl., supply fair.

MOLASSES—Selle slowly at old rates. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 50c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 54c.@63c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@52c.; and New-Orleans 75c.@77c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are less active at former quotations. Spirits Turpentine is in request, and is worth 48c.@49c. cash and short credit, ₰ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is more inquired for, and is quoted steady at 79c.@81c. for large and small lots, ₰ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving. Sales, 700 bbls., at $23 50@$23 65, and even $23 75 for Mess with $19 25@$19 40 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand and are worth 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is in request and is held at 11¼c. @12¾c. ₰ lb. Lard is unchanged—the transactions since our last reach about 400 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 12¾c.@14¼c. ₰ lb. Beef is pretty brisk at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 825 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50, for new Prime; $13@$14 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $17@$17 50 for extra Western do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $38@$39 ₰ tc. Beef Hams $24 ₰ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand and is worth 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 21c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for prime to choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 12c.@13½c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Is inactive, at old rates: $4 25@$5 12½ for common to choice ₰ 100 lbs

SUGARS—Are in very moderate demand, at about previous quotations. Sales unimportant. Yesterday's sales reached 900 bhds.

TALLOW—15,000 lbs. Prime changed hands at full prices.

TEAS—Are in lively demand, and are stiffly held.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet firm. Sales since Friday: 53 bdls. Kentucky at 15c.@18½c.; 257 cases Seed-Leaf, at 14c @35c; 294 bales Havana, on private terms; and 93 bales Cuba, at 28c @31c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—There have been several lots of Ohio and Prison sold at 31½c.@32c., mainly at 31½c., ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied but little. For Liverpool, Cotton 3s. 6d.@3s. ₰ bale; Flour, 9d.@1s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, mostly 2½d.@3d. ₰ bush.; Beef, 6d.@1s. ₰ tierce; Resin, 5d.@1s. ₰ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 10s.@12s. 6d. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—FOR THIS WEEK contains: Chit-chat about Goldsmith; The Deserted Village, with six beautiful illustrations; The Mormons, who and what they are; Letters from my Garden; The West and Western Men; Sugar making Fruits; Birds and Flowers; Philosophy of Amusements; A Word for the Indian; the National Hotel Sickness; Ladies' Dresses; Political Preaching; Mental Manifestation; Marshal Pelliseier and John Doan; The North Magnetic Pole Appropriated; News of the Week; City Gossip; Poetry—To the First Bird of Spring; A Requiem for Kane; Items; The Postal System; Literary Notices; Patents Issued; Notes and Queries; Southern Australia and its Inhabitants, with two portraits; Machine for Bending Timber, Illustrated. Price four cents. For sale by all Newsmen.

PROSPECTUS.

ELISHA KENT KANE.

A BIOGRAPHY.

BY WILLIAM ELDER.

In announcing the LIFE OF DR. KANE, we are but anticipating the wishes of the thousands and tens of thousands of the admirers of that great man.

His family have kindly placed in the hands of Dr. WM. ELDER all his manuscripts, journals, and other documents available for the preparation of an accurate and complete biography.

Having been a personal friend of the deceased, and enjoying a large share of his confidence, Dr. ELDER is well qualified to do full justice to the subject.

The work will be issued in one handsome octavo volume, and will equal in every respect the superb volumes of "Arctic Explorations," recently published. It will contain a new full-face portrait, executed on steel, as well as engravings of his residence, tomb, medals, &c.

In order to give this work a large circulation, it will be sold to subscribers at the low price of $1 50.

CHILDS & PETERSON, Publishers,
No. 124 Arch-st., Philadelphia.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter st., Boston.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.
J. O. WOODS, Agent for New-York and vicinity,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW TARIFF. 1857.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE TARIFF; or, Rates of Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize Imported into the United States from and after the 1st day of July, 1857. Arranged by E. D. OGDEN, Entry Clerk, Custom-House, Port of New-York.

Having published several editions of the Tariff, and being aware of the importance of having it correct, unusual care has been bestowed in the classification of the articles to conform to the new law; and we can, therefore, with confidence recommend it to those who have purchased of former editions, the well-known experience and reputation of the compiler being a sufficient guaranty of its correctness.

Returning thanks to our former patrons, we solicit a continuance of their favors. For sale by the publishers,
RICH & LOUTREL,
No. 64 Nassau st., near Maiden-lane.

Mrs. Gaskell's Memoirs of Currer Bell.
D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 346 & 348 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY,
THE LIFE OF
CHARLOTTE BRONTE,
Author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," &c.
BY MRS. GASKELL,
Author of "Mary Barton," "Ruth," "North and South."
With a portrait of Miss Brontë, a view of Haworth Church and Parsonage, and, Fac-Simile of handwriting of Miss Brontë.
In Two Volumes, 12mo., cloth $1 50.

LIFE OF A SEER!
Will be published on Wednesday, May 20,
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY
of
ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS,
entitled
"THE MAGIC STAFF."
One volume, royal 12mo. 552 pages.
Illustrated. Price $1 25.
Orders should be addressed to the Publishers,
J. S. BROWN & CO., No. 26 Frankfort-st., New York.

THE MORMONS.—THIS WEEK'S NUMBER of LIFE ILLUSTRATED has an interesting and instructive article about the Mormons—describing their origin, religion, government, what they are doing and the prospect.

It also contains several finely illustrated articles. Letter from my Garden, The West and Western Men, Sugar Making, and many others, all combining to make it one of the best numbers ever issued; and as it costs only four cents, no one should fail to buy it. Ask your newsman for it.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his friends and the public, that after having been in business 25 years, is reluctantly forced to sell out on account of his sight failing. He will sell very low to reduce his stock, until he meets with a purchaser to buy him out; it will be well for the clergy and those that love literature to call and examine his stock, consisting of theological, historical and miscellaneous works; they would save a large per centage.
ABRAHAM MAZE, 237 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c—The BEST *plain, practical* ADVICE on the *time* and *mode* of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

REVIEW OF THE BIBLE UNION—AS TO its origin, object, conduct, revisers, condition, and prospects. By O. B. JUDD. Price, 25 cents; $2 a dozen; $15 a hundred. Address the author, care of Post-Office, Box No. 2,887, New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.

LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.

A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.

WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.) No. 295 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st. New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & REOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—RICH & LOUTREL, STATIONERS Printers, Lithographers and Account-book Manufacturers, have removed from William-st. to No. 64 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane. In this new location, so near the western part of the City, we hope to retain the patronage of our old friends and customers, and also obtain many new ones. We solicit orders for any articles in our line, and pledge our best effort to give satisfaction.
RICH & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Account-book Manufacturers,
No. 64 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

FINE ARTS.

AMERICAN ART-UNION GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—Great sale of French, English and German engravings, at wholesale prices. Go early.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN MURRAY AND PINE STS. the following notes:

Peter Rice & Co., $2,053 33, dated April 1, 5 months, P. Rice & Co indorsers.

Dugan, Leland & Co., $2,000, dated April 6, 6 months, C. Baker, Jr., C. F. Chace, indorsers.

W. E. & I. Sibell, $761 75, dated May 4, 4 months, Hall & Maigne indorsers.

Elisha Whitaker, $256 55, dated March 12, 4 months, James Mitchell indorser.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. The finder, by returning them to GEORGE GAULT, Room No. 9, No. 42 Pine-st., will be liberally rewarded.

PETER K. DEYO'S ADVERTISING AGENCY
REMOVED
From Appleton's Building,
TO No. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults, No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES H. NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 191 to No. 276 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call.
JAMES H. NOE,
No. 276 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

GREEN-HOUSE AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS.—A gentleman going to Europe, offers for sale his valuable collection of green-house and hot-house plants, containing a great variety of orchids and other exotics. Address Box 518, New-York, Post-Office.

DRY GOODS.

MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 58 Canal-st.

Molyneux Bell, manufacturer;
Molyneux Bell, importer and jobber;
Molyneux Bell, retail dealer in
CLOAKS, TALMAS, MANTILLAS, &c.

Molyneux Bell's	SILK	Mantillas,
Molyneux Bell's	LACE	Mantillas,
Molyneux Bell's	MOIRE	Mantillas,
Molyneux Bell's	SILK AND LACE	Mantillas,
Molyneux Bell's	MOIRE AND LACE	Mantillas,
Molyneux Bell's	CHANTILLY	Mantillas,
Molyneux Bell's	FRENCH LACE	Mantillas,
Molyneux Bell's	CRAPE	Mantillas,
Molyneux Bell's	GRENADINE	Mantillas,
Molyneux Bell's	CLOTH	Circulars,
Molyneux Bell's	LINEN	Circulars,
Molyneux Bell's	SILK	Circulars,

CONSTITUTE

The best assortment for a lady to select from of any to be found in this City. Ladies will be well satisfied with themselves if they examine our styles before purchasing elsewhere. MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 58 Canal-st.

CARPETS.

DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
NO. 241 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.

We are constantly receiving
from Europe and the American sales
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
CARPETINGS,
which we offer at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A fine stock of
CHEAP INGRAINS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF BAREGE ROBES.

Printed Barége Robes, full patterns	$4 50
Rich Satin Striped Flounces	6 00
Extra Rich Satin Striped Flounces	10 00
Super Chine Chintz Flounces	17 00

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL
have removed from No. 328 Broadway to the new marble store, No. 324 BROADWAY,
Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions. ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 6, 1857. No. 324 Broadway.

SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS!
Collars! Collars! Collars!
We will open on Monday, May 11,
A large lot of French Work Sets and Collars,
Full 50 per cent. below the usual prices.
Ladies will please call and examine.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, NO 551 BROADWAY,
Is offering for sale, at retail, the following bargains:
2 cases very fine ENGLISH DE LAINES, 13 cents per yard.
2 cases FRENCH LAWNS, very fine, 12½ cents per yard.
2 cases ORGANDIES, very fine, 15½ cents per yard.
2 cases FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES, $2.
2 cases BLACK BAREGES, very handsome, 25 cents per yard.
1 case CRAPE MARATZ, 31 cents per yard.
1 case RICH SILKS, 75 cents, worth $1 12½.
W. JACKSON'S new Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY
OF
PRINTED MUSLINS
AND
BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

BROCATELLES, LACE CURTAINS,
DAMASKS,
And Curtain Materials generally.
ALSO,
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
Loops, Bands, Tassels, &c., &c.,
BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
in fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

SPRING LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Gazzaniga Sets,	Paris Collars, new styles,
Infants' Medallion Caps,	trimmed with Valenciennes Lace.
Valenciennes Sets,	Real Point Lace Sets,
Flouncing Trimmings,	Embroidered Basques,
Breakfast Caps,	Embroidered Skirts.

1,000 Cambric Bands.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

UNUSUAL AND UNHEARD-OF
Bargains in French China; English iron-stone China, cut glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware; white dining sets, 164 pieces, $15, worth $25; white toilet sets, $1, worth $2; do. $2 50, worth $4; gilt toilet sets, $5 75, worth $7 50; cut glass goblets the doz., $1 75, worth $3; cut glass champagnes, $1 20, worth $2 50; cut glass wines the doz., 75 cents, worth $1 25; colored Bohemian glass finger bowls the doz., $1 50, worth $3; 3-light chandeliers for gas, $7 50, worth $11; 4-light do. $9 50, worth $14; 1-light brackets for gas, 50 cents, worth 75 cents; silver plated cake baskets, $8, worth $9; silver plated casters with six cut glass bottles, $4 75, worth $7 50; silver plated coffee urns, $11, worth $19; silver-plated tea sets, $20, worth $30; silver-plated table forks the doz., $4, worth $6; silver plated tea forks the doz., $3 50, worth $5; silver-plated table spoons the doz., $3 75, worth $5 50; silver-plated tea spoons the doz., $1 50, worth $2 50. The whole of our immense stock, including Paris-made clocks and bronzes, at the same low rate of prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
With and without flounces.
A splendid assortment, in new and rich styles, will be offered on Monday, the 11th inst., at moderate prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

STELLA AND BAREGE SHAWLS.
A large and magnificent assortment
Now open.
Many of the styles are strictly confined, and are much under price. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st, corner of Mercer.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
In great variety of styles, and not surpassed in richness and elegance by any in the City. Also,
Lace Points and Lace Mantillas,
in great variety and extensive assortment.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
Full assortment.
AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REMOVAL OF BUSINESS,
From No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.
To No. 767 Broadway,
Near 9th-st.
Business will commence on Monday, May 4.

SHAWLS,
STELLA AND OTHER SHAWLS in great variety.
Also NEW STYLE STELLA SHAWLS, cheap, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

PINEAPPLE GRENADINES,
An entirely new and unique fabric for Summer dresses, at 38, 50 and 62½ cents per yard.
1 ineapple Flounced Robes, at $3 50 per Robe, just received by JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS,
In rich and novel designs,
Constantly on hand, and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st, corner of Mercer.

100 PARIS EMBROIDERED SCARF MANTILLAS,
At $7, well worth $12.
Received by the *Africa*, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES.
Plain Barege Robes, with chintz flounces, $5.
Plain do. do., $6 to $10.
This morning, at LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (Old No. 72) Canal-st.

MANTILLAS,
At reduced prices. MANTILLAS,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317, (old No. 72) Canal-st.

500 SILK FLOUNCED ROBES,
At $20,
Original price, $30.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

DRY GOODS.

SILK ROBES.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE.
$30 Robes reduced to $25.
$25 Robes reduced to $20.
$20 Robes reduced to $15.
By BEEKMAN &

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1857.

Business of the Daily Times.

The increased circulation of the DAILY TIMES, and the excellent character of that circulation, combine to make it one of the best mediums in the City for all advertising which is addressed to families and the great body of the business community. The following statement, copied from our books, by the Cashier of the TIMES establishment, shows the very great increase in all departments of our business which has marked the present year:

CASH RECEIPTS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES FROM APRIL 1 TO MAY 9.

	Advertising	Circulation.	Tot. Receipts.
1857.....	$30 045 51	$28 995 91	$43,891 42
1856.....	18,218 14	20,473 53	35,691 67
Increase.....	$4,877 37	$8,522 38	$7,699 75

This is an average increase over last year in cash receipts of over $1 530 *per week*, and shows conclusively that the prosperity of the TIMES is but just commencing. The pressure of advertisements has hitherto rendered it very difficult to give the full amount of reading matter which the public has a right to expect from a daily newspaper,—nor is it easy to do this while the price is kept at so low a mark. We have arrangements in progress, however, by which we hope this difficulty may be overcome.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Governor R. J. WALKER arrived in town last evening, on his way to Kansas. He was present at a dinner-party given to him by his friend Mr. KORNSTAMM, at the Astor House, and took occasion to make a very clear and explicit statement of the principles which would govern his administration in the Territory. He declared his fixed determination to do every thing in his power to secure for the people of the Territory a full, free and unbiassed vote upon the Constitution which might be offered for their acceptance. He believed this to be their right,—a right guaranteed to them by the fundamental law of the Territory, and by the Constitution of the United States, and he should consider it not only a point of law and of official duty, but a point of honor as a man and a gentleman, to do every thing in his power to secure them such a vote. All the other questions which had created dissension in the Territory he considered merely preliminary to this:—and if this were properly adjusted, he believed all dissension in the Territory would cease. The Governor's remarks were received with great favor. He remains in the City only a day or two, and will depart immediately for Kansas.

Danville, Penn., is at present the scene of great excitement, relative to two supposed cases of poisoning—one of a wife by her husband, and the other of a husband by his wife—the two alleged poisoners being suspected of a criminal connection. The bodies of the deceased persons have been exhumed, and an analysis of the contents of the stomachs is being had. The parties are named respectively CLARK and TWIGGS.

The National Quarantine Convention meets today in Philadelphia, having for its object the framing of a uniform system of Quarantine Laws for the ports of the United States. The deliberations of this Convention will be watched with interest by the inhabitants of our seaboard cities, as the results of the meeting are expected to exercise an important influence upon the general health.

A descent was made by the Boston Police yesterday on twelve lottery ticket dépôts, in six of which tickets of the Delaware State Lottery were found. Seven persons were arrested as agents. The descent was a very successful one, and might be profitably emulated in this locality.

The hill for the sale of the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Works has passed through both houses of the Legislature of that State, and awaits the signature of the Governor.

The Anniversaries opened "rich," yesterday. The streets swarmed with Sabbath School children in Sunday clothes, in processions with banners and badges, going to and from their 3 o'clock meetings. In the evening, the general Anniversary of the New-York Union was held. The New-York Colonization Society, the American and Foreign Christian Union, the Port Societies had their Anniversaries. The Infirmary, of which the Misses Drs. BLAKWELL and Miss Dr. TARNOWSKI are at the head, had a very interesting opening Anniversary. The Anti-Slavery Extremists met all day again at the City Assembly Rooms, and talked treason eloquently.

There was a very large meeting held in the Park last evening, called for the purpose of obtaining a popular expression in relation to the recent acts of the Legislature, having special reference to the Government of the City of New-York. These acts were denounced as tyrannical. The rights of the City had been infringed, the resolutions and the speakers said, and the enactments ought to be resisted, "peacefully if we can—forcibly if we must."

The new Police Commissioners yesterday appointed WELCOME R. BEEBEE, Esq., to be Superintendent of the Police under the new law. We understand Mr. BEEBEE has accepted the office. He has had a good deal of experience in the administration of the criminal law, not only as a practicing lawyer, but as City Judge, and is a man of decided energy and efficiency of character.

The appointment of Excise Commissioners—an office created by the new Liquor Law was effected in this City yesterday—the appointing board consisting of but two persons, since the late Chief Justice OAKLEY was to have been the third. The Excise Board is constituted as follows: ROBERT J. HAWS, till 1863; JOHN KERR, till 1861; WM. J. HASKELL, till 1859. For Brooklyn the Commissioners are: WILLETT J. JONES, till 1863; JOHN WYCKOFF, till 1861; THOMAS MURPHY, till 1859.

All the Courts in the City were yesterday adjourned on account of the death of Chief Justice OAKLEY, of the Superior Court. Short addresses were made in the different Courts, by Messrs. NOYES, CUTTING, DEAN, LAROCQUE, SHERWOOD and others. A public meeting of the bar will be held to-day at 11 o'clock in the Supreme Court, to express the sense of the great loss sustained by the community in the death of Judge OAKLEY.

The trial of Mrs. DECKER, who was indicted by the Grand Jury of Richmond County, S. I., last Winter, for manslaughter in the first degree, in causing the death of the girl ANNA HILTON, has been laid over till November next, in consequence of her confinement, which it is expected will soon take place.

An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of Mrs. EDWINA COLDWELL, who on Monday afternoon committed suicide at her residence, No. 18 Leonard-street, by swallowing a solution of silver. She did it in presence of her husband, to whom she had been married only two months, because he had spoken to her unpleasantly.

JOHN MORRISSEY, the pugilist, was arrested yesterday and held in $1,000, on charges of assault and battery preferred against him by two Fifth Ward Policemen, whose power he defied on the occasion of his late drunken and shooting exploit at the Girard House.

The election of officers of the Mechanics' Institute took place last evening, and resulted in the choice of the regular ticket, with a few exceptions WILLIAM MILES was elected President.

The Tammany Society organized last evening WM. D. KENNEDY was elected Father of the Council, and RICHARD WINNIE, Scribe.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening. The annual report was read by the President, who mildly condemns the agitation of the Slavery question, and comments generally upon the favorable progress of the Society. The lecture and concert experiment proved a loss financially. Fortunately an enterprising Committee had charge of the matter and they made up the deficiency from other sources than drawing upon the Treasury. There are at present 491 members—an increase of 152 during the last year. The Library consists of 1,144 volumes, 200 of which have been added during the year. The receipts of the year amounted to $2,010 20; expenses, $1,436 88. Officers were elected for the ensuing year. Mr. GEORGE A. BELL was elected President. Fifty-four new members were admitted last evening.

The running of Sunday cars in Brooklyn was decided upon yesterday by the Directors of the Railroad Company, by a vote of 8 to 4. The cars will be run for three months as an experiment—leaving Fulton Ferry at 9 o'clock, A. M., and running at intervals of 30 minutes until 9½ o'clock, P. M., and oftener if found necessary for people who wish to go to or return from church.

The firemen of the Western District of Brooklyn met last evening in Firemen's Hall, and elected Commissioners, under the recent act of the Legislature, placing the Department under the management of five Commissioners.

A young lady about sixteen years of age, named A. F. KISSAM, has been missing from Jamaica, Long Island, since Monday morning. A committee of twenty-four citizens are in pursuit of her.

"The New-York Times."

We yesterday laid the corner-stone of the building hereafter to be occupied by the TIMES Establishment, upon the property recently covered by the Brick Church. We shall proceed immediately and prosecute with all possible dispatch the erection of this building,—which we hope we shall be able to occupy by the first of November next. It will have a front of 60 feet on Spruce-street,—95 on Nassau and over 100 on Park Row. It will be five stories high,—constructed of stone and will form one of the finest architectural ornaments in the lower part of the City. The *entire front* on Spruce-street will be occupied as the TIMES' publication office; we shall have abundant vault room for our Engines, Lightning-Presses and the storage of paper,—and we expect to have, when the whole is completed, the largest, most imposing and most elegant newspaper establishment in the United States. We have also ordered from HOE & Co. a supply of his new and magnificent TEN-CYLINDER PRESSES, which will be ready very soon after the completion of our new building and which will enable us to work off our Morning Edition in time to serve our City subscribers at an earlier hour than we have hitherto been able to do. These improvements and extensions of our business will involve an outlay of not far from $200,000. We are enabled to make them in consequence of the rapid and constantly increasing prosperity of the TIMES. Although it has not yet been published six years, it has attained a circulation, a degree of pecuniary prosperity and of legitimate influence decidedly superior,—it is safe to say,—to those ever attained within the same time of any other journal ever established in the United States.

It is superfluous to add any expression of our gratitude to the public of this City and of the Country at large, for the favor with which the TIMES has been received. No labor or expense will be spared to merit an increase of that favor in the future. We shall endeavor to make the TIMES equal in all respects and in some decidedly superior to any other newspaper in the City. In every department we shall seek to increase its interest and attractiveness. It will be hereafter in its political conduct, entirely independent of all Political Parties—judging all events and all men *upon their merits*, and giving praise and censure, support and opposition, where either may be deserved, by a strict and impartial regard to the public welfare. It will not be reckless or independent of principle in its political discussions,—but will aim to conduct them always with dignity, discretion, and a due sense of responsibility. But it will not receive its guidance or inspiration from the dictates of any political party, nor consult the fortunes of any political aspirants in preference to the requirements of the public good. It will appeal always to the great body of the people *against* mere party projects and factious schemes, and will seek constantly to represent and to advocate the welfare of the masses rather than promote the designs of those who seek to use them for their own aggrandizement. While we know that it is by this course alone that success is to be deserved, we believe that it is only thus also that it can be attained

The Bay Islands and the Treaty.

We have never had any doubt as to the *crux* of the difficulty between the British Government and our own in regard to the Dallas-Clarendon treaty and its modifications. When the amended treaty was sent back to England, we spoke our mind very plainly on the propriety and policy of such a vexatious and unjustifiable measure as we believed the Senate to have adopted in so altering the phraseology of the original draft of the treaty as to exclude the notion of any assent by the United States to the Anti-Slavery proviso of the Convention between Great Britain and Honduras for the cession of the Bay Islands. Of course we regarded this interference of our own Government between two foreign States as a somewhat with the terms of a mutual arrangement with extraordinary departure from the plain proposition and necessary limitations of the negotiations between Great Britain and ourselves. But we assumed that the modification in question was nothing more than a factious maneuver of the Southern fanatics, and that, as it could not interfere with the operation of the Convention between England and Honduras, it would not be suffered to delay the ratification of the Treaty between England and ourselves.

It now appears that the Senatorial manipulation of this *imbroglio* has been received more seriously in Great Britain than was expected by the august manipulators themselves, or by anybody else on this side of the Atlantic. It has been regarded not only by the pugnacious PALMERSTON, but by the pacific Cl[illegible] also, as a deliberate and dangerous attempt to keep open a Southern gateway for the expansion of Slavery, and for the convenience of impecunious gentlemen addicted to giving "surprise parties" on the territory of their neighbors. And as it is professedly an interference with the right of Great Britain to form such treaties with other independent States on this continent as she and they may please to draw up, it has been repelled at the shortest notice and in the most decisive style.

If the British Ministers are right in their estimate of the bearing of this modification (the text of which, be it remembered, has never been fully published to the world)—if it be indeed so intended and devised as really to put in doubt the right of England to offer, and of Honduras to accept, an arrangement for the cession of the Bay Islands, by which Slavery shall be forever excluded from these islands, then we may be sure that the action of Lord PALMERSTON'S Government will be sustained by the people of Great Britain, as it ought to be, heartily, at all risks and to any end.

If, however, the Ministers of Queen VICTORIA have attached a greater weight to this provision than it will bear, then it is certainly possible that their objections to it may be withdrawn on a proper explanation being made to them of the nature and force of the terms to which they now refuse to accede.

But in either case it must be owned that the attitude of our Government is not one with which the country ought to be satisfied.

What have we to do with the Bay Islands? We have never advanced any claim to the possession of them. We have never professed any intention of appropriating them.

We objected to the occupation of Ruatan by Great Britain because we held that occupation by her to be inconsistent with the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. We required of her that she should put a stop to the dissensions between us by a cession to Honduras, a third and neutral party, of possessions to which Honduras had always advanced a claim. To this requisition from us, Great Britain finally assented. *There* our concern with the matter ended. *How* Great Britain should cede the Bay Islands, and *how* Honduras should receive them, were matters for the consideration of the two contracting parties. If it is an infringement upon the independence of Honduras for that State to consent to a provision excluding Slavery from the Islands which she receives from Great Britain, surely *we* are not called upon to assent for Honduras what Honduras does not choose to assert for herself. If our Government has seriously undertaken to interfere with the efficiency of the Anti-Slavery clause in the Anglo-Honduras Convention, then our Government has been guilty of an act as foolish as it was unwarrantable. If on the other hand our Government has only attempted to adulate the native Buncombe by a semblance of opposition to that clause, which was expected to vanish away in the course of public negotiation, what language would be too strong to describe a piece of diplomacy so silly and so disgraceful?

Mr. BUCHANAN has promised the country an era of common sense, decency and patriotism. Abundant opportunities for the display of these qualities was assured to him by his thoughtful predecessor, and it was really quite superfluous in the Senate to afford him this fresh occasion for their manifestation.

The mischief, however, has been done, and we do sincerely trust that the President will make haste to redeem his pledges and to gratify public expectation by undoing it. It surely cannot be too late for him to learn that the actual position of affairs in Central America is not such as to justify an American Executive in throwing away the fairest possible chances of securing our legitimate influence in that quarter of the world, on an insane attempt to manufacture illegitimate relations for the benefit of the Pro Slavery extremists of the South.

It is flatly impossible for us to prevent Great Britain from filling the position in Central America to which she is fairly entitled as the first commercial nation of the Globe, and the second in rank of American Powers. This every statesman knows, as every schoolboy might know it, and the only matter open to consideration by ourselves is whether we shall take up a policy of cordial cooperation with England in affairs of importance to both Powers, or whether we shall take up an attitude of absurd and unprofitable isolation. If Lord NAPIER has really made a proposition for a new treaty, let that proposition be met by the Administration fairly and upon its merits, with no *arriere-pensées* of anxiety for the possible future of a possible slaveholding Southern Republic—but with a frank, business-like and honorable regard to the permanent interests of the existing Union, the honor of the American character, and the legitimate expansion of the American power.

Trial by Jury.

There is a controversy raging in the columns of the French Press regarding English and American law, arising out of the famous exploit of BUSTEED, in which there is, to be sure, a large amount of ignorance displayed, particularly by that great light of imperial journalism, M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC,—but from which there are, nevertheless, some few things to be learnt. Very few French writers, we admit, have ever said anything touching the institutions of foreign nations very well worth the trouble of remembering, because probably no people in the world possesses in a less degree the art of penetrating beyond the surface of national life, living in the spirit and seeing through the eyes of the men whose manners they study: and we know of nothing harder for a Frenchman to understand than the English Common Law and system of procedure. DE TOCQUEVILLE, who has written so wisely and so well of all else that concerns us, stumbles and stammers whenever he touches upon our laws, and, as a general rule, is content to limit his comments upon them to an expression of astonishment at their apparent disorder and *bizarrerie*.

It is not necessary, however, that a foreigner should understand us thoroughly, in order to direct our attention to many things in our arrangements that need mending. He may see much that is amiss to which we ourselves are blinded by habit or prejudice, and his detection of the evil is none the less valuable because he may find himself unable to indicate its real source. For instance, when M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC comments upon the disorders which mark the administration of justice in this country, the impunity which attends the commission of crimes, and the rude license of speech and behavior by which the bar has in [illegible] recently made itself notorious, though we may safely laugh when he ascribes them to our barbarous laws, which, according to him, wise, happy and well-governed France repudiated two centuries ago in disgust, we must not, nevertheless, altogether disregard fault-finding which emanates from a country in which America has long been taunted with traditional partiality. His remedies are doubtless good for nothing, but he sees the disease probably more clearly than we ourselves.

Besides the deterioration of the Bench under the operation of popular election, and of the bar under the operations of farcical admissions—the plague spot on our criminal procedure is the yearly increasing inefficiency and clumsiness of the jury system. To discuss the advantages of trial by Jury with a rabid Bonapartist, is an absurdity of which no American could be guilty. The Jury, in the abstract, is something a good deal dearer to most people in this country than their lives, but we begin to entertain grave doubts as to how long it will retain its hold upon the affections of the people, after the men who "pass upon our lives," and dispose of our property, especially in our large cities, cease to represent any portion of the honesty, education, and intelligence of the country, and invariably represent its coarseness, ignorance, neediness and greed. We must not forget that the growth of commerce and manufactures, the increase of emigration, the spread of railways, is doing away with that state of pastoral purity and simplicity, that austere though rude virtue, by which our rural population, particularly in New-England, were, in former times, distinguished. The country is beginning every day to partake more and more of the characteristics of the City. Along with a larger amount of culture, wealth and comfort, it is acquiring a larger amount of lawlessness and immorality. This is a fact there is no denying. One of its natural results is the general relaxation of restraints founded on public opinion, and the clogging of many of those portions of our legal machinery, which owe all their efficiency to the general good sense and integrity of the community. The most important of these is the Jury. If it be, as a general rule, a fair representation of the best elements of society, it is our greatest blessing. If, as its tendency is in in crowded and busy communities, like our own, it degenerates into an expression of the passions and prejudices, for the time being, of the least reputable portion of the populace, it can only work unmixed evil.

Jury service is one of the many public duties which the more enterprising and energetic and best educated portion of our citizens, will not attend to. Their private affairs occupy their time far too fully and too profitably for us to hope that if conscience will do nothing in the matter, the fear of a $25 fine will have any influence. The natural result is, that since the intelligent will not do the work, it falls into the hands of people of less character, less education, less scruple, and less to do, or, in other words, into the hands of "loafers." Our juries, especially in criminal cases, do not, we can safely say, in the vast majority of cases, afford anything like a fair specimen of the discriminating power, the acumen, the clearheadedness, honesty, the judicial-mindedness—if we may be allowed the phrase—of the mass of Americans. The men who try our criminals in cities like New-York—and we make this remark with no reference to any recent case—besides possessing a sort of sympathy with lawlessness of demeanor, and with outbursts of unbridled passion, are fitted neither by education nor by habits of life, to weigh evidence and strike a balance between conflicting appeals. We all know the consequences of this state of affairs. Street brawls, numerous cases of murder and manslaughter, scandals in court, demoralization of the police in the presence of the impunity which waits on crime, are all fruits of the repudiation by the best of our people of any share in the work of government. We hardly know what remedy to propose. It is vain to hope that men will become less selfish and more public-spirited while selfishness is so enormously profitable. One way of enlisting the national honesty and intelligence in the service of justice, would be to make exemption more expensive than work, but we confess we do not see much prospect of a change of this sort. In the meantime, we must only bear as we can the slurs which our disorders bring upon us.

War with the Mormons.

The victims of Mormon outrage and illegal violence, such as related in our columns on Monday last, are not found exclusively in the ranks of the church. We learn by conversation with a gentleman recently arrived from Great Salt Lake City, that BRIGHAM YOUNG no longer makes even a feint of recognizing any authority save his own,—any law save his will. No usurping despot ever waved his sceptre more imperiously over the head of his subject vassals, than does the Mormon High Priest over his superstitious followers and all who come within the reach of his power. When our informant left Salt Lake City he was threatening to drive all Gentiles out of his "kingdom," and his minions were burning or leveling the houses and destroying the property even of those of his followers who dared allow Gentiles to board with them, or who would not fully subscribe to and indorse the outrages committed by the more violent and abandoned of the Community "in the name of the Lord."

Thus it will be seen that Mormon theocracy has usurped unlimited dominion over a portion of United States Territory something like a thousand square miles in extent! Within this region the rights of American citizenship and the protection of Republican Government and law have been annihilated. This is no theory, but absolute fact. The Constitution is not merely decried in stump speeches or pulpit harangues, but is practically abrogated and displaced by the code Mormon. The principle and essence of law were long since subverted through the agency of Mormon juries, spies and assassins; but now even the form of law is discarded, and its ministers are insulted, abused and defied.

In this condition of affairs the Government at Washington cannot hesitate as to the proper course to be pursued. The alternatives are simple;—they are either acquiescence in the Mormon interpretation of "Popular Sovereignty," and submission to this blasting libel upon the American name, or the assertion of the Federal authority by whatever instrumentalities are most certain to secure and maintain its supremacy. The case is an unfortunate one beyond doubt; but it is before us, and must be dealt with as it is. To evade it, [illegible] the issue because of the trouble in[illegible] like hesitating about remedial [illegible] time of pestilence, because of the [illegible] necessity for such measures. We do not [illegible] that the remedy in the present case must be reached through scenes of blood; but even that must be met. It is no crusade against a religious faith that we are called to enter upon—but a war against treason, murder, arson, and rapine, perpetrated against the lives and peace of American citizens, under the cloak of religious bigotry and superstition. We are called upon to vindicate the freedom of religious opinion in the face of a theocracy which practically denies it, and prescribes degrading submission to its own behests and professed teachings as the price of life itself in a large district nominally covered by the American flag. It is not even proposed to suppress the "domestic institution" of Polygamy,—but only to maintain the supremacy of law, so as to protect American women from forcible debauch or other penalty for rejecting the disgusting advances of the hoary-headed wretches who uphold BRIGHAM'S throne.

It behooves Mr. BUCHANAN to make no miscalculation as to the means requisite for the subjection of the Salt Lake rebels. Half way measures will not accomplish it. They number over one hundred thousand, are well supplied with arms and ammunition, and commanded by a leader of uncommon energy, great cunning, and extraordinary power over his followers. All history teaches that religious fanaticism is as inconsiderate and as bravely reckless of danger as it is intolerant and exacting. Under YOUNG'S tuition the Mormons have successfully emulated the followers of MAHOMET, and receive every word which falls from his lips as the breath of inspiration. Implicit obedience to him is their first article of religious faith. Even the foulest crime committed at his bidding is a work of grace and title to everlasting blessedness; while non-compliance as surely dooms the trembling votary to an eternity of misery. There is no half-way. YOUNG has declared over and over again in the very presence of Federal authority, that full, entire, unquestioning acceptance of "the Gospel," as he blasphemously denominates the edicts of his impious will, is the only rule of faith. There must be no doubt, no discussion,—nothing but instant and absolute surrender of every power of mind, every prompting of conscience, virtuous instinct and self-respect, to the "law of the Lord" as declared through his lips, and made to minister to the most debasing passions and to ambition for slavish rule.

To all this his wretched followers tamely submit. To suppose they yield without secret struggles at times, is to doubt their humanity; but the power of religious fanaticism is paramount, and their superstitious dread of an eternity of woe through BRIGHAM'S agency, decides them to suffer anything in life which he may impose, looking forward to death for relief and the happiness which they no longer expect to find this side the grave. Thus we see exemplified here, upon Christian soil, though in still more degrading form, the tortures of Pagan idolaters, self-imposed in the hope of eternal salvation. It is with such a people that we have now to deal—a people steeped in fanaticism, enchained by superstition, and carefully schooled into bitter hate of the Government of the United States. It is idle to expect a peaceful solution of the problem before us, with these facts staring us in the face. Unless the lights of the past are delusive, and the effect of motives upon the mind of men differ at Great Salt Lake from similar influences elsewhere throughout the world's history, the new Governor of Utah will need at his back an armed force large enough to strike terror at once to the heart of Mormondom. With this auxiliary, and with judicious efforts to assure the seceders from Mormon treason of protection, the leaders may be awed into submission; but if they raise the banner of rebellion and choose the sword, the work before the troops will be found no child's play.

The Surplus Revenues of the Sinking Fund.

It will have been seen from the communication which was made on the 6th inst. by the Comptroller to the Common Council, that the Sinking Fund for the payment of the City debt "is in a highly prosperous condition." At the time of this statement there was a balance of nearly $800,000 to the credit of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, in the Shoe and Leather Bank. Of this surplus $500,000 has since been transferred by Mr. FLAGG to the City Treasury, and we consider this somewhat surprising in view of his distinct promise in the document referred to, that "although the revenues of the Sinking Fund have heretofore been used indiscriminately for all demands on the Treasury, *this will no longer be done.*" That fund will be called on in January next to pay a debt of $3,000,000 which then falls due, and it is absolutely necessary, as the Comptroller remarks, "to keep all its resources in a condition to be applied to the payment of the debt from time to time, as opportunities may be presented for purchasing the stock, or be available for its ultimate reimbursement." We cannot help regarding the transfer of half a million of dollars, in the manner we have mentioned, as an inexplicable oversight on the part of the head of the Finance Department.

With respect to the advantageous investment of surplus revenues in the Sinking Fund, Mr. FLAGG suggests as follows:

"When the surplus cannot be readily invested in the Stock debt for which it is pledged, it may temporarily be loaned to the Treasury on six per cent. revenue bonds, payable at such times from the next levy as may secure the prompt application of the money to the redemption of the pledge of the Sinking Fund. This will secure to the Sinking Fund the interest, at all times, on its surplus funds. This matter has been too much neglected heretofore, owing in some manner to the agitation of the question in regard to obtaining interest on Treasury deposits. It will not be any longer delayed in the hope of accomplishing any object of this kind for the advancement of the interests of the funds of the City.

The course of investment suggested will secure interest on the surplus of the Sinking Fund, and with the prospect of a surplus in the account payable from taxation, the surplus will exist only for a short period."

The plan laid down in this paragraph is not a novel one; nor is it the first time that the Comptroller has urged its acceptance. At his instance a proposition was made in May, 1856, by Mr. VOORHIS, in the Board of Aldermen, that the surplus revenues of the City should be deposited, *on interest*, in one of the following banks, viz.: the Mechanics', Merchants', Manhattan, Union, Phœnix, Bank of America, of New-York, of Commerce, Metropolitan, American Exchange, and of the Republic. Competition among such institutions for the care of the public funds seemed so desirable that the resolution passed, with [illegible] ing several other Banks. FLAGG prepared a circular to the Banking Institutions of the City, requesting them to offer such rate of interest as they could afford to pay for the use of the surplus moneys accruing from the current [illegible] counts. Every one of the banks [illegible] and most of the others, sent [illegible] the Comptroller, in which they declared having *anything to do with the City Balances, if required to pay interest.* They represented the inconvenience of keeping the accounts as abundant compensation for any benefit that might be derived from them. The matter was, therefore, suffered to rest until last October, when the Comptroller, himself, called a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the purpose of placing $800,000 in the New-York and United States Trust Companies, until the money should be wanted. The experience, however, of five months previous, and a growing conviction of the illegality of such loans, caused the majority of the Commissioners to vote adversely to the proposition. The Comptroller and Mr. VOORHIS were the only persons present on the occasion who voted in the affirmative. Six months have again elapsed, and there is no reason to believe that there is any greater readiness now than there was formerly to consent to an illegal and novel method of putting out the public money, which, under the auspices of a head of the Finance Department less honest than Mr. FLAGG, might result in the loss of millions of dollars to the City.

If it were legal for the Common Council, or for the Comptroller to loan City moneys, it is evident that ALL of the moneyed institutions of the City have an equal claim to be invited to compete for them. If such an invitation were extended the transparent result would be that *the weakest bank would be the highest bidder*, and there would always be found an abundant number of advocates to contend that those institutions which had made the most eligible offers should receive the public funds. *The principal would thus be exposed to loss, in the effort to obtain interest for the short time the moneys are on deposit.* The fact that the sterling banks of New-York, one and all, refused to be enticed by the offer which was made by Mr. FLAGG in his circular of May, 1856, was of itself a proof that it could not have been advantageously accepted, excepting by irresponsible parties. The reason is, that the banking depository of public funds can never use them *honestly and securely*, for discounting or such loaning purposes, on account of the impossibility of calculating how long they may remain in its vaults. Thus, although the Shoe-Leather Bank, as we stated yesterday, held nearly a million and a quarter of the moneys of the Treasury on the 11th of March last, the account of the City was overdrawn $236,800 on the very next day! When Mr. STOUT announced to the Board of Directors of that Bank that he had received the appointment of Chamberlain, he wisely made it a condition of the most inviolable character, that, *under no circumstances whatsoever*, should the City funds be regarded as a basis for discounts, and in no single case has this rule been infringed upon. Moreover, if the Common Council were to resolve to put out the moneys in the Treasury to interest, a purely political Bank would at once be started for the sole and only purpose of swindling the City, and its chances of success would be better and greater than those of any other institution.

The duties of the Chamberlain of the City are prescribed by the old charter to be "the reception of all moneys paid into the Treasury," which cannot be drawn out excepting to pay some debt of the City by a "warrant drawn by the Comptroller, and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council!" The new Charter provides, also, that the Chamberlain's bureau shall be "for the reception of ALL moneys paid into the Treasury of the City," and the abuse of distributing moneys illegally, or transferring them from one hand to another, as was lately done in the instance of the Croton Loan, and of the Sinking Fund, is foreseen and averted in the following manner:

"The Chamberlain shall keep books showing the amounts paid on account of the several appropriations; and no warrants shall be paid on account of any appropriations after the amount authorized to be raised by tax for that specific purpose shall have been expended."

Before entering upon his duties the Chamberlain gave bonds to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars for the faithful fulfilment of the requirements of the law. His salary is five hundred dollars only, and the salary allotted to him for a clerk is but four hundred dollars. It costs the Bank with which he may be connected (in the time of the lamented ROBERT KELLY this was the Mechanics' Bank, and under Mr. STOUT is the Shoe and Leather Bank) six thousand dollars a year for clerk hire and other expenses, in order that the books of the City may be properly kept. The advantage which is derived by the Bank from the custody of the moneys of the Treasury, is so small that the responsible institutions in the City refused, as we have seen, to pay interest upon them. The only benefit which can possibly accrue to it, must therefore flow from the increased business and credit which is given to a banking institution, by the mere fact, name and reputation it possesses, of being the depository of the public funds. It was not the intention of the charter, on the one hand, that the money of the City should be used for discounting purposes; nor was it presumed, on the other, that the care and responsibility of eight millions annually, the necessity of providing for overdrafts, of sometimes assuming pecuniary burdens of the most enormous magnitude, of bestowing the whole time, thought, activity and industry of several individuals, and of resting under bonds for nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, should be undertaken for the compensation of *five hundred dollars a year!*

The New-York and United States Trust Companies are doubtless excellent institutions. Unless they were so, the Comptroller would never have recommended them; but we would submit that his successor may be a person of inferior integrity to himself, and we would ask him to reflect how the millions of public property which might, at some future unguarded moment, be left in irresponsible hands, and lost, can ever be recovered? The interest plan will never do. It is inexpedient; it would lead to the inevitable result of putting the Treasury within the influence of dishonest persons; it would create a change from comparatively good to decidedly bad; and last of all, it would be illegal and in violation of the language and spirit of the Charter.

Why the Mayor Cannot Offer a Reward for the Detection of the Murderer of Dr. Burdell.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The new City Charter repeals the former Charter which gave to the Mayor authority to offer rewards for murderers. Under existing laws he has no power to offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Dr. BURDELL. If he were to do so Mr. FLAGG would refuse to draw his warrant, and the Mayor would have, as usual, to foot the bill out of his own pocket. F.

If this is so, we trust the Mayor will not fail to call the attention of the Common Council to the subject in such a way as to lead that body to take prompt and efficient action. And in the meantime it seems to us highly proper that Governor KING should offer a reward which will serve as a stimulus to our Police and other City authorities to prosecute the inquiry into this terrible and audacious crime.

The late Thomas J. Oakley.

This very Lord Chancellor of our municipal bench and bar, yesterday morning closed a long professional and political career on the bed of death. The announcement of his decease profoundly impressed all classes of our citizens, who, as jurors, witnesses and lawyers, had become acquainted with his judicial career in the Superior Court for the past twenty-nine years.

Chief-Justice OAKLEY was a native of Dutchess County, and when a young lawyer of high promise, in 1808, married a daughter of Hon. ROBERT WILLIAMS, then a prominent politician of the middle Senatorial District, (as it was then called,) in which Mr. OAKLEY resided. Through the influence of his father-in-law, who was a member of the Council of Appointments in 1810 and a State Senator, Mr. OAKLEY was made Surrogate of Dutchess County, and at that early age displayed those fine powers of judicial analysis that have since made him so distinguished on the bench. In 1813 he became a member of Congress from the Poughkeepsie District. It was during the progress of the war, and he was an anti-War Federalist, and a strong and vigorous foe to the then Administration. The powerful speeches then made in debate by Mr. OAKLEY—more remarkable for matter than manner—are still remembered by the survivors of that era. He continued in Congress until 1815, when he was sent to the Assembly. In 1819 he became Attorney-General of the State, in place of MARTIN VAN BUREN. In 1820 he was again in the Assembly In 1827 he was a second time elected to Congress Of his character at the time of his career above alluded to, Hon. JABEZ D. HAMMOND, in his political history of New-York, thus speaks:

"For my part, I consider THOMAS J. OAKLEY one of the most talented men which the State of New-York has produced. His intellectual powers were strong and vigorous, and he was capable of immense mental labor. Always cool and calculating, in the highest heat of debate he possessed a most perfect self-control, and never permitted his feelings to get the better of his judgment. As a clear, ingenious, and logical, though sometimes sophistical reasoner, he has appeared to me unrivaled in our legislative halls at Albany. He is not an orator. He falls of being so from his want of ardor of feeling and his utter lack of imaginative powers His coolness, his caution, his foresight, and his perfect self-command, peculiarly fit him for a party leader in a legislative assembly. In Congress he differed from the over-zealous Eastern Federalists. He wished, at least, to manifest an apparent disposition to furnish supplies to Government, in carrying on the war, and to confine his opposition to the *manner* in which the war was carried on. Mr. CLAYTON, an old and sagacious Virginian politician, told me, in 1816, that, had the Federal members of Congress, during the war, put themselves exclusively under the management of OAKLEY, and implicitly followed his lead, in his judgment the Administration would have been prostrated."

In 1828, the Superior Court of the City of New-York being organized by act of the Legislature, Mr. OAKLEY resigned as member of Congress to accept an associate Judgeship of the new Court with Hon. JOSIAH OGDEN HOFFMAN (father of the late OGDEN HOFFMAN) and the late SAMUEL JONES as Chief Justice. He continued with the latter until the reorganization of the Superior Court, under the Constitution of 1846, when he was elected to the Chief Justiceship, and has since held it to the great satisfaction of the community and the Bar. His term would have expired with this year.

Chief Justice OAKLEY in early life was a Federalist, and then by easy gradation enlisted into the ranks of St. Tammany. And his retirement from political life in 1828 was a source of great disappointment to his associates, who predicted from his then career the most extravagant hopes for his future preferment. No doubt those predictions would have been fulfilled, for he was a man of great penetration, of keen insight into human nature, of large mental perception, an acute reasoner, a profound thinker, a subtle tactician, and of enlarged practical sagacity.

His knowledge of the philosophy and reason of the law was more profound than his acquaintance with mere cases of the *new régime* in jurisprudence. He was a man of high honor on the Bench, of distinguished social position, and as a zealous Churchman exercised commanding influence in Diocesan Conventions.

His decease leaves a temporary vacancy, and which it will devolve upon Gov. KING to fill.

The Panama Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There are several cardinal errors in the editorial leader of Monday, 11th inst., in the DAILY TIMES, on the Panama question, which I am quite sure you will correct, on proper information.

1. The capital of the road is about *five*, not *three* millions.

2. The debt is but little over two, not *five* millions.

3. The dividends are 12, not 8 per cent. a year.

4. The dividends are made without straining the profits, for there are nearer 18 than 12 per cent., and the surplus undivided last year equal to 5 per cent. on the capital. N.

Musical.

The pupils of the Blind Asylum give their annual entertainment this afternoon, at the Academy of Music, commencing at 4 o'clock. The instrumental exercises are under the able direction of Mr. REIFF, who has been the teacher of the Institution for many years. The vocal department is under the direction of Mr. LASAR. A musical treat of a peculiarly interesting character may be expected.

LECTURE ON THE HARP.—Mr. APTOMMAS delivers a lecture on this sweet instrument to-night, at the Spingler Institute Building, the subject with numerous solos.

From Bahia.

By the arrival of the schooner *Josephine* we have received dates from Bahia to April 1. During the month of March the yellow fever raged among the shipping in port; many vessels lost nearly their whole crew. When the *Josephine* left the fever began to abate.

DIED—March 5, at Bahia, WM JACOBSON, seaman, of Norway, of yellow fever.

March 6, JOHN TRACY, seaman, of England, of yellow fever.

OUTRAGEOUS FRAUD UPON AN OLD LADY.—We learn from the Morning (Old) Telegraph that a villainous fraud was practiced upon an old woman, living on Ridge Road in that town, a few days since. A wealthy farmer, her relative, and living near her—purchased of her an acre of land, for which he promised to draw a deed. Without suspicion of rascality, the old lady went to the deed, which pleased her execution, and delivered the same to the purchaser. A few days afterwards one of the neighbors had occasion to "search the records" at the County Clerk's office, when the discovery was made, that the old lady, instead of deeding one acre, *had given a warrantee deed for the whole farm of one hundred and fifty acres, worth $60 per acre!* She was feeble in health, at the time said was given, and it was thought she would live but a few weeks. Had she died before the discovery of the fraud, her heirs would have been robbed of [illegible] $9,000. The *Telegraph* [illegible] villainy are all [illegible] Medina. [illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

Sunday Cars in Brooklyn—Experiments to be Made.

The Board of Directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company held a meeting last evening, when the subject of running cars on the Sabbath day was again brought up for consideration. After weighing the matter in all its bearings, the preamble and resolutions annexed were adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Amos P Stanton, Seymour L. Husted, William H. Cary, Henry C Murphy, Thomas Brooks, Alexander Studwell, Purcell Cooke, Charles C Betts—8.

Nays—Messrs George S. Holland, Fisher Howe, Lowell Holbrook, John Kellum—4.

Absent—Mr. John Schenck.

Whereas, This Board, since its decision against the running of cars on Sunday, has been importuned by many respectable citizens in Brooklyn to afford some accommodation on that day, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board (though a majority of its members are opposed to running cars on that day, both as citizens and stockholders,) deeming it proper to regard the wishes of the public and yield their individual preferences, will afford such accommodation only as shall appear to be absolutely necessary for the convenience of the public.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to place on the lines a sufficient number of cars, so that the first in each line shall leave the Ferry at 9 A. M., and continue running at intervals of not less than 30 minutes until 9½ P. M., at which hour the last car on each line shall leave the Ferry—provided that, during the hours when the citizens are going to, or returning from church, additional trips may be made if found necessary. And further provided, that this direction shall continue in force three months only as an experiment, and that there shall be no transfers running.

BRINGING WATER TO BROOKLYN.—The query of our correspondent concerning the rumored proposition of the Nassau Water Company to lead the water from the reservoir through the Evergreen Cemetery, has lead to a good deal of discussion. On inquiry we learn that the Water Commissioners have not yet determined upon the route of the water after leaving the reservoir, though they probably will do so at their meeting to-morrow. Of course no intelligent person will suppose that the water would be damaged in the least by passing through iron pipes over a hill on which the Evergreen Cemetery is laid out, any more than it would to come from a reservoir that is only separated by a valley from the Cypress Hill Cemetery. The opponents of the Evergreen route for the pipes profess, however, to have discovered a real and honest objection to it. They say that it is a part of the project to buy a right of way through the Evergreen grounds by the pledge of water for fountains, lakes and so forth, to irrigate and beautify the Cemetery for all time to come—thus tapping the main before it has reached the City or distributed any portion of the supply to citizens whose taxes have purchased the improvement. If this is really a part of the project, the city has an interest in the matter; for, though the engineers agree that the supply for all purposes of utility or ornament will be abundant, still every gallon that is distributed must be pumped up to the reservoir. It is but fair that none shall be distributed until citizens themselves are satisfied. Moreover, if we remember rightly, the right of way and all the expenses of introducing the water were to be met by the contractor—not by the city. Citizens, however, have all confidence in the gentlemen who have the matter in hand. They are disposed to be contented, but certainly they have none the less right on that account to be kept informed.

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.—Hon. S. D. MORRIS, County Judge, and Justices SCHOONMAKER and EMMONS, assembled in the County Judges' Chamber, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock yesterday.

Justice SCHOONMAKER insisted that the Commissioners should be nominated without regard to politics, and that they should be men possessing the confidence of the community. He nominated Judge HAMMOND, of Flatbush; WM. H. HICKOX, of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and WARREN RICHMOND, of the Western District.

Justice EMMONS nominated JOHN WYCKOFF, of Flatlands. Judge MORRIS nominated THOMAS MURPHY, of the Eastern District, and WILLET J. JARVIS, of the Western District.

Upon taking a ballot, the vote stood as follows:

Mr. Murphy received....2 Mr. Richmond.....1
Mr. Jarvis.....2 Mr. Hammond.....1
Mr Wyckoff.....2 Mr. Hickox.....1

The first three named having received a majority of the votes cast, were declared elected.

CLASSIFICATION.

The name of each Commissioner was then placed in a hat, and the first drawn was the 1st class, second 2d, 2class, &c., resulting as follows:

1. WILLET J. JARVIS, 6 years.
2. JOHN WYCKOFF 4 years.
3. THOMAS MURPHY, 2 years.

Mr. JARVIS is the proprietor of a livery stable on Hicks-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. WYCKOFF is a farmer, and resides in Flatlands.

Mr. MURPHY resides in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and was a Deputy Sheriff under the late Sheriff RYERSON.

The Commissioners will meet for business on Tuesday next.

BROOKLAN FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMISSIONERS.—Under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, to place the Brooklyn Fire Department under the control of a Board of Commissioners, a meeting was held last evening at Firemen's Hall, to elect five candidates for the Western District, to be submitted for approval to the Common Council. The contest was spirited, but the following ticket was elected by a handsome majority: Joseph Ketchum, Jr., M. N. Smith, Cornelius H. Van Brunt, Oliver G. Carter, Peter Wyckoff.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The County Court met yesterday, but there being no business ready it was adjourned *sine die*. The Circuit Court and Special Term have adjourned to the 22d inst., when the Circuit and Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Term will be in session.

NEW-JERSEY.

Horrible Outrage—A Negro Killed by White Men.

A most singular and brutal outrage was perpetrated on the person of an inoffensive negro named JOHN THOMPSON, well known as "Jack" in the neighborhood where he lived. The outrage resulted in his death. It occurred on Monday, at a porter house kept by a man named TUCKER, about three miles from Jersey City, on the plank road leading to Newark. It was not, however, at the public house, on that road, known as Glen Dale, kept by another man named TUCKER.

This negro has been much addicted to drinking liquor, and was believed to be near his grave from that cause. It appears that on Monday several persons, of whom one DANIEL KEENAN acted as ringleader, gave "Jack" liquor to drink until he was able to drink no more. They then poured some down his throat. After this they saturated his hair with camphene and set fire to it. Another man, who came in at the time, extinguished the flames. The negro was afterwards roughly handled by them, probably for the purpose of removing him of the effects of the liquor. He died, however, that night. Coroner SPEAR held an inquest upon the body yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by the excessive use of liquor, which was administered to him by DANIEL KEENAN and others. The Grand Jury being in session yesterday, the case was laid before them, and KEENAN was indicted.

The Boston Failures.

From the Boston Journal, 5th.

We regret to learn that three houses engaged in the dry goods jobbing trade in this city were unable to meet their business engagements yesterday, and were obliged to suspend payment. They were Messrs. WHITNEY, FENNO & Co.; Messrs. CHAPMAN, LORD & HALE; and Messrs SHAW, SAMPSON & BRAMHALL. The amount of the liabilities of these several firms we do not hear. Hitherto our merchants have nobly withstood the general depression in business and the pressure in the money market. We hope they will still be able to ride out the storm.

The failure of Messrs. WHITNEY, FENNO & Co. is attributable to large defalcations on the part of their chief clerk. The amount appropriated is extremely uncertain, and must remain so till the books of the concern are thoroughly examined. It is, however, variously estimated from $50,000 to $100,000. Some of the particulars of this defalcation, as we learn them from various authentic sources, are as follows:

About two months ago, suspicions were aroused in the minds of the firm that their head clerk, JONATHAN N. HASSARD, had been appropriating the funds of the concern. The origin of this suspicion was in the fact that frequent remittances of money from customers of the firm were never received, denoting an unmistakable intercept in on the part of some one acquainted with the business of the concern. To the end of ferreting out the rogue, a trap was set at the Post-Office, into which HASSARD was incontinently lured, made fast, and obliged to confess his guilt. We understand that he has confessed to having appropriated a large amount, and under a promise of release, disgorged a part of his ill-gotten gains, a considerable portion of which is said to be invested in very doubtful securities, and regarded to be of small value.

HASSARD is about 30 years of age, and has been in the employment of the firm five years The discovery of his dishonesty was a matter of extreme surprise to his employers. Under the arrangement above referred to, he left this section of the country about three weeks ago

The collections in aid of the Inebriate Asylum in [illegible] amount to $32,000 Buffalo has given $2,[illegible] Albany, Rochester and Syracuse $1,000 each. [illegible] Boston is $50,000.

[illegible] of rare old autographs is in possession of Mr. CHAS. B. NORTON, of this City. We noon took a leisure half-hour yesterday in turning over the many curious of the specimens. There is among them a letter written by BENEDICT ARNOLD, in 1771, at the time ARNOLD was neither a patriot nor a traitor, but simply a druggist in New-Haven. One by JOHN ADAMS, written from Paris in 1785 laments over his departure from a quiet life at Antecil. Another is from JOHN RANDOLPH, making affectionate inquiries concerning the welfare of a favorite dog. Others are from WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, JOHN HANCOCK, Gov. DINWIDDIE, LOUIS XIV., Lord STERLING, TOM MOORE, &c., &c.

There are two letters from WASHINGTON, bearing date at the "Camp at Cambridge," August 25, 1775, and October 28 1775. The first is addressed to ANTHONY WHITE, Brunswick, and pays a tribute to the character of his son, a young gentleman whom the General recommends for a place in the new battalions then raising in the Jerseys. The second letter is also personal in its character; naming two persons, one of whom is a Mr. DURHAM, for whom the General was unable to find employment in his profession. This letter is without address; it had one, but the party into whose hands it fell, appears to have been unduly anxious to preserve it, so that the stiff pasteboard back it now possesses utterly obliterates the superscription. Towards the close the General says: "I am almost always in a hurry;" and ends with the customary compliments.

JOHN HANCOCK writes to the Convention of New-Jersey, (Philadelphia, June 11, 1776,) to give information of the receipt of important war news in Congress. Howe's designs upon the City of New-York had been discovered, and authentic tidings fixed the period of his attack at a date ten days from the time when this letter was written. HANCOCK says:

"The important day is at hand, that will decide, not only the Fate of the City of New-York, but in all Probability of the whole Province. On such an occasion, there is no necessity to use Argument with Americans. Their Feelings, I well know, will prompt them to their Duty, and the Sacredness of the Cause urge them to the field. The greatest Exertions of Vigour and Expedition are requisite to prevent our Enemies from getting Possession of that Town. I must therefore again most earnestly request you, in the Name and by the Authority of Congress, to employ any Mode in your Power, to send forward the Militia agreeably to the *Requisition* of Congress, and that you will do it with all the Dispatch which the Infinite Importance of the Cause demands."

Under date of May 27, 1775, HANCOCK apprises the President of "the Provincial Convention of New-Jersey" that Congress will convey to that Colony the earliest intelligence of any action which might be taken in reference to its affairs.

PATRICK HENRY writes in reference to military matters, urging the reenlistment of the Virginia troops into the Continental service. The letter is dated at Williamsburg, Va., March 21, 1777.

JOHN ADAMS addresses a long epistle to Mr. DUMAS, from Auteuil, near Paris, May 11, 1785. He announces the receipt of the orders of Congress to go to London, and adds, in his pleasant style:

"Whether this mission to London is a subject of Felicitation or not, I know not. One Thing I know, I quit the situation in Europe most to my Taste, and the most for my Health, for one which will probably be agreeable to neither. I exchange a quiet, cheerful Mind for an anxious one, and a Life of Ease for a Scene of Perplexity, Confusion and Fatigue. If the Public, however, should derive any Benefit from it, I shall not regretit.

Dr. FRANKLIN has leave to return, and talks of embarking next Month. Mr. JEFFERSON is Minister Plenipotentiary, at Versailles, in his stead. Our Commissioners to negotiate Commercial Treaties remain in Force, and we shall continue that business, Mr. JEFFERSON and I, as usual. We shall concert all affairs by Letter, and meet together to sign in London or Paris, as may be convenient.

A letter from BENEDICT ARNOLD is addressed "Mr. George Henderson." It is dated at New Haven, January, 1771. ARNOLD at that time was a druggist in New-Haven. He wrote this letter to clear up certain scandalous reports—the poor man was always in hot water about something—which had been spread by one FORBES, once master of a sloop belonging to ARNOLD. ARNOLD says that FORBES had told all the lies "that malice could invent," and he prays his correspondent to aid him in collecting testimony to convict the rascally skipper.

JOHN RANDOLPH writes at "half-past 2, Tuesday," that the Bank Bill is in a fair way; it will certainly pass, or there is no placing any faith in present appearances." RANDOLPH had a dog. To it he begs to be remembered,—"let me hear (he says) of you and your movements, and if possible of my dog. Yours in haste. J. R"

Letters of AARON BURR show suspicious indications that he was hatching treason when he penned them In one, he complains that he cannot safely meet his correspondent in every place, and fixes a rendezvous at Princeton, the meeting being "anticipated with impatience."

Several letters in this collection are from RICHARD HENRY LEE. Others from Lord STIRLING, Gov. FAUQUIER, ABRAHAM CLARK, of Philadelphia, HANCOCK, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, and Gov. DINWIDDIE, have reference exclusively to military affairs.

The letter from MOORE is a humorous invitation in rhyme to a friend, asking him to come to dinner. The poet dates his epistle "from my bedroom—midnight," and is not choice in his language. In fact, the letter wouldn't look well in print, but it is very TOM MOORE-ish.

The collection has a host of rare and unpublished documents.

The Cooly and Slave Trade—How they are Carried on.

To the Editor of the Washington Union:

SIR: My attention has been called to a paragraph in your paper this morning, containing some information received by the State Department in relation to the Slave and Cooly trade, which, though undoubtedly true in its statements as far as they go, is calculated to leave a wrong impression upon the public mind, as it gives only individual facts instead of a general view of those two branches in human labor. I would, therefore, intrude upon your space for a word of explanation.

The trade in coolies and African slaves is carried on from Cuba at the present time with so active a that has not been surpassed in any former period The fact that numbers of inferior and dissonant races of men are being poured into that island is looked upon with great alarm by the native statesmen of Cuba, and their voices have been raised against it in every possible way, for they believe that this increase in the numerical preponderance there of the inferior and mixed races over the white race is pregnant with danger to the future well being and social security of the island. But this very reason lies at the foundation of the policy of Spain in stimulating the illegal trade with Africa on one hand, and the unwise traffic with China on the other, because she believes it strengthens her hold upon the future destinies of the island. I must do the higher Spanish officers in Cuba the justice to acknowledge that I do not believe they are animated solely by a mercenary love of gain in their connivance at the slave trade, and their efforts to increase the importations of coolies.

I do not wish, however, that a seemingly well-founded charge of principal connivance in these transactions should be laid upon my own countrymen when I have reason to believe they do not merit it.

In addition to the cooly trade, I learn from sources of a very high character in Cuba that the agitation in the last Congress of the question of their legal conveyance in American ships has alarmed the parties in Havana principally concerned in the matter, and that, although arrangements for large importations have been made, the orders for the charter of ships for their conveyance have been withdrawn from New-York and transferred exclusively to the ports of England. I may add that I have reason to believe these parties are determined to avoid, as far as possible, the employment of American ships in the carrying of coolies from China to Cuba, and to use, as far as possible, English ships for that purpose

As regards the slave trade with Africa, Cuba is the only country that carries it on since the Emperor of Brazil has stopped it in his dominions. All the efforts of England to stop, or even diminish, the traffic were useless until the Government of Brazil determined that it should cease; and it did then cease so far as that country is concerned. This is fully acknowledged by English authorities.

The importation of Africans into Cuba being still connived at by the Spanish Government there, the trade is carried on in the following manner: Goods for the purchase of the slaves are sent to the coast of Africa in licit traders from England. The parties in Cuba, having made all their preparations for the procuring of the negroes, then come to this country and purchase a vessel, with the agreement that delivery of her shall be made on the coast of Africa. Nothing to inculpate the vessel in the Slave trade need be put on board of her here; and as the seller of any article does not hold himself responsible, nor does the law, for any use it may be put to after he has delivered it, the slave-trader finds no difficulty in purchasing the vessel, though generally he has to pay pretty well for her.

She departs for the coast with one or two passengers only, and if, on arrival there, the opportunity is favorable for her escape, the transfer is at once made, and a few hours suffice to put on board the negroes with rice and water, and she is off for Cuba. If there is a cruiser about, the purchaser finds abundant reasons to delay the delivery of the vessel He has not the money at hand to make the final payment, and the American captain naturally refuses to give her no until he has got his money. When he gets this he leaves her with his papers and his crew, and she soon departs with slaves, but without papers of any kind for the run across the Atlantic. It is not seldom that some of the crew, tempted by high wages, will remain for the homeward voyage. The American captain, with his ship's register and his money in his pocket, seeks another conveyance back.

It will be seen, therefore, that the cooly trade is now principally in English hands, and the slave-trade apparently in those of Americans. I do not well see how legislation can prevent the delivery of our vessels abroad and it is my belief that only such action as will remove the political reasons which sustain the cooly and slave-trade in Cuba will effectually stop it. Our legal trade with the Coast of Africa is already large and profitable, and any impediments thrown in the way of our ships there will give our competitors an advantage *The evil can only be reached by stopping the countenance of the Spanish Government at the landing of slaves in Cuba.* The Captain General there is as despotic as an officer can be, and, should his orders from home direct him to do so, he can stop the importation of slaves there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1857. J. S. THRASHER.

EXCITEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—On the night of the 18 inst., at Charlottesville, two of the students of the University of Virginia—one named BAXTER, from Georgia, and the other MARTIN, of Virginia—having knocked at the door of a grocery-store kept by an Italian named MANONI, were fired upon by one of the inmates from the second story, and both wounded,—BAXTER slightly and MARTIN severely, though not dangerously. What subsequently ensued is thus narrated in a letter to the Alexandria *Gazette*, dated the 19th:

"This morning a large crowd of students collected at MANONI's store, and searched it throughout, but found no one except the clerk, from whom nothing concerning the shooting could be got. About an hour after that another search was made, and MANONI and his brother—the latter of whom fired the gun—were found under a bed in the back part of the house. They were immediately bound, and though many were for hanging, and some for tar-and-feathering, it was decided to flog them both severely and drive them from the county. As soon as it was determined to flog them, they were dragged to an adjoining field, and due preparations were made for carrying it into effect; but just at this moment the Chairman of the Faculty appeared, and, by a forcible and gentlemanly appeal, he prevailed upon the students to give the culprits over to the proper authorities, and they are now lodged in the jail at Charlottesville."

The machinery of the Montreal water-works, the reservoirs, and the distribution, have already cost 10 round numbers £175 000 more, and £100,000 is yet required to complete the works, making a total expenditure of £400,000.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART.
HALLOTYPES, HALLOTYPES, HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
DAGUERREOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES
The undersigned challenges the PHOTOGRAPHIC world to produce pictures in the above styles, equal to those made at his establishment.
J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EDITORS, POETS, LAWYERS AND POLITICIANS
Should never be without BRANDRETH'S PILLS, for they impart a vigor and power to the intellect truly surprising. It is now a common occurrence, when a man is about to make a great effort, to take a dose of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which clear the head and invigorate the perceptive faculties In fact, the literary and sedentary of both sexes will find a treasure of health in these pills. When sleep cannot be obtained from the nervousness of the system, induced from over-taxation of the mental faculties, or other causes, one or two of these pills will invariably procure sleep. Sold at No. 43 Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART"—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in "Oil, Pastel and Aquerelle, by FREDRICKS' corps of Parisian artists.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Indian ink, Parisian style.
DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

EVERYTHING IN SEASON.—KNOX, the hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton street, has produced a hat like the season, light, pleasant, and graceful, imparting to the wearer a handsome and elegant appearance. None but those who prefer to be behind the age and season should fail to buy one, for a more neatly finished and artistic specimen of fashionable manufacture has not been offered in this market. The price is most reasonable.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE ANNIVERSARY FOLKS.
A HINT IN TIME.—None of the thousands of strangers now in this City, attending the anniversaries, should think of returning home without one of those inimitably beautiful and
FASCINATING FAMILY ENTERTAINERS,
the new style of portable cases and life-like sketches brought over by the Agent of the LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, and to be seen now at HALL'S music store, corner of Broadway and Park-place. Cheap!

[Advertisement.]

From the Washington Star.

BROWN'S BRONCHITAL TROCHES.—We have heretofore expressed our opinion of the value of this preparation to those affected with Coughs, Hoarseness, Incidental to public speaking, or derangements of the Bronchial Tubes, proceeding from whatever cause. The neat, portable style in which they are put up adds much to their usefulness. They can be had from any druggist.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—France and Germany are challenged to produce an article of perfume so lasting and delicate as this. It is a distillation of tropical flowers of matchless fragrance, not a mere chemical composition. The aroma it diffuses is exhilarating beautiful. Every bottle sold brings a dozen orders Sold by D. T LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

DIVORCE IN HIGH LIFE.—Fashion is divorced from extortion.—R. T. WILDE, the celebrated manufacturer and importer of millinery, has accomplished this desideratum. Visit the new and splendid warerooms and factory, No 231 Broadway, corner of Murray-street Such superb spring bonnets, silk goods, straw goods, artificial flowers, dress caps and head dresses, &c., cannot be bought elsewhere within 25 per cent. of his price.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—An excellent entertainment is to be given at this beautiful little palace to night, consisting of the three following pieces: "Cleopatra, or the Battle of Actium," which continues as successful as ever; also, for the first time, a musical drama called "Robert the Devil," with the much admired pantomime of "Ponge, the Intelligent Ape," intervening.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, are now prepared to furnish and affix to buildings their Improved Lightning Rods. Having had great experience they have been entirely successful in protecting buildings from lightning, and their rods are neatly and substantially applied.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.
F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands are doctored to death. Stomach and bowel complaints depress the system. Then comes the physician with drastic purgatives, and completes the patient's prostration. Beware of such treatment, if you are wise, and resort to these pills, which uphold the physical strength while they expel the disorder.

[Advertisement.]

THE ANNIVERSARIES.—Exceedingly beautiful indeed is the new domestic drama of "Neighbor Jackwood," a moral play of the most sterling and chaste character, and worthy of being seen by all the anniversarists It is repeated in brilliant style at Barnum's Museum this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, as well as this evening at 7½ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSONS' SONS & OWDEN'S best Linen only used in the manufacture of custom Shirts at McLAUGHLIN'S Wholesale and Retail Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 289 Greenwich st., corner of Murray. Shirts of the best quality on hand, all sizes.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Editors should understand Phrenology. They write for everybody, and should understand every faculty of the mind in all its conditions and relations. Examinations, with written descriptions, daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufactoring Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated fluid extract, derived from the juices of the OLIVE and PINE. It is applied and inhaled, and is the only fluid that contains *Electro Magnetism*, which it imparts to the system, increasing its VITALITY, enabling it to expel pain and disease. OLIVE TAR is a specific for all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS NERVES, Bladder, Joints, SKIN, &c. Sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State street, (east side of Battery.) New-York, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

STAFFORD'S OINTMENT AND POWDERS, FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF IMPURE BLOOD.—The Ointment is made of I. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of SULPHUR AND IRON WITH SUGAR OF MILK. The taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly on the blood. The Ointment is sold at 25 cents a bottle, and the Powders for $1 a package of twelve powders, by the Stafford Olive Tar Company, No 16 State street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EASTMAN & LLOYD, NOS. 40 & 42 BROAD-ST., OFFER FOR SALE
Extra family Hams—2,500 tierces Stagg and Shay's, Phipps, Quigley, and other extra brands.
Second quality Hams—1,000 tierces Western, various brands.
Shipping Hams—800 tierces Western, in prime order.
Glazed Hams—300 tierces and 100 hhds., in prime order.
Bacon Sides—100 hhds prime Western clear.
Shoulders—75 hhds prime Western New.
Pork—2,000 barrels, various quotations; 250 bbls. extra clear.
Lard—1,500 bbls. and 5,000 kegs prime Leaf.
Beef—5,000 bbls. mess and extra; 1,500 old do.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers

FEET-COVERING FOR GENTLEMEN AT CANTRELL'S:
Fine Calfskin Boots, Patent-Leather Boots, Gaiter Boots, House Slippers.
Ditto for Ladies:
Elegant Gaiter Boots for town and country wear, Slippers, Buskins, Ties.
Ditto for Young People:
Young Masters' and Misses' Boots and Gaiters,
Very neat and elegant in style.
Low prices for every article in the store.
CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 6s per yard.
Oil-cloths from 2s. 6d to 6s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

GAS FIXTURES.
The cheapest place in New-York,
At the Manufactory.
Nos 119 and 121 Prince st.,
Third block West of Broadway. JAS. G. MOFFET.

WARNOCK & CO.
GENTLEMEN'S HATTERS,
No. 519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
At great bargains,
From Auction.
W. O. JENKS, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st., New-York.

CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU STS.
SPRING CLOTHING
Raglans, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants.
Vests, N. B. COLLINS & CO

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES.
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

RATS—ROACHES—BED BUGS, &c.
For "COSTAR'S" RAT ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR, "COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR. "COSTAR'S

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
Will perform Loewe's CELEBRATED GRAND CANTATA
"THE SEVEN SLEEPERS,"
with a
GRAND ORCHESTRA FROM THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Also, Bristow's "TE DEUM AND JUBILATE,"
On FRIDAY EVENING, May 15,
AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
(Broadway, near Grand-st.)
Characters in the cantata by the following members:
Roscria.....Miss M. S. Brainerd
Antipater.....Mr. F. Gardner
Martinus, (with the Solo "How willing my paternal care," by request).....} Mr. F. H. Nash
The Seven Sleepers
Malchus.....Miss K. Andern
Serapion.....Miss L. Colman
Johannes.....Miss A. Rohjohn
Constantine.....Mr. W. M. Smith
Dionysius.....Mr. E. Hassel
Marcianus.....Mr. H. E. Holloway
Maximianus.....Mr. H. Tucker
Conductor.....Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.
Leader.....Mr. A. REIFF, JR.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the music stores, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Door open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1857,
Unprecedented attraction by
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
MLLE. THERESA ROBERT,
L. ESPINOSA, the greatest comic dancer,
MME. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL.
Antoine.....as the.....White Warrior.
Marzetti.....as the.....Red Gnome.
M. DU TOUPET.
TERPSICHORE.
THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.
NOTICE.—For particulars of the next Grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance by the Ravels, to take place SATURDAY, May 16, see special advertisement.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. HENRY LORAINE'S Benefit will take place at this establishment on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, 1857, when will be presented Shakespeare's splendid comedy, in three acts, entitled
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedict.....Mr. Henry Loraine.
with an entire cast of great strength and excellence.
To conclude with Douglass Jerrold's great drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN;
OR, ALL IN THE DOWNS.
William, a man-o'-war's man.....Mr. Henry Loraine.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, May 13,
third night of
MR. WALLACK.
Third night of Miss Mitford's superb historical play of
RIENZI.
NEW SCENERY. NEW DRESSES. NEW MUSIC.
Cola di Rienzi.....Mr. Wallack
The capital farce
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
TO MORROW—RIENZI and other entertainments.
Box Book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
NINTH NIGHT
Of the very successful engagement of
EDWIN BOOTH.
LADY OF LYONS,
Claude Melnotte.....Edwin Booth
Pauline.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport
La Sicilienne.....Mlle. Ducy Barre and Mr. G. Smith.
RULES OF THE HOUSE.
In which Mr. C. Fisher, Mark Smith, Setchell, Moore, Barrett, Mrs. A. Parker, Mrs. Hughes and Miss Polly Marshall will appear.
THURSDAY—EDWIN BOOTH as Iago.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Great Success!—Immense Laughter at the New Piece entitled
MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS and MISSISSIPPI NIGGERS.
THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
Also R. Bishop Buckley's pupil, YOUNG AMERICA.
Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Concert at 8 o'clock; Admission, 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—CHANGE
Last time—Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence with the overture at 7¾ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13,
will be presented for the second time, the highly successful ecmedy, in two acts,
NATURE AND ART.
BY H. J. CONWAY, ESQ.
To conclude with, for the second time, the new farce in one act,
VARIETY,
the most successful burlesque of the season.
For particulars, see small bills.
Box book open three days in advance.

BROOKLYN.—CONCERT IN THE NORTH R. D. Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle, on THURSDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, when will be given the new and popular Cantata of ESTHER, by a choir of forty, including several eminent vocalists. Also, a few choice solos, choruses, &c.
Conductor.....D. V. HORTON.
Pianist.....S. O. DYER
Tickets 25 cents—may be had of Mr. WEEKS, Sexton of the Church, and at the store of McKEE & CO., corner of Myrtle and Kent avs., also of R. & R. BRINKERHOFF, No. 190 Fulton-st., New-York.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; certain will rise at 7¾ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 13, Grand Eastern Spectacle Drama entitled
CLEOPATRA; OR, THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM.
To be followed by the celebrated pantomime of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE!
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
ROBERT THE DEVIL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECOND week of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Neighbor Jackwood, C. W. Clarke; Crumlett, Mr. Hadaway; Dickson, Mr. Bridgman; Hector, Mr. Lovick; Charlotte, Miss Mostayer, &c., &c., is beyond dispute one of the most thrillingly effective and profoundly interesting moral dramas ever presented. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST HAS the honor to announce that her two Subscription Benefits will take place on the 16th and 21st instants, at Niblo's Saloon. Price, for the two Concerts, with reserved seats, $2. The subscription list open at BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

THE BALL SEASON.—GRAND BALL ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S Dancing Academy, No. 21 Howard-st. The ball will be open at 8 o'clock, and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. School for practice every evening at 8 o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
NICHOLAS K. ANTHONY
Has removed to No. 25 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, where he will continue the negotiation of all classes of Business Paper, and particularly that connected with the various branches of the Hat and Fur trade. Loans procured on all current securities.

STEARNS & MARVIN
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR SALAMANDER SAFES
from No. 146 Water-st.,
to No. 40 Murray-st, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of musquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

REMOVAL.—TIMOLAT'S OLD ESTABLISHED Sulphur and Vapor Baths, removed from No. 51 Walker-st. to No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens-st.

REMOVAL.—HENRY ROBINSON HAS REmoved his office from No. 325 Front-st., to his yard Nos. 304, 306, 308 14th-st., and Nos. 319, 321, and 323 13th-st., East River.

LEES & WALLER HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 South William-st., to No. 79 Beaver-st., corner Hanover.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stagg & Shay's Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
HAMS—500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 50 do. do. Western, Sour, canvassed for shipping.
SHOULDERS—100 bbls. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL Kneading Trough and Hot Air Oven, for the Manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, and Circulars will be sent free to any address.
ROLLAND'S PATENT GUTTA PUS & MONRA, Paris.
S. WORMALD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
LIAS PUYVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FEW VERY experienced Protestant and Irish Catholic servants, just disengaged, with references direct from their former employers, including some very experienced cooks, washers and ironers, a competent English nurse, a German chambermaid and waitress, (with four years' references; also, a large selection of good plain cooks, several very respectable intelligent girls as chambermaids, waitresses, and children's nurses, girls who really understand their duties in gentlemen's families, and whose references, the proprietor guarantees will bear the strictest scrutiny. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, which is established under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent tidy girls, sisters, one as cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, does up linens in style, makes excellent bread, understands meats and poultry; the other as chambermaid and waitress will assist with the washing, does up muslins and frilling in the neatest manner; has no objection to the country with a private family for the season. The cook $8, the other $7. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TWENTY-FOUR years of age, who for the past year has been engaged in keeping books for a coal and iron concern, and in teaching school for the three years preceding, wishes a good situation in some such capacity as the above. Good references given. Address LITTLE, at Savery's Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter, in a small private family, or would take care of children, and would go a short distance in the country. Can give satisfactory reference from her last place. Call at No. 58½ West Washington-place, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as first-rate cook; understands baking, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; the best of City references given. Inquire at No. 467 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and assist in taking care of children. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 331 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress, in a private family; no objection to light chamberwork; is a nice hand at children's and ladies' clothing, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTestant girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and a colored laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; has the best of references. Call at No. 119 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, the one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and laundress; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer; can be seen at No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH LADY, OF HIGHLY respectable family and education, desires a situation as governess or housekeeper. Apply to Mr. CHARLES MURRAY NAIRNE, No. 14 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant girl, a situation in a private family, as waitress and chambermaid. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 518 6th-av., cor. West 31st-st., room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 141 East 22d-st., cor. 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very excellent girl. Apply to her present employer, No. 59 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as laundress and assistant chambermaid. Apply at No. 121 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as nurse or waiter; is a good and smart sewer. Call at No. 319 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A PERMANENT SITUATION AND good wages offered to a competent man as agent for a new work in the German language; "Washington and the Heroes of the Revolution," with an appendix containing a particular account of the Germans in the Revolution, and of the auxiliary troops employed on the English side. By FRED. KAPP. Illustrated by Chappell. Apply to the Publishers, JOHNSON, FRY & CO., No. 27 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a railroad ticket office, 2 conductors, 1 baggagemaster, 3 brakemen, 4 porters for stores, 2 express drivers, 1 stewardess, 1 barkeeper, 2 girls to travel to Europe, 2 girls to travel to Havana, 2 girls as chambermaids. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, TO GO in the country, one who understands the art of baking well; the best of City references. Apply to C. BILLINGS, No. 22 East 14th-st., for two days, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY WOMAN, WHO can come well recommended, to cook, wash and iron for a small family in the country, an hour's ride by railroad from the City. Apply at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; she must be accustomed to the care of children, and give City references. Apply at No. 28 Varick-st., St. John's-square, before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; must be a good washer and ironer, and plain cook. Apply, with reference, at No. 171 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A TENOR SINGER FOR A CHURCH in Brooklyn; a superior tenor singer. Address, with references, Box No. 2,190 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer; Protestant preferred. Apply after 10 A. M., at No. 31 East 21st-st.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT SERVANTS ARE wanted immediately for excellent situations now ready at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED TO make a permanent engagement with an American young woman, (none other need answer,) to attend actors and assist in cutting out work. To an energetic and ingenious person this will be a good home; can board with the family, and be as one in regard to going out, &c. Address Mrs. A., at the office of this paper.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE of daily use; no "chance" business; capital small, and profits large. Full particulars given free to all who enclose a postage stamp or three-cent piece, and address J. O. FRENCH & CO., Sandown, N. H.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 5 6th-av, late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING, A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in a first-class house in 14th-st., will let, with partial board, the entire 2d floor, or front room and bedroom in 3d story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady or single gentlemen; location very desirable. Address HOME, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR wives, and two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 991 Broadway; the house has gas throughout, cold and warm baths, and all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING—WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and lady, in a private family, where there are but few, if any, other boarders. Location central, in the upper part of the City. Address C. S. D., Union square Post-Office.

BOARDING.—ONE SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OR two, wishing to room together, may find a large pleasant furnished room, with water, bath-room and partial board, in a small private family. Apply at No. 70 West 12th-st.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—OCEAN HOUSE, at Long Neck, Darien, Conn. This house is located in a healthy and beautiful situation, about 2½ miles from Darien Depôt, and 4 miles from Stamford City, having a fine view of Long Island Sound; convenient boat sailing, fishing, and fine roads for driving. Furnished rooms and good fare will be given at $8 per week for adults, and half price for children and servants. Good references will be given and required. Apply on the premises, personally or by letter, to Mrs. ELIZABETH BURGESS, Long Neck, Darien, Conn.

BOARD CAN BE HAD FROM JUNE UNTIL October in a gentleman's family, that will be leaving the City for their residence on the sea shore. The attentions of a well ordered home and a liberal table can be had, and if desired they can take up French, German and music, under a resident governess, employed for the advertiser's three children. The most unexceptionable references given, and full particulars by addressing a note to ROCKAWAY, through the Post-Office, until June. Price $8 per week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—SUPERIOR ACcommodations, front rooms, would be provided to a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen, rooms furnished or unfurnished, at No. 73 State-st., between Henry and Clinton; location very pleasant, and convenient to two ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS book-keeper down town and desirous of devoting his evenings to study, wishes to obtain a room with breakfast and tea in a respectable and strictly private family. Address with location, terms, &c., QUIET HOME, Union-square Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with a furnished room, breakfast and tea; dinner Sundays. Address F., *Daily Times Office.*

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BATH, LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber is prepared to accommodate a few families, or single persons, with board at his residence, at Bath. The rooms are large and airy; the location is healthy, convenient and easy of access, being only four miles from the termination of the Brooklyn City Railroad at Greenwood Cemetery. Gentlemen doing business in the City can go and return daily, either by stage or private conveyance. STEDMAN WRIGHT.

TWO ROOMS, WITH BREAKFAST, IN A private family, to let, to two gentlemen of respectability in a first-class house, near Madison-square, and west of 5th-av. The location is very eligible, being airy, quiet and central. Apply for information in the China store, 4th-av., above 23d-st.

A RARE CITY SUMMER RESIDENCE—Made so by deep yards and commodious balconies, is offered by a private family to gentlemen who due down town. Perhaps terms might be agreed upon to accommodate a gentleman and his lady. Location unusually accessible. Inquire at No. 158 West 11th st.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Two bedrooms and two parlors on second floor, in a respectable house in Prince-st., west of Broadway, to let by the month; has gas and pantries. Inquire at the Oyster Bay House, No. 453 Broadway.

HO FOR THE COUNTRY!—NOW IS THE time, if you wish to obtain genteel boarders for the country. We are daily having more applications than we can accommodate. Parties wishing their rooms occupied should apply immediately at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 345 Broadway. SMITH & BOYD.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A parlor and bedroom, either furnished or unfurnished—without meals—in a private family where there are no boarders—within three blocks of St. Nicholas or Metropolitan Hotel. Address COOPER, Broadway Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARD—FOR PERSONS OBLIGED to remain in town during the Summer months. One of the most delightful locations in the City. Apply at No. 22 West 29th-st.

PRIVATE BOARD—TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, wishing a "local habitation," where they can enjoy the freedom and comforts of a home, may find accommodations to suit at No. 210 West 19th-st.

ROOMS AT NO. 231 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A suite of rooms in a genteel private family, with one or two rooms, for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av., three doors from corner Stuyvesant and 9th sts., junction of Astor-place.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET WITH PARTIAL board to a single gentleman. Apply at No. 29 Clinton place, 8th-st.

AT THE "BOARDERS' EXCHANGE"—Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, you can learn gratuitously full particulars of the most desirable boarding houses and families, city and country. All wishing genteel boarding should make immediate application. N. B.—Board in the country wanted immediately. SMITH & BOYD.

HOTELS.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.—This well known and spacious hotel is prepared for the reception of visitors for the Summer. It is conveniently located, and its accommodations may be well compared with those of any establishment in this vicinity. Families from the city, &c., will find airy, desirable rooms, with a first-class table, and no pains will be spared to sustain the reputation the house has already acquired.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN, N. J.—Having undergone a thorough repairing and refurnishing, a couple more genteel families and single gentlemen will find agreeable rooms, with full board and free ferriage. Dinner hour 5½ P. M.
WM. L. HALL, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $113 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT with the details of accounts may obtain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $1.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—REV. L. BIRD AND J. BIRD, B. A., PRINCIPALS.—This is strictly a family school, finely situated in the suburbs of the City. Number limited to 20. Circulars with S. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 4 Maiden-lane. Other references: H. R. DUNHAM, F. HOWE, Esqs., New-York; L. W. JONES, Esq., Brooklyn.

THE MISS WAYLAND'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 22d-st, Boorman Terrace. REFERENCES—Rev. Dr. Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Jas. R. Westcott, Esq., Saratoga Springs; Com. Skinner, Staunton, Virginia; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, New-York; Jas. Boorman, Esq., New-York.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

ASHLAND HALL.—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J. The thirty-second semi-annual session of this School will commence on Tuesday, May 5. Terms—$100 per session of 5 months. Circulars on application, by mail or otherwise, to DAVID A. FRAME.

LADIES' SELECT SEMINARY, STATEN ISLAND.—In this School a limited number of resident pupils are admitted. The course of instruction comprises English branches, French, music, drawing, &c. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to the Misses ANTISELL, Port Richmond, S. I.

$5.—LEARN TO WRITE OF OLIVER S. GOLDSMITH, NO. 562 BROADWAY.—Private lessons only, and every pupil is instructed by Mr. G. personally. Terms from $5 to $15. A good handwriting guaranteed to all, old and young. Book-keeping taught day and evening. New pupils received daily.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES MCFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 500 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—THE anniversary of this Institution will be held at the Academy of Music on WEDNESDAY, May 13. The exercises will commence at 4 P. M.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 East 33-st., first house from 5th-av.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE NO. 346 BROADWAY.—A practical agency for obtaining situations for teachers and governesses. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Circulars of the best schools supplied gratuitously. Circulars sent free.
SMITH & BOYD, Appleton Building.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY WHO HAS had long experience in teaching, wishes to engage with a family residing in New-York who will be absent from the City during the Summer months; she is a good linguist, speaking and understanding thoroughly French, German and Italian, and can instruct in all the higher branches of an English education and the theory of music. No objections to travel to Europe; references exchanged. Address E. A. M., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN engagement as teacher of the English branches; French and music. Would give instruction to a limited number of children residing in the City or country. Satisfactory references as to abilities can be furnished. Address, for one week, H. B., No. 231 West 35th-st., first house east of 9th-av.

TEACHER WANTED.—THE NEWLY-ORganized Board of Education of School District No. 1, of New-Rochelle, want an accomplished Teacher, to take the charge of their School about to be instituted in their village. Applications may be addressed to ALBERT SMITH, M. D., New-Rochelle, Westchester County, New-York.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY who is desirous to leave the city during the Summer season, would undertake the entire charge and education of two or three children under twelve. The most satisfactory references can be given. Address W. R., No. 113 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAdy a situation as governess, or travelling companion to a family leaving the city for the summer. She is competent of giving instruction in the usual English branches, also music, drawing and French. Reference given. Address M., Box No. 2,382, New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, who has had several years' experience in tuition, wishes an engagement as governess in a family residing in or near New-York. She teaches English, French, music and drawing. References to the last situation given. Address B. L. N., Brooklyn Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, OF HIGH respectability, would like a situation as resident governess; she is competent to impart thorough instruction in English and the elementary branches of French and music. Apply by note, addressed E. H., office of *Daily Times.*

GOVERNESS.—AN APPOINTMENT AS FIRST-class governess desired by an English Protestant lady; teaches thoroughly, English, French, music, singing, guitar, drawing; also, the Calisthenics; has resided in France. References, distinguished citizens of New-York. Address C. L., Box 103, lower Post-Office.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A situation in a private family or school, in this City, Brooklyn, or in the country, where she could instruct in French as spoken in the highest circles in Paris; also, in music. Apply to PARISIAN LADY, at Mrs. Collins', No. 391 4th-av., for further information, from 2 to 8 o'clock.

TUTOR WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AN American, to go a short distance in the country, to instruct two boys, 12 and 10 years of age, in the English branches, from June to November next. Address, with references, W. B. D., Box No. 11, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

LLEWELLYN PARK IS A TRACT OF 50 ACRES of land beautifully situated on the eastern slope of Eagle Ridge, (Orange Mountain) with a surface finely diversified, embracing deep ravines, bold, rocky cliffs, a brook of the purest spring water, picturesque old oaks, beaches and thickets and a noble forest of the various native evergreen and deciduous trees.

It is being laid out and embellished with drives, walks, &c., in the modern natural style of landscape gardening, and has been deeded in trust for the exclusive use and enjoyment of the purchasers of the land lying contiguous to the Park.

This tract of land, containing about 300 acres, has been divided into villa sites of from 5 to 10 acres each. It was selected with special reference to the wants of citizens doing business in the City, and yet wishing accessible, retired, and healthful homes in the country, by the proprietor, who adopted this method to secure a select and good neighborhood. Sloping to the southeast, the best exposure for health and cultivation is secured, as well as perfect protection in Winter from the northeasterly winds, while it is favorably situated to catch the sea breezes which prevail in Summer.

The whole tract abounds in pure, soft, spring water.

It is believed that there is no spot within twenty miles of New-York which is in all respects so healthy as the side of this mountain. It is almost the only location so near the City where there is really no fever and ague.

Purchasers of sites, desiring to build of stone, can obtain the material on the premises, free of charge.

The privacy of the Park and all the sites will be secured by a lodge and gate-keeper at the entrance on Valley road, one mile from North Orange Railroad station. Ascending the ridge by the Park drives, (three miles of which are already completed,) a charming view of the Valley is obtained for many miles around, with New-York in the distance; and finally reaching the top of the mountain, 700 feet above the level of the sea, a magnificent scene breaks upon the view sixty miles in extent, composed of forests, cultivated fields, and country seats, villages, towns and cities, rivers, ponds and bays in the valley beneath, with the Newesink hills at the south; Nyack Mountain, Haverstraw peak, and the highlands towards the north; with Long Island, Staten Island, and the Ocean in the east. This natural panorama is acknowledged by all to be one of the finest in America.

Llewellyn Park is distant from New-York City less than one hour, via Morris and Essex Railroad, from the foot of Cortlandt-st.

For ease of access, beauty and variety of scenery, for healthfulness of climate, for the intelligence and moral order of its population in short, from all those considerations which combine to render a region attractive and agreeable as a family residence, it is believed that the vicinity of Orange, especially the mountain side, possesses advantages not surpassed, if equaled, by any other place in the vicinity of New-York.

For terms and other particulars, apply to the proprietor,
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st. and Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.; or to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE NEW first-class four-story brown-stone houses, 20x50, on the south side of 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BASEMENT AND four-story brown-stone house, in Lexington-av., near 35th-st., finished in a good manner, with all the modern improvements. For terms, inquire on the premises. Possession at any time.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, a piece of land, containing about fifty acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, 38 miles from New-York, distant one mile from two depôts. The above property contains some of the most beautiful building sites on the river, the view being unsurpassed. The shore of the river is well wooded, and the place is bordered by a small stream. Will be sold or exchanged for City property, in whole or in part. For further particulars, apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., basement.

CENTRAL PARK—CENTRAL PARK—CENTRAL PARK.—For sale, three lots of ground on north side of 63d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., level with the grade the street through, a handsome site for a mansion. These lots comprise 75x100 feet 5 inches. Apply to P. CUFF, 26th-st. and 8th-av.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. C. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN OUR BUILDING, CORNER OF
PINE AND NASSAU STS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT COUNTRY SEAT, about 1 mile from White Plains, Westchester Co with beautiful garden and the choicest fruit, with any quantity of land required; will be rented low for one or more years, if applied for immediately. It is midway between the Harlem Railroad depôts at White Plains and Hart's Corners, 1 mile from each. Apply to WILLIS & CONKLING, No. 256 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 7 Bedford-place, (Fulton-av.,) Brooklyn. The location is very pleasant and the neighborhood good. It is a well-built and finely-finished house, with all the modern improvements, large court yard, and extra deep yard; and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to R. L. CROOK, No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 8, or JNO. L. LATHROP, No. 26 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE dwelling-house, 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and about 3 acres of high land, choice fruit, &c., large barn and gardener's house, situate on the corner of Broadway and 19th-street, Astoria, L. I. Apply to WM. M. WHITNEY, No. 62 Pine-st., New-York, or on the premises to J. M. WHITNEY.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story Brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY the second and third story of house No. 826 Greenwich-st. Inquire of ALFD. C. HOE, No. 10 Libertyplace, or on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICES AT NO 82 BROADWAY, consisting of five rooms, most desirably located. They will be let separately or together. The rooms are all carpeted. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER, 82 Broadway.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 872 BROADWAY, CORNER of 18th-st., suitable for any business requiring display. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 108 HAMMERSLEY-st.; is in good repair. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. Can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M. Apply to N. DOUGHERTY, No. 101 Water-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED OFFICE, at a moderate rent, with other privileges. Apply at rooms No. 42 and 43 American Hotel Building, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st., and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET—IN 2D, 3D AND 4TH STORIES of building No. 208 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st. These rooms having been thoroughly repaired are suitable for offices or for almost any business purposes; and considering location—probably the best in the City—are offered at a reasonable rentage. One large room on 4th floor suitable for daguerrean gallery or billiard saloon. Also, the store No. 156 Fulton-st., second from Broadway. Apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Room No. 7.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewing privileges, with

AUCTION SALES.

MIRRORS. MIRRORS. MIRRORS.
AT AUCTION PRICES.

We have on hand a very large and superior stock of Looking Glasses, which for good reasons will be sold very low. Those intending to furnish this Spring, will do well to give us a call. C. K. COVERT, No. 924 Broadway.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FASHIONABLE FURNITURE—Comprising the magnificent and costly parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture contained in the dwelling No. 153 West 21st st. a few doors west of 7th-av., all of which will be peremptorily sold by catalogue, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 13, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely. This furniture has been but little used and comprises everything adapted to a fashionable and elegant furnished residence

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of two rich carved rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and back, splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte made by Brooks, used but two months with brocads stool and cover, marble music cabinet, two splendid full suits rosewood parlor furniture, beautifully carved, covered in rich brocade satin with slip covers; Turkish lounges with arm and recp tion chairs to match covered in medallion tapestry; bronze and ormolu clock, rich tapestry and royal Wilton carpets, lady's French escritoire, rosewood centre pier and sofa tables, corner etageres with mirror backs, costly Dresden and Sevres China vases, with a great profusion of costly marble, bronze and other valuable works of art, with a choice and beautiful collection of oil-paintings, mounted in rich frames; elegant pier and mantel mirrors, four large ormolu chandeliers, rich silk and lace curtains, &c.

LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Superb carved rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, cheval glasses, &c., all to match; 21 superior hair mattresses, bedding, &c.; oval and other mirrors, shades and curtains, rosewood secretary, bookcase, elegant library, do. rosewood sofas, lounges, one full suit rosewood furniture in green velvet, French cottage chairs, rosewood and oak chairs, with elegant chamber furniture of all kinds, superb oak dining extension table, marble buffets, oak dining chairs, rich silver ware, costly French China and elegant cut glass ware of every description, ivory and pearl cutlery, &c., with a large quantity of mahogany and rosewood furniture not enumerated in this advertisement, all of which will be peremptorily sold. A deposit will be required of purchasers. The goods to be removed immediately from the house.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE—On THURSDAY next, at 10½ o'clock at warerooms Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, cor. of Bleecker st. T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, as above, without any reservation whatever, (in consequence of relinquishing the auction business and devoting his entire attention to the manufacturing and selling first-class furniture,) the entire stock of superior rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture contained in the above warerooms, consisting of 40 solid rosewood parlor suites in every variety of style and finish, elegant rosewood etageres, with French plate-glass doors and rich solid rosewood carvings, secretaries and bookcases, marble top centre, side and sofa tables, extension dining tables of a very superior quality, richly carved sideboards of oak, walnut and mahogany, dining-room chairs and arm chairs to match, sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm chairs, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads with marble-top bureaus and washstands to match, wardrobes, best Spanish hair mattresses, palliasses; also, a splendid assortment of enamelled cottage furniture; also, a line of elegant fancy furniture, a new and beautiful article in walnut, of original design, and finish is superior to any French article of the kind ever imported. This being my last sale, our friends and the public are assured that every article on the catalogue will be peremptorily sold. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, MAY 13, in West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture; an elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl inlaid, stool and cover; three new rosewood etageres with mirror fronts and backs; do. cor. tas three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets. H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence at 10½ o'clock, consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture, in fine order, of parlor and dining-room, carved bedroom furniture, consisting in part as stated above, of handsome rosewood, gothic bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, patent rosewood secretary; do. bureau; spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase; do. library; solid oak extension table; do. sideboard to match; do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses sofa-ottom chairs, couches, oval and other mirrors, tete-a-tetes, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with stationary marble tops; silver ware; China tea sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles, with a large quantity of furniture, too numerous to mention.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THAT HAS BEEN OFFERED THIS SEASON WILL BE SOLD THIS DAY BY ORDER OF AN EXECUTOR—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., second floor. It will comprise in part of a large amount of second-hand furniture from a family whose goods have been removed to the auction rooms. Also, a large quantity of new furniture, such as rosewood parlor furniture in maroon and gold, several large French plate mirrors, oil-cloths, marble-top furniture in quantities, cottage do in suites, about 20 or 30 carpets of velvet tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain; oil-cloths, mahogany bookcases and wardrobes; oak, curl maple and mahogany chairs; sofa and sofa bedsteads; dining and extension tables; coaches, French and Gothic bedsteads, office desks, together with a multitude of other goods too numerous to mention. Also, a library of books. N. B.—The stock is very large and will offer inducements to the trade as well as all others in want. Catalogues will be ready early this morning, and the furniture must positively be removed immediately this day or on the morning following, to make room. Deposits will be required from all strangers

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 20 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and dacinding court-yards 20 feet 5½ inches deep; 133 feet 5½ inches in depth. Six of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st., and six on the southerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st.; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing at the corner of Smith st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; 25 per cent. on the 23d of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS,
Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN EIGHTH-AVENUE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD AND ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FOURTH STREETS—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EIGHTH-AVENUE—Five lots on the easterly side of 8th-av., commencing on the southeast corner of 124th-st

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Two lots on the south side of 124th st., commencing 115 feet east of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Two lots on the north side of 123d-st, directly in the rear of the last described lots

A portion of the purchase money may remain on hand and mortgage.

For maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE AND RARE COLLECTION OF Household and other articles and goods, to be sold at Auction, by TUNIS MORRELL, auctioneer, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No 334 Broadway, corner of Worth st.—This stock has been sent by first-class manufacturers of furniture, importers of foreign paintings and engravings, in rich gold-leaf frames, oval and square, paintings from City artists, in gilt frames, oval mirrors, superior piano-forte, French plate mirrors, from a family. Also, premium sofa bedstead, with spring and hair mattresses. Also, a variety of superior silver-plated ware, from an extensive company that operate largely; spring, curled hair, moss, &c., mattresses, splendid soda fountain, small steam engine, fishing poles, Havana cigars, fancy goods, jewelry, counting-house desks, &c. Also, a grand panorama of Nineveh, painted by Cooper, with all the fixings ready for exhibition—sold at a sacrifice.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 27 Wall-st.,

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, MAY 14, at 12 o'clock, on the premises Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Fulton-st., New-York, the lease of the above property, (having four years to run,) together with the good will and fixtures of the Hotel and Dining-Saloon known as Russell's, (formerly Gould's) The hotel and saloon are doing a large business and have been recently painted and refurnished. There are fifty rooms comple ely furnished in good style; large mirrors, oil cloths, carpets, dining room tables, silver plated ware, large boiler, kitchen furniture, and all the furniture and fixtures of a hotel and dining-saloon, all in good order. Catalogues on the day of sale.

JNO. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—SIXTEENTH REGULAR SPRING TRADE SALE.—JNO. F. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 14th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 200 packages and lots well assorted hardware, fine cutlery &c. Also, by order of assignees, an entire stock shelf hardware, shovels, manure forks, fry pans, &c. Also, a large lot of files and rinke for per ens manufacturers. Also, for account of underwriters, 4,000,000 French percussion caps, lot brass goods slightly damaged on the voyage. Catalogues now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN YONKERS, NEAR HEDSON PARK.—ADRIAN H MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) 24 acres of land in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County half a mile north of the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Spuytenduyvil, adjoining Hudson Park, having a front on the Hudson River of about 225 feet, with water right, commanding extensive views up and down the Hudson River. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ROSES AND OTHER choice green-house plants.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO auctioneers, will sell at their store, No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, a large and choice collection of standard, monthly and other roses, camellas, nesterins, and other choice plants, all in fine order, from the nursery of Mr. William Wilson, West 14th-st., and Astoria, L. I.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, April 28, 1857. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com'rs of the Land Office.

AUCTION SALES.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, elegant chandeliers, oil-paintings, &c., at the five-story residence of James Van Rensselaer, No. 220 West 14th st. F. NASH, auctioneer, will sell, on THURSDAY, May 14 at 10 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship

PARLORS—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames, made in Paris, superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte solid rosewood centre and pier tables, large rosewood secretary bookcase, cost $150, reception chairs, in satin, large easy chairs, in morocco, splendid French plate plate glass, with slab and brackets, rich twenty-one-day bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood etagere, with plate glass, cost $275, oil-paintings, of great merit and of high cost three elegant gas chandeliers

DINING ROOM—Solid extension table, cost $90; chairs, in plush; richly-carved secretary—all made to match throughout; elegant gold band dinner set, 260 pieces; ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, rich silver ware, castors, tea service, large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor stand, butter knives, sugar tongs &c; best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets, wines, decanters, &c.

CHAMBERS AND NURSERY.—Costly rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, conch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, in hair cloth; chairs, rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, thirty pure hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows; ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall stand, silver-plated etair-rods, work table, clocks, together with the entire gas-fixtures throughout. Also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils The furniture of this house is worthy of the especial attention of those about refurnishing. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers, and every article will be sold without any reserve whatever.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern:)

$20,000 Delaware, Lackawaxana, and Western R. R. Co., 7 per cent. convertable bonds, due in 1881, $1,000 each

2,000 State of Indiana 5 per cent. preferred Canal stock.
25 shares Bank State of New-York ..... $100 each
22 shares Metropolitan Bank ..... $100 each
50 shares Citizens Fire Ins. Co ..... $20 each
20 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co ..... $25 each
12 shares Long Island Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
34 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co ..... $20 each
100 shares Firemen's Ins. Co ..... $17 each
96 shares United States Fire Ins. Co ..... $35 each
10 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co ..... $100 each
60 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co ..... $40 each
5 shares Market Fire Ins. Co ..... $100 each
25 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
48 shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co ..... $35 each
50 shares North American Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
35 shares New York Fire and Marine Ins. Co ..... $100 each
50 shares North American Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
18 shares New-York and New-Haven R.R. Co. stock (certificates of 1850 and 1851) ..... $100 each
35 shares London Fire Ins. Co ..... $25 each

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Extensive sale of second hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, China, glass ware and kitchen utensils, comprising a very desirable assortment of general house-furnishing articles, removed for convenience of sale. Also large stock of superior new cabinet made furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, solid oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled suites of chamber furniture, superior secretary and library bookcases, etageres, wardrobes, parlor sofas, lounges, reclining, arm, rocking and side chairs, centre, card, pier and work tables; extending dining tables, iron furniture, hall stands, hair mattresses and palliasses, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, plain and dressing bureaus and washstands.

French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, French China and glass ware, table cutlery, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, gas chandeliers, &c. &c. Also:

Superior rosewood piano-forte, 6⅔ octave, nearly new.

The trade, housekeepers and out-of-town buyers would do well by attending this sale, as the whole stock will positively be sold without reserve.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By GEORGE NICHOLS, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 East 38th-st., the contents of said house, comprising elegant rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, splendid rosewood piano-forte, rosewood marble top centre, side and fancy tables; tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, brass stair rods, oak extension dining-tables, rosewood marble-top etageres, brocatel and lace curtains, window shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, rosewood and mahogany dressing and plain bureaus, rosewood and mahogany marble-top washstands, mantel ornaments, French plate pier and mantel glasses, gas chandeliers, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, toilet sets, China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated casters, cake baskets, cane-seat chairs and rockers, and the usual variety of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, May 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 25 Courtst., a large and general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, superior oak extension table, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood bureaus and washstands, mahogany chairs, tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, suite splendid rosewood parlor furniture in maroon plush, consisting of four medallion chairs, 1 sofa, 1 reception chair, Voltaire chair, rosewood etagere, &c.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

COACH, WAGONS, HORSE, &c.—ON THURSDAY, May 14, at 11 o'clock, in front of No. 3 Fulton-st., Brooklyn: 1 coach; 1 (new) doctor's chaise; 1 full-spring square-box, top wagon, built by Du enhury & Arthur; 2 half and 2 full spring, square-box, top wagons, by Ely; 2 open wagons; 4 two-body top wagons; 2 light rockaway one-horse do.; 1 extension-top, two-seat carryall; 1 light express-wagon, with top and curtains; 1 lumber wagon. Also, the well-known pacing-mare *Crazy Kate*.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., prime fresh goods direct from the manufacturers, without reserve for cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MAY 14 AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of good second-hand furniture.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av.,
Corner of 21st st., New-York,

Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument, just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his matinees musicales, is without rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR., No. 51 Dey-st.

A PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—THE GREATest bargain ever offered, full round corners, serpentined and scolloped all round; three rows of rich carving; front and ends beautifully inlaid with satin-wood and white holly; grand circular scale, diagonal bar, arch-braced level top, pearl plate, artistic pearl work in front, rich tone, City made, unexpired warranlee for two years, is full 7-octave, scolloped end keys, magnificent rosewood case, in use a short time, price $225, a dead bargain; can be seen and examined at the furniture-packing establishment in 8th-av., three doors from 40th-st., next door to Tremont Hotel, after 8 A. M., till Friday. Will be boxed if going out of the City.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A handsome Rosewood Round-cornered 6¾-octave Piano-forte over-strung bass, made to order by one of the old st makers in this City, with guarantee. Price, $190; cost $275. Has been used but a short time; is perfectly new in every respect. Can be seen from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., or in the evening, at No. 150 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTF., NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement over introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PRIZE PIANO-FORTES.—G & H. BARMORE'S improved grand diagonal, circular and over-strung bass 6-octave pianos. Offer a large assortment at great bargains, at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 348 Broecker-st Also, several superior second-hand pianos, cheap.

BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—N. THURSTON & SONS have removed their warerooms to No. 554 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., where they offer to purchasers of Pianos and Melodeons a large assortment at low prices and upon reasonable terms. A large assortment of Piano-fortes to let

A RARE CHANCE.—WILL BE SOLD A splendid rosewood piano-forte, new and warranted, at a great bargain; a second-hand piano taken in exchange. For particulars, call or address, A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES HAS moved from his old stand in Broadway, to Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE BEST BARGAIN ever offered, for cash. New 7-octave Pianos, of superior tone and strength. Call and see, at 178 Wooster-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS.
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France, Holland, Portugal, Germany,
Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia,
Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 59 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (8th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 28.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 ₰ cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1858, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 32 cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, in the full amount of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.—NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, at 12 o clock, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may come before them. By order, J. R. BULKLEY, President.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver sts., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, at Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

$50,000 TO INVEST IN THE PURCHASE of bonds and mortgages at a discount. We will purchase mortgages on Brooklyn or New York property, or make temporary loans on mortgages. CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine st., basement.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, 13 Chamber-st.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD OF ILLINOIS First Mortgage Bonds taken in payment for a choice piece of land in Brooklyn Apply at 7 Beaver-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1857. }

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors, at their meeting held this day, have declared a (semi-annual) dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th day of May inst., until which day (inclusive) the transfer books are closed.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1857. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a dividend of 10 per cent. out of the profits of the Company, was declared payable on and after the 8th instant

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—A quarterly dividend of two per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office on and after the 13th instant. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 8th to the 13th inst., inclusive.

By order, SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

ARTISAN'S BANK.—AT THE ANNUAL election for Directors of the Artisans' Bank, held at the Banking House, Tuesday, May 12, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Nathan C. Platt,	Elijah Houghton,	George Gault,
William J. Todd,	James R. Gilmore,	John Catlin,
William Phelps,	Henry A. Denison,	Jno. H. Browning,
Weld Jones,	Buckley T Benton,	James C Derby,
Ethan F. Bishop,	John A. Livingston	Frank Vincent,
John M. Davies,	Charles E Babcock,	Eben T. Starr,
	Norman Peck.	

And the following as

INSPECTORS:

Zebedee Ring, George Briggs, William K. Lothrop.

CHARLES S. LINCK, Cashier.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1857.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-1uw2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11,'55-1aw2y W* Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 134 av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $180; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $575. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
E. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON, AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Captain BEAL, 2,221 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Captain BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Captain BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Captain EASTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company, of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate Wednesday for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London, and then proceed to Bremen. Returning they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate Saturday, touching at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third class or steerage passengers. A surgeon is attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30

The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, May 27, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, June 10.

For freight or passage apply to C. H. SAND,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N York Wednesday, May 13
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 20
ASI

ANNIVERSARIES.

American Anti-Slavery Society.

The proceedings during the morning session of this Society will be found on the second page.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting again assembled at 7½ o'clock P M. The room was more crowded than during the morning session. Mr. Garrison took the Chair and called the assembly to order. He then introduced Rev. J. R. W. Gibson, Pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, City.

Mr. Gibson said that in other religious denominations besides his own, there were men who were battling nobly in opposition to human Slavery—that stupendous conspiracy against God and man—by excluding slaveholders from their fellowship; but the Reformed Presbyterians had, he contended, alone done their utmost duty in this respect, not only by open opposition to the slave power, but by refusing to vote under a Constitution which sanctioned an evil so enormous. They had refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, not because they were enemies to their country, or because they were in favor of any other form of Government, but simply because they could not lift up their hands to Heaven and swear, in the name of God, to obey a Constitution which robs millions of unoffending men of their just and inalienable rights.

There had been much to discourage the Anti-Slavery Party, but they were cheered by the reflection that the truths, which a few years ago were only heard from a few pulpits, as it were, in the wilderness, were now advocated by men who were fearless for the right in all places, and who were working to effect the entire overthrow of Slavery on the American Continent. Their motto was; "No union with Slaveholders, political or ecclesiastical." It was a good old righteous motto. The Old Covenanters of Scotland, and the Puritans of England, and the friends of God and the Saviour, and man, everywhere in the whole world, had hallowed it. Living or dying he (the speaker) hoped to abide by it. He would not stop to prove that Slavery was a sin. It was felt to be so by the universal moral sense of the world, and by the whole voice of the Church, except in the interpretations of Pro-Slavery Churches and Pro Slavery divines. As for attempting to prove Slavery a sin, he would not insult the sense of his auditors—he would not insult the sense of the nation by doing so. Argument was wasted in the attempt. All that was to be done with it was to cast it, with a millstone about its neck, into the sea. What was there about American Slavery that we should be in anywise tender about it? It has trampled half of our continent into a waste, howling wilderness. It had spread a spiritual darkness over the vast domain it claimed as its own territory, and had blighted and millewed its neighbors' fields. It had corrupted the Christian church North and South, and hung its pulpits with dumb dogs that could not bark. I had paralyzed the press, and held it, as rarely writhing, in its grasp. How was it with our best journals, religious or secular? Those which dared advocate the final overthrow of Slavery were few and far between. I had shorn the locks and put out the eyes of politicians, and left them to grind in its dark prison-house.

How did it treat politicians? They dared not be true in their own consciences, if they were inclined to be so. There was a higher law than the Constitution; but the man who was in place dared not obey it, and the man who was seeking place still less dared to. Neither of them, if they recognized that higher law, would adhere to it. A man had two things before him: either to obey conscience and the Constitution, or the higher law, and resign his seat in the Government or his hopes and chances of preferment. Slavery stood at the door of the Constitution guarding it like a cerberus, and nobody could pass by till he had thrown a sop to it. It was the radiating centre of Government influence. Its foul stain was on every fold of the star-spangled banner. The tree of Liberty drooped, withered and died under its poisonous shadow. We were accustomed to speak of it as an excrescence on the body politic, but it had grown to shade the entire heavens. There remained for it no remedy but one,—a bold, determined, united effort to eradicate it from the American soil. Some men talk of keeping back its encroachments by reason and argument. That was worse than folly; it was madness. While they were talking, Slavery was acting. It was working while they were contemplating. Long ago it had turned the North into a hunting ground, and the last step had advanced to what might almost be thought the line of demarcation to the demoralization of the country, by the late infamous decision in the Supreme Court of the United States. Nothing was left to us but war, and it must be carried to the heart of the enemy's camp, to the throne of the grim, ghastly tyrant. But let there be no trust in politicians. There was nothing to hope from them. Poor Test Oaths were entangled in the net of the Constitution. The best of them might confront the monster, but none dared strike him on the face. There was as little hope in the Church, for the devil in the State was not likely to be an angel of light in the Church. With regard to Slavery in the Church, the commandment of God was written in letters of light on the brow of the firmament: "Come not of her, and be not a partaker of her uncleanness." He would not bring a railing accusation against the Churches, for the salvation of the world was committed to them, and he would admit that in the Church were many great and good men, of whom he could only regret that they did not see that no half ground was to be taken in the matter of Slavery, and that there could be no compromise with the Slave the Church was inconsistent with its profession. Nothing was inconsistent with the precepts of Power. As an Abolitionist, as a Reformed Presbyterian Abolitionist, he would only say that the position of Christianity, but total separation from the slave oligarchy, or from any party that tolerated, though even an slightly, any communion with Slavery. What he came of present Church organizations he cared not, and he was sure God didn't. [Applause.] They would go down to perdition, but the Church of Christ would survive.

And what, they were often asked, would become of the Government? Why, it would fall as an old decayed tree, when its props were taken away, and we should afterwards, under any circumstances, have a better Government, for a worse we could not have. America was regarded by Americans, and by multitudes in the old countries, as the hope of the world. Hope of the world indeed! It was cruel irony. He did not believe that there was any true Republican in the whole world who turned his eyes towards this country with the idea that there was anything to hope from it. The Constitution, and all the political parties that flourished under it, were rotten at heart. They had been weighed in the scales of Justice and found wanting. The dissolution of the Union was a matter that was becoming familiar to the Northern mind. Toe fact was, if we did not dissolve the Union, it would dissolve itself. It was a mixture of iron and miry clay. The handwriting was on the wall, and only those were the saviors of the nations who preached deliverance to the captive, and let the oppressed go free.

In that, and that alone, could the Union be preserved. It was proclaimed to them, as its safety, as with the voice of the Eternal God, from a thousand cities that were once powerful and prosperous, but which had been trodden into dust by the footsteps of an avenging Deity. As a minister of Christ, he would say to our ecclesiastical organizations in the words of the Most High: "If ye will not hearken unto me, I will make your sanctuary a desolation—curse ye Merab,—curse ye the inhabitants thereof, because they came not to the help of God—to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Let not churches beware of the doom of the Church of Laodicea, which was neither hot nor cold, and because she was not hot nor cold, "I will," said the Saviour, "spue thee out of my mouth."

As Christians, as those who held in abhorrence every theory of men's origin, or destiny that was not in accordance with the word of God, let us use those weapons that are forged in his armory, and are of heavenly mould, and we shall yet see the day when Slavery shall fall and Liberty be proclaimed throughout this glorious land to all the inhabitants.

The reverend gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

Mr. Garrison then introduced Rev. Dr. William H. Furness, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Furness began by saying that he used to think one of the simplest things in the world was the golden rule—the principle of equal rights. But even the simple parable of the good Samaritan is yet a mystery to the nation, for its people are yet in ignorance of its meaning. And this is the ignorance not of the ignorant, but of the wise. Some of the best of men and some of the strongest champions of Freedom (in the extent to which they went) have betrayed our ignorance of the true philosophy of the Anti Slavery movement, when an occasion came to apply it to the extreme. They are like Kossuth, the great and the good man, but who, after all, was found to be the champion, not of humanity, but Hungary. How few there are who are willing to take up with nothing less than the whole truth! But they whose eyes are opened, and who see and serve the truth, find it precious to them evermore.

We can never, said he, put the truth under obligation to us. We cannot do a thousandth part as much for truth as truth does for us. Even if we should shed our blood for its sake, it would be found that to die for it is gain. He said that he uttered these things from only an humble and limited experience of the truth. He had only touched the hem of its garment, yet he had felt the thrill of the touch on his very soul. He knew that the men around him on the platform are not engaged in any political or selfish manoeuvre, but only in the cause of humanity, striving for the freedom of a race cotterallled. He referred briefly to the decline of gradual emancipation, which had been a stumbling block in the way of abolition. He also spoke of what he called the prevailing pharisaism at the present day on the subject of Slavery. The reverence existing in our day for the Constitution and the Union is like that of the ancient Jews for the temple. The Pharisees watched Jesus to see whether he would do a work of mercy on the Sabbath day. In forty thousand churches of this land it is thought a sacrilege to whisper on the Seventh day a word against the system of bondage. How does our modern Phariseeism compare with the ancient? There are three millions of men held in oppression, and the Abolitionists are crying out, "Let the oppressed go free." But the Church and the State are both crying out, "He shall not go free!" It is in vain to say that the slaves, if they were set free, would abuse their freedom. How are we using our liberty, be asked, that we should dare to set in authority over other men, and say that they are abusing theirs? How are we abusing the sacred gift of Freedom, when we say that any man has no rights which another is bound to respect? Abolitionists do not rely upon political power. We want, said he, every slave to be free by the voluntary act of the slaveholder himself, and to this end all that we ask is a free and fair field for the utterance of the truth, and the whole truth.

The next speaker, C. L. Remond, of Massachusetts, said that for the few observations which he designed to offer he would take as a text the recent decision of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice, said he, had announced that the black has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. He (the speaker) stood there, as a colored man, to say that between himself and Judge Taney, with his whole train of sympathizers and supporters, there is "no love lost." [Laughter] It is a novel idea that a man, be he Judge or Juryman, in the United States, in this nineteenth century, within a few miles distant from Bunker Hill and Concord, and Lexington, can make a declaration that a man, simply on the ground of complexion, has no rights which other men are bound to respect. Such a man is not to be compared with a barbarian of the Barbary States, or with the most ignorant African in the jungles of Africa. He declared further, in the language of a white man, that "living or dying, sinking or swimming, surviving or perishing" he trampled the decision and the declaration of Judge Taney under his feet. (Applause.) He did not do this in view of his birth and education in New-England. He did not do it in the name of the orthodoxy of the United States. He did not not do it in the name of the Constitution (for he spurned it)—not in the name of the American Union, for he hated it—not in the name of the American Government, because it is spurious;—but he did it in the the name of a common humanity, and of a common manhood, which allowed to him every right which it allows to Judge Taney himself. [Applause.] He could not discuss the question in the light of a denial to him of his right by such a man. Nor would he appeal merely to the sympathies of the audience for his vindication. He would demand for himself his every right as a man and a citizen.

In Washington, D. C., he said, a colored man is not allowed to touch the reins that led the horses that convey the mails. But he had lately heard that Newfoundland dogs are being trained there to assist in conveying the mails! So that the American Government gives to a dog a privilege which it denies to a man!

He dwelt in severe terms upon the decision, and denounced the Chief Justice as a violator of the dearest right of men and citizens.

Wendell Phillips was then introduced by the Chairman, and was received with long continued applause.

He began by commenting on the fact mentioned by Mr. Remond, and upon another which he had heard in the morning. The latter was the fact that a gentleman in Pennsylvania who pays the second highest tax in the county, cannot receive from it the benefit of the education of his children.

He spoke of the superstitions regard which some men have for the Union. To try call it beneficial, but be called it ruinous, and *them* a victim of words. He denied that law is a protection, when it protects only the majority.

Mr. Phillips' speech, which was an hour long and was marked with all the humor, pathos and dramatic power of the man. It concluded with an appeal for the dissolution of the Union, on the ground that it is an unreligious compact, holding men in bondage, and sat down amid vociferous applause.

Infirmary for Women and Children.

The New-York Infirmary for Women and Children opened their rooms, No. 64 Bleecker street, yesterday, at 2 o'clock. The parlors were well filled by the friends of the Institution. The report of the Executive Committee was read by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Secretary. The Infirmary had a threefold design—to furnish women with physicians of their own sex, to give students an opportunity for hospital practice, and to train up a body of efficient nurses. It was first opened in Avenue B, in 1854, with a capital of $150. They now had $3,000 in the treasury for current expenses, promises of continued support, and the confidence of the community.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was then introduced. He could indorse this movement genealogically, for his great ancestress was a woman-physician in New Haven. This was not a new thing, only a custom fallen into disuse. As to Woman's Rights, a woman had a right to do whatever good thing she could do well. Talleyrand had said that the most successful thing in the world was success. There were few undertakings comprising three more useful designs than this which was now inaugurated in so quiet a manner; but he believed that he should yet see it among the giant institutions of the land. He welcomed everything that tended to enlarge the sphere of woman's employments. He thought women peculiarly fitted for the study of medicine.

Dr. William Elder, of Philadelphia, was the next speaker. He had watched the movement from its beginning—had seen its struggles, and had foreseen its success. He had the fullest confidence that the work was in the right hands, and thought the proposed plan of uniting practice with theory, an improvement on the method usually practiced by the schools. The medical profession was not exclusively designed either for man or woman. A good physician must combine the qualities of both; must be, according to Dr. Kane's description of a friend—a man, a woman, and two little boys.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, of Philadelphia, made a few remarks relative to the importance of rendering spiritual as well as physical aid to the patients, and closed the exercises by a prayer.

The house is large and commodious, and is well adapted to the purposes designed, and the friends of the undertaking are very sanguine of its ultimate success.

New-York Sunday School Union.

The Sabbath Schools of the City turned out yesterday in great force. The Anniversary of the New York Union was held in the evening, but the various schools met at 3 P. M. at some ten different places to hear addresses from popular speakers, to sing and so forth. The streets were all alive with the processions of the children, bearing banners, every child being badged according to his school.

The largest gathering was at the Academy of Music. That building was crowded full from orchestra to ceiling,—not full only, but overflowing. There were not less, probably, than 7,000 in all. For each two seats there were three children, and the aisles and lobbies were full. Mr. A. Herbert presided. Mr. Lucius Hart—by the aid of a piano, steered the music, which was very hearty, and, considering the thousands of throats it came from, marvelously in time. Speeches were delivered by Mr. J. C. Benedict and Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler—or rather those gentlemen shrewdly availed themselves of their opportunities to turn the children's uncontrollable splits and voices to good account, by such questions as they would be sure to answer, by suggesting cheers in the cheering places and for proper objects, and, when there was a little lull, by telling such stories as preached unwittingly, and left a moral snug in the little one's memory, and inextricable unless you rip him of some of his happiest reminiscences. Of course it was a prodigiously good time for every one of the children of the forty schools that convened at the Academy.

Schools Nos. 19, 20, 22, 36, 41, 69, 85, and 190, assembled in the Market-street Dutch Reformed Church, which was crowded to its full capacity. Each school as it marched to the church was preceded by its banner. George Copway (the Indian Chief) delivered a suitable address to the little ones, and singing and praying were part of the exercises.

In the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, Schools Nos. 6, 12, 13, 25, 38, 50, 56, 97, 130 and 150, held their anniversary. There were about 800 children present. In the absence of the speakers appointed to address the children, Mr. D. Mcarny was called upon and extemporized an appropriate address.

In the First Baptist Church in Broome-street. Nos. 10, 26, 54, 57, 66 and 73 were presided over by Rev. Mr. Wood. Rev. Dr. Hutton and Rev. Mr. Rosetter spoke happily to the children, who numbered about a thousand.

Of the eleven schools assigned by the programme to meet at the Stanton street Baptist Church, only four were present, viz: Nos 51, 96, 46 and 95—the rest, through some misunderstanding, having gone to the Academy of Music. The children listened to addresses from Messrs C. W. Sanders, E. P Hisgox, Mr. Van Metre, and Ex-Captain Hart, of the Seventeenth Ward Police.

The meeting in Carmine-street Church, was under the direction of William Oland Bourne, and was attended by Nos. 27, 48, 49, 63, 70 and 81, the Half Orphan Asylum. Rev. Dr. McLeod, Pastor of the Twelfth street Church; Rev. J. Q. Adams, of the Christopher street Baptist Church; Rev. F. R Hastings, of the Carmine street Church; and L. E. Jackson and Wm. Oland Bourne, Esqs., addressed the meeting. Brief and animated addresses, alternated with several well known school hymns and songs, beside those on the programme, made an hour and a half pass quickly with interest and profit. Mr. Bourne's exhibition of idols, &c., will not soon be forgotten.

Seven schools met in the Baptist Church in Twenty-fifth-street, with an aggregate of some 1,200 children. After a chapter of scripture was read by Rev. Dr. Timmes and a prayer made by Rev. Mr. Bolingham, addresses were listened to from Rev. Mr. Gantz and Rev. Dr. Burchard.

Addresses were made at the Spring street Presbyterian Church by David B. Scott, Esq., Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Pastor, and by Rev. Mr. Reed, of the Laight street Baptist Church. Some 1,200 children were present from six schools.

The exercises were commenced in Forty second-street Presbyterian Church by the reading of a chapter from the Bible by Rev. Dr. E. T. Winter; a prayer was offered by Rev. Michael Welch. Addresses followed from Rev. E. E Rankin, and from Rev. P. F. Jones, of the Central Park Baptist Church. Ten schools were present, numbering some 1,500 pupils.

Every seat of the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church was crowded, and many were compelled to stand. Ten schools were present, having from 1,200 to 1,500 pupils. Addresses were made by Rev. F. G. Clark, the Pastor of the Church; Rev. Dr. A. D. Gillette, Rev. Dr. Van Zandt, of the Ninth-street Dutch Reformed Church, and by Rev. Mr. Gantz.

General Meeting of the Sunday School Union.

The Anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union was held on Tuesday evening, at the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street. The attendance was full, and composed chiefly of ladies. The exercises commenced by the choir singing an anthem; then Rev. Dr. Riddle, of Jersey City, offered prayer.

Rev. Chancellor Ferris briefly alluded to the decease, during the past year, of Mr. Monais, one of the Directors of the Union. Among other incentives to continued exertion, he alluded to the fact that more than 60,000 children remain untaught in this City, and for whom as yet there was no provision. He called upon the Secretary to read the report, which, after appropriate music, was given.

From this document it appears that the operations of the Society during the year have been highly successful. A plan of systematic visitation has been put in operation, whereby every destitute child in the City may be sought out and if possible brought under the influence of the Sabbath School:

Whole number of Scholars on register during the year	60,000
Whole number of Scholars now on register	43 000
Largest attendance in March	26,000
Number of Superintendents	250
Number of Teachers	4,200
Largest attendance of Teachers	3 700
Number of Teachers professing Religion	3,000
Whole number of Scholars admitted during the year	25,000
Whole number of Scholars discharged during the year	14,000
Whole number of Scholars connected with Christian Congregations	11,000
Whole number not so connected	25,000
Whole number of volumes in the libraries	34,000
Whole number of conversions reported	450
Whole number of contributions to the cause	10 500

Rev. Dr. Thornton Mills, of the Presbyterian Church, was the next speaker. He spoke of the bearings of the Sunday School upon the history, the mission, and the destiny of our country. It was the province and the duty of the Church of Christ to bring this immense extent of territory within the pale of his truth, and the responsibilities of the Church are proportionate to the rich temporal and spiritual advantages that have been extended to us as one of the foremost among the nations of the earth in extent of resources. We are a highly civilized people. But our boasted civilization is the civilization of Avarice; it lacks the purity, the Christ-like character of that transformation which is permanent, valuable and saving. If society is to be saved on so as to annul the intensity of worldly struggles, it is hopeless to commence with those whose hearts are already benumbed and deadened by disastrous influences. We must commence with the young—we must supply the growing population with something that will supplant party strife, or the love of wealth and distinction, and all the iniquities that effect the greedy and giddy in their pursuit of the things of this world. Men are born,—not republicans, but despots. Under the influence of self-will, where will that depravity we inherit from Adam, where will it end? *What was real estate worth in Sodom?* when the yells of incarnate fiends, or of men worse than they, might at any moment measure out the doom of the innocent. The reverend speaker spoke strongly of the horrible profanity and blasphemy assailing the ears of decency on every hand; the curses and oaths that are prompted, not by republican, but by a terrific and despotic self willed defiance of all authority, human or divine. Sunday schools presented to the young mind a barrier against such inbreeded insensibility to all that is even manly.

To a late hour other lively speakers were addressing the assembly.

The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Isaac Ferris, D D.
Vice Presidents—Wm. Forrest, M C. Morgan, J. R Hurd, A. Woodruff, W Winturton, G. S Conover.
Treasurer—Wm. Libby
Corresponding Secretary—J N McElligott.
Recording Secretary—S. Holmes
And twenty-four gentlemen as managers.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, May 13.

$5,000 Kentucky 6s	1-4	8 Mich. Cen. RR.	b3 95¾
15,000 Tenn. 5s '68	b3 87	10 do	s3 95¾
1,500 Virginia 6s	91¾	25 Mich S. & N. I. RR.	65
6,000 do	s3 91¾	10 do	b3 65¾
5,000 do	b30 91¾	5 do	s 65½
1,000 Missouri State 6s	82¾	50 do	b10 65½
3,500 Cal. State 7s, '70	49	50 do	b3 65¾
1,500 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	c 86½	50 do	s3 65¾
4,000 do	c 86¾	10 do	65¾
500 N Y. City 7s	93	10 do	s3 65¾
1,000 Har. R. R. 1st m.	78½	30 Panama Railroad	93½
4,000 Har. R. 2d m.	73	100 Ill. Cen. R.	135½
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. B.	s3 99¾	100 do	b60 136¾
500 do	99¾	200 do	s60 135
5,000 do	s30 99¾	120 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	46¾
3,000 C. & F. I. bds.	97	100 do	c 46¾
1,000 Lat. & M. R. R. b	88½	50 do	46¾
40 North River Bank	101	50 do	b10 46¾
10 Park Bank	105	200 do	b30 46¾
35 Com'l. Bank	107	200 do	s60 47
131 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	96¾	100 do	b30 47
50 do	b3 96¾	100 do	s60 46
200 do	b4 96¾	100 do	b60 47
100 do	b30 96¾	18 Ga. & Chi. R. R.	s3 99
100 do	s30 96¾	100 Cle. & To. R. R.	s60 67½
5 do	96¾	100 do	b10 68½
100 do	s90 96¾	100 do	b3 68¾
50 Erie Railroad	43¾	400 do	c 68¾
100 do	b10 43¾	400 do	s60 67¾
441 do	c 43¾	100 do	68¾
100 do	s30 43¾	100 do	68¾
800 do	c 43¾	100 do	b4 68¾
800 do	c 43¾	120 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	97½
100 Harlem R. R. Pref.	45¾	12 La C. & Mil. R. R.	77½
5 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	118	40 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	67¾
700 Reading R. R.	c 80¾	50 do	b60 68¾
60 do	s3 80¾	100 Harlem R. R.	15¾
100 do	b3 80¾	100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	24¾
800 do	s30 80¾	20 Penn. Coal Co.	93½
900 do	s3 80¾	45 Cum. Coal Co.	17½
1000 do	s60 80¾		

SECOND BOARD.

50 Canton Comp'y.	b30 20¾	50 A. S. & N. Ia. R.	s3 66¾
10 Pacific Mail S. Co.	63½	900 do	67
20 Illinois Cent. R.	136	155 do	67¼
100 N. Y. Cent. S'd.	s62½	500 do	s60 66½
100 Reading R. R.	b10 80¾	100 do	66¾
100 do	80¾	500 do	b3 67½
100 do	c10 80¾	300 do	b10 67½
11 La Ce. & Mil. R.	77½	500 do	b30 67½
265 Erie R. R.	43¾	300 do	s3 67
100 do	s30 43¾	21 Harlem Railroad	15¾
800 Clev. & Tol. R.	68¾	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.	b60 46¾
400 do	s10 68¾	400 do	46

TUESDAY, May 12—P. M.

The Foreign Banking houses have increased their remittances of Gold for the *Africa* to-morrow, and the sum total engaged this afternoon we find to be about $1,400,000. The corresponding direct Cunarder this week last May, took out $1,431,165, and the course of the demand this season is so nearly identical as to cause the several shipments of the month to foot up very much the same in every instance. The demand for Bills from the Import trade was not heavy, and as so many of the Bankers employ Gold by the present packet, the business in Sterling was comparatively moderate, the rate leaving off tame, 109¼@109½. The sales of the day, for ready money, were generally 109¼@109⅝, and where a few days grace were allowed to the buyer, 109⅝ per cent was paid. Francs steady at 5.18¾@5.17½. There was some activity in demand loans to-day, caused by the preparations for the steamer, but generally the market is comfortable, and discounts on first-class paper readily had at from 7½ to 9 per cent. The Sub-Treasury received $105,400, disbursed $184,927, and held at the close a balance of $14,115,649. The Bank Statement of this morning is very favorably construed in money circles. The receipts of Gold from the interior are continued in moderate sums this week.

The Stock Market, without a large appearance of actual business, ruled pretty steady through the forenoon, and, as on Monday, gained some strength at and after the Second Board. The demand for Southern Michigan continues active, and the orders at the Board, this afternoon, put the price up to 67@67¼ per cent.—an advance of 2¼ per cent. on the closing sales of yesterday. The subscriptions to the Guaranteed Stock have gone on rapidly, viz.:

Thursday, May 7	$719,600
Friday, May 8	1,042,0 0
Saturday, May 9	1,678,000
Monday, May 11	2,032 000
Tuesday, May 12	2,341,800

As only $2,800,000 can be awarded before hearing from the Foreign interest, on behalf of which $200,000 will be reserved, the full subscription is now virtually secured, with the prospect of a large excess before the closing of the list on the 20th instant, which will have then to be apportioned. The cash stock of the Illinois Central continues scarce and in demand, and 137 per cent. was paid for 500 shares after the official list of sales was [illegible] The other Railroads about the same as yesterday. The earnings of the Chicago and Burlington line for April were $145,726, against $132,519 same month last year.

The decease of three prominent merchant bankers of this City, which, in quick succession, has recently been announced, will distribute, it is estimated, about $3,000,000 to their respective heirs. Mr. Samuel Nicholson left about $800,000, which goes by his will in nearly equal proportions to the family relatives of his deceased wife and to his own sisters in Ireland. He left no children. His nephew, resident in this City, is made the executor, with a legacy of $50,000. Mr. John F. A. Sandford, and Mr. Jasper Grosvenor leave each an estate valued at over a million of dollars. The legatees of the first are, Mrs. Sandford and three children, including a son by a previous marriage. Mr. Grosvenor we hear leaves only one child.

The Metropolitan Bank has resolved upon a further increase of capital to the am ount of a million of dollars, thus raising the total to $4,000,000. The Bank of Commerce has now been in operation seventeen years. It was one of the earliest of the large City institutions under the liberal and enlightened Free Banking Law of New York. The charter dates from 1840, and the capital was nearly uniform for sixteen of the seventeen years, at $5,000,000. This sum and such of the deposits as were not actively employed in banking, amounting together to an average not far from seven millions of dollars, were turned, in discounting paper something like eight times a year, the maturing paper averaging little over 40 days. The Discount books since the beginning of the bank will probably show an aggregate of *eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars*, or an average for the 17 years of $50,000,000. The total loss by bad debts in all this period is only $84,000, with no debt in suspense at the present time. The loss, therefore, has not been quite *one tenth of a mill* to the dollar, or one dollar in bad paper out of every $10,000 discounted!

There has been a good deal said of late about the growing extravagance of our people in consuming foreign luxuries. Let us now test this by the single though important item of Silk fabrics, this year with last. The increased price, owing to the reported failures, partial and serious, of the silkworm crop in France and the South of Europe, is equal, we understand, to an average advance of at least 15 per cent. The increase of consumers, measured by enhanced wealth and population, should be 10 per cent. more. Say 25 per cent. to be added since 1856, in order to fairly equalize the question, of the *quantity* of Silks, on the assumption that enhanced prices are not permitted to interfere with the luxurious habits of our people. Now, the *value* of Silks imported into New-York, (being fully two-thirds the importation of the whole country,) for the first four months of 1856, was $12,892,052
Same months 1857 12,744,462
Decrease this season $147,590

There figures incontestibly show that there has been *no* growth of extravagance, at least in this leading item of luxury, notwithstanding the largely increased wealth of the people to indulge it. On the contrary, it is quite evident that the *quantity* consumed has been diminished in more than the proportion of the enhanced price; in further proof of which we can state, that during the four months of 1856, the Silk importation at New-York amounted to 19,456 packages, whereas, in the same months this season, the importation amounts to only 17,239 packages. Our people are extravagant enough in consuming foreign-grown luxuries, but it is best we should not judge them over severely.

The following paragraph, from the *Journal of Commerce*, on the probable movement of money after the 1st July, takes a just view of the *croaking* spirit evinced in regard to this as well as other *bugbears* employed in Wall-street:

"No one need charge Americans with want of forethought, since it is the "ills which never happen that chiefly make us wretched." The "first of July" has grown into a kind of bugbear, and if the comet were actually to come "*forninst*" us on that day, we could have but little more trouble than some are now predicting. The difficulty may be looked fairly in the face, and will be less terrible when its vagueness is lost by actual scrutiny. The ground of apprehension is, that the imports thrown into bond will accumulate, awaiting the change in the Tariff on the 1st of July, when the funds required for duties will draw so much specie from the banks as to create a panic, and lead to commercial embarrassment. Let us look at the probabilities of the case. The value of goods in bond on the 1st of July, 1856, was $12,612,631 and this ran up to fifteen millions on the 1st of September. We showed the total on the 1st of May, instant, to be $20,665 493. Suppose that this should increase so that on the 1st of July it should amount to thirty millions. It would not be fair to expect a reduction during the first two weeks of July of over five millions of dollars, upon which the duties would be a little less than one million of dollars. The goods having been once bonded are not likely to be withdrawn faster than wanted for consumption, and we think that a reduction of ten millions from the value in bond during all the month of July, in large estimate. This will take two millions only for duties; and this is not as much as will be saved between this date and the 1st of July by the entry of goods for warehousing instead of consumption."

The credit of the Great West, *as an exporter*, has recently been unpeached, and that section charged not only with being deficient in the material wherewith to pay her debts, but with "outgrowing the notion of debt paying." This charge is more directly applied, by one of our contemporaries, the New-York *Tribune*, to the Northwest. The best answer to this is a brief reference, by practical figures, to the export movement of Breadstuffs, *chiefly the product of the Northwest*, out of the port of New-York, during the present, as compared with the last fiscal year, ten months of which have now elapsed. It will be borne in mind that the result of the last year's movement was the heaviest *in bulk*, as well as value, ever before known.

EXPORT OF FLOUR, WHEAT AND CORN FROM NEW-YORK

	1857 vs 1856. Flour in Bbls	1857 vs. 1856. Wheat in Bush.		1857 vs. 1856. Corn in Bush.	
July	253,477	70 962	1,197,714	128,584	540,901
August	176,917	88,518	1,090,575	57,062	144,298
September	122,239	107,907	986,925	124,389	606,456
October	106,021	206,166	1,522,955	760,613	545,499
November	202,403	188,917	1,780,244	1,076,987	269,016
December	226,628	248,206	1,743,958	1,901,939	136,572
January	109,877	126 869	840,186	275,097	173,907
February	59,984	142,772	147,747	910,466	920,825
March	119,099	102,739	949,971	138,883	369,599
April	76,600	59,316	140,454	88,461	442,665
To 10 m's.	1,478,459	1,254,874	9,200,531	3,941,610	5,191,930
					3,104,542

Without reference to the relative prices of Breadstuffs, which in the early part of the fiscal year 1856 were stimulated by the War demand from England and France, we may add to the foregoing table this remarkable comparison and recapitulation of the *quantities* sent forward from this port, mainly the produce of the Great West:

EUROPEAN DEMAND ON NEW-YORK FOR BREAD.

	1857	vs.	1856.
Wheat	9,200,531 bushels	against	3,941,610 bushels
Flour	1,478,459 barrels	against	1,254,874 barrels
Corn	8,191,930 bushels	against	3,104,542 bushels.

Of the ten months in the table, only the single month of February compares unfavorably with the previous year. In the last two months, March and April, the Export of Wheat *doubled* the export of the same months in 1856.

The exports of the leading articles of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, were $1,458,715 against $1,196,759, the corresponding week last year.

The deficit in the Cotton crop of 1856–57, as compared with the previous crop, is now 465,000. Most of the authorities now concede that the crop total must fall below 3,000,000 bales, and the latest estimates are varied from 2,900,000 to 2,950,000 bales. We have the following views on the general subject of this important staple from a neighboring city, which, without [illegible] we present as embodying [illegible] statistical argument:

Cotton—The Supply and the Prospect.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The last steamer from England brought advices of a movement now being made for the purpose of insuring a more ample supply of this article. It is now plainly perceived that the consumption has overtaken the production, and something must be done to remedy it. If the English spinners would quietly let the matter take its regular course, it would regulate itself. As the scarcity became more apparent, the article would rise, and then would follow the usual sequence of a check in the consumption, which would make the short supply sufficient. But this would entail the closing of nearly one-third of the cotton factories in the Kingdom, and cause upwards of one hundred thousand hands to be thrown out of employment. They have gone on increasing their manufacturing interests in Great Britain, until they have now in operation nearly 35,000,000 of spindles, requiring about 1,000,000,000 pounds of cotton to supply them. It is evident that the crop of 1856, the delivery of which is just being closed, will result in a deficiency of nearly 550,000,000 bales below that of the preceding year. Nearly the whole of this deficiency will be taken off of the export from this country to Great Britain. The deficit in the export to this date is already upwards of 300,000 bales, and must rapidly increase from now until about July 1, when it will show nearly 500,000 bales. This fact becomes more important when we examine and find that the stock of cotton on hand in Great Britain on Dec. 31, 1855, was 486,000 bales; and, after the delivery of the largest American crop on record, 3 530,000 bales, the stock on Dec. 31, 1856, had diminished to 332,000 bales. The present American crop will barely reach 3 000,000 bales; many estimate it even now as low as 2,900,000; but, deducting for the unusually large amount that has been destroyed by fire and losses at sea, probably the net amount of crop might be taken at 2,950,000 bales.

The weekly circulars from Liverpool would indicate that the advance in price which has been from 6¾d. for Orleans Middlings in September last, to 7¾d. at the commencement of this year, and at which the market has since been pretty stationary, has already considerably checked the consumption. But the statistics of the export of Cotton Goods from the Kingdom contradict this statement, as, so far as received they show a large excess over the corresponding months of preceding year. Many parties have taken it for granted that the advance already established in price would necessarily check the consumption, and thus make the supply equal to the demand. It is doubtful, however, whether prices have yet reached that point. In 1834 the average price of Upland Middlings was 8 1 16d, and the consumption was 303,000,000 lbs. In 1855 prices advanced to 10¾d., and the consumption was 819,000,000 lbs. In 1848, average price of Cotton was 4¾d.; the consumption was 582,203,000 lbs. In 1849 Cotton advanced to 5d, and the consumption was 616 770 000; and in 1850, Cotton having advanced to 7¾d., the consumption was 574,738,000 lbs. So, also, in 1855, the average price of Cotton was 5¾d., and the consumption was 844,812,000 lbs.; whilst in 1856, Cotton at 6¾d, the consumption reached 905,410,000 lbs. We have already passed through nearly twenty weeks of the present year, and prices have not averaged over 7¾d. It does appear to us in the present prosperous condition of trade, and with the yearly increasing demand for cotton fabrics, both from the general increase of population and the new fields of commerce that are being opened, that prices must advance in a greater ratio than either in 1855 or in 1850 to cause any considerable stoppage in the use of manufactured goods. From present indications, however, prices of Cotton will be almost entirely under the control of importers in Liverpool after July 1. The amount that can be received for the last six months of the year will be so trifling that they can, probably, regulate prices in any way they desire.

The subject to which universal attention will be attracted during the Summer will be the prospects of the growing crop. The season has commenced under the most inauspicious circumstances. They have never had so backward a Spring. In many places where ice is never seen even in mid-Winter, it has shown itself during last month. In Marengo Co., Ala., in which is situated the rich canebrake region, famous as the best cotton producing land in the world, there was a fall of snow of two inches. Usually at this time cotton is so far advanced as to be "chopped out" to a stand. Now, we doubt if there is scarcely a field that shows the first sign of vegetation. Taking for granted it requires a certain number of weeks to perfect the boll from the first appearance of the plant, until it is ready for picking, we can easily perceive how in this respect the season is shortened, while it must multiply the contingencies for the casualties to which it is subject. We do not wonder at the sensitive

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1763 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Reported Evacuation of Rivas by the Fillibusters.

WALKER ON BOARD A BRITISH FRIGATE.

The following dispatch was received yesterday:

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 13.

The Steamship *Prometheus*, from New-York, 2d inst., *via* Havana, has arrived at this port.

She connected at Havana with the Steamship *Granada*, from Aspinwall, and brings the California mails of April 20.

The news from Nicaragua, is highly important, conveying, as it does, intelligence of the retreat from the country of Gen. WALKER.

The Havana correspondent of the *True Delta*, says that a private letter has been received in that City, stating that General WALKER has evacuated Rivas, and was on board a British man of-war at San Juan del Sur.

It is proper to add that we have not received confirmation of this newe by the *George Law*, which arrived at this port last evening from Aspinwall. It may, however, be correct, as the *Granada* left Aspinwall after the *George Law*.

Our advices from Rivas by the last steamsr, it will be remembered, xtended to the 13th of April, and at that date WALKER with a reduced force of 150 men, and without provisions, occupied only two houses and was closely surrounded by the Allies. The report, therefore, of his evacuation of the country bears upon its face a strong probability.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

The Pending Difficulties with the United States—Opposition in the Senate to the Bill for the Defence of the Isthmus—Project to place the State of Panama under the Protection of France, Great Britain, the United States and Sardinia—The Difficulty with Great Britain—A British Fleet about to Blockade New-Granadian Ports—Installation of the New President—Walker—Proclamation against Fillibusters—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Monday, May 4, 1857.

Our news from the United States of the 6th ult., seemed to indicate that the President would take no immediate steps to enforce the claim made by Mr. MORSE, at Bogota, but would try further negotiation, and in case of another failure, submit the whole subject to Congress next year for its action. This idea has, at any rate, obtained to so great a degree among the Cundmenoe, that, in view of this long postponement, very little feeling has been manifested on the question of our difficulties the past fortnight. Besides, it has become perfectly apparent to everybody, that the fiscal condition of this State is such, that the wheels of Government cannot revolve much longer without assistance from the General Government; or at least, without the benefit of the taxes upon the income of the railroad, which naturally belong to the State, but which now go to pay the interest on British bonds. It is also admitted that New-Granada has not the means to defend the Isthmus against the United States, either in men or money. So that the number of those who contemplate with complacency "foreign tutelage," as Señor POMBO says the propositions of Mr. MORSE amounted to, is becomnig every day greater.

I wrote you that OSPINA, the new President, would be glad to settle the question at issue with the United States, and get it off his hands, if he could do so with safety to himself and his Administration, even if it were neccsary to accept the propositions and conditions of our Commissioner in their fullest extent. And I also quoted from *El Tiempo*, at Bogota, the intimation that OSPINA was dissatisfied with the course things had taken in the prompt rejection of our demands, as "he is said to look forward to the time when the Isthmus of Panama shall be alienated completely from New Granada." The newe from Bogota, with dates up to the 9th of April, brings ample corroboration that President OSPINA is not the only public man who believes that the interests of the Isthmus of Panama so widely diverge from those of other portions of the Republic, that it had better be left to the governance of its own people, and to the foreigners who are so rapidly progressing in the go-ahead ideas of the time, that they find the slow coach at Bogota a very inconvenient vehicle on which to ride on to prosperity.

The bill giving the President unlimited power for the defence of the Isthmus, in case of invasion by the United States, which passed a second reading in the House of Representatives having come before the SENATE, Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, of Panama, with several other Senators, refused to give it their support. He stated, that to preserve the Transit free, it was only necessary to render effective the obligations imposed on the Railroad Company to pay a police force for that service. He spoke at length on Isthmus matters, and the peculiar position of the State of Panama as regards commerce, and the interoceanic Transit, and concluded by recommending for the consideration of Congress the following project, declaring the State entirely independent, and placing it under the protection of France, Great Britain, the United States and Sardinia.

LAW RELATIVE TO THE NEUTRALITY OF THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

ARTICLE 1. The Executive Power shall negotiate with the governments of Great Britain, France, the United States and Sardinia the celebration of a treaty on the following bases:

1. The Isthmus of Panama, at present an integral part of New-Granada, shall be hereafter a Sovereign and Independent State, free for the commerce of all nations, under the guarantee and protection of the contracting powers.

2. Limits the boundary lines to that lately made with Costa Rica, and that which, according to the law of 1847, divides the province of Choco from the territory of Darien.

3. The islands on both oceans, at present belonging to the State shall be included, as also those of San Andres, New-Providence and others, forming the present Canton of San Andres in the province of Carthagena.

4. The contracting powers shall have liberty to transport their mails over the railroad or any other interoceanic route as follows: New Granada, without paying anything either to the State or to the Railroad Company, England and the United States to pay $50,000 a year each to the State, and France and Sardinia $25,000 each, besides paying to the Railroad Company ten cents a pound for letters, and one cent a pound for newspapers. The Railroad Company to pay also $50,000 a year to the State of Panama.

5. The State of Panama shall not tax mails, &c. The Railroad Company may charge for mails of nations not parties to this treaty.

6. The State of Panama shall acquire the rights and obligations of New Granada in regard to the Railroad Company, except those reserved by this law.

7. The Railroad Company shall make a new treaty with the State of Panama, not only setting out the new privileges, but explaining disputed clauses in the present contract.

8. New Granada only reserves the right to redeem the road according to the contract and the free passage of her mails, troops, munitions of war, officials, &c.

9. In the new contract the contracting powers shall guarantee its fulfillment.

10. If the Company refuses to make a new contract, it shall be bound to the State of Panama as it now is to the Republic of New Granada, except the clause in paragraph 8.

11. The State of Panama shall levy no tax on ships or merchandise coming to its ports, nor shall ships and merchandise belonging to the State of Panama be taxed in the ports of the contracting powers.

12. The State of Panama to be exempted from the New Granadian National Debt.

13. The State of Panama shall charge no postage on Granadian Mails, and *vice versa*.

14. Steamers shall carry New-Granada and Panama correspondence free, and are exempt from port charges.

15. The treaties now in force between New-Granada and the contracting nations shall not be binding on the State of Panama.

16. The contracting nations may maintain vessels of war in the ports of the State of Panama, to protect the transit and trade, and may keep troops on board, but they shall only be disembarked in case of actual necessity.

17. In case of war between the contracting parties themselves, or between them or any one of them and other nations, the State of Panama shall be neutral.

18. In case of dispute between one of the contracting parties and the State of Panama, it shall be settled by the arbitration of the others, who have power to call in an umpire.

19. Disputes with nations not parties to this treaty, to be settled, if possible, by the arbitration of the contracting parties.

20. The contracting nations shall bind themselves that none of them shall seize the State or any part of it, and they shall protect it against pirates and lawless adventurers.

21. The contracting nations or their armies shall not interfere in the internal affairs of the State, except in case of absolute necessity, to protect the transit, and with the consent of three of the contracting powers.

22. The citizens and subjects of the contracting nations shall enjoy the same civil and political rights as the natives of the State, and in the Territory of the contracting parties the citizens of the State of Panama shall enjoy like privileges.

23. The contracting powers shall guarantee reciprocally the fulfillment of this treaty.

24. Said treaty shall remain in force for ten years, as far as regards the provisions of clauses 1, 16 and 20, after which the State of Panama shall dispose of her own fate as she thinks best, but at no time can Slavery be introduced.

ART. 2. If any of the nations named herein refuse to become parties to the treaty, the others can do so independently of them.

ART. 3. The treaty made in conformity with this law shall be considered in force from the day it is signed, &c., &c.

The bill for the settlement of the Mackintosh claim is far from being satisfactory to the British Minister, Mr. GRIFFITH. In a correspondence which has just been published, dated March 19, Mr. GRIFFITH says that, on the 5th, foreseeing that the Executive and Congress were not disposed to adjust the claim on a basis that would be acceptable to his Government, he wrote the commander of the fleet that he should no longer advise against his enforcing the payment, and should repeat that intimation on the morrow. Mr. MARK, the British Vice-Consul, also appears in print, with the following hint at the veracity or judgment of Señor POMBO, Secretary of Foreign Affairs: "Mr. GRIFFITH has never in any way, directly or indirectly, done anything to warrant Señor POMBO's deliberate declaration that he could be led to accept, as a final settlement of the question, the project he introduced into Congress." Mr. GRIFFITH's letter to Baron GOUEY, French Minister, who undertook to mediate between the parties, is also a rather cross-grained document. He says: "I do not hesitate to declare that Señor POMBO always appeared to me to have had his mind so excessively preoccupied against the claim, that he could scarcely hear with patience the name of MACKINTOSH mentioned." Again: "From the first moment in which the law in question was introduced, I used every effort to convince the Executive and the Chambers, as well verbally as in writing, that it was impossible for this Legation to accept the project as the base of a negotiation; so that I have no cause to charge myself with being a party to the loss of precious time in useless discussion, under the erroneous conviction derived from the assurances of Señor POMBO that the law would satisfy my Government. If he gave those assurances with the object to gain time, and throw the responsibility of regulating the matter, which had become so embroiled under the Administration, upon the new one, I must confess that the proceeding appeers to me to be one of questionable propriety. You will do me the favor to communicate this letter, and the documente inclosed, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Relations of New-Granada, to the end that the illusion under which he is suffering may be dissipated, once for all." One of the documents inclosed is a letter from MACKINTOSH, in which he very modestly regrets that he did not claim $600,000 or $700,000 damages, for the breaking of the original contract. He styles the tone of Señor POMBO on the matter of the claim, as "indecent and pretentious." Diplomacy, you will perceive, if it progresses downwards at this rate, will soon be in search of adjectives other than those in *family* dictionaries, with which to enforce its demands.

On the 21st March, Señor POMBO responde to Baron GOUEY, that in his action he has been the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the President, and has proceeded with his full knowledge and consent. He returns to Baron GOUEY the letter of Mr. GRIFFITH, and also that of Mr. MACKINTOSH, with the remark that "their language is of such a nature that he does not consider it decorous to make any comment upon them."

I wrote you before that the amount still claimed in settlement for a hundred thousand dollars worth or so of old Tower muskets, and other refuse military trash, upon which a very large sum has already been paid, reaches $580,000, and that the bill referred to deducted $300,000 from the sum total.

Some accounts say that the matter is likely yet to be amicably settled through the good offices of the French Minister. But nevertheless, a large fleet has gone to Carthagena; and unless the whole amount is at once conceded, the ports of Carthagena, Santa Martha, &c., will be blockaded. The *Orion*, 90 guns, the *Basilisk* and *Intrepid*, were already at Carthagena. The *Indus*, *Termagant* and *Cossack*, are there or thereabouts; and the *Tartar*, when she gets rid of her cargo of fillibusters, is ordered to join the fleet. It will be commanded by Sir HOUSTON STEWART, expected from Jamaica in the *Indus*. No doubt, however, that OSPINA and his Congress will shell out the needful, when they find they *must*.

President OSPINA was installed and took the oaths of office on the 1st day of April, in the Church of San Domingo. His address affords no indication of the course he will pursue on any of the great questions at issue with his Government. It is a mere dissertation on Republican constitutional government. Unlike all other Spanish-American inaugurals, he only mentions WALKER as he might have mentioned MORGAN, (not Charley,) or any other bandit, to illustrate a principle. On the 2d of April the diplomatic corps paid their respects to the President, and the French Minister acted as spokesman in the congratulations usual on such occasions.

The new Cabinet is made up as follows: JUAN ANTONIO PARDO, Secretary of Foreign Affairs; MANUEL A. SANCLEMENTE, Secretary of the Government, and charged with the business of the War Bureau; JOAQUIN VALENCIA, Secretary of the Treasury. FLORENTINO GONZALEZ retains his position of Attorney-General, I believe. PARDO is one who believes this country and all Spanish America would have been better off to have remained colonies of Spain. SANCLEMENTE is said to have been implicated in the revolution of 1851. He formerly resided in Panama, where he was Commercial Judge for a short time. He had the reputation of being a good, easy, quiet, very lazy man, and nothing more. VALENCIA is conceded to be an honest, upright man, but little inclined to progressive ideas.

The bill, changing the constitution so as to adopt the federal system, dividing New-Granada into eight States, has been defeated in the House of Representatives by a small majority.

The French claim for $81,000 for spoliations on the French fleet by the Columbian cruisers has become a law.

The Panama Railroad Company are endeavoring to get the decree of Gov. JUSTO AROSEMENA, declaring the Railroad to have been completed on the 20th January, 1855, annulled. Señor GONZALEZ, Attorney-General of the nation, however, advises the Governement not to sanction the revoke of this decree.

The Company claim that the road is not yet finished, and wish their 20 years' privilege, before they must sell it out for $5,000,000, to date from 30th September, 1853, that date making up the eight years they were allowed for its completion, thus extending the time of the charter three years and eight months. They say that since the time the Government declared the road open, they have expended a million of dollars on it, $200,000 of which is for a single bridge over the Chagres River; that they are now changing all the wooden bridges on the whole route for iron ones; that they have not yet got all their furniture on the road; that they have passenger depots and freight houses yet to build; that the road has yet to be brought into the city of Panama; and that, lastly, the official examination which their contract stipulates shall be made before the road is opened, which is to follow the notice of the Company that the road is completed, has not yet been made. The Government contends that the road was completed when the trains first commenced to pass regularly over the whole route, which they have continued to do since January, 1855, with freight and passengers; and that the fact that the Company did not notify its completion when it was notorious to all that it *was* completed, is no fault of the Government; and consequently, that no exemption can be claimed on account of the examination not being officially made. It does not follow, they say, because eight years were granted to the Company *within* which to complete the road, that they can gain seven years by completing it in one. There seems to be room for argument on both sides.

The flag-ship *Independence* and the sloop-of-war *Decatur* still remain at Panama, and the *Cyane* at Colon. The latter ship ought to be relieved immediately by a larger ship. For the next six months it will rain about all the time at Colon, the atmosphere at the same time being extremely close and hot. To keep men and officers stowed away under deck is such a climate on a small ship, is rather a hard case. The same remarks will apply to the *Decatur*. The *St. Marys* is at San Juan del Sur. If WALKER and the remnant of his force should be so lucky as to get on board of her, they must come to Panama, as she has not sufficient provisions to go North. The sloop of-war *John Adams* is at Callao and the Chinchas. The British 84 gun-ship *Monarch*, the *Pearl*, 22, and the *Cockatrice*, 4, and the French war steamer *Lancelot*, were at Callao and the Chinchas. French war-ship *Alcibiades*, and British corvette *Satellite*, was at Valparaiso.

"Judge" JENKINS who, together with his remarkable long waits heard, was sent from San Francisco as Consul to Arica some eight months since, to supersede VAN CAMP, arrived here last week *viâ* Australia and Valparaiso. He says his object in returning is to show that VAN CAMP robbed American merchants of all he was charged with robbing from them. It seems to me that the Judge could not have had much time for investigation, considering the many thousands of miles he has made on sailing ships the last eight months. It would also seem that the Government should have much more need that a Consul should remain at his post where so much stealing and rascality is carried on as at Apia, than to have him show that his predecessor was a knave.

The Governor of Panama issued a Proclamation a week since, forbidding the landing of fillibusters in Panama, unless they can give security that they will proceed immediately from the wharf to the Railroad, and thence to Colon, to embark at once for the United States. Captains of ships must pay a fine of $10 on each fillibuster they bring into this or other ports of the State, without this guarantee. Steamship agents are to be fined $25 for any attempt to evade the law. The following is the

DECREE

Prohibiting the entry into the State of Panama of the Adventurers who have taken, or have intended to take part in the Central American War.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF PANAMA, CONSIDERING: 1. That in the territory of Central America, a war of Vandalism is carried on by successive parties of adventurers, who set out from various ports in the United States for said region.

2. That many of these adventurers frequently arrive at the ports of the State of Panama, either in consequence of the recourse which they meet with at the scene of their depredations, or from the difficulties which they encountered in attempting to arrive there.

3. That New Granada, in its capacity as a Republic allied with and adjoining Central America, should consider said adventurers as a common enemy.

4. That it is moreover necessary to adopt, against them, some means of precaution, in case the project of invading the Territory of the State of Panama should be true as the periodicals of the United States assert.

DECREES:

ART 1. The entry into the Territory of the State of Panama, of every individual who comes from the Territory of Central America, or who has intended or intends to go there, after having taken part, or with the intention of taking part in the war at present waging against that country, is prohibited.

2. Immediately on the arrival at any ports of the State of Panama from any ports of the United States or of Central America, of any ships belonging to the Navigation Company, having agents in the said port, the said agents shall give orders to the captain of the ship not to disembark or permit to be disembarked (in case they bring them) any of the individuals comprehended in the preceding article.

3. The Agents of the Navigation Companies shall prove that they have complied with the duties imposed by the preceding article, presenting to the chief political authority of the place of their residence, within twelve hours after the arrival of the ship, a declaration signed by the said captain, in which he shall declare, on his word of honor, that he has on board no individual comprehended in the present decree. If he does bring them, the declaration shall state their number, together with a promise that he will not disembark them or permit them to be disembarked.

4. The captains of ships who disembark, or permit to be disembarked, any individual of which the present decree treats, shall be obliged to reembark them; and moreover, shall pay a fine of $10 for each one he has disembarked or has permitted to be disembarked. The said fines shall be recovered from the agents of said Navigation Companies, when the captain proves that the agents have not given him the necessary notice.

5. The Agents of the Navigation Companies shall incur a fine of twenty five dollars every time they omit to present the document within the time specified, of which Article 3 treats.

6. Notwithstanding the disposition of the previous articles, the Government shall permit the disembarkation of persons prohibited by this decree, who arrive at the port of Panama, when respectable persons guarantee that said individuals shall pass immediately from the wharf to the railroad cars, and from thence to the ship which is to receive them in Colon (Aspinwall) to take them to a port which is neither Granadian nor Central American.

7. The present decree shall be published by "bando" in the districts on both coasts, as soon as it is received in them, observing the forms established by the (*sic*) of 21st of February last, relative to the promulgation of the laws and of certain executive acts.

Given in Panama, April 27, 1857.

BARTOLOME CALVO, Gov.

JOAQUIN ASPRILLA, Sec. of State.

Advices from Washington received since the commencement of this letter, seem to indicate that the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, unlike its two predecessors, is disposed, by enforcing the settlement of the Panama question, to protect American interests abroad. There is a condition, however, to the dispatch from Washington about the New-Grenadian Government inviting a renewal of negotiations, that may throw the matter back a year or two more. A settlement would be arrived at much quicker if a couple of thousand men be debarked on the Isthmus, and *then* commence negotiations. People hereabouts would feel more safe in future, also; if one of the conditions exacted should be punishment of the principal murderers of the 15th April.

Our next news from Rivas will probably be by the British steamer at Colon to-morrow, *viâ* the river and Greytown. Private letters confirm the information that there were 2,000 Guatemalians and Salvadorans at Granada on the 13th of April. They could reach Rivas in six hours, if necessary, by the Lake steamers.

A short time since Dr. CALDWELL, of the frigate *Independence*, at this port, obtained three weeks' leave of absence, intending in the meantime to cross the Isthmus and examine the same route from the Gulf of San Miguel, in which Lieut. STRAIN came near perishing. Dr C. ascended the Chucunaque River about 60 miles, to Chipagans, in company with his Indian guides and one man from the *Independence*, when his guides deserted him. However, he made his way along by land from the head of this river, sometimes being obliged to cut away the dense vegetation to within five miles of Caledonia Bay, when he was obliged to return, his provisions having become exhausted, and he and his companion having been without water for forty-eight hours, while cutting their way the last two miles they made. Before they turned about they had a clear view of the Atlantic. Dr. CALDWELL was only ten days from Chipagan back to it, and estimates the distance from the head of navigation at that point to the Atlantic at only 24 miles. He found the country much more depressed than he expected to find it, and speaks favorably of it for a canal route. I would have been glad to have made further inquiries in regard to his expedition, but being unwell, I could not write out the information he would undoubtedly impart to me. F. W. R.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Departure of the President of Peru from the Capital to Engage Vivanco—Lima and Callao in Danger of Falling into the Hands of the Revolutionists—News from Bolivia, Chile and Australia.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Monday, May 4, 1857.

The British mail steamship *New-Granada* brings dates from Valparaiso to April 1, Lima and Callao to the 12th, and Paita to the 16th.

PERU.

The news from Peru is unusually important and exciting. I wrote you in my last that H. B. M. corvette *Pearl*, of 22 guns, was soon on her way to Callao, with the revolutionary steamers *Loa* and *Tumbes* in charge—these two latter vessels having boarded the British mail steamship *New Granada*, and taken from her by force 1,000 stand of arms and $32,000 in coin. The capture of the *Loa* and *Tumbes* was effected at Lombeyeque, two days south of Paita, on the 28th March, without resistance. All these vessels reached Callao on the 31st. Previous to taking them out of the *Pearl* addressed a note to Gen. VIVANCO, the revolutionary leader, who was then at the head of 600 men; but that officer having returned a tart and unsatisfactory reply, twenty five men were placed on board each vessel, the officers confined to their quarters, and the steamers headed for Callao. President CASTILLA, knowing that the *Apurimac*, the only effective steam-vessel left to VIVANCO, must stay at the Chinchas, in order to protect the Chilian vessels in taking away the guano they had bought from the latter, and that consequently there was no armed vessel to prevent him from entering any of the other ports with a force, resolved to strike a final blow at VIVANCO, who was known to be at Lambeyeque, at the head of his small force. With this view, he embarked six battallons, consisting of about 1,500 men, on board the *Huaras*, late British steamer *Santiago*, which he had just purchased for $150,000, and started for Lambeyeque.

As soon as he had got out of the harbor of Callao, Admiral BRUCE released the *Loa*, and that vessel went at once to the Chinchas to relieve the *Apurimac*. The latter vessel returned to Callao, and after a little preparation, and due consultation with the friends of VIVANCO, steered away to the north. When she had reached Lambeyequs, her commander learned that CASTILLA had safely landed there, and that VIVANCO had retreated before him—the former having dispatched the *Huaras* to Paita in order to take him back to Callao, after he should have overtaken and beaten the revolutionary chief. The *Apurimac* thereupon steame towards Paita, and off that port captures the *Huaras*, and just as her commander drops anchor, he perceives VIVANCO and his whole force marching into the town, having reached Paita across the desert in nine days. This was a big stroke of fortune for VIVANCO. So he immediately embarks his whole force (900 men) on the two vessels, and they both, under a full head of steam, quit the port; and the last that was seen of them they were heading southward.

In the meantime, CASTILLA is doubtlessly pushing towards Paita, and when he gets there he will have the consolation of knowing that he is without a vessel, and that he cannot get back to Callao in less than a month's hard march. If VIVANCO shall have acted with the unaccustomed energy he displayed on his retreat (Peruvians are good at a retreat) from Lambeyeque, and embarcation at Paita, the chances are decidedly favorable to his now having possession of both Callao and Lima. Of course it cannot be known at Callao what has become of CASTILLA; and VIVANCO, entering that port with all his troops safe and sound, in the President's own vessel, may report there whatever story may best suit his own purpose in regard to his enemy. Lima has only about 600 regular troops in it, and Callao hse none, save a small garrison in the Castle. The latter, to be sure, has an excellent national guard of about 1,200 men. But no one who is acquainted with the Peruvian character, supposes that these citizens are going to take up arms to decide between two competitors, especially when they don't care a copper which rules, and robs the national exchequer. Of course, if VIVANCO shall have possession of Callao, CASTILLA cannot land there, even if he should decide to return on the next British steamer, which would not reach Paita until the 21st April, five days after VIVANCO left it. You will thus see that VIVANCO will have five days to work in, before CASTILLA's friends can know what has become of him, if the revolutionists can keep their secret. Besides the President much weakened by being obliged to leave 1,500 of choicest and most reliable troops behind him. The Limeños have a proverb, that "when the President quits Lima, the people shut the gate behind him," and their faith in it will he as good as a thousand men to VIVANCO.

The *Santiago* had a very large amount of provisions on board when she was taken, besides 400 tons of coal.

In all this business the conduct of the British *Chargé* and Admiral is inexplicable. I see in several communications in the *Comercio* at Lima, the same ground taken that I took in the TIMES, in supposing the "outrage" on the British mail steamer to have been merely a trap to excuse the British fleet in interfering to break up VIVANCO's naval force. But Admiral BRUCE confined his operations to seizing the two vessels directly implicated, and the minute he finds his detention of these vessels is acting so favorably to the Government of Peru, he releases the *Loa*, the other being, it is reported, unserviceable. It follows then, to all present appearances, that the seizure of money and arms on the *New-Granada* was connived at by the *Chargé* and Admiral with an ulterior view to cripple CASTILLA; and that the seizure of the two vessels by the *Pearl* was only a feint, as the *Loa* had just as much to do with the robbery as the *Tumbes* had. Mr. CLAY, our Minister, is said also to be violently opposed to CASTILLA, but why, I have not heard. When I was at Lima eighteen months since he was his most intimate friend.

Several reasons are assigned why the British Government favor VIVANCO. In the first place, CASTILLA has shown a great disposition to repudiate a portion of the debt of Peru, many of the bonds of which are held by British subjects. In the second place, CASTILLA is known to be concerned in the scheme to declare the guano contract of GIANE & Co. null, and to sell outright or the Islands, in future, instead of consigning, in accordance with the propositions of a company in Lima, which I forwarded you some two months since. VIVANCO, on the contrary, has expressed, in a public proclamation, a determination to abide by all the bonds and contracts in favor of foreign Governments and citizens, with the single exception of BARRENA, the guano agent at New-York, who, he declares, has taken an active part against his cause in the present revolution. The head of this house at Lima lately sent 1,834 gold ounces to COVA & Co., at Panama, to pay for a consignment of Sharpe's Rifles for CASTILLA; and is said to negotiate loans for the President whenever the Treasury is hard up, which at present occurs quite often.

There was a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed in Lima and Callao, at the capture of the *Loa* and *Tumbes* by the British. The *New Granada*, it is contended, had waived her neutrality by carrying arms for CASTILLA, and laid herself liable to be treated as a belligerent. Besides, Peruvian pride is touched at seeing a national vessel come into port as a prize to a foreign flag.

Eschenique came to Coquimbo on the last British steamer. He has a strong party among the priests and wealthy men of Lima, and he might help VIVANCO in this crisis of his fate, if he would.

VIVANCO continues to sell guano at $25 per ton register, which is at the rate of say $18 the actual ton.

The officers of VIVANCO's fleet are represented as very enthusiastic in his cause, but the men are rather discontented. A revolt was attempted on board the *Apurimac* the night before she left Callao to chase CASTILLA, but was suppressed, and the carpenter and four men were shot.

BOLIVIA

Is enjoying a season of peace. The decree of the President, General CORDOVA, granting complete amnesty to all political offenders, had given great satisfaction. It is disputed that any alliance exists between Bolivia and CASTILLA against VIVANCO. The yellow fever is still causing great ravages in La Paz.

CHILI.

The trials by Court Martial of the persons charged with conspiracy against the Government, were still progressing in secret session at Santiago. On the 26th, the Fiscal demanded sentence of death to be pronounced on them. The Conservative Committee of the Senate had met to suspend the privileges of Don FEDERICO ERRAZURIZ, an Opposition member, that he might be brought to trial on the same charge, but he absconded. The public had not much faith that the Court would make out a case against these men. If it did, it was supposed they would be absolved by the Civil Courts of Justice.

Government continues to establish and endow new schools for both sexes, in various sections of the Republic. It is also appropriating money for new roads, hospitals and churches. Government has also resolved to assume the completion of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, from its present terminus at Quillota. Estimated cost—$4,000,000.

H. B. M. Frigate *President* sailed on the 28th for home, *viâ* Rio Janeiro. She took $300,000 in specie for Rio.

Mining was becoming every day more profitable, on account of the increase on the price of copper. The silver mines promised better than last year.

Don PEDRO ALEXANDRI, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the King of Sardinia, died at Santiago, on the 30th March.

Business was not brisk, but some important sales had been effected for the home market and for Bolivia. The money market is in a depressed condition, the shipments of specie to Brazil, Coquimbo, Copiopo and other places, having affected business seriously, so that the most reliable firms were not able to pay regularly. Carolina Rice brought $7 50 to $8; Flour sold at from $9 to $10, 6 months credit, for 200 pounds; Saltpetre in Iquique is sold at $2 50 to $2 56, cash. Freights—Guano from Valparaiso (brought there under contract with VIVANCO) to Great Britain, £3 15s.; Guano from Chinchas to Great Britain, £4 10s.; Ores from Caldera to Liverpool £3 15s.

AUSTRALIA.

The dates by way of Chili from Sidney are to Feb. 21. Importation of most kinds of goods exceeded the sales. Some vessels, loaded with corn, had sailed from Adelaide, for England.

In New-Caledonia, the French, since the murder of M. BRANAAN, and his ten companions, were in much fear of the natives. There were only 400 soldiers and sailors on the Island, and this force is insufficient to protect the settlers. F. W. R.

☞ A correspondent of the N. O. *Picayune* writing from Camden, Arkansas, states that a tremendous hail-storm had occurred in that quarter, and had destroyed the crops. Only half the usual crop of wheat will be obtained there this season.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$1,707,527 in Treasure.

Two Weeks Later from California and Oregon.

NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKETS.

The United States Mail steamer *George Law*, WM. LEWIS HERNDON, United States Navy, Commanding, sailed from Aspinwall, May 4, at 8 o'clock P. M., with the mails, passengers and treasure, for New-York, brought down by steamer *Golden Age*, and arrived at this port last evening. The *Law* has experienced strong northerly winds during the entire passage homeward. Passengers all well.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Age*, sailed from San Francisco April 20, at 2 40 P. M., with the United States mail passengers, and $2,044,248 23 treasure on freight, destined as follows: For New-York, $1,702,322 18; for Panama, $10,000; for England, $331,926 05. Total from San Francisco, $2,044,248 23.

At 5 o'clock P. M. same day, passed steamer *Orizaba*, bound in.

On the 24th ult, off Cape St. Lucas, spoke steamer *Golden Age*, with the mails and passengers from New York and New-Orleans April 5, all well.

The *Golden Age* arrived at Manzanilla on the 26th ultimo, took on board $119,000 in silver, for England, and sailed at 4 o'clock P. M., same day; arrived at Acapulco on the 28th ult. at 7 o'clock A. M., and sailed from thence at 12 o'clock on the same day. Left in port bark *Rebecca Adams*, arrived at Panama May 4.

United States Mail steamer *Granada*, JNO. McGOWAN Commander, sailed from Aspinwall for Havana May 4, 5 o'clock P. M., with the mails and passengers for New-Orleans.

United States ships *Independence* and *Decatur*, are still lying off Panama, and *Cyane* off Aspinwall, all well on board.

We are indebted to Mr. E. W. HULL, purser of the *George Law*, and to the enterprising Express Companies of BEDFORD & Co. and FREEMAN & Co. for papers received with dispatch.

Treasure List of Steamer George Law.

American Ex. Bank	10,000	Ross, Falconer & Co.	58,383
W. T. Coleman & Co.	9,000	E. A. Stelle & Co....	12,000
C. H. Cummings	4,400	Henry Stribling.....	2,000
Drexel & Co	225,000	Wm. Seligman & Co.	20,000
Dmuch, Sherman & Co.	220,000	Schelle & Bro.....	10,350
Freeman & Co.....	22,000	Thain & McKeon....	5,000
Howlands & Aspinwall.	28,000	T. Watson & Sons..	40,000
P. Kelly & Co.....	48,000	J. B. Weir.....	38 000
R. Meander.....	6 000	Wells, Fargo & Co...	295,000
Order.....	269,600		
James Patrick.....	50,000	Total from S. F.	$1,702,322
John Phelan, Jr.....	5,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
R. Bellet & Co.....	132 000	Jos. F. Joy.....	5,205
Renard & Co	22,500		
Reed & Wade.....	4,000	Total.....	$1,707,527

Laycraft & Co. 283 bags Cocoa.

News from California.

MINING INTELLIGENCE—THE IMPEACHMENTS AGAINST STATE OFFICERS—CONFIRMATION OF THE BOLTON AND BARRON CLAIM—GREAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN SACRAMENTO.

The California news for the fortnight ending the 20th ult. is even more devoid of interest to the Eastern reader than usual. No political action or legislative movement, worthy of note, has taken place during this time; we have no example of popular tumult or excitement, scarcely a casualty of magnitude, or a startling crime to record. Except in the southern portion of the State, where they have suffered from want of rain, the weather has been highly favorable to the business of mining, as well as to the growth of the incoming crop, which now promises to be extensive and prolific beyond precedent.

In regard to mining operations the *Alta* says that "more gold will be taken out of the placers during the four or five months ending with April, than has ever been gathered during the like period before. Not only will a larger aggregate amount be extracted, but there will be better wages realized to the hand, taking the mining community as a whole, than ever before. The business of mining in California is as yet only in its infancy. As a permanent branch of industry, systematically entered into and scientifically pursued, it has hardly yet been commenced. It has but just emerged from that perilous and ruinous period of experiment and trial incident to every new enterprise. This passed, its operations will be attended with more certain and satisfactory results."

The California State Treasurer, who, by previous advices, was in custody, having been surrendered by one of his original bondsmen, shortly after procured other securities, and was again suffered to go at large.

A resolution providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 27th ult., having passed the Senate, by an almost unanimous vote, the probabilities were that the session would then be brought to a close.

The law allowing married women to carry on business in their own names is likely to be repealed—a resolution to that effect having passed one branch of the Legislature.

The Legislative Committee have not agreed with the Governor in thinking the plan of gathering the Indian population into reservations should be abandoned, and the tribes be removed beyond the Sierras.

The Bolton-and-Barron claim has been confirmed by the United States District Court.

The bill introduced into the Assembly, for admitting the testimony of Indians, Negroes, and Asiatics, in Judicial proceedings where whites are concerned, has been defeated by a strong negative vote.

The Sacramento *Bee* gives full returns of the Municipal Election in Sacramento. There were three tickets in the field—the Democratic, People's and Republican. The following was the vote for Mayor, which may be taken as a fair criterion of the strength of the respective parties:

Mayor.	1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	Total.
Dyer, (Dem.)	687	506	763	1955
Ellis, (People's)	194	190	375	758
Rowland, (Rep.)	189	127	223	479

The whole Democratic ticket was elected. In fact, this election may be regarded as a perfect Democratic tornado. Both Boards of the Common Council, and also the School Commissioners, are *all* Democrats.

There are about twenty-five offices to be filled by the new Common Council of Sacramento, and over 300 expectants.

A bill providing for the peyment of the California State debt has passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 2. It requires to be submitted to a vote of the people.

The testimony in the impeachment case of Comptroller WHITMAN has been closed, and the case submitted for decision. A conviction is hardly looked for, since the attendance of WILLIS, his former clerk, has not been secured.

JOHN HYDE, the ex Mormon Elder, has been lecturing against that delusion, to large crowds, in the various parts of the State.

No later intelligence is received from the Sandwich Islands.

News from Oregon.

HEAVY RAINS—RECEPTION FOR GEN. LANE—THE INDIANS—MINING—TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

Our advices from Portland, O. T., are to the 4th of April:

The roads leading from Portland are reported as almost impassable, owing to the heavy rains during the Winter.

The people of Portland will give Gen. LANE a public reception upon his arrival.

The *Oregonian* learns that the Indians in the region of Fort Colville, are peaceably disposed, allowing the whites to pass through their country in comparative safety, yet they do not desire the presence of the whites to strengthen among them till amicable treaties are made; they look upon the whites as intruders, and may at any moment commit serious outrage upon those who venture into their country in small parties.

KAMIAKIN has sent to Col. WRIGHT, at the Dalles, a proposition for a treaty of peace.

Favorable news has been received from the mines in the interior. A Mr. HERMON has returned from Salmon River, and brought with him rich specimens of coarse gold which was picked out of the rocks on the side of the river.

The Territorial Convention of the Democracy, says the *Times*, would meet at Salem on the 13th April. Gen. LANE will probably be nominated as Delegate in Congress, as he seems to have but little opposition.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, April 8, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Alexander Campbell to Miss Margaret Mcalister.

At Santa Cruz, March 21, John D. Bagnell to Miss Phœbe Pinkham.

In San Francisco, April 5, by Rev. Augustus Kellner, Mr. FRANZ HEINRICH HERMANN KRUGER to Miss JOHANNA THERESIA EMILIE ULRICH, both of the city of Hamburg, Europe.

In San Francisco, April 5, at the residence of D. Dwyer, Esq., by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. Joseph Goldman to Miss Lucy Hall, all of San Francisco.

At Campo Seco, Calaveras Co., March 26, Mr. Henry H. Ryne to Miss Catharine M. Peeks.

In San José, March 24, Mr. Aldin E. Moody to Miss Alice Davis.

In Sacramento, April 2, Mr. Solomon Miller to Miss Sarah Ann Todd.

In Marysville, March 26, John H. Wright to Ellen McKinney.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American Anti-Slavery Society

The American Anti-Slavery Society held its third session yesterday morning in the City Assembly Rooms, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, presiding. When the proceedings commenced the attendance was not as large as on the previous day.

After an announcement of the organization,

Rev. ANDREW T. FOSS, of Manchester, N. H., was introduced. He commenced by referring to the statements of speakers, to the effect that we are in the midst of a revolution. Mr. HIGGINSON had expressed the opinion that we were somewhat advanced in the said revolution. We were often in the midst of revolution. HENRY CLAY once declared that we were in the midst of a revolution, but that was one of dollars and cents. This, however, was a revolution of immensely greater importance. It was a revolution of right against wrong: of Freedom against Slavery. He knew that it was dangerous to speak disrespectfully of the acts of the fathers; and yet if his father wished his respect, he must act in such a manner as to entitle him to respect. He believed the fathers did a very wicked thing when they made a compromise with Slavery, and he meant to blame them. If their spirits were hovering around the room, and he thought they might as well be there as to be singing psalms in a seven-by-nine heaven—if, he said, they were there, he was sure they would acquiesce in the remarks of those who blamed them for what they had done. He felt as if he could look GEORGE WASHINGTON in the face and tell him he was wrong when he consented to the existence of Slavery in the United States, and to a continuance of the Slave-Trade for twenty years. He knew, and our other fathers knew, that that was wrong when they did it. Their acts had brought all the evils of Slavery upon us. The Republicans said they were anxious to govern the country, because they could take the machine and run it with much more desirable results. What right had they to suppose they could do any better, now that Slavery had been declared not sectional but national? But God would have his way, and Nature would obey God. If a man were going to put a wheel into his mill, he would put it down where the water would fall upon it; if he did not his wheel would not turn. Suppose he should put it up above the water, and then get Congress to pass an act, directing the water to run up over the wheel; then the Court should declare it constitutional, and the clergy should say there was no higher law. Then let him raise his gate; and not withstanding the acts of Congress, and the declarations of the courts and the clergy, the water would run under the wheel. It would obey God's laws. So with the progress of the subject they were discussing. If the Union were continued as at present, Slavery would continue to progress; and slaves would increase, until the whites would not be able to hold them longer in Slavery. They would rebel. If he were a slave he would twist off the head of any man who should attempt to hold him in Slavery. They would rebel. The day must come when the lurid light of burning dwellings would announce the revolt of the slave. If all support were drawn from the South now, there would be a speedy end to Slavery there. He did not recommend that we should go South and attack them with arms in our hands. He would not dissolve the Union in that way. What he did recommend was that we do not regard the enactments that bind the slave and require us to return him, if he attempts to run away to freedom. He would not regard such announcements, and if that did not dissolve the Union he would let it hang.

After that announcement he passed to say a word to the Republicans. They had been a party for some time, and what had they done? They put him in mind of the story of the boy who used to bring a number of dead wolves to the select men of his town every year and get his reward. One of the select men asked him how it was that he brought a certain number at about the same period in each year. He answered that he knew where there was a den. He was asked why he did not kill the she wolf, and answered that if he did then he would get no more whelps, and, consequently, no more head-money. So it was with the Republicans. They would hunt the whelps, (without catching them,) but never attack the old she wolf. With a declaration that Jesus Christ was a traitor; that Paul was a traitor; that WASHINGTON and the other fathers were traitors; and that he delighted in being called a traitor to our Government, he denounced the American Tract Society, and closed with an invective against Dr. GARDINER SPRING.

Mrs. ABBY KELLY FOSTER, now arose, and informed the meeting that the time for attending to financial business was near at hand. She said a resolution had been passed in an informal meeting, that the Society raise $30,000 during the coming year. They had raised $20,000 during the darkest of the past four years, and she thought that during this prosperity the brightest year of all, $30,000 was but a small sum to raise. There was a great work to be done, and they would require all they could raise. Before she took her seat, she wished to state that she was rejoiced because Kansas had not been secured to Freedom. She was sometimes she did not wish God to be made a liar. She would rather have seen Abolitionized Kansas been watered free while the debris were on the feet of slaves in the Carolinas. In conclusion, she hoped they would contribute liberally. They must depend upon their own free will as the Society had not the terrors of an orthodox hell to hold over them.

The President, Mr. GARRISON, had a word to say on the financial question. That society had a work to perform that could not be done by any mere political party, and he hoped that those who gave, would give, feeling that they were giving to a good cause, and to give liberally. Of the $20,000 raised during the last year, more than $15,000 were received from Americans. Its support was derived, in a large degree, from foreigners interested in the work; $30,000 in a year was a very small sum. The receipts of the Bible Society were $1,000 per day, and there were 4,000,000 of perishing souls to whom that Society dare not send a single Bible.

Rev. OLIVER B. FROTHINGHAM, of Jersey City, was the next speaker. He said there was no sadder fable in mythology than that of Cassandra, the daughter of old Priam, who had the gift of prophecy, but who could not obtain believers. She had the grief of knowing the danger that awaited Troy, without the power of averting it. Her prophetic declarations caused her father to deem her mad and dangerous to the State. So it was with those who told of the dangers attending a continuance of the institution of Slavery. A review of the events of the past few years did not, to his mind, warrant the conclusion that Freedom was making any progress in this nation. What had been the result of the late Presidential campaign? There was but one issue, and that was Freedom for Kansas. On that issue an aggregate of treason and ignorance was enlisted such as never before appeared in a campaign; the attack upon Senator SUMNER did much; the destruction of property and the massacre of those in Kansas who favored Freedom was widely known; all these were brought to bear, with what result? That party favoring Freedom had a candidate of exalted character. A man from the people, with a home and foreign reputation, not gathered on the doubtful field of politics, but on the field of science. Altogether, there was an aggregate of influences in favor of Freedom never before brought to bear politically, and that we could hardly hope to see brought to bear again; and yet, what was the result? Why, the election of Mr. BUCHANAN. In the former campaign FRANKLIN PIERCE received 1,601,335 votes, while General SCOTT received 1,3?8,678 to the last campaign Mr. BUCHANAN received 1,834 337 votes, and Mr. FREMONT only 1,342,812. Did not that show that the Anti-Slavery sentiment was not growing at the North? But the Republican Party disowned any sympathy with the Abolitionists from the beginning, and was consequently repudiated by them. Nevertheless, what had been done in the last campaign might be done again; and still again might the candidate of the Pro-Slavery Party be able to do without one fourth of his Southern support, and be successful. It was a time now when sentiments were easily changed into cents, and principles into dimes. Politics had become a trade, and there was little hope of succor from the Church. There were obstacles constantly in the way of the exercise of an enlarged liberal sentiment. When he heard of South-side views and Bible arguments in favor of aggression, he was reminded of the days when Christianity had not received a commercial translation; when Poor Richard's sayings had not taken the place of Christ's sermon on the Mount; when anxiety to save the Union had not taken the place of anxiety of saving men; of the time when priests thought it well to sell even the golden goblets used in serving the communion, to purchase the freedom of a slave. This was the old-fashioned Christianity; and when they turned from that to the Christianity that now obtains, it was like turning from Christianity to the darkest Paganism. After such a view, was it not clear that those who thought the most hoped the least for freedom in the future? Suppose Kansas and Nebraska should come in as Free States, there was still a larger area for the development of Slavery than all those regions North, for freedom. Some unlooked-for solution of the question might take place, but there was no prospect of a cheerful nature. What they must do, then, was to stand by their fundamental principles, until the little leaven should leaven the whole lump. They must continue to demand justice to the colored race. They must plead for the black race: a race purposely and designedly beastialized—they must plead for them, and labor to elevate them, and restore them their natural rights. It was not to him a pleasing thought that Slavery should cease simply because it became unprofitable. He did not derive pleasure from the thought that the slave should be set free when his labor became unprofitable, and be considered a nuisance, to be legislated out of the country. He wished justice for the colored man, and that immediately, even at the sacrifice of the white man's pocket. It was his conviction, arrived at after long and serious consideration, that so long as the Union continued, they could not be in a position to aid the colored bondman. The Union could not be broken up mechanically; it must take place through a change of sentiment—of spirit. Not a breaking up of external relations, but an internal growth of liberal sentiments. Southern men were beginning to see that Northern men were becoming more and more estranged, because of the difference in their connections, in their ideas of labor, of morality, and of Christianity; they were beginning to see that in that way was the Union to be severed. There was a king spoken of in VIRGIL'S *Æneid*, who used to punish men by lashing them face to face to a corpse. That was a specimen of an indissoluble union, but he hoped God would keep us from such a union.

Mr. PILLSBURY, when Mr. FROTHINGHAM had concluded, arose and offered the following:

Whereas, That in JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire, NATHANIEL P. BANKS and HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, and the New-York *Tribune*, we recognize a full and fair REPUBLICAN representation of the acknowledged leaders of the Republican party; and

Whereas, One of these boasts of having supported a slaveholder for the Presidency, and that he would do the same again; another boldly asserts that he would to day intrust the institutions and liberties of the country to a Palmetto man, (meaning a South Carolinian,) and then added: "*I would, in God's name, say, give us a Palmetto man always and forever, because where there is a Palmetto man, there is always a will*;" and another assured the United States Senate and the South that the Republican Party is preëminently the party of State rights, and that Slavery would be more secure under JOHN C. FREMONT there than JAMES BUCHANAN; and the other declared also to the Senate and the South that the Republican Party is emphatically the party of the Union, and that were it in power every disunionist, North as well as South, should die a traitor's death, and leave a traitor's name to the history of the Republic; therefore,

Resolved, That *until* these men repudiate and recant of these doctrines and declarations, or the party repudiate these members, and openly and every where brand them as they deserve, we shall hold the party and its leaders together, however honest and true may be many of its supporters, as really more dangerous to the cause of liberty and humanity than any other party ever formed since the foundation of the Government.

The President, Mr. GARRISON, arose and remarked, that the picture of the condition of the Slavery question drawn by Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM, was sorrowful—and the more so because it was true. He would tell them when he would hope something for the Anti-Slavery cause. It would be when he could see a Northern audience look a contribution box fully and unflinchingly in the face. He had noticed that when the contribution box was visible a general stampede towards the door was the result. Before sitting down he wished to say a word with reference to the late Presidential election. Mr. FROTHINGHAM had remarked that Mr. BUCHANAN had been elected by a large majority. That was true, and he had no doubt that even if we had had a conscientious election, Mr. BUCHANAN, the embodiment of Border-Ruffianism, would still have been elected—but we had no constitutional election. In fifteen States there had been no constitutional election, and therefore JAMES BUCHANAN was not constitutionally President of the United States. He was not there to speak despondingly, but he must say that if they could not make New-York, Massachusetts and the rest of New-England hate Slavery and love Freedom, they need not hope to have any effect upon South Carolina, and Virginia and Georgia. When he had concluded the Society took a recess until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Soon after 3 o'clock, the Anti-Slavery Society met again in the Assembly Rooms, when Mr. EDMUND QUINCY, of Dedham, Mass., was introduced. He remarked generally that there was a large class of citizens, to say nothing of the slaves, who derived no advantage nor protection from the Union. He instanced the case of Mr. GARRISON, when the State Government of Virginia offered a reward of $5,000 to any person who would secure him on Virginian Soil. Had he been kidnapped, the General Government would not have interfered to protect him, although the extent of his offending was, that about 25 years ago he published a paper in Boston, in which he expressed the opinion that the colored man had a right to himself. He then referred to the cases of Mr. UNDERWOOD, Judge HOAR, and of the College officials, who derived no protection from the Union, when inclined to express their opinions on the subject of Slavery. Again he desired to complain of the Union because it prevented his own State, Massachusetts, from righting her own wrongs and from protecting herself. With the Union she could not do that. She would not have required the aid of the United States Army to settle the matter with South Carolina. She could have whipped her with one hand tied behind her. In fact, there was scarcely a county in Massachusetts that would not contract to whip South Carolina for a very small sum. And while such was the fact, the slave interest, through the machinery of the Union, controlled the entire country. In reality, 75,000 slaveholders governed the country; and they did it because any one desiring to hold office must take an oath to support the Constitution. Such a condition of things could not last. It was as sure to fall to pieces as water and oil to separate. The Union was mechanical—there was even now no Union of opinion or of sentiment—no real Union now. And what was it at any time? Why, in his State, when the Constitution was voted for, there was but 19 majority, and that was only secured by the influence of JOHN HANCOCK, who was brought down with his limbs swathed in flannel, to give his voice in its behalf. It was not so unanimously favored as was generally supposed. There were but nine States, just the number necessary to secure its adoption. It was opposed then as they opposed it now. The people of the North were again calculating its value, and as soon as the South should find the fire circling around and scorching the scorpion Slavery, they would hurry up their emancipation. And although he was neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, he would say that when it became known that the North would not submit longer, South Carolina would be the first Slave State to move in the work of emancipation.

Miss FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS, (a colored lady,) late of Baltimore, was the next speaker introduced. She said she was the sister of an outcast race, come to seek protection and a home here. She was rejoiced because there was a portion of the earth where the exile and the outcast could find protection and a home. KOSSUTH had found it, so had the Hibernians, and so had many who had fled from tyranny and oppression. It was a glorious country—a giant Republic—and yet it was like a beautiful woman in whose heart was a deep cancer. It was a beautiful country with a deep, dark spot upon its bosom, and that was Slavery. We were a free people and yet we dare not speak, in portions of our land, in favor of Freedom. Our common schools were excellent, and yet in portions of the country it was a crime to teach a free colored child to read, although one of the first martyrs of the Revolution was a colored man. They had proscribed the colored race and then claimed that they were not their equals. Why not give them a chance to learn before they had charged with them incapacity? After speaking fluently in relation to our institutions and their effect upon her race, she drew a touching picture of her mother's grave in Maryland; spoke of her longing to visit it, and then, with much effect upon the audience, upon the dangers that would surround her were she to attempt to visit her mother's humble grave.

Mr. EDMUND QUINCY stated that there was a Mexican girl present who had some statements to make, but when called on she had not sufficient nerve to rise and speak. He then stated that her sufferings had been great while in the South, because she was a colored girl; and that if any one wished to render her pecuniary assistance, she would be at the door to receive it when the meeting adjourned.

The President now arose and offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Evidently pressed and alarmed by the growing Anti-Slavery spirit of the times, threatening the withdrawal from it of public confidence and support, the American Tract Society, at its annual meeting last year, reluctantly appointed a Special Committee to inquire into and review the proceedings of the Society's Executive Committee, a complaint having been made against them for refusing to issue a single tract or a single page against American Chattel Slavery, and also for having expurgated of all condemnatory allusions to that "sum of all villanies" several foreign works republished by them; and

Whereas, That Special Committee (composed largely of eminent Doctors of Divinity) have just made their Report, which has been accepted by the Society, and which is characterized by all that is cowardly in spirit, deceptive in statement, and jesuitical in phraseology, neither criminating the Executive Committee for their past inexcusable conduct, nor admitting that they have done wrong in any instance, nor denouncing Slavery as a crime, but only vaguely alluding to "those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote;" and,

Whereas, It is manifestly designed, by this Report, to give neither offence to the slaveholders of the South, nor countenance to the Anti-Slavery movement of the North, but to quiet agitation in the ranks of the friends and patrons of the Tract Society, by administering an opiate prepared with all possible priestly cunning and skill; therefore

Resolved, That we renewedly bear our testimony against the American Tract Society, as inherently Pro-Slavery and thoroughly time-serving, and, therefore, destitute of Christian integrity and common humanity; so that to contribute to its funds, or to give it any countenance whatever, is to be guilty of a moral offence of the first magnitude.

Resolved, That, in continuing on its Publishing Committee Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, of Boston, the author of that surprisingly audacious and wicked work entitled *A South-Side View of Slavery*, the American Tract Society has deepened its guilt, and revealed its moral deformity so plainly, that they will henceforth be utterly without excuse who shall continue to bestow their patronage upon it.

Mr. GARRISON stated that, as the report of the Society referred to in the resolutions had not been printed for a sufficient length of time to have enabled gentlemen to examine it, he would not call for their adoption at present.

Mr. WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, of Massachusetts, a fugitive slave, was the next speaker. He was loth to speak to an audience at so late an hour in the afternoon, and yet, when he saw on his right a lady who had known what Slavery was, and on his left another lady who was doing all she could to obtain the means whereby to purchase a dearly beloved husband from Slavery, his interest in the general subject would not let him hold his peace. Something of what Slavery is as it exists in the Southern States the audience ought to know, for they had been told again and again by those who had suffered under its galling chains. He was glad to see in the papers so much about the discontent of the slaves in the South. He did not believe that Godwould ever free the slave until he was ready to free himself by his own right hand. He had rather they would free themselves than be made free by anybody else; and he believed that the time had come when the slave should raise his hand in defence of his rights—to use the hoe or the axe, or anything else that circumstances might throw in his way, to aid him in gaining his freedom. He wished there could be a general insurrection next week, and he had rather a million lives were lost in an unsuccessful insurrection than that there should be no insurrection at all. He was sick of being told that his race was a subsissive one, born to be slaves. He would have them fight. To him San Domingo was one of the brightest spots on the face of the globe, for there the slaves were ready to sacrifice their lives to gain their liberties. It was because the Southern slave was thought to be submissive that Judge TANEY had declared the colored man had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. He would have the slave assert his rights and force them to respect him. He knew that his friend, C. C. BURLEIGH would not agree with him, and saw that he was eager to pounce upon his views.

Mr. BURLEIGH arose and proceeded to oppose what had been said with all his might. If he favored an appeal to physical force in the liberation of the slave, he would feel it necessary to take his name from the list of the Society, for in its constitution was a clause binding its members not to encourage an appeal to physical force. He was opposed to a resort to physical force, and he believed if the slaves were to resort to it their utter annihilation would be the result. He was proceeding to discuss the subject at some length, when

The President arose and stated that the discussion was entirely incidental. He did not know that there was any proposition to change the constitution, and therefore, he did not consider the discussion in order at that particular time. He would say, however, that the Society recognized the right of the slave to resort to physical force, as being equal with that of our fathers to resist the aggression under which they suffered for a time. He thought if Bunker Hill was good for our fathers, a Bunker Hill, somewhere down in South Carolina, would be just as good for the slave.

A motion adopting the series of resolutions preceding those last read by the President, was put and carried.

Mr. C. C. BURLEIGH wished, if the resolutions presented by Mr. PILLSBURY had been adopted, the vote might be reconsidered. He was opposed to their adoption and wished an opportunity to express his views before they should be adopted.

It was claimed that the resolutions had been adopted.

Mr. BURLEIGH called for a reconsideration.

The President called for an expression of opinion.

The resolutions were read again.

A member suggested that it might be well to quote Senator WILSON'S exact words, if they were to be used at all. He believed they were, that whoever should lay violent hands on the Constitution, on the Union, he would hang, &c.

The motion to reconsider was put and carried.

Mr. BURLEIGH moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. BURR suggested that that would carry the entire series.

The former were adopted, and Mr. BURLEIGH moved that the Pillsbury resolutions be indefinitely postponed. If they were not to be, he wished to express his sentiments.

An elderly gentleman moved that speakers be confined to three minutes each.

The President remarked that a determination to push the passage of the resolutions now, might appear like pertinacity or a desire to push to the wall.

Messrs. FOSS and PILLSBURY thought the pushing to the wall was on the other side.

Mr. BURLEIGH opposed their adoption. He believed them false in logic and false in fact.

After some further debate,

WENDELL PHILLIPS moved to lay them on the table. Carried by a vote of 17 to 6. A large majority of the audience had retired.

Mr. FOSS thanked God for the six.

Mr. PILLSBURY was anxious that they should not separate with the idea that there had been any crowding to the wall.

Some conversation ensued in a less exciting tone, and then they seperated.

American Tract Society.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The American Tract Society celebrated its 32d anniversary yesterday morning at Dr. HUTTON'S Church. The audience was very large as early as 9 o'clock, the hour fixed for the opening of the preliminary business meeting, at which it was expected that the report of the Investigating Committee of last year would be presented.

The business meeting was opened by prayer, Chief Justice WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, presiding.

The report of the Committee of Investigation was presented by Judge JESUP prefaced by a few remarks from Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, who bore testimony to the willingness with which the officers of the Society had offered facilities to the Committee in the prosecution of its labors. We give the Committee's report in full.

REPORT.

The Committee appointed, at the last annual meeting of the American Tract Society, to examine and review the proceedings of its Executive Committee, respectfully report:

That they have attended to that service, and held several meetings in the months of March, April, and May, at the Tract-house in this City.

The Committee entered upon this duty with a deeply felt sense of their need of Divine aid.

They sought the light of God's Spirit; and He who never said to "the seed of Jacob: Seek ye me in vain," granted, as we trust, a gracious answer.

It is to be remembered that the Tract Society was founded, not to discuss disputed questions in theology, or morals, or politics, but to spread the truth in its simplicity and purity, as it is held and loved by all evangelical Christians.

It is due to this interesting occasion, to record with devout thankfulness to God, the harmony and Christian confidence that prevailed in the discussion and adoption of the resolutions on the subject of Slavery, forming a part of the report.

And the Committee cherish the hope, that by the divine blessing, their views of the subject will meet the approbation of their Christian friends in all parts of our country.

It should be constantly borne in mind, that the work of faith is not complete without the labor of love and the patience of hope. And who can doubt, that with such influences as faith, hope and charity, in alliance with that chastened patience that loves to wait for the fruit until the harvest-season, this and all other moral evil shall yield to the promised triumphs of the everlasting gospel.

The Committee first met on the 17th day of March. They were most cordially welcomed by the Executive Committee and Secretaries of the Society, who proffered all the aid in their power to the Committee in the investigations and examinations which it might be deemed proper to make, and stated that the whole proceedings of the Society in their varied departments, and all the records and doings of the several Committees, would be open to inspection. They also proffered their own personal aid at any and all times when the Committee might desire it.

This Committee had several meetings, and having placed the investigation into the business and financial affairs of the Society in the hands of a sub-committee, are now enabled to give to the Society the results of their deliberations and examinations.

In their conclusions, the Committee were unanimous, and, although deprived of the personal presence of three of its members, yet their concurrence in the important parts of the Report was procured.

During all the sittings of the Committee, they were most cheerfully served by the officers of the Society, with all the facilities for their investigations which were desired.

The Committee had most full and free discussions of the various topics embraced in the Report, and for themselves cannot sufficiently express their gratitude to the Father of lights for leading them to harmonious results.

In relation to publishing upon the subject of Slavery, the Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, as marking out the line of discrimination between what the American Tract Society, according to its Constitution, may and may not publish:

Resolved, 1. That the American Tract Society was established for a definite purpose, namely: "To diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Saviour of sinners, and to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality, by the circulation of religious tracts calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians."

2. That *this Society cannot, therefore, with propriety allow itself to be made a special organ of any one system of religious or moral reform, such as temperance, peace, Anti-Popery, Anti-Slavery, &c.*; while within its proper sphere, its influence should sustain the cause of truth and righteousness in all their departments.

3. That in endeavoring to accomplish its high and holy mission, the Society should deal even-handedly, and bear impartial testimony against *all forms of fundamental doctrinal error and practical immorality*, prevailing in any and every part of our country.

4. That in the judgment of your Committee, *the political aspects of slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications*; but that *those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture, and so much deplored by evangelical Christians, undoubtedly do fall within the province of this Society, and can, and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit.*

5. That whatever considerations in the past may have seemed to recommend to the Publishing Committee the course pursued in its revision of certain works, yet, in the future publication of books and tracts, no alteration or omission of the sentiments of any author should be made; but works not adapted to the design of the Society in their original form, or by a regular impartial abridgment, should be wholly omitted.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, 6. That it be recommended to the Society to adopt the following alteration in the eleventh article of the Constitution, instead of the one proposed at the last annual meeting, namely, to add the words, "notice of the proposed alteration having been given at the previous annual meeting." The article will then read:

ARTICLE XI. This Constitution shall not be altered except at an annual meeting, and by a vote of two-thirds of the members present; notice of the proposed alteration having been given at the previous annual meeting.

FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

In reference to the general management and financial affairs of the Society, the Committee made such examinations and investigations as seemed to be required by the general nature of the powers conferred by the Society in their appointment.

These necessarily were of a comprehensive character, and were divided into several distinct parts, which are essentially embraced in the statement of a Special Committee which is hereto attached, the substance of which was elicited in answers to questions proposed to the officers and committees of the Society.

The questions submitted, and the answers given by the committees, are also appended to this report, and will be found to contain several interesting and important facts not embraced in the preceding statement.

There is also appended to this report a statement of the salaries paid to the Secretaries and others employed at the Society's house, and also a statement of the principal agencies of colportage operations. These all show that the Society pays no extravagant salaries, allows no perquisites, and that economy and good management extend through these branches of the Society's operations.

There were upon the Committee no practical bookmen, and it was deemed proper to ask the aid of some eminent book publishers in an examination of the mode of conducting the business. These gentlemen gave their cheerful attention, and their examination and inquiries resulted in a report highly creditable to the management of this extensive business. That report is as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1857.

Having examined with considerable care, by a personal visitation to, and inspection of, the different departments of manufacture, the operations of the American Tract Society in regard to the cost of paper, printing, engraving, and binding of the books issued by said Society, we are of opinion that great care and economy are exercised in each department.

We have also considered the subject of prices at which their books are sold by the Society, and are satisfied that those prices are barely sufficient to meet the cost of manufacture and circulation.

JOHN HARPER,
ROBERT CARTER,
JOHN WILEY.

THE MODE OF KEEPING THE ACCOUNTS.

The Committee, among other subjects of inquiry, have examined the mode of keeping the accounts by the Treasurer.

This is simple in its form, but well adapted to the business of which it is the record. All moneys received from all sources and by all the agents of the Society are entered in the journal when received, or if not paid to the Treasurer, when reported by the agents. These sums are duly posted to their proper heads in the ledger, and at the same time in their daily amounts are carried into the bank-book. Every month these sums in detail are carefully footed up and published in the *Messenger*. A regular entry of these monthly amounts is made in the proper book, which compares with the amounts in the *Messenger*.

The whole amount received passes through the bank, except the petty cash account, which has its proper place in the business. The system of checks in the different accounts is such as to detect the slightest error at once.

All payments are accompanied by the proper vouchers, and an examination of an ordinary character given by an examining Committee, is sufficient to test the accuracy of the whole. A more complicated system of keeping the accounts, by double entry, would in the opinion of the Committee add nothing to their correctness and give no greater safeguard.

The proper auditing of the accounts by the Committee gives the highest assurance that everything is rightly done. The system of accounting is well adapted to the business transacted, and needs no change to insure the most entire accuracy.

The publication of all receipts in the *Messenger* from month to month insures against all suppression of payments made to the treasurer. The vouchers monthly examined, with the balances in bank and on hand, insures against misapplication. The annual report gives all the receipts and disbursements, and any person having access to the *Messenger* can test the accuracy of the yearly accounts. A reference to those reports will show clear and explicit statements of everything connected with the property, the business affairs, the receipts and expenditures, and transactions of the society, in which the public can have any interest.

The Committee believe that the whole financial business of the Society at the Tract House is managed and conducted with an economy and fidelity worthy of all praise.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS.

As a whole, the business of the Society, in point of fidelity and economy, is well managed, and no part of their present operations can with propriety be curtailed. The wants of the destitute will continue to demand expansion. The field for effort is daily opening, and the channels of usefulness becoming deeper and broader, and the Society is called upon to enter and occupy all these approaches to the perishing. They cannot stop any branch of their business without seriously interfering with others which need enlargement. Their system of book and tract publication and distribution has grown up under the influence of causes which have controlled them. It has thus far produced only good fruits to the glory of God, and should not be disturbed.

The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions;

Resolved, 7. That we gratefully acknowledge the favor of divine Providence in the blessing which has rested upon the American Tract Society, in its onward progress of success and prosperity, and the beneficent influence it has exerted upon our country and the world.

8. That we cordially recognize the fidelity and devotedness with which the interests of the Society have been superintended and attended by the officers and Executive Committee, five of the present members having been among its original founders.

9. That with great confidence in the wisdom of the Executive Committee, we anticipate that their action in carrying out the principles contained in the previous resolutions, will be such as will tend to promote the widest and best usefulness of this Society throughout our whole country.

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, THOMAS DEWITT,
WILLIAM JESUP, ALBERT BARNES,
C. T. BEDELL, JOHN N. MCLEOD,
JOEL HAWES, RAY PALMER,
S. V. SCHMUCKER, JAS. DONALDSON,
FRANCIS WAYLAND, MARK HOPKINS,
JOHN STONE, GEO. H. STOAST.

NEW-YORK, MAY 12, 1857.

Attached to the report is a statement from the officers of the Society, in answer to certain queries propounded by that Committee. The following tabular statement of results since the formation of the Society embodies valuable statistics, and is official:

SUMMARY VIEW

OF THE SOCIETY'S TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN THIRTY-TWO YEARS, TO APRIL 1, 1857, INCLUDING FOREIGN CASH APPROPRIATIONS, ETC.

Year.	RECEIPTS—Donations.	Sales.	Total.	Printed Pages.
1...	$6,925 56	$3,233 20	$10,158 76	8,062,500
2...	8,556 56	11,543 05	*20,443 61	24,114,500
3...	12,464 38	32,670 20	45,134 58	53,697,000
4...	26,178 18	34,980 80	60,163 98	68,316,000
5...	11,755 65	49,454 58	60,210 24	63,498,950
6...	8,784 92	34,137 77	42,922 69	63,786,000
7...	24,474 78	37,490 20	61,965 07	88,547,000
8...	31,229 25	31,117 58	62,346 83	89,700,508
9...	36,212 26	31,169 28	66,381 54	51,534,824
10...	60,727 49	31,580 39	92,307 81	53,804,854
11...	56,888 04	47,573 37	104,211 41	101,293,784
12...	71,922 28	59,658 99	131,581 28	124,682,000
13...	37,178 74	54,558 68	91,733 10	48,377,000
14...	55,852 81	75,326 96	131,079 77	124,744,000
15...	41,475 49	76,120 67	117,596 16	117,970,000
16...	41,751 61	57,210 98	98,962 59	93,858,500
17...	34,941 03	56,374 11	91,155 14	100,108,000
18...	42,433 98	49,904 13	*98,240 53	78,844,000
19...	56,680 21	51,894 13	108,494 24	96,115,000
20...	68,206 28	86,296 01	*152,376 78	157,018,000
21...	71,139 16	62,784 00	133,916 16	116,173,000
22...	67,770 88	92,360 24	160,131 12	150,013,696
23...	105,915 15	120,744 31	225,659 46	217,499,000
24...	94,081 43	161,216 73	*258,300 16	238,364,000
25...	105,894 80	202,371 99	308,266 79	307,636,300
26...	109,897 76	200,720 83	310,818 59	285,914,500
27...	116,406 41	226,343 50	342,749 91	318,518,500
28...	147,374 64	227,993 21	384,920 85	287,479,500
29...	166,192 74	250,125 13	416,186 61	351,851,000
30...	147,298 13	265,875 73	413,178 86	341,437,500
31...	158,435 08	257,171 51	415,606 59	309,089,500
32...	153,985 95	266,599 44	420,585 39	289,523,184
T'l	$2,160,715 87	$3,305,151 83	$5,475,867 61	4,873,639,454

Years.	CIRCULATED. Pages.	GRANTS. Pages.	Foreign grants in cash.	New pubs.
1.....	3,811,500	148,000	.....	215
2.....	24,76?,?22	1,648,056	.....	23
3.....	46 321,784	3,805,704	.....	103
4.....	48,895,262	2,992,881	$650	92
5.....	62,380,444	5,086,261	300	67
6.....	68,522,704	4,168,800	300	73
7.....	66,160,457	4,788,110	5,044	48
8.....	48,400,697	1,480,997	10,000	38
9.....	67,632,000	9,856,899	10,000	46
10.....	53,916,358	3,535,267	39,090	55
11.....	72 489,299	9,939,760	†35,500	65
12.....	96,?51,174	10,867,616	36,000	41
13.....	86,479,621	8,898,743	10 000	46
14.....	119,733,356	10,631,676	30,000	33
15.....	128,687,707	15.973,446	20.000	34
16.....	80,691,595	11,908,265	25,000	26
17.....	94 529,046	16,804,516	15.000	32
18.....	80,988,486	18,682,456	15,000	54
19.....	91,471,466	24,316,121	20,000	41
20.....	162 726 229	29,749 445	6,000	68
21.....	123,642,593	30.?05 245	15,000	73
22.....	123,575,624	35,926,208	10,000	43
23.....	211,730,285	40,948 459	11,000	68
24.....	234 409,800	47 890,295	14,000	146
25.....	220,697,500	68,138 820	15,000	73
26.....	209,984,615	56 638,543	20,000	78
27.....	253,296,563	65,164,181	20,000	96
28.....	288,902,315	79,224,841	20,000	157
29.....	315,100,857	73,224,834	20,000	76
30.....	292,351,223	77,605,506	16,000	36
31.....	283,692,704	80,597,418	17,500	105
32.....	282,899,770	77,420,930	18,000	179
Total.	4,563,340,851	918,556,744	$476,294	

*Including receipts from rents: second year, $13; eighteenth year, $2,902 42; twentieth year, $3,774 39.

†Including grants for the blind: eleventh year, $500; twelfth year, $1,000.

The receipts of the Society for 32 years, to April 1 1857, exclusive of receipts for rents, have been as above, viz.:

Donations and legacies	$2,160,715 87
Sales	3,305,151 83
Total	$5,465,867 70

The report, on motion of Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, was adopted without a dissenting voice. The Board then proceeded to the election of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year:

Publishing Committee.—Rev. John Knox, D. D., Rev. David Magie, D. D., Elizabethtown, N. J.; Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler, D. D., Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., Boston, Mass.

Distributing Committee.—William Forrest, William Winterton, Alfred M. Tredwell, Oliver H. Lee, Alfred S. Barnes.

Finance Committee.—Richard T. Haines, Moses Allen, Thomas C. Doremus, Richard S. Fellowes, George N. Titus, Esq., Oliver E. Wood.

The officers of last year are all reëlected, with the following exceptions: Rev. JOHN M. STEVENSON, D. D., of the Old School Presbyterian Church in New-Albany, Indiana, was elected one of the Corresponding Secretaries, *vice* Rev. R. S. COOK, resigned, and SAMUEL E. WARNER Assistant Secretary for Colportage.

The anniversary exercises opened at 10½ o'clock. The annual report was read by the Secretaries, and presented the following results:

New publications, 139; (of which 57 are handbills,) in English, German, French, Italian, and Swedish, including Comment with notes and instructions on Psalm to Malachi, comprising the Bible; *Burder's Village Sermons*, *Life of Whitefield*, *D'Aubigné's History*, vol. 5, in German, and 23 other volumes: whole number of publications, 2,229, besides 5,213 approved for circulation in foreign lands.

Circulated during the year, 226,854 volumes, 10,972,646 publications, or 282,899,770 pages: total since the formation of the Society, 12,360,169 volumes, 179,480,922 publications, or 4 603,340,851 pages. *Gratuitous distribution* for the year, in 4,366 distinct grants, 66,268,325 pages, and 11,132,595 to members and directors, amounting to upwards of $51,

day for further discussion. Eighteen different Houses of Refuge are represented at the Convention. This is the first Convention of this kind ever held in this country.

About sixty delegates were present from the following Houses of Refuge: Western House of Refuge, Rochester, N. Y.; Western House of Refuge, near Pittsburg, Penn.; Providence Reform Schools, Providence, R. I.; House of Reformation, South Boston, Mass: State Reform School, Westborough, Mass.; State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass.; State Reform School, Cape Elizabeth, Maine; State Reform School, West Meriden, Conn.; House of Refuge, St. Louis, Mo.; Baltimore House of Refuge, Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia House of Refuge, Philadelphia, Penn.; Chicago Reform School Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans House of Refuge, New-Orleans, La.; Boston Asylum and Farm School, Thompson Island, Mass.; Cincinnati House of Refuge, Cincinnati, Ohio; New-York Prison Association, New-York; New-York Juvenile Asylum, Children's Aid Society, New-York.

New-York State Colonization Society.

The State Colonization Society held its Anniversary at Rev. Dr. HUTTON's Church, on Tuesday evening; ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., presiding. An abstract of the annual report was read by Rev. J. B. PINNEY. The receipts of the Society last year were $34,685; balance in the treasury, $566. The operations of the year were singularly successful. Since the last annual meeting, two large companies of emigrants have been sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society, the first in the ship *Elvira Owens*, conveying 361, and the second, the Liberia packet, *Mary Caroline Stevens*, carrying 217.

The Society prepared two large buildings, called receptacles, partly Burnatized, nearly 100 feet by 80, and two stories high, capable of giving comfortable accommodations to 100 persons each, which were forwarded by the *Elvira Owens*, and erected one at Cape Meneurado and one at Cape Mount.

An agent, the Rev. JOHN SEYS, was appointed to select an interior site upon high ground, with a view to an experiment as to the comparative healthfulness of the interior and sea coast. By the latest reports he had selected a location 30 miles East of Monrovia, and a company of some 20 persons, who embarked in the packet last Autumn, are now there acclimating.

Of 638 colored people sent to Liberia in 1856, 465 were emancipated slaves. The report speaks in high terms of the results of the Administration of President BENSON. Revivals of religion are reported in the Liberian churches, and the affairs of the republic generally are prosperous. The report, however, laments the revival of the slave trade, and alludes to the subject as follows:

"The African slave-trade—pronounced piracy—and therefore infamous by our laws—the opprobrium of this enlightened age—has been renewed with increased power, and, we regret to add, with very great success. Cuba is supposed to have received, during the last year, 15,000 slaves from Africa, and not less than 10,000 since January."

A series of resolutions, offered by Mr. PINNEY and adopted, declares: 1, that the Society acknowledges with gratitude the blessings that have been showered upon the cause of Colonization; 2, that in the present agitated condition of the public mind in this country, the existence of a successful Christian Republic on the coast of Africa is calculated to elevate the African race and prepare the way for their deliverance; 3 that the Society looks with undiminished hope upon the African slave-trade, and that the only effectual remedy is the establishment of Christian colonies on the African coast.

The first speaker was a colored clergyman, Rev. FRANCIS BURNS, who has been a resident of Liberia for twenty-three years, and is laboring in the missionary department of the Methodist Church. Mr. BURNS is an undeniable negro, black as black can be, but his style and manner were peculiarly pleasing. His enunciation is clear and emphatic, his sentences well rounded, his voice under excellent control, and his subject matter tersely and vigorously set forth. He is an excellent specimen of the colored clergyman. He was dressed in black, with white cravat and spectacles, and gave a pleasant account of his experiences in Africa. Enlarging upon the need of educated men in Liberia, he advanced the idea of the utility of affording young colored men in Liberia opportunities to complete their courses of instruction by residence in the United States for a year or two. In reply to questions from the President, he stated that the native children are more or less in all the schools established in the colony, and added that they frequently marry into the families of the colonists, and settle down into respectable and industrious citizens of the Republic. He found cause for great encouragement in the present condition of the country.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE followed, in one of his spicy, anecdotical and humorous speeches, which kept the audience in a delicious humor for nearly an hour and a half. He congratulated the Society upon the fact, that while the world has been surging back and forth, the Colonizationists had remained true to their first principles, and that the world, of which they had been in advance, was coming up to their standard, from which they had never seceded. Colonizationists had been content to bide their time, preferring waiting for the progress of events to denouncing those who opposed them. They might have established presses, and started newspapers, and held meetings and cheered each other, and denounced everybody who differed from them, as murderers and hypocrites and fools, (laughter,) but they preferred to do something else. They believed that religion should be the pioneer of morals, and that where the spirit of God had touched the heart of a Southern man, he might be persuaded, if no counteracting influence intervened, to free his people; and the way to do it easily and pleasantly was afforded by the efforts of the Colonization Society. He traced the origin and progress of these Societies, and dilated upon their usefulness, and then passed to a running review of the operation of Colonization in Africa; looking upon the successes of Liberia within a year past as being equal, relatively considered, to that of this country, and, in fact, a great deal better. He was very earnest in his commendation of Colonization enterprises generally, and those in which this Society is engaged in particular, and then apologised for taking up so much time; but the audience did not appear to require any apology, listening to him with profound respect.

Mr. PINNEY called attention to two colored men, father and son, whose family were brought to the notice of the Society by Governor HUNT, of this State, and who were about to leave their home, in Lockport, to seek a better and more permanent residence in Liberia. They leave, to-day, for Baltimore, to take passage for Africa in the *Stevens*, and a collection taken up in their behalf closed the proceedings of this anniversary.

The New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Asylum was held at No. 27 Clinton-place, Eighth-street, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Present: John W. Francis, M. D., Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, Jacob S. Miller, M. D., Noah Worrall, Esq., J. Edward Turner, M. D., and Franklin Johnson, Esq., of New-York; Hon. Edward A. Lambert and Rev. N. A. Prince, of Brooklyn; Hon. Wm. T. McCoun, of Oyster Bay, Long Island; Hon. Ransom Balcom, of Binghamton; Hon. Josiah B. Williams, of Ithica; Hon. Harry P. Alexander, of Little Falls; T. C. Brinsmade, of Troy, and Edward F. Shonnard, of Yonkers.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Hon. BENJ. F. BUTLER as Chairman, and Rev. N. A. PRINCE as Secretary. The charter was read and accepted. The Board chose as permanent officers of the institution, Hon. BENJ. F. BUTLER, President, WM. E. DODGE, Treasurer. Hon. E. A. LAMBERT, N. A. PRINCE and J. EDWARD TURNER were appointed to draft by-laws. Dr. TURNER presented a report of the affairs of the institution, which was accepted. It was voted that each member of tha Board ha authorized to solicit and forward subscriptions for thie object to the Treasurer, WM. E. DODGE, Esq., New-York. The Board adjourned to meet on the 17th of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at same place,

The Port Society.

The Thirty-ninth Anniversary of the Port Society was held at the Mariner's Church, corner of Catherine and Madison street, on Tuesday evening; the house was well filled by seamen and their friends, and was an occasion of much interest. The choir performed an introductory anthem, and Rev. Mr. BOURNE opened tha meeting with prayer. A hymn was then sung, and Mr. HARRIS, the Corresponding Secretary, read the report, the substance of which we published a short time since.

The Society is in a flourishing condition, and doing great good in their peculiar field of labor, but they are indebted in the sum of $14,000 upon their church edifice, lately purchased for the Society. There were six clergymen on the platform, all of whom had been seamen, and the meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. CULBERTSON, Missionary to China, Rev. Mr. JONES, Pastor of the Church, and Rev. Capt. BARRATT, a sea captain and unordained minister. The choir performed some good music, and addad much to tha interest of the meeting.

The Congregational Pulpit.

A discourse was delivered in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER's,) yesterday morning, on the subject of "The Congregational Pulpit," by Rev. D. SHEPARD, of Bangor, Maine. The discourse was preached before the American Congregational Union, being the annual sermon of that body.

Rev. Dr. STONE, Pastor of the Park Congregational Church, Boston, conducted the devotional exercises, offering prayer and reading a selection from the Scriptures.

Dr. SHEPARD's discourse contained numerous references to distinguished congregational clergymen of the earlier days of New-England, and abounded in passages of great eloquence and also of keen wit. A frequent smile ran over the face of the audience during its delivery. It contained strong allusions to preceding speeches, and especially the freedom of the pulpit; and when the preacher made an allusion to the recent discourses of Dr. CHEEVER, the pastor of the church in which he was speaking, a demonstration of applause burst from every part. This at first seemed a little heterodox, but its excuse was its spontaneity.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association —Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church. The annual report was read by the retiring President, Mr. JAMES MCGEE. This document is quite lengthy, and treats of a variety of topics. The Slavery question is passed over very lightly—rather condemning the agitation than otherwise. As a whole, the Society is in a very prosperous condition. The Lecture and Concert experiments resulted in a pecuniary loss, but this, through the exertions of the Managers, does not fall upon the treasury of the Society. The loss was made up by securing additional life memberships.

There are at the present time 491 members, an increase of 162 during the past year.

The library consists of 1,144 volumes, 200 of which have been added during the year.

The rooms at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets have been secured for another year, and, besides the library, there are 51 papers and periodicals on file.

The report recommends the erection of a suitable hall for the use of the Society, upon a similar plan to the Clinton Hall Association, in New-York, and also the establishing of a gymnasium and bowling-saloon for the members.

The total receipts for the year was $2,010 20; expenditures, $1,456 88.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—GEORGE A. BELL.
Vice-Presidents—John M. Doubleday, John F. Davie, E. H. Thorne, Samuel Carter, Cornelius Wilbur, C. D. Wood.
Corresponding Secretary—Wm. A. Gallatly.
Recording Secretary—James Y. Slack.
Treasurer—Wm. J. Giddings.
Managers—S. R. Stone, L. W. Terrell, Peter R. Hegeman James McGee, J. E. Williams, Henry H. Lloyd.

During the evening fifty-four new members were admitted and a large number of proposals for membership were made.

It was announced by the President that the anniversary of the Association would be held next Tuesday evening, in Dr. BETHUNE's church.

After passing a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, the meeting adjourned.

Letter of George N. Sanders, Esq., to the Park Anti-Police Meeting.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your polite invitation to address the people in the Park to morrow evening,—but from the great number of speakers invited, I believe I shall best meet your objects by a few words in writing.

If a startling event had been necessary to exemplify the wisdom of that feature in our federative system which acknowledges the independent rights of the States, as expounded by the Democracy in their conventions, State and National, it occurs in that attempted usurpation of our municipal and individual rights by the State majority, which you meet to combat. It brings home to us the great national issue—constitutional rights of minorities, whether State, Territorial, municipal or individual. Destroy all constitutional protection to minorities and our model form of government sinks at once to a centralized despotism. It is fortunate, perhaps, in the present trials of our Republic, just while the people of Kansas are aroused to assert and maintain Territorial sovereignty, that this great representative City of the Union should be called upon to resist State aggression, or with ignominious damage yield its municipal independence.

But while we resist the State usurpers, we must not forget the Democratic watch-word "Reform," nor lose sight of the fact that the legislative majority, unscrupulously Black Republican as it was, would not have dared to so trespass on our rights if the best interests of the Democracy of the City had been cared for, in the nominating conventions last Fall.

Your fellow-citizen, GEO. N. SANDERS.
To C. SWACKHAMER, &c.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1857.
For President.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON, with Dater & Co.
For Vice-President.
ALEXANDER P. FISKE, with McBride Brothers.
For Corresponding Secretary
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., with Pierson & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
JOSEPH F. HANDFORD, with Martin & Lawson.
For Treasurer.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, with Continental Bank.
For Directors.
Charles T. Adee, with James Wilde, Jr. & Co.
Alfred Lockwood, with Livingston, Ballard & Co.
Charles M. Cetlin, with Chastelain, Ponvert & Co.
W. M. Purdy, with Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Henry E. Russell, with Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co.
George Jeweson, with Corning & Co.
A. F. Bino, with Bino, Roberts & Co.
At a meeting of the members of this Association held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Tuesday evening, May 12, the above ticket was unanimously nominated, and ordered to be published. BENJ. PRICE, Chairman.
GEORGE C. WOOD, Secretary.
Election on TUESDAY, May 19, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COLLATION OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Speaking to commence at 7 o'clock. WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., will preside. Among the speakers will be Rev. A. L. STONE, Rev. Dr. TODD, of Pittsfield; Dr. STURTEVANT, of Illinois; Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. CLARKE, of Brooklyn, and others. Instrumental music from Dodworth's Band. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the room of the Union No. 548 Broadway, if applied for before 2 o'clock P. M.

ANNIVERSARY.—FIVE POINTS MISSION.—The Anniversary of the Five Points Mission, under the care of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, will be held in the Academy of music, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, at 7 P.M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. THOMAS SEWELL, of Baltimore, and Rev. THOS. H. STOCKTON, D. D., of Philadelphia. Singing and other interesting exercises by the children of the Mission—two to three hundred of whom will be present. Music by Dodworth's Band. Admittance, 25 cents.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF Continental Lodge No. 287 F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend at Antique Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The exercises of the anniversary will commence at 8 o'clock, in Corinthian Room, and consist of addresses by Wor. Wm. Durney, R. W. and Rev. Thos. J. Sawyer, D. D., and Bro. Stewart, L. Woodford. Also, singing by a Glee and Quartette Club. By order of the W. M.
ROBERT CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN Tract Society will be held in New-York, in the Reformed Dutch Church, on Washington-square, (Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON,) on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1857, at 10 A. M. The Society will meet at 9 o'clock, one hour previous, in the same church, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business; and on the adjournment of the business meeting, the Board of Directors will meet to elect the Executive Committee.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE Institution of the new Church, spiritually signified by the New Jerusalem in the Book of Revelations. The Oration on this occasion will be delivered by Rev. GEO. BUSH, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, at 8 o'clock, in Hope Chapel, No. 806 Broadway. Subject—*The Nature of the New Church, its Past, History and Future Prospects.* The public generally are invited to attend.

THE NATIONAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY —(As demanded by the Bible and the Constitution) a National duty and a National necessity. The American Abolition Society will hold its Anniversary meeting at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., on THURSDAY, May 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. Speakers engaged—Pres. BERIAH GREEN, WILLIAM GOODELL, and FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Society's Rooms, No. 48 Beekman-st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of this Association will be held at Bohemia Hall, No. 273 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8 o'clock. Good speaking may be expected. An opportunity will be afforded any wishing to join the Association. By order.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
C. C. PINCKNEY, } Secretaries.
ALFRED LOCKWOOD, }

CENTRAL AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY—The annual meeting of this Society will be holden at the office, No. 44 Bible House, Astor place, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., for business only. The anniversary sermon will be preached by Rev. EZRA A. HUNTINGTON, D. D., Professor in the Auburn Theological Seminary, on SABBATH EVENING, May 17, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the American Temperance Union will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st. Addresses by Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts, Rev. R. W. Clark of Brooklyn, Rev Mr. Cox, Methodist, Portland, Peter Sinclair of Scotland, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, and Rev. Mr. Bushnell, Missionary to Africa.

JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.—IN conformity with the amendment to the Constitution enacted at the late session of the Legislature of this State, an election for three Directors, as Class No. 4, will be held on the 17th day of May inst., at the meeting room of the Greene-st. Synagogue. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock M. By order of the Directors. SAML. A. LEWIS, Hon'y. Secretary.

THE FIVE-POINTS UNION MISSION HOLD their anniversary THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, entrance on Greene-st. Addresses by Rev. J. Q. ADAMS and others. The Missionaries, Revs. D. CHAPMAN and R. K. DODGE, will give some interesting statements. Admission free. A collection will be taken up.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and Committees of this Institute, for the ensuing year, will be held on THURSDAY next, the 16th inst., at the rooms of the Institute, No 351 Broadway. The polls will open at 3, and close at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE INSTITUTION OF THE NEW CHURCH.—Religious services THIS MORNING at the Chapel in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sermon by Rev. B. F. BARRETT.

PETER E. DEVOE'S **ADVERTISING AGENCY** REMOVED From Appleton's Building, TO No. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING, Corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young woman of the highest character, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good meat cook, and a very good baker of bread and pies; is competent to take a laundress's place; also, by a very neat and genteel young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid, and would assist in the washing and ironing; is a very neat sewer. Both have lived in some of the first families in the city and country. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 97½ Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COUSINS, City or country; one as nurse and seamstress, makes children's clothes neatly, is quick at the needle, takes the entire charge of a baby or young children—washes for the nursery; wages $6 to $7 a month; the other is a general servant, makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, is fully competent as plain cook in a small genteel private family; wages $7; together or separate. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST EXcellent young women, in City or country, one as cook, washer and ironer, is a first-class cook and superior seamstress; the other chamberwork and waiting, or washing and ironing, understands all household work; are persons who study the interest of their employers; both are trustworthy and faithful, highly recommended. Can be seen by applying to Mrs. MANNING, No. 182 7th-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TWENTY-FOUR years of age, who for the past year has been engaged in keeping books for a coal and iron concern, and in teaching school for the three years preceding, wishes a good situation in some such capacity as the above. Good references given. Address LITTLE, at Savery's Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady, respectable man who has lived with some of the most respectable families in this City, which his recommendations will certify, and in particular as to his character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 123 12th-st., between 6th and 6th sts. Answer or address G. M., Waiter, as above.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; she is a good cook, first rate washer and ironer and understands baking bread and pastry; has good city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and nurse, as chambermaid and waiter, as a first-class laundress, as nurse and seamstress, and as chambermaid and fine laundress, by very respectable girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork. No objection to make herself generally useful. Good city reference. Call No. 86 Charlton-st. Can be seen any day disengaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, (Protestant,) a situation as cook, in a gentleman's family in the City. Best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter; the best of City references can be given. Inquire at No. 304 Wedeyplace, West of Broadway. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation in a private family; is a first-rate cook; good washer and ironer; best City reference from her present employer. Address M. A. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a private family; understands her business; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 125 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ava.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse for an aged lady who is in feeble health. Best of City reference required. Apply at No. 230 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as waiter in a private family; has good reference; no objection to go to the country. Inquire at No. 257 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as chambermaid and waiter; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 129 West 24th-st., 3d floor, front room, for 2 days.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH LADY, OF HIGHLY respectable family and education, desires a situation as governess or housekeeper. Apply to Mr. CHARLES MURRAY NAIRNE, No. 14 West 28th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a railroad ticket office, 2 conductors, 1 baggageman, 2 brakemen, 4 porters for stores, 3 express drivers, 1 stewardess, 1 barkeeper, 2 girls to travel to Europe, 2 girls to travel to Havana, 2 girls as chambermaids. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC BUSINESS men for a permanent business, to act as agents in different parts of the country. Pay good and situation sure. Apply to C. D. STRONG, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau st., Room No. 13.

WANTED.—TO YOUNG ATTORNEYS.—A young attorney to assist occasionally, in a law office, and arrangements can be so made as to allow him to attend to his own business also. Address SELLON, at the office of this paper.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WHO has received a collegiate education, and has been engaged in the study of medicine, as druggist, and also in a mercantile house, desires some respectable employment. Address SEEKER, *Times* office.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, HONEST BOY, about 15 years of age, of good education and address, to attend and make himself generally useful in a Blank-Book and Stationery Store. Address STATIONERY, *Times* office.

WANTED.—TO GERMANS.—EMPLOYMENT.—A competent man may have a permanent situation and good wages as deliverer or country agent. Apply to JOHNSON, FRY & CO., Publishers, No. 27 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY WOMAN, WHO can come well recommended, to cook, wash and iron for a small family in the country, an hour's ride by railroad from the City. Apply at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; she must be accustomed to the care of children, and give City references. Apply at No. 28 Varick-st., St. John's square, before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A MAIL CLERK; A YOUNG MAN who has been accustomed to work on the mails of morning paper. One who writes a rapid hand, and comics well recommended, may apply at the *Express* Office, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR THE CITY RETAIL dry goods trade. To one experienced, and a good window dresser, a permanent situation is offered. Apply at No. 277 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; must be a good washer and ironer, and plain cook. Apply, with reference, at No. 171 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress. City reference required. Apply at No. 217 5th av.

WANTED—A TENOR SINGER FOR A CHURCH in Brooklyn; a superior tenor singer. Address, with references, Box No. 3,190 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; Protestant preferred. Apply after 10 A. M., at No. 31 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR AMERICAN girl as waitress in a private family at Astoria.
J. T. VANDERHOOF, No 17 William-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN FOR general housework, for a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 58 Amity-st.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED TO make a permanent engagement with an American young woman, (none other need answer,) to attend a store and assist in cutting out work. To an energetic and ingenious person this will be a good home; can board with the family, and be as one in regard to going out, &c. Address Mrs. A., at the office of this paper.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

THOSE AWFUL AND TERRIFIC ACCIDENTS,
Daily happening from the careless handling of Camphene and burning fluid can forever be stopped by the use of PRATT'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND FEEDER.
This lamp cannot explode from overturning, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode by filling it, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode from overflowing, while lighted.
This lamp cannot explode from any known causes.
This lamp cannot explode when filling, if the fluid take fire.
This lamp cannot explode by the wick (if too small) dropping inside while lighted.
This lamp is the cheapest, best and safest ever offered to the public.
With this lamp and feeder in conjunction, the most explosive compounds may be carelessly used, with no greater danger than sperm or lard oil.
PRICES.
No. 6, planished tin, 40 cents. No. 1, 6 inches high, 50 cents. No. 2, 7½ inches high, 62½ cents. No. 3, 9 inches high, 75 cents. Extra fine Britannia lamps. No. 20, 8 inches high, $1. No. 21, 10 inches high, $1 25. Air-tight fluid saving cans, one quart, 50 cents. Half-gallon 62½ cents. Orders promptly executed by
J. & C. BERRIAN,
No. 601 Broadway, New-York.
Importers, wholesale and retail dealers in hardwares, cutlery, plated-ware, Japannery, willow and woodenware, mats, brushes, &c.

BACKUS RANGES
For Summer and Winter.
SUMMER RANGES,
FURNACES,
A general assortment of COOKING STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Stuyvesant Stove Works Depôt,
SAMUEL S. UTTER, Proprietor,
No. 233 Water-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in a first-class house in 14th-st., will let, with parlor board, the entire 2d floor, or front room and bedroom in 3d story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady or single gentlemen; location very desirable. Address HOME, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN WITH THEIR wives, and two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 991 Broadway; the house has gas throughout, cold and warm baths, and all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY have a front room and bedroom connecting together, which they would like to let to one or two single gentlemen, either with or without partial board. Location in 18th-st., near 6th-av. Address Box No. 1,408 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN CAN be accommodated with a large furnished room and board in a private family. Apply at No. 63 East 30th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH breakfast and tea, can be had in a respectable private family near Stuyvesant-square, by one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 187 East 18th-st. References exchanged.

BOARD CAN BE HAD FROM JUNE UNTIL October in a gentleman's family, that will be leaving the City for their residence on the sea shore. The attentions of a well ordered home and a liberal table can be had, and if desired they can take up French, German and music, under a resident governess, employed for the advertiser's three children. The most unexceptionable references given, and full particulars by addressing a note to ROCKAWAY, through the Post-Office, until June. Price $8 per week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—SUPERIOR ACcommodations, front rooms, would be provided to a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen, rooms furnished or unfurnished, at No. 73 State-st., between Henry and Clinton; location very pleasant, and convenient to two ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEman can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board, on reasonable terms, at No. 44 Nassau-st., first house from Washington-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, AIRY front room may be obtained by a gentleman and his wife with board, and two or three gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with partial board. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—WITH in three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. A few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board, in a private family by applying at No. 37 Cranberry-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS book-keeper down town and desirous of devoting his evenings to study, wishes to obtain a room with breakfast and tea in a respectable and strictly private family. Address with location, terms, &c., QUIET HOME, Union-square Post-Office.

BOARD ON BERGEN HILL—THIRTY MINutes' ride from Broadway, on omnibus route; beautiful and healthy location; fine view of New-York Bay and its cities. Can be had by gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a very small private family. References exchanged. Address B. H., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single goutlen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with a furnished room, breakfast and tea; dinner Sundays. Address F., *Daily Times Office.*

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman in a family of few or no boarders, with lunch, dinner, at $31 a week, paid in advance. Reference exchanged. Address R. S. F., for this week, at Brooklyn Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BATH, LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber is prepared to accommodate a few families, or single persons, with board at his residence, at Bath. The rooms are large and airy; the location is healthy, convenient, and easy of access, being only four miles from the termination of the Brooklyn City Railroad at Greenwood Cemetery. Gentlemen doing business in the City can go and return daily, either by stage or private conveyance. STEDMAN WRIGHT.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A LADY HAVing leased a desirable and commodious house in Stamford, Conn., is prepared to receive applications for board for families or single gentlemen. The New-Haven cars stop near the house. References exchanged. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall st.; A. D. MUNSON, No. 126 William-st., or to the lessee, No. 112 West 45th-st.

NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE.—A PARTY OF GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms, single or in suite, with every convenience and good attendance, by calling as above. Also, a suite of rooms on first floor, suitable for a family. N. B.—No board given.

TWO ROOMS, WITH BREAKFAST, IN A private family, to let, to two gentlemen of respectability in a first-class house, near Madison-square, west of 5th-av. The location is very eligible, being airy, quiet and central. Apply for information in the baker's store, 6th-av., below 26th-st.

A RARE CITY SUMMER RESIDENCE—Made so by deep yards and commodious balconies, is offered to the family of a gentleman or a single man. Perhaps terms might be agreed upon to accommodate a gentleman and his lady. Location unusually accessible. Inquire at No. 158 West 11th-st.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Two bedrooms and two parlors on second floor, in a respectable house in Prince-st., west of Broadway, to let by the month; has gas and pantries. Inquire at the Oyster Bay House, No. 553 Broadway.

HO FOR THE COUNTRY!—NOW IS THE time, if you wish to obtain genteel boarders for the country. We are daily having more applications than we can accommodate. Parties wishing their rooms occupied should apply immediately at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 246 Broadway. SMITH & BOYD.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A parlor and bedroom, either furnished or unfurnished without meals—in a private family where there are no boarders—within three blocks of St. Nicholas or Metropolitan Hotel. Address COOPER, Broadway Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av., three doors from corner Stuyvesant and 9th sts., junction of Astor-place.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET WITH PARTIAL board, to a single gentleman. Apply at No. 29 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

HOTELS.

CLINTON-PLACE HOTEL, BROADWAY, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—The location of this Hotel is central and unsurpassed in the attractions it offers both to the traveler and the resident. The suites of rooms for families, and its single rooms, are spacious, well lighted, and ventilated, and furnished with reference both to elegance and comfort.

In all the internal regulations of the house it will be the constant purpose of the proprietors to secure to their guests that attention which their wishes shall indicate, and to have it rendered in that prompt but quiet and delicate manner which adds so essentially to its value.

The table will be served on both the European and American plan, and will be richly supplied with all the substantials and delicacies which the market affords. Single rooms from fifty cents to one dollar per day.
WINANT & CO.

N. B.—MR. SIDNEY KOPMAN may now be found by his friends at the above Hotel, where he will be happy to greet them.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.—This well known and spacious hotel is prepared for the reception of visitors for the Summer. It is conveniently located, and its accommodations may be well compared with those of any establishment in this vicinity. Families from the city, &c., will find airy, desirable rooms, with a first-class table, and no pains will be spared to sustain the reputation the house has already acquired.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN, N. J.—Having undergone a thorough repairing and refurnishing, a couple more genteel families and single gentlemen will find agreeable rooms, with full board and free ferriage. Dinner hour 5½ P. M.
WM. L. HALL, Proprietor.

MILLINERY.

TO THE LADIES.—THIS DAY OPENED, from the Importers, one of the handsomest assortments of Children's Fancy Hats ever received in New-York. Being determined to sell to every one that calls, we have fixed the prices 15 per cent. less than they can be bought for in the City. Trimmed in every style and all patterns. We promise to offer a larger collection for the inspection of the ladies than we have any previous year. Give us a chance to prove the above.
DRAKE, No. 9 Bowery.

EMPORIUM OF FARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW HATS AND CAPS.—A large assortment of the most fashionable patterns at moderate prices. Call and examine. KELLOGG, No. 198 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

MILLINERY.—FOR SALE—AN OLD AND well-established stand, with a choice stock of millinery and fancy goods. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 206, Middletown, Conn.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW GOODS HOUSE.
HOMER & KETCHUM
Offer a large stock of Straw Goods, French Flowers, &c., at low prices for cash, to the trade only, at
No. 318 Broadway, corner Pearl-st.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES H. NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 191 to No. 275 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1857.

Five Thousand Dollars Reward!

The PROPRIETORS of the NEW-YORK TIMES hereby offer a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who will furnish them information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL.

The Proprietors of the TIMES are prompted to this course by a profound conviction that the regular authorities of the City and State cannot be relied on for such action as the interests of the people demand at their hands, and that the PUBLIC PRESS will in this instance, as in many others, be found the truest representative and most faithful guardian of the Public welfare. The action thus far taken by the officers of the law has signally revealed their utter incompetency and inability to prosecute such an inquiry as it should be carried on. The parties indicted for the crime have been acquitted by a Jury, and all further efforts to trace it to its author seem to have been abandoned. The Mayor of the City alleges that he has no power to offer a reward for the discovery of the murderer. The Police and other municipal authorities seem to be too much engrossed in disgraceful struggles for power and patronage, to be able to give the requisite degree of attention to the protection of the lives of our citizens; and the Governor of the State has thus far given no indication of a purpose to exercise the power with which he is clothed to promote the ends of justice in this particular instance.

Under these circumstances, unless some action is taken by our citizens, this most horrible and atrocious crime is likely to pass unpunished;—our City must bear the reproach of permitting the most horrible atrocities to be perpetrated with entire impunity; the hundreds and thousands of abandoned ruffians who abound in all large cities are to learn, that any citizen may be assassinated in the most open manner in his own room, surrounded by the inmates of his own house, in a street every foot of which is occupied by dwellings, at an hour when the utmost silence prevails, and when any unusual noise would be the most likely to attract attention;—and that in spite of all these circumstances the assassin may continue to mingle with the mass of the community, and escape all suspicion of his atrocious guilt. It is the duty of all good citizens, who set a proper value upon the security of life and of property, and who feel any interest in the execution of justice and the prevention of crime, as well as any concern for the honor and reputation of the City, to do everything in their power to prevent such results.

The Proprietors of the TIMES are disposed, in the absence of proper efforts in other quarters, to take the lead in such a movement; and they accordingly offer the above reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information, to be communicated to them in writing, as shall lead to the development of this mystery, and the detection, conviction, and punishment of the parties guilty of this murder. If any doubt shall arise as to the rightful claimant, the money will be paid upon the written award of a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District.

The Proprietors of the TIMES reserve the right of withdrawing this offer whenever the authorities of the City or State shall take proper action calculated to accomplish the same result; and upon so doing, they will, if requested by the parties, hand over to the said authorities whatever information may be elicited by this notice.

If any parties who may communicate information on this subject, desire that the fact of their having done so should be kept secret, their names will not be disclosed, without their consent. All communications in response to this offer, should be addressed, in sealed envelopes, marked "Private and Confidential," to the "EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have a report, on the authority of the Havana correspondent of the New Orleans *True Delta*, that Gen. WALKER has retreated from Nicaragua, and was on board a British man-of-war at San Juan del Sur. No particulars are given. This intelligence was brought by the *Granada* from Aspinwall to Havana, but the *George Law* which left Aspinwall some hours previous on the same day does not confirm it. Inasmuch as WALKER, by last accounts, was greatly reduced at Rivas, the present report of his evacuation of that city, if it is not considered authentic, may be regarded as a very probable event.

The *George Law* arrived last evening with the California mail of April 20 and over $1,700,000 in specie on freight. The news from California is almost wholly devoid of general interest. In Sacramento the election for charter officers had resulted in the complete triumph of the Democratic over the Republican and American tickets. The BOLTON & BARRON claim, involving millions, had been confirmed by the U. S. District Court. Mining intelligence is excellent.

From New-Granada we have not much further intelligence respecting the pending dispute between that Republic and the United States. One fact, however, is significant. The New-Granadian Senate has refused to concur the Bill passed by the House for the defence of the Isthmus, and it is sufficiently obvious that neither the State of Panama, nor the General Government have sufficient means at their disposal to undertake the expense. One Senator introduced a rather curious measure, to declare the State of Panama entirely independent, and to place it under the protection of France, Great Britain, the United States, and Sardinia. The difficulty between Great Britain and New-Granada grows daily more serious, and a large British fleet had left for Carthagena, to blockade that and other ports. The Governor of Panama had issued a decree forbidding fillibusters to land, unless they give security that they will proceed at once to the United States. President OSPINA was installed and took the oaths of office on the 1st of April.

We receive by the *George Law* two weeks' later news from the South Pacific. The intelligence from Peru is important. President CASTILLA had left the capital at the head of 2,000 troops for the South, but, after he had landed, his vessel was captured by VIVANCO, who, it was expected, would immediately make a demonstration against Lima and Callao. These civil, it was believed, were in great danger of falling into the hands of the Revolutionists. The news from the other South-American Republics presents no features worthy of special reference.

By the arrival at this port of the *Empire City*, we receive later news from the Havana. From our correspondent's letter it appears that the traffic in both African and Coolies is greatly on the increase, and many vessels have been purchased and are being fitted out in the various ports of Cuba for the prosecution of this iniquitous trade. The *Empire City* brought in specie $25,000 from Havana and $48,000 from New-Orleans. We have advices from the River Plate Provinces to March 1. The long pending difficulty between Great Britain and Buenos Ayres has been settled by an apology from the latter for its dismissal of the British *chargé*, Hon. Captain GORE, in January 1853. The British flag was saluted with 21 guns as soon as the reconciliation was effected. Municipal elections in some of the parishes had been attended with bloodshed, and a fatal riot is reported to have taken place among the newly arrived Crimean immigrants. Commercial and financial prospects in Buenos Ayres were gloomy in the extreme.

Two days later news from Mexico is received by way of Havana. The people of the capital were much concerned about the rejection of the Forsyth treaties. A rumor prevailed on the 22d ult., that the Archbishop had given in his adhesion to the new Constitution. An important rumor, if true, for it proves that COMONFORT'S Government has pursued the correct course, and has sufficient strength to awe down even ecclesiastical rebels.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia* is now due at this port, with later news from Europe. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock this morning.

An arrangement has been made by the Treasury Department, by which parties at any point on the Atlantic shore intending to purchase Kansas trust lands at the approaching June and July sales, may deposit money at Washington with the Treasurer, whose checks or transfer drafts may be transmitted to Kansas and received by the Agent as cash.

We have a new Superintendent of Metropolitan Police almost daily. Yesterday morning it was announced in all the City papers that Judge BEEBE had received the appointment, and by some of them it was added that he had accepted it and been sworn into office. Later in the day this was contradicted, and it was then stated that he had declined the post. We are now given to understand that the new Board of Commissioners met yesterday and proceeded to vote for a Superintendent, when FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, Esq., was duly appointed, receiving *three* votes out of the five Commissioners present, the other two being cast for Mr. A. M. C. SMITH. It is further added, on the authority of a State Senator, that Mr. TALLMADGE accepted the appointment and took his oath of office yesterday afternoon. We make the statement with some misgivings, derived from past experience, as to how long it will remain true. We regret to be compelled to add that the appointment will be received with the least satisfaction by those who are most anxious for the success of the new experiment. Mr. TALLMADGE has had considerable experience in the courts of criminal law, and has all the ability essential to the proper discharge of the duties of the post. The popular estimate of his character attributes to him too large a degree of easy good nature, and too much indulgence for human infirmities, with too little vigor and energy for such an executive position as the one in question.

The American Tract Society yesterday received and adopted the long expected Report of the Committee of Investigation appointed at the anniversary of last year. The report is signed by all the members of the Committee except one, headed by Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. The Committee report a series of resolutions which declare that the Society cannot be made a special organ of any one system of religious or moral reform; that it will deal impartially with all forms of error; that the political aspects of Slavery lie entirely outside the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications, yet that the moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, and the evils and vices which Slavery promotes, may be discussed; and finally, that in future no alteration or omission of the sentiments of any author whose works may be published by the Society shall be made. The report proved acceptable to all parties, and was adopted without a single dissenting voice.

The third annual meeting of the Five Points House of Industry took place yesterday, at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church. There was a large attendance, and a good collection was taken up.

The American Anti-Slavery Society concluded their Anniversary meeting yesterday afternoon. During the day speeches were made by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Revs. Messrs. FROTHINGHAM and FOSS; EDMUND QUINCY, W. WELLS BROWN, Miss. F. E. WATKINS and others, dilating upon the evils of Slavery, and the injuries to be apprehended from a longer preservation of the Union.

The New-York City Anti-Slavery Society held its meeting last night. The proceedings were a fitting addendum to those of the State Anti-Slavery Society of the two previous days.

A full report of the meeting of the New-York Bar in regard to the death of the late Chief-Justice OAKLEY will be found in another part of our issue.

The Home Missionary Society, last evening, adopted a report which declares the intention of the Society to *deny aid to Churches containing slaveholding members*, unless evidence is furnished that the relation is such as, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, is justifiable for the time being. The annual report enlarges upon the difficulty which clergymen in the service of this Society experience in laboring in Southern States.

The Cattle markets were fully supplied yesterday; the receipts of beeves for the week number 3,158, which is an abundance for this market during the height of the "Shad season," though some allowance must be made for the decidedly poor quality of most cattle recently offered. Prices declined yesterday about ½c on the averages of all sales as compared with the preceding market day; the closing rates were about ½c. decline. Mutton is very scarce, the receipts of Sheep and Lambs for the past week being only 3,302, against a weekly average last year of over 10,000. Prices are about 6c.@6½c. live weight for sheared Sheep, or 12c @14c ₩ lb. for good dressed carcases. Hogs are just now quite abundant and lower—a good time for farmers and others to lay in a stock for future feeding.

The Quarantine Commissioners are having built four large buoys and promise to have them anchored by the 1st of June, that are to designate the anchoring ground for infected vessels during the coming Quarantine season. The Health Officer is then to be provided with a steam-tug to facilitate the boarding of vessels at that point.

The Academicians of the National Academy of Design met last evening to elect officers for the ensuing year, and transact other business; but for want of a quorum nothing was done. The present Council will continue for another year.

The Board of Education failed again last evening to hold a meeting for want of a quorum. Quite a number of the more influential and active members were as usual punctually in their places.

In several cases that were set down for trial before the Richmond County Over and Terminer this month—cases growing out of the difficulty with the Castleton Board of Health last Summer, a motion was made to transfer the trial to other Counties, the defendants pleading that they could not get a fair trial on Staten Island.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, PETER ARNESON, the keeper of a lager-bier saloon in the Bowery, who shot a boy named JOHNSON some time since, while the latter was trying, with some companions, to effect an entrance into the saloon, pleaded guilty of manslaughter. Sentence was deferred to give time to his counsel to put in some affidavits, as to character and the bad conduct of the deceased. A man named BLUHM was convicted of shooting with a pistol at ANNA KRALL, the keeper of a lager-bier saloon in Greenwich-street. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment only, the prosecutrix not being injured, and her house being one of very bad repute. JOHN DAVIS and CHAS. COLE, indicted for burglary, were convicted of petit larceny. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and fined $100 each.

The following gentlemen were elected as Fire Commissioners Tuesday night by the firemen of the E. D. of Brooklyn: R. H. HARDING, W. V. HANSON, GARRET B. LANE, WM. MEFKES, J. C. B. POOLE.

Gov. Walker's Kansas Policy

We published in the TIMES of yesterday morning a very important speech made by Hon. R. J. WALKER on the previous evening, in regard to the policy which he will pursue in administering the affairs of Kansas. It was, in fact, the substance of what will probably be his inaugural address. It embodied a distinct and emphatic expression of his purpose to insist upon the People of the Territory having an opportunity for *a full, free and fair expression of their will* in regard to the admission or exclusion of domestic Slavery. In speaking upon this point the Governor used the strongest and most unmistakable language, as the following extract from our report of his remarks will show:

"The *people* of that Territory had a clear and unquestionable right to decide for themselves upon the adoption of a State Constitution,—and any attempt on the part of any Convention, or any other body of men, however respectable and influential they might be, to impose upon the Territory a Constitution *not* sanctioned by the popular vote, would be a usurpation and a wrong which could not be tolerated for a moment. So far as the utmost exercise of his official powers and his personal influence would go to secure that result, Governor WALKER said he was determined the *people of Kansas should have an opportunity for a full, free and solemn expression of their will upon the adoption of any Constitution that might be framed.—after a fair and satisfactory census of all the bona fide inhabitants who might be in the Territory at the time.* He considered this due to them. It was part of their inherent and inalienable sovereignty. And he should consider it, not only a point of law and of official duty, as an officer of the Territory, but *a point of honor as a man and a gentleman*, to do everything in his power to secure to them the full, fair and undisputed exercise of this fundamental right. This he believed to be the great point essential to the peace and welfare of Kansas. If the people could have such a vote, all dissensions would be settled. And he regarded all the past differences—the contests about the Legislature, about the Topeka Constitution, about the census and register of voters—as preliminary questions; important, undoubtedly, but deriving most of their consequence from their relation to this great and paramount question,—the right of the people of Kansas to decide for themselves upon the Constitution which may be offered for their adoption. If this could be properly and satisfactorily adjusted, all the difficulties which now embarrass the settlement of the Territory would disappear."

It is due to Gov. WALKER to say that he has always expressed this opinion,—and that it is not espoused with any reference to the duties of the position upon which he is now about to enter. In a speech which he made in this City, upon the result of the last election, on the 10th of December, he thus alluded to this subject:

"Is it not the duty, then, of every patriot, and especially of every member of the Democratic Party, to yield to the in coming Administration a cordial support in settling the only question which threatens the safety of the American Union. To accomplish this great purpose it is necessary that all external violence and all interference of citizens of other States shall be removed from Kansas, and that the people who are settled, or shall settle, *bona fide*, in that Territory, shall be permitted to decide the question for themselves. Not only must all external violence be removed, but all those unconstitutional laws must be annulled which interrupt the free discussion of the very question upon which the people of Kansas are called to decide, or which prevent, by test oaths or otherwise, the free exercise of the elective franchise. * * If, upon this principle, Kansas shall come into the Union with a constitution similar to that of Virginia and other States of the South, by the free and unbiased suffrage of the majority of her own people, every just and patriotic citizen of the North will cheerfully submit to their decision. If, on the other hand, the majority of the people of Kansas, with the same free and unbiased suffrage, as seems most probable, should decide that their local institutions shall be similar to those of New-York or Pennsylvania, the democracy of the South will cheerfully acquiesce in their decision. And, fellow citizens, is not this the only practicable way in which this agitation can be made to terminate, and the country be relieved from the perils by which we have been environed?"

We have no doubt of the sincerity of Governor WALKER in the utterance of these views:—and we believe he will do everything in his power to carry them into practical effect. If he shall succeed in this endeavor,—if he shall secure for the actual *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory the right thus to vote, without interference or undue influence from any quarter, upon the Constitution which may be framed by the approaching Convention, he will succeed also in allaying all serious contention in the Territory, and in enabling the people to turn their attention to the development of their material resources, the construction of works of internal improvement, the establishment of schools and kindred matters directly connected with their domestic prosperity and progress.

But we presume he cannot have overlooked the practical difficulties which he will encounter in carrying his general principles of policy into effect. The actual government, at the present moment, is in the hands of men who do not enjoy, and who cannot command, the confidence of the great body of the Free-State settlers. The lists of voters have been made up, Delegates are to be elected in June, the Convention meets in September, and will probably close its labors by the 1st of October. The first point to be effected is, to secure the passage of an ordinance submitting the Constitution which the Convention may frame to the popular vote. And the next point—which we apprehend will be found to be one of still more difficulty and importance—will be, to decide *how* this vote shall be taken. The census now completed will not answer the purpose, partly because it is believed to be incomplete and unfair, and partly because a vote upon such a basis would exclude the thousands and tens of thousands of settlers who will have gone into the Territory during the six months subsequent to its completion, and whose right to vote will be beyond dispute. Authority must, therefore, be procured from the Convention for a new register of votes;—for taking it fairly and in such a way that all parties shall be satisfied;—and for appointing Inspectors of Election upon the same basis of equal and impartial justice. Over all these most important points Governor WALKER has evidently no official power:—the Convention is omnipotent. Still, it is not to be doubted that the Governor's personal and official influence with that body will go very far in guiding and directing its action. And we are glad to believe that it will be exerted, with sincerity, zeal and energy, for the accomplishment of the desired result. And we certainly hope its exercise may be attended with complete success.

HOPE FOR MARSHAL RYNDERS.—In his speech before the Anti-Slavery Society on Tuesday, PARKER PILLSBURY indulged in some reminiscences of what had taken place in New-York since he last spoke here at the anniversary meeting of the Society seven years ago. Then, said Mr. PILLSBURY, he spoke in the Tabernacle and was assaulted by a mob which was headed by Capt. RYNDERS, for uttering the same sentiments which he now delivered free from molestation in an elegant hall which was not then built. Capt. RYNDERS had now became U. S. Marshal RYNDERS, and had declared that although he was ready to send back a fugitive slave, yet he would much prefer detecting an African slaver. Mr. PILLSBURY regarded this as a most favorable change; and he may, seven years hence be favored with the company of the Marshal on the platform by the side of himself and Mr GARRISON. The Marshal, we understand, has become a convert to spiritualism, and when a strong-minded man takes so long a stride as that there is no foreseeing where he will bring up.

The Abolitionists.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS is undoubtedly the most brilliant man that the Anti-Slavery agitation has yet thrown to the surface. Fiery, eloquent and learned, with all the graces of a public speaker, and more art than even his admirers give him credit for, his rhetoric is irresistible while we listen, and it requires some moments of calm deliberation over his printed sentiments to separate what is true and abiding in them from the inevitable exaggerations into which all genuine orators are occasionally hurried.

But the great and radical miscalculation which vitiates all the arguments brought forward by the political school of which Mr. PHILLIPS, if not the ablest, is unquestionably the most pleasing exponent, arises from the amiable delusion that men are much more disinterested, and otherwise much nearer perfection, than they really are, and that the truth may be profitably spoken, at all times and in all places, regardless of the dictates of expediency. The old Gospel axiom, which teaches that babes in wisdom should be fed only on the milk of knowledge, is wilfully and scoutingly flung aside, and "solid chunks" of the indigestible raw material are forced upon stomachs so weak and unaccustomed to the diet, that rejection beomes necessary as a part of self-defence.

In looking over the resolutions introduced at the City Assembly Rooms, and supported by various gentlemen in speeches decidedly appropriate—a report of which will be found in yesterday's TIMES—the point that must arrest dispassionate attention most forcibly is the omission of any, even the remotest, allusion to the evil effects of Slavery on the white race, and the absence of any statistical attempt to prove that the peculiar institution itself is the ruinous and impoverishing incumbrance to which have always heretofore been ascribed the lagging, if not retrograding tendencies of our Southern neighbors. The resolutions as they stand are arrived at without any argumentative preamble or statement showing that the resolvers have any material interest in, or coördinate jurisdiction over, the topic debated, and their whole spirit and wording is a simple denunciation, and nothing more.

Now, we know that it will sound exceedingly unromantic and common-place—at least in the ears of the more excited progressionists—to say, that we believe a great part of this declamation injurious, and that a few figures of arithmetic might be advantageously substituted for the figures of speech so lavishly expended. We must also throw cold water on the assumption, that the great recent advances incontestibly made and making by the Anti-Slavery sentiment have been due in any exclusive, or even major sense to the exertions of this particular school of reformers.

We believe that the average of men—north of Mason and Dixon's line, as well as south, and south as well as north—will do exactly what seems most conformable to their individual and pecuniary interests, except where some bitter passion is aroused to warp their judgments prejudicially, and make them reject for doctrine's sake what they would gladly have embraced for practice:—it is quite possible to make a wholesome medicine so offensive that a sick man would rather be a-bed a week or two, than owe his recovery to its operation.

Holding this faith—not a lofty one to be sure, but one that will wear well and be serviceable—we must confess that such plain, commercial and statistical arguments as those put forward by Mr. BANKS from the steps of our Exchange, and by Mr. OLMSTED in his various works on Southern society and organization, have at all times appeared to us more likely to bring about the reformation desired, than any conceivable quantity of resolutions declaring the Federal Constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," and proclaiming that "it is blasphemy against God and treason to Jesus Christ" to "recognize as churches of Christ those churches which sanction Slavery," or "admit slaveholders to their communion and fellowship."

Totally apart from the theological questions involved in this wholesale excommunication, we protest against the expediency of dissolving one of the strongest bonds by which we can reasonably hope to draw the brethren we believe to be in error to a point identical with that from which we take our highest view of the evil we would engage them in assisting to abate. Unless we desire Disunion for Disunion's own sake, it is madness to cut away from under the feet of both parties the only connecting bridge that spans the gulf of dissevered interests. Supposing the South to be unchristianized—suppose it either Mahometan or Mormon—what plea should we then have left for asking it to throw away and destroy twenty hundred millions dollars worth of good and available property?

We know very well, or at least have reasons justifying the belief, that this apparent destruction would really be a gain in the course of time, and would be more than compensated, after the necessary sacrifices of a transition period, by the introduction of a higher kind of labor, and the improved intelligence and enterprise that would manufacture on the spot the raw material now exported for a twentieth part of its real value. But these truths of political economy, though as capable of demonstration as any proposition in mathematics, are utterly ignored by the gentlemen who defiantly proclaim that they have "but one test of statesmanship—the Slave, but one proof of patriotism—the Slave; and but one standard of piety—the Slave." They demand a peremptory surrender without equivalent, and even in doing this, have the further imprudence to destroy the only moral or religious bond on which the sacrifice could be exacted.

Good men and zealous men had denounced the iniquity of the English Corn Laws through many unavailing years; they denounced the aristocracy in just such language as we find employed by our Anti Slavery reformers; but more unfortunate than these, the aristocracy had power to resort on them with impeachments and hangings for sedition. That evil, we have seen, though proof against figures of speech, was riddled and torn to atoms by less contentious figures of arithmetic; and we believe that if the Lloyd Garrison school of agitators would take a lesson from the Manchester school of Corn-Law reformers, and give statistics instead of metaphors, and allow facts to replace vituperation, they would arrive a great deal sooner at that inevitable consummation which, at present, by their ill-judged efforts to advance, they are practically retarding. We are a cyphering people, and such works as those of Mr. OLMSTED are steps in the right direction.

THE SICKLES AND MURPHY AFFAIR.—We do not imagine that there can be any difference of opinion in respect to the conduct of Mr. MURPHY, even taking his own version of the affair, in attacking Mr. SICKLES at Willard's Hotel, in Washington. His conduct was an outrage on decency and the proprieties of civilized life, which should be universally condemned. We do not think it necessary to discuss the merits of the difficulty between Mr. MURPHY and Mr. SICKLES; nor is it of the slightest importance to the public which of the two gentlemen got the worst of it in the struggle in Mr. SICKLES'S bed-room. Whether SICKLES or MURPHY first cried, "Hold, enough," is of no consequence whatever; we presume that both got more than they wanted, and were glad enough to be rid of each other. If Mr. MURPHY had been injured by Mr. SICKLES he had legitimate remedies, and should availed himself of them. But, following the bad examples which have been set in Washington during the past year by prominent members of his party, and sanctioned by his party in Congress, he took the law into his own hands and made an affiault assault upon Mr. SICKLES in a manner which greatly aggravates his offence. The Washington method of attacking an adversary is peculiarly unmanly and cowardly. It is almost as mean as the old Italian method of the stiletto. For a man to provide himself with a cane, or a cowhide, and then to walk up to his adversary, who has no weapon of defence about him, and commence beating him, is as mean and unchivalric an act as can be committed. Not a word can be said in defence of it, and every one who pretends to love fair play, and be influenced by feelings of honor, must condemn it. But this has been the prevalent method of obtaining revenge in Washington since Colonel BROOKS made the attack upon Senator SUMNER. Yet, even in Washington, such brutality has been most decidedly condemned, by the acquittal of Col. LEE who shot Mr. HUME when he was struck, even under the strongest provocation, by the latter.

The *Tribune* praises Mr. SICKLES for not accepting a challenge from Mr MURPHY; but whether Mr. SICKLES was influenced by a delicate regard for the laws of the State in declining a challenge, we are unable to say. He certainly assigned no such cause for refusing to meet his adversary; and, as it is not long since he challenged JOHN VAN BUREN in London, at a time when he was acting as Secretary of Legation, we do not think that he was influenced by any such considerations as the *Tribune* imputes to him.

VOX POPULI.—The *Journal of Commerce* says, in reference to the Park meeting on Tuesday night, "the people have spoken," and jumps at the rather hasty conclusion because there was a large show of paper lanterns, a few speeches, and three or four thousand persons collected together on that occasion, that "if a vote were now to be taken, in this and adjacent counties, Republicanism would scarcely show its head at all." But it would depend very much upon what the vote was for, whether Republicanism showed its head or not. The meeting in the Park, on Tuesday night, was not called to oppose Republicanism, but to denounce the Metropolitan Police bill, a measure with which the principles of Republicanism had nothing whatever to do. But, whether it had or not, a night meeting in the Park cannot be regarded as an assemblage of "the people," and the expressions of opinion, on such an occasion, do not have a feather's weight of influence on the public. The *vox populi* does not vent itself at such gatherings. The voluntarily expressed opinions of a dozen different persons who might be encountered in the street, in omnibuses, the Exchange, and in the accidental intercourse of social life, would be a much safer guide to the popular feeling than a string of resolutions adopted at a great gathering in the Park. The people do not speak under the inspirations of paper lanterns, bands of music, and brass guns.

A PAINFUL CASE.—Our advertising columns contain a notice of the disappearance, on Monday morning last, of a young lady from the female Seminary of Jamaica, Long Island, under circumstances peculiarly distressing to her parents and friends. She is the daughter of Mr. P. P. KISSAM, of Brushville, L. I., and had been at the school but for a single day. In the morning she asked permission to go to the drug store for a remedy which she was accustomed to use for the tooth ache;—but she did not go there, though she was seen by the clerk to pass down the street on the opposite side of the way. She is believed to have been seen at two or three points subsequently near the Railroad, but nothing can be learned which gives any clue to her whereabouts.

The circumstances of the case, as related to us, forbid the supposition of any elopement, abduction or anything of the kind, or that she went away voluntarily in the exercise of her mental faculties. Incidents which occurred on the previous day now lead to the belief that she was partially insane, and it is probable that in a moment of more than usual aberration she has wandered away, either to this City or elsewhere.

A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for her discovery. The case is one which appeals strongly to the public sympathy and aid.

Personal.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Whig* notices the arrival in that city of Gen. JOHN A. QUITMAN: "The gallant old gentleman is rapidly recovering his health, and looks as though he had a dozen campaigns in him yet. His numerous friends here were glad to see him, and he was cordially welcomed on every hand. We believe that it is generally understood that he will be a candidate for reëlection, and it is almost equally certain that he will have no opposition."

Col. J. P. PEYTON has retired from the Chief Editorship of the Memphis *Eagle and Enquirer*.

Gen. HARNEY left New-Orleans for St. Louis on the 5th inst.

Obituary.

The *Daily Carolinian* announces the death, on the 2d inst., of Miss M. C. CALHOUN, the youngest daughter of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 301 Broadway

From Washington.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY—THE SALES OF KANSAS TRUST LANDS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 13.

WM. J. CULLEN, of Indiana, has been appointed to the Northern Superintendency of Indian affairs, *vice* BUTTERFIELD, removed.

ANDREW M. PITCH has been appointed agent of the Michigan Indians, *vice* GILBERT, resigned.

FAYETTE MCMULLEN has been appointed Governor of Washington Territory, *vice* ANDERSON, resigned.

With a view to the convenience of purchasers of trust lands in Kansas at the approaching June and July sales, the Treasury Department has made an arrangement by which parties in New-York, Philadelphia, or at any other point on the Atlantic shore, may deposit money here in sums of any amount, with the Treasurer, whose checks or transfer drafts may be transmitted to Kansas and received by the Agent as cash. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Treasurer to send to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, fifty transfer drafts for $1,000 each, which, with those of larger sums now on hand will be sufficient to meet all possible demands.

The letter received from Major M'CULLOCH's Deputy Marshal, merely expresses the belief that the Major, "with was not at home," will accept the Governship of Utah.

CHARLES P. WARNER has been appointed Navy Agent at Burlington, and B. F. BLODGET at Bradford, Vermont, whether the agency at Montpelier has been removed.

J. RANDOLPH TUCKER was nominated for Attorney-General by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Richmond to-day.

Annual Meeting of the American Baptist Publication Society.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 13.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the American Baptist Publication Society was held at the Charles-street Baptist Church, to-day. Rev. Mr. LIMAN, of Pennsylvania, presided.

The annual report was quite satisfactory, although the business of the Society during the year has been somewhat embarrassed by change in the officers, and by resignations and death. The number of stereotype plates now owned by the Society is 44,611, and the whole number of pages printed during the year, 23,438 000. The colportage of the Society has been successful during the year, beyond example, and their Sunday School operations have been very extensive and prosperous. The receipts for the year have been $48,150, and the expenses $48,000. A history of the Church of Christ, from its earliest day to the present time, is in preparation, under the auspices of the Society. The report concludes with a hopeful view of the prospects of the Society in the future.

News from Kansas.

ST LOUIS, Wednesday, May 13.

The correspondent of the *Republican*, writing from Leavenworth, says that Judge CATO's Court opened on the 5th inst. Several gentlemen, among them prominent Free State men, were admitted to the Bar, first taking an oath to support the Kansas Nebraska act. At the solicitation of Governor ROBINSON the acting Governor, Mr. STANTON, appointed JOSEPH LYMAN, of Boston, Commissioner of Deeds for Kansas. The HAYES murder was called, but the District-Attorney stated that he was not ready for trial. The treason cases will not be reached for some time. The criminal docket contains about 300 cases.

Fires

WOOLLEN FACTORY BURNT AT LEICESTER.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, May 13.

A woollen factory, belonging to Messrs. HODGES and BARNUM in Cherry Valley, Leicester, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with a store and four dwelling houses.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, May 13.

Messrs. SMITH, RUSSELL & Co.'s retort house in this city, to which was attached a candle factory, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $16,000; insured for $13,500 in New York offices.

Resumption of Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 13.

The propellers *May Flower, Illinois, Omar Pasha* and *Sea Gull*, of the Western Transportation Company, and propeller *Chicago*, of the American Transportation Company, and propeller *Bradbury*, of Merchant's Western Line, have left port for Chicago and other points, and other propellers are fitting up. Propellers *Earth, Comet* and *Globe*, arrived to-day. The harbor is open and navigation is fully resumed.

Providence Municipal Election.

PROVIDENCE R. I., Wednesday, May 13.

The election for city officers took place to-day. There was no election for Mayor. OLNEY, the Republican and American candidate, lacked 43 of an election. The Americans and Republicans have elected their ticket for Aldermen, and a large majority of the Common Council.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 13.

The schooner *Galata*, from Boston, for New-York, put into Holmes' Hole on the 11th inst., with loss of main topmast and other damage.

The schooner *Gazelle*, from Boston, for Philadelphia, also put in at Holmes' Hole, leaky, and will have to repair.

National Quarantine Convention at Philadelphia.

FIRST DAY.

From the Evening Bulletin of Yesterday.

The Quarantine Convention met, this morning, at the Supreme Court Room, east wing of the State House. A very full list of Delegates was present.

A few minutes after 11 o'clock the body was called to order by WILSON JEWELL, M. D., of this city, who nominated WM. BORSALL, Esq., as temporary Chairman. A reed to unanimously.

Dr. JOSIAH R. COAN was then appointed temporary Secretary.

Mr. BORSALL, on taking the Chair called on Dr. JEWELL, who had been selected to deliver the introductory address.

Dr. JEWELL took the stand and delivered an able and elaborate address, in which he welcomed the delegates from foreign bodies to the hospitalities of the City, and expressed the wish that their stay would be pleasant and their conventional experience agreeable and profitable. He then spoke of the importance of the present gathering, the first American Quarantine Congress; alluded to the deep interest which all the seaboard cities had in the subject of sanitary regulations, and gave a sketch of the origin of the present Convention, which, it appears, was first brought to the Fall of 1856, by a member of the Philadelphia Board of Health. He also read an extract from the minutes of the Philadelphia Board of Health, Feb 11, 1856, describing the objects of the Convention.

Dr. JEWELL then proceeded to give a long and interesting sketch of the Quarantine regulations of the ports of the various States and cities as they at present are.

On motion, a Committee of one from each State was appointed was appointed by the Chair, to nominate permanent officers. Messrs. Thompson, Biddle, Barker, Rich, Parsons, Valentine, Selden, Kent and Nicholls were made the Committee.

Mr. BARNELL, of New-York, moved that a Committee of five be appointed to adopt a basis of representation for the Convention. It was discussed for a few minutes and passed. The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee—Messrs. Russell of New-York; Conner, of Philadelphia; Jones, of New-Orleans; Jones, of Mississippi; and Quince, of Baltimore.

The Committee to nominate permanent officers having returned, reported the following as permanent officers. They were unanimously confirmed:

President—WILSON JEWELL, M. D.

Vice-Presidents—E. H. Barton, M. D., of La., Hon. A. ex. B. Ely, of Miss.

Secretaries—Ed. Hartshorne, M. D., of Pa.; Homer Franklin, Esq., of New-York.

Dr. JEWELL, on taking the chair, thanked the body for the unsought honor conferred upon him, and for the assistance he would endeavor to perform his duties as faithfully as his deficiencies would allow.

A Committee of seven was appointed to prepare business for the body.

The Committee to prepare a basis of representation reported a resolution to the effect that, on all questions requiring a final vote, each body represented should have one vote; on all matters of business coming before the Convention, each delegate represented should have one vote. The resolution was agreed to.

The Convention adjourned to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which will henceforth be the hour of meeting in the afternoon.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

In the afternoon session a communication was presented from Dr. STERLING of New-York, advocating the enforcement of strict Quarantine regulations, as the only mode of preventing imported contagious diseases becoming epidemic.

Alderman FRANKLIN, of New-York, was added to the Business Committee, which reported a series of resolutions for the action of the Convention.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE MEMORY OF CHIEF JUSTICE OAKLEY.

LARGE MEETING OF THE BAR.

Speeches by Daniel Lord, Esq., Judge Duer, F. B. Tillou, Esq., and Hiram Ketchum, Esq.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JUDGE DUER IN THE CHAIR.

Yesterday this court-room was crowded to overflowing by members of the legal profession and others, to listen to the eulogies to be pronounced on the character and abilities of the late lamented Judge of the Superior Court. Among the distinguished lawyers present we noticed Hon. Judges Nelson, Betts, Ingraham, Brady, Daly, Mitchell, Davies, Strong, Emott, Roosevelt, Clerke, Duer, Bosworth, Sloason, Hoffman, and Woodruff. Messrs. James T. Brady, Wm. Fullerton, F. B. Cutting, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Hiram Ketchum, F. B. Tillou, Ex-Judges Dean and Edmonds, and others.

Mr. F. B. CUTTING moved that the meeting come to order, and that Hon. Judge DUER take the Chair.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the learned Judge took his seat.

Mr. CUTTING also moved that Judges NELSON, BETTS, MITCHELL, INGRAHAM and Mr. BRADFORD, the Surrogate, be appointed Vice-Presidents. Carried.

The President asked the pleasure of the meeting.

Mr. CUTTING moved that Messrs. VANWINKLE and EVARTS be appointed Secretaries, which motion was carried.

Mr. DANIEL LORD—Mr. President, I move the adoption of the following resolutions, which I will read:

Resolved, That in the death of Chief-Justice OAKLEY the bench and the bar have lost one of their most distinguished ornaments, for during the forty years that he has been one of us he has never for one moment ceased to be a bright and leading example for the profession.

Resolved, That distinguished as he has been throughout his whole career, for great good sense and a clear, vigorous and powerful intellect, he has in all situations occupied a prominent position.

As a legislator ranking among the first, though without ambition for political distinction.

As the chief law officer of the State, standing at the head of the profession, even when there were giants in the land.

And as a Judge, during the whole thirty years of his sitting on the bench, occupying a place among the first of the judiciary of the country.

Resolved, That honoring his unswerving integrity, his grasp of intellect, and his decision of character, we mourn over his departure as that of one whose place will not soon be filled among us.

Resolved, That as a slight testimonial of our respect for his memory, and of our regard for his character, the members of the bar will attend his funeral and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, elected by the officers of this meeting, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Mr. LORD said: Mr President, in offering these resolutions we do not refer to the well-known character of the departed. The eulogy of such a man as Justice OAKLEY is in his character,—so well known, so perfectly understood, so plain to be observed, and so impressive upon all the community that the character itself is its own eulogy. But there is a fitness that when worth like this is passing from us we should mark its trail by some distinguishing notice—that we should so far as we can express some appreciation of that worth which has so long stood before us to confer upon us its favors. No place could be so fitting for a eulogy on the departed Judge as this very locality, where has been the seat of his judgments, and this bar among whom he has exercised his dignity, and his gentle authority,—who have been the eye witnesses of his learning, of his talents, his impartiality and his justice. Sir, it is fitting to the truths of history, as well as becoming in the way of gratitude from this community, and an appreciating profession, that we should mark the traits which have attracted our admiration, and which are worthy of being perpetuated as a model for those who succeed him.

The leading feature, and indeed the rudimental element of Judge OAKLEY was his great and predominating common sense—a large, and all absorbing genial common feeling with the general interests of truth, justice and humanity, and a practical devotion to all his duties, which drew forth all his powers, invigorated him to every proper exertion, and which was the only consolation and enjoyment of his life.—Probably no man has ever known an individual whose common sense was a more marked and striking characteristic. No man knew Judge OAKLEY who did not know that every genial feeling between man and man found a response in his heart. When him no meanness could find a sympathy,—no wrong but that would find a sympathy,—no injustice that would not meet with opposition,—no just cause that would not invite some effort to secure and promote it. It resulted from this general character of the man, that in all his conduct and deportment, judicial and personal, he was marked with an almost extreme directness and simplicity. His directness was not uncourteous. It was undoubtedly difficult for a man of his clear understanding to have a sophistry presented to him,—to have the smoke and fire of rhetoric and eloquence brought to obscure a plain object to his own eye.

It was with reluctance that his vision was ever attempted to be impeded by anything but the pure object upon which truth threw its light. Therefore it was that, to some small degree, he was impatient of that which he considered unfair,—that which he considered unjust, that which he considered deceptive, or false; but yet I bear him the testimony of a young man, growing old in his acquaintance, that I have never known him to be rough or rash, or uncourteous, to that which was in any fair sense meritorious and just. He was, Sir, in regard to matters which were weighty and worth observation, a most patient Judge. His mind was rapid, his vision was rapid in the discernment of truth and justice. He saw at a glance, but he waited with patience until his mind was instructed. He had no first impressions which led him away. His was a patient mind of investigation, research of truth, desirous of justice, desirous of no personal bias in his own character, desirous of no adventitious reputation, but his great object as a Judge was to ascertain truth and justice, and to administer the law. No one in all the wide circle which is now listening to this poor and feeble tribute to him can charge him even with an attempt, or a wish to see other than the truth and justice of every case that came before him.

It resulted from these traits, from this common sense, from the common feelings which he partook with all his community, that he was a man of great clearness of apprehension. Few men, judicial, professional, or in any department of life, saw that which they undertook to speak about or to think about, with more transparent clearness. There was nothing belonging intrinsically to a subject before him, which he did not measure and investigate, and thoroughly appreciate and understand. Consequently, in the complicated trials which were had before him, no matter how intricate, no matter how numerous the witnesses, no matter with what conflict of circumstances, or with what opposition of evidence, he classified by almost instinctive power, and rapid reasoning, all the facts: he placed the circumstances all in their fit relations, he conceived and understood the bases of men, and knew how to make allowances, how to weigh, how to sift, how to judge, how to decide. Were it in question of law that he were to judge, he feared no obsolete and unreasonable cases. He refused his assent to no well settled decisions, but eminently his judicial mind was one of well-settled principle—principles which he strove to fasten, and which with him were founded upon the principles of human nature,—principles of general justice,—principles of an enlarged policy,—principles which in him had been exercised, and which had been enlightened by a large and profitable experience. Consequently, whether we hear him charging the common twelve men in the box, or delivering judgments from the forums of Justice, that same clearness of appreciation on his part, that same clearness of expression to others, marked everything that he did journally, as well as before he had done it professionally. Sir, another trait was very remarkable in this distinguished man: his great impartiality,—by which I do not mean a comparison with any of the Judiciary as not being intentionally impartial, for although we have a Judiciary whose mode of appointment many question, yet as to intentional partiality, as to the same way as to intentional pecuniary interest, biasing decisions, the very breath of slander has no right to speak. But what I mean by this is, that he had a remarkably cool and deliberative mind,—that he weighed, that he pondered, that he reflected, and that, when he decided it was the pure emanation of an enlightened, unclouded, unbiased and well-instructed intellect. He felt in that regard to a high degree his responsibility of respect as a man and a Judge. He fully appreciated the dignity of the great office, which placed him as a superior to moderate among the conflicts of men, who always would feel themselves his equals, except from the dignity of his office. No man exceeded Judge OAKLEY in the sagacity with which he applied his knowledge to that which was in hand before him. Whether it was a question of the ordinary experience of life, his was the sagacity of a man, of a great and wise man. He never applied the wrong principle to the wrong case. It was always the right principle of investigation as principles of evidence, and the right principles of decisions as principles of law. In that respect, as well as in the clearness of his understanding, and in the clearness with which he made himself understood by others, I think this learned Judge has not left a superior. Again, in the judicial character and acts of Judge OAKLEY there was always to be remarked a deep statesmanship of views. I do not mean by statesmanship the relation to the artificial distinctions of life or of society, but that all his law had reference to general principles of fitness, such as a wise statesman would establish, and which wise juries treat as the foundations upon which justice is to be administered between man and man. And I will finally add, as to his personal character, that he was a man of the most unapproachable uprightness, by which, as I remarked before, I do not allude to that vulgar uprightness which refuses a bribe, but there was a characteristic perpendicularity in this man's mind, a character which allowed him never to waver—never to hesitate. It would be in vain to bring against him that here was a popular opinion, or a personal friend, or a great personal interest. No such considerations would ever be placed before him, because they would be treated as so out of place that a man would be mad to mention any such thing to him. And in his administration of the law to juries, where the power of the Judge is so great as to give a leaning, where the natural biases and sympathies of a man so often might work injustice, I call my professional brethren and the public to witness that when he left a matter to a Jury, he left it to their common sense. He left it not as a ship without a rudder—not as a ship without a compass—but he gave all the benefit of his enlarged experience and wisdom, all his legal knowledge, all his statesmanlike views upon the aberrations of society. He instructed the Jury, but when it came to the deciding of turning facts, after giving them the principles which they ought to apply—the principles by which their judgment ought to be formed, it was a general fact that he left the matter to the impartial decision of the common sense and common feeling congenial to that which was in his own bosom of those who sat as constitutional triers of the question. It may be, that sometimes when he knew that there was prevalent error, by which the minds before him were liable to be disturbed, then he laid himself out to remove every wish to take away all false decoys, strip the case of its disguise, and place it so clearly that the common mind assumed an ability almost equal to his own, by the inspiration which his own genius as a judge gave them.

With all these excellences as a judge, I will ask how did he derive them? And here permit me, if your honors please, to say, that the bar is the mother of the bench. Although the Queen is the subject of the King, it is the Queen who gives the King. It would be injustice to the distinguished judge not to look at the early training which he received at the bar, and in this assembly I am sure I shall be pardoned for a few words of eulogy upon his. Judge OAKLEY did not originally belong to this City. He came from Dutchess County, which has furnished eminent talent. He belonged to a class of men to whom it was an honor to belong. He was the contemporary and successor of MARTIN VAN BUREN. He was the friend of EMMETT, THOMPSON, TALCOTT and WIGHT and others. It was a noble brotherhood. It was an honor to be upon an equality in most order. It was a great distinction to meet upon an equality at the bar, and in fair competition the gentlemen I have named. But his sphere at the bar was still wider, because it must be admitted that in addition to the ability and learning which the bar requires to produce men fit to be great judges, there must be also a large field of action. Mr. OAKLEY first filled the office of Attorney General of this State, succeeding Mr. VAN BUREN, and at a time when that office was one of great responsibility, dignity and difficulty. Shortly after this he went into the federal judiciary. He appeared before the bar of the United States; and I cannot close the remarks I have to make, I think, more appropriately or justly to the deceased, than by calling up before you the great case in which he was distinguished. Picture to yourselves that room in the Capitol, to which there stood JOHN MARSHALL, Judge STORY, SMITH THOMPSON, the late Judge WASHINGTON, Mr. Justice TANEY, men of the greatest distinction in this wide country—picture to yourselves these great functions of that great Court, men drawn together from the head of the profession to give to their combined wisdom the quivering effect of a final judgment. Presented before yourselves the parties in the great Steamboat case. The State of New-York, you will remember, always full of the spirit of progress and improvement, gave to this country the first example of a great canal. She had already fostered steam navigation by a grant to ROBERT FULTON, and she had secured to the country and the world the greatest boon that ever was conferred upon commerce. She also is a State which first set the example of the construction of a passenger railroad. She, in the magnificent spirit of what was considered a wise legislation, had given the privilege to Mr. FULTON, the inventor, although eventually taken from him, of the exclusive use of steam on the waters of the Hudson. That was assailed by great power and wealth. It was also assailed as being against the freedom of the great commercial interests of the country, and in that arena was the case tried, Judge OAKLEY representing the mighty sovereignty of the State of New-York. His associate was THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT. And by whom were they met? By DANIEL WEBSTER and WILLIAM WIRT. Those four men debated that question before MARSHALL, STORY, WASHINGTON, TODD and THOMPSON. This I conceive to have been the culmination of professional eminence. What Court could have so great a question? What Court could be so greatly constituted? What Court had the power of bringing private men to sit in judgment upon sovereign States? What Court could feel the capacity to arbitrate among arguments of such talent, power and learning? No one will say that the argument of Mr. OAKLEY on that occasion did not place him at least in the front rank, if not superior to others. This was a noble achievement! It ought, and it did satisfy his ambition at the bar. To him the bar could have no higher honors, and he took a seat on the bench. How he has administered justice there I have already said. So then are judges to be trained. Let it be remembered that you cannot make a judge by election or by appointment. You may give a man a title to the office, but you do not thereby make him a judge. You do but bring him into a position in which deficiency becomes a defect, to which darkness becomes confusion, and in which every failing becomes a minister of evil. But it is still the bar which is to furnish the judges, and in this day when the great community itself selects them, it is worth while upon occasions like the present, to know that the very persons whom they look up to as the models of justice are men to be found only among the severer trials and conflicts of the bar.

I close by saying how noble a fame has he! How great a loss have we sustained! Who shall fill his place? Who shall fill up that measure of usefulness which has created among us as a community one vast abyss and void.

REMARKS OF JUDGE DUER.

The learned Judge said that before he took the sense of the meeting he deemed it proper to say that it had been his intention, in compliance with the wishes of the bar and in accordance with his own feelings, to have submitted somewhat at large his views in regard to the character, virtues and public services of the late deceased friend and brother, Judge OAKLEY.

Probably no person lived who knew him more intimately than did he. He (Judge DUER) had had frequent and favorable opportunities to acquire a knowledge of his character, temper and disposition, together with his moral and social virtues. I had been his (Judge DUER'S) intention to announce these facts in respect to the deceased with some personal anecdotes of circumstances that had taken place between them, but the learned gentleman who had just spoken (Mr. LORD) had so fully gone over the subject that he deemed it expedient, at the present time, to remain silent, thus giving an opportunity to any gentleman present to address the meeting. His intention, however, was at some subsequent period to publish a full memoir of the deceased, which in due time would be presented to the public in such a form as would render it valuable to the entire profession. He would only add, on behalf of himself and his brethren, that the merits of Judge OAKLEY, as a Judge, could only be properly known to those who were associated with him, and although it might be possible that the loss which the public sustained might be supplied, yet his personal loss never could be supplied.

SPEECH OF MR TILLOU

MR. PRESIDENT: From the commencement of the Superior Court up to the present time, I have been a practitioner in that Court, and I have had almost daily in course with the illustrious person whose death we now meet to mourn. All that has been said by Mr. LORD in reference to his character and qualifications is undoubtedly true as we all know. There were great and powerful points of character in relation to the deceased which rarely, as I think, are found united in the same person. He had undoubtedly all the virtues of a great man. He had invincible integrity in the highest degree. He had firmness. He had gentleness. He had a discriminating mind rarely to be found. United to these qualities was the acquisition of profound learning, not only in the legal department,—not only in the science of jurisprudence in all its branches—not only in its early history and variety, but also in all its sciences, for in belle lettre literature, rarely was it that he could not speak upon any topic—anything that he did not understand and did not know. But it is, Sir, as to his greatness, and his great power as a judge that I will more advert to. It was wonderful to observe, after the trial of a long and complicated case, involving questions of law and fact, in such variety, to perceive, when he came to charge a jury, or deliver his opinion, with what rapidity he would winnow out the truth from sophistry and error, so that the humblest mind could understand it. It was rarely the case that a discomforted individual left his court without entertaining towards him feelings of regard. Perhaps no man has ever filled the duties of that Judge. No man ever expressed him in the true dignity and efficiency with which he performed all the duties of that office. He was a man to be admired for the kindness and attention which he bestowed upon the young members of the bar. On all occasions were they treated with an urbanity and gentleness and liberality that won their confidence, and disarmed them of that timidity which often leads a young man into error, when really encouraged properly, it would tend to develop his talents and his qualifications. Judge OAKLEY always had an equal mind—always a calm manner. The confidence, therefore, placed in him was not only in his wonderful ability and learning, but in his kindness of heart, in his amiable disposition, and in his general excellence of deportment to every one who approached him. He was really loved. It is hardly possible to find an instance where a young man was turned away with a rough answer. Throughout all his long course of service in this Court I have never heard of an instance of complaint against him, either as to his manner or as to his conduct. He has cast a lustre upon that Court which never can be extinguished, and raised it, in conjunction with his brethren, to a state of dignity never excelled by any Court. One point in his character only seems to have been omitted by the gentleman who last spoke, (Mr LORD) and it is this: Besides his great character as a Judge and as a man, he was a most sincere and devoted Christian. Perhaps no man has passed into the other world better prepared to meet his Maker. His life has been one of purity and piety—a most devoted worshiper of his God. And it is one of the great considerations with those who are in limate, or are connected with him in social relations, or in family connection, that during all his life he never forgot his religion. It is consoling to men and to Christians to know that a man of such profound learning, talent and ability, never, in all the varieties and multiplicities of his avocations, ever for a day forgot his Maker.

In rising, therefore, to second these resolutions, I feel that I have paid but a just tribute of respect to one whose official and ordinary life was pure and unblemished, and, Mr President, I second them with the most sincere and heart-felt gratification.

REMARKS OF MR KETCHUM.

Mr. KETCHUM said: A year ago, Sir, the State of New-York had reason to mourn the loss of one of her native sons in the death of OGDEN HOFFMAN. To-day we are assembled to mourn the loss of another born upon her soil and nurtured at her bosom. Standing, Sir, beside the tomb open to receive his mortal remains, and with recollections fresh of all that we know of him, we are compelled to exclaim, as a nation must say, that THOMAS J. OAKLEY was a great man! He would have been distinguished in any age of this country, or of England. If he had been a legislator by higher parliamentary qualification, no man of his time would have surpassed him. As a statesman, a lawyer, or a jurist, Mr. President, it is right that we should say we mourn his loss. I can unite in that sentiment. But when I consider the age in which he had arrived, I rejoice while I mourn, that he was permitted to live so long,—that we were permitted to have so much of his service, and so much of his example. Mr. President, I will address you for a few moments on my personal recollections of the departed. When I was a student and first came to this bar, it was customary that the Supreme Court of the State should sit in the City of New-York once or twice a year. At that time the distinguished members of the bar assembled here in the City—the bar of the whole State—and among those members it is perfectly clear in my recollection that no man distinguished at the bar at that time—no man for clear and lucid statements and logical arguments and dispassionate reasoning—was superior to THOMAS J. OAKLEY. He was dispassionate. He was no demagogue at the bar. He resorted to arts or cunning tricks. He was skillful. He was generous. He spoke to learned brethren to the temple of Truth by a road safe and certain, though unadorned. And, Sir, that style of speaking which rendered him so eminent at the bar was equally fitted for the forum. He was equally fitted for a deliberative body. And you, Sir, remember perfectly well that, at an early day, he was called by the constituents at home, in Dutchess County, which has furnished so much greatness and talent,—which has furnished a SPENCER, a THOMPSON and a TALMADGE—he was called on by them to represent them in Congress. And, Sir, I am old enough to remember what were my feelings as a native of New-York when I read at that time the speeches of THOMAS J. OAKLEY. He stood beside DANIEL WEBSTER, and HENRY CLAY, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, and he was not their inferior. He was not their inferior in sagacity, or in debate; and every man at Washington, and every man in the country who knew them, felt that he was not their inferior. He distinguished himself greatly at about the age of 30 on the floor of Congress. He was great among the great men of that day; and if he had continued in public life he would have been equal to the very best of them as a statesman. Well, Sir, afterwards he went into our own Legislature, and there you will remember how distinguished he was. He was then made Attorney-General, having succeeded MARTIN VAN BUREN, and afterwards he was succeeded by Mr. TALCOTT. *New-York had reason to be proud of her Attorney Generals at that time.* He was afterwards chosen to Congress, but he disliked it. I believe it was his intention to resign, and about that time—and that is the point I will call your attention to—about that time the Bar of New-York, feeling the necessity of another tribunal to dispatch business here in this City, originated the idea of a Superior Court. They appointed a Committee to devise measures to bring about the establishment of that tribunal. THOMAS ADDIS EMMET was the Chairman of that Committee. It fell to my lot, as an humble member of the Bar, to be a member of that Committee. The bill for that Court was prepared, and in March, 1828, it passed the Legislature, and the Court was established. This Court having been the creature of the Bar, and it is to be remembered now that it is made by the Bar,—the Bar of this City thought they had a right to respectfully indicate who should be their Judges. They met on the 4th day of April 1828, and that Bar meeting was nearly as large as that which I have the honor to address this day, and they balloted for Judges. I have never known of such an operation since nor before. But be it remembered that they balloted for Judges, and that the majority of the ballots present were for WILLIAM SLOSSON, THOMAS J. OAKLEY and PETER A. JAY. If that tribunal had been established, there is not a Court in England or this country, where the administration of the Common Law would have been superior to it in learning, integrity or efficiency. But that selection was not made at Albany. THOMAS J. OAKLEY was the only member selected by the Bar who had the good fortune, and that after difficulty, to be nominated and sit as one of the Judges. He was a Judge made by the Bar and the City of New York. Remember it! He was the only Judge who I ever knew was made by the Bar. Let the public bear it! Let it be remembered every where that THOMAS J. OAKLEY was made a Judge by the Bar. I remember perfectly well at that time that a party came forward and nominated this meeting. What right had they to interfere? They nominated and caused to be elected one Judge, and here he has sat twenty nine years before this community scarcely absent a day from his post. Wherein he man who can say that he has not administered justice in the Superior Court. What is his eulogy? Thirty years of his life which has been spent here without suspicion or reproach. With these remarks I now take my seat.

The resolutions were then read a second time, and passed.

Mr. GERARD moved that the resolutions be published in the daily papers. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—MAY 14.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 816, 8-9 to 831, 586. *Part II.*—Nos. 384½, 374½, 734, 796, 832, 833 835, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 114, 742.

Important Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 13.

Before Judge Nelson.

RIGHTS OF MORTGAGEES UPON VESSELS—LIENS.

In the matter of the ship Angerique.—In this matter, as will be recollected, some fifty or sixty libels were filed by material men, passengers and others, against the vessel, and decrees entered in many of them against her. The vessel was sold and the proceeds brought into Court. A libel was then filed by Schuchardt & Gebhard against one-half of the proceeds, claiming to be entitled to the same as mortgagees of one half of the vessel, in preference to all others. Their claim was carried to the Supreme Court at Washington, and the decrees of the District and Circuit Courts, dismissing the libel of Schuchardt & Gebhard with costs, was there affirmed, that Court holding that the only way they could have come in was by opening the decrees in the District Court or by petition.

The Ocean Mutual Insurance Company thereupon filed a petition in this Court, claiming to be subrogated to the rights of Schuchardt & Gebhard, and asking that the Court proceed to examine the matter, and decree that they were entitled to the one half of the proceeds in Court.

The matter coming up before the Court this morning, Judge NELSON said that argument of the petition was unnecessary, as he should hold the law to be that a maritime lien which attached to the *res* was entitled to a preference over a mortgage, although the mortgage had been duly recorded; that no difference could be made between a lien given by the maritime law and one given by the local law of the State, if the latter was one of which a Court of Admiralty would take cognizance; that the lien creditors having obtained decrees in the District Court, this Court would not review the decrees upon a petition filed in the Circuit Court. That this would dispose of the petition, and accordingly the application of the petitioners must be dismissed.

For the petitioners, Mr. Hamilton. In opposition, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

RICHMOND COUNTY OYER AND TERMINER—WEDNESDAY May 13.

Hon. Charles A Peabody presiding

The People vs. *Matilda Decker.*—This is the case which excited so much interest last Winter. The indictment charges manslaughter in causing the death of a little girl named Ann Hilton, who was formerly an inmate of the House of Industry in New York. It appeared by affidavits that the defendant was about to be confined, and the case was accordingly sent to the next Court.

The People vs. *George W. Daly.*—Indictment for an assault and battery on James Halliday. The defendant pleaded another trial. Set down for Friday.

The People vs. *Geo. W Daly.*—Indictment for perjury. A motion was made by Mr. Jonneau, counsel for Daly, to change the place of trial on the ground that the excitement was so great against the Quarantine that a fair trial could not be obtained in Richmond County. The motion was opposed by the District Attorney, who stated that at the Court at which the indictment was found, it had been put over because Daly said he had no counsel; that it had been further postponed on Daly's affidavit that he could not obtain a fair trial in the Court of Sessions; and now that the case was in the Oyer and Terminer, where he wanted it, he wished it to be again put over because the County would not give him a fair trial, and if the motion was granted probably the next application would be to remove it to New Jersey, on the ground that he could not obtain a fair trial in this State. It was also objected that the Judge could not entertain the motion in this Court. The Judge decided that the Oyer and Terminer could not grant the motion, and if applied to as a Judge of the Supreme Court he could not hear it because it was not in the Supreme Court. Another indictment was presented against Daly by the Grand Jury for perjury, while the motion was pending. After some other criminal matters being attended to, the Court adjourned to Wednesday, A. M.

APPOINTMENT OF EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

After the adjournment of the Court, the Judges in compliance with the new Excise law, made the following appointments of Excise Commissioners:

Samuel Barton, of Southfield—first class—holds office till Jan. 1, 1861.

Lawrence Hillyer, of Northfield—second class—holds office till Jan. 1, 1862.

Richard Christopher, of Castleton—third class—holds office till Jan. 1, 1863.

Messrs. Barton and Hillyer are the Supervisors of their respective towns. The Commissioners will meet at the Court House, Richmond, on Tuesday next, to receive and act upon applications for license.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SIXTEEN REASONS WHY ALL SHOULD USE Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE:

1. It will restore gray hair permanently to the original color!
2. It will make it grow on bald heads!
3. It will restore the natural secretions!
4. It will remove at once all itching!
5. It will remove all dandruff!
6. It will make the hair soft and glossy!
7. It will cure all eruptions, even scald heads!
8. It will cure all pimples on the face!
9. It will remove all tan and freckles!
10. It will cure all nervous headache!
11. It will make the old appear young again!
12. It will preserve the appearance of youth!
13. It will preserve the color of hair to old age!
14. It will always fasten it and stop its falling!
15. It will preserve the growth to any age!
16. The sun is no more sure to rise, than these effects to follow its use. It is now sold by every popular Druggist in the City and country. Depot, No 312 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN

BURNING OF BERDAN'S MECHANICAL BAKERY.

Another great triumph for

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

"MESSRS. F. G WILDER & CO,
New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The safe which I purchased of you was this morning taken from the ruins, where it had been buried in burning flour and hot bricks for *seventy five hours*. The Books, Papers and Bank Bills are all perfectly legible. Please receive the "SALAMANDER," and I will see you in a day or two in relation to a new one.

Yours, respectfully,
Brooklyn May 8, 1857. H. BERDAN."

The above Safe may be seen at our warehouse where a full assortment (*of the best fire proof Safes in the world*) can be found.

F. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Depot No. 123 WATER-ST, NEAR WALL, N. Y

EASTMAN & LLOYD, NOS. 40 & 42 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE

Extra family Hams—2,500 tierces Stagg and Shay's shipts. Quigley, and other extra brands.

Second quality Hams—1,000 tierces Western, various brands.

Shipping Hams—800 tierces Western, in prime order.

Glazed Hams—300 tierces and 100 hhds., in prime order.

Bacon Sides—100 hhds prime Western clear.

Shoulders—75 hhds prime Western New.

Pork—3,000 barrels, various quotations; 250 bbls. extra clear.

Lard—1,500 bbls. and 6,000 kegs prime Leaf.

Beef—5,000 bbls. mess and extra; 1,500 old do.

IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OUT,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If your Hair is getting gray,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If you are troubled with Dandruff,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If you desire soft, glossy Hair,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

LYON'S KATHAIRON is pronounced by all to be beyond question the finest preparation for the hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 50 cents per bottle. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO. Proprietors, and Manufacturers of Perfumery of all kinds, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO. have now ready a very large assortment of Summer Clothing for boys that are fitting out for school. The variety and style of their stock, which has been unequaled in years past, is now better than ever. Parents who have never examined our goods will do well to do so before making their purchases.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING imported expressly for this spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s to 6s per yard.
Oil-cloths from 2s. 6d to 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered
At extremely low prices.
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHER,
Silver-plated, very handsome; will adorn any parlor, dining room, and warranted to keep ice fourteen hours with the thermometer at 100 in the shade. For sale by
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING,
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

GAS FIXTURES.
The cheapest place in New-York,
At the Manufactory.
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince st.,
Third block West of Broadway JAS. G. MOFFET.

WARNOCK & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S HATTERS,
No. 519 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot by opening an extensive ware and sale-room on Broadway, at No 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture for the security of plate and jewelry (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves). Also will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Cryder's patent letter lock without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York

1857.—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER Garments are now ready and on sale. All parts of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and are up with great taste. It will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings in our Custom Room is the largest and most elegant ever exposed to this City.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 25, 259 and 261 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of shirts, Gloves and Under Garments for Spring and Summer Wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of shirts of the new est styles either ready made or made to order, and a moderate prices.

D DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'s *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO. No 323 Broadway, New York.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association No. 8, who have not paid in full for their lots, are hereby notified that all lots not paid for on or before the 14th of May, will be sold at auction at No. 193 Bowery, on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock. The purchasing Trustee will be at No. 193 Bowery on each THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until that time, to dispose of surplus property, and receive money.

CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 259 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.—PINEAPPLE CLOTHS of all colors, Pineapple Bonnets, do. Embroidered Cuffs, Sleeves and Handkerchiefs, Lutong and Tussore Silks, Fengees, Crapes, Seersucker, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Fans, Camphor Wood Trunks, Canton Chinas and many other really novel and scarce East India goods can only be found wholesale and retail at Fountain's India Store, No. 503 Broadway.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain, 3s to 5s. 6d.; oil cloths, 8 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 2s. to 6s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.

J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Elvington-st.

LADIES ABOUT VISITING THE COUNTRY, as well as those sojourning at the hotels in the vicinity of CANTRELL'S,
No 313 Broadway,
should call and select their Gaiters and Shoes from his extensive and valuable stock.

CANTRELL sells cheap but he has not an inferior article in his store, and if you deal with him you insure Elegance of fit
Excellence of Material,
Durability and
Comfort
by your purchase. Make him a visit.

RATS—ROACHES, BED BUGS, &c.
"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, Flies, &c.
Principal Depot, No 288 Broadway, New-York, and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America.
Full particulars by mail.

SINGULAR CURIOUS, STRANGE.
These are expressions in the mouth of every one just now—it wonderful how it is that Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, are selling their China, Iron stone, cut glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware so cheap. Cast your eye over the advertisement of Messrs. D. & CO. in the Dry Goods column of our paper.

CHICKERING'S, GILBERT'S AND WATERS' piano and melodeons will be sold this week at reduced prices at WATERS' piano and music rooms, No 333 Broadway. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150. Melodeons from $35 to $200. For sale on monthly payments, for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

TABLE CUTLERY.
If you want to buy table Cutlery go to DAILEY'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. They sell the best article in that line, and at 25 per cent. under the current rates. See their lots in the dry goods column of our paper.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY SHOULD provide themselves with Jodia Rubber Gloves for gardening and care of flowers; they keep the hands soft and smooth, and bleach them snowy white. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No 36 John-st., upstairs.

REMOVED TO NO. 85 BLEECKER-STREET.—LOVETT'S WARPENE, an Indian vegetable preparation the only article that will restore gray hair to its original color and cure baldness. Call and reference given. We sell to customers at wholesale price; have no agents.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL quantities of second hand Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., can be sure of all receive their full value by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 46 Centre-st., corner Pearl.

$100 REWARD FOR SUCH EVIDENCE AS WILL convict the person or persons, before a Court of Justice, that stole or destroyed a sign, on the 8th, from off the front of the store No 762 Broadway, with LOVETT'S Removal on it, to No 85 Bleecker-st. H. T. LOVETT.

DO YOU WISH TO SET ANY ONE AGAINST taking liquor? I will send you the name of an herb, if given according to my directions, will create a perfect dislike to intoxicating drinks. Fee $1. Dr. ZELL, No. 58 La grette Place. Office in the book-store.

ESPENSCHEID'S HATS.—THE NEATEST, BEST fitting, most economical and durable hat in New-York. Call and inspect his styles. Price $3 50, and acknowledged to be superior to any sold in

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Signor P. MORELLI respectfully announces to the public that he has effected arrangements for the reopening of the Academy for a short season of three nights, and under his own direction, on
MONDAY, May 18,
when Mme. CORA DE WILHORST will give her farewell performances in Opera in New-York, prior to her departure for Europe, and Signor CARLO JACOPI, the celebrated American Tenor, from the theatres of Florence, Naples and London, will be introduced for the first time to an American audience—assisted by Signorina ALDINI, Signor MORELLI, Signor GASPERONE and other artists—the whole under the musical direction of Signor G. NICOLAO, being his first appearance in New-York.
First Opera, Verdi's favorite Opera, in four acts,
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora.....Mme. Cora de Wilhorst
(Her first appearance in that character)
Azucena.....Mlle. Aldini
Inez.....Mme. Morre
Maurico.....Signor Jacopi
Count de Luna.....Signor Morelli
Ferrando.....Signor Gasperone
Director of Orchestra.....Signor G. NICOLAO
REGULATION OF PRICES.
Parquette, Dress Circle, First Tier.....One Dollar
Secured Seats.....50 cents extra
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Private Boxes from.....$6 to $20
Subscription for three nights, including Reserved Seats, Four Dollars.
The Box Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No 45 Wall st.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
Will perform Loewe's CELEBRATED GRAND CANTATA
"THE SEVEN SLEEPERS,"
with a
GRAND ORCHESTRA FROM THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Also, Bristow's "TE DEUM AND JUBILATE,"
On FRIDAY EVENING, May 15,
AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
(Broadway, near Grand-st.)
Characters in the cantata by the following members:
Henoria.....Miss M. S Brainerd
Antipater.....Mr. F. Gardner
Martinus, (with the Solo "How willing) my paternal care," by request).....Mr. F. H. Nash
Malchus.....Miss K. Andem
Seraphon.....Miss L. Colman
Johannes.....Miss A. Rohjohn
Constantine.....Mr. W. M. Smith
Dionysius.....Mr. E. Hassel
Marcianus.....Mr. H. E Holloway
Maximinus.....Mr. H. Tucker
Conductor.....Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.
Leader.....Mr. A. REIFF, Jr.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the music stores, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Door open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1857,
A Great Comic Bill.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
MLLE. THERESA ROBERT.
L. ESPINOSA, the greatest comic dancer,
MME. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL.
Antoine.....In.....Two comic characters
Jerome.....In.....Two characters
Marzetti.....as the.....Red Gnome.
JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.
Jeannette...Mme. Marzetti | Jeannot.....L. Espinosa
LES ABEILLES.
THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.
Red Gnome.....Marzetti | White Warrior.....Antoine
Third grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance next Saturday. For particulars, see extra advertisement.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, May 14.
MR. WALLACK
will appear to night, for the last time, in Miss Mitford's fine play of
RIENZI.
NEW SCENERY. NEW DRESSES. NEW MUSIC.
The excellent farce of
FAMILY JARS.
To-morrow—In consequence of numerous applications the beautiful play of
THE IRON CHEST
will be given.
Sir Edward Mortimer.....Mr. Wallack
Orson.....Mr. Lester
Sampson Rawbold.....Mr. Walcot
Rawbold.....Mr. Drott
Wilford.....Mrs. Hoey
Blanche.....Miss M. Gannon
With other entertainments.
Saturday—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock.....Mr. Wallack
Box Book open three days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—CHANGE of time—Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence with the overture at 7½ o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 14,
will be presented for the fourth time, the highly successful comedy, in two acts,
NATURE AND ART.
BY H. J. CONWAY, ESQ.
To conclude with, for the second time, the new farce in one act,
VARIETY,
the most successful burlesque of the season.
For particulars, see small bills.
Box book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
TENTH NIGHT
Of the very successful engagement of
EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will appear as
IAGO,
In Shakespeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO.
Othello, Mr. C. Fisher; Brabantio, Mark Smith; Roderigo, Mr. Setchell; Desdemona, Mrs. E. L. Davenport; Emilia, Mrs. A. Parker.
Pas des Deux.....Misses Ducy Barre and Geo. Smith.
Pas de Matelotte.....Miss Ducy Barre and Geo. Smith.
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
FRIDAY—Benefit of EDWIN BOOTH. A great bill.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. HENRY LORAINE'S Benefit will take place at this establishment on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, 1857, when will be presented Shakespeare's splendid comedy, in three acts, entitled
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedict.....Mr. Henry Loraine.
with an entire cast of great strength and excellence.
To conclude with Douglass Jerrold's great drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN;
OR, ALL IN THE DOWNS.
William, a man-o'-war's man.....Mr. Henry Loraine.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
AUTHOR'S NIGHT.
SATURDAY, MAY 16,
BENEFIT OF CHAS. GAYLOR.
Full particulars in future announcement.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL.
No. 563 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Great Success!—Immense Laughter at the New Piece entitled
MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS and MISSISSIPPI NIGGERS.
THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
Also R. Bishop Buckley's pupil, YOUNG AMERICA.
Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert at 8 o'clock; Admission, 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

DUPDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Orchestra Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 14, Grand Eastern Spectacle Drama entitled
CLEOPATRA; OR, THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM.
To be followed by the celebrated pantomime of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE!
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
ROBERT THE DEVIL.

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST HAS the honor to announce that her two Subscription Benefits will take place on the 16th and 21st instants, at Wilde's Saloon, Price, for the two Concerts, with reserved seats, $3. The subscription list open at BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Members are requested to be in attendance at the SPECIAL REHEARSAL of the "Seven Sleepers" with grand orchestra, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, at the City Assembly Rooms.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Second week of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE TWO SLAVES, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. Neighbor Jackwood, C. W. Clarke; Cruallett, Mr. Hadaway; Dickson, Mr. Bridgman; Rector, Mr. Levick; Charlotte, Miss Mestayer, the most thrillingly effective and profoundly interesting moral drama ever presented. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

BROOKLYN.—CONCERT IN THE NORTH R. D. Church, Clermont-av., near Myrtle, on THURSDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, when will be given the new and popular Cantata of ESTHER, by a choir of forty, including several eminent vocalists. Also, a few choice solos, choruses, &c.
Conductor.....D. V. HORTON.
Pianist.....S. O. DYER
Tickets 25 cents—may be had of Mr. WEEKS, Sexton of the Church, and at the store of McKEE & CO., corner of Myrtle and Kent avs., also of R. & R. BRINKERHOFF, No. 180 Fulton-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—THREE ENTERTAINMENTS, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 18, 19 and 20, by the original well known and only CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, (organized in 1842) J. W. RAYNOR and E. H. PIERCE, proprietors. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents. Particulars in daily programmes.
J. T. DONNELLY, Agent.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE LARGE ORgan built for the North Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Pastor, by Jardine & Son, of New-York, will be publicly exhibited in the Church in 9th-av., corner of 51st-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8 o'clock. Messrs. Wm. Mason, Edward Jardine, E. Elder, and S. Lasar will perform.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults, No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen through the
G. E. MENDUM.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CONTEST OF SPEED.
PRYOR, PRIORESS AND LECOMPTE.
Entered for
ENGLAND'S GREATEST RACE,
THE GOODWOOD CUP.
For full particulars see
PORTER'S SPIRIT
OF THIS WEEK.
Besides the usual variety of
Sketches.
Anecdotes,
Turf News,
Aquatics,
Field Sports,
Base Ball Playing,
Cricket,
Agricultural,
VETERINARY AND DRAMATIC DEPARTMENTS.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

THE BRONTE NOVELS.
PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS.
JANE EYRE. An Autobiography. Edited by CURRER BELL, (Charlotte Brontë.) Library Edition. 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents. Cheap edition. 8vo, paper, 37½ cents.
SHIRLEY. A Tale. By the Author of "Jane Eyre." Library Edition, 12mo, muslin, 75 cents. Cheap Edition, 8vo, paper, 37½ cents.
VILLETTE. By the Author of "Jane Eyre," and "Shirley." Library Edition, 12mo, muslin, 75 cents. Cheap Edition, 8vo, paper; 50 cents.
WUTHERING HEIGHTS. By ELLIS BELL, (Emily Brontë.) 12mo, muslin, 75 cents.
THE TENANT OF WILDFELL HALL. By ACTON BELL, (Anna Brontë.) 12mo, muslin, 75 cents.
The wondrous power of Currer Bell's stories consist in their fiery insight into the human heart, their merciless dissection of passion, and their stern analysis of character and motive. The style of these productions possesses incredible force—sometimes almost grim in its bare severity then relapsing into passages of melting pathos—always direct, natural, and effective in its unpretending strength. They exhibit the identity which always belongs to works of genius by the same author, though without the slightest approach to monotony. The characters portrayed by Currer Bell all have a strongly marked individuality. Once brought before the imagination, they haunt the memory like a strange dream. The sinewy, muscular strength of her writings guarantees their permanent duration, and thus far they have lost nothing of their intensity of interest since the period of their composition.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin square.)

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—FOR THIS WEEK contains: Chit-chat about Goldsmith; The Deserted Village, with six beautiful Illustrations; The Mormons, who and what they are; Letters from my Garden; The West and Western Men; Sugar making Fruits; Birds and Flowers; Philosophy of Amusements; A Word for the Indian; the National Hotel Sickness; Ladies' Dresses; Political Preaching; Mental Manifestation; Marshal Pelissier and John Dean; The North Magnetic Pole Appropriated; News of the Week; City Gossip; Poetry—To the First Bird of Spring; A Requiem for Rance; Items; The Postal System; Literary Notices; Patents Issued; Notes and Queries; Southern Australia and its inhabitants, with two portraits; Machine for Bending Timber, Illustrated. Price four cents. For sale by all Newsmen.

NEW TARIFF, 1857,
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE TARIFF; or, Rates of Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize Imported into the United States from and after the 1st day of July, 1857. Arranged by E. D. Ogden, Entry Clerk, Custom-House, Port of New-York.
Having published several editions of the Tariff, and being aware of the importance of having it correct, unusual care has been bestowed in the classification of the articles to conform to the new law; and we can, therefore, with confidence recommend it to those who have purchased of former editions, the well-known experience and reputation of the compiler being a sufficient guaranty of its correctness.
Returning thanks to our former patrons, we solicit a continuance of their favors. For sale by the publishers,
RICH & LOUTREL,
No. 64 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

Mrs. Gaskell's Memoirs of Currer Bell.
D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 346 & 348 BROADWAY, HAVE NOW READY,
THE LIFE OF
CHARLOTTE BRONTË,
Author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," &c.
BY MRS. GASKELL,
Author of "Mary Barton," "Ruth," "North and South."
With a portrait of Miss Brontë, a view of Haworth Church and Parsonage, and Fac-Simile of handwriting of Miss Brontë.
In Two Volumes, 12mo., cloth $1 50.

LIFE OF A SEER!
Will be published on Wednesday, May 20,
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY
of
ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS,
entitled
"THE MAGIC STAFF."
One volume, royal 12mo, 552 pages.
Illustrated. Price $1 25.
Orders should be addressed to the Publishers,
J. S. BROWN & CO., No. 26 Frankfort-st., New-York.

ONE PLACE.
STOCKTON'S BOOK AND JOURNAL, for May. Sermon on Current Condition of the Bible: Bibliographical Collections, and Literary Notices. $1 a year: 10 cents a number. All Mr. Stockton's Bible publications, at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 132 Nassau-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTfully call the attention of his friends and the public, that after having been in business 25 years, is reluctantly forced to sell out on account of his sight failing, he will sell very low to reduce his stock, until he meets with a purchaser to buy him out: it will be well for the clergy and those that love literature to call and examine his stock, consisting of theological, historical and miscellaneous works; they would save a large per centage.
ABRAHAM MAZE, 237 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy.

WESTWARD, HO! LIFE ILLUSTRATED for this week contains a well-written article about the West and Western men. All who think of going thither or who have friends either going or gone, should not fail to read it. The number contains besides—Six Illustrations of Goldsmith's Deserted Village, two portraits of Australians, with descriptions, an article on the Mormons, and various other matters of interest and instruction. Price only four cents, for sale everywhere.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST *plain, practical* ADVICE on the *time* and *mode* of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year, or
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 60 ACRES, A SHORT distance from the village of Chatham, N. J., and within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depot, under a high state of cultivation, well proportioned in arable meadow and pasture land, well supplied with springs and shade, wide in front and all in one body, quiet and retired, high and healthy; the location is pleasant and desirable. Terms liberal. For further particulars, inquire of SYLVANUS S. WARD, office corner of Laight and Washington-sts., New-York, or HENRY P. DAY, office No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, SITUATE near Irvington, in view of Hudson River, fronting on the Highland Turnpike, and containing 127 acres of land, in every variety of hill and dale, meadow, plow, and wood land, fish-ponds, streams, &c., containing sites for improvement, each having advantages of excellent water, fine views, &c. For terms and particulars, apply to M. K. COUZENS, Agent and Surveyor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, or to JOHN HALSEY, No. 170 Water-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 229 Broadway, room No. 43, third floor. Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE removes the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston, &c.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED not to purchase the Certificate of Location of Military Land-Warrant No. 87,414, located by JOSEPH L. JENNEGAN, on the southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 23, town 29, North of Range, 6 E., which has been lost. Application will be made by the locator to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the patent, after six weeks' publication of this notice.—Dated April 7, 1857.
J. L. JENNEGAN.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

DECK AND FLOOR BEAMS.—THE SUBscribers are prepared to take orders for IRON DECK and FLOOR BEAMS, of all widths and lengths, at moderate prices. Builders are requested to call and examine drawings and prices. Orders will be taken for any special form or length. ELLIOTT & HOLDEN, No. 90 Beekman-st.

SABLE IRON WORKS.—CUT NAILS AND spikes, horse-shoe iron, nail-rods, &c., for sale on favorable terms by the agent of the manufacturers,
MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st.
Parcels for the West, or interior of this State, can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

LLEWELLYN PARK IS A TRACT OF 50 ACRES of land beautifully situated on the eastern slope of Eagle Ridge, (Orange Mountain) with a surface finely diversified, embracing deep ravines, bold, rocky cliffs, a brook of the purest spring water, picturesque old oaks, beeches and tulips and a noble forest of the various native evergreen and deciduous trees.
It is being laid out and embellished with drives, walks, &c., in the modern natural style of landscape gardening, and has been deeded in trust for the exclusive use and enjoyment of the purchasers of the land lying contiguous to the Park.
This tract of land, containing about 300 acres, has been divided into villa sites of from 5 to 10 acres each. It was selected with special reference to the wants of citizens doing business in the City, and yet wishing accessible, retired, and healthful homes in the country, by the proprietor, who adopted this method to secure a select and good neighborhood. Sloping to the southeast, the best exposure for health and cultivation is secured, as well as perfect protection in Winter from the northwesterly winds, while it is favorably situated to catch the sea breezes which prevail in Summer.
The whole tract abounds in pure, soft, spring water.
It is believed that there is no spot within twenty miles of New-York which is in all respects so healthy as the side of this mountain. It is almost the only location so near the City where there is really no fever and ague.
Purchasers of sites, desiring to build of stone, can obtain the material on the premises, free of charge.
The privacy of the Park and all the sites will be secured by a lodge and gate-keeper at the entrance on Valley road, one mile from North Orange Railroad station. Ascending the ridge by the Park drives, three miles of which are already completed, a charming view of the Valley is obtained for many miles around, with New-York in the distance; and finally reaching the top of the mountain, 700 feet above the level of the sea, a magnificent scene breaks upon the view sixty miles in extent, composed of forests, cultivated fields, and country seats, villages, towns and cities, rivers, ponds and bays in the valley beneath, with the Neversink hills at the south; Nyack Mountain, Haverstraw Bay, and the Highlands towards the north; with Long Island, Staten Island, and the Ocean in the east. This natural panorama is acknowledged by all to be one of the finest in America.
Llewellyn Park is distant from New-York City less than one hour, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, from the foot of Cortlandt-st.
For ease of access, beauty and variety of scenery, for healthfulness of climate, for the intelligence and moral order of its population, in short, from all those considerations which combine to render a region attractive and agreeable as a family residence, it is believed that the vicinity of Orange, especially the mountain side, possesses advantages not surpassed, if equaled, by any other place in the vicinity of New-York.
For terms and other particulars, apply to the proprietor,
L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st. and Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.; or to
ROGER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CITY AND COUNTRY RESIdence, comprising four acres of ground and a large cottage, lying in New-Jersey, three miles from New-York, most beautifully situated, and very convenient to the City. This place will make one of the handsomest sites for a residence in the vicinity of New-York, combining the advantages of both City and country, and promising at the same time a very profitable investment. Price $16 000, half cash. Apply at No. 68 Nassau-st., in the basement.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar; size, 30x40; with outbuildings, such as barn stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and abundance of grapes. For particulars apply to ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 181 William-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—PROPERTY corner of new Bowery and Oak-st., 36 to 37 feet on new Bowery, 37 feet on Oak-st., 56 to 58 feet deep, 88 to 91 feet, be the same more or less. Also, for sale, house and lot No. 168 1st av., near 7th-st. Apply to S. NORTON, at Reed's Hotel, No. 15 Bowery.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT ON MADISON-AV., southwest corner of Madison av. and 41st-st., front on Madison-av. 24 feet; side on 41st-st. 96 feet 7½ inches. Inquire at the New-York University, corner of University and Waverley places, of the janitor.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story house with half an acre of ground, handsomely laid out with a variety of fruit trees shrubbery, &c.; good well of water; location one of the most healthy and desirable in the village. Apply to J. R. PAXTON, No. 30 Spring-st., corner of Mott, or at the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—FOR SALE or to let, a neat cottage, with eight lots of ground, at Clifton, Staten Island, near the Vanderbilt Landing; will be sold low on accommodating terms, or let to a good tenant at a moderate rent. Apply to F. C. PINO, No. 317 Broadway, or to R. FINLAY, No. 19 William-st., room No. 32.

CANAL-STREET.—FOR SALE, THAT VALuable northeast corner of Canal and Laurens st., being forty-one (41) feet front on Canal-st., and sixty-nine (69) feet on Laurens-st.; it is rented for one year from May 1, 1857. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK—CENTRAL PARK.—CENTRAL PARK.—For sale, three lots of ground on north side of 63d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., level with the grade the street through, a handsome site for a mansion. These lots comprise 75x100 feet 5 inches. Apply to P. CUFF, 26th-st. and 8th-av.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. C. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT COUNTRY SEAT, about 1 mile from White Plains, Westchester Co., with beautiful garden and the choicest fruit, with any quantity of land required; will be rented low for one or more years, if applied for immediately. It is midway between the Harlem Railroad depôts at White Plains and Hart's Corners, 1 mile from each. Apply to WILLIS & CONKLING, No. 256 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT STORE N. E. corner of Broadway and 26th-st. Also, the showy and well lighted basement store underneath. Both together or separate. Rent very moderate and lease given to a good tenant. Apply next door, No. 1,002 Broadway. Also, a handsome suite of rooms second floor of house No. 1,004 Broadway. Apply next door, No. 1,002 Broadway.

TO LET.—A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY having taken a very neat and convenient house on Brooklyn Heights, would let a suite of rooms to two or three gentlemen of good moral character and refinement. Terms moderate, if applied for soon. Use of piano if desired. Address T. C., *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the house, or at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT THREE-STORY AND basement brick-house, No. 178 West 27th-st., it contains all the modern improvements, gas fixtures complete; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to F. C. PINO, No. 317 Broadway; or to R. FINLAY, No. 19 William-st., room No. 32.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY the second and third story of house No. 826 Greenwich-st. Inquire of ALFD. C. HOE, No. 10 Liberty-place, or on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICES AT NO 82 BROADWAY, consisting of five rooms, most desirably located. They will be let separately or together. The rooms are all carpeted. Apply to FIELD & SLUYTER, 82 Broadway.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 872 BROADWAY, CORNER of 18th-st., suitable for any business requiring display. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 103 HAMMERSLEY-st., in good repair. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. Can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M. Apply to N. DOUGHERTY, No. 101 Water-st.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE CONVENIENT rooms in the genteel 2 story house No. 55 6th-av., next door to West Washington-place. Inquire within, or of W. J. DEMOREST, No. 375 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 6th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and to the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st., and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE BROADWAY ROOMS TO LET.—To let, the second and third stories of No. 871 Broadway, separately or together. They are light, airy, and well situated for business. Apply to E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

STORE AND HOUSE TO LET IN BROOK-LYN.—No. 135 Atlantic-st., being one of the best locations for business in this city. For particulars, apply at No. 144 Atlantic-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 33 10TH-st. Inquire on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, or 7 and 8 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STABLE TO LET—IN SIXTEENTH-STREET, first door from Broadway. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, in basement.

PRINTING.

PRINTING FOR MERCHANTS, STORE-keepers, tradesmen, societies, committees, excursions, and all others, (no matter how small the amount,) executed in a workmanlike manner, at reasonable prices, by THOMAS E. SUTTON, plain and fancy job and card printer, 143 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECHLER'S, No. 27 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED on Long Island sound, Westchester County, New-York, formerly the residence of William Janeway, three-quarters of a mile from the depôt of the New-Haven Railroad at New-Rochelle, three-quarters of an hour's ride from the City of New-York, on the Boston turnpike road, facing Long Island Sound, about 1,000 feet, with several beautiful building sites with water fronts, good dock, and water enough for largest sized sloops at high tide, good fishing, clamming and oystering, and safe harbor for boats, being protected by the land from all winds; bathing and boat houses. The scenery cannot be surpassed for beauty in the country. Safe anchorage for yachts within five minutes' walk of the house. Contains twenty-five acres of best quality of land, producing fifty tons of the best timothy hay yearly. The grass has been cut twice every season. Sedge enough can be cut for manure and bedding. Fruit trees of all kinds; over 100 bearing apples and cherries, besides plums and pears of best quality. The garden is extensive, and beautifully laid out in beds surrounded with box; valuable ornamental and fruit trees in abundance; grape-vines and arbor; a variety of flowers and shrubbery, and over 100 imported grafted dwarf pear trees; large asparagus and strawberry beds, raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries. The walks are macadamized and graveled, making them dry at all seasons. The stable is now filled-in with brick, with stalls for nine horses; good pump in stable; two good barns, will hold seventy tons of hay; work-shop, two carriage houses, corn crib, bins for feed, cow stable, pig-sty, hen house, water in cow yard, 100 cart-loads of manure; the whole place well fenced. The house is plain cottage built, in best order inside and out, contains 14 rooms, cellar and milk room; good well water at kitchen door; ice-house; a beautiful lawn, covered with forest trees on one side of house; two good cottages for workmen, each two finished rooms and garrets; also, a spring of good water; fish pond, surrounded with willow trees. The household furniture, kitchen utensils, stock of horses, cows, poultry, hogs, garden utensils, hay, boats, &c., will be sold with the place if required. A gentleman wishing such a place for a country residence would find it his interest to call and examine it. As there are several good building sites on this place, a number of gentlemen could divide it among them, and have a pleasant country residence at a small expense. Capitalists will find this a good investment, as property facing the Sound is increasing in value yearly. Apply to SEWELL V. DODGE, No. 238 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—RINGVIEW, the country residence of Mrs. David S. Jones, just beyond the bounds and south of the city of Ponghkeepsie, adjoining the grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is about 50 by 40, two stories and attic, with extensive verandahs and wings, and suitable out-buildings. There are 23 acres of choice land, laid out with taste, with picturesque view of river and mountain scenery. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the Hudson River, in a very desirable and healthy location, twelve miles from the City Hall, and within five minutes' walk of the Depôt House. It contains parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, pantries, nine bedrooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, &c.; and is will finished in every respect, and three-quarters of an acre of land, (or more, if desired,) neatly improved, good stable and carriage house. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at No. 374 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvil. Price $8,000.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE OR to let, furnished or unfurnished, at Fordham, a genteel house and five and a half acres of land. The house is 42 feet by 36, is in complete order, within half a mile of the Fordham station, and commands a beautiful prospect. The place is worthy the attention of any one desiring a residence in the country in the immediate vicinity of New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to fifty acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery; also, an elegant villa site. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET FOR THE SEA-SON, OR FOR SALE.—A fine, healthy place, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, a mile below the new Hamburgh depot of the Hudson River Railroad. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. Gignoux, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Flagg-board road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OUT OF town, for one or more years, and possession given immediately; situated one mile from Hunt's Bridge and two miles from Yonkers city; said place contains one large double house 50 feet front, with hall through the centre, all in fine order, having just been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout. The garden contains about one acre of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shrubbery, and a never-failing spring of the very best of cold, soft water, carriage house, &c. Inquire of PETER I. VALENTINE, No. 346 4th-av., cor. 28th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE at Westchester, opposite Throg's Neck, and within a short distance of the Sound. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, with handsome grounds attached, and surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees. There are six acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and every part of the property is in complete order. It is easy of access to the City by Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

**FURNISHED COUNTRY H

AUCTION SALES.

MIRRORS. MIRRORS. MIRRORS.
AT AUCTION PRICES.
We have on hand a very large and superior stock of Looking Glasses, which for good reasons will be sold very low. Those intending to furnish this Spring, will do well to give us a call. C. K. COVERT, No. 234 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MAY 14, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$14,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st, mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
28,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
10,500 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage, 8 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
5,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
170 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1857.
15 shares New York and New Haven Railroad, (genuine stock).....$100 each
25 shares Third Avenue Railroad Co.....$100 each
100 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.....$100 each
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each
16 shares City Bank of New York.....$100 each
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each
30 shares Bank of the State of New-York.....$100 each
40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.....$25 each
60 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.$100 each
230 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
14 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co. (Executor's sale).....$25 each
75 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
25 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
35 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co....$50 each
135 shares Fireman's Insurance Co.....$17 each
5 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
10 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
10 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
9 shares Trenton Iron Company.....$100 each
40 shares Westcott Express Co.....$100 each
463 American Coal Co of Maryland.....$25 each
100 shares American Guano Co.....$100 each
7 shares Union Express Company.....$50 each
100 shares Prismatic Turning Co.....$10 each
10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.....$100 each
60 shares Warren Railroad, of New-Jersey, (by order of Executors).....$50 each
The reversionary interest of $1,000 held by R. B. Minturn and J. C. Green in trust for the benefit of Mrs. Daniel Webster during her life.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, May 18.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, elegant chandeliers, oil-painting, the five-story residence of James Van Rensselaer, No. 229 West 14th-st. F. NASH, auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, May 14, at 10 o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.
PARLORS.—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames, made in Paris, superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood centre and pier tables, large rosewood secretary bookcase, cost $160, reception chairs, in satin, large easy chairs, in morocco, splendid French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets, rich twenty-one-day bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood etagere, with plate glass, cost $275, oil-paintings, of great merit and of high cost, three elegant gas chandeliers.
DINING ROOM.—Solid extension table, cost $90; chairs, in plush in richly-carved secretary, made to match throughout; elegant solid wood dinner set, 300 pieces; ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, rich silver ware, castors, tea service, large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor stand, knives, sugar tongs &c; best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets, wines, decanters, &c.
CHAMBERS AND NURSERY.—Costly rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, in hair cloth; chairs, rockers, rich cheval pier and mirror, chairs, pure hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows; lagrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall stand, silver-plated stair-rods, work table, clocks, together with the entire gas-fixtures throughout. Also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. The furniture of this house is worthy of the especial attention of those about refurnishing. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers, and every article will be sold without any reserve whatever.

H. C. LEEDS, Auctioneer
AUCTION SALE—ON FRIDAY, MAY 14, AT the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture; an elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl inlaid, and cover; three new rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; do. one fine three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets. H. C LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence at 10½ o'clock, consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture, in fine order, of parlor and dining-room, carved bedroom furniture, consisting in part as stated above, of handsome bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, patent rosewood secretary; do. bureau; spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase; do. library; solid oak extension table; do. sideboard to match; do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofa-bottom chairs, couches, oval and other mirrors, tête-à-têtes, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with sundry marble tops; silver ware; all the gas fixtures, and four splendid chandeliers. China tea sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles, with a large quantity of furniture, too numerous to mention. Notice to persons wishing their goods packed—Careful carmen will be in attendance to do it.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, on FRIDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room No. 66 Nassau-st., second-hand furniture, comprising mahogany sofas, rockers and parlor chairs in hair cloth, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands; hair and straw mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows; one set chairs rockers, China tea sets, and a large lot of kitchen utensils.
NEW FURNITURE.—Elegant parlor suites in brocate and hair cloth, rosewood marble top etageres, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing and plain bureaus and washstands, elegant Turkish easy chairs, solid oak chamber suite with marble top, mahogany tête-à-tête, sofas, rockers, easy and parlor chairs in hair cloth, couches lounges beds, rosewood and black walnut etageres and bookracks, rosewood centre, side and fancy tables, oil paintings, China tea sets, China vases, silver-plated casters, cake-baskets, spoons, forks, &c.
ALSO—On account of whom it may concern, 1,100 yards Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpet.
ALSO—75 French plate oval and square mirrors.
Goods carefully packed on the premises.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 20 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and (including court-yards 25 feet deep) 125 feet 5½ inches in depth. Six of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st., and six on the southerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st.; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing at the corner of Smith st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; 25 per cent. on the 23d of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.
D. H. NEVINS,
Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTH-AVENUE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD AND ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FOURTH STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Five lots on the easterly side of 8th-av., commencing on the southeast corner of 124th-st.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Two lots on the south side of 124th st., commencing 115 feet east of 8th-av.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Two lots on the north side of 123d-st., directly in the rear of the last described lots.
A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
For maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

P. C. BELKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No 27 Wall-st.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, MAY 14, at 10 o'clock, on the premises Nos 8, 10 and 12 Fulton-st., New-York, the lease of the above properly, (having four years to run,) together with the good will and fixtures of the Hotel and Dining-Saloon known as Russell's, (formerly Gould's) The hotel and saloon are doing a large business and have been recently painted and refurnished. There are fifty rooms completely furnished, in good style; large mirrors, oil cloths, carpets, dining-room tables, silver plated ware, large boiler, kitchen furniture, and all the furniture and fixtures of a hotel and dining-saloon, all in good order. Catalogues on the day of sale.

B. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—B. SEIXAS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, all the elegant household furniture in the four-story house a few doors west of 7th-av., consisting of elegant parlor furniture, in brocatel and hair cloth; mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, in suits; hair mattresses; velvet, Brussels and three ply carpets; 2 splendid mirrors, slabs and brackets, rosewood piano-forte; China, crockery and glass ware; cutlery, extension-dining and centre tables, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold. Deposits required, and goods removed immediately from the premises.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MAY 15.—AT THE CENTRAL Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock, A. M.—Annual sale of second-hand carpets, comprising a very large assortment of velvet, Brussels, tapestry and 3-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, rods, door-mats, floor and table oil-cloths, matting, &c., &c., many of them nearly new. The length and number of breadths in each carpet will be stated in the catalogues, which will be ready on Thursday afternoon.
Purchasers are respectfully requested to come prepared to make a satisfactory deposit.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—SIXTEENTH REGULAR SPRING TRADE SALE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 14th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 316 Pearl-st., 200 packages and lots well assorted hardware, fine cutlery &c. Also, by order of assignees, an entire stock sheet hardware, shovels, manure forks, fry pans, &c. Also, a large lot of dies and sinks for porte-a-monnaie manufacturers. Also, for account of underwriters, 4,000,000 French percussion caps, hot brass goods slightly damaged on the voyage. Catalogues now ready.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 15 Park-row.
SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY Parlor, Dining room, Library and Chamber Furniture at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) May 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at No 248 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Sale positive and peremptory, and no postponement. Terms—Cash in City funds, and a cash deposit required of every purchaser at the time of sale to insure the prompt delivery of the goods.
In the basement are solid mahogany extension table, 14 feet; mahogany carved buffet and chairs to match, sofa, side table, &c., together with a large and elegant assortment of China, dinner and tea sets; ivory cutlery, rich cut glass and Bohemian ware, silver tea and breakfast sets, castors, salvers, spoons, forks, cups, &c.
In the Parlors, are English tapestry carpets and rugs, bronze gas fixtures, embroidered lace curtains, solid rosewood centre and pier tables; oval, pier and mantel mirrors; solid rosewood etagere, plate glass mirror doors and back; two solid rosewood suites in crimson and maroon brocatel, reception and easy chairs, rosewood bookcase and secretary; one of Nunns & Clark's superior carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.
In the Chambers, are carved and plain rosewood and mahogany bureaus, French bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, rockers, pure curled hair mattresses and fine bedding, engravings, &c., altogether making a fine assortment of first-class goods in first-rate order. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale, at the house only.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE—THIS DAY (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock at warerooms Nos. 643 and 645 Broadway, cor. of Bleecker-st. T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, as above, without any reservation whatever, (in consequence of relinquishing the auction business and devoting his entire attention to the manufacturing and selling first-class furniture,) the entire stock of superior rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, continued in the above warerooms, consisting of a fine solid rosewood parlor suite in every variety of style and finish, elegant rosewood etageres, with the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.
The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.
Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 16th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, PORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO. PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:
Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.
Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.
Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 2/3 per cent premium.
Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.
T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and accepted no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.
FRANK BROWN.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for investment is offered by the sale of the property No. 13 Lispenard st., by Messrs. BLEECKER & CO. on THURSDAY, 14th inst., (this day) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. It is a full-sized lot and adjoins on another in Canal-st., on which together may be built a store over 200 feet deep. The rapid advancement of business towards this locality renders this property very desirable. The title is perfect and has been in the family of the present owner over 40 years.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1857.
NOTICE.—IN ANSWER TO INQUIRIES MADE at this office, the subscriber, the guaranteed stock of this Company, are hereby notified that the 50 per cent. stock payment on the amount of their subscriptions will be required to be made at the time of payment of the first cash instalment, viz., 31st of May instant.
JOHN A. C. GRAY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.
W. H. EMEESON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.—NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may come before them. By order,
J. R. BULKLEY, President.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver sts., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Ogdens and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ADNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OGDEN, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES.—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 10 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK B. WESTBROOK, 13 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 50 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Geo S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hognet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. F. Lehens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Fardon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles R. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell.
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell.
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Peyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Peofoid.
Charles E. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson	A. E. Eno,
Leonard S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv't L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve R. Laing.
Cor'n W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.
Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
(Next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.
The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day in the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.
The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.
Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, PORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO. PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:
Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.
Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.
Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 2/3 per cent premium.
Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.
T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and accepted no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.
FRANK BROWN.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for investment is offered by the sale of the property No. 13 Lispenard st., by Messrs. BLEECKER & CO. on THURSDAY, 14th inst., (this day) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. It is a full-sized lot and adjoins on another in Canal-st., on which together may be built a store over 200 feet deep. The rapid advancement of business towards this locality renders this property very desirable. The title is perfect and has been in the family of the present owner over 40 years.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1857.
NOTICE.—IN ANSWER TO INQUIRIES MADE at this office, the subscriber, the guaranteed stock of this Company, are hereby notified that the 50 per cent. stock payment on the amount of their subscriptions will be required to be made at the time of payment of the first cash instalment, viz., 31st of May instant.
JOHN A. C. GRAY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.
W. H. EMEESON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 HANOVER-ST.—NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on the 14th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may come before them. By order,
J. R. BULKLEY, President.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver sts., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Ogdens and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ADNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OGDEN, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES.—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 10 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK B. WESTBROOK, 13 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 50 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Geo S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hognet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. F. Lehens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Fardon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles R. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell.
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell.
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Peyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Peofoid.
Charles E. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson	A. E. Eno,
Leonard S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv't L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve R. Laing.
Cor'n W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
THE SPRING MEDICINE FOR THE MILLION.—If your blood is sluggish or impure, it will revivify and purify it. If your secretions are irregular or defective, it will stimulate them to healthy action; and as an alterative and renovating agent it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR—Notice is genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 6 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in the cases and divided in separate doses, as

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American Home Missionary Society.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

The Thirty-first Anniversary of the Home Missionary, celebrated at Dr. CHEEVER's Church last evening, was an important occasion, the long disputes of the body having been definitely adjusted. The proceedings were opened by a voluntary on the organ, performed in excellent style by Mr. S. LASAR, and the choir gave the hymns, part of which were original, with unusual vigor and care. The audience was very large. The Treasurer's report announces receipts at $178 060, and expenditures $197,734. The receipts are $15,487 69 less than the preceding year. The regular contributions of the churches, however, are $2 157 69 less; the greater amount of legacies—$8,233—and a special donation of $5,000 in the previous year, making the balance of the difference.

In the Slave States, the number of missionaries, the last year, has been 24—8 less than in the year preceding, and less than in any one year since 1842. In no year since the organization of the Society, has the number of missionaries in these States exceeded 57. The causes of so little progress have their origin in the institution of Slavery.

The annual Report takes up and discusses at length the relations of the Church and the Society to Slavery. It was resolved to deny aid in future to slaveholding churches. On this point, the Report says:

"It has been difficult to find men who were willing to engage in missionary service at the South, when fields so much more inviting were opening elsewhere, and difficult to retain them where they have consented to go. After a full experience, not a few of them have become disheartened, and sought spheres of labor in other sections of the country. In many cases, also, those who have been raised up on the soil have felt constrained to leave the States of their nativity for fields of labor, and circumstances in which to educate their children, in the Free States. There have consequently been large expenditures of missionary funds in the Slave States, with but small permanent results—with but here and there a church that has come to a condition of self support, under the culture of the Society, the last thirty years.

The hindrances to the missionary work arising from the same general cause, have been increased, *as the cohesion of the Southern Churches to the institution of Slavery has become more and more decided, and the conviction has been gathering strength, among Christian men in other parts of the country, that the principles of the Gospel require its ultimate extinction.* Formerly, the language of ministers and lay men at the South was, "We look at Slavery very much as our Northern brethren do—as a great moral wrong, to be removed before the progress of the Gospel, and we desire your forbearance and cooperation and fraternal aid, to effect this object." Recently, it has been earnestly defended, by the most prominent in the ministry at the South, as an institution of Divine authority, on the same foundation as civil government and the family relation, benevolent and christianizing in its character, to be upheld and extended for the mutual benefit of the owner and the enslaved. Churches, missionary churches, have sympathized in these views, *and upholding on the part of their members has increased;* the Missionary has begun to be uncomfortable in his place; he may not declare the testimony of God against this sin, nor make the least reference to the enormities connected with it which he witnesses daily. Nay, his very silence awakens distrust, *especially if he be of Northern origin: a duty the most grave in its admission to the ministry, and become a sore cate in its defence, or his work as a minister is done,* and his personal safety is no longer guaranteed to him.

The sentiments of the great body of those who sustain this Society have been clearly expressed on this general subject, as well as an earnest desire for the recognition of some principle of appropriations to churches in slaveholding communities, which shall be a guarantee to donors that their contributions are wisely and judiciously expended.

The Committee have given to this subject much anxious thought and careful consideration, and have adopted a resolution, the sophistication of which, they think, will be a sufficient protection against the expenditure of the Society's funds in any such manner as to give countenance or support, in any form, to the institution of Slavery, while it will provide for those cases which by common consent, are regarded as exceptional. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That in the disbursement of the funds committed to their trust, the Committee *will not grant aid to churches containing slaveholding members, unless evidence be furnished that the relation is such as, in the judgment of the Committee, is justifiable, for the time being, in the peculiar circumstances in which it exists.*

The information contemplated will be sought in a kind and Christian manner, and, we trust, will be freely and cheerfully communicated, as similar information has been in times past, and be of great value to the Committee, not only in determining the propriety of their appropriations, but in vindicating many of the churches aided, and the Society itself, from unjust and injurious aspersions.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The speakers of the evening were Rev. D DWIGHT HUNT, of California, and Rev JAMES DRUMMOND, of Lewiston Falls Me.; and the following resolutions, affirmed by these gentlemen and others, were adopted:

Resolved, That the great importance of California and the Pacific Territories as a missionary field, presents a claim of special importance upon the sympathy and cooperation of the American churches.

Resolved, That it is the imperious obligation of the strong of our country to seek out and succor the weak, and that the American Home Missionary Society deserves our hearty support, as opening one and an indispensable avenue of communication between the one class and the other.

Resolved, That the tendency of the Home Missionary work to promote the unity of the people of this country, commends it to the sympathies and prayers of all good men.

The proceedings concluded with a benediction.

New-York Anti-Slavery Society.

This Society met last evening in the City Assembly Rooms, SIDNEY H. GAY in the Chair. He stated that the Society was auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society which had been holding meetings there for two days past.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH was introduced as the first speaker. He said that he stood before the audience as the advocate in the cause of human freedom. He desired to witness the total overthrow of American Slavery, not only on political but on strictly moral grounds. He would not talk of expediency, because with consistent men there was no difference between expediency and moral right. Politicians might hesitate, but honest men would not. Politicians might call "hesitation" statesmanship, but he argued that the best statesmanship was never to deviate a hair's breadth from what was absolutely right.

First, then, they were opposed to Slavery, because of its immorality. There were many who tried to prove that it was impolitic, and went no further; but his object was to impress upon the people the moral aspect of Slavery. As for the Emancipation party in Missouri, he had no hesitation in denouncing that. They ought to be called the extermination party, for their object was not so much to get rid of Slavery as to get rid of the slaves. If nobody defended Slavery, as a moral institution, he would contend himself with standing upon the ground of expediency; but, when there were religious defenders of Slavery, such as Dr. LORD, Dr. ADAMS, Dr. SPRING, Dr. BETHUNE, and others, it was needful that the institution should be held nakedly up to too curse of man.

He defied those reverend gentlemen to prove that the Slave system did otherwise than extort labor without wages. It robbed intellect of culture, abrogated marriage, and in one word dehumanized man. The fact was, that these Reverend Doctors were better than they seemed to be. They had an ideal picture of Slavery. They imagined it as a sort of patriarchal institution, a mutual relation of employer and employée with protection and affection and brotherhood about it. This they call slavery, but Slavery was altogether a different thing. Would Dr. LORD say that a system that sprouted marriage was patriarchal? Would he say that labor was patriarchal without wages? Would he say that the relation between a slave and slaveholders was the same as the relation between guardian and ward.

A great deal has been said about the dissolution of the Union. If the perpetuation of the Union were to depend on Slavery, the sooner the Union be dissolved the better. [Loud hisses and cheers. After some time the cheers achieved the victory.] To those who blamed he would put a question—If you saw a shipwrecked man struggling for life, and reaching the shore, catching at a twig that hung within his reach, would you, with a remorseless hatchet, sever that twig, and roll him back to the devouring flood? So was it when the slave had cast himself into the billows, and was struggling to reach the Free States, would you come with the hatchet of the Fugitive Slave Law and roll him back into the fiery sea of Slavery? [Loud cries of "No, no."] Well, every man who cried "No!" trampled on the blood-stained Constitution of the United States.

Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE was the next speaker. After stating that she was unexpectedly called upon, she proceeded to denounce the Constitution of the United States, and to inveigh against America as a land of liberty. BUCHANAN had more right to call himself a Democrat than a Garrisonian.

By their chicanery they prevented the people from appearing at the ballot box and asserting their rights. She had heard a great deal about dissolving the Union. There was no Union, and consequently there was no Union to dissolve. If any one thought there was, let them cross Mason and Dixon's line, and come back and describe the Union. The Union was described last year in the Senate House on the head of Senator SUMNER. The thread of the Union was snapped through when the compromise was abrogated. There was no Union now, but she was sure there would one rise upon the ashes of the other.

They spoke of treason with her. There was no treason except submission to wrong. They spoke of the murder of their churches, and denounced infidels. She wished to know what they meant by the word "infidel." According to her idea, it described a person who promised one thing and performed another. If that definition were received then the churchgoers were the truest infidels in the world. But as it was often used, any one who did not believe that Sampson ran away with the "posts" of Gaza, and that "Jonah swallowed a whale" were called infidels. She was called an infidel, and therefore she was particular about its definition, as she did not wish to be confounded with the 40,000 churches.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was next introduced amid applause. He would have been glad to have addressed the meeting, but his tone was a sufficient indication of his inability to address so large an audience, while so seriously indisposed. He was glad, however, that few words were needed; that facts were speaking louder and more effectively than words could do. But before sitting down he wished to say a word with reference to the American Tract Society. It would be remembered that one year ago a Committee was appointed to whitewash the Publishing Committee. They had just reported. The man who tried to get a sunbeam out of a cucumber was thought insane. These had tried and had succeeded. They had got a sunbeam out of the American Tract Society. And by the way, while on that subject, he had another word to say. His friend, Mr. BERNARD, had said the other day, that he had been on a voyage of discovery, and had failed to find a meaner man than a Northern doughface. He had found one—a certain Dr. F. A. ROSS, a man who had been a slave, but who had inherited his master's property, and now became the apologist for Slavery. He was meaner than a doughface, for a renegade was the meanest of all men. He was to be sent to Synod that was to meet somewhere West. He hoped that if he went there the West would spue him back again to Alabama. But he would conclude, for he was not able to speak longer, with the remark that he was looking for a collision with the General Government. He desired it, and hoped it would soon come. He would have Abolitionists seize the States. He would have SEWARD called home from the hopeless minority in the Senate, and he would give him the State of New-York for a thunder-bolt, and with it, in such hands, he was sure the Carolinas would be annihilated.

He was followed by Miss FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS, of Baltimore, who addressed the American Anti-Slavery Society during the day.

Miss WATKINS retired amid great applause, when Mr. GARRISON came forward and made a short closing address, in which he declared his purpose to sit like Banquo's ghost, that would not down at the bidding of the South, or like HAMAN in the King's gate. The meeting then adjourned: after which was an election of officers for the ensuing year.

The Blind.

The Anniversary Exhibition of the pupils of the New-York Institution for the blind, took place yesterday at the Academy of Music. That vast building was crowded from pit to dome, and hundreds of people were turned away from the doors. The following was the order of exercises: 1. Introduction by the Band; 2. Original Poem by Miss CYNTHIA BULLOCK; 3. Chorus from the "Messiah;" 4. Examination in History; 5. Solo on the piano; 6. Quartette by HAUPTMAN and four part song by MENDELSSOHN; 7 Scotch air by the Band; 8, Solo, "Come unto Him" HANDEL; 9. Examination in Geography; 10. National Hymn by the band; 11. Trio, by MENDELSSOHN, and duet and chorus by the same composer; 12 Grand March by the Band; 13. A Dirge, by HENRY H. PIERSON; 14 Reading from raised print; 15 Solo on the piano; 16 Song, "Jerusalem," by MENDELSSOHN, and "Winged Messenger," by PIEKA; 17. Examination in Arithmetic; 18. Duet Polka by the Band; 19. Chorus from the "Messiah"; 20 Finale, by the Band.

This long programme was divided into two parts, between the first and second of which Mr. COOPER, the Superintendant of the institution, addressed the audience and explained its objects. He dwelt on the mistaken notions which people in general entertain concerning the blind, and invited all present to visit the establishment, and judge for themselves how happy, contented and unembarrassed they were.

The examinations were satisfactory, the pupils being prompt and correct in their answers. The musical portion of the entertainment was conducted with marked ability, the choruses being especially good. It is an evidence of unquestionable enthusiasm in the vocal teacher, Mr. LASAR, that he can induce his scholars to study and retain such difficult compositions as those of MENDELSSOHN and PIERSON. Mr. RAIFF, the instrumental teacher, is also deserving of praise.

The anniversary passed off to the satisfaction of every one.

[*For other Anniversaries see Second and Third Pages.*]

QUARANTINE

Anchorage for Infected Vessels.

It is a mistake to suppose that unless the buildings at Seguine's Point are speedily rebuilt, our City is to remain throughout the Summer equally exposed as last year to Yellow Fever or other imported diseases. The act under which the Quarantine Commissioners are at work, made it their duty to designate an anchorage ground in the lower bay, for infected vessels. The four buoys are now constructing for this purpose, and they will probably be anchored by the 1st of June. The spot selected for the infected anchorage is about half way from the Great Kills (S. I.) to Point Comfort, (N. J.) and west ward of the Knolls. The Health Officer has a steam-tug placed at his disposal with which to board vessels of this anchorage.

The importance of these arrangements will be seen when it is remembered that the first Yellow Fever cases last year broke out at Gowanus and Bergen Point, and were clearly attributable to the infection of bedding and rags thrown ever from infected vessels. Anchored in the Lower Bay, this great cause of disease will be lacking, at least for our immediate vicinity. We are not sure that our Jersey neighbors will be gainers by the removal, however; for unless the Health Officer carefully restrains vessels from throwing infectious materials overboard, except at particular times of tide, Monmouth and Middlesex Counties are likely to find an infinitely greater nuisance in this Raritan Bay anchorage, than in all the fever hospitals that our State would like to have located at Sandy Hook.

Grand Jury of Richmond County.

RICHMOND OYER AND TERMINER—May 13.

Hon. Charles A. Peabody, presiding. Hon. G. B. Molloifs, County Judge, and Justices Frean and Hilyer, Associates.

Judge PEABODY delivered an eloquent and able charge to the Grand Jury alluding to the recent fire at Seguine's Point, and giving them full instructions as to their duty in the premises. A large number of witnesses were examined before them during the day.

The Grand Jury of Richmond County held their first session at Richmond on Tuesday. The subject of the incendiarism at Seguine's Point was the second or third topic upon the docket.

Among the witnesses subpœnaed were Mr. JOEL WOLFE and Mr. THOS. R. LUSH, of this city. Major GUION, from the south side of the Island, was too first one called.

The questions put to these witnesses were directed to such matters as the ownership of the property, its transfer, the terms of sale, and where the money came from to pay for it. Few questions were asked with regard to the fire.

Mr. *Joel Wolfe* being called, was questioned by the District Attorney, (Mr. Degroot,) as follows:

Question.—Are you the owner of the property known as the Wolfe Farm on the south side of the Island?

Answer.—I sold it to Mr. T. R. Lush.

Q.—What is Mr. Lush's business? A.—I believe he is a Land Broker, Sir.

Q.—Whom did he purchase for? A.—I understood that he wanted it for a man by the name of Robbins, when he first applied.

Q.—When did he first commence talking to you about the purchase? A.—In January.

Q.—When did you see him again? A.—In February, when he made me a direct offer of $30,000 cash for the place, but I laughed at him and told him that nothing short of $40,000 would buy it; finally he came and offered me $35,000 net cash, and I entered into an agreement, which is on record.

Q.—When was the money paid? A.—On the 1st of May.

Q.—Who paid it to you? A.—Mr. Lush gave me a check for $5,500, which, with $700 he had previously paid, made $6,000, and gave me a bond and mortgage for $35,000.

Q.—Where was that money paid? A.—At my office.

Q.—Who was present? A.—Mr. Lush, and his lawyer, Mr. Tucker.

Q.—Were any of the Commissioners present? A.—No.

Q.—Were you not at the Commissioner's office? A.—Yes, afterward on the same day; Mr. Hall and Mr. Benson were present at the office of Mr. Silliman, where I went at the request of Mr. Lush, who had sold those gentlemen fifty acres for $25,000, in money, which they would not pay until they had obtained a release from me of that amount on the mortgage; upon the payment of that amount I did release the fifty acres sold by Mr. Lush, which included all the buildings.

Q.—Who paid you the money? A.—It was handed to my lawyer.

Q.—Who is your lawyer? A.—Augustus Schell, Esq., (the new Collector,) who afterwards handed it to me.

Q.—Was the money paid by the Commissioners, or by whom? A.—By one of the Commissioners; I would not sign the receipt until the money was paid.

Q.—Had you any furniture in the house? A.—I had.

Q.—What amount? A.—I have not my memoranda present, and do not know the exact amount.

One of the Grand Jurors asked Mr. Degroot, the District Attorney, what all this had to do with the burning of the buildings? The District Attorney replied that he wanted to trace the right of the property in the State.

Q.—Who were in the house at the time of the fire? A.—I understand that there were a colored woman and two men.

Q.—What was the name of the colored woman? A.—Mary Atkinson.

Q.—What are the names of the men? A.—One was Samuel Fitzpatrick and the other James Murray.

Q.—Were you at the grand feast that the Commissioners had on the day of the fire? Did you hear of their having champagne there? A.—I left none there.

Q.—Couldn't they have taken it down with them? A.—That they may have done—I don't know.

Q.—Couldn't the fire have happened from a match which they threw after their grand feast? A.—No Sir, I understand not, for the colored woman said they did not eat there, but at the farm house; she was in and out of the rooms many times after they left.

Thomas R. Lush was then called, and passed through a short ordeal as follows:

Q.—Are you a real estate Broker? A.—All I do in the line is on my own account; I seldom act as Broker.

Q.—When did you first commence to negotiate for the purchase of this estate? A.—Three or four months ago.

Q.—Whom did you purchase for? A.—For myself.

Q.—What did you give? A.—Thirty-nine thousand dollars.

Q.—Where did you get the money to pay for it? A.—I gave my own check on the Mechanics' Bank in Brooklyn.

The other questions were of the same import.

Mr. LUSH denied the right of the Jury to question him upon these purely private matters, particularly as the answers to most of them were to be found in the records of the County Clerk's Office, on the opposite side of the street; at the same time offering to inform the Grand Jury of all he knew of the transaction of the purchase. The Grand Jury admitted the questions were irrelevant, whereat the District Attorney threatened to throw up the examination, but continued it awhile longer. When he had concluded, Mr Lush asked the Jury, "But, Gentlemen, don't you want to know something about the arson case?" [Laughter.] Certainly, answered the Jury; if you know anything about the fire we would like to hear it. Mr Lush said that he had heard Mr. Cropsey say in reference to the burning of the buildings, "*We have done right*, and would do it again."

Q.—Which Mr. Cropsey was this? A.—I cannot give his name, but I can recognize the man—he is a tall man.

One of the Jurors moved to strike that out. Mr Degroot seemed about to follow the suggestion, when Mr. Lush was permitted to retire.

Up to 4 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, no person from the neighborhood of the fire, who would be likely to know anything of that event, had been seen at the Court.

MORE FIRES PROMISED

Mr. Voorhies, who has offered his house, adjoining the Commissioners' property, has a man in charge of it, who has been notified by a verbal message that he had better get out of that house, as it was intended to burn it down.

The Coney Island Lease.

The town of Gravesend, after leasing Coney Island to HENDRICKSON & Co., go on to make the following observations: "Saving and reserving, however, to the said town, and the inhabitants thereof all and everything, rights and privileges of fishing, gathering seaweed, mowing hay, and all others the rights and conditions originally granted and contained to the said town, and its inhabitants, in and by the original grants of the lands hereby leased and conveyed." From which it is evident that the people of the town would have the right to fish, mow grass and gather seaweed on the Quarantine grounds, if it and been leased for the purposes of a temporary hospital, unless—(which of course was possible)—the town of Gravesend had consented so to modify the terms to its lessee as to permit the exclusive jurisdiction of the State.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City—Increased and Increasing Exient of the Africas and Coast Trades—Mutiny and Riots on board American Ships—Business, &c.

The *Empire City*, S. P. GRIFFIN commanding, left New-Orleans at 8 A. M. on the 5th and arrived at Havana on the 7th at 7 P. M.

The steamship *Granada* not yet having arrived from Aspinwall, the *Empire City* landed the California mails and passengers, left for New-York at 9 o'clock on the 8th and arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Empire City* brings $68,000 in specie, of which $45,000 were from Havana, and $43,000 from New Orleans.

In Havana, left at anchor steamships *Isabel* and *Mexico*, the latter having arrived from Vera Cruz an hour before the departure of the *E. C.*

There is nothing new at Havana. Exchange is looking up: London, 9@9¾ premium; New-York, 2 ₱ cent. discount; New-Orleans, par to 1 ₱ cent. discount. Sugars have advanced. Molasses is reported "hard to find;" Freights are "ditto;" box Sugars are taken at 50c.

The health of Havana is stated to be excellent.

Among the passengers from Havana, the *E. C* brings Capt. LOVELL, bearer of dispatches to our Government from the United States Minister at Mexico. Capt. LOVELL arrived per steamer *Mexico* as above.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, May 8, 1857.

On the 29th ult., the British bark *Joseph Shepherd*, BARKER master, arrived from Swatow, Hong Kong, and St. Helena, 116 days, with 399 Asiatic laborers, under contract for eight years' service in the cane fields of Cuba. The deaths during the voyage are reported as being 56 of the 425 put on board. The receipts under contract since the 10th of April, 1855, have been 10,983, and deaths on board of the various vessels used in transportation, which have arrived, have been 1,825. In the darker brand of this trade with the coast of Africa we are extending business, and our preparations for the coming emigration are unusually large. Many vessels have been purchased and fitted out in the various ports of Cuba for the slave-trade, and the probabilities are in favor of a larger importation this year than was ever before made in the same period.

The grand speculative movement in banks, gives impetus to this branch of our *commerce*, and many thousands will be invested in the negro trade, from the increased facilities of procuring money, and to carry out the designs of the "*Credito Mobiliario*" embracing all kinds of productive property, which would have been occupied otherwise in more honest business. Several vessels now in this port, belonging to worthy church-going people down East, are being under discussion for sale;—of course the business for which vessels are wanted cannot be unknown to owners or agents of the property.

Our trade in sugars has not declined under other excitements about us; and prices are firmly maintained at $10 25 to $12 for whites; yellow $7 to $10 do. Molasses is more difficult to obtain, as there is no stock here or at the out ports; Clayed 10¾ to 11 rials per keg. In Freights there is nothing doing, except at ruinous rates, for the immense shipping interests now idle in Cuban ports and to the Gulf of Mexico:—this helps the disposition for sale when it can be effected.

Exchanges have improved, and are prime, with good business tendency for New York 2 per cent. discount; London, 9¾ premium; New-Orleans, par to 1 discount.

The Consul General's office has been the scene of various examinations of American seamen, for mutiny, attempts at murder of officers, &c., which have been connected with great propriety, as well as ability, by Consul General BLYTHE. The captains, being anxious to substitute brute force for justice, have not been remarkably well pleased, to find that their seamen had notions could not be carried out in contravention of law—and are inclined to pour over with indignation. N.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The Rejected Treaties—Rebellion in the Church—Highway Robbery—Symptoms of the Church Returning to its Allegiance

By the arrival of the *Empire City* we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 22d of April, two days later than those previously received.

The Mexican *Extraordinary* of the 22d, referring to the rejection of the Forsyth treaties, says:

"No true friend of Mexico, who has his wits about him, will attempt to excite jealousy and distrust of the good faith and the friendly purposes of the United States towards Mexico. That the Government and people of the United States will find their highest political desires and interests in the stability and welfare of the Mexican Republic, is a supposition that needs no vindication, and the strong and practical good sense of the North American Republic is a guaranty that they understand the proposition and will act in obedience to it."

It is equally true that the United States are just in that position where they can render the greatest service or produce the greatest mischief to Mexico. Her purposes are altogether friendly and pacific, and it has been the business of her diplomacy for years back to persuade Mexico of the fact. Until the accession to power of the enlightened Government of Mr. COMONFORT, American Ministers have labored in vain in this friendly effort. Happily, the liberal views of the President, and peculiarly favoring circumstances opened the door for the establishment of entirely new relations upon a footing of mutual goodwill and confidence, which Mr. FORSYTH taking advantage of, resulted in the negotiations now before the Cabinet at Washington for their consideration. That out of those negotiations will grow up international relations, reciprocally beneficial to the two neighboring Republics, we have no doubt.

The public opinion, both in Mexico and the United States, induced by the newspapers, in reference to the fate of the treaties at Washington, is entirely erroneous. So far from having been rejected with that rudeness and want of national courtesy, which the *Trait d'Union* charges, the treaties are undergoing the dispassionate consideration of the Buchanan Cabinet. Col. BUTTERFIELD, the Commissioner on the part of Mexico, has returned to this city, and bears with him to this Government the most friendly assurances of the desire of the United States to assist Mexico, not only in her financial need, but to back her in her more serious contingencies. There is nothing in this necessary delay to act upon the treaties at Washington city calculated to lead to offend the dignity of Mexico, or to indicate American indifference to her honor and prosperity. The treaties were objected to because it was physically impossible to do so—receiving as they did, on a moment when the multifarious duties of an outgoing and incoming Administration were absorbing all the time of the members of the Government.

We venture to predict that the result will belie all the predictions of the croakers and grumblers, that the United States will show itself the friend of Mexico, and that substantially the policy of the treaties signed by Messrs MONTES and FORSYTH, will be successful."

The *Extraordinary* says: "A decree of the Government was issued a few days since, reviving and enforcing certain ancient regulations, whereby the clergy were enjoined to administer the rites of marriage, burial, the holy sacraments, &c., to the poor, free of charge. In pursuance of this decree, the Archbishop issued his order to the same effect to the curates. We understand that the latter have in a body refused to obey this order, and have resigned their charges, to avoid complying with it."

The diligence which reached Puebla on the 14th was robbed at a place called the Barranca de la Coores, about a league from Puebla. The robbers numbered about twenty, and were well armed.

It was rumored that the Archbishop had given in his adhesion to the new Constitution, and that he would preach a sermon in defence of it and the Government.

(Advertisement)

NO MORE DROWNING.

BUNKER'S LIFE PRESERVING SHIRTS AND BATHING DRESSES

The only reliable life preservers in use. Seafaring men, travelers, excursionists, bathers and all others are invited to call at the show and salesrooms No. 337 Broadway, and examine the above articles.

The shirts have been approved and recommended by the following gentlemen:

JOSEPH WALKER, President Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York; ELLWOOD WALTER, President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; NATHANIEL L. and GEORGE GRISWOLD A. B. NEILSON, President Board of Underwriters; BIRD and NEILSON, JOHNSON and HIGGINS.

CHAS. J. BUNKER, No. 337 Broadway.

(Advertisement)

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall street, basement.

(Advertisement.)

REALLY WONDERFUL.—It is really wonderful to observe the elegance and grace of every style of hat is turned by KNOX. Although he has been for years devising fashions his ingenuity seems as fresh as ever, while his taste improves by experience. Any gentleman who does not wear KNOX's hats is a recreant to his own advantage. You will find KNOX's hats wherever refinement is in vogue. Depôt, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Many diseases of children that puzzle medical men are caused by worms, and might be prevented or cured by the timely use of these Pastilles. BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla is curing the most desperate cases of scrofula and lung diseases in all sections of the country. HOLT'S Depuration contains mercury. Sold by D. T. LAMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No 69 Water-street, New-York and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

(Advertisement.)

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—There is no place of amusement in the City where better entertainments are given than at this neat theatre. At present a beautiful Roman spectacle drama is playing to crowded houses entitled "Cleopatra, or the Battle of Actium" which with the celebrated pantomime of "Pug, the Intelligent Ape," and the drama of "Robert the Devil," makes up to night's programme.

(Advertisement.)

"MENS SANA IN COUPORE SANO."—Insanity, that awful curse, and all mental disorders, are invariably accompanied by Costiveness. The refuse of the body clogs and destroys the intellect unless removed. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by purifying the blood, and causing healthy evacuations, speedily cure insanity and mental diseases. Sold at No. 43 Brandreth Building.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, (unlike those outward applications which relieve pain for the moment by paralyzing the nervous organization of the skin,) pierces through the absorbents to the seat of the inflammation, and thus extinguishes the fire which feeds the eruption, boil or ulcer, from which the patient suffers. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

(Advertisement.)

A. J. BLEECKER will sell to-day at the Merchants Exchange, at 12 o'clock, by order of referee, 4 valuable houses and lots on the north side of Twenty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, known as Nos. 115, 117, 119 and 121. The houses are four story and basement brick buildings, Croton water, marble mantels, &c.

(Advertisement.)

Stepping out of John-street into a "pleasure palace" at No. 261 Broadway, fronting the Park, R. T. WILDE has opened a stock of Paris and home-manufactured Summer Millinery and Millinery goods, which in variety, extent, beauty and cheapness, eclipses all rivalry. Devote a forenoon to his showrooms.

(Advertisement.)

"Pure Religion" harmonizes with Phrenology; hence the clergyman who understands the peculiarities of his people can adapt his teachings to their various capacities. Examinations daily, by Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated fluid extract, derived from the juices of the OLIVE and PINE. It is applied and inhaled, and is the only fluid that contains *Electro Magnetism*, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. OLIVE TAR is a *specific* for all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS NERVES MUSCLES, JOINTS SKIN, &c. Sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State street, (east side of Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

STAFFORD'S OINTMENT AND POWDERS, FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF IMPURE BLOOD.—The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of SULPHUR AND IRON WITH SUGAR OF MILK. The taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly on the blood. The Ointment is sold at 25 cents a bottle, and the Powders for $1 a package of twelve powders, by the Stafford Olive Tar Company, No. 16 State street, (East side of Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 13.

$1,000 Cal. St. 7s, '70...	49	$40	Erie Railroad	s60	41¾
1,000 Missouri States	82½	200	do	s30	41¾
4,000 N. Y. Cent. R.	86⅜	200	do	b3	41¾
3,000 do	86⅜	150	do	c	41¾
2,000 Hd.R. 1st m	95⅝	1100	do	s30	41¾
500 Ill. Cent. RR.	99⅜	300	do	b10	41¾
5,000 do	s3	99⅜	200	do	b8	41¾
14 Ill. Cent. Rights	13⅜	200	do	s30	41¾
do	13⅝	270	do	c	41¾
10 Canal Bank	96	200	do	b30	41¾
30 Park Bank	100	600	do	s60	41¾
10 Bank of America	120½	100	do	b3	41¾
27 Bank of Commerce	107¾	100	do	s30	41¾
10 Life & T. Co.	99	400	do	s10	41¾
55 Ind. & Ill. C. Co.	c125	100	do	b4	41¾
110 Penn. Coal Co.	93¾	50	Har R. R. Preferred.	45¼
10 do	93¾	26	Mich. Cen R R.	95
800 Reading R. R.	s60	80¾	500	C. & Pitts. R. R.	b60	46
500 do	s3	80¾	100	do	c	45
300 do	s10	80¾	100	do	b3	44¾
12 La C. & Mil. R. R.	c	77¾	100	do	b3	45
220 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	97	200	do	b3	45
80 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	86⅜	100	do	b3	44¾
250 do	c	86⅜	10	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	67
100 do	s60	85¾	250	do	s3	67
100 do	s7	86	250	do	s	67¼
110 do	s3	86	100	do	s3	67¼
100 do	s15	86	450	do	s60	67
100 do	s20	86	60	do	s3	67¼
100 do	s5	86⅛	150	do	s3	67¾
100 do	s25	86⅛	100	do	b3	68
100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s30	68	200	do	s3	68
500 do	b30	68¾	50	do	s5	68
500 do	b10	68¾	20	do	s10	68
200 do	c	68¾	5	do	c	67½
500 do	b3	68¾	100	do	b10	68
200 do	s	68¾	120	Panama RR.	93½
250 do	s60	68	100	Ill. Cen. R R.	s3	137
300 do	b60	68¾	90	do	c	137
100 do	c	68¾	100	do	c	137¼
100 do	b10	68¾	100	do	b20	137¾
41 M. & Miss. R. R.	c	67½	15	Gal. & Chi. RR.	90½
12 do	67½				

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$9,000 Del., Lack. & West. R. R., Int. added... 74
$2,000 State of Indiana 5 ₱ cent. pre. Canal do. 11
84 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co. 96
60 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co. 107½
50 shares North American Fire Ins. Co. 92
96 shares United States Fire Ins. Co. 136¾@137½
48 shares Bowery Fire Ins Co. 182
100 shares Firemen's Ins. Co. 157
6 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co. 147¾
25 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co. 144@144
25 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co. 164
60 shares Citizens' Fire Ins Co. 187
20 shares Pacific Fire Ins Co. 130
12 shares Long Island Fire Ins. Co. 175
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co. 130½
25 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co. 106

WEDNESDAY, May 13—P. M.

The telegraph from New-Orleans announces the *George Law* steamship, of the California line, as having sailed from Aspinwall for New-York on the 4th inst., with the mails and treasure from the Pacific side of 20th April. The treasure list is stated to be $1,700,000. The steamer *Africa*, of the Cunard line, sailed from this port at noon today, for Liverpool, having on freight $1,533,578 in specie. The shipment appears to have had no influence on the Money Market, which is reported quite easy in nearly all the Brokers, both for call loans and discounts. The Summer dullness of general trade contributes to the inactivity of all new financial negotiations, and there is not much prime business paper making at present. Some few of the merchants who are disappointed in their Western Spring collections, are borrowing on the hypothecation of their best Fall paper. The reports are coming more favorable from Chicago and other lake points as to the movement of Grain to the East, now that both lake and canal are open for navigation.

Before the formal meeting of the Brokers this morning, advantage was attempted to be taken by the *Bears*, in the Street, of the announcement of the large shipment of Specie by the *Africa*. About 2,000 shares of Erie were pressed on sale at 41¼@⅜. On the opening of the Board the same feeling was manifested, and sellers' options pretty freely offered on several of the Railroad Stocks. But the market immediately strengthened, and the closing sales of the forenoon were at an advance of ⅛@¾ ₱ cent. on Erie, Southern Michigan and Illinois Central. Cleveland and Pittsburg was an exception, and declined to 44; subsequently, however, recovering to 45¾ ₱ cent. At the Second Board the general market was dull. Some sales of Southern Michigan were made at the close at yesterday's price, 67¾; Erie 41¾@¾.

The subscription to the Guaranteed Southern Michigan Stock has reached $2,923,000, which is already $123,000 in excess of the amount to be distributed on this side; with six business days remaining before the shutting of the book. The following notice was issued to day, calling for a surrender of 50 ₱ cent. of the awarded subscriptions in the common shares *on Thursday, 21st inst.* This will at once reduce the common stock to $7,000,000. At the same time 15 ₱ cent. in cash will be paid on the new stock.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R. CO., No. 18 Wall-street, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 13, 1857.

NOTICE.—In answer to inquiries made at this office, the subscribers to the guaranteed stock of this Company, are hereby notified that the fifty per cent stock payment on the amount of their subscriptions will be required to be made at the time of payment of the first cash installment.

JOHN A. C. GRAY, Treasurer.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1764 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Congregational Collation.

The Collation of the Congregational Union was enjoyed last evening at the City Assembly Rooms. The rooms were opened at 6 o'clock, at which hour already a large company of ladies and gentlemen had collected. At 7 o'clock, in the east side of the hall, separated from the dining-room by a screen, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON (of the Tabernacle) called the meeting to order, and announced as Chairman of the evening, the son of Dr. JEREMIAH EVARTS—a name dear to every friend of missions—WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., of this City. Mr. EVARTS took the Chair.

Rev. Dr. TAPPAN, of Maine, opened the exercises with prayer. A fine band in the gallery filled up all the gaps and very much heightened the enjoyment of the occasion.

Mr. EVARTS then opened with some remarks on the lessons of the Anniversaries, and closed with the suggestion that speakers should remember a well authenticated fact, to-wit: that though a man should talk some twelve or fourteen hours, it would take but ten or twelve minutes to say all his good things in. He then read the first sentiment of the evening.

"The New-York and Brooklyn colonies of Congregationalists send greeting to their New-England mother; as long as she shall continue to send us pure sound and vigorous sons, we shall remain faithful to her teachings and interests."

Rev. R. W. CLARKE, of Brooklyn, responded, happily guessing the greetings that the mother would have sent by him if she had suspected he were going to represent her there. Greetings she would have sent to her RICHARD, at Brooklyn, and her HENRY, (W. BERCHER,) a wild boy in his youth, but now trusty enough to be Captain of a citadel out of which he is perpetually throwing hot shot upon the enemy; and to another HENRY, (BOWEN, it was presumed,) who furnished the powder; to her JOSEPH, (THOMPSON,) who, though he was not sold into Egypt, had lately come from there, and now has the honor of carrying for the Tabernacle; and to her GEORGE, (S CREEVER,) who is judging the Judges. The mother rejoiced to remember that all these preach the Gospel, and never dreamed that preaching the Gospel meant pitching over the heads of all living men into those who lived ten thousand years ago, or that preaching the Gospel to Americans meant abusing old Babylon for its sins. It might have been very safe, very judicious, for the allied forces, instead of going to Sebastopol, had gone off to old Nineveh and sat down about its walls, but if they had they never would have taken Sebastopol. He had felt embarrassed on rising to address so many ladies, but he once addressed one and was so successful there that he felt emboldened to try. He would like to speak for New-England, a word too as to the schools she won't have her children keep, but he must be brief. The smell of supper at the other end of the hall he suspected affected the majority just as it affected him—for there were two places where he always had a good appetite, one was at home the other was abroad.

The second sentiment was read:

"The principles of New-England; they can never die out while Berkshire continues to be an *Index Rerum*."

Rev Dr. JOHN TODD, of Pittsfield, N S—known in all colleges as the author of *The Student's Manual*, and everywhere as the inventor of the *Index Rerum*—replied. He ran over the honored list of Berkshire County men who are now making New-York and Brooklyn famous, and gave the impression very decidedly that in the list of Berkshire emigrants we had a fair index of our best things. He said it was often wondered why Congregationalism had so little adhesiveness. It was because Congregationalists were so busy. The old Waterloo soldier said that in the camp he thought of his regiment's standard and his own brigade, but in the battle he thought of Britain and fought all France. So with Congregationalists in the world's battle; they fought for God; quietly at home they gloried in their sect. When President MONROE was on the top of Bunker Hill, he asked so many questions of old Deacon ———, who was along as the best men to point out the position of the parties when the battle was fought, of which he brought away some scars, demanding where stood WARREN, and where stood that one and the other, that at last the Deacon said, "Why, Mr. President, I am ashamed that I know so little about it, but it happened that I was very busy that day." So Congregationalists were too busy in the fight to take the best care always how their sect prospers. They loved to have their loose jackets on, so as to be ready to work with any or all that would unite with them. He wished every old soldier present could tell his experience through. If he did, no doubt every one would feel himself, in view of his little labor, so exceedingly little man, and indeed hoping to grow smaller and smaller, until he become like a little child again, and so fit for the Kingdom of Heaven. When a child, said Dr. TONN, I saw around me superhuman physicians and tall lawyers. A live Governor would have been too much for one day's vision. But now, lawyer, doctor, judge, or governor, he saw few men over six feet high, or of more than two hundred pounds weight. We shall never more see great men. Where are the eggies that we so much relished then? Where have the great stars dropped?—now we see only small stars glimmering in the sky. The Christian minister as he neared his end, however, must not look only on the dark side. His Divine Master might have felt, as he came near to the Cross—"Here am I, thirty years in the flesh, yet have but twelve disciples, all of them looking for a temporal Saviour, and one of them a devil to betray me; I have brought not peace, but a sword;" and so might have sunk crushed with the weight of his sorrows. But the tan light he saw himself in was as one who had almost accomplished his work, and that work the redemption of the human race. He urged every man not to turn from the shady to the sunny side. They must not, like the clown, tremble at the dancing puppets, but remember Him who pulls the wires, and fear nothing. In conclusion, he said the principles of Puritanism were never held with a firmer grasp in New-England than now.

Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, in most flattering and eloquent terms, introduced Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, whom he welcomed as a representative of a Church whose LATIMER and RIDLEY and ROGERS were ours as much as the Church of England's, and from which our fathers were separated,—leaving her by no means as loathing the milk they had been nourished on, and he welcomed him, too, for himself, in whose blood flowed some of the best blood of the Puritans. WM. TYNG, one of the early settlers of Boston, was an executor of WINTHROP, and THOMAS DUDLEY, the Puritan, died with a protest in his pocket that, though his body was worn out, his spirit was as young as ever. He welcomed him, though in some respects a non-conforming Puritan, who, as he united their names in his, so in his character united their love of liberty and truthfulness;—one who had already shown that he preferred the freedom of the pulpit above a time-honored Church.

A Quartette Club present sang "God speed the right."

The third sentiment was read:

The Ministers of the Churches of the Empire State—May their sympathies flow together for the cause of truth, as the waters of her lakes and rivers flow together to the sea.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, of Buffalo, responded heppily. He confessed to being more than half a Congregationalist—at least his better half was one by education and he had been quite one for 8 years of his ministry.

The fourth toast was read:

The one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church—While we boast the primitive and Apostolic platform, we do not count our Episcopal brethren guilty of schism while they remain true to the Gospel of charity and of freedom.

Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, a small bronzed-faced man, of heavy whisker, but with no moustache, with a white cravat, but no collar, then rising amidst great applause, addressed the company. He always felt, he said, that among the Congregationalists he was treading free soil; the atmosphere was perfumed with the odors that came over bottled in the *Mayflower*, and is now spreading over all the land, but not quite yet killing out the miasma that spring up about the new settlements of Jamestown. He spoke happily of their differences, and thought in concluding, that he saw the ragged edges knitting together again of that sad wound in the Church's side.

The fifth sentiment was

New-England Patriotism—A living sentiment from early times in the hearts of the New-England Ministry. While they live it cannot die.

Rev. Mr. STONE pictured the patriotism of sundry of the clergy of the old times—old Dr. DAGGER, in his bands, on his black mare, drawing himself up into line and keeping watch against and conquering whole battalions of Hessians until they conquered him; old Dr. STEARNS, who owned a slave, and whose last service received from "Peter" was the stripes upon his own back, because he (the Doctor) had left the garden gate open to the cows, and so came under the law that who ever did that should be flogged; old THOS. ALLEN, who went out and finished a campaign between two Sundays and preached his two sermons upon each of them; of old SAMUEL EATON of Brunswick, Maine, who, when Falmouth, (now Portland) was burned, told the Recruiting Sergeant, who came along on Sabbath day, that seeing it was Sabbath day and Communion day, too, he could not consent to give secular notices, but on the going down of the sun, would—and he did—hold a third service and preached from that text in Jeremiah: "Cursed be the man who keepest back the sword from the Slaughter." And before the next night 40 men were on their march to the field; of old MATTHEW BYLES, D. D., who was incorrigibly set against patriotic prayers and political preaching and was, too, an incorrigible tory. Afterwards, when the rebels took him in hand and set a sentry over him. One day he coaxed the guard to run an errand for him, meanwhile fulfilling his promise to take the musket and himself stand sentry, guarding himself till his accommodating guard returned to relieve him.

The merry and eloquent speaker alluded in concluding to Dr. CHEEVER who began his reforming as a dreamer, but in his dreams was most puissant when most waking men, but now is wide awake.—"God Bless Him" said he, and if any body here is tired of him he has the first place in our hearts at his service.

The band played "Hail Columbia" and afterwards "Sweet Home."

The sixth sentiment was:

The Mother Country—She drove our fathers out, we "take in" her sons.

Rev. Dr. WILKES, of Montreal, confessed he was "taken in" to speak for the mother country whom the preceding speaker had so heartily and so properly abused. He complimented us on our charitable "taking in" so many of "the foe," "the British," "the enemy," &c., and stopped short, knowing that all were anxious to be taking in the creature comforts of the next room.

Dr. THOMPSON read the next toast, explaining that in the early times the Presbyterians were so feeble in New York City, that a Committee of the New England clergy was appointed to take charge of them. It was when JONATHAN EDWARDS was sent over to preach here, but returned shortly, satisfied that it was too contracted a field. The sentiment was as follows:

The Presbyterians in New-York—While we rejoice that they no longer need the supervision of a Committee of Ministers in New-England, we assure them of our continued fellowship in their prosperity, as they had the sympathy of our fathers in adversity.

Rev. Dr. KEESE responded. He gently scored them for claiming all the Puritanism for Independents—Presbyterians were Puritans too. He honored their outspoken independence, and claimed to possess the same. He was born south of Mason and Dixon's line, and believed his native soil. [Applause.] He was born a Presbyterian, and he loved his church but their church and them he loved too. There was no better Presbyterian than those who were converted out of the Independents. Deploring the coming *divisions* of the Church, he still rejoiced in its unity. With a story about the grim disappointment that he once saw depicted on his brother THOMPSON's face, when, at La Salle, that brother sat down to the slim relics of a feast that fifty hungry Presbyterians had just left, and nothing remained upon the table but a bottle of claret, so sour that not POPE's "Presbyterian sour" would touch it, and an allusion to the supper that was then due, Dr. KEESE sat down, and the Quartette Club immediately sang: "There's a Good Time Coming!"

The next sentiment was as follow:

The successor of Jonah—He lives in an age when the sea of Tarshish is so navigated without the help of whales.

Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS of Mosul, took the house down with the shortest speech of the evening. He had been introduced as the "successor of Jonah." There were others better entitled than he to that honor, "for you remember," said he, "that Jonah made his reputation not because he went to Nineveh, but because he didn't." (Laughter.) When the Lord ordered him to go there and speak, he went the other way. I am not his successor; but there are a good many, even in this audience, who have not yet got out of the whale's belly. (Great laughter.)

The tenth sentiment was read, as follows:

The Pioneers of Christian Civilization in the West—The founders of an Empire greater than COLUMBUS discovered, or CORTEZ conquered.

Rev. President STURTEVANT, of Illinois College, in a few pertinent remarks, responded.

At 10 o'clock the President announced that this part of the entertainment was closed, that an abundant supper was provided in the next room, and that the twelve minutes' restriction of each one's gratification was now removed. Immediately, but without confusion, the immense crowd "went to press" into the supper room. The coffee seemed very fragrant, and no doubt all proved that something else than "reading makes a full man."

The American Abolition Society.

The American Abolition Society held an anniversary meeting yesterday morning in the City Assembly Rooms. The President, GERRIT SMITH, was present, and thereupon Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN one of the Vice-Presidents, occupied the Chair. Soon after the meeting organized, Mr. TAPPAN read the following

ADDRESS:

In the absence of the President of the American Abolition Society, Hon GERRIT SMITH, I am called, as the senior Vice-President, to preside on this occasion. Twenty-five years ago the term "anti-slavery" was hateful to the people of the Free States. Now a majority glory in the appelation. But *anti slavery*, in the mouths of politicians, means non-extension, and in the minds of the largest part of the religious community, "Slavery sectional—Freedom national." The Bible, the Missionary and the Tract Societies are the representatives of the religious people of the Free States. But the Bible Society elects as a Vice-President a Southern Judge who sentenced to death a free man of color for an alleged attempt to secure the freedom of a slave girl, his betrothed wife. The Foreign Missionary Society affords *quasi* support to Slavery, by supporting Missionary pastors of churches among the Indians who fellowship slaveholders so members in good and regular standing. The Home Missionary Society is not prepared to disfellowship all slaveholders, and the Tract Society is not ready to call American Slavery a crime or a sin.

While this state of things exists it is necessary to sustain societies which aim at the enlightenment of public opinion at the North on the subject of Slavery. There is the American Missionary Association, which is both a foreign and home missionary society—Anti-Slavery in its principles and history. There is the American Anti-Slavery Society, of which Mr. GARRISON is President, which employs "moral suasion." And *this* Society, which employs both moral suasion and political action. The question is often asked, what need does this Society differ from Mr. Garrison's Society? The answer is, his society is *merely* an Anti-Slavery Society, while this is an *Abolition* Society. *That* Society believes that the Constitution of the United States is Pro-Slavery, and therefore considers it "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell." They proclaim "No union with Slaveholders," and urge a dissolution of these States. *This* Society, on the contrary, while agreeing with Mr. GARRISON that slaveholding is a crime against man and a sin against God, believe also that the Constitution is Anti Slavery—altogether so—in its design and provisions, and should be wielded directly for the Abolition of American Slavery.

While, therefore, we cannot have any moral or religious union with slaveholders, we must have and will have political union with them until, at the ballot box, and by the instrumentality of the government of this country—its legislature, its judiciary and its executive—the whole system of Slavery is annihilated—root and branch—and the accursed system no longer acts as a moral and political cancer upon the body politic, bringing American Republicanism and American Christianity into deserved contempt in view of the civilized world. We insist that the Constitution, interpreted by the legal rules and principles by which other instruments are interpreted, is Anti-Slavery; that instead of sanctioning Slavery, it wages war against it; and that those who administer the government are bound to use it for the protection of the citizens—black as well as white—and the delivery of the country from the great disturbers of its peace and prosperity.

A dissolution of the Union, were it practicable, would be useless and ruinous. Until the free States are sound on the subject of human rights, such a measure would afford no remedy to the evils we deplore. The Pro-Slavery men in the free States compose as large a body, to say the least, as the slave oligarchy of the South. A dissolution of the Union, therefore, would leave the slaves to the tender mercies of the slaveholders, and leave the Pro Slavery men of the free States in our midst. We must labor to save the Union, put an end to Slavery, and have the Constitution what its framers intended it should be, a bond uniting in peace, harmony and freedom the whole people. To this end we must enlighten the public mind; purify the churches; awaken the consciences of the people; send to the State and National Legislatures those, and those only, who read, study, understand and obey both the Bible and the Constitution.

Then Slavery will come to a speedy end without a dissolution of the Union, without a servile insurrection, without, we trust, a display of the retributive justice of the Almighty. God speed the day!

But I will not further detain you, but invite you to listen to shler presentations of truth from those who have been invited to address you on this occasion.

The Treasurer's report was then read, as follows:

Repor of the Transactions of the American Abolition Society during the past year.

Receipts	$6,546 14
Expenditures	6,134 26
Balance in Treasury	$411 88

The Society have published 104,520 copies of the *Radical Abolitionist*, a monthly paper, devoted to the promulgation of the doctrine of the power and duty of the American Government to abolish American Slavery. Sixty thousand copies have been distributed gratuitously.

The Society has also published the following: *The Kansas Struggle*, 3,000 copies; *Abolition Documents*, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 9,000 copies; *Review of Apologies of American Tract Society*, 2,000 copies; *Peirkins' Sermon*, 4,000 copies; *Our National Charters*, 1,000 copies.

The Society has employed four agents during the past year, and hope to extend its usefulness by increasing the number of its publications and agencies.

Rev. WILLIAM GOODELL then read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the interpretation under which the Constitution of the Republic is generally received and applied, officially and unofficially, is in harsh conflict with the laws of human nature, and the principles of the English language—is absurd, malignant and mischievous—and is, therefore, to be indignantly and loathingly rejected.

Resolved, That the protection of human *beings* is the essential rights of our common humanity, is the first duty of *Society*; that Government is an institution of Society and an ordinance of God for this very end; that allegiance is conditioned upon protection, and is due in the nature of things, there can be no legitimate civil Government, however constructed or however limited, that is not bound and authorized to secure to all human beings, within its geographical limits, their natural, inalienable rights, such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That American Slavery is a most atrocious violation of essential human rights—that from the beginning of our national history, the Nation and its Government have been responsible for its existence—that its tolerance has ever been, and still is, our great national sin—and that its long continuance has at length brought with it a pressure of retributious and dangers, which now render a National Abolition of Slavery a national necessity, indispensable to our national *freedom* and our *nations* existence.

Resolved, That by the laws of the living God, man is made in the image of his Almighty Creator, in divine relationship, and moral and intellectual dignity ranked but a little lower than the angels, unchangeably and immeasurably separated by nature from the brute creation, and that all usage, customs and judicial decisions which reduce men to the condition of brutes by rating them as property, are enormous customs and decisions in open violation of the laws of God, and ought to be disobeyed, despised and branded as vile and wicked before all the people.

Resolved, That we repudiate all compromise with Slavery, as being iniquitous in principle and suicidal in practice; that we have no confidence in any expedients for the limitation or restriction of Slavery, short of its *utter and universal extinction*, throughout the whole country; that we consider the Constitution amply adequate to that purpose, and, therefore, we call on all the friends of liberty, North and South, to unite in *availing* such constitutional powers for the *direct abolition of Slavery*, as the means of overturning the oligarchy that oppresses both the *white* man and the *colored* man.

Resolved, That the doctrine contained in the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of DRED SCOTT, with all its atheism already, barbarism, and deadly hostility to American freedom, we regard as the natural and logical result of the sentiment that Slavery has a legal and constitutional right to exist, and to be tolerated in the Slave States, and hence a repudiation of that doctrine by the people of this country, must be the first step toward neutralizing the effects of the decision, and of affording protection, either to our colored citizens, to the free settlers in Kansas, or to the liberties of the people in general.

Resolved, That inasmuch as all just government and righteous political action must have their basis in the principles of morality and religion, we earnestly implore all religious teachers, churches, missionary and publishing religious societies and committees, not only to forbear all religious fellowship with slaveholders, and commodity with slaveholding, but in all suitable ways to bear testimony against our great national sin, as they would against all other great sins, and instruct the people in their duties to the oppressed in accordance with the teachings of the Saviour, who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Rev. BERIAH GREENE was the first speaker introduced. He moved the adoption of the resolutions, and said he considered them worthy of universal admiration. The natural results of the establishment of justice were, he said, clearly described in the introduction to the organization of our government. Said he, there exists among us a thing which bears the name of an "institution," in which all the objects described in the constitution are ruthlessly trampled under foot, and divine law utterly repudiated. This "institution" has attained such a commanding prominence as to exercise a controlling national influence. It has become *the* institution. It is the existence of this institution which had called the convention together—which had occasioned wide-spread alarm, and the deepest solicitude for our national security. It is alleged by those who speak authoritatively, and those who must content themselves to speak flippantly, that there was a secret understanding, and that the terms in the constitution here used are to have some other interpretation—that our fathers understood among themselves that they meant no such thing as they said—that while they talk of great injustice and the general welfare, after all they understood each other full well to make no sacrifice to attain any such results—that in their aims they intended no such thing. Of this we are very confidently assured; and those who hold up our fathers in this respect, bid us look upon them with deep reverence, and tell us if we do not recall their memories with veneration, we are not patriotic. At the same time they hold up their character as base and infamous. Just as if a minister should hold up God as a very fiend—a most essential devil—and then bid us fall down and worship him as worthy of all love and worship. If this character of our fathers was established, he could feel nothing further but deep abhorrence. He then referred to the clauses of the Constitution that are quoted to show that Slavery is embodied therein. There was not, he said, a word in our mother tongue more definite in its meaning than the term persons. They to whom this term is to be applied are described simply and absolutely as persons. Has this word a signification of its own? There is another term used in distinction from this, and that is property. These are distinct terms, and you must not confound them. You may take one of these words, property, and torture it as you will, and you can never raise that which it describes to the dignity of persons. Property, in all cases, belongs to personality. Strike personality out of existence and where is property? Suppose there is no I myself, and where would you find property? If there is no I, where is mine? Your possessive pronouns depend entirely upon your personal pronouns. We are required to fall foul of our own mother tongue, and confound things entirely distinct, by those who seek to justify Slavery by the Constitution. Slaves are neither treated as persons or property—or, rather, they are treated sometimes as persons and sometimes as property. By whose authority are we thus to rush into conflict with the English language, and tear out the heart-strings of human nature and trample them under foot? If we attempt to digest such absurdities, we shall find ourselves choked and suffocated in the attempt. Have we derived our rich privileges from these men, who would thus have us torture words? No! We appeal to the Almighty God. Every man is to receive the Constitution for himself. As the Indian Chief, when King GEORGE held out his hand for him to kiss, said, "No! No King, too!" so we approach the graves of our fathers, and interpret their words for ourselves.

He was followed by Mr. WILLIAM GOODELL, who read the resolution again. He repeated that it was the duty of every Government to protect the natural rights of all its unoffending people, and that, if such protection were not afforded, the people were not bound to sustain it. He entered into a somewhat lengthy consideration of the power of the General Government over the subject of Slavery, and arrived at the conclusion that no State Legislature could pass a Personal-Liberty bill, while allowing the National Government to have anything to do with the existence of Slavery.

SPEECH OF FREDERICK DOUGLAS.

I have traveled four hundred miles and more to attend this abolition meeting. I am not discouraged by the present aspect of the country, but rather feel encouraged. It has nothing to lose, but all to gain. Starting with nothing, all was clear gain. There has never been a real victory over the Anti-Slavery movement, but it has been rolling on all-powerful, and will eventually be triumphant. Many efforts have been made to settle this question by the wisdom of our statesmen by a compromise—that is the name our legislators gave it. [Applause.] Then there was another settlement in 1835, when JOHN QUINCY ADAMS advocated it. It was settled again by the annexation of Texas, and then again in 1850, by declaring the black monstrosity of human bondage should find admission into this Union. The Fugitive Slave bill was to settle it, and four years afterwards it was again settled by what is called the "Douglas settlement,"—the scamp, I wish he had another name. [Laughter and applause.] Now we have another settlement, called the "Taney settlement." The fact that there is no settlement must greatly encourage us. I have no idea that the Taney settlement will lull the nation to sleep upon the subject of Slavery. They provide that there is no justice or mercy for the black man. No outrages that may be committed upon them will be regarded within the Temple of American Justice, for there they will receive no consideration. It is settled by that decision that we are not and cannot be citizens, but only regarded as property. Wherever the Constitution extends that right of property must be regarded. This is peculiarly the colored man's question. It is a question of colored men's rights in this Republic, and he has everything at stake in this controversy. While my hair is woolly, my nose flat and my skin dark, this will be a colored question. There are, however, some colored men who are not exactly of African descent, but partly of Anglo-Saxon and Mongolian descent. Formerly the Anglo Saxons were the slaves of the Celts.

I will now examine the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which cannot stand or injure us, for it oversteps the modesty of nature and accomplishes its own defeat. A huge judicial lie has been palmed off upon you. You cannot look upon us but as human beings with the same feelings and having the same destiny as yourselves. You must brand this infernal decision as a lie before God. Happily for us, human rights have been decided in a higher Court than that of the United States—the Supreme Court of God Almighty. The Supreme Court cannot undo what God has done, which is to create all men free. Man was born with this right, and it was his before they comprehended it. Some have laughed at SEWARD when he talked of a higher law, but Lord BROUGHAM told us of that long ago. Freedom is inherent in us, without any declaration of Judge TANEY. I am not afraid of this decision, for it will increase agitation, and the effort will not silence the question. Agitation will continue. WEBSTER, CLAY, and CALHOUN, who have undertaken to put down the movement, have been silenced by it. Judgments have come and will come upon us if we continue Slavery, Kansas, the striking down of SUMNER, and other things, and the crushed worms in the Southern States who have been whipped into submission—these worms from whom we never expected one manly—movement will turn against their oppressor. I believe that the judgment of God is shown in the poisoning at Washington, for when men whip and prostitute their cooks they must expect to meet death in the pot. Don't enslave me to cook for you. [Laughter.] The insurrections in Kentucky and Tennessee are hopeful signs. No sign of encouragement was so hopeful. I am satisfied that we must do something like what the white people have done. We are regarded as quiet, pious people, who can shout hymns, and are as good as other people, but it is said we do not love liberty well enough to die for it, but the insurrections that I have alluded to give the lie to it. The negro who was whipped to death with a view to extract from him the names of his confederates in the late insurrection died a martyr to his cause. We have no right as individuals to go out of it until we put down Slavery. We are responsible in the Union for Slavery, and going out does not free us from it. Within or without the Union, you are responsible for Slavery, and you are bound to use every means to put an end to the Slavery system. The numerical, intellectual, moral and literary power, is north of Mason and Dixon's line—among the Northern and Anti Slavery States, and they alone should govern. I do not agree with those who say it is to their duty to go outside of the Union to abolish Slavery. The Constitution does not recognize Slavery.

Mr. REMOND said that he should be happy to meet the orator on any platform that he might select to discuss the question.

Mr. DOUGLASS said that he should be happy to meet him any evening after Wednesday to discuss that subject. And now, as there were pistols and coffee for two, he would retire.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

American Temperance Union.

The twenty-first anniversary of this Association was held last evening in the Central Presbyterian Church. The attendance was by no means large.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. JOHN MARSH. He stated that, owing to illness, the President of the Society, Hon. GEORGE N. BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, was prevented from attending. He read a communication from Mr. BRIGGS, in which he refers to the license law recently passed by the Legislature.

Rev. Mr. DENNISON, of Buffalo, then offered prayer.

The annual report was read by Rev. Dr. MARSH, the Corresponding Secretary. It alluded to the fact that a system of license had succeeded a free trade in liquor. Connecticut, Indiana, Wisconsin, had sunk into apathy on this subject. On the other hand Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan and Iowa, maintained the law. England, Scotland and Wales were making rapid strides towards a prohibitory law. Other parts of the world were adverted to, where there are hopeful indications. The Report closes with the expression of regret that no more has been accomplished during the past year. A resolution is appended that the friends of Temperance seek in future their great dependance more on *moral* than on legislative influences, and yet that the sale of intoxicating liquors should not be licensed beyond the license allowed to any other civil and moral evil. A special Temperance Press is commended as necessary and obviously very useful.

The Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE, of Southwick, then addressed the assembly. The great question was, whether in this country 400,000 drunkards should be permitted to proceed without molestation. It was not a one-sided issue, nor a thing for one-idea men. And yet we have to thank God for one-idea men—FULTON, for instance, or NEWTON and his law of gravitation. The speaker rejoiced to see the question agitated either in the pulpit or on the platform, or in the Legislature—any where, if there be power. The reverend gentleman regarded the Prohibitory Law as growing out of the civilization of the 19th century, and told several illustrative anecdotes, interspersed with very harmless attempts at drollery. The idea of "moral character" as a pre-requisite for a rum-seller, was rather cleverly satirized. The necessity of "*backbone*" was dwelt on as a qualification especially for legislators. Drugged liquors came in for denunciation. It was "green vitriol," "Prussic acid," and the so-called "sacred rights of property," against sobriety, health and common sense. Little, emaciated children are mostly the offspring of drunken parents. Intemperate fathers frequently have children more or less idiotic or unintellectual. Many other broad and general principles were excellently illustrated—some of them by stories of an amusing, others of a deplorable character. There was a deal of laughter, especially among the ladies, at the funny anecdotes of the reverend speaker.

The Rev. THEODORE CUYLER, D. D., was the next speaker.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER said: This temperance cause of ours, Mr. President, is like the old Stuyvesant pear tree. As I passed the veteran tree on the Third-avenue, to day, I noticed that it is still "fair and flourishing." That tree was a veteran when PATRICK HENRY was pouring his red hot eloquence into the Virginia House of Delegates and WASHINGTON was encamped on Dorchester Heights; when CLINTON was yet a schoolboy and WEBSTER was unborn; when CHATHAM was yet thundering in the British Parliament and JOHNSON was growling in the literary clubroom. But it is blooming still. To day it is white with May blossoms; to-morrow it will be green as an emerald with Summer leaves. So with our good old cause. Its "leaf never withers, and whatsoever it doeth shall yet prosper."

To be sure, Sir, we have had wintry days. Things have looked discouragingly lately. But the truth is an everlasting plant; Satan never yet cut the limbs so close but that they grew again. The great questions for us to-day, are: 1st. How shall we restore an earnest tone of public sentiment in behalf of total abstinence and prohibition? The two must go together. It is idle to separate them, or raise foolish conflict between them. As well set a man's hands fighting his feet. We need both; we must have both. The English people are just now most unwisely setting the two into opposition to each other. Whereas moral suasion and legal action are *Siamese twins*; you cannot make one live without the other. Let no moral suasionist cease to battle for prohibition, let no prohibitionist forget that the support of all good law rests on the moral conviction of the people, and these come from the spread of truth.

The second practical question is "What shall we do as to the new License Law?" Shall we ignore it? Shall we assail it? or shall we try hard to enforce it? For one I say, let us *enforce it thoroughly* so as to make it as prohibitory as possible. It will not answer for Temperance men to set the pernicious example of despising law! No, No. This is not the law we asked for; but it is the law our Legislators have given to the Empire State. Let us stand by it. Abominable and wicked as is the principle of licensing men to sell poison and pestilence and perdition, yet this new law does not *require* the granting of license. It only *allows* the licensing of dram-shops under certain conditions. If the Commissioners see fit to withhold licenses they can do so, and then we can punish severely the unlicensed vender. I earnestly hope that the friends of Temperance will everywhere sustain nobly the Commissioners of Excise in refusing all licenses to keep a tippling house. This law requires backbone to enforce it; but without that, the original Maine Law would be worthless.

Besides the possibility of prohibiting the sale of liquor, the new law has other features which give it a strong claim for a fair, impartial trial. It forbids the opening of a grog-shop on the Sabbath. It requires Railroad Companies to keep sober employés. It forbids the sale of liquor to servants and minors. On election days it puts the ballot-box out of the intolerable stench of the rum-bottle. If men ought ever to be sober it is when they are made "the powers that be" to control the policy of the nation through the ballot. The lowest tyranny on earth is the tyranny of a drunken mob led up to the polls by a pot-house partisan, as bullocks are led up to the shambles.

Mr. CUYLER urged upon his fellow reformers the need of bold-on-stiveness and patience in this good work. WILBERFORCE toiled through a whole generation before the accursed slave-trade was pronounced and punished as piracy. Opinion grows slowly; but, like the Stuyvesant tree, it survives its planters and bears fruit through the ages. We must put our trust in *truth* rather than in majorities. He who has God on his side is always in a majority. GALILEO was once in a minority of one; so was COLUMBUS; but they have both brought over the world to their positions. The day is coming when the whole civilized world will as surely believe in NEAL DOW's moral discoveries as they do now in the results of the Florentine's telescope and the Genoese navigator's compass, after a hymn from the choir,

Mr. SINCLAIR, from Scotland, addressed the audience.

He said that from the observations he had made in this country, where he arrived only three months ago, he had not met with that abandonment of the efforts of the friends of Temperance, he had been led to expect. What good cause has not been wounded in the house of its false friends. It was so in the cause of religion, but that was no argument against its truth. Of the 24,000 commitments at the Tombs, he could not find that during the last six years there had been more than *two* temperance men in that prison. He regretted the difficulty of obtaining accurate statistics to carry home with him to Scotland. The Scotch had got so accustomed to value correct tables, that they could hardly investigate any subject without their aid. He was delighted to find that *reformatory* institutions take the lead in America, and they are made up as he believes of the *children of drunkards*. He thought it important to determine whether it be not *literally* and absolutely so. Men are never more moral than the law—on this account, he regretted we had come back to a license law. Scotland could not take such rapid steps as America, but her steps were surer. The Scotch deliberated, but it was to save retrograde movement. Their inquiry is, What is the next step? making the footing always firm and good. In Scotland, closing the liquor-stores on the Sabbath had diminished the number of criminals one-half. Time only could show whether it would have the same effect here. Why not? One of the prisons in Edinburgh is to let, and there will soon be another. The Scotch cannot (he says) comprehend how it is that where every man is an equal law-maker, the people are such notorious law-breakers. Now, the Scotch reverence and obey the laws which they have no hand in making. The Americans obey such laws as they have "a mind to." What do they mean by a law being right and lawful, yet not "constitutional?" Is that which is "constitutional," something which is above that which is right. Have you, said he, some higher standard than that of right and law? The speaker hardly knew how to report the matter on his return. He commended the Sunday Schools and denounced the liquors which were not correctly designated merely as alcoholic.

Mr. SINCLAIR proceeded to argue the general question of temperance in a very forcible and perspicuous manner, and though the hour was getting late, the interest of the meeting showed no diminution to the close.

The Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

The Convention of Delegates from various Houses of Refuge in the United States entered upon their third and last day's session at 10 o'clock, at Clinton Hall. Mr. ISAAC COLLINS, of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, the President in the chair.

The discussion upon the resolutions offered at the previous day's session was resumed. The following resolution was the only one adopted:

Resolved, That committals to the House of Reformation shall always be till the children are of age, to be released only at the option of the managers of such Reformatories, that the object of such committals is not punishment but reformation, and that no delinquent should be discharged until satisfactory evidence of reformation is given.

The nine resolutions offered in connection with the above it was voted to let lay over till the next annual meeting, in order to give them more thought and further discussion.

A large number of delegates spoke to the different resolutions, giving their views as to the best general management of the inmates of Houses of Refuge. Some of the resolutions, however, were thought to be of most vital import to the interests of those placed within the walls of reform ory institutions as the resolution acquired. The evils above all evils in the management of Houses of Refuge, was unanimously observed to be not committing the inmates for a long enough period. Under the present system of short committals, it was urged that the inmates did not go away reformed. By being subjected to longer detention they would each be learned a good trade, and go into the world at an age when they were better able to resist temptation. It was thought that the resolution should be passed, now that the attention of different State Legislatures might be called to the fact, and take action accordingly.

The reports of Standing Committees were presented. Mr. WOOD, Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge, Rochester, New-York, from the Committee on a uniform system of reports, submitted the report of his Committee. The Committee recommended that the annual reports of Houses of Refuge should give more extended and uniform details relative to their respective institutions, as follows:

1. The whole number received since the opening of the Institution.
2. The number received during the current year, and offences for which committed.
3. Number disposed of during the year by being discharged, escaping and death.
4. Nativity of all the inmates.
5. Average age of those received.
6. Their domestic condition before entering, whether parents are dead or living, temperate or intemperate.
7. Literary attainments on entering and progress during term of detention.
8. Minute details of the receipts and disbursements, showing as nearly as can be the cost *per capita* for maintenance, exclusive of buildings and permanent improvements.

Hon. HENRY BARNARD, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Reformatories, made an exceedingly interesting verbal report touching the number, history, condition and government of houses of refuge in Europe. He mentioned the receipt of a number of reports, as also an invitation to attend an International Congress of Reformatory Institutions, to be held at Frankfort-on-the Maine, on the 12th of next September.

The two reports were accepted. It was decided, also, to send delegates to the International Convention referred to. The naming of these delegates was left with the Business Committee, to be agreed upon at a future period.

Mr. PACKARD, of Hartford, submitted the following questions to the Convention, which were referred to a Committee to report upon at the next Convention:

1. Would you prescribe any general rule as to the age over or under which boys or girls shall not be admitted to a Reformatory?
2. What has been your experience or observation as to the average age of those who have derived most benefit from a House of Refuge?
3. Is there any objection to binding several children to persons living in the same district or neighborhood?
4. Have you had any difficulty in finding employment for inmates, and if so, by what means and to what extent has it been obviated?
5. What has been your experience or observation as to the trades or business to which it is best to bind the inmates of a Refuge?
6. To what extent and by what means is religious instruction given in connection with secular?
7. Is any special attention given to the improvement of the present habits and manners of the inmates, particularly cleanliness and propriety?
8. What is the best method of employing the Sabbath, and what auxiliary sources have you found most valuable, to secure a proper observance of this day, without weariness and disgust to the pupil?
9. Do you approve of associating together under any circumstances boys and girls committed for truancy and filial misconduct, but without any imputation upon their honesty or chastity with those committed on a charge of felony or prostitution?
10. Would it be wise (if practicable) to compel parents to contribute to the support of their children in the Refuge?
11. What would you regard as the chief points to be kept in view in selecting a site for a Refuge and in the construction and arrangement of buildings?
12. That on the leading considerations that should determine us on a longer detention of an inmate in a Reformatory is unexpedient.

Closing the Convention, resolutions were passed returning thanks to the officers and managers of the New-Jersey House of Refuge for the hospitality shown to delegates in attendance from Houses of Refuge in other cities, as also to the venerable President for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided. In reference to the latter, the President made some very feeling and touching remarks. It was agreed to hold the next Convention in this City on the second Tuesday of May, 1858.

American Congregational Union—Business Meeting.

The business meeting of the American Congregational Union was held yesterday afternoon, in the lecture-room of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S church, in Union-square. Rev. Dr. WALKER of Ohio, offered prayer. The chair was filled by the President of

THE MYSTERY OF JANE EYRE.

The most ambiguous apparition that has ever risen in English literature, was CURRER BELL, —a literary ephynx—an anthor whose sex and history were alike mysterious. When *Waverly* first startled the world, whatever donbt there might have been as to the individual from whose fertile brain that marvelous fiction had proceeded, there was no donbt whatsver that it was the production of a man, and that he was a Scotchman. But CURRER BELL might be a man or a woman. There were parts of the work that could only have been written by a woman, and parts again that could only have been written by a man. And then, to add to the embarrasement of the literary world, and heighten the mystery which involved that work, came the weird romance of *Wuthering Heights*, by ELLIS BELL, which could hardly have been written by either man or woman. The mystery was still further deepened by the *Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, by ACTON BELL, and a volnme of poems by the three BELLS. These various works had enough in common to have been all written by the same hand; and what was very certain was, that whether CURRER, ELLIS and ACTON BELL were one person or not, they had shared a common fate, and the dark shadow of some deep calamity enshronded the souls of all three. The deep and solemn sadness that pervaded these remarkable works; the wail of a distressed spirit; the utter hopelessness, the wild and dismnl tone that seemed to rise from them, told that whoever wrote these tales had been stricken by an incnrable sorrow, and that life had presented to them its dreeriest and most barren aspects. The vivid descriptions of external natnre which they contained, were full of sleet, and snow, and howling blasts; of cheerless moors, of dull and leaden skies, and etunted herbage. The characters were strange, repulsive beings, rude in speech, and brutish in manner; yet, runniag like a golden thread through this harsh and gloomy woof, there was ever present the feeling of a gentle, religious, refined, and deeply sympathetic nature. The artist was unmistakably a high-sonled and tender creatnre, bnt the materials in which he worked were of the hardest, roughest, and most repulsive nature. On the appearance of *Shirley*, a glimmering of light began to dawn npon this mystery of the BELLS; then, with *Villette*, came more enlightenment, and it was reported that CURRER, ELLIS, and ACTON, were the assumed names of three gentle sisters named BRONTE, two of whom had already passed away, before even their existence had become known to the world. Then the death of the other was announced, and the mystery still remained of who and what they were, and what was that heavy grief, that dismal suffering, which the writings of each of the sad sisters so painfully proclaimed.

In the life of *Charlotte Bronte*, by Mrs. GASKELL, the dark secret is explained, and the mystery of *Wuthering Heights*, of *Jane Eyre*, and the *Tenant of Wildfell Hall* is unraveled, in one of the most remarkable revelations of literary history that has ever been given to the world. It is a cause of congratulation that the materials for the composition of this Life were placed in hands so perfectly competent to the execntion of the work as those of the author of *Ruth* and *Mary Barton*. No other living author could have done so well. Her affection for the snbject, her personal knowledge, her previous experiences, and her natural genius, all fitted her for the work, and the manaer in which it has been executed entitles her to the gratitude of the literary world. There might have been a better arrangement of the matter, the descriptions of local scenery and history might have been curtailed with advantage, and the letters, which interrupt the flow of the narrative, would have lost none of their interest by being placed together in a supplement. But we are not disposed to find aay fanlt with the manner in which the author has chosen to develop the character of her snbject. She has presented us with a piece of family and individual history which is more fascinating than any romance, and which few can read without profit. Its effect is that of a moral tonic on the mind, and, while it thrills the nerves and engrosses the imagination, it gives strength to the religious fibres of the heart.

Mrs. GASKELL commences her narrative by showing us the tombstones of the whole BRONTE family, excepting only that of the head of the fated band, who still survives in his desolate home, bowed down by the weight of years and accumulated sorrows, a strange, stern, silent and almost sightless old man. Seven tablets in the gloomy old Church of Haworth record the deaths of Mrs. BRONTE and her six children. Brief, but melancholy memorials of an entire family.

PATRICK BRONTE was the son of a humble farmer in the North of Ireland, and having nothing to hope from his father, at the age of sixteen he had the courage and strength of mind to emancipate himself from the dependent condition to which he was born, by undertaking to educate himself for a higher sphere of life. While gaining his education he supported himself by keeping a public school, and, at the age of twenty-five he entered St. John's College, in Cambridge, England, where he remained four years, when, on obtaining his degree of B. A. he was ordained to a curacy and removed to Yorkshire. He never returned to Ireland, and while in his first curacy he wooed and married Miss BRANWELL, a Methodist, and a native of Penzance, in Cornwall. He was a tall, powerful and handsome man, and she a slight, small and delicate woman. They were married at the close of the year 1812, and first lived at a cold, wild and desolate place called Thornton, where their daughter CHARLOTTE was born on the 21st of April, 1816. In the year 1820, with his wife and six children he removed to Haworth, a still wilder and more desolate place in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Mrs. BRONTE was then in failing health, and all of her six children appear to have inherited her delicate organization and feeble health, while, with the exception of the only son, they inherited the indomitable will and intellectual traits of their father. Haworth was naturally unfit for the residence of human beings; it is so cold and bleak that none but the hardiest plants indigenous to a northern clime will grow there; trees there are none; it is on the side of a steep hill which is exposed to fierce blasts, and is nearly always enveloped in mists or covered with snow. But a strange neglect of all the necessary protections from the rigors of such a bleak and exposed situation rendered it a peculiarly unfit place for the residence of a delicate family. The parsonage, which is an old stone building, with a roof covered with heavy flat stones, because a less solid covering would not be able to resist the howling blasts which constantly sweep over it, is built on three sides upon the churchyard, which is terribly full of graves; and the unwholesome exhalations from the damp earth, as well as the dismal sights which the abode of the dead presents, were calculated to depress both health and spirits, to undermine both body and mind. The house has stone floors and stone stairs, which were uncarpeted, and the little room set apart and used for the children's study had not even the convenience of a fireplace. The parsonage of Haworth was cold without and cheerless within. It was a house without a smile—a tomb-like residence for the living among the last resting-places of the dead. The father of this doomed family was a man of strange passions and ideas. He was subject to fits of gloomy abstraction, and to relieve his feelings of angry violence he would fire off his pistol at midnight, while his feeble little wife lay moaning on her death-bed, and his timid children were often disturbed in their slumbers by his savage methods of easing his disturbed temper. Another of his expedients for giving vent to his anger without making nse of unseemly langnage was cawing off the legs of chairs and tables. The impression made upon the minds of sensitive children by snch acts of violence in a parent remain forever, and sadden the whole conduct of their after life. To teach his children the worthlessness of gay attire he burned up their shoes, because they were of too brilliant a color, and tore the silk dress of his feeble wife into strips. He would not allow his motherless daughters to eat at the same table with him, and, to harden their nerves, deprived them of all animal food, and gave them only potatoes for dinner. When his wife died, which was soon after they removed to Haworth, her maiden sister came from Cornwall to oversee the family affairs; but she was an invalid, and was confined nearly all the time to her room. The children had no other companion than Tabby, an old Yorkshire servant, who told them stories of grim superstition, and filled their imaginations with the strange legends of that wild district.

One sorrowing event followed another; four years after the death of the mother, MARIA, the eldest daughter, followed her, and in another month, ELIZABETH, the next sister, was added to the dead. CHARLOTTE was now the oldest of the flock, and at the tender age of ten she was called upon to act in the place of a mother to her two younger sisters and brother. They had no companions, and their only recreations were walking on the wild moors in the day time, and at night huddling together in in the dark—for they were denied the expensive luxury of a candle—and telling stories. As they grew older they wrote stories, and had a magazine to which they contribnted articles in the style of the *Spectator*; they were high tories, because their father was a tory, and discussed politics instead of playing at the games with which ordinary children amuse themselves. Their brother, BRANWELL, was a brilliant boy, full of shining talents; he could do everything, had a great genius for drawing, and fascinated everybody by his conversation. He was to be the head of the family, and many a fond vision of his future greatness was indulged in by his loving sisters. But these visions were cruelly disappointed. He proved as weak and wicked as he was brilliant. His ill-conduct was a gnawing agony to his family. The small savings of his father were taken to pay his debts, and he died at last in a delirium brought on by his reckless habits of drink, and the only apology for him was that he drank to drown remorse. CHARLOTTE and her sisters were sent from home to a half-charity boarding school, where their ill-luck followed them. The schoolhouse was in a damp, unhealthy situation; they had unwholesome food; they caught cold; were taken down with low fevers; they had to walk two miles through the snow to church, and sit all day in a dismal, damp room, without a fire; the woman who had the charge of them was a heartless fiend, who appeared to take delight in making them wretched; the well-meaning clergyman at the head of the school was one of those misplaced people who have every conceivable disqualification for their places. Among his melancholy mistakes was his habit of daily reminding his wretched pupils of their dependent condition in life, to teach them humility. After suffering beyond expression at this miserable school the two sisters, CHARLOTTE and EMILY, were obliged to be sent home to save their lives; Ann, the younger, had remained at the parsonage to take care of the father. CHARLOTTE and ANN were afterwards sent to better schools, but EMILY would not leave her home. When they were together their time was spent in devising plans for their future support, and the sole hope that cheered them was that they might obtain situations as governesses; and to this miserable resource of friendless girls they did betake themselves, and had bitter experiences, glimpses of which we have in *Jane Eyre* and *Agnes Gray*.

The necessity of finding some new employment which would secure them from want and render them independent, was an ever-present thought with these unhappy sisters; and it was to qualify themselves for becoming the principals of a school that CHARLOTTE, at the age of 25, with EMILY, went to Brussels to acquire a better knowledge of French and German. Yet, after becoming thoroughly proficient in these languages, they found it impossible to obtain a solitary pupil. They advertised and sent round their circulars; they appealed in every quarter, but not a pupil came. No parent was likely to send a child to live at so desolate and unprepossessing a home as the bleak parsonage of Haworth. Neither discouraged nor disheartened, these poor girls bore up under all their affliction. Their brother's misconduct, their father's blindness, which was added to their other misfortunes, the ill-health of all three, the death of their aunt, and an accident which deprived them of the services of their faithful Tabby, and rendered it necessary that she should be waited on by them, instead of rendering them assistance, could not depress their energies or induce them to neglect any of the duties which they felt themselves called upon to perform. They bravely faced their responsibilities, and, without murmuring or wavering, took to shirt-making, and attended to all the drudgery of the kitchen themselves, never abandoning their studies or relinquishing the hope of literary distinction, which they appear to have always entertained.

Mrs. GASKELL has thought it necessary to give, not only an accurate topographical description of the region in which these sisters were born and lived, but also a characteristic description of the people by whom they were surrounded, as a necessary key to the comprehension of the peculiarities of their minds, and of that vehement coarseness of expression which is common to all their writings. The West Ridingers are a strong, coarse, willful, superstitious, mercenary, revengeful and industrious people. Their one virtue is sincerity. Bad as they are externally, they are no worse than they seem. Their rudeness and savage ways are unimaginable to people who have been accustomed to more refined society. Mr. HUNTER, in his *Life of Oliver Heywood*, quotes a sentence out of a memorial of one JAMES RITHER, living in the reign of ELIZABETH, which is partially true to this day:

"They have no superior to court, no civilities to practice: a sour and sturdy humor is the consequence, so that a stranger is ebocked by a tone of defiance in every voice, and an air of fierceness in every countenance."

Mrs. GASKELL illustrates their character by some striking anecdotes. The predecessor of Mr. BRONTE as the incumbent of Haworth was not acceptable to the people and they adopted a remarkable course to compel him to leave them.

"Hitherto they had not proceeded to anything like personal violence; but on the third Sunday they must have been greatly irritated at seeing Mr. REDHEAD, determined to brave their will, ride up the village street, accompanied by several gentlemen from Bradford. They put up their horses at the Black Bull—the little inn close upon the churchyard, for the convenience of arvills as well as for other purposes—and went into church. On this the people followed, with a chimney sweeper, whom they had employed to clean the chimneys of some outbuildings belonging to the church that very morning, and afterwards plied with drink until he was in a state of solemn intoxication. They placed him right before the reading-desk, where his blackened face nodded a drunken, stupid assent, to all that Mr. REDHEAD said. At last, either prompted by some mischief maker, or from some tipsy impulse, he clambered up the pulpit stairs, and attempted to embrace Mr. REDHEAD. Then the profane fun grew fast and furious. They pushed the soot-covered chimney-sweeper against Mr. REDHEAD, as he tried to escape."

"The first Sunday he officiated, Haworth church was filled [even to the aisles; most of the people wearing the wooden clogs of the district. But while Mr. REDHEAD was reading the second lesson, the whole congregation, as by one impulse, began to leave the church, making all the noise they could with clattering and clumping of clogs, till, at length, Mr. REDHEAD and the clerk were the only two left to continue the service. This was bad enough, but the next Sunday the proceedings were far worse. Then, as before, the church was well filled, but the aisles were left clear; not a creature, not an obstacle was in the way. The reason for this was made evident about the same time in the reading of the service as the disturbances had begun the previous week. A man rode into the church upon an ass, with his face turned towards the tail, and as many old hats piled on his head as he could possibly carry. He began urging his beast [down the aisles, and the screams and cries, and laughter of the congregation entirely drowned all sound of Mr. REDHEAD'S voice; and, I believe, he was obliged to desist."

This kind of treatment proved perfectly successful, and the objectionable pastor abandoned his unruly flock to the charge of Mr. BRONTE. Mrs. GASKELL says:

"Even now, a stranger can hardly ask a question without receiving some crusty reply, if, indeed, he receive any at all. Sometimes the sour rudeness amounts to positive insult. Yet, if the 'foreigner' takes all this churlishness good-humoredly, or as a matter of course, and makes good any claim upon their latent kindliness and hospitality, they are faithful and generous, and thoroughly to be relied upon. As a slight illustration of the roughness that pervades all classes in these out-of-the-way villages, I may relate a little adventure which happened to my husband and myself, three years ago, at Addingham:

From Peolgent to Pendle Hill,
From Linton to Long-*Addingham*,
And all that Craven coasts did tell, &c.,

one of the places that sent forth its fighting men to the famous old battle of Flodden Field, and a village not many miles from Haworth.

We were driving along the street, when one of those ne'er-do-well lads who seem to have a kind of magnetic power for misfortunes, having jumped into the stream that runs through the place, just where all the broken glass and bottles are thrown, staggered naked and nearly covered with blood into a cottage before us. Besides receiving another bad cut in the arm, he had completely laid open the artery, and was in a fair way of bleeding to death—which, one of his relations comforted him by saying, would be likely to 'save a deal o' trouble.'

When my husband had checked the effusion of blood with a strap that one of the bystanders unbuckled from his leg, he asked if a surgeon had been sent for.

'Yoi,' was the answer, 'but we dunna think he'll come.'

'Why not?'

'He's owd, yo seen, and asthmatic, and it's up-hill.'

My husband, taking a boy for his guide, drove as fast as he could to the surgeon's house, which was about three quarters of a mile off, and met the aunt of the wounded lad leaving it.

'Is he coming?' inquired my husband.

'Well, he didna' say he wouldna' come.'

'But tell him the lad may bleed to death.'

'I did.'

'And what did he say?'

'Why only, 'D——n him, what do I care?'"

It ended, however, in his sending one of his sons, who, though not brought up to "the surgering trade," was able to do what was necessary in the way of bandages and plasters. The excuse made for the surgeon was, that 'he was near eighty, and getting a bit doited, and had had a matter o' twenty childer.'

Among the most unmoved of the lookers on was the brother of the boy so badly hurt; and while he was lying in a pool of blood on the flag floor, and arying out how much his arm was 'wrenching,' his stoical relative stood coolly smoking his bit of black pipe, and uttered not a single word of either sympathy or sorrow."

There is a grim and fantastic looking stone house in the neighborhood, with hideous visages carved upon its front, called Spite Hall, which was built by its occupant expressly to annoy his opposite neighbor, whose view it obstructed.

It was amid such a grim, coarse, vindictive people; in such a wild, solitary and cheerless country; under such depressing and saddening domestic affections, that these three women grew up, and when their troubles had reached their height, when disappointed, sick, weary, and distressed in body, and anguished in mind, they commenced and completed those remarkable works which at once created so much interest, and excited so much wonder as to their authorship. The *Life of Charlotte Bronte* gives a sufficient insight into the mystery of *Jane Eyre*, of *Wuthering Heights*, and the *Tenant of Wildfell Hall*. What seems to the uninstructed reader like the wild ravings of a coarse and malignant nature, that delights in the disturbed creations of a disordered imagination, are simply the sober experiences of a refined and gentle observer of nature, whose love of truth will not allow her to be guilty of a simulation.

The characters of the three sisters had very marked differences, but they were alike in one remarkable peculiarity, a strange reticence which made it painful almost to communicate their own thoughts and feelings to another. Living so closely and affectionately together as they did, they did not make confidants of each other. It was only by accident that CHARLOTTE discovered that EMILY had written a volume of poems; and it was not until long after the publication of *Jane Eyre*, and when the public journals were full of discussions as to its author, that the father was intrusted with the secret that all three of his daughters had written books which had become famous. Scarcely had they begun to taste the sweets of success when EMILY, the most heroic of the family, and whose writings give evidence of the most original and powerful genius, sickened and died. She was a woman of the most remarkable qualities, and, though always weak and bordering upon consumption, she had the iron will and firmness of nerve that distinguish our aborigines. Several instances are given of the fortitude and strength of will of this strange creature.

"The feeling, which in CHARLOTTE partook of something of the nature of an affection, was, with EMILY, more of a passion. Some one speaking of her to me, in a careless kind of strength of expression, said, 'she never showed regard to any human creature; all her love was reserved for animals.' The helplessness of an animal was its passport to CHARLOTTE'S heart; the fierce, wild, intractability of its nature was what often recommended it to EMILY. Speaking of her dead sister, the former told me that from her many traits in Shirley's character were taken; her way of sitting on the rug reading, with her arm round her rough bull dog's neck; her calling to a strange dog, running past, with hanging head and lolling tongue, to give it a merciful draught of water, its maddened snap at her, her nobly stern presence of mind, going right into the kitchen, and taking up one of TABBY'S red-hot Italian irons to sear the bitten place, and telling no one, till the danger was well-nigh over, for fear of the terrors that might beset their weaker minds. All this, looked upon as a well-invented fiction in *Shirley*, was written down by CHARLOTTE with streaming eyes: it was the literal true account of what EMILY had done. The same tawny bull-dog, (with his 'strangled whistle') called 'Tartar' in *Shirley*, was 'Keeper' in Haworth personage; a gift to EMILY. With the gift came a warning. Keeper was faithful to the depths of his nature as long as he was with friends; but he who struck him with a stick or whip, roused the relentless nature of the brute, who flew at his throat forthwith, and held him there till one or the other was at the point of death. Now Keeper's household fault was this: He loved to steal up stairs, and stretch his square, tawny limbs, on the comfortable beds, covered over with delicate white counterpanes. But the cleanliness of the parsonage arrangements was perfect; and this habit of Keeper's was so objectionable, that EMILY, in reply to TABBY'S remonstrances, declared that if he was found again transgressing, she herself, in defiance of warning and his well-known ferocity of nature, would beat him so severely that he would never offend again. In the gathering dusk of an Autumn evening, TABBY came, half triumphantly, half tremblingly, but in great wrath, to tell EMILY that Keeper was lying on the best bed, in drowsy voluptuousness. CHARLOTTE saw EMILY'S whitening face and set mouth, but dared not speak to interfere; no one dared when EMILY'S eyes glowed in that manner out of the paleness of her face, and when her lips were so compressed into stone. She went up stairs, and TABBY and CHARLOTTE stood in the gloomy passage below, full of the dark shadows of coming night. Down stairs came EMILY, dragging after her the unwilling Keeper, his hind legs set in a heavy attitude of resistance, held by the 'scuff of his neck,' but growling low and savagely all the time. The watchers would fain have spoken, but durst not, for fear of taking off EMILY'S attention, and causing her to avert her head for a moment from the enraged brute. She let him go, planted in a dark corner at the bottom of the stairs; no time was there to fetch stick or rod, for fear of the strangling clutch at her throat—her hair clenched fist struck against his red fierce eyes, before he had time to make his spring, and in the language of the turf, she 'punished him' till his eyes were swelled up, and the half-blind, stupefied beast was led to his accustomed lair, to have his swelled head fomented and cared for by the very EMILY herself. The generous dog owed her no grudge; he loved her dearly ever after; he walked first among the mourners in her funeral; he slept moaning for nights at the door of her empty room, and never, so to speak, rejoiced, dog fashion, after her death."

But the most touching scene of all in the life of EMILY was the last. She knew her time had come, that she was dying; but she stontly refused all sympathy or assistance; she would not permit a physician to see her, and even her sisters were afraid to look as though they were conscious of her condition. The death of EMILY was soon followed by that of the gentle ANNE, the youngest of that doomed family; the brother and the aunt were already gone, and CHARLOTTE was left alone in her now more than ever sad and solitary home. She could not sleep, her health was gone, and she paced the room alone, night after night, in which she and her sisters had walked the dark and weary hours away, and had beguiled themselves of their sorrows by laying out plans for their future life. Yet, in her intervals of rest she wrote her novel of *Villette*, and as she had become known to many eminent literary persons, she received many visitors, and was often invited to pay visits, which she always did unwillingly. She was in London during the great Exhibition; she visited Miss MARTINEAU at her cottage in Cumberland; she visited Mrs. GASKELL in Manchester; she went to Scotland and kept up an active correspondence with a good many literary men who had sought her acquaintance; but she clung to her desolate home and would not desert her father in his loneliness. If she had been blessed with health, life would have opened brightly to her at last. She was married to a man for whom she had the highest esteem, and who regarded her with the deepest affection. But, a few months after her marriage, her health gave way; her constitution could no longer resist the pressure of disease, and she was laid by the side of her mother and sisters.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE was, from her birth, feeble; she was stunted in person and extremely frail and delicate; her face had an old and care-worn expression, and she was so near-sighted that she could only read by holding the book close to her eyes. She was reserved in manner, but vehement when excited, and painfully timid, and averse to company. Yet, with all her physical defects, she must have been singularly winning in her manners, and her noble and generous natnre attached every one to her who became intimate with her. She received three offers of marriage, and one of them was from a gentleman who saw her but once. The only person who appears not to have been fascinated by her, was Madame HEGER, the directress of the school in Brussels; but this lady's estrangement was owing purely to religious feelings. She was a Catholic, and a *devote*, but CHARLOTTE BRONTE was an uncompromising Protestant, who was at no pains to disguise her disgust at the mummeries of the Catholic Church.

It is not the least remarkable part of the history of these sisters, that Currer Bell's first novel has never yet been published. Their first project was to publish a volume containing three stories; for which purpose CHARLOTTE (Currer) wrote *The Professor*; EMILY (Ellis) wrote *Wuthering Heights*, and ANNE (Acton) wrote *Agnes Gray*. The stories of Ellis and Acton were published, but Currer could not find a publisher for *The Professor*, and it has not yet seen the light; but we are happy to learn that it will be very soon given to the world. We have alluded to *Wuthering Heights* and the *Tenant of Wildfell Hall* as succeeding *Jane Eyre*, although they were published before that work was written, as was the volume of poeme by the three sisters. But they were hardly known to the reading world, until the endden popularity of *Jane Eyre* attracted attention to them.

The *Life of Charlotte Bronte* will become a permanent addition to the vast store of English literature; it has all the requisite elements for a classical work; the theme is noble and individual; its treatment is sincere and sufficiently able; its motive is pure, and its story is at once instructive and engrossing. It is very rare in literature that so good a subject has fallen into hands so capable of rendering it adequate treatment.

A Justification—Mr. District Attorney Hall's Opening Speech.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, otherwise called BURDELL, being now over, the discussion of questions which naturally flow from such an excitement seems to be quite the order of the day. Among these discussions, however, I seriously think that there is room for one more, which seems to have escaped the minds of your correspondents. Having waited then until now to see if, among the numerous communications which have found their way into the public mind through the medium of your unusually liberal-minded sheet, some refutation of the attacks upon Mr. A. OAKEY HALL'S "opening speech" in the late trial, as made in many of the journals of the day, would not appear, and none such having as yet met my eye, I have determined to act as I may be able as his upholder, in repelling, as I consider them, the unjust aspersions against his character, whether moral or mental, as shown up in some of our leading metropolitan journals.

I go upon the principle which I consider by all means the safest, and, in fact, the only true one, that there are always two sides to every question which is broached to the public. Mr. HALL has been, then—as I hope to show—treated in a manner which his merits, even as shown in his "opening," would not by any means receive if it were candidly and impartially investigated how far he was right in acting and speaking as he did. I must confess, too, that at the first blush I was carried into the current of public opinion which ran so strongly against him, and especially was I influenced in such opinion by an editorial which appeared in your issue of the 9th inst., entitled "The Burdell Murder," which, however, I am now convinced, upon sober second thought, was rather more severe a rebuke than the truth of the case would seem to warrant.

You say, and I believe that you speak true to your feelings on the subject, that "none read the speech with more pain than those who feel the warmest interest in his (Mr. HALL'S) success." But, Mr. Editor, let me suggest some few arguments, which will tend, perhaps, to change your tone of harshness towards Mr. HALL.

In my opinion you rightly think, generally speaking, that "it is the duty of the prosecuting counsel, acting in the name of the State, to confine himself in his opening in criminal cases, to a calm, temperate and unimpassioned statement of the facts." You are also right, I allow, that "any invective or abuse directed against him or her (the prisoner) previous to conviction, is not simply cruel and indecent, but has not the shadow of authority in law." The truth of these two propositions I willingly admit as *general* principles; but there are to them, as to all other propositions, exceptions, making them vary, as the facts upon which the "opening" is founded may vary. But you add in your next paragraph this direct accusation, that "Mr. HALL'S opening speech in this pending case afforded as gross a violation of all these salutary rules as can be discovered in the whole history of State trials since the palmy days of JEFFREYS and SCROGGS." This comparison, as one tending to show how low Mr. HALL sank in the mire of partisanship in his opening of the Burdell case, I deem wholly unwarranted. And for this reason:

Like every other prosecuting counsel, Mr. HALL obtains his information as to the guilt of a prisoner at the bar from the facts which are called forth to the notice of the Grand Jury, to which tribunal, during its sittings, he alone has access. There he receives his impressions as to the guilt of the accused, there he makes up his mind as to the real character of the criminal and the crime, and there he decides upon the manner of treatment necessary. Now, allowing to Mr. HALL that sincerity and uprightness of motive which every person ought to have allowed him until the contrary is proved, and you yourself will allow that no man in our community, especially among those in public life, deserves the compliment, if true merit is to be so styled, more than Mr. HALL;—allowing him this, I say, you are to believe that facts, certain, convincing facts, had been laid before him, which had convinced him that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was a guilty and unprincipled woman. Acting, therefore, upon this supposition, let us look to see how far out of the beaten path which professional etiquette and the common dictates of humanity have made in "opening speeches," Mr. HALL strayed.

We all know of what a jury consists, often; you will allow, of men, simple-minded though honest, unskilled in the arts of logic and the sophistry of argument, especially when directed against themselves, and unable to check the inroads which sympathy would and does naturally make in their determination of "a true deliverance to make between the people of the State and the prisoner at the bar according to the evidence," when that quality of their hearts is appealed to. Now it was as you must also readily acknowledge the duty of Mr. HALL to see that sympathy which finds its origin and home in the *heart*, should on a trial like this, be entirely excluded and should give place to that candid judgment and earnest attention which belongs exclusively to the *mind*.

This he undertook and as effectually accomplished his purpose as he might under the circumstances. And what were those circumstances? Why simply, say you, that the prisoner was a *woman*. Simply? Not at all. I believe sincerely that on that account Mr. HALL saw fit, in his purpose, to put to rout all sympathy, to lay the course of his opening as he did. A woman? Why, is it not natural that the fair forms and loving faces of the mother, wife or sister of each man in the jury box, should come flitting before his mind's eye with sympathy and compassion expressively stamped upon every feature? I tell you, sir, the generality of men seem to think, and naturally too, that woman is utterly incapable of being in moral conduct anything different than their own good wives and mothers. And to this fact Mr. HALL undoubtedly directed his attention, thinking it worth while to show to the jury how wicked a woman could be. Indeed not only was he justified in impressing upon the mind of the jury the fact, important, indeed, that "crime knows no sex," but it was his bounden *duty* so to do. This is law. As to the *manner* of making such impression, was it not perfectly in place to bring up to the aid of law the appalling facts of history which show how frequent has been the case of almost incredible wickedness on the part of women.

Was then the allusion of the eloquent District Attorney to the "SEMIRAMIS of Kingly Rome," to MESSALINA, "whose name was as odious and abhorrent in profane history as that of JEZEBEL in Sacred Writ," to FULVIA, to AGNES, Queen of Hungary, and to HERODIAS, so vastly out of place, when the object in so doing, is kept in view; and will it still continue to appear "no less striking as an instance of rhetorical absurdity than of forensic folly?" These are, indeed, harsh terms. You say that "whatever Mr. HALL himself may think of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, when he speaks in the name of the people, the people have a right to expect dignity and sobriety at his hands." Again, I agree with you as to the truth of your proposition, but is it apparent in what respect Mr. HALL was undignified? Is it clear that there was a want of sobriety?

With regard to the failure of Mr. HALL to prove all that he said he would, I may well ask the question of the people, is it at all uncommon for counsel to fail in this respect? I, as one of "the people," am satisfied, from the past course of Mr. HALL, that he acted all through the trial conscientiously, and as he thought was right; and, having entire confidence in him in his official as well as in his private station, cannot believe that he had no good grounds for what, now that the trial is over, appears *mere assertion*. The truth of the matter no doubt is, that Mr. HALL promised much, and having been, through circumstances beyond his control, unable to fulfill his promises, the mass of people were disappointed, and blamed him, without thought, as to the matters which lay behind, and which may have prompted him in his "opening speech."

For myself, and I may say for most of those who have respect for a man's character and reputation, I can say I have little care for the mean and sarcastic remarks of one of the daily papers, the *Herald*, in this matter, which paper in its usual manner turns everything over to politics. Mr. HALL'S conduct, always pleasing and satisfactory to the majority of our citizens, would naturally be laid hold of by such a press as a means of political capital without regard to the subject of the conduct chosen for sarcasm. Therefore, it is not surprising that the present subject should have had its share of frivolous fault-finding on the part of that journal.

I had intended when I began this paper to have alluded to some of the articles which have made their appearance on this subject in some of the journals of our City, but I have even now, I fear, transgressed upon your space. However, if I have by the course of my remarks caused any to think of this matter, which has seemed to me thus far to have been entirely *ex parte*, in a different light from that in which it appeared before, I am satisfied, and I feel certain that you, with your usual candor, will do justice to the character of our District Attorney by giving this hastily-penned argument your consideration.

Yours truly, G. E. S.

The National Hotel Disease.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 13, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: As there is much interest evinced by the public in the origin of the "National Hotel disease," I deem it the duty of every one to throw all the light in their power upon the matter, and to correct any statement they may detect error in. I notice in the letter of your Washington correspondent, "Uno," in this morning's TIMES, he says: "To establish the fact beyond doubt that this disease proceeded from the malaria at the hotel and not poison, Mr. BUCHANAN, when at the hotel, neither ate nor drank there." It is conceded that the first symptoms of the disease in Mr. BUCHANAN made their appearance while he was at the "National," in the latter part of January; he arrived on the 27th. I was at the hotel when he arrived, and breakfasted at the same table with him. I also saw him at dinner twice that week in the ladies' ordinary. The rooms he occupied at that time were Nos. 15 and 16, in the west wing on the corner of Sixth and C streets, second story above the street; that is the wing in which your correspondent of this morning, "J. D.," speaks of noticing "a deadly and disagreeable smell." The *middle of December* I arrived at the "National," and occupied the rooms alluded to, with my wife; both of us noticed the peculiar close and nauseating smell, particularly an entering the hall in the morning. On the third day after our arrival I was taken with the disease, and have been dangerously ill with it until a month since, when I for the first time got relief, and trust I am now free from it.

As to the suggestion that the *slaves* in the establishment poisoned the food or water, I would remark that all the servants were white, and during the past two years I have not seen a black on the premises, save one old man, whose station was in the water closet. There may have been some employed in the cooking department, but my impression is they were all white. The proprietors can easily set that hypothesis at rest.

I would further remark in order to settle the question as to the *date of the appearance* of the disease, that I know five or six gentlemen who were suffering under it when I was taken, (about the 15th December.)

R.

The National Hotel Sickness.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, May 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read a letter in your issue of yesterday from a victim of the "National Hotel sickness," who thinks it was produced by poisoning with arsenic.

He states, that while at the Hotel, he became unwell on the 22d of April, and hastened home, where, on the 25th, he became much worse and sent for an homœopathic physician, who pronounced his symptoms those of poisoning by arsenic, and cured him with homœopathic doses of iron!

From his own history of his case, it seems highly improbable that arsenic could have produced his illness, or that he could have received any benefit from the treatment to which he resorted. The best authorities on the subject state, that the worst effects of a poisonous dose of arsenic are produced within twenty-four hours after it is swallowed. Hence, if his sickness had been produced by arsenic taken into his system at the National Hotel, the acute symptoms of which he complained would have come on within a few hours after he left there and not at the end of three or four days after his return home.

It is quite improbable that he received any benefit from the treatment to which he resorted; for under any circumstances homœopathic dose of iron must prove useless as an antidote for arsenic; nor could any dose be of service after the poison had found its way into the circulation.

The hydrated oxyd of iron, recently prepared and given in *large* doses, soon after arsenic is swallowed, is the only antidote found in the preparations of iron. Given under these circumstances, while the arsenious acid is free in the stomach, it effects a chemical reaction, which results in the formation of the arsenite of iron, which has no effect on the living tissue. To effect this chemical change requires, according to the best authorities, 32 parts of iron to one of arsenic; hence, to counteract the effects of a poisonous dose of arsenic would require more homœopathic doses of iron than have been given since the days of Hahnemann.

Respectfully yours,
W. ARGYLE WATSON.

Card from Counselor Sheehan.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the DAILY TIMES of yesterday appeared a letter signed "Juror," containing, among others, the following:

"Coroner CONNERY, as the world knows, took the matter into his own hands at once. His first act was to send for his son-in-law, a Mr. SHEEHAN, to act as counsel for Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. The offer of his services was respectfully declined."

Let me inform "Juror" that he has been imposed on.

That I am the son-in-law of the Coroner I am willing to admit, nay, am even bold enough to be proud of. That he sent me to act as counsel for Mrs CUNNINGHAM is not only false but patent to every person that knows my character, or was present when I voluntarily assumed that position, which occurred in this way:

On the first day of the inquest, when the City was startled by the horrible tragedy, I, as well as hundreds of citizens went to No. 31 Bond-street to view the location. Whilst there in my private capacity, Mrs. C. was on the witness stand, and was being asked by one of the intelligent jurors questions which might directly criminate herself. Seeing her falter—in such a terrible ordeal, and a woman—my sympathies as a man were enlisted in her behalf, and I impulsively told her to answer no questions that would criminate herself; for which impulse, the Coroner (very properly) put me under arrest, for tampering with witnesses on the stand. Let me again inform [illegible] offer of this material service was [illegible] declined, but was joyfully and gratefully accepted, followed by boundless thanks from Mrs. C. and daughters. Next day, while that zealous minister, Mr. MARVINE, was on the stand, to identify Mrs. C., and having previously seen her in her every-day dress failed to recognize her, I hastened to her room up-stairs, and had herself and daughter AUGUSTA dressed in the same clothes they wore when Mrs. C. was married, and brought before Mr. M., who at once recognized mother and daughter. Were the offer of these services respectfully declined, Mr. Juror? Other and valuable services I also performed for that family—which were not *most respectfully* declined—all without fee or reward, save that of shielding too unfortunate. I asked for none, and under the attendant circumstances would receive none.

JAMES M. SHEHAN, Attorney.

N. B.—It will be news to the Coroner and his friends to know that he has a brother in-law in this country.

French Settlers in Virginia.

ASTOR HOUSE, Tuesday, May 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Two weeks ago I was called upon by Rev. Mr. LORRIAUX, a Protestant minister of France, in company with Mr. WM. E. LAWRENCE, of Boston, seeking homes for the freedom-loving Waldenses of the high Alps in the southeast of France, who prefer a milder climate than that of our northwestern Territories. I gave them such information as I could of the soil, climate, and social condition of Virginia, and of the protection they might expect from the American Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company. This afternoon Mr. LORRIAUX has called again, and seems delighted with his success in securing 3,000 acres of good land for his congregation of some 500, in Monongalia County, Va., within eight miles of Morgantown, the County seat on the Monongahela River, and within twenty miles of the Pennsylvania Line, at the moderate price of seventy-five cents per acre. He thinks the report he will bear to the French Protestants will induce many thousands to leave a country where their rights are but poorly protected, and where, from the crowded state of the population, land brings from $300 to $500 per acre. Welcome to these countrymen of LAFAYETTE, professing the faith of the HUGUENOTS, of the JAYS of New-York, and the MARIONS of South Carolina.

J. C. UNDERWOOD, Secretary
A. E. A. and Homestead Company.

News from the River Plate Provinces.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY WITH GREAT BRITAIN—RIOTS AT ELECTIONS—FATAL RIOTS AMONG CRIMEAN IMMIGRANTS—OPENING OF THE MONTEVIDEAN LEGISLATURE—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

We have received Buenos Ayrean papers to the 1st of March.

The long-pending difficulty between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Great Britain has been settled. It may be remembered that in January, 1853, the British *Chargé*, Hon. ROBERT GORE, was handed his passports by the Government of Buenos Ayres and dismissed from his office. The charges made against the British Representative were subsequently examined by his Government, and declared to be without foundation. After protracted negotiations the Government of Buenos Ayres has at length expressed its regret for its action, and requests that the note addressed to Capt. GORE on the 6th of January, 1853, and the passport inclos

THE WAR ABOUT THEATRES.

Mr. Dion Bourcicault and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—Interesting Controversy.

To Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

SIR: It would be scarcely reasonable to look in you for any judgment beyond a passionate exclamation of your intolerance of any set of opinions not your own. To propose a patient, calm investigation of any evil would, I fear, be an insult to your rampant virtue, for you seem to understand no remedy but extermination—no cure but kill. How, then, can I hope to find in you an unguarded moment of gentleness, when I can ask you why, with one sweeping anathema, you declared the Stage to be not only essentially vile—an institution by its nature confirmed as the arch-minister of Vice and the stronghold of Evil.

May I ask on what grounds you founded this belief? I will not call it an opinion. Did you investigate this matter upon which you, a minister of our Saviour, decided so vehemently? Have you visited the scene you so strongly condemn? Have you so studied the lives of theatrical people and made yourself acquainted with the history of the Stage. And if you have no experience, have you even a moderate share of data on which to establish your conclusion?

Or do you assume the vice of the stage to be a social axiom; in fact, a question on which from lack of information you would rather decide than debate? Yet the social degradation, the wrongs borne with patience, and the slavery to prejudice endured by those whose state you assign even lower than that of the slave, are subjects as interesting to a Christian mind as that which has engaged your sympathy for many years. It is true the actor cannot, like the slave, show the fetter on his wrist; he cannot exhibit the stripes on his back; and therefore his case is less succinct in the mouth of an orator; it is not so pictorial, so profitable. But wrong is wrong, and the physical well-being of a class is no plea that their wrongs should be set aside, leisurely regarded, or their injuries aggravated with impunity.

You have said that the theatre is calculated to demoralize and do mischief. That it is a radiating centre of vice and dissipation, and no reform could ever make it otherwise.

To these sweeping assertions, based on no facts whatever, I submit to the world this reply:

The audience in a theatre go thither and pay for their admission with the sole object of causing the wells of emotion in the heart, sealed by the strife for daily bread, to be opened up. *In no assemblage of human beings is selfishness less dominant; all thought is banished save hatred of vice, sympathy with virtue, pity for the tempted and woe for the fallen.*

History has been defaced with falsehood, poetry with atheism, romance with debauchery and libidinous works. The press has been defiled by every means to which man could apply it. The drama alone *by its very nature can live only by one means, that is by showing virtue the loveliness of her form, and vice the hideous outline of her feature.* If, in its former ages, it contained expressions that seem coarse to our ears, those errors belong to those times; and being common to the Church, the Legislature, the Court, were simply reflected from them on the stage.

There is less evil thought in the minds of an audience assembled to witness a good play than in the same number of persons occupied in any other kind of known entertainment. The drunkenness and debauchery attendant on fairs, agricultural meetings, elections, balls, and parties, excursions and assemblages of all kinds, notoriously exceed any such evils attendant on theatres.

The drinking saloons attached to theatres are to my knowledge nearly invariably failures as speculations.

By the rules of all theatres, prostitutes are banished from them by every means ingenuity can devise. No female is admitted without a gentleman, and the auditorium is so constructed that the privacy which vice seeks is practically and purposely defeated.

There is more blasphemy uttered in a single railroad car in one hour than I have heard on the stage in all my life.

We desire to ask *why* persons who need such salutary moral influences as the theatre is said to possess should be so unfeelingly excluded? If "all thought is banished, save hatred of vice, sympathy with virtue, pity for the tempted, &c.," then why is there any need for constructing the auditorium so skillfully to defeat vice? Why are not those poor outcasts allowed to enter the theatre, and to revive under those benignant influences which are said to abound in theatric life?

We will give but another extract:

"The drama and its followers demand investigation, and it will not be withheld. I urge you most earnestly and most sincerely to apply your powerful veiled to examine this thing. Let an assemblage of those concerned in the matter be convoked—managers, actors, dramatists, and the light of literature—to meet those clergymen who will devote their attention to the object. It is no small thing, as you may judge, from the fact that eighteen per cent of the populations of cities in this country visit the theatre per week during the popular season."

To this demand for investigation and comparison of opinions, no man can object. The *manner* suggested is not the best. An assembly and a discussion are not as good as a pen and considerate readers. The subject has been ably opened by Dr. BELLOWS. There seems to be no likelihood of its falling without respondents. We intend in good time to meddle a little ourselves in this interesting discussion. Dr. BELLOWS' argument seems to us to be just this: Amusements are necessary to moral health; *therefore* theatres ought to be countenanced by Christians. There is a middle term left out, which no ingenuity can supply, and without which the argument cannot be saved from ridicule.

Meanwhile, we desire to say to Mr. BOURCICAULT and to his brethren of the profession, that our feelings toward them personally or professionally are neither savage nor contemptuous. We should be glad to serve them, as we would any other class of men. We do not deny them the sympathy which we owe to all men, because we pronounce their calling injurious to good morals. If Mr. B. will but come to Plymouth Church, he and his friends shall have a sitting as often as they visit us; and we will satisfy them, too, that we are not of the race of lions or bears—that we have a heart and a hand for our fellow men. And if he will go home and dine with us, we should not despair of satisfying him of our good nature not only, but of so much information upon the history and moral effects of the theatre, that the next time he addresses a letter to us through the public prints, he will not forget the style which is due to good manners.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, MAY 15.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 842 to 855, 824, 326. *Part II.*—Nos. 378½, 833, 834, 841, 97, 144, 742, 265, 856, 857, 296, 327, 462, 572, 587.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT as before.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2765, 817, 2614, 2760, 866½, 920, 2776, 117, 2656, 2430, 2773, 1112, 3036, 1175.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 594, 394, 549, 249, 255, 537, 668, 689, 680, 532, 406, 430, 620, 84, 435, 474, 495, 66, 144, 376, 302, 189, 547, 121, 651, 175, 164, 424, 306, 612, 357, 388.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Alexander Boecher vs. *Florimond Rouiller.*—Motion to discharge attachment, denied without costs.

Mary Parker, by, &c., vs. *Isaiah Parker.*—Motion for new trial on the merits, denied without costs.

R. H. Hopkins, &c., vs. *T. C. Snow.*—The third party is to be examined, unless he certifies what property he holds or make affidavit that he hold none.

Geo. F. Peterson vs. *Geo. S. Hamphrey.*—Injunction to be modified.

Henry Robinson, &c., vs. *Edward A. Towes.*—Order to discharge defendant from arrest, granted without costs, unless plaintiff elects to have a reference.

Rutgers Fire Insurance Company vs. *Robert Montgomery, &c.*—Report of referee giving preference to Simpson, holder of judgment, &c., affirmed with $10 costs of motion.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Isaac C. Kendall vs. *Robert Pollock et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—May 14.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

PRACTICE—INJUNCTION.

James Kain vs. *Harman Gunter et al.*—The question presented here is, whether parties in the property in question and its proceeds are not so entangled and involved, that it is essential that they be adjusted in one suit, and that the parties be enjoined from prosecuting any other suits. A statement of the facts will answer the question. Previous to May, 1854, Guoter and his wife had mortgaged his real estate to Hunt for $9,000, to Maxwell for an amount, of which $3,594 is now due, and to Halstead for $20,000.

On the 24th of the same month, being involved in debt, he alone made an assignment to Postley for the benefit of all his creditors, setting forth in a schedule that he owed Conant $1,910. This assignment was recorded in the same month. After that, Conant, with actual and constructive knowledge of the assignment took a mortgage for $4,300 of Gunter and wife. He knew of the assignment, for he says that Postley approved of it. The assignment to Postley gave him no power to mortgage. Conant afterwards rented part of the assigned premises, and received, as he admits, over $1,100 of the quarter rents, due May, 1856, to reduce the mortgage to him.

The plaintiff and all the other parties, except Gunter, say he so reserved $2,000, or near half that sum; also, that the whole amount due to him was but the $1,960, and perhaps some small additional sum of $500, thus alleging a case in which he, a creditor of the estate, or part subsequent to the assignment, claims a larger sum as due him than they admit to be due.

The plaintiff is assignee of one or more of the creditors protected by the assignment, and has a right to have the claims of all the creditors under the assignment investigated. He also claims that if advances were made under the mortgage, subsequent to the assignment, they are to be postponed to those protected by the assignment. Conant disputes this, and even disputes the allegation that the plaintiff is such creditor. He contends that Conant had no right to rents in preference to him, and Conant insists on his claim.

After discussing the points raised upon this state of facts in detail, the Court concludes as follows:—"It is evident that all these rights are so complicated that they can be best settled in one suit; and the injunction should be retained *so as to prevent any other action than this.* Grosvernor should be required to pay into Court $2,440, and interest thereon, or give security for its payment when required."

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

THE METHODIST CHURCH TROUBLES.

Wm. D. Berrian vs. *The Methodist Society of the City of New-York.*—This was a motion to set aside a judgment rendered against the defendants for moneys alleged to have been advanced by Cornelius Berrian for these defendants, amounting to about $2,500. The motion was made upon the ground that Cornelius Berrian, alleged to be the President of the Corporation, was not at the time of the service of the summons and complaint the President of the Board of Trustees, and that therefore the suit was not properly commenced.

The history of the society, which was not discussed upon the argument, is, in brief, as follows: In 1820 certain members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, becoming discontented with its too conservative views on the subject of Slavery, broke off their connection with it and started a new society, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Wm. S. Stillwell, who continued in active service until 1851, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Smith. Mr. Smith, with the view, it is presumed, of returning into the old fold, started a conference—the society had hitherto been conducted on Congregational principles—by the action of which certain obnoxious members were expelled.

Finally, the Society retaliated upon Mr. Smith and ejected him and his adherents, among whom were the present plaintiff, his father and brother-in-law.

An action was subsequently brought against the Society by some of the exiles, in order to get possession of the Church, which was discontinued after a pendency of three years.

This action was then commenced for the amount of an alleged claim against the Society, and the plaintiff served his summons upon his father, as President of the Board of Trustees, and thus representing the Society. A judgment was therefore taken by default, which the party now in possession of the Church, &c., moves to set aside on the ground that their Trustees are such both *de facto* and *de jure*—which is therefore the question at issue. The case was argued a week ago by C. Schaffer for the plaintiff, and D. McMahon for the defendants.

BOSWORTH, J.—The defendant moves to set aside a judgment rendered against it by default, on the 26th day of March, 1857, for $2,507 99 damages and costs. The action was commenced by the service of the summons and complaint, on the 28th day of February last, on Cornelius Berrian, who is described as President of the defendants' Board of Trustees, and its managing agent.

The defendant moves, not only to set aside the judgment, but the summons and the complaint, on the ground, among others, that Cornelius Berrian was not any officer of any kind of the defendant.

The affidavits of both sides, although in painful conflict with each other, leave no doubt that sometime in 1853, neither Cornelius Berrian, nor those alleged to be, with him, trustees or other officers of the defendant, have, in fact, acted, or being permitted to act as such.

John P. Concklin was the *acting* President of the defendants' trustees when this action was commenced. He and his associates were, so far as statutory formalities are concerned, regularly elected officers of the Church and Society, have acted as such, and have had, and now have, exclusive possession and control of the church edifice and the temporalities of the Society.

The persons who, for over five years, have met in the church edifice for worship, have elected the officers of the society and appointed and supported its preachers, must be deemed for all the purposes of this motion as competent to appoint the trustees—And the trustees and officers appointed by them, in conformity with the provisions of the statute, and who have in fact, acted and are continuing to act as such, are, at least trustees and officers *de facto*, and on them alone, while such a state of things exists, can a valid service of process be made.

How much a want of conformity in their proceedings to the discipline of the society may affect the title of the acting trustees or their agents to their officers, cannot be investigated on this motion.

If the trustees and officers *de facto* are intruders, the proper proceedings to determine that question, and obtain such an adjudication and their removal, and a new election of trustees and officers in a lawful manner, must be taken and prosecuted elsewhere.

This court has no jurisdiction of such matters.

All the proceedings must be vacated, as being irregular, with $10 costs of this motion

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

In re H. C. Traphagen.—Motion to discharge attachment denied, but without prejudice to a renewal of the motion on further papers, if so advised.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

Eli Jennings vs. *John Dixon et al.*—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Cornelius C. Stryker vs. *Jacob Wolf.*—Referred to Robert D. Holmes, Esq.

Hudson L. Linsley et al. vs. *C. J. Nordguest.*—Motion denied without costs.

The People et al. vs. *Ransom Beman.*—Order discharging judgment.

Peter Clarke et al. vs. *James Bingham.*—Motion denied, unless plaintiff file a new undertaking, &c.

Thaddeus Willsen vs. *Daniel G. Taylor.*—Motion to vacate judgment granted.

Alexander Fraser vs. *William T. Child.*—Motion granted.

Richard Temple vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Motion granted without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Morris W. Strouse vs. *Theodore W. Dennison &c.*—The plaintiff brings this action as the assignee under a general assignment of one Jonas Heilbromer. The action is for trespass in wrongfully taking and converting by attachment $18,000 worth of goods so assigned to plaintiff.

The defence set up is that the assignment was fraudulent and void.

Fullerton & Whitehead for plaintiff; Stoughton, Osborne & Olney, for defendant.

The case is still on.

George W. Jacobs vs. *Marcus Childs et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff—$842 16.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—MAY 14.

Before Hon. S. D. Culver, City Judge.

THE LAW MUSKETS AGAIN—SUIT TO RECOVER FEE OF $10,000.

Wm. H. Bigelow, Special Assignee of David A. Bokee vs. *George Law.*—It being generally known that this case was on the calendar for to-day, there was a large attendance of professional lobby agents.

The action is brought by plaintiff, as a special assignee of Hon. David A. Bokee, to recover $10,000 alleged to be due for special services rendered the defendant at Washington during the Administration of Gen. Taylor. Mr. Law, it will be remembered, purchased a large quantity of old muskets soon after the close of the Mexican war. Those muskets were bought of Government on time, and when the first payment became due, Mr. Law desired an extension of time. In casting about for a proper person to negotiate the matter for him, he hit upon Hon. Mr. Bokee, who, in the language of the complaint, was an ex member of Congress, on intimate terms with the officers of Government, was a man of influence and understood the ropes. The selection proved a judicious one, for he obtained the desired extension of time. The complaint sets forth that Mr. Law agreed to pay a "liberal compensation" for the "services and influence" of the party employed. Mr. Bokee, it seems, estimated his "services and influence" at $10,000—the amount now sued for.

The case was opened for plaintiff by J. M. Van Cott, Esq., who proposed to prove the value of the services rendered.

Judge Lott, for defendant, moved to dismiss the complaint. He argued at some length that the transaction was not legitimate—it was a violation of public policy, and one that could not be recover in any court of law. In support of this position references was made to the case of Harris *vs.* Ruff, in Barber's Reports, and quite a number other and similar cases.

Mr. Lott urged that if such a claim as this should be allowed, it would be an implication upon the officers of government. Every person occupying a public position should be compelled to do his duty, and the purity of our government would be stained if it was acknowledged that they could be influenced in a transaction of this kind. The whole case, he said, was based upon the idea that no other man but Mr. Bokee, could have exercised the necessary influence with President Taylor and Secretary of War Conrad.

Mr. Van Cott, in speaking against the motion, said the defence had not dared to put in a demurrer, and meet the case boldly, but claim that it is a violation of public policy. He did not consider it hardly necessary to answer the argument of counsel on the other side. The reports referred to were not parallel cases. The contract with the Government was the same as with an individual, and asked if it would be considered unlawful for Mr. Law to employ an agent to transact any business of his, which, from necessity or otherwise, he saw fit not to attend to himself. He considered that in all lawful transactions a man had a right to employ an egent to represent him.

The motion to dismiss was granted, and twenty days allowed to amend the complaint.

Mr. Van Cott asked for permission to strike out of the complaint the word "influence," which was used twice, as there was an attempt to construe it improperly, and offered to prove the services rendered.

Mr. Lott objected, as the motion had been decided, and as no proof had been offered it could not now be offered.

Mr. Van Cott hoped that this would not be choked or garroted out of Court in that way, and insisted that the words be stricken from the complaint.

Mr. Lott said the difficulty could be arranged by the Court refusing to grant the motion to amend, and an exception could be taken.

After some further talk the Court consented to amend the complaint as moved by Mr. Van Cott.

The case will be carried up.

CALANDER FOR FRIDAY, May 15.—Nos. 4, 8, 12, 35, 40, 46, 49, 57, 59, 65.

STRANGE CASE OF SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon the dead body of a man was found in a thicket at a lone spot at Green Tree Run near Roxborough, in the Twenty-first Ward. The deceased was a man apparently fifty-five or fifty-six years of age. In his right hand he held a pistol tightly grasped, the contents of the barrel of which had blown off the entire face of the deceased. The latter had evidently been dead some three weeks or a month. The body was clad in a dark tweed coat, single-breasted black cloth vest, dark ribbed pantaloons, black cloth cap, white shirt, gray knit drawers, and leather shoes with gums over them. In the pockets were a number of rubbers, some powder and matches, and a cigar case. There were also two memorandum books written in a foreign language, and several Belgian coins. A red cotton handkerchief in one of the pockets of the deceased bore the initials "R. S." and the figures 12. The deceased was about five feet six or seven inches in height, and had gray hair. A verdict of suicide was rendered. The body was sent to the Green House to await recognition.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A German named AUGUST MICHEL, residing at a boarding-house corner of Marshal and Broome streets, deliberately shot himself at about 8 o'clock, last evening, with a single-barreled gun, blowing his head literally to pieces, scattering blood, brains and flesh in various directions for about five feet round. He had retired to bed, but suddenly arose, and taking up his gun, passed through the room of a fellow-boarder, said, "Good bye, FRANK," and then walked to the middle of the street, placed the butt of the gun on the ground and the muzzle under his chin, and with his foot discharged it, blowing his head to atoms.

Deceased was about 38 years old, a mason by trade, and had a wife and two children residing in Germany and about two months since received a letter from his wife which appeared to give him much uneasiness of mind.—*Daily Advertiser.*

It is stated that upward of 10,000 Norwegians will proceed from Norway to Quebec during the Summer. Some will remain in Canada, but the larger portion will pass on to the Northwestern States. Sir CUSACK RONEY has left England for Christiana to make arrangements for the transport of those persons from Quebec to their destination.

The *Daily Herald* is a new fire-eating daily issued in Galveston, Texas. It intends to pitch into Northern fanaticism.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending May 12, 1857, and all bearing that date.

G. W. Alden, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in wrought iron plate railroad car-wheels.

R. Snowden Andrews, of Baltimore, Md.—For improved apparatus for heating and cooking by gas.

Z. W. Avery and Otis Avery, of Bethany, Penn.—For improvement in self-indicating balance.

R. P. Bally, of Niagara, N. Y.—For improvement in signal lamps.

Wm. Bevard, of St. Louis, Mo.—For improved rotary shingle cutter.

Chas. F. Bosworth, of Petersham, Mass.—For improved stitch for sewing machines.

Matthias F. Brautingham, of Sangamon Co., Ill.—For improved portable barrack

Louis Brauer, of Sommerville, Tenn.—For improvement in bumper railroad car brake.

Jno. Broughton, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in corn planters.

Jno. G. Brown and Jno. P. Derby, of South Reading, Mass.—For improved apparatus for roasting meat.

Jno. H. Bruen, of Penn Yan, N. Y.—For improvement in seed planters.

Ambrose E. Burnside, of Bristol, R. I.—For improved mode of overcoming the wit dage in firearms.

Oliver R. Chase, of Boston, Mass., and Silas E. Chase, of Charlestown, Mass.—For improvement in machines for making lozenges.

Thos. Cook, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved machine for cutting match splints.

Zenus Corbin and Gideon Marlett, of Syracuse, N. Y.—For artificial honey.

David Cumming, of Sorrel Horse, Penn.—For improvement in horse shoes.

Warren W. Dutcher and Geo. Draper, of Milford, Mass.—For improvement in hook temples for looms.

Kasson Frazer, of Syracuse, N. Y.—For improved method of connecting the cheek-piece to the mouth-piece of bridle bits

F. F. French, of Franklin, Vt.—For improvement in corn beskers.

Daniel Fitzgerald, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved mode of constructing portable houses.

C. B. Gallagher, of Allegany City, Penn.—For improvement in semi rotative steam-engines.

Benjamin Garvey, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in needles for sewing.

John C. Gould, of Boonton, N. J.—For improved nail-plate feeder.

J. Locke Hardcmen, of Arrow Rock, Mo.—For improvement in hemp brakes.

John Haselton, of Oxford, N. H.—For improvement in seed planters.

Geo. Hibsch, of Buffalo, N. Y.—For improvement in propeller-blades.

Moses G. Hubbard, of Penn Yan, N. Y.—For improvement in harvesters.

Henry Hughes, of Port Gibson, Miss.—For improvement in presses for cotton, &c.

Julius C. Hurd, of Medway, Mass.—For improved process of treating raw cotton.

Moses G. Hubbard, of Penn Yan, N. Y.—For improvement in harvesters.

James A. Johnson, of Antrim, O.—For improvement in folding bedsteads

J. F. Keeler, of Cleveland, O.—For improvement in bed bottoms

John C. Keller, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in coal stoves.

Hartwell Kendall, of East Dorset, Vt.—For improvement in blacksmith's anviker.

Geo. P. Ketchum, of Bedford, Ind.—For improved mortising chisel.

Benj. J. Lane, of Newburyport, Mass.—For improved joiners' plane.

Edward Lindner, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved cartridges.

Sylvanus V. Lowe, of Reading, Penn.—For improved machine for boring flue sheets of steam boilers.

Geo. Mann, Jr., of Ottawa, Ill.—For improvement in clearing guard, of grain elevators.

Oliver Mitchell and William Rigby, of Salford, Eng.—For improvement in machines for engraving cylinders.

Antoine Martin-dun, of Marseilles, France.—For improved blasting powder.

Chas. T. Pearson, of Chelsea, Mass.—For improved joiners' bench-strip.

Stuart Perry, of Newport, N. Y.—For improvement in locks.

Townsend Poore, of Carbondale, Penn.—For improved coal cracker.

Conrad Poppenbusen and Ludwig Held, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in devulcanizing India rubber.

Thos. E. Power, of Columbia, Mo.—For piano-forte bridge.

Frederick Renther, of Hartford, Conn.—For trap for animals.

Chas. Adolphus Rosefield, of Columbus, Ga.—For improvement in fountain pens.

Archibald H. Rowand, of Allegheny, Penn.—For improvement in binding books.

Edward Q. Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For improved machine for planing chair seats.

J. Henry Stimpson, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in heating soldering tools by gas.

Seth C. Tuttle, of Meinville, Ohio—For improved portable field fence.

Louis Wilman, of Worcester, Mass.—For improved soap substitute for scouring woolens.

John D Hope, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor to G. Arthur Gardner, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in rock drills.

Chas. Ketchum, of Penn Yan, N. Y., assignor to Chas. G. Judd, of same place—For improvement in seed-planters.

Wm. Kennish, of Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Andrew B. Gray, of San Diego, Cal.—For improved submarine excavator.

Wm. Morris Smith, of Washington, D. C., assignor to himself and Peter Hannay, of same place—For improvement in copying presses.

James A. Bruce, of Baltimore, Md., assignor to the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of same place—For improvement in gas generators.

Elisha Lee, of Baltimore, Md.—For method of preparing canvas for printing, painting, &c.

Jos. Bancroft, executor of Edward Bancroft, deceased, late of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in banging shafts in mills.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 14, 1857—6 P. M.

The rainy weather obstructs business.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $7 37½@$7 43¾; Pots, $7 68¾@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is tame, prices, however, show no noticeable alteration. Java, 15¾c.@16¾c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Rules very quiet—only small lots being purchased at our quotations: Middling Uplands, 13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 14c.@14½c.; other grades, proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is decidedly heavy,—factors svinciug an eagerness to sell, while buyers are indisposed to purchase more than they immediately need. Prices are lower and drooping. Sales: 7,000 bbls, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 35@$6 45
Straight State	6 45@ 6 60
Extra State	6 80@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 45@ 6 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 65@ 6 80
Fancy Michigan	6 65@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 75@ 8 75
Extra Ohio	7 35@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 30@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 75@10 00

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales have been reported of about 650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 50@$8 50 for superfine to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair request, at steady rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2 300 bbls very low Mixed, to choice Extra, at $7@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 70@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $18 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is much depressed and is tending downwards. Sales: 14,300 bushels, including Canadian white on private terms; poor Genesee white at $1 79, and fair ordinary Western old (Spring) at $1 47@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 1,500 bushels, at 92½c.@$1 01, generally now held $1 02 ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are in slack request, and have declined 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Stock now ample. Corn is doing better. Sales: 24,000 bushels at 85c for mixed, in store; 86c.@88c. for yellow; and 85c.@90c. for white, ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 300 bales River found buyers at full prices.

HOPS—Small lots command old rates.

IRON—Dull and heavy.

LEAD—Inactive and somewhat nominal.

MOLASSES—Dull and drooping. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 60c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 54c.@60c.; Clayed Cuba, 56c.@52c.; and New-Orleans, 76c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are essentially unchanged. Spirits Turpentine appears in fair supply and demand mainly at 48c.@49c. cash and short credit, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Remain about the same. Sales, 6,000 gallons Linseed at 80c.; and 1,600 gallons refined Cotton seed at $1 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is unchanged, sales having transpired of about 500 bbls., in lots, at $23 65@$24 75 for Mess; and $19 30@$19 40 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are worth 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request and is held at 11¾c. @12¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged—the transactions since our last reach about 700 bbls., and are, mostly fair to prime, at 14c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $18@$14 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $17@$17 50 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $20@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $24 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and in but moderate demand at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c for common to good State, and 26c.@28c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 11½c @12¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in request, at old rates: $4 25@$4 12½ for common to choice ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Attract more attention, and are quoted a fraction higher. Sales, 1,000 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 9¾c@11½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales transpired of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 31½c.@32c. ₱ gallon—subsequently factors claimed a further advance.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed and irregular. For Liverpool—Cotton, 2s. 6d.@3s. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, nominally 13.@1½d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 6d.@3d. ₱ tierce; Resin, 6d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 10s.@2s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

PERSONAL.

THE "CAPTAIN OF THE DART" WILL find an answer at the advertising desk in the Office of the *Daily Times.*

ONLY $4 TO $5 A PAIR FOR FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS, with patent shanks, made to order by JOHN KLEIN, at the old stand, No. 15 Ann-st. Best French patent leather boots at $5 to $7; gentlemen's gaiters and shoes of every style, equally low. A good assortment on hand. A saving of 25 to 50 per cent. in your boot bills at JOHN KLEIN'S, No. 15 Ann st.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING VISION, suiting for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 3 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

DURHAM COW FOR SALE.—A VERY SUperior family cow, a large milker, perfectly gentle, in fine condition, 7 years old; price $125. Apply at No. 111 Water-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, SISters, who are fully competent, in a genteel private family. One makes excellent bread, understands meats and poultry, baking and plain pastry; a most excellent washer and ironer; does up linens in style; wages $8. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and do fine washing; is a competent parlor maid; wages $7 per month, together or separate. Will go in the country for the Summer. Excellent City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 216 East 23d-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman (a Swede by birth) as general house servant; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; would go as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. No objection to travel. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC BUSINESS men for a permaneet business, to act as agents in different parts of the country. Pay good, and situation steady. Apply to C. D. STRONG, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 18.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN COME WELL recommended for honesty and intelligence, to run of errands. Also, a boy who has some knowledge of Job Printing. Inquire at the Broadway Printing Office, No. 396, corner of Walker-st.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY WOMAN, WHO can come well recommended, to cook, wash and iron for a small family in the country, an hour's ride by railroad from the City. Apply at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A HOUSE-CARPENTER, IMMEDIately. Apply at the shop No. 13 Hammersley-st. None but good workmen need apply.

JOHN WHEELER, JR.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS Nurse and seamstress; she must be accustomed to the care of children, and give City references. Apply at No. 28 Varick-st, St. John's-square, before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND A WAITRESS immediately in a gentleman's family; both must be Protestants, understanding thoroughly the duties of their stations. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A TENOR SINGER FOR A CHURCH in Brooklyn; a superior tenor singer. Address, with references, Box No. 2,190 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR AMERICAN girl as waitress in a private family at Astoria.
J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

WANTED,—A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK AND washer and ironer. Price $8. None but the very best need apply at No. 16 West 20th-st.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED TO make a permanent engagement with an American young woman, (none other need answer,) to attend a store and assist in cutting out work. To an energetic and ingenious person this will be a good home; can board with the family, and be as one in regard to going out, &c. Address Mrs. A., at the office of this paper.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE of daily use; no "chance" business; capital small, and profits large. Full particulars given free to all who enclose a postage stamp or three-cent piece, and address
J. O. FRENCH & CO., Sandown, N. H.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av, late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1857.
For President.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON, with Dater & Co.
For Vice-President.
ALEXANDER P. FISKE, with McBride Brothers.
For Corresponding Secretary.
HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., with Pierson & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
JOSEPH F. HANDFORD, With Martin & Lawson.
For Treasurer.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, with Continental Bank.
For Directors.
Charles T. Adee, with James Wilde, Jr., & Co.
Alfred Lockwood, with Livingston, Ballard & Co.
Charles M. Catlin, with Chastelain, Ponvert & Co.
W. M. Purdy, with Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Henry E. Russell, with Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co.
George Jewerson, with Corning & Co.
A. F. Eno, with Eno, Roberts & Co.

At a meeting of the members of this Association held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Tuesday evening, May 12, the above ticket was unanimously nominated, and ordered to be published. BENJ. PRICE, Chairman.
GEORGE C. WOOD, Secretary.
Election on TUESDAY, May 19, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GRAND TEMPRANCE FESTIVAL.—THE presiding ladies for the great Tea Festival, to be held May 20, are requested to meet THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, to complete arrangements. All parties desiring tables may be being present, will gain all necessary information and secure an opportunity of securing any tables or chairs that may be on hand. The Choir will meet for rehearsal TO-MORROW, at 8 o'clock P. M., corner 22d-st. and 2d-av. A full attendance is expected.
J. B. DUNN, Rec. Sec.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE Institution of the new Church, spiritually signified by the New Jerusalem in the Book of Revelations. The Oration on this occasion will be delivered by Rev. GEO. BUSH, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, at 8 o'clock, in Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway. Subject—*The Nature of the New Church, its Past History and Future Prospects.* The public generally are invited to attend.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN Tract Society will be held in New-York, in the Reformed Dutch Church, on Washington square, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1857, at 10 A. M. The Society will meet at 9 o'clock, one hour previous, in the same church, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business; and on the adjournment of the business meeting, the Board of Directors will meet to elect the Executive Committee.

JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.—IN conformity with the amendment to the Constitution enacted at the late session of the Legislature of this State, an election for three Directors, as Class No. 4, will be held on the 17th day of May inst., at the meeting room of the Greene-st. Synagogue. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock M. By order of the Directors. SAML. A. LEWIS, Hon'y. Secretary.

PETER K. DEY'S } ADVERTISING AGENCY REMOVED From Appleton's Building, TO No. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING, Corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

IRON CRANES FOR SALE.

Two iron (5 tons) wharf or post cranes for sale cheap; hoist, 18 feet; length of jib, 13 feet. Inquire of
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN M

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans states that advices from the City of Mexico to the 29th of April have been received. Great excitement existed relative to the filibuster expedition in Sonora, and 4,000 troops had been sent against it. Gen CRABB, the leader of the invading party, it was reported, had already captured several points.

Nothing had been heard of the steamship *Asia* up to the time of going to press. She brings a week's later news.

The National Quarantine Convention, yesterday, passed a series of resolutions reported by the Business Committee, which specify in what manner infectious diseases may be introduced, and what precautions are necessary to prevent contagion. The proceedings, reported at length, will be found elsewhere.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners sent an order to Mr. TALLMADGE, the newly-appointed Superintendent, for five men to go Staten Island and protect the house of the Health Officer, who feared violence. The Superintendent called on his Deputy, Mr. MATSELL, for the men, but Mr. MATSELL said he could not recognize the new authorities.

Thirteen members of the Board of Aldermen presented a protest, in their own Board last evening, against the acts of the late Legislature. It was adopted by a vote of 14 to 5—a party vote.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the state of the streets formed a prominent topic. A resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets, calling on the City Inspector to clean them forthwith. Communications were received from SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., and from the City Hall Commissioners, asking for the coöperation of the Board under the new Charter. These were referred to appropriate Committees, and, after the transaction of other routine business, the Board adjourned until Monday.

The Governor has appointed Captain WM. A. ELLIS, late an Inspector in the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, Port Warden, in place of Captain JOSEPH TINKHAM, who declined the appointment.

The American Abolition Society held their anniversary meeting in the City Assembly Rooms, yesterday morning. Speeches were made by Messrs. GREENE, GODDELL and FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and a series of resolutions were passed. From the Treasurer's report it appeared that the receipts for the year were $6,546, and the expenditures $6,184.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Mr. BENJAMIN DENHAM was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison for extensive forgeries on the Bank of Commerce. MICHAEL HENNESSY, for an assault on Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. JOSEPH MILLER, indicted for murder by beating his wife to death, pleaded guilty of manslaughter. His sentence was deferred.

The Centennial Celebration of the Swedenborgian Church was celebrated yesterday with appropriate services at the Church in Eleventh-street. The entire commemoration will occupy four days, and on Sunday the services at the Church in Eleventh-street will be specially worth attendance.

The Ladies' Five-Points Mission collected upwards of $4,000 at the Academy of Music last night, to aid in the construction of its school-rooms, which are rendered necessary in order to meet the demands upon that Institution.

The election for Trustees and Committees of the American Institute was held, yesterday, at the Rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, and resulted in the triumph of the "regular" ticket. The following are the Trustees elect: ROBERT L. PELL, President; WM. Hall, Edwin Smith, Benjamin Aycrigg, Vice-Presidents; Henry Meigs, Recording Secretary; Wm. B. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary; C. T. Backhouse, Treasurer. One hundred and eighty votes were polled.

The Convention of Delegates from various Houses of Refuge in the United States closed yesterday. A large number of resolutions were submitted, but only one adopted, recommending longer terms of committal. The remaining resolutions lay over till the next Convention, which was fixed to be held in this City the second Tuesday of May next.

The Congregational collation, last evening, was an eminently successful and brilliant affair. Addresses were delivered by some eight or ten ministers of various denominations, after which the large assembly sat down to an abundant collation.

The anniversary of the Deaf and Dumb was postponed yesterday in consequence of the storm.

Mr. HENRY HENDRICKSON, a resident of Brooklyn, has been missing since last Friday, and his friends are fearful that he has been foully dealt with. He left Brooklyn last Thursday morning, and went to Huntington, West Hills, on the Long Island Railroad, at which place there was paid to him on a mortgage nearly $1,000. He started directly to return to Brooklyn on foot, driving five cows which he had purchased at Huntington, West Hills. He drove his cows through the toll-gate, west of Jamaica, after which he turned on to the Williamsburg road. It is supposed that he was waylaid on this road, which leads through a piece of dense woods, and murdered. A man passed through the toll gate west of Jamaica shortly after him, and inquired if he had previously passed, and suspicion is directed to this individual.

Kansas Politics Again.

We publish this morning a very interesting communication in explanation and vindication of the course pursued by the Free-State men in Kansas, in declining to take any part in the coming election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention. It is written by one of the most intelligent and influential of their number, and is undoubtedly worthy of attention as an authentic exposition of their views.

We are among those who have questioned the wisdom of the action which our Correspondent endeavors to justify. It has seemed to us clear, from the beginning, that the Free-State men had nothing to gain by declining to vote, but that, as things stand, they were losing the opportunity to influence the result, or to convict their opponents of any illegalities by which they might be cheated of their proper weight. Our criticism of their course was based entirely upon its relation to what we supposed to be the leading, if not the sole, issue which the contest involves—namely, *whether the new Constitution shall admit Slavery in the new State or not.* The proposed object of the Free-State movement from the outset has been to secure its *exclusion.* The profound interest felt throughout the Union in the issue of the late Presidential Election grew out of the belief that upon its result depended the *extension* or the *non-extension* of Slavery into Kansas and the rest of the territory of the United States. This was the great and controlling issue of that great and impassioned canvass. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of our people felt an interest and an anxiety in the result which nothing could have inspired but such a conviction. The entire public sentiment of the Northern States,—and much of the *best* public sentiment of the Southern States, was earnestly and profoundly in favor of excluding Slavery in Kansas. The overwhelming popular strength of the Republican Party was due to this deep and rooted sentiment in the public mind. Thousands of men in every State were undoubtedly active Republicans for party reasons and on party grounds;—but with the great mass of that body of the people mere party considerations had no weight whatever. Nine-tenths of them were Republicans and voted for the Republican candidate solely and exclusively because they were in favor of making Kansas free. Naturally enough, these men did not cease to be in favor of freedom for Kansas when the special means by which they had hoped to accomplish that result failed of success. They did not think it best to insist that Kansas must of necessity become a Slave State because the Republicans had lost the chance of making it Free. They were in favor of seeking the exclusion of Slavery through the party which had obtained possession of the Government, inasmuch as that had become the only agency by which anything whatever could be done. And they have accordingly desired to see the Free-State men in the Territory embrace every opportunity to exert their influence, express their will and cast their vote so as to secure the adoption of a Constitution by which Slavery should be excluded. And inasmuch as the Administration and the Federal Authorities in the Territory stand solemnly pledged to secure for the *bona fide* inhabitants the full, free and fair exercise of their sovereignty upon this subject, they have believed that by proper energy on the part of the Free-State men this result might be secured.

Our correspondent, it will be noted, does not contest this position. On the contrary, he concedes that Kansas will be a Free State—that the party in power see clearly enough that their interest and their safety would be periled by any other result—and that the exclusion of Slavery is regarded by all parties as a foregone conclusion. He does not defend the action of the Free State party upon this basis, or from this point of view. He does not insist that it is peculiarly calculated to make Kansas a Free State, or that it is necessary to prevent its becoming a Slave State. But he says the policy of the Free-State men aims at other objects. It is designed to keep the party together—to preserve its unity and discipline, and to render it effective in the *party* struggle by which the contests which have hitherto divided the people of the Territory are to be succeeded. The men in power, he thinks, have abandoned the attempt to make Kansas a *Slave* State, and will now be contented to make it a "National *Democratic*" State. And in order to prevent the consummation of this purpose it was necessary for the Free-State men to consolidate their organization and to take such measures as would retain within their ranks the greatest number possible of their present adherents.

We have nothing whatever to say of the wisdom or policy of this view of the case. It may be in the highest degree important to prevent the Democratic Party from obtaining the ascendency in Kansas, and it is quite likely that the course adopted by the Free-State men is the one best calculated to secure that result. We are certainly not disposed to throw any obstacles in the way of its success. But we regard this avowal of our Correspondent as highly important, since it signalizes an entire change in the aspect of political affairs in Kansas, and affords good ground to believe that the terrible dissensions touching vital interests and fundamental rights which have hitherto disturbed the Territory, are already giving place to the mere partisan collisions which are inseparable from our political life, and which, however important they may be, do not menace either the existence or the solid prosperity of the States which they pervade. We are glad to believe that the era of usurpations and of rebellions—of civil oppression and of civil war for Kansas, is past: and that hereafter the worst contests which her people may encounter will be the contests for party ascendency and for party power.

Caustic on a Sore Spot.

The celebrated French Prince, whose name will yet be canonized as the patron saint of diplomacy, stood always in the greatest awe of committing his words to paper, and is said to have once undertaken a journey to Vienna, in the depth of Winter, rather than "manufacture evidence against himself under his own sign-manual," by refusing an impertinent invitation to some Nobody's wedding.

But the scruples which afflicted the atrabilious TALLYRAND are clearly unknown to the robuster constitution of our enterprizing fellow-citizen, Mr. S. N. SANDERS, who writes so many letters, and on such a variety of subjects that one might fancy him aspiring to be regarded as the "complete letter-writer" of the most advanced wing of the Democratic Party.

Having some time heretofore had occasion to smile at the roundabout and elaborate way in which this gentleman put forward some rather startling Democratic platitudes during his diplomatic residence in Europe, we must now do him the justice to notice the terse, pungent and vigorous handling of our municipal difficulties which we find in the last paragraph of his reply to the getters-up of the late mass meeting in the Park.

"But while we resist the State usurpers," says Citizen SAUNDERS, "we must not forgot the Democratic watch-word, 'Reform,' nor lose sight of the fact that the legislative majority—unscrupulously Black Republican as it was—would not have dared to so trespass on our rights, *if the best interests of the Democracy of the City had been cared for in the Nominating Conventions last Fall.*"

This is evidently a double-edged paragraph, cutting deep into both sides of our municipal entanglements—a decided and fatal home-thrust, pushed in and twisted round in the wound by a hand that knows exactly where to strike. Put forward at the present time, it becomes important, not alone as an expression of individual sentiment, but as indicating the text from which the future sermons of our political high priests will be fulminated: it is caustic, in fact, applied on the allopathic principle to the sorest spot in the Democratic organization of our City.

Whatever else may be thought of "Citizen SANDERS," as he delights to call himself, his progressive tendencies and independence of all conventional restraints will be the last points questioned; and we know that on many occasions heretofore he has been urged forward to take the ground which men of more timidity were anxious to see occupied—although themselves unwilling to violate the discipline of "safe precedents" for that purpose.

Putting these things together, and coupling them with the facts that Citizen GEORGE is at present in a position which enables him to know the secret sentiments of our most influential City leaders,—we hail the confession quoted as the first dawning of a hope that character and fitness will be hereafter studied in the nominations made for our municipal offices, and that it is in contemplation to dissociate all questions of civic trust from those of political conchology. Whenever this consummation can be reached, the tax-payers, we believe, will have reason to sing *nunc dimittis;* and if Mr. SANDERS can, in any way, help it forward, or be placed by his friends in a position where he may even seem to do so, we shall all have reason to bless the Executive for the private favor that sent us this infant Hercules to strangle the municipal hydra in whose coils we have been hopelessly enmeshed.

Seriously and candidly speaking on a subject requiring both seriousness and candor, what political issues—save those of mere spoil—are involved in the election of an Alderman or Mayor? or, supposing us to have reached the standard of good character and fitness in our candidates for civic posts, what principles of justice or self-interest should prevent the good men of all parties from uniting cordially in their support?

If such had heretofore been the tests applied, would the incumbent of the first legal office in our City have been the kind of man to excite against our system the damaging rebukes and still more ruinous sarcasms of the European Press—the ridicule and indignation of our own citizens throughout the country, and a "defence" from a paper, once loudest in advocating his election, that the gentlemen's qualifications for the office would have really been better applied to the humbler calling of a "shoe-black?"

We must cut loose in municipal matters from this political servitude, if we desire to have the affairs of our City government conducted with either honesty or decorum. We must change the sources from which our municipal candidates are drawn, before we can hope to get rid of the corruptions which have made our City's name the synonym for incapacity and plunder.

The Stock-Gambling Monster.

The French novelist, BALZAC, invented a monster, midway between the Briarens of antiquity and the Frankenstein of Mrs SHELLEY—a creature, that is, absolutely without conscience, and multifariously armed for mischief. This monster of his was a society composed of thirteen members, sworn to mutual assistance in their individual designs. Some of these interesting persons occupied highly respectable positions in the world—sat in the Chamber of Deputies, talked loudly on the Exchange, dined with Cabinet Ministers, made good matches, and generally kept themselves in the eye of mankind, to the great advantage of their own fortunes and the edification of their fellow-mortals. Others, again, were low, disreputable scamps enough, who never aspired to public familiarity with their colleagues. But all of them, the high and the low alike, were united in one sentiment—the worship of success. Every man of them believed that virtue lived in victory, and that the sufficient vindication of every desire was to be found in its gratification.

So they worked together famously. Whatever one of them wished, the others helped him to obtain. Whatever one of them disliked, the others helped him to crush out. No thought of the moral quality of anything which they undertook, no concern for its probable consequences to others, ever entered the brain or the heart of any member of this estimable and efficient confederacy.

Perhaps the "Society of the Thirteen" was only the dream of a fantastic, coffee-drinking novelist. Perhaps also it was the subtle and picturesque allegory of a terrible satirist.

We incline to the latter view. For our own City affords us a piquant illustration of its meaning and its force.

Wall-street is a thoroughfare well-known to New-York and to the world. The stately tower of Trinity Church, whose gleaming cross salutes from afar the longing gaze of every Gothamite Ulysses returning to his home, overlooks the crowds that throng its sidewalk, from January to December—from morning until night. The foremost citizens of our goodly City are its continual familiars. Commerce and the Law combine to dignify and make it important. Whoever speaks of Wall-street speaks of industry, activity, prosperity—of work and of wealth—of brilliancy, and comfort, and ease, and splendor. In Wall-street churches are built, halls given, colleges founded. Wall-street bridges the Atlantic with steamers, binds together the corners of the world with iron nerves of thought, levels mountains, and performs all manner of useful and profitable miracles.

But there is a monster in Wall-street, of whose proceedings small cognizance is taken by the public, though the public has abundant daily reason to be aware of its existence—a monster like unto the monster of Balzac—a monster many-headed, many-armed, unscrupulous—and this monster is the brotherhood of the Bears of the Stock Exchange. Everybody knows that the Bears exist. Everybody talks about the Bears. Everybody jokes about the Bears. But if everybody knew what it is that the Bears are so busy in doing, we have our doubts whether the Bears would be treated as a joke. For consider but a moment what the Bears are after and what they achieve.

Most of the Bears, like many of the "Thirteen," are highly respectable individuals. They are well-to-do; they are fathers of families, members of churches—in all particulars of private life "honorable" men. Once out of Wall-street they cease to be Bears, and become worthy citizens again. But *in* Wall-street how do they behave?

A company of enterprising men get together, organize a capital, obtain a charter, and establish a railway. This railway is to unite two sections of country, which cannot fail to profit by the union. It is to develop the resources—to enhance the prosperity—to elevate the character of a particular region. So fair are the promises of usefulness and of consequent financial success which are held out by the directors of this railway to the world, that all sorts of persons are induced to come forward and invest their money in the enterprise. Not plethoric and rapacious capitalists alone, but the careful trustees of the property of widows and orphans—the managers of funds bequeathed to pious or educational uses—hard-working men and women beginning life with frugal industry in the hope of ending it in respectable ease—contribute of their means to the building and equipment of the road. Its stock comes upon the market, and comes there with the fair credit which is due to a substantial property efficiently managed. The unsophisticated citizen whose attention is directed to this Stock regards it as so much legitimate merchandise. He considers himself to be engaged in a perfectly proper and lawful business transaction when he buys it. He expects to obtain from it a fair and satisfactory return.

Not so the Bears. To the Bears this substantial Stock is not an article of commerce, but a provocation to gambling. "Ha!" they cry, "another stock in the market! So many more faro-chips—so many more counters, and now to see what we can make of it!" And thereupon the Bears take counsel together. One of their number has promised to deliver a certain quantity of the new Stock on a certain day. If he permits the market to follow its natural course, his bargain may net him nothing more than a descent commission. But this must not be thought of. Forthwith the monster is set to work. The brother Bears come forward throwing the most superfluous quantities of the doomed Stock upon the world. Prognostications of mischief, particular and universal, are disseminated in every direction by assidnous Bears and their faithful emissaries. The world of buyers is scared out of its senses. The value of the Stock declines—not the real value of it certainly, but the apparent value. Foolish holders (and how many sensible people are *not* foolish in the face of a panic?) sell out at a sacrifice—all sorts of distress, disturbance, annoyance, are caused to the community—the operations of a useful company are hampered, but the brotherhood triumphs, and the Bears particularly interested come out of their contracts with puffed portfolios and adipose bank accounts.

Do the Bears, the "reputable" Bears we mean, think themselves disgraced by these transactions? Do they hide away their gains from the public eye, and divide them in caverns, after the manner of the foresters discovered by the energetic ALI BABA? Not they? They boast of being Bears; they expatiate upon their ursine profits; they rejoice extremely in the upshot of their schemes. And yet, after all, in what respect are they better than the monstrous "Society of the Thirteen?" In what respect have their operations reflected credit upon them as citizens and as men?

The boldest Bear in town, we trust, would be ashamed to belong to such an association as we have described, if that association were a mystery, and its members were bound by pains and oaths to serve each other's selfish ends without remorse, consideration or scruple. But holding that our Bears have consciences, and are susceptible of moral rebuke, we beg leave to put it to them gravely and seriously, whether they have not even now good reason for being ashamed of themselves. They will say, perhaps, that they behave as every body behaves in modern commerce—that they are no worse than their neighbors. But in the first place this is not quite true, and in the second place if it were true, what then? Is their position the less untenable, the less abominable, because five hundred people instead of five have taken it up?

All commerce is not gambling, though there may be a touch of gambling in all commerce. And the law has discriminated between enterprises of pure chance and enterprises involving an honest exercise of human skill and industry, so far as to discourage the most flagrant of the former by positive statute, while it favors the latter as conducive alike to the welfare of the State and the elevation of individual character. The blowing of bubbles and the fomenting of falsehoods in the Stock Exchange are not enterprises which involve an honest exercise of human skill and industry. They are *monstrous* enterprises; and those who engage in them, whether as Bears or as Bulls, (and we have fallen now particularly upon the Bears, because they are the successful sinners of the hour,) are monsters—financial monsters inviting reprobation—commercial nuisances clamoring for abatement!

Assessment Bonds for Opening and Grading Streets.

A communication was sent to the Board of Aldermen, on the 29th ultimo, by the Comptroller in relation to the condition of the accounts of the City, consequent upon the manner in which the existing law requires that payments should be made for opening, regulating, grading and paving the streets. A similar document was presented to the Common Council, by the Finance Department, on the 10th of June, 1856, and the annual report of Mr. FLAGG of the same year contains the following statement of expenditure in the year 1855:

Expenditures for "Streets Opening," was	$1,204 236 80
And the receipts	817,481 08
Excess of payments over receipts	$386,754 82
Expenditures for "Streets Paving"	$1,114,580 36
Receipts on same account	781,847 26
Excess of payments over receipts	$332,793 10
These two "Trust Accounts," as shown above, have drawn out of the Treasury, in a single year	$2,378 817 16
And have brought into it only	1,699 329 24
Showing a deficit of	$179,487 92

Since the 1st of January, 1857, these accounts have run as follows:

Streets paving, paid	$104,345 01
Streets paving, received	55,635 03
Excess of expenditures	$ 48,709 98
Sewers, paid	$67,623 08
Sewers, received	54,527 96
Excess of expenditures	$13,094 12
And excess of streets paving	48,709 98
Total excess	$61,804 10
The widening of Walker, and extending Canal street, was confirmed April 29, 1854, amounting to	$549,728 00
There was collected, by Collector of Assessments, up to Sept. 8, 1856, when it was returned to Bureau of Arrears	370,196 32
Leaving uncollected	$179,531 68
The extending of the Bowery was confirmed, amounting to	$550,022 00
Received by Collector of Assessment	380,110 00
Uncollected	$170,112 00
The opening of First-avenue was confirmed, amounting to	$107 500 46
Collected by Collector of Assessments	58,892 97
Uncollected	$48,607 49

The expenses incurred, previous to the year 1852, for street-paving, did not require the large advances which are now made from the Treasury. Payments were then made as assessments were collected from the property-holders, the contractor to have the interest accruing on the sum assessed. The result of this mode of payment was, however, manifestly unjust, the contractors having, in some cases, to wait for years for their money. In the management of large jobs heavy outlays were required to carry them through, and the tendency naturally became to destroy competition, and to concentrate large jobs in the hands of a few individuals, who fixed such a price as would be a full indemnity to them for the delay in payment. In this way the property-holders were subjected to the payment of a high percentage beyond the real cost of the work, with the addition of interest on the assessment thus incurred. Loud and vehement complaints were raised by the host of smaller contractors, on the one hand, and by tax-payers and owners of property on the other. As a remedy for this state of things, application was therefore made to the Legislature, for a special act, authorizing the Common Council to *anticipate* the revenue derivable from assessments by issuing Assessment Bonds, previous to the collection of those revenues, in the same manner that the revenues arising from taxes are anticipated by the issue of Revenue Bonds.

The theory of placing the City Treasury in the position of banker, and to advance the whole cost of the work as soon as the job had been completed and confirmed by the Common Council, had its first origin in an ordinance passed Oct. 13, 1852; but was the natural reaction from the other extreme of holding contractors, assessors, &c., out of their money, until property holders had done their duty. Under the new system, the excess of expenditure over receipts has been frightfully great, and a remedy for it ought undoubtedly to be applied. It is to be hoped that the Common Council will take speedy cognizance of Mr. FLAGG's suggestions. In a range of five years, previous to 1855, the payments on account of assessments exceeded the receipts over two millions of dollars. If this is permitted to continue, arrearages will gradually swamp the Treasury, and liabilities will be created from which it cannot easily disentangle itself.

Mr. FLAGG desires that a return should be made to the old mode of paying for work done by assessment, only as the money is collected from property-holders, with the addition of *legal* interest, from the date of confirmation of the assessment to the date of payment into the Treasury. Experience has shown that this would prove an insufficient remedy to the delays of negligent property-owners. The example of Brooklyn and other cities had better be followed, in which an extraordinary rate of interest is adopted. In Brooklyn it is twelve per cent., and the danger of losing so large a sum is found to be all the stimulus that is needed. In no case should the present ordinances be perpetuated; but a wise change should be made which, while it relieves the treasury, also avoids the evils which existed previous to 1852.

MERCILESS ANGELS.—We have heard ladies remark that they disliked female shopkeepers, because they were so uncivil to their customers, and we presume it is for this reason that female counter-jumpers are so rare, even in those establishments which deal chiefly in articles designed for the use of women. Gentle and forgiving as women are in their conduct towards the other sex, they are generally merciless towards each other when they are called upon to pronounce judgment. If Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had been tried by a jury box, composed of her own sex, they would have condemned her without leaving the jury, at least we are forced to such an opinion from the course pursued towards that unfortunate woman since her acquittal. We would not impute to the sex generally the blame of the indignant ladies who have been assembled in front of No. 31 Bond-street since Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's release, and assaulted the unhappy inmates of that ill-fated dwelling by their obscene execrations, but their wrath has been very feminine, although it was so unseemly and boisterous in its manifestation. The Jezebels who have taken the law into their own hands, and made an attempt to punish Mrs. CUNNINGHAM for her supposed crimes, ought to be mercifully dealt with, as they only appeared to act from a natural impulse of their sex; but they should be prevented from repeating their outrages, and one or two policemen should be detailed to prevent the gathering of a crowd in front of the scene of the murder. If Mrs. CUNNINGHAM chooses to continue to reside in the house, she should be protected from the assaults of infuriated Amazons who do not approve of the finding of the Jury.

THE EVENING POST INCLINED TO REGARD THE BURDELL MURDER AS A CAPITAL JOKE.—The *Evening Post* perpetrates the following elaborate *jeu d'esprit*, concerning the Burdell murder, and the efforts which it considers proper to be made for the detection of its perpetrators:

REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THE MURDERER OF DR. BURDELL—PUBLIC SPIRIT AMONG THE PEANUT DEALERS.

Timothy and Hannah Keefe, proprietors of the peanut and orange stand at the *Evening Post* corner, hereby offer a reward of *Five Thousand Peanuts* to any person or persons who will furnish them with information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL.

The proprietors of the peanut stand on the *Evening Post* corner are disposed, in the absence of proper efforts in other quarters, to take the lead in such a movement; and they accordingly offer the above reward of five thousand peanuts for such information, to be communicated to them in writing, as shall lead to the development of this mystery, and the detection, conviction and punishment of the parties guilty of this murder. If any doubt shall arise as to the rightful claimant, the *peanuts* will be paid upon the written award of a majority of the dealers in *maple sugar around the Post-Office.*

If any parties who may communicate information on this subject desire that the fact of their having done so should be kept secret, their names will not be disclosed, without their consent. All communications in response to this offer should be addressed, marked "Private and Confidential," to

TIMOTHY KEEFE, }
HANNAH KEEFE, } Peanut Dealers.

EVENING POST CORNER, May 13, 1857.

It might be a fair question for consideration how far a public journal performs its duty to the community by thus ridiculing any endeavor that may be made towards the development of so fearful a mystery as surrounds the Bond-street homicide. But the *Post* is certainly at liberty to treat such a subject according to its own sense of propriety:—and if its readers enjoy the wit and humor of such a burlesque as that we have copied above, we have no wish to deprive them of the luxury. But its perusal must dispose the public to be much more lenient in its judgment of Coroner CONNERY's brutal jests while holding an inquest upon the body of the murdered man, than they were while they supposed that the spirit and temper which such conduct evinced was confined to him alone. The peanut capitalists of the *Post* have done what seemed impossible,—made Coroner CONNERY's proceedings appear respectable.

WHERE ARE DOCTOR BURDELL'S RELATIVES.—In looking over a file of Buenos Ayres papers, received yesterday, we found an advertisement offering a reward of $20,000 for the discovery of the murderer of "the late DIONISIO CAMPOS." The reward is offered by the relatives of the murdered man. The fact occurs to us, in reading this advertisement, that the relatives of the late Doctor BURDELL, who will inherit considerable property from his estates, have offered no reward for the discovery of his murderer or murderers. Why do they not unite in the effort to discover the perpetrator of the foul deed?"

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSION.

Action of Superintendent Tallmadge—His Orders to "Deputy" Matsell Disobeyed—Five Metropolitan Policemen Enrolled and sent to Staten Island to Protect the Old Quarantine

Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE, the newly-appointed Superintendent of Police, under the act establishing a Metropolitan Police, is already busy in the discharge of the duties of his new position. A letter was sent him yesterday from the President of the Commission, requesting him to ascertain and report to the Commissioners the names of the Captains of the several Police Districts, and the names of the Police force. In compliance with this the Superintendent sent an order to "Deputy" MATSELL, "to report forthwith" the knowledge sought by the Commission. Deputy MATSELL took no heed of the order, but he laughed consumedly. The Commissioners asked further for information as to the number and names of the police force on special duty, but the Superintendent has not been able to furnish it, because his Deputy will not give it to him, though ordered to do so by "General order No 2." And thus the matter stands at present between the Superintendent and the Deputy. Mr. MATSELL will go on in the old way, and will not obey any orders of the new Police Commission until the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law framing it is decided by the Court of last resort. On the other hand, Superintendent TALLMADGE will not attempt to enforce his orders to the old Police, but will await the final decision of the law. He will, however, continue to receive orders from the Commissioners, and to send orders to his Deputy, and report progress.

The Health Officer at Quarantine sent a note to President DRAPER yesterday, asking that some of the Metropolitan Police might be sent down to Quarantine, as threats had been made to burn down his house, and he feared an attempt to do so would be made. President DRAPER immediately dispatched an order to Superintendent TALLMADGE to detail forthwith to the Quarantine a number of men sufficient to protect the property of the estate there located. The Superintendent sent an order to Deputy MATSELL to detail five men to perform the duty desired by President DRAPER. The order was delivered by the Superintendent in person, but, notwithstanding, the Deputy would not obey it, saying he had no men to spare to protect the public peace on Staten Island. The Superintendent was thus compelled to seek for policemen in another quarter. He consulted with the Commissioner, went into the street, and soon there after five men in want of a job were found, and forthwith enrolled as a Metropolitan Police force. This force was immediately sent to Quarantine. The Superintendent is of opinion that these officers will be sufficient to prevent any incendiary attempt upon the house of the Health Officer; and to-day fifty additional men, it is said, will be forwarded to the Island, to prevent any further disorder at either of the Quarantines.

A meeting of the new Commissioners was held at the office of President DRAPER yesterday afternoon. They had under consideration the procurement of capacious rooms for the Commission and the Superintendent and the Deputies. A place in Canal-street, between Broadway and Centre-street, was suggested, as was also one in Franklin-street, near West Broadway, and rooms in Moffatt's Building, corner of Broadway and Worth-street. No decision upon this question was arrived at. The Commissioners will meet again to-day.

The personal relations between Superintendent TALLMADGE and "Deputy" MATSELL are now, as they have been for many years, of the most friendly character. Mr. MATSELL is decided in his intention to resign, in any event, but he will act until the legal settlement of the difference between the new and old Commissioners. Should the new Commissioners gain the day Mr. MATSELL may continue to act until the new system is thoroughly organized, and matters made more easy for his old friend the new Superintendent.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.—The Anti-Slavery meeting advertised at the Shiloh Church, in Prince-street, last evening, was well attended, and was addressed by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Dr. J. M'C. SMITH, C. L. REMOND, and others, upon the subject of Slavery, the Dred Scott decision, and the Constitution. Mr DOUGLASS spoke but a short time, calling on several persons present to follow him, and make the meeting a kind of love feast. C. L. REMOND took the rostrum, and after speaking a few moments, made some denunciatory remarks upon the Dred Scott matter and the Constitution, when a white person in the audience interrupted the applause by an audible hiss; this so offended Mr. REMOND that he poured out a strain of invective and rebuke upon the offender, that raised a perfect storm of applause and laughter.

The love feast here came to an end, and a "free fight," as DOUGLASS called it, commenced, in which Mr. REMOND was somewhat taken down for getting so excited about the individual who had spoken in his own vernacular. The meeting having now assumed the tone of a highly excited discussion, Mr. DOWNING proposed that a meeting be arranged between Mr. REMOND and Mr. DOUGLASS for the discussion of the constitutional question. Mr. GARNETT, the Professor, proposed his own Church as the place, and Wednesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock P. M. as the time, which was mutually agreed to.

A series of resolutions were then passed, calling upon the friends of the cause to vote at the Fall election for those who have shown themselves in favor of equal franchise; hailing with intense delight the noble vote of forty Members of the Assembly, declaring that "slaves cannot breathe in New-York;" recommending a meeting of the colored citizens to express their opinion upon the Dred Scott decision, and that Mr. DOUGLASS, Mr. GARNETT, and Mr. MYERS, be requested to address said meeting, and declaring that the Legislature have done an act wise, just, and humane, and one in accordance with the Declaration of Independence, in passing the resolutions in favor of equal suffrage. The last two tendered the thanks of the meeting to both branches of the Legislature for this recognition of their manhood and citizenship, and proposing a testimonial to STEPHEN MYERS, of Albany, for his successful labors in securing the passage of said resolutions by the Legislature.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE OAKLEY.—The funeral ceremonies of Judge OAKLEY took place yesterday, at the late residence of the deceased, No 12 Gramercy Park, and at Calvary Church, of which Judge OAKLEY was a member.

Bishop POTTER, assisted by Revs. Messrs. PRATT and MONTGOMERY, officiated. After a prayer and a few remarks by Bishop POTTER to the relatives, the pall bearers took their position on either side of the coffin, and it was borne to the front of the altar in Calvary Church; Bishop POTTER and his associates leading the procession, which was not very large, owing to the constant rain storm prevailing all day.

The following gentlemen served as pall-bearers:

Jas W. Gerard,	John Duer.
Jas. J Roosevelt,	Gulian C. Verplanck,
Henry Hofman,	L. R Stutt,
Daniel Lord,	Moses H Grinnell.

The religious exercises were brief. Dr. HAWKES being absent from the City, his place was supplied by the venerable Bishop of New York. The remains were taken to Trinity Church-yard and deposited in the vault of the Cruger family situated at the rear of the Church, near to many of the distinguished friends of the deceased. Judge OAKLEY was 74 years of age at the time of his death, and leaves a wife and two children—a son and daughter.

Marine Matters.

A meeting of the cabin passengers on board the steamship *Alabama*, May 12, passed a series of complimentary resolutions to Capt. SCHENCK and the officers of the ship, for doing their duty upon the occasion of an accident (of some kind not described) on board that vessel. They also promise Capt. SCHENCK a silver speaking trumpet suitably inscribed.

☞ The new U. S. Tariff—as arranged by E. D. OGDEN, the entry-clerk in the New York Custom House,—has been published by RICH & LOVELL, No. 64 Nassau street. It is the best edition of the new tariff that has come under our notice. In the classification of articles,—where such nice discrimination is essential,—it is particularly excellent.

THE POLITICS OF KANSAS.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is an omen of encouragement to the Free-State men of Kansas that, with the subsidence of party strife, they are not forgotten by their friends in the North. The very controversies respecting their policy, and the disagreements of those journals which have been alike champions of the good cause, should therefore be hailed with satisfaction.

The writer hereof, himself a long resident of Kansas, believing that the actual condition of parties *there* is not well enough understood *here*, wishes, through the TIMES, to indicate the opinions he has formed, from a pretty general knowledge of events, and free communication with the leaders of the different parties. In doing this he disclaims, in the outset, any design or authority to speak for any others than himself, much less for the Free State Party; but he still believes his views to be substantially those entertained by that party, whose unity of principle and effort he believes never to have been more perfect than now.

Down to the present time, the parties politically known in Kansas have been but two, namely,

I. The FREE-STATE Party, comprising the great bulk of the population; and

II. The PRO-SLAVERY Party, composed of

1. An insignificant minority of actual residents;

2. The mass of the Federal office-holders;

3. The members of the "Blue Lodges," organized in Missouri and made up of citizens of that State, but acting in Kansas at elections and other critical emergencies; and

4. The ahsm domestic Territorial Government which, however, is indeed but a consequence and creature of the "Blue Lodge" conspiracy already named.

As to the relative *strength* of these organizations, that of the Free State Party has always been derived from its vast numerical preponderance, and a conviction of right; while the Pro-Slavery Party has succeeded in achieving and retaining a nominal supremacy, by means of the boldest and most unscrupulous frauds, and the unhesitating indorsement of these practices by the National Government.

This brings us down to the present hour; and at this point, the dominant party, seeing clearly in the overwhelming emigration from the Free States, their own inevitable defeat on the issue of "Kansas as a Slave State," have resolved so to modify and transform their programme as to secure at least a material part of the solid *fruits* of a victory, while acknowledging a defeat. "Circumstances alter cases." While the mottoes, "Kansas a Slave State," and "JAMES BUCHANAN for President," chimed sufficiently well in the South for Democratic purposes in 1856, yet the party, taught by the lessons of their victory, now know that the only hope for Slavery in the national contest of 1860, will be in convincing the North that Democracy and Freedom in Kansas are is complete harmony in 1857-8. But to surrender Kansas *entire*, is a greater sacrifice than Slavery will quietly make, even for the Democratic Party; hence, the construction of the new programme for that incoming State, which, while it gives her freedom (after a fashion) on her own soil, secures the whole weight of her influence, when admitted, in favor of Slavery as a question of National politics.

This new programme totally ignores the old issue of "Kansas a Free or Slave State," and reaffirms the principle of "Squatter Sovereignty," with a tacit admission that Kansas will be free. It also seeks to disorganize the Free-State Party, and secure from the elements enough of strength for its rival to achieve, with Federal and border aid, the partial triumph it now seeks. To produce these results, the dominant party assumes the question of Slavery to be no longer in dispute, and affirms that there are no such parties as "Free-State" and "Pro-Slavery" now in the field. The only organizations it will recognize are "Abolition" and "National Democratic." If it can thus break down the barrier of Freedom, and substitute therefor the sophistical boundary of fanaticism, it hopes to range strength enough on its own side to answer its end.

The great object, then, to be first secured by the "National Democratic Party" in Kansas, is to destroy the Free-State Party, as at the present organized. Its means for doing this are neither few nor despicable. It gains ground whenever a Free-State man can be brought to any acknowledgment of the "Bogus laws." If it can entangle prominent men, like POMEROY or LANE, in intimate pecuniary relation with STRINGFELLOW and JONES, the progress is encouraging. *Nine-tenths of the financial "operations" in Kansas, at present, are based on the validity of the Shawnee Mission Code.* Once get the Free-State leaders well committed to these operations, and they are committed to the "laws;" and, if the issue is of "Abolitionism" and "Nullification" on the one side, and "National Democracy" on the other, does not then secure some of these leaders to the latter, it will be strange indeed; and with the leaders, it is, of course, reasonable to expect a fair proportion of the "masses."

But a still more important means than this for the demoralization of the Free-State Party is its division, if possible, on the *voting* question. If a large fraction can be induced to mingle in the June election, then, indeed, has the entering wedge been well driven. Here will be a general opportunity for smothering the old "issue." Nearly every candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention can run on a "Free State" ticket, and a fine opportunity will present for dividing the "people" on the new "issue" of "Abolition" or "National Democracy." And if this card could be successfully played two or three times, previous to the election of the first State Legislature, is it too much to anticipate that the composition of that body might be made sufficiently "Democratic" to secure the election to the United States Senate of two such good *Free-State National-Democratic* men as General CALHOUN and Mr. Secretary STANTON? Men who would work shoulder to shoulder with DOUGLAS and TOOMBS, and give us another splendid example of a "Free State" throwing its national influence to aid in the growth and strengthening of that institution whose mission it is to strangle Freedom wherever it has the power!

And if in addition to *such* a result, Mr. Governor WALKER could achieve enough credit with the North, for thus "making Kansas a Free State," to secure for himself an election to the Presidency in 1860, would not the double victory fully justify the high reputation of the Democratic Party for successful management, and prove that its union with Slavery has indeed been a source of political strength?

To this hasty sketch of Democratic policy, as it is now being evolved in Kansas, I have only to add a few words directly touching the true policy of the Free State Party in the Territory. At present it is a unit. Called to vote, to-morrow, on the real issue, it would do so by a common and harmonious impulse. *Abandoning* that issue, and allowing its attention to be diverted by the skillful dodges of demagogues, who can say what distractions might ensue, or what defeat follow? Is it not clear that its only real safety is in uncompromising adherence to its primitive principle?

But, in adhering to this principle, can it with safety abandon its organization? This organization embraces an inchoate State Government, founded on the Topeka Constitution, around which, as a rallying point, the people love to gather. It is their own work—the offspring at once of necessity, love, and "popular sovereignty;" and it has taken a hold on their affections such as no other ever will. Admitting that a partisan Federal Administration can utterly prevent its recognition by Congress, still, as a column round which all true men can rally in time of doubt or peril, is it not wise in us to preserve it with respect and care, rather than cast it aside as a fiction, and allow ourselves to drift hopelessly in the wake of "National Democracy." We *know* it to be what we want; to be the choice of the people; to be worthy of recognition by Congress; and is it not best for us to adhere to it till we are enabled to construct another, embodying the same principles and guaranteeing the same rights.

Were it indeed possible for a fair vote to be secured at the June election, the argument for participation would be ten-fold stronger. But we know this to be beyond hope. *The voting there is done already;* and the electors are the Sheriffs and Probate Judges. In making up the census and registry list, enough has already been done to insure that

1. The mass of Free-State names are omitted.

2. Their places are occupied by names of actual non-residents, claiming citizenship through the very outrages of the past.

3. The distribution of delegates is so made on this false basis as to preclude the possibility of a Free-State majority, notwithstanding our proportion is as *nine to one!*

In view of these facts, what madness would it be for the people of Kansas to abandon their now impregnable position, and mingle in this election, *thus indorsing the frauds on which it is based*, without even a remote hope of either success or justice.

If ever we are called upon to indorse the tyranny sought to be imposed upon us, let it be as a choice between two evils, *and seeing a certainty*, through the ignominious act, of achieving our deliverance from the whole system of cruelty and wrong. With such a prospect in view, it will be time enough for us to debate the question; but no shadow of such a prospect is offered us in June.

In the meantime, will not our friends believe that we are doing the best thing for ourselves and the cause, in thus preserving our *status quo*, and keeping our line of battle unbroken. J. M. W.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, May 13, 1857.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

From Washington.

THE CELEBRATION AT JAMESTOWN—EXCURSION TO ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 14.

It is estimated that seven thousand persons, including sixteen military companies, yesterday participated in the Jamestown celebration. Ex President TYLER occupied two hours and a half in the delivery of the oration. Governor WISE spoke in response to the multitude. Fireworks and a grand ball terminated the ceremonies. Sixteen steamers, gaily decked with flags, anchored at the Island.

To-day the Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Companies formally extended an invitation to the President and his Cabinet officers to join in an excursion to St. Louis on the 1st of June. Several of the latter are inclined to accompany the party.

Western Matters.

ELECTION AT ST. PAUL—FIRE AT PEORIA, ETC.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 14.

The election in St. Paul, on the 6th inst., resulted in a majority of 400 for the Republican candidates for Treasurer and Marshal. BRISBINE, Democrat, was chosen Mayor.

The round house and 2,000 cords of wood of the Rock Island Railroad, at Peoria, were burned on the 8th inst. Loss not ascertained.

A writ of *supersedeas* has been issued by the Supreme Court, to stay proceedings in the case of JACKSON, sentenced to be executed to day, for the murder of ROWAN MORRIS. The sentence of GILMORE has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

News from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 13.

Advices from the City of Mexico to April 29th, have been received. The filibuster expedition in Sonora was creating excitement, and 4,000 troops had been sent against it. It was reported that General CARBAJA, the leader of the invaders, had captured several points.

Want of Provender and Distress among Cattle

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 14.

Knoxville papers say that provender is scarce in that section, that the inhabitants have to cut down the trees that the cattle may eat the buds. The greatest want exists among the poorer classes. The Circuit Court at Jackson Borough, was obliged to adjourn without holding a session, as feed could not be procured for the horses of the Judge and lawyers.

Fires in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 14.

The saw-mill and factory of Messrs. PARKS & DAY, in Winchendon, Mass., were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $10,000.

The loss of Mr. HODGES, by the burning of his woollen mill at Leicester, last night, is about $12,000.

From Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key West, 10th inst.

It was thought the ship *Ellen E. Baker*, ashore off Coryfort Lights, would go to pieces.

The bark *Philadelphia*, of New York, from New-Orleans bound to Sweden, was taken into Key West, leaking and badly injured.

The price of sugars had further advanced. Muscavado was quoted at 11@16 rials, and was in active demand. Clayed Molasses sold at 11. and Muscavado at 12@12¼ rials.

Great Quantity of Grain Afloat at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 14.

There is afloat at Buffalo, mostly from the upper Lakes, 390,000 bushels of Wheat, 190,000 bushels of Corn, and 6,000 barrels of Flour.

The Crops of the South.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 14.

Since the late rains the grain crops in a circle round here within a radius of 100 miles, look quite promising. The same accounts come from Virginia and Louisiana.

Musical.

The Sacred Harmonic Society give a grand performance of Dr. LOEWE's cantata of the *Seven Sleepers*, this evening, at the City Assembly Rooms. Miss BRAINARD is the principal vocalist; Mr. BARSTOW the conductor.

THE BURDELL MURDER.—REWARD.—In the absence of any definite action on the part of our City authorities, private citizens seem determined to stimulate Police officers and others in effort for the detection of the murderer. A day or two ago, Dr. BRAINARD volunteered to be one of ten to guarantee a reward of $10,000 for such arrest and conviction, and this morning the proprietors of the DAILY TIMES stepped decidedly ahead of the celebrated Doctor, by offering on their own account a reward of $5,000—subject, however, to a withdrawal whenever they think the State authorities have taken proper means to attain the same end.

Our object in offering this reward is to detect the murderer. If the City or State will take effectual steps to accomplish this result, and offer a reward likely to do it, we shall very cheerfully turn the matter over to them. *But those who may give the information desired will in any case be sure of their reward*,—either from the public authorities or from the TIMES Proprietors.

From the Evening Mirror.

PUBLIC SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.—The Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES offer a reward of five thousand dollars to any person or persons who will furnish them information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL. They reserve the right of withdrawing this offer whenever the authorities of the City or State shall take proper action calculated to accomplish the same result; and upon so doing they will, if requested by the parties, hand over to the said authorities whatever information may be elicited by this notice. All communication in response to this offer, should be addressed, in sealed envelopes, marked "Private and Confidential," to the "Editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES."

It is a sad state of things when private energy and capital are called upon to make good the incompetency and shortcoming of our official ministers of justice, particularly in a case like this, when the very honor of the City is at stake. And it is well that we have among us citizens of sufficient generosity and public spirit to step forward in such an emergency, *determined to follow up and drag from his lurking place the assassin whose pursuit the City authorities seem to have abandoned.*

MISS KISSAM FOUND.—Miss KISSAM, the girl who left her home in Jamaica, a few days ago, has been found. She came to New-York, and from here proceeded direct to Boston, by the Norwich route. From there she went to Chelsea, where she was discovered by a gentleman who knew her. She was taken care of, and a dispatch sent immediately to her relations.

Captain CLAYTON, of Alabama, passed through Columbus, Georgia, on Tuesday week, with a company of forty-five men for Kansas, and adds that all are sound and well, and Southerners to the core.

National Quarantine Convention at Philadelphia.

From the Evening Journal of Yesterday.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Quarantine Convention assembled yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A long paper prepared by Dr. J. W. STARLING, formerly of the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, relating to the subject before the Convention, was presented and read by Mr. FRANKLIN, of New York.

This paper set forth the utility of quarantines, mentioned the most formidable diseases requiring their use, and then reviewed the manner in which typhus fever, Asiatic cholera and yellow fever exhibited themselves, together with remarks as to their course and influence. The document closed with the following words:

"Let the importance of cleansing foul ships, prohibiting the landing of damaged cargoes, or rotten fruits, or rotting clothing, into our city, or in any populous town, be fully appreciated or sustained, and you have secured almost all the good that can be derived from mere quarantines. Beyond these, quarantines are an intolerable burden, annoying to the traveler, frequently distressing to the sick, oppressive to the merchant, and injurious to the trade, beneficial only to *attachés*, and to seaports where they do not exist. In short, without domestic sanitary measures or aids, quarantines are of but little use, and with them, they are still less."

Dr D F. CONDIE then moved that the paper be referred to the Business Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. FRANKLIN, of New-York, and Mr. DIEHL, of Philadelphia, were added to the Committee on Business.

Mr ASKEW, of Wilmington, offered a series of resolutions, expressing the sentiments of this Convention relative to a system of quarantine laws. They were as follows:

Whereas, great interest has been awakened in the questions pertaining to commercial intercourse among the nations of the earth and the close relations under some circumstances, of the health of communities to the regulations which effect this intercommunication; and, inasmuch as there is great diversity and irregularity in the rigor of enactments which characterize the legislation of different bodies upon this subject; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is expedient that the system of quarantine regulations be revised, and that correct principles as far as scientific research and observation have developed them should be the basis of future enactments, to the end that a uniform code, as far as possible, may be secured in all our ports.

Resolved, That the following propositions be regarded as the sentiment of this Convention:

1. That there are certain diseases which may be introduced into a community by foul vessels and cargoes, and diseased crews and passengers.

2. That these diseases are small pox, and, under certain circumstances, typhus fever, cholera and yellow fever.

3. That when the latter diseases are introduced in this manner, their action is limited to individuals coming within the immediate influence, and can scarcely be expected to become epidemic, unless there exist in the community the circumstances which are calculated to produce such disease, independent of the importation.

4. That the local circumstances alluded to, are collections of decomposing substances, in a season marked by certain meteorological conditions.

5 That efficient sanitary measures, including quarantine, will, in most cases, prevent the introduction of these diseases, and may, at any rate, disarm them of their virulence, and prevent their extension when introduced.

6 That the present quarantine regulations in operation in most of our States are inefficient as a preventative of disease, and are prejudicial to the interests of the community.

The resolutions were referred back to the Committee to be printed.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order this morning at 10 o'clock. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The President announced the reception of a communication from Dr. THOMPSON, Marine Hospital Physician, at Quarantine Station, New York. It was moved and carried that the document be read.

Before its reading was completed, objections were made that the letter was not properly before the house, and it was therefore referred to the Business Committee.

The letter briefly stated that the writer considered the New-York system of Quarantine as the most perfect that could be desired, and that he viewed all opposition to it as notoing more than the effort of a visionary brain.

The Report of the Committee on Business was then considered, section by section.

The second proposition of the second resolution excited much discussion. It was proposed to amend it so as to read, when speaking of the diseases that might be introduced by foul vessels and cargoes, that "*among* these diseases *the most important* are small pox, &c."

The amendment was lost, and the original proposition carried as published.

In the third proposition of the second resolution, the words "can scarcely be expected to," were stricken out, and the word "cannot" inserted.

The fourth proposition of the second resolution excited much discussion. It was objected to *in toto* by some members, and after attempts had been made to amend it, to lay it upon the table, and to postpone it indefinitely.

The venerable Dr. JACKSON spoke, and declared that he was not in favor of such an indefinite postponement of the subject, and thought that it should be recommitted to the Committee.

Mayor RICH, of Boston, proposed an amendment to the *third* proposition, by which the objectional features of the *fourth* would be avoided.

It was finally referred to the Committee on Business for reconsideration.

The fifth proposition was adopted as published.

The sixth proposition was adopted in the words: "That the present quarantine regulations, in operation in most of our States, are inefficient, and often prejudicial to the interests of the community."

Dr CONDIE, of Philadelphia, offered the report of the Committee of Business. It was a highly interesting document. The concluding portion is as follows:

A. Disease may be introduced: 1. By a foul vessel, especially when proper measures are not taken to keep the run and hold free from stagnant and putrid bilge-water; and more particularly when the hold is soaked with the drainage from sugar or molasses, or when coffee, grain or other putrefiable matters are allowed to penetrate and remain beneath the timbers of the ship. 2. By cargoes of rags, cotton, or other porous substances, shipped from ports at which any malignant epidemic or disease of a contagious character prevailed at the time when the vessel was loaded. 3. By the filthy bedding, baggage and clothing of emigrant passengers, particularly when these are crowded together in uncomfortable quarters, when the passengers themselves may be free from any actual disease. 4. By the air that has been confined during the voyage in closely sealed and unventilated holds. 5. By squalid and diseased passengers landed and crowded together in unhealthy neighborhoods, or in small and unventilated dwellings. 6 By passengers and crews, their bedding, clothing and baggage, who are actually laboring under, or infected with any positively contagious disease.

B. I. To prevent, therefore, the introduction of disease from the several causes enumerated, the necessity of providing for the careful inspection of all vessels immediately upon their arrival, and before they are allowed to come up to the wharves of a city, for the landing of their passengers and discharge of their cargoes, is apparent. No vessel should, in fact, be allowed to do so, until her hold is freely and fully ventilated by the opening of the hatches, and the introduction of wind sails, nor until the bilge-water is entirely removed, and the run effectually cleansed and purified.

2. Provisions should be made for the immediate landing of all those portions of the cargo, baggage and clothing of a vessel, that may be judged capable of generating or communicating disease, and for their proper purification at such places and under such regulations as shall preclude all danger of their exerting a morbific influence, either immediately, or upon their subsequent admission into the city.

3. Provisions should also be made for the immediate landing of all such persons from on board of vessels as they arrive, and their due and comfortable accommodation and treatment, until such time as they can be taken charge of, and properly cared for by their friends.

4. In the case of a ship-load of squalid passengers, or those errongly predisposed to disease, their clothing, beds, and other effects, should be at once subjected to a thorough ventilation and purification; and, upon their landing, adequate measures should be adopted to prevent them from crowding together in confined, unhealthy and illy-ventilated dwellings and localities.

5. When a vessel arrives in a particularly foul condition, or on board of which disease has prevailed during the voyage, after her crew and passengers have been removed from on board of her, she should be subjected to a thorough process of cleansing and purification, for which purpose it may be necessary to discharge her cargo at a safe distance from the City, and to allow only such portions of it to be conveyed there as are incapable of creating disease, the residue being subject to ventilation in such a manner as shall prevent it from suffering damage and all unavoidable deterioration.

C. 1. The carrying out of these provisions should be entrusted to a single officer, with such assistants as may be required to facilitate him in the execution of his functions.

2. This officer should be a regular physician, of unquestionable talents and experience, and possessed of great decision and rectitude of character.

3. His compensation should be sufficiently ample to enable him to devote his entire attention and energies, throughout the year, to the duties of his office.

4. While the power of removing him for incompetency, neglect, or other adequate cause, should be vested in some competent tribunal, his appointment should be based solely upon his capacity to fulfill satisfactorily his incumbent duties, and his continuance in office made dependent upon his faithful and skillful discharge of those duties.

5. To this officer should be intrusted the sole and entire decision, under certain general provisions established by law, as to the treatment required in the case of each vessel that shall arrive, and of its cargo, crew, and passengers, and to place it and these in a condition to prevent any danger of the introduction by them of disease, he, at the same time, being held to a strict accountability for the manner in which the discretionary power thus confided to him is executed.

6. As in every community a Board of Health is necessary to watch over its sanitary condition, and to prevent or remove all domestic sources of disease, this body would appear to be the one in which the power of appointing and the general supervision of the official conduct of the Quarantine Physician may, with the greatest propriety, be invested.

We express our conviction, founded upon a thorough examination and experience of this subject, that—

1. Yellow fever is not contagious, *per se*.

2. That it is only propagated in a foul or infectious atmosphere, analagous to that which gave it birth.

3 That the term "contingent contagion" is a misnomer, inapplicable to yellow fever, that whatever condition relates to yellow fever is essential, whether of an atmospheric or malarious condition, and that without these, yellow fever always ceases with the individual case.

4 That Quarantine measures *alone* can never protect a community either from the introduction or propagation of disease, however rigid they may be, as they are but a branch of the important department of hygiene.

5. That we believe that efficient sanitary measures, properly enforced, can always protect a community against the origination or extension of any of the above diseases, except small pox.

6. That for this a thorough examination be made of all those arriving entering the country, that they be protected by vaccination, and if not so protected, vaccinated.

7. That we recommend that there should be attached to our Board of Health and Quarantine Establishments—regular stations for minute meteorological observations—and Vaccine Establishments—and that a record of these be published monthly for public benefit.

8. That we advise additional means of ventilation and purification of vessels, and comforts for seamen and passengers.

This report was considered section by section, but, up to the time of the conclusion of our report, the first section only had been amended and adopted, so as to read as follows:

A. Disease may be introduced; 1st, by a foul vessel, especially when proper measures are not taken to keep the hold free from stagnant and putrid bilge water; and more particularly when there exists in the hold droppage and slippings from putrefiable matters which are allowed to penetrate and remain between the timbers of the ship.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 16.

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, The Hope of Woman. By Caroline Chesebro. Part Third—Chapters X, XI XII., XIII

II.—NICARAGUA—Reported escape of Walker from the country.

III.—NEW GRANADA—The difficulties with the United States—Projected Protectorate for the Isthmus—British blockade, &c.

IV.—THE SOUTH PACIFIC—Lima and Callao in danger of falling into the power of the Revolutionists.

V.—CALIFORNIA AND OREGON—Two weeks later news by the *George Law*.

VI.—MEXICO—Particulars of the late ecclesiastical rebellion.

VII.—CUBA—News by the *Empire City*.

VIII.—FRANCE—Paris Correspondence.

IX.—SUMMARY OF NEWS—City, Domestic and Foreign.

X.—LATE AND INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

XI.—WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.—Reasons of he rejection of the Dallas Treaty.

XII.—CONCLUSION OF THE BURDELL TRIAL—Acquittal of Mrs. Cunningham.

XIII.—OBITUARY OF CHIEF JUSTICE OAKLEY.

XIV.—SPEECH OF GOVERNOR WALKER IN NEW-YORK ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

XV.—THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

XVI—COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE OF THE WEEK.

XVII.—EDITORIALS—"THE NEW YORK TIMES"—The Mormon Rebellion—End of the Murder Trial—The Bay Islands and the Treaty—One of our Deficiencies—American Benevolence—Trial by Jury—Land Speculators.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 9
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OUT,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON

If your Hair is getting gray,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON

If you are troubled with Dandruff,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If you desire soft, glossy Hair,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

LYON'S KATHAIRON is pronounced by all to be beyond question the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, and Manufacturers of Perfumery of all kinds, No. 63 Liberty-st, New-York.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

Our assortment and styles of Men's clothing being full and superior, we invite those about to purchase to inspect them before purchasing elsewhere.

SACKS, BUSINESS COATS, VESTS, FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS, &C.

Boys' clothing of all kinds, and for all ages, from three years upwards. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)

BOYS' CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO. have now ready a very large assortment of Summer Clothing for boys that are fitting out for school The variety and style of their stock, which has been unequaled in years past, is now better than ever. Parents who have ever examined our goods will do well to do so before making their purchases. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND toys, 499 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fans, Games, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers

INFALLIBLE STORE DOOR AND SAFE LOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, PADLOCKS, &c., &c.

We would particularly call the attention of the public to our
NEW INFALLIBLE STORE-DOOR LOCK,
it being the *ne plus ultra*.
LINUS YALE, Jr., & CO.,
No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s to 6s per yard.
Oil-cloths from 2s. 6d to 6s
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their powder-proof lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING,
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETINGS.
Just Imported.
and now offered at the smallest advance on cost, at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 99 Bowery,
between Hester and Grand sts.

CHICKERING'S, GILBERT'S AND WATERS pianos and melodeons will be sold this week at reduced prices at WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150. Melodeons from $35 to $200. For sale on monthly payments, for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

HO! FOR THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE—THERE has ever existed in the mind of all an instinctive desire to retain to extreme age the appearances and beauty of youth, and the Storehouse and Garden of Nature have been ransacked to find the all powerful Restorative and Preservative; but all efforts in this regard failed until a few years since, when, by patient investigation, and innumerable experiments upon himself, Prof. WOOD made the discovery of a balsamic preparation which, by nature's own process, would restore the natural secretions to the Hair, when gone, continue its constant flow to hair, when it was not lost, and thus make the old appear young, and preserve to youthful appearance to any age. It was this quality in the HAIR RESTORATIVE which caused Senator Hannegan to say it acts upon the principles of the first and greatest of all toilet-makers—Nature; and Senator Breese that he had admired its wonderful effects; and thousands of others, from the learned Judges on the bench and Divines of the pulpit to the intelligent and accomplished maiden and matron, to bear their united testimony to its wonderful restorative and preserving powers; hence its fame has spread all over this Continent, and also all over Europe. Large quantities have recently been ordered, even to Russia! and some to be sent by His Imperial Majesty the Czar! and that it is all it claims to be, and should be upon the toilet of every lady and gentleman old or young, from the highest to the lowest. There needs no other evidence than its universal popularity, and that it is now sold by every popular Druggist in the city and country. Circulars no one can doubt, can be had at the Depot, No. 312 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Gazette, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Gazette will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.—PINEAPPLE CLOTHS of all colors, Pineapple Bonnets, &c. Embroidered Cuffs, Sleeves and Handkerchiefs, Lintong and Tussore Silks, Ponges, Crapes, Seersucker, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Fans, Camphor Wood Trunks, Canton Chinas and many other really novel and scarce East India goods can only be found wholesale and retail at Fountain's India Store, No. 668 Broadway.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 4s. to 5s. 6d.; oil cloths, 8 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.
J. BYATT, No. 310 Bowery, Opposite Rivington-st.

RUPTURE.—(MARSH & CO., REMOVED TO NO. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.)—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. Referee as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, William Parker, and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SINGULAR CURIOUS, STRANGE.

These are expressions in the mouth of every one just now—all wondering how it is that Messrs DAILEY & CO., Nos 631 and 633 Broadway, are selling their China, iron stone, cut glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware so cheap. Cast your eye over the advertisement of Messrs. D. & CO. in the Dry Goods column of our paper.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHER,
Silver-plated, very handsome; will adorn any parlor or dining room, and warranted to keep ice fourteen hours, with the thermometer at 100 in the shade. For sale by
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE City can find ladies' gaiter and button boots from 12s. to 24s., first quality slippers, ties, toilet slips and huskins from 3s to 4s; misses' and boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds and prices, at
J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway.

TABLE CUTLERY.

If you want to buy table Cutlery go to DAILEY'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. They sell the best article in that line, and at 25 per cent. under the current rates. See their lists in the dry goods column of our paper.

50 000 WINDOW SHADES AT GREAT BARGAINS, Lace and Muslin Curtains from auction, Brocatel Satin De Laines, Curtain materials, Upholstery goods, Cornices, Bands, Pins, at wholesale. Prices defying competition.
W. O. JENKE, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS, AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns and the glossy deep blacks it produces. Would nature do better? Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY SHOULD provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves for gardening and care of flowers; they keep the hands soft and smooth, and bleach them snowy white. For sale at all Rubber Stores, and at No 36 John-st., up stairs.

ESPENSCHEID'S HATS.—THE NEATEST, BEST finished most economical and durable hat in New-York. Call and inspect his styles. Price $3 50, and acknowledged to be superior to any sold in Broadway for $4. No. 118 Nassau-st., does the business in hats this season.

MARRIED.

DEMAREST—HARRIOT.—In this City, on Thursday, May 14, by Rev. Thomas DeWitt, ALBERT Z DEMAREST to ADDIE, youngest daughter of J. B. Harriot, all of this City.

☞ Kingston papers please copy.

TOWNSEND—CREIGHTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 13, by Rev. A. C. Foss, of the 30th st. M. E Church, Mr. JOHN O. TOWNSEND to Miss CATHARINE ANN CREIGHTON both of this City.

WASHBURN—BRISLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 14, at the residence of the bride's father, Wm. J Brisley, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Lounsberry, Mr. WILLIAM SCOR WASHBURN to Miss ELIZA BRISLEY, all of this City.

WADY—NORRIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 12, at the Berean Baptist Church corner of Bedford and Downing sts. by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr WM WADY to Miss AMELIA, only daughter of Daniel W. Norris, Esq., all of this City.

STEWART—WEEKES.—In this City, on Thursday, May 14, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. GEORGE STEWART, of Yonkers, to Miss HARRIET WEEKES, of this City.

CONKLIN—HERBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 13, by Rev. Charles Shelling, Mr. HENRY F. CONKLIN, of Huntington, L. I., to Miss MARIA LOUISA HERBERT, of Brooklyn.

BRONSON—PHINNEY.—In Rhinebeck, Dutchess County on Thursday, May 14, by Rev. H Bronson, J. OSCAR BRONSON M. D., of this City, to CATHARINE B. PHINNEY, of Troy.

MOORE—ENGLISH.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, May 14, by Rev. Charles H. Foote, Rev. WM. L MOORE, of New-York, Pastor elect of the Presbyterian Church of Wyoming, Penn., to HANNAH, daughter of D. C. English, M. D., of New-Brunswick, N. J.

HAVILAND—SANFORD.—In Southington, Conn., on Wednesday, May 13, by Rev. J Fletcher, Mr. BARNES H. HAVILAND to Miss BETSEY A SANFORD, all of the above place.

HALL—TROWBRIDGE.—At New-Haven,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.

Signor P. MORELLI respectfully announces to the public that he has effected arrangements for the reopening of the Academy for a short season of three nights, and under his own direction, on

MONDAY, May 18,

when Mme. CORA DE WILHORST will give her farewell performances in Opera in New-York, prior to her departure for Europe, and Signor CARLO JACOPI, the celebrated American Tenor, from the theatres of Florence, Naples and London, will be introduced for the first time to an American audience—assisted by Signorina ALDINI, Signor MORELLI, Signor GASPERONE and other artists—the whole under the musical direction of Signor G. NICOLAO, being his first appearance in New-York.

First Opera, Verdi's favorite Opera, in four acts,
IL TROVATORE.

Leonora.....Mme. Cora de Willhorst
(Her first appearance in that character)
Azucena.....Mlle. Aldini
Inez.....Mme. Morra
Manrico.....Signor Jacopi
Count de Luna.....Signor Morelli
Ferrando.....Signor Gasperone
Director of Orchestra.....Signor G. NICOLAO

REGULATION OF PRICES.

Parquette, Dress Circle, First Tier.....One Dollar
Secured Seats.....50 cents extra
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Private Boxes from.....$6 to $30

Subscription for three nights, including Reserved Seats, Four Dollars.

The Box Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, KING & CRAWFORD, No. 53 William-st.; and BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

Doors open at 7. Opere commences at 8.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY

Will perform Loewe's CELEBRATED GRAND CANTATA
"THE SEVEN SLEEPERS,"
with a
GRAND ORCHESTRA FROM THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Also, Bristow's "TE DEUM AND JUBILATE,"
On FRIDAY EVENING, May 15,
AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
(Broadway, near Grand-st.)

Characters in the cantata by the following members:

Hesoria.....Miss M. S Brainerd
Antipater.....Mr. F. Gardner
Martinus, (with the Solo "How willing my paternal care," by request).....Mr. F. H. Nash
Malchus.....
Seraphon.....
Johannes.....
Constantine.....
Dionysius.....
Marcianus.....
Maximianus.....
(The 7 Sleepers)
Miss L. Colman
Miss A. Robjohn
Mr. W. M. Smith
Mr. E. Hassel
Mr. H. E Holloway
Mr. H. Tucker
Conductor.....Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.
Leader.....Mr. A. REIFF, Jr.

Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the music stores, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT—NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The public is respectfully informed that, in consequence of the number of ladies and children not being able to obtain seats at the last Saturday afternoon performance,

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS

will give their

THIRD GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENT

on next

SATURDAY, May 16, 1857,

commencing at 3 o'clock.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME.

The laughable pantomime of
M. DU TOUPET,
with the great comic dancer, L Espinosa.
GRAND REVOLUTIONARY EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE, when Young America will, for the first time, invite any of his juvenile friends to partake of a collation with him on the rope.

To conclude with the grand Asiatic pantomime, first time this season, entitled
PONGO; OR, THE INTELLIGENT APE.

Pongo, the Ape.....M. Marzetti
Tickets.....50 cents
Children and Schools.....Half price

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1857,
A Great Comic Bill.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
MLLE. THERESA ROBERT,
L. ESPINOSA, MME. MARZETTI,
LINA WINDEL, MME. MONPLAISIR.

Antoine.....in.....Two comic characters
Jerome.....in.....Two characters
Marzetti.....as the.....Red Gnome.
GODENSKI.
Godenski.....L. Espinosa

FESTIVAL DANSANTE.
THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR
Red Gnome.....Marzetti | White Warrior.....Antoine
Third grand Juvenile Afternoon Performance next Saturday. For particulars, see extra advertisement.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!—YOU MAY SEE over a million of oddities from all parts of the world, and at the same time the truly wonderful and excellent domestic drama of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, now all the rage at Barnum's Museum, for twenty-five cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MISS ADA ROBINSON,
TUESDAY, MAY 19.
In which she will be kindly assisted by
SIGNOR MORELLI,
MR. W. MASON,
MR. CROUCH,
MR. F. MOLLENHAUER,
MR. EBEN and MR. BERGE.

Tickets, $1. They may be procured at HALL & SON'S and BREUSING'S Music Stores, on Saturday morning.

Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8.

THE FUGITIVE FROM SLAVERY.—Charlotte is the name of a beautiful white slave, who flees from her master and comes North to share in such wonderful adventures! See the domestic drama of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, played to crowds EVERY EVENING at Barnum's Museum.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. HENRY LORAINE'S Benefit will take place at this establishment on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, 1857, when will be presented Shakespeare's splendid comedy, in three acts, entitled
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedick.....Mr. Henry Loraine.
with an entire cast of great strength and excellence.
To conclude with Douglass Jerrold's great drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN;
OR, ALL IN THE DOWNS.
William, a man-o'-war's man.....Mr. Henry Loraine.

THE MOST THRILLING IMAGINABLE—Is, in all its scenes and incidents, the new domestic drama, so overwhelmingly successful at Barnum's Museum, presented EVERY EVENING, and called NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.

BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will appear as
SIR EDWARD MORTIMER,
and
PETRUCHIO.
Friday Evening, May 15, 1857,
THE IRON CHEST.

Sir Edward Mortimer.....Edwin Booth
Pas de Deux..Mlle. Diney Barre and Mr. Geo Smith.
TAMING A SHREW.
Petruchio.....Edwin Booth
Katharine.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 15, Grand Eastern Spectacle Drama entitled
CLEOPATRA; OR, THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM,
To be followed by the celebrated pantomime of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE!
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

BY JINGO! HOW INTERESTING!—This is the universal exclamation on witnessing that thrilling domestic drama, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, now so popular, and played EVERY EVENING at Barnum's Museum.

THE REAL YANKEE FARMER—SUCH AS he is in life, may be seen, intermingled with a beautiful and touching dramatic story in the new domestic drama, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, now attracting such crowds EVERY NIGHT to Barnum's Museum.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Second week of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE TWO SLAVES. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. Neighbor Jackwood, C. W. Clarke; Grimalett, Mr. Hadaway; Dickson, Mr. Bridgman; Hector, Mr. Levick; Charlotte, Miss Mestayer, the most thrillingly effective and profoundly interesting moral drama ever presented. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Great Success!—Immense Laughter at the New Piece entitled
MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS and MISSISSIPPI NIGGERS.
THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.
Also R. Bishop Buckley's pupil, YOUNG AMERICA. Preceded by which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert at 8 o'clock; Admission, 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

THE DOG THAT SCENTED THE WOMAN.—Bismbeth's little dog scents out the female fugitive in the haystack. The white slave escapes. She is pursued. Curious adventures follow—all in the great drama of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, played EVERY EVENING at Barnum's Museum.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—THREE ENTERTAINMENTS, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 18, 19 and 20, by the original well known and only CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, (organized in 1842) J. W. RAYNOR and E. H. PIERCE, proprietors. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents. Particulars in daily programmes.
J. T. DONNELLY, Agent.

WORTH DOUBLE THE MONEY.—THE price is only two shillings to witness the delightfully effective domestic drama (played EVERY EVENING now) of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, besides examining, for half the day, the million of curiosities at Barnum's Museum.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

"OH, 'BIMLECH! 'BIMLECH!"—THIS IS what NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD exclaims in the famous drama of that name, presented EVERY EVENING now at Barnum's Museum. Such a tremendously interesting play!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to M. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1857,
NATURE AND ART.

Miss [illegible].....Miss Laura Keene

VARIETY;
OR, THE PICTURE GALLERY.

Comedy, Farce, Melodrama, Tragedy,
Opera and Ballet,

ALL TO BE SEEN TO-NIGHT.

The Queen of the Roses,
The Daughters of the Stars,
The Hippodrome,
Grand Shower of Gold.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF
MR. C. WHEATLEIGH,
May 16.

C. WHEATLEIGH begs to inform his friends and the public that his first benefit in New-York will take place on SATURDAY next, May 16, on which occasion will be offered the greatest bill of the season. Box book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY, May 15.
MR. WALLACK
Will make his fifth appearance to-night,
Colman's celebrated play of
THE IRON CHEST

Sir E. Mortimer.....Mr. Wallack
Orson.....Mr. Lester
Sampson.....Mr. Walcot
Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Dyott, Mr. G. Holland, Miss Gennon, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Phillips, &c.
With Mr. Walcot's successful comic piece,
ONE COAT FOR TWO SUITS.
TO-MORROW—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock.....Mr. Wallack
Box Book open three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
May 15 and 16,

positively the two last representations of the great spectacular drama, called
THE SON OF THE NIGHT.
For brilliant cast of characters, scenery, incidents, grand nautical display, sea fight, &c, see bills of the day.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

AUTHOR'S NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF CHAS. GAYLOR,
SATURDAY, MAY 16,
On which occasion
MR. BLAKE
has kindly consented to appear in his celebrated character of Geoffrey Dale, in the celebrated drama of
THE LAST MAN.
The grand spectacular drama of
THE SON OF THE NIGHT,
will also be performed, for the last time this season.
Book book now open.

MISS TERESA ESMONDE'S

READINGS.
EVENINGS WITH TOM MOORE.
At the Stuyvesant Institute, MONDAY EVENING, May 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the principal music and bookstores.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOON TO BE PUBLISHED:

THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

From Irving's "Life of Washington," Vol IV.

In the volumes here concluded, we have endeavored to narrate faithfully the career of Washington from childhood, through his early surveying expeditions in the wilderness, his diplomatic mission to the French posts on the frontier, his campaigns in the French war, his arduous trials as Commander-in-chief throughout the Revolution, the noble simplicity of his life in retirement, until we have shown him elevated to the Presidential chair, by no effort of his own, in a manner against his wishes, by the unanimous vote of a grateful country.

The plan of our work has necessarily carried us widely into the campaigns of the Revolution, even where Washington was not present in person; for his spirit pervaded and directed the whole, and a general knowledge of the whole is necessary to appreciate the sagacity, forecast, enduring fortitude, and comprehensive wisdom with which he conducted it. He, himself, has signified to one who aspired to write his biography, that any memoirs of his life distinct and unconnected with the history of the war, would be unsatisfactory. In treating of the Revolution, we have endeavored to do justice to what we consider the most striking characteristic; the greatness of the object and the scantiness of the means. We have endeavored to keep in view the prevailing poverty of resources, the scandalous neglects, the squalid miseries of all kinds, with which its champions had to contend in their expeditions through trackless wildernesses, or thinly peopled regions; beneath scorching suns or inclement skies; their wintry marches to be traced by bloody footprints on snow and ice; their desolate Wintry encampments rendered still more desolate by nakedness and famine. It was in the patience and fortitude with which these ills were sustained by a half-disciplined yeomanry, voluntary exiles from their homes, destitute of all the "pomp and circumstance" of war to excite them, and animated solely by their patriotism, that we read the noblest and most affecting characteristics of that great struggle for human rights. They do wrong to its moral grandeur, who seek by common-place exaggeration to give a melo-dramatic effect and false glare to its military operations, and to place its greatest triumphs in the conflicts of the field. Lafayette showed a true sense of the nature of the struggle, when Napoleon, accustomed to effect ambitious purposes by hundreds of thousands of troops, and some of thousands of slain, sneered at the scanty armies of the American Revolution and its "boasted battles." "Sire," was the admirable and comprehensive reply, "it was the grandest of causes won by skirmishes of sentinels and outposts."

In regard to the character and conduct of Washington, we have endeavored to place his deeds in the clearest light, and left them to speak for themselves, generally avoiding comment or eulogism. We have quoted his own words and writings largely, to explain his feelings and motives, and give the true key to his policy; for never did men leave a more truthful mirror of his heart and mind, and a more thorough exponent of his conduct then he has left in his copious correspondence. There his character is to be found in all its majestic simplicity, its massive grandeur, and quiet colossal strength. He was no hero of romance; there was nothing of romantic heroism in his nature. As a warrior, he was incapable of fear, but made no merit of defying danger. He fought for a cause, but not for personal renown. Gladly, when he had won the cause, he hung up his sword never again to take it down. Glory, that blatant word, which haunts some military minds like the bray of the trumpet, formed no part of his aspirations. To act justly, was his instinct—to promote the public weal, his constant effort—to deserve the "affection of good men," his ambition. With such qualifications for the pure exercise of sound judgment and comprehensive wisdom, he ascended the Presidential chair.

There for the present we leave him. So far our work is complete, comprehending the whole military life of Washington, and his agency in public affairs, up to the formation of our Constitution. How well we have executed it we leave to the public to determine; hoping to find it, as heretofore, far more easily satisfied with the result of our labors than we are ourselves. Should the measure of health and good spirits, with which a kind Providence has blessed us beyond the usual terms of literary labor, be still continued, we may go on, and in another volume, give the Presidential career and closing life of Washington. In the meantime, having found a resting-place in our task, we stay our hands, lay by our pen, and seek that relaxation and repose which gathering years require.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—FOR THIS WEEK contains: Chit-chat about Goldsmith; The Deserted Village, with six beautiful illustrations; The Mormons, who and what they are; Letters from my Garden; The West and Western Men; Sugar making Fruits; Birds and Flowers; Philosophy of Amusements; A Word for the Indian; the National Hotel Sickness; Ladies' Dresses; Political Preaching; Mental Manifestation; Marshal Pelissier and John Dean; The North Magnetic Pole Appropriated; News of the Week; City Gossip; Poetry—To the First Bird of Spring; A Requiem for Kane; Items; The Postal System; Literary Notices; Patents Issued; Notes and Queries; Southern Australia and its Inhabitants, with two portraits; Machine for Bending Timber, illustrated. Price four cents. For sale by all Newsmen.

LIFE OF A SEER!
Will be published on Wednesday, May 20,
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY
of
ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS,
entitled
"THE MAGIC STAFF."
One volume, royal 12mo, 552 pages.
Illustrated. Price $1 25.
Orders should be addressed to the Publishers,
J. S. BROWN & CO., No. 26 Frankfort-st., New-York.

OLD COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—EVERY ONE should possess one of those beautiful
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
of that time-honored edifice, now being destroyed from the face of the earth, just published and for sale at the office of this
PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART JOURNAL,
Nos 93 and 95 Duane-st., New-York.
Price $1. By mail free.

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA AND ITS INHABITANTS, a descriptive article, with two portraits from photographs, will be found in this week's
LIFE ILLUSTRATED.
The number also contains an article on the Mormons, Sugar-Making, Ladies' Dresses, Fruits Birds and Flowers; the West and Western Men, Letters from my Garden, News, Gossip, Miscellaneous Items, List of Patents Issued, &c., &c. Sold everywhere, for four cents.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his friends and the public, that after having been in business 25 years, is reluctantly forced to sell out on account of his sight failing, he will sell very low to reduce his stock, until he meets with a purchaser to buy him out; it will be well for the clergy and those that love literature to call and examine his stock, consisting of theological, historical and miscellaneous works; they would save a large per centage.
ABRAHAM MAZE, 237 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS A SLAVE, AND FORTY YEARS A FREEMAN.—This is the title of a new work just issued from the Press, by AUSTIN STEWARD. It contains 350 pages 12mo, muslin binding, price $1. It can be obtained of the author, who will remain in the City a few days.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST *plain, practical* ADVICE on the *time* and *mode* of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, a single gentleman, desires apartments on 5th-av., or on 14th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., or in the neighborhood of 5th-av., near its junction with Broadway. Either furnished or unfurnished will answer, provided the location suits. Best references given and required. Address, with description of apartments, INCONNU, *Times* office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick house, with two-story tea room attached, No. 696 Houston-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts., finished in the most modern style, with mahogany sliding doors and plated furniture. The most par of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE NEW first-class four-story brown-stone houses, 20x50, on the south side of 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VERY DESIRable 2 story and attic dwelling house, and 8 lots of ground beautifully located at Astoria, L. I., a few minutes walk from the ferry, suitable for a private family. For particulars apply to J. M. WHITNEY, near the premises, or A. KLEMM, No. 12 Old-slip.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—PROPERTY corner of new Bowery and Oak-st., 31 to 37 feet on new Bowery, 37 feet on Oak-st., 55 to 56 feet deep, 68 to 69 feet, be the same more or less. Also, for sale, a three-story house and lot No. 168 1st-av., with Croton and gas throughout, marble mantels, &c.; contains 14 rooms. Apply to S. NORTON, at Reed's Hotel, No. 15 Bowery.

GRAZING LANDS FOR SALE.—FOUR HUNdred acres of the finest grazing lands in the State of New-York, situated on Chestnut Ridge, within three miles of the railroad station at Dover Plains, Dutchess County, and within 80 miles of the City of New-York, are now offered for sale upon easy terms, and at a moderate price. The location is unsurpassed for salubrity of climate, facility of access to market, fertility of soil, and excellent water. The entire tract is susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation. About 45 acres of the finest chestnut, oak and hickory timber. The improvements on the premises consist of a spacious two-story frame dwelling, barn, carriage-house, stable, tool house, work-shop, granary, poultry-house and yard, bolting-house, cider mill, wood mill, wood-house, ice-house, and extensive sheds and stabling for cattle. There is on the premises an abundance of fruit of every description; about 1,000 apple trees, 250 bearing pear trees, with cherry, plum, and the smaller fruits sufficient for family use. Further information can be obtained from D. B. HAIGHT, Esq., Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st., New-York; or by application to
SAMUEL T. TABER,
Hempstead Branch, Queens Co., N. Y.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story house with half an acre of ground, handsomely laid out with a variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; good well of water; location one of the most healthy and desirable in the village. Apply to J. R. PAXTON, No 30 Spring-st., corner of Mott, or at the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

CENTRAL PARK—CENTRAL PARK—CENTRAL PARK.—For sale, three lots of ground on north side of 63d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., level with the grade the street through, a handsome site for a mansion. These lots comprise 75x100 feet 5 inches. Apply to P. CUFF, 26th-st. and 8th-av.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY PLEASANT COUNTRY SEAT, about 1 mile from White Plains, Westchester Co., with beautiful garden and the choicest fruit, with any quantity of land required; will be rented low for one or more years, if applied for immediately. It is midway between the Harlem Railroad depôts at White Prains and Hart's Corners, 1 mile from each. Apply to WILLIS & CONKLING, No. 256 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 7 Bedford-place, (Fulton-av.,) Brooklyn. The location is very pleasant and the neighborhood good. It is a well-built and finely-finished house, with all the modern improvements, large court yard, and extra deep yard; and the furniture will be sold if it is wanted. Apply to R. L. CROOK, No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 8, or JNO. L. LATHROP, No. 36 Beekman-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT stone house, No. 242 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Has been recently painted and papered. Apply on the premises, to the person in charge, or to
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE ROOMS ON THE second and third stories of No. 371 Broadway. Apply to EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 371 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house with the modern improvements, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewing privileges, with or without steam power. Apply to
BROMLEY & BOVEE, No. 52 Wall-st.

STORE AND HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—No. 125 Atlantic-st., being one of the best locations for business in this city. For particulars, apply at No. 144 Atlantic-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STABLE TO LET—IN SIXTEENTH-STREET, first door from Broadway. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, in basement.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A desirable farm at Jamaica, L. I., consisting of about 44 acres, situated on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank road, near the residence of Governor King. There are no buildings upon the place, but there are several beautiful building sites. The farm is within the village limits, close to churches, schools, stores, &c., and but a few minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. The land is about equally divided into cleared and woodland. Silver maple trees have been planted on the front end through the centre of the improved land, making an avenue of 2,000 feet in length by 60 in width, leaving some 225 feet on each side, lined all the way with trees. The farm is well adapted for country residences, or it could be advantageously laid out into village building lots. For terms, &c., apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 60 ACRES, A SHORT distance from the village of Chatham, N. J., and within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depot, under a high state of cultivation, well proportioned in arable meadow and pasture land, well supplied with springs and shade, wide in front and all in one body, quiet and retired, high and healthy; the location is pleasant and desirable. Terms liberal. For further particulars, inquire of EYLERUS S. WARD, office corner of Liberty and Washington-sts., New-York, or HENRY P. DAY, office No 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, SITUATE near Irvington, in view of Hudson River, fronting on the Highland Turnpike, and containing 12½ acres of land, in every variety of hill and dale, meadow, plow, and wood land, fish-ponds, streams, &c., containing sites for improvement, each having advantages of excellent water, fine views, &c. For terms and particulars, apply to M. K. COUZENS, Agent and Surveyor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, or to JOHN HALSEY, No. 170 Water-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 160 acres, with good buildings and many acres of orchards, situated on the high ground back of New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, and commanding extensive views of Westchester County, Long Island, and the Sound. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS AND BUILDING sites, at that beautiful and healthy village, Metuchin, N. J. From 5 to 100 acres. Rare chance. Inquire at No. 229 Broadway, room No. 43, third floor. Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday. LEWIS THOMAS.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. G. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES.
Stationers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st., between William and Gold.
Orders respectfully solicited.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults, No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUNGARY.—They won the Prize Medal at the Paris *Exposition Universelle*, as the best wines in Europe. Imported solely by FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., N Y., and sold to the trade and consumers, at from $3 75 to $36 per case. Price-lists sent free by post.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN HEMPstead, L. I., 20 miles from New-York by railroad, and 10 minutes' walk of railroad depôt. This is a very desirable country residence, now owned and occupied by T. Irish, Esq. It is a large square house, and has been built but a few years, piazza and high columns in front, overlooking the village, with 28 acres of land, a young bearing orchard, with a variety of fruit, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, &c. It will be sold on very reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of T. IRISH, on the premises, or of HENRY E. CORNWELL, Hempstead.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE OR to let, furnished or unfurnished, at Fordham, a genteel house and five and a half acres of land. The house is 42 feet by 36, is in complete order, within half a mile of the Fordham station, and commands a beautiful prospect. The place is worthy the attention of any one desiring a residence in the country in the immediate vicinity of New-York.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. GIGNOUX, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also, for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE at Westchester, opposite Throg's Neck, and within a short distance of the Sound. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, with handsome grounds attached, and surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees. There are six acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and every part of the property is in complete order. It is easy of access to the City by Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT country-seat near Fort Hamilton, consisting of 5 acres of choice land, beautifully laid out, and supplied with all kinds of choice fruit, &c. Splendid mansion, barn, boat-house, &c., and having about 300 feet water front. Scenery picturesque and delightful, fine view of the bay and ocean, within a few rods of Greenwood cars. Apply to
OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, AT Rye Neck, and within a short distance of the Sound. The house contains ten rooms, and surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees. There are about 3½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation. It is 23 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, situated near the Bath House, Long Island, containing about 22 acres, a double house, barn, carriage house, &c., with very choice variety of fruit trees of all kinds. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 42 Exchange-place, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 12 rooms, gas, heater, good water, plenty of shade and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 29 Wall-st., office 23, or of H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR 3D-AV., between 56th and 58th sts., Brooklyn, consisting of a large and convenient dwelling-house, out buildings, and several acres of land, orchard, &c., all in complete order. Possession given immediately. Inquire of KING & KELLUM, architects, No. 179 Broadway, New-York, or corner of Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY HOUSE at Fort Washington, a handsome cottage, containing 12 rooms, besides the cellars; piazza on three sides; views unsurpassed. Location perfectly healthful and within 3 minutes' walk of the station. Rent $600. Inquire of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the farm, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 2 or 3½ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

REMOVALS.

STEARNS & MARVIN
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR SALAMANDER SAFES
from No. 146 Water-st.,
to No. 40 Murray-st, N. Y.

W. & J. MORRISON
HAVE REMOVED
From No. 9 Maiden-lane,
To
No. 79 Chambers-st.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 409 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts., (Lafarge Buildings.)

Third year of the enterprise. In order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.

LIST OF GIFTS,
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Bosom Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.!

Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.

Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada,
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store No. 677 Broadway,
Lafarge Building.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of mucilage, netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

REMOVAL.—HENRY ROBINSON HAS REmoved his office from No. 325 Front-st., to his yard Nos. 304, 306, 308 14th-st., and Nos. 319, 321, and 323 13th-st., East River.

LEES & WALLER HAVE REMOVED FROM No. 9 South William-st., to No. 79 Beaver-st., corner Hanover.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

**A RARE C

AUCTION SALES.

BY BRUSH, W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE—Contained in the dwelling No. 159 West 21st-st. a few doors west of 7th av., all of which will be peremptorily sold by catalogue, TO-MORROW (Saturday) commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely. This furniture has been but little used and comprises everything adapted to a fashionable and elegant furnished residence

PARLOR FURNITURE — Consists of two rich carved rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and back, splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte made by Brooks, used but two months with brocade stool and cover, marble music cabinet, two splendid full suits rosewood parlor furniture, beautifully carved, covered in rich brocade satin with slip covers; Turkish lounges with arm and reception chairs to match covered in medallion tapestry; bronze and ormolu clock, rich tapestry and royal Wilton carpets, lady's French cerriole rosewood centre piers and sofa tables, corner etageres with mirror backs, costly Dresden and Sevres China vases, with a great profusion of costly marble, bronze and other valuable works of art, with a choice and beautiful collection of oil-paintings, mounted in rich frames; elegant pier and mantel mirrors, four large ormolu chandeliers, rich silk and lace curtains, &c.

LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE — Superb carved rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, cheval glasses, &c., all to match; 21 superior hair mattresses, bedding, &c.; oval and other mirrors, shades and curtains, rosewood secretary, bookcase, elegant library, do. rosewood sofas, lounges, one foil suit rosewood furniture in green velvet, French cottage chairs, rosewood and oak chairs, with elegant chamber furniture of all kinds, superb oak dining extension table, marble buffets, oak dining chairs, rich silver ware, costly French China and elegant cut glass ware of every description, ivory and pearl cutlery, &c., with a large quantity of mahogany and rosewood furniture not enumerated in this advertisement, all of which will be peremptorily sold. A deposit will be required of purchasers. The goods to be removed immediately from the house.

DANIEL S. HOYER, Auctioneer—Office No. 15 Park-row.

SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY Parlor, Dining room, Library and Chamber Furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 348 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Sale positive and peremptory, and no postponement. Terms—Cash in City funds, and a cash deposit required of every purchaser at the time of sale to insure the prompt delivery of the goods.

In the basement are solid mahogany extension table, 14 feet; mahogany carved buffet and chairs to match, sofa, sida table, &c., together with a large and elegant assortment of China, dinner and tea sets; ivory cutlery, rich cut glass and Bohemian ware, silver tea and breakfast sets, castors, salvers, spoons, forks, cups, &c.

In the Parlors, are English tapestry carpets and rugs, bronze gas fixtures, embroidered lace curtains, solid rosewood centre and pier tables; oval, pier and mantel mirrors; solid rosewood etageres, plate glass mirror doors and back; two solid rosewood suites in crimson and damask room brocatel, reception and easy chairs, rosewood bookcase and secretary; one of Nunns & Clark's superior carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

In the Chambers, are carved and plain rosewood and mahogany bureaus, French bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, couches, chairs carpets, rockers, pure curled hair mattresses and fine bedding, engravings, &c., altogether making a fine assortment of first-class goods in first-rate order. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale, at the house only.

H. C. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, MAY 14, AT the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture; an elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl inlaid, and case; three new rosewood etageres with mirror fronts and backs; do. cor. fine three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets H. C LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence at 10½ o'clock, consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture, in fine order, of parlor and dining-room, carved bedroom furniture, consisting in part as stated above, of handsome rosewood, gothic bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, patent rosewood secretary; do. bureau; spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase; do library; solid oak extension table; do. sideboard to match; do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses sofa-settee chairs, couches, oval and other mirrors, tete-a-tetes, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with stationary marble tops; silver ware; all the gas fixtures, and four splendid chandeliers; China tea sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles, with a large quantity of furniture, too numerous to mention. Notice to persons wishing their goods packed—Careful carmen will be in attendance to do it.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, THIS DAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., second-hand furniture, comprising mahogany and rosewood centre and side tables mahogany sofas, rockers and parlor chairs in hair cloth, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair and straw mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, cane seat chairs rockers, China tea sets, and a large lot of kitchen utensils.

NEW FURNITURE—Elegant parlor suites in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood marble top etageres, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing and plain bureaus and washstands, elegant Turkish easy chairs, solid oak chamber suite with marble top, mahogany tete-a-tete, sofas, rockers, easy and parlor chairs in hair cloth, lounges loungebeds, rosewood and black walnut etageres and bookcases, secretary, side and fancy tables, oil paintings, China tea sets, China vases, silver-plated casters, cake-baskets, spoons, forks, &c.

ALSO—On account of whom it may concern, 1,100 yards Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpet.

ALSO—75 French plate oval and square mirrors.

Goods carefully packed on the premises.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st.—TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Extensive sale of second hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, China, glass ware and kitchen utensils, comprising a very desirable assortment of general house-furnishing articles, removed for convenience of sale. Also large stock of superior new cabinet-made furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, solid oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled suites of chamber furniture, superior secretary and library bookcases, etageres, wardrobes, parlor sofas, lounges, reclining, arm, rocking and side chairs, centre, card, pier and work tables; extension dining tables, iron furniture, hall stands, hair mattresses and palliasses, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, plain and dressing bureaus and washstands.

French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, French China and glass ware, table cutlery, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, gas chandeliers, &c. &c. Also:

Superior rosewood piano-forte, 6⅔ octave, nearly new.

The trade, housekeepers and out-of-town buyers would do well by attending this sale, as the whole stock will positively be sold without reserve.

WM. H. KNOX, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, &c.—WM. H. KNOX will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 79 Nassau-st. a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, comprising in part of rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, do. bedsteads, washstands, mahogany spring seat chairs, cane do., black walnut, oak dining and extension tables, mahogany marble-top centre, side and card tables, mahogany Voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany rockers, cane do., hair mattresses and palliasses, feather beds, sheets, pillow-cases and blankets, counterpanes, mahogany bookcases and secretaries, sofas and sofa-beds, lounges and lounge beds, marble-top washstands, common do., cottage bedsteads, black walnut and mahogany cribs, oil-paintings, French plate and oval mirrors, fifty clocks of different patterns. Also, 60 pure curled-hair mattresses; 60 feather pillows, best feathers; 40 pure hair bolsters, &c. A good chance for dealers as well as others in want of first-class furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues early this morning. Deposits required.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTH-AVENUE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD AND ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FOURTH STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EIGHTH AVENUE.—Five lots on the easterly side of 8th-av. commencing on the southeast corner of 124th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FOURTH-STREET.—Two lots on the south side of 124th st., commencing 115 feet east of 8th av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THIRD-STREET.—Two lots on the north side of 123d-st., directly in the rear of the last described lots

A portion of the purchase money may remain on hand and mortgage.

For maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, &c.—By PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, postponed until SATURDAY, May 16, in front of store No. 342 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, 1 coach, 1 square box top wagon, by Dusenbury & Arthur; 4 top wagons, by David Luby; 2 road wagons, no tops; 4 top wagons, 2 light one horse rockaways, 1 extension top two-seat carryall, 1 doctor's chaise, new; 1 light express wagon, 4 horses, &c. &c.

E. B. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BEADE AND ELM STS AT AUCTION.—E. B. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, May 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BEADE-ST.—The valuable lot on the northwest corner of Beade and Elm sts; has also a front on Manhattan-place. Lot 18 ft. 6 ins. x 101 ft.; free and clear of all assessments &c. Maps at the office No. 14 Pine-st.

WM. H. KNOX, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.

WILLIAM H. KNOX WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, at No 103 William-st., second story. 1 new iron safe, (Herring's make,) 1 mahogany standing desk, 1 president desk, 3 cases of boots and shoes, 1 large stove, together with sundry articles of office furniture and stationery. Remember the hour, 10 o'clock. Sale positive.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ROSES AND OTHER choice green-house plants.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO auctioneers, will sell at their store, No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, a large and choice collection of standard, monthly, and other roses, camellias, nesturtia, and other choice plants, all in fine order, from the nursery of Mr. William Wilson, West 14th st., and Astoria, L.I. Also one thousand red Antwerp raspberry vines.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer

WILL SELL AT No. 81 NASSAU-STREET, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ a quantity of new and second-hand furniture carpets, mirrors, housefurnishing goods, plated ware, &c., positively without reserve. Particulars in catalogues.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com'rs of the Land Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN YONKERS, NEAR HUDSON PARK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) 24 acres of land in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, half a mile north of the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Spuytenduyvil, adjoining Hudson Park, having a front on the Hudson River of about 235 feet, with water right, commanding extensive views up and down the Hudson River. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY GEORGE NICHOLS—ON SATURDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 West 28th-st., elegant household furniture comprising elegant set, W. suites in brocatel, superb R. W. 7-octave piano-forte, Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets, reception chairs, book cases, etageres, and the usual variety of furniture found in a first-class residence.

The above sale has been postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, but will take place on the above day, rain or shine.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st

AUCTION.—TWO LOTS ON WEST FORTIETH-st., foundations for three houses, will be sold on MONDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange; each lot 25 feet by one half the block; foundations each 16 feet, 8 by 5 feet, 8 feet high. 2 feet thick; a wall complete and connected with the street; built by day's work and cost $1,000. Terms, &c., liberal.

E. F. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

A SUPERB BAY HORSE, 15 1-2 HANDS high, 7 years old, sound in every respect, good under saddle or in harness, and can trot in 3:10, will be sold TO-DAY, at SCHENCK'S Auction-house, opposite the Post-Office, at 1 P. M

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 45 PINE-st., corner William. TUESDAY, May 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close an estate, 500 shares of the stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, $100 each.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$214,103 11
For Interest and Annuities	21,714 54—$235,822 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$46,000 00
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	2,825 72
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	5,433 02
Paid commissions to agents	6,547 08
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage, medical examinations, &c.	6,051 41
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, &c.	15,331 97—$82,189 16
Net increase for the quarter	$153,633 49
Add—	
Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857	3,718,760 30
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857	3,902,393 79
Policies issued during the quarter	521
Policies in force May 1, 1857	10,166

Of which 9,195 are for the whole life.

Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance $3,883 10

I have examined the above returns and find them correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

May 15, 1857.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William S Coe,
Henry A Smythe,	Abrah. Bininger,	C. J. Steadman
Robt H. McCurdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cep's H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam. E. Sproulls,	L. Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart	W. S. Brown,
W. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. E Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary—SHEPP'D HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Bunkett,
John Garcia,	Rich'd Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

FURNITURE.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK,
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale,
PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—New and beautiful styles of enamele l chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES—SCHMIDT AND BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms No. 5 William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; a large assortment constantly on hand; old show cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE OF every description on hand and made to order at No. 247 Canal st., near Centre-st.; warerooms No. 59 Gold-st., near Fulton. T. G. SELLEW.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. (and *nowhere* else), until the 15th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the coal and wood required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter,—say 1,800 tons of coal, 1,500 cords of oak wood, and 300 cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash furnace and stove, clean coal, in good order, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the committee, and delivered in the bins at the several schoolhouses.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace size and stove size.

The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered, properly sawed, split and piled, in the school-yards, as may be designated by the proper authority. The pine wood to be best Virginia pine, not less than 3 feet 6 inches in length, and the oak wood not less than 3 feet long, and the sticks not less than 3 inches in diameter.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet solid measure, for pine and for oak, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting each load.

The wood will be inspected and measured by the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said coal and wood to be delivered at the schools where ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity of wood from the 25th of May to the 20th of July, and the remainder as required by the committee; two-thirds of the quantity of coal from the 20th of July to the 1st of October, 1857, and the remainder as required by the committee. Said contract to be binding until the 1st of May, 1858.

Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
THOMAS ROESS,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
GEORGE WHITE. } Committee on Supplies.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople.	Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyroot,	Jerusalem,	&c, &c.

Office in New-York. No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH.,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $30 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time the first of the same have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by the terms, expired on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day in the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (9th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 39 cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist. T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st. NEW-YORK, May 13, 1857

NOTICE.—IN ANSWER TO ENQUIRIES MADE at this office, the subscribers to the guaranteed stock of this Company are hereby notified that the 5 per cent. stock payment on the amount of their subscriptions will be required to be made at the time of payment of the first cash instalment, viz., 21st of May instant.

JOHN A. C. GRAY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver sts., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ADNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OSGOOD, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain. A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$15,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In aveilable City property. Also, some smaller sums, which can be loaned on Staten Island property, or used in purchasing mortgages on City or country property. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 68 William st

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, 13 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors, at their meeting held this day, have declared a (semi-annual) dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th day of May inst., until which day (inclusive) the transfer books are closed.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a dividend of 10 per cent. out of the profits of the Company, was declared payable on and after the 8th instant

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public. U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE SPRING MEDICINE FOR THE MILLION.—If your blood is sluggish or impure, it will revivify and purify it. If your secretions are irregular or defective, it will stimulate them to healthy action; and as an alterative and tonic-purifying agent it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by A. B & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of this discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON & ROBBINS & CO., No. 112 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & KIRLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENEER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

ALDERMAN'S PROTEST AGAINST THE ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman CLANCY, President, in the chair. The first paper offered was the following

PROTEST:

The undersigned, members of the Board of Aldermen of New-York, respectfully present the following protest:

That we individually reaffirm and reiterate the sentiments heretofore announced by this Board relative to the various laws enacted at the recent session of the Legislature, touching the government of this City, and the control of some of its most important branches of enterprise as having been adopted in a spirit evincing a total disregard and with the boldest defiance of the wishes and rights of our people.

We protest particularly against those laws as being forced upon us at a time when this City and other large municipal communities equally interested with us in asserting the evils of despotic interference by the State central powers with purely local concerns are not adequately represented in the Legislature in proportion to our population, and are therefore left at the mercy of an unconstitutional preponderance of representation from the interior parts of the State. And whether those measures are for that reason invalid or not, we solemnly protest against them as constituting an unjust aggression upon us, tending to produce an irreconcilable feud, destructive of all harmony and good brotherhood, and threatening to drive our community to direct its energies and resources to effect a disruption and division of the State.

We protest most especially at this time against the "Act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April 14, 1857, because we do not believe it meets the approval of the people of this City, or any measurable portion of them, but is as obnoxious to them as it is unacceptable to their Common Council, because it did not originate with them nor with any representative exponent of their will, but comes tainted with the same irresponsible political paternity to which may be traced much of the fanatical, despotic and unconstitutional legislation with which of late years we have been afflicted, and particularly because to permit that the Legislature may with impunity change the entire form and fabric of our local Government, and compel our acceptance of an entirely new Charter, under pretence of amending the old, without our application or consent in any form to be ascertained, would be to establish an alarming and destructive precedent, placing all subordinate communities at the mercy of political factions, divesting all local institutions of every degree of permanency and security, and subjecting them to fluctuations and incongruous experiments as often as the exigencies of party politics may require.

It cannot however, be that the public works and urgent affairs of the City peremptorily demand that the business of the Common Council and ordinary work of legislation should be no longer suspended, but that the laborers and persons employed in the construction of sewers, grading, paving and regulating streets, as petitioned for, should be paid, as well the necessity of enacting measures to reform the systems for cleaning the public streets, and for other public necessities, the undersigned have concluded to proceed with the ordinary legislation under this their most solemn protest.

We therefore distinctly protest that no action of ours, as members of this Board, shall be regarded as accepting in any degree the aforesaid amended Charter, or any part thereof, as a valid enactment, obligatory upon this City or its inhabitants, or as waiving any legal or constitutional objections to the same, and any act, ordinance, or resolution done or passed by this Board, or with our assent, consistent with the provisions of said amended Charter, and not incompatible with said Charter as heretofore existing, shall be considered as taking effect conditionally, and only in the event that said Charter shall be ultimately adjudged binding upon us by the tribunals to whom the same may be referred; and that any act, ordinance, or resolution, which may be adopted or done by this Board, consistently with the provisions both of said amended Charter and of the Charter as previously existing, shall not be considered as made or passed under or in pursuance of said amended Charter, except in the event of its being adjudged binding as aforesaid, but as made and passed under said Charter as previously existing until such adjudication shall be made. We further and specifically protest against the following named acts:

An act to reduce the several acts relating to the District Courts in the City of New-York into one act.

An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York.

An act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.

An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof.

An act to erect a new City Hall and to appoint Commissioners for that purpose.

An act to regulate the use of the ships and wharves of City of New-York between Piers Nos. 2 and 12 East River.

An act relating to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York.

An act to authorize the Second Avenue Railroad Company to construct a new track through a portion of the City as being a series of measures of purely local application in relation to which the Common Council should first have been consulted—the interests affected thereby not being represented in any other portion of the state, and we being answerable to the people directly for the judicious government of the subjects legislated upon, and responsible for all taxes or other pecuniary assessments or expenses involved in their execution.

JOHN CLANCY, President of Board of Aldermen.
WM. WILSON, Alderman First Ward.
PETER MONEGHAN, Ald. Fourteenth Ward.
E. C. MCCONNELL, Ald. Thirteenth Ward.
THOS. MCSPEDON, Ald. Nineteenth Ward.
WM. COULTER, Ald. Seventeenth Ward.
JAMES R. STEERS, Ald. Eleventh Ward.
THOS. W. ADAMS, Ald. Seventh Ward.
M. L. HARRIS, Ald. Third Ward.
BARTHOLOMEW HEALY, Ald. Fourth Ward.
HENRY HOFFMIRE, Ald. Fifth Ward.
S BANTA, Ald. Ninth Ward.
WM. MCCONKEY, Ald. Twentieth Ward.

The protest was adopted by a vote of 14 to 5, and 2,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

In answer to a question from Alderman BLUNT, the President stated that the Board was now proceeding under the new charter.

The report of the Committee with reference to the organization of the bureaux of the Street Department was taken up and referred to a Special Committee.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen ordering one solid gold badge and thirteen silver badges, for the use of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and his assistants.

The Excise Commissioners sent in a communication asking that apartments be provided for them. It was laid on the table.

The following was presented, but the Democratic members would not hear it read. It was laid on the table:

To the Common Council of the City of New-York:

You are hereby requested by the Board of Police, of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, to furnish and provide, at the expense of the City of New-York, all necessary accommodations, within the precincts of said Metropolitan District, as are contained within the boundaries of said City; all the station houses required by the Board of Police, for the accommodation of the Police force of said precinct, for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons arrested for offences, in accordance with sec 14 of the act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District and to provide for the government thereof. The Board of Police will require the station houses now used for police purposes, and the existing accommodations therein, and provision for warming and lighting the same, and will need no further provision in respect to the same until a further requisition is made upon your honorable body. By order of the Board,

S. DRAPER, President.

Dated New-York, May 11, 1857.

A communication was received from the City Hall Commissioners, asking the cooperation of the Board, as required by the law.

There was the same opposition to hearing it that there was to that of the Police Commissioners. It was laid on the table, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday evening, the President, J. W. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair. After the presentation of a few unimportant petitions, a discussion arose upon a resolution presented by Councilman SICKLES, as to the propriety of the appropriation of $1,500 for the purpose of the presentation of a banner for the Fire Department. The question was whether the matter be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, or to the Fire Department Committee.

Councilman OTTARSON facetiously satirized the Fire Committee. This was the first time that he had observed any effort to remove any matter in which they were interested from their decision. He believed there were no political influences at work, and if a sewer in Fifth-avenue were referred to the Fire Committee, he would cheerfully acquiesce. He had been accustomed "to go it blind," supposing that it was hopeless to expect any independent effort from their jurisdiction that might not seem exactly to fall within their province. He certainly had the highest respect for the members of the Committee.

Councilman BRADY defended the Fire Department Committee.

Councilman MCCAHILL thought this matter of a banner was a "fancy piece of work," and therefore ought more fittingly to be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. On vote, so referred.

The following resolution was offered by the President:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be elected to redistrict the election districts, and to make all necessary arrangements for the conduct and regulations of all elections authorized by section 43 of the Charter of 1857, and report their action to the Board for their approval.

Laid over.

CLEANING STREETS.

A resolution was offered by Councilman CAMPBELL, to inquire into the reasons why the streets have not been cleaned according to contract. It was moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on cleaning streets.

Councilman OTTARSON admitted the dirty state of the streets. The blame rested with the Council. Where was the security, and the bonds? They had been tendered in the person of a nephew of Mr. PETER COOPER. There was no way of reaching the matter now, but through the plea of the immediate danger of pestilence. The blame rested with the Democratic majority of that Board.

Councilman WARNER replied somewhat warmly. There had been no *hocus pocus* arrangement. It was false that the Mayor and Comptroller desired new contracts.

Councilman OTTARSON said he had made no such statement. He believed the Mayor had no desire to exercise any influence except such as through brooms and hose he could exercise for his individual benefit.

Councilman MCCAHILL said that the language of Councilman OTTARSON was that of a common libeller.

Councilman WARNER said that he hoped the whole matter would be referred to the Standing Committee on cleaning streets, with directions to report at next meeting.

Councilman HEMPHILL thought it was highly necessary to do something immediately.

Councilman JONES said the committee had issued recommendations to every contractor, they had only been able to get two before them. The only proper way would be to sue the sureties, if due action were not taken by the contractors. If they would not do the work and clean the streets, the City Inspector and Corporation Counsel ought to be put upon their track.

Councilman OTTARSON said that the papers never having been sent to that Board, not one shilling could be obtained at law from the securities; that is, according to the opinion of corporation counsel. As to himself, he thought differently. However, let the Board sue the sureties and observe what they will get by it.

Councilman BRADY thought this debate on the merits of the question was altogether out of order. The contractors are to be paid as long as they continue to work, but they might stop work to-morrow and the City has no remedy.

Councilman JONES, one of the Committee, recited the terms of the contract signed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and also the form of agreement in each case. The Committee wished to lay the whole before the Board.

Councilman BOOLE urged the reference to the Standing Committee on Cleaning Streets. It was so referred.

Councilman H. SMITH then moved that, "whereas there are on contracts existing whereby the streets of the City can be cleaned, the awards of contracts lately made never having been confirmed, and, therefore, not binding; and inasmuch as the streets require immediate attention, and there being a change under the present charter of the Department which shall have charge of the aforesaid work; therefore, be it resolved, that the City Inspector be hereby directed to have the streets of the City cleaned forthwith."

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

A preamble and resolution in favor of amending the rules and orders of the Board of Councilmen in accordance with the charter of 1857, was presented by Councilman KETTLEWELL, and on vote was laid over.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

The ordinance reorganizing the legislative department of the City Government under the new charter, (read for the first time on the 6th instant,) was called up and adopted.

A resolution was adopted to appropriate $500 for the pay of a clerk to assist the Committee in investigating the books of the Comptroller's Department.

The Report of the Committee on Sewers was taken from the table. It was referred to the Committee on the Whole.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for bids to build sheds around Tompkins Park for the accommodation of persons doing business at the market during the rebuilding, was laid over.

A communication was received from SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., and the Commissioners of Police, requiring that the Metropolitan Districts he provided with proper Station-houses. Referred to the Committee on Police.

A communication from Messrs. ROBERT EMMETT and others, informing the Board that they have taken the oath of office as Commissioners for the Erection of a New City Hall, and requesting the co-operation of the Board, was read, and referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, being the same document as preferred before the Board of Aldermen at the same hour.

The names of the Committee appointed to investigate the Comptroller's accounts, are Councilmen HUNT, JONES, WAUGH, FRANKLIN, VAN TINE.

The Board adjourned until Monday.

Death of Judge Oakley.

At a special meeting of the New-York Law Club, held on Thursday evening, May 14, 1857, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, On the 11th day of May, 1857, Hon. THOS. J OAKLEY, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, departed this life—therefore, as a slight token of our respect for the deceased when living, and for his memory when dead, it is hereby

Resolved, That we, the members of the New-York Law Club, look upon his death as a sad bereavement, not only to that Bench and Bar which he for so long a time adorned by his great learning, affable manners and unassuming character, but also to this community at large.

Resolved, That we as nepiran'a to, and members of, the profession of the law, in an especial manner, regret the loss of so perfect an example, and of one who was ever willing to look with leniency upon our deficiencies.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathies to the family of the deceased, hoping that the pain and anguish arising from his demise may be lessened in the thought that he has gone before the Judge of Judges universally beloved, to receive the reward of his labors.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that the same be published in the several newspapers in this City.

ROBERT R. DANIELL,
WILLIAM J. KANE,
J. KENNEDY FURLONG,
WILLIAM H. DECAMP, Rec. Sec. } Com. on Resolut'ns.

No Canal-Boat Race.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 13, 1857.

The published notices of a canal-boat race between the Western Transportation Company and the Old Oswego Line, involving a bet, is entirely without foundation. No such bet has ever been made or contemplated. By inserting this denial you will confer a favor on

HUGH ALLEN,
Agent Western Transportation Co.
F. S. LITTLEJOHN,
Agent Old Oswego Line, No. 100 Broad street.

SMOTHERED HOGS.—A large number of smothered hogs arrive every week on the hog and cattle trains. Cheap meat dealers are always ready on the arrival of the trains to snap them up for the retail market. On Wednesday the "Dead Animal Inspector" from the City Inspector's Office, seized at the loot of Duane-street, 10 very fat smothered hogs, and sent them to Barren Island. During the last month he has seized and placed in charge of the dead animal contractor nearly 100 animals of the same sort.

☞ The posts that support the chain fences around the grass-plots in the Park are being repainted white at top and green at bottom. The grass in the Park is as verdant and luxuriant as one would wish to see it, except in one particular spot near the New City Hall. Here it is as bald as the crown of a monk's head. It is not too late to turf it yet.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT WITH A STONE.—Two young men, named Jerry Eldridge and Henry Whitton, were brought before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with committing a felonious assault upon Carson Bloomer, clerk in a grocery store at the corner of Washington and Robinson streets. From the statements made by the prosecuting parties, it appears that on Wednesday afternoon the prisoners entered the grocery store aforementioned, called for and drank some liquor, after which they got into an altercation with Bloomer, the clerk, on account of a stream of water from a hose-pipe being forced into the face of one of them. No blows were exchanged, however, and Eldridge and Whitton left the premises. They returned again in the evening, and again drank, when the previous difficulty with the clerk was renewed. After the interchange of epithets and threats, Eldridge ran into the street, and, seizing a paving stone, hurled it violently through the store window. The missile struck Bloomer, the clerk, on the head, knocking him senseless, and injuring him so badly as to cause fears of a fatal termination. The prisoners were detained for further examination.

[ANOTHER PATENT SAFE SWINDLE.—Mr. Helmer, of the town of Columbia, Herkimer County, came to this City a few days since, and while here made the acquaintance, at a down-town hotel, of some "sharpers," who enticed him to Staten Island, where by the means of the patent safe and "the borrow," they defrauded him out of a gold watch and chain worth $150 and $80 in money. His confidence friend presented him with a check for $900 on one of the City Banks, as security for the money lent. Mr. Helmer was deserted by his friends on the Island, but he did not suspect that he had been swindled until informed at the Bank that his check was worthless. The swindlers have thus far evaded arrest.

DECENT ON A HOUSE OF ILL FAME.—Lieutenant Bennett, of the Third Ward Police, made a descent Wednesday afternoon on the house No. 65 Worth-street, and arrested several little girls whom he found there, and the proprietress of the place. One of the little girls whom he arrested was only 12 years of age. She and her associates were sent to Blackwell's Island. The proprietress was dismissed.

A GOOD ARRANGEMENT.—Lieutenant Bennett, of the Third Patrol District, has been detailed by the Mayor to the office of the City Inspector, to assist that officer in the arrest and punishment of parties violating Corporation Ordinances. A squad of men from the Reserve Corps has been placed under Lieutenant Bennett's orders.

[Advertisement]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Eruptions, boils, ulcers and sores sometimes proceed from an inflammatory principle in the blood, produced by luxurious living. This fiery element in the circulation is reached and extinguished by the ointment, which, aided by the pills as an internal remedy, never fails to accomplish a cure.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The actor is successful in proportion as he "holds the mirror up to nature," which nature Phrenology enables him to comprehend (and portray.) Examinations daily by Mr. FOWLER, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Another great centre of business has been established in our great thoroughfare. R. T. WILDE, abandoning his limited establishment in John street, has opened a series of capacious ware-rooms, crowned with an extensive factory, at No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st. The above-rooms are filled with splendid Spring and Summer millinery, straw goods, &c., Parisian and home manufacture.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART.

HALLOTYPES, HALLOTYPES, HALLOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS.
DAGUERREOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES.

The undersigned challenges the Photographic world to produce pictures in the above styles, equal to those made at his establishment.

J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

This agreeable tonic and diuretic is the very purest essence of British grain, delicately tinctured with a concentrated extract of the finest Italian juniper berries.

It is recommended for the healthy as well as the sick by the medical faculty of both hemispheres.

For sale by all druggists and grocers and fruiterers. Quarts, $1; pints, 50 cents.

EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RATS, ROACHES, BED-BUGS, &C.—Ships, steamboats, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., will do well to supply themselves with packages, prepared expressly, of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator; "COSTAR'S" Bed bug Exterminator; "COSTAR'S" Electric Powder, for Ants, Insects, &c. Principal Dépôt, No. 288 Broadway, New-York, and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America. See advertisement. Full particulars by mail.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The Spanish ladies are connoisseurs in perfumery, and throughout South and Central America, Cuba and Mexico, this is preferred by them to every other floral extract. In the United States it is displacing the Farina Cologne and Paris essences. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

"CLEOPATRA, OR THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM."—Those of our readers who have not witnessed this magnificent Roman drama now being played with success at Purdy's National Theatre, had better improve the opportunity of to-night, as it is to be the last one of its representation; the pantomime of "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and the drama of "Naval Engagements," completes the programme.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, are now prepared to furnish and affix to buildings their Improved Lightning Rods. Having had great experience they have been entirely successful in protecting buildings from lightning, and their rods are neatly and substantially applied.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract. It is applied and inhaled, and is the only fluid that contains *Electro Magnetism*, which it imparts to the system, increasing its VITALITY, enabling it to expel pain and disease. OLIVE TAR is a *specific* for all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, SKIN, &c. Sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, (east side of Battery,) and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

STAFFORD'S OINTMENT AND POWDERS, FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF IMPURE BLOOD.—The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of SULPHUR AND IRON WITH SUGAR OF MILK. The taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly on the blood. The Ointment is sold at 25 cents a bottle, and the Powders for $1 a package of 12 powders, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., 16 State st., (E. side of Battery,) and all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

QUEENS COUNTY EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners of Excise in Queens County: THOMAS D. MONTFORD, Oyster Bay; EBENEZER KELLUM, Hempstead; HENRY J. MABBET, Astoria.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE—SUPPOSED MURDER.—There has been another disappearance on Long Island, and supposed murder. The party missing is Mr. HENRY HENDRICKSON, who resided in Huntington street, South Brooklyn. He has lived in South Brooklyn but a short time, having recently moved there from Huntington West Hills, thirty-five miles distant from Brooklyn, on the Long Island Railroad.

Mr. HENDRICKSON left his home a week ago yesterday morning for Huntington West Hills. He arrived at the latter place at 10 o'clock on the same day, and was paid a sum of money, supposed about $1,000, on a mortgage. After receiving the money he bought five cows, and at 4 P. M. proceeded on his return to Brooklyn, driving the cows with him. With the cows there were three calves. He came on to Jericho that evening, and remained there all night. He left Friday morning, with his cows, and is known to have passed through the toll-gate, one and a half miles this side of Jamaica, at about 12 M.

A young lad, some 12 years of age, accompanied him through the toll-gate and was assisting him in driving the cows. The keeper at the toll-gate noticed that, after passing through the gate, they turned on to the Williamsburg road, where they soon disappeared from view. This is the last trace Mr. HENDRICKSON'S friends have been able to obtain of his movements. He did not pass through the toll-gate on the Williamsburg road, and no evidence has been gathered of his retracing his course. The toll-gate which he would have had to have passed through on the Williamsburg road, is some two miles from where the road turns from the Jamaica and Brooklyn road. The Williamsburg road at this section passes through a continuous wood nearly the whole distance, and not a single house on either side. His friends apprehend that he was murdered while passing through this road. In partial confirmation of this belief, the keeper of the toll-gate this side of Jamaica, states that very shortly after Mr. HENDRICKSON passed through, a man came to the gate and asked if a man and boy had passed driving some cows and calves with them. Upon his replying that they had a few minutes before gone through the gate, the man hurried along the same route with Mr. HENDRICKSON. The toll-gate keeper did not notice the man sufficiently to be able to give a description of him. It is supposed that this stranger man followed after Mr. HENDRICKSON, and compassed his murder in some way, being possessed of the fact of his having with him a large sum of money.

A brother of Mr. HENDRICKSON and his son have made a thorough examination along the road passing through the wood referred to, but have been unable to discover any indication of any struggle on the way, or any trace of Mr. HENDRICKSON'S body, or even what is more remarkable, the slightest clue to the whereabouts of the cows or the boy attending Mr. HENDRICKSON.

Mr. HENDRICKSON is a man 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighs about 180 pounds. His hair is light-brown, with sparse, light, sandy side whiskers. He wore a black frock coat, black cloth vest, black Cassimere pants, and a black silk hat. He has a wife and five children residing in Brooklyn. Mr. D. W. HENDRICKSON, his brother, doing business at the corner of Bridge and Plymouth streets, Brooklyn, offers a reward of $100 for the recovery of the dead body, and $50 for the cows, or $10 for one of them. The discovery of the cows, he thinks, might afford some clue to the fate of Mr. HENDRICKSON.

CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A well-known piano-forte tuner, who for some time has been connected with a Broadway establishment, on Tuesday last was employed by a gentleman in Brooklyn to tune his piano. He was left alone in the parlors at work upon the instrument, and immediately upon his leaving the house it was discovered that a secretary in the room had been broken open, and $165 abstracted. Thereupon the Police were informed of the robbery, and yesterday the piano tuner was arrested, when he acknowledged the theft, but upon returning the money and paying all expenses, he was permitted to depart.

RECEPTION OF PHŒNIX ENGINE COMPANY NO. 5 OF NEW-HAVEN.—This Company arrived in Brooklyn last evening, where they will remain for several days as the guests of Engine Company No. 12. Engine Companies Nos. 11, 12 and 21 received them at the Dépôt in New-York, and proceeded to Brooklyn, where a torch-light procession was in waiting, consisting of Engine Companies Nos. 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 19, 21; Hook and Ladder Nos. 3 and 4, of the Western District, and Engine Company No. 7, Bucket No. 1, and Hook and Ladder No. 3, of the Eastern District. There were eight bands of music in the line, and after [illegible] through some of the principal streets, the visiting Company was escorted to their quarters in the Wallabout.

FOUND DEAD.—JOHN COLLINS, a man of intemperate habits, residing on Red Hall [illegible], Brooklyn, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Coroner REDDING visited the house early yesterday, and took charge of the body, and will hold an inquest to-day. When he entered the house he found a little son of deceased trying to awake him; he said his father was asleep.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN—The Health Officer reports 86 deaths during the week ending the 9th inst. Males, 49; females, 44. Men, 17; boys, 24; women, 18; girls, 27.

Ages—Under 1 year, 20; 1 to 2, 14; 2 to 5, 8; 5 to 10, 6; 10 to 20, 4; 20 to 30, 6; 30 to 40, 6; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 5; 60 to 70, 8; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 90, 2.

Nativities—United States, 55; Ireland, 20; England, 3; Germany, 5; Sweden, 1; Scotland, 1; Halifax, 1.

Diseases—Inflammation of the lungs, 10; convulsions, 10; consumption, 9; scarlet fever, 8; marasmus, 7; still-born, 6; disease of brain, 5; old age, 3; debility, 3; dropsy, 3; disease of heart, 3, teething, 2; inflamed liver, 2; rheumatism, apoplexy, croup, ulceration of bowels, hooping cough, scrofula, disease of spine, congestion of lungs, drowned, paralysis, bleeding from stomach, dysentery, delirium tremens, ulceration of stomach—one each.

☞ The toll for foot-passengers crossing the Flushing bridge has been abolished.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Boy that Was Said to be Beaten to Death at School.

Some excitement at present exists in Newark, N. J., in consequence of the sudden death, by violence, it is said, of a little boy named RICHARD BRANT, residing with his parents on Fairmount-avenue in that City.

The circumstances of the case, as far as our reporter could learn on the spot, are as follows:

The boy, who is about 10 years of age, while attending District School No. 7, some two weeks since, received a severe chastisement at the hands of Mr. TORREY, Principal, for some alleged misconduct. The day following, the boy was taken quite ill, and has since been confined to his bed, gradually getting worse, until Friday last, when death ensued. The statement, as given by the boy previous to his death, would indicate that the means adopted by the teacher in chastising the child was calculated to induce inflammation of the brain. He said that the teacher held his head closely between his knees, and while in that position beat him with the rattan.

Mr. TORREY says in his own defence, that the punishment inflicted was in this case no more severe than the case merited, and, was not in any way harsh or unnatural. He states further that he was informed by the parents of the boy, upon inquiry as to the cause of his absence from school, that BRANT was ill with some bilious complaint, and that he was not a little surprised when informed of the rumors derogatory to his prudence or humanity.

Thus the case at present stands. The School Trustees of Newark are, however, taking the necessary steps toward having the case thoroughly investigated.

THE COURTS.—The Grand Jury of the Hudson County Court came in, on Tuesday night, with forty bills of indictment and were discharged. Twenty-seven persons confined in the jail, against whom no bills were found, were discharged from custody. The Court of Oyer and Terminer was not in session on Wednesday—the cases not being ready for trial.

AN UNFAITHFUL DOMESTIC.—A domestic named MARIA DONOHUE, was obtained in a New-York Intelligence office, on Wednesday, by Mr. H. WESTBROOK, of Jersey City, and, yesterday, she was arraigned before Recorder BEDFORD and Justice RODGERS, charged with stealing three silk dresses and other articles. The clothing was recovered and she was sent to the Work-house for three months.

PRECAUTIONS.—Since the death of GLENNON, who was run over on the New-Jersey Railroad track about two weeks since, the Company has caused a fence to be constructed along the line of the road from Warren to Prospect street, and taken other precautions to prevent a recurrence of such an accident.

☞ The Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced the criminal trials yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 14.

$2,600 Missouri 8s..	82¼	200	Mich. S.&N. I. R.b3 67⅛
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, '70..	50⅛	100	do.....b3 67¼
1,000 do.....	50⅝	200	do.....b3 68
2,000 do.....	50	400	do.....b6 68
500 Cal. St. 7s, '75...	51	100	do.....s60 68⅜
12,000 do.....	52	600	do.....s60 68⅜
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	87	100	do.....b30 68
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s.b3	86	150	do.....67⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s.101		100	do.....s60 67
3,000 H. R. R. R. 3d M. 61¾		200	do.....b60 68
4,000 Ill. F. B's ex priv. 93½		100	do.....67⅝
6,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. B's. 99⅞		200	do.....c 67¾
3,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. b 57		5	Mich. Cen. R. R.... 95
20 Bank of Com,...107¼		100	do.....s60 94½
5 Ocean Bank..... 96		100	Ill. Cen. R. R...b60 137⅝
48 Bank of Republic.. 120		200	do.....c 137
5 Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co. 135		100	do.....s60 136½
60 Pacific Mail S. Co.. 63¾		100	do.....137½
19 Stonington Railroad 45		500	do.....137½
425 N. Y. Cen. R. R...c 86½		250	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R. 46
10 do..... 86¾		100	do.....c 46¼
50 do.....b3 86½		67	Gal. & Chic. R.R.. 99
5 Erie Railroad..... 41¾		60	do.....s60 98¾
370 do.....c 41½		10	Third-av. R ex div.. 89½
100 do.....s30 41¾		2300	Cleve. & Tol. RR.b3 68
100 do.....b30 41¾		100	do.....s3 68
150 do.....s3 41¾		600	do.....67¾
50 do.....h.0 41¾		100	do.....s10 68
100 Harlem Railroad... 15⅝		1000	do.....67¾
100 do.....opg 15¾		200	do.....s30 67
100 Reading R. R...b60 80⅛		100	do.....s60 68¾
700 do.....s10 80		800	do.....c 68
600 do.....s3 80		15	Chi. & R. I. R. R... 96⅞
500 do.....s60 79¾		150	do.....b60 97
500 do.....b3 80¼		100	do.....96¾
400 do.....s30 80		100	Mil. & Mis. R.R.h60 68
100 do.....b10 80¾		30	do.....67⅝
700 do.....80¾		50	Wis & Lk. Sh. R R 55
100 do.....b30 80¾		21	La C. & Mil. R. R.. 77½
100 do..... 80		10	Penn. Coal Co..... 93¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 Ch., St. P. and F. du Lac, Int. ad..	70¾@70⅞
$28,000 Del., Lack. & West. R. R., Int. added...	72¾
$6,000 G. W. (Ill.) R. R. 1st m. 7s, Int. ad	46¾@49½
$6,000 G. W. (Ill.) R. R. 1st m. 7s, Int. added...	49¾
$5,000 Sen., Mans. and N. R. R., Int. ad...	58¾@59¾
$4,000 Cen. Military Tract R. R., Int. added....	88½
$176 G. West. Marine Ins. Scrip of 1857.....	43
60 shares Warren R. R. Co.....	51¾
25 shares Third-avenue R. R.....	88¾
100 shares Cb., St. Paul and Fon du Lac R. R...	30¾
10 shares Importers and Tradere' Bank.....	112
16 shares City Bank.....	115¾
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bunk.....	110¾@110⅞
30 shares Bank of the State of New-York.....	104
40 shares Farmers and Citizens' Bank of L. I....	75⅝
10 shares G. West. Marine Ins. Co.....	118½
50 shares G. West. Marine Ins. Co.....	117¾
30 shares St. Nicholas Ins. Co.....	59
14 shares Equitable Ins. Co. (Executor's sale)..	172
75 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.....	74
25 shares Long Island Ins. Co.....	176¾
25 shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co.....	120¾
125 shares Firemen's Ins. Co.....	151¾
10 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co.....	94½
20 shares Broadway Ins. Co.....	127¾
10 shares People's Fire Ins. Co.....	106¾
9 shares Trenton Iron Co.....	78
40 shares Westcott Express Co.....	15
100 shares American Guano Co.....	34⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s.....	91½	2500	Clev. & Tol. R.... 68¾
1,000 Mic. So. S. F. Bs. 75		200	do.....s30 67⅝
6,000 N Ie. R 1st m. bs. 90		300	do.....s30 67⅛
4,000 Ill. Cen. R'd Bs.. 99¾		300	do..... 68¾
300 Cumb. Coal Co..b30 18		200	do.....h10 68¾
50 Illinois Cent. R..... 138		500	do.....s3 68⅝
300 Erie R. R..... 41¾		100	do.....b3 68¾
22 do..... 41⅝		900	do.....s3 68⅝
200 do.....b30 41¾		800	do..... 68⅝
1400 Reading R. R.... 80		100	do.....fd 68
400 do.....s3 80		200	do.....b10 68⅝
250 Mic. S. & N. Ia. R.. 68		900	do..... 68¾

THURSDAY, May 14—P. M.

The California packet announced last evening is an unusually satisfactory arrival. Besides the large delivery of Gold and the confirmation of the previous good news from the Spring working of the mines, the Legislative movement for the payment of the State debt is both timely and encouraging. We copy below the details of the arrangement, entertaining scarcely a doubt that the final action of the Legislature, *and the vote of the People*, will confirm what has already been done by the Senate. The present remittance to New-York, which is $1,707,000 in bullion on the manifest, will probably count up nearly or quite two millions, including the numerous small deposits of dust making in the Assay Office to-day from passengers, and the usual amount of drafts on the Government Treasury, most of which have yet to be presented.

There is much ease in Money among the Brokers to-day, the employment on stocks being behind the Street supply, while the applications for discounts, outside of Bank, have also fallen off. There was a good deal of activity among the California bankers and the Bullion brokers to-day, in [illegible] and selling gold. [illegible] went into the Assay Office, [illegible] count as Specie in the Banks. The amount paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day [illegible]; the whole receipts of the [illegible]; the disbursements, $258,800; balance this afternoon, $13,887,794. The reduction in the next six or seven weeks will, from present appearances, be to about ten millions of dollars.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange to-day were quite unequal in temper, as well as prices. The relative supply of certificates on the Street to the enormous amount of outstanding and daily maturing contracts, in several of the active Road Stocks, is gradually, but not all present appearances, surely dividing the control of prices, if not throwing it against the operators for a fall. A strong demonstration was made against Cleveland and Toledo at the early Board, 68@67⅛, which was followed up with equally heavy sales in the afternoon, but without effect, the cash price closing 68¾ ₱ cent

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1765 NEW-YORK SATURDAY, MAY 16 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Foreign Appointments—New Ministers already Appointed—Places still to be filled.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 14, 1857.

The President intends, about a fortnight hence, to take up the subject of the diplomatic and consular appointments. It is believed that a very general change will be made in those offices. It is the desire of the Administration to select suitable men, and to elevate the standard of all our foreign appointments. As a preliminary step to action on this subject, the President has called for a list of the names of all the members of the foreign diplomatic and consular corps, their places of residence and salaries, and the States from which they were appointed. This examination is preparatory to a new cast of the whole lot, in reference to local, not political claims, as well as personal character and official qualifications.

A glance at the list will show the necessity of a thorough reast of the higher appointments, in view of local equality and sectional and political influences. FRANKLIN PIERCE came into the Presidency with only two Northern and two Southern States against him. There were political claims upon him from States which are not now in the ring.

To begin with the London mission. There is no propriety in giving that to a Pennsylvanian now when the President is from that State, and also a Cabinet member and a first-class minister for China. Mr. DALLAS will no doubt be succeeded next Fall or Winter, by Mr. R. J. WALKER, and probably with Mr. DALLAS' assent, for he would rather give place to Mr. WALKER, as a personal friend, than any one else. Mr. WAKLER's appointment would not be of a local, but cosmopolitan character. But as he would be appointed from Kansas, he would hail from that Territory, or State, as it may be.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, who has been four years at St. Petersburg, cannot longer remain, even if disposed, for Connecticut, as a Republican State, has already been adequately noticed by a Cabinet office. This mission has been sought for by two politicians from the smallest, but the most decided Republican, of the Western States. Mr. LAWRENCE applied for it, but the President has no idea of giving it to that or any Republican State.

J. Y. MASON has held the Paris mission four years and a half, and has never been "physically and mentally" fit for it. But the late Administration did not dare to supersede him. Lest some more able man should take his place, the Emperor has, it is said, intimated a wish that Mr. MASON should be continued. As Virginia had not a Cabinet member under the late Administration, there was a propriety in giving her a first-class mission. There is less reason for it now, and probably a mission of smaller grade will be allowed to her. For the French Mission, Mr. BUCHANAN has correctly decided to obtain the services of Senator SLIDELL, but he, though his better half would prefer a residence in Paris, inclines to retain his seat in the Senate.

AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE was appointed to Spain from the State of Iowa, when that State was Democratic. Mr. BUCHANAN has already offered it to Mr. PICKENS, of South Carolina, who hesitates to accept it, inasmuch as he chooses the Sweden mission, because it was once offered to him by JOHN TYLER, and then declined.

PETER D. VROOM, of New-Jersey, has held the Berlin mission four years. He has expressed a wish to return. His successor might be from New-Jersey or from Delaware, so far as the political claims of those States are concerned. But there is a strong pressure from the South for this post. South Carolina must have a first-class mission.

If Mr. PICKENS will not accept the mission to Spain, either he or Gov. AIKEN will have the mission to Berlin. It was intimated to Mr. JAMES B. CLAY, of Kentucky, that he could have it, but it was declined by that gentleman.

Mr. FORSYTH, of Alabama, has held the mission in Mexico less then a year, but he would no doubt be recalled, except for the influence of personal and political connections. When it shall be proposed to make a new treaty with Mexico, he may be superseded by the appointment of some other Georgian.

WM. TROUSDALE, of North Carolina, was appointed four years ago, as Minister at Rio de Janeiro. It is understood that he will be brought under the principle of rotation, and that some one will be found in North Carolina to take his place

DAVID A. STARKWEATHER, of Ohio, one of the poorest appointments of Mr. PIERCE, has filled the Chilian mission four years. He has been recalled, and Ex-Governor BIGLER, of California, appointed in his place. This post would have suited Col. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, who is determined to accept nothing less than a first-class mission. He would have suited this better than any other, for the reason that his appointment would have been considered as an improvement upon that of DAVID STARKWEATHER; and, besides, it must be admitted that he was quite as well fitted for this place as for the Speakership of the House or the Governorship of Illinois, for which posts he was the regular Democratic candidate.

JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY has been Minister in Peru, for ten years, and probably will be allowed to stay there, though there is a strong pressure for his place. He was appointed from Pennsylvania.

These are all of the first-class missions, and they are only ten in number.

Many of the two hundred politicians who are pressing for a full mission, with a salary of from ten thousand dollars, to seventeen thousand five hundred, will be glad to come down to a second-rate mission,—that is, the place of Minister Resident, with a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars.

There are eighteen Ministers Resident—to wit: at Lisbon, Belgium, the Hague, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Vienna, Berne, Turin, Rome, Naples, Constantinople, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Bogota, Caraccas, Quito, Buenos Ayres, and Bolivia, and a Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, at the same salary.

These nineteen places are, with few exceptions, to be thrown open to the competition of Mr. BUCHANAN's friends. There are hundreds of applicants already in the field.

The Proposed Canal Across the Isthmus of Darien—Instructions Relative to the New Tariff, &c.

Special Dispatch of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15.

Letters have been received at the Navy Department respecting Dr. CALDWELL's expedition to the Isthmus of Darien. From them it appears that the prospect for Canalization is very good.

Thirty odd removals are to be made from the Department in the Interior.

A fee simple patent is to be granted to Christian Indians for lands purchased from the Delawares.

Negotiations are still pending for the purchase of Blythe Island, Ga., for a Naval Depôt. N. Y. T.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15.

The Secretary of the Treasury in anticipation of the operation of the late Tariff act has just issued to the officers of the customs additional general regulations under the revenue and collection laws. As the act of March disturbs but to a slight extent the classification of imports made by the act of 1846, the construction heretofore given by the Treasury Department to that act is applicable except where that law has been modified. The provisions of the 20th section of the act of August, 1842, furnish the rule of construction to be applied to articles not specially designated in the several schedules of the act of 1857.

All other articles not so susceptible of classification will be liable to a duty of fifteen per cent. Merchandize in public store on the 1st of July next, or in bond under the warehousing laws, whether deposited in any warehouse authorized by law, or passing in *transitu* under bond from one part of the United States to another, will, irrespective of the date of their original importation or bonding, be subject, on withdrawal for consumption, to the rates of duty prescribed by the act of 1857.

As to the admission of sheeps' wool, unmanufactured, of the value of twenty cents a pounds or less, at the port of exportation, the Secretary decides that the value in the foreign market does not include the expenses of packing, commissions or charges incurred in shipment.

The Cabinet to-day considered appointments of appraisers in the principal Custom-Houses, but the result has not transpired.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

Desperate Riot at Louisville.

THE MURDERERS OF THE JOYCE FAMILY HANGED BY A MOB.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 14.

The four negroes accused of murdering the Joyce family some months since have been acquitted. One of them turned State's evidence, but his testimony was not legally corroborated. There was considerable excitement about the Court-House during the trial.

About dark a mob broke into the cannon-house and got a cannon, which they placed in front of the jail. Several shots were fired by the mob and from the jail. The jailor, fearing the escape of the prisoners, formally surrendered two of them, who were hung by the mob. The third cut his throat with a razor, but the negro who turned State's evidence was unmolested.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The remaining negro implicated in the Joyce murder was hung by the mob last night—making three hanged and one suicide.

Suffering for want of Food in Northern Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, May 15.

Reliable information has been received here of great destitution existing in Gramot County and other secluded localities in the northern part of this State. Several persons have already died from starvation, and cattle were also dying from want of food. A meeting of our citizens will be held this evening to devise means of relief.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 15.

The New-Orleans Mail of the 9th, as late as due, has been received.

Accounts from Galveston on the 7th inst. say commercial business was very active there.

Reports of the crops in the upper part of Texas were more encouraging.

Hail stones of the size of eggs fell on the Brazos River, below Waco.

The Cotton crop was damaged extensively by the storm. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Hopkins County on the 11th April.

Trinity River was rising and would soon be navigable.

Lake and River Navigation.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 15.

The Lake is now open, and propellers and sail vessels have been coming and going since the 13th inst. The steamers will commence their regular trips soon,—perhaps on Monday. Between thirty and forty vessels have cleared for the Upper Lakes.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 14.

The water in the channel of the river at this point is falling rapidly. It now measures 15 feet. Rain fell very heavily last night. The weather is warm and favorable to vegetation.

Another Victim of the National Hotel Disease.

HARRISBURG, Friday, May 15

Mr. JOHN M. B. PETRIKEN, a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, from Lycoming County, died this afternoon of disease contracted at the National Hotel in Washington.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 15.

Four stores on Marine Block were destroyed by fire this morning. They were occupied by the American Transportation Company; COATES, MANN & Co; HOLT and ENSIGN, and F. RAND. Loss, $25,000. Insured, $15,000.

Celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of Jamestown, Va.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

JAMESTOWN, Va., Wednesday, May 13, 1857.

I have been at Richmond for several days, awaiting the arrival of the day fixed for the celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown. This has been the event of the week, and as there are few occasions of equal interest to Virginians, the citizens seemed determined to make the most of it; accordingly the town has been in a bustle for a week with stirring events incident to the preparations for the celebration, and with the arrival of strangers, distinguished and otherwise, which has imparted a lively aspect to this usually quiet place.

On Monday night, the military, consisting of six companies, embarked for the scene of the celebration, with one day's rations; they were followed to the place of embarkation by a throng of citizens, and made an imposing display. The steamer *Maryland*, which had been sent down from Washington on a special charter for the purpose, took the men down to Jamestown; their object being to encamp on the ground, and have everything in readiness to appear respectably under a review. The weather looked unfavorable, and threatened rain, but fortunately yesterday proved a pleasant day, and to-day the weather is delightful. The steamers *Jamestown*, *Norfolk*, *Maryland*, and *Curtis Peck* have been employed in bringing passengers to the place. Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Petersburg, and other places have contributed hundreds of their citizens, who have poured in by steamboat and railroad to the common centre of attraction. It is estimated that there are about eight thousand persons on the ground, including sixteen military companies, the latter being encamped at Travers, two miles from Jamestown. The reason for selecting a spot so remote from the town is probably the one given by an old negro, of whom I inquired on that point. His answer was: "'Spose there aint *room* in Jamestown?"

This will appear perfectly rational after I have given you a very brief description of the place.

It is some two hundred years since Capt. JOHN SMITH was chased through a swamp, and was finally captured by the Indians, while up to his knees in mud, somewhere in this neighborhood; and, notwithstanding the long time that the inhabitants hereabout have had to build up the place, a stranger is impressed with the little progress that has been made. The spot where those first settlers laid the foundation of a city that was to rival in magnificence the cities of Europe, from which they had come, is now marked by a thirty-foot tower of bricks, which was once attached to a church of the same material, all which were brought from England. The remainder of the edifice in which the settlers worshipped has long since crumbled to decay. There are also the remains of a brick wall, three feet high, which surrounds the burying ground, where repose the ashes of tho long since departed, and a few scattering tombstones, on which are scarcely traceable the memorials of those who sleep beneath them. This is all of the long-celebrated Jamestown. Over the fields where once bustled the old emigrants now flourish vigorous growths of wheat and rye; there is no monument to the departed; not even a flag-staff, on which to hoist a pennant; and nothing in the shape of banners are seen, except those displayed from the mast heads of the steamers lying near. The land lies very level along the bank of the river as far as the eye can see.

There is an old dock ahreast of the place, on which we were landed by the boats of the steamers, and then were put ashore by a scow. On reaching the banks of the river we found ample arrangements for the transport of passengers to the encampment. These consisted of one carriage of two horses, several mule-teams, and one or two ox-carts. Into these vehicles scrambled men, women (excuse me—ladies—there are no women here) and children. The fare was 9d., and the ride was worth it, although it was a short one. The encampment was covered over with the tents of the military, and around the outskirts were numerous sheds and booths, where big pots hung over the fire, for boiling provisions for the people, and sundry articles were being sold, after the manner of a New England militia training.

Mr. HENRY MYERS, the person so well known as the volunteer from Richmond, to nurse the sick at Norfolk during the yellow fever period, had been several days upon the ground erecting buildings for the accommodation of the multitude; among these was a large shed, where the table was spread, and where the ball was afterwards held.

The appearance of Ex-President TYLER upon the stand was the signal for great enthusiasm, and cheer on cheer arose from the assembled thousands. His oration occupied something over two hours in the delivery.

Governor WISE, with other distinguished personages, occupied a place upon the stand, and at the close of the oration came forward and made a brief speech at the call of the multitude.

In the evening there was a grand ball, and a large display of fireworks, which closed the proceedings.

The military companies are to remain encamped upon the ground for two days longer, when the encampment will be broken up, and the place will be surrendered to its customary quiet, until another anniversary comes round, when there will no doubt be a repetition of the scenes of the last few days, with slight variations.

The first celebration of this event took place about 25 years ago, and this is the second. A difference of opinion exists as to the true day of the landing of Captain SMITH, and discussion on that point runs high, the importance of the exact day being considered akin to that of the true Christmas. Many insist that the 12th and not the 13th is the day, but this proceeding will settle that important point, and the 13th will be the day hereafter provided that there is extant in a quarter of a century hence, patriotic descendants of JOHN SMITH enough to make a respectable show. It is understood there is a Society in Washington for the express purpose of celebrating the annual observance of this event.

I saw no other representative of the New-York Press here except Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of the *Express*, who took passage in the *Jamestown* for New-York before the completion of the ceremonies.

I observed a large number of persons busy among the gravestones, transcribing the inscriptions upon them. One that I noticed, a part of which was quite illegible, bore the date—16—¾, the two figures of the hundred only being visible. One of them was a flat-slab laid horizontally upon supports, with an inscription upon the top; by the side of this a tree had sprung up, and its trunk had so enclosed the stone that the inscription was nearly hidden from view.

POWHATAN.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The A. B. C. F. M.

The annual meeting in behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was held yesterday morning in Dr. CHEEVER's Church, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN presiding. The annual statement was presented by Rev. Dr. WOOD, one of the Secretaries. The Board announce that unwonted hindrances and perils beset their work. The Mission at Canton is for the present driven from the ground, and by the destruction of hooks and other property has sustained a pecuniary loss of $14,000. The Board also state that if the war in China should become general, the other Missions in that country may be compelled to withdraw. A new spirit of intolerance in the Persian Government has occasioned anxiety, and thrown new obstacles in the way of the Nestorian Mission. Four male and four female missionaries of the Board have died during the year. The state of affairs in India and Turkey is more encouraging. In Turkey, full liberty of religious belief exists, and 3,700 copies of the Bible and New Testament have been sold to Turks. The Turkish authorities, in honorable observance of the *Hatti Sherif*, stay the carrying out of the death-deserving law of the Koran, and converts from Mahomedanism, known as such, are now living unmolested among their own people. The first Moslem convert is also the first licensed preacher of the Gospel from that faith. The first published book in the language of the Mahomadan Koords has issued from the press—being the Gospel of Matthew, as translated by an Armenian graduate of the Bebek Seminary. Numerous towns and villages of the Koreb-bash—a peculiar sect of Mahomedans in Asia Minor and on the Mesopotamian plain—not only invite, but plead for missionaries to reside among them. In Turkey, 13 missionaries are under appointment of the Board.

The receipts of the Board are $29,000 ahead of last year. Thirteen thousand dollars were asked for the building of the missionary packet *Morning Star*, and $28,000 were contributed. The handsome surplus remaining is set aside to keep the vessel in repair.

The speakers at yesterday's meeting were representatives from Asia, Africa and the Sandwich Islands. Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL presented the results of the operations of the year in the Gaboon Mission in West Africa; Rev. E. J. BOARDMAN, President of Oahu College, spoke of the Sandwich Islands; Rev. Dr. RIGGS, old of Constantinople; Rev. BENJAMIN SCHNEIDER spoke for Aintab in Turkey; Rev. T. DWIGHT HUNT appeared for California; and Rev. H. D. GANSE, of this City, spoke for missions generally, and New-York in particular. Dr. RIGG's pressed the necessity for the establishment of mission-stations in Wallachia and Moldavia. Mr. SCHNEIDER gave an entertaining account of the progress of missions in Aintab and its vicinity. The church in Aintab, which has labored under great difficulties, has now a membership of 200; it began with 8. The Sunday school has 150 scholars; the day school 250. There are two theological classes, one of 5, and the other of 3. There are 15 or 20 colporteurs, 6 or 8 of whom are in active service. Mr. GANSE, the last speaker, enlarged upon the want of sympathy for the missionary cause among the churches. He commented with severity upon the coldness which pervades Christians in reference to this matter, and compared the lack of effective results in the foreign field of to-day with the eminent successes which attended the ministries of Paul and Barnabas. The efforts of the churches result comparatively in so little good, that the ill success of the missions is not a matter of wonder. He urged upon Christians the necessity of a greater interest in the spread of the Gospel among the heathen.

American Bible Society.

The American Bible Society held its anniversary Thursday morning at Dr. CHEEVER's church. Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN presided, and opened the proceedings with a few remarks upon the general results of the operations of the Society during the year. The appearance of affairs is exceedingly encouraging. The report of the Secretaries show the following results:

The receipts of the year from all sources have been $441,805 69; being $49 488 42 more than those of the previous year. The portion for books sold, $238,456 03.

Books printed, 741,018 volumes. Books issued, 172,522; being 104 297 more than the issues of the previous year, and an aggregate, since the formation of the Society, of 12,694,434

Sixty-eight new Auxiliaries have been added, most of them South and West.

Eighty nine Life Directors, and 1,810 Life Members, have been added.

NEW BOOKS.—A new royal octavo Bible, in pica type, has been published, and a new pocket Bible in diamond type. Also, a large New Testament in great primer type, for the aged. Also, at the Society's House, a New Testament in Ojibwa; and a Testament Hawaiian and English, in parallel columns.

AGENTS.—In the Home field, thirty-six have been employed, including the three in Utah, California and Oregon.

In the Foreign field, three have been employed a portion of the time—Rev. Messrs. WHEELER (in Nicaragua) and RICHTER (in Turkey) having died, greatly lamented.

Money granted for publishing the Scriptures in foreign countries, $25,344 09; which, with the expense of publishing the last two books named, make an aggregate for foreign purposes of more than $30,000.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That of all motives to moral action none can compare in wisdom and power with those furnished by the Bible itself.

Resolved, That the Bible, and a Bible-made public sentiment, are indispensable to true liberty both in Church and in State.

Resolved, That the Bible, important to all families, is peculiarly needful to those in our new and sparsely settled States and Territories.

Resolved, That the Society has occasion for devout thanksgiving to God, that while its friends have been engaged the past year in a special systematic supply of our own country with the Bible, they have in the same time furnished more than 830,000 toward publishing the same book in foreign countries.

The speakers were Rev. Dr RIGGS, of Constantinople; Rev. THOMAS SEWALL, of Baltimore; Rev. Dr. WILKES, of Montreal; Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. WINSLOW, of Ceylon, and Rev. W. F. WILLIAMS, of Mosul. The leading speech of the day was that of Mr. TYNG, who offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Bible is God's revelation to the individual mind, and therefore that its universal distribution is the sacred right and duty of man.

Mr. TYNG held that this resolution covers the whole ground of the Bible Society, and proceeded to argue the individuality of man. Man is born alone and dies alone, and fills up the measure of the period between these two extremes by himself alone. So God deals with us individually, and hence the speaker proceeded to argue that the efforts put forth by this Society to reach individuals with the Bible, were efforts in precisely the right direction.

Centennial Ceremonies of the Swedenborgian Church—Address of Professor Bush

The members of the "New Church," properly known as Swedenborgians, assembled last night, in Hope Chapel, Broadway, to hear a discourse from Professor BUSH, on the doctrines, present condition, and prospects of their Church. The building was nearly filled—a much larger number of auditors being in attendance than were present at the Chapel in Eleventh-street during the services of the previous day. After the singing of a hymn and the announcement of meetings for to-day and to-morrow, Professor BUSH commenced his oration. He alluded to the interest of the occasion, the One Hundredth Anniversary of the establishment of the New Church. There was always a disposition in men to celebrate anniversaries of great events. In all history, from the Greek festivals to our own Fourth of July, this characteristic was conspicuous. So it was also in religious matters, and more especially should it be so in their own case. For the establishment of a new Church after the passing away of an old one was like the rising of a new sun upon the earth. It was in devout celebration of such an event that they had met together, to commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Church of the New Jerusalem, the crown and consummation of all churches.

Christianity, the Professor went on to infer, was corrupt and effete, when SWEDENBORG first turned his attention from scientific to religious subjects, and became the expounder of a New Revelation. To his disciples now, it was a perpetual wonder that his doctrines were not everywhere adopted, and that there was not a general influx of proselytes, from all quarters so overpoweringly convincing were the proofs of his mission. But the establishment of Christianity, they should remember, commenced in the same humble manner. A little band of disciples gathered in an upper room in Jerusalem, and that slender meeting was the incipiency of the Christian religion, and one century ago the last Judgment in the Spiritual World was ushered in by the establishment of the New Church, which was destined to endure forever. When making that statement, he of course, would be liable to be met by the interrogation, "What necessity existed for the destruction of the Old and the establishment of a New Church?" All churches, he would answer, were prone to deterioration and decay. *Facilis descensus* might be inscribed on them all, when once they began to decline. When Swedenborg appeared, darkness and desolation overwhelmed the Church. It was the era of her profoundest slumber. But Swedenborg raised the cry, "Behold, the bridegroom cometh," and in 1757 he came. Prophecy had foretold that he should come in "the clouds of Heaven," and a coarse, literal, unrealistic interpretation, had imaged him as so coming, but the seer and scribe of the New Church, taught that the Lord's second coming was not synchronical with the end of the world, but that the object of such coming must be in accordance with the moral demands of humanity.—The coming of the Bridegroom in the clouds of Heaven was symbolical of the revelation of the Divine spirit to the darkened mind of man. Were the sun to rise at midnight instead of at the morning hour, and in the West instead of the East, it would not be more astounding than the announcement made by a Swedish *savan*, that the ages of the Church's existence were ended, and that the second coming of Christ had began.

The speaker proceeded to comment at considerable length on the vital importance to mankind of the revelations of SWEDENBORG, and the doctrines of the New Church. The old church of Protestantism, which the Reformation brought to light, he characterized as one of solifidianism, or salvation by faith alone, to which doctrine the New Church was utterly opposed. The New Church inculcated the religion of charity, while it otherwise developed new phases of the interior life of man. The Old Church read the Apostle's laudation of Christian virtues falsely. It said, "Now abideth Faith, Hope and Charity, and the greatest of these is *Faith*"—whereas, St. Paul wrote, "Now abideth Faith, Hope and Charity, and the greatest of these is *Charity*."

The Professor, during his long and eloquent address, enchained the attention of his auditors. The centennial services of the Swedenborgian Church will be continued to day; and sermons will be preached, having special reference to the occasion, at the Eleventh-street Church, morning and evening, to-morrow.

Home Missionary Society—The Executive Committee Indorsed.

A meeting was held Thursday morning, in the Bible House, of the Board of Directors of the American Home Missionary Society. The business on hand was the election of an Executive Committee for the ensuing year. Dr. PETERS, Vice President, was called to preside, and as introductory to the business offered prayer. About twenty members were present.

A resolution was offered to reelect the Executive Committee of the last year, which was unanimously adopted. The following are the names of the Committee: Mr. Abijah Fisher, William Patton, D. D., Charles Butler, Esq., Alfred C. Post, M. D., Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., Mr. Simeon B Chittenden, Asa D. Smith, D. D., Richard R. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Rev. Joseph P. Thompson. After the election had been held, a motion to adjourn was made and carried. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. STONE, of New-Hampshire, and the members dispersed.

☞ The meeting of the children connected with the Universalist Sabbath Schools of the City, which was to have been held at Dr. CHAPIN's Church, yesterday afternoon, did not take place on account of the storm, but was posponed till Tuesday afternoon next.

Methodist Appointments.

The Methodist Conference that has been in session at Newburg maks the following list of appointments:

NEW YORK DISTRICT.—P. RICE, Presiding Elder.

New York, Duane-street, B. M. Adams; Swedish Bethel Ship, O. G. Hedstrom, S. V. Newman; Greenstreet, J. T. Peck; Fourth-avenue, Inez Mulberry, J. McClintock, E. L. Prentice; Sullivan-street, J. B. Hagany; Bedford-street, J. Z. Nichols. W. P. Strickland; Jane-street, R. C. Putney, H. Lounsbury, sup.; Central M. E. Church, to be supplied, A. Steele, sup.; Eighteenth-street, J. W. Beach, G. Coles, sup.; First M. E. Church, to be sup'd; Thirtieth street, A. C. Foss; Trinity Church, M. D. C. Crawford; Forty-third-street, J. B. Wakely; Fiftieth-street, S. Orcutt. Yorkville, A. M. Osbon; Manhattanville and Carmansville, to be supplied; Harlem, J. C. Washburn; Morrisiana, O. E. Brown; Tremont, S. C. Perry: White Plains, B. Griffin; Greenburg and Tuckahoe, G. Daniel; Tarrytown, C. B Sing; Dobbs' Ferry, L. W. Waleworth; Yonkers, P. Ward: Kingsbridge and Fordham, to be supplied; New York City Mission, W. H. Smith; J. Holdich, Secretary of American Bible Society, and member of Fourth-avenue Quarterly Conference; J. W. Lindsay, Professor in Wesleyan University, and member of the Fourth-avenue Quarterly Conference; F Donelly, Chaplain of Westchester County Almshouse; R. S. Foster, President of the North Western University, and member of Trinity Quarterly Conference; N. Mead, Superintendent of Five Points Mission school, member of Green-street Quarterly Conference.

NEW-YORK GERMAN MISSION DISTRICT—W. SCHWARTZ, Presiding Elder.

New-York, Second-street, C. A. E. Hertel; New-York, Fortieth street, J. C. Lyon; Melrose and Mt. Vernon, L. Meyer; Williamsburg, H. Kastendick; New-Haven Circuit, S. F. Zimmerman; Bridgeport, to be supplied; Roxbury, F. W. Flocken; Long-Island, to be supplied; Washington-street and Jersey City, to be supplied; Newark and Newark West, C. H. Afflerbach; Elizabeth, J Weck; Philadelphia, L. Wallon, East Baltimore, C. F. Grimm; West Baltimore, J. W. Freund.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A gentleman, named HENRY WILSON, was stopped on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, opposite Pollpel's Island, on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., by three men, who, by threats and the presentation of fire-arms, extorted from him the sum of $874, all in bills of the Bank of Fishkill, except $44 in silver, and then made off. Mr. WILSON has offered a reward of $100 for the recovery of the money, and an additional reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of the robbers.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Opening of the New British Parliament ---Election of Speaker.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN'S SPEECH TO THE CORTES.

Hopes of a Reconciliation with Mexico.

Treaty Between Prussia and Switzerland.

THE CHINA WAR.

INSURRECTIONS AND MASSACRES.

Rajah Brooke's Account of the Outbreak at Borneo.

Particulars of the British Plan of Campaign.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

Loss of an American Ship in the English Channel.

Cotton Drooping---Breadstuffs Active and Higher---Consols 92 5-8.

The British Mail Steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool, 3 o'clock afternoon of Saturday, May 2, arrived yesterday morning.

The *Asia* arrived ont 8:30 P. M., 27th ult.

The *Asia* brings specie to the amount of $214,195.

The steamship *City of Manchester* arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock morning of Friday the 1st inst.

The United States Mail Steamer *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

The steamer *Queen of the South* sailed from Southampton Wednesday, 29th ult., for New-York.

The actual news by this arrival is rather limited. From Britain the incidents are the meeting of Parliament, and the election, without opposition, of EVELYN DENISON as Speaker of the House of Commons The deaths of the Duchess of GLOUCESTER, (GEORGE III.'s daughter,) and of JOHN MACGREGOR, late M. P for Glasgow, are noticed.

The Russian Grand Duke CONSTANTINE continued to receive great honor at Paris.

The Queen of Spain's speech to the Cortes mentions the reëstablishment of friendly relations between Spain and Rome, and expresses a hope that Mexico will apologize and pay an indemnity, otherwise Spain will take coercive measures.

The rumor is again revived that the King of Denmark will be forced to settle the difficulties of his reign by abdicating.

From the East we have a telegraph announcing the safety of the missing steamer *Oneida*. Also letters from the pen of Sir JAMES BROOKE, himself confirming the statement of his rescue massacre of 2,000 Chinese in Borneo.

Dispatches from the French Ambassador at Madrid announce that the Spanish Government accepts the principle of an arrangement with Mexico.

Le Nord pretends that it knows the intentions of the French Government as regards China. The French authorities will formally demand a permanent embassy at Pekin, and in case of a refusal, will endeavor, in concert with the English forces, to penetrate to the capital by water, and there dictate terms to the Chinese Government.

The London *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. CHARLES BAYLES as Consul at Manchester for the United States of America.

Lady FRANKLIN has resolved to send out another and a final expedition in search of whatever trace may exist of the lost crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. A screw yacht, the *Fox*, now lying at Aberdeen, has been purchased, and the command is to be given to Capt. M'CLINTOCK, who has already distinguished himself even among the adventurous band of Arctic navigators.

We read in the *Athenæum:*

"A scientific exploring expedition, consisting of three or four persons, is about to proceed, under the sanction of the Government, through the western portion of British America. It is intended that the party should proceed from Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg, and from thence through the country lying between the northern branch of the Saskatchawan and the boundary of the United States. The Government is desirous of making the expedition as scientifically useful as possible, and with this view, the assistance and counsel of the Royal Society have been solicited. The council has appointed a committee to act in the matter, and a report has been drawn up. The expedition is to be commanded by Mr. JOHN PALLISER."

The Paris *Pays* denies the announcement of the London *Globe*, that the Newfoundland Legislature refuses to ratify the Fisheries Convention which has been made by France and England. According to article 21, the Convention in question was to be ratified by the Newfoundland Assembly and by the English Parliament, and the *Pays* says that although some very special objections of a kind quite open to argument have been taken by the committee of the Legislative Council, no vote has yet been given.

The New British Parliament—Election of Speaker.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, May 30.

From the London Times.

The first session of the fifth Parliament summoned during the reign of Her present Majesty formally commenced this day. The opening of a new Parliament, at all times a great constitutional ceremony, is at the present juncture peculiarly momentous. The Government which so recently brought the country through an arduous war, and, in concert with its allies, restored peace to Europe, having been defeated in the House of Commons on a secondary question of foreign policy, deemed it expedient to counsel the Sovereign to dissolve Parliament, that the opinion of the constituencies might be elicited on the decision pronounced by their representatives. To the appeal thus made to them the constituencies have given an emphatic and unmistakable response, at once completely indorsing the acts of the censured Ministry, and largely recruiting the strength and spirit of their followers. Meanwhile the China question, which had precipitated the dissolution, has assumed a graver and more menacing aspect, demanding on the part of the Executive and the Legislature the exercise of increased energy and firmness. But, not only is the new Parliament ushered into existence apparently on the eve of a war with the Celestial Empire, but most important measures of internal improvement are generally believed to be impending. Besides the many schemes of administrative, legal and social reform to which our renovated Legislature have to address itself, the task of revising its own constitution, in connection with the amendment of the national representation also lies before it; and should the expectations of the country in this respect be fulfilled, the present Parliament is destined to receive the historical appellation of the "last Parliament convoked under the first Reform Bill."

But little pomp and circumstance, however, marked the inaugural sitting of the reconstituted Legislature; and by any but a coldminded and eminently practical people so remarkable an absence of glittering pageantry and splendid forms would be regarded as singularly out of keeping with the strong and anxious national interest which such an occasion could not fail to awaken. Irrespective of the recentness of the late happy event in the Royal household, it is not in accordance with general usage for the Sovereign to attend in person at the first sitting of a new Parliament. The election of a Speaker for the House of Commons, the swearing in of members in both chambers, and a few other preliminaries incidental to the reconstitution of the two assemblies—a process which usually occupies about a week—have to precede the delivery of the Queen's Speech; previous to which, of course, no business of any importance is transacted.

Before 2 o'clock a considerable concourse had collected round the entrance to Westminster-hall, to witness the arrival of the leading personages about to officiate in the ceremony. The interior of the House of Lords at first presented an array of all but empty benches, the dreary vacancy of the gorgeous but somewhat gloomy chamber being also relieved by the presence of some ten or a dozen distinguished ladies seated in a single group on the Opposition side, the three clerks at the table being the solitary occupants of the floor.

At 2 o'clock the Lords Commissioners, who were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of ARGYLL, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord STANLEY of Alderley, and Earl SPENCER, entered the House in their official costumes, and took their places on the woolsack. Not more than half-a-dozen other Peers were then present, among whom were Lord PANMURE, Earl BEAUCHAMP and Lord REDESDALE; and throughout the entire sitting the whole number in attendance at one time did not exceed 12 or 15.

The Usher of the Black Rod having been directed to summon the Commons to their Lordships' House, in the lapse of a few moments Mr. DENIS LE MARCHANT, (chief clerk,) accompanied by Sir GEORGE GREY, Sir CHARLES WOOD, and a large number of members of the Lower Chamber, was in attendance at the bar.

The Lord Chancellor announced that the Royal commission, graciously authorizing him and his co-commissioners to open Parliament in Her Majesty's name, would then be read; which was done by the clerk at the table accordingly.

The Lord Chancellor then said,—My lords and gentlemen, I have it in command from Her Majesty to let you know that as soon as the members of both Houses shall have been sworn the cause of the calling of this Parliament together will be declared; and, it being necessary that a Speaker of the House of Commons should be first chosen, it is Her Majesty's pleasure that you, gentlemen of the House of Commons, should repair to the place where you are to sit, and there proceed to the appointment of some proper person to be your Speaker, and that you should appear here to-morrow at 2 o'clock, and then present the person whom you shall so choose for Her Majesty's Royal approbation.

The Commons then withdrew to their own chamber in obedience to this mandate.

After the process of swearing in was completed the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 30.

The House of Commons, having returned from the House of Lords, proceeded, in conformity with the message from the Crown, signified by the Royal Commissioners, to the election of a Speaker.

Lord H. VANE, after a graceful tribute to the late Speaker, and an enumeration of the moral and intellectual qualities, the accomplished mind, the dignified and commanding exterior, and the courteous demeanor required in so exalted a position, believing, he said, that the member for North Nottinghamshire united these eminent qualifications, moved that Mr. JOHN EVELYN DENISON be chosen to fill the Chair.

The motion was seconded by Mr. THORNELY.

After a short pause, there being no other candidate proposed,

Mr. EVELYN DENISON, who spoke from his usual place on the Ministerial benches, said, Sir, I return my grateful thanks to the noble lord and my honorable friend who have introduced my name to the House, in terms, indeed, far too flattering,—in terms suggested by the partiality of private friendship rather than by any qualities to which I can pretend to lay claim. I offer my respectful acknowledgments to the House for the manner in which they have been pleased to receive the mention of my name. It is calculated to afford me much encouragement and support; but when I think of the business of this House, increasing year by year—when I consider not only the importance of maintaining the rights and privileges of this House, but that the position of the House itself in the framework of the constitution should be carefully and accurately preserved, I might well shrink from the responsibility which must attach to any one who has a considerable share in its management and guidance. [Hear, hear.] I shall be at a disadvantage in being placed in immediate contrast to a right honorable gentleman who filled that chair for many years in a manner which gave universal satisfaction. [Cheers.] I shall have the assistance of that distinguished gentleman, as I have had the benefit of his example; and, under his immediate supervision, the rules and proceedings of Parliament have been digested and arranged by a gentleman who now sits at that table (Mr. ERSKINE MAY) in a manner which cannot fail to give great assistance to all who shall succeed to that chair. [Hear, hear.] If I rightly interpret the wishes of the House it would not become me to intrude myself longer upon them with my doubts and hesitations. I shall content myself, therefore, with expressing my high sense of the distinguished honor which it is proposed to confer upon me, and falling in with the suggestion of my honorable seconder, and curtailing my address within the narrowest limits, I submit myself, with all duty and respect, to the will of this House.

The honorable gentleman was then conducted to

completed, we have already given the public some idea, but there are other circumstances connected with the project which [illegible]

A single glance at the map of the world will explain the selection of the two points through which Europe and America are to be brought into contact. Ireland on the one side of the ocean, and Newfoundland on the other, lie like extremities of the two continents, and diminish considerably the breadth of waters otherwise interposed between them. Across the bed of the ocean, too, in these very parts, is to be found a kind of natural bank or plateau thrown up by the rush of the Gulf Stream, and on this the telegraphic wires are to be deposited. No conditions, in short, could appear more favorable, more opportune, or more public available, and yet it actually happened that the power of bargaining for the use of them was lodged in the hands of a commercial company. The fact is, that a monopoly had been granted of telegraphic communication across the Island of Newfoundland. As long ago as 1852, exclusive privileges of this description were conferred upon an association established for the purposes above mentioned, and the monopoly, after various modifications and transfers, became vested at last in a company enjoying for a term of years the exclusive right of telegraphing from one side of Newfoundland to the other, and indeed of establishing any telegraph in the island at all. Accordingly, the Atlantic Telegraph Company, after conquering the ocean, might have found an invincible barrier at the very point where the difficulties of the enterprise would have been supposed to cease. The Newfoundland Company were in possession of the last few miles of the distance, and were therefore as completely masters of the whole course as a railway company would be which commanded the terminus and the harbor-dues nearest miles of a rival line. The fact would have been of less importance if other parts of the American coast had been accessible at no further cost than that of some additional miles of wire; but it seems to be doubted, in the present state of information on the subject, whether any Transatlantic communication can be established except through some point or other of that territory which the Newfoundland monopoly embraces.

Ultimately, therefore, these privileges, though at first perhaps appearing insignificant, have exerted an influence over the whole arrangements of this most important international enterprise. The Newfoundland Company makes terms with the Atlantic Company, the Atlantic Company makes terms with the British Government, and, if it should really be found that no other point of American territory can be reached by oceanic wires, the communication between two mighty continents of the world will have depended upon the modification or purchase of a small commercial monopoly. At present we believe the conditions arranged provide for the accommodation of the public at reasonable rates. The Atlantic Company acquire the benefit of the exclusive privileges existing in Newfoundland, and make arrangements for the transmission of messages over the whole course of the combined Telegraphs. The British Government is to have the power of fixing the rates to be charged for communications, and to enjoy a preferential right of using the Telegraph, a similar privilege being allowable to the United States Government on the other side. In return for these powers of control, Government first aids the undertaking with ships in the work of laying down the cable, and then provides a pecuniary guarantee. The Company is to receive the sum of £14,000 per annum, constituting a return of four per cent. upon its capital, until the net profits shall amount to 6 per cent, after which £10,000 per annum is to be paid for 25 years. This payment, however, is to cover, as far as it goes, the charges incurred by Government communications; the excess, if any, of such charges over the amount of the guarantee being receivable also.

Under the existing circumstances of the monopoly, perhaps these arrangements were as good as could be made, but the story offers striking evidence of the extent to which the grandest enterprises may be affected by even small infractions of sound commercial principles. Monopolies are just as great mistakes now as in any former age of the world. It may be undoubtedly desirable, and in some instances even imperatively necessary, to encourage undertakings of high public utility, but dubious commercial promise, by the support of a guarantee, but these considerations contain no warrant for the addition of a monopoly to boot. In the present instance, the *exclusive* right of telegraphing across Newfoundland—a privilege to be regretted, perhaps, with extreme unconcern apart from the ocean extension of the wires—actually governs the Transatlantic communication between the two Continents, and the effects of a monopoly have to be overcome by a State guarantee and Government control. The Government may fix the rate of charge for the public, and therefore for itself, but it must make up the sum of its payments to £14,000 at the end of each year. It may protect the public from extortion, but only at the cost of that kind of interference which must be troublesome to it-self, and which we are not apt to regard as conducive to good management. Finally, if, contrary to present expectation, any telegraphic communication should be found practicable between our own coasts and points of the opposite shore not covered by the monopoly, Government may remain committed to an unnecessary and unproductive guarantee. As things stand, however, there is not much to complain of. Compared with the magnitude of the enterprise and the value of the results, the amounts of the capital and of the guarantee involved are but small: and if, as we trust will be the case, the experiment of next July should prove successful, and the American Continent be brought within a few minutes of our shores upon reasonable terms of communication, there will be no reason to regret the concession of the guarantee. It is in principle rather than effect that the Newfoundland monopoly is so noticeable. It may seem an inconsiderable circumstance, or even wear the aspect of an excellent bargain, if any company or association can be induced to accomplish at their own cost a most desirable work on the sole condition that nobody else shall be permitted to do it over again; but experience has taught us, and the present example shows, that such a surrender of general rights may eventually carry with it unexpected disabilities and serious embarrassment. Enterprise, when beyond the scope of private venture, may be fairly entitled to public aid, but not to aid of such a kind as may strangle for the future all similar enterprise in the same field.

Loss of the New-York Ship Andrew Foster.

From the Liverpool Times, May 2.

We regret to report the foundering by collision of the fine American ship *Andrew Foster*, Capt. WILLIAMS, (late mate of the United States mail steamship *Arctic*,) from New-York for this port.

The *Andrew Foster* sailed from New-York on the 1st of April, and had on board one lady passenger, Miss QUIN, and, with the Captain and crew, the complement numbered 38 persons. The voyage was prosecuted without any particular incident until the vessel arrived in Channel, and when between Tuskar and Smalshead, at midnight on Tuesday last, the 28th ultimo, she was struck on the luff of the bow (being on the starboard tack) by the ship *Tusscarora*, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Capt. WILLIAMS, fearing that the injury to his vessel might prove serious, hailed the *Tuscarora*, and asked her to lay by him for some time; but, instead of doing so, she proceeded on her voyage without taking any notice, and it is presumed she escaped without injury. Immediately after the collision the pumps of the *Andrew Foster* were manned, and it was found that the water was rushing in in such quantities that there was no hope of saving the vessel, and accordingly the boats were lowered, and those on board abandoned the ship. Shortly after leaving the vessel she sunk in deep water. The boats, after being about three-quarters of an hour on the water, were picked up by the schooner *Little Fred*, of Plymouth, from Rio Grande for Liverpool, off which vessel they were taken yesterday morning, when about ten miles west of Holyhead, by the steam-tug *Sea King*, and landed here.

The *Andrew Foster* has been a regular trader between this port and New-York, and at the time of her foundering she had on board a large cargo of wheat, cotton, bacon, &c. It is stated that the ship and cargo are insured at New York.

The *Andrew Foster* was an American built vessel, of 1,400 tons register, and 2,600 tons burthen, and belonged to Tapscott's line of American packets from this port. She was advertised to leave Liverpool for New-York on the 16th inst., and has always been a favorable ship in the trade.

We are indebted for the above particulars to Mr. JOHN MOONEY, one of the officers of the *Andrew Foster* (who landed last evening from the *Sea King*,) and who states that at the time of the collision the weather was mild, and the atmosphere comparatively clear, which in a great degree accounts for the safety of those on board, as, had the winds been high, the boats could scarcely have stood through a gale. Mr. MOONEY also speaks in high terms of the treatment they received on board the *Little Fred*, and of the kindness and attention of the captain and officers of that vessel.

The Northern Belle.

LETTER FROM MR. DALLAS TO LORD CLARENDON.

The following dispatch has been received by Lord CLARENDON from Mr. DALLAS, with reference to the loss of the *Northern Belle*:

The United States Minister at the Court of St. James' has the honor to transmit to the Earl of CLARENDON, &c., 21 silver medals, and a bill of exchange for £210 sterling, and to request that his Lordship will be pleased to cause these testimonials to be delivered to the brave individuals for whom they are intended by the President of the United States, in acknowledgment of the services rendered in saving the lives of the crew of the American ship *Northern Belle*.

The incidents connected with the fate of this vessel occurred too recently, and too close to the British coast, to bring too universal and deep a sensation, to render their detailed repetition at all necessary on this occasion. It will, however, be recollected by his Lordship, that, after performing her voyage across the Atlantic from New-York, and, while approaching the port of her destination, London, the *Northern Belle*, of 1,100 tons burden, on the 5th of January last, encountered a gale of unusual violence, and was obliged to anchor off Kingsgate at less than a mile's distance from the shore. She rode heavily, and the sea occasionally broke completely over her. Her main and mizzen masts were cut away. The fury of the storm increased, and raged during the whole of the day, rendering vain every effort at assistance, and onpluffing a steamer larger that attempted it. The ship parted from her anchors at midnight and, a prey to the tempest, drove, amid darkness, hail, sleet and snow, upon the rocks beneath the cliff. Her crew, twenty-four in number, lashed themselves to the rigging of the only remaining mast, struggled through the horrors of the night, and were discovered from the beach at early dawn. Gallant and humane exertions were at once made to rescue them from their desperate condition. One life-boat, manned by ten brave men, pulled through a boiling surf at imminent peril, reached the wreck, and returned to shore with seven of the sufferers. A second life-boat, emulating the daring adventure, brought fourteen others safely to land, and finally, though long thwarted by their determination to perish rather than to leave the *Northern Belle*, the same means redeemed the Captain and the pilot from impending death.

These are the standing features, as reported to his Government by the Consul of the United States in London, of the series of successful acts of courage and humanity which it is the desire of the President to mark by tokens of American gratitude and thanks. The undersigned has therefore been specially instructed to lay before the Earl of CLARENDON the list, accompanying this letter, of those truly heroic spirits who manned the life-boats, and to beg that his Lordship will cause each individual therein mentioned to be presented with the silver medal inscribed to him, and also, from the amount of the bill of exchange, with the sum stated opposite his name, (augmented according to the number of risks incurred,) in evidence of the high appreciation and acknowledgment of their conduct by the Government and people of the United States. The undersigned avails, &c.,

(Signed) G. M. DALLAS.

Legation of the United States, London, April 23.

LIST.			
John Castle	£10	Frederick Lawrence	£10
George Castle	10	Thomas Sandwell	10
William Hiller, Jr.	10	Robert Simpson	10
Robert Miller	10	James Bevo	10
James Rows	10	Alfred Emptage	10
Edward Emptage	10	Robert Parker	20
John Sandwell	10	John Cowell	20
Thomas Holborn	10	William Wales	20
William Ralph	10	Jethrow Miller	20
Robert Gilbert	10	George Emptage	30
Jerry Walker	10		
Total			£270

Twenty-one Medals.

Arrival of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine in Paris.

Paris (April 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE arrived here this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and passed along the Boulevards at 5½. He was received at the railroad station with the ceremonial described in my letter of Tuesday, and from which, I believe, there has been no deviation. Several of the houses along the Boulevards were decorated with flags, in which the Russian colors were mingled. From 3 or 4 o'clock the great thoroughfares leading to the Lyons Railway station were crowded with the curious, who were anxious to catch a sight of a real Russian Prince, particularly of one to whom popular report attributed the sterner features of his family. The Grand Duke sat in an open carriage drawn by four horses, with Prince NAPOLEON on his left. Both were in uniform, the Grand Duke as an Admiral, with a blue riband and star. Prince NAPOLEON wore the dress of a General of Division, and displayed the grand riband and star of the Legion of Honor. The carriage in which they were seated passed along at a walking pace, so that a good view was had of the Duke by the people, who thronged the footways and the balconies of the houses. The day was rather cold, but otherwise fine, and the two Princes were enveloped in cloaks, which were thrown back at the shoulders. There was no cheering on the Boulevards, but the spectators in the streets saluted by taking off their hats as the carriage passed, and the Grand Duke acknowledged the salute by touching his cocked hat with his open hand. Indeed, he ceased hardly for a moment returning the salute. The carriage in which the Princes rode was preceded by a detachment of guides, and officers belonging to the Imperial household rode on both sides. Another carriage followed, with the functionaries who received him at the railroad station; in a third were deposited the ponderous person of Marshal MAGNAN and the more slim forms of his aides-de-camp; and a fourth conveyed the Russian officers of the suite of the Grand Duke. The rear was brought up by a squadron of guides. It was perhaps owing to the coldness of the day that neither the Grand Duke nor the Prince wore an expression of much animation. The Russian Prince is rather a mild-looking young man. He is of fair complexion, with small light whiskers, and a thin, fair moustache. The Prince proceeded to the Tuileries by the Rue Royale at the same slow pace. Prince NAPOLEON received the Duke at the railway station, but did not, as I stated he would not, go to Toulon to meet him.

The Queen of Spain's Speech to the Cortes—Relations with Mexico, etc.

The *Debats* publishes an analysis of the Royal speech, which will be read by General NARVAEZ, in the Queen's name, on the 1st of May, at the opening of the Spanish Cortes. The speech is drawn up by M. PIDAL.

It will announce the re-establishment of a good understanding between Spain and Rome, and renewal of friendly relations with the Court of Russia. The hope is expressed that the difference with Mexico will be amicably settled, but not unless the honor of Spain is satisfied and the interests of Spaniards in Mexico guaranteed in future, and an indemnity paid to those who have suffered. Should the conditions put not be granted, Spain, despite her sincere wish for peace, will not hesitate to have recourse to coercive measures.

The Queen calls the attention of the Cortes to the internal condition of the country. Peace and order prevail everywhere. A veil of oblivion is to be thrown over the past.

The difficulties caused by the high price of provisions have been happily overcome by a series of well-combined measures. The loan is especially mentioned as having enabled the Government to act without complying with the enormous exactions of Spanish capitalists. The conditions of the loan have been faithfully fulfilled.

The Queen will recommend a series of political and financial reforms; a bill for the reform of the organization of the Senate will be brought forward very early in the session, as also a bill for reforming the regulations of the two Chambers. The Senate, as now constituted, consists exclusively of members appointed by the Queen for life. It is proposed to introduce a new element into this great body, which will give it greater authority and add to its lustre. The Senate would lose nothing if it comprised a certain number of hereditary Senators, selected from the Grandees of Spain and possessors of large territorial fortunes. The fortune would be the dotation of the title, and would descend from generation to generation, with the title, to the eldest sone of the Senatorial families. The existing regulations of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies have engendered many abuses, which continually impede the public service and the progress of the Government, and will ultimately throw discredit upon the Parliamentary system.

Finally, the speech from the throne will give some explanations on the bills that will be presented by the Government for the regulation of the finances, with a view to establish the financial system upon the principles of economical science and the wisdom of experience.

The Queen will inform the Cortes that the plans of the Minister of Finance will be submitted to them at the same time as the budget for 1858.

Treaty Between Prussia and Switzerland.

In a letter from Berne we find the following:

"The adhesion of the Prussian Government has not been received. It alone is wanting to enable the Paris Conference to complete the work of conciliation."

I can guarantee to you the correctness of the information I now send you respecting the proposed arrangement with Prussia, as I have it from a person who has read the project.

The document is drawn up in the form of a treaty between Prussia and Switzerland, under the express guarantee of Austria, England, France and Russia, and the object of it is to prevent a disturbance of the peace of Europe.

The 1st Article of the project is very categorical, and is couched in these terms:

His Majesty the King of Prussia renounces for himself and for his successors for ever all calm to the sovereignty which Article 23 of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 assured to him over the Principality of Neufchatel.

This stipulation is formal, and does not stipulate any reserve or restriction.

The 2d Article qualifies the position of Neufchatel towards Switzerland and towards foreign States. Neufchatel is recognized as a sovereign and independent State; it will continue to enjoy the same rights and guarantees as any other sovereign State of the Swiss Confederation, as was stipulated in the declaration made at Vienna on the 20th of March, 1815.

This article, therefore, confirms the full independence of the Canton of Neufchatel, and its right of constitution.

The 3d article is thus conceived: "The Confederation will pay to the King of Prussia, the sum of 1,000,000 francs."

"Nothing is said about why this sum is paid, and it is worthy of observation that the word *indemnity* is not mentioned, probably purposely, in the treaty.

The other articles may be summed up as follows: The Confederation will proclaim a general amnesty for all political and military offences, and offences of the press relating to the events of September 3, 1858. This amnesty will comprise all militiamen, as well natives of the cantons as foreigners, who left the country to elude joining the last Federal call to arms. No prosecution can be commenced in the civil or criminal courts against persons for being implicated in the events of September. The Confederation itself will provide for the expenses caused by the recent events, and the State of Neufchatel will only have to pay its proportionate share of the money contingent. No special tax is to be imposed upon any class of individuals for this purpose. The church property which in 1848, was incorporated with the fortune of the State cannot be applied for any other object, and the revenues are to be applied to those particular objects. The funds of charitable institutions arising from private donations, such as those of Baron DE PURY and the Pourtalès Hospital, cannot be employed for other purposes, and shall continue to be employed henceforth according to the intentions of the donors.

Such is the faithful tenor of the project.

THE CHINA WAR.

Seizure of the Steamer Queen by the Chinese—Cooly Revolts—Great Loss of Life—Insurrection of Chinese at Sarawak—Account by Rajah Brooke.

Our advices from Hong-Kong are to March 15.

No occurrence of importance has taken place on the river. The Chinese fired rockets into the Teetotum Fort at long range without effect, and it could not be ascertained what damage their boats suffered from the shot returned by the fort.

Hong Kong remained quiet. The rumors of proximate dangers still continued prevalent.

On the 16th of April the Company's steamer *Auckland*, at Toong Chung, fell in with four heavily armed Mandarin boats. The *Auckland* could not go into the bay where they were, but the *Eaglet* and the boats from the *Auckland*, went in and destroyed the junks. A battery on the shore, mounting 16 guns, was captured and the guns spiked. The casualties on the British side consisted of one killed and four wounded of the *Auckland's* men.

M. BOURBILLON, the French Minister, had arrived, and had proceeded in his Imperial Majesty's ship *Capricieuse*.

The United States steamer *San Jacinto* left for the Pratas Shoal on the 10th March, to look after an American wheler, the *Alice Mondell*, that was wrecked on the 7th inst.

On the night of the 6th March the brickery lately belonging to ESHING or ALLUM was burnt by incendiarism. The present owner had a large contract for bread for the army and navy on hand. About 700 barrels of flour were destroyed.

Pekin *Gazettes* come down to the 11th Feb. They contain reports of some successes of the Imperial troops over the insurgents. There is still no mention made of the state of matters at Canton.

From Shanghae we learn that a band of rebels had burnt Hobow, in a great tea district in the province Kiangse, and 15 chops of Congou were destroyed.

Along the coast all was quiet.

From Canton a good many of the native merchants had lately come down to Hong Kong to settle accounts, and in adjustment had taken over goods to some extent that were stored in their pack-houses.

The Seizure of the Steamer Queen by the Chinese.

From the China Mail of Feb. 26.

Another river steamer, the *Queen*, has fallen a prey to her Chinese passengers and crew, through the culpable negligence of the owners and captain—the former in not having her properly manned and officered, the latter in not adopting the necessary precautions against such an occurrence. The *Queen* left this harbor for Macao on Monday at noon, and had arrived by 3 o'clock off the southwest end of Tai yu shan, (Lantao,) when Capt. WYNN, with his engineer, and Mr. WEIR, also an engineer, sat down to dinner, Mr. OSMAND CLEVERLY, a passenger, being likewise in the cabin. The upper deck was deserted except by the steersman, and the arm chest kept there was consequently at the disposal of the Chinese, who did not fail to avail themselves of its contents. What became of the steersman is not known, but the steamer's gangway sun was turned aft, and, with the muskets, was discharged into the cabin. Mr. CLEVERLEY had his thigh bone fractured by a grapeshot; but, though severely wounded, he was not entirely disabled, so that with his revolver he managed to shoot two of his assailants; then, having bound up his leg, he threw a chair overboard, and took to the water, supporting himself upon the chair until picked up by a lorcha close by, in which he was taken to Macao. The *Queen* had on board about 120 chests of opium, besides other cargo. The steamer has been taken to Chun Chune, and is there at anchor, surrounded by a fleet of fifty-seven mandarin junks; her female passengers are reported to be alive and well. Several respectable Chinese were also passengers in her.

Chinese Revolts and Great Loss of Life.

From the Singapore Straits Times, March 21.

A boat arrived at Singapore yesterday morning, having on board nine of the crew of the Peruvian ship *Carmen*, which vessel left Swatow with two hundred Chinese Coolies for Callao. During the passage down the China Sea, some time at night, the coolies rose *en masse*, but were driven below, and the hatches closed. The Chinese secured down below set fire to the ship, which was soon in a mass of flames. The crew took to the boats. At this time some of the coolies had managed to force the hatchways, and were observed passing up the rigging, but the mass shortly afterwards fell over into the sea. The boat in which was the Captain had returned to the vessel to get a sail, but just as it reached the vessel, the latter went down, and the boat must have been taken down with the sinking ship, as nothing was seen of the Captain or the people in the boat, although the mate remained close by for nearly four hours. The greater part of the coolies must have been suffocated by the smoke—the whole perished, except an interpreter.

From the Friend of China, March 15.

On Wednesday, the 11th March, the *Guinare*, a British ship, 1,100 tons register, Capt. WARNER, left Swatow with cooly passengers from Havana. At 7½ A. M., on the following morning, the coolies in a body attacked the third mate and sentry in the fore part of the ship. The captain, officers and crew immediately rushed out and rescued the third mate and sentry, who were seriously wounded. The coolies fought with fearful desperation, and in some instances were fairly cut to pieces before they were driven below. Finding they could not regain the deck, the coolies broke up the berths, and set the ship on fire main, mizzen, and poop and hatchways, but when the leaders in the incendiarism were shot down, they immediately extinguished the fires. The third mate and sentry were the only two of the crew who were seriously wounded. Twenty-seven coolies were killed and wounded—ten killed, three drowned, and fourteen wounded. Some have since jumped overboard. The *Guinare* arrived here yesterday.

THE COOLY EMIGRATION.

From the Singapore Free Press.

If Cooly emigration is to be allowed at all, it must be put upon an entirely different footing from what it is at present. It is very evident from all we have heard that in most of these shipments from Chinese ports of the Havannah and countries in South America, many of the coolies are procured by a system of kidnapping, and are sent away against their will. Hence the frequent risings amongst them. Until the whole system is altered no merchant who has the least regard for his own reputation ought to participate in it, directly or indirectly. Any person sending himself to the continuance of such an infamous business ought to be held up to the contempt and detestation of the public.

The Chinese Insurrection at Sarawak, Borneo.

GRAPHIC LETTER FROM SIR JAMES BROOKE.

The London *Times* has been favored with the following letter from Sir JAMES BROOKE, addressed to a warm personal friend, and describing the events of the late insurrection, and the steps taken to suppress it:

BALIDAH, Sunday, March 15.

I may now relate more circumstantially the events of the last few weeks. Sarawak was as peaceful as it had ever been, and there was no cause to excite dissatisfaction among the Chinese or raise suspicion in our minds of any hostile designs; yet a conspiracy had been formed which had its ramifications in Singapore and in China. A follower of TIEN-TE, the rebel chief, had arrived in Sarawak, and some criminals, who had been banished the country, secretly returned from Singapore. I had been unwell for some days, and on the night of the 18th retired early to bed. My servant was sleeping in a room near mine, and Mr. STEEL and NICHOLETTS occupied a small bungalow just by. Between 12 and 1 o'clock I was awakened by yells and shots, and, seizing my sword and revolver, I opened a window and saw that the house was surrounded. The noise told me it was by Chinese. I opened door by door in the hope of finding means for escape, but in vain. I told PERTY [his native servant] that our deaths were at hand, and, as the last hope, went down to the bathing-room, which was under repair. The door was not fastened. I opened it gently, and, seeing the way clear, ran across the lawn to the creek on the right hand of the house, and took the water close under the bows of the boat which had brought the murderers to their bloody work. I carried my sword and pistol across with me. Glad was I to touch ground on the far side, though not above 30 yards. I struggled through the deep mud, and lay down exhausted and panting in the road. Recovering breath, I got to the nearest house, and, launching a canoe, pulled up to the Datoo Bandars kampoog. All was in confusion. I was too exhausted to do much, and Hercules himself could not have restored courage or order to such a panic-stricken crowd. Here CROCKSHANK joined me bleeding from a severe sword-cut in the arm. He believed his wife to be dead, and we both apprehended that the massacre would be general. Finding all hope of restoring affaire at the Bendars gone, I pulled to the kampongs above, and persuaded the people to secure their women and valuables in prahus, and to cross to the opposite or left bank of the river, so as to prevent the assailants from attacking them by land. My house, ARTHUR'S and MIDDLETON'S were long before this in flames. We got the women and children across the river, and ARTHUR, CROCKSHANK, and myself retired to the same side, to the house of NAKODAH BRYAK. Here CRYMBLE joined us with the intelligence that after an hour's defence our fort or palisade had been taken, and with all our guns, small arms, ammunition, &c. It had been defended by CRYMBLE, with four men and two prisoners; three of the defenders were killed, one or two wounded, and CRYMBLE himself had been grazed by a spear in his side. MIDDLETON, STEELE, RUPPELL and PERTY dropped in one after another. The bright fires went out, and the dull morning broke at length, but only disclosing to us the hopeless state of affairs. We remained quietly at Inkeda Bryaks, doing what we could to animate the natives, and to prepare for such a defence as our means allowed, should we be attacked.

I may here relate the fate and misfortunes of our fellow-sufferers. Poor HARRY NICHOLETTS was murdered on the grass, trying to reach my house. CROCKSHANK and his wife escaped by their bath-room door. She ran first, and he protected her retreat with a spear in his hand, but, in passing the stable, one of these villains rushed from the opposite side and cut her down. Her husband jobbed his spear into the miscreant's back, but with a twist of his body he wrenched it out, and, seizing the shaft, he struggled to get the spear. Suddenly, however, letting go with his right hand, in which he held a short sword, he cut CROCKSHANK across the fleshy part of the arm. Both staggered, both let go the spear, and CROCKSHANK, weak with loss of blood, and believing his wife dead, staggered away and reached me. She, young and beautiful, lay for twelve hours weltering in her blood, conscious and calm in this extremity. One fiend hacked at her head till he cut off the long tresses which protected it; another tore her rings from her fingers; a third—for the sake of our common nature let it be told—gave her water to drink. By this time, the remainder of the Europeans had been assured of protection; but when the Bishop asked the leaders permission to carry her to his house, he was told that she should be left to perish. At length the boon was granted, and she was relieved and tended, and is now, God be praised, recovering. MIDDLETON'S house was attacked at the same time and in the same manner as the others. He escaped with difficulty. His poor little wife hid in a bakery till the burning rafters fell about her, and, from her concealment, saw the assailants kicking about the head of her eldest child. The mother was paralyzed; she wished, she said, to rush out, but could not move. The youngest child was murdered and thrown into the flames, where poor WELLINGTON'S remains were likewise consumed, his head borne off in triumph alone attesting his previous murder. The day broke, as I said, and shortly after I heard that the Chinese had assured the survivors of safety; that they had communicated with the Bishop, and sent for HELNE and RUPPELL. I then, hopeless of doing good, started for the Siole, a small stream which has its outlet far below the town; it was a wild walk; we swam the stream, washed out every track of our footsteps in the mud, and took refuge in a mangrove swamp as dark came on. By 8 o'clock two small boats came to carry us away, and in an hour afterwards I was in ABONG BUYONG'S prahu, manned by 40 men, with six smaller boats in company. Our party consisted of ARTHUR CROCKSHANK, CRYMBLE, MIDDLETON and PANTY, and after the trials and fatigues of the 24 hours, we slept as though misfortune had not overtaken us.

On the morning following I landed at Sabong, and I wish I could explain to you the tender care, the generous sympathy showered upon us. Here we received information that the Chinese, after forcing the Europeans and Datoos into oaths of fealty, had agreed to retire up the river. It was clearly their intention, having, as they thought, disposed of myself and ARTHUR, to take the country into their own hands, to be friendly with the Malays and Dyaks, to patronize the Europeans and to encourage them to trade in order to the supply of their own wants. There were two parties requisite to the success of this notable project. My intention was to proceed to Sakerran, to collect as large a force as I could, and with it to retake the town, or to command a base of operations in its vicinity. I awaited, however, the intelligence, and on Sunday, having heard of the retirement of the Chinese, I was again entering the town, when down they came a second time, before we were in any manner prepared to receive them properly. The consequence was, they gained the town before I could even land, and I again retired with all the Europeans, with the firm intention of proceeding to Sakarran. This was the only evening I felt the depression of spirits attendant on ill fortune, but I did not show it. There we were, outcasts—women and children and helpless fugitives to be provided for—the town in flames, and my people without firearms and ammunition, panic stricken, and fleeing with their families. A force from Sakarran was our only hope, and with a base for operations we might rally the people, rearm and act against the enemy. The next morning I was on my way to Linga, when the steamer hove in sight. I boarded her. SKINNER was most zealous and active. Here was the very base for our operations we wanted. We drove the miscreants out of the town, found the Datoo in a cluster of prahus, and heard that he had recaptured nine sampans, and one of our prahus containing stores of powder, some guns, &c., of which we were in great want. This was the first blow struck at the Chinese. I felt assured that each day would improve our resources and diminish those of our enemies. Their body of men was nearly annihilated, for taking the jungle behind the town or making off by the road, as they had no boats to carry them away, they were cut off by the Dyaks or starved. My next measure was to let the land Dyaks loose upon them, and within a circuit of 30 miles from Sinlawen, Bau and Bula, they were driven into their defences with great loss of life, and all communication between Bau and Sinlawan prevented, excepting by means of large parties of armed men. Night and day they were harassed by alarms; every straggler was cut down. In short, it was a guerilla warfare of the most harassing character, and quite shut the enemy up in their two places of strength, Bau and Sinlawan. Tue want of food was sure to do the rest, and it was a mere question of time how long they could hold out. Simovar and Bank were each covered, the former by the fort of Baliosh, the latter by its landing place, but early in the mouth the Chinese again came forth in five prahus and began ravaging the banks of the river. I was collecting my people and reassuring them after their panic. The Datoo Bandar, on the 5th, was in a single Malay prahu on the look-out at Linde Tarak, when this Chinese party came there. They declined an engagement on the water, but landed and threw up a stockade, which they defended with four guns and manned with about 250 men, armed with muskets and rifles. The Datoo came down himself in a small boat, and by 1 o'clock on the 10th we got off two more large prahus, some 30 Dyak hangkongs as a reserve; other prahus were preparing, and some followed the same evening, but too late. These three prahus ranged themselves in line and dashed at the Chinese stockade, landed sword in hand, and carried it without a check. The Dyaks cut the Chinese to pieces in the jungle, and the half hour before sunset cost our enemies from 100 to 120 men. Again the remnant was distressed in the jungle. Our party returned; last week it ascended the river, no man, woman, or child of our enemies would have escaped death or capture. This defeated party consisted of their picked men, and their two great leaders were killed in the stockade. A panic now seized them. On the night of the 11th I heard that Balidah and Simovar had been abandoned, and, hurrying up the following morning, the intelligence greeted me that Bank was likewise deserted, and had been burned, and that the Chinese were in full retreat towards Samhas. This took us by surprise, but our force got upon their trail on the 13th, and after three days desultory fighting, drove them across the frontier with great slaughter, the enemy, however, making a desperate resistance in defence of the women and children, and the efforts of our people not being able to break them. Had twenty-four hours' delay intervened to allow a concerted attack we should have had them all; but as it is we may be thankful, for a mere remnant of the body of Chinese men has escaped, and the capture of the women and children was not to be desired. Even now, however, this wretched mass, driven to the further side of the Sambas River, must suffer great loss, and may altogether perish in the wild jungle for want of food and from exposure. Thus the punishment has been almost as sudden and far more sharp than the treachery and first success of this miscreant body. A thousand and more have been killed in different places, their flourishing settlements destroyed, and not a roof-tree to cover their dastard heads in the country. The numbers starved in their flight by being lost in the jungle it is difficult to reckon, but it must be considerable, and out of a population of 4,000 or 5,000 certainly not more than 2,000 have escaped, and half this number is composed of women and children. The punishment has been severe. The Chinese will play no further treachery here, and in future we shall prevent their being associated in companies, disavow them, and reduce them to a daily obedience to the laws and a strict surveillance. Sarawak has now passed through the ordeal that Hong Kong is passing through and Singapore has yet to meet. The country is secure; the authority of Government has been vindicated; the principles on which it is based proved to be right by the fidelity and ardor of its native population. Our guns have been removed with a proportion of our muskets, and the principal loss falls on myself, on CROCKSHANK and MIDDLETON. For myself, I may say that I never knew the small value of worldly goods till I lost them. I do not pretend to any sentimental cant over my noble library, my costly plate, or all the decorations and tokens of honor which were once observed upon me and have been lost even more suddenly than they were acquired. Man's happiness consists not in such things, and he destroys the chance of finding it if he persuades himself that it does.

Now, a word more as to the causes of these events. Wherever there is a Chinaman, there is the conceit of supremacy and the desire of dominion. When associated in bodies, as in Sambas formerly, and thence in Sarawak before my arrival, this lust of rule grows stronger. The strongest proceedings of the Dutch have recently thrown many desperate characters into Sarawak, and the miserably feeble Government of Singapore, with its toleration of secret societies, has strengthened the Chinese Kungsi here and given it advisers aware of the state of British affairs and policy. Without doubt advisers the idea of encouraging trade while murdering the officers of Government would never have entered the head of any of the rude Chinese here, and without the means of livelihood from without and the support of the European community, so mad a project could hardly have been undertaken. To upset the Government by the murder of its principal officers and heads, and to establish other Englishmen to carry on the trade, was the suggestion of Chinese of Singapore, well acquainted with the isolated position of Sarawak, and possessed with the idea that the murder of Sarawak officers and the Sarawak Rajah would be a matter of supreme indifference to the British nation, provided that trade was continued and cottons sold. It was a high compliment to my Government that, murdering me with the intention of obtaining power, these stupidly clever Chinese desired as little change as possible. They forgot the native element, and hence their destruction has come. It was a grand superstructure, cleverly devised by men acquainted with English policy and mode of proceeding, but miserably based as regards the feelings and the ferocity of the native population. I think I have told you that one of TIEN TE'S fellowers—*i. e.* a follower of the rebel and HUE leader in China—has since been ascertained to have arrived in the country. It is probable that he was the great Singapore mover and agent, and to all these causes to encourage the attempt to acquire power and plunder by means of treachery and murder may be added the poverty of the Chinese, owing to the scanty yield of gold during the last eight months. I will only add that to penetrate their designs was impossible, and without a clue to the design and its advisers their attempt was not conceivable. True, some rumors had been afloat three months before, that under guise of a religious procession the Kungsi people were to force the jail, in order to liberate some prisoners belonging to their body; but the scheme did not then embrace my life, as I was in Singapore. CROCKSHANK took precautions, and on my return I made inquiry into the matter, without eliciting any tangible evidence to warrant me in disturbing the peace of the country. To guard against such a conspiracy is impossible; it slumbers till opportunity occurs. We are really not much hurt; our finance will suffer, but will recover, as even now, owing to the speedy and complete destruction of the Kungsi, confidence is not wanting. The loss of the company is trifling. It is fortunate that you will hear of our disaster and its retrieval at the same time; and for myself, I may say that I am in good health and spirits, and ready to rough it with the best of them. Our ladies behaved with great fortitude and resignation. CHARLIE JOHNSON, as usual, has been my right hand, and every Government servant has declared he will follow its fortunes in evil as well as in good fortune. I have written to retrench every superfluous expense, and I have appropriated my pension from the East India Company to pay the pensions I grant to others. Everything else is superfluous. No books, no papers, no wine, no nothings.

The following is an extract from a letter from Singapore, dated March 23:

"The Chinese here and in the Straits generally are in a disaffected state, and, should there be any rumor of misfortune to us in China, it may lead to unpleasant consequences in the meantime, though there can be no doubt of the ultimate result. The punishment of the Chinese in Borneo must have an excellent effect on other populations. The only pity is that the English did not do it instead of the Malays. Sir W. HOSTE's going to Borneo must produce the best results."

The British Expedition against China.

ITS STRENGTH—ISLAND OF FORMOSA TO BE CAPTURED—THE WAR TO BE PROSECUTED WITH GREAT VIGOR.

From the Paris Pays.

It seems that the strength of the expedition will be raised from 15,000 troops to 20,000, and that measures will be taken to maintain the regiments at their full strength. Should the Chinese refuse to conclude an arrangement, it is not thought that the war could terminate in a single campaign. It is said that the English have the intention of commencing with the capture of the island of Formosa, separated from the mainland by the straits of the same name. This island belongs to the province of FOH KIAN, which adjoins that of KOUANG JUNG, the capital of which is Canton. The island of Formosa is 288 English miles long and 100 miles in breadth; it is rich, fertile, and very healthy; its principal town is Taitouan. The island, which is garrisoned by 12,000 Chinese, would form an admirable spot for the establishment of hospitals, depots, &c., and it would admit of being easily fortified. The Court of Pekin attaches great importance to the possession of Formosa, which, during the second half of the Seventeenth Century, was the scene of a violent struggle; it was finally annexed to the Chinese Empire in 1683 by the great conqueror, KHANG HI.

From the London Times.

The events of the next few months will bring with them their own instruction as to the policy which it will now be advisable to pursue; but there can be no doubt as to the imperfections of our last Convention. That it did not fulfill the conditions desirable, in terminating the outrageous absurdity of Europeans—that it did not effectually bring the Chinese to a sense of our right to be treated on at least a footing of equality, or adequately provide for that expansion of commerce which would carry such advantages to both nations at once, is now sufficiently manifest. Its defects, in fact, were glaringly exhibited in the non-execution of one of its own stipulations; for, whereas it was expressly agreed that we should no longer stand excluded from the city of Canton, the Cantonese were allowed to plead their own truculence and ferocity, in defiance of the very injunction which had been devised to control them. For the future we want exemption from insult and security for trade—nothing more. *Any territorial cession will only be demanded in aid of these purposes.* We desire such establishments as will enable us to conduct in a proper fashion an enormous trade at the distance of many thousand miles from home. We desire that in these transactions we may be no longer exposed to offence from a barbarous city populace, encouraged to degrade us as evidence of its own superiority; and we expect such a settlement of affairs as will relieve us hereafter from any recurrence of embar

to 34s., but closed at 33s. 6d.; Yellow and Whites have been more steady, and may be quoted at 36s. and 37s. 6d.

RAGS.—The reported clearances from the United States for this port are 44,000 boxes, of which some 40,000 have been received; of this number 25,000 are estimated to have passed into consumers' hands, thus leaving stock in first hands about 20,000 boxes. The stock in London, including loose and bales, is estimated at 3,500 packages. Owing to small receipts of irregular American Meats, as well as the diminished supply of Barrel Pork, Bacon has less competition than usual from competing stocks; still the home demand is restricted, and foreign orders are in the same condition. We report the trade inactive, but firm in price for all descriptions, except Cumberland, which is not in demand.

BEEF.—We quote—Long Middles, Ribbed, 54s.@58s.; Boneless, 57s.@58s.; Short, Ribbed, 57s.@58s.; Boneless, 56s.; Cumberland, 52s. 6d.@56s.; Hams, in salt, 54s.@55s.

BEEF AND BARREL PORK.—Last year the stock of Beef was 12,400 tcs., and of Pork 20,000 bbls.—now both materially are less than 3,000 pkgs in first hands—hence the little doing in them. New Beef, if good to choice, would bring 125s @155s., and the value of New Prime Mess Pork is 92s. 6d.@95s.

LARD.—Remains unsatisfactory, the market being nominally 66s.@68s. Large arrivals are expected upon a change of wind.

TALLOW.—Owing to light stock, has been in good demand, and the advance of last week is sustained. The sales include Butcher's Association, at 55s. 6d.@57s. In London the market is not active, and the price for the month has declined to 56s.; but advanced to 55s. 9d. for May.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

The Troubles at Quarantine.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The citizens of Richmond County have for years been urging upon the public and the State the impracticability of maintaining an effectual Quarantine upon the site of the present institution, and the impropriety and cruelty of tha attempt. They have been answered in a spirit which I will not characterize;—"Long ago, when tha Quarantina was established in its present position, its site was in the midst of a farming district. Those who sold the ground for it thaught they had made a good bargain; those on the Island who got contracts for supplying the institution with milk and vegetables, were glad to have the market it furnished. The ferry people were glad to have the increased business to which it led. If any objections were made by tha people of the Island at that time, they were overborne by these interests and by tha convenience to merchants which the site afforded. Since then circumstances have changed. Staten Island, from being a purely rural and agricultural, has taken a purely suburban, manufacturing and commercial character, and a populous town has grown up in the vicinity of the Quarantine, by reason of that same convenience which led to the institutions being placed upon its present site. But those who have bought property on the Island and who have settled upon it, have done so with a knowledge of the danger and inconvenience to which the Quarantine would subject them. They have, therefore, no right to object to it. Tha time to oppose it was before it was established. As the opposition was then overborne, it has no right to a further hearing."

Now let us consider under what circumstances the citizens of Westfield find tha desolating nuisance about to be reestablished among them. The Grand Jury of their County have presented the present Quarantine as a nuisance. It has for years been difficult for the more sober and conservative inhabitants to restrain the community from lawlessly destroying the hospitals. Under these circumstances tha Legislature appoints a Commission to remove the Quarantine to a suitable and safe position. Before this Commission is appointed, and during the time the subject is under consideration, a liquor-dealer of New-York, who owns property at Seguine's point, is known to have gone to Albany and is believed to have been in intimate association with one or more of those who were immediately afterwards appointed Commissioners. The Commissioners were instructed to endeavor to obtain Sandy Hook of the State of New-Jersey. They proceeded, therefore, to the Capital of that State while the Legislature was in session. In what manner they managed is not known; but it is known they only succeeded in exasperating the Government and people of New-Jersey, and in being sent home with a kick. Then follows a short interval of silence and mysterious inaction on the part of the Commissioners, and the next thing we of Westfield hear about the matter, is an obscure paragraph in tha TIMES that the next day the Commissioners, with Governor KING and a select party of friends, will make a steamboat excursion to Ward's Point, Seguine's Point and other localities suggested as suitable for the Quarantine. This was tha first hint that any one had been so foolish as to think of Seguine'e Point as a suitable place for such a purpose. Knowing it to be in every way unsuitable, no attention was paid to the suggestion. But the steamboat did appear at the Point the next day, and Governor KING and the Commissioners landed. Then it was whispered that the liquor-dealer had sold his property, and that the only suitable place which tha Commissioners had considered was Coney Island, and that Governor KING, who owns property at Jamaica a number of miles to leeward of Coney Island, thought there were strong objections to that site. It was also ascertained that two of the Commissioners ware Long Islanders. Still, relying on the utter impracticability of establishing a Quarantine at Seguine's, we merely smiled at the apparent reasons which had induced the Commissioners to come so far ont of their way to look at it. Our surprise was great then when a few days after we saw it stated that Mr. ——, some body we never heard of before, bnt since reported also to be a Long Islander, had sold tha land hitherto supposed to belong to tha liquor-dealer on Seguine's Point, to the State for a Quarantine ground. As soon as this was ascertained to be true, we used the most energetic legal proceedings to resist what we universally considered, and what I have no douht you, Mr. Editor, and every other man who has studied the matter, have considered to be a measure knavish, corrupt and purely mercenary in its inception, weak, careless and indolent, if not worse, on the part of the Commissioners, and cruel, murderous and oppressive in its certain results, on the part of the State.

Large, talented, and most earnest and indefatigable deputations of our best citizens were immediately sent to Albany to remonstrate. Public meetings, in which all our best and most conservative citizens took part, were held; the unsuitableness of the proposed site for the purpose; the practicability of procuring much more suitable sites elsewhere were demonstrated and published to the world, and it was finally resolved in a public assemblage, better representing the medical, legal and educated talent, and the wealth, character and conservatism, as well as the simple, democratic common-sense "bone and sinew" of Richmond County than any which, perhaps, ever before met together, that we would resist and prevent tha re-establishment of the hateful Lazaretto at Seguine's Point with every legal means, and at the last, in extremity, knowing it to be a purely and atrociously indefensible act of government oppression for the benefit of a few individuals at the hazard of all we held dear but our honor, we resolved that we would resist it with all the powers which our Maker had given us.

The Commissioners scorned to make an explanation, tha Governor was silent, the press in general, and our fellow citizens generally, out of the county, gave less attention to the matter than they did to the birth of the ninth infant of England.

A proposition and offer to provide either of two more suitable positions on the island was made to the Commission; it was ascertained that a lease of Coney Island for Quarantine purposes could have been obtained at almost nominal rent; a proposition and offer was made and published by a person in every way competent, to immediately construct, at a moderate compensation, a suitable site for a Yellow Fever Hospital on the West Bank, a low water sand island, several miles from the nearest inhabited land, within a cable's length of the two principal channel entrances to New-York harbor, with anchorage ground all around it equally good with tbat now proposed to be used by the pest-ships. Paying not the slighest respect or attention to all, whether in the shape of petition, proposition, remonstrance or warning, the Commissioners took possession of the ground at Seguine's Point, and advertised for proposals of builders.

When their Surveyor came upon the ground he was warned that he would remain at his peril. The same night while he was sleeping in the buildings, they were fired by some person or persons unknown. Who did the deed and with what motive, whether in pursuance of a plan of deliberate secret conspiracy, or in the sudden determination of men maddened with apprehension and indignation. I know no more than you, Mr. Editor, but I do not agree in any case with you, that they are to be considered only as ordinary, sneaking burglars and villains. It was an unjustifiable act, bnt it was far more venial than tha proceedings which have led to it on tha part of the majority of the Quarantine Commissioners. Where grass fails, men will take to stones.

And now I would ask, in all grievous sincerity, of those wha for years have been telling us that the only proper time to object to tha Quarantine at its present site, was before it had been fixed there, what would they have us do? I do not believe there is one *resident* within ten miles of Seguine's Point, who will not give freely of his time, money and talent to make objection to the establishment of the Quarantine at that point effective. Let us know what means will answer the purpose that we have left untried, and when all legal persuasion and remonstrance fails, I ask any man with a wife, mother, children and home to protect against pestilence and death, what he would finally be driven to?

O.

☞ The following is from the late Assizes of Tipperary:

"PATRICK RYAN, a young man of respectable appearance indicted for unlawfully having in his possession, *in a proclaimed district*, a pistol, was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months."

FROM BOSTON.

A Moral Flutter—The Musical Festival—Judge Loring—F. P. Blair, Jr.—A Great Railroad Lawsuit.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 14, 1857.

We have been ventilating our virtue for a fortnight in preparation for the religious anniversaries. Unfortunate Miss HERON—that she should have alighted among us at the time our muslin was all starched for the annual rustle at the close of May! Our indignant modesty shrank from the theatre all the first week of her engagement. Poor weak thing, it abut itself up in the parlor away from the seductions of *Camille*, and warbled for consolation the music of *Don Giovanni* and *La Traviata*.

In short, we have had a moral spasm, or "conniption," brief but violent, about the fancied immorality of *Camille*. Everybody writhed with it,—the whole press included, except the *Post* and the *Traveller*. The pangs, however, have somewhat abated since last Thursday, and this morning the *Courier* also ventured to suggest that it perhaps was not the worst piece ever played before moral Boston.

The effect of the discussion has certainly been immoral, if the subject of it was not, for one periodical-dealer sent orders by yesterday's steamer for fifty copies of the novel of DUMAS *fils*, which will be read by young eyes, I fear, at the seashore and the Springs this Summer.

Our great musical festival begins a week from to-day, in the Music Hall, introduced by an oration by ROBERT C. WINTHROP, who, we are informed by an evening paper, possesses preeminent qualifications for such a performance, having always had a great taste for church music. We have no douht that Mr. WINTHROP will make very pretty remarks, hnt we douht if his possible membership of the Singing Committee of his church in reality makes his qualifications preeminent. Many New-York musicians will be present, to swell the orchestra of 100 performers, who will accompany a chorus of nearly 700 voices. This is pretty well for a provincial town. The chorus at the great festival in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham in June, in which all musical London is interested, will not be more than twice so numerous. Three oratorios are to be given on three successive days—HAYON'S Creation, MENDELSSOHN'S Elijah, and HANDEL'S Messiah—besides two miscellaneous concerts.

Our interminable Legislature has at last fixed a day for adjournment, the 23d. It is probable that among its closing acts will he numbered another address to the Governor for the removal of ENWARN G. LORING, the United States Commissioner in the Burns case, from his office of Judge of Probate for Suffolk County, and it is rumored that Governor GARDNER will this time be ready to accede to their request. The Senate have already voted the address, and it lies before the House for action.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of St. Louis, was here at the beginning of the week, and was warmly received by personal and political friends. He says that if half the sympatby and money which are expended on Kansas would be spent on Missouri, it would become a Free State within two years.

Quite an important case is being tried in Salem, which attracts much attention on account of the ability of the counsel engaged in it, for RUFUS CHOATE and HENRY F. DURANT, who have just been counsel for MRS. DALTON in the divorce case, appear with OTIS P. LORD, of Salem, for the plaintiff, and BENJ. F. BUTLER, of Lowell, and Col. JOHN H. GEORGE, of Concord, N. H., appear for the defendant. The plaintiff, Rev. GEORGE B. JEWETT, a brother of JOHN P. JEWETT the publisher, came with his carriage into collision with a freight train on the Concord Railroad, in Nashua, N. H., where he resided, on April 15, 1855. Tha carriage was smashed into splinters, Mr. JEWETT's son was killed, his wife's hand was torn off, and he himself was so injured that he has been incapable of mental or intellectual exertion since. Two amputations bad to be performed on his leg, his right arm was so injured as to be useless, his spine crooked in two places, and one of the vertebræ near his neck displaced so as to impede respiration. He laye his damages at $40,000, and from present appearances he is likely to gain a verdict for every cent of that amount, for it seems that there was no brakeman on the train and that the engine did not whistle.

Rev. H. W. Beecher's Letter on the Theatre.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. BEECHER'S letter to Mr. BOURCICAULT states Dr. BELLOWS' argument in relation to the theatre so unfairly, that without any allusion to the remainder of his article, I am constrained to call your attention to the passage in question. He says, Dr. BELLOWS' argument seems to us to be just this: Amusements are necessary to moral health; *therefore*, theatres ought to be countenanced by Christians. There is a middle term left out which no ingenuity can supply, and without which the argument cannot be saved from ridicule. What can be more unjust? Dr. BELLOWS expressly and repeatedly states the "middle term," and his argument forms a perfect syllogism, viz.:

MAJOR—Amusements are necessary to moral health.

MINOR—The theatre is the "*most amusing of amusements.*"

CONCLUSION—Therefore, theatres ought to be countenanced by Christians.

Is there anything very "ridiculous" about that?

Yours, INDAGATOR.

Interesting to Gas-Consumers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of Saturday last is a statement regarding a trial for damages against the Gas Company in Paterson, for not supplying a consumer with gas, where a former bill was not paid.

With *Juries of gas-consumers*, there is no difficulty in gaining such a verdict, bnt no douht the Court, on the appeal of the Gas Company, will reverse the judgment, as they certainly cannot compel the Company to furnish gas to any applicant without reference to the character of the applicant.

It is a gross arror of the statement that the Company turned on tha gas *before* the bill was paid. The former bill *was paid before* the gas was turned upon the premises, and the judgment of these juries of gas consumers will have to be tried by disinterested parties.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT,
Superintendent Paterson Gas-Light Company.

Another verdict of $40 damages has been granted against the Paterson Gas Light Company for refusing to furnish gas. A new company that will be a little more accommodating is to be formed.—*Newark Adv.*

HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES.—The Charlotte (N. C.) *Democrat* of the 12th inst., says: We learn that great excitement has prevailed in the neighboring village of Concord during the past week, caused by the discovery that several children, who died recently, had been disinterred and their bodies removed. A quack doctor, known by the name of NUGENT, applied to a man to assist him in taking up a child that had been buried a few days before. The man made the request known, and intimated that two little girls, daughters of a very respectable gentleman residing in the vicinity, had been removed from their graves by this man NUGENT, for the purpose of extracting medicinal properties from their flesh and bones. To ascertain the truth of the rumor, the father had the graves reopened, and found the coffins and bodies missing. Of course, this created a deep sensation, and we are informed that it was determined to inflict summary punishment upon NUGENT; but on visiting his house he was found very sick and in a dying condition. One report says that he took poison after learning that his operations were known to the public; and another, that he died from a disease contracted from frequent handling of decomposed bodies. NUGENT died on Wednesday last. He made a statement before death, to the effect that he had exhumed about sixteen dead bodies in Concord and elsewhere, and after using them (for making medicine) he burned the flesh, coffins, and everything, to prevent detection. His ash-pile was examined, and teeth and bones found therein. His theory appears to have been that a medicine could he made by boiling the liver of a human being that would cure liver complaint; and so with regard to other diseases.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 15, 1857—8 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet at old rates. Pearls, $7 37½@$7 43¾; Pots, $7 62½@$7 75 ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—In slack demand, yet reported firm. Java, 15¾c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 13c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@11c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 11 5-16c.@11¾c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Continues depressed and infirm, with only a limited business reported. Middling Uplands, 13¾c.; do. Gulfs, 14c.@14½c.; other grades, proportionate rates, ₰ lb.

FISH—Cod and Mackerel are in lively request and are stiffly held. Nothing really new in Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is more freely offered than it is inquired for. Prices have again declined, and they still lean in favor of buyers. Sales 6,800 bbls, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30@$6 40	
Straight State	6 40@ 6 50	
Extra State	6 50@ 6 90	
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 35@ 6 65	
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 75	
Fancy Michigan	6 60@ 6 70	
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 75@ 6 75	
Extra Ohio	7 25@ 9 00	
Fancy Genesee	7 30@ 7 40	
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75	
Extra Missouri	7 75@10 00	

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales have been reported of about 900, bbls., in lots, at from $6 45@$6 50 for superfine to choice extra, ₰ bbl. Southern is still in fair request, at steady rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1 200 bbls very low Mixed, to choice Extra, at $6 25@$6 80 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm at $5 65@$5 80 for Fine to Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and demand, at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. The latter brings $18@$18 25 in warehouse.

FRUIT—Sales by auction:—105 cases Bordeaux Prime at 12c.@14¼c., ₰ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and drooping. Sales, 7,600 bushels, including prime Western Red, at $1 61; and Southern White on private terms. Rye is scarce and wanted. Small lots of Jersey were obtained at 96c.; while for Northern, factors asked as much as $1 04@$1 in ₰ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt inactive and nominal. Oats are heavy and languid, at 55c.@62c. for Western; 56c.@58c. for State and Canadian; 55c.@57c. for Jersey; and 52c.@55c. for Southern ₰ bushel. Corn is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales, 18,000 bushels, at 86c.@86c for mixed; 87c.@88c. for yellow; and 87c.@92c. for white, ₰ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,300 bales River at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1@$1 12½ for local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—About 85 bales last year's crop brought 7c.@10½c. ₰ lb.

IRON—Unchanged in.

LEAD—Is rightly deal in, yet is pretty firm.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole is tame, and prices favor buyers.

LIMP—Rockland: 90c. for common, and $1 15 for Lima, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—Quiet and rather heavy. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 60c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 54c.@60c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@52c.; and New-Orleans, 76c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in light supply and fair demand at full prices. Tar and Crude Turpentine appear as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is in lively request, and is worth 48c.@49c. for large, and 50c. for small lots, ₰ gallon.

OILS—No important movements to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is a little unsettled. Sales, 1,100 barrel, in lots, at $23 75 for Mess; $19 25@$19 40 for prime, ₰ barrel. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are worth 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is quiet and nominal at 11¼c. @12¾c. ₰ lb. Lard is unchanged—the transactions since our last reach about 250 bbls. and tcs., mostly for prime, at 14c.@14¼c. ₰ lb. Beef is in request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 275 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; @$13@$14 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and @$17@$17 50 for extra Western do, ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $29@$31 ₰ tc. Beef Hams $24 ₰ bbl. Butter is plenty, and in fair moderate demand at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 9c.@25c for common to very good State, and 20c.@28c. for prime to choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 11½c.@12¾c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Continues in request, at old rates: $1 25@$5 12½ for common to choice ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in good demand, and are held with increasing confidence. Sales: 470 hhds Cuba, &c., in lots, at 11c.@11½c.; an invoice of Brown Pernambuco at 10c.; and 200 boxes Havana at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales: 17,000 lbs. prime at old rates.

TOBACCO—Is brisker, yet not dearer. Sales since Tuesday: 174 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 14c.@20c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf at 18c.@30c.; 28 do. Florida at 22c.@32c.; with 424 bales Havana, 128 bales Sagua, and 28 bales St. Domingo, (the latter for export,) all on private terms.

WHISKY—We have heard of sales of 530 hhls. Ohio and Prison at 33c.@33¾c. and 34c. ₰ gallon—the latter being the price now generally claimed by factors.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no noticeable improvement. For Liverpool—Cotton, 2s.@2s 6d. ₰ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₰ hbl; Grain, nominally 1d.@1½d. ₰ bush.; Beef, 6d.@9d. ₰ tierce; Resin, 6d. ₰ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 8s.@10s. 6d. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS.

MIA AND CHARLIE.
SIDNEY GREY, by the same author.
GAUSSEN ON INSPIRATION.
ANNA; or Passages from the Life of a Daughter.
THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOD. By Dr. BEECKENRIDGE.
LESSONS FROM THE GREAT BIOGRAPHY. By HAMILTON.
DR. SPRAGUE'S ANNALS OF AMERICAN PULPIT. Vols. 3 and 4. Presbyterians.
TAYLOR'S LIFE OF CHRIST.
LEIGHTON ON THE CREED.
CAVE'S PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY.
SING PRAISES; or, Choice Collection of Hymns.
THE BOOK OF JOB ILLUSTRATED.
BROWN'S COMMENTARY ON ROMANS.
LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN FOR 1857.
GLEAMS OF LIGHT FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE. By the author of the "Memoir of Hedley Vicars."

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 530 Broadway.

SECOND EDITION FOR MAY.
DINSMORE'S RAILROAD GUIDE.
IMPORTANT CHANGES.
COMBINED RAILROAD ROUTES.
(A New Idea.)
Just what the Traveler wants.
288 pages. Price 25 cents.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 409 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts., (Lafarge Buildings.)

Third year of the enterprise, in order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.

LIST OF GIFTS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Bosom Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.,

Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.

Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada,

EVANS & CO.,
Principal store No. 677 Broadway,
Lafarge Building.

GOLDSMITH'S DESERTED VILLAGE.—LIFE ILLUSTRATED for this week contains a portion of this celebrated poem, illustrated by six beautiful engravings. It also has articles about the Mormons, Sugar-making, Fruits, Birds and Flowers, News, Gossip, Items, Notes and Queries, Portraits, &c. Price only four cents. Ask your newsman for it.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST *plain, practical* ADVICE on the *time* and *mode of* performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—There is a valuable property on the 4th-av. and 34th-st., given for the use of a Presbyterian Church, in connection with the First Presbytery of New-York, to be called "The Murray Hill Presbyterian Church."

Persons residing or holding property in that neighborhood, or who may otherwise be interested to have a Church in that place, are requested to attend a meeting on MONDAY, the 18th of May inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Lecture Room of the Church on the corner of 4th-av. and 19th-st.

The undersigned Trustees are authorized to convey the property under the conditions of the Trust, which will be explained at the meeting.

Isaac Hawley,	James Donaldson,	Daniel Lord,
Moses Allen,	Wm. M. Halsted,	Thos. U. Smith
Robert L. Stuart,	Robert M. Olyphant,	Ebenezer Platt.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Anniversary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Dutch Reformed Church, on the Heights, (Dr. Bethune's,) on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Mr. CARPENTER, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church; Rev. Mr. CLARK, of the South Congregational Church; Rev. Mr. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, of New-Jersey, and Rev. Dr. BETHUNE.

LYMAN ABBOTT,
Chairman of Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN Tract Society will be held in New-York, in the Reformed Dutch Church, on Washington-square, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) on WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1857, at 10 A. M. The Society will meet at 9 o'clock, one hour previous, in the same church, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business; and on the adjournment of the business meeting, the Board of Directors will meet to elect the Executive Committee.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND Places will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration the subject of the disposal of the Crystal Palace. All parties interested are particularly requested to attend.

WM. WILSON, } Committee
WM. CONETER, } on
JAS. GRIFFITHS, } Lands and Places.

JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.—IN conformity with the Amendment to the Constitution enacted at the late session of the Legislature of this State, an election for three Directors, as Class No. 4, will be held on the 17th day of May inst., at the meeting room of the Oreene-st. Synagogue. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock M. By order of the Directors. SAML. A. LEWIS, Hon'y. Secretary.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 6.—An adjourned meeting will be held this evening, at the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of admitting the large number of candidates for membership now before the Union. By order,

W. B. MCMANUS, President.
R. D. DACK, Recording Secretary.

PERSONAL.

THE "CAPTAIN OF THE DART" WILL find an answer at the advertising desk in the Office of the *Daily Times*.

FINE ARTS.

AMERICAN ART UNION GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—Great sale of English, French, and German engravings at wholesale prices. Go early.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 82 BROADWAY.—Leaves on 5th and 20th of each month. Next Express per steamer GEORGE LAW, on WEDNESDAY. Freight must be delivered on the day before. Pack very strong and water-proof.

Collections made throughout California and Oregon. Sight Drafts on all parts of same in sums to suit.

WANTED—HOUSE-CARPENTERS, IMMEDIately. Apply at the shop No. 13 Hamersley-st. None but good workmen need apply.

JOHN WHEELER, Jr.

TO PAPER-HANGING PRINTERS.—ONE new six-color printing machine for sale cheap. Apply at No. 435 10th-st., East River.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **To Jews in particular and Gentiles generally.**—The christianity of the New Testament Glorieth Openly, and Rabbinical Judaism. The Christianism of Moses and the Prophets. This is the compendium which is proposed to prove in full fair and free discussion in the Hall No. 187 Bowery, near Delaney-st., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7 o'clock, when dissentients can state objections or ask questions. Subject—*Israel's Messiah—The Son of God and Son of Man.* The Gospel of the Kingdom of God and name of Jesus will be expounded, as usual at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Signed, JOHN THOMAS, M. D.

☞ **Anti-Slavery.**—Services in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. GARNER'S,) corner of Prince and Marion sts., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, 17th inst. Rev. BERIAH GREEN, formerly President of the Oneida Institute, will preach in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. In the evening FREDERICK DOUGLASS, AUSTIN STEWARD, and Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET will speak. Subject—*The Word and the Wrath of God against Slavery, and the Great Iniquity of the Unjust Judges of the United States Supreme Court.* To commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Relics and Indulgences inconsistent with the Gospel plan of Salvation.**—Rev. Dr. MACMENAMY and his coadjutors of various evangelical churches will (D. V.) expose the falsehood, fraud and imposture of Romish relics and indulgences, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the new Mission Church, 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Ministers and missionaries of orthodox communions are invited to take part in the services, and Roman Catholics may avail themselves of the usual liberty to put questions.

☞ **Notice.**—The congregation of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, formerly worshiping in the hall corner Myrtle-av. and Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, will remove to their new Lecture Rooms in Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Lawrence-st., on SABBATH, the 17th inst., where they will statedly worship until their new Church is erected. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. in the second floor of the same building.

☞ **Christianity the Only True Judaism.**—There will be a lecture delivered TO-MORROW, on a topic connected with this subject, by a Christian Jew, at No. 106 Centre-st., up stairs, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The usual free discussions between Christian and non-Christian Jews will take place at the same place at 1½ P. M. All, and especially our Jewish brethren, are invited to attend. G. R. LEDERER and EPHR. M. EPSTEIN.

☞ **Livingstan Reformed Dutch Church**—(northwest corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av.)—F. N. ZABRISKIE, Pastor. Public worship next SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON at 4. Sabbath School at 9 and 3. In the morning the pastor will preach his first anniversary sermon. The public, especially those who do not regularly go to church, are earnestly invited to attend.

☞ **John-st. First M. E. Church, John-st.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. E. FOLTER, of the Troy Conference, at 10½, A. M.; by Rev. R. M'GONEGAL, of the Providence Conference, at 3 P. M.; in the evening, by Rev. Prof. FRENCH, of the Ohio Conference, at 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Notice.**—There will be preaching in the Fourth Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson streets (Rev. Mr. PRESTLEY'S) NEXT SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. R. D. HARPER, of Kenis, Ohio; at 3½ P. M., by Rev. H. H. THOMPSON, of Chocrantown, Penn.; and at 8 in the evening, by Rev. J. G. BROWN, of Pittsburg, Penn.

☞ **Preaching in the First Congregational Methadist Church,** in Lawrence-st., corner of Tillary, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BARER, at 10½ o'clock. The Juvenile Missionary Society hold their anniversary at 3 o'clock, with very interesting exercises and preaching at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Seats free. The public are invited to be present.

☞ **Anniversary of the Rose Hill M. E. Sunday School Missionary Society.**—The Anniversary of the above Society will be held in the Church, 37th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 17. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., and Rev. WILLIAM MCALISTER.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—A series of six Lectures will be commenced on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, before the Young Men's Association, connected with this Church, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, on *Religious Decision as an Element in the Character of Young Men.*

☞ **Westminster Church,** 22d st., near 7th-av. Rev. R. MCCARTEE, D. D., pastor. Services every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Subject of discourse TO-MORROW (Sabbath) AFTERNOON, 17th—*The Moral and Physical Causes of the Deluge.* The public are invited.

☞ **The First Pres. Church,** corner of Clinton and Remsen sts. Brooklyn, will be closed To-Morrow, in consequence of the repairs and cleaning not being completed. The congregation are invited to unite with the Second Pres. Church, (Rev. Dr. LORD's,) on Clinton, near Fulton-st.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond st and Waverley Place, one block from the junction of 13th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. Services 10½, 3½ and 7½. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. G. D. Arcnibald,** of Cincinnati, Ohio, will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, West 29th-st., between the 6th and 10th avs., (Rev A. H. WRIGHT, Pastor,) TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Mr. BALDRIDGE, of Michigan, in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **A Discourse will be preached** by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, on the duty of the Church and the Ministry in the United States, in regard to the iniquity of Slavery, and the education and protection of the African race. Services 7½ o'clock.

☞ **A. R. Presbyterian Church** 28th st., between 9th and 10th avs., (Rev. ALEX. CLEMENT'S). The following gentlemen will preach NEXT SABBATH, viz: Rev. A. C. JENKS, of Lowell, Mass., at 10½ A. M.; Rev. L. L. CRAIG, of Princeton, Indiana, at 3 P. M., and Rev. R. D. HARPER, of Xenia, Ohio, at 7½ P. M.

☞ **American Home Missionary Society.**—Rev. Dr. STURTEVANT, President of Illinois College, will preach a discourse in behalf of the American Home Missionary Society, in the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. STORR'S) Brooklyn, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Bethune** will preach in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, (17th inst.,) at 7½ o'clock. The pastor, Rev. D. M. I. QUACKENBUSH, will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Floy** will preach in the M. E. Church, in 7th-st. between 2d and 3d avs., TO-MORROW, the 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and Rev. CHAS. FLETCHER, pastor, in the afternoon at 3 and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Centennial Celebration of the Institution of the New Church.**—Religious services, closing with the administration of the Lord's Supper, will be held TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the Chapel in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

☞ **Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church,** (between Bleecker and Amity.) Rev. J. B. HAGANY, the newly appointed Pastor of this church, is expected to occupy the pulpit TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock and at 7½ P. M. Service also at 3 P. M.

☞ **Rev. F. W. Smith,** Assistant Minister of the Church of the Ascension, will preach in the Free Church of the Epiphany, No. 180 Stanton st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 17. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. At 3 P. M., by request of the family, a discourse on the recent death of Miss JULIA A. FISH.

☞ **Braame Street Reformed Dutch Church,** corner of Broome and Greene-sts. The Pastor, Rev. Mr. STRYKER, will preach in this Church (D. V.) TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.

☞ **Samuel S. Snow, S. M. C.,** will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Union Buildings No. 163 Bowery, on the Moral Aspects and Approaching Destiny of the Church and the World. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Samuel Cavel,** of the M. E. Church, will preach, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW in the City Hall Park, at 5 o'clock, P. M. All favorable to preaching in the open air, are invited to attend.

☞ **Elm-Place Congregational Church,** Brooklyn.—Rev

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 16 1857.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

Five Thousand Dollars Reward for the Discovery of the Murderer!

The PROPRIETORS of the NEW-YORK TIMES hereby offer a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who will furnish them information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL.

The Proprietors of the TIMES are prompted to this course by a profound conviction that the regular authorities of the City and State cannot be relied on for such action as the interests of the people demand at their hands, and that the PUBLIC PRESS will in this instance, as in many others, be found the truest representative and most faithful guardian of the Public welfare. The action thus far taken by the officers of the law has signally revealed their utter incompetency and inability to prosecute such an inquiry as it should be carried on. The parties indicted for the crime have been acquitted by a Jury, and all further effort to trace it to its author seem to have been abandoned. The Mayor of the City alleges that he has no power to offer a reward for the discovery of the murderer. The Police and other municipal authorities seem to be too much engrossed in disgraceful struggles for power and patronage, to be able to give the requisite degree of attention to the protection of the lives of our citizens; and the Governor of the State has thus far given no indication of a purpose to exercise the power with which he is clothed to promote the ends of justice in this particular instance.

Under these circumstances, unless some action is taken by our citizens, this most horrible and atrocious crime is likely to pass unpunished;—our City must bear the reproach of permitting the most horrible atrocities to be perpetrated with entire impunity; the hundreds and thousands of abandoned ruffians who abound in all large cities are to learn, that any citizen may be assassinated in the most open manner, in his own room, surrounded by the inmates of his own house, in a street every foot of which is occupied by dwellings, at an hour when the utmost silence prevails, and when any unusual noise would be the most likely to attract attention;—and that in spite of all these circumstances the assassin may continue to mingle with the mass of the community, and escape all suspicion of his atrocious guilt. It is the duty of all good citizens, who set a proper value upon the security of life and of property, and who feel any interest in the execution of justice and the prevention of crime, as well as any concern for the honor and reputation of this City, to do everything in their power to prevent such results.

The Proprietors of the TIMES are disposed, in the absence of proper efforts in other quarters, to take the lead in such a movement; and they accordingly offer the above reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information, to be communicated to them in writing, as shall lead to the development of this mystery, and the detection, conviction, and punishment of the parties guilty of this murder. If any doubt shall arise as to the rightful claimant, the money will be paid upon his written award of a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District.

The Proprietors of the TIMES reserve the right of withdrawing this offer whenever the authorities of the City or State shall take proper action calculated to accomplish the same result; and upon so doing they will, if requested by the parties, hand over to the said authorities whatever information may be elicited by this notice.

If any parties who may communicate information on this subject desire that the fact of their having done so should be kept secret, their names will not be disclosed, without their consent. All communications in response to this offer should be addressed, in sealed envelopes, marked "Private and Confidential," to the EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES."

Although only two days have elapsed since the above notice was issued, we have already received a large number of communications on the subject,—many of them making very useful suggestions in regard to the best mode of following up the inquiry, and several containing statements of facts which are very likely to afford a clue to the detection of this most atrocious crime. We desire it to be especially noted that any information concerning the whereabouts of Dr. BURDELL on the evening of his murder,—any money transactions he may have had with any parties on that day,—any differences, in regard to business, or other affairs, which may have arisen between himself and any other persons, and generally anything relating to his engagements, occupations and associates on that night, will tend to develop the mystery, and thus promote the objects of this inquiry.

It is very evident that the parties who have contributed so largely, from the very day the crime was committed, to mislead the public judgment and direct attention from the guilty parties, are exceedingly active in their efforts to neutralize the effect which THE TIMES' offer of a reward of $5,000 is calculated to produce. A large portion of the City Press are entirely silent in regard to it, while more accessible and less scrupulous journals like the *Evening Post*, *Day Book*, and *Herald*, endeavor by all the means in their power to ridicule and throw discredit upon it, in order to create the impression that the offer is insincere, and that the reward will not be paid. That these movements on the part of these sheets are not voluntary, nor prompted merely by the business jealousy which influences much of their conduct, is shown by the fact that *the identical article*, ridiculing our offer by proposing a reward of five thousand *peanuts* for the detection of the murderer of Dr. BURDELL, *which appeared on Thursday afternoon as an editorial in the Evening Post, is published conspicuously as an advertisement in the Tribune of yesterday morning.* No one would have incurred the expense of thus *paying* for attempts to discredit our offer unless they had some direct interest in concealing the murder and counteracting all efforts for its detection. The articles in the *Herald* are still more ingenious, and show still more clearly the handiwork of the parties who have succeeded thus far in defeating every effort that has been made to dispel the mystery that surrounds this crime.

Meantime we desire it to be distinctly understood that our offer of a Reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer, as given above, is made in good faith, and in all possible sincerity—and, if desired, the money will be deposited in the Shoe and Leather Bank, on Broadway, to await the result.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Asia* at this port yesterday, we receive one week's later news from Europe. The new British Parliament met on the 30th of April; and, on that day, the House of Commons proceeded to elect its Speaker. MR. JOHN EVELYN DENISON, member for North Nottinghamshire, the Government candidate, was proposed, and there being no other candidate, he was unanimously elected. The proceedings and speeches on the occasion, which are invested with some interest, will be found in another part of this morning's paper. The death of the Duchess of GLOUCESTER is announced. She was the last surviving child of GEORGE III.

The Liverpool papers report the foundering of the American ship *Andrew Foster*, from New-York. The accident was caused by a collision in the Channel. No lives were lost. MR. DALLAS, our Minister to England, has written to Lord CLARENDON, transmitting 21 silver medals and £270 sterling, as testimonials from the President of the United States to the brave men who saved the lives of the crew of the American ship *Northern Belle*.

Our advices from the Continent of Europe are interesting. The Spanish Cortes were opened on Friday, May 1, and the royal speech was read by NARVAEZ. The speech congratulates the Cortes upon a reconciliation with the Holy See, and hopes that diplomatic relations with Mexico will be speedily resumed. It speaks of tranquillity prevailing throughout the country, and of a reform of the Senate.

The dispute between Prussia and Switzerland is at length all but adjusted. The arrangement is drawn up in the form of a treaty between the two States, and though the adhesion of Prussia is still wanted, there is little doubt but that it will be given. When this takes place the reconciliation will be complete. The King of Prussia, by this new treaty, renounces all sovereignty over Neufchatel, which will hereafter be recognized as an independent State. The Confederation will pay to the King of Prussia one million of francs, and will grant an amnesty for all offences relating to the events of September last.

The rumor has been again revived that the King of Denmark will be forced to settle the difficulties of his reign by abdicating.

The details of the China news, of which we have already received a brief telegraphic summary, are deeply interesting. The steamship *Queen*, under Portuguese colors, on her trip from Hong Kong to Macao, was seized by Chinese passengers on board and carried off. Several Europeans were killed and wounded. Numerous instances of insurrection by Coolie immigrants on board ship are reported, and in these cases the loss of life had been frightful. We publish, elsewhere, a graphic account from the pen of Rajah BROOKE, of the Chinese outbreak at Sarawak, in the Island of Borneo. It is said to have been instigated by one of YEH's emissaries. Sir JAMES only escaped by swimming a river, but he returned speedily with aid, and 2,000 Chinese are reported to have fallen victims to the vengeance of the infuriated people.

From the extracts which we give from English papers, it will be seen that the war against China will be prosecuted on a gigantic scale. The Paris *Foys* says that the first step taken will be the capture of the Island of Formosa, and that the invading force will not draw back until it has reached the Capitol itself and dictated a new treaty. The London *Times* says substantially the same thing. The *Post*, organ of Lord PALMERSTON, again reverts to the stand taken by the United States, and seems much concerned at our avoiding the snare of this alliance against the Celestial Kingdom.

The four negroes accused of murdering the JOYCE family, near Louisville, some months since, have been tried and acquitted—the evidence of the one who turned State's evidence not having been legally corroborated. Subsequently a mob attacked the jail in which they had been confined for safety, and the jailer surrendered two of them, who were immediately hung. A third cut his throat, while the one who turned State's evidence was unmolested.

In the National Quarantine Convention, yesterday, the resolutions in relation to yellow fever, offered on Thursday by the Business Committee, encountered great opposition from the Southern delegates, and were stricken out. On the final adoption of the resolutions, as amended, only two voted in the negative. The New-Orleans delegates were divided. The Convention wound up with an entertainment at the Lazaretto, having resolved to adjourn *sine die*. The title of the Convention was changed to the National Sanitary and Quarantine Convention. The next meeting will be held in April next, at Baltimore.

We learn by the Ohio papers that the Legislature of that State, at their late session, established an Institution, at Columbus, for the education and training of idiotic and imbecile youths. Dr. R. J. PATTERSON, of Columbus has been appointed Superintendent, to whom all communications should be addressed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued additional general regulations under the revenue and collection laws, to the officers of the Customs, in anticipation of the operation of the new tariff act. The new points of instruction, which are few, will be found noticed under the Washington head.

Great distress exists in some portions of Northern Michigan for want of food. Several persons are known to have died from starvation, and the cattle, even, are dying for want of provender. A public meeting was held at Detroit last evening, to devise means of relief.

The Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, last evening, opened the proposals for supplying the Public Schools with wood and coal for the ensuing year. The contract for coal was awarded to THOMAS O'NEIL, at $5 62½ per ton—to be delivered in the bins of the school houses ready for use. The contract for wood was awarded to J. L. BARNARD & CO., No. 194 Front-street, at $7 50 a cord, delivered at the several school houses.

Why do we Meddle with Slavery?

Our Southern brethren are sadly plagued and puzzled by the interest which the North takes in Slavery. They say, and we believe them, that they cannot imagine why we should concern ourselves about an Institution for the existence of which we are not responsible, and the effects of which they suppose to be confined to the people who maintain it.

The great States of the North are not peopled exclusively by quidnuncs and agitators. Public affairs do not constitute the controlling interest of life in commonwealths like New-York and Massachusetts. So far is this from being the case that the vast majority of the citizens of these commonwealths look upon politics as a trade to be pursued by those who have no other calling to occupy their time, and upon politicians as a somewhat disreputable class of people. Excessive industry breeds among our people almost the same phenomena which excessive indolence engenders among the peasantry of Lower Canada or the shepherds of the Abruzzi. Here, for instance, in the wealthiest and most populous City of the Union, we find so little time to attend to public affairs that we suffer all sorts of knaves and idiots to clamber into civic places, and to revel in the sweets of municipal patronage.

Nevertheless, we do give ourselves great and increasing concern about the existence of Slavery in States over whose internal economy we have no right and no wish to exercise any control whatever. Nevertheless, we do feel, and the feeling is growing deeper in the Northern heart with every passing year, that our character, our prosperity, and our destiny are most seriously involved in the question of the perpetuation or extinction of Slavery in those States.

We admit that our Southern friends are not to be blamed for expressing some surprise at this fact. We admit that they may well cry out upon us for our seeming impertinence until we have cleared our anxieties and our sympathies from every appearance of vagrancy and intrusion.

The Slaveholding States of the Union are independent sovereignties. They are allied with us indeed by the closest ties—by the bonds of present interest and intercourse—by the subtler links of hereditary instinct and historical sentiment. But they are independent sovereignties still, and their independence of us must be respected in the spirit as well as in the letter, if their alliance with us is to be made durable and fortunate. The dictates of sound statesmanship upon this point are at one with the inspirations of loyalty, honor and good faith.

But these States which exact of us a full measure of respect for their independence must remember that the object of those who framed the Constitution of this country was to create not a confederation simply, but a Union. With the growth of our national dominion this object of the fathers has become more and more truly the ideal of the people. Especially in the Northern States has the notion of a great, free and united America wrought itself into the popular heart. The citizen of Ohio, or of Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania or Wisconsin, though he may feel himself very strongly attached to the State of his residence, is still more strongly attached to the nation of which that State is but one member after all, be her specific importance what it may.

And whatever impedes the advance or interferes with the prosperity of the Nation, of the United States as a grand consolidated empire, will excite the attention and invite upon itself the indignation of the Northern States just in proportion to the weight of the obstacle and to the distinctness with which the people are made to perceive it.

Here, then, is an aspect of the Northern hostility to Slavery which it becomes the South to consider very carefully. Upon this view of the question it would be disgraceful for the South to expend idle expletives by denunciation. It is no impertinent and unwarrantable spirit which animates the North to such a consideration of Slavery.

The Northern people are beginning to see that acquiescence in the pretensions of the Slave Party—that compromises with the institution of Slavery in the distribution of an unsettled national territory—that all the old-fashioned system, in short, of palaver, procrastination and concession in dealing with such national issues as are presented by the question of the extension or restriction of Slavery, cannot be any longer maintained with safety to the Union. For they are beginning to see that there is in the intrinsic quality of Slavery an influence fatal to the establishment of that cordial, mutual understanding between the South and the North without which the Union cannot possibly or profitably exist. They are beginning to see that the Southern people and the people of the North are yearly growing apart, instead of yearly growing together—and this they do not like to see—and believing that the cause of this odious severance is to be found in an institution which the soundest political economists and the noblest moralists of the age unite in condemning as alike cruel and foolish, they will oppose to the clamor and the amazement of the South one steady and unvarying cry, "Between Slavery and the Union we choose, and you shall choose the Union."

Everything in the appearance of Southern society proclaims that the South is subjected to the operation of influences utterly unlike those which are yearly moulding the different sections of the Free States into a more and more homogeneous and united whole. The material interests of the Great West and of the Eastern States are by no means identical. Abundant opportunities exist for rivalry between Iowa and New-York, between Illinois and Pennsylvania. But no fierce political issues rear, between ourselves and our kinsmen towards the setting sun, barriers more insurmountable than the ridges of the Alleghany. Diverse and sometimes conflicting as are our interests, similarity of institutions, of culture, and of moral feeling, overcomes all the attractions of repulsion, and we are continually drawing together with the South. On the contrary no material ties can safely and securely bind us, while the characters of the two sections are undergoing such regularly marked and progressive changes. The barbaric institution of Slavery will become more and more odious to the Northern people because it will become more and more plain to the Northern people that the States which cling to Slavery thrust back the American idea, and reject the influences of the Union.

One cannot take up a Southern paper without perceiving that the whole atmosphere of thought and feeling at the South is tinged with the fierceness, the insecurities, and the extravagances inseparable from the existence of Slavery.

Two days ago, for instance, the slaveholding city of Baltimore was made the theatre of an act of barbarism which recalls in all its features the spasmodic outrages of the Reign of Terror, or the chronic savagery of feudalism. Four negroes were thrown into jail on a charge of murder. Only one witness could be brought forward against them, and he was a slave. The despotic laws of Slavery of course annihilates the slave as a witness in annihilating him as a man, and the accused were formally acquitted.

Thereupon, says the *Telegraph*:

"About dark a crowd broke into the cannon house, and seizing upon one of the cannon, placed it in front of the jail. A number of shots were fired from the jail, and returned by the mob, who also attacked the jail with bricks and other missiles. The jailor, fearing the escape of all his prisoners, formally surrendered two of the accused negroes to the mob, who immediately hung them up. The third prisoner cut his throat with a razor, and thus escaped the fury of the mob. The negro who turned State's evidence was not molested by the mob."

From beginning to end what can be imagined more utterly un-American, un-Republican, uncivilized, than this transaction?

Now Louisville is not a hamlet. It is a large and considerable city. The resources of its authorities ought to be fully equal to all the emergencies of municipal life. It may be regarded as in all respects a model city of the South. And can it be a matter of wonder at the South that the great Free States should protest and continue to protest with all their strength against the systematic reinforcement and expansion of the influences which have made it possible for such scenes to be enacted in such a place?

QUARANTINE INCENDIARIES.—The success of the Princes' Bay incendiaries has inspired the people at the opposite end of Staten Island with an ambition to emulate their bad example, and there seems to be a pretty fair chance of some extensive conflagrations at the Quarantine at Tompkinsville. If the temporary Quarantine buildings at Seguine's Point may be burned down with impunity, why should the Hospitals and physicians' houses at the old Quarantine be permitted to cumber the ground? It seems that there is actual danger of a torch being applied to the solution of this question. Doctor THOMPSON has called upon the Commissioners of Police to protect his premises at the Quarantine from the threatened attacks of incendiaries; and, we must confess, that since the incendiarism at Seguine's Point, and the subsequent conduct of the Staten Islanders in shielding the villains who committed that outrage, from detection and arrest, we are prepared to hear of any act of violence at the old Quarantine grounds.

The Princes' Bay rioters have a shadow of right on their side, inasmuch as the Quarantine has been planted among them contrary to their wishes, and in spite of their vehement protests; but the residents of the other end of the Island, in the neighborhood of the Quarantine, are voluntary occupants of the land. They made their purchases of lots, erected their buildings, and moved into them of their own accord, knowing the perils they encountered in settling in such close proximity to the Hospital grounds. If they did not choose to run the risk of such an exposure, why did they go there? If they do not like living so near a pest house, why did they not build their villas and cottages in a safer location? The Quarantine has been in its present location the past fifty years, and every house within a dangerous distance of it has been built within that time, and the greater part of them within a very few years. For the occupants of these houses to complain of the dangerous proximity of the hospital grounds is, in the highest degree, unjust. Whatever complaints the Princes' Bay people may be justified in making, at the Quarantine being thrust upon them, there are none that can be justified in the people at the other end of the Island. If they should imitate the incendiary example of the lawless ruffians at Wolfe's farm, they must not expect the same degree of sympathy to be extended to them that has shielded the former from arrest.

Jansenists vs. Jesuits—The Doctrine of Papal Infallibility.

The new dogma of the "Immaculate Conception," is recalled to mind by the protest of the three Dutch Bishops, which came with the most recent trans-atlantic news, and will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES; and as it is evidently destined to play an important part in the religious controversy and contests of the future, we propose now to offer a few words of explanation concerning it.

The three signers of this protest are not Roman Catholic Bishops. They are Jansenist bishops, and we believe the only remaining ones of that ilk. In 1638 died JANSENIUS, Bishop of Ypres, leaving a work in MSS. upon the doctrine of St. Augustine, as to grace, predestination, free-will, &c.; when afterwards published, it was found, by theologians at Rome, to contain five erroneous propositions, which were condemned there. Two questions arose among clerics—whether JANSENIUS held the condemned doctrine himself, and whether or not, as a question of fact, *it* was really contained in his book. A party, already disaffected, subsequently styled "Jansenists," while writing in condemnation of the five propositions, maintained that they were not to be found in the work of JANSENIUS, and refused therefore to publish the bulls of condemnation. The Jesuits became champions of the opposite view; maintaining that Rome had the right to decide the question of fact, and that all must conform to its judgment that the book contained the condemned propositions. The contest was warm and long, as history assures us. Finally, after sundry alternations of success, the Jansenists, to whom LOUIS XIV. became bitterly hostile, were obliged to succumb. Sundry Bishops, however, held out, among them his grace of Utrecht, who alone with a handful of suffragans, including the Bishops of Haarlem and Deventer, continue the schism to this day. He continues to ordain and consecrate as necessary to keep up the succession in the Jansenist sees. Whenever a new Bishop is so consecrated, as the Jansenists claim to belong to the church, a letter of communion announcing the event, is dispatched to the Pope as head. Rome cannot question the validity of orders conferred by the Jansenist prelates, but denies their jurisdiction.

They have, it appears, availed themselves of the present, as a favorable opportunity to protest in turn. The new dogma is the occasion for doing so. It is a cardinal doctrine of the Catholic, as all are aware, that infallibility necessarily resides, and has always resided, in the Church; but there is an old difference of opinion as to *where* precisely, in the Church, that quality or prerogative is lodged. Some maintain that it vested only in general councils; others that the See of Rome also may appropriate it. The public opinion of the Church, or rather the general judgment of her bishops, upon doctrine, i. e., revelation, when legitimately pronounced, is held to be infallible. Now, what is the legitimate mode or channel, through which that judgment passes to mankind in general? Here doctors, of Catholic theology we mean, differ, and for a long time agreed to differ. The views entertained *pro* and *con*, that is, for and against Rome, were not until recently regarded as of faith, but as opinions, theological opinions, and not obligatory on the conscience.

It was generally held that the Pope had the right to pronounce judgment on controversies of faith, that is, to make doctrinal definitions; but, at the same time, it was warmly disputed whether his solemn judgment, given even *ex cathedra*, wherein a doctrine was proposed to the Church generally as necessary to be believed, under anathema, might not possibly be erroneous. All but ultra-montanes were disposed to question this fullness of authority, and to confine to councils exclusively the power to define and proclaim new doctrine or developments of revelation. The Jesuits have ever been leading champions of extreme papal prerogative, and it is supposed have long awaited, with confidence, the suitable occasion to bring a controversy so important to a conclusion favorable to Rome. It seems singular, that the time when PIUS IX. was in exile at Gaeta, should have been seized upon to place ultramontanism at its culminating point, the pinnacle of all its hopes; but in point of fact at no other period in hundreds of years, was the Pope spiritually so free as then, or better able to place reliance upon the general dispositions of the Catholic nations towards his authority.

The declaration of the Immaculate Conception then was but as *chien d'Alcibiade*—it was the definition, necessarily or as a consequence implied in and from that act, although the assenting opinion of the vast majority had been obtained in writing, so that the spirit of the Catholic Episcopate was clearly in favor of the newly promulgated dogma. The French Bishop referred to in the Dutch pastoral, expresses the idea exactly and in a few words:—*Holy Father! thou hast not only decided the Immaculate Conception—thou hast decided thine own infallibility.*" The acknowledgment of such amplitude of power in the Papacy will greatly contribute to the practical unity and working power of the Roman Catholic body, but may in the end prove but a source of weakness and loss. There are already symptoms of dissent in France and elsewhere; and within the next quarter of a century the sons of LOYOLA may have reason to regret that their *coup d'église* was so great a success.

Coney Island and the Quarantine Commissioners.

"We hear that renewed proposals have been made to the Quarantine Commissioners in regard to the location of the Quarantine at Coney Island. Our authority for this statement is one of the owners, and it is made with the concurrence of joint owners on the water-front, and to an extent covering all the land and water necessary to the public health and for commercial purposes."

If the information conveyed in this extract, which we take from the *Express* of last evening, be accurate, the Commissioners of Quarantine will now have an opportunity at once to vindicate their own character which has been somewhat compromised by their unsatisfactory selection of Seguine's Point, and to allay the irritation of the citizens of Richmond County. The only valid excuse for the purchase of Seguine's Point will disappear at once in the offer of Coney Island, and as we observe that the Commissioners have displayed a commendable alertness and diligence in making their preparations for the erection of the necessary buildings in a bad place, we do not doubt that they will manifest an equal readiness to secure a good place for the necessary buildings, when it is fortunately put into their power to do so. We have condemned in no measured terms the conduct of the fire-bearing Islanders of Prince's Bay—but condemnation of popular arson is not to be construed into approbation of official carelessness or incapacity, and we hope the Commissioners will lose no time in availing themselves of such an admirable and in every way suitable location for the disagreeable but indispensable Institution confided to their charge, as has now been offered to them. If ever a business lay in a nutshell, this question of the Quarantine is that business, and it must be disposed of immediately.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY AND THE BURDELL TRIAL.—The TIMES was the only paper in the City that, during the Coroner's investigation upon the Burdell murder declined to express a positive opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM; and it has been the only press which has refrained from making a victim of District-Attorney HALL because he did not succeed in doing that which everybody avowed no body could do—"*convict.*" It is true these columns commented, with some asperity, upon his blood-thirsty opening speech, for which, afterwards, in his summing up, he apologized to the Jury, and made ample amends by subsequent conduct and arguments of a temperate nature. No doubt, with his usual good nature, he is contented to be a victim until, under the stimulus of the TIMES' reward, a fresh one is found for popular vengeance.

But our neighbors of the *Tribune* and *Herald* may well ask themselves whether they themselves did not materially contribute toward the bloodthirsty zeal which, *since* the acquittal, they have so amiably criticised.

On the day succeeding the Coroner's verdict, the virtuous *Herald* thus descanted:

"We have had a house unroofed before our eyes. We have seen a woman and her daughters absolutely becoming brigands of society. The mother was at the same time the mistress of two men, each of whom had another mistress; all the women occupying semi-respectable positions—half-way between heaven and earth. The resident mistress visits in the Fifth-Avenue, gives a *soirée dansante* without a cent in her pocket, is a strict member of the church, and has a clergyman's son as *cavalier servante* to her daughters, in order to give an odor of sanctity to her establishment. These parties visit each other's sleeping apartments, live on the Mormon principle generally, and have a nice time of it, until one fine morning the person who finds the funds to carry on the revelry is found with his carotid artery severed and three wounds piercing the heart. A direct personal benefit is to accrue to the parties who have been sheltered in his house, and the public voice accuses them of 'the deep damnation of his taking off.'"

During the Coroner's investigation the *Tribune* thus wrote:

"It is already plain enough, from the testimony, that the house in which the murder was committed, though highly respectable as to exterior appearances, and situated in a highly respectable neighborhood, and, for aught that met the public eye, occupied by highly respectable people, yet, in point of fact, when its interior privacy comes to be exposed to the public view, turns out to have been by no means entitled to any such reputation."

With much more in the same way.

If the District-Attorney chose to follow such blind guides, he must not complain if he fell into a ditch. And very likely had Judge DAVIES allowed all the evidence to be given which the prosecution offered, in pursuance of their Sebastopolic opening, our two contemporaries would have been, at the end, as savage as they were in the beginning.

THE LAST OF A LARGE FAMILY.—Among the items of miscellaneous intelligence brought by the *Asia* yesterday, we notice a brief mention of the death of the Duchess of GLOUCESTER, a venerable lady, whose removal from this world is probably of not the least importance to any of its inhabitants; yet her death awakens a train of most interesting historical reminiscences in the mind of an American. She was the last surviving member of a family of thirteen children, whose father was the acknowledged sovereign and ruler of this country at the time of her birth. She was born on the 25th April, 1776, but little more than two months before the Declaration of American Independence, and, doubtless, the loyal subjects of her father in this City made merry when they heard of her being added to the royal family. She was the fourth daughter of GEORGE the Third, and was remarkable for her personal beauty and amiable character; at the mature age of forty she was married to her cousin, the Duke of Gloucester, who died in 1834, and she leaves no issue. Out of that large family of thirteen children there are but five grand-children now alive—Queen VICTORIA, the King of Hanover, and the three children of the Duke of Cambridge; and only two have passed away, the Princess CHARLOTTE, and the infant son of WILLIAM IV. The London *Times* makes the singular mistake of saying that only one grand-child of GEORGE the Third, the Princess CHARLOTTE, has died.

With this royal lady passes away the last remnant of that family who by birth had once a right to claim the loyal obedience and support of the people of this country. The distance reminds us both of how young we are as a nation, and how long it is since we severed our connection with the mother country.

To do our cousins on the other side justice, it must be confessed that they are very decorous in their grief at the loss of the last child of that respectable old monarch GEORGE III. The English papers bestow but little space on the announcement of her death; and, in fact, it would not look well if they did otherwise, while they are paying THACKERAY so much money, and crowding to his lectures, to hear him expose the foibles and ridicule her father and brothers. The loyalty of an Englishman does not extend beyond the royal vault; no sooner does one of their monarchs die than they take ample revenge for the forced respect shown him when alive by abusing him when he is dead. LEIGH HUNT, who was sent to prison for calling the Prince Regent "a fat Adonis," is still living in London, and living too, on a pension granted him by the Queen, while THACKERAY is delighting all England by saying of this same Prince: "This GEORGE was but a bow and a grin; he was all outside, a tailor's work, fine cocked hat, nutty-brown wig, coat, large black stock, under-waistcoats, more under-waistcoats, and then nothing—a royal mummy!"

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.—In a late report of the Perkins' Institution for the Blind, at South Boston, we read that MILTON'S poetical works have been prepared in the raised characters, used at that and similar institutions, and that the money with which this was done was mostly collected in Kentucky, by a young man, himself blind, who went about seeking subscriptions for that purpose. This is a highly valuable addition to the library of the blind, the enlargement of which is so desirable, both as a means of instruction and entertainment to those who are shut out from the ordinary means of communication with the world. The Bible and several other works have been printed entire, but want of funds has generally caused much abridgement in the books issued, thus greatly impairing their usefulness. It seems a little strange that while so many of our literary and benevolent institutions receive rich endowments, in some cases for purposes not of practical use, this printing for the blind should depend upon occasional contributions, no fund existing by which a single volume can be published in the course of the year. Will not those who are able remedy this omission? We believe that if attention is drawn to the subject its claims will be acknowledged and cordially responded to by those who have it in their power to place in the hands of the blind books such as they need, and such as their more fortunate brethren have in abundance.

GRATITUDE OF THE SOUTH.—Our Southern neighbors are doing a good deal towards wiping out the reproach that has been so often cast in their teeth, of ingratitude to those who have served them. They are making atonements for their neglect of the Northern statesmen who have so faithfully served them, by heaping favors on the head of President PIERCE. In addition to the service of plate from the city of Savannah, the offer of a home in Virginia and in Maryland, it seems that the people of Mississippi have made a more liberal demonstration in behalf of the ex-President than has been done by any other State. The Vicksburg *Whig* has stated that $96,000 had been subscribed in that city in one day towards purchasing a plantation for Mr. PIERCE, the price of which was $100,000. Of course, there will be no difficulty in procuring the small sum of $4,000 to complete the purchase. It is not mentioned whether the plantation is well stocked with negroes, but we presume it must be, for it would be like giving a man a carriage without a horse, to give a plantation without the necessary means of working it. It may or may not be regarded as a compliment by the ex President, that so many Southern States appear to be anxious to have him as a citizen, while his native State has manifested no anxiety at all for his return.

SELLING POTATOES BY THE WEIGHT.—When potatoes were selling at twenty-five to thirty cents a bushel, a few pounds more or less in a measure, did not much matter to either buyer or seller. But potatoes are now among the luxuries of the table, and their high cost makes it a matter of no small importance to the majority of purchasers that they receive full measure for their money. It is very easy to commit frauds in measuring such bulky articles, and to protect the poor in purchasing the necessaries of life, a law was passed by the last Legislature, requiring that certain agricultural products which have always been sold by the measure, should hereafter be sold by weight; among other articles, potatoes must weigh, by law, sixty pounds to the bushel, unless a special bargain is made to the contrary. But, the law is not enforced; the hucksters have no more respect for Albany legislation than the oystermen of Princes Bay or Mayor WOOD. The old method of the small measure is still in vogue among dealers in this homely vegetable; and purchasers should try the experiment, occasionally, of seeing that they get full weight in buying their potatoes. In England they are sold by the weight altogether, and the same practice should be adopted here.

Miss Kissam's Return.

We mentioned yesterday that Miss KISSAM whose disappearance from a ladies' seminary at Jamaica, L. I., was noticed on Wednesday, had been found in Chelsea, near Boston. We [illegible] on Monday morning, when she went out as already stated to procure something to relieve [illegible], she did procure some laudanum, and under its influence wandered about for some time in a state of unconsciousness. She walked to East New York, came across the river in a ferry-boat, and went directly across the town to Pier No. 18 North River, where she handed her purse to the clerk of the *Newton* steamboat office, and told him she wanted a ticket to Boston. The clerk gave her the ticket and handed back change for the $10 gold piece which he found in her purse. He then told the conductor that something was amiss with her, and requested him to watch her. She sat up in the cabin and slept nearly all night, and on reaching Boston walked away, and, upon recovering her senses, found herself wandering in the streets of Chelsea, and the conductor of the train in which she had gone happened to be passing at the time and saw her there.

The clerk in the steamboat office here seeing the advertisement in the TIMES on Wednesday, immediately identified the missing lady as the one to whom he had sold the ticket, and apprised the family of the fact. The conductor who went on with her went to Chelsea, taking a police officer with him, visited fifteen or twenty houses in the street where he had seen her, and at last found her and brought her back to New-York, and restored her to her family.

One of the Boston papers states that "the case came to the knowledge of the police through a reward offered for her recovery; but which no officer would claim." This is not correct. Mr R H LEAVENS, the steamboat clerk, and Mr. PHILIP EATON, the conductor, were the parties who brought the matter to the knowledge of the Boston Police, and it is to them that the lady's recovery is mainly due. The police officer who found her in Chelsea, moreover, did claim the reward, and received a share of it.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The following officers have been ordered to join the sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, which will shortly sail for ordinance practice:

Commander, JOHN A. DAHLGREN; Lieutenants, CADWALLADER RINGGOLD JONES, SAMUEL EDWARDS, WM. A. WEBB, OSCAR C. BADGER, and JAMES E. JOHNSTON; Purser, WM. E. BOGG; Carpenter, THOMAS G. FERRALL; Gunner, WM. B. L. BRAYTON.

Commander EDWARD G. TILTON has been detached from the command of the sloop of war *Saratoga*, and Commander FREDERICK CHATARD has been ordered to her in his stead.

Lieut. WM. D. S. AUSTIN, United States Navy, has resigned his commission.

Harmonic Society.

There seems to be a growing taste for choral music in our midst, if we may judge from the recent activity of the Harmonic Society, and of that young and powerful Association, the Mendelssohn Union. During the past Winter the two Societies have given numerous entertainments, all of which have commanded large audiences, and been received with marked favor. A love for the massive effects that choral music can alone produce, lies at the very foundation of and almost constitutes correct taste. When the masses can sing or comprehend singing, they will know all that is necessary for the clear perception of every kind of music, for from this point springs all that is good. German ultraists are losing sight of this fact, and doing much to undermine the human basis of art, by dragging it down to a level of mere mechanical knowledge and executive ability. But every one with a heart feels that the expression of the human voice is the expression which we need most in every sort of music. The great instrumental players of the world are those who can best imitate its tones—who can sing on their instruments—and the best music is that which we can understand almost as readily as we can a simple ballad. A composition that demands twenty hearings before you can perceive its meaning, is—anything you like to call it, but certainly not music. You may get used to it, and even fancy it, like those unhappy creatures whom LISZT has dragooned into admiration of RICHARD WAGNER. But in the end nature will have its way, and men will come back to the old stand-point—the vocal basis of all musical art.

It is with extreme pleasure, therefore, that we notice the continued prosperity of our choral societies looking on them, as we do, as the chief instruments of progress and taste. These remarks are called forth by a very creditable performance given last night by the members of the New York Harmonic Society, at the City Assembly Rooms. The same programme has been given on former occasions, but the attendance was large and appreciative. The first part consisted of a *Te Deum* and *Jubilate*, by Mr. BRISTOW—a work of considerable merit, especially the *Te Deum*, in which Mr. BRISTOW has produced some fine harmonies. The second part of the programme was devoted to Dr. LOEWE'S cantata of the "Seven Sleepers," a work which seems to be popular, and which certainly has been written for the purpose of being so. The principal solo part was sustained by Miss BRAINERD, who sang sweetly, but tamely. An orchestra—too small to be efficient—assisted in an industrious manner. If the score from which they played is Dr. LOEWE'S, we recommend that Mr. BRISTOW rewrite it; if it is Mr. BRISTOW'S, we advise an appeal to somebody else—Dr. LOEWE, for instance. There is nothing intrinsically beautiful in mere noise.

The tenor singer was evidently laboring under a severe cold, and must therefore be excused for singing dreadfully out of tune. The other members of the Society were sufficient for their several rôles. The chorus was generally efficient. Altogether the performance was a credit able one to the members, and will benefit their Society.

Dramatic.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Two new pieces were produced here on Monday night with success. The first is called "Nature and Art," and is simply a localized version of Mr. CHARLES READE'S dramatic sketch, entitled "Art." It would have been decent, we submit, to have mentioned this fact in connection with the name of the adaptor, Mr. H. C. CONWAY. The plot of the piece is as old as the hills, and has been used by French and English dramatists in a number of ways. It is the familiar story of a young man who falls in love with an actress; of an actress who, at the solicitation of parents, tries to disgust her lover by assuming a coarseness which is not her nature; of a violent revulsion; of a parental alarm, and of a general reconcilement. The dialogue of the play is mostly the property of Mr. READE, and is therefore good, although at times too polished and delicate for the glaring atmosphere of the stage.

Mr. CONWAY has performed his task with ability, and has succeeded with very little labor (for very little was needed) in constructing a two-act drama of a thoroughly enjoyable character. Miss KEENE plays the heroine (sketched in the original as the famous *Mrs. Oldfield*) with unusual versatility and grace. She is very ably supported by Mr. BURNETT and Mr. LINGHAM, both of whom are actors of increasing abilities. By the aid of these artists, and excellent stage appointments, "Nature and Art" is rendered the most agreeable, as it is decidedly the best written piece of the season.

The second piece on the programme is a kind of burlesque called "Variety," similar to, if not identical with the piece brought out by Miss KEENE at the Metropolitan Theatre under the same name. It is intended merely as a vehicle for some excellent pictures, and is perhaps sufficient for the purpose. The tableaux are beautiful,—especially those in the Keller vein. Unfortunately there are some speaking characters, and it is not our privilege to praise what they say. We are aware that nothing is more difficult than to write good burlesque dialogue, but the effort to write anything so bad as this must indeed be prodigious. The music, and the scenery, and the costumes, carry the piece through, and for these we are willing to forget what we consider the most cruel case of literary distress we have ever wept over.

Author's Benefit.

Mr. CHARLES GAYLER, a gentleman who has done a great deal for the amusement of the public, takes a Complimentary Benefit to night at the Broadway Theatre, where his piece, the "Son of the Night," will be repeated. In addition to this attractive melodrama, Mr. BLAKE has volunteered his services for the occasion, and will play his great character in the "Last Man"—one of the most remarkable impersonations of the age.

CONCERT.—Mme. DE WILHORST takes her first complimentary benefit to-night at Niblo's Saloon. The programme is unusually attractive.

The National Quarantine Convention at Philadelphia.

This body, on Thursday afternoon, was occupied in the adoption, section by section, of the report of their Business Committee, which we have already published.

THIRD DAY.

The Convention was called to order at the usual hour to day, Dr. JAWELL in the Chair. The minutes of yesterday were then read. This operation consumed considerable time, as the report of the Business Committee, which was under discussion yesterday, had been so altered and amended as to mix things up a good deal. Several corrections were made by Mr. HASWELL, of New York; Dr. CONNIE, of Philadelphia; Dr. KEMP, of Baltimore, and others. The minutes were then adopted.

The further report of the Business Committee, received yesterday, and to be found above, was then postponed for the present.

A letter from Mr. A. N. BELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., containing suggestions on the subject of Quarantine, was received and read. The letter states that in the writer's opinion, well persons should have immediate freedom; warehouses to be prepared for infected goods, with provisions for ventilation, &c.; anchorage ground at a safe distance from warehouses and crowded neighborhoods; also a marine hospital at a safe distance from warehouses and from crowded neighborhoods. The receipt of the letter was noted on the minutes. Another letter of somewhat similar character, was also received from Mr. D. E. W. LULEE, of New York.

The report of the Business Committee, as follows, was then taken up:

The Committee on Business respectfully present the following additional report:

They recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That no member of this Convention shall speak more than twice on the same subject, nor longer than ten minutes at each time.

They propose, as a substitute for the fourth proposition, previously reported, and which had been again referred to them, the following:

4. That the circumstances alluded to consist, in vitiated states of the atmosphere, from local causes, during seasons marked by peculiar meteorological conditions.

With the view of procuring a uniformity in quarantine regulations throughout the several parts of the United States, the assembling of another and probably several Conventions similar to the present one, will be required.

To provide for the assembling of such a Convention in 1858, it is suggested that the President, Vice President, and Secretary of this Convention, with a Committee of one member from each State represented in this Convention, be continued after our final adjournment, as Commissioners for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for the call of a Convention next year: Provided, however, that their functions shall cease immediately upon the assembling and organization of the Convention of 1858.

It is suggested also to change the name of the Convention from Quarantine to Sanitary.

The first of these resolutions being before the Convention, Mr. JOHN H. DIEHL, of this City, opposed its passage. Dr. CONDIA spoke in its favor. Dr. JONES, of New Orleans, and Dr. WIGHTMAN, of Boston, also made some remarks, after which the resolution was lost.

The substitute for the 4th proposition was amended, and passed in the following shape:

4. That the circumstances alluded to consist in vitiated states of the atmosphere, from local causes in connection with peculiar meteorological conditions.

The next proposition was passed with a transposition of a word or two, as above.

The next proposition was amended and passed as above.

On the proposition to call the Convention "Sanitary" instead of "Quarantine" quite an amusing debate arose.

Mr. COATES holding in his hand the printed report of which the word "Sanitary" was spelt "Sanatary," asked that the word be spelt with an i. He had heard of Sanitary and Sanitory, but never of Sanatory, and as the word came from *Sanitas*, he thought that the proper way of spelling it.

Dr. CONDIA jumped up before Dr. COATES was through and attempted to speak, but was promptly put down by the latter. When Dr. COATES had finished, Dr. CONNIE explained that it was a typographical error.

After remarks and amendments from several other gentlemen, the resolution, on motion of Dr. CONNIE, was amended so as to make the name of the Convention "Quarantine and Sanitary," which it will be in future.

The further report of the Business Committee was then taken up. The first, second, third, fourth and fifth propositions were debated by Mr. JOHN H DIEHL and others—Mr. DIEHL moving to strike them out. Dr. JONES, of New-Orleans, and others, attempted to amend them, but they were finally postponed indefinitely.

The sixth proposition, which read very awkwardly in the report, was verbally amended and passed. The seventh and eighth propositions were also slightly amended and passed.

The preambles to the different portions of the report were then adopted.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen as the Committee, to be continued after the adjournment of the Convention, to take the necessary steps to call a Convention next year: Messrs. Wight man of Mass; Biddle of Penn.; Snow of R. I.; Haswell of N. Y.; Thompson of Del.; Kemp of Md.; Dougherty of N. J.; Selden of Va.; and Lindsay of La.

The Convention then took a recess of five minutes, in order to allow the delegations to choose a representative to give in their votes in the final adoption of the entire report of the Business Committee.

On reassembling the delegations were called, as follows:

Voting Aye.—Massachusetts—Boston Board of Health, Boston Port Physician, Boston Marine Hospital, Rhode Island—Providence Board of Health, Providence Medical Association, New-York—Board of Health, New-Jersey—Newark Board of Health, Camden Medical Society, Pennsylvania—Philadelphia Board of Health, Philadelphia College of Physicians, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Delaware—Wilmington Board of Health, Medical Association of Wilmington, Maryland—Baltimore Board of Health, Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society, Baltimore Pathological society, Baltimore Board of Trade.

Voting No.—Virginia—Norfolk Board of Health, Norfolk City Councils.

Tie Vote.—Louisiana—New-Orleans Common Council, New-Orleans Board of Health.

There having been 18 votes in favor of the final adoption of the report, 2 against it, and 2 tie votes, it was accordingly declared adopted.

Dr. JONES, of New-Orleans, offered resolutions stating that the Convention recommend, in addition to the usual Quarantine regulations and establishments, the removal of all persons of limited means from each of infection and the prevention of the ingress of immigrants into ports laboring under pestilential diseases; also, the publication of authorized reports of epidemics, and that Boards of Health and other public bodies be not only obliged to declare the existence, of yellow fever and cholera in their epidemic forms but also to meet special cases which occur in localities under their control. The resolutions were adopted.

A Committee was appointed to prepare the minutes of the body, with such of the communications which had been read in as they might think proper, for publication. Resolutions of thanks to the officers and to the Business Committee were then adopted, and the body adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

Dr. SNOW, of Providence, offered the following:

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of a complete, accurate and uniform system of registration of births and deaths in all our cities, as a necessary accompaniment of efficient sanitary measures.

The resolution was adopted.

Dr. CONNIE then announced that the time had arrived at which the body had been invited to visit the Quarantine.

Councilman HASWELL, of New-York, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to President JEWELL. Agreed to unanimously. Other members moved that similar compliments be tendered to the various public officers and bodies of Philadelphia, for their attentions, and to the Secretaries and Business Committee of the Convention. Agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned, the members preparing themselves for the visit to the Quarantine.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

The Delegates to the Convention partook of a handsome entertainment at the Lazaretto this afternoon, Mayor RICE, of Boston, presiding. Alderman FRANKLIN, of New-York; Dr. BARTON, of New-Orleans; Dr. SELDEN, of Norfolk; Alderman WHITMAN and Mayor RICE, of Boston, made speeches in response to toasts.

Protest of the Dutch Catholic Bishops against the Decrine of the Immaculate Conception.

PASTORAL INSTRUCTIONS OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF UTRECHT AND THE BISHOPS OF HARLEM AND DEVENTER, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

When we heard of the great preparations that were being made for deliberating on the point of the conception at Rome, in December, 1854, we found, and with good reason, that these preparations would all be found eventually to have been little more than an outward form; but we nevertheless hoped that the prayers of many good men, so earnestly solicited by the Holy Father, for the light of the Holy Spirit, would be so heard as to succeed in turning the counsels of Ahitophel into foolishness. The unsearchable judgments of Divine Providence have otherwise ordered. Pius, alas! the weak Pius, having once thrown himself into the arms of the Jesuits, has now again lent his name and his influence to accomplish a deed deeply grieving all good men, and causing new scandal in the church.

The encyclical letter of the 8th of December, 1854, threatens the wrath of Almighty God, &c., to all who should dare to speak against, or even not to accept, the decision therein announced respecting the conception of the Virgin.

How great soever may be our respect for his Holiness as head of the Church and the centre of Catholic unity, we should dread still more the displeasure of the Almighty if we accepted such decision.

St. Paul did not threaten the people of Berea with the displeasure of Almighty God when they searched the Scriptures to see if the things which were brought before them "were so;" and St. Luke even confers upon them special honor—"These were more noble than those of Thessalonica," because they did so search. If the doctrine of the immaculate conception can be so thoroughly proved to be a doctrine of the Catholic Church as in such apostolic letter it is declared to be, there need no fear arise from such search; yea, rather ought an appeal to go forth inviting such a search, that it may be patent to the whole world that we are indebted to the care and zeal of PIUS IX. for this discovery.

Inasmuch as we have no conviction that Pius has spoken an infallible word when he declared the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin to be a revealed truth of the Catholic faith, we feel it to be our duty to examine the grounds upon which such declaration rests.

These grounds are said by him to be five:—

1. Holy Scripture.
2. Sacred tradition.
3. The continuous feeling of the church.
4. The wonderful unanimity of Catholic pastors and of the faithful.
5. The illustrious acts and constitutions of his predecessors in the papal chair.

After combating the above grounds, they say, in reference to the fourth, "Where is this wonderful unanimity to be found? Naturally in the answers given by the bishops to the encyclical letter addressed to them from Gaeta in 1849. The analysis justifies no such unanimity. The whole dogma of the Immaculate Conception being thus entirely new, there need be no wonder that the mode of announcing it was entirely new. Never formerly were such utterances heard from a Pope's lips; formerly it was the congregated fathers who, after previous deliberations, &c., judged and determined. But it was on this occasion one church council, although, for the eye of the world, such a coloring was attempted to be given to it. The bishops were merely mute attestators of what was proposed by Pope PIUS IX., and with too great reason may the words of the prophet be applied to them, 'Blind watchmen! they are all ignorant, they are all dumb dogs; they cannot bark.'"—Isaiah, lvi., 10.

Oh! how did those teachers in Israel belie their character! and how was their character trampled on by the first in rank amongst them! An open continuity and spot of shame is thus thrown on the Episcopal character and office, those functionaries having nullified their very position and work as judges of the faith.

When the successor of St. Peter gave utterance to the lie that the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception had been revealed by God, was there no Paul to withstand and gainsay him to the face? On the contrary, they winked in the lowest cajolery when one of the French Bishops looked his Holiness in the face and said: "Holy Father, thou hast not only decided the Immaculate Conception; thou hast decided thine own infallibility."

Under the fifth head of the pastoral instruction reference is made to GREGORY the Great, INNOCENT III., and INNOCENT V., CLEMENT VI., &c., to show that for fourteen centuries a doctrine was held in entire contradiction to that promulgated by PIUS IX., and it is then said:

We leave it to every unprejudiced person to decide whether we have good ground for the strictures we have made, and whether we have proved or not that the apostolic letter issued by PIUS IX., on the 8th of December, 1854, is simply a tissue (*samenweefsel*) of untruths, wherein the name of Scripture and sacred traditions are shamefully misapplied to exalt into a matter of faith a mere matter of feeling or subjective impression, not even based on the lowest grade of probability.

In conclusion, we solemnly declare before the whole world that the maxim "*Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ad omnibus*," reaches neither in teachin nor in acceptance to this dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and we say to all Catholics, "Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set." (Proverbs xxii. 28.) "But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other Gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed." (Gal. i., 8.) "Remember how thou hast received and heard; and hold fast." (Rev iii., 3.)

† JOHN, Archbishop of Utrecht.
† HENRY JOHN, Bishop of Haarlem.
† HERMAN, Bishop of Deventer.

Church Matters.

This week's *Observer* takes the Home Missionary Society in task for its action in refusing fellowship to slaveholding Churches. It says:

The American Home Missionary Society was founded as a national institution, and it is false to the object for which it was designed, when it adopts a measure which virtually excludes from its field that large portion of the country where Slavery prevails. And besides, on the very principles of the Committee, how shall a weak church be inspirited to the exercise of that discipline which is considered as needful, if a spiritual guide and teacher is denied them?

This week's *Churchman* has a word for Domestic Missions, comparing them with foreign:

Our Domestic Missions have certainly a great claim upon us—a greater claim, we have always contended, than Foreign Missions can possibly have, however anxious one may be to carry out the divine injunction, to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Many parts of our own land present as perfect specimens of heathendom, perhaps, as are to be found in any other parts of the world; and in our very cities, where one might reasonably hope that civilization had done something to humanize, at least, the worst classes of the people, there is, as we have often taken occasion to show, a very grievous want.

A communication in the *Presbyterian* shows that the *Foreign Missionary* newspaper is a failure:

Add to all this, that our Church papers do not pay their own expenses, but draw from the resources of our several Boards thousands of dollars annually; and not only so, but that in many Sabbath Schools and congregations the subscriptions to the *Foreign Missionary* are paid out of the missionary collections, another and an indefinite drain upon our ecclesiastical treasury; and that the circulation of this paper fell off, during the last year of which we have a report, 2,500 copies, while both the *Record* and the *Visitor* had increased theirs; and the policy of dropping the *Missionary* becomes, if possible, still more evident.

AN EXTRAORDINARY HAIL STORM.—The Mobile *Tribune* gives an account of a singular hail storm at Eastport, on the Warrior River, Ala., on the 7th inst. The morning was clear and pleasant, but at 10 o'clock thunder was heard in the distance; heavy clouds were seen immediately after, followed by a cold northwest wind, and heavy drops of rain for about ten minutes. Then came hail, of which the *Tribune* says:

"For twenty minutes hail stones, measuring from one to two and a half inches in diameter, fell thick and fast. The heavens were full of descending aerolites. The river was lashed into fury—on its surface spray and foam were alone visible: while on either side limbs and leaves were falling from the trees; the ground was white and literally covered with enormous sized hail stones, which were rebounding from the earth and dancing about in wild confusion. After the storm passed over, the sun again burst forth in all its glory; but the warmth of its rays failed to take the keen chill from the atmosphere during the remainder of the day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.
BURNING OF HERDAN'S MECHANICAL BAKERY.
Another great triumph for
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

"Messrs. B. G. WILDER & Co.,
New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Safe which I purchased of you was this morning taken from the ruins, where it had been buried in burning flour and hot bricks for *seventy five hours*. The Books, Papers and Bank Bills are all perfectly legible. Please receive the "SALAMANDER," and I will see you in a day or two in relation to a new one.

Yours, respectfully,
H. BERDAN."

Brooklyn, May 8, 1857.

The above Safe may be seen at our warehouse, where a full assortment (*of the best fire-proof Safes in the world*) can be found.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Dépôt No. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, N. Y.

IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OUT,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If your Hair is getting gray,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you are troubled with Dandruff,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you desire soft, glossy Hair,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

LYON'S KATHAIRON is pronounced by all to be beyond question the finest preperation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, and Manufacturers of Perfumery of all kinds, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO. have now ready a very large assortment of Summer Clothing for boys that are fitting out for school. The variety and style of their stock, which has been unequaled in years past, is now better than ever. Parents who have never examined our goods will do well to do so before making their purchases.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 458 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

THE APPROACHING WARM WEATHER should admonish gentlemen of the propriety of purchasing Summer Clothing. Mr. E. DEGROOT, No. 142 Fulton-st., is prepared to sell his stock of Spring and Summer Clothes at very moderate prices, and should command a large patronage.

PATENT SPRING BEDS,
PATENT SPRING UNDER-BEDS
AND PURE HAIR MATTRESSES.
We manufacture and offer for sale the best Beds ever sold in this or any other market. A personal inspection will satisfy any one of the correctness of what we state. Our Hair Mattresses are well made from the best quality of imported curled hair, and are warranted equal in quality to any other, and at a less price.
Dealers and others will consult their own interest by examining our Beds before purchasing elsewhere.
The rooms of the Lafarge House of this City are furnished throughout with our Patent Spring Beds.
C. B. & W. STRATTON, Agents,
No. 209 Canal-st., east of Broadway.

TO-DAY CANTRELL WILL SELL HIS GAITERS for ladies at the low price of 12s. !!!
Boots for gentlemen and boys, and Gaiters for young misses.
EQUALLY CHEAP!!!
CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

WHO WOULD BE
Without a White Dinner Set? Messrs. DAILEY & CO. will sell you one containing 154 pieces for $16. They cannot be bought elsewhere for less than $25. Read what Messrs D & CO. say about other things in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

READ! READ!! READ!!!
Read DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. It will pay you to read DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. In the dry goods column of this paper you will find an advertisement of DAILEY & CO.S. It is worth your while to read it.

BY NO MEANS!
It cannot be done; Messrs. DAILEY & CO. do sell China, glass, gas fixtures and silver plated ware at least twenty per cent. below the current rates. It is therefore to your interest to buy of them. Read their advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper; their store is at Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass., H. HALSTED, M. D., Proprietor and principal Physician. It is well known that Dr. HALSTED makes the disease incident to woman a specialty. The establishment combines the advantages of being a resort for invalids of both sexes and a hotel for the seekers of pleasure.
Circulars sent gratis. "Motion Life," a pamphlet upon the treatment, on receipt of six postage stamps.

THE ESPENSCHEID HAT, FOR GENTLEMEN'S wear is the richest and most highly finished fabric yet produced in New-York. This is the opinion of all who visit the sale-rooms of his establishment, since the new style was announced. Why pay $4 for a hat in Broadway, when one superior in every respect can be purchased at No. 118 Nassau-st. for $3 50?

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES.—GOOD BOOTS are always cheap, while poor ones are dear at any price. Persons purchasing at WATKINS', No. 114 Fulton-st., always get the worth of their money; and a little more. There are no boots made in the City equal to WATKINS', either in beauty or durability.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE prices; Lace and Muslin Curtains from auction; Satin De laine Cortelo materials; Brocatels, Paper-Hangings, and Upholstery goods, at manufacturers' prices, defying competition. WM. O JEAKS,
Nos 456 and 458 Pearl-st., New-York.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLE OF HATS AND CAPS IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.—The ladies are charmed at the beautiful display of straws for misses and children. Call and examine. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES FOR TRAVELERS' use; the fittings are of the finest quality, durable, useful and cheap. J. & S. SAUNDERS, only, at No. 7 Astor House.

FANCY CUTLERY.—EVERY STYLE OF PEN-knife and sportsmen's knives, from the first European manufacturers, for sale. J. & S. SAUNDERS, only, at No. 7 Astor House.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST ROBBERY.
MAGIC INFALLIBLE BANK LOCK.
BURGLAR-PROOF CHILLED IRON BANK DOORS,
VAULTS AND SAFES.
PATENTED BY
LINUS YALE, JR.,
Formerly of Newport, N. Y., and now of Philadelphia, Penn.
Have been adopted by the United States Treasury Department.
The principal Banks in this and other cities.
And are the best in the World.

THE MAGIC INFALLIBLE BANK LOCK IS THE BEST AND ONLY UNPICKABLE PERMUTATION LOCK EVER INVENTED.
1. IT IS PROOF AGAINST THIEVES, POWDER, FIRE, DAMP AND NEGLECT.
2. IT IS SELF-CHANGING, BY SIMPLY CHANGING THE KEY. THE LOCK ASSUMES 5,000,000 DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS.
3. IT HAS NO SPRINGS TO RUST, BREAK OR FAIL, AND IS NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER, AS SPRING LOCKS ARE.
4. IT USE LEAVES NO TELL TALE TRACKS OF THE KEY TO BETRAY THE ACTION TO THE PICK LOCK.
5. THE KEY ALONE GIVES EVERY MOTION DIRECTLY AND INFALLIBLY TO THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE LOCK.
6. THIS KEY IS THE MOST CONVENIENT OF ANY TO CARRY.
7. THE LOCK BITES OFF THE HEAD OF THE KEY AND SWALLOWS IT, ARRANGING THE TUMBLERS BEYOND SIGHT AND FEELING THROUGH THE KEYHOLE, AND THEN RESTORES IT REATTACHED TO THE HANDLE, ALL BY ONE TURN OF THE KEY.
8. THE MAGIC INFALLIBLE BANK LOCK IS ABSOLUTELY UNPICKABLE. WE OFFER $3,000 TO ANY ONE WHO CAN PICK IT.

BURGLAR-PROOF CHILLED IRON BANK DOORS,
VAULTS AND SAFES,
Are the only Real Thief-Proof Safes ever made.
The Chilled Iron is cast around a basket of network of soft tough wrought iron, of the size of the safe or door to be made. The Chilled iron completely imbedding the wrought skeleton, protects it from cutters or drills, and the wrought iron rods, supporting each other every way, bind the Chilled Iron together, even if cracked by heavy sledging, so that no piece can possibly be detached or cut off.
When secured by our Magic Infallible Bank Lock, they are impregnable by cunning or violence. They are made of various sizes, weighing from 500 to 10,000 pounds and are a necessary article for Bankers, Brokers, Jewelers, Merchants, &c. Manufactured and for sale by
LINUS YALE, JR., & CO.
No. 167 Fulton-st., New-York,
and No. 24 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

The following are some of the Banks and Bankers that have them in use in this City:

Bank of the Republic.	New-York County Bank.
Bank of North America.	Union Bank.
Bank of America.	Merchants' Exchange Bank.
Bank of the State of New-York.	North River Bank.
Bank of Commerce.	Ocean Bank.
People's Bank.	Irving Bank.
Artisans' Bank.	Metropolitan Bank.
Chatham Bank.	Collins' Line Steamers.
East River Bank.	Dunceo, Sherman & Co.
Dry Dock Bank.	Wm B. Astor, Esq.
Mechanics' Bank.	Wm B. Moffat, M. D.
Seamen's Savings Bank.	James Lee & Co.
	E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Gropher's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If your hair is falling,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you are bald-headed,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you wish to preserve the color,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you want your money's worth,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
For it is beyond all question the best preparation ever made for the scalp and hair, and the only one sustained by the voluntary testimony of statesmen, divines, editors, judges on the bench, and more than 500,000 others in all parts of the world. Depôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by every popular druggist in this City and throughout the country.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canal st.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8s. to 10s. per yard. Rich Velvet Carpetings, 12s to 16s. per yard.
And all the latest patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Oil cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered
At extremely low prices.
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S.

RATS—ROACHES—RED BUGS, &c.
"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, Flies," &c.
Principal Dépôt, No. 388 Broadway, New-York, and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America.
Full particulars by mail.

CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU STS.
SPRING CLOTHING.
Sacques, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests, N. R. COLLINS & CO.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES.
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s to 4s per yard.
Oil-cloths from 2s. 6d. to 6s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

1857—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and put up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings in our Custom Room is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.
D. DEVLIN, & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer Wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the new est styles, either ready made or made to order, and at moderate prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 29 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsten Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the bombag machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.—PINEAPPLE CLOTHS of all colors, Pineapple Bonnets, &c. Embroidered Cuffs, Sleeves and Handkerchiefs, Lutong and Tussore Silks, Pongees, Crapes, Seersucker, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Fans, Camphor Wood Trunks, Canton Chinas and many other really novel and scarce East India goods can only be found wholesale and retail at Fountain's India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; Tapestry Ingrain 4s to 5s. 6d.; oil cloths, 3 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

CHICKERING'S, GILBERT'S AND WATERS pianos and melodeons will be sold this week at reduced prices at WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150. Melodeons from $25 to $200. For sale on monthly payments, for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY SHOULD provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves for gardening and care of flowers; they keep the hands soft and smooth, and bleach them snowy white. For sale at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

CAMPBELL, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, CORNER 8TH AV. AND 28TH ST.—Pure medicines. Special attention to preparing prescriptions. Give me a call.
SAML CAMPBELL.

MOTHS.—BREWER'S MOTH-POWDER IS decidedly a superior protection for furs, carpets and all woolen goods. Now is the time to use it. Sold by all the principal druggists.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—THE UP-TOWN Agency at CAMPBELL'S drug store, corner 8th-av and 28th-st.

MENNEN'S ORIENTAL SKIN POWDER.—12½ cents a box. Genuine at CAMPBELL'S Drug-store, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

MARRIED.

HODGE—MORSE.—In this City, on Thursday, May 14, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. J. ASPINWALL HODGE, of Manch Chunk, Penn., to CHARLOTTE G., daughter of Richard C. Morse, Esq.

HAZLETT—BELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 13, by Rev. James Pressley, Jr., JOHN HAZLETT, M. D., to JANE, eldest daughter of Thomas Bell, Esq., all of this City.

SPRYER—TOWER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 14, by Rev. Benj. C. Cutler, D. D., Mr. WALTER SPRYER to ADA C. TOWER, youngest daughter of Mr. Jonas Tower, of Ironton, Wis.

DIED.

PERRY.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 13, at the residence of his brother in law, Alex. Proudfoot, No. 108 Suffolk-st., GEORGE PERRY, in the 19th year of his age.
His remains were taken to Greenwood.
☞ Newburg and Rahway papers please copy.

INSLEE.—In this City, on Friday, May 15, RACHEL, youngest daughter of Samuel and Eliza Inslee.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 449 Hudson-st., to-morrow, (Sunday) at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SHANNON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 14, suddenly, Mrs MARY SHANNON, widow of the late Peter Shannon.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The public is respectfully informed that, in consequence of the number of ladies and children not being able to obtain seats at the last Saturday afternoon performance,

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS

will give their

THIRD GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON ENTERTAINMENT

THIS SATURDAY, May 16, 1857,

commencing at 3 o'clock.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME.

The laughable pantomime of

M. DU TOUPET,

with the great comic dancer, L. Espinosa.

GRAND EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE, when Young America will, for the first time, invite any of his juvenile friends to partake of a collation with him on the rope.

To conclude with the grand Asiatic pantomime, first time this season, entitled

PONGO; OR, THE INTELLIGENT APE.

Pongo, the Ape.....M. Marzetti
Tickets.....50 cents
Children and Schools.....Half price
Doors open at 2; to commence at 3 o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING,

commencing at 7½,

FAREWELL TESTIMONIAL TO E. L. DAVENPORT,

on which occasion an extraordinary contribution of talent will appear.

THE HUNCHBACK.

Sir Thomas Clifford.....Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Master Walter.....Mr. E. L. Davenport
Modus.....Mr. Lester
Lord Tinsel.....Mr. C. W. Clarke
Julia.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport
Helen.....Mrs. Stephens

A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

Christopher Sirap.....Mr. T. H. Hadaway
Nancy Sirap.....Mrs. W. H. Smith
Dance.....Miss Pennoyer.

MUSICAL OLIO.

Messrs. Nups, Welter, Kalyea, Seymour, Hodges, and Rea.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MISS ADA ROBINSON.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

In which she will be kindly assisted by
SIGNOR MORELLI,
MR. W. MASON,
MR. CROUCH,
MR. F. MOLLENHAUER,
and MR. EBEN and MR. BERGE.

Tickets, $1. They may be procured at HALL & SON'S and BREUSING'S Music Stores, on Saturday morning.
Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Signor P. MORELLI respectfully announces to the public that he has effected arrangements for the reopening of the Academy for a short season of three nights, and under his own direction, on

MONDAY, May 18,

when Mme. CORA DE WILHORST will give her farewell performances in Opera in New-York, prior to her departure for Europe, and Signor CARLO JACOPI, the celebrated American Tenor, from the theatres of Florence, Naples and London, will be introduced for the first time to an American audience—assisted by Signorina ALDINI, Signor MORELLI, Signor GASPERONE and other artists—the whole under the musical direction of Signor G. NICOLAO, being his first appearance in New-York.

First Opera, Verdi's favorita Opera, in four acts,

IL TROVATORE.

Leonora.....Mme. Cora de Wilhorst
(Her first appearance in that character)
Azucena.....Mlle. Aldini
Inez.....Mme. Morre
Maurico.....Signor Jacopi
Count de Luna.....Signor Morelli
Ferrando.....Sigoor Gasperone
Director of Orchestra.....Signor G. NICOLAO

REGULATION OF PRICES.

Parquette, Dress Circle, First Tier.....One Dollar
Second Seats.....50 cents extra
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Private Boxes from.....$6 to $20

Subscription for three nights, including Reserved Seats, Four Dollars.

The Box Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music; HALL & SON'S, No. 339 Broadway, KING & CRAWFORD, No. 52 William-st.; and BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY, May 16.

Engagement of
MR. WALLACK,

who will appear this evening as SHYLOCK, in Shakespeare's play of

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Gratiano.....Mr. Walcot
Portia.....Mrs. Hoey

Mr. Dyott, Mr. Sothern, Miss Gannon, Mr. Holland, &c., &c.

And I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.

MONDAY—Sheridan Knowles' fine play of

THE WIFE.

St. Pierre.....Mr. Wallack
Leonardo.....Mr. Lester

AS YOU LIKE IT and DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN are in preparation; also, THE LITTLE TREASURE.

Box Book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.

Twelfth and last night of
EDWIN BOOTH,

Who will appear in his great character of

SIR GILES OVERREACH.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 16, 1857,

Messinger's great five-act play of

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

Sir Giles Overreach.....Edwin Booth

Sustained by Messrs. Fisher, M. Smith, Barrett, Setchell, Mrs. A. Parker and Miss S. Stevens.

El Bolero de Cadiz...Mlle. Ducy Barre and Mr. G Smith.

OUR BEST SOCIETY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

F. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage Manager

Doors open at 7. Performance to begin with the Overture at 7½ o'clock.

BENEFIT OF MR CHAS. GAYLOR,

SATURDAY EVENING, May 16,

The performance will begin with the celebrated drama of

THE LAST MAN.

Mr. Blake.....Geoffry Dale

To be followed by the grand spectacular piece of

THE SON OF THE NIGHT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF
MR. C. WHEATLEIGH,
May 16.

C. WHEATLEIGH begs to inform his friends and the public that his first benefit in New-York will take place on SATURDAY next, May 16, on which occasion will be offered the greatest bill of the season. Box book now open.

MISS TERESA ESMONDE'S

READINGS.

EVENINGS WITH TOM MOORE.

At the Stuyvesant Institute, MONDAY EVENING, May 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the principal music and bookstores.

GRAND TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL—Under the auspices of the American Juvenile Temperance Society, WEDNESDAY, May 20, City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway. Tea on the tables at 7 o'clock. Music by a choir of 300 children. The following gentlemen will be present and take part in the exercises: Rev. Drs. Asa D. Smith, Campbell, Hatfield, Cheever, Adams, Williams, Parker, Burchard, Armitage, Thompson, Marsh, Revs. T. L. Cuyler, A. A. Ward, Stryker, Hastings, Bornett, Alexander, Messrs. Wm. E. Dodge, Charles C. Colgate, Hoxie, Capron, Ball, Noyes, Peter Sinclair, of Scotland, and others. There are but few tickets more for sale, and none will be sold after Tuesday. Those desiring to be present must apply early. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the bookstore of DUNN & BROTHER, No. 291 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., and the members of the Committee.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ANNIVERSARY WEEK.—SATURDAY, May 16, AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. Neighbor Jackwood, C. W. Clarke; Granulets, Mr. Hadaway; Dickson, Mr. Bridgman; Hector, Mr. Lovick; Charlotta, Miss Mestayer. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the Musical Drama of THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT. After which, Songs, Dances, &c., and J. Howard Payne's popular melo-drama of THE TWO GALLEY SLAVES. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE FUGITIVE FROM SLAVERY—Charlotte is the name of a beautiful white slave, who flees from her master and comes North to share in such wonderful adventures! See the domestic drama of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, played to crowds EVERY EVENING at Barnum's Museum.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 16, Grand Eastern Spectacle Drama entitled

CLEOPATRA; OR, THE BATTLE OF ACTIUM.

To be followed by the celebrated pantomimo of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE!

The whole to conclude with the Drama of
IRELAND AS IT IS.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!—YOU MAY SEE over a million of oddities from all parts of the world, and at the same time the truly wonderful and excellent domestic drama of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, now all the rage at Barnum's Museum, for twenty-five cents.

MME. CORA DE WILHORST'S FIRST Subscription Concert will take place at Niblo's Saloon, SATURDAY, 16th inst., when she will be assisted by the following artists: Sig. MORELLI, Sig. GASPARONI, Sig. MANZOCCHI, Mr. DE BREUNING (his first appearance in New-York) has likewise volunteered his services. Subscription list open at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway. No tickets sold at the door.

WORTH DOUBLE THE MONEY.—THE price is only two shillings to witness the delightfully-effective domestic drama (played EVERY EVENING now) of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, besides examining, for half the day, the million of curiosities at Barnum's Museum.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—THREE ENTERTAINMENTS, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 18, 19 and 20, by the original well known and only CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, (organized in 1842) J. W. RAYNOR and E. H. PIERCE, proprietors. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents. Particulars in daily programmes.

J. T. DONNELLY, Agent.

THE DOG THAT SCENTED THE WOMAN.—Bimlech's little dog scents out the female fugitive in the haystack. The white slave escapes. She is pursued. Curious adventures follow—all in the great drama of NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, played EVERY EVENING at Barnum's Museum.

THE MOST THRILLING IMAGINABLE—Is, in all its [illegible] and incidents, the new domestic drama, so overwhelmingly successful at Barnum's Museum, presented EVERY EVENING, and called NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Great Success!—Immense Laughter at the New Piece entitled

MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS and MISSISSIPPI NIGGERS.

THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

Also R. Bishop Buckley's pupil, YOUNG AMERICA. Preceding which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Concert at 8 o'clock; Admission, 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

DODWORTH'S BAND GIVE THEIR second Sacred and Miscellaneous Concert at Buckley's New Hall, No. 585 Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 17. Tickets 25 cents, Orchestra seats 50 cents.

"OH, 'RIMLECH! 'RIMLECH!"—THIS IS what NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD exclaims in the famous drama of that name, presented EVERY EVENING now at Barnum's Museum. Such a tremendously interesting play!

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

BY JINGO! HOW INTERESTING!—THIS is the universal exclamation on witnessing that thrilling domestic drama, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, now so popular, and played EVERY EVENING at Barnum's Museum.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

THE REAL YANKEE FARMER—SUCH AS he is in life, may be seen, intermingled with a beautiful and touching dramatic story in the new domestic drama, NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, now attracting such crowds EVERY NIGHT to Barnum's Museum.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL

have removed from No. 128 Broadway to the new marble store,

No. 324 BROADWAY,

Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions.

ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 6, 1857. No. 324 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.

W. JACKSON, NO 551 BROADWAY,

Is offering for sale, at retail, the following bargains:

2 cases very fine ENGLISH DE LAINES, 13 cents per yard.

2 cases FRENCH LAWNS, very fine, 12½ cents per yard.

2 cases ORGANDIES, very fine, 15½ cents per yard.

2 cases FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES, $2.

2 cases BLACK BAREGES, very handsome, 25 cents per yard.

1 case CRAPE MARATZ, 31 cents per yard.

1 case RICH SILKS, 75 cents, worth $1 12½.

W. JACKSON'S new Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

in fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of

LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,

which will be sold independently of the deduction,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings

GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS.

We offer the following rare bargains. The public are advised that the same low prices cannot be obtained elsewhere.

FRENCH CHINA AND IRON STONE WARE.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	$16 00	$25 00
White Toilet Sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 00
Decorated Toilet Sets	5 75	7 50
Decorated Tea Sets	13 00	20 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	70 00	100 00
CUT GLASS.		
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 00
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 25
Cut-glass Celery Vases, each	1 30	2 00
Cut-glass Decanters, quarts, the pair	2 50	4 50
Cut'd Bhn'an Fng'r Bowls, the dozen	1 80	3 00
SILVER-PLATED WARE.		
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces	$20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 00	9 50
Silver-plated Castors, six cut bottles	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Table-spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 50
Silver-plated Table-forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea-spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50

We have on hand, the largest stock of Gas Fixtures in in America, and we sell them at corresponding low prices. Cut out this list and bring it with you.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN,
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,

Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

PINEAPPLE CLOTHS.

(not from Europe.)
will be opened at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY,

On Monday, comprising a new assortment of India Pineapple Goods in Pink, Straw, Cherry, Blue, White, Black, &c., making the handsomest and best evening and promenade dresses now in wear, and particularly adapted for sea shore service. Also, Pongee, Seersucker, Sinshew, Crapes, Satins, Shawls, India Muslins, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Feather and Palm leaf fans, China in sets, Curiosities, &c., &c., at wholesale and retail.

N. B.—A large variety of Pineapple Bounces.

THE CLOTHING FOR BOYS

At GENIN'S BAZAAR
Is cut by Isleton,

Whose skill as a designer of styles for boys is unequaled in this country. His Spring Fashions are now ready, and special attention is invited to a superb novelty in Boys' Dress Jackets.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES—KID GLOVES.

250 dozens best Kid Gloves,
at 75 cents a pair.

Just received and for sale by
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

TURKISH TRAVELING BASQUES.

A new and novel article, which by the addition of either a skirt or a circular can be worn as a Basque or Talma. The material is of waterproof Summer cloth in varied colors, adapted to the season.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.

250 DOZENS KID GLOVES,
75 cents a pair,

worth $1.

Now for sale
at G. B. WILLIAMS',
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

SILKS.

LANE & PORTER will offer for sale, this morning, Heavy Stripe and Plaid Silks, 5s. 6d. and 6s.
Extra heavy Stripe and Plaid Silks, 8s., worth 12s.
Beautiful Flounced Silk Robes, $12 to $25, half price.
Foulard Silks, 4s. to 6s.

No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

SHAWLS.

Stella shawls, $5 to $7.
New styles Stella, very cheap,
Barege shawls, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

MANTILLAS.

MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS,

At reduced prices, at
LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

BAREGE ROBES AT REDUCED PRICES.

LANE & PORTER will offer for sale, this morning, BEAUTIFUL BAREGE ROBES, $4 50 to $5 50.
SUPERIOR GRENADINE ROBES, from $8 to $14

GAS FIXTURES.

CHINA AND GLASS.

Toilet Sets, $1. Tea Sets, $3. Dinner Sets, from $15, at SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th-st.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I.
Offices No. 45 John-st. and
No 720 Broadway,

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 720 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing in their usual superior manner.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE FOR CASH.—THE stock of dry goods in store of WILLIAMS & SANGER, No. 142 Broadway, will be sold at private sale for cash at much less than cost prices, in order to close the estate. Country merchants and others are invited to call and inspect the same. The stock must be closed immediately. By order of the assignees.

PATTERNS, PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—Elegant Spring and Summer fashions in great variety, just received at DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 375 Broadway. Reliable waist Patterns cut to fit the form.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW GOODS HOUSE.

HOMER & KETCHUM

Offer a large stock of Straw Goods, French Flowers, &c., at low prices for cash, to the trade only, at
No. 318 Broadway, corner Pearl-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick house, with two-story tea room attached, No. 696 Houston-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts., finished in the most modern style, with mahogany sliding doors and plated furniture. The most part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 23 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—PROPERTY corner of new Bowery and Oak-st., 36 to 37 feet on new Bowery, 37 feet on Oak-st., 55 to 56 feet deep, 68 to 69 feet, be the same more or less. Also, for sale, a three-story house and lot, No. 108 1st-av., with Croton and gas throughout, marble mantels, &c.; contains 14 rooms. Apply to S. NORTON, at Reed's Hotel, No. 15 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE NEW first-class four-story brown-stone houses, 20x50, on the south side of 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A COTTAGE house, with stable, &c., and 4 lots, delightfully situated at Morrisania, two minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. For particulars, apply to S. BROWN, Esq., over Citizens' Bank, Bowery.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A two-story house with half an acre of ground, handsomely laid out with a variety of fruit trees shrubbery, &c.; good well of water; location one of the most healthy and desirable in the village. Apply to J. R. PAXTON, No. 30 Spring-st., corner of Mott, or at the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st

CANAL-STREET.—FOR SALE, THAT VALuable northeast corner of Canal and Laurens st., being forty-one (41) feet front on Canal-st., and sixty-nine (69) feet on Laurens-st.; it is rented for one year from May 1, 1857. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO EXCHANGE for stocks, bonds, or other securities; 3-story brick house, with brown stone basement, gas fixtures, hot and cold water baths, wash basins, ranges, &c., &c.; price $5,500; $3,300 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to R. H. TRESTED, No. 38 White-st., New-York.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depôt, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depôt.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT stone house, No. 242 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Has been recently painted and papered. Apply on the premises, to the person in charge, or to
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE IN THE PLEASantest part of Jersey City, short distance from the ferry. Gas and Water. Cheap lease, and furniture for sale. For particulars, address Box No. 150 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 76 Christopher-st.; in complete order, now being painted throughout, handsome garden, &c. Gas fixtures in the house, mahogany doors, plated furniture, &c. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 246 Water-st.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE ROOMS IN THE genteel two-story house No. 55 6th-av., next door to West Washington-place; convenient for two persons. Rent very low to a desirable tenant.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 23 West 22d-st.; in perfect order, now being painted, &c. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 246 Water-st.

TO LET—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE, containing all the modern conveniences, to a private family only, in the vicinity of Madison-square and 5th-av. Address T. Y., Madison square Post-Office.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE ROOMS ON THE second and third stories of No. 371 Broadway. Apply to EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 371 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st., and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 26 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.

FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

NEW HOTEL TO LET OR LEASE—JUST erected, on the new Bowery, near Chatham-square, containing 50 rooms, stores, basements, vaults, large balcony in the centre front of the building, Croton water, gas, together with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

STORE AND HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—No. 125 Atlantic-st., being one of the best locations for business in this city. For particulars, apply at No. 144 Atlantic-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET.—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STABLE TO LET.—IN SIXTEENTH-STREET, first door from Broadway. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, in basement.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in Brooklyn, between the South and Fulton Ferries. Also, a well-improved country residence, within 20 miles of New-York—on the Hudson River preferred—for which one-half in cash, and one-half in well-located property in Chicago, Ill., will be given in payment. Apply to J. FOUNTAIN, basement No. 16 Wall-st., rear Lafayette Insurance Company.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, a single gentleman, desires apartments on 5th-av., or on 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., or in the neighborhood of 8th-av., near its junction with Broadway. Either furnished or unfurnished will answer, provided the location suits. Best references given and required. Address, with description of apartments, INCONNU, *Times* office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS K. ANTHONY

Has removed to No. 25 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, where he will continue the negotiation of all classes of Business Paper, and particularly that connected with the various branches of the Hat and Fur trade. Loans procured on all current securities.

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

W. & J. MORRISON
HAVE REMOVED
From No. 9 Maiden-lane,
To
No. 79 Chambers-st.

REMOVAL.—G. VALE, PUBLISHER OF LIBerai books, removed to No. 5 Chatham-square, (up stairs.) Age of Reason, 25 to 37 cents; Paine's Theological Works, 50 to 75 cents; Political, 75 cents to $3; Volney's Ruins, 30 and 38 cents to $1; Voltaire's Dic., $4. The Library open on Sunday from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

REMOVAL.—TIMOLAT'S OLD ESTABLISHED Sulphur Baths removed from No. 51 Walker-st. to No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner Laurens-st. Cures Rheumatism, Colds, and all kinds of Skin Complaints.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of musquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 30 Ann-st.

WM. PETERS, MUSIC PUBLISHER AND importer of musical instruments, has removed to No. 385 Broadway, (up stairs.) He calls the attention of his friends and the public to a new and largely increased stock.

REMOVAL.—HENRY ROBINSON HAS REmoved his office from No. 325 Front-st., to his yard Nos. 304, 306, 308 14th-st., and Nos. 319, 321, and 323 13th-st., East River.

STEAM POWER.

ROOM AND STEAM POWER.—WELL-LIGHTed and convenient rooms, with steady steam-power, to let in the Washington Machine Works, 1st-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or at No. 84 John-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS.—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 136 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 356 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 356 Broadway, N.Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson River, near the New Hamburg Depôt, Dutchess County. The house is beautifully situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres is approached by a winding road bordered by young evergreen and forest trees of every variety, and commands a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It has been erected within the past three years, and is replete with every modern convenience, including gas, water fixtures and furnace. The outbuildings are large and convenient, and consist of barn, carriage house and stables, ice house, gas house and gate lodge, all new and in fine order. The house is furnished completely, and the whole will be sold, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply on the premises of the subscriber, or at the office of C. B. NORTON, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

TO RENT.—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. Gideroux, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Esser, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A house and lot pleasantly and conveniently situated in the village of North Orange, one hours' ride from New-York, and within two minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad station. The house is new, two story, with wing of beautiful design, finished in the best manner, and provided with range, marble mantels, &c. The lot is 75 feet wide by 275 deep. This is a desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. For terms and further particulars, apply to FAIRBANKS & COLE, No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a plan of the house and map of the village may be seen, or to E. GARDNER, Editor of The Orange *Journal*.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—RINGVIEW. The country residence of Mrs. David S. Jones, just beyond the bounds and south of the city of Poughkeepsie, adjoining the grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is about 50 by 40, two stories and attic, with extensive verandahs and wings, and suitable out-buildings. There are 22 acres of choice land, laid out with taste, with picturesque view of river and mountain scenery. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OUT OF town, for one or more years, and possession given immediately; situated one mile from Hunt's Bridge and two miles from Yonkers city; said place contains one large double house 50 feet front, with hall through the centre, all in fine order, having just been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout. The garden contains about one acre of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shrubbery, and a never-failing spring of the very best of cold, soft water, carriage house, &c. Inquire of PETER I. VALENTINE, No. 346 4th-av., cor. 28th-st.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE at Westchester, opposite Throg's Neck, and within a short distance of the Sound. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, with handsome grounds attached, and surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees. There are six acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and every part of the property is in complete order. It is easy of access to the City by Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar; size, 36x40; with out-buildings, such as barn, stable, shed, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and abundance of grapes. For particulars apply to ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 181 William-st., New York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—IN ONE of the finest locations on the Hudson River with frequent access by cars, 12 miles from the City Hall and five minutes' walk from the depôt. The house is quite new and is well arranged with bath, hot and cold water, furnace, range, &c., good carriage-house and stable. The grounds consisting of an acre are tastefully improved. For particulars, apply to LEAMAN N. No. 81 Greenwich-st., or to J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvil.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE OR to let, furnished or unfurnished, at Fordham, a genteel house and five and a half acres of land. The house is 42 feet by 36, is in complete order, within half a mile of the Fordham station, and commands a beautiful prospect. The place is worthy the attention of any one desiring a residence in the country in the immediate vicinity of New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS' FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, location equal to any on the River for health, convenience, comfort and security. The soil and water excellent, fruits abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. Reference, DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 32 Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, AT Rye Neck, and within a short distance of the Sound. The house contains ten rooms, and surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees. There are about 3½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation. It is 23 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, situated near the Bath House, Long Island, containing about 22 acres, a double house, barn, carriage house, &c., with a very choice variety of fruit trees of all kinds. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 43 Exchange-place, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 12 rooms, gas, heater, good water, plenty of shade and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 29 Wall-st., office 23, or of H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers.

TO RENT.—A COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR 3D-AV., between 56th and 58th sts., Brooklyn, consisting of a large and convenient dwelling-house, out-buildings, and several acres of land, orchard, &c., all in complete order. Possession given immediately. Inquire of KING & KELLUM, architects, No. 179 Broadway, New-York, or corner of Fulton and Orange sts., Broo

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE—Contained in the dwelling No. 152 West 31st-st, a few doors west of 7th-av., all of which will be peremptorily sold by catalogue, THIS DAY, (Saturday) commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely. This furniture has been but little used and comprises everything adapted to a fashionable and elegant furnished residence.

PARLOR FURNITURE — Consists of two rich carved rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and back, splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte made by Brooks, used but two months with brocade stool and cover, marble music cabinet, two splendid full suits rosewood parlor furniture, beautifully carved, covered in rich brocade satin with slip covers; Turkish lounges with arm and reception chairs to match covered in medallion tapestry; bronze and ormolu clock, rich tapestry and royal Wilton carpets, lady's French escritoire, rosewood centre pier and sofa tables, corner etageres with mirror backs, costly Dresden and Sevres China vases, with a great profusion of costly marble, bronze and other valuable works of art, with a choice and beautiful collection of oil-paintings, mounted in rich frames; elegant pier and mantel mirrors, four large ormolu chandeliers, rich silk and lace curtains, &c.

LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE—Superb carved rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, cheval glasses, &c., all to match; 31 superior hair mattresses, bedding, &c.; oval and other mirrors, shades and curtains, rosewood secretary, bookcase, elegant library, do. rosewood sofas, lounges, one full suit rosewood furniture in green velvet, French cottage chairs, rosewood and oak chairs, with elegant chamber furniture of all kinds, superb oak dining extension tabls, marble buffets, oak dining chairs, rich silver ware, costly French China and elegant cut glass ware of every description, ivory and pearl cutlery, &c., with a large quantity of mahogany and rosewood furniture not enumerated in this advertisement, all of which will be peremptorily sold. A deposit will be required of purchasers. The goods to be removed immediately from the house.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at salesrooms No. 95 Nassau-st.—THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Extensive sale of second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, China, glass ware and kitchen utensils, comprising a very desirable assortment of general house-furnishing articles, removed for convenience of sale. Also large stock of superior new cabinet-made furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, solid oak, rosewood, mahogany and enameled suites of chamber furniture, superior secretary and library bookcases, etageres, wardrobes, parlor sofas, lounges, reclining, arm, rocking and side chairs, centre, pier and sofa tables; extension dining tables, iron furniture, hall stands, hair mattresses and paillasses, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, plain and dressing bureaus and washstands.

French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, French China and glass ware, table cutlery, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, gas chandeliers, &c. &c. Also:

Superior rosewood piano-forte, 6⅔ octave, nearly new. The trade, housekeepers and out-of-town buyers would do well by attending this sale, as the whole stock will positively be sold without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, TWO PIANOS, COUNTING OFFICE DESKS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday) May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., second floor, a very large stock of parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, some of which is extremely new and in good order and much that has been used. There are also five good suites of rosewood parlor furniture in brocade and brocatel, large mahogany wardrobes, bureaus and washstands, marble top tables, furniture, dining and extension tables, French and Gothic bedsteads, French plate and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, 20@30 full pieces of new oil-cloth, together with oak, mahogany and curl maple chairs, hair mattresses, sofas, tete-a-tetes, &c., &c. N. B.—This sale will prove advantageous to all in want of good furniture, as the sale will be peremptory, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTH-AVENUE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD AND ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FOURTH STREETS—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Five lots on the easterly side of 8th-av., commencing on the southeast corner of 124th-st

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Two lots on the south side of 124th-st., commencing 115 feet east of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THIRD-STREET.—Two lots on the north side of 123d-st., directly in the rear of the last described lots.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS—HENRY H. LEEDS will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a private collection of valuable Oil-Paintings, imported and selected by Richard Hawkins, Esq., being his entire collection. Among them will be found some beautiful specimens of Cresswick, of London, Cooper, Muller, Innis, Wood, Williams, Van Willis, Morrison, Kidd, Boise, Taylor, Bright, O'Neil, Brand, White, Wallers, of Liverpool; Morris, of London, Foscarelli, School of Marillo, Carlo Marratti, S. Rose, Lenwel, School of Titian. Also, an invoice of about 200 fine English pictures just received, comprising several fine examples of that school, all of which will be positively sold without reserve. They are now ready for exhibition, and until day of sale, with catalogues

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT TROY, NEW-YORK, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the New-York Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, the property known as the McConn Mills, embracing two large brick and frame flouring mills, (in complete order), with substantial dwelling and outhouses, and about eight acres of land suitable for city lots. The stream has a fall of 24 feet. This property is ¾ of a mile from the River Docks, and for business purposes is very desirable, and must become of great value. Title perfect. Terms very liberal. Particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN YONKERS, NEAR HUDSON PARK.—ADRIAN H MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) 24 acres of land in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, half a mile north of the Hudson River-Railroad Depot at Spuytenduyvil, adjoining Hudson Park, having a front on the Hudson River of about 235 feet, with water right, commanding extensive views up and down the Hudson River. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE—BY GEORGE NICHOLS—THIS DAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 East 28th-st., elegant household furniture comprising elegant R. W. secretary bureau, superb R. W. 7 octave piano-forte, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, reception chairs, book cases, etageres, and the usual variety of furniture found in a first-class residence.

The above sale was postponed on Thursday, 14th. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, but will take place this day, rain or shine.

N. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BEADE AND ELM STS AT AUCTION.—N. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, May 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

BEADE-ST.—The valuable lot on the northwest corner of Beade and Elm sts; has also a front on Manhattan-place. Lot 18 ft. 6 ins. x 101 ft.; free and clear of all assessments &c. Maps at the office No. 14 Pine-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT No. 81 NASSAU-STREET, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ a quantity of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, household furnishing goods, plated ware, &c., positively without reserve. Particulars in catalogues

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 45 PINE-st., corner William, TUESDAY, May 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close an estate, 500 shares of the stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, $100 each.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com.'s of the Land Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A WALLET CONTAINING ABOUT $30 in bills and gold, together with a note drawn by Albert Brisbane to the order of George Brisbane, for $2,027 21. Also, a street warrant for $300, made by city of Brooklyn, and other papers of value to the owner. All persons are forbid purchasing the above, payment being stopped. A reward of $50, in addition to the money contained in the wallet, will be paid and no questions asked on leaving it with WILLIAM P. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall st.

NOTICE.—LOST OR MISCARRIED, A LETTER of A. J. Duncan & Co, Nashville, Tenn., directed either to Nicholas Wolf, Joseph Tryon, or Wolff & Tryon, containing A. J. Duncan & Co.'s note for thirteen hundred and ninety-four 49-100 dollars at 8 months, drawn to their own order. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, payment having been stopped.

LOST—A POCKET BOOK CONTAINING NOTES payable to the order of Cyrus Stone, and other valuable papers. Whoever shall return the same to T. W. WHITTEMORE, No. 309 Broadway, will be rewarded.

$15 REWARD.—LOST IN THE VICINITY of Carmansville, a small white bull terrier dog, name rut. Whoever returns said dog to sugar house foot 155th-st., North River, or Nos. 54 and 56 Water-st., will receive above reward. ROBERT H. LAMONT.

MILLINERY.

EMPORIUM OF PARIS MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO., No. 7 Bond-st., respectfully invite the attention of ladies to their new rooms on first floor, where they will offer a collection of hats heretofore unequaled for elegance and style in the City.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW HATS AND CAPS.—A large assortment of the most fashionable patterns at moderate prices. Call and examine. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Saleroom Nos. 778 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance, 10th st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria, Cairo.
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 3 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE NO. 89 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)

HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 90 cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 ⅔ cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premiums, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of 13 Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 5th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 25th day of May, and reopen on Saturday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1857.

NOTICE.—IN ANSWER TO INQUIRIES MADE at this office, the subscribers to the guaranteed stock of this Company are hereby notified that 50 per cent. stock payments on the amount of their subscriptions will be required to be made at the time of payment of the first cash instalment, viz., 21st of May instant

JOHN A. C. GRAY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 16th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver sts., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ANNA ANDERSON, in favor of Peter A. Oxnam, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON R. R. CO.
No. 47 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1857.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR A PORTION OF the Additional Stock of this Company, entitling the holder to a share of the lands to be purchased of Government, will be received at par at this office until further notice.

J. B. SMITH, President.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

FOR SALE—VIRGINIA LAND.—90,000 ACRES Carmel Coal Land, in Virginia, near Ohio River. $10,000 is required as loan, for which a large bonus will be paid, or an interest sold. Title examined by the best counsel in the country. Address C. W., this office.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, 13 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors, at their meeting held this day, have declared a (semi-annual) dividend of five per cent, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th day of May inst., until which day (inclusive) the transfer books are closed.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 12, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 34 av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A SPECULATION.—4,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE FOR CASH AND DRY-GOODS.—These are splendid grazing and farming lands, situated in Laporte County, Ida. Laporte County is the best in the State, and Laporte, the county seat, has a population of about 8,000. These lands are only about 13 miles south of Don Prairie, where land is now worth from $75 to $150 per acre. At the price which these lands will now be sold, the purchaser cannot fail to realize a fortune on the advance which must inevitably take place. Two important lines of railroad run through these lands. Address C. R M., care of S. B. CRITTENDEN & CO., Park-place, New-York.

$30,000.—THE ADVERTISER HAS GOOD productive real estate, well situated, which will rapidly increase in value, amounting to $50,000; the property is first class, and in perfect order, which he would dispose of at its cash value for good stocks or bonds, or may profitable wholesale business. Parties retiring and wishing to invest their means safely, this is worthy of notice; or would purchase the interest of a partner retiring, and continue the business if mutually agreeable; best of reference can be given; none but principals treated with. Address, giving full particulars, BARTON, Box No. 3,551 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 310 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

MACHINERY.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO VERtical tubular and one horizontal tubular boilers, all new, with appurtenances complete, will be sold low. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS FOR SALE.—ONE four-horse, two eight-horse, and two ten-horse, first-class cheap. Address No. 45 Twelfth-st., East 28th-st.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$214,108 11	
For Interest and Annuities	21,714 54	$235,822 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$45,000 00	
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	2,825 72	
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	5,433 03	
Paid commissions to agents	6,547 06	
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage	6,051 41	
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c.	15,331 93	$82,189 16
Net increase for the quarter		$153,633 49

Add—

Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857	7,718,760 31
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857	3,902,393 79
Policies issued during the quarter	721
Policies in force May 1, 1858	10,186

Of which 9,195 are for the whole life.

Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance	$3,882 10

I have examined the above returns and find them correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

May 16, 1852.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Miliard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William S. Coe,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abrah. Bininger,	C. J. Steadman,
Robt H. McCurdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cope H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam. E. Sproulls,	L. Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. S. Brown,
W. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary—ISAAC ASHATT, Actuary—SHEPP'D HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John K. Peters,	James Lowry Crooke,
F. De Peyster,	E. E. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. F. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Segory,	John Lowe,	Charles R. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 21 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam'l C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey
Robert L. Cese,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. B. Parker,
Edwd. Merrit,	John Van Wyck,	John D. Wolfe,
Henry Grow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold.
Charles R. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Brownell,	A. R. Eno,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Wills,	Sylv'r L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing.
Cor's W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

USE	THE	BEST.
JAMES	JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS is acknowledged by all who try it, the purest and best article in use. It is entirely free from the caustic impurities of common saleratus, so destructive to the digestive organs, while, for making Biscuit, Cake, and all kinds of Pastry, admirably light. It excels the best baking soda, and requires less shortening to produce the desired richness. Parents who regard their children's health should use no other.	PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES	It is sold at all the groceries, in one pound, half pound and quarter pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine.	PYLE'S
JAMES	MANUFACTURING DEPOT, NO. 318 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK.	PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S

DIETETIC SALERATUS.

JOY TO DYSPEPTICS!—A DELICIOUS MORNING BEVERAGE and an infallible cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. DANDELION COFFEE. DANDELION COFFEE Only 26 cents per pound. For sale by all grocers. Manufactured by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROS., Nos. 225 and 227 Washington-st., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOYT'S
BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
The best fertilizer for Potatoes, Corn, Buckwheat, and Turnips, especially. Warranted equal if not superior to any other brand. In bags of 160 pounds each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, bellflowers, dielytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

BONE DUST.—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF bone turnings, sawings and fine ground, for sale by CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ
No. 36 Vesey-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE.

A second-hand open rockaway, with pole and shafts, in good order, for sale cheap. Apply to, CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadwny, or to Ketchum's livery stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

HORSES PASTURED AT FLATLANDS, Long Island, 7 miles from Fulton Ferry, on a range of salt meadow. For horses lame or overworked nothing is so good. It renews the locis and muscular activity, and is very beneficial generally. Inquire on the premises, Flatlands Mills, or of P. S CROOKE, No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SAMUEL VAN WYCK, corner Furman and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn; or the subscriber at Flatbush, L. I. Z. B. VAN WYCK.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A SIX-SEAT ROCKaway carriage, a splendid article for the country, has been used but three times. Cost $300. Will be sold for $250. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAPES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston. &c

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the Manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address. EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris. A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York. ELIAS POLVERT, No. 6 Water-st., New-York

FOR EUROPE.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 80 and 90 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 49 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7 1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21 ... 1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4 1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18 ... 1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4 ... 1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1 ... 1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29 ... 1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27 ... 1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10 ... 1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24 ... 1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8 1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22 ... 1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON, AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH Captain BRAL, 2,321 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Captain BAKER, 2,354 tons burthen;
ARGO, Captain BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Captain BARTSON, 2,667 tons burthen:

owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company, of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate Wednesday for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London, and then proceed to Bremen. Returning they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate Saturday, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A surgeon is attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30.

The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, May 27, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, June 10.

For freight or passage apply to C. H SAND,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AFRICA,

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE NEW POLICE COMMISSIONERS—NO MORE POLICEMEN SENT TO STATEN ISLAND.—The new Police Commissioners hold private meetings daily at President DRAPER'S office, corner of Pine and William streets. At their meeting yesterday they considered further the procurement of a permanent and suitable office, but came to no definite conclusion. They had under consideration, also, a new code of rules and regulations, and some other subjects of less importance, but did not, so far as ascertained, make any additional appointments. Superintendent TALLMADGE did not send any more policemen to Staten Island, but he will do so, we understand, should circumstances require. It was rumored about the City Hall, yesterday morning, that several of the Police Captains had complied with an order from the New Superintendent to deliver their Station-houses over to the jurisdiction of the new Commissioners. Up to a late hour yesterday no such order had been issued, and it is understood that not any of the Captains will comply with any such order, but will act as at present until the Police difficulty is legally and finally settled.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.—The Young Men's Democratic Union Club of this City, had a very interesting meeting last evening, at their Hall in Broome-street. After the transaction of the regular business, WM. J. ROSS, Esq., moved that a Committee be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Club, in relation to the Acts lately passed by our State Legislature, particularly designating the Metropolitan Police Bill.

Mr. ROSS sustained his motion forcibly and zealously, and it was unanimously adopted. The President, SPENCER W. CONE, thereupon appointed Messrs. ROSS, CARR, and HARRISON, a Committee to report at a special meeting of the Club, to be held at the same place on Monday evening next, and the Club, amid much enthusiasm, adjourned to meet again as appointed.

THE NEW QUARANTINE BUILDINGS.—The bids for building the new edifices for the use of the quarantine at Seguine's Point were all in on Wednesday, and yesterday they were opened at the office of the Commissioners. There was a large number of proposals, and parties interested in the decision were present in strong force. The contract for building a high board fence around the premises, an area of about six acres, was awarded to JAMES ANKATELL. That for the erection of three wooden hospital buildings, 25 by 75 feet, of one-story, was awarded to DONSON & LEWIE. Bids for the work of building a Pier in the form of an L, 150 feet long, with a 75 feet front, will be received up to 12 o'clock Monday. The four buoys, to mark the limits of the quarantine anchorage, have been purchased, and will be placed in position in a few days.

SALE OF THE LATE REV. DR. SCHROEDER'S LIBRARY.—The library of Rev. Dr. SCHROEDER, recently deceased, was sold, on Tuesday, at auction by Messrs. BANGS BROTHERS. The Library being an extensive one, and containing a large number of very choice and learned works, there was a numerous attendance at the sale and bidding spirited. *Walton's London Polyglott Bible*, with an appendix and lexicon the latter of which is given in nine languages, sold for the largest price, it being sold for $132. One of the same editions was not long since sold at auction in London for $350. The *Babylonian Talmud*, in 12 volumes folio, printed in Venice in 1520, sold for $2 50 a volume. A manuscript copy of the *Koran* in the Arabic language was knocked down for $2 25. *Buxtorf Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus*, in two volumes, was sold at $7 a volume. *Bomberg's Rabbinical Bible*, an old work, in four volumes, printed in Venice, from the library of of the Earl of OXFORD, brought $3 a volume only. Combined with a lot of Chinese books was one in a language which Professor BUSH, who was present, was unable to indicate. The entire lot sold at 38 cents each. Altogether, the proceeds of the sale came up to expectation. Among the principal bidders were Dr. COGGSWELL, of the Astor Library, Dr. CRUSE, of the Union Theological Library, and the second-hand book-seller at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

A HUMANE HACK-DRIVER FINDS APPRECIATION AND REWARD.—JOHN G. STARR, who served as an officer in the Nicaraguan army under Col. LOCKRIDGE, and was wounded in the last attack on Castillo, died from the effects of his wounds on the 27th ult., at Savannah, Ga., his former place of residence. Capt. STARR arrived in New-York on the *Tennessee*, on her last trip. Like a large number of his former companions in arms in Gen. WALKER's service, who came on with him, he landed in this City without money, without decent clothes, and without relatives or friends upon whom he could call. Added to this, he was suffering much from the wounds he had received. A hack-driver, Mr. J. A. VANDYKE, residing at No. 9 North Moore-street, seeing his destitute and disabled condition, took him to his own house, and after several days secured him a passage in a steamer to Savannah, Ga., where his parents resided. Capt. STARR lived but a few days after his arrival among his friends. Mr. VANDYKE yesterday received from the friends of the deceased a silver pitcher and salver, valued at $150. On the pitcher was the following inscription:

"To J. A. VANDYKE, from the relatives of the late JOHN G. STARR, of Savannah, Ga., an officer of the Nicaraguan army, in grateful memory of his kindness to him on arriving sick and wounded at New-York, April 16, 1857."

In addition to the above, a *douceur* of $150 in money was sent to Mr. VANDYKE.

THE TROUBLE AT THE BROADWAY ARCADE.—The present proprietors, or present managers, of the Broadway Arcade, are in trouble with each other, out of which grew, not long ago, a charge of assault and battery, and yesterday the matter was further involved by a charge of false pretences preferred against one of the parties. The affair will be investigated before Justice OSBORNE.

DEDICATION OF A NEW BETHEL SHIP.—The new Bethel ship, *John Wesley*, moored at the pier between Rector and Albany streets, North River, was dedicated to the divine service at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday. The announcement that Bishop SIMPSON would preach the dedication sermon called together a large audience, which filled the little chapel to overflowing. The text was taken from the 12th chapter of Daniel, 4th verse: "And many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased."

A collection amounting to $2,700 was taken up.

The enterprise was started twelve years ago, and was the beginning of the mission to Scandinavian seamen in the port of New-York. There are now thirty missionaries preaching in the Scandinavian tongue in this country, who are the fruits of this mission, and five in Europe. The new vessel cost $40,000, and is beautifully fitted up. $4,000 only are required to free the concern from debt, and an earnest appeal is made for present aid. Rev. O. J. ————, on Board, and Rev. D. TERRY, No. 199 Mulberry-street, receive subscriptions.

☞ Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a belated passenger running after one of the Fulton Ferry-boats just as it was leaving the wharf on the Brooklyn side, miscalculating the distance, jumped into the river, instead of landing on the deck of the boat. A ladder was immediately lowered by the hands on the dock, and the unfortunate individual, after a little floundering about, mounted it and stood on dry land again, a wetter and a wiser man.

☞ ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—A telegraphic dispatch was received at the Office of the Chief of Police, on Thursday evening, stating that a man named JAMES HEALY, had absconded from Boston, taking with him a considerable amount of jewelry, belonging to the firm of BALL, JONES & SPIEGEL, of that city, in whose employ he had served as porter. The dispatch gave a description of the fugitive, and added, that it was believed he had fled to New-York, in order to take passage to California. Officers BOWYER and FARLEY, of the Reserve Corps, were detailed to hunt him up, and in less than an hour afterwards they brought him captive to the City Hall, having found him in a lodging-house in Grand-street. A very valuable gold watch and some other articles of jewelry, amounting, in value, to several hundred dollars, were found with him. But a little while before he had given the watch to a friend to get it pawned. HEALY was yesterday taken before Justice OSBORNE. He will be sent back to Boston today, in charge of an officer from that city.

STEALING FROM HIS EMPLOYERS.—A young man named HENRY SIMON was examined yesterday, at the Lower Police Court, by Justice CONNOLLY, and committed for trial on a charge of stealing from TIFFANY, YOUNG & CO., Broadway jewelers, a considerable quantity of jewelry. SIMON was in the employ of TIFFANY, YOUNG & CO. about a year, but left a few weeks since because an application from him for increased pay was not complied with. He went to Boston, where he acted in a manner that led to his arrest by Deputy Chief HAM, of that city. On searching him a suspicious amount of jewelry was found in his possession, and in his pockets were found a number of the cards of the firm whose employ he had just left. SIMON was detained, and a telegraphic dispatch sent to this City, whereupon Officer BOWYER repaired to Boston and brought SIMON back in custody. Mr. BOWYER repaired to SIMON's lodgings in Houston-street, in this City, and he there found a great many small articles of jewelry, some pieces of which had been melted and defaced to prevent identity. SIMON does not deny his guilt. His honesty had not been for a moment doubted by his employers.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner GAMBLE, at No. 141 Worth-street, upon the body of RICHARD FITZGERALD, a laboring man, who came to his death from injuries received on Tuesday by falling from one of the upper stories of the building No. 5 Spruce street. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 26 years of age.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BARING BURGLARY.—A German, named George Smith, aged 25 years, was brought before Justice WOOD, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, and committed on a charge of burglary. It appears that about 9 o'clock Thursday evening, Smith went to the jewelry store of Lewis Winterhaner, No. 115 Division-street, and fastening the door on the outside with a rope, so as to delay pursuit by those within, thrust his hand in through the show-window, and grabbed a gold watch and locket, valued at $50, with which he made rapidly away. The act was seen by a young man named Samuel Doe, who gave chase, crying "stop thief," as he ran. Officer Lafarge, of the Tenth Police District, soon joined in the chase, and after a long run, succeeded in overhauling Smith. The watch and locket was afterwards found in an alley-way in Hester-street, where the thief had thrown them in his flight.

ARREST OF A FEMALE ON A CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—Ida Cohen, keeper of a cigar store in the Bowery, was committed to prison yesterday by Justice WOOD, on a charge of robbing John Holt of a gold watch and chain, valued at $150. Holt alleges that Ida enticed him into a room in the rear of her cigar store, and there contrived to steal the property. The accused denies the theft.

THROWING GARBAGE IN THE STREET.—A brisk war is raging against parties guilty of violating the Corporation ordinance relative to throwing garbage, &c., in the streets. Three such were fined yesterday by Justice WOOD. They were arrested by the Tenth Ward Police.

DEAD INFANTS.—A dead infant was found yesterday morning in a cigar box at the foot of Twenty-first-street, East River.

The body of an infant was found Thursday night in a sink at the rear of No. 80 Oliver-street, by some night scavengers.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY, Principal and Proprietor of the Philadelphia Ear Institution, is now in New-York, and generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled nurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands. Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from re-baffled and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude. Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist. Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed. The destruction by fire of the Institution of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head having temporarily released him from his duties in Philadelphia, he will receive calls during each morning at No. 141 Ninth-street, third door east of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
G. R. WOONWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

This agreeable tonic and diuretic is the very purest essence of British grain, delicately tinctured with a concentrated extract of the finest Italian juniper berries.

It is recommended for the healthy as well as the sick by the medical faculty of both hemispheres.

For sale by all druggists and grocers and fruiterers. Quarts, $1; pints, 50 cents.

EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART"—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by FREDERICKS' corps of Parisian artists.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in Indian ink, Parisian style.

DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

From the Washington Star.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—We have heretofore expressed our opinion of the value of this preparation to those affected with Coughs, Hoarseness, incidental to public speaking, or derangements of the Bronchial Tubes, proceeding from whatever cause. The neat, portable style in which they are put up adds much to their usefulness. They can be had from any druggist.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Eruptions and ulcers spring from impure blood, as weed springs from a neglected soil. This well proved disinfectant and detergent neutralizes the morbid matter in the circulation, extirpates the disease, "root and branch." It is uncontaminated by mineral poison. KEMP'S Worm Pastilles, also entirely vegetable, are a pleasant remedy, infallibly fatal to internal worms. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Carlton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

THREE GREAT PIECES TO-DAY.—They perform the famous moral drama of "Neighbor Jackwood" this afternoon at Barnum's Museum. To-night, the musical drama of "The Daughter of the Regiment," and the melodrama of "The Two Galley Slaves." Could anything be more attractive?

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—A most powerful Saturday night bill is to be given at PEALE'S National Theatre this evening, consisting of the new drama of "Cleopatra," the Irish drama of "Ireland As It Is," with the pantomime of "Pongo, the Ape," intervening. On Monday, the new drama of the "Wild Knight."

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Pearl-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Physicians know that MIND is a potent agency in the aggravation or cure of diseases. Phrenology would greatly aid in their diagnosis. Examinations, and written description of character, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Science had been groping in the dark for centuries after a cure for dyspepsia, and the liver and bowel complaints which are its concomitants, until this peerless remedy was ushered before the world. Since then no sufferer has ever taken it in vain. Beware of counterfeits. Look to the water-mark. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

A MISSING MERCHANT FOUND.—The fashionable world have just discovered Mr. R. T. WILDE, whom they missed from his time-honored location in John street, in a noble millinery warehouse, at No. 251 Broadway, where, with the largest and most attractive stock of silk goods, straw goods, Paris bonnets, artificial flowers, dress caps, &c., in the City, he still clings to the moderate prices which gave him celebrity.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, united with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for disorders of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth-avenue, New-York.
Jos L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New-York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r *Chr's Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E R Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John S. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

THE LOST MR. HENDRICKSON.—Mysterious disappearances have been frequent from the day on which Moses looked out upon the promised land and was seen no more, down to the last remarkable case of Mr. HENRY HENDRICKSON, published in the TIMES of yesterday. Perhaps more frequent within the past few weeks than for a long time before. And yet the interest in this, the last known when we write, is as deep as when the first case of recent date startled the public ear. "She left her home, to return again at dark, and was never seen again," may be read a thousand times, and the same sad thoughts arise after each repetition.

An instinctive horror of such a fate—no friend to know how, when or where we died, and a strong desire to know what is not known—sets us to wondering what the circumstances were. We theorize and speculate, only to theorize and speculate again. Our theories and speculations produce no knowledge of facts in the case, and the mystery remains as impenetrable as before. The disappearance of Mr. HENDRICKSON is such a case. He resided in Brooklyn; left his home more than a week ago for Huntington, West Hills, some thirty-five miles distant, on Long Island, where he arrived the same day that he left home; he there received payment of a debt, amounting to about $1,000; while there he purchased five cows and three calves; driving his purchase before him, he commenced his journey home; remained at Jericho all the night of the 8th of May; left Jericho on the following morning with his stock, and passed the toll gate after leaving Jamaica at about 12 o'clock, with a boy who was assisting him to drive his cows and calves; they all proceeded on the Williamsburg road, and since that time neither calves nor cows, boy nor man have been seen or heard from, although his friends and relatives in Brooklyn have been doing their utmost to find trace of him. Such a disappearance is strange, beyond measure. The idea that he could have taken his purchase to some distant place to sell again, is not entertained by those who are familiar with him. They utterly repudiate the idea that he would have remained, voluntarily, so long from the knowledge of his family, and entertain the impression that he has been murdered, while on that wood-lined road to Williamsburg. The statement of the toll-keeper to the effect that soon after Mr. HENDRICKSON passed his gate, a man followed him, who stopped and inquired whether such a person and traveled that way, strengthens their impression that he has met with violence. If so, where is the boy? Whose boy was he? Has he been murdered too? Had the boy no home, where his absence would create alarm? This very remarkable case has been known generally for several days, and yet we have not heard that any one has lost a boy, who could with probability be supposed to have been with Mr. HENDRICKSON when last seen. And yet if the boy were alive, and anything unusual had occurred that he had knowledge of, he would surely have spoken of it to some one. Then the five cows and three calves. Where are they? Even if slaughtered, their spotted skins and absent horns might, ere this, have afforded some clue. Then, again, what did Mr. HENDRICKSON probably intend to do with the cows and calves? Was he likely to have purchased them to take home? His friends should know. Altogether, setting aside the idea that he purchased them to sell again in some distant market, his is the most remarkable of all the mysterious disappearances that have recently been known.

Perhaps the following may aid in solving the mystery:

"One Hundred Dollars Reward offered for the body of HENRY HENDRICKSON, supposed to have been murdered on the Williamsburg Road; when last seen it was East from the first toll-gate from the Jamaica Road, May 8, 1857, about 1 o'clock P. M., driving five cows with three calves. A boy was seen with him; if he will come forward and state all he knows, he will be suitably rewarded.

Also, $50 reward will be paid for the five cows missing at the same time, two without horns with calves, one spotted, the other red; one with horns, white stripe on the back, color brown, with a calf; the other two without calves, one black and the other red, with some white spots.

If these cows have been purchased by any person or persons, if they will give such information that will lead to the identity of the person or persons selling the same, a suitable reward will be paid for the same by the subscriber. A. W. HENDRICKSON,
Corner of Bridge and Plymouth streets.

SUNDAY CARS.—The cars on the Brooklyn City Railroads will commence running to-morrow—Sunday morning—leaving Fulton ferry; first trip at 9 o'clock and every 30 minutes thereafter until 9½ o'clock, P. M. If necessary, additional accommodations will be furnished the people going to and from church.

The conductors on during the week will not be required to work on Sunday unless they choose to do so.

☞ Mr. ERASTUS R. PHELPS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, of Williamsburg, died on Thursday, in Albany. He was formerly connected with the Bank of the Republic, in New-York, and previous to that was in the Albany City Bank.

☞ The following gentlemen have been elected Fire Wardens in the Eastern District of Brooklyn: DAVID GARRETT, P. G. BRENNAN, JOHN G. BARKER.

☞ The Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association have resolved to expel any member who shall apply to the constituted authorities for a license.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—The American Oil-Factory, owned by Messrs. NEWTON & Co., located at the corner of Sullivan and Ferris streets, Red Hook Point, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $15,000.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—May 15.

Before Judge Birdseye.

SUIT TO RECOVER POSSESSION OF A CHILD.

Dwight H. Olmstead vs. *Maria Olmstead and Caroline L. Randall.*—Plaintiff in 1855 married respondent, Maria, who is a daughter of the other respondent in this action. About a year after their marriage, and while the parties to this suit were boarding together, the mother and wife abandoned the husband, and took up lodgings elsewhere. The fruit of this marriage was one child, now about 14 months old. The present action is brought by the father to recover possession of the child. From the testimony, it appears that one cause of contention was the fact that the husband's expenses were larger than his salary, and another that the wife being possessed of some property put it in possession of her mother before the marriage ceremony was performed. One witness swore that the mother had told her frequently that she desired a separation and intended to have it; and spoke in derogatory terms of the husband; also that he did not respect her, but that another gentlemen did—he loved Maria and she intended to have it fixed so that they could be married.

Medical testimony was introduced to show that to remove the child from a mother's care at the present time would endanger its life. Dr. Rowland testified that he had been practicing obstetrics for thirty three years. In all cases he advised children to be nursed past the second Summer; it would be better to nurse them for two years; his own were nursed two and a half years.

The papers in the case were all submitted to the Court. Decision reserved.

NEW-JERSEY.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN QUINLAN, a laborer on the New York and Erie Railroad Tunnel, fell in shaft No. 0, on Thursday afternoon. He was taken to the New-York Hospital yesterday.

THE COURTS.—The Hudson County Court of Over and Terminer is now engaged upon the Criminal Calendar. GARRET GARRETSON, tried for passing counterfeit money, pleaded not guilty; was convicted.

PETER J. WILLIAMS, (colored.) tried for larceny, pleaded not guilty: was convicted.

PETER FUNCH, (colored,) tried for petty larceny, pleaded not guilty; was convicted and sent to the County Work house for three months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 15.

$6,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	97	100	Reading Railroad	s3 79⅝
10,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	55	600	do	79⅜
2,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90..	87	100	do	b60 79⅜
1,700	City 5s, '98	94	200	do	b60 79⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	101	200	do	s60 79⅜
500	do	101⅛	50	do	b30 79⅜
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. bs	99⅝	300	do	s3 79⅜
15,000	do	99⅞	300	do	b60 79⅜
1,500	do	100	100	Mil & Miss. RR	s30 67
50	Ill. Cen. Rights	136	280	M. Sts. & N. Is. R. R.	68
40	Bank Com. Scrip	105¾	115	do	68⅛
10	Bank of N. Am	108¾	100	do	b3 68⅛
5	Com. Bank	102	150	do	c 69⅛
10	Park Bank	104¾	360	do	s3 68⅝
5	Nassau Bank	106¾	100	do	s60 67
160	Cumb Coal Co	17⅞	350	do	b10 68⅛
100	do	17¾	150	do	s60 66⅞
500	do	b30 18	500	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3 140
5	La C & Mil R. R.	77⅝	100	do	b10 140
50	do	77½	50	do	c 139⅝
50	Penn. Coal Co	93½	100	do	s7 139⅝
16	do	93⅞	100	do	c 139⅝
409	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	96⅛	50	do	b10 139⅝
400	do	96⅜	100	do	c 139⅞
500	do	s60 96	150	do	139
250	Erie Railroad	c 41⅜	110	do	b60 139
100	do	b5 41⅜	200	Clc & Pitts. RR	s30 48
100	do	41⅜	110	do	s3 48
1000	do	s60 41	1300	Cle. & To. R. R.	c 68½
200	do	s10 41⅜	300	do	68⅝
700	do	s3 41⅜	100	do	68⅝
100	do	b10 41⅜	100	do	s5 67⅝
100	do	b30 41⅜	200	do	b30 68
150	do	c 41⅜	300	do	bnw 68
25	N. H. & Hart. RR	114	300	do	s3 67½
190	Chic. & Rk Is. RR	b3 96⅜	300	do	c 68
6	do	96⅝	12	Del. & Hud. Ca'l	Co. 125
206	do	b60 97			

SECOND BOARD

$1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	57	50	Illinois Cent. R.	b30 138½
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	83	25	do	138½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R'd Bs	99¾	100	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	b30 97
7,000	do	100	5	Gal. & Chi. RR	99¼
1,000	Mic. So. S. F. Bs	75	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	b10 68
1,000	Erie R. R. Bs '75	87½	100	do	68
7	Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	125	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	s10 86½
50	Erie R. R.	41½	20	Harlem R. Pref'd	45½
100	do	s60 41	50	Reading R. R.	b60 79⅝
100	do	s30 41	50	Ic & Sw Is R.	68
50	Mich. Central R.	b3 95	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	43½

FRIDAY, May 15—P. M.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at this port early this morning, from Liverpool Saturday, May 2. The Money and general market accounts are one week later. The former continued to show an active demand at very full rates of interest in London and in the Continental cities. The English Funds are slightly lower, while the French Bourse is reported depressed; the 3 ₰ cent. Rente 68.70, and *Credit Mobilier* shares 1,280 francs. The high price for Money also continues to affect unfavorably the Cotton trade at Liverpool and Manchester, and the raw material is a sixteenth of a penny lower on the finer, and an eighth of a penny on the lower grades, with sales of 45,440 bales, mostly to the trade. On the other hand, the Grain market is rapidly recovering from the late depression, and an advance of 4d. the bushel on Wheat, 1s. the bbl. on Flour, and 2s.@2s. 6d. the quarter on Corn, was established on the previous week's sales at Liverpool; the same feeling obtaining in London. Indian Corn had been done as high as 37s. for White, and 34s. 3d.@35s. for Yellow and mixed parcels. Extra brands of Flour were in reqnest in both markets. In American Stocks, the business was light. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE remarks:

"The market for American Securities in London has been dull and inactive during the past week, and where sales have been effected they have been done at a slight decline. In the present condition of the money market buyers are scarce, and to effect sales a reduction in price has to be submitted to. We note a few purchases of Illinois Shares in small amounts at our former quotations."

The quotations for New-York Central 6s are 80 ex div., 7s 94, shares 82@84; Southern Michigan Sinking Fund, 70@72 ex dividend; Erie of 1883, 83@85; Sinking Fund 84, and Convertibles 75 ₰ cent.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 24th ult.:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
April.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing
Sat....25	92¾	93⅛	92⅞	93	93⅛	93
Mon....27	92⅝	92⅞	92⅞	92⅝	93	92⅞
Tues....28	92⅛	92⅞	92⅜	92⅝	93	92⅞
Wed....29	92⅛	92⅜	92⅛	92⅛	92⅝	92⅛
Thur....30	92⅛	92⅜	92⅜	92⅛	92⅝	92⅜

The steamship *Asia* arrived at this port early this morning, from Liverpool Saturday, May 2. The Money and general market accounts are one week later. The former continued to show an active demand at very full rates of interest in London and in the Continental cities. The English Funds are slightly lower, while the French Bourse is reported depressed; the 3 ₰ cent. Rente 68.70, and *Credit Mobilier* shares 1,280 francs. The high price for Money also continues to affect unfavorably the Cotton trade at Liverpool and Manchester, and the raw material is a sixteenth of a penny lower on the finer, and an eighth of a penny on the lower grades, with sales of 45,440 bales, mostly to the trade. On the other hand, the Grain market is rapidly recovering from the late depression, and an advance of 4d. the bushel on Wheat, 1s. the bbl. on Flour, and 2s.@2s. 6d. the quarter on Corn, was established on the previous week's sales at Liverpool; the same feeling obtaining in London. Indian Corn had been done as high as 37s. for White, and 34s. 3d.@35s. for Yellow and mixed parcels. Extra brands of Flour were in reqnest in both markets. In American Stocks, the business was light. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE remarks:

"The market for American Securities in London has been dull and inactive during the past week, and where sales have been effected they have been done at a slight decline. In the present condition of the money market buyers are scarce, and to effect sales a reduction in price has to be submitted to. We note a few purchases of Illinois Shares in small amounts at our former quotations."

The quotations for New-York Central 6s are 80 ex div., 7s 94, shares 82@84; Southern Michigan Sinking Fund, 70@72 ex dividend; Erie of 1883, 83@85; Sinking Fund 84, and Convertibles 75 ₰ cent.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 24th ult.:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
April.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing
Sat....25	92¾	93⅛	92⅞	93	93⅛	93
Mon....27	92⅝	92⅞	92⅞	92⅝	93	92⅞
Tues....28	92⅛	92⅞	92⅜	92⅝	93	92⅞
Wed....29	92⅛	92⅜	92⅛	92⅛	92⅝	92⅛
Thur....30	92⅛	92⅜	92⅜	92⅛	92⅝	92⅜

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 25th of April gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,311,615	Decrease £460,241
Other deposits	9,450,494	Decrease 1,212,916
Rest	3,263,516	Increase 9,829
Government securities	11,333,126	Unchanged.
Other securities	17,729,004	Decrease 675,557
Notes unemployed	3,519,830	Decrease 129,390

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,788,655, being an increase of £53,910, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £9,555,255, showing a decrease of £50,514, when compared with the preceding return.

The latest report of the London Money Market is the following from the *Times* of Saturday morning, May 2. The day before was a holiday on the Stock Exchange, on account of the shutting of transfers at the Bank of England:

"The demand for money in the discount market and at the Bank continues without the slightest abatement. The requirements to-day are supposed to have been partly in preparation for the heavy liabilities to be met on Monday, the 4th, and partly to pay for a considerable portion of the silver to be taken by the *Pera* to India and China, which, although below the amounts shipped by the previous mails, will still be about £540,000. Generally, however, the feeling in the city to-day seemed rather less unfavorable. The arrival of the *Magdalena* from Mexico and the West Indies, with £530,000, exercised a satisfactory influence, and the letters from Paris, notwithstanding a further fall on the Bourse, were in a rather more confident tone. From Vienna the accounts describe almost a panic with regard to the shares of new undertakings with which the market has been flooded, but there does not at present seem to be any apprehension of irretrievable mischief in that quarter. During the coming week the movements in the various European money markets will depend in a considerable degree on the reports of the progress of the silk worm in Italy, Spain and France, and also on the question whether the late severe weather has been found to have inflicted damage on the grain or other crops."

The English Board of Trade returns for the month of March, and for the first three months of 1857, show an Export trade as follows, by comparison with the corresponding period of the previous two years:

	For the month.	For three months.
1855	£4,311,395	£15,848,511
1856	9,448,570	28,149,103
1857	10,456,548	28,827,493

Our own Stock and Money markets were very quiet to day. The business done at the Board of Brokers was moderate at both sessions, and prices, with the exception of two or three of the Railroads, much the same as yesterday. On the first call of the list as much as 110 ₰ cent. was paid for Illinois Central Stock, but after the deliveries of the day were provided for the bids declined to 139@138; the lowest registered sale, 139 Cleveland and Pittsburg shares advanced to 48¼ ₰ cent. from 44 day before yesterday, and that price bid for 500 shares at the close. Illinois Central Bonds rose to par again. California Sevens to 57 ₰ cent. Other State Stocks dull. No change in Money rates or the general ease of supply noticed yesterday. The Bremen packet ste

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1766 NEW-YORK MONDAY, MAY 18, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE.

Very Late and Interesting.

MORE MORMON OUTRAGE.

Violent Dispersion of the U. S. Courts.

Federal Officers Intimidated and Defied.

Extraordinary Court Proceedings—United States Officers to be Ridden Upon a Rail, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Thursday, March 5, 1857.

I embrace an opportunity of sending a communication to the States by trusty private hands, to give you such description as I am able of the present state of affairs in "Zion," premising, however, that it is utterly impossible to convey to the distant reader anything like an adequate idea of our precarious and suffering condition here, in consequence of the failure of our Government to afford us the simplest protection of law. You have long been aware, I suppose, that letters sent from here by mail are subjected to careful scrutiny by Mormon agents after they are sealed and deposited in the Post-Office. The object of this proceeding is to prevent the departure from the Territory of any communications with the outward world by which the true condition of affairs in Mormondom may become known; and to accomplish this end there is no crime which BRIGHAM YOUNG and his chosen instruments would hesitate to commit. Even the passing traveler, who is [illegible] bearing such letters, is pretty sure of [illegible] waylaid and robbed of his documents and valuables; and consequently there are few leaving this place who are bold enough to attempt the concealment of Anti-Mormon letters about their persons or baggage. You can readily conceive then, what a Godsend to us is so safe an opportunity as that I now embrace, of sending you a few lines.

Surely, our friends at the East are misinformed in relation to the condition of the vast multitude of their fellow-citizens dwelling upon these distant plains,—or else the stories of our wrongs which have occasionally reached you, must have been received as impossible dreams. On no other hypothesis can we account for your supineness. When we who have experienced the horrible reality of Mormon despotism, take a retrospect of the lawlessness and crime which have run riot here for a number of years, without the least attempt by the Federal Government to correct or check it, we can scarcely avoid the conclusion that you have deliberately determined to leave us unaided or unsuccored, to work out our own salvation. If it be so, for Heaven's sake let us know that,—and, Herculean as is the task, we will, at least attempt to throw off the yoke of oppression. If we succeed, we have our reward; and if we fail, we can be in no worse condition than that to which we have so long submitted with such patience as we could muster to our aid.

As early as 1851 the calendar of Mormon crime and oppression opened here, since when we have witnessed and endured a constant succession of outrages against religion, decency, property and life, until we have become as weary in the recital of them as we have been disgusted and pained; still the public in the States have never heard a hundredth part of the long, black list. It is well known that Judges BRANDEBERRY and BROCKUS, and the Secretary of State, HARRIS, were driven from the Territory years ago, and that nearly every other Federal officer sent out here has been compelled to resign and flee the country within two years after reaching it. So, too, quiet unoffending private citizens have been robbed and driven from their homes at Salt Lake, time and again, by large bodies of armed men, who set everything like law at defiance while claiming to be its officers, and who, in the enforcement of their indiscriminate exactions of black mail, never hesitated to sacrifice even human life. I refer, for example, to the marauding expedition to Forts Bridger and Gruvenor, and the murder of WM. WALKER in August, 1853. In that exploit of brigandism, disguised under the forms of law, thousands of dollars in money and property were collected as booty to enrich the coffers of the Mormon Church, and reward the unscrupulous cut-throats who played leading parts in the bloody drama.

The utter inadequacy of the civil law to reach such cases as these, and to punish such crimes when perpetrated by procurement or connivance of the heads of the Mormon Church, was most forcibly exemplified in the trial of the murderers of the lamented Captain GUNNISON and his command. There can be no shadow of doubt that their massacre was incited and abetted by BRIGHAM YOUNG and his crew, who, through the agency of Mormon juries, found no difficulty in securing the murderers the immunity from punishment which they had guaranteed in advance of the crime. For a more detailed account of this affair I refer to Judge DRUMMOND, who has been driven from among us, and who, I trust, is now in safety in the States. In the brief space of this letter I can refer to but few of the additional outrages and crimes perpetrated by the Mormons, encouraged and emboldened by the complete success and impunity with which they have usurped all power, and centralized the civil law, and by the apathy and indifference with which their conduct has been viewed by the General Government. Prominent among the most recent of these occurrences stands the breaking up and dispersion of the U. S. Court by a body of armed men, creatures of BRIGHAM YOUNG and the Priesthood, and commonly known here as the "Danites." I proceed with a statement of the facts:

The U. S. District Court for Utah commenced its session on Monday, the 9th of February, Judge STILES, a seceding Mormon, occupying the bench. The U. S. District-Attorney is HOSEA STOUT, an appointee, of course, of the Government at Washington, and a noted member of the Danite Band. Upon the opening of the Court he rose and stated that no Grand Jury would be impanneled, as there were no cases to be presented worthy of its notice! Thus, by one stroke of masterly policy, administered by an officer of the law and in the name of its majesty, were covered up a long catalogue of heinous offences, including murders, robberies and arsons, which had been committed since the last preceding term of the Court. A Petit Jury was then summoned and sworn, but every imaginable impediment that could be thrown in their way to obstruct the current of justice when running counter to the edicts of the Priesthood, were availed of. All the members of the bar are Mormons, except Mr. DAVID H. BURR, United States Surveyor-General, and Dr. HURT, an officer of the United States Indian Department. These gentlemen were admitted by Chief Justice KINNEY about a year ago in order to attend to some controversies connected with their official positions, and to an important case that was then tried, and which involved a large amount of property belonging to a citizen who was not a Mormon. They have not practiced, however, since then, until the present term of the Court, when they agreed to do so at the earnest solicitation of Mr. T. S. WILLIAMS, who had some very interesting cases to prosecute.

It is contended by the Mormons that the United States Court has no cognizance of any but United States cases, and that all offences committed in the Territory, and all Territorial suits, must be tried before the Territorial Courts and by the Territorial laws. Starting upon this pretext, while the Court was in progress on the 12th ult. the Mormon members of the Bar and others of the Danite band inveigled Judge STILES into a private room, locked the door, barred the windows, and then with revolvers at his head and knives within an inch of his throat, forced him to promise to uphold them in whatever they did, and to "sustain the laws of Utah!" Thus overpowered, threatened and intimidated, Judge STILES yielded, dismissed the Jury and adjourned the Court, directing the Crier to pronounce it adjourned *sine die*. The Crier accordingly announced the Court adjourned *sine die*, but also stated that it would meet the next day for the purpose of transacting any Territorial business that might be brought before it. The Judge, at the bidding of the Danites, notified the U. S. Marshal, Mr. DODSON, that after that day his presence would not be required in the Court,—that as Territorial business was to be transacted, the Territorial Marshal would, with such bailiffs and officers as he might appoint to assist him, be considered the officers of the Court, and that an account of the expenses of the Court would be kept by the Territorial Marshal, and rendered to the United States Marshal for payment. The Mormons feared that the United States Marshal—who is a "Gentile"—would interfere with the execution of their plans, and therefore adopted this method of getting rid of him, and substituting the Mormon Territorial Marshal in his place. Judge STILES, on being asked by a Gentile, directly after the adjournment of the Court, whether it was possible that he could imagine his proceedings and decisions correct and just, frankly acknowledged that he knew they were neither, and added: "You understand my position with this people. *I cannot do otherwise!*"

Judge STILES reopened the Court the next day, the 13th of February, in pursuance of the notice given, and proceeded to business. The Territorial Marshal, ALEXANDER MCKAY, occupied the proper station of the United States Marshal, thus giving the Court an entirely Mormon aspect, with Mr. BURR as the only Gentile within the Bar. The journal of the preceding day was then read. Finding that it recorded the Court as adjourned "until to-morrow," Mr. BURR asked if the record was correct. Judge STILES replied that the crier had misunderstood his order, and that instead of adjourning the Court *sine die*, he should have adjourned it until the next morning,—that he had adjourned the Court "*sine die*" only as related to United States business, and that it was still in session on Territorial business. He also remarked that as the Legislature was a creature of the same power as that which created the Court, they were co-ordinate; and that in all the cases to be tried before him he should be governed by the laws of the Territory in preference to all others, and that he would have recourse to other laws only when the enactments of the Territorial Legislature could not be made to apply to the case. Mr. BURR then asked him if he understood him to say that he would be guided by the laws of the Territory in preference to the laws of the United States. Before any reply could be made, an attorney named FERGUSON, jumped up and commenced a most foul and abusive attack upon Mr. BURR, exhausting the stock of even Mormon billingsgate in his malignant tirade. He then turned to the Judge, and told him that if he dared to decide against their laws he could sit on that Bench no longer, and that the court-room would be cleared d—d quick!" The District-Attorney followed in a violent harangue, in which he accused Mr. BURR of trying to set aside the Mormon laws, and said that the Mormons had submitted to Gentile interference long enough, that they were now going to have their own way, and had good authority for what they did, as well as safe backers. The room was filled at the time with armed ruffians, who constituted the "backers" alluded to. As soon as Mr. BURR and Mr. T. S. WILLIAMS got up to reply, the Territorial Marshal ordered them peremptorily to stop; and immediately the whole audience sprang to their feet, and the Danite murderers, who filled the Court, threw off their coats, brandished their knives and revolvers, and created so great confusion that the Judge was obliged to adjourn the Court at once.

The next morning, which was Saturday, the Court opened amid intense excitement. The whole Mormon popnlace were armed, and had been inflamed to such a degree by the incendiary speeches of FERGUSON, STOUT and others that the least pretence would have been availed of to massacre every Gentile in the place. The names of Messrs. BURR and WILLIAMS were stricken from the list of attorneys, and the Court immediately adjourned *sine die*. Thus closed the last term of the United States Court that can ever be held in this Territory until the Government establishes its supremacy by a vigorous exertion of physical force. What a disgraceful spectacle is here presented to the world! A Judge, bearing the sacred ermine, laid upon his shoulders by the Government of the United States, in well-founded fear for his life is compelled to yield to the will of a frenzied and blood thirsty rabble; a United States Court is dissolved and dispersed by a mob of armed desperadoes; an immense territory is left defenceless, lawless, and subject to the caprices of a cruel and vindictive tyrant; and American citizens, in the very heart of their own country, are left as entirely unprotected as though in the power of savage tribes, and in hourly danger of being massacred.

There can be no doubt that FERGUSON, STOUT, and their Danite hullies, were prompted to the conduct thus related by BRIGHAM YOUNG—for when Judge STILES went to the latter as Governor, and asked him if he would sustain him in the execution of his duties and the enforcement of the laws, he replied that he would not interfere, and would "hold the boys back no longer," but was going to let them have their own way, for the Court had given him too much trouble already. Sullen threats of bloody vengeance against the United States Surveyor General and the Indian Agents (Messrs. BURR and HURT) are heard all over the city. In one of the Ward meetings last night it was proposed by the notorious FERGUSON to seize the former and ride him on a rail, until he should be permanently maimed in a painful and humiliating manner. The fiendish proposition was acceded to with a prolonged and universal "Amen!" But this letter is already so long that I must defer other interesting facts for another chapter.

UTAH.

STATE ARSENALS.—No steps have yet been taken to select a site for the new arsenal in this City, in place of the old one to be sold on or before the 10th day of June next, pursuant to an act passed at the late session of the Legislature; nor has it been decided thus far whether or not the ground on which the present arsenal stands, at Sixty-third street, shall be purchased for the purposes of the Central Park. The Commissioners of the Land Office will be in town in a few days, when these and similar topics are likely to receive attention. The decision respecting the purchase of this property must be made speedily, as the privilege only stands to the first day of June.

Meantime, in view of the operation of the new act, the city of Buffalo has donated to the State a site for an arsenal at that point, valued at $50,000. It is believed that Brooklyn and Albany will also follow suit in granting land for this purpose.

☞ The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America will meet on the 20th inst. in the Jane-street Associate Reformed Church in this City. The Basis of Union submitted by the Associate Synod last year, and sent down in overture to the various Presbyteries will be considered. Other matters of interest too are expected to come before the Synod.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Governorship of Utah—Arrival of Judge Drummond—Brigham Young's Reported Flight—Illness of Senator Butler, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 17.

Much interest is excited here by the arrival of Hon. W. W. DRUMMOND, late Judge of Utah Territory, who is now a guest of Brown's Hotel. The Judge, who is the "observed of all observers," is, in his personal appearance, very different from what the community have generally conceived. In height he is not quite six feet tall. He is well built, possessing evidently a good constitution, with a iron will and a fixed determination of purpose. I find that he is a Scotch-Irish genealogy; reared and educated in the State of Virginia. He removed to Illinois 19 years since, and is now in his 37th year.

To-day it seems to be well understood that Judge DRUMMOND will be tendered the office of Governor of Utah, in case Major MCCULLOCH declines, and I have it from the Judge himself that he will accept upon condition that Gen. HARNEY is sent into that country with a force sufficient to enable the officers to enforce the laws. In case Gen. HARNEY and Judge DRUMMOND go to Utah backed by the Government, the Mormons will yield or be compelled to find refuge in another country. They are both cautious but bold men

The best informed here in regard to Utah affairs do not credit the story of BRIGHAM YOUNG's flight from Great Salt Lake. The rumor probably was started by YOUNG himself for the purpose of allaying anticipated excitement here in regard to recent transactions in Mormondom, and so to prevent the departure of an expedition against him until it shall be too late to attempt it this year.

A letter from a Federal officer at Salt Lake City, dated March 5, states that ARAPEEN, the Pan-Utah Indian Chief, had been in, and stated that BRIGHAM YOUNG was urging him to accompany him in an expedition which he was about to make somewhere to the North. Nobody seemed to know the object of the expedition, although ARAPEEN indicated that YOUNG's intentions were hostile to the Gentile whites, and expressed his unwillingness to join it.

It was generally known in Salt Lake that several of their leaders, including YOUNG, contemplated a trip somewhere during the month of April, taking with them some three hundred men. One rumor was that they intended to take possession of Bitter Root Valley, in Washington Territory. Another rumor, and the more probable one is, that they were going into Indian country, to endeavor to excite the natives to join them in resisting anticipated attacks from United States troops. The vague report that YOUNG had fled the Territory probably grew out of these facts.

It is understood here that TURNER NELSON has declined the appointment of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah. He has been telegraphed to notify the Department immediately if this is the fact, as it is desired to fill the place as early as possible.

I cannot learn that the Administration has definitely determined to send a force to Utah this season. Certainly no troops have yet been ordered to that service, and unless they can start by from the 1st to the 10th of June, when the grass on the plains is fresh it will be impossible for a large body of cavalry to move at all before another year. I fear there is an unfortunate disposition here to temporize with this troublesome question, and postpone the inevitable issue.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 17.

The Navy Department is confident of the practicability of the Darien Ship Canal.

Dr. GALE has resigned his office as Examiner in the Patent Office, he having been denounced for an alleged connection in the School for Blacks. Four other examiners are to be removed for political cause.

Gen. CASE has now been closeted at his house for two days on Central American affairs—New-Granada and Nicaragua occupying his attention. Mr. SOULE, when here, had a long interview with Gen. CASE and the President in regard to the policy of our Government towards Nicaragua and British interference. Mr. SOULE is said to have embarked deeply in the affairs of Nicaragua, and it is well known that Mr. SLATTER, of New-Orleans, a very wealthy man, who is with Mr. SOULE, has advanced large sums of money for the cause of WALKER. There is no foundation whatever for the rumor brought by the *Prometheus* from Havana, that Gen. WALKER had evacuated Rivas, and was on board a British ship-of-war, at San Juan del Sur. The rumor is said to have emanated from Governor General CONCHA, and is believed here to be only "a weak invention of the enemy."

Gov. FLOYD, the Secretary of War, has been invited to visit West Point next June, and attend the examination of the cadets at the Military Academy, and has accepted the invitation.

The steam Revenue cutter bids fair to give Secretary CONE much trouble.

It is believed in some quarters that there is no truth in the report of the flight of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16.

Official dispatches recently received warrant the belief that BRIGHAM YOUNG has fled from Utah, as it is known he was in treaty with the Indians for safe conduct through their country. Ex-Justice DRUMMOND has arrived here for consultation on the affairs of the Territory.

Passed Assistant Surgeon HORNER, of the Navy, has resigned his office.

Dispatches received here state that the health of Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, is very precarious, and that his death is daily expected.

The Secretary of War to-day examined the bids made for materials and construction of the Washington Aqueduct. The awards will be announced probably on Tuesday.

WALTER N. HALDERMAN has been appointed Surveyor at Louisville, *vice* ENGLISH, removed.

EDWARD S. HOUGH has been reappointed Collector at Alexandria, Va.

Senator WILSON is here *en route* for Kansas.

Dr. EZRA PARMENTER has been appointed Special Inspector of Drugs and Medicines at Boston, *vice* JOSEPH H. SMITH, removed.

The salaries of the Superintendents of the Wagon Roads are fixed at $3,000 per annum; those of the Disbursing Agents and Engineers at $2,000, and those of the Physicians at $1,500.

Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, May 14.

Advices from the City of Mexico of the 1st May state that Colonel CRABB's California filibuster party had been attacked at Cubores by the Mexican troops, and forced to surrender at discretion. The prisoners, sixty in number, including Colonel CRABB, were all to be shot.

News from Nassau, N. P.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 16.

The British schooner *Eveline* has arrived here with Nassau dates to the 10th inst. She brought, as a passenger, Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, the newly-appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

The brig *Alma*, from New York, arrived there on the 29th ult., and the American ship *Turolinta*, from New-York for New-Orleans, put into there on the 6th inst. in distress.

The Famine in Northern Michigan.

DETROIT, Saturday, May 16.

At a meeting held last evening in the City Hall here, to devise means for the relief of the destitute people in Raphum Midland, Alcona and Gratiot Counties, and parts of [illegible], at which his wife and three children had died of starvation. He gave a gloomy account of the suffering in that region, and said people were dying for the want of the most common food. The meeting decided to raise $5,000 in this city to purchase provisions with, $1,000 of which was subscribed in the Hall.

Lake and River Navigation.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 16.

We have fine weather to-day, with a light wind from the West. The steamer *Western World* arrived here last night from Detroit. The steamer *Plymouth Rock* is advertised to leave here at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Detroit, although there is a good deal of ice in the Lake yet.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 16.

The water in the channel of the river at this point is falling. It now measures 11 feet. Weather mild.

Tannery Burned at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, May 16.

The tannery in this place, owned by Messrs. HOWE & LINCOLN, at Newark Valley, N. Y., was burned to the ground to day. From two to three thousand sides of leather were in the lofts, none of which were saved. The green stock in the yards was all saved. The total loss is estimated at $40 000. The stock was mostly owned by parties in New York and Boston. Messrs. HOWE & LINCOLN are insured for $15,000, and will rebuild the tannery.

From Bermuda.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 17.

The brig *Quadruple*, at this port, brings Hamilton, Bermuda, advices of May 5th, two or three days later, but there is no news of interest.

Arrived at Hamilton, May 4, bark *Spartan*, COOK, from a whaling cruise; brig *Penguin*, INGHAM, New-York, (and was to sail 9th on her return.)

Sailed 5th—Brigs *Hope* and *Devonshire* for Baltimore.

Personal.

A letter from Providence, in the Boston *Bee* says: "There has been a series of very heavy failures within the last few days. They were those of WILLIAM HUNTLEY SIGOURNEY & Co., dry goods dealers on Broadway, New-York; SIGOURNEY & CLAYTON, Baltimore; and SIGOURNEY & HENRY, of this city—liabilities $280,000. It is rumored that they will go into bankruptcy, not being able to pay their liabilities. Mr. SIGOURNEY has left his business in the hands of others—hence the failure. It is said that Mr. S. made an attempt to commit suicide on learning the proceedings of his partners, but was rescued from the water (where he had thrown himself in the North River, New-York) by one of the harbor police, and taken insensible to the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. FILLMORE, on Fifth-avenue, New-York.

The discovery has been made in Stoneham, Mass., that Mr. AMOS HOWARD, who has recently failed and left that town, was guilty of forging paper to the amount of $3,000. He left town ten days since, and it is ascertained that he owed about $30,000, and left only $10,000 assets. Mr. HOWARD was a member of the Orthodox Church, and Treasurer of the Society to which he belonged. In that capacity he swindled the Church. The pastor of the church is a victim to the extent of $200; the deacon of the church, $900; a brother-in law, $1,600. He leaves an amiable wife and several children.

Still another mysterious disappearance is noted. The Albany *Journal* says: "MICHAEL PARANTAN, of Cohoes, informs us that his daughter left home on the 19th of April, since which time he has heard nothing of her. She was 16 years of age, five feet four inches high, light complexion, light hair and prepossessing in appearance. He has some misgivings that the young woman found dead near Newburg was his daughter, and says that she resembled very closely the description given of that unfortunate girl."

N. F. BRYANT, of Barre, Me., has brought a suit against the Boston and Maine Railroad for $3,000, due to him for services as lobby member of the Legislature. He has retained E. R. HOAR as his counsel; Messrs. CHOATE, MINOT and JUDD are for the Railroad. The case will come on soon before one of the Boston Courts.

One of our elderly citizens (says the Boston *Transcript*) asked, at a music store, yesterday, if they sold "*family*" tickets for OLE BULL's Farewell Concert on Saturday evening. "Yes," was the reply "Then I will take *forty five* secured seats for our folks," said the music loving old gentleman.

Dr. HOWARD, at the Anniversary Dinner of the Chicago "Boston Union," gave the following very "personal" toast: "DANIEL DANA, D. D., the only surviving representative of the old type of Massachusetts Clergymen; a patriot, a scholar and a Christian!"

Among the assets which HAZARD, the latest defaulter in Boston, turned over to his employers, was $7,000 worth of lottery tickets, which drew prizes to the extent of $1,200 only. It is now stated that HAZARD's defalcations amounted to $31,000, and that the securities retained over by him amount to $45,000.

The Queen's birthday falls on Sunday next, but Monday, the 25th, is the day fixed for its celebration in Canada, and probably elsewhere.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of American-European Express the 2nd Exchange Company, Paris, from April 9th to April 30th:

A Van Bergen, E. Veret, John DeRuyter and lady, R. L. Cook, C. J. Coggill, H. A. Smythe, E. B. Abbott, W. H. Coles, Wm. Bronson, S. C. Marsh, Jr., E. H. Gibbs, Geo. Fox, G. H. Hughes, G. M. Dibble, G. Bell and daughter, W. E. Schenck and lady, W. Austin, S. Lyon, T. T. Wilerding, J. Sullivan, C. Butteral, J. A. H. Bell, N. W. Rider, G. R. Cockwell, P. Guerra, A. Day, Jr., J. A. Veisin, Dr. F. Barker, Mrs. D. B. Fuller and daughter, M. Horace Fuller, A. C. Farris, J. L. Mathey, J. J. Griffon, F. P. Freemsn, W. R. Wilson, H. Astor, P. L. Freenesn H. Waldo, Jr., and lady, E. R. Robinson, Rev. Dr. Cummings, W. D. Greene and lady, C. Townsen le, W. J. Barker, G. L. Trask, P. T. Barnum, Jas. S. Libby, W. Taylor, D. D. Foote, L. Decoppet, W. Brinning, N. M. Moore, Capt. D. Limes, J. R. Curtis, J. H Mace, J. McKewan, C. Street, H. H. Goodman, S. Harz, Placido de Castro, L. Ames, Mrs. A. Martine and family, Hiller, C. Wood, J. E. Berard, R. H. Hoadley, New-York; Rev. E. Farrelly, F. A. Jones, G. F. Adams, W. Endicott, Jr., and lady, Henry Woods, N. Carruth, Massachusetts; G. S. Griffin and lady, W. Wilkins, F. W. Hack, Chas. Moore and lady, T. Corner and lady, W. H. Corner, Maryland; A. H. Evans, W. S. Chase, District Columbia; W. F. Washington, A. Ritter, Jr., W. T. Dubriog, F. M. Strange, W. S. Hasrall, E. Maher, Jas. Thomsen, M. E. Rogers, W. Wainright, Jr., Pennsylvania; T. Primrose, J. E. Yeatman, Col. Thompson, I. P. Collier, Missouri; W. H. Hudson, W. H. Broner, L. Pickering, California; John Hooker, Connecticut; C. Thornton, Ohio; John M. Levy, Wisconsin.

Obituary.

An eccentric character, DANIEL D. PRIOR, an old man of 60, who has been known for years in New-Haven, was found dead in his bed last week. His ostensible occupation was that of clock repairing. He lived a hermit-like existence, subsisting at times upon the charity of his neighbors. He possessed a peculiar taste in the adornment of his little mansion, which consisted of a room fifteen by twenty feet, and an attic. The walls of his room were covered by the cheap prints of the day, and his cupboard and a portion of the ceiling were covered, and a commencement made in the attic. Over the entrance door was strung several wires, and a stick adjusted perpendicularly, so that every time the door opened or closed, it swept the wires, producing music, doubtless sweet to his ear. In the attic were two clock-like machines, with pendulums, which struck vibrating wires at either end.

Mr. PONCELET, the Belgian Consul at Chicago, was drowned last week in a slough some twenty miles from the City, which, with his servant, he was attempting to cross in a buggy. He was a native of Belgium, and held the office of Consul of that Government. He was also the agent of a Company of heavy capitalists in Belgium, and invested some $500,000 in real estate and buildings in Chicago and vicinity, and intended to have invested some $600,000 more in a short time.

Rt. Rev. Dr. GAULIN, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, died in Montreal on the the 9th inst., from an affection under which he has suffered severely during the last fourteen years. The departed prelate was the second Bishop of his church in the Province of Canada.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

The Reward of $5,000—Opinions of the Press.

From the Albany Knickerbocker, May 15.

The proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES offer a reward of $5,000 for the discovery of the person or persons who murdered Dr. BURDELL. This movement on the part of the TIMES is worthy of all praise, *and will, we hope, shame the authorities into activity.* It is to be regretted that the press is compelled to take the place of the Mayor and Police Department, and not only discover crimes but go in pursuit of the perpetrators. Had a large reward like that offered by the TIMES not have been made, the chances are that we would never again have heard of the BURDELL murder. That reward will act as a stimulant and cause an activity among the Policemen of the City superior to any feeling which could be imparted to them by a mere sense of duty. The sum offered by the TIMES is sufficiently large to produce the most satisfactory results. The probabilities now are that we will yet obtain a clew to the Bond-street murder. If the assassination was done by a villain hired for the occasion, the greater becomes the certainty that we will know who killed Dr. BURDELL. We shall expect a renewal of the excitement. That $5 000 reward will bring to light an immense mass of new facts. We shall now learn to a certainty where Dr. BURDELL passed "that last night." We think that it was at some improper house. For this reason those who saw him there have never come forward to explain away one of the leading mysteries in this very mysterious case.

THE MERRIMENT OF THE EVENING POST.

From the New York News, May 16.

FUNNY.—The *Post* is really getting facetious. It wittily describes a meeting of public spirited peanut dealers and orange peddlers, who, after discussing the subject thoroughly, offer a reward of five thousand peanuts for the discovery of the murderer of Dr. BURDELL.

This is too grave a subject, Mr. Post, to exercise your funny propensities upon, and hardly becoming the solemn biographer of Col. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

Suppose you should wake up some morning with your throat cut from ear to ear, and learn, after all excitement had passed—which would not continue long—and the burial service properly performed by John Brown, that a reward of a *pint of peanuts had been offered for your assassin?* Would you not turn in your mahogany in disgust at the low estimate placed upon your services and exploits while among the living? You should have thought of all this before you cracked peanuts over the tomb of Dr. BORDELL.

THE BUSDELL MURDER.

From the N. Y. Courier, May 17.

A new interest has been imparted to the Burdell murder by the bold enterprise of the proprietors of the DAILY TIMES, in offering a reward of $5,000 for any information that may lead to the detection of the murderer *Some of the other daily papers, with their customary meanness, have attempted to throw ridicule on the praiseworthy efforts of the* TIMES *to discover the perpetrator of that atrocious crime.* Let the motive of the TIMES not have been made, the chances are that *the object itself is a good one, and the public may be greatly the gainers.* When rogues find that even private citizens are willing to be at so great a cost to detect them, and bring them to punishment, they may be a little more cautious how they commit their rascalities. If the other papers are jealous of the superior shrewdness and liberality of the TIMES, let them offer a reward for the detection of some other villain, and so be even with their enterprising rivals.

WHO KILLED DOCTOR BURDELL?

From the Oswego Daily Times, May 15.

This is a question now agitating the New-Yorkers, and which they are attempting to solve with a degree of energy which, had it been exercised at the time of the murder, could not have been unproductive of results. The proprietors of the NEW YORK TIMES have offered a reward of $5,000 for such information as will lead to the discovery of the perpetrator, and Dr. B. BRANDRETH generously offers to be one of either ten or twenty persons to give $1,000 each for a similar purpose.

All these circumstances seem to call loudly on Gov. KING, for the honor of the State, to offer a large reward for the detection of the murderer.

A LARGE AND LIBERAL REWARD.

From the Binghamton Republican, May 15.

That able, enterprising and progressive paper, the NEW-YORK TIMES, despairing of any action on the part of the Governor, or local authorities of the City of New-York, has offered a reward of Five Thousand Dollars for any information which will lead to the conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. BURDELL—he communications to be addressed to the Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, as confidential. The TIMES reserves the right to withdraw the offer, on a sufficient reward being offered by the proper authorities. This is a good move.

REWARD OFFERED FOR THE MURDERERS OF DR. BURDELL.

From the Burlington (Vt) Free Press, May 15.

The proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES offer a reward of $5 000 to any person or persons who will furnish them information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL. They do this, they say, from a conviction that the regular authorities of that City and State cannot be relied on for such action as the interests of the people demand at their hands, and that the *Public Press* will in this instance, as in many others, be found the truest representative and most faithful guardian of the public welfare.

BURLESQUING AN ATTEMPT TO DETECT A MURDERER.

From the Troy Whig, May 16.

BENNETT, of the *Herald*, in order to throw ridicule on the TIMES' reward of $5,000 for the discovery of the murderer of Dr. BURDELL, comes out and offers $5,000 reward for the discovery of some half a dozen murderers now at large, besides $7,500 to any country lawyer who will come to New-York and clear the Court dockets. The *Evening Post*, too, tries its hand in the same line, and publishes the card of some peanut dealers, who offer 5,000 Peanuts to any person who will discover the murderer of Dr. BURDELL—to be paid on conviction. All fair hits, perhaps, but the TIMES' original dodge must be considered the best of all.

THE NEW-YORK AUTHORITIES.

From the Trenton Republican, May 15.

The NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday morning offered a reward of $5,000, for information that will lead to the conviction of the murderer of Dr. BURDELL—as the reason prompting them to this course. They however reserve the right to withdraw the offer when the authorities take measures to accomplish the same result. *This testimony to the inefficiency of the authorities is doubtless well merited.* No less than six murders have recently been committed in the City or vicinity and the perpetrators remain undetected.

OFFERING REWARDS.

From the Sun, May 16.

Our neighbors of the TIMES, believing that the public authorities do not intend to make any effort to discover the murderer or murderers of Dr. BURDELL, and evidently entertaining suspicions that there is knowledge of the matter which the temptation of a large reward might bring out, have offered to pay $5,000 to any party who will communicate such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrators of the Bond-street tragedy. They reserve, however, the right to withdraw their offer should the public authorities take suitable action and offer a sufficient reward. The TIMES seems to have made its offer in good faith, either to stimulate our inactive authorities, or to elicit information regarding the murder; but our impression is, that ten times five thousand dollars might be offered without any risk of its payment being ever required.

THE VIEW TAKEN OF THE SUBJECT BY THE GUARDIANS OF PUBLIC VIRTUE IN THE MORAL CITY OF BOSTON.

From the Boston Traveller, May 16.

TRAFFIC IN MURDER.—The NEW YORK TIMES offers $5 000 reward for information which will lead to the detection of the real murderer of Dr. BURDELL. A very fair advertising card is this for the TIMES, for it helps its notoriety any way, and if that journal can thereby obtain exclusive information of the true murderer, its money will be well invested. The *Evening Post* ridicules the offer by a flaming card from two peanut dealers, offering 5,000 peanuts for like information.

A VERY SOLEMN AND AFFECTING REMONSTRANCE.

From the Boston Courier, May 16

A BOLD STROKE TO ATTRACT ATTENTION.—For the obvious purpose of attracting momentary attention to their sheet, the proprietors of the NEW YORK DAILY TIMES offer a reward of five thousand dollars to any person or persons who will furnish them information which shall lead to the detection of the murderer or murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL. We do not remember to have seen a more preposterous attempt at self-advertising on the part of any newspaper establishment. Nothing like it, we venture to say, ever before appeared in the columns of any paper with any pretensions to respectability. In view of the fearful tragedy to which it refers, there is an obvious impropriety in such an editorial advertisement, which even its absurdity cannot keep out of sight. It is painful to see a journal reduced to such a strait in order to keep its name before the public.

A VERY PROPER REBUKE OF THE BOSTON PECKSNIFF.

From the New York Mercury, May 17.

We beg leave to inform the gentlemen of the Boston *Courier*, and they happen to be friends whom we respect, that they will probably very soon ascertain that the proprietors of the NEW YORK TIMES have not been induced to the offer they have made by a selfish desire "to attract attention."

That paper was impudently sued for libel, several weeks ago, because it intimated that a certain individual might as well, as otherwise, be looked to.

The TIMES *is on the true scent, we happen to know; and we hope we may not have long to wait before the existence of the mid-day sun, that the murderers of Dr. Burdell will speedily—if they have not already committed suicide—be arrested.*

The murderers, and there were two of them, entered Doctor BURDELL's house from the rear, in Bleecker street, and made egress in the same way. In the rear of No 31 Bond street—the Burdell residence—there is a narrow court, or alley, which communicates with Bleecker street.

Adjoining the rear of No 31 Bond street, there is a drapery and shed, the latter being, from its space, only three feet from Doctor BURDELL's rear window—to ascend to which nothing was necessary but a hand ladder, which had probably been provided some time before, as it was found standing in the place assigned in the morning after his murder. Reaching the top of the shed, the murderers found easy access to Doctor BURDELL's room, through the window. They opened it; seized their victim; and murdered him. They had been with him early in the night of the assassination; and followed him home. Arriving at the front door of No. 31 Bond street, they attempted to force their way in; but were prevented by the hasty closing of the door. They then proceeded to Bleecker street, as they had originally designed, and carried their bloody views into execution.

The two murderers were men capable of their mission; and had double objects to avenge. One of them professed to have been swindled at a gambling house out of a large sum of money; the other, alleged that his wife had not only been insulted, but violated, whilst submitting to a dental operation. The desire of vengeance to both was equally inviting and sweet. A very few days only, in all probability, will produce such evidences of undoubted fact as will cast aside all mystery in relation to the BURDELL assassination.

A REWARD OF $5,000 FOR THE MURDERERS OF DR. BURDELL.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The proprietors of the NEW YORK TIMES offer "a reward of $5,000 to any person or persons who will furnish them with information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL." The reason assigned for this step is "a profound conviction that the regular authorities of the City and State cannot be relied on for such action as the interests of the people demand at their hands, and that the public press will, in this instance, as in many others, be found the truest representative and most faithful guardian of the public welfare."

Again, says the TIMES: "The Police and other Municipal authorities seem to be too much engrossed in disgraceful struggles for power and patronage, to be able to give the requisite degree of attention to the protection of the lives of our citizens; and the Governor of the State has thus far given no indication of a purpose to exercise the power with which he is clothed to promote the ends of justice in this particular instance."

The proceeding has a march of enterprise and energy, and has a smack of attractive novelty about it, that will not be lost to the projectors.

ANNIVERSARIES.

Central American Education Society.

The Anniversary Sermon of this Society,—the object of which is to render pecuniary assistance to poor and pious young men who are striving to obtain an education, to prepare themselves for the ministry,—was preached, last evening, at Rev. Dr. ADAMS Church, in Madison-square, by Rev. EZRA A. HUNTINGTON, Professor in the Auburn Theological Seminary. Prayer having been offered by Rev. Dr. OWEN, the following abstract from the Report was read. The Society now is in the 39th year of its existence:

During the year which closed with the 30th day of April last—the 39th year of the Society's existence—the whole number of young men aided from its funds was 113, and from those of its several auxiliaries, which have reported, about 42; making 155 in all.

The number receiving assistance at the beginning of the Fortieth year is, from this Society, 73, and from its auxiliaries about 38; the total being 111.

The returns from the auxiliaries, in regard to the state of their respective treasuries, are not yet sufficiently complete to be presented in this statement.

The funds of this Society, received from all sources during the Thirty ninth year, have amounted to $10,702 63, and the disbursements to $11,103 59—of which $9,740 have been paid in appropriations to the young men under patronage—the appropriation to each being $25 the quarter, or $100 the year.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

Opening of the New Parliament—Election of Speaker—The Grand Duke Constantine in Paris—Its Political Significance—Mr. Oliphant on Gen. Walker—Central American Affairs—Lady Franklin's Arctic Expedition—Picture of the Wreck of the "Northern Belle"—Exhibition of the Royal Academy—The Decimal Question, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, May Day, Friday.

Palmerston's Parliament opened yesterday, when PALMERSTON's speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. EVELYN DENISON, a fifth-rate mediocrity, was elected without opposition, simply because opposition would have been useless, once Palmerston, a distant Canningite connection of whom he is, said he was the man for the place. In returning thanks, Denison, who had rarely indeed opened his lips in the house during the thirty years he has belonged to it, quickly undeceived those who had supposed that his attainments must be great to have recommended him for such a post. He lacks even the physical requirements that should pertain to it. Gaunt, gauch, grim, sinister-visaged, feeble-voiced, he presents a miserable contrast to all the speakers within living recollection. But he is Palmerston's speaker, and that shuts the mouth of all carpers: at least it renders the opening of mouths unutterably superfluous, which comes to the same thing. The proceedings were brief and insipid, though the attendance of members was exceedingly numerous. Not less so was that of the *corps diplomatique*, among whom, for a wonder, Mr. Dallas was not one. Continental politicians have got it in their heads that something amazing is going to happen in England, shortly. The supremacy of Palmerston is so obvious in appearance, and so overpowering in reality, that they cannot believe he will suffer things to remain even as they are, and will attempt a *coup d'état* of some kind or other, they know not what, just as NAPOLEON, after Waterloo, thought that WELLINGTON was too powerful to remain a subject, and would change the dynasty. It was an exposition of this feeling that so many of the representatives of foreign powers were present trying what they could see looming in the future through the imperialized formalities of the scene before them. What divination they drew from the horoscope there and then cast it is difficult to imagine, for most of the natives were very much astonished at some of the portents. With these, however, it is useless to trouble you.

The principal incident to-day is one that bears very pertinently on one of the causes of the foregoing foreign curiosity. News has come of the *fêtes* in Paris in honor of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE. Russian and French flags intertwine along the whole route of the procession, to the exclusion of those of England. The efforts of the French Government to divest these honors of a political significance, only lead a greater piquancy to the too successful efforts of the Anti-Anglo party among the Franco-Muscovites, whose name appears to be legion, and the legion seemingly becoming many very fast. A great deal is being made, on both sides, of an article in the *Presse*, distributed extensively at the very time the Grand Duke was entering Paris, landing the alliance of France and England as the basis and bulwark of civilization and freedom. It was known long beforehand that this article would appear, and its appearance is attributed to a very high inspiration, but that inspiration is not stated. It might be supposed to have been Prince NAPOLEON, who was alleged to be hostile to Russia, but that his Imperial Highness received the Grand Duke, and accompanied him to the Tuileries. That it appeared with the privity, if not with the express sanction of the court, there can be small doubt, and the object of its appearance under such auspices, at such a juncture, is not a little puzzling. We must wait the explanation of the mystery in the Russian Emperor's organ, the *Nord*, of Brussels, and which, by the way, is not merely the Russian organ, but, bewilderment upon bewilderment, the Bonapartean organ too; for the whole Western World, including the good city of Paris, now obtain intelligence of the intentions of the Napoleonic Government, through this publication in the Belgian capital.

The latest illustration of this fact is in yesterday's number, which tells us that it is the determination of the French Government formally to demand a permanent embassy at Pekin, and in case of a refusal, will endeavor, in concert with the English forces, to penetrate to the Celestial capital by water, and there dictate terms. The *Nord* has been so frequently right, in announcements even more startling than this, that it is highly probable it may be correct on this occasion.

Apropos of China, it may be mentioned that Lord ELGIN's Secretary, Mr. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, has an article, but without his name, in the May number of *Blackwood*, issued to day, recounting a portion of his late experiences in Central America, as adverted to in the last communication but one from your correspondent. In the course of the article, which is a very interesting one, at least for readers on this side of the Globe, Mr. OLIPHANT thus describes the fillibustering chief:

"In stature, General WALKER is but little over five feet four. His features are described as coarse and impassible; his square chin and long jaw denote character, but his lips are full and his mouth is not well formed: his eyes are universally spoken of as the most striking feature in his face—of a singularly light gray, they are so large and fixed that in a daguereotype the eyelid is scarcely visible. His manner is remarkably self possessed, and some of his most intimate friends, who have been with him throughout the most trying scenes of his Nicaraguan experiences, have assured me that under no circumstances have they ever observed him to change countenance, even to laugh, or to alter in the smallest degree his slow and precise mode of diction. He is at all times taciturn, and when he does speak, it is directly to the point. He manifests a contemptuous indifference to danger without being reckless, and altogether seems better qualified to inspire confidence and respect among lawless men than to shine in civilized society. He is ascetic in his habits, and his career hitherto has shown him to be utterly careless of acquiring wealth. Highly ambitious, it is but due to him to say that his aspirations, however little in accordance with the moral code in vogue at the present day, are beyond riches. Like Louis Napoleon, he has a fixed faith in the star of his destiny, and like him he will doubtless be branded by the civilized nations of Europe as an unprincipled adventurer or a heaven-born hero, according as he fails or succeeds in his daring enterprise."

How far this portrait is drawn from the life is not for Londoners to judge. Of the political problem of Walkerism, Mr. OLIPHANT says:

"Ever since the disclosures by General GOLOSCHIA of WALKER's real intentions, the American Government has taken a very different view of his proceedings. They now perceive the danger that would arise from the formation of a federal union of the Central American Republics and Mexico by Anglo Saxons. No sensible American ever either hopes or desires to annex to the United States these countries, containing a population of 9,000,000, who have vainly endeavored to carry out republican institutions, and who, if infused into the United States, with the rights of citizens, to which they would be entitled by the Constitution of that country, would be a source of weakness rather than of strength. Added to this, is the opposition which would arise on the part of the North to the annexation of so large a tract of tropical country, involving slave labor. The question for the American Government to consider is, whether it is preferable for these States to remain as they are, or to be incorporated into a federal government by Anglo Saxons, under institutions by no means republican in their character, but adapted to the present peculiar political condition of the inhabitants, necessarily partaking of the nature of a military dictatorship."

Sentiments of this sort are not misplaced in the mouth of a Secretary to a mission that does not mean to be very mealy-mouthed in its dealings with "insolent barbarians," and which is the reflex of sentiments evoked by the India mail tidings this week, recounting how Mr J. BROOK, the Rajah of Sarawak, arming the ferocious Dyaks, of whom he once slew thousands in cold blood, slaughtered two thousand Chinese in retaliation for an assault upon himself and his establishment, including a bishop, who applauded the Christian retribution exacted from the heathen.

Two announcements of some interest to the citizens of the United States, were made in yesterday's journals—one relating to the evidence of American gratitude for services rendered by British seamen, lately offered by the new President; the other, the commencement of a subscription in aid of the expedition which Lady FRANKLIN has determined upon directing in search of her husband and such of his brave companions as may yet survive. The list is headed by Lord DUFFERIN great-grandson of RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN), Col. SYKES, a director of the East India Company, and the Hon. F. BYSON, a descendant of the Commodore of that name, so well known by the narrative of the loss of the *Wager*, which furnished his gifted kinsman with some of the most striking incidents of the shipwreck in *Don Juan*. Lady FRANKLIN has purchased a vessel for her purpose, and the *Resolute* continues to lie useless in harbor.

The medals and gratuities forwarded by President PIERCE for presentation to the men of the life-boats which were instrumental in saving the lives of the crew of the *Northern Belle*, were transmitted to Lord CLARENDON a few days since by Mr. DALLAS, whose dispatch appeared in yesterday's journals. Each of the brave fellows receives a silver medal, and a gratuity of from £10 to £30, according to the amount of risk incurred in the performance of their arduous and humane duties. There is no class of men whose character stands higher than that of the hardy fellows who form the crews of the numerous life-boats kept in readiness on the British coasts. The nature of their service seems to impress them with a certain moral dignity not often observable among the humble orders in this country, and there is little fear, therefore, that the silver medals sent them by Mr. BUCHANAN will ever figure by the side of those of the military heroes of the Punjaub and the Crimea, among the unredeemed pledges in the pawnbrokers' shops.

Such a scene of peril as was witnessed when the Broadstairs boatmen brought off the crew of the *Northern Belle* forms the object of one of the most striking pictures in this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy, which opened this day. Mr. COOKE, the artist, has avoided, however, the extreme horror experienced by the unfortunate seamen of the American bark, and shows us a stranded Indiaman, on the point of breaking up. The passengers and crew have left the vessel, and been ingulfed in the waves; the captain alone remains, standing by his ship to the last, as the commander of the British packet-ship *Violet* did on a recent melancholy occasion. It is morning; the gale is moderated, and a pilot-boat and a life-boat are bearing down to the rescue of the forlorn captain of the Indiaman. From these incidents Mr. COOKE has produced a masterly picture, the skillful delineation of which is only equalled by its fidelity. There are two or three other marine subjects by the same artist in the exhibition, and one of great power from the inimitable pencil of Mr. STANFIELD. The scene which he has selected would have made a striking work in itself, but he has given it a human interest by the accessories which he has introduced. In the year 1588, two vessels of the Spanish Armada, mistaking the singularly-formed basaltic cliffs which wall the coast of Antium for Dunluce Castle, were wrecked there; and this is the incident which Mr. STANFIELD has depicted in his magnificent picture. In the centre of the little bay which the perpendicular rocks half inclose, and partly obscured by surge and spray, lies the wreck of a Spanish vessel, the crew of which are endeavoring to escape upon a raft. Mr. STANFIELD has painted many fine marine subjects, but on none of his past efforts will his fame rest more securely than on this.

Mr. ROBERTS, as usual, exhibits some beautiful transcripts of Continental scenes, and whether we stand before his "Church of St. Gomar," at Leins, in Belgium, his "Interior of Milan Cathedral," or the "Piazza Navona," Rome, we are equally impressed with his artistic genius, and wondrous fidelity to nature.

Mr. HART exhibits three pictures, varied in their subjects, but all excellent of their kind. He has given us two charming female figures in "Sacred Song," achieved a triumph of architectural delineation in his admirable "Interior of the Subterranean Church of St. Francis," at Assisi, and painted one of the best, if not *the* best, portrait in the exhibition—that of Dr. ADLER, Chief Rabbi of the London Jews. Who has not heard of FRANK STONE? and who would not pause before a picture with the title of "*Bon jour, Messieurs*," when invited by such bewitching female faces as those of the cart-load of happy and smiling peasant girls returning from Boulogne market, which this gentle artist has depicted? There is a fascinating sweetness about all the works of this clever artist, which renders them universal favorites, as the windows of the print-shops bear witness; and his present subject is equal to the best of his previous efforts.

Mr. ECO has chosen for his exhibition picture a scene from Mr. THACKERAY's novel of *Esmond*, that in which BEATRIX decorates her lover with the scarf and sword-knot which she has wrought for him during his absence in Flanders. This picture attracted much attention to-day, and Mr. THACKERAY may esteem himself fortunate in having so able an illustrator.

That teeming mine of wealth to artists, the Faust of GOETHE, has been further drawn upon by FRANK STONE and Miss ROBINSON—by the former in "Margaret at her spinning-wheel," in which he proves himself as equal to pathos as to merriment; and by the latter in a very charming composition of "Gretchen at the well."

PHILIP and ANSDELL each send two beautiful Andalusian subjects, as remarkable for their local truth as for skillful drawing and brilliant and effective coloring. Mr. ANSDELL's are landscapes on the banks of the Guadalquiver, with admirably painted cattle and very charming distances; Mr. PHILIP has taken a higher flight, and gives us a fine picture of a young Gitana, with an infant, vainly asking alms of a burly priest: and another, of even a higher class, representing the interview of a prisoner—whose noble countenance bespeaks him either a political offender or one unjustly accused—with his young wife, who holds their child up to the grating to receive his kiss. Each of these pictures, but the latter more especially, will fix the attention for some time.

The same truthfulness and tender pathos marks a very touching picture by Mr. RANKLEY, called "The Lonely Hearth." It is Sunday evening; a widowed peasant, of honest, manly countenance, has just returned from church, and sits with bent head over his wood-fire, musing on the recent loss denoted by the deep hand upon his hat, and the black gloves upon the settle. His Bible and Prayer-book are beside him, and on the table stands the untasted meal. The artist has followed the example presented in the well-known picture of the dream of the wounded soldier in the hospital at Scutari, and represented above the fire-place a dim vision of angels bearing away the partner for whom the poor man sorrows, while a cherub seems to whisper consolation in his ear. This picture elicited general admiration, and will doubtless be a favorite subject with engravers.

The great feature of this year's exhibition, however, is MACLISE's noble picture of PETER the Great working in the dock-yard at Deptford. The great Muscovite, attended by MENZIKOFF, GALITZIN, GOLOVIN, and others of his nobles, is engaged in sawing a piece of timber, and suspends his labor to greet WILLIAM of Orange, who, with two or three courtiers, scans with quietly observant eye, the manual toil of his brother monarch. The subordinate figures and accessories are numerous, and evince attentive study of the subject. The presence of three pretty women, and the fig on and glasses on the capstan, denote the Czar's *penchants*, while the barbaric magnificence of his Court is shown in the richly-attired negro and the two dwarfs in attendance upon him. The buildings erected at that time, and still standing, are seen in the back ground; and even the destruction of EVELYN's "glorious and impenetrable holly hedge," by PETER making a short cut through it with his wheel-barrow, is commemorated by the introduction of the identical harrow, with a sprig of holly sticking in the wheel. If this picture was intended as a compliment to the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, a better subject could scarcely have been selected; but his Imperial Highness is not coming to London, a circumstance to which much political significance is attached.

The question of the decimalization of the British coinage, advocated with so much zeal and ability by the Decimal Association, under the presidency of Mr. W. BROWN, M. P., has advanced a step nearer to a solution by the issue by Lord OVERSTONE of a series of inquiries intended to elucidate the difficulties which are supposed to stand in the way of adopting the new system. Lord OVERSTONE is one of the three commissioners appointed to report on this question, and also a director of the Bank of England, and of course an authority on monetary matters of every description. From the construction and tenor of his lordship's queries, it is supposed that he is not very favorably inclined towards the plan recommended by Mr. BROWN and his coadjutors, and the writer of the city article in the leading journal took occasion to contrast the pound and mill system with the currency of the United States, to the advantage of the latter. The half-penny would represent the cent, and fifty pence would be a dollar; nothing could be easier. What was to become of the gold coinage in the event of the American currency being adopted, the public were not told. Accounts could not be kept in pounds, shillings and pence, and paid in dollars and cents; and as a new gold coinage would therefore be absolutely necessary, it is difficult to discover the superiority, in point of simplicity, of this new project over the system advocated by Mr. BROWN and the Decimal Association, which is now tolerably well understood by most men of business. That the American currency is far superior in this respect to the British, is admitted by the decimalists; but the question to be solved is, what decimal system presents fewest difficulties to the British public? The pound and mill system starts from the latter coin, which might, if desirable, be called a farthing, and would be the only new coin required. Sovereigns, mills, shillings, florins, and pounds, would be of the same intrinsic value as cents and dollars are to Americans, quite as soon understood by British minds. The object is one of great importance, and, notwithstanding the treatment it received last year from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, must eventually result in the simplification of our coinage, whatever system may be ultimately decided upon.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Anonymous Work on Louis Napoleon—The Gold Snuff-Box Again—Marringeable Generals—Wealth of Parisian Jews—Marshal Marmont Redivivus—Gen. Walker's Brother in Paris—Senator Sumner—Sale of Old Paintings—A Romantic Story of Real Life.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, April 27, 1857.

An anonymous writer lately published in England a history of the reign of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The book is but a pyramid of empty eulogisms, translated by the word "man-worship." So much devotion, however, so much historical fidelity, must not go unrewarded. An order was issued from the Tuileries to seek out the author, and as is usual in researches of this character, the difficulties of the case were not very great. The author was soon found, and proves to be a Captain MORRISON, of the English army. Whereupon NAPOLEON, with his usual generosity, dispatched one of those everlasting gold snuff-boxes which he has made by the hundred dozen, at a rate of cheapness that would astound their recipients. The Captain, with the true sentiment of every English gentleman, not wishing to be outdone in generosity, or, perhaps, wishing to give a lesson to the imperial donor of so common a gift, sent in return four blooded horses, each of which were worth just four times the value of the snuff-box. NAPOLEON should have known the aristocracy of England better than to have sent to an English gentleman a gift which he distributes right and left, for paltry inventions and insignificant acts of devotion. It is, in fact, the minimum gift of the crown, and must therefore be common. How will he get out of the difficulty? As a first step he has ordered that the book be translated and published in France. As an author this will afford some compensation; as an apologist of NAPOLEON, none at all, for they are not great men who venture into this field.

From this meagre exemple people insist that the Anglo-French alliance still exists. But there is a better proof than that. When it was at last decided that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was coming to Paris, the question of decorating the Duke and his officers came up. It was then discovered that the English officers who were entitled to the honor of a decoration by their services in the Crimea had not yet been decorated, and that to decorate the enemy before the ally would be to push their new-born complaisance for Russia a little too far. So the *Moniteur*, a few days ago, published a long list of decorations in the English army, but the name of Captain MORRISON, author of the eulogy on the reign of NAPOLEON III., does not appear in the list. His name will no doubt appear later, and isolated so as to give it more prominence.

A little history of the romantic order has grown out of the passage of Gen. TODLEBEN through Paris. A young lady of one of the most aristocratic families of the city, who saw and conversed with the heroic defender of Sebastopol, conceived for him a violent passion. She even manifested her sentiments in so marked a manner as to give some inquietude to her family. It was thus that Gen. CAVAIGNAC was admired, and finally contracted a marriage which the Princess de LIEVEN called "a marriage of admiration." No such good fortune, it appears, attends the three gallant bachelor Marshals, PELISSIER, CANROBERT and BOSQUET, who, notwithstanding, are fairly in the field of marriage candidates. The last attempt of Marshal CANROBERT was in an American family, where a beautiful blonde had captivated his attention, but the Marshal was too much of a *gros bon homme* to please the American beauty.

Some one has made a singular calculation in regard to the Jews in Paris. In sharing among the entire Hebrew population of the city the total fortune of all the bankers, capitalists, negociants, merchants, &c., belonging to the great Jew family, each of the children of Israel would have an annual income of about $2,500. The same calculation was made for the Christian population, and it was found, that in case of an equal distribution, the annual income of each individual would be but $60. The proportion is enormous.

A good deal of noise has been made lately over the name of Marshal MARMONT, Duke de Raguse. A report gained circulation a few days ago, that the widow, Duchess of Raguse, had just died. The Duchess is not dead, but only seriously indisposed. The mention of this name brings up a *souvenir* of her marriage with the Duke, of some interest. The Duchess was the daughter of the rich banker of the Directory, M. PEREGAUX. When the fortunate officer, become a General, proposed for the hand of the wealthy heiress, he was at first repulsed by the family. But NAPOLEON made him a present of near a million, and the family yielded. The Duke, although a brilliant officer, and, as we have seen by his posthumous Memoirs just published, a caustic writer, was characterized, nevertheless, by an uncongental disposition, which was the cause of his separation from his wife in 1828, and of his great unpopularity with the people.

The publication house of HENRI PLON put on sale yesterday the fourth or fifth refutation of the Memoirs of the Duke DE RAGUSE, in a large octavo volume, from the pen of a well-known historical writer, M. LAURENT DE L'ARDECHE. The work bears the title: *Refutation of the Memoirs of Marshal Marmont, Duke de Raguse.* These publications show the importance which is attached to these Memoirs.

A mystery hangs over the announcement of the presence of Gen. WALKER's brother in Paris. The announcement appeared on the same day in *eight journals* in their items column, and in the following words in each journal: "*Le frère du General Walker se trouve en ce moment à Paris.*" (The French as you know have no W, which does not prevent them, however, from some singular caprice which I could never comprehend, from invariably printing the English word Vauxhall Wauxhall.) The arrival of Gen. WALKER's brother, a gentleman never before heard of, announced thus uniformly in the same words and on the same day in all the large journals, is a mystification to the Parisians, many of whom never heard of "Gen. WALKER" himself, to say nothing of his brother.

A correspondent of a Belgian journal, who professes to have seen Mr. SUMNER at Paris, and who certainly makes no exception to the general body of his *confrères* who are gifted with the power of seeing and hearing things that remain unseen and unheard to others, says that he saw upon the face of the Massachusetts Senator the cicatrices from the blows of BROOKS' cane!

One of the excitements of the week was the sale of M. PATEREAU's gallery of old paintings. In this age of railroad stock and grand dividends M. PATEREAU was an enigma. A man who could allow two or three hundred thousand dollars to sleep quietly in a saloon in the shape of old paintings, was in danger of being interdicted by his friends the use of his own property on suspicion of insanity. Happily perhaps for M. PATEREAU, he died before his friends knew the extent of his costly admiration for this style of investment. In 1850, M. BERRYER cried on the tribune of the Legislative Assembly, "Take care, gentlemen of the majority! the great social positions are disappearing." He meant to say that a prince, carrying an old historical name, ought not to be assimilated to other citizens. M. BERRYER was talking to the Republicans. His caution applies to the present French society. Nothing in fact could better translate the words of the oligarchic orator than this sale of old paintings. Under the hammer of the auctioneer, that indomitable symbol of modern equality, you might have seen thirty of the leading men of French society, including the representative of the Chief of State, disputing for the treasures, the idols, the worship of a single man. This great collection, which had cost a life of labor, was about to be scattered, dispersed—the social position which M. PATEREAU had created, was about to disappear.

The collection embraced Teniers, Rembrandt, Rubens, Hobbema, Wouvermane, Brauwer, Ostade, Wynants, Berghem, Albert Cuyp, Ruysdael, Karel Dujardin, and a hundred others. The principal purchasers were, the Emperor, the Princess Mathilde, the Louvre, Count Nieuerkerke, M. Fould, M. Rothschild, the Marquis of Hertford, the Museums of Brussels and Berlin, and the brothers Pereire. With such bidders as these, you may imagine that competition was a dangerous affair for a light purse. The Windmills of Hobbema, strongly disputed by Count NIEUERKERKE, the Marquis of HERTFORD, Russia and Prussia, was finally adjudged to the Musem of Berlin at $19,200. The Count NIEUERKERKE made several purchases for the Emperor, among the number a Murillo at $9,000. He also bought for the Louvre a little landscape of Wynants at $360; a landscape of Wouvermans at $6,000; the Repose of the Cavaliers, by the same master, considered his *chef d'œuvre*, at $10,620; and the Sleeping Infant Jesus, of Murillo, at $8,200; M. FOULD paid for a Child's Head, by GREUZE, $2,180; for a landscape of TENIERS, $400; another of BERGHEM $1,000; a Love Messenger, a little bijou, by JEAN STEEN, $440; for an Interior, by TENIERS, $360; Lord HERTFORD bought two of the finest pictures of the sale: the Dutch Beer-house, by OSTENDE, at $10,240, and the Marine View of CUYP, at $5,200. The Marquis took, also, the Repose of the Harvesters, by GONZALES COQUES, at $9,200; and a Calm Sea, by VANDEVILLE, at $2,000. The first twenty-six pictures brought the sum of $90,000! (The above sums, in francs, are divided by 5.)

When Baron ROTHSCHILD appeared in the auction-room of the Rue Drouot, the crowd separated to allow him to pass. A brother millionaire, pointing to one canvas of KAREL DUJARDIN, and another of PAUL POTTER, said to M. ROTHSCHILD, "Baron, there are rags that are worth more than bank bills." "That's not my opinion," replied ROTHSCHILD.

Mademoiselle FIOZAE, a young and handsome actress of the Comédie Française, appeared suddenly in the midst of the gilded crowd. She shone like a rose amid dog-fennel. Everybody's eye-glass was upon her; her large eyes, on the contrary, were fixed on the two *chefs-d'œuvre* of GREUZE, *La Psyché* and *La Tête de l'Enfant*. But, alas! when the costs of sale and the tax were added to the sum bid, it was a figure of 45,000 francs, and the prettiest *comédienne* in the world has not always that sum in her purse of precious stones. Mlle. FIOZAE regarded, admired, and sighed. The days of chivalry are passing away. Among all these men who stir about as many treasures as did the King ATTALUS, there was not one whom the fine eyes and desolate look of the handsome actress melted. The fact is, we are far from the time when a Marshal of France sent to LA GRIMARD, hid under the crust of a *paté d'Amiens*, twenty-five thousand francs of precious stones.

This sale assumed at times the physiognomy of a regular battle. The anglo-French alliance was more than once fairly ruptured. The two ancient rivals fought a public duel with golden Napoleons for weapons. It was not the least curious feature of the sale to see the Count NIEUERKERKE lance his metallic phrases at the auctioneer. "One thousand francs! Two thousand francs! Four thousand francs!" But then the Count was bidding for the Emperor and the Museum of the Louvre. "No matter about bread!" as AUGUST VACQUERIE said, ironically, in the revolution of 1848. "But museums! museums! museums! We must have museums!" On his side the rich Lord HERTFORD set into operation a monetary artillery not less sonorous.

The paintings of the great artist PAUL DELAROCHE, lately deceased, which were wanting at the Great Exhibition of 1855, have been reunited for a charitable object, and are now on exhibition at the Palace of the Fine Arts. An enormous number of visitors have rushed to see these works, for the most part unknown to the public, except by the engravings, which conveyed only enough of their beauties to excite the curiosity to see the originals. PAUL DELAROCHE refused for a long time before his death to exhibit his works. When asked the reason one day by his colleague of the Institute, M. HALEVY, he replied: "I have in my secretary perhaps fifty letters from the most prominent men in Europe, nearly all running thus: 'Sir, I desire to possess a picture from your pencil. You will choose your own subject, make it the size you please, for the price you please, and as soon as you please. But the sooner the more agreeable.' Having thus enough of work for more than a century beyond the duration of my ordinary life, why should I expose myself to criticisms, to contestations, to depreciation? I have everything that art can procure to one who has had the happiness to succeed, riches, renown, honors, and especially tranquillity. Why should I risk compromising all that in delivering up my works to be criticized by the journals? It would be folly, and that is the reason I do not expose."

What DELAROCHE refused to do living his friends are now doing for him dead. His works have been gathered from their happy possessors from every part of Europe, and there are some even that were found in Moscow. The Committee who have this work in hand have been obliged to estimate the value of each picture, to guarantee the proprietor against its loss, and to insure it. The value of the whole collection, thus estimated, is six millions of francs! The *chef d'œuvre* of the collection is the Death of the Duke of Guise.

By its mixed and bizarre population, Paris offers in its private residences more romantic histories than any city in the world. At every step you can put your finger upon a princely palace or a bijou of a cottage that has had its origin in some tale of love or romance. Those of your readers who have been in Paris lately will recollect the forty or so rods of front on the Avenue of the Champs Elysées, which comprises on the upper part the residence of M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, then the palace and grounds bought by the Empress for her mother the Countess of Montijo, then the Jardin d'Hiver, then a private hotel well known as the Maison Valin, then a new palace just building in the style LOUIS XV., then some old buildings, and finally the billiard room of the Count DE MORNY and the magnificent residence of his former friend the Countess LEBON on the corner of the Rond l'oint. There was a time, not long ago, when the Empress and the Countess LEBON had projected a plan to purchase all the ground and buildings, with the exception of Jardin d'Hiver, which intervened between them, so as to secure a more aristocratic tenantry than it now boasts; and when they ascertained who it was that was building the Louis XV. palace between them, their anxiety to sweep the neighborhood was only increased. But it happened that those people were as anxious to stay in the aristocratic neighborhood as the others were to get them away, so having good title deeds for their property, they preferred to refuse the liberal prices offered them. And this brings me to the story of the new residence Louis XV. I was told the story some months ago by the well known author M. ROUER DE BEAUVOIR; it has been repeated to me since by diplomatic people who know the circumstances; and now I find in the *Illustrated World* a further confirmation of it. Here it is:

Four years ago a woman who had just passed the "cape of thirty," stood, toward 5 o'clock in the evening, at the side of a young man at one of the upper windows of the hotel I have already spoken of, the Maison Valin. This woman possessed a strange and striking beauty; she had immense eyes of an indefinable expression, a mouth that struck terror, a nose unknown to the Greeks, a person copied from Rubens, an *ensemble* splendid yet strange, attractive yet terrifying—a true Scandinavian Circe? A great artist had ardently loved her; when the time arrived that he no longer loved her, in order to console himself, he starred on a long voyage, which had its termination in America. Since then this woman, enveloped in a strange *prestige*, and exercising an influence upon all who come within her reach, was sought in marriage by the Portuguese Minister at Paris, and thus became the Marchioness do P——. Then there was a separation, from incompatibility of temper between the north pole and the tropics; and one fine Summer evening the Marchioness found herself, as I have said above, leaning out of the window of a sorry chamber, more or less furnished, confessing her complete destitution to the friend of the moment.

"I wonder where I shall dine?" she said. "I am sure I do not know! I owe three months of rent; all that I have available has disappeared. I have no jewelry—not a sou. But listen! Before the end of five years I shall either be dead, or I shall have a palace—here, in the avenue of the Champs Elysees! And if you should ever pass by, I shall call you in, as I have done this evening, to show you, not my dream, but my *presentiment* realized!

The palace that is now building a few steps from the Maison Valin is the palace of the Marchioness de P. The walls will cost a million, the furniture another million. The mosaic workers of Florence are finishing the dados of the peristyle. When it is finished still another million will be appropriated to the purchase of the Maison Valin and some old houses that surround it, and a handsome gilt iron fence, to conform to that of her aristocratic neighbors, and a garden, will encircle and adorn her door.

The reader will ask, from whence does the Marchioness draw her millions?—by what magic has the sorceress realized her presentiment? The explanation of this part of the history belongs to that mysterious under-current of life at Paris which SUE and DUMAS have tried to delineate, which is a mystery even to those who are the actors in it, and which is paved with moving scenes of love and jealousy, of fearful debauches, and of wrecked fortunes. It proves once more the power of a strange beauty united to an indomitable will and high ambition, and reaffirms the maxim one hears so often, that "*Paris est le ciel des femmes et l'enfer des hommes.*" MALAKOFF.

The entire contributions from Pennsylvania for colonization purposes, during the year ending January 1, 1857, were $10,767 37.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Free-State Men in Ossawatomie—The Criminal Trials.

Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

We have a new manifesto from the shady side of Kansas politics, in the form of a "preamble and resolutions" from a Convention of citizens in Ossawatomie, Lykens County, K. T., in which they very politely request a Free-State National Democrat, holding office under the "Bogus Legislature," to resign his office, for causes set forth in their resolutions.

Squire WILLIAMS is a New-Yorker, bred and born, but moved here from Pennsylvania in November last. He was appointed in January last to certain judicial offices—one by Gov. GEARY, and one by the Territorial Legislature. He believes the code of Kansas laws, as now modified, to be a reasonable one. But as an office-holder under the "Bogus Legislature," he has incurred the disapprobation of the Republicans among whom he lives, who desire him to purify himself from the imputations of Pro-Slavery or Border-Ruffian proclivities, by telling the Territorial Administration that he is unwilling to hold office under its laws.

The notice is as follows:

MR. L. D. WILLIAMS.—*Sir*:—We, the committee appointed by the citizens of Ossawatomie, in convention assembled, March 31st, 1857, to wait upon you and all others who have accepted office under the assumed laws of Kansas, and express their wish that you resign, beg leave to present the following preamble and resolutions passed at said convention:

Whereas, It is reported that there are among us men, who, either from a limited knowledge of our affairs, or from little sympathy with our cause, have been prevailed upon by *men* whose interests are opposed to ours, and whose designs are to reduce us to submission to the demands of those who have murdered our citizens, plundered our property and laid our towns in ashes, and who demand of us to recognize as law the enactments of a *mob* which was forced upon us in direct subversion of our rights as American citizens by the inhabitants of a neighboring State; and

Whereas, Considering those men who claim to be Free-State men, and who have made oath to enforce the statutes of the so-called Kansas Legislature, as men who say one thing and exert themselves to do another, and as men in whom we can place no confidence whatever; therefore, we, the citizens of Ossawatomie, have

Resolved, That a committe of three be appointed to wait upon such persons as have accepted office from the so-called Kansas Legislature or their appointees, and request of them as the unanimous wish of this community that they at once resign their commissions to the authorities from whence they were derived.

Resolved, That in the event of their refusing we *must* consider them as spies set over us by our oppressors and as dangerous to our cause, and that we will avoid them in; social and political relation, and that we discountenance in our community all men who acknowledge and uphold the supremacy of Border Ruffian power.

The above, Sir, are some of the considerations which induced the citizens at the above named Convention to take the action they did; and now you having requested of us as a Committee to set forth the reasons which should move you to resign any and all offices you may hold, we have to say in connection with the above,

First, The so-called Legislature which assumes to legislate for Kansas, and whose enactments you are to enforce, and which we are called upon to obey, was elected by an armed mob from a neighboring State, amidst scenes of blood and violence, and in direct opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the actual residents of the Territory and the body of people which are, and have been opposed to these acts of fraud and mobocracy, always have been, and still are in a vast majority in Kansas Territory, and if the people of Missouri were to withdraw their support, and the General Government the countenance it sees fit to accord them; they would scarcely be heard of in the remotest corner of Kansas.

Second, The so called Legislature and laws being thus fraud, and being thus opposed by the majority of the people, who alone have the right to govern, we deny that any one is under any moral obligation to obey the enactments of the so-called Legislature.

Third, The assumed Legislature, being thus a fraud, it proceeded at once to display the spirit of fraud and virulence, by passing such enactments as are oppressive and tyrannical; by making all the offices that are usually elected by the people, and alone responsible to them for their powers and continuance in office, dependent solely upon the will of the so-called Legislature, by imposing test oaths upon voters, a thing unheard of among civilized people; by giving sheriffs, and their other minions of power, the selection of jurors, thus virtually depriving the people of the right of trial by jury, by decreeing the death penalty against any one who shall entice away a slave from hondage, though one may steal fifty times his market value, and escape with a term of years of imprisonment frequently short. Chapter 151, Sec. 4, 5, 6, Page 716."

[The fourth resolution is on freedom of speech.]

"The assumed Legislature passed many other acts, especially designed to deprive the majority of the people of the right of governing, and calculated to perpetuate their own infamous power of tyranny and usurpation; and we hold that any man claiming to be a Free-State man, should crimson with shame when he propcses to enforce the enactments of the so-called Legislature, in view of the source from whence they all emanate, and the enormity of many of their assumed laws.

Fifth, We consider that the acknowledgment of such fraudulent authority is a dangerous precedent which should be guarded against most rigorously and especially by magistrates or persons holding office.

Sixth, We consider that you are indebted to the free-State settlers of this community for the comfortable home you now occupy, and for the bright future prospects you have, and one inducement they had to interest themselves for you was, in relation to the so-called laws, your express declaration that "*I have nothing to do with them.*"

The above we urge as reasons for the request we now make, that you forthwith resign any and all offices you may hold derived from the assumed Legislature of Kansas.

If you see fit not to comply with our request, we shall expect your reply in writing.

We have the honor to be your humble and obedient servants,

GEO. O. ENGLISH,
LEANDERE MARTIN.

OSSAWATOMIE, Kansas, April 14, 1857.

LECOMPTON, Tuesday, May 5.

Judge CATO's Court, which commenced here yesday, last adjourned on account of the non-appearance of grand jurors, was opened at 9 o'clock this morning, when his Honor, Judge CATO, delivered a clear, practical and forcible charge, laying down the general principles of law which should govern them in their presentments, and urging upon them most strenuously to deal fairly, and do justice in every case which might be brought to their notice.

During the first reading of the docket, upon the calling of the Territory of Nobraska *vs.* WILLIAM UPDEGRAFF, of Lecompton, K. T., and others, WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq., of Mansfield, Ohio, the counsel for the defence, rose and stated to the Court the defendant was in Court and desired to be taken into the custody of the United States Marshal, which was accordingly done, and his bail released. A similar course was pursued in the case of the same party on another indictment. These are both political offences. The crime charged in both cases is for grand larceny—breaking into houses and "pressing goods" belonging to the Pro-Slavery men into "Free-State service." The counsel for defence stated that they were ready to proceed to trial, but the District Attorney informed the Court that the prosecution was not yet prepared.

The celebrated "Hayo case" was called, but the District Attorney stated that they were not prepared for trial. The defendant is here, and declares himself ready for trial. HAYS, it will be remembered, is the alleged murderer of BUFFUM, on the Wakarusa, last Fall. It was out of this case that the difficulty between Judge LECOMPTE and Gov. GEARY sprung up—the point at issue being the propriety of Judge LECOMPTE's action in admitting HAYS to bail.

And now we have given you all that would prove interesting to-day. The treason trials will not come on, in all probability, for some time yet. The criminal docket is a heavy one—say three hundred cases.

Truly yours, BISOF.

THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF HEMP FROM KANSAS TERRITORY.—The steamer *A. B. Chambers* arrived yesterday, having on board, with other freight, 19 bales of hemp, consigned to U. BASIN, by A. B. MILLER, of Leavenworth City. We tried to discover the name of the grower, but did not succeed. His farm is in the vicinity of Leavenworth. This is the first shipment ever made of the article from the Territory. Kansas, before long, may be a rival of this State, in the amount and quality of the hemp which she will export.—*St. Louis Democrat*

The Newburg Murder.

From the Newburg Daily News, Saturday.

Although the public "excitement" caused by the first announcement of the diabolical murder near this village has in a measure subsided, there has been no let-up in the efforts to ferret out the perpetrators of the foul deed. The Coroner, Sheriff EDWARDS, and officer CLARK, have been unremitting in their exertions to obtain some clue to the identity of the murdered gir

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, MAY 18, 1857.—Nos. 961, 962, 963, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 831, 696, 851, 304, 355, 359, 360, 361, 363, 365, 366, 372, 374, 375, 377.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, MAY, 18, 1857.—*Part I.*—Nos. 118, 506, 458, 532 535, 538, 668, 694, 728, 639, 691, 625, 842, 849, 850. *Part II.*—Nos. 858, 859, 560, 862, 39, 42¾, 331, 358, 349, 549¾, 719, 748, 833, 835, 838, 97.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Injunction on the Quarantine Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

David Van Name vs. *Obediah Browne, Geo. Holland Egbert Benson, Commissioners, &c.*—An injunction was this morning granted by Judge CLERKE, restraining the Quarantine Commissioners from erecting any buildings, &c., at Seguine's Point, returnable on the 21st inst. George White is the plaintiff's attorney. The following is a copy of the

INJUNCTION:

On reading the complaint in this action, duly verified according to law, ordered, that the defendants in this action show cause before me, at a special term of this Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of May inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why an order should not be made restraining the defendants during the pendency of this action from making, entering into or consummating any contracts for the construction or erection of any hospital buildings, fences or docks, and on the premises near Seguine's Point, in the town of Westfield, Richmond County, recently purchased by them for quarantine purposes, and from paying out any money appropriated in and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act for the removal of the Quarantine Station," passed March 6, 1857, three-fifths being present, it was among other things enacted that the Governor of the State should nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, should appoint, three citizens of the State, who should form a Board of Commissioners to perform the duties imposed by said act; and that, in pursuance thereof, the above named defendants were duly appointed, accepted, and became qualified as such Commissioners, and under took the performance of the duties required by the said act aforesaid.

And the plaintiff further shows that the said defendants, under color and pretence of performing the duties so imposed on them by the said act, and more especially by the 21st section thereof, have lately completed the purchase of a tract of land situated in the County of Richmond, at or near a place known as Seguine's Point, being a portion of the farm and premises formerly owned by Joel Wolfe, as a site for Quarantine purposes, whereon to erect hospitals for patients who may be afflicted with the yellow fever or other pestilential diseases, and also a dock and fences for the inclosure thereof, and that the said defendants claim the right of expending not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, under the provisions of the said twenty-first section of said act, for the purpose of making a temporary Quarantine, until the present Quarantine shall be removed to some other place.

And the said plaintiff further shows, that the said defendants, under the provisions of the said act, are permitted to appropriate and pay out public moneys, a portion of which have been contributed and may yet be exacted from the plaintiff, as his proportion of taxes raised and collected in due course of law, for the purpose of providing temporary accommodations for a Quarantine, under the twenty-first section of the said act, to the extent of fifty thousand dollars.

And the said plaintiff further shows that notwithstanding the plain and express directions of the sixth section of the act aforesaid, which requires that the contracts for the erection of each and all of the wharves, buildings, offices, docks and warehouses and the furnishing of the materials for the same, come up later by the said act, and also the plans and specifications for the same, to be made and properly done, should be let at public auction to the lowest bidder, after having been duly advertised for one month in three daily papers in the City of New-York, in the daily paper in the County of Kings, and in one weekly paper in the County of Richmond, yet the said plaintiff shows that the said defendants, in open disregard of such requirements and against the injunctions thereof, are now proceeding to negotiate, and inviting proposals for the construction of hospitals, fences, and a dock upon the said premises, near Seguine's Point, in a manner and form following, as will more fully and particularly appear from an advertisement put forth and signed by them, and first published on the 6th of May, 1857, in the Staten Island *Chronicle*, a newspaper printed in the County of Richmond, of which the following is a true copy, to wit:

"To Builders.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at their office, No. 23 William-street, in the city of New-York, until the 13th day of May, instant, at twelve o'clock at noon, for the construction of, and furnishing of the necessary hospital buildings, fences, and dock, upon premises near Seguine's Point, in the town of Westfield, Richmond County, recently purchased by the undersigned for Quarantine purposes. The plans and specifications for each buildings, fences, and dock, may be seen at the office of the undersigned, upon application to Mr. Snedeker, the Secretary of the Board. The Commissioners reserve the right, if they deem it necessary for the interest of the State, to reject or accept any proposal which may be made. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. GEORGE HALL,
EGBERT BENSON,
O. BOWNE,
Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station.
Dated May 5, 1857."

And the said plaintiff complains and insists that the defendants in proceeding in the manner aforesaid, are violating the trust and duty reposed in them by the said act, and acting in fraud thereof, and that if they proceed to consummate any contract or contracts for the erection of such hospital buildings dock, and fences, or to pay out any money so appropriated in and by the said act, to carry into effect any such contract or contracts, their acts must be illegal and unjust toward the plaintiff and all others who are tax-payers.

Wherefore the said plaintiff applies to this Court, for relief, to restrain them from so proceeding, and for an injunction against erecting any such hospitals, fences, and dock, until they shall have advertised for one month in the manner required in and by the sixth section of the said act, and for such other or further relief as may be consistent with equity and justice, with costs of suit.

GEO. WHITE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Richmond County, ss.—David Van Name, plaintiff in this action, being duly sworn, says the foregoing complaint is true of his own knowledge. DAVID VAN NAME.

Sworn to this 16th day of May, 1857, before me.
R. P. WELLS, Justice of the Peace.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

DECISIONS.
Before all the Judges.

Henry A. Williams vs. *The New-York Floating Dry Dock Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Isaac M. Millbank vs. *Alexander Deanistown et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

George Cassard vs. *Elisha W. Hinman.*—Order overruling demurrer to the third defense affirmed.

Aaron Healay et al. vs. *Winthrop W. Gilman.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Gustavus A. Conover et al. vs. *Ann O. Hoffman.*—Judgment affirmed.

Charles D. Freedricks vs. *Constant Meyer, &c.*—Order of Special Term affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—May 16.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE USE OF STEAM-ENGINES NOT A NUISANCE.

The Architectural Iron Works vs. *Edwin L. Brannigan.*—This was a motion for an injunction to prevent the defendant from using in his building a "steam engine," used in the manufacturing of nails, and also to prohibit the working of the machinery connected therewith. It appears that the plaintiffs and defendant occupy the premises Nos. 42 and 44 Duane-street, and that the defendant has in his manufactory [illegible] machines for the purpose of making nails, which [illegible] hundred thousand in a minute, to which [illegible] of the noise of which [illegible] to such an extent as to render it uncomfortable [illegible] to continue in it.

BRANNAGAN, P. J.—I do not feel satisfied, from the affidavits, that this court should be granted. A [illegible] is not to restrain the use of his [illegible] of a manufactory [illegible] of property [illegible] to others around him. Whether the [illegible] are very doubtful, from the evidence produced, [illegible] are so offensive as to render the [illegible] of the plaintiffs uncomfortable. [illegible] motion must be denied, but without costs.

The Architectural Iron Works vs. *Edwin L. Brannigan.*—Same as above.

Mary Ann Hall vs. *Thomas Hall.*—Motion granted.

Thomas Hall vs. *Mary Ann Hall.*—Motion granted

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1857.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

Five Thousand Dollars Reward for the Discovery of the Murderer!

The PROPRIETORS of the NEW-YORK TIMES hereby offer a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who will furnish them information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL.

The Proprietors of the TIMES are prompted to this course by a profound conviction that the regular authorities of the City and State cannot be relied on for such action as the interests of the people demand at their hands, and that the PUBLIC PRESS will in this instance, as in many others, be found the truest representative and most faithful guardian of the Public welfare. The action thus far taken by the officers of the law has signally revealed their utter incompetency and inability to prosecute such an inquiry as it should be carried on. The parties inflicted for the crime have been acquitted by a Jury, and all further efforts to trace it to its author seem to have been abandoned. The Mayor of the City alleges that he has no power to offer a reward for the discovery of the murderer. The Police and other municipal authorities seem to be too much engrossed in disgraceful struggles for power and patronage, to be able to give the requisite degree of attention to the protection of the lives of our citizens; and the Governor of the State has thus far given no indication of a purpose to exercise the power with which he is clothed to promote the ends of justice in this particular instance.

Under these circumstances, unless some action is taken by our citizens, this most horrible and atrocious crime is likely to pass unpunished;—our City must bear the reproach of permitting the most horrible atrocities to be perpetrated with entire impunity; the hundreds and thousands of abandoned ruffians who abound in all large cities are to learn, that any citizen may be assassinated in the most open manner, in his own room, surrounded by the inmates of his own house, in a street every foot of which is occupied by dwellings, at an hour when the utmost silence prevails, and when any unusual noise would be the most likely to attract attention;—and that in spite of all these circumstances the assassin may continue to mingle with the mass of the community, and escape all suspicion of his atrocious guilt. It is the duty of all good citizens, who set a proper value upon the security of life and of property, and who feel any interest in the execution of justice and the prevention of crime, as well as any concern for the honor and reputation of the City, to do everything in their power to prevent such results.

The Proprietors of the TIMES are disposed, in the absence of proper efforts in other quarters, to take the lead in such a movement; and they accordingly offer the above reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information, to be communicated to them in writing, as shall lead to the development of this mystery, and the detection, conviction, and punishment of the parties guilty of this murder. If any doubt shall arise as to the rightful claimant, the money will be paid upon the written award of a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District.

The Proprietors of the TIMES reserve the right of withdrawing this offer whenever the authorities of the City or State shall take proper action calculated to accomplish the same result; and upon so doing they will, if requested by the parties, hand over to the said authorities whatever information may be elicited by this notice.

If any parties who may communicate information on this subject desire that the fact of their having done so should be kept secret, their names will not be disclosed, without their consent. All communications in response to this offer should be addressed, in sealed envelopes, marked "Private and Confidential," to the "EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES."

In consequence of the active and ingenious efforts made by interested parties, through the columns of the *Day Book*, *Herald* and *Evening Post*, as well as in private quarters, to create the impression that the above offer is insincere, we beg to add that any security which may be asked for the payment of the money will be cheerfully given,—and that the $5,000 will be deposited in the Shoe and Leather Bank, if requested, as a preliminary step to the communication of the information which it is designed to elicit. Officers and members of the Police Department, Magistrates, and all other persons who may have the means and the disposition to prosecute this most important inquiry, may rely upon it that the OFFER IS MADE IN THE MOST PERFECT SINCERITY,—and that THE MONEY WILL BE PROMPTLY AND CHEERFULLY PAID UPON THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE DESIRED RESULT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We understand that CHARLES MCILVAINE, Esq., newphew of Bishop MCILVAINE, a member of the bar of this City, and a decided Democrat, goes to Kansas with Governor WALKER as his Private Secretary. Whether he is the gentlemen to whom the *Herald* of Saturday allnded in saying that Governor W. had appointed "an *attaché* of a black Republican newspaper as his Private Secretary," we are not aware. Considering that the blnndering *Herald* nsually publishes as news the exact *opposite* of the truth, we presume he is. We also learn that the War Department have assigned Major DEAS, Lieut. CARR, and Lieut. WALKER, of the regular Army, as the military aids of the Governor.

The fillibustering operations against Sonora have received a most decided check, if latest advices from the Mexican Capital can be relied upon. It is stated that Col. CRABBE'S California party had been attacked by Mexican troops at Caborca, and forced to surrender at discretion, and that the whole party, numbering sixty, including the Colonel, were to be shot. If the first part of this statement is true, the last part undoubtedly is, also, as it is in perfect accordance with the Mexican method of proceeding in similar cases. The whole story, however, bears the appearance of improbability.

The new Police Commissioners did nothing of particular importance on Saturday. Mayor WOOD has addressed a letter to President DRAPER in which he expresses his regret that the new Board deem it prudent to anticipate the decision of the Court of Appeals by active movements against the present administration of the Police Department of the City. He says it is quite certain that, acting in the capacity of the City and head of the police in possession, and under a joint resolution of the Common Council restricting him, he could not consent to yield up the station-houses and other police property which belongs to the Corporation of New York and which cannot be alienated without its consent under an act of the Legislature which he firmly believes is not law. He asks therefore whether it would not be well for the new Board to employ the coming two months in procuring information and making themselves personally acquainted with the numerous duties essential to a comprehension of the duties before them, assuming the new police law valid.

On Saturday a temporary injunction was obtained by DAVID VAN NAME, against the Quarantine Commissioners, to restrain them from putting up any bulldogs, docks, &c., at the new Quarantine ground at Seguine's Point. The ground on which the injunction is asked is, that the sixth section of the act for the Quarantine removal provides that the Commissioners shall sell the contracts for the work to the lowest bidder, and advertise for such contracts in three daily papers in New-York, one daily paper in Kings, and one weekly paper in Richmond counties. Yet, says the plaintiff, the Commissioners advertised for proposals merely until the 12th inst. He claims a standing in court on the ground of his being a taxpayer, and being interested in the expenditure of his tax-money. The effect of this injunction, provided it holds, will defeat the whole purpose of the Commissioners, as after twenty days, the time fixed for the filing of their answer, it will be too late to attempt the execution of the buildings for any practical use for the present season; but the Commissioners think there are several weak points in the complaint. It has already been decided in the Mayor Wood injunction, that one taxpayer cannot obtain an injunction in his own name. Again, the money to defray the expense of the buildings, &c., does not come from any taxes to be raised out of the citizens, but has been especially provided for by an appropriation of the Legislature; and finally, the Commissioners are not acting under the act recited in the complaint but under the 21st act of the Legislature, from all which they infer that the injunction will fall to the ground.

The Quarantine Commissioners assert that the statement that renewed proposals have been made for the lease to them of Coney Island is not correct. They further say that they have examined the lease referred to, and find insuperable obstacles in the way of using that locality, in the lease itself.

In the Court of General Sessions on Saturday, JOHN E. ENRIGHT, the emigrant runner who was charged with Alderman WILSON and others, with assault and battery on FELIX DUFFY, a voter in the First Ward, on last election day, and who was convicted of the offence, while the Alderman was acquitted, was sentenced by Judge RUSSELL to pay a fine of $100—a lenient sentence, all things considered. But then the services of this class of men are so valuable at election time. Of course the fine was immediately paid. For far lesser offences even boys go to prison. JOSEPH MILLER, who so cruelly beat his young wife to death, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing for four years, and fined $200, being the full extent of the penalty allowed by law. The sentence of PETER ARNESON, who shot a boy in a lager-bier saloon in the Bowery, was postponed. The negro SALTERS, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. DENING will be tried for arson to-day, and the negro DORSAY, for murdering the girl in Worth-street, will be tried on Wednesday.

On Saturday Judge DUER—as the oldest on the bench—was selected by the Judges of the Superior Court to fill the place of the late Chief Justice, THOMAS J. OAKLEY.

A long-shore laborer named PETER WARD, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from the effects of a blow on the head with a handspike in the hands of THOMAS R. FISHER, mate of the schooner *William Smith*, lying at pier No. 5 North River. FISHER was taken in custody on Saturday, but was soon afterwards released, and yesterday when it was sought to rearrest him, he could not be found.

Four persons were arrested on Saturday, in the act of conveying away quantities of Butcher's offal, with the supposed intention of selling it for human food. They were all fined $10 each for this violation of the city ordinances; two paid up, and two stand committed until they form over.

The deaths in the City for the week ending on Saturday, were: Men, 92; women, 77; boys, 136; girls, 125; total, 430. This is an increase of 28 over the number of the previous week.

Important from Utah—Daring Outrage of the Mormon Government.

One of the most flagrant pieces of lawlessness we have lately been called upon to record, is that the interesting details of which are narrated in our letter from Great Salt Lake City, published this morning. The satellites of BRIGHAM YOUNG,—not satisfied, as in the past, with the perversion of justice by corrupting its fountains and packing juries to find verdicts according to Mormon edicts rather than the law and facts,—have invaded the temple itself, threatened and intimidated the Judge with the ermine upon his shoulders, and *broken up and dispersed the Court by force*. That this was done with YOUNG'S connivance, if not by his express orders, must be apparent to those who peruse the narrative of our correspondent; for, when asked if he would, as Governor, sustain the Judge in an attempt to execute the laws of the United States, he positively declined, upon the ground that the Court had given him trouble enough already!

Here then is an end even to the *forms* of the Civil law in Utah; and henceforth that Territory of the United States is entirely subject to the Ecclesiastical law of BRIGHAM YOUNG—to the tyrannical and irresponsible edicts of one who singularly combines the worst qualities of the religious fanatic and the selfish and sensual brigand. Here is successful treason, carried after years of progression to its furthest limit ere a single step is taken by the Government for its suppression. Nor is there yet any assurance that the National Administration are prepared to deal promptly and effectively with the evil. True, they await the answer of a brave and competent man to an invitation to take the troublesome position of YOUNG'S successor; but meanwhile precious time is passing away. Already the grass is well up on the plains, and in a few days more it will be impracticable for troops to start for Utah because they cannot rely upon forage for their animals.

If there is any honest intention to send a force this Summer to vindicate the law at Salt Lake,—if our suffering fellow-citizens upon those distant plains are not intended to be left for another full year to the mercy of the oppressor, entirely without the protection which every citizen should be secured at least upon American soil, if women are to be protected from forcible debauch and men from massacre, it certainly is high time that a force should be under orders for this distant service. No step of the sort has been initiated. Troops are on the march to punish a few marauding Indians in Iowa, and the Cheyennes in New-Mexico. Still others are posted in Kansas to keep the peace during the political struggle pending there: but to this time none have been directed to prepare for an expedition to Salt Lake. We submit that there is too much reason to fear that Mr. BUCHANAN is emulating the supineness of his predecessor, who by a succession of feints and false pretences succeeded all through his term in evading an issue with the outlaws of Utah. If be is in earnest there is yet time for a prompt and energetic movement in behalf of law and order now so shamefully defied; but there is not an hour to lose.

NEW-ENGLAND SUGAR.—The increasing dearness of that necessary luxury of life, sugar, has begun to quicken the wits of scientific men to discover some means of adding to the supply of that commodity, without invoking slave labor. The world is now dependent upon the tropics, and the tropics are dependent upon slaves, for the greater part of the sugar that is produced. Whether any means will ever be discovered of producing sugar in sufficient quantities to relieve mankind from their dependence upon the cane, which will not grow outside of the tropical belt, is a question yet to be solved.

A benevolent old gentleman in Massachusetts, named HUBD, recently died and bequeathed by his will, $5,000, to each of four New-England States, viz: Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont, to be judiciously invested, and the income thereof to be applied yearly in giving prizes to promote and encourage the manufacture and refining of sugar within those States.

This was not a mere visionary scheme on the part of Mr. HUBD, as he had been an experimenter in sugar-refining himself, and was the inventor or a method which has been extensively used, besides having been practically engaged in making beet sugar.

The probabilities of producing sugar to any extent in Vermont and New-Hampshire, are not very great, it must be confessed; a greater degree of heat than is ever felt in those regions seems to be absolutely necessary to the production of the saccharine juices in sufficient quantities to make the manufacture of sugar profitable. But something may be done with the new Chinese sugar cane, and even the small premiums which Mr. HUBD'S bequest will afford, may stimulate the ingenuity of some New-England philosopher to discover some means of extracting sugar from New-England soil. But it seems to be almost as hopeless as the attempt to extract sunbeams from cucumbers.

The great profits which speculators and importers of sugar are now making, in consequence of the constant appreciation of prices, will either lead to the production of sugar at home, or else its dearness will cause so great an economy in its use that the effect will be the same, so far as price is concerned, as an increase in the supply. There is no doubt that one of the causes of the present high price of sugar is, that so many of the great capitalists of Europe and America have been, for several years past, engaged in speculating in it. A few great capitalists have monopolized the trade in sugar, and as they have only to hold on to send up prices, there is no limit to the rates which may be attained. It has been stated that one house in this City has made a quarter of a million of dollars by speculating in Manila sugars alone.

The Burdell Murder—Apathy of the Authorities.

If we can judge from the letters which reach us daily, as well as from the expressions of the Country Press, the public at large does not sympathize in the least with the utter apathy and indifference which prevails on the part of both the State and the City Authorities in regard to the Burdell Murder. The manner in which this most extraordinary crime has been treated by those whose solemn duty it was, *and still is*, to detect its perpetrators, is without a parallel in our history. We assert, without fear of just contradiction, that if the Governor, Mayor, Common Council, Coroner, and all others upon whom devolves the duty of prosecuting and punishing crime, *had been bribed by the murderers* to pursue precisely such a course as should defeat the ends of justice and *screen them* by fastening public attention upon other parties, until the popular eagerness for the detection of the murderers should have died away, *they could not have labored more effectually for the accomplishment of that end than they have done hitherto*. Every step that has been taken turns out to have aided in the concealment, rather than the exposure, of the crime. The public horror and indignation which the deed awakened were turned against particular parties,—and public attention was fastened upon them exclusively for weeks and months.

The whole inquiry was confined to them. All indications of possible guilt, which looked towards others, were utterly disregarded. The whole proceeding took the shape of a crusade against a single woman, and three or four persons who were regarded as her accomplices. Her position certainly exposed her to suspicion, and the authorities only did their duty in holding her for trial. But they are culpable in the highest degree for never having looked beyond her for the authors of the crime,—for not having regarded it as possible that she might be acquitted, and taken steps to prevent the utter defeat of justice in that event. They resolutely shut their eyes to everything else. They left the *real* murderers the most ample time and opportunity to destroy the tracks of their guilt. And when everything had thus been staked upon the solitary chance of convicting Mrs. Cunningham,—after others, if others were guilty, had effectually removed all chances of detection,—the prosecution breaks down discreditably, the accused woman is almost instantly acquitted, the party indicted with her is set free without the formality of a trial,—and the Authorities, counting upon the apathy and indifference of the public concerning a crime three months old, abandon all *pretence* of endeavoring to trace it to its author!

We do not wonder that the People of the country districts look upon such proceedings with absolute amazement. They are utterly disgraceful to our City, and are calculated to cast the deepest reproach upon our institutions. If such things had occurred in Mexico, or Cuba, or France, or England—if the pursuit of a murderer had been conducted with such utter inefficiency and abandoned so completely and so suddenly, our Press would have teemed with denunciations of a government so manifestly in league with criminals, and carried on for the exclusive benefit of the enemies of social order.

There is one feature of the action, or rather inaction, of the authorities in this case which especially demands attention—and that is their neglect and refusal to do what is universally done in similar cases, *offer a reward for the discovery of the murderer*. Why has not this been done? Governor KING finds no difficulty in offering a very handsome reward for the detection of the parties who set fire to a house on Staten Island—and that, too, in advance of any attempt at their detection. Governors have over and over again offered large rewards for the detection of crimes of all grades, perpetrated in any part of the State. Our City authorities have very properly offered rewards for the discovery of the murderer of Policeman HARDENBROOK, and for other criminals of various sorts. Why do they refuse so obstinately to pursue the usual course in this case? It was once proposed in the Common Council to offer a reward of a thousand dollars, but it was voted down: and the reason assigned, that such an offer might look like an interference with the regular course of justice, for a time quieted, if it did not satisfy the public mind. But now that the Courts of law have utterly failed in their endeavors to fasten this crime upon the parties who were at first suspected, why is it that nothing whatever is done to pursue the inquiry? Why does not Governor KING offer a reward for the discovery of the murderer? Why does not the Common Council pursue a similar course? Is it from a belief that it would be fruitless? Even in that event, what possible harm could be done? The State or the City would lose no money. No expense would be incurred. And the world at large would no longer be left to believe that not only is Law utterly powerless, but that the Officers of the Law are utterly apathetic and indifferent in regard to the punishment of crime in the City and State of New-York. But it is ridiculous and imbecile to assume, in advance and as an excuse for inaction, that efforts of this kind would not meet with any success. All experience shows that the *hope of reward* is the most powerful motive to the exposure and detection of crime. Public officers need its stimulus. Innocent parties who have accidentally become possessed of knowledge on the subject may be induced to disclose it. And even accomplices, especially when they have reason to believe that their aid to the cause of justice will be regarded as a ground for being relieved from punishment themselves, have often been thus encouraged to expose the more guilty criminals. The excuse that no good result could be reached, urged on behalf of the State or the City authorities, is worthless:—it is cowardly and criminal.

The "TIMES" Proprietors have done what little private citizens can do towards remedying the evil effects of this apathy on the part of the public authorities. They have themselves offered a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for information that shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer. This action on their part elicits various comment, which is important mainly as betraying the character of those who make it. By those who have no interest in misrepresenting or misjudging it, it is treated as a laudable indication of public spirit,—as evincing a williagness—sufficiently rare it must be confessed, to be a matter of some surprise,—to sacrifice something for the public good. The immediate newspaper rivals of the TIMES endeavor openly to defeat an effort which we should be very glad to have them share. And the Pharisees of the press, like the Boston *Courier*, which are far too holy in their own conceit to concede the possibility of honesty of purpose, or of endeavor, in any other members of the profession which they adorn, denounce it as an "advertising dodge," and a most unwarantable profanation of the mysteries of the Burdell murder! All this is very harmless and very absurd. We presume the Proprietors of the TIMES claim no superiority over the rest of the world in the disinterestedness of their motives, nor have we any reason to believe that they pretend to any special exaltation of views and intentions in their offer of this reward. They have probably found that nothing is more certain to prove its own reward, especially to a Newspaper, than a marked service to the Public. The London *Times* never served itself better than when it expended some $10,000 in detecting and exposing a gigantic crime, perpetrated upon sundry merchants of London. Probably the expectation of receiving some credit and consequent profit from this movement, mingled with its motives for undertaking the task:—but neither the British Press nor the British public was so unreasonable or so malicious as to disparage its efforts on that account. If the TIMES' offer of a Reward should lead to the detection of the murderer of Dr. BURDELL, its Proprietors will unquestionably be abundantly rewarded for the expenditure of the $5,000 which they will gladly pay to the informant through whose agency it may be brought about. If the offer fails of success, they lose no money—even if they do no good. We should be obliged, therefore, to some of our most captious cotemporaries if they would inform us what *harm* will be done in either case, and if they will induce the *authorities* to offer the same reward, the TIMES will most cheerfully retire from the field and leave the matter in the hands to which it properly belongs.

Reformatory Convention.

Thirty-three years ago, Mr. J. W. GERARD, then a young man, arose in a New-York Court to defend the case of a boy, accused of stealing a canary-bird. Having tried in vain certain legal quibblings for his young client, he fell back on an eloquent appeal to the Jury, based on the certainty that the poor lad, if he was convicted and sent to the Bridewell or the Penitentiary, would come forth an accomplished rogue, and ruined for life. This result was common and well known. The Jury felt the force of the appeal, and on the alleged ground of the technical defence, acquitted the boy. The final issue was, as might be expected, that the young thief grew up a vagabond and died in State's Prison. From this case, arose in the mind of Mr. GERARD and others, the strong conviction of the necessity of a Reformatory Institution for young criminals, which was finally embodied in the New-York *House of Refuge*, the father of the numerous similar Institutions through most of the States of the Union.

On Tuesday last a Convention of Delegates from the greater part of the *Houses of Refuge* and Schools of Reform, from Maine to Louisiana, met in the new Chapel of the New-York House of Refuge on Randall's Island. The objects were to see what had been accomplished by the original institution in New-York, through which 7,000 young criminals or vagrants have passed, and to communicate information to each other in regard to the respective systems and modes of reform. Delegates were present from Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Louisiana and other States. The occasion was certainly novel, and among the many Anniversaries and Conventions, this is probably the first which has ever met in this country for such an object. We rejoice at it, and shall take pleasure in chronicling and commenting on its proceedings. It shows that the great subject of dealing with the younger criminal class has become not merely a matter of philanthropic sympathy, but a matter of science—something on which acute and expanded minds can reflect, and in which great principles can be discovered and applied.

The subject of Punishment and Reform is an exceedingly difficult one. How far vices can be cut off by the sharp stroke, and how far good principles can be sown in place of the evil; to what degree man in his diseased condition can be trusted without being made to feel the full consequences of wrong doing; where mercy should end and where severity begin—these are all no light problems. It is easy to advise all gentleness and softness towards the criminal, and still easier to cast the wretched transgressor to condign and pitiless punishment; but on one side it will not do to leave out Fear from human motives, and on the other, penalty alone, with no system of prevention or reformation, is of little use. The whole subject needs the soundest judgment and the most humane feeling for its thorough treatment. One thing at least is settled in the especial cause which these gentlemen assembled in Convention represent—the world now allow that mere prison-penalty for youthful offenders is a failure. This step humanity has made almost in the last quarter of a century. Government and Society do not act up to this, but this is through the most civilized countries public opinion. "No prison-bars and convict-cells for boys and girls," say now all the wisest and most humane of Europe and America, "but try the young outcast and criminal with kindness, with hopeful labor, with Christianity!" The old penitentiaries, where young ruffians got their first lessons in thieving, burglary, robbery, obscenity and slang, from mature scoundrels, which were little academies of villainy, and Normal Schools of crime, are now, in theory at least, exploded. The boy or girl who has erred from the path, is not looked upon as at once a fit companion for old graduates of vice; it is felt that society has much of the blame; that their circumstances have been unhappy, and that better circumstances may yet restore them. New motives are applied, new influences brought to bear; the child is placed in a "House of Refuge," or a "Reform-School," where kind faces meet him, where industry is the habit, and patient teaching rather than blows, is to fit him for society again. Government takes up the young street-vagabond, who has violated law, and instead of dropping him into a convict's cell, places him kindly at school and in honest industry. This is the simple idea of these Juvenile Reformatories. That many of them have often wandered from this principle, is most true, as we shall see in examining hereafter the reports of these institutions; that others have added to this idea certain very admirable principles of discipline is also true, as we hope to show; but the grand principles are simply—giving work and education instead of punishment to young offenders.

What could be more reasonable or more humane? We wish success and a useful deliberation to those, now for the first time met in convention, for the purpose of considering such important interests.

Commerce and Art.

There are hundreds of our countrymen now weekly taking their departure for Europe, and thousands more have the trip in contemplation. Of these, one-third are probably old travelers, to whom European highways and by-ways are tolerably familiar, and upon whom all hints as to what to see or how to see it, would be thrown away. Another third are probably about to "do" Europe, and any suggestion that increases the amount of labor they have to get through, would in all likelihood not be very welcome. But we may safely conclude that the remaining third are sincerely anxious to mingle profit of the highest kind with the best and purest pleasures. To such we can promise a treat, in that place of all others, in Europe, in which associations, past history, and current prejudices would lead most people least to expect a treat of the kind—in Manchester, the headquarters of cotton, the pet illustration of all declaimers upon the wrongs of labor and the miseries of English workingmen, is this Summer to contain and exhibit such a collection of paintings as has never before been seen, and such as this generation will probably not have another opportunity of enjoying.

Manchester has got fairly through the worst phase in a career of commercial prosperity. She has triumphed in a very arduous struggle, and is now enabled to devote herself heart and soul to the enjoyment of the victory. There could hardly be a better proof of the falsehood of the charge so often brought against commercial pursuits and democratic opinions, of destroying a taste for literature and the arts, and so absorbing men in the worship of gain as to deprive them of all relish for sensuous or intellectual enjoyment, than is afforded by the history of this city. Her population is as free from any tinge of the aristocratic element as that of any town in the United States. Hard-fisted weavers from the Lancashire moors and Yorkshire hills, Puritans of the sternest mould, and Radicals of the deepest dye, ever since the days of OLIVER and his Roundheads, have built her mills and filled her warehouses. Two centuries have passed since the population of that region repudiated the doctrine of divine right and forsook the parish churches. The sternest opposition which has ever been offered in England to oligarchical government, and the most strennous support ever received by non-conformity, have always been met with in the smoky valleys between the Mersey and the Humber. Strange as the assertion may seem, a lord is an animal almost as little known and as little valued amongst the Bradford woolcombers and the Manchester spinners as amongst the New-England farmers, and whenever the day comes which shall see the triumph of Democratic opinions in England, the great district of Northumbria will certainly contribute to the national councils the quota of representation least tainted by any trace or tradition of the old *régime*.

A hundred years ago he would have been considered a rash prophet who would have foretold that this race of hurly, cock-fighting, bull-baiting, hard-headed and parsimonious mechanics would not simply build up, in the course of half a century, the manufacturing metropolis of the world, but have connected its name with some of the greatest talents in arts and literature and statesmanship. Manchester originated the Anti-Corn Law League, the most powerful political association founded on so narrow a basis, which the world has ever witnessed; and better still, she supplied the clear heads, the unflagging energy, and the sledge-hammer eloquence which achieved its triumphs.

The defeat of professional politicians, laden with University lore, and armed with the experience and traditions of hereditary statesmanship, by a handful of mill-owners, fresh from the counting-house and the workshop, was a spectacle not easily forgotten. That which Manchester will afford this Summer will be one still more remarkable. Those who have been forced to acknowledge that commerce can supply ready tongues and sharp tools for the former, must now accord it that praise to which, of all others, it has been supposed in modern times, despite the lessons of antiquity, to be least entitled—the praise of appreciating as well as encouraging the fine arts. The collection of paintings, as well as of objects of virtu, has been arranged upon a principle, we believe, not hitherto adopted. The works of all the masters, both ancient and modern, are exhibited in chronological order, from the dawn of art to the present day.

Certainly so large a number of good specimens of the various schools has never before been got together. The leading connoisseurs and collectors, all over the United Kingdom, have stripped these galleries and drawing-rooms of treasures which have hitherto been guarded from the public eye with the most watchful jealousy. Works of incalculable value have thus found their way into the exhibition; and the fact that nothing could compensate the owner for their loss or damage, is a striking proof of the confidence as well as the liberality of the lenders. One curious discovery has been made by the preparations for the exposition, and that is, that many of the finest paintings in England are possessed by merchants and manufacturers in and about Manchester, who of late years have been the highest bidders and largest buyers at all the leading sales. This is a striking indication of the tendency of Art in modern times, to desert her old friends, the territorial aristocracy, for the lords of the mill and the mine.

Another Collision at Sea.

The collision between the American packet-ships *Andrew Foster* and *Tuscarora*, in the Irish Channel, is another instance of that reckless style of navigation of which we have had, of late, many disastrous examples. The *Andrew Foster*, a fine ship of 1,800 tons register, sailed from New-York on the 1st of last month for Liverpool. On the 28th, at midnight, when off Holyhead, the weather being mild and the atmosphere clear, she came in collision with the packet-ship *Tuscarora*, bound out from Liverpool to Philadelphia. These ships, we understand, were standing through the crowded Channel on opposite tacks, under full sail, no lights up, and very likely no lookouts on the forecastle. They struck bows on, and with such force that the *Andrew Foster* sunk almost immediately, her officers and crew escaping from the wreck in their boats, which were soon picked up by a coasting schooner, while the *Tuscarora* kept on her course without offering any assistance to the sinking ship.

By this piece of culpable carelessness, which is characteristic of our maritime management now-a-days, one ship has been seriously damaged, while another valued at $100,000, with her cargo valued at $175,000, has been totally lost. To this inventory would have been added, in all probability, the loss of the thirty-eight persons comprising the ship's company, who took to the boats—had it not been for the fortunate circumstances of a smooth sea and mild weather attending their embarkation. There were no passengers in the *Andrew Foster*. But had there been any, some of their lives would doubtless have been sacrificed in the panic and confusion caused by the collision, as is generally the case. Such a result, we must say, would have been beneficial in one sense. It would have attracted more attention to this disaster than it is likely now to receive, and it might have induced a judicial investigation into another case of wholesale manslaughter upon the high seas. But as this disaster was a bloodless one, it will probably be turned over to the insurance companies without causing any unhealthy disturbance of the public sympathy.

We cannot, after all, object to this disposition of it. Nor can we object to a continuance of these bloodless experiments in the reckless sailing of ships, so long as the Underwriters are willing to pay the expenses, and the public are not called to mourn over a loss of life. The Underwriters have this whole matter in their own control, and a frequent and expensive repetition of these disasters may eventually awaken them to the necessity of curing an evil which costs them so much to maintain. If they will insure property at sea which is under the charge of men who habitually drive their ships through thick and thin, without any regard to consequences; who press on their course in the blackest night and through the most crowded highways of the ocean, reckless of any dangers that may be lurking in the darkness ahead—we can feel no sympathy for their losses.

To abate the recklessness with which our ships are sailed, and to supplant rashness with prudence on the quarter-deck, can now be easily done by our Marine Insurance Companies. If they should make it a condition of every policy that the ship to be insured shall display a bright conspicuous light every night at sea, and shall keep a sharp look-out from the forecastle not only at night, but in all thick weather, and especially when off the land—the number of collisions at sea, now yearly increasing, will rapidly diminish, and we shall hear no more of such disasters as that which lately befell the *Lyonnais*, and but just now the *Andrew Foster*.

THE LATE JUDGE OAKLEY.—In Dr. HAWKS Church, (Calvary,) yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. PRATT, officiating in the absence of the Rector, (who is on a visit to North Carolina, his birth-place,) made a touching allusion in his sermon to the loss which had been sustained by this Church, of which the late Judge OAKLEY was a member, in the death of that eminent man and devout Christian. The affliction of his family, the grief of the profession of which he was an ornament, was shared by this congregation and the community at large. His compeers at the bar had borne testimony to his talents as a jurist, the powers of his mighty intellect, his upright bearing in public life, and his social qualities in private; but nothing of all that was said of him, was so great an encomium as what had been observed by one of the oldest and most eminent members of the bar, who had known him intimately all his life, that through all his long career, he never forgot his religion. Of him, if any one, it might be said:

"The sahes of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust."

He had been taken away from them in the fullness of his years, before he had reached that unpleasant period of life at which he could be said to have survived his usefulness, to enjoy a Christian's reward through eternity. The Clergyman pointed to him as an example to be followed. The upright are always prepared for death. For them, the briefer life, the earlier Immortality.

☞ There was a meeting at Morrisania, Westchester County, this other evening, to sustain the recent acts passed by the Legislature, especially the new Excise law. The large hall in which the meeting was held was crowded with influential residents of the neighborhood. Mr. STEPHEN ANGEL occupied the Chair, and Mr. W. T. B. MILLIKEN and others delivered addresses. A Committee of thirty was appointed to sustain the law.

The Staten Island Expenditures—The Quarantine Question.

Staten Island, S. I., May 16, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The article in your paper of this date, headed "Quarantine Incendiaries," I think reflects unjustly on a portion of the Island.

If you say that "the success of the Princess Bay incendiaries has inspired the people at the opposite end of Staten Island with an ambition to emulate their fellow-example." This evidently is a mistake, for long before the burning of the "Wolfe" property, incendiaries were at work in the vicinity of Stapleton and Tompkinsville; there has been but one fire there since the one that occurred on the Wolfe farm; prior to that there were several, and that too within the past sixty days. It is to be deplored at all times when men take the law into their own hands, but in justification of the people of Princess Bay, you have yet to look at the acts of several of our States, who refuse to obey the laws of the land, and also to the teachings of several clergymen, who stimulate people thus to act.

In their hasty zeal, people apply the torch to what they consider and know would be a nuisance to them; the act is one which all regret, but they look upon it in the same light, as they would driving from their homes the midnight robber. Their all is here invested, and to say to them, move away from the pestilence, is like telling the drowning man to catch at a straw. They are not rich, or able to go where they please and when they please; but I will say this for them, (having lived in their midst for a number of years,) that more kind-hearted, honest upright people do not exist on the face of the earth.

While the public consider the reason of the Commissioners going to so poor a location as Seguine's Point, a place not adapted in any respects for a Quarantine, I think public sympathy will be in favor of the people.

The property purchased has been in the market for sale for some time, which was known to one if not more of the Commissioners, and was negotiated for sixty days prior to the passage of the act; and three days (as the records show) after the passage of the act, the purchase was made.

Why this hasty action? It gives rise to the question who were the purchasers and by whose authority was it made?

Do you suppose for a moment that the purchase would have been made on mere speculation, on the rise of land in that vicinity, without the aid of Quarantine? No, never; for the last five years the property has been offered, and no purchaser could be found at the price paid by the Commissioners.

With the Quarantine, the balance of the farm (83 acres) not sold for Quarantine purposes was laid out in town lots, with the expectation that a handsome sum would be realized from the sales of the same; or, perhaps, the State might require a little more land ere long.

If the proposed change is but temporary, why not put one or more hulks and place them in the lower bay for yellow fever patients? This could be done at far less expense than the proposed measure at Seguine's Point. But, no; this is never considered, though it is done in London and Liverpool, and why not here? Coney Island, a far more eligible site than the proposed one, has been offered, and why not accept it? No, they say you have committed an act which will compel us to go to Seguine's Point, though we know it is not a proper place, and that millions of dollars and hundreds if not thousands of lives will be sacrificed.

But, Gentlemen Commissioners, be careful what you do; the people you are sacrificing (not for the public good) will not submit, and if your measures are carried out, I fear that more lives will be lost than were ever lost by yellow fever in one season at Quarantine. You say the supremacy of the laws must be maintained, but is it politic to force a law that you know to be unjust, and could have been and can still be enforced in a locality far less objectionable to all?

Ask the disinterested parties residing in the vicinity of the present Quarantine, and they will tell you they all sympathize with the people of the south side of the Island. They say themselves they would not submit; can you, therefore, expect those who are to have their homes destroyed, and their children cut down by the pestilence to submit? No, never. We are poor, 'tis true, but we love our homes and our children, and will make any sacrifice to protect them. HUGUENOT.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This establishment reopens its portals to-night under the direction of Signor MORELLI for a short season of three nights. The experiment is made for the purpose of introducing Mr JACOPI, a young American tenor, who has recently returned from Italy to the American public. Miss. DE WILHORST is also engaged, and thus we shall have an American tenor and an American soprano in the same opera which, unhappily, is "Verdi's Trovatore." Signor ALDISI and Signora MORELLI and GASPARONI also assist.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WALLACK, Sen., continues his engagement here during the present week, and appears each night in one of his favorite impersonations. To night, SHERIDAN KNOWLES' popular play of the "Wife," is to be performed, with a cast that includes the entire strength of the company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Ravels and their double company continue their successful performances at this house, and present three of their best pieces to-night—"Nicodemus," the "Elopement," and "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. CHARLES READE'S play of "Nature and Art," (adapted and appropriated by Mr. CONWAY,) will be played here to-night, together with the show-piece called "Variety."

BURTON'S THEATRE—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH sustains the principal character in KNOWLES' play of the "Wife" to-night. The afterpiece is "Mischief Making."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The grand legendary and scenic drama of "Faustus" will be produced here to-night, in the usual style of splendor for which this house is celebrated. It will occupy the entire evening, and will be sufficient to repay any one for a visit.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Wild Knight," "Asphodel," and "A Day in Paris," are the three very attractive pieces presented by Manager POEDY to his patrons to-night.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—"Neighbor Jackwood"—the most successful drama produced at this house for some years, will be repeated to night and during the week. See the advertisements.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The burlesque version of the "Trovatore" will be revived here to-night with other entertainments.

READINGS.—Miss TERESA ESMONDE, a young lady of marked ability, will give a poetical, biographical and historical entertainment to-night, concerning TOM MOORE and his poetry, at the Stuyvesant Institute. Those interested in the subject will be amply gratified by surrendering their attention to Miss ESMONDE.

CONCERT.—The Concert for the benefit of Miss ADA ROBINSON—a lady who proposes to visit Italy for the cultivation of her voice—takes place to-morrow evening at Niblo's Saloon. Signor MOSELLI, Mr. WM. MASON, Mr. CROUCH, and Mr. MOLLENHAUER, will assist Miss ROBINSON.

THE NEW POLICE COMMISSIONERS—WHAT THEY DID ON SATURDAY—LETTER FROM MAYOR WOOD.—The new Police Commissioners are very busy. They hold protracted meetings daily, at the office of President DRAPER, in Pine-street. Mr. SAMUEL BOSWORTH, whom they appointed Clerk on Friday, is an ex-member of Assembly, and a resident of the Ninth Ward. He belongs, or did belong, to the "North American" Party. The Commissioners, at their meeting on Saturday, made arrangements for the distribution of their laws and regulations among the Police, and in further developing and discussing their plan of operations. They continued the consideration of a new and permanent place of meeting, but did not, we believe, arrive at any definite conclusion. Many of the Police Captains of this City, it is positively known, are favorable to the new Commission, and await only a fitting time to publicly declare their adherence. Chief of Police FOLKS, of Brooklyn, it is asserted, has had an understanding with the new Commissioners, satisfactory to both parties. The Commissioners appear satisfied with their progress, and are sanguine that all the Police Captains will obey orders from head-quarters when desired to do so.

The following letter to SIMEON DRAPER sufficiently explains itself:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1857.

SIR: Having succeeded in placing the question as to the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Bill on the road to a speedy disposition in the Court of Appeals, I regret to find that the Board of which you are Chairman, deem it prudent to anticipate that decision by active movements against the present administration of the Police Department of the City.

As you are aware, the case will be argued next month in that Court, and a final decision on the whole matter in controversy may be had by the first of July, assuming that the decision will be in your favor, which I do not for an instant deem it possible, would it not employ the Commissioners and their immediate subordinates exclusively the whole of the intervening time in becoming familiar with the system and its practical operation, without disturbing the force or its command? The confidence that so much is to be learned before persons unpractised in the complex machinery, can become sufficiently conversant with it to comprehend and administer it efficiently, that at least two months will be required for this purpose. Will it not be better to so employ that time, and thus to avoid any unpleasant contest or jeopardy of the public interests which may ensue from an assumption of authority which may not be acquiesced in? I stated to you, in conversation a day or two since, that if this course was pursued, it would give me pleasure to afford every facility at my command to enable you to procure this information. I now repeat the offer, with a hope that it may be accepted in the same conciliatory spirit in which it is tendered. Your Board can then have the benefit of any experience I may have had, which will serve to some extent to qualify them for the arduous and responsible duties which will devolve upon them, in case the law shall be declared valid.

I can conceive of nothing more detrimental to the public welfare, than a conflict of authority between yourselves assuming to be head of the Police in prospective, and myself as Mayor of the City and head of the Police in possession.

It is quite certain, that acting in the former capacity, and under a joint resolution of the Common Council restricting me, I could not consent to yield up the station-houses and other Police property which belongs to the Corporation of New York, and which cannot be alienated without its consent, under an act of the Legislature, which I firmly believe is *not law*. Taking this view of my duty, I consider that much unpleasant controversy, and it may be open conflict of jurisdiction, may be avoided by following the course thus indicated by me. Will it not be well to do so, and for your Board to employ the coming two months in procuring information and making themselves personally acquainted with the numerous details essential to a comprehension of the duties before them, assuming the law valid?

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.

MARINE MATTERS.

The *Isabel* at Savannah, from Key West, May 10, brings advices of the loss of the American ship *Helen K. Booker*, Capt. OLIS, of Bath Me. This ship is from Cardiff, Wales, with a cargo of 1,050 tons of railroad iron, bound to New-Orleans, and struck on Elbow Key, a few miles west of Carysfort Lighthouse, at 4 o'clock P. M., May 1. Assistance was promptly furnished by a number of vessels, which went alongside the ship and received 300 tons of her cargo. When at high water a heavy strain put upon a hawser attached to the ship's best bower, carried her into deep water, she was moored from her position and the pumps set to work. The ship leaking freely, it soon became evident that she could not be kept afloat, and she was allowed to again ground, in order that her cargo might be saved. It is now thought the ship will go to pieces, as the sea is running high and the waves breaking heavily around the vessel, but her cargo will be saved. Capt. OLIS has consigned the cargo to JAMES FILOR.

The lighter, with the cargo saved from the vessel, arrived at Key West on the 7th.

The bark *Philah*, Captain SRAFFORD, of New-York, from New-Orleans, bound to Rottenburg, with 795 bales of cotton and 100 bbds. tobacco, ran ashore upon the northeast part of Tortugas Shoal on the 6th of May, at 2 o'clock. Several wrecking vessels had arrived at Key West with portions of the cargo. One hundred and eighty bales of cotton had been taken out, when the vessel was got afloat and hauled along side the wharf. She is badly injured, and will probably be condemned. The cargo is uninjured.

The British Ship *Muster*, which put into Key West in distress, and nailed again for Liverpool in February last, after receiving two steam-pumps, arrived out safely, but with eight feet of water in the hold; one of the pumps having given out. By the accident and detention of this ship her cotton brought four cents per pound more than it would had she made the usual passage, owing to a rise in cotton of that amount. This advance pays all the expenses of detention and repairs.

MEMORANDA.—KEY WEST, April 28.—Schooner *Kinnington*, GRAY, New-York, encountered a severe gale on the voyage out, los boat, sails, rigging, and sprung a leak; some of the cargo was damaged. Vessel discharged and received temporary repairs, and is now ready to sail for Tampa, her port of destination. Bark *R. H. Gamble*, POWELL, for New-York, had experienced a succession of gales on the voyage; on the 6th one of the crew was crushed by a falling spar, and on the 7th PETER QUINN fell overboard and was lost. Pilot boat *Edward Jones*, JONES, arrived from Baltimore. 29th—Steamer *Scottish Chief*, CARPENTER, Baltimore, bound to the Isthmus of Tehuantepic, owing to some defects in her boiler has been detained, and is now undergoing repairs.

The Pilot Commissioners have had a meeting with reference to the additional duties devolved on them by the Legislature in the matter of removing obstructions in the harbor and upon the piers of this City. They have proposed to state the situation of affairs to the Governor. There being no response from the merchants, or the Chamber of Commerce, by way of providing the needful funds, operations must remain suspended. They now estimate the expense of carrying out the new provisions at near $10,000. Mr. ABRAM TURNURE will probably be their Superintendent.

☞ Captain JOSEPH TINKHAM, who was appointed one of the Board of Port Wardens, but failed to qualify, preferring to retain his post as one of the old Marine Surveyors, has been superseded by Capt WILLIAM A. ELLIS, whom the Governor has appointed in his place. Captain ELLIS has been Inspector of Vessels for the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company for several years.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee, whose business it was made to consult counsel upon the legal points of the Port bill, it is said will report to that body at their next meeting.

Naval.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Wabash* was at Aquadilla, P. R., on the 1st of May, recruiting; all hands well, and would sail again next day.

About the 1st of June proximo, the Navy Department will dispatch, from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, a fine clipper-ship with stores for the United States squadron now in the Chinese seas. About the 20th of this month the store-ship *Release* will sail from the same point for Aspinwall, with stores for the Pacific and Home squadrons. Those desiring to send letters to persons in either of these squadrons by these opportunities should forward them promptly to the care of the Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The steamer *Corwin*, Lieut. CRAVEN, arrived at Key West April 29, having finished the Hydrographical survey of that part of the reefs and channels adjacent to Bahia Honda Keys.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 9th day of May to the 16th day of May, 1857: Men, 93; women, 77; boys, 136; girls, 125—total, 436*. Adults, 169; children, 261; males, 228 females, 202; colored persons, 10.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Croup	7
Albuminaria and Bright's Dis. of Kidneys	2	Cynosis	2
Aneurism	1	Debility, adult.	1
Apoplexy	5	Debility, infant.	5
Asthma	1	Diarrhœa	3
Bleeding from Bowels	1	Dropsy	7
Bleeding from Lungs	1	Dropsy in the chest	6
Bronchitis	7	Dropsy in head.	14
Cancers	3	Dropsy in heart.	1
Catarrh	1	Drowned	5
Casualties	5	Dysentery	2
Cholera Infantum	3	Epilepsy	2
Cholera Morbus	1	Erysipelas	5
Cirrhosis of Liv.	1	Fever, puerperal	2
Congestion	6	Fever, remittent	2
Congestion of the brain	2	Fever, scarlet	44
Congestion of the lungs	2	Fever, typhoid	1
Consumption	66	Fever, typhus	1
Convulsions, infantile	25	Fracture of leg	1
Convulsions, puerperal	2	Fracture of skull	1
		Fungus, bleeding	1
		Heart disease of	8
		Heart, valvular	1
		Hip, disease of	3
		Hooping cough	4
		Inflam. Bowels	5
		Inflam. of Brain	7
		Inflam. Heart	1
		Inflam. of lungs	23
		Inflam. of tonsils	1
		Inflam. of Veins	1
		Intemperance	5
		Jaundice	1
		Liver, disease of	1
		Locked-jaw	2
		Lues Venerea	2
		Marasmus, adult	2
		Marasmus, infantile	39
		Measles	6
		Old Age	10
		Pleurisy	2
		Premature birth	7
		Rheumatism	3
		Scrofula	8
		Small-pox	15
		Softening of the Brain	1
		Spine, disease of	1
		Stillborn	36
		Suicide	3
		Teething	3
		Worms	1
Total			439

* Increase this week 38.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

Committee on Avenue Extension.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Streets met in the Council Room, City Hall, on Saturday afternoon, (Councilman BOOLE in the chair,) to hear all parties interested in the matter of the extension of Sixth-avenue from Minetta-lane to Canal-street. The matter had been referred to this Committee at a recent meeting of the Board.

Several property owners were present. It was stated that the proposition, if carried out, will intersect ten or fifteen blocks on the line of the old York road, and create several "gores." Two gentlemen addressed the Committee at some length on behalf of the promoters and of the opponents of the measure. Petitions were presented at former meetings of the Committee both in favor and against the measure. Mr. JOHN H. POWER, a property owner on Sixth-avenue, said it was unquestionable that Broadway would be materially relieved by the proposed extension. He was willing to be assessed any reasonable amount to secure it.

The Committee then took up the inquiry as to what is to be done in the matter of widening Laurens-street, in preference to widening Wooster-street. A petition was read embodying this recommendation. Mr. W. B. WINDSOR addressed the Committee in favor of the measure; after which the Chairman said that he thought that the Committee would gain little by hearing further remarks on another day. He would suggest that if another meeting were asked, that next meeting would be the final.

It was decided to adjourn until Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, when both propositions will be taken up.

The Theatre Question—Mr. Bellows' Syllogism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In speaking of Dr. BELLOWS' argument upon Theatres, HENRY WARD BEECHER says:

"There is a middle term left out which no ingenuity can supply, and without which the argument cannot be saved from ridicule."

A correspondent of yours in to day's TIMES comes to the Rev. Doctor's rescue, and proceeds to supply such "middle term," by quoting from the address as follows:

"*Major*—Amusements are necessary to moral health.

Minor (or middle term)—Theatres are the most amusing of amusements.

Conclusion—Therefore, theatres ought to be countenanced by Christians."

I think, after all, the majority of your readers will side with Mr. BEECHER, as if that be the potent "middle term," like an only *pier* upon which to bridge over the gulf which separates church from theatre-goers, I fear the great body of the *former*, at least, will decide that the pier is a great deal too near the shore, and not in the *middle* of the stream at all. But in order to help your correspondent, and perhaps the Rev. Dr. also, I propose to plant another *pier*, to equalize distances and render the bridge a perfectly mechanical structure.

What say the friends of the drama to the following:

1. Amusements are necessary to moral health.
2. Theatres are the most amusing of amusements.
3. *Christianity and theatres perfectly harmonize in their moral teachings and influence.*

Conclusion—Therefore theatres should be countenanced by Christians.

The three propositions being established, the conclusion is inevitable. Are the friends of the theatre prepared to assert the *third*? Doubtful. If not, are they battling for an *ideal* institution, existing only in their imagination? If so, all I have to say is, that an attempt to inaugurate *sanctified theatres* by patronizing present ones, seems akin to the policy of putting "*new wine into old bottles.*" AUSTIN.

"Indagator" on H. W. Beecher—A String of Syllogisms.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NUMBER ONE.

Major—"Amusements are necessary to moral health.

Minor—The theatre is the most amusing of amusements.

Conclusion—Therefore, the theatre ought to be countenanced by all Christians"—or, more correctly stated, is necessary to moral health.

NUMBER TWO.

Major—Stimulants, *i. e.*, substance containing stimulue, are necessary to physical health.

Minor—Alcohol is the most stimulating of stimulants.

Conclusion—Therefore, alcohol should be drank by all.

NUMBER THREE.

Major—Food is necessary to animal life.

Minor—Lambs' tails are the richest kind of food.

Conclusion—Therefore, lambs' tails should be eaten by all.

NUMBER FOUR.

Major—Syllogisms establish sound conclusions.

Minor—The above are syllogisms.

Conclusion—Therefore, all men ought to go to the theatre, drink whisky, and eat lambs' tails.

NUMBER FIVE.

Major—Men of gumption reason correctly.

Minor—The writer [grant] and "Indagator" are men of gumption.

Conclusion—Therefore, the theatre is a glorious institution—Mr. BEECHER to the contrary notwithstanding.

If any doubt the correctness of our reasoning, we would refer them to WHATELY on "Undistributed Middle." COMMON SENSE.

Marketing by Weight.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I read, with much satisfaction, your article in Saturday's TIMES, "Selling Potatoes by Weight." The law for the benefit of all, especially the poor, ought to be strictly enforced, if it is *constitutional*.

Eggs should be sold by weight. There is one-half difference in the size of eggs and a poor woman, who has three or five children to feed, may buy a dozen of eggs, and get only half the weight of the next dozen bought by a rich man. Let us see to it, that *eggs are sold by weight.*

People make a mistake in paying too much for potatoes. There is more nourishment in *one* bushel of good white beans, than in *five* bushels of potatoes; and what is better than bean soup, or more palatable than good, old-fashioned "bean porridge?" The "Age of Beans" should be revived, as well for economy as for health. POLE.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Saturday, May 16. Match $1,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5.

H. WOONERUFF'S b m. *Lady Cudner*, to $50 th. wagon and driver.....1 2 1 2 1
J. WHELPLEY'S blk. m. *Belle of Boston* (to harness).....3 1 2 1 2
Time—2:43; 2:47; 2:48; 2:43; 2:47.

Previous to the start, *Lady Cudner* was the favorite, $100 to $50. but the odds were chiefly taken by the backers of *Belle*. Considerable money changed hands when the result was announced. It was a well contested match up to the fourth heat, when it was evident *Belle* wanted more bottom, and that *Lady Cudner* was the best nag.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Friday, May 15. Match $500; mile heats; best 3 in 5; in harness.

G. J. BROWN'S s. m. *Julia Dean*.....Received forfeit.
T. H. FERRIE'S h. g. *Web-ster*.....Paid forfeit.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, May 12; match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. WOONERUF, s. m. *Queen Dido*.....1
J. WHELPLEY, g. g. *Jerry*.....dist.
Time—2:40.

Same day, match $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

R. TUTTLE, bay gelding.....drawn.
G. COOPER, s. g. *Pleasure Boy*.....drawn.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE OF A STRANGER.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE at the Fourth Ward Station house, upon the body of an unknown man who died the previous evening at No. 4 James street, from some corrosive poison which he took a short time before. He called at the house No 4 James-street, which is a lodging house, about 6 o'clock Saturday evening, and asked to be accommodated with lodgings. The landlord replied that he was full and could not accommodate him. The stranger then said, "I am sorry—I am *very* sick," and turned to go out. Just as he stepped upon the step he staggered and fell, as if in a fit. A physician was sent for, who, on arriving in a few moments afterwards, pronounced the man to be dead. The body was removed to the Fourth Ward Police Station-house. Dr. O. HANLON made a *post mortem* examination of the body. A white powder was found within the mouth, and within the stomach was a large quantity of the same material. The stomach was greatly corroded and presented a very singular appearance. The Doctor was of opinion that the deceased came to his death by taking corrosive poison. The verdict rendered by the Jury was "Suicide by taking corrosive poison." The deceased was about 55 years of age, five feet eight inches high, gray hair, and whiskers all round the face. He was plainly but not poorly clad.

BODY FOUND.—The body of JOHN MEREDITH, who had been missing for about a month, was found on Saturday, in the East River, at the foot of Cortlandt-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body. Verdict, "Supposed drowning." Mr. MEREDITH was a native of Ireland, and about 54 years of age.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Henry Scott *alias* "Scotty," and Thomas Healy, *alias* "Irish Tom," were captured on Saturday night by officers Healy and Dunn of the Seventeenth Ward Police for a burglary committed on last Thursday night, when they entered the premises of Wm. Hefner, No. 157 Lndlow-street, and stole therefrom two gold watches one silver watch, a gold chain, finger rings and some articles of wearing apparel. They were seen by Mr. Heiner to leave his house. He gave an alarm, but the fellow escaped and eluded arrest until Saturday. They were taken yesterday, before Justice WOOD, who committed them for trial.

The semi-annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society will be held at Albany on the 16th and 17th of June.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND toys, 499 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fans, Games, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO. have also ready a very large assortment of Summer Clothing for boys that are fitting out for school. The variety and style of their stock, which has been unequaled in years past, is now better than ever. Parents who have never examined our goods will do well to do so before making their purchases.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 458 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
Our assortment and styles of Men's clothing being full and superior, we invite those about to purchase to inspect them before purchasing elsewhere.
RAGLANS, BUSINESS COATS, VESTS, FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS, &c.
Boys' clothing of all kinds, and for all ages, from three years upwards.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WARNED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers

SIXTEEN REASONS WHY ALL SHOULD USE Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE:
1. It will restore gray hair permanently to the original color.
2. It will make it grow on bald heads.
3. It will restore the natural secretions.
4. It will remove at once all itching.
5. It will remove all dandruff.
6. It will make the hair soft and glossy.
7. It will cure all eruptions, even scald head.
8. It will cure all pimples on the face.
9. It will remove all tan and freckles.
10. It will cure all nervous headache.
11. It will make the old appear young again.
12. It will preserve the appearance of youth.
13. It will preserve the color of hair to old age.
14. It will always fasten it and stop it falling.
15. It will preserve the growth to any age.
16. The sun is no more sure to rise than these effects to follow its use.

It is now sold by every popular druggist in the city and country. Depôt No. 312 Broadway.

IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If your hair is falling,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you are bald-headed,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you wish to preserve the color,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you want your money's worth,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
For it is beyond all question the best preparation ever made for the scalp and hair, and the only one sustained by the voluntary testimony of statesmen, divines, editors, judges on the bench, and more than 500 000 others in all parts of the world. Depôt No 312 Broadway, and sold by every popular druggist in this City and throughout the country.

PATENT SPRING BEDS,
PATENT SPRING UNDER-BEDS
AND PURE HAIR MATTRESSES.
We manufacture and offer for sale the best Beds ever sold in this or any other market. A personal inspection will satisfy any one of the correctness of what we state. Our Hair Mattresses are well made from the best qualities of imported curled hair, and are warranted equal in quality to any other, and at a less price.
Dealers and others will consult their own interest by examining our Beds before purchasing elsewhere.
The rooms of the Lafarge House of this City are furnished throughout with our Patent Spring Beds.
C. B. & W. STRATTON, Agents,
No. 209 Canal-st., east of Broadway.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canal st.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpetings, 8s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Velvet Carpetings, 12s to 16s per yard.
And all the latest patterns of John Crosely & Sons.
Oil cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices.

INFALLIBLE STORE DOOR AND
SAFE LOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES,
PADLOCKS, &c., &c.
We would particularly call the attention of the public to our
NEW INFALLIBLE STORE-DOOR LOCK,
It being the *ne plus ultra.*
LINUS YALE, JR., & CO.,
No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.

BY NO MEANS!
It cannot be done; Messrs. DAILEY & CO. do sell China, glass, gas fixtures and silver plated ware at least twenty per cent. below the current rates. It is therefore to your interest to buy of them. Read their advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper; their store is at Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES.
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

READ! READ!! READ!!!
Read DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. It will pay you to read DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. In the dry goods column of this paper you will find an advertisement of DAILEY & CO.S. It is worth your while to read it.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered
At extremely low prices.
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING,
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $30.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

WHO WOULD BE
Without a White Dinner Set? Messrs. DAILEY & CO. will sell you one containing 154 pieces for $16. They cannot be bought elsewhere for less than $25. Read what Messrs D & CO. say about other things in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU STS.
SPRING CLOTHING
Ragians, Frock Coats,
Business Coats, Pants,
Vests, N. B. COLLINS & CO

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
J. W. SINGER & CO.,
No 323 Broadway.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s per yard; Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 4s to 5s. 6d.; oil cloths, 8 yards wide, for rooms or halls from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

RUPTURE.—(MARSH & CO., REMOVED TO NO. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.)—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE prices; Lace and Muslin Curtains from auction; Satin De laine Curtain materials; Brocatels, Paper-Hangings, and Upholstery goods, at manufacturers' prices, defying competition. WM. O. JENKS,
Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st., New-York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS, AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The Dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns and the glossy deep blacks it produces. Would nature do better? Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers, hair dye, four shillings a box, black or brown, No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. HILL, inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, hair dye, four shillings a box, black or brown, No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY SHOULD provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves for gardening and care of flowers; they keep the hands soft and smooth, and bleach them snowy white. For sale at all Rubber Stores, and at No 36 John-st., up stairs.

MOTHS.—BREWER'S MOTH-POWDER IS DECIDEDLY a superior proinction for furs, carpets and all woolen goods. Now is the time to use it. Sold by all the principal druggists.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES FOR TRAVELers' use; the fittings are of the finest quality, durable, useful and cheap. J. & S. SAUNDERS, only, at No. 7 Astor House.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.—ISAAC PRALL & SON, Foot of E. 11th-st., (north side,) are offering to parties who propose building on the shores of the East River, or in the vicinity of New-York, to their complete assortment of all kinds of lumber and other materials. Their location on the water enables them to deliver carpenter or mason materials to any point that may be required, and at the lowest market prices. Also, connected with their yard is a planing and molding mill, where every variety of work can be done at the shortest notice. Persons contemplating to build will find it to their advantage to examine their stock before purchasing. Communication to Fishing several times a day, per steamboat and railroad from Fulton Market slip.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.—PINEAPPLE CLOTHS of all colors, Pineapple Bonnets, do. Embroidered Cuffs, Sleeves and Handkerchiefs, Lutong and Tussore Silks, Pongees, Crapes, Seersucker, Bandana Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Fans, Camphor Wood Trunks, Canton China and many other really novel and scarce East India goods can only be found wholesale and retail at Fountain's India Store, No. 503 Broadway.

FANCY CUTLERY.—EVERY STYLE OF PEN, pocket and sportsmen's knives from the first European manufacturers, for sale. J. & S. SAUNDERS, only, at No. 7 Astor House.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARNS—BRADLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, May 17 at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. F. W. Smith, L. B. BARNS, Esq., of Castile, Wyoming Co., N. Y., to Miss SARA E. BRADLEY, daughter of Jeptha Bradley, Esq., of St. Albans, Vt.

ORELL—WOOD.—In Tarrytown, on Wednesday, May 13, by Rev. Mr. Todd, J. WILDEY ORELL to Miss NELLIE F. WOOD, daughter of Samuel Wood, all of the above place.

ROGERS—VAN DERVEER.—At Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, May 12, by Rev. Ferdinand, C. Van Derveer, JOHN NEWTON ROGERS, Esq., of Davenport, Iowa to MARY NORMAN VAN DERVEER, daughter of the officiating clergyman, of Warwick.

GRIDLEY—CHILDS.—At Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, May 13, by Rev. S. H. Gridley, D. D., SAMUEL H. GRIDLEY, Jr., to E. MARIA, second daughter of Amherst Childs, M. D., all of Waterloo.

DIED.

WHEELOCK.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, May 16, Mr. JOSEPH WHEELOCK, formerly of Providence, R. I., in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, from the residence of his son, William A. Wheelock, No 238 West 23d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

☞ Providence papers please copy.

STOWE.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 15, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of George Stowe, and daughter of Hon. James Rider, of Jamaica, L. I.

DUNLAP.—In this City, on Sunday, May 17, ABRAHAM B. DUNLAP, Jr., only son of Abraham B. and Martha J. Dunlap, in the 9th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at No. 185 East 38th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

SEABURY.—In this City, on Sunday, May 17, Mrs. ELIZABETH SEABURY, widow of Rev. Chas. Seabury, in the 85th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son in law, Bishop Onderdonk, No

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 36 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.
We are constantly receiving
from Europe and the American sales
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
CARPETINGS,
which we offer at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A fine stock of
CHEAP INGRAINS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

NEW LACE GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
POINT D'ALENCON, POINT APPLIQUE,
And HONITON SETS AND COLLARS.
LACE COIFFURES, LACE BARBES,
FRENCH LACE VEILS, THREAD LACE VEILS,
8,000 JACONET AND SWISS BANDS.
Also,
AN INVOICE OF FINE MECHLIN LACES.
BECKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
WILL BE OFFERED THIS DAY,
2,000 Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
At 75 cents each,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW STYLE PARASOLS.
Large assortment just opened,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, NO 551 BROADWAY,
Is offering for sale, at retail, the following bargains:
3 cases very fine ENGLISH DE LAINES, 13 cents per yard.
2 cases FRENCH LAWNS, very fine, 12½ cents per yard.
1 case ORGANDIES, very fine, 15½ cents per yard.
1 case FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES, $2.
1 case BLACK BAREGES, very handsome, 25 cents per yard.
1 case CRAPE MARATZ, 31 cents per yard.
1 case RICH SILKS, 75 cents, worth $1 12½.
W. JACKSON'S new Mourning store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ELEGANT EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
In great variety, including
COLLARS, SLEEVES and CHEMISETTES, in sets and separately.
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS and CAPS, BANDS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO,
An immense assortment of
CHEAP EMBROIDERIES and LACES!
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINENS, PILLOW LINENS.
LINEN DAMASKS, NAPKINS, DOILIES,
HUCKABACKS, LAWNS AND
TOWELINGS,
COUNTERPANES, all sizes and qualities,
COLORED AND WHITE FLANNELS,
TABLE COVERS, &c., &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
in fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK CRAPE MARETZ,
BLACK ALPACA, BLACK MUSLIN DE LAINE,
BLACK CALICO, BLACK BOMBAZINE,
BLACK GINGHAM,
Grenadines, Barèges, and Crapes, and all goods suitable for Mourning, always on hand, and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

767 BROADWAY.
Great bargains in
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS.
The entire silk stock
Marked down
25 per cent.
In order to effect immediate sale.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, BRACKETS,
and UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY.
An extensive and desirable assortment,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

RICH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES
AT EIGHT DOLLARS EACH.
Also, a superb assortment in the piece
AT 37½ CENTS PER YARD,
fresh goods and new chintz patterns.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SILKS.
LANE & PORTER will offer for sale, this morning,
Heavy Stripe and Plaid Silks, 5s. 6d. and 6s.
Extra heavy Stripe and Plaid Silks, 8s., worth 12s.
Beautiful Flounced Silk Robes, $12 to $25, half price.
Foulard Silks, 4s. to 6s.
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF
DRY GOODS UP TOWN.
SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
Will open, on Monday, May 18,
Three Cases Silks,
at 75 cents per yard, worth $1.
Also, a great variety
of handsome rich Silk.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

SILKS FROM AUCTION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, May 18, an excellent lot of
SUMMER SILKS,
(Plaids and Satin stripes,)
AT 5s. PER YARD.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RIBBONS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling their Spring Stock of
PARIS RIBBONS,
At prices much under the cost of importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

SILKS AND EMBROIDERIES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a large stock of silks, at unusually low prices, including plaids, figures, checks and Brussels; also, China and Foulard silks in all varieties. Of embroideries, the assortment is now full of the newest styles. No. 60 (new No. 305) Canal-st.,
and No. 47 Howard.

PRINTED MUSLINS, FRENCH PRINTS,
PLAIN SWISS, ORGANDIES, BRILLIANTS,
JACONETS,
and every other variety of desirable
COTTON FABRICS FOR SUMMER WEAR,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

MOURNING SHAWLS! MOURNING SHAWLS!
Just received, some entirely
NEW STYLES FOR DEEP MOURNING, AT
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

767 BROADWAY.
BLACK BAYADERE SILKS.
Just received, an invoice of
Black bayadere silk,
Which will be offered
For sale this week.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

SHAWLS.
Stella shawls, $5 to $7.
New styles Stella, very cheap,
Barège shawls, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
have reduced their
FLOUNCED SUMMER SILK ROBES
FROM $25 TO $20 EACH.
These goods were sold early in the season at $30 and $35 each.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH DRESS SILKS AND ROBES!
Full assortment
CHOICE PARIS STYLES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

SATIN STRIPED SILKS.
ONE CASE
at 75 cts.,
ORIGINAL PRICE AT $1 25.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

200 CASES WHITE MUSLINS.
J. BECK & CO.
Are now selling of their large stock of white checks, stripe, plain and fancy muslins. Also some beautiful Jaconet and Swiss edgings, insertings, &c.
No. 355 Broadway.

MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS,
Attreduced prices, at
LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

BAREGE ROBES AT REDUCED PRICES.
LANE & PORTER will offer for sale, this morning,
BEAUTIFUL BAREGE ROBES, $4 50 to $5 50.
SUPERIOR GRENADINE ROBES, from $8 to $14.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
Several new designs and textures for traveling and house dresses. Some great bargains at
W. JACKSON'S NEW MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

NEW EMBROIDERED FRENCH SETS AND COLLARS.
We call especial attention to the sale of a large lot of French embroidered sets and Collars.
FRENCH SWISS AND JACONET SETS AND COLLARS,
50 per cent. below cost of importation,
Received on Consignment, and must be sold,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL
have removed from No. 138 Broadway to the new marble store,
No. 334 BROADWAY,
Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 6, 1857. No. 334 Broadway.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF BAREGE ROBES.
Printed Barege Robes, full patterns..$4 50
Rich Satin Striped Flounces..... 6 00
Extra Rich Satin Striped Flounces...10 00
Super Chine Chintz Flounces.....17 00
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

LINEN TRAVELING WRAPPERS FOR $2 50 AND $3.
Black and White Plaid do., from $3 50 to $6.
Cloth, in all colors, do., from $8 to $10.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning,
Rich Chene Silks for $1 per yard,
Heretofore selling at 12 shillings.

MANTILLAS.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE will open this day a large assortment of mantillas, both in French and his own well-known manufacture, consisting of black taffeta, silk and lace, guipure lace and Chantilly, pousse de paioli, a new and elegant fabric of thread made by the well-known manufacturers, at Bruxelles, Louis Grouchesite. As this is the popular store in America for such goods, ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine, and they will find that he is selling twenty-five per cent. under ordinary prices. Mantillas from six dollars to one hundred and fifty each
WM. B. MACKENZIE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st.,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Warehouse.

GREAT BARGAINS.
We offer the following rare bargains. The public are advised that the same low prices cannot be obtained elsewhere.
FRENCH CHINA AND IRON STONE WARE.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces...	$16 00	$25 00
White Toilet Sets...	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets...	2 50	4 00
Decorated Toilet sets...	5 75	7 50
Decorated Tea Sets...	13 00	20 00
Decorated Dinner Sets...	70 00	100 00
CUT GLASS.		
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen...	1 75	3 00
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen...	1 20	2 00
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen...	75	1 25
Cut-glass Celery Vases, each...	1 30	2 00
Cut-glass Decanters, quarts, the pair..	2 50	4 50
Cut'd Bow'an Fing'r Bowls, the dozen..	1 80	3 00
SILVER-PLATED WARE.		
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces.....$20 00		30 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns...	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets...	6 00	9 50
Silver-plated Castors, six cut bottles...	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Table-spoons, the dozen..	3 75	5 50
Silver-plated Table-forks, the dozen...	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea-spoons, the dozen...	1 50	2 50

We have on hand, the largest stock of Gas Fixtures in in America, and we sell them at corresponding low prices. Cut out this list and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

ALL TO BE SOLD OFF.
The large Summer Stock of Fancy Dry-Goods.
J BECK & CO.
Have reduced their large stock of
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
DE LAINES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS,
To 20 per cent. below cost. No. 355 Broadway,

SPRING LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Paris Collars, new styles.
Gazzaniga Sets,
trimmed with Valenciennes Lace.
Infants' Medallion Cape.
Real Point Lace Sets.
Valenciennes Sets.
Embroidered Basques.
Flouncing Trimming.
Embroidered Skirts.
Breakfast Cape. 1,000 Cambric Bands.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
2 cases fine Barège De laines, 25 cents per yard.
2 cases French Muslins, warranted fast colors, 12½ cts.
2 cases French Organdies, warranted fast colors, 15 cts.
1 case Muslin Robes, warranted fast colors, $3 per Robe.
1 case fine Black Barèges, 25 cents per yard.
1 case Crape Maretz, 31 cents per yard.
Summer Silks, 4s., 5s., 6s and 7s per yard.
Observe, W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION!
An immense variety
NEWEST SPRING STYLES,
Now Ready,
55 cents to 75 cents and $1 per yard,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Such as sheeting, shirtings, Irish linens and linen sheetings, table damask, table-cloths, napkins, towels, towelings, diapers, flannels quilts, &c., &c.,
ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE
At less than cost of manufacture
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
With or without Flounces,
A SPLENDID ASSORMENT
IN
NEW AND RICH STYLES,
Will be offered on Monday, the 18th inst.,
AT MODERATE PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REDUCTION OF SPRING SILKS.
Flounced Silk Robes at $18,
Worth $25 each.
Rich Chene Silks at $1 40 and $1 50 per yard,
Worth $1 75 and $2.
Beautiful Bayadere Silks, 90 cents and $1,
Worth $1 25 per yard.
China Silks, best quality, at 62½ cents per yard.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
Is now prepared to offer inducements to ladies in want of mantillas at twenty-five per cent. lower than ordinary prices. Mantillas from $6 to $100, in French and his own manufacture.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
United States Cloak and Mantilla store,
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st., Brandreth Buildings.

SEVERAL BALES OF
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
CARPETS AT ONE DOLLAR
AND ROYAL VELVET DITTO
AT $1 37½ PER YARD.
Will be opened on Monday, May 18.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FAMILY LINENS AT LOW PRICES!
Full stock of most approved makes,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

SUMMER MANTILLAS.
J. BECK & CO.
Have reduced their large stock of Summer Mantillas 50 per cent. below cost.
No. 355 Broadway.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
A GREAT BARGAIN,
AT $1 50 EACH.
Will be opened on Monday, May 18.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FLOUNCED LAWN ROBES!
5.00 at $2—fast colors.
ALSO.
100 pieces GROS ODIER BEST JACONETS, at 18. 6d.
These goods will be put on a separate counter, on the Howard-st. end of the Store.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE AND TISSUE FLOUNCED ROBES
An extensive assortment of
ELEGANT SUMMER STYLES,
In plain and rich Chintz colors.
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

BRANDRETH HOUSE.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE will offer to the ladies of this City and visiters, great inducements in mantillas, of all styles and fabrics.
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st.

500 FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
At $1 25,
Reduced from $1 75,
Will be offered at retail on Monday, May 18,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PINEAPPLE GRENADINES.
An entirely new and unique fabric for Summer dresses, at 28, 30 and 32½ cents per yard.
Pineapple Flounced Robes, at $8 50 per Robe, just received by JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

MAY AND JUNE FASHIONS IN MANTILLAS
Now ready and for sale at twenty-five per cent. lower than ordinary prices. WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE is happy to inform his customers and others in quest of such goods that he is now prepared to offer such a stock of mantillas as cannot be surpassed in this or any other country, both in prices, style and finish. His facilities in this branch far exceed any other in the trade, from his long connection with the first European houses, and his long experience as a mantilla manufacturer. Ladies will please call and judge for themselves.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st., Brandreth Buildings,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.
N. B.—WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE has always been acknowledged by the leading papers in this City as the only original artist in the mantilla line.

767 BROADWAY—NEAR NINTH-STREET.
POPLINS, POPLINS, POPLINS.
Just received per steamer,
A large invoice of poplins,
At 75 cents per yard.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

NEW CARPETINGS AT LOW PRICES!
Brussels, Velvet, Tapestry, Three Ply, Ingrain, Stair and
LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS!
Also, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Matting, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

PINEAPPLE DRESSES!
Three cases of this beautiful fabric will be opened on Monday, the 18th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NOS. 45 AND 47 CANAL-STREET.
Mantillas, in guipure, French lace, English Chantilly, taffeta, silk and lace, at all prices, at 25 per cent. lower than ordinary prices.

The New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I.
Offices No. 45 John-st. and
No. 720 Broadway,

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 726 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleaning in their usual superior manner.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS—JUST RECEIVED, at $4, Points at $5 50, and every variety of style, both with wide and narrow flounces; 9-4 Figured Laces, suitable for basques; and a person fully competent to fit and make up in the best style.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 763 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW HATS AND CAPS.—A large assortment of the most fashionable patterns at moderate prices. Call and examine. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW GOODS HOUSE.
STRAW BRAIDS,
TISSUE, HAIR and WILLOW BONNETS,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S HATS,
SHAKER HOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
And MILLINERY GOODS,
FOR CASH, offered by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUNE NUMBER OF GODEY.
Godey's Lady's Book for June is thus early offered that the ladies may avail themselves of a knowledge of the fashions before they can be obtained from any other source.
COLORED FASHIONS,
Five figures, two of them are children's fashions.
A LANDSCAPE,
"The nearest way in Summer time," a very pretty subject. One of Brodie's fashions grace this number. A Greek cap patch-work; all the patterns for a flower-pot stand; crotchet and embroidery patterns, infants shoe, an entirely new pattern; the art of painting on glass; aquarium, three engravings,—this is entirely new; drawing lessons, how to cut and contrive children's clothes,
BRIDAL WARDROBE,
with engravings. We cannot enumerate all, suffice it to say there are 62 engravings expressly for ladies, to whom the book is devoted. Sixty contributions by the best authors, and 100 pages of letter press. For sale by all booksellers and periodical agents.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 439 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. (Lafarge Buildings.)
Third year of the enterprise. In order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.
LIST OF GIFTS,
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Bosom Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.!
Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada, EVANS & CO.,
Principal store No. 677 Broadway,
Lafarge Building.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.—JUST received, view, plan, section, and description of the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern*, 22,500 tons, now building in England, and designed to carry 10,000 persons. Drawn to scale, showing the exact dimensions of every part, and accurately colored. Price 50 cents.
WILLMER & ROGERS,
No. 42 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

THE SPIRITUAL AGE—THE NEW ORGAN of Spiritualism in America, is edited by S. B. BRITTAN and W. S. COURTNEY, and has the ablest contributors in this country and Europe. Published every Saturday, at No. 325 Broadway, $2 per annum in advance. Address S. B. BRITTAN, New-York.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST *plain, practical* ADVICE on the *time* and *mode* of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 4th-av.,
Corner of 21st-st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

A SUPERBLY-CARVED ROSEWOOD piano-forte, full 7-octave, made by one of the best City makers, for sale; beautifully ornamented and fitted with rich pearl work, fluted all round; double carved moulding; full iron plate, gold and bronze; grand overstring bass, with richly carved legs, roses and fruit; in relief; is without rot or blemish, and in tone is rich, brilliant and powerful, and can be fully tested; made to order for the present owner, and is fully warranted by the makers; only two months old; cost $550, price $300; piano stool and case to pack it for shipping. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st., from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M., for three days. Will be made an object by the owner to a cash buyer.

PIANOS OF BALLET, DAVIS & CO.—Harris Brothers make, at very low prices. Second-hand pianos, $25, $50, $75, $125, $150, $175. Pianos to let. Great bargains in melodeons. To clergymen attending the anniversaries, a discount from regular prices will be made. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

CHICKERING'S, GILBERT'S AND WATERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Will be sold this week, at reduced prices, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand pianos from $20 to $150, melodeons from $25 to $300, and for sale on monthly payments, or for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

PRIZE PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE'S improved grand dingonal, circular and overstrung base-scale pianos. Offer a large assortment at great bargains, at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 348 Bleecker-st. Also, several superior second-hand pianos, cheap.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—Only Warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. A large variety of these truly superb instruments for sale, on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent.

A RARE CHANCE.—WILL BE SOLD A splendid rosewood piano-forte, new and warranted, at a great bargain; a second-hand piano taken in exchange. For particulars, call or address, A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FINE ARTS.

AMERICAN ART UNION GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—Great sale of English, French, and German engravings at wholesale prices. Go early.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents
MONDAY EVENING, May 18.
THREE COMIC PIECES.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND THEIR
DOUBLE COMPANY,
Arlequin.....In.....Two comic characters
Columbine.....as.....The Same
Jerome.....in.....Three parts
L. ESPINOSA,
MME. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL, PAUL BRILLIANT.
Grand ballet pantomime,
NICODEMUS.
Grand pantomime of
THE ELOPEMENT.
The new Asiatic pantomime of
PONGO; OR, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Pongo, the Ape.....M. Marzetti
Albino.....Antoine Ravel
TUESDAY—The Wonderful Ravels and Double Company.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO
MISS ADA ROBINSON.
TUESDAY, MAY 19,
In which she will be kindly assisted by
SIGNOR MORELLI,
MR. W. MASON,
MR. CROUCH,
MR. F. MOLLENHAUER,
MR. EBEN and MR BERGE.
Tickets, $1. They may be procured at HALL & SON'S and BREUSING'S Music Stores, on Saturday morning.
Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Signor P. MORELLI respectfully announces to the public that he has effected arrangements for the reopening of the Academy for a short season of three nights, and under his own direction, on
MONDAY, MAY 18,
when Mme. CORA DE WILHORST will give her farewell performances in Opera in New-York, prior to her departure for Europe, and Signor CARLO JACOPI, the celebrated American Tenor, from the theatres of Florence, Naples and London, will be introduced for the first time to an American audience—assisted by Signorina ALDINI, Signor MORELLI, Signor GASPERONE and other artists—the whole under the musical direction of Signor G. NICOLAO, being his first appearance in New-York.
First Opera, Verdi's favorite Opera, in four acts,
IL TROVATORE
REGULATION OF PRICES.
Parquette, Dress Circle, First Tier.....One Dollar
Secured Seats.....50 cents extra
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Private Boxes from.....$6 to $20
Subscription for three nights, including Reserved Seats, Four Dollars.
The Box Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, KINIS & CRAWFORD, No. 53 William-st.; and BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Engagement of
MR. WALLACK,
MONDAY, May 18,
will be presented Sheridan Knowles' fine play of
THE WIFE.
St. Pierre.....Mr. Wallack
Leonardo.....Mr. Lester
Mariana, Mrs. Hoey; Antonio, Mr. Dyott; Jacques, Mr. Sothern; Bartolo, Mr. G. Holland; Floribel, Miss C. Thompson.
With Mr. Walcott's farce,
ONE COAT FOR TWO SUITS,
in which Mr. Walcott and Miss Mary Gannon will perform.
Tuesday—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN
will be given, with all the original music, new and splendid scenery. With, first time this season,
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
Wednesday—Shakespeare's
AS YOU LIKE IT
will be performed with the same care as regards all important accessories.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of THE IRON CHEST and THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
A new two-act comedy is in preparation.
Box Book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
THIRD WEEK
Of the wonderful, successful young American actor,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will appear in his favorite character of
JULIAN ST. PIERRE.
MONDAY EVENING, May 18, 1857,
THE WIFE.
Julian St. Pierre.....Edwin Booth.
Mariana.....Mrs. E. L. Davenport.
Pas de Deux.....Mlle. Dincy Barre and Mr Geo. Smith.
To conclude with, first time at this theatre, the farce of
MISCHIEF MAKING,
Manette.....Miss Polly Marshall.
TUESDAY—Edwin Booth as The Stranger and Petruchio.
WEDNESDAY—Edwin Booth as Pescara, in Shiel's great tragedy of the Apostate.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence with the overture at 7¾ o'clock.
ANOTHER VERDICT
in favor
OF THIS POPULAR THEATRE.
NATURE AND ART.
Miss ***** *****.....Miss Laura Keene
VARIETY,
IN FOURTEEN TABLEAUX.
With beautiful scenery and appropriate music.
MONDAY, May 18, 1857,
and every night during the week.
Box book open three days in advance. No extra charge for reserved seats.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. R. Blake.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7¼. Performance to begin at 7¾ o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, May 18, 1857,
and every night during the week, the grand legendary and scenic drama, in three acts, called
FAUSTUS,
the most attractive spectacle ever presented at this theatre, now revived, with a most brilliant cast of characters. Beautiful scenery by Heister.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 18, 19 and 20, will be produced, by special request, the opera of
TROVATORE.
And on Thursday and Friday, May 21 and 22, the opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA;
with the
MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS AND MISSISSIPPI NIGGERS.
On Saturday, May 23, there will be no performance, in consequence of the great preparation for the production of
ALADDIN;
OR, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP."
It will be produced on Monday, May 25, with entirely new and correct Chinese Scenery, Dresses and Appointments. National Characteristic Novelties, never yet produced upon the stage; the whole at a cost of upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

MISS TERESA E'MONDE'S
MOORE ENTERTAINMENT
TO NIGHT AT THE
Stuyvesant Institute. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the door.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Rehearsal THIS EVENING, at Dodworth's Academy, of Mendelssohn's Oratorio "Elijah." Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order.
J. H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

JOHN MURGOO DESIRES HIS OLD customers to understand that he has not given up his old place at No. 154 4-av., but has extended his saloon to 4th-st., southeast corner of Union-square, near the Washington monument. The enlarged saloon can be entered either from Union square or 4th-av. He opens the new apartment THIS (Monday) EVENING, and hopes that some of his old friends and customers will look in, on their return from the Academy of Music, after the performance of "Il Trovatore," and satisfy themselves whether the enlargement and the improvements have been made in good taste, and whether there is any deterioration in the quality of the eatables and drinkables which he has been accustomed to furnish.

DUBDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7¾ o'clock, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 18 and 19, the entertainments will commence with
THE WILD KNIGHT.
After which will be presented the pantomime of
A PRODEL.
The whole to conclude with the comic drama of
A DAY IN PARIS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MONDAY, May 18, 1857.—BENEFIT OF MISS S. MESTAYER.—AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the comic interlude of THE STATION HOUSE. After which UNDER UP. Followed by THE MERRY WIDOW. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, SATAN IN PARIS, to be followed by THE STAGE-STRUCK BARBER. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. The collection is formed exclusively of original Pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—THREE ENTERTAINMENTS, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 18, 19 and 20, by the original well known and only CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, (organized in 1843,) J. W. RAYNOR and E. H. PIERCE, proprietors. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents. Particulars in daily programmes.
J. T. DONNELLY, Agent.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. B. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PETER K. DEYO'S } ADVERTISING AGENCY REMOVED From Appleton's Building TO No. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING, Corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

BOOKS AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, with high stoop, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, on south side of 44th-st., 176 feet east of Broadway; house 24x68, let half the block. Also, two substantial three-story high-stoop brick houses, with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner, on the north side of 30th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs. The above houses will be sold at less than their real value, on terms to suit purchasers, or exchange for unimproved property and good first mortgages on City property. Inquire of AMORY & BURTUS, No. 224 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 140 acres, with good buildings and many acres of orchards, situated on the high ground back of New-Roch

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MAY 18, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent Construction Bonds.
8,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s 6 per cent. Bonds.
18,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
3,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad 1st mort 7 per cent Bonds.
6,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st mort. 6 per cent Bonds.
5,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent. Bonds, due in 1874.
2,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. (funded loan) Bonds.
2,000 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1857.
110 shares Mercantile Bank.....$100 each
20 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each
10 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
(in addition to 7 per cent. per annum interest one-fifth of the profits are annually paid to the stockholders in cash)
60 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.$100 each
30 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
70 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
15 shares National Fire Insurance Co.....$37 50 each
100 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
25 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
75 shares New York and New-Haven Railroad, (gennins stock).....$100 each
100 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Co.....$100 each
75 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.....$100 each
500 shares Gold Hill Mining Co.....$5 each
10 shares Manhattan Oil Co., (preferred stock).$100 each
7 shares Union Express Company.....$50 each
100 shares Prismatic Turning Co.....$10 each

The reversionary interest of $1,000 held by R. S. Mitnrn and J. C. Green in trust for the benefit of Mrs. Daniel Webster during her life, (by order of the executors.)

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before I n'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, May 21.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.—Office, No. 15 Park-row

SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY Parlor, Dining room, Library and Chamber Furniture at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) May 19, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., precisely, at No. 249 West 23d-st., between 6th and 9th ave. Sale po-itive and peremptory, and no postponement. Terms—Cash in City funds, and a cash deposit required of every purchaser at the time of sale to insure the prompt delivery of the goods.

In the basement are solid mahogany extension table, 14 feet; mahogany carved buffet and chairs to match, sofa, side table, &c., together with a large and elegant assortment of China, dinner and tea sets; ivory cutlery, rich cut glass and Bohemian ware, silver tea and breakfast sets, castors, salvers, spoons, forks, cups, &c.

In the Parlors, are English tapestry carpets and rugs, bronze gas fixtures embroidered lace curtains, solid rosewood centre and pier tables; oval, pier and mantel mirrors; solid rosewood etageres, plate glass mirror doors and back; two solid rosewood suites in crimson and maroon brocatel, reception and easy chairs, rosewood bookcase and secretary; one of Nunns & Clark's superior carved rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes.

In the Chambers, are carved and plain rosewood and mahogany bureaus, French bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, bookcase, sofas, couches, chairs carpets, rockers, pure curled hair mattresses and fine bedding, engravings, &c., altogether making a fine assortment of first-class goods in first-rate order. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale, at the house only.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) AT the residence of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture; an elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl inlaid, stool and cover; three new rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; do. cornice three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil paintings, handsome tapestry and Brussels carpets. H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence 70 West 29th-st., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture, in fine order, of parlor and dining-room, carved bedroom furniture, consisting in part as stated above, of handsome rosewood gothic bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, patent rosewood secretary; do. bureau; spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase; do library; solid oak extension table; do. sideboard to match; dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses sofa-ottoman chairs, couches, oval and other mirrors, tete-a-tetes, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with stainary marble tops; silver ware; all the gas fixtures, and four splendid chandeliers China tea sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles, with a large quantity of furniture, too numerous to mention.

HENRY H. LEENE & Co., Auctioneers.

ON TUESDAY—MAY 19, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT the spacious store corner of Broadway and Grand-st. Large sale of Teas, Coffee, &c.—the entire stock of Messrs. E. T. Christianson & Co., who have sold their lease and are retiring from the business, consisting of the following Green Teas: Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Twankay, &c., in chests, ½, ¼ and ⅛ do.

BLACK TEAS—Oolong, Orange, Pekoe, Souchong, &c., in chests, ½, ¼ and ⅛ do., comprising, in all, several hundred packages, selected expressly for family use, and of high grades. They will be sold in packages, with a privilege of five chests of each chop.

Also, higher grades of raw Coffee, in bags; do. roasted, &c., in packages. A privilege will be given to the dealers.

Also, all the elegant Chinese fixtures, figures of life size, costly embroidered Chinese dresses, elaborate scales and fittings, almost entirely new, and purchased without regard to cost; mahogany desks, fancy railings and other fixtures, superior to anything to be found in this country. The above offers a rare opportunity to families the finest opportunity to supply themselves ever before presented to them, particularly as teas are advancing so rapidly in price in consequence of the difficulties in China.

They are to be sold without reserve.

WILLIAM T BOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY VENEERS, LUMBER, &c.—GEORGE NICHOLS, Office No. 68 Nassau-st., will sell, by order of Assignee, at No. 114 Wooster-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, a large stock as above, consisting of almost every description of household furniture, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut suites of furniture, in every variety of upholstering; rosewood, mat ogany, black walnut and maple bedsteads, in every style of pattern; rosewood mahogany, black walnut and pine wardrobes; a large stock of splendid rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and marble tops; rosewood and black walnut centre tables, with marble tops; mahogany do.; also, rose wood, mahogany, black walnut, and other dress and plain bureaus, oak extension and black walnut dining tables, breakfast, tea, card and side tables; enameled and oak bedroom furniture; also, a large quantity of chairs of all descriptions; also, rosewood and mahogany veneers, cut and unent lumber, work benches, hard ware, &c.

RICHARD HEATHER, Assignee.

Catalogues can be had by applying to the Auctioneer at No. 66 Nassau-st., on Monday.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 20 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and (including court-yards 23 feet 5½ inches deep) 133 feet 5½ inches in depth. Six of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st., and six on the southerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st.; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing at the corner of Smith st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; 25 per cent. on the 23d of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS,
Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTH-AVENUE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD AND ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FOURTH STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Five lots on the easterly side of 8th-av., commencing on the southeast corner of 124th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Two lots on the south side of 124th-st., commencing 145 feet east of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Two lots on the northside of 123d-st., directly in the rear of the last described lots.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 10 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 21 Nassau-st., a private collection of valuable Oil-Paintings, imported and selected by Richard Hawkins, Esq., being his entire collection. Among them will be found some beautiful specimens of Crowfoot of London, Cooper, Muller, Inois, Wood, Williams, Van Wittle, Morrison, Kidd, Bolar, Taylor, Bright of Bath, Brand, White, Walters, of Liverpool; Monte of Rome, Ensenarelli, School of Marillo, Carlo Marratti, Sir Rob. Lanevat, School of Titian. Also, an invoice of about forty Enelish pictures just received, comprising several fine examples of that school, all of which will be positively sold without reserve. They are now ready for exhibition, and until day of sale, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN YONKERS, NEAR HUDSON PARK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) 94 acres of land in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, half a mile north of the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Spuytenduyvil, adjoining Hudson Park, having a front on the Hudson River of about 825 feet, with water-right, commanding extensive views up and down the Hudson River. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one lot on 46th-st., 100 feet from 2d-av., railroad, East five cents fare, and handsomely situated. A good investment, as little money wanted.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner William, TUESDAY, May 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close an estate, 500 shares of the stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, $100 each.

STATE OF NEW YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 25, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the Manhattan Company to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Board of Land Office.

AUCTION SALES.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION —THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, those two lots on the north side of West 40th at., 87 feet east of 8th-av., with foundations for three houses, lot 98 feet 9 inches by 25 feet each, foundation 14 feet 8 inches, 8 feet high, 2 feet thick, connected with street sewers, built by days' work, cost $1,000 each. Terms liberal. For particulars, apply at the auction store No. 57 Dey-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MEADE AND ELM STS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, May 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

MEADE-ST.—The valuable lot on the northwest corner of Meade and Elm sts; has also a front on Manhattan-place. Lot 18 ft. 6 in. x 101 ft.; free and clear of all assessments &c. Map at the office No. 14 Pine-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ALL KINDS CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, May 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 287 Pearl-st., consisting of all kinds ware, nine and common ware; China, lustre and Britannia; 200 packages glass ware; also, an invoice of 13 crates E. ware—to be sold without reserve, on account of whom it may concern. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople, Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem, &c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE NO. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

Transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (8th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st. NEW-YORK, May 13, 1857.

NOTICE.—IN ANSWER TO INQUIRIES MADE at this office, the subscribers to the guaranteed stock of this Company are hereby notified that the 50 per cent. stock payment on the amount of their subscriptions will be required to be made at the time of payment of the first cash instalment, viz., 21st of May instant.

JOHN A. C. GRAY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No 38 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver sts., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ADNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OSGOOD, indorsed to him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration thereof having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller to some not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 13 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

FOR SALE—VIRGINIA LAND—20,000 ACRES Cancel Coal Land, in Virginia, near Ohio River, 600 to be required as loan, for which a large bonus will be paid, or an interest sold. Title examined by the best counsel in the country. Address C. W., this office.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, 14 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors, at their meeting held this day, have declared a (semi-annual) dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th day of May inst., until which day (inclusive) the transfer books are closed.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 12, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

E. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 23d av., corner 6th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK,

Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS, WASHING, COOLERS, CHURNS, WOOD-WARE, CRADLES, WAGGINS, CLOTHES-PINS AND BASKETS.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$214,103 11	
For Interest and Annuities	21,714 54	$235,822 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$46,000 00	
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	2,825 72	
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	5,433 02	
Paid commissions to agents	6,547 09	
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage	6,051 41	
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c.	15,331 93	$82,189 76
Net increase for the quarter		$153,633 49
Add—		
Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857		3,748,760 30
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857		3,902,393 79

Policies issued during the quarter.....521
Policies in force May 1, 1857.....10,166
Of which 9,495 are for the whole life.
Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance.....$3,822 10

I have examined the above returns and find them correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

May 15, 1857.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,	
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,	
David Hoadley,	Nathl. Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,	
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William B. Coe,	
Henry A. Smythe,	Ahrah. Bininger,	C. J. Steadman,	
Robt. H. McCurdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cep'n H. Norton,	
John V. L. Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,	
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,	
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Popham,	
William Moore,	Sam. E. Sprouls,	L. Edgerton,	
John H. Swift,	Jehn M. Stuart,	W. S. Brown,	
W. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. R. Clark.	

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ADRATT. Actuary—SHEPP'D HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLENKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Penka,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Pinkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	D. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hognet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. R. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Wm. Hutchins,	Charles D. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edward Bessinge,	William Fardon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles R. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Office Merchants' Exchange, corner William-st and Exchange-place Cash capital $250,000.

DIRECTORS

James M. Halsted,	W. W. De Forest,	Robert L. Stuart,
Geo. T. Olyphant,	John B. Brower,	Le Gr. B. Cannon,
Robert Hoe,	Moses A. Hoppock,	John A. Weeks,
Wirth. S. Gilman,	L. S. Suarez,	Jacob Little,
H. G. Marquand,	Loring Andrews,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
John T. Moore,	John Haven,	Wm. G. Lambert,
S. S. Clapp,	Slueon Baldwin,	Walter Edwards,
Israel Corse,	George Palen,	James R. Taylor,
O. D. F. Grant,	Allan Hay,	Henry Range,
Robert W. Rodman,	Thos. S. Young,	J. H. Frothingham,
M. Armstrong, Jr.,	John M. Furman,	F. D. Lockwood.

This Company insures buildings, furniture and other property against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. J. M HALSTED, President.

FREDK. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A SPECULATION. —4,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE FOR CASH AND DRY-GOODS.—These are splendid grazing and farming lands, situated in Laporte County, Ida. Laporte County is the best in the State, and Laporte, the county seat, has a population of about 5,000. These lands are only about 12 miles south of Door Prairie, where land is now worth from $75 to $150 per acre. At the price which these lands will now be sold, the purchaser cannot fail to realize a fortune on the advance which must inevitably take place. Two important lines of railroad run through these lands. Address C. R. M., care of S. B. CRITTENDEN & CO., Park-place, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABlished, safe, cash business in this City, a partner with a cash capital of not less than $3,000. To a person of some knowledge of business, and desirous of forming a connection in a respectable and profitable business. The opportunity is an excellent one. Address B. B., office of *Courier and Enquirer*, No. 162 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flegler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

$2,000—A PARTNER WANTED IN A first-class light manufacturing business, yielding an income of $3,000 to $5,000 per year, and may be increased to double the amount with capital. Apply at 395 Broadway, room No. 14. C. B. HOWES & CO.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE of daily use; no "chance" business; capital small, and profits large. Full particulars given free to all who enclose a postage stamp or three-cent piece, and address J. O. FRENCH & CO., Sandown, N. H.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS,
DISTILLED FROM COAL.
Secured by Letters Patent.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 2.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale oil dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in this City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company, in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

The Company recommend in their agents and others, as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Agents for Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. 73 Broad-st., New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st; L. MEYER, No. 137 Elm-st; H. EDWARDS, No. 44 Duane-st., and to DYOTT, of Philadelphia. Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.

Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to

AUSTEN'S,
General Agents Kerosene Oil Company,
No. 50 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, testimonials prices, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 223 Fulton st., basement

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE.
FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS. ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Cohnrn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

PATENT RIGHT NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS are cautioned against purchasing any interest in or to the Patent known as the "Ostrander and Webster" and "Webster Patent Machines for Making Sheet Metal Tubes," from any other person than the undersigned, who is the sole owner of said Patents for the United States, except the County of St. Louis, State and County Rights for sale WILLIAM OSTRANDER, No. 57 Avon-st. New-York, May 1st, 1857.

HYDRAULIC PRESS.—WANTED TO PURchase a good second-hand hydraulic press, by JULIUS BIEN, No. 60 Fulton st.

TO PAPER-HANGING PRINTERS.—ONE new six color printing machine for sale cheap. Apply at No. 435 10th st., East River,

LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS FOR SALE.—ONE six-horse, two eight-horse, and two ten-horse, for sale cheap. Apply at No. 455 Tenth-st., East River.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed to the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing at equally cheap, at EUCKLER'S, No. 27 Fulton st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

A plentiful supply of pure blood may be insured by using this valuable preparation; it speedily expels from the circulation, stomach and bowels all vitiated and inflamed secretion and renovates the entire system. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS,
No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RESLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale Agents New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 804 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—THIESEMAR—Nous are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper; and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

THIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

THIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

THIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

THIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—A long-shore laborer named Peter Ward died yesterday at the New York Hospital, from injuries received on Saturday evening on board the schooner *William Smith*, at Pier No. 5 North River. Ward was at work on board the vessel named, when he got into some dispute with Thos. Fisher, the mate. Blows with the fist were exchanged, when Fisher picked from the deck a handspike, with which he struck Ward on the head a blow so powerful as to fracture his skull. Fisher was immediately arrested by Officer Corven, of the First Ward Police, and conveyed before Justice Osborne, who committed him. Soon afterwards he was released on bail, the magistrate believing Ward's injuries not to be of a fatal character. When notice of Ward's death was given, it was sought again to arrest Fisher, but the police did not succeed in finding him yesterday, and it is believed that he has fled the City. Ward was about 30 years of age. He leaves a wife and several children.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATING CITY ORDINANCES.—Lieut Bennett and officers Brainard and Jones arrested, on Saturday, Joseph Witt and Samuel Leis, two filthy-looking customers, who were violating City ordinances in taking large quantities of very offensive butchers' offal to some other docks than that located at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, as provided by the ordinances regulating nuisances of this kind. Officers Mulligan and Bringer also arrested Batts and Peter Eglaff for the same offence. They were taken before Justice Osborne and fined $10 each. The Eglaffs paid the fines imposed Witt and Leis were committed in default of paying theirs.

The Police Justices have recently given unmistakable evidence of their determination to cooperate with the City Inspector in the enforcement of the ordinances relating to the public health.

ARRESTED FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—A man named Mathew Conlen was brought before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Police Court, on Saturday, for passing $20 counterfeit bills on the North Bank of Boston. It appears that on Friday night the accused entered the store of Thomas Brown, No 135 First avenue, and purchased half a gallon of sherry wine, tendering in payment one of the $20 bills, and received back $18. He then went to the liquor store of Daniel Casey, No 156 Avenue A, and repeated the operation. Casey doubted the genuineness of the bill, but gave $18 in change, and then followed accused, who, after proceeding a short distance, emptied out the wine, and then entered the store of James Cuskley, corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue A. Casey procured the assistance of Officer Farrel, and caused the arrest of Conlon, who was in the act of passing another of the bad bills. Conlon was committed to answer.

A young man named Frederick Walder is in the Tombs awaiting examination on a charge of passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Exchange Bank of Hartford, Me., to Robert Bainbridge, of Beekman-street. A counterfeit $10 bill on the Tradesmen's Bank was also found on the person of the accused.

ALBANY OFFICERS IN NEW YORK—ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF A PRISONER FROM THEM.—The Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday says: Within a few days several counterfeit bills were passed upon sundry citizens by two young men well known to the Police. Officers Wilson and Dumsery went to New-York in pursuit of them, and with the aid of Sergeant Smith succeeded to finding out the head quarters of one of them, Michael Farrell. They found him in the Ocean House, kept by the Widow Burns, in Reade-street, a short distance below Greenwich. The mounted Smith and Dumsery laid hands upon him he showed fight, and before they got him out of the house a gang of thieves and rowdies, who congregate there, came to his aid and attempted to rescue him. After getting into the street, the crowd became so large and the demonstration so violent that the officers thought that a rescue would be inevitable. A general *mêlée* ensued, in which the widow participated. She attempted to tear the eyes out of Dumsery, and it was not until Sergeant Smith gave her a "tap on the head," that she released her hold of Dumsery's finger, which she had in her mouth. A general fight then ensued, the fugitive for a time having got the best of the officers, but after a run over two blocks, a slight blow from one of officers' sticks arrested his progress. Our officers express their obligations to Captain Carpenter, and the officers under him, for the attention and aid they received at their hands. Farrell was safely brought to this city this morning and committed to jail for examination, which will take place this afternoon.

THE JEWELRY STORE ROBBERY IN BOSTON.—In relation to the extensive theft upon a Boston jewelry store by a porter named Haley, whose arrest in this City by officer Bowyer we mentioned on Saturday, the Boston *Evening Journal* says:

Messrs J nes, Shreeve, Brown & Co., whole-well-known and extensive jewelry establishment is at the corner of Washing on and Summer streets, have, within a short time, discovered that they have been, for a year or two past, systematically robbed of property, such as gold watches, gold chains, clocks and other articles of jewelry. How large the amount is they have not ascertained, but the probability is that the value of property taken is quite large. The dishonest party is named Jame s Haley, who, for three years past, and until within a short time, has been in their employ as a porter. He resided in Washington Village.

Haley has a wife of intemperate habits, and this fact, with other circumstances, led his employers to commiserate his unfortunate situation, and to occasionally make him presents of money to help him along in the world. They had missed property from time to time, but though at last they had some doubts of Haley, they had no proofs of dishonesty upon his part. They, however, discharged him. A few days since the wife of Haley was arrested for drunkenness, and while in the lock-up she dropped such hints in regard to her husband as led the Police to search his house. They found in it quite a number of valuable articles of jewelry, which were identified by his former employers as their property.

Upon searching for Haley, however, it was found that he had decamped, after drawing from a Bank a sum of money, the fruit, it is supposed, of his depredations. He was traced to New York City and arrested there at the request of the Boston Police, by officer Bowyer, and a valuable watch found upon him, which had been taken from the store of his employers. Officer Heath proceeded to New York with a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts, and will bring Haley back to this city for trial.

Haley was returned to Boston on Saturday.

SHOCKING CHARGE.—An Irish laborer named Edward O'Connor, aged 35 years, was committed to prison yesterday by Justice Woodin a charge of attempting to commit a rape on his own daughter, aged 13 years. The charge against the accused was made by his own wife.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

G. R. WOODWORTH & CO.

Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By apotying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R WOODWORTH & Co.,
No 74 Wall street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY seems determined to excel all others in producing attractions for the public. To-night he presents a new drama, from Cahill's last story, entitled the "Wild Knight, or the Unknown Crusader," which is said to be excellent and faithful to the plot. In addition to this, that greatest of all pantomimes, "Asphodel, or the Magic Pen," is to be revived in all its splendor, and to this is to be added Miss HATHAWAY'S colossal drama of "A Day in Paris." Apply early for places Of course, all the old patrons will be there.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Kemp's Worm Pastilles, tempting to children as a confection, they eradicate all kinds of internal worms more promptly than any vermifuge in existence, and are guaranteed to contain no mineral poison. As a cure for lung complaints, scrofula, saltrheum, ring worm and all diseases arising from impure j of the animal fluids, RISTOL'S Sarsaparilla is admitted to be infallible. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla, $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

The Canton Tea Company have on hand superior variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 40 to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3 lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 (Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Beware of imposture! The public are hereby informed of a sure test whereby to ascertain the genuineness or the contrary of these medicines. This consists of a water-mark—the words "Holloway, New-York and London," in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions around each box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 378 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

This agreeable tonic and diuretic is the very purest essence of British grain, delicately tinctured with a concentrated extract of the finest Italian juniper berries.

It is recommended for the healthy as well as the sick by the medical faculty of both hemispheres.

For sale by all druggists and grocers and fruiterers. Quarts, $1; pints, 50 cents.

EDMUND G. CHARLES, Importer,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, are now prepared to furnish and affix to buildings their Improved Lightning Rods. Having had great experience they have been entirely successful in protecting buildings from lightning, and their rods are neatly and substantially applied.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Young lawyers would find it greatly to their advantage to have a careful analysis of their phrenological developments. Examinations and written descriptions of character given by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New York.
Jos L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New York.
J. B. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C Van Wyck, Esq., Pro't *Citizen Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simson Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N Y.
Col Daniel Richards, No 74 Broadway, New-York.
E R Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

VIOLENCE.—Two individuals, named MICHAEL TRAPPEL and ARCHIBALD MULLEN, while both were a little inebriated, had a little "argument" at the corner of Water and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, on Friday night. TRAPPEL thought he could whip anybody, particularly MULLEN, so MULLEN gave him a blow on the temple, as much as to say, I am your man. The blow was a heavy one, and caused TRAPPEL to fall over and bump his head upon the sidewalk; the head, being very full, cracked, and he was carried into the Franklin House, when death came to his relief at 6 o'clock the next morning—having died, according to the medical testimony, of concussion of the brain.

Coroner REDDING and a Jury are sitting upon the body, and it is expected will be able to render a verdict this evening. In the meantime the Coroner, to satisfy the public appetite for horrible things, has issued his warrant for the arrest of MULLEN, to await the verdict of the Jury.

THE MISSING MR. HENDRICKSON.—The advertisement concerning the missing Mr. HENDRICKSON sets forth that he was last seen on Friday, the 8th, driving his cows eastward from the Jamaica first toll-gate. Mr. J. H. LOCKWOOD, clerk of the steamboat *Croton*, which plies between New-York and Glen Cove, assures us that on Saturday, the 9th inst., Mr. HENDRICKSON came on board the *Croton* at Glenwood, L. I., and took passage in her to New-York. He says, moreover, that at Glenwood he was informed that Mr. H. sold his cows at Jericho. This may direct parties searching for the missing man to turn their search away from the Williamsburg Road towards New York City.

SUNDAY CARS IN BROOKLYN.—Sunday railroad travel was duly initiated yesterday. The cars on each of the several routes under control of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, were run every 30 minutes from Fulton Ferry, and as each car left the station, every seat and every available standing place was occupied. So far as money can make it so, the experiment is a success.

CHIEF OF POLICE.—The rumor that the Brooklyn Chief of Police had signified his intention to obey the orders of the new Police Commissioners is not correct. Individually he favors the bill, but officially he is still on the fence, Micawber-like, waiting for something to turn up.

☞ Some, if not all of the Police magistrates in Brooklyn, intend to enforce the provisions of the new Excise Law, as regards the duties relative to intoxicated persons, on and after the 25th inst.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. WM. LEWIS, of Cooperstown, had one of his shoulders dislocated on Friday evening last, by being thrown from a wagon in Brooklyn. The accident was caused by some portion of the harness breaking.

BROOKLYN (E. D.) DISPENSARY.—During April 356 patients were treated at this institution for the following:

Diseases.—Injuries, 22; minor surgery, 35; nervous, 21; abdomen, 59; skin, 26; rheumatism, 8; eye and ear, 12; abscess, 9; heart, lungs and throat, 64; urinary, 2; fevers, 8; vaccinated, 70.

Nativity.—United States, 137; Ireland, 176; England, 7; Germany, 15; France, 1.

Patients under 1 year	26
Patients between 1 and 5 years	63
Patients between 5 and 10 years	41
Patients between 10 and 30 years	165
Patients above 30	101

To whom 571 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

BROOKLYN (W. D.) DISPENSARY.—Five hundred and twenty patients were prescribed for at this institution during the last month, for the following:

Diseases.—Of females, 40; children, 70; skin and vaccination, 61; head and digestive organs, 55; heart and lungs, 86; eye and ear, 40; surgical 137.

Nativity.—United States, 131; other countries, principally from Ireland, 337.

1,883 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

INTERESTING TO BEEF EATERS.—Several Germans were arrested on Saturday, by the Sixth District Police, Brooklyn, while engaged in preparing diseased meat for market. The established fine for such an offence, in that district, being only $25, it is not to be wondered at that the police occasionally stumble upon the operators.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—A carpenter's shop, owned by the WM. VAN VOORHIES estate and slaughter-house, owned by Mr. METCALF, all located in the vicinity of the corner of Franklin and Park avenues were destroyed by fire early Saturday morning. The loss is variously estimated from nothing up to $1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

TRIAL OF BERGEN RIOTERS.—DAVID COLEMAN, JAMES DONNELLY and TIMOTHY CAUGHLAN, three of those who were arrested in the 14th of February last for participating in the riots on the tunnel of the New York and Erie Railroad at Bergen Hill, and who were indicted for the same a week ago, were placed on trial on Friday afternoon in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Chief Justice GREENE presiding. J. D. LITTELL, District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, E. B. WAKEMAN for DONNELLY, and E. R. V. WRIGHT for COLEMAN and CAUGHLAN. The testimony was much the same as that published at the time of the riot.

During the trial witnesses were produced who testified that Mr. LAYTON, the Keeper of the County Jail, had negotiated with them on the subject of allowing the prisoners to escape from jail for a consideration. Other witnesses were produced who testified that they were present at the time of the alleged negotiation, and no conversation of the kind took place. Mr. LAYTON was an important witness for the prosecution, he being present at the time and aiding in making arrests. Mr. LAYTON has signified his intention to have those witnesses arrested on the charge of perjury. The prisoners were convicted.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Shipping and Mercantile Intelligence, Fifth Page.

Sales of Stocks at the Second Board—May 16.

$1,000 Chesapeake & Ohio 6s	81¾	50 do	94¾
6,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	50 do	94¾
2,000 Cal. St. 7s '75	87	100 do	95
1,000 N. Y. Cent. RR. 6s	98¾	300 Panama R.R.	94
1,000 Erie R. Con. bds '63	84	100 do	93¾
2,000 Del. Riv. R. 2d m.	69½	100 do	94
3,000 Geb. Branch Re.	77	25 Mich. Cen. R. R.	95
3,500 Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	100	595 do	95
17 Ill. Cent. Rights	18¾	500 do	95¾
10 Ohio an Rock	96	6 C. C. & Cin. R. R.	104½
50 American Ex. Bk.	112	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	127
15 Metropolitan Bk.	109¾	30 do	127¼
20 City Bank	121	400 do	127¾
53 Fulton Bank	140	100 do	127¾
750 Canton Company	30¾	200 do	127¾
200 do	30¾	200 do	127¾
200 Cun. Coal Co.	18	70 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	43¾
100 do	17¾	100 do	43¾
100 do	18	300 do	43¾
100 do	18¾	100 do	43¾
200 N. Y. C. R. R.	84¾	100 do	43¾
10 do	86¼	100 do	43¾
40 Pacific Mail S Co	93	100 do	43¾
50 Penn. Coal Co.	88¼	100 do	43¾
650 Erie Railroad	41¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	98¾
200 do	41	3050 Cleve. & Tol. RR.	68
50 do	41¼	1400 do	68¼
750 do	41	300 do	68¾
500 do	41	500 do	87¾
100 do	41	100 do	68
100 do	41	300 do	68¼
100 do	40¾	100 do	67¾
50 do	41	300 do	67¾
100 do	39¾	100 do	68¼
50 Bud. River R.R.	24½	55 Chic. & R. I. Rd.	96¾
1100 Reading R. R.	79	20 do	97
1200 do	79¾	50 Wis. Lake Shore R.	56¼
1500 do	79¾	100 Mil. & Miss. Rd.	88
200 do	79¾	100 do	67
100 do	79	100 do	67¼
200 do	79	50 do	67¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri St. 6s	82¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	68¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. R'ds Bs.	100	900 do	69
200 Canton Company	29¾	400 do	69
200 do	29¾	200 do	68¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co	18¾	100 do	68¾
100 do	18¾	5 Erie Railroad	41
100 do	18¾	600 do	41
100 do	18¾	200 Hudson River R. R.	94½
200 do	18¾	291 do	89
200 do	18¾	350 do	69½
10 La Cross & Mil. RR.	77	50 do	69¾
200 Reading Railroad	79½	300 do	69¾
100 Illinois Cent. R. R.	138¾	50 do	69¾
90 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	86½	100 do	67¾

MONDAY, May 17—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the port of New-York for the past week amounts, in the Importation of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $4,619,010, as against $4,133,313 the week ending May 15 last year. The General Import list of the week again includes a very large sum in Sugar and Molasses, 22 039,417, the heaviest amount ever entered in a single week. The Export list of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounts to $1,488,715, against $1,196,759 same week last year. The Export of Specie for the week was $1,609,378 to Europe, and $318,350, principally Spanish Doubloons, to the West Indies, together $1,927,728, as against $1,564 415 the same week last May. The receipts of Gold from California, as manifested, were $1,707,725, and of Spanish Coin from Europe, $214,195. The Sub-Treasury held on Saturday afternoon Specie balances to the amount of $13,778,646, against $14,329,454 at the close of the previous week. Altogether, the Specie movements of the week have been unusually active and varied, resulting, as far as known, $645,000 in favor of the Bank reserve, although this may not be apparent on the official average this afternoon, the heaviest outgo being early in the week, while the California Bullion did not reach Bank until Thursday. The interior Gold exchanges are again understood to have been in favor of the city. The Bank reserves as averaged last Monday, was $12,011,491. The Money Market ruled, with the exception of the single day before the sailing of Wednesday's steamer, quite easy, both at call and on strictly prime paper. General trade is not only inactive, but the Custom Duties unusually light, while the employment of money thus far to carry Stocks is much below the Summer average. Foreign Exchange has felt the liberal remittances made by the leading Bankers for a week or two past in Bullion, and the rates are not such as to stimulate such remittances beyond the movement of last season. London, 109¼@109¾; Paris, 5.18¾@5.17½. The last news from Europe is calculated to increase the export of Breadstuffs, although local speculation, stimulated by exaggerated reports of the short supplies to come from the West, have kept prices here above the Foreign limits.

According to the official Custom House record of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the calendar month of April, and our summary, by months, from the beginning of the current fiscal year, 1st July, 1856, to the 1st inst., which we published a few days since, the Import of Foreign Merchandise at this port for the ten months (exclusive of foreign coin and bullion,)

Amounted to	$187,106,000
Add two weeks in May	9,824,617
Total to date	$196,930,617
Against same time in 1856	169,114,639
Increase to date	$27,815,978

By the same tables the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign goods reexported—

Amounted to	$69,106,000
Add two weeks in May	3,182,575
Total to date	$72,288,575
Against same time in 1856	67,580,237
Increase to date	$4,708,338

By the same tables the Export of Specie to the 1st inst, was made | $33,115,000
Add two weeks in May | 2,509,296
Total to date | $35,714,296
Against same time in 1856 | 17,236,115
Increase to date | $18,478,181
Increase as above in Produce | 4,708,338
Increase of all exports | $23,186,519

The Stock Exchange through the week manifested no general activity, though a good deal of interest attached to the dealings in three or four prominent Road Stocks; and this was particularly observable at the close on Saturday afternoon, when it was almost impossible to keep the run of the very rapid fluctuations in Cleveland and Toledo, Michigan Southern, Illinois Central and Reading. The transactions and bids of which were latest advised, were, in Michigan Southern, 69¾@70, sales for cash; 69¾ subsequently bid, with offers to sell, at the option of the seller, 60 days, at 67¾ ₱ cent. In Cleveland and Toledo, 69@69¼ sales. In Illinois Central, 138¾ sales, and in Reading 79⅝ bid. The prominent general changes through the week were nearly as follows:

New-York Central	86¾@86@86½
New York and Erie	41½@42@42½
Cleveland and Toledo	69¾@67¾@68¾@69¾@69
Michigan Southern	64@65.@65¾@70@69½
Illinois Central	135¾@134@140@137@138¾
Reading	80¾@79¾@80@79¾
Galena and Chicago	99@99½@98¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	48@44@46¾@47¾
Cumberland Coal	17¾@18, and closing 18¾

The Stock Exchange Board have reopened the subject of the privileges attaching, on the 20th inst., to outstanding contracts in Southern Michigan. After two days' discussion, no definite result was arrived at. But as the Railway Company have met a Committee from the Board in a spirit of accommodation, and agreed on Saturday afternoon to open regular transfer books for the Scrip (or partially paid-up) shares of the new stock, the presumption is, the previous order of the Stock Board in regard to money payments on the new stock, in advance of the final settlement or maturity of contracts, will now be rescinded. By the aid of such transfers, the scrip can be delivered in such sums and at such time as will accommodate the full settlement of the original contract. Meanwhile, the rumored nature of some of the discussions at the Board, and the uncertainty in which they seemed to leave the convenience, if not the privileges of the buyer, have induced some outside parties to call in their options, in order to have the stock in their own name by the 20th inst.

An election for Officers of the Treverton Coal and Railroad Company was held in Philadelphia on the 5th instant. GEORGE W. BEEBEE was elected President, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Jas. L Morris.	Jas. T. Sputter.
Jos. R Curtis.	Geo. J. Pumpelly.
John S. Williams.	L. S Suarez.
Jonathan Thorne.	Oliver Slare, Jr.
Thos. S. Gibbes,	John F Butterworth.
Thos. Robins.	Chas. H. Rogers.

Mr. JAMES L. MORRIS has been appointed General Superintendant by the new Board and the affairs of the concern altogether are now under first-rate auspices.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	8,169	$165,865	3,925	$277,494
Flour, bbls	26,997	181,970	19,346	127,926
Corn Meal, bbls	3 030	12,478	906	3,294
Wheat, bushels	45,199	72,866	84,773	50 629
Corn, bushels	57,847	23,887	83,271	24,518
Rye, bushels			700	600
Pork, bbls & tcs	1,610	25,202	1,239	27,653
Beef, bbls & tcs	764	10,849	1,942	54,754
Bacon, lbs	—	—	930,819	22,474
Hams, lbs	—	—	49,233	6,661
Lard, lbs	—	—	48 266	8,172
Butter, lbs	—	—	14,372	3,100
Cheese, lbs	—	—	12,758	1,562
Pro. Meats, pkgs	—	—	144	1,156
Total Produce		$493,057		$608,558
Miscellaneous		703,702		890,047
Total for the week		$1,196,759		$1,488,715

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—TWO FISCAL YEARS.

	1856. Actual.	1857. Estimated.	Increase.
Goods imported	$310,452,810	$380,000,000	$49,547 690
Specie imported	4,207,532	15,000,000	10 792,468
Total	$314,639,942	$375,000,000	$60,360,058
Domestic produce exported	$266,488,061	$295,000,000	$28,561 949
Foreign Goods	14,781 883	18,00 ,000	3,218,618
Foreign Specie	1 597,196	12,000,000	10,402 804
American Gold	44 148 279	65,000,000	20,851.721
Total	$326,984,908	$390,000 000	$63,035,092
Gross trade of 1856 in Imports	$314,939,942		
And in all Exports	326 984 908		
Resulting balance in favor United States	$12,324,966		
Gross Import trade of 1857, estim'd	$375,000 000		
Gross Exports, estimated at	390,000,000		
Resulting balance in favor of United States	$15 000,000		

The above estimate of the trade of 1857 is based upon well-understood data for nine or ten of the twelve months of the official year, to close on the 30th proximo. It is not materially different from a similar estimate made at an earlier period of the year, and confirmed by the general course of trade since. We repeat the figures in juxtaposition with the actual results of last year, with a view to correct a remarkable series of mistakes just fallen into by an influential cotemporary, the New-York *Tribune*: 1. In stating the probable Import movement of the year only at $300,000,000, *a difference of seventy five millions* from any probable result. 2. In stating the Export movement exclusive of Specie, at $225,000,000, or all told, $255,000,000, an error of *one hundred and thirty five millions*, according to the above estimate, and even *seventy millions* behind the trade of 1856. 3. In placing our ability to export American Gold, the product of California, at $30,000,000, whereas it was $44,000,000 last year, and will reach sixty or $65,000,000 this year.

The stockholders in the Michigan Southern Company who desire to subscribe will recollect that they are not *limited* in their subscriptions to 40 ₱ cent. They are entitled absolutely (and if they apply for it on or before the 20th inst.) will receive, in any event, guaranteed stock to the extent of 40 ₱ cent. of the total amount of the general stock which may stand in their names on the books *at the close of business on the 20th May*. But every stockholder is at liberty to subscribe for all that he desires, and any surplus which remains, after giving the 40 ₱ cent. to all stockholders who apply for it, will be divided *pro rata* among other stockholders who apply for more than their proportion. Stockholders should see that their stock stands in their own names upon the books on the 20th inst., and they should apply in time for such portion of the new stock as they may desire to have, without reference to their *pro rata* shares. It is now evident that no one except stockholders, who may be such on the 20th inst., can receive any part of this new stock. The subscriptions on Saturday afternoon amounted to $4,011,200. The book remains open until 3 o'clock on Wednesday.

A new Fire Insurance Company has been organized, and offices established at No. 40 Wall-street, and No. 4 Montague-place, Brooklyn, under the style of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn. The capital is $150,000, and in the Board of Trustees we find the names of Mr. SLOAN, of the Hudson River Railroad; Mr. VAIL, of the Bank of Commerce; Mr. WHITEHOUSE and Mr. BAYLISS, of the Stock Exchange, and several well-known City merchants.

The great Railway Excursion Party, to commemorate the formal opening of the Ohio and Mississippi Line, will leave Cincinnati on the 4th of June.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN COMPANY.

Cost of road and equipment	$8,013,761
Coal lands and mining improvements	395,227
Stock and bonds of branch lines	311,108
Coal on hand, materials and fuel	235 969
Real estate in New-York and cash	47,699
Together	$9,003,764
Capital	$3,292,772
Funded debt	4,508,500
Unfunded balance	1,202,492—$9,003,764
Items comprising unfunded balance.	
Bills and accounts payable	$1,690,051
Coal profits, interest, income balance of	513 811
Together	$2,193,342
Less bills and accounts receivable	991 351
Balance as above	$1,202,492

The foregoing figures are compiled from the annual report for the year 1856. The Company earned during the year, net, from the Transportation Account and Sales of Coal, $558,346, which paid 7 ₱ cent. on the Funded Debt and Capital Stock, as these items then stood, ($10 ,483 of such interest being incurred for and carried to the construction of the Southern Division, not then completed,) and also the rent of the Warren and Cayuga feeders; besides placing $51,267 to the credit of the Renewal Fund. The line is an important one to this City, as connecting New-York by rail directly with the Northern Coal fields of Pennsylvania, and its projectors have gone through with their work with an energy equal to the physical difficulties to be overcome, and against the most formidable financial discouragements. The great body of the stockholders have continued steady to their support, receiving 7 ₱ cent. interest on their payments, after the plan so successfully pursued by the Pennsylvania Central before its completion.

From the Evening Post.

HEAVY SUGAR SPECULATION.—"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good." The high price of sugar has already yielded a fortune to those dealers who were in a situation to take advantage of it, and among them may be mentioned the houses of E. D. MORGAN & Co., and of SPOFFORD & TILESTON. The latter firm, we are informed, sent an order for ten thousand tons of Manila sugar, a part of which has already arrived. The outlay for this venture was about $800,000, and the profits are expected to exceed $250 000.

We have reason to state that the largest portion of the adventure of Messrs. SPOFFORD & TILESTON, in Manila Sugars, will go direct to London. The speculations, however, on this, as well as the English markets, are undoubtedly large, exceeding a similar movement last Summer, but involving less disturbance to the discount market, as much of the Sugar from Havana is held for wealthy Cuban parties. The successive profitable seasons of 1856 and 1857 have largely advanced the value of the Sugar estates of the Island, a single one of which has recently changed hands at two millions of dollars.

Cincinnati Money and Stock Markets.

From the Circulars of Hooven & Holmes.

The Stock market opened early in the week with a very languid feeling, and a tendency to lower prices. On yesterday and to-day, however, the demand has been more decided, and at the close prices are firmer, and in some instances slightly better. The extraordinary cold and great backwardness of the Spring is, no doubt, affecting business unfavorably, and curtailing the receipts of railroads, both in freights and passengers.

Little Miami shares sold early in the week at 95, a decline of 1 ₱ cent.; but subsequent sales show an improvement of ¾ ₱ cent., with one small sale at 96, which is the highest price obtained in many months for this favorite stock. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton shares have also declined 1 ₱ cent., with sales at 68, closing with a very firm feeling and an indisposition to sell at less than 69. Indianapolis and Cincinnati shares have been very quiet; no transaction of moment has come under our observation; the earnings of the road for April were $44,500, which is slightly in advance of the same month last year; this, when there has been a marked falling off in the receipts of many of the leading western roads, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, is doing remarkably well.

The earnings of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad for April show a large and really astonishing increase over the corresponding month of 1857. For April, 1857, they were, from all sources.....$50,810
For April, 1856.....39,734

Increase, (28 ₱ cent.).....$11,076

This is made up of an increase in freight receipts of nearly $13,000, and incidentals of $2,200, while in the passenger receipts there is a falling off of over $4,000.

In Ohio and Mississippi Shares we report sales of 350 shares at 11¾@12. The opening passenger business of this road is, we understand, much more promising than was anticipated, and gives decided indications that the expectations of its friends will be fully realized. For Marietta and Cincinnati Shares there is some inquiry, but the stock is generally held above the views of buyers. We note one sale of 200 shares at 19, 60 days. There is also more inquiry for Covington and Lexington, with sale at 20.

In Bonds the movement has been less active than last week; prices are, however, without change.

Money is slightly easier, and negotiations are made with less difficulty, and at rather easier rates.

Exchange on New-York is steady at ¼ to ½ ₱ cent.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 17.

Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending May 15:

Dry Goods	$75,881	Coffee	$83,518
Copper Sheathing	20 504	Jute	31,247
Hides and Skins	91,242	Linseed	184,387
Fish	25,4 8	Saltpetre	21,868
Sperm and Whale Oil	56,736	Gunnies	81,122
Sugar	571,450	Madder	51,647
Molasses	104 051	Wool	49 534
Balsam Oranges and Lemons	36,554	Other Articles	229,382
		Total	$1,344,751
Corresponding week of 1856			1,103,743
Increase			$240,807

Markets by Tel

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arago at this port and the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH MISSIONS TO CHINA.

Hopes of a Reconciliation Between Spain and Mexico.

Extensive Conspiracies in Spain.

THE NEUFCHATEL PROJECT.

The United States and New-Granada.

Cotton Firm — Breadstuffs Steady — Consols 93 1-4@93 3-8.

The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, Captain LINES, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Arago* brings 193 passengers, the usual mails, $800,000 in specie, and 300 tons of merchandise. Amongst the passengers are Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. CRAIN, Vice-Consul from Paris; Mr. CAMILLE DOLLFUS, Secretary to the French Legation at Washington; Major W. J. JENNER, Capt. W. WARNER and Lieut. W. H. PALMER, of the British Army.

The Canadian screw steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., arrived at Quebec on Sunday morning. By these arrivals we receive four days' later news from Europe.

The screw steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 6th inst.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 3d inst., landed her mails and passengers, and proceeded on her voyage to Bremen.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst.

In Great Britain, the speech from the Throne was looked forward to with much interest. It is said that if there is not in it a very distinct pledge of a Reform bill, Mr. ROEBUCK will move an amendment to it. It will probably be carried.

The French Journals profess to know about Lord MALMESBURY's instructions respecting China, and say he will demand a renewal of the Treaties, with the extension of the privilege to three other ports besides the five to which they already claim admittance, and also the establishment of English Military Ports in all cities where English Consuls or Consular Agents reside, and the reërections of the Forts at Canton, Shanghae and Hong Kong.

Lord ELGIN had left Marseilles.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE continues to be feted at Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 4th of May, says:

"Baron GROS, who has been appointed to proceed on an extraordinary mission to China, was received this morning at a private audience by the Emperor. I am informed that the steam-frigate *Impetueuse* is, together with the frigate *Audacieuse*, to be dispatched to reinforce the French fleet in the China Seas. The report that a Vice-Admiral is to be sent to China to take command of the French fleet in those seas is confirmed. The two candidates having the best chance of the appointment are Admiral BRUAT and Maritime Prefect at Toulon, and Admiral ROMAIN DESFOSSES."

There are more rumors of discovered conspiracies in Spain.

Generals SANTIAGO, MENDUE and GARRIDO had been designated to command the expedition against Mexico, and left for Cadiz to embark for Cuba.

The text of the Queen's speech respecting Mexico reads thus:

The diplomatic relations with the Mexican Republic have been interrupted by diplomatic circumstances; but I hope the interruption will be but temporary. The Mexican Government and nation have already begun to prove that they will not consent to countenance these acts, as contrary to justice as to humanity, by allowing them to go unpunished; and that they will not oblige Spain, to whom they are united by so many bonds, to exact a reparation for such outrages.

The Queen of Spain is said to be in the fourth month of her pregnancy, and as that is the period at which she has had more than one miscarriage, her physicians have ordered her to observe the strictest rules, not allowing her to leave the Palace.

The text of the project for the settlement of the Neufchatel difficulty has been published. The substance of it was previously known.

The Paris *Moniteur* declares the publication of the Neufchatel treaty, by the Swiss journals, to be the result of unjustifiable indiscretion, and that several points are incorrectly stated.

The Sardinian Chambers are debating a proposal to remove the Arsenal from Genoa to Spezzia.

The Pontifical Government has further reduced the duties on textile fabrics.

The Ministerial difficulties in Denmark continue.

The Upper Prussian Chamber has adopted the bill to prohibit the circulation of foreign bank notes. Other fiscal measures are in progress.

The prohibition to export gold from Russia is removed.

The Russian Treaty with Japan is published. By it the Japanese ports of Quimoda, Hakodadi and Nangasaki, are opened.

Advices from Constantinople are to the 24th April, but they contain no news of interest.

The Austrian Government has given some large orders in France for machinery for the eleven steamships of war in construction at Trieste, Venice, and Pola. Of these one is a ship of the line, three frigates, and two corvettes.

The Ministerial journal *Le Pays* contains the following paragraph:

"A private telegraphic dispatch received at London announces that the treaty of peace concluded between Great Britain and Persia had not been ratified by the Court of Teheran. We know from private information that this news is inaccurate. The text of the treaty, on account of the state of the roads, could not arrive at Teheran before the 15th or 20th of April, and, as after 35 days at least are required to go from the capital of Persia to the first telegraphic station, it is physically impossible that the reply of the Court of Teheran could be known at this moment."

Letters from Smyrna state that a ship belonging to Tripoli, with 45 slaves on board, had been seized at Tscherme on the demand of the British Consul-General. The Municipal Council of Smyrna had ordered the slaves to be set at liberty.

An Imperial order has been addressed to the Greek Bishops, directing them to carry out the reforms in the Administration of worship decreed in 1856.

The news of the safety of the Australian mail steamer *Oneida*, already announced, has given the greatest satisfaction in all parts of the kingdom.

The Australian Ministry has been defeated on a resolution brought forward by Mr. O'SHANASSY, and resigned in consequence. A new Ministry has been formed. Trade was rather glutted, in consequence of large arrivals from England.

The Dispute Between the United States and New-Granada—The Threatened Occupation of the Isthmus.

From the London Times, May 6.

It would be affectation not to own some sort of uneasiness at the news that the United States are going to carry it with a high hand over the miserable State of New-Granada. The old cock does not like to see the young cock strutting and crowing so near his own dunghill. But, though we care little for New-Granada or Central America in this country, and have other things to think of, there is abundant provocation to instinctive jealousy. First, there is one of the most important points in the world apparently involved in the affair, that *Bimaris Corinthus* of the New World, Panama, more important than the Isthmus of Suez, or any other great meeting-point of nations. It seems to be marked by nature for the common property of mankind, as much as the oceans which it so slightly dissevers. It is true that to all appearance it may be hundreds of years before we shall ever make much use of the Isthmus, and during all that time the United States will be more concerned to invite than to obstruct our passage. But there is the apparent natural right; and in this case it is secured and embodied in a treaty, about which there happens to have been some controversy. Then we have in this country a rather exaggerated idea of Brother JONATHAN's disposition to take the law into his own hands. The most outrageous incidents and the most offensive speeches are they that come quickest and are most repeated in this country. We have heard of Lynch law; we have read *Uncle Tom*; our diners-out have all of them a few bits of "stump" oratory to amuse the ladies with; and so we have a prevailing idea that the will of a Yankee is his only law. Yet the more we know of the Americans the more satisfied are we of their resemblance to ourselves. They are, perhaps, a little more fiery, a little more independent, for climate and circumstance will tell upon them; but they are the "governing classes of the United States are the very near descendants—the grandchildren or the great grandchildren—of our own yeomanry, and inherit the same strong elements of their character.

Compared with the great interests of humanity, any jealousy we might feel of American progress is, we frankly admit, a petty consideration. It certainly is for the interest of humanity that civilization, in the common sense of that word, comprising order, security of life and property, hospitality to strangers, and permanent institutions, should prevail over disorder, anarchy, continual revolution, and mutual massacre, and the general state of things described in almost every letter from Central, and a great part of South America. The mongrel races that people those regions combine the vices of barbarism with those of civilization, and under the names, and exteriors, and political pretensions of the Spanish Hidalgo or Republican, are, in fact, as turbulent, cruel, and intractable as the races supplanted by their forefathers. But no country ever had peace in which were various races that refused to coalesce, and there is wanting that essential condition to order in Central America. What changes may be effected by the new element now introducing itself time only can show; but, as things now are, there cannot be peace and order in Central America, nor will there be till a stronger hand, a more vital principle of order, comes in. No doubt that will be supplied by the United States. It is true—and here we are involuntarily reverting to our first misgivings—we in this country neither know nor can learn the rights of the quarrel between the States and Granada. The Americans allege a conspiracy, but nothing is more unlikely than a concerted scheme by the population of a weak State to get up an inexpiable feud with one infinitely stronger. It had all the look of ill feeling, accident and passion, like an Irish faction fight, only fought out with knives and rifles instead of clubs and stones. But it is not our business to decide, or to form any opinion as to the origin of the quarrel. What we have to consider rather is the bearing of the affair on the general interests of humanity. Now, between such people as the citizens of the United States and the mixed population of Granada, the former in the apparently weak position of strangers and travelers, yet each representing, in his own person, the whole power and genius of a mighty commonwealth, and the latter really contemptible, but in possession of the spot, there could not but be continual ruptures. It is only a question of time. If the outbreak was not this year it would be the next. Of course, it would be far better that the State of Granada should be strong enough to keep its people in order, and to prevent them from taking a tumultuous revenge for personal insults; but if every collision between resident and traveler is to be followed by a rising of the whole population, then Granada becomes a mere mine of explosive ingredients, which it is dangerous to walk over. A traveler may answer for himself, but he cannot answer for the 500 travelers who may be with him at the port, or on the passage, and the world at large has the right to demand some security that one of its great thoroughfares shall not be made a scene of mutual carnage every time a drunken traveler misconducts himself.

But, in fact, neither the United States, nor England, nor any other Government has so much voice in these changes as we are apt to assign to them. The change will take place, and all that statesmen and philanthropists can do reaches only to the time and the manner. A vast population—Anglo-Saxon we call it, for want of a better name, but much more British than American—is pouring into these regions, and acquiring that strength which is inseparable from superiority of numbers and breed. Nothing will prevent them from gaining the ascendancy over the debased races that decay, languish, quarrel and destroy one another in one of the finest countries as well as most commanding situations in the world. There they are, and, though the gold discoveries of Australia have diverted from California and the routes thereto the great European influx with which they were threatened, still the "Anglo-Saxon" element is rapidly increasing in Central America and growing to its invariable political development. Whatever the Government of the United States does in these regions will be better than the work of adventurers, which, at the best, will be only a broken limb badly set, and will require some day another and more painful operation. The only point at present involved in this quarrel is the country immediately about the Isthmus. The Government of Washington will consult its own peace—at all events, its resources—by advancing as little as possible southwards into the State of Granada—a vast mountainous region directly under the Equator. We presume that, at the utmost, it will confine its ambition to the perfect security of its route to the Pacific States. Time may or may not call it or tempt it to the path of PIZARRO and into the heart of that southern continent, which has never yet known repose. But for the present the States can do little more, and can desire little more, than to substitute their own authorities for those which have been found ineffectual at the Isthmus. Even if we frequented the Isthmus much more than we do, we should have but small reason to regret the change, and can only desire that it should take place as quietly as possible.

The Dispute between Spain and Mexico—Favorable Chances of a Settlement.

Madrid (April 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

A London paper lately announced the arrival at Madrid of Señor BARRERA, attached to the Mexican Legation at Paris, with dispatches relating to the dispute between Spain and Mexico. The *Epoca* adopted this information as its own; it has been copied into most of the Madrid papers, and undue importance has been given to it. Señor BARRERA certainly passed through here, now two or three weeks ago, but he had no official mission whatever, and was merely on his way to Andalusia, on private business relating to an inheritance. I am glad to say, however, that the chances of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty referred to become daily stronger. It is probable that Señor LAFRAGUA will leave Paris for Madrid as soon as the next mail from Mexico arrives—that is to say, on the 2d or 3d of May. I do not imagine that he awaits by that mail permission to come here, although it is expected that the contents of the despatches he will receive will rather strengthen him in his present intention. He and Marshal SERRANO appear to have been mutually well pleased with each other, and with the results of their interviews at Paris, and, unless something unexpected supervene, there can be but little doubt of a satisfactory agreement being come to. Marshal SERRANO was to arrive at Madrid in the course of last night, and his personal communications to his Government will doubtless forward matters a step.

The Opening of the Exhibition of Art Treasures at Manchester.

From the London Times, May 6.

Manchester was yesterday the scene of an event almost unique in the history of art in England, or perhaps in the world. An Exhibition of Art Treasures, never before equaled for extent and importance, was opened with an *éclat* to which nothing but the presence of the sovereign herself could have added. The consort of Her Majesty presided over the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large and distinguished assembly, comprising several Cabinet Ministers, the representatives of various foreign countries, many of our native nobility and gentry, the corporate authorities of some of our principal cities, and thousands of the inhabitants of the important and populous district of which Manchester is the centre. The weather was most propitious, and the arrangements both within and without the Exhibition were faultless. It was a day, in short, of marked success, and one of which the city of Manchester may be proud.

The preparations which had been made for the ceremony within the building were of the simplest kind. The great central hall consists of a nave and two side aisles, and is intersected near its western extremity by the transept. A row of tall and slender columns separates the nave from each of the aisles, and the pillars are joined at the top by light and open girders, which carry the semi-circular roof of the nave. The side walls are hung with portraits of all the principal personages in English history and biography. Below them, on the floor, are arranged in handsome cases the multitude of objects in ivory, wood, bronze and the precious metals, which form the general museum of art. In front of the columns, and within the nave itself, on either side are placed a double row of statues, extending the entire length of the hall from the principal entrance to the transept, and leaving a broad passage or avenue in the centre. Near the transept the beautiful and elaborate suits of armor, from the Meyrick and other collections, are arranged in tasteful and appropriate groups. Beyond the transept the seats of the orchestra rise one over the other to a considerable height above the floor, terminating in a grand organ constructed by Messrs. KIRTLAND & JARDINE, the elegant form and elaborate decoration of which fitly complete the view. For the proceedings of yesterday a dais was erected in the transept immediately in front of the orchestra. It was octagonal in form, raised six steps from the floor, and covered with red cloth. On the top was a square piece of rich tapestry, and there stood the chair of State in crimson velvet and gold used by Prince ALBERT during the ceremony. A tall Venetian mast rose on either side, from the point of which depended a banner, made in the one case of yellow and in the other of blue silk, and bearing the arms respectively of England and Gotha, with the mottoes, "*Dieu et mon droit*," and "*Treu und Fest*." The Union Jack was displayed at various points in and near the transept, while at the back of the dais were seen the banners of different countries, with the names of great painters emblazoned on them. Behind the chair of state, and nearly on the same level with it, a number of benches, covered with green cloth and decorated with fringes, were arranged in a semi-circle and reserved for the use of the more distinguished among the spectators. For the accommodation of the mass the whole of the central hall, with the exception of a passage in the centre, the galleries round the transept, and the two limbs of the transept itself, was furnished with rows of benches and chairs. A broad strip of scarlet cloth ran up the centre of the great hall and heightened the effect of the white marble statues on either hand throwing them out in beautiful relief. 11 o'clock was the time fixed for opening the doors to the public, but long before that hour all the entrances were besieged by a large number of the rank, fashion, and beauty of Manchester and its vicinity. The doors were opened gently to avoid a rush, and with oft-reiterated cautions from the inside for every one to take plenty of time. To such advice, of course, no one paid the slightest regard. There was a good deal of pushing, and ladies scarcely got that room to which they seemed to think their capacious skirts entitled them. Some insisted on trying to move the turnstiles the wrong way, while others in their anxiety to get good places would not go right, no matter what amount of pains were taken to guide them in their course. But after the first rush all went as smoothly as could be wished, and showed the arrangements to have been well planned and executed. From the moment the doors were opened the steady influx of visitors never ceased or slackened. Among the occupants of the green benches behind the dais were many members of both Houses of Parliament. Lord BROUGHTON wore the uniform of a Lord-Lieutenant, and Lord WROTTESLEY was also in uniform. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE and Earl POWIS were also present. The Marquis of STAFFORD, the Earl of BURLINGTON, Lord ELCHO, Mr. MANOLES, Mr. GROGAN, Mr. HANKEY, Mr. KERSHAW, Mr. HINDLEY, and Mr. BERESFORD HOPE represented the House of Commons. The American, Belgian and Haytien Ministers were the only members of the *corps diplomatique* present. The Lord Mayors of London and Dublin, the former accompanied by Aldermen COPELAND, SALOMONS and CUBITT, and by Sheriffs MECHI and KEARS, were there in their robes of office. The Corporation of Manchester took a prominent part in the proceedings of the day. The Mayor of Salford, wearing a plain but exceedingly massive gold chain round his neck, was a spectator of the ceremony. So also was the Lord Provost of Edinburg. The corporate authorities in their crimson robes, and attended by their servants in gorgeous liveries, formed, indeed, not the least brilliant part of the spectacle. At 1 o'clock the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by his staff, entered the building, and after that hour but few visitors of note arrived. The palace was crowded in every nook, and it may well be supposed that the scene was most animated and magnificent. Many of the gentlemen were in uniform or court dress, while SOLOMON in all his glory was not arrayed with more taste and splendor than some of the ladies. Their dresses of the richest stuffs vied with the colors of the rainbow in variety and brilliancy, making the ornaments of the walls look mean and dull by comparison. The elegant proportions of the building itself, its chaste and beautiful decorations, the masterpieces of art scattered in rich profusion on every hand, the presence of 10,000 persons gaily attired, and the display of silken banners and standards, combined to form a picture such as has rarely been witnessed even in the metropolis.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

News from Kansas.

A NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED IN TREASON CASES.

QUINDARO, K. T., Monday, May 11.

District-Attorney WEIR has entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Governor ROBINSON, indicted for treason.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 18.

The United States District-Attorney WEIR has just entered a *nolle prosequi* in all the treason trials now pending. The cases of Gov. ROBINSON and others, for usurpation of office, will be determined in a similar manner as soon as the right of prosecution is decided between the United States and the Territorial District-Attorney.

Four horse thieves from this place have been pursued, overtaken and killed and the horses recovered just inside the Nebraska frontiers.

Balloon Ascension at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, May 18.

A successful balloon ascension was made here this afternoon by JAMES W. ALLEN. He descended in safety about 14 miles from this city.

Sale of Government Property at Chelsea.

BOSTON, Monday, May 18.

The United States Marine Hospital estate at Chelsea was sold by auction to-day. There were sixty lots in all, a large number of which were sold under the Government valuation, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The prices ranged from twenty-eight to fifty-three cents per foot.

Weather South.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 18—10 P. M.

It is raining here and at Baltimore.

Townsend, the Canadian Murderer.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, May 18.

The examination of MCHENRY, *alias* TOWNSEND, ended to-day, and the prisoner was remanded to Canada, as his identity with the Canadian murderer was fully established.

The Burdell Murder—Eckel's Trial Postponed to October.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Davies.

Mr. Eckel and his counsel, Messrs. Stafford and Graham, were in waiting yesterday morning, long before the opening of the Circuit Court, which took place shortly after 10 o'clock. One or two short cases on that calender were disposed of, after which Mr. District-Attorney HALL entered the room, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer was immediately opened by Mr. Berthoff, the crier.

The Court—Mr. District Attorney, have you anything further to bring before the Court of Oyer and Terminer?

Mr. Hall—No, Sir, nothing this term. I have simply to state, that circumstances have induced me to lay over the indictment pending against Mr. Eckel, and which was postponed until this morning, until the October term. My reasons for such a course I do not wish to state at present. At the October term I shall either try the case, or move for a *nolle prosequi*, as may then appear most proper.

Mr. Graham—The only question, your HONOR, is as to the course the Court and the District-Attorney will take in regard to Mr. Eckel. He has been in jail four months, and it is hardly fair that he should now go out into the community with a crime of this nature hanging over his head.

The Court intimated that he could not interfere with the District-Attorney in the course that officer intended to pursue.

Mr. Graham—The Court and District-Attorney, Sir, can concur in the course they can pursue with regard to the rights of Mr. Eckel; he is here awaiting his trial in pursuance of his agreement, and it is not fair that it should now be put off until the Fall. The prosecuting officer says now that he has not sufficient evidence against my client to press for a conviction.

Mr. Hall—I have not said that, your Honor.

Mr. Graham—Then, Sir, if there be legal evidence against Mr. Eckel, I insist on an immediate trial of the case. He cannot go out and pursue his business with such an accusation remaining hanging over him, he being entirely innocent of the crime for which he is here to answer. What I would suggest to the District-Attorney is that he now *nol. pros.* this indictment, and renew it in the Fall if he deem proper. My client can then go out among his fellow-men without this stain upon him. We cannot compel him to adopt this course, but your Honor can order an immediate trial of this indictment: and I appeal to the humanity of the District-Attorney if this would not be the proper course. We had notice that this case would not be tried this morning, and are not prepared to go on with it, but we will be ready to try it next Monday, if your Honor pleases.

The District-Attorney—I am willing to abide the eloquent animadversions of my learned friend, but cannot give any public explanation of my reasons for adopting this course. If my learned friend will come to my office, I think I shall be able to satisfy him of its propriety.

Mr. Graham—I had no intention to animadvert upon the conduct of the learned District Attorney. There is an effort on the part of the public press to intimidate this officer in the performance of his duty, and I call upon your Honor now to sustain him herein.

The Court—Certainly, Sir, that is what I intend to do.

Mr. Graham—Your Honor will permit me to speak in behalf of a party who has been suffering in prison for four months. I have to say that it is cruel to let this man go out with the accusation that his hands are stained with the blood of a fellow being. Your Honor should then strike off his fetters and let him go free.

The Court—He goes out on his own recognizance.

Mr. Graham—That is not enough, your HONOR. He should now go out without any stain on his character, leaving the prosecution the right to renew this indictment hereafter, should it be deemed proper; every presumption is in favor of his innocence. The District-Attorney says he is not ready to try the case now, but we know what that means. It means that he is not ready to satisfy the public.

The Court—I cannot permit remarks of this nature, Mr. Graham; they are not proper.

Mr. Graham—I do not intend them as reflecting on the conduct of the District Attorney.

The Court—I believe you do not, Sir; still they are not proper and may mislead the public.

Mr. Graham—I wish the Court, Sir, to share the responsibility with him in disposing of this matter. In *The Court*—I do take the responsibility, Sir, postponing the case.

Mr. Graham—Then, Sir, I have a duty to perform to my client. I now demand a legal reason why the District Attorney wishes this case postponed.

The Court—There is no necessity, Sir; I will not take the matter out of the hands of the District-Attorney. I shall postpone the case until the October term.

Mr. Graham—Without any excuse, Sir?

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Graham—Then, Sir, I have another duty to perform, and that is, to respectfully protest against the action of the Court.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Preparations for the Spanish Invasion—New Phase of the Church Struggle—The Invasion of Sonora—General Crabbe's Proclamation—Proclamation of Gov. Pesquiera—Orders from the Minister of War to Gen. Yanez—The Fillibusters to be Slaughtered.

We have received files of journals from Mexico City to the 26th of April, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst.

In reference to the threatened Spanish invasion the *Progreso* of Vera Cruz says, that preparations for defence have a long time been in progress, and that the invaders will not find them unprepared. It does not think it prudent to give publicity to the details, but it assures its readers, on reliable authority, that the day of trial will find them, so far as material defences are concerned, prepared to meet the aggressor.

THE CHURCH VERSUS THE STATE.

In the Capital the great struggle between the civil and ecclesiastical powers, has taken an entirely new turn, the Archbishop, to the surprise of everybody, having left President COMONFORT far behind in the work of the Church Reform. The occasion was a decree of the Government which revived an ancient law, providing in certain cases for religious services to the poor free of charge. So far from resisting it, the Archbishop immediately issued a formal circular letter, not only confirming the law, but in effect making the priesthood henceforth dependent upon voluntary contributions, instead of compulsory dues, imposed by the civil authority. Omitting the preamble, which seems to breathe a heautiful Christian spirit, we give only the decrees in substance:

1. That you neither refuse nor cause the faithful to wait for the administration of the sacraments, nor other customary offices of the church.

2. That you exact nothing whatever from those who have recourse to your ministry.

3. That you content yourselves with what is voluntarily offered to you.

4. That, without using other means, you give the faithful manuscript copies of this letter, certified by your signature, in order to make them acquainted with it.

5. That in the place for the law, you shall put up a copy in the frame, transcribing it also in the book of Diocesan Acts.

I likewise warn and pray you, in the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, that you neither begin nor encourage any conversation upon this law, nor upon any other political question, and much less still that you should not touch upon such matter in the pulpit.

Comments on this circular are as numerous as the point of view from which observation is made. Some pretend to see in it a treacherous insincerity, others think the real opinions of the Archbishop have been misunderstood. The *Extraordinary* thinks the former; nevertheless, it commends the circular and expresses the hope that President COMONFORT will not be ontdone by the Archbishop in good works, but will cut the Government entirely free from the Church.

The circular, however, has created a rebellion in the Church. The curates in a body have refused to obey its commands, and have resigned their charges to avoid complying with it.

THE SONORA INVASION.

L'Estandarte comments, in a lengthy article, on the invasion of Sonora, and believes that the measures adopted by the Government will be sufficient to frustrate the designs of the fillibusters. It denounces those Mexicans as domestic traitors who are encouraging the enemies of their country.

The same journal publishes two documents—the proclamation of General CRABBE, addressed to the Prefect of the district of Altar, dated March 26, and the answer of Gen. NORIEGA, Commander in-Chief of Sonora, in the form of an address to the garrison of Guaymas, under date of April 2.

In the first Gen. CRABBE declares that he came comformably to the laws of colonization in Mexico given upon the positive information of the most influential citizens of Sonora, without the least design of offending anybody, or of entering into any political or private intrigues. If he was armed and provided with munitions, it was for no other reason but because the Americans, or rather all the civilized people, do not march without arms; besides, he had to traverse the part of the country where the Apaches were continually committing all kinds of depredations. He speaks with great indignation of the rumor generally spread of the wells having been poisoned by order of the Government, and the meanest and most cowardly measures being resorted to for extirpating him and his followers. After rendering the Prefect personally responsible for whatever insults may be committed against him, he concludes with the declaration, that notwithstanding the hostile preparations set forth against him, he is resolved to march to the point where, long time since, he intended to go, and that he is only waiting for the rest of the men who are to accompany him. "I am the Chief," he says, "and my intention is to act as I shall judge it the fittest, conformable to natural law and to the instinct of self-preservation."

The address of the Mexican General to his soldiers begins with qualifying the American immigrants as pirates and banditti, who come to take forced possession of the port of Guaymas and the principal cities of the province. He gives them notice of Governor PESQUIERA having already marched to the frontier in order to repel them, and he concludes with a solemn appeal to their patriotism, and loyalty in defence of the liberty and independence of the country against a band of contemptible pirates, who, without any political profession, wish to usurp their dearest interests.

L'Estandarte, in addition to the above, publishes a proclamation addressed by Gov. PESQUIERA, on the 30th of March, to the free inhabitants of Sonora, and an official communication, under date of April 22, from the Minister of War to General YANEZ, General-in-Chief of the forces of the West.

Governor PESQUIERA, in his proclamation, announces that the declaration of war by the invaders could not be more explicit. "There is only one answer to make to them," he says; "march to meet them! Let there be no mercy shown, no generous sentiment felt for these rascals! Let him die like a wild beast, who, treading beneath his feet the rights of nations, and despising law and all civil institutions, dares to invoke the law of Nature as his only guide, and summons brute force to his aid!"

Governor PESQUIERA then appeals to the patriotism of the Sonorans, and urges them to seize this opportunity to complete a sincere reconciliation.

The communication from the Minister of War to M. YANEZ, approves of the determination taken by the latter to repair in person to the scene of hostilities, after having dispatched, as an advance guard, a force under the command of General CADENA, with artillery and munitions of war. It recognizes the patriotism of the present Government of Sonora, whose activity and decision it praises, and then adds:

"I have seasonably made known to your Excellency, that orders have been issued for the march to your aid from Guadalajara, of a sufficient force, to be followed soon by another force now organizing in Mexico. To-day, dispatches are again sent by express to the Commandant of Jalisco, directing him to forward to Sonora, without any delay, a battalion of Rifles, the 300 recruits which are ready for the same destination, and the Artillery and munitions which have been prepared in anticipation of these events. The Government, pursuaded that these reinforcements should arrive as soon as possible, has also sent to the Commandant an order for $13,000, so that the march may not be delayed, and instructions have been given him, as there may be difficulty in obtaining ships at San Blas, to make further efforts to procure them in order that the troops may embark at that port for Guaymas, and, if this is impossible, to march the men to Mazatlan, where they may obtain means of transportation. In order that your Excellency may count on the resources necessary for the support of the troops and other expences, I transmit you, herewith, orders addressed to the customs officers of Mazatlan, Guaymas, and La Paz, so that they may place the products of the said customs at the disposition of your Excellency. The Supreme Government grants to your Excellency all necessary powers to act with perfect liberty according to the exigencies of the case, well persuaded that your tact and discretion will indicate to you, on every occasion, the path which will best serve the great interests confided to your patriotism."

The *Trait d'Union* of the 25th of April, says: It must be confessed that if the Supreme Government has been a little tardy in adopting preventive measures, it has at least done all that is humanly possible to institute repressive measures. We await with great impatience for the next news from Sonora.

The Sonora Fillibusters all Shot.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 16.

Later advices from the City of Mexico state that the Sonora fillibusters, including their leader, were all shot on the 6th of May. The country was quiet.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Graphic Narrative of Mormon Outrages.

MELANCHOLY AND AFFECTING INCIDENTS.

HORRIBLE PRACTICES IN THE CHURCH.

Sale of Young Girls—Forcible "Sealing"—Extraordinary Proceedings of a Probate Court—Stirring Appeals for Succor, &c., &c.

Brigham Young Still at Salt Lake City.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Thursday, March 5, 1857.

Yesterday, as we suppose, JAMES BUCHANAN was inaugurated President of the United States, and entered upon the discharge of his high functions as chief magistrate of the Nation. To-day, a trembling band of American citizens, here in this remote quarter of American dominion, vibrate anxiously between hope and distrust as we wonder whether Utah will be deemed by him to be included in the country wherein he has sworn to maintain the Constitution and the laws—whether he will practically regard our peace, prosperity and lives worth an effort for their preservation against lawless violence. Looking back upon the history of the past seven years, and the course of the National Administrations during that time, what wonder that we have little confidence in the future. FILLMORE laid the foundation of the Mormon treason which has now seized fast hold of the Government of Utah, by appointing BRIGHAM YOUNG to the Governorship, and placing various other responsible offices in the Territory in the hands of equally unscrupulous adherents of the Mormon theocracy. Thus he secured a deceptive peace for awhile, akin to the dread silence of Nature just before the burst of a Summer tempest. General PIERCE continued and developed the evil, by teaching the Mormon leaders that they were safe from all danger of punishment for their crimes, and treating the groans and complaints of their suffering victims with criminal indifference. He knew full well that we were utterly debarred from all the protection nominally conferred by the Constitution—that while the forms of law had been maintained in some measure, their spirit was utterly disregarded by the Mormon appointees of the Federal Government to whom was committed their execution.

Thus the foundations of justice were sapped; thus the very Courts and all the paraphernalia of justice became merely the medium and opportunity for the most unjust oppression, and to cover up crimes which, in any other quarter of the civilized world, would not be tolerated for an hour. We remonstrated against such conduct; but our Mormon officials laughed in our faces, adding insult to our grievous wrongs. We appealed from them to Washington, presenting incontestable evidence that it was idle to hope for justice in Utah,—and were coldly repulsed,—were turned away from the door of the Executive Mansion, much as would be the pestilence-infected pauper, in the fear that his contact might be contagion. The Government seemed to feel that if they listened to us at all, they would be compelled to take the responsibility of righting our wrongs; and so they closed their eyes and their ears against the complaints and the evidence laid before them. Do you doubt the humiliating story, and ask an incident in illustration? I refer you to a single case. When BRIDGER had been robbed and despoiled of his property in 1853, he sought redress at Washington. All the aggravated circumstances of this Mormon outrage upon him were truthfully detailed,—and the impossibility of obtaining redress by legal process was set forth in terms which should have been convincing. Attorney-General CALEB CUSHING looked over the case at his leisure, and then coolly referred the stricken citizen back to the Courts of Utah! And thus the matter rests to this hour. But I must proceed with my narrative of facts.

ARAPEEN, the Chief of the Pah-Utah Indians, has been in the City recently. While here he was very assiduous in endeavors to ascertain what the Mormons were going to fight the Americans for. He said they had been urging him to join them in such a war, but declared that he had refused absolutely to have anything to do with it. There is much food for meditation and conjecture in these statements of the friendly chief, taken in connection with movements known to be contemplated by the Mormons who seek his alliance. BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER KIMBALL, and other heads of the Church propose to leave here in April for a trip to the North. They take with them between two and three hundred men, the names of a large list of whom were read off publicly in the Tabernacle on Sunday, the 21st ult. Where they are going or with what design is a profound mystery. Some say they are about to leave the country entirely, and settle in the British possessions; but I can see no reason to put any faith in so improbable a rumor. The British Possessions present no such eligible location as that the Mormons now occupy, and their removal would involve an immense expenditure and loss of property such as they can ill afford to sustain. Besides, they could not hope for the toleration and indifference at the hands of the British Government which they have enjoyed under the flag of the Union. Another rumor is that they go to Bitter Root Valley, in Washington Territory, to establish there a new "stake." Still another suggestion is, that BRIGHAM is going on a tour among the Northern Indians, to excite them against the Gentile whites, and induce them to join the Mormons in a war against the Government forces, should any be sent out against them. My own impressions favor the latter view, although it is not improbable that the founding of a colony in Bitter Root Valley is a part of the programme. The only clue we have to their proposed route is a letter from BRIGHAM shown by ARAPEEN, in which the former invites the Chief to accompany him on his tour, stating that *he will pass through the country of the Bonnacks, the Nez Perces, and the Flatheads.*

There has been a great deal of activity lately in that mystery of mysteries, the "Endowment House," and hundreds of the new converts have passed through the "degrees," and taken the fearful Mormon oath in which they swear fealty to the Prophet and eternal enmity to the Government of the United States. As a large proportion of these new converts are ignorant proselyted foreigners, just arrived from the Old World, you may suppose that this oath is sworn with a will, and without mental reservation. The ceremony of initiation is generally concluded by the "sealing" of one or more women to every male; and on one day not long since fifty females were thus taken as "spirituals." Unappropriated women are becoming scarce in the Territory, and the polygamous monsters of the Mormon Church are beginning to compel the merest children to their wicked embraces. It was only a few days ago that two little girls, between 10 and 11 years of age, were "sealed" to old men. It is a very common occurrence for girls of 14 to be taken as wives. One object seems to be to get these children into the horrible system of polygamy before they are old enough to think for themselves, or the natural delicacy of their sex shall be aroused and rebel against it.

Another doctrine, almost too disgusting to be mentioned, is beginning to be agitated, and its promulgation is seriously contemplated. Monstrous as it may appear, I am assured on good authority that it has already found practical application to considerable extent, although not yet publicly promulgated. This is the doctrine and the theory on which it is based. One of the leading tenets of Mormonism prescribes the duty of "raising up a Kingdom to God;" and as Missionaries, absent from their families while engaged in the labor of making proselytes in other countries, cannot fulfill their duty in this regard, it is held that their places at home ought in duty to be supplied by others. It is proposed, therefore, to appoint proxies in all such cases, who shall act the part of husbands for the wives of the absent missionaries. This shameful doctrine, of course, is founded on the "revelations of inspiration." So say the leaders; but it will be readily understood that the "inspiration" consists of the depraved *will* of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his associates, who had looked with evil eyes upon the wives of absent brethren; so the cloak of religious duty is made to cover a new depth of Mormon infamy.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is as thorough a despot over this deluded people as ever held the sceptre. Let me relate an incident to illustrate the arbitrary power which he exercises even in the most minute details of the affairs of his subjects. A marriage, even, without his sanction, is considered of no validity. A young man named ORSON MILES had been paying his addresses to a very amiable and pretty young lady named WHITNEY, with whom he formed an engagement of marriage more than a year ago. Not long since MILES went to BRIGHAM, as in duty bound, to ask his consent to the marriage, which was unhesitatingly granted. Soon after MILES had left the royal presence, a man from one of the southern settlements entered BRIGHAM's office, and asked if he knew where he could get another wife. The cold-hearted villain told him that he would give him Miss WHITNEY. Being reminded by the applicant that she was already engaged, BRIGHAM declared that MILES should not have her, and if she did not become this applicant's wife he would give her to some one else. Subsequently MILES met at the young lady's house a pliant tool of BRIGHAM's, named FERGUSON, (the same creature who figured conspicuously in the dissolution of the United States Court,) who was endeavoring to induce Miss WHITNEY to join his stock of "spirituals." MILES agreed with FERGUSON to submit the question of possession to the young lady's own decision, and she at once gave her preference to her bethrothed. The next morning BRIGHAM sent for her, and told her that she must have either FERGUSON or an old man who was then sitting by FERGUSON's side in the room. With a degree of courage that even men rarely evince here in the presence of our tyrant, Miss WHITNEY replied that she would have nobody but MILES. BRIGHAM immediately ordered MILES on a mission to the Sandwich Islands: if he refuses to go he will be excommunicated, and in constant danger of his life. How the affair will terminate remains to be seen. In all probability the poor girl's only refuge from dishonor is in a suicide

HOWARD, who was stripped by the church of all or nearly all his property, some time last Summer. Subsequently he confessed his sins, resumed the Mormon faith, was rebaptized into the Church, and now wants another wife. Mr. SUTHERLAND started for the States on business for this HOWARD, very much disaffected towards Mormonism when he left. His wife, who remained here, has never been a Mormon, but has constantly rejected its teachings and doctrines. She was very anxious that her husband should not return to Utah, and wrote to him in the States after he left, begging him not to come back, and stating that she would join him there. It is doubtful whether he ever received the letter, for it is well known that all such documents not in the Mormon interest, if sent through the mail never reach their destination. When she received tidings of his death she was overwhelmed with grief. Some of the old Procuresses (I can use no milder term) called the next day, and attempted to console her by telling her that he was an apostate, and had met the fate that all apostates must expect,—that his friends ought to rejoice, for his blood had been shed as an atonement for his sins; and he was thereby saved from eternal perdition. She was furthermore exhorted to give herself no uneasiness, and assured that she could find another and better husband in the Church. Such language in the hour of her sorrow nearly crazed the poor woman. She was consoling herself, however, with the thought that she had a friend in Mr. HOWARD, but soon found that this last resort had failed her. HOWARD did not hesitate to assist the Mormons in robbing her of what little property her husband had left, and added the last drop to her cup of wretchedness by importuning her to become one of his spiritual wives. Among the influences brought to bear to obtain her consent to this proposition, was that of the Bishop of the Ward who came to her, ioquired her means of subsistence, and then significantly *advised* her to marry HOWARD. Nor did her persecution end here.

She had some business with a gentleman (not a Mormon)—recently a merchant in St. Louis, and now connected with the firm of GILBERT & GERRISH, of this place—relative to some of her husband's affairs, and was under the necessity of visiting his store several times. The other day he carried her a distance of several blocks in a sleigh to call on Mrs. BARNEY, and from there to her house. The next day the "teachers" of the Ward (underoverseers) called upon her and forbade her going out with or receiving visits from Gentiles, intimating that if she failed to comply she could not remain in the Ward. The object of this and similar measures was to reduce her to despairing subjugation, and to such extremity as might force her to consent to be "sealed" to HOWARD or some other member of the church, although she has never been herself a member. Failing to intimidate her and to effect their purposes, the next step was to traduce her character, brand her with opprobrious epithets, and so endeavor to make life a burden except at the price of infamy already demanded. The poor woman is quite destitute, and those who have dared afford her shelter have been robbed and abused, and their houses have been fired. She is thousands of miles from her relatives, without means of communicating with them, and those who would befriend her here know that they do it at the risk of their own ruin. What wonder that she is nearly crazed with her troubles! We are truly realizing a "reign of terror," for the best friends dare not perform a friend's offices, and the father is compelled to refuse sanctuary to his child who has fallen under the displeasure of the authorities of the church.

Some two or three weeks ago I met, by accident, a very interesting girl, apparently 16 years of age. I was informed not long afterwards that BRIGHAM YOUNG had sent for the girl's father, directing him to come at a specified time to his office. He went, and found with BRIGHAM a man by the name of MCRAY, who has several wives already. BRIGHAM said to the father: "You have two daughters; what are their ages?" The father replied that one was 19 and the other 16 years of age. YOUNG then told him that he must give the eldest to MCRAY. The father, not daring to give a flat refusal, put them off by saying he believed she was engaged. Subsequently HEBER C. KIMBALL, who stands next to YOUNG in the Priesthood, offered a yoke of oxen and wagon for the girl. This purchasing of young girls from their parents is not uncommon here and if, in such cases, the father refuses either to give or sell the girl to some one of the band, he will soon be cut off from the Church, and become a target for every species of outrage and oppression. This MCRAY to whom I have allnded, is the Territorial Marshal.

One can scarcely help pausing here for a moment to admire the economy and advantages which Mormonism enjoys. The untntored savage when he becomes enamored of some dusky maiden marks the strength of his devotion by the number of horses he ties up at the lodge of her father. The horses stand tied until a family consultation is held, in which the girl has a voice and her preferences or prejudices are respected. If the proposals are acceptable the horses are turned loose in the drove of the father: if rejected they are simply cast loose to run at large, with their halters dangling from their necks. It is not uncommon for an Indian suitor who is deeply impressed by the charms of his *inamorata*, to tie up five, ten and sometimes twenty of his best horses as an offering. Nor is he allowed by his tribe to murmur or become refractory if his proposals are rejected. Bnt "the aocointed of the Lord," the "second Seer and Revelator" seems to have placed a lower estimate on the value of a wife, and with less Christian forbearance and patience than the Indian, is ready to resort to coercive measures to secure the object on which his blighting passion falls. A yoke of oxen and a second hand wagon are worth about $120 here. Raising women for sale would seem to be a poor business in Utah. The trade must be better in Georgia and Circassia among the Mohammedans. The Mormon leaders are very anxious to get fast hold of the young girl to whom I have alluded, for fear of losing her, as she visits a family not in the church, and her Mormonism is thus endangered. In Ward meeting on the evening of 25th of January, the speaker declared that if she did not cease visiting the Gentiles *she should have her throat cut,—and that if her father would not be her executioner somebody else should!*

The Mormons have been for some time past endeavoring to induce a little orphan girl who is living with Mr. DODSON, the United States Marshal, to leave his house and protection. Her parents died on the plains on the way out here, and she was brought through by the Mormons, who paid themselves by stripping her of everything, even to her chemiso, and leaving her not an article of clothing save an old calico gown all in rags. In this sole garment she was taken into Mr. DODSON'S family, who have clothed her well and taken care of her for nearly three years. She is now about 15 years of age, and is coveted for a "spiritual" by half a dozen sensual vagabonds. Mr. DODSON forbids their coming upon his premises, threatening to shoot the first one who attempts it. Thus far the various attempts to inveigle her away have failed of success.

On the night of the 20th of December last the office of the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, which was also the office of the United States Circuit Court, was broken open and robbed of all the records, books and papers of every kind, together with the libraries of Judge STILES and T. S. WILLIAMS, containing some nine hundred volumes. These were all thrown into the vault of a privy in an adjoining yard, after which they were covered with straw, shingles and other combustibles, and the whole were burned and utterly destroyed. This was the first step taken towards the breaking up of the United States Courts. The city authorities and Governor YOUNG take not the least notice of the affair, while the citizens chuckle over it as a clever trick.

The following statement will give you an idea of the hazards of business here at this time. A Mr. HOCKADAY, formerly of Independence, Mo., is the proprietor of a valuable tannery in this city. When he left for the States some months since on a business trip, he constitnted Mr. DODSON his agent to attend to all of his business here, and left a German named TOUSIG in the tannery as foreman. HOCKADAY, let me premise, had excited the ill-will of the Mormons by his frank, out-spoken denunciation of wrongs perpetrated upon defenceless women, and upon men who were unable to resist the overpowering force brought against them whenever Mormon hate or cupidity wanted a victim. Soon after he left this place some of the leading men in Mormondom called on TOUSIG, and endeavored to induce him to commence a suit against HOCKADAY in his absence, assuring him that if he would follow their directions they would enable him to obtain absolnte possession and ownership of the tannery. The property, they suggested, was too valuable for any d—d Gentile to have in this territory; that they were determined to break HOCKADAY up, and that his return never need be feared, for if he should ever attempt it he would be killed.

TOUSIG replied that he had no claim against HOCKADAY, with whom he had a written agreement which set forth the conditions on which he was employed, and of which HOCKADAY had a copy. They rejoined that they knew where HOCKADAY'S copy was, and would see that it was destroyed. Finally they threatened TOUSIG'S life if he should refuse to comply. Nevertheless he rejected their base overtures, which were several times repeated. In the meantime he requested Mr. DODSON to get him an assistant. DODSON wrote to HOCKADAY, who sent a man ont from the States. When the man reached here Mr. D. sent him down to the tannery to go to work; but TOUSIG refnsed to permit him, locking the tools up in a small room on the place, and pocketing the key. The bribes and threats of his brother Mormons had at last corrupted TOUSIG, and he was now prepared to aid them in their nefarious scheme. DODSON thereupon consulted with THOS. S. WILLIAMS, his lawyer, (a dissenting Mormon, as will be remembered,) who advised him to go to the tannery and set the man at work, and to break open the room and take the keys by force if TOUSIG refused to deliver them, and so obtain the necessary tools. He followed the advice, being aided in obtaining possession of the tools by the workman and a friend. All thsee were immediately arrested by a Mormon officer, who, with the notorious BILL HICKMAN and some of his Danite gang were lying in walt. Lawyer WILLIAMS was also arrested for giving the professional advice under which his client had acted!

The Probate Court was at once convened, a Grand Jury was summoned, and the next day all the parties were indicted and pnt upon their trial for honsebreaking. All were found guilty, of course, "according to order," and fined in snms varying from $600 to $800. Everybody will see that the Probate Court could have no shadow of jurisdiction over criminal offences, and tbet this entire jndicial proceeding was a solemn farce, and the grossest possible usurpation. The defendants immediately applied for an appeal to the United States Court, as they would have had the right even were their arrest and trial perfectly regular. This was peremptorily refused, the Judge telling them they should not he permlited to appeal from his decision, and that it was an insult to the Court to ask it. There upon he immediately issued execution against the parties. It happened that the United States Court, Jndge STILES sltting, met the next week, when the parties applied for a writ of error, obtained it, and had the entire proceedings carried before that tribunal for examination. The final hearing of the case was postponed until February, TOUSIG takiog full possession of the tannery in the meantime. During the trial there were frequent exhibitions of angry feeling. The Jndge and attorney—who were both Mormons, although the Jndge is a dissenter—were denounced as Apostates, and furious threats were uttered against them. The acting District-Attorney for the Territory declared openly that Judge STILES dared not decide against the Probate Court, that he had pledged himself to BRIGHAM and the Legislature last Winter that he would not do so. The Judge denied having made any such pledges. While the trial was progressing, WILLIAMS, the Attorney, was appealed to by every tie of Mormondom (he was formerly a member of the Church) to abandon his Gentile clients to their fate. He was told that if he would not interfere they could "easily clean out the d—d Gentiles," and was finally promised a large sum of money if he would thus betray them into the hands of the enemy. WILLIAMS' spirit and pride had become fully aroused, and he spurned their proposals with disdain.

Having failed in that quarter, the Mormons then approached the Judge, and attempted to bribe him by offers of large pecuniary reward to sustain the decisions of the Probate Court. It was an important point for them to gain, and they looked beyond this individual case to the vital principle to be settled in its decision—hence thier importnnity. If the decisions of the Prebate Court should be sustained, then they could at will strip an American citizen or an offending Mormon of all he possessed, and even send him to the Penitentiary or the gallows, and yet be protected by the flimsy veil of legal forms. All efforts to corrupt STILES and WILLIAMS failed, and both were cut off from the Mormon Church in consequence, and have been continually subject to annoyance, insult and such outrages as I have heretofore described, ever since. The destruction of the books and records of the Court probably grew ont of this affair, and attempts have been repeatedly made to fire the dwellings of the gentlemen thus offending against Mormon discipline. You may judge from this affair—which I have narrated with snch minuteness of detail—what protection to life and property is afforded in Utah; and from it you can estimate the efficiency of the remedies provided us by "the administration of justice" through the Courts of the country. And yet it was to Courts sitting under snch circumstances that the late Administration mockingly referred us to obtain redress against wrongs just as flagrant as those now narrated! In the fall of 1855 an exciting case was to be tried before Chief Justice KINNEY; but just before the case was reached on the docket the records of the Court were stolen and kept ont of reach for several days. The Mormon thieves finding, however, that the absence of the records was likely to prejndice their case instead of defeating its presont settlement, took measures to restore them, and they were thrown through the window of the Court-room during the night time, and found on the floor in the morning considerably injured and defaced. Judge STILES is the only United States Jndge remaining in the Territory; and I do not see how he can hope to prolong his life except by speedy flight. Indeed, by the time this reaches you it is not improbable that he will be far on his way to the States.

But I weary of these sickening details, although what I have given you is only an inkling of what we suffer here. I know you will find it hard to believe that, living under the flag of the Union, we can be subject to such tyranny and oppression; but God knows that I have given you a simple nnvarnished tale, and that it is quite impossible to convey to you an adequate idea of the whole system of wrong which we suffer, made np as it is of daily and countless annoyances,—outrages which sensitive men and women feel none the less keenly because they are too petty for narration, or too cunningly devised to be easily exposed. Let me close with an earnest appeal: "Come over and help us!" I fear, alas! that no aid can be afforded now by the Govsrnment ere it is too late for very many of us; but there is a rising generation here, comprising many an innocent and as yet unpolluted young girl who may be saved from degradation and a life of wretchedness. In any event there is time to avenge our deaths if we should fall, and to wipe out the foul blnt which the Theocracy that rules these plains has fixed upon the National escntcheon. I will write again should I have opportunity. UTAH.

Latest by Telegraph.

ALL QUIET IN THE TERRITORY—BRIGHAM YOUNG AT SALT LAKE CITY.

ST LOUIS, Monday, May 18.

The overland Utah mail has arrived here with Salt Lake City dates of the 2d April.

The Territory was quiet.

Preparations were making to send a large number of missionaries to all parts of the world.

The accounts of the movements of BRIGHAM YOUNG do not accord with those received via California. He seemed to possess the entire confidence of the people, and was planning a pleasure excursion to the Mormon settlement at Salmon River.

For some unknown cause, the Mormons at St. Bernardin and surrounding settlements, have been summoned to Salt Lake City.

The Cheyennes were becoming bold and defiant. A trader, arrived from Fort Laramie, reported that the Indians acknowsidged a loss of sixty warriors sent to commit depredations on the California road, in consequence of which they have made prisoners of sixteen traders, and have sent one hundred warriors to the road to avenge the loss.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

CHARTER PARTY—CHARTER MONEY WHEN PAYABLE—MASTER.

William Cannon et al. vs. *Francis Vose et al.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the schooner *Excelsior* to recover from the defendants an alleged balance of $650 upon a charter of the brig to them for a voyage to Port-au-Prince and back for the sum of $1,400, of which one-half was by the charter to be "considered earned and due on discharge of outward cargo, but payable by the charterers in New-York except what might be required for disbursements in Hayti to the amount of $150." The one-half of the charter money was admitted to have been received, and $150 of the other half. The respondents set up that the master of the brig allowed her to be seized for debts incurred for her at Port au-Prince, and they advanced money there to free the vessel to the amount of $511 10, and the balance, $188 90, they paid after suit brought. The question was whether what they had paid at Port-au-Prince was to be credited upon the charter money beyond the $150 specified in the charter.

Ordered, That it be referred to a Commissioner to ascertain whether the sum of money paid by the respondents to the master of the vessel at Port-au-Prince, or upon his draft at that place, or paid the libelants since the commencement of the suit, satisfies in full the $700 payable on the charter-party, together with costs of suit due at the time of payment thereof.

For libelants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley; for respondents, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

SALVAGE—DERELICT—DISTRIBUTION.

John Ahsbike et al. vs. *The Sloop Trusty and her Cargo.*—This is a motion for an order of distribution of the proceeds of salved property among the respective salvors. No party appeared to content the suit for salvage, and a decree was therefore rendered by default. The salvors demand the allotment of the entire property to them as compensation for bringing it in. This is against the general principles of salvage rewards, which contemplate a division of the property saved between its owner and those who have preserved it and restored it to him. It may, however, happen that the expense of rescuing and restoring the property equals its entire value, or so nearly so that the surplus is an inadequate reward to the salvors for their risk and labor. In that case, it is competent to the Court to devote the whole property to the satisfaction of the charges incurred in rescuing it. The misfortune of the owner, however, is never to be lost sight of in the anxiety to do full justice to the merits of the salvors.

The owners of the *Trusty* and her cargo bought her in at the auction sale under the decree of condemnation in this cause at the sum of $1,800, and the net proceeds deposited in Court were $1,468 80.

The schooner *William A. Spofford*, which was employed in making the salvage, was worth at the time $8,000, and her cargo $12,000. Her owner expended in making the salvage and keeping the wreck after it was brought in $115 75. She was manned by a crew of nine men and a master, bound from Florida to New-York with a full cargo of cedar wood on board. She fell in with the *Trusty* Dec. 28, 1856, some 300 miles from New York, totally abandoned and partly stripped. The weather was rough and the sea had. The wreck was manned and worked into New-York, arriving on Jan. 1, 1857. The position of the wreck, the state of the weather and season of the year were all unfavorable to saving her, but she was worked in by judicious and persevering exertions without any special hazard other than supplying some equipments from the salving vessel and two men to navigate the wreck, and being exposed to extra labor on both vessels.

I think the largest allowance ordinarily made for salvage in case of derelict is the proper sum to be awarded in this instance. I shall decree that the libelants recover one moiety of the net proceeds of the wreck, after payment of the taxable costs. I accept the plan of distribution amongst the salvors proposed by the libelants, and direct the sum in Court, after deducting the costs of suit, to be divided into fourteen equal parts, one-half of which is to be paid to the owner of the *Spofford*, three parts to the mate who took charge of the wreck, and two parts to the seamen who went on board with him, and aided in navigating her into New-York, one part to the master of the *Spofford*, and a moiety of one part to each of the remainder of the crew.

For libelants, Mr. Sandford. For claimant, Mr. Jennes.

TOWING CONTRACT—DAMAGE TO VESSEL TOWED.

George W. Patten et al. vs. *The Steamer Illinois.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the canal boat *J. W. Williams*, to recover the damages occasioned to the boat by a collision, while being towed by the *Illinois* from Albany to New-York, "at the risk of master and owners of the boat towed," which collision the libelant alleged to have been occasioned by negligence on the part of the steamboat.

Held by the Court—That the exact manner in which the injury was incurred is not proved. That it is unimportant whether the colliding object was an associated boat or the steamer herself, if the injury was caused by the fault of the steamer. That no other fault in the navigation of the steamer is proved than that it was attempted to put her in motion after she had been checked in the fog to avoid another tug at anchor.

That this does not render the injury, if so received, one inflicted by any wrongful and positive act of the steamer. She was not steered against the boat, nor did she drag her upon herself or any other one, or draw any other against her.

That the injury was occasioned by the inattention of those in charge of the tow.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Shufeldt; for claimants, Mr. Van Santvoord.

LIEN FOR SUPPLIES—BEHTARING.

Mathias Clickener et al. vs. *The Sloop Revenge.*—This was a libel filed to recover for repairs and supplies furnished to the vessel in this port.

The merits of the case were not gone into, as the case fell within the rule of decision laid down by the United States Supreme Court at the last term, in the case of Platt vs. Reed, and the Court, as was done in several other similar cases, allowed a rehearing of the case, if the parties desired, otherwise the libel must be dismissed.

For libelant, Mr. Donohue; for claimant, Mr. McMahon.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT—ALTERNATIVE DAMAGES.

Jedediah Chapman et al. vs. *The Steamboat Empire State.*—In this case, which was brought to recover damages for a collision, a decree was rendered for the libelant, with a reference to the Commissioner to ascertain the damages.

The Commissioner, on the request of the proctors for the respective parties, drew up his report, estimating the damages in two ways. First, on the supposition that the libelant had the right to abandon his vessel; and, second, in case he was bound to repair. The matter then came up on exceptions to the report.

By the Court—There is no foundation in the report of the Commissioner upon which the Court can act in determining the amount of damages. The report must be absolute as to the sum found payable, and cannot be in the alternative. The decree of condemnation gives no direction or authority for a conditional report. For libelant, Mr. Haskett. For claimant, Mr. Lord.

SALVAGE—VESSEL CARRIED OFF BY ICE.

Martin Denning vs. *The sloop James P. Wilde.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the steamboat *Sarah B. Brown*, to secure compensation for alleged salvage services rendered to the sloop. The sloop, being worth about $1,900, was lying at a dock in the East River on the Brooklyn side and was swept away by a field of ice coming by on the flood tide, and from into the field with no one on board. She was carried over near the piers on the New York side and was in danger of being crushed against them, but was rescued by the steam tug and carried to a place of safety. The service occupied about seven hours. The owner of the sloop offered the libelant $50 for the service, which he refused, but was willing to take $200. Deems that libelant is entitled to a like with costs.

For libelant, Mr. McMahon; for claimant, Mr. Haskett.

SUPPLIES—SAILING ON SHARES—MASTER'S REPRESENTATIONS—OWNERSHIP.

Charles Harriman vs. *Sewell V. Dodge.*—The libel in this case was filed to recover $51 83 for an anchor, supplied by the libelant to the Sloop *Exchange*, in May, 1854. The vessel had belonged to one Kingsland, as the libelant knew, having dealt with him as such owner. In November, 1853, Kingsland conveyed her to the respondent to secure his indebtedness to him. The anchor was ordered by McGee, the master, who was sailing the vessel on shares and who was appointed master by Kingsland in the Spring of 1854. In July, 1854, the vessel was conveyed to one Thompson at Kingsland's request. McGee, when he bought the anchor, said Dodge owned the vessel. The sale was in effect for cash, though delivered without exacting immediate payment.

Both parties resided in the City of New-York.

Held by the Court—That the libelant gives no proof of such exigency as would give him a lien upon the vessel for the anchor, under the ruling in the case of Pratt vs. Reed, recently decided in the United States Supreme Court.

That no obligation against the vessel having been created by the sale, the vendor cannot sustain an action against her owner for the supplies, because of his ownership, without proving that the purchase was his personal act or made by his authorized agent.

That if McGee did tell the libelant he was authorized by the respondent to buy the anchor no authority for that declaration is shown, as he was appointed master by Kingsland, and sailed her on shares with Kingsland, and Kingsland testifies that he never authorized him to make such statements. On the contrary, the testimony goes clearly to prove that the respondent only held a mortgage interest in the sloop and that the title was all the time in Kingsland.

That there is, accordingly, no foundation in law or fact for the action.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. McMahon; for respondent, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE SALE—PRACTICE—PARTIES.

Jesse H. Freeman et al. vs. *The Steam Propeller Albany.*—In this case the propeller was libeled for wages by one Johnson, and her owners not appearing, she was ordered to be sold by default, and was accordingly sold by the Marshal at auction for $2,000. Some time elapsed before the sale was completed, but after the money had been paid and the bill of sale given, the present application was made to set aside the sale because of irregularity in carrying the decree of sale into execution and gross inadequacy of price accepted on the sale, and fraudulent and covinous acts and purposes in procuring the condemnation and sale of the vessel.

Held by the Court—That the allegations upon which the application is founded are strongly contradicted, and the Court would not consider it consistent with a safe administration of justice to set aside the sale, upon the evidence, if this proceeding were otherwise unexceptionable.

But that the proceeding is wholly irregular. The proceeding is neither by nor against any party interested in the subject of it, or between whom any effective decree could be made, whatever may be the merits of the case. The motion is not entitled or made in the cause in which the decree was rendered and the sale made, nor does it appear that the promovents in this matter were parties or privies to that action. They have, therefore, no legal capacity to invoke these proceedings to review a judgment, by summary motion in another case.

Motion denied with costs.

For the motion, Mr. Laforge. In opposition, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

COLLISION.

William Price vs. *The steamboat George Law.*—The libel in this case was filed by the owner of the sloop *Mars*, to recover damages for a collision between her and the steamboat, on the 25th of June, 1855, off Throgg's Point.

Held by the Court—That the steamboat was guilty of no inattention or misconduct conducing to the accident. She was pursuing a regular course, out of danger of contact with the libelant's vessel, when the latter abruptly and unnecessarily was veered off her own course under the wheels of the steamer,—so suddenly that, although the latter instantly made the proper exertions to avoid her, the collision took place. The negligence or fault was wholly on the side of the libelant

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Haskett: for claimant, Mr. McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—May 18.

The General Term was yesterday adjourned without transacting any business. The examination of candidates for admission to practice at the bar, has been postponed until Thursday at 3 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Billeborrow vs. *Titus, &c.*—A reference cannot be allowed. Judgment for defendant in each case, with costs.

Steele vs. *Lawrence*—Attachment set aside without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

PRACTICE—APPEAL FROM ADJUSTMENT—COSTS OF APPEAL, ETC.

Esther Payne vs. *Joseph S. Ridgway, impl'd &c.*—This action was commenced in 1855, to recover possession of a pension certificate. The complaint alleged that the certificate of the plaintiff, a pensioner under the Act of Feb. 3, 1853, was detained from her unjustly by the defendant Ridgway, and another, and that the certificate was of value, and claiming damages for its detention. The defendant Ridgway, answered separately, setting up that he retained the certificate under a lien for services as attorney. To this answer the plaintiff put in a demurrer, which was argued at Special Term, and judgment final rendered for plaintiff in March, 1856. Costs thereon were adjusted by the clerk, on due notice, without objection by the defendant as to the right of the plaintiff to costs, and were inserted in the record of judgment, which was duly entered up and execution thereon issued.

From that judgment, an appeal was taken by the defendant, Ridgway, to General Term, the usual undertaking being given for costs of appeal. The appeal was argued, but no question was raised on the argument as to the right to costs. Judgment of affirmance was rendered by General Term. Costs of appeal were duly noticed for adjustment. Upon adjustment thereof the defendant first raised the objection that the plaintiff was not entitled to costs, as this action was to recover the possession of personal property, and there had been no determination of value or assessment of damages under section 304 of the code. The clerk disregarded this objection, and costs of appeal were duly adjusted by him. Judgment for such cost was entered up in November last. Subsequently, the defendant moved for a readjustment of such costs by the Court, and to set the judgment aside for irregularity. The motion was granted, only so far as to open the adjustment, allowing the defendant to state, in writing, his objections to the "adjustment, or any items of the same."

Readjustment was accordingly made before Mr. Justice HOFFMAN. A preliminary objection, taken on behalf of the plaintiff, that adjustment of costs upon judgment final could be made only by the clerk, and therefore adjustment by the Court was a nullity, and that the Court, or a judge thereof, could make readjustment, if at all, only by way of appeal from the clerk, was overruled—his Honor holding that the Court, or a judge, had the right to make adjustment of costs, and had full control of the subject matter of costs.

Upon readjustment of costs, the objection was then again urged by the defendant, that, as there had been no determination of value or assessment of damages in the action, the plaintiff, under section 304 of the code, was not entitled to costs. To this it was answered that costs followed, as of course, judgment of affirmance at General Term; that his honor could not go behind the record awarding costs upon judgment at Special Term to examine how that award was made, but was bound to assume, as the defendant had not objected, or appealed from that award or adjustment, that it was duly made; and that defendant, by his course, had waived the determination of value and assessment of damages required by section 304 of the code, as they were rights of, and for his benefit, as the defendant, which he could waive.

The question as to plaintiff's right to costs was disposed of by an order granted May 5, inst., that "the costs as included in the bill of costs on appeal adjusted be allowed," &c., "the judgment to stand for that amount."

Mr. Devereux for the plaintiff; Mr. D. P. Hall for the defendant.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Jenny Gray vs. *Fanny Lessington.*—On filing an undertaking in the sum of $250, with two sureties, to be approved of by a justice of this City, on two days' notice to defendant's attorney, all proceedings on the judgment appealed from shall be stayed, pending the appeal.

Henry P. Pierson, Receiver, &c., vs. *Robert C. Rathbone, et al.*—Judgment for defendants. Complaint dismissed, with costs to be paid by the plaintiff personally.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

Fall vs. *Scully*—Demurrer to complaint allowed, with liberty to plaintiffs to amend on payment of costs.

Burriston vs. *The Panama Railroad Company.*—Motion granted, without costs.

Dykers vs. *The New York and New Haven Railroad Company.*—Motion denied, without costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sandy.

John Huber vs. *Thomas Lewis*—Motion to dismiss complaint granted.

Joseph Soria vs. *George Bliss.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest, denied.

Before Judge Daly.

J. Maria Farina vs. *William Depew.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the demand with costs.

William Raquei vs. *Martin Lewis.*—Motion granted.

John F. Callen vs. *John W. Lalson.*—Motion for attachment denied without costs.

David M. Meliss vs. *Thomas B. Peddie.*—Motion for an injunction denied.

The ice from Lake Erie is running in large quantities, and on the 10th inst., formed an immense bridge just below the cataract, on which men crossed the river.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 17, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in limited demand at our quotations. Pearls, $7 37½@$7 50: Pots, $7 62½@7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is selling slowly at previous prices. Java, 15¼c @15¾c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 11 5-16c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales quiet and languid, Middling Uplands, at 13¾c@13¾c. do. Gulf at 13¾c@13⅞c. and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is rather more inquired for at about former quotations. Sales: 8,250 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 40@$5 45
Straight State	5 45@ 5 50
Extra State	5 55@ 5 85
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 40@ 5 70
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 50@ 5 70
Fancy Michigan	5 75@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 6 05
Extra Ohio	6 10@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	7 25@ 7 45
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 75@10 00

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales have been reported of about 750 bbls., in lots, at from $5 45@$5 50 for superfine to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is more inquired for, at buoyant rates. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,100 bbls very low Mixed, to choice Extra, at $7@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $5 65@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and held at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. No considerable sales reported.

FRUIT—Sales by auction:—1,400 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 10@$2 25; and 1,900 boxes do. Oranges at $3 25@$4 05 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request at steady prices. Supply, moderate. Sales 12,300 bushs.,—incinding good Western White at $1 65; good ordinary Southern do. at $1 75; fair to good Southern red, at $1 60@$1 65; and Canadian Club at a price not disclosed. Rye is scarce and wanted. Sales 2,000 bnshs., part Canadian, at $1 09; and part Northern at about $1 04 ₱ bnsh. Barley and Barley Malt remain as last noticed. Oats are in demand and are bringing 59c.@62c. for Western; 56c.@60c. for State and Canadian; 54c.@58c. for Jersey, ₱ bnsh. Corn is sparingly offered at higher prices,—but the demand is tame. Sales 22,000 bush at 88c. for Mixed, in store; 90c. for Yellow; and 88c.@93c. for White, ₱ bush.

HAY—600 bales River were purchased at 95c.@$1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales, 74 bales last year's crop at 7c.@11c., mainly within the range, ₱ lb.

IRON—There were 80 tons Scotch Pig obtained at $35, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland, 90c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 60c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 56c. @63c.; Clayed Cuba, 56c.@62c.; and New-Orleans, 75c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in brisk request and is worth $1 85@$1 90 for Common, which is most needed, ₱ 310 lbs.; and $3@$7 for No. 1 and White ₱ 280 lbs. Other articles essentially unaltered.

OILS—Linseed is pretty freely dealt in and is firm at 80c@81c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is somewhat unsettled. Sales: 500 bbls., in lots, at $23 50@$23 60, cash, for do.; and $19 20@19 50 for prime, ₱ barrel. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are worth 10½c.@11c. for Hams, and (nominally) 9¼c. @9½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet and nominal at 11¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is unchanged—the transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14c.@14¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., at @10.75@$11 50 for new Prime; @$12@$14 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $17@$17 50 for extra Western do. ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $26@$31 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$24 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and in but moderate demand at 14c.@18c. for old Ohio; 19c.@34c. for new do.; 24c.@25c. for common to very good new State, and 26c.@28c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in request, at old rates: $4 25@$5 25 for common to choice ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is animated, and holders look for higher prices. Sales, 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 10c.@11¼c. with 500 boxes Havana within our previous range. The recent large purchases of refined diminished the available supply, without occasioning any material abatement of inquiries for the leading varieties—and refiners are now somewhat reluctant to form any new engagements even on the basis of the high currency of Friday and Saturday, as they generally anticipate a further rise.

TALLOW—Sales of 50,000 lbs. Prime were reported, at 11c.@11¼c.—mainly within the range—₱ lb.

WHISKY—About 550 barrels Ohio and Prison were obtained, at 34c.@34½c.—chiefly at 34c., the nominal closing rate, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied very slightly. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-32d. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, nominally 1d.@1½d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 6d @9d. ₱ tierce; Resin, 6d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d.@10s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 409 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts., (Lafarge Buildings.)

Third year of the enterprise. In order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.

LIST OF GIFTS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Bosom Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.

Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.

Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada. EVANS & CO., Principal store No. 677 Broadway, Lafarge Building.

MRS. HATCH AND DR. HARVEY.—JUST published a full report of the discussion at the Tabernacle on the question, "Is the Soul a part of God." Price 5 cents; 6 for 25 cents; 12 for 40 cents; 25 for 50 cents; 50 for $1, and mailed to any address, post-paid in full at the above rates. For sale by all booksellers and by STEARNS & CO., Publishers, corner of Ann and Nassau sts., New-York.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST *plans, practical* ADVICE on the *time* and *mode* of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year. ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 for six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

FINE ARTS.

NOTICE TO LOVERS OF THE FINE ARTS.—On FRIDAY next, May 22, M

DRY GOODS.

NEW LACE GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
POINT D'ALENCON, POINT APPLIQUE,
And HONITON SETS AND COLLARS.
LACE COIFFURES, LACE BARBES,
FRENCH LACE VEILS, THREAD LACE VEILS,
And JACONET AND SWISS BANDS.
Also,
AN INVOICE OF FINE MECHLIN LACES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL
have removed from No. 296 Broadway to the new marble store,
No. 294 BROADWAY,
Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 5, 1857. No. 294 Broadway.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF BAREGE ROBES.
Rich Satin Striped Flounces..... 6 00
Extra Rich Satin Striped Flounces.. 10 00
Super Chine Chintz Flounces.....17 00
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

LINEN TRAVELING WRAPPERS FOR $3 50 AND $3.
Black and White Plaid do, from $3 50 to $6.
Cloth, in all colors, do., from $8 to $10.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning,
Rich Chene Silks for $1 per yard,
Heretofore selling at 12 shillings.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
in fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
In great variety, including
COLLARS, SLEEVES and CHEMISETTES, in sets and separately,
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS and CAPS, BANDS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO,
An immense assortment of
CHEAP EMBROIDERIES and LACES!
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF
DRY GOODS UP TOWN.
SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
Will open, on Monday, May 18,
Three Cases Silks,
at 75 cents per yard, worth $1.
Also, a great variety
of handsome rich Silk.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

767 BROADWAY—NEAR NINTH-STREET.
POPLINS, POPLINS, POPLINS.
Just received per steamer,
A large invoice of poplins,
At 75 cents per yard.
G. B. WILLIAMS.
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Such as sheetings, shirtings, Irish linens and linen sheetings, table damask, table-cloths, napkins, towels, towelings, diapers, flannels quilts, &c., &c.,
ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE
At less than cost of manufacture.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

767 BROADWAY.
Great bargains in
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS.
The entire silk stock
Marked down
25 per cent.
In order to effect immediate sale.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway.

767 BROADWAY.
BLACK BAYADERE SILKS.
Just received, an invoice of
Black bayadere silk,
Which will be offered
For sale this week.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

THE CLOTHING FOR BOYS
At GENIN'S BAZAAR
Is cut by Isleton,
Whose skill as a designer of styles for boys is unequaled in this country. His Spring Fashions are now ready, and special attention is invited to a superb novelty in
Boys' Dress Jackets,
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

PRINTED MUSLINS, FRENCH PRINTS,
PERCALES, PLAID SWISS, ORGANDIES,
BRILLIANTS, JACONETS,
and every other variety of desirable
COTTON FABRICS FOR SUMMER WEAR,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK CRAPE MARETZ,
BLACK ALPACA, BLACK MUSLIN DE LAINE,
BLACK CALICO, BLACK BOMBAZINE,
BLACK GINGHAM,
Grenadines, Barages, and Crapes, and all goods suitable for Mourning, always on hand, and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

RICH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES
AT EIGHT DOLLARS EACH.
Also, a superb assortment in the piece
AT 37½ CENTS PER YARD,
fresh goods and new chintz patterns.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, BRACKETS,
and UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY,
An extensive and desirable assortment,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

SILKS.
LANE & PORTER will offer for sale, this morning,
Heavy Stripe and Plaid Silks, 5s. 6d. and 6s.
Extra heavy Stripe and Plaid Silks, 8s., worth 12s
Beautiful Flounced Silk Robes, $12 to $25, half price.
Foulard Silks, 4s. to 6s.
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

SILKS FROM AUCTION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, May 18, an excellent lot of
SUMMER SILKS,
(Plaids and Satin Stripes,)
AT 5s. PER YARD.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH DRESS SILKS AND ROBES!
Full assortment
CHOICE PARIS STYLES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

RIBBONS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling their Spring Stock of
PARIS RIBBONS.
At prices much under the cost of importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

SILKS AND EMBROIDERIES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a large stock of silks, at unusually low prices, including plaids, figures, checks and Brussels; also, China and Foulard silks in all varieties. Of embroideries, the assortment is now full of the newest styles. No. 60 (new No. 305) Canal-st.,
and No. 47 Howard.

MOURNING SHAWLS! MOURNING SHAWLS!
Just received, some entirely
NEW STYLES FOR DEEP MOURNING, AT
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ONE THOUSAND
FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES,
(fast colors, with three and four flounces,)
at $1 75 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW CARPETINGS AT LOW PRICES!
Tapestry, Velvet, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Stair and
LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS!
Also, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Matting, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

SHAWLS.
Stella shawls, $5 to $7.
New styles Stella, very cheap,
Barege shawls, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
have reduced their
FLOUNCED SUMMER SILK ROBES
FROM $25 TO $20 EACH.
These goods were sold early in the season at $30 and $35 each.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SATIN STRIPED SILKS.
ONE CASE
at 75 cts.,
ORIGINAL PRICE AT $1 25.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS,
At reduced prices, at
LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
$15,000 WORTH OF
DRESS SILKS.
$10,450 WORTH OF
MANTILLAS.
$10,350 WORTH OF
SHAWLS.
$16,000 WORTH OF
BAREGE ROBES.
$10,400 WORTH OF
LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
and other
DRESS GOODS.
$9,800 WORTH OF
LACE CURTAINS
and
DRAPERY MUSLINS.
$10,000 WORTH OF
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.
$8,500 WORTH OF
EMBROIDERIES.
$15,750 WORTH OF
LINENS and DOMESTICS.
$110,350 Total,
Making a total of more than $100,000 worth of the cheapest dry goods ever offered for sale in this City. Now selling at
LYONS & JONES',
Colmbian Hall,
No. 281 Grand-st.
N. B.—ONE PRICE.

NEW EMBROIDERED FRENCH SETS AND COLLARS.
We call especial attention to the sale of a large lot of French embroidered sets and Collars.
FRENCH SWISS AND JACONET SETS AND COLLARS,
50 per cent. below cost of importation,
Received on Consignment, and must be sold,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.
The largest stock in this City at
WHOLESALE PRICES.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st,
3 doors from Monroe.

EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
WILL BE OFFERED THIS DAY,
2,000 Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
At 75 cents each.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW STYLE PARASOLS,
Large assortment just opened,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS,
DRESS GOODS.
30 cases of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, from auction, will be offered this morning at ALEXANDER JUST'S new Shawl and Silk Store, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors from Monroe, consisting in part of
15 cases French Challies and De Laines, 1s., worth 2s.
7 cases French Brilliants, 1s., fast colors.
5 cases French and English Lawns, 8s., cheap at 12s.
The above are all new goods and great bargains. Ladies, call and examine.
One price only. ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors from Monroe.
N. B.—No connection with any other House in the street.

SPRING LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Paris Collars, new styles,
Garzanga Sets,
trimmed with Valenciennes Lace.
Infants' Medallion Cape.
Real Point Lace Sets.
Valenciennes Sets.
Embroidered Basques.
Flouncing Trimming.
Embroidered Skirts.
Breakfast Caps. 1,000 Cambric Bands
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
2 cases fine Barège De laines, 25 cents per yard.
2 cases French Muslins, warranted fast colors, 12½ cts.
2 cases French Organdies, warranted fast colors, 15 cts.
1 case Muslin Robes, warranted fast colors, $2 per Robe.
1 case fine Bark Barèges, 25 cents per yard.
1 case Crape Maretz, 31 cents per yard.
Summer Silks, 4s., 5s., 6s and 7s. per yard.
Observe, W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GREAT BARGAINS.
We offer the following rare bargains. The public are advised that the same low prices cannot be obtained elsewhere.
FRENCH CHINA AND IRON STONE WARE.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	$16 00	$25 00
White Toilet Sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 00
Decorated Toilet Sets	5 75	7 50
Decorated Tea Sets	12 00	20 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	70 00	100 00

CUT GLASS.

Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 00
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 25
Cut-glass Celery Vases, each	1 20	2 00
Cut-glass Decanters, quarts, the pair	2 50	4 50
Col'd Bhm'an Fng'r Bowls, the dozen	1 80	3 00

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces	$20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	11 00	18 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 00	9 50
Silver-plated Castors, six cut bottles	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Table-spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 50
Silver-plated Table-forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50

We have on hand, the largest stock of Gas Fixtures in in America, and we sell them at corresponding low prices. Cut out this list and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DALEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FAMILY LINENS AT LOW PRICES!
Full stock of most approved makes,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
With or without Flounces,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
IN
NEW AND RICH STYLES,
Will be offered on Monday, the 18th inst.,
AT MODERATE PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REDUCTION OF SPRING SILKS.
Flounced Silk Robes at $18, Worth $25 each.
Rich Chene Silks at $1 40 and $1 50 per yard, Worth $1 75 and $2.
Beautiful Bayadere Silks, 90 cents and $1. Worth $1 25 per yard.
Chintz Silks, best quality, at 62½ cents per yard.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION!
An immense variety
NEWEST SPRING STYLES,
Now Ready,
56 cents to 75 cents per yard,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

SEVERAL BALES OF
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
CARPETS AT ONE DOLLAR
AND ROYAL VELVET DITTO
AT $1 37½ PER YARD.
Will be opened on Monday, May 18.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 543 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

BAREGE AND TISSUE FLOUNCED ROBES
An extensive assortment of
ELEGANT SUMMER STYLES,
In plain and rich Chintz colors,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
A GREAT BARGAIN,
AT $1 50 EACH.
Will be opened on Monday, May 18.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

500 FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
At $1 25,
Reduced from $1 75,
Will be offered at retail on Monday, May 18.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PINEAPPLE GRENADINES.
An entirely new and unique fabric for Summer dresses, at 38, 50 and 62½ cents per yard.
Pineapple Flounced Robes, at $6 50 per Robe, just received by JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES AT REDUCED PRICES.
LANE & PORTER will offer for sale, this morning,
BEAUTIFUL BAREGE ROBES, $4 50 to $6 50.
SUPERIOR GRENADINE ROBES, from $8 to $14.

DRY GOODS.

FLOUNCED LAWN ROBES!
5.0 at 62—fast colors.
ALSO,
100 pieces GROS ODIER BEST JACONETS, at 1s 6d.
These goods will be put on a separate counter, on the Howard-st. end of the Store.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PINEAPPLE DRESSES!
Three cases of this beautiful fabric will be opened on Monday, the 18th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I.
Office No. 46 John-st. and
No. 720 Broadway,

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 720 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing in their usual superior manner.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT KINZEY'S
CHAPELLE AND EMBROIDERY STORE.—5,700 double bands, 8 to 50 cents; 3,500 collars and sleeves; 15,000 yards of ribbons, 2 to 12 cents; 10,000 straw hats and bleachers, 12 to 75 cents, cheapest goods in New-York, all to be cleared out this week; 500 men's and boys' hats. Remember No. 22 8th-av.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS—JUST RECEIVED at 64, Points at $5 50, and every variety of style, both with wide and narrow flounces; 8-4 figured Laces, suitable for barques; and a person fully competent to fit and make up in the best style.
MILLER & ORANT, No. 703 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW HATS AND CAPS.—A large assortment of the most fashionable patterns at moderate prices. Call and examine. KELLOGG, No. 139 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW GOODS HOUSE.
STRAW BRAIDS,
TISSUE, HAIR and WILLOW BONNETS,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S HATS,
SHAKER HOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
And MILLINERY GOODS,
FOR CASH, offered by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 229 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK.
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale,
PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS,
TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, PAILS,
PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS,
CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

NOT SELLING OUT AT COST.

New Styles	China and Glass	Toilet sets	$1 00
		China Tea sets	4 50
Gas Fixtures,		China Dinner sets	20 00
	Crockery,	White Tea sets	3 00

At reduced prices at SLILMAN'S, Broadway and 29th st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JAMES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 306 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Castors, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match, Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JAMES, BEEBE & CO., 306 Broadway, N.Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERB FULL SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano for sale, richly finished with French round corners, carved lyre, beautiful carved case, grand circular scale, French action, carved legs, gold inlaid plate diagonally braced, is perfect in every way, richly set with pearl, made by one of our best City makers for the owner, and fully warranted; most beautiful tone, which can be fully tested, used two months and cost $550. To be appreciated must be seen and tried. Price $360. Apply at No. 678 6th av., near the Crystal Palace, from 8 A. M., till 3 P. M. N. B.—Has a packing box for shipping. Can be seen for four days. An inducement for cash.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, (New-York;) and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

CHICKERING'S, GILBERT'S AND WATERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Will be sold this week, at reduced prices, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $150, melodeons from $25 to $100, and for sale on monthly payments, or for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.—G. B. DEMAREST & CO., No. 419 Broadway near Canal-st., agents for the celebrated Wm. Miller piano-fortes, which for tone and finish are equal to any in the world, and will be sold at prices which defy competition; each instrument warranted. Also, a choice and well selected stock of sheet music, besides their own large and popular catalogue.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—N. THURSTON & SONS have removed their warerooms to No. 854 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., where they offer to purchasers of Pianos and Melodeons a large assortment at low prices and upon reasonable terms. A large assortment of Piano-fortes to let.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—Only Warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. A large variety of these truly superb instruments for sale, on reasonable terms and guaranteed to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent.

PIANO FOR SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE assignee, an elegant Rosewood Piano, of superior tone and finish, with sweep legs, richly carved; but a short time in use, and equal to new; must be sold at once. Price $225; worth $4 20. Can be seen at No. 580 Broadway, room No. 14.

A RARE CHANCE.—WILL BE SOLD A splendid rosewood piano-forte, new and warranted, at a great bargain; a second-hand piano taken in exchange. For particulars, call or address, A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HOTELS.

CLINTON-PLACE HOTEL, BROADWAY, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—The location of this Hotel is central and unsurpassed in the attractions it offers both to the traveler and the resident. The suites of rooms for families, and its single rooms, are spacious, well lighted, and ventilated, and furnished with reference both to elegance and comfort.
In all the internal regulations of the house it will be the constant purpose of the proprietors to secure to their guests that attention which their wishes shall indicate, and to have it rendered in that prompt but quiet and delicate manner which adds so essentially to its value.
The table will be served on both the European and American plan, and will be richly supplied with all the substantials and delicacies which the market affords. Single rooms from fifty cents to one dollar per day.
WINANT & CO.
N. B.—Mr. SIDNEY KORMAN may now be found by his friends at the above Hotel, where he will be happy to greet them.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.—This well known and spacious hotel is prepared for the reception of visitors for the Summer. It is conveniently located, and its accommodations may be will compared with those of any establishment in this vicinity. Families from the city, &c., will find airy, desirable rooms, with a first-class table, and no pains will be spared to sustain the reputation the house has already acquired.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN, N. J.—Having undergone a thorough repairing and refurnishing, a couple more genteel families and single gentlemen will find agreeable rooms, with full board and free ferriage. Dinner hour 5½ P. M.
WM. L. HALL, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.—THIS House will open for the season on Thursday, May 21.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of TALLMADGE & MANLEY for the transaction of the Stock and bond business, exclusively on commission, at No. 61 Wall-st., basement.
RENJ. H. TALLMADGE,
(of the New-York Stock Exchange.)
Signed: GEORGE MANLEY,
(late of Philadelphia Stock Exchange.)
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1857.

$200—WILL BUY A MONEY MAKING, light manufacturing business, over two years established, with plenty of work, that pays over 300 per cent profit. Must leave the City is reason for selling. Call immediately at No. 62 Bowery, Room No. 1, and see for yourselves.

PETER K. DEVOE | ADVERTISING AGENCY REMOVED From Appleton's Building, TO No. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING, Corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 238 Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR and whiskers, hair dye, 4 shillings a box, black or brown, No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. HILL, inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, hair dye, 4 shillings a box, black or brown, No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets..... cents
TUESDAY EVENING, May 19
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND THEIR DOUBLE COMPANY.
Last week of the appearance of the talented and charming dancuse, Mlle. THERESA ROBERT,
previous to her departure for Europe.
Mme. MONPLAISIR, Mme. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL, L. ESPINOSA in a new character.
Antoine..... in..... Two comic parts
Jerome..... in..... Two parts
First night this season of the Chinese pantomime of KIM-KA.
The ballet divertissement of
TERPSICHORE.
The comic pantomime of
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
THURSDAY—The Wonderful Ravels and Double Company.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that in consequence of the great, repeated and numerous applications from families and schools for the continuance of the Saturday afternoon Juvenile Performances, the Wonderful Ravels have been induced to consent to give one every Saturday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, and relinquish the performance in the evening of those days.
Next Grand Juvenile Afternoon performance Saturday, May 23.
Niblo's Garden may be engaged for first class performances on Saturday evenings. For terms apply at the box office from 9 A. M. and 8 P. M. daily.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO
MISS ADA ROBINSON.
TUESDAY, MAY 19,
In which she will be kindly assisted by
SIGNOR MORELLI,
MR. W. MASON,
MR CROUCH,
MR. F. MOLLENHAUER,
MR. EBEN and Mr. BERGE.
Tickets, $1. They may be procured at HALL & SON'S and BRUSING'S Music Stores, on Saturday morning.
Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MME. CORA DE WILHORST
As LUCIA.
Second appearance of the American Tenor,
Signor CARLO JACOPI.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 20, 1857,
Donizetti's highly popular Opera, in 3 acts,
LUCIA DI LAMERMOOR.
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST,
Signor CARLO JACOPI
Signor MORELLI,
Signor GASPARONI,
In the principal rôles.
Musical Conductor..... G. NICOLAO.
Parquette, Dress Circle, First Tier..... One Dollar
Reserved Seats..... 50 cents extra
Family Circle..... 50 cents
Amphitheatre..... 25 cents
Boxes from..... $6 to $50
The Box Offices at the Academy will be open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Tickets are also to be had at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; BRUNING, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD, No. 63 William-st.
Doors open at 7, and Opera commences at 8

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TUESDAY, May 19,
Engagement of
MR. WALLACK,
Who will appear to-night in his grand original character,
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
In the drama of that name, which will be produced with all original music, splendid scenery, costumes, &c., &c.
Mrs. Hoey as Maritana; Mr. Dyott as Don Jose.
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
Will be put in this season of the delightful comedy of
Captain Walter Maidenblush..... Mr. Lester
Gerrudes... Miss Gannon | Mrs. Middleton. Mrs. Vernon
Sir Charles... Mr. Sothern | Lady Florence.... Mrs. Hoey
As originally performed by them.
To-morrow—THE IRON CHEST and
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Thursday—AS YOU LIKE IT.
A new comedy, adapted expressly for this theatre from the French, and entitled
THE RIGHTS OF MAN,
will be produced during the week.
Box Book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
FOURTEENTH NIGHT
of the successful engagement of
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will on this occasion appear in two characters,
THE STRANGER and PETRUCHIO.
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1857,
THE STRANGER.
The Stranger..... Edwin Booth
Mrs. Haller..... Mrs. E. L. Davenport
Mark Smith, Setchel, Barrett, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss Polly Marshall appear in the piece
Pas de Deux..... Mlle. Ducy Barre and Mr Geo. Smith.
TAMING THE SHREW.
Petruchio..... Edwin Booth
Catherine..... Mrs. E. L. Davenport
WEDNESDAY—Sbiel's great tragedy of
THE APOSTATE.
Pescara..... Edwin Booth

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence with the overture at 7¾ o'clock.
TUESDAY, May 19, 1857, to commence with
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE.
Prince Charles Frederick..... Miss Laura Keene
King Frederick William..... Mr. Burnett
The whole to conclude with
VAPIETY,

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL.
No. 585 Broadway
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 18, 19 and 20, will be produced, by special request, the opera of
TROVATORE.
And on Thursday and Friday, May 21 and 22, the opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA;
with the
MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS and MISSISSIPPI NIGGERS.
On Saturday, May 23 there will be no performance, in consequence of the great preparation for the production of
ALADDIN;
OR, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP"
It will be produced on Monday, May 25, with entirely new and correct Chinese Scenery, Dresses and Appointments, National Characteristic Novelties, never yet produced upon the stage; the whole at a cost of upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

GRAND TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL—UNder the auspices of the American Juvenile Temperance Society, on
WEDNESDAY, May 20,
At the City Assembly Rooms, No. 44 Broadway.
Tea on the tables at 7 o'clock.
MUSIC BY THE CHILDREN OF 300 CHILDREN.
The following gentlemen will be present and take part in the exercises: Rev. Drs. Asa D. Smith, Campbell, Chester Adams, Hillary Parker, Burchard, Armitage, Thompson, Dowling, Marsh; Revs. B. L. Cuyler, A. A. Wood, Stryker, Hastings, Burnett; Messrs. William E. Dodge, Charles C. Colgate, Howie Capron, Beebe, Noyes, Peter Sinclair, of Scotland and others. As there are but a few tickets too for sale, and none to be sold after Tuesday, those desiring to be present must apply early. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had of the bookstore of DENNY & BROTHER, No. 201 1/2 Sw. between 28th and 29th sts; M. T. HEWITT, No. 111 Fulton-st.; L. WOODHULL, No. 534 Broadway. Doors open at 6 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—PRICES: Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 18 and 19, the entertainments will commence with
THE WILD KNIGHT.
After which will be presented the pantomime of
ASPENDEL.
The whole to conclude with the comic drama of
A DAY IN PARIS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIRD week and continued triumph of the entirely new extremely beautiful, deeply affecting dramatic picture of Fugitive Slave Life in the North, entitled NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, and to be performed THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, QUITE AT HOME, Songs, Dances, and the IRISH LION. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. The collection is formed exclusively of original Pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—THREE ENTERTAINMENTS, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 18, 19 and 20, by the original well known and only CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, (organized in 1842,) J. W. RAYNOR and P. H. PIERCE, proprietors. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents. Particulars in daily programmes
J. T. DONNELLY, Agent.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

USE THE	BEST.
JAMES	PYLE'S
JAMES	PYLE'S
JAMES	PYLE'S
JAMES	PYLE'S
JAMES	PYLE'S
JAMES	PYLE'S
JAMES	PYLE'S
JAMES	PYLE'S
JAMES	PYLE'S
JAMES	PYLE'S
JAMES	PYLE'S
JAMES	PYLE'S

JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS is acknowledged by all who try it, the purest and best article in use. It is entirely free from the caustic impurities of common saleratus, so destructive to the digestive organs, while, for making Biscuit, Cake, and all kinds of Pastry, admirably light it excels the best baking soda, and requires less shortening to produce the desired richness. Parents who regard their children's health should use no other.
It is sold at all the groceries, in one pound, half pound and quarter pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine.
MANUFACTURING DEPOT,
NO. 218 WASHINGTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DIETETIC SALERATUS.

JOY TO DYSPEPTICS!—A DELICIOUS MORNING BEVERAGE and an infallible cure for Dyspepsia, Liver

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1857.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *Georgia Line*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Arago* at this port, and the *Anglo Saxon* at Quebec, we receive four days later news from Europe. The speech from the Throne had not been delivered to the British Parliament, and, consequently, no business of importance had been yet transacted. The opposition has marshalled its forces under the banner of Reform, and Mr. ROEBUCK will attack the address, if it does not offer a distinct pledge of a Reform bill. It is not probable, however that Lord PALMERSTON will allow his opponents any such advantage. The Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition was opened on the 5th of May, with great ceremony and *eclat* by Prince ALBERT. An immense concourse of spectators was present. Lord ELGIN had left Marseilles for the scene of his future labors. The Emperor of the French has appointed Baron GROS as his Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

It is reported from Spain that the hopes of a reconciliation with Mexico are more encouraging. The Queen's speech indicates as much. The Swiss Journals, in defiance of diplomatic etiquette and to the disgust of the *Moniteur*, have published the text of the treaty for the settlement of the Neufchâtel question. We gave the substance of this document in our Saturday's impression.

We present this morning another exceedingly interesting chapter from our Salt Lake correspondence, replete with graphic narrative of startling facts transpiring in that remote section of our country, showing that unmitigated treason, murder, arson, robbery and fiendish debauch, are every-day incidents of Mormon life, and that not an effort is made to check the perpetration of any of these terrible crimes. Our correspondent's statement completely sets at rest the rumor of BRIGHAM YOUNG's flight—for at a date considerably later than that of the Carson Valley rumor, the Prophet was still at Great Salt Lake City, organizing a secret expedition to somewhere in the North, for some purpose unknown to the Gentile world, and this fact is still further corroborated by a dispatch from St. Louis which we publish elsewhere. His negotiation with the Chief PAH-UTAH for his cooperation in the plans of the expedition, fully explain the statement that he had been treating with the Indians for safe conduct out of the country. Women were becoming scarce in the Territory, and the Mormons consequently are resorting to merest children to replenish their harems; while the most fiendish oppression is resorted to for the purpose of forcing reluctant females to become the "spirituals" of Mormon Turks. A new doctrine had been practically introduced in the Mormon creed, and was expected soon to be promulgated—to wit, that proxies for filling proxies to supply the place of husbands to wives of Missionaries absent on foreign service, so that "the duty of raising up a Kingdom to the Lord" may not fail of performance during their absence. But we refer to the letter for details of more than usual interest, none of which, we are sure, will be omitted by the reader who commences their perusal.

We have received our exchanges from the City of Mexico to the 26th of April and from Vera Cruz to the 1st of May. The most stringent measures had been taken to annihilate the Sonora filibusters—so stringent, indeed, as to lend a probability to the report received by telegraph that Col. CRABAE, the commander of the party and sixty others, had been captured, and shot. Gov. PESQUEIRA, in his proclamation to the citizens of Sonora, tells them to show the invaders no mercy, and the War Department has exercised great energy in despatching a formidable body of troops to the scene of anticipated hostilities. The Archbishop, in his last circular, completely succumbs to the law, and recommends obedience to the Constitution. Opinions vary as to whether his Grace is sincere or not in his new character of pacificator. It is stated that preparations for defence have been for some time progressing in Vera Cruz, and that a Spanish fleet, whenever it appears in Mexican waters, will meet with a stubborn resistance.

The Columbia, S. C., *Times*, of May 15, states that "news was received in that city the day before that Hon. A. P. BUTLER lies dangerously ill from a sudden and alarming attack of sickness, and that but little hope of his recovery is entertained."

A dispatch from St. Louis states that the Kansas United States District has entered a *nolle prosequi* in all the treason trials pending. The cases of Gov. ROBINSON and others, arraigned for usurpation of office, will be determined in a similar manner.

JOHN J. ECKEL appeared in Court yesterday, and through his counsel demanded a trial on the indictment for the murder of Dr. BURDELL. The District-Attorney said that for reasons which he could not state in open Court, he was unwilling to proceed with the trial, and accordingly moved that it be laid over until the October term, when he intended to enter a *nolle prosequi*. Mr. ECKEL's counsel represented the hardship of thus sending his client out under suspicion of murder, without giving him a trial which should determine the question of his guilt or innocence. But the Court granted the motion of the District-Attorney, against the protest and earnest remonstrance of Mr. ECKEL's counsel.

Yesterday the old Police Commissioners (Mayor WOOD and Judge RUSSELL) met and deposed Captain CARPENTER, of the Fifth Ward, because he had openly announced to his men that he should obey the orders of the new Commission alone, and put Lieut. HORRIGAN in his place. There was great excitement at the Fifth Ward Station-house, where, later in the day, both Captains assumed the control, but nothing serious came of it all. In Brooklyn, Mr. FOLKS issued his orders as "Deputy Superintendent," acknowledging himself as subject to the new Commission. Mayor POWELL issued orders in contradiction, and so the matter stands there.

There are pretty positive statements in circulation to the effect that the owners of the lease of Coney Island have made direct offers to the Commissioners of Quarantine to cede to them that place for hospital purposes. It is said, too, that the town of Gravesend is ready to surrender the jurisdiction of the place, and to withdraw all further objections to its use for the purposes of Quarantine. We cannot affirm that these statements are reliable.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday elected Supervisor STEERS, President of the Board for the remainder of the term. They also voted to allow the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, *five* men and *no more*; and directed the Clerk to inform the Commissioners of their action.

Another communication was received by the Board of Supervisors from the Commissioners of Excise, asking apartments for their accommodation. The Board refused to hear it read and laid it on the table. The Commissioners intend to meet this morning at 9½ o'clock, A. M., in one of the Common Pleas Court rooms, if they are allowed. Commissioner HAWES has resigned.

Two communications were received by the Board of Aldermen last evening, from the Mayor. The first recommending an appropriation for the purchase of the Arsenal located within the Central Park; and the second, forwarding a resolution passed by the Grand Jury, in favor of offering a reward for the discovery of the murderer of Dr. BURDELL.

The Board of Councilmen adjourned yesterday for want of a quorum.

Sixteen members of Dr. GEO. B. CHEEVER's Church, last week, invited him to resign his pastoral charge over the Church of the Puritans in this City, disliking his course on the matter of the Supreme Court Dred Scott decision. Last night there was a meeting of his church and congregation, which resulted in an unanimous vote sustaining Dr. CHEEVER. The parties who signed the letter, asking the Doctor to resign, were among the audience, and either voted with the majority or kept silence.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at the Mercantile Library of members of the Association favoring the election for officers of the ensuing year of the ticket headed by R. A. BACHIA for Vice President. Mr. H. S. SMITH made the principal speech. Strong resolutions were passed declaring the present management as very bad and the general condition of the association as deplorable.

The second trial of THOMAS DENINY for arson was commenced in General Sessions yesterday, and the whole panel of jurors was exhausted before a jury could be obtained. A fresh panel was summoned for this morning.

Filibusterism on the two Sides of the Globe—A Contrast.

Nineteen years ago an English gentlemen born in India and familiar with the people of the East, conceived the idea of establishing himself among the natives of Borneo, for the purpose of organizing them into a nation and teaching them how to be their own masters. He was one of those rare men whom an idea torments into action, and his project was first published to the world by the fact of its achievement. He asked no help of his own Government; he appealed neither to the lust of dominion nor to the greed of gold among his countrymen. He quietly invested his paternal fortune in the necessary preparations for his enterprise, embarked a small but trained and resolute crew of followers, upon a swift and well-armed yacht, and sailed to the Indian Archipelago. Sarawak, his point of destination, was the centre of a population of Dyaks, an intelligent, capable, civilizable race, upon whose gradual decay and threatened extinction the heroic adventurer, JAMES BROOKE, had looked with an intense and sympathizing interest for many years. They were menaced by foes of all sorts. Piratical tribes of their own kindred swarmed along their shores, to the ruin of their commerce; despotic sovereigns crushed out their industry by excessive and barbaric taxation; while the colonial representatives of England, France and Holland were continually making mercenary love to them and their possessions.

BROOKE appeared among them in the character of a deliverer. He undertook to chase the pirates from their rivers, to instruct their rulers in the first principles of civilized government and themselves in the practice of enlightened labor. His self-imposed mission was, as will be seen, a very singular one, and demanded for its successful fulfillment the highest qualities alike of head and of heart; the sagacious benevolence of a Manco Capac; the persevering faith of a Columbus, the military skill of a Cortes, and the magnanimous gallantry of a Raleigh. The assumption of such a task marked the man as a true modern hero; chivalric, adventurous, enterprising, honorable and humane. His scheme was the scheme of a man of genius, who felt within himself the movement of a fiery life and of a soaring capacity which could not settle quietly down within the narrow circle of a country gentleman's existence in parceled and prosperous England.

Boldly as the scheme was conceived, its execution has equaled all the promise of the inception. JAMES BROOKE found at Sarawak some 1,500 souls dwelling in huts built of logs and poles, and living in terror of their lives. Scarcely a mouth was suffered to pass over their devoted heads unmarked by a descent of the river robbers, by the flames of burning huts, and the shrieks of the unhappy Dyaks, decapitated on the logs which had formed their own thresholds. Foreign ships were deterred from these else inviting shores, partly by the fear of these insufferable scourges of the sea, and partly by the growing poverty of a people so constantly and so terribly afflicted. A quarter of a century has not yet passed away, and the village has grown to a well-built town of twenty thousand inhabitants. Prosperous settlements have been multiplied in the interior, and along the coasts, now freed from ravage by the almost complete annihilation of the recusant pirate tribes, and by the reclamation of the rest to habits of orderly industry. This wonderful change has not been effected without infinite pains and trouble. BROOKE, elevated to the rank of a Rajah by the Sultan of Borneo, has been obliged to contend not merely with the savage foes of his adopted people and with the vices of their rulers, but with all sorts of misrepresentation and injustice from his own countrymen. He has been forced to defend himself by words from charges of self-seeking, and avarice, and vulgar ambition, which his deeds should have sufficed to refute before the present age, as they will suffice to refute such charges before all coming generations of men. The grasping colonists of Holland, on the one hand, have assailed him as an agent of England for the extension of her Eastern empire; while the English masters of India have heaped obloquy upon him, on the other, for his steady refusal to subject his people to the British sway. Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified, he has kept on his way, welding ever more and more firmly together the scattered remnants of the Dyak population, and content in the ever-brightening spectacle of a people redeemed from desolation by his devotion, courage and skill.

Upon the head of this truly Christian prince and his people a storm of war has suddenly burst. The Chinese colonists admitted by the Dyaks to settlements within their territory have turned upon their hosts in rebellion. This emergency has not been unforeseen by the Rajah. Fifteen years ago he wrote to a friend in England that the Chinese were anxious to make arrangements with him for reducing the Dyaks and Malays to a servile state; but that he would know how to protect his people from their insidious and avaricious projects. Their plot, however, has been so long in maturing that the Rajah and the natives seem to have been taken somewhat unawares by its first explosion, and the foray of the Chinese was a saturnalia of blood and fire. But the immediate consequences vindicated completely the wisdom of the Rajah's rule, and the confidence which his people repose in him. His Dyaks rallied at once at the call of their beloved chief, whose personal escape from murder was but one of a hundred incidents in his singular career which point him out as a true hero of romance, and the same steamer which brings to Western Christendom the news of the Chinese invasion brings also the tidings of the swift and terrible retaliation which followed so closely upon it, that the fearful outbreak seems to have passed over the little nation of Sarawak like a whirlwind.

Almost at the same time, when this tempest broke over the dominion of the Dyaks on the further East, the fury of a similar storm swept away the last defences of an adventurer who had established himself in a country of the furthest West. The coincidence of the tidings which have just reached us from Sarawak and from Nicaragua, is too striking for us to let slip the opportunity of dwelling upon the instructive differences between the career of Sir JAMES BROOKE and that of General WILLIAM WALKER.

Hardly a year has elapsed since WILLIAM WALKER landed in Central America with a small band of followers, for the avowed purpose of aiding the democratic party in Nicaragua to establish in that country a sound republican *régime*. Had the Californian adventurer been worthy of his position and of its opportunities, he might have written his name in history side by side with that of his heroic contemporary, the deliverer of Sarawak.

A more conspicuous field of action was offered to him—a cause not less noble invited his devotion. But he had neither the capacity to avail himself of the resources before him, nor the character to conceive of the great aims it was in his power to accomplish. Rajah BROOKE won the Dyaks to his allegiance by treating them frankly, cordially, justly—by making their cause his own—by calling out their own energies. He satisfied them that he came to them not to conquer them for England, but to civilize them for their own sakes; and upon this rock of their confidence he founded a power which has withstood the severest assaults. General WALKER, on the contrary, repelled the Spaniards of Nicaragua by his treachery, his cruelty, his open contempt of themselves and of their rights. He treated them as a conquered people, and betrayed at once his purpose of governing them, not for their own sakes, but for the sake of a treasonable faction in a foreign nation, of whose purposes he avowed himself by his acts to be the tool. In his dealings with his own foreign followers, not less than in his relations with the native population of Nicaragua, he continually revealed at once the weakness of his intellect and the narrowness of his sentiments.

The instinctive sympathy which all true Americans at first felt for a man of their own race whom they supposed to be gallantly striving to vindicate the principles of American liberty, and the splendor of American enterprise in the heart of a foreign country, had gradually given way before the overpowering conviction that the fancied hero was, after all, but a paltry and inefficient filibuster, and if the consummation of his ruin awakens one thrill of regret in his native land, that thrill is given to the ruin of the brave men whom he deluded to their destruction, and to the American name which he tarnished, and not to his own fate, which we can only feel to have been too well deserved and but too long delayed. The people whom he scorned have trampled him in the dust; the race which he refused to elevate has prostrated him and his beyond recovery.

Upon the records of our race which will preserve the memory of the Rajah of Sarawak as an immortal lesson of the true success which ever attends honesty, nobleness, and enduring ability, the name of the invader of Nicaragua will be inscribed in warning of the dismal destiny decreed by Heaven to pretentious incompetency and heartless selfishness, usurping the offices and assuming the insignia of virtue, heroism and genius.

The Condition of the Streets.

Some fortnight or three weeks since, the public were notified that the City Inspector, Mr. MORTON, (upon whom, under the new charter, devolve the duties formerly intrusted to Mr. EBLING,) had demanded and received from the Mayor the assistance of a body of policemen who would thenceforth parade the streets daily, in citizens' clothes, and report all violations of the law, whether on the part of owners of houses or of contractors. It was also understood that if any of the contractors failed to do their duty, the cleaning of their respective districts would be undertaken by workmen employed by Mr. MORTON himself, the expense of doing so to be charged, as the ordinance requires, to the delinquent contractors. A statement was moreover made that the action of the street-sweeping machines of Mr. SMITH, upon which Mr. REYNOLDS is said to rely to fulfill his agreement at the comparatively low rate of $99,000 a year for eleven wards, had been tried by the City Inspector in Brooklyn, and that its performance had been eminently successful. Under these circumstances the patient public have waited, made inquiries, received answers, waited patiently again, and are still waiting, and, from appearances, are likely to wait before they see any improvement in the state of the thoroughfares, or get any satisfaction.

If we are correctly informed, security was given for the proper performance of his duty by the contractor for thirteen of the Wards of the City, by two very respectable gentlemen, who were engaged in starting, under act of Feb. 17, 1848, authorizing the formation of Corporations for manufacturing purposes, a so-called the "Metropolitan Sanitary Association." Their correct conception was that the City might be cleaned by machinery at very little expense, and they were persuaded that, in due time, the removal of offal, refuse, garbage and ashes, might be rendered a source of considerable revenue and profit to the City. They proposed to commence operations by using the machines which were invented some time ago by Mr. ROBERT A. SMITH, these to be superseded by still better and more efficacious machinery, recently patented by the same gentleman, as soon as they could be manufactured. Unfortunately, difficulties arose, almost as soon as the contracts were signed by the City authorities, between the new Association and Mr. SMITH, the latter refusing to permit the use of his machines until the terms of the bargain which had been made with him were definitely settled. These difficulties have continued until within a very few days; and, in connection with deplorable neglect on the part of some of Mr. REYNOLDS' employes, and a certain degree of unpropitiousness in the weather, have constituted very nearly the sum total of obstacles to the cleanliness of three-fourths of the City. The other fourth is under the charge of other contractors, none of whom evince more than a fair average of energy and efficiency. Mr. BUSH, who has the care of the Sixteenth Ward, is beginning to prove an exception—at least he has cleaned some streets well, and it is to be hoped may continue to do so.

We are told that Mr. REYNOLDS and his friends of the Sanitary Association completed their arrangements with Mr. SMITH, last week; that the machines are now in their possession; and that the rainy weather of the last four days is all that has prevented their going into operation. It is *promised* that the streets of the sixteen Wards in which they are to be used, shall be put in perfect order, "without delay," and that the public will henceforth have no cause to censure and much to praise. This promise has been so often reiterated and broken that it must be received with a certain degree of distrust; still we hope it may be fulfilled. If not, there are another set of assurances, made by Mr. MORTON, and it will be necessary to fall back upon these. If he, too, proves neglectful, it is to be hoped that Mr. FLAGG will cut off the supplies, or that there may be a revolution, for our citizens have wallowed in the mud long enough.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—It is a curious evidence of the intimate relations which still exist, and which ever must exist between England and the United States, that the choice of a new Speaker of the House of Commons, though not of the slightest political importance to the people of this country, is made the subject of an earnest discussion by some of our cotemporaries, some of whom do not regard Mr. DENISON as specially fitted for the post he has been elected to fill, while others think him a marvelously proper person. Mr. DENISON himself, if he should happen to read any of the articles in the American papers about himself, must be greatly amused, if not edified, to discover that he is so well known in a country which he visited some thirty years ago. The Boston *Courier* defends the Honorable gentleman with great warmth and earnestness against the imputation of a New-York paper as to his unfitness for the place. The *Courier* states that Mr. DENISON was a special favorite with Mr. WEBSTER, who enjoyed his acquaintance when he was in England, and always spoke of him with warmth and in the highest terms of commendation. It is hardly worth while for us to enter into a discussion of this sort, on this side of the Ocean; Lord PALMERSTON and the House of Commons ought to be allowed the privilege of choosing a Speaker for the House of Commons, and we may safely trust to their knowing better whom to select than we could possibly. For our own part we are quite satisfied with Mr. DENISON, as we should have been with Mr. BAINES, though we must confess that if we had been consulted in the matter we would have preferred the latter gentleman, because his father was an editor and printer.

CAUSE OF THE COLD WEATHER.—It is the general opinion among well-informed quidnuncs that the extremely cold spell of weather we are now enjoying is caused by *the* comet; and it becomes a rather alarming and interesting question if the weather is so cold before the comet comes within discernible distance of us, what the state of the thermometer will be when the comet whisks its tail over our planet. Professor PEIRCE, of Cambridge, in whose astronomical ability we have great confidence, has already informed us that he knows of no comet whose presence may be expected this Summer, it is true; but there must be some good cause for such very exceptional, as well as exceptionable, weather as we have had since the "blooming month of May" came in. In the lamented absence of the public's old friend, E. M., from the daily papers, it may be suggested that the cold weather is caused by the great quantities of snow and ice which accumulated to the north of us during the past severe Winter, and to the prevalence of the winds from that quarter. But we may look for a change of temperature very soon.

THE LATE GEORGE STEERS.—We find the following paragraph in the Boston *Courier*:

"The late GEORGE STEERS, of New-York, left his family utterly penniless, and a subscription for their behalf is suggested."

A subscription may have been suggested in behalf of Mr. STEERS' family, for aught we know to the contrary; but it is not true that he left his family utterly penniless. On the contrary, he left them in comfortable circumstances, and if they receive what he was entitled to from Government they will be amply provided for. Mr. STEERS received no pay for his services in modeling and superintending the construction of the *Niagara*, beyond the salary of a naval constructor, during the time he was employed. But if that ship's performances should be equal to what he anticipated, we have no doubt that Congress will award his widow something beyond the small salary which he was allowed for his services. The model of the ship, we believe, is the property of his family, but it should be the property of the Naval Department.

Individual Enterprise.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It was fortunate for Mr. HENRY GRINNELL that he happened not to be the owner of a newspaper, or his liberality in sending a vessel to look for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN would have subjected him to more scornful contempt than he has received praise for his humanity. Instead of being applauded, he would have been abused, and his generosity would only have been called "an advertising dodge," at least by his "cotemporaries." Newspaper people do not seem to be conscious that, in their readiness to impute sinister motives to any of their cotemporaries who attempt to perform a public service, they lower the character of their own calling, and inflict an injury upon themselves. A few years ago the London *Times* was successful, by its own hired agents, in detecting and bringing to punishment some rogues who had attempted a gigantic plan for swindling the mercantile community; but the other members of the British press did not accuse it of an "advertising dodge;" and the merchants of London, to show their appreciation of the services rendered by the *Times*, placed a tablet in the Royal Exchange recording the history of the affair, besides raising a large sum of money as a testimonial of their gratitude, which the proprietors of the *Times* appropriated to the noble purpose of founding a scholarship at one of the Universities. If such a thing had been done by a newspaper here, it would have provoked a storm of sneers from all the other papers.

QUIS.

☞ A well-known weekly paper in this City is offered for sale at a low price, by the widow of the late proprietor. The notice deserves the attention of persons who have some capital and a taste for journalism.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty.

Interesting Items of News from the Capital.

The Diplomatic Appointments—The Revenue Cutter Contract—Changes in the Patent Office—The Tehuantepec Route, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 18.

You will have seen in the Philadelphia *North American*, from its Washington correspondent, an interesting letter concerning the interview said to have been held by Lord NAPIER with the President, concerning the rejection of the Central American Treaty. I am enabled to confirm its statements as correct. The information was derived by the *North American's* correspondent from Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, for whom the President sent immediately after the interview with the British Minister.

The conduct of Lord NAPIER in ignoring the Secretary of State, and transacting business directly with the President might, under ordinary circumstances appear strange, and even a slight; but it was not so intended, nor has it been so received. It is simply a fulfillment of the fixed determination of Mr. BUCHANAN to oversee individually the whole business of the foreign relations of the Government,—a resolution which no one will condemn in view of the advanced age of Mr. CASS. It may be added to what Mr. HARVEY has stated in his letter, that whenever the ratification of the treaty between Great Britain and Honduras shall be received, the obstacle to the completion of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, including all the emendments of the Senate, will have been removed, and Lord NAPIER will be enabled, in the name of his Government to reopen negotiations.

Much has appeared in some of the New-York papers in relation to a supposed correspondence to relation to the Senate amendments, between Mr. DALLAS and Lord CLARENDON. No such correspondence as ever taken place, nor had a single line been written, up to the last date, by either of the two parties, on the subject. General CASS has given his personal views, respecting the matter, to those who have approached him, and these have been rehashed in different shapes; but their value can only be measured by the degree of confidence which he may be supposed to repose in those with whom he has, for the time, been speaking.

Mr. T. F. MEAGHER is, I learn, an applicant for the post of Minister to Venezuela. It is now occupied by Mr. EAMES, who is the brother in law of MEAGHER's partner in business in your City.

The account, as given in the *Herald* of this morning, of Gov. WALKER's introductory manifesto to the people of Kansas, is utterly false, from beginning to end. Please request your readers to cut out the parts of the manifesto quoted by the *Herald's* correspondent, and to compare them with the document in question, when it really appears.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION CONCERNING MR. SICKLES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 17.

The statement which appeared in the New-York *Herald* some few days since, charging Hon DANIEL E. SICKLES with "aiding and abetting the passage of the Black Republican" laws, permit me to say, through the columns of your paper, is untrue. Mr. SICKLES voted against all of the said laws, and denounced them all, except the license law, which all the Democratic members of the Senate supported. This latter was regarded in Albany as a triumph over the Prohibitory law party, the whole of the members of which, in the Senate, voted against it, while the license law men sustained it. So far as Wood is concerned, SICKLES was the only man in the Senate who tried to save him for his term under the new charter. His speeches against the City Hall bill, the Port Warden's bill, the Pier bill, &c., were the most decided of the session. As for the Police bill, he acted under the advice and instructions of the Democratic Captains—Messrs. LEONARD and WITTER—who were charged with the care of the subject. The present corps of officers and men were saved by his exertions, and are his friends. He worked with the Committee of the Senate until he secured this object, and procured some thirty or forty amendments to the bill—among others, a section providing a place for the detention of witnesses (bound over to appear) separate and apart from those accused or convicted of crime—a measure which the papers of the State, the Courts and Grand Juries have urged for years. B. B.

THE BRITISH MINISTER AND THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY.

From the Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 15, 1857.

Lord NAPIER had a formal interview with the President yesterday, which lasted nearly two hours, in reference to the Dallas-Clarendon treaty. He read Lord CLARENDON's dispatch to him on the subject. That dispatch sets forth that the exclusive ground for rejecting the treaty, by the British Government, was the non-confirmation of the Convention between Honduras and Great Britain. All the other amendments made by the Senate, except that qualifying the article in regard to Honduras were accepted in their entirety and without reservation by the British Cabinet. There is, therefore, no misunderstanding as to the alleged or real point of difficulty.

Lord NAPIER, endeavored, with much earnestness, to impress the President with the belief that no other than friendly feelings were entertained toward the Administration or the country by the Ministry, and cited expressions from Lord CLARENDON's dispatch, as justifying this language. In conclusion, he proposed to institute a new negotiation, founded upon the conditional acquiescence of Honduras. This suggestion was properly and promptly declined by the President, and there the matter rests for the present.

Without any disposition to irritate the feeling on either side, or to say a word which might by possibility be construed into a willingness to provoke alienation, it must be very evident to everybody who has followed the progress of these Central American negotiations, that the reason assigned by the British Government is utterly below the dignity and importance of the occasion, beside being inconsistent with the recent professions toward the United States. When the Central American question became seriously involved, after the departure of Mr. BUCHANAN from London, this arrangement with Honduras was suggested as a mode of extricating England from the embarrassing position which she then held of occupying Ruatan in contravention of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. It does not matter who suggested the idea. Being proposed, the tacit assent of the United States was given through Mr. DALLAS, and a Special Minister, now or recently here, was sent from Honduras to conduct the negotiations, which were the necessary foundation of the treaty subsequently concluded between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS, and which was ratified six weeks ago by the Senate, with certain amendments. Without that preliminary step there would have been no treaty, and could have been none; for a practical and insuperable difficulty stood in the way as long as England occupied Ruatan, and we asserted the just construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as only maintained by Mr. BUCHANAN. The arrangement with Honduras at best was a mere makeshift, or a convenient mode of escape. In the estimation of England, Honduras is nobody except so far as it may be used as an instrument for a purpose. When Mr. CRAMPTON and Mr. WEBSTER, in 1852, patched up a bargain to settle these troubles, they quietly signified to Nicaragua, that unless she consented to their terms she would be crushed between the upper and nether millstone. And such would have been the result, but for the timely warning of the *North American*, in disclosing the obnoxious grounds of that so called adjustment.

It is a bold and insulting piece of effrontery to trifle with the Government upon any such contemptible pretext as has been offered. Honduras answers the end, but there are other and more real reasons below the surface, which I may take the liberty of investigating hereafter at length. No one is deceived or misled by the cause which is put forth, because its truthfulness is falsified on the very face of the allegation. The world knows that Honduras dare not, if she were inclined, refuse to ratify a treaty made under circumstances such as now exist, and therefore, it is not harsh to suppose there is an unavowed motive under the rose.

There is no reason to apprehend any difficulty between the two Governments, resulting from this temporary interruption. Lord PALMERSTON miscalculates his strength if he supposes the British people will go to extremities to support him in any willful aggression on the United States, or uphold any such bad faith as he has just exhibited. He was rebuked, and had to retreat in the Crampton affair, and his attempted revenge will find no better favor in a new appeal to the public, if it should have to be made. We stand now upon the downright interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and will see who can stand there longest and best, in the judgment of mankind.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 17, 1857.

The President has taken into consideration some of the applications for diplomatic offices. But he appears to be reluctant to displace the incumbents and at the same time disappoint all applicants but one—and that one perhaps the least deserving of all.

Mr. FORNEY has changed his mind about foreign employment, and will accept a small place, rather than drudge at the editorial desk. He has not made a vast fortune, as was alleged, by his connection with the late Administration. President PIERCE did not aid his friends much in their speculations, though he had the credit of doing it in some instances. Three candidates for foreign missions have presented themselves from New-Jersey, in the place of Gov. VROOM, who is to return from his post at Berlin. No one yet has been presented from New-Jersey who would make good his place, for he filled the place in a respectable manner.

The appointment of Appraisers was brought nearly to a conclusion last night. Most of the appointments were telegraphed yesterday.

The Secretary of the Treasury, with all the aid he can call around him, is unable to decide upon the offers for the Revenue Cutter contract. It is difficult to decide among twenty models and specifications which is the best. The fortunate bidder whose model may be selected will thus acquire a reputation, and hence the competition for the contract.

Dr. GALE, who yesterday resigned his office as Examiner of the Patent Office, has held that office for some years, with reputation. It was alleged against him that he was in some way concerned in the establisment of a school here for the education of female colored teachers. He was, I believe, appointed a Director of this intended Institution, which Ex-Mayor LENOX recently demolished. He tendered his resignation when he found that he would be removed. Mr. MOSS, another Examiner, who resigned yesterday, was to have been removed. Three others are to be removed from the Patent Office, on account of alleged political reasons. One of these was complained of by the Vice-President, who demanded his removal.

Judge MASON, the Commissioner of Patents, is said to be indignant at this interference with his assistants, without consulting him. But whether he has remonstrated against it I have not heard.

Secretary THOMPSON has, it is said, determined to remove a number of clerks from bureaus in his Department.

The Postmaster-General entertains a proposition from the Tehuantepec Company to give them a mail contract, and constitute their road a post route, which he has authority to do under the act of 1845. But he objects that it would be detrimental to the interests of the Panama Railroad Company, which had invested sixteen millions of dollars in that transit. X. Y. Z.

Trouble in the Church of the Puritans—Rev. Dr. Cheever's.

On Sunday last Dr. CHEEVER stated in his pulpit that he had received a letter, signed by sixteen members of his church, including three deacons, requesting him to resign the pastoral charge. This step, which has been some little time in contemplation, was taken in consequence of the dissatisfaction felt by these parties, in common with some other members of the church, at the course lately taken by Dr. CHEEVER, in preaching what they considered to be political sermons—referring, of course, to his discourses previous to the late election, and on the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. The letter sent to the reverend gentleman was as follows:

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 27, 1857.

REV. G. B. CHEEVER, D. D.:

Dear Sir—The undersigned, members of the Church and congregation of the Church of the Puritans, after a prayerful consideration of the condition of the Church, and of its relations to yourself, are painfully convinced that the spiritual interests both of the pastor and people, as well as the stability and prosperity of the Society will be promoted by a dissolution of our connection.

It is not without extreme reluctance, therefore, that we now suggest to you the expediency of a tender of your resignation of the pastorate. By the adoption of this course, pleasant recollections of our Christian fellowship will be maintained. A dissolution which seems to us inevitable, will lose its sting. The intercourse of the future, as Providence may permit it, will be free from painful memories of the past.

We do not dwell on the reasons which impel us to the suggestions we make. It is sufficient that the infirmities and diversities of human nature often indicate separation as the rule of peace, when an enforced union could but result in growing alienation of heart.

That you may not, however, attribute our suggestion to the wrong cause, we assure you that we all sympathize in your views of the freedom of the pulpit, and the duty as well as the right of its ministers, at proper times and occasions, to discuss before them properly all questions affecting or involving moral truth.

Ever invoking for you and yours the blessing of the Great Head of the church, and with fervent prayers for your growing influence for good, so long as the Master shall spare you to work in the vineyard,

We remain, dear Sir, your friends and brethren,

ALBERT CHESEBRO,	J. B. JOHNSON,
JOHN N. BRADLEY,	J. LINSLEY,
L. J. BACON,	R. N. HAVENS,
S. T. HYDE,	L. S. MATHER,
STEPHEN PAUL,	CHAS. TAYLOR,
L. S. COWLES,	F. J. OWEN,
O. R. WOOD,	RICHD. BROWN,
DANL. HODGMAN,	S. CONOVER JR.,
E. M. KINGSLEY,	WM. WAY,
A. DWIGHT,	C. H. ISHAM,
H. A. HURLBUT,	J. WALTER CAMP.

The excitement which followed the aforesaid announcement was great. Dr. CHEEVER himself took the prompt step of calling a business meeting last night in the lecture room of the church. The room was filled to overflowing by an audience, full one half of which was ladies. Very many gentlemen stood, unable to obtain seats.

After prayer by Rev. J. P. WARREN, now a member of this church, Dr. CHEEVER rose and said that the question before them relative to his resignation as pastor of that church was attempted to be thrown upon the church, whereas it was really not addressed to the church but to the conscience. For himself he was prepared to maintain the position he had taken; he had never doubted his position, he did not doubt it now, and he left in their hands to act upon it as they saw fit. He presumed before they proceeded to action it would be necessary to appoint a chairman. W. C. GILMAN, Esq., was unanimously appointed to that position, and Mr. J. W. CAMP acted as secretary.

The first speaker was Gen. MATHER. He trusted that the audience would, with the calmness due to the occasion, devote their serious attention to the object of the meeting.

The Secretary then read the letter addressed to Dr. CHEEVER requesting his resignation.

After this reading, Gen. MATHER desired to know if it was strictly a business meeting. He had no disposition to delay the business for which the meeting was called, but would direct the attention of the Chair to the Standing Rules of the Church, where in the third paragraph of the fourth section it was prescribed that notice of a formal meeting should be given by the Clerk from the pulpit; and that a business meeting could only be summoned by the Clerk. As this had not been done in this instance he denied the legality of the meeting and protested against it, because not convened in accordance with the standing rules of the Church.

Mr. CHARLES ABERNETHY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That our Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, has our entire and undiminished confidence and affection, and we hereby express our desire and determination that he continue in his present position as Pastor of this church.

The resolution was immediately seconded, it was said, not by a member of the Church. Some dispute arising from this cause, it was seconded by three or four members at once. The adoption of the resolution was then moved, when Mr. MCNAB arose and said he wished to speak a few words in relation to the communication received by Dr. CHEEVER. Ought he to pass it over in silence?

Mr. ELISHA M. WILCOX presented the following resolution as an amendment or substitute:

Resolved, That Christian charity, the peace of this Church, and the development of truth, all require that the signers of this letter produced by Dr. CHEEVER be requested to present to him a written statement of the reasons which, in their judgment, call for a dissolution of the present pastoral relation; and in case Dr. CHEEVER should not regard the same when presented as requiring such dissolution, that he be and hereby is requested to unite with said signers in calling at an early day a council, according to Congregational usage, to which all matters of dissatisfaction concerning the relation of pastors and people may be submitted.

Mr. SETH B. HUNT moved that the two resolutions should be put to the vote of the meeting. This, however, was not done for a considerable time, a long discussion ensuing.

Mr. FREDERICK W. KING entered his protest against the amendment. If it were adopted it would only prolong a painful controversy, and he was strenuously opposed to having the seeds of discord sown in their midst. There was no use in delaying this controversy.

worry, and was the time to settle it. He then said that the majority of those present had come to sustain their pastor. It was a question that ought to be settled by the Church members, not by a Council, and there was no need for further deliberations.

Mr. SETH B. HUNT again rose and said that he entirely concurred with the last speaker. He did not think it was a question to be met by legal quibbles, but a difference did exist in the Church concerning the course recently adopted by Dr. CHEEVER, as stated in the letter sent to him. The Church was in no condition to ask advice either from a Council or from outside members. He thought that action should be taken upon the difficulty at once. The first resolution was intended to bring the question to a straight issue, and protract it as they might, it would come to that in the end. He trusted, therefore, that the amendment would be rejected. Dr. CHEEVER was no stranger to them; they all attended his Church, and they either approved or disapproved of him. They could therefore express their opinions without debate or delay.

Mr. H. B. FAY was entirely opposed to the action of those members who had addressed a letter to Dr CHEEVER. He would not admit the right of any congregation to tell their pastor to leave them in such a summary manner. He would not see the propriety of the amendment or substitute offered by Brother WILCOX. The resolution was good, and amounted simply to this; that the meeting did not approve of the suggestion offered to Dr. CHEEVER by the signers of that communication. It, in short, said to the world that the members of the Church of the Puritans did not wish their Pastor to leave them.

Dr. PALL also regretted the introduction of the substitute. He thought the question was one which the meeting might at once deal with, whether Dr. CHEEVER was to stay or go.

Mr. E. T. WOOD, one of the deacons of the Church, explained that the origin of the letter sent to Dr. CHEEVER was in a meeting of gentlemen who came together to see what was the cause of the difference in that Church.

Mr. HALSTEAD demanded if the speaker was in order; the Chairman replied that he was.

Mr. WOOD resumed: The letter sent to Dr. CHEEVER was intended in a kind and Christian spirit, as an indication of the views of a portion of his church-members respecting some of his late proceedings. The sending of the letter, be acknowledged, was informal, and would not be recognized in council. He trusted that the amendment offered by Mr. WILCOX would prevail, inasmuch as the gentlemen who had signed the letter had done it with the most sincere intentions.

Mr. KINGSLEY, another deacon of the Church, trusted that the amendment would prevail as it would lead to harmony in the Church.

Mr. CHESTER objected very strenuously to throwing Dr. CHESTER over to the mercies of the signers of the letter, and divesting the Church of all authority in the matter.

Mr. JOEL HACKMAN thought that the letter to Dr. CHEEVER was not so much out of order as had been talked about. If the deacons of the church, or any number of members wish their pastor to resign, they could do so. If he did not attend to their request then an ulterior course might be pursued. He still thought, however, that in the present instance a wrong course had been pursued, and that a Council of the Church ought to have been called.

After some apposite remarks in favor of the first resolution, and been officered by Rev. Mr. WARREN, of Connecticut, and Professor THOMPSON had expressed his ignorance from the tenor of the letter sent to Dr. CHEEVER, of the difficulties between the signers and the Pastor, the amendment was put by the Chair by Ayes and Noes, it being previously stated that only male members could vote—an announcement that seemed to give great disappointment to the ladies. The Noes carried it by sound of voice, but as this was not satisfactory to the mover of the amendment, those for and against it rose, and were counted. They stood for the amendment 96, against it 48.

On the proposition to submit the original resolution sustaining Dr CHEEVER, considerable debate ensued, and much warmth of feeling was manifested. At length, when the resolution was put, the ayes were loud and numerous, and there was not a single nay. The Chairman announced that the resolution was unanimously adopted. There was no applause followed, but there was a slight and almost general murmur of satisfaction.

The proceedings of the meeting were not yet closed, however. Rev. C. J. WARREN offered a resolution censuring the signers of the letter to Dr. CHEEVER, in terms which amounted almost to an expulsion from membership, whereupon Mr. WOOD, with very great warmth, threatened to quit the church if that resolution passed. It was an insult that he would not submit to, and he would tell that audience that notwithstanding the passing the recent resolutions sustaining Dr. CHEEVER, the troubles of that church had only just begun.

Dr. PALL offered another resolution sustaining Dr. CHEEVER, and suggesting that he should only open his mouth to declare the full counsel of God. And yet another amendment was offered to this, and finally, after much discussion and considerable personality and scurbity, Dr. PALL's resolution was carried.

Before the large audience dispersed Rev Dr. CHEEVER advanced, and in a voice almost inaudible with emotion, and literally in tears, pronounced the benediction.

RESISTANCE TO STATE LEGISLATION.

A CRISIS IN POLICE-MATTERS.

Captain Carpenter Dismissed by the Old Commissioners, but Refuses to Surrender—Deputy-Superintendent Folks Acknowledges the New Board of Brooklyn.

Yesterday, Police matters were rapidly shaping for a crisis. On Saturday night, Captain CARPENTER, of the Fifth Ward, assured his men that he should obey in future the orders of the *new* Commissioners, and advised them to look to President DRAPER and one Superintendent TALLMADGE as their fountain and source of authority. Lieut. HORRIGAN at once avowed his determination still to obey the orders of the old Commissioners.

Yesterday, in the office of the Chief of Police and all about the City Hall, groups of policemen—officers and privates—were from morning till night discussing the matter.

All the Police Captains except Capt. CARPENTER reported themselves as usual at the Chief's Office during the forenoon. Some hot words were exchanged between Capt. MCKEE, of the Sixteenth Ward, and Capt. LEITS, of the Seventh, the former accusing the latter of conniving to further the ends of the new Commission. The curiosity and anxiety were still further heightened by the failure of the Captain of the Fifth Ward to send in his daily return to Chief MATSELL, and the rumor that he sent it to Superintendent TALLMADGE, to whom also he reported himself ready for such duty as might be designated.

At 11 o'clock Mayor WOOD and Judge RUSSELL, who constitute the old Board of Police Commissioners, (Recorder SMITH having for months refused any connection with them,) met at the Mayor's Office, as a Police Board.

MEETING OF THE OLD POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The only subject before the Board was the charges of insubordination against Capt. CARPENTER, of the Fifth Ward Police, in refusing to recognize the old Commissioners, and advising his men to transfer their allegiance to the new.

The following is the language and form of the charge and specifications:

POLICE STATION-HOUSE, PATROL DISTRICT No. 5.
May 16, 1857, 8 o'clock P. M.

To Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: In accordance with the act entitled "An act in relation to the Police of the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1853, charges have this day been made against Daniel Carpenter, a Captain of the Fifth District, for the following cause, to wit:

Charge—INSUBORDINATION.

Specification—That said Carpenter, about seven o'clock, P. M., May 16, inst., declared in the presence of the members of the police department of the Fifth District, all or part of them, that hereafter he would not recognize the authority of Mayor Wood or the old Commissioners, meaning thereby the Recorder and City Judge; but that he would recognize the authority of the new Commissioners of the so-called Metropolitan District Police, and that he would advise the policemen to strictly comply with their rules and regulations, thereby creating insubordination in the Police Department. Witness,

DANIEL D. HORRIGAN,
DANIEL L. FILES.

The following is the affidavit of Lieut Horrigan:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Daniel D. Horrigan being duly sworn, deposes and says, that at sunset roll-call on Sunday, Daniel Carpenter, Captain of the Fifth Ward Patrol District, addressed the sergeants and policemen of said District, and told them that hereafter he would recognize no person as having authority over him but the new Commissioners, and that he would not recognize Mayor Wood or the old Board of Commissioners as having any authority over him, thereby creating insubordination in the Department. He also told them he would supply them with the rules and regulations adopted by the new Commissioners on Monday morning, and that he should expect a strict compliance with them.

DANIEL D. HORRIGAN.

Sworn before me, May 16, 1857, FERNANDO WOOD.

The following affidavit was annexed:

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 18, 1857.

In the matter of complaint against Daniel Carpenter, Captain Fifth District, for insubordination, &c.—David L. Files being duly sworn, deposes and says: He has read the affidavit made by Lieut. Horrigan, and testifies that the facts therein set forth are true of his own knowledge.

DAVID L. FILES

The Board then, after examination, declared Captain Carpenter removed from his office as head of the Fifth Patrol District.

Lieut. Horrigan, who was present, was immediately sworn in as Captain in place of Daniel Carpenter.

David L. Files was appointed 2d Lieutenant to fill the place of Lieut. Horrigan. Wm. L. Mastin continues First Lieut.

Capt. Carpenter was not present yesterday to answer the charge against him.

Below we give the opinion of the Court:

Before the Commissioners of Police, Captain DANIEL CARPENTER, Fifth District,

Charge—INSUBORDINATION.

In this Court it is proven that DANIEL CARPENTER on the evening of May 16, whilst in charge of the Fifth Police District force as Captain, was guilty of wilful insubordination in declaring to his rank and file collected and drawn up in line for the purpose, that he would no longer recognize the authority of his Honor the Mayor, or the Commissioners, with whom the Mayor is associated, and in calling upon the force under his command to follow him in repudiating this authority; that he now recognizes the Board of Commissioners of which SIMEON DRAPER was President, and that on Monday following he, the Captain, would issue new orders, rules and regulations emanating from that Board, and he would expect every man under his command to obey them.

In view of this testimony, uncontradicted, it is adjudged that said Carpenter has been guilty of insubordination and conduct calculated to bring the authority of the Police Commissioners and the Head of this Department into contempt; and that he, the said Carpenter, is unworthy to be continued in his command as a Captain of the Police of this City, and he is hereby dismissed from his position as such.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 18, 1857.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS met yesterday, as usual and continued in session nearly all day. They transacted a large amount of routine business, and almost concluded to lease apartments in Bleecker, near Wooster-street, for the use of the Commission and their Superintendent. The letter addressed by Mayor Wood to President Draper, which was published in the TIMES of Monday, was read and discussed, and a premonitory note from Mr. Draper, in reply drawn up. This note will be found among the proceedings of the Old Commissioners, given above. But the great question under discussion, was that caused by the action of Capt. H. Carpenter, and the subsequent dismissal of that officer by Mayor Wood. Superintendent Tallmadge was sent for, as was also Capt. Carpenter, and a plan of operations agreed upon. It was agreed that Capt. Carpenter should retain his ground, ignore his dismissal by the Old Commissioners, act in his Station-house as he had hitherto, and not leave his post nor the Station-house unless forcibly expelled. Later in the day Commissioners Draper and Nye visited the Fifth Ward Station house and had a private consultation with Capt. Carpenter.

The newly-appointed Police captain of the Fifth Ward, Horrigan, having expressed his intention to assume the duties of captain at the 7 o'clock roll-call, and Captain Carpenter having full as firmly expressed his determination to exercise his authority as captain on that occasion, trouble was anticipated, and arrangements were made at the City Hall to maintain what is there considered "the law." The Mayor remained in his office, and several aids hurried to and fro. Chief Metsell remained in his office below, and notice was sent by telegraph to several station houses to keep their reserve in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The "Broadway Squad," under command of Sergeant Stephen P. Munn, had meanwhile been sent to the Fifth Ward Station-house, where, in a back room, they took up their quarters.

As the hour of 7 o'clock approached the excitement heightened. Crowds of citizens made aware of the position of affairs, gathered about the Fifth Ward Station house, awaiting the result. Within the Station-house, behind the desk sat side by side Captain Carpenter, Lieutenant *alias* Captain Horrigan and Lieutenant Martin. Horrigan, however, occupied the middle seat and had the roll-book before him. A moment or so before 7 o'clock, Captain Carpenter said, "I am Captain here, and I want all who do not belong in this Station-house to retire," whereupon several persons left the house. "Funderstand," continued the Captain, "that there are a number of officers in the other room who do not belong in this Station-house. I want them to retire, as I consider myself competent to discharge the duties of my own station-house without any outside assistance." Some conversation was then had between Carpenter, Horrigan and Martin as to who should call the roll "I shall do that duty as Captain of this Station-house," said Mr. Horrigan. "And so will I," answered Mr. Martin, taking up the rattle. "Call the men, Lieut. Martin," said Captain Carpenter, and Lieut. Martin sprang the rattle loud and long, and in answer to the call the men assigned for post and the Broadway reserve hastened from the inner rooms and ranged themselves in front of the Captain's desk.

"I want these strange men [pointing to Sergeant MUNN's squad] to leave this Station-house, as I do not wish to be browbeaten here," said Capt. Carpenter. He continued: "I am a law-abiding citizen, and want to obey the law, and will obey it."

Sergeant Munn's squad remained stationary and silent, until Mr. Horrigan, addressing Sergeant Munn, said: "Sergeant, I think you had better leave. Ex-Captain Carpenter desires it, as he appears to be under the impression that you have been sent here to browbeat him. I may as well inform you, and the Ex-Captain also, that I too am a law abiding citizen. And I do not think that there is any necessity for your remaining. You will please retire."

"With great pleasure," replied Sergeant Munn, "for I assure you it is not the most agreeable of duties to remain here, under such circumstances. As I have received no orders, and as you both desire my absence, I shall retire."

The Sergeant then retired out of doors, but he kept his men in position in the street, in anticipation of any call that might be made upon him to maintain the public peace.

The Station-house having thus been cleared of all outsiders, the newly-appointed Captain Horrigan took up his pen, and proceeded to call the roll, which he did without interruption, all the men answering to their names.

When he had finished, Captain Carpenter arose and addressed the men. He told them that he was still their Captain, and that he should expect every man to do his duty under his orders, as hereto fore. "You have no business," he said, "to question the legality of my orders. I am your Captain, and it is your business to obey my orders. I believe in the law and in the constitution, and shall act in the maintenance of both as becomes a good citizen. It is said that Mayor Wood has dismissed me from my position as Police Captain of this Ward. I do not recognize the Mayor's right to do anything of the sort. I shall go on obeying the law, and shall expect that you will assist me in the performance of our mutual duties as you have heretofore. Let none of you be deceived or seduced into any disobeyment of my orders, for you may rest assured that every man who refuses to obey all proper orders from me, as Captain, shall be surely dismissed from the Department."

When Captain Carpenter had concluded, Captain Horrigan arose and spoke to the men. He said that "he was fully as sincere in his devotion to the laws as ex-Captain Carpenter, and would act with as much vigor and determination in support of both. I am your Captain," he continued, "and for the future I shall expect you to obey my orders as such. Captain Carpenter was dismissed this day by the Police Commissioners, and I have been appointed in his place. I will read to you the charge upon which the ex-Captain was dismissed."

Horrigan then read the specifications against Captain Carpenter, and the act of dismissal given above, after which he resumed his remarks, reiterating his love of law and order, and his determination to continue, until farther advised, to act as Captain. In conclusion, he assured the men one and all that whoever of them should refuse to obey his orders would be instantly dismissed.

The patrolmen were then marched away to their respective beats, the anxious crowd who thronged about the doors, slowly dispersed, the Broadway squad were dismissed, and comparative quiet resumed its sphere.

Soon afterwards Captains Carpenter and Horrigan retired for a while—the former into his private room, with a friend, and the latter to rest—the Station house remaining in charge meanwhile of Mr. Files, who was appointed by the old Commissioners Second Lieutenant, in place of Horrigan, promoted.

At 9 o'clock last evening, Captains Carpenter and Horrigan sat side by side in the Station—one enjoying himself with a pinch of snuff, and the other busily engaged in taking down the names of lodgers and prisoners for his morning's return.

The new Police Commissioners appointed several Police Clerks at their meeting yesterday. They will meet on Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M., for the trial of policemen, against whom charges have been preferred. Among those to be tried are Chief MATSELL, Lieut. or Capt. Horrigan, of the Fifth Ward, and a few others less known.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor JOHN CLANCY in the Chair. The first business done was as follows:

Whereas, By the 6th section of the act passed April 15, 1857, entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," the Board of Supervisors are authorized to increase or decrease the number of patrolmen for this County, who are to act under the jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners thereby created, and

Whereas, the constitutionality of this law is in the course of being decided by the Courts; and

Whereas, The peace and good government of this City demand that no patrol force shall be organized by the Commissioners appointed under the said act of April 15, 1857, until a final decision is obtained as to their legal and constitutional rights, to act as such; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, until the further action of the Board of Supervisors, the quota of patrolmen for this County allowed to the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District, shall be five men, and no more.

Resolved, That nothing in these resolutions shall be construed to interfere with the Municipal Police as organized and existing under laws passed previous to the year 1857.

Mr. BLEAT thought it strange that this County should have but five policemen.

Mr. MONEHAN thought that under the new act five were enough.

Mr. TOOKER consider the Board insane, and that the evidence of its insanity was the fact that such a resolution was entertained. He believed the course proposed in the resolution would be ruinous to the City. It would impair its credit, and prevent those from taking City bonds who would otherwise have purchased them.

The resolutions were then adopted by a vote of 10 to 6

The Board then proceeded to the election of a President, in place of the Mayor, resigned.

Supervisor JACKSON was elected on the first ballot.

Mr. JACKSON declined the honor, while he thanked the Board for their preference.

Another ballot was taken, when Supervisor STEERS was elected.

He was not present, therefore the Board proceeded to other business without delay.

The following was passed unanimously:

Resolved That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of THOMAS J. OAKLEY, late Chief Justice of the Superior Court, for the whole of his salary up to January 1, 1858.

The following were adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to notify the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police of the action of this Board in relation to the force allowed them.

Resolved, That the Tax Commissioners be requested to inform this Board by what authority they have given to HARVEY HART, a private individual, who is in no way connected with their office or the City Government, a part of the public office occupied by them, for the transaction of his private business.

The following communication from the Excise Commissioners, was laid on the table. The Board refused to hear it read:

NEW YORK, Thursday, May 14, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York:

The undersigned beg leave to state that they have been duly appointed Commissioners of Excise for the City and County of New-York, under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed 15th April, 1857, entitled an Act "to suppress Intemperance &c.," and that they are required by the said law to meet in the place where the County Courts are required to be held, on the third Tuesday of May in each year, and on such other days as a majority of the Commissioners shall appoint, for the purpose of granting licenses. They therefore respectfully petition your honorable body to assign to them ample accommodations in the City Hall for the purpose aforesaid, and for the security of the books and papers connected with their office.

WM. J. HASKETT,
One of the Commissioners of Excise.

By order of the Board.
The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Police Matters in Brooklyn.

On Saturday last Mr. Tallmadge, Superintendent of Police, visited Brooklyn and notified the Chief of the Brooklyn Police of his official character and the object of his visit, which was to bring the Police force of Brooklyn under the operation of the Metropolitan Police Bill, copies of which were transmitted, together with copies of the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Folk, the Chief of Police, was prepared to act under orders, and on Monday issued the following order to each of the Police captains:

OFFICE OF DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,
BROOKLYN, Monday, May 18, 1857.

To Inspector

SIR: You will please to read to your men the rules and regulations of the Metropolitan Police, as furnished by the "Superintendent" through me.

JOHN S. FOLK, Deputy Superintendent.

(With this communication was inclosed a copy of the rules and regulations and of the Metropolitan Police Law.)

This order occasioned considerable fluttering. A majority of the Police force undoubtedly are disposed to act under the new law, but are taking time to consider. The Captains of Police are about equally divided; all but the Captain of the Second District will probably give in their adhesion to-morrow. They will act upon the principle that it is the safest course.

Mayor Powell hearing of the Superintendent's manifesto, attempted to check-mate it by issuing the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN,
May 18 1857.

To the Captains of the several Police Districts:

Having been informed that the Chief of Police, under the title of Deputy Superintendent, (an officer not recognized by the Charter of the City of Brooklyn,) has issued instructions to you to read to your men the rules and regulations of the Commissioners appointed under the Metropolitan Police act, it becomes my duty, as Chief Executive officer of the city, in view of the action of the Common Council in relation to said act, to require you to abstain from complying with the order above referred to, or with any other order purporting to be issued by any person under said title of Deputy Superintendent, or by virtue of the act referred to.

The validity of the Metropolitan Police Act will not be recognized for the purpose of affirmative action until the question of its constitutionality shall have been judicially settled, or until such action shall be compelled by some judicial proceeding.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.

The Police certainly have not any too much respect for the Mayor's order, and, with one exception, it is understood will not obey any order interfering with the new law.

Last evening Mayor Powel sent the following communication to the Common Council:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Monday, May 18, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: The following order (a copy of which I inclose) has been issued by the Chief of Police to the Captains of the respective Districts of the City, under the title of Inspectors; and inasmuch as that order was issued without consultation with me, as the Chief Executive Officer of the City, I have countermanded the same, and instructed the Captains of the Districts to refuse obedience to any such order or directions. I also inclose a copy of my order to the Captains of Police. You will take such action in the matter as the nature of the case may demand.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.

Alderman Kalbfleisch said that he regretted that a Committee of Conference had not been appointed to devise means to meet these exigencies.

Aldermen Van Brunt moved that the communication, together with the requisition of the Commissioners presented at the last meeting, be referred to a Special Committee of five, to report to the Board at its next meeting.

Aldermen FOWLER moved the following as a amendment:

Resolved, That this Common Council approve of the order issued by his Honor the Mayor to the various Police Captains, and that his Honor the Mayor be requested to take such further steps as will insure to the proposed protection of the property of the city of Brooklyn.

A lengthy discussion followed, not particularly interesting; but the more intelligent members contended that the law was a bad one, but as long as it was a law *de facto* it should be obeyed.

Upon a vote being taken upon Alderman FOWLER's amendment, it was lost—Ayes, 15; Nays, 17.

Alderman DELVECCHIO moved then to lay the matter on the table. Lost—Ayes, 15; Nays, 17.

The vote was taken on Aldermen VAN BRUNT's resolution, with the following result:

AYES—Aldermen Russell, Lowber, Pierson, Clarke, Van Brunt Speder, Welsh, Vail, Woolon, Wilson, Snyder, Preston, Ralphs, Walter, Snyder, Behols, Jenkins —17.

NAYS—Aldermen Fowler, Dorlan, Doherty, Delvecchio, Hudson, Rowe, Bogert, Oliver, Shaw, Fithian, Kennedy, McMahon, Colohan, Palmer, Kalbfleisch—15.

The Chair appointed the following Committee under this resolution: Aldermen Van Brunt, Clark, Lowber, Rowe, Wilson.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

—At the conclusion of the business relative to the Mayor's communication, Alderman KALBFLEISCH offered the following:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Police Committee to report forthwith how far the Chief of Police has compromised his position as Chief, and report what steps they deem necessary to take on the matter.

Alderman VAN BRUNT objected to the resolution as not in order.

Alderman KALBFLEISCH moved to suspend the rules.

Alderman VAN BRUNT hoped the rules would not suspended—the Chief of Police was not now under the control of the Common Council.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost. Ayes, 17; Nays, 15; the rules requiring a two-third vote.

The Excise Commissioners.

Messrs. WM. JAY HASKETT and JOHN KERR, two of the Excise Commissioners, met yesterday at 1 P. M. at Mr. HASKETT's office, in Centre-street. As the meeting was for the purpose of making final arrangements for entering to-day upon the duties of their office in accordance with the law under which they are appointed, the two Commissioners in attendance waited full half an hour for Mr. HAWS, the third Commissioner, when they received the announcement that Mr. HAWS had resigned his place as Commissioner, and would act no farther with them. His letter of resignation, it was stated, had been sent to Recorder SMITH, and was thence on its way to Justice INGRAHAM, to be consigned by the latter functionary to Judge DUER. No hint was given of the grounds upon which the resignation was based.

The two Commissioners then proceeded alone to arrange their programme for future operations. The question as to a place for meeting was considered first. They both expressed the decided conviction that not the slightest attention would be paid to this letter sent into the Board of Supervisors [we publish it in the proceedings of the Board] asking to be furnished with a place of meeting. Having previously determined that the Court of Common Pleas comes nearest to the "County Court," where by the act they are required to hold their meetings, they decided, to make the Common Pleas Court No. 1, in the City Hall, their place of meeting. I was agreed to meet here at 9½ o'clock this morning, and to enter at once upon the duties assigned them. Should the Judges upon whom devolves the duty appoint no substitute to fill Mr. HAWS' place they will go on alone. If the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas demand that they yield up the court-room they will quietly do so. That they will be ousted, there is not an doubt, but such ejectment, it was determined, should not debar them from going on with their duties. They finally agreed, therefore, with a view of granting parties an opportunity to present their petitions for licenses, and to give the law under which they act a thorough test, to hire a room and clerk, and let matters take their course.

The Commissioners have prepared blank forms of petitions, which will be ready by Wednesday. On the back of these petitions is printed in full the new Excise law. No applications for license have been received as yet. The Commissioners disagree as to the price to be charged for licenses, which, it will be remembered, is left optional with them. Mr. HASKETT goes in for charging all parties one sum, from the St. Nicholas down to PETE WILLIAMS' dance house at the Five Points. Mr. KERR thinks that the charge should be proportioned to the magnitude, respectability and profit of the respective places where liquor is sold.

KINGS COUNTY LIQUOR DEALERS ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of this Society yesterday afternoon, the resolution prohibiting members from applying to the Commissioners of Excise for licence, was reconsidered, and rescinded, leaving the matter of application for licence to the discretion of members.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This establishment was reopened last night, for a short season of three performances, under the direction of Signor MORELLI, a gentleman highly esteemed as an singer, and capable, we suppose, of full development into a manager. Experiments of three nights duration, are seldom of an interesting character, and tend rather to injure art than to benefit it. But in this case Mr. MORELLI offered some features of decided interest, and secured as a result a fine opening attendance.

The opera selected for the occasion was, of course, "Il Trovatore," we say of course, because that of all operas appears to be the one which is least certain to be played to empty benches, and is, therefore, judiciously selected when money is an object. The cast was as follows: *Leonora*, Mme COSA DE WILHORST; *Azucena*, Signorina ALDINI; *Maurico*, Signor CARLO JACOPI; *Count*, Signor MORELLI; *Ferrando*, Signor GAETARONI. Of the ladies, Signorina ALDINI is entitled to the most praise. Her scena in the second act was more dramatic than we have heard for some time, and throughout the lady was painstaking and thorough. Mme. WILHORST as *Leonora*, essayed a *rôle* altogether too heavy for her voice, but in spite of this circumstance, displayed much of her usual tact and ability in making the most of it.

The performance, however, will not rank with her previous efforts, and for the sake of a voice which at present is not over robust, we would advise her to eschew VERDI, and tread the more flowery paths of DONNIZETTI and BELLINI.

Signor CARLO JACOPI was the feature of the evening. Rumors of his rare abilities have been industriously circulated for some time past, and beery-looking photographs of the young gentleman (who is well-looking) have been exhibited in prominent situations for the admiration of an eager public. We regret to say that Mr. JACOPI has not fulfilled the promise of his friends. His *début* last night was a *fiasco* of melancholy completeness. The verdict of the public was uttered with very unwelcome emphasis, but judging from what they heard, it was a just verdict. Mr. JACOPI's voice is of the *robusto* kind, but hazy and obscure. It appears to be of limited compass, and is sadly in want of equalization, even for purposes of ordinary recitative. We are disposed to make every allowance for the inevitable nervousness of a first appearance, and hope on some future occasion to be able to say something in favor of Mr. JACOPI, which at present we are unable to do. The *rôle* of *Manrico* is in some respects favorable to a debutant. In the Serenade he has an opportunity of making an impression on the audience without the trying ordeal of appearing before them. The Serenade itself is not difficult, and is admirably supplied with breathing points, so that a singer of ordinary powers can make much of it. Mr. JACOPI neglected his opportunity, and sang in a way that was fearful as it was wonderful. In the trio of the same act he dispelled what doubts remained concerning his defects. In the duet of the second act he received the verdict of the audience, unwelcome but merited. Mr. JACOPI's career as the first tenor of the Academy of Music is—so far as popularity is concerned—at an end. If he is wise he will return to Italy and prosecute his studies with renewed ardor, or if he desires a compliment, resume his engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, as second tenor. It is more than will be conceded to him in this country for some years.

Signor NICOLAO was the Conductor of the evening, and seemed to understand his business. The orchestra, however, was weak and insufficient. Signor MORELLI was in excellent voice, and in small respects the opera went well.

CONCERT.—Miss ADA ROBINSON's Concert takes place to-night at Niblo's Saloon.

The *Voyageur de la Mer*, the iron steamer built at East Boston for the Pasha of Egypt, and recently launched, is the largest iron vessel ever constructed in the United States.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.
BURNING OF BERDAN'S MECHANICAL BAKERY.
Another great triumph for
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

"Messrs. B. G. WILDER & Co.,
New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Safe which I purchased of you was this morning taken from the ruins, where it had been buried in burning flour and hot bricks for *seventy five hours*. The Books, Papers and Bank Bills are all perfectly legible. Please receive the "SALAMANDER," and I will see you in a day or two in relation to a new one.

Yours, respectfully,
H. BERDAN."

Brooklyn, May 8, 1857.

The above Safe may be seen at our warehouse, where a full assortment (*of the best fire proof Safes in the world*) can be found.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Dépôt No. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, N. Y.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO. have now ready a very large assortment of Summer Clothing for boys that are fitting out for school. The variety and style of their stock, which has been unequaled in years past, is now better than ever. Parents who have never examined our goods will do well to do so before making their purchases.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

ANOTHER LOT
of the White Dioner Sets, 144 pieces, at $16, will be opened to-day. If you want one, secure it now. Silver-Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, for $20, worth $30; White Tollet Sets, $1, worth $2; Colored Bohemian Glass Finger-Bowls, the doz., $1 80, worth $3. See a further list of prices in the dry goods column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETING,
$1 per yard.
A large consignment just received
AT ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 98 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHERS
Will keep ice fourteen hours the hottest day; silver-plated, very handsome, will adorn any parlor or dining room; last, though not least, for sale twenty per cent less than the market rate.

W. J. F DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING,
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

1857—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings in our Custom Room is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.

D. DEVLIN, & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer Wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready made or made to order, and at moderate prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

S. C. HERRING & CO'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and desirous that a discriminating public were better aware of their advantage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture. For the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Chyler's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES.

Don't pay out a dollar for Gas Fixtures until you have examined the stock of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. The same may be said in reference to Cut Glass French China, and Silver-plated ware. Look at the Dry Goods column of this paper and see what Messrs. D. & CO. offer.

A NEW MEDALLION
Velvet Carpet from the manufactory of
Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England,
Imported by
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

DON'T LEAVE THE CITY
without securing one of DAILEY & CO.'s Patent Silver-Plated Ice Pitchers; one of the Silver-Plated Tea-Sets, 6 pieces, at $20, and a White Dinner Set 154 pieces, for $16. For further particulars, read Messrs DAILEY & CO.'s advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

EXTRAORDINARY
Low Prices! for English Carpets!
Beautiful Brussels, $1.
Elegant Three-Plys, $1. Ingrains from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HUSBAND, No. 99 Bowery.

SIXTEEN REASONS WHY ALL SHOULD USE Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE:

1. It will restore gray hair permanently to the original color.
2. It will make it grow on bald heads.
3. It will restore the natural secretions.
4. It will remove at once all itching.
5. It will remove all dandruff.
6. It will make the hair soft and glossy.
7. It will cure all eruptions, even scald head.
8. It will cure all pimples on the face.
9. It will remove all tan and freckles.
10. It will cure all nervous headache.
11. It will make the old appear young again.
12. It will preserve the appearance of youth.
13. It will preserve the color of hair to old age.
14. It will always fasten it and stop its falling.
15. It will preserve the growth to any age.
16. The sun is no more sure to rise than these effects to follow its use.

It is now sold by every popular druggist in the city and country. Dépôt No. 312 Broadway.

IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If your hair is falling,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative
If you are bald-headed,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you wish to preserve the color,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you want your money's worth,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative

For it is beyond all question the best preparation ever made for the scalp and hair, and the only one sustained by the voluntary testimony of statesmen, divines, editors, judges on the bench, and more than 500,000 others in all parts of the world. Dépôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by every popular druggist in this City and throughout the country.

IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OUT,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If your Hair is getting gray,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you are troubled with Dandruff,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you desire soft, glossy Hair,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

LYON'S KATHAIRON is pronounced by all to be beyond question the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle. BEATH, WYNKOOP & CO. Proprietors, and Manufacturers of Perfumery of all kinds, No. 68 Liberty-st., New-York.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of PETERSON & HUMPHREY, will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canal-st.

We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8s. to 10s. per yard. Rich Velvet Carpetings, 12s to 16s. per yard. And all the latest patterns of John Crossly & Sons. Oil cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices.

TWELVE-SHILLING GAITERS FOR LADIES.
DRESS and PROMENADE BOOTS for GENTLEMEN,
SHOES, BOOTS and GAITERS for BOYS and GIRLS,
of the best quality, can be procured at
CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

These who want cheap, good, substantial, elegant, fashionable and well made articles of feet-covering, must patronize CANTRELL.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine this truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NORTHEAST corner Dover and Cherry sts., fronting 49 feet on Franklin-square and 106 feet on Dover-st. Title perfect. Warrantee deed. Thirty-five thousand dollars of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for six, ten or twenty years, at 7 per cent. interest. The size and location of this property, and the improvements now being made in the neighborhood, render it one of the most desirable investments that can be had in the City. Outside double vaults can be made, say equal to 20 feet wide, of the lots; vaults can be had, and two deep cellars below the heavy building can be had, and two deep cellars below the grocery. For terms and further information, apply to HIRAM MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, finished in, 10 rooms and cellar; in an elevated and delightful situation, near to a flourishing town on Long Island, and to a depot—accessible in one hour from the City—corner lot, area of city lots; good water, stable and sheds. All for $2,300 cash. No deviation. Address box No. 236 Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th ave., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 13 8TH-av., corner of Troy-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN A SUBURB OF New York, 3½ miles from City Hall, containing four acres (about sixty City lots) of ground, and a good cottage. This place is one of the handsomest residences in the immediate vicinity of the City, being beautifully situated, and commanding one of the finest views around New-York, promising, moreover, a very profitable investment to the buyer. Price $10,600, part rash. Apply at No. 38 Beaver-st., in the basement, from 10 to 12 A. M., every day until Wednesday next.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO EXCHANGE for stocks, bonds, or other securities; 2-story brick house, with brown-stone basement, gas fixtures, hot and cold water baths, wash basins, ranges, &c., &c.; price $8,000; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to R. H. TRESTED, No. 38 White-st., New-York.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depot, and location equal to any on The Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depot.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A commodious house, 8 rooms, situated in Ashburton place, a fine view of the Hudson, 5 minutes' walk of the depot; lot 50x200; location desirable. For part culars inquire of J. H. JENNINGS, corner of Wells av. and Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE, CHEAP.—THE 4-STORY English basement house No. 209 West 35th st., between 6th and 7th ave., with all the modern improvements, all in good order—the location very fine. Apply to B. LINDSLEY, No. 7 Beekman-st., from 8½ to 12, or No. 198 West 14th-st., corner 6th av., from 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A SNUG COTTAGE, WITH IMMEdiate possession, genteel location, and house in good order; has gas fixtures, range, &c., and is convenient for gentlemen doing business in New-York, and wanting a quiet home in best part of Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD, Wall st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BASEment (2,100 square feet) on two streets, under Nos. 5 and 7 William-st., opposite Delmonico's, with plenty of windows and doors; will be fitted up to suit tenants, or leased as a first rate stand, for which it is well adapted. Apply at No. 5, Room No. 6, 3d flight, to Mr. DANIELS.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 35 by 45 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 17 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 76 Christopher-st.; in complete order, now being painted throughout, handsome garden, &c. Gas fixtures in the house, mahogany doors, plated furniture, &c. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE (WITH verandah) No. 42 Lexington av., near 25th-st. A part of the furniture, the carpets, hall oil-cloths, stoves, and complete kitchen furniture, may be had at moderate prices. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 201 Monroe-st., and furniture for sale; a good location; house contains all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or to A. & P. DORLON, Nos. 11 and 13 Fulton Market.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 23 West 23d-st.; in perfect order, now being painted, &c. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 245 Water-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST., CORner of Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FLANLY, No. 1,003 Broadway, or at room No. 8 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

TO BE LET IN BROOKLYN—A MODERN built cottage, having gas and all the modern improvements. Apply to O. F. OATMAN, No. 92 Beekman-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st., and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 139 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months or more, a neatly furnished house, basement, two stories and attic-front and back piazza, in a good neighborhood, west side of the City and near cars and stages; to a responsible, small family at a reasonable rent. Address NELSON this office.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STABLE TO LET—IN SIXTEENTH-STREET, first door from Broadway. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, in basement.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in Brooklyn, between the South and Fulton Ferries. Also a well-improved country residence, within 20 miles of New-York—on the Hudson river preferred—for which one-half in cash, and one-half in well-located property in Chicago, Ill., will be given in payment. Apply to J. FOUNTAIN, basement No. 16 Wall-st., near Astor Insurance Company.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WOULD LIKE to rent a small house containing 3 or 4 rooms and kitchen, in a good location, near Atlantic Ferry, South Brooklyn. Price not over $300 or $350 per year. Address, stating particulars and price, C. E. S., *Times* office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 230 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of wood land. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

PINE LANDS—2,000 ACRES FOR SALE, LOcated on Saginaw Bay, Michigan, selected in 1854 and 1855; are on a stream emptying into Saginaw Bay, at the mouth of which are unrivaled sites for steam mills. The whole or a part will be disposed of on favorable terms. A part can be paid for in merchandise. For further particulars, address SAGINAW, at this office, for three days.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE farm, at Westfield, N. J., half a mile from the depot, and 20 miles from New-York; 65 acres of fine land, good buildings, fine location, and entirely healthy. Apply to Mr. LEVERIDGE, on premises, or to J. CLARK, No. 55 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 13 and 14.

STEAM POWER.

ROOM AND STEAM POWER—WELL-LIGHTed and convenient rooms, with steady steam power, to let in the Washington Machine Works, 1st-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or at No. 54 John-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND dairy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Book binders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

W. & J. MORRISON
HAVE REMOVED
From No. 9 Maiden-lane,
To
No. 79 Chambers-st.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of musquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

REMOVAL.—HENRY ROBINSON HAS REmoved his office from No. 325 Front-st., to his yard Nos. 304, 306, 308 14th-st., and Nos. 319, 321, and 323 13th-st., East River.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

NOT FOR A DAY, BUT FOR ALL TIME. Cash paid for old newspapers of any size, old pamphlets of any kind, old blank books and waste paper of all sorts and sizes. J. CHAUNCEY STOCKWELL, No. 25 Ann-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson River, near the New Hamburg Depot, Dutchess County. The house is beautifully situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres is approached by a winding road bordered by young evergreen and forest trees of every variety, and commands a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It has been erected within the past three years, and is replete with every modern convenience, including gas, water fixtures and furnaces. The outbuildings are large and convenient, and consist of barn, carriage house and stables, ice house, gas-house and gate lodge, all new and in fine order. The house is furnished completely, and the whole will be sold, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply on the premises of the subscriber, or at the office of C. B. NORTON, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

TO RENT—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; a large, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer house and stables, being the former residence of C. Oroux, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard-road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Stamford, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depot at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Keese Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. P. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

PEQUOT COTTAGE—NEAR NEW-LONDON.—To let for the season, the small cottage with kitchen and servants' rooms attached next south and very near the Pequot House. There is a barn with three stalls, room for carriages, sheds, &c. Also, pasturage for a cow if desired. It is supposed the location is as healthful and desirable as any on the coast. Bread, meats, vegetables and fish can be delivered at the cottage, and a family or party of gentlemen may keep house with less than the usual trouble, or board at the Hotel. Apply to J. B. YOUNG, Norwich, Conn.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ENtirely new, commodious, and furnished with all the modern improvements. It is situated on an eminence, commanding the finest views in the vicinity of New-York, overlooking the City and Bay; views of Long Island, Staten Island, Hudson and East Rivers, the Narrows, Newark, Elizabeth City, and the surrounding country. It is within 75 yards of a plank road, and 9¾ miles from Jersey City Ferry. Omnibuses ply on the plank road every half hour. Apply to E. L. STEVENS, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Westchester, opposite Throg's Neck, and within a short distance of the Sound. The dwelling house is large and commodious, with handsome grounds attached, and surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees. There are six acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and every part of the property is in complete order. It is easy of access to the City by Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar; size, 38x40; with outbuildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and abundance of grapes. For particulars apply to ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 121 William-st., New York.

$7,500.—FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—One of 48½ acres, good two-story house, carriage-house, fruits, &c.; splendid view of Hudson River; one mile from railroad, and 35 miles from New-York. Also, a fine building site, of 85 acres, near railroad depot, New-Jersey, 16 miles from New-York; will sell 35 or less. A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

$18,000—SPLENDID ESTATE ON LONG ISLAND—43 miles from New-York, containing 400 acres; half very highly cultivated, balance handsome timber; beautiful, large and costly buildings; 2 good orchards; fine fishing pond and brooks. All the crops, stock, and farming utensils included. Apply to E. A. BUNCE, No. 213 Broadway, Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, AT Rye Neck, and within a short distance of the Sound. The house contains ten rooms, and surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees. There are about 3½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation. It is 23 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 12 rooms, gas, heater, good water, plenty of shade and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 29 Wall-st., office 22, or of H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20 by 43; a stable, &c; and 33 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway, and Neversink. For terms, apply to
JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS' FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, location equal to any on the River for health, convenience, comfort and security. The soil and water excellent, fruits abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. Reference, DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 23 Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A 2-story house and 31 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET FOR THE SEASON, OR FOR SALE.—A fine, healthy place, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, a mile below the new Hamburgh depot of the Hudson River Railroad. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 1 Hanover-st., New York.

TO LET—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Bedford, Westchester Co., for the Summer or year, convenient to the Railroad depot, with garden, small fruit, &c. For particulars, inquire of S. C. HOLMES, No. 110 Avenue C.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 2 or 3¾ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERBOOF, No. 17 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOYT'S
BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
The best fertilizer for Potatoes, Corn, Buckwheat, and Turnips, especially. Warranted equal if not superior to any other brand. In bags of 160 pounds each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 24 Cliff-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—Comprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, diely tras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GRAY STALLION, THREE years old, of Black Hawk stock, half-brother to Nonpareil. To be seen at stable in 10th-st., first door from Broadway.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 462 and 464 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store.) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, delaine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $35 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—New and beautiful styles of enamele l chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 42 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 684 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES H. NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 191 to No. 275 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call.
JAMES H. NOE,
No. 275 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

AUCTION SALES.

EUSEBIUS W. WESTCOTT Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the residence No. 158 West 21st-st., a few doors west of 7th av.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell as above, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) May 20, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture, statuary, bronzes, paintings, and other beautiful works of art contained in the above first class home. The furniture, which is of the finest description, was made to order, and has been used but five months, the whole of which will be peremptorily sold, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining really elegant furniture at prices which must be infinitely below their value. Full descriptive catalogues are now ready and can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank. There will be no postponement on account of the weather. The parlor furniture consists of elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte made by Nunns & Fisher, two tufl suites richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in costly brocade, both in perfect order; solid rosewood reception and recumbent chairs in satin; two elegant rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; marble consoles in buhl work, silk and lace curtains, four splendid French pier and mantel mirrors, richly mounted; statuary top centre, pier and sofa tables; rosewood corner etageres, mirror backs; French escritoire, marble-top music cabinet; Turkish hoonges, real Sevres and Dresden China vases, bisque figures and groups, with a large collection of statuary and bronze ornaments, a number of valuable oil-paintings, richly framed; velvet and royal Wilton carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, ormolu clock. Also, every description of elegant rosewood chamber furniture, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, superb hair mattresses, washstands, oval mirrors, suites in velvet and hair cloth, splendid secretary bookcase, one library do., with a great variety of elegant dining room furniture; magnificent carved oak extension table, cost $175; silver ware, spoons, forks, salvers, dining and tea service, fruit baskets, goblets, castors, rich China, crystal cut glass, ruby do., ivory and pearl carvers, with a large quantity not mentioned. Every article will be positively sold without reserve, and a satisfactory deposit will be required of purchasers.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE—ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, at No. 116 West 15th st., of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture; an elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl inlaid, stool and cover; three new rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; do. do. fine three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets. H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture it the residence at 10½ o'clock, consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture, in fine order, of parlor and dining-room, carved bedroom furniture, consisting in part as follows: Suites of handsome walnut and gilt bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, patent rosewood secretary; do. bureau; spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase; do library; solid oak extension table; do. sideboard to match; do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofa-bottom chairs, couches, oval and other mirrors, tête-à-têtes, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with marble tops; silver plate ware, all the gas fixtures, and four splendid chandeliers; China tea sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles, with a large quantity of furniture, too numerous to mention. Also, a pair of fine Welsh ponies, kind and sound, and used as saddle and carriage horses by the family. To persons living out of the City—careful carmen will be in attendance to pack and ship if wanted.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ON TUESDAY—MAY 19, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT the spacious store corner of Broadway and Grand-st. Large sale of Teas, Coffee, &c.—he entire stock of Messrs. E. T. Christiansen & Co., who have sold their lease and are retiring from the business, consisting of the following Green Teas: Gunpowder, Young Hyson Twankay, &c., in chests, ½, ¼ and ⅛ do.

BLACK TEAS—Oolong, Orange, Pekoe, Souchong, &c., in chests, ½, ¼ and ⅛ do., comprising 10 all several hundred packages, selected expressly for family use, and of high grades. They will be sold in packages, with a privilege of five chests of each sort.

Also, higher grades of raw Coffee, in bags; do. roasted, &c., in packages. A privilege will be given to the dealers.

Also, all the elegant Chinese fixtures, figures of life size, costly embroidered Chinese dresses, elaborate scales and fittings, almost entirely new, and purchased without regard to cost; mahogany desks, fancy railings and other fixtures, superior to anything to be found in this country. The above offers to consumers and families the finest opportunity to supply themselves now before presented to them, particularly as teas are advancing so rapidly in price in consequence of the difficulties in China. They are to be sold without reserve.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY VENEERS, LUMBER, &c.—GEORGE NICHOLS, Office No. 66 Nassau-st., will sell, by order of Assignee, at No. 114 Worcester-st., THIS DAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, a large stock as above, consisting of almost every description of household furniture, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut suites of furniture, in every variety of upholstering; rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and maple bedsteads, in every style of pattern; rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and pine wardrobes; a large stock of splendid rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and marble tops; rosewood and black walnut centre tables, with marble tops; mahogany do.; also, rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and other dress and plain bureaus, oak extension and black walnut dining tables, breakfast, tea, card and side tables; enameled and oak bedroom furniture; also, a large quantity of chairs of all descriptions; also, rosewood and mahogany veneers, cut and uncut lumber, work benches, hard ware, &c., &c.
RICHARD HEATFER, Assignee.
Catalogues can be had by applying to the Auctioneer at No. 66 Nassau-st., on Monday.
At 12 o'clock, spring cart and harness.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTH-AVENUE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD AND ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FOURTH STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 19, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EIGHTH AVENUE.—Five lots on the easterly side of 8th-av., commencing on the southeast corner of 124th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Two lots on the south side of 124th-st., commencing 115 feet east of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Two lots on the north side of 123d-st., directly in the rear of the last described lots.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ELEVENTH-AVENUE BY AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable lot, with the 3-story and basement brick dwelling on the front, 3-story brick building on the rear, and 1-story brick building in the centre of said lot, situate on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing 49 ft. 4½ inches south of 23th st.; said lot being 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

Also, the lot adjoining the above on the Southerly side; being 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

The above described property is well adapted for manufacturers purposes, as steady steam power can be had from the adjoining premises. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a private collection of valuable Oil-Paintings, Imported and selected by Richard Hawkins, Esq., being his entire collection. Among them will be found some beautiful specimens of Creswick, of London, Cooper, Mutler, Innis, Wood, Williams, Van Willis, Morrison, Kidd, Boise, Taylor, Bright, Weidl, Brand, Willis, Wallace, of Liverpool; Morris, of London, Fuccarelli, School of Martilo, Carlo Marratti, S. Ross, Lanevat, School of Titian. Also, an invoice of about 50 fine English pictures just received, comprising several fine examples of that school, all of which will be positively sold without reserve. They are now ready for exhibition, and until day of sale, with catalogues.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FOUR VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS ON THIRTY SIXTH-ST. AND EAST BROADWAY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, May 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above desirable property, comprising:

ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—3 four story brick houses and lots, Nos. 129, 131 and 133 West 36th-st.

ON EAST BROADWAY—House and lot No. 133, 2 story and attic brick.

These houses are very desirable, and contain all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Further particulars at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—GREAT SALE of oil-paintings on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 22d and 23d inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 82 Nassau-st., Mr J. Gould's splendid collection of original, imported and selected paintings, comprising some of the choicest original works of the following American and foreign artists, viz: Gignoux, Hart, Cropsey, Talbot, Crawford, Miller, Hope, Brown, Geo. Hewitt, A. F. Tait, Albert Von Beest, Wouverman, Bloemart, Wynants, Heboens, Genton, Hondekoeter, Rolfe, George Williams, Alfred Williams, Clark and Linton. The paintings are now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN YONKERS, NEAR HUDSON RIVER.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) 24 acres of land in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, half a mile north of the Yonkers River Railroad Depôt at Spuytenduyvil, adjoining Hudson Park, having a front on the Hudson River of about 235 feet, with water right, commanding extensive views up and down the Hudson River. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ALL KINDS CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, May 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 381 Pearl-st., consisting of all kinds ware, blue and common ware; China, lustre and Britannia; 200 packages glass ware; also, an invoice of 13 crates E. ware—to be sold without reserve, on account of whom it may concern. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.
HANDSOME FURNITURE—ON WEDNESDAY, 20th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, centre tables, bureaus, washstands, rockers, oil looking glasses, lounges, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, China tea sets, 1 soda fountain, 5 marble-top saloon tables, kitchen furniture, &c.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.—DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE will sell at their salesroom, No. 82 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, commencing at 10 A. M., the entire stock of a Hardware House. Also, fancy goods, jewelry, cutlery, &c. Catalogues ready at an early hour.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one lot on 40th-st., 200 feet from 3d-av. railroad, East; free from rock, and handsomely situated. A good investment, as little money wanted.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. TOMLINSON, Auctioneer.—Office, No. 15 Park-row.
SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY Parlor, Dining room, Library and Chamber Furniture at public auction, THIS DAY. (Tuesday.) May 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th ave. Sale positive and peremptory, and no postponement. Terms—Cash in City funds, and a cash deposit required of every purchaser at the time of sale to insure the prompt delivery of the goods.

In the basement are solid mahogany extension table, 14 feet; mahogany carved buffet and chairs to match, sofa, side table, &c., together with a large and elegant assortment of china, cut glass dinner and tea sets; ivory handled cut glass and Bohemian do. do.; silver plated tea and breakfast sets, castors, salvers, spoons, forks, cups, &c.

In the Parlors are English tapestry carpets and rugs, brocade gas fixtures embroidered lace curtains, solid rosewood centre and pier tables; oval, pier and mantel mirrors; solid rosewood etageres, plate glass mirror doors and back; two solid rosewood suites in crimson and maroon brocatel, reception and easy chairs, rosewood bookcase and secretary; one of Nunns & Clark's superior carved rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes.

In the Chambers, are carved and plain rosewood and mahogany bureaus, French bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, rockers, pure curled hair mattresses and fine bedding, engravings, &c., altogether making a fine assortment of first-class goods in first-rate order. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale, at the house only.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON THE 23D day of May, 1857, on the premises, part of the farm of the late Robert Oliver, consisting of about 90 acres, wood and meadow land, in lots of from 15 to 20 acres, each plot containing several beautiful building sites.

This property is situated in the town of Westchester, about 12 miles from the City Hall, New York, on the Boston Turnpike, opposite the country seat of John J. Palmer, Esq., and in the immediate vicinity of the residence of the late Capt. Wm. Spencer, U. S. N., and about ten minutes' ride from the William's Bridge station of the Harlem Railroad.

This is the highest point of land in Westchester County, it being from here that the Coast Survey was taken. It commands a magnificent view of the East River and all the surrounding country.

There are churches of all denominations in the neighborhood. For gentlemen doing business in the City and desiring a Summer residence in the country, this situation is unrivaled for beauty, and is perfectly healthy and very accessible. One of the plots contains a neat cottage. Also, a piece suit meadow. For further particulars, apply to CLAIBORNE FERRIS, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st., New-York, and Westchester, near above premises.

Persons desiring to attend the sale will take the Harlem Railroad to William's Bridge, where they will find carriages to convey them to the premises.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., at salesroom No. 8 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

Extensive sale of second-hand furniture, Brussels, velvet tapestry and other carpets, mirrors rich French china dinner and tea sets, best cut flint-glass ware, table-cutlery, China vases, oil-paintings, &c., &c.

Superior new cabinet furniture, comprising parlor and chamber suites, secretaries and library bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, and a general assortment of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture.

Also, several French-plate pier glasses, mantel and oval mirrors, oil-painting, gas chandeliers; silver plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c. Also hair-mattresses and pillasses.

Sale without reserve and worthy the attention of the trade, housekeepers and out-of town buyers.

N. B.—Goods packed on the premises for shipment.
Catalogues on morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner William, TUESDAY, May 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close an estate, 800 shares of the stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, $100 each.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ALBANY April 28, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the several parcels of property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.
N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com'rs of the Land Office.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,817,861 30
Average amount of Specie	779,963 64
Average amount of Circulation	978,591 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,099,845 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$799,776 98
Average amount of Specie	53,483 89
Average amount of Circulation	86,813 00
Average amount of Deposits	503,674 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

THOS. H. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$611,295 00
Average amount of Specie	49,802 00
Average amount of Circulation	106,247 00
Average amount of Deposits	467,309 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,417,933 71
Average amount of Specie	1,024,713 06
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America	25,658 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,271,791 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,963,537 36
Average amount of Specie	1,370,191 77
Average amount of Circulation	2,096 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,873,323 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,354,323 22
Average amount of Specie	81,371 70
Average amount of Circulation	86,106 33
Average amount of Deposits	1,514,340 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,554,491 00
Average amount of Specie	583,580 46
Average amount of Circulation	341,694 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,972,591 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GULIAN C. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,441,491 55
Average amount of Specie	90,687 63
Average amount of Circulation	82,045 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,498,567 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,949,438 63
Average amount of Specie	633,963 04
Average amount of Circulation	62,124 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,563,841 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. M. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,767,475 96
Average amount of Specie	428,904 24
Average amount of Circulation	597,263 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,800,334 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$999,998 53
Average amount of Specie	76,013 30
Average amount of Circulation	117,044 00
Average amount of Deposits	858,871 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,583,332 13
Average amount of Specie	151,356 49
Average amount of Circulation	239,475 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,461,409 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$373,476 21
Average amount of Specie	36,667 45
Average amount of Circulation	128,681 00
Average amount of Deposits	299,134 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. N. BLOOM, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. N. BLOOM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,384,825 59
Average amount of Specie	169,268 74
Average amount of Circulation	141,123 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,135,248 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$604,509 17
Average amount of Specie	63,789 32
Average amount of Circulation	118,104 00
Average amount of Deposits	435,649 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

J. R. FARRINGTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,623,101 60
Average amount of Specie	246,904 00
Average amount of Circulation	247,314 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,532,791 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of May, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$760,485 70
Average amount of Specie	41,782 06
Average amount of Circulation	194,316 00
Average amount of Deposits	603,652 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. CHITTENDEN, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of May, 1857.

A. M. EARLEIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,891,990 23
Average amount of Specie	220,091 39
Average amount of Circulation	22,996 35
Average amount of Deposits	1,645,896 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,879,360 05
Average amount of Specie	303,373 32
Average amount of Circulation	104,207 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,754,123 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,568,960 97
Average amount of Specie	97,396 60
Average amount of Circulation	85,422 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,494,866 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$623,581 00
Average amount of Specie	33,636 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,893 00
Average amount of Deposits	433,885 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,697,919 93
Average amount of Specie	132,081 83
Average amount of Circulation	153,044 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,475,012 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$754,922 54
Average amount of Specie	42,829 93
Average amount of Circulation	94,313 00
Average amount of Deposits	594,476 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$736,839 78
Average amount of Specie	57,045 50
Average amount of Circulation	92,325 00
Average amount of Deposits	826,082 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,442,560 36
Average amount of Specie	58,05 99
Average amount of Circulation	107,972 00
Average amount of Deposits	865,638 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,824,714 35
Average amount of Specie	134,200 30
Average amount of Circulation	302,374 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,333,539 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$426,659 00
Average amount of Specie	23,965 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,544 00
Average amount of Deposits	266,426 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$754,922 54
Average amount of Specie	42,829 93
Average amount of Circulation	94,313 00
Average amount of Deposits	594,476 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$736,839 78
Average amount of Specie	57,045 50
Average amount of Circulation	92,325 00
Average amount of Deposits	826,082 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,442,560 36
Average amount of Specie	58,05 99
Average amount of Circulation	107,972 00
Average amount of Deposits	865,638 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,824,714 35
Average amount of Specie	134,200 30
Average amount of Circulation	302,374 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,333,539 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$426,659 00
Average amount of Specie	23,965 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,544 00
Average amount of Deposits	266,426 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$812,794 68
Average amount of Specie	37,423 84
Average amount of Circulation	134,041 00
Average amount of Deposits	635,403 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,288,676 97
Average amount of Specie	150,189 12
Average amount of Circulation	339,313 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,093,543 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS E. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,724,778 01
Average amount of Specie	467,122 51
Average amount of Circulation	358,313 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,335,481 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$981,429 20
Average amount of Specie	47,923 17
Average amount of Circulation	95,986 00
Average amount of Deposits	908,194 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,771,254 83
Average amount of Specie	119,308 92
Average amount of Circulation	172,528 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,311,297 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT E. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,174,851 26
Average amount of Specie	560,899 27
Average amount of Circulation	359,803 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,743,149 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,230,377 67
Average amount of Specie	74,023 77
Average amount of Circulation	201,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,030,105 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the MECHANICS BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$835,407 36
Average amount of Specie	54,901 63
Average amount of Circulation	126,373 00
Average amount of Deposits	803,929 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,530,415 03
Average amount of Specie	172,311 61
Average amount of Circulation	100,319 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,883,811 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,757,236 67
Average amount of Specie*	1,178,453 96
Average amount of Circulation	117,294 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,255,496 09

* Under this head are included coin, bullion and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,514,999 66
Average amount of Specie	131,391 47
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	196,325 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,745,202 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,075,631 66
Average amount of Specie	529,143 75
Average amount of Circulation	228,665 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,260,255 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 18th day of May, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,530,415 03
Average amount of Specie	172,311 61
Average amount of Circulation	100,319 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,883,811 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,757,236 67
Average amount of Specie*	1,178,453 96
Average amount of Circulation	117,294 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,255,496 09

* Under this head are included coin, bullion and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,514,999 66
Average amount of Specie	131,391 47
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	196,325 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,745,202 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,075,631 66
Average amount of Specie	529,143 75
Average amount of Circulation	228,665 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,260,255 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 18th day of May, 1857.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1 414,801 08
Average amount of Specie	111,406 00
Average amount of Circulation	109,267 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,237,843 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,067,489 05
Average amount of Specie	234,100 85
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	223,066 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,810,877 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$598,694 46
Average amount of Specie	11,094 06
Average amount of Circulation	93,990 00
Average amount of Deposits	281,690 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of May, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 16, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$464,508 30
Average amount of Specie	31,819 69
Average amount of Circulation	113,690 00
Average amount of Deposits	130,936 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me,

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ARSON CASE.

Deniny on his Second Trial—The Freemason Question—No Jury yet Obtained.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

The Court of General Sessions was crowded yesterday morning to its utmost capacity, the anticipation of the eager spectators being that Thomas Deniny would be tried a second time for arson in the first degree. His case has become, through adventitious circumstances, one of considerable interest. In January last he was tried in this Court for the aforesaid offence. The trial occupied three days, and the Jury failed to agree. Eleven were for conviction, and one for acquittal.

The District-Attorney was prepared to try him again in the April term, but, as our readers will remember, a conspiracy of sundry prisoners in the Tombs to murder the keepers and effect their escape was discovered by Mr. Gray, the Warden, and Deniny was said to be the ringleader. An examination into the circumstances connected with this conspiracy brought to light some interesting details touching Deniny's prior escape from conviction. He had boasted to a fellow prisoner that he would have been convicted at the first trial if he had not been a Freemason. He said that he gave the Masonic sign in Court in presence of the Jury, and that it was recognized by one of the jurors, the one who stood out against the other eleven, for his acquittal. This was the statement made by the man who shared Deniny's cell in the Tombs. We express no opinion as to its truth. Further, this prisoner said that Deniny, having procured, as he was by law entitled to do, a list of the jurors for the March term, from his counsel, received several visits from Lewis Baker, who was tried for the homicide of Poole, and that Baker had interviews with such of the jurors as were Freemasons. But Deniny was not tried in the March term, and the same marking of the jury list, with the same attentions from Mr. Lewis Baker, took place. These alleged circumstances coming to the knowledge of Mr. Gray, in his investigation into the conspiracy to escape, he communicated with the District Attorney, who brought it before the notice of Recorder Smith in court, and the trial was postponed till this term. It has already been twice postponed since the commencement of the term, but yesterday it came off, or rather, it began in earnest.

James T. Brady, Esq., was engaged to defend Deniny, but not being able to attend, Mr. Forsyth, the junior counsel, fetched Richard Busteed, Esq., the Corporation Counsel, who, although he was nearly unacquainted with the case, went into it with spirit. He challenged the whole panel of jurors and only got ten sworn. An additional panel was ordered for this morning. The questions propounded to each juror by Mr. Busteed were, "Have you read the evidence in the former trial of the defendant?" "Have you read in the DAILY TIMES the statement of an attempt on the part of the defendant to tamper with the Jury, because he was a Freemason?" "Have you read an account of his alleged conspiracy to escape from prison and murder the keepers?" "Are you a Know-Nothing?" "Will the circumstance that Deniny was born in Ireland weigh at all with you in giving your verdict?"

The names of the Jury obtained before the panel was exhausted are:

James C. Coleman,	Philip Wolfenstein,
Michael Byrne,	James Benjamin.
Adolph Lubers,	Henry Hamilton,
Anton Iroshin,	Charles McManus,
Simon Kinder.	Joseph F. Schultz.

In the former indictment against the prisoner there were two counts, one charging him with arson in the first degree, and the other in attempting to defraud the Bowery Insurance Company. Yesterday, the latter count was withdrawn from the indictment, and he is to be tried alone for arson in the first degree. The penalty of the crime is death, but it is never enforced. Imprisonment for life, or a long term of years, is substituted.

It was noticeable, yesterday, that the prisoner had a list of all the jurors, and that whenever he objected to a juror, though the latter had sworn that he did not know the prisoner, had never heard of the case, and was totally unbiased, he was peremptorily challenged.

The trial will be resumed to day, and will occupy two days at least. The other proceedings in the Court yesterday were of inferior interest.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, MAY 19.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 459, 375, 145, 363, 1750, 1057, 378, 350, 384, 386, 389, 290, 392, 394, 321, 403, 404, 407, 411, 413, 414, 415, 416, 418, 419.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 549, 249, 255, 41, 557, 630, 668, 682, 582, 406, 430, 620, 84, 435, 66, 144, 316, 392, 189, 547, 121, 175, 184, 424, 206, 612, 387, 388, 205, 591, 637, 494, 172, 546, 102.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 465, 755, 762, 852, 853, 532, 682, 549, 141, 866 to 898 *Part II.*—Nos. 549½, 748, 97, 42½, 669 to 879, 837.

[Advertisement.]

NO MORE DROWNING.

BUNKER'S LIFE-PRESERVING SHIRTS AND BATHING DRESSES.

The only reliable life preservers in use. Seafaring men, travelers, excursionists, bathers and all others are invited to call at the show and salesrooms No. 337 Broadway, and examine the above articles.

The shirts have been approved and recommended by the following gentlemen:

JOSEPH WALKER, President Life Saving Benevolent Association of New-York; ELLWOOD WALTER, President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; NATHANIEL L. and GEORGE GRISWOLD, A. B. NEILSON, President Board of Underwriters; BIRD and NEILSON, JOHNSON and HIGGINS.

CHAS. J. BUNKER, No. 337 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE LENGTHENERS AND LIFE PRESERVERS.—It was once thought that the waters of Life might be found in Florida, one draught of which would bless the drinker with health, no matter how diseased, reinvigorate him, although stricken in years, and give him an immortality of life. BRANDRETH'S PILLS will do nearly as much. They cure all diseases, give youth to the aged; and although we must all die, by their occasional use we can put the evil day afar off. Sold at No. 43 Brandreth Building; Mrs. HAYES, No. 155 Fulton-street, Brooklyn agency.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

This agreeable tonic and diuretic is the very purest essence of British grain, delicately tinctured with a concentrated extract of the finest Italian juniper berries.

It is recommended for the healthy as well as the sick by the medical faculty of both hemispheres.

For sale by all druggists and grocers and fruiterers. Quarts, $1; pints, 50 cents.

EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—When a bottle of this article is opened, it evinces its essential attributes in a burst of fragrance. Ladies, who once use it, lose their relish for other odoriferous essences. It surpasses the genuine Cologne. Applied to the brow, it cures headache, and a few drops on the handkerchief will prevent faintness. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well-grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY—
Under-Garments
and
Mens' Furnishing Goods.

The best goods—the greatest assortment at very lowest prices. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery. Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES—RED AND WHITE.—The pure, fine flavored, wholesome and economical wines, of various qualities in hhds., quarter casks and demijohns, for sale by FERD. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-street.

[Advertisement.]

How few of the men who pretend to be well-dressed, in various parts of the world, are really so! In this country, well-dressed men are plenty enough, for KNOX'S HATS are almost universally worn here; but in other regions, where KNOX is unknown, elegance and fashion must be also ignored. His hats may be found at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sick head-ache, vertigo flatulence, palpitation of the heart, sinking at the stomach, and all local or general complaints proceeding from imperfect digestion, are relieved by the first dose of this medicine, and entirely removed by its occasional use.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Merchants, clerks, and others may now avail themselves of the professional services of Mr. FOWLER, Phrenologist, No. 308 Broadway, who gives Charts, with full written descriptions of character, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

A Daguerreotypist in this City has thought proper in an article in the New-York *Dispatch* of Sunday last, to allude to the HALLOTYPES in the following words: "He takes more artistic and better likenesses by his new process, which he calls Hallotype than are taken at any other Establishment in New-York. The ordinary Oil-paintings on Canvas are much inferior to his Hallotypes," &c.

The undersigned begs to contradict the above statement by informing the public that the Hallotypes were invented and patented by Prof. JOHN BISHOP HALL, who gave or sold to the above-mentioned Daguerreotypist, as, also, to the undersigned, the right to make the Hallotypes in this City. The public will judge for themselves of the Hallotypes manufactured by the Daguerreotypist and those made at the Photographic Temple of Art of the undersigned.

The undersigned is not surprised at the admission of the Daguerreotypist that his Oil-paintings on Canvas are much inferior to his Hallotypes. The fact is easily explained, viz: The undersigned introduced the Photographic Oil-paintings at the Gallery of the Daguerreotypist some three years since, with the aid of several talented European Artists from his Parisian Establishment. At the expiration of his copartnership he withdrew his artists from the Daguerreotype establishment, No. 349 Broadway, and founded his present Photographic Temple of Art.

The grand secret of the merits of the Photographi Oil-painting on CANVAS consists in the talent of the artist employed to finish it. If the Daguerreotypist has no longer the services of FREDRICKS' corps of Parisian Artists, he shows poor taste in endeavoring to depreciate the merits of these Paintings as made only by

CHARLES D. FREDRICKS,
and his corps of Parisian Artists, at his
PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

RENFORD'S BITTERS.

These BITTERS are Carminative, Tonic, Stomachic, Anti-dyspeptic, Alterative, and deliciously Aromatic.

They are prepared with the greatest care, entirely from Vegetables, and while they possess highly sanative properties, are entirely innocent in their effects.

They are invaluable as a preventive of Ague and Fever, and Bilious Diseases, and should be used by every one living or traveling in a malarious country.

They are an effectual cure for Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Flatulency, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c., and are very useful as a preventive and cure of DIARRHŒA and SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

They contain no cathartic ingredients whatever, and while they are efficacious in curing, they are more particularly recommended as a Preventive of Disease.

DOSE.—From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, three or four times a day, taken in water, cider, ale, wine, or any innocent medium. For debility, or loss of appetite they should be taken from ten to fifteen minutes before eating.

Prepared only by L. M. RENFORD, of Binghamton, and sold only by him and F. S. COZZENS, sole agent, No. 73 Warren-street, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

ONLY SUBSTITUTE FOR COD-LIVER OIL.

It is astonishing with what delight consumptive people have learned that so palatable a medicine as pure Iodine in pure water is a perfect substitute for that nauseous mixture, cod-liver oil. They were disgusted with the oil, although the iodine it contained in solution always gave them hope of a cure. And then it was necessary to swallow a dozen bottles of the filthy oil in order to absorb one grain of pure iodine. Now, one bottle of iodine dissolved in pure water answers the same purpose, and consumption not only disappears, but scrofula and rheumatism, palsy and fever and ague. In fact, the iodine, in this shape, expels all the elements of disease from the lungs, the liver, the heart and the blood, and bestows a new life on the sinking sufferer. ANDERS' Liquid Iodine, a pure Iodine Water, is sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second avenue and No. 842 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192, and BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This neat and prosperous place of amusement was again filled to overflowing last night, to witness the dramatization of CORE'S new story, "The Wild Knight, or the Unknown Crusader," which was most rapturously applauded throughout, and may be considered one of the most successful "hits" of the season. The revival of the great pantomime of "Asphodel, or the Magic Pen," was also happily received, as was also the comic drama of "A Day in Paris." All three of which will be repeated this evening, when another crowded house may be expected. We would advise our readers to secure their places early in the day.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—For fear the reputation of tuners connected with my establishment may suffer from the notice in the *Times* of the 15th inst., headed "Caution to Housekeepers," as no name or number was given in said notice, I take this occasion to say, that none but persons of the strictest integrity ever have been, or are now, connected with me as tuners of piano-fortes, and I hereby pledge myself to make good any losses which may arise from the dishonesty of any person sent by me to "Housekeepers," in this City or elsewhere, for the purpose of tuning or repairing their instruments.

N. P. B. CURTISS,
Agent for BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co's Grand and Square Piano-Fortes, No. 487 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth-avenue, New-York.
Jos. L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New-York.
J. H. Ludd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r *Ch'n Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broad Way, New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John S. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 15 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 18.

$2,000	Virginia 6s.....	91⅝	200
15,000	Indiana St. 5s.....	83½	100
4,000	N. C. State 6s.....	91	100
8,000	Missouri St. 6s.....	82¾	300
5,000	do.....	82¾	500
5,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	87	100
4,000	Cal. State 7s, '70..c	56½	100
500	Cal. State 7s, '75.	57	100
3,000	do.....	56⅜	100
4,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	86½	832
6,000	do.....	87	200
3,000	N. Y. C.R.R 6s c	85½	300
1,000	Erie R.R. Bds '75	88	800
2,000	Goshen Brch Bs. '77		300
26,000	Ill. Cen. RR..b7	100	300
10,000	do..... b3	100	200
15	Home Ins. Co.....	145	5
100	Pacific M. Stp. Co.	63	100
50	Penn. Coal Co.....	93½	200
10	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	104½	250
50	Camb Coal Co.....c	18⅞	10
100	do.....b30	19	25
100	do.....b3	19	50
100	do.....b30	19½	2115
100	do.....s60	18⅞	200
30	N.Y. Central R.R.c	86½	600
150	do.....	86⅞	750
50	Erie R.R..... b60	41	900
200	do.....b30	41	200
200	do.....c	41	100
100	do.....b3	41⅛	1200
350	do.....c	41⅛	400
200	do.....s60	41	600
100	do.....s10	41⅛	50
100	do.....s30	41	100
27	do.....	41	50
400	Hudson R. R. R..c	24⅜	50
100	do.....b30	24⅜	100
5	Third-av. R. R....	89	

200	Reading R. R.....s10	79⅜	
100	do.....s3	79⅜	
100	do.....s6	68	
200	do.....s6	68¼	
100	do.....	68¾	
200	do.....b10	133	
100	do.....b60	139	
100	do.....b7	139	
100	do.....b15	139½	
832	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. c	70	
200	do.....	70⅝	
300	do.....b3	70⅜	
800	do.....	70⅜	
300	do.....2d	70⅝	
300	do.....b60	70	
200	do.....b10	70	
5	do.....	69⅝	
100	Pacific M. Stp. Co.	69	
50	Penn. Coal Co.....	93½	
200	do.....s60	67	
250	do.....c	69¾	
10	Panama Railroad..	94	
25	Gal. & Chic. RR....	98¾	
50	do.....	99	
2115	Clev. & Tol. RR...c	69½	
200	do.....b3	69½	
600	do.....c	68	
750	do.....s3	69	
900	do.....b3	69⅛	
200	do.....s10	68	
100	do.....s7	67½	
1200	do.....c	68	
400	do.....	69	
600	do.....s8	68¾	
50	La Crosse & Milw. s30	77	
100	do.....b30	78	
50	Chic. & R. Isl. RR. s60	96⅜	
50	do.....	96⅞	
100	do.....b3	97	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 Ill. Cen. R. 7 ₰ ct. Const. Int. ad....99¾@99¾
$13,000 G. W. (Ill.) R. R. 1st mort., Int. ad.....50⅛
$5,000 Wheeling City 6 ₰ cent. bonds, Int. ad...67
$2,000 Sacramento City 10 ₰ cent. bonds.....$205
$2,030 G. West. Marine Ins. Scrip of 1857 ..... 43½
100 shares Mercantile Bank.....125
50 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....99½
10 shares Republic Fire Ins. Co.....94¼
10 shares G. West. Marine Ins. Co.....115
70 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.....120¾@122
20 shares Long Island Ins. Co.....170½
75 shares New-York and New-Haven R. R.....51¾
400 shares Cincinnati and Chicago R. R.....5@6¾
100 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.....90¾
75 shares Ch., St. Paul and Fon du Lac R. R....37

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	56¾	100
5,000	Missouri St. 6s...	83¼	70
25	Ohio Life & T. Co..	99⅜	200
50	Pacific Mail. St. Co.	63	700
50	N. Y. Cent. R. R...	86¾	200
100	Erie Railroad...b10	41¾	200
500	do.....s30	41	100
200	do.....	41¾	15
100	do.....b30	41¾	50
100	do.....b30	41¾	40
100	do.....b3	41¾	150
100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.s60	69¾	1000
100	do.....b60	69¾	900
120	do.....	69¾	250
5	do.....	69	750
850	do.....	68¾	100
200	do.....	68⅜	400
32	do.....	69⅛	

100	Clev. & T. R. R....	68	
70	do.....	68⅜	
200	do.....s6	68	
700	do.....	68¾	
200	do.....s6	68¼	
200	do.....twk	68	
100	do.....s60	66	
50	Gal. & Chi. RR....	99	
50	Chi. & Rock Is. R..	99	
40	Mil. & Miss. RR....	67	
150	Reading R. R.....s3	79¾	
1000	do.....s3	79⅝	
900	do.....b60	79¾	
250	do.....s60	79⅝	
750	do.....	79⅝	
100	La Cr. & Mil. R....	77½	
400	Cleve. & Fills. RR.	47½	

MONDAY, May 18—P.M.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton Wednesday, May 6, arrived at this port late this evening. Her financial and market news confirms the telegraphic dispatches from the *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec to the same date, received here this forenoon. The London Money market, after the sailing of the Cunarder of the 2d May, appears to have sensibly improved. The English Funds are quoted ⅝@¾ ₰ cent. higher, and the French Bourse sympathized in the advance to the same extent. Consols 93¼@⅜ for money, 93¾ for the June account. The Three per Cent. Rente 69.10 for money, 69.40 for the account. American Stocks are quoted much the same as by the *Asia*. Later and less favorable accounts from the New York market had been received, without materially affecting the dealings in London. Illinois Central shares were done at 128 sterling, on the quotation of 131¼ Federal money from this market. The Bonds were 90@91; Michigan Central Bonds, 91, sales; Southern Michigan Sinking Fund, ex coupon, 71, sales; Pennsylvania Central Sterling, 92, sales; New-York Central Bonds at previous rates; the shares quoted 81@83 sterling. Grain is quoted higher at London, Liverpool and Marseilles, and the weather cold and unsettled at Paris. We copy an interesting report on the state of trade in France, and also the following from the London *Markets*, from the London *Times* and London *Daily News*:

From the London Times.

MONDAY EVENING, May 4.

The funds to-day have had a better appearance than at any time during the past three or four weeks. The payments consequent upon the 4th of the month have all been well met, and towards the afternoon there was a general improvement in the supply of money. Further heavy liabilities fall due to morrow, and after these shall have been discharged there will be increased ease. The quotation of the rate of exchange from New-York, and the belief that a portion of the £130,000 brought by the *Niagara* is on English account, together with the fact of the next Mexican mail being expected to bring another large quantity of silver, also contributed to give firmness to the market. Although the £200,000 of gold announced last week by the *Ashburton* has not yet been delivered, there is still an absence of withdrawals from the Bank, and confidence is therefore felt that all danger is over for the present of a renewed reduction in the stock of bullion, especially as the first change in the wind is likely to bring several new arrivals from Australia. Consols for money opened at the closing quotation of Saturday—92¾ to ⅞, and under the influence of various purchases on the part of the public they steadily improved to 93⅛ to ¼, at which they remained to the official close. After regular hours there were buyers at 93¾. For the 4th of June the last transactions were as 93¾.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 5.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 6 ₰ mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.22½ ₰ £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₰ ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is nearly 4 10ths ₰ cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

The funds have fully maintained the improvement of yesterday, and the market has not lost any of the favorable features which then appeared to have caused its change of tone. Consols for money, which left off last evening at 93¾, were first quoted 93½ to ⅝. From this they went to 93⅝, but 93¾ to ⅞ was again the price at the official close. After regular hours there were buyers at 93⅞. For the June account the last transactions were at 93⅜ to ½.

The foreign Exchanges this afternoon were generally quoted higher, especially as regards France, Holland and Belgium. Even at the advanced quotations there was little disposition to buy Bills.

Amsterdam, three months, 11.19⅝@⅞; do. short, 11.16⅜@11¾; Rotterdam, three months, 11.19⅝@12; Antwerp and Brussels, three months, 25.50@0; Hamburg, three months, 13.8½@⅝; Paris, three months, 25.67½@72½; do. short, 25.25@30; Marseilles, three months, 25.10@5; Frankfort-on-the-Maine, three months, 119⅜@¾.

The Sugar market was rather excited to day. The demand was very active, and resulted in an average advance of no less than 2s. ₰ cwt. Teas is also firmer, and more difficult to buy; and a large business was done in Rice at full prices.

From the London Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 5.

The funds can scarcely be said to have attained a further improvement to-day, but the tendency was decidedly favorable. The market closed firmly at the full advance of yesterday. But for a considerable sale of Consols for money by the broker who usually acts for the Court of Chancery, a further improvement would probably have been established. The favorable movement of the continental exchanges is viewed with satisfaction, as tending to promote the retention here of at least a portion of the expected supplies of gold. Notwithstanding the misintenance of a high rate of interest on Consols at the settlement now in progress, purchases continue to be effected in anticipation of the deduction of the half yearly dividend, which will take place immediately after the June settlement. In most classes of English and French railway shares an advance took place.

The Official City Bank Averages for the week ending Saturday last, May 16, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank on another page of this paper, present the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, May 9:

Decrease in Loans	$448,220
Increase in Specie	532,183
Decrease in Circulation	247,491
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	640,658

The statement is highly satisfactory, confirming not only the satisfactory condition of our Gold Exchanges, but the general ease in the Banking movement and the Money Market. The actual Specie reserve with which the business of the new week begins is believed to be $600,000 or $800,000 above the average of last week, as shown on the statement—thus affording the ability to spare $800,000 for the Boston steamer on Wednesday, without disturbance to the average. The interexchanges of last week between the Banks, through the Clearing House, averaged $30,223,587 per day. Including these and the Sub-Treasury statement, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	May 17, 1856.	May 16, 1857.	May 9, 1857
Capital	$50,791,000	$60,442,000	$59,631,000
Loans	103,003,220	114,620,042	114,493,275
Specie	12,796,541	12,543,674	12,009,741
Circulation	8,488,152	8,931,297	9,006,566
Gold Deposits	88,720,415	98,818,704	99,159,472
Exchanged	24,818,237	30,223,587	31,080,796
Undrawn	63,902,178	68,595,117	68,079,676
Sub-Treasury	13,467,755	13,778,645	14,408,112
1856—May 17, Specie in Bank			$12,796,541
In Sub-Treasury			13,467,755
Total reserve in City			$26,264,296
1857—May 16—Specie in Bank			$12,543,674
In Sub-Treasury			13,778,645
Total reserve in City			$26,322,319

There is no change in Money affairs to-day. The business in Foreign Bills for the Boston steamer is thus far moderate, with an ample offering of Sterling within last week's quotation, 109⅛ @109¾ ₰ cent. Francs, 5.18¾@5.17½. The Stock Exchange continues under considerable excitement on three or four of the active Railroad Shares, while on the remainder of the list prices leave off steady and a fraction higher than Saturday. The chief interest in the market attaches to Southern Michigan, Cleveland and Toledo, and Illinois Central, which have fluctuated to-day as follows:

Illinois Central	133¾@133¼	@139
Toledo	69¾@70@67½	seller week. @69¼ cash.
Southern Michigan	69⅛@70⅜@68¾	@69.

The contest on Cleveland and Toledo occasioned a good deal of excitement and some bitterness of feeling in the street. It appears to be among and between the *Bears* themselves. A firm of jobbers who have been for several months prominent operators against the stock, and who have shown its credit little or no quarter, while bearing down its market value, have made a *short corner*, it appears, on their confederates in the same line of operations. Having quietly secured the control of the cash stock, while ostensibly putting out large contracts for a decline, they forced their neighbors on Saturday and to-day to make their immediate deliveries at a disadvantage of 2@3 ₰ cent. The list of sales will explain the difference between cash and short options to the seller. We do not know that much sympathy is felt for either party to the contest, but the exhibition to-day will hardly be without its moral. In Southern Michigan the sales were quite large, and, as the close of the new subscription draws nigh, the interest in the common stock increases. Every effort was made at the Second Board to cheapen the price, in anticipation of the deliveries to be made to-morrow and next day. The subscription to the Guaranteed Stock this afternoon amounts to $1,681,000, or an excess of nearly $2,000,000 over the sum total to be awarded before hearing from the Foreign Stockholders. The number of small Stockholders who subscribed to-day is again large, and the probability is that 60,000 or 65,000 common shares will be represented by Wednesday night, thus securing by the 40 ₰ cent. scale $2,400,000, or 00 on this side the Atlantic, and rendering the distribution of the remainder to the large subscribers who have applied in excess of their proportion almost unnecessary. We understand that country applications by mail or telegraph, dated on the 20th, will be cared for, to the extent of 40 ₰ cent. of the common stock, standing in the names of the applicants on the 20th.

To-morrow (Tuesday) the annual election for the Harlem Railroad Board will take place at the office of the Company in Pine-street. As there will be rival tickets presented, stockholders would do well to attend in person and select the best for the true interests of the property. The following names are in circulation, from which thirteen are to be selected. The names in *italic* are on both tickets—Messrs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, William C. Wetmore, Francis W. Edmonds, Charles W. Sandford*, Horace F. Clark, John Alstyne, *Allan Campbell, Horace Brooks*, Albert Smith, Nathaniel P. Bailey, *Albert J. Akin, John Harper*, George Law, Henry S. Blatchford, Samuel B. White, A. B. Bayliss.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $115,657; paid out $135,160; and held, at the close, a balance of $13,759,142.

The Board of Brokers to-day rescinded the resolution previously adopted requiring partial payments on the privilege attaching to outstanding contracts in Southern Michigan.

BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS—MAY 9.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Citizens' Bank	$4,863,279	$2,518,104	$3,744,060	$3,496,059
Canal Bank	1,931,012	1,010,727	1,414,695	792,634
Louisiana	3,092,352	1,480,611	984,474	2,703,967
Louisiana State	4,322,583	2,346,634	2,349,350	3,611,883
Mech. & Traders	998,460	307,769	494,545	598,456
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,706,105	390,148	707,340	807,933
Southern Bank	405,466	125,384	257,845	199,493
Union Bank	1,471,253	296,110	739,085	877,258
Bk. of J. Robb	464,053	287,354	140,250	489,040
Total	$19,254,059	$8,463,887	$10,749,614	$13,575,700

Banks.	Exchange.	Due Banks.
Citizens' Bank	$1,013,849	$154,316
Canal Bank	1,508,514	148,573
Louisiana	1,308,130	278,964
Louisiana State	1,050,222	145,545
Mech. & Traders	7,401	32,906
Bank of New-Orleans	261,648	44,130
Southern Bank		197,615
Union Bank	571,014	
Bank of J. Robb	464,552	
Total	$6,248,315	$1,008,190
Decrease in Short Loans		$578,666
Increase in Specie		45,527
Decrease in Circulation		357,444
Decrease in Deposits		384,698
Decrease in Exchange		526,357
Increase in amount due distant Banks		43,619

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of

April, 1857, were	$550,434 44
April, 1856	628,073 12
Showing a decrease in April, 1857, of	$77,638 68

The earnings of the same road in April, 1855, were $506,597 42, or $23,837 02 less than the earnings in April this year. The decrease in the earnings during April, 1857, as compared with those of April, 1856, arises almost entirely out of the falling off in the eastward-bound freight business, which last year was unusually large, owing, in part, to the early opening of navigation on Lake Erie, and to the high price of breadstuffs.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MAY 16.

Names of Banks.	Avg. am't of Loans & Dis.	Av. am't Specie.	Av. am't of Circulat'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,647,851	$779,962	$362,591	$7,099,345
Artisans' Bank	799,756	52,483	86,912	503,674
Atlantic Bank	611,295	49,802	100,257	467,309
Bk. of America	4,417,632	1,024,713	25,658	5,311,791
Bk. of Commerce	10,953,537	1,370,191	2,095	6,873,222
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,356,392	61,371	88,106	1,514,240
Bk. of New-York	3,544,491	563,551	244,894	2,972,591
Bk. of N. America	1,441,484	98,587	83,065	1,425,567
Bk. of Republic	4,242,658	632,953	82,234	4,552,941
Bk. St. New-York	3,767,475	488,909	587,393	3,800,334
Bowery Bank	909,993	76,012	177,044	868,621
Broadway Bank	1,582,333	151,256	238,476	1,461,890
Bull's Head Bank	373,476	26,867	124,681	299,154
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,384,926	189,206	141,123	1,158,238
Chatham Bank	604,600	63,750	118,104	425,648
Chemical Bank	1,220,191	296,904	247,214	1,333,791
Citizens' Bank	760,883	41,023	152,316	662,653
City Bank	1,891,990	220,021	23,996	1,645,896
Continental Bank	2,572,360	303,873	104,297	2,754,323
Corn Exch. Bank	1,568,960	97,326	85,422	1,494,656
East River Bank	503,581	32,636	97,889	433,385
Fulton Bank	1,697,919	133,031	133,044	1,476,012
Greenwich Bank	754,923	43 224	94,218	585,476
Grocers' Bank	720,639	72,945	125,333	696,033
Hanover Bank	1,403,500	58,051	107,072	865,628
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,824,714	124,309	302,274	1,333,530
Island City Bank	426,659	23,955	99,544	366,429
Irving Bank	812,704	37,422	124,041	635,403

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1768. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STILL LATER FROM UTAH.

THRILLING NARRATIVE OF FACTS.

MORE MURDERS OF APOSTATES.

THE BAPTISM OF BLOOD.

Mormon Customs and Ceremonies—Wholesale Immoralities—Gloomy Forebodings, &c.

By last night's mails, we received another package from one of our Salt Lake correspondents, inclosing the following interesting letter, which brings the history of events in that distant region down to the 1st of April last:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Wednesday, April 1, 1857.

I avail myself of a safe opportunity to send you the following record of crimes and outrages, and occurrences transpiring here, all of which are within my personal knowledge, or have been derived from sources in which entire confidence may be reposed. Be assured that affairs here are approaching a fearful crisis which cannot be much longer delayed; and I write you now, not only to keep our fellow-citizens advised of the wickedness perpetrated day after day in this God and Government-forsaken country, under the direction of the chief representative of the authorities at Washington—BRIGHAM YOUNG—but also in vindication of the course which the victims of oppression may be driven to pursue in the protection of their lives and property, and redressing our numerous and frightful wrongs. I send accordingly a transcript of my Diary for the last month, with some occasional additions by way of suggestion and comment.

MONDAY, March 9.—The carrier of the Southern mail brings news to-day of an attack on a party which left here a short time since for California, consisting of four men named PETTRO, TOBIN, and two others. They had encamped about 75 miles below Parowan, the last southern settlement on the road to San Bernardino before coming to the new settlement of Los Vegas, where they were waiting for the mail to come up. The place selected for their camp was at the foot of a perpendicular ledge of rocks in the vicinity of some bushes. About 4 o'clock in the morning, the moon shining brightly at the time, the attacking party crept up and fired down on them from the top of the rock. TOBIN was shot through the head the ball entering close under the eye, passing diagonally through the nose and cheek, and lodging in his neck. He was also shot in five other places, and left for dead. The other men escaped into the bushes, one of them, however, having been shot in the back of the neck, and another having had two fingers shot off. When the party returned to the camp they found that TOBIN was alive, and with the assistance of the mail party, who soon overtook them, they carried him along with them. From the reports it is somewhat doubtful whether he recovers.

This TOBIN was Orderly Sergeant in Capt. MORRIS' command, U. S. A., which served as an escort to Capt. GUNNISON, when he was killed on the Plains. After his murder the command wintered at Great Salt Lake City, and during their sojourn in Zion, TOBIN at one and the same time, became imbued with Mormonism and impressed with the charms of ALICE YOUNG, daughter of the Prophet BRIGHAM. He embraced the first object of his adoration, and was led to believe, by the wily prophet, that, in the fullness of time, he would be permitted to embrace the second. After serving out his enlistment he returned here last Spring, brimfull of love and Mormonism, and figured extensively as employe and confident of BRIGHAM, and Professor of the Art of War, drilling recruits to serve in the expected collision between the United States and Mormondom, provided the incoming Administration does not shirk the question as the outgoing one has for the past four years. To return to TOBIN: the current of true love with him, as with all heroes, ran with a ripple, and various reasons are assigned why the fair ALICE took sanctuary in the arms of one HIRAM CLAWSON, where some three or four doves had nestled before her. The gallant TOBIN sought consolation in the arms of a Miss RICH; but even the charms of love and consolatione of religion failed to satisfy his ambitious longings. He found it best to make a journey to California.

In other words, as we say here, "the country became unhealthy for him." Unfortunately, however, he had been a "leetle" too deeply initiated into the mysteries of Mormonism to be permitted to leave the country, after his close intimacy with the Governor of Utah. When the attack was made the party were asleep, rolled in their blankets, and the bandits fired at their heads, but most of the shots were aimed too high. Their boots and shoes being at their heads, under the blankets, deceived the assailants as to their true position, hence their escape. They counted 56 bullet holes in their blankets, and what was quite significant, the balls were from revolvers of the navy size.

The Mormons here, in speaking of this transaction, wink their eyes to each other, and say, "*The Indians are very bad on the lower road.*" There is no doubt but the attack was planned in this City, and that orders were sent from here to execute it. It was said publicly by the Mormons, immediately after the party left the City, that they would not live to get through to California, and reports came in several days in advance of the mail that they had been killed. The bandits thought they had killed TOBIN, and probably spoke of it to some person on their return. The Mormons do not hesitate to publicly proclaim that no apostate shall be permitted to escape from their community "to tell their d—d tales about them." We were disposed to regard these threats as mere expedients to frighten us, but are forced to the conclusion that they intend to carry them into execution.

With the mail that left for the States on the 1st inst., was HORACE S. ELDRIDGE, who has gone to St. Louis to take charge of that "Stake of Zion," and if possible re-light the *Luminary*, (a Mormon paper,) which was extinguished for want of proper fuel last season.

Just before leaving us he had two young girls (sisters) sealed to him against their will and in spite of their tears and remoustrances. Their father was a bigoted Mormon, and compelled them thus to become concubines to a man who has several women in his harem already. He was too conspicuous a personage in the Church to be prudently thwarted, and the father inclined a deaf ear to their entreaties, and turned them over to a creature whose soul must be insensible to every generous emotion. What else could be expected from a devotee of Mormonism, whose religious belief is that woman should be the passive instruments for the gratification of man's sensual appetites, and who laugh to scorn the idea of her moral or intellectual worth.

FRIDAY, March 13.—Last evening "our peaceful city" was thrown into commotion by an attempt, on the part of some persons high up in the Priesthood, to get away from T. S. WILLIAMS his daughter, who is not yet fourteen years of age. In order that you may comprehend the case, I must give you a short sketch of THOMAS S. WILLIAMS and his family. His father is one of the old Mormons, having been with them from the beginning of their career, and is, moreover, a conspicuous member of the Danite Band. His grandfather, old as he is, has been "sealed" to three young women within the last few weeks. A few days since I met him coming from BRIGHAM'S office, with a young girl, apparently some sixteen or seventeen years old, to whom he had just been "sealed." His son, from his own story, was "*whipped into Mormonism* when he was only ten years old." The early lessons, thus forcibly inculcated, had their effect, and he has ever since—until within the last few months—been a firm supporter and devoted advocate, fighting their battles and contributing his means most liberally to the Mormon cause, presuming, perhaps, upon his long standing in the Church, and upon the important services he had rendered, he showed too much independence of spirit, for a subservient follower of the immaculate Prophet, and BRIGHAM undertook to check his growing arrogance. The attempt, instead of humbling, only produced an obstinate resistance, which finally led to his expulsion from the Church. They hoped, by these extreme measures, to bring him back to obedience and the Mormon faith, but finding him more incorrigible than ever, they tried, without avail, to coax and bribe him back. Even this failed, and he commenced making preparations to leave the Territory. It had been repeatedly said by Mormons that he would not be permitted to leave here in peace, but we could not see where the obstruction was to come from. The curtain is rising, and we begin to see a little of the play.

WILLIAMS' wife's family, as well as his own, are all Mormons, and their united efforts have been used to compel **him to return to the faith**; but he says that persecution **has made him** examine into their religion, **and he finds it worse** than worthless, and he can **never again yield his** support or acquiescence to so rank an imposition. Finding him still incorrigible, the next attempt was made upon his wife and children, who were told that they would be eternally damned if they followed the husband and father, and that their only chance for salvation was in abandoning him and being "sealed" to some good man in the church who would "persevere to the end." His wife repelled their advances, and declared her intention of following the fortunes of her husband. Then the grandfather and grandmother, the uncles and aunts of his daughter were employed to seduce her from her father. Appealing to her love for her parents, they represented that they were on the road to hell, and that she could save them if she would consent to be "sealed" to some one in the church. They knew the strong affection of the father for his child, and told her that her parents would not go if she remained, and then they would return to the church and be saved, and that by no other means could they escape perdition. Strong arguments these to a child who has never heard any religion taught but Mormonism. With such sophistry they had almost, if not quite, succeeded in winning this young girl to their schemes before her father was aware of it. The first notice of their villainy came from HEBER C. KIMBALL, (BRIGHAM'S First Counselor,) who met him on the street, and asked or rather demanded his daughter for his son. He told the father that he made the demand in accordance with BRIGHAM'S counsel, (KIMBALL is the same Prophet who, a short time since, offered a wagon and a yoke of cattle for a girl some 17 years old.) This demand struck WILLIAMS like a clap of thunder, and when I saw him a short time after, he was raving like a maniac. He says, justly, that we have no laws to appeal to, as they have been rendered powerless, and our last Court was broken up by an armed mob; and rapine, lust, and slaughter run riot over this maddened and distracted country. *Sauve qui peut*, is the word of these times in Zion. For the last day or two a body of the Danites have been hovering about WILLIAMS' house, what their object is no one can tell, but it is supposed they design taking the girl by force. WILLIAMS has been an active partisan of Mormonism, and now retributive justice may compel him to drink from his own chalice. His early education in these abominations form his only apology, and he has certainly shown himself worthy of a better career within the last few months, by his exhibition of manliness and affection for his child.

JOSEPH YOUNG, the not over-bright son of BRIGHAM, returned last fall from a mission to England. As the son of the Prophet, he was flattered, caressed and almost worshipped by the faithful abroad, and has returned inflated with vanity near to bursting. He left a young wife behind him when he went, whom he has entirely neglected since his return, except to keep her locked up in his father's seraglio. He has lately been "sealed" to two young women, one of them daughter of one GRANT, a brother of the late JEDEDIAH. She is about seventeen years of age and represented to be very amiable and lovely. She was most bitterly opposed to the marriage and begged and implored her father not to force her into the arms of a man whom she loathed and abhorred; but he was deaf to her entreaties, for the son of the Prophet must be gratified. Since she was "sealed" she refuses to associate with him and walks her room all night, her agony unrelieved by tears, in a state bordering on insanity.

This is the hearty acquiescence that the Utah women give to their prostitution. Women in this community are considered little more than household drudges, or mere toys, to be disposed of as the Prophet dictates. It is vain for them to assert rights which a heartless tyrant disregards—in vain to raise the imploring voice—in vain are their anxious prayers or agonizing tears. All must be sacrificed to the unhallowed appetite or sordid views of a despot. Such has always been woman's condition in heathen countries where polygamy is tolerated. Mormonism rolls back the tide of time and grafts upon this age the principles of by-gone centuries, when the mists of an almost Cimmerian darkness covered the earth; they obliterate all the benign and ameliorating influences of the pure and holy principles of the religion of the cross, by which woman has risen to higher degrees of estimation, until among all truly Christian people she has become the equal and cherished companion of man, and is not his slave.

ALICE YOUNG, the daughter of BRIGHAM, who was last Winter "sealed" to H. C. CLAWSON, a pimp of the Prophet's, who had previously three other wives, a short time since packed up her effects preparatory to leaving her husband; but the storm has blown over, or was stilled by the voice of the Prophet. I am told that CLAWSON now seeks a younger sister to be "sealed" to him. The mother—BRIGHAM'S first wife—is almost beside herself with fear that he will obtain the father's consent to it. "Perfect happiness reigns in all the families in Utah!"

A young woman, who forsook her friends in England and came to this country last Fall, under the delusion that if she could only reach "Zion" her happiness would be completely insured in this world and the next, was taken on her arrival into BRIGHAM'S family as his mistress, when the monstrous state of affairs was soon revealed to her. She anxiously inquired whether it had always been thus, and if there was no hope for a change. She was told that, instead of any hope of improvement, affairs daily were growing worse—when the poor woman in her agony exclaimed, "Oh! I am lost! lost!! lost!!!"

An Elder in this Church, a short time ago, disregarding the remonstrances of a wife, was "sealed" to a young woman, one of the arrivals last season. The occurrence had such an effect upon the wife that she became sick and gave premature birth to her child. The newly "sealed" women on being brought into the family and witnessing the misery she had wrought in it, because so disgusted with the man that she left him immediately, declaring her determination not to live with such a wretch. Truly "the women are the strongest advocates for polygamy."

The Mormons pretend and assert it as a part of their doctrine that no man can take a second wife without the consent of the first. That consent is not unusually obtained by coercion, and the *lash* and *starvation* are frequently resorted to for that purpose, many instances of which have come to my notice. But BRIGHAM has adopted another mode of insuring acquiescence. If the first wife evinces any repugnance to the addition he deposes her, as he terms it, from her position as first wife and assigns the place to another.

There are some less grave stories told about this people. Elder W. W. PHELPS, one of the very old Mormon rascals, who plays the part of the Devil in one of their ceremonies representing the Garden of Eden, persuaded one of the "hand-cart women" that she could not be saved unless she was "sealed" to him. She, not understanding exactly what was expected from the "sealed" ones, consented; but when night came on and he wanted to share her couch, she exclaimed: "Is this what you are after, you old covey? I'll seal you," and thereupon struck him in the face with her fist, giving him a black eye which he carried for several days.

A part of Mormon creed is "baptism for the remission of sins," and this baptism is going on by the wholesale. As often as a man sins he must be baptized with water or with blood. If a man's sin be very great in the eye of the Church, his blood must atone for it. This is called baptism **with blood**. For example, poor TOBIN was baptized **with blood.** The mandate has gone forth that **the whole population** shall be baptized, and the **Bishops and Elders** are visiting every family in the city and country, compelling all, old and young, to come forward for that purpose. There are very few—how much soever they may dissent—that dare refuse, for they would henceforth be looked upon as "apostates." The people assemble by hundreds on a certain block at a specified time, when the Bishops and Elders march them to a pond or creek, where the immersion is to take place. A person witnessing the ceremony would not imagine that they considered it a sacred ordinance, for they make a grand frolic of the occasion. I saw one party the other day of which over four hundred were immersed, and of another party, three hundred. The shouts of merriment strongly reminded me of an old-fashioned sheep-washing, when the farmers would drive their flocks into the water by scores.

SATURDAY, March 21.—Night before last a gentleman named LANDON was followed by two men who dogged him all the evening. When near his house he asked them what cause they had for watching him, and was told they had orders to do so, and that every one who was in any way connected with a "Gentile" was also watched. On entering his house he found his wife in tears and very much frightened. She told him that some men had been there threatening his life because he had refused to come forward to be baptized, and to renew "his covenants," and they told her that if they did not both renew their obligations they would be "*dealt with.*" They said the day would soon come when every one not with them would be "cut off," and that they were determined no apostates should live here.

Last night his house was again visited by two men, who announced that their errand was to require that he should be baptized and receive the "endowments," or to demand to know the reason why he would not. He had a class of three young men, whom he was teaching drawing. The visitors ordered the class to put aside their work, and forbade all labor while they were present. It is a custom with these "Teachers," as they call themselves, when they enter a house, to assume control and order the family about as they please, and the people dare not do otherwise than submit. Having got the attention of the household, the men talked and preached until 12 o'clock, threatening the vengeance of the Church if he refused to obey their requirements, and then left.

Soon after they returned with two more men, and demanded his manuscripts, expressing a determination to search his house for them. Mr. LANDON told them they were welcome to all they found, but before they could search his house they must show a warrant for doing so. They replied that they knew he was capable of doing great injury to the Church if permitted to secede from them; that they were determined to prevent it, and that he should take upon himself all the "obligations" of the order or suffer the consequences of his disobedience. Alternately threatening and cajoling him, they remained until three o'clock this morning.

MONDAY, March 23.—A few days ago we received the news of the robbery of a man named PARRISH, (a dissenting Mormon, who was intending to leave the Territory,) in Springville, a town about sixty miles south of here. Some men came to his premises in the night and took two span of horses and a wagon, with which he contemplated to leave the Territory this Spring. Hearing them moving his property, he went to the door, where he was met by a man who presented a pistol to his head, threatening to blow his brains out if he made any noise or offered any resistance. The next day he found one span of his horses in the stable of one BULLOCK, the Mayor of Provo. He claimed the horses, but BULLOCK refused to let him have them. He then applied to the Judge of the Probate Court, (a Mormon Tribunal, but the only Court left us since the forcible dissolution of the United States Court,) for a writ of replevin, which the Judge refused to issue, and he could get no redress.

We have now received the report and particulars of the murder of PARRISH and two other men. A party of five "apostate" Mormons, PARRISH, his two sons, POTTER and DARGER, having been stripped of all they possessed by Mormon process and open robbery, determined to leave the Territory at all hazards.

Being unable to procure teams, they started on foot and passed out of Springville in the afternoon. They had been watched, and as soon as they had started, several men were called out to assist in the affair. The party had hardly proceeded a hundred yards from the gate of the town before they were fired upon by a band of disguised Danites. POTTER was killed outright, having been pierced by five balls. PARRISH and one of his sons were wounded. The murderers then rushed upon them, and *cut Parrish's throat from ear to ear, and ripped open his bowels.* Other wounds upon his person showed that he struggled hard. His son, though severely wounded, ran about 80 yards, when he was overtaken, and *his throat was cut and his bowels were ripped open.* The other two men being a little in the rear escaped.

POTTER had a brother killed in the Gunnison massacre. His wife says that ever since that event the Mormons have been very suspicious, and have been watching him continually, supposing that he knew more about that affair than was consistent with the safety of certain men, particularly if he should escape from the Territory. The murder having been committed in such a public place, within a few yards of a town of 2,500 inhabitants, and two men escaping, the Authorities felt themselves compelled to take some notice of the affair, and therefore called a coroner's inquest, whose verdict was "assassinated by some persons unknown."

As soon as it was known that the victims of this terrible crime were making preparations to leave, an express was sent to BRIGHAM, which performed the journey and returned in less than twenty-four hours, although the distance traveled was about 120 miles—bringing orders the nature of which may be reasonably inferred from the horrible results. The Bishop laid his hands on the heads of some men, (the supposed assassins,) previous to their starting out, blessed them and prayed the Lord to "*give them strength to perform the work of the Lord.*"

We have reports of others being killed, but have no positive knowledge, as the Mormons take care to hide from us every dark deed when they can help it. One of the Bishops, the other day, in preaching to his congregation, said that he "would cut the throats of the apostates with as little compunction as he would go into a pen of hogs and butcher them." One of the "Seventies" said that at first he shuddered at the idea of killing all the apostates—men, women and children—but had become reconciled to it; that he was satisfied he would be saving them and assisting in building up the kingdom.

MARCH 30.—Mr. MOGO, a U. S. Deputy Surveyor, started out about two weeks since to commence his surveying operations, taking with him a strong party of twenty-seven armed men. It had been said all Winter that no surveys would be permitted. Since Mr. MOGO's departure these threats have multiplied, and it is openly declared that he and his party are to be killed. Mormons have been warned not to accompany or work for him, as they would thus endanger their lives.

A flying report has just come in that the Deputy Surveyor and all his party had been massacred.

But I must close, for the present, this recital of crime and misery. For four years have we been anxiously expecting the United States Government to adopt some measure to prevent the *coercive* prostitution of women, and to punish an insolent band of assassins and robbers who exist here as a distinctive and professional body, and whose impunity is purchased by their readiness to serve the Mormon Church in their line of business. Are we to expect relief or are we to be mocked by a reënactment of the Steptoe farce? VIGO.

Interesting Letter from Judge Drummond—Real State of Affairs in Utah.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, May 4, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A valued friend of mine has just presented me an extract of a communication from FERRAMORG LITTLE, of Great Salt Lake City, which made its appearance in some one of the New-York papers in which this high functionary of Mormonism, this Elder of the Latter Days, this member of the "quorum" of the "seventies," this spiritual brother-in-law of Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG, this tool, agent and abettor in the blackest crimes that the malignant heart of man can conceive, has had the church duty to perform in denying the allegations in my communications to Attorney-General BLACK. In the first place he asserts that the books and records were not destroyed. I assert that they were, that Mr. LITTLE well knew it at the time of that black outrage, and that in his capacity of Elder he sat in judgment on certain members of the Church and cut them off, for the reason that they expressed a degree of dissatisfaction at that high-handed outrage of the High Priesthood of Mormonism.

Again he asserts that at the time that he left Salt Lake there were no persons in the Penitentiary of Utah save three Indians, who were convicted in A. D. 1854. This, I assert, is a gratuitous and unmitigated falsehood, and well-known by Mr. LITTLE; and that there were at least four young men in the Utah Penitentiary who were tried and convicted before ELIAS SMITH, the Probate Justice of Great Salt Lake City and County, in March, A. D. 1856, and severally sentenced for fourteen, sixteen and eighteen months; and that, too, without those men having committed any criminal act known to the law books save the Mormon Priesthood, and that they were in the Penitentiary when he left Salt Lake City, and that he knew the fact.

Again: I assert that a man by the name of LEWIS was tried and convicted before GEORGE PEACOCK, Probate Judge of Manti County, in December last, for assault and battery, and put in the Penitentiary of Utah for five years' time, and that before he was incarcerated in the prison that he was castrated by a Mormon mob, all of which Mr. LITTLE well knew and no doubt had an active hand in this bloody outrage.

Again, he asserts that he never heard anything of the murder of the dumb boy, Whitehouse, by the English Doctor named BAKER. I assert that Mr. LITTLE'S connection with that band of Church-licensed pirates and murderers well-known as Danites or Destroying Angels, is such as to keep him fully and promptly posted in all the nefarious acts of the Church, and in this case in particular, that he well knew that BAKER was tried and should have been hung for one of the most brutal murders ever committed by the hand of man; that the Jurors did find him guilty of murder in the second degree, and that he, BAKER, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years; was started to the Penitentiary in care of Deputy-Marshal ANSON CALL, on Wednesday, and was promptly pardoned by Gov. YOUNG without ever seeing the inside of the Penitentiary, before the following Sunday; that HOSEA STOUT and JOHN BAIR were the lawyers who defended BAKER, and that JOSEPH A. KELTING was the counsel for the Government on the trial; that LEWIS BRONSON, WM. STEVENS, ALLEN RUSSEL, GEORGE CATLIN, JOHN CAVIER, CHAS. WILLIAMS, CHAS. PRICE, JEREMIAH HATCH, JOHN MANOUM, WARREN SNOW, WM. HOLDEN and ORVILLE COX were the Jurors who tried the case.

Again, Mr. LITTLE asserts that the murder of Col. BABBITT, on the Plains, last Fall, is all fancy, &c. Mr. Editor, I wish it was so; that Col. BABBITT was a bad man, and a murderer, no man will deny, neither did I expect Mr. LITTLE and his numerous licensed coadjutors in crime to acknowledge that they had murdered BABBITT and SUTHERLAND, while on the way to the "peaceful valleys of the mountains;" but, Sir, it is the base and cruel act, the manner in which it was done, of which I complain. If BABBITT was worthy of death, let him be tried by a constitutional jury of his country, and not by a self-constituted court, known as the Melchisadec Priesthood, or higher law of a Church whose code is stained with the blood of countless scores. BABBITT had been in and out of the Church, as occasion seemed to require, for nearly twenty years, and at times, when under the influence of liquor, told many solemn truths on the subject and design of Mormonism, among which were the secret oaths administered to the male members of the Church when taking their endowment degrees, all of which are pregnant with treasonable designs; and for this overt act the poor unfortunate fellow lost his life, in strict obedience to the *absolute law of the Church*, all of which Mr. LITTLE well knew.

In connection with this communication I send you an affidavit made by HIRAM A. WATSON, now a resident of the city of Chicago, and a gentleman who enjoys the confidence of all who know him (save the Mormons;) and as Mr. WATSON has been a minister of this Church, and was honest enough to leave it after losing several thousand dollars worth of property, I fancy that his statements will be taken for far more real worth than the man who is still in the meshes of the Church, who is still the pliant, willing and obedient tool of the Church, whose duty it is not only to say openly that the charges against the Mormons are untrue, but *it is his duty* to go into Court and swear that they are false and untrue, which he would assuredly do.

But, Sir, why is it that *all* the appointees under both FILLMORE and PIERCE'S Administration so nicely agree as to the disloyalty of the Mormons, and their open and secret rebellion to the laws and instructions of the country? Does not the universal language of all these men agree in this state of facts? Certainly, Sir; no man will have the presumption or ignorance to take any other view of the subject. Then you must conclude that these men tell the simple truth *as far as they go*, or that they have all joined together as enemies to the truth.

Tear up the graves of a SHAVER, a HARRIS, and of BABBITT; call together all the judges, secretaries and Indian agents, who have not been under the baneful influence of Mormonism, and in one universal tongue will they reiterate the same state of stubborn facts which constitute now a record that will yet agitate this happy country from centre to circumference. The American people, thank heaven, are kind and benevolent to a fault; hence, Sir, those arch-traitors are relying on that benevolence; and while the parent Government deals with this Territory as a rude child, in loose kindness, every effort is being made to bring into that Territory a class of ignorant aliens from foreign countries to build up an independent republic in the midst of the most beautiful republican form of Government that civilized man ever beheld, and after ages will yet point to America as a stench in the nostrils of all refined and civilized countries, unless a firm and speedy step is taken to suppress that spirit of organized hostility to our common country; and I, for one, Sir, confess that I have but little hope of seeing this question fairly and promptly met by this Administration; but it will be met in the pulpit and on the rostrum, by politicians in after years, as a stepping-stone to political preferment, which should certainly be avoided; but will it?

Respectfully, yours, W. H. DRUMMOND.

The Trouble in Dr. Cheever's Church

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your editorial notice of the meeting of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, held last evening, you remark, "The parties who signed the letter asking the Doctor to resign, were among the audience, and either voted with the majority or kept silence."

The two last words express the fact, not only as to such of the signers as were present, (several were not,) but also as to others who would not countenance such an utter disregard of the standing rules of the Church, which provide not only that the meeting should have been called in a different manner, but also, that "no resolution shall be adopted at the same meeting at which it is offered, if any objection is made thereto." Such was the resolution "sustaining Dr. CHEEVER," and it was formally objected to by more than one, but put for adoption notwithstanding.

From this time when the majority refused to accept Mr. WILCOX'S proposed substitute, (published by you,) *it is to be presumed* that the signers of the letter took no part in any vote.

If so, is "a unanimous vote" a strange result?

It should also be remarked that there was no "charge" or "reason" before the meeting for its approval or disapproval, nor an intimation from the signers why they sent the letter. What or who, then, in any proper sense, was sustained?

The truth will probably be developed in due time, though a majority did vote against Mr. WILCOX'S proposition to get at the facts. CONGREGATION.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 19, 1857.

A Card.

The District Attorney feels it due to the commercial community to say, from recent disclosures made to him by an arrested defendant, which he regards reliable, (but not of a legal character as yet to authorize steps of prevention,) that attempts of an organized nature, encouraged by police insubordination, will soon be made to commit burglaries upon stores having valuable property within them. He therefore suggests that the private watch around stores and warehouses should be strengthened; if possible, lights be kept burning inside, with openings in shutters so as to allow the watch to make inspection; and that porters or clerks be made keepers at night. Especially should all stores be carefully watched and visited through Sundays, and the roofs and cellars of houses adjoining to stores be examined.

Correction.

No. 41 ANN-STREET, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 19, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please correct the statement made by your Washington correspondent in this day's TIMES, to the effect that Mr. T. F. MEAGHER is an applicant for the mission to Venezuela, now held by my brother-in-law, Mr. CHARLES EAMES, as such is not the case. Mr. MEAGHER is not an applicant for that mission.

Very respectfully, MALCOLM CAMPBELL.

Letter from Col. Benton—He Looks upon Slavery Agitation as an Evil.

From the Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 7, 1857.

MESSRS. PRICE AND LUSK.—*Gentlemen:* I found a letter from each of you waiting for me here on my arrival at this place, and as they are both to the same point I answer them together, to save myself some trouble. It was a poor and miserable perversion of my letter to Col. BRANT, to represent my reference to you as a reflection and censure upon you. The letter could bear no such meaning, and the reference to you was plainly a reference to friends whose sentiments agreed with my own, and to whom I had written as suitable persons to make known my sentiments to others; and this I am well assured you did. I was opposed to slavery agitation, and knew you both to be the same, and therefore the more suitable to communicate my sentiments. I might have rested on my known principles of forty years' standing, always opposed to agitation; but in the new conjuncture which had arisen I thought it best to place a new declaration of my old sentiments in the hands of some friends to be shown to others at Jefferson City, and that was the exact reason why I wrote to you. I saw the excuse and justification which was made for this emancipation movement, but that made no difference with me. I was against agitation as an evil in itself, and therefore against it without reference to its cause, or origin, or from whom it might come. I look upon a Slavery agitation as one of the greatest calamities which could befall the country, and, (besides its other evils,) as having a dangerous effect upon the slaves themselves; for it is incident to these agitations for one of the parties to charge the other with Abolitionism, and a design to abolish Slavery, and to represent the free States the same way; all of which is heard by the slaves, or comes to their knowledge; and they being ignorant and credulous, and not knowing that all this abolition talk is mere political lying, for the election, very naturally believe what they hear, and just as naturally conclude that they ought to be doing something for themselves when they have so many powerful friends at work for them. They believe it, and become restless and discontented, and go to plotting, either to escape or revolt. Those who make such charges do not do it to excite the slaves, but they do it so that the slaves hear and know it, and the effect is just the same as if their design was to excite insurrection. We have seen much mischief done in this way already, and if it is continued the most deplorable consequences must ensue. For its effect upon the slaves, themselves, then, as well as for its political and social evils, I am against agitation, and condemn it whenever it appears, without regard to its cause or origin.

Yours, truly and sincerely, THOMAS H. BENTON.

The body of WM. DEDRICK was fished up opposite Hudson a few days since. The body was taken in the act of ELIJAH MINER.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Opening of Parliament—Queen's Speech.

Prussian Efforts to Prevent the Ratification of the Treaty with Persia.

FRESH DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

More Hostilities in Persia—Mohammerah Captured by the British.

Important Commercial News.

Advance in Cotton and Breadstuffs—Provisions Steady.

Consols for Money 93 1-2 a 93 5-8.

[By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, No. 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, May 19.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* arrived here at 9¾ o'clock this morning. She sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 9th inst—her dates are therefore three days later than those received by the *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec and the *Arago* at New York.

The *Niagara* passed, May 12, Lat. 100, Long. 290, the steamship *Edinburg*, from New-York for Glasgow bound East.

The *Canadian*, screw-steamship from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 8th inst.

The Belgian screw-steamer *Constitution* arrived at Southampton on the morning of Tuesday the 7th inst.

The steamer *City of Manchester* sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the 6th inst.

Great Britain.

Parliament was opened on Thursday, the 7th inst.

The following is the Queen's Speech, read by commission:

Lords and Gentlemen:

We are commanded to inform you that Her Majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of having recourse to your advice after the dissolution of the last Parliament. Her Majesty hopes that there will be found sufficient time during the present to enable you satisfactorily to deal with various important matters, some of which occupied the attention of Parliament in the beginning of this year. We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that the aspect of affairs in Europe affords a well-grounded confidence in the continuance of peace. All the main stipulations of the Treaty of Paris have been carried into execution, and it is to be hoped that what remains to be done in regard to those matters will be speedily accomplished.

The negotiations upon the subject of the differences which have arisen between the King of Prussia and the Swiss Confederation with regard to the affairs of Neufchatel, are drawing to a close, and will, Her Majesty trusts, be terminated by an arrangement satisfactory to all parties. The negotiations in which Her Majesty has been engaged with the Government of Honduras, in regard to the affairs of Central America, have not yet been brought to a close. Her Majesty commands us to express to you her regret that at the date of the latest advices from China the differences which have arisen between the High Commissioner at Canton and Her Majesty's civil and naval officers in China still remained unadjusted, but Her Majesty had sent to China a Plenipotentiary fully instructed to deal with all matters of difference, and that Plenipotentiary will be supported by an adequate military and naval force in the event of such assistance becoming necessary.

We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that a Treaty of Peace between Her Majesty and the Shah of Persia was signed at Paris on the 4th of March, by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, and the Ambassador of the Shah, and Her Majesty will give directions that this Treaty shall be laid before you as soon as the ratifications shall be exchanged. We are commanded to inform you that Her Majesty, in conjunction with several other European Powers, has concluded a Treaty with the King of Denmark, for the redemption of the Sound Dues. This Treaty, together with a separate Convention between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark, completing the arrangement, will be laid before you, and Her Majesty will cause the measures necessary for fulfilling the arrangements thereby contracted to be submitted for your consideration.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the present year to be laid before you, and they have been prepared with a careful attention, and with a due regard to the efficiency of the departments of the public service to which they severally relate.

Lords and Gentlemen:

Her Majesty commands us to recommend to your earnest consideration the measures which will be proposed to you for the consolidation and improvement of the law. Bills will also be submitted to you for improving the laws relative to the testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction now exercised by the Courts, and also for checking fraudulent breaches of trust. Her Majesty commands us to express to you her heartfelt gratification at witnessing the continued well-being and contentment of her people, and the progressive development of productive industry throughout her dominions. Her Majesty confidently commits to your wisdom and care the great interests of her Empire, and devoutly prays that the blessings of Almighty God may be vouchsafed to your deliberations, and may lead you to conclusions conducive to objects of Her Majesty's constant solicitude, and to the happiness and welfare of her loyal and faithful people.

The Marquis of TOWNSEND moved, and the Earl of PORTSMOUTH seconded, the address in the Lords.

Mr. DONSON moved, and Mr. BUCHANAN seconded it, in the Commons.

No opposition was made to it.

The London subscription for the Russian Railways is closed, and is reported to be very unsuccessful, although the exact amount is not published.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE will visit England.

It was reported that the East India Company had decided to take a limited part in the operations in China, and would place a division of its fleet under Admiral SEYMOUR'S orders.

France.

The Minister of Marine has given orders to suspend the preparations for the dispatch of troops to China.

A communication from Persia had been received stating that the Russian Minister at Teheran is making efforts to prevent the Shah from giving his assent to the ratification to the Treaty of Peace with England.

The statement respecting the proposed extension of the capital of the Bank of France, is believed to be incorrect.

Paris advices report that the specie in the Bank of France, which had diminished to the extent of ten millions of francs during the eight days succeeding the last return, now exceeded by two or three millions francs the sum shown in the monthly balance sheet for April. The return for the month ending May 7 would be published in Friday's *Monitour*.

The Americans in Paris had tendered United States Senator SUMNER a public dinner, which he declined.

Spain.

Malaga had been placed in a state of siege, and elsewhere the country was disturbed. The ship-of-the-line *Donna Isabella II.* the frigate *Baylen*, the brig *Pelayo*, the steamer *Francisco Dassis*, and two transports, were under orders to sail from Cadiz, with troops for Havana.

Holland.

The Colonial Government of Java had decided to abolish the monopoly of the cultivation of tobacco. Endeavors were making to introduce cotton cultivation into Sumatra.

Neufchatel.

From Paris it is stated that the King of Prussia has instructed Count HATZFELDT to sign the Neufchatel Treaty.

Italy.

The export of grain from Naples has again been authorized. It was reported that the French Government had received from Sardinia a communication which rendered probable the early resumption of diplomatic relations between Sardinia and Austria.

Turkey.

Dates from Constantinople to April 28 say the Commissioners of all the powers who signed the Treaty of Paris met at Constantinople on the 21st to deliberate on their report.

Greece.

The dates from Athens are to the 29th ult. The Chambers were discussing the budget of the Minister of Finance, and a new Custom Tariff had been presented.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE IN PARIS.

Vive la Russie!—The Entree of the Russian Prince—Procession to the Tuileries—Reception at the Palace—Personnel of the Grand Duke—Programme of Festivities—The French Railroad Frauds—Rothschild on Carpentier—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PARIS, Monday, May 4, 1857.

Two years ago in this same Paris the Cossacks were the worst persecuted of all races. The Anglo mania bloomed and flourished. The "ros-bif" and the "Goddam" disappeared from the stages of the theatres; we heard no more of British eccentricity, and the "dear allies across the Channel" were the most noble, the most magnanimous, the most charming of all people; and more remarkable still, spoke French with the least accent! After this last admission one might be prepared for any phenomenon of French admiration. But the Cossacks! On the stages they were beaten, kicked, dog-baited and caricatured. At the Galeté they played a piece one hundred and fifty nights in succession, to the admiration of the sober *bourgeoisie* of Paris, which had no other merit than the continual successes of the French in war, in duels, and in love, over the poor Cossacks. Every morning CHAM, the caricaturist of the *Charivari*, treated his readers to a SUWARROW eating candles, or for a change, GORTSCHAKOFF pitching head-foremost over the walls of Sebastopol with the boot of a Zouave in his rear. The toy merchants nearly made their fortunes on woodsn guns that bore the inscription "Cannons to take Sebastopol," or on mimic Sebastopols taken—past tense. When one went to a *soirée* the lion of the evening was invariably a man in black, with a white cravat and porcupine hair, who had discovered a means by which, if the Government would pay him a million, he would blow up Sebastopol in twenty minutes. I shall never forget the fulminating articles of M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC in the *Constitutionnel*, against the obstinate descendants of PETER the Great!

But how all that is changed! We have just heard these same Parisians shout "*Vive le Grand-Duc Constantin!*" to the grandson of the great Muscovite CATHARINE. ALEXANDER, camped with his Cossacks in the Champs Elysées, is forgotten; exiled and fettered Poland is banished from memory as it is from existence; ROSTOPCHIN, who obstinately hurnt Moscow, is forgiven; the inspired poetry of ADAM MICKIEWICZ against the great BONAPARTE is no longer called to mind. The women have withdrawn from their wardrobes their furs of sable; COMPIL has brought out from the oxils of his drawers "PETES the Great Vanquishing the Stréltz;" when the Prince YOUSSOUPOFF passes near the aforesaid GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, the latter makes a profound reverence; the three Siberian bears of the Garden of Plants are nearly dead with gluttony, the work of enthusiastic Young France and dry waffles and gingerbread; at the restaurant everybody cries at the dessert "*Garçon, à Charlotte Russe!*" the Hippodrome has brought out a grand spectacle piece—"Mazeppa, or the Revolted of the Ukraine;" if CHAM should now attempt to pass off his eternal Russian as eating a candle, he would be hurnt at the stake; in fine, the heavens have joined in the conspiracy, and since the arrival of CONSTANTINE there has been a fearful fall in the temperature.

After all, there is no grandor spectacle for this age of civilization and progress than to see the vanquishers and the vanquished surround each other with a reciprocal esteem. It is only these sudden changes of national sentiment on a grand scale that strike us; and since hatred of Russia was never at the bottom of the demonstrations I have passed in review; since the cause of these demonstrations was but temporary and was soon to cease, the sudden reverse, perhaps, is not after all so irrational or illogical.

As I have already stated, very considerable preparations were made for the reception of the Russian Prince; but there was room left for a marked distinction between this reception and that given to the Queen of England, or even that to the King of Sardinia. The Duke's was more a *succes de curiosité* than a success of official *éclat*. The Railroad dépôt was sumptuously decorated with flowers, flags, Government officials and handsome women. All the Russian ladies in Paris, and the number is not small were admitted to the station, to greet their Prince on his arrival. The beauty of these Northern blondes and the richness of their toilettes formed one of the most agreeable surprises of the Duke's reception at Paris.

He found awaiting his arrival at the station the Prince Napoleon, Count Creptowitch, Russian Ambassador at London; Marshal Magnan, M. Haussemann, Prefect of the Seine; M. Pietri, Prefect of Police; Baron Seebach, Minister of Wurtemberg, son-in-law of Count Nesselrode; Baron Rothschild, the Russian Generals Yomini and Mansouroff, Col. Levachoff, Aide-de-Camp of the Grand Duke Michel; the Prince Toistoi, the distinguished Russian General Luders Count Golovine, Admirals Glasenap and Bereas, and other Russians of distinction.

A battalion of the Guard was drawn up in the court of the station to receive the Prince and conduct him to the Tuileries. Five carriages of the palace were in waiting to convey the party. CONSTANTINE mounted into the first one with the Prince NAPOLEON. The others were occupied by the persons already named, and by Count KISSELEFF, Russian Ambassador at Paris and a Chamberlain of the Palace, the Marquis of BEAUMONT, and two other officers of the crown, sent to Marseilles to welcome the Duke to France, and attached to his person during his visit. Gen. TODLEBEN stopped behind at Marseilles, and only arrived in Paris last night.

The Prince arrived at the Lyons station, beyond the Bastille, and thus in order to reach the Tuileries, had to pass five miles of the finest of our Boulevards. Along this route there were no double lines of soldiers as for the Queen of England, nor flags, nor triumphal arches, put up by the State; but the people on the route made a respectable display of flags notwithstanding, with this difference, that where they waved the cross of St. George and the tri-color, we now saw the double-headed eagle of Russia and the tri-color.

Along the whole line of procession dense masses of people were stationed on both pavements, the central roadway being kept clear by the mounted municipal guard in movement. The Duke was not received with enthusiasm, as the Russian and German journals will tell you. He was received with respect, with sympathy, if you please, but especially with curiosity. The people took off their hats, and here and there shouted "Vive le Grand-Duc!" but it was not general. They were too anxious, perhaps, to see their great enemy of yesterday to think of anything else. Then again the Prince NAPOLEON was at his side, and people never cheer where that gentleman is, for fear he might mistake their motives and take some of it to himself. It was remarked too by every one that there was an apparent coolness between the two Princes—that is to say politeness, not cordiality—a state of feeling which is known actually to exist.

Arrived at the Tuileries, the *cortége* was directed towards the centre of the Place Carrousel, in order to astonish the Duke with the grandeur of the new Louvre and Tuileries combined—a little piece of theatrical detail which may be excused in view of the real beauty of this now immense pile of buildings. As the *cortége* passed under the arch in front of the court of the Palace, it was received by a double file of gendarmerie of the Imperial guard, formed from the arch of the grand entrance of the Palace. At the bottom of the stairway the Duke was met by the Grand Chamberlain, the Duke DE BASSANO, and by the Grand Master of Ceremonies, the Duke DE CAMBACERES. At the top of the stairway he was met by the Emperor, who, after giving him a warm reception, conducted him at once to the apartments of the Empress, who was awaiting his arrival, surrounded by the official persons of her house.

The greeting of Her Majesty was most cordial. In turn, that of the Duke was not less so, who, to the to the astonishment of every one, gave Her Majesty a sonorous and altogether maritime kiss on the hand—a demonstration which made a sensation in the assembly, where they were not accustomed to see such violations of the rigorous etiquette of the Court. But the Prince is younger than the Empress, and is besides an Admiral—so he was excusable for the brusque cordiality of his greeting. The Prince had the tact to immediately demand to see the young Prince Imperial, a mark of sympathy that touched the mother's heart—as well in a palace as in a cottage—and an hour was named at which he could see the young NAPOLEON. He afterwards dined with their Majesties, and by his open, lively, and at times, blunt manners, made a highly favorable impression.

The Prince was dressed in the uniform of a Grand Admiral: green dress-coat, epaulettes, the high Russian plume of white feathers, and over his breast the cordon of the Order of St. Andrew. The Duke is 30 years of age, thin, rather tall than short, blond, with light moustaches and whiskers, and has an air that pleases at first sight. He resembles much more the Anglo-Saxon than the Slavonic race. His movements are lively, his manners noble, *dégagées* and cordial. It is impossible to see in him the candle-eating Muscovite of the imagination.

The itinerary of the Prince's fortnight at Paris, as published by the Russian journal at Brussels, may amuse you, and is as follows:

First day.—Thursday, April 30, arrived at Paris; dinner at the Tuileries; repose.

Second day.—Visit to Notre Dame, to the Sainte Chapelle, Pantheon, Hotel Cluny; dinner at the Tuileries; Marco Spada at the Grand Opera. (This last was countermanded on account of the death of the Duchess of GLOUCESTER, which forced the Court to go into mourning for four days.) The Duke went alone to a small theatre.

Third day.—Visit to the Louvre; promenade on the Boulevards; the Artesian Well of Grenelle; dinner at Count KISSELEFF's with the Marshals of France; ball at the Ministry of Marine.

Fourth day, Sunday.—Visit to the Observatory; the Luxemburg; the Polytechnic School; the Garden of Plants; the hospital Hotel Dieu; at 2 o'clock horse races at the new race ground at Longchamps with their Majesties; grand dinner in uniform at the Palace.

Fifth Day.—Visit to the Ministry of Marine; Sevres; dinner at the Palace.

Sixth Day.—Vincennes; dinner at Russian Embassy; theatre.

Seventh Day.—Barracks Napoleon; Museum of Arts and Trades; Grand Review; dinner at his own apartments; Grand *Fête* at the Hotel de Ville.

Eighth Day.—Races with their Majesties; the Gobelins; Grand Dinner at the Palace, in dress coat.

Ninth Day.—Hotel des Invalides; dinner at home; Grand Ball at the Tuileries.

Tenth Day.—In the morning, promenade at Versailles; breakfast at the Trianon with their Majesties; Review of the Cavalry on the Plain of Satory, at 2 o'clock; dinner at home; theatre.

Eleventh Day.—Go to Fontainbleau; repose.

Twelfth Day.—Promenade in the forest and environs; Ball at the Palace.

Thirteenth Day.—Grand Hunt in the forest; torch-light *curée*: representation by the actors of the Theatre Française.

Fourteenth Day.—The Prince will return to Paris, leaving the Count at Fontainebleau.

Fifteenth Day.—Departure.

At his visit at Notre Dame the Grand Duke, not being a Catholic, was not officially received by the clergy, as is usual for Catholic princes. Neither were the clergy to be seen on the occasion of the visit of Queen Victoria.

The London *Times*, copying from the *Independance Belge*, has put in the mouth of the Prince a word which his friends declare he never pronounced. At Toulon, the *Independance* says, the Prince, on seeing a collection of new gun-boats, demanded what were their destination. He was answered that they were intended to aid in the war against China. The Prince should have exclaimed, "Is it to be always the destiny of the French to pull the chestnuts out of the fire?" Whether CONSTANTINE said it or not, the word is a good one and will live.

At the ball at the Ministry of Marine, the Grand Duke was accompanied by the Princess MATHILDE. At this ball the Duke seated himself by the side of Marshal PELISSIER, and remained in conversation with the conqueror of Sebastopol nearly an hour.

A grand excitement reigned in financial circles last week in anticipation of the day of the first meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Railroad Company, since the flight of CARPENTIER, GRELET & Co. A stormy meeting was anticipated, and additional interest was given to the event by the report that CARPENTIER, who was known to have left the Eldridge street jail, was to be present and give an account of his pilgrimage to the New World, with his impressions of American justice and of Mr. BUSTEED in particular.

The meeting was very large, and M. ROTHSCHILD presided. He was unwell, having got out of bed expressly for this meeting. M. DELEBECQUE, one of the administrators of the Company, was authorized to present the report. He commenced by an explanation of the affair of CARPENTIER, GRELET and Co. He said that the direction had thought at first of calling a meeting as soon as the event was known; but they were of opinion that it was better to renounce the meeting in order not to embarrass the course of justice. The Company is still held in a certain reserve by this cause. The culprits in America, arrested; their extradition has been demanded by the French Government; but notwithstanding the steps taken by the direction of the Company it has not yet been accorded. The direction wait, however, with confidence the decision of American law.

M. DELABECQUE then went into an explanation relative to the substraction. There existed, he said, at the office of the Northern Railroad Company since 1849, the same as at other offices, a special safe for deposits and certificates of shares; this safe is closed with three keys, confided one each to the cashier, to the depositor of the funds, and to the administrators. Every measure of prudence prescribed by the rules for the safe keeping of the deposits, were regularly executed with the greatest exactitude. [Murmurs.]

The Company had for Cashier, from the origin of its formation, an honest and estimable man, worthy in every respect of the confidence of the Company. In May, 1856, he died, after having specially recommended to the direction GRELET and CARPENTIER, who were known by the direction for their aptitude, their intelligence and their assiduity. [Murmurs.]

These honorable proofs sufficed to determine the direction to give to CARPENTIER, then under-cashier, the place of cashier, and to GRELET, charged with the deposit of shares, that of under-cashier.

The first of September, 1856, we learned the disappearance of CARPENTIER and his accomplices. On examination, it was found that there was no cash deficit; but we soon discovered that there had been an important substraction of shares. The exact figure of this substraction is 1,752 shares and 5,000 obligations. [Murmurs.]

The house of ROTHSCHILD, continued the reporter, will have to suffer the greatest part of this loss. The direction have appreciated, and the assembly will appreciate in its turn, the sentiment of equity which has induced the President of the Company to decide in advance against his own house a question which might have been debated. [Applause.]

In the number of shares and obligations taken, the Baron ROTHSCHILD possesses in his own name 5,671, and he has remitted this important sum to the possession of the company. The house of ROTHSCHILD, therefore, takes to its own charge about 5-6 of the loss. The reporter recommended the division of the other sixth on divers *exercises*, and first to carry a sum of 150,000 francs to the account of the *exploitation*.

A stockholder proposed a vote of thanks to M. ROTHSCHILD, which was warmly seconded. The President then rose, and in a speech full of frankness and sincerity, repeated to the assembly that in the incorrectitude of his rights, he had preferred taking counsel of his duty and his conscience, and assume the loss which fell upon his house. As for the balance, he had proposed, as President of the Council of administration, that it should be divided by annuities of 100,000 francs on the divers *exercises*, an insignificant sum relatively to a capital of 800 millions.

The distinguished author, ALFRED DE MUSSET, member of the *Académie Française*, died after a short illness, on Friday last, at the age of 46 years. His funeral was attended to-day, from the Church of St. Roch, by all the literary men of distinction of the city. He was one of the youngest members of the Academy.

The Emperor has had constructed, on the side of the Bois de Boulogne next St. Cloud, the finest, most complete, and by far the most picturesque race-course in the world. The Emperor's, the Weighing, the Jockey Club's Stands, and the Tribunes for the public, are constructed with great taste and with a view to permanence. The number of persons on the ground on yesterday (Sunday) was estimated at 150,000! The Emperor, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, the Prince of NASSAU, and Count KISSELEFF, descended together from the Tribunes, and mingled in the crowd in the weighing inclosure.

MALAKOFF.

Compliments to Senator Sumner in Paris.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Senator SUMNER has been tendered a public dinner by the American merchants residing at Paris, in the following complimentary terms:

PARIS, Tuesday, April 28, 1857.

DEAR SIR: The American merchants residing in Paris, desirous of expressing their high regard and admiration for your noble independence and distinguished services as a Senator of the United States, respectfully invite you to meet them at a public dinner to be given at such a time during your sojourn in Paris as may be most convenient to yourself.

Though well aware that you are habitually accustomed to decline all similar requests, we earnestly hope you will yield to our wishes.

As citizens of the great Republic, representing many States, and all actively engaged in commercial life, we tender you this tribute as an evidence of our appreciation of your elevated patriotism, unbending integrity and spotless honor.

With the highest esteem, we have the honor to be your friends and fellow-citizens,

JOHN MUNROE,	C. L. SHARPSTEEN,
B. G. WAINWRIGHT,	HENRY WOODS,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,	W. ENDICOTT, JR.,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,	JOHN C. MARTIN,
A. P MONTAST,	WALTER H. LEWIS,
THOMAS N DALE,	GEORGE L TODD,
G. F. T. REED,	DAVID LANE,
JAMES W. TUCKER,	V. MUMFORD MOORE,
GEORGE T. RICHARDS,	J. H. DEMING,
A. K. P COOPER,	JOS. D. B CURTIS,
GEORGE MILNE,	A. B. STRANGE,

To this invitation Mr. SUMNER has returned the following graceful and eloquent reply:

HOTEL DE LA PAIX, RUE DE LA PAIX,
THURSDAY, April 30, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have been honored by your communication of the 28th April, in which, after referring to my services as a Senator of the United States, in language which is generous beyond the ordinary experience of political life, you are pleased to invite me, in the name of the American merchants residing at Paris, to a public dinner at such time as may be most convenient to myself.

The voice of hospitality is pleasant in a strange land. But the hospitality which you offer me is enhanced by the character and number of those who unite in it, among whom I recognize well-known names, which are intimately associated with the commerce of my country in one of its most important outposts.

But there is one aspect in which your invitation is especially grateful. It is this: if I have been able to do anything not unworthy of your approbation, it is because I have never failed, whether in majorities or minorities, against all obloquy, and at every hazard, to uphold those principles of liberty which, just in proportion as they prevail under our Constitution, make us an example to the nations. And since my public course cannot be unknown to you, I am permitted to infer that the public testimony with which you now honor me is offered in some measure to those principles—dearer to me than any personal distinction—with which I am proud to know that my name is associated.

The invitation you send me, coming from such a source, couched in terms so flattering, and possessing such an import, presents a temptation difficult to resist. But I am admonished by the state of health, which is yet far from its natural vigor, that I must not listen to it except to express my gratitude. In making this excuse, let me fortify myself by the confession that I left home mainly to withdraw from the excitements of public life, and particularly from all public speaking, in the assurance that by such withdrawal, accompanied by that relaxation which is found in a change of pursuit, my convalescence would be completed. The good physician under whose advice I have acted, would not admit that by crossing the sea I had been able at once to alter all the conditions under which his advice was given.

But I cannot turn coldly from the opportunity you offer me. My heart overflows with best wishes for yourselves individually and also for the commerce which you conduct, mingled with aspirations that your influence may always add to the welfare and just renown of our country. As American merchants at Paris, you are representatives of the United States on a foreign mission, without diplomatic salary or diplomatic privilege. But it belongs to the felicity of your position that what you do well for yourselves will be well for your country, and, more than any diplomacy, will contribute to strengthen the friendly ties of two powerful nations. Pardon the allusion, when I add that you are the daily industrious workmen in that mighty loom whose frame stands on the coasts of opposite continents: whose threads are Atlantic voyages; whose colors are the various enterprises and activities of a henchcant commerce; and whose well wrought product is a radiant, speaking tissue—more beautiful to the mind's eye than any fabric of rarest French skill, more marvelous than any tapestry woven for kings—where every color mingles with every thread in complet est harmony and on the grandest scale to display the triumphs and the blessings of Peace.

Accept the assurance of the sincere regard with which I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your faithful servant and fellow-citizen,

CHARLES SUMNER.

To JOHN MUNROE, B. G. WAINWRIGHT, ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Esquires, and others, American merchants at Paris.

The Position of France in the War Against China.

From the Assemblée National.

In the actual condition of our Indian possessions and of our navy, our commerce cannot hope to share the advantages and profits derived by the English in their relations with China. The greatest interest, in fact, the only one we have in China at this moment, is the protection given over the whole world by France to Catholic missions. We are far from being indifferent to this interest, but can it be promoted in an efficient manner by being bound up with contrary and, in some respects, incompatible interests? The sole result we obtained from the treaty signed at Whampoa on the 24th October, 1844, in the name of the French Government, was to assure to Catholic missionaries a little more liberty and a greater amount of protection. This treaty has not borne all its fruits; it has not prevented the massacre of one of these apostles of our faith, M. CHAPDELAINE, in the province of Canton, with the approval of the judicial authorities. This crime has never been expiated; but is it necessary, in order to obtain respect for our countrymen and our missionaries, to identify that noble and holy cause with that of opium and of England? We will consent to admit that the success of the great enterprise in which our neighbors are engaged, is certain; let us therefore at once look to the result. Former treaties will become obsolete; new conventions will open to European commerce a greater number of ports, and will even authorize it to penetrate by rivers and canals into the interior of the empire; new guarantees will stipulate the creation for the protection of strangers of direct relations between the Court of Pekin and the Government of the Queen. England cannot demand more. Without knowing the measure of her pretensions, we do not think she will ask for less, while she certainly will not ask for more. Let us suppose that either by the skill of Lord ELGIN, by the fear of a new war, or even by the force of arms, England were to obtain an advantageous treaty with China, should we not profit by it as we profited by that of 1842? Precedents, the principle of commercial and religious liberty professed by the English Government, prohibit it from demanding any exclusive convention to its sole advantage. It is, moreover, aware that such a policy would unite against it all the powers who have interests in these waters, and some of these powers it fears. We may, therefore, consider it certain that, without entering into a concert which may draw us further than we imagine, without engaging in enterprises which would prove as costly as those of the Crimea, we shall derive profit for our commerce, for the protection of our countrymen; in fact, we shall gain all that England gains. It will only cost us an Embassy and negotiations, which will be facilitated by our pacific attitude. But does it become a nation like France to await the course of events and to profit by them without having taken a part in their realization? Is this a policy worthy of our power and of our rank in the world? *We believe that it is easy to prove that the policy of abstention is precisely that which corresponds with our dignity, our honor, and our interests.*

Mr. Cobden on His Defeat.

Mr. ALEXANDER LAING, manufacturer, Hawick, has received the following letter from Mr. COBDEN, in acknowledgment of resolutions passed at a public meeting in that town, sympathizing with Messrs. COBDEN, BRIGHT and GIBSON, on their recent defeat at Huddersfield and Manchester:

MIDHURST, Thursday, April 30.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter, inclosing resolutions passed at a public meeting in Hawick, declaring its attachment to those general views which, in conjunction with my friends Messrs. BRIGHT and GIBSON, I have advocated, and expressing its regret at the result of the Manchester and Huddersfield elections. Pray do me the favor to assure your kind neighbors that I appreciate with grateful warmth this generous mark of their approbation. To be cheered with the sympathy of one's countrymen in moments of discouragement or defeat, is the most gratifying reward and the most useful support that can be rendered to a public man.

It is, however, but just to all parties to add that far more has been implied than any accidental defeat at Huddersfield can be fairly attributed to it. I had no connection with or election in that borough, and no acquaintance with its inhabitants beyond that which I formed in almost every considerable place in the kingdom in the course of the free-trade struggle; and Mr. ARMOYD, the elected member, is as sound a free-trader as myself. The invitation to become a candidate, which emanated from a public meeting, did not reach me till after my opponent, who occupied an influential local position, was a ready in the midst of a canvass from door to door throughout the borough, —an ordeal which I at once declared I could not go through for all the seats in Parliament—and his success was insured against all possible opposition, no matter from what quarter it might have come. In fact, my entrance upon the contest at the time was simply and solely a mistake; but owing to the circumstances under which it was fallen into it involved no blame or serious responsibility to any one. I should not presume to think these particulars worthy of being mentioned but for the impression which I see prevails that I deem myself aggrieved at the result of the contest, and regard it as a deliberate judgment of a popular constituency on my political principles. The electors of Huddersfield were not regularly or fairly empannelled as a jury to try me, and their verdict could not, therefore, involve either credit or discredit to me or themselves.

To complete, since I have commenced this little narrative, let me add that the real cause of my finding myself at this moment out of the House, is to be traced as far back as 1841, when, owing to the overzealous kindness of my friends, I was, while 1,000 miles distant from England, returned for both the West Riding and Stockport. On my return home, at the urgent request of those friends, I reluctantly dissolved my connection with the borough, and elected to sit for the Riding. I should have been but a cold-blooded politician if I had acted otherwise. But I had a full foresight of the consequences, for I was the first to declare that it would be impossible, after the free trade question was settled, that the largest county constituency in the kingdom should continue to be represented by one wholly unconnected with it by birth, property or residence. I accepted its representation *ad hoc*, as the diplomatist would say, knowing that in withdrawing myself from the safe anchorage of Stockport I was endangering my return at some future election by casting myself adrift upon the storms and breakers of the political ocean. The result has only verified my predictions. But let it not be supposed that I am so unreasonable as to feel aggrieved by the result. I should be about the last man living to be justified in giving way to such a feeling. I have had more than my share of the honors of political warfare, and why should I expect to escape its reverses?

For personal reasons it is convenient to me at present to be relieved from the duties of Parliament. I must confess, however, at the same time, that there never was a moment when, on public grounds, I would have more gladly taken my seat in the House of Commons. Again thanking you and those whom you represent for your friendly manifestations of feeling.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

RICHARD COBDEN.

Speech of Hon. L. M. Keitt—The Palmetto Regiment in Mexico.

The City Council of Columbia, S. C., entertained the remnant of the Palmetto Regiment at a public supper on the 14th last. The Mayor of the City presided. Among the toasts was one in favor of LAWRENCE M. KEITT, M. C., to which the following response was made. Mr. KEITT spoke warmly of his friend and colleague, the late PRESTON S. BROOKS. The *South Carolinian* says:

"In a very modest way he professed to be embarrassed at having to speak, after such eloquence as he had heard, and endeavored to excuse himself, and in the language of WEBSTER, asked 'Where am I to go?' but he found the effort at excuse 'no go,' and he shook his wings and plumed himself for one of those lofty excursions into the regions of historical incident, effective anecdotes, and social stories, which he peculiarly excels in, and in which it is a pleasure to accompany him. He paid a graceful tribute to his college friend, the orator of the day, whom he ventured to say was his classmate—guarded with the statement, however, that the General was a much older man. This he considered important in view of his present position in society—being yet a bachelor. He said his Excellency complained that in his tour of service he found making speeches his hardest duty; he (Mr. KEITT) thought the State must have changed since he attended with the Staff, in Governor MEANS' day, when the Champagne duties were the most difficult to discharge.

Mr. KEITT said it was out of his line to make a set speech, but with the permission of the company he would ramble along, and give an incident or two which he had derived from General QUITMAN and others, in relation to the Palmetto Regiment—a few of which we report.

General QUITMAN told him that when a portion of his brigade was ordered into battle, Col. BUTLER was refused to be allowed to go, because the Palmettos were actually broken down by fatigue and privation, and he was too feeble for duty. He detailed the New-York Regiment and another, and ordered them forward. Col. PIERCE BUTLER demanded "a place in the picture." "No, Sir, your place is in the hospital." "Sir!" said he, elevating his noble figure, with fire flashing from his eagle eye. "Never, Sir, while the enemy is in sight, and our flag moving onward!" He could not resist him—his demand was acceded to, and the regiment took its "place in the picture," a brilliant light in the canvas. Gen QUITMAN told him, too, that the flag of the Palmetto regiment was the first that waved over the City of Mexico. "Sir, I was with that regiment at the gates of the city, and when I called for a flag to plant upon that gate, the Palmetto flag was the only one there, and that was the flag that first spread its folds in triumph over the Capitol of Mexico."

Mr. KEITT mentioned this glorious testimony to the brave Palmetto boys, because an effort had been made to suppress them and falsify this truthful history.

Another incident he could not omit, in his desultory ramble. While others had spoken of gallant commanders who had fallen in the post of honor, there were others and many subordinates and privates, to whom he could award a passing tribute, did time allow, but he would only allude to one—who had been there, but had fallen in another field battling for the Palmetto State. He alluded to the noble BROOKS—his poor friend BROOKS—his colleague—his companion—his room-mate. He spoke of his nobleness, his gentleness, his magnanimity, and related many beautiful incidents in illustration of his character. He could not trust himself to speak more of him, but his object was now to mention an incident he derived from him, relative to his younger brother who fell at Churubusco.

Poor PRESTON BROOKS had designed and was having executed to wear a signet ring, in memory of his noble-spirited brother, when he himself was taken from the scene of all his earthly honors and labors.

When another regiment fled, and all the horrors and scourges of war were pouring down upon the gallant Palmettos, bathed in the blood of their comrades—when SHIELDS said "Who will follow me?" and BUTLER said "We will!"—BROOKS, yes, the stripling BROOKS, cried out, "Yes, all will follow you to the death!"—and he did. The same ball which pierced his body shivered his musket—and a shivered musket was to adorn the signet, with the motto *entis mertes*. When this brother left home, BROOKS told him, his father said to his old body servant, "Go with him, and take care of him—I confide my son to you." How did the good old negro act? when the baptism of blood was going on—when perils were lingering around—when the last ignition of stratagem was everywhere—with none to watch the wounded boy but this old servant, he was at his labor of love, taking care of his charge. Crushed bones worked out from the wound—he gathered them up and preserved them. The noble spirit passed out, and the corpse alone was left. What did the old and faithful slave? The regiment gave him a mule and cart—the soldiers helped him to make a rude coffin. With his own hands he placed the earthly remains of his beloved young master in this hearse—he conveyed it to Mexico—he carried it to Vera Cruz—he bore it on shipboard and by railroad, to his old master's home, and delivered the body and the bones of her child to his widowed and bereaved mother, at the limit of his birth place. This is literally true. In classic story—in legendary annals—in ancient or modern time—where is the equal of this touching story?

Mr. KEITT discoursed much eloquence in allusion to the noble deeds and daring of the Palmetto Regiment, and asked, What was it that made each one a hero? It was the memory of Fort Moultrie, of Eutaw, of King's Mountain and the glorious days of Seventy-Six. In the hour of danger and in the crisis of battle the voice of those fields was shouting to them, that they were the trustees of the honor, the pride and gallantry, and heroism of South Carolina—and bravely did they redeem this sacred obligation. It is due to the men who were in this campaign that its history should be written. When the State gathered around the hier of her slaughtered chieftains, she pledged herself that this gallant band should be taken care of—and that its deeds should be recorded in history. Courage and patriotism must have exemplars in every age, or they will diminish. The Palmettos have acted, and made history—the State should record it.

Southern Sentiment on the Kansas Question.

From the Charleston Mercury.

It is a source of extreme regret to notice *the cold indifference manifested by the Southern people in regard to Kansas.* The reflection is only made the more painful by the striking contrast our present inaction offers to our past efforts in that quarter. One year ago, when the supplication for aid came to our ears, we promptly and eagerly contributed our donation of men and money to secure her to the South. No sacrifice then appeared too great, provided it accomplished our end. But now how striking and painful the contrast! In a few weeks, at most, will be determined whether or not Kansas will be secured to the South; and *we, in the meantime, stand supinely gazing on the issue, with scarce an effort to promote our own cause.* Appeals have been made, citing her importance to the slaveholding States; yet *these appeals*, in some parts of the South, *have fallen still-born upon the community.* The lofty zeal which was not one time manifested in regard to Kansas, seems to have waned into cool indifference.

It is useless, at this late day, to point out the importance of Kansas as a Slaveholding State, to the South. A simple reference to a map of the United States will be sufficient to convince any one that her geographical position is to us one of the most vital importance. Once establish Slavery in her borders, and an effectual barrier is opposed to Abolitionism West of the Mississippi. The immense area of waste lands lying to the South and Southwest, when once settled and protected by a slave power, dividing it from the Free States, must necessarily become slaveholding. Missouri, which is even now tottering against the fierce attacks of Abolitionism, will have another stronghold upon which she may rely for support against her persecuting enemies. New-Mexico, judging from the signs of the times, and recent developments in that quarter, will become slaveholding, should Slavery be established in Kansas; and it is an undeniable fact, that Abolitionism can never pass through a Slave State, and determine the principles of one further South.

The reverse bearing of this picture is shadowed with gloomy forebodings to the South and the Union. Once let Abolitionism set its fatal seal upon Kansas, and the Union itself will be abolitionized. Slavery, cramped in the bounded limits which will then be assigned it, will continue to grow gradually weaker in power and reduced in its scope, until it will at length have obtained a feeble and sickly existence, which, we dare assert, will be the prelude to its total extinction.

The period is fast approaching which will determine whether or not Kansas will go into the Union with a Constitution favorable to Slavery. Her importance to the South makes it imperative on us to do all that a proud and high-minded people can do to secure her for ourselves. It is not yet too late to compete for the prize. Our efforts, if well timed and properly directed, will yet be of avail in the final struggle which is to determine Freedom or Slavery—anarchy, or "the Constitution as our fathers gave it." Let us, then, be up and doing, and if we cannot make her a Slave State, make her at least Democratic.

CASA MATA.

The Danger and Position of the South.

From the New Orleans Delta.

The hour is assuredly approaching—nay, we believe it already at hand—when the South must break, by one vigorous effort, the spell which has so long bound her,—must abruptly turn away from the national charmer, "charm he no'er so wisely," or die in her infatuation, like the fool, who, though braved in a mortar will not relinquish his folly. The political *status quo* may have suffered once, as a temporary policy, for one, two or a dozen years; but in the present complexion of affairs, the preservation of the *status quo*, and that only, as the policy of the South, means death, more or less fast or slow, but ultimate and inevitable.

Kansas is lost, doubtless, to the South: but the political *status quo* was not disturbed, and non-intervention was the order of the day. Black Republicanism has one foot firmly planted in St. Louis, and in the centre of Missouri the other in no long time may be resting; yet, as regards Missouri, the political *status quo* is also intact, and non-intervention is the doctrine of the faithful National Democracy of that State. Virginia is in danger of being Thayerized: Slavery is undergoing an alarming drain from that State; slave-capital, timid as all capital, manifests symptoms of panic in all the border States, and thus helps to hasten the work of depletion which, if not arrested, must finally yield them up to the peaceful occupation of our enemies; and, nevertheless, Virginia, the border States in general, and the whole South, have had the full benefit of the political *status quo*, and enjoyed the triumph of non intervention.

The fact is, the South must shortly rouse from her somnolence; she must be stimulated from the coma which the soporizing nostrums of political quacks and incapables have brought upon her; she must take her own case in hand, and that right resolutely and vigorously, or she will soon be past help and past praying for.

The New Tariff Act.

Below will be found a circular letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, embodying the additional general regulations made necessary by the new Tariff Act.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 15, 1857.

In performance of the duty imposed by law on this department, of superintending the collection of the public revenue, the attention of collectors and other officers of the customs is called to the provisions of the several acts of Congress levying duties on imports, which will be in force on and after the first day of July next.

The tariff act of 30th July, 1846, having been modified by the act of the 3d of March, 1857, "reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes," the provisions of the last-mentioned act are hereto subjoined, to which is added a tariff of duties as amended, arranged in schedules, under the provisions of the act of the 3d March, 1857, applied to the act of 30th July, 1846; and, for more convenient reference, there is also subjoined a comprehensive list, alphabetically arranged, of all the designated articles expressly made liable to duty, or exempted therefrom, with their respective schedules and rates of duty, when dutiable, indicated thereon.

As the change in the law regulating the rates of duty by the act of the 3d of March last disturbs but to a slight extent the classification of imports made by the tariff act of the 30th of July, 1846, and is confined principally to a change in the rates of duty, the construction heretofore given by this Department to that act is still in force, and applicable, except where that law has been modified by the act of 3d of March last. Collectors of the Customs will find the decisions of the Department, in various cases presented under the act of 1846, imbodied in general regulations issued by the Department on the 1st of February last.

It will be borne in mind that the provisions of the 20 section of the tariff act of the 30th of August, 1842, a copy of which is subjoined, are still in force, and furnish a rule of construction to be applied to articles not specially designated in the several schedules of the act of 3d of March, 1857. These provisions, properly applied, will aid the officers of the customs in assigning articles of import, not designated in terms in the tariff, to the schedule to which they are to be regarded as belonging, in reference to their liability to duty.

All other unenumerated articles, not so susceptible of classification, will be liable to the duty of fifteen per centum, as prescribed in the first section of the act of 3d March, 1857.

By the fourth section of the said act it is provided that all goods, wares and merchandise which shall be in the public stores on the first day of July next, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to no other duty than if the same had been imported, respectively, after that day. Merchandise, therefore, in public store on the first day of July next, or in bond under the warehousing laws, whether deposited in any warehouse authorized by law or passing in transitu, under bond, from one part of the United States to another, will, irrespective of the date of their original importation or bonding, be subject, on withdrawal for consumption, to the rates of duty prescribed by the act of 3d March, 1857.

It has been represented to the department that, under the designation of "galvanized tin plates or sheets," there have been attempts to introduce sheet iron, covered with a thin coating of tin, the purpose being to pass the iron through the Custom-House at a lower rate of duty as a galvanized tin. The attention of collectors and appraisers is specially directed to this subject, and they will, on the entry of all articles purporting to be tin plates or sheets, galvanized or not, carefully inspect the articles, and admit nothing as tin plates or sheets that were not clearly known as such in commercial parlance at the passage of the tariff act of 1846. Where plates or sheets of iron or other metal are attempted to be introduced in evasion of the law, under a false designation, the proper proceedings will at once be instituted to enforce the forfeitures and penalties provided by law; and in all cases where no fraudulent attempt is manifested the duty to which the articles, according to their true character, are liable under existing laws, must be levied and collected.

A question has recently been presented to the Department in regard to the exemption from duty of certain articles claimed to be "paintings," and as such falling within schedule I of the tariff. It is decided by the Department that the "painting" referred to in that schedule, as entitled to free entry, must be an object of taste recognized as a painting in the usual acceptation of the term; and that paintings on glass specially provided for in schedule C, on porcelains, alabaster, china, marble, plaster or similar materials; on plates, globlets, vases, or any other utensil; or paintings capable of being converted into breastpins, cardrops, or other ornaments to be worn on the person, are not entitled to free entry under the law.

In schedule I, it will be seen, there is a provision for the admission free of duty of sheeps' wool, unmanufactured, of the value of twenty cents per pound or less at the port of exportation. The question has been submitted, whether, in estimating the value in such cases at the port of exportation, the expenses of packing, commissions, and other charges, incident to the shipment of articles for exportation, are to be included?

The value referred to in this provision of the law is the current market value or price at which the article in question could be generally

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Fifty years ago, when New-York had not a tenth of its present population, nor a hundredth part of its wealth or means of intellectual recreation, a satirical periodical was published here, which happens to be the only successful undertaking of the kind that has been attempted on this side of the Atlantic. It would be a melancholy task to make a catalogue, if we were able to do it, of all the failures that have occurred in New-York, in the attempt to establish a satirical and humorous periodical. They have been very numerous, and many of them were very costly. But, for some reasons or other, with our growth and prosperity we have lost our fertility of humor. It is not the case in England. In the days of Queen ANNE they had the *Spectator*, and the *Tatler*, and now, in the reign of Queen VICTORIA, they have *Punch*, which constantly overflows with wit and humorous satire, like a perpetual fountain. Strange as the assertion may sound, it is, nevertheless, unquestionably true, that we are more provincial and dependent upon England for our literature now than we were fifty years ago, when *Salmagundi*, the work to which we have alluded first appeared. The first number of this periodical was published on the 24th of January 1807; its principal writers were WASHINGTON IRVING and JAMES K. PAULDING, both of whom are still alive, hearty, and capable of doing a good deal of literary work. Perhaps if *Salmagundi* were to appear now it would not make much of a sensation; but, the same freshness, wit, and sarcastic humor applied to the affairs of the present time, could not fail to create the same excitement that *Salmagundi* did fifty years ago. Perhaps it was the subsequent fame of its authors that preserved it from oblivion; but we believe that it possessed sufficient vitality to keep it alive even until the present time, even though its authors had done nothing better. G. P. PUTNAM & Co., have just published a new and cheap edition of *Salmagundi* as the first number of a series of popular books which they designate *Putnam's Railway Classics*—a very questionable and ambiguous title, as the first three volumes were all written and published before railways were invented. By the way, we do not use the English term *railway* in this Country, but railroad, which is a much better word. The *Railway Classics* are *Salmagundi*, the *Sketch Book*, and *Tales of a Traveler*, by IRVING. The type in which they are printed is entirely too fine and indistinct for railroad reading. When the author of these productions looks at them now, he probably feels like exclaiming with Dean SWIFT, on seeing a copy of *A Tale of a Tub* in his old age, "What a genius I had when I wrote that book!" It is a curious circumstance that, in the same week that this new edition of IRVING's first attempt in authorship appears, the concluding volume of his *Life of Washington* is also published. In closing this fourth volume, our literary Nestor promises, if life and health should continue, he will add another, devoted to the Presidential career of Washington, and making the *Life* complete. The four volumes include his youthful and military career only. After a literary life of fifty years, and never having produced an unsuccessful work, Mr. IRVING intimates that he needs repose and rest, and lays down the pen for awhile, to recuperate his strength. He is a younger man than the British Premier, who holds the reins of Government for Queen VICTORIA, and we hope he will resume the pen once more to finish the work he has commenced.

Reprints are much more numerous than original books, and among the many undertakings of our publishers there are none that will be likely to meet with more general acceptance than the scheme of DERBY & JACKSON, who have commenced new library editions of FIELDING, SMOLLET, SWIFT, STERNE and JOHNSON. These are books which are as necessary to every library as bread is to the dinner-table. There are not any good English editions of these works except such as are very costly and very bulky, which must render their sale here very limited. But the editions now publishing by DERBY & JACKSON are well adapted for the libraries of country houses, while they are sufficiently full and copious for students. In addition to the classical English prose writers, the same house has issued a very good edition of MARRYATT's Novels, commencing with *Midshipman Easy* and the *King's Own*.

On the heels of TICKNOR & FIELD's new edition of the *Waverley Novels*, another Boston firm, SANBORN, CARTER, BAZIN & Co., have commenced a handsome illustrated "Fireside Edition" of the immortal works of the great monarch of fiction, leading off with *Waverley*, *Guy Mannering* and *Waverley Anecdotes*. The letter press in these volumes is unexceptionable, but the illustrations are worthless. They are very ordinary drawings, neither well cut on wood, nor well printed. Of all authors, SCOTT is the one who least requires illustrations to make his text understood; and, unless illustrations answer the purpose of elucidations, or are, in themselves, valuable as ornamental additions to the page, they are only useless incumbrances of a book, which increase its cost without rendering it more attractive or valuable.

A new reprint of the *Complete Works of Gerald Griffin*, by D. & J. SADLIER & Co., of this City, will be gladly welcomed by all the admirers of that gifted Irish author. The tales of GERALD GRIFFIN have not been so popular with American readers as the works of some of his countrymen who have hardly a tithe of his talent. If Irishmen themselves are competent judges of the truthfulness of Irish stories, GERALD GRIFFIN has better claims to attention as a true interpreter of Irish character and manners than any other author of the present century.

The most valuable and interesting portion of LITTLE, BROWN & Co.'s edition of the *British Poets*, is that which includes the Ballads of England and Scotland, arranged by the accomplished editor, Professor CHILD, in five books; each ballad being accompanied with a learned, but brief historical commentary.

We are not aware that so copious and excellent a collection of ballad poetry has been before published. The Editor intimates that there will be four more volumes of ballads, to which he will add an original essay on the ballad poetry of England and Scotland.

We have received from JEWETT & Co., of Boston, a very remarkable volume, large and well bound, printed in large clear type on fine paper, *The American Biographical Dictionary*, by WILLIAM ALLEN, D. D., third edition. The first edition of this work was published in the year 1809, and the preface of the author is dated in Cambridge; the second edition was published in 1822, and the author dates his preface in Brunswick, Me.; the third edition appears in 1857, with a preface from the author dated in Northampton, Massachusetts. Such instances of literary longevity are extremely rare; and we are happy to find by the last preface that the author is as trenchant and vigorous in his last preface as he was in his first, though there is a difference of nearly fifty years between them. We have grown immensely in intellectual greatness during the last half century, if the increase in the number of names that Dr. ALLEN regards as entitled to a place in his dictionary, be any test of our intellectual growth. The first edition of the *American Biographical Dictionary* contained the names of only seven hundred Americans; the second edition contained about eighteen hundred, while the third edition contains the names of nearly seven thousand illustrious deceased Americans. In looking over the pages of the Dictionary, however, it must be acknowledged, that we find a good many names which there is no good reason given for including in such a work; while there are some which the author appears to have mentioned for the express purpose of showing that they were not worthy of being mentioned. His personal criticisms on character are, in many instances, most viciously impertinent and in the worst taste possible. He permits his private prejudices to obtrude too glaringly in the face of the reader, who looks into such a work for information and not opinions. Facts, and not sentiments, are what we want in a biographical dictionary. We presume there are few persons who will not feel offended by the appendage of such remarks as the following to an account of ANDREW JACKSON: "It deserves the consideration of a people intrusted with the power of choosing their own rulers, whether they can be justified by any principle of duty or by a wise regard to their own safety in elevating a murderer to the highest rank in the community." If Doctor ALLEN nourishes a pet prejudice against General JACKSON, and considers him in the light of a murderer, he may have a right to indulge in his eccentricity of opinion; but it is hardly proper in him to stigmatize a man who has been twice elected to the Presidency, and who is still regarded with feelings of affection and reverence by a majority of the nation, by calling him a murderer, in a work which professes to be historical. It was, too, quite apart from the purpose of a biographical work, to say that POE "wrote nothing of true value and worth reading." The best critical authorities on both sides of the Atlantic have pronounced judgment upon the writings of POE of a directly opposite character.

One of the most readable and instructive books of travel we have lately looked at is Mr. BRACE'S *Norse-Folk; or, a Visit to the Homes of Norway and Sweden*, by CHARLES LORING BRACE, just published by SCRIBNER. Mr. BRACE has the requisite qualifications for a traveler, a certain degree of Bohemian feeling without which traveling is irksome, a good memory, a well-educated mind, an inappeasable spirit of inquiry, a benevolent temper, indomitable good humor, and, above all, and without which all other qualities would be useless, a fluent picturesque style in which he narrates his adventures. He is of genuine Norse descent himself, and naturally felt an enthusiasm in going back to the homes of his Viking ancestors which none of the black-haired and dark-eyed races could ever experience. His account of what he saw in Norway and Sweden is exceedingly interesting, and we have no doubt that his piquant narrative will send a good many wandering Americans to the homes of the Norse-folk who might else have spent their time abroad in Italy or Germany. The illustrations do illustrate the subject of the book, instead of being, as most illustrations are, now-a-days, mere pictures to beguile the eye.

An American Merchant in Europe, Asia, and Australia, by GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, published by PUTNAM & Co., is, as its title promises, a very different work from Mr. BRACE's. Mr. BRACE is a scholar and a philanthropist, while Mr. TRAIN is a dashing young merchant who went out to Australia to make his fortune, on the breaking out of the gold fever, and who seems, from his letters, to have gone on a hap hazard ramble among the antipodes. There is nothing very profound or learned in Mr. TRAIN's book; but there is a good deal of lively gossip, intermingled with personalities, about Australia, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Canton, San Francisco, and other parts which he visited. The letters are introduced with a preface by FREEMAN HUNT, Editor of the *Merchant's Magazine*.

We have from SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co. the third volume of Dr. KENDRICK's translation of *Olshausen's Biblical Commentary on the New Testament*; with the translation of the same author's *Proof of the Genuineness of the Writings of the New Testament*, by DAVID FOSDICK, Jr.

A "High-toned" Newspaper.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 16, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I hope you will not suppose that the querulous allusions of some of our would-be respectable dailies to your course in the Burdell murder affair, reflects the sentiments of any considerable portion of our community; on the contrary I am assured by nine out of ten whom I daily meet, that they think the offer of a large reward by one of the leading presses of the City of New-York for the detection of the actors in a foul and most unnatural crime, while the City and State authorities stand by inactive, reflects the highest credit upon the whole press of your City—certainly upon that portion of it who have the good sense to appreciate the act; as to the rest, who have treated the murder of a citizen with levity, as though crime were a fit subject for witticisms, they may be safely left to the verdict of the sober thought of the people. My present object, however, is to explain the cause of the astonishment that your offer has excited in the minds of some of our editors. The Boston *Courier* in the conclusion of its silly attack upon you for this public spirited act says: "It is *painful* to see a journal reduced to such a strait in order to keep its name before the public."

Now I dislike to tell tales out of school, but it is painful, very, to see a journal reduced to such a strait (as the *Courier* has been for two years past) in order to keep, not its name only, but its *existence* before the public. Not long since this whining concern, sustained in existence by the voluntary subscriptions of old fogy dealers in cotton and other Southern staples, tired of the incubus, made an unsuccessful offer to its compositors and attaches of $2,500 a year, and all they could make besides, if they would relieve its friends of any further pecuniary burden in keeping it alive. It is perfectly plain that such people are wholly incapable of comprehending how a newspaper establishment can possibly have a surplus of $5,000 to expend in a good cause, outside of its legitimate operations. I offer this as an apology for our amazed bedomidal at the act in question; while I wish to assure you that there are few Bostonians who share either their surprise or their spleen.

COCHITUATE.

The Columbus Bank Case—The Federal Government Cheated out of $100,000.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 16.

The Jury in this case rendered a verdict in favor of defendant. They could not do otherwise, under the strange, the astounding charge of Judge MCLEAN, which was for the defendant throughout.

The facts of the case are simply these; When THOS. CORWIN was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, some of his party friends in this State were Directors of the Columbus City Bank, and also of the Columbus Insurance Company—twin institutions, controled and managed by the same parties. Hearing of the rapid fortunes which CORCORAN and other parties had made in Washington, by obtaining the use of the Government funds for sixty and ninety days, under contracts to transfer the same to remote points, two of the managers of these twin institutions, Colonel MINER and Mr. MOONIE, President of the City Bank, put their heads together to devise a plan for directing a small branch of this Pactolian stream westward. MINER is instructed by MOONIE to proceed to Washington, and under a written power to negotiate with CORWIN for the transfer of government funds for and in behalf of the Columbus City Bank. There is no little cogetting between MINER and CORWIN. The latter does not see how he could, under the Sub-Treasury law, enter into any such arrangement with a bank. This doubt is creditable to his sagacity and conscientiousness, but the logic and eloquence of Colonel MINER finally prevail over all such scruples, and the contract is made between the Government and the bank, and Colonel MINER receives a draft for the solid gold of Uncle Sam, which he undertakes to transfer to New-Orleans in sixty days.

The money never gets below the Ohio, but is quietly placed to the credit of the Columbus Insurance Company, the twin brother of the Bank, and is swallowed up in the total wreck of that institution. We are left in the dark as to the cause of this mysterious transfer of moneys, deposited with the Bank of the United States, to the credit of the Insurance Company, but as the managing directors of both institutions were privy to the transfer, we suppose it was done for reasons satisfactory to themselves. Such an agreement, however, placed their official friend in Washington in a very awkward position, as, if he had doubts as to his power to contract with a bank to transfer funds for the Government, there would certainly be room for much more serious doubts in making such an agreement with an Insurance Company. And yet the Secretary is placed precisely in this position by his friends, who, having used him for their purposes, now seek to attach to his name and reputation the responsibility for a transaction by which Uncle Sam is diddled out of $100,000. The United States Court, presided over by one of its Supreme Judges, has decided that the contract was with the Insurance Office, not with the Bank; that the latter is not responsible for money which its duly authorized agent received for it, and undertook to transfer to a certain point. Thus the Government must add another $100,000 to the losses by Golphinism and Gardenerism, which have given the Administration of TAYLOR and FILLMORE such a painful notoriety for financial mismanagement and recklessness.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 249, 255, 11, 527, 636, 668 589, 589, 406, 430, 620, 84, 435, 66, 44, 376, 302, 189, 147, 178, 424, 306, 612, 387, 388, 205, 591, 637, 494, 172, 102, 551, 190, 644, 625, 348, 675.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 866, 981, 465, 758, 762, 849, 141, 880, 853 to 858, 860. *Part II.*—Nos. 97, 42½, 873 to 876, 879, 857, 860, 890 to 895.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 659, 411, 875, 1750, 1057, 866½, 426, 421, 422, 423, 425, 428, 433, 444, 445, 447, 449, 450, 451, 453, 454, 456, 457, 458, 460.

THE DENINY ARSON CASE.

The District Attorney's Life Threatened—Extraordinary Proceedings in Court.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge

The proceedings in this Court yesterday were somewhat singular. The case of Thomas Deniny, charged with arson in the first degree, was resumed, and an attempt was made, with a new panel of jurors, to complete the list of twelve, necessary to try the case. Ten fit and proper citizens, without bias, were discovered and sworn on Monday; and yesterday, at the opening of Court, only two were wanted. Fifty citizens, meanwhile, had been summoned for this emergency, but less than forty attended. Counsel for the accused challenged each juror as he was called, and objected to several because they were Germans. Deniny, the prisoner, being an Irishman. Counsel for the accused took also another course. We reported duly yesterday morning, the proceedings of the previous day, and, in connection with those proceedings, we said:

"It was noticeable, yesterday, that the prisoner had a list of all the jurors, and that whenever he objected to a juror, though the latter had sworn that he did not know the prisoner, had never heard of the case, and was totally unbiased, he was peremptorily challenged."

Counsel for the accused denied the truth of this, and took the extraordinary course in challenging jurors, of asking whether they had read the report as published in the TIMES. If they had not, he read it to them in open Court, and then said "*Suppose you had read this*, would it have influenced your judgment of the prisoner's case?" The majority said "No." One man, summoned as a juror, said it would, whereupon counsel for defence objected to him.

But Judge RUSSELL would not admit the objection. He said the juror was evidently competent to sit and try the case, inasmuch as he had not heard it before he came into Court, and before he had listened to the reading of the report. Then counsel for defence rose, and commenced an elaborate speech. The press, he said, was courteous and gentlemanly, but it did an infinite deal of mischief, for it often told the misdeeds of an accused man, and left counsel, whatever might be his attainments, no chance to defend his client. Newspapers had incalculable power, but their editors managed to evade responsibility. If no reports of criminal cases were given to the public, there would be no difficulty in procuring jurors. The statement that Deniny had a jury list was untrue. Deniny was searched on Monday in that Court-room by the police officers, for the purpose of discovering whether he had that jury list about him or not, and it could not be found.

[Counsel for defence was wrong. Deniny was searched by the officers of the Court on *suspicion of having concealed weapons about him*. He had threatened, as was alleged, to kill the District Attorney, the Fire Marshal, and other parties, who either had, or seemed to have, interested themselves in the prosecution of this notorious case.]—REPORTER.

The new panel was exhausted, there being ten or eleven absentees, who were fined $25 each. There being only eleven Jurors sworn, the District Attorney said he would summon 250 Jurors for the next (June) term, and requested the Court to postpone the case. Counsel for defence earnestly protested. He would try the case with eleven Jurors. He would call back the last man he had objected to. He would do anything.

But the Judge said "No." Too much time had been wasted already, and a murder case was on the calendar for to-morrow. (*i. e.*, to-day.) Still counsel for defence objected; still the Judge insisted, and the case went over to the June Term.

A rape case was called up for second trial, but was not concluded, when the Court adjourned.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Osborn and Flamigan.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, an Irishman, named Charles McCombs, residing in Bleecker street, was placed at the bar on a charge of violently assaulting his wife Elizabeth, who was put upon the stand to substantiate the charge. The Court asked her to go on and tell her story. She hesitated greatly, and said finally that the matter did not amount to much, and that John had only thrown a pail of water over her. She was then reminded that she had a few days before caused her husband's arrest by swearing at the Jefferson Market Police that he had beaten her violently and nearly choked her, and that he was in the habit of beating her, and was a common druukard. "Oh well, well," said the witness, "sure the poor fellow has been in jail for several days, and sure he didn't do much—only just threw a pail of clean water over me." The magistrates, after a moment's consultation, dismissed the prisoner, for which they were thanked by the prosecutor.

Michael Cogan was arraigned for assaulting a female residing in Bond-street. The charge was proved. It was shown that liquor had a good deal to do with the affair, but it was shown, also, that Michael, though a well-dressed and modest-looking man of advanced years, was too free with his fists, and had served one term on the Island for assault and battery. The Court thought it would be well to send him back again, and it did so, for the term of three months.

James Smith *alias* George Thompson, was tried for stealing a watch and $5 in money from Robert Robinson, an aged coachman. Robinson was put upon the stand, and testified to having met the prisoner one night in West-street, and to having walked with him some distance, under the supposition that he was showing him the way home. Officer Addington of the Ninth Ward deposed to having seen the prisoner in company with Robinson on the night in question, and had his suspicions aroused because he recognized the prisoner as a State's prison bird, and knew that he was up to some mischief. He spoke to the parties as they passed, and Robinson replied that "this gentleman (pointing to Smith) is taking me home." In a few moments afterwards Robinson returned saying that he had been robbed of some bank bills and his watch. The officer pursued Smith and arrested him. Neither money nor watch was found upon him, but near by upon a heap of dirt he soon afterwards found the missing watch. Smith was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Ann Dolahoe, an old inmate of the City prison, was convicted of stealing a pair of pantaloons from John Doremus, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Edgar Purdy, an old man, was arraigned for an assault and battery upon his wife Ann. Mrs. Purdy was not willing that her husband should be punished. "He has been in prison some days now," she said, "and I know he is sorry for what he did to me, besides he didn't hurt me much. Pray, do not send him to the Island." The magistrates consulted, and decided to detain the prisoner at the Tombs for 30 days—"But," said Justice OSBORNE, "if you are brought here again for a similar offence, you will be sent up for six months sure. You may thank your wife for being so leniently dealt with this time. Go."

Maria Donly, a dissipated-looking and middle-aged woman, was adjudged guilty of stealing 34 cents worth of calico from Lord & Taylor, the dry goods dealers. Two months on the Island were assigned her.

A very homely-looking black woman, named Mary Jones, was convicted of petty larceny, for stealing some article valued at $1 50. The Judge said he knew her; she had been on the Island three times before, and he would send her there again for six months.

Thomas Byrne, a boy about 16 years of age, was charged with stealing a coat. He pleaded not guilty, though he was seen by the owner to run away with it, and was pursued by officer Brown, of the Fourth Ward, who found it upon him. The prisoner was pugnacious, when overhauled by the officer, upon whom he made an assault. Sent to the House of Refuge.

A country milk dealer named Ryder appeared against a man named Dalton, whom he accused of stealing two milk cans from him. Ryder proved that two milk cans had been stolen from him, but he failed to show that the theft had been committed by the prisoner, who was of course discharged.

Some half a dozen young German girls, some of them of doubtful repute, next appeared and made a great deal of noise about some assaults and batteries. The parties all reside in Reade-street. The accused acknowledged having slapped the face of the complainant, but said she did so because she wouldn't let her sleep o' nights, and was acting very badly all the time. The charge was dismissed.

Patrick Ward, aged about 18 years, pleaded guilty to an assault upon D. P. Wood. He cried when he confessed his guilt, but smiled when he was told that he might depart in peace, at the special request of the complainant, Mr. Wood.

John Collins, John Kennedy, John Jennings, Walter Flynn, James Long, John O'Neill and James Bradley, were arraigned for fighting dogs in Madison-street, on Sunday, May 3, in violation of the law. This was the first case tried under the recent act of the last Legislature, and it excited a good deal of interest. Capt. Letts, of the Seventh Ward, gave evidence as to the arrest of the prisoners, by a party of Seventh Ward policemen under his command, and to the fact that Long, the proprietor of the place or hall where the fight occurred, and Jennings, were in the pit fighting the two dogs when the police entered. Long pleaded his own case ably, and cross-questioned the Captain sharply, but failing to make out a case, he desired the Court to remember that when he (Long) had learned that to fight dogs was unlawful, he at once surrendered possession of "Sportsmen's Hall," and hadn't fought any dogs since. The Court replied that as this was the first case under the new law in relation to such matters, it would not be severe, but would only so act as to notify "sporting men and dog-fighters" that they were liable. It was ordered that Long be fined $25, Jennings $20, and all the others, who were merely lookers-on, $5 each. The fines were paid and the prisoners dismissed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

QUESTION OF PLEADING.

J. E. Isaac vs. *W. Gorham*—BRADY, J.—The defendant alleges that at the time of the loan of $1,000, for which sum the action is brought, was made to him, he and his wife gave a note to the plaintiff for the said sum, which was not surrendered, and the plaintiff moves to strike out that allegation as irrelevant. Where the plaintiff sues on the original indebtedness for which a note has been given, and such appears on the trial, the note must be surrendered before a verdict can be had. It was not necessary to plead the giving of the note under the old system, and it may not be necessary to set it up under the Code, but it cannot be stricken out under section 160, unless the party is aggrieved thereby. It requires no reply, and I cannot conceive any good objection to its insertion in the answer. It is equivalent to a notice to produce and surrender, and may be in that respect advantageous to the plaintiff by advising him in time, to enable him to obtain and yield it on the trial. Motion denied, with $7 costs to abide event.

John W. Mitchell vs. *William R. Knapp*—Motion granted.

Before Judge Daly.

Antonius De Leger vs. *William Michaels*.—Motion for a new trial denied with costs.

From Nassau, N. P.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR—CHOLERA IN DEMERARA—LABOR WANTED.

We (Charleston *Courier*) have received advices from Nassau, N. P., to the 8th inst. There is little news of importance.

His Excellency CHARLES JOHN BAYLEY, the new Governor arrived in the packet *Monte Cristo*, on the night of the 15th ult., and took the oath of office on the 19th. Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN leaves soon for Newfoundland, (of which Island he takes the Government,) *viâ* the United States. Gov. BAYLEY held his first levee on the 24th ult.

The General Assembly of the Island has been prorogued till the 28th inst.

His Majesty's brig *Mariner* (12 guns) arrived with specie for the Commissariat, on the 22d ult., *viâ* Grytown and Havana, and left for England on the 28th.

Advices received at Nassau from Demerara say that the cholera has ceased to exist at George Town. The disease still lingered in the country districts, however. The expenses which have been increased by the colony in consequence of this disease are said to amount to $80,000. The supply of labor was attracting great attention in British Guiana, and the *Royal Gazette* says that "if the restrictions which are now placed in the way of free emigration, and *especially from Africa*, were removed, we have no hesitation in saying, and we say it advisedly, that there would be no difficulty in raising Cotton enough, and that of the finest quality, to meet the entire consumption of the manufacturers of the United Kingdom." This certainly looks very like a request for the re-opening of the slave-trade, and that from her Majesty's own subjects.

There was still some considerable talk at Demerara and Barbadoes in reference to the submarine telegraph connecting the Continent of South America with the West India Islands.

ARREST OF A FORGER OF LAND WARRANTS.—This morning, about seven o'clock, DANIEL B. VONDERSMITH was arrested by Deputy Marshal JENKINS, and kept in his custody at Hopple's Hotel, until this afternoon, when he took him down to Philadelphia, there to await his trial upon several indictments which have been pending against him for over two years for forging land warrants. It will be recollected that in the early part of 1854 Mr. VONDERSMITH, then one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and GEORGE FORD, Esq., one of the most prominent members of the Lancaster bar, charged with a similar offence, both forfeited their bail and left for parts unknown. VONDERSMITH came to Europe *viâ* New-York, having been escorted from this city to Philadelphia by some friends in a sleigh, and, after traveling and sojourning in Europe for over two years, returned to New-York some time last Fall or Summer, and eventually ventured home again, where he has been since last September. His presence at home was not generally known for a long time, but of late he has become less cautious, and ventured out to visit some of his neighbors in daylight. He had also commenced fixing up the beautiful grounds connected with his residence, placing his favorite flowers in the Summer-house, and had introduced the water into the fountain in his garden, the pipes having been torn up or disarranged while he was making the tour of Europe. These arrangements looked as if he was making preparations for a permanent residence in his old home, and one, to see him there, would hardly have supposed that he was liable at any moment to be snatched up by a United States official, and transferred from that pleasant retreat to the gloom of Moyamensing Prison.—*Lancaster Express, Tuesday.*

RETURN OF ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE OF LOCKRIDGE'S MEN.—The towboat *Persian*, Capt. LEMUEL arrived last evening from the Passas, bringing up 189 men from LOCKRIDGE's command in Nicaragua, who were brought from Asplowall on the British war steamer *Tartar*. The original number taken on board at Greytown was 193. Three died on board of the *Tartar*, viz: DAVID COMBS, JONES and HOLMES. One man, ROBERT MALONE, died on board the towboat while coming up the river. His remains were brought to the city. Capt. DUNLOP, of the *Tartar*, accompanied by several of his officers, also came up to the city in the *Persia*. We have seen and conversed with quite a number of the returned soldiers, all of whom speak very highly of the kind and generous treatment they received on the passage, from Capt. DUNLOP and his officers.—*N. O. Crescent.*

THE "WAKEMANITES" IN NEW-HAVEN.—It seems we are mistaken in supposing that Mrs. HERSEY, one of the widow WAKEMAN's followers, who died on the 12th inst., had become disabused of her delusion. She remained true to the Wakeman faith. We understand that Mrs. WAKEMAN and SAMMY SLY, who are still confined in our jail, are equally persistent, and they did not believe that any of them would die. When informed of Mrs HERSEY's death, SLY merely remarked, "It is different from what was expected."—*New Haven Journal.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—EDWARD S. HOUGH, Collector, &c., Alexandria, &c., reappointed.

WALTER N. HALDEMAN, surveyor, &c., Louisville, Ky., *vice* SAMUEL S. ENGLISH, removed.

Dr. G. PASMENTER, inspector of drugs and medicines in Boston, in place of Dr. SMITH, removed.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 19, 1857—6 P. M.

The rain-storm to day obstructs business seriously.

ASHES—Inactive and unsettled. Pearls, $7 25@7 37½; Pots, $7 50@7 75, mainly $7 62½, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Depressed and languid. Java, 13¼c. @ 16½c; Laguayra, 12c. @12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c. @13c.; Rio, 10c. @12c.; Jamaica, 11¼c. @12c.; St. Domingo, 11 5-16c. @11½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The demand is reviving slowly; prices are quoted rather higher, with increasing confidence on the part of owners. Middling Uplands, 13¾c. @13¾c.; do. Gulf, 13¾c. @14c., and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FISH—The general inquiry appears less vigorous; prices show no important change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is moderately dealt in at about previous figures. Sales: 9,100 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 40@6 45
Straight State	6 45@ 6 50
Extra State	6 55@ 6 85
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lakes	6 40@ 6 70
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 70
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 70@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 10@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 25@ 7 45
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 75@10 40

Canadian is unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 575 bbls., in lots, at from $6 45@$6 50 for superfine to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is more inquired for, at much firmer rates, chiefly for low qualities. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 3,700 bbls very low Mixed, to choice Extra, at $7 20@$9 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 85@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is still scarce and held at $3 85@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. No considerable sales reported.

GRAIN—Wheat is unsettled. Prime lots are scarce and in request, chiefly for milling. Common qualities are plentiful, and sparingly sought after at drooping rates. Sales: 20,000 bushels, including fair to prime Western White, at $1 78@$1 86½; ordinary Western Red (Spring,) at $1 45; and fair to good ordinary Southern White, at $1 75@$1 78, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, at $1 01@$1 02, but is generally held at $1 02½@$1 05 ₩ bushel. Stock light; sales unimportant. Barley and Barley Malt unchanged. Oats are in request, and are steady at 59c. @ 63c. for Western; 56c. @ 57c. for State and Canadian; 54c @58c. for Jersey, and 50c @ 53c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand, at old quotations. Sales: 30,000 bushels, at 58c @60c. for mixed, in store and delivered; 59c. @60c. for yellow; and 58c @62c. for white, ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River taken at full prices.

HIDES—Are dull and heavy, as previously represented.

HOPS—Appear inactive, yet steady, to-day, at 7c @11c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Pig is dull and nearly nominal in value. In Bar we have heard of some transactions, including common English, at a rate equivalent to $52 50, usual terms, ₩ ton, though for this kind the general asking price is $55 ₩ ton.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LEATHER—The demand is limited, and prices are feebly supported, for Sole.

LIME—Rockland 90c. for common, and $1 15 for lump, ₩ bbl. Stock large and increasing.

MOLASSES—In slack demand, at former prices. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 30c. @70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c. @38c.; Clayed Cuba, 36c. @38c.; and New-Orleans, 76c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is active, firm, and buoyant, at yesterday's full quotations. Other articles remain about the same.

OILS—We have heard of no really important movements to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better request, but is less valuable. Sales: 2,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $23 45@ $23 50, for Mess, cash to-day; $23 50@$23 62 50 for do., usual terms, and $19 15@$19 25 for prime, ₩ barrel. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are worth 10¾c. @11c. for Hams, and 9¾c. @9½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is salable and steady at 11c @12¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is unchanged—the transactions since our last reach about 400 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14c. @14¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in lively request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 600 bbls., at $10 75@$11 50 for new Prime; $13@$14 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $17@$17 50 for extra Western do., ₩ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$31 ₩ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$24 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty, and in but moderate demand at 14c. @18c. for old Ohio; 19c. @24c. for new do.; 24c @25c. for common to very good new State, and 26c. @ 29c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 11c @12c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues in request, at old rates: $4 25@$5 25 for common to choice ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Are slightly dealt in, at about previous quotations.

SUGARS—Are not so brisk, but they are quite stiffly held. Sales: 500 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 10c. @ 11¾c., and 400 boxes Havana, on terms not disclosed. Refined Sugars are much needed, and are advancing.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 lbs. prime were effected, at previous figures.

TEAS—Continue in brisk request, chiefly on speculation, while prices are very firm and rising.

WHISKY—There have been 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased, at 23c. @24c., mainly at 23c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were not much brisker, yet rates were quoted somewhat higher. For Liverpool—Cotton, 2s. @ 2s 6d. ₩ bale; Flour, 6d. @9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 2d @1½d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 6d @9d. ₩ tierce; Resin, 6d. ₩ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 7s 6d @10s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO NEWS DEALERS!

Look out for

MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT STORY,

ENTITLED

THE ISLAND PRINCESS,

IN

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER

FOR

The Week ending May 30.

IT WILL BE

READY ON THURSDAY MORNING NEXT.

In the same Number of THE LEDGER will be introduced a HUMOROUS DEPARTMENT, which will be edited by GEO. D. PRENTICE, Esq., the distinguished editor of the Louisville *Journal*.

The proprietor of THE LEDGER has repeatedly assured the public that nothing that money or enterprise can do will be left undone to make THE LEDGER a great and a good paper. The forthcoming number of THE LEDGER, he thinks, will more than justify these promises.

The following writers are now enrolled among its leading contributors:

FANNY FERN,	GEO. D. PRENTICE,
SYLVANUS COBB, JR.,	T. S. ARTHUR,
EMERSON BENNETT,	Mrs. SOUTHWORTH,
ALICE CARY,	Mrs. SIGOURNEY,
Dr. S. P. BRONSON,	Miss GIBSON,
WM. HENRY ESKINE,	Mrs VAUGHAN.

In addition to these, there are employed on THE LEDGER a host of other writers, who are fast acquiring a high position in the literary world.

This New Story by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH will be advertised in nearly all the Daily and in most of the Weekly papers, as the annexed affidevit will show, at a cost of upward of Twenty Thousand Dollars, and we expect that dealers will be able to increase their sales in consequence.

The trade supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, *ss:*

SAMUEL M. PETTENGILL, Advertising Agent, being duly sworn, says that he has contracted with, and received from ROBERT BONNER, publisher of THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, advertisements of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S new story, THE ISLAND PRINCESS, to the amount of upward of Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be inserted in nearly all the Daily and in most of the leading Weekly Papers, and that he believes that this is by far the largest advertising contract ever made by any man for any week's advertising.

S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st.

Sworn before me this eighteenth day of May, 1857.

W. M. WEAVER, Com. of Deeds.

LIFE OF A SEER.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS,

ENTITLED

THE MAGIC STAFF.

This is the most original and useful volume ever written by the world-renowned Clairvoyant. It gives an accurate and rational account of his social, psychological and literary career, beginning with his first memories, and ascending step by step through every subsequent year to the present period. We are very confident that this timely volume will at once gratify the desires of believers, and meet unanswerably the objections and allegations of the unfriendly. Some idea of the work may be derived from the following table of contents:

INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS.	A Lesson of self-dependence.
By the Author's Company.	My life with Ira Armstrong.
The use of Autobiography.	The Dawning Light.
The Local Habitation.	In which I yield to the Mystic Power.
The Name.	My First Flight through Space.
The Vendue and Departure.	The Summit of the First Mountain.
My First Memories.	An entire change of Programme.
My Fire Temptation.	My Journey Toward the Valley.
A Change of Scene.	Special Providences.
The Dutchman's Ghost.	A Struggle for

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1857.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *George Law*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, bringing three days' later intelligence from Europe. The Queen's speech to the British Parliament was read by the Lord Chancellor on the 7th inst., and, as it may be considered an indication of Lord PALMERSTON'S policy in divers matters of weighty public interest, it possesses unusual importance. The news otherwise is generally interesting. Efforts were making, on the part of the Russian Minister at Teheran, to prevent the ratification of the treaty between England and Persia. Spain is again disturbed. Malaga had been placed in a state of siege, and elsewhere the country was in a troubled state. News had been received in Paris of the ratification of a treaty between Austria and Switzerland—so that we have at last seen the end of the Neufchatel difficulty. Further hostilities had occurred in Persia. The British had captured the city of Mohammerah—the loss of the Persians being two hundred. The British loss was but ten. The commercial news by this arrival is very important, and will be found fully noted in our telegraphic summary.

Major MCCULLOCH has written a letter to a member of the Cabinet, declining the Governorship of Utah, as we learn by a telegraph dispatch from Washington. The same authority states that Judge DRUMMOND has not been offered the appointment, but that it has been offered to a Western man, whose name for the present is withheld. It seems to be pretty generally believed at the Capital that Gen. HARNEY will be sent into the Territory at the head of a considerable body of troops.

Col. BENTON has written another letter, deploring Slavery agitation as an unmitigated evil. He claims that the Emancipation controversy in Missouri is intended only to excite the slaves, and says that much mischief has already been done in this way.

Hon. LAWRENCE M. KEITT, late the colleague of PRESTON S. BROOKS, has made a speech in Columbia, S. C., at a banquet given to the survivors of the Palmetto Regiment, in which, after a labored eulogy upon BROOKS, he gave his own reminiscences of the war in Mexico.

The new Police Commissioners had another meeting yesterday. They agreed upon a permanent meeting place at No. 88 White-street; resolved to bring Policemen HORRIGAN, FILES and EVANS, of the Fifth Ward, to trial on charges of insubordination, and adopted a reply to Mayor WOOD'S late letter addressed to President DRAPER. At the Fifth Ward Station-house everything remained quiet—both Captains acting. Five of the nine Captains of Police in Brooklyn have decided to obey the new law. The rules and regulations were read to the men Monday night, by Captain MILLER of the Ninth District, and also by Captain COMBS, of the Eighth District. The remaining three Captains read the papers, as directed, last evening.

The Excise Comissioners held their first official meeting under the new law, yesterday morning, in the Common Pleas Court room, City Hall, over which Justice INGRAHAM presided. They held two sessions, but received no applications for licences. A memorial from the New-York City Temperance Alliance was the only thing submitted for their consideration. Justice INGRAHAM treated the Commissioners very hospitably, and has offered them his court-room for use whenever the Court is not in session. The Commissioners adjourned to Saturday. A meeting of the Judges, upon whom devolve the appointment of a Commissioner in place of Mr. HAWES, resigned, will also be held on Saturday.

The Central Park Commissioners had a session yesterday. A resolution was passed directing legal notice to be given to the Adjutant General, Inspector General and Commissary General, the Commissioners having supervision of the sale of the State arsenals at New-York and Albany, of their previous resolution to purchase the arsenal and grounds belonging to it located within the Central Park. The Board have secured rooms for their future meetings in the Bank of Commerce building.

Owing to the storm the Board of Governors were unable to get a quorum yesterday.

The first trial under the recent act of the Legislature, prohibiting dog-fights and similar "amusements," took place, yesterday, before Justices OSBORNE and FLANDREAU, at the Court of Special Sessions. The prisoners (all of whom were found engaged in a dog-fight in a hall in Madison-street, last Friday week) were convicted and fined in sums varying from $5 to $25. The Court remarked that it was thus lenient because the offenders were, probably, ignorant of the act for the violation of which they were convicted.

The investigation into the claim of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to the estate of Dr. BURDELL was to have been continued yesterday before the Surrogate, but it was postponed until Tuesday, June 2.

The examination of the captain and mate of the alleged slave schooner *Merchant*, before Commissioner MARTIN, is postponed till Friday.

ROBERT SEYMOUR, charged with having stabbed JOHN C. BOSTER, mate of the ship *Calhoun*, was arrested by the United States Marshal, on Monday evening, and locked up to await examination.

The Association of Medical Superintendents of the American Institutions for the Insane is now in session in this City,—the first meeting having been held at the Metropolitan Hotel, yesterday, Professor RAY, of Providence, presiding.

JAMES O'DONNELL, the young man who was stabbed, on Sunday night, during a fight in Roosevelt-street, with one MICHAEL HAYS, died at the City Hospital, yesterday, of his injuries. A Coroner's Inquest is now sitting upon the body. HAYS has fled.

The Kings County Excise Commissioners met yesterday and received seventy-five applications for licenses. The price for a license was fixed at $30.

RESULTS OF MOB LAW.—It is refreshing to read, in the Louisville *Journal*, a fierce denunciation of Judge Lynch, published the very day after Louisville had been disgraced by the deliberate murder of four wretched men by a mob of respectable citizens. The *Journal* is unsparing in its denunciations, calling the ruffians who perpetrated the foul deed "inhuman fiends," and telling the people of that city that "the finger of the world's scorn is already pointed at them." It is most encouraging to know that there is one paper that has the courage and manliness to tell the half-savage people of their criminal conduct, and to honestly hold up, for their contemplation, the inevitable results of their lawless violence. If there were but a few more such outspoken papers in the Southwest as the Louisville *Journal*, we should not so frequently be compelled to chronicle the acts of Judge Lynch, to the great disgrace of American institutions.

The Police War—Mayor Wood and the Police Commissioners.

Our City Government is in a disturbed and most discreditable condition. The conflict of authority between Mayor WOOD and the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, paralyzes the arm of justice and threatens an actual collision,—involving force and the loss of life. The mere fact that such a state of things should have arisen is in the highest degree disgraceful. That it is dangerous to the public peace,—that it encourages criminals of every grade and involves the certain increase of crimes against persons and property, are matters of course. The twelve hundred members of the Police Department are placed in a position where it becomes impossible for them to act with any degree of vigor and efficiency. Two sets of officers claim the right to control them, and each threatens them with punishment if they obey the orders of the other. Ignorant, themselves, of the merits of the quarrel, and unable to conjecture upon which side the victory will rest at last, they have no semblance of security but in inaction. They stand still, while their superiors are fighting for the authority to command them, and the thieves, murderers and vagabonds whom it is their business to keep in check, find themselves in absolute possession of the field.

In all this proceeding Mayor WOOD is clearly and culpably in the wrong. He is openly and forcibly resisting what he is bound, legally and morally, to regard as the law of the State. As it stands, whatever may be the final decision, the law creating the Board of Metropolitan Police, and clothing it with the powers which its members are endeavoring to exercise, is just as valid and binding as the law creating the office of Mayor of this City, or as any other law upon the statute book. It is a law of the State, and as such, until repealed or annulled by some regular form of proceeding, it is of binding validity and obligation upon every officer and every citizen of the State. To say that it may *hereafter* be declared unconstitutional, and therefore need not *now* be obeyed, is simple nonsense. No man has a right thus to ignore and discard a plain matter of fact, and to govern his conduct by the presumption of a possible change in the future. Mayor WOOD has an undoubted right to contest the validity of this law, or of any other law, at his own discretion, but he must do it by legal methods, and upon legal grounds. And, until he *has* thus contested and overthrown it, he is bound to obey it. The fact that he happens to be in possession of *power* to resist it is no justification or excuse for such resistance. As the case stands now, the Police force which he assumes to control is simply an illegal, unauthorized, and therefore criminal, organization, formed for the purpose of forcibly resisting the execution of the law. If the emigrant-runners had formed themselves into squads, and, with Judge RUSSELL'S particular friend, ENRIGHT, at their head, had determined to resist by force the execution of the law just passed concerning their offences, on the plea of its unconstitutionality, they would have held precisely the same position as that in which Mayor WOOD has placed the Police Department, and would have had just as good a right to countenance and support in their action, as he has in his. Any gang of thieves or murderers might, upon Mayor WOOD'S theory, imitate his practice and offer an organized resistance to all law, upon the assumption that they might be able at some time hereafter to prove its invalidity.

The ground on which Mayor WOOD rests for a justification of his conduct is utterly untenable,—and he is acting the part of an incendiary and an enemy of the public peace in the course which he is pursuing. The new Board of Commissioners are *prima facie* in office; they are there by a law of the State, duly enacted, and about the construction or interpretation of which there is not the slightest dispute or doubt. Mayor WOOD insists that they are not in office,—because their appointment was void. But the Revised Statutes lay down the law upon this subject, and declare explicitly that officers are to be vacated for this cause, only upon "*the decision of a competent tribunal* declaring void the election or appointment" of the persons by whom they are filled. The "competent tribunals" in this case are the Courts of law to which Mayor WOOD has appealed. Upon their "*decision*" that the appointment of the new Board was "void" they will cease to be Commissioners. But neither Mayor WOOD nor anybody else has any right to anticipate that decision, or to assume authority to declare in advance what it will be.

Mayor WOOD under the old law was President of the Police Commission and at the head of the Police Department. When the new law took effect, he ceased to hold that office: he was removed from it by the operation of the law which created the New Board and made them his successors in it. And it was his duty at once, on demand, to deliver all the books and papers—all the evidences of authority and the means of performing the duties of the office,—to those successors. The language of the Revised Statutes (Part 1., Art. 5, § 54) upon this point is very explicit:

"Whenever any person shall be removed from office, or the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed shall expire, *he shall, on demand, deliver over to his successor all the books and papers in his custody as such officer or in anywise appertaining to his office. Every person violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.*"

Whether the new Board have made the demand upon the Mayor here spoken of, we are not aware. If they have, and he has refused compliance with it, he is clearly and unmistakably guilty of a *misdemeanor* and may be punished accordingly. Nor does the law stop here. It provides for the most prompt and summary disposition of the matter. In the very next section it is provided that

§ 55. "If any person shall *refuse* or neglect to deliver over to his successor any books or papers, as required in the preceding section, such successor may make complaint thereof to the Chancellor, *any justice of the Supreme Court*, any Circuit Judge of the Circuit or the first Judge of the County where the person so refusing shall reside;—and if such officer be satisfied by the oath of the complainant and such other testimony as shall be offered, *that any such books or papers are withheld*, he shall grant an order directing the person so refusing to show cause before him, within some *short* and reasonable time, *why he should not be compelled to deliver the same.*

"§ 56. At the time so appointed—* * if the person charged with withholding such books or papers, shall make *affidavit* before such officer, *that he has truly delivered over to his successor all such books and papers in his custody or appertaining to his office with-in his knowledge*, all further proceedings before such officer shall cease, and the person complained against shall be discharged.

"§ 57. If the person complained against shall not make such oath, and it shall appear that any such books or papers are withheld, the officer before whom such proceedings shall be had, *shall by warrant commit (the person so withholding, TO THE JAIL OF THE COUNTY, there to remain until he shall deliver such books or papers*, or be otherwise discharged according to law."

The object of these plain provisions of the law is to prevent precisely the state of things which now exists in this City,—the unlawful *retention* of office after removal and the equally unlawful *exclusion* of the successors appointed by law. The parties designated by the Statute are to be put promptly and by summary process into possession of office and its authority. The office is to be surrendered;—and proof that it has not been, commits the recusant ex-office holder to the County Jail.

Why have not the new Board resorted to these provisions of the law for the purpose of obtaining possession of the office to which they have been appointed? They were clearly made to cover precisely such a case as theirs and to avert the consequences which the trifling and childish cause they are pursuing seems likely to involve. It is a matter of very little consequence whether they or Mayor WOOD can write the smartest letters,—and it is very paltry, as well as very wrong, to set the subordinate members of the Department to deciding, with their fists and clubs, the question which shall have possession of the office. The law has abundantly provided for this contingency. The records of the Station-houses,—the roll of the members,—the rules and regulations of the Department, are all parts of the "books and papers" appertaining to the office lately held by Mayor WOOD as head of the Police Department. Let Mr. DRAPER, as President of the new Board, demand their surrender. If it be refused, let him make complaint of that refusal before any Judge of the Supreme Court. Mayor WOOD must thereupon either make an affidavit that he *has* made the surrender required, or else, upon proof of the contrary, he must go to the County Jail. He would then be at full liberty to contest the constitutionality of the new Police Law,—but he would do it as he is not doing it now, in a legal manner.

The Salt Lake Infamy—What Should Be Done.

In addition to still later intelligence from Utah received by last night's mail, we publish this morning a letter from Judge DRUMMOND, late of that Territory, which fully corroborates the tale of Mormon wrong and oppression presented in our Salt Lake correspondence. The startling facts detailed in these communications can hardly fail to take deep hold upon public sentiment, and through it reach the heart and nerve the hands of the National Administration to speedy and decisive action. Already the tide begins to swell towards Washington, bearing upon its bosom a stern demand for needed succor to our fellow-citizens now writhing beneath the heel of Mormon theocracy; and we cannot but hope, despite Judge DRUMMOND'S gloomy forebodings, that Mr. BUCHANAN will give immediate and practical attention to this subject in preference to the distribution of foreign spoils.

There is much truthful satire in the suggestion of a cotemporary that the surest method of securing Mormon subjugation is to send a dozen runaway negroes into the Territory, who will of necessity draw a regiment of troops after them for their capture. If an attempt is made to resist the Fugitive Slave Law, in the case of a runaway here, how quickly are the most vigorous measures of physical force employed to maintain the supremacy of the law: but in Utah we see murders, arsons, robberies and the forcible debauch of defenceless women perpetrated day after day without even an effort to maintain the law and bring the guilty to punishment. These things have occurred for years;—the National Administration has been advised of the facts by every officer sent out there by the Government,—some of whom were themselves Mormons, but have become disgusted with the iniquities perpetrated in the name of religion—and yet the strong arm of the Government, raised so readily to strike down the slave and return him to bondage, moves not to the rescue. The return of the negro to servitude is made practically of far more importance than the rescue of white men and women from bondage more terrible than death!

It certainly seems almost incredible that such outrages, such usurpations of power and disregard of all law as are narrated by our correspondents could have been repeated time and again during months and years past, upon the soil of the American Union. Nevertheless such is the fact; for in "Utah's" veracity we have implicit faith. He is an educated and high-toned gentleman, who writes of what he knows and nothing more. Besides, his statements are confirmed by similar recitals of other parties. Thus we have received the story of Mrs. SUTHERLAND'S persecution from two different sources, as well as the affecting narrative of the orphan child of NASH, who—over the dead body of her father—was told by the Bishop of Provo that she was now defenceless and *must* become his seventh wife,—a command to which he finally found means to compel her obedience. But no further evidence of the reliability of these recitals is necessary than they themselves furnish; and the authorized speeches of Mormon leaders, the published letters from Utah found in Mormon journals, and the notorious fact that they uphold and defend the degrading institution of Polygamy, prepare the reflecting mind to receive these later revelations of Mormon iniquity with less of suspicion than otherwise would be natural.

Is it possible to subdue the rebellious people of Salt Lake?—or have they become too strong for subjugation to the law? The question is frequently asked,—and a doubtful response is sometimes suggested as a reason for the delay of action at Washington. Upon careful inquiry, we find that the Mormons of Utah are far less numerous than supposed,—that while their census gives them some hundred thousand souls, there are, in fact, less than half that number. We are told that with the view to enhance their importance and their progress abroad, the Mormons gave to the Census-takers an immense number of fictitious names, besides repeating frequently the names of actual citizens. For instance, John Smith has a dozen wives, and each may have three or four married children. The Patriarch would give to the Census-taker, as his family, the whole number of his children, married and single, together with their numerous progeny: and subsequently these sons and daughters would again record themselves and families as another party altogether!

It is well known that there is wide-spread disaffection among the Saints at Utah, and that large numbers would avail themselves of the protection of an armed force to secede from the Church and throw off its allegiance; and it is believed by those competent to judge, that even five or seven hundred men, well disciplined and equipped, and under the command of brave and discreet officers, would be sufficient to establish the law in Utah, break down the despotic rule of BRIGHAM YOUNG and the Elders, and give peace and quiet to the country. These troops could easily be drawn from Kansas, Iowa or the force now about to depart under command of Col. HARNEY, on an expedition against the Cheyennes. Indeed it would be far better to let these poor savages pass for the present, if that be necessary in order to provide the means to punish the still greater savages who libel civilization, and caricature religion at Salt Lake.

The Russian Railway Loan.

The failure of the Russian railway schemes in the London money market proves how utterly unsuccessful have been the attempts made by the Muscovite party, in and out of Muscovy, to convert Europe to the belief that the Czar had abandoned his own policy, and was about to devote himself, heart and soul, to the arts of peace. The railways, we have been told, were intended to open up the interior of this great country and thus assist in developing its boundless resources. The steppes of the interior would thus be enabled to fling their products, in lavish profusion, upon the shores of the more crowded and worn-out countries of the west; and the great Northern bugbear, from threatening the repose of Europe would become its storehouse, its garden, a present help in all times of famine and scarcity. The experience of the war in the Crimea had taught Russia where her real strength and real weakness lay. She now perceived, that in this age, military greatness could only be maintained by the aid of commercial greatness, that to be strong a nation must be rich, that the true road to glory lay through the counting-house. When people asked in which way it could be shown that her policy was really changed, since she devoted herself to mercantile pursuits solely as aids to armed aggression in the future, they were assured, with a slight tinge of scorn, that by a singular dispensation of Providence the very means she employed to nerve her arm in war would tend to render war each year more distasteful, and that at the very time when she found herself best prepared for hostilities, she would be least disposed to fight. We have always looked upon these notions of Russian tendencies as amiable delusions, very useful, no doubt, to any one interested in promoting a Russian loan, or in propagating Russian influence, but very doubtful security for an investment, and a very dangerous basis for negotiation. Admitting that the Russian Government is really sincere in its desire to develop the resources of the country, and that its efforts with that object will prove successful, it by no means follows that her love of conquest and expansion will diminish in proportion to the increase of her wealth and the growth of her trade. Nothing that we know of the history of other nations warrants us in looking for any such result. The love of trade has nearly always gone hand in hand with the love of war and conquest. When HANNIBAL crossed the Alps Carthage was the first commercial community in the world. The warehouses of Venice were never so well stocked as when her galleys carried terror along the shores of the Levant. The great DORIA was the Admiral of Genoa when her factories lined the banks of the Dannbe from Orsova to Sulina, and when her forts crowned every height on the shores of the Euxine. The Dutch were never so wealthy and so absorbed in traffic as when they were lords of the Spice Islands, and masters of the Southern Ocean, and when their fleets ascended the Thames with a broom at the mast-head. The Portuguese carried threatenings and slaughter to the four corners of the earth, when Lisbon was a great commercial emporium, and when the whole trade of the East Indies found its way in Portuguese bottoms round the Cape of Good Hope. In more modern times the growth of the British Empire has been commensurate with the growth of its commerce. Hindostan, the Cape of Good Hope, Gibraltar, Canada, Malta, and the West India Islands, have been acquired at the cannon's mouth, not in days of feudal barbarism, but in the presence of prodigious mercantile enterprise and activity. Are we, too, whose traders have their flags in every port, and whose citizens are engrossed in money-making to a degree almost unknown elsewhere, remarkable for moderate desires, for limited expectations, for philosophical indifference to the expansion of our territory, or to the temptations of military glory?

Every one of the cases we have above cited is much more favorable to the arguments of those who see in commerce a guarantee against aggression, than any example which Russia is likely to afford. In Holland, Portugal, England and America, the growth of commerce has been due to the people and the people alone. The movement which drove the Dutch and Portuguese adventurers to the antipodes in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, and built up the American and English commercial navies in the Eighteenth, was a movement due to a national impulse alone, and sustained by the courage, enterprise and greed of the masses. The new mercantile development in Russia, if it exist at all, is of the government, governmental, and is likely to prove just as much a department of State as the Police or the Custom-House. To expect a commercial enterprise so fostered, and so managed, to prove aught better than a gigantic "land transport" and commissariat organization, in aid of new wars and new invasions, would, with our knowledge of Russian policy and Russian antecedents, be as absurd as to look for grapes on thorns, or figs on thistles. We are, therefore, in the interest of the honest, industrious traders of all free commercial countries, heartily glad to find that the English capitalists will have nothing to do with the great Russian railway loan.

ONE OF THE LOST ARTS.—Among the most important of the arts, which our ancestors appear to have had a knowledge of, but which, unhappily, is lost to us, is that of Municipal Government.

There is a tradition that our City was once well governed, that Aldermen were capable, and public officers honest; that the streets were kept in good condition, and every member of the Government, from the Mayor down to the policeman, did his duty. We could not specify the precise date when these halcyon days of Municipal Government terminated; but nothing is more certain than the fact that, if the art of City Government ever was perfectly well known and practised, it is now entirely lost. Happily for us, the art of self-government is still understood, or we should be in a hopeless condition of anarchy.

To such an extreme point of looseness and confusion have things now been reduced, that even the policemen, who are our last hope in time of disorder, do not know what they are about, nor whom to obey. On Monday last, as our readers are aware, Captain CARPENTER, of the Fifth Ward Police, gave in his adhesion to the new Commissioners of Police, and determined to obey their direction; whereupon the Mayor proceeded to depose him, and invested a Second Lieutenant with the baton of command. But the Captain refused to yield his authority, and both he and his subordinates issued their commands to the men, who were entirely at a loss whom to obey. The Mayor dispatched a squad of men to enforce his orders, but there was no collision between the two opposing forces, and at the last accounts both parties remained in quiet possession of the field. But the art of enforcing the law seems to have been lost by our civic authorities, and disorder of a very mild type appears to pervade all parts of the City Government.

Cruel Treatment of Sailors—A Practical Question.

In the latter part of April last, the packet ship *Cultivator* arrived at this port from Liverpool. Her crew of twenty-four men, lame and stiff, covered with sores and bruises, presented a frightful appearance. Immediately on arrival they made complaint against the officers of the ship, for cruel treatment on the voyage home. On this complaint the Captain and the first and second mates of the ship were arrested—the third mate escaping over the ship's side into a boat, when the United States Marshal came aboard to make the arrests. After a brief examination of the prisoners, which has recently been concluded before the United States Commissioner's Court, in this City, the complaint of the seamen was dismissed on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain it.

We have no disposition to carp at the decision of the Court in this particular case. But in view of the remarkable fact that nearly every case of a like character, which has ever come under our observation, has been dismissed just as this was, we cannot help asking, What is that "sufficient evidence" which is necessary to establish a complaint of this kind? This is certainly a proper inquiry at the present time, when the frequency of these complaints has become so notorious as to attract to them an unusual degree of attention on both sides of the Atlantic. We hear, from every quarter, of cruelties practiced upon seamen on board American ships. The cases on board the *Guy Mannering* and the *James L. Bogert*, which were recently investigated by the Liverpool Courts, and which were not dismissed, as similar cases have been dismissed here, by that subterfuge about "sufficient evidence"—but which were prosecuted to the just punishment of the offenders—are yet fresh in our memory. It is not necessary, however, to cross the Atlantic to find these instances of barbarity. Nearly every ship from Liverpool that drops anchor in this port, brings home a crew whose persons have been bruised, battered and mauled on the high seas. These cruelties have been inflicted either by the sailors themselves upon one another, or by the officers of the ship. The men suffering them, immediately on arrival in port, charge them upon the officers, who, being arrested if they do not succeed in running away, are brought before the Court to answer the charge, but are, some how or other, invariably acquitted of it on the plea that there is not "sufficient evidence."

Again we ask, what is "sufficient evidence?" It is true in nearly every one of the cases complained of—and in the case of the *Cultivator* there was ocular demonstration of the fact—that the complainants have been most inhumanly treated *by somebody*—a treatment which we cannot suppose they inflicted on themselves. They describe minutely the various methods in which they were tortured;—how they were bayed by bulldogs, stunned by slung-shot, battered with belaying pins, hammered with steel knuckles, maimed by pistol balls; how their naked bodies were scoured in salt water with coarse canvas, until the skin was chafed away and the raw flesh appeared; how their limbs were smeared with slush; their heads shaved and dressed with tar; how every man in the forecastle was kicked and cuffed, racked and starved, day after day on the voyage—*by somebody*. They show their scars and wounds yet bleeding; and they affirm unanimously that all these barbarities were perpetrated by the officers of the ship; with whom, as the crew of the *Cultivator* said, "it was nothing but knock down and knock down and maul the whole voyage!" Yet, strange to say, these half-murdered men obtain no redress at the law. Their complaint is dismissed for want of "sufficient evidence;" and they are carried back to their hospital, while their brutal bullies return to their ships to enact the same tragedies upon another crew, to be arrested on other complaints, and to be again set free. For, in the judgment of our tribunals, there appears never to be any "sufficient evidence" to convict masters and mates of our packet ships for the barbarities which they may happen to practice upon their men!

If it is forever to be allowed that the sailor,—ignorant and debased if you will have it so,—has no standing in a Court of Justice; that the unskillful testimony which he gives in regard to his cruel treatment is not to be credited, even when it is corroborated by the scars and wounds yet visible on his person; if it is to be forever claimed, by all the great respectability of the quarter-deck, that a sailor is not a man, not a moral being, but only a dog,—then we may despair of ever seeing any improvement in the character of our crews, or any elevation of the standard of our seamanship. The Chamber of Commerce, startled by public opinion, may wipe its spectacles and mull over the matter till doomsday; but the cruelty will thrive as vigorously as ever, so long as our merchants ignore it, our shipmasters deny it, and our Courts can find no "sufficient evidence" of its existence.

It must be acknowledged that sailors are a persecuted race, and being so it is no wonder that they should become, what they are accused of being by their persecutors, a brutal and degraded race. Their present condition and the relation which exists between them and their official superiors, is a fit subject for legislative action. There is no class of men that now needs the aid of civilized law more than they. When has this law ever befriended them? When did any sailor succeed any better in seeking redress for cruelties, than did those poor fellows who were half murdered by somebody on board the packet-ship *Cultivator*!

THE COLLISION AT SEA.—In noticing on Monday the recent collision in the Irish Channel between the ships *Andrew Foster* and *Tuscarora*, by which the former was lost, it was stated that the ships "were standing through the crowded Channel on opposite tacks, under full sail, no lights up, and very likely no look-outs on the forecastle." We are informed on good authority that so far as the *Andrew Foster* was concerned, this statement conveys an erroneous impression. Her crew were aloft shortening sail at the time of the accident:—and the light of the *Tuscarora* was distinctly perceived on the weather bow. The latter ship, instead of keeping her course as she was bound to do, which would have carried her to windward of the *Andrew Foster*, kept away to cross her bow and was thus brought into collision with her. So far as our statement imputed blame to the Captain of the *Andrew Foster*, we were misled by the reports in the English papers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—42 Wall-st. and 131 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Major McCullough Declines the Governorship of Utah—A Western Man Offered the Place—The Steam Revenue-Cutter Contract Awarded, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 19.

The Revenue-cutter contract has been awarded to WILLIAM H. WEBB, of New-York. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 19.

A member of the Cabinet to-day received a telegraphic dispatch from Major MCCULLOCH, declining the Governorship of Utah. He, however, expects to reach this city in the course of ten days.

It is not true that Judge DRUMMOND has been offered the appointment, but this afternoon a telegraphic dispatch was sent to a Western man, whose name is officially concealed for the present, tendering it to him. Recent information has caused a change in the policy hitherto contemplated, the condition of Utah now being such as to require vigorous measures. Troops in large numbers will be sent thither, probably under command of Gen. HARNEY. The Administration is anxious to at once act in this important manner, especially in view of the late obstruction to judiciary proceedings, and accounts frequently received relative to oppressions by the Mormons of those who do not belong to their fraternity.

Much excitement has existed, for several days past, in the Pension Bureau, in consequence of the alleged discovery of extensive frauds. Commissioner WHITING, after close investigation, found no proofs of venality, but discovered that a clerk therein had extended undue facilities to an agent for claims, some of which were improperly allowed, and required the clerk to resign his office.

A letter from WM. DENNISON, Indian Agent, represents the accounts of Pawnee depredations to be much exaggerated. These Indians (8,000 or 4,000 in number) are in a starving condition, and retaliated upon the whites for supposed wrongs. In the Council which DENNISON held with them, they did not deny that some young men of their tribe were guilty of misdemeanors, but none of so serious a nature as to warrant the whites in taking the life of one of their chiefs.

They said they were willing to make a treaty to be placed on an equal footing with the Otoes, Missourians and Omahas.

ALGERNON S. GARNETT, of Virginia, has been appointed an Assistant-Surgeon, and CHARLES A. DAVIS, Chaplain in the Navy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 18, 1857.

The interest which the present Administration has taken in the Tehuantepec route, to secure to us the shortest and most speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, will soon be made manifest by the publication of certain documents, now being prepared by the State Department. The advantages of this route are well known, and our relations with Mexico, (especially at this time,) are such as to afford us all the facilities that we may ask or require, besides those already granted to the contractors who have lately finished the plank road. We have assurances that Mexico will cede to us an uninterrupted transit on this route, which will make us entirely independent of New Granada; and our difficulties with that petty Republic cannot therefore impede our commerce and transit to the Pacific by the railroad route.

Speaking of Mexico, it is said that ex-Gov. RODMAN M. PRICE, of New-Jersey, will be appointed Minister to that Republic. It is thought that Col. JOHN T. PICKETT, the present Consul at Vera Cruz, will be retained, unless the influence of Mr. HARGOUS shall prevail so as to give him the Consul and Minister again, to secure his interests in Mexico. This would indeed be deeply regretted by the American residents in Mexico, with whom the HARGOUS' are anything but popular.

Rev. Mr. CUMMINS, of Trinity Church, this City, in a most impressive and eloquent sermon, yesterday, took occasion to reprehend parents for permitting the introduction of demoralizing French literature in their families, as productive of the greatest evil. He also denounced some of the New-York press for the publication of the most obscene testimony in certain criminal cases, which tended as much to demoralize, poison, and corrupt the youth of the country, by its circulation, as the worst pollution. He was afraid to let such journals come into his house, as they were only fit for the fiends to read.

Mr. BUCHANAN did not appear on Saturday last at the music in the President's grounds. He was too fatigued, and wished to escape from the bites of the political leeches who still hang on here. Both the friends and enemies of Mr. BUCHANAN give him credit for his frank up-and-down courteous manner. He holds out no false hopes, and tells office-seekers at once what they may depend on. There is none of the weak, vacillating hypocrisy of PIERCE about him—who held out flattering, but delusive hopes to every man. Last week, it is said, he told a Hoosier, who aspired to go abroad, in his most bland and affectionate manner, that he had better go back to his plow, as it was much preferable in honor and respectability, and more certain of support.

The bids for the contract for building the Revenue Cutter Steamer are expected to be opened by Secretary COBB to-day. This has created much excitement among the New-York shipbuilders, on account of the competition. It is said that Mr. STERRS, the brother of the celebrated naval architect, will probably get the contract.

Senator WILSON, of Mass., is here on his way to the West, and goes to Kansas and Nebraska. Whether he will take the stump is not known. UNO.

From Boston.

THE KANSAS AID RESOLUTIONS IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE—EMBEZZLEMENT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 19.

The Senate to-day passed to their engrossment the resolves appropriating $10,000 from the State Treasury to the aid of the Free-State settlers of Kansas with an amendment providing that the opinion of the Supreme Court shall be obtained in favor of the constitutionality of the appropriation before a dollar can be drawn from the Treasury.

EDWARD WARD, a member of the Charlestown

Board of Aldermen, has left for parts unknown, taking with him, it is alleged, about $20,000 belonging to his partner in business, and other citizens of Charlestown.

Serious Accident at Sandusky—Death of E F. Osborne.

SANDUSKY, Monday, May 18.

A sad accident occurred here this morning, on a vessel being built by Capt. DIBBLE. The mast broke and fell, severely injuring five men, named CHARLES MCKINNEY, JOHN POTTER, Capt. DIBBLE, JOHN HILL and GEORGE LITTLEJOHN. POTTER died this afternoon, and MCKINNEY will probably not live till morning. The others are not dangerously injured.

E. F. OSBORNE, formerly Superintendent of the Mad River Railroad, died yesterday morning of paralysis.

News from Northern Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 19.

Late papers from Northern Mexico show that the country is quiet, and the Administration of VIDAURRI popular.

It is reported that President COMONFORT has appointed Senor RIBRAUD, the Mexican Consul-General in this city, to represent the interest of Mexico in the Tehuantepec transit route, proving the recognition of the rights of the Company by the Mexican Government.

Navigation Westward.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 19.

The wind has broken the ice in the harbor here, and 260,000 bushels of Wheat, 78,000 bushels of Corn and 46,000 barrels of Flour were received to-day.

Fires.

CHURCH BURNT AT POTTSDOWN.

POTTSDOWN, Tuesday, May 19.

A fire broke out about 12 o'clock last night in the shed of the Universalist Church in this place, and notwithstanding all efforts to extinguish it, destroyed the church, the Town Hall and a dwelling-house. The Town Hall was insured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, May 19.

The Elevators and Grain house of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $40,000; insured, $20,000. A quantity of produce, &c., was burned. Loss not ascertained.

Meeting Against Mob Law at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 19.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Court-House, to-day, against mob law. ANDREW MUNROE presided. Resolutions were passed in favor of supporting the civil authorities and to enforce the laws, and for forming military companies, none being organized here.

Deepening Oswego Harbor.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 19.

The vote here to-day for deepening the harbor, by special tax on the whole city, is almost unanimous in favor of the tax.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 19.

The United States mail steamship *Columbia*, Commodore BERRY, from New-York, arrived at 7 o'clock last evening.

The Unitarian Conference at Alton, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 18.

The St. Louis delegation to the Unitarian Conference at Alton, withdrew from that body on Saturday, in consequence of the adoption of a resolution declaring the United States Constitution a failure, and that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case was of no binding power.

Execution of McKim, the Murderer.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, May 19.

The Governor has appointed the execution of MCKIM, who murdered NEECROSS at Altona, for the 21st day of August.

PROGRESS OF OUR MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONS.

The Metropolitan Police.

The new Police Commissioners had another meeting yesterday at SIMEON DRAPER'S office in Pine-street. All the members were present except Mr. STRANAHAN, (who is yet indisposed,) and the ex-officio members, Mayors WOOD and POWELL.

The New-York members of the Board were appointed a Committee to arrange the rules for the management of witnesses in accordance with section 14 of the new act.

The President reported that he had engaged the house No. 98 White-street as a permanent meeting place for the Board and an office for the Superintendent.

Notices of charges of insubordination against policemen HORRIGAN, (lately appointed by the old Commission Captain,) EVANS and FILES of the Fifth Ward, were ordered to be sent to the accused, whose trial was set down for Friday.

A communication was received from the Board of Supervisors notifying the Commissioners that the number of patrolmen under the new Charter had been reduced to five members.

President DRAPER then read the following reply to the late letter of Mayor WOOD, and it was unanimously adopted:

REPLY OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO MAYOR WOOD.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS, New York, May 19, 1857.

Sir: I recognize your letter of the 16th inst., and have submitted it to the consideration of the Board of Police Commissioners, who direct me to reply, respectfully, that they cannot assume to themselves the power to agree to suspend the operation of the public law, to the end that any captious constitutional questions may in the meantime be litigated, as you propose, because the peace and security of our fellow-citizens would be jeopardized, and without any lawful protection.

Fortunately for our citizens, although the powers vested in the Chief Executive of this city are as numerous as they are important, yet they are not supreme, nor quite absolute, having until now been regarded as subordinate to the legislative and constitutional power of the State. While, therefore, we cannot assume a power which we do not possess, to suspend, resist, or abrogate the public law, as you propose to us, we cannot, without culpable dereliction of duty we have sworn to perform, recognize any power vested in you, either to propose or to enter into such a compact.

In obeying the laws, we seek their authority for the exercise of every power which we assume, and repudiate every act which this test will not justify. The capricious will of despotism is the law of tyrants to which our fellow-citizens are yet not much accustomed.

The achievement which you inform us that you have performed, in placing the constitutionality of a law sanctioned by the Legislature and Executive Departments of the State, and which, in your superior wisdom, you "*firmly believe is not law*," "on the road to a speedy disposition in the Court of Appeals," (which we hope is not intended to imply the exercise of an improper influence on your part over its proceedings and progress,) is worthy of historic consideration; but your assumption that the case will be argued next month in that Court, and a final decision had, is as destitute of delicacy as it is also of power. It is upon this ground that you desire to enter into compact with this Board, to suspend and prevent the execution of a public law, and prolong the exercise of your patronage and powers without any law, because you "firmly believe that the act of the Legislature is not law," thus setting up your single belief in opposition to that of the legislative wisdom of the State, and leaving the safety of our City and citizens to depend upon your "belief" as to what is or is not law. If every citizen and every administrative officer should follow and adopt your example, and undertake to determine what laws are constitutional and what he would obey, execute, or defy, it needs no oracle to tell us that our City would be in a state of confusion if not conflagration, and yet every citizen or administrative officer has the same right to resist which you claim to have, merely by constituting himself "a power in the State," and sitting in judgment upon the constitutionality of "laws," of the principles and construction of which he is profoundly ignorant.

This Board do not mean, however, to question your own wisdom and attainments as a constitutional lawgiver, nor to make any invidious comparisons between that wisdom and those attainments which have resulted from your experience in municipal statesmenship, and the wisdom collected in the two Houses of the Legislature, and the Executive of the State; but you will, we think, excuse us from being guided by it in the execution of the laws, as well as in the discharge of the duties plainly incumbent upon us by those laws.

You are misled by a commendable zeal to defend yourself, when you assume that this Board deem it prudent to anticipate the decision which you have "placed on its road," "by active movements against the present administration of the Police Department," because it is the law which you wish us to conspire against with you to suspend, (without any power in either of us,) which acts steadily against your assumptions over that administration. We have not, and do not propose to act against the administration of that department, but, on the contrary, as far as our action has extended, we have performed the agreeable duty of conferring upon that organization the power and shield of protection which we are authorized to confer, and we should have derived a peculiar satisfaction if you, as an ex-officio member of our Board, had united with us in the act, instead of presenting yourself to the world in a hostile attitude against the legislative and executive power of the State. This bad example has already had influence enough to bring forward some silly imitators; but recent appearances indicate that they are already ashamed of their position. This Board, therefore, hope that upon more cool consideration, with a due regard to the dignity of the station you occupy, you will submit to the law, like all other good citizens, giving the glory and benefit of your *ex-officio* aid and experience to carry into effect its provisions, until the Courts, in your stead, shall solemnly pronounce them to be unconstitutional.

This Board concur entirely with you in deprecating a conflict of power between themselves as the servants of the law, and yourself as Mayor of this metropolis, and they cannot believe that you will so far disregard your obligations to obey the laws of our country as to set them at defience by your own authority, and substitute the rule of your own will without law. The effort to justify such a defiance by the instructions of the Common Council, will not surprise any one, since unlawful resistance to the laws always commences under the semblance of some authority. We need not refer you to the historic examples of this which are recently familiar.

The Board are profoundly impressed with a sense of their obligations to you for your generous efforts to instruct them in their new and complex duties, by the light of your varied experience, for the next two months, and they will gladly avail themselves of the advantage so liberally offered to them, if you will consent to do it in a practical instead of a theoretic way, by coming yourself *ex officio* into our Board as one of its members, in conformity with the law; where we can look you and our duties in the face at the same time, and perform them under your protection and influence. We are satisfied that the confidence of our fellow-citizens in this security of the department would thus be increased, and the exercise of authority without the power and the sanctions of the law would be avoided.

[SIGNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.]

FERNANDO WOOD, Esq., Mayor, &c., New-York.

The Commissioners then adjourned to 10 o'clock this forenoon, when the trial of Mr. MATSELL will begin.

Matters at the Fifth Ward Station-house went quietly on yesterday. Capt. CARPENTER called the roll at sunrise, and assigned the patrol-men their beats. No objection was made to the proceeding. Capt. HORRIGAN was not present. The two Captains seem resolved to give and take, and First-Lieutenant MARTIN is acting, and will act, the part of a peacemaker. But yet it is expected that, before many days, the orders of the rival Captains must clash, and one of them be forced to retire.

Captain HORRIGAN made his report of arrests, yesterday, to the Chief MATSELL, while Captain CARPENTER sent his report to Superintendent TALLMADGE. Captain HORRIGAN'S return of lodgers accommodated during the night at the Fifth Ward Station-house, was also sent, yesterday, to the office of the new Superintendent; but this, it is said, was done through mistake.

Capt. LETTS, of the Seventh Ward, sent a note yesterday to Chief MATSELL, in which he contradicts the statement published in yesterday's TIMES, that he had been accused by Capt. MCGEE of conspiring to further the power of the new Commissioners. Capt. LETTS says that he is resolved "to obey only such orders as emanate from the honorable gentlemen elected in accordance with the Constitution of the State of New-York to discharge the duties of Police Commissioners; that is to say, Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor; A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge; JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder."

The Brooklyn Police—Five of the Captains Give in their Allegiance.

The Mayor of Brooklyn and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, are still at loggerheads. The Mayor is sorely disappointed at not being backed up in his position by the Common Council, that body in fact and in effect giving him the cold shoulder, and intends to await events before taking further action.

Five of the *nine* Captains of Police in the City have decided to act under the new law. The four who decline to do so assume that they are disqualified by the new law. The Captains who have obeyed the law are: Captain SMITH, First District; Captain GUICHARD, Fifth District; Captain STILWELL, Seventh District; Captain COMUS, Eighth District; Captain MILLER, Ninth District.

The Mayor counts Captain MULLEN as opposed to the law, but in this he is doubtless mistaken. He is one of the two Captains who read the Rules and Regulations to the men, as directed by the Deputy Superintendent, on the day the order was received. The other Captain was COMBS, of the Eighth District.

The Captains who stand out against the law are: Captain RINO, Second District; Captain CASS, Third District; Captain POWERS, Fourth District; Captain MULLEN, Sixth District. All of these Captains made their returns as usual to the Office of the Superintendent, yesterday morning.

A large majority of the policemen are openly in favor of the new order. In one District, (the Fifth, Captain GUISOBARN'S,) a votes was taken yesterday, which resulted as follows: for the law, 20; against it, 13.

Several of the Captains of police called upon the Mayor yesterday morning, when considerable pains were taken to impress it upon their minds that they would be summarily proceeded with if they obeyed the new law. The Deputy Superintendent reported to the Commissioners in New-York yesterday morning, and had a long interview relative to the state of the Department in Brooklyn, and it is understood has received the requisite instructions how to proceed in case the Mayor should interfere in the management of the police.

The Excise Commissioners.

NO APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE—MEMORIAL FROM THE CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

The two Excise Commissioners, Messrs. WM JAY HASKETT and JOHN KERR, who still hold on to their appointments, met yesterday, at 3 P. M., at the Common Pleas Court-room, City Hall, to enter upon the duties of their office under the new law. Both the Commissioners took their place on the Judge's bench, when Mr. HASKETT called the assemblage to order. The assemblage at this time, not counting the corps of Reporters present, comprised four individuals. Of these, one was Janitor of the Court-room, who was busily engaged in trying to get up a fire in the stove, and two were Clerks of the Court, occupied in writing up the day's calendar. The fourth individual was an outsider, who had attended the meeting on veritable business.

Order established, Mr. HASKETT announced that they had met in pursuence of the statute requiring them to meet on the "second Tuesday of May." They were ready to enter upon their duties at once, which was to view applications for license, if any had such applications to present, they were solicited to present them.

No one offering a petition, Mr. C. J. WARREN, Secretary of the New-York City Temperance Alliance, asked if he might present a communication.

Mr. HASKETT said that any communications would be received which had reference to granting licenses.

Mr. WARREN, therefore, presented the following memorial:

To the Commissioners of Excise for the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The New-York City Temperance Alliance respectfully ask the Commissioners to rule as follows:

1. That there must be two distinct forms of license, one for taverns, and one for retail stores, and that the minimum price for a license be fixed at $250.

2. That all applicants for a tavern license be required to declare, under oath, that when last they wore licensed, they did not keep on their premises any implements for gaming, and that they did not keep their places of business open for the free and promiscuous sale of liquor on Sunday, and that he has the legally required accommodations for entertaining travelers.

3. That the petition for a tavern license, which is to be signed by the twenty freeholders, must contain an affidevit from each of them that he is a freeholder of this State, and a resident of the election district, and has not signed any other petition.

4. That the verification of the petition by the subscribing witness is not sufficient, unless it contains the affidavit of said witness that he knows each of the twenty signers, and knows each to be a *bona fide* freeholder of this State, and an actual resident of the election district where the tavern is proposed to be kept, and that he saw each and all of them write their names to the petition.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the New-York City Temperance Alliance.

C. J. WARREN, Corresponding Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1857.

Mr. HASKETT stated that the memoriel was respectfully received.

Mr. WARREN desired to speak more fully upon the points submitted in the memorial, but Mr. HASKETT said they could not listen to him, while sitting as Commissioners, although they should be happy to hear his suggestions when not acting in an official capacity.

Additions were gradually made to the assemblage. As each new comer showed himself, Mr. HASKETT renewed his announcement that they were now prepared to receive applications for license. This was reiterated at intervals of less than a minute each, till 10 o'clock, but without calling out any response. At 10 o'clock A. M., his Honor, Justice INGRAHAM, walked in. He was greeted by the two Commissioners with marked politeness, and he responded with no less. The two Commissioners conferred with the Justice a few moments, when Mr. HASKETT stated that they would adjourn their Board till 11 o'clock, at which hour they were promised by the Justice the use of the Court-room.

At 11 o'clock, the Commissioners resumed their places—again called the assemblage to order, and again, for nearly an hour, at close intervals, repeated the announcement of their readiness to renew applications for license. But there was never a response. It was finally stated that the blank forms of application for license, and the necessary petition to accompany the same, could be obtained, after Thursday next, at the different offices of the Commissioners, when an adjournment was declared till Saturday, at 11 o'clock, at the same place.

The following is the letter of Mr. HAWE, declining the appointment of Excise Commissioner:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 16, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I would acknowledge my obligation to you, for the honor done me in the selection of my name as one of the Commissioners of Excise for the County of New-York, particularly as it was unsolicited by me. And it was in the spirit of an earnest desire to respond to your partiality by an acceptance, that I, instead of immediately declining it, as was my wish, took the matter into careful consideration.

Reflection, however, has but served to strengthen my first impressions. I must, therefore, beg leave most respectfully to decline the appointment.

I am, gentlemen, yours, most respectfully,

ROBERT T. HAWE.

Hon. D. T. INGRAHAM, JAMES M. SMITH.

A meeting of the Judge and Recorder, to whom the letter is directed, will be held on Saturday next, to appoint a new Commissioner.

KINGS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

This Board met yesterday pursuant to law and received some 75 applications for licenses. The Board will meet every day for six days to receive applications, and the last four days of the ten days allowed by law in which to transact their business will be devoted to granting licenses. The rate of license is fixed at $50 each for grocers and tavern keepers.

The Central Park Commissioners.

The Board of Central Park Commissioners held a meeting at 3 P. M., yesterday, at the office of R. J. DILLON, Esq. Excepting Mr. RUSSELL all the members of the Board were present. The Commissioners still insist on holding their meetings in private.

The only subject of interest talked over was relative to the purchase of the State Arsenal, its grounds located within the Central Park boundaries. A resolution was passed declaring their intention to adhere to their previous action as to the purchase of the same, and that legal notice of such action be given at once to the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General and the Commissary-General—they being the Commissioners named in the bill that passed the last Assembly authorizing the sale of the State Arsenals at New-York and Albany.

Several applications of minor importance, for doing the work required in laying out of the Central Park, were received and referred to committees to report upon the same.

For the future meetings of the Board, it was announced that rooms had been obtained in the building of the Bank of Commerce. The Finance Committee were directed to have them properly furnished.

Mercantile Library Election.

The annual election of officers of this Institution took place yesterday. A lively time was kept up between the partisans of the regular ticket and the opposition or "reform" ticket. The regular ticket was thus cast:

For President,
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON.....with Philip Dater & Co.
For Vice-President,
ALEXANDER P. FISKE.....with McBride Brothers.
For Corresponding Secretary,
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.....with Pierson & Co.
For Recording Secretary,
JOSEPH F. HANFORD.....with Martin & Lawson.
For Treasurer,
WILLIAM HENDERSON.....with Continental Bank.
For Directors,
Charles T. Adee.....with James Wilde, Jr., & Co.
Alfred Lockwood.....with Livingston, Ballard & Co.
Chas. M. Catlin.....with Chastelain, Ponvert & Co.
W. M. Purdy.....with Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Henry E. Russell....with Russel & Erwin Man'fg Co.
Geo. Jeweeson.....with Corning & Co.
A. F. Eno.....with Eno, Roberts & Co.

It was indorsed by six ex-presidents, and by a large number of leading members of the Institution. It was the ticket, in fact, of the regular report, which set forth that the Institution was never in such a flourishing condition as at present, the number of members being 5,100,—the largest number ever reported, while 8,000 volumes had been added to the library, and more than 100 newspapers and periodicals to the reading-room. According to the supporters of this ticket, everything is *couleur de rose* in the library. And such, there is no reason to doubt, is the case.

The opposition ticket was as follows:

For President,
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON.....with Philip Dater & Co.
For Vice-President,
R. A. BACHIA.....with Williams & Stevens,
For Corresponding Secretary,
JOHN S. DUNNING.....with Phenix Bank.
For Recording Secretary,
JACOB L. HALSEY.....with Manhattan Life Ins. Co
For Treasurer,
AUGUSTUS M. SCRIBA.....with Metropolitan Bank
For Directors,
Chas. T. Adee.....with James Wilde, Jr. & Co.
Edward C. Taylor.....with Street Commissioner.
J. Thompson Young.....with W. J. Print Works.
Amos F. Eno.....with Eno, Roberts & Co.
Chas. H. Weidner.....with Mott Iron Works
James R. Boyd.....with Boyd & Hincken
Wm. M. Pardy.....with Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

It will be noticed that several names are the same on both tickets. The advocates of this "reform" or opposition ticket, aver that the Mercantile Library is in a state of decay, the members being annually on the decrease, and the resources of the Institution being exhausted in the purchase of books.

This opposition ticket was defeated, the first ticket being victorious. The statement that the Library was badly managed was merely an election dodge of the defeated party.

Personal.

Ex-President PIERCE arrived in this City yesterday in the 2 o'clock train from Philadelphia, where he has been sojourning for some weeks to enable Mrs. PIERCE to receive the medical attendance of eminent practitioners in that city. He is a guest of our esteemed fellow-citizen Hon. HAMILTON FISH, at whose house he will remain for a few days. His Secretary, SIDNEY WEBSTER, is at the old head-quarters of the Ex-President, the Astor House.

Obituary.

MARTIN HOFFMAN, Esq., a member of the firm of L. M. HOFFMAN & Co., Auctioneers, and a man of enviable repute in the commercial circles of New-York, died at his residence in Mamaroneck, on the morning of the 17th inst., in the 62d year of his age.

THE WEATHER.—We had a sort of January thaw yesterday, with heavy rain from 10 o'clock, on. With boots that reached the thighs, and a rubber raglan over the surtout, and a stiff, stout umbrella, the traveling was tolerable—in the cars. In doors' fires of Liverpool coal were appreciated.

☞ A little boy named EAGAN, between four and five years of age, has been missing from his home at No. 252 East Fourteenth street since Saturday last, when he went to play with some other boys who are unable to give any satisfactory account of him. He is supposed to be drowned. He was the only son of a widowed mother, who implores any one able to give any tidings of him to direct to Mrs. HARRIET EAGAN, No. 252 East Fourteenth-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WARNED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Dépôt No. 129 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers

INFALLIBLE STORE DOOR AND SAFE-LOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, PADLOCKS, &c., &c.
We would particularly call the attention of the public to our
NEW INFALLIBLE STORE-DOOR LOCK,
It being the *ne plus ultra*.
LINUS YALE, JR., & CO.,
No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $5 TO $30.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

FINE CLOTHING
and
FURNISHING GOODS
for
MEN and BOYS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
between Grand and Canal sts.,
Invite the attention of strangers visiting New-York to their
VERY LARGE
ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOTHING.
A. M. & CO.
have on hand, at all times, by continually replenishing from their
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,
one of the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS
in the City.
They manufacture all their
CLOTHING,
which enables them to mark their goods
AS LOW
as any other establishment in the City can sell the same quality; also to guarantee every garment to be
WELL MADE,
in every respect.
A. M. & CO. is the only firm in the Clothing business that adheres strictly to the
ONE-PRICE SYSTEM.
No deviation can in any instance be made from
MARKED PRICES.

BOYS' CLOTHING,
of all kinds, adapted to all ages, from three years upwards.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway.
ALFRED MUNROE.
WM. D. ABBATT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING,
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

A NEW MEDALLION
Velvet Carpet from the manufactory of
Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England,
Imported by
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY
Low Prices! for English Carpets!
Beautiful Brussels, $1.
Elegant Three-Plys, $1. Ingrains from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If your hair is falling,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you are bald-headed,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you wish to preserve the color,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you want your money's worth,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
For it is beyond all question the best preparation ever made for the scalp and hair, and the only one sustained by the voluntary testimony of statesmen, divines, editors, judges on the bench, and more than 500,000 others in all parts of the world. Depôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by every popular druggist in this City and throughout the country.

SIXTEEN REASONS WHY ALL SHOULD USE
Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE:
1. It will restore gray hair permanently to the original color.
2. It will make it grow on bald heads.
3. It will restore the natural secretions.
4. It will remove at once all itching.
5. It will remove all dandruff.
6. It will make the hair soft and glossy.
7. It will cure all eruptions, even scald head.
8. It will cure all pimples on the face.
9. It will remove oil tan and freckles.
10. It will cure all nervous headache.
11. It will make the old appear young again.
12. It will preserve the appearance of youth.
13. It will preserve the color of hair to old age.
14. It will always fasten it and stop its falling.
15. It will preserve the growth to any age.
16. The sun is no more sure to rise than these effects to follow its use.
It is now sold by every popular druggist in the city and country. Depôt No. 312 Broadway.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canal-st.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpetings, 12s. to 16s. per yard.
And all the latest patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Oil-cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices.

THE GREAT TEA SET.
Our silver-plated tea set, 5 pieces, at $20, continues to be without rival. Various efforts have been made to equal it, but thus far without success. The same may be said of our silver-plated caster, at $4.75, and cake basket, at $6. Read our advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

DAILEY'S.
The topic most discussed at the present time is the great bargains offering by Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Bowery. They give a white dinner set for $16, a white toilet set for $8, a dozen of silver-plated table spoons for $3 75, and a dozen of cut-glass goblets for $1 75. See a further list in the dry goods column of this paper.

IT IS TRUE.
We have been there and proved it. Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, do sell the cheapest Chinn, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware in this City. For further particulars, we refer you to their advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association, No. 3, who have not paid in full for their lots, are hereby notified that all lots not paid for on or before the 14th of May, will be sold at auction at No. 163 Bowery, on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery on each THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until that time, to dispose of surplus property, and receive money.
CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d., to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 8s. to 8s. 6d.; oil cloths, 8 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

RUPTURE.—(MARSH & CO., REMOVED TO NO. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.)—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 498 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS, AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. This Dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns and the glossy deep blacks it produces. Would nature do better? Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY SHOULD provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves for gardening and care of flowers; they keep the hands soft and smooth, and bleach them snowy white. For sale at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

MOTHS.—BREWER'S MOTH-POWDER IS decidedly a superior protection for furs, carpets and all woolen goods. Now is the time to use it. Sold by all the principal druggists.

MARRIED.

NORTON—CAMP.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 19, at the residence of Charles Bussell, No. 729 Houston-st., by Rev. John Dowling, D. D., GEO. F. NORTON to JANE S., daughter of the late Jacob S. Camp, all of this City.

STEELE—HARRIS.—In this City, on Saturday, May 16, by Rev. P. S. Chauncey, WILLIAM P. STEELE to ELIZABETH W., daughter of Dr. Francis L. Harris, Esq., all of this City.

BOGERT—ACKERSON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 7, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. HENRY S. BOGERT to Miss KATE ACKERSON, all of this City.

FERRALL—HARRIS.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, May 18, by Rev. S. Malone, of St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Mr JOHN A. FERRALL to Miss HENRIETTA M., daughter of the late Benjamin Harker, all of Williamsburg.

DIED.

HANLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 19, suddenly, RITTER HANLEY, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 164 Bowery, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Millburn, N. J., for interment.

CHAMBERLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 19, DORCAS CHAMBERLIN, late wife of Wm. S. Chamberlin.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 77 Robinson st., on Thursday, 21st inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Her friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

RENVILLE.—On Monday, May 18, ANN ELIZA RENVILLE, eldest daughter of Thomas N. H. Renville (deceased) and Maria H. Renville.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Susan Eastmond, in Madison-st., Brooklyn, the first door east of Classon-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, May 20, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice. A person will be at the corner of Fulton and Classon avs. to give directions to the house.

PENTZ.—In this City, on Sunday, May 17, Mrs. HILAH B. PENTZ, widow of Wm. A. F. Pentz, in the 69d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 29 West 29th st., on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

MATHEWS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, May 17, LOUISA MOTT, wife of Albert Mathews, and daughter of the late Nathaniel W. Strong, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th st., on Wednesday, May 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BATES.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, May 18, after a lingering illness, ROBERT BATES, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Thomas H. Cuthell, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 247 8th-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MRS. STEPHENS' MAGAZINE
FOR JUNE
A GLORIOUS NUMBER.
SEE IT!
CLOSE OF THE FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
CONTENTS:
TRADITIONS OF THE NOTCHES. With five illustrations by Dallas.
NICE GIRLS.
A FRAGMENT.
THE MOORISH PAGE. With two Illustrations.
THE TWO WORLDS OF THE POET.
WEST POINT. A Tale. Illustrated.
LOST JEWELS. By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS.
A CELEBRATED PICTURE.
BACHELORS' HALL. Illustrated.
A PLEASANT FRENCH GENTLEMEN.
ABOUT BEARS.
THE PAST.
DULL PEOPLE.
IMMORAL LITERATURE.
SHAKESPEARE IN THE RING.
BLONDE BEAUTIES.
THE COMET.
DR. BELLOWS.
LITERARY.
OLIO OF GOOD THINGS.
FASHIONS (ILLUSTRATED).
12½ cents; $1 50 per annum.
EDWARD STEPHENS, No. 126 Nassau-st.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

IN A FEW DAYS
A NEW NOVEL,
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
Entitled the
HEIRESS OF GREENHURST:
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
It will be published uniformly with "Fashion and Famine" and "The Old Homestead," in one volume, 12mo. Price $1 25.
The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited to this announcement, and their orders requested, as no copies will be sent without express commands.
The great popularity of Mrs. STEPHENS' previous novels abundantly vouches for a large sale of the above volume.
EDWARD STEPHENS, Publisher,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

NO CHINA! NO GLASS!!
BUT
GAS FIXTURES!!!
Our present stock of CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c., consists of the newest, most elaborate, and best designs got up in this country. Our whole time, attention and talents are paid exclusively to the selecting and manufacturing of the above goods, which we are enabled to sell, not at 50 per cent. below cost, nor at cost, but, mark this! AT A TRIFLING ADVANCE FROM COST.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.
N. B—Our Fixtures we lengthen, put up, and furnish any pattern of plain or Cut Glass Globes,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

CANCER AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES cured without surgical operation or caustics, by an Indian remedy that has never failed. No charge for medicines or attendance until a cure is performed. For further particulars, call at No. 7 Beekman-st., under the Nassau Bank, or address Z. HENDERSON, Indian Doctor of Cancers, Box No. 2,216 Post-Office, New-York.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMPING ARMS, crest or initials on paper and envelopes. Arms and crests accurately engraved. Fashionable wedding and visiting cards, De La Rue's violet tinted, reticulated mourning cards, just received. Cards printed from engraved plates at GUILBERT'S, No. 1,017 Broadway, near 28th-st. Colored initial stamping done on the premises by experienced workmen.

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
NO. 196 GREENWICH-ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ST. GEORGE'S BANK CODFISH.
ST. GEORGE'S BANK CODFISH
EXTRA NO. 1 AND NO. 2 MACKEREL.
EXTRA NO. 1 AND NO. 2 MACKEREL.
New Pickled Codfish, Salmon, Bluefish, Herring, Beef, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Salt, &c.
Country Produce sold on Commission.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER.
No. 39. Vol. 12.
Authentic portrait of the murderer M'Kim, and his murdered victim.
Life of a Murderer, by himself.
Confession of a Burglar.
Dodger after the Thieves.
Murder of a German by four fellow-countrymen.
Important Police Cases.
Fining Pickpockets.
Our London Correspondence.
Our Philadelphia Correspondence.
Our St. Louis Correspondence.
All the Criminal News of the week.
Subscriptions $8 per annum. $1 for six months. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor and Proprietor National Police Gazette, New-York City.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

$16,000 WORTH OF
DRESS SILKS.

$10,450 WORTH OF
MANTILLAS.

$10,350 WORTH OF
SHAWLS.

$10,600 WORTH OF
BAREGE ROBES.

$10,400 WORTH OF
LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
and other
DRESS GOODS.

$9,800 WORTH OF
LACE CURTAINS
and
DRAPERY MUSLINS.

$10,000 WORTH OF
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

$8,500 WORTH OF
EMBROIDERIES.

$15,750 WORTH OF
LINENS and DOMESTICS.

$101,350 Total,

Making a total of more than $100,000 worth of the cheapest dry goods ever offered for sale in this City. Now selling at LYONS & JONES',
Columbian Hall,
No. 281 Grand-st.

N. B.—ONE PRICE.

CARPETS.

DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 341 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.

We are constantly receiving
from Europe and the American sales
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
CARPETINGS,
which we offer at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A fine stock of
CHEAP INGRAINS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

REMOVAL.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL
have removed from No. 138 Broadway to the new marble store, No. 324 BROADWAY,
Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions. ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 6, 1857. No. 324 Broadway

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
in fine class engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
In great variety, including
COLLARS, SLEEVES and CHEMISETTES, in sets and separately.
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS and CAPS, BANDS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO,
An immense assortment of
CHEAP EMBROIDERIES and LACES!
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
With or without Flounces,
A SPLENDID ASSORMENT
IN
NEW AND RICH STYLES,
Will be offered on Monday, the 18th inst.,
AT MODERATE PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS.
We offer the following rare bargains. The public are advised that the same low prices cannot be obtained elsewhere.

FRENCH CHINA AND IRON STONE WARE.	Our Price.	Usual Price.
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	$16 00	$25 00
White Toilet Sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 00
Decorated Toilet Sets	5 75	7 50
Decorated Tea Sets	13 00	20 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	70 00	100 00
CUT GLASS.		
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75	3 00
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 00
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 25
Cut-glass Celery Vases, each	1 30	2 00
Cut-glass Decanters, quarts, the pair	2 50	4 50
Cut'd Bhm'an Fng'r Bowls, the dozen	1 80	3 00
SILVER-PLATED WARE.		
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces	$20 00	30 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 00	9 50
Silver-plated Castors, six cut bottles	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Table-spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 50
Silver-plated Table-forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50

We have on hand, the largest stock of Gas Fixtures in in America, and we sell them at correspondingly low prices. Cut out this list and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

PRINTED MUSLINS, FRENCH PRINTS,
PERCALES, PLAID SWISS, ORGANDIES,
BRILLIANTS, JACONETS,
and every other variety of desirable
COTTON FABRICS FOR SUMMER WEAR,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

FLOUNCED LAWN ROBES!
5.0 at $2—fast colors.
ALSO,
100 pieces GROS ODIER BEST JACONETS, at 16 cts.
These goods will be put on a separate counter, on the Howard-st. end of the Store.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE AND TISSUE FLOUNCED ROBES
An extensive assortment of
ELEGANT SUMMER STYLES,
In plain and rich Chintz colors
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

RICH DRESS SILKS AND ROBES!
Full assortment
CHOICE PARIS STYLES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE ST.

RIBBONS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling their Spring Stock of
PARIS RIBBONS,
At prices much under the cost of importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

SILKS AND EMBROIDERIES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a large stock of silks, at unusually low prices, including plaids, figures, aberes and Brussels; also, China and Foulard silks in all varieties. Of embroideries, the assortment is now full of the newest styles. No. 50 (new No. 305) Canal st., and No. 47 Howard.

MOURNING SHAWLS! MOURNING SHAWLS!
Just received, some entirely
NEW STYLES FOR DEEP MOURNING, AT
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ONE THOUSAND
FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES,
(fast colors, with three and four flounces,)
at $4 75 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW CARPETINGS AT LOW PRICES!
Brussels, Velvet, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Stair and
LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS!
Also, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Matting, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

SATIN STRIPED SILKS.
ONE CASE
at 76 cts.,
ORIGINAL PRICE AT $1 25.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

FAMILY LINENS AT LOW PRICES!
Full stock of most approved makes,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

PINEAPPLE DRESSES!
Three cases of this beautiful fabric will be opened on Monday, the 18th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NOT SELLING OUT AT COST.

Naw	China	Toilet sets.....$1 00
Styles	Glass	China Tea sets..... 4 50
Gas	and	China Dinner sets.20 00
Fixtures,	Crockery.	White Tea sets..... 3 00

At reduced prices at SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 20th st.

The New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I.
Offices No. 45 John-st. and
No. 730 Broadway,
HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 720 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing in their usual superior manner.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE.—
2,700 double bands, 8 to 50 cents; 3,500 collars and sleeves; 15,000 yards of ribbons, 2 to 12 cents; 10,500 straw bats and bloomers, 12 to 75 cents, cheapest goods in New-York, all to be cleared out this week; 500 men's and boys' hats. Remember No. 233 8th-av.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK CRAPE MARETZ,
BLACK ALPACA, BLACK MUSLIN DE LAINE,
BLACK CALICO, BLACK BOMBAZINE,
BLACK GINGHAM,
Grenadines, Barages, and Crapes, and all goods suitable for Mourning, always on hand, and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner Mercer.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, BRACKETS,
and UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY.
An extensive and desirable assortment,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION!
An immense variety
NEWEST SPRING STYLES,
Now Ready.
56 cents to 75 cents per yard,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

500 FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
At $1 25,
Reduced from $1 75,
Will be offered at retail on Monday, May 18,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS—JUST RECEIVED, at $4, Points at $5 50, and every variety of style, both wide and narrow flounces; 8-4 figured Laces, suitable for basques; and a person fully competent to fit and make up in the best style.
MILLER & ORANT, No. 703 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW HATS AND CAPS.—A large assortment of the most fashionable patterns at moderate prices. Call and examine. KELLOGG, No. 138 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW GOODS HOUSE.
STRAW BRAIDS,
TISSUE, HAIR and WILLOW BONNETS,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S HATS,
SHAKER HOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
And MILLINERY GOODS,
FOR CASH, offered by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON EAST AND North River Steamboats will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the removal of the landings of said boats.
JAMES R STEERS,
HIRAM CORWIN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
EDWARD McCONNELL,
JAMES GRIFFITH,
} Special Committee.

THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, will be held at the Home for Children of Seamen, S. I., on Wednesday, May 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The New-Brighton boat leaves pier No. 1, E. R., at 1 o'clock, P. M., landing at the Sailors' Snug Harbor dock, and will convey the friends of the Society from and to the City.
By order of the Board.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND Places will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration the subject of the disposal of the Crystal Palace. All parties interested are particularly requested to attend.
WM. WILSON, } Committee
WM. CONETER, } on
JAS. GRIFFITHS.) Lands and Places.

MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given to members of this Association to attend a meeting THIS EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery. Punctual attendance is requested, as it probably will be the last meeting of the Association. J. S. BERRY, Secretary.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS on FRIDAY EVENING, 22d inst., in the M. E. Church in Allen st., (near Rivington,) on the occasion of the Anniversary of Franklin Union, No. 1, D. of T., under the jurisdiction of the G. Union. Hon. JAMES HARPER will preside. Those who desire to hear Mr. Gough before he leaves for Europe should embrace this opportunity. Tickets for admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercise to commence at 7½.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND CHARLES LENOX REMOND will discuss, in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Prince-st., corner Marion, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, whether *the plan of the American Union, under the Constitution, is Anti-Slavery or not.* Admittance 10 cents.

FREE LECTURE.—DR. S. S. FITCH WILL deliver the third lecture of his Spring course at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 22. Subject—*True Method of Curing Disease.* Commencing at 8 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CONFIRMATION.—RIGHT REV. THE PROVisional Bishop of New-York will hold a Confirmation at Grace Chapel (Mercantile Library Lecture Room) on WEDNESDAY (this) EVENING, May 20. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY, THE 21ST INST., BEING Ascension Day, there will be full morning service, a sermon, and the Holy Communion, in Trinity Church, at 10½ o'clock.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. G. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 93 Fulton-st., between William and Gold.
Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS,
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY, AND ALL who require the aid of the Printer, and wish their work done handsomely at low prices, will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at his old stand, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.
THOMAS E. SUTTON, the Printer.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECKLER'S, No. 27 Fulton-st.

FINE ARTS.

NOTICE TO LOVERS OF THE FINE ARTS.—ON FRIDAY next, May 22, Mr. J. GOULD'S splendid collection of original, imported and selected paintings, will come under the hammer of the Messrs. SCHENCK, at their sale-room, No. 32 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office. The collection comprises some of the choicest original works of the following American and foreign artists: Gignoux, Hart, Cropsey, Talbot, Cranch, Miller, Hope, Brown, George Hewett, A. F. Tait, Albert Von Beest, Woolvermen, Bloemart, Wynants, Hoboema, Gonton, Hondekoeter, Wolfe, George Williams, Alfred Williams, Clark and Liston. Will be on exhibition until the day of sale. Catalogues now ready.

AMERICAN ART UNION GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—Great sale of English, French, and German engravings at wholesale prices. Go early.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A WALLET CONTAINING ABOUT $30 in bills and gold, together with a note drawn by Albert Brisbane to the order of George Brisbane, for $2,027 21. Also, a street warrant for $200, made by city of Brooklyn, and other papers of value to the owner. All persons are forbid purchasing the above, payment being stopped. A reward of $50, in addition to the money contained in the wallet, will be paid and no questions asked on leaving it with WILLIAM B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

LOST.—$600 IN BILLS, ON FRIDAY AFTERnoon or evening. The finder will be liberally rewarded, and will find the owner, by applying at No. 37 East Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the Manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole Agentless for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FARREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, as cook, will assist in the washing and ironing, can make bread, cake and pies, is a first-rate meat cook, is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; also, by a very neat young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and child's nurse; hardest class references from some of the first families in the City; wages from $6 to $7; will go into the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS—one as seamstress and nurse; take care of a baby or growing child; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes, family sewing; will go in the country for the Summer; wages $7 to $8. The other as waitress and chambermaid; does up ladies' muslins in good style; wages $7; City or country. Can give excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, tidy young woman as seamstress for a private family. She is a good, neat sewer, and is willing to assist in chamberwork. Has good City reference as to honesty and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 86 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 417 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT American girl desires a situation as chambermaid, seamstress, or nurse; is willing, obliging, and highly recommended. Call at No. 375 Bowery.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation to travel to Europe. Apply at No. 153 West 29d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for three days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK, ENGLISH OR SCOTCH, who understands both French and English cooking, pastry, &c., and can bring good City references for capacity and character especially as to neatness and sobriety. Apply at No. 24 5th-av., from 9 to 10 A. M., or 5 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, A NATIVE OF France, who thoroughly understands her business and has good recommendations. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 29 Union-square.

WANTED—A GOOD UPHOLSTERER. APPLY at the office of TAULMAN, SOLE & COOK, No. 9 South William-st., New-York.

WANTED—A BOY IN A PAPER WAREHOUSE, from 13 to 14 years of age. Address G. H., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WELL RECOMMENDED WOMAN as cook and laundress; must thoroughly understand her business. Apply at No. 77 West 38th-st.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED—IN A BOOK AND job printing office, a competent Proof-reader. He must be a good, practical printer, familiar with job reading and willing to assist in other work if required. A young or middle aged man preferred. A steady place for the right man. Address PRINTER, *Times* Office.

A TENOR SINGER WANTED—TO SING IN an Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. Salary $300 a year. Replies should state address, qualifications, and references. Address W., Box 2,019, New York Post-office.

WE HAVE THE VERY BEST SITUATIONS of all kinds in private families, hot is and boarding houses. City and country girls will be supplied with situations 3 months for 50 cents. Also, farmers, gardeners, waiters wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN engagement as teacher of the English branches; French and music. Would give instruction to a limited number of children residing in the City or country. Satisfactory references as to abilities can be furnished. Address, for one week, H. B., No. 231 West 35th-st., first house east of 8th-av.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WHO has for many years been accustomed to tuition, wishes for an engagement in a private family. In addition to a thorough English education, she teaches the rudiments of music, French and drawing. Reference exchanged. Address S. N. H., Brooklyn Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH Music and the English Branches, wishes a situation as Resident Governess in a private family. References given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842, Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in a pleasant neighborhood in Brooklyn, between Wall st. and Fulton Ferries, and within less than five minutes' walk of the latter, would accommodate two young men with board. Address L. R. E., Box 2,641, Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—TWO YOUNG men of good habits and character can be accommodated with breakfast and tea in a private family in 35th-st., a very desirable location. Apply by note to H. S., at this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and two single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 100 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BATH, LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber is prepared to accommodate a few families, or single persons, with board at his residence, at Bath. The rooms are large and airy; the location is healthy, convenient, and easy of access, being only four miles from the termination of the Brooklyn City Railroad at Greenwood Cemetery. Gentlemen doing business in the City can go and return daily, either by stage or private conveyance. STEDMAN WRIGHT.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY residing in one of the pleasantest villages in Connecticut, (only three hours' from New-York by Railroad or Steamboat,) will take a few boarders for the Summer. For beauty, picturesqueness and health, the location is unsurpassed. Address Mrs. R. M. N., Post-Office, New-York.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, single gentleman, desires apartments on 6th-av., or on 14th st., between Broadway and 6th-av., or in the neighborhood of 5th-av., near its junction with Broadway. Either furnished or unfurnished will answer, provided the location suits. Best references given and required. Address, with description of apartments, INCONNU, *Times* office.

A RARE CITY SUMMER RESIDENCE—Made so by deep yards and commodious balconies, is offered by a private family to gentlemen who dine down town. Perhaps terms might be agreed upon to accommodate a gentleman and his lady. Location unusually accessible. Inquire at No. 158 West 11th-st.

HO FOR THE COUNTRY!—NOW IS THE time, if you wish to obtain genteel boarders for the country. We are daily having more applications than we can accommodate. Parties wishing their rooms occupied should apply immediately at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 346 Broadway. SMITH & BOYD.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A parlor and bedroom, either furnished or unfurnished —without meals—in a private family where there are no boarders—within three blocks of St. Nicholas or Metropolitan Hotel. Address COOPER, Broadway Post-Office.

SUMMER HOME FOR THE AGED.—TWO aged couple may find a delightful home for the Summer, one hour from the City; five minutes from the depot. None but religious persons need apply. Address O. E. ERSKINE, Flushing L.I., Flour-store, opposite the depot.

SUMMER BOARD FOR TWO CHILDREN.—From 7 to 10 years of age. Parents going to Europe would find this an excellent opportunity. Terms $200 for six months, including board, tuition, medical attendance, &c. Address GEORGE NOYES, Flushing, L. I., flour-store, opposite the depot.

ROOMS WITH BREAKFAST IN A PRIVATE family, furnished or unfurnished, to let to one or two gentlemen of respectability, in a first-class house west of 5th av., and near Madison-square; the location is very fine, airy and central. Apply for information, in the baker's store, 6th-av. below 26th-st.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Two bedrooms and two parlors on second floor, in a respectable house in Prince-st., west of Broadway, to let by the month; has gas and pantries. Inquire at the Oyster Bay House, No. 553 Broadway.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, MAY be obtained at 266 Hicks-st., near South and Wall-st. ferries, Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.—This well known and spacious hotel is prepared for the reception of visitors for the Summer. It is conveniently located, and its accommodations may be well compared with those of any establishment in this vicinity. Families from the city, &c., will find airy, desirable rooms, with a first-class table, and no pains will be spared to sustain the reputation the house has already acquired.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN, N. J.—Having undergone a thorough repairing and refurnishing, a couple more genteel families and single gentlemen will find agreeable rooms, with full board and free ferriage. Dinner hour 5½ P. M.
WM. L. HALL, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.—THIS house will open for the season on Thursday, May 21.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, dry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institute; in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circular, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD OGODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD ORAY, Bath, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

NON-REMOVAL.—SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST would respectfully announce that having been able to enlarge his premises by the addition of the house adjoining, his establishment will not be removed. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of very select boys only. For terms, call or address as above.

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK.—Parents and guardians desirous of educating their daughters, will find this a most desirable location, combining the advantages of City masters with the healthiness of the country. Circulars supplied by the Principal and Rev. C. WHITEHEAD, Washington Heights. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. SCORCIA.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT with the details of accounts may obtain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $1.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $112 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

$5.—ELEGANT BUSINESS PENMANSHIP EASILY LEARNED.—DOLBEAR'S new system of hand training, No. 699 Broadway, will remove all the stiffness from the fingers, give "full command of hand," and make better business writers in ten lessons than the old systems in ten months. Three $5 seats just vacated. Apply early.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—REV. I. BIRD AND J. BIRD, B. A., PRINCIPALS.—This is strictly a family school, finely situated in the suburbs of the City. Number limited to 20. Circulars with S. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 4 Maiden-lane. Other references: H. R. DUNHAM, F. HOWE, Esqs., New-York; L. W. JONES, Esq., Brooklyn.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payments made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman st.; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 600 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 83 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young gentlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO RENT—COTTAGES at [illegible] ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and Upper Bay, also a good sea view; 8 acres, well cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and a good lawn, bathing house, summer-house and stables, being the former residence of C. Gilnoux, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also for sale or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard road containing two parlors, dining room, large kitchen and seven bedrooms, with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 287 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN HEMPstead, L. I., 20 miles from New-York by railroad, and 10 minutes' walk of railroad depôt. This is a very desirable country residence, now owned and occupied by T. Irish, Esq. It is a large square house, and has been built but a few years, piazza and high columns in front, overlooking the village, with 28 acres of land, a young bearing orchard, with a variety of fruit consisting of apples, pears, peaches cherries, grapes, &c. It will be sold on very reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of T. IRISH, on the premises, or of HENRY E. CORNWELL, Hempstead.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvil. In a very desirable and healthy location, 12 miles from the City Hall, and within five minutes of the depôt. House contains parlor, dining room, library, kitchen, pantries, nine bedrooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, and is well finished in every respect; and three-quarters of an acre of land, or more if desired, neatly improved. Good stable and carriage house. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at No. 354 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvil. Price $8,000.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE. A piece of land containing about 20 acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson 23 miles from the City; distant one mile from two depôts. The above property contains some of the most beautiful building sites on the river, the view being unsurpassed; the shore of the river is well wooded, and the place is bordered by a small stream. Will be sold or exchanged for City property, the whole or in parts. For particulars, apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 25 Pine-st., basement, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with 50 acres of highly cultivated land attached on the banks of the Raritan River, in Somerset County, New-Jersey, one mile from Boundbrook, and four miles from New-Brunswick, within two hours' ride from New-York City by the New Jersey Central Railroad. Apply to G. M. WILLIAMSON, Attorney at Law, over Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or to H. V. SHADDLE, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence in Stamford, Conn., 1½ hours' ride from the City and 50 rods from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depôt, containing seven rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c., with barn, and three-quarters of an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises to C. L. STEVENS, No. 14 Wall-st., or to ALBERT SEELY, Stamford.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, POSSESSION immediately, a handsome country seat at New Rochelle; ten minutes' walk from depôt, or Long Island Sound; with 3 or more acres of land; well stocked with fruit and forest trees; house contains 10 rooms, with kitchen attached; a good garden, coach house, stables, &c. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange place, or to G. P. DAVIS, near the premises.

$7,500.—FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—One of 48½ acres, good two story house, carriage-house, fruits, &c.; splendid view of Hudson river; one mile from railroad, and 35 miles from New-York. Also, a fine building site of 8 acres, near railroad depôt, New Jersey, 16 miles from New-York; will sell 35 or less. A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, AT Rye Neck, and within a short distance of the Sound. The house contains ten rooms and surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees. There are about 3½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation. It is 23 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A very convenient house in the central and most desirable portion of the village; overlooks the Hudson; has 12 rooms, gas, heater, good water, plenty of shade and fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going West. Inquire of SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, No. 29 Wall-st., office 23, or of H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON Long Island, 2 miles from Jamaica depôt, 2 stories high, 10 rooms, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, on the north side of 50th st., between the 3d and 3d avs. The above houses will be sold at less than their real value, on terms to suit purchasers, or exchange for unimproved property and good first mortgages on City property. Inquire of AMORY & BURTUS, No. 2?4 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—WILL EXchange a three-story stone front house, with high basement and cellar, finished and built in the best manner, with hot and cold water, gas and furnace, water closets, &c., with a $3,000 first bond and mortgage; and $1,000 cash, for a first-rate farm, in the State of New-York or New-Jersey. The farm must have good buildings, and a variety of fruit. Address with full particulars C. I., CORNISH, No. 310 Broadway,

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., a few doors west of 7th-av.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell as above, THIS DAY, (Wednesday) May 20, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture, statuary, bronzes, paintings, and other beautiful works of art contained in the above first-class house. The furniture, which is of the finest description, was made to order, and has been used but five months, the whole of which will be peremptorily sold, affording to purchasers an opportunity of obtaining really elegant furniture at prices which must be inflately below their value. Full descriptive catalogues are now ready and can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank. There will be no postponement on account of the weather. The parlor furniture consists of elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte made by Nunns & Fisher, two full suites richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in costly brocade, both in perfect order; solid rosewood reception and recombent chairs in satin; two elegant rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; marble consoles in buel work, silk and lace curtains, four splendid French pier and mantel mirrors, richly mounted; statuary-top centre, pier and sofa tables; rosewood corner etageres, mirror backs; French escritoire, marble-top musle cabinet; Turkish lounger, real Sevres and Dresden China vases, bisque figures and groups, with a large collection of statuary and bronze ornaments, a number of valuable oil-paintings, richly framed; velvet and royal Wilton carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, ormolu clock. Also, every description of elegant rosewood chamber furniture, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, superb hair mattresses, washstands, oval mirrors, suites in velvet and hair cloth, splendid secretary bookcase, one library do., with a great variety of elegant dining room furniture; magnificent carved oak extension table, cost $175; silver wares, spoons, forks, salvers, dinner and tea service, fruit baskets, gilt-ets, casters, rich China, crystal cut glass, rubs do, ivory and pearl cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned. Every article will be positively sold without reserve, and a satisfactory deposit will be required of purchasers.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, MAY 20, at No. 116 West 15th-st., of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture; an elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl inlaid, stool and cover; three new rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; do. cor. fine three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets. H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence at 10½ o'clock; consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture, in fine order, of parlor and dining-room, carved bedroom furniture, consisting in part as stated above, of handsome rosewood gothic bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, patent rosewood secretary; do. bureau; spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase; do. library; solid oak extension table; do. sideboard to match; do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses sofa-cottom chairs, couches, ovel and other mirrors, cane-seat and arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with statuary marble tops; silver ware; all the gas fixtures, and four splendid chandeliers China tea sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles, with a large quantity of furniture, too numerous to mention. Also, a pair of fine Welsh ponies, build and sound, and used as saddle and carriage horses by the family. To persons living out of the City—careful carmen will be in attendance to pack and ship if wanted.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ELEVENTH-AVENUE BY AUCTION—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable lot, with the 3-story and basement brick dwelling on the front, 3-story brick building on the rear, and 1-story brick building in the centre of said lot situate on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing 49 ft. 4½ inches south of 29th st.; said lot being 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

Also, the lot adjoining the above on the southerly side; being 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

The above described property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, as steady steam power can be had from the adjoining premises. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, PASTELS, &c—HENRY H LEEDS & CO will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of over 150 costly oil-paintings, pastels, and water-color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq., about previous to his departure for Europe. Among them will be found the best works of Bellows, Carter, Carmieucke, Dassel, Hays, Hart, Matteson, Post, Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, Shattuck, Saintin, Van Goyen, Williamson, and others, besides superb specimens of European Art. It is seldom that we offer to our friends at one time so many choice pictures, and we do not hesitate in saying that this collection is well worthy of the attention of all lovers of the Fine Arts. The paintings will be on exhibition at the Gallery, on THURSDAY, May 21, up to day of sale. Catalogues will be ready the same day, and will be mailed to parties out of the City, if applied for.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN & CO. at salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

Extensive sale of second-hand furniture, Brussels, velvet tapestry and other carpets, mirrors rich French China dinner and tea sets, best cut flint-glass ware, table-cutlery, China-vases, oil-paintings, &c., &c

Superior new cabinet furniture, comprising parlor and chamber suites, secretary and library bookcases wardrobes, etageres, and a general assortment of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture.

Also, several French-plate pier glasses, mantel and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, gas chandeliers; silver-plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c. Also hair-mattresses and palliasses.

Sale without reserve and worthy the attention of the trade, housekeepers and out-of-town buyers.

N. B.—Goods packed on the premises for shipment. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS—HENRY H. LEEDS will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a private collection of valuable Oil-Paintings, imported and selected by Richard Hawkins, Esq., being his entire collection. Among them will be found some beautiful specimens of Creswick, of London, Cooper, Muller, Innis, Wood, Williams, Van Willis, Morrison, Kidd, Boise, Taylor, Bright, O'Neil, Brand, White, Walters, of Liverpool; Morris, of London, Fuccarelli, School of Marillo, Carlo Marratti, S. Ross, Lapenet, School of Titian. Also, an invoice of about 20 fine English pictures just received, comprising several fine examples of that school, all of which will be positively sold without reserve. They are now ready for exhibition, and until day of sale, with catalogues.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT TROY, NEW-YORK, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO will sell at the New-York Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, the property known as the McCoan Mills, embracing two large brick and frame flooring mills, (in complete order), with substantial dwellings and outhouses, and about eight acres of land suitable for city lots. The stream is never failing, and has a fall of 24 feet. This property is 1¼ of a mile from the River Docks, and for business purposes is very desirable, and must become of great value. Title perfect. Terms very liberal. Particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No 7 Broad-st.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF SPLENDID rosewood and mahogany household furniture, elegantly carved rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture entire, of the most costly description, pier nad mantel mirrors, valuable collection of choice oil-paintings, etc. F. NASH will sell, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½o'clock, the entire rich and desirable contents of the large 5-story residence, No. 230 14th-st., west of 8th-av., the whole of which is worth the special attention of housekeepers, as being the largest and best assortment of valuable furniture offered at public auction for many years, having cost upward of $10,000, and will positively be sold without limits, rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—GREAT SALE of oil-paintings on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 22d and 23d inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., Mr. J. Gould's splendid collection of original, imported and selected paintings, comprising some of the choicest original works of the following American and foreign artists, viz: Gignoux, Hart, Cropsey, Talbot, Cranch, Miller, Hope, Brown, Geo. Hewett, A. F Tait, Albert Von Beest, Wouverman, Bloemart, Wynants, Hoboems, Gonton, Houdekoeter, Rolfe, George Williams, Alfred Williams, Clark and Liston The paintings are now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUDUBON PARK PROPERTY AT AUCTION—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the elegant residences in the above park, on the banks of the Hudson, adjoining Carmansville and Washington Heights, together with about 125 lots of ground, covered with fine sward and forest trees. Terms very liberal. Maps and photographs at the office No 7 Broad-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S 17th Regular Trade sale of Blunt giant, sheffield hardware, guns and pistols, cape, stock goods assorted, heavy goods, fine table and spring cutlery, &c., &c. will take place on THURSDAY, 21st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. Catalogues carly on the morning of sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

HANDSOME FURNITURE—ON WEDNESDAY, 20th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, centre tables, bureaus, washstands, rockers, looking glasses, lounges, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, China tea sets, 1 soda fountain, 5 marble-top saloon tables, kitchen furniture, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—At auction on THURSDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh, seasonable goods for City or country trade, without reserve for cash.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, a quantity of second-hand and new furniture, carpets, three piano-fortes, &c.

ELIAS B. MENRY, Auctioneer.

WAKEFIELD PROPERTY, THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at No 136 Bowery, will be sold all the lots not paid for; also all the empire property. Sale positive.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com'rs of the Land Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF THIRTY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AND A HOUSE AND LOT IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERRY.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, TUESDAY, June 2d, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, thirty good building lots, situated on Steuben-st. and Railroad-av., between Prospect and Warren sts. Also, the valuable lot corner of Prospect and Steuben sts. These lots are suitable for a class of dwellings which are in great demand, also for manufacturing purposes, being located near the ferry, and can be reached in 15 minutes from the foot of Cortlandt-st. Taxes are lower than any other city near New-York, and gas and water have been introduced. Also, the three-story house and lot on the north side of Railroad-av., near Warren-st., with brick first story, with store and extension lot 25x100, house 25x30, now rented for $350 per annum. Terms of sale 10 per cent., and the auctioneer's fee on the day of sale; 20 per cent. on the 1st day of July, when the deeds will be ready, and 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 6 per cent., or 5 years at 7 per cent., and full warranties deeds will be given. This property comes direct from the Van Vorst estate. On the house and lot 60 per cent can remain at the same rates of interest as above. Parties desirous of purchasing property in this flourishing city should attend the sale, as every lot put up by the auctioneer will positively be sold to the highest bidder, and the title is indispatable For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE (WITHOUT regard to weather) OF Furniture, Mirrors Paintings, Silver-plated Ware, &c., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by TUNIS MORRELL, at No. 334 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Citizens and strangers will avail themselves of the advantages of this special sale by order of owners, consisting of superior cabinet furniture, elegant oil-paintings, mirrors, rich engravings, clocks, silver-plated ware, child's carriage, soda fountain, steam engine, view of New-York, mattresses; fishing poles, cooking stoves, suites and single articles of furniture; large stock of fashionable jewelry. Havana cigars at 3½ o'clock. 100,000 Havana and German cigars, of choice brands, of 30 kinds, and in lots to suit all buyers. Dealers as well as consumers will attend promptly.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS, CORNER of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, THURSDAY, May 21, at 9 o'clock A. M., a large and general assortment of second-hand furniture, hair and husk mattresses, iron bedsteads; mahogany, walnut and maple cane-seat chairs; worsted, lace and other window curtains and shades, washstands, crockery, &c., &c.

FRIDAY, May 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, a very large assortment of excellent furniture, pianos, hookcases, carpets, china, crockery and glass, &c., &c; splendid oil-paintings, engravings, &c., &c. Particulars to-morrow.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, without reservation, at 10½ o'clock, the whole of the second-hand household furniture in house No. 136 West 23d-st., viz: Rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, all in good order, velvet, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, gas fixtures, extension tables, China, crockery, wardrobes, book-cases, &c. Sale will take place rain or shine. Catalogue at house.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyroot,	Jerusalem,	&c.,	&c.

Office in New York, No. 3 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 45 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will ha issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz.:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6⅔ per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, Aug. 1, 1856, without the said stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums as the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 William-st. NEW-YORK, May 13, 1857.

NOTICE.—IN ANSWER TO INQUIRIES MADE at this office, the subscribers to the guaranteed stock of this Company are hereby notified that the 55 per cent. stock payment on the amount of their subscriptions will be required to be made at the time of payment of the first cash instalment, viz., 21st of May instant.

JOHN A. C. GRAY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND BELOIT RAILROAD COMPANY—MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due on the 1st day of June next, on the Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued in aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad, also the interest Coupons, due at the same time, on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

A. O. BABCOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver sts., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ANNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OGGOOD, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON R. R. Co. No. 47 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1857.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR A PORTION OF the Additional Stock of this Company, entitling the holder to a share of the lands to be purchased of Government, will be received at par at this office until further notice.

J. B. SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A note drawn by ELLIS & STURGES, of Cincinnati, in favor of CHARLES PORTIER, and indorsed by him, has been stolen, and that the payment of the same has been stopped. All persons are hereby warned against negotiating the same.—NEW-YORK, May 18, 1857.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, 15 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$214,108 11	
For Interest and Annuities	21,714 54	$235,822 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$46,000 00	
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	2,825 72	
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	5,433 02	
Paid commissions to agents	6,547 08	
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage	6,051 41	
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c.	15,331 93	$82,189 16
Net increase for the quarter		$153,633 49
Add—		
Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857	2,719,760 30	
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857	3,003,393 79	
Policies issued during the quarter	521	
Policies in force May 1, 1858	10,166	
Of which 9,195 are for the whole life.		
Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance		$3,882 10

I have examined the above returns and find them correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
May 15, 1852.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,	
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,	
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,	
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William S. Coe,	
Henry A. Smythe,	Abrah. Bininger,	C. J. Steadman,	
Robt H. McCurdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cep's E. Norton,	
John V. L. Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,	
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,	
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Popham,	
William Moore,	Sam. E. Sproulls,	L. Edgerton,	
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. S. Brown,	
W. F. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. R Clark.	

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT, Actuary—SHEPP'D HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hogue,	Josiah Gould,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. A. Van Rensselaer,	Wm. Sturgis Duzer,	Robert Bogus,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Perdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 15 WALL-STREET, where Insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the Insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Lenl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gaz. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman.
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob A. Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Lary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Ades,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Aetor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors, at their meeting held this day, have declared a (semi-annual) dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th day of May inst., until which day (inclusive) the transfer books are closed.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 12, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to REUF. COE, as Individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

mh12,'56-1aw2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, at Patchess County Bank, Armenia, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
Superintendent.

jy11,'55-1aw2yW

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION. 3d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner of 51st-st., New-York.
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS. This magnificent instrument, just introduced by THALBERG, At his matinées musicales, is without rival for the church or drawing room. A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jrs., No. 51 Dey-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

CHICKERING'S, GILBERT'S AND WATERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Will be sold this week, at reduced prices, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $150, melodeons from $25 to $300, and for sale on monthly payments, or for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A GREAT SACRIFICE, by order of the assignee; an elegant rosewood piano, with sweep legs, richly carved, full compass, carved mouldings, &c., in every respect a superior instrument; to be sold immediately; price, $285. Can be seen at No. 289 Broadway, room No. 18. M. WRAY.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—Only Warerooms, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. A large variety of these truly superb instruments for sale, on reasonable terms, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent.

PIANO FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, ON ACcount of being taken for debt; a rosewood piano, of the most modern style and finish, round corners, &c.; but a short time in use, equal to new; price, $195. Can be seen at No. 289 Broadway, room No. 18. M. WRAY.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front. East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 59 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $275. From Liverpool to New-York, $90 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-light bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 45 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK	FROM LIVERPOOL
Saturday, Jan 3....1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7....1857
Saturday, Jan. 17....1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21....1857
Saturday, Jan. 31....1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4....1857
Saturday, Feb. 14....1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18....1857
Saturday, March 14....1857	Wednesday, March 4....1857
Saturday, April 11....1857	Wednesday, April 1....1857
Saturday, May 9....1857	Wednesday, April 29....1857
Saturday, May 23....1857	Wednesday, May 27....1857
Saturday, June 6....1857	Wednesday, June 10....1857
Saturday, June 20....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 87 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON, AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH Captain BEAL 3,221 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Captain BAKER, 3,864 tons burthen;
ARGO, Captain BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Captain BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company, of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate Wednesday for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London, and then proceed to Bremen. Returning they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate Saturday, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third class or steerage passengers. A surgeon is attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30.

The steamship QUEEN OF THESOUTH will sail from New-York on W

NEWS BY THE NIAGARA.

[Continued from First Page.]

Russia.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Petersburg announces the return of mild weather, with a south wind, and it was therefore expected that the navigation of the Gulf of Finland would shortly generally be reopened.

Persia.

Further hostilities have occurred in Persia. A dispatch had been received stating that the city of Mohammerah was captured by the British on the 26th of April. The enemy lost two hundred, killed and wounded, among whom was Brigadier-General ASHBURNHAM, besides seventeen guns and a vast amount of ammunition and military stores. The Persian army, under SHAH SEADAN, retreated towards Ahevaz and Shuster, in great disorder. The British forces were encamped near Mohammerah. Their loss in killed and wounded was ten. The Arab tribes were friendly, and were sending in their submission.

A telegraphic dispatch from Sir JAMES OUTRAM says a flying expedition to Ahevaz, returned to Mohammerah on the 4th of April, completely successful.

The large Persian Army retired from their position and retreated rapidly towards Dizful before the British force, which was not 400 strong. One gun was captured, and extensive military steres were seized and destroyed.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday morning, May 2, 1857.—The *Etna* which arrived at Southampton last night, brought the mails of the *European* and *Oneida*. The collective mail consists of nearly four hundred boxes and bags.—being the largest mail ever landed at Southampton. The *Etna* has eighty passengers and twenty six packages of gold of the value of nearly £90,000 st'g. Nearly £50,000 of this gold was on the *Oneida*, Nearly one hundred passengers left the *Etna* at Malta to get to England *via* Marseilles. The Australian passengers were detained nearly three dnye in Egypt, owing to the *European* arriving at Suez three days before her time.

When the *Oneida* broke down, although she was only three days by steem from St. George's Sound, it took her seventeen daye to get back. Tue weather at the time was very thick, which prevented the people of the *Simla* from seeing her.

DRESDEN, Friday.

The *Journal de Dresden* states upon authority that the ratification of the treaty between England and Persia has been made by the Shah.

DARTMOUTH, Thureday, Mny 7.

The steamer *England*, for Calcutta, which put in here on the 4th is remaining here, having received some trifling damage to her screw.

The European and Australian Company's steamer *Jura*, Captain MOODIE, arrived at Southampton yesterday, to be in readiness to convey the Australian overland mails on the 12th inst. She ran from Liverpool to Southampton in 36 hours.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

The *Times*, in a leading article, puts some searching questions to Mr. STAPLETON, formerly a Director of the Royal British Bank, and now member of Parliament for Brunswick.

From the *Times* City Article of Saturday, the 9th instant:

"The funds have entirely recovered the sudden and unexpected depreesion of yesterday. Thirty thousand ponnde were invested in Exchequer bills at par, out of the money received by the Savings Banks from the Exchequer bonds due to day, and an impression entertained that further purchases will be made. The market was likewise strengthened by the operations of the public and hy the steady appearance of the foreign exchanges in the Discount Market and the Bank. The demand for money was very active. A farther sum of about £3,000 of Austrien gold was taken at the Bank to-dey.

"The total retained out of the £200,000 by the *Anglesea* has heretofore been nearly £170,000. Only a very limited amount of specie has been engaged to be dispatched by the steamer *Colombo* on the 20th ult.—the total, it is thought, will not exceed £300,000. The mail steamer *Brazil* to-morrow will take out £250,000 in gold.

The *Daily News* City Article says that the appearance of the market at the close was very steady. Notwithstanding that the continued demand for money was to-day active and the market rather stringent full prices were exacted. The shares in the Russian Railways were inquired for, and after touching one premium, buyers closed at three-quarters to one premium. The transactions seem to be almost exclusively npon Continental orders, and most observers are of opinion that the demand is not *bona fide*.

Sailing of the Niagara for Boston, &c.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, May 19.

The steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at 11 o'clock for Boston, where she will be dne about midnight on Wednesday.

The *Circassian*, from Liverpool on the evening of the 5th inst., and St. Johns on the 16th inst., with four hundred passengers, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning, and sailed at noon for Portland.

Wind southeast. Weather clear.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* of the Liverpool Cotton Market reports COTTON firmer, and prices advanced ⅛d for all qualities, except low sandy which was unsalable. The sales of the week were 60,000 bales, including 43,000 bales American. Speculators took 7,000 baies, and exporters 6,500. The estimated saies of Friday were 8,000 to 10,000 bales, incinding 3,000 bales on speculation and for export, the market closing steady at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 8⅝d; Middling Orleans, 7 11-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 8d.; Middling Mobiles, 7 11-16d.; Fair Upiands, 7¾d.; Middling Upisuds, 7 9-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 496,000 bales, of which 36,000 were American.

Manchester Market.

At Manchester the demand for goods and yarns was rather better, but prices were without change of moment.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The weather was harsh and ungeeoisi, being dry, with easterly winds. All qualities had e ightly advanced in France, Spain and the Continent generally, as also at Liverpool. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., of Liverpool report BREADSTUFFS generally quiet. FLOUR was quiet at 6d. higher on the week's rates. WHEAT was steady and id.@2d. better on the week. CORN was quiet and 6d. higher on the week. The following ere the quotations: Red WHEAT. 8s. 3d.@9s. 2d.; White, 9s @9s. 8d.; Western Canal FLOUR, 29s @31s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 30e @31s.; Ohio. 32s @32s. 6d.; Mixed CORN, 35s; Yellow, 36s. 6d.; White, 37s. @37e. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The Liverpool Provision Market was generally steady. BEEF was firm, though buyers were reloctant to give present prices, viz., 135s. @160s. In PORK there was nothing; Mess quoted nominally 90s.@92s. 6d. BACON was hot in slight inquiry, and prices were weak. LARD was dull, at 65s, with a stock of 2,400 bbls CHEESE was quiet, at 64s.@66s. for good. TALLOW had advanced 2s.; Y. C., 58s.; American, 56s.@57s. The stock was small.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES firm, and considerebly higher, closing at 42s. for Pots and Pearls, with a still advancing teodency. RESIN was steady. Sales of 4,500 hbls. at 4s. 11d @5s. 1d. for common. and 8s @15s. 6d. for medium to fine. SPIRITS TURPENTINE was firm at 39s.; holders demanl an advance. Of Crude TURPENTINE, sales of 900 bbls. at 2s. 6d.@3s. 1d. TAR—Sales of 2,000 bbls. American at 12s. 9d.@13s. 6d. for fair to large. BARK—Philadelphia, 14s. 3d; Baltimore, 12s. 6d @13s. there was bnt little ioquiry and prices were weak. Of OLIVE OIL the sales were unimportant; the same may be said of common fish and Sperm Oils. Ragged, £38; Crude, £95. RAPE OIL—Sales unimportant, quoted at 44s. 6d.@50s. LINSEED OIL, £40@£40 6s., but sales unimportant. Whale, nomically, £41@£43. Paim was in improved demand at £44@£45. DYE WOODS were steady. RICE—Bengal was buoyent, and Carolina fice quiet at 24s. COFFEE was quiet; no transactions. SUGAR was buoyant, and with a small stock prices had advanced 2s. for refining and 3s. for grocery. MOLASSES—Holders demanded an advance, but there was bnt little inquiry. TEA—Sales of Congou at 1s. 1½d.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report SUGAR buoyant and active at 3s. advance; the stock was small. COFFEE was firm. White WHEAT 42s.@46s.; red 38s.@38s. *Virginia 2s.@3s.* RICE—East India active; Carolina advanced 2s. TEA—Congou le. 1½d, closing firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm with an advancing tendency; Casks 44s 6d @45s. LINSEED OIL steady at 40s. 6d. IRON—Welsh Rails were steady at £7 12s. 6d; Bars quiet at £7 10s.; Pig 57s. 6d.

London Money Market.

The *London Money* market was stringent. CONSOLS closed for money, 92¾@93, and for account, March 93⅛. For RUSSIAN 5s. 1½d. Mexican DOLLARS not fixed. EAGLES 76 4½, and nominal. DOUBLOONS Spanish 76s 3d.; South American, 76s.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £3,000.

American Securities.

Messrs. BAILY & SON report American Securities in but small demand, and prices weak.

Messrs. BARINGS BROTHERS & Co. report likewise.

THE ISAAC NEWTON. The steamer *Isaac Newton* was yesterday towed to this City, where she will be repaired in the shortest possible time, and again put upon the route between this City and Albany. While lying at Stony Point, the damages to her hull were estimated at such a sum that she could be sold afloat.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE STABBING AFFRAY IN THE FOURTH WARD—FATAL RESULT.—The young man named James O'Donnell, who was stabbed in the abdomen, during a fight with one Michael Hays, in Roosevelt-street, between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday night, died of his injuries early yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital. Immediately after the fight, Hays fled to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where he informed the officer in command that he had been assailed and beaten in the street by some men to whom he gave no provocation whatever, and that as his assailants were still about he was afraid to venture home alone, lest they might again attack him. An officer was sent with him, but after traveling some distance the men of whom Hays had spoken were not to be seen, and the officer returned. In a few moments afterwards it was learned at the Station-house that Hays had not been attacked by some men, but that he had just been engaged in a fight with a young man named O'Donnell, whom he stabbed dengerously in the abdomen, and then ran away. An officer was thereupon sent in search of Hays, but he could not be found, and has since evaded arrest. Learning that O'Donnell was in a very critical condition, Coroner Connery proceeded to the Hospital late on Monday night, and took his dying statement. The widowed mother of O'Donnell, a younger brother and two sisters, were at the Hospital at the time, and continued there until death ensued. The mother was in a great state of mental distress, and on learning that it would be requisite to make a *post-mortem* examination of the body she became almost frantic. She clutched the coffin, and vowed that the body of her dead child should in no wise be mutilated. She would not be pacified, and it was at length found necessary to remove her from the room by force. This only added to her desperation, for she threw herself repeatedly against the door, which had been locked against her; finding her efforts to break in the door of no avail, she demolished all the windows of the room and threatened still further violence. In this she was also joined by her surviving son, who threatened that he would stab the Coroner or the Doctor who attempted to make the *post mortem*. The scene was a very painful one. A desire was shown to spare the poor woman's feelings as far as possible, and the Coroner inquired of Dr. Noyes whether he could not arrive satisfactorily at the cause of death without making a *post mortem*. The Doctor replied that he could not with certainty, unless some further examination was made. He thought it would not be absolutely necessary, however, to make a *post mortem*, and would therefore content himself with a partial examination, and this he did. This had the effect to pacify in a measure the afflicted woman. The following is the dying statement of O'Donnell:

James O'Donnell, being duly sworn, and admonished of the awful consequences which will surely result in appearing before his God with a lie staining his immortal soul, deposes and says: I live in the house corner of Oliver and Cherry streets; last night, between ten and eleven o'clock, there was a muss down near Water street, between two men; I went down and returned again, when I met Michael Hays at the corner of Batavia and Roosevelt streets; we had some words about the two men who were fighting; we both struck each other; I don't know who drew the first blow; both of us fell and when rising up he (Michael Hays) stabbed me with a long knife; he then ran away; in three or four minutes I fell, and let a great quantity of blood; Eugene Sullivan was by at the time, and also John Taylor; I was brought to the New York Hospital, and don't remember anything more; I know I am about to appear before my God, and I solemnly swear I had no knife, and gave no cause that Michael Hays should stab me, as he was the larger man of the two; I am positively sure it was Michael Hays who stabbed me; there was no enmity existing between us previous to this occurrence.

After the examination of several witnesses, the case was adjourned until to-day, when, it is said, some further and very important evidence will be offered. The police of the Fourth Ward are searching for Hays, but it is generally believed he has fled the City, if not the County. O'Donnell, the deceased, was born in Ireland, and was not quite 21 years of age. He resided with his mother at the corner of Oliver and Cherry streets.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT RAPE.—Two men, named Patrick McManus and John Moore were arrested yesterday by policemen McDonough and Sullivan, of the Fourth Ward, for an alleged attempt at rape upon Hannah Kilhen, a girl of 14 years, employed as a servant in the house of Mr. Russell, No. 95 Cherry-street. They are locked up for examination to-morrow.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—Francis Guinauss, aged 17 years, is in custody on suspicion of having set fire to the upholstery store of his employers, at No. 83 Sixth-avenue, some time since. Not much damage was done to the store or the stock which it contained. The accused will be detained to await the examination of the Fire Marshal.

SHOOTING.—Edward Pufferer, keeper of a lager-bier saloon at No. 42 Canal-street, was committed to prison yesterday for shooting Michael Starre through the thighe with a pistol on Saturday night, during a disturbence. Starrs is lying at St. Vincent's Hospital. He is badly, though not fatally injured.

CAUGHT HIM.—Jack Dunn, one of the rowdies who, on Monday noon, entered the bar-room of Thomas Clark, at the corner of Chatham and James streets, and made a violent assault upon Edward Sheehan, the bar-keeper, because he refused to furnish them with more liquor when they were already drunk, was yesterday arrested by a Fourth Ward Policeman, and taken before Justice OSBORN, who committed him for trial in default of $500 bail. Arthur Williams, Edward McGibney and Francis F. Cooley, are also in custody for participating in the same affair. One other of the assailants is yet at large. Sheehan was considerably injured, and a large amount of glass ware was destroyed.

Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane.

The first session of the twelfth annual meeting of this Association took place at the Metropolitan Hotel yeeterday. The following members were present:

1. Dr. ISAAC RAY, Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I., President of the Association.
2. Dr. THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia, Vice-Pfesident of the Association.
3. Dr. Tilden Brown, Bloomingdale Asylum, New-York City.
4. Dr. J. J. McIlhenny, Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Dayton, Ohio.
5. Dr. James S. Athon, Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Indianapolis.
6. Dr. J. E. Tylers, New-Hampshire Asylum for Insane, Concord.
7. Dr. John P. Gray, New-York State Lunatic Asylum, Utica.
8. Dr. Andrew McFarland, Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville.
9. Dr. John Fouerden, Maryland Hospital for Insane, Beltimore.
10. Dr. Ed. Jarvis, Private Asylum, Dorchester, Mass.
11. Dr. William H. Stokes, Mount Hope Institution, Baltimore.
12. Dr. John Curwen, Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.
13. Dr. Cbauncey Booth, McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.
14. Dr. H. A. Buttolph, N. J. State Lunatic Asylum, Trenton.
15. Dr. Jos. A. Reed, W. Penn. Hospital for Insane, Pitteburg.
16. Dr. R. C. Hopkins, N. Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Newburg.
17. Dr. George C. S. Choate, State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton, Mass.
18. Dr. Merrick Bemis, State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass.
19. Dr. Jas. R. De Wolf, Provincial Hospital for Insane, Halifax, N. S.
20. Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, Michigan Asylum for the Insane, Kalamazoo.
21. Dr. J. H. Worthington, Friends' Asylum for the Insane, Philadelphia.
22. Drs. N. Cutten and Howe, Pepperell Private Asylum, Mass.
23. Dr. Wm. H. Rockwell, Vermont Asylum for Insane, Brattleboro.
24. Dr. Pliny Earle, iate of the Bloomingdale Asylum, New-York City.
25. Dr. M. H. Ranney, New-York City Lunatic Asylum.
26. Dr. J. W. Barstow, Senford Hall, Flushing, L. I.
27. Dr. C. H. Nichols, Government Hoepital for Insane, Washington, D. C., Secretary of the Association.
28. Dr. John S. Butler, Retreat for the Insane, Hartford, Conn., Treasurer of the Association.
29. Dr. Edward C. Fisher, North Carolina Asylum for the Insane, Raleigh.
30. Dr. Benjamin Ogden, Visiting Physician Sanford Hall.
31. Dr. Josso P. Bancroft, New-Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, Concord.

After the appointment of several standing committees, and the transaction of other preliminary business, a paper was read by Dr. TYLERS on the "Care of the Violent Insane," which was followed by an interesting distussion of the preeminently important subject of the kind and amount of personal or muscular restraint which is best calculated to promote the comfort and restoration of the insane of all classes. The prevailing opinions of the members of the Association were strongly to the effect that no class of patients should be confined in *cells*, but in chambers as large and as inviting in their construction as those for the convalescent; that the seclusion of the violent insane, by day, should be infrequent, and generally of the briefest practicable duration; and that neither muscular restraint nor seclusion should ever be subject to the judgment and control of subordinate officers of attendants.

Dr. MCILHENNEY read a paper on "some of the causes that are productive of insanity," which gave rise to a wide and important discussion of the subject of hereditary causes of insanity and those thought to be incident to that deterioration both of mental and physical constitution which is incident to the progress of modern civilization.

Invitations were received from the authorities of the Institutions for the Insane at Bloomingdale and Flushing, L. I., and on Blackwell's Island to visit those establishments, which will be accepted in the course of the week.

This Association is composed of the medical gentlemen having charge of institutions for the insane. Every such establishment on the continent of America is entitled to a representative in the body. It is quietly, voluntarily and hopefully endeavoring to work out the causes, treatment and prevention of insanity.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for this week, contains Goldsmith's Deserted Village, with six beautiful illustrations: The Country Store; Drugging in Erysipelas; The Turkish Bath; Election Day in Connecticut, ancient and modern; Letters from my Garden; Workers and Thinkers; The Philosophy of Eating; Ebb and Flow of Criminality; Employment of Women; English Women as Politicians; Work and Drudgery; Hogs vs Humanity; Wills to Prevent Second Marriages; Traveling in Arkansas; News of the Week; City Gossip; Poetry; Miscellaneous Items; Wit and Humor; Selling a Wife; Keeping Flies out of the House; Fire-Proof Feats of the Ancients; Important to Bathers; Magic Corn Huskers; Notes and Queries; Phonetics; The Armenians, with three illustrations; Extraordinary Trial of Strength; Country Girls; Girls for Illinois. Sold by all Newsmen, for only four cents a copy.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We were much surprised and gratified the other day by a visit to No. 337 Broadway, where we examined that wonderful invention, the Life-Preserving Shirt, of Mr. C. J. BUNKER. This article is certainly an immense boon to the human race, as almost every one is sometimes exposed to the danger of drowning. These shirts are of white cloth, prepared in a peculiar way, by Mr. BUNKER'S exclusive process, for which patents have been applied in the United States and Europe. No rubber is used in their preparation—they are light, comfortable, may be worn as an undergarment, or carried in the pocket and slipped on at any time over the usual clothing, and inflated in a few moments so as to sustain four or five persons for any length of time in the roughest water. Everybody should be provided with these garments, even if they have only to cross the North or East Rivers; and, if they had been universally in use, we can see how many lives would have been saved at our ferry-slips alone. Officers of vessels are invited to call at the Agency, No. 337 Broadway, and examine. Their cost is trifling.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE GRADUATES OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

CLASSES OF 1840 TO 1856, UNDER JANITOR SMITH'S ADMINISTRATION.—In February of 1856, ex-janitor SMITH was in want of $1,000 to pay off all claims and prevent sale of his goods under execution. The late AUGUSTUS E. KING, graduate, who had charge of his affairs, borrowed from Mr. CHARLES S. WEBB, graduate, this amount, and the ex janitor gave the latter a mortgage for one year. Mr. KING was to pay off the mortgage during that year, but he died in June. This mortgage has been due since March, 1857. Mr. KING'S administrators are anxious to have the money to close his estate. Mr. WEBB writes that "if the money on the mortgage is not paid by the 1st of June, I shall commence a foreclosure." The manner in which the money is appropriated to answer this purpose of cancelling the mortgage, be it more or less than the sum required, will be left, with their permission, to Dr. ROBERT OGDEN DOREMUS, Prof. HOWARD CROSBY and Mr. GEORGE HENRY MOSE, graduates. Contributions sent to No. 66 East Twenty-third-street.

A. V. CLARKSON, Graduate.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The monster entertainments at PURDY'S National Theatre are overcrowding the house nightly. Last night and Monday evening over one thousand persons had to return home disappointed in gaining admittance. The new drama from COBB'S story, "The Wild Knight, or Unknown Crusader," was applauded throughout most vociferously, and the revival of that grand pantomime, "Asphodel, or the Magic Pen," kept the audience in extacies of delight. Both pieces are to be repeated to night, and the comedietta of "Love in Livery" will conclude the bill.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Worms cause congestion of the brain. Make short work with them. To do so safely, use this hygeian confectionary. It contains no mineral. Any child will take it. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA has recently renewed a new accession of popularity, from its numerous and astounding cures of Cutaneous and Ulcerous complaints. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per hottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheep, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

This agreeable tonic and diuretic is the very purest essence of British grain, delicately tinctured with a concentrated extract of the finest Italian juniper berries.

It is recommended for the healthy as well as the sick by the medical faculty of both hemispheres.

For sale by all druggists and grocers and fruiterers. Quarts, $1; pints, 50 cents.

EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD—Might be offered with perfect impunity for the production of an American Drama of such thrilling intereet as "Neighbor Jeckwood," attracting such great crowds to Barnum's Museum, and repeated there this afternoon and evening. It is exquisitely beautiful.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Bronchitis, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, and all Affections of the Throat, are so well known for their excellent medicinal qualities, that commendation from us can hardly add to their favorable notoriety.—*Boston Post.*

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Young artists may ascertain scientifically to what particular branch of art they are best adapted, by consulting a competent Phrenologist. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, and advice given daily by Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment gives immediate ease in lumbago, pain in the back, inflammation of the kidneys, and external irritation, whether produced by disease or resulting from injury. Applied with a due degree of friction it soon accomplishes a cure.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES—RED AND WHITE.—The pure, fine flavored, wholesome and economical wines, of various qualities in hhds., quarter casks and demijohns, for sale by FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-street.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, are now prepared to furnish and affix to buildings their Improved Lightning Rods. Having had great experience they have been entirely successful in protecting buildings from lightning, and their rods are neatly and substantially applied.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imperts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth-aveoue, New-York.
Jos. L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro't *Ch'n Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. Devid A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenbnrger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MAY 19.

$40,000	Virginia 6s	s3	91¼	120	Canton Co.		20
500	do.		91¾	40	U. S. Trust Co.		107
1,500	Cali. St. 7s, '70..		55¾	300	Harlem Railroad		15
5,000	Cali. St. 7s, '75..		57	1100	Reading Railroad	c	79¾
8,000	Missouri State 6s		82¾	200	do.	s60	79¾
3,000	E. R. Cy Bs. '62	s3	84	400	do.	s60	79¾
1,000	Ill. Riv RR. 1st m.		94½	100	do.	s10	79¾
3,000	Ill. Cent R. Bds		93¾	500	do.	b3	79¾
5,000	Ill. Reg. Bds	s10	100	1000	do.	b30	79¾
3,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.		69	100	do.	c	79¾
50	C. & T. Bds. '63		65	10	La C. & Mil. R. R.		77¾
65	National Bank		110	21	do.		77¾
20	Hanover Bank		94½	118	Mich. Cen. R R.	c	94¾
10	Park Bank		104¾	110	M. S. & N L R.R.	b30	68
42	Ocean Bank		96	118	do.		67¾
10	Del. & R. C Co.		125	400	do.		67¾
173	Penn. Coal Co.		83¾	96	do.		67¾
200	do.	b60	83¾	465	do.		67
26	do.	s3	83¾	159	do.		67¾
300	Comb. Coal Co.	b30	183¾	130	do.	c	67¾
200	do.	s3	183¾	530	do.	c	67¾
150	do.	c	183¾	100	do.	c	67¾
200	do.	s60	183¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	c10	138½
250	do.	b30	183¾	100	do.		138¾
100	do.	al 6d	183¾	300	do.	b3	139
219	N. Y. Cen. RR.	c	86¾	100	do.	b30	139
100	do.	s30	86⅞	50	Clev. & Pitts. R R		47½
100	do.	b10	86¾	150	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		104
115	do.		86¾	87	Gal. & Chi R. R.	c	98¾
100	do.	s3	86¾	10	do.		98¾
200	do.	b60	86¾	100	Cl. & Toledo R. R.		67¾
100	do.	b10	86¾	580	do.	c	68
50	Erie Railroad	h5	41	200	do.	s3	67¾
150	do.	s3	40¾	1400	do.	c	67
250	do.	c	40¾	100	do.		67¾
1200	do.	b3	40¾	900	do.	c	68¾
5	do.		41	100	do.	b3	68¾
200	do.	s60	40⅛	100	do.	s60	65
250	do.	b60	40¾	100	do.	b10	64¾
100	do.	s30	40⅝	10	Chi. & R. I R R.	b3	97
100	do.	s60	40¾	31	do.		96¾
300	do.		40⅝	20	Mill. & Miss. R. R.		67
25	do.		40⅝				

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$5,000 Del., Lack. & West. R. R., Int. added	78
$6,000 Del., Lack. & W. 2d mortgage, int. added	72
$5,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. Co., int. added	44
$5,000 Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R. int. ad.	55
15 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.	103
500 sharee Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	63¼

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Missouri St. 6s	82¼	300	Illinois Cent. R. R.	139
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s60	18¾	100	do.	s10	138¾
350	Lich. & N. Ia. R.		67	100	do.	s60	137¾
674	do.		66¾	100	do.		138¾
20	do.		66¾	100	do.	b30	138¾
100	do.		67¾	100	do.	b3	139¾
50	Panama R. R.		94	18	La Ce. & Mil. R.		77¾
50	do.		94¾	10	N. Y. Cent. & R.		96¾
300	Erie Railroad		40¾	50	do.	s30	66¾
500	do.	b3	40¾	500	Reading R. R.	b3	79¾
200	do.	s3	40¾	250	Nev. & Tol. R.		66¾
100	do.		40¾	7	Mil. & Miss. RR.		67
500	do.	b30	40¾				

TUESDAY, May 19—P. M.

The continued good news financially from abroad by the *Arago*, at this port, and the *Niagara*, just telegraphed from Halifax, (with Liverpool dates to Saturday, May 9,) and the Bank Statement of this morning, confirm the favorable tone in Money affairs. Demand loans are a little more active to-day, but were readily had at 7 ₱ cent. Discounts without alteration. The additional business to-day in Foreign Bills for the Boston packet was mostly done at 109¼@8⅝ on London. The whole range is called 109¾@109¼ ₱ cent. A large parcel of short-eight London was made against Illinois Central and other Stocks, about $300,000. Francs continue steady at 5.18¾@5.17½. The packet will carry out $900,000 in Bullion on New-York account, about the same as the corresponding steamer from Boston last May. The *Arago* delivered to-day $185,000 in Spanish Coin.

At the Stock Exchange the excitement was less marked to-day in Cleveland and Toledo shares, but continues in Southern Michigan and Illinois Central. The last named advanced this afternoon to 139½ ₱ cent. cash. New contracts were put out on sellers' option at 138¾@137¾. The steamer to-morrow takes about 4,000 shares off the Street, to supply which there was a good deal of borrowing from outside parties. The fluctuations in Southern Michigan were wide and frequent, the extreme sales being 68@66½, last sales on the Street 67 ₱ cent. The contest against the market for this Road was rendered the more spirited and determined by the near approach of the settlement of contracts, in anticipation of the distribution of the new guaranteed scrip. The general market closed steady, though much overshadowed, for the moment, by the various and conflicting operations in the particular stocks referred to.

The subscription to the Guaranteed Stock of the Southern Michigan will close to-morrow, Wednesday, at 3 o'clock. There was a very numerous additional subscription to-day, mostly from the country, placing the total this afternoon at $5,240,000.

A Board of thirteen Directors for the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, was elected to-day. The vote polled was the largest ever recorded, the highest number having been 79,124 and the lowest, 40,982. We subjoin a list of the names of the chosen Directors: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, William C. Wetmore, Francis W. Edmonds, Charles W. Sandford, Horace F. Clark, John Alstyne, Allan Campbell, Horace Brooke, Albert Smith, Nathaniel P. Bailey, Albert J. Akin, John Harper, and Abram B. Baylis.

The export of the leading articles of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods, for the week ending this evening, were $1,625,673, against $1,608,969 the corresponding week of last year.

Mr. B. H. TALLMADGE of the Stock Exchange has associated with Mr. GEORGE MANLY, late of the Philadelphia Board, under the style of TALLMADGE & MANLY, Stock Brokers, No. 61 Wall-street.

In the matter of the application for an injunction against the validity of the Albany City Bonds issued to the Northern Railroad, Judge WRIGHT, of the Supreme, Court decides:

1. That the act of 1854, authorizing the loan of the credit of the city of Albany to the Northern Railroad Company, was an exercise of the legitimate power of legislation.

2. That the exercise of this power was not "adverse to the spirit" of the Constitution, so as to authorize the judicial tribunals to call it void.

3. That there is no *prohibition* in the Constitution against the exercise of such a power by the Legislature.

4. And, therefore, that the remedy for the evils which a large and respectable class of citizens believe to grow out of grants of power to municipal corporations to loan their credit, is not to be found in appeals to the judicial tribunals, but must be sought through other channels.

The Albany *Evening Journal* remarks that the decision is an able one, reviewing at great length that of Judge ALLEN, in the Rochester City case, and coming to a precisely opposite conclusion.

Messrs. LE HURRY & Co. quote land-warrants as follows:

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 ac

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1769. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Mayor Wood's Resistance to the New Police Law—His Late Message.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

To-day, a document directed to me personally, by name, was handed to, or rather served upon, me at my office in this City, by a policeman in uniform, which purports to be a "communication from His Honor the Mayor, FERNANDO WOOD, transmitted to the Common Council of New-York, May 4, 1857," in pamphlet form, headed (Doc. No. 10) pp. 23, and signed "FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor."

By whom this document was so addressed, under what authority or for what purpose, to me as a private citizen, at first glance one would fail to discern; but that it was extensively circulated for some special purpose, is obvious from the fact that the policeman had a large bundle of them, directed in like manner for delivery to other persons.

For what real object then could this most extraordinary procedure have been devised may readily be divined. The ostensible one was probably favorably to impress the community in regard to the personal course of the Mayor in regard to the Metropolitan Police and other so-called obnoxious laws; but the practical effect upon the public mind might be to promote a degree of excitement in it that would lead to anarchy and bloodshed, or to their only proximate and scarcely less deplorable remedy, in the dilemma in which the community is placed in regard to the Police question—a Vigilance Committee.

But, Sir, this paper having been addressed to me personally, a private citizen, having taken no part in the contest for power, now waged by the Mayor against the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, if I have not been made by the Mayor, or some of his partisans, an involuntary party to the contest, I have at least acquired the right publicly to criticise his personal, as well as official course, since the passage of those laws, as a citizen.

As a member of the American Party, I have taken no part either for or against the passage of any of those laws. And while I have not, I frankly confess that it appeared to me, as I believe to a large majority of the citizens of New York, that any change in the police system could not fail to be for the better, according to the old maxim that "When things are at the worst, they needs must mend," but while cherishing this belief, I do not hesitate to say I did and do now condemn what I believe to have been both the political and personal motives of those who promoted the passage of that, and also the passage of some of the other "obnoxious" laws.

What I mean is, Sir, that, even as a politician, I would scorn to build up a party not upon principles, but solely upon the patronage of office, and I as utterly repudiate the attempt of Mayor WOOD to manufacture personal popularity out of the action of the late Legislature, or the Democratic Party—to make political capital out of the License Law, for the next municipal election, by mixing that law with the rest.

The American Party, of which I am a humble member, is not in any way responsible for the passage of any of those acts, whether they be good or bad, constitutional or unconstitutional; nor will it, with my consent, assume the responsibility of siding with either of the other parties in a disgraceful as well as puerile contest for power and patronage, but will, as it does in all other things, patiently abide the result of the issue now pending before the Supreme Court; and soon to be adjudicated by the highest tribunal of this State, the Court of Appeals.

But, Sir, to the text of this document, and to the law, as it is printed in the volume of "Public Acts" of 1857, issued by LITTLE & Co., Albany now before me.

The last paragraph on page 12 of Document No. 10, alluded to, reads, in part, thus;

"It [the law] gives the new Board extraordinary powers in the indirect control of the elections to be held in the four counties, including this City; *without its authority* NO PERSON SHALL *approach within two hundred feet of the* POLLS FOR VOTING, except it be *its own police agents* * * * and in this way *one class of voters* ARE TO BE *kept off* or overawed, the *rights of another class* facilitated, and the tickets boxes to be at the mercy of the men whose past political lives offer no guarantee of regard for the purity of the franchise."

This, Sir, is not only a libel on individuals, but I do not hesitate to say, is false in point of fact, a no such inference, much less construction, could be tortured out of the language of the statute.

But let us quote the language of the statute, (Public Acts, 1857, LITTLE & Co., Albany, ch 569, p. 273. "Elections.")

§ 21. "It shall be the duty of the [new] Board o Police to detail, on the day of any election within th cities of New-York and Brooklyn, *at least two patrol men* to each election poll, and shall, in and for said cities, *appoint* all *poll-clerks* [not inspectors of elections] provided for by law, and shall, in and for said cities, *provide ballot-boxes for use* at general, special and charter elections, and keep custody of the said boxes, *except during the taking, receiving and counting of the votes.*" [This is the old law also.] "It shall be the duty of the said *Board to prevent any booth or box for the distribution of tickets at any election, to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place* within said district."

§ 22. "It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by," &c., &c., "*for any person*, without justinable or excusable cause," *to use personal violence upon any elector* in the Metropolitan Police District, or upon any member of the police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, *or for any such member to neglect making any* arrest for an offence against the law of the State, &c.

And that is all, bearing on the points in question, contained in that law.

Now, Sir, a single word upon the question of the constitutionality of this law.

Whatever may be my own opinion as a lawyer is of no moment here, but every tyro in the profession knows that every statute is presumed to be constitutional until the contrary is shown, inasmuch as it presumes innocence until guilt is proven, and upon grounds of public policy. Indeed, a statute is, in fact, constitutional until the question being raised is adversely adjudicated; and there have been and are now on the statute books many laws that when and if attacked, have been and might be declared, either as a whole or only in part, unconstitutional. As in the remarkable instance of the "Missouri Compromise," so called, it being the eighth section of the law of 1820, March 6, authorizing the people of Missouri to form a Constitution, after having been acquiesced in as law for more than thirty years, it has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, in the DRED SCOTT case.

And finally, Sir, as I have been indirectly consulted, either personally, politically, or professionally, my advice as a lawyer, without a fee, is, that Mayor WOOD should show his desire to promote the good of the community by obeying the laws of the State, while they remain laws, however obnoxious to criticism or objection in fact, or to himself in person. Yours truly, CIVIS.

MAY 19, 1857.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR—EXPECTED ORDERS TO ATTACK VERA CRUZ—SHORTNESS OF THE SUGAR CROP, ETC.

The United States Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, Capt. J. W. SMITH, from New-Orleans the 12th, and Havana the 15th, has arrived.

The *Warrior* experienced heavy gales from N. E. to N. on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th.

A report was current at Havana, that the Spanish steamer hourly expected would bring orders for the immediate commencement of hostilities against Mexico, to be opened by a naval attack on Vera Cruz.

The Island continues very healthy.

The Sugar crop is nearly all harvested, and will fall short of last year's crop by about 20 per cent. Prices have still an upward tendency. Stock at Havana and Matanzas 270,000 boxes.

Freights nominal, and no prospects of an improvement this season.

Exchange on New-York at 60 days, 2¼ per cent. discount.

☞ Latest advices state that the river plantations of Louisiana, which have been replanted for cotton, look promising.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Large Military Force Ordered to Utah—The Governorship—Diplomatic Appointments—Naval Engineers, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20.

A large military force has been ordered for Utah, to take their position on the Government reserve, forty miles south of Salt Lake City. The new Governor of the Territory has been selected, but has not yet been heard from, and his whereabouts is unknown. Whoever and wherever he may be, it is understood that he was recommended by Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana.

The Diplomatic Appointments are under consideration, and are all to be disposed of during this month.

Messrs. CASS, BLACK and FLOYD will accept the invitation to the Railroad Excursion to St. Louis. Mr. CASS will go to Michigan, and be absent about a month.

Mr. MORSE, Special Minister to New-Granada, is detained at New-Orleans by sickness in his family. There is nothing new relative to the New-Granada matter; but as Mr. BOWLIN was ordered to withdraw unless the new Government of that country should exhibit a more amicable disposition, it is probable that the next packet will bring either him or favorable advices.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC EXPOSITOR.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20.

The following candidates, on the recommendation of the Board of Examination, have been admitted into the Navy as third assistant Engineers: Wm. P. DeGrand, E. A. C. Duplaine, Thomas Croning, Samuel Savage, Joseph H. Warrington, of Penn.; Francis J. Loveriog, N. B. Litting, Wm. R. Schley, of Md.; Charles C. Kid, Benjamin C. Brampton, of N. Y.; S. B. Houston, George S. Bright, Wm. L. Walter, Geo. F. Houston, of the District of Columbia; Eben Hoyt, of Massachusetts; Wm. H. King, of Virginia, and John Johnson, of Delaware.

The Indian Bureau has received dispatches from BRIGHAM YOUNG, giving an account of his transactions as Superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah, dated March 31, in which he says: "Since my last report we have had a time of peace, and, apparently, of great contentment generally, and more especially among the Indians." This is the only allusion he makes to the social affairs of the Territory."

THOMAS BACON has been appointed by the President, Postmaster at Ogdensburg, N. Y., vice BALDWIN, removed.

From Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AND CIRCASSIAN—SAILING OF THE EUROPA—REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 20.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool *vid* Halifax, was signaled below at 7½ o'clock this evening, and arrived up about 9 o'clock. Her mails for the South will be dispatched in to-morrow morning's train, and will be due in New-York about 5 P. M.

The screw steamship *Circassian*, from Liverpool on the 6th, *vid* St. John's, N. F., on the 16th, and Halifax on the 19th, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening.

The steamship *Europa* sailed from here at 10 o'clock this morning, with 133 passengers for Liverpool and 11 for Halifax. She takes out $1,066,000 in specie.

The House to-day adopted the address from the Senate, asking for the removal of EDWARD G. LORING from the office of Judge of Probate of Suffolk County, by a vote of 210 to 69.

The steamboat train, *vid* Norwich, arrived here about noon to-day. The Fall River and Stonington boats are reported as having anchored in Huntington Bay last night. The storm was very severe on the Sound.

Accident to General Pillow, &c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, May 20.

General PILLOW was severely injured by a fall from his horse a few days since. His residence is Helena, Ark., but he is now here slowly recovering.

There was a severe hail storm at Tuscumbia, Ala., on the 18th inst., breaking the limbs of trees and doing other damage.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, May 20.

The bill aiding the Sunbury and Erie Railroad passed the House to-day, first striking out the guarantee by the State of a loan of three millions, thus defeating the whole object of the bill.

Both Houses have fixed upon Friday next as the day for final adjournment.

Schooner Cataract Sunk by Collision on Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, May 20.

A collision occurred last night off Conneaut, between the schooner *Cataract* and an unknown propeller. The schooner sunk. Her cargo consisted of coal, iron, and stones. The crew reached Conneaut in a yawl.

The Great Railroad Celebration.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 20.

At a meeting of citizens last night, a Committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the City Council in making arrangements for its proper reception of the guests of the city, on the occasion of the opening of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

Senator Butler Recovering.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, May 20.

The latest intelligence is to the effect that Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, is rapidly recovering.

Communication from Governor King—Coroner Connery not to be Dismissed.

The following communication was received yesterday morning by the District-Attorney from Gov. KING:

STATE OF NEW-YORK;
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Tuesday, May 19, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the Governor to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a letter, addressed by him to HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., upon the subject of certain charges against EDWARD DOWNES CONNERY, Coroner of the County of New-York.

Very respectfully,
HENRY J. SEAMAN, Private Secretary.
A. OAKEY HALL, District-Attorney, New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Albany, May 18, 1857.

SIR: After a careful examination of the testimony taken before Judge DALY, of the Court of Common Pleas in the City of New-York, in the matter of certain charges preferred by you against EDWARD DOWNES CONNERY, a Coroner of the County of New-York, I arrive at the conclusion that this testimony does not sustain the charges, and therefore they must be dismissed, as unproved. Of the unbecoming and flippant manner of the Coroner in conducting parts of the inquest, and of the great indignity of causing the person of a woman to be stripped and examined by a man for the purpose of ascertaining if there were external marks of violence, there should be no difference of opinion; but these do not constitute such a willful abuse of authority as to call for the exercise of the power of removal intrusted to the Executive discretion; as a matter of fact, moreover, there is the testimony of the woman herself, that this examination of her person "was delicately conducted, and that there was no indecent exposure." The presence in the room during the examination, of other men, is proven to have been without any order, or so far as appears, knowledge, on the part of the Coroner. As to the alleged excess of authority by the Coroner, in restraining parties of their freedom, it may well be questioned whether a more prompt and stringent exercise of that authority, by immediately placing the parties at No. 31 Bond-street in separate confinement before any communication could pass between them, might not have led to the detection of the guilty. It need not be pointed out to you, Sir, that the general fitness of the Coroner for the adequate discharge of the duties of his office was a question which had been passed upon by the electors by whom he was chosen; and that unless there be willful or criminal misconduct in his official acts, these acts cannot rightly come under cognizance of the Executive.

Very respectfully,
(Signed.) JOHN A. KING.

To HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., Counsellor at Law, New-York City,

THE POLICE QUESTION.

The old and new Police Commissioners are playing their finest points, one against the other. Both Boards met yesterday—one to make further progress towards establishing their power, and the other to behead some other members of the Department guilty of "insubordination" in expressing their allegiance to the new law. The Commissioners DRAPER, NYE, BOWEN and CHOLWELL met yesterday forenoon at No. 3 Tryon row, (the private office of Superintendent TALLMADGE,) where they had a consultation with Messrs. CUTTING and EDWARDS, their counsel, with reference to the advisability of disbanding the present or old police force of the City. The result of such consultation is understood to be a resolve that to disband the old police force at present would be inexpedient.

The Commissioners then proceeded to business, the first subject in order being the trial of Deputy MATSELL for "insubordination of orders"—the charge being preferred by Superintendent TALLMADGE.

President DRAPER directed the Clerk "to call GEORGE W. MATSELL," and Mr. BERTOORT called "GEORGE W. MATSELL," "GEORGE W. MATSELL," twice; but "GEORGE W. MATSELL" did not reply to either summons. He was not within hearing distance of the new Commissioners, for just at that time he was within his private office in the basement of the City Hall.

The trial was proceeded with, however.

Superintendent TALLMADGE was called and sworn, whereupon he submitted to the Commissioners the following statement, or charge, in writing:

To the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District:

GENTLEMEN: On the 14th day of May, 1857, I personally served on GEORGE W. MATLELL, Deputy Superintendent of Police, the orders, of which copies are hereunto annexed, and demanded a compliance therewith, to which he replied that he would not comply with them, and could not recognize the authority of the Commissioners of Police, or of the General Superintendent of Police.

I, therefore, prefer the following charge against GEORGE W. MATSELL, Deputy Superintendent of Police:

Charge—First: Insubordination of orders.

Specification—In this, that on the 14th day of May instant, he refused to obey an order issued by the Superintendent of Police, requiring him forthwith to detail five patrol men for special service, and to report the same to the said Superintendent of Police, at No. 3 Tryon row, in the City of New York, in accordance with an order previously received by the said General Superintendent, from the Commissioners of Police for the Metropolitan Police District, a copy of which was duly served on said MATSELL by me.

F. K. TALLMADGE, Gen. Sup't o Police.

MAY 16, 1857.

The acting Chief Clerk testified that on the 19th of May he served a copy of the charge preferred against him, to Mr. MATSELL, personally.

No other evidence was offered for the prosecution, and as Mr. MATSELL does not recognize the authority of the new Board, of course no defence was made. The Clerk, however, was ordered to notify Mr. MATSELL of the action of the Board, which, in accordance with the "regulations," will give a decision to-morrow.

President DRAPER offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Counsel of the Board be directed to ascertain and report upon the legal meaning of the resolution of the Supervisors reducing the police force to five members.

The Commissioners then adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will meet at their new rooms, No. 88 White-street, which have been fitted up with taste and propriety. The office of the General Superintendent will be there located also. The building is a large one and will furnish ample room and verge enough for any amount of business that the new Commissioners may have at present to transact.

There being more treason in the camp Mayor WOOD and City Judge RUSSELL met in the office of the former at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon as Police Commissioners, for the trial of First Lieutenant JAMES BRYAN, of the Nineteenth Ward, and Sergeant THOMAS STEERS, of the Thirteenth Ward, both of whom were charged with insubordination by their respective Captains. The charge against BRYAN was made on Tuesday. Its nature will be seen by the following notice which was served upon him by the Clerk of the old Board.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1857.

James Bryan, First Lieutenant of Nineteenth Patrol District:

SIR: The following charge has this day been made against you by FRANCIS J. TWOMEY:

Charge—Insubordination.

Specification—1. That said BRYAN did, under the date of this 19th instant, enter in the Station-house blotter the following words, to wit: "9½ A. M. First Section all present as reserve, except Roundsman MCGUIRE to Deputy Superintendent's office, Officer DEADY to Court of Sessions, LYDECKER with returns to Deputy Superintendent's office."

2. That said BRYAN, when asked why he made such entry, replied that he had done so in accordance with the new rules and regulations, meaning thereby the rules and regulations issued by the new Commissioners of the so-called "Metropolitan Police District," and that he, the said BRYAN, intended to be governed by them, (the said new rules and regulations aforesaid,) thereby repudiating the authority of the Commissioners of Police, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, and creating insubordination in the Department.

You will, therefore, appear for trial on the above charge, before the Board of Police Commissioners, at the Mayor's Office, on Wednesday, May 20, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ALEXANDER MING,
Clerk to Police Commissioners.

The affidavit upon which the above notification was based, was made by Capt. TWOMEY, and is as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss: FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Captain of the Nineteenth Police District, being sworn, deposes and says, that about one o'clock P. M., this day, the 19th instant, deponent took the Station-House Blotter for the purpose of making an entry in it, when he saw the following, in the handwriting of First Lieut. JAMES BRYAN:

"HALF PAST NINE A. M.—First section all present as reserve, except roundsman MCGUIRE, and Deputy Superintendent; officer DEADY at Court of Sessions, LYNECKER with returns from Deputy Superintendent's Office."

Deponent asked Lieut. BRYAN why he made such an entry in the book? BRIAN replied that he had done so in accordance with the rules and regulations, a copy of which had been furnished him, and that he (BRYAN) intended to be governed by them in future, or words to that effect. FRANCIS J. TWOMEY.

Sworn before me, May 19, 1857.

FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. BRYAN did not "therefore appear before the Board of Police Commissioners at the Mayor's Office," but on the contrary completely disregarded the order for him to do so. Captain TWOMEY was there, however, and he and others of the district were sworn and corroborated the charge of BRYAN'S "insubordination," who was thereupon peremptorily dismissed the Departments.

The Commissioners (HOYER and RUSSELL) next took into consideration the case of Sergeant THOMAS STEERS, of the Thirteenth Ward, who was also charged with insubordination. He too failed to appear and answer, and the charge against him being proved, he was dismissed.

The following is a copy of the charge made by Capt. MCKINNEY against Sergeant STEERS, and sent to the Mayor:

POLICE STATION-HOUSE, PATROL DISTRICT No. 13,
WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1857—10 o'clock P. M.

To Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: In accordance with an act entitled an Act in relation to the Police of the City of New-York, dated April 13, 1853, I have this day suspended from pay and duty THOMAS STEERS, a policeman of this District, for the following cause, to wit: charge of willful disobedience of orders.

Specification.—That said STEERS on the evening of May 19, inst., was ordered by Capt. MCKINNEY to perform post duty, when he peremptorily and emphatically refused to obey his orders, and would not perform duty as required, in violation of section 38 of the Rules and Regulations, and of section — of Act 1, in relation to the Police Department, passed April 13, 1853.

WM. MCKINNEY,
Captain Thirteenth Patrol District.

Witnesses—Captain McKinney, Policeman Carpenter, Policeman Kelly, Policeman Brensmunger.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Wm. McKinney, Captain of the Thirteenth District, being sworn, deposes and says, that on the evening of May 19, instant, deponent told Policeman Thomas Steers, who was then acting as Sergeant, that he must do post duty, as deponent had appointed another man in his place; said Steers replied that he would not do post duty, and that he did not recognize the old Commissioners; said Steers also said that deponent could not have his star; said Steers did not go on duty as directed by deponent.

WM. MCKINNEY.

Sworn to before me, May 20, 1857.

WM. MCKELLAR, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Board then adjourned to meet again whenever necessary to decapitate any one of the Department guilty of "insubordination," by manifesting any partiality for the new Board.

The case of STEERS, of the Thirteenth Ward, is somewhat peculiar. He has held the position of Sergeant of the First Plotoon for the past three or four years, and had, so far as known, discharged his duties with fidelity. On Tuesday last he was informed by his Captain (MCKINNEY) that he must surrender his Sergeant's star, and be placed upon patrol duty, as orders to that effect had been given him at headquarters. STEERS inquired whether such order was verbal or written, and the Captain answered that it was verbal. STEERS then declared that he would not surrender his sergeant's star until a written order to that effect were shown him from the Mayor or Chief of Police, or from the new Commissioners. Captain MCKINNEY, who appeared to feel the unpleasantness of the duty which he had been authorized to perform, did not press the matter further then, but soon afterwards had a consultation on the subject with the Mayor. He then returned to his Station-house, and informed Mr. STEERS that he had made up his mind to place him on patrol duty, and that he did so on his own responsibility. Patrolman MATHEW O'CONNOR was then appointed to fill the position from which STEERS had been removed.

Mr. STEERS did not surrender his star, however, and did not go out on patrol duty, and repeated his determination not to do so until ordered by the new Commissioners. He spoke to his platoon, saying that he was still their Sergeant, and that MCKINNEY had no authority in the Station-house whatever. And thus the matter stands there at present.

No further disaffections were reported yesterday, but if rumors believed to be well founded, prove true, Messrs. WOOD and RUSSELL will have a busy time of it this week, should they proceed as they have begun, by dismissing every policeman who doubts their competency to act as Commissioners or revolts against their orders.

The new Police Commissioners have determined to meet the Mayor with his own weapons, and act with equal firmness and dispatch. The new Police regulations provide that the respective "inspectors" (corresponding to the Deputy Superintendent. As Mr. MATSELL is yet Deputy Superintendent under the law, the Police Captains, by sending their reports to Mr. MATSELL, only obey the law which the new Commissioners recognize. In consequence not any of the Captains have thus far been forced directly to decide which side of the Police Boards to obey. But they will now, one and all, be compelled to show their hands. Mr. MATSELL will be to-day dismissed by the new Commissioners, who will proceed at once to select a new Deputy Superintendent in his place. The General Superintendent, TALLMADGE, will then immediately issue an order to all the Captains informing them of Mr. MATSELL's dismissal and the appointment of a successor, and ordering them in future to report to the new Deputy Superintendent. Those who fail to comply with this order will be promptly tried and dismissed by the new Board, while those who comply will with equal certainty be dismissed by the old Board.

For the office of Deputy Superintendent there are a good many applicants, but those likely to know, say that JOSEPH KEEN, now Superintendent of the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, will be the man.

A Temperance Tea-Drinking up Broadway—A Jolly Season.

The Temperance people had a right pleasant time at the City Assembly Rooms last night. It was an old-fashioned Tea-Drinking—a jovial, free-and-easy, off hand, smiling and exceedingly comfortable occasion. The guests were jolly teetotallers; the hosts of the evening were the lads of the American Juvenile Temperance Society. The best of coffee, the most aromatic of tea, came up steaming, and sent forth pleasant odors. The viands came on in bushels, all cold, but all very nice, and when the plates got low, the speakers got up, and the festival ceased to be gastronomic, and became intensely intellectual and improving. At the elevated table, north end of the great ball-room, sat the President of the Society, Dr. JAMES T. ALLEY, supported by a host of clergy and good temperance men not clergy. PETER SINCLAIR, of Scotland, was the target for all eyes, for this festival was one of his own peculiar pattern, just what he liked to see in his own country, and what he has inaugurated on t'other side the water with eminent success. Rev. ASA D. SMITH was alongside of Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, and both ministers saw many of the young ones (and old ones) of their own flocks sprinkled among the audience before them. The benevolent face of Wm. E. DONOR was gladly seen among the guests. Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, Rev. JOHN MARSH, Dr. DEWITT, Hon. C. C. LEIGH, JOSEPH HOXIE and LUCIUS HART were among the familiar faces.

The talking began (the tea being ended and the little Ganymedes retired to do their share towards the demolition of the feast) at 8¾ o'clock. President ALLEY came out strong, to lead off. He told how this Juvenile Association had been started only seven months ago, in October, 1856; how it began with a meeting at the Demilt Dispensary in Twenty-third-street; and how it has swelled into a great agency for good, till it now comes up handsomely with 14 meetings weekly, and 1,600 members. Five sermons in its behalf have been preached in five churches. It proposes to reach the young chiefly, but will take hold of anything to make itself useful, and so started this capital enterprise of a general tea-drinking and reunion of "our folks."

Rev. Dr. SMITH, as he walked the plank and brought up on the pine table, which served as pulpit, was evidently regarded with affection, for he encountered a tempest of applause that prevented him from opening his lips for "ever so long." The Doctor was happy and sensible, as usual. He indicated his great reverence for preventive measures, not, however, to the discarding of remedies. Preventive action was what this Society mainly proposed to undertake, and the Doctor cherished great hopes from it. His foot had pressed the soil whence flowed the rills that had at length strengthened and deepened into a mighty river, laden with precious freight. In all its after-courses he had marked its progress with interest, and was rejoiced at its success. In ending he introduced in very complimentary terms the "great gun" of the evening, PETER SINCLAIR.

As the Doctor went backward, Mr. SINCLAIR came forward and was received rapturously. His genial face, beaming with good humor, and his merry twinkle "o' the e'e" insure PETER SINCLAIR a welcome wherever he goes. He spoke with warmth and effect of the utility of social gatherings like this, and recommended regular programmes of Temperance soirees and excursions and public holidays, on which the people ought to have free access to museums and galleries and places of public instruction. Mr. SINCLAIR hailed this festival as the inauguration of a new era for this country, the key-note of a mighty anthem which shall presently swell through the nation.

After SINCLAIR, came Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, who complimented the ladies, and had a great regard for them and for the newspapers—both exceedingly useful. Then came Rev. T. L. CUYLER, who was full of oddities, quips, quiddities, and anecdotes, with a strong undercurrent of good solid sense. Then a dialogue between a little Miss and a lively lad, who spoke up like a man, and was very animated. And when these two had done, a course of fruit succeeded, and then music by a band and singing by the children, and a time for general conversation.

There were 800 guests and 300 to 400 children, occupying twelve tables—altogether, a company of nearly two thousand persons, a very fair commencement for this new enterprise.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The two Excise Commissioners, Messrs. HASKETT and KERR, held a meeting of conference yesterday at the office of the former, in Centre street. The special object of the meeting was to prepare blank forms of application for license. It was decided to postpone any decision upon the price of licenses till a new Commissioner is appointed. It was also decided to defer the election of a Clerk till the appointment of a third Commissioner. About a dozen applications have been made for the position of Clerk.

Discussion Between Frederick Douglass and Charles Lenox Remond.

In spite of the horrible weather and the ten cents charge at the door, the Shiloh Presbyterian Church was full last night with people anxious to hear the advertised discussion between FREDERICK DOUGLASS and CHARLES LENOX REMOND. Both these gentlemen are colored, and it was an opportunity not to be lost to hear the two, both of whom are men of distinguished reputation as Anti-Slavery Speakers. The discussion grew out of some remarks made by Mr. DOUGLASS at the Abolition Society's Anniversary last week, and which Mr. REMOND dissented from. A challenge was given at the time, and accepted on the spot. Mr. DOUGLASS, it may be proper to state, is known as a Gerrit Smith Abolitionist; while Mr. REMOND is of the Garrison school. At 8 o'clock Mr. DOUGLASS moved that Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET be invited to preside, which was carried. Rev. AMOS C. BEAMAN, of New-Haven, and Mr. HIRAM P. CROZIER (white) were elected to assist as Presidents.

The question was stated as follows: "Is the plan of the American Union under the Constitution, Anti Slavery or not?"

It was agreed that for the first round the speakers should be limited to 15 minutes each—for the second ten each.

Mr. DOUGLASS opened with a graceful admission of his opponent's ability and eloquence, but, said he, if you adopt his view—that the Constitution is a Pro-Slavery document, you are tied up to its dissolution before you can move to abolish Slavery. Hence the question is immediately practical and important.

The country had so far drifted away from the principles of its founders that he presumed, the country through, it was taken for granted that the Constitution was meant to defend Slavery. But he found no such meaning in it. It might be attempted to show its Pro Slavery intention by referring to the action of the Legislature under the Constitution; or to infer it from some unread and unheard-of history of it the intentions of the framers of the Constitution. But the Supreme Court has again and again determined that where the rights of human beings are in issue the rights must be presumed as established until the contrary is distinctly proved. And again that language must be construed strictly in favor of justice. The intention must be irresistible to warrant a Court in interpreting it contrary to the established rights of men. Now under these rules the Constitution plainly is an Anti-Slavery document. To find its Pro-Slavery character we are obliged to go below its apparent intentions. No reader, unacquainted with the circumstances of its adoption, would dream that it protected Slavery. And where villainy and crime are to be protected under the name of law, our opponents are bound to show that it is "nominated in the bond." No implication, no presumptions will suffice. If, too, a law is susceptible of two interpretations, one a just purpose, the other villainous, we are bound to adhere to that interpretation which leans to justice—for law is to be presumed to be for the protection of the right and th econfounding of wrong. Now the Supreme Court of the United States is the supreme law of our land; it must be subjected then to these plain rules of all law. The objects of a law must in all cases have a controlling influence on the details of the law, and its objects must settle the intention when its details seem to be in conflict. Read, then, the preamble to the Constitution of the United States. Note how it reads: "We the people of the United States"—not we the horses—not we the white people, but "we the people, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, * * * and secure the blessings of liberty to"—not the white people, but "ourselves and our posterity, do ordain," &c. Here, said Mr. DOUGLASS, the *objects* of the Constitution are made apparent to every one. The Constitution knows no man by his complexion, his hair or the texture of his skin. These are modern distinctions and assurances of manhood—and this is a modern doctrine. Alas! that Abolitionists should be ready to concede so much to Slavery!—that if one tells them the Bible is Pro-Slavery, they should admit it, and reject the Bible—that without hesitation they should surrender the Constitution, because corrupt men claim it as Pro-Slavery.

I will admit nothing in behalf of Slavery, said he, that is not plainly down in the bill. [Applause.] "This bond doth give thee here no drop of blood." My Shylock shall have his pound of flesh—no more, no less.

The word slave, or slaveholder, is not in the Constitution. The land claimed is not named in the deed by which he holds. Constitutions floating in the brains of Pro-Slavery Doughfaces at the North may—but not the Constitution of 1789—defend this giant system of outrages, injustices, villainies. They tell us, though, that the framers of the Constitution had a subtle and occult meaning under their plain words. The people did not adopt occult, undercurrent meanings. They adopted the plain reading with its obvious intentions.

But we are pointed to the fact that there were slaves in the country at the time, and that slaveholders helped frame the Constitution, and that they, of course, would not have assented to any compact that disregarded their right in slaves as property. On the other hand, he insisted that at that time, overwhelmingly, the people were in favor of gradual emancipation, and they wished, when the giant iniquity should fall, that there might be no token of it left to disgrace their documentary history.

At this point the Chairman called time, and the speaker sat down amidst general applause, with which he had been frequently interrupted during his remarks.

Mr. REMOND rose to reply. He said he very well knew that he represented the side that was weakest in numbers. But, said he, if one is to die in conflict it is a consolation to know that he dies at the hands of a world-wide-famed antagonist. It was of more credit to fall by his hands than to conquer some folks. If he should be sustained by the audience, they must logically conclude that the slave's only exodus is through the dissolution of the American Union. Dissolution, however, had no possible horrors to his ears, as he knew it had for theirs. They could not assent to what he expected to prove without damaging their popularity or their business; they must confess themselves hypocrites if they assented and still boasted of their country. Your business stands in too way. It was to him of account what BLACKSTONE, COKE, BROUGHAM, or WEBSTER, GERRIT SMITH or WM. GOODELL held to be law. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be our interpreter of our Constitution until the uniform practice of the people contradict it. He wished Mr. DOUGLASS could be accepted in place of the Court—with his nobler interpretation—but as he is not, he could only deem that to be its interpretation which History and Experience coincided to announce. All Legislatures have acted and all Courts decided upon the presumption that the colored man and the white stand upon different platforms. In the absence of the first instance where the colored man has received his liberty as against his master in the name of the Constitution, and while he could give him hundreds of instances of men who have lost their liberty in its name, how could he resist the conclusion that the Constitution recognized and defended Slavery, and all our history showed that the "guarantees" and "compromises" of the Constitution always meant American Slavery. He quoted KENT, DANE, WILMOT and SPOONER on the definitions of law, and as to what should interpret it.

He proceeded to show by the language of the time—the "cotemporary exposition" of the Constitution—that it was all for Slavery. There were four clauses in it which none could doubt to have direct reference to Slavery, [the speaker only commented at length on the three-fifths clause.] He illustrated the quibble of his opponent in demanding the letter as well as the spirit, by quoting the notice on the Providence public squares "$1 fine, keep off the grass," which nobody had deemed yet to mean what it said that those who kept off the grass should be fined $1. [Laughter.] If, said he, Slavery exists in Washington—the heart of our country—where nothing but Congress directly rules, he had a right to think that the Constitution under which Congress makes all its laws recognizes Slavery. Yet it does exist there, and there are on the statute book 105 laws regulating Slavery in that single city.

Here the Chairman announced that the speaker's time was up, and he sat down—the audience applauding loudly.

Mr DOUGLASS replied. His antagonist had referred, he said, feelingly to the course pursued under the Constitution, and he believed if he had his antagonist's eloquence, he would never cease descanting upon the evil *practices* of rulers, under the Constitution. But the Constitution and the practices of those who hold offices in the Government were very different. And Mr. REMOND must not forget that they had not met to consider and criticise Administrations. On that, he presumed, they would not differ materially. They had met to consider the Constitution; and therefore the evil doings of rulers under it should have no place. He was willing to acknowledge—everybody knew—that those who obtained rule had encouraged Slavery. What he denied was, that they had the *right* to do so, under a strict rendering of the Constitution. In continuation, he opened authorities, sustaining his position, namely: That the Constitution must not be rendered in accordance with the acts of any set of men; but in accordance with the plain meaning of the language used in its construction. His antagonist had referred to four clauses in the Constitution, but had read but one. He could have wished he had read them all, that the audience might have seen how little evidence he had to produce. He had read that portion referring to the 2d section of the first article relating to those owing service for a number of years, and "other persons." And he (Mr. REMOND) had volunteered the opinion that the "other persons" meant slaves. So said the slaveholder, but so did not say the Constitution. [Applause.] Even admitting that slaves were referred to, although he did not admit it, it was also true that there were others to whom that clause must have referred. There were aliens then as now. But there was but little use in seeking for Slavery there. It was not in it. And it was not for the colored man to admit Slavery was recognized in it, unless they could point to language to that effect, clearly and distinctly. Mr. MADISON had said that the term slave was not in the Constitution, and that under it the fugitive slave could not be brought back. He had opposed the use of the term, because he did not wish it to recognize that there could be property in human flesh. That was MADISON'S opinion, not GERRIT SMITH'S nor BURRIAN GARRY'S. And there were other opinions from men who should have known something of the character of the Constitution. But they were told that Slavery existed at the time, and that a bad tree could not bring forth good fruit. Well, perhaps not. But, nevertheless, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, and other States, then slaveholding, had abolished Slavery, and slaveholders in Maryland had manumitted 60,000 slaves, and Virginia 40,000. In fact all the freedom that had been gained by the slave had been gained only when the slaveholder had released his grasp. But yet a bad tree could not bring forth good fruit. Therefore the Constitution must recognize Slavery, because there were those who desired to hold slaves—so said Justice TANEY, so said Mr. REMOND. [Applause.] He begged his friend's pardon for naming him in connection with such a miserable scamp. He meant no offence. But his friend was unfortunate in so far as that his position brought him into juxtaposition with TANEY. [Applause.] His friend, however, might take consolation in the fact that being found in a crow's nest did not make a man a crow. [Great applause.] In conclusion, he appealed to the friends of Abolition not to yield any more to the Slave power than is clearly written in the Constitution. He was for Abolition, with or without the Union. But if the Constitution were not a Pro-Slavery Constitution, he thought it would be foolish in him to work for its destruction. He was about to take up another point, when time was called, and he took his seat.

Mr. REMOND ascended the pulpit and said, that all that was left of him appeared before them. In him they had an illustrated known fact that a man might have life in him long after he ceased to move. [Applause.] He then informed the audience that it had been deemed advisable to continue

PARIS GOSSIP.

Installation of the Archbishop of Paris—The Cap of Silence an English Invention—Hume, the American Spiritualist—Cheap Literature in France—Baron A de Rothschild and the Number Thirteen—Rachel—A New Tragedy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Saturday, May 2, 1857.

The ceremony of installation of the Archbishop of Paris took place on Saturday last with a considerable degree of pomp. Paris was erected into a Bishopric in the third century and into an Archbishopric in the thirteenth; Cardinal MORLOT, just installed, is the seventeenth Archbishop of Paris. He is a small, slim, straight man, with grey hair and a venerable appearance, but wanting in the look of moral force possessed by either of his last two predecessors. He is nevertheless an able man, and a warm partizan of the present dynasty. As Cardinal he is a Senator by right.

One part of this ceremony is curious. In the morning before proceeding to Notre Dame where the ceremony of installation was to take place, the Cardinal SAUCONI, messenger deputed by the Pope for that purpose, solemnly remitted to the new Archbishop in the Chapel of the Roman Legation, the *Pallium*. The *Pallium* is an ornament consisting of a band of white wool, three fingers broad, encircling the shoulders, with pendants before and behind as long as the hand, and to which are suspended little pieces of flattened lead covered with black silk and four red crosses. The Archbishop could not officiate pontifically without having been first invested with the *Pallium*. The mode of preparation of this sacred symbol is very curious. It is a tissue of wool taken from two white lambs blessed at Rome in the Church of St. Agnes, the day of the *fete* of this saint. These lambs are afterwards guarded in some religious institution, until the time of shearing them arrives. The *palliums* made of this wool are afterwards deposed on the tomb of St. Peter, and remain there the whole night that precedes the *fete* of this apostle. They are blessed the following day on the altar of this Church, and then dispatched to the high dignitaries who are to wear them.

Old Notre Dame has now again her Archbishop, and it is to be hoped in the interest of Christian civilization, that he may not meet the tragic fate of his two lamented predecessors.

The story invented in England—for it must be a pure invention—about the Neapolitan *bonnet de silence*, has, notwithstanding its anonymphal character, given rise to a grave discussion. This *bonnet de silence* is a sort of garrote for the tongue. By means of a certain disposition of iron bands which can be adjusted and locked over the head and jaws, the wearer is unable to talk, by being rendered incapable of moving his jaws. This ingenious and humane invention, the King of Naples adjusts to each of his refractory subjects as are in positions where their absolute silence is essential to the safety of the State, and particularly to the King. But now see the wickedness of this English invention. Not only do we receive daily proofs that no such inhuman torture has yet been thought of in Naples—that happy country, so much more civilized and prosperous than Boston and New-York—but we have positive French proof for the assertion that the *only country* where so ingeniously barbarous an invention was ever known or used was in England! In 1838, a distinguished Frenchman, who devoted much of his attention to prisons, M. MORRAN CHRISTOPHE, was sent by the French Government to England to make a report on their prison system. The following is an extract from that report, which gives an account of his visit to the prisons of Manchester:

"One of the things which struck me most in the course of my visit was the prodigious quantity of handcuffs, ankle rings and chains of all kinds which are suspended from the wall of the jailor's room. But the most curious and most significant piece which I saw in this disciplinary arsenal, is an *instrument of silence*, consisting of several circular bands of iron binding the head of the culprit from the back of the neck to the forehead, and fixed together by a band of iron which is opened to give passage to the nose, and which terminates below by a bent tongue of iron that enters into the mouth as far as the palate. The old jailor who showed me this gag, in a way to make me understand that he had seen it operate more than once, said with a smile that it was only intended for women. Do you still make use of it? I asked him. Very little, was the reply; and then apparently catching himself, he said, Never, never! It would be frightful not to believe him. I saw in the house of correction at Liverpool, a similar apparel, but without the tongue of iron. I saw there two children confined each in a solitary cell, and carrying on their feet shackles of iron, and on the hands long rings of iron attached to chains!"

What could be more unhappy than this calumny of the English journals? These journals never cease to cry to Naples, "Why don't you follow us in the way of humanity and of progress? Why do you persist in practicing such cruelties upon your people in defiance of the nobler sentiments of the civilized world?" There is only one way in which this question ought to be decided: the silence cap, iron tongue included, ought to be applied to the heads of those English journals who are always uttering loud cries against barbarisms that only exist at their own doors. The condition of the Neapolitans is no doubt bad enough without inventing such a calumny as this.

An illustrated journal gives us this week a well executed portrait of HUME, the Spiritualist, or HOME, according to this journal, since they give also his autograph, thus: D. DUNGLAS HOME. The journal contains what purports to be a correct biography of this individual, who has so singularly moved the Parisians; and by this biography we learn that HOME is a frail young man of Scotch parentage, but a naturalized American. He has gone to America to bring over his sister, who is a still more powerful medium than himself; and when she arrives, we may anticipate an extraordinary emotion in high places, since HOME has already convinced and almost crazed many of the witnesses of his feats.

The manner in which HOME was introduced to the Palace was this: At Florence, a year ago, he made the acquaintance of a wealthy Polish nobleman, who took him under his protection and brought him to Paris. At his house, in this city, the Duke de CAMDACORES, Master of Ceremonies at the Palace, was one of the invited guests at a sitting given by HOME. The Duke was powerfully impressed with what he saw, talked of it to the Emperor; and advised him to see him. HOME was accordingly invited to show his power before the Court, and was happy enough, on the first evening, to have the control of obedient spirits, and din wonderful things. The Imperial circle were confounded, and invited him again and again to a repetition of his experiments, some of which were so bizarre as to excite even more than curiosity. Thus HOME suddenly gained a notoriety and excited an interest at Paris which you could not credit if you were not here to verify it.

To give you some idea of the immense movement in France in cheap literature, M. HETZEL, the publisher of GEORGE SAND'S and VICTOR HUGO'S works, sold six months ago to the house of MICHEL LEVY, one order for 200,000 volumes of the one-franc library edition of Madame SAND'S works. He sold to another house at the sale of 400,000 volumes of GEORGE SAND and 240,000 of VICTOR HUGO, all of which will soon be exhausted. The works that sell most in the cheap editions are BALZAC, HUGO, LAMARTINE, DUMAS, SAND.

M. DE CESENA, for so long the chief editor of the *Constitutionnel*, and a leading member of the world of letters, has abandoned the *Constitutionnel* and thrown himself fully into the world of stock-jobbers, by becoming chief editor of *La Semaine Financiere*, a hebdomadal financial Review. When literary men forsake letters to run after the golden calf, what hope can there be for the rest of mankind?

You know, perhaps, the superstition that reigns in France for the number 13. No company will sit down to dinner that numbers thirteen; it is the habit, if no other recourse presents, to send into the street and "impress" the first passer by to supply the wanting number. People will not move on the thirteenth; nor occupy a house or a room—if they have a choice—which bears the number thirteen. It is a superstition, however, which reigns nearly exclusively in the higher classes, and balances with that other superstition of the lower classes which interdicts the undertaking of any enterprise on Friday. You published a short time ago, copied from the London *Times*, an account of a brilliant marriage in the Rothschild family, between a son of the baron here and a daughter of the baron there. Well, this couple are going to reside in a house in the Rue St. Georges in this city, where formerly balanced a dirty tri colored flag over the bureau of the journal *Le National*. M. E. DE GIRARDIN founded the *Presse* there more than twenty years ago. Since then the great millionaire PEREIRE gave dinners and *fetes* there and thus gained such hosts of friends to his prosperity; it was there that he died but two years ago, leaving his vast heritage a prey to a trial which will long figure as one of the most celebrated on the civil list. This hotel, which precedes No. 15, where resides the eminent advocate M. CHAIX D'EST-ANGE, shore consequently for the *National*, for M. E. DE GIRARDIN, and for M. PEREIRE, the number 13. The young baron A. DE ROTHSCHILD and his pretty wife preferred to see a less menacing, a less fatal number over their door. They feared to commence their nuptial career with so lugubrious an omen suspended over their heads. So M. DE ROTHSCHILD, with his purse full of money, went to the city fathers and asked a dispensation—a dispensation from inhabiting No. 13! He gave a thousand francs to the poor of the Ward, and they issued a decree permitting him to number his house 11 *bis!*

Mlle. RACHEL will pass two months during the Summer at Paris. A part of the Autumn will be spent at NICE, after which she will return to Egypt again for the Winter. During her absence she is going to have constructed at Thebes a house after the French style, with a terrace on the Nile. The house of the great *tragedienne* in the Rue Trudon in this city is to be put into a lottery. The same plan was adopted formerly by a celebrated actress, La GUIMARD, with her hotel of the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin. The tickets were 120 francs, and it was gained by the Countess DULMAN. Bought in 1793 by the rich banker PEREGAUX, father-in-law of the Duke DE RAGUSE, it was in that house that JACQUES LAFFITTE commenced the grand fortune which he lost in the elegant hotel of the Rue Laffitte, given him by national subscription. The hotel of RACHEL will be placed in lottery at the price of 100,000 francs.

A descendant of the infamous MARAT, having recently attained his majority, and having read the history of the Reign of Terror, has made an application to the Minister of State to have his name changed to MARATTI.

An American by the name of HODSON lately arrived here with a troupe of learned dogs and monkeys, and was not long in obtaining for his intelligent animals an engagement at the Cirque Napoleon. The first night of their performance his animals were intractable under the influence of so exciting a scene as that presented by an immense audience, and the brilliant light of the gas. His monkeys, which were to perform VOLTAIRE and CHATAUBRIAND, and other distinguished characters of French history, were actually hissed. But on a second representation they improved, and last night the Emperor and Empress went to the Circus in state to see the American dogs and monkeys.

The Count de MONTENELLI, the translator of MELEGOUVE'S "Medea" into Italian, has just written a new tragedy in verse and in Italian, for Madame RISTORI, called "Camma." The poet has found the material for this tragedy in a page of *Plutarch*. The antique recital furnished, however, but a meagre skeleton, which the poet had to fill up. *Camma* was the wife of *Sinatus*, one of the tetrarchs of gallican Galatia. *Synorix*, a friend of *Sinatus*, fell in love with his wife and killed him, in order to occupy his place in the conjugal bed. After the death of her husband, *Camma* enveloped herself in the weeds of mourning, and took refuge in the temple of the Coltic *Diana*, of which she was a priestess. *Synorix* pursued her, and offered her his hand. At first she refused; then feigning to consent, she allowed herself to be conducted to the altar. There, having made to *Diana* a libation from the cup of hydromel, according to the Druidical rites, she drank the half of it and offered the rest to *Synorix*. When he had finished drinking, *Camma* uttered a cry, and calling aloud to her deceased husband, said, "Dear *Sinatus*, it was but for this great revenge that thy wife has waited so long to follow thee. Now receive her, who has avenged thee on thy murderer, and who is also as happy to die with him as she was to live with thee!" Then, turning towards *Synorix*, "Give orders," she said, "that instead of a nuptial chamber you may have a tomb." *Synorix*, agitated by the violence of the poison, dragged himself to his chariot, and hurried away, cursing the gods; he died the same evening in his own house. As for *Camma*, having lived through the night and heard the fate of *Synorix*, she left the world gaily in the morning.

This is the basis of the new piece of M. DE MONTENELLI, which is constructed expressly in view of the qualities and capabilities of the great *tragedienne* who is its representative. It has proved one of Madame RISTORI'S greatest triumphs. It is ranked by the critics above "Medea," and equal to "Mirrha" or "Maria Stuart." In the style which the great actress brings into the piece there is certainly more of true tragic art and much less of the melo-drama than in any of her other representations, with the two exceptions already made. And this is exactly the point in which she has been attacked by the critics—by those who have felt the courage to attack her. In "Medea" she shows too much heart, too much feeling, in fine, too much melo-drama. The French critics do not admire this: they demand a cold, classic, purely artistic representation; and they all seem to be satisfied with "Camma."

MALAKOFF.

A Suggestive and Significant View of the Object of the Grand Duke Constantine's Visit to France and England.

From the London Times, May 4.

When the season is over your true earnest sportsman has little else to do but to fight his battles over again. Squire meets squire—squire agricultural, squire commercial, squire official, squire legal, squire clerical, for there are squires of all sorts,—and, when the ladies have left the room, by the warmth of an April fire they talk over their covers, their preserves, their stables, their kennels, their armories, and all the sweet auxiliaries and furniture of sport. On these occasions how are unlocked, and the observations and meditations of half a year reveal themselves. The favorite hunter's forelegs and his rider's weight are candidly considered; "You won't ride that brown mare another season;" such a pointer is getting idle, and such a greyhound cunning; such a gun kicks, or hangs fire, or is too heavy, or won't carry far enough for this country, where the birds are very wild. "What shot do you use for grouse?" "What do you find the best wadding?" "What do you give your keepers?" "Do you ever give your hunters carrots?" Then come in shooting jackets, and boots, and pouches of all sorts for all purposes. Then the best breakfast to hunt upon or to walk 20 miles upon, or to set one's self up with when rather "done up." The subject has endless ramifications, and in an age of improvement, with such a succession of new minds brought to bear upon it, is on every point inexhaustible. The curate sirs by, munching the brandy cherries, or yielding his inner soul to the contemplation of a gay new altarcloth, a rare encaustic tile, or a quaint "poppy head." For hours and hours, evening after evening, this is country life in England; and for this the merchant pines to leave his counting house, the lawyer his desk, the official his post, and every man his work, whatever it may be. There is a good deal to be said fur it, and not much against it. At all events, it is a common object, a pursuit, a war, against a common foe, not one of ourselves. It is not everybody who cares for the subject; but the question concerns those who do care for it, not those who do not. Perhaps they prefer human game; the pursuit is more interesting, perhaps, but not so harmless or sociable. It certainly is a matter for congratulation that when the brother Nimrods are discussing these grave affairs, the intended prey are silly brutes or worthless vermin. The guns are not to be pointed at our neighbor's windows; the shot is not for their bodies. The rival sportsmen are fellow-sportsmen also, and the competition is not suicidal.

The great sportsmen of Europe have had a glorious season, a regular *battue* in the Crimea, capital duck-shooting in the Black Sea, and some rather mild sport in the Baltic. The return of game is considerable, and the improvements in guns, shot and all the personal as well as the material accessories of the amusement immense. We have finished for the present; indeed, the preserves are almost bare, and horses, dogs, and all, fairly done up. So now is the time for that after-sport we have attempted to describe. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE is come to visit his sporting neighbors, NAPOLEON and VICTORIA. He seems to be making rather a long stay with the former, the latter not being quite ready for him just now. They are doing their very best to amuse him across the channel, and have carefully ransacked up the precedents of PETER the Great's visit to Paris immediately after the accession of the House of Hanover to this throne, and of PAUL'S a few years before the French Revolution. The Grand Chamberlain, the Masters of the Ceremonies, Admirals, Field-Marshals, Prefects, authorities, and constituted bodies of all kinds, are doing their best to show off France—her splendor, her power, her gaiety, and her politeness. Public entries, receptions, balls, operas, reviews, hunts, and everything that Princes are supposed to delight in, are prepared with a zeal that to France is so usual and characteristic as to require no explanation and admit of no comment. But the Grand Duke is a man of business—"a keen sportsman," and "business before pleasure if you please." His soul is in the Arsenals and the Dockyards. Your real sporting neighbor has never done with your horses, your dogs, and your guns, and the Grand Duke returned again and again to the foundries and workships. On a second visit to the Dockyard of Toulon, after examining the new gunboats and a model frigate, he broke out, "I am impatient to have done with these official receptions, in order that we may more carefully examine together your ships and your dockyards." The floating batteries he examined with intense curiosity. To the conductors he imparted his confidential opinion that they would be a failure against any heavier ordnance or a closer fire than at Kinburn; and, hearing that some under equipment were intended for China, he pleasantly observed, "So you are going to take the chestnuts out of the fire *there* to." But nothing came amiss to his useful and vigilant curiosity. Water tanks, sail-stores, oil stores, small armories, iron and copper works,—everything that contributes to perfection in the sport.—he went through and inspected, with a yard measure in hand. As he always reduced the French measures to ours, it is evident that the British Navy has been the earliest and the most favored object of his official studies. The Grand Duke is quite a model for tourists. This is turning travel to account. When his grandfather, his father and his uncles came to this country, they also brought with them engineers and savans, and took home all sorts of peaceful inventions. But the Grand Duke, as we have said, is a man of business, and he returns to the example of the founder of his empire, who wielded not only a yard measure, but an adze, in our dock yards. As a nation of keen sportsmen, of people who must have an object, and who adapt the means to the end, we cannot but respect the Grand Duke's way of seeing "foreign parts." We cannot help sympathizing with him in his pursuits; nor, it appears, can the French. He has won his way to their hearts. Indeed, it is quite delightful to see the flags of all nations blended, national airs alternated, captured cannon, halls, and other trophies magnanimously hidden, to be uncovered, and all sorts of recollections of certain recent occurrences fondly brought up, while Russia, France, and England, soon to be added to the group, are examining one another's weapons with scientific and affectionate interest, and interchanging hints, or "wrinkles," as sportsmen now call them, for future use. Is not this the lion and the ox, the wolf and the lamb, lying down together? But an odd thought strikes one. Where is the game for this sport? What's the "country," brother sportsman, that you seem so busily and amicably polishing your weapons and taking sweet counsel for? For the noblest possible prey—for one of themselves. Two are to chase, hunt down, shoot, snare, or destroy the third; and which one sportsman, which the game, time alone can show.

This consideration imparts a particular interest to the Grand Duke's approaching visit to this country. When a brother sportsman examines your fowling-pieces, your dogs, or your fishing tackle, you may or may not feel anxious to hear that he has bagged more birds or landed more fish than you have. In this case the object is to beat *you*, and, of course, you are interested. You are the vermin, and your guest has a fancy for your meat, your fur, or merely your brush to present to his lady, or sweep the dust from his ancestral hall. So he wishes to study your ways, your haunts, your track, where you burrow, when you come out to feed, how you run, how you double, how you defend yourself if you can, the thickness of your fur or your feathers, and what shot will do for you. Small shot, 18-pounders, for example, will glance off your feathers, and the Grand Duke finds he must have heavier metal to do the work. But, like all sportsmen, he is quite fair, and teaches while he learns. He lets us know the thickness of his own fur, and the weight of metal he can stand with impunity. *Nevertheless, this is no visit of ceremony or pleasure, and the High Admiral of the Russian Fleet, the sternest of the Russian Princes, is no mere "jim, frank-hearted sailor," but a man who goes about with a yard wand, and makes three visits to a gunboat or dockyard.*

"A chiel's amang you takin' notes"

and if he does not publish them, which will not answer his purpose, he will put them to a better use.

However, as far as we are concerned, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE is most heartily welcome to see everything that is to be seen in this country. He will not see so splendid a capital as our neighbors have to show: he will not have such *fetes* in his honor, and possibly not be assisted with quite so much alacrity in his naval measurements; but there is not an inventive of peace that England will not be proud to show him. That, in fact, is our great art of war. If the Grand Duke wants to know how it is that we carried on the war with so much vigor and success, leaving off stronger than we began, he will see that our military and naval resources lie rather in the prosperity of the people—in their perfect freedom, and their unfettered enterprise—than in any aggressive or defensive organization. He will see that we are really a military power because we seek peace rather than war, while the weakness of his country has lain in its aggressive spirit and expressly military organization. We are amused with the Grand Duke's visit to the Dockyards and the Court of France. Of course we are aware that Russia would rather have France for an ally than a foe, and that on the most common grounds of policy, France will do her best "to be civil" to her Imperial visitor. Indeed, we take it all as a matter of course. We feel, however, that what we have to show Russia is neither naval establishments nor royal magnificence. We neither dread Russia as a foe, nor particularly desire her as an ally; but we do most earnestly desire to see her entering more cordially and unreservedly into the race of civilization. We wish to interchange with her not the ideas and materials of only military success, but of peaceful progress. To this sense Russia will find England much more of a sister and an ally than even France, which is still swathed and cradled by a jealous and prohibitory system. We want in Russia neither a foe nor an ally, but simply a neighbor; and if Russia desires to be worth more fifty years hence, as either foe or ally, she will do well to accept this advice.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Movements Against the Sonora Fillibusters—General News.

By way of New-Orleans we have received newe from the Mexican capital to the 29th ult., a summary of which has already been telegraphed from that city.

The principal news by this arrival concerns the progress of the fillibusters on the Pacific coast. A dispatch was received at the capital on the 28th, to the effect that an action had been fought at a place called Chalorea, between the troops of Gen. YANEZ and a party of CRABB'S followers, in which the latter were routed. Letters received by the Extraordinary, from Mazatlan, the 17th, however, make no mention of any such occurrence.

It is understood that CRABB had invaded Sonora by way of Sonoyta, and had summoned the Prefect of Altar to place his whole district at his disposition, declaring in his summons that he had 100 men with, and 900 others on the way to join, him. Although Gen. YANEZ seems to credit this, it is not generally believed that CRABB'S force amounts to anything like that figure. The plan of the fillibusters is understood to be a simultaneous attack at several points by land and sea.

It is said that the condition of the fillibusters on arriving on Sonoyta was deplorable, all their baggage having been abandoned on the way, and nothing saved but their arms. They had no provisions either for themselves or their animals, and had been compelled to shoot some cattle for their subsistence, paying the owners in promises.

Of the expedition by sea nothing positive is known; but it was said that a force of 300 men had embarked at Lobos, and Gen. YANEZ was of the opinion that the filibusters designed also to seize the port of Guaymas, inasmuch as a suspicious looking vessel had appeared in that vicinity. There was no force at Lobos to oppose the landing of the fillibusters; but Gen. NORIEGA was at Guaymas, with the garrison of the place and three Companies of the National Guard, ready to receive them.

Gen. YANEZ was to send from Mazatlan on the 17th inst., the *Trelon*, *Ipala* and *Eclipse*, vessels belonging to that port, with troops to Guaymas; while he was to have marched by land on the 13th, with 150 men and the necessary officers for a campaign against the fillibusters. The house of EUCHEGUREN & Co., had advanced $18,000 to supply his immediate wants.

Señor PASQUEIRA, Governor of Sonora, was waiting before setting out from Ures, for the money and munitions of war which he had demanded of General NORIEGA on the 30th of March. The latter was making all haste to forward the munitions, but was unable to send any money. Troops had already marched from Ures for the invaded district. The levy of the National Guard was going forward with activity all over the State. Señor REDONDO, Prefect of Alta, had caused to be armed and harracked all the National Guard of the districts; he had, also, procured extraordinary resources by means of forced loans, and had seized all the horses and mules to be found in his jurisdiction for the purpose of forming a corps of cavalry.

The maritime expedition, which was to have left Mazatlan on the 17th, was under command of General JOSE VELASQUE DE LA CADENA, and was composed of 70 men of the fixed battalion of Mazatlan, three pieces of cannon, with their park and ammunition, and 50 barrels of powder and other munitions of war. The engineers and recruits ordered from Guadalajara will form a contingent of 500 men with artillery and munitions.

It is calculated that the force which will be available to repel the fillibusters will amount to 1,000 troops of the line, about 5,000 National Guard; the Papagos will probably take part in the campaign, their chief having placed himself under the orders of the Prefect of Altar.

General NORIEGA has recommended to Señor PASQUEIRA not to attack the enemy save in detail; to prevent their reuniting; to surprise them in the moment of fatigue, and at a favorable occasion; to take them in ambuscade; to cut off their retreat; in short, to make war upon them with every possible advantage, but not to compromise the dignity of the national arms by engaging in regular actions with them.

It was understood, also, that a force was being prepared in the city to march for the scene of action, and that a dispatch had been sent to the commandant of Jalisco, ordering the light regiment of carbineers, 300 recruits, and the artillery there, to the same destination.

President COMONFORT had returned from his visit to Tacubaya, and resumed his residence in the National Palace.

D. IGNACIO AGUILAR, the celebrated Minister of SANTA ANA, and head of the Revolutionary Party at the capital, had escaped from prison. A meditated escape of the prisoners of the Acordada had also been discovered, and in time, by a vigorous action, to save the unfinished, which the force of 500 malefactors would have occasioned. They had filed the iron railing, and planned the assassination of the guard.

No further collision seems to have taken place between the civil and ecclesiastical powers. The *Extraordinary* advocates the total separation of Church and State.

D. MIGUEL MIRANON, a conspicuous character in the last Puebla Revolution, had been arrested. He was found concealed in the City of Mexico.

The Trustees of the Ohio State School for Idiotic youth, have taken the oath of office. They proceeded to the organization of their Board by electing WILLIAM DENNISON, Jr., of Columbus, President, and NORTON S TOWNSHEND, Secretary. The Board have appointed Dr. R. J. PATTERSON, Superintendent, and rented for present use the house belonging to Mrs. NEVILLE, on Friend-street, opposite the Blind Asylum.

The Starving People in Michigan.

INSTANCES OF DREADFUL DESTITUTION.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The meeting at the City Hall last evening, for the purpose of devising means to relieve the alarming destitution in the northern part of the State, though not large in numbers, was composed of men of the very first standing, intelligence, and liberality in our community.

It was called to order by T. LOCKWOOD, Esq., on whose motion C. C TROWBRIDGE was called to the chair.

Mr. WALTER CHESTER said he had obtained some facts in relation to this matter. It was a pitiful one, but a short one. At a recent meeting at Lansing, Mr. MANON, a Methodist clergyman, stated that he had received letters from Rev. Mr. HILL, a preacher in the northern circuit, which announced three deaths from lack of food, and a probability of as many more, with in the writer's own knowledge. One poor woman had doled out her scanty provisions to her two children, starving herself, and had died, while they did not long survive her. He further wrote at the house where he stopped, as well supplied as any family, they were subsisting on bread, molasses, and stewed pumpkin. They had nothing for his horse, and he was obliged to leave.

Another gentleman who lived at Lyons, Ionia Co., said that a man in the western part of that county had lived for a week on leeks alone. Others were subsisting on roots and slippery elm bark pulverized with molasses. The meeting at Lansing had adopted immediate measures for relief. There were not probably 45 persons in the house, but so excited were they at the details given that they subscribed $200 on the spot. With this money he had purchased already some three tons and a half of beans and Indian meal, which would be sent to-day to Lyons by the D. & M. Railway. There seemed to be the most suffering on the Pine and Tittlebawasse rivers and their tributaries. The first season after the Graduation Land Act was passed these settlers took up these lands and settled upon them, and did what they could. The next year the fire devastated their fields. Last season their corn was killed. Now, greatly reduced from the loss of horses and cattle, and debilitated by abstinence and insufficient food, they were suffering without the means or ability to help themselves. This extends to some 3,000 people scattered throughout the northern counties. A man from the northern part of Allegan County had offered his only cow for sale in Allegan for the purpose of procuring food for his family. The kind hearted people there gave him $30 worth of food and sent him home with his cow. Small subscriptions have been taken up in Ionia County, but little had been done owing to contradictory reports.

Mr. JACOB HENDRICKSON said he would state a few facts that had been related to him by a man named O. C. MORRIS, of Saginaw County. Two or three years since he became a purchaser of a lot of swamp lands some 12 miles north of Lower Saginaw. Last Spring he went on to improve his lands so as to secure them, and while there boarded with a well-to-do farmer named WRIGHT or WHITE. This man had 240 acres on which he was living, paid for. He came from Massachusetts, and had a wife and three children. When he came away from there, he left his lands in the charge of WRIGHT. About a week ago he went up on the *Sam Ward* to see his land and visit his friend. In the morning when he came to sit down to breakfast, all they had on the table was a jonny-cake made with water and molasses. Mr. WRIGHT apologized for the fare as much more scanty and plain than he had given him when he was there before, but said it was the best and all he had. On inquiry he learned that they had no meal, lard or butter, had 7 pounds of meat and 40 pounds of flour. This was all they had to last them till next harvest. He had three or four acres of wheat on the ground that looked finely, and 14 shillings in money.

He had worked on the farm all the season expecting to get work among the lumbermen in the Winter. But this resource had failed, the past Winter, although he offered his services at *one shilling a day* and board. Mr. MORRIS said he had little money with him, but what he had he gave to his friend; the neighbors contributed what they had, and Mr. WRIGHT started for Lower Saginaw to get supplies. With the money he had obtained he got supplies enough to last them at the farthest, a month. This man was as well off as any of his neighbors and better than most, and yet this was his condition.

Mr. HENDRICKSON said he made this statement as he was satisfied there was pressing need throughout the Northern part of the State, and we ought to be apprised of facts.

A subscription was started on the spot, and $1,000 subscribed by those in the room.

This morning the Collecting Committee proceeded to take up subscriptions and collections.

The following letter was received to-day from Rev. Mr. HICKEY, who was sent off on Saturday to ascertain as to the truth of the reports concerning the destitution in the northern part of the State:

ST. JOHNS, Saturday, 4 P. M.

While here waiting I have met several men who have come from the region beyond St. Johns. One from Ionia says some suffering exists in Montcalm County.

One from Muskegon River and its tributaries says the people in those parts are supplied from Chicago. I have met one man with his family, consisting of a wife and three children. He is on his way back to Ohio. He is from Gratiot County, town of Hamilton, twenty miles north of St. Johns. He has sold all his effects but land, to get means to come back. He says that many families have nothing to eat but bread, and little of that. He had last Fall about 500 pounds of flour, of which he lent his hungry neighbors 100 pounds, but could not get it back, and was obliged to leave. He says many a man up in his town would come out to St. Johns and take on their backs what they could carry to their families, if they had the chance.

How Mr. Henry A. Crabb came to be in Sonora.

To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer:

My attention was called this morning to an article in your paper in which Mr. HENRY A CRABB (called by you Col. CRABB) is classified as a filibuster; and being an intimate friend of that gentleman, and being well aware of the intention of himself and party, I beg to contradict the statement, and assert that he is *not* a fillibuster, nor did he or any of his party entertain any such idea on their landing at Guaymas, in the Gulf of California. The facts which induced Mr. CRABB and companions to immigrate from California to Sonora, Mexico, are simply these:

For many years past there has been a supposition (how well founded I am not aware) that in the interior of that State, and in a portion of the country occupied by the Apache tribe of Indians, there were valuable gold and silver mines, but which required great risk and hazard to work them with any degree of success, on account of the determination of the savage Indians to murder and rob all who attempted to settle in their midst; and these same Indians have been a source of great terror to the Sonorans having ranches of cattle and horses in that and the surrounding States, on account of the many robberies committed by them. It is true that WILLIAM WALKER had a fillibustering design on that country; and some three years ago a party under the command of a Frenchman, and, if my memory is correct, the party were also mostly Frenchmen, landed in that country with the same intent; and at the time of the sailing of the vessel (brig *Caroline*) from San Francisco, this same Mr. HENRY A. CRABB had engaged his passage on board of her, and I believe he did not learn the intention of the party until after the vessel had sailed from the wharf, when he immediately requested to be set ashore, which was complied with by the master of the vessel, Mr. CRABB losing the amount paid by him for his passage, as well as a portion of his luggage.

Mr. HENRY A. CRABB was for several years State Senator from San Joaquin County, and has also occupied the position as Editor of the *Stockton Argus*,—he is a lawyer by profession, and was a candidate before the Legislature of California for State Senator, and had there been sufficient Know-Nothing votes in that body, he would most undoubtedly have been the Senator of that State, at Washington, this day. It will no doubt be a matter of surprise to his friends in California to see him held up by the New-York Press as a pirate, when the object of that gentleman's mission to Sonora was a far different one; and one fact must be remembered, and that is, the Mexican Government has been holding out inducements to all persons who would settle in that State; and is it not natural to suppose that Americans would be the first to be tempted by an advantageous offer made by a foreign Government, and I am of the belief that in the event of the Mexican authorities injuring a hair of the head of Mr. CRABB, or any of the party, they will bring down a dreadful retaliation on themselves at the hands of the California friends of Mr. CRABB'S party; and, in fact, the whole people of the State of California would rise *en masse* to avenge such an act of treachery. My only reason for thus noticing your article of this morning, in regard to fillibusters, is to place Mr. CRABB and his party before the eyes of the American people in their proper position, so that in the event of their being put to death by the Mexican authorities, they can be able to judge how far the act was justifiable. Respectfully, yours,

FRANCIS D. CLARK,
formerly of Stockton, Cal.

Gov. Walker on his Way to Kansas.

The Rochester *American* says: Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, the new Governor of Kansas, passed through this city on his way to the scene of his duties, Saturday afternoon, on the express train. He was accompanied by E. O. PERRIN, Esq., and several other gentlemen who are going to the Territory with him. The Governor appears quite anxious to arrive at a just and equitable solution of the difficulties which have convulsed the Territory, and we trust he will be successful in attaining that end. Mr. PERRIN appeared in fine health and spirits. He assured us that he was going to Kansas simply as a private citizen, and that he had no official connection whatever with Governor WALKER'S Administration. He expects to return East before Autumn. None of the party left the depôt, as the train stopped only five minutes. The Governor intended to spend the Sabbath in Buffalo, unless a boat was to leave for Detroit Saturday evening. He expects to reach Leavenworth on Friday or Saturday.

CANAL BOATS DETAINED.—We learn from a gentleman who came over the Central Road yesterday, that for some five miles, between Montezuma and Port Byron, canal boats are lying two deep. They are all bound west. The level between Clyde and Montezuma is not filled, and, it is feared, will not be for some days. There are some forty boats bound for Buffalo detained at Black Rock by the ice. We learn that the dams on the Canal Enlargement work at the Rock were to be removed last evening, so that the boats will, probably, arrive to-day.—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser, Tuesday.*

The Times' Reward for the Discovery of the Burdell Murderer.

From the Newburg Daily News, May 19.

The New-York papers have for several days been amusing themselves with poking fun at the offer of the TIMES of a reward of five thousand dollars for such information as will lead to the conviction of the murderer of Dr. BURDELL. The *animus* which dictates these comments is very obvious. We have not been a very special admirer of the course and policy of the TIMES, but it must be admitted that it has rapidly acquired a *commanding position among the New-York Dailies, and very naturally that fact has excited a strong jealousy on the part of its cotemporaries.* In our judgment the course taken by the TIMES in regard to the brutal murder in question is highly to be commended. It has not hesitated to speak out boldly when the officers of the law have shown both a most lamentable want of efficiency, and on the part of some of them a spirit in the conduct of the investigation which should ere this have consigned them to that degradation which they have already reached in public estimation. It is a fact long ago established that the only hope of ferreting out the murderer lies in an appeal to the avarice of some accomplice or some one who has at least a knowledge of the facts. The TIMES has boldly taken the responsibility, and in so doing *entitles itself to the thanks of all friends of justice.* We repeat that we believe it is the only way in which the authors of that foul deed will ever be brought to answer to an outraged law, and we honor the press which has the nerve to take the position assumed by the TIMES. If it shall incidentally derive benefit from its public spirit it will have fairly earned it.

Those who have given a patient investigation to the testimony taken in this most extraordinary murder, and have made themselves familiar with such facts as could be brought to the light, are fully convinced that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and EMMET are guiltless of the deed of blood, however unworthy their character has been shown to be in the course of the investigation. There is evidence too, which goes to show that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was really the wife of Dr. BURDELL. It is not of that nature, perhaps, which would be permitted to go to jury, but its moral strength is not the less conclusive. There is, too, a mass of evidence going to show the correctness of the theory of the medical men that the deed was committed by some man taller than the Doctor, and one whose acquaintance with anatomy showed him exactly where to strike. We have heard statements from gentlemen who have examined critically into the matter, which, in the hands of a skillful advocate, would bring out some startling facts before a court. Suspicion may point in a particular direction with great force, but while it is only suspicion a press as bold as the TIMES has shown itself would not be justifiable in being more explicit, and, as we have said before, it seems to us the offer of a tempting reward affords the only hope of a clue to the tangled web. The trace of blood has been most shrewdly covered, but gold may find a weak spot even in the supposed coat of mail.

From the Washington "States."

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 18.

Public attention has been again attracted with much interest to the Burdell tragedy, by the $5,000 reward offered by the proprietors of the DAILY TIMES, for the discovery and conviction of the murderer. The offer of the reward would not of itself attract so much attention, except for the comment made upon it by the other journals, and the very general discussion in all circles as to the motives of the TIMES proprietors in making the offer. *There are some slight hopes that this new consideration of the subject, and the stimulus of reward, will lead to important disclosures.* Indeed, already some new facts have been communicated during the last few days, which are believed to afford valuable clues to the perpetrators of the foul deed; and some of the most vigilant officers attached to our police are confident that ere many days they will be able to arrest the culprits upon proof sufficient to bring them to justice. If so, it will be found that the mystery of Dr. BURDELL'S death, whereabout on the afternoon and early evening of the murder, is part and parcel of the mystery of the murder—that one or more of those who were with him after dinner of the fatal day, was concerned in his death.

From the Norwich Courier.

The proprietors of the New-York *Times*, with a degree of public spirit which puts to shame the imbecility and indifference of the City and State authorities of New York, have offered a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall furnish them information that shall lead to the conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. BURDELL. Strange as it may seem, some of the papers in New-York and elsewhere are mean enough to attempt to throw ridicule upon the *Times* for this most commendable and public-spirited act. That the *Times* was not wholly indifferent to its own interest in making the offer is altogether probable. But whoever seeks to promote private and personal interests by promoting the public good and rendering life and property in such a city as New-York more secure, is entitled to thanks as a public benefactor, rather than to sneers as a schemer.

From the Ogdensburg Sentinel.

THAT REWARD.—The proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES have offered $5,000 reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the Burdell murder. This is highly creditable to that extensive establishment, while it reflects anything but properly on the public authorities that the press has done, what they should have done. Had it not been for this reward the Burdell affair would probably have ever remained a mystery; now there is at least a chance that this mysterious murder may be traced out. $5,000 will create a greater activity among the police than any "sense of duty" ever would, and as we said before there is a chance for developments.

From the Auburn Advertiser.

THE MURDERER OF DR BURDELL.—The NEW-YORK TIMES of Saturday says, although only two days have elapsed since the offer of $

E. Pierrepont; for defendants, F. B. Cutting, Wm. M. Evarts, Geo. W. Parsons.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.
Before Full Bench.

THE NEW-YORK HOTEL DIFFICULTY.

Griffin vs. *Judson et al.*—This case, commonly known as the "New-York Hotel Difficulty," has already occupied considerable time and attention, and, from present appearances, is likely to continue so to do. The case was first argued before Judge Slosson, who granted a decree in favor of the plaintiff. From this the defendants appealed to the General Term, who yesterday rendered a decision ordering a new trial, costs to abide the event. To this order Judge Slosson dissents. Judge Bosworth will probably write the opinion of the Court.

Wm. C. Gray vs. *Thos. Robjohn.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.
Before Judge Brady.

QUESTION AS TO APPEALS FROM THE MARINE COURT.

A. Sternhaus vs. *G. Schmidt.*—Brady, J.—The appeal from the judgment of a single Justice of the Marine Court to the Justices at General Term must be taken in the same manner as appeals in the Supreme Court from a decision of a single Judge of the General Term. (Act of 1853.) The appeals from the judgment of a single Judge of the Supreme Court to the General Term are regulated by section 348 of the Code of Procedure which provides that such an appeal does not stay the proceedings unless security be given as upon an appeal to the Court of Appeals, or unless the Court or a Judge thereof so order, &c. No order in reference to the security to be given was made in this action in the Court below. To render an appeal to the Court of Appeals effectual for any purpose, a written undertaking must be executed on the part of the appellant by at least two sureties to the effect that the appellant will pay all the costs and damages which may be awarded against him on the appeal not exceeding $250, (section 334.) If the appeal be from a judgment directing the payment of money, it shall not stay the execution of the judgment unless a written undertaking be executed on the part of the appellant by at least two sureties, to the effect that if the judgment appealed from or any part thereof be affirmed, the appellant will pay the amount directed to be paid by the judgment, or the part of such amount as to which the judgment shall be affirmed, if it be affirmed only in part, and all damages which shall be awarded against the appellant on the appeal, (section 335,) and an undertaking upon an appeal shall be of no effect unless it be accompanied by the affidavit of the sureties, that they are each worth double the amont specified therein, (section 341.) When the appeal is perfected as provided in section 355, it stays all further proceedings in the Court below, (section 359.) The undertaking filed in the Court below, on the appeal from a judgment for $235 50, was right in form, but the affidavits of justification are deficient. The amount specified in the undertaking, and referred to by section 341, is the aggregate amount of the judgment, and the sum of $250 to indemnify the respondent for costs and damages, and the justification should have been in double such amount—and not only in $500. The amount of the judgment and the sum of $250 must be added together, and the sureties must justify in double the amount of such addition, where there is one undertaking only. The fact that the amount of costs that can be recovered on the appeal in the Marine Court is determined by statute, does not dispense with a compliance with the code as to the manner of taking the appeal. An undertaking which provided for the payment of the judgment, and all the damages, omitting costs, although the justification was ample, was held to be insufficient. The statute must be complied with. (Chemung Canal Bank vs. Judson, 10 How. Pr. Rep., 133.) The justification herein not complying with section 341, the undertaking was of no effect; no stay followed, and the plaintiff could proceed with the execution. The appellant, however, can be relieved under section 327, which provides that when a party shall give in good faith notice of appeal from a judgment, and shall omit through mistake to do any other act necessary to perfect the appeal or *stay the proceedings*, the Court may permit an amendment on such terms as may be just.

It seems that the goods seized under the execution have been claimed by a mortgagee in an action brought, and it is urged that the plaintiff having given the undertaking provided by section 211, should not now be disturbed by the appeal. That view cannot be sustained. The defendant has a right to appeal, and can exercise it with all its advantages, although between judgment-creditors and his mortgagee, a litigation be pending as to the property seized. He complains of the *judgment* by which the property was taken, and in which property he has a residuary interest, admitting the mortgage to be valid. Although he might discharge the mortgage, he could not stay the sale under the execution without perfecting his appeal.

Ordered that the defendant have five days from the entry or service of this order to perfect his appeal in the Court below, and proceedings stayed in the meantime on the execution issued.

No costs to either party.

Trial of Dorsay for Murdering a Girl in Worth-street.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before the City Judge.

The City Judge, at the opening of the Court yesterday morning, delivered his charge to the Jury, in the second trial of David Gallagher for rape. The Jury took a little less than two hours to consider their verdict, and arrived at last at the conclusion that he was guilty of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape. Gallagher is twenty-one years old, but in appearance he is but eighteen or nineteen. The Jury returned, all things considered, a very lenient verdict. Sentence on him was reserved till Saturday.

THE NEGRO DORSAY TRIED.

The negro, John Dorsay, charged with the murder of the girl Anne Hopkins, in an alley-way, in Worth-street, in March last, was then placed on trial. As he was too poor to employ counsel, the Court instructed Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel, to defend him. After the Jury had taken their seats, Mr. Busteed called their attention to the fact that the prisoner was a colored man, and if any of them entertained prejudices against colored men, they might retire. Two of their number availed themselves of the opportunity and withdrew. Their places being immediately supplied, the trial commenced. After the District-Attorney had stated the nature of the charge, and the facts he expected to prove, he called, as the first witness for the prosecution,

John Maccord, a Policeman of the Sixth District, who stated that about half past one o'clock on the morning of March 10, he saw the woman Anne or Nanny Hopkins, lying dead in the alley-way of No. 3 Worth-street. Her throat was cut in two places, and she was lying in a pool of blood. The alley led to a yard, at the rear of which was a tenement house. The woman was lying on her left side; and close to her body, to the blood that had flowed from her wounds, was the handle of a razor. The woman had some matches grasped in her right hand. Officers Smith and Davis were also present, and one of them having brought a light from the Station-house, the yard was examined for traces of blood. From the spot where the corpse lay, blood was distinctly visible, in drops, more or less numerous, across the yard, up the stairs of the rear house, to the threshold of the room occupied by Dorsay. That room was fastened and they knocked for several minutes before they could obtain admittance. It was at length opened by Dorsay, who in a surly manner demanded what they wanted, and grumbled at them for disturbing his rest. On entering they had to pass through a room occupied by another colored man, named Wilson, before Dorsay's sleeping-room was reached. In Wilson's room was a wash-bowl, with marks of blood on it. Wilson was asleep, or pretended to be asleep. In Dorsay's room the officers found a blue overcoat, the skirt of which was stained with blood. In one of the pockets was a razor case, made, as the stamp upon it proved, in Sheffield. Dorsay was in bed with the woman he lived with as his wife. The officers examined his hands. There was blood on the palm of the right hand, and a long smear of blood on the right wrist. Dorsay denied that there were blood. Afterward he said he had cut his wrist. On the following morning this witness found a razor-blade, made in Sheffield, as the stamp intimated, on the roof of a smoke house opposite Dorsay's window. There was no blood on it. Dorsay, on being taken to the station-house, denied all knowledge of the murder, and said that he had not been out since ten o'clock. He had peaceably rested in his bed since that hour. The murdered woman, witness said, on cross examination, was a prostitute. The man in the front room, John Wilson, was arrested and taken with Dorsay to the station house.

Another Police Officer, *Abraham P. Davis* corroborated the foregoing evidence, and added that he was left in charge of Dorsay's room while Dorsay and Wilson were taken to the Station-house by the other officers. While in this charge, he searched the room, and concealed at the foot of the bed he found a white shirt with blood upon the wrist, corresponding with the blood streak upon Dorsay's wrist.

Josephine Dixon, a colored woman, living in the rear house, where Dorsay was found, deposed that the murdered girl (a white, Irish girl) was her boarder. She left home about 7½ o'clock that night. About one o'clock in the morning she heard a loud scream in the alley. She was alarmed, and raised the window. A dark-looking man was rapidly crossing the yard. He came from where the scream was, entered the house and went up stairs to Dorsay's room. She did not recognize him. Half an hour afterwards she heard the Police Officers go up stairs.

Another colored woman, named Lydia Groose, living in the same house, also heard the scream, and heard the footsteps of a man cross the yard rapidly and go up stairs. He halted once while going up stairs.

Helena Burdoe, the colored woman who lived with Dorsay as his wife, was the next witness. She had heard him threaten to revenge himself on some woman—she did not know what woman he meant. This threat was made two weeks before the murder. She went to bed at eleven o'clock. Dorsay went out at ten o'clock, and did not return till between twelve and one. He was excited when he returned, and she said to him, "You have been drinking again;" he replied, "Mind your business." He went immediately to sleep, and she had to rouse him when the officers knocked. The white shirt with the blood on it, was one which she had bought for him. She did not hear him open the window after he came in. He sometimes used a razor to shave with. It was a white-handled razor. The handle of the razor produced in Court she did not recognize.

John Wilson, the occupant of the room adjoining that used by Dorsay, was the next witness. He said he came home about midnight, and proceeded to prepare his clothes for going in the morning to a situation he had obtained as a waiter. While so employed Dorsay came into his room, with a lamp in his hand. He had a blue overcoat on, and wore a white shirt. Witness quitted the room, leaving Dorsay there, for a few minutes. Dorsay shaved sometimes with a white handled razor, but, for a week or two before the murder, witness had seen a black handled razor in his possession.

Officer *Smith* testified to finding blood on the prisoner's coat, and to examining the wounds in the throat of the murdered woman. There were two wounds. The uppermost one was the worst; it was jagged, as if cut with a notched instrument. (The razor blade found on the roof of the house, and produced in Court, had several notches on its edge.) Found a razor case in prisoner's pocket stained with blood.

After the testimony of this witness was taken, the District-Attorney said that the case for the prosecution was closed.

Mr. Busteed, in reply to a question from the Judge, said he had no witnesses to call for the defence.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock, when Counsel on both sides will sum up. The case of Lecarnes, for arson, will be called up to-day.

SURROGATE'S COURT.
Before Surrogate Bradford.

THE ESTATE OF PATRICK M'LOSKEY.

The estate of Patrick McLoskey was before the Surrogate yesterday, on the final accounting of the Executors, John Read and George Mesteral.

Patrick McLoskey died in France, on the 25th of January, 1854, leaving a polygraphic will, executed in France in accordance with French law. The will was admitted to Probate in the County of New-York, April 2, 1855. By it he disposes of $150,000 worth of personal property.

The executors, upon the will being admitted to probate here, paid legacies amounting to $60,000, immediately upon their appointment.

The residuary legatees now claim that they are entitled to interest on those legacies, they having been paid before the expiration of the year.

By the terms of the will he gave to his two half-sisters $6,000 each, which was to be invested in good State stocks, and not to be transferred to any institution or persons. The residuary legatees claim that on the death of their sisters their share reverts to them—that it is only a life estate.

One of the sisters died on the day previous to the decease of the testator, and the residuary legatees claim that they are entitled to her share. Her next of kin claim that it should go to them.

There is also a legacy of $5,000 to an infant residing in Tuscany. The Consul-General of Tuscany produces the proceedings of a family council of the infant's, by which he is authorized to receive the legacy for it.

The executors insist that a guardian for the infant should be appointed here first, and that they should not be compelled to pay to the Consul General.

The decision in the case is reserved.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

Wednesday Evening, May 20, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 19, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market Monday	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves	Sheep& Lambs	Swine
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2183	2438	52	806	513	4534
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	51	62	98	1608	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	71	117	134	2137	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	48	144	123	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	2743	375	1160	4257	4534
Last week	2519	3168	401	1041	3312	2914

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,543

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	152	.....	.....	.....	143
Hudson River Railroad	661	.....	.....	.....	1147
Hudson River Boats	1401	.....	.....	.....	1912
Harlem Railroad	123	52	806	512	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	.....	82	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	585	Massachusetts	—
New-York	659	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1016	Texas	—
Kentucky	—	Connecticut	—
Indiana	80	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	28	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1¼c. @1¾c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	14c. @15c.	12¾c. @13¾c.
First quality	13½c @14c.	12c. @12¾c.
Medium quality	13c. @13½c.	10½c. @11c.
Poor quality	12½c. @13c.	10c. @10½c.
Poorest quality	12c. @12½c.	9¾c. @10c.
General selling prices	12½c. @14c.	11c. @12c.
Average of all sales	13c. @13½c.	11¼c. @—

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 11c. @14c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 11c. @12c.

REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Only 2,183 Beeves were offered at Forty-Fourth-street for the present market, including the sales of yesterday. This is 336 less than last week. The receipts at all the markets for the past week amount to 2,743, or 805 less than the weekly average of 1856. With these figures in view, and the fact that the market has been scantily supplied for several weeks past, no one will wonder that prices materially advanced. With no special combination on the part of owners or brokers, the few Cattle in market, and the known wants of butchers were such as to lead to enormous prices, in some instances 14c. ₲ lb. to be weighed, for Cattle which were only of fair quality. In short, prices ruled higher than at any previous market since May, 1845, we believe; and even then, common Cattle were not as high as to-day. We quote an advance of 1¾c @1¾c. over last week, and favoring the seller even then, as, in most cases, full 50 lbs. more ₲ head were allowed by butchers than they would dress. Of this they were very well aware, but in a short market like the present, and empty stalls at home, they were forced to submit, promising an offset when *they* "come into power," with an overstocked market.... The decline in both hides and tallow act also against the butcher, the former bringing but 8¾c. and the latter 8c. ₲ lb.....A large number of the cattle were from distilleries, and having no previous exposure, they poorly withstood the effects of the late severe storm, both on their way and in the muddy yards, during the rain of to-day. We observed that some of them trembled, and fell upon being taken out, and had to be slaughtered on, or hauled from the grounds..... Sales to butchers at Bergen have been small, in comparison with a full market, say 150 head.....Sales at Albany for the Eastern markets amounted to about 500.....We noticed buyers in the yards to-day from a distance in the country around, and parties were purchasing at high rates for the Bermuda trade.....The general quality of the cattle was fair, being an improvement upon last week.....The yards were emptied before night, and more would doubtless have found ready buyers, even at the prevailing prices.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day including a few disposed of last evening:

No.	From State.	Owner.	Salesman.
46	Ill.	Silvers & Lakey	Wells & Hoxie.
64	N. Y.	F. Lakey	Wells & Hoxie.
62	N. Y.	D. Reiden	Owner
56	N. Y.	A. Hurd	Sherman & Hoag.
49	N. Y.	A. Hurd	O. Hurd.
90	Ind.	Jas. McCullum	C. G. Teed.
99	Ill.	Smith & Lamb	White & Son.
87	Ill.	Wm. H. Belden	Owner.
158	Ohio.	Jas. Ferrill	J. A. Merritt.
29	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	S. Thorn.
108	Ohio.	J. McConnell	R. Murray.
97	N. Y.	D. Allerton	Owner.
28	N. Y.	Beach & Smith	Owners.
107	Ill.	Wm. H. Farr	Owner.
90	Ohio.	J. Emerson	Geo. Ayrault.
18	Ohio.	G. W. Roberts	Owner.
16	Ky.	E. O. Taylor	Saml. McGraw.
14	Ohio.	Miller, Baring & Gurney	Owners.
10	Ohio.	D. G. Culver	Owners
83	Ill.	D. Allerton & Co	C. W. Conger.
115	Ohio.	J. A. Merritt	Owner
85	Ill.	Wm. H. Belden	Mead & Holcomb.
75	N. Y.	J. H. Williams	Wm. H. Hoffman.
82	N. Y.	H. Elsner	Owner.
80	N. Y.	J. Boorum	Owner.
115	Ohio.	D. Allerton	Owner.
87	N. Y.	Mead & Hicomb	Owner.
82	Ohio.	E. Williams	J. H. Williams.
38	N. Y.	J. D. Alvord	S. Sherman.
35	N. Y.	Thos. Drew	Owner.
49	N. Y.	J. Van Alstyne	H. Myers.
47	Ill.	P. Regan	Owner.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

D. Belden sold on his own account 62 Western Cattle, which he purchased last season and took to his place in Dutchess County for feeding. They were of different weights and qualities, bringing 12½c. @13½c. ₲ lb. H. Kelly took three at $395, and W. Moat, twelve at $116 each, or say 13c.

Wells & Hoxie sold 46 Illinois Cattle, for Silvers & Lakey. They were a hard lot, such as would scarcely sell in a low market, but with the present high prices, brought 12¾c. Average estimated weight, 628 lbs. net. The same parties sold 64 Distillery Cattle for F. Lakey of Palmyra, N. Y. These were a better lot, estimated 750 lbs. and brought 13c.@14c. ₲ lb.

C. W. Roberts, of Marion County, Ohio, brought on 18 fine Steers, weighing, at home, about 1,600 lbs. They were wholesaled, yesterday, to G. Shepard at $165 each, or full 13c. ₲ lb. They were retailed, to-day, at an advance.

J. Burns, of Munroe County, New-York, had the finest pair of Cattle in the Yards. They were large six year olds, in which the Durham blood predominated. Live weight of the pair, at Albany, 5,680 lbs. They were estimated by good judges to dress 3,500 lbs. Geo. Hawes took them at $475, or, as he thinks, 14c. ₲ lb. They were born large and fat.

A. Hurd contributed 66 still fed Cattle, fed by Johnson, Cook & Co., of Onondaga County, N. Y. They were prime for their kind, and sold by Sherman & Hoag, second only to their estimate, for 14½—which are say 15c. Estimated weight 825 lbs net. C. Gwier took 15 at $131 50 each; W. Laylor 9 at $120; B. Lawrence 8 at the same price, and D. Brill 4 at $115 ₲ head.

E. O. Taylor contributed 16 head of fair Kentucky Cattle, estimated 850 lbs net, which were sold by Saml. McGraw at $116 ₲ head, or 13½ ₲ lb.

D. G. Culver sold on his own account 10 good Ohio Cattle at $126 each, or 14c. ₲ lb. They were heavy Cattle, estimated at 900 lbs. net.

Jas. McCullum brought in 80 Steers from Fayette County, Ind., rated 700 lbs. net. They were commonish Cattle and brought 12½ @13c. A few of the best, 13½c. ₲ lb. C. G. Teed, salesman.

Bartram & Megritt sold on their own account 115 very fair Illinois Cattle, estimated at 725 lbs. net, at 13c.@14c. J. E. Bathgate, of Newark, took 22 head at $107 50 each, or 14½, buyer's estimate.

Smith & Lamb contributed 99 fair Illinois cattle, rated 750 lbs. net. T. White & Son disposed of them at 12c.@14c.

George Sage sold at Bergen yesterday 16 common mixed cattle for Mr. Hart, at 12c. ₲ lb. Rouge of weight 450@750 lbs. net.

O. Hurd sold for A. Hurd 40 still cattle from New-York State, estimated 850 lbs. There were in good order and brought 13c @14c. ₲ lb.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20 @$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The market is not quite as well supplied with Cows, and an advance is noted. The unusually high prices of beef induce milkmen to throw their poorer cows into the beef market, and seek for fresh ones to supply their places.

Allerton reports 52 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $30@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. A few as high as $75. Market not as well supplied, and higher prices rule.

Brownins reports receipts of 62 Milch cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. Prices are a trifle higher, with a good demand.

Chamberlin reports 117 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$70 for extras. Fair supply and ready sales.

O'Brien reports 144 Milch Cows, selling, at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$70. Market well supplied, and selling slowly, at last week's quotations.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

The receipts for the week have been very large, and the quality has, for the most part, been good. Prices have advanced in consequence of the better grade, and high prices of other meats.

Allerton reports receipts of 806 Veal Calves, selling for 5½c.@6¾c. A few at 7c.@7¼c. ₲ lb., live weight. There is an improvement upon the quality, and sales are brisk.

Browning reports receipts of 98 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7¼c ₲ lb. live weight. Quality fair and market good.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 134 Veal Calves, selling at 5c@7c. ₲ lb. live weight. They are in better demand, with a fair supply.

O'Brien reports 122 Veal Calves, selling at 6c @7½c. ₲ lb. Market well supplied, and selling readily at advanced prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ₲ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₲ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Although the receipts have been nearly 1,000 over last week, still the market is not well supplied, and prices continue high. Lambs are more plentiful, but sell at high prices, say 18c.@25c. for the meat. Many of the sheep are now sheared.

Allerton reports receipts of 512 Sheep and Lambs, which brought 13c.@15c. ₲ lb., dressed weight. A few Lambs sold for $6, or about 25c. ₲ lb.

Browning reports receipts of 1,608 Sheep and Lambs, selling with wool on at 13c.@15c.; sheared at 11c.@13c., net. Lambs are bringing $4@$7 50 each, or 18c.@20c. ₲ lb. Receipts light. Arrivals this morning 300 head. Selling readily.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 2,137 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $4 50@$8 ₲ head, or 12½@14c. ₲ lb., dressed weight. Market well supplied with no variation in price.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 19, 1857.

Jas. McCarty reports sales of 938 Sheep and Lambs at an average of $6 29 ₲ head.

Thos. E. Larkin reports sales yesterday of 158 Sheep and Lambs for $11 36 or 13c.@15c. ₲ lb. They were wool Sheep.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₲ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, had at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Large arrivals of late, and dull sales have caused a large accumulation of hogs. Fear of the distemper prevents both farmers and distillers from purchasing. We again advise feeders to buy at the present time from good droves, as we do not believe they will risk much by so doing.

Allerton reports receipts of 4,534 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₲ lb. The market is overstocked, and only extra animals brought the latter price.

Van Brunt & Watrous, Pork-Packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live	6½c.	Dressed	8¾c.

Stock plenty, especially light hogs, with a depressed market.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.
Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

The Beef Market yesterday and to-day was rather poorly supplied, the number offered being much less than for many weeks. This state of things had the effect of making the demand active, and increasing the price.

Beef Cattle—The entire offerings at all the markets only reached 600 head, most of which were of excellent quality. All were sold at from $11 50@$13 ₲ 100 lbs., and a few extra prime ones at $13 50@$14 ₲ 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs—The price of Sheep advanced in consequence of the scarcity of Beeves, and 3,050 head in market were soon sold at from 6½c.@9c. ₲ lb., gross. Lambs are worth from $3 to $6, as in quality.

Hogs—This market was very well supplied, the sales having reached 2,000 head, at prices ranging from $7 to $8 50@$8 25, as in condition.

Cows and Calves—This description of stock advanced a shade, 325 head having been disposed of at from $20 to $40 for stock, and from $30 to $65 for Milch Cows.

Wholesale Produce Markets.
Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

Wednesday Evening, May 20, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The cold, backward Spring is unfavorable for a full supply of new vegetables. Asparagus and Rhubarb continue to increase in amount, although much of the former is of weak growth, showing—as the marketmen say by its bent heads and inclination to return to the earth—as though it had made a mistake in coming out in such inhospitable weather.

A few Strawberries have arrived from Virginia, and are held at $1@$1 25 ₲ quart boxes.

Small Turnips of this season's growth are in market from Norfolk, and sell for 50c. ₲ dozen bunches.

Green Peas, from the South, are still scarce, although the price has declined a little.

Tomatoes in boxes holding about six quarts are in market from Bermuda, which sell for $1@1 13 ₲ box.

The steamship *Marion* brought in yesterday morning 200,000 barrels of new Potatoes and Green Peas, from Charleston, S. C.

There have been no arrivals of Potatoes from Bermuda during the week. The former stock, as well as the supply of old Potatoes, has undergone no change in price.

Butter is dull, with no receipts of good grass-made packages. A slight decline in price is noted.

Eggs are firm at an advance. Moderate receipts from Ohio, Philadelphia and Canada.

Potatoes—Northern Carters, ₲ bbl	$3 50	@	$4 00
Potatoes—Jersey Carters, ₲ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Potatoes—Jersey, Mercers, ₲ bbl	3 75	@	4 00
Potatoes—White Mercers, ₲ bbl	3 50	@	3 75
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ₲ bbl	3 50	@	3 75
Potatoes—Peach Blows, ₲ bbl	2 75	@	3 25
Potatoes—Junes, ₲ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Reds, ₲ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Kidneys, ₲ bbl	3 75	@	4 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₲ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Merino, ₲ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Bermudas, new, ₲ bbl	7 00	@	7 50
Potatoes—New-Orleans, new, ₲ bbl	5 00	@	—
Onions—Red, ₲ bbl	5 75	@	6 00
Onions—White, ₲ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
Onions—Yellow, ₲ bbl	4 50	@	—
Onions—₲ 100 strings	4 00	@	—
Onions—New, New-Orleans, ₲ bbl	5 00	@	—
Spinach—₲ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Strawberries—Virginia, ₲ quart bxs	1 00	@	1 25
Lettuce—₲ 100	2 50	@	3 50
Scallots—₲ 100 bunches	3 00	@	4 00
Garlic—₲ 100 bunches	7 00	@	—
Green Peas—₲ bbl	10 00	@	—
Asparagus—₲ dozen bunches	2 00	@	2 50
Radishes—₲ 100 bunches	2 00	@	2 50
Rhubarb—₲ doz	75	@	1 00
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ₲ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips—New, ₲ dozen bunches	50	@	—
Carrots—Washed, ₲ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Parsnips—₲ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Parsley—₲ doz	37	@	—
Brussels Sprouts—₲ bbl	50	@	75
Apples—Russets, Roxbury, ₲ bbl	6 00	@	8 00
Apples—Russets, Brown, ₲ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Hickory Nuts—₲ bushel	75	@	1 50
Dried Apples—State, ₲ lb	11½	@	12½
Dried Apples—Southern, ₲ lb	10	@	12
Dried Peaches—₲ lb	16	@	18
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₲ lb	23	@	25
Butter—Staln, ₲ lb	21	@	23
Ohio and other Western States, ₲ lb	—	@	—
Lard—in bbls	14	@	14½
Lard—Kegs	14	@	15
Cheese—State, ₲ lb	12	@	13
Eggs—Fresh, ₲ doz	16½	@	16¾
Fowls—₲ lb	16	@	18
Fowls—Bucks County, ₲ lb	18	@	20
Capons—₲ lb	30	@	34
Chickens—Spring, ₲ pair	88	@	1 25
Ducks—Domestic, ₲ lb	25	@	30
Ducks—Black, ₲ pair	1 75	@	2 00
Ducks—Broadbills, ₲ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Ducks—Brant, ₲ pair	2 75	@	3 00
Turkeys—₲ lb	18	@	20
Turkeys—Western, ₲ lb	14	@	16
Geese—₲ lb	14	@	18
Pigeons—Wild, ₲ doz	2 50	@	2 75
Snipe—English, ₲ doz	3 25	@	3 75
Snipe—Yellow Leg, ₲ doz	2 25	@	3 00

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Wednesday, May 20, 1857—6 P. M.

The boisterous weather is still the most serious impediment in the way of free movements.

ASHES—Are in limited demand at old rates. Pearls, $7 25@$7 37½; Pots, $7 62½@$7 75 ₲ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7¾c. ₲ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is very tame, and prices lean in favor of buyers.

CANDLES—Are salable and steady, as before quoted.

COAL—The market is dull for foreign, and rather brisker for Anthracite, at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Is heavy and languid. Java, 15½c @15¾c.; Laguayra, 12¾c @13¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 11½ @11¾c.; Bahia, 10½c. ₲ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, yesterday, 99,370 pkgs., including 56,469 bags Rio, 16,806 pkgs. Java, 4,862 bags Maracaibo, 3,893 Bahia, 3,381 Laguayra, 2,275 Native Ceylon, which kind is held at 15c. ₲ lb., and 3 240 bags of other descriptions. An auction sale of 3,000 bags Rio is announced for to-morrow, the 21st inst.

COPPER—Is moderately inquired for, but at easier prices. New sheathing, 31c; old do., 25c @26½c.; Yellow do., 28c.; American ingot, 27¼c @28½c.; Chili Pig, 26¾c @27½c.; Bolts, 33; Braziers, 34c. ₲ lb.

COTTON—Is in pretty fair request at our quotations. Middling Uplands, 13½c.@13¾c.; do. Gulfs 14c @13¾c., and other kinds at proportionate rates. ₲ lb. Our available supply is now 68,000 bales, against 60,000 bales same time last year.

DRY GOODS—We can report nothing really new in this line, save—that there is considerable satisfaction in recording—that Western merchants are beginning to meet the claims of their Eastern creditors, with a degree of promptness, that cannot fail to make some slight atonement for their preceding tardiness. As to current movements, they may be briefly noticed, as being very limited, irregular, and so far as regards their effect upon prices, quite unsatisfactory to sellers, who are eager to reduce their supplies, even though they should be forced to make still heavier abatements, in order to complete a transaction perfectly very desirable object. There is less serious depression perceptible in the market for standard and favorite domestic productions, than for the leading styles of imported fabrics.

FISH—The demand is moderate at essentially unaltered rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and drooping. Sales: 6,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 35	@	$6 40
Straight State	6 40	@	6 45
Extra State	6 55	@	6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 35	@	6 65
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50	@	6 70
Fancy Michigan	6 40	@	6 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 70	@	8 50
Extra Ohio	6 90	@	8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 25	@	7 40
Extra Genesee	7 50	@	9 75
Extra Missouri	7 75	@	10 00

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales have been reported of about 600 bbls., in lots, at from $5 40@$8 50 for superfine to choice extra, ₲ bbl. Southern is pretty briskly inquired for, at full rates. The transactions since our last, comprise about 1,800 bbls very low mixed, to choice Extra, at $7 20@$8 ₲ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $5 65@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₲ bbl. Corn Meal is still scarce and held at $3 65@$3

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Governor MARCY has been for some time in this City, where he has been welcomed by his old friends of all political parties with cordial hospitality. His conservative course while Secretary of State, and the degree of influence which is generally attributed to it in holding in check the ultra tendencies of some of his associates in the Cabinet, have commended him very strongly to the regard of the New-York public. The *South*, the newspaper recently started at Richmond, Va., publishes in a letter from Washington, the report that Mr. MARCY is about to give his open support to the principles and policy of the Republican party. We attach no importance whatever to the rumor, except as an indication of the sentiments felt towards him by that section of the Democratic party which the *South* represents. He has always been distrusted by the ultraists of the Southern States, and is now a special object of dislike to the fire-eaters and fillibusters, whose designs no amount of political pressure could induce him to regard with favor or toleration.

We publish this morning details of news from the Mexican Capital to the 29th ult., mainly accounts of the movements of Government against the Sonora filibusters. A force was preparing at the Capital to march to the scene of action. The *Extraordinary* estimates the number of troops of the line in Sonora, at 1,000, to which are to be added 3,000 National Guards, and such other forces as could be made available. The Government was very active, and evidently labored under serious apprehensions for the result.

Since the above was written, the Mexican account of the battle with and capture of Colonel CRABB and his followers has reached us, in the Evening Edition of the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 14th inst. It conforms with the brief telegraphic account already published.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-Orleans on the 12th and Havana on the 15th, arrived last night. A report was current at Havana when she left, that the Spanish steamer, then hourly expected, would bring orders for the immediate commencement of hostilities against Mexico, to be opened by a naval attack on Vera Cruz. This, in connection with the fact that latest advices from Spain state that fresh troops were being shipped from Havana, is significant of a determination on the part of Spain to push matters with Mexico to the furthest extreme.

It is stated that the Sugar crop of Cuba will fall short of that of last year by about 20 per cent., and prices still had an upward tendency.

The Havana correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* has the following in reference to the rumored flight of General WALKER: "It was rumored about yesterday that WALKER had been so terribly beaten by the Central American allies, that his soldiers had been disbanded and he compelled to flee to an English ship-of-war for protection. I have traced this rumor to a man not very notorious as a teller of truth, and from his character generally, I really believe that with him, 'the wish has been father to the thought.'"

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Arago* and the *Niagara*.

The steamship *George Law* did not leave yesterday on account of the storm. She goes to-day at noon.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston at 9 o'clock last night, and her mails will reach this City about 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Legislature, at its last session, appointed Messrs. DAVID D FIELD, WM. CURTIS NOYES and ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Commissioners to codify the entire public laws of this State. These gentlemen have accepted the duty (for which the act expressly provides there shall be no remuneration) have entered upon their labors, and having agreed upon a plan to be pursued, have made the proper division of the work.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday adopted, by a vote of 210 to 69, the address from the Senate, asking for the removal of EDWARD G. LORING from the office of Judge of Probate for Suffolk County. Judge LORING, it will be recollected, decided in favor of the rendition of ANTHONY BURNS, the fugitive slave, whose case created so much excitement some time since, and this action is in consequence of that decision.

PRESSLY O. CRAIG, of Washington City, and son of Colonel CRAIG, of the Ordnance, has been appointed by the President, Second Lieutenant of Artillery.

The Cattle markets have been poorly supplied during the past week, the total City receipts amounting to only 2,743, while there has been an unusual demand for Beef by the great number of persons recently here to attend the Anniversaries besides the customary influx of traders from all parts of the country. The severe storm also kept back the usual receipts from the country adjacent to the City. A panic seemed to take possession of the Forty-fourth-street markets yesterday, and prices went up higher than has been known for a dozen years past. Many Cattle of but ordinary or medium quality sold at prices equal to 12 cents, 13 cents, 14 cents, and even 15 cents per pound for the dressed carcasses, including rough meat, legs and all. The advance upon the average rates of the preceding week were fully 1½ cent. per pound, or 12@15 per cent. Many butchers estimated the advance as greater even than this.

Gov. KING yesterday transmitted to the District-Attorney, and to Mr. H. L. CLINTON, his decision in the case of Coroner CONNERY. He thinks the evidence taken before Judge DALY, touching the alleged improper conduct of the Coroner, insufficient, and not of a nature to call for the exercise of the power of removal intrusted to Executive discretion. The Governor rather insinuates than openly states an objection to the "unbecoming and flippant manner," of the Coroner while conducting parts of the Inquest, while with regard to the "imprisonment" of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and ECKEL at No. 31 Bond-street, he thinks that even a more stringent deprivation of their liberty would have been beneficial to the ends of justice.

The new Police Commissioners tried Mr. MATSELL yesterday for insubordination in refusing to obey the order of Superintendent TALLMADGE to detail five policemen for the protection of the State property at Quarantine, Staten Island. Mr. MATSELL did not appear to answer. Decision upon the case will be given to-day. The new Commissioners have taken rooms at No. 88 White-street. Yesterday, Mayor WOOD and City Judge RUSSELL dismissed First Lieutenant BRYAN, of the Nineteenth Ward, and Sergeant STEERS, of the Thirteenth Ward, for insubordination in avowing their determination to obey the order of the new Commissioners. At the Fifth and all other Station-houses comparative quiet remains. Capt. CARPENTER still retains his post at the Fifth Ward Station.

The case of FOWLES *vs.* BOWEN & MCNAMEE, for an alleged libel, was commenced in the Superior Court yesterday. This case is one of importance, not only as it involves a large sum of money, but also charges fraud, which, if committed, would subject to State Prison the members of one of the most prominent dry goods firms in this City. The case was tried once before, and a verdict for $6,000 rendered for the plaintiff, which was set aside and a new trial granted by the General Term, because of some irregularity in the trial. Both the plaintiff and Mr. BOWEN, one of the defendants, are to be placed upon the stand, under the new law.

The Jury impanneled to inquire into the cause of the death of JAMES O'DONNELL, the young man who was stabbed in Roosevelt-street on Sunday night, yesterday rendered a verdict—"That the said JAMES O'DONNELL came to his death from a wound in the abdomen, inflicted by a knife in the hands of MICHAEL HAYS; and it is the opinion of the Jury that his brother, THOMAS HAYS, is an accessory before the fact." THOMAS HAYS is in custody. MICHAEL is at large.

The Superintendents of Insane Asylums at their meeting yesterday resolved to hold their next annual meeting at Quebec on the 2d Tuesday of June, 1858.

The trial of the negro DORSAY, for murder, was commenced yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. All the evidence was taken, and the summing up will take place this morning.

There was a very interesting and spirited discussion commenced last night at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, between FREDERICK DOUGLASS and CHARLES L. REMOND as to the Anti-Slavery character of the Constitution. The house was full, and the debate admirably conducted on both sides.

ELLEN KELLY, aged 18 years, was burned to death Tuesday afternoon, by her clothes taking fire from a grate in the house of Mr. COOK, No. 122 West Twenty-third-street, where she was employed as a domestic.

The bodies of two drowned men were found yesterday in the East River—one at the foot of Charles-street, and another at pier No. 18. Inquests will be held upon them to-day.

A woman committed suicide yesterday at the corner of Oliver and Water-streets, by taking poison.

Two men were drowned yesterday by the sinking of a sloop at the foot of Jay-street.

Independence of the Press—The Position of the "Times."

The "TIMES" just now is favored with an unusual degree of attention from its brethren of the Rural Press. The statement a few days since that in its political conduct it would be "entirely independent of Political Parties,—judging all events and all men *upon their merits*, and giving praise and censure, support and opposition, where either may be *deserved* by a strict and impartial regard to the public welfare," seems greatly to have disturbed the repose, and in some cases the temper, of Journalists in different sections of the State and country. Ultra partisans of the Republican school are disposed to treat it as a change of position,—an abandonment of party and consequently of principle. Ultra partisans of the Democratic faction regard it as an attempt to trespass on their manor by claiming the confidence of men in the Democratic ranks upon whom they consider themselves as having a mortgage. The *Journal of Commerce*, which from an independent journal has come to be one of the most zealous and unscrupulous party organs in the country, warns the faction it serves against placing any reliance upon the TIMES. The Syracuse *Journal*, which never claimed to be anything more than a small, hollow tube for politicians to speak through, affects to rejoice that the TIMES has thus "cut loose from its past asscintious,"—expresses the opinion that "the Republican Party can do without it,"—and indicates its own very just, if not very elevated, conception of the position and duties of a party organ by the philosophical remark that "a discontented *servant* is worse than none." Whatever other complaints the party it "serves" may have against the *Journal*, that of discontent at the nature or degrading character of its services is not among them. It is the most patient of pack-horses, and, in spite of its Republicanism, is a devout believer in the doctrine of "involuntary servitude" as the normal condition of the Editorial—though not of the negro—race.

We have no fault to find with the sentiments or the practices of our brethren of the profession. They are entitled to judge for themselves as to the line of conduct they will pursue. They can put whatever estimate seems to them just and proper upon their own judgments, and their own independence of opinion and of action. If they think they can do more good by becoming passive instruments in the hands of party managers, and by accepting the decrees of party Committees as their rule of conduct, than by saying and doing what their own judgments dictate, they are quite right in accepting such a *rôle*. The chances are that it is precisely the one they are best qualified to fill. We believe in the necessity and utility of Political Parties,—and in the consequent necessity and utility of party organs and party tools. They have their uses, and the political condition of the country would be much worse without them than it is with them. The tendency of party is always to excess, and, therefore, to evil. It is checked and restrained by hostile pressure. What the Democratic Party would be and do, but for the resistance and restraint of the Republican Party, may be inferred from what is now doing in this City, where its relative strength almost nullifies the opposition. What the Republican Party might do if it had complete and undisputed sway, may be inferred from some things which it did at Albany last Winter. Both parties are essential to the public good, but it is not desirable that either should become omnipotent. Each should always have a good degree of numerical strength, and a goodly number of active, unscrupulous, energetic, obedient and *contented* "servants." If we thought there was likely to be any deficiency in the supply of these useful and indispensable auxiliaries, we might possibly enlist in the ranks, and put on the livery ourselves. But this is precisely the department of Journalism which seems to us to be overrun and overdone. It is an easy service, and tempts eligible parties who happen to be out of employment. To say nothing of pay, it is pleasanter, to men of acquiescent mood and social habits, to act with an organized party, than to act alone. Fighting in ranks, and under officers, is more agreeable than carrying on warfare upon one's own hook. If new questions arise, which have public importance, it is difficult to form opinions for one's self upon them, on which it is safe to act. But all this trouble is saved when an Editor can feel sure of getting his opinions and his orders from a political Convention or Committee, or from some potential partisan who governs the politics of his district, and exercises what is called a "controlling influence" over the party in his neighborhood. And we are not at all surprised at the multitude of Editors who seek relief from the labor and perplexity of thinking for themselves, by thus becoming *mediums* for the utterance of the opinions, and the promotion of the designs, of others.

But the very fact that everybody rushes in that direction inclines us to go the other way. The field is clearer. There is more elbow-room, and if the work is harder, it is somewhat more consistent with self-respect. We aim to publish a good newspaper,—one which shall give to the public prompt and reliable information of all movements occurring in the world of action and of opinion. Why should we cut and carve all this so as to make it suit the views, or promote the purposes, of a sect, a clique, or a political party? A newspaper is designed to accompany its reports of fact with comments and explanations:—why should it make these comments in the interest of a *party* rather than of the public at large? In its remarks upon the public acts of public men, why should it praise everything done by the men of one party and denounce everything done by the men of the other? Nothing can justify this on moral grounds but the conviction that all virtue, all wisdom, all honesty of purpose, are confined to one party,—and all their opposites monopolized by the other. Very young persons often cherish such a belief; but if they have any brains they generally outgrow it. We shall assume, what we believe to be true, that the great mass of all political parties are equally honest and equally desirous of promoting the public good; and that the *leaders* of all political parties will alike "bear watching."

So far as questions of *principle* are concerned, we are not aware of any change actual or intended in the course of THE TIMES. We have seen no reason to change our opinions in regard to any cardinal subject of public policy. We are quite as confident that the public welfare demands the exclusion of Slavery from Kansas,—the restriction of the power of Slavery over our national Government, and the greater infusion of Northern principles and Northern influences into the Federal councils,—as we were while contending for the attainment of these objects through the election of FREMONT to the Presidency. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the advancement of these principles is not now properly a party question—nor are we disposed to postpone their ascendency until the Republican Party can achieve success. We hope that the present Administration will be compelled by public sentiment and regard for its own interest to make Kansas a free State; and if under that pressure it shall take measures which promise that result, we shall give them all possible aid and comfort. And we propose to pursue the same course in regard to all matters of public interest. Whatever may be done which shall tend to the promotion of the public good shall have our support, no matter what political party may be entitled to the credit of doing it;—and whatever conduct may have an opposite tendency we shall censure and denounce, no matter what party may be responsible therefor. And we shall endeavor to judge of all questions by their relation to the public welfare,—rather than to the ascendency of any political party or the personal advancement of any individuals. If in this there is any change of policy, then it is quite time the change were made.

The Governor King and the Coroner.

Governor KING's letter in regard to the charges preferred against Coroner CONNERY will be found in another column. The Governor seems to be quite unmindful of the maxim, which has generally commended itself by its common sense to men in office, that in writing public letters it is desirable to *stop* when everything *necessary* has been said. The public officer who goes further and attempts to enlighten the community by the expression of his mere opinions, is very apt to damage, more or less seriously, his own position.

Governor KING begins by saying that "the testimony does not sustain the charges against the Coroner, and that they must, therefore, be dismissed as unproved." If he had stopped there he would have done well enough. We think the public generally would have agreed with him in opinion. But he proceeds immediately to throw doubt upon the case by indignantly denouncing the "flippant and unbecoming conduct" of the Coroner and especially the "great indignity" of causing Mrs. CUNNINGHAM to be stripped and examined by a man, and in the presence of other men:—and then he still further complicates and confuses his own argument by pleading in vindication of this "gross indignity" the fact that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM herself did not complain of it. What has that to do with the case? Suppose she were too shameless a person to have felt the indignity:—would the Coroner's conduct have been one whit the more justifiable on that account? And suppose, on the other hand, she had objected to it and complained of it:—would not the Governor himself, as well as the public at large, have at once construed that fact into evidence of guilt? Mrs. C. pursued the only course that was safe or possible for her to take. She yielded to brute force which she had no power to resist,—and did what she could not have refused to do without a constructive indication of guilt.

The Governor, after thus disposing of this point, says:—

"As to the alleged excess of authority by the Coroner, in restraining parties of their freedom, it may well be questioned whether a more prompt and stringent exercise of that authority, by immediately placing the parties at No. 31 Bond-street in separate confinement *before any communication could pass between them, might* not have led to the detection of the guilty."

What this means we do not find it easy to decide. It would seem to imply that the parties indicted for the murder were really guilty of it, and only escaped conviction by the fact that they were allowed to have some communication with each other and thus agree upon the suppression of the truth. If Governor KING has any evidence of this, he should divulge it. If he has not, he should never have allowed himself to say it. So far as we are aware, there is not the slightest proof that any communication of the kind passed between the parties,—that any one of the inmates of the house ever said one syllable to any other about the testimony to be given or suppressed, or anything of the kind. So far as evidence goes, it is all the other way. Unless, then, he has knowledge on this subject from some other source, not accessible to the public, he has trespassed most unwarrantably upon the proprieties of his position, by the unmanly act of invoking the public odium of actual guilt upon a woman who has been acquitted by the legal tribunals, and who in the eye of the law must be held just as innocent as any other member of the community. If Governor KING really entertains the belief that parties in the house committed the murder, and that if the other inmates would tell all they know they might be convicted of it, *why does he not stimulate their disposition to tell the truth by the offer of a suitable reward?*

The closing sentence of the Governor's letter is not the least remarkable part of it. He avoids the responsibility of acting upon the complaints against the Coroner by saying that his "general fitness" for the place was decided by the fact that the people elected him to fill it. But this begs the whole question. The object of the law in clothing the Executive with the power of removal for cause, was to provide a remedy for mistakes into which the people might be betrayed. The people elected Mayor WOOD to be the head of the Police Department at the same time that they elected Gov. KING to be the Chief Executive of the State. But this consideration did not induce the Governor to withhold his assent from the act of the Legislature deciding *against* the "general fitness" of the Mayor for the post to which he was thus elected. If the Governor's reasoning were good, it would prove a good deal more than he would be willing to concede. Fortunately for his conduct, his logic is lame.

We do not make these remarks for the purpose of dissenting from the propriety of the Governor's decision to dismiss the charges against the Coroner. That decision is the best thing in the whole letter,—and the danger is that the reasons he gives for it will convince the public that the decision itself is wrong.

Rebellion—in a Pickwickian Sense.

At the meeting called in the Park last week, to resist the laws of this State, the Honorable JOHN COCHRANE made a speech. The Honorable JOHN COCHRANE, it must be remembered, was an officer of the Federal Government under the late Administration, and is now a member of Congress from this City. Therefore, whatever the Honorable JOHN COCHRANE has to say on public occasions is supposed to be interesting, if not important. What the Honorable JOHN COCHRANE did say, on the occasion referred to, has attracted considerable notice; and with how much reason, let the following extract from his speech, as reported in the TIMES, in relation to the New Police laws, show:

"RESIST this oppression! [Cheers.] Resist the despotism of infamous law—a despotism as ruinous in its consequences as this anarchy itself! Anarchy, if the only preventative of anarchy is law, the only remedy for oppressive law is REVOLUTION! Revolution at the ballot-box, if it may be;—AT ALL EVENTS, REVOLUTION! PEACEFUL, VIOLENT, ARMED OR UNARMED! [Immense cheering.] I RECOMMEND IT! That is the higher law. That is the law of the people. The law of the people is the voice of God. It will assert itself. It shall be heard, or you are slaves? Now, choose the alternative! [A voice—"The knife!"] Choose to submit tamely, without resistance, or resist peacefully, if it may be, but VIOLENTLY if it must be! Choose you resistance on this one side, or degradation on the other! [Loud cheers.] That is the issue, and you have to determine it here to-night."

We know that it is the fate of great men to be perpetually misunderstood. We remember that such was the fate of Mr. Pickwick, G. C. M. P. C., "when that illustrious man," as his biographer tells us, "slowly mounted into the Windsor chair, on which he had been previously seated, and addressed the Club himself had founded." We observe that such is the fate of Mr. COCHRANE, M. C., when he exhorts the rabble in the Park to resist, "*armed or unarmed*," the laws of this State.

For this inflammatory and treasonable speech, the public has called Mr. COCHRANE to account, and the honorable gentleman has just answered the public with a very plausible letter; in which he insists very earnestly that he *didn't* say what he *did* say; and that if he did say it, he didn't intend it should be interpreted according to the ordinary use of the English language. In short, the public will be indulgent enough to understand that treasonable resistance—"*armed or unarmed*"—which the Honorable JOHN COCHRANE recommended, not in any common sense, but purely in a Pickwickian sense.

This explanation reminds us of Mr. Pickwick's dilemma, on the occasion referred to, before the Club. The benevolent Pickwick was discoursing, with great fervor, on the horrible state of affairs in general. He was, like the Honorable Congressman in the Park, calling upon his auditors to contemplate the scenes which were enacting around them—stage-coaches were upsetting in all directions, horses were bolting, boats were overturning, boilers were bursting;—when, suddenly, Mr. Blotton interrupted the orator, who was becoming personal, with the declaration that the honorable gentleman was a humbug! Tremendous confusion ensued, and several members threw themselves upon the Chair, who was quite sure the Honorable Pickwickian would withdraw the expression he had just made use of.

Mr. Blotton (so says the Report) with all possible respect for the Chair, was quite sure he would not. The Chairman then felt it his duty to demand of the honorable gentleman whether he had used the expression which had just escaped him in a common sense. Mr. Blotton felt no hesitation in saying, that he had not—he had used the word in its Pickwickian sense. [Hear, hear.] He was bound to acknowledge that, personally, he entertained the highest regard and esteem for the honorable gentleman; he had merely considered him a humbug in a Pickwickian point of view. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Pickwick felt much gratified by the fair, candid, and full explanation of his honorable friend. He begged it to be at once understood, that his own observations had been merely intended to bear a Pickwickian construction.

The citizens of New-York will feel very much gratified if they can be assured that the treasonable acts and advice of Mayor WOOD and his partisans, who are now endeavoring to trample down the laws of this State, will admit merely of a Pickwickian, or Cochranian, construction.

Crime and its Cure.

The recent Convention of delegates from Juvenile Reformatories held in this City, has developed some most valuable results. If the statistics are exact, they show that the outlay of money on the class of young criminals has been better repaid to the State, than that of almost any other public expenditure. The average expense *per capita* in the various Houses of Refuge through the country, is only about $90 a year for each child, while the average of reforms reaches some 80 per cent. When it is considered that the State boards, feeds, teaches and apprentices each of these children for some years, at a period when his labor is of little value, the expense is certainly moderate and shows a careful economy on the part of these institutions. And when, further, we remember that eighty out of every hundred of these little vagabonds, instead of plundering society, are reclaimed to add to its wealth and promote its welfare, we feel that, regarded only in the light of economy, the Houses of Refuge are profitable institutions.

In the report of one Reformatory, represented on this occasion, the expenses of Massachusetts for criminal prosecutions and prisons, during the past five years, were presented. They furnish a fair estimate of the extravagance of crime:

Expense of County Jails, for five years	$575,784
Costs of Criminal Prosecutions in Courts	423,154
Costs of Criminal Prosecutions before Justice Courts	884,441
Total	$1,883,379

A gentleman in Fall River, engaged among the criminal classes, estimates the cost of each boy sentenced to prison as about $250 per annum to the State; and some, he says, will cost at least $500. In England, where such statistics are collected with much greater care than in this country, the expenses of trial and imprisonment are estimated at about $300 per annum for each lad convicted, and some $400 more for transportation and settlement in a penal colony, while the Reformatories cost from $30 to $125 per annum for each child.

The returns above given for Massachusetts show more than a million and a quarter of dollars expended in the last five years in *punishing* criminals.

Who dares estimate what useful men and affectionate women might have been saved to the world by half that sum expended in measures for reforming and preventing? A vagabond, thieving boy, left in his miserable courses, costs the country villages of that State finally, just about what hundreds of them pay their pastor. It is certainly a humiliating reflection that, from neglect and carelessness, the public must come to expend, every year, for a ragged, filthy young thief, as much as they give for the highest services of an educated spiritual man, whose office it is to guide and elevate Society.

Another result of this Convention, which will be valuable for the future, is the revelation it has made of the usefulness of the *family* system of reformatories, as compared with the congregated or penitentiary system.

The statements made by the Superintendent of the Lancaster Reform-School for girls in Massachusetts, which is managed on this plan, showed the immense advantage of having small families to receive these children, in place of herding them in one great establishment. A child of bad habits put among hundreds of similar children, and only under a general care, can very seldom escape contamination. But if a little circle of twelve or fifteen, with its own especial officer, receive him; if his habits are closely watched and he have about him the influences of a home, a very different result may soon be expected.

This enlightened system has been tried with success in Hamburg, at Red-Hill, in England, at Mettrai, and following this eminent example, at some 35 other juvenile reformatories in France, with such good results that the French claim, in some of their institutions, *ninety per cent.* as the average number of persons reformed among these young criminals. We understand that a similar institution on the family-system is about to be established in Ohio; and it is to be hoped that the valuable enterprise begun by Mr. NICHOLS, at Chicago, for managing young vagabonds on *principles of honor*, will finally, as it is extended, take this form. Why should our own House of Refuge have erected its costly buildings, when in a few cheap houses a system so much more practical and humane might have been carried out? The "Family," it is true, does not show off so well, but the public will be quite willing to do without the exhibition of a crowd of reformed children, provided that they can be sure that simple, thorough influences are at work upon the young convict, which will restore him in sound mind to society.

The Invasion of Sonora.

The friends of Mr. HENRY A. CRABB seek to vindicate his memory from the imputation of filibusterism. We should be glad to learn that his innocence and that of the entire company who recently invaded Sonora was fully established; but before any special sympathy is invited for them, it may be well to examine their antecedents in connection with this very enterprise.

For some months past the projected invasion of Sonora has been a fruitful topic of discussion for the San Francisco Press. We could name more than one journal that called upon the authorities to interfere in the matter. The expedition was some time in preparation, and, finally, under the name of the Arizona Colonization Company, it started for the new Territory of Arizona with the ostensible purpose of working the fruitful mines alleged to abound in that region. There were three companies under the immediate command of Gen. CRABB, with regularly appointed officers, and the whole force with large reinforcements to arrive from Texas and California, would, it was expected, number at least 1,500 men. After leaving San Francisco we first hear of General CRABB's company at Fort Yuma, where they arrived on the 1st of March last, and a correspondent of this journal, writing on the 3d of that month, after recording their arrival there, exposed their future plans, which were "to appear as peaceful emigrants until every arrangement was completed, and then to cross the line, and, with their allies in Sonora, make their issue open and in strong force." These plans were faithfully carried out. That a deliberate invasion of the neighboring Republic was the end and aim of the whole enterprise, no one can doubt. The men were armed for such an undertaking. They never halted until they reached the Mexican frontier, and then, when all was ready, Gen. CRABB crossed the line with an advanced guard of one hundred men, and summoned the first Mexican Prefect he encountered to surrender. While *en route* for Sonora, letters from officers in the expedition were published, and the writers took no pains to conceal the objects in view, or their hopes of the aid they would receive from their allies in Sonora. Fillibusterism has long ogled that fair Mexican Province. First it was invaded by WILLIAM WALKER; then by RAOUSSEL DE BOULBON, and, in the present case, we do not see how the authorities could regard the appearance of Gen. CRABB at the head of an armed body of men except as a hostile demonstration and an invasion. The proclamation of Gen. CRABB, and the fight that ensued with Mexican troops, prove pretty clearly that such, at least, was his intention. Particulars, which may be expected by the next mail, will probably throw more light on the subject.

The telegraph has reported that General CRABB and some sixty of his men were captured by the Mexican authorities and shot. Many of the fillibusters once occupied high positions in California. The chief himself had been a Senator and a leader of the Whig and Know-Nothing parties. We sincerely deplore their untimely and ignominious death; but we can scarcely censure the Mexican Government for the course it has pursued in vindication of its sovereign rights.

Church's Niagara.

The only proof that a thing can be done is the doing it, and every great work which has ever been accomplished in this world was an impossibility until it was achieved. Doubtless the brown-faced friends of Cheops pooh-poohed his Pyramid till its stately apex rose sharp and clear before them against the deep blue of the Egyptian sky. The Conselors of ALEXANDER thought him but a Macedonian madman till the daughters of DARIUS knelt for mercy at his feet. The sage old soldiers of HANNIBAL shook their gray beards, we may be sure, in solemn horror, at the foot of the Helvetic Alps, and never believed in their leader again till they ranged their worn and weary legions in order of battle on the plains of Piedmont. St. Peter's Dome was but a poet's dream till MICHAEL ANGELO had hung the Pantheon plainly in the air, and the steamship was an enthusiast's foolish fancy till the guns of our own Battery echoed back the greeting of the *Sirius* and the *Great Western* in the Bay. Time and again have the critics and the public stricken the pencil and the brush from the aspiring artist's hand by the sweeping assertion that the thing he most wished to paint could never be painted by man—and time and again has the artist, taking up his tools, made all their skepticism ridiculous.

What proposition has been more universally accepted as an axiom in American landscape art than this—that Niagara could not be reproduced on the canvass? Everybody has echoed the remark—everybody has believed it—nobody could question, because nobody had disproved it. And now there comes a quiet artist quietly forward, who calmly puts his work down before gazing Broadway, and begs leave to differ from the critics and the public—and in the twinkling of an eye wins all the world over to his side! People go and look at Mr. CHURCH'S *Niagara*, and come away only wondering that anybody who tried to do it ever failed to paint the Cataract. It seems the simplest thing in the world, for it has been done simply—with the simplicity of power, and the wonderful, convincing truth of simplicity.

You pass from the bustle of the street into that small back room of the Messrs. WILLIAMS & STEVENS, which all lovers of art know so well, and in which they have passed at one time or another so many pleasant hours—and behold! there is the marvel of the Western World before you! The broadening river sweeps curving to the plunge—the beryl-green of the central watery masses charms their else awful might into delicious beauty—the vaporous white veils of mingling spray and mist float lightly and tenderly up, smitten through and through with the glory of the diffusive daylight and the splendor of the glittering rainbow—far away, far as the eye can follow the dreaming fancy, the distant landscape glows and mellows through every hue of purple, gold and amethyst—and overhead the sky bends, warm, and light, and soft—a heaven worthy of the scene.

To write of the picture is like writing of the Falls themselves. You think of it, and your pen hangs idly in your hand, as your imagination brings back to you the grandeur and the grace you gazed upon. The painting of such a picture marks an era in the art of our country, and it is not fit that it should go from among us without some worthy recognition of its real greatness and importance. To criticize it in detail is not our present purpose; we reserve that pleasant duty for another occasion and a more suitable opportunity. We have now only to point to its existence as a most brilliant illustration of the reward which always awaits the trust, the courage and the enterprise of genius.

We cannot believe that the Art of Painting will be left to linger on as it has heretofore been compelled to do, in a country which has produced one such picture, and has given to that picture such a welcome as Mr. CHURCH'S Niagara has received from the public, if not from the press. We do not doubt that the conviction of the greatness of the painter's art, which must be impressed upon the mind of the most careless and the most ignorant spectator, by such a triumph of form and color as this picture is, will send many a man and woman in a more receptive temper to the exhibition, which the National Academy has once more opened to the world. While all England is thronging to Manchester, there to do honor to the mighty masters of the Past, and of many a foreign land, let not our citizens show themselves indifferent to the gallant and aspiring efforts of native genius in New York. The single example of Mr. CHURCH'S splendid achievement is sufficient to show what may be reasonably expected of Painting in America, if the public will but manifest such an interest in the ambition of its votaries as is due to the greatness of the Art itself, and to the shining promise of its actual estate among us.

EASINESS OF WRITING AMUSING ARTICLES.—It has generally been imagined that joke-making, as a profession, was a very serious business, and clowns and comic actors are notoriously the most painstaking and solemn members of a theatrical troupe. The necessity of being funny at stated periods, for a stipulated price, and for a certain time, has always had a melancholy and depressing effect upon the spirits of the practitioner. The anecdote of the Italian clown who was advised by his physician to go and witness his own performance as a cure for his low spirits, is well known. A friend of ours who dined with the *Punch* writers in London, last Summer, said they were the most melancholy set of men he encountered in England. But, there are exceptions to all rules, and we are pleased to learn that one of the sharpest and wittiest of our cotemporaries in the Southwest, finds the writing of "pleasant and amusing paragraphs" the easiest thing possible. Mr. PRENTICE says, in reference to a report of his having been engaged to edit the jokes of a New-York weekly paper:

"It is true that we have undertaken to furnish weekly a half column of pleasant and amusing paragraphs for the *Ledger*, but our readers must not suppose that any portion of our time will on that account be abstracted from the Louisville *Journal*, which we are determined to render the leading political journal of the country, if it is not so already. Our labors for the *Ledger* will scarcely cost us more than an hour per week, but we shall take great pleasure in performing them."

From the New-York Ledger.

LINES.

As distant leads beyond the sea,
When friends go theace, draw nigh,
So Heaven, when friends have thither gone,
Draws nearer from the sky.

And as those leads the dearer grow,
When friends are long away,
So Heaven itself, through loved ones dead,
Grows dearer day by day.

Heaven is not far from those who see
With the pure spirit's sight,
But near, and in the very hearts
Of those who see aright.

JANUARY, 1857. C. D. STUART.

THE ISLAND PRINCESS.

A ROMANCE OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLD.

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,

Author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," "The Missing Bride," "Retribution," etc.

CHAPTER I.

AN INTERRUPTED WEDDING.

It was the first of May, the marriage-day of the Viscount Montressor of Montressor Castle, Derbyshire, and Estelle, only daughter and heiress of Sir Parke Morelle Hyde Hall, Devonshire.

A glorious morning! the cloudless, blue sky smiled down upon the green hills and dewy dales and deep woods of Devon; and the park around the Hall was all alive and musical, with the joyous notes of birds and the merry laughter of young men and maidens gathering to celebrate their May day festival, and to do honor to the marriage of their landlord's daughter.

The elm-shaded, winding avenue that led from the highway to the house, was arched at each terminus by a mammoth wreath of flowers, and over each the carriages that passed under them, on their way to assist at the wedding; and these contained only the bridesmaids and the nearest friends and relatives of the family, whose relationship or position gave them the right to attend the bride to church;—for a still more numerous party had been invited to meet her at the altar. The villagers and tenants, grouped about under the shade of the great old trees, or wandering over the grass inward on either side the avenue, watched these equipages as they rolled on, commenting as usual on such occasions.

"Oh—dear me! the weddingers won't pass till nearly twelve! and here we are to wait two mortal hours!" said a young girl to the gamekeeper.

"Hush! my darling; look, here comes his Lordship's carriage, itself, just as sure as you're the prettiest lass in the country."

It *was* Lord Montressor's carriage.

Early that morning, a note from his affianced bride had been put in his hands summoning him to a private conference with her at the Hall, before they should proceed to the church. Surprised and filled with vague uneasiness, his Lordship lost no time in obeying the behest.

Within the most secluded of her suite of richly furnished apartments at the old Hall, half-buried in the depths of a cushioned chair, reclined the bride expectant, in bridal array.

She was alone, her attendants having, by her own desire, withdrawn.

Estelle Morelle—or "la belle Estelle," "Beautiful Stella," "the Midnight Star"—as, for her resplendent dark beauty, she was poetically named—was at that time twenty-five years of age, and more lovely than a poet's or an artist's ideal. Her form was of medium height, and very slender, though well rounded, with a graceful head, over which fell rich masses of jet-black silken ringlets, shading a face of pure, pale olive complexion with large mournful dark eyes, habitually veiled by the long, drooping lashes and delicate, though full, curved lips, ever patiently closed as in silent resignation. The prevailing expression of her dark, brilliant countenance was a profound melancholy.

The announcement of Miss Morelle's approaching marriage with the Viscount Montressor had created a profound sensation in the fashionable and aristocratic circles. A peerless beauty, the only child and heiress of the oldest, wealthiest and haughtiest baronet in the West of England, her heart had been as much the object of assaliation to the youthful and ardent, as her hand and fortune had been the end of desire to the mercenary and ambitious.

At the early age of seven years, Estelle had been placed at one of the first-class female institutions of learning at Paris. Here, as now, considered among the very best of their kind in the world, and there had been left to remain until her sixteenth year, when the sudden and calamitous breaking up of the institution, and her own severe illness, had occasioned her removal. *That illness had been attended with marked changes in the constitution and temperament of the young girl.*

Estelle, previously the most careless, light-hearted and capricious of children, left her chamber of convalescence a subdued, thoughtful melancholy woman! The laughing lips of girlhood closed in patient sadness; the sparkling eyes sheathed their beams under long, shadowy lashes, now seldom lifted; the silvery, elastic voice sank into deep and thrilling tones; the free, glad motions were measured and controlled.

She never entered another school, but completed her education under the best masters at home. To dissipate what was considered a transient melancholy, her parents traveled with her over Europe, pausing at each capital and chief town, to show her all that was interesting and instructive. But though their daughter repaid their attentions with the sweetest gratitude, and obeyed them with the gentlest docility, she showed no interest in the passing scenes. And though everywhere her extreme beauty and sweetness of disposition, not less than her fortune and position, drew around her many friends and admirers, Estelle remained alone in her isolated thoughts and feelings. Every most distinguished physician in Europe had been consulted upon her case, and the result of their wisdom was a decision that this melancholy was not the effect of ill health, still less of secret sorrow, but that it was a constitutional phase that would probably pass away with maturing years.

They returned to England, presented their daughter at court, and introduced her into all the gayeties of fashionable life. But with no happy effect upon the spirits of Estelle, who remained profoundly unmoved amid the *éclat* that greeted her *début*. Her picturesque beauty was the theme of all tongues—her mournful glance was fascinating—her deep tones thrilling—her touch magnetic; still it had no power, yet she who could move all others, remained unimpressed. She who sought no conquests, for that very reason, perhaps, made many. A peer and two commoners, in succession, laid their fortunes at her feet, and were in turn kindly and firmly rejected.

So passed her first season in London, at the close of which her parents took her down to their seat in Devonshire. Here, in her thoughtful, quiet, unostentatious manner, she engaged in works of benevolence among the villagers and the tenantry. And her father, hoping much from this employment, gave her full liberty of action, and smiled to see that she seemed less pensive than before.

At the beginning of the parliamentary term the family went up to London.

And it was here in her second season in town that Estelle formed the acquaintance of Lord Montressor, a young nobleman but lately acceded to his titles and estates, but already known as a man of the most high toned moral and intellectual excellence, as a righteous, as well as a rising statesman and as one who, in the event of a change of ministry, would be likely to fill a high official position in His Majesty's cabinet. Aside from the glare of rank and wealth and power Charles Montressor was a glorious specimen of the Creator's workmanship. Above the average standard of height among his countrymen, broad-shouldered and deep-chested, with a noble head, and a face full of wisdom and goodness, his appearance truly indicated the warm benevolence, clear intelligence and pure spirit of the man. His presence soon inspired Estelle with a faith that she had not been able to feel in any other that approached her. He drew nearer to her than any other had been permitted to come; he crossed the magic circle of her isolation and conversed with her as no other had been allowed to do. The world looked and said that the beautiful Stella had at least met her master and was conquered.

At this stage of affairs, the parliamentary term being over, Sir Parke Morelle and his family left London for Hyde Hall.

Lord Montressor asked and received permission to follow them, and in less than a month, availed himself of the privilege to do so. Thus it was in the home of his ancestors, after having obtained the cordial sanction of her parents, and believing himself sure of the affections of their daughter, Lord Montressor offered his heart and hand to the lovely Estelle, and was, to his profound astonishment, instantly and firmly rejected! In thus rejecting his suit, she wept long and bitterly, praying his forgiveness, that the happiness she had experienced and exhibited in his society should have betrayed him into making this declaration, and beseeching him never to renew his suit; but to leave and forget her. There was something in the tone of her refusal which confirmed and deepened his previous conviction that—even in rejecting him—she loved him! But with his high-toned sentiments he would not in the least degree presume upon that knowledge. Taking her hand with determined tenderness, he said:

"Stella! a man never but once, in his whole existence, loves a woman as I love you! I will not inquire the cause of the rejection, which you have certainly a right to make without assigning any reason for the act. And after having received this repulse, I may not in my distress pray you by a renewal of my suit. But this in parting I must say to you—that, though I go hence I shall not go out of the reach of your friends; I shall never address another woman; so if ever in the course of future weeks, or months, or years, however long you may think proper to review the decision of this evening, Stella, I implore you to let me know! Write but one word, 'Come,' and I will return to lay an unchanged heart at your feet!"

Estelle was weeping too bitterly to reply.

"Stella! will you promise to do this?"

"Lord Montressor, best and dearest friend! do not seek to bind yourself to one who can give you nothing in return! Try to think of the melancholy girl that you gilded and loved—only as a shadow that set for a moment across the sunshine of your path, and then passed away forever!—and so forget her!"

"Stella! I have pledged my honor never to renew this, this suit, unless you reverse in my favor the sentence you have pronounced upon it; but inspired by the deep and deathless love I bear you, and 'hoping against hope,' I feel impelled to implore before leaving you, that, in the event of a favorable change of sentiment or purpose towards me, you will not hesitate to give me leave to return. Stella, will you promise me so much as that?"

"Noble friend that I have in the world! how gladly would I promise, but I must not, Montressor. Were I to do so, you would feel bound to wait the changes of my mood, and so, for a most undeserving love, might miss in some nobler woman's affections, the happiness in store for you!"

"Stella, will you raise your sweet, mournful eyes to mine, one moment, that you may read my soul while I speak?"

Estelle lifted her dark orbs to meet the clear, pure, blue eyes bent with such much love and candor upon hers and read the deep, unchanging truth of the constancy of his soul as he said—

"Stella, in the presence of the heart-searching God who sees and hears me I assure you that I shall never love another woman as I love you, and, therefore, of course, can never wed another; so that, whether you give me this slightest of hopes or not, I am equally and forever bound. *Now* will you promise, Stella? Remember, it is only to let me know in case of a change in your sentiments."

For an instant the light of an unutterable love and joy broke on her beautiful, dark face, and her smiling lips parted to speak, when, as if a sudden memory and warning had gripped her very heart, she uttered a low, sharp cry, turned pale than before, and then said:

"No! no! my Lord! Stella cannot even give you that; She is poorer than the poorest, in gifts to you! She can only pray that you may forget her and be happy."

He looked profoundly disappointed and troubled. But soon mastering his despondency, he said hopefully:

"Well, dearest Stella, although you reject me without apparent reason, and refuse to give me the slightest promise or the most distant hope, yet *I repeat*—should you in the long future change your purpose, and write to me one word—'Come'—I will hasten to lay at your feet an unchanged heart! Good bye! God be with you!" and raising her hand, he bowed over it, pressed it to his lips, turned and left the room.

Some moments after, Lady Morelle, who came to seek and congratulate her daughter upon what she imagined to be the only possible result of the interview, found Estelle lying in a swoon upon the floor! It was followed by a long and terrible illness, terminating in a tediously-protracted convalescence. The town season was at hand before Estelle was able to re-enter society.

They went up to London, and once more the "star of beauty" arose upon its world. And though the cloud upon her life settled darker and heavier, day by day, she was more followed, flattered and courted than before.

Thus three years had passed away, when one morning, while the family, then occupying their town house in Berkley square, were seated at a late breakfast, and Sir Parke was engaged in *reading aloud from the London Times, an account of the saving of the French ship—Le Due D'Anjou—wrecked off the coast of Algiers—Estelle uttered a low cry and sank fainting from her seat.*

This attack was not, as the other had been, followed by illness; on the contrary, from that day, the cloud seemed lifted from her head, and even those who had most admired her face in its shadow, were enchanted to see how brilliant was her beauty in its sunshine! Her health and spirits daily improved, yet in the midst of all this flowing tide of new life, Estelle astonished her friends by suddenly, in the height of the London season, retiring to her father's country seat, where she remained in strict seclusion from the world for eighteen months.

At the end of this period, Lord Montressor, who had never left England, or lost trace of his beloved Stella, and who was now staying at his castle in Dorsetshire, was one day seated at breakfast when the morning mail was brought him. Among a score of letters the first that attracted his attention was a dainty white envelope superscribed in a delicate hand-writing. He took that up first and opened it—It contained but one word—"Come."

The light of an ineffable joy broke over his face! Oh! he had waited, patiently, hopefully, years, for that word, and at last he received it! Thanks to heaven in the first instance! and then pushing all the other letters unopened aside he sprang up, rang for his valet, and ordered his valise packed and horses put in the carriage.

In twenty more minutes he had reached the railway station just as the cars were about to start, and in three hours he was at Hyde Hall and standing in the presence of Estelle!—she looking so beautiful and happy!

With the old chivalric enthusiasm of devotion, he dropped at once, upon his knee, and raised her hand to his saying—

"For four years I have hoped and waited for one word from you, and at last, beloved, you have written—'Come,' and I am at your feet, as I said, with an unchanged heart!"

"But I," she said, deeply blushing, while she held both hands to raise him, "I, my Lord, have not an unchanged heart! for longer than four years I have loved you more than woman's tongue may tell—and never more than at the hour in which we bade farewell, as I thought, forever!"

"I know it, beloved! knew it *then!* knew it *always!* I never doubted it! Could I be deceived in the dear heart of the woman I loved? No! and that was the secret of my patience!" he replied, taking his seat on the sofa by her side.

"And yet you never inquired, and do not even now inquire why, without explanation and without hope, I sent you from my presence, and why now, without apparent reason, I summon you back!" she said, as a shade of the old sadness fell upon her beautiful face.

"Your motives, dearest, were, and are your own. Not until your spirit moves you to do so shall you give them to me! I have full confidence in you, beautiful Stella!"

"*Confidence! oh, my God!*" she exclaimed, in a low, deep, thrilling voice.

"Why, what is the matter, dearest?"

She looked up suddenly, a smile of worshipping love, breaking like sunlight over her dark face, and said—

"Nothing—nothing my lord! but that all your thoughts and feelings are so elevated beyond your poor Estelle's! And yet she would almost choose it so! for, could she be an angel she would wish you to be something far higher—a god!"

"Sweet enthusiast! moderate your aspirations, or the world and its people will disappoint you! Be not an idolater; worship only God, my Stella!"

Such was their meeting!

Yet, occasionally, throughout the interview, a sudden shadow, like the recurrence of a painful thought, would fall upon her bright face, and then pass as it came.

They were engaged, and within a few days the marriage was announced to take place on the first of May.

But it was observed by the nearest friends of the bride that from the day of her betrothal her spirits had been marked by the strangest fluctuations. Sometimes with her beautiful dark face illumined with a deep, still, almost religious joy, she moved about, as it were, on "winged feet," or sat brooding in a happy trance. At other times she fell into deep gloom and anxiety, as inexplicable as it was alarming to her friends, who greatly feared her relapse into the deep melancholy that had so long overshadowed her, and that they had grown to dread as a serious constitutional malady. But they hoped everything from her approaching marriage with the man she loved. Lord Montressor observed with the deepest interest the uncertain moods of his betrothed; but with the high-toned sentiments that distinguished him, refrained from inquiring, and awaited her voluntary revelations.

At last the first of May, the marriage day, upon which I have presented the parties to the reader, arrived, and all the *haut ton*, as I said, were gathered at the Hall or at the Church to do honor to the solemnities.

And the expectant bride, in her bridal robe and veil, waited within her boudoir the arrival of the bridegroom, whom she had summoned to a private interview before they should proceed to the church. She had not long to wait. He who quickly responded to her slightest inclination, immediately obeyed her call.

Yet when she heard his firm elastic step approaching, "Now, God have mercy on me!" she prayed, and covered her face with her hands.

He entered, unannounced, and saying,

"My beautiful Stella! I am here, your penitive, by your commands!"

She dropped her hands, and revealing a face pale with misery, spoke in a thrilling, deep, impassioned tone—

"You are here by my *supplication*, my lord! I have no right to command."

"We will waive that! What is your will, my dearest Stella?"

"My *prayer*, my lord—is first, for your forgiveness."

"*Forgiveness!*—my Stella!"

"Ay! my dear lord! you see before you a penitent and a suppliant, who may soon be some hang far more wretched!"

"My Stella! what mean you?"

"Come to the window, Lord Montressor!" she said, rising and preceding him. "Look out," she continued, putting aside the rose-colored hangings, and revealing a view of the park below, alive with its restless multitude. "What are all these people waiting for, my lord?"

"What are they waiting for, my Stella?—for that, for which I also wait, with how much more impatience!" he answered, while a deep flush of love and joy, for an instant, suffused the sallowy cast of his face.

"They wait to see a bride pass whom no bride may ever go!" she said, in a solemn voice.

"Stella! great Heaven! what say you!" he exclaimed, gazing on her with profound astonishment.

"That the bride they expect is unworthy to stand before God's holy altar beside Lord Montressor!"

"Unworthy, Stella! You!"

"*Most unworthy*, my lord!" she said, dropping her eyes, and propping her head in an attitude of the deepest misery. "I should have made this confession long ago, Lord Montressor; but I have deceived you—I have deceived you!"

"In what respect Stella? My God! It cannot be! No, it cannot be! that while betrothed to me, you do not love me!"

"*Not love you! Oh! my dear lord!*" she murmured, in a voice of thrilling tenderness that carried conviction of her truth to his deepest heart.

"What must you then, dearest one? if indeed you return my deep love."

"Oh! I do, I do, Montressor; whatever happens, wherever you go, take that assurance with you! I love you, my lord! shall ever love you, even though even after what I shall have told you, you repulse and hate me, and go to on friends and say—! That woman whom I was about to wed, is but a whited sepulchre, whom I have proved, and whom I now reject'—and so leave me to the scorn of men, still I say—ever shall say—I love you, Lord Montressor! I love you, and the consciousness of being unworthy of your love is the bitterest element in my punishment" she said, in a voice of such profound misery, that Lord Montressor could scarcely continue to believe her guilty to unfounded or exaggerated.

He drew upon a seat, and sitting still and while as a carved image of stone, gazed upon her, waiting her further communications.

The above is all of this beautiful and highly interesting story that will be published in our columns. We give this as a sample. The continuation of it can be found only in the New-York Ledger, the great family weekly paper, for which the most popular writers in the country contribute, and which can be found at all the stores throughout the city and country where papers are sold. Remember to ask for the New-York Ledger of May 30, and in it you will get the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here. If you cannot get a copy at any news office the publisher of the Ledger will mail you a copy on receipt of five cents. Fanny Fern writes only for the New-York Ledger; Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., writes only for it; Emerson Bennett writes only for it; and nearly all the eminent writers in the country, such as Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth and Alice Carey, contribute regularly to its columns. Mrs. Southworth will write for no other paper hereafter. Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., of the Louisville Journal, prepares the Wit and Humor Department in the Ledger. It is mailed to subscribers at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. Address Robert Bonner, publisher, No. 44 Ann-st., New-York. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, elegantly illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, now ready and for sale at all the News Offices.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

BURNING OF BERDAN'S MECHANICAL BAKERY,

Another great triumph for

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

"Messrs. B. G. WILDER & Co.,
New-York

GENTLEMEN: The Safe which I purchased of you was this morning taken from the ruins, where it had been buried in burning flour and hot bricks for *seventy-five hours*. The Books, Papers and Bank Bills are all perfectly legible. Please receive the "SALAMANDER," and I will see you in a day or two in relation to a new one.

Yours, respectfully,
H. BERDAN."

Brooklyn, May 9, 1857.

The above Safe may be seen at our warehouse, where a full assortment (*of the best fire-proof Safes in the world*) can be found.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
Depôt No. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, N. Y.

MOTHS.—BREWER'S MOTH-POWDER IS decidedly a superior protection for furs, carpets and all woolen goods. Now is the time to use it. Sold by all the principal druggists.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO. have now ready a very large assortment of Summer Clothing for boys that are fitting out for school. The variety and style of their stock, which has been unequaled in years past, is now better than ever. Parents who have never examined our goods will do well to do so before making their purchases.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 411 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND toys, 498 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fans, Games, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If your hair is falling,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative
If you are bald-headed,
Use Prof Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you wish to preserve the color,
Use Prof Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you want your money's worth,
Use Prof Wood's Hair Restorative.

For it is beyond all question the best preparation ever made for the scalp and hair, and the only one sustained by the voluntary testimony of statesmen, divines, editors, judges on the bench and more than 500 000 others in all parts of the world. Depôt No 312 Broadway, and sold by every popular druggist in this City and throughout the country.

SIXTEEN REASONS WHY ALL SHOULD USE Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE:

1. It will restore grey hair permanently to the original color.
2. It will make it grow on bald heads.
3. It will restore the natural secretions.
4. It will remove all itching.
5. It will remove all dandruff.
6. It will make the hair soft and glossy.
7. It will cure all eruptions, even scald head.
8. It will cure all pimples on the face.
9. It will remove all tan and freckles.
10. It will cure all nervous headache.
11. It will make the old appear young again.
12. It will preserve the appearance of youth.
13. It will preserve the color of hair to old age.
14. It will always fasten it and stop its falling.
15. It will preserve the growth to any age.
16. The sun is no more sure to rise than these effects to follow its use.

It is now sold by every popular druggist in the city and country. Depôt No 312 Broadway.

IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OUT,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If your Hair is getting grey,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you are troubled with Dandruff,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you desire soft, glossy Hair,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

LYON'S KATHAIRON is pronounced by all to be beyond question the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle. BEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, and Manufacturers of Perfumery of all kinds, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of PETERSON & HUMPHREY, will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canal st.

We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8s. to 10s. per yard. Rich Velvet Carpetings, 12s to 16s. per yard. And all the latest patterns of John Crossly & Sons. Oil cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices.

FOR
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" Rat Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR,
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" Bed-bug EXTERMINATOR,
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.,
"COSTAR'S"
Principal Depôt No. 888 Broadway, New-York,
Full particulars by mail.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

A NEW MEDALLION
Velvet Carpet from the manufactory of Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England, imported by
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY
Low Prices! for English Carpets!
Beautiful Brussels, $1.
Elegant Three-Ply $1. Ingrains from 75c. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

S. C. HERRING & CO'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key. S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

THE GREAT TEA SET.

Our silver-plated tea set, 6 pieces, at $20, continues to be without rival. Various efforts have been made to equal it, but thus far without success. The same may be said of our silver plated caster, at $4 75, and cake basket, at $8. Read our advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

DAILEY'S.

The topic most discussed at the present time is the great bargains offering by Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos 631 and 633 Bowery. They give a white dinner set for $16, a white toilet set for $7, a dozen of silver-plated table spoons for $3 75, and a dozen of cut-glass goblets for $1 75. See a further list in the dry goods column of this paper.

IT IS TRUE.

We have been there and proved it. Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, do sell the cheapest China, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware in this City. For farther particulars, we refer you to their advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

1857—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings in our Custom Room is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.
D. DEVLIN, & CO.,
Nos. 259, 259 and 260 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer Wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready made or made to order, and at moderate prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association, No. 3, who have not paid in full for their lots, are hereby notified that all lots not paid for on or before the 14th of May, will be sold at auction at No. 168 Bowery, on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery on each THURSDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until that time, to dispose of surplus property, and receive money.
CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 4s. to 5s. 6d.; oil cloths, 3 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer those goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

LOVEY'S WAHPENE, AN INDIAN VEGETABLE extract, the only preparation that will restore gray hair to its original color and cure baldness, removes scurf and dandruff. We sell to customers at wholesale prices, $5 per dozen. No agents. Office No. 85 Bleecker-st.

PARIS BOOTS AND SHOES PER "ASIA."—From the celebrated manufacture of "Mollet," Paris. Suitable for present season. Also a large assortment of our own manufacture. EUGENE FERRIS & SON, bootmakers, No. 63 Nassau-st., below John.

HILL. INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers, hair dye, 4 shillings a box, black or brown the best in use, as it does not change color or rub off, and is perfectly natural in appearance. at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. Also, Infallible Onguent.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

RUPTURE.—(MARSH & CO., REMOVED TO NO. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House).—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Smiles many a long bright sunny day,
When Heaven puts on the blue of May.
LADIES, IF YOU WISH FOR YOURSELVES OR family, call for shoes and shoes, and the fashionable styles, good articles at most reasonable prices, patronize
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

KENNELLY—LAWRENCE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 19, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 41 east 20th-st., by WILLIAM KENNELLY to Miss ANNA LAWRENCE, all of this City.

BROOKS—HAYES.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 19, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. D. BROOKS, of Petersham, Mass., to CHARLOTTE HAYES, daughter of Horace Hayes Esq., of this City.

THOMPSON—HUGHES.—On Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. J. K. Campbell, Mr. ROBERT THOMPSON, Jr., of this City, to Miss HARRIET HUGHES of Jersey City.

CROSE—THOMPSON.—In Hamptonburg, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. Mr. Hepburne, ALFRED F. CROSE, of Brooklyn, to Miss HANNAH AMELIA THOMPSON, of the former place.

FULLERTON—HILL.—In Chicago, on Thursday evening, May 14, at St. James' Church, by Rev. Dr. Clark, Mr. ALEXANDER N. FULLERTON, Esq., and Mrs. JANE ELIZABETH HILL, daughter of John Richardson, Esq., England, both of Chicago, Ill.

DIED.

BENJAMIN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 20, CHARLES MANWARING, only child of H. E. and S. A. M. Benjamin, aged 1 year, 3 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 107 Avenue B, near Tompkins square.

FINNIGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 19, LOUISA, only daughter of Andrew G. and Margaret B. Finnigan, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. D. B. Dash, No. 7 East 23d-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

TIFFT.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 20, at A. M., of consumption, HERBERT GEORGE, youngest son of J. N. and M. E. Tifft, aged 10 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family, members of the New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M., and of Orient Lodge, No. 68, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 6, Lexington-av., this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

ROWAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 19, THOMAS F. ROWAN, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 Bank-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Hoboken for interment.

VARNUM.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 20, SUSAN M., wife of Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., in the 3d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 21 Washington square.

CHAMBERLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 19, DEACON CHAMBERLIN, late wife of Wm. S. Chamberlin.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 57 Rivington-st., on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Her friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

NIXON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 20, ANN NIXON, widow of Nicholas Nixon, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sister, Mrs. Osborn, and the members of the Carmine-st. Church are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 22d inst., from her late residence, No. 42 Hammond-st.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 20, of consumption, HELEN MARIA, eldest daughter of the late Henry A. Knapp, in the 28th year of her age, and Principal of Primary Department of Ward School No. 34.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 58 East 13th-st., on Friday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Hartford and New-Haven papers please copy.

WOOLSEY.—In Dobbs Ferry, Iowa, on Wednesday, May 20, at his residence, WILLIAM WALTON WOOLSEY, M. D., son of the late William C. Woolsey, of this City, aged 35 years.

IN A FEW DAYS
A NEW NOVEL.
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
Entitled the
HEIRESS OF GREENHURST:
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

It will be published uniformly with "Fashion and Famine" and "The Old Homestead," in one volume, 12mo. Price $1 25.

The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited to this announcement, and their orders requested, as no copies will be sent without express commands.

The great popularity of Mrs. STEPHENS' previous novels abundantly vouches for a large sale of the above volume.

EDWARD STEPHENS, Publisher,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.

AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above being a close imitation of their label, with the signatures of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.

LOW'S SOAPS can be obtained, genuine, of
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

EARLS, BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,
No. 196 Greenwich st.,
Wholesale Dealers in first quality

Mackerel,	Fine old Cheese,
Codfish,	Butter,
Salmon,	Lard,
Bluefish,	Pork,
Herring,	Hams,
Shad,	Shoulders,
Salt,	Beef, &c.

WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS
CORNICES,
DAMASKS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MICHEL, ELTING & MASON,
No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—THIS MEDICINE is a scientific remedy for Dyspepsia in all its forms. When taken according to directions, it gives immediate relief, and, in most cases, effects a permanent cure.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—adding to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BUILDING SAND.
Fine quality of sand for building purposes can be had from Brick Church plot, by carting it away. Apply on the ground.

MOUNT PROSPECT WATER CURE—BINGHAMTON, BROOME CO., N. Y.—Invalids and others desiring a place to pass a season pleasantly, can find no more beautiful or healthful location than this. It is intended that no similar establishment shall present greater facilities for a cure, or receive more thorough attention in every department. For circulars, address the physician, J. H. NORTH, M. D.

PORTRAITS OF McKIM, THE MURDERER, and Norcross, the victim, in the NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, ready to-day. News-agents have it. Subscription $2 per year; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor *National Police Gazette*, New-York City.

BOURBON WHISKY FLAVORING AND essence; London cordial gin flavoring; Cognac brandy flavoring; extract oil; coloring for port wine; oils, almonds, cinnamon, caraway, juniper, geranium, bergamot, lemon, cloves, chemicals for glassmakers, fireworkers, photographers, rarest metals. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

LOOK OUT FOR THE POLICE GAZETTE this week, now ready. All news agents have it. $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, Editor and Proprietor, New-York City.

WAKEFIELD.—THE AUCTION SALE OF THE lots of delinquent members of Industrial Home Association No. 3, in Wakefield, advertised to take place May 14, was postponed to THURSDAY EVENING

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents
THURSDAY EVENING, May 21,
A GREAT BILL BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Last appearance but two of the great Terpsichorean artist,
Mlle. THERESA ROBERT,
previous to her departure for Europe.
L. ESPINOSA, The greatest living comic dancer.
ANTOINE. JEROME.
MARZETTI as the Ape.
Mme. MARZETTI. LINA WINDEL.
The comic interlude, LA FETE CHAMPETRE, with the beautiful
EXERCISES ON THE DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE.
Grand ballet, KATEY, THE VIVANDIERE.
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Ponco.....Marzetti | Alfaio.....Antoina
FRIDAY—The Wonderful Ravels and Double Company.
GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTIONS.
The celebrated ZANFRETTA FAMILY have arrived in the *Arago* and will shortly appear.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that in consequence of the great popularity and numerous applications from families and schools for the continuance of the Saturday afternoon Juvenile Performances, the Wonderful Ravels have been induced to consent to give one every Saturday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, and relinquish the performance in the evening of those days.
Next Grand Juvenile Afternoon performance Saturday, May 23.
Niblo's Garden may be engaged for first class performances on Saturday evenings. For terms apply at the box office from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. daily.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
THURSDAY, May 21,
Second subscription concert and last appearance of
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST,
previous to her departure for Europe on the 30th instant.
Miss Gillis, (distinguished amateur,) Mr. Morelli,
Mr. Rivarde, Mr. Gasparoni,
Mr. Manzoubi, Mr. Millet,
have volunteered.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be had at BRUSIG'S, No 701 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, May 21.
MR WALLACK
as Jaques, in Shakespeare's beautiful pastoral play of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Orlando, Mr. Lester; Touchstone, Mr. Walcot; Rosalind, Mrs. Hoey.
With the capital farce,
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
To-morrow—THE SCHOLAR
and THE LITTLE TREASURE.
Saturday—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
and, first time, a new comedy, adapted from the French, expressly for this theatre, entitled
THE RIGHTS OF MAN.
The cast includes the whole strength of the company.
Box book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
SIXTEENTH NIGHT
of the eminently successful young American actor
EDWIN BOOTH
who will repeat his great impersonation of
CARDINAL RICHELIEU.
Cardinal Richelieu.....Edwin Booth
Supported by Messrs. Fisher, Barrett, Mark Smith, Murton, and Sara Stevens.
El Toradu.....Wlle. Ducy Barre and Mr. Geo. Smith
THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.
FRIDAY—Benefit of EDWIN BOOTH.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—NEW HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 18, 19 and 20, will be produced, by special request, the opera of
TROVATORE
And on Thursday and Friday, May 21 and 22, the opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA;
with the
MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS and MISSISSIPPI NIGGERS.
On Saturday, May 23, there will be no performance, in consequence of the great preparation for the production of
ALADDIN;
Or, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP."
It will be produced on Monday, May 25, with entirely new and correct Chinese Scenery, Dresses and Appointments. National Characteristic Novelties, never yet produced upon the stage; the whole at a cost of upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

GRAND NIGHT ON SCOTTISH SONG—BY DESIRE—FRIDAY EVENING, May 22, at CRAWFORD'S Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway. MR. CRAWFORD, Scottish Vocalist from Europe, will, at the request of a number of ladies and gentlemen, give another entertainment on Scottish song, and on this occasion will appear in full Highland costume and sing "Draw the Sword, Scotland." Pianist, Mr. REIFF, Jr. Tickets—Reserved, 50 cents; body of the Hall, 25 cents, to be had at HALL & SON'S music store, Broadway. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

CONCERT.—THE CHILDREN OF PLYMOUTH Church Sabbath School, under the direction of H. E. Mathews, assisted by Miss Tingle, Prof. A. Sedgwick, and Prof. Von Nordroff, who have kindly volunteered their services, will give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music at the Plymouth Church, on THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, May 21, the avails of which are to assist one of their number, Master BENJ. P. MALLATRATT, in obtaining a musical education in Europe. Tickets 25 cents. Concert will commence at 8 o'clock.

DUPDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 21, the entertainments will commence with
THE WILD KNIGHT.
After which will be presented the pantomime of
ASPEDIDES.
The whole to conclude with the comic drama of
LOVE IN LIVERY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIRD week and continued triumph of the entirely new, extremely beautiful, deeply affecting dramatic picture of Positive Slave Life in the North, entitled NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, and to be performed THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Two excellent farces THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. The collection is formed exclusively of original Pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

ITALIAN OPERA.—CARD.—MR. BRIGNOLI having seen it stated in this morning's papers that he will sing TO-NIGHT in LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR, begs to inform the public first that he has made no arrangements to that effect with Mr. MORELLI; secondly, that his health makes it totally impossible for him to sing this evening.

MISS JULIA IRVING, THE WELL-KNOWN American juvenile actress, is now in this City negotiating for the Summer, Fall and Winter seasons. Managers who wish to secure her services will please address Miss IRVING, office of the *Daily Times*.

HENRY GERBARD'S LAST GRAND Complimentary Exhibition of Gymnastics and Fencing will take place on THURSDAY, May 21, at 8 o'clock, at his Gymnasium and Fencing Academy, Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Tickets 25 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. B. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION
NEW-YORK CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS
SPECIAL ORDER NO. 10.—The officers of the First Division are notified to attend a meeting at the National Hall (Canal-st.) on FRIDAY, May 22 at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. By order,
WM. WILSON, Major General Comdg.
First Division N. Y. C. V.
CHAS. W. KRUGER, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NINTH WARD.—THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the IX th Ward Republican Association will be held at the Bleecker Buildings, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 21, at 7½ o'clock
By order.
JOHN KEYSER, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS on FRIDAY EVENING, 22d inst., in the M. E. Church in Allen-st., (near Rivington) on the occasion of the Anniversary of Franklin Union, No. 1, D. of T., under the jurisdiction of the G. Union. Hon. JAMES HARPER will preside. Those who desire to hear Mr GOUGH before he leaves for Europe should embrace this opportunity. Tickets for admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercise to commence at 7½.

FREE LECTURE.—DR. S. S. FITCH WILL deliver the third lecture of his Spring course at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 22. Subject—*True Method of Curing Disease.* Commencing at 8 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CORNER STONE OF THE SECOND Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, will be laid THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, in South-st., near Jersey-av. Addresses by Wm E. Dodge, Esq., and Hon. Wm. Dresser, of Pennsylvania; with other remarks from other clergymen. Friends of church erection are cordially invited to come and see what we are doing in that behalf. Omnibuses run from the ferry to the ground.

BANNER PRESENTATION.—BROOKLYN.—The Sabbath School of the Pacific M. E. Church will be presented with a Banner on WEDNESDAY EVENING May 22, 1857. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. KENNADAY pastor of the church, and others. Former members of the school and church are invited to be present. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY, THE 21ST INST., BEING Ascension Day, there will be full morning service, a sermon, and the Holy Communion, in Trinity Church, at 10½ o'clock.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PREServing vision, adapting for life and needing no change whatever, invented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, (formerly) to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Examiner on the Eye, No. 2 Park-row. For sale at FRANKS' Optician Depot, 25 Maiden-lane, the largest house in the Eastern States.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPEtent girls, in City or country. One as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, fancy dishes, and part of the washing and ironing; wages $8 to $9. Her sister is a good smart chambermaid, does part of the washing, is fond of children, watches for the nursery. Is willing and competent, and will see if required. She will go separate if required. Wages $6. Call at No. 8, 205 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress, or as chambermaid and very fine washer and ironer. Would like to get into a family where all the help are Protestants. Will not go in the country for the Summer. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, from 10 until 3 o'clock, at the house of her present employer, No. 10 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, steady and sober man, with unexceptionable references as to character and qualification, the situation as waiter in a private family. Has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days. Address P. L., *Times* Office, or at No. 64 West 18th-st.

WANTED—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMIly by a man without encumbrance, and understands his business, and has good City reference. Can address No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st., in the harness makers' store.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse, and seamstress. Must understand hair-dressing and be every way competent. City references required. Apply at No. 52 10th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHer and ironer, by a young woman who perfectly understands her business, has usual private family. The very best reference can be given. Call at No. 471 6th-av., in the store, between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family, with good recommendations. No objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st av., 1st floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waiter and chambermaid, or would go as nurse, and take charge of a baby from its infancy. Has the best of City references. Call, or address No. 20 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, in a private family. Good reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON EMployment as seamstress. Can do all kinds of plain sewing. Would go out by the day or week to private families. Apply at No 412 3d-av., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, by a person who can come highly recommended from her last place. Apply at the Druggist's, corner of 12th-st. and 4th av.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl with good City reference, for housework or chamberwork. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 217 Bowery.

WASHING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN'S OR FAMilies washing can be done by a respectable woman at her own residence, or would go out to wash and iron or cook, by the day or month. Call at No. 133 Chrystie-st., back room, first floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD ARCHITECTURAL draftsman, who can take charge of the office business, and make designs for public and private buildings. A salary of from $1,000 to $1,200 will be paid yearly to a competent person. No others need apply. Address THOS. WALSH, Architect and Superintendent of the new Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, OR middle aged man, who is very energetic, as salesman and head clerk in a fancy hardware and house-furnishing store. Testimonials of character &c., will be required. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, G. B. & CO., Office of this paper.

WANTED—A SMART AND TIDY GIRL, WELL recommended, can have a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by applying, after 10 o'clock, at No. 283 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, A NATIVE OF France, who thoroughly understands her business and has good recommendations. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 29 Union-square.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED—IN A BOOK AND job printing office, a competent Proof-reader. He must be a good, practical printer, familiar with job reading and willing to assist in other work if required. A young or middle-aged man preferred. A steady place for the right man. Address PRINTER, *Times* Office.

COMPOSITORS.—SEVERAL COMPOSITORS wanted THIS MORNING. Good, steady work for the best hands. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, *Tribune* Buildings. Also, a young man to assist in making up, &c.

WE HAVE THE VERY BEST SITUATIONS of all kinds in private families, hotels and boarding-houses. City and country girls will be supplied with situations 3 months for 50 cents. Also, farmers, gardeners, waiters wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIrous of letting one or two rooms, with or without board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; the house has all the modern improvements; located conveniently to the cars or stages. Address A. B., at No. 55 West 25th-st., near 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive applications from families for board in his large farm mansion, which offers unsurpassed conveniences for the comfort of families. Ample accommodations for horses and carriages. A note addressed to the subscriber, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive immediate attention. CHARLES UNDERHILL.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. A private family offer to a single gentleman, a large, airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated; has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory references are required. Address Box No. 3,071 New-York Post Office.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO room together, can be accommodated with a front room and bed room, in a small private family, either with or without partial board. Location is 13th-st., near 6th-av. The house has all the modern improvements. Address Box No. 1,463 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—TWO YOUNG men of good habits and character can be accommodated with breakfast and tea in a private family in 35th-st., very desirable location. Apply by note to H. S., at this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, and two single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 100 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BATH, LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber is prepared to accommodate a few families, or single persons, with board at his residence, at Bath. The rooms are large and airy; the location is healthy, convenient and easy of access, being only four miles from the termination of the Brooklyn City Railroad at Greenwood Cemetery. Gentlemen doing business in the City can go and return daily, either by stage or private conveyance. STEDMAN WRIGHT.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, single gentleman, desires apartments on 5th-av., or on 14th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., or in the neighborhood of 5th-av., near its junction with Broadway, or on Madison av., or between 5th and Madison avs. Either furnished or unfurnished will answer, provided the location suits. Best references given and required. Address, with description of apartments, INCONNU, *Times* office.

A RARE CITY SUMMER RESIDENCE—Made so by deep yards and commodious balconies, is offered by a private family to gentlemen who dine down town. Perhaps terms might be agreed upon to accommodate a gentleman and his lady. Location unusually accessible. Inquire at No. 158 West 11th-st.

HO FOR THE COUNTRY!—NOW IS THE time, if you wish to obtain genteel boarders for the country. We are daily having more applications than we can accommodate. Parties wishing their rooms occupied should apply immediately at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 346 Broadway. SMITH & BOYD.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A parlor and bedroom, either furnished or unfurnished—without meals—in a private family where there are no boarders—within three blocks of St. Nicholas or Metropolitan Hotel. Address COOPER, Broadway Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Two bedrooms and two parlors on second floor, in a respectable house in Prince-st., west of Broadway, to let by the month; has gas and pantries. Inquire at the Oyster Bay House, No. 653 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENtleman, wife, four children and servant, within one hour's distance from New-York. Address M., Box No. 4,015 Post-Office.

72 FOURTH-STREET.—A PLEASANT ROOM on the second floor to let to one or two single gentlemen, with or without partial board. Convenient to three stage routes and the 6th and 8th av. Railroads.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ONE or two suites of rooms, with a private table, if desired, at No. 55 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Best of references required.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, MAY be obtained at 266 Hicks-st., near South and Wall-st. ferries, Brooklyn.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTments, with or without board, at No. 32 East 20th-st.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUNGARY.—They won the Prize Medal at the Paris *Exposition Universelle*, as the best wines in Europe. Imported solely by FREUND & GLOSSINGER, No. 196 Water-st., N. Y., and sold to the trade and consumers, at from $3 75 to $16 per case. Price-lists sent free by post

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $113 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bath, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT with the details of accounts may attain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 446 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $1.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by Railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

PROFESSOR L. A. BENJAMIN WILL ORganize new Classes for the Violin and Flute, at his rooms, No. 598 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Also, a class for boys on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Public classes, $1 50; Private, $3. Private Rudimental Singing School on SATURDAYS for children, at 10½; $1 per quarter.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—REV. I. BIRD AND J. BIRD, B. A., PRINCIPALS.—This is strictly a family school, finely situated in the suburbs of the City. Number limited to 20. Circulars with S. P. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 4 Mainen-lane. Other references: H. R. DUNHAM, F. HOWE, Esqs., New York; I. W. JONES, Esq., Brooklyn.

$5—PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand training No. 649 Broadway, removes stiffness or trembling from any hand, and makes better business writers in ten lessons than the old systems do in ten months. Three 25 cents for writing vacant. One $10 seat for book keeping vacant. Apply early for cheap seats.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female Classes for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A SELECT BOARDing school for Boys at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.—WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. Summer term will commence on Monday, May 4. Circulars at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, and T. N. STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 500 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN engagement as teacher of the English branches; French and music. Would give instruction to a limited number of children residing in the City or country. Satisfactory references as to abilities can be furnished. Address for one week, H. B., No. 231 West 35th-st., first house east of 9th-av.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WHO has for many years been accustomed to tuition, wishes for an engagement in a private family. In addition to a thorough English education, she teaches the rudiments of music, French and drawing. References exchanged. Address S. N. H., Brooklyn Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH Music and the English Branches, wishes a situation as Resident Governess in a private family. References given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842, Post-Office.

HOTELS.

CLINTON-PLACE HOTEL, BROADWAY, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—The location of this Hotel is central and unsurpassed in the attractions it offers both to the traveler and the resident. The suites of rooms for families, and its single rooms, are spacious, well lighted, and ventilated, and furnished with reference both to elegance and comfort.
In all the internal regulations of the house it will be the constant purpose of the proprietors to secure to their guests that attention which they shall have a right to claim, and to have it rendered in that prompt but quiet and delicate manner which adds so essentially to its value.
The table will be served on both the European and American plan, and will be richly supplied with all the substantials and delicacies which the market affords. Six gas rooms from fifty cents to one dollar per day.
WINANT & CO.
N. B.—Mr. SIDNEY KOPMAN may now be found by his friends at the above Hotel, where he will be happy to greet them.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. S—M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.—This well known and spacious hotel is prepared for the reception of visitors for the Summer. It is conveniently located, and its accommodations may be well compared with those of any establishment in this vicinity. Families from the city, &c., will find airy, desirable rooms, with a first-class table, and no pains will be spared to sustain the reputation the house has already acquired.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN, N. J.—Having undergone a thorough repairing and refurnishing, a couple more genteel families and single gentlemen will find agreeable rooms, with full board and free ferriage. Dinner hour 5½ P. M.
WM. L. HALL, Proprietor.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-STS.,
NEW-YORK,
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, MATS, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS PAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WILLOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BASKETS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 326 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS. TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery. Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 326 Broadway, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE CO. AT ALBANY, May 13, 1857.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office, in the Exchange Building in the City of Albany, until the 10th day of June next, for constructing the substructure, consisting of abutments, piers, embankments, &c., &c., for the Hudson River Bridge at Albany. The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, without regard to the terms, satisfactory references must accompany the bids. Consistent security for the fulfillment of the contract, and payment of laborers' wages, will be required on entering into contract. The work is of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of responsible contractors, and proposals from no others will be entertained. Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for inspection on and after the 25th inst., at this office, when full information will be given.
By order of the Board,
GEO. E. GRAY, Chief Engineer.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., for repairs and alterations to Ward School No. 31, in Monroe-st., in the VIIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.
The masons' and carpenters' work may be estimated for separately or together, and the undersigned reserve the right of rejecting any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the public interest.
ABRAHAM DENIKE,
WM. M. TWEED,
WADE B. WORRAL,
Committee in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward.
Dated New-York, May 20, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.—April 20 1857.
TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 25th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.
Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.
J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults, No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Saleroom Nos. 756 and 758 Broadway, near to Grace Church entrance, in

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the house, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 150 rooms, and two stores all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $25,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house.
P. W. BISSELL.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NORTHEAST corner Dover and Cherry sts., fronting 49 feet on Franklin-square and 106 feet on Dover-st. Title perfect. Warranty deed. Thirty-five thousand dollars of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for six, ten or twenty years, at 7 per cent. interest. The size and location of this property, and the improvements now being made in this neighborhood, render it one of the most desirable investments that can be had in the City. Outside of the lots vaults can be made, say equal to 24 feet wide, 17 feet long and 9 feet deep. The best foundation for a heavy building can be had, and two deep cellars below the grade. For terms and further information, apply to ROMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A BARGAIN.—OXFORD-st.—A three-story brick house, on Oxford-st., near Fulton-av.; lot 25x200 feet, running through from Oxford to Cumberland-st. The house is finished throughout in good style; has gas and fixtures, range, bath, &c. The location is unexceptionable, being surrounded by first-class improvements. There is a good stable on the rear lot. The rent, if desired, will be made sure to May 1, 1858. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE LOT OF land with the 4 story brick house on the front and 2-story brick house on the rear thereof, No. 65 West 27th-st., near 6th-av. Lot, 25 by 98.9. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer
No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The 3 story high basement brick house No. 45 East 28th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements. Terms accommodating. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several very desirable building sites, of 5 to 10 acres each, about 1 mile from the Depot, and location equal to any on the Hudson River. Apply to J. Q. FOWLER, Tarrytown, near the Depot.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A commodious house, 8 rooms, situate in a most delightful place, a fine view of the Hudson, 5 minutes' walk of the depot; lot 50x200; location desirable. For particulars inquire of J. H. JENNINGS, corner of Wells-av and Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BASEment (2 lots square feet) on two streets, under Nos. 5 and 7 William-st., opposite Delmonico's, with plenty of windows and doors; will be fitted up to suit tenants or leased as a first rate stand, for which it is well adapted. Apply at No. 5, Room No. 6, 3d flight, to Mr. DANIELS.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three-story brick house, 30 by 60 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN—NOS. 316 and 318 Fulton-st., corner of Pierrepont-st., and near the City Hall, the well known Dundee store and dwellings. Apply on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 28TH-ST., CORner of Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FLANLY, No. 1,002 Broadway, or at room No. 8 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

TO BE LET IN BROOKLYN—A MODERN built cottage, having gas and all the modern improvements. Apply to O. F. OATMAN, No. 23 Beekman-st., New York, or on the premises.

TO LET—A GOOD BAKERY, NO. 34 GRAND-st., New-Haven, Ct. Apply at No. 34, there or corner of Broadway and 2d-av., before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 6 o'clock P. M., of ALFRED W. UPHAM.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of the Railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Clifton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS house and lot in Brooklyn, between the South and Fulton Ferries. Also a well improved country residence, within 20 miles of New-York—on the Hudson River preferred—for which one half in cash, and one half in well-located property in Chicago, Ill., will be given in payment. Apply to J. FOUNTAIN, basement No. 16 Wall-st., rear Astor Insurance Company.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.—The farm is one of the best and most productive in Rensselaer County; situated on the Hudson River, 5 miles from Albany, within one mile of the Boston and Albany Railroad depot, and 2½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad depot at Castleton. It contains 275 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, 30 acres fine woodland and two orchards. Upon the premises is a spacious dwelling, three farm-houses, barns, carriage-houses, stable and all necessary out-buildings. Also, two tenements and a saw-mill. The farm will be sold or exchanged as it is or divided. For further particulars inquire of ISAAC LODEWICK, No. 68 White-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 220 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of woodland. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 161 acres, with good buildings and many acres of orchards, situated on the high ground back of New Rochelle and Mamaroneck, and commanding extensive views of Westchester County, Long Island and the Sound. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE farm, at Westfield, N. J., half a mile from the depot, and 20 miles from New-York; 85 acres of fine land, good buildings, fine location, and entire heal

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MAY 21, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$13,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
3,000 Sackets Harbor and Saratoga Railroad 1st mort 7 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
500 Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
2,000 Illinois State 6 per cent Bonds.....$1 000 each
1,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
3,000 Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds
13,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 2d mort. 7 per cent Bonds.
2,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St Louis Railroad 2d mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 10 per cent. Bond
50 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.....$100 each
450 shares Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad.....$50 each
98 shares New York and New Haven Railroad, (genuine stock.).....$100 each
60 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.....$50 each
100 shares Manhattan Oil Company.....$100 each
30 shares East River Bank.....$38 each
60 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
50 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.$100 each
40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
50 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each
25 shares National Fire Insurance Co.....$37 50 each
55 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
100 shares American Guano Company.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, May 25.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, RICH SILVER WARE, &c.—F. NASH will sell by catalogue, on THURSDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, the entire superb contents of the residence No. 230 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of three costly solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin and tapestry, of various styles, Elizabethian, Louis XIV., and the latest Parisian fashion, solid rosewood pier, sofa and centre tables, of the most exquisite drawings, rosewood etagere, large rosewood secretary, fancy tables inlaid with pearl, elegant reception chairs in satin, Turkish easy chairs in moquet and tapestry, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors in oculti and lace window curtains, elegant laudecape shades, rich Chilus and marble vases, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, finished all round, elegantly inlaid with pearl, velvet carpets, bronzes, clocks, girandoles rich and costly Parian ornaments, oil-paintings comprising a great variety of subjects by eminent foreign artists superior alagine Canary birds and cages, solid rosewood dining-room furniture, covered in plush, extension table, 12 feet, sideboard and arm chairs, secretary, bookcase and costly China tea and dinner sets, crystal and rich cut glass ware, magnificent silver tea set, cake baskets, casters, spoons, forks, gobiets, mugs, salvers, ivory balance handle cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match en suite, French China toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, live geese feather beds, bolsters and pillows, lamb's wool blankets, rosewood chamber suite in Brocatil, mahogany cushioned chairs, rocking sofas, wardrobes, tongues, couch beds, Also, bedroom suites, ingrain carpets, mirrors, engravings, hall lamps, velvet stair carpets, silver-plated stair rods, oil-cloths, &c Also, all the basement furniture, which embraces a large and desirable assortment of common crockery, silver knives and forks, kitchen utensils, &c The entire furniture of the above house is in excellent condition, of superior manufacture, having been in use only a short time, thus affording an opportunity to housekeepers seldom met with. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale of elegant rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and library furniture, velvet carpets, oil-paintings, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, bronze clocks, large and costly China vases and decorations, piano-forte and works of art, &c, &c D. S. HOUGH will sell, as above, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) May 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, all the rich goods contained in the five-story brown-stone residence No 248 West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace.

The basement is richly furnished throughout with solid mahogany extension table, 14 feet, carved mahogany buffet and dining, and arm chairs to match; also solid oak suite, tops in green rep, together with a very large assortment of rich decorated French china dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Britannia ware, solid silver tea and breakfast sets, casters, cake baskets, pitchers, gobiets, spoons, forks, &c.

In the parlors are fine English tapestry carpets, solid rosewood etageres, slide, centre and pier tables, bronze gas fixtures, Dresden China vases and ornaments, or-molu and other clocks, easy and reception chairs, fauteuils fine oil-paintings, valuable engravings, two elegantly-carved solid rosewood suites in crimson and maroon, satin and green and gold do., pier and mantel glasses, rich and heavily-embroidered lace, window curtains, gold band and other shades, ladies' escritoire, secretary bookcase in carved rosewood, fine-toned carved rosewood case, seven-octave piano, a superb instrument.

In the hall are English oil-cloth velvet stair carpet and silver plated rods, rosewood hall stand, with marble rest.

In the chambers are an elegant assortment of richly-carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, China toilet sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bookcases, wardrobes, sofas, couches, easy and rocking chairs, parlor chairs, lace and muslin curtains, engravings, fine curled hair mattresses and good bedding, together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. All these goods are in fine order, to be sold without any reserve. Catalogues now ready, and to be had at the house only Sale commences in the basement at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, and in the parlors at 11 o'clock A. M., and no postponement on any account.

H. T. LEWIS, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE — ON FRIDAY, MAY 22, at No. 10 West 26th-st., at splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture; an elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl inlaid, stool and cover; three new rosewood etageres with mirror fronts and backs; do. cor. fine three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets H T LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence at 10½ o'clock, consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture, in fine order, of parlor and dining-room, carved bedroom furniture, costing in part as stated above, of handsome rosewood gothic bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, patent rosewood secretary; do. bureau; spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase; do. library; solid oak extension table; do. sideboard to match; do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses sofa-bottom chairs couches, oval and other mirrors, tête-à-têtes, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with statuary marble tops; silver wares all the gas fixtures, and four splendid chandeliers China tea sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles, with a large quantity of furniture, too numerous to mention.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ELEVENTH-AVENUE BY AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable lot, with the 2-story and basement brick dwelling on the front, 3-story brick building on the rear, and 1-story brick building in the centre of said lot, situate on the eastern side of 11th-av., commencing 49 ft. 4½ inches south of 20th-st. said lot being 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

Also, the lot adjoining the above on the Southerly side; being 24 feet 8¼ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

The above described property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, as steady steam power can be had from the adjoining premises. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, PASTELS, &c.—HENRY H LEEDS & CO will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of over 150 costly oil-paintings, pastels and water color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq., sold previous to his departure for Europe. Among them will be found the best works of Bellows, Carter, Carmichacke, Dasel, Hays, Hart, Matteson, Post, Mrs. Lily M. Spencer, Shattuck, Saintin, Van Gaven, Williamson, and others, besides superb specimens of European Art. It is said not but we offer to our friends at one time so many choice pictures, and we do not hesitate in saying that this collection is well worthy of the attention of all lovers of the Fine Arts. The paintings will be on exhibition at the Gallery, on THURSDAY, May 21, up to day of sale. Catalogues will be ready the same day, and will be mailed to parties out of the City, if applied for.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO. at salesroom No 85 Nassau-st, TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, lot second-hand furniture, carpets, crockery, &c., removed for convenience of sale; also, splendid parlor and chamber suites, &c. Also—Sale this day, at 12 o'clock, splendid bay mare, young and kind, &c., &c.

For particulars, see *Herald*.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer

ROSES, CAMELLIAS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell at No. 37 Nassau-st THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, on account of William Wilson, Florist, West 14th-st., and Astoria, L. I., a choice collection of standard, monthly, running and other roses, camelias, japonicas, sweet honeysuckles, ever-blooming roses, carnations, hardy garden plants, evergreens, &c.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S 17th Regular Trade sale of Birmingham, sheffield hardware, guns and pistols, caps, clock goods assorted, heavy goods, fine table and spring cutlery, &c., &c., will take place on THURSDAY, 21st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

JOHN VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, at No. 67 EAST NINTH-ST., NEAR AVENUE C.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By order of Administratrix, consisting of parlor and bedroom furniture, carpets, mahogany sofas; centre, slide and pier tables; mirrors, marble ornaments, bedroom furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, chairs, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, April 28, 1857. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the County of the Land Office.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEZEMAN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALES OF FURNITURE.
At the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn.

THIS DAY, Thursday, May 21, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, a large and general assortment of good second hand furniture

TO-MORROW, Friday, May 22, at 9 o'clock A. M precisely, the balance of the catalogue—splendid rosewood parlor suite, in crimson, Gothic book-case, mahogany do., sofa bedstead, sofas, tête-à-têtes, dress bureaus, wash stands, mahogany, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany and other bedsteads, &c., white and gold French China dinner and tea sets, toilet crockery and glass, cloth and cotton lined, with lace window-curtains,

6 double-barrel guns.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.—40 carpets, Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain.

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.—3 excellent rosewood pianos.

2 cottage rosewood pianos.
5 mahogany pianos.
3 melodeons.

AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M.—Marble-top counter, 30 feet. Counter show-case
3 excellent patent mangles.

The whole comprising a very large assortment.

AT 7½ O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING—A small collection of handsome oil-paintings, richly framed landscapes, marine views, &c., with fine framed engravings.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 20 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and (including court-yards 33 feet 5½ inches deep) 133 feet 5½ inches in depth. Six of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st., and six on the southerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st.; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing at the corner of Smith st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; 25 per cent. on the 23d of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS,
Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, May 22, at 10 o'clock, at No 53 St. Mark's-place, near 2d-av., handsome furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets; rosewood, brocatel and parlor sets; mahogany and black walnut furniture; marble-top bureaus, washstands and tables; mirrors, lace and damask window curtains, chandeliers, gas fixtures, extension table, oil-cloths, looking glasses, hair cloth mahogany furniture, beds, bedding, China, glass, earthenware, pictures, kitchen furniture, &c., all in good order. Catalogues at No. 7 Broad st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

BY E. & P. H. SCHENCK & CO.—GREAT SALE of oil paintings on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 22d and 23d inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st, Mr J. Gould's splendid collection of original, imported and selected paintings, comprising some of the choicest original works of the following American and foreign artists, viz: Gignoux, Hart, Cropsey, Talbot, Cranch, Miller, Hope, Brown, Geo. Hewett, A. T. Tait, Albert Von Beest, Weyerins, Hart, Wynnaye, Hicborns, Quinton, Hondekoeter, Rolfe, George Williams, Alfred Williams, Clark and Liston The paintings are now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

ELIAS B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

WAREFIELD PROPERTY.—THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at No 136 Bowery, will be sold all the lots not paid for; also all the surplus property. Sale positive.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—THE GREATest bargain ever offered; full round corners, seven-tined and scalloped all round; three rows of rich carving; front and ends beautifully lined; rich decorated iron plate; grand circular scale, diagonal bars, arch traced level top, pearl plate, artistic pearl work in front, rich tone, elity made, unexpired warrantee for two years, is full 7 octave, scalloped end keys, magnificent rosewood case, in use a short time; price, $255—a dead bargain; can be seen and examined at the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av., three doors from 40th st., next door to Tremont Hotel, after 8 A. M., till Friday. Will be boxed if going out of the City.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

CHICKERING'S, GILBERT'S AND WATERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Will be sold this week, at reduced prices, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway Second-hand pianos from $20 to $150, melodeons from $25 to $200, and for sale on monthly payments, or for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—H. WORTHINGTON & SONS have removed their warerooms to No. 554 Broadway, between Spring and Prince s.s., where they offer to purchasers of Pianos and Melodeons a large assortment at low prices and upon reasonable terms. A large assortment of Piano-fortes to let

A RARE CHANCE.—WILL BE SOLD A splendid rosewood piano-forte, new and warranted, at a great bargain; a second-hand piano taken in exchange. For particulars, call or address, A. WEBER, No. 165 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 189 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, delaine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $160, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 536 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enemeled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment, all colors at H. P. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 42 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 824 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st, N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

USE	THE	BEST.
JAMES	JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS is acknowledged by all who try it, the purest and best article in use. It is entirely free from the caustic impurities of common saleratus, so destructive to the digestive organs, while, for making Biscuit, Cake, and all kinds of Pastry, admirably light, it excels the best baking soda, and requires less shortening to produce the desired richness. Parents who regard their children's health should use no other.	PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES	It is sold at all the grocerie, in one pound, half pound and quarter pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. MANUFACTURING DEPOT, NO. 212 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK.	PYLE'S

DIETETIC SALERATUS.

JOY TO DYSPEPTICS!—A DELICIOUS MORNING BEVERAGE and an infallible cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. and DANDELION COFFEE. DANDELION COFFEE. Only 25 cents per pound. For sale by all grocers. Manufactured by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROS., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

PRINTING.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECKLER'S, No. 27 Fulton-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE Instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs HAYES', Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 128 Washington-st., Boston, &c

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyroot, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New York, No. 3 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE NO. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 28,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 5 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation. (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New York and New-Haven Railroad Company, held at New Haven on the 14th inst., the gentlemen named below were duly elected Directors for the following year:

JUSTUS R. BULKLEY, New-York.
A. M. P. VAN NEST, New-York.
GEO N MILLER, New-York.
GEO. B. CARHART, New-York.
DENNIS KIMBERLY, New-Haven.
H. A. KIMBERLY, New-Haven.
JOHN BRADLEY, New-Haven.
JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.
WM. K. LYON, Greenwich.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JUSTUS R. BULKLEY, President.
EUSHA S. AMERMAN, Secretary.
WILLIAM BEMENT, Treasurer.

CAUTION—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed those mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.

FRANK BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND BELOIT RAILROAD COMPANY—MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due on the 1st day of June next, on the scrip of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad, also the Interest Coupons, due at the same time, on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York. A. O. BABCOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the office of the Company, No 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, May 19, for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th.

W. H EMERSON, Secretary.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver sts., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ADNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OGDEN, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON R. R. CO.) No. 47 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1857.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR A PORTION OF the Additional Stock of this Company, entitling the holder to a share of the lands to be purchased of Government, will be received at par at this office until further notice.

J. B. SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$30,000.—A PLEASANT SUMMER BUSINESS AND A QUICK FORTUNE.—A beautiful invention, very simple and cheap in construction, adapted to the wants of railroad companies is offered for sale A part of the purchase price would be taken in Western lands or other real estate. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 7, 3d story.

$15,000 IN ONE SUM; ALSO $10,000, $8,000, $6,500, $5,000, $4,000, $3,500, $3,000, and such other amounts, larger and smaller, to be invested on bond and mortgage on first-class real estate. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 39 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank

YACHT FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—THE schooner yacht STARLIGHT, about 60 tons, well found and in perfect order. No boat in the squadron has better accommodations. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Place-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums to suit applicants. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, 18 Chamber-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 198 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors, at their meeting held this day, have declared a (semi-annual) dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th day of May inst., until which day (inclusive) the transfer books are closed.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 12, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, Hall, Nos. 274 and 276 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, inks, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$214,108 11
For Interest and Annuities	21,714 54—$235,823 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$46,000 00
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	2,825 72
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	5,433 02
Paid commissions to agents	6,547 08
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage	6,051 41
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c	15,331 93—$82,189 16
Net increase for the quarter	$153,633 49
Add—	
Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857	2,749,769 30
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857	2,903,393 79
Policies issued during the quarter	621
Policies in force May 1, 1858	10,166
Of which 9,195 are for the whole life.	
Average amount of insurance for each policy	$3,863 10

I have examined the above returns and find them correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

May 15, 1857.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William S Coe,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abrah. Bininger,	C. J. Steadman,
Robt B McCurdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cep's H. Norton,
John V. L Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam E. Sproulls,	L Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart	W. S. Brown,
W. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. B Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary—ISAAC ARNATT, Actuary—SHEPP'D HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S DOUGHTY, President
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Wm. Freeman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. G. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H Johnson,	Henr. L Hornet,	Jeannes Gourd,
L. E. Lehens,	Geo. B. Storewood,	J. T. B Maxwell,
A. Van Santvoord,	W. A. S Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles H. Clark,
Howard D. Cady,	Edouard Boscange,	William Fardon,
F. J. Hosford,	Manuel Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Segory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. E. Francis,	John R. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 21 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

NEW-YORK CITY.

MOVEMENTS OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—Mr. PIERCE and wife, who arrived in town on Monday afternoon, are during their stay here the guests of Ex-Senator HAMILTON FISH. The Ex President seems to be enjoying good health, but Mrs. PIERCE is still laboring under the effects of illness. Yesterday Mr. PIERCE came down town, among other things, to look at Mr. CHURCH'S painting of Niagara Falls. During the day he was called on by several of his political and personal friends, and in the evening he dined with a select number of guests invited by his host, among whom were Gov. MARCY, GEORGE BANCROFT, President CHARLES KING, DANIEL LORD, Collector REDFIELD, and CHARLES O'CONOR. To-day, in compliance with the invitation of Dr. CHEEVER, he will pay a visit to the Astor Library. Mr. PIERCE will probably leave town on Friday for Concord, N. H., stopping a few days in Boston. It is rumored that he has purchased a farm in the vicinity of Concord, where he intends to devote his time to agricultural pursuits and enjoyments, and has no idea of accepting any Southern plantation at present.

THE CITY TREASURY ON ITS LEGS AGAIN.—All our officials wear smiling faces now, having heard that the tender hearted capitalists of Wall street have taken pity on the beggarly condition of the Treasury, and supplied the Chamberlain with a fair amount of funds, at the ruinously low rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Mr. STRONT has paid off all the warrants hitherto presented, and has a surplus of $300,000 on hand. This includes the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund. In correction of our statement that Mr. REYNOLDS, the street contractor, had been paid only $4,000, out of the $20,000 due him for work thus far done, Mr STRONT assures us that all warrants drawn by the Comptroller in favor of Mr. REYNOLDS have been paid, and that on presentation as far as he knows to the contrary. At all events, if they had not been, he thinks he should have heard an outcry from that quarter before this.

CONCERT WITH A PURPOSE.—A concert of music will be given at Mr. BEECHER'S Church on Thursday evening, of which the avails are to have a novel disposition. Master BENJ. P MALLATRATT, one of the Sabbath School children—a Brooklyn boy not twelve years old—has shown himself a prodigy in music, particularly in the use of the violin. Mr BEECHER, Mr. BOWEN, Dr. MCNAIL and some others have undertaken to direct the purpose of the Sabbath School children to send this fellow to Europe to enter upon a course of musical studies at the Royal Academy of Music in London. At his benefit on is to perform several violin solos, and will be assisted by several musical celebrities.

A WALKING MYSTERY.—A short, stout man with clenched hands and a desperate air, has been walking up and down every morning up and down Warren-street, and every afternoon up and down Murray-street—from an early hour of the morning till past 9 o'clock of the evening. This he has followed up for the last twelve days without intermission, sole or rain, wind or cold. Who he is, what he is, what his grievance, nobody knows. Questioned, he answers nothing—pumped, he leaks nothing. He was forced gently into a station one day, when some incoherent remarks about "money enough," "swindlers," &c. were all that could be got out of him.

THE CITY ASSESSMENT ROLLS.—The assessment rolls of the different Wards of the City were delivered on Tuesday to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. Yesterday, they were opened at the office of the Commissioners for review and correction, and will remain open for inspection till the 25th of next month, when they will be given into the Comptroller's hands, who sends them to the Board of Supervisors, thence to be transmitted with final amendments to the Tax Collector for collection. The assessment rolls have not been footed up yet, so that it is impossible to give an official statement of the increase in the valuation of property in the City since last year. It is expected that the increase in real and personal estate will not fall much short of twenty per cent. The tax bill calls for a collection of taxes of over $7,000,000.

The TAX COMMISSIONERS, by the law passed April 16, 1857, have some additional duties imposed upon them. The labors heretofore pertaining to the Bureau of Assessments of the Street Department have been thrust upon their shoulders. By this new arrangement, on the 1st of September, the corps of assessors—forty-four in number—will be swept away, and nine Deputy Tax Commissioners take their place. The assessors thus lose suddenly their salaries, which, just before the passage of the law, were raised to $700 a year for each. Another provision of the new law takes away from the Board of Supervisors the correction of assessments.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, MAY 20.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 109, 110, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 24, 21, 16, 25, 106.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—No calendar till Friday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126. *Part II.*—Nos. 129, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LIFE IN THE FOURTH WARD—A PRIZE-FIGHT ON SUNDAY—THE SECONDS QUARREL AND ONE OF THEM IS KILLED.—The inquest upon the body of James O'Donnell, the young man who was killed in Roosevelt-street, last Sunday, by a stab with a knife in the hands of one Michael Hays, was finished yesterday. It appears by the evidence taken yesterday that O'Donnell and Hays had, on Sunday evening, acted as seconds in a prize fight between two young men named Murphy and Courtney, which took place in the house No. 243 Water-street, and that they were returning from the fight when a dispute arose between them as to the pugilistic powers of their respective principals. From this the fight began, which ended in the death of O'Donnell, by Hays, who stabbed him in the abdomen with a knife.

James Boith, a cooper, residing at No 64 Lorrimer street, Williamsburg, was the first witness examined yesterday. He swore that on the night of the fatal affray he was sleeping in a lodging-house in Roosevelt-street, and that he was awakened by a loud noise in the street; he went into the street and saw two men fighting; they were both down; he heard one of the men screaming loudly, that he had been stabbed and saw blood upon him; he then saw the other man who was fighting, run away, and testified said he had been stabbed cried out, "Stop him—he has stabbed me;" witness pursued the man who was running away, and seized upon him, whereupon he (the man that was running away) dropped a knife upon the street, and then tore himself away and got off; witness afterwards assisted in conveying the wounded man to the Hospital, and on returning he informed the Policeman, whom he had assisted in removing the wounded man, that he saw the man who was fighting with O'Donnell throw the knife into the street; he pointed out the place to the officer, who procured a lamp and on looking found the knife in the place designated. Mathew Tour, a policeman of the IVth Ward, testified to finding the knife in the place and manner designated by the previous witness.

Daniel Clifford, residing in Vandewater-street, being duly sworn, said: I was in Roosevelt street Sunday night when the fight took place, but was too drunk to remember what happened.

Lieut. Langdon deposed that he was in charge of the Fourth Ward Station-house on Sunday night last; that about sixen o'clock the brothers Hays, Thomas and Michael, came in and said that there was a fight in Roosevelt street, and that Eugene Sullivan was the cause of it; that they had been attacked or would be attacked, and Mike Hays said he was afraid to go home without protection; Sergeant White was sent out with the brothers, and walked with them, he said, some distance, no one attempting any violence to them. Soon afterwards, word came to the Station-house that James O'Donnell had been stabbed by Michael Hays, (the man who had just claimed the protection of the police,) and an officer was forthwith sent to look for Hays, but he did not find him. Patrick Murphy, a Fourth Ward Policeman, said he understood that O'Donnell and Hays had acted as seconds to the prize fight which took place at the house of Daniel Ludlow, No. 243 Water street, on Sunday evening, and he was sorry to say that it was his own son who fought with Courtney on that occasion.

James Dillon was sworn, and testified to having seen Hays make a thrust at O'Donnell during the fight. No other evidence was taken. The Coroner addressed the Jury, who then retired, and agreed upon the following verdict:—"That James O'Donnell came to his death from a wound in the abdomen, inflicted by a knife in the hands of Michael Hays; and it is the opinion of the Jury that his brother, Thomas Hays, is an accessory before the fact." Thomas Hays was thereupon committed to the Tombs to answer. Michael Hays has not been yet arrested. He has fled the City.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

This agreeable tonic and diuretic is the very purest essence of British grain, delicately tinctured with a concentrated extract of the finest Italian juniper berries.

It is recommended for the healthy as well as the sick by the medical faculty of both hemispheres.

For sale by all druggists and grocers and fruiterers. Quartz, $1; pints, 50 cents.

EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
No. 49 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

Spring Raglans	$5 to 12
Spring Raglans	5 to 12
Spring Raglans	5 to 12
Spring Raglans	5 to 12
Spring Raglans	5 to 12
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
Black cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 10
Black cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 10
Black cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 10
Black cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 10
Black cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 10
Super black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
The finest custom-made Frock Coats	14 to 20
The finest custom-made Frock Coats	14 to 20
The finest custom-made Frock Coats	14 to 20
The finest custom-made Frock Coats	14 to 20
The finest custom made Frock Coats	14 to 20
Cassimere Business Pants	2 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	2 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	2 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	2 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	2 50 to 3
Fine Dress Cassimere Pants	4 to 6
Fine Dress Cassimere Pants	4 to 6
Fine Dress Cassimere Pants	4 to 6
Fine Dress Cassimere Pants	4 to 6
Fine Dress Cassimere Pants	4 to 6
All the new patterns of Silk Vestings	2 50 to 5
All the new patterns of Silk Vestings	2 50 to 5
All the new patterns of Silk Vestings	2 50 to 5
All the new patterns of Silk Vestings	2 50 to 5
All the new patterns of Silk Vestings	2 50 to 5
Cassimere Business Vests	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Vests	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Vests	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Vests	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Vests	1 50 to 3
Complete cassimere Business Suits	6 to 18
Complete cassimere Business Suits	6 to 18
Complete cassimere Business Suits	6 to 18
Complete cassimere Business Suits	6 to 18
Complete cassimere Business Suits	6 to 18
Complete black cloth Suits	12 to 25
Complete black cloth Suits	12 to 25
Complete black cloth Suits	12 to 25
Complete black cloth Suits	12 to 25
Complete black cloth Suits	12 to 25

The amount of the above article at this extensive establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect.

EVANS, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
between Gold and Cliff sts.

[Advertisement.]

REXFORD'S BITTERS

These BITTERS are Carminative, Tonic, Stomachic, Antidyspeptic, Alterative, and deliciously Aromatic.

They are prepared with the greatest care, entirely from Vegetables, and while they possess highly active properties, are entirely innocent in their effects.

They are invaluable as a preventive of Ague and Fever, and Bilious Diseases, and should be used by every one living or traveling in a malarious country.

They are an effectual cure for Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Flatulency, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c., and are very useful as a preventive and cure of DIARRHŒA and SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

They contain no ardent ingredients whatever, and while they are efficacious in purifying, they are more particularly recommended as a Preventive of Disease.

DOSE.—From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three or four times a day, taken in water, cider, ale, wine, or any innocent medium. For debility, or loss of appetite they should be taken from ten to fifteen minutes before eating.

Prepared only by L. M. REXFORD, of Binghamton, and sold only by him and F. S. COZZENS, sole agent, No. 13 Warren street, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The fine collection of valuable pictures, the property of ISAAC GODLIN, Esq., will come under the hammer on the 22d inst. Can be seen at Messrs. SCHENCK'S, No. 33 Nassau street. Reminants of the Hungarian Army, with fine portraits of the general and leading men in that patriotic move, and life like portrait of KOSSUTH, by WM HUNT; Canal and Locks at Little Falls, by W. R. MILLER; The Glowing, by WM. HART; Island of Capria Italy, by CROWEN; Group and Winter, by VON OSSHE; Children Rescued from Perishing in the Snow, by HAGEN; Fowls, by GORTON; the grand and finely finished Landscape, by WYNANTS; Pair of Marines, by ALBERT VON BEEZT; The Levant, by LINGABECH; Marine, Cape May, by TALBET; The City and Seaport of Portsmouth, showing the spot where the Queen stood when receiving the *Resolute*, by BUTLAND, are works of art a King might covet.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The AULIN PATENT GAS WORKS are used to light the city of Auburn, New-York; are being erected to light the village of Palmyra, New-York, and Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids, Michigan, and will be erected this Summer by the new Company now forming for the city of Patterson, N. J., and also by some at least of the towns (in nine different States) now in negotiation. For their unequaled simplicity, safety and economy for factories, &c., parties are referred to the Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y., where they have been used for last six months. Central office of the Aulin Company, No. 44 State-street, Albany, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

INFINITE—UNIVERSAL.—One Power, infinite, pervades and inspires all animate and inanimate matter; one sun cheers the earth; of one blood are made all nations of men: and one medicine (BRANDRETH'S Pills) cures all disease, because they purify the blood. Vegetable in their composition, they infuse life into the human stomach. All food is our vegetable life in another form, and BRANDRETH'S Pills, possessing these qualities, build up the system, when age, exertion, or the cares of life have so weakened the body's vitality that food alone cannot restore it. Principal office, No. 43 Braudreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water is the only article of that name that is not worthless. The proprietors have supplied South America for fifteen years, and have introduced the article here at the instance of ladies who had previously used it in Peru and Chili. It is a richer perfume than the Farina Cologne, retains its floral freshness longer when exposed to the air, and its cosmetic properties are superior. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all Druggists at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The approval of Royalty is only valuable because monarchs are supposed to have received the best advice of the most learned in their respective kingdoms; and for this reason the adoption of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment by all the Royal families of Europe is a significant sign, as it represents the opinion of the European Colleges.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well-grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES—RED AND WHITE.—The pure, fine flavored, wholesome and economical wines, of various qualities in hhds., quarter casks and demijohns, for sale by FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No 1 Murray-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro magnetism, which in its parts to the system, increasing its vitality, smarting it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New York.
Jos L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r Cal's *Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col Daniel Richards, No 74 Broadway, New-York.
E R Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R I.
Rev. B C. Taylor, Bergen, N J.
A. B Burney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Cologo, Illinois.
Gen Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

LARGE SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A large number of lots and several gores of land, in Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, were sold at the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday, by JAMES COLE. The sale was brisk, and the prices realized were considered a fair representation of their value. They were sold as follows:

3 lots Nos. 24, 25 and 26, on Division avenue, near Third-street, 25 x from 100 to 103, sold for (each)	$1,390
1 lot No. 19, same street	1,130
2 lots Nos. 123 and 122 on Wythe street, between Division-avenue, 20x90 (each)	850
1 lot No. 120, corner Rust and Withe sts 25x90	1,100
4 lots Nos. 109, 110, 111, 112, on Keet-avenue, near Division-avenue, 25x100, subject to a mortgage of $3,000, and the interest of Mrs. Abram Boerum (each)	210
2 lots Nos 222 and 223 25x100, fronting on Morton and Clymer streets (each)	1 050
2 lots Nos. 188, 186 Rush-street, 25x100 (each)	1,100
2 lots Nos. 187 and 185, on Morton street, 25x100	1,100
1 lot No. 177, 25x100, on Morton-street	1 025
1 lot No. 175	1,050
1 lot No. 281, corner of Bedford avenue and Clymer street, 25x90	2,055
1 lot on Clymer-street, No. 337, 25x100	1,825
1 lot on Clymer street, No. 335	1,750
6 lots on Clymer street, Nos. 333 to 328, inclusive, (each)	1 140
1 gore on Clymer-street, (in rear of above,) 155.6x84 bass	805
1 lot on Clymer street, No. 327, 25x100 and 93.2	1,130
1 lot on Clymer street, No. 326, 25x84.6	1 000
1 lot on Clymer street, No. 319, 25x51 10 and 63	925
1 lot on Division-av., No. 318, 25x51.10 and 63	925
1 lot on Clymer st., No. 311, 25x96.4 and 107.6	1,030
1 lot on Division-avenue, No. 295, 25x118	1,375
1 lot on Taylor street, No. 382, 25x100	1 015
1 lot on Taylor-street, No. 380, 25x100	1,005
1 lot on Clymer street, No. 365, 25x100	1 035
1 lot on Taylor street, No. 366, 25x100	1,050
1 lot on Taylor street, No. 392, 25x56.3	715
1 lot on Taylor-street, No. 393, 25x65	835
1 lot on Taylor-street, No. 394, 25x73.8	940
1 lot on Taylor-street, No. 395, 25x92.4	920
1 lot on Wilson street, No. 438, 25x54.1 and 65.3	750
1 lot on Lee-avenue, No. 411, 25x87 and 76 7	870
1 lot corner Lee avenue and Wilson-st., 25x85.7	1,230
1 gore lot on Eighth-street, No. 102, 97 2x177.4 and 202.5	2,675
4 lots on Eighth street, Nos. 101, 100, 99 and 98, 22.6x100, (each)	1,010

☞ The Long Island Railroad Company is hereafter to run as it did last night every Wednesday. A train of cars leaving Brooklyn at midnight for Jamaica, and intervening stations. This will be appreciated by hundreds of Long Islanders, who enjoy the privilege occasionally of spending an evening in New York and yet sleeping at home.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—JOHN CAIN, who was sent to Sing Sing several years ago, for a burglary committed in Brooklyn, escaped from that prison early in April, and was not seen again by the police until Monday night last, when he applied at the Third District Station House, Brooklyn, for lodging. He was at once identified by Assistant Captain MCLANE, who last evening took him back to his old quarters.

BROOKLYN POLICE DIFFICULTIES.—The Mayor and Deputy Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn are very quiet yesterday. They watch each other very closely, however, to prevent any advantage being taken one of the other. The Mayor's soldiers still insist that he shall maintain the position he has assumed, while the Deputy Superintendent is energetic and confident in the discharge of his duties. The rumor of a threatened attack upon the Deputy Superintendent by the Mayor for language used respecting the conduct of the latter, we are assured has no foundation in fact.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon. The special business was to consider the amount necessary for the support of the schools for 1858.

A Special Committee reported in favor of applying for $210,200.

For general purposes	$133,100
Special purposes	77,100
Total	$210,200
Less money from State	65,000
Leaving amt. to be raised by the city	$145,200

The report was under discussion until a late hour, but no final action was taken.

The new Secretary, GEORGE W. A. STEWART, appeared and assumed the duties of his office.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE GALE IN JERSEY CITY.—The storm of Tuesday night was destructive in Jersey City. Branches of trees were twisted off and thrown about in great confusion, and the sidewalks were overflowed in many places—the sewerage of that slow place, like its lighting privileges, being exceedingly defective.

MEETING OF THE JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held at the Lyceum, on Tuesday evening. Ald. WICKWARE, President of the Board, in the chair. The City Treasurer reported $17,135 33 in the City Treasury. The bonds of the various City officers chosen at the last meeting, were received and placed on file. The rates at which licenses for inns and taverns will be granted was fixed at $30 each. The Committee on Public Lands and Buildings were instructed to inquire into the propriety of erecting a Work House in connection with the City Alms-House. The following City officers were elected:

City Treasurer—A. T. Smith, re-elected.
City Weigher and Measurer—E. D. Riley.
Chief of Police—Thomas B. Kissam.
Chief's Aids—A. J. Baum, Benj. Hainer.

WM. H. JELLIFFE was elected a member of the Board of Education from the Second Ward, and M. J. CASE from the Third Ward.

The subject of appointing Constables was postponed until the next meeting of the Board, to obtain the opinion of the Corporation Attorney on the subject. Through the neglect of the late Common Council to authorize the election of constables there are none in the city, and civil and criminal business requiring their services cannot be transacted. After transacting considerable routine business the Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, May 26.

THE COURTS.—In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Wm. Thompson, one of those arrested for the burglary on the Cunard Dock Warehouse, in which goods to the value of $3 000 were stolen, was tried. The verdict of the Jury was "Not guilty of burglary, but guilty of larceny." His two associates, James Perry and George Marsden pleed guilty to the charge of burglary.

Matthew Donnell, Wm Walsh and James Craig plead guilty to a charge of burglary and larceny.

Alexander McIver plead guilty to a charge of burglary.

Garret Garrison, convicted of passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to the State Prison for one year, and to pay costs of Court.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, MAY 20.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	b30	94¾	
3,000 Cal. State 7s, '75		86¾	
1,000 Ill. Fr'd Bds w't p		89¾	
1,000 Tol. & Nor 2d m'g 7s		71	
94 Ill. Central Rights		13-	
57 Bank of Commerce		107¾	
5 do		108	
10 Park Bank		104¾	
50 Ohio Life & Trst. Co.		60	
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	b	8	
50 do		18¾	
100 do	b30	18¾	
100 do	c	60	
100 do	s60	18	
250 Pa. Mail Steam'p Co.		54¾	
250 N. Y. Cen. R'd		86¾	
200 do	b60	86¾	
50 do	s3	86¾	
5 do		87	
100 Erie R. R		40¾	
300 do		40¾	
200 do		41	
200 do	b10	40¾	
5 do		40¾	
100 do	s15	40¾	
100 do	s3	40¾	
500 do	b30	40¾	
605 Harlem R. R		15	
400 Reading R. R	s60	78	
300 do	b30	78¾	
100 do	b3	78¾	
100 do		78¾	
100 do	s10	78¾	
100 do		78¾	
200 do	s10	78¾	
200 do		78¾	
100 do	s60	78¾	
200 do		78¾	
100 do	s60	78¾	
200 do		78¾	
100 do	s30	78¾	
100 do		78¾	
100 do	b3	78¾	

SECOND BOARD.

150 Erie Railroad		38¾	
550 do		38	
800 do		37¾	
100 do	b10	38	
100 do	b15	37¾	
100 do	b10	37¾	
100 do		37¾	
150 do	s3	37¾	
100 do		37¾	
100 do	b3	38	
500 Reading R. R	s30	79	
300 do		79	
300 do	s20	79	
30 Panama R. R		94	
50 do	b60	95	
100 Clev. & Tol. R		64	
200 do	b60	64	
1000 do		63¾	
200 do	b5	63¾	
200 do		63	
200 do	s3	63¾	
100 Groton Co		107¾	
100 do	b30	50	
5 Mich. Cen. R.	c	94¾	
25 do	c	94¾	
200 do	s30	91¾	
100 do	b30	91¾	
100 Chi. & R. I. R.	b60	97	
35 do		96¾	
5 La Cr. & Mil. RR.		77¾	
100 do	b60	78¾	
300 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	c	65¾	
300 do	s3	65¾	
1000 do	c	65¼	
do	saw	65	
200 do	b60	65¾	
100 do	b10	65	
100 do	b60	65¾	
100 do	s3	65	
200 do	c	64½	
250 do	s30	64	
100 do	c	64¾	
100 Hud. R. R. R.	upg	24½	
15 Panama R. R.	s3	94	
150 Ill. Cen. R. R.	c	139¾	
100 do	s60	137¾	
50 do	s60	138	
57 Gal. & Chi. R. R.		93¾	
5 Cl. & Tol. R. R.		65¾	
200 do		65¾	
500 do	b60	65¾	
500 do	s3	65¾	
300 do	b30	65¾	
800 do	s3	65	
800 do	s60	64¾	
500 do		65	

WEDNESDAY, May 20—P. M.

There is little or no change in Money affairs. The marked ease of supply on the Street continues and demand loans are easily had at 7 ₰ cent. The offering of first-class paper with the Discount Brokers is less than the amount of means seeking employment at 8@9 ₰ cent. Some Railway acceptances, which had been offering at higher rates, are taken this week at 10 to 11 ₰ cent. The Specie movement this week is less than last, on both sides the account. The whole shipment from Boston today is $1,066,000, most of which went from New-York by express yesterday afternoon. There is no mail steamer from this port on Saturday. For the succeeding week we shall have another arrival from California. The operations of the Sub-Treasury are light. Receipts, to-day, $79,328; payments, $104,410; balance, $13,692,768.

There was rather an extraordinary state of things in the Stock Market to-day, though scarcely a surprising one after all that we have had to report of the desperate gambling operations of Wall street, for the past three or four months. Several of the active Stocks fell from 3 to 10 ₰ cent., without apparent cause or even the pretence of reasonable cause for the change beyond the foregone determination of the operators for the fall to overwhelm the market with contracts on time, and with cash stock borrowed for the purpose. These parties having made large differences for several months past, and virtually driven legitimate business from the Street, seized the occasion of the successful negotiation of the New Stock of one of the prominent Railways to manifest their power to retain the market against every influence which ought of right to advance it. It was stated this afternoon that several prominent and wealthy *Bears*, who aimed to speculate in the Guaranteed Stock of the Southern Michigan, and subscribed for this purpose to the amount of $100,000 or $150,000 each, were desperate and heavy sellers of the common Stock, for the decline, on findiog themselves disappointed in not getting the New Stock. The latter had all been subscribed and to twice the amount by the *bona fide* stockholders in the Company, and of course nothing was left for the outside speculators. The common Stock was sold down to 57 ₰ cent. at the Second Board, ex privilege, after selling on Monday at 70¼ and yesterday at 67 ₰ cent. with the privilege attached. Some of the same parties were sellers of New York and Erie at 38@37½ ₰ cent. against 41 @40¾ ₰ cent. yesterday. And after gambling unsuccessfully for *a corner* in Cleveland and Toledo at 69@70 ₰ cent., and disgusting the real friends of the stock, they threw overboard 6,000 or 8,000 shares at 65¼@64@63 ₰ cent., which they were unable to put upon their confederates at a profit! The other Railroads, though weaker than yesterday in the tone of the dealings, were somewhat steady in price. Reading, 79¼@79; New York Central, 86½@86⅛; Pittsburg, 47⅛; Michigan Central, 94½@94; Galena, 98⅝@98; Rock Island, 97@96¾; Illinois Central, 139¾ cash, 137½ seller 60 days.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company held to-day, the following officers were elected unanimously for the ensuing year: ALLEN CAMPBELL, President; WM. C. WETMORE, Vice-President; WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer; WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

The subscription to the Guaranteed Stock of the Southern Michigan Company closed this afternoon on a total application for $6,645,088 under the proposals for $3,000,000. In order that no inconvenience should grow out of the closing of the transfer of the Common Stock, the Board of Directors met this evening to award the subscriptions to the extent of four shares of new to ten shares of common stock, as the letter stood registered in the names of the applicants at the close of business to-day. These awards amount to over $2,800,000. And as the sum of about $200,000 is necessarily held until the stockholders abroad can be heard from the further distribution of the New Stock to the common stockholders applying in excess of their *pro rata* of 40 ₰ cent. is rendered unnecessary.

The negotiation has been an exceedingly fortunate one, and the number and high respectability and wealth of the applicants, as well as the unanimity and promptness with which the common stockholders have responded to the recent report and programme of the Board of Directors constitute the very best vindication of the value and integrity of the property, against the assaults which, for nearly six months past, have been continuously and systematically leveled against its credit to serve one of the most unprincipled stock-gambling movements ever inaugurated in Wall-street. We direct especial attention to the list of awards of the New Stock, as confirming our own repeated declarations during this extraordinary warfare, that the public were the steady and steadily increasing *bona fide* holders of a very large portion—the list, exclusive of Broker's names, shows five-sixths—of the Stock, while ostensibly it was being sold and battered down, on gambling contracts in Wall-street to the extent of 30,000 or 40,000 shares every week. As the finances of the Company are now placed beyond embarrassment, and their credit above the perils which threatened it from defamation, the next good fortune their friends can wish them is that the Stock, old and new, should be immediately withdrawn as far as possible from *the use* or control of the Street, and that every Director and Officer, old and new, should make it his especial care to preserve and conserve the *market* as well as intrinsic value of the property placed under their charge. Such has been the course of the managers of the Delaware and Hudson, Michigan Central, Illinois Central and other important concerns, and the consequence is, that to-day the speculators for a fall dare not meddle with their shares, except at the extreme hazard of paying for their temerity. It will be noticed from the card of the Executive Committee that *no interference with the regular dividends on the common Stock* is contemplated under the new arrangement, beyond a change in the half-yearly dividend terms from August and February to October and April.

☞ At a late hour to-night the list of awards had not been completed, though it is quite certain it will reach the sum of $2,830,000 exclusive of the reservation for the foreign Stockholders.

Circular.

OFFICE OF THE M. S. AND N. I. RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 18 William-street, NEW YORK, May 20, 1857.

The Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company present herewith a statement of the applications made for the $3,000,000 of its 10 ₰ cent. guaranteed stock, and of the manner in which the same has been awarded.

This subscription was opened on the 7th of the present month, and at the close of the books this day it reached the sum of $6 645,088, embracing 902 different subscriptions. The subscribers represent, in the aggregate, $ of the general stock of the Company, standing in their names on the books. In compliance with the terms of the original proposition, there has been awarded to each subscriber four shares of the guaranteed stock for every ten shares of the general stock held by him, and in the same proportion for a greater or less amount; and these several awards appear in the list herewith.

In announcing this result, the Directors express their gratification at the prompt and liberal manner in which the stockholders have responded to their appeal. They have thus been enabled to realize, without sacrifice, cash means to an amount sufficient to place the finances of the Company in a satisfactory condition. They consider the unsold assets and securities of the Company sufficient to provide for the remainder of its unfunded debt, and that they may be converted as fast as may be necessary for that purpose.

The entire system of roads of this Company, embracing the Goshen Line just opened, and the Detroit Road and Jackson Branch, now nearly finished, will be in operation in July; and the Board deem this a proper occasion to renew the expression of their confident opinion that the earnings of the Company for the future, as for the past, will be sufficient to provide for interest upon its debt, to meet the annual contributions to the sinking fund, and to make to the stockholders regular and liberal dividends upon both classes of the stock. This result is indeed insured by the past earnings of the road, allowing 50 ₰ cent. for expenses, at which it is confidently believed the road may be operated. The new portion of our road, now about to be opened, will, in the opinion of the Board, add largely to our receipts; and it is believed that $3,000,000 per annum will be the minimum of the earnings for the first year after our roads are fully in operation.

The Board expect to accomplish these results, and to that end will endeavor to introduce the utmost efficiency and economy into every department of the management of the road. The Board have adopted the plan of a guaranteed stock, for a limited amount, distributed *pro rata* amongst the stockholders, because they regarded it as the most economical and equitable method of providing means, but without any idea of interfering with regular dividends upon the remaining stock of the Company. Inasmuch, however, as the dividends on the guaranteed stock of the Company are made payable in June and December, it has been deemed advisable to change the dividend days up

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1770 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Brenan, President, in the Chair. The following preamble and resolution were presented by Supervisor BLUNT:

Whereas, the law passed April 5, 1857, to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, gives this Board of Supervisors the power to name the number of Police Patrolmen for the City and County of New-York; and

Whereas, this Board, at its last meeting, fixed the whole number of Police Patrolmen for the City and County of New-York to be five, thereby removing all those Police Patrolmen now on duty, and authorizing the appointment of five others by the Police Commissioners, as provided for in the "Metropolitan Police Bill;" be it therefore

Resolved, That this Board authorize the Metropolitan Police Commissioners for the City and County of New-York to appoint the same number of Police Patrolmen as were on duty before this law went into effect.

Mr. ADAMS opposed the reading. He said the Board would hear nothing in relation to the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. BLUNT hoped his resolution would be treated with respect. He thought the minority had rights as well as the majority.

Mr. WHEEDON moved to lay on the table.

Mr. OWENS said he could not vote understandingly unless he could hear the contents of the paper.

Mr. TUCKER declared the whole proceedings an outrage upon the rights of the minority.

The President would not listen to any further remarks, and the motion to lay on the table was put.

When Mr. BLUNT was called on to vote, he wished to explain. He thought the public required information in relation to the meaning of a resolution passed by the Board, concerning the Police force, on Monday evening last.

The resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 10 to 8.

The following opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel, relative to the powers and duties of the Board of Supervisors, under the new act:

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
No. 51 Chambers-street, May 18, 1857.

To Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

I am requested by your resolution of the 11th of May, instant, to give you my "opinion at an early day, relating to the duties of the Board of Supervisors under the act of the Legislature passed April 15, 1857."

I state in reply that the Revised Statutes (part 1, chap. 12, title 2, art. 1) have heretofore declared what are the powers and duties of the Board of Supervisors, and you are, doubtless, familiar with the general provisions of the law upon the subject. The act entitled "An act relating to the Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York," passed at the last session of the Legislature, places restrictions upon the manner in which the Board shall exercise its functions, rather than creates any new power.

So far as this County is concerned the act reorganizes the Board of Supervisors upon an entire new basis. Hitherto the Aldermen and Mayor and Recorder were, by virtue of their offices, Supervisors of the County. By the act under consideration, the last-named officers cease to be members of the board, and on and after the first day of June, 1858, it is to be composed of twelve persons, to be elected by the people at the charter election preceding, to perform the duties of Supervisors, and their office is to be distinct from that of an Alderman.

The votes of a majority of all the persons so to be elected are made necessary to pass any act appropriating money, and the Mayor of the City sustains the same relation to the preceding Board that he does to the legislature of the Common Council, except that a bare majority of the Supervisors may pass any act over his veto, or disapproval. While in the case of Common Council proceedings, it requires the votes of two-thirds of all the members elected to each Board to pass a resolution of which the Mayor may have disapproved.

The fifth section of the act is a limitation of the power of the Board to draw moneys: two facts must exist and concur before any funds of the County can be drawn from the Treasury. There must first be an appropriation for the specified purpose to which the funds are to be applied, and no expenses can be incurred whether it shall have been ordered by the Board or not, unless the money so appropriated be at the time of its appropriation actually in the Treasury.

The sixth section provides in detail new checks upon the mode of disbursing public moneys, the particulars of which I need not recite.

The law is a short one, and has been, together with others, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, relating to this City, published in document form by the Board of Aldermen. Its perusal and study will furnish any needed guide to an understanding of the duties it imposes. I have the honor to be

Your ob't serv't, RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.

The Board then adjourned over to June.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met, last evening, Alderman CLANCY, President, in the Chair.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. HARRIS:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to take into consideration the formation of a municipal day and night watch, which shall be, in all respects, independent of State authority or control, and shall be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and to report an ordinance therefor.

After the loss of a motion to postpone, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.

The following was offered by Alderman OWENS, and seconded by Alderman DRAKE. The Board refused to hear it read, and it was laid on the table:

Whereas, By the refusal of the Board of Aldermen to entertain the application of the Metropolitan Police Board for the use of the present Station-houses and accoutrements of the late Police force; and

Whereas, Such provisions will involve an annual expenditure of at least two hundred thousand dollars; and,

Whereas, The property so applied for is useless for any other purposes.

Therefore, it is

Resolved, That the Board do now proceed to consider and grant the application of the said Commissioners.

The Mayor's nomination of an Inspector of Vessels, Mr. CHARLES FLETCHER, was called up again, and the Board decided not to confirm it.

The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of setting in the curb of gutter stones on the south side of Vesey-street, between Church-street and Broadway, was received and the resolution adopted.

The following was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences:

Whereas, It having been the custom of the Common Council to honor their distinguished public servants by placing their portraits in the Governor's Room of the City Hall; and

Whereas, The position of Chief of Police is one of the most important in this City, and has been filled for many years by GEORGE W. MATSELL, he having discharged the duties confided to his care with zeal and ability, devoting the whole of his time in conducting the Police force of the City, to the great benefit of the citizens in protecting their lives and property; therefore, be it

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be and they are hereby directed to procure the portrait of GEORGE W. MATSELL, Esq., the present Chief of the Police, and place the same in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and that the sum of $500 be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses therefor.

The following communication was referred to the Committee on Finance:

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
No. 21 Elizabeth-street,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with my duty, as Chief Engineer, I call your attention to the shocking condition of nearly all the hose now used by the firemen, and desire to impress upon your minds the great necessity of furnishing the Fire Department with 75,000 feet of leather hose at once, and without delay. I cannot be responsible for the safety of the City against a large fire, especially in the neighborhoods that are entirely without good hose, unless an adequate supply is furnished forthwith.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

The Board concurred in the resolution to appoint a Committee to examine the books in the Comptroller's office. The Committee are limited to $500 for clerk hire.

The Board then adjourned over to June.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday afternoon, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A remonstrance was presented against the proposed widening of Grand-street, between Sullivan-street and Broadway, and its extension to Canal street. The document was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Also the same reference was made in the matter of a petition for the extension of Sixth-avenue, so as to connect with West Broadway.

A remonstrance against the removal of the North River and Sound steamers from their present landing places, was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Piers.

The petition of Hose Company No. 38 for the premises now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Councilman MCCAHILL presented a resolution calling for the appointment "of a Special Committee of five members to examine the system of keeping and rendering the accounts in the following Departments and Bureaus: the Legislative Department, the Street Department, Law Department, Police Department, Almshouse and Croton Aqueduct Departments, the City Inspector's Department, that of Repairs and Supplies, (lately abolished,) and such portion of the Finance Department, not included in a former resolution."

The matter was laid over under the rules.

A resolution, declaring all streets south of Sixty-fifth-street open, was laid over.

Councilman CRANE offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $5,000 for the discovery of the perpetrators of the murder of Dr. Burdell. After brief discussion the matter was laid over.

The Mayor forwarded a communication recommending that the City should purchase the present site of the arsenal, included in the limits of the Central Park. The document has been already presented, and reported in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last Monday.

The following resolution was presented by Councilman JONES:

Whereas, By the charter recently passed for this City by the Legislature, the franchises, rights, and privileges, secured by the Dongan and Montgomerie charter, have been by express declaration reserved to us, and whereas, said Dongan and Montgomerie charter confers upon the Mayor and commonalty the authority to create a day and night watch for the protection of life and property, and the preservation of the public peace. And whereas, by a recent effort of the Legislature these invaluable rights have been partially destroyed. And whereas the corporate franchises of the City, as founded on the Dongan and Montgomerie charter, are contracts of perpetual application, and no State, says the Constitution of the United States, can pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting forthwith to this body such plan or ordinance as the present exigencies may require for the appointment of day and night watchmen, for the public peace and protection.

Upon this there was no debate. It was adopted. After which, the Board adjourned to Monday.

The Police Commission.

The new Police Commissioners commenced business yesterday morning, at their new quarters, No. 383 White-street. This location is a little east of Broadway and near Centre-street. There is a small tin sign on either side of the entrance, with the words "Metropolitan Police Commissioners." The Board met at 10 o'clock A. M., and after formally dismissing Mr. MATSELL from the office of Deputy Superintendent, adjourned until the afternoon. A notice of dismissal was soon thereafter served upon Mr. MATSELL. It read as follows:

In the matter of George W. Matsell, Deputy Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, at their office, No. 3 Tryon-row, on May 20, 1857, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Present—SIMEON DRAPER, JAMES BOWEN, JACOB CHOLWELL, JAMES NYE, Commissioners.

The Clerk of the Commissioners having caused GEO. W. MATSELL, Deputy Superintendent, to be called, and he not appearing, the Commissioners proceeded to take testimony in the case, when it was satisfactorily proved that the said GEO. W. MATSELL, Deputy Superintendent, as aforesaid, was guilty of insubordination, in refusing to obey the lawful order of the General Superintendent of Police, served upon him on the 14th day of May inst., and by repudiating the authority of the said Commissioners.

It is hereby ordered and adjudged by the Commissioners aforesaid, that the said GEO. W. MATSELL be, and is hereby removed from the office of Deputy Superintendent of Police of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
JAMES BOWEN.
JACOB CHOLWELL.
JAMES W. NYE.

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

The Commissioners met again at 3 o'clock P. M., and appointed DANIEL CARPENTER, late Captain of the Fifth Ward Police, to the office of Deputy Superintendent, in place of MATSELL, removed for insubordination. Mr. CARPENTER who was present, was at once sworn in, and will to-day receive from Superintendent TALLMADGE, special instructions.

The General Superintendent caused to be served yesterday evening, upon the different Captains or Inspectors in New-York and Brooklyn, the following notice, and the order annexed:

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 88 WHITE-STREET, CITY OF NEW-YORK.
May 21, 1857.

To CAPT. ———.—*Sir:* The accompanying order was this day received by me from the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolitan District, which you are directed to promulgate among the officers and men under your command:

DANIEL CARPENTER has been appointed a Deputy Superintendent of Police in the place of GEORGE W. MATSELL, removed, to whom the Captains or Inspectors of Police in the City of New-York will make their reports and returns, at his office, No. 88 White-street, in the City of New-York. F. A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent of Police.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF N. Y.

To the General Superintendent of Police:

SIR: You are hereby notified that G. W. MATSELL was this day dismissed by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan District of the State of New-York, from the office of Deputy Superintendent of Police, and you will cause forthwith a notice thereof to be served on the several Inspectors or Captains in the District, with instructions to them to promulgate the same among the men under their command.

By order of the Board GEO. W. EMBREE,
NEW-YORK, May —, 1857. Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

Mr. CARPENTER will call upon Mr. MATSELL to-day, and request him to surrender his office and all the papers, books, and appurtenances belonging thereto. Mr. MATSELL, not recognizing the authority of the new Commissioners, will, of course, refuse to comply with this request. An order to show cause will thereupon be served upon him, and thus the matter will again come before the Courts in another shape. This is the programme of arrangements decided on by the new Commissioners, who express themselves disposed to act leniently to the different Captains, who appear willing to do their duty and abide by the law, were they only clear as to what is their duty and what is the law. Yet such of the Captains as are favorable to the new Board will, it is thought, express their preference by hereafter sending their returns and reports to Deputy CARPENTER, at No. 88 White-street, instead of to Chief MATSELL, at the City Hall, as they have heretofore done.

There was a great throng about the office of the new Commissioners yesterday, including a large number of men removed from the department within the past six months, applying for places.

The Metropolitan Commissioners appear gratified with the recent resolution of the Board of Supervisors, allowing them five patrolmen. They have been advised by their counsel that this action of the Supervisors gives them five patrolmen *in addition* to all the patrolmen heretofore allowed.

At all the station-houses matters progress as usual and in quiet. The new Board have not yet appointed an inspector for the Fifth District, and Messrs. HOBBIGON, MARTIN and FILES continue to act as officers, the men obeying such orders as come from the desk. The great majority of the men in this district, however, are in favor of the new Commissioners, and would not hesitate to "take a hand" in their support, in any way that might be deemed requisite.

Lieutenant BRIAN, of the Nineteenth Ward, has not surrendered his star, and will not do so, as he recognizes only such orders as come from the Metropolitan Commission. In the meantime Mr. MCCANN acts as lieutenant in his place by appointment from Messrs. WOOD and RUSSELL.

The old Board of Commissioners did not meet yesterday, but it is asserted that they will do so to-day, to decapitate such captains and others in the Department as may express a preference for the Metropolitan Board, which the Mayor firmly believes is not in accordance with law.

Thus matters stand.

Brooklyn Police Difficulties.

There was no new transaction of importance relative to Police matters in Brooklyn yesterday. Four of the nine Captains of Police are openly obeying the law, and the fifth, Captain MILLER, read the rules and regulations to his men, and is personally in favor of the law, and at first decided to act under it. He is now on the fence, however. The Mayor still holds his negative position.

The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies (GRAHAM) manifested his preferences in a peculiar way, yesterday, and by it, placed himself in the same unenvible position occupied by the Mayor. Mr. GRAHAM, under the order of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, furnishes the station houses. Yesterday, Mr. FOLK signed an order for coal for the Fourth District Station-house as "Deputy Superintendent." Mr. GRAHAM did not recognize such an office, and accordingly sent the order back. He had his trouble for his pains, for Mr. FOLK returned an answer that it made no difference to him; he could furnish the coal or not, as he pleased. The coal was furnished under the order of the Deputy Superintendent, after the Commissioner brooded over it awhile.

Naval.

The sloop-of-war *Cumberland* is about to sail for the west coast of Africa, where she is to relieve the present flag-ship of the squadron. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, JOHN S. MISSROOM; Lieutenants, Thomas S. Crossan, Charles H. Greene, Albert Almond; Surgeon, George Blacknall; Purser, William G. Marcy; Chaplain, Chester Newell; Master, Richard Mead, Jr.; Gunner, William Burdett; Boatswain, Henry Brooks; Sailmaker, Richard Berry; Carpenter, Lewis Holmes.

Rev. CHARLES A. DAVIS, of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, has been appointed a Chaplain in the Navy.

The Naval Board of Examiners have awarded to WM. H. WEBB, of this City, the contract for building the steam revenue cutter, authorized by act of Congress at its last session. There was much competition.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Troops Moving for Utah—Vacant Judgeships in the Territory—The Governorship, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 21.

It is estimated that the troops now moving in the direction of Utah comprise about 2,000 men.

There are two vacant Federal Judgeships in the Territory which will soon be filled, and probably another Marshal will be appointed as preliminary to enforcing the civil process. In the event of opposition on the part of the Mormons to this, the military will be employed to enforce the laws and protect the citizens of the United States from Mormon oppression. It is supposed, however, that no necessity for extreme measures will arise.

The Governorship is still unsettled. Although several gentlemen are solicitous for the position, the Government is evidently anxious to select one who will combine personal bravery with administrative talent and unquestioned discretion.

The programme of operations for Utah will be consummated with the least possible delay.

Hon. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Pennsylvania, has resigned his Associate Judgeship in Kansas Territory.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 20.

In the Navy Appropriation Bill of the last session is a section authorizing the Secretaries of War and the Navy, under the direction of the President, to employ such officers of the Army and Navy as may be necessary for the purpose of making an exploration, and of verifying the surveys already made of a Ship Canal, near the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic, by the Atrato and Turvado rivers, provided that the expense shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. KELLY, of New-York, undertook, a few years ago, to explore the Atrato route, and, at great expense, and much labor, made instrumental surveys of the whole region. The great HUMBOLDT, to whom Mr. NEWELL's maps were communicated, previously approved of his project, having had in constant view the construction of a ship canal between the two oceans, and believing the project to be entirely practicable. Mr. KELLY will be in this City in a few days, and will give further information to the Navy Department on the subject of his project. The Government may, thus, deem it advisable to verify his surveys by a scientific exploration, to be conducted by officers of the army and navy, as provided for by Congress.

It was HUMBOLDT who first suggested the idea of an interoceanic Ship Canal without locks, which should be wide and deep enough to permit ships of any burden to pass, without breaking bulk.

The explorations by Dr. CULLEN in 1849, '50 and '51, of the Darien Isthmus, led to an undertaking by an English Company, at the head of which was Sir CHARLES FOX, to make a ship canal between the Gulf of San Miguel and Caledonia Bay, without locks, and of 150 feet in breadth and 30 feet in depth, at low tide, so as to permit ships of large burden to pass each other, from ocean to ocean, or through a Strait.

GISBORNE and FORD, civil engineers, were sent to test the accuracy of Dr. CULLEN's observations. Their report, made in 1853, was extremely favorable. It is hardly possible to conceive that Mr. GISBORNE would present, as a report, an imaginary exploration. He explored, personally, both ends of the route, from the Atlantic side south, and then from the Pacific side, and left only an interval of five or six miles of an open level plain unexplored, for the reason that he had seen it from both ends of his line of survey. He reported that there was no high land to overcome, except a very narrow ridge, only 150 feet above tide-water which he hardly took into account in his general estimate of the expense of the necessary excavations for the contemplated canal. He states the distance between the navigable waters, on either end of the coast route, to be only thirty miles.

This Government, in 1853, dispatched Lieutenant STRAIN, of the Navy, with a party of 27 men, to explore GISBORNE's route, at the request of the English Company concerned, and with a view to be first with other nations in a guarantee of the security and neutrality of the Canal, should it be found practicable and should it ever be made. Lt. STRAIN's report, as will be remembered, was entirely contradictory of all the principal facts stated by Dr. CULLEN and by Mr GISBORNE, and completely quashed the project.

The other day a new phase was put upon the matter, by the report of the voluntary exploration of Dr CALDWELL, Assistant Surgeon of the U. S. Frigate *Independence*, a notice of which first appeared in your paper, and was subsequently corroborated by official dispatches to the Navy Department.

Dr. CALDWELL's report corresponds, with remarkable accuracy, with the statement made by Mr. GISBORNE, of his exploration from the Gulf of San Miguel to a point distant only six or eight miles from Caledonia Bay.

Now, if both Mr. GISBORNE and Dr. CALDWELL are not given to romance, the long desired route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien is found. At the Navy Department it is believed that Dr. CALDWELL's report is correct, notwithstanding Lieutenant STRAIN's previous report, contradicting similar statements from GISBORNE. It remains for our Government to pursue the subject.

It was the report of our officer, Lieutenant STRAIN, which nipped in the bud the grand project formed in England of constructing the Darien ship-canal. Dr CALDWELL's report will revive the project, and it becomes our Government now to reconcile the contradictory statements of our officers, or put them to the test of another and more complete exploration.

Meanwhile, as I mentioned above, Mr. KELLY's Atrato canal route is not to be lost sight of, and there is no doubt that the Government will proceed, without delay, to send out an exploring party to verify Mr. KELLY's surveys. X. Y. Z.

Preparations in Cincinnati for the Great Railroad Celebration.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 21.

The City Council last night passed a resolution inviting the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the members of the Cabinet, Ministers representing foreign Governments, the Governors of Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, the Mayors and Councils of Baltimore, Parkersburg, Marietta, Chillicothe, Vincennes, St. Louis and Louisville, to visit Cincinnati on the occasion of the opening of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad, on the 3d and 4th of June next, as guests of the city, in her corporate capacity. Arrangements are making on a grand scale for the event.

Murder Cases Before the Supreme Court at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, May 21.

Four murder cases have been brought before the Supreme Court in this city since Thursday morning. The Court finished its session this afternoon with the following result:

JOHN GLYNN, for the murder of PETER NAUGHTON and his wife last November, was found not guilty.

SAM. GLEASON, for the murder of his infant child in January, was discharged on his own recognizance.

GOTTFRIED REDDMAN, for the murder of SAM. FLECKMAN last December, plead guilty on a charge of manslaughter, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

LUCINA RANSOM, (colored,) tried on a charge of killing a colored girl, was *nolle prosequied*.

There is considerable feeling expressed at the result of these trials.

An Absconding Clerk Caught.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, May 21.

A clerk in the office of the American Express Company at Plymouth, Ind., absconded this morning with $3,800 of the Company's money, but he was arrested at Crestline this evening and the money recovered.

Wreck of the Schooner D. C. Foster—Three Men Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 21.

The schooner *D. C. Foster* was wrecked off the Delaware Breakwater in the late gale, and in an attempt to rescue the crew, the Wreckmaster's boat was upset, and three of the crew, named JAMES A. ROWLAND and G. W. BURTON and a colored man, whose name is unknown, were drowned. Two others of the crew clung to the bottom of the boat, and they and the crew of the schooner were afterwards saved.

Religious Gatherings.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, May 21.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States met here to-day. One hundred and sixty-three persons were enrolled as Commissions, and many members are still arriving. The meeting was opened with a sermon by Rev. LAWRENCE B. HICKOX. Rev. Mr. FISHER, of Cincinnati, was elected Moderator. After electing Clerks, the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CONVENTION OF CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 21.

The Convention of Christian Associations for the States and Provinces assembled here to-day. They organized, and NORTON A. HALBERT, of Buffalo, was appointed President. Delegates attended from Florida, South Carolina, Washington, New-York, Ohio, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Thursday, May 21.

The Presbyterian General Assembly met here to-day, and two hundred and twenty-five members were present. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. HODGE, the moderator.

Dr. Beigler Convicted of Manslaughter.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 21.

Dr. BEIGLER, of Rochester, has been on trial for the past week, and has been convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, for procuring an abortion on the person of AMELIA MUIR. Sentence was deferred, and to-morrow counsel will make a bill of exceptions.

The Alleged Slaver at New-Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, May 21.

The captain and owner of the schooner *McLean*, which was seized a few days ago on suspicion of its being fitted out for the Slave-Trade, have each been put under bonds for $3,000.

Fire and Loss of Life in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 21.

The boarding-house of Mrs. FITZPATRICK, in Stillman-street, in this City, was partially destroyed by fire last night, and herself and a boarder named DAVIN FISHER were burned to death in it.

Discussion between Frederick Douglass and Charles Lenox Remond.

SECOND EVENING.

The discussion between FREDERICK DOUGLASS and CHARLES LENOX REMOND was continued last night at the Stiloh Presbyterian Church. The building was crowded with auditors, colored and white. Rev. H. H. GARNET presided, as on the previous night; the presidents occupied their places, and the time for commencing the proceedings arrived, when the President announced that Mr. REMOND was sick and unable to attend. As Mr. DOUGLASS was present, it would be for the audience to say what should be done. [Cries of a "Speech from DOUGLASS."] The President asked if such was the pleasure of the audience—if not, would they say what was? Should Mr. DOUGLASS proceed with his reply to Mr. REMOND? [Cries of "Aye," "Aye."]

Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS accordingly came forward. He felt somewhat embarrassed, he said, at the position which he occupied. He came there in expectation of replying to his eloquent friend, REMOND, and he was not without hope yet that they would see him there.

Those who took upon themselves to call the American Constitution a Slaveholding document, undertook to brand the framers of that Constitution in the vilest possible manner. To say that the Constitution was intended to uphold Slavery was to assume that the framers of the Constitution were the most flagitious knaves ever known, that they were liars and poltroons, keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the heart. This should not be said without the strongest proofs, and he did not believe such proofs existed. There was not a sentence, nor a syllable in a sentence, of the Constitution, that would lead any one to suppose there was any deceptive intent about it. If that Constitution had dropped down to us from the blue, over-hanging sky, and we had read its contents, there was not a man who could reasonably suppose it was intended to sanction and support the Slave system, but, on the contrary, that everything in it was intended to support justice and equality between man and man. It had been affirmed on the previous evening, by Mr. REMOND, that the Constitution must be Pro Slavery, for the reason that those who supported the Constitution were not only slaveholders, but continued to be so. But what was the fact? A majority of the old thirteen States which adopted the Constitution went home and abolished Slavery themselves. [Applause.] At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, moreover, throughout all the Slave States, there were Anti-Slavery men and women, and, in most States, Anti-Slavery Societies. There were Anti Slavery Societies in Virginia, in Georgia, in North Carolina, in Maryland, and among the members of those societies were the Fathers of the Republic. There were enrolled the names of WASHINGTON, of JEFFERSON, of JAY, of FRANKLIN, men who were brains, heart and soul to the Republic. Abolition was so popular then that if a man uttered Anti-Slavery opinions, in any State, he did not subject himself to discredit.

Mr. DOUGLASS proceeded to consider the provision of the Constitution for the abolition of the Slave-trade in twenty years, and maintained, in opposition to Mr. REMOND, that that provision was really Anti-Slavery in its tendencies. He had Chancellor KENT's authority for it, that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, it was expected that the abolition of the Slave-trade would be the abolition of Slavery. Cut off the trade from Africa, and the sustenance of blood and pollution at home would be struck, as it were, by dry rot. All the leading Abolitionists of England had the same idea. The venerable THOMAS CLARKSON told him (the speaker) that seventy years ago he thought that the end of the Slave-trade would be the end of Slavery. GRANVILLE SHARP, however, insisted otherwise, and maintained that the Abolitionists had begun at the wrong end, and that to abolish Slavery, it was necessary to abolish the market for Slavery.

At this point Mr. REMOND entered the meeting, and was received with loud applause.

Mr. DOUGLASS proceeded. His opponent argued that the subject of Slavery was discussed by the framers of the Constitution. Undoubtedly it was, and as a result of that discussion it was driven out of the Constitution of the United States. And if the language of any part of the Constitution could be tortured into a doubt whether Slavery were favored or not, we had a right to take advantage of that dubious language, and construe it on the virtuous side.

Mr. DOUGLASS made pleasant reference to the Connecticut negroes, who, when the law forbade them to go out after 9 o'clock at night, without a lantern, carried their lanterns without candles in them, and, when the phraseology of the law was altered, and candles were enforced, carried lanterns and candles, but did not light the candles. The judge that decided that, as this candle-and-lantern law was against liberty, it was to be strictly construed, and that, as nothing was said about lighting the candles, the negroes did not violate the law, only said what everybody admitted—that a law against liberty must be literally construed; whereas a document like the Constitution, in favor of liberty generally, must not be supposed because of some uncertainty of language to favor Slavery. If Christians, who believe the Bible, commit injustice, shall we charge that injustice on the Bible? If Americans, pledged to the Constitution, commit injustice, shall we charge that injustice on the Constitution? Any school-boy could riddle such an argument. Those who argued otherwise, as his opponent did, and all the Garrisonian Abolitionists, were like buzzards, those dirty birds which pass by everything fair and pleasant, and pounce only upon putrid flesh. These men pass by everything in the Constitution which is noble—all its beautiful, liberty-loving provisions, and say, "Oh, they are nothing, nothing!" and if there is anything that may possibly admit of two interpretations, they alight upon that, like the buzzard upon putrid flesh, and seek to extract from it only that which is foul and noisome. For his part, he would say that the American people were a law-abiding people. They loved order. They loved truth and justice, and it was an awful responsibility for any one to accuse them of abiding by a Constitution which was only framed to sanction and support wrong.

Rev. C. L. REMOND then rose to take his turn, Mr. DOUGLASS' time having expired. He did not know that his voice or strength were equal to the task of addressing them. He did not mean to reflect personally on Mr. DOUGLASS, but he was of opinion that DOUGLASS did either himself or the speaker great injustice, in the manner and spirit in which he had discussed the question before them. He had hoped that a manly, magnanimous course would have been pursued; but he was mistaken. For his own part he could not trifle with American Slavery. If ever he felt inclined to do so, he hoped the power to do so would have deserted him. He held the present to be the most important crisis in the history of Slavery.

He saw and felt in everything around him that there was a crisis coming upon us, and he was astonished that colored men should feel so slight an interest in the subject, as to applaud a jest which proved nothing, and give the truths of history the go-by. He charged the Constitution of the United States that it had guarded the hellish institution of Slavery with a watchfulness and zeal greater than was ever done for any other institution in the world. It has guarded Slavery as the apple of its eye. It was absurd to talk of the purpose of the framers of the Constitution to abolish the slave-trade in twenty years, when the fact was that the slave-trade was not yet abolished, for who did not know that the star-spangled banner was now the greatest protector of the slave-trade? When a slaver could not escape with a British or a Portuguese or Algerine hunting at its head, the stars and stripes would secure it. Why was not his opponent—he wished he could call him his friend, but he could not—why was he not manly enough to admit that there was more capital and enterprise enlisted in the prosecution of the slave-trade, and in the maintenance of Slavery, than in any city of the Union? He had been likened to a dirty buzzard bird, because he would not recognize the American Constitution, or acknowledge Americans to be gentlemen, when the fact was that Americans were the greatest liars, rogues and villians that the world had ever seen.

He asserted that Gen. WASHINGTON was the first one who attempted a practical enforcement of the fugitive slave law, by sending a constable to the town of Concord, N. H., to chase his female slave, who had escaped from his service; and only gave up his purpose, and resigned his slave, on the ground that it would create disturbance to recapture her.

If he should visit the city of Washington, he was liable under the very eaves of the capitol of his country to be arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of being a slave, and if he could not prove his title to freedom, would be sold to the rice swamp or cotton plantation to pay his jail fees. The fact that WASHINGTON emancipated his slaves on his death bed, was not necessarily an act of virtue. He knew there was one old servant who worked for him, and fought with him through the war of the Revolution who did not receive his freedom until upon his dying bed. There was not in this whole country a mountain so high, or a valley so deep that could shelter the fugitive. The case of SIMS, BURNS, and and many others were cited.

The immunity of the Slavery propagandists in Kansas was in perfect keeping with all the previous history of the Government. The colored man had never exercised the right of citizenship or of manhood except by sufferance. He was indignant that Mr. DOUGLASS had attempted to associate him with Judge TANEY; and retorted that Mr. DOUGLASS had walked arm in arm with BENNETT, of the *Herald*, in the last Presidential campaign.

The colored man had to obtain a property qualification in order to go to the ballot-box in this State. This did not prove their equality or manhood. When the colored man was eligible to a seat in the State Assembly, and was found in the jury-box, his equality would be recognized, and not before.

Mr. DOUGLASS said the *onus probandi* rested upon his friend to do away with the positive statements he had cited as to the anti-slavery features of the Constitution he had named; he adhered to the literal meaning of the document. The prosecution of the Slave-Trade under the protection of the American flag had nothing to do with the question at issue. Crime of every shade and hue stalked abroad in the City of New-York, but it would be absurd on that account to say there were no laws against murder. Omnibuses were a great institution in this City. He got into one, the other day, in Broadway; the cushions were soft, the mirrors were splendid, the company excellent; but he had scarcely got seated, when the driver pulled up his horses, stuck his head down the hole, and sang out: "Hallo, there! you nigger, what are you doing in there? Get out of this omnibus!" This polite invitation was repeated until the voice of John got stifled with rage and exhaustion, when DOUGLASS bawled out, "Drive on! I won't to go to Twenty-third-street." And he did drive on, though at one time matters looked as if there would be a set to, and DOUGLASS regretted he hadn't on his working clothes. Rev. Mr. PENNINGTON and other colored persons had been dragged out of the omnibuses, and they could get no redress. What then? Should they raise the cry, "No union with omnibuses—down with omnibuses," and go to cutting up the cushions and staving up the coaches? Certainly not; but they should change the drivers; they should turn out the miserable pack who now administered the Government, and gave the abominable decisions in the Courts, and place honest, freedom-loving people in their place. He condemned the advice to insurrection as ill-advised, and as certain to result in the extermination of the colored race.

The dissolution of the Union was the worst step that could be taken. Because his house was infested with rats, should he cry out, "No Union with rats," and desert his house, or should he poke 'em out? He had no idea of surrendering so easily. He used to sing, with his Methodist brethren:

"Oh, we have been wid ye,
And we still is wid ye,
And we will go wid ye *to the end*."

He meant to stick to the omnibus.

Mr. D. went on in this strain, exciting great merriment in the audience, until time was called, and Mr. REMOND rose to reply.

The remarks of Mr. REMOND were a recital of the main points on which he relied to establish the Pro-Slavery intent of the Constitution, and were well and forcibly put, carrying the audience with him, and securing their applause.

Mr. DOUGLASS followed, occupying his ten minutes in recapitulating the points of his argument in disclaiming any offensive personalities, and in complimenting his opponent for his learning, eloquence, &c. Mr. REMOND waived his right to occupy any further time. The speakers had signified their willingness to leave the question without a vote, so after a few notices had been read, the audience adjourned by invitation to the basement, where, over ice-cream and confectionary, the disputants held a *soirée*.

Marine Matters.

Mr. J. W. WALKER, wrecker, who saved the schooner *Wide Awake*, attempted to row out of Lewes Creek this morning, to assist and take off the crew from the schooner *D. C. Forest;* when beyond the Bar his boat upset, and three of his crew, two white and one negro man, were drowned. Mr. WALKER, and one other young man, were taken home senseless, but are likely to recover. The bodies of the two white men are not yet recovered. Captain TILTON, wife and crew, were saved by Mr. JOHN R. BENTON and G. P. CORNWELL.—[By letter to ELLWOOD WALTER, Esq.

A telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore, to JOHN D. JONES, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, says the bark *Prompt*, lying at Mobile, and bound to Baltimore, had been struck with lightning and set on fire, when she was scuttled and sunk in fifteen feet water.

The steamboat *Armenia*, having been thoroughly overhauled and supplied with new boilers, new furniture, &c., has been placed on the day line to Albany, touching at various way places. She makes her first trip on Monday, the 25th of May, leaving Pier foot of Murray street, North River, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 A. M., and returning on opposite days. She is commanded by Capt. J. P. SMITH.

LEWES, Del., Sunday, May 17.

The schooner *Daniel C. Foster*, of New-York, Capt. TILTON, from James River, with pine wood, for New-York, parted moorings and came on the bar nearly opposite Lewes, this morning, at 9 o'clock—schooner full of water.

MISSING.—JOHN MULLEN, of Yarmouth, N. S., a sailor attached to the Br. bark *Celia*, lying at Jersey City, has been missing since the night of the 19th inst. A lantern which he had was found on the starboard side this morning. He had on his person about fifty dollars.

The steamer *Bay State*, of the Fall River Line, arrived at her dock at 7 o'clock this morning. She reports the storm to have been very severe on the Sound last night.

☞ There is a movement on foot among shipowners, having for its object the abolition of the custom of paying advances to seamen. A document, understood as being

[illegible] Baron Gros has had two protracted audiences with the Emperor, and he will start for his destination as soon as he finishes packing for her.

This latter remark is not one of those on seeing which the Grand Duke Constantine asked was it intended to pluck more chestnuts out of the fire with French fingers for English use. Whether his imperial highness will favor us with any pleasantries at French expense is still doubtful, for the death of our Queen's relative, the Duchess of Gloucester, affords an excuse for not giving him a very pressing invitation thither, and without it one can hardly expect he will come, particularly as the total failure of the Russian railway scheme on our Money Market will not have sweetened his sentiments towards us.

One other paragraph in the speech announces simply that the treaty has not been ratified relative to Honduras, and not a word of remark has that paragraph created either in the press or in Parliament, although one would have imagined that the state of affairs in respect to Panama would have imparted to it some significance. Concerning the latter subject, perhaps the accompanying view as to the *rationale* of the matter will amuse, if it do not instruct, you. It is taken from the ministerial print of this evening, under its Parisian correspondence:

"The intelligence from the United States relative to the dispute between that country and New Granada, has created much sensation in Paris, where the real state of matters in Central America are better known than in England. The attitude adopted by the petty republic, he attributed to the influence of the Roman Catholic party, which longs to bring into action the convention signed in Washington in December last, by the representatives of the Republics of New Granada, Ecuador, Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Costa Rica, Venezuela, and Ecuador, in which these States bound themselves to unite in opposing the attack of a foreign State, or any individual member of the contracting Powers. This Convention was brought about by the secret influence of the priesthood, acting on orders from Rome, rather than by any intelligent, patriotic inspiration on the part of the collective Governments. The hold of Rome on the once all submissive population of Southern and Central America is rapidly evaporating, and a grand stroke of policy can alone rescue it from utter extinction. The present aim of the Court of Rome is to labor to the utmost in removing the petty jealousies which divide the meriodonal Republics in question; to endeavor to form a federation of the States, which might at a later period be transformed into a great Catholic Monarchy, headed by one of those obedient and beloved lambs of the flock—a Prince of the House of Bourbon.

Something much more deserving of your consideration will be found in the remarkable article from yesterday's *Times* on this subject, which is regarded here as being attributable to certain "manifest destiny" inspiration, analogous to that exhibited by Mr. Oliphant in *Blackwood*, as referred to in a preceding communication.

One other topic not altogether of indifference to you, touched upon in the Queen's speech, is that in reference to the satisfactory (governmental) settlement of the Sound Dues, in connection with which it may be observed here that the Danish Ministry remains incomplete, M. M. Botow and Moltke, as a telegraphic dispatch received last night states, having refused to enter the Cabinet, and left Copenhagen. Danish matters are destined to come under the notice of Parliament in more forms than one this session, for public attention is being again called to the question of what are called the Danish claims, which properly are the claims of British merchants for compensation for the seizure of their property by Denmark as retaliation for the bombardment of Copenhagen and seizure of the Danish fleet, without a previous declaration of war, in 1807. The seizure of British property was only provisional, until the sudden confiscation of Danish property by Great Britain provoked the Danes to condemn it. The violation of every principle of justice and of international law on the part of the British Government has led the highest authorities to declare the claims of the British merchants for compensation to be perfectly good; and, not only did Mr. Perceval, in 1810, declare that the proceeds of the confiscated Danish property had been invested for that express purpose, but the House of Commons, in 1835, voted £190,000 for the liquidation of a portion of them. The amount of the claims is about £1,000,000, while the sum realised by the British Government out of the transaction was upwards of £3,000,000. While, therefore, there are, or should be, ample funds for the purpose, the claimants contend that all the losses resulted from the same decree, and, consequently, rest upon the same grounds.

It was expected that something would be said in the royal speech relative to some of the British Colonies, particularly Australia, and more especially as it is known that an organic change is about to be introduced in the machinery of our Colonial office; but not a word was uttered either in the speech or in the course of the brief debate upon it. There are materials, however, at hand that prompt a paragraph here of a somewhat American character.

The annual blue-book of the British Colonies has been issued this week, and, except only as regards the West Indies, exhibits a state of prosperity and content unsurpassed in any former year. From the West India Islands, however, and more especially from Jamaica and Grenada, the oft-repeated story of abandoned estates, ruined planters, and idle negroes, is again repeated, and probably will be until the present generation of proprietors has passed away. How much credit is to be given to these reports, in the majority of cases, is apparent from the fact of wages being but 9d. per day, and from the answer of the Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago to a question of Mr. Hincks, late Prime Minister of Canada, and now Governor of the Windward Islands. He states that the colored inhabitants have acquired a considerable amount of property, many having raised themselves to the position of lessees of sugar estates. Many offers have been made to proprietors by negroes to rent estates, and to repair the works at their own cost; indeed, in one instance, three negroes took the lease of an abandoned sugar estate, and repaired both the mill and the boiling house. Several other instances, of equal enterprise, we are told, might be adduced. "The negro, when working for himself," says Mr. Shoatland, "and taking the average of the year, performs a considerable quantity of work. When working for hire, he gives his employer the smallest quantity he finds will be submitted to." The dispatch of the Governor-General of Canada, Sir E. Head, displays a picture of prosperity and contentment among all classes which is far more satisfactory than the fruitless wails from the tropics. The working of the Reciprocity Treaty is shown in a statement of the exports and imports in 1853 and since—the value of the whole trade with the United States having increased from fifteen millions of dollars to forty four millions. Sir E. Head states that when he met Mr. Myron Clark, Governor of the State of New York, in December last, at Toronto, that gentleman assured him that the working of the treaty was as beneficial to the United States as it has been to the Canadians. The Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick also bears testimony to the benefits derived by the colonists from this treaty. Much of the produce of that Province, both lumber and fish, which, if such a period of commercial depression as 1855 had occurred previous to the treaty, would have been of little value, if not absolutely unsaleable, found a ready market in the United States. Even as regards Newfoundland, where it was not adopted without considerable opposition, the results of the treaty have been highly advantageous. The export of codfish from St. John's to the United States in 1854 was but 14,363 quintals, and in the following year it rose to 60,257 quintals, while the total exports for the year ended June 30, 1856, amounted in value to £92,209, against £77,810 for the previous year. The enhanced price of both seal and cod-liver oil in the United States markets, however, should be taken into consideration as affecting, to no small extent, this aggregate augmentation in value of the exports of Newfoundland.

You will perceive that there is not the most distant allusion to reform in the royal speech. This led Roebuck to give notice of a motion for the amendment of the representation, but he withdrew it on the assurance of Palmerston that Government would in the course of the week following upon the present session devise a measure to be introduced next session that would probably meet all reasonable requirements. This is taken to be so perfectly conclusive that the whole subject of reform, root and branch, may be regarded as completely hurled for the present. Indeed Palmerston in the most defiant tone, said that if the House didn't like this proposition, the malcontents had better say so at once, and bring the point to an issue, which nobody who is anybody seems in the least inclined to try. There are some few notices of motions on the books of a minor reformatory kind, but not of a character that will in any way affect the paralysis that has now befallen the matter for the remainder of 1857. Neither Tory, nor Feelite, nor ambiguous Whig said a word in the debate; and the address was voted with unanimity after but an hour that both Houses of Parliament had adjourned ere the debate on almost any other occasion of a like kind within living memory could be considered to have well begun. A revolution has evidently been brought in, "ye manners and ye customes of ye Englishe" in a senatorial sense, and what it may portend nobody ventures to conjecture.

Palmerston is by no means without his perplexities, arising from the extraordinary distribution of capacities in the cabinet, great and small. Both the Peers, Mr Roebuck as well as his brother Fred[illegible], are now out of office, and in all likelihood will ever remain so, for though one had great industry and the other greater audacity and self reliance, each has been a signal failure, the one pitiable, the other ridiculous. Sir Roebuck has been removed, or has removed himself, from the Admiralty, in probable apprehension of the visit of Constantine, whom he so flagrantly insulted in his late speeches; while the humiliation thus brought about is trebly galling by the proffered command of Devonport to Admiral Sir C. Napier, who was so undeservedly lampooned for proceedings in the Baltic that he could not have obviated. He has enhanced his well known credit for disinterestedness by declining the post offered to him, though it is one of the retiring prizes of his profession, and would in many respects have been very grateful to him.

The social, moral and educational condition of England continues to provoke daily increasing discussion of a pressingly important nature, especially in regard to what Miss Martineau calls the great sin of great cities, but which city and country have alike resolved to shut their eyes and ears to while ringing their hands over it. The most extraordinary of the May meetings this year will certainly be that convoked by Mr. Robert Owen, especially if all the people he has invited to attend should happen to be present in St. Martin's Hall next Thursday. The invitations which that remarkable character has published in the columns of a paper conducted by his oldest disciple, Mr. G. J. Holyoake, is so comprehensive and cosmopolitan that, could it be realised, it would throw the singular procession of Anacharsis Cloots (friend of the human race) far into the shade, and rival, if it did not surpass, the motley gathering which Nishnei-Novgorod witnesses every June. The principles upon which the venerable Harmonist proposes to reconstruct society and regenerate mankind, are so well known that his programme calls for little comment. His announcement of the Millennium only differs from those he has been making for the last fifty years in the change of phraseology consequent by his conversion from the materialism which pervaded his former teaching, to that advanced Spiritualism which embraces table rapping and its kindred phenomena.

Owenism, however, notwithstanding this change in the opinion of its founder, is still announced as "the only true universal practical religion," with the promulgation of which his advertisement vaguely connects "the new spiritual manifestations," which served the leading journal on Wednesday for the text of a whole column of loaded type.

The publicity of its pages had previously been refused to Mr. Owen's announcement, and hence its appearance in the *Reasoner*, to whose weekly four pages the numerous organs of unbelief and the various theories of social reform which existed a dozen years ago have gradually dwindled. It is believed by some that all those protests against the institutions of the present which have taken the various forms of Deism, Materialism, Socialism, and Chartism, have died out, but it is only necessary to look a little below the surface to perceive that they still exist, are as widely diffused as ever, and, though now almost dormant, only require some event to disturb the existing quietude, in order to rear their hydra-like forms once more. Mr. Holyoake, who is now a truer representative of the first phase of Owenism than Mr. Owen himself, still has disciples enough to support a paper; and lectures are still delivered on Sunday evenings, to considerable audiences of working men, on such topics as Christ and Crishna, the Moral Disadvantages of Christianity, and the Philosophy of the Bible. The existence of such opinions, side by side with belief in spirit-rapping, table-turning, and witchcraft, (some extraordinary stories of which have lately gone the rounds,) afford matter for deep study. Probably each extreme works for good, by acting as the counterpoise and antidote to the other, and will continue to do so until ignorance is finally expelled from the world, should such era of light ever dawn upon it.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Grand Review in Honor of Duke Constantine —The Imperial Cortege—Immense Assemblage—Speech from the Russian Prince—Mr. Sumner's Refusal to Accept a Public Dinner—Miscellaneous News and Gossip of Paris.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Paris, Thursday, May 7, 1857.

The Grand Review yesterday, in honor of the Russian Prince, embraced sixty thousand men. In this number the Imperial Guard figured for twenty thousand men, and the first military division, the garrison of Paris, for the balance. The National Guard of Paris, (citizen soldiery,) which numbers sixty thousand men, was not represented.

The Emperor, in the uniform of a General of Division, and wearing the grand cordon of the Order of St. Anne of Russia, had at his right the Grand Duke Constantine, in the uniform of a Grand Admiral, and wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor, presented to him two days before by his Majesty; on his left, the Prince Napoleon and the young Prince of Nassau, (candidate for the Viceroyalty of the United Danubian Principalities.)

In the numerous and brilliant suite of his Majesty, the names of the Crimean heroes known to the world, the enemies of yesterday, were strangely intermingled, thus: Marshal Pelissier and Gen. Gortschakoff, brother of the Gortschakoffs; Generals Todleben and Niel, the two opposing engineers at Sebastopol; Gen. Lunars and Marshals Canrobert and Bosquet; Generals d'Allonville and Dannenberg; Admirals Hamelin and Berkens, Captain of frigate, Prince de Bostoff, Prince Espere Ochtomski, and the Baron Boyer; Marshals Vaillant, Magnan, Baraguay d'Hilliers, Generals Mellinet, Morbie, and Generals Lipkandi and Manzuawy; Generals Count Kisselsff and Count Cheptonitch, and a large number of other French and Russian. Prussian, English, Sardinian, Wurtembergian and other officers, in all, perhaps, two hundred. It was a suite of rare distinction, and one which would have done honor to a sovereign much less *parvenu* than Louis Napoleon.

Immediately in front of His Majesty marched abreast eleven Generals, aids-de-camp; further on the platoon of His Majesty's *ordonnance* officers; still further on the Majesty's Masters of the Horse, and at the head of the *cortege* a squad of the Cent Gardes. The balance of the corps of the Cent-Gardes closed up the *cortege*.

The *cortege* was followed to the Champ de Mars by the carriage of the Empress, who was accompanied by the Emperor's aunt, the Grand Duchess Stephanie, of Baden, and by carriages in which were seated the Princess Mathilde, the Prince and Princess Murat, and other members of the Imperial family. The Empress followed the suite through a part of the review, and, when the defile commenced, drove up to the Ecole Militaire, and took her seat on the balcony, in the midst of her maids of honor and the ladies of the Ministers.

The crowd that witnessed this grand review was immense. Since the distribution of the eagles on the 10th of May, 1852, no such crowd has been seen in the neighborhood of the Champ de Mars. The *coup d'oeil* was magnificent. The spectators, arranged on the sloping borders of the field and in the tribunes, formed the frame; the army of 60,000 men, standing motionless in eight lines a mile long, with the Emperor and his suite moving up and down, formed the picture. Even the Russians, accustomed as they are to large bodies of armed men, must have been struck with this sight.

Constantine made a speech at the Count Kisseleff's dinner. First the Count Kisseleff drank to the health of the Emperor of France, then Marshal Vaillant drank to the health of the Emperor of Russia. The Duke of Malakoff then rose and toasted the Russian Army, a toast that was loudly cheered by the Frenchmen present. The Grand Duke Constantine responded as follows: "To the French Army, which, far from degenerating, has grown in the esteem and the admiration of the world! To the brave French soldiers, whom one is proud to meet as adversaries on the field of battle! Whom one is more happy still to meet as friends, in the midst of the prosperities of a fruitful peace! I thank God, gentlemen, who gives me the occasion to proclaim openly my thought before the chiefs who represent the flower of this valiant army! I drink to the French Army!"

The Prince likes Paris so well that, in all probability, he will prolong his stay beyond the time indicated in the programme.

A few days ago the Poles present in Paris were united at a grand dinner at the *Trois Frères*, given in honor of one of their national *fêtes*. The young Prince Charles Ryska, who presided, returned from a visit to Germany expressly to preside on the occasion. It was not observed, until at the moment when the toasts were to commence, that the flag of Russia, in honor of the Grand Duke, was floating from the windows of the establishment. Great excitement prevailed for a moment, and all proceedings ceased until the proprietor had apologized and removed the offensive flag.

The Duke de Rovigo, in an article on the death of the poet Alfred de Musset, commences with the following bit, *apropos* of the visit of the Grand Duke Constantine: "Alfred de Musset died on Friday last. He was wrong; at the epoch in which we live, the thing is to live, if it were only for curiosity, only *to see defiling on our boulevards the descendants of the Kings of 1815.*"

I believe I have already told you that preparations were making for a dinner to Mr. Sumner in this city. Mr. Sumner has very properly refused the tendered honor in a letter which was published in French in the *Journal des Débats*, and afterwards in English in *Galignani's Messenger*. You will see by this letter that Mr. Sumner refused the compliment ostensibly on the ground of his health, but I have reason to believe that he placed his refusal upon less personal grounds; and in this light the refusal does him more honor than would the dinner. He no doubt thought that the American name had suffered enough disgrace by the desecration of its Senate floor, without displaying the affair here before foreigners. I believe it was Napoleon who said that "dirty linen ought always to be washed at home." There was an evident impropriety in seeking to bring up before foreigners, and on foreign soil, a quarrel so peculiarly domestic as that which has aroused so much sympathy for the Massachusetts Senator; and certainly we, who are living abroad for the moment, have suffered enough criticism and enough humiliation on this very subject without seeking so directly to provoke a renewal of the attacks.

In this view of the case, however much I may sympathize with the motives of the gentleman who placed the letters in the hands of the newspaper editors for publication, I cannot but condemn that act. Since the dinner did not take place, this bringing the subject before the French public in the columns of the leading French paper, was entirely gratuitous, and not only useless but mischievous.

You will see by Mr. Sumner's letter, that the letter of the Committee must have been ambiguous, since Mr. S. makes use of the phrase, that "he may be permitted to believe that the intended compliment was in response to his public services," etc. The Committee, indeed, may have thought of the impropriety of mentioning on foreign ground the events of last year, connected with Mr. Sumner's name, and sought by the phraseology of their letter to avoid this construction; but it would be impossible now to mention Mr. Sumner's name without associating it in the mind with the scene of the Senate Chamber. Besides two Ex Presidents, several Ministers, and many distinguished members of both the Senate and the House, have been here within the last few years, and no one proposed giving them a dinner. So that but one conclusion is rational, and if the Committee thought to avoid this conclusion by the phraseology of their letter of invitation, the means adopted were singularly inadequate to the end aimed at.

The name of Bustead has been "consecrated" in France and passed into the state of an adage. They speak now of "Busteads of the law," "Busteads of justice," as they do of Don Quixottes of chivalry, Iagos of honor, &c. He stands for the representative of the *sans culotte* lawyer of the criminal courts. The name Bustead has made its entry into the French language as an adjective of significant and extended application.

The disease of Alfred de Musset was hypertrophy of the heart. His sickness was of but short duration. It manifested itself in the form of fainting paroxysms, in the final one of which he announced himself that it would be his last. In the fifth or sixth paroxysm, after having suffered a great deal, he fell into a deep sleep of stupor, and thus passed off without apparent transition into death. His was the seventh *fauteuil* of the Academy, and he was its eleventh occupant.

Fourteen prisoners were yesterday brought before the Police Correctionnelle under the charge of being members of a secret political Society, of carrying prohibited arms, and of the detention of munitions of war. These were the individuals who attempted on the 24th of February last, the anniversary of the Revolution of 1848, to hold a meeting in commemoration of that event on the Place de la Bastille. The trial has been adjourned a week.

M. Gaillardet, former editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the author in name of "La Tour de Nesle," lately made application to M. Buloz, proprietor of *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, to purchase that journal. M. Buloz, who holds to his journal with the tenacity of a miser, demanded of your former *confrère* if he knew that he asked a million and a half of francs for his journal? M. Gaillardet replied that he was prepared for that answer, and thus M. Buloz was obliged to ask for time to consider. M. Gaillardet, it is said, was acting principally for his friend, M. Emile de Girardin, who is already tired of his retreat.

The bill for the purchase of Longwood, on the island of St. Helena, has been presented to the Corps Legislatif. The sum destined for this acquisition is 180,000 francs. The bill informs us that Longwood has been turned into a farm; the chamber where Napoleon drew his last breath is now a stable! The ground where he was buried has also suffered a deplorable profanation. The Americans, it is said, with a view to a speculation, disputed the possession of Longwood with the French. But thanks to the alliance, France was advised of these movements by England, and was given the preference in the purchase.

The "Lisette" of Beranger, the faithful friend with whom he has lived almost since his youth, Madame Judith, has just died, preceding to the grave the one to whom she had devoted her life. A friend and great admirer of Beranger, who wished to make him a handsome life pension, but who knew that the poet would not receive it if he knew it, settled on Madame Judith a handsome sum during her life, knowing well to what use it would be applied. But now this resource is suddenly removed from the aged poet, and he will be thrown upon the meagre income paid him by M. Perrotin for the right of publication of his works. This sum, I believe, is 1200 francs. He obstinately refuses all offers of gifts or pensions which his great genius has gained for him. M. Jules Lecomte is responsible for these statements.

Not only have we at this moment a large number of Russian Generals, Admirals, and Princes within our walls, but the editors of the principal journals of St. Petersburg and Moscow are also here, sending home, no doubt, long reports of the honors paid their favorite Prince and their talented generals.

A trial which is moving the Church in France is now going on at Grenoble, and had its origin in the muzzle of Notre Dame de Salette. The trial is exceedingly curious in some of its details, and the public are in the expectation of some wonderful disclosures.

A young medical man, Dr. Sales, practicing at Chalons, performed lately the operation of tracheotomy (opening the windpipe) on a child that had croup and malignant sore throat. Blood escaped into the windpipe from the wound, and in order to save the child's life, the Doctor immediately applied his mouth and sucked the blood out. Next day alarming symptoms declared themselves in the region of the lungs, his respiration became difficult, and in forty-eight hours from the time of the operation Dr. Sales breathed his last.

You state that Home, the spiritualist, is at Springfield, Mass. A Madrid journal states that he has just arrived in that City, that he refuses to give sittings, and that he intends soon to resume his journey towards the South, whither he is traveling for his health. Which is the "real old Dr. Jacob," or has Home the power of ubiquitous re-production?

MALAKOFF.

The New British Parliament.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH ON THE ADDRESS.

The address in the House of Commons, in answer to the Queen's speech, was moved by Mr. Dodson and seconded by Mr. Buchanan. The House was not disposed to hear a debate, but before the vote was taken,

Lord Palmerston said: The House, Sir, seems so little disposed to go into any discussion upon the various subjects to which the Speech relates that I certainly shall not take upon myself to do so; but reference has been made to one or two points upon which I feel it is necessary for me to say a few words on the part of the Government. I would first allude to the topic mentioned by the honorable member for Dumfries. An address was moved and agreed to last session with respect to the establishment of a Department of Justice. The question was brought forward by the right honorable gentleman, the member for Dublin University. We stated at the time that it was a subject full of difficulty as regards the mode in which the proposition should be carried into execution, and in that opinion I am sure the right honorable gentleman himself will concur. I can only say, therefore, that we have under our consideration the best means of accomplishing the object which the right honorable gentleman and the House had in view, and I trust we shall be able to propose to the House some arrangement which shall effect the purpose contemplated in the address. [Hear, hear.] The next point with the noble lord the member for Middlesex is that, considering the shortness of the period during which Parliament can sit in the present session—[hear, hear]—considering also the great importance of the many practical measures of improvement which we have indicated in the Speech, and which will be proposed to the House, it would be highly inexpedient to engage in discussions upon the large and sweeping question of a change in the representation of the people in Parliament, because such discussions could not by any possibility lead to any conclusive result in the present session. [hear, hear,] while it is quite obvious that discussions begun in one session and continued to another could only unsettle the minds of men, and give rise to anticipations which would embarrass those who on a future occasion might have to propose measures to the House. [Hear, hear.] But, Sir, Her Majesty's Government quite admit that it will be their duty during the period that will intervene between the conclusion of the present session and the beginning of the next to take the subject into their fullest and most deliberate consideration. [Hear, hear.] It would be unsuitable in me, at a moment when the Government have not had an opportunity of giving to the question the consideration which is due, to say anything with respect to the details of measures to be proposed in a future session, which would imply anticipatory conclusions, which, by fixing the Government upon one point or another, might lead afterwards to embarrassment if the result should not coincide with the expectations excited, and which, at all events, would interfere with the freedom of our deliberations in the meantime. [Hear.] It will be, however, I believe, the duty of the Government in the ensuing recess to give that matter their most serious and anxious consideration, and I hope—indeed I am confident—that at the beginning of the next session we shall be able to propose to Parliament some measure which will be calculated to satisfy the just expectations of any parties, and to correct any defects which may exist in the present Reform Act, as well as to admit to the franchise those classes of persons who at present are excluded from it. [Hear, hear.] More than this I trust the House will not expect me to say at present. [Hear, hear.] If this House has confidence in the present Government, they ought to show it by exercising forbearance, and by not pressing in this session for any declaration upon particular points in reference to representative reform. If this House has not sufficient confidence in us to wait until the next session for the production of measures upon a subject requiring the gravest consideration, then it had better say so, and at once place the administration of the affairs of the country in other hands. ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] I am glad to be able to congratulate the House, as Her Majesty, in her gracious speech has done, upon the prospect which the condition of European affairs at present holds out of a continuance of peace. I trust that the animosities engendered by the great conflict in which a part of Europe was engaged for two years, will give way to the more peaceful relations and intercourse which have succeeded that war, and that the great Powers who were engaged in that contest, feeling that their interests are identified with the maintenance of good relations with one another, will cast into oblivion all those sentiments of hostility which the conflict for a time may have created, and permit them to be replaced by feelings of good will and friendship, as more beneficial to all countries. I trust, too, that all the great Powers of Europe will discover that freedom of commercial intercourse, and a development of the national resources, form not only the best system of policy for the interests of their particular countries, but that they also create a link of union with other countries which otherwise might occupy an adverse position. The more a Government developes the resources of a country, while with one hand it increases its powers of self defence, on the other it creates a daily increasing bond of interest, which is so connected with the maintenance of peace as to dissuade any Government from the prosecution of an unjust or unnecessary war. [Hear, hear.] There was one other subject to which my noble friend alluded upon which I must say a word. I refer to the question of church-rates. [Hear hear.] That, also, is a subject, as the House is aware, which abounds with practical difficulties. However, the subject is now under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and I hope we may be able to propose some measure which will get rid of the difficulties at present existing. I hope, however, the House will not expect us to introduce any measure until we have made up our minds upon the matter, but I can assure them the subject is under consideration, with an anxious desire to frame a measure which may be satisfactory to all parties. I am not aware that there is anything further with which I have to trouble the House at present.

Mr. Roebuck—I congratulate the House that we have now a distinct pledge from the noble lord that he intends next year to bring forward a measure of Parliamentary reform. There is no mistake as to his intentions. The noble lord tells us that in the present state of the representation there are great anomalies—that various classes are not now represented in this House who deserve to be represented, and that it will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government during the recess, to frame such a measure as will confer the representation upon these classes. Accepting these statements accordingly as I have described them, I can only say I am not one of those who might be inclined to interrupt the course of business in the present session. [Hear, hear.] Having a clear and distinct statement from the noble lord that it is his intention to deal with the question of Parliamentary reform, I shall not interfere with his efforts by throwing any obstacle in his way. Such being the interpretation which I have placed upon the words of the noble lord, I thought it only right to state to this House, in plain and simple language, my view of the pledge which I believe he has given us to-night. [Hear, hear.]

The Address was then agreed to.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

From the London Times, May 8.

The new House may not be disposed to hasten its own premature destruction, but of course such a fund of political capital as is furnished by the Reform question will not be neglected by a certain class of politicians. We shall probably have no actual full-grown Reform Bills during the present Session, after the declaration of Lord Palmerston yesterday. The Ministry has resolved to devote the short period of this year which remains for legislation to the passing of practical measures which are likely to meet with no obstacle, except such as may arise from the complexity of their details and the natural inertness of the assemblies which are to sanction them. During the recess they promise to devote themselves to Parliamentary Reform. The details of their measure will be known in February, 1858, and not earlier. Lord Palmerston will give no sign of his intentions, and he is wise; for, whatever might be the scope of his Reform Bill, he would be at once under a double fire. The allied but diverse hosts of the Opposition would attack him from different quarters. Government would be denounced as revolutionary by one party, and retrograde by another. It would be a fine thing for the Conservatives to exhort an indiscreet pledge against a large Reform by inveighing against any proposed measure, while the ultra Liberals rouse their respective localities against the Minister who held out no hope of the Ballot or the Lodging Suffrage. So Lord Palmerston will say nothing. Sufficient unto the session is the labor thereof. He says what has been done, and what it is intended to do. The Treaty of Paris has been executed, the Neufchatel business is coming to a close, the settlement of the Persian difference has been completed, the redemption of the Sound Dues has been carried into effect. On the other hand, there are negotiations respecting Central America, and there is work to be done on the Chinese coast; then there are the Budget and the Law Reforms. Attend to these, he says in effect, and you will not find the time too long for the labor. We shall be much surprised if next August we can congratulate him upon the complete fulfillment of even the modest programme with which he has opened the first session of his new Parliament.

The United States and New-Granada.

From the London Post (Ministerial).

We learn from intelligence just received from America, that the United States Commissioner has broken off negotiations with New-Granada, and that an American squadron is about to be sent to the coasts of the Isthmus for the purpose of exacting that redress which diplomacy has hitherto failed in obtaining. The American version of the difficulty is this: That in April, 1856, a number of American citizens were massacred on the line of the Panama Railroad—that the authorities of New Granada are perfectly unable to provide protection for life along that most important inter oceanic communication, and that they pertinaciously refuse to afford satisfaction for the past and security for the future. On the other hand, the Government of New Granada insists that the quarrel which ended in bloodshed and murder was provoked by the overbearing insolence and lawless conduct of hordes of Americans, whose indistinct notions of respect for authority may be inferred from the fact that many of them are Californian adventurers or filibusters *en route* to join General Walker. The Cabinet at Washington in this instance has not followed the Greytown precedent. It sent a Commissioner to Bogota to negotiate, and its ultimatum having been rejected, the Resident Minister and the Commissioner have ceased to hold any diplomatic relations with New-Granada, and a naval force, as we have stated, is about to be employed to bring that refractory Republic to a sense of reason and justice. The course which the Government of the United States has pursued is not open to any charge of haste or violence. *It has been conciliatory and temperate; and an injury having been committed for which atonement is denied, it is difficult to see what other proceeding (upon the failure of negotiations) could now be taken short of the employment of actual force.* It is said that New Granada is a weak State, unable to enforce even its own laws. This weakness cannot be pleaded as a justification of wrong, for in reality it is a strong argument why the Government of the United States should take with a strong hand means to establish that security for life and property which at present, from some cause or other, does not exist.

The Government of the United States having, it would seem, a clear and indisputable right to compel redress, the next point to be considered is the amount and extent of that redress. If we are to adopt the opinions expressed by several of our Transatlantic contemporaries, the permanent acquisition of the Isthmus is the object which American policy, availing itself of the existing difficulty, now proposes to accomplish. We are informed that "the American fleet on both coasts will be concentrated off the Isthmus, and if the temper of the Granadians shall be persisted in, we may realize a repetition of the formula with Mexico in the last war. In the same manner in which we first conquered that country, and then purchased as much of it as we desired, on the present movement may end in the seizure of the Isthmus of Panama by our fleet, and then its formal purchase for our use." This mixed rule of conquest and purchase is not very honorable in itself, nor very intelligible to European nations, but it is only one of those processes of annexation which the United States adopt whenever they have an opportunity of giving practical effect to the Monroe doctrine. But whilst England can have no pretence for interfering in this Central American affair, so far as any claim for redress is concerned, except as a pacificator, it is hardly to be expected that she can view without some anxiety a proceeding which may end in the permanent acquisition of the Isthmus of Panama by the United States. The position of this strip of territory—commanding the most important commercial and military communication in the world, and now occupied by weak and disorganized States—has long engaged the attention of English diplomacy. The Bulwer Clayton Convention of July, 1850—if it has still survived recent negotiations—provides for the neutrality of the great ship canal which was then proposed to be constructed through the State of Nicaragua. All the nations of Europe have a common interest in obtaining free and secure transit for their commerce across the Isthmus, and therefore its permanent occupation by the United States would be a measure not only in violation of the spirit of the Bulwer-Clayton Convention, but would give to one nation the virtual and exclusive control of the entire North American Continent, with the power of depriving England and other States of that ready access to Australia and to the South Seas which a ship canal would afford. Permanent occupation, without some sufficient guarantee of neutrality similar to that contemplated by the Bulwer-Clayton Convention, would exceed any amount of redress which the United States have a right to claim. Moreover, it would be a measure of territorial aggrandisement which would provoke the jealousy of all the commercial nations of the world, and in that respect would be dearly purchased, even if a strong Government should take the place of the misrule and weakness which now so generally mark the administration of affairs in Central America.

Important Treaty Between Russia and Japan.

The *Journal of the Senate*, of Russia, publishes the text of the Treaty of Commerce concluded on the 26th of January, 1855, between the Russian Vice-Admiral, Poutiatine, and the King of Japan. The following is the text of the Treaty:

Article I. There shall be in future peace and sincere friendship between Russia and Japan. The Russians and the Japanese shall enjoy in the possession of the two States every protection and assistance, as well for their personal safety as also respecting the inviolability of their property.

Art. 2. The frontier line between Russia and Japan shall in future pass between the islands Itourroup and Ouroup. The island Itouroup belongs entirely to Japan, and the island Ouroup, as also the other Kourile Island situate to the north of that island, belong to Russia. As regards the island Krafto (Sakhaline or Saghallen) it remains, as hitherto, joint property of Russia and Japan.

Art. 3. The Government of Japan opens three ports to Russian vessels, viz.: Simoda, in the principality of Idzou, Hakodadi, in the province of Hakodadi, and Nagasaki, in the principality of Khizen. In these three ports Russian vessels can repair damages, procure water, wood for burning, provisions, and other necessary articles, even coal, should it be found there; they are to pay for such articles in gold or silver coin, or in default of specie, in merchandise of their cargo.

With the exception of the said ports, Russian vessels shall not visit any other port unless under absolute necessity, when it shall be impossible for them to continue their journey. The expenses incurred in such case shall be paid in one of the ports thrown open to Russian vessels.

Art. 3. Every assistance shall be given in the two States to shipwrecked vessels and their crews; the latter shall be forwarded to one of the open ports. During the whole of their sojourn on the foreign soil they shall enjoy their freedom, acquiescing with the equitable laws of the country.

Art. 5. The Russians are at liberty, in the two first open ports (Simoda and Hakodadi) to traffic the merchandize and money they may have brought with them against such merchandise and articles as they may wish to purchase.

Art. 6. The Russian Government will appoint, when it thinks fit to do so, a consul in one of the two above-named ports.

Art. 7. Whenever a dispute or question shall have to be decided it shall be done so scrupulously by the Government of Japan.

Art. 8. Every Russian at Japan and every Japanese in Russia shall always enjoy perfect liberty, and not be subject to any annoyance. Any individual who may have committed a crime can be arrested, but he can only be adjudged according to the laws of his own country.

Art. 9. In consideration of the vicinity of the two States, Russian subjects shall participate fully in all rights and privileges which the Government of Japan has already granted or may grant to subjects of other nations."

The treaty to be signed within ten months of the day it was signed at Simoda (26th January, 1855).

An annex to the treaty is added and signed:

Addition to Art. 3. (a.) In the two first ports named in the treaty the Russians are to be allowed to move about freely—in the town of Simoda and its neighborhood, within a circle of seven Japanese miles, starting from the Island Inoubasairi: at Hakodadi within a circle of five Japanese miles. They are to be allowed to visit the shops and temples, and to rest themselves in the house provisionally designated for that purpose, until special refreshment houses shall have been constructed. They can only enter private houses when invited to do so by the owners.

At Nagasaki they are to comply with the regulations in force for other nations.

(b.) As regards burial of the dead, a plot of ground will be set aside in each of the ports for the purpose; that plot of ground shall be kept inviolably sacred.

Addition to Art. 5. The merchandise shall be sent in a vessel specially designated by the Government. The merchandise and gold and silver coin brought by the Russians shall be deposited in it. The Russians, having selected in the shops the merchandise and articles that suit them, and having agreed upon the price, shall make such payment or exchange of merchandise at the said entrepôt, through the medium of Japanese officials.

Addition to Art. 6 (a.) The Russian Consuls shall be appointed in 1856.

(b.) The buildings and ground necessary for the establishment of the Consulate shall be designated by the Japanese Government. The Russians will live thereon according to their own laws and customs.

Addition to Art. 9. All rights and privileges granted to other nations, whatsoever their nature, are equally granted to Russian subjects, as laid down in Art. 9, without any new negotiations being required.

The above explanatory articles have the same force as the treaty, and are equally binding for both contracting parties. In faith of which they have been signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers whose seals have been affixed."

(Here follow the ratifications exchanged at Simoda on the 25th November, (7th December,) 1856, or on the 21st day Ghinoietats, of the 11th month of the third year Ansey.]

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

From the London Post.

City, Thursday Evening.

The market for public securities to-day has been thrown into confusion by a very unexpected measure of restriction, adopted by the Bank of England—viz., the refusal to make advances upon stock, and the calling in of loans previously made. From the satisfactory change which has taken place in the movements of the precious metals during the past week, it was not thought at all probable that any increase would be made in the difficulties of obtaining money by the Bank of England, and the market for public securities opened with great firmness nearly ¼ per cent. higher than at the close of business last night. Soon, however, some three or four brokers, who are known to receive earlier information of the probable movements of the Bank authorities than the rest of the world, were observed to be placing large amounts of stock in all directions, and it is believed that their operations to-day have fallen little short of half a million. The market therefore became dull, but still no general apprehension was felt as to the result of the deliberations of the directors of the Bank of England. Great was the astonishment when it transpired that not only were the directors determined to suspend all accommodation in the shape of further advances upon the deposit of stock, but also to recall those loans that were already out; and then ensued a scene of excitement in the Stock Exchange which approached very nearly to a panic.

With regard to the probable effect of the measure but little need be said, as it has been rumored that it is not likely to be very permanent; and the prevalence of such a rumor has restored confidence to some extent, and the markets closed with a degree of firmness which could scarcely have been looked for an hour or two earlier in the day. Consols for money have been sold at 93⅝@⅞@93⅞ @93⅝, @⅞, thus showing a range of about ⅜ per cent. In the fluctuations. For the new account, which commenced to-day, and will terminate on the 4th June, the dealings have been at 94⅛@93⅝@93¾; the final prices being 93@ 93¼ for money, and 93⅜@¾ for the June account.

There has been an active demand for money to-day, and it has been aggravated by the requirements of the Stock Exchange, which have been brought to a competition with the legitimate demand for commercial purposes to a larger extent. Towards the close of the day more ease was observable in the Stock Exchange, some very considerable amounts having been lent both by the various joint-stock banks, and by individual capitalists upon stock at 7⅛@8 ₰ cent.; but the pressure has been severe, and productive of much difficulty both in the Stock Exchange and out of doors.

In the foreign st

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Association of Superintendents of Insane Asylums.

This Association continued in session on Wednesday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

In addition to the members present on Tuesday, the following gentlemen appeared and took their seats: Dr. W. MOWRY, Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum, Cincinnati; Dr. H. W. BUEL, late resident Physician, "Sanford Hall;" Dr. S. DOUGLAS, Quebec Lunatic Asylum, Quebec; Dr. LANSING, Kings County Lunatic Asylum, Brooklyn.

Dr. HOPKINS read a letter from Rev. JAS. SHAW, Chaplain of the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, in respect to the importance of the preparation of a uniform collection of appropriate sacred hymns for use in institutions for the insane, in which all hymns of a doctrinal and denunciatory character should be excluded, and those calculated to exert a mild, hopeful or consolatory influence be retained. The object was regarded to be an important one, and the new members of the Association were referred to a collection of the kind made some years ago by the late Dr. WOODWARD, for use in the Hospital at Worcester, Mass., which was thought to be a good one for the purpose.

Dr. KIRKBRIDE presented for the inspection of the members of the Association a daguerreotype of four generations of the Take family of York, England, to which mankind is so largely indebted for the leading part they have taken for half a century in effecting a progressive amelioration of the treatment of the insane. Dr. KIRKBRIDE also brought forward the plans of the new Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, now in process of construction, and entered into a full and instructive exposition of the plans of heating, ventilation, drainage and exercise rooms for violent patients. It is intended to occupy the new edifice exclusively with males, and the present building with females—which will be the first experiment of their entire separation made in this country.

Dr. GRAY presented a plan of an institution for insane convicts, and entered into a narrative of the steps taken towards a provision for this class of insane, in the State of New-York. In 1854 a law was passed directing the removal of insane convicts from the asylum at Utica, and of those convicts found insane in the prisons to a separate building, in connection with one of the prisons. In 1857 a law was passed authorizing the Prison Inspectors to proceed in the erection of a proper building, and appropriating $30,000 for the purpose. The plans presented have been accepted, and the building will be commenced on the 1st of June next.

Dr. JARVIS made some remarks in reference to the importance of seeding reports of institutions for the insane to the various public libraries, including those of colleges, historical and antiquarian societies. The care of this subject was intrusted to Dr. JARVIS, with instructions to publish the list in the *American Journal of Insanity*.

Dr. MCFARLAND read a very interesting narrative of the circumstances attending the inhumation of four miners, near the River Muskingum, Ohio, and their recovery after two weeks, with the mental condition of the survivors.

Dr. GRAY read a personal history of JOHN WESLEY LAYMAN, a homicide, who killed CORNELIUS CARMAN in 1856, near Fort Hamilton, L. I. This individual was regarded by the writer, and other members, as one of a class of insane persons who are generally considered harmless, but whose liberty always exposes to danger the lives of every person with whom they may accidentally come in contact.

Dr. KANNEY, appointed last year to report upon the medical treatment of insanity, read a paper upon that subject, which elicited a general and protracted comparison of views, calculated to promote uniform and enlightened practice in the medical treatment of the insane.

Dr. MCFARLAND, on behalf of the Committee to recommend time and place of the next annual meeting of the Association, reported in favor of holding it at Quebec, on the third Tuesday in July, 1858, which report, on motion of Dr. KIRKBRIDE, was laid upon the table.

Dr. RAY read a paper on the Prognosis of Insanity. Copies of the report of the trial of HUNTINGDON were prescribed to the members of the Association, by his counsel, to whom thanks were duly returned.

The Association then resolved that the next meeting should be held at Quebec, on the second Tuesday of June, 1858, at 10 A. M.

They then adjourned to Thursday morning, when the members visited the Asylume of Blackwell's Island and Flushing, experiencing pleasant hospitalities at each place.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting on Wednesday evening, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

After the usual preliminaries, a number of applications from the local Boards for appropriations were received and referred to appropriate Committees.

A communication from the City Superintendent was submitted and ordered printed. The following are the leading statements in the

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

A report was received from the City Superintendent, specifying in general terms the progress and results of the annual examinations of the several Schools, just completed. These examinations were commenced early in October last, and have been steadily prosecuted from that time to the present, under the charge of the City Superintendent, Mr. RANDALL, and his Assistants. Messrs. KIDDLE, JONES and SATON. The general result has been highly satisfactory, and the several Schools were found in good condition and making commendable progress. Detailed statistics of the examinations have been prepared, and such reports will hereafter be reported to the Board monthly, during the progress of the examinations.

The Superintendent calls the attention of the Board to the importance of a revision of the course of studies prescribed for the several schools, and of the text books in use, to the expediency and propriety of opening the schools during the Summer months at 8 o'clock A. M., and closing them at 1 P. M., and to the importance of a more systematic and efficient course of physical training and exercise in the several schools, as conducive to the health as well as intellectual improvement of the pupils.

The communication was ordered to be printed, and so much of it as relates to a change of hours of opening and closing the schools, referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

A communication was received from THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Chairman of the Commission to examine into the condition of our City school system, and on motion of the Secretary a Select Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Waterbury, Tweed, Boolinen, Boase and Hooper, was appointed to consider and report the proper action on the part of the Board of Education in relation to the communication of the Commission.

A communication was received from Mr. ROBERT S. HART, Financial Clerk of the Board, tendering his resignation of the place he has held for the past five years, on account of continued ill health.

A very large number of reports was submitted by the Finance Committee, Judge WATERBURY Chairman, and finally disposed of.

The Committee on Supplies reported their awards for supplying fuel for the use of the schools, a synopsis of which was published some days since in the TIMES.

The President submitted two reports at the close of the sitting, one in relation to the Free Academy for Girls from the Special Committee, and one in relation to the President's remarks in his annual address, concerning the non-attendance of poor children. Both were ordered printed, as was a minority report of Mr. NEILSON on the Free Academy for Girls.

The Board turned off a great amount of old business and made omends for much time heretofore wasted on Buncomb speeches.

Mr. BENEDICT'S report was made the special order for the second Wednesday in June next, and the Board adjourned to its regular meeting on the first Wednesday in June.

THE NEW CODE COMMISSIONERS.—DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES and ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, who were appointed, at the last session of the Legislature, Commissioners "to reduce into a written and systematic code the whole body of the law of this State, or so much and such parts thereof as shall seem to them practicable and expedient," have held several meetings as such Commissioners, they all having duly qualified for that office. The law provides that the work shall be divided into three portions, one containing the political, another the civil, and another the penal code. Of these divisions, Mr. FIELD has undertaken the first, which is to include the laws respecting the government of the State, its civil polity, the functions of its public officers, and the political rights and duties of its citizens. It is the intention to make this an entirely separate part of the work, making a volume by itself. Mr. FIELD is also to make a "general analysis" of the three codes. Mr. NOYES undertakes the penal code, which is to define all the crimes for which persons can be punished, and the punishment for the same. Mr. BRADFORD will attend to the civil code, which is to embrace the laws of personal rights, and relations of property, and of obligations. Under the first of these divisions will come the laws relating to executors and administrators to intestates, the domestic relations, &c. The act provides that no portion of either of said codes shall embrace the courts of justice, the functions or duties of judicial officers, nor any provisions concerning actions or special proceedings, civil or criminal, or the law of evidence, all three being already treated of in the code of practice and procedure.

☞ The Commissioners are to hold office for five years, and are to receive no compensation whatever. Not even provision for the necessary clerk hire is made by the act. The Commissioners are to report to the Legislature, at its next session, a general analysis of the codes projected by them, (which analysis will be prepared by Mr. FIELD,) and the progress made by them therein. This latter they are to do at every subsequent session. The act also provides that when ever the Commissioners shall have prepared the codes, or any portion of them, they shall enter into a contract with the printers for the State Departments for the printing of the same, and cause the same to be distributed among the Judges and other competent persons for examination; after which the Commissioners shall reexamine their work, and consider such suggestions as may have been made to them. They shall then cause the codes, as finally agreed upon by them, to be reprinted under the contract aforesaid, and to be distributed to all the Judges of the Court of Appeals, Supreme Court, Superior Court and Common Pleas of the City of New-York, and to all the County Judges, Surrogates and County Clerks, six months before being presented to the Legislature, and the penal code to be distributed in like manner to the District Attorneys of the several counties of this State.

It so happens that the three distinguished jurists who compose the Commission are Republicans. The bill naming them was, however, introduced by Senator BEEBE, and was passed unanimously by the Senate, and nearly so by the Assembly, being there only opposed by Judge FOOT.

Cleaning the Streets—Size of Dirt Carts.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I see that the last new obstacle to the cleaning of the streets is the want of a sufficient number of carts to carry off the dirt. Couldn't they make a tea spoon? It would be almost as effectual as those little tuppenny carts used, which usually spill what little they have taken aboard, and thus distribute it again before they reach the dumping place. Isn't it complimentary to somebody (I suppose nobody in particular is responsible) that those miserable, contemptible *pretences* of carts have been in use so long, and are still in use, for this purpose? And isn't the economy of their use admirable? A man and a horse taking up their little peck of dirt and marching off with it a mile or two, as if they were doing something? These carts would seem to be specially designed upon the plan of doing as little as possible. And it may be safely said that whoever undertakes a contract of cleaning the streets, and continues the use of these wheelbarrow carts, does not intend to fulfill his contract further than to get his pay and give his receipts. The whole thing is a transparent humbug.

Let me say one thing more: We have frequent committees of our Common Council visiting Boston and other cities, to see their institutions, and what improvements of police and other they can incorporate into our own, (though what they ever brought back I have not been able to discover,) and I have sometimes wondered that from Boston, which, whatever else may be said of it, keeps itself tolerably clean—(and we might permit ourselves to take a useful hint in this matter even from a provincial city)—that they have never brought back at least a copy or a working draught of their improved carts in use for this purpose. But really, Mr. Editor, and seriously, is it not time that the shameful imbecility of New-York in this matter should be ended? Not wishing to make too long a communication at this time, I will, with your leave, return to the subject in a few days.

Your most obedient servant,
ANTI-HUMBUG.

THE LAST CROP OF ICE.—This indispensable luxury will be abundantly supplied during the coming Summer, and of an unusually fine quality, but at a much higher cost than last season. The Ice Companies have adopted the following scale of prices for family use, which we compare with that of the previous year:

1857.	1856.	
12 pounde	14 pounde daily	6 cents
20 pounds	22 to 25 pounds, daily	9 cents
30 pounds	35 pounds daily	12 cents
50 pounds	65 pounde daily	20 cents
100 pounds	100 pounds daily	38 cents

Last Winter's "catch" of ice was remarkably fine, and the Kickerbocker and New-York (the only Companies now) have filled every foot in their storing houses. The ice varies from 10 to 22 inches in thickness, averaging 14; and half of it measuring 18 inches. In view of these facts it would seem that the price ought to have been reduced rather than increased; but the icemen say that experience shows that they lose too much by breakage and melting to leave a margin for a profit at the old prices, at least where it is sold in small quantities. Another reason for the rise is the fact that a monopoly supplies us.

ALLEGED MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—A letter was received yesterday by the U. S. District Attorney from Mr. A. F. SALT, U. S. Consul at Antwerp, announcing the examination before himself of SIMON ELBRICHT, first mate of the *Benjamin M. Aymar*, upon a charge of having murdered FRANK STOWELL and GEORGE BARRETTE, two of the crew of the vessel. The murder was stated to have been committed during the voyage of the *Benjamin M. Aymar* from New-York to Antwerp. The accused was placed in irons on board the *Troy*, which vessel arrived yesterday at this port. ELBRICHT was handed over to the U. S. Marshal, and immediately committed to Eldridge-street Jail to await trial. Captain SAWYER and the crew of the *Benjamin M. Aymar*, who will appear as witnesses against ELBRICHT, are daily expected to arrive in their vessel, which left Antwerp shortly after the *Troy*. Both the sailors said to have been murdered belong to this City, and have families living here.

SLAVERS.—By the official announcement of the United States Marshal, parties claiming the alleged Slavers, *Merchant* and *Ellen*, were to have filed their claims prior to this day or the Judge of the United States District Court would to-day announce their forfeiture to the Government. So yesterday parties, claiming to be owners of each of the vessels named, filed their claims. They were THOMAS COSLIN for the *Merchant*, and J. P. WEEKS for the *Ellen*. Mr. WEEKS it will be remembered, was lately tried and acquitted on a charge of getting out the Slaver *Porchatta*.

The *Angeline*, mentioned in the TIMES a few days since as suspected of being a Slaver, has been sold. Her former cargo was taken out, and she has gone on a legitimate voyage to the West Indies. The District-Attorney compelled the owners of the vessel to make the sale, under the threat of seizing her if there were any hesitation.

☞ At the annual meeting of the officers of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—HARVEY P. PEET.
1st Vice President—TIMOTHY HEDGES.
2d Vice-President—BENJ. R. WINTHROP.
Treasurer—GEORGE S ROBBINS.
Secretary—ANDREW WARNER.
Directors—Shepherd Knapp, Henry E. Davies, Francis Hall, George J. Cornell, Rev. William Adams, D. D., Joseph Lawrence, Erastus Brooks, John Alstyne, Daniel F. Tiemann, James N. Cobb, Augustin Averill, Israel Russell, Rev. G. Thurston Bedell, D. D., Charles N. Talbot, William H. Smith, William P. Leo, Benjamin H. Field, Frederick De Peyster, Charles Roome, James W. Beekman.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A BUSHEL?—The Corn Exchange is disturbed by the recent State legislation. It has been customary to allow 56 pounds of corn to the bushel, and sellers generally refuse to give more. However, by an act passed during the late session of the State Legislature, and which was to have taken effect on the 16th ult., it was decreed that 58 pounds of Corn should thencoforward constitute a bushel. Most buyers contend for this amount. Between the conflicting views, there is, at present, no approach towards a compromise, while the maintenance of the dispute completely interrupts operations.

☞ We should think stage-owners might afford to keep their vehicles in water-tight condition. Some of them leak like a riddle reminding one of old somebody's definition of a sponge—"a bundle of holes." Is there not an implied warranty in the contract between stage-owners and their passengers that the stages shall be tenantable and in decent repair? At present many of them would better serve the purpose of traveling baptizing machines or contrivances for sponging coats than anything else. We appeal to the owners whom the late bad weather has probably put in a good humor to vent a little of it in repairing their stages.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, MAY 22.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 249, 255, 636, 668, 689, 582, 406, 450, 620, 84, 425, 66, 141, 376, 302, 189, 175, 424, 366, 612, 387, 388, 205, 591, 637, 494, 102, 551, 644, 623, 348, 675, 664, 665, 197, 245, 567, 321, 667, 649, 648.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—(By Court without a Jury.)—Nos. 116, 117, 118, 120, 124, 125, 126, 158 to 165 inclusive. *Part II.*—(By Court without a Jury.)—Nos. 148 to 157 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2760, 2766, 793, 3092, 3084, 3046, 616, 631, with the causes undisposed of on the Calendar for Wednesday last.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 29, 32 to 37, 24, 21, 15, 25, 106.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 21.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Francis Swift, mate of the ship *Andrew Foster*, was put on trial to day under two Indictments, one for cruel and unusual punishment, and one for assault with a dangerous weapon. There were three witnesses for the prosecution, and four for the defence, and the Jury, without leaving their seats, found a verdict of not guilty.

Judge Beebe appeared for the defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 21.

Before Judge Betts.

At the opening of Court this morning, the suits brought by the United States to forfeit the schooner *Merchant* and the brig *Ellen*, for being engaged in the slave trade, were called, and Mr. Donohue, on behalf of the claimants, pressed for an immediate trial, as the vessels were in custody of the Marshal, at large expense.

The District-Attorney, however, was not ready, and a somewhat sharp discussion ensued. Judge BETTS finally postponed the trial till Thursday next.

The Quarantine Injunction.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 21.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

ARGUMENT AGAINST THE INJUNCTION—RIGHTS OF TAXPAYERS.

David Van Namee vs. *Obadiah Bowne, et al., Commissioners, &c.*—It will be remembered that a few days since we published an account of a temporary injunction which was granted by Judge CLERKE, restraining the defendants from erecting any buildings, &c., at Seguine's Point. The hearing of the motion to grant a perpetual injunction was had yesterday.

Mr. Geo. White, for the plaintiff, opened by reading the Quarantine act and the complaint, (which was published in the TIMES on May 18,) *and then rested.*

Mr. Noyes said that he appeared for the Attorney General, in opposition to the motion, and proceeded to read the following affidavits:

AFFIDAVITS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Obadiah Bowne, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a resident of Clifton, in the county of Richmond and State aforesaid, and one of the commissioners appointed under and in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act for the Removal of the Quarantine Station," passed March 6, 1857; that he is well acquainted with the value of lands in the county of Richmond and especially of those whereon the present Quarantine buildings are now located; that such last-mentioned lands, in the judgment of this deponent, are worth at least the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars over and above any existing incumbrances thereon. And deponent further says that the preservation of the public health hoperatively demands that the present Quarantine should be removed to some point more remote from the large and populous cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and that such removal should be effected at the earliest moment, not extending beyond the fifteenth day of June next. And further deponent says not.

OBADIAH BOWNE.

Sworn before me this 19th day of May, 1857.
EDMUND ELMENDORF, Jr.,
Commissioner of Deeds.

State of New York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Egbert Benson and George Hall, being severally duly sworn, do severally depose and say, that they are respectively Quarantine Commissioners and exercising the duties of the office as such; that they have read the affidavit of Obadiah Bowne, another of the said Commissioners, hereunto annexed, and verily believe the same to be true, and that in their opinion, from a personal knowledge of the property therein mentioned, the same is worth more than the sum of money therein stated; that during the last Summer, the Yellow Fever raged at and near the present Quarantine station, and on the opposite coast of Long Island, and in Brooklyn, some three or four miles to extent and that the same was communicated to those places from vessels lying at Quarantine, or by other means; and that a repetition of such occurrences is likely to take place during the ensuing Summer, greatly to the injury of the health and lives of the inhabitants of those localities, unless the Quarantine station shall be removed or other stringent means be taken to prevent it; that the Commissioners of Quarantine did not advertise for proposals during one month for the erection of temporary accommodations, authorized to be erected by the 21st section of the act under which they are acting, first because in their discretion they did not believe that the same could safely and properly be done, having regard to the short time they had for making the said temporary accommodation, and to the emergency of the case, and secority because they did not understand or believe that the requirements of the 6th section of the said act, even if they were positive, applied to the said 21st section, and because, in their discretion, they deemed the time given with notice set out in the complaint in this action sufficiently reasonable all who wished to make offers to do so, and to compete for the said work with any other person or persons who should offer to perform the same; that the injunction in this action is productive of great injury to the public interests committed to their charge, as they verily believe, and highly detrimental to the public interests, and further they say not.

FORBERT BENSON,
GEORGE HALL.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of May, 1857.
WM. H. DUERNEBERY, Com. of Deeds.

Mr NOYES offered the certificate of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Comptroller, directing the Commissioners to proceed with the erection of the temporary buildings

Mr. LET C. CLARK, for the plaintiff, stated that he had received no copy of these affidavits, and had not seen the certificate of the Governor. He demanded time to put in counter affidavits.

Mr. NOYES denied the plaintiff's right to put in counter affidavits.

The Court thought that the plaintiff had no right to put in such counter affidavits, unless new matter was set up in the affidavits of the defendants. Mr. CLARK claimed that the defence did set up new matter. He offered to prepare counter affidavits that evening or this morning; or if the defendants would withdraw their new matter and confine themselves to a denial of the facts, he would proceed immediately.

Mr. NOYES thought that according to the well-settled practice, they had no right to introduce counter affidavits, as he had set up no new matter.

His Honor remarked that he had frequently allowed new affidavits to be put in, and he thought that this liberty was, in a great manner, discretionary with the Court. But in this case he considered it not necessary, and as it was a case of great importance, and time was of value, he should deny the motion.

Mr. Clark concluded to waive his claim, and proceed with his argument.

By the Quarantine act, said he, the Commissioners are under obligations to put out the contracts at public auction to the lowest bidder, except so far as that general provision may be controlled by the clause "so far as that may be safely and properly done." Does this throw the matter entirely open to their discretion? Certainly not. It would nullify the whole intent of the provisions requiring every contract to be given to the lowest bidder at public auction.

The complaint is filed by the plaintiff, who is a taxpayer, on behalf of himself and all other tax payers, asking an injunction against the defendants, who are Commissioners appointed for the removal of the Quarantine, to restrain them from making contracts for the erection of hospitals, fences and docks, without advertising and selling them at public sale, as required by the sixth section of the act under which they are appointed. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants, in violation of said sixth section, are proceeding to put out such contracts by private agreements, without first advertising, and without putting them up at public auction. The sixth section of said act is as follows:

"The contracts for the erection of each and all of the wharves, buildings, offices hospitals and warehouses, and the furnishing of the hospitals for the same, contemplated by this act, and also of the fixtures for the same so far as it can safely and properly be done, shall be let at public auction to the lowest bidder, after having been duly advertised for one month in three daily papers in the City of New-York, in one daily paper in the County of Kings, and in one weekly paper in the County of Richmond."

We therefore claim:

First—That the language of the act is plain and explicit, requiring the contracts to "be let at public auction to the lowest bidder." The Commissioners get their authority from this act, and are to pursue it strictly. The words "so far as it can safely and properly be done," gives them a discretion only as to the details and mode of conducting the auction, but do not authorize them wholly to disregard the spirit of the section. Such a construction would be to leave the whole matter open to their discretion, and would render the section an absurdity.

Second—In construing this statute, the object should be to ascertain the intention of the Legislature. It evidently was to secure a fair competition for the contracts after due public notice, and to prevent the Commissioners from giving them to favorites, or speculating in them as they otherwise might do. A similar provision is found in the charter of the City of New-York, and its object was to close the door against favoritism, fraud and private speculation, and thus to secure the public rights.

Third—If this construction of the sixth section be correct, then the Commissioners are proceeding in palpable violation of its provisions, to put out the contracts without the requisite notice or auction, and should be restrained. No injury can accrue from requiring a strict compliance with the statute, but much harm may arise from the loose course they have adopted.

Fourth—The Commissioners are also violating the twenty-first section of the act, which requires them to "provide *temporary* accommodations *upon* or near Sandy Hook." They are not authorized to provide such accommodations elsewhere, yet they propose, and unless restrained will, make their contracts for such accommodations at Seguino's Point, which is about two miles from Sandy Hook.

This is a statute creating new officers and conferring special powers, and should be construed strictly.

Fifth—It is the well settled law in this district, that any tax payer may commence an action on behalf of himself and all other tax payers, to restrain public officers from committing an act which will work mischief to himself and those for whom he prosecutes. Adriance *vs.* The Mayor, &c., 1 Barb. 19; Christopher, &c., *vs.* The Mayor, &c., 13 Barb. 567; Milhan *vs.* Sharpe, 15 Barb. 193; De Baun & Taistle *vs.* Mayor, &c., 16 Barb. 592; Stuyvesant *vs.* Pearsall, 15 Barb. 244; Roosevelt *vs.* Varnum, 12 How. P. R., 469; Shepard *vs.* Wood, 18 How. P. R., 50; Wood *vs.* Draper and others. Justice Davies' opinion.

In any aspect of this case, the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and the defendants should be restrained during the pendency of this action.

Mr. Noyes presented the certificate from the Governor, and continued as follows:

The first question is whether *a general tax payer of the State at large*, can maintain an action against the officers appointed by the Executive, to restrain them, by injunction, from performing their assigned duties. A tax payer of a *municipal corporation* may, in cases where the property of the city is in danger, under numerous decisions of this district, procure an injunction; but further than this no court has allowed a tax payer to proceed, though we were in the midst of a rain of injunctions. There are, however, remedies provided;—the officer may be indicted and removed for malfeasance. The consequence of allowing such a rule would be to allow any State tax-payer who contributed the sum of ten cents to the State Treasury, to interfere with every performance of the State officers which did not meet his opinion of being properly conducted.

Judge Clarke—What is the principle of the case cited? Is it not that the complainant has an interest in the pecuniary affairs of that body to which he pays taxes?

Mr. Noyes—No, Sir. A tax payer in a city is a member of what may be called a *quasi* private corporation with limited powers. State officers, however, form the executive arm of the government. While exercising executive powers how can they be restrained in private suits, in a civil Court, when they can be proceeded against in the name of the People, without leading to the nullification of every statute and eventually to anarchy? Nor does this relief demanded fall under the sections of the Code applicable to injunctions.

Here followed some rather humorous conversation, which can hardly be dignified by the name of argument, whether the location on Seguine's Point, being within ten miles of Sandy Hook, was within the bounds prescribed by the act, the words there being "at or near Sandy Hook."

Mr. Noyes proceeded to speak upon the other questions presented. All the provisions down to section 21 refer to a permanent Quarantine, and are pertinent to that alone. The eighth section, however, shows that much discretion is left with the Commissioners. The time spent in advertising, making the contracts, &c., would have occupied so much time that the building could not have been prepared before the evil, which it was attempted to arrest, would have been upon us. It was for this reason that the 21st section was introduced, giving the commissioners discretionary powers in regard to the temporary buildings.

Mr. Clark followed in reply, but urged no new points. He considered the direction to advertise as obligatory, and binding on all the contracts, whether for the permanent or the temporary buildings.

His Honor took the papers and will render his decision at the earliest possible moment.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—MAY 21.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

THE BOWEN AND MCNAMEE LIBEL SUIT—MOTION TO DISMISS THE COMPLAINT.

R. G. Fowles vs. *Henry C. Bowen, of the firm of Bowen & McNamee.*—This case was continued yesterday morning. The evidence was mostly documentary and has been before published.

Mr. Sanford was called to prove that a Mr. Nicholas Carter is now in Europe

After some discussion Mr. O'Conor read the deposition of Mr. Carter, by which it appeared that Mr. Carter became acquainted with the plaintiff through a letter from Cork, Ireland, and that he (Carter) introduced him to Messrs Stewart, in whose employ he remained for about a year and a half, and then went to the employ of Bowen & McNamee. He remained there some time, and Carter called on the firm to ascertain if he would be warranted in giving Fowles letters of recommendation to his friends in Cincinnati. Bowen & McNamee both stated that he, Carter, would be justified in giving such letters, as the conduct of Fowles had been perfectly satisfactory while he was in their employ.

David M. Mellis was called to prove that Henry L. Stone was a member of the firm of Bowen & McNamee in 1851, but he did not know his handwriting, or that of Mr. Bowen.

When the plaintiff rested, Mr. Everts moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that sufficient evidence had not been produced to sustain the charge. He spoke at some length, commenting upon the evidence, and attempting to show that whatever was said by Mr. Bowen, was merely what, as an honorable business man, he was bound to say, and that unless special malice were shown, could not be considered libelous. This he denied had been done, and, therefore, the plaintiff had failed to sustain his case.

Mr. O'Conor replied, also at length, claiming that the language was *prima facie* libelous, and of the most intense kind; that the evidence was sufficient to infer malice, at least to warrant it going to the Jury. They had a right to infer malice from the fact that Mr. Bowen *did not* believe the statement made in regard to the plaintiff, as was proved by his giving a letter of recommendation to the plaintiff.

Mr. Everts replied, claiming that the just inference was that the first letter was given in good nature or carelessness, and that when the defendant found mischief was likely to grow out of it, he stated the real facts of the case, as in honor he was bound to do.

His Honor remarked that it was no part of his purpose, nor would it be suitable for him to say whether the words, with the precise acts of the defendants, were libelous. That was to be left for the Jury. He was simply to say whether the case was such as would make it his duty to submit the facts to the Jury—leaving the counsel to give their views, and the Jury to decide, on those facts. He would only speak of the words as actionable in themselves, and say that he was of the opinion that there were questions of fact which would render it best to submit the whole case to the Jury. He should assume that the communication was a privileged communication. But this communication was inconsistent with the previous action of the defendant, and it was for the Jury to reconcile the two. It was, therefore, impossible for the Court to say that there was nothing for the Jury to decide upon, and he must, therefore, deny the motion.

Upon this announcement there was an attempt made by one or two among the audience to start some applause, but it was not very generally followed. Judge WOODRUFF, in noticing this, remarked that he sat there to deal justice without fear or favor, and could he at any time discover any person attempting to applaud, he should exercise his power in punishing for contempt. That he knew of no greater insult which could be offered to the Court, than such demonstrations. The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sedgwick.

DECISIONS.

Rose vs. *Andrews & Dixton.*—Bill of exceptions settled.

Young et al vs. *Bushnell.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event, with leave to renew motion on sufficient papers.

Turst vs. *Turst.*—Unless the costs are adjusted, and $50 in addition are paid within five days after service of order to be entered herein, then on an affidavit of such service of such order, and of a refusal to pay, and the papers before the Court on this motion, an attachment may issue.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 21.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

Alexander Stuart vs. *Alanson Marsh.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer within twenty days, on payment of costs.

Richard Harrington vs. *L. L. Lombard.*—Judgment opened so far as to enable defendant to interpose his defence. Judgment to stand as security, &c.

P. E. Renard vs. *Wm. H. Blashfield.*—Referred to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.

Joseph E Isaac vs. *Walter Gorham.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event.

E. R. Hallam vs. *Isaac Rye.*—Motion denied.

The Worth-street Murder—Dorsey Convicted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

The trial of Dorsey, the negro charged with killing the girl Hopkins, in Worth street on the 10th March last, was resumed yesterday morning. A murder trial is surcharged with interest for half the idle people of the City. Consequently the Court-room was so closely packed with anxious spectators, that ingress or egress was next to an impossibility.

The prisoner was directed to put on the blue coat found in his room. The Jury examined it, and found on the shirt traces of blood. Mr. Woodruff, the junior counsel for the prisoner, addressed the Jury, objecting principally to circumstantial evidence. Mr. Busteed followed. He argued that the deceased might have committed suicide, or that the other colored man, Wilson, whose room adjoined that occupied by Dorsey, might have been the murderer. Or, if the prisoner could be shown, beyond all doubt, to be the murderer, still it was proved that he was intoxicated at the time, and was not fully omenable to justice for the heinous crime of murder. If the Jury should so conclude, they might find him guilty of manslaughter.

The District-Attorney addressed the Jury on behalf of the people, reviewing the evidence of the witnesses, *seriatim*. At the close of Mr. Hall's speech, Mr. Busteed requested the Court to charge the Jury on the following points:

1. Wilson was a bad man, as the officers of the Ward had often arrested him on suspicion of various crimes.

2. That in a case depending on circumstantial evidence, all the circumstances of the case, constituting links in the chain necessary to convict, must be as fully proved as though each circumstance were the sole issue in the case.

3. The whole of the circumstances, when put together, must establish beyond all doubt the guilt of the prisoner.

4. It is not enough that the circumstances are consistent with guilt; they must be inconsistent with innocence and exclude every other hypothesis than that of guilt.

5. That while intoxication may be under circumstances no excuse for a criminal act, yet if the Jury believe, as the public prosecutor insists, that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time of going to bed on the night of the homicide, they have the right to consider the circumstance as repelling or disproving the idea of cunning or ingenuity on his part in shaking off evidences or concealing the traces of his guilt.

6. That if the Jury believe, as the public prosecutor insists, that the prisoner was intoxicated on going to bed on the night in question, they have the right, and are bound to consider whether that circumstance would not enable the author of the crime to surround the prisoner with suspicious facts or appearances of guilt, and put upon or about the prisoner indications of guilt, which if the prisoner had been perfectly sober could not have been done. In other words, if the real author of the murder may not have taken advantage of the prisoner's intoxication to draw off suspicion from himself and fasten it on the prisoner.

7. That it is for the Jury to say how far the prisoner's intoxication, if it existed, would have rendered it impossible for him to have committed the murder without detection in the act of leaving traces behind him, bringing home guilt to him.

The Judge then charged the Jury. He bade them remember that on their verdict depended the life or death of the prisoner. There could be no compromise for the minor offence of manslaughter, and it therefore behooved them to scrutinize the evidence most carefully. In order to arrive at a conviction of his guilt, they must be satisfied that the testimony altogether excluded the idea of his innocence.

The Judge then reviewed in detail the evidence of the police officers. It was very strong against the prisoner, but still left room for doubt. But what were the corroborating circumstances? There was the testimony of the colored women Dixon and Groose, which in every instance corroborated the officers. The counsel for defence had urged that Wilson stood in a more guilty light than Dorsey,—but such was not the fact. Dorsey's own paramour testified that Wilson was at home by twelve o'clock that night, whereas Dorsey did not come in till about one hour after. In regard to Dorsey's intoxication, Wilson proved that he was sober enough to enter his (Wilson's) room, get into a conversation and leave directions as to having the light put out. He also saw Dorsey with a black-handed razor, two weeks before the murder, and the blade had "nicks" in it towards the point, exactly like those in the blade of the razor shown in Court. And the prisoner's paramour testified to his having threatened revenge on a woman.

It was not necessary to go into the question of motive. The motive was inferred from the act. Though the evidence was only circumstantial, it was as strong a case of circumstantial evidence as was ever pronounced in a Court of Justice.

Another theory of the defence was, that the woman had committed suicide. If she had, then, after cutting her throat in two places, either wound being sufficient to produce death, she must have thrown the blade of the razor on the roof of the house, beneath Dorsay's window, have placed the case, marked with blood, in his overcoat pocket, and have lain down to die. If the Jury thought that the testimony was in favor of the supposition that she had committed suicide, they would acquit the prisoner; if they thought that the testimony bore more strongly against Wilson than against Dorsay, they would acquit the latter; but if they had no doubt of the guilt of Dorsay, it was their duty to convict him.

Mr. Busteed excepted to that portion of the charge which stated that the motive of the accused was not to be taken into consideration.

The Jury retired, and were absent half an hour. On returning into Court, they found the prisoner Guilty.

On application of his counsel, his sentence was postponed till Saturday. The Court then adjourned.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Osborn and Flandreau.

There was a large attendance in this Court yesterday. During the morning thirty-eight persons were arraigned upon charges of misdemeanor. Many of the assault and battery cases were disposed of by the magistrates finding the defendants guilty and suspending sentences. The following were punished for their offences by incarceration in the City Prison and confinement in the penal institution at Blackwell's Island:

John Cooper, for stealing a pair of boots worth seven dollars, from Jacob McLean, No. 142 Varick-street, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. John is said to be an old offender, and received the full penalty for his crime.

Maurice Delaney, for stealing a pound of sugar worth eleven cents, from the possession of Roderick Bennett, of the Schooner *Joseph W. Webster*, lying at Pier No. 7 East River, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Ellen Adams, for stealing wearing apparel, worth $3 50, from Anna Connor and Ellen Fritz, of No. 73 Dunne-street, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Catherine E. Bloom, for stealing a $2 bank note from Susan Steinberg, of No. 4 Jefferson-street, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Luke Lahey, for striking John Burns in the face with a scone, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Jeremiah Eldridge was found guilty of assault and battery on Carson Bloomer, clerk in a grocery and liquor store, corner of Greenwich and Robinson streets, on the night of the 13th inst. He quarreled with Bloomer, who refused him liquor. He then went into the street, picked up a stone, and threw it at Bloomer, striking him in the head, and knocking him senseless to the floor. Eldridge was remanded to the City Prison for the present.

Conrad Gladden was fined five dollars for assaulting and beating his wife, Elizabeth Gladden, and committed to the City Prison in default of payment.

John Sweany, a boy, was found guilty of stealing a decanter of brandy, and bank notes and silver coin, all of the value of five dollars, from James Dowling, No. 206 Eighth-avenue. He was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

James Kelly, for stealing three mantillas, of the value of $7 50, from Joanna Nagbaur, of No. 49 Catharine-street, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Bowden was sentenced twenty days to the City Prison for beating James Johnston, of No. 207 Nineteenth-street. He was also convicted of petit larceny, for stealing a plank worth eighteen cents from Mather P. Read, of No. 159 East Fourteenth-street. For this offence

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1857.

Five Thousand Dollars Reward!

The PROPRIETORS of the NEW-YORK TIMES hereby offer a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who will furnish them information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL.

The Proprietors of the TIMES are prompted to this course by a profound conviction that the regular authorities of the City and State cannot be relied on, for such action as the interests of the people demand at their hands, and that the PUBLIC PRESS will in this instance, as in many others, be found the truest representative and most faithful guardian of the Public welfare. The action thus far taken by the officers of the law has signally revealed their utter incompetency and inability to prosecute such an inquiry as it should be carried on. The parties indicted for the crime have been acquitted by a Jury, and all further efforts to trace it to its author seem to have been abandoned. The Mayor of the City alleges that he has no power to offer a reward for the discovery of the murderer. The Police and other municipal authorities seem to be too much engrossed in disgraceful struggles for power and patronage, to be able to give the requisite degree of attention to the protection of the lives of our citizens; and the Governor of the State has thus far given no indication of a purpose to exercise the power with which he is clothed to promote the ends of justice in this particular instance.

Under these circumstances, unless some action is taken by our citizens, this most horrible and atrocious crime is likely to pass unpunished;—our City must bear the reproach of permitting the most horrible atrocities to be perpetrated with entire impunity; the hundreds and thousands of abandoned ruffians who abound in all large cities are to learn, that any citizen may be assassinated in the most open manner, in his own room, surrounded by the inmates of his own house, in a street every foot of which is occupied by dwellings, at an hour when the utmost silence prevails, and when any unusual noise would be the most likely to attract attention;—and that in spite of all these circumstances the assassin may continue to mingle with the mass of the community, and escape all suspicion of his atrocious guilt. It is the duty of all good citizens, who set a proper value upon the security of life and of property, and who feel any interest in the execution of justice and the prevention of crime, as well as any concern for the honor and reputation of the City, to do everything in their power to prevent such results.

The Proprietors of the TIMES are disposed, in the absence of proper efforts in other quarters, to take the lead in such a movement; and they accordingly offer the above reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information, to be communicated to them in writing, as shall lead to the development of this mystery, and the detection, conviction, and punishment of the parties guilty of this murder. If any doubt shall arise as to the rightful claimant, the money will be paid upon the written award of a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District.

The Proprietors of the TIMES reserve the right of withdrawing this offer whenever the authorities of the City or State shall take proper action calculated to accomplish the same result; and upon so doing they will, if requested by the parties, hand over to the said authorities whatever information may be elicited by this notice.

If any parties who may communicate information on this subject, desire that the fact of their having done so should be kept secret, their names will not be disclosed, without their consent. All communications in response to this offer, should be addressed, in sealed envelopes, marked "Private and Confidential," to the "EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Niagara's* mails from Boston reached this City last evening. Our London and Paris correspondence will be found to contain much additional news of interest. The dispute between this country and New-Granada is attracting great attention in Europe, and our position in the controversy is regarded by the French and English press as eminently just and proper, though opinions differ as to the means which should be adopted to obtain redress. We have received some more definite and circumstantial details respecting the French Mission to China. The appointment of Baron GROS as Extraordinary Commissioner, is officially announced. He is to demand a fresh treaty of commerce and reparation for the murder of the Abbe CHAPDELAINE. In the debate in the House of Commons on the address, in answer to the speech from the throne, Lord PALMERSTON made an exposition of his future policy. His speech, which we publish elsewhere, will be read with interest as it alludes to the leading political questions of the day. It is again reported, and with some show of authority, that the Spanish-Mexican difficulty is in a fair way of arrangement.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday at their new office, No. 88 White-street, and dismissed Mr. MATSELL for insubordination, and appointed DANIEL CARPENTER, ex-Captain of the Fifth District, Deputy Superintendent in his stead. Mr. MATSELL will be called upon today to surrender the books, papers, and other appurtenances of his office to Mr. CARPENTER. This, he will, of course, refuse to do, and then the matter will be brought before the Courts in a new shape.

The Excise Commissioners have prepared a large number of printed blank applications for licensee. Yesterday they were being actively distributed among liquor dealers, for their filling up.

In the Board of Supervisors, a bill authorizing the Police Commissioners to appoint the same number of police patrolmen as were on duty before the new law went into effect, was laid on the table. The Board would not hear it read. A communication was received from the Corporation Council, relative to the duties and powers of the Board of Supervisors under the new act.

There was a resolution adopted in the Board of Aldermen, last evening, to appoint a Committee of five to consider the propriety of forming a Municipal Day and Night Watch, independent of the State authority and control, and under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Mayor and Commonality of the City. A preamble and resolution proposing to give the Metropolitan Police Commissioners control of the station-houses and appurtenances, was presented by Alderman OWENS, but the Board refused to hear them read. A resolution directing the Committee on Arts and Sciences to procure a portrait of GEORGE W. MATSELL, to be hung up in the Governor's Room, was referred to that Committee. A communication was received from the Chief Engineer, asking for seventy-five thousand feet of hose.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, Councilman MCCAHILL offered a resolution to investigate into the accounts of various Departments of the City Government. It was laid over. The Board adopted a resolution of inquiry into the propriety of establishing a night and day watch, in accordance with the Dougan and Montgomerie Charter. Nothing else of importance was done.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Cleaning Streets met yesterday. They directed the City Inspector to proceed to the cleaning of the streets *forthwith*, which report will, doubtless, be adopted at next meeting of the Board.

The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church met yesterday in the Jane-street church. The principal business transacted was the reception of reports from the various Presbyteries relative to the proposed bases of union with the Associate Presbyterian Church. Eight Presbyteries were in favor of adopting the bases without amendment, six suggested amendments which would make them more acceptable, while seven others would accept them only on condition that certain specified sections should be amended. There is a full attendance of delegates and the probability is that their sessions will last over Sunday next.

The committee of twenty-three appointed from the Tammany Hall General Committee at their last meeting, to arrange a new plan of organization of the committee, was to have met last evening, at Tammany Hall, to agree upon their plan of government and line of future procedure. Only two members appeared. A sub-committee was to have made an important report at this meeting, but not one of the committee showed himself. What has happened, or what is going to happen?

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, was held on Wednesday at their Asylum on Staten Island. The Treasurer's report gives the receipts of the Society for the past year as $6,350 23, and disbursements $5,137 82, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1,215 41. There are at the present time, 128 children in the Institution. During the past year 53 children have been admitted and 31 removed.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States met at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday and transacted some preliminary business.

A meeting of ship-owners and agents, called by a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, resolved yesterday against several of the laws of the late Legislature, and to coöperate with the Mayor in resisting them.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the argument was heard in the case of the injunction against the Quarantine Commissioners, restraining them from erecting any buildings at Seguine's Point. The motive for asking the injunction is that the Commissioners did not advertise for contracts for the building, as the plaintiff claims is required by the act. No decision is as yet rendered.

In the Superior Court, the case of FOWLES *vs.* BOWEN, of the firm of BOWEN & MCNAMEE, is still in progress. The plaintiff rested, and the defendant moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the plaintiff did not prove sufficient facts to establish his case. The motion, however, was denied, and the case will go to the Jury.

The *Habeas Corpus* case of SARAH JANE PAULDING, which was to have been tried yesterday, was adjourned until to-day.

The Jury yesterday, in the case of the negro DORSAY, charged in the Court of General Sessions with the murder of the girl in Worth-street, returned a verdict of guilty. He will be sentenced for execution on Saturday.

The Police War.

The new Police Commissioners yesterday removed Mr. MATSELL from the office of Deputy, to which they had before appointed him, and appointed Captain CARPENTER in his place. To-day, we are informed, the new Deputy will wait upon the old one, and demand the surrender of all the books, papers, &c., appertaining to his office; and if they are not delivered up, application will be forthwith made to some proper Judicial officer for such action to compel a surrender, as is provided for in the sections which on Monday last we quoted from the Revised Statutes. There will undoubtedly be room in this case, as there is in every case, for legal quibbles, and such an exercise of professional ingenuity as may delay somewhat even the completion of so summary a process as this was designed to be. But we hope some Judge may be found who will consult the necessities of the City, and the exigency of the public good, as far at least as the technicalities of the law-books will permit. The case, however, will be relieved of some difficulties which have stood in the way of applying the same remedy to the higher class of offending officers. It might be doubted whether Mr. DRAPER is the legal "successor" of Mayor WOOD, as the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, inasmuch as the latter held office under one law, and the former under another, so that the office, it might be urged, was not the same. But Mr. MATSELL was appointed Deputy Superintendent, and Mr. CARPENTER is now appointed his successor, under the same law; and if there is any force whatever in the provisions of the Revised Statutes for compelling the surrender of books and papers in such cases, it ought to become apparent here.

We trust that some judicial decision may be promptly reached by this process, not only because the public good requires it, but because the course likely to be otherwise pursued, falls with undue and unjust hardship upon the subordinate members of the Police Department. They are not in a position to know anything whatever of the legal merits of the controversy, which they are, nevertheless, called on virtually to decide. They are told by Mayor WOOD that the new law is null and void, and that they must continue to obey *his* orders on penalty of immediate dismissal. On the other hand they are told by the new Board that the law is valid, and that they must *not* obey Mayor WOOD's orders hereafter, under penalty of instant removal. All that they can know about the matter is, that whatever course they may decide to take is quite certain to involve their dismissal:—and as they and their families are entirely dependent upon their salaries for support, they may be excused for hesitating somewhat as to the choice they may be driven to make. It is not just or right, that they should be placed in such a position. The question of authority is one which should be settled by, or for, their Superiors in office: and until it is so settled the rank and file of the Department should not be required to take part in the controversy.

We have already expressed our own conviction,—and we believe it is that of the public also,—that the conduct of Mayor WOOD in this whole matter is *utterly and inexcusably wrong*. He is acting in open defiance of every dictate of law and of common sense, and is setting an example which, if generally followed, would overturn all legal restraints and plunge our Society into a condition of permanent and remediless anarchy. He claims the right to disregard and *resist by force* a plain and unmistakable law of the State which he finds upon the Statute Book,—upon the ground that he thinks it will hereafter be decided to be unconstitutional. If he may resist this law, he may resist any other law upon the same ground. And if *he* may do it, every other citizen may do it, in this and in every other case. Upon such a theory there can be no such thing as valid and binding law, until all the Courts of the State shall have passed upon the validity and constitutionality of each separate enactment. And as no case can possibly arise for the Courts to act upon until *after* some act, or attempted act, *under* each enactment, we must of necessity have, in the case of each and every law, an indefinite period of time, between the date of its enactment and the final decision of the Courts concerning it, during which there is no law whatever! This is a manifest absurdity,—contradicting common sense and the plain letter of the Constitution. That instrument declares that every law shall *take effect* at the date specified in its terms, or in default of such specification, twenty days after the date of its approval by the Governor. Mayor WOOD's doctrine is that it does not take effect until the final decision of the Court of Appeals upon its validity. The Courts of law can undoubtedly correct erroneous legislation. They can *arrest* and *annul* the effect of unconstitutional enactments. But they do not *give* effect to those enactments, nor have they any right, or any chance, to interpose, until the actual operation and execution of those enactments shall have commenced. The State laws, one and all, are to be deemed valid and to be obeyed until deprived of their force by Judicial decisions. Any other theory deprives the laws of all validity except such as the Courts of law may confer upon them.

Nobody in this country has ever held the doctrine now openly announced by Mayor WOOD, except the ultra and extreme nullifiers of the Fugitive Slave Law,—and even they base their resistance to law upon infinitely higher grounds than Mayor WOOD. They claim the right to resist the law only when it comes in conflict with their conscientious convictions of duty. He asserts the right of resisting and annulling each and every law which he, or any body else, does not happen to approve. It was his duty, as a citizen, and especially as a high executive officer, to yield a prompt and unhesitating obedience to this law, and then take such steps as he might see fit to contest its constitutionality and validity. He would have acted thus if his conduct had been governed by regard for the public good.

What is to be the issue of this controversy it is not easy to see. But unless we are mistaken the course for the new Board to pursue is reasonably plain. The Board is authorized by law to appoint a general superintendent, two deputy superintendents and five surgeons of police, and for the City of New-York so many captains, not to exceed 40, so many sergeants, not to exceed 150, and so many police patrolmen as *may be determined upon by the Board of Supervisors* of the County of New-York;—and they cannot appoint any more. Now the Board of Supervisors has determined upon the number of patrolmen who are to act "under the jurisdiction" of the new Board; and in so doing it has distinctly recognized, as we show in another article, the *validity of the new law, and the legality of the new Board.* In so doing it has of necessity recognized the *exclusive* jurisdiction of the new Board,—for the law under which the Supervisors themselves acted, and which they must of course regard as valid, declares that the power and authority of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge as Police Commissioners "*shall wholly cease and vest in the new Board*" from the date of its first meeting. By the action of the Supervisors themselves, therefore, there is now no Police authority in this City except that of the new Board and the *five* patrolmen whom they have assigned to it. The new Board is bound to accept this action of the Supervisors, so far as we can see, and to act accordingly. It has no right to claim authority over the old force, or to appoint any more than *five* patrolmen, unless it goes beyond the letter of the law under which it acts. And on the other hand, neither Mayor WOOD, nor a single member of the old Police, has a shadow of right to exercise police authority or to draw a shilling's pay for police services. The action of the Supervisors, while it has paralyzed the new Board so far as practical efficiency is concerned, has actually taken from the Mayor the last vestige of authority for the course he is pursuing.

As things stand now, Mayor WOOD is at the head of an organized force in rebellion against the laws of the State. He is setting an example of lawlessness and of reckless hostility to the peace and order of the community, which cannot fail of its legitimate and mischievous effect upon the worst class of our population. If the courts of law have any power whatever to arrest this direct and rapid tendency towards anarchy, we hope it will be exerted. If they have not, and if Mayor WOOD persists in heading an open and forcible resistance to the authority of the State, we see no other alternative but to call upon the Governor to perform the duty enjoined upon him by the Constitution, as the Chief Executive Officer of the State, and "take care that the laws are faithfully executed."

The Contest in Utah.

The public are rejoiced to hear that the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN has determined to meet the issue tendered the Federal Government by BRIGHAM YOUNG and his deluded followers. A large force—we are advised from Washington—is ordered to Utah. We trust the announcement is correct, but would like some more definite information as to the contemplated movement. *How* large a force is ordered to the Plains? From whence is it to be drawn, and when will it march? If the movement is a fixed fact, and if it is intended to be executed this season, there should be some official promulgation of the purpose in Army orders. A week ago, we have reason to believe, no such movement was contemplated at present. At that date all the available troops were, by recent orders, disposed for other service during the ensuing Summer. Have these orders been countermanded? This Utah question is an earnest one; the necessity for prompt action by the Government is imminent, and public sentiment will not and ought not to sleep until something is *done*, and not merely promised.

Three weeks valuable time have been wasted in the effort to induce Major MCCULLOCH to take the Governorship of Utah after he had signified his unwillingness to accept the place by declining it. And now the President waits again the decision of some mysterious individual in Indiana—whose name is not to be told—as to whether he will undertake to govern the Saints. Surely there can be no difficulty in obtaining a competent man to fill this place if a military force is to accompany him, however much objection the place-hunters might have to essaying a contest with BRIGHAM YOUNG unsupported by such auxiliaries. It is sincerely to be hoped that some one may be selected immediately who is expected to accept, and that we may thus receive practical evidence that Mormon treason is to be punished and repressed. The cold Spring weather, fortunately for this occasion, has kept the grass upon the plains back at least a fortnight, so as to make the movement of troops across them practicable, that much later than usual.

Evidences are not wanting to show that YOUNG contemplates an attempt to make good his oft-repeated declaration that he would maintain his rule in Utah, despite the General Government. He has long required every man of his flock to be provided with arms, and during the last few months has taken special pains to enroll the militia and subject them to the thorough drill necessary to fit them for actual service. Against whom is all this preparation? Certainly not a foreign enemy, for against such the mountains and the desert afford him the surest protection: and the Indians of the Plains never attack a settlement one-hundredth part so strong as the Mormon City. And what means the recent calling into Salt Lake City of the faithful from San Bernardino, and all the other Mormon settlements, some of them hundreds of miles distant? Our judgment is greatly at fault if the sequel does not show that these movements look to an armed resistance of the Federal authority, in which BRIGHAM YOUNG is even now attempting to secure the aid of savage allies during his "pleasure trip" into the Indian Country. The fact that these rebels have become so bold in their treason, makes it doubly important that the issue with them should be met without further delay.

Salt Lake City, proper, does not contain probably more than ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, the larger portion of the "Saints" being scattered over the plain in a chain of small settlements, extending for hundreds of miles in either direction. The City itself covers an area of about six miles square, being divided into Wards, each occupying an isolated position, as though it were a separate and distinct town. Each of these sub-divisions is built in the form of a hollow square, on the outer edge of which are ranged the dwellings of the settlers. This plan of construction was adopted when the community of "Saints" was feeble in numbers, the better to resist attacks of hostile tribes of Indians; and being found well adapted to the peculiarities of the people and their religious and social life, no change is made now in the days of their prosperity. It will be seen from this statement that the city is peculiarly exposed to organized attack by a strong body of disciplined troops, should it be found necessary to proceed to extremities.

Street Splendors.

The *Journal of Commerce*, yesterday, published an account of many of the public and private edifices now in process of erection in various parts of the City, among which are churches, warehouses, stores, banking-houses, insurance offices, and private dwellings; they are in every conceivable, and some, of inconceivable styles,—Gothic, Greek, Roman, Lombardic, Elizabethan and Saracenic,—and composed of every conceivable material,—brick marble, iron, free-stone and granite. Among them are edifices of the very first class, of great cost and unequaled elegance. Although the *Journal's* catalogue does not include all the City improvements now going forward, yet the estimated cost of those it enumerated, amounts to the very large sum of six millions of dollars. But, to this enormous private expenditure for City improvements might be added the two millions of dollars to be expended upon the new City Hall, and the annual outlay of one hundred thousand dollars a year in improving the Central Park; and the cost of the new Croton reservoir. There will still be a wide margin left for other City improvements, such as new docks and piers, and an immense number of small buildings for the accommodation of the growing commerce of the port, so that the prospective annual expenditure for building purposes cannot fall much short of ten millions of dollars in this metropolis alone.

The *Journal* questions whether we are not building beyond our means, and fears that we are running ahead rather too fast. But there is very little cause for apprehension of ill consequences from our extravagancies in building. These are not the kind of splendors which bring ruin and commercial disaster upon a community. The greater part of the material used in erecting new buildings is of home production, and all the money expended for labor, which is a very considerable portion of the cost in all architectural undertakings, remains at home and increases the general prosperity. All the marble, free-stone, and the granite, come out of our own quarries, the bricks are made of our own clay, the greater part of the iron comes from our own mines, the timber comes out of our own forests, and the glass and the paints which are used in decorating these buildings are of our own manufacture; while they give employment to our own mechanics and artists, and lead to the development of the inventive genius of our people. There is no form of public or private extravagance that is so little to be deprecated as that which exhibits itself in building. The individual may be ruined by building beyond his means, but the community is not injured by his extravagance. For the ten millions of dollars spent in the erection of splendid buildings we shall have something to show for generations to come. The churches, stores, and private dwellings will be permanent conveniences for centuries, and remain as monuments of the intelligence and enterprise of the age. But the millions that we expend yearly for foreign frippery add nothing whatever to the national wealth. A tithe of what we pay for French finery, for laces, embroideries, and tinsel ornaments, which have no substantial value, would more than defray the cost of all of our public buildings, and convert our Metropolis into a City of palaces. Although there appears to be a recklessness of extravagance in the present style of architecture in both private and public buildings, we do not think there is any danger of a commercial revulsion being caused by excesses in this direction.

Nearly all the buildings now in process of erection are of an imposing character and highly ornamental in their appearance. On the front of one [illegible] alone there will be more ornamental [illegible] than could have been found in the whole City thirty years ago, and, if placed together in one street, or arranged so that they could be viewed together, they would, by themselves, form a magnificent spectacle of architectural embellishment. These splendid additions to our streets will greatly increase the beauty and attractiveness of our City, and render it more than ever entitled to its appellation of the Empire City. Broadway is rapidly becoming [illegible]eized, and it will not be many years before the entire extent of that great thoroughfare, from Union-square to the Battery, will present a succession of superb façades of marble and free-stone.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ENDORSING THE NEW POLICE LAW.—It is worthy of notice that the Board of Supervisors has distinctly and practically recognized the validity of the law creating the Metropolitan Police Commission. At its last Monday's meeting the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By the sixth section of the act passed April 15, 1857, entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the Government thereof, the Board of Supervisors are authorized to increase or decrease the number of patrolmen for this County, who are to act under the jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners thereby created; and whereas, the constitutionality of this law is in the course of being decided by the Courts; and whereas, the peace and good government of this City demand that no patrol force shall be organized by the Commissioners appointed under the said act of April 15, 1857, until a final decision is obtained as to their legal and constitutional rights to act as such; therefore, be it

Resolved, That until the further action of the Board of Supervisors, *the quota of patrolmen for this County allowed to the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan District shall be five men, and no more.*

Here the Supervisors, in the clearest and most explicit language, "allow to the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan District" a certain number of patrolmen for this County. *Where do they obtain their authority for so doing?* There is but one law on the Statute Book which gives them the slightest power or right to take any such action:—and that is the law creating this new Board. Indeed their own preamble cites this law, and bases upon *its* authority the action which they take. They declare that, inasmuch as *this law* authorizes them to fix the number of patrolmen who shall act under the jurisdiction of the new Board, they accordingly fix it at *five*. They thus acknowledge the *validity* of the law by exercising power which it confers; and they recognize the new Board of Police Commissioners, as having a legal existence, by placing a certain number of men "*under their jurisdiction.*" What that number may be, is a matter of not the slightest importance at this stage of the controversy. The "allowance" of *five* is just as thorough and as complete a recognition of the new law as would be the allowance of five thousand.

It is true the Supervisors at the same time declared:

"That nothing in these resolutions shall be construed to interfere with the municipal police as organized and existing under laws passed previous to the year 1857."

But this amounts to nothing whatever. It may possibly stand as a protest against the law recognized,—but it cannot vitiate that recognition, nor in the least impair the effect and operation of the law under which their previous action was taken. It is *that law* which "interferes with the municipal police" by *repealing* the "laws passed previous to the year 1857;" and as the Supervisors have performed the duties which it enjoins upon them in connection with the new police, they have nothing further to do with the law in any shape. Their opinions, or protests, are of not the slightest consequence. The law imposed certain duties upon them, and these they have performed. There their agency in the matter ends.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—The first Russian Monarch that paid England the compliment of a personal visit went there to learn the unkingly art of ship-building, and it is quite natural that the descendant of that imperial mechanic, who, in spite of his low tastes, happens to be the only one of the race to whom the term Great has been applied, should regard England as the most eligible place to gain an insight into the mysteries of naval architecture. It is quite natural, too, that Englishmen should themselves imagine when a descendant of PETER the the Great visits them, that he comes with the purpose of looking at the Dock Yards, rather than to visit the Queen at Windsor. We are not surprised, therefore, that the London *Times* should throw out the hint that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE's intended visit was for the sole purpose of making a surreptitious survey of the ship-yards and arsenals of England. The Grand Duke is the high Admiral of the Russian Navy, and is said to be something of a sailor, though he certainly let slip the finest opportunity that Russia has ever enjoyed of trying the strength of her navy, since she possessed one; and it will be of little use for him to learn the art of building men-of-war if the only use they are to be put to is to sink them to prevent the enemy from coming into port and destroying them.

If Russia is still determined to nurse the chimera of a navy, she knows where ships can be obtained ready built at her hands, and Admiral CONSTANTINE knows, too, that some of the finest vessels in the Imperial Navy were constructed in New-York, where he might learn all that he can desire to know of the art, and be heartily welcome; and save himself from the trouble of ceremonious visits to the English dock yards. Fortunately for him, he will arrive in London about the same time that our noble steam frigate *Niagara* arrives in the Thames, and as there are on board of her two officers of the Russian Navy they will doubtless direct the attention of their Imperial master to her superior model. If he has half the energy of his great ancestor, and has a real design of placing the marine of Russia on a par with that of England and France, he will extend his journey Westward, and take a look at our method of creating a navy.

AN ELDER'S TESTIMONY.—Lest any should think the accounts of Mormon outrage detailed by our Salt Lake Correspondent exaggerated, we refer to the following extract of a sermon delivered on the 11th March by Elder ORSON HYDE, and published in the Deseret *News:*

"No man or woman among us, not of our faith, that behaves himself and violates not our laws and *regulations*, has any occasion to fear molestation. But if he or she do violate them and will not desist, *I cannot vouch for his safety*, member of our church or not; *neither can I insure his house to stand.*"

Here evidently is the justification for the [illegible] tailed by our correspondents; and the attempt to justify necessarily involves admission of the facts. If the sojourner at Salt Lake "violates our laws and regulations," he must expect to have his house burned, or suffer some severe penalty. What "laws and regulations" pray?—and whence derived? The irresponsible edicts of a despot Priesthood, having no warrant whatever here but [illegible] in their own depraved [illegible] will. And how is it proposed to enforce these laws? By the Courts? They have been suppressed by armed ruffians in open day, to bring whom to justice for so flagrant an outrage not an effort is made: the penalties of which Elder HYDE speaks, are to be exacted by mob violence or secret assassination. His language is capable of no other construction, and the facts give vivid illustration of this interpretation. We have only to add in this connection, that the failure to receive by the mail train recently arrived at Independence, confirmation of the reports of violence, in no degree impairs confidence in them,—for it must be remembered that the mail contract is now in the hands of the Mormons, who are not likely to give publicity to anything calculated to excite prejudice here against their people.

DISCOURAGING FOR SUGAR-CONSUMERS.—In addition to the alarming intelligence of short crops from the sugar-producing Islands, and the monopolizing operations of sugar speculators in all parts of the globe where sugar is to be found, we have the still further discouraging news that the French *Crédit Mobilier* is about to purchase up all the best sugar-estates in the Island of Cuba. If that mammoth Company should succeed in getting possession of the sugar-plantations of the "Queen of the Antilles," we may as well give up all hope of ever again returning to the days of cheap sugar, and it would be as well for every housekeeper to see where a teaspoonful of sweetening can be dispensed with. We must eat less cake, fewer preserves, give our children fewer candies, take our pills without sugar-coats, eat our strawberries *au natural*, and drink our tea, as the Chinese do, without sweetening. It would require a very moderate degree of economy in the use of sugar by our housekeepers to bring down the price of the article in spite of short crops, speculators, and the *Credit Mobilier*. And we are not sure that the general health of our people would not be improved by the change. We are, beyond question, the greatest sugar-consumers in the world, and many of our diseases may be attributed to too free a use of sweet food. Let there be an attempt made to bring about a moderate reformation in this respect. It will be certain to have a good financial effect if none other.

DUKES AND DEMOCRATS.—The great exhibition of works of art in Manchester, which is now the most prominent topic of comment in the English papers, is composed of the finest specimens of art culled from all the great private collections in the Kingdom. Among the contributors to the exhibition we notice the names of five Dukes, and a great number of Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Lords, Baronets, and so on. Many of these works that have been so liberally loaned for the benefit of the people are beyond price; many of them are heir-looms and family portraits which money could not purchase. In this country collections of pictures are very rare, and there are but few which artists would consider worth studying. But there is in this City an exceedingly valuable collection of paintings of modern European artists, belonging to a gentleman who will not permit any one but the members of his own family to look at them. Young artists who have never been abroad and who have a strong desire to study some of the works of the great modern masters, have made frequent appeals to the owner of this collection of art treasures for the privilege of viewing them, in vain; they are shut out from all the world except their wealthy owner. Every man has a right to do what he likes with his own property, and, if the possessor of a large fortune chooses to pay an enormous sum for one of TURNER's finest landscapes, and then put in his grate, or shut it up in a darkened parlor, who shall say him nay? Every man's house is his castle, and he has just as good a right to keep amateurs and artists from looking at his pictures as he has to keep out impertinent intruders of any kind. We do not desire that the domestic privacy of any man shall be invaded, on any pretext; but, in reading the list of the names of noble Dukes who had freely sent their art treasures to the Manchester Exhibition, we could not help thinking of the different spirit manifested by them from that shown by our own Democratic owner of similar works.

TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT THE SAME SUBJECT.—The Louisville *Journal*, in alluding to the offer of a reward for the discovery of the murder of Doctor BURDELL, by the DAILY TIMES, concludes that "it is a first-rate advertisement;" but the Louisville *Courier* looks upon the matter in a rather different light, and winds up a most commendable article on the recent outrage by the mob of Louisville with the following remarks:

"The Press is the conservator of the rights of the people, and must not shrink from its duties. These duties should be discharged fully and faithfully, with the direct object of promoting the welfare of the State and of the city. We are ready to do our part in these solemn responsibilities. The public Press should everywhere feel its important bearing upon society. A few months since the London *Times* set a notable example of the watchful care that should attend the suffering British troops upon a foreign soil, and by its deeds roused the Government to imitate the good example. And now, while we write, the NEW-YORK TIMES, after vainly struggling day after day to get the City and State authorities to offer a reward for the detection of the murderer of a citizen in his own dwelling, have themselves stepped forward and offered five thousand dollars reward for any information that may lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer. The press of Louisville has equally as grave responsibilities thrown upon its shoulders. We hope and believe that all its members will prove true to the trust and faithful to duty."

We alluded yesterday to the conservative tone of the *Journal* in reference to the murder of the four negroes by the mob at Louisville, but we are very happy to find that all the papers of that city speak in the same earnest tone of condemnation of the outrage.

AN EDITORIAL CHANGE.—THOMAS DARCY MAGEE, Esq., the brilliant and zealous Editor of the *American Celt*, has left that paper and accepted the Editorship of a new secular journal to be published in Montreal. In his closing address he reviews at considerable length his past political career, confessing his mistakes with frankness and showing an evident determination to profit by experience. While he ardently sympathized with the cause and claims of Ireland, he now regards the Irish rebellion of 1848 as a masterpiece of absurdity, and only wishes he had been able to see it in the same light eight years ago. He is satisfied also that he committed a grave mistake in permitting himself to be drawn into a controversy with the superiors of his Church upon the subject. He has done something to disabuse the public mind of its prevalent delusions concerning the Anglo-Saxon race, and since the Know-Nothing paroxysm he rejoices that he has never become an American citizen. This country, he says, is not the place for

Irish Catholics which they fondly thought it was, and hence his earnest desire that as many as possible of his countrymen who are now living in the Eastern States should make new homes and a new society for themselves in the West. "Revising carefully," he says, "the experience I have just related, considering the existing obstacles to *any* Irishman's success in public life in these States, but especially to *my* success; considering how painful it is to be the occasion, however innocently, of exciting an influential opposition towards beneficent projects; recollecting that I had my foot almost on the keystone of Life's arch, and that years were beginning to count; seeing the excellent spirit in which our most influential countrymen in Canada had invited me to go to them, I have resolved, after full consideration, and after taking the advice of many friends, to accept the invitation and go to Canada."

CONTINUATION OF WET WEATHER.—There was a slight streak of red in the West yesterday at sunset, which was the first promising indication of dry weather we have had in a fortnight; but as Quaker meeting commences next week, and as the coming to town of our drab-coated friends from the rural districts was never to be productive of anything but heavy showers, we cannot reasonably hope for a dry spell under a week at the shortest.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MORELLI is on his legs again, and bravely announces another performance. He snaps his fingers at the inflexible BEIGNOLI, and brings forth a new tenor to-night in the person of Mlle. ALDINI. The opera selected for the interesting occasion is "La Figlia del Regimento," in which Miss ALDINI will sing the tenor part. This is a novelty that cannot fail to attract a large and curious audience. Mad. WILHORST appears as the *Child of the Regiment*, and Mr. MORELLI as the *Sergeant*. Between the acts, the Liberty Duet from "I Puritani," will be given by Signore GAETARONI and MORELLI.

CONCERT.—Madame WILHORST gave her second concert last evening at Niblo's Saloon, to a moderately large and perfectly contented audience. The programme was made up of thoroughly familiar pieces from popular operas, and was spiced with two compositions (a duo and trio) by Mr. MILLET. The latter introduced Mr. RIVARDE and Miss GELLIE to the audience—the latter an amateur of fine voice (contralto) and pleasing abilities. Mr. RIVARDE possesses a high baritone voice, and uses it with great discretion. He is a valuable acquisition to our Concert forces.

Madame WILHORST sails for Europe on the 30th. She will there perfect herself in the profession she has adopted, and with very little labor return to us a highly accomplished prima donna.

Personal.

HAZARD, the Boston defaulter, was, as has been already stated, a striking instance of the pernicious influence of the lottery system. It appears that he has drawn in the Maryland lotteries, within a few months, the whole of $25,000—the whole of $14,000, and the whole of $6,000, besides minor prizes. The aggregate of prizes paid to HAZARD is stated to have reached the extraordinary sum of $60,000, over and above the cost of the tickets. These tickets were purchased by him through the vendors in Baltimore.

A letter from St. Louis, speaking of the effect of Mr. EVERETT'S address, at the inauguration of the Missouri University, says: "During the day of inauguration, one gentleman, who had before given $19,000, added $20,000, and another, who had given us $60,000, added $37,000 to our endowment. When Mr. EVERETT closed, a St. Louis millionaire, who had listened entranced, declared that he must be permitted to build an Observatory for us, and asked to do it at his own expense, without aid, as he was resolved to set apart $100,000 to the work."

The usual quiet of the city of Charleston, Mass., has been greatly disturbed in consequence of the sudden disappearance of Alderman EDWARD WARD. He carried on the lumber business in company with THOMAS GREENLEAF. It is thought that he has taken from $15,000 to $20,000 with him, of money belonging to the firm and others, which will fall heavily on his partner. Before leaving he converted his dwelling house on Main-street, and other things into cash, leaving nothing which his creditors can get hold of.

A year or two since the hemp market, in consequence of the Russian war, was considerably excited, and a speculative movement was the consequence. One merchant in Boston, who operated extensively, found himself a loser of $50,000. The same merchant recently embarked in the sugar business, the price of which, in consequence of short crops, combinations, &c., has nearly doubled in a year, and he now finds himself a gainer of $50,000—exactly the sum he lost in the hemp speculation.

HENRY STOLL, for twenty-five years a clerk with WIGGAND & SNOWDEN, in Philadelphia, was detected on Tuesday in the embezzlement of property belonging to the firm. He was caught taking goods out of the store, and the theft of some thousands of dollars' worth is traced to him.

A Philadelphia paper tells the story of a family, the mother of which was found dead, from intemperance and starvation, in Twenty-Third-street, near Callowhill, and, when the Coroner entered the house he found the father beastly drunk, while a lad of 14 lay on the floor, sick of intermittent fever.

Prof. CHARLES A. DAVIES, (brother of Judge DAVIES,) formerly a member of the Faculty of West Point Military Academy, has received the appointment of Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College. The appointment of Professor of History has not been announced.

The Lowell *News* says that Mr. AVERY, whose connection with the murder of MARIA CORNELL made such a stir years ago, is residing in Berkshire County, where he has quietly cultivated his farm for twenty years past. He seldom goes beyond the adjacent post office.

JAMES H. HACKETT, the actor, has purchased a farm of 1,900 acres in Clinton County, Illinois, on which he proposes to spend the remainder of his days. On the farm is a remarkable Indian mound, and Mr. HACKETT has named his place "Hackett's Mound."

Prof. JAMES HALL, of this State, has visited Madison, (Wis.,) accompanied by I. A. LAPHAM, of Milwaukee, to make arrangements for the Geological Survey of the State, and to make a proper distribution of the labor.

A citizen of Detroit, the other day, went out and found asleep upon a young-hill, in the rear of his barn, two boys and two girls, of from 10 to 12 years of age. They had probably slept there all night in the open air.

It is reported that a member of Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS' Church, New-York, has contributed $30,000 to endow a professorship in the College of New-Jersey, at Princeton.

JOHN B. GOUGH has been tendered a complimentary testimonial by citizens of Philadelphia, to be given at the Academy of Music.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH and family propose to visit Europe during the approaching Summer.

The body of a woman was found in the Mississippi, near St. Louis, last week, and in a pocket of her dress a letter, addressed "W. T. M., Sacramento City, Ca'.," in which occurred the following:

"MY DEAR WILLIAM: I now write to you for the last time. When you read this I will be no more. You have driven me to death by your last unkind and unfeeling letter. You believed the lying tongues of slandar, and the false oath that was taken. One that loves you and only worships you—they have lied about me. If I was not true and devoted to you, who on this earth is? I have been a faithful and true wife, and now you have driven me on to this cold world, without any money and but few friends, and you say for me to lead the life of a fancy woman, for such was my life whilst living with you. But that I *pronounce* a lie, and those mean, low-life women who told you so have sworn to a lie."

Obituary.

Musical readers will remember the Misses SHAW, who some years since were favorite vocalists. MARY, one of them, died recently in St. Louis of an affection of the heart; the other sisters are Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD and Mrs. HOEY, both well-known in the theatrical profession. The deceased always retained her maiden name on the stage, though twice married.

Boston papers announce the death of Mr. HENRY S. MCKEAN, a civil engineer by profession, connected with the Boston Water Works several years. He has since served as Assistant City Engineer, to general acceptance.

Mrs. SHEWELL, attached to the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, died on Friday night of puerperal fever. She was a daughter of Mr. BENJAMIN WILKES, the equestrian, and was married last Summer.

THOMAS J. PERKINS, Esq., a well known and highly-esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, and for several years a member of Councils, died in that city on Tuesday, aged 67.

Dr. WM. L. BALFOUR, Vice-President of the National Convention at Cincinnati last year, died at Natchez, Miss., last week.

The George Law Detained.

Wednesday was the regular day for the sailing of the steamer *George Law*. Some six hundred California passengers were on board, there being an unprecedented number of ladies and children among them, which the return of Spring has tempted to undertake a California voyage to join their husbands and fathers; but the severe easterly storm, which had not abated up to the hour fixed for departure, induced the agents to delay her sailing until to-day at noon; accordingly notice was posted at the door of the office, and at the pier gate to that effect. The passengers were, however, provided with comfortable meals on board, and a large majority preferred to spend the night on the steamer to going ashore. Upon passing through the crowded saloons our reporter had the curiosity to take a partial census of the women and children. The first 21 women he came across had, in the aggregate, 32 children; two having only one, two having two, four having three, one four, one five, and one six; 81 women had a total of one hundred and five babies, little and big, from the flaxen-haired urchin of a few months, to the blossom of fifteen Summers, all mixed up in a kind of *pot-pourri*, tumbling about among the trunks and bandboxes, waddling in and out of the state rooms, and playing hide-and-go-seek among the standees; one munching an orange, another nibbling at a fist-full of gingerbread; some laughing, some crying—all alive, like a meadow full of grasshoppers. Not more than half had found their berth or state-room, and the rest were either hunting for their baggage or their children. Some were contemplating the pleasures of spending the night without the needful blankets, which had been stowed away in their trunks, whilst others were reletiog their adventures in pursuit of a California passage-ticket under difficulties. Of this class the following persons gave our reporter a statement of their grievances, which, for the twentieth time, is now published for the benefit of travelers, who have the sense to read the newspapers:

TICKET SWINDLERS STILL ALIVE AND KICKING.

Mrs. ——— with her father and mother, from New-Brunswick, arrived here from Boston, on Saturday last, with her father and mother, three children, and servant, bound to California; the lady to join her husband, and the old folks to make a home with her. The same day the lady went to No. 177 West-st., (she knew the way, having been here before,) and purchased tickets for herself, three children and servant, securing state-room 12, in which one berth was to be reserved for her mother until Monday. On that day, her father went out to find the office, but strayed into the wrong place, where an inferior berth was palmed off upon him for the one he wanted, at some $35 advance. After discovering the swindle, the lady again visited Mr. RAYMOND'S office, where, by paying the additional $75, she obtained the desired berth. Subsequently, by threats of prosecution, the swindler was made to disgorge $25 of the amount extorted from her father.

Mr. SHWEED, father, mother, and two brothers, arrived from Cincinnati on Saturday at noon, and went to the Shakespeare Hotel. Having told the Clerk they were going to California, he offered to send a man to show him the ticket-office, that there might be no mistake, and on *Sunday* morning they went together down Warren-street, found a smooth-faced young man in an office, with California Ticket Office over the door, and purchased of him four tickets—two whole and two half tickets—for $600. He found the next day he had made a bad Sunday's job, having been cheated about $100, besides the wear and tear of conscience and his Sunday clothes.

Mrs. HOTHERSALL arrived from Worcester in the *Commonwealth*, yesterday noon, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Mr. CROSS, who came to see her safely on board the *George Law*. Mrs. H. being on her way to join her husband in California. They were met on the dock by a runner, who conducted Mr. CROSS to a bogus office, where $195 was extorted for a steerage berth. Her brother-in-law having left for home, supposing that all was right, the swindler then tried every means to induce the defenceless lady to leave the steamer and go to a hotel which *he would show her* and spend the night; but she very properly dismissed the vagabond and remained on board, making the best of her disappointment and her hard fare.

These are only a few of some fifty cases of swindling by the *George Law*.

The *George Law* left yesterday at 12, according to announcement, with about six hundred passengers, of which there were 179 ladies, of all classes and 125 children—there were under six years 75, and under 12 50. Col. WASHINGTON, the new Collector of San Francisco; S. B. WELLER, the new Post-Master and Mr. MCCORKLE, ex M. C., and Mr. B. F. GRIFFIN ex M. C. with his family, were among the passengers. Four persons who had not been sufficiently careful to note the advertised time of the sailing of the steamer were left behind, very much to their disappointment. Among these were H. P. HOLMES, of Bentonville, Ark., GEORGE MACOMBER, and JAMES JOHNSON an old lady also, from Iowa, was too late to get on board.

Convention of the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The General Synod commenced its annual session on Wednesday evening at the Jane-street Church. There were over a hundred and twenty delegates present, who represent a constituency which extends from Massachusette to Missouri. The exercises of the evening were merely a formal organization of the body. A sermon was delivered by Rev. Prof. FINDLEY, of Westminster College, Western Pennsylvania, from the text in the 5th chapter of Ephesians, 25th, 26th and 27th verses, and the Synod adjourned to nine o'clock yesterday morning.

MORNING SESSION.

Rev. Dr. DAVID R. KERR, of Pittsburg, Penn., was chosen Moderator.

Reports were received from the Presbyteries represented—the majority being in favor of the union with the Associate Presbyterian Church, on the bases of union recommended by the Committee appointed by the Associate Reformed Synods at their meeting in Allegheny, Penn., in May, 1856. The reports were referred to a special committee to report upon as soon as possible.

An interesting letter was received from the General Assembly of Ireland.

A memorial was read in favor of a Mission to Northern India, and it, with a report on existing Foreign Missions, were laid over for discussion in the evening.

This evening was appointed for hearing a sermon Advent of Christ," and Monday evening Rev. Dr. FORSYTH, of Newburg, N. Y., was to discourse on "The History of Presbyterianism since the Reformation by Rev. R. D. HARPER, of Xenia, Ohio, on "The Second tion."

A letter was submitted, accompanied by a draft of the Covenant of Faith, from the Reformed Presbyterian (New School) Church, which the Moderator stated was virtually an overture of union from that body.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the devotional exercises, the roll was called, and it was found that several delegates had forgotten their credentials. They were, however, admitted to seats by a unanimous vote of the Synod. The Clerk read five additional reports from Presbyteries which had not been heard from at the morning session.

The Second Presbytery of Illinois were 29 against the proposed bases of union, and 4 in favor of them. They suggested a number of amendments.

The Presbytery of Mansfield would approve of them with certain amendments, but not without.

The Presbytery of Boston could not indorse the bases without amendments.

The Presbytery of Michigan rejected them unanimously, and suggested alterations.

The First Prosbytery of Ohio approved them unanimously.

Rev. J. G. BROWNE moved that the sermon on the Second Advent of Christ, which in the morning session had been appointed to be delivered by Rev. Mr. HARPER, this evening, be postponed, in consequence of Mr. HARPER'S laborious work as Clerk of the Committee on Missions, to Sunday evening. This occasioned a lengthy and somewhat warm discussion, and was eventually withdrawn by the mover to save the time of the Synod. A half hour subsequent, Mr. HARPER, who had been absent and was not aware that the matter had been before the house, asked the courtesy himself. Not many at first were willing to grant it, and discussion ran high among both the clerical and lay members. Amendments and substitutes without number were offered, till at length Mr. HARPER, who said he would not have mentioned the subject had he anticipated such a commotion, asked to be excused from preaching the sermon at all, and the matter was tabled.

The Moderator (by permission of the Synod, which suspended the rules for the purpose) made the following appointments of Committees:

On Overtures.—Rev. Wm. Findley, John D. Gibson, Matthew McKinstry; Elders A. C. Nevin, James Robb.

On Correspondence.—J. B. Scouller, R. A. Brown, Robert Ross; Elders S. C. Hircy, Robert Reed.

On the State of Religion.—Alex. Young, S. C. Baldridge, Alex. Clements; Elders Robert Operston, Samuel Johnston.

On Education.—Dr. Ekin, C. Irvine, Samuel Miller; Elders T. M. Nevin, Thomas Carlisle.

On Accounts.—J. B. Scouller, Wm. M. Graham, A. C. Jenkins; Elders Thomas McCagua, Wm. Young.

On Revision.—David Currie, J. N. Dick; Elders J. L. Craig, S. C. Purvis.

The Chairman stated that a book-seller of the City had tendered a copy of the *Life of Dr John Mason* to each of the clerical members of the Synod, and moved a vote of thanks therefor. Carried.

The unfinished report of the Committee on Home Missions was read by Rev. R. D. HARPER. It recommends additional efforts to be put forth in the work of home missions, and advises that missions be established in Kansas and Nebraska. It set apart various clergymen to labor in those fields alternately—their places while so employed to be filled by the Presbyteries to which they severally belong. That portion of the report elicited much discussion. Rev. R. D. HARPER, of Xenia, Ohio, was nominated as the pioneer for the post, to be relieved in two months by Rev ROBT. A. BROWN.

Mr. BROWN, however, declined to serve; and, after after a spirited debate as to the advisability of sending missionaries there at present, the portion that referred to Kansas and Nebraska was recommitted.

The report also advised that $7,000 be raised for the support of the Home Missions for the ensuing year.

Elder HOEY, of Philadelphia, thought that the amount should be increased at least 50 per cent.

Rev. Mr. SCOULLER, of Washington Presbytery, N. Y., hoped that the suggestion would not be acted on, as $7,000 was more than sufficient to pay all the laborers in the mission cause that they had.

Elder CARLISLE thought that more than $7,000 should be assessed, and in reply Mr. SCOULLER stated that the reason that laborers were scarce was that they were not sufficiently remunerated pecuniarly.

Other remarks followed and the resolution was finally tabled.

Mr. T. M. NEVIN moved that during the session of the Synod the first half-hour of the morning session should be occupied with devotional exercises. Adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the Reports of the different Presbyteries on the bases of Union now in overture before the churches, stated to the Synod that they had examined such reports, and that six Presbyteries are opposed to the consummation of the union on the present bases. Eight Presbyteries are willing to unite upon the bases as they are; seven would adopt the bases with certain amendments; and six Presbyteries specify certain amendments that would render the bases more acceptable to them.

The Committee, however, regarding the union of the churches as of great importance, would recommend the adoption of the bases as they are, rather than fail in the accomplishment of an object of so much interest to the Church.

After remarks had been made by many members, the report was re-committed with instructions to report the numerical votes of the several Presbyteries.

The meeting adjourned after Prayer by Rev. ALEX. YOUNG.

EVENING SESSION.

An interesting Session was held in the evening, when addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. PRESTLY, KARR, BROWN, MCCAGUE and others, giving their views on the subject of existing Foreign Missions, and the memorial in favor of a mission to Northern India was also discussed. The Synod meet again this morning at 9 o'clock.

Resisting Laws on the Allegation of their Unconstitutionality.

ALBANY, Thursday, May 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In one of your editorials, a few days since, I saw repeated an assertion, made over and over again by many of your countrymen, that Frenchmen and other foreign nations were unable to understand American laws and institutions.

It is not my intention to question the truth of this assertion; on the contrary, it is in the conviction of its justness that I take up my pen to address you, for, individually speaking, I must confess that American laws and institutions are as great puzzles to me as those of Sphinx of old were to the enlightened inhabitants of Thebes.

More than ever, I have become conscious of my utter ignorance in this respect by the action of some of your municipal officers in relation to certain laws passed by the Legislature in its recent session.

The representatives of the people, assembled according to the requirements of the Constitution, after due deliberation, have passed, in the name of the people, a law creating a Board of Police Commissioners.

In my ignorance (being rather slow of conception, in common with most of my countrymen, lager-bier drinking, ever-smoking Germans or *Dutchmen*, if you like it better) I supposed that such a law *was* a law, at least till repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper judicial tribunal. But no!

It seems that there are still higher authorities, not mentioned in the Constitution, than your Assemblies, Senates and Governors, among whom may be found Mayor WOOD, little GEORGY MATSELL, a portion of the Aldermen, Councilmen, &c., all of whom seem to have the power to defy the law and to make impossible its proper execution under the allegation of its being unconstitutional.

In old-fashioned Europe, common sense would require a law to be regarded as valid and constitutional till declared otherwise by the proper tribunal, and the Executive would be responsible for its execution; but enlightened America don't know such nonsense, you know, and I presume it would be a crime against popular sovereignty to enforce a law if anybody does not fancy it.

If I am not correct in my understanding of the word "Popular Sovereignty," please correct me, to the enlightenment of not a few of those "furriners" who inhabit your glorious country, so much ahead in everything of all the "old nations," and the rest of the world, especially as most of them may not be in possession of *Webster*, among whom may be numbered your obedient servant, who on that score, begs pardon for his indifferent English. DUTCHMAN.

☞ Bermuda is coming to be our hot-house. The Hamilton *Bermudian*, of the 6th inst., shows that the exports this Spring amounted to 158,450 bbls. onions, 3,698 bbls. potatoes and 3,059 boxes tomatoes. Six vessels cleared for New-York during the period mentioned, taking in the aggregate, 2,259 bbls. potatoes, 2,309 boxes of tomatoes and 450 bbls. onions. These productions ripened several weeks earlier than usual. Onions were exported the 20th of April. The potato has yielded bountifully, and almost wholly free from disease. One planter's crop yielded at the rate of twenty-four barrels for every barrel planted.

THE CITY SCHOOL COMMISSION.—Governor KING having, in accordance with the act of the Legislature creating a Commission to examine the school system of this City, appointed Messrs. Charles Tracy, Thomas B. Stillman, Robert A. Adams, William H. Neilson and Charles C. Nott, as the members of such Commission, the Commissioners met at the office of Mr. NEILSON yesterday, and organized by the election, on motion of Mr. NEILSON, of THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Esq., as Chairman.

☞ EUGENE GRELET, one of the parties arrested for participation in the great Carpentier French Railway fraud, died suddenly, yesterday, in Eldridge-street Jail. He was only 21 years old. An inquest will be held on his remains this morning.

Reward for the Murderer of Dr. Burdell—Newspaper Enterprise.

From the Albany Express.

The publishers of the NEW-YORK MORNING TIMES, yesterday morning offered a reward of $5,000 to any person or persons who will furnish them information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL.

The Proprietors of the TIMES reserve the right of withdrawing this offer whenever the authorities of the City or state shall take proper action calculated to accomplish the same result; and, upon so doing they will, if requested by the parties, hand over to the said authorities whatever information may be elicited by this notice.

If any parties who may communicate information on this subject, desire that the fact of their having done so should be kept secret, their names will not be disclosed, without their consent. All communications in response to this offer, should be addressed, in sealed envelopes, marked "Private and Confidential," "To the EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES."

This is an evidence of newspaper enterprise that will not pass unnoticed by the public. The authorities of New-York it appears cannot be relied on for such action as the interests of the people demand at their hands, and the *Public Press*, will, in this instance, as in many others, be found the truest representative and most faithful guardian of the public welfare. All honor to the men who have thus assumed to discharge a great public duty.

Letter from Gov. R. J. Walker to Dr. Webster.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 14, 1857.

President Horace Webster, New-York Free Academy.—DEAR SIR: I have lately made the interesting acquaintance of many accomplished young students under your faithful charge, principally those of a debating society, which has honored me with a membership. It was my intention, before my departure, to visit the Academy in acknowledgment of courtesies from you and them, but imperative duties call me away immediately. What I have witnessed of the system of public instruction here, of which you are the distinguished head, the lovely and orderly children in the Primary Department, and upward, through the Grammar School into the Free Academy, impress me most favorably, and I shall receive in Kansas, with great pleasure, through my young friend REMD HARPER, any documents of which I can avail myself, in endeavoring to introduce the system into that new Territory, soon to become one of the sovereign States of the Union.

Most respectfully, your friend,

R. J. WALKER.

From Kansas.

ACTION OF THE U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN THE TREASON CASES.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Tuesday, May 12, 1857.

Upon the opening of Judge CATO'S Court this afternoon, the U. S. District Attorney WEBB moved for a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in all the treason trials now pending before that Court in which the United States is the prosecutor.

In making this motion, Mr. WEBB remarked that he did so by advice of the Secretary of State and acting Governor of Kansas, Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, and in accordance with his own belief that the General Government would approve his course, as an act calculated to restore present peace and preserve future harmony in the Territory.

Judge SMITH, of Lawrence, a member of the Kansas bar and a party interested, desired to know whether this *nolle prosequi* would include prosecutions for usurpation of office?

The District-Attorney replied that he presumed it would, but that these cases could not be thus determined until the right of prosecutorship between himself (as District-Attorney for the United States) and Mr. NEWSOM, the Territorial District-Attorney, (which is to be argued this week,) should be decided.

This will probably be settled in a few days.

PURSUIT AND SUMMARY SHOOTING OF HORSE-THIEVES.

You will remember that we informed you of the taking away of some four horses, with saddles and bridles, from the livery-stable at this place on Tuesday night last. These horses are now back again in Lecompton, though sadly the worse for wear, and the thieves, in mountain phrase, have "gone under."

We left Lecompton on Thursday, at an early hour, to give chase. We first struck the trail of the thieves about four miles from this place, upon the road leading to Topeka. There were certain peculiarities in the hoof-prints, made by one of the stolen animals, which enabled us to keep upon their track. After some distance, we lost traces of these, but recovered them again at Smith's Ferry, a crossing of the Kansas, some six miles above Topeka. Here we learned certain particulars from the ferryman, whose suspicions had been excited by the thieves having no baggage.

We gained constantly until we came in sight of the thieves, some eight miles this side of the Nebraska line, and about one hundred and fifty from this place. Upon perceiving us the rascals hauled off to the side of the road to discover if we were following them; upon being satisfied of which, they put their horses under the whip, and ran them hither and thither, sometimes on the road and sometimes off of it, in the vain attempt to escape. We had a hard chase, and the animals on both sides were greatly exhausted, but we finally came so near them when about four miles inside of the Nebraska line, that they came to the conclusion that further flight would be useless, and formed a line across the road side by side, with their revolvers all ready for a fight.

As we got within twenty steps of them they fired one shot each, and then wheeled and fled; we reserved our fire, not wishing to wound the horses, and pursued; as we got up with them they again turned and fired three shots, but without effect, and once more broke and run. We then commenced bringing down our double herreled shot guns, which had been well loaded with buck. At the first fire we had the satisfaction to see the thief on the gray (Richardson's Express Company's horse) throw up his arms and give a yell—what he said we could not hear, and then tumble from his saddle. His horse, jaded and trembling like a leaf, stopped short upon being relieved from the weight of his rider, and went to grazing. The man on the bay (Mr. FEY'S horse) "*gave out*" next; and the two survivors, upon witnessing the discomfiture of their associates, slipped from their saddles and gave leg hail, but we were not satisfied with the security, and ere they had taken forty jumps, they both planted on "chims" six feet by two, where they will be likely to stop for some time to come, unless the *Coyotes* "jump their location."

They were all young men, none I should say over 30 years of age. One had light brown hair, was of slender make, with small and rather regular features. He wore a brown coat and a slouched hat. Another was a heavily-built man, with dark hair and brounzed complexion; he was rather a good looking man; this was the person who wore the shawl. The two others were under size, but stoutly made. They wore red shirts and had long hair.

News from Nassau, N. P.

The British schooner *Evelina* arrived at Charleston on Saturday, with news from Nassau to the 10th inst. The *Courier* has the following:

Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, the retiring Governor of New-Providence, came a passenger in the *Evelina*, and has, for a few days, taken rooms at the Mills House. He goes north to assume the Governorship of Newfoundland.

The Bahamas—with the exception of the lantern—for the erection of a cast-iron light-house on the "Great Isaacs" had arrived at Nassau.

The Legislature of Barbadoes has appropriated an annual sum, amounting to £2,500, in furtherance of the project to lay down a line of submarine telegraph to connect the North and South American continent, through the islands of the lesser Antilles, the line to be placed in North America, in connection with the Transatlantic line, connecting the British Island with the Continent, through Newfoundlund.

Two American vessels, the brigantine *Montana* and schooner *Arcade*, had arrived at Turke Island from the United States, for the purpose of obtaining licences for the Government to search after sunken property at the Silver Cey Bank, where, it is supposed, much treasure has been from time to time wrecked, without, hitherto, any recovery. The parties were provided with compe ere diving apparatus, such as ereem-engine, diving-bell, and submarine armors, &c., and the Government was about to grant a monopoly to one of them, to the exclusion of other foreigners. The *Royal Standard* thinks that the monopoly should not be granted, and that trouble will be sure to grow out of it.

Some surprise had been created in Antigua by the appointment of a Special Commission to examine the accounts of the Acting Treasurer.

A Useful Hint.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please suggest to the gentlemen frequenters of the National Academy of Design, the propriety of their taking off their hats while in the exhibition rooms. Neither felt or stove-pips hats are transparent, and it is so provoking to have them continually in the way, while you are endeavoring to see and study some really good work of ART.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 23.

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, The Hope of Woman. By Caroline Chesebro. Part Third.—Chapters XIV, XV, XVI.

II.—HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM UTAH.—More Mormon Outrages.—Violent Dispersion of United States Courts.—Horrible Practices in the Mormon Church. &c.

III.—WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.—Foreign Appointments.—Government of Utah, &c.

IV.—THE CHINA WAR.—Details of the Recent Insurrections and Massacres, with Rejah Brooks' Account of the Outbreak in Borneo.

V.—LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

VI.—MEXICO.—Invasion of Sonora.—Defeat and Execution of the Fillibusters.

VII.—SUMMARY OF NEWS.—City, Domestic and Foreign.

VIII.—AGRICULTURAL.—Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets.—Articles on various Agricultural Topics, Live Stock Market, &c., &c.

IX.—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EDITORIALS.—The Burdell Murdar.—Apathy of the Authorities.—Reformatory Convention.—Important from Utah.—Another Collision at Sea.—Fillibusterism on the two sides of the Globe.—New-England Sugar.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers, hair dye, 4 shillings a box, black or brown, No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. HILL, inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, hair dye, 4 shillings a box, black or brown, No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR THAT NEW SCENT, Frangipanni, be sure that you get it, as inferior scents are sometimes substituted.
Agent, INGERS, No. 309 Broadway.
Sold everywhere.

IF YOUR HAIR IS GRAY,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If your hair is falling,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative
If you are bald-headed,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you wish to preserve the color,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
If you want your money's worth,
Use Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
For it is beyond all question the best preparation ever made for the scalp and hair, and the only one sustained by the voluntary testimony of statesmen, divines, editors, judges on the bench, and more than 500,000 others in all parts of the world. Depôt No. 312 Broadway, and sold by every popular druggist in this City and throughout the country.

SIXTEEN REASONS WHY ALL SHOULD USE Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE:
1. It will restore grey hair permanently to the original color.
2. It will make it grow on bald heads.
3. It will restore the natural secretions.
4. It will remove all itching.
5. It will remove all dandruff.
6. It will make the hair soft and glossy.
7. It will cure all eruptions, even scald head.
8. It will cure all pimples on the face.
9. It will remove all tan and freckles.
10. It will cure all nervous headache.
11. It will make the old appear young again.
12. It will preserve the appearance of youth.
13. It will preserve the color of hair to old age.
14. It will always fasten it and stop its falling.
15. It will preserve the growth to any age.
16. The sun is no more sure to rise than these effects to follow its use.
It is now sold by every popular druggist in the city and country. Depôt No. 312 Broadway.

FOR
"COSTAR'S" Rat Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR
"COSTAR'S" Put up in 20c., 35c., 65c., $1, $2, $3, and $5 Boxes.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" Bed-bug EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" Put up in 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 50, $2 50 and $4 50 Bottles.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.,
"COSTAR'S" Put up in 25c. and 50c. Boxes.
"COSTAR'S"
Principal Depôt, No. 288 Broadway, New-York.
Full particulars by mail.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of PETERSON & HUMPHREY, will continue in the Carpet business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canal st.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public to our rich Brussels Carpetings, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpetings, 12s. to 16s. per yard.
And all the latest patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Oil-cloths of every description at the lowest cash prices.

A NEW MEDALLION
Velvet Carpet from the manufactory of Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England, imported by
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY
Low Prices! for English Carpets!
Beautiful Brussels, $1.
Elegant Three-Plys, $1. Ingrains from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU STS.
SPRING CLOTHING.
Business Coats, Pants.
Frock Coats.
N. B. COLLINS & CO.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered
At extremely low prices,
At ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 93 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 3s. to 3s. 6d.; oil cloths, 8 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

RUPTURE.—(MARSH & CO., REMOVED TO NO. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.)—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $10, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 406 Broadway.

FOR HOUSE-CLEANING, GARDENING, &c., the Indis-Rubber Glove is invaluable to ladies who wish their hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Can be worn where any other glove would be spoiled. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No. 26 John-st., up-stairs.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS, AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The Dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns and the glossy deep blacks it produces. Would nature do better? Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHING.
Mr. E. DEGROOT, of No. 142 Fulton-st., feels prepared to sell better and cheaper Spring and Summer Clothing than can be obtained elsewhere in New-York.

MOTHS.—BREWER'S MOTH-POWDER IS DECIDEDLY a superior protection for furs, carpets and all woolen goods. Now is the time to use it. Sold by all the principal druggists.

MARRIED.

MORLEY—WARNER.—In this City, on Th

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.
Published this week.
I.—A NEW NOVEL. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
II.—A MEMOIR OF DR. LEWIS F. LINN.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.
Publish on Friday,

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF DR. LEWIS F. LINN,
FOR TEN YEARS SENATOR OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE STATE OF MISSOURI.
One vol., 8vo., illustrated with Portrait view of his Monument. Price, $2.
Reviewed from Preface.

Few men were more thoroughly identified with "the Great West" than Dr. Linn, and no one took a livelier interest in all that concerned the Great Valley of the Mississippi and its enterprising people, or labored with greater zeal to develop its resources, open and improve its highways, by land and water, with a view to expedite the occupation of its rich soil and inviting climate by the temperate race of toil from the East, and to facilitate its commercial intercourse with other parts of the country.

On Saturday,
New work by the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
DYNEVOR TERRACE; or, THE CLUE OF LIFE.
By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," "Heartsease," &c. 2 vols., 12mo, cloth. $1 50.
Extract from a review of The Heir of Redclyffe and Heartsease, in The North American Review for April.

The first of her writings which made a sensation here was the "Heir," and what a sensation it was! Referring to the remains of the tear-washed covers of the copy aforesaid, we find it belonged to the "eighth thousand." How many thousands have been issued since by the publishers to supply the demand for new, and the places of drowned, dissolved, or gorge away old copies, we do not attempt to conjecture. Not individuals merely, but households—consisting in a great part of tender hearted young damsels—were plunged into mourning. With a tolerable acquaintance with fictitious heroes, (not to speak of real ones,) from Sir Charles Grandison down to the nursery idol, Carlton, we have little hesitation in pronouncing Sir Guy Morville, of Redclyffe, Baronet, the most admirable one we ever met with, in story or out. The glorious, joyous boy, the brilliant, ardent child of genius and of fortune, crowned with the beauty of his early holiness, and overshadowed with the darkness of his hereditary gloom, and the soft and touching sadness of his early death—what a sanction is there! What a vision!

D. A & Co., have Just Published:
THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE, author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," &c. By Mrs. GASKELL, author of "Mary Barton," "Ruth," "North and south," with a Portrait of Miss Bronte. A View of Haworth Church and Parsonage, and fac-simile of handwriting of Miss Bronte. 2 vols., 12mo. Price $1 50.
ILLUSTRATED SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES and the adjacent parts of America, from the Earliest Discoveries to the Present Time. By G. P. QUACKENBOS A. M. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.
PEN PORTRAITS BY MACAULAY.
BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES,
By T. BABINGTON MACAULAY.
1 Vol., 12mo, Cloth. Price 75 cents.

IMPORTANT TO BOOKSELLERS.
SCHOOL COMMITTEES AND TEACHERS
RIGHTMYER'S COPY BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.
(LATE KNAPP & RIGHTMYER'S.)
Published by LEVI RIGHTMYER, No. 6 Rose-st., New-York.
(Formerly by KNAPP & ALLEN.)

These books consist of 12 numbers, having copies at the head of each page, elegantly engraved and beautifully printed on very superior paper. Penmanship in these works is reduced to a system—capitals to 3 principles and small letters to 5, which any one can see illustrated by the author on calling at his office. The "Penman's Paradise" consists of 60 pages of splendidly-engraved specimens of ancient and modern writing, price $3. Published by LEVI RIGHTMYER, No. 6 Rose-st., and sold by all booksellers.

Rayner, Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, have on hand and for sale Rightmyer's superior works on practical and ornamental writing.

ZILLAH. THE CHILD-MEDIUM,
A TALE OF SPIRITUALISM.
By the author of "My Confession." etc.
Just published. 12mo: cloth, 75 cents. Dealers, send in your orders. Copies sent by mail. MILLER & CO., (late Dix, Edwards & Co.,) No 321 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 439 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. (Lafarge Buildings.)

Third year of the enterprise. In order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.

LIST OF GIFTS.
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Vesoom Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold
and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.'
Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada, EVANS & CO.,
Principal store No. 677 Broadway,
Lafarge Building.

THE COUNTRY STORE DESCRIBED AS it is, with all the uses made of it, in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Everybody that has lived in the country will pronounce it true to nature. Besides this, is Goldsmith's Deserted Village, illustrated with six engravings; Election Day in Connecticut; Ancient and Modern Wills to Prevent Second Marriages; Ebb and Flow of Criticality; Poetry; Phenetics; Items of Interest; News; Miscellaneous; The Arrenianus, with three engravings; Traveling to Arkansas, &c., &c., all (and more too) for four cents. For sale by news men.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST *plain, practical* ADVICE on the *time and mode of performing* all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 25TH INST., OSTREA, OR THE LOVES OF THE OYSTERS—A brilliant Capriccio. Price 50 cents.
T. J. CROWEN, Publisher, No. 699 Broadway.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 256 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & BROADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 98 Fulton-st., between William and Gold.
Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

THE IMMENSE NUMBER OF CARDS PRINTED BY THOMAS E. SUTTON, of No. 142 Fulton-st., makes some people think he confines himself to card printing alone. This is entirely wrong, as he does all kinds of Job Printing at low rates; specimens of which may be seen at his printing office, No. 142 Fulton-st.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS, $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at BICKLER'S, No. 97 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A WALLET CONTAINING ABOUT $300 in bills and gold, together with a note drawn by Albert Brisbane to the order of George Brisbane, for $2,027 21. Also, a street warrant for $300, made by city of Brooklyn, and other papers of value to the owner. All persons are forbid purchasing the above, payment being stopped. A reward of $100, in addition to the money contained in the wallet, will be paid and no questions asked on leaving it with WILLIAM B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall st.

LOST—ABOUT THE 4TH INST., BETWEEN the Union-place Hotel and University-place, a child's gold necklace, of a flat link chain and one yellow topaz stone, with a small locket and flat gold cross attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the above to the office of the Union-place Hotel.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON OR ABOUT THE 19th inst., a cotton flannel belt, with buttons, containing $70, mostly in five and ten dollar bills, Rochester, N. Y. The above reward will be given to any one returning the same to the owner at Savery's Hotel, No. 10 Beekman-st. A. H. JERVIS.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET, ON TUESDAY, IN going from West 11th-st. to West 17th-st., or 6th-av. car. A reward will be paid if returned to 72 West 11th-st.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.—April 20, 1857.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers st. (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 25th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.
J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, patented Feb. 24, 1857. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Warerooms, Nos. 703 and 705 Broadway, next to Grace Church, entrance, No 5 Rose-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents
FRIDAY EVENING, May 22, 1857,
Unequaled Combination of Talent.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
Last appearance but one of
Mlle. ROBERT.
Mme. MONPLAISIR and MARZETTI,
LINA WINDEL.
L. Espinosa.....as.....Ventilatow
Antoine.....as..Robert Macaire and Kim-ka
Jerome.....as...Bertrand and Key-ing
KIM-KA.
THREE GRAND PAS,
ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 23,
Commencing at 3 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents
Children and schools half price.
Great comic treat for the grand
JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY
Last appearance of Mlle. ROBERT.
Antoine.....in.....Three comic characters
THE MILLINERS.
DIABLE A QUATRE.
MAGIC TRUMPET.
SATURDAY EVENING.—No performance. Rehearsal of the new pantomime.
MONDAY.—Farewell benefit and last appearance of Mlle. ROBERT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that in consequence of the great popularity and numerous applications from families and schools for the continuance of the Saturday afternoon Juvenile Performances, the Wonderful Ravels have been induced to consent to give one every Saturday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, and relinquish the performance in the evening of those days.

Niblo's Garden may be engaged for first class performances on Saturday evenings. For terms, apply at the box office from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. daily.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
LAST APPEARANCE OF
MME. CORA DE WILHORST,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 22, 1857,
When will be performed Donizetti's highly popular Opera,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO,
On which occasion
Mlle. ALDINI
has kindly consented to sing the part of Tenor.
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST,
Mlle. ALDINI,
Signor MORELLI,
Signora MORRA,
In the principal roles.
Between the acts, the grand
LIBERTY DUET,
from the Opera of
PURITANI,
will be sung by
Signor MORELLI and Signor GASPARONI.
Musical Conductor.....G. NICOLAO.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Dress Circle, First Tier.....One Dollar
Reserved Seats.....50 cents extra
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Boxes from.....$3 to $20
The Box Offices at the Academy will be open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Tickets are also to be had at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; KING & OFAWFORD, No. 52 William-st.
Doors open at 7, and Opera commences at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY, May 22,
MR. WALLACK
will appear to-night, for the first time this season, in his original character of Erasmus Bookworm, in Buckstone's comedy of
THE SCHOLAR.
Hans Krackjaw.....Mr. Walcot
With the extensive comedy of
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
Captain Waller Tottenbush.....Mr. Lester
Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Holland, Miss Mary Gannon and Mrs. Vernon will also appear.
To-morrow—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
and, first time, a new comedy, entitled
THE RIGHTS OF MAN.
Mr. Wallack and the whole strength of the company will appear.
THE RENT DAY is in preparation.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY,
SIXTEENTH NIGHT
of the eminently successful young American actor
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will repeat his great personation of
CARDINAL RICHELIEU.
Cardinal Richelieu.....Edwin Booth
Supported by Messrs. Fisher, Barrett, Mark Smith, Morton, and Sara Stevens.
El Torado.....Mlle. Ducy Barre and Mr. Geo. Smith
THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.
FRIDAY—Benefit of EDWIN BOOTH.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Sole lessee
W. E. Blake.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7½. Performance to begin at 7¾ o'clock
FRIDAY EVENING, May 22, 1857,
and every night during the week, the grand legendary and scenic drama, in three acts, called
FAUSTUS,
the most attractive spectacle ever presented at this theatre, now revived, with a most brilliant cast of characters. Beautiful scenery by Heister.
For full description, see bills.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Directress
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.
THIS EVENING, May 23, 1857,
LIKE AND UNLIKE.
Sir Andrew Redgrave.....Mr. Burnett
The Countess Kromoskie.....Miss Laura Keene
Lisette.....
To conclude with
VARIETY, OR THE PICTURE GALLERY.

GRAND NIGHT ON SCOTTISH SONG—BY DESIRE.—THIS EVENING, May 22, at Clive Assemble Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, Mr. CRAWFORD, Scottish Vocalist from Europe, will, at the request of a number of ladies and gentlemen, give another entertainment on Scottish song, and on this occasion will appear in full Highland costume and sing "Draw the Sword, Scotland;" also an American war song. Pianist, Mr. Kerry, Jr. Tickets—Reserved, 50 cents; body of the Hall, 25 cents, to be had at HALL & SON'S music store, Broadway. Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 23, the entertainments will commence with
THE WILD KNIGHT.
After which will be presented the pantomime of
ASHTODEL.
The whole to conclude with the comic drama of
YOUNG AMERICA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIRD week and continued triumph of the entirely new, extremely beautiful, deeply affecting dramatic picture of Fugitive Slave Life in the North, entitled NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD; it will be repeated THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the farce of POOR PILLICODDY and that of AN UNLUCKY MORTAL, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. The collection is formed exclusively of original Pictures and Sculpture by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING TO-DAY, (Friday,) May 22, should the weather prove fair. Purse and Stake, $1,250: mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons. D. Piffer, names br. g. *Dick S. McLaughlin*, names b. m. *Lady Moscow*. H. Woodruff, names b. m. *Rose of Washington*. Cars will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, for the Course, at 2¾ o'clock, and return soon as the sport is over. Fare, to go and return, 50 cents.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

MISS JULIA IRVING, THE WELL KNOWN American juvenile actress, is now in this City negotiating for the Summer, Fall and Winter seasons. Managers who wish to secure her services will please address Miss IRVING, office of the *Daily Times*.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

ELIJAH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.
EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York.
OFFER FOR SALE:
CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 bbls. Skaggs & Shantz, Samuel Davis, Gardiner Phipps and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 bbls. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
HAMS—500 Pieces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—Extra choice, an extra article for California. 50 do do. Western, Sour, canvassed for shipping.
SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New and Old.
BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Buckeye and Chicago Western.
Extra, 1,500 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, Superior.
800 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Forgery! forgery! Beware
Of rogues, who counterfeits prepare;
For LYONS' Powder and his Pills,
That bugs in chambers, rats in mills,
Indubitably slay,
By secondrels, envious of his fame,
Have counterfeited been, in name.
LYON CANNOT BE ANSWERABLE FOR the consequences of using the poisonous nostrums got up in imitation of his harmless MAGNETIC POWDERS for destroying insects, and his MAGNETIC PILLS for exterminating rats and mice. Look at the signature, E. LYON, Depot No. 424 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COUSINS; one as cook, washer and ironer, is a good cook and a very good washer and ironer, can bake and make pies in pastry, has first-class City references, and can refer to her last employer; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; both are willing to go any distance in the country. Also, by a very respectable young woman, (that is accustomed to traveling on the Continent,) a situation to travel as lady's maid with a family going to Europe; has first-class references. Call at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, in a small private family; one as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and also to assist in the washing and ironing, or would take care of children. No objection to go in the country with a lady. Can give the best of City reference. Have lived two years in their last place. Call at No. 410 6th-av., corner 26th-st., back room, third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPETENT women, with excellent City reference; one as laundress, to do up linens in style, finting and fancy, and, if required, will go in the country for the Summer, wages, $7 to $8 a month; the other as chambermaid and nurse, who, for the nursery, is neat and competent; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman, as cook, in a small private family; she is a good cook and a very good baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a most excellent laundress. Can give the very best of City reference for honesty and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 59 20th-st., first house west of 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as laundress, and as nurse and chambermaid, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS FULLY competent in all its branches, and of long experience, wishes to engage to go out three days in the week. Can give superior City reference. Apply at No. 704 8th-av., between 44th and 49th sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can make bread and pies; no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 279 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; SHE has the best of reference; also, a waitress; they understand their business perfectly; they can be seen at No. 137 East 29th st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 9 6th-st., third floor, front room, near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress. Has the best of City reference. Call at No 417 6th-av.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—Books written up, manuscripts copied, &c., &c. Address W. W., Box No. 2,787 New York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD ARCHITECTURAL draftsman, who can take charge of the office business, and make designs for public and private buildings. A salary of from $1,000 to $1,200 will be paid yearly to a competent person. No others need apply. Address THOS. WALSH, Architect and Superintendent of the new Custom-House, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—IN A CARRIAGE HARDWARE store, a lad about 16 or 17 years of age, active and intelligent, to learn the business; must write a good hand and be quick and correct at figures. One who resides with his parents preferred. Good reference as to character and ability required. Inquire of F. S. DRISCOLL & CO., No. 94 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE FITTER-UP AND TOOL-MAKER.—A steady, good workman, fully competent to lathe and vice work, may hear of a comfortable and permanent situation, by applying to Messrs. MINER & STEVENS, carriage-makers, No. 368 Broadway, this day (Friday), from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse, and seamstress. Must understand hair-dressing and be every way competent. City references required. Apply at No. 52 10th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND TIDY GIRL, WELL recommended, can have a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by applying, after 10 o'clock, at No. 282 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD, in the Bible society's office, No. 115 Nassau st. Must write a good hand, and be well recommended. Apply to Mr. WARD.

WANTED—A BOY IN A PAPER WAREHOUSE from 12 to 14 years of age; must reside with his parents. Address PAPER, *Times* office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, ABOUT 14 years of age, to run on errands, &c. Apply at No. 59 Beekman-st., up stairs.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—ONE EXPERIenced in laying out and proportioning "details" of large class steam engines and calculating proper strength of parts. A practical acquaintance with construction and general management of marine boilers and engines, desirable. Situation permanent; salary $600 to $1,000 per annum, payable weekly. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M. WM. MT. STORM, Engineer,
No. 65 East 30th-st., N. Y.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED rooms with private bath on second floor, and partial board, may be obtained in the family of a German professor, by applying at No. 775 Greenwich-st., third door North of Bank-st. Terms low to a party with undoubted reference. No children taken.

BOARDING.—PARTIES WHO WISH TO OBtain genteel boarders can be accommodated by applying at the Boarder's Exchange, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., room No. 4. Also, those wishing board can be suited by calling and inspecting our list.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with unfurnished rooms and partial board in a small private family where there are no other boarders. Apply at No. 168 Lexington-av.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—BY A single gentleman—a furnished front room with bath bedroom, on second floor, with partial board, in the neighborhood of Montague Ferry. A private family preferred, who may secure a permanent boarder if parties suit each other. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 2,703 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. A private family offer to a single gentleman, a large, airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated; has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory references required. Address Box No. 3,071 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING TO Room together, can be accommodated with a front room and bed room, in a small private family, either with or without partial board. Location in 13th-st., near 6th-av. The house has all the modern improvements. Address Box No. 1,403 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board, and pleasant rooms adjoining, on 2d floor, at No. 56 State-st., within five minutes' walk of either South or Wall-st. ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board, on reasonable terms, at No. 44 Nassau-st., first house from Washington-st. References required.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BATH, LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber is prepared to accommodate a few families, or single persons, with board at his residence, at Bath. The rooms are large and airy; the location is healthy, convenient, and easy of access, being only four miles from the termination of the Brooklyn City Railroad at Greenwood Cemetery. Gentlemen doing business in the City can go and return daily, either by steam or private conveyance. STEDMAN WRIGHT.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, single gentleman, desires apartments on 5th-av., or on 14th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., or in the neighborhood of 5th-av., near its junction with Broadway, or on Madison av., or between 5th and Madison ave. Either furnished or unfurnished will answer, provided the location suits. Best references given and required. Address, with description of apartments, INCONNU, *Times* office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LOcated in a first class neighborhood, (35th-st.,) and having more room than they wish to occupy, would let to a gentleman of unquestionable character, a pleasant room or room and bedroom, without board. None need apply excepting those willing to furnish references of a satisfactory nature. Address Box, No. 3,367 Post-Office.

A RARE CITY SUMMER RESIDENCE—Made so by deep yards and commodious balconies, is offered by a private family to gentleman who dine down town. Perhaps terms might be agreed upon to accommodate a gentleman and his lady. Location unusually accessible. Inquire at No. 168 West 11th-st.

HO FOR THE COUNTRY!—NOW IS THE time, if you wish to obtain genteel boarders for the country. We are daily having more applications than we can accommodate. Parties wishing their rooms occupied should apply immediately at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 346 Broadway. SMITH & BOYD.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A parlor and bedroom, either furnished or unfurnished without meals—in a private family where there are no boarders—within three blocks of St. Nicholas or Metropolitan Hotel. Address COOPER, Broadway Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Two bedrooms and two parlors on second floor, in a respectable house in Prince-st., west of Broadway, to let by the month; has gas and pantries. Inquire at the Oyster Bay House, No. 558 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN twenty minutes' reach of the City, by a small family, from the 1st of July. Accommodations must be comfortable and terms moderate. Address HISPANO AMERICANO, office of the *Daily Times*.

BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, with or without board, at No. 31 East 20th-st.

HOTELS.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN, N. J.—Having undergone a thorough repairing and refurnishing, a couple more genteel families and single gentlemen will find agreeable rooms, with full board and free ferriage. Dinner hour 5½ P. M.
WM. L. HALL, Proprietor.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON.—THIS ESTABLISHMENT will open on TUESDAY, the 26th inst. Parties wishing to engage rooms for the ensuing season can now make their selection. No rooms will be considered engaged from a later period than the 15th June.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 129 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERsant with the details of accounts may attain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $1.

ASHLAND HALL.—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payments made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman st.; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

$5.—PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand training No. 638 Broadway, removes stiffness or trembling from any hand, and makes better business writers in ten lessons than the old systems do in ten months. Three $5 seats for writing vacant. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant. Apply early for cheap seats.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE MISSES McFARLAND'S School will commence May 11, under new and improved arrangements, at No. 800 Pacific-st., near Powers-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN engagement as teacher of the English branches; French and music. Would give instruction to a limited number of children residing in the City or country. Satisfactory references as to abilities can be satisfied. Address, for one week, H. B., No. 281 West 35th-st., first house east of 9th-av.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WHO has for many years been accustomed to tuition, wishes for an engagement in a private family. In addition to a thorough English education, she teaches the rudiments of music, French and drawing. References exchanged. Address S. N. H., Brooklyn Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH Music and the English Branches, wishes a situation as Resident Governess in a private family. References given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842, Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner of 21st-st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

CHICKERING'S, GILBERT'S AND WATERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Will be sold this week, at reduced prices, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150, melodeons from $25 to $200, and for sale on monthly payments, or for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

SCHEBLER & SCHMIDT.—MANUFACTURers of Grand and Square Action Piano-Fortes, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block East of Broadway.) New York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivalled stock of Piano-Fortes, which, for tone and durability of workmanship, have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A RARE CHANCE.—WILL BE SOLD A splendid rosewood piano-forte, new and warranted, at a great bargain; a second-hand piano taken in exchange. For particulars, call or address, A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

13 PIANO-FORTES AND 1 MELODEON TO LET—At $2 50, $3, $4 and $5 a month, or for sale very cheap. One handsome rosewood 6⅔ octave piano for $55. Pianos tuned and music taught by Prof. DUMESDAY, No. 235 Grand-st., near the Bowery.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 462 and 464 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row.
AUCTION SALE—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale of elegant rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and library furniture, velvet carpets, oil-paintings, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, bronze clocks, large and costly China vases and decorations, piano-fortes and works of art, &c., &c. D. S. HOUGH will sell, as above, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, all the rich goods contained in the five-story brown-stone residence No 348 West 23d st., between 8th and 9th ave., and near London Terrace.

The basement is richly furnished throughout with solid mahogany extension table, 14 feet, carved mahogany buffet and dining, and arm chairs to match; also solid oak sofas, tops in green rep, together with a very large assortment of rich decorated French China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware, solid silver tea and breakfast sets, casters, cake baskets, pitchers, goblets, spoons, forks, &c.

In the parlors are fine English tapestry carpets, solid rosewood etageres, side, centre and pier tables, bronze gas fixtures, Dresden China vases and ornaments, bronze and other clocks, easy and reception chairs, fauteuils fine oil-paintings, valuable engravings, two elegantly-carved solid rosewood suites in crimson and maroon, satin and green and gold de, pier and mantel glasses, rich and heavily-embroidered lace, window curtains, gold band and other shades, ladies' escritoire, secretary bookcase. In carved rosewood, fine-toned carved rosewood case, seven-octave piano, a superb instrument.

In the hall are English oil-cloth, velvet stair carpet and silver plated rods, rosewood hall stand, with marble rest.

In the chambers are an elegant assortment of richly-carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, Chirodited toilet sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bookcases, wardrobes, sofas, couches, easy and rocking chairs, parlor chairs, lace and muslin curtains, engravings, fine curled hair mattresses and good bedding, together with a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention. All these goods are to fine order, to be sold without any reserve. Catalogues now ready, and to be had at the house only. Sale commences in the basement at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, and in the parlors at 11 o'clock A. M., and no postponement on any account.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF COSTLY AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT VASES, BRONZES, PAINTINGS AND BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART—At the residence No. 153 West 21st st., east of 8th av., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock.

The sale will be positive without regard to weather, and is worthy the special attention of those who want first-class furniture, this house being replete with parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, all of which was made to order, or imported for the present owner, and embraces a most valuable and elegant collection of everything requisite in a superb furnished residence. Parlor furniture consists of elegant solid carved rosewood parlor suites in rich crimson brocade, in three parlors, all of which were made two months ago by Dixon; three elegant rosewood marble-top etageres with mirror doors and back, inlaid with satinwood; superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, purchased two months ago with the maker's unexpired warrantee; marble-top music cabinet, splendid mantel and pier mirrors, silk and lace curtains, with satin trimmings, velvet and royal Wilton carpets, rosewood reception and Turkish chairs, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables; rosewood corner etageres, Turkish sofas in tapestry, large and costly collection of magnificent mantel vases, statuary, groups, figures, bronzes and beautiful parlor ornaments in every description. Also, a superb collection of valuable paintings in rich frames, elegant chandeliers, &c., rich carved rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, cheval glasses, about 20 elegant hair mattresses, oval mirrors, clocks, one full rosewood suite in velvet, rockers, arm-chairs, rosewood secretary book-case library do. lace curtains and rich shades to thirty windows, superb extension table, rich silver ware, French china, cut glass-ware, &c., of every description, cutlery, crockery, with a great variety of elegant mahogany furniture not mentioned. The entire furniture of this house will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Purchasers will be expected to make a satisfactory deposit. Catalogues at house.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.
A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $3 000 000 to $4 000,000.

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25 h of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association

GEORGE I. SEney, Cashier.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON THE 23D day of May, 1857, on the premises, part of the farm of the late Robert Given, consisting of about 90 acres, wood and meadow land, in parcels of from 5 to 30 acres, each plot containing several beautiful building sites.

This property is situated in the town of Westchester, about 13 miles from the City Hall, New York, on the Boston Turnpike, opposite the country seat of John J Pulmer, Esq., and in the immediate vicinity of the residence of the late Capt. Wm. Spencer, U S N., and about ten minutes' ride from the William's Bridge station of the Harlem Railroad.

This is the highest point of land in Westchester County, it being from here that the Coast Survey was taken. It commands a magnificent view of the East River and all the surrounding country.

There are churches of all denominations in the neighborhood. For gentlemen doing business in the City, and desiring a Summer residence in the country, this situation is unrivaled for beauty, and is perfectly healthy and very accessible. One of the plots contains a neat cottage. Also, a piece salt meadow. For further particulars, apply to COLABAUGH & FERRIS, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st., New-York, and Westchester, near above premises

Persons desiring to attend the sale will take the Harlem Railroad to William's Bridge, where they will find carriages to convey them to the premises.

WM. H. KNOX, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEgant rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in French satin brocatel and velvet, French plate and mirrors, a good opportunity for those in want of first-class furniture, as well as dealers. THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 22, WM. H KNOX will sell, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, consisting in part of one splendid rosewood parlor suite, in French crimson and maroon brocatel. Also, one rosewood suite in plush, elegantly carved, made by Pierce and fully warranted; also, mahogany and rosewood dressing bureaus and commode do.; mahogany and bedsteads, in Elizabethan and Gothic do. sofas and sofa bedsteads, forages and lounge beds, hair mattresses and palliasses, mahogany Voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany rockers, mahogany carved parlor chairs, common and cottage bedsteads, feather pillows, &c.

Also, 500 clocks, which are fully warranted, from a dealer retiring from business. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

Also, at 12 o'clock, large sale of all kinds liquors. For particulars, see advertisement.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 70 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and (including courts and 23 feet 5½ inches deep) 133 feet 5½ inches in depth. Six of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st., and six on the southerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st.; also, of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing at the corner of Smith st. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; 25 per cent. on the 23d of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS,
Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ELEVENTH-AVENUE BY AUCTION—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable lot, with the 3-story and basement brick dwelling on the front, 3-story brick building in the rear, and 1-story brick building in the centre of said lot situate on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing 49 ft. 4½ inches south of 20th st; said lot being 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

Also, the lot adjoining the above on the 3ontherly side; being 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

The above described property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, as steady steam power can be had from the adjoining premises. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, PASTELS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 22 Nassau-st. a splendid collection of over 150 costly oil-paintings, pastels and water color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq., sold previous to his departure for Europe. Among them will be found the best works of Bellows, Carter, Carmiencke, Daniel, Hays, Hart, Matteson, Post, Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, Shattuck, Smith, Van Ooyen, Williamson, and others, being the finest specimens of European Art. It is seldom that we offer to our friends at one time so many choice pictures, and we do not hesitate in saying that this collection is well worthy of the attention of all lovers of the Fine Arts. The paintings will be on exhibition at the Gallery, on THURSDAY, May 21, up to day of sale. Catalogues will be ready the same day, and will be mailed to parties out of the City, if applied for.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE SALE A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, May 29, at 10 o'clock, at No 56 St. Mark's-place, near 2d-av., handsome furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets; rosewood, bracketed and parlor sets; mahogany and black walnut furniture; marble-top bureaus, washstands and tables; mirrors, lace and damask window curtains, chandeliers, gas fixtures, extension table, oil cloths, looking glasses, hair cloth mahogany furniture, beds, beddings, China, glass, earthenware, redware, kitchen furniture, &c., all in good order. Catalogues at No. 7 Broad st.

AUCTION SALES.

H. T. LEMES, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, MAY 22, at No. 70 West 26th-st., of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture; an elegant rosewood piano-forte, pearl inlaid, stool and cover; three new rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; do. cor. fine three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, elegant oil paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the valuable furniture in the residence at 10½ o'clock, consisting of an unusually fine assortment of furniture, in fine order, of parlor and dining-room, carved bedroom furniture, consisting in part as stated above, of handsome rosewood gothic bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, patent rosewood secretary; do. bureau; spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase; do library; solid oak extension table; do. sideboard to match; do. dining-room chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair mattresses, sofa-cushion chairs, couches, oval and other mirrors, tête-à-têtes, arm and rocking chairs, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood side and centre tables, with statuary marble tops; silver ware; all the gas fixtures, and four splendid chandeliers China tea sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles, with a large quantity of furniture, too numerous to mention.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, GAS CHANDELIERS, FRENCH PLATE AND OVAL MIRRORS, 25 DOZEN CURL MAPLE AND BLACK WALNUT CHAIRS, 50 MAHOGANY AND GILT MIRRORS, 2 PIANOS, &c. &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman st., on the 3d floor, by catalogue, a great variety of good new and second-hand furniture from several families, including, in part, several rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and gold brocatel, large and medium size French plate and oval mirrors, mahogany and rosewood wardrobes and bookcases, marble-top cottage furniture, en suite, tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, 50 full pieces of oil cloths, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, office furniture, gas chandeliers and gas fixtures, 30 or 50 dozen curl maple and walnut chairs, together with ten thousand articles too numerous to mention; also 2 second-hand piano fortes; also, by order of an executor, several demijohns of Holland gin, about 300 gallons; also, brandies, &c. Catalogues will be ready at 8 o'clock this morning, and there will be no postponement on any account.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 22 Nassau-st., large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; marble-top bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, parlor and sofa chairs, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair do., and stair rods, gilt frame pier glasses, mantel do., window curtains, cornices, &c.; also, 2 piano-fortes; also, about 30 fine paintings of both ancient and modern schools, being balance of invoices remaining uncalled for and to be sold without reserve; also 4 large mantel glasses, fine gilt frame.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—GREAT SALE of oil paintings THIS DAY and SATURDAY, 23d and 23d inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., Mr J. Gould's splendid collection of original imported and selected paintings, comprising some of the choicest original works of the following American and foreign artists, viz: Gignoux, Hart, Cropsey, Talbot, Cranch, Miller, Hope, Brown, Geo. Hewett, A. F Tait, Albert Von Beest, Wooverman, Bloemart, Wynaure, Heboena, Gontor, Hondekoeter, Rolfe, George Williams, Alfred Williams, Clark and Liston. The paintings are now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

WM. H KNOX, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF LIQUORS, &c., &c.—WM. H. KNOX will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of liquors in bond, comprising 100 boxes St. Julien Claret wine, 150 cases Otard Brandy, 100 cases Signett do., 20 demijohns pure Jamaica rum, 40 do. pure 4th proof Brandy, 82 demijohns St. Croix Rum. All of which will be sold without reserve. Sale positive. By order of the assignee.

C. B. DUESENBERRY, Assignee.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 9 Broad-street.
MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A BOOT AND SHOE STORE AT NO. 219 FLEECKER-STREET.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above store, the stock consisting of ladies', misses' and children's gaiters, slippers, buskins, overshoes and boots contained in said store, for cash. Also, the store fixtures, desks, &c. Deposits required in all cases.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B FRANKLIN & CO. at salesroom No 85 Nassau-st, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, 1st second-hand furniture, carpets, crockery, &c., removed for convenience of sale; also, splendid parlor and chamber suites, &c.

Also—Same place, at 12 o'clock, splendid bay mare, young and kind, &c., &c

For particulars, see *Herald*.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

DEN. SECKY of State and Clerk of the Com'rs of the Land Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—A MAN HAVING THIS SUM can invest it for three years or more, in an established business in this City, the profits of which will be guaranteed to be equal to $5,500 or more per annum, with a privilege of purchasing one-third of the business and of the property therewith connected, in doing which, a large gain is apparent. On receiving the money, its repayment will be secured by mortgages on real estate as collateral. Time will be given to examine the value of the purchase. Such a man is wanted to take the place of one who, from circumstances beyond his control, is compelled to retire. An interview is sought with one having the money so situated he can entertain this proposition. Address G. B., at the office of this paper.

EAGLE GLASS WORKS FOR SALE.—FOR sale at a bargain this extensive and popular manufactory, situated at Port Elizabeth, N. J., embracing about five acres of land, including two factories, warehouse, storehouse, tenant houses and all the necessary fixtures required for the immediate occupation and manufacture of glassware. Inquire of S. TOWNSEND & SON, No. 35 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

YACHT FOR SALE.—THE SAIL-BOAT ALIDA having been thoroughly overhauled, is now offered for sale by the subscriber. She is 30 feet long, 9 feet beam; is very fast and complete in every particular. For further information, apply to JOHN T. ROLLINS, No. 37 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—A MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT doing an excellent business. Price $2,000, one-half of which may remain on time. The reason for selling is the failing health of the owner. Address S. T., *Times* Office, for further information.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—STOCK, fixtures, lease, &c., of one of the best stands in New-York, doing a cash trade of $300 per week. This is a rare chance for a man to step into a good paying business. Inquire at No. 24 Carmine-st.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE CO. AT ALBANY, May 13, 1857.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office, in the Exchange Building in the City of Albany, until the 10th day of June next, for constructing the substructure, consisting of abutments, piers, embankments, &c., &c., for the Hudson river Bridge at Albany. The Company reserve the right to except or reject any proposal, without regard to the terms, which may be offered. Proposals must accompany the bids. Competent security for the fulfillment of the contract, and payment of laborers' wages, will be required on entering into contract. The work is of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of responsible contractors, and proposals from no others will be entertained. Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for inspection on and after the 25th inst., at this office, when full information will be given.

By order of the Board

GEO. E. GRAY, Chief Engineer.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INclosed "Proposals for W. S. 41," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until 12 M., Wednesday, June 3, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of buildings in rear of Ward School No. 41, IXth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and material; also for the carpenter work and material. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the interest of the public.

JACOB C. ROGERT,
CHARLES S WRIGHT, } Committee.
ALEXANDER H. KEECH,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1857.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., for repairs and alterations to Ward School No. 31, in Monroe-st., in the VIIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The masons' and carpenters' work may be estimated for separately or together, and the undersigned reserve the right of rejecting any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the public interest.

ABRAHAM DENIKE,
WM. M. TWEED,
WADE B. WORRAL,
Committee in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

Dated New-York, May 20, 1857.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years, Parsell's leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No 338 Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France, Holland, Portugal, Germany,
Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia,
Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 40 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
$10,000,000.
MORTGAGE BONDS CONVERTIBLE.
$7,500,000 FOR CONSTRUCTION. $2,500,000 FOR REDEMPTION OF FUNDED DEBT.

Date, January 1, 1857. Principal payable January 1, 1887.

Interest at seven per cent., payable July 1 and January 1.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

To provide means for the immediate completion and full equipment of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad of 468 miles, as well as to make timely provision for the redemption of the Funded Debt of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies respectively, maturing at different periods between Sept. 1, 1864, and July 1, 1873, the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, into which those three Companies were legally merged by consolidation August 1, 1856, has authorized the issue of TEN THOUSAND BONDS, of which 3,500 of $1,000 each are known as Construction Bonds, and 6,500 of $1,000 each are known as Redemption Bonds, and are of the tenor above stated.

These Bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE IN TRUST to JOHN FERGUSON and THOMAS E. WALKER of New-York, covering the Company's Road of 468 miles, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, with all its Depot grounds, appurtenances and franchises, embracing the Railroad Bridge over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh and the Steamboats of great value in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Chicago, Fort Wayne and at other points.

The Mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund.

The Redemption Bonds will remain under the control of the Trustees, and be issued only from time to time, as they can be exchanged for, or are required to be sold to redeem the outstanding Bonds of the three Companies consolidated, and the privilege of such exchange will now extended to holders of those Bonds, and their attention is especially invited to the advantages that will result alike to the Consolidated Company and themselves by such exchange.

The Construction Bonds are offered for sale to provide means to finish the Road between Plymouth and Chicago, 83 miles, and to ballast it and equip and furnish it with a full stock of Rolling Machinery, Engine Houses, Shops, Station-Houses, &c., the estimates for all of which are nearly $3,500,000.

The Capital Stock of the Company is fixed at.....$16,000,000
The present cost of the Road is about.....13,000,000
The par value of the Bonds issued is.....10,000,000
The Funded debt secured on the Road is.....6,639,000

The earnings of the Road, mainly from local traffic, since the consolidation, from the 1st of August, 1856, to the 1st of May, 1857, eight months, have been over $1,270 000. The net earnings for that time are at the rate of over 7 per cent on the entire cost of the Road. They are the earnings of an unfinished and but partially ballasted and equipped road.

The earnings for 1857 are estimated at $3,000,000.

The Road is operated for 383 miles, from Pittsburg to Plymouth, Indiana, where its business passes to and from Chicago over another more circuitous route of different gauge.

The 82 miles between Plymouth and Chicago are in progress of construction, and far advanced toward completion. Four thousand tons of American iron are purchased. 40 miles of track can be laid this season, and the whole will be completed to Chicago within twelve months; after which the earnings will increase, as is believed, with the development of the business of the road, to a permanent income of $4 000,000 per annum.

The guaranties of this result are believed to exist in these facts:

1. The road has immense resources for local traffic in passengers and freights. It connects by the shortest line Pittsburg and Chicago, and passes through 24 counties and 16 county towns (including two of the largest population of those property for taxable purposes in 1853 exceeded $450,000,000—the counties embracing some of those the best developed and most productive in Ohio and Indiana, and the towns being among the most important centres of trade between Pittsburg and Chicago.

2. The road has over 15 lateral railway connections, bringing it in communication with the whole Western Railroad system—these connections conferring marked advantages to the road in route over various and large portions of its line from Chicago to Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, and from Pittsburg to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c. A reference to a map will more fully illustrate this point.

3. The Road is a single line, without branches, and the longest CONTINUOUS railroad in the United States, and for its whole length of 468 miles, part of a great central route, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, of 318 miles from Philadelphia to Chicago, and of 906 miles from New-York to Chicago, *via* Philadelphia, and on completion of the Allentown Road in Pennsylvania, of 885 miles only from New-York to Chicago, thus saving from 52 to 72 miles in distance *via* Philadelphia, and from 73 to 93 miles *via* Allentown, as compared with the great routes through New-York—making also the shortest route, of 918 miles, Harrisburg, between Baltimore and Chicago. In alignment and grades the entire line from Chicago to Philadelphia has marked advantages, no grades existing between Chicago and Philadelphia, going East, over 52 feet per mile. Between Pittsburg and Chicago no grades occur exceeding 47 feet per mile, and for 335 miles there are no grades over 26 4-10 feet per mile, and for more than that distance the route is practically a straight line. The Road, therefore, must become one of the most important, if not the most important, PERMANENT avenues of American commerce, and its traffic will be limited only by its capacity.

4. The Road will be completed at a low cost, as compared with other leading through lines, and has corresponding advantages in grade, alignment, &c., for safe, speedy and economical operation, and easy and cheap maintenance.

A full Exhibit of the history, condition and prospects of this Road, with copies of the Bonds, Mortgages, Articles of Consolidation, &c., has been prepared and will be furnished for the information of parties desiring to invest in the Bonds.

The Company solicits a full investigation of the merits of this loan. It is offered as one in every respect worthy the attention of capitalists, and applications are now invited for the Construction Bonds, $150,000 of which have already been sold.

A subscription for $1 000,000 of the Construction Bonds, conditional on that amount being taken, with the option to subscribers of taking $2,000,000 at the same rate, is open at the office of the Company, No 37 William-st., (2d floor,) where all needful information will be furnished.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

Office of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, May, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an instalment of $20 per share therefor. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such instalments to as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

These persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the instalments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 20.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 5 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No 37 William-st., NEW YORK, May 21, 1857.
NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAS ESTABlished an Office in this City at No. 37 William st., 2d floor, for the transfer of their Stock and the transaction of financial business. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Transfer Books. Stockholders resident in New-York, and other persons interested, can obtain a recent full exhibit of the Company's affairs, on application at this office

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND BELOIT RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due on the 1st day of June next, on the Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad, also the Interest Coupons, due at the same time, on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

A. O. BABCOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ADNA ANDERSON, in favor of REUBEN A. GOODOD, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

$8,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on a handsome country residence worth $20,000, in New-Jersey, half-hour from New-York; the property is in a very choice location, new and increasing in value fast; any one that will take the trouble to look into this will find a good investment. Address H. P. W., care of C. LYONS, Letter Carrier, New-York Post-Office.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—TRANSFER NOTICE.—In consequence of the Annual Election for Directors, to be held in Chicago the 3d day of June, the transfer books of said Company will be closed in New-York the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock, the 4th of June.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

YACHT FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—THE schooner yacht STARLIGHT, about 50 tons, well found and in perfect order. No boat in the squadron has better accommodations. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$214,108 11
For Interest and Annuities	21,714 54—$235,822 65

DISBURSEMENTS

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Buildings in Process of Erection in New-York.

From the Journal of Commerce.

	Cost
Astor R. Ho's hotel	$400,000
Bank of Com rce	150,000
Bank of New-York	100,000
Continental Bank	80,000
Union Bank	150,000
American Exchange Bank	150,000
Bull's Head Bank	40,000
Emigrant Ind. Savings Bank	75,000
Wm. B. Astor's Banking House	300,000
(Peter) Cooper's "Union"	100,000
Stewart's emargement	175,000
Tompkins Market	150,000
J. J. Post's store	140,000
Astor Library	140,000
Dr. Spring's Church	125,000
Brooks Bros	40,000
Mr. P. pod's mansion	120,000
Times Building	110,000
Four stores in Warren and Chambers streets	110,000
Thomas Hunt's store	100,000
Five stores in Walker-street	100,000
H. Wood's house	20,000
C. H. Tucker's (four)	100,000
C. H. Tucker's (three)	54,000
Isaac Townsend, Jr., hotel	80,000
Schureman Halstead, hotel	60,000
J. H. Barton's house	80,000
Warren Beman, two houses	90,000
J. H. Pinlor's house	45,000
Mr. Winchester's house	46,000
Mr. Hendrick's house	50,000
A. W. Canfield's house	50,000
Mrs Clinton's heirs (seven houses)	65,000
Estate Lord's stores	60,000
Three houses on Twenty-third-street	60,000
Dr. Peckham's mansion	60,000
Dr. Peckham's mansion (rough estimate)	65,000
Nicholas Ludlam's mansion	45,000
Francis B. Cutting's mansion	50,000
Messrs Schermerhorn's mansion, (two, rough estimate)	90,000
Mr. Scranton's mansion	50,000
Sidney Mason	50,000
Custom House property (say)	50,000
Spofford & Tileston's store	50,000
Houses for Mr Burton	50,000
W. W. Stanley's (two)	50,000
American Express Company	50,000
Messrs Mitman's and others	45,000
Union Mutual Insurance Company	40,000
Mr. Cortwright's house	40,000
Three other buildings	36,000
Mr. Hyatt's store	30,000
Judge Vanderpoole's store	30,000
Murray Hill Presbyterian Church (contemp'd)	30,000
Lispenard Stewart's	30,000
John Sherwood (two)	60,000
Thomas Slocomb's (two)	30,000
Christy & Constant	30,000
Baptist Church, 34th Avenue	25,000
Judge Roosevelt's store	25,000
F. Jones's house	25,000
Wm & Carrick	25,000
Daniel S. Fearing's store	20,000
A. M. Lyon's store	20,000
Hopkins Bros	20,000
Half Orphan asylum	20,000
Wash. Smith's store	20,000
Peddie & Morrison's store	20,000
W. A. Bloodgood	20,000
Wm. C. Marbor's store	20,000
A. B. Babcock	18,000
Mr Emmerich's store	15,000
Mr. ——'s house	15,000
Chas. V. Lew, model house	10,000
Total	$5,924,000

The above is exclusive of Brooklyn, in which many extensive improvements are taking place, aided to a large extent, by New-York capital.

BACKING MAYOR WOOD.—The New-York Citizens' Volunteers (Second Division,) held a meeting on Thursday evening at National Hall, Canal-street to take into consideration the recent laws passed by the Legislature at their last session.

There was quite a large attendance, and the meeting was organized by appointing JOHN CREIGHTON Chairman.

The Chair, after making a few remark respecting the new laws made by the last Legislature for this City, concluded by offering the following resolutions:

Whereas, The new Charter, and the various measures enacted for our Government, were passed without any knowledge of the wants or interest of this City, and without any regard for the well-being, or any attempt to ascertain the wishes or obtain the assent of the people, and in violation of our chartered rights, and,

Whereas, Said laws are not in accordance with the spirit, intent and meaning of the Constitution of the State or of the United States; and,

Whereas After the returns of the late census, no apportionment or redistricting of this State was had commanded by the Constitution, and the people were not therefore constitutionally represented by a proper Legislature, the individuals assuming power as Legislators, not being elected in accordance with the present population, and having usurped those offices without legal authority; and,

Whereas, The Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of this City, as well as the Common Council thereof, have refused to recognize the rights of the Legislature of the State to deprive the citizens of the City of their constitutional rights. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will cooperate with his Honor the Mayor in resisting, with all legal means in our power, the enforcement of all measures encroaching on our constitution 1 and chartered rights as citizens.

The resolutions were adopted, after which a Committee consisting of Messrs. WALKER, MCPHERSON CREIGHTON, EVERETT, and WILD, were appointed to confer with the 1st Division at their meeting on Friday night

The meeting then adjourned.

The Turf for 1857.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Thursday, May 21. Match, $500; two mile heats, to wagons.

Owner, b. g. *Yankee*	1 1
Mr. CLAY, g. g. *Rocend*	2 2

Time—6:03—6:07.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, May 18. Match $1,000, 5 mile heats, to go as they please.

L. KING, b. m. *Laura Keene*	2 1 dr.
W. PEABODY, b. g. *Billy Burton*	1 2 dr.

Time—15:53½—16:23.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Wednesday, May 20. Match $2,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness:

H. WOONERUFF'S s. s. *Plough Boy*	1 1 1
J. WHELPLY'S s. m. *Lady Fillmore*	2 2 2

Time—2:51½; 2:51½; 2:53.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, May 18. Purse and stake $450; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness:

S. MCLAUGHLIN'S b. g. *Gen. Darcy*	1 0 1 1
D. PIFFE'S b. m. *Belle of Portland*	2 3 3 2
D. TALLMAN'S b. m. *Stella*	3 0 2 3
C. BURKE'S b. m. *Lady Woodruff*	drawn
H. WOODRUFF'S *Gray Mare*	drawn
Owner, r. g. *Capt. Henry*	drawn.
Owner, b. g. *Andrew Sheehan*	drawn.

Time—2:35; 2:33½; 2:33; 2:37½.

The Two Charities.

THE CHILD'S NURSERY AND THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

A number of ladies, whose husbands are among the most prominent, wealthy, and influential citizens of New-York, have decided to place on a liberal and permanent foundation, two institutions, with a fund of $50,000 each, who-e objects are so catholic, and so warmly commend themselves to the sympathies of all good men, that the very mention of them should be enough to create a generous ambition as to who shall come to give, and give the most, not only of material aid, but of that moral countenance which is so essential to the success of good enterprises.

That the funds which may be raised will be appropriated in the direction best calculated to ensure the highest good, and in the most direct and economical manner, our readers will feel there is an all sufficient guaranty in the character of those who have them management. Among them are found Mrs. D. Ogden Wiley, Mrs. W. B. Astor, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Mrs. R. F. Barker Miss Catherine Sedgwick, Mrs. James Gibbons, Mrs. C. N. Bankhead, Mrs. J. G. Holbrook, Mrs. A. G. H Fitch, Miss Ann Curtis.

The Woman's Prison Association and Home, whose humane object is to take charge of such women at their discharge as authorize the hope of reform, and afford them a comfortable home, with such employment as will enable them to support themselves, and at the same time give them that social countenance which goes so far toward sustaining that self respect and self dependence which are at the foundation of all good citizenship. It is believed that by thus snatching them away from depressing influences and from dangerous and overpowering temptations, and placing them in the way of honorable maintenance, they will not only be restored to society, but will be prevented from falling into such habits as would again make sure their home at Blackwell's Island, and entail additional expense upon our City by the actual disbursement of thousands of the City funds each year. Every tax payer is personally and pecuniarily interested in doing something toward the success of this enterprise, aside from the calls of common humanity. Every commitment costs the City seventy-five dollars. Surely no other argument should be needed to secure our object.

The other charity is the "Woman's Hospital" for only sick and respectable women, to give to all who apply cleanly apartments, good nursing and such medical attendance as will secure the speediest recovery, when they will leave, to return to their domestic duties as wives and mothers, to make room for others. Those who are able will be required to pay for their accommodation, so that with the aid of this income of the permanent fund, it may become here after a self sustaining institution, and be no long r a charity, except as to the gratuitous services of those generous-hearted women who have the management of the institution.

To raise the required fund, persons can give their note payable at a convenient time hereafter, but with semi-annual interest from date until paid.

To accomplish the whole within the coming six weeks, an efficient and vigorous effort is being made by the friends of the cause. The prominent citizens of our City will be called upon to ascertain what amount they will furnish toward these great objects by cash or note. Is there a heart in this great City a husband, a father, or a brother, who will not respond promptly, gladly, largely to a cause like this?

C. RANDOLPH STONE.

[Advertisement.]

BROADWAY'S GREATEST ATTRACTION — THE PALACE OF ART.—The old Carlton House, on the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, will soon be among the things that were, and bustling trade, with its stern facts and figures, will usurp the place where wit and good living once reigned supreme. But all the attractions that surround that locality are not gone, and one rendered equally famous still remains in all its freshness and brilliancy. We have left to us on the opposite corner GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PALACE OF ART, No. 349 Broadway, which upon a visit will fully compensate even for the loss of a whole row of Carlton Houses. Upon the walls of the exhibition-room can be found Hallotypes of the most artistic character, and Photographs that for correctness and accuracy of execution cannot be equaled in this City. GURNEY'S rooms are daily filled with troops of both sexes, desirous to procure his KEN 1 NOOR PHOTOGRAPHS, that are now all the rage. We do not wonder that this is the case, for upon an examination of their merits one cannot fail to be gratified with their fidelity of expression, as well as delighted with their ideal beauty. In GURNEY'S pictures there are none of the constrained and slovenly attitudes that we too often notice in works of others in the profession, but grace and ease of position mark every Photograph that GURNEY executes. In fact, the quiet repose of attitude that really makes the picture is characteristically distinctive of GURNEY'S. The many discoveries in the daguerrean art since its inception have been improved upon and chastened by the artists employed at GURNEY'S, and the splendid Hallotypes owe all their brilliancy to GURNEY'S fostering care, that has brought them to such perfection. We would advise our readers who have not done so by all means to give GURNEY a call, at No. 349 Broadway, and if they are not pleased with the magnificent portraits they can obtain only there, let them set us down as false prophets.—*Extract New York Leader, May 9, 1857.*

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple

And efficient gas machine,

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, foundries, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c., As well as towns and villages.

Details will be furnished By applying in person or by letter To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation, And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

G. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No 74 Wall street, New York. Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE LENGTHENERS AND LIFE PRESERVERS.—It is an ancient thought that the waters of life might be found in Florida, one draught of which would bless the drinker with health, no matter how diseased; restore invigorate him, although stricken in years, and give him an immortality of life. BRANDRETH'S PILLS will do nearly as much. They cure all diseases, and years to the aged, and although we must all die, by their occasional use we can put the evil day afar off. Sold at No. 48 Brandreth Building; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn agency.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA lives; its rivals are dying out. Physicians recommend it for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Dyspepsia, &c., when all else fails. It is exclusively vegetable. So also are Keating's Worm Lozenges, which are considered by children a treat, not a medicine, and radically and roundly remove all kinds of intestinal worms. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & CO., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART"—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by FREDERICKS' corps of Parisian artists.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in Indian ink, Parisian style.

DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, invite the attention of those about planting, to their large and well grown stock of deciduous and evergreen trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic plants, roses, and vines, can also be furnished in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, are now prepared to furnish and affix to buildings their Improved Lightning Rods. Having had great experience they have been entirely successful in protecting buildings from lightning, and their rods are neatly and substantially applied.

[Advertisement.]

EACH DAY IS AN OPENING DAY at R. T. WILDE'S large millinery warerooms, No. 251 Broadway. Now some novelty comes in from his own manufactory, and now something fresh and brilliant from Paris. Ladies are invited to view his French summer bonnets, dress caps, and other head attire, together with his large stock of French flowers, ribbons, &c.

[Advertisement.]

"THE WILD KNIGHT."—This great story of CORNE'e, dramatized, is having an immense run at PURDY'S National Theatre, night after night, amidst all the storm of wind and rain. The house has been crowded to overflowing. It is announced again for this evening, together with the wonderful Pantomime of "Aphodel; or, The Magic Pen," and the Comedy of "Young America."

[Advertisement.]

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in our columns of the sale on Saturday, the 23d day of May, at 12 o'clock, by JAMES M. MILLER, of a valuable tract of property in the town of Westchester, forming part of the estate of the late ROBERT GLEN, and opposite the country seat of JOHN J. PALMER, Esq.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, supineness, and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous the blood will be depressed, and the whole organization must suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a cause is inexcusable.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York; George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York; Jos L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New-York; J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.; Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York; C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pub'r *Ch'n Intelligencer*, N. Y.; Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York; Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.; Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York; E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York; Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York; John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass; Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.; Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.; Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.; A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan; Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan; John B. Steenburger, Esq., California; John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois; Gen. Cuzeoeau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning as the train with two locomotives was coming in from Jamaica through Atlantic-street, between Smith and Boerum streets, it overtook Mr. JOHN S. BALDWIN, of Centre Moriches, L. I., who was driving into the city with a fine horse and carriage. When the locomotive came up, the horse became unmanageable Mr. BALDWIN tried to secure him, but did not succeed. The horse took the carriage against the train, which was not delayed in the least, oversetting the carriage and throwing Mrs. B. out violently upon her head on to the pavement. She was considerably bruised and her face slightly wounded. Her husband narrowly escaped being run over by the train and instantaneously killed.

The horse and broken carriage kept on towards the tunnel, running against another carriage standing on the street, and breaking that also, when a young man seeing some three or four little children right a head in the horse's track, rushed at the risk of his life and a slight bruise, and secured him. The carriage was a perfect wreck.

SUNDAY CARS.—The Brooklyn City Railroad Company have concluded for the future, to run as many cars on Sunday as may be necessary to accomodate the travel.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of the Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, was laid yesterday afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies, consisting of prayer, by Rev C. K. IMBRIE, of the First Presbyterian Church, addresses by Judge JESSUP, of Pennsylvania, and WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, reading of the contents of the box deposited in the stone, singing and prayer by Rev. P. D. VAN CLEEF, of the Wayne-street Reformed Dutch Church.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 21.

$5,000 Indiana St. 2½s	53½	200 Reading Railroad	c 78⅛
100 Cal. state 7s '75	86¼	400 do	c 78⅛
500 Virginia 6s	91⅜	100 do	s30 78
3,000 do	bs 91⅜	650 do	s3 78⅛
6,000 Missouri 8s	62	500 do	s30 77⅜
5,000 E. H. Cy bs '71	90 75	200 do	s30 78
10,000 Ill. Cent RR. Bs	99½	250 do	b30 78⅛
6,000 L. & W. 1st m bs	57	900 do	s8 78⅛
3,000 do	57⅛	300 do	78⅛
18 Bank of America	121	314 Cleve. & Tol. R. R	s3 64
33 Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip	110⅛	750 do	s3 64⅛
5 American Ex. Bank	112	90 do	b30 64⅜
5 O. L. & Trust Co.	104	100 do	s10 64⅝
25 Del. & Hud. Canal	125	400 do	b30 64⅝
12 do	124⅜	800 do	s30 64
5 Pa. M. Steam. Co.	64	500 do	b30 64⅛
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 18⅛	170 M. Sc. & N. Ia. R'd	b3 57
500 do	b3 18⅛	100 do	s30 57⅜
583 N. Y. Cen. R. R	s8 86⅛	100 do	s30 57⅛
350 do	86⅛	100 do	s30 57⅛
100 do	s30 86⅜	700 do	s3 57⅛
500 do	s60 86	850 do	s3 57⅜
100 do	b60 86⅜	400 do	s10 57⅛
20 em Railroad	15	100 do	b10 57⅛
510 do	14	20 do	s5 57⅛
200 do	s60 14⅛	200 do	b60 58⅛
100 do	s3 14⅜	40 do	s3 57
20 Hud. River R. R	24½	200 do	s3 57⅛
20 Erie Railroad	38	500 do	s30 58
200 do	b3 37⅛	500 do	b30 58
10,000 do	b10 37⅜	350 do	s3 58⅛
255 do	s3 37⅜	300 do	b3 58⅛
10 do	s30 37⅜	50 do	b3 58⅛
50 do	b30 37⅜	50 do	s30 57⅜
100 do	s30 37⅜	50 do	b30 57⅜
100 do	s30 37⅛	100 do	s30 57⅜
200 do	s3 37⅜	140 Mich. So. & N. Ia. S. S.	89
250 do	37⅛	50 do	s3 89⅛
100 do	37⅜	123 Ill. Cen. R. R	c 93
100 do	37⅛	100 do	c 93⅛
200 do	b30 37⅛	100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R	c 47
200 do	b30 37⅜	100 do	47⅛
600 do	b10 37⅜	10 do	47⅛
50 Panama Railroad	s3 95	50 do	b30 47⅛
100 do	94⅛	7 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	104
45 New Jersey R. R	124	95 Galena & Chi. R. R	s30 98⅝
8 Mich. Cen. RR.	94⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R	b30 97⅛
100 do	s60 94	18 Mil. & Miss. R. R	s3 65
200 do	93⅜	90 La Crosse & Mil. R.	77⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. bs	93⅜	600 Erie Railroad	s30 38
20 Pacific Mail S. C. Co.	64	100 do	b10 38⅛
90 M. S. & N. I. R	s30 58⅜	1500 do	b30 38⅛
50 do	s30 59	100 do	b30 38⅝
200 do	59⅛	100 do	38⅝
50 do	s60 59	100 do	38
100 do	59⅜	100 do	s10 38
50 do	b10 59⅜	600 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b3 65
100 do	s10 59⅜	100 do	b30 65
500 do	b10 60	100 do	65
100 do	b3 60	1000 do	b3 65⅛
200 do	b3 60	100 do	b30 65
100 do	s60 59⅝	400 do	s30 65⅛
50 Hud. Riv. Rd	24	25 Mil. & Miss. RR.	s3 65⅜
50 Harlem R. R	14⅜	200 Y. Cent. R.	s30 95
100 do	b30 14⅜	50 do	b60 95⅜
100 do	b30 14⅜	50 do	95⅛
145 Panama R. R	95	30 M. S. & N. Ia. pref.	90

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following Sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$4,000 Great West. (Ill.) R. 1 m. 7s, int. ad.	49⅛@48⅜
$1,000 Great West. (Ill.) R. 1 m. 10s, int. ad.	60¼
£500 Cir., Logansport & Chic. R. Gs., int. ad.	51
$10,000 Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s, int. ad.	58
$5,000 Illinois State 6 ₱ cent. bonds, int. ad.	129⅜
$3,000 Marietta and Cin. R. R. 1st m. 7s, int. ad.	55
$1,000 Cleve., Painesville & Ashtabula R., 1st ad.	90¼
$2,000 Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis R., 1st ad.	32¼
$13,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. 7s, int. ad.	65
$1,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac R. int. ad.	70
50 shares Chic., St. Paul and Fond du Lac R. R.	33
160 shares Manhattan Oil Co.	10¾
450 shares Cincinnati and Chicago R. R.	6
20 shares New York & New Haven R. (gen. stock)	47⅜
75 shares New York and New Haven R. R.	46⅜
60 shares Delaware, Lack. and Western R. R.	59
30 shares East River Bank	87
60 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co.	118⅜@119⅜
50 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.	115
40 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.	114⅜
50 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.	186⅜@187
25 shares National Fire Insurance Co.	195⅜

THURSDAY, May 21—P. M.

With the exception of the Stock Board, which was firmer, business was dull in money circles to-day. Money is easy, and prime paper in request at 8@8¾ ₱ cent. The business in Foreign Exchange goes over to Tuesday next, as there is no steam-packet to sail on Saturday. The collections from the Northwest are said to be improving since the Lakes and Canals have fully opened, but there is still some concern felt as to the extent of the realizations from that quarter on the sales of last season. The immediate indications are that the amount of Produce coming forward is larger than was estimated before the opening of navigation. The Metropolitan Bank has notified for 50 ₱ cent. of its increased capital to be paid in by 15th July, and the remainder by 15th October. The Merchants' Bank will transfer 25 ₱ cent. surplus from the old charter to the increased capital of the new bank on the 1st June. Where the old stockholders have not subscribed to the new stock, the final dividend of 25 ₱ cent. will be paid in cash on the same day.

The heavy and causeless decline in Stocks yesterday, brought in a strong class of buyers today, and although the usual efforts to keep the market under, were resorted to on the opening of the list, the dealings were large and at advancing prices to the close of the day. The contracts, cash and on time, in Southern Michigan alone, register 6,500 shares. The sales of Erie and Toledo were also heavy in amount, and in the other Roads to a fair extent. The advance in Southern Michigan from yesterday was 3 ₱ cent., the closing sales 60½ ex privilege, equal to 66 ₱ cent. with the privilege. The guaranteed Stock sold at 90, and that rate bid for more. This price, and the common Stock at 60 ₱ cent., give a market value of 6 ₱ cent. to the privilege availed of yesterday of exchanging 20 shares to each hundred at par. Toledo shares recovered 2½ ₱ cent.; Erie 1 ₱ cent. and Panama 1 ₱ cent. Illinois Central yielded 1 ₱ cent. on the cash price of yesterday. There was not much done in the list of Bonds. The speculators sold Reading down to 78¾ ₱ cent. in the forenoon, but the bids stood 79¼@78 at the close. The market, generally, closed quite firm.

The recent award of the Second Mortgage Loan of the Galena and Chicago Company was to the amount of $2,767,000 to 248 applicants, all stockholders, and of a total proprietary of 1,300. The whole applications were for over two millions of dollars.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $90,235; paid $89,046, and held at the close a balance of $13,693,956.

The following is the list of the awards of the Guaranteed Loan of the Southern Michigan Company, which could not be prepared, at the office, in season for the press this morning. We republish the introductory circular with the blanks properly filled.

Circular.

OFFICE OF THE M. S. AND N. I. RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-street, NEW YORK, May 20, 1857.

The Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company present herewith a statement of the applications made for the $3,000,000 of its 10 ₱ cent. guaranteed stock, and of the manner in which the same has been awarded.

This subscription was opened on the 7th of the present month, and at the close of the books this day it reached the sum of $6,615,089, embracing 902 different subscriptions. The subscribers represent, in the aggregate, about $27,000,000 of the general stock of the Company, standing in their names on the books. In compliance with the terms of the original proposition, there has been awarded to each subscriber four shares of the guaranteed stock for every ten shares of the general stock held by him, and in the same proportion for a greater or less amount; and these several awards appear in the list herewith.

In announcing this result, the Directors express their gratification at the prompt and liberal manner in which the stockholders have responded to their appeal. They have thus been enabled to realize, without sacrifice, cash means to an amount sufficient to place the finances of the Company in a satisfactory condition. They consider the unsold assets and securities of the Company sufficient to provide for the remainder of its unfunded debt, and that they may be converted as fast as may be necessary for that purpose.

The entire system of roads of this Company, embracing the Goshen Line, just opened, and the Detroit Road and Jackson Branch, now nearly finished, will be in operation in July; and the Board deem this a proper occasion to renew the expression of their confident opinion that the earnings of the Company for the future, as for the past, will be sufficient to provide for interest upon its debt, to meet the annual contributions to the sinking fund, and to make to the stockholders regular and liberal dividends upon both classes of the stock. This result is indeed insured by the past earnings of the road, allowing 50 ₱ cent. for expenses, at which it is confidently believed the road may be operated. The new portion of our road, now about to be opened, will, in the opinion of the Board, add largely to our receipts; and it is believed that $3,000,000 per annum will be the minimum of the earnings for the first year after our roads are fully in operation.

The Board expect to accomplish these results, and to that end will endeavor to introduce the utmost efficiency and economy into every department of the management of the road. The Board have adopted the plan of a guaranteed stock, for a limited amount, distributed *pro rata* amongst the stockholders, because they regarded it as the most economical and equitable method of providing means, but without any idea of interfering with regular dividends upon the remaining stock of the Company. Inasmuch, however, as the dividends on the guaranteed stock of the Company are made payable in June and December, it has been deemed advisable to change the dividend days upon the general stock to April and October, as this will more nearly equalize the payments of the Company during the year. By order of the Board.

EDWIN G. LITCHFIELD, JOHN WILKINSON, JOHN A. C. GRAY, JOHN STRYKER, WILLIAM B. WELLES, } Executive Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE THREE MILLION DOLLARS OF GUARANTEED TEN PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION STOCK OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Subscribers' Names.	No. of Shares applied for.	Subscribers' Names.	No. of Shares applied for.	Shares allowed.
Heman J. Redfield	1000	200	W. L. Marcy	250	100
Henry Keep	200	80	John Thompson	500	200
I. S. Atwood	100	40	John Y. Brandreth	20	20
Edwin C. Litchfield	1000	350	The Lorillard Manufactory, Peter Lorillard	100	30
John A. C. Gray	500	175	W. H. Macy, Pres't.		
W. B. Welles	100	40	John Wilkinson	400	90
Wm. G. Slade	50	20	Hawley & Bradford	200	70
Wm. G. Slade, for J. P. Gifford	20	8	Oliphant's Sons	500	200
D. V. N. Radcliff	20	20	Rufus H. King	200	80
Wm. M. Burr	200	45	Joel Rathbone	200	66
Clark Dunnaniper H. D	500	100	James T. Barker	20	20
John Wilkinson	400	90	Norman S. Walker	50	40
Wm. G. Slade	50	20	Carlos Tracy	30	12
Wm. G Slade, for J. P. Gifford	20	8	Charles Gould	300	200
D. V. N. Radcliff	20	20	Corn Exchange Bk, per E. W. Dunham, President	500	100
Wm. M. Burr	200	45	E. W. Dunham	400	80
Clark Dunnaniper H. D	500	100	A. M. Morrison	400	80
D.	500	100	R. S. Burrows	200	40
Ransom Gardner	80	32	L. D. Coman	200	40
D. N. Barney	100	40	C. S. Fine't	500	100
R. C. Knapp	100	40	F. C. Havemeyer	600	80
Greene C. Bronson	100	80	F. C. Havemeyer, (Guardian)	50	50
Edwin Burr	100	20	C. Havemeyer	250	250
Wm. F. Jones	100	40	Dr. J. M. Hatfield	8	8
Carpenter & Vermilye, for J. N. Starin	160	64	James Murdock	100	20
P. F. Fillinger, by A. Cook	6	6	R. H. Belden	10	4
J. D Dupuy	50	20	Edward Ewen	12	12
Wheeler & Hurd	4	4	Alex. G. Twining	10	4
Christopher Marsh	6	6	John S. Northrop	20	2
G. Van Benschoten	12	12	Thomas S. Cooper	48	48
Henry Gothout	14	14	Alexander Bliss	20	12
Nathan G. King	4	4	George L. Meecham	30	12
David L. Seymour	40	40	C. T. Cromwell	25	8
B. Ashley, by H. R. Barker	2	2	Thomson Price	24	10
Samuel L. Phelps	100	50	Samuel Wetmore	200	100
Ambrose Mygatt	40	40	Wm. E. Rose	10	10
Sidney B. Roby	30	6	N. T. Higbie	80	64
L. H. Lyon, per W. & J. O'Brien	40	12	Geo. W. Dewey	6	6
F. G. Jewett, by H. White	100	100	Frederick Reneud	4	2
John Legg, by do	50	20	Edmund Penpleuot	4	2
Joel Thayer, by do	20	20	Henry Platt	20	12
Albert King, by do	50	15	Charles B. Hall	10	10
M. L. Webb, by do	25	10	T. Boardman	10	16
F. Filkins, by do	10	6	Daniel Ballard	20	14
F. H. Williams, by do	6	4	Jobo W. Herbert	50	10
N. Hitchcock, by do	20	20	P. A. Morrison	10	2
Elijah Rhodes	6	2	Thomas B. Osborn	8	8
B. T. Cashman	18	18	Charles W. March	40	40
Joshua Pratt	4	4	Alexander Nelsen	100	40
Deville White	4	4	J. R. Rigg	36	14
Alex. Thompson	8	8	Chas H. Havemeyer	100	28
F. & Bogue	120	80	S. Van Pelt	2	2
Wm. T. Hicok	20	20	Jesse Bush	2	2
Elhan Akin	4	4	Jesse Bond	4	2
Charles Coates	12	12	Philip Judd	2	2
Calvin Crane, for self and G. Crane	8	8	Elijah Stanton	14	14
Elen. Caldwell	20	20	Lucy H. Cowles	4	4
Samuel Millbank	40	4	Mathew S. Fitcher	24	16
W. Lawtie	40	20

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 771. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Condition of Affairs Among the Mormons—Interesting Letter from Hon. B. G Ferris.

ITHACA, Thursday, May 21, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

SIR: You deserve the thanks of the country for the pains you have taken to obtain reliable information from the pontificate of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The unscrupulous set of villains, congregated in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, would put Pandemonium to shame; and the time has come when their crimes can no longer go unwhipped of justice without national disgrace. I have watched with intense interest the events which have transpired in that interesting region, since I left it in May, 1853; and I am gratified to see that in your paper of the 20th inst., you have [illegible] that which has generally escaped observation—*the true state of the facts in regard to the real strength of the Saints, and, the effect which even a small force would have in protecting those who are subject to the grinding tyranny of the Mormon Church.*

The population of Utah has been greatly overrated. In the early part of 1853, it was roundly estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000; but at the Fall conference of that year, as appears from a regular census taken by themselves, it did not quite come up to 30,000. In the Summer of 1853, at the request of my publishers, I prepared a supplemental chapter, for a new edition of my work on the Mormons, and took great pains to inform myself in regard to the population. My facts, I think, are entirely reliable, the most important being obtained from the Mormon agency at St. Louis. From this and other sources, it appeared that the immigration of 1854 was only about 3,500; that 3,600 was the sum total, reported as shipped from Liverpool for 1855; and that 3,000 only were the numbers intended to be sent over the plains the same year. With these data, and making a fair allowance for loss and gain, by desertion and natural increase, I computed the population of 1855 at 28,500. In popular estimation, however, the immigration of the year in question amounted to about 20,000, one paper made it 30,000. But this magnifying process is easily accounted for, inasmuch as a single ship load of 500 are noticed at their landing in New-York, and at different points of their transit through the country, until their numbers swell to as many thousands.

The truth is, BRIGHAM YOUNG has neither the means of defraying the expense of a large emigration, nor of sustaining his new victims after their arrival. His *hand-cart* system, which has proved a wretched failure, is a confession of poverty, and would never have been resorted to, had the means of procuring the ordinary necessities and conveniences of travel been at hand. I have lately had information from Salt Lake City, that from one-half to two-thirds of those who adopted this novel mode of conveyance perished by the way.

What then is the present population of Utah? How it can by possibility be made to number 40,000, is more than I can see. Their own statements are not generally to be relied upon, inasmuch as they have been in the habit of magnifying their numbers to aid in the business of proselyting; and a lot of more ready and unscrupulous liars, in all points involving what they believe their interests, probably never disgraced mankind. The publication of their census of the Fall of 1853 was an impropriety—a *lapsus linguæ*—of which they have not since been guilty.

The time has, I think, come when decisive measures should be taken to remove this plague-spot from the map of the country. But how is this to be done? It is very easy to talk of desirable results, but not quite so easy to produce them. Some are for marching a large army into Utah, and having a Mormon war outright. The true policy of the country towards them does not, in my judgment, require any such emergency. I do not believe the Mormons will ever assume an attitude of open resistance, unless driven to it by the necessity of self-defence. The leaders are perfectly aware, not only of the great power of the United States, but of the crushing weight of public opinion against them. If a military force be sent, and certainly one should be, instead of open resistance, they will resort to a warfare more congenial to their inclinations, such as seducing soldiers from their allegiance, secret assassination by poison, cutting off stragglers disguised as natives, and such other means of destruction as a direct influx from the infernal regions may suggest to their willing minds. It is all-important, therefore, that the officers and men sent there should be selected in reference to *character*, rather than *numbers*. A large force is not needed, but one *respectable* in all respects certainly is.

Many will, doubtless, insist there is open rebellion there now, and refer to the destruction of the public books and records, the violent breaking up of the District Court, and other things of like nature. But in this they are mistaken. Those acts of violence did, no doubt, occur, but at the hands of irresponsible ruffians, whose acts BRIGHAM YOUNG will disavow, *and every one of them will triumphantly prove an alibi, if brought to trial.* Already has FERRAMORG LITTLE, one of the Saintly gang, undertaken to impeach the statement of Judge DRUMMOND. But let no one doubt the verity of the Judge's statement. I know he has correctly stated in regard to LITTLE himself, who was Mayor or Marshal of the city while I was there, and about whose antecedents, rich of Mormon odor, I was well informed.

There is a great mass of discontent in the Territory, which, by prudent management, may be turned to good account. I assume this to be the case, because I found it to be so in 1853, and the same causes which operated then are in greater activity now. In reference to this, a careful selection of a Governor is a matter of great importance. In this connection, allow me to do justice to General PIERCE. We are so much in the habit of denouncing the acts of FRANKLIN PIERCE, all and sundry, that we hardly yield him that *due* which, by the popular adage, is freely given to the incarnation of evil himself. There can be no breach of confidence now in stating that, soon after my return from Utah, in an interview with General PIERCE, I took the liberty of suggesting the propriety of sending a force to the Territory, for the purpose of keeping the Indians in subjection, not imposing enough to excite jealousy, but yet sufficiently effective to keep the Mormons in check. This force, however, it was suggested, should be under the command of an army officer, (to be appointed Governor,) who, superadded to his military qualifications, would not only be able to discover the discontent existing in consequence of the tyranny of the Church, but to guarantee to the discontented that ample protection would be afforded them. The President assented to these views, and intended to carry them into effect in the subsequent appointment of Colonel STEPTOE. That he failed was not his fault, but that of the Senate, who confirmed the appointment, clogged with the condition that the Colonel should resign his military command. Neither the Senate, nor, indeed, the public, were then prepared to receive, without many grains of allowance, the statements made by myself and others in regard to the Mormons.

I have made this communication longer than I intended, but cannot forbear saying a few words about polygamy. I deem it unwise, at present, to make any *direct* effort to suppress this practice. It will be found very difficult to do so, by the ordinary common law proceedings by indictment and trial, because the Juries will be composed wholly, or in part of Mormons. Such efforts attended with failure, will only increase the evil. On the other hand, it may be discouraged, and finally extinguished by indirect means, leaving the inhabitants in freedom on the subject. In the first place, every Mormon officer, from BRIGHAM YOUNG down, should be speedily removed. This will deprive them of much of the means of supporting their harems. The three thousand and odd dollars which the head of the hierarchy annually draws from the Public Treasury, go a great ways in furnishing the numerous Mrs. YOUNGS with provender.

In the next place, when females who are worth saving, and who are now entirely at the mercy of the Church, shall find themselves protected from its oppression by a competent Governor, backed up by a reasonable amount of the *ultima ratio*, it will in my judgment work a gradual and sure discouragement of the offensive practice.

Yours, very truly, BENJ. G. FERRIS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE METROPOLIS.

Progress of the Police Commission.

The Target Companies Resolve to Arm for the Defence of Mayor Wood.

Judge Birdseye's Injunction upon the Corporation.

THE QUARANTINE INJUNCTION REMOVED.

THE EXCISE LAW, &C., &C.

Nothing of serious importance occurred yesterday in connection with the Police question. Mr. Carpenter, the newly-appointed Deputy Superintendent, did not call upon Mr. Matsell to demand the transfer of the books, papers, &c., connected with his office, but it is said that he will do so to-day. Nearly all the Captains received on Thursday night official notification of Mr. Matsell's removal and Mr. Carpenter's appointment, but only a few read the notification to the men under their command. Capt. Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, was in his Station-House on Thursday night, at the midnight roll call, and assumed his seat behind the desk. First-Lieutenant Croft, and Second-Lieutenant Cameron were also present. Lieutenant Croft called the roll, and assigned the men their posts, after which Capt. Squires rose and addressed the men as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am called upon to say to you that in consequence of the present excitement in the Police Department, I have taken counsel in reference to the course to be pursued, under such circumstances, and I have come to the conclusion that, in obedience to the laws of the State, it is advisable to recognize the new Police Commissioners, and I shall hereafter make my returns in accordance with their instructions.

The Captain then read the notice from Superintendent Tallmadge (published in yesterday's TIMES,) that George W. Matsell had been removed from, and Mr. Carpenter appointed to the office of Deputy Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police.

Second Lieutenant Cameron addressed the men also. He said that he heartily approved of his Captain's determination, and that, for himself, he would hereafter obey only the orders of the new Commissioners, because he believed that they only had power to command the Police Department.

First Lieutenant Croft then arose. He said he, too, had a word to say, whereupon he read the following:

GENTLEMEN: Under the present excitement I wish to state to you how I feel in this matter. You all well know that Captain Squires called a meeting of all the force of this District, and told us that the Captains had been called before the Mayor, and as regards the new Police Commissioners, until the matter was settled by the Court of Appeals, in which he has failed to keep his word as a gentleman. And now, men, I do not recognize the persons claiming to be Police Commissioners, other than the Mayor and City Judge Russell and Recorder Smith; and I contend that this station-house is the private property of the City and County of New-York; and the Mayor and Common Council have control of the same. I shall obey all orders received from the Mayor, and at the same time thinking those parties not recognizing the Mayor, intruding on the City property; and at the same time, stating to Captain Squires that I shall not recognize him as Captain of the District; neither will I recognize Lieutenant Cameron.

Lieutenant Croft then read the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Friday, May 15, 1857.

Lieutenant Croft is hereby authorized and directed to assume full charge and control of the Station house, as well as all other corporation property, as well as the Police of that District, in case the Captain thereof in any manner recognizes the authority of the persons assuming to be Police Commissioners.

[Signed] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Lieutenant Croft then desired the men to declare themselves, as their names were called, which of the Police Boards they should obey. The men complied and the result was, 35 for the old and 8 for the new Board. The men present were then dismissed on their beats. They left in silence. A number of the Police of this District were not in the Station-house when this vote was taken. Some were on beat and some in "bunk."

Captain Dilks, of the Fifteenth Ward, and Speight of the Twenty-first Ward, also read the order of Superintendent Tallmadge to their men, and each sent the returns to Deputy Superintendent F. Carpenter, at No. 88 White street, instead of to "Colonel" Matsell's place. Reports from these Wards, however, were also sent to the Chief's Office by the Lieutenants in command, who still adhere to the old Board.

Sergeant Johns, of the Reserve Corps, of the Chief's Office, yesterday revolted against the old Board, and made his report to Deputy Carpenter. Sergeant Johns is a First Ward policeman, and is the first member of the Department in that Ward who has shown any sympathy for the new Commissioners.

Commissioners DRAPER, BOWEN, NYE, and CHOLWELL, met at their new quarters in White street, at 10 o'clock, and immediately repaired to an inner room, where they held a session. The first business in order was the trial of Lieutenant Horrigan, (recently made Captain by the old Board,) and Policeman Files, (appointed Second Lieutenant by Messrs. Wood and Russell,) and Evans, all of the Fifth Ward. The charge was that of insubordination. Lieutenant Daniel C. Horrigan was first called. His name was called by the Clerk, but he did not answer. The trial proceeded.

Deputy Superintendent Carpenter was called, and sworn. He testified as follows:

On the 16th of May I received a copy of the State law, and read the same to my men, stating that I no longer would recognize the old Board of Commissioners, but I would hereafter obey the new Board, and requested them to do the same. Lieut. Horrigan then addressed the men, saying that he likewise had received instructions, but from the Mayor, and that he (the Mayor) was still at the head of the Police Department, and that the men were to obey him (the Mayor.) This was said in the presence of the whole force. I then left the Station-House, but returned. I remained all night in charge. When I got up in the morning I found a note lying on my table, with a complaint against me before the old Board for insubordination, said complaint being made by Lieut. Horrigan.

No defence was made. Decision reserved (according to roll) until to-day.

Messrs. Files and Evans were then tried. They failed to appear. The evidence against them was substantially the same as that preferred against Horrigan. Decision in this case was also reserved.

No further public business was done by the Commissioners. They will meet again to-day at the usual hour.

The insubordination of Captain Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, and others of the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, being made known to him, Mayor Wood summoned Judge Russell to meet him, and both, in the afternoon, met, and made the following dismissals, promotions and appointments:

ELEVENTH WARD—William D. Croft, Captain, *vice* Squires, dismissed.

John M. Cornell, First Lieutenant, *vice* Croft, promoted.

Thomas R. Barton, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Cameron, dismissed.

James Corran, policeman, *vice* Cornell, dismissed.

Luther H. Wygnant, policeman, *vice* Barton, promoted.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Patrick Calhoun, policeman, *vice* Steers, dismissed.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Charles A. Russell, policeman, *vice* —— Nugent, resigned.

The old Commissioners then adjourned to meet again to-day when they will take further action in punishment of the insubordinates.

The Mayor's Office was filled all day with conspicuous parties opposed to the "Albany Commission" and "centralization of power," and in favor of "maintaining the rights of the City." Many of them had private audiences with the Mayor who remained in his office until a late hour.

At the office of the new Board, the throng was not less. A placard at the main entrance read, "applicants for office will remain in the basement below," and to the "basement below" went a great many to wait in patience.

In "the room above" were a great many on official business, including a number of Policemen in uniform. The temporary clerks were kept very busy, and the General Superintendant had not time to nod to one-half of those who sought to speak with him on "important business." He issued orders during the day, however, to Deputy Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn, to detail all of the Brooklyn reserve force to protect the Sunday School children, who have their anniversary on the 26th inst.

Ex-Captain Maynard, of the Nineteenth Ward, appeared and offered to the Commissioners the voluntary aid of from 150 to 200 men until peace is restored, and John B. Dengleden, of the Nineteenth Ward, offered to the Board the gratuitous use of a large hall at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. A similar offer of a dwelling, located at No. 25 East Fifteenth-street, was offered by E. H. Jennings of the Eighteenth Ward.

Superintendent Tallmadge is not disposed to press matters to a collision. The Commissioners will not take summary measures with such of the Captains as deny their rule, but will first test their juri-diction by a friendly law-suit with Mr. Matsell, for refusing to obey the summons to surrender his office and its appurtenances.

Of the twenty-two Captains, only four have as yet given in their adhesion to the new Commission, viz: Carpenter, Fifth Ward; Squires, Eleventh Ward; Dilks, Fifteenth Ward; and Speight, Twenty-first Ward.

With these Captains several of the Lieutenants have taken part, and in many of the Wards a majority of the men are favorable to the new law.

It is expected that to-day several other Captains and Lieutenants will revolt against the Wood-Russell Commission.

This of course will give further work to both Commissioners.

The new Commissioners have not yet made any appointment of "Inspector" for the Fifth District, in place of Carpenter, promoted, so Messrs. Horrigan, Martin and Files still act.

Every day adds strength to the new Commissioners, as every day more men are proclaiming in their favor.

The excitement in the Department increases rather than diminishes.

An Armed Organization to Sustain Mayor Wood.

The First Division of the New-York citizen volunteers held a meeting last evening at National Hall, Canal street, to follow the example of the Second Division, and express their views concerning the recent laws of the Legislature. There were some fifty persons present, including three of a Committee of Five, appointed from the Second Division, to meet and confer with them.

Alderman WILSON, of the Second Ward, was chosen Chairman. After calling the meeting to order the Aldermen made a brief opening speech in allusion to the laws passed by the last Legislature in reference to New-York City. He thought no sensible man could for a moment doubt that these laws were unconstitutional. This fact stood out broad and glaring on their face. He deemed it necessary that all citizens who had any respect for their rights should array themselves in opposition to those laws. He had been informed and believed that the Republican Party of the City had a military force in readiness to carry the new laws into effect, should occasion require the intervention of such force. He considered it their duty to be prepared to combat this Republican force and sustain the present Mayor and Commonalty of the City. He announced, in conclusion, that several resolutions had been drawn up for the action of the meeting.

The following resolutions were read to the meeting:

Whereas, We have reason to and we do believe that there exists unlawful and secret associations in our midst to do the bidding of the Albany Regency in carrying out the objects of its nefarious legislation, therefore,

Resolved, That at all times and every hazard we are prepared to support our municipal authorities in their praiseworthy opposition to the Black Republican Junta, the Albany Regency and all its myrmidons.

Resolved, That we form a military organization for the purpose of sustaining the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in their legislation in regard to the laws affecting the City of New-York, passed at the last Session of the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, members of volunteer target companies, members of independent military companies and citizens of the City and County of New-York, do organize ourselves into a military organization to be known as the New-York Citizen Volunteers, the same to be governed as near as can be, by the rules and regulations of the United States Army, such organization to be one division of one district comprising the whole City and County of New-York.

The resolutions passed at the meeting of the Second Division, on Thursday evening, and published in yesterday's DAILY TIMES, were also read.

Captain CREIGHTON spoke briefly to the resolutions. He said he objected first to the manner in which they were drawn up, from an apprehension that the public might place a wrong construction upon their spirit and intent. He had made up his mind, however, that what ought to be said should be spoken out plainly. He, therefore, went for the resolutions as they were presented, however strong they might seem.

Captain CRUGER, late of General WALKER's army in Nicaragua, coincided with Captain CREIGHTON. He thought any step justifiable to prevent the new State legislation from going into effect.

All the resolutions read were passed, when the meeting adjourned.

TWO OF THE COMMITTEE DISOLAIM.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you have the kindness to insert the following card:

I was greatly surprised on my return from my country seat this morning, to read in this morning's TIMES a notice of a meeting of the Second Division of Citizen Volunteers, in opposition to the Laws, &c. I see my name is used as a member of a Committee to confer with the First Division, who meet to-night in relation to future action.

I desire at this time only to say that my name was used without my knowledge or consent, and that I disapprove entirely of the proceedings; and shall as early as Monday, take occasion to give my views at length upon the subjects referred to in the publication.

H. N. WILD, No. 458 Broome-street.
No. 293 Broadway, New York.
Friday, May 22d, 1857.

To the Editor New-York Daily Times.

SIR:—I notice an article in the *Herald* of this morning, headed, "Meeting of the Second Division of the New-York Citizen Volunteers in opposition to the laws of the Albany Legislature," I am named as one of the committee appointed to confer with the First Division.

The use of my name in this connection was wholly without my knowledge, consent, or approbation. I do not understand the Citizen Volunteers to be a political organization in any respect. My position, as an officer thereof, is one of a purely military character, and having no possible political purpose, and while in common with other citizens I have and profess my political opinions, I do not wish them to be considered as in any way connected with, or dependant upon my connection with the "Citizen Volunteers."

I refused Mr. CREIGHTON, the Chairman, to allow my name to be appended to the call for this meeting, because I disapproved of the objects for which it was called, and I now choose not to be responsible for what it has done or may do.

The rights and duties of citizenship need not, and, in my opinion, should not be confounded or mixed up with the rights and duties of a volunteer militia.

Your ob't servant,
WILDES P. WALKER.

The Germans on State Legislation for the City.

The German Democratic Central Club have passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The late so-called Republican Legislature at Albany have passed a series of laws which grossly violate the liberties and rights of the citizen as well as the Constitution of the state, which is the highest law, and also the independence of this municipality; and

Whereas, Our City officers, selected by the people have been either arbitrarily discharged from their functions, or like arbitrarily limited in their lawful powers and other officers, nominated by the Governor, have been placed in their stead; and

Whereas, The people must now pay such new made officers, and thereby are subjected to additional taxation; and

Whereas, These laws do not only violate the rights and liberties of the citizen and the sovereignty of the people, but take City property and make it State property; and

Whereas, These laws do concentrate all powers in the State, and do sanction an odious overcesership and a tyrannical classification of the citizens into the rich and poor, and thus abolish the principal of equality among the citizens; and

Whereas, The honorable the Mayor and Common Council, as the immediate representatives of our interests, have, by their firm and energetic action, tried to avert the impending dangers, by invoking the courts and appealing to the sovereign people, thus questioning the constitutionality of these laws; and

Whereas, We, as free and independent citizens, know how to estimate properly this action, and wherein they have our sympathy and our support in a high degree; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we, the German Democrats, render to the honorable the Mayor and the Common Council our thanks and our acknowledgment for their manly and dignified conduct, and that we give to them our assurance that they, under all circumstances, can rely upon our active assistance in the warfare against a corrupt Legislature which tramples our rights under its feet.

2. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the honorable the Mayor and Common Council, and be published in the papers.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1857.

To the Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to transmit to your Honor a copy of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the German Democratic Central Club, held last Monday evening, in the Shakespeare Hotel.

Permit me to add, I am satisfied that the Germans in this City, without party distinction, will adhere to your Honor in the struggle in which you are engaged to the last. Whatever may happen, try your German friends and you will not be disappointed.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure your Honor of my high regard, with which I remain your most obedient servant, DR. CHAS. NANZ.

1st Secretary German Democratic Central Club, No. 3 Chambers-street.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I am in the receipt of your kind note endorsing the very complimentary resolutions passed by the German Democratic Central Club, held last week at the Shakespeare Hotel.

It is pleasant to know that so large and reputable a body of men indorses and encourages the action which I have taken to resist the usurpation of the Black Republicans at Albany. With such support, it is impossible that any public officer can fail to do his whole duty.

Please return my thanks to the gentlemen composing the Central Club for their well written and patriotic resolutions. Very truly, yours,

Dr. CHAS. NANZ. FERNANDO WOOD.

How the Police get on in Brooklyn.

The Police difficulties in Brooklyn are at a standstill. The only change yesterday worthy of note was the return of Captain MILLER, of the Ninth Ward, which was made out to the "Deputy Superintendent of Police," instead of the "Chief of Police," as heretofore. The Police now stand as follows:

IN FAVOR OF OBEYING THE LAW.

Captain Joel Smith, First District.....32 men.
Captain Henry Goischard, Fifth District.....30 men.
Captain John Stilwell, Seventh District.....8 men.
Captain Thomas Coombs, Eighth District.....8 men.
Captain Joel Miller, Ninth District.....10 men.

THOSE OPPOSED TO THE LAW

are Captain Thomas King, Second District...24 men.
Captain Geo N. Carr, Third District.....37 men.
Captain James Powers, Fourth District...25 men.
Captain James Mullen, Sixth District.....24 men.

All of the men in the first five Districts named openly obey the law, and in the remaining Districts a large majority of the men would do so if they felt safe in it, as the following votes taken in evidence.

In the Third and Fourth Districts a vote was taken yesterday, which resulted as follows:

For the Law, Third District..23. Fourth District..17.
Against the Law, Third District..4 Fourth District... 8.

In the Second District Captain King, the two Assistant Captains are for the Law, and many of the men, but they dare not publicly express their opinions.

The same is the case in the Sixth District, Captain Mullen.

Motion to Modify the Injunction Restraining the Corporation from Paying $10,000 for Counsel to Aid Mayor Wood.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Birdseye.

BROOKLYN, May 22, 1857.

At the opening of this Court, RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., Counsellor to the Corporation of New-York, moved to have the injunction, obtained at the instance of RICHARD S ROBERTS, of Brooklyn, restraining the payment of $10,000 under the resolution of the Common Council, toward defraying the expenses of contesting the constitutionality of recent acts passed by the Legislature, affecting the City and County of New-York, modified so that they may exercise the proper power of a legislative body.

The complaint and affidavits of Mr. BUSTEED, Alderman MCSPEDON, and Comptroller FLAGG were introduced, to show that the passage of the resolution was not obtained through any improper means, or for any improper purpose.

The following papers were read in the case:

THE COMPLAINT.

SUPREME COURT.—*Richard S. Roberts* vs. *The Mayor and Commonalty of the City and County of New York.*—The plaintiff shows to the Court:—That he resides in Kings County, and that he owns real estate in the City and County of New York which is subject to taxation, and that he has owned such real estate for several years last past, and has paid taxes thereupon up to this date.

That the Legislature of the State of New-York, at the last session thereof, passed an act entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," which the plaintiff is advised and believes and charges is the law of the land.

That as the plaintiff is informed and believes, after the said act took effect, and with a view to obstruct and prevent the execution and administration thereof, Fernando Wood, the Mayor of the City of New-York, commenced an action in the character of a taxpayer of said City in the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, against Simeon Draper, James Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell, and James S. T. Stranahan, the persons composing the Board of Police Commissioners, appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the State of New York, under and pursuant to said act, to perform the administrative duties in said act prescribed to said Board, and at the same time procured an injunction in said action restraining the said Board from performing the said duties, which injunction, as the plaintiff has been informed and believes, has since been dissolved upon cause shown.

That as the plaintiff has been informed and believes, and charges, the Attorney-General of the State of New-York, at the instance and on the relation of the said Fernando Wood, has commenced another action in the nature of a *quo warranto*, in the said Court and District, against the said persons so appointed a Board of Police Commissioners, under and pursuant to said act, and procured from said Court, in said action, another injunction against the said persons composing said Board, restraining them from performing their said duties under the said act, and that a motion to dissolve the said injunction is now pending and undetermined.

That as the plaintiff is informed and believes, the prosecution of the said actions is attended with large expense in counsel fees and otherwise, which has been and is being incurred at the instance of the said Wood, but with the expectation that the same would be reimbursed out of the treasury, and so involuntarily by the tax-payers of the said City.

That, and as the plaintiff believes at the instance, and by the procurement of the said Wood, the Municipal Councils of said City, in both Boards thereof, have, by resolutions passed on or about the 27th and 28th days of April, 1857, appropriated the sum of $10,000 to be applied to the expenses of the said actions, in the employment of counsel and otherwise, and in the prosecution of other actions contemplated by the said Wood, to obstruct the execution and administration of other acts relating to the said City, passed by the said Legislature, at the last session thereof, and which the plaintiff is advised and believes and charges are the law of the land, which resolutions the plaintiff believes and charges have gone through the usual forms of local legislation, and have become effective, so far as the law permits resolutions passed for such illegal purposes to take effect.

And the plaintiff further says that he believes and has charges, that unless this honorable Court shall interfere by injunction to prevent the same, the said sum of money so illegally appropriated, will be paid out of the Treasury of the said City for the said unlawful purposes and to the great wrong and injury of the plaintiff and other tax-payers of the City of New-York.

That he is advised and believes and charges, that the said action and appropriation of said sum of money, by the said Municipal Councils, are contrary to law, and that the said proceedings of the said Wood, in aid of which the said appropriation was made, are factious, of evil example, tend to bring the law and the Executive Authorities into contempt, tend to the resistance of the Police Laws of the State and the disturbance of the public peace, and are highly injurious to the citizens and tax payers of the City of New York.

The plaintiff files this complaint on behalf of himself, and of all other persons tax payers of the said City of New-York, who may come in and constitute or otherwise become parties to be affected by this action, and prays that an order in the nature of an injunction may be made by this Honorable Court, restraining the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, and the officers and agents of the said Corporation respectively, from paying the whole or any part of the said sum of money for or on account of any of the purposes contemplated by or expressed in the said resolutions, passed by the Board of Councilmen April 27, 1857, and by the Board of Aldermen on the 28th day of April, 1857, (the said Boards composing the legislative officers of the said Municipal Corporation,) and that the Court will grant to the plaintiff and others, in whose behalf he prosecutes as aforesaid, such further, or such other and further relief as to the Court shall seem meet, together with the costs of this action.

VAN COTT & CADY, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

Sworn to by RICHARD S. ROBERTS.

THE ANSWER.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—*The Mayor and the Commonalty of the City of New-York, at the suit of Richard S. Roberts.*—The defendants in the above entitled action, for answer to the complaint herein say: They have no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief, whether the plaintiff owns real estate in the City of New-York which is subject to taxation, or whether he has owned such real estate for several years last past, and has paid taxes thereupon up to the time alleged in the complaint, or up to any time, and they leave the plaintiff to make such proof thereof as he may be advised is material or necessary.

They admit that the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its last session, passed an act, entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," but these defendants say that they are advised and believe, and upon this information and belief say, the act is not the law of the land, but is in violation of the Constitution of the State of New-York. They admit the allegations of the complaint respecting the commencement by the Mayor of New-York, in his capacity as taxpayer, of the suit in the complaint mentioned, to prevent the execution and administration of the said law, and that the injunction granted therein was dissolved. They admit that the Attorney General of the State, on the relation of Fernando Wood, commenced the action in the nature of a *quo warranto*, referred to in the said complaint, and procured in the said suit the other injunction referred to in the complaint, but, upon their belief, they deny that the said last-mentioned suit was brought by the said Attorney-General at the instance of the said Fernando Wood, or at the instance of any other person, but they allege it was brought by the said Attorney-General as the law officer of the State of New-York, and in the discharge of what he considered the duty appertaining to his office; and the defendants further say that the said action so brought, as aforesaid, by the Attorney-General, was brought by him to test the question of the constitutionality of the said act, entitled as aforesaid, and that the said action is still pending and undetermined.

These defendants, upon their information and belief, admit that the prosecution of the said suits will be attended with large expenses for counsel and other fees, but they deny any information or knowledge sufficient to form a belief whether the said Wood expects that the expenses thereof will be paid out of the City Treasury, also involuntarily, by the tax-payers of the City of New-York.

And these defendants deny that at the instance and by the procurement of the said Wood, the Municipal Councils of the said City, in both Boards thereof, have, by resolutions passed on or about the 27th or 28th day of April, 1857, at any time, appropriating the sum of $10,000 or any sum, to be applied to the expenses of the aforesaid actions in the employment of counsel or otherwise, and they deny that the said Municipal Councils have appropriated the sum of $10,000, or any sum to be applied towards the prosecution of any action contemplated or to be prosecuted by the said Wood, in his private capacity, or in his capacity of Mayor, except under the advice and control, and with the consent of the Counsel of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to obstruct the execution and administration of other acts of the Legislature, passed at the last session thereof, relative to the City of New-York.

And for a further answer to the complaint herein, these defendants say that as to the laws passed by the Legislature of this State at its last annual session, affecting the City of New-York, other than the law entitled "an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," they have not been advised by the counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, who is by law their legal adviser, whether the same, or any, or which of them are legal enactments and the law of the land, and they, therefore, neither admit nor deny the allegation of the complaint that such other acts are the law of the land, and say that they have no knowledge or information thereof sufficient to form a belief, and they leave the plaintiff to make such proof thereof as he may be advised is material or necessary.

And the defendants deny that the said appropriation of $10,000 is contrary to law, and they deny that it was made for unlawful or improper purpose or with any but a lawful and proper motive, and for a lawful and proper object.

And these defendants further say that the following are the same resolutions passed by the both branches of the Municipal Legislature, and approved by the Mayor of New-York, to which reference is made in the said complaint, and they say that by the laws of the land they were and are authorized to pass such and similar resolutions, and that the object of them is a legal one, and the appropriation of moneys therefor a just and necessary exercise of their discretion and powers in the premises:

Whereas, It is represented that the Legislature of this State has, during its present session, passed various acts relating to the City of New-York; and

Whereas, It is represented that many of said acts are calculated to, and do, impair or interfere with the property, rights, franchises, privileges, and powers of the Corporation of the City of New-York; and

Whereas, The said acts were passed without the application or consent of said Corporation; therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to report to the Common Council, without delay, what acts have been so passed by said Legislature, setting forth copies thereof.

Resolved, That, if he deem it necessary, the said Counsel be authorized and empowered to consult and advise with such other counsel as he shall see fit, touching the validity and effect of the said several acts, and each of them, and present to the Common Council an opinion in detail in regard thereto.

Resolved, That until said report and opinion shall be received, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, its officers, agents and servants, will wholly refrain and abstain from any action calculated to admit, recognize, or acquiesce in the validity of any act, or part of an act, which may have been passed by the said Legislature, touching the property, rights, powers, privileges, jurisdiction or franchises of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, except such acts as may have been passed by said Legislature upon the application of said Mayor. A dermen and Commonalty, and that in case any attempt shall be made by any person to enforce, or carry into effect such acts, or any of them, it shall be the duty of the said Corporation Counsel immediately to institute proper legal proceedings to prevent the same, and protect the rights of the City.

Resolved, That the sum of $5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for this purpose, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to pay the charges of such additional counsel to the Corporation may require.

And the defendants allege that it was not the intention or purpose in the passage of the said resolutions to authorize the payment of any services in any suit brought by the Mayor in his capacity as Mayor, or tax-payer, or in any capacity except as directed by the Common Council, and then only under the advice and by and through the Counsel of the Corporation.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Att'y. for Defend'ts.

ALDERMAN M'SPEDON.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Thomas M. McSpedon, of the said City, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the Aldermen of the City of New-York, and of the defendants herein—that he has heard read the foregoing answer and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

THOMAS McSPEDON,

Sworn before me, this 14th day of May, 1857,
JAMES SANDFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

COMPTROLLER FLAGG.

Azariah C. Flagg, of said City and County, being duly sworn, says: That he is the Comptroller of the City of New-York; that he has heard read so much of this affidavit of Richard Busteed in the above entitled action, and hereby annexed, which says "that on the 1st day of May, 1857, he verbally notified the Comptroller of the City of New-York that no moneys must be paid under the said resolutions, or out of the said appropriations, for any legal services in the suit brought by the Mayor against Simeon Draper and others to test the constitutionality of the Police law, or in the suit brought by the Attorney General, on the relation of said Wood, or to defray the expenses of any suit that might hereafter be instituted by the said Wood to test the validity or constitutionality of any of the recent acts of the Legislature, in which the City of New-York was interested," and the same is true in very particular.

And defendant further says that he has not paid, or caused to be paid, any moneys for any legal services whatever attempted to be authorized under its said resolutions, or out of said appropriations, nor does he intend so to do unless so advised by the Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.

The Mayor and Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York at the suit of Richard S Roberts, City and County of New York, ss.—Richard Busteed, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is the counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York, the above named defendants, and was such counsel at the time of the passage of the resolution hereinafter referred to. That as such counsel he is by law intrusted with the charge of conducting all the law business of the said corporation and of the departments thereof, and all other law business in which the said City shall be interested, when so ordered by the Corporation. That he is engaged in the discharge of the duties so by law and his office cast upon him. That on or about the 17th of April last he was shown the resolutions offered upon that evening in the Board of Councilmen, and was consulted as to the propriety and necessity of associating other members of the legal profession with himself in determining the question of the alleged unconstitutionality of the various enactments referred to in the said resolutions, and deponent was of opinion and advised that it was a proper case in which to have the benefit of the advice and opinion and consultation of counsel learned in the law, and deponent himself suggested the last of the said resolutions, appropriating the sum of $5,000, or as much thereof as might be necessary for the purpose, because by the charter of the City of New-York, as it then stood, no expense could be lawfully incurred by the City unless an appropriation had been previously made covering such expense.

Deponent further says that the following are the resolutions referred to in the affidavit of the plaintiff in this action, and upon which the order of injunction herein was procured.

Deponent further says, that the resolution of appropriation, as it was originally introduced into the Board of Councilmen, and approved by deponent, was to have $5,000 appropriated to enable him to employ aid, &c.

Mr. Busteed, after opening the case, was followed by Joshua M. Van Cott, Esq., who submitted the case upon the following points:

I. The equity of the complaint is not denied. The answer is unsworn, and cannot be read as an affidavit.

The affidavit of defendant's counsel supports the plaintiff's equity.

II. The appropriation made by the resolution is unlawful and void.

1. The resolution does not specify the purpose for which the appropriation is made.

2. The general purpose expressed is not one for which the Common Council may lawfully appropriate money.

3 An appropriation to carry on the action referred to was plainly contrary to law.

4. The appropriation being of a sum in gross to several objects, it cannot be apportioned. It cannot be stated as an appropriation of $10,000, or of some specified part of $10,000, to such one or more of the several objects referred to as may be deemed lawful.

5. The factious and unlawful purpose displayed by the Corporation, as disclosed in the paper before the Court, entitles the plaintiff to the protection and only adequate relief afforded by the injunction.

6. This motion was not necessary. The Corporation had only to appropriate a sum to a specified lawful object in the mode presented by law. The matter should be denied with costs.

Decision reserved.

The Quarantine Commissioners Injunction.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—May 22.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED—OPINION OF JUDGE CLERKE.

David Van Namee vs. *Obadiah Bowne et al., Commissioners, &c.*—Yesterday Judge CLERKE rendered his decision denying the motion for an injunction. His opinion is as follows:

CLERKE J

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mass Meeting of the Citizens of Anderson County—Declaration of Rights—Organization of the Town of Hyatt—Items of General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FRANKLIN, K. T., Sunday, May 10, 1857.

I send you the proceedings of a Mass Convention and Town Meeting, held at Hyatt, in Anderson County, a few days since. This being the first move of the people in that direction, it has an importance which it would not otherwise have had. The bogus authorities of the Territory may consider it rebellion or treason, and proceed to arrest the parties concerned. The people are determined hereafter to act for themselves in such matters, and bravely meet the consequences.

The meeting was called to order on the 4th inst., and D. N. BUFFUM appointed Chairman, and ALBERT BEAUVELT Secretary. A Declaration of Rights was then presented and unanimously adopted. Among its declarations are the following:

"The object of our present union and organization is, that we may have the benefit of 'law and order.' We have waited already too long for the action of the General Government. We have proved to the world our desire for peace, and our consent for legally constituted authority. To require a longer in the present anarchical state of affairs, would be to stultify ourselves in the eyes of the nations, and to prove ourselves unfit to be freemen. When a community finds themselves, as we now are, without any form of government, it is their right, it is their duty, to provide themselves with a government, and the necessary guards for their future security.

Articles of fraternization follow, which provide for the election of County Judges, and a Mayor, Common Council, &c., for the new town.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Saturday last a young man named JOSEPH SMITH was shot in Franklin, by a fellow called MCGEE. The quarrel commenced in a groggery. SMITH was intoxicated, and made a remark which MCGEE considered an insult and resented. SMITH drew his bowie-knife and started towards MCGEE, who immediately drew his revolver and shot him just below the heart, inflicting a wound which caused his death shortly afterwards. The murdered man was one of the drivers of RICHARDSON'S Express wagons. MCGEE was a farmer living in this vicinity. He is not large, and no attempt at his arrest has been made.

There are now in Kansas twelve Free State papers, three of which are in Lawrence, and one German, published at Emporia. The *Chimdowan* (in English *Leader*) is to be edited by Mrs. NICHOLS, a well known, vigorous writer, of established reputation in the editorial corps of Vermont. The Wyandott *Register* is published by M. W. DELAHAY, Esq., editor of the *Territorial Register*, when his establishment was "crushed out" and thrown into the Missouri River by the Border Ruffians at Leavenworth City.

The *Herald* also states that the overland emigration from Iowa is immense, and grows larger from day to day.

Mr. HYATT is about to open a Manual Labor School 16 miles from Lawrence, the building to be 80 feet square, and located in the centre of a park of 40 acres.

Two of the Free-State prisoners, given up by their bail and consigned to the care of the United States Marshal at Leecompton, escaped the night following. The horse of the United States District-Attorney for Kansas came up missing the same night.

A company of Germans from Connecticut, under the lead of Professor SOBERNHEIZ, have arrived, and would settle the town of Humboldt, on the lower Neosho.

The Lawrence *Herald of Freedom* of the 9th, proclaims the "Gibraltar of Slavery taken," and notes some of the surprising changes which are taking place in Kansas. Douglas, Osceola, Lecompton, Kickapoo, and other towns started by the pro-slavery men, and still under their auspices, are all hard-head or drag out a sickly existence. Tecumseh, Delware City, Leavenworth, and Doniphan, have seceded from pro-slavery into Free State influences.

Advice to Immigrants.

The following chapter of counsel is given by a Kansas correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*:

Firstly, Let every man who purposes seeing Kansas this year, make up his mind firmly and conclusively that he will find no luxurious, very few pianos, comparatively nothing in the way of carpets, and a general stagnation in the article of crinoline. Let him take a good final look at the gravel walk and orchard which his grandpapa provided, and especially let him secure a daguerreotype of that admirable stone wall which closes in the suburban acres. Let him make up his mind to eschew such luxuries as butter the undoubted gem West of St. Louis. A taste of this article, as it appears on the Missouri boats, will convey to his mind reminiscences of galvanic batteries, Leyden jars, and other scientific astonishments which entered into his early education. Let him expect when he reaches Kansas to find a full-sized sand bar in his stomach and general indications of ennui. This will not do it him. The water of the Missouri resembles a tincture of black yard, but in the experience of this writer it is entirely healthful, and damages no one who keeps it unmixed with the lava of Western bar-rooms. Let our new pioneers come fully prepared to step professionally under the protecting shelter of the stars. A tent or covered wagon, one hundred miles West of the Missouri River, are luxuries which any person will learn to appreciate. A genuine Kansas man has many a time made up his bed on prairie grass, and has hooked to his boot, slept comfortably and awaked gracefully. While he cheerfully resigns his own mattress and buffalo robe to the comfort of every stranger, he smiles at the regrets which arise from the memory of the maternal warming pan. In brief, if you come to Kansas to *make* a home, you must go to work and make it. If you come expecting to find it already made, you will inevitably be disappointed.

The present Spring has been, in some respects, a disastrous one for Kansas. When I reached the Territory (about one month ago) the weather was sour, disagreeable, and cheerless. Vegetation was contending against desperate odds of drouth and frost. The Indians were asserting, with wry faces, shrugs and objurgations, that within their Aboriginal memories, no month of March or April has been so "boisterous rough." Many enthusiasts came up the river, expecting to find a ready made Arcadia. They landed at Leavenworth or Quindaro, hurried to the fire-place, cursed the weather, retreated to the steamboat and negotiated passage to St. Louis. I must confess that I do not think Kansas has lost much by these desertions. The chief quitters have been the steamboat-owners and Railroad Companies, and our candidates for pioneer honors have turned out chiefly illustrations of the vacuum existing between the fool and his money.

A Southern View of Gov. Walker's Probable Kansas Policy.

From the Charleston Mercury.

GOVERNOR WALKER, in his letter accepting the appointment to Kansas, set forth as the policy he should pursue, a course of strict neutrality between the peoples there met in antagonism of views and institutions—a neutrality abiding only at the preservation of law and order in the Territory until it should be brought into the Union as a State, whether Slave or Free. Such was the pro-slavery announced and accepted by us: and when, shortly after, the appointed Governor took occasion to express the opinion that the Territory would come in as a Free, and not a Slave State, we took effect upon to make known our dissatisfaction, and to say that we regarded the declaration as ill-timed and unfortunate—as likely to cast a shade of suspicion on the Governor's after conduct, lest, through fear of the consequences of Free-Soil agitation, and in zeal for the official success of the Democratic Party, he should be tempted to aid—perchance quietly, but effectively enough—in the fulfillment of his ill-boding prophecy. We added that the people of the South were tired of being trifled with by the treacherous Governors of Kansas; that they now had their attention fixed upon that Territory and the officers appointed there, and would be satisfied with nothing short of a genuine and strict neutrality, fully and fairly carried out.

Mr. Secretary STANTON, it has been seen, delivered a speech on his recent arrival in Kansas, and also published an address to the people. This gentleman's words are not without value or unauthoritativeness, inasmuch as it is understood he is to succeed the veteran politician he has consented to accompany, so soon as the policy shall have been thoroughly inaugurated, and himself completely instructed in his part by that sorcic sage and dishonest. His address therefore, combines matter of vital import to Kansas and the South, and should be carefully read and weighed by all interested in the fate of that Territory and our slave institutions. It will be found to contain the following very significant language:

"The Government especially recognizes the Territorial Act which provides for a call making a Convention to form a Constitution with a view to making application to Congress for admission as a State into the Union. That act is regarded as preserving the only test of the qualification of voters for delegates to the Convention, and all preceding repugnant restrictions are thereby repealed. In this light, the act must be allowed to have provided for a full and fair expression of the will of the people through the delegates who may be chosen to represent them in the Constitutional Convention. I do not doubt, however, that in order to avoid all pretext for resistance to the peaceful operation of this law, the Convention itself will, in some form, provide for submitting the great distracting question regarding their social institution, which has so long agitated the people of Kansas, to a fair vote of all the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory, with every possible security against fraud and violence. If the Constitution be thus framed, and the question of difference thus submitted to the decision of the people, I believe that Kansas will be admitted by Congress without delay, as one of the sovereign States of the American Union, and the Territorial authorities will be immediately withdrawn."

Nor has Mr STANTON alone thus expressed himself. Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER has also spoken, and in his speech of last Tuesday, in New-York, the TIMES represents him as using the following unmistakable language:

"The people of that Territory had a clear and unquestionable right to decide for themselves upon the application for a State Constitution—and any attempt on the part of any Convention, or any other body of men, however respectable and influential they might be, to impose upon the Territory a constitution *not* sanctioned by the popular vote, would be usurpation and a wrong which could not be tolerated for a moment. So far as the utmost exercise of his official powers and his personal influence would go to secure that result, Governor WALKER said he was determined the people of Kansas should have an opportunity for a full, free and solemn expression of their will upon the adoption of any Constitution that might be framed—after a fair and satisfactory census of all the bona fide inhabitants who might be in the Territory at the time. He considered this one to them. It was part of their inherent and inalienable sovereignty. And he should consider it, not only a point of law and of official duty, as an officer of the Territory, but a point of honor as a man and a gentleman, to do everything in his power to secure to them the full, fair and undisputed exercise of this fundamental right."

Now, we hold that the submitting of the Constitution soon to be framed by the people of Kansas in Convention assembled, back again to the people individually, for ratification, is a work of supererogation—a matter to be done or not, entirely at the discretion of the Convention, as a thing of contingent *expediency* only, and not by any means a thing of *necessity*. And we cannot but look upon this suggestion of Mr. STANTON, however coupled with declarations of Southern feeling, and the determination expressed by Governor WALKER, as partaking of the nature of official dictation, and being, in fact, a violation of the promised neutrality—*an insidious and high handed breach of faith towards the South and Southern men in Kansas*. We, therefore, desire in the outset to stamp this game as it deserves, and to protest against all attempts to influence the action of the Convention from without, whether coming from the Territorial officers appointed by the President, or the Freesoil schemers of New York and Boston. The real object and end is, under the guise of fair words to the South, to make a free State of Kansas.

Interesting from Rio Janeiro.

ADHESION OF THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT TO THE ABOLITION OF PRIVATEERING—RIO COFFEE MARKET, ETC.

We have received Rio papers to the 4th of April, inclusive.

The *Correio Mercantil* of Rio Janeiro in its issue of the 3d of April contains the following important paragraph:

"We are enabled to announce that the Imperial Government has taken an important step. Responding to the invitation of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris in 1856, the Government of Brazil declares its adhesion to the four principles of maritime law adopted by the Congress, tending to put an end to privateering, and to respect altogether the property of a neutral or an enemy if it be covered by a neutral flag. The Government declares, moreover, that it is disposed to accept the extension proposed by the United States, of the first principle (the abolition of privateering) as the full expression of a new national jurisprudence, so as to exempt *all private property* belonging to either belligerent, from seizure by ships-of-war."

In Rio, on the 3d of April, the coffee market closed with animation. Eighteen thousand bags were sold that day. There were also shipped on the same day 6,250 bags to New-York and 1,950 bags to Baltimore. Freights to United States—North, 75 to 80; South, 90 to 100.

News from Australia.

POLITICAL CRISES IN VICTORIA—MINISTERIAL DEFEAT—FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET—FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

We are in possession of advices from Melbourne to the 15th March, and Sydney to the 16th.

A political crisis had been experienced in Victoria. The Haines Ministry had been defeated by a majority of 6 in a house of 52. The immediate cause of defeat was respecting the grant proposed by the Ministry for the purposes of emigration. They proposed to spend some £150,000 more than had been authorized by the House, and Mr. O'SHANASSY had introduced a resolution to the effect that the House felt bound to express its disapprobation of the course pursued by the Ministry. A sharp debate of eight hours ensued, and the result was as we have stated above. The Ministry resigned. Mr. O'SHANASSY was summoned by the Governor-General, and was commissioned to form a Ministry.

On the 10th March the Victoria Assembly met, after the adjournment consequent on the ministerial defeat, to hear the explanatory statement of the new Premier. Mr. O'SHANASSY, in a speech of considerable length, entered into a detail of the various steps he had taken towards the formation of a Cabinet. Ultimately, he had been able to secure the services of the following gentlemen: H. S. CHAPMAN, Esq., Attorney-General; J. V. F. FOSTER, Esq., Colonial Treasurer; C. G. DUFFY, Esq., Commissioner of Public Works; A. F. A. GREEVES, Esq., Commissioner of Trade and Customs; G. S. W. HORNE, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey; J. D. WOOD, Esq., Solicitor-General. These gentlemen, with Mr. O'SHANASSY himself as Chief Secretary, form the new Administration. Mr. CHAPMAN was formerly Chief Justice of New-Zealand, and more recently Colonial Secretary of Tasmania. Mr. FOSTER was formerly Colonial Secretary of this colony, and at one time, indeed, Acting Governor. Mr. DUFFY is too well known to our readers to require description. Dr. GREEVES was one of the leaders in the old Legislature, in which he sat as a member for the city. Mr. HORNE is a legal gentleman of high character and respectability, brother to the present Chief Justice of Tasmania. Mr. WOOD is one of our ablest lawyers, and was offered the Solicitor-Generalship a fortnight before, by Mr. HAINES, and refused.

"Since our last summary," says the *Melbourne Age*, "the markets have been glutted by excessive arrivals from England, and the prices have been inordinately depressed. Several failures have taken place; but they are mostly among small firms of limited means, and happily not likely greatly to influence the markets. Yet confidence has been shaken, and few but cash transactions are ventured upon. As the banks have shown a disposition to accommodate firms of respectability, no permanent interruption to the course of legitimate trade is likely to arise, and a crisis need not be apprehended. The depression in commercial matters generally is exercising an unfavorable influence with respect to gold as well as other commodities. Yet the yield of the various gold fields is tolerably steady, and the returns do not present an unfavorable appearance. The total amount of gold received by escort since our last summary (February 14) amounts to 169,750 ounces; the total by escort up to February 13, to 320,175 ounces; making the total by escort for 1857, 490,525 ounces. The total gold shipped during 1857 was 628,874 ounces.

Letter from Colonel Crabb.

The following is a letter addressed from Colonel CRABB to the Prefect of the District of Altar, on his entry into Sonora:

SONORA, Thursday, March 26, 1857.

To Don Jose Maria Redondo, Prefect of the District of Altar:

In conformity to the colonization law of Mexico, and in compliance with urgent invitations from the most influential citizens of Sonora, I have come within the limits of this State, bringing with me one hundred companions, and in advance of nine hundred others, with the design of colonizing for ourselves happier homes with and among you. I have come with the intention of offending no one, and without intrigues, public or private. On reaching this place I have made no hostile demonstrations; on the contrary, I have made pacific propositions.

It is very true that I am provided with arms and munitions; but you already know that it is not the custom of Americans, or any other civilized people, to travel unarmed. Moreover, it will be well to consider that we have to pass through places where the Apaches commit their depredations continually. Yet I learn, to my great surprise, that you are taking measures of hostility, and are assembling a force to exterminate me and my companions. I know that you have given orders to have the wells poisoned, and that you are inclined to use weapons of the vilest and basest kind.

But, beware, Sir, lest all that we may have to suffer recoil upon your own head and the heads of those who accompany you. I do not believe that you will disgrace yourself by such barbarous acts. I know well that you have endeavored, by perfidious offers, to excite against us the friendly tribe of Papagos, but I have reason to believe that your efforts have not succeeded.

I have come into your country because I have the right to follow the common industrial maxims, and from the moment of my arrival, as I have already given proof, I expected to be received with open arms, but now I learn that I am to expect death at the hands of an enemy lost to all feelings of humanity. As to my present companions and those who are to come after me, I protest against all severe measures.

Finally you have to come to a decision, and bear this in mind: if blood flows, it will all flow back on your head and not on mine. You may rest assured, however, while making your hostile preparations, that I intend to go on in the object that I have long contemplated. I am only waiting for the rest of my forces. I am their leader, and my intention is to do as I shall judge best, in conformity with the natural law and the instinct of self preservation. Until we meet at Altar, I am your obedient servant,

HENRY A. CRABB.

Destructive Fire in Toronto.

From the Globe.

On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, SUTHERLAND & MCLEAN'S extensive car factory depôt was observed to be on fire, the flames bursting from the building in the vicinity of the boiler. The distance being considerable (nearly two miles from the centre of the city) and a strong breeze blowing, the fire had proceeded so far before the engines arrived that it was impossible to do anything to save the work-shops and their contents from total ruin. Several cars were burned, besides a number of freight drays. Among the cars were three just ready to be turned out for the Buffalo and Brantford Railway; six had been turned out for the Grand Trunk a few days before. By the disaster which has occurred, some 60 mechanics, employed by the firm, are thrown out of work. A portion of the premises were rented by the Messrs. SHAW, of Yonge-street, as a tool factory. They were uninsured. The total loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ELDRIDGE-STREET JAIL.

The Coroner's Inquest on the Body of Eugene Greliet, one of the French Prisoners.

An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE yesterday, at 1 P. M., at Eldridge-street Jail, upon the body of EUGENE GRELET, one of the prisoners in the French Extradition case, who was found dead in his bed at the Jail, on Thursday morning. There was a numerous attendance at the Jail of the friends of the deceased prisoner. A Jury being impanneled, the Coroner proceeded to take evidence in the case.

THE TESTIMONY.

Stephen E. Gardner was first sworn—He testified that he was the Deputy Jailor at Eldridge-street Prison; the deceased was brought there in the latter part of September, 1856, on an order of arrest from the Supreme Court, in default of $500,000 bail; he was brought there at the suit of the Northern Railway Company of France; he had been confined in the prison up to the day of his death; when admitted to the Jail he appeared to be in good health; about three months ago he was taken sick, but the sickness lasted but about ten days; the attack was a billous attack; during this sickness Dr. WETHERALL attended upon him; after recovering from this sickness he continued apparently quite well till the first of the present month, when he complained of pain in his head; his indisposition was such that he took to his bed, and Dr. HILTON was called to attend upon him, and continued to act as his physician till his death. Since this last attack the deceased kept his bed nearly all the time; Dr. HILTON told him (the witness) that he could do the deceased no good while he remained in the jail, and that it was necessary to insure his recovery that he be removed; he was of the same opinion himself, and suggested his removal to some quiet place, where he might receive the best attentions; having no power to act himself, he applied to the Sheriff, who informed him that he could not give an order for his removal without the consent of the prosecuting attorney in the case. As the deceased was delirious part of the time he proposed to the Sheriff that he should be sent to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. At the suggestion of the Sheriff he called upon JAMES MORROW, the prosecuting-Attorney, and was told by him that he had some time previously given the necessary papers for the removal of the deceased to a more suitable place. The room in which the deceased slept was on the third floor. Its dimensions is 9 feet by 30 feet. It was occupied usually by from two to nine prisoners as a sleeping apartment. He made the application spoken of to the Sheriff on the day after Dr. Hilton spoke to him about the importance of his removal.

Dr. Joseph Hilton, next sworn—Testified that he was the attending physician at Eldridge-street jail; he was called to visit the deceased about the third day of the present month, and found him laboring under excessive pain in the right temple; he treated him for affection of the brain; finding that under the treatment administered, the deceased became no better, he deemed it advisable to have him removed where he could receive better air and proper comforts; he suggested to his friends to have him removed to a suitable place; he spoke to Mr. GARDNER, the Deputy Jailor, upon the subject, and the latter showed himself willing and solicitous to do the best he could for the deceased; the deceased personally objected to being removed from the prison until the night previous to his death; when abscesses were found in the body of the brain, in his opinion it would take longer than three days to form; he was satisfied that whatever treatment might have been used toward the deceased, he could not have got well; the noise in the prison had a deleterious effect upon him; every attention was given to him that his case required; his room was well ventilated, and the remaining prisoners who occupied his room with him, appeared to be gentlemanly and cleanly persons.

Gasper M. Maunction sworn, testified that he had been confined in the jail as a witness for the past month; he slept in the same room occupied by the deceased; the latter was taken sick about a week after he came to the jail; his physician called on him daily and sometimes two or three times during the day; his brother and others of his acquaintance and friends attended upon him and saw that he was furnished with everything that he needed; he never heard the deceased make any complaint of want of attention or kindness on the part of the keeper; he slept in the bed adjoining that occupie by the deceased; when he woke up on Thursday morning he discovered that GERLET lay on his back dead; he heard no noise or struggle during the night.

Dr. C. T. Hunell was the last witness called. He testified that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. The body was pale and emaciated, and gave indication of having received meagre nourishment. The brain had five abscesses in the right hemisphere, varying in size from a marble to a hen's egg. The surrounding brain texture was perfectly healthy. One of the abscesses was formed in the anterior lobe of the brain and the other in the middle and posterior portion. Intense arterial injection appeared on the surface of the brain. The death of the deceased was caused by the abscesses referred to—they being the result of inflammation. Abscesses of the brain like those described would form in from three days to three weeks. The confinement of deceased in prison would be calculated to produce the condition of the brain found upon his *post-mortem* examination.

The Jury gave the following

VERDICT.

That the said EUGENE GERLET came to his death by abscess of the brain, the result of inflammation. Further, we find that deceased received every possible attention at the hands of the physician and keepers, during his imprisonment. We consider the building now used as a "County Jail" entirely unsuited for that purpose, on account of the crowded state of the rooms and want of ventilation, and would call the immediate attention of the proper authorities to the subject.

THE BURIAL.

Subsequent to the rendition of the verdict by the Jury, the body of the deceased was removed to the French Catholic Church, the St. Vincent de Paul, in Canal-street, between Broadway and Centre-street. A numerous concourse of friends accompanied the remains, among whom were the French prisoners still in custody at the Eldridge-street jail, going under an escort of an officer. At the church the usual impressive ceremonies of the Catholic Church were performed in the French language by Rev. Mr. LAFONT. When these were ended, the body was taken to the Calvary Cemetery for interment. A large number of carriages, containing some of the most eminent of the French residents of the City, both ladies and gentlemen, followed the corpse to the grave. M. DAVID, one of the prisoners confined in Eldridge-street jail in connection with the great French railway fraud, delivered an address in the French language, eulogizing the merits of the deceased, and denouncing in severe terms the treatment to which he had been subjected at the hands of the legal authorities of New-York.

EUGENE GERLET was young—only twenty years of age. He came to New York from France, in September, 1856, accompanying his brother and the other French prisoners. No charge was ever made against him of having had any connection with the alleged French railway fraud. He has been confined as a witness only. His friends insist that his death was the result of his prolonged imprisonment. They say they had expected it, and had urged the necessities of his case to the proper authorities, but they were always deaf to them! Three persons confined in Eldridge-street jail, as witnesses, state that they asked to be allowed to testify before the Coroner's jury but that the Coroner would not permit them. They state further that their evidence would have given a complexion to the case altogether different from that presented in the evidence which was taken.

ELDRIDGE STREET JAIL.

Before rendering their verdict, the Jury desired to see the room in which GERLET died. They accordingly repaired thither, accompanied by the Superintendent of the prisoner's apartments. It was on the top floor of the building, and was about 15 feet long by five feet wide. It contained nine beds, five on one side and four on the other, the head of one bedstead touching the foot of another. The window was heavily barred, and could with difficulty be lowered an inch or two to admit air, while, it was averred, till within three days of the prisoner's death, no aperture had been cut in the door for the creation of a draft. And with this aperture made, the air received from without came from a narrow passage, in which were five beds, one touching the other so closely that a pin could scarcely have been dropped between them. Adjoining these were other rooms, smaller than that in which GERLET died—rooms eight feet by six, each with five beds in them, and all occupied. The stench was overpowering, nor much unlike that of the atmosphere of a slaughter house, where the offal has not been lately removed. he remarks exchanged by members of the Jury, and those who visited the spot with them, were not complimentary to our humanity as a people, and bore very hard on the authorities, who had power to remedy the evils consequent on the disgraceful condition of this Prison, and did not do so.

General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church—The Proposed Basis of Union—Secession Threatened.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Synod convened at nine o'clock, and in accordance with a resolution adopted yesterday, the first half hour was appropriated to devotional exercises.

At half past nine the roll was called, and most of the delegates were present.

The Rev. Drs. POTTS and CAMPBELL, and the Rev Messrs. CONDIT, MCKEEHAN, and WILKIN were present, and the Synod unanimously admitted them to seats as corresponding members.

Rev. Dr. FINDLEY moved that so much of the Reports of the Presbyteries as referred to Psalmody should go to the Committee on that subject. Adopted.

So much of the Reports of Presbyteries as referred to the State of Religion was submitted to the Committee on the State of Religion.

A letter from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland was referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

A communication from the New-School Presbyterian Church, accepting the proposed bases of union, was referred to the Committee on Overtures.

The Committee to whom was referred the reports of Presbyteries, relative to the proposed bases of union, and who made a report at the previous meeting, which was recommitted to them for amendment, made an amended report. They submitt that of the total number of votes on the subject, 154 are in favor of the bases without any modification, and 94 opposed to them. Eight Presbyteries have not reported to the Synod their vote, either for or against—but of these two have cast their vote in the aggregate in favor of the bases, and six against them. The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

Messrs. H. H. Thompson, G. D. Archibald, John Brash and J. N. Preetly, were appointed a Committee for the apportionment of the delegates' fund.

A memorial was received from the Presbyterian Church of Springfield, setting forth the advantages of Collegiate education, and asking the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church to endow a college at some central location, for they believed the time had arrived for such action on the part of the Synod. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Education.

Rev. WM. FINDLEY offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The consummation of a union of the Associate and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches, is a high duty, and of great importance to the maintenance of the peculiar principles, held in common by these Churches; and, whereas, the testimony proposed to us by the Associate Church as a basis of union, contains no principle which is not expressly embodied in the standards of the Associate Reformed Church, or has in some form received her sanction; and, whereas, it is not doubted that the wisdom of the united Church will effect any modifications of the form of Church government, or the directory for worship of the Westminster standards, necessary to harmonize them with the common faith and practice of the two Churches; or any desirable modifications of the formula of question to applicants; and, whereas, a majority of the Presbyteries of the Associate Reformed Church have declared themselves in favor of receiving this basis, as it is, rather than to fail of obtaining this union; and, whereas, it is believed that the great mass of the people in both these Churches anxiously desire it, and that their spiritual interests urgently require its speedy consummation; and, whereas, finally, it is to be feared that, if the present overture should be rejected, the accomplishment of this object will be long postponed; and the heart-burnings and contentions between these Churches in former years be to some extent revived, and similar evils be produced among ourselves; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the Associate Reformed Church does hereby declare her acceptance of the testimony proposed as a basis of union, by the Associate Synod, and overtured by the General Synod of 1856, to the Presbyteries.

2. *Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to communicate this action to the Associate Synod, and in conjunction with a similar Committee of that Synod—if it shall see proper to appoint one—to agree upon and recommend the necessary measures for the immediate consummation of this union.

WM. FINDLEY,
M. MCKINSTRY.

Rev. WM. TAGGART moved to lay the matter on the table.

An amendment was offered that it be referred to the Committee on Overtures.

Rev. J. T. PRESTLEY hoped that the resolutions would be made the order of the day. He advocated a cautious movement of the matter, and the proposed collation of the amendments as proposed by the several Presbyteries for consideration.

Rev. J. D. GILSON fel. that it was of vital importance that this matter should be speedily settled. If it was to be discussed it should be discussed now.

Prof. ALEX YOUNG earnestly urged that the matter should be laid on the table.

Rev. WM. FINDLEY hoped that the motion to table the resolutions would not prevail. The matter was of great interest to the Church, and should be acted upon at once. He trusted that any discussion of it would be characterized by the Spirit of Christian courtesy and forbearance.

Rev. Wm. Taggart, Rev. Mr. Wallace, Rev. R. A. Browne, Elder Robb, Rev. Alex. Young, Rev. Mr. Pollock, Rev. Mr. Brash, Rev. Mr. Calderhead, Rev. Mr. Love, Rev. Dr. Eken, Rev. Mr. McKinstry, Rev. Wm. Findley and Rev. Mr. Harper took part in the debate—the majority urging immediate action.

An amendment to the resolutions was then offered by Elder J. M. NIVEN, that the whole subject be referred to a Special Committee to compromise the bases of union so as to make them acceptable to all the Presbyteries.

The question was taken on the amendment, when it was lost, and by a vote of 43 to 39 the resolutions were made the special order for 3 o'clock.

Rev J. B. SCOULLER moved that the pecuniary part of the report of the Committee of Missions be taken up for consideration, but the Clerk had not the report in the house, and the subject was laid over.

Elder NEVIN, of New York, proposed the following resolutions, which were laid on the table for the present:

Resolved, That the Church of Christ is one—that in reference to this Church there is "one Lord, one faith and one baptism," and that it is the duty and privilege of all who hold "like precious faith" to endeavor by all suitable means to promote organic union with each other.

Resolved, That the Associate Reformed Synod of the South is a branch of the Christian Church, and inasmuch as its standards are the *doctrines* put forth in the Confession of Faith, and larger and shorter catechisms, and its *practices* are drawn from the Directory for public worship; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the said Synod be invited to unite with this General Synod, upon the basis of union agreed on between this Synod and the Synod of New-York.

Rev. W. IRVINE then closed the session with a prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Synod resumed its business at 3 o'clock, Rev. Mr. BALDWIN opening the session with prayer.

The Moderator announced that the consideration of the resolution on the subject of the proposed union was now in order.

Rev. R. D. RIDDLE, Rev. Mr. VAN NESS, Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, and Rev. Dr. FORSYTH being present, were admitted to seats in the Synod as corresponding members.

The resolutions offered in the morning were again read.

Rev. Mr. FINDLEY remarked that as the time of the Synod was precious, he hoped no factious opposition to the evident wishes of the majority would be manifested. He contended that due deliberation had already been given to the subject, and the conclusion of the majority was in favor of the bases. For his part, he could not see how this overture from the Associate Presbyterian Church could be consistently refused. It had been well established that the bases contained nothing inconsistent with the acknowledged principles of the Associate Reformed Church, and what could be said, or how should they apologise to the Christian community at large, if they now refused this union, which for a score of years they had aimed to establish, and thus heal the schism which had prevailed so long in the Church. He admitted that the proposed bases were not, in all respects, what he could have desired, but he considered it an impossibility to draw up a document which would satisfy every man, and if they waited for such a document, the consummation of this desirable union would be rejected for twenty years more, if not forever, and disastrous consequences would thereby be entailed on that branch of the Church which they represented.

Gen. A. C. NEVIN, of Monticello, N. Y., felt the importance of the question, not only to this Synod, but to the whole Christian Church. He was opposed to the bases of union, for they involved the integrity of the Church. Not more than one year ago, the Synod of New-York and the Synod of the West entered into union, and on no other basis than that which they agreed upon could they have done so. But, now, in the short space of one year after that compact had been published to the world, they found the majority attempting to violate that solemn agreement and substituting a radically different one, which could never receive the acquiescence of the people, however much of the spirit of conciliation they might possess. He hoped that the majority rule, which was always arbitrary, would not in this matter be enforced, for if it was, he and those who thought with him would be forced out of their communion—there was no middle course left them. His fervent prayer was to witness an enlargement of the Church, but not at the expense of their faith and principles.

Dr. M'CARROLL, of Newburg, N. Y., believed that the proposition was one upon which they could not act harmoniously, and this the various reports from Presbyteries demonstrated. Under these circumstances, as a matter of discretion, he urged that for the present the Union should be abstained from—inasmuch as they had prospered without it, and certainly it would be no sign of increased prosperity should their congregations secede to other denominations, rather than accept the proposed basis. He must solemnly protest against the majority coercing the minority into connection with any church they former might designate. They had no more right to merge the minority into the Reformed Presbyterian Church, than they had to merge them into the Church of the Great Apostate. The Congress of the United States had as much power to transform this Republican form of Government into a monarchical one as that Synod had to legislate the Associate Reformed Church into another Church. Individual volition must alone decide this matter.

The speaker then asserted that there were principles contained in that basis which many there could never accept. He cited the 26th chapter of the Confession of Faith of the Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church, and contended that the article of the basis on Church Communion was entirely at variance with the position he had read. If they adopted the basis, the anomalous spectacle would be presented to the world of two sets of Body possessing contradictory articles of faith. Another objection if the bases were adopted was, they would have to receive both the Westminster Standards, namely, the Confession of Faith and Catechisms, (Larger and Shorter,) which had been rejected, in part, by this Church at its organization, and which not one man among them, he believed, could now assent to. He considered that the subdivision of Christians into sects was not schism, and that every man had the right to unite with any sect he chose to.

Rev. JOHN T. PRESTLEY said that these two branches of the church had met together and fraternally interchanged views for many years, and that in matters of doctrine and worship they were substantially one, and so should they be organically. The result of the separate existence of the two bodies was that in almost every village of the country are found two small to seats as corresponding members. destitute churches, one of each sect, which were scarcely able to sustain a minister, and at any rate cramped his sphere of usefulness, while with the union they would have flourishing congregations.

He thought that the objections against the proposed bases were not of such weight as were represented, particularly with reference to the acceptance of the Westminster Confession. He saw nothing in the testimony which conflicted with the doctrines taught by the Scriptures, and it contained nothing which, if he accepted, would make it incumbent on him to reject the vows he took on his ordination to the ministry, or to embrace anything he had not already accepted. His opinion was, that both organizations would be benefited by the union.

Rev. ALEXANDER YOUNG asked if it would not be expedient for the Synod to take into consideration the various modifications proposed by the several Presbyteries before they could assent to the Union, or should they totally disregard their objections and coerce them into the Union? He considered it the very essence of Popery for the majority to prescribe a certain course of action for the minority, and upon the majority rested the sin of schism if they attempted this matter of doubtful expediency. No! The matter was to be left to the conscience alone, and if this basis were not accepted voluntarily the subject had better be postponed until another basis could be formed. The West, said the speaker, will be the most materially benefited by the Union, and it is from the West that the greatest opposition to it is manifested. He trusted that the brethren who urged their acceptance of the proposed basis would not press it further now, but that they would act cautiously, lest their precipitancy should further postpone the consummation of the Union they so earnestly wished.

Rev. R. A. BROWNE, of Newcastle, N. Y., wished to hear nothing more of a division and secession from their Church, for there was nothing of the kind to fear. He urged that by the Union their sphere of usefulness would be extended. All of them acknowledged that Slavery was a sin and a blight to the land, and he desired this union that the army might be increased, which would fight against it. They would be recreant to the principles of Presbyterianism if they assisted in this detestable neutrality while three millions of their fellows were held in bondage. The union of the two Churches, continued the speaker, would be the beginning of a wide-spread Presbyterianism, which, instead of retaining the ministers at home to keep up a schism in the Church of God, would send them forth to fields which are whitening for the harvest, but sadly lack the harvesters.

Rev. J. B. PRESTLEY, of New York City, denied that the majority of the Presbyteries were in favor of the proposed basis, as had been asserted, but, even if they were, it was a poor way to bring about a union by a division among themselves. He had many objections to the basis, not only on certain doctrines laid down there, which were not in accordance with his faith, but on other grounds. He objected to its article on secret societies, which organizations it declared to be contrary to the genius of Christianity. He did not stand there to defend secret societies, but he was not prepared to prescribe every man from communion with the Church who was connected with them. Neither could he agree with the article on Covenanting, nor with that on Psalmody. He would not say what he should do if this subject was brought to a bitter end, but he trusted that God would lead them to a conclusion which would subserve His glory.

Rev. Mr. MCCAGUE briefly alluded to the blessings which would accrue to both organizations if the union were effected, when the time for adjournment having arrived, further consideration of the subject was postponed to this morning at 9 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. BRASH closed the session with prayer.

Accident on the Erie Railroad—Train off the Track—No Lives Lost.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I send you a hasty lead pencil note of "another railroad accident." The night express train of the New-York and Erie route, which left New-York at 4½ o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, is now detained between Cattaraugus and Little-Valley, where part of the train is completely wrecked, from running off the track. Fortunately, however, *no lives have been lost*, and no limbs injured beyond slight bruises in one or two instances.

About noon to day (Wednesday) as the train was sweeping a curve, on a descending grade, the locomotive leaped from the rails and ran for about 150 yards, at a divergence of a few inches from the track, when it pulled off, first the tender, which ran 50 yards nearly parallel to the road, and then the first baggage car. The strain of the tender upon this car became so great that it snapped the spring connection with the latter, leaving it upon the road, while the former, together with the engine, ploughed a furrow into an embankment which rose a few feet from the track on the right, and both burying all the running-gear lower works into the soil. Meanwhile the first baggage-car broke from the track, which after dashing along for some distance upon the cross-timbers under the rails, and capsized, broke into a thousand fragments, by dashing against the rising ground on the left of the track, suffering the added violence of being crushed by the second baggage-car, which also went to pieces in the collision. The first passenger-car kept its wheels to the track and received only a slight shock against the ruins in front, from which it suffered no injury, not even to the breaking of a pane of glass.

The remaining passenger cars (four in number) were not disturbed upon the track, further than to be brought to a stand. Their inmates did not expect that catastrophe had happened until after the cars had stopped.

The passengers, male and female, rushed from their seats, and leaping from the cars, found themselves in a miscellaneous flock upon the side of the road, where their eyes were saluted with the spectacle of their baggage strewn for fifty feet along the road; boxes and trunks were broken, and their contents spilled in every direction.

It was quickly ascertained that not a person was hurt, although the wreck of one part of

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 22.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The United States vs. *Geo. W. Lyman.*—In this case, which was an indictment against the first mate of the ship *Middlesex*, for an assault with a dangerous weapon and for cruel and unusual punishment, a jury was impannelled for the trial, but the defendant's counsel pressed for a postponement, alleging that they had material witnesses absent, and after much opposition on the part of the District-Attorney, Judge INGERSOLL put the case off for the term, it being, as he said, the practice not to try a prisoner at the same term at which he is indicted, if he shows good reason for the postponement.

The case therefore goes over till October next.

James Mills, one of the parties implicated in the mutiny of the schooner *Merchant*, of which he was the mate, was released from custody under the charge, and put under bonds of $500 as a witness against Santos and others, indicted yesterday for fitting out the *Merchant* for a slaving voyage.

The Bowen & McNamee Libel Suit.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

SUMMING UP FOR THE DEFENDANT.

Richard G. Fowles vs. *Henry C. Bowen, one of the firm of Bowen & McNamee.*—This case was resumed yesterday, and the interest still continues. A few ladies remained to hear the argument, as long as the stifled and unwholesome atmosphere of the miserable little court-room would permit. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, being present, was politely invited by his Honor to take a seat on the bench, which he did for a short time.

Mr. Cutting opened for the defendant by urging the jury to forget the parties to the suit, except as plaintiff and defendant, and to be influenced by no extraneous issues or considerations. He intended, first, to clear off the mist which had gathered around the case; second, to state and review the evidence; third, to show the jury on how slight grounds the plaintiff's case rested; and fourth, to suggest the rule according to which the damages, if any, should be awarded.

Judge Woodruff—Am I to understand, then, that you intend to introduce no evidence at all for the defence?

Mr. Cutting—Yes, Sir; we are quite satisfied with the case as it stands, and see no necessity for introducing any evidence whatever.

Mr. O'Conor stated that there was a piece of evidence which he had expected to elicit from one of the defendant's witnesses, and, as the defence did not propose to examine any witnesses, should like to introduce it at this stage of the proceedings. It was a letter, for which he had already laid the foundation, but which he desired to introduce and identify. Mr. Evarts opposed this introduction, and the question was argued at some length, his Honor and the counsel having read the letter. It was admitted that it was a question of professional practice, within the discretion of the Court, whether evidence could be introduced after the defence had commenced to sum up. Mr. O'Conor stated that some doubts as to whether the letter was relevant to the case, as it then stood, had led him to reserve its introduction until such time as it should clearly be admissible.

The Court thought the offer had better be allowed to be made; the question of its admissibility being left open.

Mr. Cutting desired that the plaintiff, as a condition of this favor granted, might be required to admit that a letter signed "Bowen & McNamee," previously introduced, was written by the same person as the letter then before the Court.

Mr. O'Conor denied that he had asked any favors, and desired to make no compacts.

The Court decided that, having exercised a sound judicial discretion in granting the previous motion, could annex to such permission no condition unless the nature of a permission of a similar character. The matter suggested was presumptively easy to prove.

Mr. O'Conor then offered a copy of a letter from Henry L Stone, a partner in the firm of Bowen & McNamee, to John Shilletto, of Cincinnati, and read a stipulation from the defendants' counsel, dated Oct. 1, 1853, admitting that it was a true copy.

Mr. Cutting objected to its introduction, but the objection was overruled and he excepted.

Mr. O'Conor proceeded to read the following letter:

[PRIVATE.]

MR. J. SHILLETTO—DEAR SIR: You will, doubtless, remember Mr. Fowles, who had charge of our glove department for some time, and who left here a few days since for Cincinnati, bearing a letter of introduction to you from me.

Since he left we have heard of his carrying a very large amount of luggage—much larger than he would naturally have for his clothing—and, although we have no reason to suspect his honesty, we think it a suspicious circumstance, and would like to have some little watch taken of his proceedings.

If he has taken goods, he would probably try and sell them, either on the way or in your city. If he should call on you, you could very easily ascertain where he stopped, and we should like to have you employ some safe officer to watch his lodgings and ascertain whether he appeared to be in possession of property that a clerk on a small salary ought not to have.

By taking a little pains he could ascertain the true state of the case, and if, on knowing the facts, you should think it advisable to have his things detained you will please do so, and advise us by telegraph.

Perhaps I ought to say that the only thing he would be likely to have of ours would be gloves, and I suppose we should not be justified in interfering with anything else.

You will of course perceive this matter requires very delicate management, as we know nothing against the young man, and would very much regret to say or do any thing to injure him.

We know of no better way than to employ an experienced police officer, and charge the expense to us. He will of course say nothing to any one but yourself.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, H. L. STONE.

Mr. Cutting, after some few remarks, proceeded to sum the evidence for the plaintiff. He considered the communication made by Mr. Bowen as privileged, and the intent with which the statement was made, and the way it was received, formed a very important point. Mr. Fowles had charge of the glove department, and he alleges that the words were uttered in regard to his duties as a clerk. They did not impeach his abilities as a judge of goods, his industry, or any of his abilities as a clerk, but merely imputed a particular and single defect.

Mr. Bowen, in his statement to Mr. Cole, expressly stated that he had no positive proof of any dishonesty, but after the letters were written, his suspicions were aroused by the fact of the plaintiff's leaving the City with six heavy trunks, which, with the fact of Mr. Fowles receiving but a small salary, seemed very singular, and as he was fearful that Wood & Co., had been misled by a letter from his firm, he felt it his duty to make the statement which he did. It was alleged that the trunks were filled with books, but no one was called to prove it, although if such were a fact it would be easy to find some one who had seen them. Mr. Fowles had a perfect right to go on to the stand and testify in the case, but he had not done so. The Jury would be told by the plaintiff's counsel that they had a vast amount of evidence in reserve, and he would ask them to give a verdict, not upon the evidence introduced, but upon what imagination might supply to make out a case. The reason that the defendant had not introduced evidence, was because he believed that the plaintiff had made such a contemptible case that he was ready to submit it to the Jury without evidence.

He thought that there was no inconsistency between the conversation in March, 1852, and the letter given to Mr. Fowles, in December, 1851. The statement to Mr. Carter was merely that Fowles' conduct was satisfactory to him, and was given before Mr. Fowles left the City. Even if he had been addicted to wine, or a liar, that would not have been sufficient to an horize defendants' saying that he was not a proper person to receive a letter of introduction merely. Their suspicions of his honesty were vague, and they did not at that time feel authorized to express their fears. In Mr. Stone's letter of introduction of Mr. Fowles, he merely spoke of him in his capacity for business, and it did not, as it ought not, to give a schedule of his vices not directly affecting his business capacity. But when it came to the knowledge of the firm that he was of dishonest habits, then it was their duty to let it be known in order to prevent any evil arising from their letters. And was there anything inconsistent in these two actions? The letter, and indeed all subsequent proceedings, indicated a kind and friendly disposition. The letter to Mr. Shilletto proved, by its careful wording, the pains which were taken to prevent unpleasant consequences to the plaintiff.

As to the motive for the libel, it was alleged that Mr. Fowles had taken trade from the defendant to other firms, but no proof was given of such a fact. If the defendants had ordered the counterfeit glove label to be made, as it was alleged they had done, why did they not prove it? Mr. Fowles sold the goods with the labels on, and would have known all about it, but he was not examined, nor any proof of such or any distinctly was shown.

As to the question of damages. The Jury were to try the case according to the evidence here presented, and not upon that presented upon a former trial. He asked the Court to say that they must not take into consideration any act done in Cincinnati except the discharge of Mr. Fowles. If he was discharged without cause he had a cause of action against Wood & Co. for breach of contract, and, in fact, he did commence an action for breach of contract, which he believed was still pending. The defendants are responsible for the *necessary results* of their action, and for those only. The plaintiff had alleged, as a special damage, that he was discharged from the store of Wood & Co., but both his witnesses swear that he was not. Mr. Fowles was paid up to the full time of his departure, and up to a still later time, but for how long he had been unable to ascertain. Mr. Fowles knew, but Mr. Fowles would not tell.

A second cause was that he was unable, in consequence of the libel, to obtain employment. But he was then in business, and the time he was not so engaged was not proved.

Mr. Cutting concluded by attempting to show that as the plaintiff, at most, had proved but nominal injury, he could receive but nominal damages. He stated that his pointe would be sent to his Honor's residence in the evening.

The Court was then adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock.

Judge WOODRUFF will not sit at General Term today, but will continue this case that it may be finished this week.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

INTERESTING TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Wiseman vs. *Bacon, &c.*—This was an action of trespass for breaking into the dwelling of the plaintiff then in his possession and occupation, and ejecting him therefrom, and also for damages for putting his furniture on the walk and injuries done to it. The defendants were mother and son, and the defence was that the premises in question belonged to the mother; that she never let them to the plaintiff—he was there wrongfully, and an intruder, and admitted that she directed her son, the other defendant, as her agent, to put the plaintiff out, and that he did so as well as he might, without doing injury to the plaintiff or his furniture.

The plaintiff proved that on the day of the alleged trespass he and his family were in the occupancy of the premises. On the part of the defence it was shown that on the 1st of May, 1856, defendant let the premises to the son of the plaintiff *by the month*, payable monthly in advance; that he opened a butcher shop, and took his father's family (the plaintiff) into the back room. In August following the son died, and left the plaintiff in possession. On the 1st of September defendant let the premises to another person, and the plaintiff refused to move.

The Court held—1st, That in a letting *by the month*, the tenancy expired at the end of that month, in the same manner as a letting by the year terminates at the end of the year. 2d, That the law in relation to "agreements in the City of New-York, which do not specify the duration of such occupation, should be deemed valid until the 1st of May next after the possession after such agreement shall commence" did not apply to the letting or hiring by the month 3d, That the defendant, the owner, had a right of entry, and might enter peaceably upon one who is in possession, without right, and dispossess the wrong doer; but, if he entered with a strong hand, and committed a breach of the peace, it was an offence for which she was answerable criminally by indictment, and not to plaintiff, in a civil action. 4th, That the defendants were, nevertheless, liable to any injury they may have done to the furniture of the plaintiff by the removal of it from the premises.

Verdict for the defendant.

P. F. Smith for plaintiff; W. H. Bell for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Barney Murray vs. *Walter P. Jones, Jr.*—Motion granted.

Augustus Mervin vs. *John R. Farrington.*—Motion for a new trial denied.

The Bank of New-York, &c., vs. *John Newland.*—Motion granted, &c.

Edward Roberts et al. vs. *Henry Hughes.*—Motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

A BOGUS LET LOOSE.

Yesterday, when the Court opened, the District-Attorney stated that he had to submit to the Judge a question of law. A man with three aliases, Philip Koleman, Fred. Olhoff or Bernard Ulric, had attempted to pass a $5 counterfeit bill at Wallack's Theatre, and was therefore forthwith arrested. It appeared that he was well known in that profession. On three previous occasions he had been arrested for attempting to pass counterfeit bills, but in each case the evidence was insufficient to convict him. The question of law now was—could testimony of those previous attempts to utter counterfeit money be produced against him for the present offence? The Judge decided that it could not. The accused was undoubtedly a very bad man, but his conviction could only be obtained in compliance with the law. As the fact of having this single counterfeit bill in his possession would not be sufficient to hold him for trial, he must be discharged. And he was discharged.

William Jackson pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, and departed to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Sullivan pleaded guilty to assault and battery under circumstances of great provocation. He beat an Irishman. Judge Russell suspended judgment.

For breaking into the liquor store of John Kearney and stealing $6 worth of cigars, John Connelly was convicted of petit larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

ROBBERY IN THE FIRST DEGREE—HEAVY SENTENCE.

Catharine Clark and Aaron Paul were indicted for robbing William Lynch, by force and violence in open daylight, of $96 and a silver watch. Lynch dwells in the City of Churches. On the 11th of April he thought he would invest about $100 in a lively nag. Accordingly he crossed the ferry and examined many specimens of horse flesh, but decided at length that he would not purchase. Feeling hungry, he dined, and then sought the ferry. While in search of two cents to pay his fare across the river, he inadvertently exposed in his palm a $10 gold piece, at which prisoner Clark, who was standing near, made a successful clutch, and ran off into Water-street, hotly pursued by the prisoner. She dived into a saloon, and her pursuer dived after her. She offered to restore the money if he would treat all hands. He treated. She bade him treat all hands again. He complied. Then the male prisoner, Paul, got up a free fight, and the robbed and defrauded Lynch was knocked down and robbed of $86 and his watch. The evidence of Lynch himself, a boy who sold the watch for Paul, and of the police officer who arrested Paul, made the case clear.

The Judge charged the Jury, that as there was but one count in the indictment, which attributed the use of violence to both prisoners, and there being no evidence that the female prisoner, Clark, used any violence, she must be acquitted. The Jury, accordingly, while expressing their opinion that she was equally guilty with the male prisoner, found her not guilty; but they found Paul guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to imprisonment for Twelve Years and Three Months in the State Prison.

The Jury were then discharged. Sentences on several prisoners to day, and the May term will terminate.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 21.

Before Judges Strong, Emott and Birdseye.

It was expected that this Court would open early in the morning, but owing to the unavoidable absence of Judges STRONG and EMOTT, who did not arrive until evening, the Court was not opened until 4 o'clock. In the meantime Judge BIRDSEYE proceeded with Special Term business.

DECISIONS.

When the General Term opened, Judge EMOTT said there was no decision in the Staten Island Ferry Case, as there had been a misunderstanding between members of the Court as to the time the decision was to be rendered. He came to-day prepared to make it, but his associates were not prepared.

The Court then rendered a decision in the case of Jeremiah Butler, on a motion made and argued at Poughkeepsie, granting a new trial.

Butler was a Sergeant in the United States Marine Service, and stationed at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. He kept a small greggery just outside of the Yard, which was generally attended by his wife, who indulged freely in intoxicating liquors, as well as Butler himself. One morning she was found dead in the house, and Butler was indicted and tried for killing her, the Jury rendering a verdict of guilty of manslaughter first degree. The motion for a new trial is granted, upon the ground that the testimony did not warrant the finding of the Jury.

THE SHEEPSHEAD BAY RAPE CASE.

The decision in the case of Joseph Jackson, convicted of rape last August, at Sheepshead Bay, upon the person of Catharine Sullivan, an immigrant girl, was next rendered, denying the motion for a new trial. The motion was made upon the point that defence offered to prove special acts of improper conduct on the part of the complaining witness, which was ruled out. The Court then adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—THURSDAY, May 21.

Before Judge STRONG, and Justices EMMONS and SCHOONMAKER.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the General Term, the Oyer and Terminer was organized, to sentence Joseph Jackson, convicted of rape, in whose case, upon an application for a new trial, a decision adverse had just been rendered in the General Term.

Jackson, upon being called by the Clerk, Mr. STEVENS, accompanied by his wife, who has stood by him in all his troubles, advanced to the bar. He was asked the usual question, whether he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced, to which he replied that he supposed it would do him no good to say anything; but he was not guilty, or he would not care anything about it. The Court then addressed him a few remarks before passing sentence. Judge STRONG stated that there was only one mitigating circumstance in the case. It would seem that when Jackson entered the room where the girl was, at Sheepshead Bay, that he did not go there with premeditated design to use force. The Court complimented the wife for her almost unparalleled fidelity, and sentenced Jackson to ten years imprisonment—the lowest term for the offence, under the statute.

When the sentence was passed, Mrs. Jackson partially swooned, when Jackson caught her in his arms, and attempted to soothe her. Partially reviving, she attempted to address the Court, and was checked by Jackson, who still supported her. She finally exclaimed, "I will speak, I will tell the Court he has always been a good husband to me. It is not true. It is not true—I cannot believe," and she fell groaning upon a chair, repeating, "I cannot believe it—it is impossible," until removed to a window for fresh air.

To the usual questions, Jackson said he was born in Gardiner, Me., was a stevedore by trade, never was in any prison before, and was 37 years of age.

The Court consented that he should remain in Jail until Monday next, when he will be taken to Sing Sing.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

Terrible Tragedy at Geneseo—Persecution and Suicide.

A tragical affair occurred at Geneseo, N. Y., on Wednesday. A young Englishman, by the name of RICHMOND, came from the West, to Geneseo, about a year ago, bringing with him a woman, apparently young, who pretended to be a cousin of his. RICHMOND was employed by H. P. NORTH, Esq., in his flouring mill, and bore the reputation of being an industrious and faithful man. He (RICHMOND) was subsequently arrested on the oath of the woman, and, this week, was to be tried for seduction and breach of promise, at the present term of the County Court and Court of Sessions, at Geneseo. As we are informed, he was so tried, and the Jury awarded a verdict of $500 to the woman. After the first trial, he was again arrested, on the charge of being the reputed father of the woman's child, and gave bail to provide for the support of its seven years, at one dollar per week.

After having thus been arraigned a second time, RICHMOND was a third time arrested, on a warrant issued on the oath of the woman, charging him with rape. On this charge he was arrested yesterday morning, at the mill where he was at work, and after the warrant had been served by the officer, he remarked that "he supposed he had got to go to State Prison any way, or else he would not have been persecuted as he was," and requested permission to go up stairs to change his clothes.

This was granted by the officer, and while he was up stairs, the persons in the mill heard a noise resembling the falling of a window. It was not noticed much, however, and the officer, after waiting some time, and RICHMOND not returning, became tired of waiting, and proceeded up stairs, together with a number of persons, and found the door of the room locked; to which RICHMOND had gone to change his clothes. The officer called to RICHMOND, and hearing no reply, forced the door open, and found the latter lying on the floor, gasping and bleeding from the effect of a pistol shot wound through the head, the ball passing entirely through his head, and coming out just above his left ear.

Mr. SILAS MILLER, of Coxsackie, Columbia County, was killed at the railroad crossing near Macklindale, on Monday last. He was driving a pair of horses, which he stopped when he saw the train approaching; as the train passed the horses became frightened and overturned the wagon, throwing him out with such force as to cause instant death.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 22, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate request, at full rates. Pearls, $7 25@$7 37½; Pots, $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES WAX—1,500 lbs. yellow found buyers at previous prices.

CANDLES—The demand is fair and prices are firm.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet steady, in private. Java, 13¼c. @15¾c.; Laguayra, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Bahia, 10¾c. Sales by auction—3,203 bags Rio, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—The demand is limited and prices are languid.

COTTON—Is salable and steady, as previously reported. Middling Uplands, 13¾c.; do Gulfs, 14c.@14¼c., and other kinds at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

FISH—A press in moderate request, and they are generally held with confidence. Supplies rather limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more abundant and is in good demand, chiefly for home use, for which the medium and finer grades are most wanted, and these are firm and buyant in price. Sales: 9,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 40@$6 45
Straight State	6 45@ 6 50
Extra State	6 55@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 40@ 6 70
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 55@ 6 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 75@ 6 85
Extra Ohio	7 10@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 20@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 75@10 00

Canadian is still unchanged. Sales have been reported of about 1,100 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$6 50 for superfine to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for, and is firm. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,800 bbls., very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 25@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and worth $4 90@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is still scarce and held at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey, and $4 2½@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. No considerable sales reported.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 1,400 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $1 10@$1 90; and 2,000 boxes Sicily Oranges, at $3 25@$3 70 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request at former rates. Sales: 16,000 bushels, including good ordinary to fair Canadian, at $1 76@$1 80; fair Western White, at $1 80; and fair Western Mixed, at $1 75 ₱ bushel. Rye is in light supply and lively demand. Sales: 5,400 bushels, at from $1@$1 03 ₱ bushel. Barley is scarce and quiet. Small lots of Ordinary have been sold at $1 44 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 70@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Oats are saleable and very firm, at 58c.@59c. for Western, 57c@58c for State, 56c @58c. for Jersey and Canadian, ₱ bushel. Corn is arriving in small quantities, and is actively sought after, chiefly for home use, at decidedly better prices. Sales: 58,000 bushels, at 92c for Mixed, in store; 93c @95c for Yellow, and 92c.@98c. for White, the latter an extreme rate, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 700 bales River purchased at previous figures.

HEMP—Is dull and heavy, as before reported.

HIDES—Are in slack request and are languid in prices.

HOPS—Appear in moderate demand at unchanged rates.

IRON—Is inactive and drooping.

LEAD—Is lightly dealt in, yet is quoted steady.

LEATHER—Soles were moderately inquired for, and the tendency of prices is still in favor of buyers.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for common, and $1 15 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is pretty freely dealt in at our quotations: Porto Rico, in hhds., at 30c.@70c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c @38c.; Clayed Cuba, 36c.@52c.; and New-Orleans, 76c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in good demand, especially Common, which commands $1 87½@$1 90 ₱ 310 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is quoted firm. Tar and Crude remain about the same. Spirits Turpentine is moderately inquired for, yet is still held, mainly at 51c @53c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is salable and firm, chiefly at 80c @81c ₱ gallon. Other kinds are rather quiet, yet essentially unchanged in value.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened heavily at reduced prices, but closed with a brisk inquiry, and though prices were under yesterday's latest currency, their tendency was upwards. Sales: 4 000 bbls., in lots, at $23 40@$23 55 for Mess; and $19 15@$19 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are worth 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9¼c.@9¾c for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and steady at 11c @12½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand and is advancing. The transactions since our last reach about 700 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c @14½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at rising prices. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $23@$31 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$24 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and in but moderate demand at 19c.@24c. for new Ohio; 20c.@24c for common to very good new State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 11c @12c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in request, at old rates: $4 25@$5 25 for common to choice ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Cassia is less abundant and is held somewhat above the views of purchasers, hence is less active. Other kinds are in moderate demand at steady rates.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at full prices. Sales, 725 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, chiefly at from 10¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Some 20,000 lbs prime found buyers within our former range.

TEAS—Are decidedly brisk, at a further advance in prices, making the week's improvement equal to about 3c. @5c. ₱ lb., chiefly in the more expensive varieties, for which full inquiry is most animated.

TOBACCO—The reduced stock, and high claims of owners check operations. Sales since Tuesday 101 hhds. Kentucky, 13¾c@15c; 232 bls. Connecticut and Havana, on private terms; and 42 cases Seed-leaf, at 25c.@3 c. ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—There were 55 bbls Ohio and Prison disposed of mainly at 34c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were generally depressed. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-32 @5-16d. ₱ bale; Flour, 1s. 6d @1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5d @7d. ₱ bu.; Beef, 61 @1s ₱ tierce; Resin, 6d @9d ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 1s @1s 3d ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ "Christianity the only true Judaism." There will be a Lecture delivered on this subject by a Christian Jew, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., at No. 106 Centre-st., up stairs. Free discussion between Christian and non-Christian Jews will take place, as usual, at 7½ P. M., at the same place. The public is cordially invited to attend, especially our Jewish brethren.

LEDERER & EPSTEIN.

☞ **Baptist Church in Continental Hall,** corner 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. ARCHER, formerly Pastor of Central Park Church. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. G. A. PELTZ, from Lewisburg University, will, Providence permitting, commence his labors with the Church in August next. Seats free. All are affectionately invited to attend.

☞ **Livingston Reformed Dutch Church,** (northwest corner of 23d-st. and 8th av.) F. N. ZABRISKIE, Pastor.—Public worship next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 4. Sabbath School at 9 and 3. The public, especially those who do not regularly go to Church, are earnestly invited to attend.

☞ **Hedding M. E. Church,** 17th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. Sermon to young men. Subject—*Truth*, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, late of the Philadelphia Conference. TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, at 10½. All are invited to come. Seats free.

☞ **Westminster Church,** 23d st., near 7th-av.—Rev. Dr. MCCARTEE, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject for morning's discourse—*Noah's Prophecy Concerning Shem, Ham and Japhet.* Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church**—The Second Lecture before the Young Men's Association of this Church, on *Religious Decision as an Element in the Character of Young Men*, will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, May 25, in the University. Essay by Rev. C. J. STONES, of the Mariner's Church, on *The Relation of Seamen to the Kingdom of Christ.*

EDWD. C. MARSHALL, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Conference.**—A conference of Practical Spiritualists will be held at the Mechanics' Institute Lecture Room, No. 18 4th-av., on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 23d and 24th instants, commencing at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Addresses may be expected from JOHN M. SPEAR, ELIZA J. KENNY, S. C. HEWITT, and others.

☞ **Anti-Slavery Services on Sunday Evening.**—Mr HIRAM P. CROZIER will speak in the Shiloh Church, (Rev. Mr. GARNET'S) corner Prince and Marion sts., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The Laws of Christianity applied to American Slavery.* To commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Thompson,** of New-York, will preach in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The pastor, Rev. D. M. L. QUACKENBUSH, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School in the basement at 9 A. M.

☞ **The Rev. Nathaniel F. Cornwell,** of Southport, Conn., will preach in the Free Church of the Epiphany, No. 139 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 24. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **To Jews in particular, and Israelites generally.**—*The Christianity of the New Testament put Critical Theology, nor Rabbinical Judaism: the Christianism of Moses and the Prophets.* This is the compendium which it is proposed to illustrate and prove, in full free and fair discussion, in the Hall No. 187 Bowery, near Delancey-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, when discussionists can state objections and ask questions. Subject: *Israel's Messiah, not only Son of God and Son of David, but Melchizedek, High Priest of the Hebrew Nation on the day of its coming Independence and Glory.* The Gospel of the Kingdom of God and name of Jesus will be expounded as usual at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Signed JOHN THOMAS, M. D.

☞ **The Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church,** (formerly worshiping in the Hall corner of Myrtle av and Lawrence-st., Brooklyn,) have removed to their new Lecture Room in Dofffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) the 24th instant, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. D. J. PATTERSON. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

☞ **Romanism and the Faith once Delivered to the Saints.**—The old Protestant doctrines as preached by Paul, and his plan of dealing with error, is the simple model for the SABBATH EVENING services in the Mission Church, 26th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. All dissimulation inconsistent with apostolic rule is strictly prohibited. Services conducted by Christians of various Evangelical Churches. P. M'MENAMY, D. D.

☞ **Ordination.**—Mr. JAMES H. DWIGHT, son of Rev. B. S. O. DWIGHT, D. D., of Constantinople, will be ordained by the Fourth Presbytery of New-York TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. ADAMS',) at 7½ o'clock. The parts will be performed by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., Rev. GEO. W. WOOD, &c. A. B. C. F. M., and Rev. BENJ. SCHNEIDER, of Aintab, Turkey.

☞ **Services may be expected To-morrow** throughout the day in the Charles-street Associate Presbyterian Church. Rev. WILLIAM FINLEY, of Wilmington, Penn., will preach in the Morning, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. R. D. HARPER, Xenia, Ohio, in the Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Robt. Audley Browne,** of Lawrence County, Penn., will preach next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Wm. CONNOR, Westmoreland County, Penn., at 3½ P. M.; and Rev. ARCHIBALD NISBET, of Chicago, formerly of Glasgow, at 7½ P. M., in the Associate Reformed (Presbyterian) Church, in Jane st., near 8th-av.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church,** John-st., Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor. Preaching next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, by Rev. C. J. WARREN; also, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. PORTER. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Prophesy and its Fulfillment.**—First Free Will Baptist Church, worshipping in Beecher Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ evening. Subject in the evening as above. Seats free. Strangers invited.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Knowledge and Virtue of the Golden Age.* Evening—*The Greek Elysium and the Christian Heaven.*

☞ **Sixth-street Presbyterian Church.**—Rev. JOSEPH ANDERSON will preach in the Sixth-street Presbyterian Church, two doors east of 3d-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ in the evening. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

☞ **The Voice of God.**—The Messenger will preach the pure Word of God, which is now going forth for the judgment of the Nations, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. You are invited to come and hear.

☞ **Notice.**—By request, Rev. A. B. VAN ZANDT, D. D., will repeat the sermon on the *Drama and its Relation to Public Morals*, in the Middle Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette place and 4th st., SUNDAY EVENING, May 24, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Yorkville Baptist Church.**—Rev. WILLIAM LUKE, Pastor of the Yorkville Baptist Church, will preach TO-MORROW, in their House of Worship on 83d st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. W. L. Parsons** having been invited to supply the pulpit of the Congregational Church in 20th st., near the 7th av., regular preaching may be expected on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens** will preach upon the subject of *Sabbath Schools*, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev J. H. RYLANCE will preach at 7½ P. M., in the First-place M. E. Church, junction of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

☞ **United Presbyterian Church,** West 23d-st., New-York, between 9th and 10th avs. Rev. ALEXANDER H. WRIGHT, pastor. Services will be held in the Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. William Ingue, D. D.,** will preach in the 5th-st. Baptist Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. In the evening the discourse recently delivered on public amusements by Rev. SIDNEY A. COSBY will be repeated by special request.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church,** in Mulberry, near Grand-st. In the absence of the Pastor the pulpit will be supplied TO-MORROW by Ministerial brethren of the Associate Reformed Synod, now in session in this City. Services at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

☞ **Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church,** (between Bleecker and Amity,) Rev. J. B. HAGANY the Pastor of this Church, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching also at 3 P. M.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians** will find public worship conducted in the Church, corner of Stanton and Forsyth-sts., near the Bowery, as in their own country. Service at 10½ and 3½ o'clock each Sabbath. Sunday School meets at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. HORACE L. E. PRATT will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. Services 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **South Congregational Church,** corner Court and President sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWIN W. CLARK, TO-MORROW, services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Preaching in the Cannon-street Baptist Church,** SUNDAY, May 24, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. L. W. OLNEY, of Deposit, N. Y., and at 3½ P. M., by Rev. HENRY DAVIS, formerly Pastor of the Church.

☞ **Rev. J. Porter** will preach in the 7th st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and Rev. CHARLES FITCHETT, Pastor of the Church, in the afternoon, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Seats free.

☞ **Forsyth-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, by Rev. Dr. FOSTER. Sermon in the evening by Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, upon the *History and Character of Elijah the Tishbite.*

☞ **Duane-street Methodist E. Church.**—Rev. B. M. ADAMS, lately appointed Pastor of this Church, will preach TO-MORROW, 24th. Preaching at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ Evening. Seats free.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—A discourse to young men on *Doing Right* will be delivered by the Pastor, Mr. CUYLER, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats for strangers.

☞ **Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn.**—Rev. E. B. MARVIN, of Medford, Mass., will pre

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1857.

To Correspondents.

We are unable to answer the inquiries of our Toronto Correspondent concerning the present address of the gentleman to whom he refers.

G. B. R. is informed that Dr. Mars, of Bond-street, is the owner of the statue of WASHINGTON in the Park.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A letter from one of our Washington correspondents indicates that active movements are on foot to relieve Gen. WALKER from his position in Nicaragua, or if it be too late for this, to take possession of the Transit route. The rumor of WALKER's escape from Rivas is generally discredited. At the last advices he still held that place, and it is confidently predicted by his friends that he would be able to hold it for some weeks or even months longer. But it is said that 293 men left San Francisco for his relief in the *Ocean Bird*, and we were told several days since, on good authority, that 500 more would soon be ready to go from New-Orleans. We do not attach much importance to these statements, although if the steamer next due should bring news that WALKER still holds out, there is very likely to be another vigorous attempt for his relief.

News from the City of Mexico, to the 5th inst., has been received. There is no positive information, as stated by telegraph, that Col. CRABB and his party had been shot. On the contrary, orders had been issued to bring the prisoners to Mexico for trial, and it was believed to be the intention to clear them, if possible. The Mexican loss was heavy in the battle with Col. CRABB. Letters report that five hundred more filibusters had entered Arizona, and were encamped in the region of Tucson.

Another conspiracy to revolutionize the country was discovered on the 29th ult. The plan was to seize the person of President COMMONFORT, and then attack the city. Captain NOGUERA, a *protégé* of COMMONFORT's, was to plunge a dagger into his patron's breast, and his death was to be the signal for the attack. The ringleaders in this conspiracy had all been arrested, and it was rumored that they would be beheaded. Others had also been arrested, said to be concerned in the affair. It was reported that Ex-Minister AGUILAR was also implicated.

From the Rio de Janeiro papers, which we have received to the 4th of April, we learn that the Brazilian Government adheres to the proposition of the United States to abolish privateering and to exempt all private property from seizure by ships of war. It is officially announced that the Brazilian Government is ready to accept this as a new national jurisprudence.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that Colonel CUMMINGS, Indian agent for the West, has been tendered, but declines, the Governorship of Utah.

A Horse Show was had at Chatham Four Corners on Wednesday last, under the auspices of the Columbia County Agricultural Society. The show was creditable and successful.

The troubles of our Police Rulers are as thick as ever. Mr. MATSELL was not called upon yesterday by Mr. CARPENTER to surrender his office and the appurtenances thereof to the new Police Commissioners, but he will be requested to do so to-day. The new Commissioners tried Messrs. HORRIGAN, FILES and EVANS of the Fifth Ward Police, for insubordination. None of them appeared and all will to-day be dismissed. The old Commissioners met yesterday also, and peremptorily dismissed Captain SQUIRES of the Eleventh Ward, appointing Lieut. CROFT in his place. They made also some other appointments, promotions and dismissals deemed requisite by the peculiar state of affairs. Ex-Capt. MAYNARD of the Nineteenth Ward tendered yesterday to the new Commissioners the voluntary assistance of from 150 to 200 men until such time as the present litigation concerning their powers should be finally settled. Tenders of buildings in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, free of charge, were offered them—on the other hand they First Division of the New-York Citizen Volunteers, some fifty officers, resolved to form themselves into a military organization to resist the enforcement of the offensive laws and to sustain Mayor WOOD. The resolutions passed at the meeting of the Second Division on the evening previous were fully indorsed. Matters were quiet in Brooklyn. But our Corporation Counsetor, BUSTEED, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge BLADEKE, moved for a modification of the injunction granted at the instance of RICHARD S. ROBERTS, some time ago, restraining the Corporation from placing $10,000 at the disposal of Mayor WOOD, to enable him to resist the laws recently passed by the Legislature affecting the City and County of New-York, as that the Common Council may exercise the proper power of a legislative body. The decision was reserved.

It has been announced in some of the papers with a good deal of flourish that some of the military companies of the City had declared their intention to stand by Mayor WOOD in his resistance to the laws of the State. The rumor is a calumny upon these spirited and patriotic organizations. It grows out of the fact that a portion of the members of a target company, called the Citizens' Corps, not recognized by the authorities, and forming no part of the military force of the State, had passed resolutions of this character. The regular military companies of the City are under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor of the State, and will sustain the law, if necessary hereafter, as they have done heretofore, against all who may attempt to nullify or overthrow it.

To-day is City Inspector MORTON's first pay day of the contractors for cleaning the streets. Their bills amount to $6,600, but Mr. MORTON says he shall not pay a single bill till he has examined the streets in each contractor's district, and discover whether the work has been done properly, and the money earned. When, pray, will he do his inspecting?

Mr. EBLING, yesterday, finished paying off old scores, due on last year's work, to Street sweepers and cartmen. The aggregate amount paid is about $23,000, among some 1,100 men.

The Association of Medical Superintendents of Institutions of the Insane brought its session to a conclusion last evening. During the day they had visited the Astor Library, the Deaf and Dumb at Fairwood, the Bloomingdale Asylum, and Dr. RICHARD's Institution for Imbeciles, at Harlem. At Bloomingdale they had a fine collation. Returning to the City at 6 o'clock, they passed resolutions of compliment and thanks, and adjourned.

By way of carrying into effect the recommendations of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, for improving the position and efficiency of seamen in the merchant service, an agreement has been in circulation among the shipowners, and has been signed by GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., CHARLES H. MARSHALL & Co., A. A. LOW & BROTHERS, and forty others of the most prominent merchants, to abolish the present custom of paying advance wages to seamen after the 1st day of July, 1857. To compensate for this innovation upon long-established custom, they propose to supply warm clothing, equal to one suit per man for each ship under their control, which shall be sold at cost to the sailors, and also to pay a bounty of 10 per cent. on the earned wages of each sailor who shall perform the voyage to the end of contract or return in the ship. If the ship is lost, every seaman to be paid to the time of the loss, in no case less than one month on foreign, and one half month on coastwise voyages. These conditions are to be affixed to the shipping articles. Further meetings are to be held for final action.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the case of FOWLES vs. BOWEN, for libel, was continued. The room was crowded with spectators, among whom was the venerable Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, who, by invitation of his Honor, took a seat for a short time upon the bench. The plaintiff introduced sufficient evidence to support a *prima facie* case, and there rested, reserving the bulk of his testimony to introduce as rebutting evidence, when the defendants should have finished their case. Mr. CUTTING, however, on the plaintiff resting, arose and proceeded to sum up. Upon being asked, he remarked that he intended to offer no testimony, believing that the plaintiff had not made a case which required it. The plaintiff is thus debarred from introducing the greater part of his evidence, and the case will have to go to the Jury on such testimony as has already been presented by the plaintiff. Mr. CUTTING tried the same course, with success, in the case of OAKLEY vs. ASPINWALL, argued some time ago. Mr. CUTTING, yesterday, finished his summing up, and Mr. O'CONOR will sum up for the plaintiff to-day.

The summing up of counsel in the French extradition case is at length closed, and United States Marshal BETTS is engaged in arranging the mass of evidence that has been taken. His decision will be sent on to the Department at Washington as soon as it is written. This case has been under examination since the 11th of February, and has occupied the time of the Commissioners forty-five sessions.

Judge CLERKE, yesterday, rendered a decision in the Quarantine Commission case, denying the motion for an injunction to restrain the Commissioners from erecting buildings on Seguine's Point, on the ground that the Commissioners, by the sixth section, are endowed with discretionary powers in regard to the temporary buildings.

The case of the officers of the alleged slaver *Merchant* was not continued yesterday, in consequence of the death of Commissioner MORTON's daughter-in-law. The first mate of the *Merchant*, Mr. JAMES MILLS, has been discharged on bail. He was held as a witness.

Mr. PATTERSON, second mate of the American ship *Victoria*, was yesterday arrested on a charge made by HENRY NOBLE and DAVID COOK, of having on the 18th and 22d of February, and the 13th of May, assaulted them with iron belaying pins, and a capstan bar.

DANIEL DIX, chief mate of the ship *Witch of the Wave*, was arrested yesterday on a charge of insubordination, made by Capt. JOHN E. A. TODD.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday upon the body of young GRELET, who died on Thursday at the Eldridge-street Jail. GRELET was arrested last September, at the same time with the French railway prisoners, one of whom was his brother. He has been kept in custody as a witness. The Jury gave a verdict, declaring his death to have been caused by abscesses on the brain caused by inflammation. In this verdict they pronounced Eldridge-street Jail, in its present condition, as an unsuitable place for the custody of prisoners or witnesses. The body of GRELET, after solemn funeral service in the French Catholic Church in Canal-street, was taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment. A large number of prominent French residents of the City, together with the French extradition prisoners, joined the funeral procession.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian General Synod continued its sessions yesterday. The principal business under consideration was the proposed basis of union with the Associate Presbyterian Church. The delegates seemed pretty equally divided on sentiment. There was a debate, conducted with great moderation on both sides, though there is evidently deep feeling in the matter, in which it was asserted that should the Synod decide on the acceptance of the proposed basis, no middle course will be left those who are opposed to it but a secession from the Church. The debate will be continued to-day.

We understand that Messrs. WILLIAMS & STEVENS intend to close their exhibition of CHURCH's *Niagara* on Monday next. It would be a great convenience if this magnificent picture could be exhibited to the public, for a few days before it leaves the country, by daylight instead of gas-light, in a room large enough to admit a respectable number of persons at a time and in an atmosphere which can be breathed at least ten minutes without danger of suffocation. Cannot this be done?

The bodies of two unknown men were picked up in the water near Coney Island yesterday. One apparently was that of a man 35 years of age, dark hair, and had on a black frock coat, black satin vest, and black pants. In the pockets were found two coppers, three keys, ivory handled penknife, and the following pawn ticket: "No. 37,730 C. FRIEDENBERG, Loan Office, No. 299 East Broadway, corner of Scammel-street, Feb. 19, 1857. Coat $1. NICHOLS." The other body was that of a sailor, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Further particulars can be obtained from Coroner LOTT, of Gravesend.

On Thursday afternoon a party of thirty children, varying in age from babyhood to fourteen years, left New-York from the Children's Aid Society, under the guardianship of Messrs. C. C. TRACY, of the Newsboys' Lodging House, and J. MACY, Assistant Secretary of the Society.

JOHN B. GOUGH addressed a crowded house at the Allen-street Methodist E. Church, last evening, in his happiest style. Ex-Mayor HARPER presided.

Ex-President PIERCE and his wife left town, yesterday, for Concord, N. H.

JOSEPH JACKSON, convicted of rape upon the person of CATHARINE SULLIVAN at Sheepshead Bay last Summer, was sentenced yesterday by Judge STRONG, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, to ten years' imprisonment—the lowest term.

JEREMIAH BUTLER, who killed his wife in Brooklyn last Summer, and was subsequently convicted of manslaughter, has had a new trial granted him.

INCREASE OF PRICES AT HOTELS.—It is understood that the proprietors of the principal hotels are endeavoring to raise their prices for board from $2 50 to $3 a day. The proprietors of the Metropolitan do not assent to the arrangement;—whether it will go into effect without their coöperation, we are not aware.

A hotel proprietor, like everybody else who has anything to sell, has an undoubted right to fix his own price upon it;—and a very good reason for an advance in the prices of board is to be found in the advanced price of all articles of food. We think it is a fair question, however, and one which the proprietors would do well to consider, whether the traveling public will not on the whole be better satisfied with a *simpler style of living* than with an advance in cost. It is not so much the cost of the necessaries of life, as it is the extravagantly luxurious habits of hotels, which the effort to outdo each other has produced that makes it necessary to raise the price of board. If some of the great hotel proprietors, instead of raising the price of board, would introduce a more moderate style of living, we have no doubt that the change would be much more acceptable to the traveling public, and leave a much better profit for the keeper of the hotel.

The magnificence of our hotels is now simply oppressive to the majority of people who live in them, and the luxuriousness of the tables is as little conducive to genuine enjoyment as to health and good morals. Besides, why should there not be different scales of expense, and different styles of living, to suit the tastes and the convenience of travelers? Now, they are all compelled to eat alike, to live alike and to pay alike—whatever may be the variety in their tastes, their habits or their means. A simpler style of living would suit the great majority. If the few desire expensive luxuries, let them pay for them. As it is, they are mainly paid for by those who would willingly do without them.

The Contest Between Law and Civil Anarchy.

The *Journal of Commerce* persists in regarding the pending struggle between Mayor WOOD and the Police Commissioners from a purely partisan point of view. It can see in it nothing but an attempt of the "Black Republicans" to take away patronage and power from the Democratic Party. We submit that the time for such a treatment of the case has gone by. While the law was pending in the Legislature, it was quite legitimate to resist its enactment upon such grounds. But party considerations have no longer anything to do with the question. It is right enough for the Democratic Party to insist upon the repeal of the law,—or even to seek its overthow by the decisions of the Courts. But every Democrat and every Republican,—every citizen who has any stake whatever in the maintenance of order and the security of life and of property,—is deeply and profoundly interested in not permitting this, or any other law, to be nullified or resisted so long as it retains its place upon the statute book. We cannot believe that any considerable portion of the large and influential class which the *Journal* claims especially to represent, can possibly acquiesce in the view which that paper takes of the pending controversy. The merchants of New-York are eminently and steadfastly *conservative* in all their instincts and principles. Their interests and their sentiments equally attach them to the Supremacy of Law. They have always been first and foremost in frowning upon any attempt, upon the part of ambitious politicians or of an ignorant and thoughtless populace, to disregard the injunctions of the law or resist its constituted Authorities. And we shall not believe, without further evidence than we have yet seen, that in so important a contest as the one now pending, they are prepared to go for Anarchy instead of Law.

For that is simply and clearly the issue. The law of this State distinctly and unmistakably commits the entire control and authority over the Police Department, to the new Board of Commissioners: and it declares with equal distinctness and precision that the Mayor of the City shall no longer exercise any such authority or control. No one denies or doubts that this is the language and meaning of the law. No Court, and no Judge of any Court, has ever declared that law to be unconstitutional,—to be hostile to the vested rights of this City or of any inhabitant thereof, or to be, in any respect or for any cause, invalid or of imperfect obligation. It stands upon the Statute Book with just as much authority as any other law. It is just as binding in its obligation, and just as imperative in its injunctions, as the laws against murder and forgery, or as any other laws whatever. It is the duty of every citizen to obey it. Whatever he may have thought, or may now think, of the justice and wisdom of its provisions,—whatever he may think of its constitutionality, or of its political and partisan bearings, *so long as it is the law*,—he cannot, if he be an honest man and a good citizen, refuse to recognize and obey it.

Yet Mayor WOOD is now using all the powers of his office, and all his personal influence,—not to secure the *repeal* of the law nor its overthrow by the Courts,—but *to resist its execution*. He is using the organized and disciplined police force of the City *against* the law. He is forbidding the men over whom he claims authority, and who like himself are in office only to secure the execution of the law, to recognize its existence and is punishing them for attempting to enforce it. And he does all this,—not upon the ground that the law has been declared void by any authorized tribunal, but simply because he *thinks* it *may hereafter* be thus decided to be unconstitutional. What possible shadow of right has he, or has any man, thus to anticipate the decision of the Courts of law and make his *conjecture* as to their action, the rule of his conduct as an Executive officer? It is said that an unconstitutional law is no law at all. That is very true; but every law, duly enacted, is presumed to be constitutional, and *is* constitutional, until it is decided and declared to be otherwise by the Courts of law. It does not become invalid because Mayor WOOD thinks, or believes, or hopes it may at some future day become so. When that decision is made, then Mayor WOOD will have a right to govern his conduct by it. Whenever the Courts shall declare this law to be unconstitutional, then Mayor WOOD can resume the authority of which the law deprives him. But in doing it *before* that time, he nullifies the law by sheer force. He tramples upon the first principles of government, and renders the preservation of order by the supremacy of law, utterly impossible.

Mayor WOOD is making an experiment upon the City of New-York. He is testing the question how far he can be sustained by the public sentiment and actual force of the City, *in establishing his own personal will and authority over the Laws, and if necessary against them.* He aims to be not merely the Mayor of the City, acting under law and executing its provisions in accordance with his duty and his oath, but an absolute, unchecked Autocrat over its million of people—wielding their authority, using their money, and administering their affairs without any other restraint than his own convictions or his own convenience. He has been preparing for such an experiment ever since he has been in office. He has drilled and instructed the Police to regard his *will* as their law. He has sought to secure their devotion to his person by parades, by flatteries, and by medals. He attempts to compel their active aid by threats of punishment if they refuse it. He has sought similar support with the Target Companies—the unrecognized and unorganized military—of the City. He has appealed steadily to the interests and the passions of the lowest and most reckless classes. And he now expects to be sustained by all these influences, added to the party strength which the nature of the contest gives him, in overthrowing by violence and force the Authority of the Law, and in substituting for it his own personal and unrestricted Will.

We have no hesitation in predicting that in this attempt Mayor WOOD will fail. He is in the wrong latitude for such an experiment. He is in New-York, and not in Paris or St. Petersburg. He may have all the ambition and all the ability of LOUIS NAPOLEON, but he has not the same material to work with, nor the same atmosphere to work in. He will find that the great mass of the People—including the very men on whom he relies for aid—respect the Law more than they either love or fear him. Every hour's reflection, while it reveals the real nature of his designs, strengthens the determination even of the policemen under his immediate control, to stand by the Law, and maintain its supremacy. We have no apprehensions of violence or bloodshed in this contest. The legal authorities have no need and no desire to provoke such an issue, and Mayor WOOD dare not. Upon the first blow which he should strike in such a cause, he would find himself alone. The Police force of this City, while its members properly and prudently abstain from any active participation in the controversy, and will await its decision by the proper tribunals, is not disposed to incur the penalties of the law, and the disgrace of rebellion, for his convenience, or for the promotion of his personal or political designs. They are American citizens, as well as Policemen, and they will not forget the duties of one character any more than neglect those of the other.

The Chinese War—Poisoning and Assassination as Weapons of War.

We are sorry to say that the zeal of one of our cotemporaries in the cause of peace and protection, has betrayed it, inadvertently no doubt, into an apology for the Chinese poisoning and assassinations. The *Tribune* yesterday morning expresses its surprise that John Bull should expect the Chinamen to change their hereditary system of warfare for his special benefit, and ridicules him for feeling horrified by the poisoning of the bread and water, and the price set on the heads of the English. "Poor John Chinaman" is not, we are told, to be "deprived of his only means of defence and revenge against the unprovoked assault upon his life and his habitation by civilized Christians." "The natives of the Middle Kingdom," adds the writer, "are not so crushed and bestial in their servitude as the darker skins of Hindostan."

We do not purpose discussing the cause or justifiability of the Chinese war, but we cannot suffer "these abominable principles and this more abominable avowal of them," to use the language of Lord CHATHAM, in answer to a somewhat similar line of argument, to pass without a word of comment. Whatever the opinions of the American public may be regarding the justice or expediency of the course which is being pursued by the British at Canton, we cannot quietly suffer the world to be seduced into so belief that we look with eyes of approval, or even of indulgence, upon the use of such weapons as poison and assassination—against men of the same race, language and religion as ourselves, either by "poor John Chinaman," or any other "poor John" who may owe them a grudge. We are not at all surprised to find the people of Hong Kong, and other places, resorting to every device to rid themselves of their enemies which barbarism and cruelty can devise. Nor, we venture to assert, is John Bull; but this is by no means a reason for his not lifting up his hands in holy horror thereat. When one of our countrymen on the Western frontier falls in an Indian skirmish, we are not surprised to learn that he loses his scalp, but this does not lessen our disgust for the custom of scalping. We know very well that the laws of savage warfare visit on the vanquished the direst penalties which demoniac rage can suggest, but no civilized Christian man ever hears of such horrors without indignation, no matter what the provocation or how the quarrel begins. It is the nature of savages and wild beasts to be treacherous, and cowardly, and bloodthirsty, to lie in wait for, tear, rend, and torture their victims. These are their "hereditary system of warfare," but we have never yet heard of their tactics exciting either sympathy or approval among Christians or gentlemen. The very use of these means of warfare by the Chinese alone goes far to vindicate the British policy.

The public will be slow to believe that a population which commences the destruction of its enemies, at the very first outbreak of hostilities, by poisoning bread and water, and putting a price on their heads, without discrimination of age or sex, is remarkable for a peaceful disposition. People of ferocious habits are not generally peacefully disposed. The negro-burners and torturers of Tennessee and Kentucky are not men slow to quarrel. The cruel are too often swift to shed blood. We can only say that, no matter how this quarrel began, the means resorted to by the Chinese to carry it on being such as place them on the level with the beasts of the forest, and such as the whole civilized world visits with the deepest execration, we can see without a pang all the laws of civilized warfare enforced against them in their fullest rigor. The cowardly ferocity of the Chinese proves nothing as to the "preservation of their pride" under the harassing influence of "long suffering." The application of such a term to the intercourse of the truculent Canton rabble with foreignors of all nations for many years past we cannot designate by any milder phrase than a perversion of language. The Chinese are notoriously a slavish people—broken into habits of abject submission by many centuries of despotism. No people would submit more readily to a foreign rule, when once that rule had disorganized and displaced their own government. A Tartar horde overran the whole of their vast empire without much difficulty. Seventy thousand British will doubtless find that the experience of the world, which stamps poisoners and assassins as cowards and slaves, is based on truth; and we venture to assert that this high-minded, high-toned race would be conquered with less difficulty and ruled with far less trouble than those Hindoos, whose "bestial servitude" the *Tribune* deplores. The institution of any comparison whatever between the two races, certainly betrays very remarkable ignorance of the leading characteristics of both. To the milder sort of philanthropists the Hindoo is certainly a much more promising object of patronage than "poor John Chinaman" is like to prove for ages to come; and he is, let us add, a vastly better soldier than the Chinese have ever yet shown themselves.

The insinuation inserted at the close of the article, that Sir JOHN BOWRING, the man of peace, temperance, and all other "movements" of the same caste, concocted this war, and brought on this bloodshed and disorder in conjunction with the English tea-dealers and others at Canton and Hong Kong, solely with the view of raising the price of Chinese products in the home market, is so very singular, that we should be ashamed of ourselves if we attempted its refutation. Blundering, folly, rashness, inhumanity, ambition we may charge him with; but for the honor of human nature, we will accuse no man of such antecedents as BOWRING with letting slip the dogs of war upon an unoffending population, simply to aid the guilty schemes of speculators for a rise.

The Condition of the Police Force.

We are by no means certain that the Supervisors, by their recent action, succeeded in paralyzing the action of the new Board of Police Commissioners. That they intended to do so is evident; but nothing is more common than for people, who are not particularly sharp, to miss the precise object at which they aim and accomplish something quite different. The youth who in nursery rhymes, "bent his bow to shoot a crow," but succeeded only in "killing the cat in the window," has had a great many successful imitators.

1. It is very clear, in the first place, that the Supervisors did actually recognize as valid and in full force the law creating the new Metropolitan Police, for they quote its language as authority for the action which they proceed to take.

2. Now that act (§ 31) declares that from and after the date of the first meeting of the new Board of Police, *it shall have all the power and authority* heretofore conferred by law upon the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge in their capacity as Police Commissioners; and that the duty and authority and power of each and all these officers in relation to Police government and discipline *shall wholly cease and vest in the new Board* created by this act. This is very explicit and establishes the fact, that the new Board is the *only* Board which has any legal authority or control over whatever Police force there may be in the City of New-York.

3. The same law (§ 32) proceeds to declare that "the police officers and patrolmen shall continue to do duty under existing laws until after the first meeting of the Board of Police under this act, when *the said Police shall hold office and do duty under the act hereby enacted*, and as members of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District hereby constituted." This settles another point, and places the members of this present Police directly under the jurisdiction of the new Board.

4. The law (§ 6) provides that the new Board shall appoint so many Captains not to exceed 40, so many Sergeants not to exceed 150, and "so many police patrolmen as *may be determined upon by the Board of Supervisors* of the County of New-York;"—and the said Board of Supervisors may from time to time *increase* or *diminish the number* of patrolmen,—and *until otherwise provided* the quota of police force for the counties of New-York and Kings shall be of the number of patrolmen now existing by law in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. This settles two other points—first, that the Supervisors have the power to increase or diminish the *numbers* of the Police force; and secondly, that until they do thus provide for its increase or diminution, it shall continue to be tho same as it was under the old law.

5. So much for the law. Now for the action of the Supervisors. On Monday evening, having first, as we have seen, distinctly recognized the validity and obligation of the new law,—and thus sanctioned the provisions we have already quoted from it, they proceed to assign *five* men to the jurisdiction of the new Board. But they say not one word about "increasing or diminishing" the aggregate number of the Police force of the City. They do not disband the present force existing under the old law. On the contrary they proceed to declare nothing in their resolutions shall be construed as *interfering* with that force in any respect. Instead of diminishing the Police force of the City,—or doing what might be understood or construed as designed to produce such a result,—they distinctly protest against such a construction,—adopt and continue in power the policemen already in office, and then authorize the new Board to appoint *five more*.

6. The Supervisors assign only *five* to the jurisdiction of the new Board—reserving to the old Board the control of the existing force. But, unfortunately for them, the Supervisors have no power whatever to *assign* jurisdiction or control over the police. The law does that for itself. They have simply power to *determine the number* of the police force, and to "increase or diminish" it at discretion. But when they have done this—when they have fixed upon the *number* of policemen for the City, that number, *whatever it may be*, is placed by the law under the jurisdiction and control of the new Board, and neither the Supervisors, nor anybody else, has any right or any power to assign authority over the whole or any part of it to anybody else.

The Supervisors therefore have recognized the new law as valid and in force;—have performed the duty which it enjoins upon them;—and have determined the number of patrolmen for this City,—retaining the whole of the old force and authorizing the new Board to appoint *five* more. This is certainly an important step in aid of the endeavors of the new Board to carry into execution the provisions of the law.

Public Health and Quarantine.

The approach of Summer brings with it the remembrance of the past, and no little anxiety for the future, relative to the public health and Quarantine. Judging from the health reports of the West Indies, and those of New-Orleans and other seaboard towns, the indications are that we are not likely to be visited this season with pestilential disease, nor inconvenienced by the enforcement of rigid quarantine laws and regulations. But however flattering the reports from abroad may be, indicating that we shall not be threatened this Summer with imported disease, the authorities should not on that account relax their sanitory efforts to keep our streets, alleys, vaults, &c., in the best possible condition.

There was an attempt, last Summer, on the part of some of our ship-owners, to "dodge Quarantine" with their West India vessels and infected cargoes, by "heading off" their vessels at Sandy Hook, and sending them to some small seaport town bordering on Long Island Sound, where they could discharge their cargoes immediately and then set sail for the wharves of our City; and not unfrequently before these vessels could reach the City, parts of their cargo would be landed here from on board of smaller vessels, without regard to its previous infected condition. The result of this evasion of our Quarantine laws was the sudden and unaccountable appearance of several well marked cases of yellow fever on the piers and wharves of our City; and this singular development of pestilence, in those localities, did not cease till the Commissioners of Health ferreted out the secret, sent one or more of the poisoned vessels to Quarantine, and absolutely prohibited the cargoes of such vessels from being brought into the City. The bark *Hyperion* was recorded as one of the list of these vessels.

Rumor has it that the attempt of last season will be repeated this Summer by the Cuban shippers, if the prevalence of the yellow fever in the West Indies should make it necessary to enforce quarantine regulations here. We understand that if such an attempt is made, our authorities, having ample powers to remedy the evil, will act promptly and effectively in the premises. Our Health Laws, while they have special reference to infected vessels coming directly from Southern or West Indian ports, nevertheless apply in full force to ALL VESSELS and CARGOES deemed to be infected by the Commissioners of Health, or Board of Health, no matter what may have been their port of departure. Such being the nature and grasp of our Quarantine Laws, our City will be protected from the threatened pestilence of last Summer, whatever "dodge" may be resorted to, provided the authorities are watchful and efficient.

Personal.

Mayor RICE, of Boston, happening to wake up suddenly on Wednesday night, went out for a midnight patrol through the streets of the City, to see if the police did their duty, or were as wide awake as he was.

Father CHINIQUY, whose performances West have made much stir, was formally excommunicated from the Roman Catholic pulpits of Montreal last Sunday.

Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D., of this City, for many years a Professor in the College of New-Jersey, will sail for Europe on the 1st of June, in the steamer *Asia*.

Lieut. VIELE read a paper before the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark, on Thursday; subject, the "Footprints of the Patriots of the Revolution."

Mr. HENRY REDWOOD, Superintendent of the motive power of the Long Island Railroad, who was assaulted by JOHN MCGUIRE last Monday, at Jamaica, L. I., remains wholly unconscious, and is thought by his physicians to be in a critical situation. MCGUIRE is still in custody.

Prentice on the Ledger.

From the Louisville Journal

We copy the following paragraph from a leading Philadelphia paper, partly in justice to the singularly enterprising editor of the New-York *Ledger*, and partly to prevent the circulation of any erroneous impression in regard to ourselves. BONNER, of the *Ledger*, is a glorious fellow, who deserves all that can be said of him. He spares no expense in rendering his paper worthy of the unparalleled patronage which it receives. It is a prodigy among papers as he is among editors. It is true that we have undertaken to furnish weekly a half column of pleasant and amusing paragraphs for the *Ledger*, but our readers must not suppose that any portion of our time will on that account be abstracted from the Louisville *Journal*, which we are determined to render the leading political journal of the country, if it is not so already. Our labors for the *Ledger* will scarcely cost us more than an hour per week, but we shall take great pleasure in performing them, and endeavor to make them acceptable to the host of BONNER's patrons—nearly as large the army of XERXES.

"It is the practice of Mr. BONNER to make the article he advertises *superior* to any other of this kind, and then he advertises with a perfect looseness. Were the *Ledger* an inferior paper of its class we do not think that his advertising would be of much benefit. His advertisements make the people buy the *Ledger*, and its superiority over all others makes people keep buying it. BONNER has for contributors all the leading intellects of the day. He pays them fabulous amounts for their articles, and monopolizes their writings. He has the best talent of the country at his command. No sooner does any star appear in a different part of the literary firmament than Mr. BONNER hastens to make it a fixed star in the *Ledger* horizon.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, one of the wit lest writers of the day, is now engaged for the New-York *Ledger*.

We have also heard that FITZ GREENE HALLECK, the greatest of American poets, is hesitating whether or not to reappear with poetical pen of world-wide renown, and gratify the millions of readers of the *Ledger*. Thus Mr. BONNER makes his *Ledger* worth *advertising*."

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Shooting of Col. Crabb and his Party—The Late Conspiracy against Comonfort, &c.

(From the New Orleans Picayune of May 16.)

By the schooner *Major Barbour*, Capt. ARNET, arrived last evening, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 9th inst. The *Barbour* brings $38,500 in specie on freight.

Captain ARNET left in port two British vessels of-war, two French, and one Spanish. Their object is doubtless to watch the interests of English, French and Spanish subjects, in case of difficulty at home or foreign war; also, perhaps, to exert a moral influence at least upon negotiations now in progress.

Vera Cruz papers, furnished by Capt. ARNET, make no further mention of the filibuster route to Sonora. We learn, however, from passengers that the prisoners taken at Caborca, on the 6th inst., sixty five in number, and among them Capt. CRABB, had all been shot, and the Government was on the lookout for other parties of the filibuster band. These facts were obtained from official accounts received at the Capital, on the 5th inst.

The papers, however, confirm to the fullest extent, the general result of the expedition as before stated, the attack upon the filibusters then in possession of the village of Caborca, on the 31st ult., in which Capt. CRABB was wounded, and eight of his men killed; their subsequent four days' siege, during which the Sonorians were numerously reinforced; the second attack, on the 6th, when the two houses in which CRABB was besieged, were fired, exploding two barrels of powder by which many were killed and wounded; their final surrender, 50 in number, at discretion; and the report that they were to be shot on the 9th.

The engagements both on the 1st and the 6th were severe and bloody, the Sonorians are also suffering great loss, especially of officers, which left them at the close of the first day almost without command.

Accounts vary both as to the number of the filibusters and of the Sonorians. According to one report, the former numbered 150 men in all, which, deducting the 59 prisoners and 14 fugitives, would make the number of the dead 76. There was a party of 25 in the vicinity near Tubutama, who advancing at the time, had no part in the engagement. It is stated that 11 of these were taken, and as the last accounts the remaining 14 were hotly pursued.

The force of the Sonorians on the first is estimated at 250 to 300 men; on the last day, with reinforcements, at 700.

Touching the expedition by sea, designed to cooperate with that by land, letters have been received at the capital from Hermosillo, dated March 30, which stated that 200 filibusters had landed at Bobos, two leagues from Guaymas. It was added that great disaffection existed among them, and that 20 had deserted and presented themselves to the American Consul at that port, who turned them over to the authorities. They represented that they had no intention of making war upon Mexico, and that they had been deceived as to the object of the expedition.

The same letters state that 500 more filibusters had made their way into Arizona, and were encamped in the region of Tucson. Letters had been received from General YAÑEZ, which state that on the receipt of the news of the route of the filibusters, he had suspended his march towards Sonora. He had, however, sent on reinforcements and munitions of war by sea.

The parties concerned in the conspiracy against the life of the President have been arrested. The plot was to assassinate the President at night, at the Palace, a room of which is occupied by Madame. Captain of the Guard, [illegible] was the head of the conspiracy. [illegible] confessed the existence of the letter, whose accidental discovery brought to light the whole plot. He was one of the most intimate friends of the President, and enjoyed a seat at his table. The principal part of the other conspirators have been [illegible] the palace. Generals [illegible] have been put in the most rigorous confinement.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Foreign Appointments—Increasing Number of Applicants—Examination of Acting Midshipmen, &c.

The number of applications for Foreign appointments, particularly for consulates, continues to increase. Every day brings hither both individuals and letters strongly recommendatory for these offices. The President has declared to his friends that the business greatly embarrasses him, particularly as he cannot gratify one in ten of the applicants. No doubt the appointments will be made gradually, he having the entire Summer before him for that purpose. None will, it is positively stated, be summarily recalled, and the utmost delicacy will be observed towards the present incumbents. This programme has caused much disappointment to those who anticipated an entire change during the ensuing month.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Captains PENDERGRAST, LOWNDES and WILKES, and Commanders KENNEDY and PAGE to witness the examination of the acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy commencing on the 1st of June.

It is not true that Governor WRIGHT, of Indiana or any other person has been selected for the Governorship of Utah. The difficulty exists in finding a man suitable for the emergency.

The Marshal for the District of Columbia has given notice to Mr. BLANCHARD, one of the printers of the *National Era*, and Mr. DAVIS A. HALL, of his intention to sell their property to pay the bail forfeited by GEO. CHARLES, who was charged with the abduction of slaves from this District.

The Republicans here nominated to-night candidates for Collector, Surveyor, and Register, to be voted for in June.

Mr. Soulé in Washington—The Purchase of Cuba—The Spanish, English and French Ministers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 21, 1857.

Mr. SOULÉ is again here, and is, of course, on a footing of intimacy with Mr. BUCHANAN. It cannot be doubted that they have talked over the Ostend matter, now that they have considered the mode for the purchase of Cuba. In a few days we shall know who is to have charge, for the coming four years, of this important negotiation in Spain. Some suppose it will be Mr. PICKENS, of South Carolina. I do not think it will be Mr. BELMONT, though Cuba can never be purchased, except through the financial influence of the ROTHSCHILDS and other money-princes of Europe. No changes are to be made in the mission to England and France at present. But, ultimately, as soon as anything is to be done, Mr. R. J. WALKER will be our representative in England and Mr. SLIDELL in France. If Cuba is to be bought by the Administration, it must be through remarkably skillful diplomacy in London and Paris.

It is a matter as to which England and France will have something to say. Their consent and influence must be obtained as a necessary preliminary to a successful attempt to purchase Cuba from Spain. About one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions is all that the United States will consent to pay, or he bound for. They do not expect to pay it from the Treasury of the United States. But the Cuban Creole planters and slaveholders will promise to pay the money, as well they might, considering that by the immediate rise in the value of their property, they will make almost the clear sum of seven hundred and fifty millions. But the United States must assume the payment of this sum, in annual instalments of twenty-five millions a year.

The next Congress is looked to as being more likely to favor this scheme than any one that has preceded it, or may soon follow it.

But there is not much probability that the matter can be brought to a head before the second session of the next Congress.

Meanwhile it will be necessary to overcome the scruples and misgivings of the South in regard to the effect of this measure upon their interests. To think all these sugar interests is of no account, for that will soon be done by the cultivation of the Chinese and African sugar cane. To withdraw their capital and labor from present employments and leave these lands worthless, is a matter of little concern to most of the old Southern States, for the same process of depletion is now going on:—the life-blood of the old Atlantic slaveholding States being drawn off rapidly towards the newer States. It is a question, therefore, chiefly between Texas and Cuba. Shall the old slaveholding States back up Cuba or Texas? I think they incline to decide for Cuba, because Cuba will never form but one State, while Texas should it cure be divided, will afford two non-slaveholding States.

The northern commercial and manufacturing State will, of course go for the acquisition of Cuba, as they did for that of Texas. General CUSHING was mistaken when he asserted that Massachusetts had opposed the annexation of TEXAS, and his assertion is a flat contradiction of the repeated statements of Mr WEBSTER, who, after canvassing all the Eastern States, and using every effort to raise an opposition to the annexation of TEXAS, could not make a single proselyte, nor force a solitary follower.

The merits of the whole question, as a northern and a southern question, respectively, were argued in the first session of the Thirty-Third Congress by GERRIT SMITH, of New York, on one side, and Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, on the other. These were confessedly the ablest speeches on the subject ever made in Congress. Mr. GERRIT SMITH argued in favor of the acquisition and annexation of Cuba, with Africans free, and Africans slaves just as they are. Mr. BOYCE, on the other hand, undertook to demonstrate the fact that the proposed acquisition would be prejudicial to the interests of the whole country, and entirely ruinous to the South. It may not, however, be in the power of the South to prevent it, when an opportunity for the consummation of the project shall present itself. The influence of the great and growing Northwest is to decide this question, and as they furnish the water that constitutes the Mississippi, and will raise cattle and breadstuffs for exportation, they will insist upon having all the trade which properly belongs to the Mississippi—and the trade with Cuba is to them of vast importance.

Expedition from San Francisco to Aid Gen. Walker—The Utah Governorship—General News.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 21, 1857.

Private advices were received here from California by the last steamer, stating that the clipper-ship *Ocean Bird* had sailed from San Francisco for San Juan del Sur, with 293 men, well officered, equipped and provisioned, to aid Gen. WALKER. Considerable excitement prevailed in San Francisco, and the Californians were determined to take forcible possession of the Nicaragua route, to insure the safety of travel and the transit of its treasure. Whether WALKER is "wired out" or not, they are determined that the Costa Ricans shall not hold possession of the right of way to their exclusion. I am informed that a similar movement is being made in our Southern States, and that a demonstration will also be made in New-York. In a short period we may look consequently for important developments.

It is understood that the Cabinet, yesterday and today, was engaged with the foreign appointments, but no determination have yet been made.

General HERRAN, the Minister from New Granada, a very distinguished and gallant officer, and who was a friend and companion of the celebrated BOLIVAR, expresses his opinion that our difficulties with his Government will be amicably adjusted, and that no rupture will take place.

No appointment has yet been made of a Governor to Utah. Major BENJAMIN MCCULLOCH, who is expected to arrive here soon, may yet be prevailed upon to accept. If he does not, it is proposed to give Gen. HARNEY both civil and military powers to settle Governor, until law and order is established in Utah.

A clerk in the Pension Office, from Michigan, was garrotted yesterday, on suspicion of being a Republican. It is said, however, that he is a good Democrat, and was removed merely to gratify Senator STEWART, of Michigan, the cause being a personal quarrel. The personal gratifications of no one man should be permitted to prevail, either in the appointments or removal of any officer of the government. I regret to say that in the departments there has been much too of this "one-man influence" accumulating positions to the overthrow of general recommendations and combined delegations.

An interesting case to gentlemen seeking foreign appointments, came up in the Court of Claims this morning. Mr. FERDINAND COX, who was Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro under Minister SCHENCK during the Administration of General TAYLOR, sues the Government for additional compensation for acting as *Chargé d'Affaires* during the absence of Mr. SCHENCK. The learned Solicitor opposed the claim, on the ground that the act of Congress made no provision for any such case. But it is clear that Mr. COX is entitled to extra pay, and, if I remember right, Mr. SCHENCK received from last Congress an appropriation for extra services in making a treaty during its very absence, and there is no reason why his Secretary of Legation should not also receive it.

The Court of Claims is getting to be but a poor resort for justice, and claimants are finding out that it is quite a waste of both time and money to go before them at once.

The contracts for the water works of this city, for which a million of dollars were appropriated at the last session, have not yet been determined upon by the President and Secretary of War. There are a host of contractors for the work, and no little excitement and anxiety prevails among them. The first thing that a man from your City does, on his arrival here, is to sigh for the Croton! UNO.

News from Havana.

SUGAR FIRM—MOLASSES ACTIVE AND HIGH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 22.

The steamship *C hawba*, from New-York *via* Havana on the 19th inst., has arrived at this port.

Sugars were firm, and the stock at Havana and Matanzas was estimated at 290,000.

Molasses was active, and prices so high that speculators had been driven out of the market.

Freights were dull.

The news by the *Cahawba* is unimportant. She brings no California or Nicaragua advices.

From St. Louis.

MOVEMENTS OF GOV. WALKER—THE GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAH.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 22.

Gov. WALKER arrived here yesterday, and left again this morning for Kansas. Col. CUMING, Indian Agent for the West, has been tendered, but declined, the Governorship of Utah.

From Boston.

THE KANSAS RESOLVES IN THE LEGISLATURE—PYROTECHNIC WORKS BLOWN UP.

BOSTON, Friday, May 22.

By a vote of 94 yeas to 157 nays, the House refused this morning to concur with the Senate in its amendment to the Kansas resolves, making the appropriation for the aid of settlers in that Territory contingent upon the opinion of the Supreme Court—that it is constitutional.

A portion of the pyrotechnic works of Messrs. HOVEY & Co., in Cambridge-street, were destroyed, this afternoon, by explosion. Only one man was injured, and he not fatally.

Health of Senator Butler, of S. C.

AUGUSTA, Friday, May 22.

Senator BUTLER's friends regard his case as hopeless, and say he will never rise again from his bed.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

CLEVELAND, Friday, May 22.

At the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to-day the names of several new delegates were entered on the roll. Standing Committees were appointed, and Chicago was selected as the next place of meeting. The report of Mr. HALSEY, the Treasurer of the Assembly, was read, showing the total expenditures to be $4,708, and the balance on hand $55. The report of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Publishing House was also read, showing a balance over expenditures of $700. A communication was then read from the Trustees of the Second Church and citizens to the Assembly relative to the use of tobacco in the building. Adjourned.

The Destitution in Michigan.

DETROIT, Friday, May 22.

Additional information from the northern counties in this State fully confirm the previous accounts of destitution existing there. Contributions for the relief of sufferers, from this city and interior, are being freely received and forwarded by the Executive Committee of this city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

BURNING OF BERDAN'S MECHANICAL BAKERY.

Another great triumph for

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

"Messrs. B. G WILDER & Co,

New-York

GENTLEMEN: The Safe which I purchased of you was this morning taken from the ruins, where it had been buried in burning flour and hot bricks for *seventy five hours*. The Books, Papers and Bank Bills are all perfectly legible. Please receive the "SALAMANDER," and I will see you in a day or two in relation to a new one.

Yours, respectfully,

Brooklyn, May 8, 1857. H. BERDAN."

The above Safe may be seen at our warehouse, where a full assortment (*of the best fire-proof Safes in the world*) can be found.

B. G. WILDER & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

Depôt No. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, N. Y.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO. have now ready a very large assortment of Summer Clothing for boys that are fitting out for school. The variety and style of their stock, which has been unequaled in years past, is now better than ever. Parents who have never examined our goods will do well to do so before making their purchases.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO,

No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,

AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OUT,

Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If your Hair is getting gray,

Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If you are troubled with Dandruff,

Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If you desire soft, glossy Hair,

Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

LYON'S KATHAIRON is pronounced by all to be beyond question the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle. BEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, and Manufacturers of Perfumery of all kinds, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS.

A very large assortment of the latest styles

Now offered

At extremely low prices,

At ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,

No. 93 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S

IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES

HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked. 9,500 of the Safes now in use.

For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES.

ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICE. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 353 BROADWAY.

A NEW MEDALLION

Velvet Carpet from the manufactory of Crossley & Sons, Halifax, England, Imported by

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY

Low Prices! for English Carpets!

Beautiful Brussels, $1.

Elegant Three-Ply, $1. Ingrains from 3s. to 6s. per yard.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU STS.

SPRING CLOTHING.

Pantaloons,	Business Coats,	Pants.
Vests,	Frock Coats.	

N. B. COLLINS & CO.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

THE TOWN TOPIC.

Everybody keeps wondering "How can Messrs Dailey & Co. sell their China, Glass, Gas-Fixtures and silver-plated ware so cheap?" Leave that to them. It ought to be sufficient for your purpose to know that you get the goods twenty per cent under value. Read Messrs. D. & Co.'s advertisement in the Dry Goods' column of this paper.

IT HAS BEEN TRIED.

Our patent Ice Pitcher will keep ice fourteen hours the hottest day. It is very handsome, and we sell it full twenty per cent. less than the usual rates for a similar article.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Bowery.

A FEW MORE LEFT.

We have a still a few of the decorated Tea sets at $10; the Silver-plated Castors at $4 75; the Silver-plated Coffee Urns at $11, and the white Toilet sets at $1. For further particulars, we refer you to our advertisement in the Dry Goods' column of this paper.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS

FROM AUCTION.

Splendid bargains! A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window shades in New-York, cheap.

THE BUSIEST-LOOKING PLACE

We meet with is the store of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos 631 and 633 Broadway. These gentlemen are offering the whole of their immense stock at the cost price, and housekeepers are availing themselves of this opportunity for purchasing China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware. Go in and take a look.

SATURDAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS

will find at

CANTRELL'S,

No. 813 Broadway,

Between 11th and 12th sts.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND

Decidedly and unmistakebly the

BEST

Assortment of articles of "feet-covering to be found in the City.

Ladies' Gaiters, just the articles for the sea-side and country wear, only

TWELVE SHILLINGS!!!

These Gaiters are neat, comfortable and very durable. Call and examine them.

It is difficult for parents to find Boots and Shoes for their CHILDREN,

but if they will call at

CANTRELL'S,

they can be suited both as regards QUALITY AND PRICE.

A splendid assortment of gentlemen's DRESS AND PROMENADE BOOTS, manufactured under the capable and experienced supervision of

M. C. T. KIMBALL,

late of the firm at Kimball & Bensley, offers attractive inducements to those who prefer a comfortable, fashionable and moderate priced article to an ill-looking and interior manufactured one.

Young and old can alike be accommodated, and a call from all is solicited by CANTRELL.

S. C. HERRING & CO'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broad way, at No 251, corner of Murray st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Cregier's patent letter lock, without key. S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

FOR

"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" Rat Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR
"COSTAR'S" Put up in 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $2, $3, and $5 Boxes.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" Bed-bug EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" Put up in 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 50, $2 50 and $4 50 Bottles.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.,
"COSTAR'S" Put up in 25c. and 50c. Boxes.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"

Principal Depôt No. 286 Broadway, New-York. Full particulars by mail.

1857—GRADUATE STYLE OF SPRING AND SUMMER Garments are now ready and on sale. As in set of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings in our Custom Room is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 254, 256 and 258 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under Garments for Spring and Summer Wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the new est styles, either ready made or made to order, and at moderate prices.

D DEVLIN & CO.,

Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

M'ALLO'S

Summer Styles

Of Drab Beavers, Pearl Cassimeres, French Felt and Straw Hats are now ready. Call and examine them, at No. 416 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

No 348 Broadway.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 4s. 6d. to 6s.; Tapestry Ingrain 3s. to 3s. 6d.; oil cloths, 8 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 2s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.

J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, Opposite Rivington-st.

RUPTURE.—(MARSH & CO, REMOVED TO NO. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.)—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority.—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SPRING STYLE BOOTS AND GAITERS.—WATKINS, No 114 Fulton-st., has on hand a magnificent assortment of Boots and Gaiters for Spring wear. They are all manufactured by himself, and of the best materials. Strangers would do well to purchase at this old and well-known establishment.

PARIS BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED, per steamer *Asia*, from the celebrated manufactory of Mêlies, Rue Vivienne, Paris. Suitable for present season. With a large assortment of our own manufacture.

EUGENE PERRIS & SON, Boot-makers, No. 62 Nassau-st., below John st.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE prices, lace and muslin curtains, satin, de laine curtain material, paper hangings, decorations and upholstery goods, defying competition. W. O. JENKS,

Nos. 416 and 418 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR HOUSE-CLEANING, GARDENING, &c., the India-Rubber Glove is invaluable to ladies who wish their hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Can be worn when any other glove would be spoiled. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No 36 John-st., up stairs.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS, AND TOUPEES.—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The Dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the sheer browns and the glossy deep blacks it produces. Would nature do better? Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder proof Deflance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Malden-lane.

SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—ALL sizes and qualities at very low prices. Also superior ready-made shirts, $24 per dozen; warranted to fit. All goods wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON,

No. 31 Nassau-st.

EVERDELL'S ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes can be had only at his great Card Depôt Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also Silver Door-Plates for churches, steamships and private dwellings; Stone Seal Engravings &c.

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND CAPS FOR Gents and Youths in great variety. A large and splendid assortment of Children's and Misses' Straws.

KELLOGG, Manufacturer,

No. 381 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade.—All new style of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner, by

THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by

THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

MOTHS.—BREWER'S MOTH-POWDER IS decidedly a superior protection for furs, carpets and all woolen goods. Now is the time to use it. Sold by all the principal druggists.

MARRIED.

KENNEDY—HOOD.—In this City, on Thursday, May 21, at the house of John Wright, Esq., by Rev. John Brash, GILBERT D. KENNEDY, formerly of CALIFORNIA, to Miss SARAH HOOD, of Schenectady.

NEILL—TIER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 20, by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, Mr. WILLIAM NEILL to Miss JANE D. TIER, all of this City.

MERRILL—KAUFMANN.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration Major HAMILTON W. MERRILL, late of the United States Army, to LOUISE youngest daughter of the late C. H. Kauffmann, of this City.

DIETZ—WRIGHT.—At Nashua, N. H., on Tuesday, May 19, in St. Luke's Church, by Rev. E. P. Wright, Mr. CHARLES A. DIETZ, of New-York, to MARY VICTORIA WRIGHT, only daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WICE—ALLEN.—In Washington, on Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. Dr. Pere, Dr. GEORGE K. WOOD, U.S. Army, to LOUISA, daughter of John W. Allen, of Washington, D. C.

DIED.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 22, ELIZABETH DURAND, only child of William I. and Elizabeth B. TOWNSEND aged 6 years 3 months and 11 days.

Her remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

HUFF.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 21, after a lingering illness, REBECCA HUFF, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Saturday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., without further invitation. Her remains will be conveyed to Oak Hill Cemetery.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 22, LLOYD F. JENKINS, aged 39 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2 Willet-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hudson for interment.

CRANNA.—In this City, on Friday, May 22, GEORGE CRANNA, aged 47 years and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 187 West 25th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Friday, May 22, Miss CAROLINE HOLMES, youngest daughter of the late Reuben Holmes, in the 30th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Charles Davis Holmes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 114 West 16th-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

☞ Auburn papers please copy.

HARVEY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, May 21, Mrs. REBECCA P., wife of Col. Chas. R. Harvey, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from No. 58 East 25th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DARLINGTON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, May 22, of scarlet fever ALFRED ERNEST, son of Thomas and Hannah A. Darlington, aged 3 years, 8 months and 16 days.

The remains will be taken to Bethlehem, Orange County, for interment.

DEVOE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 20, of consumption, JOHN DEVOE, aged 34 years, 10 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Bushwick Church, Rev. S. H. Meeker's, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

MORTON.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, May 22, H. MARGARET, wife of E. Rutledge Morton, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from Trinity Church, Hoboken, without further notice.

FARRINGTON.—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday, May 22, PHEBE, wife of Elijah Farrington, in the 72d year of her age.

VANPAUN.—At Waverley, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 20, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of George H. Vanpaun, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, aged 36 years, 8 months and 10 days.

GRENNELL.—At Greenfield, Mass., on Friday, May 15, ANNA ELIZABETH, wife of James S. Grennell, and daughter of the late Col. John Shannard, of Virginia.

☞ Virginia papers please copy.

LUNDY.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, May 21, of disease of the heart, ANN WARNER PEARSON, wife of Rev. John Lundy, and eldest daughter of Stephen H. Pearson, Esq., in the 37th year of her age.

The remains will be brought to Newark in the 10 o'clock train from Philadelphia this day, to be placed in the family vault at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The friends are invited to meet the mourners in Newark at 1 o'clock, to accompany them to the Cemetery.

WAGSTAFF.—In London, Eng., on Monday, May 4, after a lingering illness, J. ALEX. WAGSTAFF, son of William Wagstaff, late of New-York.

HATTON.—At Norwich, Eng., on Saturday, May 2, ELIZABETH, wife of T. J. Hatton, druggist, of this City.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

CAUTION TO DEALERS.

AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above being a close imitation of their label, with the signatures of Robt Low & Son. but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney against every house so offending.

LOW'S SOAPS can be obtained, genuine, of

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,

No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES. LACE CURTAINS

CORNICES. DAMASKS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MICHEL, ELTING & MASON,

No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

EDUCATION OF IDIOTS!!!—ASTONISHing results, both here and in Europe, have attended the efforts of those engaged in the education of imbeciles. I have treated children who, previous to their coming under my instruction, were considered by eminent medical men hopelessly idiotic; yet I succeeded in restoring them to a healthy normal condition, so that they entered upon the active duties of life with success. My Institute is strictly private. Situated at the corner of 13th-st. and 5th-av., well-known as the mansion of the late Charles Henry Hall, Esq. For circulars, containing much valuable matter, address JAMES B. RICHARDS, Harlem, New-York.

CANCER AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES cured without surgical operation or caustics, by an Indian remedy that has never failed. No charge for medicine or attendance until a cure is performed. For further particulars, call at No. 7 Beekman-st., under the Nassau Bank, or address Z. HENDERSON, Indian doctor of cancers, Box No. 2,326 Post-Office, New-York.

SUNDAY READING.—NOW READY—A NEW Sermon, by SPURGEON, never before published in this country. 6 cents.

A new Edition of "Caird's Sermon before the Queen." 6 cents.

Also, "Chambers' Journal." Reprint for May now ready.

New-York: FOREIGN NEWS AGENCY.

THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT is a weekly religious Journal, of the largest size—conducted by a corps of well-known Clergymen, and regularly contributed to by many of the best writers in this country and in Europe.

Circulation nearly 30,000 and continually increasing.

THE INDEPENDENT for this week contains a great number of articles on various subjects, consisting of papers from special contributors, letters from correspondents in various parts of the world, Editorials, Tales, Sketches, Literary Reviews and Criticisms, Miscellanies in prose and verse, and a comprehensive summary of the news of the week, both secular and religious.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.	Position of the American
Cessation of the American Congregational Union.	Tract Society.
American Board of Foreign Missions.	Tone of the Anniversaries.
American Home Missionary Society.	Rev Nehemiah Adams, D.D.
American Temperance Union.	The Puritan Theology.
American Bible Society.	Congregational Library As sociation.
American Abolition Society.	It is there!
New-York Young Men's Christian Association.	Dr. Shepard's Discourse on the Congregational Patriot.
Flood on Head Waters of Red River.	SELECTIONS
DOMESTIC SUMMARY.	OUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS
EDITORIAL ARTICLES.	TOBE
The Church of the Puritans.	Reply to the *Evening Post*.
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL:	by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.
	GENERAL NEWS.

The Contents of this Department of THE INDEPENDENT for this week are classified under fourteen different heads, as follows:

FAILURES.
MONEY MARKET.
DRY GOODS
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
BOSTON MARKET.
OUR REPUBLICAN KING CAMON BANKING.
METROPOLITAN BANK.
NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.
LIST OF FAILURES, ASSIGNMENTS, &c., comprising forty-nine firms
FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.
STOCKS.
CITY BANK RETURNS.
SALES OF CITY BANK STOCKS.
BANK DIVIDENDS.

FAMILY READING.—Giving an entire page of original and selected miscellany, for the fireside. Included in this department is an Anti-Slavery Story (a true narrative) entitled "Aunt Sally; or, The Cross the way of Freedom."

HORTICULTURE.—Giving "Hints on General Principles of Culture." "Grass-House," "Floriculture."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.—An interesting column culled from our English exchange newspapers.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

PRICES CURRENT.

TERMS.—$2 a year by mail; $2 50 by carrier, specimen numbers sent gratis.

Single Copies, Six Cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Twenty cents per line each insertion, with a discount on large bills.

JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher,

Office No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE NEW LIBRARY EDITION OF CAPTAIN MARRYATT.

Ready this day:

NEWTON FOSTER, 12mo. Steel Frontispiece.

SNARLEYOW. 12mo. Steel Frontispiece.

Recently published, to match above:

JACOB FAITHFUL.
PETER SIMPLE.
THE KING'S OWN.
MIDSHIPMAN EASY.

will be ready in a few days:

THE NAVAL OFFICER.
PACHA OF MANY TALES.
JAPHET IN SEARCH OF A FATHER.
THE PHANTOM SHIP.
THE POACHER.
PERCIVAL KEENE.

All in neat uniform binding, price $1.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

And for sale at the Booksellers.

Cream actually Frozen in Three and a-Half Minutes!!

MASSER'S

PATENT FIVE-MINUTE FREEZER.

This new and popular machine will freeze

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES

more perfectly and in much less time than any other freezer in use.

Those have been four public exhibitions of MASSER'S FREEZERS before large audiences, in each of which the operation was completed within five minutes, and on one of the occasions the cream was actually frozen in 3½ minutes by the watch. Its operation is simple, and the result certain. It is offered to the public with the utmost confidence of its giving entire satisfaction.

PRICES:

3 quarts	$3
4 quarts	4
6 quarts	5
8 quarts	6
14 quarts	8

A liberal discount to the trade. E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New York.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

LOST VOICE RECOVERED!—NEW-BEDFORD, August 10.—Mr. S. W. FOWLE—Having seen many certificates published in relation to DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I take this opportunity of offering a word in its favor, which you are also at liberty to publish. A few months since my wife's lungs became so much affected by a sudden cold, that she lost her voice, and suffered severely from pains in the breast. Her situation caused her friends much alarm. Having heard your balsam strongly recommended by those who had used it, I purchased a bottle of your agent in this place. She took it according to directions, and it produced a wonderful effect. Before using one bottle, she had completely recovered her voice, the pains subsided and her health was soon fully restored.

Yours truly, (Signed) HENRY G. BRIGHTMAN.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Commencement of the Eighth Year.

HARPER'S

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

FOR JUNE.

CONTENTS.

CHARLESTON, THE PALMETTO CITY. Illustrated by twenty-three engravings.
ADVENTURES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF NEW-ENGLAND. Illustrated by twelve engravings.
MONADS. Illustrated by ten engravings.
DO MOUNTAINS GROW? *Illustration:* Izalco—A Mountain which Grows.
OUR WIVES.
THE BIRD THAT SUNG IN MAY.
YELLOW FEVER
A GENTLEMAN OF THE JURY.
HOUSE-SPIDERS: THEIR HABITS AND ASTONISHING FEATS.
A WOMAN'S DREAM.
WOMAN'S TEARS.
A FUEL IN RUSSIA.
ANIMAL LOVE OF MUSIC.
POMPS AND VANITIES.
THE BLACKBURN FARMER.
THEN AND NOW.
LITTLE DORRIT.—By CHARLES DICKENS. ILLUSTRATIONS—At Mr. John Chivery's Tea-Table—In the Old Room.
CHAPTER LXIII.—The Pupil of the Marshalsea.
CHAPTER LXIV.—An Appearance in the Marshalsea.
CHAPTER LXV.—A Plea in the Marshalsea.
ALL ALIKE.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES. Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
INCONVENIENCES OF LIVING IN A UNIFORM ROW OF HOUSES.—ILLUSTRATIONS—Mr Pipes comes Home late—Tries his Key—Gets Excited—Grows Jealous—A Strange Servant—Bluffs Him off—A Row—Seeks a Policeman—Virginia our—Suspicion—Tells his Story—Pipes and Policeman—Pipes at his own Door—Enters—What Mrs. Pipes says—Result.
FASHIONS FOR JUNE.—ILLUSTRATIONS—Bridal Toilet.—Young Lady's Out-Door Costume—Girl's Dress—L

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 23,
Doors open at 3 o'clock, commencing at 3 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents
Children and schools half price.
Great comic treat for the grand
JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
Last appearance of Mlle. ROBERT.
Antoine.....in.....Three comic characters
THE MILLINERS.
DIABLE A QUATRE.
MAGIC TRUMPET.
SATURDAY EVENING—No performance. Rehearsal of the new pantomime.
MONDAY—Farewell benefit and last appearance of Mlle. ROBERT.

STRONG NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that in consequence of the great popularity and auspicious applications from families and schools for the continuance of the Saturday afternoon Juvenile Performances, the Wonderful Ravels have been induced to consent to give one every Saturday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, and relinquish the performance in the evening of those days.

Niblo's Garden may be engaged for first class performances on Saturday evenings. For terms, apply at the box office from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. daily.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Directress
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.
THIS EVENING, May 23, 1857,
Will be performed the drama of
DREAMS OF DELUSION.
After which the comic drama of
LITTLE TODDLEKINS.
The whole to conclude with
VARIETY, OR THE PICTURE GALLERY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
SEVENTEENTH NIGHT
of the eminently successful young American actor,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in Shakespeare's Play of
KING LEAR.
King Lear.....Edwin Booth
Supported by Messrs. Pieber, Barrett, Mark Smith, Morton, and Sara Stevens.
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY, May 23.
MR. WALLACK
will appear to-night in his great original character of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
After which a new comedy,
RIGHTS OF MAN.
Monday—THE RENT DAY.
Shakespeare's MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING will shortly be performed.

THE RECITAL.—E. A. & A. F. POTTER HAVE the honor to announce that they will give a RECITAL, ORATORICAL, POETICAL AND DRAMATIC, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, nearly opposite Bond-st., on MONDAY EVENING, May 25, 1857, commencing at 8 o'clock, on which occasion they will be assisted in the drama by a lady. They will read and recite selections from the most popular authors, including HIAWATHA and PLU-RI-BUS-TAH. Tickets, 25 cents

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 23, the entertainments will commence with
THE WILD KNIGHT.
After which will be presented the pantomime of
HARLEQUIN AND HARLEQUINADE;
OR,
The whole to conclude with the drama of
WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE very last time of the entirely new, extremely beautiful, deeply affecting dramatic picture of Fugitive Slave Life in the North, entitled NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD; it will be repeated THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. The collection is formed exclusively of original Pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

THE TURF.—CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Great Trotting, MONDAY, May 25. Purse and stake, $250; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Wm. Whelan b. s. *Jake Oakley*; S. McLaughlin enters b. m. *Lady Moscow*; D. Pfifer enters b. g. *Brown Dick*; H. Woodruff, b. m. *Rose of Washington*; J. D. McMann enters gr. g. *Ed. Eddy*.
JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor.

MISS JULIA IRVING, THE WELL KNOWN American juvenile actress, is now in this City negotiating for the Summer, Fall and Winter seasons. Managers who wish to secure her services will please address Miss IRVING, office of the *Daily Times*.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New-York, will hold its 51st Anniversary on TUESDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Institution, Bloomingdale. Rev. EDWARD ANTHON will read the report and deliver an address. The children as usual will take part in the exercises. Stages will be running every 10 minutes from 10 to 12 o'clock, starting from the corner of Broadway and 32d-st., and will also be in readiness to return after the meeting. At the close of the exercises there will be an election of Trustees for the ensuing year. Should the weather be unfavorable the anniversary will be postponed to the first clear day. Subscriptions become due at this time.

SHALL THE LICENCE LAW BE ENFORCED AND THE DRAM-SHOPS ABOLISHED AND THE SABBATH REDEEMED?—To answer these questions, the New York City Temperance Alliance will hold a Free Public Meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th Inst., at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 418 Broadway. Among the speakers engaged are Rev. AZA D SMITH, D. D., Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Wm. E. DODGE, Esq., and other clergymen and laymen. Ladies are invited and expected.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A WALLET CONTAINING ABOUT $30 in bills and gold, together with a note drawn by Albert Brisbane to the order of George Brisbane, for $2,027 21. Also, a sewer warrant for $200, made by city of Brooklyn, and other papers of value to the owner. All persons are forbid purchasing the above, payment being stopped. A reward of $50, in addition to the money contained in the wallet, will be paid and no questions asked on leaving it with WILLIAM B. LEEDS, No. 54 Wall-st.

CHECK LOST.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CHECK of the Farmers' Bank of Saratoga County, on the Mechanics' Exchange Bank, New-York, dated May 1, 1857, for $20 000. Payment has been stopped, and a duplicate check issued. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the original. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to EARL DOUGLAS, No. 33 Maiden lane.

LOST—ABOUT THE 4TH INST., BETWEEN the Union-place Hotel and University-place, a child's gold necklace, of a flat link chain and one yellow topaz stone, with a small locket and flat gold cross attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the above to the office of the Union-place Hotel.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 82 Fulton-st., between William and Gold,
Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

FINE ARTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF CHURCH'S GREAT picture of NIAGARA will positively close on MONDAY NEXT, 27th Inst.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No 353 Broadway.

AMERICAN ART UNION GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY—Great sale of English, French, and German engravings at wholesale prices. Go early.

PRINTING.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS. $1 50 for a thousand BUSINESS-CARDS. Other Printing equally cheap, at ECKLER'S, No. 27 Fulton-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston, &c

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of
BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS
used in the above arts; also,
SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists,
No. 244 (old No 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

LARGE MIRROR FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A beautiful mirror, two feet wide by seven feet high; been in use two years, but as good as new, and will be sold low. Also, marble slab and brackets, if wanted. Can be seen at No. 317 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO MOST EXcellent young women, sisters, in City or country; one to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and good baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and washing or assist in washing and ironing; are willing, obliging servants, and well suited for the country; will take moderate wages; most highly recommended. Can be seen at Mrs. Hannaghs, No. 163 7th-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF STRICTLY temperate and moral habits desires a situation as assistant book-keeper or porter, or any respectable business where he can make himself useful. Is used to labor. Wages not so much an object now, as a good situation and fair prospects. Address, for two days, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, who thoroughly understands her business, and is a good waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 20 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDdle aged Protestant Swiss woman wishes a place with good warrant, as she understands the English and French cooking thoroughly. Good reference can be given. Apply at No. 59 Butler st., in the rear, South Brooklyn.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—BY a Book written up, manuscripts copied, &c., &c. Address W. W., Box No. 2,767 New York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD ARCHITECTURAL draftsman, who can take charge of the office business, and make designs for public and private buildings. A salary of from $1,000 to $1,200 will be paid yearly to a competent person. No others need apply. Address THOS. WALSH, Architect and Superintendent of the new Custom-House, St Louis, Mo.

OFFICE BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS,
No. 45 William-st.

WANTED—THREE SMART MEN FOR SEVENteenth Ward, Fifteenth Ward and a lower Ward route; none need apply that is over 35 years old and but such as will remain on duty six months or more. Apply on Monday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock.
JOHN T. BOYD, Proprietor.

WANTED.—A WAITER—PROTESTANT, PREferred. He must be thoroughly competent and furnished with good references. Apply at room No. 93 Brevoort House, to day, from 9 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—BRICKLAYERS, IMMEDIATELY.—Apply at the foot of Charlton-st., near West, or foot of South 3d st., Williamsburg. Also, two front men wanted.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL, TO DO THE general housework of a family in Hoboken; she must be a good cook, breadmaker, washer, and ironer. wages $7. Apply at No. 196 Greenwich st., New-York.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN A TEA STORE, who thoroughly understands the business and can come well recommended. Apply immediately at No. 43 6th-av.

WANTED—A BOY IN A PAPER WAREHOUSE from 12 to 14 years of age; must reside with his parents. Address PAPER, *Times* office.

A COOK WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN with good recommendations, willing to go a short distance in the country, may hear of a good situation by applying at No. 8 East 17th-st., after 12 o'clock on Monday next.

TO COUNTRY PRINTERS.—WANTED BY a compositor, a steady situation in the country. He can make himself generally useful in a country office. Address C. VILLARONGA, No. 51 East Broadway.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive applications from families for board in his large farm mansion, which offers unsurpassed conveniences for the comfort of families. Ample accommodations for horses and carriages. A note addressed to the subscriber, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive immediate attention. CHARLES UNDERHILL.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED Broome with private bath on second floor, and partial board, may be obtained in the family of a German professor, by applying at No. 776 Greenwich-st., third door North of Bank-st. Terms low to a party with undoubted reference. No children taken.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A RARE CHANCE.—Five or six small children from 3 to 8 years of age, can be accommodated with board in a private family, with a lady of experience in the care of children, in the healthy and delightful village of Metuchen, only 45 minutes from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad. For reference and other particulars inquire of WM. M. PIERSON, Esq., No. 305 Pearl-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FAMILIES OR single gentlemen wishing permanent board in a first-class house, can be accommodated with two large airy rooms, also a hall room, in one or the most healthy and pleasant locations in the City, a few minutes' walk from the Wall-st. or Fulton ferry. Apply at No 89 Henry-st., between Pineapple and Clark sts. References exchanged.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A WIDOW lady, having excellent accommodations at Flushing, within two or three minutes' walk of the depôt, will receive a few gentlemen to board for the Summer. Address, for particulars, EUGENIA, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENtlemen, near the Fulton Ferry in Brooklyn, with breakfast and tea. Address, stating accommodations and terms, P. A., Box No. 4,528 New York Post Office.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER AT the Hughsonville Hotel, Dutchess County. It is pleasantly located and easy of access, being only one mile from the Hudson River Railroad depôt at New Hamburg. Applications will be received by the proprietor at the Smithsonian House, corner Broadway and Houston-st. from 9 to 11 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.
HENRY CARENS.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN twenty minutes' reach of the City, by a small family, from the 1st of July. Accommodations must be comfortable and terms moderate. Address HISPANO AMERICANO, office of the *Daily Times*.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE family will rent a suite of furnished rooms, with a private table if desired, at No. 55 21st st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Best of reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTments, with or without board, at No. 32 East 20th-st.

HOTELS.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON.—THIS ESTABLISHMENT will open on TUESDAY, the 26th inst. Parties wishing to engage rooms for the ensuing season can now make their selection. No rooms will be considered engaged from a later period than the 15th June.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bath, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK.—Parents and guardians desirous of educating their daughters, will find this a most desirable location, combining the advantages of City masters with the healthiness of the country. Circulars supplied by the Principal and Rev. C. WHITEHEAD, Washington Heights. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. SCONCIA.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERSANT with the details of accounts may attain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $1.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 9 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $112 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 663 Broadway, removes all stiffness or trembling, and makes better business writers in 10 lessons than the old system do in 10 months. Two 85 seats vacant. Three 8-0 seats for book keeping vacant. Apply this day or evening.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, A FIRST CLASsical Honor man of Trinity College, Dublin, will be open for an engagement as teacher in a school or college after next July. Advertiser has been teaching in this country for some years. Address OMICRON, Box No. 159 Post-Office.

WANTED—AT No. 6 EAST BROADWAY, A teacher for a select school. 50 miles from this City, a clerk for a steamer, 2 conductors, 2 baggage men, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 6 men for steamers, 1 bar keeper, 4 boys for stores and trades, 2 colored men as porters in store. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his matinées musicales, is without rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE—MUCH BELOW COST, by order of the creditors, to close the business. One elegant rosewood piano, scalloped case, richly carved sweep legs. Price, $285. Also, one round corner do., of superior tone and finish, for $195. Both are fully warranted. Can be seen at No. 389 Broadway, Room No. 18.
M. WRAY.

CHICKERING'S, GILBERT'S AND WATERS' PIANOS AND MELODEONS—WILL be sold this week, at reduced prices, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $150, melodeons from $35 to $90, and for sale upon monthly payments, or for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, connected with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A 7-OCTAVE BACON & RAVEN PIANO, cost $650, will be sold for $250. Elegantly carved pianos of Ballet, Davis & Co's, and Haines Bros. make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos, $35, $50, $60 $125, $140, and $175. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY,
No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., marble building.

BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.—H. THURSTON & SONS have removed their warerooms to No. 554 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., where they offer to purchasers of Pianos and Melodeons a large assortment at low prices and upon reasonable terms. A large assortment of Piano-fortes to let.

MELODEONS AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—Melodeons to rent, rent allowed on purchase. S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated melodeons, in every variety of style, at the warerooms of their agent, A. M. KANOUSE, No. 88 Walker st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano Forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY E. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460 45 and 466 Pearl-st., and No. 189 Canal-st., near Bowery (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Hair Cloths, Mantel Drapery, Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $85 to $160, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 536 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boodoir, library and dining room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, handsomely decorated, from $25 upwards, at the cheap old manufactory, No. 694 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Cases warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES'
SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME.
THE BEST FERTILIZERS KNOWN.
MAPES' NITROGENIZED.....$50 per ton.
MAPES' POTASH PHOSPHATE.....$55 per ton.
Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizers.....$40 per ton.
In sacks of 160 lbs. each.
FRED. M'CREADY,
No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOYT'S
BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The best fertilizer for Potatoes, Corn, Buckwheat, and Turnips, especially. Warranted equal if not superior to any other brand. In bags of 160 pounds each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 24 Cliff-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dielytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

BONE DUST—NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, Super Phosphate of Lime. A large assortment choice at garden and farm implements and seeds for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

USE	THE	BEST.
JAMES	JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS is acknowledged by all who try it, the purest and best article in use. It is entirely free from the caustic impurities of common saleratus, so destructive to the digestive organs, while, for making Biscuit, Cake, and all kinds of Pastry, admirably light, it excels the best baking soda, and requires less shortening to produce the desired richness. Parents who regard their children's health should use no other. It is sold at all the groceries, in one pound, half pound and quarter pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. MANUFACTURING DEPOT, No. 318 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK.	PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S
JAMES		PYLE'S

DIETETIC SALERATUS.

JOY TO DYSPEPTICS!—A DELICIOUS MORNING BEVERAGE and an infallible cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. DANDELION COFFEE. DANDELION COFFEE. Only 25 cents per pound. For sale by all grocers. Manufactured by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROS.
Nos. 225 and 227 Washington-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE.
A second-hand open rockaway, with pole and shafts, in good order, for sale cheap. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, or to Ketchum's livery stable, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

PONY, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE—A handsome black English pony, imported, about 10 or 11 hands high, a fine traveler in harness or under the saddle, gentle, kind and sound, for sale with the wagon and harness. Inquire at the stable No. 11 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A GRAY STALLION, THREE years old, of Black Hawk stock, half-brother to Nonpareil. To be seen at stable in 16th-st., first door from Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.—April 20, 1857.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st., (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 25th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.
J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the Manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address. EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris. A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York. ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 239 Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF COSTLY AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT VASES, BRONZES, PAINTINGS AND BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART.—At the residence No. 139 West 35th-st., east of 8th-av., THIS DAY (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock.

The sale will be positive without regard to weather, and is worthy the special attention of those who want first-class furniture, his house being replete with parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, all of which was made to order or imported for the present owner, and embraces a most valuable and elegant collection of everything adapted to a superb furnished residence. Parlor furniture consists of elegant solid carved rosewood parlor suites in rich crimson brocade, in three parlors, all of which were made two months ago by Dixon; three elegant rosewood marble top etagers with mirror doors and back, inlaid with satinwood; superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, purchased two months ago with the maker's unexpired warrantee; marble top music cabinet, splendid mantel and pier mirrors, silk and lace curtains, with satin trimmings, velvet and royal Wilton carpets, rosewood reception and Turkish chairs, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables; rosewood corner etageres, Turkish sofas in tapestry, large and costly collection of magnificent mantel vases, statuary, groups, figures, bronzes and rich parlor ornaments of every description. Also, a superb collection of valuable paintings in rich frames, elegant chandeliers, &c., rich carved rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, cheval glasses, about 20 elegant hair mattresses, oval mirrors, clocks, one full rosewood suite in velvet, rockers, arm-chairs, rosewood sectary book-case, illuminated do., lace curtains and rich shades to thirty windows, superb extension table, rich silver ware, French china, cut glass-ware, &c., of every description, silver and pearl cutlery, with a great variety of elegant mahogany furniture not mentioned. The entire furniture of this house will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Purchasers will be expected to make a satisfactory deposit. Catalogues at house.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF THIRTY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AND A HOUSE AND LOT IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERRY.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, TUESDAY, June 2d, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, thirty good building lots, situated on Steuben-st. and Railroad-av., between Prospect and Warren sts. Also, the valuable lot corner of Prospect and Steuben sts. These lots are suitable for a class of dwellings which are in great demand, also for manufacturing purposes being located near the ferry. They can be reached in 15 minutes from the foot of Cortlandt st. Taxes are lower than any other city near New-York, and gas and water have been introduced. Also, the three-story house and lot on the north side of Railroad-av., near Warren-st., with brick first story, with store and extension lot 25x100, house 25x30, now rented for $350 per annum. Terms of sale 10 per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; 20 per cent. on the 1st day of July, when the deeds will be ready, and 70 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 6 per cent, or 5 years at 7 per cent, and all warrantee deeds will be given. This property comes direct from the Van Vorst estate. On the house and lot 50 per cent can remain at the same rates of interest as above. Parties desirous of purchasing property in this flourishing city should attend the sale, as every lot put up by the auctioneer will positively be sold to the highest bidder, and the title indisputable. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPECIAL SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c., &c., THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 334 Broadway, corner Worth-st. This being the only sale, the attention of the public is directed. The subscriber will only sell when sacrifice is made. Rich oil-paintings, mirrors and engravings in gilt frames, silver-plated ware that can be marked as solid silver, (in variety,) for dinner and tea; superior cabinet furniture for first-class dwellings. Also, second-hand rosewood writing-table and chair in one, five new cook stoves, marble and wire-pitched wash fountains, extensive and fashionable invoice of gold jewelry, worthy the particular attention of ladies. Also, table cutlery, fishing poles, Swiss clock, invoice of fancy articles first lot. After which, from extensive operator, 100,000 Havana and German cigars, which will be properly tested and sold in large or small quantity.

N. B.—Having removed my place of business, I shall make it an object for my friends and the public to attend my sales. TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 10 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and (including court-yards 33 feet 5½ inches deep) 133 feet 5½ inches in depth. Six of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st., and six on the southerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st.; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing at the corner of Smith st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; 25 per cent. on the 23d of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.
D. 11. NEVINS,
Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ELEVENTH-AVENUE BY AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable lot, with the 3-story and basement brick dwelling on the front, 3-story brick building on the rear, and 1-story brick building in the centre of said lot situate on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing 49 ft. 4½ inches south of 39th st.; said lot being 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

Also, the lot adjoining the above on the southerly side; being 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

The above described property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, as steady steam power can be had from the adjoining premises. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, PASTELS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of over 150 costly oil-paintings, pastels and water color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq., sold previous to his departure for Europe. Among them will be found the best works of Bellows, Carter, Cauldwell, Dessel, Hays, Hart, Matteson, Post, Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, Shattuck, Saintin, Van Goyen, Williamson, and others, being superb specimens of European Art. It is seldom that we offer to our friends at one time so many choice pictures, and we do not hesitate in saying that this collection is well worthy of the attention of all lovers of the Fine Arts. The paintings will be on exhibition at the Gallery, on THURSDAY, May 21, up to day of sale. Catalogues will be

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $30,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NORTHEAST corner Dover and Cherry sts., fronting 49 feet on Franklin-square and 106 feet on Dover-st. Title perfect. Warrantee deed. Thirty-five thousand dollars of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for six, ten or twenty years, at 7 per cent. Interest. The size and location of this property, and the improvements now being made in this neighborhood, render it one of the most desirable investments that can be had in the City. Outside of the lots vaults can be made, say equal to 20 feet wide, 17 feet long and 20 feet deep. The best foundation for a heavy building can be had, and two deep cellars below the grade. For terms and further information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A BARGAIN.—OXFORD-st.—A three-story brick house, on Oxford-st., near Fulton-av.; lot 25x100 feet, running through from Oxford to Cumberland-st. The house is finished throughout in good style; has gas and fixtures, range, bath, &c. The location is unexceptionable, being surrounded by first-class improvements. There is a good stable on the rear lot. The rent (if desired) will be made sure to May 1, 1858. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE LOT OF land with the 4 story brick house on the front and 2-story brick house on the rear thereof, No. 65 West 27th-st., near 6th-av. Lot, 25 by 93.9. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. No 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and back basement sub-cellar house, 11 rooms, carnieed; gas fixtures in good order; rent, $275. Also house on Bedford-av.; rent, $300. Inquire of H. PHILLIPS, on the premises, Skillman-st., 300 feet south and near Myrtle-av., east side.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A VERY DESIRable private residence, in a pleasant situation, extra lot, fruit, shrubbery, etc. Also, property for sale or exchange, or to let. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, Real Estate Office, No: 72 Fulton-av., from 8 to 11 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 170 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 33 Centre Market.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Recently containing about five acres, situated in 8th-av., running through to the 7th, a fine mansion, with stables and outbuildings, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. The house and premises are now in perfect order for immediate occupation. Will be sold for the price of the lots if applied for before the first of June. Apply to E. L. STEVENS, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOUR HANDSOME, WIDE BROWN STONE houses in first location, ready for sale, in excellent taste, with every convenience, will be sold at one-quarter less than usual prices—one will be exchanged. This is a rare opportunity. A long list of others.
ALVAH BEEBE, No. 195 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A commodious house, 9 rooms, situated in Ashburton place, a fine view of the Hudson, 5 minutes' walk of the depôt; lot 50x200; location desirable. For part colars inquire of J. H. JENNINGS, corner of Wells-av and Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FIVE FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY brick houses, with basements and under-cellars and modern improvements, just being finished. Rents moderate. Situated on the North side of 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply to GEORGE FOLSOM, 212 2d-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 28TH-ST., CORner of Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN PLANT, No. 1 Broadway, or at room No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

TO BE LET IN BROOKLYN—A MODERN built cottage, having gas and all the modern improvements. Apply to O. F. OATMAN, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TO LET—A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE IN A CENtral location at a low rent. Apply between 6 and 7 o'clock, P. M., only, at No. 38 st Howard at., basement, two doors east of Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of store No. 371 Broadway, suitable for any business. The rooms are large and have excellent light. Apply to EDW. DUNIGAN & BRO., No. 371 Broadway.

TO LET AT FORT LEE—A LARGE COTTAGE, with 1¼ acres of land, fruit trees, grape vines, &c.; fine view of the Hudson River, near the Steamboat Landing. Inquire of L. LIVINGSTON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, THE FIRST-CLASS 2-story house, No. 16 Essex-st., 3 blocks from the ferry. Rent moderate. Apply to DAVID SCOTT, No. 75 Montgomery st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 182 FORSYTH-ST. Possession on first of June. Apply to JAMES CAER, No. 4 Stanton-st.

$25.—HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The handsome three story brick house, marble front, No. 2 Huntington place, Tower of 4th, between Bergen and Wyckoff sts., sub cellar, full basement, eight finished rooms, marble mantels, ornamented parlors, stained glass doors, gas and fixtures in all the rooms, water and range in the kitchen, with the privilege of a large in-closed park, 11 lots of ground adjoining, laid out as a garden. Immediate possession will be given. To a good tenant it will be rented for $25 per month. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 1 Huntington-place. Five minutes' walk to City Railroad, Fulton-av.
Also, one half of house No. 6, in the same block, in all respects the same as No. 2. To a desirable tenant it will be rented for $12 50 per month.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to West-st.; and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 22d-st., large and handsomely furnished. Worth $6,000 unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Clifton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 220 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 150 acres of woodland. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 160 acres, with good buildings and many acres of orchards, situated on the high ground back of New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, and commanding extensive views of Westchester County, Long Island and the Sound. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE farm, at Westfield, N. J., half a mile from the depôt, and 20 miles from New-York; 45 acres of fine land, good buildings, fine location, and entirely healthy. Apply to Mr. LEVERIDGE, on premises, or to J. CLARK, No. 88 Wall-st, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c.; procured by J. B. N.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
NICHOLAS K. ANTHONY
Has removed to No 25 Broad-st, corner of Exchange-place, where he will continue the negotiation of all classes of Business Paper, and particularly that connected with the various branches of the Hat and Fur trade. Loans procured on all current securities.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of musquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER—WELL-LIGHTed and convenient rooms, with steady steam power, to let in the Washington Machine Works, 1st av., between 23d and 24th sts., apply to the Engineer on the premises, or at No. 84 John-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson River, near the New Hamburg Depôt, Dutchess County. The house is beautifully situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres is approached by a winding road bordered by young evergreen and forest trees of every variety, and commands a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It has been erected within the past three years, and is replete with every modern convenience, including gas, water fixtures and furnace. The outbuildings are large and convenient, and consist of barn, carriage house and stables, ice house, gas-house and gate lodge, all new and in fine order. The house is furnished completely, and the whole will be sold, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply on the premises of the subscriber, or at the office of C. B. NORTON, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat on Van Wyke-av., about 200 yards from the local depôt of Long Island Railroad, 200 yards from Jamaica Plankroad, three-quarters of a mile from Jamaica village, and about 7 miles from Peck-slip Ferry; consisting of 6 acres of land, under the highest state of cultivation, with a great variety of choice fruit, shrubbery, and shade unsurpassed; house two story and attic, 40x40, with two wings, gardener's house, coach house, hennery, &c.; everything necessary for a complete home. Will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house and lot in New-York as the owner is removing West. The garden is sacked down for the season. For particulars, apply to J. W. GOODWIN, No. 77 West 23d st., or P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Esser, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A house and lot pleasantly and conveniently situated in the village of North Orange, one hours' ride from New-York, and within two minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad station. The house is new, two story, with wing of beautiful design, finished in the best manner, and provided with ranges, marble mantels, &c. The lot is 75 feet wide by 275 deep. This is a desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. For terms and further particulars, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a plan of the house and map of the village may be seen, or to E. GARDNER, Editor of The Orange *Journal*.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvil. In a very desirable and healthy location, 12 miles from the City Hall, and within five minutes of the depôt. House contains parlor, dining room, library, kitchen, pantries, nine bedrooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, and is well finished in every respect; and one acre of land, or more if desired, neatly inclosed. Good stable and carriage house. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at No. 374 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvil. Price $8,000.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OUT OF town, for one or more years, and possession given immediately; situated one mile from Hunt's Depôt, on the two miles from Yonkers city; and place, good house, large double house 50 feet front, with hall through the centre, all in fine order, having just been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout. The garden contains about one acre of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shrubbery, and a never-failing spring of the very best of cold, soft water, carriage house, &c. Inquire of PETER I. VALENTINE, No. 336 4th av., cor. 28th st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN A SUBURB OF New-York, 2½ miles from City Hall containing four acres (about sixty City lots) of ground, and a good cottage. This place is one of the handsomest residences in the immediate vicinity of the City, being beautifully situated, and commanding one of the finest views around New-York, promising, moreover, a very profitable investment to the buyer. Price $10,000, part cash. Apply at No. 28 Nassau-st., in the basement, from 10 to 12 A. M., every day.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—RINGVIEW, the country residence of Mrs. David S. Jones, just beyond the bounds and south of the city of Poughkeepsie adjoining the grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is about 50 by 40, two stories and attic, with extensive verandahs and wings, and suitable out-buildings. There are 23 acres of choice land, laid out with taste, with picturesque view of river and mountain scenery. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with 50 acres of highly cultivated land attached, on the banks of the Raritan River, in Somerset County, New-Jersey, one mile from Boundbrook and four miles from Brunswick, this, two hours' ride from New-York City by the New Jersey Central Railroad. Apply to G. M. OLMSTEAD, Attorney at Law over Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or to H. V. SHADDLE, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large ceilings, size, 36x40; with outbuildings, such as barn stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and abundance of grapes. For particulars apply to ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 141 William st., New York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to fifty acres; good bonee, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late O. Macran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20 by 43; a stable, &c.; and 22 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway, and Neversink. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 2 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A 2-story house and 31 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfect-ly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The residence of the late Abraham Coddington, consisting of a good house and barn, with 9 acres of land, having been at a great financial improvement, a good apple orchard, and choice variety of other fruits. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,087 Broadway, or upon the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET FOR THE SEASON OR FOR SALE.—A fine, healthy place, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, a mile below the new Hamburgh depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 1 Hanover-st., New York.

FOR SALE—PRICE $20,000, THE DWELLING-house, buildings and grounds of the subscriber, containing 15 acres of park, lawn, garden, orchard and meadow, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite the city of Newark. Apply on the Premises, or to E. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. 18 South-st.

TO LET IN WESTCHESTER—THE HOUSE formerly occupied by ANDREW FINDLAY, Esq., in the town of Westchester, near the Episcopal Church, and in the immediate vicinity of Throg's Neck, to rent. Inquire of EDWARD HAIGHT, Westchester.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 2 or 3½ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 23, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.
N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com.'s of the Land Office.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE ATTENTION OF all persons about emigrating to the West is directed to the city of Independence, on the Missouri River, where there is a large and present need of mechanics of all trades, and especially millwrights, machinists, masons, carpenters, bricklayers, &c., &c. Situated on the direct route to Kansas and within a mile of the border it offers superior advantages from the fact of its being already the business centre of a long-settled and wealthy population, and at the same time being benefited by the trade created by the new territory adjacent. The location is very healthy, citizens fine, the whole region remarkably fertile, and offers great and immediate advantages to industrious, active men. The city has already 4,000 inhabitants. Further information will be given on application to
A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 66 Wall st.

INDIAN TRUST LAND SALES IN KANSAS.—We will attend, by a competent agent, the trust sales, commencing June 3, proximo. Being furnished with copies of the original plats of surveys, &c., from personal examination of the lands, we are qualified to select and make the very best selections. We will receive a few additional orders to buy these desirable lands, on commission, if given soon. Address M. M. YEAKLE & CO., Western Land Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE—FOR THE satisfaction as well as information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D. F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults, No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES DE NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 191 to No. 275 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call.
JAMES H. NOE,
No. 275 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PREServing vision, suiting for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye. No. 2 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF GUINGARY.—They won the Prize Medal at the Paris *Exposition Universelle*, as the best wines in Europe. Imported solely by FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., N. Y., and sold to the trade and consumers, at $1 25 to $36 per case. Price-lists sent free by post.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c.,	&c.

Office in New York No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE NO. 56 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000. TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.
The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.
The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.
Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the 24th sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 28.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:
Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.
Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.
Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.
Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and putting the certificates for such stock are notified that the Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.
T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of 13 Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 1st day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 25th day of May, and reopen on Saturday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND BELOIT RAILROAD COMPANY.—MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due on the 1st day of June next, on the bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Beloit railroad, also the Interest Coupons, due at the same time, on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
A. O. BABCOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ADAM ANDERSON, in favor of DANIEL OGDEN, indorsed by him and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the Seven per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; in gold payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors, at their meeting held this day, have declared a (semi-annual) dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th day of May inst., until which day (inclusive) the transfer books are closed.
EDWARD A STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst to the 1st prox. By order of the Board,
R. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 82d av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B STILLMAN, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A LAWYER.—Any lawyer wishing to engage in the practice of his profession in a thriving country village and take the business of one already well established and successful, can hear of such an opportunity by inquiring immediately of E. S. ADAMS, Syerson-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. or addressing LAWYER, Box No. 53 Brooklyn Post Office.

YACHT FOR SALE.—THE SAIL-BOAT ALDA having been thoroughly overhauled, is now offered for sale by the subscriber. She is 24 feet 6 inches keel; is very fast and complete to every particular. For further information, apply to JOHN C. ROLLINS, No. 37 Beaver-st.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PERSON DESIROUS OF GOING INTO BUSINESS.—For sale in a neighboring city, an old and well established Gents' Furnishing Establishment, doing a large and successful business. For particulars, address K. S. D., Box No. 3,885 Post-office.

YACHT FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—THE schooner yacht STARLIGHT, about 50 tons, well found and in perfect order. No boat in the squadron has finer accommodations. Apply to M. ELDODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 413 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 214 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

PARTNER WANTED—WANTED, AS A GENeral or special partner in a well-established manufacturing business in a neighboring city, in this State, a partner with $5,000 to $6,000 cash capital. Address W. D. WADDINGTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED.—I HAVE AN UNimproved farm, worth $2,000, well situated on Long Island, together with some cash, which I am desirous to exchange for a first-class drug store, doing a good business. Address R. S. S., *Times* office.

FOR SALE—A MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT doing an excellent business. Price $3,000, one-half of which may remain on time. The reason for selling is the failing health of the owner. Address S. T., *Times* office, for further information.

COAL.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DISCharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and Tunnel-vein Red ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $6 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th st. and 9th av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No. 60 William-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of S. & W. L. HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$214,109 11
For Interest and Annuities	21,714 54—$235,823 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$46,000 00
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	2,925 72
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	5,433 02
Paid commissions to agents	6,547 08
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage	6,951 41
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c.	15,321 83—$83,189 16
Nel increase for the quarter	$152,633 49
Add—	
Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857	3,708,760 30
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857	3,902,393 79
Policies issued during the quarter	621
Policies in force May 1, 1858	10,166
Of which 9,196 are for the whole life.	
Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance	$3,992 10

I have examined the above returns and find them correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
May 15, 1857.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William S. Coe,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abrah. Bininger,	C. J. Steadman,
Robt H. McCurdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cep's H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam E. Sproulls,	L. Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart	W. S. Brown,
W. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. R Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ADEATT, Actuary—SHEPP'D HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
Office No 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company Insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE KELLETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Pinnkett,	Frederick Penlz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Pinnkett,
John Garcis	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lehaene,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. & Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F J Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 81 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willetz,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Denniston,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker.
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Bickell
R. M. Whitlock,	S. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Royet,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B Keeler

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No 53 Wall-st., opp site the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. March,	John Penfold.
Charles R. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson	A. R. Eno,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll
Samuel Willets,	Noah S Hunt,	Thomas Suydam.
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'r L.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Street-Cleaning—Pay of the Contractors.

The City Inspector, who holds the reins that the Legislature took from the hands of Mr. ENGINE, has among the duties thrown upon him that of paying off the contractors for cleaning the streets. To-day is the first pay-day under this new order. A number of the contractors sent in their bills yesterday, and the remainder will doubtless come up to-day to-day. The whole amount called for to be paid is $6,880. Of this amount, Mr. MORTON says that he shall not pay to day a single dollar, as he has not yet looked through the district of each contractor to see how the work is done. The contractors are seven in number. Mr. J. W. REYNOLDS has the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards; PETER MORRIS the Seventh and Eleventh Wards; WM. DYKE, Tenth Ward; JOHN REYNOLDS, Thirteenth Ward; J. W. BUSH, Sixteenth Ward; CHRISTOPHER HAYES, Eighteenth Ward; and JOHN EAGAN, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff-sts.

Spring Regians	$5 to 12
Spring Regians	6 to 12
Spring Regians	5 to 12
Spring Regians	6 to 12
Spring Regians	5 to 12
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
Elegant blue cloth Dress Coats	8 to 15
Elegant blue cloth Frock Coats	8 to 15
Black cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 10
Black cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 10
Black cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 10
Black cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 10
Black cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 10
Super black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
Super black cloth Frock Coats	10 to 14
The finest custom-made Frock Coats	14 to 20
The finest custom-made Frock Coats	14 to 20
The finest custom-made Frock Coats	14 to 20
The finest custom-made Frock Coats	14 to 20
The finest custom-made Frock Coats	14 to 20
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Pants	1 50 to 3
Fine Dress Cassimere Pants	4
Fine Dress Cassimere Pants	4 to 6
Fine Dress Cassimere Pants	4 to 6
Fine Dress Cassimere Pants	4 to 6
Fine Dress Cassimere Pants	4 to 6
All the new patterns of Silk Vestings	2 50 to 5
All the new patterns of Silk Vestings	2 50 to 5
All the new patterns of Silk Vestings	2 50 to 5
All the new patterns of Silk Vestings	2 50 to 5
All the new patterns of Silk Vestings	2 50 to 5
Cassimere Business Vests	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Vests	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Vests	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Vests	1 50 to 3
Cassimere Business Vests	1 50 to 3
Complete cassimere Business Suits	6 to 18
Complete cassimere Business Suits	6 to 18
Complete cassimere Business Suits	6 to 18
Complete cassimere Business Suits	6 to 18
Complete cassimere Business Suits	6 to 18
Complete black cloth Suits	12 to 25
Complete black cloth Suits	12 to 25
Complete black cloth Suits	12 to 25
Complete black cloth Suits	12 to 25
Complete black cloth Suits	12 to 25

The amount of the above articles at this extensive establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect.

EVANS, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff-sts.

[Advertisement.]

BENFORD'S BITTERS.

These BITTERS are Carminative, Tonic, Stomachic, Anti-dyspeptic, Alterative, and deliciously Aromatic

They are prepared with the greatest care, entirely from Vegetables, and while they possess highly sanative properties, are entirely innocent in their effects.

They are invaluable as a preventive of Ague and Fever, and Bilious Diseases, and should be used by every one living or traveling in a malarious country.

They are an effectual cure for Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Flatulency, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c., and are very useful as a preventive and cure of DIARRHŒA and SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

They contain no cathartic ingredients whatever, and while they are efficacious in curing, they are more particularly recommended as a Preventive of Disease.

DOSE.—From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, three or four times a day, taken in water, cider, ale, wine, or any innocent medium. For debility, or loss of appetite they should be taken from ten to fifteen minutes before eating.

Prepared only by L. M. BENFORD, of Binghamton, and sold only by him and F. S. COZZENS, sole agent, No. 73 Warren street, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.
G. R. WOODWORTH & Co
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

CURING THE PEOPLE.

Everybody now acknowledges the advantages of pure Iodine in water, as a substitute for cod-liver oil. It is the only substitute, because iodine is the only thing contained in cod-liver oil that effects a cure in cases of consumption. But, besides this, the wonderful properties of Iodine when dissolved in pure water are past all belief. It is a specific remedy for rheumatism, relieves the pains, and removes the morbid cause promptly and effectively. For dropsy, for scrofula, for piles and bilious complaints, it has no equal as a cure. It purifies the blood, stimulates the liver, gives new vitality to the heart, absorbs the tubercles on the lungs, and produces the most extraordinary health. Ask those, if you doubt, who have taken DR ANDERS' Liquid Iodine or pure Iodine Water. Sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDERS & FOSDICK, No. 3 Second Avenue and No. 562 Broadway; C. H. RUSS, No. 702 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and 30 Desvelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Bronchitis, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, and all Affections of the Throat, are so well known for their excellent medicinal qualities, that commendation is unnecessary, only to their favorable notoriety.—*Boston Post.*

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CLOSING ULCERS DANGEROUS.—Many aged persons are troubled with ulcers and skin eruptions. These are nature's safety valves and must never be closed with external remedies. BRANDRETH'S pills will cure ulcers and eruptions by purging away those corrupt humors which nature has thus been relieving to clear out through those natural vents. Close them, and the corrupt humors are thrown upon the blood, causing erysipelas, apoplexy and paralysis. Sold at No. 43 Broadway Building; also by A. CUSHMAN, Broadway, corner Twenty-second street.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 333 Broadway,
Have now on hand a full assortment of gentlemen's Summer Hats, viz.: Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers—lighter and more beautiful than they have ever before made, Beaver Cassimeres, extra fine and very light, French Felts of various qualities, styles and colors, Straw Hats of entirely new styles; to which, with their usual assortment of Moleskin Hats and Summer Caps, they invite the attention of the public.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY—
Under Garments
and
Men's Furnishing Goods.
The best goods—the greatest assortment at very lowest prices. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 98 Bowery. Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

WE CANNOT DO IT.—We have tried all sorts of puns at the expense of the name of KNOX, the hatter; but have never succeeded in making one brilliant enough to rank with his first-rate, beautiful, and universally admired hats. They are the hats for gentlemen to wear, the world over, and beat everything that London or Paris can produce in the way of coverings for the head. KNOX'S depot is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
REMOVAL.

F. DEBOST & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Fifteen years of triumphant success in South America is the recommendation of this peerless extract of tropical flowers to the ladies of the United States. Imitations are in the market, but their odor is both sickening and evanescent. That of the genuine is lasting, refreshing, delicate and healthful. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Thanks to the Paris modistes and his own manufactory, R. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway, inaugurates the Summer with such a stock of Paris bonnets, straw goods, silks, ribbons, French flowers, dress caps and head-dresses, as it would be difficult to parallel. Every day is an opening day at his extensive warerooms. New styles are daily coming in.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—PURDY'S National Theatre is literally besieged every night, to witness the dramatic representation of CORA'S "Wild Knight." It is a powerfully thrilling and at the same time instructive play, and must have a long run. It is to be repeated to-night, with the wonderful pantomime of "Asphodel," and drama of "Warlock of the Glen."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The diseases of the flesh and the skin, to which children are most subject, such as encrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm tetter, saltrheum, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this ointment, as well as the angriest ulcers, and all kinds of wounds and contusions.

[Advertisement.]

LAST NIGHT OF NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD.—This remarkably successful moral drama and very beautiful production will be repeated, by popular request, this afternoon at 2½, and this evening at 7½ o'clock, at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, united with marrow of olive. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend them as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Jos. L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New-York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. L. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pub'r *Citizens' Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Gen. Daniel Richards, No. 14 Broadway, New-York.
E. B. Sale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Poulson Wood, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Cauldin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. BARNEY, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 22.

$1,000	Missouri State 6s	82½	200	Harlem Railroad	12¾
12,000	do	82½	50	Harlem R. R. Pref.	45
5,000	Louisiana St. 6s	86	10	Third-av. Railroad	90¾
1,000	Cal. 6s '70	67	100	Reading Railroad	79¾
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	80½	200	do	79¾
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	85½	500	do	b30 79¾
11,500	Ill. Cent. R. 8s	95½	100	do	b60 79¾
4,000	Tr. Ins. 2d m.	88	250	do	s10 79¾
1,000	C. & R. I. Bonds	96	300	do	79
10	Bank of America	121½	200	do	b3 79
50	Phœnix Bank	110	300	do	s60 78½
5	Am. Ex. Bank	112	300	do	b30 79¼
5	Metropolitan Bank	110	100	Mich. Central R. R.	94½
50	Nic. Transit Co.	5½	50	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	69¾
258	Del. & H. Canal Co.	124½	100	do	69⅝
200	Penn. Coal Co.	60 94	100	do	69⅝
70	do	94	200	do	b10 69
10	do	b60 95	50	do	b60 69
200	Canton Coal Co.	b30 185	150	do	s60 69
100	do	185	550	do	69
200	do	185	50	do	b30 69¾
70	Pacific Mail Ste'm Co.	64½	100	do	b10 69
20	Tartness & Milwaukie	78	50	do	s10 69
64	Del. Lack. & West R. R.	95	250	do	69
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	86½	100	do	s10 69¾
100	do	86½	100	do	b10 69¾
20	do	86½	100	do	b10 69¾
100	do	s10 86½	250	do	69¾
50	do	s30 86½	375	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	s. 8K 92
200	do	b30 86¾	50	do	b15 92
110	Erie Railroad	s30 38	250	Ill. Cen. R'd	120½
400	do	s10 38	50	do	s7 120¾
500	do	s30 38½	200	do	s10 120¾
1000	do	s3 38½	100	do	s60 121
550	do	38	200	do	120¾
100	do	b30 38½	60	Cl. & Pitts. R'd	47½
100	do	b10 38½	5	Cin. & Chi. R'd	91
50	do	b15 38¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	65¾
100	do	s5 38¾	200	do	b30 66
100	do	b15 38¾	2 435	do	66
50	do	b60 38¾	100	do	s10 66
400	do	b60 38¾	100	do	66
50	do	38¾	300	do	b60 65¾
200	do	s10 38¾	50	do	b15 65¾
800	do	38¾	150	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	91½
800	do	s30 38	100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	66
100	do	s3 38	10	do	65¾
200	do	38	15	do	67

SECOND BOARD.

25	American Ex. Bk.	111¾	30	La. Co. & Mil. R.	75¾
10	Penn. Coal Co.	94½	100	do	74
25	Canton Company	20	200	M. S. & N. I. stock	91½
100	Mic. Trans. Co.	s60 5	60	do	91¾
500	Sich. & N. Ia. R.	61¾	100	do	b30 91¾
710	do	b30 61¾	10	M. S. & N. I. pref. stk.	91
23	do	61¾	100	Harlem R. R.	13¾
100	do	s30 60¾	400	do	13¾
25	do	61¾	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	86¾
100	do	s30 60¾	100	Erie Railroad	b30 38¾
100	Chi. & Ill. Ia. R.	61	100	do	b60 38¾
100	do	b30 61	650	do	38¾
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	67	200	do	38¾
50	Reading R. R.	79½	100	do	38¾
100	do	79½	200	do	38¾
100	do	79½	50	do	38¾
5	Cl. & Pitts. R'd	98½	5	do	38¾
50	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 65	100	do	38¾
170	do	65¾	100	do	s30 38¾
200	do	s10 65¾	200	do	38¾
200	do	s3 65¾	100	do	b60 38¾
50	Panama R. R.	95			

TUESDAY, May 22—P. M.

There is a very quiet Money Market to-day. The large Banks are taking some outside paper, 60 days, at 7 ₰ cent., besides discounting freely for their regular customers. The private mail by the *Niagara* is especially encouraging in regard to the movement of Gold and Silver in England. The Continental demand for the former has fallen off, and the shipments of the latter to the East very much reduced, and a better state of things in the London Market is early looked for. Such is the purport of several banking letters received in the mail this morning; confirmed by the views of a leading merchant-banker of this City who returned in the *Niagara*. The circular and newspaper advices also show that the Funds left off firm, even after the announcement that the English Bank had curtailed the usual facilities to the Brokers. The hostility to the Russian Railway Loan in London continued. The *Times* is particularly hostile to its success through the aid of English capital. Messrs. BARING are the London representatives of the project, and Messrs. PEREIRE and HOTTINGUER in Paris. The rival money interest, we infer, is the firm of ROTHSCHILDS. They have no love for BARING and Heirs, and less for PEREIRE and his *Credit Mobilier*.

The Stock Market opened strong in the forenoon, and a very large business was done in most of the Railroads, and at a further advance in prices. Michigan Southern went to 62¼ ₰ cent. ex privilege, New-York and Erie 38¾, and Toledo to 66@66¼. The list, however, left off weak after the early orders were supplied and some forced sales of Erie being made in the Street between the Boards, the afternoon session was quite excited on the *Bear* tack again, and some few of the sales were made at a difference of 2@2¼ ₰ cent. from the morning prices. The sudden change, whether by preconcert or impromptu, appeared to result from one or two Brokers competing with each other for the *lowest* sales in Erie, and this in turn encouraged the disconcerted Shorts of the forenoon in Michigan Southern to return to the attack. The general market, however, finally reacted, and closed steady at an improvement on Thursday's sales. One of the Street reasons for the fall in Erie was, according to rumor, that *the partner of* the Treasurer of the Company, who happens to be a Broker on the Stock Exchange, was a seller at 38@38¼ ₰ cent.; but we presume the Treasurer himself, even if in the City, was quite as ignorant of being a party to the highest sales of the day, as his partner was guiltless of selling at the lowest. At the same time, we are disposed to agree with our cotemporary of the *United States Economist*, that much damage (possibly unintentional) is done to the credit of certain Companies, the Erie prominent among the number, by the immediate connection of their Treasurers with the Stock Exchange. The following are the prominent fluctuations of the day on an aggregate of sales of 25,000 shares:

New-York and Erie	38@38¼@37@36@36¼
Michigan Southern	60½@61½@61½@62¼
New York Central	86¼@86¾@85¾
Cleveland and Toledo	65¾@66@66¼@65¾
Reading	79¼@79¾@79¼@79¾

The shares of the Harlem Company have fallen back to 12½ ₰ cent. The guaranteed Stock of the Michigan Southern advanced to 91@92 ₰ cent.

BANKS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—QUARTERLY RETURN FOR MARCH 14.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$188,088,93
Overdrafts	459,392
Due from Banks	13,561,454
Due from Directors	$ 9,225,917
Due from Brokers	4,179,694
Real Estate	7,269,973
Specie	11,973,987
Cash Items	24,699,503
Stocks and Promissory Notes	25,238,938
Bonds and Mortgages	9,096,419
Bills of solvent Banks	2,884,480
Bills of suspended Banks	$129 1 087
Loss and Expense Account	1,088,275
Add for cents	903
Total	$284,357,432

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$102,605,573
Circulation	32,510,241
Profits	12,102,471
Due to Banks	20,039,368
Due to individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors	946,197
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	4 551,381
Due Depositors on demand	100,611,356
Amount due not included under either of the above heads	2,868,655
Add for cents	550
Total	$284,357,432

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $667,732, against $923,619 the week ending May 24, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value
Manf. of Wool	183	$53,640	340	$101,498	109	$33,491
Manf. of Cotton	245	65 102	283	75,325	104	24,759
Manf. of Silk	117	49,457	210	143,782	43	28,578
Manf. of Flax	39	13,300	145	49,273	25	12,214
Miscellaneous	72	32,424	73	17,269	20	5,618
Total	656	$249,515	1,060	$408,217	402	$104,922
		408,217				219,549
Total entered		$657,732	Total marketed			$324,437

The earnings of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the month of April, 1857, were $36,093 18
Same month last year 19,112 98
Increase in April, 1857 $16,979 20

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the month of April, 1857, were $64,343
Same month last year 40,389
Increase in April, 1857 $23,954

The Purser's mail by the *Niagara* failed to reach us in season for this morning's paper. We now copy the London Circular of Messrs. BARING, and make the following financial extracts from other authorities. Messrs BARING add to their general market report the advice that—

"The stringency in our Money market, and the great consequent value of Money for temporary purposes, are complete obstacles to investment in American Stocks at present, but some business has been done in Railway Shares and Bonds to a trifling extent. United States Bonds and Stocks can be sold at 106¼. We should quote Massachusetts 5's Sterling Bonds at 99@100; Maryland at 89¾@91¾; Pennsylvania at 74¼@76, and Bonds at 79¼@81. Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 1st Mortgage, at 88@89; ditto, 2d Mortgage, Sterling, sellers at 92. Michigan Central 1st at 91, sellers. Illinois Central 7's, 89@91; Fraelands, 106@108. New-York and Erie, 1862, 77@79. Canada 6's, 119@119½. New-Brunswick, 103. Nova Scotia, 103¾. Grand Trunk Shares, 61@65; Bonds, 6's, 80@80."

Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., on the same subject remark:

"The transactions in American securities continue unimportant in amount. There have been sales of Michigan Central Railroad Bonds of 1860 and 1869, at 91, and Shares at 58; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund Bonds, at 71 ex Coupon; New York and Erie 3d Mortgage, at 83—1875 Bonds at 83; New-York Central Shares at 83; Illinois Central 7 per cent. constructive Bonds at 90¼; Freelands at 106, and Shares at 28@27½@28 prem. There have been few transactions in State Stocks."

And Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE reports:

There has not been much demand for American Securities in London during the past week.

We note, however, more inquiry for the Shares of the Illinois Central Railroad at previous rates, in order to secure the new issue of Shares at par. Pennsylvania Central Shares are also in demand, and we note small transactions in Illinois Central 6 per cent. Bonds, in Michigan Central 8 per cent. Bonds, and in Detroit and Milwaukee Bonds at our quotations.

Consols close at 93¾@¾ for Money, and 94@¼ for Account 4th June.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 2d of May gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5,590,160	Increase....£578 515
Other Deposits	9,401,241	Increase.... 49,750
Rest	3,275,580	Increase.... 13,553
Government securities	11,350,923	Decrease.... 32,040
Other securities	13,410 803	Increase.... 681,400
Notes unemployed	3,553,365	Increase.... 37 554

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,776,295, being a decrease of £12,425, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,588,427, showing an increase of £2,582 when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 1st inst:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
	May.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest. Closing.
Saturday,	2	93¾	94	93¾	94	94¼ 94
Monday,	4	93¾	93¾	93¾	94	94¼ 94¼
Tuesday,	5	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	94 94
Wed.	6	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	94 94
Thursday,	7	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	94 94
Friday,	8	93¾	93¾	93¾	94	94 94

From Liverpool, Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. write:

"There has been a better feeling towards Cotton during the past week, with an advance of ⅛d. ₰ lb in American descriptions. The late accounts of damage by frost to the growing crops, and the probability of only moderate supplies for the remainder of this season, acting on an unduly depressed market, are, we think, the main causes of the improvement. The business for the week ending last evening is estimated at 60,000 bales, speculators taking 7,000 and exporters 6,710 bales. To day the sales are 8,000 bales, the market closing firmly, but with less animation, at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 8¾d.; Fair Mobiles, 8d.; Fair Uplands, 7¾d. ₰ lb; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 7 11-16d.; Middling Uplands, 7 9-16d. Total stock in this port 592,000 bales; American 530,000 bales. Total sales this last year, 750,000 bales; American, 381,000 bales.

There has been rather more doing in Manchester, with a firmer market for Goods and Yarns, but without change in prices.

The Corn market is very firm at an advance in the week of 3d. ₰ 70 lbs. in Wheat, 1s. ₰ bbl. in Flour, and 1s. ₰ quarter in Indian Corn. White Wheat, 9s. 5d.@9s. 9d.; Red, 8s. 4d.@9s. 2d. ₰ 70 lbs. Western Canal Flour, 30s.@32s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@33s.; Ohio, 31s.@33s.; Canada, 30s.@34s. ₰ bbl.; White Indian Corn, 37s.@38s.; Mixed and Yellow, 38s @39s. ₰ quarter.

The Pacific Mail Company.

From the New York Tribune.

At the annual meeting of the Pacific Steamship Company a report of the most encouraging character was read, from which we extract the annexed statement, showing a very prosperous condition of the Company's finances:

Statement of the Affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company May 1, 1857.

ASSETS.

Cash		$934,182 38
Cash in the hands of Agents in Pacific	$66,763 25	
Cash in the hands of Pursers in Pacific	19,997 13	
Cash in the hands of United States Government	37,330 00	144,630 38
Coal in Pacific and in transitu	$265,920 00	
Stores in the Pacific	62,094 04	428,014 04
Thirteen steamships, including duplicate machinery		2,635,757 79
Ship Superior, Store Ships, Iron Launches, Water Boats, &c		47,116 60
Machinery and Tools at Benicia		41,907 99
Real Estate at Panama, Toboga, Acapulco, San Diego, San Francisco, Benicia and Oregon		613,953 83
Claim on Underwriters		12,000 00
United Mail Steamship Company		599 25
Bills Receivable		5,195 91
Stock Dues, secured by Certificates		23,914 64
Company's Stock in trust for property sold		53,000 00
Investments as Reserved Funds, } Acc't Ins. Fund. $17,523 57 Account Dep'n of steamers... 114,763 75		132,286 25
		$4,376,759 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$3,681,000 00	
Insurance Fund	72,935 50	
Bills Payable	5,600 00	
Pacific Mail Steamship Company		
Dr. No. 2	$23,990 68	
Less Invested	20,192 88	2,797 80—3,747 337 30
Surplus		$1,123,433 51

From the above surplus the last dividend of $365,100 was made, leaving $162,322 surplus of assets. The valuation of the steamships, we understand, is what they are now worth, and not what they cost. The steamers of this Company, it has been arranged, shall stop at Manzanilla once a month each way. The last steamer which touched there took down to Panama $119,600 in silver.

Mr. Phelps and the Delaware and Lackawanna Company.

From the Evening Post.

Soon after the report of the Investigating Committee of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was presented to the stockholders, we stated in our columns that the ex-President claimed that great injustice had been done to him in the report, and that he should lay the facts, which were submitted to the Committee, before the stockholders, that they might each judge for themselves of the merits of the controversy. Mr. PHELPS' statement is now published, and we presume that all parties interested will examine and exercise their own judgment upon the merits of the question.

American Credit—A German View.

Translated From the New-Yorker Handels Zeitung

In contrast with a short review of commercial affairs here, in our issue of the 13th inst., the latest German newspapers contain letters from New-York the contents of which are calculated to give a terrible fright to foreign capitalists who have made permanent investments in America, or to merchants who have business connections with the United States. Of course there are many speculations among us as to the origin of these letters, and they are attributed to malicious motives; we, however, believe ourselves to be better informed, and merely see in them a proof of the ignorance and circumscribed views of their authors.

Who writes the New York correspondence? With few exceptions, literary vagabonds who pursue their studies in political economy in lager-bier cellars, and, excluded from every decent circle, entirely lack all information. Such men write about commerce and the finances. Their learning is just sufficient to translate the daily poisonous exhalations of the *Herald*, and we can only pity the editors who pay for such correspondence, and the readers to whom this poisonous food is presented as healthy nourishment.

To-day we shall content ourselves with the correction, so far as our time and space allow, of the gross errors which are contained in a correspondence of the *National Zeitung* (Berlin) of the 7th of April. We shall just so claim as blind belief in our statements, but give on contradictable proofs, i. e., figures.

"Since the commencement of this year," it says, "a regular deluge of European goods has poured into our port."

The Import of European manufactured goods for the first four months of 1857 amounted to $37,663,412, in contrast with $37,068,110 during the same period of 1856; if we take into consideration the increase in the price of goods during the last year, this year's Imports shown a decrease. Two clouds, pregnant with deluge which according to Mr. H. R must follow this "deluge," will therefore not cause a universal crash. Again:

"True the importers drag more goods into the country in a quarter than the export of the whole year no comes to."

It is well known that New York Imports almost the whole of the manufactured goods required by the Union. In 1856 the importation was larger than ever before, and reached the immense sum of $33,562,893. The export of products, on the other hand, is mostly from the Southern ports, and in the year 1856 amounted to $271,219 423.

Again: "We must most certainly be prepared for a bad harvest after having had a good one in 1855 and a middling good one in 1856."

What in all the world authorizes the correspondent of the *National Zeitung* to come to this conclusion? At any rate we advise him to look over the Western newspapers, which present good auspices for the approaching harvest.

Such results lie beyond the reach of human control, and we do not miscalculate the great misfortune which a universal bad harvest would bring upon us. For the space of several years, commerce and manufactures would suffer incalculably from such an unhappy event, but still, a few more fortunate years would heal the wounds. A universal bad harvest, however, is hardly to be feared with the great extent of this country, and its constantly increasing power of production. If the fields of the West bear no fruit, the products of the South will protect us from famine, and *vice versa*.

Again: "When heretofore the year's reckoning with Europe showed a balance of fifty or sixty millions against us, we very simply sent over bonds, shares, &c., to that amount."

In the little pamphlet, *The Commerce of New-York in 1856*, a balance is shown which does not exactly tally with the figures of Mr. H. R. The total imports of the Union amounted to $314,679,943
The total exports 326,964,908

Accordingly, a balance *in favor* of the United States of $12,324,965

But, if Mr. H. R. understands so well how to satisfy balances of fifty or sixty millions by means of bonds, shares, &c., we are able to procure him a much more profitable situation than that of newspaper correspondent. How much the good advice is worth which Mr. H. R gives European exporters, they themselves may estimate. They can, however, implicitly believe him, that he is neither a Bull nor a Bear, for neither of these would write so great nonsense. If we wished to take the thankless trouble to instruct Mr. H. R., we would first of all have to tell him that, as the youngest office-clerk knows, since two years the sale of American securities to Europe has ceased. Without entering into a longer discussion in favor of the Union, we would merely say—*Would any other country, from which, after five years' most liberal support with capital and credit, both are suddenly withdrawn, after the greatest unfavorable taxings have been called into life with these foreign means—would any other country in the world have sustained itself so well as the United States have done?*

But it seems to us as if there were also other motives at work in Germany to spread the most incorrect views in regard to the Union.

The Lumbug which since some years has taken possession of the once solid Germany, threatens a dreadful catastrophe; every means to delay the crisis is welcome, cut, acting after the principle of *Louis Philippe*, they endeavor to ascertain whether from the sore spots of the distant past, America is more preferable, as, by throwing capital upon it, its finances, their forced sale is encouraged, and new capital for banking operations is put in course. It does not become us to put Germany on trial, but still we would ask: What good have the hundreds of millions of dollars which within the last few years have been applied to the encouragement of trade and industry," as yet really effected?

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of foreign capital, we have, during the last years, not only fulfilled our engagements, but with the most circumscribed means have increased our trade, our manufactures, and our wealth. Germany found no better investment for its money than a game of hazard. We would

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1772 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

BLOODSHED IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Matsell Refuses to Surrender to Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter.

Appointments and Dismissals — The Target Companies, &c, &c.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners are progressing step by step. They have fitted up their new quarters, at No. 88 White-street, for the purposes designed, with desks, iron railings, &c., &c. They have had the basement windows secured with iron bars, and all the entrances, front and rear, strongly protected, to prevent the entrance of burglars, from whose assaults there was believed to be some danger. They have fully completed their plan of organization and procedure in the discharge of their duties. They have divided themselves into the following Committees:

1. *Finance*—Messrs. Stranahan and Draper.
2. *General Discipline*—Messrs. Nye and Bowen.
3. *Station-houses, Accoutrements, and Domestic Economy of Force*—Messrs. Cholwell and Stranahan
4. *Rules, Regulations and Bye-Laws*—Messrs. Nyand Stranahan.
5. *Applications and Removals*—Messrs. Nye and Stranahan.
6. *City and County Authorities and Ordinances.*—Messrs. Cholwell and Stranahan.
7. *Prison and Police Courts*—Messrs. Cholwell and Draper.

They have had printed the necessary blanks. The one for Policemen's warrants is designed with taste, and is much larger than those in use by the old Board. It is as follows:

State of New York, ss. [No. —
BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
[Coat of Arms of the State.]

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that ——— ——— having been duly examined, and having presented to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police the certificates required, under the act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857, and having duly subscribed, and taking the constitutional oath of office, as required by said act, we do, by virtue of the power conferred upon us by said act, hereby appoint the said ——— ——— to the office of Patrolman for the ——precinct of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York.

Given under our hands ——day of ——, one thousand eight hundred and fifty——.

Then follow the names of the Commissioners, and that of the chief clerk, by whom the document is countersigned.

The new Commissioners, at their meeting on Saturday, had under consideration decision in reference to Messrs. Horrigan, Tuss, and Evans, of the Fifth Police District, who were tried on Friday and adjudged guilty of insubordination. Horrigan, acting as captain of the District by appointment of Mayor Wood, was suspended from duty and pay for thirty days, and Tuss and Evans were each suspended from pay and duty for ten days. None of these parties were present at this trial, but they were served with official notice of the proceedings had in reference to them.

The Commissioners will meet again, to-day, for further action.

Yesterday, as on Saturday, reports from four Wards were sent to Deputy Carpenter at his office in White-street, viz: For the Third, (Captain Hopkins,) Twelfth, (Captain Porter,) Fifteenth, (Captain Dilks,) Twenty-first, (Captain Speight.) Captain Squires reported in writing, on Saturday, to the same official, that he could not send returns from his Ward, inasmuch as jurisdiction of the Eleventh Ward Station-house had been taken from him by the old Board. It is noticeable, however, that yesterday Captain Porter, of the Twelfth Ward, sent a return to the office of Mr. Matsell also,—but it was a "blank", one, bearing only the name of the district, date, &c., and the Captain's signature. The one which he sent to Mr. Carpenter, however, had several arrests noted. The action of Captain Porter excited much remark.

The new Commissioners seem resolved to have Station-houses,—new or old. They have issued the following notice:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, No. 88 WHITE STREET.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 23, 1857.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police will receive proposals at their office, No. 88 White-street, in the City of New-York, for the lease of a suitable tenement in each of the present police districts of the City of New York; said tenement to be of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the police force, for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons, and the temporary detention of persons arrested for offences, &c. By order of the
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Carpenter, the new Deputy Superintendent, called upon Mr. Matsell, at his office, on Saturday morning, and, giving notice of his appointment, made a formal demand for the transfer of the books papers, &c., appertaining to his (Matsell's) office. The request, of course, was not complied with. Some conversation ensued. Mr. Carpenter made allusions to the provisions in the revised statutes applicable to the case. Mr. Matsell remarked, in reply:

"The Revised Statutes are a humbug. They can have no application to the case. A process of that nature would be mere boy's play, and not worth a farthing. A legislative act takes precedence of the Revised Statutes, and the new act says if the Common Council fail to provide the Commissioners with the apparatus of their office, they are to provide themselves. They look to the Legislature for their authority, and the means to exercise it.

"These books and papers are not mine, neither are they the property of the new Commissioners; they belong to the City and County of New-York. The Commissioners have no right to take them; the Legislature has no such right. This sheet of paper I hold in my hand is the property of the City and County of New-York.

"As for the Station-houses, the Commissioners do not pretend that they have a right to them, and I understand that they have already advertised for proposals for furnishing new station-houses.

"I have not had any process served upon me under the Revised Statutes, and shall not have any; the Commissioners know better than to do it; they know that it would not be worth a penny. If the new act abolishes this office, and creates a new one, it is nonsense to demand the papers of an office which no longer exists. It is like burning a paper and then demanding it."

The "contumacy" of Mr. Matsell will now be legally investigated and he positively decided by the courts.

The old Commissioners—Mayor Wood and Judge Russell—do not much an inch. They keep well "posted" upon Station-house affairs in the various Wards, and the moment a member of the Department is reported as having betrayed "insubordination" in act or word, he is promptly tried and dismissed. Three or four Policemen got walking tickets in this manner on Saturday—Theodore U. Story and Andrew Nesbit (Reserve Corps) of the Fifth Ward, Sergeant Johns (Reserve Corps) of the First Ward, and Lieut. T. C. Davis of the Tenth Ward. Neither of the accused appeared to answer, although summoned to do so. The proceedings in each case were similar. On Friday, Mr. Files received the following notice:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1857.

To Theodore W Story, Policeman, of the Fifth District:

SIR: You are hereby notified that the following complaint has been made against you by David L. Files, to wit:

Charge—Insubordination.

Specification—That said Story did, at about 11¾ o'clock A. M., May 22 inst., make the following declaration to Lieut. David L. Files, then in command of the Station-house, viz.: "I have given my adhesion to the new Commissioners. I do not recognize you as Lieutenant, neither do I recognize Horrigan as Captain, but only as Lieutenant," and that he did not recognize the old Commissioners, meaning the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge.

You will appear for trial before the Commissioners of Police, at the Mayor's office, on Saturday, the 23d of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to answer said charge.
ALEX. MING,
Clerk of the Commissioners of Police.

Mr. Files next received on Saturday another document superscribed Mayor's Office, which read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
NEW YORK, May 23, 1857.

In the matter of complaint against Theodore U. Story, Policeman of the Fifth Police District:

Decision.—Defendant found guilty and dismissed from the Department. D. W. CLARKE, Clerk.

NEW YORK, May 23, 1857.

To THEODORE U. STORY, Policeman of the Fifth Police District:

SIR—I hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct transcript of an order and judgment by Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New York, on the 23d of May 1857, in the matter of complaint against you, made by Lieut. Files on the 23 l of May, 1857.
D. W. CLARKE, Clerk.

Similar documents were sent to Messrs. Davis, Johns and Nesbit, who had previously reported themselves for duty to Deputy Carpenter, who detailed Story and Nesbit for duty at the office of the Commissioners in White street.

Capt. Walling, who has charge of the Metropolitan Policemen on Staten Island appeared at the office in White-street, to report and receive further orders.

It was stated at the office in White street, on Saturday, that thirteen of the twenty two Captains had expressed themselves in favor of the new Commissioners, and that many of them would, on Monday, send their returns to Mr. Carpenter. The remainder awaited only a fitting moment to betray openly their "insubordination" to the Mayor.

The old Board have not yet taken any action in reference to the Third Ward Ward Police, two-thirds of whom, with their Captains and both Lieutenants, have declared for the Metropolitan Commission, but will do so, probably, at a special meeting to-day. The excitement in the Department continues very great, and leads to many warm discussions.

The Police Difficulties in Brooklyn—Bloodshed in a Station-house—A Captain of Police Compelled to Abdicate—The Sheriff with a Posse on Hand.

The course of Mayor Powell in Brooklyn, in ordering the Police not to obey Deputy Superintendent Folks, has already caused much difficulty, and on Saturday night last bloodshed.

On Saturday last Mr. Folks, as head of the Police in that city, sent orders to the different Districts, directing a certain number of men to be detailed on Tuesday next, (to-morrow,) to protect the children who will on that day participate in the annual parade of the Sabbath Schools.

This order was signed by the "Deputy Superintendent." In the Ninth District, Captain Miller read the order to his men, (ten in number,) when eight of them declared positively that they would obey no order coming from or through him under the new law. The expression used was, "Be jabers, an' we won't obey yez." The Captain and officer Adam Hanft attempted to reason with the men, but for logic they received blows, and both were driven from the Station-house. Captain Miller escaped serious injury by a precipitate flight in quest of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Officer Hanft was not quite so fortunate. He was so badly beaten that blood ran from his eyes and nose, and he would undoubtedly have been killed by the mob but from the fact that, after they had got him into the street, he drew a pistol upon his assailants, who soon retreated rapidly.

The outrage was soon known by the Deputy Superintendant, who promptly ordered a *posse* of the First District Police, under command of Sergeant Smith, to the Ninth Ward Station house. The Sheriff dispatched Under-Sheriff Stryker, with several Deputies, intending to take possession, if the circumstances should warrant such a proceeding. The two parties named and Mayor Powell reached the Station-house about the same time. All was quiet then, and several officers there, who were engaged in the disturbance, did not "know anything at all about it." The Mayor declined to interfere. When asked if he did not intend to do something? he answered with a laugh and a "guess that it did not amount to much." At a late hour Saturday night the force detached to preserve the peace were sent home, and a sufficient guard (not the Mayor's) was left to protect the lives of such officers who are disposed to obey the State law.

Everything remained quiet during yesterday, but another outbreak is anticipated. It is threatened that many of the residents in that vicinity will participate. But it is supposed that the Deputy Superintendent has received sufficient instructions to enable him to quell any future disturbance.

To-day Captain Miller will make a formal complaint to the Police Commissioners, by whom the aggressors will undoubtedly be removed.

Officer Hanft, it is stated, would, if he dare, commence criminal proceedings against his assailants, but his life is in danger if he does, and this fact may deter him.

The character of the rebellious policemen and that of their confederates may be known from the fact that not more than one or two of them are qualified to hold office under the new law.

The order directing the Fourth District Police to turn out on Tuesday to protect the Sabbath School procession, was handed in personally by the Deputy Superintendent to Captain Powers, who flatly refused to obey it. The Deputy Superintendent then handed another order to Sergeant Waddy, directing that officer to take out the men who obey the law, (a majority in the District,) on the day of the procession.

As an incident of the times, it is stated that Mayor Powell, desiring an interview with Mr. Folk on Friday last, sent word that he wished to see the Chief of Police. Mr. Folk returned for answer that he knew of no such officer. The Mayor subsequently sent for the "Deputy Superintendent," and Mr. Folk promptly called at the Mayor's office.

It is stated also that the Mayor has given private instructions to those opposed to the law how to act in case of emergency, and that the disturbance at the Ninth District Station house, Saturday night, was the natural result of these instructions.

The Target Companies Movement.

The following General Order explains how much or rather how little importance should attach to the meeting of the Staffs of Generals Wilson and Creighton, where on Thursday and Friday night, arming in defence of Mayor Wood was resolved on. Much confusion has grown out of the mistaken opinion that Alderman Wm. Wilson, who figures in these meetings, is the Commander-in Chief of the Citizen Volunteers. The Alderman was Major General of the First Division, while the Commander-in-Chief is Henry Wilson, and he is not an Alderman.

HEAD-QUARTERS NEW-YORK CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS, May 23, 1857.

The Commander-in Chief of the Into parade of the New-York Citizen Volunteers having been published notices of meetings purporting to be held by the First and Second Divisions of that organization, for the purpose of offering the support of that body, in a military capacity, in the contest now pending between the municipal and State authorities, takes occasion to say:

That the New-York Citizen Volunteers were an organization having no other object than to combine the independent military companies of this City into one compact and disciplined corps for instruction and parade.

That no authority having been conferred upon the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, and the Generals of Division and their Staffs, but in connection with the parade of the 23d of April last, their authority and term of office were limited to that parade and its incidents.

That all necessary orders under the authority conferred upon him, will be issued as heretofore from Head quarters, by the Commander-in-Chief, through the regular channels of communication recognized in military bodies.

That the meetings purporting to have been held under the auspices of the Generals of the First and Second divisions of this body, were held without orders, consent or collusion emanating from Head quarters.

That there is no right or authority in any of the officers or members of this organization, to call assemblies thereof for political purposes, or to commit this body to any course of political action whatever.

That all political proceedings on the part of the members of the New York Citizen Volunteers, as such, are foreign to the character and purposes of their organization, and of no further force than as the expressions of the individual opinions of the persons taking part in such proceedings. By order of
HENRI. WILSON, Commander in-Chief.
WM. H. DISBROW, Adjutant-General.

Republican Sentiment.

At a large meeting of the Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward, DAVID R. JAQUES in the Chair, on Friday evening, May 22, at Union Hall, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. G. G. BUTLER, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the State of New-York provides a mode for the expression of the will of the people, by the enactment of laws through a Legislature and an executive of their election. That it is alike the duty and the highest privilege of every citizen to honor and obey all laws properly passed. And it is no part of the power of the Judiciary to enact laws or prohibit the execution of those enacted.

Resolved, That while it is the right of every American citizen to contest the expediency and constitutionality of any and all laws, it is none the less his duty to conform to their requisitions until legally annulled, and any such course of resistance as that of FERNANDO WOOD and his supporters (civil and military) to the Metropolitan Police Bill, is *treason* to the State.

Resolved, That, as law-abiding citizens, we submit the adjudication of the laws recently passed by the Legislature in relation to this City, to the proper tribunal, though we have no doubt of either the expediency or constitutionality of those laws, and we do condemn the heartless and reckless conduct of the Mayor of this City, and those acting with him, in their resisting by force the enactments of the Legislature, and in manifesting a spirit of turbulent and fractious resistance to the law ill becoming a party which, under pretext of "Law and Order," insisted upon obedience to laws the most illegal and tyrannical in Kansas.

Resolved, That the City of New-York presents for the first time in the history of civilization the problem of governing, on purely Democratic principles, a metropolis of a million of inhabitants; that the task is rendered tenfold more difficult by the presence of an immense floating population, whose vote, legal and illegal, can control the City; that to the solution of this problem a well-organized police force is a matter of the first necessity, in which the people of the State, and not of the City alone, have the deepest interest, and therefore we deem it the duty of all good citizens to tender to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and we hereby pledge them, our undivided support in maintaining their rights under the act from which they derive their appointment.

A movement is said to be on foot for getting up a meeting of the Germans, to be held in some lager-bier saloon, in which Mayor Wood and the Common Council are to participate. Although the majority of the German population are undoubtedly against the new Police law, still they are law-abiding citizens, and we have received communications strongly protesting against the movement contemplated.

A Query for Democrats.

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce.

The writer is a sterling conservative Democrat, has always disapproved of the "higher law" theory, when advocated by the Black Republican party; he thinks that the Metropolitan Police bill is an outrageous exercise of power by Black Republicans, unscrupulous and unjust towards the city, but if the Legislature have the power to make law, their enactments are law, however unjust, until otherwise decided by the competent authority. Mayor Wood resists the law because *he thinks* it will be decided unconstitutional some time in the future. The *Journal of Commerce* says it is a conservative paper, and takes pride in being considered so. The *Journal of Commerce* approves of the course of Mayor Wood. The question that the writer would ask, and which has no doubt occurred to hundreds of your conservative readers, is this: On what ground do you approve of the "higher law" practice of Mayor WOOD that will not apply to the higher law theory of the Black Republicans with equal force. L. B. C.

Failing to secure any reply to the above inquiry, or even its insertion in the *Journal of Commerce* to which it is addressed, the writer asks its publication in the TIMES. L. B. C.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Delay in the Announcement of the Diplomatic Appointments—Buchanan Quite Prostrated to the President—Death of Dr. Fraley, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 24.

The President will not announce the Diplomatic appointments agreed upon. He will make a general sweep, but will not say when.

There will be a serenade to DANIEL S. DICKINSON to-morrow night. It is understood that he will make a speech on the occasion. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]
WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 23.

MR. KINMAN, the California hunger, presented the buckhorn chair to the President this afternoon, in the East room, in the presence of a large number of spectators, among whom was Governor DICKINSON. Mr. KINMAN was introduced by General DAVIS, and made a speech informing the President that it was the first piece of cabinet work he had ever attempted. The President's response, as well as Mr. KINMAN's address, was loudly applauded. Having tried the chair, the President pronounced it comfortable, and promised to preserve it as a cherished memento.

A one-hundred-and-sixty-acre land warrent was issued to day from the Pension-Office to LOUIS MCLANE, of Maryland, Secretary of War under General JACKSON, and subsequently Minister to England, for service in the war of 1812.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 24.

Dr. CHARLES S. FRALEY, who occupied a high and responsible position in the Department of the Interior, and was formerly Chief Clerk in the Land Office, died this morning. He was Past Grand Master of the Masons of the District, and was known to the Masonic Fraternity of the whole country.

News from Kansas.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN FREE-STATE LEADERS—ARRIVAL OF GEN. HARNEY, ETC.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Monday, May 18.
via ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 23.

A serious difficulty has occurred between Gov. CHARLES ROBINSON and GEORGE WASHINGTON BROWN, the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, at Lawrence. ROBINSON charges BROWN with an attempt to sell out the Free State Party to Gov. SHANNON, and BROWN has written a letter, in which he applies some strong epithets to ROBINSON.

General HARNEY and staff have arrived at Fort Leavenworth. Hon. JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, reached here on the 16th. A public dinner and reception were tendered him yesterday by our citizens, but Col. ORR declined the compliment. Gen. JOHN CALHOUN, the Surveyor-General of the Territory, has also arrived from St. Louis. The arrivals at the hotels here average fifty per day.

The Bunker Hill Celebration.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 24.

Governor KING, of New-York, JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore, and other distinguished gentlemen, have accepted invitations to be present at the Bunker-Hill celebration on the 17th of June.

The Columbian Guards, of Columbus, Ohio, the Providence Light Infantry, and other military companies, from various sections, will be present on the occasion.

Brig Jenny Lind Ashore.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 24.

The brig *Jenny Lind*, for Boston, from Philadelphia, went ashore last night, on Chatham Bars, but will be got off after discharging her cargo.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 24.

New-Orleans Mails of Monday last have been received. The papers of that City contain nothing of interest.

We have Mobile dates of the 17th inst. The brig *Prompt* from Mobile for Baltimore with a cargo of Cotton, was struck by lightning outside of the bar, and the Cotton taking fire, she put back into the Bay, where she was scuttled. The amount of the damage is unknown.

Fire in Wellsburg, Chemung County.

WELLSBURG, Saturday, May 23.

A fire broke out in the hotel of R. PLATT, at Wellsburg, Chemung County, between three and four o'clock this morning, and destroyed the hotel, and a grocery store and dwelling adjoining it. The progress of the flames were so rapid, that the inmates of the hotel barely escaped by jumping from the window. The loss is about $10,000. Partially insured.

Suicide of a Wealthy Farmer,

GOSHEN, Saturday, May 23.

A wealthy and respectable farmer named WILLIAM DREW, residing near Edenville, Orange County, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat with a razor. No cause is assigned for the act, though deceased had been in poor health for two or three days before it.

From Bermuda.

Bermuda papers, of May 14, contain nothing of interest.

The American whaling bark *Sea-Flower*, Captain CLEVELAND, from a cruise, out thirty-two months, with 60 barrels sperm oil, put into St. George's on Saturday last, for supplies.

The *Sea-Flower* has sent home two lots of oil. She will leave to-morrow.—*Bermuda Royal Gaz., May 12.*

The body of the suicide who blew out his brains with a pistol shot in the woods near Roxborough, Penn., is identified as that of R. STRENNEMEN, Purser of the steamship *Constitution*, belonging to the Belgian Transatlantic Steamship Company.

General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Synod convened at 9 o'clock, and the first half hour, as usual, was appropriated for devotional exercises.

The report from the Presbytery of Ohio was received. It set forth that although they thought the union of the first importance, they could not accept it on the proposed basis.

An address emanating from American Evangelical Christians was presented for signatures, to be sent to the Conference which meets in Berlin in September, 1857. The address asserts that the signers believe in the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion which were agreed upon by the Conference held in London in 1846, and expresses a feeling of Christian love toward their German brethren.

Rev. R. D. HARPER read a long memorial from the Evangelical Christians of Xenia, Ohio, on the subject of "Ecclesiastical Union." It was signed with 247 names of different denominations, and evinced a strong Anti Slavery sentiment.

Gen. A. C. NEVIN, of Monticello, N. Y., moved to "put the paper on the table and keep it there." The Moderator said it would take that course.

Rev. J. B. SCOULLER, of Washington Presbytery, N. Y., called for the reading of the latter part of the report of the Committee on Missions. The report detailed the amounts to which the different Missions had been assisted for the past year, and assigned Missionaries to the several stations for the ensuing year.

The Committee of Accounts made their report and offered a resolution that whatever money may be yet due to the Synod from the estate of the late WM. H SMITH, of Henry County, Illinois, when the said estate shall be finally settled, should be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of General Synod, to be applied to the use of the Foreign Missions. The resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Rev. Dr. MCCARROLL, of Newburgh, it was resolved that the address from Evangelical Christians to the Conference at Berlin be approved and recommended to the Synod for their signatures.

Rev. J. K. ANDREWS moved, as the special order for 3 o'clock, that the Synod go into conference on the state of Religion. The motion was laid on the table for the present.

The discussion on the proposed basis of union was then resumed.

Rev. DAVID CURRIE, of Western New-York, asserted that he was a friend of union, but not on the proposed basis. He thought the doctrines in the Testimony submitted to them fell far short of the language of their own unexceptionable Confession, and nothing was to be gained by adding to it, and he considered the explanations given in the Testimony were not clear at times. He reviewed at some length the articles to which he excepted, and gave his reasons for objecting to them. He knew that they had all been accustomed to regard the Larger Westminster Catechism as a very abstruse book, but this Testimony was a far darker book than that, and no man could read it to his edification—at least he would object to placing it in the hands of his children. He trusted that this matter would not now be hurried to an issue.

Rev. WM CONNOR, of Westmoreland Presbytery, could see nothing very objectionable in the testimony. He believed it would be a sin to defer longer the consummation of this long talked-of union, and would feel humiliated should he return to his flock and have to inform them that the Synod had rejected this proffered basis of union. It had been urged against this basis that it was inexpedient to adopt it, but he felt that they should learn their duty from the Scriptures, and not from questions of expediency, and all remote consequences should be left to God. He was sorry that the opinions conflicted with those of many venerable men in the Synod, but those opinions he had heretofore taught, and he should teach them in the future.

Rev. JOHN BRASH repudiated entirely the articles in the proposed basis with reference to Communion and to Saving Faith, and could never accept them. He was a British Abolitionist, and would subscribe to the article on Slaveholding. Slavery was a crying sin and shame, and he was prepared to unite with any church that would testify against it. He objected to the testimony on other points, also, and gave his views thereon.

Rev. MATTHEW MCKINSTRY, of the Presbytery of Westmoreland, thought that the question had been under consideration long enough. The mass of the people were in favor of the basis, and, if they had been present and heard the debate on it, they would be more favorable to it. The ministers alone had neglected its consummation. He was in favor of adopting the basis just as it stood, and wanted it voted on at once.

Rev. J. K. ANDREWS, of the Steubenville Presbytery, was fully persuaded that it was a great evil for the Synods to remain apart, and a greater evil for them to come together on this basis, which would create discension.

Rev. J. D. GIBSON was also opposed to the union on the proposed basis, and recommended that the matter be laid over for further consultation, when probably they could effect a union. He did not consider denominationalism schism, and thought that a Judah and an Ephraim might work in their own way for the glory of God.

The hour for adjournment having nearly arrived, it was proposed to extend the session for the further consideration of the subject; but after much discussion it was decided to adjourn to Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Several of the clergy from abroad, who are here in attendance upon the Synod, occupied the pulpits of the Presbyterian Churches of the City yesterday.

New School General Assembly.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, May 21, 1857.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America (New School branch) met this morning, in the Second Presbyterian Church. Rev. JAMES ERLE, Pastor. The large and beautiful edifice in which the meeting was first appointed to be held, (the *First* Presbyterian Church,) was consumed by fire not long since, and now shows only its naked walls, which are still standing.

The Assembly convened at 11 o'clock A. M., and was opened, according to the usual custom, with a sermon, preached by the Moderator of the meeting for the previous year. The preacher on this occasion was Rev. LAURENS P. HICKOK, Vice President of Union College, Schenectady. The audience was not large, owing to the non-arrival of many of the "Commissioners" to the body till the afternoon train.

The theme of the discourse was to demonstrate the ultimate success of all God's arrangements in the world, but particularly the final triumph of the Church of God, when it shall become thoroughly organized and equipped. He argued that the Christian Church is God's institution, that all parts of this divine organization must work together according to its grand design, and that such harmonious cooperation will secure constant success. He showed that if the church should fail of such success, it would involve an impeachment of divine wisdom, that a failure here would subvert the faith of a moral universe, and that a proof of success is given in the manifest tendency to such united cooperation. The discourse was about an hour and a quarter in length, and was a very elaborate production.

At the conclusion of the church services of the morning the Assembly adjourned for dinner, and reassembled in the afternoon for the election of a "Moderator" and other necessary officers. The second session added to the attendance of the body the party who were delegates and others detained on the Erie Road by the accident at Cataraugus on Wednesday.

Rev. Dr. HICKOK called the meeting to order, and after the presentation of credentials from members, asked for nominations for the Moderatorship. Five names were successfully proposed, as follows: Rev. Dr R. W. PATTERSON, of Chicago; Rev. Dr. S. W. FISHER, of Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. SAMUEL N. BURCHARD, of New-York City; Rev. Dr. AIKEN, of Chicago; and Rev. A. DICKERSON, of Kentucky.

Dr. PATTERSON declined as soon as his name was mentioned. Dr. BURCHARD thought it was due to the West that it furnish the Moderator for this year, and as he came from the East, he felt impelled by a sense of courtesy to withdraw his name. Dr. AIKEN, of Chicago, thanked the assembly for the compliment of his nomination, but begged to decline the honor on account of the unfavorable state of his health. The two remaining candidates then were Dr. FISHER and Rev. A. DICKERSON, representing respectively the North and the South, although the election did not yield a "test vote," for a large minority of Southern members voted for the Northern candidate, who was elected by an overwhelming majority. The vote stood as follows: for Dr. FISHER, 108; for Mr. DICKERSON, 14.

The defeated candidate was the nominee of Mr. ISAAC W. K. HANDY, of Portsmouth, Va.

The assembly then proceeded to the election of two temporary Clerks. Five candidates were proposed as follows:—Rev. Messrs. SEELEY, of Albany; GRAY, of Kentucky; J. P. KENNALL, of New-York; JAMES SHAW, of Ohio; and GEORGE DUFFIELD, of Philadelphia. The result of the vote was the election of Messrs. DUFFIELD and GRAY.

The Committee of Arrangements reported that the sessions would be held from 9 A. M. to 12½ P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., and in the evening (when it should become necessary to hold an evening session,) from 7½ to an hour indefinite. The various Committees to be appointed by the Moderator, and usually selected on the first day of the sittings, will not be announced until to-morrow.

The usual representation of Southern members is expected, although all have not yet arrived. The head and front of this minority, however, is already here, in the person of Dr. FREDERICK A. ROSS, who has achieved the two-fold notoriety of having been for some time past the extreme defender of Slavery on the floor of the General Assembly, and of being the son of a colored woman, once a slave. He is a small and even diminutive man, white-haired, though not venerable in his appearance, with a Creole-like complexion and hair, and a perpetual good-humored smile on his face which occasionally expands into an out-and-out laugh. He is at present, perhaps, the "observed of all observers."

The Assembly has as yet transacted no important, but only some necessary, business. The topics of most public interest which are likely to come before it are, from present appearances, only two—first, the question of Slavery, particularly in its connection with the Assembly through its Southern Slaveholding Churches; and second, the question of Slavery as it affects the Assembly through the American Home Missionary Society, which recently refused hereafter to grant aid to Slaveholding Churches. It is most likely that these two questions, or this one question in its two fold aspect, will be "divided," and so discussed in order to avoid unnecessary complication in the debate. Preparations are already being made for the coming contest, which there seems to be out little desire on either side to avert; and even to-day's session has witnessed no little canvassing and counting of heads in the "lobbies," or more properly on the "side aisles."

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, May 23.

A report was read from a delegate to the Evangelical Consociation of Rhode Island, announcing the resolution of that Consociation to withdraw from all connection with the new school of the Presbyterian Church.

The report of the trustees of the Church Erection Fund was read.

A report from a delegate to the General Association at New-Hampshire was also read. It showed that the question of the separation of the New-Hampshire churches from the General Assembly had been discussed but postponed, and that there was a fair prospect of an adjustment of the difficulties arising out of the slavery and church extension questions.

A memorial from the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia was presented relative to a centennial commemoration of the reunion of the Synods of New-York and Philadelphia in 1758. Referred to a special committee. A similar memorial had been sent to the Old School Assembly now sitting at Lexington-Kentucky.

THIRD DAY.

Reports from various committees were read and accepted, but nothing of general interest was done. Adjourned to Monday.

The Remarks of "The Independent" Concerning the difficulty in the Church of the Puritans.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article on this subject in this week's *Independent*, is so half-jubilant and half lacrymose, as to suggest whether the organ does not blow a cracked pipes. The overture is lamentation and reproof—lamentation that the proceedings of the Monday evening meeting were reported by you and others, and that the writer (as he says) had not yet ascertained by whose approbation those doings were made public,—and reproof to the church because it did not "protest itself against the mere officiousness of reporters."

This article not having Dr. C.'s individual mark, could not come from him.

Was the author honest in his alleged reasons for lamentation or surprise? Was he ignorant of the ways and means by which publicity was secured, or of the person and persons who approbated making the doings public?

His second paragraph states the occasion of the meeting, and when, where, how and by whom it was called, giving in full the letter which Dr. CHEEVER has signed as the reason for that call and for publicly expressing from the pulpit the earnest request that all should be present, particularising females as well as males. Thus he shows freely what may be set down as publication and approbation No. 1.

Who is responsible for it? who voluntarily made it?

Down to that meeting, no one appears to have been a party to the matter excepting the signers of the letter and Dr. CHEEVER.

Your reasons have printed the letter, and if impressed as we are, must feel that it was a private communication, to a degree confidential, and, from its respectful tenor and importance, deserved a respectful private answer. Every fair mind will appreciate all that properly attaches to the violation of such confidence.

It does not appear that Dr. CHEEVER has answered it, but it does appear that after all the publicity which he gave from the pulpit of its existence, and by calling a meeting "to consider it," thus drawing a full house of men, women and others, he produced and then and there in person published the letter.

This is publication and approbation No. 2.

The *Independent* knew the publication was made as above, its own article shows it, and yet, as if to shift the responsibility upon innocent heads, says "whether the doings of that meeting were made public with the approbation of the church, or of any considerable part of its members, we have not yet ascertained."

But it had ascertained and so states, that a majority passed a resolution based upon that letter so made public, whereby (right or wrong?) they expressed "their determination that Dr. CHEEVER continue in his present position as Pastor."

"We shall not enter into the merits of the case until we have them upon better authority than loose and unauthorized newspaper reports." Magnanimous!

Did the author get what little he pretends to know from newspaper reports? He would have his readers believe so. Did he consider such reports loose and unauthorized? If so, why should he in anywise use them and become *participes* in such a wrong?—why violate the "covenant" to which he as a Congregationalist is a party?

"We are committed to no party in this matter," and "shall not enter into the merits of the case."

Let us see how this is proved by the next words, penned at the same time with this positive declaration of impartiality. Read him:

"Here was the fatal mistake of their sixteen brethren. They met in a private parlor, and assumed to settle the most vital interests of the Church, without discussion in the Church itself. They decided that the spiritual interests, both of the Pastor and people, required that the Pastor should tender his resignation; and, with this foregone conclusion, they called upon Dr. CHEEVER to resign an office which he holds by the voice of the Church of the Puritans; They shut out their brethren from their councils—they kept aloof from the Church as such, and took action imputed to dictate to the Pastor of the whole Church! They thus became a portion of the Church, and struck a blow at its very life."

Three are no trifling charges, coming from an Editor of a religious paper, who says he is "committed to no party," and will "not enter into the merits of the case." What would be thought of a man in any other calling who should thus demonstrate the truth or falsity of his assertion? Where is the proof to sustain these charges? There is nothing of it in the *Independent*, nor can we find it in the letter and other proceedings published.

Though not shown, yet if to have "met in a private parlor" be a "fatal mistake," there probably is no help for the signers. We think an ecclesiastical adjudication upon that and other questions of "personal liberty and freedom of speech," apparently involved in this affair, will be anxiously looked for by the public. But, Mr. Editor, it may baffle all your energy and enterprise to publish even a "loose and unauthorized" version.

May we not hope for it in time to be bound up with DRED SCOTT and Justice TANEY.

The *Independent* says, *ex cathedra*, "A church exists solely by virtue of its covenant."

In our simplicity we had supposed a church, and particularly every Congregational church, existed by virtue of something more sacred and stable than a human covenant, and that for every true church there was "a higher law."

The *Independent* is ambitious to be respected and obeyed as authority in such matters, and possibly will be in this instance.

What then must be the fate of the signers? They are adjudged by the *Independent*, without a hearing, to have committed a "fatal mistake."

Lexicographers say "fatal" means "causing death or destruction."

Is this the sentence that awaits them? But suppose in their extremity they appeal to some other tribunal, they are met by the same authority with the law that "a church entered solely by virtue of its covenant." They then may plead that the covenant and governing rules of every Congregational church are to be taken together as an entirety, as much so as the condition in a bond, and thus think to save themselves from "death or destruction." We outsiders would think this sufficient for their safety from a fearful a fate, but that those "loose and unauthorized newspaper reports" disclose a wondrous readiness to disregard and override those rules. Covenants and rules, unless fairly interpreted and honestly observed, are but a snare—a broken reed, excepting when pursued as instruments of wrong and oppression. We may not be sure therefore but that the "dictators" and "portion" which "met in a private parlor" will have to suffer some, and not be permitted to go "free from painful memories of the past," nor are we sure they do not merit it, though for reasons other than those given by the *Independent*.

It seems to us that, while the signers of the letter are in no degree responsible for its publication, they should rejoice that it has gone forth to their fellow citizens and the world. We had heard of it as being offensive, discourteous and dictatorial, but its perusal in your paper most agreeably relieved us from fears that they had forgotten the rules of decorum.

We do not care to enter into the *Independent's* difficulties with the *Herald*, New-York *Observer*, and "certain ministers of other churches in this City," presuming each abundantly able to protect his own rights.

But we must suggest our condemnation of the attempt by the aid of capitals and italics to give a forced construction to a quotation from the letter.

The letter, to every fair mind, is plain and direct, and no one disposed to do as he would be done by will or can distort or falsify its meaning. Let the matter rest.

FAIR PLAY.

May 23, 1857.

P. S.—What have you to say of "loose and unauthorized newspaper reports?" Having for years been accustomed to rely upon your reports, we pause for a reply. F. F.

Eldridge-street Jail.

An intimation that the readers of the DAILY TIMES are familiar with the County Jail in Eldridge-street might be deemed an equivocal compliment, and yet it is true, in so far as reading accounts of proceedings that have taken place in that building, and descriptions of noted individuals who have from time to time made it a temporary residence, can produce familiarity. But notwithstanding that, the popular idea of Eldridge-street Jail, its form and size, and peculiarities, is far from correct. The fact that it is *the* Jail of so populous a County as New-York, creates an impression in the minds of those who have not seen it, that it is large, and perhaps im

THE GREAT WEST.

Characteristics of the Developments in Progress at the West—Interesting Letter from Colonel Sibley.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Tuesday, May 12, 1857.

Since the last arrival of the Santa Fé and Salt Lake mails no news has reached us from those directions. The passage of emigrants into the Territories continues with increasing vigor; it now exceeds *one thousand* per day. We read your remarks of the cause and objects of "E. L. THAYER'S Virginia Emigrant Society" with great interest. It is the overflowing population of New-England going out for *bread*. With nt being biased by any prejudice for or against any peculiar geographical facts or tastes of our whole country, a candid view taken here in the centre of the basin of the Mississippi, suggests some philosophic criticisms, which I submit to you.

There is a radical misapprehension in the popular mind as to the true character of the "Great Plains of America," as complete as that which pervaded Europe respecting the Atlantic Ocean during the whole historic period prior to COLUMBUS These Plains are not *deserts*, but the opposite, and are the geodinal basis of the future empire of commerce and industry now erecting itself upon the North American continent. They are calcareous, and form the PASTORAL GARDEN of the world. Their position and area may be easily understood. The meridian line which terminates the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa on the west, forms their eastern limit, and the Rocky Mountain crest their western limit. Between these limits they occupy a longitudinal parallelogram of less than one thousand miles in width, extending from the Texan to the Arctic coast.

There is no timber upon them, and single trees are scarce. They have a gentle slope from the western to the east, and abound in rivers. They are clad thick with nutritious grasses, and swarm with animal life. The soil is not sandious or sandy, but is a fine calcareous mould. They run smoothly out to the navigable rivers, the Missouri, Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and to the Texan coast. The mountain masses towards the Pacific form no serious barrier between them and that ocean. No portion of their whole sweep of surface is more than one thousand miles from the best navigation. The prospect is everywhere gently undulating and graceful, being bounded, as on the ocean, by the horizon. Storms are rare, except during the melting of the snows upon the crest of the Rocky Mountains. The climate is comparatively *rainless*; the rivers serve, like the Nile, to irrigate rather than drain the neighboring surface, and have few affluents. They all run from west to east, having beds shallow and broad, and the basins through which they flow are flat, long and narrow. The area of the "Great Plains" is equivalent to the surface of the twenty four States between the Mississippi and the Atlantic seas, but they are one homogeneous formation, smooth, uniform and continuous, without a single abrupt mountain, timbered space, desert or lake. From their ample dimensions and position they define themselves to be the *pasture fields of the world*. Upon them PASTORAL AGRICULTURE will become a separate grand department of national industry.

The pastoral characteristic, being novel to our people, needs a minute explanation. In traversing the continent from the Atlantic beach to the South Pass, the point of greatest altitude and remoteness from the sea, we cross successively the timbered region, the prairie region of soft soil and long annual grasses, and finally the Great Plains. The two first are irrigated by the rains coming from the sea and are *arable*. The last is rainless, of a compact soil, resisting the plow, and is therefore *pastoral*. The herbage is peculiarly adapted to the climate and the dryness of the soil and atmosphere, and is perennial. It is edible and nutritious throughout the year. This is the "gramma" or "buffalo grass." It covers the ground one inch in height, has the appearance of a delicate moss, and its leaf has the finaness and spiral texture of a negro's hair. During the melting of the snows in the immense mountain masses at the back of the Great Plains, the rivers swell like the Nile, and yield a copious evaporation in their long sinuous courses across the Plains: storm clouds gather on the summits, roll down the mountain flanks, and discharge themselves in vernal showers. During this temporary prevalence of moist atmosphere these delicate grasses grow, seed in the root, and are *cured into hay upon the ground* by the gradually returning drouth. It is this longitudinal belt of perennial pasture upon which the buffalo finds his *winter food*, dwelling upon it without regard to latitude, and here are the infinite herds of *aboriginal* cattle peculiar to North America—buffalo, wild horses, elk, antelope, white and black-tailed deer, mountain sheep, the grisly bear, wolves, the hare, badger, porcupine, and smaller animals innumerable. The aggregate number of this cattle, by calculation from sound data, exceeds one hundred million. Numerous fires ever sweep over the Great Plains; these are confined to the Prairie region.

The Great Plains also swarm with poultry—the turkey, the mountain cock, the prairie cock, the sand-hill crane, the curlew; water fowl of every variety, the swan, geese, brant, ducks; marmots, the armadillo, the picary, reptiles, the horned frog; birds of prey, eagles, vultures, the raven, and the small birds of game and song. The streams abound in fish. Dogs and demi wolves abound. The immense population of nomadic Indians, lately a million in number, have from immemorial antiquity, subsisted exclusively upon these aboriginal herds being unacquainted with any kind of agriculture or the habitual use of vegetable food or fruits. From this source the Indian draws exclusively his food, his lodge, his fuel, harness, clothing, bed, his ornaments, weapons and utensils. Here is his sole dependence from the beginning to the end of his existence. The innumerable carnivorous animals also subsist upon them. The buffalo alone have appeared to me as numerous as the American people and to inhabit as uniformly as large a space of country. The buffalo robe at once suggests his adaptability to a winter climate.

The Great Plains embrace a very ample proportion of *arable soil* for farms. The "bottoms" of the river are very broad and level, having only a few inches of elevation above the waters, which descend by a rapid and even current. They may be easily and cheaply saturated by all the various systems of artificial irrigation, azequieas, artesian wells, or flooding by machinery. Under this treatment the soils, being alluvial and calcareous, both from the sulphate and carbonate formations, return a prodigious yield, and are independent of the seasons. Every variety of grain, grass, vegetable, the grape and fruits, flax, hemp, cotton, and the flora, under a perpetual sun and irrigated at the root, attain extraordinary vigor, flavor and beauty.

The Great Plains abound in fuel, and the materials for dwellings and fencing. Bituminous coal is everywhere interstratified with the calcareous and saudstone formation; it is also abundant in the flanks of the monotains, and is everywhere conveniently accessible. The dung of the buffalo is scattered everywhere. The order of vegetable growth being reversed by the aridity of the atmosphere, what show above as the merest bushes, radiate themselves deep into the earth, and form below an immense arborescent growth. Fuel of wood is found by digging. Plaster and lime, limestone freestone, clay and sand, exist beneath almost every acre. The large and economical *adobe* brick hardened in the sun and without fire, supersedes other materials for walls and fences in this dry atmosphere, and, as in Syria and Egypt, resists decay for centuries. The dwellings thus constructed are most healthy, being impervious to heat, cold, damp and wind.

The climate of the Great Plains is favorable to health, longevity, intellectual and physical development, and stimulative of an exalted tone of social civilization and refinement. The American people and their ancestral European people having dwelt for many thousand years exclusively in countries of timber and within the region of the *maritime* atmosphere; where Winter annihilates all vegetation annually for half the year; where all animal food must be sustained, fed and fattened by tillage with the plow; where the essential necessities of existence, food, clothing, fuel and dwellings, are secured only by constant and intense manual toil; why, to this people, heretofore, the immense empire of pastoral agriculture, at the threshhold of which we have arrived, has been as completely a blank, as was the present condition of social development on the Atlantic Ocean and the American Continent to the ordinary thoughts of the antique Greeks and Romans! Hence this immense world of plains and mountains, occupying three-fifths of our continent, so novel to them and so exactly contradictory in every feature to the existing prejudices, routine and economy of society, is unanimously pronounced an uninhabitable desert. To any reversal of such a judgment, the unanimous public opinion, the rich and poor, the wise and ignorant, the famous and obscure, agree to oppose unanimously a dogmatic and universal deafness. To them, the delineations of travelers, elsewhere intelligent, are here tinged with lunacy; the science of geography is befogged; the sublime order of Creation no longer holds, and the supreme engineering of God is at fault and a chaos of blunders!

The PASTORAL REGION is longitudinal. The bulk of it is under the temperate zone, out of which it runs into the Arctic Zone on the north, and into the Tropical Zone on the south. The parallel Atlantic arable and commercial region flanks it on the east; that of the Pacific on the west. The Great Plains then at once separate and bind together these flanks, rounding out both the variety and compactness of arrangement to the elementary details of society, which enables a continent to govern itself with the same ease as a single city.

Assuming, then, that the advancing column of progress having reached and established itself in force all along the eastern front of the Great Plains, from Louisiana to Minnesota; having also jumped over and flanked them to occupy California and Oregon; assuming that this column is about to *debouch* upon them to the front and occupy them with the embodied impulse of our thirty millions of population, heretofore scattered upon the flanks but now converging into phalanx upon the centre: some reflections, legitimately made, may cheer the timid and confirm those who hesitate from old opinion and the prejudices of adverse education.

It is well established that six-tenths of the food of the human family is, or ought to be, animal food, the result of pastoral agriculture. The cattle of the world consume eight times the food per head, as compared with the human family. Meat, milk, butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, wool, leather, honey, are the productions of pastoral agriculture. Fish is the spontaneous production of the water. Nine-tenths of the labor of arable culture is expended to produce the grain and grasses that sustain the present supplies to the world of the above enumerated articles of the pastoral order. If, then, a country can be found where pastoral produce is spontaneously sustained by nature, as fish in the ocean, it is manifest that arable labor, being reduced to the production of bread food only, may condense itself to a very small per centage of its present volume, and the cultivated ground be greatly reduced in acres.

At present the pastoral culture of the American people results exclusively from the plow, and this is its amount:

Cattle of all kinds	18 378,907
Horses and mules	4 896 050
Sheep	21,732 220
Swine	30,334,213
Value	$655,883 658

It is probable that the aggregate *aboriginal* stock of the Great Plains still exceeds in amount the above table. It is all spontaneously supported by nature, as is the fish of the sea. Every kind of our domestic animals flourishes upon the Great Plains equally well with the wild ones. Three tame animals may be substituted for every wild one, and vast territories reoccupied, from which the wild stock has been exterminated by indiscriminate slaughter and the increase of the wolves.

The American people are about, then, to inaugurate a new and immense order of industrial production: PASTORAL AGRICULTURE.—Its fields will be the Great Plains intermediate between the oceans. Once commenced, it will develop very rapidly. We trace in their history the successive inauguration and systematic growth of several of these distinct orders: The tobacco culture, the rice culture, the cotton culture, the immense provision culture of cereals and meats, leather and wool, the gold culture, navigation external and internal, commerce external and internal, transportation by land and water, the hemp culture, the fisheries, manufactures.

Each of these has arisen as time has ripened the necessity for each, and noiselessly taken and filled its appropriate place in the general economy of our industrial empire.

This pastoral property transports itself on the hoof, and finds its food ready furnished by nature. In these elevated countries fresh meats become the preferable food for man, to the exclusion of bread, vegetables and salted articles. The atmosphere of the Great Plains is perpetually brilliant with sunshine, tonic, healthy and inspiring to the temper. It corresponds with and surpasses the historic climate of Syria and Arabia, from whence we inherit all that is ethereal and refined in our system of civilization, our religion, our sciences, our alphabet, our numerals, our written language, our articles of food, our learning and our system of social manners.

As the *site* for the great central city of the "Basin of the Mississippi" to arise prospectively upon the developments now maturing, this city has the start, the geographical position, and the existing elements with which any rival will contend in vain. It is the focal point where three developments, now near ripeness, will find their *river port*. 1. The pastoral development. 2. The gold, silver and salt production of the Sierra San Juan. 3. The continental railroad from the Pacific. These great fields of enterprise will all be recognized and understood by the popular mind within the coming six years, and will be under vigorous headway in ten. There must be a great city here, such as antiquity built at the head of the Mediterranean and named Jerusalem, Tyre, Alexandria and Constantinople; such as our own people name New-York, New-Orleans, San Francisco, St. Louis.

Respectfully, W. GILPIN.

Yearly Meeting of Friends.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The convocation of Friends, which has caused an unusual stir in the western end of the city during the past week, closed its labors on Friday evening, and the substantial Quaker yeomanry of this and the adjoining States who have made their annual sojourn among their city friends are, most of them, by this time at home on their farms. The meetings being confined to members of the Society, no reporters were present of course, but we learn that it was an occasion of unusual interest. The new meeting house, erected during the past year on a large lot extending from Race to Cherry, above Fifteenth, was occupied for the first time by this yearly meeting. It is a great improvement to that vicinity and it is one of the largest and most substantial houses of worship in the city. The separate apartments appropriated to the male and female branches of the meeting were both filled during most of the sittings, the members in attendance reached nearly 3,000 persons, and at the public meetings for worship a still larger number were present. We are informed that the proceedings were characterized throughout with great unity and good feeling, and the principles discussed, which chiefly involve the practice and testimonies of the Society, were adjusted satisfactorily to those concerned.

LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

Notwithstanding a political crisis in England, which invariably interferes with the publication of new and the sale of old books, a great many works of fiction, by popular authors, are in the press. The list opens with a posthumous novel of *Currer Bell*, to follow the *Life of Charlotte Bronte*, by Mrs. GASKELL. *The Fortunes of Glencore*, by Charles LEVER, which has been running through the Dublin *University Magazine* for some months, (and has been republished in LITTELL'S *Living Age*,) having been brought to a very melancholy ending, is announced for publication in the usual and costly three volume form. It has two original characters, Upton, a statesman, adroitly drawn, and Billy Trainor, an Irish doctor, without a diploma, but well read in medicine, surgery, the classics, and that mystery, the human heart.

Queen VICTORIA'S Prince ALBERT is about appearing as an author. He had already figured as an artist, having engraved some very passable etchings. He is President of the Society of Arts in London, and on the suggestion of Lord ASHBURTON, (son of the Special Ambassador on the Oregon question in 1842,) a subscription has been commenced for collecting and publishing the addresses, speeches and letters which the Prince has spoken or written in connection with that Society. There will be a library edition, at half-a-guinea, and a cheap edition, for "the People," at three pence each. The collection will have wide circulation, no doubt; but there is the slight drawback that Prince ALBERT is believed *not* to have composed his own speeches nor written his own letters and addresses. The generally-accepted opinion in London is that they are written by one of his gentlemen ushers, viz: Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, the chemist. As the Prince is a foreigner, no one could be surprised at his distrusting his own powers of English composition.

The book called *Austrian Dungeons in Italy*, remarkably well translated for ROUTLEDGE'S low-priced library, excited such interest in England that FELICE ORSINI, its author, was invited to throw his experiences into the popular form of lecture. In his tour through England and Scotland he was repeatedly requested to publish an account of recent events in Italy, and is now preparing *My Memoirs*; *The Life of Felice Orsini*, written by himself. It will contain many secret State papers of importance, with a view of the state of parties in Italy, their strength, leaders, &c. It is to be published by subscription.

Noble authors are on the increase in England. Lord BROUGHAM'S *Miscellanies* have reached the ninth volume. Lord CAMPBELL'S concluding volume of *Lives of the Chief Justices*, has appeared, full of anecdote and personal recollections. Viscount DONNE lately published a cheap English grammar. The Duke of WELLINGTON'S Autobiography is said to be in the printers' hands. The Duke of NORFOLK is editing the *Life of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel*, one of his ancestors. Lady CHATTERTON has a new work of fiction coming out, to be called *Life and its Realities*. The Vicountess FALKLAND, (a cousin of Queen VICTORIA, being one of the numerous daughters of WILLIAM IV., by Mrs. JORDAN, the actress,) is about publishing *China, China*, a narrative of Indian travel. Her husband was formerly Governor of Bombay, and she journeyed with him over that great Presidency, which (with Satterah included) contains over 7,000,000 of inhabitants, and upwards of 70,000 square miles.

Books of travels seem more popular in England just now, judging by the number published, than any other. The announcements of one day, by different London houses, include Dr. LIVINGSTON'S *Missionary Journals and researches in South Africa*; the Abbé HUC'S new work, *Christianity in China, Tartary and Thibet*; WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE'S *A Tarantasse Journey through Eastern Russia*; and *Egypt and the Great Suez Canal*, a narrative of travels in Egypt, by M. BARTHELEMY ST. HILAIRE.

The two concluding volumes of the late THOMAS RAIKES' Journal are in the press. So with Sir JOHN HERSCHELL'S *Essays from the Edinburgh and the Quarterly Reviews*; Mr. GEORGE BORROW'S *Romany Rye*, a sequel to *Lavengro*; Miss SINCLAIR'S *Russia after the War*; and a Life of GEORGE STEPHENSON, the Father of Railway Traveling.

HERMANN MELVILL'S *Confidence Man* (republished by LONGMANS) has made a favorable impression. *The Fairy Family* is anonymous. Dr. W. C. PERRY will issue *The Franks, From Their First Appearance in History to the Death of King Pepin*, and Rev BADEN POWELL, Admiral SMITH and Mr. GRANT (who must not be taken or mistaken for JAMES GRANT, of *Random Recollections* notability,) are working together on a translation of ARAGO'S *Lives of Distinguished Scientific Men*. Of HORACE WALPOLE'S correspondence, sumptuously printed and prepared, and most carefully and accurately edited and annotated by PETER CUNNINGHAM, the second volume has appeared. It is a splendid library book, wondrously low priced.

It is currently reported in the political and literary circles of London that the newspapers—*Morning Herald, Standard, and St. James' Chronicle*—lately sold in bankruptcy by the assignees of Mr. BALDWIN, have been purchased by the Conservative party, (the Peelites control the *Morning Chronicle*,) and that a total change of writers would immediately be made. It is added, very positively, that Rev. THOMAS MOZLEY, of Guilford-street, who has written the most striking "leaders" in the *Times* during the last seven years, is to conduct the *Morning Herald* under the new proprietorship. The Earl of Derby, it is said, desires to have an organ of his own,—seeing that his Lieutenant, DISRAELI, has unlimited influence over that smart weekly, the *Press*. It is also reported that Dr. GIFFORD, editor of the *St. James' Chronicle* since 1819, and of the *Standard* since its establishment in 1827, is to retire from the latter journal. He has reached the ripe age of 57, and is supposed to have got past his work. But the joke is, that Rev. Dr. CROLY, five years his senior, is likely to succeed him. CROLY is a splendid writer of all work,—poetry, romance, history, biography, satire, comedy, tragedy, criticism and politics seem all one to his versatile ability.

WILLIAM LONGMAN, one of the great London publishing firm, has been lecturing to the employés of his own establishment and that of Messrs. SPOTTISWOODE, the printers, on the general appearance of Switzerland, through which he recently made a tour on foot, of which an interesting account was printed for private circulation. The lecture was wholly extemporaneous, and extremely graphic. It is not often in the old country, that publishers show themselves men of letters in this manner.

A London journal, called *The Critic*, asserts that Sir JOHN POTTER, who succeeded JOHN BRIGHT, as member for Manchester, actually called a meeting of capitalists in that city, after HOTHSFIELD WARDE "had published a well merited exposure of the iniquitous system in vogue in some of the Manchester warehouses, to consider what should be done towards *putting down* that periodical," and that Mr. ASPINALL TURNER, the other new member, actually originated the expression which CHARLES DICKENS introduced into *Hard Times*, that he would rather throw his mill property into the Atlantic, than give away one jot to the workmen on strike. Also, that Mr. TURNER told the workmen, during a Manchester strike, that if they did not take care, *he and all the other capitalists would leave Lancashire and so ruin it*. The population of Lancashire is about two and a-half millions, it must be remembered, and that of Liverpool and Manchester alone, is 800,000.

JOHN A. HERAUD, a voluminous writer in *Fraser's Magazine*, in its youthful days, has brought out a new edition of his epic poem, *The Judgment of the Flood*, long since forgotten. He has revised, and nearly wholly rewritten it. Originally, it appeared in company with *The Descent into Hell*, another epic, of which, when HERAUD looked JARROLD, "Have you seen *my Descent into Hell?*" the satirist emphatically answered "*I wish I had!*"

Miss DELIA BACON, an American writer, has published *The Philosophy of Shakespeare Unfolded*," with a preface by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. The book, consisting of some 600 pages, of royal 8vo, is only part of what is on hand! The design of the work is to show that, *not* SHAKESPEARE, but Lord BACON, Sir WALTER RALEIGH, and other writers might have written what pass as the dramatic and other writings of him whom M. PONSARD, of the Academy of France, speaks of as "the divine William." Mr. HAWTHORNE'S Preface consists of nine pages, (four of which are quotations,) declaring that he thinks Miss BACON writes very well,—that it is a perilous thing for her to write against SHAKESPEARE,—and that he has not yet read the conclusion of her book, which will contain "historical proofs." In fact, Miss DELIA BACON seems to have drawn on Mr. HAWTHORNE'S good nature, for his preface shows that he really did not know what to say.

Mr. JOHN RUSKIN, whose *Modern Painters* announced TURNER to be the greatest artist in the world, graduated in the University of Oxford, some eighteen years ago, and is now spoken of as a suitable candidate for the vacant Professorship of Poetry. He does not present himself, but would take the dignity if conferred on him. However, opinion is not unanimous in his favor, for there has been raised the strong objection that Mr. RUSKIN, albeit an art-critic, with great power of expression, is not a poet. When he was twenty years old, he won the Newdegate prize for poetry at Oxford, (which passes for little,) and has since published only some indifferent verses, octo-syllabic measure, in an Annual. Mr. CLAUGHTON, the late Professor, is a clergyman, certainly not known as a poet. The salary is small, and the duty of lecturing on Poetry has pretty generally been shirked by each Professor. Even Dr. MILMAN, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, and author of "Fazio," and other dramatic poems, never lectured while he occupied the Poetry chair at Oxford.

Scientific Movements and Discoveries.

A HUGE BIRD.—Three fragments of the shoulder of an unknown bird was recently dug up in France. Placed and to end, they measured 23 inches—about a third larger than the shoulder of the albatros, which, of all known birds, has the largest humerus. Scientific men consider the specimen as belonging to a distinct genus, and give it the name of *Pelagornis miocenus*.

RUSSIAN EXPLORATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA.—The geographical labors of the Russians in Upper Asia, have been extensive of late. Messrs. ROCHKOFF and PICHTCHOUVOFF have been exploring the Amuz; the academician BAER, with a view to the development of natural science, has been examining Lake Baikal, the valley of Manytch and the fisheries of the Caspian Sea; and lastly Messrs. ORLOFF and OOSSOLTZEFF have been exploring the great valleys of the Angra and Nertcha. The last named *savant* promises to furnish information relative to the southern part of Eastern Siberia, which will be the more valuable as, hitherto, the geographical knowledge of that part has been but vague.

A NEW VOLCANO.—M. SEMENOFF, a Russian traveler, has discovered a volcano in that part of Central Asia called Mantchoo Tartary. It exists in the district of Ujun-Holdongi, about 9½ miles north of the village of Tomolshin on the Nsmez, and some 15 miles from the town of Mergen. In January, 1721, an eruption occurred there, which lasted nine months; and again in May, 1722, another formidable eruption took place. This is the first account we have of these eruptions, and as the volcanoes in question are situated at a distance of over 600 miles from the sea, the hitherto received theory that the proximity of the sea is an essential condition for the existence of volcanoes, is thus proved to have been fallacious.

VELLUM PAPER.—A new method has been discovered of investing ordinary paper with many of the most useful properties of parchment. The effect is attained by merely drawing a piece of common unsized paper through a mixture of two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid with one part of water, and then immediately and thoroughly washing it in water. If the acid either exceeds or falls below the above-named strength, then the quality of the parchment paper is deteriorated. Paper thus prepared is so strong that a ring of it, ¾ inch in width, will sustain from 63 to 100 pounds. This paper, from its strength and durability is suitable for legal deeds, policies of insurance, &c.; having the appearance of vellum, it is likely to supercede the use of that article in book-binding; it will receive oil-colors, and will answer perfectly for maps and engravings.

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT THE MOON.—Professor HANSEN of Seeberg, a renowned astronomer, has recently completed a series of elaborate calculations, based on observations of the moon, which clear away some of the difficulties of the question as regards our satellite. His published results are for the most part abstruse and technical—appreciable only by astronomers; but among them occur certain matters of popular interest. He finds, for example, that the moon's centre of gravity is about 40 miles from the centre of its mass, a difference sufficiently great to make an effect. Hence, he argues, we ought to consider the two hemisphere of the moon, of which one is visible and the other is invisible for us, as essentially different with regard to their levels, their climates, and all that depends thereon. Seeing that the lines of level regulate themselves principally with reference to the centre of gravity, the hemisphere of the moon turned towards us, rises much more beyond the mean level than the opposite hemisphere; and although the former presents itself to us as a sterile region, void of atmosphere and of animal life, we cannot conclude that it is the same with respect to this latter. The mean should prevail round the edge as seen by us; and in truth we cannot say but that some traces of atmosphere do show themselves.

NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.—A species of concrete, in which ashes are a principal ingredient, has of late been advantageously introduced for building purposes in Paris. One manufacturing firm is reported to utilise most of their waste in the working up of this new material. So rapidly has this artificial stone been improved that slabs for floors are now made seven metres long by six metres wide, which, being laid all in one piece, no beams or vaulting are necessary underneath. The invention says: "I fabricate *bétons agglomérés*, as hard as the best stone, all the parts of a house—cellars, drains, paving flags, sinks, walls, floors, roofs, exterior ornaments, without using wood or brick. By this process the house, however large it may be, is a monolith; and this monolith equals, at least in solidity, masonry of hewn stone, and costs much less than the coarsest building in rubble."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN MESOPOTAMIA.—The *Journal de Constantinople* publishes a letter on certain archæological discoveries made by M. PLACE, the French Consul at Mosul. Of a peculiar interest are those passages in it which refer to the ruins of the edifice supposed to be the tower of Babel. The remains of this structure (of the eight stories of which two are left) afford at present a majestic sight, and are visible at a considerable distance. A square of 194 metres forms the base. The bricks of the pile are burnt from the purest clay, almost white, and covered all over with inscriptions. In the vicinity there is a spring of bitumen, flowing sometimes so abundantly that it forms a regular stream. Different jewels, intaglios, and a great number of coins, have been found among the ruins.

Books for the Blind.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I read with much pleasure your remarks upon "Books for the Blind" in this morning's paper, and as it requires line upon line to awaken public sympathy upon any given subject, I hope you will find space for a few suggestions. To those who wish to feel the importance of books for the blind I would say, give some time to thinking of the immense amount of pleasure and profit which they who can see derive from books, and consider that this amount of pleasure and profit is doubled in the case of the blind man, because he is shut out by his affliction from all the delights of vision—instead of "the book of nature fair" he has a universal blank, and "wisdom at one entrance quite shut out." Any lover of books know that he cannot feel solitary while he has interesting reading, and what relief it would be to the blind man if he could forget his solitude in being able to hold converse with authors by reading!

If those who have the means to endow libraries and universities would consider these things, they would see an amount of blessings would flow from their beneficence which would extend as long as blindness should be one of the afflictions of humanity. Neither would the blessings be one-sided. Let the blind be well supplied with books, and from them may arise some of the best instructors in certain departments. There is no obstacle to their being preachers, orators, poets and historians, and where other qualities of the mind are fitted, their very affliction would aid them in being the closest and clearest thinkers. (The art of thinking is a knowledge yet in its infancy.)

The demand for books for the blind cannot be so large as to pay for the investment of a tradesman's capital and be sold at a low price. It is therefore necessary that funds should be supplied to our asylums for the blind, to print and distribute books for their use on the same benevolent plan as our Tract and Bible Societies. One of the most essential would be a book of instructions to those who can see, that those who have blind relatives may teach them how to read their own books.

J. C.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 16, 1857.

WHAT IT COSTS SOMETIMES TO REPEAT "HEARSAY."—Last week, in Canandaigua, a case was brought before Judge STRONG for adjudication, which involved the question as to whether the retailing of scandal is a finable offence. It was an action for slander, brought against Mr. ENWIN A. NOAH, of East Bloomfield, by Miss SOPHIA PIXLEY, of the same town. It appeared that the defendant had circulated a report to the effect that Miss PIXLEY, while connected with a concert company known as the "Amphion," had been in the habit of occupying a bed with her brother. The only defence was that he qualified the statement by saying that he did not know, except by information received from sources which he named, whether it was true or not. The Jury rendered a verdict of $250 for the plaintiff.—*Albany Argus.*

Incidents of the Michigan Famine.

Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser.

Lafayette township, composed of 11 and 12 north, 1 west, has forty families, who want to purchase provisions on a year's credit. They have not got enough food in town to last two weeks. Pine River, 12 north, 2 and 3 west, has ninety-five families—*fourteen entirely destitute to-day.* As many in the town north in Isabella County; some have a little money, but the provisions are not here to buy.

Sylvan township, 12 north, 4 west, has thirty one families. Many have been without bread for several days; (I will here state that I have not heard of a single private family that had a pound of pork or beef;) are living on leeks and maple-sugar. Nearly all will be able to pay within a year—very few have food, or the means of procuring it before next Fall.

Sumner has fifty families. A few are destitute of breadstuff, say four or five, and many have not enough to last one week. Those who would have had enough have divided with their neighbors, until they are out. *There is not enough in town to last one week*, nor potatoes enough for seed.

Arcada has seventy-eight families. One-eighth of them can get along; there is not enough to last the balance one week. Most of them have got from 40 to 150 acres of land, and some have wheat growing that looks well. Can get along for seed corn and potatoes, but must have 100 barrels of flour or its equivalent. They trade at Maple Rapids and Fish Creek.

Emerson has thirty families—twenty that must have provisions furnished them. Most of them are now living on roots and maple-sugar.

Hamilton has twelve families. Five of them may get along; the balance must be helped,—want seed corn and potatoes.

North Star has eighty families. Forty of them have not got one week's food on hand of any kind. It takes all the time of two-thirds of them to live, as they have to go a great way to work for their food, and carry it home on their backs.

We met as we were going up, an old man, coming down to Clinton county after food for his family. He stated that he had a wife and six children entirely destitute, that he had a good crop of wheat in the ground, 120 acres of land worth $5 per acre, and that he would sell 40 acres of it for $60, and take it all in provisions. There are many more similar cases. They hurried on to their lands unprepared, in consequence of the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, and the frost having cut off their last year's corn crop, they are left thus destitute.

I met men some on foot, some with ox-carts, one or two on horseback, all the afternoon, going out for provisions. Most of them look as if they had had short allowance. I called at one house: the lady came to the door and said she guessed there was more cry than want; that it was a great cry and little wool. Some people she said were always whining and making wry faces. If they would work more and whine less they would get on better. "Well," said I, "How are you in your family—have you plenty?" "We shall not starve," she replied; "we have had much hard luck this spring—lost our only cow, but our credit is good, and we bought another. We had some of the time to live on bread and molasses. We had a little meat, but we are well off to what some are further North, and we shall get through."

Mr. Cochrane's Speech in the Park, and the Police Question.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 18, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I perceive that the language which I am reported to have used at the late meeting in the Park has been very generally quoted to a broader meaning than I intended, and I think than is warranted by the circumstances under which I was speaking. The subject of immediate consideration was the new Police bill. With a denial of its constitutionality was asserted the right of resisting it by means "peaceful, violent—armed or unarmed." Now this language was meant, and should be strictly limited to the circumstances which prompted it. A police force, well organized, of efficient vigilance, and of valid power, patrols our streets, and stands sentinel at our doors; private interests are protected, and the public peace is secure.

But the adherence of the City of New-York by a majority of 25 000 votes, to the principles of the Democratic Party, induces the representatives of other portions of the State, in a Republican Legislature, to attempt reprisals upon the rebellious Democracy of the City. Straightway, five Police Commissioners, created by an oppressive law, array themselves against present order and repose, and demand their unconditional surrender. To this demand should be returned a refusal, and if other means are resorted to for displacing the present police, they should be resisted by force adequate to that employed. Such a significance was intended for the language, "peaceful, violent—armed or unarmed;" and this, too, was applied to the present. Submission to the judgment of the court of last resort should doubtless be accorded when pronounced. If I mistake not, this is the course actually entered on. The result will, in my opinion, declare its propriety.

Had the opposition press really have supposed that the broader doctrine was meant, instead of denouncing it, they should have accepted it as an accession to their principles. Under such circumstances, it is, perhaps, due to my own position to explain, that however determined against an unconstitutional law, I am not yet of the Republican faith—that the judgments of the highest courts in the land may be subverted by the popular arm.

I am, very respectfully yours,

JOHN COCHRANE.

A Negro-Whipping Resulting in a White Man's Murder.

From the Savannah Republican.

Mr. J. WOOD, Proprietor of the Ogiethorpe House, at Brunswick, was deliberately murdered by CHARLES MOORE, Marshal of that town, Saturday night last. The circumstances are briefly as follows: MOORE whipped a negro belonging to Mr. WOOD the afternoon of that day, whereupon a slight altercation took place, the latter considering the boy as undeserving the punishment. The matter passed off, and was thought nothing of on WOOD'S part. About 9 o'clock that night WOOD, in company with several gentlemen, was sitting at a table in the front room of the hotel, when MOORE entered and remarked: "WOOD, we had a quarrel this evening, when I was unarmed; I am now prepared for you." WOOD immediately arose from the table, and remarked: "CHARLIE, we did have a slight difference, but I have thought nothing of it above, and regard the matter as forgotten." As soon as these words were spoken, MOORE drew a pistol and deliberately shot WOOD through the heart. The latter started from the room and reached the passage, when he fell and expired immediately. MOORE left the house and immediately disappeared. The Mayor was soon on the spot, and offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the murderer, but up to the last accounts he had not been taken. We have learned these facts from a gentleman who was in the house when the dreadful affair occurred. Mr. WOOD was an excellent and most amiable man, and left a wife with several small children.

JUDGE VONDERSMITH, THE FORGER—A DISTRESSING CASE.—It was reported yesterday that Judge VONDERSMITH had been released on $7,000 bail, having been originally committed by Judge KANE, in default of $35,000. Upon inquiry we found the rumor untrue, though there are efforts being made by his friends to have the bail reduced, with a prospect of success. The Judge is still a prisoner in the Debtor's Apartment of Moyamensing. In connection with the present condition of this alleged criminal, we might here state that Mrs. VONDERSMITH died at Lancaster, on Sunday afternoon, after a painful and protracted illness. She had been very ill for some time previous to the arrest of her husband, and when on that occasion he bade her a final farewell, she was scarcely conscious of what was transpiring. She was generally in delicate health, and recent domestic troubles, no doubt, hastened her death. The death scene, which occurred under peculiarly distressing circumstances, was rendered still more painful by the dying wife and mother giving premature birth to a child a few moments before her dissolution. Her brother, Dr. JOHN LEONARD, had been committed to prison for thirty days, the day previous, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, but was released through the intervention of friends, in time to see his sister die. Her husband and the father of her three children, all old enough to realize their situation, lying in prison in Philadelphia, charged with a high crime, and the cries of the children for parents both lost to them, altogether presented a scene of sorrow and distress rarely witnessed by human eye. The house in which the family resided is subject to a lien of $7,000, with three years' interest, which the Government holds as an indemnification of the forfeited bail, and the children are therefore left not only orphans but homeless. When the information of his wife's death was communicated to him yesterday, by a gentleman from Lancaster, a Mr. SHOEMER, he appeared deeply affected, and shed tears. During the whole of last night he constantly walked his cell, and was frequently heard to moan. The decease of Mrs. VONDERSMITH appears to have been a powerful blow upon his spirits. There are no less than fifteen bills of indictment pending against the Judge for fraud and forgery upon the United States Government, and if tried and convicted upon all, his term of imprisonment could be made to reach one hundred and fifty years!—*Phil. Jour., May 19.*

TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—We learn that the Directors of the Tehuantepec Transit route met with much success yesterday, in disposing of the bonds of the Company. The amount required is $100 000, and, when this is obtained, no more bonds will be issued. A large portion of this sum has already been taken, and those who desire to make investments will have but a few days left them.

To day a large sea steamer leaves this city for Manzillar, freighted with materials for building warehouses, bridges, &c. One of the contractors goes out in her. In a few days other vessels will leave with materials for the same destination, on one of which will go a competent engineer. The gentleman who will likely be selected to-day, to fill this important post, is well known to the people of this city and the State, and possesses all the qualifications requisite for such a position.

We are informed, too, that private advices from Washington give the Company every assurance that the contract for carrying the mail will be given them as soon as the road is in a condition to transport it with safety.

There is, therefore, every reason to believe that the route will soon become of the "first caste of the sea," through which, when considered, will realize much of the gorgeous land and the isles of the sea.—*N. O. Delta, 13th.*

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A very interesting project was broached at a recent meeting of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce—the opening of a new steamer route to the Gulf of Mexico. EDWARD BATES explained the proposed measure. He had learned that a former owner of the Mississippi River, named the Baron Maochac, below Baton Rouge, had been navigable, with five feet of water in its channel, until the period of the siege of New Orleans, and had been used, both by the pirate LAFITTE and by the British naval commanders, for communicating with the interior of the country. Gen. JACKSON had rendered it impassable by sinking boats and other obstructions, and the deposits of the river soon entirely closed its channel. It was believed that it could be reopened to navigation, and if so, a most important and very beneficial change would result in St. Louis steam communication with the Gulf.

Prince Edward's Island is entirely composed of carboniferous sandstone, the surface generally level and well watered. The climate is milder than in the surrounding British colonies, and the soil fertile, being excellently adapted to wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, &c., which with lumber, fish, cattle, firewood, &c., are the principal articles of export. In 1851 the value of the exports of the Island amounted to $667,860, and the imports to $1,083 260. The shipping includes the value of vessels sold to Great Britain and Newfoundland, amounting to $251,536. The total value of articles imported from the United States in that year was $77,858, the whole of which except to the value of $3,200, were carried in British bottoms. The articles exported

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, MAY 24.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 659, 411, 575, 1057, 420 4 9 478, 428, 433, 444, 445, 447, 449, 450, 451, 454, 457, 458, 460, 1717, 102, 321, 380, 478, 641, 696

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 166 to 178. *Part II.*—Adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 249 255, 636, 648, 693, 583, 466, 480, 690, 84, 485, 66, 144 379, 302, 189, 115, 424, 366, 612, 387, 184, 205, 501, 637, 494, 102, 551, 614, 623, 548, 575, 664 555, 197, 545, 567, 649, 643, 659, 535, 663, 1622, 177, 680, 581, 546.

The Bowen & McNamee Slander Suit.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—May 23.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

DEFENDANT'S POINTS—MR. O'CONOR'S SPEECH—CHARGE TO THE JURY—VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFF FOR $4 500.

Richard G. Fowles vs. *Henry C. Bowen.*—Long before commencing proceedings on Saturday, the Court-room was densely crowded with spectators, and hundreds were obliged to leave, being unable to get within hearing distance.

Mr. Ewers first submitted the following points for the defendant:

DEFENDANT'S POINTS.

1. That the words are not actionable of themselves.

2. That they are not actionable as being spoken of the plaintiff in respect of his business or employment, and that the tendency of the general imputations to affect him in the business or employment in which he was engaged does not alter their actionable quality.

3. That, not being actionable of themselves, no recovery can be had, except for such special damage as has been alleged and has been proved as the natural and necessary consequence of the words spoken.

4. That the defendant is not responsible for the course specially adopted and pursued by the house of C. M. Wood, and to verify the truth of the suspicions of the plaintiff excited by the statements of fact by the defendant to Cole, on the subject of the personal effects taken by the plaintiff with him from New-York, but for any fault or injury therein to the plaintiff the person or persons acting in the same are alone responsible; and that, for the publicity given by the plaintiff himself to the matter the defendant is in no manner chargeable.

5. That the measure of damage is pecuniary, and to compensate the loss of employment, if any, occasioned to the plaintiff as a consequence of the words spoken; that no such loss of employment has been shown in connection with C. M. Wood's house, who discharged him on their independent judgment of their own interest, formed prior to the speaking of the words, and no proof has been made of subsequent efforts to obtain employment and failure to obtain it in fact, much less in consequence of the words spoken.

6. That the words spoken were a privileged communication, and no action can be sustained for the same, unless express malice be proved.

That neither the statement in writing in the name of the defendant's firm given to the plaintiff by some one of the firm, on his leaving their employment, nor any verbal statement to the same purport, made at or about the same time, is evidence of malice or ill-will at the time of giving the same, but to the contrary.

That the Jury cannot draw an inference of malice in the privileged communication from its disagreement in tenor from the previous statements, such disagreement being more naturally referable to the truth and good faith of the privileged communication, and to error or indulgence in the previous statements, than to malicious falsehood of the latter communication, and to deliberate and careful judgment in the former.

That if upon no new fact or no new ground of opinion intervening between the statements made upon the plaintiff's leaving the employment of defendant's firm and the privileged communication an inference of malice could be raised from their disagreeing tenor, that the new ground of consideration and suspicion concerning the plaintiff coming to defendant's knowledge, and affecting his judgment, not only justified but required the honest and candid statement by defendant to Cole of his then present opinions of the plaintiff, and the grounds of such then present opinion.

7. That the defendant's privileged communication to Cole having been expressly confined to Cole, the only consequence of injury to the plaintiff therefrom, would be in its effect upon the plaintiff's situation with C. M. Wood, and if the defendant is not prosecuted in that communication from responsibility for its injurious consequences, those consequences are limited to the effect on the plaintiff's relation with the firm of Wood, and the proof shows those relations were not at all affected.

7. That all the publicity following and injuries therefrom, if any, are chargeable upon the plaintiff himself.

8 That the whole proof shows a careful and considerate observation by the defendant of entire privacy in his communication, and of scrupulous statement of the grounds of his opinion, and an express exaction of secrecy from the party to whom the communication was made, and that no public or general slander or defamation of the plaintiff having been made, nothing in the case justifies (if by law allowable) the Jury in finding aggravated vindication of exemplary damages.

That in this action the damages can be only compensatory of the special loss and injury flowing naturally from the words spoken by the defendant, and whether malice be found or not by the Jury, the damages cannot be aggravated, vindictive or exemplary.

That it was incumbent upon the plaintiff, and in his power, to give measure of his pecuniary loss from having Wood's employ by showing the rate of his compensation here or elsewhere, and that no such proof having been given, in the absence the Jury can give only nominal damages.

That on the proofs as it stands, whatever was deemed by plaintiff adequate compensation for his loss of, or ill-treatment in, his place with Wood has been adjusted in his settlement with Wood or Hopkins.

Mr. O'Conor, for the plaintiff, then commenced summing up, as follows: Gentlemen of the Jury—This is a case which will be remembered by most of the present generation in our great metropolis, while they live. In the multitude of more interesting matters that are daily presenting themselves—more interesting in a physical point of view—whether this case will go down to posterity in the remembrance of the people, matters but little to us. It is a case, however, remarkable in all the circumstances surrounding it. It is remarkable in the matter of the defense—if there can be said to be any matter in it. It is told you that the action is one which the law does not favor, yet, in this particular, I do not agree with your informant. I do believe that the law does favor, and most eminently favor, the vindication of that which, of all possessions, is the most precious—reputation. Yes, there is one thing better, but that is something divine. The possession of an approving conscience is more valuable than reputation, but an approving conscience may be seen to be of the other world; reputation is a being of this world, altogether worldly, but of worldly things, of worldly treasures, I pronounce it the most estimable.

Where is the man in this Court that will dare rise and deny that assertion? What is more estimable? Is it the possession of marble palaces, or to be the master of an army of clerks and the owner of great wealth? Where is the man that would say that he would rather his neighbors spoke ill of him than give up the enjoyment of such honors? Where is the man so base—where is the man so shameless, that would not rise up and say he would give up life itself rather than have one half his neighbors call him a scoundrel, though the other half stood by him. What is life without reputation?

That away!

Man is but gilded loam or painted clay.

The only protection the law does give is this very action. Is it no crime to trample upon the reputation of any man? I may go through this community and slander every one of the Jury, and you have no remedy but in such an action as this. It is not criminal. He who steals your purse will be punished by the criminal law, but if he slanders you, you must go before twelve of your countrymen.

There is another remedy, which, if resorted to, would have sent the defendant before his Maker.

Mr. O'Conor spoke of the circumstances in which the parties were placed, and then referred to the comments which had been made in the City papers on the case. He continued: something has been said about articles in the newspapers, but I am not responsible for what they may choose to say. If a man will commit an act of outrage toward another, he must expect the reprobation of mankind, and to be amenable to Courts of Justice; but the party injured is not to be restrained from seeking justice of his adversary, because of any comments which may be made by the public Press or elsewhere.

Mr. O'Conor then proceeded to give the reasons for not introducing more evidence to sustain the charges made by his counsel in his opening. In reference to the alleged counterfeiting of the glove labels, and the other charges, he remarked that he had expected and intended to have proved the facts from the defendant's own witnesses, but as none were produced, of course they were unable to fulfill their promises. And why did the defendant produce no witnesses? Were there none to be had? Where is that marble palace—that pale sepulchre which stands in Broadway, with its army of clerks who were witnesses on the last trial? no one of them produced. Of course we cannot prove, except on cross-examination of the witnesses for the defence, the internal workings and acts of that establishment.

From this subject the counsel branched off to the law of slander which he expounded, and recited the facts applying to it at great length. He thought there was a great discrepancy in the statement made by Mr. Bowen, and the letter which his firm gave Mr. Fowles. The plaintiff went into the store an innocent young man, and the effect of a two-year unprecedented in that great establishment, was to turn him out, according to Mr. Bowen, "a notorious liar." A great author has once written, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." So did the common law give its protection to men according to the measure of the protection that they need. The millionaire needs no protection—but the poor clerk, the humble shopman and the trader, needs the protection of his reputation, which, as he had said in the outset, is the most valuable of all things. Slander is its greatest enemy. The breath of slander is poisonous. The poet says:

Slander is its breath
Out-venoms all the worms of Nile;
It rides upon the posting winds,
No man can see it—no man can feel it—no man can appreciate its operation or tell of its effects.

Mr. O'Conor concluded his remarks by discussing the merits of the case, and asking the Jury to render such a verdict as would be approved by their conscience and their country.

THE CHARGE.

After a short recess, his Honor proceeded with a very lengthy charge to the Jury, occupying an hour and fifty minutes in delivery. The following is its substance:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: We have now reached that stage in the progress of this trial at which it becomes my duty to commit the case to your consideration for disposal, under instructions which should guide your deliberations, and in their appropriate application, control the conclusions which you will draw from the evidence laid before you. Counsel for the respective parties, though like ourselves, sworn ministers of the law, whose office it is to assist in the administration of justice, governed, as we believe, even in apparent conflict of duty, by a worthy purpose to secure justice, and no more than justice, between those whom they represent, may yet be excused, if, in the ardor with which they advocate the cause and promote the interests of their respective clients, they also share largely their feelings and exhibit somewhat of their prejudices. If, on their part, there be anything of exaggeration—any needless warmth in characterizing the cause or the conduct of the adverse party—any over estimate on the one hand, or undue depreciation of the testimony on the other, or any appeal to considerations which the evidence does not disclose, or which may not properly influence your deliberations, these may yet be imputed to a worthy zeal that seeks only what is right, though greatly biased by a natural and almost necessary sympathy with the prejudices and it may be the passions of their respective clients. We, gentlemen, are charged with no advocacy of the peculiar and partizan views of either plaintiff or defendant. We have no passions nor prejudices to indulge or gratify; and if there be any feeling or motive in our breasts that is not founded in a desire to render equal and exact justice between the parties, according to the laws under which we live, or that is not suggested by an impartial consideration and a just appreciation of the evidence in the cause before us, it is our duty, and, by the oaths we have taken honestly to discharge that duty, we are bound to dismiss it from our minds. Justice is to be awarded to the poor man or the friendless, or the stranger, if his rights have been violated or he has suffered wrong; not because he is poor or friendless, or a stranger, but because his rights are to be vindicated and his wrongs are to be redressed. And whoever is prosperous or wealthy, or high in rank or in social or other position if he be charged without just cause, is to be protected and defended; not because of his wealth or station, but justice and the law demand it. The observations, or, perhaps, I ought to say, allusions of counsel have made it seem to my mind fitting and proper that I should make these suggestions, and, governed by such views, you will, I feel assured, address yourselves to the consideration of the case before us; and I need hardly add that, in that consideration, you are not at liberty to take into view anything but the evidence, with the inferences which in your judgment are warranted by it, and the rules of law which I am bound to give for your guidance. Statements of counsel not sustained by proof—speculations resting in conjecture, suspicion or possible belief which is founded in anything other than what has been testified, or given in evidence on this trial have no place in the jury room, nor any part in the deliberations in which you are to engage. Confiding in your intelligent appreciation of the testimony, your impartial desire to give to it its just weight, and only its legitimate and proper influence, and relying on the fulness and accuracy of your memories refreshed as it has been, and assisted to proper conclusions by the observations of counsel, I shall not deem it necessary to recapitulate the details or comment with any minuteness upon its bearing on the issue between these parties, except so far as may be necessary to illustrate the law by which the case is governed, and enable you to make an intelligent application of it to the testimony. While the determination of the fact is your province, it is my necessary and especial duty to state the rules upon the application of which to those facts the rights of the parties depend—by which you are to be governed in considering the evidence, and in subordination to which you are to render your verdict; and if I add that those rules should be carefully observed and adhered to by you, I say only what your own good sense will assent to as a just discrimination between your responsibility and your duty and that of the Court, and as furnishing the only rule of safety, uniformity and certainty in the administration of justice. The issue between these parties consists in allegations; first, on the part of the plaintiff, stating, in substance, that the plaintiff had been in the employment of Bowen & and McNamee, in this City, as a clerk; that on the 1st day of January, 1852, he entered into the employment of the firm of George M. Wood, merchant, doing business in Cincinnatti, Ohio, and continued in their employment until discharged (as afterwards stated.) That, while in such latter employment, the present defendant spoke of the plaintiff to Mr. Cole, a member of the firm of George M. Wood, certain false, scandalous and defamatory words, (which have often been read in your hearing, and which in this stage of my instructions I need not repeat.) That the plaintiff, at the time of such speaking, was a dry goods clerk and salesman; that the words were spoken of and concerning him in his said occupation, and for the purpose of inducing the belief, and did induce a belief, that he had stolen personal property. (The allegation of the speaking of the words is reported as occurring on another date, and in the presence and hearing of divers persons; but this it is not necessary to notice, as no proof has been given that the words were spoken by the defendant more than once.) That the words were uttered by the defendant with the intent to injure and defame the plaintiff, and that by reason of such speaking the plaintiff is greatly prejudiced in his good name, fame, credit and reputation, and was suspected of being a dishonest man and a liar, and unworthy of confidence, and that he was in consequence discharged from the employment of the said firm of Geo. M. Wood as such clerk, and was then and there deprived of the gains and profits of the said employment, and in consequence thereof has since been unable to obtain any employment, and that he has sustained damage to the amount of $2,500. And secondly, on the part of the defendant, in which by way of answer to the plaintiff's statement, he sets out the period of the plaintiff's employment by Bowen & McNamee—denies that the plaintiff entered into the employment of the firm of Geo. M. Wood on the day alleged, or that he continued in such employment until discharged; denies the speaking of the words of and concerning the plaintiff on or about the days stated to Mr. Cole, or in the presence and hearing of any person; and (by amendment of the answer,) he denies that at the time of the alleged speaking of the words the plaintiff was by occupation a dry goods clerk and salesman, and that they were spoken of him in his occupation as such clerk and salesman, or for the purpose of inducing the belief, or that they did induce a belief that the plaintiff had stolen personal property. He denies that the alleged words were spoken with a view to injure or defame the plaintiff, or that he was prejudiced thereby in his name, credit or reputation, or suspected of being a dishonest man, or a liar, or unworthy of confidence, or that he was discharged in consequence, or deprived of the gains of such employment as clerk, or was injured or has sustained any damage. The answer further avers that all the conversation had by him with Jacob F. Cole was a privileged conversation, &c., and that the plaintiff, while in the employ of Bowen & McNamee, did become such a notorious liar that the said firm could place little or no confidence in him. The issue thus raised between the parties, and the evidence which is relied upon in support of the allegations of the plaintiff and defendant respectively, render it necessary that I should give you instructions adapted to the case in two aspects, to be separately considered by you. Although the speaking of the words of the person named (a partner or sharer in the profits of the firm of Geo. M. Wood) is put in issue by the answer, the speaking is testified to by the witness, and there being no contradiction, it is not on this trial contested by counsel, but for the purposes of the trial is to be deemed proved. And although there is an allegation in the answer that "the plaintiff while he was in the employ of Bowen & McNamee became such a notorious liar that the firm could place little or no confidence in him," the defendant has preferred to submit the case to you upon the plaintiff's evidence, without giving any testimony in support of this allegation. It seems, therefore, in the view material to say, in respect to the words, the truth of which is so alleged, that, if true, no action can be maintained for the speaking of them. If, then, the words charged were spoken by the defendant of the plaintiff, and they are actionable, (either by reason of their proper force and meaning, or the particular relation to the plaintiff in his business or calling, in which they were uttered, or by reason of the consequences which resulted from such speaking,) then the inquiry arises whether the defendant had lawful occasion for so speaking—by which I mean an occasion which, under the particular circumstances, the law recognizes as sufficient justification, and was the speaking of those words within the privilege which such occasion gives? The two distinct aspects of the case to which I refer, are suggested by the claim that, in this case, the communication made to Mr. Cole was made upon a proper and legal occasion, and was therefore in its nature a privileged communication. The other relates to the nature and effect of the words spoken if shown not to be privileged. Was the communication privileged? I advert to this aspect of the case before considering the other, because it will be most convenient to you (as it seems to me) to consider it first in the order of your deliberations; for if you should find that the communication was privileged, your deliberations may stop there. In that case the defendant is entitled to your verdict. If the circumstances under which the words were used to Mr. Cole were such that it became either the duty or the right of the defendant to inform Mr. Cole of his honest belief respecting the truthfulness, or honesty, or deness of the plaintiff for the business in which he was employed by his firm, then the communication was in its nature privileged and the plaintiff is not entitled to recover, unless the evidence satisfies you that what the defendant said was not the expression of his honest belief upon the subject, but was prompted by malice. But if you find that he did not believe them when they were uttered (and no explanation is found showing that they were uttered in good faith) it will be presumed that they were spoken in malice. Confidential communications made to an employer, upon his application for information respecting the character, conduct and fitness of a servant, clerk or other employe, are in their nature privileged. So, also, if the relations existing between the party speaking and him to whom the communication is made, are such that good faith towards the latter requires the communication to be made, if true, the communication is in its nature privileged, although not solicited, but made voluntarily by the speaker; and this relation exists between two employers, when one has employed a clerk in reliance upon the recommendation of another; or even when such a recommendation has been given, and has been received by the party, and he has taken the clerk or servant into his employment. If, then, in this case, Bowen & McNamee gave a letter of introduction or recommendation, importing that Mr. Fowles was worthy of confidence, and that letter was exhibited to the house of Geo. M. Wood, and that firm employed the plaintiff, then, on ascertaining that fact, it became lawful for Mr. Bowen to communicate to that firm whatever in his good faith, he believed to be true, which affected the conduct or character of the plaintiff. Facts sufficient to constitute the relation which I have described between Mr. Bowen and the firm of George M. Wood, have been given in evidence, and I therefore charge that, under the circumstances proved, the communication made by this defendant to Mr. Cole was in its nature a privileged communication. And where this appears the plaintiff has not done enough to entitle him to recover when he has proved the speaking of these words. He has not proved enough when he has shown that the words spoken are not true, or even when their truth is not set up or proved by the defendant. He must go further, and satisfy the Jury they were spoken maliciously. Unless this is done the defendant stands protected by a rule which is founded in the reciprocal obligations due between man and man in the affairs of business as well as of domestic and commercial life. He is presumed to have spoken in good faith under a belief that what he says is true, and if so he is not liable to an action. The plaintiff is, therefore, required to go further, and show that the defendant did not speak the words in good faith, believing them to be true. I have been appropriately said of communications of this nature, they are not to be beset with actions of slander. When the relation exists which I have described, in which either the interests of the speaker require that his belief should be disclosed, or in which the duty to the person spoken to in fairness requires, by reason of the interest of such person to have the information, and he applies for it, or is placed in a position to be misled by a previous recommendation, interests of society and the requirements of business forbids that an honest belief should be withheld, or that any obstacle should be interposed to its frank, free and confidential expression. And this brings me to add, in conclusion, upon this aspect of the case, that it is for you to say upon the evidence whether the plaintiff has satisfied you that the communication here complained of was made in bad faith, without believing, at the time it was made, that it was true.

I have already suggested that I should not review or comment upon the evidence in detail. It will suffice to say that the evidence relied upon as showing that the words relied upon were maliciously spoken is found in the letter bearing the signature of the firm of Bowen & McNamee, given to the plaintiff after he left their employment, (under date of Dec. 15, 1851;) and the testimony of Mr. Carter to what was stated to him in answer to his inquiries, and the letter to John Shillett is further relied upon for the same purpose. It is urged that the tenor and meaning of those letters and that statement are so inconsistent with the truth of the words complained of, that the defendant did not believe the latter when he spoke them. Before determining the weight of the letters, you are to be satisfied by their evidence, so that you may find that the defendant knew their purport; not admitted because written by defendant's partner, but because I deemed it my duty to leave to you the evidence whether they were written with the knowledge or assent of defendant to their purport. I leave that question to your determination. In considering it you will take into view the language of the letter and of the statement to Mr. Carter, giving to them their natural and ordinary signification, they are neither of them evidence of malice or ill will at the time they were given, but indicate the contrary. But you should also take into view the evidence tending to show that before the conversation with Mr. Cole, their suspicions or doubts in regard to the honesty of the plaintiff were raised by hearing that he had left the City with six or eight heavy trunks; for, if the subsequently acquired information so influenced his judgment that he then became sensible of the imprudence and impropriety of having given a letter of recommendation, and doubted Mr. Carter's doing so; i. e. if for any reason, he had come to the honest belief that what he said was true, that belief not only justified him in making a true statement of his then belief, but the grounds of his opinion. And, upon the whole evidence bearing upon this question of malice, if you find that there was no bad faith on the part of Mr. Bowen in saying what he did to Mr. Cole, but that he believed what he said to be true; or, if you find that it is just as probable (notwithstanding the evidence relied on by the plaintiff) that Mr. Bowen spoke the words in good faith, believing them to be true, as that he did not, then, and in either case, it is your duty to find for the defendant. In that case you will have no occasion to recall what I have further to say in relation to the other aspect of this case. The words spoken are, then, to be deemed words in the privileged—to be treated as a privileged communication—and your deliberations will be terminated. But, if, on the other hand, the matter contained of is found by you not a privileged communication—and so far as relates to the mere question of the defendant's liability you will consider the subject as if the question of privilege as a full protection to the defendant were out of the case. By that I do not mean that even in such case the whole circumstances are not to be borne in mind should you come to consider what damages ought to be awarded to the plaintiff, but that those circumstances will not be regarded as furnishing to the defendant a protection entitling him to your verdict, if, upon the grounds remaining to be considered, he is liable. I proceed, then, to notice the other aspect of the case, which becomes material if the communication was not privileged. When not so protected the liability of the defendant depends upon two questions: first, whether the words used are actionable of themselves, that is, of such a character that an action will lie or be sustained by mere proof of the speaking of the words; and if not, then second, whether the words spoken injuriously affect the character of the plaintiff, and thereby produced special damage which the plaintiff has alleged in his complaint and proved on the trial. Words are actionable if they impute to the plaintiff a crime, or if they are spoken of the plaintiff in his particular trade, business or vocation, and import that his character and conduct in that trade business, or vocation are such as unfit him for or render him unworthy of employment therein. They must relate to his trade or business, and "touch" his character, tending to injure it in that particular; and if they are not spoken of the plaintiff in respect of his business, they are not actionable of themselves, although the tendency of the general imputation is to effect him in his business or employment. If words are used which are actionable, in other sense than indicated, a plaintiff is *prima facie* entitled to recover when he has satisfied a jury by competent evidence that they are spoken of him by the defendant. From the speaking of such words the law premises that damage has been sustained, and entitles a plaintiff to compensation, unless the defendant on his part overcomes the claim by establishing a defence. Assertions which are false and injuriously affect a plaintiff's character, though they do not fall within either of the classes stated, may become the ground of action and of a recovery by a plaintiff, if in consequence of the speaking the plaintiff sustains actual damage—and no alleges in his complaint such actual design and proves to the satisfaction of the jury the damages which he has so alleged—and in such case he is entitled to recover for such speaking no other nor greater damage than he has alleged and proved. But here, also, his right to recover is defeated by facts amounting to a defence. And as before such defense is complete—if those words spoken are true, or if the communication is privileged—the importance of attending carefully to the distinction between words which are actionable of themselves and those which become so only because of the effect which they produce by causing special damage, will appear in the further consideration of the question of damages. Some rules it is proper to give on this subject for your guidance. Words, in general, and when there are no circumstances attending the speaking indicative that they were not so used, are to be taken and understood by the Jury, and to be construed by the Court, according to their ordinary natural and and obvious meaning; and where there are surrounding circumstances or further conversation, these are to be taken into view—the words are to be construed as the person to whom they were used would naturally and obviously understand them, under the circumstances and in connection with the purpose with which they were spoken. If the words, either as they stand alone or in connection with all the surrounding or attending circumstances, are ambiguous and susceptible of various interpretations—in one of which they impute crime; in another of which they relate to the plaintiff's trade or business, and injure his character in that trade or business; in another of which they neither impute crime nor relate to and affect the plaintiff in his trade, but yet relate to and injuriously affect his general reputation—it is for the jury to find, with all the light that can be gathered from the evidence, how they were used, and were designed and calculated to be understood. The portion of the words here complained of, which calls the plaintiff a notorious liar, does not impute crime to him, and they are not, therefore, actionable on that ground. You have, then, to consider the residue, and say whether those words, in the sense in which they were designed and calculated to be understood, imputed a charge that the plaintiff had embezzled or stolen goods. If they did, when reasonably and fairly construed, with all the light that is given you, then they are actionable of themselves and upon that ground. If they were used, and were under all the attending circumstances, including the explanation given at the time, calculated to be understood as a mere expression of a suspicion that he had embezzled or stolen goods, or had obtained them in some other dishonest manner, then they are not actionable of themselves, nor unless the plaintiff has, in consequence of the expression of such suspicion, sustained the special damage which he has alleged. The other portion of the words complained of is—"Mr. Fowles is such a notorious liar that we could place little or no confidence in him." Were these words used and calculated to be understood as imputing to the plaintiff connect as clerk which, if true, was injurious to his character in that station to such an extent that he was not entitled to confidence in that character, then they are actionable, and (if not justified) the plaintiff is entitled to recover damages without any other proof. On the other hand, if they imputed to him the vice of lying, and notoriety as a liar, in the sense that there has been a general reputation, without any particular reference to his character or conduct as clerk, then the plaintiff can recover for this only such special damage as he has alleged and proved, and generally in relation to the whole communication and to each of its parts. If there is no imputation of crime, and if, as used, and obviously and naturally understood, with the aid of all the facts and explanations them before the minds of the parties, or given on the subject, it was not said in regard to his particular vocation and his conduct therein, in reference to his fitness or worthiness of the confidence necessary in that relation to his employer, it is not actionable of itself. If it was, then, if it imputed to him conduct which was tended to injure him in that vocation, it is actionable, and proof of special damage is not necessary. If the communication, then, was not privileged, and if the plaintiff is entitled to recover upon any of the grounds suggested, the remaining question is, what damages is he entitled to recover? The defendant is not responsible for any illegal acts of Mr. Hopkins or the house of G. M. Wood, nor for the particular mode adopted and pursued by them, to verify the truth of the suspicion excited by the defendant's statement in regard to his troubles. For them the plaintiff cannot recover compensation in this action. He has his redress against them if he has not obtained or done something to debar himself from sealing it. The defendant is not responsible for the publicity given to the matter by the defendant himself—that publicity was, so far as it was the plaintiff's own act, his own fault or imprudence, and for that or any injury resulting, therefore he cannot recover in this action; and if you find, under the instructions I have given, that the words complained of are not within the description of words actionable in themselves—neither imputing crime nor spoken in respect of the plaintiff's business or employment—then the plaintiff's recovery should be limited to the actual damage alleged in the complaint and proved on the trial. The only special damage alleged is, that he was, in consequence of the words spoken, discharged from the employ of the said firm of Geo. M. Wood, and was then, and has since been deprived of the gains and profits of the said employment, and has since been unable to obtain any employment. The loss to be compensated in such case is the pecuniary loss; but no witness testifies that he was discharged, and no proof is given or offered that he has been deprived of employment. If, therefore, you find that the words used are not actionable of themselves then the plaintiff has failed to prove the facts which alone makes the words actionable, and the defendants are entitled to a verdict. On the other hand, if the words are actionable of themselves, I have already said the plaintiff is only bound to prove that they were spoken of him by the defendant. The damages are peculiarly within your province to determine. It should be done with a single purpose to do what is just between the parties upon a deliberate and impartial consideration of all the circumstances proved before you. Compensation for the actual injury received is the first and main object to be attained, and damage on this ground is in this action to be judged of, where no specific damage is shown, by considering the ordinary and natural consequences of such imputations; and there you should stop, unless you find that the words were uttered by the plaintiff from actual malice, in bad faith, and knowing or believing that they were not true. If you so find you are not confined to a mere compensation, but in your sound discretion may add such further sum, by way of example, as is just, in view of the more aggravated character which the act then assumes. And where a defendant states in his answer that he will prove it true, but fails so to do, it is to be considered as an aggravation of the wrong. In judging of this branch of the subject, as upon the whole subject of good faith, consider the previous letters, (if written with his assent and knowledge of their purport); the statement to Carter; the views giving to them a limited construction, claimed by defendant; all the evidence which to your mind tends to prove that there was no ill will towards the young man in the defendant's mind; the fact that he imposed secrecy (which, though it does not justify, may tend to mitigate the wrong); the extent to which he explained the grounds of the opinion. But if, notwithstanding these and other considerations that have been urged upon you, you still find that the words were spoken in bad faith, with a malicious motive to injure when he did not believe what he said to be true—then, as before said, you are not confined to making the compensation to which the plaintiff would be entitled if no such malice and bad faith existed. Guided by the directions I have given—aided by the observations of the counsel for the respective parties, and moved by the single purpose to render justice, and only justice, between these parties, I trust and believe, gentlemen, that you will be able to agree upon a verdict which shall accomplish that end.

The Jury then left the room, and the counsel settled the exceptions which were to be taken to the charge. After an absence of about an hour, the Jury returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $4,500.

A stay of proceedings was granted, to enable the defendant to appeal. We understand that he will appeal on exceptions taken, and on the ground of a verdict contrary to evidence.

CRIME IN NEW-YORK.

The Negro Dorsay to be Hung—Gallagher, of Tammany Hall, slightly sentenced,—Arneson set at Liberty for Manslaughter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

The Court-room was crowded on Saturday to its utmost inch of space. The passages and stairways were crowded. The excitement which congregated the public, was the sentence of death on the negro Dorsay, for the Worth street murder, by the City Judge RUSSELL. Before the sentence was passed, Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel, who was assigned by Judge RUSSELL to defend the prisoner, addressed the Court. He said:

The duty of determining the propriety of taking such cases as this up to a higher Court for the purpose of review, is one always of difficulty, and in this instance great delicacy and responsibility are superadded to the difficulty. After consulting with the learned public prosecuting officer of the county, and agreeing entirely with the views he has expressed to me as to the propriety of taking such a step on the prisoner's behalf, and after very considerable reflection given to the subject by myself, I have arrived at the conclusion not to ask for a review of this case by any higher Court. I am satisfied that the Jury was tried this case were, equally with the Court, impressed with the sense of the awful responsibilities which gathered around the discharge of the several duties assigned to us in the conduct of this case, and in the termination of its final proceedings. And although there may or may not have been legal merit in any exception taken upon the trial to any ruling or to any part of your Honor's charge, I am entirely satisfied that the deliberation and attention which it received from the Bench and from the Jury, and the entirely fair and honorable manner in which the prosecution, if it may be called one, was discharged by my learned friend the District Attorney, that no review of a merely technical objection ought to be made the ground-work for putting the county to the expense and the duty of another trial in a capital case, when so much deliberate and solemn attention has been already bestowed upon it. I have arrived at the conclusion that rather than take that step it will be my duty, as it is my intention, to apply to the Executive of the State for a commutation of the death penalty in this case to such imprisonment, either for life or for a term of years, as the highest executive officer of the State may see proper to name. I believe I am authorized in the supposition that in this application I will have the aid of the District Attorney, who has humanely and intelligently discharged the painful duty which belonged to him in the management of this prosecution. With this view I shall not further trespass upon the time and attention of the Court, but leave it to perform, what I am sure must be the saddest, as it is the most solemn, duty that can be assigned to any human being—that of passing a sentence which shall deprive another human being of his life.

Judge RUSSELL then passed sentence on DORSEY, who manifested the greatest indifference throughout the whole proceedings. The Judge said:

John Dorsay, you have been indicted, tried and convicted of the high crime of murder—you have had a fair and impartial trial, and have been ably defended by the counsel assigned to you by the Court. The verdict of the Jury was founded on evidence so strong as not to admit of a doubt of your guilt. You have forfeited your life to the violated laws of the country. Let me advise you to consider your situation, to review your past life, and to devote the short space of time that you have to live in endeavors to make your peace with God, whose mercy is equal to His justice, and to apply every moment of your remaining days to contrition and repentance. What remains for me is the most painful part of my duty; it is to pronounce that sentence which the law has ordained for a crime of this magnitude. The sentence of this Court is that you be taken back to the place from whence you came and there incarcerated, and on the seventeenth day of July next, you be hanged by the neck until dead. And may God have mercy on your soul.

Judge RUSSELL while pronouncing this sentence suppressed any indication of feeling. The negro politely bowed to him, went gaily from the court room, and said to the crowd which followed him to the Tombs, "Three cheers for the Kingdom of Heaven; I am going to God."

Peter Arneson, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, for shooting one of a gang of rowdies who attempted to enter his premises by force, was discharged by Judge RUSSELL, with those remarks:

"Affidavits have been placed before the Court showing not only your previous good character, but demonstrating that the circumstances in this case justified you in a measure in the course you pursued. No set of men or rowdies have the right to force an entrance into any citizen's house, no matter what kind of an establishment he may keep, without his consent; and if they do, the citizen has a right to repel them by force. In consequence of these facts being shown I shall suspend judgment."

Daniel Gallagher, convicted for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape on a girl 14 years of age, was sentenced by Judge RUSSELL to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and fined $100. Gallagher was a member of the Tammany Hall Nominating Committee, and took an active part in the election of Judge RUSSELL and Mayor Wood.

Robert Phillips for bigamy, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Recorder SMITH sentenced Elijah Hunt, the wigmaker, of the Bowery, who caused the death of Mrs Lawson by abortion, to four years in the State Prison. And thus the May term closed.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before all the Judges.

John Purchase vs. *Mahlon Matteson et al.*—Motion granted.

Thomas J. Coleman vs. *Geo. R. J. Bourdon.*—Order reversed, as to matter of cost exclusively; in other respects affirmed.

James H. McWilliams vs. *John M. Mason.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosr.

Sallus vs. *O'Brien et al.*—Motion for leave to serve a supplemental complaint, and for an injunction therein, granted, without costs.

Watling vs. *Mayor of New York.*—Motion to stay proceedings until determination of appeal pending in Court of Common Pleas.

Conway vs *Ayres.*—Motion for substitution of attorney granted.

Radford vs. *Wilson.*—Order granted for the appointment of a receiver, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

A. Barmore vs. *E. Richter.*—Motion to vacate attachment granted.

Smith &ly vs. *George Cook, &c.*—Motion to dissolve the injunction granted with costs.

Abraham B. Sands vs. *John Wetherbee, &c.*—Motion granted.

Peter Meehan, &c., vs. *M. T. Hannahan, &c.*—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT.—May 22.

Before Judge McCarthy.

MALPRACTICE ALLEGED OF A DENTIST.

Edward Corbet vs. *E. & S. Preterr.*—This action was brought to recover $500 for alleged malpractice in the pulling of the plaintiff's tooth. The tooth, which was a bicuspid, was pulled by an employe of the defendants' in January last. It was alleged on the part of the plaintiff, that in the operation his jaw-bone was broken, in consequence of which two of his molar teeth were loosened so much that he was forced to have them extracted afterwards; and that he was confined to his bed and suffered much pain for several weeks in consequence.

The plaintiff insisted that the bone was broken, and necrosis followed. The defendants said that the small pieces which the other side alleged were pieces of the jaw bone, were nothing but slivers of the alveolar.

Dr. Hart, a witness for plaintiff, testified that he had attended the plaintiff and was positive that his jaw bone had been fractured. Drs. Parker and Belcher, witnesses for defendants, testified to having examined the plaintiff and both had come to the conclusion that the bone was not broken; they said also there previous disease in the jaw-bone was often followed by effects similar to this case. The case was severely contested on Friday, and on Saturday morning the plaintiff abandoned the suit.

The Burdell Estate.

Before A. W. Bradford, Surrogate.

In the matter of the Estate of Dr. Burdell.—A motion was made Saturday morning on behalf of Dr. Burdell's relatives, to take out a commission to examine a witness in California, named Whitehead C. Hyde, upon an affidavit of Mr. Charles Edwards, which sets forth that Mr. Hyde was expected to prove that he had been for the past two years engaged to be married to Mrs. Cunningham, and that they had kept up a correspondence conformable to such a relation between them up to the 10th of December, 1856—a month and a half after the date of the alleged marriage. Mr. Edwards states that his information is derived from the friends and family of Mr. Hyde.

Mrs. Cunningham's counsel then put in Mrs. Burdell's and Mrs Hyde's affidavits.

Lucada Hyde, widow of Bernett Hyde, of No 9 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, aunt of Whitehead C. Hyde, swore that the had been absent from this State twenty-one years, and for the last eight years resided in California.

That deponent had known Mrs. Burdell, formerly Cunningham, for more than 22 years; that she knew when she was married to Mr. Cunningham, more than 19 years ago; and that from the time deponent was a small girl up to the 1st of February last, she never saw or heard anything against her character as a lady or a virtuous woman.

Mrs. Hyde also deposed that Mrs. Cunningham told her last May or June that she expected soon to be married to Dr. Burdell; that she never heard anything of her alleged engagements to W C Hyde from his family or him, with whom she was in constant correspondence.

Mrs. Burdell's affidavit was also introduced. She swears that the testimony for which a commission is sought is, as she is advised and believes, wholly immaterial. That she has not seen Mr. Hyde for more than twenty years. That at the time of the murder of Dr. Burdell she was under no contract or engagement to marry Mr. Hyde. That no engagement to him existed during her marriage to Dr. Burdell, and that since the 28th of October she has written him no letter, and but three or four prior to that time, and those upon business relative to the affairs of her former husband, George D. Cunningham.

These affidavits having been read, Messrs. Dean and Clinton opposed, and Messrs Tilden and Edwards supported the motion. The Surrogate rendered his decision, denying the motion, upon

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Union* has an article on the Diplomatic appointments, in which applicants for those prominent berths are warned that nine out of ten must be disappointed, while all are cautioned to preserve patience, the time of the President being so much engrossed that he can scarcely do justice to half the demands that are made upon him.

The reports from the famine district in Northern Michigan continue to come in, painted in colors which are vivid and startling. Whole neighborhoods are suffering for lack of the necessaries of life, and provisions are transported by heads of families for many miles, the prices asked for which are met by notes payable a year hence, or the cost met by mortgages upon the property of the parties. The Relief Committees formed in Detroit and elsewhere are taking active measures to relieve the distress.

As anticipated, Mr. MATSELL refused, on Saturday, to surrender his office or anything appertaining thereto to Mr. CARPENTER, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners' Deputy Superintendent. Both Police Boards met Saturday. The new one suspended Messrs. HORRIGAN, (acting Captain,) FILES and EVANS from pay and duty, the former for thirty and the latter for ten days each,—each being adjudged guilty of insubordination. The old Board dismissed Lieut. DAVIS of the Tenth Ward, Sergeant JOHNS of the First Ward, and officers STORY and NESBIT of the Fifth Ward, for "insubordination," in avowing a preference for the new Commissioners

The difficulties in the Police Department culminated in Brooklyn, Saturday night, in an open outbreak in the Ninth District Station House. The Superintendent of Police issued an order which the Captain read to his men, but they refused to obey it. Some words followed which resulted in a fight. The Captain (Miller) and officer Hanft, who are in favor of the law, were driven from the Station-House, and Hanft was severely beaten, and it is thought would have been killed if he had not drawn a pistol.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Citizens' Volunteer Soldiery publishes his card showing that the target companies arming for resistance to the Police Law, is really a matter in which the companies or their true representatives have no hand

The celebrated case of FOWLES *vs.* BOWEN was finished on Saturday. Mr. O'CONOR made a very eloquent appeal to the Jury in behalf of the plaintiff. His Honor rendered a charge, about two hours in length, and the Jury, after an hour's absence, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $4,500. The former verdict, it will be remembered, was $6,000. The defendant stated his intention to appeal, on the ground that the verdict was rendered contrary to the evidence. The case has excited much interest, and has attained great celebrity on account of the high social and business standing of the defendant. There was no proof, however, introduced on this trial of the frauds in counterfeit labels, &c., alleged against BOWEN and MCNAMEE.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, (Judge RUSSELL, presiding,) the negro murderer, DORSAY, was sentenced to be hung on the 17th of July. Dr. HUNT, for manslaughter, by means of abortion, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. ARNESON, for manslaughter, was set at liberty, and GALLAGHER, for an aggravated assault on a girl 14 years of age, with intent to commit a rape, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, and fined $100. GALLAGHER is well known at Tammany Hall about election time.

A Convention of Spiritualists assembled in this City at Mechanic's Hall, No. 14 Fourth-avenue, on Saturday morning, and were in session all day yesterday, without bringing their labors to a close. They are under the chairmanship of Miss ELIZA KENNEY, of Salem, Mass., and have had a great many abstruse papers read, which were dictated by the Spirits.

The Cricket match between the Yonkers Club and the second eleven of the New-York Club, the first of this season, was played at Hoboken on Saturday, the 23d inst., and resulted in the New-Yorkers beating their adversaries' score by forty-three runs. The day was fine, and there were quite a number of spectators on the ground.

A young man named HENRY GREY, of Mulberry-street, was drowned in the East River, opposite Randall's Island, yesterday, by the upsetting of a boat while on a fishing excursion with his father and brother-in-law.

A fight occurred on board the Staten Island ferry-boat, *Josephine*, Sunday evening, on her trip from the island to the city, in which CHARLES QUINN, a hack driver, was mortally stabbed. Two others were stabbed.

The Real Nature of the Police War—Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

The *Journal of Commerce* in its issue of Saturday last closes what we cannot avoid styling a very flagitious attempt to sustain Mayor WOOD in his attempt to resist *by force* a law of the State in advance of any judicial action impugning its validity, with the following paragraph:

"*If possible*, the laws of the State and *the laws of the City*, also, should be obeyed; the authorities of the State, and the authorities *of the City* also. But suppose it becomes to be, as in fact it may be, and in part is, *a conflict of jurisdiction between the State and City*—between the *State laws* and *City laws*—between the State authorities and *City* authorities—in a matter where the citizen feels that the City's chartered and constitutional rights are invaded; feels that the State laws are a usurpation, and that if they prevail, the City is subjugated. What then? We cannot say what. We have no advice to give to the citizen in such a dilemma, except that he must try to do right, according to the best light he can obtain."

The *Journal's* advice is not dangerous. We concur in it heartily. But the statement on which it is based embodies the radical and fundamental falsehood by which the *Journal* and other partizans of Mayor WOOD endeavor to vindicate and justify his conduct. It assumes that the contest is between *State Laws* and *City Laws*—that the Old Police organization is the work of the *City* authorities, while the New one is the work of the *State* authorities; that Mayor WOOD is at the head of the Old Police by virtue of certain *City* legislation, which it is his duty as a City Officer to maintain and defend against usurpations and invading encroachments of the State Legislature. This is the pretext upon which popular favor is demanded and popular support invoked, for the action of Mayor WOOD. He is represented as the champion of *City Law* against *State* Law. If the new Commission succeeds, says the *Journal of Commerce*, "we are a conquered people!"

This pretext is utterly false. It has not the slightest foundation in fact. There is no such conflict between City and State as is alleged. On the contrary, *both parties are acting solely and exclusively under and by virtue of State laws.* Mayor WOOD himself, claims to be the head of the Police Department,—not by virtue of any City law, for the City has made no law upon the subject,—but by virtue of a law enacted by the State Legislature in 1849.

Our readers are aware that the rival claimants for authority over the Police Department are two Commissions,—the one consisting of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, which held their authority prior to the enactment of this new law last Winter,—and the other consisting of Mr. DRAPER and his associates, appointed in pursuance of that law. Now, *both these Commissions are alike created by State laws.* There is no difference whatever between them in this respect. The former Commission was created by the law passed April 11, 1849, as the following extract from its language will show:

"*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

ART. III. § 1. The Mayor, Recorder and City Judge shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the trial of officers, policemen and doormen of the Police Department: and all officers, policemen and doormen shall be appointed by the same Board, in the manner herein provided.

§ 3. The Mayor, Recorder and Chief of Police of the City and County of New York shall constitute a Board of Commissioners to prescribe rules for the discipline, conduct and government of policemen, which shall be binding, under penalty of removal or suspension.

§ 7. All ordinances, parts of ordinances, resolutions and acts now in force, and inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

§ 8. This act shall take effect immediately."

This is the law by which our City Police has been governed and controlled for the last eight years. It is the *only* law which ever gave Mayor WOOD a shadow of authority over the Police Department. And it was enacted by the State Legislature at Albany and became a law without being submitted to the popular vote, without any action of the Common Council, or any action of any kind from the people or authorities of the City. Yet it was never denounced as a "usurpation." It was never resisted, either by Mayor WOOD or the *Journal of Commerce*, as a conspiracy of the State against the City. The authority of the State to pass such laws was never questioned, nor was its jurisdiction over the Police regulations of the City ever brought into question before. Indeed the Police Department of the City has always been created, organized and governed, by virtue of *State* laws. The Statutes are full of such enactments. Any one who will look into the Manual of the Common Council, just issued by City authority, will find reprinted in its pages half a dozen *State* laws establishing, regulating and changing the Police of New York City. One was passed May 7, 1844, for this specific purpose and is entitled "An act for the establishment and regulation of the Police of the City of New York." Another was passed amending this, May 13, 1846. Still another March 30, 1848. And then in 1849 came the law creating the Police Commission of which Mayor WOOD is the head, and the *authority* of which he still claims the right to hold.

Now all the State has done by the new law of last Winter, which is so fiercely resisted, is simply *to change the Police Commission.* By the law of 1849, that Commission was to consist of certain men:—by the law of 1857, it is to consist of certain others. The *principle* of the two laws is precisely the same. Both create a Commission and prescribe the method of its appointment. In the one case it is to consist of certain officers designated by the law itself. In the other, it is to consist of certain men to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. We admit that there is a difference in the modes provided for their appointment, which may prove to be technically and legally of some importance to the validity of the law. But this difference does not touch the principle of the law itself, nor does it give the slightest shadow of a pretext for the absurd denunciations of the law by the Mayor and his partizans. Both laws and both Commissions rest alike upon State authority. There is no such conflict between State and City as is alleged. If the New Commission is thrust upon the City by the State Government at Albany, so was the Old one. If one is a usurpation, so is the other. If submission to the authority of the one makes us a conquered people, so will submission to the other also. Every particle of official power which Mayor WOOD is now using to *resist* State law, is conferred *by* State law upon him. If the State has no right to make laws for governing the City Police, then Mayor WOOD has no right to be at the head of the old Police Department,—for it is State law, and nothing else, which puts him there.

The contest now going on in the City is thus seen to be—not as the *Journal of Commerce* represents it, between *City* law and *State* law,—but simply between one State law and another,—between the State law of 1849 and the State law of 1857. Mayor WOOD stands by the former, in spite of the latter. He is compelled to assert the right and power of the State to pass the one, in order to resist its right to pass the other! He cannot deny the jurisdiction of the State over the City Police, for it is under that jurisdiction, and by virtue of it, that he claims the authority which he persists in exercising. It will strike ordinary minds as a little singular that the State should have the right to enact one of these laws and not the other. And it certainly is strange that men who profess to be conservative and in favor of obedience to law, should find anything in the trifling difference of detail between these two laws, to justify the forcible resistance to the execution of either which the Mayor meditates and which the *Journal of Commerce* attempts to justify.

ADVANCE WAGES TO SEAMEN.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to whom the subject of abolishing the system of advance wages to seamen was referred, have not yet made a report; but the shipping merchants have anticipated them and made a practical movement in the matter. Several of the largest shipping houses have signed a paper, agreeing not to give the customary month's advance after a certain date, and as a compensation they offer to pay higher wages than are paid when the advance is given. The present is a most favorable time to commence this important experiment, and we trust it may prove successful. Shipping business is dull, freights are low, and sailors are more readily obtained than they have been in many years, so that if it be possible ever to make this radical change in the manner of shipping seamen, which has been practiced for more than a hundred years, it can be done now. Like many other great reforms, it is the first step which is the most difficult to be taken. If a sufficient number of sailors can but once be found who are in so independent a position that they can go to sea without the customary pay in advance to enable them to "square the yards" with their landlords, the difficulty will all be over. But in order to establish the new system there must be a complete revolution in the character of Jack, who will not go to sea while he has a shot in the locker, and yet cannot remain on shore; his first concern, therefore, on being paid off is to get rid of his money, so that he can be off to sea again. The proposed change will convert Jack into a sober and prudent person, who will always be under the necessity of keeping money enough in his pocket to discharge all his obligations; and the great danger is, that in making this change in his character, he may be so much changed that he will be qualified for taking care of himself on shore, and will not go to sea at all. We are anxious to see how the new system will work; but we have misgivings that, however desirable it may be, it will not prove quite successful.

An Interoceanic Ship Canal.

When Lieutenant STRAIN, of the United States Navy, returned from his ill-starred expedition in search of a ship-canal route across the Isthmus of Darien, he denounced the scheme as utterly impracticable—a dream never to be realized. This was a serious damper to the ardor of those progressive spirits whose attention had been turned to the subject, and who had believed that the path had been pointed out by which so important an artery of commerce might at some day be opened to the world. The revolution of public feeling was as decided and general as the disappointment, when all the bright anticipations growing out of the proposed enterprise were thus rudely brushed away; and those who had been the most ardent supporters of the ship canal theory prior to STRAIN's expedition, were the most disheartened when its results were made known. Even Dr. BLACK, of London, who as the associate and agent of such men as Sir CHARLES FOX and a company of substantial English capitalists, had come to this country and induced our Government to join that of Great Britain in a reconnoissance to verify previous explorations of the proposed route, made by private enterprise—even he returned to England disheartened and deeply mortified.

Still there were those who did not despair of accomplishing this, the greatest enterprise which has commanded the attention of any age. Dr. BLACK, we remember,—while acknowledging the uselessness of attempting then to resist the current of public opinion adverse to the feasibility of the project—was free to say to his friends, that Lieut. STRAIN had missed the route pointed out by the English Engineers GISBORNE and FORD, and suffered every conceivable hardship in consequence of an attempt to *cross* the Isthmus by a line which was in fact nearly parallel with the coast. It seemed impossible that the distinguished English Engineers above-named could have been so utterly mistaken when they made a report in 1853, confirming, *from actual survey*, one previously made by a Dr. CULLEN in 1849–50 and 51. Either these three gentlemen must have been guilty of intentional deception, or Lieut. STRAIN *did* miss altogether the route designated by them. There is no other alternative to the proposition, for the country described by either party is entirely different in every essential respect from that described by the other. Nevertheless, the cold bath which the Canal project received at Lieut. STRAIN's hands, gave it a chill from which it is only just beginning to recover.

A few weeks ago, Dr. CALDWELL, an Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, attached to the frigate *Independence*, stationed at Panama, made a private reconnoissance of the Pacific slope of the supposed route, his report of which corresponds with GISBORNE's observations with remarkable accuracy. The Doctor had no difficulty in following the track laid down by GISBORNE from the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific to the summit of the mountain ridge of the Isthmus, and a point from which the Atlantic was clearly visible; and like him, he expresses the opinion that a ship canal is practicable—that the dividing ridge to be overcome is not much, if any, over 150 feet in height, and that a canal only 24 miles long may be found amply sufficient. Thus, again, public attention is attracted to this great enterprise, and we may expect it to be agitated until the question of its feasibility is definitely settled by an official exploration which shall command public confidence, and be accepted as a competent arbiter between conflicting opinions. Upon the importance of the proposed work to the United States and to the whole commercial world, it is unnecessary to dilate. That has been long conceded by every reflecting mind.

We suggest that the Secretary of the Navy will render a public service, and perhaps attract laurels to his own brow, by attempting once again the solution of this long-discussed problem. It will not require a large outlay, and the service can be well performed by a party of volunteers from our squadron now lying idle in the Gulf of Panama. A small expedition, well equipped, and provided with the necessary implements, might settle the question within three weeks after leaving the deck of the *Independence*. That volunteers for such a service will be abundant, need not be questioned; and Dr. CALDWELL, who has earned the right to command the expedition, has given the best evidence of his readiness to lead. One surgeon in our Navy, at least, has made his fame immortal by contributions to scientific and geographical knowledge; and it perhaps remains to Dr. CALDWELL to place his name alongside that of the lamented KANE. We submit that the Secretary of the Navy will earn the hearty approbation of the whole country by giving him the opportunity to try.

Meantime it will be remembered that Congress, at its last session, authorized an exploration to verify private surveys heretofore made of a ship canal route *via* the Atrato and Truando Rivers. This project originated with Mr. KELLY, of New-York, who exhibits a series of apparently perfect maps—the results of his own instrumental surveys—upon which the feasibility of the enterprise is made to appear as reasonably certain as the opening of a new street or avenue. Whether its cost is likely to be too great for accomplishment, is another question to be settled by capitalists after the physical difficulties have been overcome. It is to be hoped that the President will avail himself of the discretion reposed in him to either prove the accuracy of these maps or expose their fallacy. That in future years the avenues of commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will be almost exclusively *via* the narrow Isthmus of Panama either by railroad or ship canal, or both, scarce admits of a doubt—for in no other way can commerce be so economically served, all things considered. For both canal and railroad there will be abundant patronage, let their facilities of transacting business be extended beyond any possible present estimate. The trade by that route is only just beginning to develop itself. Two years ago it was all in one direction. Then nearly everything transported across the Isthmus, except specie, went from this side to the Pacific, and rates of exchange were largely in favor of New-York. Already the new trade coming this way, which since that date sprang into life, has reversed the current, and to-day a draft on Panama is worth a handsome premium. This is but the small dropping before the shower. If we only open our arms to receive it, and make judicious efforts to encourage it, we are destined at no distant day to attract a trade *via* the Isthmus, from South and Central America, Australia, the Indies and China, far exceeding in value that we now enjoy with all the world beside. This is no idle day-dream; its reality must impress itself vividly upon every man who will study the map of the world, and reflect upon the present tendency of trade development. Let us not be blind to this great interest, and lose the golden glory which awaits our gathering, by criminal indifference to the means through which it is to be secured.

Who shall take Care of the Boys?

One of our cotemporaries has expressed an opinion that no Chief of Police will do his duty to New-York who does not diminish the population of the City within a fortnight by at least twenty thousand heads. The proposition is sanguinary, though perhaps not wholly unsound, for the maxims of Doctor SANGRADO, rejected by all modern physicians of the morbid individual man, do not seem to have become wholly inapplicable in the treatment of the body politic. At least they have nowhere quite fallen into discredit—and in a case of disease so desperate as that of our municipal organization, it might be worth while, were it at all practicable, to try the depletive process suggested by the *Tribune*.

But the continual reapplication of a remedy so severe is certainly not to be desired; and while we are casting up the arguments for and against its immediate administration, it may be just as well for us to give a thought to some potent prophylactic which may insure us against a future necessity of the like sort.

Kill the twenty thousand adult rascals who are supposed by the *Tribune* to constitute the true infection of the State, and you leave ripening for the gallows twenty thousand more who will be clamoring for annihilation before the lapse of another Instrum. What are we to do with these? If they were young wolves now, or cub bears, there would be no difficulty in the case at all. As with the old so should we deal with the young, and prescient of coming mischief, strangle the incipient criminals in their cradles, or rather in the straw and the mire amid which their infant iniquity is dandled into dismal strength. But they are neither young wolves nor cub bears. They are human children—ragged, dirty, premature, horrible, delighting in idleness, ignorant of decency, prone hurrying to perdition—but still human beings, bearing about with them all the salutary chances of human nature—foredoomed it would seem, indeed, to ruin—yet not by you nor by us to be seized and damned before their time.

We cannot kill the twenty thousand intending burglars, murderers, thieves and vagabonds who swarm in the back slums and the alleys of our gorgeous capital. Can we do nothing else with them? If the worst use possible to which you can put a *man* be to hang him—may there not be some better use for a *boy* than to stifle, starve or beat him out of the world?

So imperative is this question, so solemn, so piteously pathetic at once and so tremendously practical, that if the Anniversary week, which has just passed, had brought no other good to light than the good news that earnest and clever people all over our country, are thinking, talking and working out a solution for it, we might well be patient under the floods of twaddle and palaver with which the congregated wisdom and volubility of the rural districts and the metropolis have been drenching us. The movement on behalf of Juvenile Reformation alone would redeem by its importance the much abused name of Philanthropy. Issues of infinite value are involved in its successful prosecution, and it is of the highest consequence that it should be carried on in the broadest light of public discussion, and confided only to the best informed and most devoted men.

It should be understood, in the inception of every undertaking from which a result of good to this cause is expected, that the first condition of success in the management of a Reformatory Institution, is character in those who control it. The best organized societies will be inefficient—the most sagaciously-constructed plans will be fruitless, unless the right men can be found to undertake from the beginning the execution of these plans. The simplest experience of domestic life is sufficient to prove the truth of this. Whether the parental relation, under the best conditions, shall be a curse or a blessing to the child, depends absolutely upon the personal value of the parent. How much more important, then, is the quality of the disposition and the will to which we are to intrust the discipline and the development of hundreds of young natures less untutored than wrongly tutored—less ignorant of good than familiar with vice? The master of a Reformatory must combine in himself all the traits which are demanded of the most exemplary of mortals in the most difficult of situations; he must possess the mild and patient resolution which gives the skillful physician control over the gusty and passionate madman—the quick and subtle perception of the criminal lawyer or the detective policeman—the self-sacrificing zeal and genuine tenderness of the Christian missionary. Where are we to find such men? That they exist among us is not to be doubted, for they have been found in all ages, and among every people. But one does not meet them at every corner. And yet without them, the bravest enterprises of the most ardent philanthropists in this behalf cannot possibly prosper. This point, then, must not be lost sight of. It must receive the immediate attention of the energetic and humane persons who have interested themselves so warmly in behalf of the desolate and desperate boys.

The work demands such men in America, as is the Count DE METZ in France. This heroic person has demonstrated in his own career the irresistible power for good which resides in character. He it is to whom the French Reformatory at La Mettraye owes its superiority over all other institutions of the sort.

Seventeen years ago M. DE METZ put off his judicial robes, and devoted himself to the sacred task of extirpating the crime which it had so long been his function to repress and to punish. He obtained the coöperation of the King, LOUIS PHILIPPE, and of a personal friend of his own, the Viscount DE COURTEILLES, purchased an extensive property near the city of Tours, and began his work. Starting with the cardinal principle that human beings do not naturally prefer filth, squalor and the prison to cleanliness, decency and orderly freedom, he founded his institution in the likeness of the family, constituting himself its head, and assuming the duties of that position with an affectionate earnestness, sincerity and zeal not unworthy of Apostolic times. Into the details of his system it is not, of course, our present purpose to enter. We seek only to impress upon the public mind a fitting sense of the importance and the efficiency of the spirit in which this truly great man has administered his trust. Abandoning the society in which his rank, his culture and his merits had secured for him a brilliant and delightful place, and spurning the common temptations of ambition, M. DE METZ has given the best years of his life to La Mettraye. He has lived there through all these years, leaving his post only when called from it to carry the principles he had so triumphantly vindicated into other parts of his own country and of Europe. He has established a truly paternal relation between himself and the successive generations of children who have passed through the wholesome ordeal of the Institution—he has inspired his assistants and disciples with something of our great qualities. He has governed his small armies of outcast children as the scions of the happiest families are governed, by the equal sway of affection, by the stimulus of honor, by the wholesome sense of shame. In a word, he has lived among these children for now twenty years, in the unwearied practice of every virtue which can make the name of father dear, and the name of ruler venerable. And what is his reward?

From the day of its foundation to January, 1856. La Mettraye received 1,984 children, of whom 876 were orphans; 463 illegitimate; 408 children of convicts; 116 foundlings; 304 deserted by step-fathers and step-mothers. All of these children were taken from the prisons of France, and most of them, as will be seen, were homeless.

At La Mettraye these children have been fed, clothed, educated to honest industry, and to the sentiments which become reasonable beings. Out of more than a thousand who have been sent back to the world, and over whose career a watchful eye has been kept by the Institution which they are taught to consider as their Mother, the number of relapses into evil courses of life *has never risen to eight per cent.* Of the dismissed children, now grown to man's estate, 421 are farmers; 301 are tradesmen; 249 are soldiers; 69 are sailors in the Navy. Eloquent as these statistics are, the short and simple annals of the Institution glow with incidents more eloquent still.

During the inundations which last year desolated the regions bordering on the great rivers of France, the province of Touraine was an especial sufferer. The Loire overflowed its banks and laid waste whole departments. The city of Tours was flooded, and its most populous quarters were nearly submerged. M. DE METZ came to the rescue with his colonists. These youths, who but a few years before had passed under the ban of the law as outcasts and plunderers, Ishmaelites of modern civilization, were foremost in the work of gallantry and honesty. So great were the services which they rendered in the protection of life and property that the municipal authorities, as soon as the danger was passed, hastened to acknowledge them by striking off a medal, which was presented to these boys in the name of the grateful city. A single incident of the time will show the spirit which M. DE METZ has infused into these young hearts. While the peril was at its height, a party of the lads of La Mettraye were refreshing themselves after their labors. One of them held in his hand a bottle of wine which he was about to serve to his comrades, when a workman, probably driven beside himself by the excitement of the scene and by his own sufferings, snatched it from his grasp. The indignant bystanders instantly fell upon him, and taking away the wine, restored it to the boy, who immediately filling a glass, handed it with a smile to the discomfited laborer.

A similar feeling actuates those who may fairly enough be called the *graduates* of this incomparable foundation. One of these, for instance, a Sergeant of Zouaves, having distinguished himself by singular gallantry in the Crimea, received a commission as Lieutenant and the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The Cross was accompanied with the sum of 500 francs, always given as the *honoraires* of the distinction. This sum the grateful young hero, himself not over-burdened, as will be imagined, with worldly goods, immediately transmitted to LA METTRAYE, with a request that it might be employed in doing for some other hapless child of Parisian poverty and sin, what LA METTRAYE had done for him! Facts like these, which might be multiplied almost indefinitely, are more eloquent than any words in praise of the man who has perfected and vivified the system which makes them possible. Not less eloquent are they in demonstration of the importance of individual influence to the success of such an institution. And we quote them here, as of our personal knowledge, in the hope that they may not be thrown away upon the magnanimous and right-minded persons who are preparing themselves to establish among ourselves new LA METTRAYES to save for the future of our own Western cities the vast fund of life and energy, of human affections and intellect and activity, which, without the angelic intervention of such instrumentalities as these, must be wasted upon the service of selfishness and of sin, of private misery and of public mischief.

The Price of Blood.

We often see insinuations, and now and then have plump assertions, from Southern writers and orators, to the effect that many of the wealthy families of the Free States are living on the profits of the African slave trade which was carried on by their ancestors. It is not a matter of the least importance whether this be the case or not. There are, no doubt, a good many men at the North who would willingly enter into the slave trade at the present day, if the superior virtue and intelligence of the country did not condemn that inhuman business, and by making it unlawful prevent bad men from engaging in it. It seems that Ex-President TYLER, in his address at the Jamestown Festival, in Virginia, recently alluded to this matter, and twitted the Northern States with the old story of the ancestors of the present generation having made money by importing negroes from Africa. If they did their children have made all the amends in their power by freeing the slaves which their ancestors bequeathed them. They could do no more, nor have condemned more strongly the acts for which they were not responsible. We have not read Mr. TYLER's speech, but the Baltimore *American* says of it:

"We have reason to know that some of the most pious of our Abolition friends now enjoy the comforts of palatial mansions, handsome incomes, and superb seaside estates which owe their origin to the same 'profits of blood,' and in some instances, where the slave-trade with its attendant horrors of the 'middle passage' is the source, the figure might be heightened as our friends referred to sometimes heighten it, and these mansions and estates might be said to be cemented and watered with 'blood' itself. An instance of this kind is recalled by Ex President TYLER, in his recent address at the Jamestown celebration. He said he had knowledge of the fact, that *the marble palace of Stewart, in New York City, was built upon the sale of three thousand slaves who had been sent to New-York to be emancipated.*"

We do not quite comprehend this allusion to Mr. STEWART's "palace." If 3,000 slaves were ever sent to New-York to be emancipated we cannot conceive by what possible process the profits of the transaction could have been transmuted into STEWART's marble store. Mr. STEWART happens to be an enterprising Irishman, who has made a large fortune by legitimately buying and selling calicos, ginghams and moire antique. Out of the profits of his business he has built his so-called "palace," and the orator at Jamestown must have been imposed upon most shamefully by somebody who told him the story about the 3,000 slaves.

The Black Hole on Eldridge-street.

The practice of incarcerating witnesses to secure their attendance at a trial is utterly indefensible. It is one of the barbarous relics of mediæval law that, to our disgrace, we have still preserved. It has been always fallaciously upheld on the plea that the public good required it; but public good can never be advanced by an indifference to the rights and liberties of private citizens. It may be of the greatest importance that a particular criminal should be tried and convicted; but we hold it to be highly improper, and false to every principle of Right, that gross injustice should be done to some dozen individuals in order to prove the guilt of one. This is but carrying out, with a vengeance, the old Jesuitical axiom of doing evil that good may come—of justifying the wickedness of the means by the righteousness of the ends—a principle wholly repugnant to the spirit of our laws. We are told, and we are ready to receive it as sound doctrine, that it is better that ninety-nine guilty men should escape, than that one innocent man should be punished; but in the matter of imprisoning witnesses, we act upon the principle that it is better that ninety-nine innocent men should be punished than that one guilty man should escape.

It is bad enough when witnesses are thus deprived of their liberty, but when, in addition, they are thrust into such a pestiferous hole as Eldridge-street Jail, the practice becomes inhuman. None of our readers, we venture to say, perused the account, as published in Saturday's TIMES, of the death of EUGENE GRELET in that prison, without the liveliest emotions of sympathy for the unfortunate victim, and of shame that such a state of things, as the Inquest revealed, should be permitted to exist among us. The deceased was detained as a witness in the French Extradition Case in default of the enormous bail of $500,000! The room occupied by the unfortunate young man was long and narrow, with one heavily barred window which could only be lowered an inch or two for the purpose of ventilation. In this room there were nine beds, and it will require no vivid imagination to conceive the state of the atmosphere in which the occupants were compelled to exist. Nor can the fact excite any wonder that the witness GRELET, who entered the prison in perfect health, was after eight months' incarceration carried out to his grave. There is no doubt but that his death was hastened, if it was not altogether caused, by the loathsome atmosphere of the place in which he was confined. He appears to have received proper medical treatment and attention from the jailor, but though his removal was frequently urged as the only means of saving his life, it was either neglected or refused by those who had authority in the matter. So he died.

Now this case requires a closer investigation than it has yet received. Eldridge-street Jail is notoriously unfit for the purposes of a county prison. Jury after Jury have made this representation. Convicts and criminals would be entitled to more consideration than are now shown to witnesses whose only offence is an inability to command exorbitant bail. Looking at the deplorable condition in which the prisoners of Eldridge-street Jail are condemned to live, we must infer that the case of GRELET is not the only one of sickness, suffering, and perhaps of death, that has originated there. But the history of this one case is surely enough to stimulate every exertion for the removal of such a disgrace from our City. If we *must* continue to imprison witnesses—and we protest against the pretended necessity—let us at least treat them with common humanity.

THE VALUE OF A MURDERER.—The Gregorian correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from this City, says:

"But while thousands of dollars fail to find a murderer, who is not worth much when he is found, pure and lovely pearls are found gratis in the placid waters of the Passaic River, in our vicinity, &c., &c."

But there is a fallacy in the reasoning of the *Traveller's* correspondent, which some astute readers may not be able to discern. It is a great mistake to suppose that a murderer is not worth much *when he is found.* That is just the time when he becomes valuable. A murderer at large is certainly not worth much; but quite the contrary. The wolf that our brave PUTNAM slew in his den was a "pestilent varmint," and not worth much while he was committing his ravages, but when he was caught he was worth so much that the man who found him was canonized for dragging him from his den. The man who murdered Doctor BURDELL will be worth so much to the whole community, when he is found, that we cannot afford to let him go at large. Perhaps Governor KING and the Common Council think with the *Traveller's* correspondent, that a murderer is not worth much when found, and that may be the reason why they do not offer a suitable reward for the discovery of Dr. BURDELL's murderer.

Decease of a Journalist—Death of the Editor of the "Irish American."

It is our painful duty to record the death of PATRICK LYNCH, Esq., whose name, associated with Irish affairs, has long been familiar to our readers and his countrymen throughout the Union. Mr. LYNCH has for some years been editor of a weekly newspaper, *The Irish American*, which, though strongly partisan in its tone—defending everything "Democratic," as well as everything Irish with earnest zeal—has been marked by a degree of moderation in temper, and of fairness in tone, to which most of the partisan journals of the day are strangers.

Born of parents in the middle walk of life, near Croome, County Limerick, Ireland, in the year 1812, Mr. LYNCH was first intended for the medical profession, and studied many years in the hospitals both of Dublin and London, evincing more than ordinary talent and receiving from his preceptors in different colleges the highest honors in their gift. But his antipathy to surgical details, or rather his strong inherent devotedness to art, literature, and the excitements of political life, finally determined him to quit a profession at war with his sensibilities and instincts; and taking service under O'CONNELL during the halcyon days of the Repeal agitation, his pen soon raised him to a position of great local importance and he was appointed Editor of the *Limerick Reporter*, one of the ablest and (under his direction) most progressive of the journals on the side of the "Liberator."

At length, on the public secession of the "Young Ireland Party" from Conciliation Hall, it was found that the views of Mr LYNCH did not correspond with those of the proprietors of the paper he was then conducting: and in the first month of January, 1816, while the famine was just beginning to cast its dark shadow over the island of his nativity and affection, he joined the Limerick and Clare *Examiner*, a semi-weekly journal, over whose columns he had full control, and in which he could speak his full thoughts and sentiments without subserviency to the views or interests of any individual whatever.

But these, though his most important labors, formed only a small part of the writings through which he sought to influence the opinion and destinies of his country; he corresponded extensively with the Dublin and all other journals in favor of the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland; and his letters in the Tipperary *Vindicator* will long be remembered for their vivacity, good humor and sound sense.

In terms of warm personal regard with WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, JOHN MITCHELL, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, JOHN O'MAHONY, MICHAEL DOHENY, and the other prominent leaders of the secession, or "physical force" movement,—he, nevertheless, maintained an attitude of perfect independence, asserting (as has since been confessed by both sides) that both were a little in the wrong, and pleading earnestly that some conciliatory course should be adopted for the sake of their common country. This plea was unheeded—JOHN O'CONNELL still miserably aping his father's dictatorial prerogatives, and the hot hearts and hot heads on the other side—stung almost to madness by the famine, whose ravages were everywhere around them—feeling little disposed to recede from the violent counsels in which they saw, or thought they saw, the speediest hope of redress.

Finding himself thus isolated in a struggle, because his good sense could not submit to the extremes of either side, Mr. LYNCH came over here in the Fall of 1847, and soon achieved a respectable position as contributor or correspondent to many of the daily and weekly journals of this City. Some humorous sketches of his, designed to illustrate the characteristics of his countrymen, created a very favorable impression; and, though they have since been censured by interested parties, as "libels on the Irish name," their fidelity and wit have obtained general recognition, nor can they properly be denounced as "libels" until CARLETON'S *Traits and Stories*, so universally and deservedly popular, are censured with a heavier punishment.

In the year 1849, Mr. LYNCH having acquainted himself with the spirit and resources of his adopted home, and joining partnership with Mr. W. L. COLE—who will still, we understand, carry on the paper for the benefit of Mr. LYNCH's family—commenced the publication of the *Irish American*, a weekly issue devoted to the instruction and amusement of the Irish in America, and naturally inclined to the support of the Democratic Party, whose claims to the Irish vote Mr. LYNCH at all times advocated with learning, ability, and a moderation to which we have had some unhappy contrasts. This paper, partly from the congenial talent which the editor diffused through its columns, and partly from being cheaper than any other journal in the same interest, soon distanced competition, and attained a circulation more than double that of any other Irish paper in the United States. Mr. DOHENY gave it the aid of his pen, under the signature of "Publicola," and Mr. JOHN O'MAHONY, the best Irish scholar of the day, was just about completing his arrangements for establishing a purely Irish department, in the Irish tongue, devoted to the history, antiquities, and poetry of his native land, in its columns.

Personally Mr. LYNCH was a most amiable man, and enjoyed the respect of his brother journalists and all who knew him. His social qualities made him welcome in the best circles of literature and art, and his shrewdness in political matters recommended him to the favor of Mr. BUCHANAN, in whose opinion he stood high, and who will feel in his death the loss of a faithful friend and more than commonly devoted partisan.

It only remains to be said that he died of that disease to which men of thought and intellectual labor are peculiarly subject, to wit: congestion of the brain—the result of over-excitement and protracted study. He died at the very moment when about to enter on the enjoyment of a position and fortune which his talents and perseverance very eminently deserved. He will be buried this morning from his residence in Fourth-place, South Brooklyn; and the funeral cortege will doubtless give some evidence of the estimation in which he was held by those who knew him best, and can best appreciate the loss they have incurred in the change which, let us hope, "is gain to him."

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The entertainments for to-night are "The Rent Day," and "The Rights of Man." The former is one of the best dramas in the English language, the latter is a novelty produced on Saturday, and played to night for the second time. It is a well written two act piece, almost destitute of plot, but having a natural progression towards matrimony, which after all answers all the purpose of plot and reality. There is an excellent part for Mrs. HOEY, a gay widow mewed up in the narrow confines of a country house; for Miss GANNON, who pouting protests against the rights of man; for Mrs. ALLEN, who demonstrates in a bewitchingly wicked way how utterly absurd it is to expect those rights in the married state; for Mr. LESTER, who makes love in a way calculated to be satisfactory to the best regulated families; for Mr. DYOT, a jealous husband, tenacious of his rights, but always bamboozled out of them, to the intense satisfaction of every one; and for Mr. REYNOLDS, who, from the commencement, is clearly predestined to marry. These characters mingle together in an every day way, talk pleasantly, get jealous, make it up and marry. After which they deliver an old-fashioned epilogue, and the curtain comes down.

The piece is a pleasant little affair, admirably duped for this house, and the company which make it so attractive. The author, Mr. S. V. LELAND, has not aimed for brilliancy, and consequently, has avoided dullness. The dialogue is well distributed, fluent, and natural, and the delineation of character much above the average. Altogether, it is a delightful little piece, and, acted as it was on Saturday night, cannot fail to have a run.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The spectacular drama of "Faustus" will be repeated during the present week. To-night, the innumerable gas burners in the theatre will be ignited by GARDNER'S Galvanic-Electro process. The experiment is an extremely curious one, and cannot fail to delight the audience.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—To-night is the farewell benefit of that excellent *danseuse*, Mlle. ROBERT. The programme is long and attractive. "Evolutions on the Tight Rope." "Flora and Zephyr." "The Coopers." "New Hungarian Divertissement." "The Italian Brigands."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Young HENGLER—a gentleman whose reputation hitherto has been confined to the tight rope—appears as *Hamlet* in SHAKESPEARE'S play of that name. The farce of the "Clockmaker's Hat" is the afterpiece.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new comedy, called "A Bird in the Hand is Worth Two in the Bush," will be produced here to night, followed by the spectacle of "Variety."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—To-night, KOTZEBUE'S play of the "Stranger" will be presented. In the afternoon a great variety of entertainments.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Wild Knight," "Salmagundi" and "The French Spy" are up for to-night.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—This famous company of Ethiopian delineators produce a grand, original, musical, magical and semi-burlesque spectacle, called "Aladdin," to night. It has been a long time in preparation, and will, we are assured, exceed any of the BUCKLEYS' previous efforts. The usual amount of pure minstrelsy will also be given.

Personal.

GOTTSCHALK'S health is not improved by his visit to Cuba. A letter from Havana in the New Orleans *Picayune*, says: "His health has improved but little under the genial climate, and it was feared that his disease, the consumption, approached a fatal termination."

RACHEL talks of returning to New-York, to pass a month or six weeks; but her health is so feeble that it is considered doubtful whether she will ever leave Cairo.

Another disappearance is related in the Newark papers. Mr. GEORGE KINGSLAND, aged 30, a son of Gen. KINGSLAND, of Belleville, N. J., started for New-York on Monday week, and has not since been heard of. He had a considerable amount of money with him.

Signor GUIDI, the well-known tenor and music teacher, has lost his voice by severe illness at Chicago.

The *emeute* between Dr. GUILMETTE and the Pyne and Harrison Opera Troupe is the talk of Boston. The Boston *Bee* tells an interesting story of the cause of this very unmusical discord:

The circumstances of this legal warfare, as given to us by reliable authority, are as follows: Mr. GUILMETTE, a "singer of bass notes," was formerly a member of the Pyne and Harrison Opera Troupe. His engagement was for six months' service at a stipulated sum. After singing four months, he refused to comply further with his contract unless his salary was increased to double the amount agreed upon. This was denied him, and the contract severed. By this arrangement the troupe lost many fine engagements already announced, and experienced a loss of some hundreds of dollars. Just before Miss PYNE left New-York, Mr. GUILMETTE trusteed $418 of her money which had been deposited in one of the banks rewing his claim upon a charge of $325 for *medical services*. This money of course has to remain in custody of the bank until the claim is legally decided. It would seem that this sum would be sufficient to satisfy the demand, but not so. On Monday evening the writs were issued in $500 damages, and yesterday Mr. HALLSEN was arrested in $600 damages,—all for *medical* services, no doubt,—making the sum total trusteed and claimed $1,924.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Saturday May 23, Match $300, two mile Heats, in harness.

S. McLAUGHLIN b. g. *Gen. Darcy*	1 1
H. WOODRUFF g. gray mare	2 2
Owner h. g. *Andrew Sheehan*	drawn.
Owner r. g. *Captain Henry*	drawn.

Time—5:22—5:17¼.

Darcy had this race all his own way, and went as steadily as clock work through, while the mare was dancing from the start to the finish, of the first Heat. The second Heat she trotted finely, but *Darcy* proved the better nag.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Friday, May 22, Purse and Stake $1,250; Mile Heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons

D. PIFFER br. g. *Brown Dick*	2 1 1 1
H. WOODRUFF b. m. *Rose of Washington*	1 2 2 2

Time: 2:31¼—2:32½—2:32½—2:32½.

This was one of the most beautifully contested races ever witnessed, and caused the most unbounded excitement among the backers of the horses. The betting was in favor of *Brown Dick*, previous to the start $100 to $60. Before starting the second Heat, *Rose* was the favorite $150 to $50. The same nags come together again on Monday.

About 10 o'clock Sunday morning an accident happened at the Union Course, Long Island, from two parties meeting each other with fast horses and skeleton wagons. One horse, a valuable one, was killed on the spot, and his wagon broken to pieces; the other horse was supposed to be much injured. Mr. THOMAS HALEY, one of the drivers, was much hurt. Dr. WOOD, of Jamaica, being sent for, found the patient suffering from a severe incised wound on his body, and from several contused wounds on his limbs.

SKULL-CRACKING.—Quite a business was done in skull-cracking in the Thirteenth Ward on Saturday night. A young man named HENRY FOSHING made an attack upon Policeman ABBOTT, who attempted to arrest him for disorderly conduct. The officer tapped FOSHING on the head with his club, in order to relieve him of his superfluous animal spirits, after which he took him to the station-house, where Dr. KIMBARK dressed his wounds. Yesterday morning, Justice BRENNAN locked him up for assault upon the officer in default of $500 bail.

Soon afterwards, a man named LUKE TIGH was "brought in," bleeding from scalp wounds inflicted upon him by Policeman NELSON. TIGH, it seems, was raising a disturbance in the tailor store of MOAVOY & BROTHER, in Grand, near Suffolk-street. Officer NELSON interfered, and attempted to arrest TIGH, who resisted and struck him. The locust was then brought into play, and TIGH was subdued. He gave bail yesterday, before Justice BRENNAN.

The same night DENNIS MURPHY and his wife ELEN were taken to the Thirteenth Ward Police Station by officers CONKLIN and YEGAR. DENNIS was suffering very severely from wounds on the head, inflicted with a tumbler by his wife, whom he attempted to beat. A physician was called.

FATALLY STABBED ON A STATEN ISLAND FERRY BOAT.—A desperate fight occurred last evening on board the Staten Island ferry-boat *Josephine* on her trip from the Island to this City. Knives were used, and three men were stabbed—one of them a hackdriver named THOS. QUINN, fatally. QUINN was removed to the City Hospital. No arrests were made. It is stated that the man who stabbed QUINN is known by the name of "Mosey."

The Staten Island ferry-boats, especially on their return trips towards evening, have been all this season scenes of the most disgraceful rowdyism.

NATIONAL AMERICAN COUNCIL.—The American District Conventions have selected delegates to the National Council, which meets at Louisville, June 2. Two sets of delegates were presented from the Ninth Ward. In the Fourth District Convention there were six ballots cast, but in all the others the choice was unanimously made on the first trial. The following are the delegates and alternates chosen:

Dist. Wards.	Delegate.	Alternate.
2...1, 2, 3, 5, 8	Thos. McKnight,	G. A. Barney.
4...4, 6, 10, 14	T. H. Wainwright,	Robt. Beatty.
5...7, 13 & Winthrop	G. A. Buckinghnm,	G. C. Deane.
6...11, 15, 17	Daniel Bowley,	R. L. Lorimer.
7...9, 16, 20	A. M. C. Smith,	J. B. Pollock.
8...12, 18, 19, 21, 22	John L. Riker,	Jas. Owens.

QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.—The Quarantine Commissioners held a meeting, Saturday afternoon, at their rooms, No. 23 William-street. The injunction being dissolved the Commissioners can now proceed with their business. The contract for 2,400 running feet of fence, at $7,974, was signed by the parties. DODSON & LEWIS, and the contract for the three hospital buildings by JAMES ANKATELL, for about $3,500 each. The bids for the pier will be announced to-day. The arrangements for the sick are to be completed by the 20th of June. To-day the Commissioners will decide on the location of the four buoys, according to the chart of the Harbor Commissioners, after taking the opinion of a competent pilot.

DROWNED ON SUNDAY IN THE EAST RIVER.—HENRY GRAY, of No. 175 Mulberry street, his son GEORGE and JAMES HOLMAN, his son-in-law, hired a boat yesterday at Harlem bridge to go fishing in the East River. When opposite Randall's Island the parties rose to change seats when the boat suddenly capsized, throwing the occupants into the water. Young GREY senior, and HOLMAN clung to the bottom of the boat and hallowed for help. The old man relinquished his hold of the boat twice and sank, but each time on rising again was caught by his heir by his son in-law—who supported him until aid arrived. The body of the younger Mr. GREY has not been recovered.

The Spiritualists in Conference.

On Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, some eighty persons met in Mechanics' Hall, No. 14 Fourth-avenue, to organize a meeting, in pursuance of the following notice, which had been published in one of the Spiritualist organs in this City:

CONFERENCE.—A Conference of practical Spiritualists will be held at the Mechanics' Institute Lecture-room, No. 14 Fourth-avenue, on Saturday and Sunday, 23d and 24th instant, commencing at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Addresses may be expected from JOHN M. SPEAR, ELIZA J. KENNEY, S. C. HEWITT and others.

Mrs. S. C. HEWETT, of Boston, announced that by a special enactment of the spirits, the duty of presiding over the Convention would devolve upon Mrs. ELIZA J. KENNEY, a renowned practical Spiritualist of New-England. Mrs. KENNEY came forward, returned thanks for the honor conferred by the spirits, and earnestly appealed to her brethren and sisters to labor zealously for the advancement of Spiritualism. She then read a portion of Scriptures, and followed that with a written invocation, which she said was transmitted to her by departed friends.

The President then announced Miss C. HINCKEY and I. S. SHELDON, of Boston, as Secretaries of the Conference; and Miss FAY, of New-York, and Miss C. HINCKEY, of Boston, as a Financial Committee; after which she announced the programme of discussion for the session as follows:

1. What relation does Spiritualism bear to other moral and religious efforts?
2. What do intelligent persons in the spirit-life desire to do on this earth?
3. Have spirit persons associated for benedicent purposes?
4. What is the special mission of women at this eventful epoch?
5. Is it possible to generate a higher order of existence than has yet appeared on this earth?
6. In what ways, if any, can persons combine their efforts for humanitary purposes?
7. Have persons in the spirit-life unfolded any models of their purposes and their plans?

Mrs. BANER, of New-York, then read a paper on progress, which she said was transmitted to her from the spiritual world. It dealt in generalities, and advised nothing specific.

Mr. T. S. SHELTON, of Boston, followed with a paper on the relations of Spiritualism to other moral and religious reforms, which was discussed by Mrs. HEWITT, Mr. D. C. GODDARD, of Chelsea, and Mr. J. M. SPEAR, of Connecticut, until the hour of recess.

At 3 P. M. the Conference reassembled.

The second question of the programme was announced as in order for discussion, when Mr. HARNES, of Connecticut, a sleeping medium, groped his way to the stand—sound asleep, to all appearances—and made a lunicious speech on the political wickedness of the country. The legitimate subject was discussed briefly by Mr. GODDARD and Mr JOHN ONY, when an adjournment took place to evening.

At 8 P. M., immediately upon reassembling, Mr. SHELTON read—first, a paper on the future destiny of this earth; and next, one on Commerce, prepared while in the abnormal state by Mr. SPEAR. Mr. OTIS commented upon the last. "Commerce," he said, "would yet feed the hungry, and clothe the naked, at a reasonable and living price, so that the products of the earth should come to the consumer at first cost, instead of going through the hands of and enriching so many speculators." He explained that to the Church, as seen and explained by Mr. SPEAR, had been first developed to him in three different spheres of usefulness, then at seven, and then lastly at twelve. Our Christian Church came seven forms of social life, indispensable and absolute to the form of love. The first was the development of Commerce, as the great head of the Church."

Mr. HEWIT also approved the doctrine of the paper.

Mr. IRA B. DAVIS said he was in favor of the plan proposed, but he had very little hopes of the success of the project. The same thing had been tried in the City in 1857, and went on for some time very successfully, but was finally broken up. It was not the men that was wanted, but the money, in order to carry out the project.

Mr. OTIS asked what was the cause, Mr. DAVIS; now what was the real cause of discontinuing the operation?

Mr. DAVIS—The cause was this: That, not having sufficient means to carry on the operation, we were obliged to place confidence in somebody, and that very confidence destroyed it. We selected a man who had been tried—a man who had come from the other side of the water—a man who had been trained in the school of reform, and a man in whom it was said that you might place any amount of confidence: and yet he tricked us. The business was started on a capital of $500, which it took several years to raise.

VOICE—What amount of money do you think it would be requisite to have to carry this plan into execution?

Mr. DAVIS—About $10,000, I should judge.

Mr. GODDARD followed in support of the plan.

Mr. STEPHEN P. ANDREWS next proceeded to favor the project, and welcome his Boston and New-England friends to New-York. He was glad to see all who were engaged in so great and noble a cause as the propagation of Spiritualism. Adjourned.

SUNDAY PROCEEDINGS.

At 10 o'clock the Conference reconvened. After reading the Scriptures, and an invocation to the Spirits, the President announced as the first subject of discussion: "The Special Mission of Women at this Epoch."

Mrs. FARNHAM, a young woman, and but lately converted to Spiritualism, read a paper on marrying, emphasizing its ills as at present observed.

Mr. FARNHAM consumed the remainder of the morning session in a long speech upon the same topic.

The afternoon meeting was crowded to excess. After the opening exercises Mr. SHELDON read another paper dictated by the medium Mr. SPEAR on the "order of creation." It was practical and plain. It went in for the improvement of all useful plants and animals and no less of the human species, and no less materially and physically than morally. It favored the organization of exhibitions or fine healthy children and model parents as likely to improve our kind.

Dr. YOUNG, of New York, supported the doctrines of the paper. He was occasionally interrupted by an intruder who was quieted at last however.

Dr. WELLINGTON, who also argued in favor of the proposed system, in illustration of his theory that there was a spirit directing the movements of every man, told the story of a rustic couple who, about a year ago, came to this City from the West, and by direction of the spirits, who had never seen a spiritual paper. The woman, some years previous, had, by divine or spiritual inspiration, when told to travel about one hundred miles distant through the wilderness, where she would find an individual who had been an invalid for years, whom she was to rub with her hands until he should be healed, she started on her journey, and having reached the place described, found the man as she had been foretold, who was an unbeliever in spiritualism. She told him of her errand, and after some persuasion, he was induced to permit her to perform the office for which she had been sent, and accordingly commenced rubbing him with the palm of her hand until he was able to leave his bed, and walk upright, and attend to his business. This act soon became so public that her name and fame spread far and wide, until she had more than she could attend to, until she herself became an invalid, and was obliged to seek for health in the East.

Recess was now taken to evening.

They met again at 8 o'clock—evening.

Miss C. HINCKLEY, one of the Secretaries, read an address on the new order of things which spiritualism is to introduce. There would be, among other things it averred: 1. A community of feeling, and frankness in dealing with each other. If one were in want, his need would be shared by all—the interest of one would be the interest of all.

2. If one of this communion should make a mistake or commit some act of indiscretion, the indiscreet person would not be loved the less; it would not be placed among crimes, but attributed to want of judgment; as sisters and brothers they would lovingly give counsel, or set the weaker person right.

3. There are certain general wants to be supplied, such as entertainment, fuel, clothing and shelter. By mutual counsel and assistance, they would provide each other what was needful for the body.

4. The children would be intrusted to one of the self forgetting sisters, who would place them in companies, where they would receive the highest moral, spiritual and religious culture.

5. There would be a just and intelligent combination of persons in the marriage relation; these, divested of selfishness, cannot come together for self-gratification—cannot be moved by a desire to satisfy the lower propensities for ease or convenience, because in the very best sense they are one; and when by any series of events there may come to be a diversity of feeling, a separation will be, but there will be no jar, no discord, because the word *mine* shall have been erased, and *ours* written upon all things. It is this condition of freedom, this purity of soul, which shall bind heart to heart, and make them in every respect one. 'Tis a narrow view to say even "my child," "my husband," "my wife." Persons will not combine seeking their own, but the highest good of each and all. Legalism will be unknown, and true conjugalism will take its place.

6. There will come a willingness to labor without hope of fee or reward, and yet love's labor will always yield a rich harvest.

7. A willingness to continue in the mortal body, or to depart therefrom, and they who have combined for high and holy purposes will say, amen, "so let it be."

Happy, thrice happy will it be, when those who understand the relations existing between persons in the spirit life, and the earthly condition, that their efforts may be combined, that their may be union—interchanges—interblendings.

The address concluded by proposing the establishment of an office in this City for a centre of conference and cooperation.

Mrs. WICKER addressed the meeting upon the special mission of woman in the present epoch, and she was followed by Mr. S. P. ANDREWS, HENRY CLAPP, JR., and others.

Rev. CHARLES SPEAR announced that to day there would be a new system of architecture, a new system of government, and new plans of motive power explained and illustrated, which had been revealed by the spirits. An electrical machine of curious construction, was set in motion at the close of the meeting, which excited some curiosity. The meeting adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE MORMONS.

A New Acknowledgment of Mormon Doctrine.

In a sermon delivered by Elder ORSON HYDE, at the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, the marriage of Jesus Christ was distinctly set forth as a part of the Mormon belief. The sermon is reported in the *Deseret News* of March 18. Elder HYDE said:—

It will be borne in mind that once on a time there was a marriage in Cana of Galilee; and on a careful reading of that transaction, it will be discovered that no less a person than Jesus Christ was married on that occasion. If he were never married, his intimacy with Mary and Martha, and the other Mary also whom Jesus loved, must have been highly unbecoming and improper, to say the best of it.

I will venture to say, that if Jesus Christ were now to pass through the most populous countries in Christendom with a train of women, such as used to follow Him, fondling about him, combing his hair, anointing him with his precious ointment, washing his feet with tears, and wiping them with the hair of their heads, and moreover, or even modest he would be mobbed, tarred and feathered, and rode, not on an ass, but on a rail. What did the old prophet mean, when he said, (speaking of Christ,) "He shall see his seed, prolong his days, &c.?" Did Jesus consider it necessary to fulfill every righteous command or requirement of his Father? He most certainly did. This he witnessed by submitting to baptism under the hands of John. "Thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness," said he. Was it God's commandment to man, in the beginning, to multiply and replenish the earth? None can deny this, neither that it was a righteous command; for, upon an obedience to this, depended the perpetuity of our race. Did Christ come to destroy the law or the prophets, or to fulfill them? He came to fulfill. Did he multiply, and die to see his seed? Did he honor his Father's law by complying with it, or did he not? Others may do as they like; but I will not charge our Saviour with neglect or transgression in this or any other case.

At this doctrine, the long-faced hypocrite and the sanctimonious bigot will profanely cry blasphemy! Horrid perversion of God's work! Wicked wretch! He is not fit to live! &c. &c. But the wise and reflecting will consider, read and pray. "If God be not our Father, grandfather or great grandfather, or some kind of a father in reality, in deed and in truth, why are we taught to say "Our Father who art in heaven." How much soever of holy horror this doctrine may excite in persons not impregnated with the blood of Christ, and whose minds are consequently dark and benighted, it may excite still more when they are told that if none of the natural blood of Christ flows in their veins, they are not the chosen or seed of God. Object not therefore too strongly against the marriage of Christ; but remember that in the last days, secret and hidden things must come to light, and that your life also (which is the blood) is hid with Christ in God.

Abraham was chosen of God for the purpose of raising up a chosen seed and a peculiar people unto his name. Jesus Christ was sent into the world for a similar purpose but upon a more extended scale. Christ was the seed of Abraham, so reckoned. To these, great promises were made; one of which was, that in Abraham and in his seed, which was Christ, all the families of the earth should be blessed. When? When the ungodly or those not of their seed should be cut off from the earth, and no family remaining on earth except their own seed. Then in Abraham and in Christ, all the families and kindreds of the earth will be blessed—Satan bound, and the millenium fully come. Then the meek will inherit the earth, and God's elect reign undisturbed, at least, for one thousand years.

A DEFENCE OF POLYGAMY.

In the same discourse Elder HYDE defends polygamy as follows:

It is true that the people of Utah believe in and practice polygamy. Not because our natural desires lead us into that condition and state of life; but because our God hath commanded it, and wishing to comply with that, as well as all others of his commands, we are as we are. We also wish to be counted Abraham's children, to whom the promises were made, and also with whom the covenants were established; and being told that if we are the children of Abraham, we will do the works of Abraham, we are not a little anxious to do as he did. Among other things that he did, he took more than one wife. In this he was not alone; for this example was copied by most of the ancient worthies and others who succeeded him under the same everlasting covenant. Even the wisest and best men—men after God's own heart, entered the most deeply into this practice. Nor was this practice limited to the days of the Old Testament.

THE MORMONS A PERSECUTED PEOPLE.

Again, Brother ORSON says, in regard to the allegations against the Mormons:

"Are we everywhere spoken against? Is almost every newspaper and journal, with a thousand and one anonymous letter writers, pouring forth their spleen, animadversions and maledictions upon the Saints in Utah? Do they wish and intend to blow up a storm—a tempest to burst upon our heads with all the fury of the combined elements to sweep us from the face of the earth? Or secretly and under cover do they intend to rig a purchase to pray upon the peace and happiness of the Saints who have fled from the face of the "serpent," unprotected and unredressed, to this desolate land, to which no other people would come until after we came and killed the snakes—built the bridges—proved the country—raised bread and built houses for them to come to? A tender where no other people can or will dwell should the Mormons leave it!

Why this hatred and ill-will against you? What have you done to provoke it? We have rebuked iniquity; and, in some instances, in rather high places. But the the real cause is explained by our Saviour: "Ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hate you."

Remember that God not only rules the storm, but visits the secret chambers. He can hush the storm, and say to the winds, "Peace, be still," and catch the fowler in his own snare.

The professed purity of this generation will not allow the institutions of Utah to exist unmolested, if they can devise any scheme to disturb them."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE BRICK CHURCH.—Saturday morning while two gentlemen were standing on a portion of the foundation walls of the old Brick Church, which had been recently undermined, the wall fell downward, precipitating them a distance of fifteen or twenty feet upon a heap of stones. One of the gentlemen was severely bruised, and was immediately conveyed to his home in a carriage. The other, Mr. RITCHIE, of Boston, the owner of the lots on the site of the old Church fronting on Beekman-street, was attended to Lovejoy's Hotel, where he is stopping, and had the blood and dust washed from his person. He received some cuts and bruises, but was not seriously hurt. No bones were broken in either case. Several persons had a narrow escape by this fall. At 2 o'clock the corner wall, that has been standing alone for a fortnight past, was thrown over to the great delight of a great crowd of spectators. The undermining had been carried as far as was deemed safe. The workmen then rigged a long shore under and against, and by means of a jack screw gave the whole mass a cant that brought it slowly but beautifully to the ground. It is a marvel worth recording that so few mishaps have come of the demolition of this tall and solid old Brick Church.

HUDSON RIVER AND ERIE RAILROADS.—The Summer arrangement of the Hudson River Road goes into effect to-day. The following is the arrangement for the departure of the trains:

6:00 A. M.—Albany express; Peekskill, Poughkeepsie and Hudson.

7:00 A. M.—Poughkeepsie accommodation; all time-table stallions.

9:00 A. M.—Albany; principal stations.

10:30 A. M.—Sing Sing accommodation; all stations.

12:00 M.—Albany express; principal stations.

1:00 P. M.—Poughkeepsie; all time-table stations.

3:30 P. M.—Albany way train; principal stations.

4:00 P. M.—Sing Sing; all stations.

5:15 P. M.—Albany express; principal stations.

5:30 P. M.—Peekskill accommodation; all stations.

7:00 P. M.—Poughkeepsie; all time-table stations.

The Summer arrangement of the Erie Road also goes into effect to day. The way train will run as usual, but the express train for Dunkirk and Buffalo will run hereafter at 8 A. M., 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Marine Matters.

DISASTER TO A NEW-YORK SHIP.—Advices from Shelburne, N. S., by telegraph on Saturday, state that the passenger ship *Robert L. Lane*, of New York, from Liverpool with 600 hundred emigrants, struck on Brazil rock, off Cape Sable, on the night of the 21st inst., and backed off again in a leaky state. About 300 women and children were put on board a schooner at sea, and were carried into Shelburne, on Friday evening, all well. By hard pumping, the ship also reached Shelburne on Saturday, with loss of rudder and with other damage.

The location of the sunken wreck of the bark *Byron*, in the Lower Bay, is to be designated by a buoy. See notice to Mariners.

The immense iron steamer, the *Great Eastern*, it is announced, will sail from Milford Haven, as there is no other harbor in Great Britain with sufficient depth of water to accommodate her. The dock and storehouses for her use, at Portland, are in preparation.

☞ POWERS' Greek Slave, which was drawn at the Cosmopolitan Art Union, by Mrs. KATE GILLESPIE, of Virginia, is to be sold, at the Merchants' Exchange on the 23d of June.

☞ On Saturday a man by the name of RONNELLS was arrested for obstructing a street in the Fourteenth Ward. He will doubtless be fined. He had appropriated about one-half of the street to his own especial benefit. Mr. RUNNELLS, by the way, is only one of a thousand offenders in this way.

Coroners' Inquests.

DESTITUTION, DESPAIR, SUICIDE.—A Scotchwoman, a widow, aged 28 years, committed suicide yesterday, at the house No. 144 Elm street, occupied by one EDWARD HENRY and others. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner HILLS. In the pocket of deceased was found a piece of paper addressed: "To those that may find my body after death," upon which was written the following:

"The reason of me comiting this rash act in taking my own life, I was living with Judge GAWTREE, in Connecticut, and left the week before Crismas, and came to live or hord with Edward HENRY; he and his wife made me take drink and spen all my money. They also robed me of all my clothes and turned me out of doors, and I went to work; and the second time they enticed me to com back again, and robe'd me again, like wise breaking my carieter. I have no friends heare, so I lay my death at their door.

MARGRET REID A. BERRY."

Several occupants of the house were examined.

A physician, who was present, said the paper from which one of the witnesses said deceased "had taken something" was labeled arsenic, and he believed from external appearances and the history of the case that the deceased came to her death by taking arsenic.

The Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by taking arsenic."

DEATH FROM BURNS.—The young man, EDWARD FOLEY, who was so badly burned on the 9th inst., in the stable No. 64 James street, in which he was sleeping, when a fire broke out therein, died on Saturday, at the New-York Hospital. The Coroner held an inquest on the body. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and only 17 years of age.

LONG ISLAND.

THE SHEEPSHEAD BAY RAPE CASES.—JACKSON, who was sentenced to State Prison for 10 years on Saturday last, will be taken to Sing Sing to-day. During his confinement he has been visited almost daily by his wife, who furnished him with little necessaries to render his position as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. It is rumored that Mrs JACKSON was much imposed upon before Sheriff STEVENS took charge of the jail, by those then in charge, who demanded of her a fee of twenty-five cents before they would permit her to enter the jail. No one supposes that Sheriff BURSON was knowing to those transactions. JACKSON has spent in his defence nearly all of his money, having left only about $600, which sum his wife proposes to take to the Western country, purchase a small farm and build up a home in the hope of again being joined by her husband. Her devotion during this trial has excited the sympathy of many people, and a subscription has been started to enable her to carry out her plan of securing a home in the West. The stevedores have taken the matter in hand, and she will undoubtedly be made comfortable.

The complaining witnesses—CATHARINE SULLIVAN and JANE BULLION—will be discharged upon their own recognizances to-day. The former goes with a brother in New-York, and the latter to her relatives in Baltimore.

There are four more parties connected with this outrage, who remain untried.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, apparently a sailor, was found in the water at Fox's Dock, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Deceased was 5 feet 8 inches high, long hair, laid on top of head, and had on a thick blue shirt, a white cotton shirt, overalls, dark pants, drawers, gray stockings, and thick boots. Coroner REDDING will hold an inquest to-day, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND toys, 499 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found than at any other place in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fans, Games, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $30.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
2,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES.
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

FOR HOUSE-CLEANING, GARDENING, &c., the India-Rubber Glove is invaluable to ladies who wish their hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Can be worn where any other glove would be spoiled. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new style of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

MOTHS.—BREWER'S MOTH-POWDER IS decidedly a superior protection for furs, carpets and all woolen goods. Now is the time to use it. Sold by all the principal druggists.

CARPETINGS.
A very large assortment of the latest styles
Now offered
At extremely low prices,
At ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 38 Bowery, between Grand and Hesters.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and see them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

CARP

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL
have removed from No. 196 Broadway to the new marble store, No. 334 BROADWAY,
Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 6, 1857. No. 334 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A large and magnificent assortment of
Point Applique Sets. Point D'Alencon Sets.
Valenciennes and Honiton Sets. Infants' Medallion Caps.
Medallion Sets, "New Styles."
Embroidered Skirts $5, worth $8.
JAMES CROPSEY, No 481 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS, 551 BROADWAY.
3,000 yards fine Black Barages.....25 cents per yard.
2,500 yards Superfine Barages.....31 cents per yard.
4,000 yards crape marett.....31 cents per yard.
6,000 yards fine Barege de Laine.....12½ cents per yard.
5,000 yards very fine Lawns.....12½ cents per yard.
(Warranted fast colors.)
800 very handsome Robes.....$3 00 per robe.
(Warranted fast colors)
400 very handsome Organdy do.....$3 50 per robe.
(Warranted fast colors.)
N. B.—I case of Canton Crapes, a great bargain, at
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SILKS BOUGHT AT THE GREAT AUCTION SALES,
last week.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, May 25,
350 PIECES OF RICH PLAID AND BAYADERE SILKS,
(25 inches wide,)
AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
in fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

EMBROIDERED BASQUES.
EMBROIDERED BASQUES,
EMBROIDERED BASQUES,
In cambric and Swiss muslin.
BANDS, BANDS, BANDS,
BANDS, BANDS, BANDS,
The handsomest, largest and cheapest assortment to be found at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

RICH DRESS SILK.
50 pieces small plaid silks, 7c. cents.
100 pieces heavy Bayadere stripe, 6s and 8s.
75 pieces satin stripe and plaid at 8s worth 10s.
Foulard silks, 4s and 6s
Silk flounced robes at half price.
THIS MORNING at LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

SILK ROBES A BANDES,
Received by the *Asia* the newest goods of the season, bought in Paris at a great
SACRIFICE,
Viz.: Robes with high colored Ecossais Bands, $22 50 each Robes with very superb Chene Bands, $30 each
Will be opened on Monday, May 25.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
bodies untrimmed,
FROM $2 50 to $8 00.
Also,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT RICHLY TRIMMED!
Received by the *Arago*.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
RETAILED AT AUCTION PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
The subscriber would call the attention of the ladies to his stock of
RICH MANTILLAS,
which, for style and beauty, are not excelled by any to be found in this City. JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 481 Broadway.

MANTILLAS.
Paris embroidered BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
Richly trimmed with Lace Flounces.
ALSO,
200 EMBROIDERED MANTILLA BODIES, untrimmed. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS—CHEAP.
Barege Tissues, Organdies, Prints, Grillium's, Delaines, Poplinettes, Printed Muslins, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PRINTED AND TISSUE FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,
(From Auction)
At $4 and $5 each,
Will be opened on Monday, May 25th,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SILKS AT 56 TO 75 CENTS.
Some new and choice lots
FROM AUCTION,
Ready Monday, May 25.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BEAUTIFUL SILK ROBES.
GRENADINE ROBES,
PINE-APPLE, ORGANDIE AND JACONET ROBES,
BAREGE ROBES
A large Stock of the above at very low prices
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway,

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Full assortment of Summer Designs.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BAYADERE SILKS.
A large assortment just received at
81 per yard:
Also new styles rich Chene Silks
at $1 50 per yard, worth $2.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway,

TRIPED INOIA FOULARDS!
Six cases
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
At 50 cents
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Matting Stair Carpetings, &c., &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st

SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS, BAREGE SHAWLS
NEW STYLE STELLA SHAWLS
This morning, at LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
will be offered on Monday, the 25th,
MUCH BELOW THEIR VALUE
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.
Elegant Summer Styles.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES,
With three and four flounces each, full patterns.
At $1 75 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts

WHITE GOODS.
A full assortment of Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconets, Cambric and Mananoke, Nainsook, Dotted Swiss, Mills Bishop's Lawn, etc., for sale at low prices, by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILKS AND SILK ROBES AGAIN REDUCED.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have again marked down their silk and robes to such prices as to insure the sale of all their Spring and Summer stock.
Nos. 60 Canal-st., and 47 Howard-st.

MANTILLAS
of every description
selling off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

EMBROIDERIES CHEAPER THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just purchased upwards of 2,000 Embroidered Collars, which they can sell at less than cost of importation.
No 60 Canal-st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

BAREGE ROBES.
Plain and Figured, $4 50 to $7.
Grenadine Robes, $5 to $14.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

SATIN STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS!
at 75 cents.
ORIGINAL PRICE $1 25.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
Irish, English and French Poplins and Poplinette: also several new materials, very desirable, at
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

7,000 YARDS FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS,
Only 12 cents per yard,
At T. M. JAMES' New Store, No. 102 6th av., near 8th st.

LACE CURTAINS! MUSLIN CURTAINS!!
500 pairs will be offered this week cheap, to close a consignment, at T. M. JAMES' New Store, No. 102 6th av., near 8th st.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
7,000 Mantillas, in black and colors, at wholesale prices.
PARASOLS.
A handsome lot of Parasols, in browns, greens, and all the leading colors, from auction.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine st., 3 doors from Monroe.
One price only.

STELLA SHAWLS!
STELLA SHAWLS!
STELLA SHAWLS!
700 Stella Shawls at 12s. each—a bargain.
200 Printed Cashmere, $1, $1 50 and $2.
10 lots of Stellas, from auction, from $2 50 to $10—half the importing cost
Invariably one price. ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.
3 doors from Monroe.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
AT TEN DOLLARS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
will open this morning
150 three-flounced Silk Robes, full patterns, all at
TEN DOLLARS EACH.

THE CHEAPEST SILKS IN THE CITY.
100 pieces of fancy silks,
At 75 cents per yard.
G. B. WILLIAMS
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th st.

POPLINS, POPLINS, POPLINS.
100 pieces ducal poplins,
Very desirable styles,
At 75 cents per yard,
Ready for sale this week.
N. B.—250 dozen kid gloves,
The best,
At 75 cents a pair,
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
The subscriber begs to call the attention of the ladies to his
STOCK OF STAPLE DRY GOODS.
Confidence is felt that no establishment (especially up town) can offer greater bargains in housekeeping articles, of the best makes and brands, than can be found
At G. B. WILLIAMS',
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th st.
N. B.—250 dozen best kid gloves at 75 cents a pair.

THEIR GOODS FOR SUMMER WEAR.
Just received per late arrivals from Europe,
10 cases of very desirable lawns,
5 cases Organdies,
3 cases plain Barèges,
All of which will be marked 25 per cent. lower than regular prices, for the purpose of effecting immediate sales.
N. B.—250 dozens best kid gloves at 75 cents a pair.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No 767 Broadway, near 9th st.

LADIES, PLEASE OBSERVE.
ENGLISH PRINTED JACONETS.
10,000 yards English printed jaconets,
At 12½c. per yard, worth 25c.
Will be exposed for sale on Monday, May 21.
N. B.—The first counter on left hand as the set apart for the above goods. G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th st.

SILK ROBES AND RICH SILKS,
NEWEST PARIS STYLES,
Large variety—Cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLACK LACE GOODS
Just received, having been ordered expressly for his sales.
Real French lace Mantillas,
Black trimming laces,
Real French lace points.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

20 CASES OF PRINTED LAWNS,
NEW PATTERNS AND FAST COLORS,
At 1s. per yard.
Will be opened on Monday, May 25,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS. LACE CURTAINS,
Draperies, Curtain Materials, Cornices, Window Shades Bands, Tassels, &c., &c., &c.
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

SKY BLUE,
DRAB, PURPLE, GREEN,
and other COLORED BONNET SILKS. For sale by
ALSO,
L. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.
100 dozens Light Kid Gloves, superior quality, purchased at a great sacrifice, will be sold at
FIVE SHILLINGS PER PAIR.
By JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

RICE PRINTED ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
ORGANDIE FLOUNCED ROBES
very cheap, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

HIGH LUSTRE BLACK ITALIAN SILKS,
Only 75 cents per yard, worth $1, at
T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

UNUSUAL AND UNHEARD-OF BARGAINS
in French China, English iron stone ware, cut and pressed table glass, gas fixtures, silver plated ware, and table cutlery. During all of the present week the prices will be as follows: For

FRENCH CHINA AND IRON STONE WARE.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	$16 00	$25 00
White Toilet Sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 50
Decorated Tea Sets, very handsome, 44 pieces	10 00	18 00
Decorated Toilet Sets	5 75	8 50
Decorated China Vases, the pair	3 50	6 00
Decorated China Vases, the pair	7 50	12 00
CUT GLASS.		
Cut-glass Goblets, (new lot,) the dozen	1 75	3 00
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 00
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 25
Cut glass Decanters the pair	3 00	5 00
Col'd Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80	3 00
SILVER-PLATED WARE.		
Silver plated Table-spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 50
Silver-plated Table-forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea-spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	5 50	8 00
Silver plated Castors, six cut bottles	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces	$20 00	30 00

We have the largest assortment of
GAS FIXTURES IN AMERICA.
And we sell them at corresponding low prices.
TERMS CASH
without discount. No deviation can be made from the prices asked.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

CHANTILLY LACES OF A SUPERIOR make and finish just received. Points, mantillas, flounces, barbs, capes, veils and coiffures. Also, shawls and mantillas in silk lace, rom $5 upwards; rich nets in black and white, for basques and many other novelties.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—SHIRTS TO order at low prices, and warranted to please; shirts cut and manufactured for the trade; superior stock of ready made shirts, collars, and bosoms at prices unequaled for cheapness. J. A. DELLICKER,
No. 60 Warren st., up-stairs.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I. Offices No. 45 John-st. and
No 730 Broadway.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 730 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing in their usual superior manner.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!—PERFECT Fitting Garments 20 per cent. below Broadway prices, at T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av., near 8th st.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW GOODS HOUSE.
HOMER & KETCHUM
Offer inducements to
CASH PURCHASERS of
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
At No. 348 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.
Just Received—A new supply of fine
MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDRENS' STRAW HATS.
ALSO,
NEW STYLES OF SUMMER FLATS.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2 REWARD—LOST, ON SATURDAY, 23D inst., a CHILD'S GOLD BRACELET, marked M. E. T. 1856. Send to No. 143 West 34th-st., or No. 10 Ferry st. It was lost in going from 36th-st. to 26th-st., by the 6th av. The finder will receive the above reward, and the thanks of the owner.

$5 REWARD.—ON SUNDAY, 24TH INST., small black English TERRIER DOG, tan-colored feet, answers to the name of "Dot." The above reward will be paid by leaving him at No. 139 East 15th st., Stuyvesant-square.

LOST—A SHIPPING RECEIPT-BOOK. THE finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to TOWNSEND, CLARK & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

FOUND—MAY 23, A SMALL SUM OF MONEY, which the owner can have by calling at No. 31 Amity-place, and paying for this advertisement.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is conjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults, No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents
MONDAY EVENING, May 25
A most extraordinary bill. Five entertainments.
Farewell benefit and appearance of
Mlle THERESA ROBERT.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND THE ENTIRE DOUBLE COMPANY.
The great Antoine in two characters.
Miss MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL, YOUNG AMERICA, EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
THE COOPERS.
NEW HUNGARIAN DIVERTISSEMENT.
THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS.
TUESDAY—The Wonderful Ravels.
In Rehearsal—A new grand comic fairy pantomime, by JEROME RAVEL.
Next Grand Afternoon Juvenile Performance, Saturday, May 30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Engagement of
MR. WALLACK,
MAY 25.
Douglas Jerrold's beautiful drama of
THE RENT DAY.
Martin Heywood.....Mr. Wallack
Toby Heywood, Mr. Lester; Silver Jack, Mr. Walcott; Rachel, Mrs. Hoey; Polly, Mrs. Mary Gannon.
With, (second time,) the highly successful new comedy, by Charter Oak; Sweet be thy Dreams, and Happy Haidee, 25 cents each; Welcome Buchanan, with likeness of the President; We'll all meet again in the Morning, and Tom Tit, with lithographs, 25 cents each. Instrumental: The Garland, six easy pieces; Album Leaves, two easy pieces; Leaves from the Opera, three pieces. Popular Quadrilles: Auriola Waltz, Smithfield March, Tasdia Schottische and Mocking Bird Polka, 25 cents each. Serenade from Don Pasquale, Thalberg and Palmers Quadrilles, 50 cents each. Galop from L'Etoila du Nord and Fra Diavolo her Polka, with variations, 30 cents each. Franklin College Schottische, 10 and La Belle Maron Waltz, 15 cents. Five twenty-five cent pieces of their equal will be given for $1, and sent postage free. Teachers and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 429 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. (Lafarge Buildings.)
Third year of the enterprise, in order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Volumes, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.
LIST OF GIFTS,
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Vest Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.
Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada, EVANS & CO.,
Principal store No. 677 Broadway,
Lafarge Building.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST plain, practical ADVICE on the time and mode of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it the most modern spiritualism in print. 52 per annum; 26 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS CHINESE FEAST
OF
SCENES, MUSIC, MIRTH AND ENCHANTMENT.
MONDAY EVENING, May 25th,
First week of a grand Original, Musical, Magical and Semi Burlesque Spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP."
By SILAS S. STEELE, with nearly 20 new, correct and gorgeous Chinese Scenes, by the celebrated artist, Mr. T. BARTHOLOMEW, of Bowery, splendid and appropriate Chinese Costumes, by Mr. TAYLOR; Machinery by Mr. DROZE; Properties by Mr. LEAK; Original and characteristic Chinese Music, by Mr. F. BUCKLEY; the whole produced at a cost of upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
In order to render the representation as correct as possible, the company will perform *a la* CHINESE, and the evening's entertainment will commence with "Aladdin."
N. B.—For the accommodation of Families, Schools, &c., the Gorgeous Spectacle of "Aladdin" will be performed on WEDNESDAY, May 27th, in the AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
After the Spectacle—
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

BURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 3 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 25, the entertainments will commence with
THE WILD KNIGHT.
After which will be presented the pantomime of
SALAMAGUNDI.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE FRENCH SPY.

THE RECITAL.—B. A. & A. F. POTTER HAVE the honor to announce that they will give a RECITAL, ORATORICAL, POETICAL AND DRAMATIC, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, nearly opposite Bond-st., on MONDAY EVENING, May 25, 1857, commencing at 8 o'clock, on which occasion they will be assisted in the drama by a lady. They will read and recite selections from the most popular authors, including HIAWATHA and PLU-RI-BUS-TAH. Tickets, 25 cents

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MONDAY AFTERNOON, the amusing Operetta, entitled NO; OR, THE GLORIOUS MINORITY. Songs, Dances, and the laughable Farce of AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY. EVENING, Kotzebue's famous Play of THE STRANGER. THURSDAY EVENING, an entirely new and powerful Drama now being performed in London with unexampled success. The Living Serpents, Harry Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. The collection is formed exclusively of original Pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

THE TURF.—CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Great Trotting, MONDAY, May 25. Purse and stake, $2 250; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Wm. Whelan b. g. *Jake Oakley*; S. McLaughlin enters b. m. *Lady Moscow*; D. Piffer enters b. g. *Brown Dick*; H. Woodruff b. m. *Rose of Washington*; J. D. McMann enters gr. g. *Ed. Eddy*.
JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor.
The Long Island Railroad cars will leave South Ferry for the track at 12 o'clock, returning as soon as the race is over, fare 50 cents.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The summer session commences on the 14th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payments made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman st; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ; painted at Madrid in 1623. This celebrated Historical picture is again on exhibition at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 8 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New-York, will hold its 51st Anniversary on TUESDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Institution, Bloomingdale. Rev. EDWARD ANTHON will read the report and deliver an address. The children, as usual will take part in the exercises. Stages will be running every 10 minutes from 10 to 12 o'clock, starting from the corner of Broad-way and 32d-st., and will also be in readiness to return after the meeting. At the close of exercises there will be a question of Trustee for the ensuing year. Should the weather be unfavorable the anniversary will be postponed to the first clear day. Subscriptions become due at this time.

SHALL THE LICENCE LAW BE ENFORCED? THE DRAM-SHOPS ABOLISHED AND THE SABBATH REDEEMED?—To answer the question, the New York City Temperance Alliance will hold a Free Public Meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway. Among the speakers engaged are Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., Rev. PETER W. CLARKE, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, WM. E. DODGE, Esq., and other clergymen and laymen. Ladies are invited and expected.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE HAVING THE subject of the removal of the landing of the North and East River Steamboats under consideration, will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 2 P. M. All persons interested are particularly requested to attend.
JAMES R. STEERS,
I. D. C. McCONNELL,
JAMES GRIFFITHS,
HIRAM CORWIN,
MORGAN S. HARRIS,
} Special Committee.

NOTICE—THE COMMITTEE HAVING THE subject of the disposal of the Crystal Palace under consideration, will hold their final meeting in room No. 5 City Hall on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 2 P. M. All persons interested are earnestly requested to attend, as this will be the last opportunity afforded them.
WM. WILSON,
WM. COULTER,
JAS. GRIFFITH,
} Special Committee.

O. U. A.—THE MEMBERS OF IRONSIDES Chapter No. 47, are hereby notified to meet at the Chapter rooms, No. 207 Bowery, THIS DAY, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely, in regalia, to attend the funeral of our late brother, WILLIAM VANDERBEEK. The members of the Order in general are invited to attend. By order,
A. J. COULTAS, Sachem.
G. E. WOODMAN, C. of the C.

NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, May 25, in the University. Essay by Rev. G. J. JONES, of the Mariner's Church, on *The Relation of Seamen to the Kingdom of Christ*.
EDWD. C. MARSHALL, Recording Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DOWN TOWN BOOK STORE,
LOOK HERE!
WHAT ABOUT IT?
Call and See!
There will be arranged on our counter on THIS (Monday) MORNING, a first-rate assortment of
FRESH BOOKS,
any of which will be sold at
25 CENTS PER VOLUME.
Although some of them were published at $1 25,
"Pick 'em where you like."
The above arrangement will continue through the week. Everything sold cheap.
C. SHEPARD & CO.'S, No. 152 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Every family should have Imray's Family Physician. Price $2 50.

ZILLAH, THE CHILD-MEDIUM,
A TALE OF SPIRITUALISM.
By the author of "My Confession," etc.
Just published. 12mo: cloth. 75 cents. Dealers, send in your orders. Single copies sent free. MILLER & CO., (as Dix, Edwards & Co.,) No 321 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC—PUBLISHED BY HORACE WALTERS, No 333 Broadway, Agent for Chickerings & Gilbert's Boston Pianos. Songs: Maiden's Resolution, Kitchen Fire, Poor Old Bob, Courting in Connecticut, I've Lingered too long by thy side, Love; Let us smile through our tears; My Mother; Somebody waiting for Somebody; Grandma's Advice; Root Hog or Die, (only correct edition, as sung by all the Negro Minstrels;) Charter Oak; Sweet be thy Dreams, and Happy Haidee, 25 cents each; Welcome Buchanan, with likeness of the President; We'll all meet again in the Morning, and Tom Tit, with lithographs, 25 cents each. Instrumental: The Garland, six easy pieces; Album Leaves, two easy pieces; Leaves from the Opera, three pieces. Popular Quadrilles: Auriola Waltz, Smithfield March, Tasdia Schottische and Mocking Bird Polka, 25 cents each. Serenade from Don Pasquale, Thalberg and Palmers Quadrilles, 50 cents each. Galop from L'Etoila du Nord and Fra Diavolo her Polka, with variations, 30 cents each. Franklin College Schottische, 10 and La Belle Maron Waltz, 15 cents. Five twenty-five cent pieces of their equal will be given for $1, and sent postage free. Teachers and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 429 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. (Lafarge Buildings.)
Third year of the enterprise, in order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Volumes, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.
LIST OF GIFTS,
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Vest Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.
Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada, EVANS & CO.,
Principal store No. 677 Broadway,
Lafarge Building.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST plain, practical ADVICE on the time and mode of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it the most modern spiritualism in print. $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 256 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

GOUPIL & CO.,
HAVE ON EXHIBITION
A MAGNIFICENT PAINTING BY
F. WINTERHALTER.
To which the public are invited.
FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

THE EXHIBITION OF CHURCH'S GREAT Picture of NIAGARA will positively close on MONDAY NEXT, 27th inst.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No 353 Broadway.

AMERICAN ART UNION GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY—Great sale of English, French, and German engravings at wholesale prices. Go early.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS,
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES'
SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME,
THE BEST FERTILIZERS KNOWN.
MAPES' NITROGENIZED.....$50 ₱ ton.
MAPES' POTASH PHOSPHATE.....$35 ₱ ton.
Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizers.....$40 ₱ ton.
In sacks of 100 lbs. each.
FRED. M'CREADY,
No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOYT'S
BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
The best fertilizer for Potatoes, Corn, Buckwheat, and Turnips, especially. Warranted equal if not superior to any other brand. In bags of 160 pounds each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

BONE DUST—NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, Super Phosphate of Lime. A large assortment choicest garden and farm implements and seeds for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and Vallow States Fairs, (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society or 1855, pages 90 and 195.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF COACH HORSES, bay, about 16 hands high, six years old, good traveller—very desirable for family use. Also, a coach and a light carriage, and a double and single harness. Apply, before 11 A. M. or after 8 P. M., at he private stable No. 105 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

ANY GENTLEMAN OR FAMILY IN WANT of a superior horse sound in all respects, a very fast traveler in harness or under the saddle, sold without fault, may see the animal by addressing Box No. 1,970 Post Office. Price $175.

FOR SALE—A GRAY STALLION, THREE years old, of Black Hawk stock, half-brother to Nonpareil. To be seen at stable in 10th-st., first door from Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DARK BROWN HORSE, VERY stylish, 15¾ hands high, kind in all harness. Can be seen at BRADLEY'S stable, in 10th-st., near 6th-av.

REMOVALS.

REMOVALS.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—A. RANNEY has

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MAY 25, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange for account of whom it may concern:

$3,000 Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. bonds

4 000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St Louis Railroad 2d mort. 7 per cent. Bonds

1,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

18,000 Great Western (J.L) Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

10,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent, Consolidation Bonds

10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

2,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st mort 7 per cent. Bonds.

400 New-York City 5 per cent. Central Park Stock of 1858.

100 shares National Insurance Company of Jersey City, with note of J Levy attached for $1,500

14 shares Trenton Iron Company.....$60 each

10 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad.....$100 each

6 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.....$60 each

20 shares City Bank of New-York.....$1 each

10 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each

20 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each

30 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.....$15 each

25 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each

20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

50 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each

75 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.....$10 each

50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The second instalment on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY May 28.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st

T. C. BOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE TAPESTRY CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.—On TUESDAY, (to morrow,) at 10½ o'clock at the No. 67 West 25th-st. T. C. BOUGHTON will sell at the above, the entire furniture of the house, consisting in part of superior City made piano-forte, a perfect and beautiful instrument, eleven tapestry carpets, solid rosewood sofas and settees in brocatel and moquet, richly carved rosewood stages, with French plate doors and backs, French secretaires, ladys' secretaire, music cabinet, centre, card and pier tables, with Italian marble tops, French girandoles, corner etagers, fine oil paintings among which are beautiful landscapes, by Hardwick and others, Guardia Angel and Dream of Innocence, after Overbeck, Washington Crossing the Delaware, Washington Reviewing the Troops, General and Lady Washington, fine barometer, copes from Stewart, rich lace curtains and shades, French plate pier glasses, decorated China vases and mantel ornaments, splendid gas chandeliers, &c.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.—Solid mahogany dining table, extension do sideboard, suit dining room furniture in moquet, white china dinner set, do. do. tea, coffee set, decorated and gilt tea set, silver plated tea and coffee service, do. do. ewer, claret pitcher, rewing tea kettle, liquor stand, cut glass ware, table cutlery, tea trays, &c

BASEMENT AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Mahogany sofas, chairs, do. card tables, dressing bureaus, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses beds bedding, carpet and fancy chairs, arm and rocking do. hall stands and chairs hall oil cloth, stair carpets and rods, kitchen furniture, stoves, &c. sale positive, without regard to weather A cash deposit will be required of every purchaser. Catalogues early on the morning of sale at the house only.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE.—THIS DAY, MAY 25, At No. 116 West 15th-st. of splendid rosewood and mahogany furniture, an elegant rosewood pianoforte, pearl inlaid, stool and cover; three rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and back; two, one, five three suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and green silk plush; costly pier and mantel mirrors, oil paintings, handsome tapestry and ingrain carpets H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell at the valuable furniture in the residence as above, on THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, an unusually fine assortment of furniture, in the parlor and dining-room, carved bedroom furniture, bedding in use as stated above of handsome rosewood suites bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, patent rosewood secretary; do. bureau; spring mattresses, large secretary, rosewood bookcase; do library; solid oak extension table; do sideboard to match; do dining room chairs, sofas, sofa bedsteads, fine mahogany extension chairs, couches, oval and other tables, whatnots, bookcase, easy rocking chairs, Turkish coal stools, rosewood side and centre tables, with stationary marble tops; silver ware; all the gas fixtures, and four splendid chandeliers China tea sets, dinner sets, cutlery, common crockery with a large quantity of useful and ornamental articles with a large quantity of furniture, too numerous to mention. Also a pair of splendid pointers, brother and sister, five and six years old, sound and healthy; to be sold on account of the owner having no further use for them. Sample time will be given to the purchaser to find out their qualities before payment.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.—Office No 15 Park-row.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PARLOR, CHAMBER AND LINING-ROOM FURNITURE AT AUCTION, THIS MORNING, (Tuesday) May 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., of all the contents of the elegantly furnished private residence No 348 West 23d-st., a few doors west of 8th-ave. This house has been newly furnished with first-class goods, which are all in excellent order and to be sold without any reserve, and for no fault-part ment on any account.

The sale will commence with the parlor furniture, which consists in part of rich velvet carpets and rugs two solid rosewood suites, covered in elegant crimson and maroon satin damask, with silk covers; solid rosewood etageres, centre, card and pier tables, brocatelle draperies, fine and handsome lights fine oil paintings, elegant Dresden china vases, French ormolu clock, meritorious line engravings, heavily embroidered lace window drapery, easy and reclining chairs one of Nahl's & Fiscber's superb Loo-ave piano-fortes, with carved rosewood case and embroidered stool and cover, large pier, mantel and oval mirrors, &c.

In the dining room is the handsome solid rosewood extension table, with dining chairs to match, together with all the china and silver plated ware belonging to a newly furnished house, &c.

In the chambers are a most excellent assortment of splendid carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers couches &c. Also nine curled hair mattresses and bedding, and carpets and engravings &c. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale, at the house only.

CHARLES J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT BUILDING SITE IN THE HIGHLANDS.—Positive sale of five hundred acres of choice land, known as the Dutch Farm, near the village of Cold Spring, on the east bank of the Hudson, and immediately opposite West Point. MILLER & MITCHILL will sell, at public auction, WEDNESDAY, May 27 at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, Cold Spring, Putnam County, 500 acres of choice land, comprising table land, woodland and meadow; about one mile below the railroad depot, and beautifully located on the elevated terrace in the Highlands, on which are some of the most elegant country seats on the Hudson. It overlooks the plain of West Point, and has the rare advantages of three unexcelled views—down the Hudson as far as the Quaze, through the Fishkill valley, and on the river, including the lofty mountains, the West Stormking and the Cattskills in the distance. The many attractions of scenery, healthfulness, accessibility and superior neighborhood, render it a highly desirable property for a superb building site, or to be subdivided into sites for villas. Maps of the property and all particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, marble building, No 11 Pinest.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 40 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., (each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and including to the rear yards 25 feet 2 inches by 100 feet 6 inches in depth;) six of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d place, commencing at the corner of Court-st and six on the southerly side of 3d place, commencing at the corner of Court-st; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th place, commencing at the corner of Smith st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; 25 per cent. on the 2d of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the premises for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS,
Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

VALUABLE PROPERTY BY EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1857 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable lot, with the 3 story and basement brick dwelling on the front, 3 story brick building on the rear, and two brick buildings in the corner, of said lot, situate on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing 49 ft. 4½ inches north of 26th-st., said lot being 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

Also, the lot adjoining the above on the southerly side; being 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

The above described property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, as steady steam power can be had from the adjoining premises. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, PASTELS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st. a splendid collection of over 150 costly oil-paintings, pastels and water-color drawings, the property, of W. Schaus, Esq., sold previous to his departure for Europe. Among them will be found the best works of Bellows, Carter, Carmichele, Dasi, Hava, Hall, Matteson, Post, Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, Shattuck Salmin, Van Gloven, Williamson, and others. In the assortment of European oil. It is said on that we offer our friends at one time many choice pictures, and we do not hesitate in saying that this collection is well worthy of the attention of all lovers of the Fine Arts. The paintings will be on exhibition at the Gallery, on THURSDAY, May 21, up to day of sale. Catalogues will be ready the same day, and will be mailed to parties out of the City, if applied for.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No 185 West 14th-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany chairs, sofas, and other tables, marble-top centre and pier tables, marble and black wood, velvet tapestry and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedstead, marble top dressing bureaus and wash-stands, mattresses palliasses lace curtains, &c. Also 1 fine walnut, dinner and tea sets, and an assortment of kitchen ware

---

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the elegant residence on the above park on the banks of the Hudson, adjoining Aspinwall and Washington Irvine, together with about 125 feet of ground, covered with fine wood and forest trees. Terms very liberal. Maps and photographs at the office No 7 Broad-st.

J. S. H. BARTLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ALL kinds of Choice Wines, Cigars, &c., including 20 cases of cut lacquered decanters reduced to suit the stock of a dealer declining business; by J. S. H. BARTLEY, TO-DAY, May 26 at 10 o'clock No 281 Pearl-st. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping. Those willing to buy cheap for cash will find this a good opportunity.

AUCTION SALES.

TENIS MOERELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PANORAMA OF NINEVEH, painted by COOPER; on public for exhibition; open to please any audience; will be sold THIS DAY at 12 o'clock. Be early at No. 334 Broadway. By TENIS MOERELL Auctioneer. N. B.—It will be exhibited at time of sale, with the fixtures.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain.	Italy.	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople Alexandria, Cairo.
Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York No 9 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the 30th sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
E. P. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO. PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for the stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 40 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have assigned any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such assigned Stock, as the full shares of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders. Scrip certificates will be issued to such original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No 37 William-st.
NEW YORK, May 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAS ESTABLISHED an Office in this City at No 37 William st., 2d floor, for the transfer of their Stock and the transaction of financial business. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Transfer Books which the President of New York and other persons interested, can obtain a recent full exhibit of the Company's affairs, on application at this office.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

$11,000.—A LOAN OF ABOUT THIS SUM is wanted, for not over four months, and rather less of about $8,000 for not over 90 days, on security of the very first class, and worth one and a half to each loan, and which could be instantly converted into cash at the rate, all of which any person can know to his entire satisfaction in two minutes, without expense. Call for HENRY, at Boyd's Post, No. 47 William-st. from 8½ to 10 a. M., and 5 and 6 P. M., or address accordingly, stating name, and when and where an interview can be had, and the very lowest rate of interest.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ROCKLOT RAILROAD COMPANY.—MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due on the 1st day of June next, on the issue of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Rock-it Railroad, also the Interest Coupons, due at the same time on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

A. O. BABCOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Ottawa and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ANNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OGDEN, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and 1 for three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

RAILROAD COMPANIES, OR THEIR Agents in this City, desirous of negotiating first mortgage bonds in London, or other European markets, can secure, on equitable terms, the services of a gentleman well qualified, of high character, and with firs-class acquaintances on the other side, by addressing A. B., Box No. 3,159 New-York Post Office.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 10 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND Sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shue and Leather Bank.

$20,000 OF PREFERRED STOCK OF the Western Virginia and Kentucky Railroad Coal Company for sale on liberal terms. C. R. POTTER, No 52 Nassau st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., (give credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, May. 23, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. until the first day of June next.

By order
GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 19, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.

8 UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, new
6 HORIZONTAL BOILERS, new and second-hand.
10 LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, new and second-hand.
1 NEW HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, of about 80 horse-power. Will be set up, and put in operation and no pay unless satisfactory. Several other boilers, both new and second-hand. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A cylinder paper machine with four copper drying cylinders, sizing machine and calender complete all in good order and can be seen in operation at the mill of the subscriber. Will be sold very cheap if applied for soon, as it must be removed immediately after 1st July.

J. DE WITT WALSH.

COAL.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DISCharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh coals, furnace and range size; also, Black mine and Tunnel-vein Red ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No 171 Lexington av, corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards corner 14th st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Goowenor-st. and Front, East River; No 25 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No 10 William-st.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$214,408 11	
For Interest and Annuities	21,714 54	$235,922 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$15,000 00	
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	2,828 73	
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	5,443 02	
Paid commissions to agents	6,547 08	
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage	6,057 41	
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c.	15,331 03	$82,789 16
Net increase for the quarter		$153,133 49

Add—

Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857	3,748,760 80
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857	3,902,393 79
Policies issued during the quarter	531
Policies in force May 1, 1857	10,165

Of which 9,195 are for the whole life.

Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance $2,882 10

I have examined the above returns and find them correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

May 15, 1857.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William S Coe,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abrah. Bininger,	C. A. Steadman,
Robt H. McCurdy,	J. P. Yeiverton,	Geo's H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Bette,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam E. Sprouls,	I. Edgerton,
John H Ewitt,	John M. Stuart,	W. S. Brown,
W. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. R Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ARRATT, Actuary—SHEPP'D HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE FLENKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Flenkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John K. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. Da Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Sarles,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. D. Ames,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. Van Duzer,	Robert Boorman,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Huefford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sacory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White
F. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Office Merchants' Exchange, corner William-st and Exchange-place. Cash capital $200,000.

DIRECTORS

James M. Halsted,	W. De Forest,	Robert L. Stuart,
Geo. T. Oliphant,	John D. Groom,	Le Gr. B. Cannon,
Robert Hoe,	Moses A Hoppock,	John A. Weeks
Wm. S. Gilman,	L. S. Suarez,	Jacob Little,
H. G. Marquand,	Loring Andrews,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
John T. Moore,	John K. Myers,	Wm. G. Lambert,
S. S. Clark,	Simeon Baldwin,	Walter Edwards.
Isra'l Corse,	George Palen,	James R. Taylor,
O. D. F. Grant,	Allan Hay,	Henry Range,
Robert W. Rodman,	Thos S. Young,	H. Fo bingham
M. Armstrong, dr.,	John M. Furman,	E. D. Lockwood.

This Company insures holidings, furniture and other property against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms

J. M HALSTED, President.
FRANK. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 4th-av.

Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

A UNIQUE AND ELEGANT DRAWING-room piano-forte for sale, elaborately finished with four round corners, finished all around alike, back the same as the front costly rosewood case, 7-octave scale, double scalloped bottom all round, triple massive carved work back and front, carved top, full carved legs to match, the case with vines, grapes, &c., in relief finish, in the most superb manner. Any piano-forte dealer in fruit, fruit flowers, plants, &c., artiste work of in all of unfame, baskets, fruit birds, &c., in front, superbly finished in style of Louis XIV., French action, and in power equal to at least; is a parlor grand, with overstrung bass, rich, delightful tone made to order by one of the best makers of this City, to whom reference will be given if desired; is a perfect gem, without fault or blemish, has been carefully kept for three months, guaranteed in tone makers, and cost $800; price $425. Including carved music stool. Apply at the residence No. 678 Sixth av., between 39th and 40th sts., from 8 A. M till 8 P. M., for four days. N. B.—Will be made an object to a cash purchaser. It has a box for dilapidations.

SOEHLEN & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway,) New York. We would invite the attention of musicians and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No 84 Walker-st

---

CHICKERING'S, GILBERT'S & WATTES' PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Will be sold this week at reduced prices at the Warerooms and manufactory, No. 423 Broadway, second hand pianos from $80 to $150 melodeons from $25 to $200, and for sale on monthly payments, or for rent and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent bracing-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A 7-OCTAVE BACON & RAVEN PIANO, used $220, will be sold for $150, magnificently carved piano of Ball, Davis & Co's, and Haines Bs make at great bargains. Second hand pianos, $75, $90, $100, $125, $140, and $175. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., marble building

---

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—GREAT SACRIfice, grand diagonal 7 octave rosewood Piano elegant case, and warranted; cost $650; made by one of the first makers; been used a few months; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

PRIZE PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE offer a large assortment of great bargains, at their factory and warerooms No 348 Bleecker-st, viz: grand diagonal, overstrung base and circular scales pianos. Also several superior second hand pianos, cheap

---

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Fourth-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively their own manufacture, warranted in every respect

DIVIDENDS

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, May. 23, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. until the first day of June next.

By order
GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 19, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.

8 UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, new
6 HORIZONTAL BOILERS, new and second-hand.
10 LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, new and second-hand.
1 NEW HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, of about 80 horse-power. Will be set up, and put in operation and no pay unless satisfactory. Several other boilers, both new and second-hand. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A cylinder paper machine with four copper drying cylinders, sizing machine and calender complete all in good order and can be seen in operation at the mill of the subscriber. Will be sold very cheap if applied for soon, as it must be removed immediately after 1st July.

J. DE WITT WALSH.

COAL.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DISCharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh coals, furnace and range size; also, Black mine and Tunnel-vein Red ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No 171 Lexington av, corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards corner 14th st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Goowenor-st. and Front, East River; No 25 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., No 10 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $150; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK	FROM LIVERPOOL
Saturday, Jan 3.....1857	Wednesday, Jan 7.....1857
Saturday, Jan 17.....1857	Wednesday, Jan 21.....1857
Saturday, Jan 31.....1857	Wednesday, Feb 4.....1857
Saturday, Feb 14.....1857	Wednesday, Feb 18.....1857
Saturday, March 14.....1857	Wednesday, March 4.....1857
Saturday, April 11.....1857	Wednesday, April 1.....1857
Saturday, May 9.....1857	Wednesday, April 29.....1857
Saturday, May 23.....1857	Wednesday, May 27.....1857
Saturday, June 6.....1857	Wednesday, June 10.....1857
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 37 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON, AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships

INDIANA, Captain BAKER, 3,824 tons burthen;
ARGO, Captain BENSON, 3,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Captain BURTON, 2,867 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company, of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate Wednesday for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London, and then proceed to Bremen. Returning they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate Saturday, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third class or steerage passengers. A surgeon is attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30.

The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, May 27, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, June 10.

For freight or passage apply to C. H. SANDS,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 20
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, May 27
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves New York Wednesday, June 3
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 17
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New York Wednesday, July 8

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie,

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 16th day of May to the 23d day of May, 1857: Men, 71; women, 69; boys, 121; girls, 133—total, 393. Adults, 140; children, 243; males, 192; females, 191; colored persons, 12.

DISEASES.

Abscess	4	Delirium Tremens	2
Albuminaris and Bright's Dis. of Kidneys	7	Diarrhœa	3
Apoplexy		Dropsy	6
Asthma		Dropsy in head	28
Bleeding from Lungs	1	Drowned	5
Bleeding from Navel	1	Dysentery	2
Bleeding from Womb	1	Dyspepsia	1
Brain, disease of	1	Enlargement of the Heart	1
Bronchitis	7	Epilepsy	1
Burned or scald	1	Fever	1
Cancer	1	Fever, scarlet	29
Casualties	2	Fever, typheid	5
Cholera Infantum	3	Fever, typhus	5
Colic	1	Fistula in Perineo	1
Concusion of the Brain	1	Fracture	2
Congestion of the brain	7	Heart, disease of	8
Consestion of the lungs	4	Hooping cough	8
Consumption	41	Inflam. Bowels	4
Convulsions, infantile	34	Inflam. of Brain	6
Croup	1	Inflam. Heart	2
Debility, adult	5	Inflam. of lungs	22
Debility, infant	5	Inflam. of throat	3
		Inflam. of tonsils	1
		Influenza	1
		Intemperance	2
		Jaundice	1
		Kidneys, disease of	2
		Killed or murd'd	2
		Liver, disease of	1
		Lues Venerea	1
		Lungs, diseases of	1
		Malformation	1
		Malformation of Anus	1
		Malformation of Heart	2
		Marasmus, adult	4
		Marasmus, infantile	15
		Mortification	1
		Old Age	5
		Palsy	4
		Pleurisy	2
		Premature birth	3
		Scurvy	2
		Small-pox	8
		Softening of the Stomach	1
		Stillborn	23
		Suicide	1
		Teething	4
		Ulceration of the stomach	1
		Unknown to the Jury	2
		Worms	1
		Total	393

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company,

G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The AULIN PATENT GAS WORKS are used to light the city of Auburn, New-York; are being erected to light the villaga of Palmyra, New-York, and Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids, Michigan, and will be erected this summar by the new Company now forming for the city of Paterson, N. J., and also by some at least of the towns (in nine different States) now in negotiation. For their unequaled simplicity, safety and economy for factories, &c., parties are referred to the Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y., where they have been used the last six months. Central office of the Aulin Company, No. 44 State-street, Albany, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

TO BATHERS AND OTHERS.—CHARLES J. BUNNER'S Life Preserving Shirts for bathers, voyagers and sea-faring men, are the greatest invention of the age. They are made for males and females, and will be found invaluable by those who visit the sea-shore this Summer. The Life Preserving Shirts expressly for bathers are made of the finest fabrics, and may be worn as an ordinary garment with great comfort and convenience. Those constructed for voyages are capable of sustaining the wearer in the heaviest breakers, and will protect the body from injury from rocks or other obstacles. Show rooms, No. 337 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Thousands of children pine, sicken and die from no other cause than worms. This is a safe remedy. Infants may take it without danger, for it contains no mercury. All children relish the Pastilles. BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla, the only article of the kind that has stood the test of time, is equally efficacious as a remedy for Scrofula, Eruptions, Liver Complaint and nervous diseases. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastiles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART"—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquerelle, by FREDRICKS' corps of Parisian artists.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Indian ink, Parisian style.
DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Carlton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 156 Broadway,
Have now on hand a full assortment of gentlemen's Summer Hats, viz.: Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers—lighter and more beautiful than they have ever before made, Beaver Cassimeres, extra fine and very light, French Felts of various qualities, styles and colors, Straw Hats of entirely new styles; to which, with their usual assortment of Molskin Hats and Summer Caps, they invite the attention of the public.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—GUARD AGAINST IMPOSTURE.—To do this, look well for the water mark, "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," which exists in every leaf of the book of directions enveloping the medicine. This trade mark is manufactured in the paper itself, and discernible on being held up to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great drama of the "Wild Knight" is having a successful run at this popular Theatre. It is to be repeated to-night, and with it a new comic Pantomimo will be performed for the first time, entirled, "Salamagundi," with CELESTE'S beautiful drama of the "French Spy" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The Summar arrangement for running passenga trains goes into effect on the 25th instant. Three through Express Trains leave New York for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, connecting with the Express trains on all the Western roads, at 6 A. M., 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. The way trains run as heretofore.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Will you come, not "To the Bower," but to WILDE'S Millinery Warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, and see the largest stock of silk bonnets, straw goods, silks, ribbons, French flowers, fancy feathers, dress caps and *coiffures*, and millinery goods generally, that has been opened this season. The Paris styles for Summer are all received.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth-avenue, New-York.
Jos. L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New-York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro't *Ch'n Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert E. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col. Danial Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E. R. Kale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. E. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a pottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sale at the Stock Exchange..MAY 23.

$10,000	Virginia 6s	b30	91¾	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R'd	s10	60¾
11,000	do		91¾	300	do		60¾
15,000	Missouri State 6s		89¼	600	do		60¾
36,000	do	b60	89¾	500	do	b30	61
20,000	do	c	84¾	1000	do	b60	61
5,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70	b8	87	750	do		60¾
2,000	Erie R. R. 2d m. '75		88	170	do	s10	60¾
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	100	93¼	500	do	b6m	62¾
6,000	Harlem R. 2d m.		72¾	100	do	b3	63¾
8,000	Mich. So & Fd bs		75	300	do	b3	61
2,000	Ill. Cent. R. R. B		89¾	100	do	b10	61
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.		48	300	do	s30	60¾
2,000	Har. R. R. 1st m.		77¾	350	do	s60	60
5	Bank of Commerce		109	50	do	s60	59¾
20	Ocean Bank		96	300	do	s60	59
10	Hanover Bank	s3	95	50	do		61
70	Atlantic Bank		86	50	do	b30	61¼
650	Canton Co.		20	100	M. S. & N. Ia. sc. St'k.		92
52	Penn Coal Co.		94¾	50	M. S. & N. Ia. p stock		92
40	do		94¾	20	do	b30	92
300	do		94¾	20	do		91¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60	16¾	80	do		91
200	do		18¾	100	do		90¾
100	do	b15	18¾	50	Panama R. R.	b30	95
100	do	c60	18¾	170	do	b60	95
50	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.		65	50	do		94¾
10	Cleve. Col & Cin. R.	103¾		250	Ill. Cen R. R.	c	138½
800	N. Y. C. R. R.	c	86¾	150	do		138¾
100	do	s10	86¾	200	do		138¼
150	do	s15	86¾	350	do	s60	138
100	do	s60	86¾	100	do	s30	137½
20	Erie R. R.		37	200	Clev. and Pitts. R. R		95¾
450	do		36¾	100	do	b50	47
100	do		36¾	10	Galena & Chi R. R.		97¾
860	do		36¾	200	Clev. & Toledo R. R.		65¾
10	do	b30	36¾	1620	do		05
100	do	b60	87	400	do	b60	65¾
100	do	b60	83¾	300	do	b60	65
75	do	b60	36¾	100	do	s60	64
200	do	b15	36¾	150	do	s60	63¾
100	do	b4	36¾	100	do		64¼
100	do	s3	36¾	100	do	s30	64¾
912	do		36¾	200	do		64¾
110	do	s10	36¾	400	Chic. & R Isl R.	b60	97
50	do	s30	36¾	300	do		96¾
750	do		85¾	55	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		67
500	Harlem R'd. R.	s60	12	100	do	s60	66
200	do		12¾	100	do	b60	67
100	do	b30	12¾	6	do		66¾
20	Reading Railroad		79¾	60	La Crosse & Mil. R.		78
300	do		78¾	50	do	b3	78¾
300	do	s60	78¾	30	C. B & Quincey R.		95
200	do	b30	78¾	10	Hnd. Riv. R. R.		34
1400	do	s3	78¾	10	Park Bank		104¾

SECOND BOARD.

800	Erie Railroad		34	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	s30	60
100	do		33¾	100	do	s60	53¾
80	do		35¾	200	do	b30	61
100	do		35	100	Ill. Cent R. R.	s90	138
550	do		33¼	50	do	s30	138¾
800	do		33	50	do		138¼
100	do	s60	32	700	Cleve & Tol. R.	b60	64
100	do	b60	32¾	150	do	s60	63
1850	do	s3	32¾	100	do	s10	63¼
50	do	b60	30¾	200	do		63¼
100	do		33¼	100	do	s60	63
50	do	s3	33¼	700	do		63¼
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		86	300	N. Y. Cent. R.		94¼
10	Pacific Mail S. Co.		68	800	do	s30	96
50	do		70	50	do	b60	93¾
160	Reading R. R.		78¾	100	do	b10	93¾
100	do		78¾	100	do		93¾
200	do	s10	78¾				

MONDAY, May 25—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week amounted, in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,723,745, against $3,280,535 the week ending May 24 last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $1,625,573, against $1,608,969 the corresponding week last year. The direct Export of Specie, principally in Spanish Coin to the West Indies, amounted to $359,167, against $222,723 the same week in 1856. The Boston steamer cleared on Wednesday for Liverpool with $1,066,000 in Gold, principally for New-York account, against $774,000 in the same direction by the corresponding steamer last May. The steamer *Arago*, from Havre, brought in $185,000 in Spanish Coin, and the Sub-Treasury disbursed over the receipts of the week $222,981; the balance standing on Saturday P. M. $13,556,264, against $13,778,645 at the close of the previous week. The foregoing movement, without reference to the interior exchanges, shows an apparent difference of $1,011,786 against the Bank reserve; but as the last average of $12,543,674 was probably a rising one at the close of the previous week, the statement to be made up this afternoon is not expected to average below $12,000,000. An increased export movement is looked for the present week, as two direct steamers sail for Europe on Wednesday and Saturday, while on the other hand the half-monthly California packet of May 5, with a million and a half or two millions of bullion, will be due by Thursday or Friday. The Money market ruled easy through the week, as well for discounts as at call, and considerable balances were held over by private lenders on Saturday for want of employment. General trade is dull, and new enterprises, except in the way of City building improvements, are neglected. Mercantile payments at Bank are met with remarkable punctuality, notwithstanding some real complaints and much unreal croaking are heard in regard to the financial condition and trade of the Northwest. Foreign bills show very little change: London, 109¼@109⅝; Paris, 5.18¾@5.17½.

According to the official Custom House record of the Foreign trade at New-York for the calendar months of April, and one summary, by months, from the beginning of the current fiscal year, 1st July, 1856, to the 1st inst., which we published a few days since, the Import of Foreign Merchandise at this port for the ten months (exclusive of foreign coin and bullion,)

Amounted to	$187,105,000
Add three weeks in May	12,548,352
Total to date	$199,654,352
Against same time in 1856	172,395,164
Increase to date	$27,259,188

By the same tables the Exports of Domestic Prodnce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign goods reëxported—

Amounted to	$69,106,000
Add three weeks in May	4,808,149
Total to date	$73,914,149
Against same time in 1856	69,189,293
Increase to date	$4,724,942

By the same tables the Export of Specie to the 1st inst., was made | $33,115,000
Add three weeks in May | 4,952,463
Total to date | $38,067,463
Against same time in 1856 | 17,458,539
Increase to date | $18,608,625
Increase as above in Produce | 4,724,942
Increase of all exports | $23,333,567

The Stock Exchange during the past week was active in the dealings, and fluctuating and unsettled at the close in prices; though most of the interest and excitement shown on the list were confined to four or five descriptions. Toward the end of the week, the contest on Southern Michigan Common Stock became quite animated, the Speculators against the market putting out large contracts at very wide differences from the cash price where their own options, at 30 or 60 days were accepted, while the *Bulls*, encouraged by the striking confidence recently manifested by the large and highly responsible proprietary of the Road, in relieving its finance of all appearance of embarrassment, purchased freely for the advance. Since the second board on Wednesday the sales have been ex privilege, the privilege counting from 4 to 6 ₰ cent., according to the relative value put upon the new guaranteed stock for which an exchange of one-fifth, or 20 ₰ cent. of the old, has been made. The sales of the latter, on Saturday, were over 6,000 shares, the cash stock being scarce at 61 ₰ cent., while the *Bears* were eager sellers at 60 ₰ cent., seller 30 days, and 59@58¾ ₰ cent., seller 60 days. On the other hand, the latter class of operators have been more than successful in breaking down New-York and Erie shares, which sold, for the first time in three years, largely below 40 ₰ cent., the decline to 36 ₰ cent. on Friday having carried down a broker who had been representing some heavy contracts for outside buyers. This failure was made known on Saturday afternoon, when the usual panic slaughter, in settlement of the contracts of the party, was gone through with. The lowest point touched was 32 ₰ cent., from which the price almost immediately rallied to 34 ₰ cent. The market for other Railroad stock was made to sympathize with this movement to the extent of ½, and in one or two instances 1 ₰ cent. The fluctuations of the day and week most remarkable are:

Erie.....40¾@37@38¾@36@36¾@35¾@32@34
Northern Michigan (with privilege).....65¾@70¾@64¾
Southern Michigan (ex-privilege)...58@57@62¾@60¾ @61 cash and 1+@63¾, seller 60
Guaranteed Stock.....88¾@90 92@90¾
Cleveland and Toledo.....61@63@66¾@64¾
Illinois Central.....138¾@140@137@139¾@138¾
Same.....At option of seller 137½@136@136¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....47¾@48@46
New-York Central.86¾@86¾@86@86¾, seller 60 days
Milwaukie.....66@65@67, cash
Reading.....78¾@78¾@78¾@78¾@78¾

Among the Stocks not actively dealt in, Pacific Mail Steamship advanced 5@6 per cent, closing at 71, ex-dividend, and the shares of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road went down to 95 per cent. Panama, Rock Island, Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal all firm, and ½@1 per cent higher; Galena and Chicago dull, a few shares selling at 97¾ on Saturday. The *Shorts* in Illinois Central had several times to pay 140 per cent. cash to make their deliveries, though subsequently renewing their contracts for another turn, seller 30 or 60 days at 137@136. There was much borrowing of several other Stocks to make deliveries at the close of the week. The general market left off unsettled, prices recovering from the panic at the opening of the Second Board. The present week promises another exciting time.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company have just issued their ninth Annual Report for the year 1856, including the estimates for the current year. From this document and some explanatory notes derived from the officers of the Company, to the present date, we learn that the cost of *both* sections of the work—one only of which was operated up to near the close of last year—is

In Capital Stock	$3,076,814
Funded Debt	3,837,900
Together	$7,814,614
Loan on $30,000, Beever Co. Bonds	20,000
Total	$7,834,614

Represented by

Construction	$6,949,910
Equipment	694,990
Real Estate, Cleveland	190,240—$7,835,140

We understand the present floating or unfinished debt of the Company to amount to *less than a hundred thousand dollars*, and this sum not yet due: certainly a favorable feature in a concern involving nearly eight millions. On the face of the balance sheet, as it stood the 1st January, the miscellaneous or unfunded accounts of the Company *pro and con.*, stood:

To contractors, and for ties, spikes, &c	$117,780
Bills for iron, equipment, &c	217,658
Balance of income account	19,760
Together	$355,198
Balances due from other roads	$135,123
Beaver Co. Bonds, margin	10,000
Bills, materials, &c	209,550—$354,673

Thus making the general balance sheet:

Dr. funded as above	$7,834,614
Miscellaneous	355,198
Total	$8,189,813
Cr. cost of road	$7,835,140
Miscellaneous	354,673
Total	$8,189,813

The two divisions of the Road are known as the main Cleveland line, 97 miles, and the Ohio River or Wheeling Extension, 94 miles. The former only was operated in 1856. The Extension was not opened through until the close of the year. It was built chiefly by local subscription, County and individual, and the stock made free of dividend until completion. The earnings of the year 1856 were, therefore, as near as may be, on a cost,

In Funded Debt, paying 7 ₰ cent	$2,590,000
Capital, payable in Scrip	2,140,000
Together	$4,640,000
Gross Traffic	$629,972
Expenses	298,630
Net Earnings	$331,342
Income Balance from 1855	35,986—$367,328
7 ₰ cent. Interest on $2,590,000	$174,856
9 ₰ cent. in Scrip on $2,140,000	192,712—$367,568
Income Balance to 1857, as above	$19,760

The Extension subscriptions now become common stock, and that part of the debt incurred in the extension of the line to Wheeling is also made common, and both included in the foregoing general balance-sheet.

The future policy of the Company will be to pay *Cash Dividends*. With the full and efficient working of the extended line, (which can scarcely be appreciated until after the first half of the present year,) the Board of Directors estimate for an average gross revenue of $100,000 a month, justifying, at the low rate of expense at which the line is operated, an income to the stock of 8 ₰ cent. ₰ annum. Thus far in 1857 the relative earnings have been—

	1857	vs.	1856.
January	$42,417		$32,969
February	42,876		22,933
March	55,847		32,625
April	85,273		51,473
Total for four months	$225,913		$130,005

The management of the Company is under the Direction of CHARLES W. ROCKWELL, President, JAMES T. SOUTTER and GEORGE H. KELSEY, of the Bank of the Republic, and BENJAMIN C. LEE, of JAMES LEE & Co., Bankers, all of New-York; H. C. KINGSLEY, of New-Haven; Z FITCH, J. F. CLARK, JAMES FARMER, and HENRY W. CLARK, of Cleveland; JOSHUA HANNA and WILLIAM M. LYON, of Pittsburg, and S. BRADY, of Wheeling. The Dividend terms of the Company are half-yearly, July and January.

The well-known cashier of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Mr. A. N. LEWIS, who has been in Wall-street over 20 years, and Mr. THEODORE STOUT, also with Messrs. D., S. & Co. since the commencement of their business, have just established themselves as Loan, Exchange and Stock Brokers, and will issue in a few days the following strong card of recommendation. They have certainly the best wishes of all their friends for success.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1857,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.'s BUILDING.

We beg leave to announce to you that we have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, for the transacting of a General Banking Business, including the negotiating of Loans, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Mercantile Paper, the buying and selling of Stocks, Bonds, &c. Our experience in the house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. from the commencement of their business until the present time, to whom we take pleasure in referring, affords us peculiar advantages for conducting the business we propose. Particular attention will be given to orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds and Foreign Exchange. Collections made on all parts of the country upon the most favorable terms. In addition to the above reference we present, by permission, the following: J. T. SOUTTER, Esq., of the Bank of the Republic; JAMES BARNES, of the Merchants' Exchange Bank; WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Esq., and Hon. WM. KENT, of New York; EBASTUS CORNING, Esq., of Albany; and CHAS. H. FISHER, Esq., of Philadelphia.

We omitted, at the proper time, to state that the new Artizens' Bank, having filled up its capital of $600,000, has been admitted to the Clearing House.

The New-York excursionists for the opening ceremonies of the important line of railway between the cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis, will leave here on or a few days after the 26th inst., to be at Cincinnati by 3d June. The occasion will no doubt prove as interesting as the event it is to commemorate is important to the trade of the Great West. The cities of Charleston, South Carolina, and Memphis, Tennessee, have just celebrated a similar event in the railway connections of the South and South West. The Ohio and Mobile line, to connect the Lakes of the Northwest, with the Gulf ports of the Southwest, by joining the Illinois Central at Cairo, is being slowly but prudently built, and thus far mainly by local aid. The last report shows 197 miles out of Mobile in operation, and a large amount of work accomplished on the upper sections, of which 242 miles are ready for the iron. The expenditure, thus far, is $8,340,429, derived from

Capitol paid in	$3,155,129
Not revenue of the road	493,143
Sold of Alabama and Tennessee	1,691,710
Unfunded debt of the Company	1,994,959
Sale of lands and lots	1,965,489
Total	$9,340,429

Mr. J. SMITH HOMANS, of the *Bankers Magazine*, No. 162 Pearl-street, has just issued a third edition of his valuable Manual for Notaries Public, with the latest statutes and decisions in all the States on the subject of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes. The new law of New York on Days of Grace, is copied on page 208 This act, we may add, in reply to the inquiry of a correspondent, attaches only to *sight* bills and to all post bills or checks on banks and bankers *doing business under the banking laws of New York*. It will not attach to bills of exchange or post checks on private bankers, like DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. or WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., although drawn by banks or bankers doing business under the banking laws of this or any other State. Bills drawn at two months date run to the end of the two calendar months embraced within its time, whether 59 days as in February and March, or 62 days as in July and August; and if not made on banks or bankers within the law, carry the usual three days' grace.

A correspondent calls attention to a singular blunder, not to say hull, which is going the rounds of the press, about the Mint Coinage. The paragraph assumes that the new silver coins will be kept "from exportation and absorption for manufacturing purposes," because they are made to bear a legal value five or ten ₰ cent. "*below* their value as metal." Our correspondent says he finds the paragraph in the *Herald*. Very likely.

The April receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Saturday, are large, though not equal to those of April last year. The following is the statement:

From freight	$328,380 77
From passengers	163,745 89
Total	$492,126 56
Same month last year	549 645 61
Decrease 1857	$57,538 75

The same journal remarks of the new banking capital erected in Pennsylvania:

The increase of the banking capital of this State, authorized by the Legislature that has just adjourned, is shown in the following statement of the new banks chartered:

	Capital.
Union Bank, Philadelphia	$500,000
Corn Exchange Bank, Philadelphia	500,000
Commonwealth Bank, Philadelphia	500,000
Union Bank, Reading	500,000
Iron City Bank, Pittsburg	500,000
Allegheny Bank, Allegheny	500,000
Catasauqua Bank, Catasauqua	400,000
Kittanning Bank, Kittanning	300,000
Tioga County Bank, Wellsboro	200,000
Bank of Pottstown, Pottstown	200,000
Central Bank, Hollidaysburg	300,000
Pittston Bank, Pittston	200,000
Beaver Bank, Beaver	150,000
Jersey Shore Bank, Jersey Shore	100,000
Crawford County Bank, Meadville	150,000
Lebanon Valley Bank, Lebanon	200,000
Bank of Shamokin, Shamokin	150,000
Bank of Chester Valley, Coatesville	100,000
Eighteen new Banks	$5,510,000

In addition to this, the capital of several existing banks has been increased about a million of dollars; so that, without including several new Savings Institutions, whose capital we are not informed of, we make the new banking capital of the State amount to | $8,510,000
Add former banking capital | 23,675,000
Present Banking Capital of Pennsylvania | $30,095,000

Cincinnati Money and Stock Market.

From the Circular of Hewson & Holmes, May 20.

There is very little variation in the general aspect of the Stock market, as compared with last week; transactions have been more limited and prices have hardly been sustained.

Little Miami shares have not been in as active request as usual, with sales at 94@96. Hamilton and Dayton is quiet, with sales at 65. Indianapolis and Cincinnati shares have sold at 63. The earnings of this road for April were nearly 12 ₰ cent. in excess of the earnings of the same month last year; this, in view of the general falling off in the earnings of nearly all Western roads for April, is doing remarkably well, and ought to give the friends of this Company increased confidence in its securities. Ohio and Mississippi shares have been sold at last week's currency. We note sales of Ohio Central shares at 15, Dayton and Western at 20, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky stock at 120.

In Bonds the movement has been very steady. We report the usual amount of sales without variation from our last quotations.

Money affairs are slightly easier, but borrowers still have difficulty in placing any but first class names.

The weather in the past week has been dismal, affecting prejudicially all kinds of business. Vegetation is a month later than usual. We have now, however, the indications of seasonable weather.

Exchange on New York ¼@1 ₰ cent.

SALES FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20, 1857.

$5,000	Little Miami R. R. Co. 6 ₰ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds		80
2,000	Indianapolis & Cincinnati R. R. 7 ₰ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds		90
1,000	Cincinnati, Ham. & Dayton R. R. Co. 7 ₰ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds	90	and int.
2,000	Covington & Lex. R. R. Co. 6 ₰ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds		70
4,000	Indiana Central R. R. Co. 10 ₰ cent. Income Bonds, due in '68		95 and int.
1,000	Columbus & Xenia R. R. Co. 7 ₰ cent. Div. Bonds, due in 1860		90 and int.
5,000	Hilleboro' & Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 ₰ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds		55
6,000	Cin., Wil. & Zanesville R. R. Co. 7 ₰ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds		25 and int.
1,500	Cincinnati & Chicago R. R. 10 ₰ cen. Real Estate Bond, Butler & Meredith, Trustees		25
3,000	Cincinnati & Whitewater Canal Bonds, including interest		10
1,000	Ohio Central R. R. Co. 7 ₰ cent. 4th Mortgage Bonds		30
372	50 Little Miami R. R. Co. Dividend Script		82
200	shares Ohio & Miss.		11½
100	shares Ohio & Miss., 30 days		12
32	shares Ohio & Miss.		12½
100	shares Indianap. & Cin., 15 days		63
140	shares Little Miami		95
20	shares Little Miami		94
20	shares Cin., Ham. & Dayton		68
118	shares Ohio Central		15
65	shares Dayton & Western		20
66	shares Cincinnati & Chicago	2¾	and int.
20	shares Junction (Ind.)	8	and int.
12	shares Eaton & Hamilton		16½
20	shares Wabash Navigation Co		21
12	shares Farmers' Bank, Ky		120
110	shares Southern Pacific	$3 25 for $5 paid.	

Banks of New-Orleans.

From the New Orleans Picayune, May 16.

The Bank Statement shows no variation of consequence. The actual changes, as compared with last week, are as follows:

Decrease in Short Loans	$158,982
Decrease in Specie	102,580
Decrease in Circulation	57,770
Increase in Deposits	47,349
Decrease in Exchange	24,218
Increase in amount due distant Banks	13,389

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. May 16.	Loans. May 9.	Specie. May 16.	Specie. May 9.
Citizens' Bank	4,833,277	4,833,279	2,619,196	2,519,194
Canal Bank	1,928,741	1,931,012	1,009,060	1,010,727
Louisiana	3,990,598	3,992,553	1,479,486	1,480,611
Louisiana State	4,251,677	4,329,583	1,942,779	2,046,684
Mech. & Traders'	988,863	998,460	310,889	307,780
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,702,829	1,708,195	289,521	290,148
Southern Bank	548,970	405,466	132,336	125,584
Union Bank	1,488,542	1,471,256	345,545	296,116
Bank of J. Robb	490,490	494,053	265 116	287,264
Total	19,065,795	19,224,655	8,351,307	8,463,857
	Decrease	158,893	Decrease	102 550

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. May 16.	Circulation. May 9.	Deposits. May 16.	Deposits. May 9.
Citizens' Bank	3,743,060	3,743,060	3,496,059	3,496,059
Canal Bank	1,405,761	1,454,665	857,768	792,624
Louisiana	949,514	954,474	2,068,910	2,707,067
Louisiana State	2,286,465

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1773 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Interesting Letter from Judge Drummond—Interference of the Mormons with the Courts of Law.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Friday, May 22, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

MY DEAR SIR: In your valuable paper under date of the 20th inst., I find a communication over my signature under date of May 4, 1857, from Chicago, Ill., in which I make reference to an affidavit of Mr. H. A. WATSON, which was inclosed with the communication, that had special reference to that want of fidelity which seems to characterize many of the American latter-day clergy, and Elder FERRAMORZ LITTLE in particular—as Mr. WATSON had been a member of this peculiar and new-fangled Divinity, he was only so well prepared, from a real knowledge of the scenes behind the curtain where the treasonable degrees are conferred, called Degrees of Endowment, to speak from the Record; since it was that the affidavit of Mr. WATSON was sent for the sole purpose of setting Elder LITTLE in proper light on the subject of his relation and direct duties to the "Latter Day Saints," but from cause or reason to me unexplained, the communication was inserted and the affidavit omitted. Now, I wished you to insert both the communication and affidavit at the same time, for the reason that the one is an essential part of the other.

In connection with these lawless and treasonable creatures now inhabiting Utah Territory, it is proper for me to make an explanation for the benefit of the many readers of your paper, in relation to the breaking up of the Court in Salt Lake City in February last past.

Some of your correspondents from Salt Lake, in speaking of the unblushing impudence of HOSEA STOUT at the time Judge STILES' Court was adjourned for him by an armed mob, said that "Mr. STOUT was the attorney for the Government, appointed by the authority at Washington." This is not the fact; Mr. STOUT never was appointed by the President, but after Gen. HOLMAN, of Iowa, returned from Utah, Mr. STOUT was at different Terms of Court appointed United States District-Attorney *pro tem.*, by express order of the Court, but it is true that in A. D. 1855 Mr. STOUT got up an application for the office of United States District Attorney for Utah, which petition was signed by Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG and A. W. BABBITT, and was also presented to Judge KING, Gen. BURR, Dr. HURT and myself for our signatures, but after we explained to Mr. STOUT the fact of there being a secret oath-bound organization in the Mormon Church to resist the execution of the laws and federal authority in Utah Territory, together with the further fact that the Mormons were hostile to the then Administration and President PIERCE in particular, that it was useless for him to make the application, as he would not succeed, and that if he did get the appointment that he could not fully discharge his duty to the Government, country and laws of Congress, for the simple reason that he had again and again *sworn* in Mormon Lodge Rooms to do all in his power to thwart the ends of the law save those of the Mormon Law, or Higher Priesthood; and that, as we were severally advised, and believed, that such was the true state of the case, we could not, in justice to President PIERCE, the Democratic Party, nor to ourselves, recommend him for the office; and that he was doing a great wrong to ask for an office which he had *sworn in advance not to execute with fidelity*, but to resist and destroy, if possible to do so; whereupon Mr. STOUT concluded that his oath of office as an Elder in the Church, and his duty to the Church as a faithful member of the "Danite Band," was wholly irreconcilable with that of any office in the gift of the Federal Government, and that, as he could not absolve his allegiance to the Church and "Denite Band," it was highly improper for him to hold the commission of Attorney for the Government in Utah Territory. Indeed, Mr. STOUT, as well as J. A. KELTING, A. P. CHESLEY, W. M. WALL, T. S. WILLIAMS, W. A. HICKMAN, ALMERIN GROW and JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD, all lawyers, never pretended but that their oaths in the lodge-room where they receive endowment degrees, were more binding upon them than the oath of office as Attorneys-at-Law, and *frankly* said that the *sole object* of being licensed attorneys was to carry the parchment with them when they went into Gentile communities or into foreign countries as missionaries, as evidence of good character at home, and at this day there are two of those Mormon lawyers now in foreign countries as Mormon Elders, preaching Mormonism, to wit ANDREW J. STEWART and ALMERIN GROW, who were suspended from the practice of the law in Utah Territory by the federal Judges for base and dishonorable conduct in their profession, and to rebut this the Mormons have suspended General BURR, who is the pink of *honor*.

The present Government Attorney for Utah Territory is Hon. JOHN M. HOCKADAY, who is a gentleman of fine sense, a good lawyer, a ripe scholar, and a bold, fearless and faithful man, and above all and over all, faithful to the Constitution of his country and laws of the land. But, as Mr. HOCKADAY has been harassed for years by those Mormons, and at last by the most unjust and outrageous manner cheated and swindled out of his princely fortune by those land pirates, I fear that he too will resign his commission and cease his official labors, which would be disastrous to the new Judges who may go there under the present Administration. I frankly bear testimony to the honesty and integrity of General BURR, Surveyor-General of Utah Territory, of Hon. GARLAND HURT, the Indian Agent, as well as of Mr. HOCKADAY, having seen all those gentlemen repeatedly placed in the most fearfully dangerous situations in their official as well as social capacities while in that *desperate community*, and in each and all cases found them equal to every crisis and emergency. I certainly would be guilty of rank injustice did I not most fully give to each of those gentlemen full credit for their high toned courage, good sense, and strict regard for the positions they severally occupy in public life, and have no hesitation in saying that the removal of those men would be followed with disastrous consequences to the country and the Administration, and at the same time that their lives are in hourly danger at the hands of a band of lawless assassins the most cruel on earth.

I am, respectfully yours, W. W. DRUMMOND.

Mr. Watson's Affidavit.

The following is the affidavit referred to in Judge DRUMMOND's letter. It was accidentally omitted upon the publication of the former communication:

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—HIRAM A. WATSON, being first duly sworn on oath, says, that he is well acquainted with FERRAMORZ LITTLE of Great Salt Lake City in Utah Territory; that this affiant was once a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, (commonly called Mormons) and lived in Great Salt Lake City for near three years, during which time he took three endowment degrees in the Church, and that he knows from the oath and secret organization in the Mormon Church, that Mr. LITTLE as well as all other male members of the Church of the same degree and standing in the Church, have taken such oaths and obligations as to *bind them* to obey implicitly in the form of Government in the United States that is enjoined with Judge W. W. DRUMMOND, the Judge in Utah Territory, how soon the letter of resignation in effect, and that from what he knows of Mormonism I can fully vouch for much that Judge DRUMMOND charged against the Mormon hierarchy of treason, and that from what he has heard from reliable information he believes the allegations true; that he knows FERRAMORZ LITTLE to be sworn under the laws of the country, and that said LITTLE is bound by his oath to the Mormon Priesthood to contradict the charges and statements of Judge DRUMMOND, as well as all other Federal officers, otherwise Mormonism, be they ever so true, or forfeit his life to the hands of Mormon assassins for failing to contradict the statements of Gentiles, and that the said LITTLE has often aided and abetted in the commission of murders at the request of his brother-in-law, BRIGHAM YOUNG, and that it is a part of the church-duty, of the whole Church, to murder and put out of the way all who may question the authority of the Church, or disobey the will of BRIGHAM YOUNG; and that the secret organization of the Church is one of determined hatred to the American people, and particularly to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that Mormonism teaches a Church member neither to obey nor respect any man in office or authority under the laws of the United States, or any of them, unless that officer be a Mormon, and that he is bound to execute the will of the Church, and disobey the law of the land, or lose his life according to the law of the Mormon Church, and further this deponent saith not.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of April, 1857. H. A. WATSON.

W. L. CHURCH, Clerk of Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois.

Col. Thomas L. Kane on Mormonism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As this young man KANE is still laboring in the dark, still willing to believe a lie, it may not be amiss to inquire why it is that he now gratuitously and voluntarily asks to be heard by the present Administration before his bosom friend, and mild, meek, and humble Christian companion BRIGHAM YOUNG, is removed from the office of Governor of Utah. Not satisfied with the fraud and imposition perpetrated on FILLMORE'S Administration in writing the strongest possible indorsement of YOUNG'S honesty, competency, and devotion to the Constitution, all of which was proven wholly untrue, even now, when the whole country is excited and agitated with the oft-repeated wrongs and multiplied crimes of BRIGHAM and his Danite followers, this same young man again writes to the President, and asks to be heard in behalf of the Mormons. He again proposes to enter the witness stand upon general Mormon principles, and deny the many charges preferred against them, not by one man only, but to invalidate the evidence of not only *all* the officers under both FILLMORE'S and PIERCE'S Administrations, (save those who belong to the Church,) but to enter a *special* denial as against all the emigrents who have passed by Salt Lake *en route* to California, and who have been robbed, plundered, and otherwise ill-treated. It is said that consistency is a jewel, and in this Col. KANE seems determined to be consistent in thus giving a good character to the Mormons generally, and to BRIGHAM YOUNG in particular. But while it is highly commendable to be consistent, is it not equally as commendable to be truthful and honest? If so, what honesty is there in Col. KANE'S now taking the witness stand before the people of the United States and testifying to that about which he is most cruelly ignorant? Has he been in Utah Territory for four years? Has he been an eye-witness to anything going on in Utah since he left there? Certainly he would not risk his standing for truth and veracity by affirmatively answering these questions. Then would it not be wholly gratuitous for him to take the bold ground that because he is the advocate and friend of Mormonism his word is worth more than the evidence of all the witnesses who bear incontestible evidence of the Treason and high-handed rebellion *now* existing in Utah, and which really has existed for twelve long years in the bosom of that church.

But did not Col. K. know that BRIGHAM YOUNG was a fugitive from justice at the time he so highly recommended him for Governor of Utah? He says he was with the Mormons at Nauvoo; if so, did he not know that his friend YOUNG had been indicted for *making and passing* the current coin of the United States, in the United States District Court of Illinois, Hon. Judge POPE presiding? If he answers that he did not know it, he certainly shows a degree of ignorance in bearing *unqualified* evidence of good character without a knowledge of the record. But he can easily resort to the usual Mormon plea of Gentile persecution, and say it is false, and that he does not believe it.

Again, he says: "BRIGHAM YOUNG drove an ox-team, and carried a sick child in his arms to Deseret." Let us remind him that here his memory is again at fault, and call his attention to the fact that a man by the name of THOMAS S. JOHNSON had the honor of driving a fine carriage in which BRIGHAM YOUNG rode to Deseret.

While it is true that Col. KANE was cajoled and fed and pampered by the Mormons at Nauvoo, and a town called "Kanesville" in honor of the distinguished youth, and he invited to visit "the peaceful valley of the Mormons," that he might be sent as Delegate to Congress from Utah or Deseret; it is equally true that there were many others who have had as extensive opportunities of seeing the Mormons in their true light as Col. KANE, and whose opportunities for years last past have been positive and direct, while the Colonel's information has been of a very doubtful character, to say the least of it. Then why does he insist upon arraying himself in direct opposition, not only to the facts, but in direct opposition to the records of the country? Certainly nothing but a blind and fanatical zeal for a false doctrine, and false devotion to false believers, could induce him to take such a course.

Upon the examination of his writings he will find that he has *positively* denied that Polygamy existed in, or was a cardinal doctrine of, Mormonism. Again, he has said, "I not only meant to deny that the Mormons in any wise fall below our own standard of *morals*, but I will be distinctly understood to ascribe to those of their number with whom I associated in the West a general correctness of deportment above the average of other communities." In the same lecture he refers to his associations with H. C. KIMBALL and Dr. WILLARD RICHARDS in particular. Now, Sir, I venture the assertion that Col. KANE would not introduce those men or either of them to any gentlemen of refinement, for the very reason that they were so coarse, vulgar and ill-bred in their appearance and conversation as to directly insult the dignity of any gentleman, and Col. KANE well knows the fact. As soon as he lectures the President on his duties on Mormonism, I may refer to him again, but trust the necessity will not exist.

VERITAS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, May 24, 1857.

Recapture of Children Stolen by Mormons—Elder Pratt in Custody.

From the St. Louis Evening News, May 19.

About two months ago we published an account of the kidnapping of several children by the Mormons at New-Orleans. The father was absent at the time in California, and the mother, who had been deluded by the Saints, lent herself to the infamous scheme by which her own children were to be ruined. The kidnappers started with the children from New Orleans to go through Texas, Arkansas and the Indian Nation to the Salt Lake trail, but were fortunately intercepted by the father, who, having heard of the affair, had returned, and started in pursuit of them. The following letter is from him to his friends in this city, and gives some of the particulars of the arrest:

FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION,
Monday, May 7, 1857.

DEAR FRIENDS: I have just arrived from a scout in pursuit of which I succeeded in coming up with ELEANOR and the children, and have taken the children from her by force. I have placed ELEANOR in charge of the United States Marshal, and have succeeded also in arresting PRATT, who is now in the guard house of the Fort. The United States Marshal will start with the prisoners for Van Buren to-morrow, and I will, by a different route, in company of Captain CARLTON and lady, leave with the children for the same place. I directed PRATT and Lady, on charge of ELEANOR—in stealing the children on the children, which kidnapped, to be taken up again. This is the only way I could reach them in these Territories. When I left before the United States Commissioner at Van Buren, I mean to have PRATT arrested for the benefit of justice from St. Louis, Mo., and get a requisition from the Governor of Missouri for him. You are fully posted. See SABONI and inform me forthwith of the best manner of proceeding.

Thank God for the goodness. Yours truly,

H. H. McLEAN.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

Killing of Orson Pratt, the Mormon Elder.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 25.

ORSON PRATT, the Mormon Elder, was killed on the 14th inst., near Van Buren, Arkansas, by a man named HOTTOR, whose wife PRATT had seduced.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The New Law Declared Constitutional by the Supreme Court.

The Concurring Decisions of Judges Mitchell and Peabody.

JUDGE ROOSEVELT'S DISSENT.

New Station-Houses to be Built—The First, Second and Third Wards to be the First Precinct.

THE OLD BOARD DOING NOTHING.

SECRET MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN.

LETTER FROM MAYOR WOOD.

WHAT THE COUNCILMEN THINK.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—May 25.

Before Hon. Justices Roosevelt, Mitchell and Peabody.

DECISION OF THE GENERAL TERM—THE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL—OPINIONS OF THE COURT.

Fernando Wood vs. *Simeon Draper et al., Police Commissioners.*—Yesterday the General Term decided this case, and rendered the following opinions. Justices MITCHELL and PEABODY agree in declaring the law constitutional, while Judge ROOSEVELT dissents. The facts are already too well known to require further relation.

MITCHELL, Chief Justice—In the argument of this case there was scarcely any (if any) difference of opinion as to the rules by which the Constitution of our State is to be interpreted. The rule under the Federal Constitution is inapplicable. That instrument was framed with the view to confer only certain defined and limited powers on the General Government. General legislative power was not given to Congress, but special powers only, and those carefully enumerated in 17 subdivisions. To is alone would have limited it to those enumerated powers and such as were necessarily implied from them; but, so jealous were the people at that time, of the Federal Government, that among the amendments proposed at the first session of Congress under the Constitution, and afterwards adopted, was the one declaring that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, were reserved to the States respectfully or to the people." The reverse rule applies to the State Legislature. There must be some body in which a power of legislation shall reside competent to meet all the varied and changing wants of the community—and unlimited except by such restrictions as may be specially named. He, therefore, who would sustain the power of Congress to do any particular act, must find in the Constitution of the United States the clause which gives the power—but when a law is passed by the State Legislature, it is to be presumed valid until some clause in the Constitution of the State is pointed out which forbids it. The language of the State Constitution leads to the same result. It is that "*the* legislative power of *this State* shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly." This alone includes all power of legislation without restriction, except such as is found in the same instrument, or results from the higher authority of the Federal Constitution and of Congress in certain cases. This restriction on the power of the Legislature may be either express as in the prohibition to sell the Canals or the Salt Springs, or to give or loan the credit of the State as in other instances—or it may be implied as when it is declared that "the Executive power shall be vested in a Governor"—the Legislature cannot take away *that* power from that officer or vest it in another. So when it is declared that "Sheriffs, Clerks of Counties, including the Register and Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Coroners and District Attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties"—no act of the Legislature can sanction another mode of election or appointment to these offices. And accordingly it cannot be, and was not disputed, that the clause providing—that all *county* officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such *cities, towns* and *villages*, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose"—(Art. 10, Sec. 2)—"by requiring such officers to be appointed or elected by the *local* authorities," negatived the power of the Legislature to prescribe any other mode of election or appointment; and it would follow, if the officers appointed under the act now under consideration are (as the plaintiff contends) *county* officers, and do not come within the next clause of the same section of the constitution, that their appointment is void. That section is as follows: "All *other* officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all other officers whose office may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the legislature may direct. This clause expressly re-establishes in the legislature full power to direct the mode of appointment of all officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by the Constitution; and also of all other officers whose office should be thereafter created by law. If the Police Commissioners are not County Officers, or if the offices which they fill, have been created since the Constitution took effect, and did not exist before, the legislature had unquestionable power to direct the mode of their appointment as it saw fit. Whether the law be expedient or inexpedient, the judiciary cannot inquire, but must obey it as all other citizens must. Thus far, there is probably no diversity of opinion.

It was said in the argument by one of the counsel, but not pressed, that the police patrolmen were to be appointed, so that certain persons among them should be the police for the City of New-York, certain others for Kings County, certain others for Richmond, and certain others for Westchester County, and hence it was urged that the police were County officers. But the act is not so—it creates one Metropolitan Police District, consisting of those four contiguous counties, and creates five Commissioners of Police, who, with the Mayors of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, constitute a Board of Police, and authorizes this Board to appoint a superintendent of police and police patrolmen and other officers—"for the whole of the said the Metropolitan Police District, and authorized to do duty in *any part thereof, without regard to residence or party lines.*" All that is local about the force is that the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, is to determine *how many* shall be appointed as a quota of the patrol force, to be paid for by said county—the Common Council of Brooklyn *how many* shall be appointed as a quota to be paid for by that city—the Supervisors of the towns of Kings except those of Brooklyn, *how many* shall be appointed as a quota to be paid for by those towns—and the Supervisors of Richmond and Westchester, respectively, *how many* shall be appointed as a quota for those counties, and to be paid by them respectively. But the whole control of the whole police force, the designation of the persons to act in any part of the district, and of the number so to act, and of the times and places when, is under the control of the Board of Police, and of their Superintendent and other officers appointed by it. (§ 6.) The district is to be divided into precincts, without regard to *County* or *Ward* boundaries, and one inspector or captain of police and four sergeants are to be *assigned* to each precinct. (§ 10.) They may be assigned from day to day or from month to month; they are not *appointed* for a particular precinct; they (like military officers) are assigned to a particular station, to remain there only so long as the head of the department may see fit. Each county is to furnish its quota of the fund necessary to pay the body of police, but it is not to pay it to or for any particular part of that body, but it all passes into the treasury of the State, and is thence to be obtained for the general purposes of the act. (§ 17.)

It is true that the duties to be performed by this police force have heretofore been performed through county or town or ward officers. But there is nothing in the Constitution which prevents the Legislature in its sound discretion from transferring the performance of those pertinent duties from one class of officers to another. At common law, and at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, in short, if not all the counties, the Sheriff was, in some somewhat, head of the police, and it was his special duty to preserve the peace. He is an officer who is recognized by the Constitution, and whose election is there specially provided for, yet that part of his duties could unquestionably be taken from him and be performed by others, as by the Mayor of a city, or the head of police. Nor does the Constitution declare or necessarily imply that duties which had formerly been part of the duties appertaining by the laws as it then stood to a particular office, should always remain either as appurtenant to that office, or to some other office of equally limited local extent. The office of Sheriff could not be stripped of all its duties, and those duties be all transferred to another officer, but this implied prohibition applies as well to a new officer within the same county as to a new officer whose power should extend to several counties. In neither case could a transfer be made of all the duties to officers who shall have control over several counties, as it is to make it to one who shall be limited to a single county. The language of the constitution was not adopted by the framers of the constitution without discrimination as to the words they used. It is that "all county officers—all city, town and village officers," shall be elected or appointed, &c., by the local authorities. It is not that *all* the duties theretofore performed by those officers shall be thereafter performed by county officers. But knowing and intending that the Legislature should regulate the duties of officers as it should find expedient from time to time, the framers of the constitution left to the Legislature unrestricted power in that respect. It might be that the conductors of railroads would become so negligent of the safety of passengers, that fines and penalties would not be a sufficient means of protection, and it would become necessary to have a police officer accompany each train, to see that the needful regulations were observed. It might also be that the property carried on those roads would be so frequently stolen, that it would be expedient to have an officer attend each freight train. If so, it would become the duty of the Legislature to afford that means of protection to the citizen and his property; and the most effectual means of accomplishing it might be to organize a Police force, to be appointed by commissioners, with superintendents under them; and it would be necessary to appoint them, not for a single county, nor by the local authorities, but by some body of men who should have control over the whole route of the road, as per the Erie road, or our great Central road, or the Hudson River road, or the Harlem and Albany road. A similar necessity might arise on our canals. River thieves on the waters around and in the vicinity of the City of New-York have long been complained of. They may extend their depredations (and it is said they have) to the neighboring counties. An ordinary Police force is inefficient against them. The most efficient means to overcome them might be a force of men appointed for New-York and its neighboring counties, with one head and equal power in every part of the district. The Constitution shows no design to cripple the Legislature of its power of affording such a remedy. In all these cases the force would be, as this is, a police force; yet it would not be unconstitutional, although the officers were not appointed for or by local authorities. The poor were at one time supported by towns, the overseers elected or appointed for those towns. That responsibility was in some cases shifted from the separate towns to the whole county. As yet, it has not been extended further as a general rule. Can it be that if it should become expedient in some instances, to constitute two or more counties into one district, for the poor of those counties, and to have the overseers elected or appointed for the whole district, this could not be done? If the power may be exercised in any of these cases then officers—for new districts comprising several counties—although performing duties formerly performed by officers of counties and towns, "are officers whose offices are created by or the adoption of the Constitution" within the meaning of that instrument, and they may be elected by the People or appointed as the Legislature may direct. Then in the case also there being officers for districts not before known, although performing duties formerly performed by county or town officers, may also be appointed as the Legislature has directed. The illustrations he claimed with all propriety might be furnished and others are referred to in the defendant's points in acts already passed) show that there were good reasons why this power should have been allowed to the Legislature, and that it is thus either the probable intent of the Constitution—and as the power is within the express and liberal words of the Constitution—which applies to all offices therein created, and this office was thereafter created,—it follows that the letter and spirit of the Constitution concur in sustaining the law now under consideration.

The journal of the Convention which framed the present Constitution, and the address made by the members of that Body, have been referred to, to prove that a cardinal object of that instrument is "to reduce and decentralize the patronage of the Executive Government"; and, that accordingly, in the language of that address, "the *most important State officers* are made *elective* by the people of the State, and most of the officers of cities, towns and counties are made elective by the voters of the locality they serve." The address thus speaks of the Constitution as it is, and refers to it to show in what instances this principle is carried out—and speaks of it as a limited, not an unlimited, principle; it applauds the Constention, not for any *limited* restraint which it contained on the power of the Legislature to erect *new* officers and to control the mode of their appointment, whether by the Governor and Senate, or by districts or localities—but for the clear and unambiguous provisions by which it was expressly declared that certain officers who were named in the Constitution should be elected or appointed by the local authorities; it referred to those thus named, and called on the people for approbation of their labors, because those special provisions were made, and not under the idea that, having provided for some cases of decentralization, they had thereby inferred into the Constitution a spirit which must extend it to others. They accordingly distinguish, and in the clause last quoted specify not of all, but of most of the county, town and City officers—and of their being *elective*. The framers of the Constitution—in specifying the instances to which this principle was applied—acted on the wise and contrary rule of changing the elemental law in particular cases, the effect of which was plain to their perception—not on some broad theoretical ides, whose extent with its sequences and results must be left to time or chance to discover. The appointment of officers for districts smaller than towns or larger than counties, they left at large to the Legislature—in the confidence that in a Republic the people may rely, with safety, upon a Legislature, one part of which is annually elected, or will have the remedy in their own hands at a succeeding election.

It is said that the law attempts to transfer the police property belonging to the cities of New-York and Brooklyn to the new Board of Police. (§ 15.) If it did, that would not avoid the whole act. The section (15) in which this supposed transfer is made is a distinct and separate one, and may be rejected and yet the rest of the act be effectual. The case of Warren vs. the City of Charleston, (2 Grey, 181) states a sensible rule, which is, substantially, that when the parts of an act are so blended together that the unconstitutional part cannot be struck out without thereby leaving the act in such a condition that it would defeat the intention of the Legislature—or when the unconstitutional part was manifestly the very object of the law, there the whole must fall together. So it would follow here, that if all this law be unconstitutional but the part repealing statutes inconsistent with it—that repealing clause must fall also. But the section as to property is a comparatively unimportant part of the act. Its great object evidently is to obtain a new and efficient organization of police for the new district. The fifteenth section, however, expressly declares that the *ownership* of the property referred to, and *the use* of the same, shall be according to the ordinances of the Common Councils of the two cities respectively. If that property is held by those cities under an obligation or trust, to allow them to be used for police purposes, it may well be that any police force that may be acting for the benefit of those cities may be entitled to such use of them.

The judgment of the Special Term in favor of the defendants should be affirmed with costs to be paid by the relator.

PEABODY, JUSTICE.—The claim of the plaintiffs herein is, that the defendants have usurped the offices of Police Commissioners, and are exercising the powers of those offices in certain territory of the State in violation of law; and they ask to have them ousted therefrom, by the judgment of this Court. They also ask to have the relator adjudged entitled to hold the office of such Commissioner, which he did hold until removed by the usurpation of defendants.

The defendants answer, that pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 15, 1857, entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," they were, by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appointed Commissioners of Police, and thereby became and still are authorized to perform the duties enjoined by said act.

To this answer the plaintiffs demur, and to sustain their demurrer rely on the unconstitutionality of the act. They say that the act, in its general scope and effect, is at variance with the spirit and purposes of the Constitution:

First—That it is so in creating a new district or division of the State, unknown to the constitution, for governmental purposes.

Second—That it conflicts with the spirit of decentralization which provides the constitution in confiding to the Executive of the State the power of appointing Commissioners to these offices, comparatively local in their character.

Third—That the act is unconstitutional in giving to the Commissioners the use of the public police property of the City of New-York, which it is said is the private property of the City.

By this act the Counties of New-York, Kings, Richmond, and Westchester are constituted a "Metropolitan Police District," and the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint five Commissioners to the offices held by the defendants, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the police of said district, appoint and remove members of the corps, and generally to take entire control and direction of the administration of police throughout the territory constituted such Police District.

Thus this law erects, it is said, a new governmental district unknown to the fundamental law. The constitution having recognized all the civil governmental districts of the state, gave them, it is argued, perpetuity by its sanction, and by necessary implication forbade the legislature to erect for any purpose of civil government permanent districts unknown to it.

The constitution does, it is true, recognize certain governmental districts of the state as then existing. It does this incidentally, more than once. It does no more than recognize them, however. It does not erect, or expressly sanction them. They existed prior to the Constitution and were not disturbed by it, but were suffered to remain as they had been heretofore. The constitution, therefore, has had nothing to do with them, or the fact of their existence, except silently to tolerate them, and perhaps provide for the alteration of some of them under certain circumstances.

These districts are counties, cities, towns and villages. They existed prior to the constitution, and were by it left, without other sanction than what may be implied from expressions no more significant than mere references to them by generic terms in the distribution of the powers of Government. Nothing in the mode of reference indicates that they must remain as they were, or that they may not be altered in their form or extent, or that the territory which then constituted one of these districts a county, city, town or village was expected to continue so. On the contrary, as to some of them, the power to alter them is recognized in that fundamental law; and as to the others, there is nothing on the face of that instrument to suggest the impropriety or impracticability of alterations.

But suppose that it had enacted, and so created these districts of the extent and proportions they now possess; and suppose it had gone further and ordained that they should remain intact, and as they were made, until altered or abolished by some power of equal dignity with that which enacted them, and that no such alteration had been made; when for some purpose, to acquire some benefit, or avoid some evil common to two, or three, or four of them adjacent to each other, they unite, or are united by legislative enactment, for that single purpose—to supply a want peculiar to that particular section of territory embraced in them, would such a law be invalid, as violating the spirit of the Constitution, by infringing those divisions they recognised in it as existing for general government purposes? The four counties embraced in this district are certainly peculiar, in embracing and lying contiguous to the great metropolis of the western hemisphere. From this circumstance, if for no other, they must have wants and interests peculiar to themselves and common to them all. Their situation in this respect, it is apparent, must call for an administration of police, which would be quite unnecessary and inexpedient in most, and perhaps in all other parts of the State. The counties, as such, are not dissolved—as counties they still exist for all general purposes, and the governmental departments sanctioned or *recognized* by the Constitution are not violated, but remain in their integrity. A law applicable to the Territory embraced in four of them is made to supply a want at once common and peculiar to them alone, of all the State. Indeed, as the Constitution recognizes the divisions of the State into counties, and is said thereby to have sanctioned them, so does this act recognize the districts of territory embraced in these counties respectively as constituting the same governmental departments as before, and in this respect, it may be said, in some sense, to lend its sanction to their existence and continuation for the purposes for which they were created, certainly to refrain from any disintegrating invasion of them.

Suppose some other local subject of legislation to exist in several contiguous counties—a valuable fishery for instance, which required legislation for its preservation or management—it would hardly be claimed (as is claimed here) that a legislative enactment on that subject, applicable to those counties alone, was hostile to the spirit of the Constitution because it was so applicable to more than one county and less than the whole State—but we are unable to see why it might not be claimed with equal propriety.

This act provides a system of police administration for a certain section of the State, in which the Legislature have decided that a *peculiar* system was required. We see nothing more than this in the act pertinent to the objection we are now considering.

The fact that the section of country thus provided for lies in one or more counties, or embraces the whole of a county, or more than one, cannot, we think, be important in determining the question raised by the point.

It is not pretended that there is anything expressed in the constitution inconsistent in this respect with the act in question. The claim of the plaintiffs is only that the constitution, having recognized, and thereby sanctioned certain governmental divisions, counties, towns, cities and villages, &c., other divisions for governmental purposes are inconsistent with its interest, unauthorized, and by implication forbidden by it.

This argument would seem to have more force, if the constitution had assumed to divide the State for general purposes of administration, either by declaring new, or expressly ratifying the old districts. It might then be argued with more force that the people, with whom is the sovereign power, by their convention had entered on that field of duty, and having established or declared certain divisions of their territory, must be held to have exhausted the subject by making or declaring all the divisions they deemed expedient, and that a negative, or restriction on the power of their humbler servants, the legislature, was thence to be inferred.

But this they have not done. The constitution does not enter on that field of labor at all, either to originate divisions or declare those already made. It does not take up the subject for treatment, or treat it at all; and the fact that in the distribution of powers by it certain powers of local administration are conferred in these divisions, and the divisions in that manner recognised, and perhaps sanctioned by it, is not sufficient to authorize the interference of a restriction from making any other division not in their own nature positively inconsistent with those existing.

But we are unable, in any view of the subject, to consider this act as creating a new governmental district of the character which would be inconsistent with any general division of the State.

Those divisions are general, and for general governmental purposes.

A county, for instance, is a quasi corporation, and, as such, has many powers of self government. It is one of the several divisions of the same character, all of which taken together, make up, and compose the State. They are members, so to speak, of the State. A county is an attribute, or feature of the State. It has, by virtue of its own character, inherently, many classes of powers. Many of the attributes of sovereignty by our laws are vested in counties as such. The division of the State into counties is not for any one purpose, or any particular number or class of purpose. It is for the general purposes of government.

The origin and history of this governmental division, as well as modern legislation, have given to the term a definite meaning, and whenever the jurisprudence of a country is derived from the common law, the term is believed to be in familiar use, and to have a significance very similar to that it has with us.

This statute, on the contrary, so far from creating any new governmental division of the State for general purposes (which it is said the Legislature is not authorized to do,) merely enacts a law on one particular subject, for a district of territory embraced in four counties, limiting its operation to that district. If, from the general spirit of the Constitution, a negative is to be implied, on the power of the Legislature to make new governmental departments, or divisions of the State, the principle has no application to a case like this.

This act is not within the spirit of the argument on that subject. The district created by it is but a section of territory of the State, designated and distinguished from its other territory for the purpose of the application of this law, and in no just sense a general governmental district, which is the only kind of division to which the reasoning of the plaintiff is applicable.

The second objection to the unconstitutionality of the law—that based on the idea that vesting the power of appointment to these offices in the general Executive of the State is contrary to the spirit of decentralization—has been carefully considered. That spirit does appear, on examination of the instrument, to have been active in giving direction and tone to the legislation embraced in it. As to local offices, they are very generally filled by election or appointment in the locality for which they are constituted. Those for Counties are generally filled by appointment or election within the County.

A county is a general governmental division, the largest known in our State. It has appropriate officers for transacting its own business. Its clerk, supervisors, sheriffs, and other officers, are ready for use, for the purpose of conducting an election or making an appointment. It has a regular permanent organization for its use, for purposes of the kind generally, whenever action by it—in such matters—is called for, and as to such districts, local election or appointment is practicable and convenient. It is always at hand the machinery for making it is complete, either by election or appointment, and the Constitution, in accordance with its general tone and spirit, provides expressly (Art. 10, Sec. 2) that "All county officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the Boards of Supervisors, or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct."

Without pursuing the inquiry as to the extent to which the Constitution carries the theory of decentralization, and without answering the question, whether that spirit, as exhibited, is so dominant as to control by of the letter, so that in the absence of express provision on this subject, the Legislature would be inhibited by it from conferring the power of appointment to such an office as those on the Examiners of the State, we proceed to say, express provision in the instrument which seems to us to control in this point.

The last sentence of Art. 10, § 2, after providing for city, town and village officers, proceeds as follows: "All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers who may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct." Here is found express authority for the Legislature to determine as to all officers, who these offices should be created by law, whether they should be elected or appointed, and we think authority further to decide, and they should be so elected or appointed.

Now, if these offices have been created by law, since the adoption of the constitution, this provision authorizes the Legislature to direct the filling of them by election or appointment, at their pleasure. The act in question became a law ten years after the adoption of the constitution.

The offices created by it, therefore, must have been created long after the date of the constitution.

But while, as has been said, it is very certain that these offices have been created (if they have any valid existence) since the constitution went into effect, it seems equally clear that they are not City, town, or village offices, within the meaning of these terms, as used there, and that the provisions in regard to offices of those classes therefore does not apply to them. What particular adjectives would express the territorial extent of their jurisdiction, it is not perhaps very easy to say, and it is not at all important for us to determine.

The provision of the Constitution, just referred to, seems to us as broad and comprehensive as its terms import, and to embrace literally *all offices created by law, after the Constitution went into effect.* Nothing in the context suggests a more limited meaning, and the terms are too plain, and their meaning too patent to call for construction.

But the plaintiffs insist that the offices themselves are not legally constituted. Their argument seems to go to the length of assailing the entire validity of the offices, and disputing their legal existence. Without dwelling on the point, not pressed on the argument, that the existence of the office is not properly in controversy here, where, for the purposes of this action, their existence is admitted, the reasoning on this point has already been mostly answered in the earlier part of this opinion, in considering the first point treated relating to the territorial division created by this act. But the duties of the offices and the whole subject matter of the act—to wit, the administration of police—are said to be local, and their nature properly matters of county or local cognizance exclusively; and hence, it is said, that the creation of offices for this anomalous district is an evasion of the Constitution, and in fraud of it.

And it must be admitted that the discharge of this class of the duties of Government has usually been intrusted to the county or locality, but this has been for reasons of convenience merely. There is nothing in the law on the subject, constitutional or otherwise, and nothing in the nature of police, which renders its administration exclusively or primarily local, or limits it to the county or other district. No duty of the State or sovereignty is more general or comprehensive in its own nature than the duty of preserving the peace throughout its territory, of preventing crime, protecting the rights of persons and property, guarding the public health, preserving order at elections, and the other numerous duties provided for by this act and enjoined on these officers. (11 Peters, 102; 33 Mance R., 560; 7 Cushing, 56; 12 Pickering, 184.)

The right of the public, and of each citizen, to protection from the evils of lawless aggression, is a right directly incumbent on the sovereign power, and the fact that the State has been accustomed to bestow this protection, to perform these duties indirectly and through the instrumentality of its members or departments, does not diminish, or show the want of power in the State to do it directly when, in its judgment, it become necessary or expedient; nor is the duty of the State to its citizens, any more than the duty of one individual to another, discharged, by simply conferring on its departments or agents authority to perform it. If they fail to perform it properly, (of which the State alone is judge,) it is the plain right and duty of the State to interfere, and directly (by its own right arm if necessary) afford its citizens the protection and security which, as a compensation for the natural rights they as individuals surrender, and the pecuniary and other burdens they assume by becoming subjects and members of it, it has undertaken to guarantee them.

The other objection to the law, relating to the property of the City in use for

and a statute are in conflict, the latter must yield to the former—be lower to the higher law," and it is equally well settled, and was so clear before the adoption of the constitution of 1846, that an appeal in such cases, and in such cases only, lies from the legislative to the judiciary department. Such an appeal, it is presumed, cannot be taken away even by express enactment. For, although the Legislature, under the new constitution, have power (Art. 6) to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings of the courts, it is only "the same power (in that respect) as they heretofore possessed."

To test even the validity of the present bill, let us take as an illustration the case of a Sheriff. The Governor of the State, it must be conceded, could not be authorized by the Legislature to nop lint a Sheriff either by that or any other name. Sheriffs, says the Constitution, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties. An enactment, therefore, that Sheriffs should from thenceforth be called marshals or commissioners, and that as marshals or commissioners, they should be appointed by the Governor, would be clearly void. The mere ceremony, however high and however solemn, of a new baptism by the Senate and Assembly, would not save it. The Constitution intended something more than a name. It required that certain functions of Government should be discharged by certain local officers of local origin. It did not intend that the electors of the county should enjoy the barren privilege of choosing two sylables.

What then, in the year 1847, was the legal and well understood acceptation of the term Sheriff?

Sheriff, or Shire Reeve, as they were once called, are defined in the old law books to be the chief officer, under the King, of their respective shires, having the custody, keeping, command and government, in some sort, of the respective localities committed to their charge, with power to serve process, to return juries, to make execution, and to keep the peace. (Cole Lit., 168; Dalt., Sh., C.) And to this end they might appoint as many bailiffs as they should think proper. (1 R. S. 373.) Such, in general, were the functions of sheriffs; and such, therefore, in making these officers elective by the people, were the functions which the Constitution intended should be discharged by the immediate nominees of the local electors, as distinguished from the more remote recipients of central patronage. To them the functions of the newly created and appointed Police Commissioners correspond, in their substance and general outline, with those above described as constituting the elective office of Sheriff? With the exception of returning Juries and serving civil process, there is, in their general attributes, no essential difference. Nor is there any as to the power of appointing deputies, both superior and inferior, regular and special, under the name of the "police force, for the whole of the said The Metropolitan District.

Their authority, it is true, is not confined to "county lines," and the deputy of one may act in either of the four counties. But it will hardly be contended that the Legislature could acquiesce with the Constitution take from the people the election of Sheriffs, merely by creating Sheriffs for two, or three, or even four counties, instead of one, and then calling them Commissioners, and Commissioners' Deputies instead of Sheriffs and Sheriffs' bailiffs? Such an idea of evading a private contract no court could sanction. And if to "the duty of courts of justice," as the Revised Statutes declare it shall be, in the construction of every private written contract, relating only to a mere four or real estate, "to carry into effect the intent of the parties so far as such intent can be collected from the whole instrument," how much more is it their duty to do so when construing and enforcing the great contract which expresses the intent of the people on the one side, and the obligations of their representatives on the other, in regard to the entire government of the body politic?

I have referred in the examples cited to the case of sheriffs. They are properly elective officers of counties, and of the City of New-York only as a County. The objections stated will equally apply to the case of City officers as such—the Mayor, Recorder, City Judge and Chief of Police and their subordinates. The act in question, so far as relates to Police administration, substantially nullifies them all. It ignores the Recorder and City Judge, places five Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, over the Mayor to outvote him, and supersedes the Chief formerly appointed by the City "authorities" by another chief called a "General Superintendent," to be appointed by the Governor's Commissioners. This is something more than simple evasion—it is absolute nullification of the "elections of the City" and of the "authorities thereof." It is a sort of political decapitation of both the people and the people's functionaries. From the first meeting of the new Board (sec. 31) all the power and authority before conferred by law upon the old Board, or upon the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge as Police Commissioners, or upon the Mayor, as head of the Police Department, or relating to Police Government appointments or discipline is conferred upon, and of Courts transferred to, the Commissioners of the Central Power. All the subordinate police officers of the City, therefore, from the General Superintendent under the Commissioners down to the humblest doorman, with salaries in the aggregate amounting to more than a million of dollars, and varying from three thousand each to as many hundreds, instead of being appointed, if appointed at all, by the authorities of the City, as directed by the Constitution, are henceforth to receive their commissions on the flat indirectly of the Executive of the State. In other words, they are to look to Albany and to New York as the source of their political existence. The authorities of New-York—the authorities chosen by the votes of the electors of New York—the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge designated by a previous Constitutional statute for the purpose of making all the subordinate appointments in the Police Department of the City, are thrust aside and the organs of the Central Power installed in their stead.

If by the mere contrivance of a junction of two counties, or even of one county and the minutest possible fragment of another, such a result may be accomplished, the Tenth article of the Constitution, so pregnant with the spirit of the whole instrument, to say nothing of other leading provisions, becomes a dead letter. And why, by the same process, might not the selection of the chief State officers, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General be taken from the people of the State and conferred, as many think it ought to be, upon the Governor of the State? A cabinet might be organized, consisting of a President of the Council, a First Minister of the Treasury, a State Banker and a Solicitor-General—all to be appointed by the Executive, and all to possess together powers nominally different from, but really equivalent to, those now vested by law in the elective State officers named in the Constitution. Those officers, or rather their official names, would, from necessity of course, remain, but only to say of themselves, "What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue." And wherein would such a law, so far as principle is concerned, differ from the one under review? Unless in this, that it would, in a constitutional point of view, be the less objectionable of the two, as only transferring the appointing power from the people of the State to one of the elected authorities of the people of the State, whereas the new police law not only transfers to the central executive the appointing power of the people of the counties, but of the "authorities" elected by the people of the counties. It frustrates, if effectual, not one, but two leading purposes of the Constitution—it both centralizes and depopularizes.

The whole case thus resolves itself into a single inquiry: If a private citizen cannot, by any shift or contrivance, evade the lawful will of the Legislature, can the Legislature itself, by any like shift or contrivance, however desirable the object may be, evade the constitutional will of the people, the sovereign alike of the Legislature and of the courts? I do not mean by this suggestion, to intimate that the members of the Senate and Assembly in adopting the new Police bill, had any actual intention of evading the implied prohibitions of the Constitution. Judges, I know, have sometimes (both in and out of legislative halls) been charged with that sin; and the history of English statute jury jurisprudence illustrates the occasional justice of the accusation. But no such intent can justly be imputed to legislators. We may say, however, without offence, that the *effect* of the act under consideration, if carried out, and if the views I have expressed are correct, would be the same as that of an intentional evasion, and would render one of the prominent articles of the Constitution, to say nothing of the entire scope and spirit of the whole instrument, no better than idle formulary—*vox et preterea nihil*.

CONCLUSIONS.

First—The general purpose of the new constitution is to popularize, as far as practicable, and in every event to decentralize power.

Second—The extent of that purpose, as the defendant's counsel admits, and the manner in which it is to be executed are defined by the text of the constitution itself.

It makes the great state officers elective by general ticket.

It makes the entire legislative force of the State elective.

It makes the entire judicial force of the State elective.

It makes all the enumerated county officers elective, and all county and town officers not enumerated, elective, except as the Legislature may direct them to be appointed by the *local authorities*. It leaves all village and city officers to be elected at large or by divisions, or to be appointed by *local authorities* as the Legislature may direct.

Third—The Constitution does not say or intend that all officers whose offices may thereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed as the legislature may direct—but all officers "other" than county, city, town and village officers, and "other" than the specially enumerated State officers.

Although, therefore, the Legislature may have the power to create a new county or city office, it has not the power to render such office, when created, the subject of executive appointment.

The Constitution is peremptory that "*all*" such officers shall be either elected by the voters of the respective localities, or "appointed by the authorities thereof."

Fourth—The legislative department, like an individual citizen, cannot do indirectly that which it is prohibited from doing directly—it cannot, by uniting counties, divest the "authorities thereof" of their constitutional jurisdiction and transfer it, under another name, to the central executive. Such a consolidation is at variance with the letter, and with the whole scope and spirit of the constitution, the favorite purpose of whose framers, wise and unwise, was to erect not a compounded but a sort of confederated Government.

On Judge ROOSEVELT's conclusion, Mr. FIELD remarked that the word "other," referred to in the third conclusion, though in the Constitution, as printed in the Red book, was not in the copy related with the Revised Statutes, or in the original as upon file. To this remark Judge ROOSEVELT returned the graphic answer—"Is it so?"

The Mandamus against Judge Russell Dismissed.

The People on the relation of Fernando Wood vs *Abram D. Russell, City Judge*—No. 1.—Judge of Special Term for defendant. Affirmed, with costs to be paid by the relator, Judge ROOSEVELT dissenting.

The Same vs. *the Same*.—No. 2.—This was the mandamus returnable at General Term. Judgment at Special Term for defendant affirmed, with costs to be paid by the relator, Judge ROOSEVELT dissenting.

State of Affairs in the City.

The police question still remains prominent, and scarcely anything else is spoken about at the City Hall, and within the department generally.

The decisions of the Supreme Judges yesterday, was a theme of general discussion. The friends of the new bill were much elated, at what they considered a good augury of final success, while its opponents, on the other hand, expressed themselves satisfied, believing that the action of the Supreme Court would hasten matters to a formination which, they were sure, would result in a confirmation of municipal liberty and a reproof to Albany dictation."

Commissioners DRAPER, CHOLWELL, NYE and BOWEN met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at their office No. 58 White-street. The usual preliminary business was transacted, after which a report from General-Superintendent TALLMADGE, enclosing proposals for Station-houses, was referred to the Committee on that subject, who will immediately report.

The Superintendent also sent in a report from Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, charging First-Lieutenant WILLIAM H. MARTIN, of the Fifth Ward Police, with disobedience to orders. The charge of Deputy CARPENTER was couched as follows:

FIFTH DISTRICT STATION, NEW YORK,
Monday, May 20, 1857.

Frederick A. Tallmadge, General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police:

SIR: I hereby charge First-Lieutenant WM. H. MARTIN, of this District, with disobedience of ordors.

Specification.—When I came to the Station-house this morning, at 8 o'clock, I found that the said First-Lieutenant WILLIAM H. MARTIN had neglected to make out the daily return to the Chief. I advised the said First-Lieutenant WILLIAM H. MARTIN to make the said return out, which he refused to do, thereby setting an example of insubordination among the members of my command.

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Inspector or Captain of Fifth District.

The charge was received, and the Clerk ordered to serve a copy of it upon Lieut. MARTIN, whose trial was set down for Thursday next, at 10 o'clock.

The following resolution, offered by President DRAPER, was referred to the Committee on General Discipline:

Resolved, That the forces at the First-Ward Station-House be divided as near as may be, and transferred to the Second and Third Ward Stations equally; this order to take effect on the 1st of June next, and the officers of the present First Ward force to be returned to the rank of patrolmen; and therefore after the three wards to be united in one Police Precinct.

Returns from four Wards—the Third, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Twenty-first—were sent yesterday to the office at No. 38 White-st.

It was expected that the Old Commissioners would meet yesterday at the Mayor's office, but no meeting was had. At their last session they made the following appointments:

First Ward—JAMES DALTON, to be Sergeant in place of Sergeant JOHNSON, of the Broadway squad, dismissed.

Fifth Ward—G. W. RADFORD, in place of THEODORE W. STORY, dismissed.

Seventh Ward—FRANCIS DUFFY, in place of WM. H. JOHNSON, resigned.

Tenth Ward—WILLIAM H. McCORKLE, to be Second Lieutenant in place of THADDEUS C. DAVIS, dismissed.

The Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Aldermens' Board, to consider what further steps should be taken in view of the decision of the Supreme Court on the Police bill. Their proceedings were kept a profound secret. One of the gentlemen who participated in the meeting remarked at its close that "nothing was done."

Mayor WOOD has issued the following manifesto:

Communication from Mayor Wood.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: Every political community should have certain inherent rights of domestic police, independent of any other authority whatever. Indeed, this may be said to be already an established principle of self-government for municipal purposes, existing in almost every country sufficiently civilized and liberal to acknowledge the restraint of law. In this country it has always been universally conceded. The independence of the municipality in the regulation of its local police was firmly fixed, even under the colonial system—and the change to a more liberal system of government could not impair those rights. Whilst counties delegated certain powers to the States in the formation of the State governments, and whilst States delegated certain powers to the general government for federal purposes, the original chartered privileges of cities remained intact. I know of no instance in the United States where incorporated cities, existing as such prior to the Revolution, with charters emanating directly from the crown, have lost that portion of their ancient rights which gave them the control of their own exclusively domestic regulations for the preservation of the peace and for the protection of life and property. In this State this is emphatically and unquestionably true. The original charters of the cities of New-York and Albany guaranteed to the bodies politic of each certain privileges which have not been, and, in my judgment, cannot be taken away by any acts of the Legislature, without the assent of the people, or the properly constituted authorities representing them. The first written Charter of this City now extant was granted by JAMES II. in 1686, to THOMAS DONGAN, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. This was reaffirmed to JOHN MONTGOMERIE, with additional large privileges, in 1730. These have since been recognized as one Charter, and are known as the Dongan and Montgomerie Charters. Until 1830, just one hundred years after the Montgomerie grant, and fifty years after the Revolution, no change, amendments or alterations in them were made or thought of; nor was it supposed that the transfer of the government from the Monarchical to the Republican had impaired to the least extent the municipal guarantees thus vouchsafed to the City of New York. The State had twice altered its constitution, adapting it to its improving commercial and more liberal political condition, but the Charter of this City was looked upon as an almost sacred instrument, not to be touched, even though the necessity for it, in many respects seems so apparent; and when in 1830 the Legislature adopted certain additional provisions, they were only as amendments to the Dongan and Montgomerie Charters, the principal elements of which were retained in their original force, with all the "franchises, grants, powers and privileges" left unimpaired. The subsequent acts in 1849 and 1853 were also amendments, and the Charter just passed, though it repeals all the previous ones, reaffirms in direct terms the Dongan and Montgomerie Charters. Thus has the Legislature recognized all our ancient chartered rights, which through a series of legislative enactments, for fifty years, had been frequently interfered with, too often by pliant yielding upon the part of the people themselves. Under this grant, now reaffirmed, we find sufficient authority for the City of New York to regulate its own police affairs, independent of State interference or control. Upon a close examination of its provisions, aided by the evidence of its able commentator, Chancellor KENT, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion. Section 14 of the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter confers upon the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and their successors forever, the most ample and exclusive powers, useful or necessary, for the good rules and government of the City. Chancellor KENT says, (see 29th note, KENT's notes and illustrations,) commenting on this section, "It would seem to contain a grant of ample powers sufficient for all the purposes of a well ordered Police, and for the good government of the City in its complicated concerns." Again, in note 31, he says, "Whenever and wherever the statute provisions do not apply precise and adequate authority in the given instance, the Common Council can always resort to the never-failing power under this Charter, which gives broad authority commensurate to every case. The Charter powers have been so frequently and so fully confirmed, defined, enforced and specially applied by legislative acts, that there seems to be no want of jurisdiction from one source or the other for every exigency.

But the power of the Common Council to establish a municipal watch or police is clearly conferred by the twenty-second section. It grants to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City full power and authority to license or appoint watchmen, by warrant, under the common seal of the City, and to displace them and put others in their room, and to add to or diminish the number of them. The duty and power to pay the persons thus appointed is incident in the power granted to appoint. The twenty-third section gives them power to order the persons thus appointed to arrest and take up all or any rogues, vagabonds, disorderly, and idle and suspicious persons. The learned commentator already referred to says that "the Common Council may appoint and diminish at pleasure all such police agents. The control and regulation of the City watch, like the appointment and regulation of cartmen and porters, is a very interesting and valuable deposit of municipal power, and one essential to the peace, security and good government of the City."

If these sections do not confer upon the Common Council the power to create a Municipal Police, then I know of no words in the English language that can confer such power. There cannot be doubt on the subject. Indeed, this power is fully recognized and confirmed by the charter recently passed, independent of the reenactment of the Dongan and Montgomerie charters.

In the first section of that Act it is declared that "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York; shall continue to be a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession with all grants, powers and privileges, heretofore had." This power and privilege of the Corporation to protect and defend the persons and property of its citizens is now for the first time raised in question. If any complaint has been made against them, it was for not exercising their power to its fullest extent, for the omission to exert its authority rather than the want of it.

The Dongan and Montgomerie Charter now occupies a higher position in regard to the City than it has occupied at any time since 1830, and may be regarded as the organic law—the Magna Charta—of our City, whereby the liberty of the citizen is protected. The repealing clause of the Charter recently passed, in the first place, repeals all the Charters and amendments to Charters previously passed by the several Legislatures, so that anything contained in the Charters or amendments that in anywise affected, modified or repealed any part of the Dongan or Montgomerie Charter was removed out of the way. In the second place, it repeals all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with itself; and any section contained within itself would be clearly inconsistent if it did not repeal, modify, or, in any manner affect the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter, because the Legislature in its last dying words, when enacting laws for the governments of this City, declared that nothing in its own enactment should be construed as repealing, modifying or in any manner affecting the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter, and the act further declares that said Charter shall continue and remain in full force.

It is clear, therefore, that there exists sufficient power inherent in our own original act of incorporation, which has not been repealed, rescinded, or given up, to establish all that is required for domestic Police government. We require no State legislation to give us the authority. We possess it not only without State permission, but in defiance of its enactments to the contrary without our consent. It is no answer to say that the Charter and Metropolitan Police bills recently passed repeal all laws inconsistent with them, as the former expressly reaffirms the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter; but even if it did not, the establishment of a City day and night watch is not inconsistent with the Metropolitan Police bill, which, its authors declare, is a State and not a local municipal law. If its Commissioners are City and County officers, they are within the exclusions of the Constitution; if they are State or District officers, their duties are not inconsistent with those which may devolve upon the head of a day and night watch for this City. We have authority and precedent for two Police organizations of a similar character.

In 1844 the Legislature passed an act establishing a Police Department in this City, the first section of which abolishes the Watch Department as then organized, and in lieu thereof created a Police Department. This section in nowise derogated from the power of the Common Council to establish and organize another Watch Department or Municipal Police, but, on the contrary, the validity of the State law creating the Police Department was made dependent on its acceptance by the Common Council of this City. The Common Council refused its assent, denying the right of the Legislature to pass such a statute, and it remained a dead letter. The Common Council then proceeded, acting under the general powers confirmed upon them by the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter, to organize a Municipal Police, and an ordinance to that effect was finally adopted. (See vol. 12, p. 204, Proceedings of Common Council.) Subsequently the ordinance was repealed, and the law passed by the Legislature accepted. That act has been several times amended, generally according to the suggestion of those who were at the head of the Police, for the purpose of adapting it more nearly to the wants of the City, and to perfect its provisions, as experience from time to time pointed out its defects.

The Police law of 1844, at the time of its acceptance by the Common Council, was found to be defective in some of its provisions, so that it could not be carried into practical operation, and, at the same time confer upon citizens those benefits which the authorities designed. The Legislature was not in session, and the law itself could not be amended. The Common Council, acting under its general powers, on the 23d of June, in the year 1846, passed an ordinance, which was drafted by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., the then Corporation Counsel, by which they remedied the defects and provided for carrying on the operation of the Police Department more perfectly than did the State law. This ordinance is still in force, and forms a part of the authority by which the Police Department of the City is now governed.

In 1849 the Common Council passed an ordinance establishing the departments of the City Government. Among these was an executive department, to be called the Police Department. It it was created several bureaux, one of which was the Bureau of Police, the chief officer of which was to be called the Chief of Police. By this ordinance, which has never been repealed, there is already established a Bureau of Police in the Police Department, unaffected by the provisions of the new charter or the act establishing a Metropolitan Police District. This ordinance takes up the whole department then in existence, and incorporates it by ordinance into a Bureau of Police, and constitutes it a bureau in the Mayor's office, in exact accordance with the previous ordinance.

This ordinance was drawn by the late DAVID GRAHAM, Esq., and can be found in page 35 of the printed ordinances organizing the department of the Municipal Government of the City of New York, and prescribing their powers and duties.

The repealing clauses in these acts do not refer to or repeal any of the ordinances of the Common Council establishing a bureau of Police. They repeal all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with those acts, and if the ordinances of the Common Council are to be embraced in that category, still the ordinances referred to is unaffected, for it is not inconsistent with the Metropolitan Police District act. It is a well known fact, that in England they have established, by act of Parliament, a Metropolitan Police, and that it is conducted and superintended by officers who receive their appointment directly from the Crown, and, singular as it may seem, it is the model after which the Metropolitan Police District bill was patterned.

The city of London would not consent to act under that bill, although they contributed seventeen men (I write from recollection) towards this force. The City of New York contributes five men to the Metropolitan Police, which is about the same, or rather a larger proportion. The London City Police, which numbers one thousand men, patrols an area of ground about as large as the three lower wards of this City. There is not necessarily any clashing between these two systems. They work together harmoniously, contributing to the common end, namely: the protection of the people.

The City of New York, by the recent act of the Legislature, is placed in a situation exactly analogous to that of London, and the same propriety exists for the maintenance of a municipal police in the former as in the latter city. It is a question worthy of mature consideration whether or not the Police of this City does not continue its existence by virtue of the ordinance of the Common Council, passed in 1849, notwithstanding the repeal of the State law, which only had a vital existence by virtue of the action of the authorities of this City.

I do not recommend, however, that we shall rest on any doubtful authority, but that an ordinance shall be passed for the creation of a day and night watch police establishment. We have sufficient power to enact such an ordinance, and it will not be inconsistent in its operation with the Metropolitan police, if the courts shall permit such an organization to be planted in our midst, which of course I do not anticipate. We have already made the necessary provision for the payment of our own municipal force. The sum placed in the tax levy for the payment of police at the commencement of the year, was to be raised for municipal police, and not a State created police. Not one dollar of that amount can be diverted from the purpose to which it has been appropriated, and the Legislature, as hold as it has been in disregarding our rights, has not attempted to deprive us of this fund. It is true the Metropolitan Police act assumes to take any balances unexpended remaining in the Treasury to police account, (there are none,) and to provide for the next year's levy, but it leaves the money to be collected this year for the expenditure of 1857 untouched. Therefore, while the State police cannot, under any decision of the courts, as to the constitutionality of the law, get a dollar from our Treasury until next year, we will have nearly a million of dollars to the account of the municipal police, to be paid out under the authority of the Corporation of the City.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

The reading of a message from the Mayor followed the reading of the minutes. It had reference to the alleged usurpations of the State Legislature, and calling for the establishment of a watch under the unrepealed section of the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter. It was to be referred to a Special Committee, and 5,000 copies to be printed. [This message will be found above.]

Councilman OTTARSON moved as an amendment that the message be referred to the Law Committee. He commenced to read the opinion of Judge Peabody, which he asserted would show it to be impossible to organize such a day and night watch as was suggested in the message. The worthy Councilman was frequently called to order by Councilman MORRIS and Councilman MCCAHILL; he announced his determination to read the document *seriatim* to the Board. He was sustained by the Chair and proceeded to read the whole of that opinion.

After about 40 minutes' reading, Councilman WARNER asked how long the further reading would last.

Councilman OTTARSON stated that about half a column remained unread.

Councilman REILLY rose to order; he stated that the opinion of Judge PEABODY was on the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Bill, it had nothing to do with the appointment of a committee on the City Watch.

Councilmen OTTARSON persisted, and finished the reading of the document.

Councilman BRADY supported the views of Councilman OTTARSON. He would like to have the Mayor's communication referred to the Law Committee, to ascertain whether the Judges had rendered a correct decision.

Councilman BYRDSALL hoped the matter would be referred to a special Committee. A crisis had been reached in the municipal government. He thought the opinion just read was a one sided political argument.

Councilman JONES observed that Councilman OTTARSON had been at the trouble of reading a labored and long opinion. It was said to be the deliberate opinion of Judge PEABODY. That opinion was only a confirmation of what had been aimed at by a party reckless in its opinions as to what might be done with the people of this City. It was the opinion of a judge who, if he understood the matter rightly, had never been elected by the people. He now wished to please the Governor who had placed him in this present position, and he was naturally anxious to sustain his own party—the party who had elected another Governor of the same stripe—in controlling the destinies of the City in relation, not merely to the Police, but also in reference to its judicial decisions. The Board of Councilmen ought not to be governed by his opinion; it ought to have no weight with them.

Judge ROOSEVELT, of whom it might be said the old Knickerbocker blood flows in his veins, was of a contrary opinion, and he undoubtedly was an advocate of the rights of the City. If this view of the law were correct, New-York had but five policemen, and if we might believe the District Attorney, our property was exposed to plunder. The whole affair of a Metropolitan Police was a State arrangement, and it did not and could not supersede the existence of a City Watch, as secured by the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter.

Councilman OTTARSON's amendment being put to the vote, it was rejected, and the Mayor's Message was referred to the Special Committee already existing, of which Councilman JONES is Chairman.

A resolution was then offered by Councilman HOPPER, that the Comptroller be ordered to pay no more money on account of road-making since May 1, until the previous incumbent of the office of the Superintendent of Roads shall be declared legally in possession of the appointment, or another be appointed in his place.

After some debate the resolution was laid on the table.

WOODMAN! SPARE THAT TREE.

A resolution was brought in from the Board of Aldermen, to spare two trees on Franklin-street. Councilman WAUGH to cought the aforesaid trees only served as a convenient rendezvous or trysting place for night walkers.

Councilman BRADY pleaded for the trees. He thought the proposal might be dictated by spite.

The Board did not concur with the Aldermen, so the trees are doomed to come down.

A resolution was offered instructing the Comptroller to pay no warrants to any person holding office under the recent acts of the Legislature, until declared constitutional by the Courts. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board concurred with the action of the Board of Aldermen in reference to the contemplated erection of a new Post-Office, in a resolution authorizing the Mayor to open negotiations with the President of the United States to cede a portion of the Park to the General Government for that purpose, and to report to the Common Council.

The Board concurred by a vote of 42 to 5, with the Board of Aldermen, in instructing the Corporation Counsel to restrain the Second-avenue Railway Company from laying rails in any other streets of the City, under a recent act, and to test the validity of such act.

They also concurred in a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, requiring the Union Ferry Company to remove, within twenty days, the ferry-house and other obstructions at the Gouverneur-street slip.

Several petitions and papers from the Board of Aldermen, of a routine and private character, were acted upon by this Board. Among these was the Report of the Committee on Finance, which was adopted.

A preamble and resolution was received from the Board of Aldermen, to call a convention of five persons from each Ward, to deliberate on the recent acts of the Legislature. The document was very lengthy.

Councilman JONES said the people were unanimous on this subject. He did not perceive how Delegates were to be elected. He was opposed to everything that seemed, on its face, to oppose the laws of the land. The people of the State are Democratic and Republican at heart, and the recent laws had been thrust upon them by a few reckless legislators. If they would only go to the ballot-box, and appeal to the people, the result would be, that the people at large would see how they had been wronged. All the cry of the District-Attorney about impending bloodshed was not Democratic. The people could well protect themselves. They needed that their heads and hearts should be appealed to. It was a commonsense matter. After six months a conservative appeal could be made to the ballot box. The resolutions were altogether wrong in principle, and ought to be referred to a Special Committee. It was bad to throw firebrands among the people. The resolutions were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Various other documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Councilman OTTARSON called for the reading of the report of the Special Committee on Night Watch.

The following is the report, and ordinance founded upon it. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole:

The Special Committee to whom was referred the preamble and resolutions on the subject of the establishment of a new police system, or day and night watch, beg leave to

REPORT,

That they have given the subject that attention which its importance demands.

We find that the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter contains ample power upon the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, to organize a police force for the protection of life and property of the citizens—that this charter has recently been reaffirmed by the Legislature, and that, therefore, there can be no question as to the legality of the exercise of this authority.

We think that if the State wishes to establish a State police for State purposes to be organized under State authority and by officers appointed by the Executive of the State, it can do so provided its expenses are borne by the State Treasury, and it shall not attempt to interfere with the day and night watch system organized by the municipal corporation.

The cue is not inconsistent in law with the other, though it is feared that our people will naturally be jealous of an outside interference with their local rights and collision of police authority may ensue. Be this as it may, it is certain that the time has arrived when New York must assert her ancient and inalienable rights, franchises, privileges and prerogatives, if she has any left, and exercise them fearlessly in the maintenance of municipal independence.

After a careful examination of the whole subject, we have concluded to report the following ordinance, which we think will reach the case, and which we recommend for immediate adoption.

T. JONES, JR.,
GEORGE WARNER,
PETER CRAWFORD,
JESSE S. SICLES,
JOHN KETTLEMAN. } Committee.

AN ORDINANCE *to establish a Bureau of Day and Night Watch, or Municipal Police.*

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of New-York are fully authorized to pass such laws and ordinances as they may deem proper for the suppression of vice and immorality, and the preservation of peace and good order—

ARTICLE 1.

SECTION 1. The Department now known as the Police Department shall be a bureau in the Mayor's office, to be called the Bureau of City Watch or Municipal Police, and the head or chief officer thereof is denominated Chief of Police.

SEC. 2. The officers of the Police Department, as existing under laws passed previous to 1857, who are denominated captains and lieutenants of police, surgeons of police, sergeants of police, policemen and doormen, shall be officers of the Bureau of Police as now established.

SEC. 3. The several officers mentioned in the last two sections shall continue to possess the powers and to perform the duties conferred and imposed upon them by the laws and ordinances. The rules and regulations for the government of the Police hereby created heretofore prescribed by the Mayor and Commissioners shall continue to govern the officers of this bureau, but the Mayor may at any time abrogate or alter those regulations, or substitute others in their stead.

SEC. 4. The policemen, or watchmen, for the various Wards of the City of New-York shall be continued to be appointed as follows:

First Ward	59	Twelfth Ward	70
Second Ward	43	Thirteenth Ward	55
Third Ward	42	Fourteenth Ward	55
Fourth Ward	60	Fifteenth Ward	45
Fifth Ward	59	Sixteenth Ward	63
Sixth Ward	66	Seventeenth Ward	65
Seventh Ward	56	Eighteenth Ward	56
Eighth Ward	66	Nineteenth Ward	56
Ninth Ward	60	Twentieth Ward	56
Tenth Ward	60	Twenty-first Ward	56
Eleventh Ward	60	Twenty-second Ward	56

and such additional patrolmen as the public necessities may require.

SEC. 5. There shall be appointed by the Chief of Police one clerk, who shall be denominated clerk to the chief of police, and who shall perform all such duties appertaining to this bureau as he may require.

SEC. 6. If a policeman shall necessarily incur an expense in conveying a person before a magistrate or to a police station-house, or to the hospital by the employment of a coach or other vehicle, the Chief of Police shall refund the expense so incurred upon the certificate of the magistrate or captain before whom the person is brought, stating that he was necessarily brought by the policeman before the magistrate or captain on a cart or other vehicle.

SEC. 7. The captains of police, or in their absence the lieutenants, may furnish food to persons in custody in their respective station-houses, and who are in a suffering condition, the expense whereof shall be paid by the Chief of Police, upon the affidavit of the captain or either of the lieutenants.

SEC. 8. If a policeman shall necessarily incur an expense in conveying stolen or other property to the office of the Chief of Police, or to a Police Court or Police station-house, the expense so incurred shall be refunded to him by the Chief of Police on the certificate of the magistrate or captain to whom the property was delivered.

SEC. 9. For the purpose of defraying any expense which may be incurred in pursuance of the last three sections, the Chief of Police may, by a requisition in writing, to be countersigned by the Mayor, draw upon the Comptroller for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. He may in like manner renew the drafts as often as may be necessary; but no such renewal shall be made until the money paid upon the previous draft shall be accounted for to the Comptroller by satisfactory vouchers for the expenditure of the money paid thereon.

SEC. 10. When a draft shall be made on the Comptroller, in conformity with the last section, he shall draw his warrant in favor of the Chief of Police for the amount thereof.

SEC. 11. The officers of this bureau are required, to the utmost of their ability, to act in the enforcement of the Corporation Ordinances now in force in relation to carts and cartmen, cabs and cabmen, hackney coaches and hackney coachmen, stages and accommodation coaches and their drivers, omnibuses and omnibus drivers, and public porters and of hand cartmen, and all ordinances of the Corporation to prevent evil practices, and relating to the Police of the City.

SEC. 12. The Police Station-houses in the different districts shall be deemed a portion of the City Prison and Bridewell, for the purpose of keeping and detaining persons committed for examination, and for no other purpose whatever, and the Captains and Lieutenants of each District shall be the keepers thereof respectively, and shall for that purpose be deemed deputy keepers of the City Prisons and Bridewell.

SEC. 13. All appointments and removals of officers under this ordinance not otherwise provided for, shall be made by the Mayor.

SEC. 14. The sum of eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, authorized by the act of March 5, 1857, to be collected by tax on the estate, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, for defraying the expenses of Police, are hereby appropriated to the Police or Watch established by this ordinance, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant therefor upon the pay-rolls of the several captains and the proper requisitions of the Chief of Police.

SEC. 15. The Police Station-houses in the several Wards, the Telegraph apparatus and all other property belonging to the Corporation hereto used for police purposes, are hereby appropriated to and shall continue to be used by the Police or Day and Night Watch thereby organized.

SEC. 16. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in a resolution directing Corporation Counsel to test the constitutionality of the act appointing Commissioners to build a City Hall, declaring the same to be a usurpation of power and an infringement upon the rights of the Corporation.

After other minor important business the Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Excise Commissioners.

Mr. KERR, one of the Commissioners, whose sudden illness, last Saturday, prevented a meeting of the Commissioners on that day, has quite recovered his health. A second meeting for the reception of petitions for license will be held to morrow, at 11 o'clock, at the Common Pleas Court room, City Hall.

An interesting question is now under consideration between the Commissioners, as to the number of days they can meet under the new law, and yet draw the $3 per diem compensation. There are two sections of the act bearing upon this point. In the first of these sections it is stated that the Commissioners of Excise shall meet in their respective counties on the third Tuesday of May in each year, and on such other days as a majority of the Commissioners shall appoint, not exceeding ten days in any one year, and in the City of New-York not exceeding fifty days, for the purpose of granting licenses, &c. The other section referred to declares that the members composing the Board of Excise "shall be entitled each to receive the sum of $3 per day for services actually performed."

Mr. HASKETT claims that, under the section quoted, the Commissioners can meet every day, if they like, during their continuance in office, it being only necessary that some actual service should be performed each day.

The limitation of "fifty days" he insists, is only a limitation of meetings to be held for the purpose of granting licenses. Sessions as numerous as they choose can be held to receive petitions or transact other business, only not over fifty days must be expended in determining to whom licenses shall be granted.

Mr. KERR, on the other hand, held that for all sessions over fifty days the Commissioners will have to whistle for their pay.

The rumor about the Excise rooms was, that the Temperance people have organized quietly, raised a fund, and are canvassing for the names of all parties now selling liquor without a license—and that a juicy time may be expected soon from that source.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, MAY 26.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 636, 668, 689, 582, 406, 420, 620, 435, 66, 144, 376, 302, 109, 115, 424, 306, 612, 387, 388, 591, 637, 494, 551, 644, 623, 345, 667, 649, 643, 669, 595, 663, 1622, 177, 546, 553, 178, 602.

COMMON PLEAS—*Parts I and II.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 325, 315, 1717, 102, 763, 914, 915, 916, 466, 470, 475, 477, 480, 487, 483, 489, 490, 492, 496, 500½.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 25.

Before Judge Betts.

Francis Fayard, Lydia Ann Fayard his wife, and Sarah Loomis, were put on trial this morning for passing a counterfeit quarter dollar at a lager bier saloon. They were tried some time since on the same charge, but the Jury could not agree upon a verdict. The evidence was not materially different from that given on the former trial. The Jury were again not able to agree, and were discharged. The accused were also discharged on their own recognizances.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the Application of Sylvanus D. Lewis, Receiver, &c.—Motion denied without costs.

Samuel M. Pettengill et al. vs. *Wm. C. Hurd et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs.

*In the matter

DRY GOODS.

NEW EMBROIDERED FRENCH SETS AND COLLARS.

We call especial attention to the sale of a large lot of French embroidered sets and collars.

FRENCH SWISS AND JACONET SETS AND COLLARS,

50 per cent below cost of importation,

Received on consignment, and must be sold,

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS!

MANTILLAS!

MANTILLAS!

300 MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS, $3 each.

250 RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS, $3 and $ 50.

GOOD MATERIAL, AND WELL-MADE.

Also, NEW SHAPES.

ALEXANDER JUST,

Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine st.,

One price only. Three doors from Monroe.

NEW LACE GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

POINT D'ALENCON, POINT APPLIQUE,

And HONITON SETS AND COLLARS,

LACE COIFFURES LACE BARBES,

FRENCH LACE VEILS. THREAD LACE VEILS

5,000 JACONET AND SWISS BANDS.

Also,

AN INVOICE OF FINE MECHLIN LACES.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL

have removed from No. 198 Broadway to the new marble store, No. 324 BROADWAY,

Where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions. ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,

May 6, 1857. No. 324 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

A large and magnificent assortment of

Point Applique Sets. Point D'Alencon Sets.

Valenciennes and Honiton Sets. Infants' Medallion Caps.

Medallion Sets, "New Styles." Embroidered Skirts $5, worth $8.

JAMES CROPSEY, No 481 Broadway.

SILK ROBES ONLY $10.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,

Will open this morning

250 more of those Paris Silk Robes.

Price $10.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!

IN SILK AND LACE, AND ALL SILK.

Of latest Shapes and newest Trimmings, by

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,

TRAVELING WRAPPERS FOR $8.

Manufactured from fine cloth of right fabric.

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S No. 473 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS, 551 BROADWAY.

3,000 yards fine Black Barèges.....35 cents per yard

2,500 yards Superfine Barèges.....31 cents per yard.

4,000 yards crepe maretz.....31 cents per yard.

6,000 yards fine Barège de Laine.....13 cents per yard.

8,000 yards very fine lawns.....12½ cents per yard

(Warranted fast colors.)

800 very handsome Robes.....$2 00 per robe.

(Warranted fast colors.)

400 very handsome Organdy do.....$2 50 per robe.

(Warranted fast colors.)

N. B.—1 case of Canton Crapes, a great bargain, at

W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,

No 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BOYS' CLOTHING FOR SPRING, 1857.

AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.

Includes new and becoming fashions in dress and school suits, cut by Isleton, whose skill as a designer of styles for Boys is unequaled in this country.

Attention is invited to his elegant

Braided Jackets, (equal to Embroidered for beauty,) and a superb novelty in Boys' Dress Jackets, suitable for Boys of all ages.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,

No. 513 Broadway,

St. Nicholas Hotel.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!

JUST OPENED,

ANOTHER LOT LATEST STYLES

OF

PARIS MADE GUIPURE LACE MANTLES.

REAL CHANTILLY DITTO.

FRENCH LACE MANTLES, an immense variety.

BRITISH CHANTILLY DITTO.

All New Designs, and not to be seen elsewhere.

SILKS BOUGHT AT THE GREAT AUCTION SALES,

last week.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Will open on MONDAY, May 25,

350 PIECES OF RICH PLAID AND BAYADERE SILKS,

(25 inches wide,)

AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

TWENTY FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

on fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of

LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings

GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.

No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

GEERGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!

The Ladies are invited to call and examine an

ENTIRELY NEW SHAPE OF LACE MANTLE,

Just received, and not to be seen elsewhere in the United States.

A MOST DECIDED NOVELTY!

(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,

And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

EMBROIDERED BASQUES.

EMBROIDERED BASQUES,

EMBROIDERED BASQUES,

In cambric and Swiss muslin.

BANDS, BANDS,

BANDS, BANDS, BANDS,

The handsomest, largest and cheapest assortment to be found at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

RICH DRESS SILK.

50 pieces small plaid silks, 75 cents.

100 pieces heavy Bayadere stripe, 68 and 88.

75 pieces satin stripe and plaid at 88. worth 10s.

Foulard silks, 48. and 68

Silk flounced robes at half price.

THIS MORNING, at LANE & PORTER'S,

No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

SILK ROBES A BANDES,

Received by the *Asia*, the newest goods of the season, bought in Paris at a great

SACRIFICE,

Viz.: Robes with high colored Ecossais Bands, $22 50 each. Robes with very superb Chene Bands, $40 each Will be opened on Monday, May 25

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!

The finest assortment in the City of

SILK MANTLES,

embracing

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF STYLES.

(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,

And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

LADIES WILL FIND

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Lace Curtains in sets,

at cost of importation,

at ORIN TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 204 and 206 8th-av.

NEW CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,

Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Carpetings, &c., &c., &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

SHAWLS.

STELLA SHAWLS, BAREGE SHAWLS,

NEW STYLE STELLA SHAWLS.

This morning, at LANE & PORTER'S,

No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

LADIES WILL FIND

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Rich Summer Silks and Silk Robes,

at ORIN TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 204 and 206 8th-av.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SHIRTS.

will be offered on Monday, the 25th,

MUCH BELOW THEIR VALUE

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.

Elegant Summer Styles.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES,

With three and four flounces each, full patterns,

At $1 75 each.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LADIES WILL FIND

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Rich Barege Robes, (superb styles,) from $5 to $12,

at ORIN TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 204 and 206 8th-av.

SKY BLUE,

DRAB, PURPLE, GREEN,

and other COLORED BONNET SILKS. For sale by

L. H. MOORE & CO.,

No. 123 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS AT KINZRY'S CHEAP

Lace and embroidery store: 5,000 collars, all styles; 2,500 bands for basques, 8 to 50 cts.; 8,500 straw hats and bleeners, 12 to 75 cents.; 15,000 yards ribbons, 2 to 12 cts.; rich trimmings, lace, parasols, mitts, and all other styles laces embroideries and fancy goods from auction. Remember No. 220 8th-av.

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

WILL BE OFFERED THIS DAY,

2,000 Embroidered Handkerchiefs,

At 75 cents each.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS—LACE MANTILLAS.

REAL LACE MANTILLAS.

CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.

FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.

All in great variety, at

BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,

No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP SHAWLS!

CHEAP SHAWLS!

700 Plain and Embroidered China Crape Shawls, from auction, great bargains.

Only one price. ALEXANDER JUST,

Nos. 51 and 53 Catherine-st.,

Three doors from Monroe.

SILKS AND SILK ROBES

At a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent.

12s. silk robes reduced to $1. $35 silk robes to $25.

At BEEKMAN & CO'S, No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES! BAREGE ROBES!

One of the best assortments in the City, now on hand,

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!

THE GREATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

IN

SILK and CLOTH BASQUINES.

Please call and examine.

(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal.

And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.

bodies untrimmed,

FROM $2 50 to $8 00.

ALSO,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT RICHLY TRIMMED!

Received by the *Arago*.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

RETAILED AT AUCTION PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!

CHANTILLY LACE TALMAS and SCARFS,

With Single and Double Ruffle.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,

And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.

The subscriber would call the attention of the ladies to his stock of

RICH MANTILLAS,

which, for style and beauty, are not excelled by any to be found in this City. JAMES CROPSEY,

No. 481 Broadway.

MANTILLAS.

Paris embroidered BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,

Richly trimmed with Lace Flounces,

ALSO,

100 EMBROIDERED MANTILLA BODIES, untrimmed. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS—CHEAP.

Barèges, Tissues, Organdies, Prints, Brilliants, Delaines, Percalines, Printed Muslins, &c., &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PRINTED AND TISSUE FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,

(From Auction.)

At $4 and $5 each,

Will be opened on Monday, May 25th.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SILKS AT 56 TO 75 CENTS.

Same new and choice lots

FROM AUCTION,

Ready Monday, May 25.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,

and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS!

BLACK LACE POINTS—A Beautiful Variety.

(Old No. 51) New No. 300 Canal,

And No. 63 Lispenard-st.

LADIES WILL FIND

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Rich French Foulard Silks, (unique styles,) from 4s. to 6s. per yard,

at ORIN TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 204 and 206 8th av.

BEAUTIFUL SILK ROBES,

GRENADINE ROBES,

PINE-APPLE, ORGANDIE AND JACONET ROBES,

BAREGE ROBES

A large stock of the above at very low prices.

JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

SILKS AND SILK ROBES AGAIN REDUCED.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have again marked down their silk and robes to such prices as to insure the sale of all their Spring and Summer stock.

Nos. 50 Canal-st., and 47 Howard-st.

SILK ROBES AND RICH SILKS,

NEWEST PARIS STYLES,

Large variety—Cheap.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLACK LACE GOODS

Just received, having been ordered expressly for his sales.

Real French lace Mantillas,

Black trimming laces,

Real French lace points.

JAMES CROPSY, No. 481 Broadway.

20 CASES OF PRINTED LAWNS,

NEW PATTERNS AND FAST COLORS,

At 9c. per yard.

Will be opened on Monday, May 25.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LINENS, LINEN DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS,

With every other kind of housekeeping goods,

may be found at lowest prices at

BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS.

A full assortment of Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconets, Cambrics and Mansooks. Also, Dotted Swiss, Mulls, Book Muslins, Lawns, etc., for sale at low prices, by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LADIES WILL FIND

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Rich French Jaconets and Lawns from 1s to 3s. per yard,

at ORIN TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

MANTILLAS

of every description

selling off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, at

LANE & PORTER'S,

No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

EMBROIDERIES CHEAPER THAN EVER.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just purchased upwards of 3,000 Embroidered Collars, which they can sell at less than cost of importation.

No 50 Canal-st. and No. 47 Howard-st.

BAREGE ROBES.

Plain and Figured, $4 50 to $7.

Grenadine Robes, $3 to $14.

LANE & PORTER,

No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.

Irish, English and French Poplins and Poplinetts; also several new materials, very desirable, at

W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS. LACE CURTAINS,

Draperies, Curtain Materials, Cornices, Window Shades, Bands, Tassels, &c., &c., &c.,

MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.

SATIN STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS!

at 75 cents.

ORIGINAL PRICE $1 25.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

100 dozens Light Kid Gloves, superior quality, purchased at a great sacrifice, will be sold at

FIVE SHILLINGS PER PAIR,

By JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

Full assortment of Summer Designs,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,

and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICE PRINTED ORGANDIE MUSLINS.

ORGANDIE FLOUNCED ROBES

very cheap, at LANE & PORTER'S,

No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

THE COMET—RIBBONS, TRIMMING, &C.—Great sacrifice until the arrival of the comet.—The subscriber, wishing to guard against any very great loss he might sustain should the above unwelcome visitor arrive, prefers to dispose of his rich and unrivaled stock at a gradual and more reasonable sacrifice, and to give the benefit of the disposal of the same to the ladies, to his friends, and to milliners and dressmakers generally. He will mark down a reduction of 25 per cent on all the prices of his goods, from Monday, the 25th day of May, 1857. He has received by the steamer last week some magnificent French ribbons, ladies' dress trimmings, fringes, guipure and French silk laces, silks, flowers, and a handsome variety of milliners' and dressmakers' trimmings, to which he respectfully solicits a call. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,

No 387 Broadway, between White and Walker sts.

CHANTILLY LACES OF A SUPERIOR

make and finish just received. Points, mantillas, flounces, barbs, capes, veils, and coiffures. Also, chantilly and mantillas in silk lace, from $5 up; rich nets in black and white, for bonnets and many other novelties.

MILLET & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

EXPOSE DE MODES.

MANTILLAS!

MANTILLAS! 3

ELIAS MANTILLAS! 8

ELIAS MOLLESON 5

has just opened his

MAY AND JUNE FASHIONS BROADWAY

OF

MANTILLAS.

The greatest novelties in Parisian styles just received per last steamers.

TRAVELING CLOAKS

IN

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

MATERIAL.

ELIAS MOLLESON, No. 385 Broadway. 5

SOLOMON & HART.

No. 248 Broadway, opposite the Park,

ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE

DECORATIVE PAPERS,

OF

New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.

ALSO, CHAMBER AND FRIEZE PAPERS,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.

WHICH STOCK OF

WINDOW SHADES,

Of their own Manufacture,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATEL and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

BAYADERE SILKS.

A large assortment just received at

$1 per yard;

Also, new styles rich Chene Silks

at $1 50 per yard, worth $2.

JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

STRIPED INDIA FOULARDS!

Six cases

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

At 50 cents

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NO. 429 BROADWAY.—JUST OPENED—This is a great stock of Rich Laces in the City, consisting of Point D'Argentille, Brussels, Point and Valenciennes; also, a fresh stock of Sets, Collars and Sleeves to match.

N. B.—2,000 yards real Valenciennes Edging at 1s.

PETER ROBERTS & CO.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I. Offices No. 45 John-st. and No. 720 Broadway.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 720 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing in their usual superior manner.

STRAW GOODS.

CASH STRAW GOODS HOUSE.

HOMER & KETCHUM

Offer inducements to

CASH PURCHASERS of

STRAW GOODS,

FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,

At No. 348 BROADWAY,

Corner of Pearl-st.

Just Received—A new supply of fine

MEN'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDRENS' STRAW HATS.

ALSO,

NEW STYLES OF SUMMER FLATS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 206 BROADWAY.

Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.

SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Castors, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.

Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match, Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 206 Broadway, N.Y.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 462 and 464 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $35 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 336 BROADWAY, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining room, in all the variety of styles, manufactured expressly for custom sales, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. House keepers in want of the cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 49 Chatham-st., 257 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured and sold by JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st., N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A UNIQUE AND ELEGANT DRAWING-room piano-forte for sale, elaborately finished with four round corners, finished all around alike, back the same as the front, costly rosewood case, 7-octave scale, double scolloped bottom all round, triple massive carved work back and front, carved top, full carved legs to match, the case with vines, grapes, &c., in relief, rich, tinted, solid pearl keys, magnificent full pearl inlaid plate, fruit flowers, plants, &c., artistic work of pearl fountains, baskets, fruit birds, &c., in front, superbly finished in style of Louis XIV., French action, end in power equal to an Erard; is a parlor grand, with overstrung bass, rich, delightful tone, made to order by one of the best makers of this City, to whom reference will be given if desired; is a perfect gem, without fault or blemish, has been carefully kept for three months, guaranteed by the makers, and cost $800; price $425, including carved music-stool. Apply at the residence No. 678 Sixth-av., between 39th and 40th sts., from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., for four days. N. B.—Will be made an object to a cash purchaser. It has a box for shipping.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. WOULD CALL attention to their extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, on exhibition at No. 497 Broadway. Particular attention is called to their elegant Grand Piano-Fortes, pronounced by all who have seen them equal to any in-truments manufactured in this country. Both Grand and Square Pianos have their Patent Corrugated Sounding-board, and Suspension Plate. N. P. B. CURTISS, Agent.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE, grand diagonal 7 octave rosewood Piano, elegant case, and warranted: cost $500; made by one of the best makers; been used a few months; will be sold for $360. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

A NEW AND WARRANTED ROSEWOOD 6¾-octave Piano-forte for $165. One second-hand, $125, one $75. Superior 7-octave circular scales, at very low price. S. M. AMBLER, No. 538 Bowery,

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company" to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,

Dep. Sec'y of State and Clerk of the Com.'s of the Land Office.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. BAIR FEES. TORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, dry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 37 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 128 Washington-st., Boston, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets.....50 cents

TUESDAY EVENING, May 26,

MORE ATTRACTIONS—FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

First appearance in America of

MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA AND THE BROTHERS ZANFRETTA.

Mme. MOREPLAISIR, G. ESPINOSA,

Mme. MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL, YOUNG AMERICA, EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

With the *debut* of Mme. Marietta Zanfretta.

Grand Ballet action, GENEVIEVE.

La Perche.....by the.....Brothers Zanfretta

KIM-KA.

Wednesday and Thursday—The WONDERFUL RAVELS in a great entertainment, and the ZANFRETTA FAMILY.

Friday—No performance, in consequence of a full dress rehearsal of the new grand fairy Pantomime of BIANCO, to be produced on Monday next.

Next Grand Afternoon Juvenile Performance, SATURDAY, May 30, commencing at 3 o'clock

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,

NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY,

GLORIOUS CHINESE FEAST

OF

SCENES, MUSIC, MIRTH AND ENCHANTMENT.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25th,

First week of a grand Original, Musical, Magical and Semi Burlesque Spectacle of

ALADDIN;

OR, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP."

By SILAS S. STEELE, with nearly 30 new, correct and gorgeous CHINESE SCENES, by the celebrated artist, Mr T. BARTHOLOMEW, of Boston; new, splendid and appropriate Chinese Costumes, by Mr. TAYLOR; Machinery by Mr. DROZE; Properties by Mr. LEAK; original and characteristic Chinese Music, by Mr F. BUCKLEY; the whole produced at a cost of upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

In order to render the representation as correct as possible, the company will COLOR *a la* CHINESE, and the evening's entertainment will commence with "Aladdin."

N. B.—For the accommodation of Families, Schools, &c., the Gorgeous Spectacle of "Aladdin" will be performed on WEDNESDAY, May 27th, in the AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

After the Spectacle—

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.

TUESDAY—New Engagement of EDWIN BOOTH,

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

for the purpose of his appearance in the play of

BRUTUS, DELIVERER OF ROME,

which will be performed this EVENING and THURSDAY, with the following capital cast:

Brutus.....Mr. Edwin Booth.

Sextus Tarquin.....Mr. C. Fisher.

Titus.....Mr. Barrett.

Tullia.....Mrs. Parker.

Tarquinia.....Miss Sara Stevens.

With the comedy of OUR WIFE in which Mr. Fisher, Mr. M. Smith, and the two Miss Marshalls will appear.

Remember—EDWIN BOOTH for two nights only, Tuesday and Thursday.

BURTON'S THEATRE.

MISS POLLY MARSHALL

has the honor to announce that her

FIRST BENEFIT IN AMERICA

will take place

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) EVENING, May 27, when a most attractive programme will be presented, including the celebrated comedy of

CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE,

and the farcical burlesta of

AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE,

In both of which pieces MISS MARSHALL will appear.

Box Book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee

Mr. W. R. Blake.....Stage Manager

THIS EVENING, May 26, will be performed, the musical drama of

FAUSTUS.

Faustus.....Mad. Ponisi | Mephistopheles.Mr. Lorraine

Count Orsini....Mr. Barrett | Adine, Mrs. L. W. Davenport

Prices of Admission—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Parquette, 50 cents; Second Tier, or Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier and Gallery, 25 cents: Private Boxes, $5 and $3.

Doors open at 7½—performance to begin at 7¾ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MR. WALLACK

will appear on TUESDAY EVENING as

THE STRANGER.

After which, third time, a new comedy, entitled

THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

Arthur Ellesmere.....Mr. Lester

Wednesday—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Benedick.....Mr. Wallack.

Box-book open three days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, (Tuesday) May 26,

A new comedy, in which

MISS LAURA KEENE

and the whole of her talented company will appear, entitled

A BIRD IN THE HAND WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH.

After which, for the fourteenth time,

VARIETY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the amusing Operetta, entitled NO; OR, THE GLORIOUS MINORITY. Songs, Dances, and the laughable Farce of AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY. EVENING, the popular Drama of RUTH OAKLEY. THURSDAY EVENING, an entirely new and powerful Drama, now being performed in London with unexampled success, The Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, May 26, the entertainments will commence with

THE WILD KNIGHT.

After which will be presented the pantomime of

SALAMAGUNDI.

The whole to conclude with the drama of

THE FRENCH SPY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. The collection is formed exclusively of original Pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.—MR AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, the celebrated

IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GAL,

have been engaged, and will make an early appearance at one of the leading Broadway theatres, due notice of which will be given.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

SPECIAL.—EDWIN BOOTH FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY as BRUTUS—Tuesday and Thursday.

Seats may be secured in advance. No re-engagement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS,

DISTILLED FROM COAL.

Secured by Letters Patent.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 1.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 2.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.

KEROSENE LAMPS.

The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale oil dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in this City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company, in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

The Company recommend to their agents and others, as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Agents for Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. 78 Broad-st., New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. 128 William-st.; L. MERCIER, No. 137 Elm-st.; H. EDWARDS, No. 44 Dauue-st., and to DYOTT, of Philadelphia. Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.

Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to

AUSTENS,

General Agents Kerosene Oil Company,

No. 50 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, testimonials prices, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1825.

This Company continue to manufacture their superior PREMIUM WHITE LEAD,

Being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country for manufacturing

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, AND LITHARGE,

from the raw material.

Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article on the most favorable terms, for cash or credit. They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of

LEAD AND ZINC PAINT,

dry or in oil. Business address,

NO. 160 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—April 20, 1857.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers st., (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 25th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.

J. W. ALLEN,

A. J. WILLIAMSON,

J. W. BROWN,

Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUNGARY—They won the Prize Medal at

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the Police Commission case of FERNANDO WOOD vs. SIMEON DRAPER and others, was decided. Justices MITCHELL and PEABODY agreed in upholding the constitutionality of the Police law, and in dismissing the *quo warranto* with costs. Thus the judgment at Special Term was affirmed. Judge ROOSEVELT, however, dissents, and renders an opinion, in which he gives his reasons therefor. He thinks the law will tend to the consolidation of power in the hands of the Legislature. The mandamus against Judge RUSSELL was decided, the judgment of the Special Term being affirmed.

The old Police Commissioners did not meet yesterday. The new Board held a regular meeting at which proposals for new Station-houses were received and referred. Charges of disobedience of orders were made by Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER against First-Lieutenant MARTIN of the Fifth Ward. These charges will be examined on Thursday. President DRAPER offered a resolution that "the force at the First Ward Station-house be divided as near as may be, and transferred to the Second and Third Ward Stations equally; this order to take effect on the 1st of June next, and the officers of the present First Ward force to be returned to the rank of patrolmen; and thereafter the three wards be united in one police precinct."

The Board of Councilmen had a busy sitting last evening. A long message from the Mayor was received calling for the establishment of a night watch under the Dongan Charter. The matter was referred to a Special Committee, of which Councilman JONES is Chairman. A resolution to appoint a Convention of five to deliberate on the recent acts of the Legislature, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. KERR, the new Excise Police Commissioner, has just recovered from his late sudden indisposition. A meeting of the Commissioners will be held to-morrow, at 11 A. M., at the Common Pleas Court-room, City Hall. Meantime the Commissioners are in a quandary as to the number of days they can hold sessions under the new law, and be entitled to the allowed $3 per diem.

The friends of a Prohibitory Law held a meeting in the City Assembly Rooms last evening, and decided in favor of laboring for the enforcement of the new Excise Law, believing the effect of it would be to pave the way for entire prohibition. The meeting was addressed by HORACE GREELEY, WM. E. DODGE, WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Mr. JAY, Mr. CHRISTIAN PENCE and others, and was very well attended.

The officers of the New-York Citizen Volunteers held a special meeting last night for the purpose of reorganizing. Alderman WILSON, of the First Ward, was chosen Commander-in-Chief. He made a speech on the occasion, in which he reflected strongly upon the Republican members of the late Legislature, and declared that the Democracy of New-York City would stand firm for their rights.

Several witnesses were examined at the office of the District-Attorney yesterday, relative to the brutal assaults alleged to have been committed upon the seamen of the ship *Middleser*, with a view of releasing them from the Eldridge-street Prison, where they have been confined since the 20th of April. On Friday the case was called up before Judge INGERSOLL, when, upon application of the defendant's counsel, the case was postponed to the next term of the Court in October, on account of the absence of a material witness—the Doctor of the ship.

Mr. ZENGLER, of the New-York Medical College, was blown out of his room by an explosion, and everything smashed in the laboratory, where he was attempting to fill a large India-rubber bag with oxygen gas. People in the neighborhood hearing the noise thought an arriving steamer had fired a gun.

The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church yesterday resumed its discussion of the proposed basis of Union, without, however, arriving at any conclusion. In the evening Rev. Dr. FORSYTH, of Newburg, delivered a sermon on the "History of Presbyterianism."

To-day, at 3 o'clock, the members of the Dental profession are invited to meet at No. 3 Great Jones-street, to accompany the remains of Dr. C. C. ALLEN to the Church of the Ascension, to attend his funeral. Dr. ALLEN died on Sunday morning last, in this City.

JONATHAN S. JENKINS, United States Consul at the Navigator's Islands, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Washington on a charge of piracy. The charge is founded on the alleged illegal seizure and sale of property belonging to citizens of the United States. He will be brought to this City for trial, having first landed here on his return to the country.

ORSON PRATT, the Mormon Elder, the telegraph informs us, has been killed by a man named HECTOR, whose wife he had seduced. The occurrence took place on the 14th inst., near Van Buren, Arkansas.

The Police War—The Position of Mayor Wood.

The Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York has *affirmed* the Constitutionality of the Police law of 1857. Its decision to that effect, pronounced at General Term yesterday, will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES, together with the opinion of Judge ROOSEVELT, the only dissenting Justice. This decision deprives Mayor WOOD of all color of right for offering any further resistance to the law upon the ground that its validity has not been affirmed by the judicial tribunals.

We have hitherto maintained that every law duly enacted by the Legislature must be presumed to be constitutional until it is decided to be otherwise by the duly authorized Courts of law. The Legislature is clothed with power to make laws; and Executive officers are required to support and enforce them, until the Judiciary shall have pronounced them invalid. We find this view of the case very clearly and very strongly stated in a Proclamation issued by Mayor WOOD, on the 16th of April, 1855,—immediately after the enactment by the Legislature of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. That law was very generally regarded as unconstitutional, not only by those whose business was to be directly and disastrously affected by it, but by many of the most prominent lawyers of the City and State:—and the expectation seems to have been entertained that the Mayor would not attempt its enforcement until after its constitutionality should have been tested in the Courts of law. The following extract from the Proclamation issued by Mayor WOOD on that occasion will show his views upon that subject:

"Another marked characteristic of the American people, is the universal submission to the governmental forms restricting the powers and duties of the three components of Government, viz.:—The Legislative, the Judicial, and the Executive. The first can only make the laws, the second can only expound them, and the third *has no discretion but to see them faithfully executed*. It is my province to act as agent for the people in one of these departments. I am an Executive officer. I aid in the execution of the laws, and I am sworn to do so 'to the best of my ability.' *Will neglect or responsibility in their execution, so far as the State legislation is concerned, I have no option but compliance as an instrument for their enforcement, and to require a compliance in others, as far as I have the ability.* It is my duty to exact obedience, and yours to obey. The officer of the law is not accountable for the making of the law; he is bound to execute it pursuant to his oath of office, though the responsibility of the people as the source of all political power cannot be so easily denied. As Mayor I have endeavored to fulfill this duty. Though sometimes painful, yet it has been performed diligently and impartially. I hope to continue without relaxation.

The act relating to the prohibition of the liquor traffic and consumption is now a law, *holding the same position as any other law, and*, UNTIL DECIDED INVALID BY THE COURTS, *or amended or repealed by the Legislature, should command the same obedience.* So far as its execution depends upon me, I *have no discretion but to exercise all my power to enforce it.* It is unnecessary for me to express an opinion in regard to legislation of this character, or of this law; for, *whatever that opinion may be, I cannot without dishonor shrink from a faithful discharge of the trust confided*, whatever shall be the personal consequences to myself. I now call upon the friends of law and order to aid in the performance of this obligation, and IN SUSTAINING THE LAWS—*a principle upon which rests the corner stone of our national prosperity and greatness.* Deeming my course with reference to this subject of interest to those whose occupations are to be affected, and especially to those whose licenses will expire with the year ending the 1st of May ensuing, I have felt it incumbent upon me to indicate it frankly.

FERNANDO WOOD.

Nothing can be clearer or more explicit than this. Mayor WOOD declares that it is his solemn duty to enforce the laws duly enacted by the State Legislature:—that he is bound to regard them *all* as *valid* until decided otherwise by the Courts:—and that he cannot "without dishonor" shrink from this duty which he has solemnly sworn to perform. His reasoning is perfectly conclusive as to the line of conduct which he should have pursued with reference to the new Police Law. Upon his own showing—in advance of any action of the Courts or officers of the law—he was bound to regard it as constitutional and valid, and to enforce it in accordance with his oath of office.

But *after* the decision of a Court of law the case becomes much stronger. Even the opinions of his legal advisers, in the case already referred to, Mayor WOOD deemed sufficient to overrule his own convictions and to induce a change of action. In regard to that law both R. J. DILLON and A. OAKEY HALL—one the Corporation Counsel and the other District-Attorney, gave opinions that the law was inoperative and void:—whereupon Mayor WOOD, on the 27th of April, issued another proclamation, in which he thus stated his views upon the subject:

"The opinions of my legal adviser are before the public, and their conclusions need but brief reiteration at my hands. In my capacity as Mayor, the Corporation Counsel is, by the Charter, constituted my guide; in my functions as Magistrate, the District Attorney becomes my coöperator. These gentlemen sustain the same relations to me as are held by Attorney Generals in the President or the Governor. *To act contrary to their direction, until it is superseded by* ABSOLUTE JUDICIAL DECLARATION, *would be an illegal assumption, for doubtful powers are thus made certain.* I have no discretion but to take any other line of conduct, without doing what could be properly charged as an illegal assumption of power unauthorized by law. Therefore, while standing ever ready to execute all laws faithfully and diligently, to the extent of the means placed at my command, I am, like other executive officers, *confined within the boundaries prescribed by the legal advisers of my office*—to act contrary, would be to violate the law, *or what I am obliged to consider the law, until decided to be otherwise by the Courts.*

FERNANDO WOOD.

Mayor WOOD thus distinctly recognizes *first*, the duty of regarding every law as valid and carrying it into execution, unless otherwise advised;—*second*, the duty of yielding to the opinions of the Corporation Counsel and District-Attorney, in regard to the validity of any law; and *third*, the duty of regarding the decision of a Court of law as final and conclusive, even against his own opinions and those of his legal advisers, *until reversed* by a higher Court. These principles leave him no possibility of escaping or evading the duty of regarding the new Police Law, under the decision of the Supreme Court, as a valid law, and of aiding its enforcement. He may *appeal* from that decision;—but until that appeal is heard and decided, unless a stay of proceedings be granted, the law is in full force and effect. If Mayor WOOD, or any man by his orders, resists the law after its validity has thus been judicially affirmed, he will be legally accountable. If he kills a man in so doing he will be held legally guilty of murder:—and he will not be protected by the plea that he *thought* this decision of the Supreme Court might be reversed.

There is one point in the case which makes Mayor WOOD'S position somewhat ridiculous. He claims to be the champion of the rights of the *City* against the *State* authorities. He declares that the people and the officers of the City must be permitted to govern themselves—to make, interpret and execute their own laws, without interference or encroachment from Albany. Judge ROOSEVELT harps upon the same string, and in very much the same strain. Now the Supreme Court, which has just given the decision is a *City* Court. Its jurisdiction is within the City and County of New-York. Its Judges were elected by our own people and represent our local sovereignty. But Mayor WOOD is not disposed to accept their decision. He appeals to *a State Court!* He abandons our local tribunals and looks *to Albany* for a reversal of their judgments! He denounces the State Legislature for meddling in City affairs—but appeals to a State Court against the decision of a City Court. He invokes the action of Judges from Monroe, and Allegany, and St. Lawrence Counties to vindicate the right of New-York City to govern itself, by reversing and overruling the decision of its own tribunal!

We have said nothing of the merits of the Opinion of the Supreme Court as delivered by Judge PEABODY, or of the dissenting opinion of Judge ROOSEVELT, because they have nothing to do with the Mayor's duty in the present state of affairs. Whether the decision shall ultimately be reversed or not, it must stand *until reversed* as the authoritative interpretation of the law: and Mayor WOOD is bound by his oath of office so to regard and treat it.

The Mayor, in his Message sent to the Common Council last evening, betrays a consciousness of the weakness of his position by recommending the organization of a Watch as authorized by the Dongan and Montgomerie Charters! The absurdity of this advice must be apparent to every one who knows anything of the history of legislation in regard to this City. The Mayor insists that these Charters have never been repealed, but are still in full force and authority. It may be well enough to remind His Honor that by the Montgomerie Charter *the Mayor of the City was to be appointed by the Governor of the Province*,—so that if we are to go back to these old Charters for the Government of the City, we may as well make a clean thing of it and begin at the beginning. Gov. KING has just as clear a right, if these Charters are law, to appoint a Mayor in place of Mayor WOOD or to act in "conjunction" with him, as the Common Council has to organize a City watch upon the plan which the Mayor recommends.

Throughout the controversy, which is drawing to its close, the subordinate officers and members of the Police Department have behaved with marked discretion and moderation. They were placed at the outset in a position of cruel embarrassment. They were required to decide between the contending parties,—certain of instant dismissal from the other side, if they adhered to either. The Mayor has done his best to force them into a position of active hostility,—to engage them in violent resistance to the legal Police and thus plunge the City into commotion and bloodshed. We have been saved from this disaster and disgrace by the prudence of the department. While they have proceeded in the regular discharge of their duties, they have abstained from everything like violence on either side and have quietly awaited the legal decision which must eventually determine the contest. The decision already given will go far towards convincing them of the real nature of the service and sacrifice which the Mayor has required at their hands.

Revision of Naval Reform.

This journal was among those which advocated the adoption of some summary process for the purification of our Navy, prior to the authorization of the late Retiring Board. We believed that something of the sort was essential to the good of the Navy itself and to the public service. It was patent to all that this important arm of the National defence was paralyzed to greater or less extent by a host of men quartered upon it who were either morally, mentally or physically disqualified for the duties of the places occupied by them. Some had disgraced themselves and the Navy by drunkenness and other acts of beastiality. Some never had possessed the mental qualifications essential to the position—were notoriously imprudent, rash, headstrong and untrustworthy. Others had in various ways proved themselves destitute of every moral qualification—and still others had for years made the service a mere convenience—wearing the button because it gave them rank and the *entrée* into good society, but managing never to be at all burdened with the practical duties and labors of their profession.

Experience had proved that these incubi were generally able to escape the sentence of a Court Martial. With the aid of influential friends, and a judicious expenditure of soft words in the right quarter, they defied all attempts to bring them up, in the matter of services, to the standard of their comrades, who, with more merit, had fewer friends. The latter, consequently, were compelled to do the work of both, while the drones stood directly in the path of preferment, and so robbed them of the promotion due as the reward of double and faithful service. All this needed correction, and there seemed to be no mode of securing it except by the creation of a Board of naval officers, who should have power summarily to strike from the roll, or reduce to half pay, men who had proved their incapacity or unworthiness to fill the places out of which they crowded the deserving. The Naval Retiring Board, accordingly, was organized, and the results are well known.

It is not our present purpose to discuss the propriety of all its acts. We believe that it accomplished much good, although it is not improbable that it was betrayed into some serious errors. We have reason to believe that a small portion of those who fell under its ban deserved a better fate; and there can be no doubt that the Navy still contains a number of officers who richly deserve the severest sentence in the power of the Board to recommend. Still, on the whole, so much of good was done that Congress, the Navy and the public have sustained and indorsed the general action of the Board, and all efforts to set it aside have proved abortive. In order, however, to correct any errors into which the Board might have fallen, Congress subsequently authorized the sitting of Courts of Inquiry to try such of the dropped or furloughed officers as deemed themselves unjustly dealt by, with a view to their restoration to the service if found competent in all respects.

These Courts are now sitting; and we hear every day serious complaints against their mode of conduct, and the course of examination pursued on behalf of the Government. It is to be hoped that all reasonable cause for such complaint will be removed. If the Secretary of the Navy would conserve public confidence in and respect for the mode adopted to free the service of useless or unworthy material,—if he would not make martyrs of men justly punished,—he must take care that no harsh or unjust measures are taken to prevent the men who have been stricken from obtaining restoration to the service if found to have been qualified therefor at the time of their forced "retiring." The passage of the law authorizing these Courts of Inquiry, is an admission of the possibility, not to say probability, of error in some cases; and it behooves the Secretary of the Navy to offer every facility to the elucidation of both cases. Above all, he, and those who act in his name or in behalf of the Service before the Courts, should not fall into the error of supposing it their duty to prevent an aspiring officer from throwing off the load cast upon him by the Retiring Board. Their power is simply and alone to ascertain, by a process of revision, whether the burden was justly imposed.

We are led to these remarks by information seeming to show that the Courts of Inquiry are pursuing a different course. For instance, we are told that, in one case, an officer who seeks restoration is called upon to answer for having many years ago challenged his superior officer, and subsequently resigning his commission, in order to obviate the objection made to the acceptance of his challenge, on the ground of inequality of rank. The whole subject was investigated at the time, the officer was restored to his commission, and years of faithful service elapsed between that occurrence and the adverse recommendation of the Retiring Board. Why should he be called upon, at this late day, to answer upon such a point? The demand is clearly unjust, oppressive and contrary to the spirit of the Common Law. The question of his physical, mental or moral fitness for the position of a naval officer, *at the time of his prescription*, in no degree depends upon the circumstances attending a youthful indiscretion, especially when that had already been once the subject of adjudication by the proper authority. In the name of common justice we protest against the spirit which prompts such a course of procedure. It is not only unjust to the individuals affected by it, but calculated to reflect discredit upon the country, and infuse discontent, discouragement and consequent inefficiency in the Naval Service.

A Municipal Blister Needed.

The District-Attorney has issued a card, in which he informs the commercial community that the burglars of the City have determined to take advantage of the dissensions and insubordination amongst the Police to make a general raid upon the property of merchants and bankers, and he proposes a system of watch and ward for the purpose of counteracting their schemes. He suggests the propriety of keeping clerks up all night and leaving the shutters partially open, with lights burning inside in the various offices and warerooms, so that the watch may be able to see in, and also we may add, in order that any extra lights the burglars may require in the exercise of their vocation may not attract notice. Such a notification as this emanating from the public prosecutor, is equivalent to saying that the Government of the country is paralyzed, has deserted its post, and that every man must now take care of himself, and put his trust in Providence.

We have been of opinion for a long while that it would come to this some time, and we can only say that if Mr. HALL'S information be trustworthy, and his warning given in good faith—and we see no reason to doubt either one or the other—we are heartily glad that the crisis has arrived. We hope the burglars and rowdies will acquit themselves like men, and make as good use of their time as they possibly can. If they have the slightest wish to atone to the community for their past follies and transgressions—and we have no doubt that many amongst them still cherish the hope of regaining the position they have lost—we would cordially recommend their making a descent either upon the offices or private dwellings of our leading citizens. We could bear with some equanimity that they had cleared some of our best mansions of their plate, and carried off the communion service of a few of the more fashionable churches. We think the value of the exploit might be enhanced by the infliction of a sound cudgeling upon half a dozen fathers of families, in the presence of their wives and in their own bedrooms. A few judicious bank robberies, accompanied by violence, and combined with setting fire to one or two ships in the harbor, and a general smash of the Croton water pipes, would form a nice and appropriate conclusion to the whole proceeding.

We desire to see all this accomplished, not we need hardly say, from any inherent delight we take in the contemplation of burglary, arson and sacrilege, but because we are most anxious that those most interested in the promoting of order in the City should be forced into taking some part in the work. We should like, for example, to hear of Commodore VANDERBILT taking charge of a "beat" on some of the piers, and coming off victorious in a few desperate encounters with river thieves and inebriated pugilists, though at the cost of some detriment to his personal appearance. GEORGE LAW, and the eminent fillibustering firm of CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, might render the State some service by taking charge, for a few nights, of the Five Points, and keeping order amongst the denizens of that locality. Messrs. ASPINWALL, GRINNELL, and one or two others of the same position, would look singularly well making their rounds in Wall or William-street, with cudgels and dark lanterns. How edifying it would be, in case they undertake the duties we feel disposed to assign them, if the burglars should inure them to the perils and trials of the position by thrashing them soundly all round, taking their watches and money, and swearing them to secrecy.

Our readers will be, doubtless, astonished to see such hints as the foregoing thrown out in our columns. Under ordinary circumstances, we confess we should be sorry to give utterance to hypotheses of so ferocious a character, but we call all men to witness that these visions are forced upon us by the necessities of the times. Personal animosity to the gentlemen we have named, it is hardly necessary for us to repudiate. We invoke the aid of the burglars and robbers, and pugilists not because we love MORGAN, and ASPINWALL and VANDERBILT and LAW, and GRINNELL less, but because we love New-York more. Desperate diseases call for desperate remedies. It is to the supine and shameful indifference of our well-to-do classes that we owe the outrageous scandals which are now being daily enacted by the rival police authorities of this City, to the great terror and demoralization of the peaceful inhabitants, and the great shame of the whole community. To their selfish absorption in their own affairs is due our Municipal insecurity, corruption, and mal-administration. Exhortation has been lavished on them in vain, and we confess we despair of enlisting them in the public service by any arguments less potent than serious and palpable injury to their persons and property. We should like to see what effect nights of walking, days of toil and anxiety and heavy pecuniary loss would have on those subtle brains and selfish hearts. The Dutch broke down their dykes and called in their terrible foe the Ocean to save them from the yoke of a foreign invader. We call on the law breakers to put an end by their very excesses to the reign of anarchy and confusion.

ISSUE OF THE NEW CENT.—The Mint began the issue of this new Coin yesterday. The first installment was brought to this City by KINSLEY & Co.'s Express. We also received specimens from ADAMS & Co. Large quantities were taken up at the Mint during the day. The coin is a vast improvement over the old one and is destitute of the coppery odor.

QUARANTINE CONTRACTS.—The Quarantine Commissioners have contracted with GEO. L. QUIRK and OLIVER T. HOWARD for the construction of all the necessary fence at the Quarantine grounds, being about 3,000 feet, for 75 cents per lineal foot, not $3 per foot, as erroneously stated.

Messrs. DOBSON & LEWIS have contracted for the erection of the buildings for $2,302 each, according to the plans and specifications prepared by KING & KELLUM, architects.

The buildings, fences, &c., are of light materials and so constructed that they can be easily removed when the permanent location is made.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—45 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Delay in the Announcement of Foreign Appointments—Arrest of a U. S. Consul on a Charge of Piracy, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

The President is doubtful whether he will be able to make any announcements of Foreign appointments this week.

Lord NAPIER intends giving a grand ball on Thursday night, in honor of the Queen's birthday.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

JONATHAN S. JENKINS, United States Consul at the Navigator's Islands, was arrested this afternoon, on the steps of the State Department, immediately after his interview with Assistant-Secretary APPLETON. The warrant was issued by Justice GODDARD, on a charge of piracy, and was sworn to by Dr. VAN CAMP. The charge is, seizing by force of arms and selling a large amount of property belonging to citizens of the United States, including the cargo of the ship *Eudorus*, in the harbor of Apia. It appears from papers filed in the Department, that on the arrival of Mr. JENKINS there, he formed an Admiralty Court, styling himself Vice-Commissioner, appointed Assistant Judges, Marshal, etc.

The property alleged to have been sacrificed amounted to about £70,000, while that of V. P. CHAPIN and A. VAN CAMP was over $100,000. Mr. JENKINS was committed to await the requisition of the Governor of New-York, where the case must be tried, he having first touched the soil of that State on his return to this country.

The Postmaster-General has allowed the claims of Captain BUCKNAM and KELLY, of $15,000 per annum, for extra steamboat mail service from Apalachicola to Suwanee Bridge, Georgia.

Mr. MORSE, late Special Commissioner to Bogota, has arrived here on business concerning his mission.

New-Orleans papers, of Tuesday of last week, are to hand. They contain Galveston dates to the 17th inst. General HOUSTON had declared himself a candidate for Governor of Texas, and commenced stumping the State.

Gen. RIBAUD, Mexican Consul-General at New-Orleans, has been appointed by President COMONFORT agent to represent Mexican interests in the Tehuantepec Transit Company. This, says the *Picayune*, is in acknowledgment of the rights of that Company.

The Foreign Appointments—Views of the President—Disappointments.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 24, 1857.

The sybilline article of the *Union*, respecting the appointments for Diplomatic and Consular offices is, no doubt, intended to prepare the minds of some hundreds of Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends for a mortifying disappointment. The chief reason why the appointments are not made at once is, that Mr. BUCHANAN is up to his eyes in personal pledges to his numerous friends, which could not be redeemed, even if the number of offices, Diplomatic and Consular, were quadrupled.

Every influential Democrat has a fancy for a Diplomatic position. There must be a great charm in offices which so few are willing to quit, after having once tried them. No one of our American diplomats is even willing to come home. Their attachment to courts and aristocratic modes of life must come by nature—because in the circle of foreign diplomacy they are never considered otherwise than as outsiders. They may be in the circle, but they are not of it.

Mr. FAY and Mr. J. R. CLAY have been employed abroad ever since the year 1829; long enough to have become naturalized to foreign soil and weaned from their own. I learn that the rotation principle will be applied to them.

The time will soon come when the United States will be able to dispense with the diplomatic force which is kept up now for no beneficial purpose, except to give salaries to a few party politicians. Where there is any business to be done between the United States and foreign governments, let us send special ministers. But to retain legations at foreign courts is unnecessary for any objects that this Government can properly have in view.

Mr. DICKINSON is still here, and last night was serenaded. It is known that Mr. BUCHANAN would give him any office that he would accept. He was offered the New-York Collectorship and declined it. Some suppose that he will be offered the mission to England but that is doubtful.

It is believed that the Russian mission will go to Illinois. Mr. MCCLERNAND, as is said by some of his friends, had the promise of it some time ago.

The applicants for Foreign Missions who are now here, are expected to retire, after the announcement in to-day's *Union*. The President has their papers before him, and does not desire to peruse them forever.

All applicants will have another hint next week that they need not wait longer, by the departure of three or four of the Cabinet upon the great railroad excursion.

X. Y. Z.

Presentation of the Elk-horn Chair to the President—Interesting Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25, 1857.

The most interesting feature of the past week, was the presentation, on Saturday last, of the Elk-horn chair to the President by Mr. SETH KINMAN, the California trapper. The ceremony took place at 2 o'clock P. M., in the East Room of the Executive Mansion, where was witnessed for the first time the novel and attractive scene of a special public interview between an American trapper of the far-distant Western wilds of the Pacific and the President of the United States. Mr. KINMAN was escorted to the White House by Gen. DENVER of California, Col STANBEAU, and Major ARNOLD HARRIS. The chair had been previously deposited in the East Room, where a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen had assembled to witness the ceremony. The legs of the chair are made of the horns of the stag or elk, with the antlers forming the back and arms, being highly polished; and the seat of a soft, beautifully dressed white skin. It is very commodious, and seems especially made for ease and comfort. At 2 o'clock the trapper entered the East Room accompanied by his escort, dressed in his deer-skin hunting shirt and trowsers, with his rifle on his shoulder. He wore his hunting shirt open at the neck, exposing a red flannel waistcoat, and the legs of his boots outside of his trowsers. He is about five feet eleven inches in height, spare but well made, and of great muscular power and activity. His features are regular, and rather prepossessing. He has a sharp, keen blue eye, dark chestnut hair, inclined to curl, with full beard and moustache, a shade lighter than his hair. On his entering he was immediately surrounded, and several persons were introduced to him. Col. BUCHANAN, U. S. A., who has been for some time in California, approached the trapper and said:

"SETH, do you know me?"

The trapper, after scanning his features, made a movement of surprise and pleasure towards the Colonel, and said, "Yes, it is not easy to forget your *sign*—you are Col. BUCHANAN, and I am right glad to see you." The two heartily shook hands, and inquiries were made after mutual friends.

"Do you remember this old shot-pouch?" asked the trapper, putting his hand upon a square leather bag which hung with other trappings over his shoulder.

"I do well," replied the Colonel, "and while I acknowledge its services, I have no longing to be one of its companions again under similar circumstances. I can fully indorse you, SETH."

The trapper then passed on and took his position by the side of the elk-horn chair, leaning upon his rifle, and the assembly formed a large circle around him. The President, entering from the main corridor, was then announced, and the circle opened to receive him. General DENVER stepped forward and formally presented Mr. KINMAN to the President. Mr. BUCHANAN took the trapper by the hand and cordially welcomed him, saying, "I believe you are from Berks County, Pennsylvania?"

"No, Sir," replied the trapper, in a low and modest tone, "I am from old Union. That's my native county. I left it in 1830 for the West, and have since been twice crossed the Rocky Mountains. I return to the States for the first time with the only purpose of presenting to you, Sir, this chair. I killed the elks myself—four of 'em—and it took some time before I could get the antlers that I wanted. This, Sir, is the first piece of cabinet-making that I ever tried my hand at. (Great laughter by the audience.) You will find it sound, fast and true, (putting his hand upon the chair,) as it is bound together by the native trees of California, I assure you, Sir, it will give you a safe support to the end of your life, which I hope will be a good long one."

The President, in reply, said: "I accept this chair with great pleasure. I shall value it highly. It will serve to remind me of the wilds of California and the Californians. They are a stamp of men that can be counted, but cannot be duplicated. I will carry it home with me to Pennsylvania after I retire from the Presidency, and prize it as one of the most pleasing reminiscences of my official career."

Then, turning his attention to the rifle of the trapper, Mr. BUCHANAN said: "What do you call your gun?"

"Long Tom," answered the trapper, "and many a time has my life depended on her and a steady nerve, or I would have been wiped out long ago!"

Again reverting to the chair, the trapper said: "I have never permitted any man to sit in this chair, as I determined you should be the first. I hope, Mr. President, you will now take a seat in it, that I may tell my friends that I saw you sitting in it."

Mr. BUCHANAN smilingly acquiesced, saying: "Certainly, I must gratify you in this as well as myself. [here Mr. BUCHANAN reclined upon the chair,] and it will give me great pleasure in the reflection of having received it at your hands."

While seated, an old, broken-down, rude politician seized the President's hand and attempted to have a parley, but Mr. BUCHANAN shook him off and turned to the trapper, who said:

"You will find, Mr. President, that one fork of the antlers at the foot of the chair will make you a good boot jack, so that you can draw your boots with ease and put on your slippers!" [Great merriment.]

Mr. BUCHANAN having risen from the chair, a Dr. WOZENCRAFT, of California, or some such name, was presented to the President. The Doctor took the occasion to make a little speech, and alluding to the California iron which bound the chair, reminded the President of his promise to carry out the iron bands of the Pacific Railroad. Mr. BUCHANAN replied that he always kept his promises, and referring to his services as Secretary of State during the war with Mexico, said he had done his best to acquire California, and it would be his greatest wish to see her more closely bound to the Union with rails of iron and wires of electricity. The audience being over the people, and the trapper and his friends, dispersed, highly gratified with the interview.

In connection with this incident, I must mention a historical reminiscence of General PHINEAS LYMAN, to show his remarkable foresight and statesmanship. In 1767, he applied to the British Parliament for an extensive grant of land on the Ohio, contending that if the Colonists were confined to agricultural pursuits, there would be but little danger of their becoming independent! But, said he, a period will no doubt arrive when North America will no longer acknowledge a dependence in any part of Europe. He thought it to be so remote, however, at that time, as not to be an object of national policy, or human prevention, and that it would be made still more so by opening new schemes of agriculture, and widening space, which the Colonists must first occupy.

Space has indeed been widened to the Pacific shores, and could Gen. LYMAN but have witnessed the scene between Mr. BUCHANAN and the trapper, he would have seen his prophecy fulfilled to his utmost astonishment, so far as his prediction of our independence—but not as to the policy of opening new schemes of agriculture, and widening space to prevent it.

General HORSBY, of Nicaragua, is in this City. The news by the next steamer from General WALKER'S army is confidently expected to be victorious, and, in that event, the Government is prepared to send down a Minister at once.

DUDLEY A. MANN, late Assistant-Secretary of State, is here, and in great glee at the prospects of increasing the commerce of the South, growing out of his projected line of steamers between Chesapeake Bay and Europe.

It was rumored on the street that Major HEISS had been offered the Governorship to Utah, and had declined. Major BEN MCCULLOCH is looked for daily, and it is thought he will be made to accept it.

Gov. DICKINSON, of New-York, is here, and called on the President three times on Saturday. He was serenaded Saturday night at Willard's, and made a speech.

UNO.

Mail Robbery at the West.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 25.

The mail from this city for Terre Haute, supposed to contain a large amount of money, was robbed at Mattoon last week. No clue has yet been obtained of the perpetrators of the robbery.

From Boston.

THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES—EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.

BOSTON, Monday, May 25.

The annual Religious Anniversaries commenced here to-day with a fair attendance. The proceedings up to this evening have been mostly preliminary.

PRATT'S powder mill in Acton blew up this morning. There was no loss of life, but considerable damage to property.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, May 26.

A fire broke out in the flouring mill of W. S. WEED & Co., in this place, at about noon to-day. The flames are still raging, and have consumed besides the mills, six dwellings and four barns. Loss thus far about $4,000. Partially insured.

FIRE AT CHARLESTOWN.

BOSTON, Monday, May 25.

The carriage manufactory of PHIPPS & DUDLEY, with some adjoining buildings in Charlestown, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000.

The Fruit Crop of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE Tuesday, May 25.

The Executive Committee of the Kentucky Horticultural Society say that the fruit crop generally will exceed the general average, but that the crop of peaches will be light.

The Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 25.

The United States Mail steamship *Southerner*, Captain MURRAY, from New-York, arrived at twelve o'clock on Saturday night.

A CHEMIST BLOWED UP.—While Mr. ZENCKER, one of the chemical assistants in the New York Medical College, was engaged, last evening, in filling a large India rubber bag with oxygen gas, an explosion ensued from its too rapid generation. The bag had already received two charges of oxygen, prepared from the chlorate of potash. During the passage of the third charge the gas generated with such rapidity as to distend the bag to its utmost capacity, and then violently burst it. The concussion was so forcible as to break every window glass in the Laboratory, and nearly deafen the experimenter. The strong copper generator and the Doctor's spectacles, strange to say, were uninjured, though the Doctor was urged at lightning speed through an unopened door into the Faculty room.

ANOTHER CONTRIBUTION.—The schooner *Arabella*, which arrived at this port on Saturday last from Aspinwall, New-Granada, brought a contribution to the Washington monument, supposed to be erecting at the federal city, in the shape of a block of stone from the Obispo quarry. The stone is the gift of the Panama Railroad Company; and it is forwarded in the name of the American residents at Panama, who contributed the necessary funds to have it properly dressed and inscribed. The quarry from which it was taken is on the line of the Panama Railroad about four hundred feet this side of the lower Obispo bridge. It will be forwarded to its destination by the officers of the Panama Railroad Company, to whom it is consigned.

THE SUMMER COME.—The sun yesterday threw off all restraint, and came out strong. The speedy shedding of Spring overcoats and the donning of leghats and thin shoes, gave unmistakable indications of a summery time fast coming. It did not need a thermometrical observation to show that the weather was undeniably hot. The mercury marked 84° in our office at 2 o'clock, and at 6 had descended only to 78°.

A DROWNED MAN.—Mr. JOHN L. ROFF, boatkeeper of pilot-boat *Jacob A. Westervelt*, No. 19, when abreast of Coney Island, this morning, picked up the body of a dead man. After towing him into Quarantine, he was given in charge of the Coroner of that county. He is apparently about 30 years of age, had on a colored cotton shirt, cassimere pants and high boots, no coat. Supposed a seaman.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Another new piece was produced at this establishment last night, in the shape of a two-act comedy, with the proverbial title of "A Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush." It is a London piece, brought out some seasons ago, and, to our mind, unnecessarily revived now. The plot is narrative rather than dramatic; the treatment prosaic and preachy; the dialogue dull, and the characterization conventional. These are the leading points of a very moral and very dull piece. A wealthy country squire, with two nephews, one of whom he proposes to disinherit, makes his will, and causes his death to be announced to the interested parties. The nephews meet at the old hall; the fortunate one proves himself to be a heartless spendthrift and coxcomb; the other is all remorse, regret and grief. A great deal of insolence and a great deal of modest virtue are brought in contrast, and the Squire perceives that his favoritism was well nigh proving gross injustice. He discovers himself at the right moment, and virtue is rewarded beautifully. The improbabilities of this story are magnificent. Nephews usually know the uncles from whom they expect inheritances; and legatees are seldom insolent until they are certain of their good fortune. But in this instance, they are profoundly ignorant of the Squire's personal appearance, and know all about his Will long before it is opened.

Although in two acts, the play is long enough to be divided into three. It is written with quiet skill, but there are no situations of dramatic power, and the dialogue is utterly unrelieved. Miss KEENE has produced the piece with her usual care, and sustained the principal rôle with her wonted ability. Mr. WHEATLEIGH, in a character for which he is not well fitted, invented an individuality, and was therefore successful. Mr. BURNETT, as the Squire—afterwards disguised as a steward—was good. The other characters are all right, and were sufficiently well cast. The gentlemen who play the servants, however, should endeavor to simulate the gait of domestics, and not stroll about as if they were honored guests of the house.

The Comedy will be repeated to-night.

Convention of Spiritualists.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.—MORNING SESSION.

The Spiritualists assembled again yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Mechanics' Institute, Fourth avenue. There was a larger attendance than on the previous days. Mrs. ELIZA KENNAY, the President, opened the proceedings by reading a portion of Scripture. The Lord's Prayer was then recited, and a hymn sung by the audience.

The first speaker was Mr. THADDEUS S. SHELDON. The question which he undertook to discuss was: "Have persons in the spirit-life unfolded any models of their purposes and plans?" He maintained that spirits had communicated the fact that electricity could be so applied as to propel ships with greater power and more economy than steam. There were constructionists and destructionists. Both were necessary—but this age was given to construction, though, to bring that about, destruction often had to go before. The law of nature was benevolent and self-answering. Where there was a desire there was certain to be a supply, and a self-motor, a machine that should move of itself, was now the one thing wished for, the universal desire of man. The question was the construction of such a machine. Here the revelations from the spirit-world had come to the aid of man, and such a machine was in existence—not invented, not created by man's wisdom, but discovered. The spirits communicated the intelligence how certain plates of metal should be connected, and points of wire arranged, so as to produce motion. Electricity was the great motive power. Hence the new instrument, or machine, was called an electro-motor. Not only ships would be propelled by it, but nations would communicate with each other without the aid of wires or sub-marine cables, and the planets, by its means, would hold mental communication.

Mr. S. C. HEWITT, of Boston, then exhibited a model of this new motive-power. By the agency of the spirits, he gave the audience to understand that perpetual motion had been discovered. The machine, it is true, would wear out; but that was its only drawback. There was a current of electricity passing from the north to the south, which differed from elemental electricity, inasmuch as it was continually passing in currents while elemental electricity was generally diffused. The model before them was designed to receive its motive power from two plates which would be placed above it and would communicate electricity through him as man received the vital power through the brain. It was called the electric motor and was presented to the world by the spirits, who wished to be known as the "Association of Electricizers." The parties to whom the idea was communicated were to telty unscientific men. As for the model itself, it was wonderful in its adaptability to all purposes for which machinery was now used. It was braced together by metal bands, of copper and zinc, so arranged that the electric current might be readily received. Perpetual motion, by means of these electrical currents, was thus revealed, and the world would be benefited, to a degree beyond calculation, by the revelation. The model, it would be seen, corresponded to the human form. But an electrical ship, that would be made from an idea revealed by the spirits, would of course be formed like a duck, and get its motive power mainly from the atmosphere.

It is the intention of the Spiritualists to publish a book, describing this perpetual motion machine, and the duck, very fully and particularly. It will be octavo size, and contain 860 pages.

Mr. SHELDON made some more remarks on the same subject, after which

Mr. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS said that, the popular notion of perpetual motion was erroneous. To one it was that the machine employed to produce must never wear out, was quite a fallacy. A wheel driven by Niagara Falls would be perpetual motion, although the wheel would would of course wear out; so a grist mill was perpetual motion while it lasted. But the true perpetual motion must derive its power from nature, because Niagara Falls could not be carried around as a motive power for mills, but Nature provided sufficient forces to accomplish her ends, and in the model before the Convention perpetual motion was revealed.

Mr. ORVIS spoke at some length, eulogizing the grandeur of the revelation of the new motive power. It was so great that it told its origin at once. It could not be the invention of man. It must come from the spirit-world, a far higher sphere than ours. SWEDENBORG had predicted the day of its discovery as the year 1855, and that was about the time when the spirits first began to reveal it, or if it was not, a year or two made no great difference. SWEDENBORG was the most wonderful man of science the world and ever produced. Let everybody pay heed to these discoveries. Let the Greeleyites and the Fourierites pay heed to them. Let everybody who had ever felt aspirations in favor of human regeneration pay heed to them, for their effects upon the world were as present as delectable.

The meeting adjourned at one o'clock till the afternoon session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Shortly before 3 o'clock P. M, the meeting reassembled. There were about one hundred people present. After the Lord's prayer, in metrical form, had been sung by the audience, the lady President leading off, Mr. S. C. HEWITT exhibited a model of a house, which he said was communicated to him by the spirits as a new style of architecture, which was to correspond to the spiritual progress of human nature. The human body was the model of all things, and the idea of this building was derived from the human body. It was true that by simply looking at the model, we saw little that resembled human body, but when it was opened the resemblance would appear. In the human body there were three regions, the brain, or the intellectual region, the chest, or the vital region, the abdominal, or the nutritive and digestive region. As these performed their various functions in the human economy, correspondentially they were represented in the new order of architecture. There was the cupola of the house for the brain. The story below corresponded with the chest. It was the vital part, it was the largest of the building. There were the bed-rooms, the retiring rooms, the parlors for recreation and amusement, while in the lower story you had the abdominal part of the building, the eating rooms and kitchen. The wings of the building corresponded to the arms and shoulders. The cupola, as he had said, was the receiving brain of the house, and was constructed in analogy with the brain of a human being. In this cupola, study, reading, writing, thinking, would be carried on. All the intellectual labor of life would go on here, and by it the walls would be magnetized as the bones in the body are magnetized with the life that is proper to them.

The next story corresponded to the face, the windows representing the eyes and the door that opened on the balcony, the mouth. As the eyes were used for observation, so these rooms must be devoted to scientific and astronomical purposes, and at their windows telescopes could be placed for lunar and stellar observations. It would be noticed that in the interior of the building there was a large well-hole. That corresponded with the spinal column, and as the spinal column conveyed impressions direct to the brain, so this was intended as an "itf," an ascending room; in short, by which things might be raised from the lower to the upper stories, or people might ascend in it, in preference to mounting the stairs. By means of this ascending room or spinal column, it would be easy to communicate with the brain or cupola.

Mr. HEWITT went on to describe the remaining stories in the same manner. There was the neck of the house, and its chest, which had a multitude of rooms. There were also the breasts of the house, in which invisible musicians were to be placed, to give delight to those who sat at the feast within. In the rear of these were the mother's receiving-room and the mother's seclusion room. Near by was the worship-room. The house had a back-bone, for the spirits had first told him, "Above all things, get a back-bone;" and the audience could see that the solid wall inside was a very good back-bone.

At this point a German, in a very excited state, appeared at the door. He raved out something in his own language, which, before the close of the meeting, was translated to the audience by a young man, a friend of the said German. According to the translator, the German exclaimed that inasmuch as the Conference would not receive his teachings, he would shake the dust from his garments and leave them. And he did shake his garments and stamp his feet when he left.

Mr. HEWITT, in reference to the interruption, remarked that they had to receive everything, of course, and to judge of it as they would. He then proceeded to illustrate further the spiritual style of architecture. The work was performed in the abdominal region—the cooking and domestic work; the entire also went on there. The cellar or depository was there; also the ice house or preservatory, for in the new order of things they did not dig into the earth, because they wished to escape earth exhalations. Their motto rather was—"Set your houses up as well as you can." The entire house, they would see, corresponded with the scrial law, which was triune.

The spirits, Mr. HEWITT proceeded, directed the house to be built of a new cement, to correspond with the bones of the human body in strength and magnetic power. Bones have glutinous and mineral elements, and there was to be a correspondential likeness in the walls.

The way Mr. HEWITT was led to prepare this model was curious. The spirits directed him to get a human skeleton and examine it. He was unable to get one put together, so he had to join one together for himself, and it was a good job he had to do so, for it gave him a lively idea of the human frame. In the night he would place the chart under his pillow, and in the morning he would have revelations. Lying awake on his bed, he had electrical flashes of circles, which taught him that his rooms must be either circular or oval.

It was the most convenient and economical structure that the world had ever seen. It was fire proof, and would endure from generation to generation, because we did not need to change the essentials of the human body. The dress only, which was merely an ornament, it was necessary to change. It was, as he said before, a triune principle, a practical trinity applied to architecture.

There was another advantage belonging to the building. It might be cast entire out of liquid flint or quartz rock.

Mr. HEWITT having demonstrated the capabilities and beauties of the new spiritual style of architecture, the President proceeded to read a communication on "A New Form of Government," received from the Association of Governmentizers in the spirit world. The spirits advocated what they called a Divine Government, in which the perfect equality of the sexes was maintained, and in which right, not might, was to be the golden rule, and justice, love and truth, the guiding principles. Slavery was treated with severe reprehension. "Mene, mene, Tekel, Upharsin," was written upon the American nation, which would shortly be dashed in pieces like a potter's vessel. In the new form of government everybody would dwell in perfect independence; each person would be his or her own judge, and nobody, however near or dear, would interfere, and say "You shall not pursue your own individual course."

Some little debate, and a few interruptions from unmannerly persons, followed the reading of this document. The lady President had once or twice to enforce order. About 6 o'clock the Conference adjourned for two hours.

EVENING SESSION.

At the opening of the evening session, JOHN ORVIS attempted to show what Spiritualism proposes to do, and stated some seven propositions, which he expounded at length, embracing all that relates to the development of man in his social, material and spiritual state, and the agencies to be employed for the bringing in of the new dispensation. Mr. GODDARD, JOHN M. SPEAR, Mr. ANDREWS and several others followed. A collection was taken to make up a deficiency of $80 in the expenses of the Convention; the President announced that Mrs. CORA HATCH would lecture at the Brooklyn Institute on Wednesday and Friday evenings, and they then adjourned, apparently pleased with their success.

Reorganizing the New-York Citizen Volunteers—Alderman William Wilson Elected Commander-in-Chief.

A special meeting of the officers of the New-York Citizen Volunteers was held on Monday evening, at SHERWOOD'S, corner of Broadway and Worth-street, to reorganize the Citizen Volunteers, and elect a Commander-in-Chief.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, and on a motion of Col. WALTERS, WILLIAM WILSON, Aldermen of the First Ward, was appointed Chairman, and JOHN CREIGATON Secretary.

The Chair then made a few remarks respecting the immediate reorganization of the Volunteers, and hoped that every officer interested in the welfare and prosperity of the City, would stand nobly to the helm, and show the Black Republicans that the citizens of New-York were not always to be led blindfolded with their low and unprincipled acts.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

Whereas, We have reason to and do believe that there exists unlawful and secret association in our midst to do the bidding of the Albany Regency, in carrying out the object of its nefarious legislation: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will at all hazards prepare to support our municipal authorities in their worthy opposition to the Black Republican Justices, the Albany Regency, and all its minions.

Resolved, That we form a military organization for the purpose of sustaining the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New-York in their legal action in regard to the laws affecting this City, passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, members of the Volunteer Target Companies, members of Independent Military Companies, and citizens of the City and County of New-York, do hereby organize, and the said organization to be known as the New-York Citizen Volunteers; the same to be governed, as near as possible, by the rules and regulations of the United States Army; each organization to be one division of one District, comprising the whole City and County of New-York.

Resolved, That we, to effect and carry out the object of this our organization, do hereby select and appoint WM. WILSON Commander-in-Chief of the New-York Citizens Volunteer, assigning to him the rank and title of Major-General, with all the usual and necessary powers.

Resolved, That until further orders, each District shall be divided into twelve Regiments and four Brigades, as follows:

First Regiment—First, Second and Third Wards.
Second Regiment—Fourth Ward.
Third Regiment—Fifth and Sixth Wards.
Fourth Regiment—Seventh and Tenth Wards.
Fifth Regiment—Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards.
Sixth Regiment—Seventeenth Ward.
Seventh Regiment—Eighth and Ninth Wards.
Eighth Regiment—Fourteenth Ward.
Ninth Regiment—Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.
Tenth Regiment—Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards.
Eleventh Regiment—Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards.
Twelfth Regiment—Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

The First, Second and Third Regiments compose the First Brigade. The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Regiments, the Second Brigade. The Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Regiments, the Third Brigade, and the Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments, the Fourth Brigade.

Resolved, That the several Companies shall immediately proceed to organize, and shall elect their Company officers. The Captain elected to report forthwith a revised and certified copy of his Roll to the Commander-in-Chief at his head-quarters. The Inspector-General, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, will assign Companies to their respective regiments, and under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, will, without delay, assign the several regiments to their appropriate Brigades.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief shall select from the Captains of the Companies, and appoint the several field officers, and also select and appoint the several Brigadier-Generals, who, upon their appointment, shall be notified thereof, and upon their acceptance the Commander-in-Chief shall issue to each their respective Commissions, no person to be entitled to exercise the functions of an officer, without such Commission.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief is invested with full power to constitute new Regiments or Brigades which, in his opinion, the exigencies of the occasion may require.

The undersigned hold themselves bound in honor to comply with all the foregoing resolutions.

On motion the election of WM. WILSON as Commander-in-Chief was made unanimous, whereupon Mr. WILSON arose and addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am greatly obliged to you for the honor you have done me, in electing me your Commander-in-Chief. Knowing full well the responsibility that awaits me, I depend greatly upon your support. I take this opportunity to state to you, in order that you may not be misled by any outside influence, that the card published in several of the papers, emanating from HENRY WILSON, Ex-Commander-in-Chief, requires some little explanation. It is not only due to you, but to my associates and the integrity of our municipal existence, and to my relatives, as well as to the cherished City Government under which, as franchised, free American citizens, we have so long happily dwelt in conformity to the principles of true (not Black) Republicanism.

I agree with Mr. HENRY WILSON that he had no power or authority in this matter, or that he had any business to meddle or interfere in the matter at all. The object of the organization against which Mr. HENRY WILSON directs the scope of his communication, purporting to emanate from headquarters, was fully expressed in the resolutions forming the basis of organization, which were, that "Whereas, as we have reason to, and do believe, that unlawful and secret associations are in our midst, to do the bidding of the Albany Regency, that we, as citizens, should be in readiness to defend the rights and property of this our noble City's. It was true we did not call upon Mr. HENRY WILSON and some others, with whom we are willingly happy to associate, but we are in downright earnest in this matter, and desire among us none but those who will enter heartily into the course and endorse the resolutions we have here accepted. I am happy to state that if they yet wish to become men here of our organization, or the New-York Citizen Volunteers, it is not too late!

As to politics, I would say that politics is the burden of our opponents. We pride ourselves on being Democrats of the first water, and intend to be so known and recognized. We are also proud of being active as well as professed lovers and defenders of our municipal rights, which are the outside bulwarks of our national liberties.

Mr. CREIGHTON then made a few remarks, in which he stated that his attention had been called to the article of the late Commander in Chief—HENRY WILSON, in which he remarks that the supine wisdom contained therein would compare favorably with the choicest product of Bunsby. He stated that he was selected to escort and the Volunteer Parage, but if the Volunteers had had their choice he was the last man they would elect to that position. A Committee was then appointed to obtain suitable head-quarters, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. H. N. Wild's Opinions on the Police Law.

TO THE PUBLIC: On Saturday last I promised that on some future day I would give my views more at length in relation to the present position of affairs and the duty of the people at the present crisis:

1. I assume that the duty of the people is to support all laws enacted by our Legislature and approved by the Governor, until such laws are repealed or nullified by the proper tribunals.

2. I own that no Government, representative in its character, can long survive successful resistance to its laws.

3. That there is infinitely greater danger in resistance to law, in a City like this, than in the rural districts, for two reasons. 1. The population in its character and pursuits is different. In the country the population is staid and industrious; all having some pursuit, honest in itself, which they daily follow. Their employment is mostly agricultural; and the tillers of the earth are great self-governing people. In the nature of their vocation there is nothing to excite to disobedience of the law, or to impel to anything but sober, quiet, well directed action. There no business interests clash; all follow kindred pursuits. Here it is different. This City is crowded with all classes and descriptions of people, from the industrious frugal laborer and merchant that grow rich by their industry and frugality, to the lowest vagabond who seeks to acquire by taking without consideration what industry has accumulated. Rascality is here reduced to a science. Burglars, thieves, rioters and law-breaking persons who are resident here and have emigrated from all parts of the earth, flourish most, and control best when law is disregarded and the lawless hold sway. That the lawless of this City are now striving to get possession of its government there is no doubt. To substantiate this let a few facts be submitted to a candid, conservative people. What first do we behold? The Mayor arrayed in open opposition to the laws of the State; attempting to resist, by his own will, the solemn enactments of our Legislature, under the specious pretence that the law is unconstitutional "*in his opinion*." What is the natural result of such a position assumed by him? Let me illustrate:

A man is arrested by a patrolman; the officer is clothed with all the paraphernalia of his office, on his breast glitters the star, his gilded buttons and baton bespeak him a man of authority; the criminal sees all these, but determines he will not submit; the Patrolman inquires the reason; he is answered that the law authorizing his arrest for the crime which he has committed is "*unconstitutional*," *in his opinion*, and demands that he shall be allowed to go at large until he can have the question legally decided. What answer, think you, the officer would give? He would say, your opinion in relation to the law may be right, but until that question is determined, you must submit to it as it is. *The person arrested would cite the example of the Mayor*; and if must be admitted that there would be force in the example. Hence the danger of persons in power and place setting the example of insubordination to the law.

Next we see the Common Council of the City refusing to yield obedience to the requirements of the law, and in a most unusual manner laying on the table unread, more respectful communications from the Police Commissioners, asking them to furnish the property required by the law, and when some fair minded members of their Board made an honest effort to save the City the unnecessary additional taxation, for providing other Station Houses, appurtenances, &c., that effort was smothered by a refusal to hear read the resolution they offered. This clearly shows that all of the present opposition to the Police Law, is made upon political grounds, and the struggle from the Mayor to the patrolmen, is to retain political power.

Intimidation is the weapon that tyrants always use, but the last to which a liberty loving people should submit.

Acting upon the hypothesis that the fears of this great community could be reached, his Honor, the Mayor procured, as I believe, unauthorized persons belonging to a volunteer militia association, to speak in terms calculated to overawe the people in the assertion of their rights, and coerce submission from a law-loving, and, as I believe, a law-abiding people.

This last effort has met with a most signal rebuke from the authorized officers of that volunteer corps. I am happy, as a member of that association, to say, that if the unpleasant necessity should ever occur, that they must buckle on the armor of the soldier and arm themselves with weapons of destruction, and march to conflict, it will be to resist invasion, put down insurrection and in defence of the laws of the country.

Under this view I have no hesitation in calling upon the conservative citizens of this City, with whom I have long been connected as a citizen and business man, to aid me in putting down this spirit of rebellion to the law, come it from what quarter it may.

As business men it behooves us all to set our faces against this high-handed attempt to trample the law under foot; by so doing we shall give evidence to our own citizens that our determination is to sustain the laws, be they what they may, until repealed or nullified, and it will give the assurance to all persons of all estate, that here in the great metropolis their property and business interest are safe and entirely secure from the wantonness of usurpation, from the grasp of the ambitious, and the sway of tyrants.

Citizens of New-York, in defence of your own honor I call upon you to assert through all the avenues open to the expression of public opinion, your reprobation of the present attempt to nullify the laws. Set the seal of condemnation upon the brow of every man that counsels resistance. Speak in your own language; it will be heeded, and it will quiet the waters now disturbed by designing persons, and you will bring back New-York to what she naturally is, a law-abiding City. Speak and you will silence the whisper now heard by the despising, swelling sounds of well-grounded indignation, and prevent the recurrence of the disgraceful scenes witnessed here within the last few weeks. Speak, for the character of our own citizens is involved. Act and redeem the fair fame of our own New-York, and while passion is battling for supremacy, let reason hold the helm.

The public's obedient servant,
H. N. WILD, No. 458 Broome-street.

ALTERED $20'S ON THE MARKET BANK.—A woman went to No. 98 Bowery, (DONELLY'S,) on Saturday, and bought a carpet, ordering it sent to No. 102 St. Mark's place, saying that she would pay for it there on delivery. It was sent. She received it, and paid for it five $20 bills on the Market Bank of this City. When the porter presented the bills to the cashier of the store, something suspicious about one of them led him to send it over to a neighboring bank, where it was pronounced all right. Still the vignette was not that of the Market Bank $20's, and it was thought safe to look up the matter. Mr. DONELLY sent up to No. 102 St. Mark's place, and learned that a lady and gentleman called in the morning, seeing the "To let" on the wall, and had engaged to rent rooms and pay the advance therefor in the evening, but wanted the privilege of putting in a new carpet immediately. Soon after the carpet came and had been paid for, they professed that it was the wrong carpet, and so sent it away, after which they no more appeared at 1, 2 St. Mark's place. At three banks at which the bills were presented by the cashier, they were said to be good, but on presentation at the Market Bank they were pronounced to be altered $1's. The vignette of the $20's is a spread eagle. The altered has the vignette of the $1's, viz., a market scene—cattle, &c. Look out for them, for they are admirably executed, and well calculated to deceive.

COMING THE GRAB.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a young "knuck" named HUGH RILEY crept stealthily behind the counter in the book store of Mr. ANDREWS, No. 142 Nassau-street, and reaching to the money drawer, took therefrom $110 in bank notes, gold and silver. He was just escaping with the booty, when Mr. ANDREWS, who was seated at a desk in the lower end of the store, espied him and gave chase, expecting that he had been committing a theft. RILEY fled down Beekman street, Mr. ANDREWS following crying "Stop thief." Officer WINTRINO, of the Second Ward, hearing the alarm, joined in the pursuit and soon captured the fugitive and conveyed him to the Station-house. On searching him the whole of the stolen money was found hid beneath the lining of his coat. He will be examined to-day at the Lower Police Court. RILEY resides in Water-street, and is one of a crowd of bad boys who go about daily in search of plunder.

[redacted]

Ship *Robert L. Lane*, [redacted] kept free; will telegraph Captain not to sail. Have not heard if she is in harbor. (By telegraph to ELLWOOD WALTON, Esq.) Captain [redacted] Lane, Underwriter's agent, left the city last evening, in charge of the *R. L. Lane*.

SHELBURNE, Saturday, May 23.

You will send a good steamer and steam pumps; can bring the ship *R. L. Lane* to New-York; nothing can be done here without great expense. (By telegraph to T. RUSSELSON.)

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD EXCURSION.—The Ohio Central and Fall River Line and the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroads were invited on our tickets. They join with the other roads in passing our guests free of charge.

CHARLES GOULD, Treasurer,
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1857.

☞ The Tammany Society held a business meeting last evening, at Tammany Hall. Mr. SELDEN was installed in his new office, he having been absent at the previous meeting, and some routine business transacted.

☞ The Manhattan Gas Company are making preparations to extend their mains the present season, through all the streets and avenues, to the extremity of their district, which extends to Seventy-ninth-street. The Bloomingdale road is now lighted to that point every night.

The Death of Eugene Greliet—Letter from his Fellow-Prisoners.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* having made certain statements in relation to the death of GARLIET, his fellow-prisoners have addressed the following letter to the editor, which translated reads thus:

"The journals, from whatever motives, have falsified the facts in the affair of the French Northern Railway, and the living have no alternative but to accept this as one of the misfortunes inseparable from their position—but when misrepresentation is directed against the dead, we appeal to your impartiality, convinced that you can have no motive for refusing to do us justice in truth.

In your paper of the 22d you say that permission was readily granted to remove to the Hospital our brother and companion in captivity. Twenty persons will testify, any day, that this permission had not been granted up to the last moment, except within the rigorous limits prescribed in the judgment of Judge DAVIES. Before death his friends would have waived this consideration, notwithstanding the six months' imprisonment he had already suffered; still, he must have some money to be received at the Hospital. This we had not, and when we asked it, it was refused. Upon no principle of natural justice can the party against whom the law has pronounced be deprived of the necessities of life upon the seizure of their money.

You say also that the condition of the invalid was not alarming—that he seemed to have drawn the last breath without suffering. It is true, his illness had not presented to the physician of the prison any occasion for alarm, who desired to see only now the bilious fever, and now the neuralgia; but to us his condition had been alarming from the first; from the commencement one of us predicted death from congestion of the brain; and all of us agreed that death was inevitable unless the patient could receive immediate and energetic measures of relief.

As to his drawing his last breath without pain, that is another thing. We trust that at some future time, the seven prisoners who occupied the same cell, attesting their inability to sustain the spectacle of his delirious agony, and his cries of pain during the last three days of his life, will do justice to this assertion. Upon the night of his death, the disordered struggles of soul and body went so far, that the keeper of the prison, certainly deceived by a blind, but natural confidence in his physician, proposed, at supper time, to confine him for the night in a separate cell.

The next morning they found him dead in his bed, you say; but do you know how? In the evening, after a most animated discussion with the physician, in which we attempted to convince him of the critical condition of the patient, we were compelled to yield our own opinions, and coincide with him, that the only remedy to administer to him was an anodyne. This dose but half administered, the invalid slept for six hours. We had been without rest for three nights, and thus worn out, we slept without suspicion of the fatal error of the official physician of the prison, but when one of us awoke, life was extinct. But do you know of what he died? He died from cerebral congestion, which, in the twenty-second day of its development, had produced five abscesses in the brain.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that in your impartiality you will give this letter a place in your columns, we have the honor, &c.

[Signed,] GRELLET,
A. PAROT,
A. DAVID."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

THE SUCCESS
Attending the introduction of
GENIN'S GEM,
or: BEAVER CASSIMERE
is without a parallel in the entire annals of hatting. So entirely new is the general contour of this magnificent issue of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, as to attract at once the attention of all who see it. So universal its success, as to render it the shining mark of Beauty to every fashionable circle.

"The GEM" is unrivaled, in point of lightness its weight almost fabulous: the color vieing with the soft tinting of the Dove, and the materials, workmanship, trimmings, &c., perfectly immitable.

Unlike all former issues, and all other hats, it stands alone, "Peerless in Beauty," the "Great Original," and can be had only at the store of the inventor.

JNO. N. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets Imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 98 Bowery. Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 2s. to 2s. per yard.
Oil Cloths from 2s 6d. to 3s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 98 Bowery.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder proof has never been picked. 9,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot by opening an extensive ware and sale-room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of ware house room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vaults doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or Store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Cryder's patent letter lock without key. S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION.
Splendid bargains! A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

PATENT SPRING BEDS. PATENT SPRING Underbeds, and Pure Hair Mattresses. We manufacture and offer for sale the best beds ever sold in this or any other market. A personal inspection will satisfy any one of the correctness of what we state. Our hair mattresses are well made, from the best quality of imported curled hair, and are warranted equal in quality to any other, and at a less price.

Dealers and others will consult their own interest by examining our beds before purchasing elsewhere.

The rooms of the Lafarge House of this City, are furnished throughout with our Patent Spring Beds.

C. B. & W. STRATTON, Agents,
No. 209 Canal st.,
East of Broadway.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS have made their appointment of Deputy Superintendent, but MACKENZIE reserves to himself the sole superintendence of the manufacture, importation, and sale of his splendid Mantillas, Nos. 45 and 47 Brandreth Building, Canal-st.

AT LAURA KEENE'S AND WALLACK'S THEATRE may be seen every night next week samples of the different styles of Mantillas and Basques, made and sold by MACKENZIE, at his establishment, Nos. 45 and 47 Brandreth Building, Canal-st., and worn by the élite of fashion who attend there.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No 323 Broadway.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 3s. to 5s. 6d.; oil cloths, 3 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.

J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA QUESTIONS ARE IN a fair way of being amicably arranged—while an equally important question arises in the mind of every lady of taste, as to where she can buy her outward attire. MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS have been voted the ne plus ultra of neatness and elegance, and his prices range from $5 to $100.

THE EXTENSION AND WIDENING OF CANAL-st. has opened a convenient and popular avenue to the people of the east side of the town, and access is easily had, and the distance made short to the extensive MANTILLA EMPORIUM OF W. B. MACKENZIE, Nos. 45 and 47 Brandreth Building, Canal-st.

IN THE SELECTION OF A SITE FOR THE new Post Office there has not been half the difficulty experienced by the ladies in deciding among the numerous styles of Mantillas sold by MACKENZIE, which style to adopt. All his styles are unsurpassable, and hence the difficulty of choosing.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS ARE BUSY with the License question, while MACKENZIE and his assistants are equally busy with their customers in attending to the numerous applications for BASQUES and MANTILLAS at his store, Nos. 45 and 47 Brandreth Building, Canal-st.

FURNITURE WANTED.—FAMILIES HAVING large or small quantities of good furniture to dispose of will give the highest cash price paid, by calling at the store or addressing THOMAS B. CONRON, No. 54 Centre-st., two doors from Pearl-st.

FOR HOUSE CLEANING, GARDENING, &c., the India-Rubber Glove is indispensable to ladies who wish their hands soft, smooth and ever white. Can be worn when working with other gloves without being spoiled. For sale as all Rubber stores, and at No 36 Johns-st., up-stairs.

HILL, INIMITABLE DYE OF HAIR AND WHISKERS.—Improved basic dye, four shillings a box, black or brown, natural in appearance and no rubbing off, sold or applied at the Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., also at HIGGINS, CLARK & CO.'S, and all other druggists.

THE NEW YORK CITY DIRECTORY WILL probably be out in June, yet it is unnecessary to refer to that to find out the well known Manilla Emporium of W. B. MACKENZIE, Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st., Brandreth Building, four doors from Broadway.

EVERDELL'S ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes can be had only at his great Card Rooms, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also, Silver Door-Plates for churches, steamships and private dwellings; Stone Seal Engraving &c.

THE COMET IS ATTRACTING THE ATTENtion of thousands and tens of thousands, but not more so than the beautiful Mantillas of W. B. MACKENZIE, Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

DRESSING CASES.—THE COMPACT FORM AND perfect utility of these articles render them indispensable to all travelers. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS. Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FANCY CUTLERY, EMBRACING A LARGE variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives of the most recent and beautiful patterns, for sale at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No 7 Astor House.

MOTHS.—BREWER'S MOTH POWDER IS DEcidedly a superior protection for furs, carpets and all woolen goods. Now is the time to use it. Sold by all the principal druggists.

BIRTH.

CHRISTIE.—At Harlem, on Thursday, May 21, Mrs. ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, of a daughter.

MARRIED

DAVIS—DAVISON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 21, by Rev. Thomas G. Osborne, GEORGE DAVIS to KATE E. DAVISON, all of this City.

CRANE—CRARY.—At Plainfield, Conn., on Sunday, May 17, by Rev. B. Robinson, Mr. HOWARD CRANE, of La Prairie, Wisconsin, to Miss SUSAN D. B. CRARY, of Plainfield.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Sunday, May 24, of consumption, C. C. ALLEN, M. D., aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the professional friends of deceased, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Lexington Church, (Rev. Dr Bedell's,) on Tuesday, May 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Monday, May 25, JANE LORIMER, relict of the late Nathan R. Graham, in the 82d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, James Lorimer, Nathan B., John A., Henry M., and Edward C. Graham, also those of her son-in-law, Joseph B. Varnum, Sr., James McCall and Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock precisely, from her late residence, No. 21 Washington-square.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Monday, May 25, FRANCIS HENRY TAYLOR,

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms, and they are all well furnished The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $25,000; I will sell it for $18,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A BARGAIN—A two story and basement brick house, full three stories in the rear, cemented cellar, with furnace and ventilating tubes of the best construction, covered way in yard, and with it extra lot adjoining, peach and cherry trees in full bearing. The whole premises cover about 3,900 square feet; house is 20x36, is in perfect order, and the furniture can be had at a valuation if desired. This property is offered because it is necessary for the owner's health to have a change of climate. Situation No. 346 State-st. For cards to view the premises, apply to J. RICHARDSON, No. 73 Fulton-av.; can be seen from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—FOR SALE—The house and lot of Mr. Chas. Addoms, No. 75 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., with or without furniture. The lot is 26 feet in width by half the block. The house is 65 feet deep, with a library extension in the rear 12x16; party walls on both sides, brown-stone front, and has all the modern improvements and conveniences; built in the year 1853 under the personal inspection of the owner, for his own residence, in the best and most substantial manner. For further particulars and cards of admission to view the premises, which can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 14 Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A piece of land, containing about 50 acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 38 miles from the City, distant one mile from two depôts. The above property contains some of the most beautiful building sites on the river, the view being unsurpassed. The shore of the river is well wooded, and the place is bordered by a small stream. Will be sold or exchanged for City property, the whole or in parts. Also, a farm in a high state of cultivation, with a fine view of the river, for $150 per acre. For particulars, apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., basement, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE LOT OF land with the 4-story brick houses on the front and 2-story brick house on the rear thereof, Nos. 65 West 27th-st., near 6th av. Lot, 25 by 98.9. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT FOUR-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 42d-st., 3d house west of 6th av. Apply at JOHN CALVERT'S, No. 175 West 28th-st., near 8th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO LOTS OF ground 50x98.9, with the three-story building 36x55, No. 37 East 33d-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot No 170 Eldridge-st, one door above Rivington. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 35 Centre Market.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND four lots of ground, 15 minutes walk from the ferry at Hoboken. The place is suitable for a private residence. $2 000 cash required to purchase the above. Apply at No. 235 Broadway, Room No. 14.
C. B. HOWES & CO.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET, HARLEM.—Brick and wooden dwelling houses, with ranges, baths, Croton water, &c., and from one to seven lots each, beautifully located; convenient to churches, schools and markets; also, to railroads and steamboat. Rents moderate. Apply immediately to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FROM THE FIRST June, to a small family, large front room, back sleeping room, bath-off, pantries here seen, pleasant front basement and privilege for servant on third floor. House situated in Amos-st., near 4th-st. Inquire of WILLIAM TAYLOR, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—FIVE FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY brick houses, with basements and under-cellars and modern improvements, just being finished. Rents moderate. Situated on the North side of 129th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply to GEORGE FOLSOM, 213 2d-av.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick house, 30 by 90 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A GENTEEL-ly furnished house, situated near Broadway and 14th-st.; the advertiser wishing to retain two or three rooms. Rent, $650; security or rent in advance required. Address ARNOLD, *Times* office.

TO LET—COMMODIOUS HOUSE—CHEAP RENT.—A large three story house at Flushing, very eligibly located for a large family, or first-rate boarding house, will be rented low for the present year.
WM. K. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY house, No. 44 Irving-place, with ranges, baths, gas fixtures, &c., &c.; the whole in complete order. Apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT COTTAGE-HOUSE NO. 296 Sacket-st., Brooklyn, complete, with all the modern improvements, including gas, &c Inquire of O. F. OATMAN, No. 22 Beekman-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 28TH-ST., CORner of Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FLANLY, No. 1,002 Broadway, or at room No. 8 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMIly, part of a very pleasant house in a desirable location. For terms, apply at No. 435 Canal, near Varick-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—ONE GENTLEMAN, OR two who will room together, wishing a quiet and refined home in a private family, where their comfort will be studied, will find an opportunity to make such an arrangement, on satisfactory references being given, by applying at No. 165 West 38th-st. The house is large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

HOUSE NO. 618 BROADWAY—28 FEET BY 100, with a splendid basement for a restaurant, and rooms on first, second and third floors, suitable for club or lecture rooms, the whole or part to be let, with or without a lease. Inquire on the premises, or W. HENDERSON, No. 77 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 EAST 20th-st., 3d story; 13 rooms, with improvements, in perfect order; rent $110 a month; boarding-house-keepers and tobacco smokers please not apply. Apply at No. 61 East 22d-st., after 10 o'clock.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year the Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly furnished rooms to let, consisting of parlor, two bedrooms, dining room, and everything convenient for housekeeping, including use of kitchen, range and servants. Also, rooms for single gentlemen, without board.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE FIRST-class furnished house, No. 329 4th-st., west of and near Broadway; it has all the modern improvements. Inquire at the house, or at No. 14 East 28th-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

762 BROADWAY.—TO LET FOR THREE years, Inquire of H. A. KERR, No 746 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 270 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 230 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of woodland Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS B. GARRETTSON Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 20 ACRES AT WEST Bloomfield, five minutes' from depôt, one hour from Wall-st. by railroad commanding one of the most magnificent and extensive views in the country. Perfectly healthy and genteel neighborhood. Upon it is an old farm house, orchard, &c.; will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner goes to Europe. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 169 acres, with good buildings and many acres of orchards, situated on the high ground back of New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, and commanding extensive views of Westchester County, Long Island and the Sound. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—1,500 ACRES land (prairie and timber) in Kankakee County, Ill., a few miles from Chicago. A well-improved country residence near this City, or a good house or house and furniture well located in Brooklyn, would be taken in exchange or part payment. Apply to J. FOUNTAIN, basement No. 16 Wall-st., near Astor Insurance Company.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm of 120 acres, near Elizabeth, N. J., with stock and growing crops. Some money will be paid in the exchange. Also a farm of 60 acres in Westchester County. CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Bond-st., in the basement.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE farm, at Westfield, N. J., half a-mile from the depôt, and 20 miles from New-York; 85 acres of fine land, good buildings, fine location, and entirely healthy Apply to Mr. LEVERIDGE, on premises, or to J. CLARK, No. 88 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 13 and 14.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., containing 212 acres, of which 160 is tillable, and in a good state of cultivation, one mile from the harbor, and is not to be excelled for farming purposes. It can be purchased with or without the crops. For further particulars inquire at No. 162 Grand-st., corner of Centre-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR City property, a desirable farm of 42 acres, 21 miles of this City. Cars pass near it more than twenty times a day. For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 120 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A RESIDENCE AT STAPLETON FOR SALE, situated on a beautiful bay on Long Island, about 20 miles from the City, containing about 16 acres, and nearly surrounded by tide water. Improvements are a dwelling house laundry and out-houses stable, carriage house and boat-house, hennery, and buildings thereon, gardener's cottage, &c. The grounds are laid out with gravel roads and walks, ornamented with trees and shrubbery, with lawns and orchards of all kinds of fruit under high cultivation. The improvements are nearly new. The dwelling is one of the best built mansions in the country, constructed of selected materials and by day's work with all the modern improvements, except gas, furnished throughout with elegance, velvet tapestry carpets, rosewood and satin brocatel furniture, piano, &c., &c., all good as new. The stable contains a pair of carriage horses, suitable for draft, plow, and driving single. Also, a fine saddle and buggy horse, an elegant shifting top carriage, one English vehicle, with shaft and pole, buggy, carts wagon, harness plows, road and garden rollers, agricultural and gardening implements of all kinds, a few pigs and poultry of all kinds, a fast sailing yacht of about 9 tons, with boats, fishing and shooting gear. All kinds of shell fish are found in the neighborhood, with an abundance of fishing and shooting. Fine bathing, and one of the finest bays in the country for sailing The place is remarkably healthy, and entirely free from annoyances, such as mosquitoes, sand flies, &c. Fine hard roads for driving. Railroad depôt within one half mile. It will be sold with or without personal property, for cash and mortgage. Apply to E. L. STEVENS, No. 14 Wall st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson River, near the New Hamburg Depôt, Dutchess County. The house is beautifully situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres is approached by a winding road bordered by young evergreen and forest trees of every variety, and commands a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It has been erected within the past three years, and is replete with every modern convenience, including gas, water fixtures and furnace. The outbuildings are large and convenient, and consist of barn, carriage house and stables, ice house, gate-house and gate lodge, all new and in fine order. The house is furnished completely, and the whole will be sold, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply on the premises of the subscriber, or at the office of C. B. NORTON, Appleton Building, No. 146 Broadway.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat on Van Wyke av., about 300 yards from the local depôt of Long Island Railroad, 200 yards from Jamaica Plank road, three-quarters of a mile from Jamaica village, and about 7 miles from Peck-slip Ferry; consisting of 6 acres of land, under the highest state of cultivation, with a great variety of choice fruit, shrubbery, and shade unsurpassed; house two story and attic, 42x41, with two wings, gardener's house, coach house, hennery, &c.; everything necessary for a country residence. Will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house and lot in New-York, as the owner is removing West The garden is seeded down for the season. For particulars, apply to J. W. GOODWIN, No. 77 West 23d st, or P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Fraser, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and is beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations and as near to Hill's Academy and Fraser Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 65 South-st., New-York

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A house and lot pleasantly and conveniently situated in the village of North Orange, one hours' ride from New-York, and within two minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad station. The house is new, two story, with wing of beautiful design, finished in the best manner, and provided with ranges, marble mantels, &c. The lot is 75 feet wide by 275 deep. This is a desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. For terms and further particulars, apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York, where a plan of the house and map of the village may be seen, or to E. GARDNER, Editor of The Orange *Journal*.

BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS; furniture, horses and carriages for sale—Situated on the Kingsbridge Road and 153d-st., Washington Heights or Carmansville, 6¾ miles from Union-square and five minutes walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt. The house contains sixteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, and outbuildings, a garden well stocked with choice fruits, and everything calculated for a gentleman's residence. Seventy-five per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if required. Apply to G. A. BRADBROOK, on the premises

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE PROPerty in the village of Tarrytown. The house and lot of JOHN WILDEY, deceased; two-story frame house, with kitchen attached, filled in with brick, nearly new, in good order; situated on the Highland turnpike, in the centre of the village, and has a commanding view of the Hudson River and surrounding country, with a variety of fruit trees. Apply to HENRY S. HAIGHT or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown, or to CALEB WILDEY or ALEXANDER WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Beautifully situated in New-Jersey, 19 miles from this City by railroad; 400 yards from the depôt; communication with the City every hour; 2½ acres of garden, stocked with every kind of choice fruit in full bearing; 2½ story cottage, with verandas, basement, &c., barn, carriage-house and hennery, all nearly new; possession at any time; terms easy. Apply to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, Room No. 7 Bank Commerce Building, corner Nassau and Cedar sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvil, in a very desirable and healthy location, 12 miles from the City Hall, and within 5 minutes of the depôt. House contains parlor, dining-rooms, library, kitchen, pantries, 9 bed-rooms bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, and is well finished in every respect; and an acre of land or more if desired, neatly improved. Good stable and carriage house. Apply to J. G. SIDNEY, at No. 374 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvil. Price $8,000.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a beautiful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from one to fifty acres, good house, abundant out buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two story house, and from 6 to 30 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 120 Broadway, near Maiden lane.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS' FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, location equal to any on the River for health, convenience, comfort and security. The soil and water excellent, fruits abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. Reference, DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 32 Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The residence of the late Abraham Coddington, consisting of a good house and barn, with 9 acres of land, having new and substantial improvements, a good apple orchard, and choice variety of other fruits Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,087 Broadway, or upon the premises.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar; size, 38x40; with outbuildings, such as barn stable, shed, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and abundance of grapes. For particulars apply to ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 121 William st., New York.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20 by 43; a stable, &c.; and 33 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway, and Neversink. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

TO LET—FOR THREE MONTHS FROM JUNE 1st., in the village of Tarrytown, a furnished cottage, three minutes' walk from the depôt, fine yard, flowers, and fruit, with a running brook through the premises. For particulars inquire of J. O. DOER, No. 259 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT of 30 acres, situated 1½ miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. The buildings consist of a Gothic cottage, containing 9 rooms, also barn, carriage-house, granary, and poultry-house. Location very healthy. For particulars inquire of J. MONFAUS, No. 8 Lafayette-place.

TO LET—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, A fine residence at Sing Sing, overlooking the Hudson, formerly occupied by Gen. Lockwood; very desirable for a summer residence; fruit and shade trees in great abundance. For particulars, inquire of J. T. COLLYER, Sing Sing.

TO LET IN WESTCHESTER—THE HOUSE formerly occupied by ANDREW FINDLAY, Esq., in the town of Westchester, near the Episcopal Church, and in the immediate vicinity of Throg's Neck, to rent. Inquire of EDWARD HAIGHT, Westchester.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—A CONVENIent, furnished, and eligibly located house in Fairfield, Conn., a beautiful sea side village. Apply to M. W. LYON, No. 126 Broadway, 2d story.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 2 or 3¾ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY, a country residence (garden attached preferred) for the Summer months and up to October. The house must be good and rent moderate. Address, immediately, A. B. C. I., *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 125 Avenue D.

ROOM AND STEAM POWER—WELL-LIGHTed and convenient rooms, with steady steam power, to let in the Washington Machine Works, 1st av., between 22d and 24th sts. Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or at No. 84 John-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 128 Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL WILKINSON, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, elegant painting statuary, bronzes, and other beautiful works of art, and the residence No. 152 West 31st-st., on Tuesday next at 10½ o'clock precisely.

The sale of this furniture and costly works of art, offers extraordinary inducements to purchasers, as the entire furniture of the house is of the most costly description, and the splendid collection of antique and recherche adornments, and classic works of art, such as will meet the approbation of connoisseurs and artists. This sale will be peremptory without regard to weather, full descriptive catalogues of which can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank. Sale will commence in dining room at 10½ o'clock with large and valuable variety of rich silver ware, Sheffield dishes and tea service, silver salvers, toasters, fruit baskets, urns, castors, spoons, forks, silver and ivory cutlery, rich white, ruby, and amber, cut glass, Dresden and Sevres China sets, with every description of French China, elegant extension table, with superb dining-room furniture, velvet carpets, chandeliers, wines, &c.; immediately after which

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consisting of elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, used but three months, with marble-top cabinet, three tall suites magnificent carved rosewood furniture, covered in French brocade, those suites are all first-class, made to order, four splendid pier and mantel mirrors, brocade and lace curtains, statuary, tea, centre, and pier tables, consoles in Buhl work, Turkish lounges, with recumbent chairs to match in tapestry, two elegant gothic rosewood cheneres, with mirror fronts, lined with satin wood, French escritoire, reception chairs in tapestry, velvet carpets, valuable paintings, including "Spirit's Dream," from Pilgrim's Progress, Madonna, &c.; also, a most costly and beautiful collection of vases, mantel ornaments, groups, and parlor ornaments.

CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE—Is of the best description throughout—rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, cheval glasses, secretary and library book-cases, elegant hair mattresses, mirrors, rich clocks, carpets, shades, chandeliers, &c., with a large variety of elegant parlor, chamber, library, and dining room furniture not mentioned. Purchasers will be required to make a satisfactory deposit.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.
FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, TAPESTRY CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE PIER-GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock at house No. 67 West 25th-st. THOS. HOUGHTON will sell as above, the entire furniture of the house, consisting in part of superior City made piano-forte, a perfect and beautiful instrument, elegant tapestry carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel and moquet, richly carved rosewood etagere, with French plate doors and backs, French escritoire, lady's secretaire, music cabinet, centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, French card tables, corner etagere, fine oil paintings, among which are a beautiful landscape, by Hartwick and others, Gherdian Angel and Dream of Mercy, by Carter, a copy from Huntington, General and Lady Washington, fine portraits, copies from Stewart, rich lace curtains and shades, French plate pier glasses, decorated China vases and mantel ornaments, splendid gas chandeliers, &c.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.—Solid mahogany dining table, extension do., sideboard, suite dining room furniture in moquet, white China dinner set, do. do. tea, coffee set, decorated and gilt tea set, silver plated tea and coffee service, do. do. salver, claret pitcher, swing tea kettle, liquor stand, cut glass ware, table cutlery, tea trays, &c

BASEMENT AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Mahogany sofa chairs, arm do., centre tables, secretary bookcase, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, carved fancy chairs, cane and sewing do., hall stands and chairs, hall oil cloth, stair carpets and rods, kitchen furniture, stoves, &c. Sale positive, without regard to weather. A cash deposit will be required of every purchaser. Catalogues early on the morning of sale at the house

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT BUILDING SITE IN THE HIGHLANDS.—Positive sale of one hundred acres of choice land, known as the Plumbush farm, near the village of Cold Spring, on the east bank of the Hudson, and immediately opposite West Point. MILLER & MORRIS will sell, at public auction, WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, Cold Spring, Putnam county, 570 acres of choice land, comprising table land, woodland and meadow; about one mile below the railroad depôt, and beautifully located on the elevated terrace in the Highlands, on which are some of the most elegant country seats on the Hudson. It overlooks the plain of West Point, and has the rare advantages of three unexcelled views—down the Hudson as far as the Quaze, through the Fishkill valley, and up the river, including the lofty mountains, Cro'nest, Storm King and the Catskills in the distance The many attractions of scenery, healthfulness, accessibility and superior neighborhood, render this a highly desirable property for a superb building site, or to be sub-divided into lots for villas. Maps of the property and all particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, marble building, No 11 Pine st.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 80 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and including court-yards 33 feet 5½ inches deep, 133 feet 5½ inches in depth. Six of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court-st., and six on the southerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the corner of Court st.; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing at the corner of Smith st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; 25 per cent. on the 2d of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.
D. H. NEVINS,
Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ELEVENTH-AVENUE BY AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable lot, with the 3-story and basement brick dwelling on the front, 3-story brick building on the rear, and 1-story brick building in the centre of said lot situate on the eastern side of 11th-av., commencing 49 ft. 4¾ inches south of 29th st.; said lot being 24 feet 8¼ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth.

Also, the lot adjoining the above on the Southerly side; being 24 feet 8¼ inches in width, by 100 ft. in depth.

The above described property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, as steady steam power can be had from the adjoining premises. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by Auction on THURSDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, genteel household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, in blue and gold silk brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, marble and bronze clock and mantel ornaments, Brussels carpets, ormolu chandeliers, centre tables, mahogany couch, chairs and arm chairs, covered with hair cloth, lace curtains, oak book case, Turkey curtains, extension table, white and gold China dinner set, glass ware, &c. Bedrooms—Ingrain and Brussels carpets, black walnut bedsteads, dress bureaus, dress table, wardrobes, washstands, cottage suite, mirrors, bureaus, &c., without reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FOUR VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS ON THIRTY-SIXTH-ST. AND EAST BROADWAY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, May 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above desirable property, comprising:

ON THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—3 four story brick houses and lots, Nos. 129, 131 and 133 West 36th-st.

ON EAST BROADWAY—House and lot No. 132, 2 story and attic brick.

These houses are very desirable, and contain all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Further particulars at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

ELIAS B. HENRY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF household furniture, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No 126½ West 28th st., consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in hair-cloth and brocatel; rosewood and mahogany centre tables, bookcase, velvet, Wilton and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, pier mirrors, gas chandeliers, and fixtures, hatstand, rosewood piano forte, oil paintings, china, crockery and glassware, cutlery, extension table, &c. Catalogues at house. CHARLES W. KRUGER, Attorney for Mortgagee, office No. 15 Centre-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PAINTINGS, RICH CHINA AND SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—AT AUCTION.—By GEORGE NICHOLS, at the salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, rich parlor suites in solid rosewood frames, in brocatel; plush and hair cloth, rosewood bedroom furniture, wardrobes, secretaire, etageres, centre and side tables; also, mahogany furniture in all its variety, with mirrors, paintings, carpets, bedding, mattresses. Also, rich China ware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS WILL SELL BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st. a fine roan trotting Pony; is perfectly sound and kind, can trot his mile in 4 minutes, and is a fine saddle horse; children can drive him with perfect safety.

Also, a beautiful wagon, harness and saddle.

Also, a bay saddle mare, 14 hands high, fast; harness, and perfectly gentle: has been used for the past two years by children and ladies.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No 185 West 14th-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany chairs, sofas, and tête-à-tête; marble-top centre and pier tables, marble and China vases, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets mahogany bedstead, marble top dressing bureaus and wash stands, mattresses, pillasses, lace curtains, &c. Also, breakfast, dinner and tea sets, and an assortment of kitchen ware.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
AUDUBON PARK PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the elegant residences in the above park, on the banks of the Hudson, adjoining Carmansville and Washington Heights, together with about 135 lots of ground, covered with fine sward and forest trees. Terms very liberal. Maps and photographs at the office No 7 Broad-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ALL kinds of Crockery, Glass, China, &c., including 20 crates of earthenware, to be sold without reserve, and the stock of a dealer declining business, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, May 26, at 10 o'clock, No 281 Pearl-st. Sale positive, and goods well packed for shipping. Those wishing to buy cheap for cash will find this a good opportunity.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 483 Broadway.—Peremptory sale of all the furniture, counters, glass cases, chairs, &c., of the above store, on account of lease being sold, together with a lot of fine imported cigars, brandy, gin, whisky, pipes, tobacco, &c. Sale without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOWES, Auctioneer—Office No. 15 Park-row.
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PARLOR, CHAMBER AND LINING-ROOM FURNITURE AT AUCTION, THIS DAY (Tuesday,) May 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., of all the contents of the elegantly furnished private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. This house has been newly furnished with first-class goods, which are all in excellent order and to be positively sold without any reserve, and no postponement on any account.

The sale will commence with the parlor furniture, which consists in part of rich velvet carpets and rugs, two solid rosewood suites, covered in elegant crimson and maroon satin damask, with slip covers; solid rosewood etageres, centre, card and pier tables, bronze gas fixtures, four, five and six lights fine oil paintings, elegant Dresden china vases, French ormolu clock, meritorious line engravings, heavily embroidered laced window drapery, easy and reception chairs, one of Nunns & Fischer's superb 7-octave piano-fortes, with carved rosewood case and umbroil, cottage and corner, large pier, mantel and oval glasses, &c.

In the dining-room are carved mahogany buffet and extension table, with dining chairs to match, together with all the china and silver table ware belonging to an elegantly furnished house, &c.

In the chambers are a most excellent assortment of splendid carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers, couches, &c. Also fine curled-hair mattresses and bedding, and carpets and engravings, &c. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale, at the house only.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, PASTELS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of over 150 costly oil-paintings, pastels and water color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq., sold previous to his departure for Europe. Among them will be found the best works of Bellows, Carter, Carmiencke, Daniel, Hays, Hart, Matteson, Post, Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, Shattuck, Saladin, Van Goyen, Williamson, and others, besides superb specimens of European Art. It is seldom that we offer to our friends at one time so many choice pictures, and we do not hesitate in saying that this collection is well worthy of the attention of all lovers of the Fine Arts. The paintings are now on exhibition with catalogues.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—BY PEET & COLE, ON WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one elegant suite of parlor furniture, solid rosewood frames, covered in green and gold brocatel; mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, looking glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, China and glass-ware, cutlery, hair mattresses, office chairs, stools, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on TUESDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st, a light Summer britzka carriage, City built, in fair order, by direction of executors of John L. Buckley, deceased. Also, two shifting-top buggies.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.
DIBBLEE, SAGUEY & SAVAGE WILL sell THIS DAY, at their salerooms, No. 93 Cedar-st. at 10 A. M., without reserve, table and pocket cutlery, dry goods, fancy goods, fancy jewelry, straw goods, men's and boys hats and caps, &c.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The whole of the new and costly furniture of the above house, one of the largest hotels in this country, is now selling off at auction without reserve, by order of the assignees. It includes elegant parlor, bedroom, kitchen and bar furniture, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures China, silver ware, glass ware, and every article necessary for a hotel, all of which is in perfect order the house having been refitted throughout within the last two years. Sale commences Monday, May 25, and will continue two weeks.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ASsignees' sale of ready made clothing will positively take place on FRIDAY, May 29, all restrictions having been taken off same.
WM. TOPPING & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, May 4, 1857.
FR

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,780,693 73
Average amount of Specie	912,800 74
Average amount of Circulation	346,135 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,44 .800 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above state nent is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$767,198 03
Average amount of Specie	72,504 75
Average amount of Circulation	91,960 00
Average amount of Deposits	473,631 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$631,174 00
Average amount of Specie	39,197 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,103 00
Average amount of Deposits	464,965 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,169,520 81
Average amount of Specie	1,138,463 00
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America	25,637 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,759,863 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,255,592 94
Average amount of Specie	1,494,041 72
Average amount of Circulation	2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,469,164 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,343,864 76
Average amount of Specie	104,801 77
Average amount of Circulation	89,605 83
Average amount of Deposits	1,397,364 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,576,816 62
Average amount of Specie	435,327 79
Average amount of Circulation	340,556 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,377,539 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,580,893 16
Average amount of Specie	145,774 23
Average amount of Circulation	75,428 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,424,660 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,214,474 41
Average amount of Specie	522,909 63
Average amount of Circulation	70,771 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,498,485 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,707,020 34
Average amount of Specie	445,812 99
Average amount of Circulation	570,155 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,015,459 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,014,428 83
Average amount of Specie	78,930 44
Average amount of Circulation	176,600 00
Average amount of Deposits	877,049 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JAS L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,548,706 49
Average amount of Specie	120,659 39
Average amount of Circulation	93,394 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,379,167 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$371,131 16
Average amount of Specie	18,043 87
Average amount of Circulation	127,600 00
Average amount of Deposits	238,420 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,306,392 24
Average amount of Specie	236,869 84
Average amount of Circulation	138,899 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,167,708 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENNETT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENNEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$611,789 64
Average amount of Specie	71,085 03
Average amount of Circulation	114,300 00
Average amount of Deposits	413,113 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,591,752 00
Average amount of Specie	245,050 00
Average amount of Circulation	243,825 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,317,591 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$761,101 00
Average amount of Specie	56,016 19
Average amount of Circulation	191,185 00
Average amount of Deposits	640,857 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. P. CONVERSE, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. P. CONVERSE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

A. M. EARLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,894,891 29
Average amount of Specie	152,443 85
Average amount of Circulation	23,746 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,549,605 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBT. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

W. G. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,582,157 92
Average amount of Specie	209,881 34
Average amount of Circulation	93,895 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,583,119 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,591,457 13
Average amount of Specie	215,439 99
Average amount of Circulation	82,543 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,601,985 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$499,456 00
Average amount of Specie	40,493 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,774 00
Average amount of Deposits	415,899 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,673,602 89
Average amount of Specie	139,801 86
Average amount of Circulation	130,766 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,448,697 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$777,451 61
Average amount of Specie	23,528 69
Average amount of Circulation	96,417 00
Average amount of Deposits	561,012 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$720,422 71
Average amount of Specie	8,637 46
Average amount of Circulation	91,010 00
Average amount of Deposits	650,234 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,471,170 54
Average amount of Specie	54,777 19
Average amount of Circulation	107,924 00
Average amount of Deposits	905,275 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,816,633 08
Average amount of Specie	165,664 96
Average amount of Circulation	196,133 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,272,745 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$497,114 00
Average amount of Specie	20,351 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,718 00
Average amount of Deposits	289,743 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STRAIN, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$804,633 38
Average amount of Specie	35,513 39
Average amount of Circulation	121,645 00
Average amount of Deposits	626,891 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL W. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,389,867 80
Average amount of Specie	166,670 77
Average amount of Circulation	231,825 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,031,830 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,610,129 52
Average amount of Specie	544,444 85
Average amount of Circulation	311,421 33
Average amount of Deposits	3,919,683 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$977,371 37
Average amount of Specie	62,921 97
Average amount of Circulation	96,567 00
Average amount of Deposits	895,522 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,744,401 26
Average amount of Specie	106,716 76
Average amount of Circulation	169,611 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,249,454 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,169,563 40
Average amount of Specie	444,399 00
Average amount of Circulation	326,858 44
Average amount of Deposits	3,402,266 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,112,104 19
Average amount of Specie	72,312 18
Average amount of Circulation	242,925 00
Average amount of Deposits	888,986 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$879,117 02
Average amount of Specie	51,348 09
Average amount of Circulation	190,118 00
Average amount of Deposits	686,41 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,754,737 97
Average amount of Specie	175,243 52
Average amount of Circulation	101,441 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,794,847 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,676,876 39
Average amount of Specie*	1,908,567 42
Average amount of Assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	232,910 66
Average amount of Deposits	4,537,963 90

* Under this head are included coin, bullion and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,406,737 05
Average amount of Specie	139,309 78
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	102,540 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,634,223 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. F. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. F. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,861,196 41
Average amount of Specie	524,235 14
Average amount of Circulation	223,639 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,000,377 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 25th day of May, 1857.

JIZEH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,456,563 00
Average amount of Specie	97,424 09
Average amount of Circulation	116,297 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,108,305 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,962,679 10
Average amount of Specie	296,353 38
Average amount of Circulation	199,890 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,275,225 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$299,731 23
Average amount of Specie	11,142 54
Average amount of Circulation	94,964 00
Average amount of Deposits	223,680 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$456,543 82
Average amount of Specie	31,544 98
Average amount of Circulation	113,311 00
Average amount of Deposits	133,696 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice 5th District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$233,271 98
Average amount of Specie	10,673 09
Average amount of Circulation	134,307 00
Average amount of Deposits	244,908 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Swore before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,109,756 52
Average amount of Specie	82,927 21
Average amount of Circulation	164,565 00
Average amount of Deposits	864,663 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,833,491 72
Average amount of Specie	111,873 21
Average amount of Circulation	152,029 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,461,594 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$567,121 18
Average amount of Specie	41,077 75
Average amount of Circulation	123,655 50
Average amount of Deposits	360,879 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 25th day of May, 1857.

WM L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$943,936 44
Average amount of Specie	61,520 05
Average amount of Circulation	144,078 00
Average amount of Deposits	671,068 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 25th day of May, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,273,134 82
Average amount of Specie	253,226 19
Average amount of Circulation	183,040 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,350,564 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN W. HAVENS, President of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. W. HAVENS, President.

Affirmed before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$753,891 56
Average amount of Specie	30,957 09
Average amount of Circulation	126,374 00
Average amount of Deposits	546,804 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,613,330 06
Average amount of Specie	338,970 43
Average amount of Circulation	90,852 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,986,636 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

THOS. S. SUMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$982,158 12
Average amount of Specie	77,619 73
Average amount of Circulation	91,947 00
Average amount of Deposits	791,790 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANSON G. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of May, 1857.

JAS BEELYEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Lo

ECCLESIASTICAL.

General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The first half hour was devoted to religious exercises. After which, the roll was called, and the majority of the members answered to their names.

Rev. JOHN T. PRESLY read a communication from a member of the Associate Synod in session in Philadelphia, informing him that the proposed Basis had been reported upon favorably as it stood, by a Committee—any amendments to be settled by the two Synods, which report would doubtless be accepted. Mr. PRESLY felt certain that the communication would facilitate a decision on the subject.

The Committee on Missions reported a set of rules for the government of the Home Missions.

The Auditing Committee reported that the funds at their disposal were barely sufficient to allow members five mills per mile for mileage. They proposed that the money contributed by the different Synods to their delegates should be returned, and that in future the several Presbyteries provide for the expenses of their delegates.

Upon motion of Rev. Dr. FORSYTH, permission was granted to Rev. Dr. FAIRCHILD, Secretary of the Home Mission Society, to address the Synod at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the subject of Home Missions. Permission was also accorded to Rev. HENRY CONOLLY to be heard for fifteen minutes in the afternoon on the subject of Colonization.

Rev. J. B. SCOULLER, of Washington Presbytery, N. Y., proceeded to give his views on the proposed basis. He asserted that the idea of the Associate Synod, when they overtured the basis, was to proffer it for consideration and amendment, and not for the arbitrary acceptance of the doctrines therein. He was opposed to many things in the basis, but he was sorry to see the spirit of opposition which had characterized the discussion on both sides, and he trusted that the majority would not adopt the document and cause dissensions in the Church.

Rev. CLARK IRVING, of Saratoga Presbytery, New-York, did not favor the adoption of the basis, and the oldest and strictest congregations in New-York were, many of them, opposed to it. He objected to the article on communion, which was altogether too rigid and not in accordance with the custom and practice of a portion of their Church, and which many of the congregations could never consistently accept. He hoped the matter would not be pressed by the majority, for might never had nor ever could make right.

Rev. Father TAGGART, of Steubenville Presbytery, Ohio, said that their Church had long been known as the "Union Church," but if this basis were adopted, its effect would be that of a mountain of ice in the garden of God, to blight and wither it, or else a Vesuvius to scorch and dry up its life. He trusted that the matter would be referred to a Committee of the two Synods, to amend and report upon at a future time.

Rev. Mr. ARCHIBALD, of Cincinnati, was in favor of leaving the matters of interpretation in the basis to the discretion of the several Presbyteries, and of uniting upon it on general principles, but he never could consent to the adoption of the basis, arbitrarily, in its present form. Though there was a majority in favor of its adoption, it was not a hearty majority, and it was not expedient to accept it, however much it might be lawful. He asserted that the principle of decisions by majorities in Ecclesiastical Courts was not a safe one. He did not despair of effecting this desirable union at some future day, if the spirit of conciliation prevailed.

Rev. Mr. DICK, of Butler, Penn., looked upon the conrse which the discussion had taken as an eminently useful one; it gave opportunity for an exchange of views. It had been argued against this testimony that it was not of sufficient latitude for all classes of opinion, but he thought differently. He reviewed the objections which had been urged against its adoption, and considered that they were by no means incontrovertible. The General Synod of the West had furnished the precedent for the majority of a Synod to decide on any question, and, therefore, the objection against that which had been urged with such force was of little weight; the people would acquiesce in a decision by the majority now, as they had acquiesced in similar decisions before. He thought that they owed it to the world, and to the Church of God, that these bodies, separated only by prejudice and a jealous sectarianism, should be made organically one.

Rev. Mr. MCVEAN, of Caledonia Presbytery, N. Y., briefly gave his views. Neither he nor his people could accept the basis, and if the matter was attempted to be forced upon them they could not remain in the Church.

Rev. J. T. PRESLY thought that the discussion might now be concluded, as the Associate Synod in Philadelphia had concluded to appoint a Committee to confer with a Committee of this body on the subject.

Rev. Dr. FORSYTH, of Newburg, N. Y., said that the principal objections against the basis were the articles on slaveholding, secret societies, covenanting, communion and psalmody; and on these there was a radical difference of opinion. He thought that as many diverse views of the basis had been presented on this floor as of the subject had been just mooted, instead of being before them for years; and, therefore, if the union was not agreed upon now it never would be, for these different views would always exist. He reviewed the articles that had been objected to, and concluded that nothing weighty had been urged against the union on the basis proposed.

Rev. Dr. EAKIN thought that the principal objection to this testimony was in the fact that it proscribed sister Churches which they acknowledged as integral parts of the Christian Church from their communion. He considered that the proposed testimony was too minute in defining doctrine, which made it altogether untenable. He was not in favor of its adoption at all.

At the conclusion of Dr. EAKIN'S remarks the Synod adjourned to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following are the articles of Doctrine and Church Government which occasion most of the difference in sentiment:

OF COVENANTING

Declaration.—We declare, that public social covenanting is a moral duty, the observance of which is not required at stated times, but on extraordinary occasions, as the providence of God and the circumstances of the church may indicate. It is seasonable in times of great danger to the church—in times of corrupt defection or backsliding—or in times of reformation, when the church is returning to God from a state of backsliding. When the church has entered into such covenant transactions they continue to bind posterity faithfully to adhere to and prosecute the grand object for which such engagements have been entered into.

OF COMMUNION.

Declaration.—We declare, that the church should not extend communion, in sealing ordinances, to those who refuse adherence to her profession, or subjection to her government and discipline, or who refuse to forsake a communion which is inconsistent with the profession that she makes; nor should communion in any ordinance of worship be held under such circumstances as would be inconsistent with the keeping of these ordinances pure and entire, so as to give countenance to any corruption of the doctrines and institutions of Christ.

OF SLAVEHOLDING.

Declaration.—We declare, that slaveholding—that is, the holding of unoffending human beings in involuntary bondage, and considering and treating them as property, and subject to be bought and sold—is a violation of the law of God, and contrary both to the letter and spirit of Christianity,

OF SECRET SOCIETIES.

Declaration.—We declare, that all associations, whether formed for political or benevolent purposes, which impose upon their members an oath of secrecy, or an obligation to obey a code of unknown laws, are inconsistent with the genius and spirit of Christianity, and church members ought not to have fellowship with such associations.

Argument and Illustration.—This declaration is in accordance with the Confession of Faith, chap. xxii, secs. 1—5.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The report of the Committee on Revision was read and accepted.

Rev. Dr. FAIRCHILD advocated the claims of the American and Foreign Christian Union on the Synod for sympathy and support. He reviewed the operations of the Union historically and statistically, in Europe, South America, the West Indies and Canada, and detailed the good work it was doing in opposition to the Papal Hierarchy—which was exerting every power to extend its baneful influence, not only in the Old World but in the New.

Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, and Rev. Drs. FERRIS and MCILVOY were admitted to seats as corresponding members.

Rev. JAMES PRESTON moved the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Large portions of the nominal Christian World are corrupted by the errors of the Papal Apostacy, and of the so-called Greek and Oriental Churches; which not only greatly hinder the temporal prosperity of the people, and endanger the salvation of the soul, but constitute a most effective barrier to the work of evangelization among the Jews, Mahomedans and Pagans; and

Whereas, The American and Foreign Christian Union has entered upon the work of reëstablishing in these corrupted parts of Christendom a pure Christianity, and also of promoting the principle of Religious Liberty, and has also done much for the spiritual benefit of the Papal population in the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Synod, the portions of Christendom which hold a corrupted Christianity, and which comprise about *two hundred and sixty millions* of souls, constitute a missionary field of the highest interest, and in point of importance to the ultimate conversion of the world to the Redeemer, it is second to none that now attract the attention of the various Evangelical branches of the one true Church of Christ.

Resolved, That this Synod approve of the object and operations of the American and Foreign Christian Union, in its usefulness and success, and do commend it to the confidence, sympathies, prayers and patronage of the churches under their care.

Rev. HOMER CLOSE moved his views on the subject of Colonization in Liberia under the auspices of the New-York Colonization Society, by whose operations Scripture prophecy in relation to Ethiopia, he thought, was being fulfilled. He urged upon the Synod their duty to aid in every way the colonization of Africa, by which means it would become christianized.

JOHN GULLIVER, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the American Systematic Beneficent Society, discoursed on the advantages of Systematic Benevolence over any other, and advised the clergymen present to adopt the plan.

Rev. GEO. C. ARNOLD offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the subject of systematic beneficence be earnestly commended to the attention and action of our churches.

Resolved, That the American Systematic Beneficence Society, organized in Philadelphia, be commended to the favorable regard of our Synods, Presbyteries and Sessions.

Rev. R. D. HARPER offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, Having heard with pleasure remarks made by HENRY CONOLLY, agent of the New-York State Colonization Society;

Resolved, That the cause of African Colonization be recommended to the bountiful attention of all the churches.

Resolved, That the Board of Education be directed to look out for one or more colored young men to be trained for teaching or preaching among their brethren in the United States or Africa.

The discussion on the Basis of Union was then resumed.

Rev. R. D. HARPER, of Xenia, Ohio, proceeded to address the meeting. He assumed that the duty of this Synod was merely to act as tellers, to cast their votes on this matter, and report the result of the ballot to their constituency. He believed that the spirit the two Churches were one, and to postpone the union longer was a sin, for nine tenths of the people were in favor of the adoption of the basis of union.

Rev. Mr. MAHAN was of opinion that if the basis were not adopted the union would never take place, and further, that the consequences would be most disastrous to the Associate Reformed Church.

Rev. Dr. PRESLY was in favor of the basis, but was free to say that if he interpreted some of the articles as they had been interpreted by many of the members, he should be sorry to accept them, as they had not construed them correctly.

Rev. Mr. CALDERWOOD briefly expressed himself in favor of the consummation of the union at once, and saw many reasons against delay.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON spoke favorably to the adoption of the basis.

Elder HUEY urged at considerable length the advisability of a union now, and portrayed its benefits to the Church, charging upon the ministers the onus of the postponement of the Union.

Elder T. M. NEVIN, of Newburg, was opposed to the union on the proposed basis, and could never assent to the nullification of the Standard of Faith of the Associate Reformed Church—doctrines in the faith of which he had always lived and which he could never relinquish. He saw no way of union on the present basis.

Elder JAMES ROSS spoke briefly, urging the adoption of the basis without further delay.

An amendment was then offered to the resolutions under debate, which, as the hour of adjournment had arrived, was laid on the table till this morning.

EVENING SESSION.

Rev. Professor YOUNG opened the services of the evening by reading part of the 60th Psalm and offering prayer.

Rev. Dr. FORSYTH then discoursed on "The History of Presbyterianism." His text was the words, "In that day living water shall go out from Jerusalem."

The Reverend Doctor commenced by saying that on the plains of Germany and on the Alpine heights of Switzerland almost simultaneously two fountains appeared, not unlike the one opened in Jerusalem in the beginning of the Gospel era. The streams that issued from them gradually advanced, and enlarged themselves in their course, developing every fertility and beauty, converting barren waste into the Garden of the Lord, and quickening the nations that dwelt in them with new life.

These streams were LUTHER and ZWINGLE, and were almost of the same age, the former being born Nov. 1, 1484, the latter Jan. 1, 1500. Both were taught in the same school; both drank at the same fountain; both became laborers in the arduous work of reform, though at first each was ignorant of the efforts of the other. The reverend gentleman then said that his discourse would be more immediately connected with the labors of the Swiss Reformer, though time would not permit him to enter into detail. ZWINGLE, like his Saxon brother, was a priest, though not guilty of the vices of his age and order. He in early youth commenced the study of the Greek Testament, and he carried with him to Glaris, his first mountain parish, the germs of evangelical truth. These germs were in course of time slowly but surely developed, and in 1516, at Einsiedelin, he began to preach the Gospel. In 1518—the year he was called to Zurich—he was prompted to denounce the sale of indulgences. But he did not struggle alone: ŒCOLAMPADIUS at Basle, HOFMEISTER at Constance, and others, were zealous coworkers. From the year 1524, when the flames of the Sacramentarian controversy burst out, may be dated the histories of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches; and for the remaining years of his life ZWINGLE may be said to have been engaged in an unremitted struggle. This soldier of Christ, though in the prime of life when he was struck down on the bloody field of Cappel, yet had been the honored instrument of commencing and going *prestige* to a great work, though another and a greater man—JOHN CALVIN—was ordained to complete it.

These two great men—LUTHER and ZWINGLE—almost from the moment they appeared as Reformers, while they proclaimed the same Gospel, occupied different stand points. Justification by faith was the sublime truth upon which the mind of LUTHER was fixed with special intensity. ZWINGLE, while no less urgent in maintaining this doctrine, also insisted that the supremacy of the Word of God was the only rule of faith and worship.

The speaker portrayed in eloquent language the progress of the Reformed Church, which, commencing in Switzerland by ZWINGLE and others, extended to France, then reaching Belgium, Holland, Scotland, Poland and Hungary. He then proceeded to show that the Reformed Church had been compelled to maintain more arduous and bloody fight for the common faith than any other; that she had always been more or less intimately connected with the struggles for religious and civil liberty; that she had supplied the ablest defence of the common faith, and had contributed to the stores of Christian literature as largely as any other church; and that while the Lutheran Church had no fixed polity, the Reformed Church had maintained one everywhere and the same system of government—the Presbyterian. The reverend gentleman closed his interesting discourse with an earnest appeal to the Presbyterian Historical Society, suggesting that it should collect not only the records of American Presbyterian history, but also to gather from the larger and richer fields of the whole Reformed Church.

After singing and prayer, the audience dispersed.

New School General Assembly at Cleveland.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

APPEARANCE OF THE ASSEMBLY—THE STANDING COMMITTEES—TOBACCO TABOOED—PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, May 22, 1857.

The General Assembly of the New-School Presbyterian Church of the United States, in session in this city, is to-day fairly at work in the transaction of its business, yesterday having been occupied solely with the preliminary ceremonies of organization.

The number of persons present, in an official capacity, either as commissioners from the various Presbyteries, or as corresponding delegates from other ecclesiastical bodies, is a little more than two hundred; while this number is increased to about three hundred and fifty by visitors, reporters and others in attendance. The audience in the church in which the Assembly is in session is as yet composed only of the delegates and a few others, although it is expected that the question of Slavery, when it comes up, will call in the citizens and crowd the galleries and aisles.

The officers of the assembly occupied a platform in front of the pulpit. The Moderator, Rev. Dr. FISHER, of Cincinnati, sits in the centre, in a big arm-chair, holding the bridle, and checking, as well as he may, over two hundred tongues of unruly members, which the Scripture declares that "no man can tame."

Rev. Dr. E. F. HATFIELD, of New-York, stated Clerk, and Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, Jr., of Philadelphia, his temporary assistant, sit on the left of the Moderator; while on his right are Rev. HENRY DARLING, of Philadelphia, permanent Clerk, and Rev. F. R. GRAY, Versailles, Ky., assistant.

Among the most prominent members present are Rev. Dr. FREDERIC A. ROSS, of Huntsville, Ala., Rev. ROBERT MCLAIN, of Miss., Prof. ALLEN, of Lane Seminary, Ohio, Rev. Dr. HICKOK, of Union College, Schenectady, Prof. CONNIT, of Auburn, N. Y., Dr. R. W. PATTERSON, of Chicago, Rev. A. T. CHESTER, of Buffalo; and among the *laymen*, SAMUEL H. PERKINS, Esq., of Philadelphia, ORLANDO HASTINGS, Esq., of Rochester, A. M. BAKER, Esq., of Michigan, HIRAM ORDEWOLN, Esq., of Cleveland.

CLERICAL COSTUME.

Since the Presbyterians, through several of their prominent newspapers, have borne their testimony on the subject of "felt-hats," it may be of interest to the public to know that they are pushing their progress not only over the "heads," but over the "necks" of some of the brethren, by wearing not only "felt-hats" instead of beavers, but black cravats instead of white neck cloths. A distinguished member of the Assembly has spoken to your correspondent of progress also in another direction. He says that "Doctors of Divinity are scarce—*common sense is on the rise.*" The great champion of the untitled clergy (Rev. ALBERT BARNES, of Philadelphia,) is not present, although his image is well borne by Rev. THOMAS A. MILLS, who fought a battle a few years ago against entering alphabetical and unapostolic "far-dels" upon the Assembly minutes.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The first order of business this morning, after devotional exercises and the roll-call, was the announcement by the Moderator of the Standing Committees. The Moderator of the General Assembly occupies an office similar to that of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, having in his power the appointment of Committees which, in turn, have the power to a great extent to forecast and determine what business shall come before the body, and so largely to give character and complexion to its whole proceedings. The chief points at issue in the appointments for this year are the Slavery Question and the recent action of the Home Missionary Society. The Committees, as announced by the Moderator, and given below, were selected with a view to moderation on both sides. The following are the Standing Committees:

1. *Judicial Committee*—Ministers, James D. Hammer, D. D., J. Parsons Hoyey, Lewis H. Loss, Cyrus L. Watson. Elders, George W. Forbes, Fred. H. Hastings, Austin A. Guthrie.

2. *Bills and Overtures*—Ministers, D. Howe Allen, D. D., Benj. I. Wallace, S. D. Burchard, D. D., Thomas H. Cleland. Elders, Hon. W. Griswold, Orlando Hastings, Richard Edwards.

3. *The Polity of the Church*—Ministers, E. T. Hatfield, D. D., George Duffield, Jr., O. M. Maxwell, Timothy Hill. Elders, N. H. Doring, M. D., Townsend Seelye, J. Milton Smith.

4. *Church Extension*—Ministers, R. W. Patterson, Archer Dickinson, Alfred Newton, Henry Kendall. Elders, Samuel M. Perkins, Roe Lockwood, Hon. Wm. P. Cutler.

5. *Education*—Ministers, John B. Condit, D. D., Fred. G. Clarke, Gideon S. White, Axel R. Clarke. Elders, Robert W. Steele, William C. Foote, Robert P. Ray.

6. *Publication*—Ministers, Albert T. Chester D. D., Fred. A. Ross, D. D., J. G. Butler, S. L. Tuttle. Elders, Henry Ivison, A. T. Bigelow, M. D., R. E. Jones.

7. *Devotional Exercises*—Ministers, S. C. Aiken, D. D., Henry A. Riley, Wm. W. Taylor, D. D., T. M'Laughlin. Elders, Elisha Taylor, E. Scarritt, H. Woodruff.

8. *Narrative*—Ministers, Thomas J. Shepherd, Robert Aikman, James H. Trowbridge, C. M. Atkinson. Elders, E. T. Hayden, J. H. Peck, Geo. M. Newman.

9. *Leave of Absence*—Ministers, Selden Haines, Wm. H. Goodrich, Charles Maclin, J. W. K. Handy. Elders, Philip Baker, Geo. H. Hutchins, Henry Manning, M. D.

10. *Mileage*—Hovey K. Clarke, John C. Hines, Geo. L. Need, M. D.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

As part of to-day's business a lively contest was carried on for some time, in reference to the choice of a place of meeting for the next General Assembly. Several cities were put in nomination, Troy, N. Y.; Wilmington, Del.; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; and even San Francisco, Cal., and the vote was taken by the roll call, and resulted at first in no choice, the contest being close between Wilmington and Chicago. On a second vote, taken *viva voce*, resulted in the election of Chicago.

DON'T USE TOBACCO.

A communication to the Assembly from the Trustees of the Church, in behalf of the Church families on whom the Commissioners and guests are quartered, and of the Church building in which the sessions are held, contained a remonstrance against the use *of tobacco*. This memorial created great laughter, and reminded many of the members to take out their "fine cut" and their "silver leaf." Huge placards have been posted at the entrance of the building, making an additional remonstrance on the tobacco question.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A good part of the day was occupied with reading reports, canvassing and tabulating the statistics of the various benevolent Societies connected with the New School Church.

Toward the hour of adjournment for the day, Rev. B. J. WALLACE, of Philadelphia, presented a memorial from the "Presbyterian Historical Society," proposing a celebration in honor of the reunion of the divided Presbyterian Church in 1741. The Presbyterian Historical Society represents every branch of the Presbyterian Church, except the "Cumberland," including Old School, New School, Seceders, Covenanters and the rest. This memorial emanated from the *Old School* members of the Historical Society.

Rev. ELIZA TAYLOR, of Cleveland, made a speech, suggested by the memorial, on the probable Ecclesiastical union at no distant day of the Old School and New-School Assemblies. He believed it would not be accomplished till some of the "old men" should "die off," and to this end he intimated that he did not care how soon they were fitted for Heaven." This is almost a parallel to the *Evening Post's* merriment over the TIMES' reward of "Five thousand dollars."

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

CLEVELAND, Monday, May 25.

The report of the Delegates to the General Association of Massachusetts was read, showing some excitement in that body relative to the sending of Delegates to the General Assembly, by reason of its complicity with Slavery. Referred to the General Association, and two Delegates were sent from the present Assembly to the General Assembly of New-York, they having refused to send delegates for the same reason.

A communication was received from the Ashmun Institute, of New-Castle, Penn., asking aid and cooperation for the education of colored youths for the Ministry, under the care of the Old School of Presbytery. Referred to the Committee on Overtures.

New-Hampshire is the only New-England State represented in the Assembly.

Old School General Assembly at Lexington.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Thursday, May 21, 1857.

This beautiful City is very pleasantly situated in the midst of a most luxuriant agricultural district. Although it is small, the hearts of the people are large, and there was no difficulty in finding homes for the delegates and visitors to the General Assembly. If the weather remains as delightful as it is to-day, throughout the entire meeting of the General Assembly, the throng of visitors will return to their homes convinced that Kentucky is one of the fairest portions of the sunny South.

The First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS, was crowded at an early hour. Among the audience we observed Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice President of the United States, who is a resident of this place. Among the eminent lawyers present as members, are Judges FINE and ALLEN, of your State, and SHARSWOOD, of Philadelphia. At about 11 o'clock, the opening exercises were commenced by Dr. MCGILL, of the Princeton Theological Seminary in the absence of the last moderator, Rev Dr. MACFARLANE, of Virginia, the opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. HODGE, of Columbus, Ohio. The passage of Scripture on which the Reverend gentleman discoursed, was the last clause of the twentieth verse of the twenty eighth chapter of Matthew, "And lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." The sermon was a lucid and comprehensive exhibition of the nature of the ministerial commission, and the promise of Christ's presence in all ages and climes. After the congregation was dismissed, the Assembly immediately came to order, and was opened with prayer by Dr. HODGE. The Committee of Organization reported the names of the members of Assembly who had presented their commissions, amounting in all, ministers and elders, to about two hundred. This number will be increased by about fifty to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

Friday, May 22, 1857.

Yesterday afternoon the Assembly met, and proceeded to the election of a Moderator. Rev. Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, and Rev. Dr. SWITT, of Allegany City, were nominated. Dr. VAN RENSSELAER received 176 votes, and Dr. SWITT 72 votes. Dr. VAN RENSSELAER being elected, was conducted to the chair, and after a few remarks, commenced the regular business of the meeting.

Rev. J. SLOAN, of Mississippi, was elected temporary clerk.

This morning the Assembly met at 9 o'clock. After the routine business, the Assembly proceeded to select the next place of meeting. The claims of the cities of Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Rochester, and New-Orleans, were pressed by different gentlemen. The City of New-Orleans was decided upon by the following vote: Cincinnati receiving 3 votes, Rochester 13, Philadelphia 112, and New Orleans 137.

The reports of the different Theological Seminaries under the care of the Assembly were read, and referred to the appropriate Committees. P. W. G.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS AND SEAFARING MEN.—CHARLES J. BUNKER'S Life-Preserving Shirts for bathers, voyagers, and seafaring men, are the greatest invention of the age. They are made for males and females, and will be found invaluable by those who visit the sea shore this Summer. The Life-Preserving Shirts expressly for bathers are made of the finest fabrics, and may be worn as an ordinary garment, with the greatest comfort and convenience. Those constructed for voyages are capable of sustaining the wearers in the heaviest breakers, and will protect the body from injury from rocks and other obstacles. Show-rooms, No. 337 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PERGATIVE ADAPTIBILITY.—The body is constantly changing. Sometimes BRANDRETH'S PILLS have a powerful effect, and at others they act mildly. This is one of the great causes why these Pills cure so many diseases—they wonderfully adapt themselves to the condition of the body. When there is need of powerful purgation, they act powerfully and effectively. When a tonic is required, they purge slightly, and at the same time stimulate every weak organ, and permanently strengthen the body. Principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building. Sold also by A. CORDMAN, Broadway, corner Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases
Office No. 325 Broadway.
Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 156 Broadway,
Have now on hand a full assortment of Gentlemen's Summer Hats, viz: Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers—lighter and more beautiful than they have ever before made, Beaver Cassimeres, extra fine and very light, French Felts of various qualities, styles and colors, Straw Hats of entirely new styles; to which, with their usual assortment of Moleskin Hats and Summer Caps, they invite the attention of the public.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—No place of entertainment in this City can compare with the powerful attraction given there this week. The dramatic representation of Coes's "Wild Knight, or the Unknown Crusader," which has created so great a sensation, is to retain its place in the bills throughout the week, with a new pantomime, called "Salmagundi," and a favorite drama this evening, being that of the "French Spy."

[Advertisement.]

☞ In BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla are combined a tonic, laxative and disinfectant. It strengthens the stomach, regulates the secretions, and refines and quickens the sluggish and infected blood. In diseases of the Lungs, Scrofula, Dropsy and all eruptions, its curative effect astonishes the most sanguine. KEMP'S Worm Pastilles are at once agreeable, harmless and irresistible. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PRINCE ALBERT once created considerable excitement by the invention of a new style of Hat; but one of our citizens, with a name almost as great—KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, the great reformer among hatters, has excelled him altogether in this respect—having produced, this Spring, a Hat which, for style, elegance, comfortable and becoming set, beauty of finish and reasonable cost, transcends all "foregone conclusions" of the kind.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fever and Ague, and all intermittants, yield to this remedy. Quinine acts as a corrosive stimulant, and when it checks the disease, revenges itself upon the bones and tendons; but this balsamic medicine renovates the whole system, enables nature to throw off the complaint, and entails no unpleasant consequences. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

I shall reduce the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps after the 1st of July next to $5 per dozen for the quart; and $2 50 for the pint bottles, and make a large deduction from these prices to the wholesale dealers. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Proprietor, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ R. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway, has brought the most brilliant and fashionable millinery within the reach of ladies of the most moderate means. Look at his Paris Summer bonnets, just opened, and at his assortments of dress caps, chiffeurs, silks, straw goods, ribbons, French flowers, &c.; then inquire the prices and learn how cheap such fabrics can be sold by first class houses.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS FOR THE SEASON.—These goods should be bought of the importers and manufacturers, at No. 96 Bowery. The Zephyr Under-Vests for ladies, gentlemen, and children, are universally approved. Remember the number, No. 96 Bowery.
A. RANKIN & Co., established in 1825.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth avenue, New-York.
Jos. L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New-York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r *Ch'n Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ Mr. JOHN A. WALSH, late Keeper of the Kings County Jail, assures us that the statement is entirely untrue which has been published that Mrs. JACKSON was over charged a quarter for entering the jail while her husband was there imprisoned. She had access, he says, two or three times a day, and no one ever prevented her, except on Sundays, when the rules of the prison prohibited any visitors. She never was charged, he says, for admittance at any time.

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The original cost and expenses of this Institution thus far have been about $60,000. Their current expenses and something more have been met by the receipts from pupils. There is an overhanging debt, however, of $26,400, which it is now proposed to wipe out by increasing their capital stock, under the act recently passed, giving the Directors power to increase the capital stock to $100,000, which, when all taken, will enable them to improve the Institution.

A WARNING TO BACHELORS.—A man named JAMES KEENAN was found dead in his room, at the corner of Van Brunt and Wolcott streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Deceased kept bachelor's hall, and died several days ago. His remains were not discovered until the stench from his body attracted passers by to the house. Coroner REDDING held an inquest.

BURGLARIES IN BROOKLYN.—Houses Nos. 84 and 112 State-street, Brooklyn, were entered by burglars last evening, but for some reason which is not apparent they did not carry away much of value. At both houses the doors were broken in. Sergeant HARTSHORN, of the First District Police, got track of the thieves, and a few hours after the robberies succeeded in arresting five boys, one of whom confessed to being concerned with the others in the burglaries.

Six or seven houses, in different parts of the city, were entered on Sunday night, but there were no arrests.

OFFICIALLY SHOT.—Sergeant PHALAN of the Second District Police, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon last, was directed by Mayor POWELL to shoot a dog. In obeying the order, the officer accidentally shot a boy named HUGH SLOAN in the leg. The wound was not a serious one.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary Celebration of the Brooklyn Sabbath Schools will come off to-day. It is expected that there will be more than 20,000 children in the procession, which forms on Henry-street, right resting on First place, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Police difficulties have been so far arranged that they will turn out under their respective Captains, to protect the procession.

NEW-JERSEY.

CRICKET.—The match between the first eleven of the New-York Club and sixteen players of the Newark Club was commenced yesterday, at Hoboken, and will be concluded to-day. The score so far is as follows: New-York, first innings, 76 runs; Newark, first innings, 59. New-York, second innings, with no wickets down, 27. Wickets will be pitched at 9 A. M. to-day.

THE POOR EXPENSES.—WILLIAM WHITLEY, overseer of the Poor, and Superintendent of the Almshouse of Jersey City, presented to the Common Council at its last meeting his annual report, by which it appears that 161 infants and 289 children were relieved during the year by donations in groceries, and 239 adults and 600 children by donations of coal. The expenses of the Department for the year were $2,205 29.

HOBOKEN FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.—The Trustees of the Hoboken Fire Department Fund have organized by appointing the following officers:

President—STEPHEN ROGERS.
Vice-President—PETER J. POWLES.
Secretary—PETER RITTER.
Treasurer—JOSEPH W. STUCKERT.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, MAY 25.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	91¼	100 Hud. Riv. R. R	b60 91
13,000 Missouri State 6s	82½	200 Reading R. R	b30 78¾
3,000 Cal. State 7s, '70	87	400 do	78¾
8,500 Erie RR. Bds. '75	86	300 do	78¾
5,000 do	b10 88	200 do	78¾
2,000 Erie R. Cn. Bs. '71	76¾	100 do	s30 78¾
1,000 Bud Riv. R. 3d m.	60	1000 do	s60 78
6,500 Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	99½	700 do	b30 78
6000 Ill F. R. w. p	93¾	100 Harlem Rail'd	b30 12
10 Ocean Bank	96½	1400 Mic. S. & N. Ia. R	s3 61¾
16 Mer. Ex. Bank	109	70 do	61¾
235 Pacific M. S. Co	79	100 do	b10 61¾
100 do	73	100 do	b60 61¾
100 do	74	750 do	b30 61¾
50 do	74½	100 do	61¾
60 do	75	100 do	61¾
50 Cbl. & R. I. R. R	96¾	100 do	b30 61¾
94 Del. & Hud. C. Co	124¾	100 do	s60 59¾
47 do	125	100 do	b10 61¾
425 N. Y. Central R. R	86¾	100 do	s60 59¾
200 do	b2d 86¾	138 M. S. & N. Ia'p'k	91¾
200 do	s3 86¼	80 do	b60 91¾
550 do	86¼	140 do	91¾
100 do	s30 86¾	150 Ill. Cen. Railroad	13½
500 Erie Railroad	33¾	200 Cl. & Pitts. R. R	b60 46
50 do	b30 34	100 do	46
50 do	b4 33¾	100 do	45¾
520 do	33¾	10 Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R	103¾
500 do	s60 33¼	50 Galena & Chi. R. R	87¾
200 do	b3 33¼	35 do	87
520 do	33¾	50 do	87½
100 do	b15 33¾	300 Cleve. & Toledo R	64½
100 do	33¾	400 do	64¾
450 do	s30 33	10 Mil. & Miss. R	b27 67
100 do	s10 33¾	100 do	s60 66
100 do	s3 33½	100 do	b60 67½
210 do	33¾	122 La Crosse & Mil. R	73
100 do	s30 33¼	100 do	b60 73¾
100 do

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1774 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

KANSAS.

The Vermont Emigrants Located—New Free-State Papers—Land Titles—Memorial to the Free-State Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, May 18, 1857.

I have recently made a trip South to the Sugar Creeks, Little Osage and Marmaton Rivers, a distance of about one hundred miles, and located the Vermont party, with others who have joined them in the Territory. We selected a point on the Little Osage, about sixteen miles from the Missouri line, in one of the finest valies in Kansas. There is an abundance of heavy timber on the river, and good coal beds are only two or three miles apart. The water is clear and pure and well distributed. We laid out a town, comprising two quarter sections, in Range 28, Township 23, on the most beautiful plot I have ever seen, fronting "Timber Hills," with a remarkable spring of excellent water in the rear, that affords at least a barrel of water per minute, and is so located that it can be carried in pipes to every part of the town. This new Southern rival is named MAPLETON, probably because sugar-maples are found on the surrounding hills. Hundreds of good claims are still vacant in that direction, but a due share of late emigration is now being directed to the Little Osage.

Seven or eight new free-State papers are about starting in Kansas, and the inference is, that our history will be better known in future, and our true line of policy better understood. The party has no adopted organ at this time, as the *Herald of Freedom* neither has, nor claims to have, anything like a universal endorsement, and since the rupture between ROBINSON and BROWN has become material for public gossip, it is not probable that the *Herald* will advance in popularity or usefulness, especially at the juncture when so many new competitors are rising into notice. Let them bask in the radiance of this sun-lit age. The voracious public will devour them all.

Another town among the newly risen I must notice. It is situated forty miles southeast of this place, on the road to Burlington, and is named Oread, in honor of the Oread Guards of Lawrence, who received their cognomen from the institute of that name in Worcester, Mass. All the members of the company are shareholders, and besides, several *ladies* in this vicinity, who have aided this company in various military emergencies, have received a share as a complimentary gift. Such *strong* influences, therefore, as are secured for Oread, will not be easily resisted.

The question of titles on the plat held for our town site is now being heard at Lecompton, and the evidence will be closed this week. It will then be sent on to the General Land Office for decision. It is only one-half of the mile square that is seriously contested, and even on that there is no intention to wrong any who have made *bona fide* purchases, and paid money for the same. In any event, city property will not be essentially depreciated, but for the time, sales are mostly suspended. Buildings are going up more rapidly than ever. The new patent pressed brick, made of lime and sand, are just coming into use. Two houses are already commenced, and present a more beautiful exterior than anything before seen in Kansas. The manufacturers say that they find better material here than in Missouri, and that they are superior to any brick they have before seen.

The Morrow House will be opened this week. It is greatly needed, for although we have not less than eight hotels and public boarding houses at the present time, they are all over-crowded, and to-night whole loads of passengers are obliged to lie upon the floors for want of better accomodations. Among our guests to-night I notice Hon. BRADFORD R. WOOD, of Albany, N. Y.; and Hon. JAMES S. ORR, M. C., of South Carolina. Also, a party from Vermont, in charge of JAMES HUTCHINSON, Jr., of Randolph, that have made the trip from Randolph to Lawrence in less than seven days, the quickest time I have yet noticed. They came by the Ogdensburg, Grand Truck and Great Western lines, then *via* Joliet and St. Louis, then by railroad line to Delaware City, which is within 30 miles of Lawrence, the nearest point on the Missouri River. Not less than twelve stages and express wagons arrived to-night—all crowded with Kansas *settlers*—not visitors, with a few exceptions.

A paper is now circulating for signatures, intended as a *prompter* to the Free-State Legislature. It will, doubtless, be generally signed, and then presented to the members. I enclose a copy that has been numerously signed in Lawrence, as follows:

To the Members of the General Assembly of the State of Kansas:

GENTLEMEN:—The ninth of June is the time fixed at your last session for re-assembling to do the work for which you were elected. That time is fast approaching, and we have thought it advisable to call your attention to the great importance of being at your post to engage in the fulfillment of the trust confided to you by your fellow citizens. There cannot be the slightest doubt of the success of our cause if we all prove true to ourselves at this time. The present administration, we are sure, has no disposition to attempt the forcible suppression of our Legislature. The act of Col. SUMNER in dispersing that body last July was too flagrant an outrage to be sustained by even the administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE. The President and Secretary of War publicly disclaimed the responsibility of that act. Since then a new Administration has been inaugurated, and although we may not, as yet, be permitted to entertain any greater confidence in its justice than we possessed in that of its predecessor, yet we are convinced that it may be controlled by a more elevated susceptibility to public opinion and a much higher order of statesmanship. Upon these qualities, at least, of the present Administration, we must rely for protection from any infringement of our constitutional rights. All should, therefore, be present on the 9th of June, to complete the State organization preparatory to admission into the Union as a free and sovereign State. Respectfully, yours,

C. ROBINSON, G. W. SMITH,
WM. A. PHILLIPS. WM. HUTCHINSON, and many others.

Since Secretary STANTON has rejected our proposition respecting the election, we adhere to our former position, and shall urge the importance of putting all the machinery of a State Government in working order without delay. They are sadly beaten, and without hope of recovery, at least in Kansas. With such a mighty tide of emigration and popular sentiment all one way, there is no contending. We can well afford to let the world budge on, irrespective of pocket Governors, knowing "there is a good time coming," when squatter sovereignty will be something beside an empty bauble. Gov. WALKER is expected in a day or two, also Senator WILSON. RANDOLPH.

P. S.—There is a prevalent rumor for a day or two, that Judge CUNNINGHAM is killed. He left Kansas City three weeks ago for his Court at Fort Scott, and has not been heard from since. He was the only Free-State Judge in Kansas, and it is known he has been somewhat obnoxious to the Pro-Slavery rabble since his appointment. We hope to hear something more definite soon. RANDOLPH.

The Coming Election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, &c.

(TELEGRAPHIC.)

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 26.

Kansas advices to May 21 say that Secretary STANTON has issued a proclamation for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention on the third Monday in June. Returns from nineteen out of twenty-six counties were in, giving 9,251 legal voters. It was said that many of the Republicans were going over to the Free-State National Democracy; also that an attempt was making by Northern Democrats to send Free-State men of that party to the Convention.

Hon. ELY MOORE, formerly of New York, has been solicited to run for Congress. It is thought, if he consents to run, that he will be elected.

TO ROCKAWAY.—A steamboat communication is to be established with Rockaway about the 15th of June. The *Norwalk* will ply regularly, landing passengers at the Sea-side House, which is three miles from the Pavilion.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Culpable Delays of the Government in Settling the Affairs of Utah—Improbability of the Success of Military Operations this Year.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On the 4th of March last, JAMES BUCHANAN was sworn in as President of these United States *and the Territories*. Therefore his Administration has been dragging its slow length along for eighty days without coming to any conclusion in reference to the party who should be sent to administer to the "Saints" in Utah. No one knows to-day what is to be done with Utah. Ask the members of the Cabinet what is to be done, and they very politely inform you that *decided* steps will be taken; that the laws of the country *will* be enforced; that as soon as Maj. MCCULLOCH is heard from, or as soon as Senator BRIGHT is consulted, decided action will be taken; while, in the mean time, it all seems to be *decided* "talk" but no decided "cider." Reasonable men know that the distance from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City is more than twelve hundred miles; hence the imperative necessity of action, without so much undecided talk and promises unfulfilled. Had FREMONT been elected, with his anti-polygamy plank in his Presidential platform, you would have seen Gen. HARNEY out as far as Fort Kearney, a distance of full three hundred miles, with the proper antidote for Mormonism, and a prompt and efficient man *en route* for Utah to raise Gov. YOUNG of his Gubernatorial honors; but for fear of displeasing the Mormons, by appointing a man who is opposed to Mormonism, the whole Summer will be spent in talk and "decided" promises, and feeble, undecided action.

Now let an old soldier present a few figures in the shape of facts, as this Administration has calculations to make in regard to men, measures, miles and money, for full six hours per day, for many a long day, at the present rate, before they can spike BRIGHAM'S gun. It is intimated that *two hundred* men will be sent to Utah. Well, say that two hundred men will require twenty-five baggage wagons, with six mules to each wagon, making in all one hundred and fifty mules; to this add twenty-five riding mules and twenty-five more to be used in case of accident, and you have two hundred mules. Two hundred mules, at one hundred and fifty dollars each, will cost thirty thousand dollars. To this add the value of the wagons, harness, field pieces, ammunition, provisions for the men and two hundred coffins, (for most assuredly to disregard the mandates of the law. No such apology for your dereliction of duty now exists, as the foundation of hostility to the law and its requirement is removed by the decision of the Supreme Court, and I again refer you to the order above alluded to, and require a prompt obedience to the same.

A neglect or refusal on your part to comply with the rules and regulations of this Department above indicated will be immediately reported to the Commissioners of Police, by whom it will meet with prompt action.

I inclose to you duplicate copies of the law, as well as of the rules and regulations of this Department.

FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.

Those failing to respond to the above order will be immediately tried and dismissed for insubordination. True it will be known to-day which of the Police Captains is, and which is not, willing to acknowledge the new Board.

The trial of First Lieutenant MARTIN, against whom charges have been preferred by Deputy CARPENTER, will take place on Thursday. The Lieutenant has sent the following explanation to the General Superintendent:

Frederick A. Tallmadge, Esq.:

SIR: I received your polite note of the 21st inst., requesting me to promulgate orders emanating from the new Board of Commissioners.

I am now obliged to inform you of the position I have taken from the time Mr. Carpenter stated that he would obey no orders coming from the Albany Commissioners, viz.: that I am willing to obey the law; but as I am paid to execute, and not to make, the laws, I do not wish to forestall the action of our courts, not being educated as a lawyer. As it is, I intend to act as I shall be directed by legal advice, and also by those who have been elected by the people to promulgate such laws. I do not think, if I were capable so to act, it would be proper for me to act on a case where my own position might be brought in contact with any head or heads of our Municipal Government. My object is to prevent any ill feelings among the officers of this Ward. My business is to protect the citizens of this and other Wards, and preserve the peace, and I do not think it requisite to make myself a judge which of the Boards of Commissioners is correct. You can rest assured that the officers will do their duty promptly in this Ward. As regards the complaint made, our reports were headed "Report of Captain ——, to Chief of Police," and if I should make the report it would not have been by the captain, I being only, at that time, a humble lieutenant, and nothing more at present.

Respectfully yours, &c., WM. H. MARTIN.

Mr. Carpenter submitted yesterday the following report to the General Superintendent:

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 88 White-street, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.

FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent:

SIR: Captain Squirss, of the Eleventh Precinct, having been ejected from his Station-house, reports at this office.

Sergeants Davie, of the Tenth; Stears, of the Thirteenth; Bryan, of the Nineteenth; and John Cameron, of the Eleventh, having also been ejected from their several Station-houses, also report at this office.

Dr. Jones, of the Medical Staff, as usual, reports himself at this office.

Patrolman Johns, of the First Precinct, also reports to this office.

By order of Commissioner Bowen, I issued an order to Captain Dilks, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to detail two men to the Upper Asylum to-morrow for special duty.

Capt. Hopkins, of the Third Precinct, Capt. Porter, of the Twelfth, Capt. Dilks, of the Fifteenth, and Capt. Speight, of the Twenty-first, made their returns to this office.

The Third Precinct report 2 men sick, 14 on special duty, 33 on patrol.

The Twelfth Precinct reports 3 men on special duty, 2 vacancies, and 19 men on patrol.

The Fifteenth Precinct reports 1 sick, 12 on special duty, and 24 on patrol.

Twenty first Precinct reports 2 sick, 2 with leave, 11 on special duty, 26 on patrol.

Timothy S. Clark and A. S. Wilson, detailed at the Tombs on the 20th inst., have reported to me daily, and, by order of Commissioner DRAPER, have been relieved from duty at that place.

Policeman Nesbit and Story were detailed to take charge of this office during the night

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Deputy Superintendent.

Numerous designs for an emblem to be worn by the new police force have been submitted and considered. Mr. Brevoort, Secretary of the General Superintendent, has made a design of one, which will probably be accepted.

It is in the shape of a shield, designed to represent the shield of the State, in the centre of which is the Arms of the State, raised; above is the State motto, "Excelsior," and around the upper edges of the shield the words "Metropolitan Police," while directly beneath is the number of the warrant held by the bearer of the shield. The badge of the Inspectors will be quite similar, an eagle only being added above the shield, with the State motto suspended from the beak. These badges are designed to be chased at the edges, and can be seen a great distance.

The Mayor seems as determined as ever in his opposition to the new Commissioners. To a reporter who called upon him, yesterday, he said:

"I have seen nothing as yet to change my intentions, and shall pursue the course I have already indicated. The decision of the Supreme Court is what we anticipated. Indeed, we are gratified, rather than else, with the result in that Court, because we now have the control of carrying it up to the Court of Appeals; whereas, if it had been decided in our favor, we should not have had the power to press the points to a final decision in that court. We are gratified with it, also, more especially because of the extreme weakness of the points taken by the majority of the bench who decided against us, and the strength of Judge ROOSEVELT'S points.

We do not, therefore, see any grounds whatever for pursuing a different course; on the contrary we are going on as we have. We (the old Board of Police Commissioners) are to have a meeting this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making appointments, and transacting whatever other business may come before us, as the regular and legally constituted Police Commissioners.

There are not, however, I believe, any cases of insubordination to be tried by us this afternoon. The Captains and men are almost unanimously in our favor; three only refuse to recognize our authority."

The Old Commissioners, Mayor WOOD and Judge RUSSELL, met at the office of the former at 3 o'clock P. M. They remained in session only a few moments and with closed doors. It was understood by the *attachés* of the office that not any appointments or removals were made.

To-day will probably prove the most interesting one since the beginning of this police warfare

As an effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, it may be remarked that several down-town merchants, who have lately had property stolen from them, appeared yesterday at the office of the new Commissioners, in White-street, and gave notice of the robbery, with a description of the stolen property. All such complaints have heretofore been made at the office of Mr. Matsell.

POLICE PROGRESS.

Both Boards of Commissioners in Session.

The New Badges—The Mayor Does Not Relax his Opposition.

The Governors of the Almshouse Discuss the Subject.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER AND TOMBS GUARD.

The office of the Metropolitan Commissioners, at No. 88 White-street, is a busy place. From sunrise to sunset it is thronged with people, lookers-out for office, insubordinate policemen, and others.

The Commissioners met yesterday at the usual hour, 10 o'clock A. M., President DRAPER presiding. After the transaction of the usual preliminary and routine business, Commissioner NYE offered a resolution, which was adopted, that Commissioner POWERS be appointed on the Committee on Station-houses until the return of Mr. STRANAHAN, who is absent on account of indisposition.

The subject of police uniform was referred to the Committee on General Discipline.

A report from Deputy Superintendent FOLK, of Brooklyn, addressed to General Superintendent TALLMADGE, was read.

Mr. FOLK'S report is very long. It gives the names of all the officers and men on the Brooklyn Police; the number sick, on detail and patrol; the number against whom charges are pending, &c. This report was ordered on file, after which the Board adjourned for the day.

Superintendent TALLMADGE has asked Mr. Folk for further particulars,—has asked for the names of all the officers and men favorable to the new Board, and of those opposed. The reply will be received within a day or two, and will be submitted to the Commissioners, who will act thereon.

Yesterday, the following order was served upon all the Police Inspectors within the Metropolitan Police District:

General Order No. 2.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 88 WHITE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 26, 1857.

TO CAPTAIN—*Sir*: On the 21st day of May, inst., in compliance with an order received by me from the Commissioners of Police, you were directed to make your reports and returns to the Deputy-Superintendent of Police.

Many of the Captains have complied with this order, while others have neglected its requirements.

The Commissioners have regarded this neglect with forbearance, being aware that unremitted efforts have been made by those whose positions should have induced them to frown upon any violation of the laws of the State of New-York, and which misguided efforts have influenced several officers of this Department to disregard the mandates of the law. No such apology for your dereliction of duty now exists, as the foundation of hostility to the law and its requirement is removed by the decision of the Supreme Court, and I again refer you to the order above alluded to, and require a prompt obedience to the same.

A neglect or refusal on your part to comply with the rules and regulations of this Department above indicated will be immediately reported to the Commissioners of Police, by whom it will meet with prompt action.

I inclose to you duplicate copies of the law, as well as of the rules and regulations of this Department.

FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.

Those failing to respond to the above order will be immediately tried and dismissed for insubordination. True it will be known to-day which of the Police Captains is, and which is not, willing to acknowledge the new Board.

The trial of First Lieutenant MARTIN, against whom charges have been preferred by Deputy CARPENTER, will take place on Thursday. The Lieutenant has sent the following explanation to the General Superintendent:

Frederick A. Tallmadge, Esq.:

SIR: I received your polite note of the 21st inst., requesting me to promulgate orders emanating from the new Board of Commissioners.

I am now obliged to inform you of the position I have taken from the time Mr. Carpenter stated that he would obey no orders coming from the Albany Commissioners, viz.: that I am willing to obey the law; but as I am paid to execute, and not to make, the laws, I do not wish to forestall the action of our courts, not being educated as a lawyer. As it is, I intend to act as I shall be directed by legal advice, and also by those who have been elected by the people to promulgate such laws. I do not think, if I were capable so to act, it would be proper for me to act on a case where my own position might be brought in contact with any head or heads of our Municipal Government. My object is to prevent any ill feelings among the officers of this Ward. My business is to protect the citizens of this and other Wards, and preserve the peace, and I do not think it requisite to make myself a judge which of the Boards of Commissioners is correct. You can rest assured that the officers will do their duty promptly in this Ward. As regards the complaint made, our reports were headed "Report of Captain ——, to Chief of Police," and if I should make the report it would not have been by the captain, I being only, at that time, a humble lieutenant, and nothing more at present.

Respectfully yours, &c., WM. H. MARTIN.

Mr. Carpenter submitted yesterday the following report to the General Superintendent:

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 88 White-street, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.

FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent:

SIR: Captain Squirss, of the Eleventh Precinct, having been ejected from his Station-house, reports at this office.

Sergeants Davie, of the Tenth; Stears, of the Thirteenth; Bryan, of the Nineteenth; and John Cameron, of the Eleventh, having also been ejected from their several Station-houses, also report at this office.

Dr. Jones, of the Medical Staff, as usual, reports himself at this office.

Patrolman Johns, of the First Precinct, also reports to this office.

By order of Commissioner Bowen, I issued an order to Captain Dilks, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to detail two men to the Upper Asylum to-morrow for special duty.

Capt. Hopkins, of the Third Precinct, Capt. Porter, of the Twelfth, Capt. Dilks, of the Fifteenth, and Capt. Speight, of the Twenty-first, made their returns to this office.

The Third Precinct report 2 men sick, 14 on special duty, 33 on patrol.

The Twelfth Precinct reports 3 men on special duty, 2 vacancies, and 19 men on patrol.

The Fifteenth Precinct reports 1 sick, 12 on special duty, and 24 on patrol.

Twenty first Precinct reports 2 sick, 2 with leave, 11 on special duty, 26 on patrol.

Timothy S. Clark and A. S. Wilson, detailed at the Tombs on the 20th inst., have reported to me daily, and, by order of Commissioner DRAPER, have been relieved from duty at that places.

Policeman Nesbit and Story were detailed to take charge of this office during the night

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Deputy Superintendent.

Numerous designs for an emblem to be worn by the new police force have been submitted and considered. Mr. Brevoort, Secretary of the General Superintendent, has made a design of one, which will probably be accepted.

It is in the shape of a shield, designed to represent the shield of the State, in the centre of which is the Arms of the State, raised; above is the State motto, "Excelsior," and around the upper edges of the shield the words "Metropolitan Police," while directly beneath is the number of the warrant held by the bearer of the shield. The badge of the Inspectors will be quite similar, an eagle only being added above the shield, with the State motto suspended from the beak. These badges are designed to be chased at the edges, and can be seen a great distance.

The Mayor seems as determined as ever in his opposition to the new Commissioners. To a reporter who called upon him, yesterday, he said:

"I have seen nothing as yet to change my intentions, and shall pursue the course I have already indicated. The decision of the Supreme Court is what we anticipated. Indeed, we are gratified, rather than else, with the result in that Court, because we now have the control of carrying it up to the Court of Appeals; whereas, if it had been decided in our favor, we should not have had the power to press the points to a final decision in that court. We are gratified with it, also, more especially because of the extreme weakness of the points taken by the majority of the bench who decided against us, and the strength of Judge ROOSEVELT'S points.

We do not, therefore, see any grounds whatever for pursuing a different course; on the contrary we are going on as we have. We (the old Board of Police Commissioners) are to have a meeting this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making appointments, and transacting whatever other business may come before us, as the regular and legally constituted Police Commissioners.

There are not, however, I believe, any cases of insubordination to be tried by us this afternoon. The Captains and men are almost unanimously in our favor; three only refuse to recognize our authority."

The Old Commissioners, Mayor WOOD and Judge RUSSELL, met at the office of the former at 3 o'clock P. M. They remained in session only a few moments and with closed doors. It was understood by the *attachés* of the office that not any appointments or removals were made.

To-day will probably prove the most interesting one since the beginning of this police warfare

As an effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, it may be remarked that several down-town merchants, who have lately had property stolen from them, appeared yesterday at the office of the new Commissioners, in White-street, and gave notice of the robbery, with a description of the stolen property. All such complaints have heretofore been made at the office of Mr. Matsell.

The Antagonists Work Together in Brooklyn.

The Police not on patrol duty yesterday were all out in attendance upon the Sabbath School children. The Deputy Superintendent of Police had charge of the Metropolitans, and Mayor POWELL of those who, with him, stand out against the law. The two forces worked in harmony together, and a stranger could not have discovered anything in their demeanor to indicate that the force was composed of antagonists.

During the day, an order was served upon each of the Captains, signed by Superintendent TALLMADGE, informing them that no further leniency would be shown to those in the Department who, after the receipt of this order, persisted in disobeying the officers of the new law—and that delinquents would be promptly dealt with. To-day it will be known who are disposed to continue contumacions.

A rumor is current that, under the advice of an Ex-Democratic Judge of Brooklyn, the Democrats in the Common Council will undertake to reduce the Police force to three men at the next meeting of the Board. The same parties intended at the last meeting to have moved to rescind the resolution sending the communication of the Police Commissioners to a Special Committee, but were prevented by a premature adjournment.

In the Fourth District, which embraces the Police of the Seventh and Eleventh Wards, the men of the Seventh Ward have refused to obey the Deputy Superintendent. The Eleventh Ward men are all (new) law and (new) order men. On Monday the Captain of the District made the discovery that Assistant Captain Wright had been entering his name as Sergeant. He was quite indignant about it, and some high words ensued. Sergeant Wright has since been placed in command of the Eleventh Ward men by the Deputy Superintendent.

Board of Governors of the Almshouse.

REQUISITIONS.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met at the Rotunda on Tuesday afternoon.

This being "Requisition Day" the usual monthly demands were granted, with occasional emendations. Among the medical requisitions for Penitentiary Hospital, half an ounce of musk (genuine) was cut down to a drachm; a pound of nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic, was demanded and allowed, the article being used freely, and frequently. The reading of these requisitions occupied more than an hour, and they were closely scrutinized by the Board. The question came up again (having often been previously discussed) as to the propriety of cutting down the medical requisition of brandy at Bellevue Hospital to one half, the quantity used of wine and spirituous liquors averaging 10 gallons per day.

Governor PINCKNEY thought the quantity enormous. It was abridged to one-half. Among the articles granted, were 8 pounds of iodide of potassa, 3 ounces of morphine, 3 pounds of sulphuric ether, 8 ounces of sulphate of cinchonine, 5 pounds of powdered bark, and 26 ounces of sulphate of quinine, and 6 pounds of chloroform. These items will illustrate the monthly consumption and expense of drugs in that establishment.

A variety of routine communications were read, and referred to appropriate committees.

Governor TOWNSEND then moved (the resolution being adopted) that the Confidential Clerk be instructed to advertise for proposals to employ the surplus labor at the Workhouse and Penitentiaries, in conformity with the law of the State.

CONCERNING POLICE MATTERS.

That gentleman next commented upon some observations which had lately appeared in one of the papers, and ended by submitting the following resolution:

Whereas, The law passed at the meeting of the last Legislature, styled the "Metropolitan Police bill," is calculated to disturb the efficiency of the present police organization of this City; therefore be it

Resolved, That a number of watchmen be temporarily appointed by the Wardens at the City Prison, to insure the safe custody of the prisoners in that institution, this Board being alone responsible for the safe keeping of the inmates.

He observed that the Board had power to protect their institutions at all hazards. He could rely on the Wardens of the City Prison, and believed that the institution was safe under his charge, yet as a matter of prudence, he, the Warden, thought it advisable he should be allowed to employ a number of watchmen, if necessary.

Governor ANDERSON said that Mrs. Gray (wife of the Warden) had received a threatening anonymous letter, which was brought to the prison. The Warden being in fear, the writer evidently knowing the interior arrangements of the building, consulted confidentially, (as an old member of the Board,) Mr. Draper. That gentleman had only done that which Governor Townsend and others had asked the Mayor to do on previous occasions.

Governor TOWNSEND thought the Warden was not justified in consulting Mr. Draper, even as an old friend of the Board. He ought to have applied at once to some existing member.

Governor PINCKNEY said that the Warden of the City Prison had also consulted him. He had advised him to speak with Mr. Draper, as the head of the Police force. That might be regarded by some as irregular. He could not vote for both the preamble and the resolution.

Governor DUERO said the Warden had also told him of the anonymous communication. But there was no danger at the Prison. There was no need of help from these City Commissioners. It was a political trick, but if Mr. Gray wanted any further appointments, he had no need to apply to any party of City Commissioners. The Board neither wanted help from them nor from the Mayor. They could do their own business.

Governor ANDERSON remarked that he did certainly recommend Mr. Gray to consult Mr. Draper, but it was with no party view of inducing either him or others to recognize the Commission.

Governor TIEMANN thought it was doubtful whether the City had an existing Police.

Governor PINCKNEY would amend the preamble, and commenced to read, "Whereas, as there is danger"—

Governor DUERO, laughing, interrupted him by saying, "Danger, humbug."

Governor PINCKNEY proceeded. There was no police organization in the City, excepting the Metropolitan Police.

Governor TOWNSEND inquired whether the police were not actually at work who effected the daily arrests.

Governor SMITH regretted extremely that the general question had been opened. He deprecated entering into the merits of the matter. He did not wish to vote for a preamble indorsing either the one police force or the other.

Governor TOWNSEND said that the existing difference of opinion among members of the Board convinced him that his first impression and action were correct. There was a disturbance in the City. He was sure, however, that the Board had the power of protecting the institutions under their charge and care, and though with him the spring of youth was passed, he for one would do his part, if called on by the necessity or the circumstances so to do. [Hear, hear, from several members.] He declared his determination not to withdraw his resolution.

Governor OLIVER said that here was a question which either did or did not disturb the peace of the City, assuming, as he would, that it did; Governor TOWNSEND came down with his usual coolness trying to get four of the Board in the absence of a fifth to commit itself to support a party who are doing their best to disturb us. How did it disturb? Simply because men resist the law. It was the fault of those who resist the law that there was mischief. Advantage ought not to be taken in that Board of the absence of one of its members. No gentleman ought to try to commit the Board by such a resolution as this. He would vote for the resolution but not for the preamble.

Governor TIEMANN said the adoption of the preamble would be no endorsement. It simply recommended reference.

Governor MOLONY would vote for the resolution. Just for this reason because he agreed with the views of Governor Oliver. He thought Mr. Gray ought to have addressed himself to the Board and not to Mr. Draper. He eulogized the patriotic sentiments of Governor Townsend.

Governor ANDERSON said, very emphatically, that no law could of itself disturb the efficiency of any other law. It is rather late in the day to betray want of confidence, when only lately the opposing party had asked the Legislature to commit a greater outrage than this could possibly be.

Governor DUERO said Governor OLIVER had remarked, among other things, that he was an old Whig—he had told him privately quite another thing, that it was not so. [Laughter.] Governor OLIVER did not care for the opinion of Governor SMITH, he says he is a Know-Nothing, a Republican, a Whig. What did the Board think of that? He pretended to be honest, but sure he was, his honesty would never kill him, it had not killed him yet. They had made a tool of this Warden. Mr. Draper was certainly one of the best of men. No doubt of that. But what had he done? Just forwarded a set of police fellows to the City prison, where they were not needed. He would recognize the new Commission only when it was recognized by the Court of Appeals. But the fact was, it was just an affair of political capital. Certain parties wanted votes, and Mr. Gray was led innocently enough into it, but that gentleman saw plainly now that his action had been wrong.

Governor ANDERSON said Mr. Gray had requested Mr. Draper to withdraw this force, and it had been withdrawn.

Governor SMITH proposed an amendment—"Whereas, a law has passed which has changed the former organization, therefore," &c., &c.

Governor DUERO, interrupting, said—"No, Sir!—no change. It has not been acknowledged."

Governor TOWNSEND said he had signed a petition to the Legislature—true, and he had wished for certain modifications. But he never doubted their competency to pass laws affecting that Board. Yet, he would say, the Warden had asserted that two members of the Board (forming a Committee) had advised him in the first place and directly to consult Mr. Draper, and, *as Warden*, that was irregular, or wrong.

Governor ANDERSON, on his part, denied that it was so.

Governor TOWNSEND persisted, and spoke of a note which the President had written to Mr. Gray, inquiring into the matter, but which had not been answered. The note was called for and read.

The PRESIDENT explained that he had seen Mr. Gray, that he had told him of his interview with Mr. Anderson, and that at his suggestion he went with Mr. Anderson to Mr. Draper.

Governor TOWNSEND—Then certainly the Police which he said he would send, and that visit to him, were with the sanction of the Committee. Neither Mr. Anderson nor Mr. Gray had a right to act in that manner.

Governor ANDERSON explained, reciting how the Warden had provided himself with pistols, and how he spoke of the defenceless state of certain windows. But Mr. Draper had been spoken to, merely in his original capacity as an old and tried friend of the Board.

Governor PINCKNEY recommended striking out the preamble. It involved a question with which the Board had nothing to do.

Governor DUERO said that would be acknowledging that the right lay on one side.

The President said: "Gentlemen, we have a deal to do," manifesting a wish that the discussion be dropped.

Governor DUERO thought not, or the Board would not fool themselves or their time with this. As to Mayor Wood, he was as big a humbug as the Commissioners, that—he said—was his opinion.

Governor OLIVER said, that had Mr. Gray applied to the old police, he supposed the Board would never have heard of all this. If Governor TOWNSEND was for revolution and anarchy, he hoped he would not commence it in that Board, that it would not arise in that shape.

Governor TIEMANN expressed his belief that the law was unconstitutional. A party in power had passed it manifestly for political purposes—nobody would doubt or deny that the Board ought to indorse neither side. This resolution would certainly indorse one side. Suppose the preamble were altered to say that a police force had been called to the City Prison, for which there had been no necessity, he would move that the preamble be laid on the table, and that the resolution should go to the Committee.

On vote, Governors TOWNSEND, MOLONEY and PINCKNEY in the negative, the preamble was so ordered. On reference of the resolution to the committee on City Prisons with power, Gov. PINCKNEY voted negative, the rest of the Board in the affirmative. The subject then dropped.

THE VACANCY NOT FILLED YET.

The Board took a recess to determine as to filling the existing vacancy by the election of a new member. Before leaving, Governor SMITH said he thought that the Democratic party ought to allow of no more delay in the election of a new member. Governor TOWNSEND replied that the Democratic side of the house had nothing to do with that; it was a vacancy created by the resignation of one of the Whig body, and that when they were ready to unite on a candidate, he would guarantee no opposition.

On return of the Board it was announced that five gentlemen had been named, but no action had been arrived at. The Board then adjourned.

Old-Line Whigs on the Police Question.

A special meeting of the Old-Line Whig General Committee was held last evening at Clinton Hotel, corner Broadway and Eighth-street. J. P. DOAE, Esq., in the Chair, and WM. A. CONKLIN officiating as Secretary.

The Secretary read the following letter from F. A. TALLMADGE:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, No. 88 White-street, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.

Wm. A. Conklin, Esq., Secretary, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I received your note inviting me to attend a meeting of the Whig General Committee on Tuesday evening, 26th inst., and regret that the circumstances under which I am placed will preclude my attendance with you. Although placed in office by those with whom I have had no political affinity, I cannot throw off my allegiance to the old Whig Party. I wish it steady success. It combines the highest principles of honor and integrity, and I shall ever be proud to be numbered among your association of glorious spirits.

Tender, my dear Sir, my thanks to the Whig General Committee for the honor they have conferred upon me by clothing me with official position; and while tendering my resignation as your President, ever regard me as a member of your fraternity, and believe me, sincerely and respectfully, your Whig friend, F. A. TALLMADGE.

The following resolutions were read:

Whereas, This City is at present in a condition of disobedience to law, which may lead to most serious results, and

Whereas, Such condition has been brought about by the endeavors of the municipal officers to prevent the execution of certain laws enacted by the Legislature of the State referring to this City, and

Whereas, It is the province of this Committee, being a representative body, to declare its views upon the subject, therefore,

Resolved, That the time has arrived when it is the duty of all good citizens to throw aside the bonds of party and unite in one common cause in defence of the Constitution and the law.

Resolved, That the action of the authorities of this City in preventing the execution of the new Police and other laws, aiming as it does at the foundation of all representative Government, is of a nature calculated to subvert that Government itself; and can only meet with the disapproval and earnest condemnation of all honest and law abiding citizens.

Resolved, That without presuming to decide upon the constitutionality of these or any other laws, we at the same time assert as a fixed principle of our Government and as a cardinal point of Whig faith that all laws, no matter whose interests they may affect or what changes they may involve, so long as they do not conflict with our manifest duties as citizens should be obeyed and enforced until they are either declared unconstitutional or become the subject of legislative action.

Resolved, That we take this occasion to reiterate our undying devotion to Whig principles. Convinced that they are the Whig principles which will bear the test of time, and declaring that stern obedience to laws as a cardinal point of Whig faith, we pledge ourselves that as far as our influence may extend all laws shall be sustained until they are voided by constitutional means.

S. S. Hutchins, Esq., first spoke to the resolutions. The old Whig party he declared was far from being extinct. Its vitality remained, and as long as this vitality existed, they would oppose resistance to the laws of the State. He did not approve of all the laws passed by the last Legislature, but as long as they were the laws, he believed it to be the duty of every citizen to yield obedience to them.

WM. B. LEGGETT, Esq., said he understood that an armed organization has been got up to support Mayor Wood, and oppose the laws of the recent Legislature. He considered it the duty of good Whigs to declare their opposition to any military or other association formed with a view to resist the laws of the State. He did not believe any blood is shed would come of the present anarchical state of things. There would be a good deal of talk among the opposition and but little action.

The resolutions now passed unanimously. There being no further business, an adjournment took place to the third Tuesday in June.

The Mayor's Volunteer "Army."

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 26, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A captain of a target company who paraded last April, thinks the TIMES could enlighten *nearly all* the captains in the City by stating *who* and *how many* individuals met together and elected Alderman WILSON Commander of the Citizen Volunteers, who, under said WILSON, propose to do such great things, said Captain not having as yet heard of nor seen any officer representing a company who is possessed of the slightest knowledge concerning these alarming movements, beyond what he has read in the papers.

The writer is slightly of the opinion that when Alderman WILSON calls out his army it will consist solely of certain Aldermen and Councilmen who appeared beside him in high-top boots and short breeches on the 23d of April last. If the public understood as well as the Captains do the difference between this Alderman WILSON and the "late" Commander-in-Chief HENRY WILSON, they would regard the proceedings of these widely-reported meetings as decidedly rich, and would not experience the slightest uneasiness therefrom.

AN "EX" CITIZEN VOLUNTEER.

QUARANTINE.

A Quarrel Among the Oystermen About Squatter Sovereignty.

The Commissioners of Emigration and of Quarantine at Loggerheads.

Probably No New Buildings This Season.

The troubles of the Quarantine Commissioners are not yet at an end. Every week discovers new obstacles and accumulated vexations. Seguine's Point is still there for them to build their hospitals upon, and a portion of Raritan Bay is there for anchorage ground. But the people of Bloomingview and the region round about, cry out against their raising a single timber upon the ons, and the oyster beds protest against being disturbed by the letting go of an anchor in the other. If they do anchor there, the men of Jersey declare they will seize any vessel that the storm may blow over the State line; and if they erect hospitals, the threat is that they will be burned: and even if the threat should not be executed, the Commissioners of Emigration are about to declare that they will furnish neither doctors, nor medicines, nor nurses, nor food, for any "temporary accommodations." Such, at least, was the state of the case when our reporter left Seguine's Point yesterday afternoon. There is now but little left upon the farm to mark where the incendiaries did their work, except the broken foundations of the former buildings. Nearly every charred stick has been

The National Academy Exhibition.

The month of May, which has undergone of late years such serious mutations of physical character as to be no longer recognized by its best friends, can still fortunately be identified by its anniversaries. We know that May comes in with the philanthropists, and goes out with the painters. In the merry olden days of rose-garlands and May-poles, the philanthropists would doubtless have been the more welcome of the two. But now that we sing the old song in a new sense and congratulate ourselves exceedingly that "it is not always May," the painters who scare away the ogress Spring will be crowned with the swallows who bring in the pleasant Summer. Very glad then we are to see the doors of the National Academy once more opened—the good old doors of the good old place. For our first word with the artists must be a word of thankfulness that they have got back into their old rooms. Not that these rooms are by any means ideal rooms, as Mr. Rossiter's "Wise and Foolish Virgins" have no doubt by this time sufficiently satisfied all gazers, but because they are so much better than the dingy styes into which the pictures of the year have so long been crammed and crowded.

The Academy Rooms are sufficiently capacious and sufficiently well-lighted to allow the Hanging Committee a fair chance of making themselves personally odious to many painters. For there are so many good lights to be had, that everybody who is not lucky enough to secure one will be sure to swear Punic wrath against the ely barnarians of the Committee. But that is the affair of the painters, and not ours. We may be allowed to delectate ourselves in such pictures as we can pleasantly see without meddling with the politics of the atelier. The only economical criticism we have to make concerns the portress of this Paradise, who strikes us as being a trifle too "fierce and froward" for the minister of such a gentle brotherhood. Passed the Scylla of this stern lady, however, and the Charybdis of the cave into which canes and umbrellas vanish, we find ourselves in a very agreeable saloon.

For what saloon is more agreeable than the large room of an Academy Exhibition in the opening of a new season? here quiet broods, refined, warm, thoughtful quie—there voices are lowered, and the minds of men are pleasantly busy. And all about you grow the new thoughts of many lovers of the beautiful, who have tried each in his way to make the beautiful lovable to all the world besides. Our first criticism is always a general sensation of comfort, repose and cheerful excitement. This is a tribute to Art itself, and he who does not pay it, has never tasted the secrets of the palette and the easel.

Then for the artists, man by man! How rapidly and fruitlessly we scan the list of names at the end of the catalogue, partly for the certainties of pleasure assured to us by the names we know now, and partly for the hopes of pleasure inspired by the new names that we shall always know hereafter! Few of those who may be figuratively called the veterans are this year missing from the roll, though some of them are not very brilliantly represented on the walls.

The widest gap is made by the utter absence of DARLEY, who can hardly be said to be present in virtue of a few bank note vignettes. For though a bank note is by no means a bad thing—and though a man may know himself as clever, or as stupid, in sketching a vignette as in frescoing the dome of a cathedral, we hold DARLEY to higher things, and pass him by therefore as willfully *incognito* on this occasion. The landscapists, on the other hand, are in force. KENSETT, CHURCH, CROPSEY, DURAND, HUBBARD, are all here, and others, the white-robed of last year, past their candidacy, now second to no stable rank. SHATTUCK, COLEMAN, HART, are names which we shall henceforth expect to see.

Of course no particular system has been adopted in hanging the pictures. There is no reason why you should begin or end at one point rather than at another. You may wander about with us and stop where you and we shall please. As, for instance, before this No. 23, which arrests everybody, and holds you the third time more firmly than the first. You hardly need be told that these are the Andes spreading out so vast and far before you—peak beyond peak—with such wonderful depths and the breadth of valley between. For the waving palms, the giant ferns bring before you the realities of tropical America. You do not wonder that the man who could so completely master a landscape so grand and vast as this, should have been the successful lover of Niagara. Mr. CHURCH's pictures, like TURNER's, are triumphs of intelligent audacity. Like the great Englishman to whom, in truth, he is allied in boldness of hand, he is certainly not inferior. Mr. CHURCH handles the grandest effects of Nature as lightly as the least. He understands that it is not really more difficult to paint the most magnificent mountain landscape, or the most sublime cataract of the New-World, than it is to paint the neatest church-porch, or the prettiest village green of the Old, provided the painter will be contented in the one case, as in the other, to paint precisely what he sees, and not what he thinks he ought to see, or imagines that he has seen, or fancies that somebody else will expect to see; the latter of these mistakes being the snare into which the vast majority, not of painters alone, but of artists in general, and private men and women, do continually fall.

One of Mr. CHURCH's qualities is the tact with which he secures his "point of view." This is admirably displayed in his "Niagara." He has given up the attempt to represent the Falls from below, perceiving, no doubt, that one of the most striking features of the Cataract—its grandeur—must be inevitably belittled by the introduction upon the canvas of the surrounding landscape; for it is impossible to put on the canvas the mighty thunderous roar which concentrates the attention upon the Fall itself in the actual scene. The actual curve and plunge of the river make up the body of his picture, while the lovely landscape of the far, with charming banks, is deliciously subordinated, and takes its fitting place as a relief and not as a distraction of the mind. So in this picture of the "Andes of Ecuador," Mr. CHURCH has seized the ample scope of the mountain landscape and conveys that idea to our mind rather than the ideas of gigantic height and mountain bulk, which no painter can do more than adequately suggest. Your first thought on gazing into the picture (for so luminous and real is the atmosphere that it is really almost a misuse of language to talk of gazing *upon* it) is of the wonderful *expanse* before you. By slow degrees you come to feel the sentiment of altitude and majesty growing out of your fuller sense of this expanse, and relieving it by the harmonious contrast and balance of emotions. There is nothing raw and unredeemed in the picture. The intense brilliancy of the pervading sunlight is made endurable by the wealth of luxurrant verdure, and by the delicious coolness of the dusky-green ravines through which the rivers flow and the cascades leap, diffusing a delicate haze of softest vapor. The truth of such a picture as this is not the truth which has been made a lie by the Pre-Raphaelites—it is not the truth of a photograph, but pure, pictorial truth—truth, that is, to the *perceptions of a human being*. This is the truth which redeems all the falsehoods of CLAUDE LORRAINE throughout his career, as well as all the willfulnesses of TURNER in his later days. Mr. CHURCH does not always exhibit such a mastery of this truth as in this No. 23, in the "Niagara," or in the exquisite No. 522, the "View on the Maddalena," which is one of the freshest, and sweetest, and most seducing pictures of the exhibition. The "Autumn," No. 142, with all its splendor of color, is not so true in atmospheric sentiment—and singularly enough, for such a man is not quite correct in drawing. But the No. 26 and the No. 522 would suffice to put their author at the head of our landscapists. As we remember the gorgeous descriptions of *Amyas Leigh*, in looking upon the former—so the latter recalls the most tranquil chapters of *Paul and Virginia*, and suggests a truer and happier image of "Primitive Life" than Mr. ROSSITER's rather melodramatic notion of that subject gives us in No. 5. Mr. ROSSITTER is a skillful painter, but where did he ever see such a moon in such a sky? He has combined in this picture an effect of vaporous moonlight with an effect of flaming torches, and if we stop at the mere mingling of tones where the immediate radiation of the torchlight mingles with the diffusion of the moonlight, we must pronounce the combination to have been cleverly enough handled. But look at the color of the savages in the boat, and you would suppose that the torches and the moon together made up a dawning day! The composition of the picture, too, is awkward and crowded. It does not please the eye. The same criticism is provoked at once by the more conspicuous No. 163. The "Wise and Foolish Virgins," we believe, won a prize at the Exhibition in Paris, and we infer that this distinction must have been accorded to the handling of the picture, which is precisely the quality of it least appreciable in its present position. A more utterly unimaginative picture of an imaginative subject we have rarely seen. The "Wise Virgin," who would be called "a very decent body" in Scotland, is walking along quite composedly with a kind of jar in her hand, and is apparently very unconscious of the presence of the "Foolish Virgin," who is sauntering across her path in a very *négligé* costume, and with a very *dégagé* air, accompanied by a small negro page, who shows his teeth, and holds up a pink umbrella over his mistress' head. Now what has such a composition in common with the parable it is supposed to illustrate? It might just as well be set down in the catalogue as the meeting of Rebecca and Cleopatra, or a view in the streets of Naples.

Mr. ROSSITER has clearly missed his domain in venturing into the realm of illustrative and imaginative art. He has only not gone quite so far wrong as Mr. HALL has, in his indescribable assault upon the character and memory of the late WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. There is a tradition, we know, that "Glorious Will" came to his end in consequence of a fever brought on by over-indulgence in good Sherry with "rare BEN JONSON." But this was in his jovial days of repose. The poet who created "Portia" and "Imogen," formed his reveries in his brain and not in his bottle, and we shall never forgive Mr. HALL for presenting the first of English poets as sunken into a boozy slumber, and surrounded by a troop of dowdy divinities, the "Visions of his Dream." There is a good arm-chair in the picture, and a group of neat substantial females, which facts will doubtless secure for the painter an admiring public, and we shall not quarrel with that if he will have the kindness to re-baptize his handiwork by a less pretentious title.

It is a relief to turn from such a picture to the quiet, unobtrusive, and promising No. 75 near by. Mr. LAMBDIN? The name is new and (oh, rare conjuncture!) the picture is new also. The subject naturally is rather old, for it is the oldest subjects which make the newest pictures, the newest poems, the newest of all new things that are good. In a perfectly simple room sits at her piano a fair young girl, such a girl as we all know or should like to know—sufficiently pretty—and sufficiently unconscious that she is so—a warm-hearted girl, you would say, favored by Heaven with a sweet voice to utter her warm heart's emotions. She has been singing the pathetic songs that SHELLEY loved—the "sweetest songs that tell of saddest thought"—and her soul, and her voice, and the song together, have entered the heart of her friend, who stands by her side, and buries her face in her hands. That must be a face worth seeing, we feel, and are half angry with the art which kindles a wish it never can grant. Mr. LAMBDIN has not lived in a vain show it is clear. If this picture does not satisfy you of this, look at another from the same hand, and of similar character—No. 121. Here are two lovers—or two who are like to be lovers soon—talking together in the twilight, which reddens the distant sky, and deepens the light of the heart in the maiden's face. Both pictures exhibit the same qualities—simplicity, sentiment without sentimentality, and that fidelity in material details without which sentiment and taste may make an amateur but never an artist. We congratulate Mr. LAMBDIN on his success, and shall look well for his name in the future.

Here, too, is another new name not likely to be forgotten soon. Mr. JAMES HART has not misnamed his landscape, No. 65, in calling it a "Summer Afternoon." It is a work full of quiet power and sincere feeling, and we are glad to see that it has already found a purchaser. There is nothing conventional in Mr. HART's treatment of a subject which is a perpetual temptation to conventionalities. His distance is treated with not less of thought than of sentiment; his coloring is simple and skillful; his lights are handled with very remarkable truth, and unaffected effectiveness. A charming little glimpse of "Scotland," near by this picture, No. 56, also bears the name of HART. Whether WILLIAM HART and JAMES be brothers by blood, we do not know; but brothers in the delicacy and force of their artistic qualities they certainly are. The sentiment of No. 56 would remind us of KENSETT were it not for a thought more of freshness and vivacity in the tone of the picture than is common in those of that amiable, accomplished artist, and were not KENSETT himself so close at hand. No. 72 is one of Mr. KENSETT's most agreeable cabinet pictures. Fond as KENSETT is of his amethyst or sapphire hills, and of his soft horizons—mellowed down with floating vapors and the declining light of day—we find him more at home in reaches of quiet upland, or in stretches of still sea-beach. The less he deals with clouds the better his pictures always are. Compare the astonishing and delicate exactness which distinguishes CHURCH's handling, whether of cumbrous masses or cirrous wreaths, with KENSETT's indications of similar sky phenomena, and you will be very apt to agree with us, that his strength is in dealing with the deep-blue or the misty-gray heavens, and, above all, in producing simply atmospheric effects, over which his control is amazing. What a delicious little piece of tranquil nature he has caught and fixed forever in the frame of the No. 72! Turbulent spirits must grow calm in gazing on such a scene—and the painter who can so transfuse his pencil with the spirit of the sky and fields needs no sermon preached to him by evangelical Ruskins or Ruskinites.

Still more charming is the artist's landscape numbered 482. This is one of the gems of the exhibition, and is in the painter's very best vein. If the pleasant weather had not yet come we should find it here, and it is so pleasant when we find it that to leave it again is not easy. Yet, as we must go for to-day, we prefer to go with such thoughts in our mind as this scene suggests, that we may come back again in an amiable mood to talk of the many other pictures which demand a word from us, and combine to make up, on the whole, the most interesting exhibition which the Academy has ever given us.

☞ Says a Jamaica (L. I.) paper: "Mrs. JOHN WATTS, (widow,) living on the Merrick Plank Road near Valley Stream, about five miles southeast of Jamaica, 'has not eaten a particle of solid food for more than *seven* weeks.' She has taken nothing but liquids, and almost to the exclusion of everything else, 'drinks nothing but tea.' She is around and in good health."

ECCLESIASTICAL

General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

After the customary devotional exercises, Rev. Dr. FINDLEY hoped that the amendment to the resolutions on the basis of union, which had been offered on the previous evening, might now be taken into consideration. He deemed it the most important matter before the Synod. He read a dispatch from Rev. HUGH BLAIR, of the Associate General Synod at Philadelphia, which said that that body had adopted the basis, with a trifling amendment of the argument and illustration, and that a delegation would be sent on, to confer with the Associate Reformed General Synod, who would probably arrive that day.

The amendment is attached to the first resolution, the rest of the preambles and resolutions remaining the same. The resolution as amended reads thus:

Resolved, 1. That the Associate Reformed Church does hereby declare her acceptance of the Testimony proposed as a basis of union by the Associate Synod, and overtured by the General Synod of 1846, to the Presbyteries, in the confidence that any modifications or amendments necessary to harmonize said basis with the faith and practice held in common by the two churches, or render it more entirely acceptable, will be in due time effected by the united church, and in the confidence that reasonable forbearance will be exercised toward any member of either body that may feel constrained to dissent from any article in the basis.

Rev. J. B. PRESTLEY moved that the matter lay on the table until the delegation should arrive. The motion did not prevail, however.

Dr. FORSYTH said that the remarks he made yesterday on this subject he thought had been misunderstood by the reporters. He did not intend to say—and thought he had not said—that there were no weighty objections to the proposed basis. He meant to say: 1. That the A. R. Church had legislated on each of the articles of the basis. 2. That, nevertheless, there is a radical difference of opinion in the Church in regard to several of the articles. 3. That the practical question, therefore, is just this: Supposing this basis to be now adopted, can any method be devised by which those who object to it can go along with their brethren with a good conscience?

Rev. Mr. NESBITT, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the amendment, as it gave him the privilege of pursuing any course he deemed proper in relation to the binding obligations of the basis.

Rev. Mr. BALDINGER, of Indiana, also spoke briefly in favor of the resolutions for the adoption of the basis as they were amended.

He said that without the amendment the Presbytery he represented was opposed to the adoption of the basis; but with it they were unanimously in favor of union.

Elder MOVAY, of Caledonia, N. Y., and Rev. Mr. LORIMER, of Steubenville, both expressed themselves in favor of adopting the resolution as amended.

Rev. Mr. MCNULTY objected to the Testimony, because they were asked to accept some of those very doctrines which their fathers excepted to when the Associate Reformed Church was formed. He presented his views on the objectionable points at some considerable length.

Rev JAMES PRESTLEY forcibly advocated the adoption of the resolutions as amended, and felt that it would be foolish not to accept the union on those terms.

Rev. Dr. FINDLEY asserted that he would rather the amendment should be voted down, than that it should be adopted with the understanding that it permitted such latitude as several brethren were disposed to claim for it.

After brief explanations from various gentlemen:

Professor ALEXANDER YOUNG said that he held that no decision could be arrived at without causing one party suffering, and that the subject should not be pressed now. The testimony was overtured, either for adoption or amendment, and opinion was very much divided on the best course to pursue. Under such circumstances, would it be prudent for the majority to press the matter to issue? If they adopted the basis, no harm would accrue to the Associate Church; their principles would not be disturbed to the slightest degree; but, on the Associate Reformed Church would fall all the hurt. He could not, as an honest man, enter into the union—his conscience would not permit him to do so. If the measure passed, he hope would be officially sealed as a minister of Christ in the Associate Reformed Church. He advised that the discussion should now be closed, and that they should go home to pray, and ask God's guidance in the matter.

Rev. Mr. LOVE did not see difficulties in the way of the union, as did some of the brethren. To the an endment, however, he strenuously objected. With such latitude as that allowed them, they would always be looked upon with suspicion by their associate brethren. The amendment proposed a "reasonable forbearance" with one another, but forbearance, he considered, had always been a characteristic of the Associate Reformed Church; and, if they entered the union, the combined churches would none the less fail to practice it. It had been stated that the majority had no right in their strength to force this matter upon them, but he wanted to know how any decision could ever be arrived at, unless the majority principle were acted on.

Rev. G. W. FOWDY, of Columbus, Ohio, opposed both the resolutions and amendment, and was in favor of postponing the question for further consultation with the several Presbyteries.

Rev. J. A DICK favored the adoption of the resolutions, in order to show the Presbyterians that the confidence of that Church was undiminished in their own standards.

Rev. Mr. MCKINSTRY had no idea that the amendment would be interpreted with so much latitude, else he should not have offered it.

Rev Dr. MCCARROLL said if this Church was merged into the Associate Church they would cease to exist, and be remanded to a position which their fathers and themselves had ignored. This Synod had no authority to do that.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Rev. gentleman postponed further remark till the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Moderator, after the usual preliminary business, announced that he had received a dispatch from Philadelphia, which he read as follows: "The Associate Synod have adopted the basis almost unanimously. A Committee have left for New-York in the 2 o'clock P. M. train."

Rev. DAVID CUBBIN briefly reiterated his sentiments against the proposed basis.

An ineffectual attempt was made to limit members to five minutes each in the further discussion of the question.

Rev. Dr. MCCARROLL resumed his remarks on union. He asserted that the Constitution of the Associate Reformed Church was diametrically opposed to many of the articles in the basis: and besides, if that were adopted, they would have to violate a solemn compact made with the Synod of New York. Those who were opposed to the consummation of this matter now, were not blamable for occupying the time of the Synod in debating it, for they were fighting for their lives.

Another attempt was made to enforce the five minutes' rule, which also failed.

Rev. Dr. PRESLY replied to Dr. MCCARROLL. He could not agree with his respected brother in saying that they would go on a rocky shore, when they went over to the Associate Church. It had been said too, that they gave up everything and the Reformed Church nothing, but he did not see the matter in that light—it was not going over into the Associate Church, but it was meeting them on a common ground. He believed that it was their duty to unite, particularly after this amendment, where there was no imposition upon conscience. The Reverend Doctor made an affecting allusion to the remark of Rev. Prof. YOUNG, who, in the morning, had stated that if this resolution passed, it would forever seal his lips as a minister of Christ. The allusion brought Prof. YOUNG to his feet, who, in a voice subdued with emotion, reaffirmed his statement, saying that if the basis were adopted, he should either have to accept it in its integrity, or not at all. In the former case he would be called upon to teach doctrines which he did not believe, and which he could not conscientiously teach; therefore no other resource would be left him.

The Professor then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the subject now under consideration be referred to a Committee, to consist of a member from every particular Synod, to propose such amendments as may harmonize our views in such a way as to present a distinct issue, acceptable to us and our associate Brethren.

Rev R. D. HARPER inquired whether it was constitutional for the Synod to take a vote upon the adoption of the basis at present.

The Moderator said that they would have no occasion to do so if the resolution of Professor YOUNG was carried.

Elder T. M. NAVIN favored the resolution of Professor YOUNG, and thought that the whole proceedings of the Synod were unconstitutional in relation to this matter. The Synod had no right to vote on the subject.

A vote was then taken on Professor YOUNG's resolution, and it was lost.

Professor YOUNG then inquired if this vote would be binding, and was answered in the affirmative.

The original resolutions, as amended, were then voted on. The ayes and noes were called for, with the following result:

AYES—Robert Ormiston, James McConnell, M. Lawry, G. C. Arnold, S. C Threy, J. T. Pressly, W. Young, D. R. Kerr, T. McCance, J. Ekin, J. Robb, J. S. Brown, M. Robb, J. Duncan, W. McCluney, E. B. Calderhead, T. P. Wilson, W. Johnston, H. H Thompson, T Love, W. Carlisle, T. Carlisle, W. Scoolier, W. Lorrimer, W. Frazier, A. G Thompson, W. Mahard, Joseph Kerr, R. A. Browne, Thos. Carpenter, W. Fintler, J. J. Hamilton, W. C. Pollock, S. G. Purvis, J. N. Dick, Wilson Sprull, S M Hutchison, George Bell, W. Taggart, Mathew McKrustrey, W. Conner, . . McAgeal, D. H. Pollock, M. C. Ekin, Samuel Wallace, Wilson McGrew, J. L. Craig, A. W. McClanachan, Thos. McCague, J. Gilmore, Samuel Kerr, E. D. Harper, David Miller, A. C. Fairbridge, John Fulton, B. L. Fairbridge, Jas McHatter, F. R. Glenn, David Breaden, J. N. Pressly, Robert Reed, Richard Gray, R. S. Campbell, John Knowles, S. E. McKee.—Total 65

NOES—J. McCarroll, A. C Niven, J. Brash, T. M. Niven, Alex Clements, James Presly, De Witt Burns, J. B Scoulier, John Crawford, Clark Irving, Joseph McNulty, J. D Gibson, John Smith, D. C. McVean, W. McVey, P. C. Robertson, Robert Cowan, David Currie, J. C Jenkin, W McMillen, J. C Forsythe, Alex. Young, J. T. Scoulier, J. S. Robertson, James Patterson, John McDaniel, D. R. Stewart, W. H. Prestley, J. B Crasken, M. M Brown, P. H Dreenen, J. K. McClallister Robert Ross, Arch. Nisbet, Wm. M. Graham, Wm. M. Boyce.—Total, 56.

Excused from voting by request: Alex. P. Robertson, John Robertson, John Eken, J. E. Warner, Geo. W. McGowdy, Wm. Wright, Samuel Miller, Alex. Polskie, Hugh McKay, J. K. Andrews—Total, 9.

Considerable excitement was manifested during the taking of the vote, and when order was restored, several gentlemen gave notice that they should enter protests against those parts of the basis that they did not approve.

A resolution appointing a Committee of Four to confer with a Committee to be appointed by the Associate Synod on the subject, was passed, and the Moderator named Rev. Dr. J. T Prestley and Revs. Drs. S. C. Baldridge, S. Miller and J. Prestley as such Committee.

EVENING SESSION.

The Synod convened at 8 o'clock, and Rev. R. D. HARPER opened the proceedings with prayer.

Rev. HENRY BLAIR announced that a delegation from the Associated Synod at Philadelphia was present, and Rev. Messrs. PRESSLY, MCKINSTRY and BALDRICH were assigned as a Committee to introduce the delegation, whom they led into the room and announced as follows:

Rev. J. T. COOPER, D. D, Rev. JAMES PATTERSON, D. D., and JAMES MCCANDLESS, Esq

As soon as the delegation were seated the Moderator said the Synod was ready to hear their report.

Dr. COOPER then stated that they were from the Associate Synod at Philadelphia, the bearers of a report, and that the earnest desire of that body was to promote an organic union.

Dr. PATTERSON and Mr. MCCANDLESS followed with remarks of like import.

The report of the Committee of Missions was taken up for consideration.

The report of the Auditory Committee was recommitted to them.

Old School General Assembly.

[REPORTED FOR THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., Saturday, May 23.

The Assembly spent half an hour in devotional exercises, and then proceeded to the regular business. The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the General Assembly to consider the subject of opening a fraternal correspondence with the Associate Reformed Church of the South, reported that a correspondence had been opened with the General Synod of that Church. The Synod had responded by appointing a delegate, Rev. N. M. GORDON, to the Assembly, and requested this body to send a delegate to them. The Synod had also appointed a large Committee of two from each Presbytery, to consider the practicability of a closer union. The report was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

VERMONT.

Rev. F. BUTLER, representing the General Convention of Vermont, presented the congratulations of that body, together with a short statement of the affairs of the churches and the state of religion in that region. The Moderator responded to the happy remarks of the delegate, with kind expressions of gratification at the good feeling existing between the bodies, and welcoming the delegate to the favor of the Assembly.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. D. C. JONES, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Domestic Missions, presented the Report.

The number of Missionaries engaged in the service during the past year, is 590.

The total amount of receipts from all sources from March 1, 1856, to March 1, 1857, is $93,248 99, to which add balance on hand in different treasuries, $21,133 17, making the available resources of the Board during the year, $114,382 16.

The amount paid out during the same time is $95,121 76. The amount due to Missionaries on March 1, 1857, was $12,964 86, leaving an unexpended balance of $6,295 54

The Report closed with a series of resolutions, followed by an urgent appeal from Dr. JONES, pressing the claims of this Board.

Dr. MUSGRAVE, Secretary of the Board, made a few remarks on the subject of those Churches which had been for a long time under the care of the Board, and which ought now to be self sustaining. Although the receipts had been less during the past year than the year previous, the Secretary felt encouraged by the increased demands upon the services of the Board, from every part of the country. After a somewhat lengthened discussion, the Report was recommitted.

But little business was done further, and the Assembly adjourned until Monday morning.

The Streets—Communication of the City Inspector.

To the Hon. the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my duty to call your attention to the filthy condition of the streets, and to the necessity of immediate action on the part of your honorable body to enable me to cause them to be placed in a cleanly condition, and thus to preserve the public health against the origin of pestilential disease.

The crisis demands action without delay, and unless such action is taken by the municipal authorities self-preservation will ere long compel our citizens to consider and act upon the subject in their own behalf.

On the 19th day of March last, proposals were, in accordance with previous advertisement, received and opened by the (then) Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, who forwarded a list of the bidders, and naming the lowest to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation; no action has been had in said Board. Since the date mentioned, I am informed the Mayor, Comptroller, and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps entered into an agreement with the parties named as the lowest bidders, whereby these parties came in possession of the streets under the stipulation for said parties to cause the work to be performed; and, on the part of the Corporation, to pay, if the work should be performed as per specification.

A copy of these agreements are annexed hereto, marked "A" and "B" respectively.

It will be perceived that although certain persons were named as the sureties of the parties submitting proposals, these sureties are not parties to the agreement subsequently made; and although large payments have been made the streets of many of the Wards have not been *attempted* to be cleansed—not a broom, hoe or shovel having been made use of since last Fall for that purpose; yet, in consequence of the non-confirmation and execution of the contracts, the Corporation has, in my judgment, no claim or redress against the proposed contractors; neither have I, for the reasons mentioned below, power to perform this very necessary service. On assuming the duties of the "Bureau of Street Cleaning," in accordance with the provisions of the amended charter, on the 1st instant, I found the condition of this matter to be as stated above; on the 9th day of May bills were presented to me for he two weeks prior, these were approved by Mr. EBLING to the 1st of May, who had also approved of the previous four weeks. It was urged that the weather had been such as to prevent the execution of the specification, and under the circumstance of the approval by Mr. EBLING, and feeling disposed to give these parties a fair opportunity to perform their agreement I consented to the payment of the work to the 9th inst., but caused a notice to be served on each and all of the contracting parties to the effect that, satisfied that such progress in the work agreed to be performed by them had not been made, as in my judgment could have been done, and that if greater exertion to fulfill the agreement was not made in the future, I should not feel justified in approving bills for the work. Such exertion has not evinced itself, if we view the present condition of the City; and I have refused to certify further drafts upon the treasury, satisfied that the parties agreeing to give our citizens clean streets can wait for the pay for a work which they have no right to expect or demand payment until the service shall have been rendered—a service which if neglected, at this advanced season, must jeopard the prosperity of the City and peril the health and lives of its citizens.

Some of the parties having entered into this agreement have doubtless entered into the same in good faith, and have performed some work, manifesting a desire on their part creditable to their undertaking, but none of them have complied with any part of their specification, and however indulgent it would be my wish to be to these parties, yet my regard for the public interests and my duty will not permit me to give sanction to a longer delay to ward against the consequences which must inevitably result from further neglect.

The subject is now submitted for your action. May I ask "What is to be done?"

Respectfully,

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
New-York, May 25, 1857.

[A.]

NEW-YORK, ——, 185—.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree and bind ourselves to clean the streets of the —— contract district, being the —— Ward of the City of New-York, and remove the ashes and garbage therefrom, in accordance with the specification issued by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps therefor, for the sum of —— dollars per year, or at that rate so long as —— may continue to perform the work, subject to the confirmation of the Common Council. The work to be done under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

[Signed] ——, ——, ——.

[B.]

☞ Permission will be given to the lowest bidders with adequate security to clean the streets of the several contract districts of the City of New-York, awarded as below which failed him to the neck, and while he a blow which failed him to the neck, and while he by the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the regulation will receive their money according to specification, on the regular pay day of the Comptroller for the work performed by them. Application to be made at the office of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Signed by

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C FLAGG, Comptroller.
JOSEPH E. EBLING,
Com. Streets and Lamps

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, May 27.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 689, 582, 406, 430, 620, 425 66 144, 376, 396, 189, 175, 424, 306, 619, 357, 398, 591, 587, 494, 551, 644, 625, 567, 649, 648, 1632, 177, 546, 563, 178, 609, 651, 616.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 696, 1717, 914, 915, 916, 500½, 567, 1741 1748, 519, 521, 522, 528, 529, 533, 534, 537, 539 to 542, 312.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Trial of John Smith, John Brown, Jose Ned and John De Costa for the Murder of Captain Lawson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 26.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The United States vs. *John Smith, John Brown, John Ned and John De Costa*.—These four men, part of the crew of the brig *General Pierce*, were, this morning, put upon trial charged with the murder of the Captain of the brig on the high seas. Alanson Nash, Esq., appeared as counsel for the prisoners, and Mr. McKeon and Mr. Joachimssen for the prosecution. Mr. Nash moved the Court, that as the accused were Portuguese, the Jury by which they were to be tried should be composed of six Portuguese and six Americans. He also moved that the prisoners have separate trials, so that the prisoner on trial might have the benefit of the testimony of the other three.

Judge INGERSOLL said that the law was, that the selection of a Jury in criminal cases in the United States Courts was to be governed by the laws of the State at the time, not by the laws of the State at the time of the passage of the act regulating trials; that there was nothing in the laws of the State of New-York which warranted the formation of a jury in the manner moved for, and that the Court, therefore, had no power to grant the motion. That by the decisions of the Supreme Court it had been held that persons indicted for the same offence, but not jointly, could not be witnesses for each other, and that these men, therefore, could not testify in each others' behalf, even were the Court to order separate trials.

Both motions, therefore, were denied.

Mr. Nash then said that, for the sake of saving the point, he would also move to quash the indictment, on the ground that it did not state with sufficient definiteness that this District was the one into which the prisoners were first brought after the offence was committed.

Judge INGERSOLL said that that objection could be taken just as well after the trial if necessary, and it would be better not to consume the time of the Court with the matter at present.

Mr. Nash said he only made the motion for the purpose of saving the point.

Mr. McKeon then proposed to have Mr. Tinelli sworn as an interpreter.

Mr. Nash inquired if Mr. Tinelli was a native of Portugal, and being informed that he was not, said he should prefer some one who was a Portuguese by birth; that in a former case which he once tried, a person from the Portuguese Consulate was sent for to interpret.

Judge INGERSOLL said it would be well perhaps to have two interpreters.

Mr. McKeon said he had no objection, and requested Mr. Black, who was sitting by, and as he said was counsel for most of the Portuguese about here, to write to the Consul informing him that no interpreter was required. Mr. Black said he had no control whatever over the Consul's motions, but would write the note with pleasure if the Government desired it. Judge INGERSOLL said the Government did desire it, and the note was accordingly sent.

THE TRIAL.

The following Jurors were empaneled:

James Thomas,	William Campbell,
John Barronpole,	Sam'l C Waite,
William Sylam,	Joseph M. Dale,
Rufus T. Hibbert,	S Alair,
John F Craddock,	Cornelius Hartned,
Patrick Lynch,	Sam'l P. Sammis.

OPENING FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Smith, the Associate of the District Attorney, stated the case on behalf of the Government.

In this case the prisoners at the bar stand jointly indicted before you for the crime of murder. This indictment has been brought by the Grand Jury, and you have been empannelled, one of the most serious duties which can be imposed upon a Jury, because upon the rendition of your verdict in this case the life or liberty of these parties who now stand charged before you depend. Before stating the facts which the prosecution will lay before you by the testimony of witnesses, I think it right to impress upon you the necessity of divesting your minds from all prejudice, or any feeling of prejudice that may ignore either the prisoners or the administration of Justice. It becomes your duty as citizens to uphold the laws of the United States where they provide for the punishment of an offence, and it is your duty as Jurors to protect those laws. The prisoners formed a portion of the crew of the American brig *General Pierce*, which originally belonged to Baltimore, but finally became registered in this district as an American vessel, and was here in January of the present year. About the 21st of January she left New York, bound on a voyage to the Coast of Africa, having on board her as master, Capt. Lawson, two mates, a cook, and seven seamen,—eleven individuals in all, upon board of this vessel, and it is for the murder of Captain Lawson that these prisoners are charged, and brought here before you to-day. The vessel cleared from New York about the 21st January, and proceeded on her voyage until about the 10th February, when this murder was committed. Up to that time no difficulty of any importance had occurred on board this vessel. The Captain was a man, as I am instructed, of about 50 years of age, and a strict disciplinarian, a man who, when he gave his orders, expected them to be obeyed immediately, but further than using hard words, or rash expressions to his crew in giving his orders, there does not seem, up to the 10th of February, to have been any difficulty of any greater moment than that. However, on the 10th February, as this vessel was proceeding on its voyage, at about seven o'clock in the morning, while it was the first mate's watch upon deck, the Captain directed the mate, who will be placed upon the stand, to prepare the rigging to be set up upon the foremast of the vessel, and he directed the mate to take with him one of these prisoners, John Smith, and have that work prepared. The mate, in pursuance of these orders, took that man with him and went aloft. He remained aloft for some time,—I think till between ten and eleven o'clock. He came again upon deck, and the Captain directed him to send this man, Smith, to the wheel and to take with him a man named Morris, who will also be a witness before you, to carry on the work that he had directed to have done. The mate took Morris, and sent Smith to the wheel and Brown remained at the wheel until about twelve o'clock. At about half past eleven the mate came down from aloft again, for the purpose, as he states, of finding the latitude of the ship. It is part of the duty of the mate to do so, and about twelve o'clock every day they ascertained by observation the latitude of the ship, and the Captain and the mate then proceeded to take, as they called it, "the sun." As soon as they had finished that operation, eight bells, or 12 o'clock, was struck, and the watch upon deck was sent down below to dinner. All the four prisoners, with the exception of the man Smith, went to dinner, and the Captain, becoming dissatisfied with the manner in which Smith was steering the vessel, went up and struck him, either with his hand or some instrument in his hand, and the effect of the blow was such as to bruise the face of this man Smith, and blood caused to flow from his person. Smith was then relieved at the wheel, and a man of the name of Brown was sent to it, and Smith, De Costa and Ned, one of the three prisoners, went down to dinner with the rest of the crew. While they were at dinner, these three men sat together and conversed in some language which was not understood by the remainder of the crew, who were in the forecastle at the time. However, they conversed for some time, and after they had conversed those three men went and provided themselves with knives or dirks from their chests, and proceeded to the deck of the vessel. While this was going on, the mate was in the cabin making up his reckoning, and, of course, not anticipating that any difficulty or danger would occur. There three men left, as I have stated, the forecastle and one of them, John Ned, went directly to Captain Lawson, who was then standing upon the deck, and asked him why it was that he had struck Smith at the wheel. What reply the Captain made I cannot tell you, but De Costa, who also accompanied this man Ned, struck the Captain with a "heaver," as it is called, which is a piece of wood, about three or four feet in length, and about three or four inches in thickness, upon the head, which felled him, and while he lay upon the deck he struck him several blows again. The Captain arose and parleyed with them. An axe was lying on the deck, and he took it in his hands and tried then to get from forward to aft, for the purpose of getting into the cabin of his vessel. These men anticipated that movement, and got between him and the cabin door, and prevented him from going further. The Captain was then amidships, or about half way between the fore-cabin door and the bow of the ship. While they were there, the Captain stood with his back to the main-rigging, supporting himself, and very faint from the loss of blood. When the first mate came upon the deck, and the Captain made the remark, "Have I any officers upon board?" to which this one responded, "Yes, Sir, I am your first officer." He was proceeding towards the Captain to assist him when Brown presented a dirk knife at him, and made use of the expression, "If you come on we will kill you." Then Ned ordered Morris—not one of those implicated—to go and relieve Brown who was at the wheel. Morris did so, and Brown came forward to where the rest of the crew were, and while those four men were together, De Costa again struck the Captain, after having come parley with him, in which the Captain stated "that they had no mutiny might command the vessel, might navigate her where they pleased, and he said to the mate, that he might go into St. Thomas, and pay those men off. These four men again commenced together for some time, and De Costa again struck him a blow which felled him to the neck, and while he lay there, the prisoner Brown plunged his dag twice into his breast, killing him immediately. After that was done, they called for all hands to assist in throwing the Captain into the sea, they being then under he

come out, I saw a man in the act of stabbing the cook; the captain was then apprehending with the men; I tried to supply them too. When they threw the captain overboard, then they cried out, "now for the cook," and they threw him overboard. Then they began to wash the deck, and John Ned and the others told me not to be afraid.—but, I was Captain, and I should take her to St. Thomas; the four prisoners then asked me to go into the cabin; all four of them came into the cabin; they demanded the log book, and I brought it forward; they all spoke jointly, and demanded the log-book; I mean Ned, Brown and Smith, but not De Costa, for he did not speak any English; they then ordered me to put down in the log-book that the cook and the Captain had died; to note a little further back that they were sick, so that it would appear they were first sick, and then died; they made me put the death of the Captain a few days before the cook's; I did this for the sake of my life; at this time we were in latitude 210 51', dead reckoning, and longitude 240; I then shaped our course to St. Thomas; we were seventeen days going to St. Thomas, making it the 27th of February when we arrived; when the Captain was thrown overboard I was midships; I never saw the body since; there was no vessel in sight; the vessel was navigated in English; we had no explain the orders to De Costa.

Cross examined—I did not see the Captain have anything in his hands; when I went down to work up the day's reckoning, the second mate or the Captain had charge on deck; when I came up from my state room, the Captain was standing on spars forward; I saw nothing in his hands; I was sworn in the United States Commissioner's office, in this case, when the men came in; I sent all the crew, except the man at the helm, to go forward and get their dinner, at 8 bells; it was Smith's turn to be relieved at the wheel then; when I came up, Smith, De Costa, Ned, the captain and second mate were forward; I saw a dirk in Brown's hand, and in Smith's; the captain was a Norwegian; I was a Dane; I saw the caotain strike Smith at the helm about 11 o'clock; I have never made a voyage to the coast of Africa before; the captain engaged me himself; we were going to six or seven places on the coast, to bring away palm oil; I believe the vessel was consigned to some one in Monrovia; the captain said he expected to be six months on the voyage; we had a general cargo; there were 13 or 15 water casks; could not say how many kettles or boilers were on board. That belonged to the cook; from the time I went forward until the captain was stabbed was, I think, about 20 minutes; he and I spoke to the men; he spoke to no one in particular; I could not say why the Captain went forward, but always considered the Captain had a right to go where he pleased on a ship; when the Captain struck Smith at the helm, Smith did nothing, but said "Don't strike me." There was a good deal of blood on deck before they threw the Captain overboard. The prisoners did not give any reason why they wanted to go to St. Thomas; there were ten men on board, all told, in the Captain, two mates, cook, and six men; here was no mutiny or trouble on the part of any of the men but the prisoners, that I saw.

Re-direct—The prisoners told me to keep dark about what happened, when we got to St. Thomas; that I should go to the Consul as mate, with the log-book, and show him that the Captain and cook had died, and no one would think anything was wrong. I said Yes. I did this to save my life.

The Court adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

Important Libel Suit—The Burdell Murder Again—A New Phase of the Affair.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—May 25.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Alexk Blaisdell vs. *Hen y J. Raymond*.—This action is brought to recover damages for the publica ion of an alleged libel in the New-York Daily Times, the 27th of last February, relative to the Burdell murder. The article in question, which was by a correspondent, was a somewhat elaborate review of the evidence before the Coroner, and particularly of Dr. Blaisdell's testimony. The complaint sets out the article at length, avers that the defendants, the proprietors of the Times, published it with intent to cause it to be believed that the plaintiff had been guilty of the crimes of perjury and murdar, and it contains innuendoes so interpreting the article. These inuendoes the defendants move to strike out as irrelevant and redundant. For example, the following extract from the article is interpreted by the plaintiff in his complaint as below:

"Dr. Blaisdell (meaning the plaintiff) had held business relations for a long time with Dr. Burdell. He had been his partner. He had had access to the rooms of deceased, and it is not unreasonable to suppose was necessarily familiar with the mode of ingress and egress, and might have the means by keye or otherwise of gaining admittance to them. There seems to have been important business, or other intimate relations, subsisting between Dr. Blaisdell and deceased, as the latter, he says, came quite frequently to see him. Dr. Blaisdell informs us he had not, for some time previous to the murder, been a frequent visitor to the house of Dr. Burdell. Yet, in the afternoon preceding the murdar, he is shown to have been there on two occasions. We have not referred to the evidence since its publication, but that he was there twice was disclosed by other witnesses, if we recollect correctly." (Meaning thereby that the said murder was committed by the plaintiff, and to create a public impression and belief that the plaintiff was the murderer of the said Dr. Harvey Burdell.)

These and a number of similar inuendoes the defendants moved to strike out. The motion was argued Tuesday by Lyman Abbott, Esq., for the defendants, and Charles F. Witmore, Esq., for the plaintiff.

Mr. Abbott said that the motion was one of great importance not only in relation to the particular case under consideration, but also because it would settle the practice on a point on which there had been no adjudications since the Code. The motion was founded upon two grounds: *first*, that the inuendoes were not properly framed, and *secondly*, because they were not supported by the article which they sought to interpret.

The Court—Have you not mistaken your remedy? Is not the meaning of the article one of the very questions to be submitted to the Jury?

Mr. Abbott—Upon that point there are two classes of authorities, apparently in direct conflict. On the one hand, it is well settled that in no case is the truth or falsehood of an inuendo a question for the Jury, and that an answer taking issue on the inuendoes is bad. This was so held in Fry *vs.* Bennett, 5 Sandford, 65; Van Vechten *vs.* Hopkins, 5 Johnson, 211; and Caldwell *vs.* Raymond, 2 Abbott, 193. And the same rule is laid down in 1 Starkie on Slander, 428, where the English authorities on the subject may be found. On the other hand, it seems to be equally well settled that when ever the article is ambiguous, its meaning is to be determined by the Jury. To this effect are Snyder *vs.* Andrews, 6 Barb., 43; *Ex parte* Bailey, 2 Cowen, 479; Goodrich *vs.* Woolcot, 3 Cowen, 290; Dex ar *vs.* Taber, 12 Johnson, 239; Dolloway *vs.* Turrill, 26 Wendell, 383—394. It is this problem of this motion to reconcile these authorities in so far as they are reconcileable.

If it is the object of the inuendo to explain the meaning of the words, these authorities are entirely irreconilable, but if its office is to connect the article with antecedent matter which affords the desired explanation, they are not inconsistent. I submit to your Honor the following propositions as upon the whole fairly deducible from the authorities, and as containing an explanation of the object of the inuendo, which renders both of the above apparently inconsistent propositions entirely consistent.

1. Where the article is not ambiguous, the question whether it constitutes a libel or not must be determined by the Court.

2. Where the article is ambiguous, but its meaning depends upon facts about which there is no dispute, the question whether it constitutes a libel or not must be determined by the Court. (Van Rensselaer *vs.* Dale, 1 Johnson's Cases, 279.)

3. When the article is ambiguous, and its meaning depends upon facts which are in controversy, the meaning of the article as explained by the facts must be determined by the Jury.

4. When the article is ambiguous, its meaning can only be ascertained by proof of extrinsic facts to which the article relates, and from which in connection with the article its true interpretation is to be deduced by the Court or Jury. The opinion of witnesses conversant with the facts as to the meaning and intent of the article are not admiseible, at least in this State. (Van Vechten *vs* Hopkins, 5 Johns., 211. Gibson *vs.* Williams, 4 Wendell, 320.)

5. The facts by means of which it is sought to prove the signification of the article must be distinctly averred in the complaint by way of inducement. (Caldwell *vs.* Raymond, 2 Abbott, 195. Pike *vs.* Van Wormer 5 How., 171; 6 *ibid*, 99. Fry *vs.* Bennett, 5 Sandf., 54.)

6. To this should be added a colloquium stating that the article was published of and concerning the facts set ont in the inducement, as well as of and concerning the plaintiff.

7. The object of the inuendo is then simply to connect such phrases of the article as are ambiguous with the facts stated in the inducement, concerning which the article was published and from which its meaning is to be deduced. It ought neither to contain an averment of facts, nor the legal inference to be drawn from the article. It is simply a link which connects the article with the facts explanatory of its meaning.

After citing authorities in support of these propositions, Mr. Abbott said that the question raised by this motion was one of the principal issues in the case, nor was he able to perceive how it could be raised except by motion. Under the old practice the proper course was to deny the publication, and the plaintiff was then bound to prove upon the trial the meaning which he had attributed to the article by his inuendoes. Under the Code, it was probably not possible for the defendants in this case to deny the publication in a verified answer. And to admit the publication was to admit it as interpreted in the complaint. This was so decided in Talcott *vs.* Cheetham, 5 Johns., 56, and in Fiedler *vs.* Delevan, 20 Wendell, 57. The defendants, however, he said do most emphatically deny that the article bears any such injurious construction as that which is put upon it in this complaint. The issue thus raised is a most important one. If this article is an unwarranted attack upon an innocent man—a charge of murder first, and of perjury to conceal the murder and throw the suspicion of it upon innocent parties—it is a most serious libel. On the contrary, if its object is what it is avowed to be—not to implicate the accused, but to relieve the innocent from suspicion—if libelous at all, it is not one for the publication of which the defendants would feel the least regret. Your Honor will recollect that when the murder was first discovered, and the Coroner had taken possession of the house, and placed Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel in custody, and had commenced—I will not say the investigation of the murder, but the trial of the accused—your Honor will recollect how public opinion, led by his Inquisitor, grew virulent against Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel; how not they only but the two Miss Cunninghams, Snodgrass the guest and even the little boys were not free from suspicion; how the City press, with one single exception, joined in the public hue and cry, and how the ancient maxim was reversed and Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel were presumed guilty until they were proved innocent. Your Honor may also recollect how the New York Daily Times alone of all the City press faced this public opinion, combated its unfair conclusions, threw a shield and a protection from unjust aspersions and unwarrantable intrusion around the unfortunate inmates of that house and, not so much defended Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel as sustained law and justice against an excited public opinion and insisted that they should be tried, even when public opinion was the jury, according to principles of common sense and common justice and with a decent regard to rules of evidence. If, as we contend, this article is but part and parcel of the course of the Times in this regard, then, now that Mrs. Cunningham has been tried and acquitted, not only by a jury, but I venture to say also, by the opinion of most thinking men, it is to be regarded not as a libel to be condemned by all good men and true, and punished by the law, but as a disinterested defence worthy of commendation.

All that the defendants desire is to have the complaint so drawn that this question—the object and meaning of the article—may be submitted to, and passed upon by, a jury. The decision of that jury they will accept, and any determination of this motion which leaves the way open for the defendants to raise this issue and obtain such a decision will be satisfactory to them.

Charles F. Wetmore, Esq., for the plaintiff, made and argued the following points:

Sec. 160 of the Code, p. 229, authorizes pleadings to be *amended* on the application of opposite counsel, when the allegations are *indefinite* and *uncertain*, and to *strike out* what is *irrelevant* or *redundant* by the party *aggrieved*. (2 Sandford S. C. R., p. 702, Smith *vs* Greening.)

No pretenses is made by the defendants of either.

The only way that the defendant could take advantage of the portions moved to be stricken out is by demurrer.

If an inuendo enlarge the sense materially, the proper course for the defendant is to *demur*. (Fry *vs.* Bennett, 5 Sandford, p 65.)

It is not a matter for a motion to *strike out*. It is only proper for a demurrer.

But in this case the motion is improper, and a demurrer could not be sustained.

As to the merits of the motion, all the authorities refer to 5 Johns, R. 211 Vanvechten *vs.* Hopkins, for a true definition of an inuendo &c.

An inuendo is explanatory of the subject matter expressed before. It cannot extend the sense of the words beyond their own meaning, unless to explain them by reference to some preceding averment or colloquium. (5 Johns, R. p. 211, Vanvechten *vs.* Hopkins.)

An inuendo may apply what is already expressed, but cannot add to or enlarge, or change the sense of the previous words. (Miller *vs.* Maxwell, 16 Wend., p. 9; Goodrich *vs.* Woolcott, 3 Cowen, 231.)

The meaning of the defendant as averred by an inuendo, is a question of fact to be decided by the Jury. (9 East., 96, Roberts *vs.* Cambden; 5 East., 463, Woodworth *vs.* Meadows.

In slander, where the plaintiff in his declaration, after setting forth the words spoken, *avers* that the defendant, by means of the words, insinuated and meant to be understood as charging the plaintiff with the crime of murder. Whether or not such was the intention of the defendant, is a question of fact, to be determined by the Jury upon the evidence in support of the averment. (4 Wendell, 320. Gibson *vs.* Williams.)

Where there is any ambiguity of the terms used in reference to the offence charged, to render the complaint good, it must be averred that they were spoken with the intent to charge a particular crime. (Andrews *vs.* Woodmaine, 15, Hend., 232. Pike *vs.* Van Wormer, 5, Pr. R. 176. Caldwell *vs.* Raymond 2 Abbotts P. R. 193.)

The defendants deny that the words published charge murder and perjury upon the plaintiff. The plaintiff insists they do, and this is sufficient to refer the meaning to the Jury under the inuando.

Sec. 164 of the Code does not dispense with the necessity of an averment or inuendo, when it is essential to show the meaning of the words.

It is only as to the *application* of the words to the plaintiff. (Fry *vs* Bennett, 5 Sandf. R. 65. Pike *vs.* Van Wormer, 5 Pr. R. 176.)

The defendants move to strike out some of the inuendoes, especially those that insist that the words published mean to charge the plaintiff with murder—and yet they leave in those regarding perjury.

If one is proper to be given to the Jury certainly the other should be submitted also to the Jury.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Charles F. Watmore, for plaintiff; Abbott Brothers, for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—General Term, May 26.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

On Thursday last twenty-five gentlemen were examined for admission to the bar. The examination was uncommonly rigorous, forty-five written questions being put to each applicant. Yesterday the following were admitted, having passed a successful examination:

Alcée A. Atocha,	Hanson C. Gibson,
Thomas H. Borland,	James K. Hill,
William H. L. Barnes,	William L. Morris, Jr.,
L. Leance Condert,	Edward P. Orrell,
Charles Condert, Jr.,	Hiram F. Peterson,
Isaac N. Collier,	Daniel S. Riddle,
Michael A. Clarke,	Richard Stacpoole,
Luke F. Corans,	John Edward Taylor,
Robert R Daniell,	Abraham W. Winas,
Andrew Ellard,	Thomas M. Wyntt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Hawkins vs. *Hawkins*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Tuesday, May 26, 1857—8 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand, and are worth $7 25@$7 31½ for Pearls, and $7 75@$7 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—About 1,250 lbs. American Yellow brought 29½c @30c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in fair request, and are stiffly held. Patent Sperm, 32c.; plain do., 43c.; Stearic, 30c.@31c.; Adamantine, 16c.@23c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The demand is limited; prices lean in favor of buyers. Java, 15¾c.@16½c.; Lagnayra, 13¾c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; Jamaica, 11¾c. @12c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.; Babia, 10¾c., ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is very moderately dealt in at our quotations: New Sheathing, 31c.; old do., 25½c @26½c.; Yellow do., 26c.; American Ingots, 27¾c @28¼c.; Chili Pig, 26¾c.@26¾c.; Brazers, 35c.; Bolts, 36c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—A moderate inquiry exists for desirable lots at about previous prices, which some owners refuse: Middling Uplands, 14c.; do. Gulfs, 14c.@14¼c.; and other grades proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FISH—The market is rather quiet for the leading kinds, parties disagreeing about prices. Cod and Mackerel are in light supply; Herring are plenty.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is brisker and dearer. Sales: 12,000 bbls., in lots, mainly as pl ces within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 60@$6 65
Straight State	6 65@ 6 70
Extra State	6 75@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 60@ 6 90
Common to Good Supernue Ohio	6 70@ 6 90
Fancy Michigan	6 80@ 6 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 80@ 8 75
Extra Ohio	7 15@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 30@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@8 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@10 00

Canadian is improving. Sales have been reported of about 950 bbls., in lots, at from $6 60@$8 60 for superfine to choice extra, ₱ bbl Southern is moderately inquired for and is rising The transactions, since our last, comprise about 2,000 bbls. very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 45@ $8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable, and worth $3 90@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl Corn Meal is still scarce and needed at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in more demand at improved prices. Sales 29,000 bushels, including pretty good Canadian White, at $1 83; and fair Western Red at $1 60 ₱ bushel. Rye is arriving and selling, in very small lots, at from $1 07@$1 10 ₱ bushel. No change in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are in fair request and are worth 68c.@70c. for Western; 63c @67c. for State, and 60c.@64c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is more active at higher prices. Sales, 40,000 bushels, at 83c.@86c. for mixed, in store; 94c.@96c. for yellow, and 93c.@97c. for white, ₱ bushel.

HAY—River is not abundant, but the demand is less urgent and price have receded to 95c.@$1 for shipping lots, and $1 12½ for lots needed in the City, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are depressed and declining. Stock, in first hands, 124,500.

HOPS—Sales 65 bales last year's crop, at 7c.@11c., mainly within the range, ₱ lb.

IRON—Quiet and nominal.

LEAD—Is in slack demand at about former rates: Foreign, $6 12½@$6 43¾; Galena, $7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole is in rather limited request at previous quotations.

LIME—Dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Appears less active, yet steady. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 30c @30c; Cuba Muscovado, 35c.@36c; Clayed Cuba, 30c.@32c.; and New-Orleans, 75c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and quiet at about $3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is lightly dealt in, yet is firm at 51c. ₱ gallon. Tar is selling slowly, but regularly at from $1 87½@$2 02½, according to quality, ₱ bbl. Rosins in lively request, for immediate and future delivery, at $1 87½@$1 90 for common, ₱ 280 lbs.; $2 02½@ 50 for No. 1; and $2 50@$3 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch is inactive, yet steady, at $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The market for all descriptions appears quiet, but pretty firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in brisk request and is advancing. Sales: 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $13 75@$23 50 for Mess, and $19 25@$19 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Meats are in fair demand and are up to 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9¼c. @9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and worth 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb Lard is in good demand and is firm. The transactions since our last reach about 1,350 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@ 14¾c. ₱ lb Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $14 @$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl.

New Prime Mess Beef steady at $[illegible]. Prime Mess at $[illegible] ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and in but moderate demand at 11c.@18c. for new Ohio; 18c.@20c. for common to very good new State, and 20c.@27c. for prime to choice do. do. Cheese is dull and heavy at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in fair request, at firmer rates; $4 25@ $5 37½ for common to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Are rather quiet, yet held with much confidence.

SUGARS—Appear inactive, the large receipts and high claims of experts inducing great reserve among buyers. Many in the trade think that the present heavy arrivals are in anticipation of the demand during the Mid-Summer months, for which importers desire to be prepared, so that the possible rigid enforcement of our Quarantine laws may not delay importations. This course, it is said, has been adopted in order to avoid the serious obstacles encountered last year. Hence the leading factors are not alarmed by the current large receipts, and they do not manifest any unusual eagerness to sell. The transactions reported since our last consist of a few hundred hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 10¼c.@11¼c., and 130 boxes Havana, at 12c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—18,000 lbs. prime brought 11c.@11¼c., mainly 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are actively sought after and are quite firm.

WHISKY—There were 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 36¾c @37½c ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were a little brisker, yet not remarkably firmer. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3a 8d.@4a. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d @9d. ₱ bush; Beef, 6d.@1s. ₱ tierce; Resin, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 10s.@ 12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

EDWARD BILL'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, From 1st September, 1856.

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bbls. Canal.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York	May 18, 1857	604 618	77	5,274,766	2,965,559
New-Orleans	May 18, 1857	71,398	—	628,639	537,934
Philadelphia	May 13, 1857	80,352	2	440,049	687 641
Baltimore	May 14, 1857	59 038	150	735,838	305 017
Boston	May 15, 1857	4,506	100	15,816	9,437
Other Ports	May 8, 1857	15,064	—	12,569	11,781
Total, from Sept. 1, 1856		834 976	335	7,008 637	4,496,841
To same period, 1856		832,258	5,714	4,011,596	5 401,539
To same period, 1855		135,198	4,430	194,225	4 664 971
To same period, 1854		1,72[illegible],820	40,767	5,450,714	4 914,194

TO THE CONTINENT.—From New-York, to May 13, 1857 197,594 bbls. Flour; 1,869,405 bushels Wheat; 391,839 bushels Corn; 198,176 bushels Rye.

From other Ports, to latest dates, 206,191 bbls. Flour; 220,6[illegible] bushels Wheat; 138,147 bushels Corn; 17,980 bushels Rye.

Per Asia.] [NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 26, 1857—A. M.

As yet there has been no considerable amount of Produce received by the Erie Canal this season—the supplies from Buffalo and the West not having been able to get through,—and with moderate stocks here and in prospect for some short time ahead, there is much firmness on the part of receivers although there is a desire to realize, and prices in consequence fluctuate daily and are quite unsettled. At most of the large receiving towns of the West there has lately been shown a strong speculative feeling, based on the backward Spring and the wants of the country, which has a tendency to sustain present high rates. In this market the trade in Flour is confined almost entirely to the City and Eastern demand, which is to a fair extent. The export inquiry is quite suspended, only 3,383 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Corn Meal, and 32,[illegible]8 bushels Indian Corn, have been shipped from this port in the fortnight to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. There is rather more Wheat offering, (here and to arrive shortly,) but the absence of a foreign demand is seriously felt, and the City and local millers operate cautiously at present rates; consequently sales are effected with difficulty and at irregular prices. Rye remains scarce and tends upward in value. Oats, and all descriptions of coarse feed, are uncommonly high. Indian Corn has again advanced, and closes firmly.

FREIGHTS.—In the absence of an export trade the rates continue extremely low, but have slightly improved in the fortnight. To Liverpool, 7d.@9d. ₱ bbl. on Flour, and 3d @4d. ₱ bushel on Grain, would be taken. To London the asking rates are 4s. 6d @5s. 6d. on Flour, and 5d. @6d. on Grain. To Glasgow, is. 6d.@2s. on Flour, and 5d. @6d on Grain.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A HOME.—SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The Corps will meet corner East Broadway and Pike-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 28, at 6 o'clock, in full uniform, for the purpose of marching to Rutgers Institute by invitation of several charitable citizens, to a free concert, to be given, and a collection taken up, for the purpose of raising funds to enable them to carry out their plan for procuring a comfortable home by subscription for every Veteran in the State, and those that have families that have no means, and the widows of Veterans, and their minor children. The object is a good one. It concerns the young military as well as the aged. Let every Veteran attend this meeting. By order.

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Anniversary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, postponed last week on account of the storm, will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, on the Heights, (Rev. Dr. Bethune's,) on THURSDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Mr. CARPENTER, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church; Rev. Mr. CLARK, of the South Congregational Church; Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of the Pacific-st. Methodist Church, and Rev. J. DE WITT TALMAGE, of New-Jersey.

LYMAN ABBOTT,
Chair Com. on Lec. and Meetings.

AMERICAN BAPTIST FREE MISSION SOCIETY.—The Fourteenth Anniversary of this Society will be held (D. V.) in the MacDougal-st. Baptist Church, this City, on the 27th and 28th inst. (WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY of this week,) commencing on Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M. The Rev. Eugenio Kincaid, Nathan Brown, and other returned foreign missionaries, may be confidently expected to be present, and take part in the proceedings.

A. L. POST, Corresponding Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE HAVING THE subject of the removal of the landing of the North and East River Steamboats under consideration, will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 2 P. M. All persons interested are particularly requested to attend.

JAMES R. STEERS,	
ED. C. McCONNELL,	
JAMES GRIFFITHS,	Special Committee.
HIRAM CORWIN,	
MORGAN S. HARRIS,	

NOTICE—THE COMMITTEE HAVING THE subject of the disposal of the Crystal Palace under consideration, will hold their final meeting in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 2 P. M. All persons interested are earnestly requested to attend, as this will be the last opportunity afforded them.

WM. WILSON,	
WM. COULTER,	Special Committee.
JAS. GRIFFITH,	

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—THE PATHFINDER's Association of the XIth Ward, Brooklyn, are requested to meet at Myrtle Hall, Myrtle-av., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 7½ P. M., for the transaction of important business. By order,

THOS MORLEY, Chairman.

P. S.—All Republicans of the Ward are invited to attend.

I. O. F.—A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will be held, in its room O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving and acting on the report of the Committee on the Washington Lodge case; also, on reports from the Committee on Laws. By order,

JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

WAKEFIELD.—THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL meeting of the Industrial Home Association No. 3, at No. 168 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 28, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Purchasing Trustee. It is hoped that all the members will be present, as matters of interest to all will be brought before the meeting. CORN'S A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

GRAND TEMPLE OF HONOR, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—The annual session of the Grand Temple, of this State, will be held at the Hall No. 198 Bowery, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27, at 8 o'clock. JOHN L. WHEAT, G. W. R. Members of Franklin Temple will convene at 7½ o'clock precisely.

PERSONAL.

TO MISS M——A F——T. BY E. D. M.

There's a fond, loving heart, that's throbbing for thee,
Thou beloved, adored of my soul;
Oh! prithee, dear girl, will thou listen to me;
Of my happiness, thou art the goal.

Oh! my love, it is like the bright angel's dream,
(Who dwells in the realms above,)
As pure as the whispering angels that seem
Surrounding, and hallowed by love.

If during the voyage with the battle of life,
The horizon is darkened to me,
It pleases kind Heaven to call thee my wife,
With a smile will I always greet thee.

I have told thee, dear girl, the tale of my love,
I swear it is holy and true;
'Tis true, I declare, by the heavens above,
It is true, and only for you.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY, 24TH inst., a small, black and tan terrier DOG; answers to the name of "Dot." The above reward will be paid to the person giving to formation where he can be found, or by leaving at No. 169 East 15th-st. Stuyvesant-square.

LOST—ON MONDAY, 25TH INST., IN OR GETting out of a 5th-av. omnibus, a PORTE-MONNAIE, or lady's pocket-book, containing a small amount of money, &c. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 112 5th-av.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY, 23D INST., IN AN Avenue A omnibus, a BAG containing brass door keys, which the owner can have by applying to D. DEVLIN & CO., corner Broadway and Warren-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS and SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 129, Washington-st., Boston &c

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES.—Wanted by the subscriber for exportation gentlemen's and lady's left off wearing apparel, for which a liberal cash price will be paid. Families or gentlemen going to Europe or elsewhere, and having superfluous effects they would dispose of advantageously, will please to address a line to the subscriber, who will wait on them at their residence by appointment. Address HENRY, box No. 33 Broadway Post Office, No. 412½ Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOLDSMITH'S DESERTED VILLAGE—With six beautiful engravings, illustrating "The Village Master Taught his Little School;" "Full Well They Laughed With Counterfeited Glee;" "The Dismal Tidings When he Frown'd;" "Amazed, the Gazing Rustics Ranged Around;" "Low Lies That House Where Nut-brown Draughts Inspired;" "Where Village Statesmen Talked With Looks Profound," &c., in this week's "LIFE ILLUSTRATED," for Four Cents. All newsmen have it.

DOWN TOWN BOOK STORE,
LOOK HERE!
WHAT ABOUT IT?
Call and See!

There will be arranged on our counter on THIS (Monday) MORNING, a first-rate assortment of FRESH BOOKS,
any of which will be sold at
Although some of them were published at $1 25,
"Pick 'em where you like"
The above arrangement will continue through the week. Everything sold cheap at
C. SHEPARD & CO.'S, No. 152 Fulton-st.
N. B.—*Every* family should have Murray's Family Physician. Price $3 50.

BRITISH POETS.
MARVELL AND CHATTERTON.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF ANDREW MARVELL, with memoir of the author.
Portrait, 16mo. 75 cents.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS CHATTERTON, with a notice of his life, and a history of the Rowley Controversy, a selection of his letters, notes, critical and explanatory, and a glossary.
Portrait, 2 vols., 16mo $1 50. Just published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

NATURE AND ART.—CHURCH'S PAINTING of "Niagara Falls"—Power of Art—How to attain Perfection—Decision on a Question between Doctors as to the most appropriate Pursuit in Life of different Individuals—Housewife Drudgery—Eloping Heiresses: Causes—Is Health an Evil or a Good—An Ex-Mormon on Mormonism—Flittering among the Flirts—Breaches of Promise—Human Resistance of Extreme Temperatures—Freedom of Speech—In TO-DAY'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

ZILLAH, THE CHILD-MEDIUM,
A TALE OF SPIRITUALISM,
By the author of "My Confession" etc.
Just published. 12mo: cloth, 75 cents. Dealers, send in your orders. Single copies sent free. MILLER & CO., (as e Dix, Edwards & Co.,) No 321 Broadway, New-York.

LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—Effects on Character. Letters from my Garden, by Alphonse Carr; very interesting to ladies, and to all cultivators. Elegant Mennera. Hints to a Lady before Marriage. A Turkish Love Letter. The Smokometer, an important invention, designed for the use of smokers.
Arts and Inventions. Nature of Comets. Lightning Conductors. A Primitive Barometer. Copying Printed Documents. Writing Fluids. Improvement in Flouring Mills. Gas Silk Without Worms. New Railroad Bridge. Smoky Chimneys.
THE TABLE.—Effects on Health: The West, when and where to go; Price of Lands, and Advantages of Particular Sections. RURAL AFFAIRS.—Circulation of Sap; Milk-Producing Food; New Farm School. MEDICAL.—Reproductive Power of Filth: A Deceptive Consultation; French Homœopathia in Trouble; Whispering; Facts for Epicures; Travelers Beef; Rheumatism cured by Immersion, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. All newsmen have it.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 409 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. (Lafarge Buildings.)
Third year of the enterprise. In order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.

LIST OF GIFTS.
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Bosom Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.
Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada, EVANS & CO.,
Principal store No. 677 Broadway,
Lafarge Building.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—CITY GOSSIP—Poetry—Stop Thief—Twilight Musings—Information—Nature of the Sun—Tailor's Cabbage—Men of Straw—The American Eagle—National Flags and Signals—Literary Notices—Notes and Queries—Correspondence—Patent Office—New Seed Planter, with engraving—Lions and Giraffes, with illustrations—The Family Circle—A Lesson to French mothers—The Industrial Sphere of Woman—The Lady without a Fault—Marriage—The Goods of Life—Optical Experiment—Phonetics—Alcoholic Drinks in Arctic Climates, &c.—In THIS WEEK'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. All newsmen have it.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST plain, practical ADVICE on the *time* and *mode* of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $2 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAV

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1857.

Mr. Bell & Hendrickson, No. 532 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, California Times, or The Times for Europe. Single copies, by the week or month, can be obtained on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nineteen out of the twenty-six Counties of Kansas have sent in their returns of the census, showing an aggregate, so far, of 9,250 registered voters. Acting-Governor Stanton has issued a proclamation for an election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to assemble on the third Monday in June. The character of the emigration to the Territory this Spring is greatly better than it has yet been. Improvements are going on rapidly, and capital is readily invested. We receive detailed accounts of the recent difficulty between Geo. W. Brown, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, and Gov. Robinson. The quarrel is purely personal, and on Brown's part somewhat spiteful.

The annual meeting of the New-England Emigrant Aid Company was held in Boston yesterday afternoon. In consequence of the great rise in the price of land in Kansas, the affairs of the Company are represented to be in a very favorable condition. The receipts of the Society last year were $42,000—$37,000 by subscription and $5,000 by donation. The old Board of officers were generally reelected.

Colonel Benton was yesterday somewhat injured by an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad. By the breaking of an axle one of the cars was upset and dragged a short distance. Several other persons were more or less injured.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, died on Monday evening, of dropsy. The event had been anticipated for some time.

Dred Scott and his family have been emancipated by Taylor Bloom, Esq., for which purpose they had all been conveyed to him by Mr. Chaffee. The family consists of a wife and two daughters.

Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, yesterday vetoed the Hoosic Tunnel bill, passed by the Legislature, and the House immediately passed the bill over the veto. It is thought the Senate will do the same.

Another General Order was issued yesterday by Superintendent Tallmadge to each of the police captains as continue to recognize the authority of Mayor Wood, charging them that they send in future all their returns and reports to Deputy Carpenter, at his office, No. 88 White-street, on pain of dismissal. Mayor Wood has expressed himself determined to continue his opposition to the new Commissioners, until the final action of the Court of last resort. He declares that he is pleased at the decision of the Supreme Court, because he can now press the matter before the Court of Appeals.

The Old Line Whig General Committee held a special meeting last evening. A letter was read from Hon. Superintendent Tallmadge, resigning the Presidency of the Committee. Resolutions were passed denouncing the action of the City Government in endeavoring to prevent the execution of the laws of the last Legislature, and declaring undying devotion still to Whig principles.

There was more than usual excitement at the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday, arising out of the unsettled state of our police and municipal relations. A threatening letter has been sent to the warden of the City Prison by some one evidently familiar with the place. The warden asked advice of Gov. Anderson, who went with him to speak to Mr. Draper, "as an old and tried friend, and late President of the Board," who forwarded two policemen, who were subsequently withdrawn. Gov. Townsend complained that the proceeding was irregular: that the warden had no business to counsel with Mr. Draper, and that the action of the parties advising him was blameable. He introduced a resolution and preamble, which, in the opinion of other members, indorsed the opposition to the State enactment. After every member had spoken, the preamble was laid on the table, and the resolution referred to a Committee.

The difficulties in the way of the Quarantine Commissioners are on the increase. The opposition continues as strong as ever, and now the Commissioners of Emigration are about to decline having anything whatever to do with furnishing the new hospitals. They claim that under the new act they have nothing whatever to do with any "temporary accommodation."

The General Synod of the Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church, after spending nearly all yesterday in debate on the resolutions, to accept the basis of union, finally adopted them by a vote of 64 to 38. A delegation arrived from the Associate Synod, now sitting at Philadelphia, and presented a report of the action of that body on the proposed basis of union, showing that the Synod had accepted it after some slight amendments.

The Sixty-first Anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society was celebrated, yesterday, at the Asylum, corner of Seventy-fourth-street and Broadway, by addresses, songs, dialogues, &c., and a dinner. There are 165 children in the Institution. The Society owns nine acres, extending from Broadway along the line of Seventy-fourth street to the North River.

The Hicksite Quakers are in session, and have been so every day since Saturday, in their new house in Twenty-third-street. Not a shower has visited the City, notwithstanding this, since Saturday night!

August Parot, Edward David and Louis Gerlet, the prisoners in the French Railway case, were yesterday removed from Eldridge street Jail. They are at present confined in the United States Marshal's Office, in charge of three Deputy Marshals.

The Young Men's Christian Union (*mem.*, not the Christian Association) met last evening and discussed the theatre question. The majority of the speakers leaned hard toward the theatre.

James Quinn, the Hackman who was stabbed last Sunday evening, during a fight on one of the Staten Island Ferry boats, died at 10 o'clock yesterday P. M. A young man named "Mosey," or Mosely, is in custody, charged with inflicting the fatal wound upon Quinn. Coroner Perry will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

The trial of the four sailors jointly indicted for the murder of the captain and cook of the *Franklin Peirce*, came up yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court. Their counsel moved that, being foreigners, half of the jurors should be foreigners, but it was denied.

The brig *Bloomer* was libelled for refusal to pay pilotage on Monday, under the new pilot law. It is the first case of legal proceedings under the act which provides that a pilot who speaks a vessel shall be paid equally if he is rejected, as if his services are employed. The demand and costs being paid, the *Bloomer* went to sea yesterday.

The steamer *Northern Light*, which was accidentally sunk at her dock on Saturday while repairing, has been nearly freed of water by the aid of steam pumps, and the repairs upon her will soon be resumed. None of her cabin furniture was materially damaged.

The Twenty-Seventh Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sabbath School Union was celebrated yesterday. Some twenty thousand teachers and children appeared in procession, bearing banners and headed by a band of music. It was a great day for the children—and the old folks.

The New Police Law—Judge Roosevelt's Opinion.

We do not intend to discuss the Constitutionality of the New Police Law. We are content, as is the public at large, to leave that point to the decision of the judicial tribunals. Thus far its validity has been sustained by the Courts:—whether this decision, given by the Supreme Court first at Special and now at General Term, will, or will not, be reversed, must be for some weeks to come matter of conjecture; and we prefer to rest our decided belief that Mayor Wood, in offering continued resistance to the law, is acting in violation of his duty, upon the clear and admitted principle that the decision of one Court is valid and binding *until reversed*, rather than upon any opinions we might have of the Constitutionality of the law itself.

But Judge Roosevelt's opinion, dissenting from the decision of the Court, and maintaining the unconstitutionality of the law, contains two or three very striking mistakes upon points of vital importance to the argument which it embodies.

1. The Judge refers to the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution and thus sums up its provisions:

"It makes all the enumerated county officers elective; and all county and town officers not enumerated elective, except as the Legislature may direct them to be appointed by the *local authorities*. It leaves all village and City officers to be elected at large or by divisions, or to be appointed by *local authorities* as the Legislature may direct.

"The Constitution *does not say or intend that all officers whose offices may thereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed as the Legislature may direct*—but all officers 'other' than county, City, town and village officers, and 'other' than the specially enumerated State officers."

Now, here we believe is a mistake of *fact*. The Constitution *does* say precisely what Judge Roosevelt says it does *not* say, though the manner in which he fell into the error is easily explained. The section to which he refers, as given in the Legislative Manual and the other ordinary editions of the Constitution, after providing for the election of county, City, town and village officers in the manner stated by the Judge, proceeds thus:

"*All other officers* whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the Legislature may direct."

This version sustains the Judge's quotation. But it was stated upon the argument of Mr. Field, and we believe is well established as a matter of fact, that in the original, official draft of the Constitution on file in the office of the Secretary of State, *the word* "other" *does not occur*. In the official report of the debates of the Constitution published at the office of the Albany *Atlas*, it is not found—and we believe the clause actually reads as follows:

"All *officers* whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and ALL *officers, whose offices may hereafter be created by law*, shall be elected by the people, OR APPOINTED, AS THE LEGISLATURE MAY DIRECT."

This certainly puts a very different face on the matter, and entirely vitiates the Judge's argument; for it shows that the Constitution *does* say and intend precisely the opposite of what the Judge supposes.

2. The Judge makes another very strong point upon what we conceive to be the erroneous assumption that the new Police Commission supersedes certain *City* officers. He says:

"The objection stated will equally apply to the case of City officers as such—the Mayor, Recorder, City Judge and Chief of Police, and their subordinates. The act in question, so far as relates to police administration, *substantially nullifies them all*. It ignores the Recorder and City Judge, places five Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, over the Mayor to outvote him, and supersedes the Chief formerly appointed by the City authorities by another Chief called a "General Superintendent," to be appointed by the Governor's Commissioners. This is something more than simple evasion—it is absolute nullification of the "electors of the City" and of the "authorities thereof." It is a sort of political decapitation of both the people and the people's functionaries."

The Judge assumes that the People of the City have elected certain Police Commissioners, and that by the new law they are ignored, superseded and "decapitated" by *State* authority. This is not the case. The People of this City do not elect Police Commissioners; they never have done so. There is no such office voted for, or heard of, at the polls. No ticket "*for Police Commissioner*," is ever seen or provided for by law. The People elect a Mayor, a Recorder and a City Judge;—and each one of these officers enjoys all the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments of the office to which he is thus elected, under the new law, precisely as he did before its enactment. Those men are made Police Commissioners *by a State law*,—precisely as the new men are under the new law. There is not a shadow of difference in the *principle*, or in the *source* of the authority, by which the two Commissions exist. Both are equally, and in precisely the same way, the creation of *State* legislation. Here are the two laws side by side:

THE OLD LAW.	THE NEW LAW.
The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:	*The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*
ART. III. § 1. The Mayor, Recorder and City Judge shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the trial of officers, policemen and doormen of the Police Department; and all officers, policemen and doormen shall be appointed by the same Board, in the manner herein provided.	§ 1. The counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond are hereby constituted for the purposes of this act, into one district. There *shall be appointed* by the Governor, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, *five Commissioners of Police*, &c.
§ 3. The Mayor, Recorder and Chief of Police of the City and County of New York, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners to prescribe rules for the discipline, conduct and government of policemen, which shall be binding, under penalty of removal or suspension.	§ 2. Three of said Commissioners shall be appointed from the City of New-York, one from Kings County, one from the County of Richmond or Westchester.
§ 7. All ordinances, parts of ordinances, resolutions and acts now in force, and inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.	§ 35. All statutes, parts of statutes and provisions of law, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.
§ 8. This act shall take effect immediately.	§ 37. This act shall take effect immediately.
Passed April 11, 1849.	*Passed April* 15, 1857.

Here it will be seen that the law of 1849 appointed a Police Commission, just as truly and directly as the law of 1857. Yet Judge Roosevelt speaks of the former as a "Constitutional statute," and of the latter as unconstitutional, because it repealed the other and "*thrust it aside!*" If the State had a right to pass the law of '49, had it not a right also to *repeal* it? The Judge is either misled by sophistry, or he has unthinkingly adopted the cant by which Mayor Wood and his partisans seek to mislead the public.

These are the two main points of Judge Roosevelt's dissenting opinion. If they fail, the whole argument fails with them. The Judge also charges the Legislature with having attempted in this law to "avoid Constitutional difficulties,"—and he doubts whether a law framed with such an intent can be "sustained by the Courts." This is a very curious doctrine indeed. It can hardly be deemed criminal or wrong in the Legislature to do everything in their power to *avoid* violating the Constitution. The only question that can be raised is,—have they succeeded in their attempt? The Judge intimates that *if they have*, the bill must be unconstitutional. We should say exactly the reverse.

The Reeside Claim—Enormous Expenses for Lobby Services.

This claim was interesting in itself, and has been for a long time before the public. Its prosecution, probably, never would have resulted in success had it not been for the interposition of the Court of Claims.

That Court, after an elaborate and full consideration of the subject, in every aspect, rendered judgment in favor of the claim. We gave, in our columns, quite a full abstract of the grounds of that decision, and at about the time it was rendered. The bill reported, with their opinion, to Congress by the Court of Claims, provided for the payment to Mary Reeside, executrix of James Reside, deceased, as a debt due from the United States, of the very considerable sum of $188,496 06, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from December 6, 1841.

This Bill, as so reported, passed the House of Representatives during the session before last. Early in the short session, it was taken up in the Senate, out of its order, and passed there also, but with amendments, one of them striking out the important item of interest. This would have sent the bill back to the House, but somewhat later in the session, the friends of the claim mustered in full force, reconsidered the previous vote, caused the amendments to be rescinded, and the bill passed the Senate in the form as it came from the House. President Pierce promptly approved it, and thus the Act became a law of the land.

Mrs. Reeside, in March last, at the citation of a creditor, filed her account as executrix. That sworn statement suggests some rather curious revelations. By it Mrs. R. charges herself with the sum of $326,501 70, received by her from the Treasury under the said act in her favor, the Department "having refused to pay and retained the sum of $34,149 56 under alleged claims against decedent," James Reeside, "arising since the rendition of said verdict and judgment," viz: the verdict in his favor rendered Dec. 6, 1841, in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Among the credits claimed in the account by Mrs. Reeside, for "disbursements and payments made on account of said estate," are these two:

"By cash paid Joseph B. Stewart, Esq., on account of his fee for professional services in prosecuting the claim of said estate against the United States before the Court of Claims and Congress, for more than three years, and including the expenses of prosecuting said claim, as per agreement, $83,044 99."

"By cash paid John E. Reeside for his services and traveling expenses and expenses at Washington, as Agent of the estate, during a period of over fifteen years, as per agreement, $18,849 60."

Thus, according to the sworn account of Mrs. Reeside, the sum of $106,894 59, about one-third of the amount received by her, went to agents and for—*expenses*. As yet it does not appear what these *expenses* were, or for what purposes precisely, or into whose pockets this $106,894 59 went; but, in vouching the account, which is before a tribunal where settlements of the kind, involving high trust and confidence, are conducted, thoroughly, with method and without any humbug, some light may escape to enlighten our readers.

The final success, however, of this Reeside Claim, so eminently just in itself, furnishes a striking argument for the great utility of the Court of Claims, and is an indication of the confidence its decisions already command from Congress and the country. This claim was, year after year, since 1841, before both houses of Congress, upon petition or memorial, and in almost every variety of shape, but without any results. Soon after the Court of Claims entered upon its labors, that claim was presented to them for examination. The proofs there were short, and comparatively inexpensive, although involving a large amount of money.

The subsequent almost incredible outlay actually incurred, if the account is to be relied on, is another proof of the evils of the former system of direct congressional action on private claims, and at the same time is a conclusive fact to demonstrate the necessity of another step in advance. The Court of Claims, under proper restrictions, or safeguards to prevent possible abuses, should be freed from the ordeal of congressional action upon its judgments. A court of justice, *high*, not only in grade but for the standing of its bench, makes a deliberation with almost painful care, and renders a decision upon the law and facts, which it reports as its adjudication. Yet this solemn judgment is submitted to lay committees, and from their unskilled hands, in fact, passes for review before a body that is not a Court: which is, indeed, excluded from the exercise of every judicial function. This is simply absurd.

But the remedy is quite apparent. Make judgments of the Court of Claims, subject first, if you please, to review and correction, at the instance of claimants or of the Government, by the Supreme Court, payable, *as of course*, at the Treasury. Final decisions of Departments, specially or generally authorized, are so responded to daily without direct interposition by Congress. The national Legislature has, time and again, instituted by law Commissions, or Boards of Claims, whose decisions were final and paid as of course.

There is a vague idea afloat, which has done much harm, to the effect that the State or Government cannot be sued without, *ipso facto*, an abdication so far of its sovereign power. No idea is more fallacious. Subjection *involuntarily* to compulsory process or action may be deemed, and not without truth, inconsistent with the attribute of sovereignty; but there is no likeness between such a subjection and *voluntary submission*, as by the United States, to a peaceable course of law upon its contracts before a competent and an impartial judicial tribunal. A general act, directing the Treasury to pay, as, of course, judgments of such a Court against the Government, would be equally unobjectionable with the laws, scattered through every volume of our ponderous statutes at large, directing the Treasury to honor the decisions, as veritable drafts upon its coffers, of this or that accounting officer, or this or that Board of Commissioners, and what a vast saving it would be not only to the public creditor, but to the Government itself!

Policemen and their Pay.

The position of the subordinate members of the Police Department is becoming one of great hardship. They are nearly all men of families, with their wives and children dependent upon their salaries for their support;—and it is now over a month since they have received a dollar from the City authorities. The Comptroller, we understand, regards it as his duty to recognize and abide by the State law until it is reversed by some competent Court,—and he refuses to pay any of the men claiming to hold office and to render service under the nullifying and illegal *régime* of Mayor Wood. The Mayor has given them to understand that if they recognize the new law they shall be instantly dismissed, and he will use all his power to prevent their being paid. He insists that they shall stay and starve,—or else go and starve;—and in this dilemma the only thing they can feel reasonably certain of is, starvation.

The decision of the Supreme Court, however, has cleared up some points in the case, of which, if possible, the members of the Department should have the benefit. It is certain that whatever just and proper action may be taken by the new Commission, acting under the law which has been affirmed by the Court, is legal and must be sustained by the Courts. If they employ men under that law, they can pay them. The Courts of law will not only sustain but will compel, payment; and that, too, even if the Court of Appeals should reverse the decision of the Supreme Court, for *until reversed*, that decision is valid and binding. On the other hand Mayor Wood has now no warrant of law for any action he may take. He cannot bind the City to the payment of a single dollar for services under the old law; and if the Comptroller should refuse payment, it could not possibly be enforced. The only way in which Police officers and men can establish any *legal claim* upon the City for payment for their services, is by accepting the decision of the Supreme Court as valid and binding until reversed.

Now, Mayor Wood owes it to the twelve hundred men whom he keeps in *his* Police, to assent to some arrangement by which their services can be legally recognized and legally paid. His legal advisers will undoubtedly tell him that he is now compelling these men to sustain him *gratuitously*,—that he is sacrificing them and their families to his own personal and political purposes, and that as things now stand they can have no legal claim whatever upon the City. He should permit them to recognize the legal authorities *so far* at least as may be necessary to establish a claim to payment for their services. And the men themselves have a right to insist upon this small measure of justice at his hands.

High-priced Negroes.—We saw recently, in an Alabama paper, an account of a sale in Perry County, of two negroes who were "sold on the block" for four thousand and seventy-five dollars. It was stated that they were "well-borers," and must, of course, have been skillful and reliable laborers to bring so large a price. As negro slaves of good character who have been trained to any mechanical business bring such high prices, it is a matter of surprise that slave owners do not take more pains in educating and improving their human stock. A common field hand in Alabama is not worth more than a thousand or twelve hundred dollars, but a well-borer, it appears, is worth nearly double the price of a common negro. But well-boring is not a difficult art to learn, and, if a slave who is an adept in such a business is worth twice as much as a common laborer, what must a good blacksmith, carpenter, shoemaker, engineer, or mason be worth? And if, in addition to knowing some mechanical business, a slave is possessed of good moral sentiments, and has a conscientious sense of his obligations to his master, his value must be increased four-fold. The negro has a natural tendency to religion, and the more his moral nature is elevated the less likely he becomes to be afflicted with a desire to run away. The Toussaints and Uncle Toms are not the kind of negroes who create revolts and become fugitives, excepting when they are driven to it by the cruelty of their masters. It is surprising, therefore, that the negro breeders of Virginia do not take, at least, as much pains in improving their slaves as they do in improving their horses and other cattle. Yet we hear of no efforts ever being made to improve the African stock which has now become so important a branch of the export trade of the Old Dominion. But, on the contrary, the Law rigidly forbids the cultivation of the intellectual qualities of the negro, by making it a crime to teach him the art of reading and writing, without which his moral elevation and his usefulness must always be confined to a very low standard. While in the free States every inducement is offered to the laboring population to aid them in acquiring a scientific education, that their usefulness may be increased, and their tendency to vicious habits be lessened, the South endeavors to keep its laborers in the most degraded and useless condition possible.

Slave owners have a most absurd fear of an educated and intelligent negro; they naturally imagine that the more knowledge a negro has the more likely he will be to feel his wrongs, and endeavor to escape from his owner. But we believe that history does not sanction any such conclusions, and the fact that the more skillful and intelligent a slave is the higher price he brings, shows that the experience of the slave owners is altogether against their own theory.

Western Hospitality.—The Cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis are making very extensive arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the immense number of invited guests who are expected there next week, on the occasion of the great Railroad Celebration on the completion of the Ohio and Mississippi and the Marietta and Cincinnati roads, which, with the Baltimore and Ohio, of which the other two are continuations, form a line of nearly a thousand miles in extent. Every road and line of steamers west of Boston have furnished free passes to the guests who have been bidden to the festival, or, rather, the celebration, for there is not to be any special feast. It was found that the guests would be so numerous that anything in the shape of a dinner to accommodate them all would be an impossibility; therefore the authorities of the two cities have recommended the citizens generally to open their doors and give a hearty welcome to all their visitors. This was a most sensible recommendation, and it will add greatly to the general comfort and good feeling of all who participate in the celebration. The citizens are also recommended to abstain from their ordinary business, and make a day of festivity of it generally. After all the guests have assembled at Cincinnati they then proceed to St. Louis to continue the festivities, and then disperse to their homes. It will prove one of the most imposing celebrations of the kind that has ever been witnessed in this country, and will not be equaled again, probably, until the completion of the Pacific Road, when a festival may be anticipated on a scale of grandeur worthy of the occasion. But when that festive event will take place we will not venture to predict just now.

The Fashionable Season.

Whatever unfashionable people may think, or say, to the contrary, it is unquestionably true that Fashion and Comfort are very nearly allied; and it is for this reason that the majority of people have an instinctive desire to belong to the fashionable world. As soon as hot weather sets in, and the streets begin to be uncomfortably dusty and otherwise disagreeable, then the fashionable season commences for running into the country, and it becomes unfashionable to be seen in town. Many people who cannot get away shut up their front blinds, and actually render themselves uncomfortable, for the sake of making others believe that they are fashionably spending their time in the country. But, it should always be fashionable for any family to remain at home, as it is in Paris, where the city is as comfortable at one season as another; and it would be, too, if the streets were properly drained and swept, so that they would always be comfortable and healthy.

Yesterday the thermometer suddenly rose to 84, in the shade, and the Fashionable Season commenced. The scramble for the sea-side, the mountains, the Lakes, the Springs, and all those hot-weather resorts called "watering-places," will commence at once. It does not become absolutely disgraceful to be seen in the City until the 4th of July; but, after that period, no person with the slightest pretensions to a fashionable position would dare to be seen within the lamp and gas district.

The fashionable season is profitable to Railroads and Steamboats; to hotel keepers at Newport, Saratoga, Long Branch, and many similar places; but it deprives the City of an immense local trade, and the loss to our merchants caused by so great a number of our inhabitants deserting their homes for nearly a quarter of the year must be very great. As a mere pecuniary consideration, therefore, it is of the greatest importance that the City should be always kept in so sweet and healthy a condition that the inhabitants shall never be compelled to leave their own homes to preserve their health and maintain their position in fashionable society.

Those who can afford to keep a country house as well as a house in the City will, of course, always flee to their rural retreats when the hot weather sets in and business is slack. But, to the great majority of our citizens, the necessity of fleeing from their City homes during the hot months, to escape the pestilential vapors of the streets and preserve the lives of their children, is a costly inconvenience which the Government of the City should save them from. Then there are thousands of poor families who cannot leave, and the weekly hills of mortality reveal the fatal consequences to the wretched victims of our ill-governed Metropolis. But, though there are parts of the City which are so unhealthy and uncomfortable during the hot months, there are other parts which are as cool and comfortable, and quite as healthy as Newport, or Long Branch, or Saratoga. Our great hotels are all well situated and there is no danger, or discomfort either, to the traveler who seeks a temporary home in them in mid-Summer. It is the permanent population of our filthy and over-crowded back streets who suffer in hot weather, and perhaps they will make the discovery one of these days that is of the first importance to their welfare that they choose proper men to take charge of the City's affairs.

A Breeze from the Interior.—We have evidently offended the Syracuse *Journal*—perhaps, also, we have done it injustice. We didn't intend to do either—and if the *Journal* were not needlessly and somewhat suspiciously sensitive and peppery, we are confident neither result would have followed.

When we stated, in the course of a business announcement some days since, that in its discussion of political topics, the Times would hereafter be wholly independent of political parties—expressing its own opinions of public men and measures instead of simply echoing partisan decrees and pandering to partisan interests—the *Journal* very coarsely stigmatized such a proceeding as involving *treachery* to the Republican Party, and spoke of the Times as a "discontented *servant*" of that political organization. We inferred from the bitterness and severity of its comments upon this matter, that the *Journal* was not likely to commit the sin for which it so roundly denounced the Times, and spoke of its position as a *contented* party "servant" accordingly. But it seems we were mistaken. The *Journal* resents our intimation, and asserts its own complete independence of party control. It says:

"It was expressly stipulated, on the part of the present editor, before entering upon his duties, and readily concurred in by the proprietor, that the *Journal*, while it should advocate the principles of the Republican Party, *should yet be an out-spoken, independent paper*—because both proprietor and editor were aware that in Syracuse, of all places in the State, such a paper was imperatively demanded. We can point the 'metropolitan' editor of the Times to various articles in the columns of the *Journal*, in which the course of various Republicans is commented upon *and reprehended in the plainest terms*; and can furnish additional evidence of the independence of the *Journal* in the fact that certain individuals, who have personal ends to serve, *have taken umbrage at its honest course, and spend more time than they can afford to spend, in abusing its editor.* * * We do not take any credit to ourselves for pursuing an independent course, for *in so doing we perform what we conceive to be our duty.* But that the *Journal* has been and will be an independent paper, none will deny or doubt who are familiar with its columns."

The *Journal* then stands upon precisely the same platform as the Times. The language it uses in stating its position is quite as strong as ours. Here is what the Times said, as copied for condemnation by the *Journal* itself:

"The Times will be hereafter, in its political conduct, entirely independent of all Political Parties—judging all events and all men *upon their merits*, and giving praise and censure, support and opposition, where either may be deserved, by a strict and impartial regard to the public welfare. It will not be reckless or independent of principle in its political discussions,—but will aim to conduct them always with dignity, discretion, and a due sense of responsibility. But it will not receive its guidance or inspiration from the dictates of any political party, nor consult the fortunes of any political aspirants in preference to the requirements of the public good. It will appeal always to the great body of the people against mere party projects and factious schemes, and will seek constantly to represent and to advocate the welfare of the masses rather than promote the designs of those who seek to use them for their own aggrandizement."

Now we submit to the *Journal* that it had no right to condemn *in us* precisely the course of action which it professes to pursue itself, and for which it "takes no credit, because it is doing only what it conceives to be a *duty*."

The *Journal* loses its temper in replying to our comments upon its censure, and like all people when in a passion, it vents a great deal of very gross personal abuse. We pass all this by as very harmless and as quite likely to occasion the utterer of it a good deal more uneasiness than the one whom it is expected to render unhappy. The Editor of the *Journal* will permit us to say that independence of the ordinary courtesies and decencies of life is not the kind of independence in which we shall attempt any sort of competition or rivalry with any of our cotemporaries. But although we have no taste for it ourselves, we have still less disposition to interfere with the tastes of others. If the *Journal*, however, is really so independent and high-toned as it claims to be, it will soon find out that epithets and personal vilification injure only those who use them.

Neighborly Intentions.—We are delighted with the assurances of the *Tribune* that "the Times is a journal with which it is determined to agree where it can and differ *kindly* where it must differ." But, if our neighbor will excuse us, we will venture the suggestion that the best way of fulfilling these fraternal intentions is *not* by talking about the "inveterate blockheads" who write in our columns. That is not a proper mode either of expressing agreement or *kindly* difference. The best way is to take whatever may be in the Times as you find it,—and either reply to it by logic, rhetoric, sarcasm, or any other of the recognized weapons of such warfare, or let it alone. It is not becoming or needful to make personal allusions of any kind to either the Editor of the Times, or to those who write for its columns. If our neighbor will place its journalistic intercourse with us upon this basis, we shall be most happy to reciprocate its charitable and decorous purposes.

We are sorry to see that we are understood by the *Tribune* to have accused it of wishing to exterminate by a wholesale *butchery* the twenty thousand rascals who infest this City. We did not so understand its expressed wish that the population of the City might be reduced by that amount, nor did it enter our heads that anybody would interpret our figurative allusions in so literal a manner. If any of *our* readers did so understand our reference to the *Tribune's* "depletive process," we beg at once to undeceive them. It meant only that the rascals aforesaid should be "compelled to emigrate." We are not quite sure that hanging would not be better for most of them, but the doubt is ours, not the *Tribune's*.

Apologetic!—We assure the Auburn *American* that in speaking of journals published out of New-York City as the "*rural* press," we did not intend the slightest disrespect! We used the phrase as a common and convenient mode of distinguishing papers out of the City from those published in it. It strikes us that some of our "rural" neighbors are a little more thin-skinned than is either necessary or comfortable for themselves.

A Movement of Progressive Reform—Mayor Wood and the Old Charters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is refreshing to an old conservative to see the party which now rules in the corporate councils of our City coming back to what he considers sound principles. I allude to the appeal made by the Mayor, and so favorably received by the Aldermen, to the ancient charters of the City of New-York. I trust they will go forward, and never rest until all the rights reserved in those instruments are restored to their legitimate owners. In those charters the Corporators, the "Commonalty" of the City, as distinguished from the office-bearers, are the freeholders of the several wards and the freemen resident therein. The former have been disfranchised by all the more recent charters, and the latter no longer exist at all. Whether this disfranchisement be within the constitutional powers of the Legislatures that have inflicted this penalty, or not, the officers elected under the disfranchising laws can claim no rights which are not conferred by those laws. The reservation of privileges granted by Royal Charter cannot enure to the benefit of those elected in defiance of those very charters. If, then, these reservations be of any practical value in our Courts of Law, that value can be manifested only by a restoration of the ancient constituency and the vacation of the seats of all the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, because they have not been chosen by the Corporators, in whom alone the right of election was vested.

I trust, therefore, that the Mayor and his satellites will go manfully forward, and by the aid they are said to expect from the Court of Appeals, destroy all the pretended charters by which the freeholders of the City of New-York have been robbed of their "*chartered* boon," and that when the order of freemen shall be again created to share their privileges, we shall see excluded from that portion of the constituency the hordes of Irishmen, Germans, Swiss and Italians who now vote for Corporation officers, not to mention the Yankees, Jerseymen and Albanians who have intruded themselves into the sanctuary, which ought to be sacred to the native-born burghers of New-Amsterdam. As my opinions were, until within a few days past, far behind this progressive age, and as your readers may perhaps think that I have slept ever since the downfall of the Dutch Dynasty, I subscribe myself

Rip Van Winkle.

The French Extradition Prisoners.—Since the death at the Eldridge-street Jail of Eugene Gerlet, one of the prisoners in the French Railway case, the friends of the other prisoners have been using every effort to effect their removal from the prison. The argument insisted on is the unhealthy condition of the jail. After calling upon various Judges and Attorneys, it was finally decided that the men were in the keeping of the U. S. Marshal, and that the power of their removal lay entirely with him, he being the party responsible for their safe detention.

In pursuance of this decision, Captain Rynders, the United States Marshal, gave instructions yesterday to have them taken from the jail in Eldridge-street. They have been removed to the Marshal's office in College-place, and given in charge of three Deputy Marshals. Here they will remain for the present. The prisoners are, August Parrot, Edward David and Louis, Gerlet, (brother of Eugene Gerlet, deceased.)

Mr. Montholon, the French Consul-General, has insisted on behalf of the French Government in paying the funeral expenses of Eugene Gerlet. A subscription was taken up for the purpose, and more than enough subscribed by French residents of the City, who attended the funeral. But Mr. Montholon has directed the money subscribed to be returned.

Coney Island.—The people of the town of Gravesend, it is said, are considering the matter of resuming the jurisdiction over that extensive and celebrated watering place known as Coney Island, and Governor Davis is likely soon to receive notice to abdicate. The lessee, it seems, learning that the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors there would be enforced by the town, thought it a good occasion to dispose of his lease to the Quarantine Commissioners. He offered to sell first, at $17,000; but after the buildings at Seguine's Point had been burned, his price went up to $35,000. As the townspeople are opposed to the establishment of Quarantine at the place, they will probably revoke the lease and take charge themselves.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Changes in the Interior Department—The Diplomatic Appointments—New Disposition of the Army, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

The changes heretofore contemplated in the Interior Department it is now determined will not be made, except in a few instances.

No Governor for the Territory of Utah has yet been found.

All the Diplomatic Appointments which are to be made at present have been agreed upon, but are not yet announced.

Colonel DE LA TORRE has been appointed United States District Attorney for California.

The Secretary of War, aided by General SCOTT is now engaged in a new disposition of the Army, with a view to sending a large force to Utah immediately.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

The contracts for the work on the Washington Aqueduct were awarded this morning to the lowest bidders, as follows:

The graduation on sections 14 and 15 to MYERS, JONES & PRATT, for $8,000. The next lowest bidder was HENRY CADY.

The conduit sections, 3 to 13, inclusive, to HENRY CADY, for $299,252; and sections 14 and 15 to CAMAN, DOBBIN & Co., for $68,333.

The Receiving Reservoir to DANIEL STONE, for $96,100.

The Distributing Reservoir to RAILEY & COGHRAN, for $46,938.

Bridge No. 3 to MCDONALD and PIPER for $12,062.

The cast iron pipes, branches and bends to C. B. CLUBEY & Co. for $72,443.

The cut stone work to MYERS, JONES and PRATT, for $16,386.

The furnishing of bricks to WM. DOUGLASS at $8 per thousand for 25,000, to be delivered in boats.

For sand to G. W. JACKSON and R. T. JACKSON at six cents a bushel.

Capt. MYERS says that these contracts give the greatest amount of work for the least money.

The Postmaster-General, to-day, concluded a contract with the Southern Steamship Company for the transportation of the mails, twice a month, between New-Orleans and Apalachicola, embracing all the Gulf ports on the Florida coast, at $70,000 per annum.

PETER DE LA TORRE, Esq., has been appointed District-Attorney for the Northern Judicial District of California, vice BLANDING removed.

The Arrest for Piracy—Extraordinary Proceedings of a United States Commercial Agent—The Circumstances of the Case.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25, 1857.

The telegraph will have informed you of the arrest of JONATHAN S. JENKINS, late Commercial Agent at Apia, Navigators' Islands, on the charge of piracy, preferred by Dr. A. VAN CAMP, his predecessor in that office. The circumstances out of which this proceeding sprang are somewhat curious and interesting. Navigators' Islands, as everybody knows, constitute one of the out-of-the-way corners of the earth, remotely isolated from all other habitable countries, and not often heard or thought of, except by the very few persons whose enterprise has stretched itself in that direction for purposes of gain. Its native population are savages, living quite in a state of nature, repudiating almost entirely the encumbrance of clothing, ruled by petty chiefs, and entirely without law or courts. Though inveterate thieves, they are otherwise harmless, are very docile, and easily influenced and controlled by the superior intelligence of a civilized white man.

It was to Apia, the chief port of the Friendly Group, that Dr. A. VAN CAMP, of San Francisco, obtained the appointment of U. S. Consul, not because of its emoluments, for pecuniarily it is worthless, but because of the facilities it gave him to do business there as a member of the firm of V. P. CHAPIN & Co. In the course of his official career, VAN CAMP was called upon to sell, for the benefit of whom it might concern, two American barks and their cargoes, the *Elvira* and the *St. Marys*, which came into Apia in distress, and were unable to proceed on their contemplated voyages to Australia. In all these proceedings he appears to have been scrupulously careful to follow every form, and take every receipt and voucher demanded by consular or maratime law. In each case, vessel and cargo were sold by order of her commander or his agent, after regular survey, condemnation and order of sale. Subsequently the owners of the vessels receiving false accounts from their agents became dissatisfied with VAN CAMP's course, made complaints against him at Washington, and procured his summary dismissal, without any opportunity to meet and answer the charges preferred. Of course months elapsed before VAN CAMP heard anything of these proceedings, dependent as the islands are upon chance vessels for communication with the United States. Commodore MERVINE, happening in at Apia in the course of his cruise, first apprized VAN CAMP of the complaints made against him, examined his books, papers, &c., until entirely satisfied that the complaints against him were groundless, advised him to return home and meet his accusers, and offered him and his family a passage in his ship to Valparaiso.

VAN CAMP at once settled his business for departure, turned over the effects of the Consulate to his partner, and chartered a vessel called the *Eudorus* to carry to Valparaiso a valuable cargo of property, belonging to himself and to the firm of which he was a member. He also shipped a considerable quantity of oil and whalebone, taken from a deserted vessel, and belonging to a house at New-Bedford, I believe. The very next day after he left for the United States.

JONATHAN S. JENKINS, of whose appointment to supercede him he had heard nothing, arrived at Apia, bringing with him Capt. MARTIN, formerly of the bark *S. Marys*, and an associate upon whom he had conferred the title and dignity of Deputy United States Marshal. MARTIN had made affidavit charging VAN CAMP with piracy, in taking forcible possession of his vessel, and appropriating its proceeds entirely to his own uses. The affidavit in fact charged the Consul with the whole value of the ship and cargo, making no allowance whatever for some fifty tons of cargo thrown overboard in a gale, or of $8,000 advanced by VAN CAMP on the vessel prior to her sale.

As soon as JENKINS set foot on shore and heard of VAN CAMP's departure, he seized the *Eudorus* and cargo at once, and early as convenient took similar possession of all his predecessors property and effects. His next proceedings were to erect a 'Consular Court' as he styled it, of which he assumed to be presiding Judge, appointing two Englishmen and the Captain of the *Eudorus* as associates. This self-constituted Court proceeded to try the complaint of MARTIN against VAN CAMP, disregarding and repudiating altogether the protest of his partner and agent, and affording "Defendant" no opportunity whatever to save his reputation and his property from sacrifice at their hands. MARTIN's complaint of course was adjudged to be true, and execution was issued.

That case disposed of, a similar complaint against VAN CAMP, in the case of the *Elvira*, was made and tried. The associate Judges found in favor of the defendant, but the ruling not suiting the self-styled "Vice-Commissioner" JENKINS, he took the responsibility of setting it aside, and rendering a judgment for plaintiff for $6,000, his full demand. This accomplished, the "Deputy U. S. Marshal" appointed by JENKINS, in execution of the orders of the latter, sold all of VAN CAMP's property, and the entire cargo of the *Eudorus*, including some $70,000 worth of property, which V. P. CHAPIN swore, from personal knowledge belonged to other parties than VAN CAMP—evidence which there was no attempt to contradict. MARTIN pocketed his share of the plunder, and left at once for Australia. SEAMEN, Captain of the *Eudorus*, after acting as a Judge in the suits against VAN CAMP, was awarded $4,000, the sum which he was to have received from VAN CAMP, had he taken his cargo to Valparaiso according to the charter party. This was paid him out of the proceeds of sales, and he also cleared. Altogether, something near $200,000 worth of property was sacrificed for about $16,000, every cent of which was appropriated one way or another by JENKINS.

Pretty summary proceedings these, it must be confessed, even if legal. I need scarcely say that they were entirely without warrant of law or custom. JENKINS was simply a commercial agent, clothed with no extraordinary powers, and his erection of a court and trial of complaints were the grossest usurpation. His seizure and sale of property under the circumstances, was as clearly a robbery of the most audacious kind as though he had been an Algerine corsair or a genuine "Sydney Cove," instead of a commissioned officer of the United States. Of course he had no power to appoint a United States Marshal, and the worthy acting in that capacity has earned an indisputable title to board and lodging at the public expense should he ever be so unwise as to set foot within American jurisdiction.

VAN CAMP has been here some months making redress. His books and papers on file at the State Department are acknowledged to contain amplest refutation of every charge made against him; so that he receives the entire sympathy of the Administration, which cannot hardly fail to urge upon Congress to recompense him at least in part for his losses directly consequent upon his removal from office on *ex-parte* representations now known to have been false, and the appointment of a successor who wielded the power and influence he acquired there by reason of his commission, for the ruinous robbery of an absent man. JENKINS was promptly removed upon presentation of authenticated evidence of his proceedings. Upon that point there could be no hesitation, for even had VAN CAMP been the vilest wretch alive, JENKINS had no more right to judge him and confiscate his property than had the "King of the Cannibal Islands." What will come of the complaint of piracy against JENKINS I know not, but if his counsel will put in a plea of insanity on his behalf, that possibly may find him an avenue of escape from a very bad scrape.

J.

Interesting Sketch of the Life of Major Ben. McCulloch—A Large Reception at the President's—General News.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26, 1857.

As much excitement is yet kept up concerning the appointment of Major BEN. MCCULLOCH to Utah, who is yet expected to accept the appointment, I send your readers an interesting sketch of him.

Major MCCULLOCH was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, in 1814. His father, ALEXANDER MCCULLOCH, was Aid-de-camp to General COFFEE, and fought under General JACKSON at the battles of Talladega, Tallahassee and Horseshoe, during the Creek war. His father emigrated to Georgia while BEN. was very young, and BEN. was kept at school in Tennessee until he was fourteen years old. After this BEN. was kept hunting until he was near twenty-one. At that time the bears were so bad in Tennessee that the settlers could not raise their hogs. Hunting bears in the cane required much caution, and if a man's gun snapped he lost his breakfast. Young MCCULLOCH frequently killed as many as eighty bears during a season, and never less than twenty in the course of a Winter. This life gave him a taste for wild adventure, and when he became of age he determined to go on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, and left his home, for St. Louis, to join a company of trappers. He arrived too late, however, and likewise failed in joining a company of Santa Fe traders.

He returned home, and soon after called on Colonel DAVID CROCKETT, who was making up an expedition to go to Texas, to take part in the revolution. The whole Southwest at that time was alive with feelings of sympathy for the Texans, and men were daily flocking to their standard. Nacogdoches was appointed the place of rendezvous, from which the expedition was to start, and Christmas of the year 1835 was named for the day of meeting, when, as "Old Davy" expressed it, they were to make their Christmas dinner off the hump of a buffalo! MCCULLOCH again arrived too late, and finding the party gone, he proceeded on by himself to the river Brazos, where he was taken sick, and he did not recover until after the fall of the Alamo. MCCULLOCH's disappointment was very great at not being able to join the gallant band of patriots, but it afterwards proved very fortunate for him, for Col. TRAVIS, after having sustained a siege of 13 days, with only 180 Texans against SANTA ANA's army, fell with his brave little band, after having killed 900 of the enemy!

Major MCCULLOCH, on joining the Texan army under Gen. SAM. HOUSTON, was assigned to the artillery, and made Captain of a gun. He served gallantly at the battle of San Jacinto, where SANTA ANA was taken prisoner, and his army of 1,500 men killed or taken prisoners. MCCULLOCH afterwards settled in Gonzales County, Texas, and was employed on the frontier surveying and locating lands. He frequently led the wild border scouts against the Indians and Mexicans, which service he entered before the celebrated JACK HAYS. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Plumb Creek in a fight with the Indians, who at the time burned and sacked the town of Linnville. He joined the expedition against MIER, but, not agreeing with the plans of the leaders, he returned home before the fight, and escaped the cruel hardships and imprisonment of that command, which had surrendered to the perfidious AMUDIA.

When the war broke out with Mexico, he rallied a band of Texan warriors on the banks of the Guadaloupe, and set out for the seat of war on the Rio Grande. The company arrived four days after the battles of Palo Alto and the Resaca. His company was accepted by General TAYLOR, and he was afterward employed in the daring scouting expedition toward Monterey, in which battle, as well as that of Buena Vista, he won imperishable renown. He after ward joined General SCOTT's army, and continued with it to the conquest of the City of Mexico. For his gallant services, General PIERCE created him Marshal of Texas, which office he now holds.

Major MCCULLOCH is a thin, spare man, of great muscle and activity, and is now about 43 years of age. He has a pleasant face, and is mild and courteous in his manners, with an air of diffidence. He is very cool, and of determined bravery, is yet a bachelor, and is the very man for Governor of Utah, which it is hoped he will become.

There was a larger reception at the President's yesterday than there has been for some weeks, and the press for office is unabated. The Jersey Blues are very thick here, and a regular war is going on among the Jerseymen. The two Senators, WRIGHT and THOMPSON, are divided in the feud, and consequently head opposite factions. Senator WRIGHT, for instance, supports Gov. PRICE for the Ministership to Mexico, and Senator THOMPSON bitterly opposes him.

Two Indian Chiefs of the Passamaquoddy tribe, Gov. SAINT FRANCIS, and Lieut.-Gov. JO SOLOMO, had an interview with the President yesterday. They represent that their tribe, which now only consists of 500 Indians, have but ten acres allowed them in the State of Maine, and that they have no room to hunt. That they have been gradually deprived of their lands and have appealed to the Governors of Maine in vain. They now come to the Great Father to petition for more room.

Hon. ISAAC E. MORSE, Commissioner to New-Granada, has arrived here from New-Orleans. He says that Government has no way of paying any indemnity to the United States, and the only course will be to take possession of the Isthmus.

Telegraphic dispatches were expected here to-day from New-Orleans, bringing the news by the arrival of the steamer *Empire City*, now some days over due. To-morrow, no doubt, will bring the news, which is anticipated with the greatest interest.

Private advices received here from TEXAS speak of the general flattering prospects of the crops, and of the perfect success of the Celestial Sugar-Cane, of which, it is said, cattle are ravenously fond. The first experiment to naturalize Sugar-Cane in the South, was made by the Jesuits in 1751, but it was not cultivated to any extent. In 1759, the first Sugar plantation was opened and cultivated by DUBREUIL, in Louisiana, which is now the lower part of the city of New-Orleans, known as the Suburb Marigny. It was on this plantation that the first sugar mill was erected in this country.

The sale of the furniture of the National Hotel commenced yesterday, and there was an unprecedented attendance of bidders, notwithstanding it was thought the disease confined to the hotel, was contagious. The effects sold very high, and some even above store prices.

The serenade of Hon. D. S. DICKINSON did not come off last Saturday as was expected, and as many reported. Last evening, however, it became *un fait accompli*. There was a very large crowd which greeted the EX-Senator, after several airs were played by the band, who appeared in front of WILLARD's balcony. He was introduced by Dr. EVERETT, of the Patent Office, "in a few brief remarks." The venerable looking EX-Senator then made a very patriotic address, which, ere this, no doubt, has been telegraphed in substance. After he concluded, Mr. WALTER LENOX was called for, and he also addressed the crowd in flattering terms complimentary to the Hon. EX-Senator, when the assembly dispersed to sleep and dream.

UNO.

From Boston.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-ENGLAND EMIGRANT AID COMPANY—THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES—THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 26.

The New-England Emigrant Aid Company held their annual meeting this afternoon.

The report of the Directors exhibits favorable results, in consequence of the great rise of lands in Kansas. Notwithstanding the losses of last year, by the destruction of the Free-State Hotel in Lawrence, the investment will probably be returned to the stockholders, with perhaps a considerable advance. The prospects of the triumph of Free-State principles in Kansas are considered flattering. The payment of damages for the destruction of the Free-State Hotel is to be pressed on Congress, and ultimate success is considered certain.

General POMEROY delivered an address, giving his experience in Kansas, with the particulars of the purchase of Atchison by the Free-State men.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., resigned the office of Treasurer. The old Board of officers were generally reelected.

The receipts of the Society last year were $42,000—of which $37,000 was by subscription and $5,000 by donation.

The anniversary meetings were largely attended today, and the reports of the various societies show a progressive state of educational and religious interest throughout the country. The American Education Society was eloquently addressed by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Rev. H. CLAPP, of Providence, and Rev. SAMUEL HARRIS, of Bangor, addressed the American and Foreign Christian Union Society in Tremont Temple, which was crowded. The American Tract Society elected President HOPKINS, of Williams College, one of the Executive Committee, which is looked upon as a request to the New-York or parent society to appoint him on their publishing Committee, in place of Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS.

The levee of the Young Men's Christian Association in Music Hall, this evening, was very crowded. HENRY WARD BEECHER and other eloquent divines were among the speakers. The exercises were varied by good music and a bountiful collation.

Governor GARDINER to-day vetoed the Hoosac Tunnel bill.

The House, this afternoon, passed the bill over the Governor's veto. The present indications are that the Senate will do the same.

Railroad Accidents.

ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—COL. BENTON HURT.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, May 26.

An axle of the fourth car of the train from Philadelphia was broken this morning, about a mile west of this City. The car upset and was dragged a short distance. HOLMES NORTON, of Trenton, N. J., was seriously injured, and ten or twelve others were considerably cut and bruised. The wounded were brought to this city. Colonel BENTON was amongst the passengers, and was somewhat hurt, but he proceeded on his journey. The Pittsburg train was detained for two hours by the accident.

ACCIDENTS TO AN EXCURSION TRAIN—TWO MEN KILLED.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 26.

Two cars of an excursion train from Memphis to Charleston got off the track on Saturday, when one man was killed and a number of others wounded.

Another accident occurred on Monday near Augusta, Ga., when Mr. WENDEL of Memphis was fatally injured.

Rhode Island General Assembly.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, May 26.

The General Assembly met at Newport this morning, and Governor DYER and the other officers were sworn in. There being no choice of Lieutenant-Governor, THOMAS G. TURNER was elected to that office in Grand Committee. SULLIVAN BALOW, Esq., was elected Speaker of the House.

Fatal Accident at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 26.

Mrs. PHOEBE KING, the mother of ROBERT M. and SAMUEL W. KING, of this city, was killed this morning, by falling from a window. Mrs. KING was pushing open a French window, when she lost her balance and fell out, breaking her neck.

Lands Ceded in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 26.

The Legislature of Minnesota Territory have disposed of the lands granted by Congress to the Minnesota and Pacific, Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota, and the Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroads.

Death of Hon. James Bell, of New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, May 26, 1857.

Hon. JAMES BELL, United States Senator from this State, died at his residence at Laconia this morning.

Death of Senator Butler, of South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, May 26.

Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, died last night at 6 o'clock, of dropsy.

Emancipation of Dred Scott and Family.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 26.

DRED SCOTT, with his wife and two daughters, were emancipated to-day by TAYLOR BLOW, Esq. They had all been conveyed to him by Mr. CHAFFEE, of Massachusetts, for that purpose.

Fire at Newbury, Canada.

DETROIT, Tuesday, May 26.

The Station and Tank Houses, with two freight cars and a large amount of wood at Newbury, belonging to the Great Western Canada Railway, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss not ascertained.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 26.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	53,005,000
Specie	4,028,800
Amount due from other Banks	7,264,500
Amount due to other Banks	4,455,000
Deposits	18,269,706
Circulation	6,774,000

The Troubles at Dr. Cheever's Church.

In accordance with a requisition for a meeting, signed by ten members of Dr. CHEEVER's Church, a meeting was held in the lecture room of the Church last evening, at which about fifty persons were present, and Dr. BALL presided.

Mr. SETH B. HUNT moved that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to consider the propriety of amending the by laws, to enable the Church to nominate three additional deacons, for appointment at the next annual meeting.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed Mr. CHARLES ABERNETHY, and Professor THOMPSON, and Mr. WILLIAM C. GILMAN as such Committee. The two latter declining to serve, Messrs. E. W. CHESTER and CHARLES B. HAVEN were appointed in their stead.

Mr. E. W. CHESTER proposed a number of amendments to the by-laws, among others, that there should hereafter be seven deacons, instead of four, as formerly, the present deacons to hold office till 1858; after that time the election of deacons shall occur annually; also, that female members should be entitled to vote.

These amendments were laid over until the annual meeting, under the rule.

Mr. R. N. HAVENS entered his protest against the meeting held on the 18th instant.

Mr. F. W. KING asked him to explain his grounds of protest, but Mr. H. declined at that time to give them.

It was suggested that, as the present meeting might also be considered illegal, one should be called in due form, so that of its legality there could be no question.

Professor THOMPSON moved that the Committee previously appointed be instructed to report at a subsequent meeting, which was agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned.

Presbyterian General Assembly—New-School.

On Friday, at Cleveland, the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund reported:

Fifty-five churches have been aided during the year; and $19,343 have been appropriated, in loans, without interest for three years, to forty-three churches, and donations to twelve churches.

The Assembly recommended the observance of the first Monday of January as a day of fasting and prayer for the conversion of the world; and the last Thursday of February as a day of prayer for colleges.

The order of the day, the Report of the Committee on Education for the Ministry, was taken up, and read by the Secretary, Rev. THORNTON A. MILES. The report comprised, in detail, the incipient plans of action by the Committee, and of coöperation by the Synods and Presbyteries, some of which have been visited; and circular letters have been sent to all the Presbyteries, and sixty of the Stated Clerks of the same have responded. As the result, a few Presbyteries are found to have systematic presentation of the subject to the churches; some have plans of coöperation with the Committee. Synods, in some cases, have adopted concerted plans of coöperation with the Committee, or with one another, as the Synods of Ohio and Indiana, and Wabash with Cincinnati, or Lane Seminary, as their centre. A considerable number of students for the ministry are reported. The Central Education Society and the Philadelphia Education Society have been in operation—the latter assigning sixty-seven young men in Theological Seminaries and twelve in Colleges and Academies. The American Education, to some extent, may have been also aided by the churches.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, May 26.

The report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, calling for the views of the Assembly in regard to Slavery, caused a sharp debate yesterday, and was made the special order for this afternoon. This morning, communications were read from the Consociations of Rhode Island, and the Associations of New-Hampshire and Wisconsin, taking strong Anti Slavery ground.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The great fire-proof Safe of the World.
ARE WANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers

FASHIONABLE ANNOUNCEMENT.
LADIES,
GENTLEMEN,
BOYS AND GIRLS
will find at
CANTRELL'S,
No. 513 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.,
THE LARGEST,
CHEAPEST,
AND
Decidedly and unmistakably the
BEST
Assortment of articles of "feet-covering" to be found in the City.
Ladies' Gaiters, just the articles for the sea-side and country wear, only
TWELVE SHILLINGS!!!!
These Gaiters are neat, comfortable and very durable. Call and examine them.
A splendid assortment of gentlemen's
DRESS AND PROMENADE BOOTS,
manufactured under the supervision of
M. C. T. KIMBALL,
late of the firm of Kimball & Beesley, offers attractive inducements to those who prefer a comfortable, fashionable and moderate priced article to an ill-looking and inferior manufactured one.
Young and old can alike be accommodated, and a call from all is solicited by CANTRELL.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade st., have, at great expense, combined and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid 3 yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 2s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil Cloths from 2s 6d. to 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
2,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

TO THE RETAIL STRAW HATTERS.—WE ARE now prepared to offer, of our own manufacture, the variegated or black and white Swiss Sennette whole straw Hat, feeling confident that they will be the leading style of hat for this Summer, no other straw hat presenting so many advantages to the wearer. They are not only light, flexible and uncommonly durable, but being of a mottled appearance, precludes the possibility of their showing the dust and dirt, which so obviates the objection so often made by the wearers of straw hats. We would also beg leave to say, our stock of men's, boys, and childrens hats is complete in every branch.
A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

CARPETING.—ROYAL VELVET, 10s. TO 12s. Tapestry Brussels, 7s. 6d. to 9s.; Tapestry Ingrain 8s. to 8s. 6d.; oil cloths, 5 yards wide, for rooms or halls, from 3s. to 10s. the yard. Also, 1,000 pieces Common Ingrain Carpeting from auction, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the yard; Gold Window Shades, Canton Matting, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

FOR HOUSE-CLEANING, GARDENING, &c., the India-Rubber Glove is invaluable to ladies who wish their hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Can be worn where any other glove would be spoiled. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

BALLOONS, PARIS ROSE BALLOONS, EVERY family will have one, India Rubber Gloves and Shoes, with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes, of all kinds and prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

GENIN'S ORIGINAL BEAVER CASSIMERE, the leading dress feature of the season, the lightest, best, and most beautiful hat ever offered, and for sale only by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

DRESSING CASES.—THE COMPACT FORM AND perfect nullity of these articles render them indispensable to all travelers. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS. Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FANCY CUTLERY, EMBRACING A LARGE variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives of the most rare and beautiful patterns, for sale at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No. 7 Astor House.

MOTHS.—BREWER'S MOTH-POWDER IS UNdoubtedly a superior protection for furs, carpets and all woolen goods. Now is the time to use it. Sold by all the principal druggists.

MARRIED.

REED—CHASE.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 26, by Rev. J. B. Wakely, P. D. REED to LUCY, only daughter of A. B. CHASE, all of this City.

JACKSON—JEWIN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 21, by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, HUGH R. JACKSON to ELIZABETH J., daughter of David Irwin, Esq., all of this City.

SHAW—PATTERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 26, by Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. GEORGE SHAW, of Toronto, Canada West, to Miss ABIGAIL PATTERSON, of the City of New-York.

LE BARON—HICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. J. Windsor, JAMES F. LE BARON to Miss SARAH F. HICKS.

SNEDEKER—VAN PELT.—At the Reformed Dutch Church, Port Richmond, S. I., on Tuesday, May 26, by Rev. Dr. Brownlee, Mr. LIVINGSTON, only son of Wm. Snedeker, Esq., to Miss EMILY, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. Van Pelt, all of Staten Island.

ANDERSON—TAYLOR.—At Highstown, N. J., on Monday, May 25, by Rev. J. Anderson, of Grand Haven, Mich., HENRY S. ANDERSON, of New York City, to SARAH M. TAYLOR, eldest daughter of Joseph Taylor, of the former place.

STERLING—VAN CLIEF.—At the R. D. Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Tuesday, May 26, by Rev. P. M. Brett, ERASMUS STERLING, son of Dr. John W. Sterling, of New-York, to Miss ELIZABETH VAN CLIEF, daughter of J. H. Van Clief, of Stapleton, S. I.

WATERS—STEVENS.—In Cromwell, Conn., on Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. Geo. A. Bryan, JOSEPH M. WATERS to Miss SARAH E. STEVENS.

DIED.

COLLIER.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, May 26, Mrs. JANE COLLIER, aged 64 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother in-law, Mr. Hart B. Weed, No. 148 Spring-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COGLER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 26, ADRAHAN LOZIER COGLER, only child of Capt. Robert W. and Jane Cogler, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his grandmother, Sarah Lozier, No. 11 West Broadway, this evening, at 8 P. M. The remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Monday, May 25, LEVI B. TUCKER, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 85 West 16th st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Monday, May 25, JANE LORIMER, relict of the late Nathan B. Graham, in the 82d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, James Lorimer, Nathan B., John A., Henry M., and Edward C. Graham, also those of her sons in law, Joseph B. Varnum, Sr., James McCall, and Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., are respectfully invited, without further invitation, to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock precisely, from her late residence, No. 21 Washington-square.

MACY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 25, MARY OETZMANN, wife of Dr. B. G. Macy, aged 39 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, at No. 83 Court st.

SERGEANT.—In Williamsburg, L. I., on Monday, May 25, of typhoid fever, FANNIE A., wife of Jas W. Sergeant.

The relatives and friends of his family, and of her mother, Mrs. A. M. Hurd, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 93 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

☞ Nashville, Tenn., Cincinnati, O., and Sussex County, N. J., papers please copy.

KISSAM.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Monday, May 25, DANIEL KISSAM, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at Christ Church, Manhasset, at 11 A. M., on Thursday, 28th inst.

NO. 375 BROADWAY.

PRINTING FOR CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The LARGEST general JOB PRINTING office in this country is JOHN A. GRAY'S, No. 375 BROADWAY, near White-st., and Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST., near Frankfort-st., FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS. He executes EVERY PROCESS in Printing, or its kindred arts, in large and small quantities, in the quickest and best manner, at low prices, for cash.

☞ Step in and see SPECIMENS, at No. 375 BROADWAY, conveniently arranged in books and boxes, with prices.

NO CHINA! NO GLASS!!
BUT
GAS FIXTURES!!!

Our present stock of CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c., consists of the newest, most elaborate, and best designs got up in this country. Our whole time, attention and talents are paid exclusively to the selecting and manufacturing of the above goods, which we are enabled to sell, not at 50 per cent. below cost, nor at cost, but, mark this! AT A TRIFLING ADVANCE FROM COST.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.
N. B.—Our Fixtures we lengthen, put up, and furnish any pattern of plain or Cut Glass Globes,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

HEIRESS OF GREENHURST.
A NEW NOVEL
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
Author of "Fashion and Famine."
12mo. Price $1 25, will be published next Saturday.

HEIRESS OF GREENHURST!

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, (English Protestant,) of highest respectability and character, as cook, is a first-rate meat and pastry cook, or would do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; first class references from City and country. Also, by a very neat and respectable protestant young woman of long experience as chambermaid and waiter, or would assist in the washing; can do up fine clothes neat. Both will go in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 201 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as first-rate cook; understands baking and pastry and all its branches; the other as chambermaid and nurse or chambermaid and take care of children; both of them excellent washers and ironers; can do fine fluting if required; have no objections to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; can give the best of City references. No. 683 36th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO GENTEEL girls, with excellent City reference, one does the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, makes excellent bread, understands meats and pastry, does nu Bacn in style, wages $7 to $8; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing, wages $6; the country preferred; gives excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPEtent women, in either City or country, one as cook or would cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and waitress, or would not go in a hundred. No objection to a boarding-house or hotel. Both have good references. Call at No. 24 3d-av. Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking care of a baby from its birth; understands all kinds of family sewing and shirt-making; has no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 173 West 22d-st., rear house, room No. 7.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable and confidential young women, in either City or country; the one as cook, or would cook, wash and iron—bakes well and is a superior laundress; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain seamstress. Both have good City reference; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, or nurse and chambermaid, or as laundress and chambermaid, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, and as chambermaid and seamstress. by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 5th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; would like to do the housework of two families or three persons; good references as to character and ability. Call at No. 169 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing; or would do general housework for a small private family. She can be seen at present employment, where she has lived for three years, No. 57 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, of steady habits, to take care of a baby or wait on old lady and sew. Is willing to assist in domestic affairs. None but the best of families need apply. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 165 22d-st., between 1st and 2d ava.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man, as coachman or groom; will take care of a cow and assist in the garden; can drive a span, or would take a place in the City to drive an express; knows the City well, and can be well recommended for honesty and capability. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, as chambermaid and waitress; she can be seen during this week at her present situation, No. 338 West 22d-st., where she would also refer for recommendation as to her character and ability.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, washer and ironer or general housework, in a small private family; willing to make herself useful; best of City reference. Call or address No. 208 West 30th st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as experienced cook; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale clothing house, and to travel West for the house if required; has been in the business 14 years; the very best of references. Address F. C., Box No. 1,239 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged woman, a situation as cook in a genteel private family. She understands cooking in all its branches. Apply from 1 to 5 o'clock at No. 62 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE private family by a young girl as seamstress; can cut and fit for children and make ladies' dresses. The best of City ref. rence. Call for two days at No. 41 Rutgers-st., in the rear. Has no objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as chambermaid, is capable of doing up ladies' muslins, or plain sewing. Has good reference Can be seen at No. 108 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, FOR FIRST-CLASS help, colored and white. Can be procured this day, at L. TILMON'S Employment Office, No. 27 6th st., coachmen, boys, nurses, seamstresses, travelling servants, cooks, laundresses, &c., for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable middle-aged woman, who can be well recommended by her former employers. Call at No. 79 9th-st., where she may be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GIRL SEVENteen years old, as chambermaid and nurse; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can give good reference from her last place. Call at No 16 Carroll-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE AND ATHLETIC young man, able and willing to work, a situation as porter in a store or hotel, or employment in some such capacity. Address FORM, at this office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL. A SITuation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 15 Waverley-place for two days, between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as book keeper or entry clerk. Good reference given. Address J. D., No. 629 Fourth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, with a family going to Europe. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 36 Clinton-place.

DRESSMAKERS.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF varied capacities, well known in this City as a dressmaker, desires a situation as she would prefer a home in some lady's family. Many of her patronesses would gladly recommend her. A note addressed to SEAMSTRESS, Madison-square Post-Office, will be personally attended to.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED American widow woman as nurse; one who has been accustomed to children, or who has filled the situation of nursery governess and is competent to take charge of three children. To a capable person liberal wages will be paid. References required. Apply at No. 124 West 13th st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BOY, ABOUT 18 years of age, to work on a farm. One who is acquainted with the business would be preferred. Apply to C. W. MOORE, C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., No. 28 Park-place.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF POWER-LOOM weavers, who have been accustomed to weave print ing cloths. Apply to GARNER & CO., No. 23 Pine-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 45 Greene-st., 4th floor.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY STATE for the sale of the Patent Salamander Lightning Conductors, known as the best rod in use. Rights for sale. Apply to W. KAMENA, Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, IN A DENTIST'S office, a first-class operator and also a mechanical dentist. Address DENTIST, Bowery Post-Office, (No. 257 Bowery,) stating name, age, capabilities and wages required.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY HAS a very desirable and handsomely furnished second story front room to let, with board, either to a single gentleman or gentleman and wife. Any one desiring first-class accommodations, with moderate prices, and in a genteel location, will call at No. 237 Jay-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING a modern built house in West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., would take a gentleman and wife to board, where all the comforts of a home are to be had. If parties suit, terms moderate References exchanged. Address W. G. C., Box 3,649 Post Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACcommodated with board or partial board, on reasonable terms; can have a pleasant front parlor, furnished, and all the privileges of a home to himself. No extra charges. Call at No. 235 Bowery.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with unfurnished rooms and partial board in a small private family where there are no other boarders. Apply at No 164 Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF FROM 3 TO 4 persons can find pleasant apartments with board in a private family at Tarrytown; references required. For particulars, apply at No. 23 Waverley-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Columbia-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders and in the care of Col ANSEL MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine scenting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and airy. Price range from $6 to $10 per week, according to room. For further information [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board on reasonable terms at No. 41 Nassau-st., first house from Washington-st. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—ON the Sound, for four adults, where there is fishing good living, good beds and gunning. Address S., Box No. 2,691 Post-Office, with terms.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBOURGH.—CAN Be obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be well accommodated during the summer, in the pleasant village of Easthampton, Mass., about six hours by railroad from this City. For healthiness of situation, beauty of scenery and pleasantness of rides and drives, this place cannot be excelled, being in the immediate neighborhood of the pleasant towns of Northampton and Old Hadley, and the celebrated Mount Holyoke. For particulars, inquire of D. STINSON, No. 6 State-st.

MARBLE HOUSE, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—One or two families of grown persons may obtain superior rooms, with board, at this commodious residence, delightfully located on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and Narrows, only 8 minutes' walk from two ferries. Extensive grounds in lawns, orchard, and garden. Large stable, and carriage-house. Excellent sea bathing. Apply or address MARBLE HOUSE, New-Brighton.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY in a new house, have some very pleasant furnished rooms to let, with or without partial board, to single gentlemen; location very accessible, and to gentlemen seeking good quarters and home comforts the opportunity is a good one. Apply at No. 236 West 21st-st., near 9th-av. Best of references given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—RESPECTABLE BOARD can be obtained for two children in a small private family, residing a short distance from the City. Apply at Mr. HEWITT'S warerooms, No. 83 Bleecker st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ONE OR TWO LARGE furnished rooms with or without partial board, can be obtained in the house of a small private family in 24th-st., near Broadway. Address Box No. 658, Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE family will rent a suite of furnished rooms, with a private table if desired, at No. 55 21st st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Best of reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—FOR GENtlemen, on reasonable terms, at No. 57 Spring-st., corner of Broadway, formerly the Collamore House.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS. WANTED—A gentleman to give lessons on the Piano and in the French language Apply to WM B STOUGHTON, Summit, Essex County, N. J. Parents and guardians who desire a select home for their lads are invited to call and see our beautiful location, definitely in the country. Board and tuition $100 per five months. W. B. S.

PATRONS—E. B. Sutton, Esq., C. H. Roach, Esq., A. West Esq., Wm. M. Bayard, Esq., Chas. Meyer, Esq., Savannah.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE hundred and fifty-second st., Washington Heights, New-York. Parents and guardians desirous of educating their daughters, will find this a most desirable location, combining the advantages of City masters with the healthiness of the country. Circulars supplied by the Principal and Rev. C. WHITEHEAD, Washington Heights. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. SOONCIA.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERsant with the details of accounts may obtain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $1.

ASHLAND HALL.—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November Terms, $160 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payments made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. REFERENCES.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman st; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

$1.—A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL teach his system of Penmanship to all, old and young, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, for $5 cents the lesson. Will commence on Wednesday, 27th inst, at 9 A. M, and continue until 9 o'clock P. M. Private lessons on all other days; terms $1 per lesson. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO instruct children in a private family, in music, drawing, or English branches if preferred, as compensation for her board. Good references given in regard to tuition. Address L. J., Broadway Post-Office, New York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 33d-av.,
Corner of 21st st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument, just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his matinées musicales, is without rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

PIANOS SELLING OFF CHEAP.—A NEW 6¾ octave rosewood piano, for $140; one of 7 octaves, second hand, $100; one of 6 octaves, for $65, &c., &c.; two melodeons, flutes, music stools, piano covers, watches chains, jewelry, cigars, books, cap and letter paper, gold and silver pencils and pens, double harness, &c. Cash advances on pianos watches, cigars, dry goods, &c. J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. WOULD CALL attention to their extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes on exhibition at No. 497 Broadway. Particular attention is called to their elegant Grand Piano-Fortes, pronounced by all who have seen them equal to any instruments manufactured in this country. Both Grand and Square Pianos have their Patent Corrugated Sounding-board, and Nospession Plate. N. P. B. CURTISS, Agent.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway.) New York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, OR A PIANO-FORTE WANTED.—In exchange for building lots in a fine location. Also an elegant country seat, 14 miles from New-York, will be exchanged for good City property. Improvements cost $16,000. Apply at No. 195 Broadway, room No. 5.

CHEAP PIANOS.—RARE BARGAINS.—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE.—Very little used, and warranted superior in tone, touch and workmanship; will be sold exceedingly cheap, as the owner leaves for the West. Apply to ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MELODEONS FOR RENT.—RENT ALLOWED on purchase.—S. D & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons in every variety of style for parlor, church, lodge-room or concert use, wholesale or retail. A. M. ANOUSE, No. 88 Walker-st., sole Agent.

NEW AND WARRANTED ROSEWOOD 6¾-octave Piano-forte for $165. One second-hand, $125, one $75. Superior 7-octave circular scales, at very low price. S. M. AMBLER, No. 356 Bowery.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 100 rooms and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $2,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—FOR SALE—The house and lot of Mr. Chas. Adloms, No. 75 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington ave., with or without furniture. The lot is 25 feet in width by half the block. The house is 65 feet deep, with a library extension in the rear 12x16; party walls on both sides, brown-stone front, and has all the modern improvements and conveniences; built in the year 1854 under the personal inspection of the owner for his own residence, in the best and most substantial manner. For further particulars and cards of admission to view the premises, which can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 14 Pine-st

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—The valuable plot of ground, consisting of Nos. 12 and 14 Pell st. and No 51 Bayard-st., having a front of over 50 feet on Pell-st. and 75 feet on Bayard st., being 16a feet deep on the longest side and 114 feet on the shortest side, within 150 feet of the Bowery, and in a neighborhood that must rapidly improve — well situated for building for manufacturing purposes. Will be sold on easy terms. For particulars, inquire of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st., or of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 397 Canal st

FOR SALE—FORTY-TWO LOTS, DESIRABLY located on Patchen-av., near h, and near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, a good house and barn, pump, &c., on the premises, only about 300 feet from City Railroad A rare chance for investment, as the lots must double in value in a short time Will be sold a bargain Terms made known by FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE and lot on first-st., near 1st av; has the Croton water in the yard, and a nice garden, with fruit-trees and grapevines. It will be sold to a cash customer for $1,500. The house rents now for $160 a year, which would be more than 8 per cent interest to the purchaser. Apply at No. 1,005 Broadway, near 23d-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewing privileges, with or without steam power. Apply to BROMLEY & BOVEE, No. 53 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown stone houses, north side of 81st-st., between Madison and 4th-avs., three stories and basements, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT FOUR-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 42d-st., 3d house west of 6th av. Apply at JOHN CALVERT'S, No. 175 West 28th-st., near 8th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO LOTS OF ground 50x99, with the three story building 32x56, No 37 East 33d-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot No 170 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 35 Centre Market.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND four lots of ground, 15 minutes walk from the ferry at Hoboken. The place is suitable for a private residence. $2,000 cash required to purchase the above. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 1.
C. B. BOWES & CO.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIFTH-STREET, HARLEM.—Brick and wooden dwelling houses, with ranges, baths, Croton water, &c., and from one to seven lots each, beautifully located: convenient to churches, schools and markets; also, to railroads and steamboats. Rents moderate. Apply immediately to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FROM THE FIRST June, to a small family, large front room, back sleeping room, bath and pantries between, pleasant front basement and privilege for servant on third floor. House situated in Amos-st., near 4th-st. Inquire of WILLIAM TAYLOR, No. 75 Wall-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New York.

TO LET—A MOST DESIRABLE SITUATION IN BROADWAY.—Second and third floors of No. 371 Broadway. For any business requiring fine show-rooms, and a central situation, this location cannot be surpassed. Apply in the store.

TO LET—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-STORY brick house, No. 150 West 11th-st. The location of this house is unsurpassed, being one of that fine row with gardens in front Inquire on the premises, or to S. W. JESSUP, No 258 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY house, No. 44 Irving-place, with ranges, baths, gas fixtures, &c., &c.; the whole in complete order. Apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT COTTAGE-HOUSE NO. 206 Sacket st., Brooklyn, complete, with all the modern improvements, including gas, &c Inquire of O. F. GATMAN, No. 22 Beekman-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 20TH-ST., CORner of Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FINLEY, No. 1,006 Broadway, or at room No. 8 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMIly, part of a very pleasant house in a desirable location. For terms, apply at No. 435 Canal, near Varick-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET, for six months, from 1st May next, an elegant house, of moderate size, with brown-stone front, furnished in unique style adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL, BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—From 1st of May next the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house, situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 86 East 19th-st; large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—In the upper part of Brooklyn, in a quiet, genteel neighborhood, convenient to the city cars. Rent, $250 The furniture will be sold low, and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st., 3d floor, New York, or to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TO PIANO-FORTE CABINET-MAKERS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS, &c.—TO LET—Rooms in building No 67 Crosby-st The building is five stories high, 74 by 100, well lighted. One or more floors may be had together on a lease of three years. Apply on the premises. Steam if required

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Tritoo House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 45 EAST 20th-st., 3 story; 13 rooms, with improvements, in perfect order; rent $110 a month; boarding-house-keepers and tobacco smokers please not apply. Apply at No. 64 East 23d-st., after 10 o'clock.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Astor House, Astor-place, with every convenience and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

762 BROADWAY.—TO LET, FOR THREE years. Inquire of H. A. KERR, No 746 Broadway

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY, a country residence (garden attached preferred) for the Summer months and up to October. The house must be furnished, and rent moderate. Address, immediately, A. B. C. I., Times Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, A SMALL COTtage, with one or two lots in garden, and gas, within a mile or two of the ferries. Parties with whom care of the premises is some consideration, and willing to lease, will address S. F. R., Box No 930 New-York Post Office.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 125 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HILL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—A RANNEY has removed from No. 195 to No. 293 Broadway, where he is prepared to supply Agents and the Trade as usual, with maps, books, charts, &c., on the very lowest terms. The only real Travelers' Depôt for guides, hand books, maps, &c., in the City. Remember, A. RANNEY'S, No. 293 Broadway.

"O'er hill and dale
By brook and rill"
WE SEND MANY PARTIES, WHO, DEsirous of avoiding the heat and dust of the city, apply at the "BOARDERS' EXCHANGE" Appletons' Building, No. 346 Broadway, where they can learn full particulars of many desirable families, farmers, and boarding houses wishing boarders. All wishing genteel boarders should apply to SMITH & BOYD.

HITCHCOCK'S SUMMER GARDEN.—OPEN EVERY EVENING. No. 128 (new) Canal-st., with a good Vocal and Instrumental Concert, by the following talent: WM. HILL, JAMES FRASER, the celebrated comic singer, M. LYONS, W. BURNS; R. RIVERS, with Professor KENNEDY, Pianist.
WM. HITCHCOCK, sole Proprietor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat on Van Wyke av., about 300 yards from the local depôt of Long Island Railroad, 200 yards from Jamaica Plank-road, three quarters of a mile from Jamaica village, and about 7 miles from Peck-slip Ferry; consisting of 6 acres of land, under the highest state of cultivation, with a great variety of choice fruit, shrubbery, and shade trees unsurpassed; house two story and attic, 40x40, with two wings, gardener's house, coach house, henery, &c.; everything necessary for a country residence. Will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house and lot in New-York, as the owner is removing West The garden is needed down for the season. For particulars, apply to J. W. GOODWIN, No. 71 West 23d st., or P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall st.

$7,000.—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, the cheapest in this State, located at Pelham Bridge, Westchester County, with a water front of 1,000 feet. The house is four years old, three stories high, with two story extension, four parlors on a floor. The cost of the house alone was $6,000; it is built in the best manner. There is a good barn and outhouses, with three acres of ground and abundance of fruit trees; $5,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to I. G. FOWLER, at Pelham Bridge, or to JACOB L. DODGE, No. 45 Grove-st., before 10 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE PROperty in the village of Tarrytown. The house and lot of JOHN WILDEY, deceased: two story frame house, with kitchen attached filled in with brick, nearly new, in good order; situated on the Highland turnpike, in the centre of the village, and has a commanding view of the Hudson River and surrounding scenery. Apple and other fruit trees. Apply to HENRY L. HAIGHT or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown, or to CALEB WILDEY or ALEXANDER WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvel, in a very desirable and healthy location, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within five minutes' of the depôt. House contains parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, pantries, 9 bedrooms, bath room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, and is well finished in every respect, and an acre of land, or more if desired, neatly improved. Good stable and carriage-house. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at No. 374 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvel. Price $8,000.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with 50 acres of highly cultivated land attached on the banks of the Raritan River, in Somerset County, New-Jersey, one mile from Boundbrook, and four miles from New-Brunswick, within two hours' ride from New-York City by the New Jersey Central Railroad. Apply to G M OLMSTEAD, Attorney at Law over Hudson County Bank Jersey City, or to H. V. SHADDLE, Esq., on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ONE ACRE OF ground in garden and lawn, with fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c., and very handsomely fenced; new frame house, with marble mantels, gas, hot and cold baths, range, &c., situated near the village of Jamaica, will be sold at a sacrifice and no cash required; is unincumbered, and in a first-class and perfectly healthy neighborhood. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to fifty acres; good house, abundant out buildings shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery, apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE family leaving for Europe—12 acres of land, abundance of fruits of the choicest kind selected and planted by the owner; extensive views of the Hudson South and West; for retirement and health unsurpassed, fine springs, good schools and churches, at Claremont, near Sing Sing. Plans and particulars, A. J BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two story house, and from 6 to 30 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., and connected by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No 170 Broadway, near Maiden lane.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, POSSESSION immediately, a handsome country seat at New Rochelle; ten minutes' walk from depôt, or Long Island Sound; with 3 or more acres of land; well shaded with fruit and forest trees; house contains 10 rooms, with kitchen attached; a good garden, coach house, stables, &c. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange place, or to G. P. DAVIS, near the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY—A large furnished house, together with well stocked garden orchards, and extensive grounds, will be let for the Summer at $200. The place is situated in the village of Litchfield, Conn., and commands one of the finest views in that region. Reference is made to JAS. HOW, Esq., of Brooklyn, who occupied the place last year. Address E. C. GOODWIN, Esq., Litchfield, Conn.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—VILLA SITES, seventeen miles from the City Hall by Hudson River Railroad and steamboats, forty lots in one block, being the western part of the estate of the late Judge York, fronting on Roosa Vista av. It has a fine view of Hudson River and the Palisades at a great distance. Will be sold at a bargain. Title good, and terms favorable. Apply at the farm house adjoining the premises, five minutes' walk south of depôt and steamboat landing.

TO LET—A HOUSE PLEASANTLY LOCATED, at Stamford, Conn., thirty miles from this City. Rent $250.
Stamford, located on the Sound, is a healthy town, convenient of access by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, eighteen trains running daily. For full particulars inquire of R HOYT, Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st., or to Mr. SCOFIELD, near the Stamford Depôt.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Manro, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 60 feet square, with a wing 20 by 45; a stable, &c.; and 23 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway, and Neversink. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT of 30 acres, situated 1½ miles from the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. The buildings consist of a Gothic cottage, containing 9 rooms, also barn, carriage-house, granary, and poultry-house. Location very healthy. For particulars inquire of J MONILAUS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

TO LET—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, A fine residence at Sing Sing, overlooking the Hudson, formerly occupied by Gen. Lockwood; very desirable for a Summer residence; fruit and shade trees in great abundance. For particulars, inquire of J. T. COLLYER, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—PRICE $20,000, THE DWELLINGhouse, buildings and grounds of the subscriber, containing 15 acres of park, lawn, garden, orchard and meadow, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite the city of Newark. Apply on the Premises, or to E. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. 12 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LONG BRANCH, N. J., cottage, containing 12 rooms, piazza two stories on three sides, 5 acres of land, ice house sited, stable, good garden and good water, bounded in front by the ocean, adjoining Howland's Hotel. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS, A NEW MODern-built house, furnished, lighted with gas, containing 10 rooms, with garden planted, and well supplied with fruit, in the most eligible part of Elizabeth, N. J., 8 minutes' walk from depôt, whence hourly cars to New-York. Address box No. 114 Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, ON STATEN Island, Forest Cottage, furnished, the beautiful residence of Rev. Dr. WINSLOW, ten minutes' drive from either ferry. Inquire of NESMITH & CO., No. 71 Broadway.

TO LET AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND.—A very pleasant three story house, in perfect order, overlooking the Bay, &c. Also, a number

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL WHEELWRIGHT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Elegant paintings, statuary, bronzes, and other beautiful works of art, at the residence No. 1 2 West 21st st., a few doors west of 7th av., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) May 27, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

The sale of this furniture and costly works of art, offers extraordinary inducements to purchasers, as the entire furniture of the house is of the most costly description and the splendid collection of antique and modern bronzes, adornments, and classic works of art, such as will meet the approbation of connoisseurs and artists. This sale will be peremptory without regard to weather, full descriptive catalogues of which can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank. Sale will commence in dining-room at 10½ o'clock with large and valuable variety of rich silver ware, Sheffield dining and tea service, silver salvers, coasters, fruit baskets, urns, castors, spoons, forks, silver and ivory cutlery, rich white, ruby, and amber, cut glass, Dresden and Sevres China sets, with every description of French China, elegant extension table, with superb dining-room furniture, velvet carpets, chandeliers, wines, &c.; immediately after which

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consisting of elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, used but three months, with marble-top cabinet, three full suites magnificent carved rosewood furniture, covered in French brocade, these suites are all first-class, made to order, four splendid pier and mantel mirrors, brocade and lace curtains, stationary, tea, centre, and pier tables, consoles in Buhl work, Turkish lounges, with recumbent chairs to match in tapestry, two elegant gothic rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts, lined with satin-wood, French escritoire, reception chairs in tapestry, velvet carpets, valuable paintings, including "Spirit's Dream," from Pilgrim's Progress, Madonna, &c.; also, a most costly and beautiful collection of vases, mantel ornaments, groups, and parlor ornaments

CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE—Is of the best description throughout—rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, shovel glasses, secretary and library book-cases, elegant hair mattresses, mirrors, rich clocks, carpets, chairs, chandeliers, &c., with a large variety of elegant parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room furniture not mentioned. Purchasers will be required to make a satisfactory deposit.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

RICH AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OF VERY CONSIDERABLE PATTERN, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PARLOR SUITS, SEVERAL HUNDRED CHAIRS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, TO-MORROW (Thursday,) May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 501 Beekman-st., in the second story, the entire furniture of a family removed to the store for convenience of sale. Among the stock may be found six suites of rosewood parlor furniture, of various colored brocatel; several large bookcases and secretaries, mahogany and marble top furniture, extension dining and tea tables, French plate oval and gilt mirrors, velvet, Brussels and other carpets and druggets large hair mattresses, feather beds, chandeliers and gas fixtures, marble-top furniture in mahogany and rosewood, 20 full pieces of oil-cloths, 30 dozen oak, black walnut and cane seat chairs, two second-hand pianos, office desks, &c. More full particulars will be given in next notice. Catalogues will be issued early on Thursday morning.

N. B.—All the above goods will be sold without the least reservation whatever, as the family leave the City in a few days. Deposits will be required from all strangers.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH PLACES, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, 20 lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, in the city of Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and (including court-yards 37 feet 5½ inches deep) 185 feet 5¾ inches in depth. Each of said lots are on the northerly side of 3d place, commencing at the corner of Court-st., and six on the southerly side of 3d place, commencing at the corner of Court-st.; eight of said lots are on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing at the corner of Smith st. Ten per cent. of the purchase-money to be paid on the day of sale; 25 per cent. on the 2nd of June next; the remainder may remain on mortgage of the property for three years, on interest, at 7 per cent. per annum.

D. H. NEVINS,
Executor of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern):

$2,000 Manchester Mining and Mfg. Co. 6 per cent. bonds, $500 each.

$3,000 Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western R. R. Co., 2d mortgage 7 per cent. convertible bonds, due in 1881, $1,000 each.

20 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
100 shares Manchester Mining & Mfg. Co.....$100 each
20 shares North American Grants Pecha Co.....$100 each
20 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each

(By order of the Administrator of Edward Neville.)

20 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.....$25 each
20 shares Farmers' & Citizens' Bk. of Wash'g..$25 each
10 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg.....$50 each

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, PASTELS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of over 150 costly oil-paintings, pastels and water color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq., sold previous to his departure for Europe. Among them will be found the best works of Bellows, Carter, Carmiencke, Dasel, Hays, Hart, Matteson, Shaw, Lilly M. Spencer, Shattuck, Smith, Van Gorpen, Williamson, and others; besides superb specimens of European Art. It is seldom that we offer to our friends at one time so many choice pictures, and we do not hesitate in saying that this collection is well worthy of the attention of all lovers of the Fine Arts. The paintings are now on exhibition with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by Auction on THURSDAY, May 28, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 16 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, genteel household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suits, in blue and gold silk brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, marble and bronze clock and mantel ornaments, Brussels carpets, ormolu chandeliers, centre table, mahogany couch, chairs and arm chairs, covered with hair cloth, lace curtains, oak bookcase, Turkey curtains, extension table, white and gold China dinner set, glass ware, &c. Bedrooms—Ingrain and Brussels carpets, black walnut bedsteads, dressbureaus, dress table, wardrobes, washstands, cottage suits, mirrors, bureaus, &c., without reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT TROY, NEW-YORK, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the New-York Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, the property known as the McCoun Mills, embracing two large brick and frame flouring mills, (on complete order), with substantial dwelling and outhouses, and about eight acres of land suitable for city lots. The stream is never failing, and has a fall of 24 feet. This property is ¾ of a mile from the River Docks, and for business purposes is very desirable, and must become of great value. Title perfect. Terms very liberal. Particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PAINTINGS, RICH CHINA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., AT AUCTION.—GEORGE LUCAS will sell, at the salesroom, No. 65 Chambers-st., THIS DAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, rich parlor suites in solid rosewood frames, in brocatel; plush and hair cloth, rosewood bedroom furniture, wardrobes, secretaries, etageres, centre and side tables; also, mahogany furniture in all its variety, with mirrors, paintings, carpets, bedding, mattresses. Also, rich China ware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS WILL SELL BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st, a fine roan trotting Pony; is perfectly sound and kind, can trot his mile in 4 minutes, and is a fine saddle horse; children can drive him with perfect safety.

Also, a beautiful wagon, harness and saddle.

Also, a bay saddle mare, 14 hands high, fast in harness, and perfectly gentle: has been used for the past two years by children and ladies.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No 186 West 14th-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany chairs, sofas, and tête-à-têtes, marble-top centre and pier tables, marble and China vases, velvet tapestry and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedstead, marble top dressing bureaus and wash stands, mattresses, pallasses, lace curtains, &c. Also, breakfast, dinner and tea sets, and an assortment of kitchen ware.

E. R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., AT SALESROOM No. 55 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., a fine assortment of liquors, consisting of old port wine in cases, &c., sherry and claret in do., superior old brandy in ¼th and 1-16th casks, cases, demijohns, &c., superior gin in do, do, do.; old Jamaica rum in cases, &c. This sale well deserves the attention of buyers and consumers. The stock will be sold without reserve.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, May 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 316 Pearl st., 200 packages and lots well assorted hardware. Also part of a stock of shelf goods, guns, pistols, caps, grades, shovels, forks, ivory cutlery, spring do., carded goods, hatchets, axes, augurs, screws, saws, files, rasps; also 150 fancy clocks. Catalogues early on the morning of sale

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 453 Broadway.—Peremptory sale of all the furniture, counters, show cases, chairs, &c., of the above store, on account of lease being sold, together with a lot of fine imported cigars, brandy, gin, whisky, pipes, tobacco, &c. Sale without reserve.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—BY PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising one elegant suite of parlor furniture, solid rosewood frames, covered in green and gold brocatel; mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, looking glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, China and glass-ware, cutlery, hair mattresses, office chairs, stools, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis, No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh seasonable goods adapted to city or country trade, without reserve, for cash.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The whole of the new and costly furniture of the above house, one of the largest hotels in this country, is now selling off at auction without reserve, by order of the assignees. It includes elegant parlor, bedroom, kitchen and bar furniture, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures China, silver ware, glass ware and every article necessary for a hotel, all of which is in perfect order the house having been refitted throughout within the last two years. Sale commences Monday, May 25, and will continue two weeks.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.—THE Assignee's sale of ready-made clothing will positively take place on FRIDAY, May 29, all restrictions having been taken off same. WM. TOPPING & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 522 Broadway, of mirrors, tables, and stock in trade of a millinery establishment.

AUCTION SALES.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE AT AUCTION, at the Merchants' Exchange.

B. H. LEEDS & CO. beg the attention of art lovers to the above important sale of the celebrated marble statue, by HIRAM POWERS,

THE GREEK SLAVE.

which will positively be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock.

This world-renowned statue, which is valued at over $6,000, is the original Greek slave which was exhibited through the country several years since for the benefit of Mr Powers, and afterward purchased of him by the Cosmopolitan Art Association of Cincinnati, who awarded it as a prize to the present possessor, Mrs. Kate Gillespie, and on whose account it is now to be sold, as will be seen by the following correspondence:

"BRADY'S BEND Pa., May 6, 1857.

H. H. LEEDS, Esq., Auctioneer, New York—Sir: I have in my possession the original and world-renowned statue of 'Powers' Greek Slave,' which was awarded to me as a prize by the Cosmopolitan art association some three years since. Not being able to retain so valuable a work, I have, at the suggestion of several friends, been induced to write you as to the propriety of selling the statue by auction. Please inform me what you think of the plan, and whether in your opinion I would realize a good sum from the above mode of disposing of it, and oblige yours, &c.,

KATE GILLESPIE."

"NEW-YORK, May 10, 1857.

Mrs. KATE GILLESPIE—*Dear Madame:* We have the pleasure of acknowledging yours of the 6th inst., and in reply beg leave to say that if the Statue in your possession is the *original Greek Slave*, by Hiram Powers, we have no hesitation in saying that—with proper publicity and the facilities enjoyed by ourselves for the sale of works of art—the Statue would realize for you a very satisfactory price. Very respectfully, &c.,

H. H. LEEDS & CO."

"BRADY'S BEND, Pa., May 17, 1857

H. H. LEEDS & Co.—*Gentlemen:* Your letter of the 10th is at hand. After due consideration I have concluded to risk the sale of the Slave at auction, and have accordingly had it shipped to you in charge of my friend Mr R., who will call and arrange matters preliminary to the sale, and also place in your possession the proof of the genuineness of the statute over Mr. Powers' own signature. Trusting you will give the sale a wide publicity, and receive a good price for the marble beauty which I so reluctantly part with, I await the result with the greatest anxiety. Yours, truly, KATE GILLESPIE."

The above Statue will be placed on exhibition one week previous to the sale in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, and sold as above without reserve, presenting probably the only opportunity in a life-time for securing the greatest work of the most celebrated living sculptor.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WM. IRVING & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock at No. 53 10th st., near 5th-av., the superb furniture of the above house, viz.:

PARLORS—Superb Wilton carpets, magnificent suites of rosewood furniture, richly and elaborately covered in crimson and gold satin damask, consisting of sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm, Voltaire, Predue and parlor chairs; solid rosewood centre tables; beautifully carved rosewood etageres, with mirror backs; rosewood seven octave piano-forte, made by Chickering; rich figured velvet embossed window curtains, bound with satin; rich carved gilt cornices, lace window curtains and shades, large full-length gilt frame pier glasses, with marble slabs and brackets; ormolu bronze clocks, rich gas brackets, ormolu chandeliers, marble pedestals and figures, spring-iron frame chairs.

DINING-ROOM—Superb rosewood sideboard, mahogany extension dining tables, with cane; arm and parlor chairs, side tables, velvet tapestry carpets, rich figured brocatel window curtains, lined with satin gilt cornices; lace window curtains, elegant pier glasses, with slab and brackets; gilt paintings, massive billiard table, silver-plated warc, rich China dinner service, cutlery, and rich castly glassware, &c.

BEDROOMS—Velvet tapestry carpets, magnificent solid rosewood French bedsteads, spring mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood marble top dressing bureaus, secretaries, chairs, mirrors, rosewood marble-top cabinets, iron-frame spring chairs, window curtains and shades, stair carpet, stair rods, &c.

HALL—Rosewood hat stand, bronze chandeliers hall chairs, oil cloths, mats, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture. For particulars, see catalogues, which can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND 4TH AVS., 73D AND 74TH STS., AT AUCTION, TO SETTLE A CONCERN.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 5, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz:

ON SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—26 lots on the north side of 73d-st., being nearly the whole front between 3d and 4th avs., 25 are 25x102·3 each, and one is 23ft. 6 in.

ON FOURTH-AVENUE—4 lots on the east side of 4th-av., on and adjoining southeast corner 74th-st.; 3 are 25x77·6 each, and 1 is 21·3x77·6.

ON SEVENTY-FOURTH STREET—4 lots on the south side of 74th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and directly in the rear of the above; size 25x102 each.

THIRD-AVENUE—4 lots on the west side of 3d-av., on and adjoining the northwest corner 73d-st.; 3 are 25x75 each, and 1 is 21·3x75.

The above property is at the commencement of Yorkville, and is probably one of the most eligible blocks for building purposes now for sale in that section of the City. Seventy-third-street is regulated in front of this property, flagged on the south side, and planted with beautiful shade trees on the line of these lots. The Croton water is in 73d-st. The sale will be peremptory to close certain interests. The title is unquestionable. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY Household furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, solid silver ware, &c. J. L. SMITH will sell on THURSDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence in West 15th st., near 7th av., to highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture in said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificent carved frames covered in silk and satin plush, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables with statuary marble tops to match, elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate glass doors and back; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists; French plate pier and oval mirrors, magnificent rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys, rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace do, massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly polished extension dining-table, 16 feet; china ware, cut-glass ware, solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c.; also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety both in rosewood and mahogany beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets rosewood hall-stand, stair carpets, oil cloths, basement furniture, &c. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship goods if wanted.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.—E. & F. SCHENCK will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 28th and 29th inst., 10½ o'clock, at the spacious warerooms of James R. Cook, No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st., one of the most extensive and varied assortments of custom made cabinet furniture that has been offered this season, embracing, in part, as follows: Rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, plush, reps, &c., etageres, centre and side tables, whatnots, Turkish and gothic easy chairs, mahogany sofas, chairs and Voltaires in hair cloth, extension dining tables, sideboards, couches, chairs, &c., library bookcases, in rosewood and oak, rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, paillasses, best hair mattress, bolsters and pillows, and every other article usually found in first-class warerooms.

Strangers visiting the City will find this an opportunity rarely met with.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 121 Mercer-st., a splendid and elegant assortment of solid rosewood and mahogany furniture; parlor suites in gold and brocatel, 1 piano, carved all around, large mantel mirrors and pier glasses, window curtains and shades, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, velvet and tapestry carpets. The furniture of the above house cost $11,000, to be sold without reserve. The attention of dealers and those wanting furniture, is requested to call and see the goods, as they are all in good order.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE CONTENTS OF A JEWELRY STORE—TO-MORROW, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No 21 Nassau-st., SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell as above the entire contents of a first-class jewelry store, removed for convenience of sale, by order of the Mortgagee comprising over 60 gold and silver watches; fine gold jewelry; silver ware, tools, &c. Particulars in catalogues.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL BUSINESS.—A LARGE AND SPACIOUS hotel, situated in a thriving business place in the interior of this State, is now offered to lease and the furniture for sale on very accommodating terms. A suitable man, with $30,000 or $40,000 capital, will find this an opportunity for realizing a sure and speedy fortune, such as seldom offers. Satisfactory reasons for selling will be given. For terms and particulars, address A. B. C., Box No. 427 Post-office.

EAGLE GLASS WORKS FOR SALE.—FOR sale at a bargain this extensive and popular manufactory, situated at Port Elizabeth, N. J., embracing about five acres of land, including two factories, warehouse, storehouse, tenant houses and all the necessary fixtures required for the immediate occupation and manufacture of glass-ware. Inquire of S. TOWNSEND & SON, No. 75 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A LAWYER.—Any lawyer wishing to engage in the practice of his profession in a thriving country village and take the business of one already well established and successful, can hear of such an opportunity by inquiring immediately of E. S. ADAMS, Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. or addressing LAWYER, Box No. 52 Brooklyn Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH from $10,000 to $15,000, in an established manufacturing concern. The applicant must be a business man. No agents need apply. Address, with real name, MANUFACTURER, office of the *Daily Times*.

YACHT FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—THE schooner yacht STARLIGHT, about 60 tons, well found and in perfect order. No boat in the squadron has better accommodations. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

YACHT IRENE FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—About 50 tons, sloop-rigged, and in perfect order. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary of N. Y. Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUNGARY.—They won the Prize Medal at the Paris *Exposition Universelle*, as the best wines in Europe. Imported solely by FRUHLING & GROSSINGER, No. 108 Water-st., N. Y., and sold to the trade and consumers, at cheap rates by the case. Price lists sent free by post.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

The ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do, $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, $1 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight hulk-heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, May 28	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, May 20
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, May 27
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, June 3
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, June 17
AFRICA, Shannon,	leave N York	Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Lott,	leave Boston	Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins,	leave N. York	Wednesday, July 8

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 28. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, No. 53 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the Arago and sail June 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, BERRY Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, will sail on the 20th of June, and the BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, the 15th of August. No expense has been spared to make them, in all respects, as good as now; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, commander; NEW-YORK, 3,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN INGRAM, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

GLASGOW, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MCSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.— The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE M. COWEN, E. CRAVEN, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No 37 North River. Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen, in first cabin, main saloon, $130; in first cabin, lower saloon, $110; in second cabin, $60. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. As steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City with the passengers at 10½ to 11 o'clock. The ARABIA will sail on June 10. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.— The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PERASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

1857.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—1857.

The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the Pier foot of Murray-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock, A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Courtlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R. daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

	PRICES:		
	Cabin.	Deck.	
Boston.....	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua..... $4 25 $3 25
Worcester....	3 00	2 50	Lowell..... 4 25 3 25
Providence...	3 00	2 00	Proton Jct'n 3 00 —
Fitchburg....	3 25	—	New-London 3 00 —
			Norwich.... 2 00 1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to F. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.— Making all the intermediate landings. The new and splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J BERGEN, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted) fifteen minutes past 8 A. M. Returning will leave Peekskill at half past 1 P. M., making all the landings.

N. B.—The above boat will land at Amos-st. each way.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M.; 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way. Fare 8 cents.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES'
SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME.
THE BEST FERTILIZERS KNOWN.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED.....$50 per ton.
MAPES' POTASH PHOSPHATE.....$35 per ton.
Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizers.....$40 per ton.
In sacks of 160 lbs. each.

FRED. M'GREADY,
No. 143 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOYT'S
BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

The best fertilizer for Potatoes, Corn, Buckwheat, and Turnips, especially. Warranted equal if not superior to any other brand. In bags of 100 pounds each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—Comprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dialytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 2 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON CRANES FOR SALE.

Two iron (5 tons) wharf or post cranes for sale cheap; hoist, 18 feet; length of jib, 12 feet. Inquire of

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT Mt. Hope new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra hard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Saleerooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St Paul's, Milwaukie, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 175 Broadway, New York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffolk and intermediate stations.
Way passenger at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:0 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night express, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night express, at 6:00 P. M., for Buffalo.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Three Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD.—CHICAGO AND ST PAUL.— Great Northwestern route from Chicago to St Paul, by the way of Janesville and

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association was held at the small chapel of University Monday evening, Mr. BLISS, President, in the Chair. After the usual preliminary business was passed upon, the resignations of some half dozen members were received, and a large number of new names for membership handed in, after which the names of candidates awaiting action were voted upon for admission affirmatively without exception.

Mr. C. JONES, pastor of the Mariners' Church, delivered an essay on the relation of seamen to the extension of the Gospel and the Christian Church.

The speaker was limited in his time to twenty minutes, which was by hearty consent extended to thirty-five minutes, with a final request to extend the subject at another time. Brief remarks were made by Rev. Dr. CUTLER and others at the close.

THE SABBATH SCHOOLS AT HARLEM.—The Sabbath Schools connected with the Union in the northern part of the island, including Harlem and vicinity, held their anniversary on Monday afternoon and evening. The turn-out was unusually large, and the speaking and other exercises were spirited and effective. A procession was formed at the church in Fifth-avenue and One-Hundred-and-Twenty seventh-street, which marched through several of the streets of Harlem, and the children sang in chorus several hymns, after which they were dismissed to their homes. At 7½ o'clock in the evening a large assemblage gathered in the church corner of One-Hundred-and-Twenty-first street and Third-avenue, to listen to Rev. Mr. PENDE and other speakers, who were expected to be present.

The anniversary was in all respects most satisfactory and agreeable.

ESCAPE OF ONE CHARGED WITH MURDER.—A letter was received yesterday by the United States District-Attorney, from A. D. GALL, United States Consul at Antwerp, announcing the escape of SIMON ELBRIGHT, first mate of the *Benjamin F. Aymar*, recently arrested at Antwerp, upon a charge of having murdered two sailors, (belonging to the vessel,) named FRANCIS STROVEL and GEORGE BARRETTE. ELBRIGHT was placed on board the *Troy*, to be brought to the United States for trial. He was heavily, and they thought, securely ironed. His escape is believed to have been effected through the connivance of the first mate of the *Troy*. The Captain and several of the crew of the *Benjamin F. Aymar*, who have been detained as witness against ELBRIGHT, will be released from custody. STROVEL and BARRETTE, the victims of the murder, had shipped from New York on the *Benjamin F. Aymar*, and both have families living in the City.

CRICKET—ELEVEN OF NEW-YORK VS. SIXTEEN OF NEWARK.—This exciting match was concluded yesterday, at 5 P. M., after a hard battle of two days' duration; the New-Yorkers winning the game by thirteen runs only. The fielding was excellent the first day, but fell off toward the close of the game. The bowling was also very good, but the batting was not up to the mark. The reverse may be said of the Newark players, as their batting was excellent. The match was one of considerable interest to a large number of spectators on the ground. The weather was all that could be desired on both days.

SING SING FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The last Legislature made an appropriation of $2,000 to the village of Sing Sing for the purchase of a fire engine, in consideration of the services rendered in past years by citizens of that village in extinguishing fires at the prison. The Sing Sing Fire Department is now in a highly efficient state, having two fire engines and a hose cart, all new or nearly new, besides the machine about to be purchased. The number of men enrolled is over one hundred. On Monday DAVID S. LUNLAM, Jr., was unanimously reelected Chief of the Department, who, after the result was announced, invited the firemen and citizens to an entertainment.

ONE PRAYS AND ANOTHER PUMPS.—The ship *Senator*, which arrived at this port from Liverpool last week, in a leaky condition, met with a very severe gale of wind just after leaving port, on the 9th of April, in which she shifted her cargo and sprung a leak. After several days of hard pumping, the crew, becoming exhausted and discouraged, notified the captain that they should not pump any longer. Capt. COFFIN hereupon assembled all hands. Taking out his watch, he looked at it and then at the men, and said, coolly: "It is now just twelve o'clock; at the rate the ship is now leaking, I calculate we shall all be in the other world at about half-past two. I am going below to say my prayers," and went into his cabin. A consultation was soon held. One old fellow declared he had rather pump than pray, as he *understood* it better, and it agreed better with his constitution. In a few minutes, the Captain heard the pumps going again as lively as ever, and they did not cease going, except at short intervals, until the ship arrived in New-York.

☞ The enterprising venders of small traps in Wall-street are driving a good business in the sale of the new cent coins at two (old) cents apiece.

Coroner's Inquests:

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body of a colored man named COLLINS, who was drowned early Monday morning, at the foot of Murray-street. He was seen lying on the string-piece of the pier about an hour previous to his death. He appeared to be drunk, and falling asleep, probably rolled into the river. Verdict, "Accidental drowning." Deceased was about 35 years of age, and a native of New-York.

The body of an unknown man, about 42 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, sandy hair and whiskers—slightly gray, plain undershirt, white shirt, blue overalls, black pants, long boots, black vest, no cost, was found on Monday morning, in the river, at the foot of West Twenty-eighth-street. It appeared to have been in the water about three months. An inquest was held upon it by Coroner GAMBLE. Verdict: "Death from drowning."

FATAL FALL WHILE INTOXICATED.—The same Coroner held an inquest on Monday, at the Sixth Ward Station-house, upon the body of MARY BAIRD, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years, who came to her death the previous night, at her residence, No. 55 Mulberry street, from compression of the brain, the result of a fall while in a state of intoxication. The deceased was a woman of very intemperate habits. She was married, and leaves several children.

FIRES IN BLEECKER-STREET.—At 3½ o'clock on Monday afternoon, in the daguerreotype saloon of WM. H. NESBIT, on the third floor of the building No. 316 Bleecker street. It originated in consequence of the carelessness of the errand boy, who threw a lighted match among some chemicals. All the stock and fixtures were badly damaged. Mr. NESBIT estimates his loss at $150. He is insured for $200 in the North River Insurance Company. The building was damaged to the extent of about $200. Mr. WHITTON, who kept a confectionery store below, sustained some damage by water.

The alarm at 10 o'clock Monday night was caused by the accidental burning of a window curtain in the dwelling No. 131 Bleecker-street.

FALL OF A BUILDING—TWO CHILDREN BURIED BENEATH THE RUINS.—The sidewalk of the building on the corner of Broadway and Cedar streets, which was in course of demolition, fell about 6 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and buried beneath its ruins two children who were standing near by picking up chips. The Reserve Corps, of the First Ward, were soon on hand, and by the aid of some citizens, cleared away the rubbish, and rescued the two children—a boy and a girl—who were found not to be seriously injured. Their escape was most miraculous. The excitement about the place, while the children were being excavated, was most intense, as the little sufferers could be plainly heard screaming bitterly for help. They both reside with their parents in Trinity-place.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Young vs. *Bushnell*.—Motion granted.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Macomber, receiver, &c. vs. *Woolsey*.—Motion denied so far as it seeks to charge plaintiff personally with costs. The defendant's costs are to be charged against the fund in plaintiff's hands. No allowance.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Philip Frank vs. *William Wunsch*.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Joseph Tarratt, &c. vs. *George W. Westbrook*.—Motion for attachment granted.

Isaac M. Dakeson vs. *Henry Kilmer et al.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted, with $10 costs to abide.

[Advertisement.]

TWO GREAT PLAYS.—They present to-day at Barnum's Museum, two of the most celebrated and effective dramatic productions of the age. The comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep," will be performed this afternoon, and that of "All that Glitters is not Gold," this evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ COBB'S great story, the "The Wild Knight," dramatized, and the new pantomime of "Salamagundi" have caused quite a sensation in theatricals, and are crowding PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE nightly. This evening they are to be repeated, with the drama of the "Wizard Skiff," as a concluding piece.

Wire Railing and Iron Fences.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

[Gen. J. W. WEBB.] Nearly five years ago, we caused a quantity of this fence to be put up as a road fence on the old Highland Turnpike, just above Tarrytown; and now, after having undergone the test of our severest winters and hottest summers, it is to all intents and purposes as perfect as it was the day it was completed; and, in consequence, we have given directions to have this fence put up on our entire front on the road. Not one panel of this fence has varied an inch from its original position, nor has there been expended upon it one hour of labor or care of any kind. In short, it is the very perfection of a fence; and being on a public highway very much traveled, it tells its own tale and can be examined at any time. This fence referred to, is set in stone steps, as all similar fences on a public highway should be; but Mr. WICKERSHAM has introduced the hurdle foot for partition fences, which we consider a very decided improvement, besides causing a saving of a dollar a rod.

We have been familiar for years past, with every species of fence invented for our Western prairies; and we feel no hesitation whatever, in saying that for economy, convenience and durability, that which Mr. WICKERSHAM calls his *Corrugated Flat Rail Iron Hurdle Fence*, is without a rival. One of its great recommendations for the Western farmer, is the great facility with which it can be put up for shipment by railroad and other conveyances, without the possibility of injury from careless handling.

In connection with this subject, a friend has prepared the following, upon *Iron Wire* generally, which is so rapidly being introduced into this practical economy of the farm, in making it answer all the purposes of the willow, by twisting and turning it into any required shape, at very little additional expense; while of course, its almost imperishable character, constitutes its greater economy:

"It is no more impossible to twist and turn iron into curious forms, in these days of ingenious contrivance, then to bend a willow wand. Yet have willow wands grown for ages, and iron slept for thousands of years unmolested in the 'lowards' of the earth, with only half the uses of either known, till some individuals, blessed in the possession of a practical nack, have brought out their hidden virtues. As with the willow, so with iron. Smart men have taken fast hold of a new idea, and that idea being practical, took hold of this material and this material, hard as it is, unruly and difficult to manage as everybody once supposed it to be, springs upon the instant into graceful forms and has shot up at once into a monument of the enterprise and skill that combined to elevate its uses from the grosser to the finer and delicate grades of manufacturing art. And so, through progressive steps, the iron business has worked its way to a remarkable position among the ornamental branches of our industry, as well as the heavier and coarser. And just as easily, as years ago, the pliant willow came to be fashioned into the semblance of couches and chairs, and airy furniture for Summer delectation, so easily have the rods of the day brought these ribbons of iron into our houses, into our dress, in pleasant forms, in our parlors and I to invade our Summer gardens, arranged it permanently to those adjuncts of social economy without the existence of which we are not civilized, and by the use of which we are in so much better condition in the world than our fathers were, that it is getting to be matter of wonder how those very respectable people, our progenitors, contrived existence at all in the total lack of these our essential comforts. A few years only have passed away since the utility of this metal for the purposes of every-day life came to be acknowledged or understood. The branches of active occupation which now centre upon this simple article, in the United States alone, reckon up a yearly aggregate of millions of dollars' valuation, nor is the improvement of the past five years exhaustive of our resources. American inventors have by no means yet reached the end of the chapter. With a pleasant pertinacity, they persist in turning over new leaves in the book of our Industrial Art, and each time the page is turned, out sparkles some new affair which increases its growth so very rapidly as to eclipse that which has gone before it. We have recently had occasion to pay attention to one or two of these new developments. Since the introduction to notice of the so called process of Weaving Iron—by which is simply to be understood the art of interlacing bars of wrought iron, by the aid of mighty but simple machines—the application of wrought iron to the uses of the farm, the garden, and the house, has become a decided feature in our manufacturing economy. The latest improvement introduced in this vicinity is a *Composite Railing*. This is formed, first, of wrought-iron rods, of any size required, 'crimped' and 'woven,' to which are added cast-iron ties and ornaments, *cast directly upon the rods*. The process is as follows: The pattern having been deposited in the foundry, the size of rod required for the specified article is selected, and passed, *first*, to the 'cutting' machine, where it is severed into lengths of uniform degree; *second*, to the 'drop press,' a ponderous machine whose falling weight would kill half a dozen men, and knocks wire about unmercifully; *third*, to the 'casting mould,' where the centres are 'run on,'—that is, the mould being fixed upon the intersection of the wires, the metal runs around the rods, and while it compacts and binds them together firmly, also forms a rosette of elegant pattern, the subsequent painting and bronzing of which lends to the Composite Railing its peculiar comeliness of design, and the peculiarity of which *utterly prevents the admission of moisture: fourth*, the third process having been finished, the workmen proceed to 'run on the rails,'—which means nothing more than the connection of long strips of iron to the extremities of the rods, the rails being held in place by rosettes cast on, (as before,) forming a 'shoulder' for the rail to rest upon, and thus *entirely excluding the use of rivets*; the *fifth* process being what is technically termed the 'making,' in which the joining of the sections and the 'casting-on of the pickets' are the final operations. These pickets are of solid cast-iron, attached in the same manner as the rosettes, the rods running up into the pickets. The parts which support these railings have wrought iron 'lugs' cast into them, to furnish means of connection with the separate sections of the work. These processes are very speedy, and the result is, a fence that is not only possessed of greater strength than any other, but one which never needs repair, is always ornamental, and will outwear all other styles. This work is chiefly employed for ornamental purposes. The workmen turn out hundreds of feet in a day. Like other branches of the iron manufacture, to which we shall presently refer, this work is turned out by the New-York Wire Railing Company—J. B. WICKERSHAM, No. 319 Broadway, Superintendent.

The advantages to be derived from the use of a railing that combines the security, ornament and cheapness of this Composite, are briefly these: 1. It will out-last all cast-iron railings. 2. It is much more readily and cheaply made than cast-iron. 3. It is especially adapted to cemetery purposes, by its lightness, ornamental character, facility of transportation and ease of adjustment. 4. It makes a better gate than any other material, because its firm bracing purposes, in the question, and its durability will bear any amount of hard usage. 5. It is adapted for use in bridges, from its qualities of endurance, strength and ease. 6. For rural fences, garden enclosures, &c., nothing is better, nor, indeed, so cheap and certain as this.

II. *Weaving Wrought-Iron.*—Every one who has given attention to the manufacture of iron in its various branches during the past few years, has hardly failed to notice the progress made by the invention of the woven iron fence. Yet, somebody may ask, what is the meaning of this phrase, *Woven Iron?* It is nothing but the interlacing of wrought iron bars into fanciful shapes, much as a lace-machine, weavee lace. The meshes are formed in the same way; not so delicate, to be sure, but still wonderfully delicate for the material. We enter the manufactory, and there, driven by powerful machinery, huge strong machines, out and into which go masses of iron wires, of all sizes; and going in straight and fair, emerge bent and twisted, with their backs apparently bent beyond hope of redemption; yet these bends or 'crimps' are excellent places for another wire, bent in the same way, to fit into, and when once fitted into the curves, there is no separation. The first applications of this invention were to ore and coal screens, park and cemetery fences and office railings, &c., the prices of which were placed low, and the success of which has been wonderful. The gradual improvements introduced, chiefly through the ingenuity of Mr. WICKERSHAM, have resulted in the following processes of manufacture:

III. *A Corrugated Band Iron Fence*, in which rod and band iron are tied and supported by corrugated rails and posts, either with or without the use of wedges, keys or bolts, in such a manner as to render it entirely impossible for the fence to give way. This fence is manufactured with reference especially to farm and garden use, is turned out cheaply and with celerity, and meets with universal favor. The substitution of *flat rails* for wires in connection with this corrugated patent, is received with the attention it merits, as forming an effectual safeguard against the breaking through of cattle. This fence also presents an object sufficiently apparent from a distance to mark the boundaries of the land, while it is perfectly light and airy, not subject to get out of repair, requires little care in putting up, and being set in blocks for a permanent fence, or with hurdles for a moveable one, becomes either a permanent enclosure or one for hurdling stock. The fence is formed of five rails or more, as occasion requires, and its height is four feet. The bars are as easily removed as those in a common rail fence, in case a passage through them is needed, or made permanent if occasion demand. Its cost ranges from $1 50 to $5 per rod, its price being guaged according to weight and quality. They who have used this fence, particularly for farm purposes, commend it in the highest terms.

The old branches sold for these times, when five years produce such extraordinary changes in men and things) are prosecuted by this Company as usual. The iron bedstead is an institution; there is one in almost every house. The iron couch, iron chairs, iron gratings, verandahs, Summer-houses, trellis-work, and window guards are made as usual. Wire-hulwarks have been introduced by the Company on board the *Arago, Fulton, Adriatic*, the *City of Buffalo*, and other splendid steamers.

Sufficient has been said to indicate the rapidity of the development of this branch of Industry in our midst. It has taken an important place, and merits attention, not only for the variety and elegance of the fabrics into the constitution of which Iron so largely enters, but from the superior cheapness, durability, and readiness of manufacture, lightness, portability, and strength of the materials so made."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Summer under garments for the million, in gauze, marino, silk, cotton, and Lisle thread; also, shirts of the best quality, made expressly for custom trade, and warranted, at MCLAUGHLIN'S wholesale and retail shirt and furnishing store, No. 269 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray.

[Advertisement.]

THE AMERICAN DISEASE, DYSPEPSIA.—When any particular disease is indigenous to a country, nature generally provides a remedy. Brandreth's pills are a sure cure for this disease. They should be taken in doses of one every night, and in a week or two the cure is effected. The first symptoms of dyspepsia is costiveness, arising from a torpor of the liver and a lessening of the peristaltic action. The symptom is immediately cured by the pills. The next worst symptom is heartburn and acid eruptions after taking food, caused by the want of sufficient gastric juice to digest it. The stomach has just power enough to throw out a small portion of juice, which just suffices to sour the whole contents of the stomach, without dissolving them, and hence the difficulty. BRANDRETH'S PILLS so stimulate the stomach that it secretes ample gastric juice for the purposes of digestion, and remains after their use permanently strengthened. Alkalies may relieve, but never cure. BRANDRETH'S PILLS cure dyspepsia when taken as above described. Principal office, No 43 Brandreth Building. Sold also at No. 52 Division-street, and by A. CUSHMAN, Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
in operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

FAIRBANKS' Railroad Track and Depôt SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Weigh Lock SCALES for Canals.
FAIRBANKS' Hay and Cattle SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Coal Dealers' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Wheat or Hopper SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Flour-Packing SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Dormant and Portable Warehouse SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Rolling Mill and Foundry SCALE.
FAIRBANKS' Wheelbarrow SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Counter and Grocers' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FAMILY SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Druggists' and Prescription SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Weigh-masters Beams, Frames, &c.
FAIRBANKS' Post Office SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' U. S. Standard Weights, &c., &c.
MINERLY'S Church, Steamboat, Factory, and other BELLS.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 156 Broadway,
Have now on hand a full assortment of gentlemen's Summer Hats, viz: Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers—lighter and more beautiful than they have ever before made, Beaver Cassimeres, extra fine and very light, French Felts of various qualities, styles and colors, Straw Hats of entirely new styles; to which, with their usual assortment of Modeskin Hats and Summer Caps, they invite the attention of the public.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The *Diario*, (Rio de Janeiro,) pronounces this the most delicious of all fragrant waters. It is used almost to the exclusion of every other throughout South America. Less expensive than the "Real Farina." It is more refreshing. The most aromatic flowers of the tropics are its basis, and its odor is almost imperishable. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A house without a roof and a man without a hat are unfit to encounter the rain or sunshine, but, albeit use is the first elegance is the second consideration, and you will find them combined in perfection at KNOX'S hat store, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. His Spring and Summer hats are, for lightness, firmness, beauty and cheapness, without parallel in this branch of manufacture.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment is astonishing the public and the faculty, not only in the country, but throughout the world, by the most rapid cures of hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, and asthma, ever placed on record. Warm water fomentations should precede and brisk friction accompany the application. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Brilliantly have the Summer Style of Bonnets and head dresses been brought out at WILDE'S, No. 251 Broadway. The spacious rooms present a dazzling array of every species of Summer millinery goods. Paris and his own manufactory have contributed about equally to the exhibition. As of old, the prices have no parallel as regards moderation.

[Advertisement.]

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

I shall reduce the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps after the 1st of July next to $5 per dozen for the quart, and $250 for the pint bottles, and make a large deduction from these prices to the wholesale dealers. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Proprietor, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS FOR THE SEASON.—These goods should be bought of the importers and manufacturers, at No. 96 Bowery. The Zephyr Under-Vests for ladies, gentlemen, and children, are universally approved. Remember the number, No. 96 Bowery.
A. RANKIN & Co., established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
Office No. 828 Broadway.
Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART.—Another new and beautiful addition to the photographic art. GURNEY'S Kohinoor photographs, made only at his palace of art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A splendid 21 feet sail boat, built for a gentleman, will be exhibited with sails hoisted, this morning, between the hours of 8 and 12, in front of INGERSOLL & SON'S Bazaar, No. 250 South-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth-avenue, New-York.
Jos. L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New-York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r *Ch'n Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 26.

$10,000	Virginia 6s.....	91⅛	
88,000	Missouri State 6s	83½	
90,000	do.....b60	82⅝	
5,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	97⅛	
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	85	
1,000	Erie R. Cn. bs. '71	75	
10,000	do.....	75⅛	
1,000	Erie R. Cn. bs. '61	84	
1,000	H. R. R. R. 2d mtg	60	
5,000	Il. Cen. R. R. bds.	99⅝	
1,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d m	67⅛	
2,000	Cl. & Tol. d. bds.	66	
2,200	Cl. & Tol. In. bds	68	
20	Bank of Commerce	107¼	
16	Am. Ex. B'k Scrip	110	
21	Park Bank.....	105	
9	Bank of America...	121½	
15	O. Life & Trust Co.	101	
100	Del. & Had. C. Co.	124⅜	
290	Pa. Mail Steam Co.	75	
5	do.....	74⅜	
570	N. Y. Cen. R'd.....	86⅜	
100	do.....	86⅝	
500	do.....b60	85⅝	
1800	do.....s60	85	
200	do.....b30	85⅜	
64	Erie Railroad.....	34⅛	
150	do.....b30	34⅜	
1695	do.....	34	
100	do.....s15	34	
100	do.....	33⅞	
600	do.....b30	34	
250	do.....	33⅞	
50	do.....b60	34⅝	
130	do.....	33⅞	
100	do.....s30	33⅝	
300	do.....s3	33⅞	
200	do.....b30	33⅝	
50	do.....	33⅞	
450	do.....	33⅛	
500	do.....s30	33	
960	do.....	33	
400	do.....2d	33	
200	do.....	32⅞	
100	Hudson River R. R.	23⅝	
200	Harlem R. R.....s60	11⅞	
50	Nor. & Wor. R.....	20	
300	Reading R. R....s30	78½	
12	do.....	78⅝	
100	do.....b10	78⅝	
100	do.....	78⅝	
205	Cleve. & Pittsb'g R.	45½	
200	do.....b30	45¾	
780	M. S. & N. I. R. R	61⅜	
200	do.....b10	61⅜	
750	do.....s60	59	
35	do.....	61⅜	
50	do.....b60	61⅜	
155	do.....	61	
300	do.....s30	59⅜	
150	M. S. & N. I. S. R. s10	91	
90	do.....	91	
230	do.....b30	91	
50	do.....b10	91	
30	Mich. So. & N. Ind. pref Stock.....	90¼	
26	do.....	90⅜	
100	Ill. Cent. R. R...s15	133⅛	
100	do.....	133¾	
50	do.....b15	134⅛	
50	do.....b15	134⅛	
110	do.....	133	
100	do.....s60	134¾	
50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	97	
1000	Clev. & Tol RR...	64¼	
30	do.....	64⅜	
750	do.....s30	64⅜	
100	do.....s60	64	
200	Chi. & R. I. RR....	98½	
5	do.....	98½	
100	do.....b60	98½	
80	Mil. & Miss. RR....	87⅜	
20	La Cr. & Mil. RR.	77⅛	
20	N. H. & Hart RR..	120	
100	Cumb. Coal Co.....	18	
100	do.....s60	18¼	
5	Macon & W. R. R..	95	

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	Missouri St. 6s..	83½	
500	Ill. Cen. R'd Bs..	100	
1,000	do.....	99⅝	
4,000	Mic. S. S. & N. I. Bs.	79⅜	
20	Ohio Life & T. Co.	101	
300	Cumb. Coal Co...	18¼	
100	N. Y. Cent. R.....	95	
400	do.....	95	
250	do.....	94⅞	
10	M. S. & N. I. R....	60¾	
1320	do.....	60	
20	M. S. & N. I. R. pref sk.	90⅛	
100	do.....	93⅜	
1000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	46	
300	do.....	44¾	
20	M. S. & N. I. pf sk.	90¾	
100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	95⅛	
100	Mil. & Miss. RR....	87	
100	Erie Railroad..	33⅞	
400	do.....	33⅝	
600	do.....	33¾	
100	do.....	33⅞	
200	Scalding R. R.....	74⅝	
100	do.....	75	
300	do.....	75⅛	
200	do.....	75⅜	
600	do.....	75⅝	

TUESDAY, May 26—P. M.

The Bank Statement published this morning is deemed extremely favorable to continued ease in Money: the movement proving an ability in the Banks to meet the liberal export demand for Specie, without the slightest disturbance to their ordinary line of accommodation. Outside Money lenders are also persuaded that higher rates of interest are not in immediate prospect, and are taking paper, strictly first class, within ½ ₰ cent. of the Bank rate. The Brokers make temporary loans with ease at 7 ₰ cent. The last advices from England in regard to the dullness and tendency to decline in Bullion have advanced the price of Sterling Bills ¼ ₰ cent., and the business to-day was done at 109¼@109⅜ ₰ cent., as against 109⅝@¾ yesterday. The transactions were light at the extreme rate. The shipment of Specie to-morrow will be about the same as by the last direct Cunarder, say $1,550,000. The Sub-Treasury received to day $264,392; paid, $248,351, and held at the close, $13,392,066.

The following comparative analysis of the Bank averages, including the Clearing House and Sub-Treasury operations of the past week, was accidentally omitted in our last paper. The comparison is with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week of last year.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	May 24, 1858.	May 23, 1857.	May. 16, 1857
Capital.....	$50,791,900	$50,442,000	$50,442,000
Loans.....	102,207,767	114,049,102	114,620,042
Specie.....	13,850,333	13,126,735	12,543,674
Circulation.....	8,335,097	8,738,025	8,935,297
Gross Deposits..	87,094,300	97,306,036	98,818,704
Exchanged.....	23,229,105	28,738,787	31,223,537
Undrawn.....	63,874,195	68 517,239	66,595.117
Sub-Treasury....	13,360,304	13,556,264	13,778.645

In point of numbers, the buyers and sellers at the Stock Exchange are becoming more equally divided, but the power of control over the market is still apparently with the *Bears*. At the same time we remark in the large and active business of the past day or two a growing purpose among the buyers to take advantage of the low prices and easy money market to increase their operations while awaiting of the contrary disposition among the speculators for a further fall, to make the lowest terms. To-day a preconcerted attack was made upon New-York Central, which was done at 84, seller's option. New-York and Erie Shares were also freely put out, notwithstanding large *bona fide* purchases at the opening of business in the forenoon. The transactions in both were heavy in amount, and the brokers of the party operating against the market dispensed their sales liberally on all sides of the Board room. Encouraged by some borrowed Stock, they also sold large amounts of Southern Michigan at a decline of 1@2½ ₰ cent., though this in turn brought in good buyers at 60 ₰ cent., and the Stock closed 60¼@½. A part of the programme, as rumored on the Street, was to make a demonstration upon Reading, though this turned out but indifferently, as the Stock was well cared for at the close at 78½ ₰ cent. If there be any new cause for all this, beyond the fact above referred to, that the Board is becoming a little more equally divided in their views of the future of the Stock and Money Markets, we have not been able, after the most careful enquiry to discover it. The fall of 8 ₰ cent. in a single week in New York and Erie, and 2½ ₰ cent. in two days in New York Central, ought of course to have some foundation in new discoveries as to the condition of the finances or course of business on one or both lines. Yet neither company has undergone the slightest change in or incurred the semblance of embarrassment to their credit. The Central has not yet been ruined in its freight traffic by "the enlargement of the State Canal," nor the Erie brought to bankruptcy by undue competition with the Central. The general market closed steady this afternoon, after a heavy day's work, and the promise of further excitement to-morrow. A state of things is shown in the official list of sales more singularly at variance with the ease of the money market, the healthy condition of trade, and the workings of Exchange and Bullion than has seldom heretofore been exhibited. The panic prices of the Summer of 1854 were as low, but the unsoundness of the market then was at least more consistent.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS—MAY 1.

Capital.....	$14,837,642	Specie.....	$1,396,289
Circulation.....	10,236,684	Real estate.....	641,694
Profits.....	1,747,088	Bank notes.....	585,424
Due State banks.	1,785,728	Due by banks.....	1,241,366
Due other banks..	1,207,276	Discounts.....	10,731,813
Deposits.....	4 066,626	Loans on stocks..	1,389 359
Due State.....	3,248,853	Domestic Exch'ge	12,831,854
Other items.....	9,250	Foreign Exch'nge	815.515
		Bonds.....	1,499,094
		Stocks.....	1,783 216
		Suspended debt..	1,483,941
		Other items.....	2,728,618
Total.....	$37,079,107	Total.....	$37,079,107

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week ending May 19, and the week ending May 22, last year:

	1856.		1857.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales....	4,900	$265,062	2,660	$193,625
Flour, bbls.....	39,019	268,292	17,399	128,440
Corn Meal, bbls..	2,368	7,496	1,094	5.670
Wheat, bushels..	92,352	159,133	149	205
Corn, bushels....	81,453	54,086	29,170	23,612
Pork, bbls & tcs..	1,944	41,321	1,966	43,519
Beef, bb

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1775 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Our City Under its Double-Headed Police

COMING INTO LINE.

Officer Boyer Acknowledges the New Board—The Uniform—No Pay.

LIQUOR.

Peter Cooper an Exciseman---Meeting of Liquor-Dealers.

HOW THE PORT WARDENS GET ON.

QUARANTINE.

NO MORE SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

Notwithstanding the late general order requiring all the Police Captains to make their returns in future to Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, at the office in White-street, only one additional Captain.—Turnbull, of the Eighth Ward,—complied, and he imitating the example of Captain Hopkins, of the Third District, sent a duplicate return to the office of Mr. Matsell.

At the meeting of the Commissioners, yesterday forenoon, the Committee on General Discipline reported regulations for police uniform, as follows:

Captains.—Blue frock coat, double breasted; plated shield, with "excelsior" in a scroll in the beak of an eagle.

Sergeants.—Blue frock coat, single breasted; brass shield—badge on the right arm; white stripe on pants.

Patrolmen.—Blue frock coat, single-breasted, low standing collar, gilt buttons, arms of the State; blue vest, gilt buttons, with arms of the State; blue trowsers, with small white cord on the sides; blue cap; brass star, with arms of the State.

President DRAPER offered the following resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the duties of the Board, set forth in section 5 of the law of April 15, relative to the "removal of nuisances existing in public streets, roads, places, and highways, on the public health," be referred to a Special Committee of Two, to report, as early as practicable, what provision is necessary for the utmost security of our citizens against pestilential disease.

Resolved, That our fellow-citizens be and are hereby requested to notify the Superintendent of any omission of the Police force, as well as others, in reporting duties neglected, as well as wrongs committed, in any part of the Metropolitan Police District.

The Deputy Superintendent will to-day issue an order calling the attention of Policemen to these resolutions.

No further business was transacted by the Board.

The following orders were issued yesterday forenoon:

F. A. Tallmadge, General Superintendant of Police:

By order of the Board of Commissioners, they have requested me to say that Robert Bowyer has been detailed to-day at your office. G. W. EMBREE,
NEW YORK, May 27, 1857. Clerk. *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT POLICE, No. 88 White-street.

Daniel Carpenter, Deputy Superintendent:

SIR: The Board of Commissioners have directed me to request you to detail Robert Bowyer to this office. F. A. TALLMADGE,
NEW YORK, May 27, 1857. Gen'l Sup't.

Later in the day, Deputy Carpenter notified Mr. Bowyer of the action of the Board, and that gentleman repaired at once to the office in White-street and reported himself ready to obey the orders of the new Commission. He will be to-day detailed for special duty.

The number of applicants for place increase daily at the office in White-street, but only a few appointments have as yet been made.

The old Board of Commissioners did not hold a formal meeting yesterday, but Mayor Wood, City Judge Russell, and one of the Democratic Aldermen, were closeted in the Mayor's office during the afternoon. Towards evening, Mr. Matsell was sent for. The result of these conferences was kept secret.

Mr. Bowyer's obedience to the new Commissioners is expected to have much weight in determining the wavering to come out.

The Brooklyn Police Coming into Line.

Four of the nine Captains of Police still stand out against the law. There has been a change, however, among the men in the Ninth and Fourteenth Wards, in which places all obey the new law now. Heretofore they have been with the opposition.

The Policemen Won't be Paid Till the Court of Appeals has Settled Matters.

The police force over which Mayor WOOD presides have not received a stiver of their pay for month. Thirty days is not a very long space of time to one who is in funds, but it must be to a policeman, who seldom has any funds in reserve, and relies on his official stipend with which to satisfy the claims of the bakers and grocers who supply him with bread and beans. We hear of no actual starvation yet in the ranks of the Mayor's followers, but inasmuch as the City Treasury is to remain sealed to them until the Court of Appeals utters the "open sesame," they are like to be reduced to great straits, at least. Nor can the appointees of the new Board crow very loudly over their brethren of the old, for as we understand the Comptroller, neither party shall draw a dollar until the last Court has said which is the head.

Mr. FLAGG being seriously inquired of yesterday, expressed his opinion that the "times are sadly out of joint," and he hardly knows what to do in this conflict. It seems hard to hold on to the just dues of these poor policemen whose families are like to suffer from the want of necessaries of life, but melted as is his personal and human bosom with pity for the poor fellows, he can have no official—no financial bowels; he can extend no dollar unless he finds it so nominated in the bond. In a word, we judge from the drift of his remarks that Mr. FLAGG will not open his coffers to the applicants under either Board until the decision of the Court of Appeals has been announced.

But, on the subject of that $10,000 voted by the Common Council to Mayor WOOD, to test the validity of the new Police act, the Comptroller is inexorable. He holds it preposterous that any set of men should undertake to repudiate the whole body of laws passed by the Legislature applying to this City, and wish to open the Treasury to support their action without regard to expense. "I shan't open the Treasury," said Mr. FLAGG, "for any such purpose. The idea of paying for an object like this is simply ridiculous. I shan't open the Treasury to pay any $10,000, until I am compelled to do so by order of Court.

That appointment of five patrolmen by the Board of Supervisors showed, he thinks, a want of good sense and propriety. It was done, evidently, to embarrass the new Commissioners, and, of course, is wanting in good faith. The Courts would undoubtedly say—they could not help saying—it was not an honest exercise of the power vested in the Board, and should not therefore be held of any weight, or entitled to respect.

It is one of the Comptroller's virtues that he always obeys such orders as command him not to pay out money. But, on the last day of April, the following resolution was adopted by the Aldermen:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby requested to issue no warrants for or in favor of any person claiming or exercising any official position, by virtue of the recent acts of the State Legislature of this State, relating to this City—namely, an act to build a City Hall in this City; an act to amend the Charter of this City; an act to create a Metropolitan Police; an act to regulate and improve Central Park; and that his Honor the Mayor, and the Clerk of the Common Council be, and are hereby directed to withhold their signatures from any such warrants, if issued, until said acts of said Legislature are established by the Court of the State, before which the legality of said laws is now being determined.

It is another of the Comptroller's virtues that he always sticks to his promises of not paying out. But on the 1st day of May he sent the following circular to those heads of departments whose offices are abolished:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, (No. 5, Hall of Records,) NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.

SIR: You are hereby notified to discontinue all work for the Corporation after this date, as no further payments can be made for work done under you after April 30, 1857. Yours, respectfully,
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Meeting of Franco-American Citizens.

A meeting of Franco-American citizens was held on Tuesday night at the hotel of Mons. GAILLARD, in Walker-street, to take into consideration the present state of affairs in our City. At 7 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. TARTTER, who moved that Dr. CHARLES KAEMMERER do take the Chair. The motion was carried by acclamation; after which Mr. AUGUSTUS P. MANES was appointed Secretary. Dr. KAEMMERER being conducted to the chair, proceeded to address the meeting in French, denouncing the late acts of the Legislature regarding the City Government. A Committee appointed to draw up resolutions, submitted the following, which were read by the Secretary:

Whereas, It is the duty of legislators to enact laws for the comfort and the prosperity of those they represent; and whereas, the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its last session enacted laws against commercial freedom and against the liberty of the citizens of New-York, in consequence of which enactments our property and our personal liberty stand in danger; and whereas, the people have not only the right to oppose such laws, but it is also their sacred duty to crush down, any and every attempt to put such laws into execution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will not sustain the law to suppress intemperance, (so called,) nor the new Charter of the City of New-York, nor the new Police law, all being illegal and unjust laws.

Resolved, That, on the contrary, we will use all constitutional means in our power to prevent such laws to take effect.

Resolved, That we consider the legislators authors of the aforesaid laws, as having enacted them contrary to the mandates of the people they represented, and as having grossly abused their power and authority.

Resolved That we will sustain with all our might the conduct adopted by his Honor Mayor WOOD, and the municipality of the City of New-York.

After several spirited speeches, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Patch-work Legislation.

From the Brooklyn Daily Times.

As an instance of the criminal haste and recklessness with which eight hundred laws were passed at Albany during the last session, we call attention to sections 6 and 7 of the act published in our columns of to-day. There we have the "Chief of Police" continued in office after the expiration of his term, and arrangements made for the perpetuity of the position held by him; we have it expressly and particularly set forth how his successors shall be elected. While one batch of our sage legislators was arranging these matters, another was employed in putting through the Metropolitan Police bill, which provides that this same office of Chief of Police should be forthwith abolished. We are not aware at this moment which of the two laws passed after the other, but the point is one of some importance. For if the Brooklyn Charter passed only an hour after the Metropolitan Police law, then the latter, so far as it relates to Brooklyn, to the Chief of Police, the Deputy Superintendents, &c., will become null and void by the action of the repealing clause of the Charter bill. Such incongruous and bungling legislation is almost enough to account for Mayor Wood's contempt of the laws, though it does not justify him in resisting them.

The trouble of our neighbor is easily removed. The Brooklyn City Charter passed April 6—the Brooklyn *Times* being authority—the Metropolitan Police bill passed April 15—so that if they conflict, the latter is law.

Liquor.

PETER COOPER APPOINTED EXCISE COMMISSIONER.—Hon. Justice DUER, of the Superior Court, Judge INGRAHAM, of the Court of Common Pleas, and Recorder SMITH, upon whom, under the new Excise law, devolves the appointment of the Excise Commissioners, met yesterday at 10 A. M., at the Common Pleas Court Chamber, to appoint a Commissioner to fill the place of ROBERT T. HAWS, Esq., resigned. A large number of names were before them, none of which they were able to agree upon. As a compromise, a choice was made of PETER COOPER, Esq. A letter has been sent to Mr. COOPER, informing him of his appointment. It is not known whether he will accept the proposed honor or not. The Excise Commissioners were to have met at 11 A. M., but as Mr. HASKETT only was present, he announced an adjournment to Thursday morning.

LIQUOR DEALERS' MEETING.—The Liquor Dealers' Society held a special meeting last evening at their head-quarters, Metropolitan Hall, Hester-street. There was a large attendance and the proceedings were unusually animated. The special object of the meeting was to ascertain to what extent the liquor dealers of the City were preparing applications for license to present to the Excise Commissioners. A rumor had got in circulation that large numbers were secretly getting up their petitions, and that they had sent into the Commissioners a good many already. After several speeches denouncing any such procedure, a resolution was passed that not a single member of the Society would present a petition to the Commissioners for a license, and that whoever did should be expelled from the Society. It was stated in this connection, that there were some 1,500 liquor dealers in the City who did not belong to the Society, and who probably would go before the Commissioners.

Opinions were freely expressed upon the appointment of PETER COOPER as Excise Commissioner. It was pretty generally thought that a much better man for the liquor interest might have been named. The objection to Mr. COOPER was, that he would be too pertinacious in giving a literal construction to the new law, and requiring that each applicant should "keep at least three spare beds," besides "stabling and provender."

Port Matters.

LIBELLED FOR PILOTAGE.—The first case of difficulty has arisen under the new Pilot laws. The brig *Bloomer*, of Weymouth, N. S., it seems, was spoken by a pilot when inward bound on the 15th inst., but refused a pilot. He was informed of the new regulations, and though somewhat in doubt about the matter, expressed his willingness to pay what was legally required of him. He was presented with the bill of pilotage, $30 50, last week, while lying at Brooklyn, but having been misinformed by his consignee as to the law, and told he was only liable to pay half pilorage, he did not pay, but went with the pilot to the consignee's office, where, after much parleying, the parties separated without settling the bill. Things remained in this state until Saturday, when the brig, having discharged her cargo, anchored off the Battery, ready to go to sea, in ballast. Here she was boarded by the Pilot, again demanding his fees. Capt. HANKINSON says he referred him to his consignees, Mr. C. L. DIMON, with whom the business had been left for settlement; that the Pilot said to him, "You foreigners don't mean to pay anything when you come to New-York, unless you are obliged to," to the truth of which Capt. H. *assented*. Hereupon the Pilot, fearing the brig would sail and avade the payment of the legal fees, libelled the vessel, and Capt. H. on going to the Custom House to clear, found he was *anchored*. The pilotage, however, was paid at once, and after getting a certificate from the United States Marshal to that effect, he was released. The trouble in this case arose in part from misunderstanding, and partly, no doubt, from disinclination to pay. The costs must have equalled the original bill, besides the detention of the vessel for 24 hours. This is Capt. H.'s first visit to New-York, and he hopes it will be his last.

THE PORT WARDENS.—The Port Wardens are doing a good business, and seem to have their hands full. The average number of their surveys per day is about 47. They have at last found a tangible case for prosecution under the new act. The bark *Lucy Ring*, lying at Atlantic Basin, was surveyed on Tuesday by a Mr. AVERY, on his own book; the Port Wardens have commenced a prosecution against him, and intend to do the same with all cases of the sort hereafter. Mr. AVERY, it is said, has, since Tuesday, obtained an appointment from Mayor WOOD, under the old Dongan Charter, and will act under it.

In many cases where they have notified agents of vessels that they were violating the law, they have discharged the outsider and sent for the Port Wardens to make the survey.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, called by the written application of five members, convened at 1½ o'clock yesterday, P. PERIT, Esq., in the Chair. On motion of G. W. BLUNT, members proceeded at once to ballot for three Pilot Commissioners. The present incumbents were unanimously elected, viz: CHARLES H. MARSHALL, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, and E. E. MORGAN The President announced that the Port Warden Committee would report at their next regular meeting. The Chamber then adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth street, on Wednesday, the President, G. C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the chair.

The following communication was received from the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine. The communication was referred to the President and counsel of the Board, (Mr. JOHN H. DAVIES,) to report to the Board next week. Mayor POWELL, of Brooklyn, took a seat at the Board, being, *ex officio*, a member of that body.

Upon a communication being received and read from a gentleman in Virginia having lands for sale, which he judged would be very eligible for emigrants, a good deal of badinage was exchanged among members of the Board. The Secretary was directed to reply to the letter, stating that the Board declined taking part in attempting to direct emigration either from any place or into any particular channel.

After the transaction of some other unimportant routine business, the Board adjourned. The following is the usual weekly report:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE STATION, No. 23 William street, New York.

To the Hon. the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN.—At a meeting of the Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station, held this 27th day of May, 1857, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board be directed to inform the Commissioners of Emigration that the temporary Quarantine at Seguine's Point will be in readiness for the reception of patients on the 1st day of July next, and to notify the said Commissioners that the said Quarantine will be placed in their charge on that day, in accordance with the 21st section of the law for the Removal of the Quarantine Station.

I do, therefore, in pursuance of the directions given me, and by the foregoing resolution, hereby notify your honorable body that the temporary quarantine at Seguine's Point will be in readiness for the reception of patients on the first day of July next, and that said temporary quarantine will be placed in your charge on that day, in accordance with the 21st section of the law for the removal of the Quarantine Station, a printed copy of which law is herewith inclosed and transmitted.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN F. SNEDEKER,
Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine Station.

Dated May 27, 1857.

Number emigrants arrived to May 20, 1857	42,527
Number emigrants arrived since to May 27, 1857	3,944
Total	51,521
To same date in 1856	54,048
1857	1856
Number inmates in Institution Ward's Island	1,327 1,423
Number inmates in Institution Marine Hospt.	163 184
Total	1,490 1,607
Overdraft on Bank Jan. 1, 1857	$9,202 75
Aggregate receipts to May 20, 1857	401 115 89
Received since to May 27 for commutation of alien passengers	16,373 83
	107,489 72
Total	$98,286 97
Disbursements as per previous account to May 20, 1857	69,406 73
Balance	$28,880 24

Metropolitan and Suburban Squatters.

A law was enacted by the last Legislature which completely upsets the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" as found in the case of people who pitch their shanties on unenclosed grounds without paying rent, or saying "by your leave." Hon. JAMES S. SLUYTER introduced this bill into the Assembly more particularly at the instance of F. B. CUTTING, Esq., who stands seized of some open land in Brooklyn, bordering on Gowanus Bay, which is densely inhabited by a colony of Connaught men or some other clan.

This locality, known to the residents of the vicinity as "Tinkersville," was visited by the Tenement Committee last Summer, and then graphically described in the TIMES. The yellow fever made a partial lodgment here, and the authorities threatened to indict Mr. CUTTING for permitting such tenants to occupy his premises, to the great danger and jeopardy of the lives of the citizens. Under the old provisions of the law the only legal remedy was an action of ejectment, likely to be prolonged six or eight months, if the defendants chose, and to cost the plaintiff from $100 to $150. The design of the present act was to place the power of a speedy dispossession in the hands of the owner of squatter lands, to be used whenever a sudden exigency may arise, as in the case of yellow fever. Now, on a notice of ten days given to the squatter, the owner may enter and immediately proceed to remove the interloper.

Preliminary steps have already been taken by owners of property in New-York and Brooklyn which the squatters at present occupy, to have them removed. In accordance with the provisions of the bill, notices have been or will be served upon them, commanding them to take up their shanties and walk. The Sheriff of Brooklyn, yesterday, was expecting to receive a large number of these notices with the intention of having them served by his deputies. He apprehends no resistance on the part of the squatters, but is prepared to call the power of the county to his aid, if it should in any case be offered.

What Shall be Done with the Crystal Palace?

Yesterday afternoon the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, of which Alderman WILSON is Chairman, met in the City Hall to hear evidence in reference to the removal of the Crystal Palace.

JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., the receiver of the Crystal Palace, stated that he wished the Committee to hear only one witness, namely, Mr. GEORGE W. STANTON. That gentleman was a machinist and had been Superintendent of the building. Mr. STANTON on being called, deposed that in his opinion it would require 10 months or a year carefully to take the building down. There were several thousand screws, they are oxidized, rusted, and would require careful removal. Five hundred men had been employed in putting up the building, and the time occupied was more than nine months. It would require 200 men to remove it, and three months time, if *demolished* and converted into old iron. If taken down with the intention of being re-erected elsewhere, the material would be worth $150,000. The original cost was $550,000 for the entire erection. There had been employed 1,800 tons of cast iron, and 200 tons of wrought iron, and many thousands, perhaps millions of bolts. The Crystal palace had been built in sections, but it was not possible to take it down by sections in the order as erected.

Mr. WHITE then stated that he had a number of signatures of property-holders in the vicinity, appended to a memorial asking for the permanent continuance of the Palace in its present location. He desired to leave it with the Committee.

A gentleman stated that he owned half a block on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-third-street he had signed the memorial, and thought the Palace an advantage to that locality. He thought the resident population were generally favorable to such a view of the subject.

Mr. JOSEPH B. SIMPSON, who stated that he represented the American Institute, expressed his anxiety to be heard.

A gentleman present objected; attention ought to be confined to the property-holders *pro* and *con*. It had been understood there should be no speeches. He proceeded to argue the importance of the retention of the Crystal Palace. The Chairman said that was not the question, and checked that line of argument. A sufficient number of petitions had been received, and from the American Institute in particular.

Mr. WHITE said the ground in dispute was derived from the Dongan Charter in 1686. It was intended for a burying ground, but was not adapted for that. On July 1, 1857 the resolution was adopted by the Mayor and Corporation appropriating the ground for a reservoir. That had never been rescindod, and while the City did not need it for that purpose, the City could not convert it into a park. The whole ground of the remonstrants was based on this, namely, that it had been dedicated for a park. Admitting that it had been done without the knowledge of the Corporation by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it would be illegal to erect a park in that way. The Corporation counsel had certain requisitions of law to follow. Even if the map was valid, was there not a reservation on the face of the map, was there not a notice that the City should at any time use it for a station-house or other thing. Had not the City reserved their rights in the matter? Undoubtedly they had.

The remonstrants were chiefly non-residents. Mr. BANKS resides an Fifth-avenue. The petitioners reside chiefly near the Palace. A park is not required on that spot; the ground is not adapted to it; it would be a positive nuisance. Would it be doing justice to the City to create a Park there? The walls of the Reservoir render it unfit. It is a small plot of ground, wet and springy from the drainage of the Reservoir, and the large Central Park is near. The City ought not to give away a plot worth $75,000, merely to please these remonstrants. The Chairman well know that they had not visited, officially, the place with the Committee. Not a single remonstrant showed his head. He had thought it would be cheaper to buy out these remonstrants. In 1851, when everybody was going to get rich, these lots were let for a mere trifle, and now he supposed each lot would sell for $4,000.

If the Committee determine the Palace should come down, it is important to consider the time requisite. The American Institute would require it this season. In Winter, it could not be done, and could only be attempted after next frost. It would then have to be destroyed entirely or removed to the Central Park. He had called on Mr. WALDO HUTCHINS to ascertain how they were proceeding. He intimated there had been doubts as to the constitutionality of the law, and that no grading was going on, so that it would be impossible to talk in reference to the removal of the Palace thither for a long time, at least. Mr. WHITE then submitted a resolution authorizing the Receiver to have two years' time for the removal, if judged expedient. In the mean time to keep the ground in good condition.

Another resolution authorizes the Receiver a blank number of months for removal, after receiving notice to the effect that the Central Park was ready for its reception.

Mr. DATER, of Forty-second-street, argued, on the other side, that its removal would improve the value of property there. He admitted his purchase had taken place since the erection of the Palace. Between a park and a palace, he preferred a park, but did not know it was reserved for a reservoir. He had been a property owner there only three months. Had observed no bad characters about there. He thought people would build when it was settled that the Palace would be removed.

Dr JOHN MILBAU presented to the Committee for examination his deed of property on 40th street, in the vicinity of which he made a purchase at the Corporation sale. No first-rate dwellings would, in his opinion, be erected if the Palace remained. He had bought the property under the impression that a square would be there, he wished to have the place as a residence. Some classes of business might possibly be benefited by its remaining. He paid $1,270 for his four lots and rented them for $500 a year when the Palace was erected.

Mr. WHITE in cross-examination, inquired what he would sell his lots for. Witness declined to say, but if the Palace remained he should certainly sell them.

Mr. BANKS then read a communication from Mr. NESMYTH, a property-holder, who thinks the Palace a great nuisance, and proceeded to argue the general question that no privilege could properly be granted to the Crystal Palace Association. It had been declared dissolved by the laws of the State and that in truth the Receiver was proceeding in defiance of an order of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The presumption was in favor of the right of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to dedicate as they had done this land for a Park. In addition to this an ordinance had actually been passed by the Aldermen in 1845 for planting trees on this very spot in connection with the Reservoir. He then read a letter from JOHN LEVERIDGE, Esq., Corporation Counsel at the time of the sale, stating that he had authorized the map to be drawn in which the property in question was marked as a part, and also setting forth the announcement of the auctioneer to the same effect. The last point made was, that the Common Council could *not* lease to Mr. WHITE as Receiver, or to any other person, any public land, under the Charter, unless at public auction.

After some indiscriminate asperity between the Receiver and his opponents the papers were taken up by the Chairman of the Committee and privilege given to gentlemen on both sides to introduce any further documents to be handed to him on the subject. Nothing definite was said as to any other meeting; it is believed, however, that the Committee will report in a fortnight.

Shall the Sound and River Steamboats Stop Up Town?

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the removal of the steamboat landings on the East and North Rivers, met in the library of the City Hall on Wednesday, Alderman STEERS in the Chair.

Mr. ROBERT SHIELDS, No. 245 East Broadway, argued in favor of the removal of these landings. He believed it would have the effect of relieving Broadway. Is a property owner on the East and North River, and also in the lower part of the City.

Mr. BRYAN MCCABILL, (member of the Board of Councilmen,) a property owner on the east side of the town, followed on the same side. He thought that danger to life resulted from the thickly congregated steam and ferry-boats.

Mr. GEO. H. TALLMAN, of Eighth-street, argued on the same side. He contended that, the greatest good to the greatest number ought to be the governing principle in this matter. The lower part of the City ought to be left exclusively for our foreign commerce. Monopolists ought not to incommode it by matters purely domestic. This gentleman owns property in Thirty-fourth-street.

Ex-Alderman KELLY contended at some length and warmly, against the removal. He feared the steamboats would go to Brooklyn or Jersey City, if they were removed.

Mr. TALLMAN said as to the signatures of carmen in favor of keeping the boats where they are it amounted to little—their occupation would be rendered more busy by the removal. As to the boats going to Brooklyn, it might be met by a prediction that other and new steamboats would take the passengers from the upper part of the City, and so the City would be accommodated just as well.

The question was agitated at some length by other speakers, but no further argument made.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE FATAL AFFRAY ON A STATEN ISLAND FERRY-BOAT—CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest upon the body of THOMAS QUINN, the hack-driver, who died at the New-York Hospital on Tuesday from the effects of a stab in the abdomen, received last Sunday, during a fight on board the Staten Island ferry-boat *Josephine*, was commenced yesterday before Coroner PERRY, at the office of the Coroners' in Chambers-street. Several witnesses were examined, after which the inquest was adjourned until to-day.

Dr. George S. Kator deposes that deceased was admitted to the New-York Hospital on Sunday evening about 7 o'clock, suffering from a wound in the abdomen, near the median line, about 2½ inches in length, through which some 10 feet of intestines protruded; his general appearance was very fair, considering the amount of injury, and evinced proof that he had not lost much blood; he was so much intoxicated when admitted that he seemed not to be sensible to the pain of the operation performed of returning the bowels to the cavity of the abdomen by enlarging the wound; the wound was evidently inflicted with some sharp instrument, and was jagged, and looked as though be instrument had been ripped upwards; deceased appeared to do well until Tuesday forenoon, when his pulse became more frequent; he rapidly sank until 3 o'clock of that day, when he died from the effects of the injuries; I have since made a *post mortem* examination: I found in the abdomen evidences of peritoneal inflammation sufficient to cause death; the other organs presented a healthy appearance.

Andrew Donnelly testified that he accompanied Quinn (the deceased) to Staten Island on Sunday; that while on the Island they drank together several times: this witness continued, "we remained on the Island about two hours, when we took the boat for the City; we were on the boat but a little while when a fight began; I was so drunk that I remember nothing more that happened."

John McCarty, one of Donnelly and Quinn's associates, testified that Donnelly got a fighting with "Mose" immediately after the boat had started. Quinn tried to get Donnelly away, when "Mose" turned upon him, struck him with his fist, and following him up, stabbed him in the abdomen with a knife—a small pen knife—which he held in his hand. "Mose" then pursued Donnelly and a young man named Breslin, but they both managed to escape his knife, the former by leaping over a railing. Jacob F. Smith, Superintendent of the Staten Island ferry boats, swore to a different state of things. He said that Donnelly and Quinn, and the party who were with them, created a disturbance on board tha boat the moment they stepped aboard; that they assaulted and "hustled about" several unoffending passengers, and acted otherwise most shamefully. He (Smith) interfered to preserve order, when he was assailed with violent and obscene language; he essayed to put a stop to the trouble, and in this effort he had the approval of Mose, (the prisoner,) who was standing near by; Donnelly's party attacked "Mose," knocken him down and kicked him about the head, and left him lying bleeding upon the deck; Smith's attention was called to another part of the boat to suppress another disturbance, and on returning to the upper or pilot deck, where the first fight began, he found "Mose" bleeding badly, with a penknife in his hand; he soon afterwards learned that Quinn had been stabbed.

Several other witnesses will be examined to-day.

"Mose," the accused party, is a very respectable appearing young man. He asserts that he used the knife only in self-defence, to protect himself against the unprovoked and brutal assault of a gang of drunken and desperate villains, who seemed intent on mischief and murder. "Mose" was very roughly handled. His face is yet black and swollen from the treatment he received, and his head is cut in several places.

INDECENT ASSAULT.—H. G. Pekeler, keeper of a sailors' boarding-house at No. 2 Carlisle-street, was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday morning, charged with committing a rape upon the person of Eliza Faber, a domestic in his employ. The alleged outrage was perpetrated on Tuesday night in presence of Pekeler's own daughter, and was attempted to be renewed, when the victim, Eliza, screamed so lustily as to attract the attention of persons in the street, who, with Policeman Dwyer, forced open the doors and arrested Pekeler, and took him to the Station-house, though not easily, for he made a determined resistance. The accused was committed for trial in default of $1,000. The complainant was also committed as a witness.

STABBED.—Robert Jones, of No. 16 Clinton-place was stabbed in the shoulder on Tuesday night by one of two men who attacked him without cause in the vicinity of his residence. The wound is not considered serious.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Empire City at New-Orleans.

GENERAL WALKER A PASSENGER!

His Reception by the Citizens of New-Orleans.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

Close of the Nicaraguan War.

The Illinois en route with $2,000,000.

Island in Panama Bay Ceded to England.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 27.

The steamship *Empire City* is coming up the river from New-York, on the 18th inst., viâ Havana.

She connected at the latter port with the steamship *Granada*, from Aspinwall, and brings the California mails and passengers of May 5.

The steamship *Illinois* left Aspinwall on the 19th inst. for New-York, with the California mails and passengers and about two million dollars in specie.

Among the passengers on board the *Empire City* are General WILLIAM WALKER and staff, who have abandoned the field of operations in Central America.

General WALKER capitulated, on the 1st of May, to Captain DAVIS, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, and with his staff and two hundred and sixty men, the remains of his army, were brought to Panama by the *St. Mary's*.

The Costa Ricans were not known in the articles of capitulation.

The Government of New-Granada has ceded an island in the Bay of Panama to England, in settlement of the McIntosh claim, which had nearly caused a war between the two nations.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The steamship *Empire City* reached her wharf at seven o'clock this evening. Ten thousand people were present to receive General WALKER, who was accompanied by Col. JACQUES, Mr. PILCHER and Mr. TURNER, Agent of the Associated Press, in a carriage, to the St. Charles Hotel, where General WALKER made a speech, expressing his thanks for the splendid reception given him, saying that in the mass before him he recognized the American love of liberty, and assuring them that victory was still sure.

The greatest excitement prevails in the city, and the St. Charles Hotel is besieged by thousands anxious and eager to see and hear the General. He was obliged to speak twice before the crowd was satisfied.

The California papers received, discredit the story of General CRABBE's defeat and execution.

General WALKER surrendered because Capt. DAVIS signified his intention of seizing the schooner *Granada*, which held his (WALKER's) reserve.

General WALKER was kept a close prisoner by the U. S. Commodore at Panama, notwithstanding the terms of capitulation which allowed him and his officers their liberty, and gave them the privilege of retaining their side-arms.

Lieut. STRAIN died at Aspinwall on the 15th inst.

The California news, though two weeks later, is unimportant.

The dates from Havana are to the 24th inst., but the advices received therefrom are uninteresting.

From Boston.

FAILURE OF THE HOOSIC TUNNEL BILL—THE CINCINNATI SOCIETY—ANOTHER INDIA RUBBER CASE DECIDED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 27.

The Senate to-day refused to pass the Hoosic Tunnel bill over the Governor's veto.

The National Society of Cincinnati met here to-day. Delegates were present from all the State societies except that of South Carolina. Hon. HAMILTON FISH, of New-York, President of the Society, occupied the chair.

The Society chose the following officers:

HAMILTON FISH, of New York, President.
CHARLES S. DAVIS, of Portland, Vice President.
JOSEPH W. SCOTT, of New Jersey, General Treasurer.
THOMAS M'EWEN, Secretary General.
GEORGE W. HARRIS, Assistant Secretary-General.
JOHN H. MARKLAND, Assistant General Treasurer.

At the banquet held at the United States Hotel in the evening, sentiments were responded to by the President, Ex-President FRANKLIN PIERCE, and by other distinguished gentlemen present.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge CURTIS, the case of Edwin M. Chaffee *vs.* The Boston Belting Company,—a suit prosecuted by HORACE H. DAY, in the name of CHAFFEE, to recover $100,000 of the Boston Belting Company, for damages for an infringement of CHAFFEE's patent—was decided in favor of the Boston Belting Company and against the claims of Mr. DAY. Mr. JENCKES of Rhode Island was counsel for Mr. DAY, and Messrs. CHOATE and DURANT counsel for the Boston Belting Company.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, May 27.

FIFTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. ROSS, of Tennessee, spoke at length in defence of Slavery. He quoted largely from his letters to Mr. BARNES, and stigmatized the course of action of the various General Assemblies on the Slavery question as unmitigated nonsense.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Report of the Committee on Psalmody, relating to the restoration of congregational singing, was accepted and referred to the Judicial Committee.

Mr. TILLOTSON, Delegate from the General Association of Connecticut, presented a resolution from that body, relative to the resolution of the General Assembly of last year on terms of correspondence.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the report of the Committee on Education.

From Louisville.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS—ARREST OF RIOTERS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 27.

The American Convention at Lagrange have nominated the Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL for re-election to Congress.

Two of the persons indicted by the Grand Jury or participating in the late riot in this city have been arrested and committed to Jail.

Fires.

LARGE FIRE AT ADDISON, STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y.

ADDISON, Wednesday, May 27.

An extensive fire occurred in this village this morning, by which a large portion of the south side of the Canisteo River was destroyed. The fire commenced in a cabinet maker's shop, and burned twenty-nine dwelling houses and places of business. The loss has not been exactly ascertained, but it is probably $30,000. Partly insured.

THE WOODS AT DENNISVILLE, N. J., ON FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 27.

A fire has been raging in the woods near Dennisville, Cape May County, N. J., since Monday, doing great damage. The people are using every exertion to extinguish it.

Death from Suffocation Caused by Gas.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 27.

GEORGE LAWRENCE, a boarder at the Fort Orange Hotel on Broadway, in this city, was found dead in his bed this morning. During the night the gas pipe in his room burst, and he was suffocated by it as supposed in his sleep.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Piracy Case—Consular Plea of Ignorance—Probability of a Dismissal of the Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 27.

EX-Consul JENKINS, arrested on a charge of piracy at the complaint of Dr. VAN CAMP, is still lodged in jail. I understand that he expects to escape on the plea of ignorance of his powers and duties. Strange to say he has sent in no report whatever to the State Department as to the disposition made of the funds accruing from sale of the property of VAN CAMP and others seized by him.

The Consular regulations and instructions make it the duty of all Consular officers to report promptly every such transaction, and forward papers and vouchers, showing precisely what moneys are received, and what is done with them. JENKINS' failure to do anything of the sort will naturally be taken as *prima facie* evidence that he knew his proceedings were illegal, and, consequently, not calculated to be a profitable subject for official report.

The authenticated papers on file in the State Department, in relation to the case of the bark *St. Mary's*, out of which JENKINS' difficulty in part grew, show that there never was a shadow of justification or provocation for his proceedings. The charge, it will be remembered, was that VAN CAMP had piratically seized and appropriated the *St. Mary's* and her cargo, to which her former Captain, one MARTIN, made affidavit. Among the official papers filed are the complaint of Captain MARTIN to VAN CAMP, while Consul, calling for a survey of his vessel, the report of surveyors condemning her, the report of survey on her hatches, the conveyance of the vessel to her purchaser at the Consul's sale by Captain MARTIN, a power of attorney from MARTIN to JOSEPH A. WILSON to settle with Consul VAN CAMP, on account of the sale of the *St. Mary's* and cargo, and WILSON'S receipt in full, as agent of MARTIN, given to VAN CAMP when the business was closed. Thus, it will be seen, that it was impossible for a charge of fraud to lie against VAN CAMP, and that MARTIN'S affidavit, under pretext of which JENKINS proceeded against VAN CAMP, is flatly contradicted by written documents under his own seal. J.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 27—P. M.

Consul JENKINS is still in jail. The U. S. Circuit Court for this District decided to day that they have no jurisdiction in the case; and it is now understood that the Governor of New-York cannot make requisition for him. District-Attorney KEY has referred the question, whether the case shall be dismissed, to the Secretary of State.

None of the Cabinet except Gen. CASS will be able to join in the St. John's Railroad Celebration.

X. Y. Z.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

SIXTH DAY—Morning Session.

After the usual devotional exercises the report of the Presbytery of Big spring, Pa., was read. It accepted the proposed basis of union, one ministerial member alone objecting

After considerable discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That $1,400 be apportioned among the delegates, according to the distances they have to travel. 2. That the delinquent Presbyteries be required to raise the amount assessed upon them for the delegate fund of last year. 3. That the delinquency of those Presbyteries who have not raised the amounts assessed shall be deducted from moneys due them from the Synod.

General A. C. Niven presented the following protest, which sufficiently explains itself:

The undersigned, Ministers and Elders, being delegated to the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Church of North America, now in session, *do protest solemnly* against the action of this Synod in reference to an organic union with the Associate Church.

Because 1st. The whole of the said proceedings are unconstitutional and void for this reason, among others: because of the complex and uncertain state of the vote of Presbyteries, on account of which the Synod had not the constitutional power to decide at this time.

Because 2d, While the basis in question was overtured to the Presbyteries for *adoption and amendment*, it was adopted by this Synod without amendment. Although only *eight* Presbyteries out of twenty-seven were without exception in favor of such action, of the remaining nineteen Presbyteries, six rejected the basis without qualification, seven *required* essential amendments, and the remaining six *desired* amendments.

Because, 3d. The basis of union contains articles of union which are contrary to the constitution of the Associate Reformed Church, and others of doubtful disputation.

Because, 4th. The said basis contains terms of communion which virtually cut us off from *all* Christian fellowship with other evangelical denominations.

Because, 5th. These objectionable principles are forced upon the minority by the arbitrary exercise of the rule that a majority shall govern.

Because, 6th. After having tried in good faith for years, we believe it to be utterly impracticable to adopt any testimony as a term of communion in addition to our present standards, as they are now declared to be our fixed testimony.

Because, 7th. The union with another and distinct body of Christians, and the adoption of additional terms of communion are a positive violation of the treaty or compact by which the Associate Reformed Synod of New-York united with the Synods of the West in 1855.

Because, 8th. These additional terms of communion have no warrant (in our judgment) in the Word of God, the example of Christ, the teachings of the Apostles, or the constitution and standards of the Associate Reformed Church.

For which causes, we, the undersigned, to maintain a good conscience before God and men, to vindicate the integrity of the Church, and to preserve its peace and harmony, do enter this our solemn protest.

Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

Joseph McCarroll,	A. C. Niven,
David Currie,	John Ekin,
Jas. B. Schoultz,	John Brash,
D. C. McVean,	Alexander Clements,
T. M. Niven,	Wm. McVey,
Clark Irving,	Joseph McNulty.
John D Gibson,	William Burns,
John Crawford,	John Smith.

This protest was also presented:

We do here respectfully inform this Synod that we enter our dissent from every term of communion additional to those already held by the Associate Reformed Church.

Wm. McMillan,
J. R. McCallister,
John R Warner.

Rev. James Presely presented another protest as follows:

We dissent from the action of the General Synod in adopting the basis of union—

1 Because of its *form*. A "fixed testimony" separate and apart from the Confession of Faith, we believe to be an unnecessary multiplication of the *forms* of communion and standards of the Church. We are all conscious that we have more terms of communion, now, in all the Churches, than we can practically administer; to multiply them and the books that contain them can do no good, and may do harm.

2. Because, in our opinion, matters of doubtful disputation are made terms of communion in the church by this basis. The eighth Article teaches, or appears to teach, that the "assurance of salvation" is of the essence of saving faith.

The ninth Article teaches that evangelical repentance is a fruit of a justifying faith. Thus making repentance a means instead of an immediate work of the Holy Spirit on the heart. And, because this has been introduced as an *argument* into the body of a declaration which is to be a term of communion.

We dissent from the Article on "Covenanting," because the Article does not define what the "Social Covenanting" contemplated in the Article, is. Some say it is a simple vowing—others, what is technically known as "Public Social Covenanting." We believe that while this is the least exceptional Article ever presented to this Synod, yet it is liable to the principal objections which have been made against this, as a moral duty.

We dissent from the "Formula of Questions," because it is our opinion that the drafting of such a formula belongs to the United Church.

Lastly, we dissent from the action of the Synod in adopting the basis, on constitutional grounds. We believe no *definite* overture was sent down to the Presbyteries—the true being for *adoption or amendment*. The Synod has not made any amendment, thus disregarding the opinions of the Presbyteries. And because it is not competent to this General *Synod* to close this union with the Associate Presbyterian Church unless the question of union be definitely presented in overture to the Presbyteries.

James Presely,	P. C. Robertson,
Arch'd Nesbitt,	Robert Ross,
J. R. Andrews,	W. M. Boyce,
M. M. Brown,	W. H. Presley.

A discussion ensued, which resulted in the appointment of a Committee to answer the protestants. Rev. Messrs. Finley and McKinstry, and Elder Huey were the Committee.

Rev. Dr. Pressly offered the following resolution, which, after considerable debate, was withdrawn:

Resolved, That the word "forbearance," as used in the amendment to the resolution on the basis, should not be understood as giving a license to any one to teach or propagate any principle inconsistent with the article in the basis, but as comprehending the case of those who, though not fully prepared to express their entire approbation of every one of those articles, will not, in the meantime, offer any practical opposition to them.

That part of the report of the Committee on Missions which referred to the estate of the late Henry Smith, of Indiana, was then considered. The proposition of the Committee was, that the balance of the money from said estate which would accrue to the Synod should be appropriated to the support of Foreign Missions. An amendment was offered to devote the funds to the use of the child of the deceased; but after long conversation, the proposition of the Committee was adopted.

A resolution was offered that the memorial to establish a mission in Northern India should be referred to the Board of Agency. The resolution was amended by Rev. J. G. Brown, of Pittsburg, so as to give the Board power to act on the subject before the next meeting of the General Synod, and in its amended form it passed.

Rev. Dr. Forsyth was instructed to present the memorial (adopted some days since) to the Evangelical Conference to be held in Berlin, in November next, as he intends to meet with that body. Rev. John R. Clement was deputed to represent the Associate Reformed Church, as a corresponding member, in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and to convey to that body such resolutions as the Synod might send.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Board of Agency for the ensuing year: Messrs. J T. Pressly, J. B. Dale, R. D Harper, Robert Dunlap, T. B. Rich, S T. Huey and Robert Gracie.

It was resolved that Messrs. Pressly and Dale should be a committee to print ten thousand copies of the minutes of the General Synod, and that an order be given to the Treasurer of the General Synod to appropriate funds for the purpose.

There was an ineffectual attempt to make the order of the day for three o'clock, an extra judicial conference on the state of religion.

A resolution was offered by Elder Huey, in view of the fact that members of the Synod had left for home, and thus hindering the action of the body on important business, that in future, the several Presbyteries be instructed to ascertain if possible whether their delegates can attend the Synod at all its sittings, unless providentially called away.

Rev. Mr. McNulty closed the session with prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Moderator opened the session with prayer.

Upon motion of Rev. Dr. Pressly, Rev. J. G. Brown was appointed on the Board of Agency in place of Rev. Robert Gracie, who declined to serve.

Rev. Dr. Pressly presented the report of the Committee appointed to confer with a Committee of the Associate Synod on the basis of union. It closes with resolutions that the basis as amended by the Associate Synod should be adopted and sent to the Associate Synod for concurrence.

The Auditing Committee reported in favor of the sale of the land in the State of Iowa, donated to the General Synod by Mr. James Irving, and the report was adopted.

The Auditing Committee reported in favor of assessing the several Presbyteries for $7,000, to be appropriated to the Domestic Missions. The assessment to be apportioned at the rate of 20 cents per member.

Thirty dollars were appropriated to Rev. R. D. Harper as compensation for his labor as clerk of the Committee of Missions, and $10 to the sexton of the Church, where the Synod held its sessions.

On motion of Rev. J. G. Brown, Dr. Forsyth was also appointed a delegate from this Body to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

Dr. Pressly, from the Committee appointed last year to print the testimony and basis of union, stated that the amount for this body to raise toward that object was $16, and he lacked $6 of that sum. The deficiency was immediately made up.

A resolution was offered and adopted that when the Synod adjourn it do so to meet in Xenia, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 13 h of May, 1858.

On motion of Elder Schooler, it was resolved that as there were no funds in the Treasury of the General Synod, all the appropriations asked for should be paid out of the Foreign Mission Fund, and that the congregations of the several Synods be urged to pay in their contributions to the General Synod fund immediately, so that the fund would be reimbursed.

Elder A. C. Navin, of Monticello, N. Y., at an early stage in the deliberations of the Synod, proposed resolutions in favor of union with the Associate Reformed Synod in the South, but they were laid on the table at that time, and to-day on being called up, met a like fate.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Railroads that permitted the members to pass over their roads at reduced rates.

Revs. J. G. Brownе, R. D. Harper and Rev. Mr. Gowdy, were appointed a Committee to nominate clergymen to preach sermons before the Synod at its next session.

The Synod adjourned to 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Rev. Dr. McCarroll opened the meeting with prayer.

The resolution appointing Xenia, Ohio, as the Synod's next place of meeting was reconsidered, and the matter was referred to a Committee to report upon. They recommended that the Synod should meet in November next in the First A. P. R. Church in Allegheny, and also that should the terms in which this Synod accepted the basis of union be satisfactory to the Associate Synod, this Synod should invite the other to a General Synod upon the same ratio of representation as this General Synod, to meet in Pittsburgh or Allegheny—prepared to make arrangements for the consummation of the union.

After considerable conversation, the report was amended, and the Synod decided to meet in Allegheny at the usual time in May next, and the invitation to the Associate Synod was referred to a Committee, to act upon at their discretion.

The Committee on the State of Religion reported a very interesting narrative of the operations of the Church for the Synodical year. It detailed the ministerial changes, ordinations, added licentiates, students of theology, certificates of dismission, deaths, &c., and the action and views of the Presbyteries with reference to the adoption of the basis. The report of the whole showed that the Church, in its varied fields of labor, received adequate support and was performing a good work, the fruits of which were visible in the increased feeling manifested in religious things. The report was accepted.

The Committee on Overtures on the Union of the Reformed Presbyterian Churches recommended that the overture on union from the Presbyterian Synod of North America be on the table till the next meeting of the next General Synod.

The Committee appointed to reply to the protest signed by Rev. Dr. McCarroll answered as follows:

The reasons of protest are expressed in eight propositions, containing statements of opinion or of fact, in regard to every one of which it were sufficient to say that the judgment of this Synod is in diametrical opposition to that of the Protesters. We may, however, briefly notice three reasons:

The constitutional principle represented to have been violated in the action of the Synod—supposed to be referred to in the 1st reason—evidently supposed that, after the Presbyteries shall have been consulted, the Synod shall exercise its own judgment in the disposition of the matter overtured. And this becomes *especially* necessary where the returns show the vote of the Presbyteries to be complex and uncertain. The 2d reason of protest shows that the basis was overtured to the Presbyteries for adoption if they should think proper, and it conceals the fact stated in the preamble to the resolution of the Synod that a majority of the Presbyteries did report in favor of accepting the basis as it is, rather than fail of obtaining the union.

In relation to the assertion which constitutes the third reason, it is sufficient to say that a large majority of the Synod has declared that in its judgment there is no article in this basis which is not embodied in the Standards of the A. R Church, or has in some way received its sanction. And that the General Synod of 1856, by an almost unanimous vote, declared that in the testimony there was nothing inconsistent with our ecclesiastical standards.

As the terms of communion, which is the fourth reason of Protest, are represented as "cutting us off from all Christian fellowship with other evangelical denominations," are not specified, it is enough to say that, in the judgment of this Synod, this basis contains no such terms of communion.

The Brethren have not assigned any reason why the exercise of the rule that the "majority should govern," should, in this instance, be considered arbitrary. This whole subject has been before the church for years; it has been discussed particularly and fully; the utmost liberty of debate was allowed, and the vote finally stood—yeas, 64; nays 38. We can see no reason why it should be considered *arbitrary*, that the judgment of this *majority* rather than of this *minority* should rule?

The sixth reason expresses a belief or opinion of these brethren. Let them enjoy their opinion. This Synod has believed differently. The Synod of last year virtually expressed a different belief, and several preceding Synods likewise. *Perhaps the opinion of these brethren should be regarded as of more account than all these.*

In reply to the 7th reason of protest, we remark that at the very time the union with the New-York Synod was formed, the Synod of the West was negotiating for union with the Associate Synod. The Synod of New York knew that; and it knew that at its previous meetings, the Synod of the West had pledged itself to receive a testimony as a term of communion. And at the very meeting at which this union was formed with the New-York Synod, a basis was proposed to the Associate Synod, by the Synod of the West, containing the very articles in the testimony now most objected to. How then can our brethren maintain such a position as is embodied in this reason.

With any such an understanding of its terms, the proposition for union with *them* would not have been entertained by the Synod of the West for an hour.

Finally, this Synod entertains a totally different opinion of the terms of Communion contained in this basis from that expressed by these brethren in their eighth reason. The Synod of 1856, in which their representatives were present, contained a totally different opinion. Let the one opinion weigh against the other.

W. FINDLEY,
M. McKINSTRY, } Committee.

The Moderator hoped that the last clause in the answer to the Sixth reason would be amended in some way.

Gen. A. C. Navin expressed his wish that the answers would remain and be published to the world, just as it was drawn up, for all understood what the sneer meant.

Several members said that it might be effaced from the report, but never could be from the memories of those whom it was intended to reflect upon.

The answers were adopted with the exception of the obnoxious clause of the sixth answer, (printed in italics,) which was stricken out.

Upon motion it was resolved that Rev. Mr. Millen be appointed as alternate to the moderator, and preach the opening sermon at the next meeting of General Synod; also, that Rev. Dr. J. B. Dales be invited to preach a sermon on the "Conversion of the Jews."

The thanks of Synod were returned to their friends in New-York and vicinity who had so kindly entertained them during their sojourn.

The Committee on Education presented their report, which was adopted.

The Treasurer's report was read and approved.

No other business being before the meeting, they adjourned after singing, prayer and the benediction, to meet again in Allegany in May, 1858.

Baptist Free Mission Convention.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Baptist Free Mission Society commenced its session yesterday in Macdougal-street Baptist Church, between Spring and Prince streets. The Board of Managers held a private meeting in the basement of the Church previous to the assembling of the Convention, for the purpose of arranging business.

The Convention opened at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock by Rev. Hiram Hutchings, of Roxbury, Mass., (Moderator,) giving out the 319th hymn from Watts & Ritson's collection, which was sung by the members present.

Rev. W. S. Hall, of Phœnixville, Penn., was appointed Recording Secretary. Mr. Hall occasionally ministers to a colored congregation of Methodists, but no objection was raised on this account to his sitting as a delegate.

Rev. A. L. Post, of Montrose, Pa., read the report of the Board of Trustees:

The Hayden Mission, early established at Port-au-Prince, and continued from the beginning in charge of Rev. W. L. Judd, has had numerous obstacles to contend with, and has been sustained in existence by dint of great sacrifices on the part of their devoted missionary, and its friends. Yet the Board still hopes for success, and will persevere in sustaining the mission. The society has no mission at present in Africa, but one is proposed at Sierra Leone, and a missionary is ready to enter that field.

Brothers Bacon and Belcher have come over to the mission, the latter has embarked for Burmah with his wife, and the former is engaged as one of the editors of the *Baptist*.

The mission among the refugees in Canada West has been continued and enlarged with great success. The missionary has suffered from an inadequate salary, and sickness in his family. At Toronto he baptised 20, and at Dresden 11 converts. Other missionaries have been appointed, who report favorably of the Canadian field. This report concludes by stating that the friends of the Mission should not forget the 40,000 refugees who have felt the iron of Slavery in their souls.

The Kansas, Oregon, and Minnesota Missions were favorably referred to. The Kansas Mission should be strengthened.

Rev. Edward Matthews was laboring in England, preaching and lecturing upon Slavery. The common people heard him gladly.

The expenditures have been much increased on account of the removal and other matters; the receipts have also increased in an equal ratio, but not in proportion to their wants. The death of Moses Bartholomew, who bequeathed half of his estate to the Society, was alluded to, and the prospects of the Society were encouraging.

The Republican movement was considered favorable to Freedom. The failure of the Missionary Union to come up to their expectations was spoken of as having discouraging effects upon the cause.

The report was accepted, and that portion of it which referred to the Haytien Mission was given to a Committee.

Rev. Mr. Warden then led in prayer, and the meeting adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The services were opened by singing, and prayer by Rev. A. Wait, after which the Nominating Committee made their report, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Rev. Hiram Hutchings, of Mass., President; F. W. Tuerey, Recording Secretary; N. L. Post, Corresponding Secretary; George Curtis, Asa Freeman and N. Brown, Treasurers; and a large list of Vice Presidents and Trustees.

The Committee of Arrangements reported, recommending that the Board appoint the next place of meeting, and that Joseph W. Sawyer and John Duke be the preachers for next year.

The Committee on Enrollment reported that there were twenty seven delegates in attendance, representing societies and missions from the following States: New York, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Indiana and Ohio. There were also present Rev. W. L. Judd, from Port au Prince, and M. D. Kempsey, from Madison University. Three of the delegates were ladies.

The Free Baptist Church of Indiana, it was stated, has passed resolutions that the Church was the enemy of all sin, among which it ranked Slavery, war, intemperance, licentiousness, secret societies, Sabbath breaking and profanity—any of which should subject the offender to non-fellowship—and a committee was appointed to commune with this Church, as they were evidently of the right spirit. A free church was defined to mean a church which had no fellowship, direct or indirect, with Slavery.

Rev. Thomas Cravens said the Church of Christ should hold no fellowship with crime. Slavery being a sin, the church should clear itself of all connection with it; every branch of the church could elect its own officers, and have its own discipline, but as independent bodies they should all cease any connection with those who held fellowship with sin, and he considered the Union Churches were indirectly connected with slaveholding.

Deacon James Howe, of Jersey City, said he had tried for more than twenty years to have an Anti-Slavery Free Baptist Church; he had mixed with Anti-Slavery men very much, and loved to be with those who sought the emancipation of the Slave. He was, however, a poor man, and having a large family could not raise an Anti-Slavery Church himself. Then what should he do with his children on the Sabbath day? He could not call them away from the Union Church, of which himself, his wife, and six children, and his three sons were members, and while his pastor remained in it, how could he advise his family to leave? If he were alone he might do as he pleased, but as he loved to see his children go to church, he could not advise them to leave the Union. Two of his children had gone to Kansas, and would no doubt do all in their power for the good of the Slave, and for a Free Mission Church.

Rev. Wm. Tellinghuest, (Vermont,) after a few remarks, asked Brother Cravens if he were invited to become pastor of a church which is of Anti-Slavery faith, but has some indirect connection with somebody that is not free from Slavery, what should he do? He wanted light on the subject.

Rev. Mr. Cravens replied that he would become the pastor of such a church provided it would become independent, and have no fellowship with those churches which countenanced Slavery. With regard to the remarks of Brother Howe, he thought that if was not altogether a matter of necessity for him to belong to the church to which he and his family did belong. He and them, and four others, could easily join together, and worship God, as an independent church. The same course taken in raising the Indiana Free Church. You could never change the constitution of these churches; it must either be secession or revolution.

Elder Simon Aaron (Norristown, Pa.,) believed that what was right should be done. The great object in the Church organization, was to "come out."

Rev. W. Goodell (N. Y. Free Congregationalist) said that it seemed self-evident that the mission of a Christian Church was to do Christ's work, and oppose all sin, such as intemperance, licentiousness, and slavery in all their forms. The Christian Church should be first pure in its own character and then call all sinners to repentance, to show that nothing was of any avail till they should plead the cause of the oppressed, the fatherless and the widow. As to the position of the Church, he said, not many years ago, it was not considered a sin to partake moderately of intoxicating liquors, but when the light burst forth, this was found to be wrong, so with slavery, "the times of this ignorance God winked at," but now it was shown to be a sin. The difficult question was to know how long we should remain with churches which countenanced Slavery. He thought twenty years ought to bring things to a crisis. He had felt great interest in this Free Mission, and in the Pedo Baptist Missions also. Many would not send out missionaries with Pro Slavery principles, but would put their contributions into the other mission boxes, and thus send out Anti Slavery missionaries. He might associate with single members of a Church, while he could not associate with all the members of the same; wherever he found a true Christian he could "fellowship" him.

After a few words from Mr. Cravens, the subject was laid on the table till the Committee made their report, and after prayer by Rev. Samuel Aaron, the Convention adjourned to 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The exercises opened by singing a part of the 891st hymn, reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Eugenio Kincaid, of Burmah Mission, and prayer by Rev. W. S. Hall. A second hymn—"All hail to the power of Jesus' name"—was sung, and Rev E. Kincaid preached from Acts xvi. 10.

The first day's proceedings were closed by the usual devotional exercises, and the meeting adjourned to 10½ o'clock this morning.

New School General Assembly—Fourth Day.

At Cleveland, on Monday, the following business was accomplished by the New School Assembly:

Rev. Geo. Duffield, Jr., from the Committee on the Digest, read a report stating an outline of a Book of over 400 pages, but not ready for publication. The report states that the difficulty of separating the digest from the miscellaneous history before and since the division, alludes to the forms, &c., and the Committee submit to the General Assembly the manuscript containing the results of their labors. The Digest consists of twelve chapters: 1. Of the Church; 2. Officers of the Church; 3. Candidates; 4. The Sacraments; 5. Course of the Church; 6. Discipline; 7. Moral Questions (Decisions;) 8. Decisions on Doctrine; 9 Moral Questions, (Deliverances;) 10. Correspondence; 11 Modes of Benevolent Action, Missions, &c.; 12 Miscellaneous.

Dr De Witt presented a communication from Rev. Mr. Dickey, President of Ashmun Institute. The Institute is designed for the education of colored youths, and pious colored youths for the ministry, and is under the care of the New Castle, Pa., Old School Presbytery. The Institution asks for co-operation and aid from this Assembly. Communication referred to Committee on Bills and Overtures.

Dr De Witt, delegate to the General Association of Massachusetts, made a report of his visit to the annual meeting. The report states that the most exciting debate was on the resolution not to send delegates hereafter to the General Assembly on account of its complicity of that body with Slavery. The matter was finally referred to the District Association, and two delegates were appointed to this General Assembly.

Dr Wisner made a report of his visit as delegate to the General Association of New-York. That Association refused to continue to send delegates to the General Assembly. Report accepted, and after discussion subject postponed till to-morrow.

The Western Unitarians on Slavery.

The following is the Report, in relation to Slavery, adopted by the Western Unitarian Conference, at Alton, Ill., last week. It was presented by Rev. Mr. Heywood, of Louisville, Ky.:

"The question—'What opinion does the Conference hold in regard to Slavery, and what course of action is to reference to Slavery will it prescribe to the churches connected with it?'—having been referred, your Committee would respectfully answer:

That, as far as they are acquainted with the opinions of the members of the Conference here assembled, as made known in public discussions and private conversation, *there is entire unanimity in regarding the system of Slavery as evil and wrong*, doomed by God to pass away through the influence of the truths proclaimed by His Son—of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and of that all-powerful spirit of piety and love, of gratitude and humanity, born of the Spirit of God, and which rejoices in rendering hearty obedience to the divine injunction, 'to do unto others, all others, as we would have them do unto us.'

That as to prescribing a course of action to the Churches here represented, *the Conference has no such power*. It is not a Presbytery or Synod, it is not an association or consociation, invested with ecclesiastical power, but simply a conference; a meeting of members of Congregational Churches, which most scrupulously cherish the congregational independence; of brothers and sisters, of Christian friends, who come together as their hearts prompt, and with as little formality as possible, to confer together upon the great Christian interests which are inestimably dear to their souls, and by meditation, prayer, free interchange of thought and feeling to quicken their piety, to make clearer and more effective their sense of duty, to increase their moral and spiritual power, that they may return to their several homes to work with earnestness and single-mindedness, to do all within their ability in their respective spheres to Christianize society, and make the kingdoms of this world in deed and truth, as well as in name, the kingdoms of our Lord and His Christ.

This statement your Committee respectfully submit to the Conference for its adoption.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Trial of John Smith, John De Costa, John Brown and John Nedz for the Murder of Captain Lawson.

UNITED STATES COURT—Wednesday, May 27.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Court set at 10 o'clock, when the trial of the four Portuguese and Spanish sailors, charged with murdering Captain Lawson, of the brig *General Pierce*, was proceeded with.

Mr. Nash asked leave to retire with one of the prisoners (De Costa) and an interpreter, for a few minutes, to take an affidavit of some facts which were suppressed by the chief mate in his examination yesterday, as he intended to use it in a motion which he would submit at the close of the evidence for the prosecution. The application was allowed.

Christian Petrus, the first mate, recalled, and cross-examined by Mr. Nash: The captain had a watch, which was given to me by the second mate, and afterwards delivered to the American Consul at St. Thomas; I do not know who took it out of the pocket before he was thrown overboard; I saw Brown have the chain; I did not put a hand on the captain when he was shove overboard, nor did I take his watch; I was then six or eight feet from the captain; I was four or five feet from him when he was struck by De Costa.

Q.—Was there not a kettle housed up and concealed, to be used for the purpose of cooking food for slaves? A.—There were two kettles on board, which the Captain said were to boil oil in; I was never on board a slaver; the kettles were not concealed; could not say how much the kettles would hold; the kettle was not filled up with coils of rope, so as to be hid; there was no partition in the kettles; they had not been used on board, to my knowledge; they were filled up with trash, thrown aside into them; the kettles were close together, but whether they were fastened together or not I could not say; I could not swear what they would hold, for I never measured; I did not look for the axe after the Captain was dead; it was not brought to me.

Q.—Do you know whether any manacles or handcuffs were on board? All I saw was one pair of handcuffs; did not know what was in the casks.

Re-direct—The kettles were in the house on deck, in the same place that they were when we sailed from here.

John E. Toole, a clerk in the Custom-House of Baltimore, was examined to prove by the Registry Books, the registry of the brig *General Pierce*, at the Custom-House of Baltimore, on the 15th of April, 1853; and again on the 19th of November, 1853; the bond, on the 19th of November, 1853, was sworn to by James Hall, as owner and master; he swore that he was a citizen of the United States.

George W. S Hall, examined by Mr. McKeon—I reside in Baltimore; am a merchant; owned the brig *General Pierce*; purchased her of James Hall; he is an American citizen, and I am also; James Hall is my father; I purchased her last November; she was then lying at Atlantic Dock, in this harbor. [Witness identified his own signature, the signature of his father, and of Captain Lawson, to the papers made out at the Custom-House.] The *General Pierce* was cleared by me for the Coast of Africa; one is now on a voyage to the Coast of Africa.

Henry Kirby sworn: Examined by Mr. McKeon—I was born in London, England; was on board of the brig *General Pierce*; shipped in New York; when I shipped there was only Morris and I in the office; din not see the crew until Sunday; left this port on the 21st January; I saw all the prisoners on board then; recollect what occurred on the 10th of February; Morris, Smith and I were on forenoon watch—the mate's watch; Morris went to the wheel, Smith to the fore top, and the Captain sent me to scrape the panels in the cabin; at ten o'clock Smith was sent to the wheel; about eleven o'clock I heard a noise aft; I looked out of the cabin, and I saw the Captain strike Smith in the face; I do not know what Smith said, but he said something I could not understand; then the Captain came into the cabin and spoke to me; at twelve o'clock Brown relieved Smith at the wheel; Morris, Juan De Costa, Brown and Ned went with me to dinner; Smith said to me in the forecastle, that the Captain had called him a son of a b—h; I made no reply; then then spoke together in their own language, which I did not understand; I saw John Ned then go to the chest and take a dirk-knife out; he and De Costa then went on deck; Smith then took a dirk-knife and went on deck; I afterwards went on deck; I saw the Captain lying on the deck, in the fore-rigging, bleeding at the head, and saw De Costa strike him several times with the beaver; the Captain asked if they were going to kill him; Ned said "No;" the Captain got up and stood upon the spare, with his back to the long-boat; he asked if he had any officers on board; the first mate came up and said "Yes, I am your first officer;" the Captain then went to leeward, and I saw an axe in his hand; Morris was not on deck, he kept below; I called him and he came on deck; Ned sent him to the wheel; the Captain said to Morris, "Look at me now;" I saw Ned take the axe from the Captain; the Captain was very weak from loss of blood; the Captain and two mates tried to get into the cabin; Morris relieved Brown at the wheel; the prisoner Ned, De Costa, and Smith, stopped the Captain from getting into the cabin; the Captain then came to the starboard side of the ship, and spoke to the men, and told them they had charge of the ship, and might sail on the rocks or where they liked; Smith told me to get the Captain's pistols out of the cabin, and throw them overboard; I said I would not; the men replied to the Captain that they knew nothing about taking charge of the ship; Brown came up and joined the rest; he had a sheath-knife in his sheath, behind; Smith came out of the cabin with a dirk-knife; he spoke to the other men in their own language, and then De Costa struck the Captain with the beaver; Brown then took his sheath knife, and tried to stick the Captain, but it would not cut; Smith then handed him a dirk knife, and he then stabbed the Captain in the breast; the Captain cried out for help; the mate went up to him, and Brown darted at the mate's breast with the knife, and said he would kill him, too, if he interfered; he said, "Suppose you come on, me kill you, too;" Ned sung out, "All hands to throw him overboard;" the four prisoners laid hold and did so; I was standing near the long-boat; the Captain was bleeding at a great rate; when Brown first attempted to strike with the knife, the Captain was standing; when he struck him with the dirk-knife, he was falling gradually, and he was down when he stabbed him last; the prisoners washed the blood off the deck after the Captain was thrown overboard; I helped to wash the blood off the deck; Smith and Ned came forward and asked me if I could read English; Ned spoke to the mate, told him he was Captain, and that he should take them to St. Thomas; they brought me to the cabin, and made me look at the log-book to see that the mate made the entries they told him in the log book; Ned told the mate to put it in the log-book that the Captain and cook had died, and told me that, if I did not see he put it in right, they would kill me if they found it out; both Ned and Smith said this; they told me if I said anything when I went ashore, they would kill me, and if they did not, their countrymen would; Smith said this, and Ned was by.

Mr. Nash objected to any conversations subsequent to throwing the Captain overboard. Objection overruled.

Examination resumed—The clothes Ned and Brown had on when the Captain was killed they threw overboard; after Ned got the axe out of the Captain's hands, the Captain and officers tried to get into the cabin, but the men prevented them; Brown, Ned, DeCosta and Smith threw the Captain overboard; I was examined before the Consul at St. Thomas; after the Captain was killed, Brown wanted to kill the mates, but Ned would not let him do it.

Cross examined: We were about ten minutes forward, eating dinner, before the men went on deck; we ate with sheath knives and spoons; John Ned was the first to go on deck; he had the clasp knife; I did not see what occurred when De Costa went up on deck; they told me that the Captain caught him by the throat.

The District-Attorney objected to evidence of the prisoner's declarations to the witness of what occurred. Objection sustained.

Cross examination resumed: I heard a scuffle on deck, and that brought me up; when I came up I saw De Costa strike the Captain; it was about a minute after the men went on deck that I heard the scuffle; when I went up I saw the Captain first lying on deck, and De Costa alongside of him; Brown was at the wheel; Ned was standing by; I did not see the axe until I saw it in the Captain's hand; Ned took the axe from the Captain; I do not know what became of it afterwards; I heard the men tell the Captain to heave his pistols overboard, and they would make no more row; Ned and Smith said so; he would not do so; this was after they took the axe from him; from the time they took the axe until they killed the Captain might be about twenty minutes; the Captain never told me that he was going as a slaver; never saw him strike any man at the wheel but Smith; saw him shove Morris once; we had as good living on board that ship as on any other; there was bread and salt mackerel, that they could take when they wanted.

Q.—Do you not know that, after these men told the Captain they would not go on a slave voyage, that he put them on short allowance? A.—No, I know no such thing, and I do not believe it was so; I did not ship for a slave voyage; the Captain said the kettles were to boil palm oil; Ned took the clasp knife out of his chest; Smith took his out of De Costa's chest; the chests were always open; after they took the axe from the Captain, I heard him charge them with mutiny, and tell them that they might run the ship on the rocks or ashore if they thought fit; Ned said they would not take charge of it—that the mate should bring them to St. Thomas; the Captain said that neither he nor the mate would have anything to do with it; the men did not say anything about not wanting to go as a slaver; did not know why they wanted to go to St. Thomas; when I called Morris on deck, Ned told him to go to the wheel.

[The Court here took a recess for twenty minutes.]

Mr. Nash called *Mr. Charles H Edwards*, to prove by the signatures of Mr. James Hall and Mr. George W. S. Hall, that they were educated in the Portuguese literature. The witness stated that he could tell by the writing whether the persons were educated in a Portuguese or American school. In looking at the signatures he thought they appeared more like the English style of writing.

Cross-Examination of Kirby resumed—Brown took the watch from the Captain; it was afterwards given to the mate; when witness came up on deck he did not see Smith at first; the Captain said he would take the ship to St. Thomas and give them their discharge if they would attend to their duty, but they called upon him to give up his pistols; from the time witness first came on deck until the Captain got the axe, was about five minutes; it was about twenty minutes before they asked for his pistols, and ten minutes more before he was killed; believed the reason for the Captain's striking Smith at the wheel was because he did not steer to his liking; only saw him strike Smith once; Smith held on to the wheel; heard that the Captain had struck Brown; did not hear he knocked Brown down; witness was an Englishman, and was never naturalized; saw the first mate's protection papers; did not see protection papers with the other men.

To a Juror—Did not hear the Captain talk about mutiny, until after they took the axe from the Captain; the Captain had no pistols about him; supposed they were afraid he would go and get his pistols and shoot them, and that was the reason they wanted to have the pistols thrown overboard.

Re-direct—John Smith had the dagger with the sheath on it.

George Mundy, sworn and examined by Mr. McKeon—I am seafaring man; was born in this State; shipped on board the *General Pierce*; it was his watch below at eleven o'clock on the 10th of February; heard a blow given to the man at the wheel; went on deck, and saw the skin off the side of Smith's face and nose; went to the foretop; John Morris was in the foretop; it struck eight bells while he was there; heard the mate tell the men to go to dinner; came down, and went to make a cleet to lash the water barrel to; the Captain came over while there John Ned came up, and coming up to the Captain asked him, "What for you strike every one on board?" I looked up surprised; saw John Smith and De Costa; John De Costa then struck the Captain with a beaver; John Ned rushed past me; I caught him, pulled him back and asked him what he was going to do; Ned pulled out a dirk knife, and said: "No, you take hold of me;" and on witness letting him go, he (Ned) ran towards the Captain and struck him with the back of the knife; the Captain got up and asked where were his officers, and I believe he talked about mutiny; the first mate came forward; they then went aft, and the Captain said "Now is the time," and I handed him the axe; I looked into the long boat for another axe, but could not find one; when I looked towards the Captain again, I saw Ned struggling with him for the axe, which he got from him; I went towards the cabin to get an axe I knew was there, but De Costa met me and said he would strike me with the beaver; I went to John Ned and told him to give me the axe, which he did; the Captain told me to put the axe up; the men appeared pacified then; the Captain commenced speaking to them, and told them they might take the ship under their own charge, that they had mutinied, and neither he nor his mates would have anything to do with her; when I looked again, I saw the Captain falling, and John De Costa strike him with the beaver; Brown then stabbed him, and John Ned was choking him; they then threw him overboard; I think when Brown stabbed the Captain, Smith was amidships, and De Costa at the pump brake, eight or ten feet distant from the Captain; after they threw the Captain overboard, John Ned pointed to first mate and said, "You Captain," and to me, "You mate;" after that, Ned, De Costa and Smith were wrangling with the mate about putting something in the log-book; when they first struck the Captain, the first mate was aft; after they killed the Captain, John De Costa, Brown and Ned started for the first mate and me, but Ned stopped the other two.

Cross-examined—Was born in Cayuga County, in this State; I was sent forward at half-past eleven o'clock; I went aloft; John Morris was aloft at the time; I came down after twelve o'clock; I went to carpenter's chest to get the axe to make a cleet; I did the carpenter-work of the ship; I believe the beaver De Costa had was of hard wood; it was three or four inches thick; I went to sea when seventeen years old; I was never on a slave voyage, and never stopped on the Coast of Africa; I saw the Captain strike John Smith with the back of his hand before that day; I never saw him strike any one else; I heard the blow given to Smith at the wheel that day; I was below, about twelve feet distant; there was one partition between me and him; the carpenter's chest was about 14 feet from me forecastle; De Costa was the first to strike the Captain on the back of the head; the Captain asked if they were going to kill him; Ned said no; the Captain said they had killed him and mutinied; they then went aft; I gave the Captain the axe, and he went aft; Ned took the axe out of the Captain's hands; I tried to get it to the cabin, to get hold of an axe I knew was there; I wanted to defend myself and the brig; I heard them ask the Captain to give up his pistols; he said he had not any, that he only had a musket; could not say who took the watch from the Captain, before throwing him overboard; the men appeared pacified after Ned took the axe from the Captain; the Captain told me to put the axe up; I did so; when I came back they were talking; the Captain told them to do what they liked with the ship,—that they had mutinied and he and his mates would have nothing to do with her; they wanted that the mate should navigate the vessel to St. Thomas and that the Captain should give up his pistols; the next I remember was to see the Captain falling, and De Costa striking him; never advised the prisoners to take possession of the ship; had not drank any liquor that day; the Captain was a large, strong health

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 26, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st	2185	2725	87	535	250	3205
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	64	31	58	2 38	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	107	109	143	1949	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	54	143	118	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	3000	370	843	4237	3205
Last week	2189	2743	375	1160	4257	4434

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856..... 2,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	393	.....	.....	.....	66
Hudson River Railroad	420	.....	.....	.....	140
Hudson River Boats	1744	.....	.....	.....	1142
Harlem Railroad	149	87	..525	250	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	394	Massachusetts	—
New-York	1091	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	869	Texas	74
Kentucky	106	Connecticut	—
Indiana	155	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New Jersey	—
Iowa	112	Cherokee Nation	—

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle	631	Hogs	3257
Sheep	1316	Calves	220
Horses			48

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market: for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	13c. @14c.	14c. @15c.
First quality	12c. @12½c.	13½c.@14c.
Medium quality	11c @12c.	13c. @13½c.
Poor quality	10½c. @11c.	12½c. @13c.
Poorest quality	9½c. @10c.	12c. @12½c.
General selling prices	11c. @12c.	12½c. @14c.
Average of all sales	11¾c @—	13c. @13½c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 11c.@14c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 10½c. @11½c.

REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

We have often had to report a "combination" among brokers to raise the prices of beef, but never before a thorough one among butchers to bring prices down, at least not one so successful as that entered into and carried out this week. The buyers have been studying this game for a long time with some dear experience—perhaps they have taken lessons of the Stock Bears on Wall street during the last two or three weeks. However this may be, it leaked out last evening that a general agreement had been entered into among the buyers of this City not to pay the prices current last week. Particular force was given to this effort by a rumored previous combination among the sellers. An attempt was made by the latter during the night and very early this morning to save themselves by hurrying out of the yards several hundred cattle, to give the appearance of a short supply. But it was no go, the butchers held out firmly and as cattle on hand must be sold, the buyers had it pretty much their own way, both as regards prices and estimated weights. We quote the average prices of the day as about 1½c. decline from last week.... The yards were far from being cleared late in the afternoon, and the cattle remaining unsold, together with those drawn out before the morning sales commenced, will leave several hundred for further sales. The demand for beef is falling off materially with the approach, or rather arrival, of hot weather, though there is little prospect of any over supply. It will be noted above that a large number of the animals reported this week were State cattle, which have been hurried in on the strength of the last market. The State distilleries have been pretty well drained, so that there will be unusually small receipts from this source hereafter.... The receipts of Western stock have been comparatively small, and they will continue so, probably, as the fresh grass is starting up finely, and there is no longer the necessity to send animals to market to keep them from starving. It is not good economy to send away the young, half-grown, half fattened stock, no matter how high may be the rates offered. A very little expense for pasturage will double the weight.... Notwithstanding the high rates offered by New-York traders, dealers from the Eastern market were able to buy about 600 Beeves at Albany and Buffalo. Some of our cotemporaries have confidently predicted a continuance of last week's prices, but this is not at all probable, from the simple fact—if no other—that people *cannot*, and, of course, will not, buy beef for consumption, at prices which butchers have been compelled to ask for the past few days. This fact alone is enough to contradict the predictions made with so much assurance. There is no reason to doubt but a good market for Cattle will exist for some time to come, but nothing higher than to-day's prices can be looked for, as a general thing.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day including a few disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
140	N. Y.	Hayden & Davis	Teed & Wheeler.
93	Ill.	J. Alexander	J. A. Merritt.
136	N. Y.	D. Moore	Miller, Mead'g & Gurney
102	N. Y.	Valentine & Martin	Owners.
100	Ill.	Wheaton, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
70	Texas	Mead & Holcomb	Owners.
29	Ill.	Wm. H. Harri	Owner.
112	Iowa	S. M Baker	S. Barnum.
51	Ky.	S. M Baker	J. A. Merritt.
42	Ohio	E. Burkley	Sherman & Hoag.
86	Ill.	Sherman & Hoag	Owners.
136	Ill.	Weissmier & Brother	Owners.
86	Ohio	E. Williams	J. H. Williams.
100	Ill.	J. H. Williams	Owner
114	N. Y.	D. Allerton	Allerton & Conger.
97	Ill.	Mead & Barnes	Owners.
95	N. Y.	Mattle & Vansuloe	Owners.
65	N. Y.	D. L. Belden	Owner.
81	Ind.	S. M Baker & Co	Owners.
91	Ill.	T. White	Owner.
191	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	Owners.
96	Ohio	Rahn & Rice	W. Belden.
74	Ind.	A. Hurd	Owner
92	N. Y.	J. H. Williams	G. Hoffman.
81	Ind.	Geo. M Wells	Owner.
42	Ill.	B. Henry	Owner.
56	Ill.	Myers & Seigle	Sherman & Hoag.
58	N. Y.	E. Lockman	Geo. Ayrault.
20	N. Y.	M. Ackerman	Owner.
79	Ill.	Sammis & Staunant	Owners.
19	N. Y.	J Budlong	Owner.
18	N. Y.	J. Joslyn	Owner.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

A. HURD forwarded 74 of his fine Illinois cattle, which were sold by O. HURD, at near 12c. Estimated weight, 825 lbs.

WESSELS, HURD & Co. sold on their own account 100 Illinois steers, of prime quality; estimated 750 lbs., at 12c.@13c. They were purchased at Albany.

WESTHEIMER & BROTHER were selling, on their own account, 74 Illinois still-fed cattle, rated at 700 lbs., and 61 grain steers from the same State, weighing a little more. The former were of medium quality, running out at 10½c. The others were a finer grade, averaging about 11½c.

J. ALEXANDER forwarded 80 Illinois cattle of medium quality, which were selling by J. A. MERRITT at 11½@12c. They were of uneven weight.

SHERMAN & HOAG were selling 42 medium Ohio cattle for E. BURKLEY. They were rated 850 lbs. net, and were averaging about $105 each, or 12½@12¾c. The same parties had, in addition, 56 fair Illinois cattle of their own, which brought $110 each. Estimated net weight 850 lbs.

WM. H. HARRIS had 39 good heavy Illinois cattle, which he estimated at 875 lbs. net. He was trying to get 12c.@13c. ₱ lbs., but it was no hill work.

J. H. WILLIAMS was selling two lots, one of 80 common Ohio cattle, for EDWARD WILLIAMS, at near 12½c.; and another lot of 100 fair Illinois bullocks, rated 725 lbs. net, at 12c.@12½c. The latter were on his own account.

S. M. BAKER contributed two lots—one of 112 common Iowa cattle, weighing at home 1,306 lbs., were selling by B. BARNUM at 11c @12c. The others were 51 head of Col. SHELBY'S large Kentucky cattle, rated 1,100 lbs. net, which J. A. MERRITT was trying to dispose of at 13c @14c. They were too large and fat to suit a high market and above purchasers, as very few butchers would be able under the above prices to handle such beef in warm weather. It did not appear at a late hour in the afternoon that any of them would be sold. G. BARNARD took four at $650, and two others brought $300.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN forwarded 104 good Illinois Cattle, estimated 750 lbs. net, which were bringing, by ULERY & MURRAY, 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

D. MOORE contributed 136 New York Cattle, 96 of which were from distilleries. They were common grades, many of them rough and thin, running out by MILLER, HARING & GURNEY, at 10½c.@11c ₱ lb.

HAYDEN & DAVIS sent on 140 distillery Cattle, fed by JOHNSON, COOK & Co., of Onondaga County, New-York. They were of fair quality but much affected by the warm weather and their journey here. TEED & WHEELER were selling them at 11c.@13c. J. HARRIS took 76 at $92 each,—or, as he called it, 13c. ₱ lb. Estimated weight of the drove 800 lbs.

VALENTINE & MARTIN had 112 good cattle, from the distillery of CONKLIN & HITHCOCK, of Chemung County, New-York, which they were disposing of, as owners, at 11c.@12½c. Estimated to draw 700 lbs.

M. BUDLONG contributed 80 good Illinois steers, of 800 lbs. net, which were sold by J. BUDLONG, at $99 each, or 12c.@12½c. S. WILLIAMS took 12 of the finest, at $112 50 each.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general prices throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20 @$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

No change during this week worth noting. There is a good demand for fresh cows, which is just met by the supply.

ALLERTON reports 87 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $30@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. A few as high as $75. Very little change since last week. Good fresh cows sell at high prices, and are in demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 31 Milch cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. No variation in prices, with only a moderate demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 109 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$70 for extras. Demand fully equal to the supply.

O'BRIEN reports 143 Milch Cows, selling, at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$70. Market unchanged, with a fair supply.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts of the past week show a falling off in numbers. Prices are no more than maintained.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 525 Veal Calves, selling for 5c @6½c. A few at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb., live weight. Stock generally good, although a few "Kittens" are on hand for *fancy* customers.

BROWNING reports receipts of 58 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb. live weight. A few choice ones at 7½c.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 143 Veal Calves, selling at 5c@7c. ₱ lb. live weight. Market well supplied with good Calves. Sales are not as brisk.

O'BRIEN reports 118 Veal Calves, selling at 5¾c.@ 6¾c. ₱ lb., and a very few at 7c. ₱ lb. Quality good, but prices have fallen during the warm weather.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts do not vary from the previous week. Prices have fallen a little. Arrivals are mostly of clipped sheep. Lambs are coming in more freely.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 250 Sheep and Lambs, which brought 18c.@15c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. Arrivals continue very light, but prices have declined slightly. Lambs are in good demand at high rates. One lot of common sheared Sheep brought 6½c., live weight, this morning.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,136 Sheep and Lambs, selling with wool on at 11c.@15c.; sheared at 10c.@13c., net. Lambs are bringing $4@$6 each, or 18c @20c. ₱ lb Only 250 on sale this morning, including 161 which just came in. One lot of 59 were purchased by MEAD & VALENTINE for the Bermuda market. Receipts are from New-York, New Jersey and Ohio, and are mostly sheared. Prices are a trifle lower than last week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 1,943 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $4 50@$8 ₱ head, or 10½@14c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. No material change in the market. Supply not equal to the demand.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 26, 1857.

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 888 Sheep and Lambs at $6 18 ₱ head.

S. JUDD reports the following sales at CHAMBERLIN'S:

No.	Amount.	Average price per head
60 sheep sold for	$360 00	$6 00
100 sheep sold for	662 50	6 62½
22 sheep sold for	154 00	7 00
108 sheep sold for	621 00	5 75
10 sheep sold for	75 00	7 50
34 sheep sold for	204 00	6 00
81 sheep sold for	440 44	5 44
88 sheep sold for	495 00	5 56½

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

The receipts have not been quite as large, and prices incline upwards. Stock Hogs are still cheap.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 3,205 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., with an upward tendency to day. Stock Hogs are dull at any price. Some of last week still remain on hand.

VAN BRUNT & WATSONS, Pork-Packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live..... 6¾c @6¾c. | Dressed..... 8¾c.@8¾c.

No distillery Hogs in market.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 27.

The supply of Beef Cattle was better yesterday and to day than the week previous, though the number in market was not sufficient to have any effect in reducing the present high rate.

BEEF CATTLE—The number of Beef Cattle at all the yards amounted to 950 head, all of which were sold at from $11@$12 50 and $13 50@$14 ₱ 100 lbs. But few were sold at the lowest figure. The complaint is very general among the butchers that prices are much too high, and they intend to hold a meeting on Monday next to take steps for a reduction in price.

SHEEP—The demand for Sheep and Lambs continues active, and 4,050 head were soon disposed of at from $5 75@$7 50, gross.

HOGS—Sales at this market are quite brisk, the demand continuing good. The sales this week amounted to 1,800 head, at prices ranging from $5 25@$9 and $9 50, as in quality.

COWS AND CALVES—This market remains about the same; sales of 375 head were made at from $20@$30 for Dry Cows, and from $40@$60 for Milch Cows with Calves by their side.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

With the hot sun of the present week, new vegetables have rapidly advanced in growth and are now much more abundant and cheaper than one week ago. Sweet Potatoes from the West Indies have arrived and are now selling at $5 ₱ bbl. Tomatoes are in pretty good supply from Bermuda, and sell at 62c.@ 75c. ₱ box.

Old Potatoes are rather dull, the new from Bermuda taking their place. About 4,000 bbls. of Bermudas arrived yesterday.

Strawberries are more abundant and much cheaper, though the quality after a sea voyage is not to be compared with fresh berries from the vicinity of New-York.

Rhubarb is very abundant, and is early becoming a drug in consequence of the high prices of sugars.

Butter is more active, especially good new yellow in firkins for shipping. Grass Butter is coming in slowly.

Eggs are more plentiful, 450 bbls. arriving from Philadelphia on the 25th. Ohio and Canada are also sending in, and a decline is noted.

Potatoes—Northern Carters, ₱ bbl	$3 50	@$4 00
Potatoes—Jersey Carters, ₱ bbl	4 50	@ 5 00
Potatoes—Jersey, Mercers, ₱ bbl	3 75	@ 4 00
Potatoes—White Mercers, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 3 75
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 3 75
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Reds, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes—Kidneys, ₱ bbl	3 75	@ 4 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes	3 25	@ 3 50
Potatoes—Merino, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes—Bermudas, new, ₱ bbl	6 25	@ 1 75
Potatoes—New-Orleans, new, ₱ bbl	4 00	@ —
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	5 00	@ 6 00
Onions—New, New-Orleans, ₱ bbl	5 00	@ —
Spinach—₱ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Strawberries—Virginia, ₱ quart box	50	@ 62
Lettuce—₱ 100	4 00	@ 6 00
Shallots—₱ 100 bunches	3 00	@ 4 00
Garlic—₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@ —
Green Peas—Norfolk, ₱ bbl	7 50	@ —
Green Peas—Charleston, ₱ hhl	5 00	@ 5 50
Asparagus—₱ dozen bunches	75	@ 1 50
Radishes—₱ 100 bunches	75	@ —
Rhubarb—₱ doz	50	@ 1 00
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ —
Turnips—New, ₱ 100 bunches	6 50	@ —
Parsley—₱ doz	37	@ 50
Sprouts—₱ bbl	50	@ —
Apples—Russets, Roxbury, ₱ bbl	6 00	@ 8 00
Apples—Bussets, Brown, ₱ bbl	4 00	@ 5 00
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	75	@ 1 50
Dried Apples—State, ₱ lb	11½	@ 12½
Dried Apples—Southern, ₱ lb	10	@ 13
Dried Peaches—State, ₱ lb	18	@ 20
Dried Peaches—Southern, ₱ lb	10	@ 16
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb	23	@ 25
Butter—State, ₱ lb	21	@ 23
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	16	@ 21
Lard—in bbls	14	@ 14½
Lard—Kegs	14	@ 15
Cheese—New, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz	15½	@ 16
Fowls—₱ lb	16	@ 18
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb	18	@ 20
Capons—₱ lb	30	@ 34
Chickens—Spring, ₱ pair	62	@ 87
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ lb	25	@ 30
Ducks—Black, ₱ pair	1 75	@ 2 00
Ducks—Broadhills, ₱ pair	1 00	@ 1 25
Ducks—Brant, ₱ pair	2 75	@ 3 00
Turkeys—₱ lb	18	@ 20
Turkeys—Western, ₱ lb	14	@ 16
Geese—₱ lb	14	@ 18
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz	1 25	@ 1 50
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz	2 75	@ 3 00
Snipe—Yellow Leg, ₱ doz	2 25	@ 3 00

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 27, 1857—8 P. M.

ASHES—Are in slack request, at old rates. Pearls, $7 12½@$7 25; Pots, $7 81½@$7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs. Barrelling, 7½c. ₱ lb.

BEES-WAX—American Yellow is in demand, at 29½c. @30c., but is generally held at 30c.@31c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Foreign is quiet and languid. Liverpool Orrel, $7 50 Pictou, &c., $5 50@$6 ₱ chaldron. Anthracite is moderately inquired for, and is worth from yard $5 50@ $6 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Guayaquil, in bond, 17½c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 12½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Pending the auction sale announced for to-morrow, Thursday, the market is quiet and prices are feebly supported. Java 15½c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 12c.@ 12½c.; Maracaibo, 12c @13c.; Rio, 9½c.@12¼c.; Jamaica, 11½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 11 5-16c.; Habia 10½c., ₱ lb. Stock in first hands yesterday.—97,832 pkgs.,—composed thus: Rio, 68,845 bags; Java, mats, 14,152 mats; Java, Gov bags, 1,404 bags; Ceylon, 2,200 bags; Maracaibo, 3,256 bags; Laguayra, 1,950 bags; St. Domingo, 700 bags; Babia, 3,795 bags; and other descriptions 1,531 bags.

CORDAGE—American made Manilla, 11c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 14c ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request, and is stiffly held. Our available supply is 66,000 bales, against 60,000 bales same time last year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12	12
Middling	14	14½	14½	14½
Middling Fair	14¾	14¾	15	15
Fair	14¾	14¾	15¾	15¾

DRY GOODS—The business is quite limited, irregular and unsatisfactory. Stocks are comparatively moderate, but the inquiry is very tame, and factors experience much difficulty in the disposal of lots, which they want to sell. Prices rule decidedly low, and there is no prospect of a proximate improvement. Cottons, linens and silks manifest the least heaviness. Woolens are very dull, and in many instances wholly unsalable.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese 60c @65c. ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $2 87½@$3 ₱ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are brisk and firm at $3 50@$4 37½ ₱ cwt.; Mackerel are salable and buoyant at $21@$22 for large No. 1; $14 for small do., and $12 50@$13 50 for small and medium No 2 ₱ bbl; No. 3 are scarce and nominal; Pickled Salmon, $3 50@$3 50 ₱ bbl., and $32@$34 ₱ tierce; Pickled Herring, $4@$4 25 ₱ bbl; smoked Herring, 25c @37½c. for scaled, and 25c.@2.0 for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is arriving rather slowly, while it is in lively request, chiefly for home use at higher and rising prices. Sales: 13,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 70@$5 75
Straight State	6 75@ 6 80
Extra State	6 80@ 7 10
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lakes	6 70@ 7 00
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 75@ 7 00
Fancy Michigan	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	7 25@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 40@ 7 60
Extra Genesee	7 75@10 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@10 00

Canadian is steadily improving. Sales have been reported of about 1,400 bbls., in lots, at from $5 70@$8 75 for superfine to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for and is rising. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,750 bbls. very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $5 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and worth $4 10@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is also rare and needed at $4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The market is not so brisk; prices show no remarkable change.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand, and is somewhat dearer. Sales 20,000 bushels, including ordinary to choice Canadian white at $1 75@$1 92; Inferior Canadian club, $1 45; fair Western white, $1 80; fair to good do. red, $1 60@$1 63½; and very good Southern white, $ 85, ₱ bushel. The range for all kinds is from $1 70@$1 92½ for white; and $1 45@$1 75 for red, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted. We have heard of sales of 5,000 bushels, mainly to arrive, at $1 10 ₱ bushel. No change in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are in fair request and are worth 68c.@70c. for Western; 65c.@68c. for State, and 64c @68c for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty active at much higher prices. Sales 27,000 bushels, at 80c @81 for mixed, in store; 80c.@81 for yellow, and 90c @91 for white, ₱ bushel. White Beans, $1 90@$2. Canadian Peas, 96c @$1 ₱ bushel. Black-eyed Peas, $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bag of 2 bushels.

HAY—Sales of 1,200 bales River transpired at 95c @$1 10 ₱ lb.

HEMP—Is quite dull, yet quoted firm.

HIDES—Are sparingly dealt in at drooping prices: Prime Buenos Ayres, 31c @32c.; Rio Grande, 30c @31c.; Orinoco, 26c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 25c @25½c.; Porto Cabello, 24c @26c.; Dry Western, 21c @22c.; Dry Southern, 19c @19c.; City Slaughter, 9½c.@11½c., ₱ lb. Stock, 167,500, against 134,150 same time last year.

HONEY—Cuba, in bond, 32c; free, $1 ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Are in fair request and are firm, with a reduced quantity available, at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb

IRON—Sells very slowly at old quotations.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 37½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Is heavy and languid, as quoted in our last.

LEATHER—Sole is moderately dealt in at rather easier prices for hemlock, and steady rates for oak tanned. French finished Calf skins and English salted Sheep skins held about the same.

LIME—Rockland, 87½c. for Common; and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl

LUMBER—The demand is good—mainly for shipping lots—at full prices.

MOLASSES—Is inactive at our quotations: Porto Rico, in hhds., at 36c @37c; Cuba, Muscovado, 35c.@36c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c.@32c.; and New-Orleans, 32c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¾c @3¾c.; wrought, 6½c @7½c.; American wrought horse shoe, 17c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains scarce and quiet at about $3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is still lightly dealt in, yet is firm at 50½c.@51c. ₱ gallon. Tar is selling slowly, but regularly at from $1 87½@$2 62½, according to quality, ₱ bbl. Resin continues in lively request, for immediate and future delivery, at $1 87½ @$1 90 for common, ₱ 310 lbs.; $2@$2 50 for No. 1; and $3 50@$3 75 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch is inactive and languid at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl.

OIL CAKE—In bin oblong City, $25@$26; Thin Country, $31@$32 ₱ ton

OILS—Whale is in demand and is steady at 70c. for crude, and 83c @86c. for refined, ₱ gallon. Sperm is very dull and obtainable at $1 25@$1 35 for crude, and $1 40 @$1 50 for refined, ₱ gallon. Red, Palm and Olive Oils are unchanged. Linseed is lightly dealt in, yet is quoted firm at 79c.@81c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil, $1 05@$1 10 ₱ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, May 25, (for the week.)—Sperm continues very quiet, with no transactions. Whale—The market has been very active since our last. Sales of 22,828 bbls., principally to manufacturers, as follows: 20,176 bbls., including six cargoes and various parcels shipped home, &c., at 70c. ₱ gallon; also, a cargo of 1,600 bbls. not strictly prime, at 68c.; and 1,050 bbls. prime, in two lots, at a price not transpired. Another cargo is in negotiation as we go to press, and the market closes with a good feeling between buyers and sellers. Whalebone is very active. The transactions the past week include 216,000 lbs of various qualities at prices as follows: 10 900 lbs. Ochotsk at 32c.; 68 800 do. do at 35c.; 12,000 do. do at 34½c.; 9,600 do. do at 37c.; 20,000 do. do. at 39c.; 44,000 upon private terms; also, 10,000 lbs. small Ochotsk at 35c.; 3,800 do. Northwest at 78c; 5,000 do, do, at 80c.; 6,400 do. do. at 85c.; and 9,000 do do. at a price not transpired; also, 3,000 lbs. South Sea upon private terms; the market closing with further inquiry and much reduced stock.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia, $2 for Fine, and $3 25@$3 37½ for White, ₱ ton. Calcined, $1 37½@$1 50 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, yet firm, to-day. Sales of 500 bbls., in lots, at $23 75@$23 80 for Mess, and $19 25@$19 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are up to 10½c.@11c. for Hams, and 9½c. @9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is saleable and worth 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb. Lard is in good demand and is firm. The transactions since our last reach about 450 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@ 14¾c ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 285 bbls., at $14 @$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$31 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $23 50 @$24 ₱ bbl Butter is plenty, and in fair moderate demand at 18c.@22c. for new Ohio; 20c.@24c. for common to very good new State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in fair request, at firmer rates; $4 25@$5 37½ for common to choice ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is plentier and cheaper, yet not active. Liverpool ground, 80c; do. fine, $1 25@$1 47½ ₱ sack; Turk's Island, &c., 23½c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7½c.@8½c.; Refined, 6½c.@ 11½c.; Nitrate Soda, 4½c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Are in very moderate demand at unchanged rates.

SHOT—Drop, 6½c.; Buck, 7½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 11c @11½c.; New-York Brown, 4½c.@ 7½c.; James Pyle's Chemical Olive, 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 7½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are in limited demand at our quotations: Cassia, in mats, ₱ lb., 45c.; Ginger, Race, 6c @6½c.; Mace, 85c @85c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 75c @85c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 12½c.; Pepper, in bond, 11c; Pimento, Jamaica, cash, 10½c.; Cloves, 10¾c.@11c., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Small sales were reported, including Cuba, in hhds., at 10¼c.@10¾c., and Havana, in boxes, 11¾c.@ 12½c ₱ lb. Nothing really new in Refined.

TALLOW—12.5-16 lbs. prime brought 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are less active, the reduced supplies available and the high claims of owners rendering operations.

TIN—Is lightly dealt in at unchanged figures.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet firm Sales since Friday: 54 hhds. Kentucky at 14c @18c.; 62 cases Seed Leaf at 14c. @25c.; 294 bales Havana at 34c. @46c.; and 200 bales Cuba on private terms. Manufactured kinds remain as last noticed.

WHISKY—Is retailing at 37c.@37½c., but is generally held for higher prices. ₱ gallon. Stock, moderate.

WOOL—All kinds are in slack request, and the tendency of prices is still in favor of buyers.

ZINC—Sheet, 8¾c @9¼c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3a 6d.@4s. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 2d.@4d ₱ bush; Beef, 6d.@1s. ₱ tierce; Resin, 6d @ 9d ₱ bbl; and Heavy Goods, 10s.@12s. 6d. ₱ ton For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship from Richibucto to Bristol Channel, Deals, at 60s.; one from St Johns, N. B., to London, 70s; a Hamburg ship, same voyage, 50s.; a ship from Sheet-ice to Bristol Channel, 80s.; one from Bonaventure to Dublin, 90s.; one to Valparaiso and Callao, with privilege of an intermediate port, Lumber, $11; two to straits of Sunda, Coal, $8 50 and $9; one from Charleston to Amsterdam, Timber, $20; a Sicilian brig hence to Inverness, Tar, 4s. 6d.; a bark from Richmond to Rio, and back to the United States, $2 ₱ bbl; two brigs to Turk's Island and back, Salt, 10½c.@11c. ₱ bushel; one from Machias to Trinidad, Cuba, and back to New York, Sugar, 43½c, and Molasses, $3; one hence to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, 35

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Empire City* at New-Orleans we receive telegraphic summary of two weeks later news from California, Nicaragua and New-Granada. The amonnt of specie *en route* for New-York is stated to be $2,000,000.

The war in Nicaragua is at an end, and General WALKER and Staff are now in New-Orlesns. They came passengers by the *Empire City*. On the 1st of May, onr report states, General WALKER snrrendered to Captain DAVIES, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mory's*. His Staff and 260 men, the remains of his army, were brought by that vessel from San Joan del Sur to Panama. We shall probably receive full details of this important intelligence by the *Illon is*, now dne at this port.

The news from California has no feature of importance. From New-Granada we lenrn that the difficulty with Great Britain is settled. The New-Granadian Government has ceded to England an island in the Bay of Panama, in liquidation of the McIntosh claim.

The national Cincinnati Society met at Boston yestarday—delegates being present from every State, except Sonth Carolina. Hon. HAMILTON FISH, of this State, was reëlected President of the Society.

The Massachnsetts Senate yesterday refused to pass the Hoosic Tunnel bill over the veto of Governor GARDNER.

The bullocks as well as "bulls" at the Cattle Market were under the control of the butcher "bears" yesterday. A strong and successful combination among the City buyers, brought down prices of beef cattls nearly or quite 1¼ cents per pound. An effort to lessen the apparent supply hy removing a large nnmber of animals from the yard early yesterday morning, was of no avail to the sellers. Large aumbers of cattle were left unsold last evening. Meat consumers as well as producers will be particularly interested in the Cattle Market Report given in another colnmn.

Capt. TURNBULL, of the Eighth Ward Police, sent in his daily return yesterday, to Depnty CARPENTER, at the office in White-street. Officer ROBERT W. BOWYER, the detective, was ordered yesterday, by the Commissioners, to report himself for special duty at the office of the General Superintendent, and he complied with the order at once. The Metropolitan Commissioners decided, at their meeting yesterday, the style of uniform to be worn by the Police under the new act, and adopted the emblem—a shield, bearing the coat of arms and motto of the State—drafted by Mr. BREVOORT, a description of which was given in yesterday's TIMES. Mayor WOOD and City Judge RUSSELL did not hold a formal meeting as Police Commissioners yesterday, bnt they, with several Democratic Aldermen and Chief MATSELL, had a long private consultation. The Brooklyn Police are gradually giving in their adhesion to the law. Yesterday, the force of two Wards—the Ninth and Fourteenth—heretofore opposed, declared their intention to hereafter obey the Depnty Superintendent of Police. It was only last Saturday that an officer of the Ninth Ward was severely beaten by his associates for expressing his determination to obey the new law.

The contract for the construction of the Pier and Lat Seguine's Point was yesterday executed with Mr. WM. WELDEN, of this City. ROBERT C. VOORHIES has been appointed Superintendent of the work. The Commissioners of Emigration were yesterday notified by the Commissioners of Quarantine that the temporary buildings at Seguine's Point for the reception of patients, will be ready on the first day of July, at which time they will be delivered to them according to established regulations. The Commissioners also passed a resolntion making a requisition upon the Police Commissioners for 25 Policemen to accompany the workmen to Seguine's Point, and to remain there for the protection of the property of the State as long as necessary.

The Special Committee on the removal of the Crystal Palace, met on Wednesday, when Mr. WHITE, the Receiver, was heard at length, and made a few strong points. He was met by several property owners and other gentlemen, hnt little that is new on the subject was elicited. It is expected that the Committee will report in a pamphlet. The Committee on Steamboat Landings met also, but made little progress.

The Mayor and City Inspector have agreed to give notice to several of the contractors for the street cleaning, that nnless their agreements to clean the streets are executed within twenty-four honrs they will be annulled. What next?

The Free Baptist Mission Society, composed of churches which acknowledge no fellowship with slaveholders in their church or missionary operations, was in session yesterday in the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, between Spring and Prince streets. Delegates from the New-England, Middle, and Western States, and two foreign missionaries of the Society, were present. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, and the exercises were concluded by a sermon from Mr. EUGENIO KINCAID, their Burmah Missionary. The Convention resumes its session at 10 o'clock this morning.

The General Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church closed its deliberations last evening. Protests were received from the dissentients to the articles in the basis of union which was adopted by the majority on the preceding day. Much other business of a rontine nature was transacted, and the Synod adjourned to meet at Allegheny in May, 1858.

A mutiny and fight occurred yesterday on board of a brig lying in the North River, and bound to Africa. All the crew were carried before the U. S. Marshal, but no witnesses appearing, they were discharged. The second mate was badly injured. A row also occurred on board the ship *Emerald Isle* from Liverpool.

The examination of the principal witnesses in the case of the alleged brutality on board the ship *Middlesex*, was again postponed yesterday by Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, because the counsel for Mr. LYMAN, the mate, was not present. It looks a little doubtful if the defendants are quite anxious to fetch the trial on.

The trial of JOHN SMITH, JOHN DE COSTA, JOHN BROWN, and JOHN NEDZ, for the murder of Capt. LAWSON on board the brig *General Pierce* was concluded yesterday. The Jury, after an absence of 3¼ honrs, returned a verdict of manslaughter against each. Sentence was reserved.

There were 3,447 emigrants arrived at this port on Tnesday.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE OLD POLICE GONE OVER TO THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.—Officer BOWYER, of the Chief's office, was yesterday notified by the Metropolitan Commissioners to send his returns to the office of Superintendent TALLMADGE, and promptly signified his intentions to obey the order. Mr. BOWYER is one of the oldest, most experienced, and efficient officers belonging to the department, and his example will doubtless be followed by many others, so that His Honor, the Mayor, will hardly have a corporal's guard left to keep him in countenance hy the time the police question gets before the Court of Appeals. We understand that Officer BOWYER stated that he would have obeyed the order of this new Commissioners sooner if it had been sooner served upon him.

Return Home of General Walker.

After two years of unprofitable fillibustering in Central America, our notorious countryman, General WILLIAM WALKER, has returned home, safe and sound, with a small remnant of his army, and a repntation considerably the worse for wear. He has ingloriously abandoned the field of his operations, after sacrificing a large amonnt of property and hundreds of lives; he has done a vast deal of mischief, without any compensating benefits to the country he has ravaged, or to those who trusted in his conrage and sagacity. Considering the opportunities he enjoyed, the readiness of the people among whom he intruded himself to be governed by any one who had the ability to govern them, the aid that was lavishly extended to him, and the good fortune that followed his career, his utter failure as a fillihuster is altogether disgraceful to him. There is one thing in which he has exhibited great tact, wonderful energy, and a discretion which amounts to genius, and that is in taking good care of himself. Though the greater part of his deluded followers have fallen victims to disease, to starvation and the balls of the enemy, yet the General returns safe and sound, and in a good condition to undertake another expedition. Bnt the great difficulty will be for him to find followers hereafter; his career has not developed the qualities of a great leader, and, even though another such an opportunity should present itself as was opened to him in Nicaragua, he will never again find an army willing to enlist under his command.

The Telegraphic dispatch announcing his arrival in New-Orleans, gives so meagre an account of the "Capitulation" of General WALKER, that we can know nothing of the condition on which he snrrendered himself, nor why he should have capitulated to the Commander of a United States man-of-war. Bnt the important fact is that with this fizzle of Gen. WALKER ends the last fillibustering expedition in which our countrymen have been engaged. We donht if there be another until General WALKER shall be forgotten, which will not be very long.

A Practical Lesson in Consular Reform.

The remarkable case of VAN CAMP and JENKINS presented in our Washington correspondence yesterday, affords a text from which the National Administration may draw some practical and useful lessons. Within a few days or weeks at most, the appointments of some two hundred Consuls and Commercial Agents are to be decided npon and announced. These consular officers, though clothed with no diplomatic powers, become marked representatives of American character in every part of the world, and should be selected therefore with reference to their general ability to ropresent the nation with credit. To them must our countrymen residing or traveling abroad freqnently look for protection from imposition, and for snch aid, advice and instruction as shall enable them to pursue their trade or travels with success, comfort or pleasnre. Although by law *merely* commercial officers, they of necessity and by custom, become a sort of living guide-posts to wandering Americans, and are reasonably expected, on that acconnt, to be intelligent and honorable gentlemen.

That American Consuls in the past, have freqnently proved quite destitute of these moral qualifications, is unfortunately too true,—and the keenest suffering and grossest injustice have been the consequence. An ignorant Consul blunders into the perpetration of outrages most ruinous to his victims; and a dishonest one who happens to be posted in an out-of-the-way locality often holds unlimited power of oppression. Rightfully or not, he is supposed for the time to bear the dignity, wield the power, and execute the laws of his country. The latter, especially, he is presumed to be familiar with as a part of his official duty; and, accordingly, however unjust or illegal his acts really are, the citizen oppressed by him is not often prepared to resist, lest after all he should unwittingly resist legal authority, and so make himself amenable to punishment.

It is thus easy to perceive that the Consul, far removed from the sources of his authority, has opportunity to perpetrate remediless wrongs, possessed by scarcely any other officer of the Government. The outrage perpetrated upon Dr. VAN CAMP is a striking case in illustration. JENKINS, in his absence, stripped him entirely of his property and left him penniless. The process by which he accomplished this result is scarcely equalled for its audacity. He assumed to establish a Court, constituted himself a Judge, appointed Associate Justices, and a "Depnty United States Marshal," tried his predecessor in office for piracy, convicted him upon *ex parte* evidence, confiscated his property, and sold nearly $200,000 worth of it for about $16,000! And even when the Court of his manufacture happen to render a judgment not in accordance with this enterprising Consul's wishes, behold he sets it aside, and enters a different verdict upon his individual responsibility!

It seems scarcely possible that all this could have been ventured without even the shadow or semblance of law: yet such is the fact,—for the acts of JENKINS were as utterly usurpative and illegal as though he had professed to be a Pirate rather than a Commercial Agent. It is difficult to see how he can offer even the plea of stupid error in abatement of the charge of crime—for there is no law expressly or impliedly conferring any such power as that he exercised, nor any part of it. His whole course was that of an outlaw; and VAN CAMP'S agent and attorney would have been justified entirely, had he resisted it, even to death. And so he would have resisted, we must believe, had JENKINS not displayed his commission as Commercial Agent of the United States, and claimed to act by authority. The very audacity of his act stifled effectual dispute and he was permitted to work his will unchecked. He may now be punished for his wrong-doing; bnt, meantime, where is the remedy for the citizen whom he has ruined. At law the latter has none, for his despoiler is a panper; and legally the United States Government is not responsible for his act. That he has an equitable claim from Congress for relief would seem to be clear; bnt experience proves that snch a remedy, by reason of its uncertainty and vexatious delays, is nearly as bad as the disease.

In view of such facts as these, the selection of proper persons to fill our Consulates and Commercial Agencies, becomes matter of far greater importance than their simple rontine of positive duties would seem to suggest; and it is to be hoped that from among the thousands who seek these places Mr. BUCHANAN will succeed in filling them with men of discretion, intelligence and sterling integrity. Let there be no more Jenkinses to ruin citizens, and saddle Government with bills for snch extraordinary frolics. Surely there can be no necessity for perpetnating the species. If better men cannot be found to take the places, it is at least doubtful whether our citizens abroad would not fare better in the hands of the savages themselves, than when enjoying the "protection" of their civilized countryman arrayed in the gilt and tinsel of a consular office.

A word or two on another point. VAN CAMP'S misfortunes began in his removal from office by the late administration upon *ex parte* evidence, and without the least opportunity for defence. Such a defence he has since made,—and it would seem to have been entirely satisfactory. This verdict, however, is poor consolation for all that the victim of malice, perjury and robbery has suffered, in character and pocket, in consequence of the ill-considered act of his Government; and the anticipation of such a reward for faithful service is not calculated to encourage others in well doing. The course pursued by the British and French Governments towards the same class of officers affords a striking and favorable contrast. With them the stronger the complaints against an officer, the firmer do they hold fast to him until full and fair opportunity is given to ascertain the facts. They vindicate the maxim which holds a man innocent until proved to be guilty, realizing the truth that it is against the faithful officer—who is rigid in the discharge of his duty, and exacts from others strict obedience to law—that complaints are most likely to be made.

Our Government would do well to emulate this course of procedure in all respects; or, if a special case presents an imminent necessity for more summary action, let the offending officer be suspended only, until the facts have been properly elucidated. Let there be careful selections of Consular officers in the beginning, and then let the appointees be as certain of energetic indorsement and support by their Government, while faithful, as of removal and punishment if guilty of criminal or stupid errors. Under such an administration, our Consular system may become a credit to the country and a benefit to its citizens, instead of a reproach and a means of oppression; as is now too much and too often the case.

The Tehuantepec Route—Its History and Importance to the Country.

The necessities for a communication between those parts of our whole country which lie respectively on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts have impelled our Government, as well as many of our citizens, to various efforts to that end. Some have been consummated—as the Panama Railroad and the transit line by Nicaragua—while to all the rest a greater or less degree of attention and labor have been given. On some routes a mere reconnoissance has been made—for instance on that explored by Lieut. STRAIN, which, though rejected by him as impracticable, is still adhered to by others, or at least that in that region a good route may be found,—while on either side of the line that he explored means of communication exist which may yet be opened to the commerce of the world. The Nicaragua route and all that relates to it is too familiar, from recent events, to be dwelt upon; its principal importance is prospective, and comes from the fact that of all others it is best adapted to a ship canal; in other respects, it has no advantages. The Honduras route, projected by Mr. SQUIER, has been reconnoitred and is now being surveyed by American engineers acting for an English Company. The route by Tehuantepec seems to be at present attracting most attention, from the circumstance that a wagon road has been recently completed, and that the owners of the right are seeking Government patronage in the transportation of the mails. This is the most northerly of all the Isthmus routes, and, excepting the overland continental routes within our own territory, is the most available, as well for our commercial as for our governmental purposes. Its peculiar advantages are found in its being so much nearer than any other, and that in time of war we can command it. The distance from Tehuantepec to Panama is as great as from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, that is, the whole breadth of the United States along the valley of the Mississippi; and the Atlantic terminus of the Tehuantepec route lies within the Gulf of Mexico. Of this we possess half the coast, and in time of peril can command the whole, while the termini of all the other Isthmus routes, Panama, Nicaragua and Honduras, are equally commanded by England. The Caribbean Sea, on which lie the Atlantic termini of the Nicaragua, Panama and other projected routes further south, is completely surrounded by British possessions; from Jamaica, lying right in front, through the whole chain of the Leeward and Windward Islands—all this without considering the further advantages of the claimed protectorate of the Mosquito coast, which flanks that sea, and her influence at Greytown, which lies at the mouth of the St. Juan River, where the Nicaragua route begins. A reference to any map will exhibit this at a glance.

We may now readily understand why it was that when our capitalists, for simple commercial benefits, projected various routes to the Pacific, they could count confidently on English assistance for all except Tehuantepec; whereas, in regard to this, there has always been English opposition, unless the terms of the grant and the holders of it were both inimical to our national purposes. It is unquestionably from this cause, in conjunction with the adverse efforts of parties at home having pecuniary interests in rival routes, that every attempt to open the Tehuantepec route on terms favorable to American interests had been baffled. It is even now doubtful, notwithstanding the progress made towards it, if a Railroad will ever be built there, or, if built, we can ever get such use of it as we desire and require. When Mr. TRIST was sent to negotiate peace with Mexico, he was instructed to acquire by purchase, not only California, but the right of way to it *via* Tehuantepec, this last being considered necessary to the secure possession of the first, because it was a route that we could control, and the only one. He was authorized to tender fifteen millions of dollars for the mere right of way, and from this we may judge how important it was considered by the American statesmen of that day. The answer made to his proposition by the Mexican Commissioners, who spoke in the name and with the full authority of their Government, was, however, an absolute check, and made it impossible for him to urge the object further. This answer was:

"That Mexico could not treat on the subject, as she had made the grant to a Mexican citizen, (GARAY,) who had transferred his privileges, with the consent of his Government, to English subjects, of whose rights Mexico could not dispose."

Long subsequently to this, and after peace had been for some time established, an American citizen, PETER H. HARGOUS, became, in the regular course of his business, the possessor of all these privileges, Mexican as well as English, and announced that if his rights therein could be secured under sanction of a treaty between the two Governments, our Government would by that obtain without the cost of a dollar, all that had ever been asked for or desired, and for which we had offered Mexico, through Mr. TRIST, the sum of fifteen millions.

This proposition of Mr. HARGOUS was joyfully acceded to, and our minister in Mexico, Governor LETCHER, negotiated a treaty without difficulty, which our Senate ratified. Had the Mexican Congress also ratified it, it would have been complete, and there was no reason to fear that she would not do so, as up to this time not a whisper had been raised against it. Unfortunately, however, a false rumor found its way to Mexico that our Senate had refused ratification, and, under the excitement and confusion of feeling which this rumor caused, an opposition arose, stimulated by interested parties, of astonishing strength, which from that day increased until it became a real mania. Under this influence the Congress declared the grant null even before the treaty had been presented for ratification, and when presented ratification was refused. This position Mexico ever afterwards obstinately maintained, notwithstanding the indignant remonstrances of our Government, expressed through the Secretary of State, Mr. WEBSTER, in the strongest protests, and notwithstanding such a demonstration as was made by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, when it reported unanimously that the grant should be sustained, and recommended the suspension of all treaty relations with Mexico. After declaring the Garay grant null, Mexico went still further and advertised the privilege to be let out anew to the best bidders, attaching certain conditions, however, by which any grant made under them would be comparatively valueless for American purposes. There were many bidders under this call, Mexican, English and American, and after much delay it was declared off, not to any one, but to a combination of all, adding thereto, besides, three of the State Governments of the Mexican Confederation as parties! One of the successful bidders was an American, Colonel SLOO, whence the grant is popularly called the "Sloo Grant," though the influence of Col. SLOO was by no means dominant. Operations were organized under this grant which have gone to the extent of the construction of a wagon road as a preliminary to a railroad, but it is an important fact that the persons operating are not the undisputed possessors of even this last grant, under which they profess to be acting. A condition of the grant was the payment of a sum of money to the Mexican Government, which was obtained from an Englishman, Mr. FALCONNER, by mortgaging the privileges to him. As the money was not repaid, he foreclosed, and became possessor of the privilege, and is acknowledged to be such by the Mexican Government. He in turn assigned to the holders of the Garay grant, so that these last claim to be now in possession of every right! How the rival claims will be settled, and what good can come to this country from anything that may be done under these complicated circumstances, it is hard to tell, unless our Government finds means to compromise all rival claims for its own use and advantage, and this, it is presumed, will be the event. One thing cannot be denied—that the great object which Mr. TRIST sought so assidnously to obtain, and for which he was authorised to give so large a sum, would have been completely stopped, and the whole matter closed, but for the sagacity and persevering effort of the American holders of the Garay grant; for, had it not been for the justice and strength of their claim, no grant whatever would have been made to the "Sloo" parties, and the Isthmus would have remained sealed against all but the English and the Mexicans themselves.

It is curious that when Mexico declared the Garay grant null, she did it on the plea that the time for beginning the construction of the work had expired, as indeed would have been the case but for an extension granted in 1846, but which Mexico claimed to have been done without due authority; and yet it is certain that when the Mexican Commissioners stated to Mr. TRIST, on refusing him the right of way that he sought, that this right was in existence, it could only have existed by an acknowledgment of the very authority that gave the extension. It is true, by a subsequent quibble, an excuse was sought for the discrepancy, by asserting that the Garay Grant gave two separate and independent privileges, one, the right of way by canal or railroad, and the other a grant of lands; and that the first was forfeited, but that the other remained and still remains, the claim being strengthened by this very argument. Though this is regarded as but a mere cavil, it happens from an outside circumstance to carry with it a consequence of some moment. In 1856 the representatives in Washington of Mexico, the several Central American States, and of New-Granada, Venezuela and Equador, entered into a Convention by which the United States were to be forever debarred from obtaining any privileges or any lands in all the extent of the dominion of the parties to the Convention. But, by the argument resorted to by the Mexican apologizers for the nullifying of the Garay grant, the holders of that grant, all American citizens, have already large rights to lands, with the privilege of colonizing, and if these rights be exercised, the region may be filled with American adventurers, the extension of whose settlements it will be hard to resist.

It is one of the most unfortunate circumstances of Mr. PIERCE'S administration that he yielded the point of the right of American citizens, holders of the Garay Grant, to construct a road across this isthmus, which they undoubtedly held by every claim of law and equity, and which a sound national policy required should be secured to them for the general good. With far less claim of right, or rather with no claim whatever, Great Britain refused to cede Malta to NAPOLEON, therein violating the treaty of Amiens and plunging Europe in war, giving no better justification for the refusal than the national necessity requiring that this island, lying in the course to her colonies in India, should be retained. Tehuantepec lies between the eastern and western portions of our integral country, and is of the last importance to its preservation as a united whole—an importance far beyond that of Malta to England. When DANIEL WEBSTER was Secretary of State, his acts show that he was fully sensible of this, and was well convinced of the rights of our citizens. In his official communications to the Mexican Government he indorsed their claims fully, demonstrated their validity, quoted the several acknowledgments of Mexico to the same effect, and finally solemnly declared, in the name of his Government, that "the maintenance of the rights of the grantees should in no event be abandoned." Subsequently, however, after his death, and under another Administration, other counsels prevailed, and now we present the anomaly to the world of one country in two parts separated by the width of an unsettled continent, and with an ordinary communication over an isthmus (that of Panama) unnecessarily distant in time of peace, and in time of war at the absolute command of our most potent and jealous rival—Great Britain. It is still not impossible that this may be corrected; may we not hope for it from Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration?

WHAT PARTISAN NEWSPAPERS ARE COMPELLED TO DO.—We find a striking illustration of the ignoble service required of thorough-going partisan journalists, by the supposed interests of the party they serve, in the Albany *Atlas and Argus*. A few days since, in the course of an editorial article upon political partisanship, we said:

"The tendency of party is always to excess, and, therefore to evil. It is checked and restrained by hostile pressure. *What the Democratic Party would be and do, but for the resistance and restraint of the Republican Party, may be inferred from what it is now doing in this City, where its relative strength almost nullifies the opposition.* What the Republican party might do if it had complete and undisputed sway, may be inferred from some things which it did at Albany last Winter."

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* quotes this from our columns as follows:

"The tendency of party is always to excess, and, therefore, to evil. It is checked and restrained by hostile pressure. What the Republican Party might do if it had complete and undisputed sway, may be inferred from some things which it did at Albany last Winter."

The sentence in italics in our article is carefully erased. Special pains are taken to suppress part of what the TIMES says, in order to give undue weight and importance to the rest. This is according to the usual custom of partisan prints, though it differs very little, if at all, morally from simple falsehood and misrepresentation.

THE POOR MEN OF BALTIMORE.—According to the published list of tax-payers in Baltimore there is not one millionaire in the whole city. The wealthiest inhabitant is it is rated at only $730,000; while the next to him in wealth is the possessor of but $480,000. Baltimore has been so long a great commercial city that we must confess we were rather surprised to find that it contains so few wealthy men. Bnt the truth of the matter probably is that millionaires are not half so numerous as they are supposed to be, anywhere.

The Troubles in Dr. Cheever's Church.

The troubles in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church produce an excitement that extends far beyond the circle of the congregation that worships in the fine Church of the Puritans on Union-square. We have already reported that on Tnesday night steps were taken towards so altering the by-laws that hereafter seven shall be the number of deacons, instead of four, as heretofore. There are at present but three deacons, Messrs. WOODS, KINGSLEY, and JOHNSON, the fourth, Mr. LEWIS, having gone into Dr. ADAMS' Church some six months ago, and these three all signed the letter that invited the Doctor to resign. The intention is still further to amend the by-laws concerning the deacons, so that henceforth they shall be elected each to serve three years, and then for the next year to be ineligible to office.

On Monday evening there was at the house of one of the members a crowded company of the Doctor's friends, who talked matters over, and agreed that they only did justice to themselves by heartily supporting him.

Lately some of the young men of this congregation have presented the Doctor with their compliments and assurances of sympathy in the shape of a hand some gold-headed cane. The following correspondence grew out of the occasion:

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 11, 1857.

Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.—*Very Dear Sir:* Please accept from the undersigned, young men of your congregation, the accompanying token of our affection, confidence and gratitude to you as our beloved Pastor.

Permit us also to add that we highly appreciate the ability and cordially approve the faithfulness with which you have wielded "the sword of the Spirit which is the word of God" against the glaring perversions of justice and judgment in our land.

With many hopes and prayers that we may *long enjoy the benefits* of your pastoral labors, we remain, with much affection, your friends and parishioners,

EDWIN WEST,
J. F. WHIPPLE,
GERARDUS C KING,
EDWIN FERRIS,
and 48 others.

DR. CHEEVER'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 21, 1857.

My Dear Young Brethren and Friends:

I have great pleasure in thanking you from my heart for the very beautiful and gratifying testimonial of your affection and esteem. It is the more grateful to me, because I am permitted to receive it not only as a proof of your sympathy in my *theoretical* views of the freedom of the pulpit, but your willingness and desire to have me put those views into *practice*, in regard to the great reigning iniquity of our nation. I knew I was not mistaken. The young men are with me in their enthusiasm for freedom, and their hatred for Slavery, for Christ's sake who makes us free.

I dedicated my discourses on the sin of Slavery to the young men of my own congregation, for I was sure they would stand by me. They do. I thank them for it, and seeing them firm, I thank God and take courage.

May the blessing of the God of Israel rest upon you all! And may your hearts' desire in the freedom of our whole country, and of all races in it, in God's good time be accomplished.

With grateful and affectionate regard, your obliged friend and Pastor, GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

To Messrs. Edwin West, M. D., J. F. Whipple, Gerardus C. King, Edwin Ferris, and others.

THE GREAT HOTEL MEETING.—The *Herald* had the exclusive news yesterday of a great meeting of the hotel-proprietors, at which "all the leading hotels were represented." They transacted important business, it said, and adjourned to some time in June. The meeting really was in this wise: Three gentlemen, the proprietors of the Astor House, New-York, and Clarendon, finding themselves together at the St. Nicholas, sat down with its proprietor to a bottle of the best wine and a bundle of the finest cigars in the house. As they sat they naturally talked not only of the Burdell reward and the Police Commissioners, but the price of butter, and eggs, and beef too. One suggested facetiously that they unite and buy a farm, raise their own pigs and chickens, and lay their own eggs; but the majority urged that at the present prices of farms they would have to put the price of board at $5 a day to pay for the economy. When the bottle was empty they put on their hats, but did *not* adjourn to some time in June.

FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends began in this City on Saturday last, in their new meeting-house in Twenty-seventh-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues. This is a neat edifice, constructed of brick and brown stone, for the use of the Rose and Downing street Societies, who have united, and was opened for services on last New-Year's day. On Sunday there was a large attendance, and among the speakers were JOSEPH FAULKS, of Philadelphia; SAMUEL TOWNSEND, of Baltimore, and W. W. DORAN, of Mount Holly, N. J. The business meeting commenced on Monday, and will last most of the week.

☞ The proprietors of the Collins' Line of European Steamers have chartered the new steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, for a trip to Liverpool and back, sailing hence Saturday, June 6, supplying the place of the *Baltic*, which has been temporarily withdrawn for alteration and repairs.

Broadway Theatre.

An interesting experiment was made here on Monday, and repeated last night, namely, the illumination of the house by an electro galvanic apparatus, recently patented by Mr. GARDINER. The process is simple; two wires connected with a battery are attached to each separate burner; one of the wires is tipped with platina, which, by the action of the electric fluid, becomes red hot, and thus ignites the gas. When the invention has been perfected it will be of great practical utility. Whole cities can be lighted instantaneously, and all the danger and trouble attending the illuminating process in public places of amusement entirely avoided. At present, however, it is defective. It fails to ignite all the burners, with absolute certainty, and is far from being instantaneous in its operation. This may arise from an insufficient battery, but whatever the cause the invention can make no decided impression on the common sense of the public until it is remedied. The escape of gas which occurred before the majority of the burners were lighted last night, created anything but a pleasant sensation.

An experiment similar to the present (except in the arrangement of the wires) was made with far more instantaneous effect at the Polytechnic Institution, London, many years ago, by Dr. BACHOFFNER or Prof. ILKIN. The principle is not new. Mr. GARDINER'S patent probably depends on its application for practical purposes, and as such is worthy of examination by the scientific.

Personal.

We have received from Dr. GUILMETTE the following note in correction of certain statements of the Boston *Bee*, copied into our columns. It sets forth the facts of the much-talked-of difficulty:

At the commencement of my engagement with the Pyne & Harrison Company, Miss LOUISA PYNE was suffering from dimination of general volume of the voice, and a total loss of three notes of its upper register, consequent upon a highly scrofulous condition of the body. It was an affection of long standing, which had been variously and unsuccessfully treated, both in Europe and this country. Miss PYNE, without any personal solicitation on my part, placed herself entirely under my charge for *vocal hygiene*, and received, as was necessary, daily visits for the space of nearly four months.

Mr. HARRISON'S difficulty was also chronic—of nine years duration, and consisted in partial paralysis of the nerves of sensibility of the veil of the palate and a portion of the pharynx. He also placed himself formally under my medical care, and remedies *somewhat* more costly than "a box of lozenges and a friendly gargle," were lavishly applied to him for many weeks, almost at the end of every operatic act. By these unremitting attentions to both their cases, was the Theatre actually prevented from being closed on several occasions.

To such as may desire further evidence of the truth of the foregoing statements, I would commend a perusal of the New York *Musical World* of the present week.

Yours, truly,
CHAS. GUILMETTE, M. D.

On the last trip of the Cunarder *Niagara* from Boston, there was a liberal emptying of passengers' purses. Among the company were Bishop SMITH and wife, of Kentucky, whose expenses were defrayed by the parishioners of their diocese, but fellow-passengers who made friends with the Bishop, thinking a few more dollars wouldn't injure him materially, made up a purse of $500 for him before landing. The Bishop immediately instituted devotional exercises. In the second cabin of the steamer, meanwhile, there was a widow whose husband was lost at the burning of the *Indiana* on Lake Erie, and who was returning to her husband's mother in England. The passengers made up another purse for her, which amounted to $200.

A small youth, of light mulatto hue, flattered himself one day last week with the hope of running away from the Old Dominion and coming to New-York, and to this end concealed himself on board the *Roanoke*, but was summarily fished out and sent ashore. He was only 12 years old, but had been sharp enough to provide himself with a day's provisions, and pens, paper and postage stamps, the latter with the view of making a little statement of the result of his adventure, for the benefit of friends at home.

THOMAS H. HUBBARD died at Utica on the 22d instant. He was the son of Rev. BELA HOWARD, and was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in the class of 1799. As soon as he was admitted to the bar he settled in the practice of his profession at Hamilton, Madison County, where he continued to reside until 1823, when he removed to Utica. While Mr. HUBBARD was in Madison he was Surrogate for ten years. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the United States during the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Congresses.

Letters from England state the sculptor CRAWFORD had been in London a week, under the care of Dr. FELL. Mr CRAWFORD had endured great pain during his journey from Paris, but his family are encouraged by the assurances of the physician that, without promising a cure, he should not have recommended Mr. C.'s coming to London unless he had good reason to hope for one. A few weeks will decide the case.

A Colony of New-Englanders, headed by a Congregational clergyman of Massachusetts, are preparing to emigrate to Iowa the present season, after the old Plymouth fashion. They have chosen and purchased a tract in the southwestern part of the State, in Adams and Adair Counties, and intend to have a settlement with schools, churches, libraries, lyceums, presses and other social, literary and religious advantages.

Friend JOHN HUNT, a Quaker preacher, held forth in Philadelphia one evening last week, for the special benefit of the butchers and victuallers. He told them he had a mission of love to them, having been, in a manner, raised amongst them, for his father was an extensive grazier, fed many cattle, and had much dealing with the butchers.

A cabinet factory was burned down recently in the town of Palmyra, N.Y.; but a number of the leading business men of the village, taking into consideration the injuries that the stoppage of the establishment would inflict upon the prosperity of the place, have united and raised the sum of $2,500, which they propose to advance to the firm in order to reëstablish it.

Massachusetts clergymen seem to be in a bad way. The Boston *Bee* states that a committee appointed by the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, report that the Rev. D. L. GEAR, of Lynn, has, in their opinion, been proved guilty of lying, fornication and forgery.

In a few days the corner-stone of an elegant Episcopal Church will be laid at South Amboy, on the property given for the purpose by the late JOHN C. STEVENS. The cost of the building will be $12,000, and Mr. STEVENS provided in his will for a payment of $600 annually to sustain the rector in charge.

Rev. HENRY M. WOOD, of New-Hampshire, late United States Consul at Beirut, Syria, returned home by the last steamer from Europe, having left Beirut April 4. He has been absent about two years, and returns in fine health, to assume the duties of the more agreeable post of Chaplain of the U. S. Navy.

Sig. VESTVALI proposes to inaugurate a thirty-night season of Opera at CRISP'S Gaiety, New-Orleans—provided the citizens promise subscriptions strong enough to keep her head above water. She proposes to proceed to Italy for a fresh supply of artists.

The editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* has seen a letter from GOTTSCHALK, written lately from Cienfuegos, Cuba, in which the celebrated pianist makes no allusion to his reported alarming state of health.

A daughter of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON was married to ANDREW S. RIDGELY, in Baltimore, on Wednesday. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's father, and was a grand affair.

A movement for the erection of a monument in memory of Rev. E. P. LOVEJOY, is in progress at Alton, Ill. Mr. LOVEJOY was a victim of an Abolition excitement in Alton in 1837.

Rev. J. STOCKBRIDGE, United States Navy, lately from the coast of Brazil, has been ordered to the receiving ship *North Carolina*, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

THEO. BANKS, Esq., President of the Corn Exchange Association of this City, is dangerously ill. He is one of our most prominent flour and grain merchants.

Gen. EYRE, of Canada, narrowly escaped drowning in the Richelieu on Sunday, by the upsetting of a boat. He was fished out safe, the banks of the river being lined with spectators.

It is announced that the wife of Gen. SCOTT is dangerously ill in Paris. Her daughter-in-law will sail from this port on Saturday to join her.

Lord NAPIER is to be the guest of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" of Boston, at the coming celebration of that famous corps.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN, of Providence, R. I., has made a donation of $1,000 to the Dudley Observatory at Albany.

Obituary.

Hon. ANDREW P. BUTLER, United States Senator from South Carolina, died at his residence in that State on Monday last, at an advanced age, and after a long illness. His disease was dropsy of the abdomen. Mr. BUTLER was appointed United States Senator by the Executive of South Carolina, in 1847, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. McDUFFIE, and continued in that office un il his death. His term would have expired in 1851. Before his appointment to the Senate, Mr. BUTLER occupied a seat on the South Carolina Bench, and fulfilled the duties of that station with honor. On entering the Senate, Mr. BUTLER was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that body. In politics he claimed to be an Old Federalist, but his public course while in the National Legislature, marked with the vehemence and lack of prudence which marked his character, partook of the peculiarities of the "fire-eaters" and South Carolina had no occasion to complain of his want of devotion to her interests. Personally, Mr. BUTLER was a man of fine presence, and his genial manners and kindly disposition secured him many friends. The unhappy position in which Senator BUTLER was placed by the assault, ostensibly in his defence, made by his nephew BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER, is supposed to have contributed towards the fatal termination of his disorder.

The late ORSON PRATT, one of the leading men among the Mormons, was the right hand man of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and ranked next to that individual in tact and ability. He was killed at Van Buren, Arkansas, last week, by a man whose wife he had seduced, and with whom and her children he was on his way to Utah when overtaken by the husband. PRATT was an "original" Mormon, having been one of the first to join JOSEPH SMITH, but subsequently went to California, where he became a member of the Vigilance Committee. He had traveled extensively in Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Germany and elsewhere, and made the best of the opportunities afforded him for proselyting.

Mr. HENRY PRATTEN, of Indiana, who died recently at Mt. Vernon, in that State, was engaged in making a geological survey of Illinois, in connection with Dr. NORWOOD. Mr. PRATTEN resided in Mount Vernon many years, supporting himself by shoemaking, and pursuing his scientific studies during his leisure hours.

MARINE MATTERS.

THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE MINNESOTA—This vessel, which is to carry Mr. REED, the newly-appointed Minister to China, will probably set sail from Philadelphia to-day. She stops at Norfolk, in order to take on board a number of cannon now lying in the Gosport Navy Yard. Her entire battery will weigh 180 tons, not including two brass howitzers, mounted on wheels, which are adapted for use in the ship's boats, in cutting out expeditions, and similar service. She is a three-decked ship, pierced for sixty guns: she will carry on this cruise forty-two, as follows: 26 nine-inch guns, 14 eight-inch, and 2 ten-inch pivot guns. Those upon the upper deck are of recent invention. They are called Dalgrene's guns, after Captain DALGRENE, the head of the Ordnance Department, by whom they were designed. The two pivot guns are of immense size, each of them, with their carriage and slide, weighing 2,160 pounds. The slide is a stupendous frame-work mounted on wheels, which, by running upon brass swedes enables the gun to be fired in four different directions without changing the position of the ship. Eighteen men are required to work this huge instrument of devastation.

The apartments to be occupied by Hon. WM. B. REED, U. S. Minister to China, are upon the after part of the spar-deck, in the immediate stern of the ship. The windows give an ample view on either side the rudder. The entire accommodations, consisting of four rooms, comprise an area of 59 by 43 feet, the principal saloon or cabin being 25 feet by 22; the others are the library and two sleeping rooms. All are painted in white, with gilt mouldings. The furniture is of black walnut, consisting of sofas, tables, bedsteads, bookcases, etc., all of which were made at the Navy-Yard.

A new cabin is being erected on the upper deck for Capt. DUPONT, which will correspond in everything with that occupied by the Minister.

The following is the list of officers:

Captain, SAMUEL F. DUPONT; First Lieutenant, Wm. B. Renshaw; Second Lieutenant, A. G. Clay; Third Lieutenants, James M. Duncan, C. C. Simms, Colville Territ; Purser, Robert Pettel; Surgeon, Robert T. Barry; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Charles Martin; Assistant Surgeon, H. L. Snelden; Acting Master, J. O. Chaplin; Chief Engineer, Michael Quinn; First Assistant Engineer, Jas. H. Warner; Second Assistant Engineer, F. B. C. Stump; Third Assistant Engineers, Wm. Frick, Jr., Charles Shroeder, A. J. Kunsted, Wm. H. Hunt; Boatswain, Geo. Smith; Gunner, Jonathan M. Ballard; Carpenter, John Southwick; Sailmaker, George T. Lozier; Marine Officers, Brevet Major G. H. Terrett, Lieut. Edward Jones.

The whole crew will number about 700.

Owing to her heavy draft of water, the *Minnesota* cannot approach nearer than within 18 miles of Canton, while the same cause will keep her 60 miles off the port of Pekin, and 40 miles off that of Shanghae.

The Board of Naval Engineers, which has been in session for the past two weeks at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has adjourned. The following gentlemen have been admitted into the Navy, as third assistant engineers: Wm. P. Deganne, E. A. D. Duplain, Thos. Crenin, Samuel Savage, Jos. H. Warrington, of Pennsylvania; Francis J. Levering, N. B. Hitting, Wm. R. Sehley, of Maryland; Chas. C. Kid, Benjamin C. Crampton, of New-York; J. B. Houston, George S. Bright, Wm. L. Walter, George T. Houston, of the District of Columbia; Eben Hoyt, of Massachusetts; William H. Ring, of Virginia; and John Johnson, of Delaware.

MUTINY ON BOARD OF VESSELS.—Last night a mutiny occurred on board of the brig *Vino*, lying in the North River, bound to the Coast of Africa. Information was sent this morning to Capt. M. MURRAY of the First Ward Police, who immediately dispatched Lieut. DALTON and five men, who arrested the whole of the crew and took them before the U. S. Marshal, but no witnesses appearing, they were all acquitted. The Second Mate is badly injured. A new crew has been shipped.

A telegraphic dispatch to ELWOOD WALTER, from Halifax, dated Monday, states that the ship *Robert L. Lane*, at Shelburne, N. S., is out of danger the water being reduced below the keelson. The Underwriters have dispatched the steam-tug *Wm. H. Webb* to bring the ship to New-York. She left yesterday.

The clipper bark *White Squall*, built at New-York, three years old, was sold to-day, at the Merchants' Exchange, by THOMAS VETCH, per order of United States Marshal, for $10,300—purchased by WM. TYSON.

A fight occurred among the sailors of the ship *Emerald Isle*, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning.

Advance Wages to Seamen.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an editorial article in your paper this morning, on the subject of "Advance Wages to Seamen," you state that the merchants had anticipated the movements of the Chamber of Commerce in this matter.

In this statement you overlook the fact, that the meeting of merchants was called by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who are coöperating with the merchants in this movement.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

P. PERIT,

Chairman of the Com. of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Paterson Gas Company.

PATERSON, May 22d, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR,—A communication having appeared in your issue of the 16th inst., over the signature "JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Superintendant Paterson Gas Company," to which my attention has just been directed, and deeming a few brief remarks to be proper, I take the liberty of asking a small space in your columns for that purpose. The circumstance referred to in Mr. C's note was the rendition of a verdict in my favor for twenty-five dollars damages against the Gas Company, in one of our justices' courts. The cause of action was the refusal by the Company to supply me with necessary gas, on the ground that an account, due by the previous occupants of the house remained unpaid. Mr. CARTWRIGHT takee occasion to indulge in a very ill-timed sneer as regards the jury in question. He says: with *juries of gas consumers*, there is no difficulty in gaining such a verdict." Does he mean to infer that a jury of twelve respectable men are to be found capable of committing perjury by finding a false or partial verdict, simply because they happen to be *gas consumers*. Does not Mr. C. know that most of the jurors so sneered at were respectable citizens of Paterson and the neighborhood, for years before we were favored with his august presence amongst us. But still more: it happened that it was not a *jury of gas consumers*, there being only three upon the jury. "But no doubt the Court ou the appeal of the Gas Company will reverse the judgment." Well, we shall see in proper time whether such will be the case or not; but Mr. CARTWRIGHT will remember that the appeal, if tried at all, will be before a jury, the vast majority of whom will be *gas consumers*. Again he must remember that a second judgment for forty dollars has been rendered against the company, by another justice, and without the intervention of any jury at all. Is that magistrate also a *gas consumer*, and consequently a prejudiced and corrupt judge? If so, I should like to be enlightened, as he is one who will sit on the hearing of the appeal.

As to the statement that the former bill was paid before turning the gas on my premises, I am loath to contradict the assertion, although I have abundant reason to doubt its veracity. Be that as it may, however, I *do know*, that it was not paid either by me or by any person on my behalf or with my knowledge or consent.

I am Sir, your ob'd'nt serv't.

JOHN BRADY.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Brown and Robinson Difficulty.

The Lawrence *Herald of Freedom* of May 16, has an attack upon Gov. ROBINSON of Kansas, growing out of the difficulty which lately occurred between that gentleman and G. W. BROWN, the editor of the *Herald*. BROWN, in reply to Gov. ROBINSON'S assertion that he (BROWN,) while a prisoner at Lecompton, proposed to sell out the Free-State Party, says:

"If we had done as ROBINSON alleges, we should have been guilty of precisely the same act ROBINSON was guilty of the year previous when Shawnour's Militia was surrounding Lawrence. The difference was, he claims that LANE made SHANNON drunk, then he agreed to be subservient to the laws, and Mr JONES declares, even pledged himself to furnish JONES a posse whenever he wished to execute a process against the people of Kansas, and all for the purpose of inducing the Missourians to withdraw their forces from before the town, and not destroy it. If any man in Kansas has been guilty of a more open and direct effort in that direction he deserves hooting from the Territory. This subject is an unpleasant one to us, and one we have no desire to follow. Because we thought ROBINSON had no right to voluntarily assume an office which he had resigned, has all this falsehood and scandal been heaped upon us. If the Free-State Party shall suffer by the exposures which shall follow, let the censure rest on him and him only who commenced the assault."

A spicy correspondence has passed between the same Mr. G. W. BROWN and Mr. G. DOUGLAS BREWERTON, in reference to the same subject. Mr. BROWN writes to BREWERTON from Lawrence, under date of May 13, requesting him to observe that a severe fight has sprung up between Governor ROBINSON and the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, and asking a testimony from BREWERTON to BROWN's firmness, courage, and inclination to show up ROBINSON, BROWN's letter says ROBINSON "stands convicted of being an unmitigated liar," and desires BREWERTON to "watch the development." Mr. BREWERTON replies in a long letter, declining to hunt up or publish statements derogatory to the personal character of Governor ROBINSON, but expressing an ardent desire to pitch into him politically. In conclusion, Mr. BROWN, himself, is chidden for stirring up bad blood and reviving hateful memories, by the publication of a history of the past difficulties. And so ends the correspondence.

Character of the Spring Emigration to Kansas.

An Ossawatomie correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says of the Spring emigration:

"For three months past emigration has been flowing in upon us in an unceasing tide. Every quarter section within many miles has its claimant, and in most instances its occupant. Where the quarter is not really occupied, it is because the claimant is off at work at a neighbor's, endeavoring to accumulate the means for its preemption. This being the case, it gives a male population of great proportionate strength, and, of consequence, of great working capacity; in fact, I do not believe there can be found another country on the face of the globe of the same relative working capacity. The natural results of this will be that we can accomplish more labor and push forward more improvements than any community of the same number under the sun. I think the result will prove the theory correct.

The character of the population we are receiving this Spring ranges far above the level of frontier settlers. Instead of a poor, thriftless crew, floating off here to find homes and a shelter from advancing civilization, we have a continuel influx of men of the highest mental, moral and physical worth. The thriftless horde that are commonly found on the border, appear to realize that Kansas was no place for them, and have stayed away, while in their stead we have men of willing muscle and noble daring—men who have resolved to hew out for themselves homes amid the unusual peril that surrounds our position and to plant the institutions of a high civilization around their at the start.

Never has there been such a rush for any new country as there has been this Spring for Kansas. Many, undoubtedly, will not stay; many came as mere adventurers and to 'look,' while the great mass design to remain. Speaking about adventurers, or speculators, or the common land shark, this is a poor paradise for them. Most of the land, thus far, has been thrown open for preemption, instead of being offered at public sale. The effect of this is, to secure all the choice lands to the actual settlers, who are rapidly securing their claims by a United States duplicate. Nearly all have brought more or less money with them, which makes the market easier here than in many places in the States. In fact, money is abundant with us, and likely to continue so, though Uncle Sam may fleich a large amount from us as a guarantee for our future homes.

One very noticeable difference in our way of improvement of the country, as compared with our near neighbors, is the amount of labor-saving machinery that we have already among us. Ordinarily the frontiersman has had to put up his cabin of rough logs, and wait many years for the saw-mill to come to his assistance; but in Kansas it is the first thing thought of, and scarcely does the woodman's axe resound in the forest, before the buzzing of the circular saw is also heard. The lathe and planing machines soon follow, while some ingenious yankee comes along, and not even satisfied that the steam should escape freely after accomplishing all this labor, constructs a shingle machine, puts a steam-box over the exhaust-pipe, steams his blocks, and with his machine cuts out shingles at the rate of a thousand an hour.

Intense Excitement at Palermo, Kansas.

Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

Our little sister, after an existence of nearly two years in quiet and prosperity, was shocked by a serious and unexpected disturbance on Saturday, the the 9th inst., and her whole community were thrown into a state of most intense excitement. ALEXANDER and SAMUEL JAMIESON, who had obtained some notoriety as aids of Gen. LANE, in his Northern invasion of Kansas, during the wars, went to Palmyra, on Saturday morning, in a peaceable way. In a little while, a dispute arose between SAMUEL JAMIESON and WM. PALMER. That was adjusted. Then there was an altercation between SAMUEL JAMIESON and ED. PALMER. FRANK MAHAN interposed for the purpose of making peace, when SAMUEL JAMIESON drew a revolver and fired at him. MAHAN then went into his store, and as ED. PALMER was following, SAMUEL JAMIESON fired two shots at him, one of which struck just above his right knee, in the hind part of the leg, and passed around the bone to the front, and lodged just above the knee-cap. Ed. PALMER limped into the store-room, seized a double-barrelled gun and shot SAMUEL JAMIESON in the breast and shoulder. JAMIESON fell and fainted. ALEX. JAMIESON then drew two revolvers and shot at those who were in the store, but the doors were immediately closed, and he was soon arrested by Sheriff NEWMAN, but on trial was acquitted.

The South Ungrateful to its Kansas Friends.

From the Atchison Squatter Sovereign, May 9.

The office of the *Squatter Sovereign* has passed into the hands of other publishers. In making this transfer we experience no inconsiderable degree of reluctance, but we are thoroughly convinced that it is the only step we could take to save ourselves from great pecuniary sacrifice. This we would be unable to sustain and publish a paper. *We have repeatedly called upon the South for aid, and our response has been a moneyless one.* We were at last reduced to one of two alternatives—to surrender upon advantageous terms, or to be carried by storm, and our arms and equipments become the properties of war. We have chosen the former, believing that no just reason existed why *we should longer expose ourselves as an emaciated specimen of the ingratitude of the South.*

Miscellaneous News.

The County Courts will appoint the Judges of the Election in the places where they have determined that elections shall be held. The County Courts "did not remain in session from the 10th of April till the 1st of May," inclusive, to purge the lists. In some places the Court had short and irregular sessions, in other places they had none. In only one or two cases were the lists of the census so taken, posted up for inspection until after the time in which corrections were to be made. In no precinct was there "three notices in public places."

Acting Governor STANTON sometimes talks about enforcing the laws, and collecting the taxes. At other times he speaks in a more conservative manner, and wishes to avoid all causes of difficulty until Gen. WALKER arrives. He talks very largely of what Mr. WALKER will do when he comes; that he will do so and so, regardless of all consequences. The people of Kansas have heard a good deal of such threats before. Governor WALKER has not yet arrived, but is looked for.

A force of dragoons, with artillery, went from Fort Leavenwurth, a few days ago, to fight the Cheyenne Indians. The latter were reported to be between the Republican fork of Kansas and the Blue, and armed for a fight. Fresh troops have been arriving in the Territory and are stationed at Forts Leavenworth and Riley.

Mr. STANTON has just returned from Lawrence, where he has been for two days. Several other Pro-Slavery men and persons calling themselves "Democrats," went with him. Their design was to induce the Free-State men to participate in the election and to discover what line of policy the Free-State men are pursuing.

The reward of $1,000, offered by the Mayor of Brunswick, Ga., for the arrest of CHARLES MOORE, the murderer of J. R. WOON, keeper of the Oglethorpe House, in Brunswick, has resulted in his capture at Centerville, Ga. The reward was at once paid to his captors, and the culprit lodged in jail.

ANOTHER STARTLING TRAGEDY.

Elder Pratt, the Mormon, Killed—Seduction of a Wife in California—She Deserts her Husband—Steals Away her Children, and is Sealed as the Ninth Concubine to her Debaucher.

From the St. Louis Democrat, 25th.

We have to record to-day another painful narrative of Mormon iniquity, seduction and villainy, followed up in this instance, however, as it will be seen, by a summary vengeance from the injured husband. The account which we publish below is taken from the Van Buren (Ark.) *Intelligencer*, and gives in brief the facts of the case pretty much as they have occurred. From the Fort Smith *Herald* and the New-Orleans *Bulletin* we also have confirmation of the whole story, up to the last act in the drama, the tragic death of Elder PRATT, the Mormon apostle. Thus it will be seen what utter ruin and devastation have been wrought in a virtuous family by the designing arts of an saintly scoundrel and the lures of a false and licentious faith. Here is what the Van Buren *Intelligencer* records of the termination of this affair:

TRAGICAL.—It is with regret that we have to chronicle the homicide, committed in our vicinity on Wednesday last, by Mr. HEBER H. MCLEAN, late of San Francisco, California, upon the person of a Mormon Preacher. More than all do we deplore the melancholy affair that lead to its commission. The deceased, whose name was PARLEY PARKER PRATT, was a man of note among the Mormons, and judging from his diary and his letter to Mrs. MCLEAN, he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability. He had been a Preacher and Missionary of the Mormons at San Francisco, California, where he made the acquaintance of Mrs. MCLEAN, whom he induced to embrace the Mormon faith.

She was at that time living with her husband, HEBER H. MCLEAN; they were happy and prosperous until she made the acquaintance of PRATT, and embraced the Mormon faith. She is the mother of three children by MCLEAN, two boys and a girl, and seems to be an intelligent and interesting lady; converses fluently, and with more grace and ease than most ladies. About two years ago, and soon after she became a convert to Mormonism, she made an attempt to abduct two of her children to Utah, but was detected and prevented by her brother, who was then in California, and residing with his brother in-law, Mr. MCLEAN. She soon after, however, found means to elope with said PRATT to Salt Lake, where it is said that she became his ninth wife.

After the elopement of Mrs. MCLEAN, her parents, who reside near New-Orleans, wrote to Mr. MCLEAN, in California, to send the children to them. He did so. Several months after this Mr. MCLEAN received news that his wife had been to her father, in New-Orleans, and eloped with the two young children. He immediately left San Francisco for New Orleans, and, on arriving at the house of his father-in-law, he learned from them that Mrs. MCLEAN had been there, and, after an ineffectual effort to convert her father and mother to Mormonism, she pretended to abandon it herself, and so far obtained the confidence of her parents as to induce them to entrust her in the City of New Orleans with the children; but they soon found she had betrayed their confidence, and eloped with the children.

They then wrote to MCLEAN, in San Francisco, who, upon the receipt of their letter, went to New-Orleans, and learning from them the above facts in relation to the affair, immediately started in pursuit of his children. He went to New York and then to St. Louis. While in St. Louis he learned that the woman and children were in Houston, TEXAS. On his arrival in Houston, he found that his wife had left some time before his arrival to join a large party of Mormons *en route* for Utah. He then returned to New-Orleans, and from there to Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee nation, with the expectation of intercepting his wife and children at that point.

On arriving at Fort Gibson, and while there, he found letters in the Post-Office to his wife from PRATT, some of which were mailed at St. Louis, and others at Flint Post Office, Cherokee nation. We are unable to give the contents of these letters with particularity, but they contained the fact that MCLEAN was on the look-out for her and the children, and that they were betrayed by the apostates and gentiles, and advising her to be cautious in her movements, and not to let herself be known only to a few of the saints and elders. MCLEAN then, upon affidavit made by himself, obtained a writ from the United States Commissioner at this place for their arrest, and succeeded in getting them arrested by the United States Marshal. They were brought to this place for trial, and after an examination before the Commissioner, were discharged.

PRATT, as soon as released, mounted his horse and left the city. MCLEAN soon after obtained a horse and started in pursuit, and overtook PRATT about eight miles from the city, and shot him. PRATT died in about two hours after receiving the wound. This is a plain narrative of the facts as we heard them from the most reliable resources, which we give to our readers without comment, as we feel that we are unable to do so with justice to all parties. But deeply do we sympathize with MCLEAN in the unfortunate condition in which Mormon villainy and fanaticism has placed him.

In addition to the foregoing, we have been placed in the possession of some of the letters from Elder PRATT to his victim after she had returned from Salt Lake, in order to get the children from their custody in New-Orleans. She had succeeded in so doing, and had fled to TEXAS. The letter is addressed "Mrs. LUCY R. PARKER, by P. PARKER PRATT, from near Fort Gibson, Cherokee nation," dated April 14, 1857.

"DEAR ELEANOR—M'LEAN is in St. Louis; he has offered a reward for your discovery, or your children or me. The apostates have betrayed me and you. I had to get away on foot, and leave all to save myself. If you come to Fort Gibson, you can hire a messenger and send him to RILEY PERRYMAN'S mill; and let him inquire for WASHINGTON N. COOK, Mormon missionary, and when he has found him he will soon tell where Elder PRATT—PARKER is. Do not let your children or any friend know that I am in this region, or anywhere else on the earth; except it is an elder from Texas who is in your confidence, and even him under the strictest charge of *keep you it*

"If you send a messenger to Perryman's mill for Elder COOK in order to find me, send a note addressed to WASHINGTON N. COOK. Everybody knows the place. He may live a few miles distant, but the folks at Riley Perryman's mill know where he is. And if they can be made sensible that it requires immediate action, some of them can go and find him. Your messenger can leave the note at RILEY PERRYMAN'S, or with Elder GEORGE BRIGGS, there, and return, but you must state in the note where you can be found, and Elder COOK will probably call on you before he can have time to see me, as I may be some days' journey away, for I don't much expect you at Fort Gibson, *as I don't believe you received my last letter mailed at St. Louis, March 4th*, and addressed as usual to the usual place. Elder COOK knows all, and you can trust him with all necessary information. When I know that you and the children are safe and your circumstances, I will know what to do.

Be sure not to let the Texas company know anything, for all the frontiers are watched, and some of them may betray you there. I must hide you or pass you some other way.

Pray much. Be still and wise. I have made use of some of the late alterations in the alphabet. I am well, And your own ——————"

Other letters we may, perhaps, publish to morrow, together with some further particulars as the lateness of the hour and the want of space compels us to withhold them at present.

The Last Mormon Hegira—Departure of Mormons from Illinois.

From the Alton Courier, May 21.

The Mormons of Alton have about all left, "bags and baggage," for the Upper Missouri, thence to take their weary march across the Plains. The most of them *intend to go to a new region of the Salt Lake country, some 200 miles from the Great City*—to "the wilderness," as they term it—and there *found a new town.* A small number, only, go to the city of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The latter band started from here one month later than the former. At New-Florence, a town near St. Joseph, they are to be organized into companies, each two or three persons to one hand-cart, and with some ox-teams following, to carry the heavy luggage, and the aged and feeble; they set off upon their march as soon as the Spring weather permits. We are unable to state precisely how many persons or families have thus left our city, but have heard them estimated at 120 souls, and some 25 families. There is a large Mormon emigration, this Spring, of people who have lived in the various States during the Winter past, and whose eyes should have been opened somewhat to the real state of things in Utah.

The Peru *Chronicle* says that one day last week over 400 Mormons passed through that place on their way to Salt Lake City. We notice by the Rock Island papers that about 300 passed there about the same time, destined for the city of abominations, the "Outpost of Zion" at Cincinnati has been cleaned out by the citizens, and will shortly be on its way to Salt Lake City several hundred strong. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* of a recent date says that about 2,500 will leave that city this Spring for the same place.

This infatuated people have left Alton, and forever—and what have our philanthropic citizens done towards enlightening them, and causing them to abandon their perilous enterprise? Nothing, alas? This question is extremely applicable to those of our good folks who make themselves quite uncomfortable about the negro and his "citizenship."

SCENES AT THE MINT.—THE NEW CENT.—The new cent is so attractive that everybody is hoisering the Mint with aume varying from a quarter dollar to fifty dollars, to effect an exchange for the pretty offering of 1857. So great was the jam, that yesterday morning it was found necessary to call in the aid of the police to enforce the good old barber-shop rule, "First come, first served." The Director of the Mint now finds himself unable to keep up the supply—as there are other cities beside Philadelphia to be accommodated, and will, therefore, suspend the further issue for a few days. There are a large quantity already in the hands of our citizens, and they will soon become circulated ubiquitously. The demand for the coin in small quantities yesterday was so lively, that the newsboys dropped their regular avocation and "got up a corner," in selling the new cents to the curious at the rate of three for sixpence. Go ahead inventive, those newsboys.—*Philadelphia North American, 27th.*

☞ San Antonio and Gonzales (Texas) papers say that unless they have rain shortly the crops there will be a perfect failure.

Hon. D. S. Dickinson's Speech at the Washington Serenade.

From the Washington Star.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I can make no return for this testimonial of regard for a private citizen but the sincere tribute of a grateful heart.

Upon the expiration of my term as a Senator in Congress, more than six years since, I returned to my home with more pleasing anticipations than I had left it, and have since been devoted to professional and rural pursuits with no intervals of relaxation. Finding that a few days could be borrowed from accustomed avocations, I came with that portion of my household which a Providence that "doeth all things well" has spared to me, and a party of family friends, to revisit the political metropolis, and indulge the train of sad and pleasing memories which the changeful currents of life have presented for our contemplation. We came to see again the place where we had reared our children—where we had formed life-long friendships;—where we had enjoyed a generous hospitality and a sweet social communion;—where we had been associated with those who have gone to their rewards and repose,—the illustrious dead;—where we had so long and so faithfully been sustained and cheered by the valued and confiding friends who have remembered us in our seclusion and come hither to cheer and honor us again with their kindly greetings.

We have seen again that venerated Senate chamber, so redolent of stirring recollections, and bethought us of the once familiar voices which are now hushed forever. We have seen again the ancient Capitol, extending in its mighty magnificence and architectural grandeur to meet the increasing demands of a great and growing people; the early golden sunshine which we loved in other days beams again; the same spacious parks, the familiar walks, the bubbling fountains, the spreading trees, the shaded lawns, the green sunny slopes, the bright blooming flowers, and the glorious Potomac, are all here, and lift up their voices with numerous smiling friends to bid us welcome.

On every hand evidences are rising up, as if by magic, of increased wealth, enterprise, refinement and taste, rendering Washington worthy of the consecrated name it bears; worthy to be the Federal capital of a great family of free and independent States. That it may remain such forever is my ardent prayer; that every State may come here to mingle in the family communion with her sovereign, independent equality of right; that all may meet together like children of a common father, in the true spirit of the Constitution, and prosecute together their benign mission of liberty on earth—the freedom, equality and self-government of man.

In the humble public career to which allusion has been so kindly made, it was my highest ambition to sacrifice upon the altar of my country my choicest offerings. O, would that, in a cause so sacred, I had had other and choicer gifts to bestow. What was that public course, let history tell. I will only add, that were that course upon the absorbing questions of that day to be repeated, it would only be changed by pursuing the same subjects, in the same direction and in the same manner, with such increased force as a more abundant reflection and enlarged experience would ennble me to command.

Our country is enjoying unexampled prosperity, and our people demand repose from causeless agitation, either domestic or foreign. The fires of fanaticism at home are burning themselves out for lack of fuel, and a great, brave and intrepid people are satisfied that they can better advance the blessings of civilization and Christianity by cultivating the arts of peace, than by resorts to the sword.

An executive chief has recently been inaugurated to discharge the most honorable relations on earth, in whose wisdom, and in that of those he has chosen as his constitutional advisers, the great mass of the American people, in every section of the Union, have entire confidence—confidence that justice, firmness and moderation will characterize our intercourse with other nations—that the integrity of the Union will be preserved in the spirit of the Constitution; the rights of sovereign States maintained inviolate, and the people of the Territories maintained in the dearest privileges of the American citizen, good order and the constitutional guarantee of true self government.

No one has ever fully estimated the moral influences of the people of Washington upon the destinies of this country through the social relations of life, nor told how many sectional prejudices have been thus mitigated, how many errors corrected, how many lasting, valued friendships have been formed. And may this gentle, genial influence continue to diffuse its blessings throughout the entire Confederacy, and continue to strengthen the bonds of fraternal feeling which make a multitude one. May every star in the constellation shed its radiance upon every other, and may they vie with one another hereafter only in brightness and glory.

For myself and family and friends, I thank you cordially for the honor extended us, and shall look back upon it hereafter as one of the bright passages upon the page of life's history. We shall return to our home pleased and gratified with our brief visit, remembering that our lines have fallen here in pleasant places, and among each friends as few have ever had.

Excitement at Edwardsville, (Ill.)—Mob Violence Threatened.

From the Alton (Ill.) Courier, May 20.

Upon hearing of the gathering of a mob in Edwardsville, for the purpose of administering summary punishment to the three murderers of BAILO, and of the life-blood that they might be arraigned before the Court of Judge Lynch, we dispatched one of our assistants to the scene of action, for the purpose of gathering all the particulars of events as they occurred.

It appears that several hundred of the citizens of the southeastern part of this County, friends and acquaintances of the deceased, hearing that the prisoners were about to take a change of venue, determined to take them from the jail and hang them, without trial. This body of men was composed principally of Germans, fellow-countrymen of the murdered man, and were led on by two men named SMILEY and SAVAGE.

Between ten and eleven o'clock Monday the mob entered the town from the south on horses, in wagons, and on foot to the number of four hundred. The leaders and some of the other members of the gang bearing red and black flags, with which they marshaled on their blood thirsty companions.

As soon as sheriff JOB received intelligence of their approach, he proceeded to take steps for the protection of the jail. He had placed some twenty or thirty men in and about the jail, and provided them with such arms as could be procured, when the mob made a rush towards the building, headed by the leaders, SMILEY and SAVAGE, who each bore a flag. When the two leaders had approached as near as it was thought proper they should, the officers and some of the citizens who had resolved to sustain the law at all hazards, headed by Sheriff JOB, rushed upon and unhorsed them, taking from them their flags and their arms. Several others of those foremost in the ranks were unhorsed. This determined and bold action appeared to intimidate the remainder to some extent, though threats were still made and continued for a number of hours, the mob neither advancing nor retreating, during which time speeches were made by Messrs. GILLESPIE, METCALF, JOB and others, in English, and Mr. KRAFFT in German.

These speeches appeared to have a good effect, for soon after, the threats of the rioters began to be less frequent and less savage, and in half an hour the whole gang had left town.

From the Alton Courier, 22d.

The trial in the case of the People *vs.* GIPSON, BARBER and WATSON, for the murder of JACOB BOREK, was closed, and the case given to the Jury, at 8½ o'clock yesterday evening. After being out just forty minutes, the Jury returned, and rendered a verdict of "Guilty!" Mr. SAWYER entered a motion for a new trial, which, after argument, was allowed by the Court. The Germans from Highland and vicinity, and other friends of the deceased, were very much incensed in consequence of the new trial being granted, and the attack from the mob, for the purpose of seizing the prisoners and hanging them, in Judge Lynch's summary manner, was confidently expected last night or to day.

APPOINTMENT.—JEROME R. GORIN, of Illinois, has been appointed Disbursing Agent to the Fort Ridgely and South Pass Wagon-road expedition, under the superintendence of W. H NOBLES, Esq., in place of PHILO P. HUBBELL, resigned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No 9- Bowery. Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil Cloths from 2s 6d. to 8s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

TO THE RETAIL STRAW HATTERS.—WE ARE now prepared to offer, of our own manufacture, the variegated or black and white swiss Bennette whole straw Hat, feeling confident that they will be the leading style of hat for this Summer, no other straw hat presenting so many advantages to the wearer. They are not only light, flexible and uncommonly durable, but being of a mottled appearance, precludes the possibility of their showing the dust and dirt, which obviates the objection so often made by the wearers of straw hats. We would also beg leave to say, our stock of men's, boys, and childrens hats is complete in every branch. A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

FANCY CUTLERY, EMBRACING A LARGE variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket knives of the most rare and beautiful patterns, for sale at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No. 7 Astor House.

FAIRBANKS' RAILROAD TRACK AND DEPOT SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Weigh Lock SCALES for Canals.
FAIRBANKS' Hay and Cattle SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Coal Dealers' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Wheat or Hopper SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Flour Packing SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Dormant and Portable Warehouse SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Rolling Mill and Foundry SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Wheelbarrow SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Counter and Grocers' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FAMILY SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Druggists' and Prescription SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Weigh masters BEAMS, Frames, &c.
FAIRBANKS' Post-Office SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' U. S. Standard Weights, &c., &c.
MENEELY'S Church, Steamboat, Factory and other BELLS.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No 189 Broadway, New-York.

S. C. HERRING & CO'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture. For the security of plate and jewelry, (and bankers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Crygler's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION.

Splendid bargains! A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 391 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window shades in New-York, cheap.

EAST INDIA PINEAPPLE GOODS.

Pineapple dress goods and Pineapple Bonnets at FOUNTAIN'S Indie Store, No. 653 Broadway. Plain Pineapple for dresses and bonnets by the yard; also, Pongees for traveling dresses.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

FOR HOUSE-CLEANING, GARDENING, &c., the Indis-Rubber Glove is invaluable to ladies who wish their hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Can be worn where any other glove would be spoiled For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, one as chambermaid and first-rate waitress or laundress, understands fluting, would be willing to go to the country; the other girl wishes a situation as general house work, a first rate pl-in cook; can make good bread and biscuit, and an excellent washer and ironer, and no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d ave., 3d floor, back room. Can give the best City reference from their last places.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of experienced Protestant servants of different nations, also over two hundred of the very best and most respectable class of Catholic help, of every domestic capacity, suitable for gentlemen's families, hotels or summer boarding-houses. Apply at MANNING'S AGENCY, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn, which is established many years under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman from the East, as ironer and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from birth; is a good plain seamstress, obliging, and will try to make herself generally useful; competent to instruct young children; would go to the country; can be seen at No. 282 7th-av., corner of 23d-st.; can furnish highest testimonials.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A RESpectable private family. Understands all kinds of family cookery; has no objection to go a short distance in the country (Newport preferred) or take charge of a house during the Summer months. Can give the best of City references, and can be seen for two days, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M., at No. 719 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very experienced girl, who lived 7 years in her last place; also, as chambermaid and waiter, and as nurse and seamstress by two tidy, active young women. Call at No. 73 6th av., in the Bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS—one as first-rate cook; understands baking pastry in all its branches; and the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and nurse; have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 305 West 26th st.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN a permanent situation for a young woman who has lived with her nearly two years. She is a perfect seamstress and would prefer to combine chamberwork on account of the exercise. Call at her employer's, No. 22 West 29th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COOK, A situation in a private family. One that is competent; can serve any kind of dinners, and, also, take charge of her kitchen. Best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,008 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family; can produce the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived two years; can be seen for two days at No. 235 East 18th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; the best of City references given. Can be seen from 10 until 4, call at No. 201 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as laundress; is capable of taking charge of an infant; best of City reference; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 235 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family; no objections to go into the country; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 3 Bleecker-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and waiter. Good city reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at No. 114 East 23d st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer in a private family; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country for the summer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 223 7th-av., near 23th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, as chambermaid and waitress; she can be seen during this week at her present situation, No. 239 West 23d st., where she would also refer for recommendation as to her character and ability.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man; has no objection to the country and has got City references to testify sobriety, honesty and capability. A note addressed to S. T. V., store corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Is well experienced and willing to go to the country. Good city references given. Apply at No 859 Broadway. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO CAN be well recommended from her last place, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as seamstress and nurse. Inquire for two days at No. 65 West 31st-st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROtestant girl, in an American family; is a good washer, ironer and plain cook; would like to go to Brooklyn. Call this day, at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND CAPABLE cook desires a good situation. She has no objection to washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 18 10th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD draughtsmen skilled and practically acquainted in heavy engine and boiler work (marine or river.) Must understand English and their business. None others need apply. Salary good, permanent and prompt, with prospects of advancement. Situation very pleasant and work easy (Call between 9 and 13 A. M.) WM. M. STORM, Engineer, No. 85 East 30th-s., N. Y.

WANTED.—A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY is wanted, a governess in a gentleman's family, to superintend the care of three children in the country during the summer, (the youngest is seven.) Unquestionable reference will be required. Address Box No. 906 Post Office.

WANTED—A NEAT, WILLING, COMPETENT woman, to do the housework of a small family in a fine country village, 3 hours from New York. A Protestant would be preferred. One who wants a good home will find this a good opportunity. Call at COLLINS & CO.'S, No. 213 Water-st., for two days.

WANTED—A FARMER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, to go a short distance in the country. No objection to his being married. Address, with references and wages expected,
J. R. BUNKER, Dover, N. J.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK.—A BOY WHO has had experience in the City retail trade, and can give good reference for integrity and capability, may find a permanent situation by applying at No. 403 Broome-st., corner Centre.

WANTED—TWENTY LABORERS AT THE thirty houses on 47th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Inquire of H. L. BULKLEY, or of the foreman on the work.

WANTED—TO HATTERS—AN ACTIVE, CAPAble man, to turn off, assist in selling, and make himself generally useful in the store. Apply to F. H. AMIDON, No. 649 Broadway.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT HANDS, TO WORK in work-room; a sample of work will be required. None but first rate hands need apply at
BENJAMIN WATERBURY'S, No. 266 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR GERman girl to do general housework; must be a good plain cook and ironer; reference required; at No. 110 Carlton-av., second door from Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF POWER-LOOM weavers, who have been accustomed to weave sheeting cloths. Apply to GARNER & CO., No. 22 Pine-st.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY STATE for the sale of the Patent Salamander Lightning Conductors known as the best rod in use. Rights for sale. Apply to W. KAMENA,
Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, IN A DENTIST'S office, a first-class operator and also a journeyman dentist. Address DENTIST, Bowery Post-Office, box No. 157 Bowery, stating name, age, capabilities and wages required.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—MRS. RICHARDS WOULD INform her friends and the public that she has taken a new house, at Rye, the residence of A. D. Gove, for a few select boarders. The location is unsurpassed, being in the vicinity of the residences of some of the most influential citizens of New-York, convenient to sea-bathing, &c. Application on the premises.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY HAS a very desirable and handsomely furnished second story front room to let, with board, either to a single gentleman, or gentleman and wife. Any one desiring first-class accommodations, with moderate prices, and in a genteel location, will call at No. 237 Jay-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive applications from families for board in his large farm mansion, which offers unsurpassed conveniences for the comfort of families. Ample accommodations for horses and carriages. A note addressed to the subscriber, Glen Cove, L. I., will recive immediate attention. CHARLES UNDERHILL.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING a modern built house in West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., would take a gentleman and wife to board, where all the comforts of a home are to be had. If parties suit, terms moderate. References exchanged. Address W. G. C., Box 3,649 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with unfurnished rooms and partial board in a small private family where there are no other boarders. Apply at No 188 Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF FROM 2 TO 4 persons can find pleasant apartments with board in a private family at Tarrytown; references required. For particulars, apply at No. 23 Waverley-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 39 Columbia-st.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH.—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, on the 10th block from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders and in the care of Col ARMEN MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trouting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th-story.

MARBLE HOUSE, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—One or two families of grown persons may obtain superior rooms, with board at this commodious residence, delightfully located on high ground, commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and Narrows, only 8 minutes' walk from two ferries. Extensive grounds in lawns, orchard and garden. Large stable, and carriage-house. Excellent sea bathing. Apply or address MARBLE HOUSE, New-Brighton.

ROOMS TO LET.—ONE GENTLEMAN, OR two who will room together, wishing a quiet and retired home in a private family, where their comfort will be studied, will find an opportunity to make such an arrangement, on satisfactory references being given, by applying at No. 165 West 26th st. The house is new, with every convenience. Location good and easy of access by the cars and stages.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY in a new house, have some very pleasant furnished rooms to let, with or without partial board, to single gentlemen; location very accessible, and to gentlemen seeking good quarters and home comforts the opportunity is a good one. Apply at No. 236 West 21st-st., near 9th-av. Best of references given and required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LOcated in a first class neighborhood, and having more room than they wish to occupy, would let to a gentleman of unquestionable character, a pleasant room, without board. None need apply exception those willing to furnish reference of a satisfactory nature. Apply at No. 60 East 28th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, or a family with one or two children, can be accommodated in a private respectable family, living in the vicinity of Piermont, where there is a daily steamboat communication. In a very healthy, open and beautiful location. For further particulars apply to W., No. 50 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—A FEW more persons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at the spacious house of JAMES YOUMAN'S; location cannot be surpassed for view of the Hudson. Warburton-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO single gentlemen can be united with bedrooms or bedroom and parlor, with partial board if required, on moderate terms. Apply at No. 275 Hudson-av., one door from Myrtle, convenient to three ferries.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ONE OR TWO LARGE furnished rooms with or without partial board, can be obtained in the house of a small private family in 24th-st., near Broadway. Address Box No. 658, Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

"O'er hill and dale
By brook and rill."

WE SEND MANY PARTIES, WHO, DEsirous of avoiding the heat and dust of the City, apply at the "BOARDERS' EXCHANGE" *Appletons' Building*, No. 346 Broadway, where they can learn *full particulars* of many desirable *families, farmers*, and boarding houses wishing boarders. All wishing genteel boarders should apply to SMITH & BOYD.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $118 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS. WANTED.—A gentleman to give lessons on the Piano and in the French language. Apply to WM B STOUGHTON, Summit, Essex County, N. J. Parents and guardians who desire a select home for their lads are invited to call and see our beautiful location, definitely in the country. Board and tuition $100 per five months.
W. B. S.

PATRONS—E. B. Sutton, Esq., C. H. Roarh, Esq., A. West Esq., Wm. M. Bayard, Esq., Chas. Meyer, Esq., Savannah.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are assembled. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERsant with the details of accounts may attain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 348 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition. $1.

ASHLAND HALL.—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $150 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—EARLY applicants are invited to join our class, at 6 A. M., at New-York University. Landscape Drawing and Painting directly from nature. Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen instructed every pleasant WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY during the month of June.
B. H. COE & F. P. SHELL.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 5. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

25 CENTS A LESSON!—CHILDREN OF THE Public and Private Schools of New-York and Brooklyn should take lessons of OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Terms 25 cents the lesson, or $1 the course. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 392 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A HOME.—SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812. The Corps will meet corner East Broadway and Pike-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 28, at 8 o'clock, in full uniform, for the purpose of marching to Rutgers Institute by invitation of several charitable citizens, to a free concert, to be given, and a collection taken up, for the purpose of raising funds to enable them to carry out their patriotic plan for providing a comfortable home and asylum for every Veteran in the State, and those that have families that have no means, and the widows of Veterans, and their minor children. The object is a good one. It concerns the young military as well as the aged. Let every Veteran attend this meeting. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PUTTE, Adjutant.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Anniversary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, postponed last week on account of the storm, will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, on the Heights, (Rev. Dr. Bethune's,) on THURSDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Mr. CARPENTER, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church; Rev. Mr. CLARK, of the South Congregational Church; Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of the Particular Methodist Church, and Rev. J. DE WITT TALMAGE, of New-Jersey.
LYMAN ABBOTT,
Chair Com. on Lec. and Meetings.

WAKEFIELD.—THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL meeting of the Industrial Home Association No. 3, at No. 163 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 28, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Purchasing Trustee. It is hoped that all the members will be present, as matters of interest to all will be brought before the meeting. CORN'S A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

MASONIC.—THE BRETHREN OF PACIFIC Lodge, No. 233, F. A. M., are hereby notified that business of special importance will be acted upon at communication of THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 28. A full attendance is requested. By order,
CHAS B. CORNELL, W. M.
THOMAS J. KELLY, Secretary.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

USE	THE	BEST.
JAMES	JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS is acknowledged by all who try it, the purest and best article in use. It is entirely free from the caustic impurities of common saleratus, so destructive to the digestive organs, while, for making Biscuit, Cake, and all kinds of Pastry, admirably light it excels the best baking soda, and requires less shortening to produce the desired richness. Parents who regard their children's health should use no other. It is sold at all the groceries, in one pound, half pound and quarter pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. MANUFACTURING DEPOT, NO. 318 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK.	PYLE'S

DIETETIC SALERATUS.

JOY TO DYSPEPTICS!—A DELICIOUS MORNING BEVERAGE and an infallible cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache &c. DANDELION COFFEE. DANDELION COFFEE. Only 25 cents per pound. For sale by all grocers. Manufactured by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROS.,
Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are three quarters lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes.

D. N. B. GRIFFIN, NOS. 255 AND 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, is inserting his beautiful mineral teeth on his improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full or partial sets on fine gold, $2 per tooth; silver $1.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, a desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $21,000; I will sell it for $15 000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISSOP

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—The valuable plot of ground, consisting of Nos. 13 and 14 Pell-st. and No. 51 Bayard-st., having a front of over 50 feet on Pell-st. and 135 feet on Bayard-st., being 165 feet deep on the longest side, and 4 feet on the shortest side, within 150 feet of the Bowery, and in a neighborhood that must rapidly improve. It is well situated for buildings for manufacturing purposes. Will be sold low and on easy terms. For particulars, inquire of CHAUNCEY BAGNARD, No. 41 Wall-st., or of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 895 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW substantial brown stone houses, north side of 5 st-st., between Madison and 4th ave., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—FIFTY acres of land on the south side, one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residences. Would be sold together or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A NEAT FOUR-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 42d-st., 3d house west of 6th av. Apply at JOHN CALVERT'S, No. 175 West 28th-st., near 8th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—TWO LOTS OF ground 50x98.9, with the three story building 26x56, No. 37 East 33d-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 170 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 35 Centre Market.

$2,000.—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND four lots of ground. 15 minutes walk from the ferry at Hoboken. The place is suitable for a private residence. $2 000 can be required to purchase the above. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 14.
C. B HOWES & CO.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New York.

TO LET—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-STORY brick house, No. 160 West 11th-st. The location of this house is unsurpassed, being one of that fine row with gardens in front. Inquire on the premises, or to S. W. JESSUP, No. 258 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART AND FRONT basement of house No. 47 Market-st., near the church; with water and gas in the house; or the rooms will be let furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ONE OF THE ROW OF COTTAGE houses, No. 322 West 24th-st., south side between 8th and 10th ave. House, which is two story and basement, contains seven rooms. Rent $450. Apply to THOS. WM. MARSHALL, Jr., No. 52 South-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASANTly situated at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, commanding a fine view of the Bay and the surrounding scenery. Address W. S., Box No. 1,594 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 44 Irving-place, with ranges, baths, gas fixtures, &c., &c., the whole in complete order. Apply to GUS. J. TREBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT COTTAGE-HOUSE NO 296 Sacket-st., Brooklyn, complete, with all the modern improvements, including gas, &c. Inquire of O. F. OATMAN, No. 23 Beekman-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST., CORner of Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FLANLY, No. 1,062 Broadway, or at room No. 8 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON MODERATE TERMS, IF TO A SMALL CAREFUL FAMILY.—To let, for six months, from the 1st of May an elegant house of moderate size, with brownstone front, furnished in noiqus style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy, and in the immediate vicinity of one line of the railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 120 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—From 1st of May next the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—In the upper part of Brooklyn, in a quiet, genteel neighborhood, convenient to the city; cars. Rent $250. The furniture will be sold low, and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st., 3d floor, New York, or to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Tryon House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 45 EAST 20th-st., 3 story; 13 rooms, with improvements, in perfect order; rent $110 a month; boardinghouse-keepers and tobacco smokers please not apply. Apply at No. 64 East 22d-st., after 1 o'clock.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET.—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

762 BROADWAY.—TO LET FOR THREE years. Inquire of H. A. KERR, No 746 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY, a country residence (garden attached preferred) for the Summer months and up to October. The house must be furnished, and rent moderate. Address, immediately, A. B. C. I., *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, A SMALL COTtage, with one or two lots in garden, and gas, within a mile or two of the ferries. Parties with whom care of the premises is some consideration, and willing to lease, will address S. F. R., Box No 930 New-York Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED—BY A QUIET FAMILY OF three persons; a second floor where there is but one other family in the house. Location between 30th and 36th sts., and 6th and 8th ave. Address A. D., at this office. Terms moderate.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS, WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 125 Avenue D.

ROOM AND STEAM POWER—WELL-LIGHted and convenient rooms, with steady steam power, to let in the Washington Machine Works, 1st av., between 32d and 24th sts. Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or at No. 84 Jobo-st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—A RANNEY has removed from No. 155 to No. 293 Broadway, where he is prepared to supply Agents and the Trade, as usual, with maps, books, charts, &c., on the very lowest terms. The only real Traveler's Depôt for guides, hand books, maps, &c., in the City. Remember, A. RANNEY'S,
No. 293 Broadway.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE ATTENTION OF all persons about emigrating to the West is directed to the city of Independence, on the Missouri River, where there is great and present need of mechanics of all trades, and especially millwrights, marbinists, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., &c. Situated on the direct route to Kansas and within 9 miles of the borders it offers superior advantages from the fact of its being already the business centre of a long-settled and wealthy population, and at the same time being benefited by the trade created by the new territory adjacent. The location is very healthy, climate fine, the whole region remarkably fertile, and offers great and immediate advantages to industrious, active men. The city has already 4,000 inhabitants. Further information will be given on application to
A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 68 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.—April 20, 1857.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 33 Chambers st. (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 25th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.
J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as the information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. G. E. MENDUM,

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson River, near the New Hamburg Depôt, Dutchess County. The house is beautifully situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, is approached by a winding road bordered by young evergreens and forest trees of every variety, and commands a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It has been erected within the past three years, and is replete with every modern convenience, including gas, water fixtures and furnace. The outbuildings are large and convenient, and consist of barn, carriage house and stables, ice house, gas-house and gate lodge, all new and in fine order. The house is furnished completely, and the whole will be sold, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply on the premises of the subscriber, or at the office of C. B. NORTON, Appleton Building, No. 146 Broadway.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL country seat on Van Wyke av., about 200 yards from the local depôt of Long Island Railroad, 200 yards from Jamaica Plankroad, three-quarters of a mile from Jamaica village, and about 7 miles from Peck-slip Ferry; consisting of 6 acres of land, under the highest state of cultivation, with a great variety of choice fruit, shrubbery, and shade unsurpassed; house two story and attic, 40x40, with two wings, gardener's house, coach house, henery, &c.; everything necessary for a country residence. Will be sold cheap, and on easy terms. For exchange for a moderate-priced house and lot in New-York, as the owner is removing West. The garden is seeded down for the season. For particulars, apply to J. W. GOODWIN, No. 77 West 22d st., or P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Esser, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and is artifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E ROCKWELL, on the premises or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, situated on an eminence commanding one of the finest views in the world, overlooking New-York Bay and City, Long Island, Staten Island, Hudson and East rivers, the Narrows, Newark Elizabeth City, and the surrounding country. The house is entirely new, commodious, and furnished with all the modern improvements, ranges, hot and cold baths, large roomy pantries, &c., &c. On the premises are nearly an acre of land belonging to the place, furnishing a fine yard and garden, which is laid out in the most approved style. In external appearance the house is a model country residence, and its position renders it remarkably cool and healthy. It is within a convenient distance of the City, being only 2¾ miles from Jersey City ferry. Omnibuses pass the door every half hour. Apply to E. H. STEVENS, No. 14 Wall-st.

$7,000.—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, the cheapest in this State, located at Pelham Bridge, Westchester County, with a water front of 1,050 feet. The house is four years old, three stories high, with two story extension, four parlors on a floor. The cost of the house alone was $6,000; it is built in the best manner. There is a good barn and outhouses, with three acres of ground and abundance of fruit trees; $5,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to L. G. FOWLER, at Pelham Bridge, or to JACOB L. DODGE, No. 45 Grove-st., before 10 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE PROPerty in the village of Tarrytown. The house and lot of JOHN WILDEY, deceased; two-story frame house, with kitchen attached, filled in with brick, nearly new, in good order; situated on the Highland turnpike. In the centre of the village, and has a commanding view of the Hudson River and surrounding scenery. Apple and other fruit trees. Apply to HENRY L. HAIGHT or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown, or to CALEB WILDEY or ALEXANDER WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN CITY PROPERTY.—Beautifully situated in New-Jersey, 19 miles from this City by railroad; 400 yards from the depôt; communication with the City every hour; 2¼ acres of garden, stocked with every kind of choice fruit in full bearing; 2½ story cottage, with verandas, basement, &c., barn, carriage-house and bennery, all nearly new; possession at any time; terms easy. Apply to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, Room No. 7 Bank Commerce Building, corner Nassau and Cedar sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvel, in a very desirable and healthy location, 12 miles from the City Hall, and within five minutes' of the depôt. House contains parlor, dining-rooms, library, kitchen, pantries, 9 bedrooms, bath room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, and is well finished in every respect, and an acre of land, or more if desired, neatly improved. Good stable and carriage-house. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at No. 374 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvel. Price $8,000.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—RINGVIEW, the country residence of Mrs. David S. Jones, just beyond the bounds and south of the city of Poughkeepsie, adjoining the grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is about 50 by 40, two stories and attic, with extensive verandahs and wings, and suitable out-buildings. There are 23 acres of choice land, laid out with taste, with picturesque view of river and mountain scenery. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to fifty acres; good house, abundant out buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two story house, and from 6 to 30 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway, near Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, location equal to any on the River for health, convenience, comfort and security. The soil and water excellent, fruits abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. Reference. DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 22 Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The residence of the late ABRAHAM DODDINGTON, consisting of a good house and barn, with 9 acres of land, having new and substantial improvements, a good apple orchard, and a choice variety of other fruit. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,087 Broadway, or upon the premises.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A piece of land, containing about 50 acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson, 38 miles from the City, distant one mile from the depôt. The above property contains some of the most beautiful building sites on the river, the view being unsurpassed. The shore of the river is well wooded, and the place is bordered by a small stream. Will be sold or exchanged for City property, the whole or in parts. Also, a farm in a high state of cultivation, with a fine view of the river, for $150 per acre. For particulars, apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 35 Pine-st., basement, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OUT OF town, for one or more years, and possession given immediately; situated one mile from Hunt's Bridge and two miles from Yonkers city; said place contains one large double house 50 feet front, with hall through the centre, all in good order, having just been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout. The garden contains about one acre of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shrubbery, and a never-failing spring of the very best of cold, soft water, carriage house, &c. Inquire of PETER I. VALENTINE No. 346 4th-av., cor. 28th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON REASONABLE terms, at Fort Hamilton, on the main avenue leading to the ferry, and will in three minutes of the ferry, a snug, two-story house, near y new, with stables attached; also, a great variety of shrubbery, fruit trees, grapery, &c. The place fronts on two streets, and commands a fine view of the harbor and lower bay. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE J. KILBER, corner of 31 av. and 27th-st., Greenpoint, or at the store adjoining the premises at Fort Hamilton.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and comm

AUCTION SALES.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE AT AUCTION. at the Merchants' Exchange.

B. H. LEELS & CO. beg the attention of art-lovers to the above important sale of the celebrated marble statue, by HIRAM POWERS.

THE GREEK SLAVE.

which will positively be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock.

This world-renowned statue which is valued at over $6,000, is the original Greek Slave which was exhibited through the country several years since for the benefit of Mr. Powers, and afterward purchased of him by the Cosmopolitan Art Association of Cincinnati, who awarded it as a prize to the present possessor, Mrs. Kate Gillespie, and on whose account it is now to be sold, as will be seen by the following correspondence:

"READY'S RUN, Pa., May 6, 1857.

H. H. LEEDS, Esq., Auctioneer, New-York—SIR: I have in my possession the original and world-renowned statue of 'Powers' Greek Slave,' which was awarded to me as a prize by the Cosmopolitan Art Association some three years since. Not being able to retain so valuable a work, I have, at the suggestion of several friends, been induced to write you as to the policy of selling the statue by auction. Please inform me what you think of the plan, and whether in your opinion I would realize a good sum from the above mode of disposing of it, and oblige yours, &c., KATE GILLESPIE."

"NEW-YORK, May 10, 1857.

MRS. KATE GILLESPIE—*Dear Madam:* We have the pleasure of acknowledging yours of the 6th inst., and in reply beg leave to say that if the Statue in your possession is the *original Greek Slave*, by Hiram Powers, we have no hesitation in saying the —with proper publicity and the facilities enjoyed by ourselves for the sale of works of art—the Statue would realize for you a very satisfactory price. Very respectfully, &c.,

H. H. LEEDS & CO."

"BRADY'S BEND, Pa., May 17, 1857

H. H. LEEDS & Co.—*Gentlemen:* Your letter of the 10th is at hand. After due consideration I have concluded to risk the sale of the Slave at auction, and have accordingly had it shipped to you in charge of my friend Mr. B., who will call and arrange matters preliminary to the sale, and also place in your possession the proof of the genuineness of the statute over Mr. Powers' own signature. Trusting you will give the sale a wide publicity, and receive a good price for the marble beauty which I so reluctantly part with, I await the result with the greatest anxiety. Yours, truly, KATE GILLESPIE."

The above Statue will be placed on exhibition one week previous to the sale in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, and sold as above without reserve, presenting probably the only opportunity in a life-time for securing the greatest work of the most celebrated living sculptor.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—RICH AND COSTLY Household furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil paintings, solid silver ware, &c. J. L. SMITH will sell, THIS DAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence in Wes 15th st., near 7th av., to highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture in said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificent carved frames covered in silk and satin plush, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables with stationary marble tops to match, elegantly carved rosewood etageres with heavy French plate glass doors and back; superior oil paintings, by distinguished artists; French plate pier and mantel mirrors; magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys, rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace do., massive rosewood secretary bookcase, solid and richly polished extension dining-table, 16 feet; china ware, cut-glass ware, solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c.; also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety both in rosewood and mahogany beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, rosewood hall-stand, stair carpets, oil cloths, basement furniture, &c. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship goods if wanted.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

30 BUILDING LOTS, AND HOUSE AND lot in Jersey City near the ferry, will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of June, 1857 at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 30 building lots on Steuben st. and Railroad av., between Prospect and Warren sts., including the valuable lot corner of Prospect and Steuben sts.; also, the 3 story house on north side of Railroad-av., near Warren-st., with brick first story, having store and extension; lot 21x100; house 25x30; now rented for $350 per annum. These lots are suitable for a class of dwellings that are in great demand, or for manufacturing purposes; as near the ferry as any can be reached in 15 minutes from the foot of Cortlandt-st. Gas and water are introduced, all the lots have been filled, and taxes are lower than in any other city near New-York. Full warranty deeds will be given. Terms—For the lots, 10 per cent. and auctioneer's fee on the day of sale, 20 per cent. on the 30th day of June, when the deeds will be ready, and 20 per cent. can remain 3 years at 6 per cent., or 5 years at 7 per cent.; on the house and lot, 50 per cent. can remain. Every lot offered will positively be sold for the most it will bring.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

RICH AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OF VERY CONCEIVABLE PATTERN, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PARLOR SUITES, SEVERAL HUNDRED CHAIRS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 69 Beekman-st., in the second story, the entire furniture of a family, removed to the store for convenience of sale. Among the stock may be found six suites of rosewood parlor furniture, of various colored brocatel; several large bookcases and secretaries, mahogany and marble top furniture, extension dining and sea tables, French plate oval and gilt mirrors, velvet, Brussels and other carpets and druggets, large hair mattresses, feather beds, chandeliers and gas fixtures, marble-top furniture in mahogany and rosewood, 20 full pieces of oil-cloths, 30 do. in oak, black walnut and curl-maple chairs, two second-hand pianos, office desks, &c. Catalogues issued early this morning.

N. B.—All the above goods will be sold without the least reservation whatever, as the family leave the City in a few days. Deposits will be required from all strangers

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—RICH AND COSTLY Household Furniture: velvet carpets; French plate mirrors; oil paintings; solid silver ware; articles of vertu, &c. FRIDAY, May 29, at the residence in West 14th-st., near 8th-av., will be sold the entire elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of costly velvet and Brussels carpets; solid rosewood parlor suites, magnificent carved frames, covered in satin and silk plush; solid rosewood center and side tables; rosewood etageres with rich plate-glass doors and back; oil paintings; French plate mirrors; superior rosewood piano forte with solid pearl keys; silk and satin brocade window curtains, with heavy lace do.; elegant rosewood secretary book-case; together with all the dining-room and chamber furniture; crockery, China-ware, glassware, solid silver ware, extension table, clocks, solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, carpets, rosewood hallstands, &c. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, PASTELS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of over 150 costly oil-paintings, pastels and water-color drawings, the property of W. Schaus, Esq., sold previous to his departure for Europe. Among them will be found the best works of Bellows, Carter, Carmencke, Dassel, Hays, Hart, Matteson, Post, Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, Shattuck, Saintin, Van Goyen, Williamson, and others, besides superb specimens of European Art. It is seldom that we offer to our friends at one time so many choice pictures, and we do not hesitate in saying that this collection is well worthy of the attention of all lovers of the Fine Arts. The paintings are now on exhibition with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by Auction on THURSDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, genteel household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, in blue and gold silk brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, marble and bronze clock and mantel ornaments, Brussels carpets, ormolu chandeliers, centre table, mahogany couch, chairs and arm chairs, covered with hair cloth, lace curtains, oak bookcase, Turkey curtains, extension table, white and gold China dinner set, glass ware, &c. Bedrooms—Ingrain and Brussels carpets, black walnut bedsteads, dress bureaus, press table, ardrobes, washstands, cottage suite, mirrors, bureaus, &c., without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS WILL SELL BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, May 28, at 10 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st. a fine, rose trotting Pony; is perfectly sound and kind, can trot his mile in 4 minutes, and is a fine saddle horse; children can drive him with perfect safety.

Also, a beautiful wagon, harness and saddle.

Also, a bay saddle mare, 14 hands high, fast in harness, and perfectly gentle; has been used for the past two years by children and ladies.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 121 Mercer st., a splendid and elegant assortment of solid rosewood and mahogany furniture; rear or suites in gold and brocatel, 1 piano, carved all around, large mantel mirrors and pier glasses, window curtains and shades, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, velvet and tapestry carpets. The furniture of the above house cost $11,000, to be sold without reserve. The attention of dealers and those wanting furniture, is requested to call and see the goods, as they are all in good order.

ADRIAN B. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No 185 West 14th-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany chairs, sofas, and tête-à-têtes, marble-top centre and pier tables, marble and China vases, velvet tapestry and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedstead, marble-top dressing bureaus and wash stands, mattresses, palliasses, lace curtains, &c. Also, breakfast, dinner and tea sets, and an assortment of kitchen ware.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, May 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl st., 200 packages and lots well assorted hardware. Also part of a stock of shelf goods, guns, pistols, cans, spades, shovels, forks, ivory cutlery, spring do., carded goods, hatchets, axes, augurs, screws, saws, files, rasps; also 150 fancy clocks. Catalogues early on the morning of sale

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE CONTENTS OF A JEWELRY STORE—THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No 81 Nassau-st., SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell as above the entire contents of a first class jewelry store, removed for convenience of sale, by order of the Mortgagee, comprising over 60 gold and silver watches; fine gold jewelry; silver ware, tools, &c. Particulars in catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $35,000 Black River and Utica Railroad Company 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1869. Interest payable Jan. 1, and July 1. $1,000 each.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.—The whole of the new and costly furniture of the above house, one of the largest hotels in this country, is now selling off at auction without reserve, by order of the assignees. It includes elegant parlor, bedroom, kitchen and bar furniture, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, China, silver ware, glass ware, and every article necessary for a hotel, all of which is in perfect order, the house having been refitted throughout within the last two years. Sale commences Monday, May 25, and will continue two weeks.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MAY 28, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage, 8 per cent. Bonds.

10,000 Sacramento City, 10 per cent. (Water Loan) Bonds.

10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mort. Bonds.

4,000 Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds

2,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

1,000 City of Hartford 6 per cent. Bonds.

5,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent Bonds.

5,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.

6,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st mort. Bonds.

2,830 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1857.

826 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853

630 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.

20 shares Market's Harbor and Ellisburg R. R...$50 each

15 shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad...$100 each

5 shares Bank of Sing Sing.....$100 each

50 shares Chathem Bank.....$25 each

3 shares East River Bank.....$38 each

20 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I...$25 each

17 shares Importers and Traders' Bank.....$100 each

20 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.$100 each

25 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

20 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

10 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

25 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

25 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

19 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

46 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each

10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.....$100 each

100 shares Prismatic Turning Co.....$10 each

100 shares Marble and Stone Carving Co.....$10 each

50 shares Vegetable Preservative Co.....$10 each

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, June 1.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW, (Friday) May 29, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 248 West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs., all the contents of the house, embracing a large variety and good assortment of first class rosewood and mahogany parlor, library, chamber and dining room furniture of every description. Sale positive and peremptory, and no postponement. Terms—Cash in City funds, and a cash deposit required of every purchaser at the time or sale to insure the prompt delivery of the goods.

In the basement are solid mahogany extension table, 14 feet; mahogany carved buffet and chairs to match, sofa, side table, &c., together with a large and elegant assortment of China, dinner and tea sets; ivory cutlery, rich cut glass and Bohemian ware, silver tea and breakfast sets, castors, salvers, spoons, forks, cups, &c.

In the Parlors, are English tapestry carpets and rugs, bronze gas fixtures embroidered lace curtains, solid rosewood centre and pier tables; oval, pier, and mantel mirrors; solid rosewood etageres, plate glass mirror doors and back; two solid rosewood sofas in crimson and maroon brocatel, reception and easy chairs, rosewood bookcase and secretary; one of Nunns & Clark's superior carved rosewood piano forte.

In the Chambers, are carved and plain rosewood and mahogany bureaus, French bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, rockers, pure curled hair mattresses and fine bedding engravings, &c., altogether making a fine assortment of first class goods in first rate order. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. The house and

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, large sale of good second-hand Furniture, comprising in part three mahogany bookcases, six mahogany and four walnut bureaus, nine mahogany and four walnut sofas, four divans, mahogany, walnut and oak extension tables, mahogany, walnut and iron cribs, card tables, five marble-top centre tables, marble-top sideboard, four mahogany and six walnut and other bedsteads, washstands, crockery, seven hair mattresses, window and bed curtains, with canopy; fifteen dozen chairs of all kinds, &c

At 1 o'clock P. M.—One Rockaway wagon, one light top wagon.

At 4 o'clock P. M.—One case containing about 1,000 elegant patterns for worsted work, of various sizes, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers

S. OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DWARF STANDARD ROSES, CAMILIAS, HARDY GARDEN PLANTS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their store No. 81 Nassau-st., FRIDAY, 29th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a choice collection of rose, camilia, japonica, wisteras, running and ever-blooming roses, sweet honeysuckles, carnations, &c., &c. All plants warranted true to name and color. From the nurseries of Mr. Wm. Wilson, West 14th-st. and Astoria, L. I.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., AT SALESROOM No. 7 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 9½ o'clock A. M., a large assortment of liquors, consisting of old port wine in cases, &c., sherry and claret in do., superior old brands in 5th and 1-16th casks, cases, demijohns, &c., superior gin in do., do., do.; old Jamaica rum in cases, &c. This sale well deserves the attention of buyers and consumers. The stock will be sold without reserve.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE—ALL OBstacles now being removed, we will positively sell on FRIDAY, May 29, the stock of Ready Made Clothing, by order of Assignees. Every lot will be sold for cash without reserve. WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 93 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—NO CASH REQUIRED. —Aside from the purchase money, ($2, 00, for which good indorsed notes will be taken on a year's time,) not over $1,000 active capital is required. Has been in successful operation for seven years. For full particulars, address E. B. V., *Times* Office.

A MANUFACTURER OF SILK GOODS, who has had thirty years' experience, desires to form a partnership with some man of capital, who would be willing to sell the goods when made. Silk goods from the raw silk in the gum can be manufactured by the above party, with equal facility. A good business can be done, owing to the new tariff affording a good comparison with any foreign market. Any business man, with capital, desirous of entering into this matter, can address, with real name and residence, to MANUFACTURER, office of the *Daily Times*, when all particulars will be related in detail.

A GOOD CHANCE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, good will and lease of a cabinet-maker's finding store of twenty years' standing, for sale This is an opportunity seldom to be met with, and to one with moderate capital is an excellent chance to increase or get a well-established trade, both foreign and domestic

Also, twenty looms in good order for weaving hair-seating, and a complete set of machinery for manufacturing curled hair If required. Apply to SAMUEL LOSS, No. 133 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—AN OLD ESTABLISHED Grocery Store, in a good location, to lease. The subscriber wishes to hear of the above, with a view of purchasing the stock, fixtures, and good will. Address, stating terms, &c., WM. H. LARRABEE, Stapleton, S. I.

TO LEASE.—The lots fronting the North River, on 18th-av., being the north half of the block between 13th and 14th-sts., with or without the bulkhead in front; well adapted for large coal companies or other business requiring space or facility of wharfage. Also, the ten vacant lots in the rear of the above, on the southerly side of 14th-st. Apply to C. P. WHITE, No. 21 Park row, or No. 13 West 21st-st.; or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers No. 14 Pine-st.

HOTEL BUSINESS.—A LARGE AND SPAcious hotel, situated in a thriving business place in the interior of this State, is now offered to lease and the furniture for sale on very accommodating terms. A suitable man, with $2,000 or $4,000 capital, will find this an opportunity for realizing a sure and speedy fortune, such as seldom offers. Satisfactory reasons for selling will be given. For terms and particulars, address A. B. C., Box No. 457, Post-office.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding or horses, 2 inch plank, ladders poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. COULTER, No. 37 East 33d-st

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flegler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 310 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE piano for sale, for half its value, as the family is leaving the City; scalloped case, carved mouldings, richly carved sweep legs, and fretwork desk; been little used, fully warranted. Price $275. Can be seen at No. 298 Broadway, room No. 18. M. WRAY.

YACHT IRENE FOR SALE OR CHARTER—About 50 tons, sloop-rigged, and in perfect order. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary of N. Y. Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS,
DISTILLED FROM COAL.
Secured by Letters Patent.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 2.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale oil dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in the City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company, in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

The Company recommend to their agents and others, as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. Agents for Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. 72 Broad-st, New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. 129 William-st; L. MERCIER, No. 137 Elm-st; H. EDWARDS, No. 44 Duane-st., and to DYOTT, of Philadelphia. Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.

Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to AUSTENS

General Agents Kerosene Oil Company,
No. 50 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, testimonials prices, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUN-GARY.—They won the Prize Medal at the Paris *Exposition Universelle*, as the best wines in Europe. Imported solely by FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., N. Y., and sold to the trade and consumers, at from $3 75 to $36 per case. Price-lists sent free by post.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at 90 cents a square foot. Apply at No. 323 Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c.,	&c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 45 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)
HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE IN-CREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, held at the office of the Company, this day, after hearing the analysis of the Baker Island Guano, by A. A. Hays, of Boston, and two other eminent chemists, read, which proved highly satisfactory, it was resolved that the following notice be published:

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers and to the holders of scrip stock of this Company, that they are required to pay the balance of the second instalment, or forfeit their stock, within thirty days from this date. By order of the trustees.

JAMES T. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

A Committee of five of the trustees was appointed to hire laborer and station them at the island, and to purchase and ship all necessary buoys, anchors, chains for moorings, and all other necessary implements to ship the guano there from.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND BELOIT RAILROAD COMPANY—MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due on the 1st day of June next, on the bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad, also the Interest Coupons, due at the same time, on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York. A. O. BABCOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE ONTARIO AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR ONE MILLION Dollars of the Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the eighth installment of five per cent. thereon will be payable to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank, on the 1st day of June next. By order of the Board. E. D. SAXTON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE AN-nual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ANNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OGGOON, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M. Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 11th of June, both inclusive.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

LONG DOCK COMPANY.—NOTICE.—THE semi-annual interest on the capital stock of the Long Dock Company, of New Jersey, will be paid at the Transfer office of the New York and Erie R. R. Co., No. 63 Wall-st., on and after the first day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. NATHANIEL MARSH, New York, May 25, 1857. Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$15,000.—WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage on 1st class Real Estate in Chicago appraised at $40,000, for which Western rates of interest will be paid. The leases of the property paying $18,000 per annum will be assigned. Apply to A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 68 Wall-st.

$4,000 AND $5,000 TO LOAN.—ON BOND and mortgage on City property; it must be well located and worth double the amount of the mortgage. Apply to HENRY LINDSLEY, No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

AMERICAN GUANO STOCK.—WANTED TO purchase, 1,000 shares. Parties holding, and wishing to sell, can do so at once by addressing or calling on JOHN STETSON, at Sweeney's Hotel, corner Chatham and Chambers sts.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY stock bought. GEO. K SISTARE,
No. 51 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 69 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. until the first day of June. By order.

GEORGE HODGSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have this day, declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, payable on and after Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 12, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

REMOVAL.—THE ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK has removed from 34-av. to corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., under the New-York County Bank.

TRUSTEES

Ex-Mayor W. F. Havemeyer,	Alex W. Bradford,
Washington Smith,	Thomas Christie,
Dexter Fairbanks,	John Pollock,
Thos Cummings, Jr.,	Wm. H. Platt,
Peter Y. Cutler,	B. H. Van Anken,
Samuel Perry,	E. S. Brown,
Wm. Good,	Thomas S. Negus,
John Sparks,	James R. Keeler,
William A. Keeler,	

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAS. R. KEELER, Vice President.
JACOB BAINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 34 av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes stiff, wiry hair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, 139 Washington-st., Boston &c.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRE-serving vision, suitable for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 2 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AF-FAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$314,108 11
For Interest and Annuities	21,714 54—$335,822 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$46,600 00
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	2,625 72
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	5,433 02
Paid commissions to agents	6,547 06
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage	6,051 41
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c.	15,321 83—$82,189 15
Net increase for the quarter	$153,633 49
Add—	
Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857	3,748,760 30
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857	3 902,393 79
Policies issued during the quarter	621
Policies in force May 1, 1858	10,166
Of which 9,195 are for the whole life.	
Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance	$2,892 10

I have examined the above returns and find them correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

May 15, 1852.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam.D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William S Coe,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abrah. Bininger,	C. J. Steadman,
Robt H. McCurdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cep's H. Norton,
John V. L Pruyn,	J. Wedsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam E. Sproulls,	L Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. S. Brown,
W. E. Dodge,	Hemlin Blake,	Geo. R Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT, Actuary—SHEPP'D HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—BENEY H. HYDE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pantz,
Jacob Little,	Richd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Bur ham,
Wm. H Johnson,	Henry L Roguet,	Joanna Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B Maxwell,
A. A. Sandford,	W. A. Van Duzer,	Robert H

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Young Men's Christian Union as Theatres.

This Association met numerously on Tuesday night, at Clinton Hall. The President, Mr. WARREN, read a portion of the Scriptures, after which a letter from a sick member was read, in accordance with a suggestion in which a Committee of three was appointed to visit the sick of the Society.

The President, in introducing the subject of discussion for the evening, said (to the Society and *at* the Reporters) he wished it to be understood that what individuals said in debate was not to be considered the sentiment of the Society.

The question, "Can the Drama be made entirely worthy of the Christian's support?" was opened by Mr. WEDNMAN. He said it might be equally well asked could churches be made worthy of support The preacher was an actor. BEECHER and CHAPIN were accomplished actors.

Mr. LEACH, who had been connected with the stage (in a musical capacity,) felt called upon to speak. The same objections might be urged against entering mercantile life as against the theatre. Now-a-days it was almost impossible for a young man to become a salesman without becoming a liar. What then? Shall we do away with the counting-house? He has been behind the scenes of a theatre, and never saw more indecencies there than he had seen in some churches.

Mr. DUNN had never been inside a theatre. Those who argued that he therefore knew nothing of the subject, might as well say one could not judge a thief without witnessing his actions. The stage originated with BACCHUS, and, *prima facie*, it is wicked. The services of the Episcopal and Catholic Churches consisted of mere acting. He believed their churches synagogues of the Devil. Take men as they are, imperfect, and dramatic representations must be held of evil tendency.

Mr. NEWMAN thought because the drama had hitherto been abused it should not be given up. Make it better.

Mr. CUSHING, on the other side, denied that a merchant must be a bad Christian. He had been to the theatre, and spoke knowingly against it.

Mr. DWIGHT OLMSTEAD said the love of amusement was inherent in all men. We see it among Christians and among Feejees equally. We see it here in fondness for display at church and at the theatre. He saw "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the National, and was pleased to observe how the presence of rows of white cravats in the boxes restrained the boys from throwing peanuts in the pit. Some Peter Cooper might do much good by establishing moral plays and spectacles for the people on the old Roman plan.

After some further discussion (no vote is taken generally) the meeting adjourned.

PINEAPPLES, COCOANUTS, AND BANANAS.—This is the season for pineapples Some half-dozen schooners are lying abreast of each other in Burling slip, passing out their cargoes of this fine fruit, of cocoanuts, and bananas, which are piled up in immense heaps along the dock, whilst the dealers and their agents are busy in assorting and selling them. They come principally from Cuba, Nassau, N. P., St. Bartholomew, (St. Barts. for short,) and this neighboring Islands. The cultivation of the pine has become an important business within a few years, and yields to the Islands engaged in it no inconsiderable revenue. The crop this year is said to be unusually large, and we are likely to have a good supply.

Fruit-dealers, in this City, who have large contracts for supplying other cities, and the interior towns, have monopolies of nearly the entire crop in some of the Islands, which are managed by agents residing there. Messrs. GILMARTIN & PEABSALL, for instance have a contract with the producers in St. Bartholo' mew's to take their whole crop coming forward within a given time, amounting to about 70,000 dozens.

During the season proper, which continues from about the 1st of May to the 1st of July, nobody can purchase a cargo of Pines at this Island; but when the season is over, however, others can come in and get what may be left, at such prices as they can agree for.

They contract for the season to pay from 27 to 28 cents per dozen; they are all required to be of not less than a given size; the person who receives and counts them as they are put on board also inspects them; and, such as do not pass muster, have their heads and stems cut off, to mark them as useless, and are thrown overboard.

The schooner *Golden West*, Capt. DIXON, which was chartered by the parties named above, was detained at St. Barts for about 20 days after her arrival, to allow the pines to attain the necessary size to cut. She brought 4,500 dozen pines, and also some bananas. Large quantities of these pines are put up in this city in the shape of preserves. The pines from St. Barts are mostly gathered in the natural state, and are of a more acid flavor than the cultivated kinds of Cuba.

The schooner *Eliza Jane* comes from Baracoa, Cuba, and brings 50,000 cocoanuts, 1,925 bundles of bananas and 1,500 pines. These are considered the best that come to this market, being the largest, of a richer flavor and requiring less sugar in preparing them for the table. They cost 40 to 50 cents per dozen in Baracoa, according to quality, and the quantity purchased, and bring in this City about $17 per hundred. But they are more difficult to bring to market in a good condition, as they easily rot when exposed to bad weather, and a long passage is almost sure to spoil the whole cargo.

Cocoanuts cost about $15 per 1,000 and they bring here from $23 to $25 per 1,000. Bananas cost about 45 cents per bunch; they are cut from 10 to 15 days before they are fully ripe, that time being allowed for the voyage, and the stalk contains substance enough to fill out and ripen them, so that they arrive in good condition; but when cut too green, which is sometimes done, they wilt, turn black and rot.

Cocoanuts, if gathered before they are ripe, become sour and are then worthless.

TREAT FOR THE CHILDREN.—The little folks at Randall's Island had a grand treat yesterday. The Buckley Minstrels had the goodness to invite the Board of Governors to bring the children to witness the grand spectacle, "Aladdin." Accordingly, the President, Warden, and some of the Governors, brought them thither, in number about 600. No doubt the juveniles will talk about it, and remember the kindness of their friends, for a good while to come.

MORE DISEASED CATTLE.—Yesterday a large number of cattle arrived on board the *Western World* from Albany, designed for City consumption. Many of them were in a feeble and diseased condition. The street leading to the drove yard corner of Forty-fifth-street and Fifth avenue, was blockaded with disabled and dying oxen. Six of these died during the morning, and were immediately sent without the City limits by the City Inspector's officers. The balance, during the afternoon and night, were removed, and it is said, by butchers who do a respectable business in the City. It is reported that they had been fed on whisky slops or swill, and that their disease was not unlike that which afflicted so many hogs in Cincinnati several months since. Those that escaped the Inspector are doubtless now on sale in the markets and stalls.

PARADE OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.—The 4th, 5th, 6th and 75th Regiments, composing the Second Brigade N. Y. State Militia, (Gen. YATES commanding,) paraded on Tuesday in Hamilton-square. Gov. KING and staff were expected in town to review the forces, but on Monday night word was received that they could not be present. Of course, the review did not take place, much to the disappointment of all hands. The parade occupied nearly the whole day, and appeared highly creditable to the troops.

☞ St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females was opened on Monday. The "Home" is at No. 487 Hudson-street, and with the ground attached, cost over $13,000. The ground is 150 feet by 200, and is now laid out as a garden, but will be covered by an addition to the present building as soon as the necessary funds can be raised. The house has eleven rooms, all neatly and comfortably furnished, and capable of holding three persons each. There are now eighteen inmates of the Home, of ages varying from 38 to 80 years. The premises and furniture are entirely paid for.

NIGHT-WALKERS ARRESTED.—Lieut. BENNETT and squad Tuesday night arrested, in the vicinity of the Park, fifteen night-walkers. They were brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who sentenced them to the Penitentiary for four months.

☞ A gentleman was seriously injured about 7½ o'clock this afternoon, by a brick which fell from a pile of refuse building materials in Beekman-street, opposite our office. He was taken into the office of Messrs. WHITLOCK, adjoining, where the wound upon his head was dressed.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN WEST AND SOUTH STREETS.—People who complain of bales of goods and other incumbrances on the sidewalk in Broadway, should take a walk in West and South streets, if they desire to see the art of obstructing the passage-way carried to its highest perfection. As much business apparently is done there ont of doors as in the stores. The numerous junk shops to be met with occupying the cellar of every other building, appropriate a very considerable space in front of their premises; old ropes and rigging and fish-nets that have seen their best days are arranged in monumental elegance on the sidewalk and are often the stumbling-blocks which effect the downfall of absent-minded gentlemen. The ship smiths do a great deal of their work out of doors, and their implements and raw material encumber not only the sidewalk but frequently a large portion of the roadway. Boiler-makers and repairers, too, with their eternal hammering may be seen at work almost in the middle of the street, while the resounding din from the buildings which they occupy show that men are equally busy inside. The wholesale grocers and hardware men have carts backed up against their doors continually, so that one is frequently compelled to resort to considerable ingenuity to get past. But the greatest nuisances are the out door eating counters for the convenience of those who do not care what they eat, where they eat, or at whose inconvenience they eat. Passers-by must not grumble if they are spattered with soup or bedsubed with grease, for those who board at these places are generally *border* ruffians, and no better could be expected of them. Second-hand hats and caps, knives, clothing and other commodities are exposed for sale along the sidewalks in these streets, and for a man who is in a hurry, whether on foot or on wheels, it would be better altogether to seek some other less-obstructed route.

WORMS IN SHEEP'S LUNGS.—At a late meeting of the Pathological Society in this City, Prof. ALONZO CLARKE exhibited a portion of the lung of a sheep, which he said was furnished him by Dr. A. K. GARDNER, with the request that he should give its history.

Passing through one of our markets, Dr. G. had observed a peculiar appearance upon the lung of a sheep's harslet, exposed for sale, and ignorant what it might be, had cut off a portion and left it with Prof. C. for microscopic examination.

Dr. C. stated that it had puzzled both himself and several other medical men who had seen it. It looked much like fibrinous effusion. It was white, opaque, slightly elevating the surface and extending in about a 1 16 of an inch, and in its entity occupied a noticeable portion of the organ. Examination showed it to be a mass of worms—the *ascarides infecta*. Dr. C. said that these parasites, it is well known, troubled dogs very much, who were often fed upon these valueless portions of animals. Whether it is owing to their being thus conveyed into the intestines of these animals he did not know, but thought it not unlikely.

☞ There were in this port, yesterday, 807 vessels, including 29 steamers, 174 ships, 140 barks, 133 brigs, and 331 schooners.

I. O. OF O. F.—Last evening, a lecture on "Odd Fellowship" was delivered by Mr. DEVOY, in the Lodge Room, No. 598 Broadway. It was prefaced and followed by appropriate selections of music, and a more lengthy selection followed. The attendance was crowded.

Filthy Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I read a great deal in the newspapers about dirty streets, but as I seldom extend my walk beyond Broadway, have not perhaps appreciated the necessity of so much being written on the subject. I am now convinced that not half enough is said. I had occasion a day or two since to go from Fourteenth-street down Sixth-avenue, across to the river at Christopher-street. There was a complete stench all the way. It was perfectly sickening, though the day was cool, and I could not but wonder how people could live in such dirty, filthy streets, and keep well at all. Twenty four hours' residence in some of the streets I passed through, I should think sufficient to unsettle the most healthy stomach. The odor seemed to stick to my clothes for hours after I got home. If the streets are so offensive when the weather is cool, what must they be in hot weather, which is close at hand? We have for the last two or three seasons been threatened with the Yellow Fever. The City now seems ripe for it; sickness and death are inevitable. After some hundreds or thousands have died, perhaps there will be an effort made to get rid of some of the dirt; but would it not be better for those whose duty it is to see to this matter, to bear in mind the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." If there was less talk and a little more action on the part of our public authorities, the City may yet be saved from a great public calamity. It is a matter that seems to call for the interposition of the people themselves to remedy in some way. B. C.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A regular Conventional Meeting of the Institute was held last evening at the rooms opposite the Cooper Institute, Prof. MAPES, President, in the Chair. There was an unusually full attendance of members, young mechanics, and ladies. The subject was "Steel, and its capacity for receiving and holding temper for practical purposes." It was stated that the Chinese make fine razors and cutting tools for all purposes, of brass of the same kind as is in use with us, composed of copper and tin in the same proportions, and that we have never been able to discover the method of manipulation by which this singular result is obtained. Many other interesting facts were called out showing the peculiarities of iron and steel. The subject for next Wednesday evening is the "Working of metal tubes, and the working of sheet metals."

MILITARY ITEMS.—On Tuesday, 26th inst., Gen. YATES' Brigade, consisting of the Fourth Regiment, Col. ED. HINCKEN; Fifth, Col. F. SCHWARZWALDER; Sixth, Col. JAMES C. PINCKNEY; Seventh, Lt. Col. HAGGERTY, will concentrate on Hamilton-square, for the practice of the volunteers of the line, commencing at 9½ A. M. A respite will be given for dinner. The command will be reviewed at 2 P. M. by his Excellency the Commander-in Chief, as is expected, when the practice will be resumed for his observation. Major ZOOK, of the Sixth Regiment, was on Tuesday evening last unanimously elected Lt. Colonel, and Adjt. RATHBUN (also unanimously) elected Major of said Regiment.

The officers of the Fourth Brigade will be drilled by its Chief, Gen. EWEN, on Tompkins-square, 25th, at 2½ P. M.

The Brigade will parade for field practice, on Hamilton-square, June 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING ORDINANCES.—A man named OPHELIA was arrested for violating the City ordinances, by carting a large load of offal to some other point than that allowed by the City ordinances. He was taken on the corner of Fifty ninth-street and Broadway, by Lieut. BENNETT, of the Dismissed Force. Justice CONNOLLY, before whom he was tried, imposed a fine of $5, and required him to order the load of offal to Forty-fifth-street dock. He was sent up for two days.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—MARGARET MOONAY, of No. 293 Tenth-avenue, was brought by a Policeman to the Twentieth Ward Station house about 9¾ o'clock suffering from the effects of laudanum, which she had taken a short time before, with a view to suicide. A physician was called to attend her. At 11½ o'clock she was sufficiently restored to be taken home by her friends.

ACCIDENT.—GEORGE DIEBLY, a German 52 years of age, residing in Williamsburg, had both of his legs crushed about 11 o'clock last night, between the Ferry-boat and the bridge at the Grand street ferry. He was conveyed to the Eleventh-Ward Station-House, where he remained all night under the care of two physicians. Next morning he was sent to his home.

SHANTY BURNED.—A shanty situated in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, was totally destroyed by fire about 6½ o'clock Tuesday evening. It was owned and occupied by THOMAS HOGAN and THOMAS CUNNINGHAM. The damage done did not exceed $100.

SUN STRUCK.—A man named GROLEGLESKI was sun-struck yesterday, at the corner of the Bowery and Canal streets He was conveyed to the Tenth Ward Station-house, where he soon revived.

☞ Lieut. JOHN DALTON, of the First Ward, reports, on his return made to Chief MATSELL this morning, that "the majority of the streets in his district are in a deplorable condition for the want of cleaning, especially Washington, Greenwich, and all the intermediate cross streets on the north side. The stench engendered is very disagreeable."

☞ A dead infant was found last night in the sink of house No. 113 Twenty fifth-street. It was taken to the Eighteenth Ward Station house.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 156 Broadway,
Have now on hand a full assortment of gentlemen's Summer Hats, viz: Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers—lighter and more beautiful than they have ever before made, Beaver Cassimeres, extra fine and very light, French Felts of various qualities, styles and colors, Straw Hats of entirely new styles; to which, with their usual assortment of Moleskin Hats and Summer Caps, they invite the attention of the public.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS AND SEAFARING MEN.—CHARLES J. BUSHNE's Life-Preserving Shirts for bathers, voyagers, and seafaring men, are the greatest invention of the age. They are made for males and females, and will be found invaluable by those who visit the sea shore this Summer. The Life-Preserving Shirts expressly for bathers are made of the finest fabrics, and may be worn as an ordinary garment, with the greatest comfort and convenience. Those constructed for voyages are capable of sustaining the wearers in the heaviest breakers, and will protect the body from injury from rocks and other obstacles. Show-rooms, No. 387 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Mothers will not find it necessary to force them upon their offspring. Children are eager for them. They expel worms from the bowels, without pain, and, being free from mercury, may be given to infants. BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla, recognized for twenty years as the only absolute specific for diseases of the skin, scrofulous ulcers, &c., daily achieves new triumphs. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING GASES.—The powerful heat of the sun, from street, alley and lane, and every moldering heap, raises all kinds of noxious gases, causing diseases in many shapes to seize the body. The shield and safeguard at this season are BRANDRETH'S PILLS. When headache, fever, cold chills and lassitude attack you at this time, BRANDRETH'S PILLS will afford an immediate relief and an easy and early cure. Principal Office, No. 43 Brandreth Buildings.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Public opinion is compelling the hospitals throughout Europe and America to adopt this famous alterative, antibilious, and restorative medicine Sufferers from chronic indigestion, costiveness, dysentery, diarrhœa, and liver complaint, who have been under treatment for years, recover by its continued use. The Ointment is also a sovereign remedy for cutaneous diseases.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDERICKS' TEMPLE OF ART"—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by FREDERICKS' corps of Parisian artists
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Indian Ink, Parisian style.
DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The prettiest thing in the world is KNOX's beautiful summer hat. The form is graceful, light, and eminently stylish, while the whole air of it is easy and gentlemanly to a degree. The present fashion is remarkably handsome, and KNOX's adaptation of it will be extraordinarily popular with all who like to appear well dressed. KNOX's is No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fashion is not expensive when you purchase of large houses, raised to eminence by a system of moderate prices. At WILDE's Millinery Rooms and Manufactory, the most splendid French Summer Bonnets, Dress Caps and Coiffures, together with every description of Summer Millinery, are sold on terms which suit the million as well as the millionaire.

[Advertisement.]

FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS.—To-night they produce, "first time in America," this new moral play, with which all London at present is in such raptures. The London Press speak of it in terms of the most extravagant eulogium. Two pieces, besides, at Barnum's this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This evening, the new drama of the "Wild Knight;" new pantomime of "Salamagundi," and drama of the "Wizard Skiff." J. H. ALLEN, L. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS and all the favorites appearing.

[Advertisement.]

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

I shall reduce the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps after the 1st of July next to $5 per dozen for the quart, and $2 50 for the pint bottles, and make a large deduction from these prices to the wholesale dealers. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Proprietor, No. 25 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART.—Another new and beautiful addition to the photographic art, GURNEY'S Kohinoor photographs, made only at his palace of art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is this only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth-avenue, New York.
Jos. L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New-York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r *Ch'n Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Celebration of the Twenty-seventh Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sabbath School Union—20,000 Children in the field.

The Twenty-seventh Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sabbath Schools was celebrated on Tuesday. The day was pleasant and not an accident occurred to mar the enjoyment.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the different schools of the City assembled in the churches, in accordance with the published programme.

The exercises in each church consisted of singing by the children, and short, sharp, interesting addresses by one or two speakers.

The schools, for the sake of convenience, were divided into two Districts, and immediately after the exercises in the churches, those belonging to the Western Division formed in procession and to music countermarched on Henry-street between Orange and Atlantic.

The Eastern Division formed in Clinton-avenue, and after countermarching, returned to their several churches to pineapples, cake, oranges, and lemonade. J. E. HAWFORD, Esq., acted as Grand Marshal. The children were all clad in their best and presented one of the finest spectacles ever seen.

As near as can be ascertained there were of teachers and pupils in both processions at out 20,000. Each school carried its banner, upon which was some emblematical painting, with a motto, the name of the school and church to which it was attached.

At 8 o'clock in the evening a meeting of Teachers and friends of the cause was held in the Pierrepont street Baptist Church.

The exercises were reading of the 35th chapter Isaiah, prayer by Rev. Dr. WISE, singing, reading of the annual report and addresses from Rev. Mr. QUACKENBOSH, Rev. Dr. KENNEDAY, Rev. Mr. STUDDY and others. The annual report was read by ANDREW SMITH, Esq., from which we gather the following particulars:

During this year the monthly concert has been sustained with unabated interest. For eight months of this year an agent was employed by the Union, who, besides obtaining contributions for the work, acted as a missionary in some of the heretofore unexplored regions of the city, and succeeded in aiding materially in sustaining several Mission schools in important localities of the city.

A few of the prominent churches have established and are wholly sustaining one or more schools in localities which have heretofore been distinguished for their destitution of the means of moral and religious culture.

The statistical portion of the report is not complete owing to the neglect of proper returns being made by the different schools—a deficiency which, it is promised, shall not occur another year.

It is estimated that, in all, not less than 20,000 different scholars are taught in the 93 schools in the Union.

Several large schools have not reported; but supplying this deficiency by the reports of last year, the whole number of scholars would be 16,041—a gain of 600.

Whole number of teachers, 2,010—a gain of 44.

Average attendance of scholars, 8,294, being 727 less than the previous year. The largest attendance of any Sabbath, in April, 10,000. Average attendance of teachers, 1,426—99 less than last year.

The Missionary Committee have established no new schools during the year, but have been laboring to sustain those already established, all of which are in a vigorous condition.

During a portion of the year a systematic visitation of certain portions of the City was kept up, with considerable success, and resulted in an increased attendance upon public worship and Sabbath Schools. In 11 schools there has been an aggregate increase of 645 scholars—a gain about equal to the loss in the schools alluded to.

Out of 250 families in one street it was found that only about one-half had any regular place of worship.

The spiritual welfare of the schools is in a promising condition; 301 scholars and 25 teachers made publi profession of religion during the year.

The scholars in several of the Methodist schools during the year have been erecting a house of worship designed for the use of a German Mission Church in the City. One school contributes the brick, another the timber, &c. On the whole the report represents the Sabbath Schools of Brooklyn in a flourishing condition.

SPIRITUAL PHRENOLOGY.—Last evening at the Brooklyn Institute a lecture was delivered by Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH, the Spiritual Medium who lately attracted some attention in this City by speaking in the trance state. Her subject was Phrenology. She began by stating that she—using the pronoun we, to indicate that it was not herself, but a plurality of intelligences speaking—should consider the subject from an internal and then from an external point of view Man was not a progressed mineral, vegetable or animal, but an entity separate and distinct in his essence from any other substance in nature. The sons of the Adam and Eve of history were identical in essence with those of the most highly developed of the present day, but were different in their manifestation, owing to the conditions surrounding the two classes, for there were more than one Adam and Eve in the history according to the spirits. Man was the highest and most perfect, the purest, in the archway of creation, and his soul existed before the universe of worlds sprung into existence; and though many attempts had been made to define it, yet all scientific tests had failed in demonstrating even its existence Man was but a manifestation in the finite of what God was in the infinite, varied in form, but perfect in principle, varied as an identity, but as regards the whole a miniature, an image of God. Pare nology, as a science, made man dependent as an organized entity, upon that which was beneath him, which was strenuously denied; man was not dependent upon that which he can analyze and classify, but upon that which was superior to himself. Passing from this part of the subject, the lecturer defined phrenology as simply the means of reading the soul through the external form. In the periods of time covered by history man had improved in his form, both in beauty, strength and size. Similar changes had also been taking place in the animal kingdom; was no longer saw those huge forms; the megatherium, and the megalosaurian are no longer visible, but more beautiful and useful animals inhabited the earth. The science of phrenology, properly speaking, applied as well to the human form as to the human brain, and phrenologists had made a mistake in confining it simply to the head. The skillful physician could ascertain by the palpation of the heart the characteristics of the individual, and that might be as properly termed phrenology as simply an examination of the brain. A comparison of the physical and mental characteristics of the different races, ancient and modern, was made, and the palm awarded to the Anglo-Saxon inhabiting America, inasmuch as the influences surrounding him were of a higher order than to be found elsewhere. Pare nology, as a science, was in its infancy, and was destined in the future to absorb geology and astronomy by extending its sphere over the whole domain of nature.

AT THE NAVY YARD.—Commander JOHN DE CAMP has been detached, on account of his alleged ill health, having been confined to his house of late by severe attacks of inflammatory rheumatism, and Commander THOMAS R. ROOTES has been ordered to the command of the Yard.

Commodore LAWRENCE CARNEY has been appointed to the post lately filled by Commodore BIGELOW, resigned.

The steamship *Mississippi* is now ready to receive her crew and to sail on her voyage to China, but, owing in part, to the scarcity of men, none but the officers have received preparatory orders to join her. This ship, which has been the most serviceable steamer in the Navy, has been thoroughly overhauled—hull, spars, engine and boilers; her guards have been raised 28 inches, and by the officers at the Yard is now considered better than she was the day she was launched. There are now 12,000 feet of heating surface to the boilers, against 6,000 in the old ones, and she is expected to make an average speed of 9 knots in all weathers, and to be capable of going 10 in smooth weather.

The store bark *Release*, which has been undergoing repairs, has her cargo all in, and will be ready for sea in a few days. She is bound to Aspinwall. There are 1,800 men employed in the yard.

The clipper-ship *Swordfish*, which has been chartered for the purpose, is at the Navy-Yard, and will receive from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels of stores for the Squadron in China.

The steamer *Dispatch* is having new boilers put in, her engine overhauled, &c., and she will soon be ready for service.

The foundations for the new house, 600 by 60 feet, and to be of three stories, have been commenced.

The work of filling in for the location of the new barracks, the quay wall, and the extension of the sewer to tide water, are progressing. The Artesian Well, with pipes of five feet bore, has also been commenced.

FERRY COLLISION.—Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, as the Peck-slip ferry boat *Minnesota* was going into her slip on the New York side, she came in violent contact with the *Elm City*, of the New-Haven line, which lay in the adjoining slip. The *Elm City* received no perceptible injury, even to her copper, from the collision, but some of the *Minnesota's* frame work was damaged.

HORSE CARS ON ATLANTIC-STREET.—The much disputed question as to the practicability of furnishing additional facilities for travel by means of horse-cars on Atlantic street, while locomotives are in use, has recently been practically tested by ex-Alderman WILLIAMS. A horse-car was placed on the track and a locomotive passed and repassed without trouble with the horses, and the difficulty as to the grade can easily be surmounted.

The rumor has again been revived that the Long Island Railroad Company are considering the expediency of changing the present termination of the road from the foot of Atlantic-street, to connect with the Flushing Railroad at Hunter's Point. The opposition to steam on Atlantic street has caused so much trouble that the Company have heretofore had this change under consideration, and it is more than likely that it will be made before long.

☞ Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has rented a place at Fishkill, N. Y., (opposite Newburg,) for his Summer residence. His vacation of six weeks commences July 1. If the Sunday cars running had been postponed to the 1st of July, it is a question whether they would have proved profitable for the first six weeks.

A MAY QUEEN EXHIBITION.—The pupils and teachers of Public School No. 17 in Brooklyn, E. D., held a grand May Festival at the Odeon last evening. The house was crowded with the friends of the school, and everything was appropriate, tasteful and pleasant.

SHOCKING.—Two night scavengers, while cleaning a vault at No. 26 Pearl street, Brooklyn, Tuesday night, fell in. One was taken out dead, and the other was but a little better off.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Officer LOTT, of the Eighth Ward Police, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested three men, named LEWIS STILWELL, JOHN PRIOS and JAMES BOYD, on a charge of committing a burglary at the house of WM. HARVEST, corner of Fourteenth-street and Seventh-avenue.

BAILED OUT.—Sergeant JEREMIAH BUTLER, of the United States Marine Corps, who was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, for beating his wife to death, in Brooklyn, last year, and who has recently been granted a new trial, was yesterday admitted to bail by Judge MORRIS. His bondsmen are Messrs. DOWNEY and HUELBY.

ON HIS MUSCLE.—A gentleman from Ohio, stopping at the Astor House, was induced on Tuesday by a professional patent-safe practitioner named HENRY GRIFFIN, to visit Greenwood Cemetery, where he, with the assistance of another notorious character, named BILL LEE, succeeded in swindling $30 and a gold watch out of the Ohio gentleman. Before the parties abandoned him, the fact began to dawn upon his brain that he had been imposed upon, and seizing the one having his watch and money, he said: "Stranger, here you, I may not be acquainted with city life as practiced here, but I came from a place where they know how to fight, so if you do not return my property I shall twist your neck." The argument was so forcible as not to be resisted, and LEE & GRIFFIN, after obeying orders, sneaked off.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—The Health Officer reports 60 deaths for the week ending Saturday last. Males, 45; females, 35; men, 20; women, 10; boys, 25; girls, 25. There were 10 deaths by consumption, 8 inflammation of the lungs, 5 disease of the brain, and 8 fevers.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONSTABLES.—Owing to the neglect of the Jersey City Common Council, in not providing for the election of Constables at the last Charter election, there have been none since the 1st of May, and civil business has been at a halt. The Common Council, at its meeting on Tuesday evening, however, fortified by an opinion from the Corporation Counsel, proceeded to appoint four—one for each Ward—as follows: First Ward, JOHN CANNON; Second Ward, JOHN AYERS; Third Ward, BERNARD MCANALLY; Fourth Ward, SAMUEL BOYCE.

SENTENCES.—In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, sentences were pronounced upon the prisoners convicted at the present term of the Court. The following are the more important cases:

John Thompson, James Perry and Hugh Masterson for robbing the Cunard warehouses, were sentenced to the State Prison for terms as follows: Perry for 4 years; Thompson, 3 years and 9 months, and Masterson, 3 years and 6 months.

David Coleman and Timothy Caughlan, two of the Bergen Tunnel rioters, were sentenced to the State Prison for 2 years each. James Donnelly, another of them, who was recommended to the mercy of the Court by the jury, was sentenced to the County Work house for 4 months, and to pay a fine of $100.

John Goleesky, a Russian, about 21 years of age, convicted of arson, was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. HENRY TRAPHAGEN, one of the oldest residents of Jersey City, died yesterday at the advanced age of 80 years Fifty-eight years ago he was a teacher in the old Bergen Academy. He has since that time lived in the part of Jersey City formerly known as Harsimus, and now the Fourth Ward of the city. He was a man of great wealth.

☞ Mr. WM. WHITLEY has been reelected Overseer of the Poor and Superintendent of the Almshouse, by the Jersey City Common Council.

☞ The following Commissioners of Assessment have been appointed in Jersey City by the Common Council: First Ward, DAVID GOULD; Second Ward, J. A. VAN BUSKIRK; Third Ward, J. S. HERRON; Fourth Ward, J. NARINE.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, May 27.

$10,000 Missouri St. 6s	82½	200 Ind. Riv. R.R	23½
15,000 Mic. So. S. F bs. 7s	76	700 Reading R.R	79¾
5,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90½	200 do	b60 79¾
2,500 do	90½	500 do	b60 79¾
21 Ill. Cent. Rights	137½	800 do	s60 79⅝
2,000 Erie R. Con. bs '71	75½	500 do	b5 79
7,000 Ill. Riv Loan, 6s	94	50 Harlem Railroad	11¾
3,000 H. R. R. R. 2d Mtg.	86	5 Michs. Cen. R. R	94½
1,000 Ill. R. R. R. 3d Mtg.	86¾	113 do	94½
1,000 do	90½	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	b10 60¾
1,000 C. & T. Div'd Bods	66	10 do	60¾
12 Bank of Commerce	107½	513 do	60⅜
10 do	107¾	212 do	60⅝
250 Ocean Bank	97	50 do	60⅝
10 Hanover Bank	96	170 do	s30 60
5 Park Bank	105	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	s30 60
20 do	104¾	16 do	827
10 Bk State of N. Y.	104	44 M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	59
10 Ohio L. & T. Co.	101	80 Cleve & Pitts. R.R.	44¾
200 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	74	250 do	b60 45¾
15 Del. L. & W. R.R.	96	100 do	45¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R'd.	s60 92¾	100 do	s15 45¾
700 do	b60 94⅛	100 do	s30 45¾
50 do	b10 94⅛	100 do	s60 45¾
250 do	94	400 do	45
120 do	94½	200 do	b60 45⅞
1100 Erie Railroad	22	20 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.R.	101
940 do	22½	50 Ga. & Chi. R.R.	s60 56
65 do	b10 22¾	24 do	56⅛
100 do	s10 23	200 do	s60 56⅛
300 do	s30 23	100 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	77
50 do	b15 23⅛	400 do	b60 77
200 do	s15 23⅛	200 do	77
14 do	23¾	100 do	s15 77
200 do	b60 23¾	200 do	s60 77
100 do	b2 23⅞	60 Chic. & R. I. R.	73
236 La Crosse & Mil. R.	77	147 Mil. & Miss. Railroad	87
100 Illinois Central R.	139	150 do	b60 87
50 do	s10 139½	150 do	s30 87

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Indiana St. 5s	83	640 Clev. & Pitts. R.	45¾
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	82½	300 do	b60 45¾
4,000 Mic. S. S. Fd. Bs.	76	100 do	s30 44¾
100 Erie Railroad	b3 23¾	200 do	s10 44¾
510 do	24	200 do	b60 45¾
200 Harlem R. R.	s60 11¾	22 M. S. & N. I. sp. sk.	90
100 do	11¾	100 do	b60 90
1060 Cleve & Tol. R.	s60 63½	100 N. Y. Cent. R.	s60 94
50 Ba Co. & Mil. R.	s30

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS.

Last Days of General Walker in Nicaragua.

Full Particulars of his Capitulation.

Conditions of the Surrender and How it was Effected.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND DOCUMENTS,

Scenes and Incidents at Rivas Before the Departure of the Filibusters.

Important Statistics and History of the Campaign by Gen. Henningsen.

LETTERS FROM GEN. WALKER.

By the arrival of the *Illinois* from Aspinwall, we receive full particulars of the capitulation of Gen. WALKER and the close of the Nicaraguan war.

As already announced, Gen. WALKER had left Aspinwall for New-Orleans, where he arrived on Wednesday. Among the passengers by the *Illinois* to this port were Gen. HENNINGSEN and Col. TITUS.

Our correspondent, whose letters will be found below, gives highly interesting details of the last scenes in Rivas, and of the negotiations between Capt. DAVIS and WALKER, which finally led to the latter's surrender.

On the 7th of May, 101 guns announced to the people of San José, Costa Rica, the occupation of Rivas by the Allies.

Gen. MORA, with his division of the army was expected at San José on the 13th. Great preparations were being made to give him an enthusiastic reception.

The *Cronica*, gives all due credit to Capt. DAVIS for his humane interference to save the lives of WALKER and his followers, and also speaks in the highest credit of his noble conduct.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, Tuesday, May 19, 1857.

"WALKER has plenty of food and supplies, and is now in a better position than ever." This stereotyped lie of WALKER'S friends, and of the newspapers in his interest, is true for once. For, to day, he is comfortably cabined on the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, in the harbor of Panama, where he has as much as he can eat, and "is perfectly secure from any attacks," except those of his own conscience.

In my letter of April 20, in some speculations as to the fate of WALKER in the closing scenes at Rivas, which I wrote you I should probably give you by the following steamer, I said that the only possibility of his escape, was that Commander DAVIS, at the last moment, might intercede with the Allies for his life, and the lives of his few followers. This speculation has become fact. WALKER having been reduced to only 250 men and officers on the 30th of April, surrendered with all his force on the 1st day of May, to Commander DAVIS, hy and with the consent of General MORA, Commander in-Chief of the Allies. He embarked the same day, with 16 of his officers, on board the *St. Mary's*, sailed on the 5th, and on the 17th, arrived in the port of Panama.

You will recollect that your last advices from WALKER were np to 13th April, in the shape of a rumor that he was confined to only two houses with all his force, and that he could hold out but a few days longer. This was not fully correct.

On the 4th of April, WALKER burned all the buildings except those composing the heart of the city, which he could defend.

On the 11th of April, the Allies attacked WALKER'S fortifications, and after great loss, fell back to their lines. They threw an immense number of ball into the city, and undertook to get possession of it by assault. WALKER claims that they lost 500 killed, and 70 prisoners, who fell into his hands, while his own loss was only two killed. The *Cronica de Costa Rica* speaks of this battle as an unfortunate one for the Allies, and adds: "The loss was grave on both sides."

From this time up to the 27th April, there does not appear to have been much fighting, bot deserters were constantly going over to the Allies. On the 27th, 70 of WALKER'S men and 17 officers deserted to the Allies, just as the firing recommenced npon the city. On the 28th, the firing against the city was continued. On the 29th, it was augmented.

On the 30th, Commander DAVIS, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, appeared in the allied camp, and commenced negotiations with Gen. MORA for the surrender of WALKER and the remnant of his force. At this time the force of MORA besieging the city amounted to over 2,500 men. I have been favored with copies of the official papers of the negotiatione which resulted in the capitulation of WALKER, and will give yon the substance of them in regular order:

No. 1—Dated April 30, in the camp of the allies, from Commander DAVIS to Gen. WALKER—Informs him that he is perfectly aware of his position, and offers, by authority from Gen. MORA, to guarantee his personal safety, and the lives and safety of all under his command, if he and they will quit the couotry. Commander DAVIS also offers to take Gen. WALKER to Panama in the *St. Mary's*, and notifies him that Gen. MORA consents to suspend hostilities.

No. 2—Dated at RIVAS, April 30.—Gen. WALKER writes to Commander DAVIS that his propositions are too vague, and asks for a personal interview.

No. 3—Dated April 30, Commander DAVIS is surprised that Gen. WALKER fiode his propositions to be vague. He now asks him to abandon his enterprise, and leave the country, pledging himself for the safety of all persons in RIVAS, without exception, hut declined the personal interview.

No. 4—Dated April 30, Gen. WALKER writes to Commodore DAVIS that he agrees to suspend hostilities until notified by Commander DAVIS that they are to recommence. He wishes Commander DAVIS to inform Gen. MORA that he considere invitations to his men to desert, as acts of hostility. He proposes to send two officers to Commander DAVIS to treat, if they can have safe conduct.

No. 5—Dated April 30, Commander DAVIS sends safe conduct for the two officers.

No. 6—Dated April 30, Gen. WALKER to Commander DAVIS, names Brigadier-General HENNINGSEN and Col. JOHN P. WATERS, as the persons who are authorized to negotiate.

No. 7 is an agreement entered into between Gen. WALKER and Commander DAVIS, in accordance with the soggestions of the latter, as follows:

RIVAS, Friday, May 1, 1857.

An agreement is hereby entered into between Gen. WM. WALKER on the one part, and Commander CHAS. H. DAVIS, of the United States Navy, on the other part, and of which the stipulations are as follows:

First—Gen. WALKER, with 16 officers of his staff, shall march ont of Rivas with their side arms, pistols, horses, and personal baggage, under the guarantee of said Commander DAVIS, of the United States Navy, that they shall not be molested by the enemy, and shall be allowed to embark on board the United States vessel-of-war *St. Mary's*, in the harbor of San Juan del Sur, the said Commander DAVIS undertaking to transport them safely on the *St. Mary's* to Panama.

Second—The officers of Gen. WALKER'S army shall march out of Rivas, with their side-arms, under the guarantee and protectiou of Commander DAVIS, who undertakes to see them safely transported to Panama in charge of a United States officer.

Third—The private and non-commissioned officers, citizens, and employes of departments, wounded or unwounded, shall be surrendered, with their arms, to Com. DAVIS, or one of his officers, and placed under his protection and control, he pledging himself to have them safely transported to Panama, in charge of a United States officer, in separate vessels from the deserters from the ranks, and without being brought into contact with them.

Fourth—Com. DAVIS undertakes to obtain guarantees, and hereby does guarantee, that all natives of Nicarsgua or Central America now in Rivas, and surrendered to the protection of Com. DAVIS, shall be allowed to reside in Nicaragua and be protected in life and property.

Fifth—It is agreed that such officers as have wives and families in San Juan del Sur, shall be allowed to remain there under protection of the United States Consul till an opportunity offers of embarking for Panama or San Francisco.

General WALKER and Commander DAVIS mutually pledge themselves to each other that this agreement shall be executed in good faith,

WM. WALKER,
CHAS. HENRY DAVIS,
Commander United States Navy.

Present and acting—C. F. Henningsen, John T. Waters, J. Winthrop Taylor.

No. 8—Dated at Four Corners, suburbs of Rivas, May 1, is a letter from Gen. MORA to Commander DAVIS, thanking him for his successful efforts in ending the war.

No. 9—Dated May 1, Four Corners, camp of the allies, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to General CANAS, informing him that Rivas and all General WALKER'S munitions of war at his disposal.

No. 10—Dated at San Juan del Sur, May 2, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to Lieut. MAURY, of the *St. Mary's*, ordering him to take the *Granada*, WALKER'S war-schooner, by force, if necessary, after informing Captain FAESOUX of the loss of national character his schooner has sustained.

No. 11 is as follows:

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, May 2, 1857.

CAPTAIN FASSOUX: Deliver the *Granada* to the *United States*. WM WALKER.

No. 12—Dated San Juan del Sur, May 2, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to Gen. MORA, telling him he is satisfied the claim of Nicaragua to the war-schooner *Granada* is just, and that he is ready to deliver her over. Commander DAVIS asks Gen. MORA to make arrangements for the transportation of the officers and crew to the *United States*.

No. 14—Dated San Juan del Sur, May 3, is an order to Lient. MAURY to transfer the *Granada* to Gen ESTRADA, Commander of the division of the allies at San Juan del Sur.

No. 14—Dated San Juan del Sur, May 3, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to Lient. MCCORKLE, of the *St. Marys* ordering him to proceed to Virgin Bay, take Gen. WALKER'S men in charge, and proceed to Panama by such route as Gen. MORA shall direct, advising him that no deserters are to accompany the party.

No. 15—Dated Rivas, May 2, is a letter from Gen. MORA to Commander DAVIS, informing him that he has received orders to march and fortify points on the San Joan River—that he leaves Gen. CANAS in charge, with directions to continue the friendly relations with all parties, and notifying Com. D. that Gen. WALKER had not complied with the terms of the capitulation, he and HENNINGSEN having mutilated the guns, and thrown the powder into wells.

No. 16—Dated San Juan del Snr, May 4, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to General CANAS, thanking him for his courtesy in all the negotiations, for his humanity to prisoners, and to the sick and wounded, sud notifying him that he will leave Dr. ROYSTON in charge of the hospitals.

No. 17—Dated on board the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, May 14, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to Commodore MERVINE, of the flag ehip *Independence* at this port, expressing the great gratification he experienced in witnessing General CANAS' humane conduct, in having immediately after the capitulation sent provisions and all necessaries to the sick and wounded; and informing Commodore MERVINE that he left sixty sick and wounded in the hospitals, and twenty in private houses.

The following is the General Order issued hy Gen. WALKER to his troops after the capitulation. You will observe the phrase, "In parting *for the present*," etc., in the document.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RIVAS, Friday, May 1, 1857.

General Order, No. 59.—The Commander in-Chief, in communicating to the Army the following agreement, thinks it proper to state that he entered into it on the solemn assurance from Captain DAVIS, that Col. LOCKRIDGE, with his whole command, had left the San Juan River for the United States.

In parting, for the present, with the brave comrades who have adhered to our course through evil as well as good report, the Commander-in-Chief desires to return his deep and heartfelt thanks to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Reduced to our present condition hy the cowardice of some, the incapacity of others, and the treachery of many, the army has yet written a page of American history, which it is impossible to forget or erase. From the future, if not from the present, we may expect just judgment. WM. WALKER.

The following is a correct list of the officers of WALKER'S staff, now on board the *St. Mary's*:

Gen. Wm. Walker, Gen. C. F. Henningsen, Col. Bruno Natzmer, Col. John P. Waters, Lieut.-Col. Henry, Lient.-Col. Rogers, Lient.-Col. Tucker, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Swiogle, Major Hoof, Captains West, Williamson, McEachen, Fassoux, (schooner *Granada*,) Hawkins; Lientenants Bacon, McMichael, Brady; Drs. Kellum, McAlemy; Orderly Frederick Romer.

When Gen. WALKER surrendered he had what he calculated as four days' provisions, viz.: two hulls, two horses and three mules.

The fact that only 80 of WALKER'S men remained sick at Rivas at the capitulation shows that, at least, 100 must have died within a few days from neglect and starvation, as the number, when WALKER commenced to eat dogs and mule meat, amounted to 170. When Gen. CANAS entered the hospital he was perfectly borror struck with the destitutioo and misery of the sufferers. He immediately ordered ventilation, clean linen, medicines, and even luxuries to the patients.

The number of men who surrendered with arms in their hands was 240. These men, under charge of Lient. MCCORKLE, of the *St. Mary's*, it was understood, were to be marched to Liberia, taken across the Gulf of Nicoya to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, and from thence transported in the *Panama* to Panama. The *Panama*, however, arrived this morning without any of this force, and Capt. Dow brings no reliable news of their whereabouts. I questioned a gentleman of my acquaintance from Salvador, who was on the *Panama*, as to whether they would be forwarded on her next trip. His reply was: "No, the Government of Costa Rica has no money to waste in any such expense." Some say that they have gone by way of the lake and river to Greytown, but I think there can be no doubt they were on their way to Costa Rica. Whether they will be forwarded is a case of *quien sabe*.

Those who have any sympathy for Gen. WALKER in his fall, unless they are lost to even the common sentiments of humanity, will have their sympathy somewhat modified on becoming acquainted with the following facts, which I have from a high official source, a gentleman who cannot be mistaken in what he relates: On the 30th day of May, while General WALKER, without the knowledge of his men, was negotiating his capitulation, knowing that he was to surrender the next day, one of his soldiers, contrary to a general order, went ootside of his lines. He shortly after returned, he having only gone out to get a bottle of aguadiente. WALKER called him np, when he acknowledged his fault, and prayed for forgiveness. "If yon have any message to send to your friends," said WALKER, in his mild, but sarcastic way, "you had better prepare it, for at sundown you die." Punctually at sunset a platoon of soldiere was drawn up for the execntion, and just as the order was given to fire, the soldier appealed to his comradee: "Boys, you wouldn't shoot a fellow-soldier for such a thing as that, would yon?" They raised their rifles and fired over his head. The poor fellow broke and ran, when he was brought to his knees by Lieut. Col. ROGERS, an Irishman, who figuree in the llet I send you, by a pistol shot. Stepping up to the man while in this position, ROGERS placed his revolver at his forehead and blew out his brains! May be there isn't a hell. There ought to be, if there is not.

Gen. WALKER and some of his officers have conducted themselves in the most insolent manner towards Com. DAVIS and Com. MERVINE, notwithstanding the former saved their lives, and has treated them in the kindest way on board the *St. Mary's*. WALKER even charges Com. DAVIS with having induced his men to desert him, and with unjustly turning over his schooner to the allies. Indeed, his insolence is so great that Com. DAVIS does not enter his own cohin, to which he kindly invited WALKER on his coming on board at San Juan del Sur. High officers of the fleet give me this information.

Yesterday, Sunday, Com. MERVINE, feeling bound to see these officers shipped to the United States, sent a very polite message to Gen. WALKER, asking him how many of his staff were able and willing to pay their own passage to the States? "When I need an agent I will appoint one," replied WALKER. Com. MERVINE then sent for Gen. HENNINGSEN, whom he found to be a well bred gentleman in his manners, and put the same question to him. Gen. H. could not say, as it was rather a delicate question for him to broach to his fellow-officers. "Well," replied Com. MERVINE, "as many as are of Gen. WALKER'S way of thinking will remain on board my ship, until I get ready to go to San Francisco, when I shall take him and them to that port." On Gen. H. communicating this threat to Gen. WALKER, he got down from his high horse, and said that himself and Gen. H. would pay their own passage, but as to the others he could say nothing.

Com. MERVINE informs me that he shall send the whole across the road to-morrow, under charge of a file of Marines, who will not quit them until the wheels are moving the steamer out of the harbor.

There are some three or four hundred of WALKER'S men in Costa Rica, besides the 240 who surrendered last at Rivas. Many of them were enlisting in the Costa Rican army. Others were being gathered at San Jose de Costa Rica, to be sent to Greytown, by way of the Serapiqui river. Some say that they go to take np lands hy permission of Costa Rica, on the Serapiqui. In fact, I can get out little relishk in relation to the deserters.

Col. MCDONALD, formerly Agent of the steamers at San Juan del Sur, and more or less in WALKER'S service, sought the protection of the *St. Marys*, and after living on board of her six weeks at San Juan, was brought to Panama, on the same terms as the others. Having broken his parole not to go on shore, Com. DAVIS sent a Lieutenant (with some Marines into town to arrest him and bring him on board. He, however, claimed to be a British subject, upon which Com. MERVINE allowed him to escape.

Col. CAYCE, WALKER'S Q. M. General, who was reported by the Costa Rican papers sometime since to have deserted, remained with WALKER up to the last, and then joined the allied army.

"Col. TITUS, the Kansas Bully, who ran away from Castille at the head of 250 men when his enemy had only 22, joined WALKER at Rivas, but deserted some five or six days before the final break up. He has gained a noble reputation as a warrior truly.

Col. CANTY held Greytown, according to information by the British steamer *Dee*, at last dates, with 200 men.

The allies' objection to the escape of WALKER was the only difficulty that Com. DAVIS had in his negotiations. His persistency and their own humanity finally got the best of the argument, and his life was saved.

This evening the Governor of Panama having verbally expressed a fear that there might be some disturbance at the railroad station on the departure of WALKER, Com. MERVINE addressed the former a note, offering to send on shore a strong guard of Marines, if deemed necessary. Of course the Governor will not coosent.

The Railroad Company's steamer *Panama*, Capt. J. H. Dow, arrived here this morning, having left Punta Arenas de Costa Rica on the 14th instant. She bringe 5,000 hides, 2,300 bags of coffee, some indigo, cochineal, sugar, cigars, &c., and 25 passengers.

F. W. R.

Departure of General Walker for the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

Gen. WALKER and officers left on the *Granada* at 5 o'clock for New-Orleans, Com. MERVINE sent him on shore under a guard of a file of marines, who came over with him on the same car. There was no appearance of restraint however. The people gathered in large numbers at the Panama dépôt to get a sight of the lion, but all was orderly and quiet.

In Costa Rica the people were celebrating their triumph by firing cannon, rockets, illuminations, and every other demonstration of joy.

Henningsen's Account of the War.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

I inclose you "Statistics of WALKER'S Campaign," furnished me by Brigadier-General HENNINGSEN, of WALKER'S army, thrangh the United States Coosul at Panama. It is not valuable to those who are in search of the real facts, as everything is much exaggerated in favor of WALKER, and against the Allies. To say, for instance, that WALKER had to contend against 3,000 Costa Ricans, in the first nine months after the 29th June, 1855, is an unpardonable misstatement, because *everybody* knows better. That WALKER has received, including those on the River, at least, 5,000 men is beyond question. That the Allies have neither had more than half the men in arms the HENNINGSEN states, or lost half the number he estimates they have, is equally beyond cavil. But due allowance must be made for the anxiety General HENNINGSEN has to make a good stay under defeat, and also for the errors natural to one who was so much interested they should be truths as he is. If you deduct one-half all through for General H.'s glorification of WALKER and himself, and also one half from the number and losses of the Allies all through, the thing will be as nearly correct as can be arrived at. I submit the statement to yon without farther comment, as every one conversant with the facts of the fillibuster war will be able to point out its exaggerations.

F. W. R.

STATISTICS OF WALKER'S CAMPAIGN.

BY C. F. HENNINGSEN.

The first period may be reckoned from the 29th of June, 1855, comprising nine months, during which time he fought against 4,600 men, namely: 1,600 servile, and 3,000 Costa Ricans. The result leaving him (after a loss in round numbers of 200 men in killed and wounded, and 1,000 of theirs) master of the soil of Nicaragua.

DATE.	Walker's force.	Enemy's force.	Americans killed and wounded.	Natives killed and wounded.	Commander.
1855.	A.	N.			
June 29, Rivas.....	55	10	600	92	200 Walker.
Sept. 3, Virgio.....	45	120	550	9	160 Walker.
1856.					
March 20, Santa Rosa	300	120	600	35	— Schlesinger
April 11, Rivas.....	550	200	3000	142	600 Walker.

SECOND PERIOD.

The Second Period may be reckoned from 1st September, 1856, to Dec. 12, of that year, terminating with the evacuation of Granada. During this time, he had to contend against about 7,000 men of the native and allied army—the result being that with a loss of 511 killed and wounded on his part, and of 2,700 killed and wounded on the part of the allies. At the end of December this force was reduced to 1,600 men, thinned every day by desertion. In fact, but for the capture of the lake and river steamers, the war might have been considered virtually decided.

1856. Date.	Place.	Walker's force.	Enemy's force.	Allies killed and wounded.	Natives killed and wounded.	Commanders.
Sept. 1	San Jacinto.	40	200	26	—	McDonald.
Sept. 5	San Jacinto.	60			—	Byron Cole.
Oct. 12	Massaya.	600	1500	70	600	Walker.
Oct. 13	Granada.	150	600			Walker.
Nov. 10	Transit.	350	700			Hornsby.
Nov. 11	Transit.	260	800	25	70	Walker.
Nov. 17	Massya.	260	3000	90	500	Walker.
Nov. 24	Granada.	270	2800	1150	500	Walker.
Dec. 12	Granada.	160				Henningsen.

THIRD PERIOD.

The third period may be reckoned from the 25th of January, 1857, to the 1st of May. 1857, which terminated the siege of Rivas, and during which time WALKER had contended with over 6,000 of the enemy, with a loss to his force of 300 killed and wounded, and between 2,000 and 2,500 to that of the allies.

1857. Date.	Place.	Walker's force.	Allied force.	Am. killed and wounded.	Allies killed and wounded.	Commander.
Jan. 25.....	Obragle.	300	2100	15	60	Henningsen.
Jan. 29.....	St. George	400	2300	92	350	Henningsen.
Feb. 3.....	St. George.	220	—	23	50	Walker.
Feb. 13.....	St. George.	300	—	—	150	Walker.
March 4....	Jacote.	125	200	39	—	Sanders.
March 16..	St. George.	400	2800	75	400	Walker.
March 23		—		55	400	Walker.
and Ap. 11	Rivas.	—	2600		60	Walker.
Total.....				239	2100	

Force of WALKER from the time of his landing to the 1st of May, 1857, nearly two years, exclusive of LOCKRIDGE'S force, 2,518. Total force of the Allies, exclusive of 1,200 Costa Ricans, if, as alleged, on the river, 18,000. Total killed and wounded of WALKER'S force, 850. Total Allies killed and wounded, 5,560.

To this force of 2,518 men, the total force WALKER had under arms during two years, since his landing in the country, it is hardly necessary to add the armed citizens who fought at Granada and Rivas, because they are, with a score of exceptions, discharged soldiers, and it must be borne in mind that if many wounded died, a large proportion of the wounded recovered. It is estimated that during two years, of 2,500 men enlisted or holding commissions, about 1,000 were killed or died of their wounds or sickness, about 700 deserted, 250 were discharged, 425 were at Rivas on the 1st of May, and 80 surrendered or escaped down the river. Total 2,465, leaving 53 unaccounted for.

It will be perceived from these tables, which are substantially correct, whatever errors they contain being in favor of the Allies, that this has been no ordinary contest, either as regards the obstinacy with which WALKER'S men fought, or the odds against which they were pitted. And to enable your readers to discern that this has been no holiday work, it will suffice to point out that in proportion to the number engaged, the loss of the Americans averages more than double the number lost in the battles of Mexico by TAYLOR and SCOTT, and that WALKER'S men engaged against an average of double the disparity of force which the United States armies had to struggle against in Mexico. Those readers who will take the trouble to figure out the matter, will discover that the loss was, for instance, at Rivas, 11th April, 24 per cent.; at Massaya, Nov. 13, 25 per cent.; at Granada, 37 per cent.; at St. George, in the first battle, 23 per cent.; in the last, 18 per cent. Whereas, the first day's battle in Monterey, in Mexico, gives under 9 per cent.

They will further discern that the average fighting in Nicaragua has been, all through, rather more bloody than the memorable contest of Lundy's Lane. When it is considered that about 1,000 men of WALKER'S army have done the real fighting, it may be admitted that they have redeemed the weakness or the shame of those who could not face prolonged endurance or continued danger.

At Jocoté, March 4, by the incapacity of Gen. SANDERS, 125 men, whom he commanded, gave way before 200 of the enemy. The wounded which he abandoned were slaughtered. His total loss was 37 men. This was called "Jocoté races."

On the 16th March, Gen. WALKER marched to San Jorge with 400 men, 2 six-pounders, 1 howitzer, and 4 mortars, and approached within 400 yards and fired on the place for near two hours, expending about 220 shot and shell.

By this fire the enemy were driven ont of San Jorge, except the church, where they left a small guard for the wonnded. One portion of their force retired back of the town—the remainder, favored by the broken ground, brush and plantain patches, and numbering over 2,000 men, made a fierce attack, which lasted about four hours, on Gen. WALKER'S position, which, half the time, was attacked on three sides at once. Finally, all these attempts having been repulsed, Gen. WALKER fired forty shots more on the place, with the view to show that he had maintained his ground, as there was nobody in it. It was now discovered that the enemy had got between Gen. WALKER and RIVAS, where, in the hollow roads and behind cactoe hedges, they hoped to impede his return, or at least to stop his heavy guns, mortars, wagons and wounded. They were, however, dispersed without trouble or loss, till close to Rivas, where, on one road they had strongly barricaded a house at the Cuatro Esquinas.

On this road, one gun, a wagon and some wounded were wedged in on a hollow road, and almost as much loss was experienced in rash attempts to pass this house (which Gen. WALKER twice rode by) as during the whole fight at San Jo ge.

Meanwhile Gen. HENNINGSEN, who had brought up the rear guard in excellent order, dispatched part of this force with the two guns (which had been easily cleared) into Rivas. Finally, as night was coming on, the other guns and wagons were driven through a plantain patch and brought into Rivas about daybreak. The total loss of WALKER'S force was 75 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is ascertained to have been 400 killed and wounded, probably much more, as nearly 600 rounds were fired from WALKER'S guns.

On the 23d of March 2,500 men attacked Rivas. They nearly surprised, and had half cut through the doors of the hospital, when discovered. They attacked from three sides with great fierceness for about three hours. On three points they succeeded in occupying houses outside the barricades. On one point they brought np a five-pound gun, which was captured, together with an Italian Lieutenant-Colonel commanding it, the same who was on board of the Costa Rica brig blown up by FAYSSEUX. The enemy were finally driven ont of all these houses, leaving about 30 prisoners, one gun, and 6,000 cartridgee in the hands of WALKER.

Though the enemy had been all the morning removing their dead, seventy bodies were buried that afternoon by the garrison; and two wells, one full and the other half filled with dead, were discovered two days after.

The enemy at one time occupied half the house in which Major TUCKER'S men were quartered, and 20 were here taken prisoners by him. The total loss of the enemy was ascertained to be over 400 men; that of WALKER 12 killed and wounded.

The next attack was on the 4th of April. An hour before daylight, 150 Costa Ricans, on the information of deserters, gained the lower plaza and occupied nearly a whole row of houses. They again attacked three sides of the town, and succeeded in occupying some huts, being within a thin partition of Captain MCEACHIN'S quartere on the main street.

General HENNINGSEN brought three guns to bear, one in front, one on the side, and one in the rear of the said house of the Plaza, and Captain BUCHANAN'S company charging on them, 73 including three officers surrendered, the rest having stampeded. One of the guns was then sent to the relief of Captain MCEACHIN, and the enemy were then rapidly driven back. These and St. Ursula were the serious points of attack, on all others they had been repulsed, and by 9 o'clock A. M., had abandoned the field, leaving 150 bodies for WALKER'S men to bury, and 73 prisoners, and 25 wounded in his hands. One hundred more dead were seen laid out at the Cuatro Esquinas, and 225 wounded were counted. This, however, was only part of their loss, which, besides prisoners, cannot be computed at less than 600 men. The total force of the enemy was 2,600 men. WALKER'S loss was 16 killed and wounded, and 55 from the 23d of March, when the enemy first opened fire with a 24-pound gun, to the 1st of May.

The enemy attempted to batter Rivas with two 24-pounders, one howitzer and four 8-pound guns, one of which was taken on the 23d of March.

Their 24-pound shot, of which they fired near 500 into Rivas, strange to say, only killed one man, (Lieut. MOORE,) and wounded another by a falling beam, (Col. HENRY) Capt. MANN was killed by a 5 poond shot, and the roofs of the houses suffered considerably.

Some of these 24 pound shot, together with all the church bells and another gun, taken when WALKER entered Rivas in December last, were cast into 6-pound balls and fired back.

When Rivas was surrendered to Capt. DAVIS, the trunnions of all the guns had been broken off and all the ammunition destroyed.

Letters from Gen. Walker—Interesting Accounts of Recent Engagements.

From the San Francisco Herald.

By the permission of Mr. EDMUND RANDOLPH we are enabled to lay before our readers, this morning, the following narrative of recent events in Nicaragua, from the pen of Gen. WALKER himself. From this letter, devoid as it is of any attempt either at exaggeration or concealment, an accurate idea of the present condition of things in Nicaragua can be formed. It will be read with interest:

RIVAS, March 22, 1857,

MY DEAR RANDOLPH: CRITTENDEN wrote to me that * * * had been a very useful man in California; therefore I sent him back with instructions to report faithfully and accurately. I did not know his propensity to lie, or I should have sent some one else. This time I shall write, and not trust to any one. * * * * * * * * *

Since the enemy came into this Department, we have never had more than 500 men for marching. On the first of January, the aggregate of the army was towards of 1,000, including sick, wounded, and officers on furlough. Now it amounts (Ordinance, Commissary's, Quartermester's etc. Departments,) to something over 700—for marching, 400. The diminution is due almost entirely to desertion and the balls of the enemy—very little to fever or any form of disease.

Besides the fight at Ohraje—which, as the Costa Rica papers show, did more damage to the enemy than I thought for—we have four times attacked them at San Jorge, and have had one action on the plains near Jocote. During that time, the enemy had several times received reinforcements. Just before we attacked them last, they had from five to six hundred men from Punta Arenas through Guanacaste. They have never attempted to land any men at San Juan del Sur since the ill-fated expedition of the "*Once de Abril*."

Concerning the action at Obraje, and the first and second attacks on San Jorge, you are already informed. I supposed that * * * would inform you that before he left we gave them a cannonade of about one hundred rounds, but he does not appear to have done so, and I see nothing of this in the papers. This cannonade depressed the enemy, who did not venture to come out to attack us; but our supply of round shot (6 lb.) was limited, and we retired. Since then, we have been casting 6 lb shot, and our cupola for smelting is now in operation. This, with the 500 shot CRITTENDEN sent, assists us materially.

After our first cannonade of San Jorge, I mounted fifty or sixty men, and thus raised the Ranger force to 110 or 120. For some days they scoured the neighborhood and kept the enemy close to San Jorge. But they began to desert; one whole company—FARRELL'S—going off in two detachments. This company was made up of Stockton gamblers, who did pretty well in action, but had not moral courage to bear up against the terrible reports put in circulation by the natives.

About the time the *Sierra Nevada* was expected, I sent forty Rangers to San Juan del Sur, under the orders of Col. CAYCE. The day they were to return, I got news that the enemy—about 300 strong—were at or near Jocote. I accordingly sent General SANDERS, with about 120 rifles, to occupy Jocote and communicate with Col. CAYCE. On the road, some four miles this side of Jocote, he met the enemy, from 150 to 200 strong. Soon after the fire opened, Captains HIGLEY and CONWAY, whose companies were deployed in advance, were killed; a panic seized their men and spread rapidly to the rest of the command, and it was, according to all accounts, impossible to rally the men. Eighteen were left on the field—most of these wounded were left in the flight, and some eight or ten wounded were brought in. What makes the matter worse, CAYCE had met the enemy on the Transit and got the better of them, so that they were probably in retreat to San Jorge when SANDERS met them. This happened on or about the 4th of March.

Of course this affair had no tendency to check desertion, which was already rapid, and fomented by the proclamations and addresses the enemy found means to scatter in our camp. On the 7th, however, Captain STEWART arrived with 70 men, and on the next day I addressed the whole force in the Plaza. The desertion was stopped, and the army returned to a healthy state.

The affair at Jocote had depressed the courage of the men, and impaired their confidence in each other; but on the 15th—this day a week ago—I thought their spirits good enough to hazard another attack. Accordingly, on Monday morning, I marched with two sixes and a 12 pound howitzer, 4 mortars, about 400 rounds of 6 poond shot, and 80 shells, supported by men. We opened fire about 7 A. M., at a distance of about 400 yards; and after giving them 120 or 130 rounds of balls, opened with the shells. This soon forced them to come out of the town and attack us. They came ont, I think, some 1,500 or 1,800 strong, attacking us vigorously on all sides. Our men met them well—let them come up close—and drove them back with great slaughter. We kept up our cannonade on the town, so that they did not venture to return. About 3 P. M. I ascertained that nearly their whole force was scattered along the road to Rivas, in order to prevent us, as they said, from returning. Forming, then, the column with our wounded and ammunition in the centre, I took the head of the column and kept the advance companies at a charge all the way to Rivas, driving the enemy from all the points they occupied on the road, and scattering them in all directions.

Our loss in this action was 14 killed and 50 wounded, most of the latter slightly. By the enemy's own account they have lost from 400 to 600. The reports make these killed; so I think their loss may very safely be put at from 500 to 600 killed and wounded. Besides these the roads have been covered with deserters, north and south. On the night of the 19th, 83 Costa Rican deserters passed through Virgin on their way home.

Altogether, I think this last blow is as severe as any we have given them since we have been in the country. It has raised the courage of our own men; I never saw them fight better than they did last Monday. In addition to this, while we were at San Jorge, and this place was in the keeping of the departments, citizens and hospital patients, a number of the poor natives of the neighborhood came in and asked for arms. A number of the natives, too, have been voluntarily bringing in to us hogs and cattle during the week. These facts are significant, for they show how the natives think the war is going.

Considering the numbers which have been brought against us in this war, it is remarkable that so many of the poorer class of people have adhered to us in all reverees of fortune. Ignorant as they are of the resources and the feelings and sympathies on which we rely for support from the United States, their confidence in our power is due to the constancy with which we have borne up against famine, pestilence and the thousands the Allies have sent against us. Their hatred, too, to forced military service and their desire for quiet, tranquil labor makes them sympathize with us. I believe we can say with truth and just pride that, in spite of the calumnies our enemies have spread—in spite of the stories about civil and religious slavery—that we have a large majority of the working people in our favor. Especially is it true in this department, where the transit has increased their little trade and made them familiar with the advantages to be derived from the Americans.

Concerning matters on the river, you will receive by the *Sierra Nevada* all the news I have up to the present time. The *Orizaba* will bring later advices, although not later than the 20th, as the *Tennessee* does not, I understand, touch at San Juan del Norte. My impression is, that LOCKRIDGE will be here in a few days, either by way of Chontales or along the southern shore of the lake; that is, if he is not able to get a steamer. My side, Major BALDWIN, left here for San Juan del Norte with such instructions as lead me to expect LOCKRIDGE soon. Before the *Orizaba* returns I may have news direct from the river; if so, I will send it to you.

You will see that our ports are made free. This will, I think, facilitate the settlement of the Mosquito question in a manner more honorable to Nicaragua than was proposed by the Clarendon-Dallas treaty.

I shall write again before the steamer returns.

This letter is written merely to give you some idea of events up to this date. Yours, truly,

MR. EDMUND RANDOLPH. WM. WALKER.

MONDAY, March 23d.

P. S.—While writing the foregoing the enemy were keeping up a cannonade—very slow—with a 24 pounder, from a hill 1,200 or 1,400 yards distant. Their camp was situated on the Hacienda of Cuatro Esquinas, in the direction of San Jorge, while at the same time they barricaded on the Obraje road, on the brow of a hill about 200 yards from our pickets.

Yesterday afternoon and evening, the women who have been friendly to the enemy packed up and left. This was suspicious and foreboded a general attack. The officers on duty for the day were ordered to be vigilant during the night, and two general and two field-officers were ordered to be up in turn. About daylight, an aide called me, saying that the hospital—the Maleano house on the hill—was attacked in the rear. A company was ordered to the hospital, and the enemy was repulsed with the loss of an officer and 6 or 8 killed, and a number wounded. The fire had hardly ceased on the side of the hospital, when the whole front and right flank, as well as a portion of the rear of our camp, were assaulted by the enemy. They got into some of the houses, and commenced very industriously to throw np barricades; but they were finally driven from all their positions, and repulsed with a loss—as far as I can judge from the dead and wounded left behind—of between 300 and 400. They also lost a four pound piece taken by us, as well as 60 or 70 English Minie muskets, and some 5,000 cartridges—excellent British powder in the last.

One of the wounded taken prisoner is an Italian, who came out under the auspices of the Accessory Transit Company, in July, 1855, for the defence of Castillo and the river frontier. He deserted after the treaty of the 23d of October, 1855, and went to Costa Rica; was blown np on the *Once de Abril*, and picked up by Captain FAYSOUX. After several months service in the chain gang here, he knocked a careless sentry on the head and escaped. He was, therefore, an officer of confidence with the Costa Ricaus, and had charge of two four-pound pieces in the action. From him I gather some interesting details. He says we were attacked this morning by upwards of 2,000 men, under JOSE JOAQUIN MORA. It appears that the 500 or 600 men who left San José on the 2d instant, did not arrive at San Jorge until last Wednesday, two days after our cannonade. Since then, J. MORA came from San Carlos with 300 more, leaving TRINIDAD SALAZAR, (the greatest coward in Nicaragua,) in charge of that post. From all accounts SALAZAR could not have with him more than 100 men; and MORA brought with him the 24 pound gun from San Carlos. I, therefore, conjecture that by this time Italico estimates that at least one half of the Costa Rican force engaged this morning was put *hors du combat*. Considerable numbers have doubtless deserted, as our picket on the Jocote road saw them running away in squads of 2, 3 and 4, without arms. The action, then, has been pretty decisive to the Costa Ricans; and the Hondurenos we have captured say there were not many more than 100 left of the contingent which JATRUCH brought. The Nicaraguans engaged to-day have doubtless fled in all directions; for the most of them were pressed and glad of an opportunity to escape. ZARALA'S Guatemalans are by all accounts few—not

for believing that there can never be a question so difficult or complicated that it may not meet with a prompt, a peaceful and honorable solution." Nor did the speaker less represent the feelings of his countrymen when he declared that no class of Englishmen looked with jealousy on the expansion of the Union and the increase of its inhabitants. Some such feeling may have had an existence in the last generation, when the memory of our feuds was fresh, and when it was the plan of even well informed statesmen to raise up in the Spanish race a barrier against the predominance of our supposed rivals. But in English society at the present day we can trace no remains of this feeling. In the first place, we have learnt that no Spaniards or other Continental people are capable of holding their own against the energy and enterprise of a nation of Anglo Saxon blood, and to suppose that the Americans can be arrested by a set of Spaniards and half-castes is to suppose that the laws of nature can be set aside at the bidding of the politicians. Hence, if even any jealousy still existed, common sense would teach us its uselessness and absurdity. But, as Lord NAPIER justly observed, the feeling of Englishmen is rather one of pride and gratification that in so signal a manner and by a course of even a which our fathers judged calamitous, our language, laws, history, and institutions should be made the heritage of a new world which is growing up to such high destinies. We may trust, then, that with a more complete appreciation of each other's parts in the world former animosities will die away, and that, while we look with satisfaction on the legitimate extension of the Republic's power in the New World, the Americans will see with equal good will the development and increasing greatness of the British Empire. There is certainly room enough for both when each has a hemisphere. Long may it be, then, before the friendship of the two nations receives an interruption. If any one were to ask why it is that of late days there has sprung up in this country so favorable a feeling towards the United States, we should be inclined to answer that one of the chief reasons is the utter failure of liberal institutions and what we may call English ideas on the Continent of Europe. In despair or in disgust we have turned from the contemplation of those countries where our political usages have been copied only to be made ludicrous or revolting. The events of the last ten years have taught us how little comparatively these nations have in common with us, and have drawn closer the bonds which unite us to a kindred people, without whom we should be alone in the world.

The United States and New-Granada.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday May 12.

Mr. WYLD asked whether the Government, in consequence of the expedition now fitting in the ports of the United States, the destination of which was said to be the coast of Central America and the territories of New-Granada, had any intention of stationing a naval force upon those shores for the protection of British interests?

Lord PALMERSTON—In reply to the question of my Hon. friend I have to state that the Government have stationed, or are about to station, on the coasts of America, on both sides, naval forces which they think sufficient for the protection of British interests; but, considering the interest—I may say the anxiety—which has been excited in the public mind by the rumors to which the hon. gentleman has referred, it would be more agreeable probably to the House that I should give a short explanation of this question, and of its present position. [Hear, hear.] The House is aware that some months ago there occurred a very deplorable scene of violence and outrage at the Isthmus of Panama; that a quarrel began—nobody well knows how—some people say that it was a dispute between a passenger and a native about a water-melon; but, at all events, it acted like a spark thrown upon a smouldering fire, which burst out into a flame, and the reciprocal dislike which had long been growing up led to acts of great violence and scenes of bloodshed, which every body must deplore. The United States Government applied for redress for the past and security for the future, but I am sorry to say that the Government of New Granada, which is not particularly celebrated for exalted recollections of duties, or performance of obligations, refused compliance with these demands. These gross negotiations and communications between the United States and New Granada Governments, which have not yet led to any satisfactory termination. It is quite clear, I think, that that which is true in regard to private property is true also in regard to a Government—that it has its duties as well as its rights; and that the Government of New-Granada is bound to provide for the security of persons and property passing along the railway through its dominions. The excuse which it gave for refusing compensation to those who suffered by these excesses was, I think, to a certain degree, its own condemnation, because it alleged that the high-handed proceedings of the passengers for a long time hefore had created great exasperation, and it therefore was not wonderful that a slight cause should produce very considerable results. Now, I must think that if they knew that this great exasperation existed it was their duty to take measures to prevent the commission of outrages either by foreigners upon their own subjects, or by their own subjects upon foreigners. We have been in communication with the United States' Government upon this matter—a matter which evidently concerns not merely the interests of the citizens of the United States, but also those of all other nations whose people are in the habit of traversing this Isthmus. I am happy to say that the United States' Government profess the most just and honorable intentions. They disclaim any desire to occupy or take possession of any portion of the Territory of New-Granada, or of the railway. That which they are naturally entitled to expect is security for their citizens in passing and repassing the Isthmus by railway; and they naturally also require some redress for the injuries which were sustained upon the occasion to which I have referred. I am happy to say that their requirements are such as would be made by any Government in a similar position, and that they entirely disclaim any intention of taking advantage of this quarrel for the purpose of put ing forward any unjust or aggressive demands against the Government of the State of New-Granada. [Hear, hear.]

From the London Times' City Article, May 13.

There can be little doubt that the Spanish race in New-Granada have had much to bear from the conduct of the Californian emigrants, and that, whatever the United States' Commissioners may think upon the point, allowance is to be made for the effect produced upon a weak and sensitive people by the fact of shiploads of Filibusters, well supplied with ammunition and money, being regularly and openly dispatched month by month from the principal ports of the Union. Nothing of this sort, however, can exempt New-Granada from the due discharge of her own duties, and, as in her treaty with the railway company she pledged herself to an efficient protection of the transit, she is bound to pay for any default that may be proved to have occurred in that respect, and also to give guarantees against its recurrence. Whether those guarantees must necessarily involve a cession of territory which would place the entire republic under the power of the United States, and whether the acceptance of such cession would be in harmony with the clauses of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, are questions which have probably been reconsidered at Washington by the new Cabinet, and which are therefore, it may be assumed, *not likely to lead to embarrassment.* It is desirable to remark, however, on the evidences which each year presents of the consequences that have arisen for the conduct of those who in 1852 defeated the efforts for the united action of the commercial classes of England and the United States for promoting a joint interest in opening up the communication between the oceans. *But the two countries gone hand in hand, each route might have been developed according to its capabilities,* and the general growth of the prosperity of Central America might by this time have been one of the happiest countries of the age. The results of neglecting the opportunity were plainly predicted, and we now see Nicaragua devastated, New-Granada about to be attacked, and Mexico, while involved in complication concerning the Tehuantepec grant, in constant apprehension of further dismemberment.

From the London Post (Ministerial) May 16.

The short but important statement which Lord PALMERSTON made on Tuesday night, respecting the unfortunate difference which prevails between the United States and the Republic of New-Granada, will, we believe, be received with equal satisfaction on both sides of the Atlantic. It shows, first, that the Government of the Noble Lord is fully alive to the necessity of protecting British interests in Central America; and, secondly, that the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN and of General CASS *is not of the aggressive character which has been so generally imputed to both by certain of the American newspapers.* Instead of hostility to England, the recent re establishment of diplomatic relations between the two nations appears to have obliterated the recollection of former disagreements, and to have restored those cordial feelings of friendship, the interruption of which was always a matter of deep regret to the people of this country. The Government and citizens of the United States have given a generous response to the sentiments of amity which were so well expressed by Lord NAPIER on a recent occasion; and Lord PALMERSTON has now adopted and confirmed the views of the British Minister at Washington, by assuring the House of Commons that, in reference to the New-Granada difficulty, the United States Government profess the most just and honorable intentions; and that they disclaim any desire to occupy or take possession of any portion of the Territory of New-Granada, or even of the Panama Railway. The history of this dispute, whether arising from some insignificant cause, or from some gross and long-continued provocation, is a matter which it is now useless to discuss. It is quite clear that the outrage which was perpetrated in April, 1856, on the line of the railway, ended in the murder of several American citizens, and that the evidence being conflicting as to the real authors of the quarrel, the Government of New-Granada have not only failed to show that their subjects were in the right, ont they have also refused to give to the United States that redress for the past, and security for the future, which, in this case, they have claimed, first by negotiation, and now are about to demand by a perfectly justifiable exhibition of naval force. Another important inference may be drawn from the proceedings connected with this dispute. The Panama Railway is the great means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—the readiest and cheapest route by which the journey to and from California can be accomplished. Every country in the world has an interest in this important line, not only with regard to its neutrality, but with regard to the safety of those who avail themselves of its accommodation. The State of New-Granada, with a weak and disorganized Government, and with a population partly of Spanish and Indian origin, not only practically, nor very orderly, has not the power, even if it had the inclination, to establish those safeguards of police along the railway which the necessities of this vast passenger traffic require. In saying this, we do not for a moment doubt that Californian adventurers and American filibusters, with revolvers and bowie-knives in their pockets, would be rather disagreeable customers even in a country where the law is enforced with a stern and vigorous hand. But it is unfortunate that the weakness of New Granada should be brought in direct contact with the lawless propensities and practices of a horde of men who carry with them wherever they go disrespect and contempt for constituted authority. The United States Government has, therefore, acted with moderation and justice in having sought first, by the peaceful means of negotiation and remonstrance, to secure that system of high police which in New-Granada is an absolute necessity; and secondly, upon the failure of diplomacy, *in using force to compel the attainment of the same object.* The public in this country will readily agree with Lord PALMERSTON, that the United States Government is entitled to expect security for their citizens in passing and repassing the Isthmus by railway, and also to require redress for grievous injuries. The presence of a British fleet at the scene of possible hostilities will not be unattended with salutary effects. Lord PALMERSTON states that the British Government have stationed, or are about to station, on both sides of the Isthmus, naval forces which they think will be sufficient for the protection of British interests. It, therefore, is not probable that the Commander of the United States squadron will be instructed at once, and without further parley and negotiation, to imitate the proceeding of Captain HOLLEST, of the *Cyane*—a proceeding which not only ended in the destruction of Greytown, but in the destruction of much property belonging to English and French subject, for which, we may add, no compensation has yet been given. The English fleet will be on the spot to watch the proceedings of the United States squadron, and to exercise that moral influence which is to be the duty of the United States Commissioner and naval force now about to be dispatched to the Chinese seas. It is in every sense deeply to be regretted that the Isthmus of Panama, perhaps the most important geographical and commercial position in the world, should be the seat of a number of weak and disorganized Governments, which contain within themselves no germ of future permanency or power. The United States Government, by adopting a moderate and temperate course, have in the present instance placed themselves entirely in the right: and should the exhibition of force be attended with the desired result, namely, security to life and property along this great interoceanic communication, the commercial nations of the world will have no reason to complain of a policy in the success of which they have a common interest, and in the results of which they must participate.

The Crusade against China—The War and Its Object.

From the London Times, May 14.

No reflections are more obvious than those in which the greatness of effects is contrasted with the smallness of the causes leading to them, but it seems as if an extraordinary illustration even of this familiar doctrine would be exhibited in the Chinese waters during the present twelvemonth. Last October Mr. Commissioner YEH thought fit to apprehend on board the *Arrow* a wretched Chinaman whose son or father was alleged to be a pirate, and to refuse the redress which this offence required. It is not improbable that next October may witness, as the consequence of this trespass on the deck of a lorcha, an assemblage of the fleets of half Europe off the coasts of China. A British squadron is already there, and a second on its way. An American squadron is to be despatched forthwith; and a French squadron is on the point of departure for the same destination. All this, perhaps, is natural, but this is not all. Spain is about to revindicate its interests in "the Indies," and the ancient flag of Castile and Leon will again be conspicuous in the Far East. Austria is to send ships to China, Sardinia is to do the same, and it is not impossible that other Italian ports may despatch their mails on this all-attractive expedition. Such a gathering of European keels will hardly have been seen since the days when the galleys of Genoa and Venice carried the chivalry of Christendom to the liberation of Palestine.

However, the object is not a holy war this time. The war, if fighting must needs ensue, will be just and will be unavoidable, but for that matter we alone are the actual belligerents, and we could certainly manage the contest by ourselves. Why, then, are the eagles gathered together? Upon the scent which usually collects them, no doubt. The attracting carcass is a huge over-populated empire—not, perhaps, effete, not decaying, not tumbling to pieces, not exposed in the ordinary helplessness of a prey, but still presenting irresistible allurements to the keen-eyed Cabinets of the Old and New World. The simple matter is, that a country large enough to constitute a considerable section of the whole globe is not unlikely to be brought into the community of Christian nations for the first time. As it happens, the country in question possesses also the monopoly of a produce so sought after as to be all but a necessary of life, and it is rich besides in those treasures of silk indispensable to the markets of the West. It is not, however, in this mere productiveness that the attraction resides. The laws of supply and demand may always be relied upon to insure cargoes of Chinese commodities; nor is it to be anticipated that we shall get tea in much greater quantities, or at a much cheaper price, after this business is settled than we did before. Neither can we assume that the expectations of reciprocity in commerce are exerting any very powerful influence. We ourselves, of course, being such very large consumers of Chinese produce, and such very large manufacturers on our own behalf, may naturally wish that Chinemen would deal with us as we deal with them, and not balance the transaction so interminably in silver alone; but Spain and Sardinia can have no eager anxieties in this way; and, even if they had, it is doubtful whether the pasture is very promising for any of us. The Chinese Empire is so large, its productions are so various, and habits of self-sufficiency in these respects have been inculcated upon Chinamen for so many generations, that it would be unsafe to reckon upon any immediate diffusion of European goods through the interior of the country, even after all the facilities which we may obtain.

Where, then, must we look for the attraction which appears to be so universally felt? Probably in the simple fact that an enormous empire is about to be introduced to the world. Hitherto China has avoided the intercommunion of society—has received nobody, and has visited nobody. The barriers are now likely to be removed, and one State would like admission to the mysterious region as well as another. Such an event as this gives the only chance now remaining of entirely new dealings, alliances or connections. There are no fresh worlds to be discovered; we have been round and round the globe, and have even found the northwest passage. If anything new is to be done it must be in some country long known but hitherto inaccessible, and such a country is China. Japan is a sealed land, certainly; but Japan is a mere speck on the map compared with the mighty empire of the Chinese. Here we believe is the true secret of the gathering. Governments do not, perhaps, expect much; we do not expect much ourselves, but none like to lose an introduction by which may convey nobody knows what, and which is all the more enticing from its very mystery. Every State wishes to be on a footing with the most favored State in its reception at a perfectly new place. Very likely there won't be much divisible, but nobody desires to miss a dividend for want of registering a claim. Commercial profit, political "influences," colonial position—fifty things besides, are floating about as possibly contingent on a good connection with China, and even where none of these are regarded there is the stimulus of fashion and example. Where half the world is going nobody likes to be behind.

And who, then, is to be the master of the ceremonies at this strange specimen of a Congress? In old days the Pope would have partitioned China, as he did the globe, and assigned the imaginary benefits of its provinces by equitable distribution among the Crowns of Christendom. As there is no longer such an arbiter we must each deal for ourselves, and we can do so, we trust, without any conflict of interests whatever. Our own interests are certainly not such as to clash with those of any other Government. On the contrary, they coincide, in the first instance, with the chief interests of all. We demand security for Europeans, freedom from insult, freedom from abasement, freedom from danger. We desire to terminate once and for all the expression, if not the existence, of that feeling by which a semi-barbarous people, whose lives by their own valuation are as cheap as those of dogs, presume upon a superiority in the scale of creation over the most civilized communities in the world. As our trade with the Chinese is enormous, and as we cannot dispense with some establishments in those parts, we ask for such reasonable freedom of settlement and range as health requires, and for the power of taking a few hours' exercise without being stoned. As we know perfectly well that Chinamen, as a nation, are not troubled with any actual sentiments of intolerance or unsociability, but are ready to take service and lodgings at any place between Singapore and St. Mary axe, we require that they shall give as well as take, and behave as freely at home as they do abroad. Here ends the principle of our demands. As to the immediate conditions of commerce, they must take their chance, nor is a word necessary on this score, although such a trade as the Chinese have lately driven with us is almost without a parallel under the sun. If the "balance of trade" is to be computed by the amount passing in money from one side to the other after the industrial productions of each have been interchanged, what is to be thought of the bargain of John Chinaman, who takes the whole value out in silver, and, after selling millions upon millions' worth, will buy nothing at all? This, however, is at his own discretion; we only ask him to do what he is profoundly anxious to do, viz., supply us with tea, and not visit us with degradation and injury while we are making our purchases. If other nations wish for like facilities, the course is open to them. We can have no possible jealousy in this respect. We want to light our own taper at the Chinese candle, but others can do the same without putting us in a bit worse position, or the Chinese either. We trust, indeed, that the results may be as much for their advantage as for ours. There is very little room left for supposing that the Chinese have any great step now to take in entering upon more liberal communications with the world. We have good grounds for believing that their character is in a phase of transition. Their enterprise, as shown in the goldfields and the Straits of Malacca, their ambition, as evinced at Sarawak, and the fermentation of the whole national mind, as exemplified in the tenacity and scope of their rebellion, also conclusive proofs against anything like a cherished system of isolation or seclusion. They have grown too big for their own country, like young birds for their nest; they are fain to come out into the world for their advancement, and they have turned things upside down at home. Their policy, in fact, is at an end. It has endured a long while, but it has failed at last. China must come out of its shell, for its own sake; and when so many millions of human beings throw their lot in with the rest of mankind it is hard if the result should not be for the benefit of all.

Spain and Mexico.

THE TROOPS FOR MEXICO NOT YET DEPARTED—HOPES OF A SETTLEMENT—GEN. CONCHA TO BE REMOVED ON ACCOUNT OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Advices from Madrid state that the troops destined for Cuba and eventually for Mexico, had embarked at Cadiz on board the vessels prepared for them, and the Generals who command the expedition, MENDIZUETA, GADRIDO, and SANTIAGO, had gone on board the *Francisco de Asis.* The actual sailing of the expedition had, however, not taken place.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 16th of May, says:

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid announces that Mr. LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Envoy, arrived there yesterday. He had this morning an audience of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. I have already mentioned the probability of a pacific arrangement of the quarrel between the two Governments. The latest dispatches received by M. LAFRAGUA from Mexico were of a satisfactory kind, and I have little doubt that, as a favorable disposition exists on both sides, zealously encouraged by the English and French Ambassadors at Madrid, the affair will be terminated amicably. In that case the greater part of the troops sent out to the Gulf will be kept at Cuba to strengthen the garrisons of that island.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of May 8:

There have been reports this last day or two of the intended removal of General JOSE CONCHA from the command of Cuba, but they obtained little credit, as his term of service expires in October, until when it was thought he would be allowed to remain. Information, however, has just reached me, from a highly trustworthy source, that his recall has been decided on in a Council of Ministers, and that he is to be replaced by General LERSUNDI, at present Minister of Marine. The name of the person who is to replace LERSUNDI is matter of conjecture, but the post will very probably be offered to Don LUIS GONZALES BRAVO. It would not be surprising if there were one or two other changes in the Cabinet; at least, it is generally thought that General FIGUERAS will not long remain in the War Department—a post he fills but very poorly. I am not yet acquainted with all the reasons for CONCHA's recall, but the recent scandalous extension of the Slave Trade in Cuba is believed to be one of them. On this subject, as I before informed you, Lord HOWDEN has lately had occasion to address frequent complaints to the Spanish Government. General CONCHA has, of course, following the example of most of his predecessors, taken a percentage on the profits of this illegal and infamous traffic. He is said to have made the moderate sum of $1,000,000, on which, even if he receive no other appointment, he will be able to exist tolerably on his return to Europe.

The India and China Mails.

INDIA.

TRIESTE, May 14.—The steamer *Bombay* arrived here to-day, at 2½ P. M., in 116 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 9th instant.

The India mails left Alexandria on that day, with advices from Bombay to the 17th of April; Calcutta, April 9; Ceylon, April 18, and Hong Kong, March 29.

A murderous spirit still prevails in the Bengal army, especially in the 34th native infantry.

At Bombay the banks have again reduced their rate of discount 1 per cent.

The import market remains unchanged. Freights were declining. Exchange 2s. 1¾d.@2s. 1¾d.

At Calcutta there was little or no change in either the produce or export markets. Freights have advanced. The money market was getting easier. Exchange 2s. 1⅞d.@2s. 2¼d.

CHINA.

TRIESTE, May 14.—Accounts from Hong Kong of the 30th March, state that three English ships, with troops, had arrived there. Admiral SEYMOUR had not undertaken any new operations.

The Viceroy YEH had imposed very heavy contributions on the towns and villages under his jurisdiction.

In China nothing of importance had transpired since the departure of the previous mail.

The steamer *Zenobi* had arrived with troops from Madras.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 11d.

Advices from Shanghae of the 20th March, state that a large business had been done in silk. The total amount of arrivals was 80,000 bales, of which 77,000 had been settled.

Exchange 6s. 11d. to 7s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, May 15, 1857—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been inactive during the week. SUGAR dull, and 1s.@3s lower. TEA and COFFEE steady. BREADSTUFFS are quiet. MONEY: on the Stock Exchange, the demand continues active. CONSOLS leave off at 93⅞@94 for money, 94⅛@94⅜ for account. BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d.; Mexican DOLLARS 4s. 9½d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 4½d., nominal. DOUBLOONS: Spanish 78s. 2d. South American 76s.

COCHINEAL dull, and id. cheaper. 300 bags at auction during the week partly sold. Honduras Silver 3s. 1d.@3s. 11d; Blacks, 4s.@4s. 9d. Mexican Blacks, 3s 10d.@3s. 11d. Teneriffee Silver, 3s. 11d.@4s; Blacks, 7s. 6d. COPPER in good demand. We quote Tough Cake and Tile £73 ₰ ton. Sheathing, 14d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 1s. ¾d. The discount has been raised from 2½@3 ₰ cent.

RUM quiet. 150 hhds. Bengal sold at 2s. 9d., proof.

COCOA dearer. 410 bags Trinidad mostly sold at 70s. for low grey to 90s. for good red. 300 bags Guayaquil at 93s.

COFFEE—On this spot there has not been much doing, owing to the absence of public sales; the transactions are limited to about 300 casks Plantation Ceylon, chiefly from second hands, at firm rates, and 2,000 bags Native Ceylon, good clean and fine, at 58s.@64s. good Continental demand for floating cargoes has led to the sale of two St. Domingo; 2 600 bags Aux Cayes and Jacmel at 55s. 6d.; 4,000 bags Gonaives and Port-au-Prince at 57s @57s. 6d.; and for four of good first Rio—4,800 bags at 50s., 2,700 bags at 50s. 6d., 4,700 bags at 49s. 6d., all for near ports.

COTTON—Sales for the week 3,500 bales, at steady prices. At Liverpool there has been a good demand; sales for the week being 51,890 bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 7 13-16d. ₰ lb.

CORN—There was a good supply of English Wheat at Monday's market, for which the demand was limited, and very little business was done, although a decline of 1s @2s. would have been submitted to. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 45s. 10d. on 114,220 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 52s.@56s., Red 58s. @62s. ₰ qr. American Flour 38s. @31s. ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—340 tons Cuba Muscovado sold at 26s. 9d., landed here.

DRUGS, &c.—Aloes—50 cases Cape all sold at 12s @49s., and 26 cases East India at 90s @£7 10s. Gum Ammoniac—22 cases partly sold at 52s.@48s. for middling to good Hipe. Gum Benjamin—29 cases mostly sold. Siam, £16@£16 15s. for middling to fine Block, and Penang at £14@£9 7s. 6d. for ordinary thirds to very good second. Shellac—Of 76 cases little sold. Button, 42s.; Orange, 31s. Castor Oil—834 cases only partly sold at 32½d.@7½d. for very dark. Turmeric—492 bags Bengal bought in at 60s. @61s. Turkey Opium, 14s. 6d. Cutch, 62s. Gambier, 17s. @21s. 6d. Saffron, 39s. Quicksilver, 1s. 10d.@1s. 10½d. HEMP—Russian very dull at £33 10s @£34 10s. Manilla—250 bales at auction were bought in from £36@£37 for middling to fair roping quality. There being no disposition to purchase Jute—167 bales offered sold from £25@£32.

INDIGO—The quarterly sales (consisting of 1,091 chests) commenced 12th inst. Prices generally ruled from 2d.@6d. ₰ lb. under last sale's rates. 5,556 chests passed sale, of which 1,458 were withdrawn, 1,202 bought in, and 3,895 sold.

IRON—Welsh in moderate demand at £7 10s @£7 12s. 6d for Rails, and £7 15s for Bars, f. o. b. Scotch Pigs—75s for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LEAD—In good demand. Common Pig, £24 10s.

LIGHT dull, but without material change; white Bengal, 10s. 9d.@11s.; mid. to fine Ballam, 10s. 9d.@11s. 1½d.; good Madras 11s.

SUGAR—The market has become dull, and, in order to effect sales, holders have been obliged to submit to a reduction in prices of 1s.@2s. ₰ cwt. on last week's quotations; there has however generally been a disinclination to give way, and the business transacted has been limited. Of British West India only 370 hhds. have been sold, including 220 hhds. Barbadoes at public sale from 37s. 6d @ 41s. 6d. 25,000 bags mauritius and East India have been offered at auction during the week, but only a small portion sold. Foreign: 250 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at auction sold at 1s 6d. ₰ cwt. below the highest point—40s. 6d. @43s. for low brown to low middling Yellow (12s. 3d. duty), and 46s. @46s. 6d. for low middling to good yellow (13s. 10d. duty). 1,223 boxes Havana and 964 bags Siam were chiefly sold at about 1s. decline, the former at 55s @ @56s. for low and middling brown (12s. 8d. duty), and 56s. 6d. @57s. 6d. for good Brown to middling Yellow (13s. 10d. duty), and the latter at 58s @58s 6d. for low to good middling White (13s. 10d. duty); 3,444 bags Brown Pernams were bought in at 52s. Privately, 1,200 bags Brown Pernams sold at 53s. 6d. (12s. 8d. duty. Affair nothing doing. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st inst. compared with those of the same period last year:

	1855.—Imports—1856.	
Chief Ports of Europe	217,800,000	208,000,000 lbs.
Great Britain	286,200,000	256,500,000 lbs.
Total	504,000,000	467,500,000 lbs.
	1855.—Stocks—1856.	
Chief Ports of Europe	70,800,000	84,600,000 lbs.
Great Britain	197,000,000	128,700,000 lbs.
Total	267,800,000	213,300,000 lbs.

TALLOW—Quiet, at 55s. 6d @55s. for Y. C. on the spot, 55s. 6d. for May and June, and 56s. for the last three months of the year.

TIN—English was further reduced on 11th inst. 3s. on Common, 4s. Refined. Blocks 139s., Bars 140s., Refined 143s., Straits 144s., Banca 144s.

TEA—The market has been more active. Common Congou 1s. @1s. 4½d. ₰ lb.

TRIPENTINE—Rough sells at 10s. 6d. American Spirits are held at 45s.@45s. 6d.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets....May 16.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Liverpool COTTON Market advanced fully ⅛d. on receipt of the advices from the United States per *Arabia*, but Manchester not having responded to the improvement, the feeling gradually declined, and the market closed quiet at last week's rates, excepting for Fair Bowed and Mobile, which are quoted ⅛d. higher. Sales of the week were 51,230 bales, including 32,240 American, and of which 8,870 were on speculation, and 5,750 for export. Stock 505,590 bales, including 370,470 American. Quotations were: Fair Orleans, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 7 13-16d.; Fair Mobile, 8½d.; Middling Mobile, 7 11-16d.; Fair Uplands, 8d.; Middling Uplands, 7¾d. Sales Friday 7,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and for export; market closing steadily, without further alteration. In Manchester business is dull.

WHEAT rather less active in the Liverpool market, and quotations variously called from "unchanged" to 2d. lower.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$1,658,072 IN TREASURE.

Two Weeks Later from California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

Brigham Young Besieged at Salt Lake City.

THE CRABB EXPEDITION AGAINST SONORA.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKETS.

The U. S. mail steamship *Illinois*, C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N., Commander, left Aspinwall May 19, at 9 P. M., and arrived at Kingston, Ja., on the morning of the 22d, coaled and left on the evening of the same day, arriving at Quarantine May 28, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

She brings the California mails of May 5, $1,658,172. in treasure on freight, and 781 passengers.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*, R. L. WHITING, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco May 5, with 810 passengers and $3,176,622 in treasure on freight, ($521,358 of which was for foreign account,) and arrived at Panama at 7 P. M. on the 18th.

Semi official information has been received at Panama, from Bogota, that the Islands in the Bay of Panama, together with tonnage dues from vessels belonging to the United States, have been ceded to England.

The schooner *Mary Taylor* has been wrecked in the Bay of Tebuantepec.

Col. CRABB's party in Sonora have been destroyed by the Mexican troops. CRABB was wounded and taken prisoner with 59 of his men; 14 escaped, remainder killed.

May 22, EMMA FRANCES, infant of L. and LUCY B. HANFORD, died of ulcorated sore throat.

May 23, JEAN CHAUCHI, aged 39, of Bordeaux, France, died of diabetes, and was buried at sea.

We are indebted to Mr. E. MITCHELL, purser of the *Illinois*, for special favors, and to BERFORD and Co.'s Atlantic and Pacific Express, and to the express of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

Treasure List by the Steamer Illinois.

Drexel & Co.	$110,000	E. A. Stern & Co.	$15,022
Wells, Fargo & Co.	397,466	Meacer & Adams	16,000
Robb, Ballett & Co.	200,000	Wm. Heller & Co.	11,300
Duncn, Sherm. & Co.	178,000	Newh'n, Spatz & Co.	12,000
Order	169,000	J. B. Welr	10,000
Howland & Aspinwall	73,000	W. F. Weld & Co.	8,000
Am. Ex. Bank	60,000	G. H. Cummings	4,000
James Patrick	44,000	N Wilson, Jr. & Co.	3,802
E. Kelly & Co.	41,000	John Phelan, Jr.	3,800
J. Von Hoffman & Co.	37,700	J. B. Thomas	3,000
Wm. T. Coleman & Co	37,000	T. J. Hause & Co.	3,000
Wm. Seligman & Co	3,000	J. F. Jos	2,807
Freemon & Co.	32 700	H. Strybing	2,450
Ross, Falconer & Co.	28,64		
Renard & Co.	18,800	Total	$1,658,072

News from California.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE—PASSAGE OF IMPORTANT ACTS—THE STATE INDEBTEDNESS — MINING AND AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE—WAGON-ROADS ACROSS THE SIERRA NEVADA.

Our advices from San Francisco are to the 5th of May inclusive.

The Eighth Legislature adjourned *sine die* at meridian of the 30th ultimo, after a session of four months. Although two hundred and eighty bills were passed, but very few of them were of a general character, and fewer still will prove of ultimate benefit to the State. The most important measures are those submitting to the people the question of voting for or against a Convention to revise the Constitution, and the Revenue Act; the election of two United States Senators; the impeachment and conviction of HENRY BATES, late State Treasurer; the impeachment and acquittal of G. W. WHITMAN, Comptroller of the State, sum up pretty much all of other than ordinary legislative business. It is generally conceded that the Legislature was composed of a better class of men than have too frequently heretofore represented the people. The *Alta California* of the 5th, speaking of some of the more important measures that have passed the Legislature, says:

"The mail which leaves for the Atlantic to-day will convey the gratifying intelligence that the Legislature has at last passed a bill—which has received the signature of the Governor—submitting directly to the people, at the next general election, the question of repudiation, or settlement of the State indebtedness, declared by the Supreme Court to have been unconstitutionally created. In the early stages of the session we urged upon the members of the Legislature the immediate adoption of such a measure, as it would necessarily have had the effect to preserve, at least to a certain extent, our credit in the East, and might have saved many of the bondholders the pecuniary sacrifices they have been required to make, in the sale of the bonds at the low figure to which they have been reduced on account of the Supreme Court's decision, and the continued neglect of the Legislature to provide for taking the sense of the people upon the question of their adoption or repudiation. As it is, we think we can assure our friends at the East, as we have already said, that California will not repudiate. The question will not come to a vote until the general election in September, and, although it is possible and probable, that individual demagogues, seeking an ephemeral popularity among our floating population, may attempt to make an advocacy of the principle of repudiation the means of obtaining office, we have no idea that any degree of success will be attained by them; and we know that no political party, with any hope of success, would dare to make an issue before the people in favor of repudiation. We again say, that we think we can safely assure the absent holders of our securities, that they need have no fear but that they will receive the indorsement of the people. A Revenue bill has been passed, by the terms of which ample provision is made for the current expenses of government, and when the present indebtedness is provided for, we do not believe there will be any occasion in the future for us to exceed the amount of $800,000, to which we are limited by the Constitution."

The accounts received from the mining section of the State continue to be as favorable as ever, and vast quantities of gold are shipped to the seaboard. The supply of water is generally more abundant this Spring than usual, owing to the extraordinary amount of snow lying on the mountains. The quartz mills in the central counties are doing better than ever. The cumbersome machinery in use at first is rapidly being supplanted by that of a more suitable character, and there also appears to be much more system in the management of these quartz enterprises than formerly. Owing to the unprecedented height of the streams, the season will be far advanced before mining in the drained channels can be profitably or successfully carried on.

Agricultural prospects are not so encouraging as mining. Grains and fruits are far advanced, but the former are suffering much from the drouth which prevails all over the State. In some portions of the Southern border counties the wheat and oat crops are already nearly ruined; and even in Yolo, and other adjacent counties, the farmers are bitterly complaining, and foreboding the entire destruction of their cereal products. There is no doubt that the injuries from this cause are overrated, but if no rain falls speedily, an incalculable amount of damage is inevitable. Much more attention than ever before has been paid during the last season to the growing of fruit trees, and the prospects are flattering for a large yield.

The people in the northern section of the State are holding meetings and conventions, and it is probable that several good wagon roads will be constructed to and across the Sierra Nevada, for the purpose of uniting with the termini of the roads provided for by Congress, and of thus bringing in the immigration to California. There is a great degree of enterprise and determination exhibited by the people of the different counties on this subject.

The schools of San Francisco have held their annual examinations during the week, and closed for the term. It is expected that, under the effect of the late amendments to the Consolidation bill, the schools will soon be in a flourishing condition, although they have labored under considerable embarrassment during the last few months.

News from Oregon.

APPREHENSIONS OF ANOTHER INDIAN OUTBREAK.

The news from Oregon indicates that the Indians are again becoming restless, and threaten hostilities.

Considerable anxiety is felt at the month of the Umpqua about the Indians upon the Coast Reserve. They are quite discontented, and threaten to return to their homes on the Klamath and Rogue River. Capt. STUART is prepared, as far as possible, to intercept their southard march, and prevent their crossing the river; but it is feared the small force of sixty men, under his command, will not be sufficient. The Indians number at least 500 warriors; and according to the best accounts, one third of them are well armed. They comprise the fiercest of the southern band. It has cost two bloody and expensive wars to get them under. It would be a dreadful calamity to Southern Oregon should they get back. The mountains along the coast are filled with detached parties of prospecters and miners, following on the gold discoveries of the SIX and Coquille Rivers completely at the mercy of these revengeful devils, should they return; and that they will return, or at least, make the attempt, is the settled opinion of those who are at present here.

Important from Salt Lake City.

BRIGHAM YOUNG BESIEGED IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

From the Calaveras Chronicle (Extra.)

Yesterday (Sunday) morning, 19th inst., Mr. THOMPSON, the daring and intrepid Carson Valley Expressman, arrived in Moquelumne Hill, via Murphy's and the Big Tree Road, from Carson Valley. He left Eagle Ranch on the morning of the 14th, and was four days in reaching Murphy's, having lost his way directly after striking the head waters of the Moquelumne. The reflection of light from the encrusted snow rendered him blind, and that was the cause of his losing his way.

He reports the snow on the mountains from four to six feet deep, from Hope Valley to the Big Meadows; and thinks this is three feet less than is now on the Johnson Cut-off. This is his first trip on the Big Tree Road, and he says it is by great odds the best natural road across the mountains.

By private letters, received from Salt Lake, Mr. THOMPSON learned that the schism in the Mormon Church has assumed a formidable character. The Gladdenites, or apostates from the Simon-pure faith, as enunciated by BRIGHAM and his adherents, have of late wonderfully increased their numbers, and grown so rebellious that the Prophet is forced to environ himself with a trusty guard of the faithful. The letters state that his house is guarded night and day by his friends, and that, so bitter are his enemies against him, he is afraid to show himself in public. He has deserted the Tabernacle. Mr. THOMPSON does not confirm the rumor of his flight.

The Mormons of Carson Valley, on account of difficulties apprehended with their Gentile neighbors, had been peremptorily ordered to Salt Lake, by the Prophet, but thinking it easier to negotiate a peace than to sacrifice their homes, they have shaken hands with the Amalekites, and buried the tomahawk.

The Crabb Expedition to Sonora.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.

FORT YUMA, Cal., Wednesday, April 15, 1857.

EDITOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO HERALD:

Our news with regard to CRABB's party is rather conflicting

the first is only coming here to raise the price of beef and plantains, and not to frustrate the people, or to demand the punishment of our citizens, is evidenced by a proclamation he has just issued. Here it is:

GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR.

The following Circular was issued on Saturday evening, May 23:

REPUBLIC OF NEW-GRANADA. STATE OF PANAMA.}
PANAMA, MAY 16, 1857.

By Order of the Department of.....

The Government has reliable information that the Government of the United States does not, for the present, intend to commit any act of hostility against the Isthmus of Panama, exciting, without doubt, that in the re-opening of its negotiations with the new Administration of New-Granada, the disagreeable questions between the two nations shall be settled in a manner honorable to both.

You will please impress the importance of this information upon all the districts of your Department, in order that the irritation and alarm produced by the rumors in circulation of an approaching invasion of the North American may be abandoned.

You will also impress upon your agents and upon all the influential persons of your Department the necessity and duty of watching over the public order, that no disturbance of the peace which ought to reign between the natives and foreigners, in order that no new complications may arise to render it difficult or impossible to regulate matters in the pacific manner which we all desire.

The insult implied by such a fear, and by the presence of the naval force, should be responded to by the population of each canton by acts of benevolence, prudence and good conduct, which will practically contradict the distasteful impressions attempted to be fastened upon their good name. It is the desire of the Government that the future acts of this population should prove to the world that they were not Panamenos who committed the execrable crimes of the 15th of April, 1856; and that if these crimes could have been committed in an unguarded moment, a repetition of them is impossible, without raising to prevent or suppress them by every patriot of the land.

The Governor is confident that the authorities, as well as the inhabitants of the whole State, will act in consonance with the foregoing ideas; doing all they can by prudent and dignified conduct to smooth the way for reconciliation between the people of the two nations who are now so deplorably at variance.

JOAQUIN ASPRILLA.

In the late news from Bogota, there is not the least indication of the course President OSPINA will pursue towards the United States. The papers, also, are silent on the subject. In the Senate, Señores ARBOLEDA, MURILLO, ROJAS, and one or two others, have characterized the talk of war against the United States as *fa fanfonada*, and this is the only indication of returning reason I can see. OSPINA will no doubt pay, however, if he feels himself strong enough to wound the pride of his people.

Senator ARBOLEDA's bill making the Isthmus independent, during the present difficulties with New-Granada, Great Britain, France, the United States and Sardinia, was defeated in the Senate, it getting only three votes.

The British fleet at Carthagena has brought the Government of New-Granada to terms on the everlasting Mackintosh claim. Congress immediately passed a bill, giving the President power to settle it on terms that will be agreeable to Her Majesty's Minister, and the fleet has left. The first thing the British Admiral did, on his arrival at Carthagena, was to request of the authorities liberty to send two hundred of his men, sick with the yellow fever, on shore to the Hospital, which was acceded to.

Gen. POSADA, who has been some time resident in Aspinwall, has written a pamphlet at Carthagena, urging the rights of the United States to indemnity for the April massacre. He has always been a staunch friend of the Railroad interest.

The opposition to President OSPINA charge him with intending to make use of the proposed vote giving him unlimited power in case of invasion by the United States, to revive the army, by the odious forced enlistment law. A law has been introduced into the House of Representatives raising the national taxes 5 per cent.

J. M. SAMPER, a member of the House of Representatives, having published a scathing article on the vices of the priesthood in New-Granada, one of the Holy Fathers, undertook to whip him for it the other day in Bogota—in which, however, he did not succeed. The Pope had better be coming along this way soon, if he wishes to find any relics of the old priestly tyranny his predecessors planted in Spanish America.

There was an idle story afloat at Carthagena, that a young man from Panama had attempted to assassinate SANTA ANA. It is only bar room babble.

The Governor of the State of Panama has called an extra session of the Legislature to meet on the 1st of June. He does not vouchsafe, in his proclamation, any reasons for the call. Perhaps it is to define the position of the Isthmus in regard to the alienation of any of its territory to a foreign power.

A law has passed through the House of Representatives at Bogota, selling the right of reversion of the Government of New Granada to the Panama Railroad, and all the national property in the State of Panama; and also inviting advances on the revenue of the customs, provided the whole will pay off the public debt. The Senate passed the bill to a second reading, striking out the proviso. If this be a plan to get the Railroad into British hands, it may succeed.

It is also rumored that propositions have been made to transfer certain rights over the Island of Taboga, the main island in the Bay, to Great Britain, in the settlement of the Mackintosh claim. It would be a joke if England should get in ahead of us in her naval station here, though I do not credit the story.

F. W. R.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Attack on Callao—Defeat of the Revolutionists—Assassination of the Secretary of the United States Consul—Movements of Vivanco—News from Chili and Bolivia, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

By the British Mail steamship *Lima* we have Valparaiso dates to April 16, Callao and Lima to the 26th, Paita 29th, and Guayaquil to the 30th.

PERU.

VIVANCO has gone overboard. He has met the enemy and he is theirs. Fate, which seemed to be in his favor for a short time, totally abandoned him at the critical period. The gods, or the gold condors of CASTILLA had the effect to bring Peruvian officers and Peruvian soldiers up to what nothing had ever brought them before: a good, square fight.

My last, you will recollect, left Castilla *en route* over the sandy desert from Lambeyegue to Paita, with 1,800 men, in pursuit of VIVANCO, who had reached the latter port ahead of him, and embarked on the *Apurimac* and *Huaras* with all his force in the North, consisting of some six or eight hundred men, to go to attack Callao and Lima, before CASTILLA could reach them. On the morning of the 21st, VIVANCO cast anchor in the Bay of Callao, and immediately began to make preparations for landing. The population of the city were much excited, of course, and many families left the city. The National Guard were called to arms, and several companies held themselves in readiness in their barracks. At 11 o'clock at night, VIVANCO's men commenced to take to their boats, and the disembarkation was carried on until 3 o'clock in the morning without discovery.

At 5 o'clock 543 men had reached the shore, near the mouth of the river Rimac, and took up their line of march for the suburb of the Pescadores. Here they encountered 100 men, whom they put to flight after a few shots. These shots served to notify the people of what was going on, and also CASTILLA's steamer *Ucayali* in the bay, which sent immediately 100 men to the Muelle to protect the batteries planted here.

In the Pescadore VIVANCO's force divided, one portion taking the route through the Calles de Lima and Figura for the Plaza, and the other portion marching straight from the Pescadores for the same point. In the Calle del Sosiego the divisions met, and marched to the Plaza of the Church. At this point it was decided that one division should march by the Calle de Lima to attack the Castle, while the other should attack the Arsenal and the batteries of the Muelle. The latter division had reached the "Hovel de la Marina," when the men from the *Ucayali* having reached that point, they were received by a heavy fire from both the marines and National Guard, which forced them to fall back. This they did, contesting every inch of ground. They finally occupied the Hotel de Aranibia and the Hovel del Union, from which they kept up a smart fire on the Government party as it advanced. The other division was encountered by three companies of the National Guard and some troops from the Castle, at the head of which was Gen. PLAZA, Commander of the Castle and Governor of Callao. Gen. PLAZA was killed at the first fire; when his force divided—one portion occupying the Calle del Muelle, another the Calle de Lurbrogan, and another the little street that runs into the Calle de Vivero. Here the fighting was brisk.

In the meantime the marines of the *Ucayali* and another portion of the National Guard kept up the attack on the two hotels, until a white flag was displayed, when both divisions of VIVANCO's force surrendered. The revolutionists lost General LOPERA and his son, and Colonel RODRIGUEZ, killed. The whole of the 543 men landed are thus accounted for: Killed, 70; badly wounded, 48; prisoners, 339; went over to the Government during the action, 25; one man only escaped by swimming off to a ship in the bay. The Government lost 40 killed and 56 badly wounded. The fighting lasted from 5 to 8 o'clock in the morning. Almost every street was filled with dead and wounded. The surgeons from the foreign war ships came on shore and rendered all the assistance in their power. The city was not injured, with the exception of the two hotels, and but few robberies were committed. It is said, but little mercy was shown on either side. The number of troops on the Government side is not menioned, but it probably amounted to 1,000. VIVANCO expected little or no resistance—but thought to march straight to Lima, where the Government had not more than 500 men. Generals VIVANCO and CAZAVEDO did not disembark. During the fight, the *Apurimac* and *Huaras* had steam up, and kept moving about the bay; but afterwards moved a little further out.

On the 23d, two of the principal citizens of Callao, learning that VIVANCO would bombard the city, by permission of General CANSECO, went on board the *Apurimac* to have a talk with the revolutionary chief. They were politely received in presence of some 20 officers. VIVANCO commenced by inquiring into the particulars of the morning's fight. After satisfying his curiosity, Señor BUSTAMENTE began to speak of the irritation of the people, but without allowing him to conclude his sentence, VIVANCO broke out in anathemas against Callao. "What have I done, that they should abominate me in this manner?" he inquired.

"General," replied Señor BUSTAMENTE, "the people are not what you believe them to be. You must know that the officers are the only ones who fight against them, while the people fight without officers. Your men are either prisoners, or the streets are running with their blood. The people resist you because you do not leave us *this*."

"What do you mean?" said the General.

"THE *Apurimac*," replied BUSTAMENTE, stamping upon the deck. He then referred to the object of his visit, and of the letter which he first thought of sending, but now brought with him. The contents of this letter was principally occupied in questions to the General as to why he came from Chili, at the instance of two hair-brained men, instead of waiting for the free election of the people—telling him that he had come without offering anything to the people, except his own arbitrary will, and that he had better retire to Chili and wait the result of the approaching elections, in order to avoid the further effusion of blood.

They spoke of the evils caused to the country by his lessening the price of the guano to a very low sum, when the contracts had been established for ten or twenty years, losing millions to the treasury.

They told him he must not give credit to the stories of movements in his favor in Lima; that it was impossible he should be benefited by any such; that if his friends made any movement, the armed *montoneros* would fall upon them, and when they had destroyed them, would sack the property of the citizens of the capital; and that he alone would be responsible for all these evils and the blood which would flow. BUSTAMENTE thought that after the events of the morning, VIVANCO had better submit to the Convention.

The General replied that he would never do so, and much less after having suffered a defeat; that he had yet 5,000 men, the guano islands, and the fleet to sustain him; that the whole nation was for him; that he had only been opposed by the troops of CASTILLA, which were sustained by the illegal acts of the Convention; that he came from Chili because, under the pretext of morality, a Government had been established in Peru, influenced by the counsels of UBETA and GALVEZ, to ruin, oppress and tyrannize over the country. Notwithstanding, if the Convention would dismiss General CASTILLA from the head of the Provisional Government, and offer to the people a reform of the Constitution, he would lay down his arms.

As to the guano, he spoke of the economy with which he applied the funds received from it, of the poverty of those by whom he was surrounded.

During the conversation Captain MONTERO of the frigate threatened to board and destroy the City. Señor BUSTAMENTE replied indignantly, when Gen. VIVANCO interposed, saying that this would not happen without his orders.

And thus ended the interview, which has given rise to a story that VIVANCO had made terms with the Convention.

On the 23d Callao remained quiet, although the Custom-House and all but the military offices were closed.

The 24th was the day appointed for the funeral ceremonies of General PLAZA and Captain MONTERO of the *Ucayali*. While the cortege was passing along the streets, an alarm was raised that VIVANCO was again landing troops. Thereupon the soldiers of the National Guard in attendance were ordered to discharge their blank cartridges and load with ball. The heavy firing attracted Mr. EATON, the Secretary of the United States Consul, to the balcony in front of the office, where the United States flag was displayed at half mast. No sooner had Mr. E. stepped out than he was shot through the heart by one of the National Guard. He lived only two or three hours. His deposition was taken, in which he stated that the Guard took deliberate aim at him in firing. Two other shots were fired at the same time, the marks of the balls being visible upon the House of the Consul. Mr. EATON's wound was in the right breast, sloping upwards, which corresponds with his declaration that the shots were fired from the short narrow street in front of the Consulate. On the same day, the United States sloop of war *John Adams* came into port from the Chinchas, and Gen. CANSECO sent his compliments to Commander FAIRFAX. Com. F. replied to Gen. CANSECO that he should be happy to return his salute when the sad event of the morning had been explained in a satisfactory manner. Gen. C. immediately went on board the *John Adams*, and the result was, that after his explanations he was saluted. He said he had no idea that the National Guard, as a body, was responsible for the death of young EATON, but that it was a simple assassination on the part of one of its members, and that every effort would be made to detect and bring to condign punishment the author of the cowardly murder.

Mr. CLAY was informed by the Council of Ministers of the sad event, as soon as news of it had reached Lima. They expressed their keen regret at the occurrence, and declared the determination of the Government to bring the author to justice. The *Comercio*, in an editorial on the funeral of Gen. PLAZA, casually speaks of the occurrence, characterizing it as an accident. Neither that paper nor the letter from which I gather the foregoing facts, give the Christian name of young EATON, or the State to which he belonged. His funeral took place on the 25th. It was attended by the Intendente of Callao and his Secretary, by the officers of the war steamer *Ucayali*, by some English officers, and by five of the officers of the *John Adams*. The body was deposited in the Pantheon at Bella Vista, on the road to Lima.

Gen. CASTILLA, on his arrival at Paita, the same day the British steamer touched in on the 21st of April, finding his bird had flown, left his 1,300 troops behind him, and took passage to Huacho, a couple of days' ride from Lima, where he debarked on the 24th. One of VIVANCO's steamers undertook to intercept his landing, but was prevented by Her British Majesty's corvette *Satellite*. He immediately took horse, with a few followers, for Lima. In a night ride he was thrown from his horse, and laid insensible for two hours, but finally reached Lima at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 25th. He was in high spirits—claims to hold the North with 4,000 men, and is confident he will soon terminate the revolution in the South.

The *Iquichana*, one of VIVANCO's fleet, arrived at the Chinchas on the 23d. Her commander reported that 1,500 were embarked, or were about to embark, on the *Peyrona*, at Arequipa, to attack Callao. On the 25th VIVANCO left Callao with his steamers, for the South, declaring his intention to return with troops. Previous to leaving port, his Admiral, VALLE-RIESTRA, deserted him, going on board the British ship *Naiad*, and from thence took passage on the *Lima*. These Peruvian officers are mostly a set of dirty dogs, who desert one master the moment there is any indication that the feed is going out. He goes to the United States to-day.

Commodore MERVINE having ordered the *John Adams* to Panama, a petition came up from the American shipmasters by the *Lima*, representing the danger to American commerce on the coast of Peru, in leaving such vast interests as are there represented without naval protection. They state that there are now at the Chinchee 61 American ships, of from 600 to 1,700 tons each, loading with guano, some under VIVANCO and some under CASTILLA contracts; and that the American capital invested in these ships and their cargoes at this critical period is not less than FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Commander FAIRFAX had left Lieut. COLLINS with a boat's crew at the Chinchas. Admiral BRUCE, of the British fleet, had assured Commander FAIRFAX that as soon as the *Alarm* had arrived, which was daily expected, that that vessel and the *Cockatrice* would be permanently stationed at the Islands to prevent any outrages. Under the circumstances, the *John Adams* will remain for the present at Callao and the Chinchas.

BOLIVIA.

The yellow fever continued its devastations in La Paz. In the month of March it carried off 273 persons, which is an excess of 30 to 40 over the previous month.

The Government had advertised for contracts to be handed in within six months, to survey the Rivers Amazon and Pilcomago. Here is a chance for some of our enterprising Yankee explorers.

CHILI.

The religious festivals intervening, had caused a partial suspension of business. It was suffering much more, however, from a lack of coin. The editor of the *Mercurio* attributes this great scarcity to the exportation of silver coin, favored by the actual system of coinage." He could just as easily have attributed it to the right cause, which in all probability is this: This year and the preceding one, on account of the scarcity of agricultural articles for export, and particularly in flour, and their consequent high price, cash has gone forward to pay for the increased imports of the country.

Government, it is thought, will contract a loan of $4,000,000 in London, with which to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad.

The trials for conspiracy against the Government have not been concluded. One or two new arrests have been made. The public do not believe in the guilt of the accused.

The Municipality of Santiago have obtained permission of the Government to contract a loan of $10,000 to complete the new theatre. It is to be leased this month. It is recommended that a good Opera Company might do well in Valparaiso and Santiago.

Flour brings for shipment, $9 50 to $9 75 for 200 lbs. The Chilians expect to supply the Peruvian market at this or even higher prices, freight added. In American dry goods, narrow gray shirtings were sold 6¾c. to 6¾c.; wide, 9c. to 9½c.; twilled, 10½c. to 10¾c.; flannels, 11¾c. to 12½c.; white cottons, 10½c. to 11½c.; blue cottons, 9¾c. to 11¼c. Sugars are duller. There were on the way two cargoes from the United States, three from Brazil, and two from Holland. Refined Dutch sold for $3 50 @ aroba; do. English, $3 87; American on private terms. Salt Beef $16; salt Pork, $24—market supplied. In Freights, ship *Cypress*, Guano, from Valparaiso to Cork for orders, £3 12s. 6d; ship *Florence Nightingale*, Ores from Caldera to United States, $22; Ores from Caldera to Liverpool, £3 15s.

BRAZIL.

By way of England we have dates from Rio to the 14th of April.

The yellow fever was gradually disappearing from the Brazilian ports.

A letter from Rio, of the 14th ult., says: "As to politics, the news of greatest importance is that the present Cabinet will be substituted as soon as the Chambers open, which will take place on the 3d of May next. The Government has just contracted for the importation of 50,000 emigrants, with an association lately organized for that purpose, and to the creation of which Dr. BERNARDO AGUIENUZA greatly contributed. The principal director is the Marquis DE MONTRALEGRE."

Exchange at Rio closed at 27¾@27⅝. The American advices had given an impulse to the Coffee market, and higher prices were demanded, but buyers withdrew in consequence. Sugar improved in value.

No Hides in stock at Pernambuco. Cotton in active demand. Purchases of Sugar limited throughout the month; about 45,000 bags on hand for sale. Sales of Hides at 345 reis. Exchange closed firm at 27¾@⅞. Although not quite free from yellow fever, Pernambuco is healthy.

BUENOS AYRES.

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to April 4.

A correspondent from Buenos Ayres, writing on the 4th of April, says:

Contrary to all expectation we got through the grand electoral contest on Sunday last with little blood and no loss of life. The Government party carried the day by a large majority, as every official influence was brought to bear on the point, and a large number of the Opposition were not permitted to record their votes. The nomination of the future Governor still remains; and if the views of the extreme party are carried out, by the appointment of MITRE or ALSINA, we regard another revolution as by no means improbable. With the present party there is no hope whatever of any settlement of the national question; and, setting aside the ruinous differential duties, it will be well if we can steer clear of a war with the interior provinces.

The Indians to the Northwest have made another successful incursion, carrying off 300 or 400 captives, and from 40,000 to 60,000 head of cattle. It has been asserted that they are in connivance with President URQUIZA. We cannot say.

The report of a revolution in Santa Fé gains ground. To all appearances we are fast approaching new and serious troubles.

LOPEZ has been reelected President of the Republic of Paraguay, and accepted, but only for the modified term of three years.

The market at Buenos Ayres for articles of daily consumption had undergone no essential change during the month. Arrivals had been moderate, but quite equal to the demand, fully stocked as the market in general was. Hulders were firm, and prices tolerable steady, with rather a downward tendency. A fair quantity of exports had been despatched during the month.

News from the British West Indies.

ANTI-SLAVE-TRADE DEMONSTRATIONS — CHINESE IMMIGRATION—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have received files of Kingston, Jamaica papers to the 22d of May. No news of special interest.

The presence of the small-pox on board the Troop ship *Wm. Hammond*, which vessel has been ordered into quarantine by the Health Officer, has caused some alarm to be felt in Kingston.

An Anti Slave demonstration had taken place in the parish of St. David.

The weather at Barbadoe had turned favorable for crop operations, which were proceeding at a small pace. During the first half of the previous fortnight calms prevailed, and the heat was trying, but latterly the wind had sprung up, and sugar making had become brisker.

From Trinidad the planters are said to be working easily. The heat was oppressive, and on the 19th ult., a smart shock of earthquake was felt. Produce was daily arriving at the wharves for shipment.

The Governor had been spending a few days in the district through which the proposed tramway was to run for the purpose of examining the state of the country. The yearly report of the Agent-General of Immigrants was considered satisfactory. The aggregate number was 6,683 to the 31st December last, since increased by the arrivals in the *Adelaide*, *Eos Nine* and *Sir George Seymour* of 849 adults and 101 children. Of this number here, at the beginning of the year, 3,484 coolies were under the first indenture for five years, 334 having completed their first five years, had accepted the $50 bounty and indented for another like period; 896 had taken the $10 bounty and entered upon a year's indenture; 720 had taken out certificates of industrial residence; 657 were Chinese, and 892 children. The deaths of coolies during the year were 110, and the births 46. In 1856 the number who returned to India was 280, and the total of arrivals was 566 adults and 61 non adults. The Agent-General closes his report with the note, that upwards of 100 of the Chinese under indenture have applied to purchase the redemption of their remaining year of industrial residence—and that there is every reason to believe that on any future importation of these people more than two-thirds of the number would pay up their indentures at the expiration of the third year. So much for the success of John Chinaman in this field of labor.

Prison discipline was the order of the day in Antigua. The present system being considered faulty, the anxiety is to improve it. The education of the people was another prolific text. The Legislature was still in session.

In St. Lucia the want of medical men still continues to be as great a cause of lament, as the bad state of the roads is of complaint. The press deplores a grave misunderstanding between the authorities in England and those in the East Indies relative to the transport of emigrants; and before any addition to the laboring population can be expected, many alterations have to be made in the terms of the ordinance applying to their introduction.

The intelligence from the other Islands is of no interest.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the most popular Newspaper in the World.
Sold everywhere at Four Cents.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the only paper in which
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S New Stories appear.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the most Popular Newspaper ever printed.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is sold by all Newsvenders
At Four Cents a copy.

NEARLY READY
CHARLES DICKENS' NEW BOOK.
LITTLE DORRIT.
BY CHARLES DICKENS, (BOZ.)
1 vol. 8vo, complete, paper covers, 50 cents.
1 vol. 8vo, complete, paper covers, illustrated, 75 cents.
This work will also be bound in 14 different styles, from $1 50 per vol to $5.
Booksellers, News Agents and all others, to insure a supply of this work, will please forward their orders at once.
Copies of this great work mailed to any part of the United States or the Canadas, on receipt of price. Address E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the most popular Newspaper in the world.
Sold everywhere at Four Cents.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the only paper in which
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S New Stories appear.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the most Popular Newspaper ever printed.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is sold by all Newsvenders
At Four Cents a copy.

READ
ANDREW ROONEY;
OR,
A USEFUL MAN'S BLUNDERS,
JUST COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the most popular Newspaper in the world.
Sold everywhere at Four Cents.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the only paper in which
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S New Stories appear.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the most Popular Newspaper ever printed.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is sold by all Newsvenders
At Four Cents a copy.

READ
ANDREW ROONEY;
OR,
A USEFUL MAN'S BLUNDERS,
JUST COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

BRITISH POETS.
MARVELL AND CHATTERTON.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF ANDREW MARVELL, with memoir of the author.
Portrait, 16mo. 75 cents.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS CHATTERTON, with a notice of his life, and a history of the Rowley Controversy, a selection of his letters, notes, critical and explanatory, and a glossary.
Portrait, 2 vols., 16mo. $1 50. Just published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

READ
ANDREW ROONEY;
OR,
A USEFUL MAN'S BLUNDERS,
JUST COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

MASONIC BOOKS EXTRAORDINARY.—Jachin and Boaz, or a Key to the Door of Freemasonry, $3 50. Allyn's Rituals do, $5 Masonic Land Marks, $3 50. Ancient Constitutions $1 to $3 50. Barnard's Lights on Masonry $12. By remitting, the books will be sent post-paid to any part of the country.
W. GOWANS, No. 25 Centre-st.

READ
ANDREW ROONEY;
OR,
A USEFUL MAN'S BLUNDERS,
JUST COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—The BEST *plain, practical* ADVICE on the *time* and *mode* of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

GOUPIL & CO.,
HAVE ON EXHIBITION
A MAGNIFICENT PAINTING BY
P. WINTERHALTER.
To which the public are invited.
FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

WEIRS' GREAT PICTURE.
THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS
FROM
DELFT-HAVEN, A.D., 1620.
Now on view at the gallories of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

AMERICAN ART UNION GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY—Great sale of English, French, and German engravings at wholesale prices. Go early.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
EASTERN NEW-YORK.
The members of the National, Grand, and Subordinate Division, in this City and vicinity, and visiting brethren from other jurisdictions, are invited to unite in the reception of Most Worthy Patriarch MCHENRY, in full regalia, on MONDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7½ o'clock, in Division Hall, No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
By order, THOMAS EDGERLEY, G. S.

CLEANING STREETS.—THE SPECIAL COMMittee on cleaning streets will hold their final meeting at the Council Chamber, SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock. Citizens having complaints or suggestions to make will appear before the Committee, or may address the Chairman, T. JONES, Jr., Box No. 3,682.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 409 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts., (Lafarge Buildings.)
Third year of the enterprise. In order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.
LIST OF GIFTS,
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.
Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada,
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store No. 677 Broadway,
Lafarge Building.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the most Popular Newspaper in the world.
Sold everywhere at Four Cents.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the only paper in which
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S New Stories appear.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the most Popular Newspaper ever printed.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is sold by all Newsvenders
At Four Cents a copy.

TO BOOK PUBLISHERS AND THOSE WHO DO A SOUTHERN TRADE.—The WEEKLY DAY BOOK has a larger circulation in the Southern and Western States than any other paper in the Union; amounting, in round numbers, to nearly 40,000 copies. As an advertising medium, it is superior to any other, as it reaches traders and families in districts where no other New-York paper is read. Its terms of advertising are lower than other weekly papers of half its circulation, whilst the advantages it offers are surpassed by none in the City.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $3 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 29.
MR. WALLACK
will appear, to-night, in his great original character of Mortis; or, wool, in the drama of
THE RENT DAY.
Mr. Lester in two characters; Mr. Walcot as Silver Jack.
The exquisite Comedy of
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
TO-MORROW—Benefit of
MRS. HOEY.
Mrs. Centliver's celebrated Comedy of
THE WONDER.
Don Felix Mr. Wallack; Violante, Mrs. Hoey.
Mrs. Hoey's sister, MISS MARY SHAW,
will make her first appearance in New-York in the Burletta of JENNY LIND.
MONDAY—First time in this theatre,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
in which Mr. WALLACK will perform his original character of Captain Maguire, for the first time in America.
Mr Lester, Mr Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon and Miss Gannon also in the cast.
Box-Book open three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 29,
No performance. Rehearsal of the new pantomime,
BIANCO.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—May 30,
Doors open at 2; to commence at 3 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents
Children and Schools half price.
Great Comic Bill for the Grand
JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
L. Espinosa.....in.....Two comic parts.
Comic Pantomime—FOUR LOVERS.
VOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Chinese ballet pantomime of KIM-KA.
MONDAY—First night of Jerome's new grand comic pantomime of BIANCO. New scenery, &c., &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
Mr. W. R. Blake.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7¼—performance to begin at 7¾ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MR. A. H. DAVENPORT,
who respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, with his brethren
THE SONS OF MALTA.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 29,
The farce of TURNING THE TABLES.
The elite comedy of THE YOUNG WIDOW.
And the grand drama of FAUSTUS.

BURTON'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY, May 29.
Mr. BURTON will appear, for the first time these four weeks, in his favorite characters of
SLEEK and TOODLES,
in the popular comedies of THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.
Mr. C. Fisher, Mrs. Parker, Mr. More, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Holman, Miss Miller, &c.
To-morrow, Saturday—The farewell benefit of EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear in his favorite character of RICHARD III., for the last time.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence at 7¾.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 29, 1857,
THE BLACK BOOK.
Count Strubel.....Mr. Lingham.
Wolf.....Mr. Jordao.
Countess Strubel.....Miss Ada Clifton.
To conclude with, for the seventeenth time,
VARIETY; OR, THE PICTURE GALLERY.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS CHINESE FEAST
OF
SCENES, MUSIC, MIRTH AND ENCHANTMENT.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25th,
First week of a grand Original, Musical, Magical and Semi Burlesque Spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP."
By SILAS S. STEELE, with nearly 20 new, correct and gorgeous CHINESE SCENES, by the celebrated artist, Mr T. BARTHOLOMEW, of Boston; new, splendid and appropriate Chinese Costumes, by Mr TAYLOR; Machinery by Mr. BROZE; Properties by Mr LEAK; original and characteristic Chinese Music, by Mr F. BUCKLEY; the whole produced at a cost of upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
In order to render the representation as correct as possible, the company will COLOR *a la* CHINOIS, and the evening's entertainment will commence with "Aladdin."
N. B.—For the accommodation of Families, Schools, &c., the Gorgeous Spectacle of "Aladdin" will be performed on WEDNESDAY, May 27th, in the AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, After the Spectacle—
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—THE Races over the FASHION COURSE will commence on FRIDAY, the 5th of June next, as follows:
FRIDAY, June 5.—Sweepstakes for 4 year olds, $200 subscription $100 forfeit, with $1,500 added, four mile heats; closed the first day of March, with nine nominations:
1. O. P. Hare names b. c. *Toler*, by Childe Harold, out of Marchioness, by Imp Bowton
2. T. and T. W. Pinwell name ch. f. *Sue Washington*, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington, by Zilanance.
3. James Rupert names ch. c. *Decatur*, by Revenue, out of the Queen, by Imp Priam.
4. J. S. Watson names b. c. *Charleston*, by Imp Sovereign, out of Millwood, by Imp Monarch.
5. John Hunter names ch. g. *Nicholas I.*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Nannie Rhodes, by Wagner.
6. B. C. Caffey names br. c. *Dallas*, by Wagner, out of Fanny King, by Imp Glencoe.
7. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. c. *The Czar*, by Tallyho, out of Andrewetta, by Andrew.
8. David McDaniel names b. f. *Kate Hunter*, by Imp Glencoe, dam by Imp Hedgford.
9. Also, b. c. by Boston Junior, dam by Imp Trustee.
SAME DAY—Westchester County Stakes for 4 year olds, $25 subscription, $50 forfeit, two mile heats; closed with seven nominations.
I. R. L. Morris names b. f. *Margaret Morris*, by Imp Glencoe, out of the grandam of Wild Irishman
2. F. Morris names br. f. *Etiquette*, by Mariner, out of Fashion by Imp Trustee.
3. P. C. Bush names ch. c. *Zingarro*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Mercer.
4. Chas S. Lloyd names ch. f. *Etta*, by Imp Trustee, dam (Imp) by Mammon.
5. J. R. Mount names br. f. *May Thorn*, by Imp Trustee, out of Kate Cole
6. C. T. Howell names ch. f. *Ida Clarion*, by Clarion, dam Edifice
7. John Howland names ch. f. *Roxana*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Priam.
8. A. Mallibird names bl. c. by Mariner, out of Paisley Anthony.
9. H. Lloyd names b. c. *Diocletian*, by Umpire, out of Bud by Henry.
Odds, Rain, Fire, &c., at great bargains.
TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, will commence the Regular Meeting.
FIRST DAY, Tuesday—Sweepstakes for 3 yr. olds $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $300 added, mile heats; closed on the 1st of April, with nine nominations.
1. John Hunter names ch. c. *Bazzec-h*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Castinet, by Imp. Mocsarch.
2. Calvin Green names John M. Botts' ch. f. by Revenue, out of Andrewetta by Andrew.
3. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. f. *Mary Evelyn*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Sally Ward, by John R. Grimes.
4. P. C. Bush names ch. c. by Bolshazzar, dam by Imp Trustee.
5. Woodfolk & McDaniel name ch. c. by Imp. Glencoe, out of Motto by Imp Barefoot
6. David McDaniel names bl. c. by Brown Stout, dam by Imp Flatterer.
7. P. S. Forbes names b. c. *Zanoni*, by

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 16th instant arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She announces the arrival of the *Vanderbilt* at Cowes on the 15th, and of the United States frigate *Niagara* at Deal on the 18th inst. The news from Europe, which is one week later, is not important. Nothing of transatlantic interest had occurred in the British Parliament, if we except a few remarks made by Lord PALMERSTON on the existing difficulty between the United States and New-Granada. The Premier supported the course pursued by our Government, and justified its resort to extreme measures if indemnity was not given for past outrages and security for future travel across the Isthmus. An article in the London *Post*, which we have transferred to our columns, takes the same view of the subject. From Spain we learn that the troops destined to operate against Mexico had not left Cadiz. The Mexican Ambassador had arrived at Madrid. France and England were making every effort to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between Spain and Mexico, and there are strong expectations that the question will, after all, have a peaceful issue. The Spanish Government has announced its intention to dispatch two ships of war to the China Seas, with an agent specially charged to conclude a treaty of commerce with the Celestial Empire. Russia is also fitting out two ships of war at Cronstadt to carry out a Russian Envoy Extraordinary, charged with a special mission to the Emperor of China. A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste gives later news from China. Matters in Canton remain in *statu quo*.

The United States Mail Steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall on the 19th inst., arrived also at this port yesterday. She brings later news from California, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, Nicaragua, New-Granada and the West Indies.

From Nicaragua we have full particulars of the brief announcement made in yesterday's issue that Gen. WALKER had abandoned Nicaragua and had surrendered to Capt. DAVIS, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*. The capitulation took place on the 18th of May, with the consent of the Costa Rican Commander, Gen. MORA, and on the next day, WALKER, with 16 of his officers, embarked for Panama. The negotiations for the surrender of WALKER were opened by Commander DAVIS, who entered the camp of the Allies for that purpose. Our Panama correspondent, whose letter is published elsewhere, gives the official correspondence in relation to the matter. It will be found of the greatest interest. Gen. HENNINGSEN was among the passengers by the *Illinois* to this port. From California we have no news of importance to report. The State Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 30th of April. Among the bills passed by the session just closed were those submitting to the people the question of voting for or against a Convention to revise the Constitution and the Revenue act. The Governor had signed the bill submitting directly to the people, at the next general election, the question of repudiation or settlement of the State indebtedness declared by the Supreme Court to have been unconstitutionally created. Mining intelligence is favorable, but agricultural prospects, owing to the drouth, are not so encouraging.

From Oregon we learn that there are indications of another Indian outbreak. Considerable anxiety was felt at the mouth of the Umpqua about the Indians upon the Coast Reserve who were reported to be restless and threatening hostilities.

We have a report from Great Salt Lake that the schism in the Mormon Church has assumed a formidable character. BRIGHAM YOUNG is said to have deserted the Tabernacle and remains shut up in his own house, guarded night and day by his friends. He is afraid to show himself in public.

Our advices from the Sandwich Islands are to the 4th of April, but they are unimportant. The month of March had been very stormy, and the loss of the bark *J. C. Fremont* is reported. A very severe earthquake shock was felt on the Island of Hawaii on the 24th of March.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, writing from Fort Yuma, Cal., gives some particulars concerning the Crabb expeditionists, but our intelligence, received *viâ* Mexico City, is of a later date.

The difficulty between the United States and New-Granada, according to the news by this mail, has undergone no change. There is not the least indication of the course which President OSPINA intends to pursue. The Mackintosh Claim is settled, it is rumored, by the transfer of certain rights over the Island of Taboga, in the Bay of Panama, to Great Britain. Our correspondent, however, doubts the truth of this report.

The intelligence from Peru is of special importance. VIVANCO, the leader of the revolutionists, had made his threatened demonstration against Callao. He seems to have labored under the impression that when he landed, the people would at once declare in his favor. On the contrary, however, they made a stubborn fight, and the revolutionists were utterly defeated. The whole number of men landed were either killed or taken prisoners. The revolution is considered at an end. On the 24th of April Mr. EATON, Secretary of the United States Consul at Callao, while leaning over the balcony in front of the office, was shot through the heart by one of the National Guard. He lived only two or three hours, and before expiring, deposed that the soldier took deliberate aim at him before firing.

We have received papers from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 22d of May, but we do not find in them any news worthy of special comment.

The steamship *Prometheus* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing advices from Havana to the 23d inst., and the *Isabel* arrived at Charleston, with news to the 25th. Quotations for Sugar were unchanged, but Molasses was higher. There is no political news.

The Report on Slavery presented in the New School Assembly at Cleveland, on Monday, states that 27 memorials on the subject of Slavery were handed to the Committee, of which number 11 came from Ohio and 3 from New-York. The report is signed by Rev. Drs. ALLEN, WALLACE, BURCHARD and CLELAND, and Messrs. GAISWOLD and HASTINGS. It declares that the Assembly can never consent to the idea that Slavery ought to be perpetual, and that the Apostles never thought that Slavery was on a level with the natural relations, but that they simply bore with it for the time. The report divides the question into two classes, and counsels moderation and charity, but in the main censures the practice of slaveholding. Its reading created a great excitement.

Officer BOWYER, who had given in his adhesion to the new Police Commissioners, believing the law under which they were appointed strictly constitutional, we regret to learn has since determined to resign his connection with the Department altogether. Officer BOWYER has been nearly a quarter of a century connected with the Police, and has been remarkable for his vigilance and efficient services.

Mayor WOOD has written a letter, rich in rugged abuse of the Republicans, in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting of "German citizens" opposed to the new Police law, to be held at a lager-bier saloon in the Bowery on Tuesday next.

The new Commissioners were asked yesterday by the Quarantine Commissioners, to detail a force of twenty-five men to protect the Quarantine property at Seguine's Point. It is understood that the force asked for will be sent to the Point to-day, in command of Capt. HART, late of the Seventeenth Police District. The old Commissioners have suspended operations for a time, but the Mayor continues busy in devising ways and means, and in consultations with his friends, to carry his points and maintain the "interests of the City."

The Councilmen failed to pass the ordinance creating a day and night watch last night, failing of a quorum.

PETER COOPER declines to be an Excise Commissioner.

The hotel proprietors couldn't get enough together last night to consider the proposed increase of price for hotel board. Probably the project will fall through.

The Board of Councilmen were employed last evening in discussing a resolution to award the street-cleaning contracts—which was finally referred to a Committee—and the new ordinance for the regulation of the night and day police. The adoption of the ordinance was lost by 34 to 14, for want of a constitutional vote—it was reconsidered and laid on the table to Friday.

The City Inspector yesterday declared null and void the contracts for cleaning thirteen Wards of the City, the contractors having failed to come up to their stipulations. Upon the remaining Wards an extension of time is granted. Mr. MORTON promises to enter upon the work of street-cleaning to-day beginning with the First Ward.

The Veterans of 1812 met their friends at Rutger's Institute last night to discuss the means of providing for the indigent among them at least a decent burial.

CHARLES STEPHENS, the second mate of the ship *Mary E. Baulch*, was tried on a charge of murdering a boy named Ross, about a year ago, while on the high seas. One of the crew testified to seeing STEPHENS strike him on the head with a marlin-spike, and another to seeing STEPHENS take him up and throw him overboard. These witnesses were contradicted by the carpenter, who testified to seeing the boy alive after the time when they swore he was killed, and proved that the second mate was at supper till afterwards, and the Jury, giving no credence to the testimony of the seamen, rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their seats.

Dr. R. OGDEN DOREMUS last evening attracted an immense audience of fully three thousand persons to the Academy of Music. He lectured on "Light," for the benefit of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes. For *three hours and a half* the Doctor kept his audience spell-bound. The most brilliant experiments were produced, on a gigantic scale, commensurate with the size of the building. The final experiment of the evening was the production of photographic pictures by electric light, a thing never before attempted with any considerable success. Mr. BRADY officiated, with a large camera. The light produced was perfectly dazzling, and very sunlike. The experiment proved eminently successful.

The Costa Rican Transit Grant and the Fillibusters.

The utter defeat of General WALKER in Nicaragua, and the return home of this eminent fillibuster, gives a new and interesting aspect to that complicated business in which the various transit rontes and grants across the Isthmus are involved. The contest for supremacy on the Nicaraguan ronte has now been transferred from Central America to this City, and the two contending forces are camped in the neighborhood of Bowling Green, on one side, and on the corner of Pine and William streets on the other. The Bowling Green Commodore has succeeded with his usual adroitness in managing his own affairs to create a breach between the parties representing the sale of the Transit for Costa Rica, Messrs. WEBSTER and ANDERSON. It is reported that the latter gentleman and SPENCER, both of them formerly the coadjutors of WEBSTER, are now on their way to Costa Rica as Agents of the Bowling Green Commodore, while Mr. WEBSTER himself, the representative of Costa Rica, remains in New-York, and is actually making terms with the fillibustering firm of MORGAN & Co., his former antagonists, and endeavoring to amalgamate all the opposing interests in favor of this grant.

Messrs. MORGAN, GARRISON & Co. still claim to be the legal proprietors of the Transit Route under the Rivas Grant, while WEBSTER holds the Costa Rican grant in his own name; and, as it is understood that our Government favors the claims of MORGAN, GARRISON & Co., unless the arrangement be consummated as proposed, the Nicaraguan Transit may be closed for some time to come to the traveling community. It may well be imagined that Mr. ANDERSON, the old Costa Rican, felt timid in placing the highway to Nicaragua under the control of the former supporters of General WALKER; but, on the other hand, by settling all differences and disputes, and securing the protection of our own Government and that of Great Britain for the new organization, the convenience of the public will be best served.

A new Company, we understand, is about to be formed, in which some of our leading merchants are taking an active interest; and the business of the transit route will no longer be in the hands of Messrs. MORGAN & Co., nor of any other private speculators. A meeting was held yesterday, we understand, at the office of Mr. DRAPER, at which the preliminaries for the formation of the new Company were arranged. Mr. WEBSTER having been an active opponent of WALKER in Nicaragua, is not likely to be influenced by any other than friendly motives towards Costa Rica. If the new arrangement for settling these Transit difficulties should be carried out, it will probably be recognized by both England and America.

OUR CLAIMS ON NEW-GRANADA.—Hon. ISAAC E. MORSE is at Washington to report the result of his mission to New-Granada. The task is an easy one, for he did nothing. That he would fail to accomplish anything was predicted quite freely, at the time of his appointment, by those acquainted with his rash impulsiveness and his habit of free conversation. He was not born for a diplomat; and among the wily statesmen of Spanish America, who realize the maxim that language is made to conceal ideas rather than express them—he never had a chance of success. Señor DE POMBO would baffle and repel him for the mere sport of the thing, to-day, even though he knew that, to-morrow, he must retrace his steps, and agree to the demands of the United States. The selection of Mr MORSE to treat with such a people was a capital error, and we are reaping the consequences. England, on the other hand, more fortunate in her diplomacy, upon the basis of a single claim of a British subject secures not only respectful attention to her demands, but the cession of a valuable island in liquidation of that claim.

By exertion of similar influences, MORSE's error may be retrieved. At all events, America honor is pledged to the trial, and we trust that it will be made. The responsibility of New-Granada for the outrages perpetrated on innocent women and children traversing her territory, under the protection of a solemn treaty cannot be evaded. Nor are her weakness and poverty to be admitted in bar of her duty to redress, especially when she takes advantage of her weakness to add insult to injury, and mock our complaints. Indemnity for the past, and security for the future, must be exacted sooner or later. If the demand for it shall be presented again through some competent diplomatic agent, we believe that the difficulty may be easily settled upon a basis satisfactory and profitable to both countries. Certainly, if it be true that the new Administration of New-Granada is desirous of reopening negotiations, it would be wise to make the trial.

A Patriot Wanted.

There seems to be a remarkable dearth of intelligent patriots just now. The phenomenon is so unusual that we hasten to record it, in the hope that when the good people of the Union see how badly it looks on paper, some means of abating the evil may be suggested. Among the thousand citizens generally supposed to look upon acquisition of office as the chief end of man, not one can be found capable of representing the Executive branch of the Federal Government at Salt Lake, who is willing to accept the Governorship of Utah. This, at least, is the reason offered us from Washington, for the unfortunate failure of the Administration to promptly meet and try the treasonable issue tendered by BRIGHAM YOUNG and his deluded followers. Mr. BUCHANAN, we are assured, is in great distress about the sufferings of men, women and children, consequent upon the repudiation of all law in that distant region, and the substitution of the tyrannical edicts of priestly despots. He is indignant at the manifold outrages perpetrated there under the influence of sectarian fanaticism; and if he could only scare up a Governor to carry the law there, backed by a military force should resistance be made against its majesty, he would speedily right the wronged, protect the weak and relieve the oppressed. But a Governor can't be had. It really looks as though Mr. BUCHANAN, in his despair, may be compelled to call upon Col. BENTON and his regiment of dragoons, to run down and lasso a Governor upon the plains somewhere, and force the Executive mantle upon him.

Seriously, we suspect there is a good deal of humbug about the difficulty in finding a Governor. We gravely doubt the sincerity of this plea in extenuation of most dangerous procrastination. Major MCCULLOCH, for whom the President has been waiting so long in the hope of his acceptance, possesses qualifications eminently fitting him for the post; but it is an insult to the intelligence of the country to suppose there are not a hundred other men equally capable, and more likely to accept the position. An average amount of practical common sense, with a little knowledge of human nature, and a dash of humanity and bravery—always found in company—are the requisite qualifications, and it will not be pretended that these are scarce in the President's circle of friends.

If Mr. BUCHANAN is prepared to act in the premises *now*, if there are no ulterior purposes to be served by further delay, there certainly can be no actual difficulty in finding a suitable Governor. We could name a dozen men within the immediate circle of the President's acquaintance of admitted competence for the place;—and there are half the number at least within pistol-shot of his mansion. Let us hope that the selection and appointment of some one will soon give us practical evidence that the Colonel Steptoe farce is not to be re-enacted. The social ulcer of Utah has assumed so malignant a form that longer forbearance of the knife is not to be tolerated. As an organ of that public sentiment which calls so loud for the application of a corrective, we should be false to duty did we fail to rebuke the procrastination which marks Administrative action in these premises. President PIERCE renewed his promise to check the Mormon theocracy day by day during his entire term, yet never took an honest step towards its redemption; and, in view of that experience and its heart-sickening results, the people will be pardoned for apprehending its emulation by the new Administration, until they are afforded some evidence to the contrary in the shape of a demonstration against the gigantic evil which "masterly inactivity" has reared in the Western plains.

A Standing Topic.

We are not sure but that it is a good thing for the public to have a permanent subject of complaint, when it is not of a too serious nature; it serves as a safety-valve for the escape of a good deal of ill-humor which might cause trouble if it were permitted to remain unventilated, or lead to disturbances by being sent in a wrong direction. In Great Britain the unfailing subject about which John Bull incessantly grumbles, is the taxes. Pay he must, but grumble he will; and while he is grumbling about that sore subject, he is quiet on others. In this City we do not heed the taxes, heavy as they are, because they are levied in a way not to make them inconveniently felt by the multitude, who, if they feel evil, do not clearly comprehend its nature. But we have our permanent sore spot, which causes us constantly to wince. The condition of the streets is the stereotyped growl of New-Yorkers. They are always in a state to be found fault with. In dry weather they are dusty, and in wet weather they are muddy. They never are, but always to be cleaned. We are in the constant receipt of letters on this subject, some of them urging us to blow up the City Officials who neglect their duty, and others suggesting measures of reform. There is nothing more remarkable than the fact that every man in the City (and every woman too, for that matter) feels the evil of our dirty streets, and knows exactly how to remedy it, excepting the individual elected to attend to them. It is no less remarkable that on the day of Election the condition of the streets is never thought on, and nobody hints that anything is the matter with them. A gentleman sends us an earnest letter innocently requesting us to "permit him through the columns of our widely read and valuable journal," &c., to call the attention of the public to the condition of the streets, &c. As though there were any necessity of the attention of the public being directed to so palpable a fact, or as though we had not been in the habit of doing it. We might as well call the attention of the public to the fact that the sun rises in the East. The public have had it in their power to order affairs differently once a year at least for the past twenty years, but they have chosen to let things go on in the old way, and they will probably continue to do so, just as John Bull continues to grumble at his taxes while he continues to pay them.

AN ACCOMMODATING ATTORNEY.—The telegraph from Washington apprises us of a curious fact. The United States Attorney for the District of Columbia has informed the Circuit Court that the Government does not desire to detain Mr. JENKINS in custody on the charge of piracy preferred against him by Dr. VAN CAMP, "as the warrant for his arrest was obtained from a Justice of the Peace, without consultation or advice from any officer of the Government or United States Courts!" This strikes us as rather a singular announcement. We take it for granted that if the Justice of the Peace had any right to issue a warrant at all, the power is derived from the same law precisely which gives efficiency to a warrant issued by an officer of the Courts. The idea that the advice of an officer of the Government or of the Courts, is necessary to give vitality to the charge, is an absurdity;—and the "desire" of the Government in the premises is of no more importance than the "desire" of Dr. VAN CAMP, or any other citizen. The simple question to be decided, is as to whether reasonable evidence is presented, showing probable infraction of the law against Piracy. If it is, then it becomes the duty of the United States Attorney to prosecute, whether he "desires" to do so or not; and if no probable ground of complaint against JENKINS exists, it is his right to be discharged from custody for a better reason than that offered by the District-Attorney. The statement, as telegraphed, is unfair towards the accused if innocent, because it would seem to imply that he is permitted to escape through the leniency of the Government, rather than by the demands of justice. It was evident that Attorney KEY did not "desire" to prosecute PRESTON S. BROOKS for his assault upon Senator SUMNER,—nevertheless, he was constrained by the obligations of decency to go through the forms. Whence comes his new light?

TEXAN SENATORSHIP.—The redoubtable Gen. SAM HOUSTON is out as candidate for the Governorship of Texas, with what prospect of success we are unable at this distance to decide. That he will retire from the United States Senate in any event, seems quite certain. For two years past he has been contemplating a resignation, and at the close of the last session of Congress was most decided in the declaration that he would not return to Washington. Who will be his successor, is an interesting question just now to quite a number of aspirants, some of them the bitter enemies of the "hero of San Jacinto."

Strange to say some of the most popular politicians of Texas have hitherto been unable to secure Senatorial position. Gen. HOUSTON owes his elevation, not to superior personal popularity, but to the fact that the strife between the personal friends of other and rival candidates led to the abandonment of them all and a sort of negative concentration upon the General. The same state of things is likely to ensue upon the attempt to elect his successor. It is this fact, we are told, which prevents Major MCCULLOCH from going to Utah. Though not prominent as an aspiring politician, the Major is personally very popular, and his friends, in anticipation of the war of factions in the Senatorial contest, desire to keep him in training as a compromise candidate, confident of their ability to secure his election. The hundreds who saw him in California, a few years ago, clothed in long cowhide boots, red flannel shirt, and brigandish-looking slouch-hat, with a brace of pistols in his belt, collecting taxes by force, will find it difficult to realize his elevation, should it be effected. Nevertheless the Major is a good fellow, and possessed of a larger share of common sense and honesty than have fallen to the lot of some of those with whom Senatorial relations would bring him in contact.

A FACT WELL PUT.—The Charleston *Mercury* thus closes an article upon the political prospects of Kansas:

"Mr. PIERCE courageously and faithfully endeavored to enforce the true policy of the Union and the policy of the Democratic Party, and *was beaten down by the Democratic Party itself*. If Kansas is not surrendered to the North before Mr. BUCHANAN'S four years of service shall transpire, *he will be as powerless as* Mr. PIERCE."

This is a distinct recognition of the fact, which we have often stated, that the principle of *self-preservation* will require that the Democratic Administration make Kansas a Free State. The belief that it was *intended* to carry Slavery there lost that Party the whole North except three States, and in those three it was saved from similar defeat only by the pledges of its supporters that Kansas should be free. If Kansas should now be brought into the Union as a Slave State, the Administration would lose every Northern State. It is the conviction of this fact which will make it free.

Recent Legislative Acts no Novelty.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The revolutionary discussions in certain quarters upon the City Hall and Central Park acts, and the assertion that it is an innovation in the Legislature to prescribe Commissioners for county purposes, are not only mischievous but founded upon gross error of fact. *From a careful search through the Statute Books for twenty years past* we have found that every county wherein a jail or a court-house were to be builded, or a park or highway laid out, or a bridge constructed, *Commissioners to superintend the works were named by the Legislature!*

As long ago as 1807 the Legislature appointed GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, SIMEON DE WITT and JOHN RUTHERFORD Commissioners to lay out in this City streets and *public squares* "of such width, extent and direction as to them shall seem most conducive to the public good." These Commissioners made an elaborate report, which ought to figure in the next "Valentine Manual" as a lesson to be read by future Mayors before they assert that such action as was taken by the Legislature touching Central Park is unprecedented and the power given of a despotic nature. In 1834, five Commissioners were appointed by the Governor under an act "to provide for supplying *the City of New-York* with pure and wholesome water," —known now as the Croton Water act, although at its passage the Commissioners possessed power to locate the head of water as they pleased. In 1816, Fulton Market was laid out by Commissioners appointed by a *State* Court. In 1845, Commissioners were appointed by the Governor to grant ferry licenses between the City of New-York and Long Island. In 1849, the Tea Gov-

ernors were first named in Legislative act. Many of the Legislatures in these years were Democratic. In those of which both editors of the *Express* have been members such kinds of acts for the various counties have been passed, and for which they each voted.

Respecting other counties than New-York, instances might be multiplied to a great extent. Thus, whether the principle of State interference in matters of far less local concern than police be right or wrong, the precedent has been followed by Legislatures of all party grades. And it would be well for those who have suddenly awoke to the "enormities" of 1857 to study the State history.

CLERUS.

The Escape of the Fillibusters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: When a few men, banded together, with arms and wealth, labor to overthrow the Constitution of a Free State, and reduce a nation to abject Slavery, the mass of mankind look on wondering, and pleased with the magnitude of the attempt. Even the people of free cities and republics—regarding all as the spectacle of a drama in which the catastrophe, however terrible, calls more for their applause as the representation is more real—are not at first affected with those sentiments of horror and indignation which are proper, and should follow the events. They view the struggles of an oppressed and exasperated nation as the Roman people, sitting at ease in the amphitheatre, beheld the contests of bands of gladiators. The nations of Central America struggling in life and liberty against the ragged hordes of WALKER and GARRISON, have been a spectacle to amuse our leisure. We have but lately acquired the taste for blood, and the deaths by famine, pestilence and wounds of our miserable countrymen, who have descended only to fall heaps on heaps in this bloody arena, have not been altogether applauded. Our favorite gladiators disappointed us. They were too brutal, too stupid; ill-trained, ill-supported, their bottle-holders, the Garrisons and Morgans, did not show themselves the good judges and sporting men we had supposed them to be. All at once the thought strikes that what we have been so long beholding at our ease is not a game, but a reality, and that the issues of the contest are principles of right and liberty, in which we, as citizens of the Republic, have individually an interest.

The escape of WILLIAM WALKER from Nicaragua with two hundred and sixty men, the remains of an armed immigration of more than five thousand in all, is an event which, if not properly understood and appreciated by the people and government of the United States, may be only one link in a continued chain of calamities. That a large proportion of the filibusters were comparatively innocent and suffering persons, is not for a moment to be doubted. Many of them, by far the greater number, were decoyed by false representations to take part in a hopeless and wholly unjustifiable enterprise. Not so the leaders and abettors of the undertaking, who for motives of mere avarice, or personal gratification, have destroyed a portion of Central America, sacked and burned its cities, desolated its fields, and converted a place of gardens into a howling wilderness. In the ordinary course of this gigantic piracy, crimes have been committed of every color and magnitude. Under cover of assisting the democratic against the aristocratic faction, in Nicaragua, a body of men were enlisted in California and sent down under the patronage and management, as it afterwards appeared, of an agent of the Accessory Transit Company. Soon after, a favorable crisis occurring, two *coups d'etat* were effected by the leaders of the Nicaragua invasion, namely, the seizure of the American property in Nicaragua, belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, and the seizure of the supreme power in Nicaragua. It would be an idle and unnecessary waste of time and labor to disclose under what pretexts, and under cover of what forms and proclamations of irresponsible power, the rights of American citizens were formally violated through the advice and instigation of their agents, and the liberties of an entire nation abrogated, their laws, magistrates and customs ignored, and themselves attempted to be enslaved by an absolute military despotism, springing fully armed out of a pretended alliance with the democracy.

The property of the Accessory Transit Company, seized by the Walker-Rivas Government, was immediately transferred to one of the Agents of that Company, who then entered upon the business of transporting an armed immigration. This sudden throwing off the mask by the business managers of the enterprise, was followed in due time by the seizure of the supreme power of Nicaragua by her mercenary ally, and the great crime of the age stood forth undisguised, in all its hideous proportions.

The people of Central America, now fully awake to the danger which impended over their liberties, completed without loss of time a military alliance powerful enough to have destroyed or expelled an enemy much stronger than the one with which they had to contend. The troops of Guatemala, marching five hundred miles over many ranges of mountains, united with the mountaineers of Costa Rica on the common battle-ground of Nicaragua. The inhabitants of Nicaragua, flying from their homes into the wilderness, issued forth armed from their secret hiding places, and hung in revengeful bands upon the skirts of the invaders.

The issue is before the world. It was foreseen by the judicious as a necessary conclusion; but the criminality of the acts which led to it, the full extent and enormity of that long series of tyrannies, military murders, usurpations, massacres, robberies, burnings, kidnappings and detention of American men and women, inoffensive and deceived the systematic frauds upon the public, by false information, coloring defeats as victories, and giving unparalleled stupidities and crimes the hue of successful generalship. The true account of these is still to be written, and the historian who will give them to the world as they are, without favor or prejudice, will render inestimable service to the present age and to posterity. Fillibusterism will then appear not only as a crime, but as the fruitful parent of all possible evils.

Let us not deceive ourselves, however, by supposing that the causes which gave rise to the invasion and partial destruction of Nicaragua are now less active and efficient. WILLIAM WALKER escaped from danger, leaving behind him the corpses of so many thousands of our countrymen—brings with him the seeds and pretexts of new enterprises; and among the myriads of simple and ignorant persons who can be deceived by glowing descriptions, or lying tales of military prowess, there will always be found those who will leave an evil condition here to find dishonored graves in a foreign and uncongenial soil. Even now secret preparations are being made for the invasion of Costa Rica by fresh bands of ignorant victims, dull tools of ambition and avarice. The month of hell is still open, and thousands stand ready to plunge into the abyss. If there is a central and regulative power in the United States—if there is a Government at Washington sagacious and firm enough to foresee and prevent the destruction which impends over entire masses of our countrymen and over Central America, and which is sure to come unless prevented by the strong arm of the National Executive—if the liberties and property of American citizens in foreign lands are ever to receive protection, hitherto withheld, from that Executive, the moment of action has arrived.

For what purpose are the preparations in the Brooklyn Navy Yard? Are the two ships which it is rumored will be soon in readiness for Central America to be stationed at San Juan del Norte, to prevent the invasion of that coast, or are they to be placed there to enforce the claims of the fillibusters chiefs? Will Mr. C. K. GARRISON continue his negotiations with the Costa Rican grantees for the grant which lies in the safe of Messrs GRINNELL, and thereby endeavor to patch up a peace,—for himself and Mr. MORGAN,—with Nicaragua and Costa Rica; or will he hold his faith with WALKER, and the French gentleman who is helping him, and carry out a new invasion? Is the new steamer destined to convey a cargo of fillibusters, to be thrown upon the Costa Rican coasts? If so, will she take with her the Costa Rican grantees leaving behind them their new Charter, locked up in the safe of Mr. GRINNELL? The policy of the ex-Agent of the Accessory Transit Company is far too subtle for our comprehension. With all the subtlety and management of which he is so great a master, he is making preparations merely to pull down ruin upon his own head. For him—the grand patron, and perhaps the parent of fillibusterism in Central America—there is no double course to be pursued. He must make his election. If he still respects the generalship and believes in the humanity and ability of WALKER, let him give WALKER his support. If he thinks that Mr. BUCHANAN will allow Mr. PIERRE SOULE's horde of twelve hundred fillibusters to leave New-Orleans or a port in Texas, and that their landing in Central America will not be prevented by American ships-of-war; if he deems that twelve hundred men can effect what five thousand have failed to accomplish, and that the fens of the Costa Rican Coast are less deadly than the mortiferous shores of Lake Nicaragua; that the ninety days average duration of a soldier's life in the latter region will be sufficiently lengthened in the former,—then let him abandon his present negotiations with the grantees of Nicaragua, and not strive to drag the Transit Charter from the safe of MOSES GRINNELL. Will he, who has spent or made others spend a million in destroying—will he, by complying with that charter, *lend* a million to Central America? Will he, who looked on quietly while men who were in his confidence wrested the Transit steamers from the accessory Transit Company, and when that was done received them for his own use;—will *he* pay money to Costa Rica by the terms of a grant, for the ill-gotten property which he and his, it is said, have spent a million in defrauding? Out upon such dealing!

The wily banker of Panama, notwithstanding the grey hairs that sprinkle his massive forehead, has still much to learn. Skilled in the calculations of a profit, infallible in the estimates of a voyage, piercing with intellect like a beam of sunlight the intricacies of a year's account, he is now handling tools too heavy for his hand. There are terms and conditions more imperative than that of the money market, which the would-be Colbert of a Central American despotism must study to understand. The four heroes whose dismal physiognomies, drawn by some bitter enemy of fillibusters, do not "*illuminate*" the pages of *Harper's Weekly*, are not the stuff to make conquests. Garrison-Colbert must find other generals more intelligent, more successful. Ignorant courage, sullen ferocity, apathetic disregard of the sufferings of others, artistic talent for coloring ignominious defeats as brilliant victories, the abilities of a recruiting sergeant, a drummer, and a prize-fighter, these are not the qualities which will secure for Colbert-Garrison the golden empire of the Transit, or raise a Walker to the throne of Central America.

CITIZEN.

Personal.

The Wyandott Indians around Quindaro, Kansas have subscribed and paid in seven hundred and fifty dollars for the erection of a new church in that place. This amount was all obtained in one day, and without any special effort. The Wyandottes removed from Northern Ohio to their present location in 1841.

EDWIN WHITE, the artist, is about leaving for Paris, and will there paint the historical picture for which he has been commissioned by the State of Maryland. He will be absent two years, and will take along with him several other commissions which will abundantly fill up his time.

Rev. MYRON WINSLOW, the ancient Missionary of the American Board to Madras, was married to Miss ELLEN READ, in Boston, last week. He returns to Madras with his bride. Mr. WINSLOW has been in the mission service for 37 years, and his age is 70.

The Washington *Star* says authoritatively concerning JOHN W. FORNEY, that "he designs residing in Pennsylvania, and is not an applicant for any foreign appointment, nor does he entertain the most distant idea of becoming one.

The librarian of Harvard College acknowledges with much gratitude the receipt of a number o Spiritualist publications from New-York. He intimates that the Willis excitement has sharpened the public appetite for such works.

A citizen of Springfield, Mass., offers a premium of $200 for the best series of twelve brief articles on "The importance of committing public and corporate interests to the management of men of high-toned morality."

Miss MARY MARTIN, a young lady in Newport, Me., much afflicted by the circulation of reports detrimental to her character, last week drowned herself in the river.

The birthday of STEPHEN GIRARD was celebrated at Girard College on Thursday, by speeches and appropriate ceremonies. It was the 107th anniversary of the event.

A full bounty land warrant has been issued to Hon. LOUIS MCLANE, Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. JACKSON, for his services in the war of 1812.

A young gentleman in New-Orleans has just paid up gambling debts to the amount of $47,000.

The Senecas have this Spring made their annual pilgrimage to their old burial-place, near Buffalo.

THALBERG is giving *Matinées* in St. Louis, playing duets with STRAKOSCH.

Fair readers will be glad to know that at the Philadelphia Opera House, unlike the practice in ours the ladies as well as gentlemen are entitled to the privilege of a promenade between-acts. The custom and its consequences are pleasantly set forth by a lady correspondent of WILLIS' *Musical World*, as follows:

"The easy and negligent style of manners at the opera there, will do much towards sustaining it. If a lady takes the trouble to dress, she likes to have a chance of being seen, and of course has no objection to take a promenade between the acts, in the corridors and fine saloon, for that purpose—at least you would have thought so if you had seen the display of satins, silks, tissues and laces, not to mention bare shoulders and arms. The promenade room was a perfect ballroom scene, *sans* the dancing. The Philadelphians recognize equal rights, supposing that if it is agreeable to gentlemen to get up and walk about, it must be equally so to the ladies. I confess rather to like the Philadelphia style, and it did not appear to me that the gentlemen were losers by their gallantry. The beaming faces of the ladies as they chatted and flirted with their companions, were quite a contrast to the serious countenances seen in our Academy, between acts, when the gentlemen go out in throngs and stay till the curtain rises."

The consequences of Virginian intermarriages are unpleasant, according to the Fredericksburg *News*:

In this county, in which we were raised, for twenty generations back, certain families of wealth and respectability have intermarried until there cannot be found in three or four of them a sound man or woman! One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a third is an idiot, a fourth is blind, a fifth bandy-legged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one out of the number exempt from physical defects of some kind or other.

A letter from Lecompton, Kansas, to the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

"Letters have been received here from Gov. WALKER—he is going to make his home at Lecompton. He writes cheerfully and approvingly of STANTON's course. We are ready to welcome him with our whole hearts. He may look for the firm and united support of the National Democracy, whatever may be their views upon the Slavery question. We will all unite upon ROBERT J. WALKER."

General RUSK, of Texas, writes to a friend in Texas:

"The Abolition Party are becoming more formidable every day, and unless they are boldly and promptly met, we have much mischief to apprehend. If MCLEAN lives, I think they will run him for President in 1860. The rapid increase of non-slaveholding States is bringing in a dangerous element, and I think the slaveholding States should lose no time nor exertions in strengthening themselves, to meet promptly any encroachments upon their constitutional rights and equality."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—43 Wall-st and 121 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Darien Canal—Consul Jenkins not to be Prosecuted—Appointments Made, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

The United States steamer *Arctic* has been appointed to take a party to the Isthmus of Darien for a survey of the Atrato and Truando Ship-Canal ronte.

The United States District-Attorney will not prosecute Consul JENKINS.

The door is left open by Secretary CASS in his Intest dispatches, for renewed negotiations concerning Central American affairs.

Three diplomatic appointments heve been agreed upon, including MURPHY for the Hague, and WRIGHT of Indiana, for Berlin. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

Mr. KEY, United States Attorney for this District, informed the Circuit Coart this mernlng that the Government does not desire to detain Mr. JENKINS, Consul to Navigators' Islands, in custody on the charge of piracy preferred against him by Dr. VAN CAMP, as the warrant for his arrest was obtained from a Justice of the Peace without consultation or advice from any officer of the Government or United States Courts, and besides, the evidence filed in the State Department by Dr. VAN CAMP did not sustain the charge of perjury. Mr. MAREY, counsel for Mr. JENKINS, asked for his immediate discharge but Mr. BRADLEY, counsel for Dr. VAN CAMP, insisted that the Court should detain the prisoner until argument could be heard on an application for release under *habeas corpus*. The case will be taken up again to morrow.

Mr. REED, to-day, received his commission and instructions as Minister to China. His appointment will be officially announced to morrow.

LORD NAPIER's residence is the scene of extraordinary gayety to-night. It is brilliantly illuminated, and a grand supper and ball are being given in honor of the Queen's birthday. Many ladies and gentlemen are in attendance, including foreign ministers and distinguished officers of this Government.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, May 28..

SIXTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Committee on Education was taken up and considered.

SEVENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Rev. Mr. BLACK, delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, was present and addressed the Assembly. He presented as the basis of correspondence with the General Assembly those resolutions which were rejected by his Synod when offered by the General Assembly of 1825.

He said the Reformed Presbyterian Church holds no communication with slaveholders, and hoped that the New School would yet occupy the same ground, bnt left it with that Church to decide.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Church Policy.

The Church Extension Committee's Report was read and accepted.

A sharp discussion took place, on the Synodical records of Mississippi, between Mr. MCLANE, of Mississippi, and Mr. MCLANE, of New-York, occupying the remainder of the session.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT NEWARK, N. J.

NEWARK, Thursday, May 28.

A destructive fire occurred in this city about 4 o'clock this morning, in one of the large four-story factories of Newark India Rubber Company, used for heating or vulcanizing the shoes. It originated from the heaters, and totally destroyed the buildings, with a large stock. The loss is about $15,000, partially insured.

JACOB ALLEN, forsman of Engine Company No. 4, and one of the firm of J. & F. ALLEN, fire-engine manufacturers, was instantly killed by a falling wall, and JOHN B. THORN, Fourth Assistant Engineer, was seriously injured. His recovery is doubtful.

Mr. ALLEN was one of the most respectable and highly esteemed citizens of Newark, and one of the most popular men in the Fire Department.

BURNING OF THE NASHVILLE IRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WORKS.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 28,

The Nashville Iron Manufacturing Company's Works were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $100,000, which is partly insured. One hundred and twenty men have been thrown out of employment in consequence of the fire.

The Case of James Getty.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 28.

JAMES GETTY, who has been on trial here for the past four days for the murder of DANIEL ALBERT, at Hamburg, was acquitted this afternoon on the ground of insanity.

The Ohio River, Weather, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 28.

The water in the channel of the river at this point is falling. It now measures 10 feet

The weather is favorable for the growing crops.

Sailing of the Suspicious Bark Mary Cobb.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

The bark *Mary Cobb* has sailed in ballast. It is stated that the crew are wholly Portuguese, the Captain being the only American on board.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

The United States Mail steamship *Prometheus*, Capt. A. G. GRAY, left New Orleans May 20, arrived at Havana afternoon of the 22d, and sailed for New York at 10 A. M. of the 23d.

The *Prometheus* landed 17 passengers at Havana, and brings 208 passengers and $60,000 in silver for New-York. The *P.* brings Company J. 1st United Stetes Artillery, Lieut. ENDY, Commanding, *en route* for Newport, R. I.

The weather in Havana was delightful and agreeable. The health of the Island continued exceedingly good.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates to the 25th inst.

Sugars continued in demand. Quotatione were unchanged. Stock at Havana 230,000 boxes and at Matanzas 90,000. There was very little in first hands.

Molasses was improving. Clayed was selling at 13 reals. Muscovado was scarce at 14.@14½.

Sterling Exchange sevea to eight per cent. premium.

In Freights there was a better feeling, without change in rates.

The United States steam frigate *Wabash* arrived at Aspinwall on the 7th inst. The *Cyane* would sail in a few days.

Case of Consul Jenkins.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You publish in this morning's paper, from your Washington correspondent, a detail of outrages alleged to have been committed upon the property of Mr. VAN CAMP, late United States Commercial Agent at Apia, Navigators' Islands.

Those acquainted with the true character of that unfortunate victim, now a modest claimant for reappointment, will derive considerable amusement from its perusal; and if this poor, innocent martyr to the unauthorized acts of his well meaning successor, can make Government believe that he has been unjustly deprived of $200,000, and thereupon induce Congress to recompense him for this loss, he will have to be more successful in imposing upon their credulity than he has upon *any* one who *has ever visited* the Navigators' Islands, with the single exception of the most benavolent of confidence men, old Commodor MERVINE.

It was exceedingly indiscreet in "J." to bring before the public his friend VAN CAMP's official conduct at Apia—for his case is one of those which is not at all aided by light and *truth*, and the Records of the State Department will show charges against him of the most serious nature, and supported by the most ample proof, leaving no question as to the propriety of the course adopted by the State Department, in his prompt removal.

That Mr. VAN CAMP should avail himself of the perhaps injudicious course adopted by his successor in his honest endeavors to repair the wrongs committed by his predecessor, and thereupon endeavor to change his position before the Department from that of a dismissed and unworthy servant into that of an unfortunate victim of official tyranny, will surprise no one acquainted with the numerous distinguished and varied *professional* abilities of Dr. AARON VAN CAMP.

If Mr. JENKINS will avail himself of too most ample testimony now at his disposition in the United States, he need give himself no anxiety lest his honest attempt to undo the illegal acts of his predecessor should be regarded by any sane man as an act of piracy.

And if Government also think fit to avail itself of the proper testimony, it can in a moaner very summary, determine whether any one individual or firm at the Navigators' Islands was *ever*, by any possible means, legally in possession of property worth $200,000.

RED BEARD.

THE DOUBLE-HEADED POLICE.

Rugged Correspondence between Mayor Wood and the Governors—Ex Captain Hart to Command a Squad of 50. P.s at Seguine's Point—The Councilmen impotent—Matsell gets returns from all the Wards, Carpenter from six—The Target Companies, &c., &c.

Ex-Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, called yesterday at the office of the Metropolitan Commissioners, and requested that twenty five policemen might be sen to protect the State property at Seguine's Point. He said it would be actually necessary that such e force should be detailed and at once, as the feeling of the inhabitants about Seguine's Point was so strong in opposition to the establishment of a Quarantine in their neighborhood, that a further demonstration of violence would be made by them unless timely steps were taken to prevent it. The Commissioners considered the matter, and it is understood that they will to-day send to Staten Island the force asked for. Ex-Captam HART, of the Seventeenth Ward, probably to bave command.

The trial of First Lieutenant WM. H. MARTIN was then had. Deputy CARPENTER, the complainant, testified in substance as already given in the TIMES. Decision was reserved until to-day, in accordance with the rules and regulations. Many private matters were then disposed of by the Commissioners, who adjourned without finally determining upon any new appointments.

Mayor WOOD seldom leaves his office now till towards night. His time is almost constantly occupied in devising ways and means to checkmate the new Commissioners and "Albany dictation," and he receives frequent visits from many of the party who sympathize with these efforts. The old Commissioners appear to have adjourned for the present. They have not yet tried Captains HOPKINS, DILKS, PORTER, or SPEIGHT, all of whom send returns to the new Commissioners, as well as to Mr. MATSELL, thus showing that it is not always impossible to serve two masters. Returns from every Ward were sent to Mr MATSELL's office yesterday, while from six they were sent to the office in White-street.

Officer BOWYER, who on Wednesday placed himself under orders of the new Commissioners, tendered his resignation as a member of the Department, yesterday. The following is his letter of resignation:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1857.

FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent—*Sir:* Your communication of the 27th instant, notifying me that, by order of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, I was directed to report myself duly at the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, forthwith, was not received until late in the afternoon of that day. Pursuant to the notification, I reported myself to you. Having been assigned to duty at the office of the Chief of Police since its organization, and having been a member of the Police Department for nearly a quarter of a century, during all which time I have obeyed, and, to the utmost of my capacity, aided in enforcing the laws of the State, believing that the oath of office required me to do so, and that the constitutionality of any law would be decided by the judiciery, if I remained in the Department, my action in this respect would not change. But, in conformity with a resolution formed some time since, I respectfully tender my resignation as one of the Police of this City.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

ROBERT W. BOWYER.

Many of the Captains in favor of the old order of things, have taken advantage of his late general order to give Superintendent TALLMADGE a bit of their minds, as well as define their position. The old Sixth Ward stands steady in the old faith. Not a man has flinched, and all the force there seem united in their intention "to do their old duty." In conformity with their resolntion, the names of the Captains who have refused to make their reports to Deputy CARPENTER will be submitted to the Commissioners to-day.

Several Democratic German fellow-citizens, indignant at the "State usurpation and Albany dictation," will hold a meeting at the Volks Garden, in the Bowery, next Tuesday evening, to give it expression. The Committee of Management for this occasion have invited Mayor WOOD to be present. We annex the letter of invitation and the Mayor's reply:

EXTRAORDINARY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAYOR WOOD AND CERTAIN GERMAN CITIZENS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

SIR: You are invited to address a mass meeting of the German Citizens of New-York, to be held at the Volks Garden, No. 51 Bowery, on Tuesday, the 2d day of June, for the purpose of expressing their opinion in reference to the act of the Albany Legislature, wherein the rights of the people of this City have been assailed and the Constitution violated.

Respectfully your obedient servants,

WM. SCHURMER, M. D.,
J. A. PAPPEN,
DR. CHARLES WANZ,
BERNARD MYER,
GEORGE DESSOYE,
} Committee.

To Hon. FERNANDO WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I am thankful for the invitation to address a mass meeting of my German fellow-citizens on Tuesday next, who thus propose to express their sentiments of the recent acts of the Legislature for this City. To peaceably assemble and demand a redress of grievances is a right which is guaranteed by the Constitution, and hence is inherent in our system of government. Upon this occasion it is not only a right but a duty for the people of New-York, irrespective of birth, class or party, to resist and denounce the gross usurpations which have been perpetrated by their tyrant masters at the State Capital. At no time have our interests been so shamefully and flagrantly violated as now. The immediate causes of the American Revolntion were not near so great an infringement upon the liberties of the Colonies, as these measures which you meet to denounce are of the liberties of this metropolis. Had the same principles been incorporated into ministerial orders or decrees for the cities of Boston, New York or Philadelphia, at any time within fifty years anterior to that war, American freedom and Independence would have had a much earlier birth. Our Republican masters at Albany have issued mandates which their royal predecessors at St. James would not have dared to conceive; and as if this great and powerful City had, after a siege, been captured, it appears to have been given over for pillage and plunder to these Black Republican soldiers of fortune.

History furnishes a few similar cases, though none precisely parallel, where three-quarters of a million of brave, prosperous and happy people were subjugated by paper edicts, issued as laws by an unscrupulous cabal, whom chance gave control of a legislative majority. It is to express honest indignation at wrongs like those that you are called upon to assemble, and I doubt not that the united voice of so large and influential class of citizens will and must be heard. I regret, however, that it will be impossible for me to accept your kind invitation to be present and to address the meeting. Since my incumbency of this office, I have avoided attending public meetings of any kind, and have made it an inflexible rule not to participate in the proceedings of any which, in their character, have a political or party bearing. You will excuse me, therefore, from attending at this time, though sympathizing deeply with the object you have in view. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD.

To Messrs. SCHURMER, PAPPEN, MYER, WANTZ, and DESSOYE.

THE COUNCILMEN ON THE STATE OF THE CITY.

The Councilmen last evening, after discussing the state of the streets, went into Committee of the whole, and took up the ordinance for the establishment of a Day and Night Watch.

An amendment was made on the third Section, to the effect that the consent of the Common Council should be necessary to the alteration of the rules.

Councilman JONES spoke at length upon the late State legislation for the City.

Councilman HASWELL moved a reconsideration of an amendment which had been discussed regarding appointments to office. He moved that hereafter the Sergeants of Police be appointed by the Mayor. Carried.

The question then came under discussion as to salaries of police officers, equalizing them with the amount paid on January 1, 1857. Carried.

The question of the adoption of the ordinance was lost, for want of a constitutional majority. The vote was 34 to 14. It was reconsidered and laid on the table.

The Board then agreed to meet after the adjournment on Friday night—*i. e.*, next day.

Councilman WARNER demanded the call of the house. Councilman MONSON moved that members who had left should be placed under arrest. The motion, after some discussion, was lost. Councilman HASWELL then moved that streets below Sixty-fifth street be declared open. The matter was referred to the Committee on Roads. After which, the Board adjourned to the next evening at 6 o'clock.

POSITION OF THE TARGET COMPANIES.—Aldermaa WILSON'S Volunteer Army of Citizen Soldiers to sustain Mayor WOOD, and protect the chartered rights of the City, does not recruit its ranks as fast as it might—for after having existed a week not more than ninety seven of the thousands who paraded in April, have enlisted under the Alderman's banner. He is not considered exactly the right kind of a man by them, and it was because of his connection with the late parade as an officer, that a split in the ranks occurred in April.

Alderman WILSON'S operations are looked upon by the Captains of the Target Companies generally, as merely for political effect, and the members of the staff resolved, at a late meeting, that however much they, as citizens, may be opposed to the laws of the late Legislature, as Captains of military companies composed of men of all parties, they could not countenance any such organization as Alderman WILSON is desirous of forming. A meeting of the officers of the late parade will be held on Monday evening next, and besides the Captains of the regular body that turned out in April, those of the independent corps that paraded at that time, will be on hand to express their sentiments in opposition to turning the Volunteer Corps into a political body.

ABOUT STREET-CLEANING.

The Contracts for Thirteen Wards Annulled

The City Inspector is getting his hands full. Day before yesterday he served a notice on contractors for cleaning thirteen wards of the City, to wit: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards—to the effect that if they did not put their wards in order before twenty-four hours expired, their contracts would be annulled.

The "twenty-four hours" ended yesterday, and as not a single contractor complied with the notice, Mr. MORTON yesterday afternoon declared their contracts annulled. None of the contractors have been paid a dollar for their past three weeks' work: all they have been paid for was the five weeks time—not work—that passed after the contracts were awarded, and before the official dsmise of Mr. ESLING.

To-day Mr. MORTON undertakes the cleaning of the streets of the wards named above. He begins with the First Ward. The Mayor has approved of the course taken, and Mr. FLAGG promises to pay his laborers, and carts are promised immediately in the remaining wards to cart away the accumulated ashes and garbage.

To Mr. RAYNOLDS, who has the contracts for the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, as "extension of time" has been granted. Nothing has been paid to him either, during the last three weeks. Most of the men employed under the different contractors have filed their claims for arrearages with the Comptroller, to the amount of $11,000.

The Board of Councilmen on the Streets.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

STATE OF THE STREETS.

Councilman WAUGH offered a resolution to the following effect:

Whereas, the streets of this city are in a very dirty and filthy condition, in consequence of dirt, garbage, ashes, &c., thereby endangering the health and lives of our fellow citizens, and which will no doubt lead to pestilence and disease, during the coming warm weather; therefore,

Be Resolved, That the contracts entered into by the Mayor, Comptroller and Commissioners of Streets and Lamps be and the same are hereby annulled.

And be it further resolved, That the City Inspector be and hereby is directed under his own supervision to have the streets cleaned forthwith.

During the question put, Councilman WARNER commenced a violent phillippic upon Councilman OTTARSON, alleging that he had misrepresented him in "*his paper*"—alluding to the *Tribune*. He opposed the reference of the resolution, and after the manifestation of strong personal feeling against that gentleman, was called by him to order. He asked that the words of Councilman WARNER might be taken down, wherein he had charged him with "uttering that which he knew to be *false*."

Councilman WARNER repeated his charges.

Councilman OTTARSON replied, somewhat warmly, stating that Councilman WARNER "lied," [sensation] and again demanding the words to be taken down.

The President's hammer at length silenced both parties, and the altercation subsided.

The resolution was referred to the Special Committee on Cleaning Streets.

Prize Essay on Slavery.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee to award a premium of $100, offered by a benevolent individual, for the best essay on the subject of Slavery, "adapted to receive the approbation of Evangelical Christians generally," have had under examination more than 40 competing manuscripts, a large number of them written with much ability. They have decided to award the prize to the author of the essay entitled, "The Error and the Duty in regard to Slavery," whom they find on opening the accompanying envelop to be Rev. R. B. THURSTON, of Chicopee Falls, Mass.

They would also commend to the attention of the public two of the remaining tracts, selected by the individual who offered the prize, and for which he and others interested have given a prize of $100 each. One of these is entitled, "Friendly Letters to a Christian Slaveholder," by Rev. A. C. BALDWIN, of Durham, Conn.; the other, "Is American Slavery an Institution which Christianity Sanctions, and will Perpetuate?" by Rev. TIMOTHY WILLISTON, of Strongsville, Ohio.

ASA D. SMITH.
MARK HOPKINS.
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

May, 1857.

P. S.—The remaining manuscripts are in the hands of Mr. A. S. BARNES, No. 51 John-street, New-York, who will dispose of them according to the direction of their respective owners.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending May 26, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Alanson Abbe, of Boston, Mass.—For improvements in spiral corsets.

Armory Ainsden, of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in mowing and reaping machines.

Charles Atkinson, of Danville, Ill., and Gilbert S. Manlog, of Springfield, Ill.—For improved construction of vehicles.

Fordyce Beals, of New-Haven, Conn.—For improvement in revolving fire arms.

Sylvester W. Beach, of Chicago, Ill.—For improvement in carriage bats.

Wm. Bennett, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in griddles.

Silas P. Briggs, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—For improved hand seed-planters.

Samuel Cunby, of Ellicott's Mills, Md.—For improvement in grain scourers and separators.

Elias F. Coates, of Mystic Bridge, Conn.—For improved machine for cutting and beading sheet metal.

James E. Cole, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in means for reefing topsails.

Solomon B. Elsehorp, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Ralph Emerson, Jr., of Rockford, Ill.—For improved tongue and caster plate for harvesting machines.

Chandler Fisher, of Milton, Mass.—For improvement in curtain rollers.

W. D. Gasemen, of Morgantown, Va.—For improvement in wagon couplings.

Julius Grudchos, and Selmar Eggers, of New-Bedford, Mass.—For improved bomb-lance.

Joseph Hackett, of Louisville, Ky.—For improvement in cooking stoves.

Adolph Hammer, of Reading, Penn.—For improved sugar boiling apparatus.

Bennett John Heywood, of Leicester Square, Middlesex County, England.—For improvement in ink-stands. Patented in England, Jan. 16, 1856.

Samuel F. Hodge, of Detroit, Mich.—For improvement in ore-crushing machines.

Wm. H. Howard, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in looms.

Gilbert Hubbard, of Sanderefield, Mass.—For improved apparatus for discharging a horse and shaft from a carriage.

Abraham Hoffer, of Hagerstown, Md.—For improvement in washing machines.

Wm. A. Jarratt, of Patonsville, Tenn.—For improved shingle machine.

Christain Knauer, of Pittsburgh, Penn.—For improvement in reels for yarn or thread.

Robert Kuschke and Peter Merkel, of St. Louis, Mo.—For improvement in corn planters.

John Leigh, of Manchester, England.—For improvement in sizing compositions for yarns, paper, &c.

Edward Lidner, of New-York, N. Y.—For fire-arms.

Francis C. Lowthrop, of Trenton, N. J.—For improved hydro-dynamic machine for testing the strength of materials.

James Mitchell, of Woodsfield, Ohio—For improved wind wheel.

Pierre Prosper Martin, of Paris, France—For improved ore washer.

William M. Marston, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved repeating fire-arms.

Marie Amedee Charles Meillier, of Paris, France.—For improvement in making paper pulp. Patented in France, Aug. 7, 1854. Patented in England, Oct. 26, 1855.

Gordon McKay, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in registering apparatus for printing presses.

Robert Musket, of Coleford, England.—For improvement in the manufacture of iron and steel. Patented in England, Sep. 21, 1856.

Stephen Parks, of San Francisco, Cal.—For improvement in brick machines.

Alexander A. Roberts and Baldwin Davies, of La Grange, Ga.—For improvement in cotton cultivators.

Louis S. Robbins, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in fertilizing compounds.

M. C. Root, of Toledo, Ohio—For improvement in machines for making stove pipe.

William A. Royce, of Newburg, N. Y.—For improved machinery for compressing gaseous bodies.

Cyrus W. Saladee, of Columbus, Ohio—For improved bit for cutting out cylindrical plugs of wood.

James E. Simpson, of East Boston, Mass.—For improvement in apparatus for examining vessels' keels.

F. J. Smith, of Four Corners, Ohio—For improvement in corn planters.

Robert F. Underhill, of Indianopolis, Ind.—For improved machine for cutting grooves and slats.

Otis B. Wattles, of Waddington, N. Y.—For improved tanning apparatus.

Thomas S. Wells, of Utica, N. Y.—For improvement in sewing machines.

S. H. Whitaker and Ezra Cope, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For improved thermo-pneumatic safety-valve.

Jesse Whitehead, of Manchester, Va.—For improvement in seed planters.

Fayrillo Palmer, of East Hampton, Mass. assignor to the Nashuawenock Manufacturing Company of same place—For improvement in looms.

S. D. Learned, of Boston, Mass., assignor to A. C. Learned, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in printing presses.

David Corn, of Ithara, N. Y., assignor to himself and B. F. Cheebrough, of same place—For improvement in burglar's alarms.

Ruins Sibley, of Norwich, Conn., assignor to Christopher C. Brand of same place—For improved projectile for killing whales.

Stephen Thurston, of Newark, N. J., assignor to himself, Marcus L. Ward and Huntington & Co., of same place—For improvement in machines for cutting indiarubber, gutta percha and other bootsand shoe soles.

John Turl, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to Samuel Turl, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in tips for sugar molds.

Thomas W. Williams, of Philadelphia, Penn., assignor to himself and Henry T. Hunt, of same place—For improvement in securing nuts on axles.

Milo Peck, of New-Haven, Conn.—For improvement in drop presses.

Albert Williams, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improved compound guage.

REISSUE.

Peter C. Guion, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For improved cowl or draught accelerator for steamers.

DESIGNS:

A. P. C. Boute, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For design for picture-frames.

Willis S. Brown, of Hartford, Conn.—For design for furnaces.

Garretson Smith, Henry Brown and Samuel H. Sailor, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignors to J. G. Abbott and Achilles Lawrence, of same place—For design for stoves.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 30.

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, The Hope of Women. By Caroline Chesebro. Concluded.

II.—THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE IN PARIS—The Ceremonies of the reception—From our Correspondent.

III.—BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS—From our London Correspondent.

IV.—LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

V.—SCIENTIFIC MOVEMENTS AND DISCOVERIES.

VI.—PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

VII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

VIII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—An interoceanic ship Canal—Who shall take care of the Boys?—The Chinese War—Revision of National Reform—The Fashionable season.

X.—CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON—The Arrest of Consul Jenkins for Piracy—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

XI.—INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF MAJOR BEN. MCCULLOCH.

XII.—THE MORMONS—Interesting letter from Hon. B. G. FERRIS—Culpable Delays of the Government—Departure of the last of the Mormons in Illinois—Murder of Elder ORSON PRATT, in Arkansas—Full Details.

XIII.—IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—Flight of Gen. WALKER.

XIV.—CALIFORNIA NEWS.

XV.—THE GREAT WEST—Letter from Col. GRIFFIN.

XVI.—INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

XVII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full reports of the Markets of the week—Agricultural Items.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 128 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.—STRANGERS will save time by going directly to ROGERS' extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 499 Broadway, as a greater collection and variety will be found there than elsewhere. Jet and Gold Bracelets and Brooches, beautiful Pearl and Ivory Fans and Card Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, &c., &c. Also, Dolls, Games and Toys of every variety; Children's Carriages and Gigs. All imported and sold at the lowest prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked. 2,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil Cloths from 2s. 6d. to 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

FAIRBANKS' RAILROAD TRACK AND DEPOT SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Weigh Lock SCALES for Canals.
FAIRBANKS' Hay and Cattle SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Coal Dealers' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Wheat or Hopper SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Flour-Packing SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Dormant and Portable Warehouse SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Rolling Mill and Foundry SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Wheelbarrow SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Counter and Grocers' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FAMILY SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Druggists' and Prescription SCALES.
FAIRBANKS Weigh-masters BEAMS, Frames, &c.
FAIRBANKS' Post-Office SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' U. S. Standard Weights, &c., &c.
MENEELY'e Church, Steamboat, Factory and other BELLS.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No 189 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Veesy-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers. Hair dye 4 shillings a box, black or brown, natural in appearance, no rubbing off. Applied or sold at the depot, No 1 Barclay-st; also at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, and all other druggists.

MACHINE THREAD—A NEW AND SPLENDID article just received from Paris, which is equal if not superior to Silk, and at much less cost. Put up on spools of 1,000 metres. Sold by E. W. TRYON & CO.,
No. 257 Broadway.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

WHITING—GREEN—In this City, at Grace Church, by Rev. Thos. H. Taylor, D. D., Col. G. WHITING to Mrs. JANE GREEN, of Boston, Mass.

ROBINSON—CONKLIN—In this City, by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, Mr. HENRY M. ROBINSON and Miss MARIA S. CONKLIN, all of this City.

VERNAM—HARPER—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, May 27, by Rev. Dr. Miley, GEORGE C. VERNAM to ADDIA P., daughter of J. W. Harper, Esq.

IRVINE—BURDETT—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 27, at Holy Trinity Church, by Rev. D. P. Sanford, HAMILTON H. IRVINE to LYDIA ANNA BURDETT, daughter of the late Benjamin C. Burdett, of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WEBB—MORRIS—In Oswego, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 26 at Christ Church, by Rev. E. Sebayler, ROBERT W. WEBB, Esq., of Liverpool, England, to JULIA CHAMPLIN, daughter of John B. C. Morris, Esq., formerly of New-York.

BAXTER—HUGHSON.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, May 28, by Rev. D. L. Marks, of Peekskill, Mr. F. W. Baxter, of this City, to Miss ELIZA V., second daughter of the late Wm. A. Hughson, of Bergen.

DIED.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 28, at 6 o'clock A. M., of consumption, PATRICK TUCKER, a native of Sligo, Ireland, aged 29 years, 11 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, John, James, and Joseph J., and also those of his brother-in law, Mr. Peter Hunt, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Bayard-st., on Friday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Sligo papers please copy.

GRAHAM—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 28, at 11¾ o'clock, after a short and severe illness REBECCA W., widow of the late Joseph Graham, Esq., of this City, aged 73 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 38 University-place. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

POLLOCK.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 28, JOHN JAMES, only son of the late James Pollock, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family, and also of C. H. Lilienthal, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 295 West 18th-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOGAN.—On Monday, April 13, PATRICK HOGAN, late of Clonmel, Ireland, in the 53d year of his age.

His brother, John Hogan, and his wife and family, invite the friends and relatives of the family to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 Cherry st., this day. (Friday,) May 29, without further invitation.

BRITTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 27, Captain WILLIAM BRITTON, aged 71 years, 3 months and 21 days.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at Dr. McLeod's Church, 19th st., near 6th-av., on Friday, 29th inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

☞ Newport, R. I., and Natchez, Miss., papers please copy.

VOORHEES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, AUGUSTUS P., only child of Judah B. and Mary H. Voorhees.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Peter Voorhees, No. 81 Lawrence st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, May 29, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, May 28, suddenly, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Norman Steves, ELVIRA LOCKWOOD, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the old Baptist Church, Hilladale, Columbia Co., on Saturday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

STEVENS

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NEAT, skilled girls, with excellent City and country references as laundress and chambermaid; does fine washing neatly; muslins and gentlemen's linens in style; or as to wash laundress in a private family or boarding house; the country preferred; wages $7 to $8; also, her sister, a girl of 19, as waitress and chambermaid; or as regular waitress in a private boarding house together or separate; wages $7; is competent. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of experienced Protestant servants of different nations, also over two hundred of the very best and most respectable class of Catholic help, of every domestic capacity, suitable for gentlemen's families, hotels or summer boarding-houses. Apply at MANNING'S AGENCY, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, which is established many years under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation; is a good cook and baker, a first rate washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, in a private respectable family. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 49 Bank-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant young women: one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as laundress. Also by two very nice colored young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN a permanent situation for a young woman who has lived with her nearly two years. She is a perfect seamstress, and would prefer to combine chamberwork on account of the exercise. Call at her employer's, No. 2 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as nurse or nurse an; chambermaid. Has good references from her late employer, at whose house she may be seen. Apply for two days at No. 118 West 37th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. No objections to the country.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork. Has good City reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLEaged American woman of long experience, as nurse and plain seamstress; no objection to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 116 Stanton-st., in the rear, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; would have no objection to assist in light washing and ironing. To be seen at present situation, (to which she refers,) No. 238 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations, one as good plain cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Good city references. Call at No. 77 West 14th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, and is a good sewer. Call, for two days, at Court-st., the fourth house from Loquaer-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has good reference. Apply at No. 395 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress or child's nurse; understands dressmaking and children's clothing. No objection to the country. Call at No. 260 East 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY is wanted, as governess in a gentleman's family, to superintend the care of three children in the country during the Summer, (the youngest is seven.) Unquestionable reference will be required. Address Box No. 906 Post Office.

WANTED—A NEAT, WILLING, COMPETENT woman, to do the housework of a small family in a fine country village, 2½ hours from New-York. A Protestant would be preferred. One who wants a good home will find this a good opportunity. Call at COLLINS & CO.'S, No. 212 Water-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SOBER, HONEST AND INDUStrious middle-aged woman, who is a good cook and a good washer and ironer, and is strongly recommended from her last place on these points. No others need apply. Call, between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 385 4th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A MISSIONARY IN A CHARITY INstitution in this City, of active habits, good address, and efficient piety, to act as missionary and collecting agent. A clerical, single man preferred. Address A. W., Times office.

WANTED.—A BOOK KEEPER AND SALESMAN for selling fancy woolens in the clothing and jobbing trade of this City. Terms moderate. Address PRINTworks, at the Times Office.

WANTED—AN HONEST AMERICAN BOY, about 15 years of age, of steady habits, and living with his parents, may hear of a situation in a wholesale book house, by applying at No. 319 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—TWENTY LABORERS AT THE thirty houses on 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire of H. L. BULKLEY, or of the foreman on the work.

WANTED—AT THE NORTH AMERICAN Seamless Tube Works, Port Morris, two good machinists and one blacksmith. Apply at No. 45 Cliff-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE of daily use; no "chance" business; capital small and profits large. Full particulars given free to all who inclose a postage stamp or three-cent piece, and address J. O. FRENCH & Co., Sandown, N. H.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 8th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH music and the English branches, would like a situation as governess in a private family. References given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 342 New-York Post Office.

TO TEACHERS.—A SMART BOY OR YOUNG man is wanted to assist in a Parochial School. Apply at No. 62 Grand-st., Jersey City, at the Catholic Church.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—MRS. RICHARDS WOULD INform her friends and the public that she has taken a new house, at Rye, the residence of A. D. Gove, for a few select boarders. The location is unsurpassed, being in the vicinity of the residences of some of the most influential citizens of New-York, convenient to sea-bathing, &c. Application on the premises.

BOARDING—ORIENTAL HOUSE, NO. 43 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—Board for the Summer may be had on very reasonable terms. Good rooms well furnished and good table. Location most desirable. The Astor and Mercantile Libraries being in the immediate vicinity. Gentlemen engaged down town will be served with breakfast at 7 and dinner at 6 to 7 o'clock, if desired.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with unfurnished rooms and partial board in a small private family where there are no other boarders. Apply at No. 168 Lexington-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a small private family at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF FROM 2 TO 4 persons can find pleasant apartments with board in a private family at Tarrytown; references required. For particulars, apply at No. 22 Waverley-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 29 Columbia-st.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders and in the care of Col. Abner May. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The district abounds in fine brooding and fishing. Rooms and matter are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th story.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY, in a new house, have some very pleasant furnished rooms to let, with or without partial board, to single gentlemen; location very accessible, and to gentlemen seeking good quarters and home comforts the opportunity is a good one. Apply at No. 226 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. Best of references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices.

Beautiful enameled Watches for Ladies.
Splendid enameled and diamond Watches for Ladies.
Richly engraved Watches for Ladies.
Fine gold lepine and detached lever Watches.
Gold English patent lever and duplex Watches.
Fine gold pocket Chronometers.
Jules Jurgensen's Watches. T. F. Cooper's Watches.
Richly engraved case Watches for Gentlemen, and every style of gold and silver Watches made.
All Watches warranted to keep correct time; Watches exchanged.
Ladies' gold, cameo, pearl, carbuncle, mosaic and lava Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Pins and Rings.
Ladies' gold Guard Chains and Chatelaine Chains.
Gentlemen's gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Fob Keys and Seals, Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Finger Rings, with Stones; fast rings.
Plain gold rings; pure gold Wedding rings.
Gold Spectacles; gold Eye-glasses; gold Thimbles; gold Pens and Pencils.
Gold Lockets for Daguerreotypes or hair; gentlemen's Breast Pins.
Silver Spoons and Forks; silver Forte-monnaies and Pen-knives.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, two doors from the Bank.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $25,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—The valuable plot of ground, consisting of Nos. 12 and 14 Pell-st. and No. 61 Bayard-st., having a front of over 50 feet on Pell-st. and 25 feet on Bayard-st., being 165 feet deep on the longest side and 74 feet on the shortest side, within 150 feet of the Bowery, and in a neighborhood that must rapidly improve. It is well situated for buildings for manufacturing purposes. Will be sold low and on easy terms. For particulars, inquire of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 42 Wall-st., or of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT FOUR-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 42d-st., 3d house west of 6th av. Apply at JOHN CALVERT'S, No. 175 West 29th-st., near 8th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO LOTS OF ground 50x98.8, with the three story building 36x55, No. 37 East 32d-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 170 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 25 Centre Market.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND four lots of ground, 15 minutes walk from the ferry at Hoboken. This place is suitable for a private residence. $2,000 cash required to purchase this above. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 14.
C. B. HOWES & CO.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF A VERY SUPERIOR house, No. 552 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, (new brown-stone block, near Flatbush-av.) consisting of second floor and front basement; rooms large, handsome and lofty, with gas; rent, to a small family, without children, very moderate. Apply on the premises, or by letter to H. T. B., office of Daily Times.

TO LET—A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 823 West 24th st., contains gas and water, is freshly painted; courtyard in front making it a desirable location for a moderately sized household. House 14 feet 8 inches wide. Rent $460. Apply to THOS. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

TO LET—THE TWO BRICK DWELLINGhouses Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers st., near Greenwich-st. Rent from now until 1st of May next—$450 each. Also, a small store No. 296 Greenwich st. Rent $150. Inquire of J. MONEY PENNY, No. 183 Canal-st., near Hudson-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, Buttweco Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART AND FRONT basement of house No. 47 Market-st., near the church; with water and gas to the house; or the rooms will be let furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASANTly situated at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, commanding a fine view of the Bay and the surrounding scenery. Address W. S., Box No. 1,594 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND cellar of the store No. 118 William-st., 35x114 feet, will be arranged to suit, and leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 296 Sackett st., Brooklyn, complete with all the modern improvements, including gas, &c. Apply on the premises, or of O. F. OATMAN, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—MOST DESIRABLE SITUATION IN Broadway, 2d and 3d floors of No. 371 Broadway; for any business requiring fine show rooms and central situation, they cannot be surpassed. Apply in the store.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 44 Irving-place, with ranges, baths, gas fixtures, &c., &c.; the whole in complete order. Apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—HALF OF A TWOstory and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST., CORner of Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FLANLY, No. 1,002 Broadway, or at room No. 8 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 36 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewing privileges, with or without steam power. Apply to
ROMLEY & BOYCE, No. 52 Wall-st.

TO PIANO-FORTE CABINET-MAKERS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS, &c.—TO LET—Rooms in building No. 67 Crosby-st. The building is five stories high, 73 by 100, well lighted. One or more floors may be had together on a lease of three years. Apply on the premises. Steam if required.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

762 BROADWAY.—TO LET FOR THREE years. Inquire of H. A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY, a country residence (garden attached preferred) for the Summer months and up to October. The house must be furnished, and rent moderate. Address, immediately, A. B. C. I., Times Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT 40 acres of land, all under cultivation, situated on Raritan bay, Monmouth County, N. J., about 1¾ hours ride by steamboat from the City. The improvements consist of a good and substantial dwelling house, (nearly new,) a large and commodious barn and out houses; also a good variety of fruit trees on the premises. It is situated about 1 mile from the Bay, where every facility is to be had for boating and bathing. For healthy location and salubrity of climate, no place in the vicinity of New-York possesses equal advantages. For particulars, inquire of D. N. McALPIN, No. 305½ Broadway.

FARM AND ROMANTIC SUMMER RETREAT.—At Palenville, Green Co., N. Y., on the road to Mountain House, 10 miles from Catskill, 59 acres with good garden and orchard, and an excellent house containing 10 rooms, has been a tavern stand and boarding house for 25 years; water from a fine spring in the house. Good running and trout fishing, pure air, romantic scenery, and a chance to make a fortune. Price only $2,000. A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 220 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of woodland. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes walk from the Railroad depot, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of T. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., containing 212 acres, of which 160 is tillable, and in a good state of cultivation, one mile from the harbor, and is not to be excelled for farming purposes. It can be purchased with or without the crops. For further particulars inquire at No. 162 Grand-st., corner of Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid farm of 120 acres, near Elizabeth, N. J., with stock and growing crops. Some money will be paid in the exchange. Also a farm of 50 acres in West Chester County. CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., in the basement.

WESTERN LANDS.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for property in this City or Brooklyn, 4,000 acres in Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota; mostly timber, well located; will be sold in parcels to suit. Apply to DEMOTTE & WILBUR, No. 15 William-st.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 125 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—A. RANNEY has removed from No. 195 to No. 293 Broadway, where he is prepared to supply Agents and the Trade, as usual, with maps, books, charts, &c., on the very lowest terms. The only real Traveler's Depôt for guides, hand-books, maps, &c., in the City. Remember, A. RANNEY'S,
No. 293 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat on Van Wyke-av., about 300 yards from the local depôt of Long Island Railroad, 300 yards from Jamaica Plankroad, three-quarters of a mile from Jamaica village, and about 7 miles from Peck-slip Ferry; consisting of 6 acres of land, under the highest state of cultivation, with a great variety of choice fruit, shrubbery, and shade ornamental; house two story and attic, 40x40, with two wings, gardener's house, coach house, hennery, &c.; everything necessary for a country residence. Will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house and lot in New-York, as the owner is removing West. The garden is seeded down for the season. For particulars, apply to J. W. GOODWIN, No. 77 West 23d-st., or P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRIGHTON—A FIRST class residence on the front terrace, 3 minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is two-story and attic, containing parlor, drawing and dining rooms, with conservatory on first floor, bedrooms on second floor, kitchen, laundry and servant's bedroom, with two cellars and store-room in basement, furnace, hot and cold water in kitchen, dumb waiter and speaking-tubes, built in a most substantial manner for the present owner about five years ago. There is one acre of ground attached, with stable and other out-houses, well and cistern. The place is well laid out with fruit trees and shrubbery, all in a state of high cultivation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st.

$7,000.—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, the cheapest in this State, located at Pelham Bridge, Westchester County, with a water front of 1,000 feet. The house is four years old, three stories high, with two story extension, four rooms on a floor. The cost of the house alone was $8,000; it is built in the best manner. There is a good barn and outhouses, with three acres of ground and abundance of fruit trees; $5,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to L. G. FOWLER, at Pelham Bridge, or to JACOB L. DODGE, No. 45 Grove-st., before 10 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE PROPerty in the village of Tarrytown. The house and lot of JOHN WILDEY, deceased; two-story frame house, with kitchen attached, filled in with brick, nearly new, in good order; situated on the Highland turnpike, in the centre of the village, and has a commanding view of the Hudson River and surrounding scenery. Apple and other fruit trees. Apply to HENRY L. HAIGHT or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown, or to CALEB WILDEY or ALEXANDER WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvel, in a very desirable and healthy location, 18 miles from the City Hall, and within five minutes of the depôt. House contains parlor, dining-rooms, library, kitchen, pantries, 9 bedrooms, bath room, hot and cold water, furnace range, and is well finished in every respect, and on acre of land, or more if desired, nearly improved. Good stable and carriage house. Apply to J. G. BIDWELL, at No. 374 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvel. Price $8,000.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt. Is a beautiful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to fifty acres; good house, abundant out buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ONE ACRE OF ground, in garden and lawn, with fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c., and very handsomely fenced; new frame house, with marble mantels, gas, hot and cold baths, range, &c., situated near the village of Jamaica, will be sold at a sacrifice and no cash required; is unincumbered, and in a first-class and perfectly healthy neighborhood. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE family leaving for Europe—12 acres of land, abundance of fruits of the choicest kind, selected and planted by the owner; extensive views of the Hudson South and West; for retirement and health unsurpassed, fine springs, good schools and churches, at Claremont, near Sing Sing. Plans and particulars
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two story house, and from 6 to 30 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 20 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway, near Maiden lane.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The residence of the late ABRAHAM CODDINGTON, consisting of a good house and barn, with 9 acres of land, having new and substantial improvements, a good apple orchard, and a choice variety of other fruit. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,087 Broadway, or upon the premises.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE.—Great chances to buy, or will exchange in part, 100 acres, fronting on the Hudson, near Verplanck's Station, 20 acres at Yonkers, 6 acres at Tarrytown, 75 acres on main street of Somerville, N. J., with elegant mansion, 30 acres, with buildings, in Jamaica, L. I., and several others. ALVAH BEEBE, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar; size, 32x40; with outbuildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and abundance of grapes. For particulars apply to ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 191 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, POSSESSION immediately, a handsome country seat at New Rochelle: ten minutes' walk from depôt, or Long Island Sound; with 3 or more acres of land; well shaded with fruit and forest trees; house contains 10 rooms, with kitchen attached; a good garden, coach house, stables, &c. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange place, or to G. P. DAVIS, near the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.—A large furnished house, together with well-stocked garden, orchards, and extensive grounds, will be let for the Summer at $200. The place is situated in the village of Litchfield, Conn., and commands one of the finest views in that region. Reference is made to JAS. HOW, Esq., of Brooklyn, who occupied the place last year. Address E. C. GOODWIN, Esq., Litchfield, Conn.

TO LET—A HOUSE PLEASANTLY LOCATED, at Stamford, Conn., thirty miles from this City. Rent $250.
Stamford, located on the Sound, is a healthy town, convenient of access by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, eighteen trains running daily. For full particulars inquire of R HOYT, Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st., or to Mr. SCOFFIELD, near the Stamford Depôt.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Manran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20 by 43; a stable, &c.; and 33 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway, and Neversink. For terms, apply to
JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 1½ miles below Yonkers, with 4 to 5 acres of ground. The house is large and new, built by the owner, finely sheltered on the north, and surrounded by shade-trees, with suitable out buildings for a gentleman's residence. Inquire of J. ODELL, on the premises, or No. 6 Chauncey Court.

TO LET—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS, A NEW MODern-built house, furnished, lighted with gas, containing 10 rooms, with garden planted, and well supplied with fruit, in the most eligible part of Elizabeth, N. J., 3 minutes' walk from depôt, whence hourly cars to New-York. Address JAMES R. MEEKER, New-Jersey.

TO LET—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, A fine residence at Sing Sing, overlooking the Hudson, formerly occupied by Gen. Lockwood; very desirable for a Summer residence; fruit and shade trees in great abundance. For particulars, inquire of J. T. COLLYER, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LONG BRANCH, N. J., cottage, containing 12 rooms, piazza two stories on three sides, 5 acres of land, ice house filled, stable, good garden and good water, bounded in front by the ocean, adjoining Howland's Hotel. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT GLEN COVE STEAMBOAT LANDing, situated on the bay, two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, gardens lawns and bath houses attached. Inquire of WM. M. WICKS, Auctioneer, No. 35 John-st., corner Nassau, between 10 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble country seat between McComb's Dam and Highbridge, on the highest bank of the river. Inquire of W. TOOLE, No. 55 Exchange-place, or J. W. DEVOE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 2 or 3¾ acres of land, on the East River, at Sparkenbrook. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 462 and 466 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store.) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laines and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150; Black, Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 586 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enamele l chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. P. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES DE MOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 191 to No. 375 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call.
JAMES H. NOE,
No. 375 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WM. IRVING & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCtion, on FRIDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 1-2 st., near 8th-av., the superb furniture of the above house, viz.:

PARLORS—Superb velvet carpets, magnificent suites of rosewood furniture, richly and elaborately covered in crimson and gold satin damask, consisting of sofas, têtes-à-têtes, arm, Voltaire, Prelue and parlor chairs; solid rosewood centre tables; beautifully carved rosewood etageres, with mirror backs; rosewood sevn octave piano-forte, made by Chickering; rich figured velvet embossed window curtains, lined with satin; rich carved gilt cornices, lace window curtains and shades, large French-plate gilt frame pier glasses, with marble slabs and brackets; rich-cut bronze cocks rich gas brackets, ormolu chandeliers, marble pedestals and figures, spring-iron frame chairs.

DINING-ROOM—Superb rosewood sideboard, mahogany extension dining tables, with case; arm and parlor chairs, side tables, velvet tapestry carpets rich figured lace and window curtains, lined with satin, gilt cornices; lace window curtains, lined with satin, gilt cornices; lace window curtains, lined with satin, gilt cornices; lace

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS.

Last Days of General Walker in Nicaragua.

Full Particulars of his Capitulation.

Conditions of the Surrender and How it was Effected.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND DOCUMENTS,

Scenes and Incidents at Rivas Before the Departure of the Fillibusters.

Important Statistics and History of the Campaign by Gen. Henningsen.

LETTERS FROM GEN. WALKER.

By the arrival of the *Illinois* from Aspinwall, we receive full particulars of the capitulation of Gen. WALKER and the close of the Nicaraguan war.

As already announced, Gen. WALKER had left Aspinwall for New-Orleans, where he arrived on Wednesday. Among the passengers by the *Illinois* to this port were Gen. HENNINGSEN and Col. TITUS.

Our correspondent, whose letters will be found below, gives highly interesting details of the last scenes in Rivas, and of the negotiations between Capt. DAVIS and WALKER, which finally led to the latter's surrender.

On the 7th of May, 101 guns announced to the people of San José, Costa Rica, the occupation of Rivas by the Allies.

Gen. MORA, with his division of the army was expected at San José on the 13th. Great preparations were being made to give him an enthusiastic reception.

The *Cronica*, gives all due credit to Capt. DAVIS for his humane interference to save the lives of WALKER and his followers, and also speaks in the highest credit of his noble conduct.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, Tuesday, May 19, 1857.

"WALKER has plenty of food and supplies, and is now in a better position than ever." This stereotyped lie of WALKER's friends, and of the newspapers in his interest, is true for once. For, to-day, he is comfortably cabined on the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, in the harbor of Panama, where he has as much as he can eat, and "is perfectly secure from any attacks," except those of his own conscience.

In my letter of April 20, in some speculations as to the fate of WALKER in the closing scenes at Rivas, which I wrote you I should probably give you by the following steamer, I said that the only possibility of his escape, was that Commander DAVIS, at the last moment, might intercede with the Allies for his life, and the lives of his few followers. This speculation has become fact. WALKER having been reduced, to only 250 men and officers on the 30th of April, surrendered with all his force on the 1st day of May, to Commander DAVIS, by and with the consent of General MORA, Commander-in-Chief of the Allies. He embarked the same day, with 16 of his officers, on board the *St. Mary's*, sailed on the 5th, and on the 17th, arrived in the port of Panama.

You will recollect that your last advices from WALKER were up to 18th April, in the shape of a rumor that he was confined to only two houses with all his force, and that he could hold out but a few days longer. This was not fully correct.

On the 4th of April, WALKER burned all the buildings except those composing the heart of the city, which he could defend.

On the 11th of April, the Allies attacked WALKER's fortifications, and after great loss, fell back to their lines. They threw an immense number of ball into the city, and undertook to get possession of it by assault. WALKER claims that they lost 500 killed, and 70 prisoners, who fell into his hands, while his own loss was only two killed. The *Cronica de Costa Rica* speaks of this battle as an unfortunate one for the Allies, and adds: "The loss was grave on both sides."

From this time up to the 27th April, there does not appear to have been much fighting, but deserters were constantly going over to the Allies. On the 27th, 70 of WALKER's men and 17 officers deserted to the Allies, just as the firing recommenced upon the city. On the 28th, the firing against the city was continued. On the 29th, it was augmented.

On the 30th, Commander DAVIS, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, appeared in the allied camp, and commenced negotiations with Gen. MORA for the surrender of WALKER and the remnant of his force. At this time the force of MORA besieging the city amounted to over 2,500 men. I have been favored with copies of the official papers of the negotiations which resulted in the capitulation of WALKER, and will give you the substance of them in regular order:

No. 1—Dated April 30, in the camp of the allies, from Commander DAVIS to Gen. WALKER—Informs him that he is perfectly aware of his position, and offers, by authority from Gen. MORA, to guarantee his personal safety, and the lives and safety of all under his command, if he and they will quit the country. Commander DAVIS also offers to take Gen. WALKER to Panama in the *St. Mary's*, and notifies him that Gen. MORA consents to suspend hostilities.

No. 2—Dated at Rivas, April 30.—Gen. WALKER writes to Commander DAVIS that his propositions are too vague, and asks for a personal interview.

No. 3—Dated April 30, Commander DAVIS is surprised that Gen. WALKER finds his propositions to be vague. He now asks him to abandon his enterprise, and leave the country, pledging himself for the safety of all persons in Rivas, without exception, but declined the personal interview.

No. 4—Dated April 30, Gen. WALKER writes to Commodore DAVIS that he agrees to suspend hostilities until notified by Commander DAVIS that they are to recommence. He wishes Commander DAVIS to inform Gen. MORA that he considers invitations to his men to desert, as acts of hostility. He proposes to send two officers to Commander DAVIS to treat, if they can have safe conduct.

No. 5—Dated April 30, Commander DAVIS sends safe conduct for the two officers.

No. 6—Dated April 30, Gen. WALKER to Commander DAVIS, names Brigadier-General HENNINGSEN and Col. JOHN P. WATERS, as the persons who are authorized to negotiate.

No. 7 is an agreement entered into between Gen. WALKER and Commander DAVIS, in accordance with the suggestions of the latter, as follows:

RIVAS, Friday, May 1, 1857.

An agreement is hereby entered into between Gen. WM. WALKER on the one part, and Commander CHAS. H. DAVIS, of the United States Navy, on the other part, and of which the stipulations are as follows:

First—Gen. WALKER, with 16 officers of his staff, shall march out of Rivas with their side-arms, pistols, horses, and personal baggage, under the guarantee of said Commander DAVIS, of the United States Navy, that they shall not be molested by the enemy, and shall be allowed to embark on board the United States vessel-of-war *St. Mary's*, in the harbor of San Juan del Sur, the said Commander DAVIS undertaking to transport them safely on the *St. Mary's* to Panama.

Second—The officers of Gen. WALKER's army shall march out of Rivas, with their side-arms, under the guarantee and protection of Commander DAVIS, who undertakes to see them safely transported to Panama in charge of a United States officer.

Third—The private and non-commissioned officers, citizens, and employes of departments, wounded or unwounded, shall be surrendered, with their arms, to Com. DAVIS, or one of his officers, and placed under his protection and control, he pledging himself to have them safely transported to Panama, in charge of a United States officer, in separate vessels from the deserters from the ranks, and without being brought into contact with them.

Fourth—Com. DAVIS undertakes to obtain guarantees, and hereby does guarantee, that all natives of Nicaragua or Central America now in Rivas, and surrendered to the protection of Com. DAVIS, shall be allowed to reside in Nicaragua and be protected in life and property.

Fifth—It is agreed that such officers as have wives and families in San Juan del Sur, shall be allowed to remain there under protection of the United States Consul till an opportunity offers of embarking for Panama or San Francisco.

General WALKER and Commander DAVIS mutually pledge themselves to each other that this agreement shall be executed in good faith.

WM. WALKER.
CHAS. HENRY DAVIS,
Commander United States Navy.

Present and acting—C. F. Henningsen, John T. Waters, J. Winthrop Taylor.

No. 8—Dated at Four Corners, suburbs of Rivas, May 1, is a letter from Gen. MORA to Commander DAVIS, thanking him for his successful efforts in ending the war.

No. 9—Dated May 1, Four Corners, camp of the allies, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to General CANAS, informing him that Rivas and all General WALKER's munitions of war at his disposal.

No. 10—Dated at San Juan del Sur, May 2, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to Lieut. MAURY, of the *St. Mary's*, ordering him to take the *Granada*, WALKER's war-schooner, by force, if necessary, after informing Captain FASSOUX of the loss of national character his schooner has sustained.

No. 11 is as follows:

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, May 2, 1857.

CAPTAIN FASSOUX: Deliver the *Granada* to the *United States*. WM WALKER.

No. 12—Dated San Juan del Sur, May 3, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to Gen. MORA, telling him he is satisfied the claim of Nicaragua to the war-schooner *Granada* is just, and that he is ready to deliver her over. Commander DAVIS asks Gen. MORA to make arrangements for the transportation of the officers and crew to the *United States*.

No. 14—Dated San Juan del Sur, May 3, is an order to Lieut. MAURY to transfer the *Granada* to Gen ESTRADA, Commander of the division of the allies at San Juan del Sur.

No. 14—Dated San Juan del Sur, May 3, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to Lieut. MCCORKLE, of the *St. Marys* ordering him to proceed to Virgin Bay, take Gen. WALKER's men in charge, and proceed to Panama by such route as Gen. MORA shall direct, advising him that no deserters are to accompany the party.

No. 15—Dated Rivas, May 2, is a letter from Gen. MORA to Commander DAVIS, informing him that he has received orders to march and fortify points on the San Juan River—that he leaves Gen. CANAS in charge, with directions to continue the friendly relations with all parties, and notifying Com. D. that Gen. WALKER had not complied with the terms of the capitulation, he and HENNINGSEN having mutilated the guns, and thrown the powder into wells.

No. 16—Dated San Juan del Snr, May 4, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to General CANAS, thanking him for his courtesy in all the negotiations, for his humanity to prisoners, and to the sick and wounded, and notifying him that he will leave Dr. ROYSTON in charge of the hospitals.

No. 17—Dated on board the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, May 14, is a letter from Commander DAVIS to Commodore MERVINE, of the flag ship *Independence* at this port, expressing the great gratification he experienced in witnessing General CANAS' humane conduct, in having immediately after the capitulation sent provisions and all necessaries to the sick and wounded; and informing Commodore MERVINE that he left sixty sick and wounded in the hospitals, and twenty in private houses.

The following is the General Order issued by Gen. WALKER to his troops after the capitulation. You will observe the phrase, "In parting *for the present*," etc., in the document.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RIVAS, Friday, May 1, 1857.

General Order, No. 59.—The Commander-in-Chief, in communicating to the Army the following agreement, thinks it proper to state that he entered into it on the solemn assurance from Captain DAVIS, that Col. LOCKRIDGE, with his whole command, had left the San Juan River for the United States.

In parting, for the present, with the brave comrades who have adhered to our course through evil as well as good report, the Commander-in-Chief desires to return his deep and heartfelt thanks to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Reduced to our present condition by the cowardice of some, the incapacity of others, and the treachery of many, the army has yet written a page of American history, which it is impossible to forget or erase. From the future, if not from the present, we may expect just judgment. WM. WALKER.

The following is a correct list of the officers of WALKER's staff, now on board the *St. Mary's*:

Gen. Wm. Walker, Gen. C. F. Henningsen, Col. Bruno Netzmer, Col. John P. Waters, Lieut.-Col. Henry, Lieut.-Col. Rogers, Lieut.-Col. Tucker, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Swingle, Major Hoof, Captains West, Williamson, McEachen, FASSOUX, (schooner *Granada*,) Hawkins; Lieutenants Bacon, McMichael, Brady; Drs. Kellum, McAlemy; Orderly Frederick Romer.

When Gen. WALKER surrendered he had what he calculated as four days' provisions, viz.: two hulls, two horses and three mules.

The fact that only 80 of WALKER's men remained sick at Rivas at the capitulation shows that, at least, 100 must have died within a few days from neglect and starvation, as the number, when WALKER commenced to eat dogs and mule meat, amounted to 170. When Gen. CANAS entered the hospital he was perfectly horror struck with the destitution and misery of the sufferers. He immediately ordered ventilation, clean linen, medicines, and even luxuries to the patients.

The number of men who surrendered with arms in their hands was 240. These men, under charge of Lieut. MCCORKLE, of the *St. Mary's*, it was understood, were to be marched to Liberia, taken across the Gulf of Nicoya to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, and from thence transported in the *Panama* to Panama. The *Panama*, however, arrived this morning without any of this force, and Capt. DOW brings no reliable news of their whereabouts. I questioned a gentleman of my acquaintance from Salvador, who was on the *Panama*, as to whether they would be forwarded on her next trip. His reply was: "No, the Government of Costa Rica has no money to waste in any such expense." Some say that they have gone by way of the lake and river to Greytown, but I think there can be no doubt they were on their way to Costa Rica. Whether they will be forwarded is a case of *quien sabe*.

Those who have any sympathy for Gen. WALKER in his fall, unless they are lost to even the common sentiments of humanity, will have their sympathy somewhat modified on becoming acquainted with the following facts, which I have from a high official source, a gentleman who cannot be mistaken in what he relates: On the 30th day of May, while General WALKER, without the knowledge of his men, was negotiating his capitulation, knowing that he was to surrender the next day, one of his soldiers, contrary to a general order, went outside of his lines. He shortly after returned, he having only gone out to get a bottle of aguadiente. WALKER called him up, when he acknowledged his fault, and prayed for forgiveness. "If you have any message to send to your friends," said WALKER, in his mild, but sarcastic way, "you had better prepare it, for at sundown you die." Punctually at sunset a platoon of soldiers was drawn up for the execution, and just as the order was given to fire, the soldier appealed to his comrades: "Boys, you wouldn't shoot a fellow-soldier for such a thing as that, would you?" They raised their rifles and fired over his head. The poor fellow broke and ran, when he was brought to his knees by Lieut. Col. ROGERS, an Irishman, who figures in the list I send you, by a pistol shot. Stepping up to the man while in this position, ROGERS placed his revolver at his forehead and blew out his brains! May he there isn't a hell. There ought to be, if there is not.

Gen. WALKER and some of his officers have conducted themselves in the most insolent manner towards Com. DAVIS and Com. MERVINE, notwithstanding the former saved their lives, and has treated them in the kindest way on board the *St. Mary's*. WALKER even charges Com. DAVIS with having induced his men to desert him, and with unjustly turning over his schooner to the allies. Indeed, his insolence is so great that Com. DAVIS does not enter his own cabin, to which he kindly invited WALKER on his coming on board at San Juan del Sur. High officers of the fleet give me this information.

Yesterday, Sunday, Com. MERVINE, feeling bound to see these officers shipped to the United States, sent a very polite message to Gen. WALKER, asking him how many of his staff were able and willing to pay their own passage to the States? "When I need an agent I will appoint one," replied WALKER. Com. MERVINE then sent for Gen. HENNINGSEN, whom he found to be a well bred gentleman in his manner, and put the same question to him. Gen. H. could not say, as it was rather a delicate question for him to broach to his fellow-officers. "Well," replied Com. MERVINE, "as many as are of Gen. WALKER's way of thinking will remain on board my ship, until I get ready to go to San Francisco, when I shall take him and them to that port." On Gen. H. communicating this threat to Gen. WALKER, he got down from his high horse, and said that himself and Gen. H. would pay their own passage, but as to the others he could say nothing.

Com. MERVINE informs me that he shall send the whole across the road to-morrow, under charge of a file of Marines, who will not quit them until the wheels are moving the steamer out of the harbor.

There are some three or four hundred of WALKER's men in Costa Rica, besides the 240 who surrendered last at Rivas. Many of them were enlisting in the Costa Rican army. Others were being gathered at San Jose de Costa Rica, to be sent to Greytown, by way of the Serapiqui river. Some say that they go to take up lands by permission of Costa Rica, on the Serepiqui. In fact, I can get but little reliable information to the deserters.

Col. MCDONALD, formerly Agent of the steamers at San Juan del Sur, and more or less in WALKER's service, sought the protection of the *St. Marys*, and after living on board of her six weeks at San Juan, was brought by Com. DAVIS to PANAMA, on the same terms as the others. Having broken his parole not to go on shore, Com. DAVIS sent a Lieutenant with some Marines into town to arrest him and bring him on board. He, however, claimed to be a British subject, upon which Com. MERVINE allowed him to escape.

Col. CAYCE, WALKER's Q. M. General, who was reported by the Costa Rican papers sometime since to have deserted, remained with WALKER up to the last, and then joined the allied army.

"Col. TITUS, the Kansas Bully, who ran away from Castillo at the head of 250 men when his enemy had only 22, joined WALKER at Rivas, but deserted some five or six days before the final break up. He has gained a noble reputation as a warrior truly.

Col. CANTY held Greytown, according to information by the British steamer *Dee*, at last dates, with 200 men.

The allies' objection to the escape of WALKER was the only difficulty that Com. DAVIS had in his negotiations. His persistency and their own humanity finally got the best of the argument, and his life was saved.

This evening the Governor of Panama having verbally expressed a fear that there might be some disturbance at the railroad station on the departure of WALKER, Com. MERVINE addressed the former a note, offering to send on shore a strong guard of Marines, if deemed necessary. Of course the Governor will not consent.

The Railroad Company's steamer *Panama*, Capt. J. H. Dow, arrived here this morning, having left Punta Arenas de Costa Rica on the 14th instant. She brings 5,000 hides, 2,300 bags of coffee, some indigo, cochineal, sugar, cigars, &c., and 25 passengers.

F. W. R.

Departure of General Walker for the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

Gen. WALKER and officers left on the *Granada* at 5 o'clock for New-Orleans, Com. MERVINE sent him on shore under a guard of a file of marines, who came over with him on the same car. There was no appearance of restraint however. The people gathered in large numbers at the Panama depôt to get a sight of the lion, but all was orderly and quiet.

In Costa Rica the people were celebrating their triumph by firing cannon, rockets, illuminations, and every other demonstration of joy.

Henningsen's Account of the War.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

I inclose you "Statistics of WALKER's Campaign," furnished me by Brigadier-General HENNINGSEN, of WALKER's army, through the United States Consul at Panama. It is not valuable to those who are in search of the real facts, as everything is much exaggerated in favor of WALKER, and against the Allies. To say, for instance, that WALKER had to contend against 3,000 Costa Ricans, in the first nine months after the 29th June, 1855, is an unparlonable misstatement, because *everybody* knows better. That WALKER has received, including those on the River, at least, 5,000 men is beyond question. That the Allies have neither had more than half the men in arms that HENNINGSEN states, or lost half the number he estimates they have, is equally beyond cavil. But due allowance must be made for the anxiety General HENNINGSEN has to make a good stay under defeat, and also for the errors natural to one who was so much interested they should be truths as he is. If you deduct one-half all through for General H.'s glorification of WALKER and himself, and also one half from the number and losses of the Allies all through, the thing will be as nearly correct as can be arrived at. I submit the statement to you without farther comment, as every one conversant with the facts of the fillibuster war will be able to point out its exaggerations.

F. W. R.

STATISTICS OF WALKER'S CAMPAIGN.

BY C. F. HENNINGSEN.

The first period may be reckoned from the 29th of June, 1855, comprising nine months, during which time he fought against 4,800 men, namely: 1,800 serviles, and 3,000 Costa Ricans. The result leaving him (after a loss in round numbers of 200 men in killed and wounded, and 1,000 of theirs) master of the soil of Nicaragua.

DATE.	Walker's force.	Enemy's force.	Americans killed and wounded.	Natives killed and wounded.	Commander.
1855.	A.	N.			
June 29, Rivas.....	55	10	600	22	200 Walker.
Sept. 3, Virgin.....	45	120	550	9	160 Walker.
1856.					
March 20, Santa Rosa	300	120	600	35	Schlessinger
April 11, Rivas.....	550	200	3000	142	600 Walker.

SECOND PERIOD.

The Second Period may be reckoned from 1st September, 1856, to Dec. 12, of that year, terminating with the evacuation of Granada. During this time, he had to contend against about 7,000 men of the native and allied army—the result being that with a loss of 311 killed and wounded on his part, and of 2,700 killed and wounded on the part of the allies. At the end of December this force was reduced to 1,600 men, thinned every day by desertion. In fact, but for the capture of the lake and river steamers, the war might have been considered virtually decided.

1856. Place.	Walker's force.	Enemy's force.	Enemy killed and wounded.	Natives killed and wounded.	Commanders.
Sept. 1 San Jacinto.	40	200	26	—	McDonald.
Sept. 5 San Jacinto.	60	—	—	—	Byron Cole.
Oct. 12 Massaya.	800	1800	70	500	Walker.
Oct. 13 Granada.	150	800	—	—	Walker.
Nov. 10 Transit.	250	700	25	70	Hornsby.
Nov. 11 Transit.	260	850	—	—	Walker.
Nov. 17 Massaya.	260	2000	90	500	Walker.
Nov. 24 Granada.	270	—	—	—	Walker.
Dec. 12 Granada.	160	2800	1150	500	Henningsen.

THIRD PERIOD.

The third period may be reckoned from the 25th of January, 1857, to the 1st of May, 1857, which terminated the siege of Rivas, and during which time WALKER had contended with over 6,000 of the enemy, with a loss to his force of 300 killed and wounded, and between 2,000 and 2,500 to that of the allies.

Date. 1857. Place.	Walker's force.	Allied force.	Allies killed and wounded.	Natives killed and wounded.	Commander.
Jan. 25..... Obrajie.	300	2100	15	60	Henningsen.
Jan. 29..... St. George	400	2300	92	350	Henningsen.
Feb. 3..... St. George.	220	—	25	20	Walker.
Feb. 12..... St. George.	300	—	—	160	Walker.
March 4... Jacote.	125	900	39	—	Sanders.
March 16.. St. George.	400	3800	75	400	Walker.
March 23 and Ap. 11 Rivas.	—	3600	55	400 60	Walker. Walker.
Total.....			299	2100	

Force of WALKER from the time of his landing to the 1st of May, 1857, nearly two years, exclusive of LOCKRIDGE's force, 2,518. Total force of the Allies, exclusive of 1,200 Costa Ricans, if, as alleged, on the river, 18,600. Total killed and wounded of WALKER's force, 850. Total Allies killed and wounded, 5,560.

To this force of 2,518 men, the total force WALKER had under arms during two years, since his landing in the country, it is hardly necessary to add the armed citizens who fought at Granada and Rivas, because they are, with a score of exceptions, discharged soldiers, and it must be borne in mind that if many wounded died, a large proportion of the wounded recovered. It is estimated that during two years, of 2,500 men enlisted or holding commissions, about 1,000 were killed or died of their wounds or sickness, about 700 deserted, 250 were discharged, 425 were at Rivas on the 1st of May, and 80 surrendered or escaped down the river. Total 2,465, leaving 53 unaccounted for.

It will be perceived from these tables, which are substantially correct, whatever errors they contain being in favor of the Allies, that this has been no ordinary contest, either as regards the obstinacy with which WALKER's men fought, or the odds against which they were pitted. And to enable your readers to discern that this has been no holiday-work, it will suffice to point out that in proportion to the number engaged, the loss of the Americans averages more than double the number lost in the battles of Mexico by TAYLOR and SCOTT, and that WALKER's men engaged against an average of double the disparity of force which the United States armies had to struggle against in Mexico. Those readers who will take the trouble to figure out the matter, will discover that the loss was, for instance, at Rivas, 11th April, 24 per cent.; at Massaya, Nov. 13, 25 per cent.; at Granada, 37 per cent.; at St. George, in the first battle, 23 per cent.; in the last, 18 per cent. Whereas, the first day's battle in Monterey, in Mexico, gives under 9 per cent.

They will further discern that the average fighting in Nicaragua has been, all through, rather more bloody than the memorable contest of Lundy's Lane. When it is considered that about 1,000 men of WALKER's army have done the real fighting, it may be admitted that they have redeemed the weakness or the shame of those who could not face prolonged endurance or continued danger.

At Jocoté, March 4, by the incapacity of Gen. SANDERS, 125 men, whom he commanded, gave way before 200 of the enemy. The wounded which he abandoned were slaughtered. His total loss was 37 men. This was called "Jocoté races."

On the 16th March, Gen. WALKER marched to San Jorge with 400 men, 2 six-pounders, 1 howitzer, and 4 mortars, and approached within 400 yards and fired on the place for near two hours, expending about 220 shot and shell.

By this fire the enemy were driven out of San Jorge, except the church, where they left a small guard for the wounded. One portion of their force retired back of the town—the remainder, favored by the broken ground, brush and plantain patches, and numbering over 2,000 men, made a fierce attack, which lasted about four hours, on Gen. WALKER's position, which, half the time, was attacked on three sides at once. Finally, all these attempts having been repulsed, Gen. WALKER fired forty shots more on the place, with the view to show that he had maintained his ground, as there was nobody in it. It was now discovered that the enemy had got between Gen. WALKER and RIVAS, where, in the hollow roads and behind cactus hedges, they hoped to impede his return, or at least to stop his heavy guns, mortars, wagons and wounded. They were, however, dispersed without trouble or loss, till close to Rivas, where, on one road they had strongly barricaded a house at the Cuatro Esquinas.

On this road, one gun, a wagon and some wounded were wedged in on a hollow road, and almost as much loss was experienced in rash attempts to pass this house (which Gen. WALKER twice rode by) as during the whole fight at San Jorge.

Meanwhile Gen. HENNINGSEN, who had brought up the rear guard in excellent order, dispatched part of this force with the two guns (which had been easily cleared) into Rivas. Finally, as night was coming on, the other guns and wagons were driven through a plantain patch and brought into Rivas about daybreak. The total loss of WALKER's force was 75 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is ascertained to have been 400 killed and wounded, probably much more, as nearly 600 rounds were fired from WALKER's guns.

On the 23d of March 2,500 men attacked Rivas. They nearly surprised, and had half cut through the doors of the hospital, when discovered. They attacked from three sides with great fierceness for about three hours. On three points they succeeded in occupying houses outside the barricades. On one point they brought up a five-pound gun, which was captured, together with an Italian Lieutenant-Colonel commanding it, the same who was on board of the Costa Rica brig blown up by FAYESEUX. The enemy were finally driven out of all these houses, leaving about 30 prisoners, one gun, and 6,000 cartridges in the hands of WALKER.

Though the enemy had been all the morning removing their dead, seventy bodies were buried that afternoon by the garrison; and two wells, one full and the other half filled with dead, were discovered two days after.

The enemy at one time occupied half the house in which Major TUCKER's men were quartered, and 20 were here taken prisoners by him. The total loss of the enemy was ascertained to be over 400 men; that of WALKER 12 killed and wounded.

The next attack was on the 4th of April. An hour before daylight, 150 Costa Ricans, on the information of deserters, gained the lower plaza and occupied nearly a whole row of houses. They again attacked three sides of the town, and succeeded in occupying some huts, being within a thin partition of Captain MCEACHIN's quarters on the main street.

General HENNINGSEN brought three guns to bear, one in front, one on the side, and one in the rear of the said house of the Plaza, and Captain BUCHANAN's company charging on them, 73 including three officers surrendered, the rest having stampeded. One of the guns was then sent to the relief of Captain MCEACHIN, and the enemy were then rapidly driven back. These and St. Ursula were the serious points of attack, on all others they had been repulsed; and by 9 o'clock A. M., had abandoned the field, leaving 150 bodies for WALKER's men to bury, and 23 prisoners, and 25 wounded in his hands. One hundred more dead were seen laid out at the Cuatro Esquinas, and 225 wounded were counted. This, however, was only part of their loss, which, besides prisoners, cannot be computed at less than 600 men. The total force of the enemy was 2,600 men. WALKER's loss was 16 killed and wounded, and 55 from the 22d of March, when the enemy first opened fire with a 24-pound gun, to the 1st of May.

The enemy attempted to batter Rivas with two 24-pounders, one howitzer and four 8-pound guns, one of which was taken on the 23d of March.

Their 24-pound shot, of which they fired near 500 into Rivas, strange to say, only killed one man, (Lieut. MOORE,) and wounded another by a falling beam, (Col. HENRY.) Capt. MANN was killed by a 5 pound shot, and the roofs of the houses suffered considerably.

Some of these 24 pound shot, together with all the church bells and another gun, taken when WALKER entered Rivas in December last, were cast into 6-pound balls and fired back.

When Rivas was surrendered to Capt. DAVIS, the trunnions of all the guns had been broken off and all the ammunition destroyed.

Letters from Gen. Walker—Interesting Accounts of Recent Engagements.

From the San Francisco Herald.

By the permission of Mr. EDMUND RANDOLPH we are enabled to lay before our readers, this morning, the following narrative of recent events in Nicaragua, from the pen of Gen. WALKER himself. From this letter, devoid as it is of any attempt either at exaggeration or concealment, an accurate idea of the present condition of things in Nicaragua can be formed. It will be read with interest:

RIVAS, March 22, 1857.

MY DEAR RANDOLPH: CRITTENDEN wrote to me that * * * had been a very useful man in California; therefore I sent him back with instructions to report faithfully and accurately. I did not know his propensity to lie, or I should have sent some one else. This time I shall write, and not trust to any one. * * * * * * * * *

Since the enemy came into this Department, we have never had more than 500 men for marching. On the first of January, the aggregate of the army was upwards of 1,000, including sick, wounded, and officers on furlough. Now it amounts (Ordinance, Commissary's, Quartermaster's etc. Departments,) to something over 700—for marching, 400. The diminution is due almost entirely to desertion and the balls of the enemy—very little to fever or any form of disease.

Besides the fight at Ohraje—which, as the Costa Rica papers show, did more damage to the enemy than I thought for—we have four times attacked them at San Jorge, and have had one action on the plains near Jocote. During that time, the enemy had several times received reinforcements. Just before we attacked them last, they had from five to six hundred men from Punta Arenas through Guanacaste. They have never attempted to land any men at San Juan del Sur since the ill-fated expedition of the "*Once de Abril*."

Concerning the action at Obraje, and the first and second attacks on San Jorge, you are already informed. I supposed that * * * would inform you that before he left we gave them a cannonade of about one hundred rounds, but he does not appear to have done so, and I see nothing of this in the papers. This cannonade depressed the enemy, who did not venture to come out to attack us; but our supply of round shot (6 lb.) was limited, and we retired. Since then, we have been casting 6 lb shot, and our capols for shelling is now in operation. This, with the 500 shot CRITTENDEN sent, assists us materially.

After our first cannonade of San Jorge, I mounted fifty or sixty men, and thus raised the Ranger force to 110 or 120. For some days they scoured the neighborhood and kept the enemy close to San Jorge. But they began to desert; one whole company—FARRELL's—going off in two detachments. This company was made up of Stockton gamblers, who did pretty well in action, but had not moral courage to bear up against the terrible reports put in circulation by the natives.

About the time the *Sierra Nevada* was expected, I sent forty Rangers to San Juan del Sur, under the orders of Col. CAYCE. The day they were to return, I got news that the enemy—about 200 strong—were at or near Jocote. I accordingly sent General SANDERS, with about 120 rifles, to occupy Jocote and communicate with Col. CAYCE. On the road, some four miles this side of Jocote, he met the enemy, from 150 to 200 strong. Soon after the fire opened, Captains HIGLEY and CONWAY, whose companies were deployed in advance, were killed; a panic seized their men and spread rapidly to the rest of the command, and it was, according to all accounts, impossible to rally the men. Eighteen were left on the field—most of these wounded were left in the flight, and some eight or ten wounded were brought in. What makes the matter worse, CAYCE had met the enemy on the Transit and got the better of them, so that they were probably in retreat to San Jorge when SANDERS met them. This happened on or about the 4th of March.

Of course this affair had no tendency to check desertion, which was already rapid, and fomented by the proclamations and addresses the enemy found means to scatter in our camp. On the 7th, however, Captain STEWART arrived with 70 men, and on the next day I addressed the whole force in the Plaza. The desertion was stopped, and the army returned to a healthy state.

The affair at Jocote had depressed the courage of the men, and impaired their confidence in each other: but on the 15th—this day a week ago—I thought their spirits good enough to hazard another attack. Accordingly, on Monday morning, I marched with two sixes and a 12 pound howitzer, 4 mortars, about 400 rounds of 6 pound shot, and 80 shells, supported by men. We opened fire about 7 A. M., at a distance of about 400 yards; and after giving them 120 or 130 rounds of balls, opened with the shells. This soon forced them to come out of the town and attack us. They came out, I think, some 1,500 or 1,800 strong, attacking us vigorously on all sides. Our men met them well—let them come up close—and drove them back with great slaughter. We kept up our cannonade on the town, so that they did not venture to return. About 3 P. M. I ascertained that nearly their whole force was scattered along the road to Rivas, in order to prevent us, as they said, from returning. Forming, then, the column with our wounded and ammunition in the centre, I took the head of the column and kept the advance companies at a charge all the way to Rivas, driving the enemy from all the points they occupied on the road, and scattering them in all directions.

Our loss in this action was 14 killed and 50 wounded, most of the latter slightly. By the enemy's own account they have lost from 400 to 600. The reports make these killed; so I think their loss may very safely be put at from 500 to 600 killed and wounded. Besides these the roads have been covered with deserters, north and south. On the night of the 19th, 88 Costa Rican deserters passed through Virgin on their way home.

Altogether, I think this last blow is as severe as any we have given them since we have been in the country. It has raised the courage of our own men; I never saw them fight better than they did last Monday. In addition to this, while we were at San Jorge, and this place was in the keeping of the departments, citizens and hospital patients, a number of the poor natives of the neighborhood came in and asked for arms. A number of the natives, too, have been voluntarily bringing in to us hogs and cattle during the week. These facts are significant, for they show how the natives think the war is going.

Considering the numbers which have been brought against us in this war, it is remarkable that so many of the poorer class of people have adhered to us in all reverses of fortune. Ignorant as they are of the resources and the feelings and sympathies on which we rely for support from the United States, their confidence in our power is due to the constancy with which we have borne up against famine, pestilence and the thousands the Allies have sent against us. Their hatred, too, to forced military service and their desire for quiet, tranquil labor makes them sympathize with us. I believe we can say with truth and just pride that, in spite of the calumnies our enemies have spread—in spite of the stories about civil and religious Slavery—that we have a large majority of the working people in our favor. Especially is it true in this department, where the transit has increased their little trade and made them familiar with the advantages to be derived from the Americans.

Concerning matters on the river, you will receive by the *Sierra Nevada* all the news I have up to the present time. The *Orizaba* will bring later advices, although not later than the 20th, as the *Tennessee* does not, I understand, touch at San Juan del Norte. My impression is, that LOCKRIDGE will be here in a few days, either by way of Chontales or along the southern shore of the lake; that is, if he is not able to get a steamer. My aide, Major BALDWIN, left here for San Juan del Norte with such instructions as lead me to expect LOCKRIDGE soon. Before the *Orizaba* returns I may have news direct from the river; if so, I will send it to you.

You will see that our ports are made free. This will, I think, facilitate the settlement of the Mosquito question in a manner more honorable to Nicaragua than was proposed by the Clarendon-Dallas treaty.

I shall write again before the steamer returns.

This letter is written merely to give you some idea of events up to this date. Yours, truly,

MR. EDMUND RANDOLPH. WM. WALKER.

MONDAY, March 23d.

P. S.—While writing the foregoing the enemy were keeping up a cannonade—very slow—with a 24 pounder, from a hill 1,200 or 1,400 yards distant. Their camp was situated on the Hacienda of Cuatro Esquinas, in the direction of San Jorge, while at the same time they barricaded on the Obraje road, on the brow of a hill about 200 yards from our pickets.

Yesterday afternoon and evening, the women who have been friendly to the enemy packed up and left. This was suspicious and foreboded a general attack. The officers on duty for the day were ordered to be vigilant during the night, and two general and two field-officers were ordered to be up in turn. About daylight, an aids called me, saying that the hospital—the Maleano house on the hill—was attacked in the rear. A company was ordered to the hospital, and the enemy was repulsed with the loss of an officer and 6 or 8 killed, and a number wounded. The fire had hardly ceased on the side of the hospital, when the whole front and right flank, as well as a portion of the rear of our camp, were assaulted by the enemy. They got into some of the houses, and commenced very industriously to throw up barricades; but they were finally driven from all their positions, and repulsed with a loss—as far as I can judge from the dead and wounded left behind—of between 300 and 400. They also lost a four pound piece taken by us, as well as 60 or 70 English Minie muskets, and some 5,000 cartridges—excellent British powder in the last.

One of the wounded taken prisoner is an Italian, who came out under the auspices of the Accessory Transit Company, in July, 1855, for the defence of Castillo and the river frontier. He deserted after the treaty of the 23d of October, 1855, and went to Costa Rica; was blown up on the *Once de Abril*, and picked up by Captain FAYEOUX. After several months service in the chain gang here, he knocked a careless sentry on the head and escaped. He was, therefore, an officer of confidence with the Costa Ricans, and had charge of two four-pound pieces in the action. From him I gather some interesting details. He says we were attacked this morning by up wards of 2,000 men, under Jose JOAQUIN MORA. It appears that the 800 or 900 men who left San José on the 2d instant, did not arrive at San Jorge until last Wednesday, two days after our cannonade. Since then J. J. MORA came from San Carlos with 300 more, leaving TRINIDAD SALAZAR, (the greatest coward in Nicaragua,) in charge of that post. From all accounts SALAZAR could not have with him more than 100 men; and MORA brought with him the 24 pound gun from San Carlos. I, therefore, conjecture that by this time LOCKRIDGE is in possession of the whole river. This Italian estimates that at least one half of the Costa Rican force engaged this morning was put *hors du combat*. Considerable numbers have doubtless deserted, as our picket on the Jocote road saw them running away in squads of 2, 3 and 4, without arms. The action, then, has been pretty decisive to the Costa Ricans; and this Hondranos we have captured say there were not many more than 100 left of the contingent which JATEUCH brought. The Nicaraguans engaged to-day have doubtless fled in all directions; for the most of them were pressed and glad of an opportunity to escape. ZABALA's Guatemalans are by all accounts few—not more than 200. So that this third battle of Rivas has, I think, been quite decisive to the Allies.

Our troops are in fine spirits. We lost to-day only 4

for believing that there can never be a question so difficult or complicated that it may not meet with a prompt, a peaceful and honorable solution." Nor did the speaker less represent the feelings of his countrymen when he declared that no class of Englishmen looked with jealousy on the expansion of the Union and the increase of its inhabitants. Some such feeling may have had an existence in the last generation, when the memory of our feuds was fresh, and when it was the plan of even well informed statesmen to raise up in the Spanish race a barrier against the predominance of our supposed rivals. But in English society at the present day we can trace no remains of this feeling. In the first place, we have learnt that no Spaniards or other continental people are capable of holding their own against the energy and enterprise of a nation of Anglo Saxon blood, and to suppose that the Americans can be arrested by a set of Spaniards and half-castes is to suppose that the laws of nature can be set aside at the bidding of the politician. Hence, if even any jealousy still existed, common sense would teach us its uselessness and absurdity. But, as Lord NAPIER justly observed, the feeling of Englishmen is rather one of pride and gratification that in so signal a manner and by a course of even a which our fathers judged calamitous, our language, laws, history, and institutions should be made the heritage of a new world which is growing up to such high destinies. We may trust, then, that with a more complete appreciation of such other's part in the world former animosities will die away, and that, while we look with satisfaction on the legitimate extension of the Republic's power in the New World, the Americans will see with equal good will the development and increasing greatness of the British Empire. There is certainly room enough for both when each has a hemisphere. Long may it be, then, before the friendship of the two nations receives an interruption. If any one were to ask why it is that of late days there has sprung up in this country so favorable a feeling towards the United States, we should be inclined to answer that one of the chief reasons is the utter failure of liberal institutions and what we may call English ideas on the Continent of Europe. In despair or in disgust we have turned from the contemplation of those countries where our political usages have been copied only to be made ridiculous or revolting. The events of the last ten years have taught us how little comparatively these nations have in common with us, and have drawn closer the bonds which unite us to a kindred people, without whom we should be alone in the world.

The United States and New-Granada.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday May 12.

Mr. WYLD asked whether the Government, in consequence of the expedition now fitting in the ports of the United States, the destination of which was said to be the coast of Central America and the territories of New-Granada, had any intention of stationing a naval force upon those shores for the protection of British interests?

Lord PALMERSTON—In reply to the question of my hon. friend I have to state that the Government have stationed, or are about to station, on the coasts of America, on both sides, naval forces which they think sufficient for the protection of British interests; but, considering the interest—I may say the anxiety—which has been excited in the public mind by the rumors to which the hon. gentleman has referred, it would be more agreeable probably to the House that I should give a short explanation of this question, and of its present position. [Hear, hear.] The House is aware that some months ago there occurred a very deplorable scene of violence and outrage at the Isthmus of Panama; that a quarrel began—nobody well knows how—some people say that it was a dispute between a passenger and a native about a water-melon; but, at all events, it acted like a spark thrown upon a smouldering fire, which burst out into a flame, and the reciprocal dislike which had long been growing up led to acts of great violence and scenes of bloodshed, which every body must deplore. The United States Government applied for redress for the past and security for the future, but I am sorry to say that the Government of New Granada, which is not particularly celebrated for carefully recollections of duties, or performance of obligations, refused compliance with these demands. Those arose negotiations and communications between the United States and New Granada Governments, which have not yet led to any satisfactory termination. It is quite clear, I think, that that which is true in regard to private property is true also in regard to a Government—that it has its duties as well as its rights; and that the Government of New-Granada is bound to provide for the security of persons and property passing along the railway through its dominions. The excuse which it gave for refusing compensation to those who suffered by these excesses was, I think, to a certain degree, its own condemnation, because it alleged that the high-handed proceedings of the passengers for a long time before had created great exasperation, and it therefore was not wonderful that a slight cause should produce very considerable results. Now, I must think that if they knew that this great exasperation existed it was their duty to take measures to prevent the commission of outrages either by foreigners upon their own subjects, or by their own subjects upon foreigners. We have been in communication with the United States' Government upon this matter—a matter which evidently concerns not merely the interests of the citizens of the United States, but also those of all other persons whose people are in the habit of traversing this isthmus. I am happy to say that the United States' Government profess the most just and honorable intentions. They disclaim any desire to occupy or take possession of any portion of the Territory of New-Granada, or of the railway. That which they are naturally entitled to expect is security for their citizens in passing and repassing the Isthmus by railway; and they naturally also require some redress for the injuries which were sustained upon the occasion to which I have referred. I am happy to say that their requirements are such as would be made by any Government in a similar position, and that they entirely disclaim any intention of taking advantage of this quarrel for the purpose of putting forward any unjust or aggressive demands against the Government of the State of New-Granada. [Hear, hear.]

From the London Times' City Article, May 13.

There can be little doubt that the Spanish race in New Granada have made much to bear from the conduct of the Californian emigrants, and that, whatever the United States' Commissioners may think upon the point, allowance is to be made for the effect produced upon a weak and sensitive people by the fact of shiploads of Filibusters, well supplied with ammunition and money, being regularly and openly dispatched month by month from the principal ports of the Union. Nothing of this sort, however, can exempt New Granada from the due discharge of her own duties, and, as in her treaty with the railway company she pledged herself to an efficient protection of the transit, she is bound to pay for any default that may be proved to have occurred in that respect, and also to give guarantees against its recurrence. Whether those guarantees must necessarily involve a cession of territory which would place the entire responsibility on the power of the United States, and whether the acceptance of such cession would be in harmony with the clauses of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, are questions which have probably been reconsidered at Washington by the new Cabinet, and which are therefore, it may be assumed, not likely to lead to embarrassment. It is desirable to remark, however, on the evidences which each year presents of the consequences that have arisen for the conduct of those who in 1852 defeated the efforts for the united action of the commercial classes of England and the United States for promoting a joint interest in opening up the communication between the oceans. Had the two countries gone hand in hand, each route might have been developed according to its capabilities, and the general growth of the prosperity of Central America might by this time have been one of the happiest countries of the age. The result of neglecting the opportunity were plainly predicted, and we now see Nicaragua devastated, New-Granada about to be attacked, and Mexico, while involved in complication concerning the Tehuantepec grant, in constant apprehension of further dismemberment.

From the London Post (Ministerial) May 16.

The short but important statement which Lord PALMERSTON made on Tuesday night, respecting the unfortunate difference which prevails between the United States and the Republic of New-Granada, will, we believe, be received with equal satisfaction on both sides of the Atlantic. It shows, first, that the Government of the Noble Lord is fully alive to the necessity of protecting British interests in Central America; and, secondly, that the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN and of General CASS *is not of the aggressive character which has been so generally imputed to both by certain of the American newspapers.* Instead of hostility to England, the recent re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two nations appears to have obliterated the recollection of former disagreements, and to have restored those cordial feelings of friendship, the interruption of which was always a matter of deep regret to the people of this country. The Government and citizens of the United States have given a generous response to the sentiments of amity which were so well expressed by Lord NAPIER on a recent occasion; and Lord PALMERSTON has now adopted and confirmed the views of the British Minister at Washington, by assuring the House of Commons that, in reference to the New-Granada difficulty, the United States Government profess the most just and honorable intentions; and that they disclaim any desire to occupy or take possession of any portion of the Territory of New-Granada, or even of the Panama Railway. The history of the dispute, whether arising from some insignificant cause, or from some gross and long-continued provocation, is a matter which it is now useless to discuss. It is quite clear that the outrage which was perpetrated in April, 1856, on the line of the railway, ended in the murder of several American citizens, and that the evidence being conflicting as to the real authors of the quarrel, the Government of New-Granada have not only failed to show that their subjects were in the right, but they have also refused to give to the United States that redress for the past, and security for the future, which, in this case, they have claimed, first by negotiation, and now are about to demand by a perfectly justifiable exhibition of naval force. Another important inference may be drawn from the proceedings connected with this dispute. The Panama Railway is the great means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—the readiest and cheapest route by which the journey to and from California can be accomplished. Every country in the world has an interest in this important line, not only with regard to its neutrality, but with regard to the safety of those who avail themselves of its accommodation. The State of New-Granada, with a weak and disorganized Government, and with a population partly of Spanish and Indian origin, not very exactly, nor very orderly, has not the power, even if it had the inclination, to establish those measures of police along the railway which the necessities of this vast passenger traffic require. In saying this, we do not for a moment doubt that California adventurers and American filibusters, with revolvers and bowie-knives in their pockets, would be rather disagreeable customers even in a country where the law is enforced with a stern and vigorous hand. But it is unfortunate that the weakness of New Granada should be brought in direct contact with the lawless propensities and practices of a horde of men who carry with them wherever they go disrespect and contempt for constituted authority. Too often the United States Government has, therefore, acted with moderation and justice in having sought first, by the peaceful means of negotiation and remonstrance, to secure that system of high police which in New-Granada is an absolute necessity; and secondly, upon the failure of diplomacy, *in using force to compel the attainment of the same object.* The public in this country will readily agree with Lord PALMERSTON, that the United States Government is entitled to expect security for their citizens in passing and repassing the Isthmus by railway, and also to require redress for grievous injuries. The presence of a British fleet at the scene of possible hostilities will not be unattended with salutary effects. Lord PALMERSTON states that the British Government have stationed, or are about to station, on both sides of the Isthmus, naval forces which they think will be sufficient for the protection of British interests. It, therefore, is not probable that the Commander of the United States squadron will be instructed at once, and without further parley and negotiation, to imitate the proceeding of Captain HOLLES, of the *Cyane*, proceeding which not only ended in the destruction of Greytown, but in the destruction of much property belonging to English and French subject, for which, we may add, no compensation has yet been given. The English fleet will be on the spot to watch the proceedings of the United States squadron, and to exercise that moral influence which is to be the duty of the United States Commissioner and naval force now about to be dispatched to the Chinese seas. It is in every sense deeply to be regretted that the Isthmus of Panama, perhaps the most important geographical and commercial position in the world, should be the seat of a number of weak and disorganized Governments, which contain within themselves no germ of future permanency or power. The United States Government, by adopting a moderate and temperate course, have in the present instance placed themselves entirely in the right; and should the exhibition of force be attended with the desired result, namely, security to life and property along this great interoceanic communication, the commercial nations of the world will have no reason to complain of a policy in the success of which they have a common interest, and in the results of which they must participate.

The Crusade against China—The War and its Object.

From the London Times, May 14.

No reflections are more obvious than those in which the greatness of effects is contrasted with the smallness of the causes leading to them, but it seems as if an extraordinary illustration even of this familiar doctrine would be exhibited in the Chinese waters during the present twelvemonth. Last October Mr. Commissioner YEH thought fit to apprehend on board the *Arrow* a wretched Chinaman whose son or father was alleged to be a pirate, and to refuse the redress which this offence required. It is not improbable that next October may witness, as the consequence of this trespass on the deck of a lorcha, an assemblage of the fleets of half Europe off the coasts of China. A British squadron is already there, and a second on its way. An American squadron is to be despatched forthwith; and a French squadron is on the point of departure for the same destination. All this, perhaps, is natural, but this is not all. Spain is about to revindicate its interests in "the Indies," and the ancient flag of Castille and Leon will again be conspicuous in the Far East. Austria is to send ships to China, Sardinia is to do the same, and it is not impossible that other Italian ports may despatch their quotas on this all-attractive expedition. Such a gathering of European keels will hardly have been seen since the days when the galleys of Genoa and Venice carried the chivalry of Christendom to the liberation of Palestine.

However, the object is not a holy war this time. The war, if fighting must needs ensue, will be just and will be unavoidable, but for that matter we alone are the actual belligerents, and we could certainly manage the contest by ourselves. Why, then, are the eagles gathered together? Upon the scent which usually collects them, no doubt. The attracting carcass is a huge over-populated empire—not, perhaps, effete, not decaying, not tumbling to pieces, not exposed in the ordinary helplessness of a prey, but still seeming irresistible allurements to the keen-eyed abitants of the Old and New World. The simple matter is, that a country large enough to constitute a considerable section of the whole globe is not unlikely to be brought into the community of Christian nations for the first time. As it happens, the country in question possesses also the monopoly of a produce so sought after as to be all but a necessary of life, and it is rich besides in those treasures of silk indispensable to the markets of the West. It is not, however, in this mere productiveness that the attraction resides. The laws of supply and demand may always be relied upon to insure cargoes of Chinese commodities; nor is it to be anticipated that we shall get tea in much greater quantities, or at a much cheaper price, after this business is settled than we did before. Neither can we assume that the expectations of reciprocity in commerce are exerting any very powerful influence. We ourselves, of course, being such very large consumers of Chinese produce, and such very large manufacturers on our own behalf, may naturally wish that Chinamen would deal with us as we deal with them, and not balance the transaction so interminably in silver alone; but Spain and Sardinia can have no eager anxieties in this way; and, even if they had, it is doubtful whether the pasture is very promising for any of us. The Chinese Empire is so large, its productions are so various, and habits of self-sufficiency in these respects have been inculcated upon Chinamen for so many generations, that it would be unsafe to reckon upon any immediate diffusion of European goods through the interior of the country, even after all the facilities which we may obtain.

Where, then, must we look for the attraction which appears to be so universally felt? Probably in the simple fact that an enormous empire is about to be introduced to the world. Hitherto China has avoided the intercommunion of society—has received nobody, and has visited nobody. The barriers are now likely to be removed, and ere State would like admission to the mysterious region as well as another. Such an event as this gives the only chance now remaining of entirely new dealings, alliances or connections. There are no fresh worlds to be discovered; we have been round and round the globe, and have even found the northwest passage. If anything new is to be done it must be in some country long known but hitherto inaccessible, and such a country is China. Japan is a sealed land, certainly; but Japan is more a speck on the map compared with the mighty empire of China. Here we believe is the true secret of the gathering. Governments do not, perhaps, expect much; we do not expect much ourselves, but none like to lose an introduction which may convey nobody knows what, and which is all the more enticing from its very mystery. Every State wishes to be on a footing with the most favored State in its reception at a perfectly new place. Very likely there won't be much divisible, but nobody desires to miss a dividend for want of registering a claim. Commercial profit, political "influence," colonial position—fifty things besides, are floating about as possibly contingent on a good connection with China, and even where none of these are regarded there is the stimulus of fashion and example. Where half the world is going nobody likes to be behind.

And who, then, is to be the master of the ceremonies at this strange specimen of a Congress? In old days the Pope would have partitioned China, as he did the globe, and assigned the imaginary benefits of its provinces by equitable distribution among the Crowns of Christendom. As there is no longer such an arbiter we must each deal for ourselves, and we can do so, we trust, without any conflict of interests whatever. Our own interests are certainly not such as to clash with those of any other Government. On the contrary, they coincide, in the first instance, with the chief interests of all. We demand security for Europeans, freedom from insult, freedom from abasement, freedom from danger. We desire to terminate once and for all the expression, if not the existence, of that feeling by which a semi-barbarous people, whose lives by their own valuation are as cheap as those of dogs, presume upon a superiority in the scale of creation over the most civilized communities in the world. As our trade with the Chinese is enormous, and as we cannot dispense with some establishments in those parts, we ask for such reasonable freedom of settlement and range as health requires, and for the power of taking a few hours' exercise without being stoned. As we know perfectly well that Chinamen, as a nation, are not troubled with any actual sentiments of intolerance or unsociability, but are ready to take service and lodgings at any place between Singapore and St. Mary axe, we require that they shall give as well as take, and behave as freely at home as they do abroad. Here ends the principle of our demands. As to the immediate conditions of commerce, they must take their chance, nor is a word necessary on this score, although such a trade as the Chinese have lately driven with us is almost without a parallel under the sun. If the "balance of trade" is to be computed by the amount passing in money from one side to the other after the industrial productions of each have been interchanged, what is to be thought of the bargain of John Chinaman, who takes the whole value out in silver, and, after selling millions upon millions' worth, will buy nothing at all? This, however, is at his own discretion; we only ask him to do what he is profoundly anxious to do, viz., supply us with tea, and not visit us with degradation and injury while we are making our purchases. If other nations wish for like facilities, the course is open to them. We can have no possible jealousy in this respect. We want to light our own taper at the Chinese candle, but others can do the same without putting us in a bit worse position, or the Chinese either. We trust, indeed, that the results may be as much for their advantage as for ours. There is very little room left for supposing that the Chinese have any great step now to take in entering upon more liberal communications with the world. We have good grounds for believing that their character is in a phase of transition. Their enterprise, as shown in the goldfields and the Straits of Malacca, their ambition, as evinced at Sarawak, and the fermentation of the whole national mind, as exemplified in the tenacity and scope of their rebellion, are conclusive proofs against anything like a cherished system of isolation or seclusion. They have grown too big for their own country, like young birds for their nest; they are fain to come out into the world for their advancement, and they have turned things upside down at home. Their policy, in fact, is at an end. It has endured a long while, but it has failed at last. China must come out of its shell, for its own sake; and when so many millions of human beings throw their lot in with the rest of mankind it is hard if the result should not be for the benefit of all.

Spain and Mexico.

THE TROOPS FOR MEXICO NOT YET DEPARTED—HOPES OF A SETTLEMENT—GEN. CONCHA TO BE REMOVED ON ACCOUNT OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Advices from Madrid state that the troops destined for Cuba, and eventually for Mexico, had embarked at Cadiz on board the vessels prepared for them, and the Generals who command the expedition, MENDINUETA, GARRIDO, and SANTIAGO, had gone on board the *Francisco de Asis*. The actual sailing of the expedition had, however, not taken place.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 16th of May, says:

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid announces that M. LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Envoy, arrived there yesterday. He had this morning an audience of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. I have already mentioned the probability of a pacific arrangement of the quarrel between the two Governments. The latest dispatches received by M. LAFRAGUA from Mexico were of a satisfactory kind, and I have little doubt that, as a favorable disposition exists on both sides, zealously encouraged by the English and French Ambassadors at Madrid, the affair will be terminated amicably. In that case the greater part of the troops sent out to the Gulf will be kept at Cuba to strengthen the garrisons of that island.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of May 8:

There have been reports this last day or two of the intended removal of General JOAN CONCHA from the command of Cuba, but they obtained little credit, as his term of service expires in October, until when it was thought he would be allowed to remain. Information, however, has just reached me, from a highly trustworthy source, that his recall has been decided on in a Council of Ministers, and that he is to be replaced by General LERSUNDI, at present Minister of Marine. The name of the person who is to replace LERSUNDI is matter of conjecture, but the post will very probably be offered to Don LUIS GONZALES BRAVO. It would not be surprising if there were one or two other changes in the Cabinet; at least, it is generally thought that General FIGUEIRAS will not long remain in the War Department—a post he fills but very poorly. I am not yet acquainted with all the reasons for CONCHA's recall, but the recent scandalous extension of the Slave Trade in Cuba is believed to be one of them. On this subject, as I before informed you, Lord HOWDEN has lately had occasion to address frequent complaints to the Spanish Government. General CONCHA has, of course, following the example of most of his predecessors, taken a percentage on the profits of this illegal and infamous traffic. He is said to have made the moderate sum of $1,000,000, on which, even if he receive no other appointment, he will be able to exist tolerably on his return to Europe.

The India and China Mails.

INDIA.

TRIESTE, May 14.—The steamer *Bombay* arrived here to-day, at 2½ P. M., in 116 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 9th instant.

The India mails left Alexandria on that day, with advices from Bombay to the 17th of April; Calcutta, April 9; Ceylon, April 19, and Hong Kong, March 29.

A mutinous spirit still prevails in the Bengal army, especially in the 34th native infantry.

At Bombay the banks have again reduced their rate of discount 1 per cent.

The import market remains unchanged. Freights were declining. Exchange 2s. 1¾d.@2s. 1¾d.

At Calcutta there was little or no change in either the produce or export markets. Freights have advanced. The money market was getting easier. Exchange 2s. 1¾d.@2s. 2¼d.

CHINA.

TRIESTE, May 14.—Accounts from Hong Kong of the 30th March, state that three English ships, with troops, had entered the Canton River. Admiral SEYMOUR had not undertaken any new operations.

The Viceroy YEH had imposed very heavy contributions on the towns and villages under his jurisdiction.

In China nothing of importance had transpired since the departure of the previous mail.

The steamer *Zenobi* had arrived with troops from Madras.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 11d.

Advices from Shanghae of the 20th March, state that a large business had been done in silk. The total amount of arrivals was 80,000 bales, of which 77,000 had been settled.

Exchange 6s. 11d. to 7s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, May 15, 1857—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been inactive during the week. SUGAR dull, and 1s.@3s lower. TEA and COFFEE steady. BREADSTUFFS are quiet. MONEY: on the Stock Exchange, the demand continues active. CONSOLS leave off at 93¾@94 for money, 94¼@94⅝ for account. BANK STOCK 8s. 1½d.; MEXICAN DOLLARS 5s. ½d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 4½d., nominal. DOUBLOONS: Spanish 78s. 2d., South American 77s.

COCHINEAL dull, and 1d. cheaper. 300 bags at auction during the week partly sold. Honduras Silver 3s. 1d.@3s. 11d.; Black, 4s.@4s. 9d. Mexican Black, 3s 10d.@3s. 11d. Teneriffee Silver, 3s. 11d.@4s.; Blacks, 7s. 6d. COFFEE in good demand. Wagnola Tongh Cake and Tile £15s @ ton. Sheathier, 14s.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 1s. 3d. The discount has been raised from 2½@3 ₱ cent.

RUM quiet. 150 hhds. Bengal sold at 2s. 9d., proof.

COCOA dearer. 410 bags Trinidad mostly sold at 70s. for low gray to 96s. for good red. 300 bags Guayaquil at 93s.

COFFEE—On the spot there has not been much doing, owing to the absence of public sales; the transactions are limited to about 300 casks Plantation Ceylon, chiefly from second hands, at 59s. for low middling to good yellow, good clean quality, at 63s. @64s. A good Continental demand for floating cargoes has led to the sale of two St. Domingo; 3 800 bags Anx Cayes and Jacmel at 55s. 6d.; 4,000 bags Goraives and Port-au-Prince at 57s. @57s. 6d.; and for four of good first kin—4,380 bags at 58s., 2,700 bags at 60s. 6d., 1,700 bags at 49s. 6d., all for near ports.

COTTON—Sales for the week 3,500 bales, at steady prices. In Liverpool there has been a good demand; sales for the week being 51,290 bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 7 13-16d. ₱ lb.

CORN—There was a good supply of English Wheat at Monday's market, for which the demand was limited, and very little business was done, although a decline of 1s. @2s. would have been enhumited to. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 55s. 10d. an 11d. qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 62s. @66s., Red 58s. @62s. ₱ qr. American Flour 28s. @31s. ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—340 tons Cuba Muscovedo sold at 26s. 9d., landed here.

DRUGS, &c.—Aloes—50 cases Cape all sold at 12s @40s., and 26 cases East India at 90s @£7 10s. Gum Ammoniac—23 cases partly sold at 32s.@40s. for middling to good pieces. Gum Tragacanth—20 cases mostly sold at 15s. £10@£11 15s. for middling to fine Block, and Penang at £4@£9 7s. 6d. for ordinary thirds to very good second. Shellac—Of 76 cases little sold. Button, 42s.; Orange, 81s. Castor Oil—834 cases only partly sold at 32½d.@37½d. for very dark. Turmeric—482 bags Bengal bought in at 60s. @61s. Turkey Opium, 14s. 6d. Cutch, 62s. Gambier, 17s. @17s. 6d. Sarsaparilla, 23s. Quicksilver, 1s. 10d.@1s. 10½d.

HEMP—Russian very dull at £33 10s. @£34 10s. Manilla—250 bales at auction were bought in from £36@£37 for middling to fair roping quality, there being no disposition to purchase. Jute—167 bales offered sold from £22@£23.

INDIGO—The quarterly sales (consisting of 19,021 chests) commenced 12th inst. Prices generally ruled from 2d.@6d. ₱ lb. under last sale's rates. 5,556 chests passed sale, of which 1,458 were withdrawn, 1,202 bought in, and 2,895 sold.

IRON—Welsh in moderate demand at £7 10s @£7 12s. 6d. for Rails, and £7 15s for Bars, f. o. b. Scotch Pigs—75s. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LEAD—In good demand. Common Pig, £24 10s.

RICE dull, but without material change; white Bengal, 10s. 9d.@11s.; mid. to fine Ballam, 10s. 9d.@11s. 1½d.; good Madras, 11s.

SUGAR—The market has become dull, and, in order to effect sales, holders have been obliged to submit to a reduction in prices of 1s.@2s. ₱ cwt. on last week's quotations; there has however generally been a disinclination to give way, and the business transacted has been limited. Of British West India only 570 hhds. have been sold, including 220 hhds. Barbadoes at public sale from 57s. 6d.@61s. 6d. Foreign: 250 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at auction sold at 1s. 6d. ₱ cwt. below the highest point—49s. 6d. @53s. for low brown to low middling Yellow (12s. 8d. duty), and 56s.@58s. 6d. for low middling to good yellow (11s. 10d. duty). 1,203 boxes Havana and 964 bags Siam were chiefly sold at about 1s. decline, the former at 53s. @56s. for low and middling brown (12s. 8d. duty), and 55s. 6d.@57s. 6d. for good Brown to middling Yellow (11s. 10d. duty), and the latter at 53s. @56s. 6d. for low to good middling White (11s. 10d. duty); 3,444 bags Brown Pernams were bought in at 52s. Privately, 1,200 bags Brown Pernams sold at 53s. 6d. (12s. 8d. duty). A small nothing doing. The following were the import stocks on 1st inst. compared with those of the same period last year:

	1857.—Imports.	1856.
Chief Ports of Europe	217,000,000	209,000,000 lbs.
Great Britain	286,200,000	258,500,000 lbs.
Total	504,000,000	467,500,000 lbs.
	1856.—Stocks.	1856.
Chief Ports of Europe	70,000,000	84,600,000 lbs.
Great Britain	197,000,000	128,700,000 lbs.
Total	267,000,000	213,300,000 lbs.

TALLOW—Quiet, at 55s. 6d @56s. for Y. C. on the spot, 55s. 6d. for May and June, and 55s. for the last three months of the year.

TIN—English was further reduced on 11th inst. 3s. on Common, 4s. Refined. Blocks 139s., Bars 140s., Refined 143s., Straits 144s., Banca 144s.

TEA—The market has been more active. Common Congou 1s. ½d.@1s. ¾d.

TURPENTINE—Rough sells at 10s. 6d. American Spirits are held at 45s. @45s. 6d.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets....May 16.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Liverpool COTTON Market advanced fully ⅛d. on receipt of the advices from the United States per *Arabia*, but Manchester not having responded to the improvement, the feeling gradually declined, and the market closed quiet at last week's rates, excepting for Fair Bowed and Mobile, which are quoted ⅛d. higher. Sales of the week were 51,290 bales, including 12,240 American, and of which 5,270 were on speculation, and 5,750 for export. Stock 505,590 bales, including 370,470 American. Quotations were: Fair Orleans, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7 13-16d.; Fair Mobile, 8¼d.; Middling Mobile, 7 11-16d.; Fair Uplands, 8d.; Middling Uplands, 7¾d. Sales Friday 7,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and for export; market closing steadily, without further alteration. In Manchester business is dull.

WHEAT rather less active in the Liverpool market, and quotations variously called from "unchanged" to 2d. lower.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$1,658,072 IN TREASURE.

Two Weeks Later from California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

Brigham Young Besieged at Salt Lake City.

THE CRABB EXPEDITION AGAINST SONORA.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKETS.

The U. S. mail steamship *Illinois*, C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N., Commander, left Aspinwall May 19, at 9 P. M., and arrived at Kingston, Ja., on the morning of the 22d, coaled and left on the evening of the same day, arriving at Quarantine May 28, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

She brings the California mails of May 5, $1,659,472 in treasure on freight, and 781 passengers.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*, R. L. WHITING, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco May 5, with 810 passengers and $3,176,622 in treasure on freight, ($521,358 of which was for foreign account,) and arrived at Panama at 7 P. M. on the 18th.

Semi official information has been received at Panama, from Bogota, that the Islands in the Bay of Panama, together with tonnage dues from vessels belonging to the United States, have been ceded to England.

The schooner *Mary Taylor* has been wrecked in the Bay of Tehuantepec.

Col. CRABB's party in Sonora have been destroyed by the Mexican troops. CRABB was wounded and taken prisoner with 59 of his men; 14 escaped, remainder killed.

May 22, EMMA FRANCES, infant of L. and LUCY B. HANFORD, died of ulcerated sore throat.

May 23, JEAN CHAUCHI, aged 39, of Bordeaux, France, died of diabetes, and was buried at sea.

We are indebted to Mr. E. MITCHELL, purser of the *Illinois*, for special favors, and to BERFORD and Co.'s Atlantic and Pacific Express, and to the express of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

Treasure List by the Steamer Illinois.

Drexel & Co.	$119,000	E. A. Stern & Co.	$15,022
Wells, Fargo & Co.	297,466	Mercer & Adams	16,400
Robb, Ballett & Co.	200,000	Wm. Heller & Co.	14,300
Duncn. Sherm. & Co.	178,000	Newh'n, Spatz & Co.	12,000
Order	169,638	J. B. Welf	10,000
Howland & Aspinwall	73,348	W. F. Weld & Co.	8,000
Am. Ex. Bank	60,000	C. H. Cummings	4,000
James Patrick	44,000	N Wilson, Jr., & Co.	3,802
E. Kelly & Co.	41,000	John Phelan, Jr	3,800
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	28,700	J. B. Thomas	3,000
Wm. T. Coleman & Co	27,000	P. J. Hause & Co.	3,000
Wm. Seligman & Co	3,000	J. F. Jos	2,807
Freeman & Co.	32 700	H. Strybing	2,450
Ross, Falconer & Co.	28,84		
Renard & Co.	18,800	Total	$1,658,072

News from California.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE—PASSAGE OF IMPORTANT ACTS—THE STATE INDEBTEDNESS—MINING AND AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE—WAGON-ROADS ACROSS THE SIERRA NEVADA.

Our advices from San Francisco are to the 5th of May inclusive.

The Eighth Legislature adjourned *sine die* at meridian of the 30th ultimo, after a session of four months. Although two hundred and eighty bills were passed, but very few of them were of a general character, and fewer still will prove of ultimate benefit to the State. The most important measures are those submitting to the people the question of voting for or against a Convention to revise the Constitution, and the Revenue Act; the election of two United States Senators; the impeachment and conviction of HENRY BATES, late State Treasurer; the impeachment and acquittal of G. W. WHITMAN, Comptroller of the State, sum up pretty much all of other than ordinary legislative business. It is generally conceded that the Legislature was composed of a better class of men than have too frequently heretofore represented the people. The *Alta California* of the 5th, speaking of some of the more important measures that have passed the Legislature, says:

"The mail which leaves for the Atlantic to-day will convey the gratifying intelligence that the Legislature has at last passed a bill—which has received the signature of the Governor—submitting directly to the people, at the next general election, the question of repudiation, or settlement of the State indebtedness, declared by the Supreme Court to have been unconstitutionally created. In the early stages of the session we urged upon the members of the Legislature the immediate adoption of such a measure, as it would necessarily have had the effect to preserve, at least to a certain extent, our credit in the East, and might have saved many of the bondholders the pecuniary sacrifices they have been required to make, to the sale of the bonds at the low figure to which they have been reduced on account of the Supreme Court's decision, and the continued neglect of the Legislature to provide for taking the sense of the people upon the question of their adoption or repudiation. As it is, we think we can assure our friends at the East, as we have already said, that California will not repudiate. The question will not come to a vote until the general election in September, and, although it is possible and probable, that individual demagogues, seeking an ephemeral popularity among our floating population, may attempt to make an advocacy of the principle of repudiation the means of obtaining office, we have no idea that any degree of success will be attained by them; and we know that no political party, with any hope of success, would dare to make an issue before the people in favor of repudiation. We again say, that we think we can safely assure the absent holders of our securities, that they need have no fear but that they will receive the indorsement of the people. A Revenue bill has been passed, by the terms of which ample provision is made for the current expenses of government, and when the present indebtedness is provided for, we do not believe there will be any occasion in the future for us to exceed the amount of $300,000, to which we are limited by the Constitution."

The accounts received from the mining section of the State continue to be as favorable as ever, and vast quantities of gold are shipped to the seaboard. The supply of water is generally more abundant this Spring than usual, owing to the extraordinary amount of snow lying on the mountains. The quartz mills in the central counties are doing better than ever. The cumbersome machinery in use at first is rapidly being supplanted by that of a more suitable character, and there also appears to be much more system in the management of these quartz enterprises than formerly. Owing to the unprecedented height of the streams, the season will be far advanced before mining in the drained channels can be profitably or successfully carried on.

Agricultural prospects are not so encouraging as mining. Grains and fruits are far advanced, but the former are suffering much from the drouth which prevails all over the State. In some portions of the Southern border counties the wheat and oat crops are already nearly ruined; and even in Yolo, and other adjacent counties, the farmers are bitterly complaining, and foreboding the entire destruction of their cereal products. There is no doubt that the injuries from this cause are overrated, but if no rain falls speedily, an incalculable amount of damage is inevitable. Much more attention than ever before has been paid during the last season to the growing of fruit trees, and the prospects are flattering for a large yield.

The people in the northern section of the State are holding meetings and conventions, and it is probable that several good wagon roads will be constructed to and across the Sierra Nevada, for the purpose of uniting with the termini of the roads provided for by Congress, and of thus bringing in the immigration to California. There is a great degree of enterprise and determination exhibited by the people of the different counties on this subject.

The schools of San Francisco have held their annual examinations during the week, and closed for the term. It is expected that, under the effect of the late amendments to the Consolidation bill, the schools will soon be in a flourishing condition, although they have labored under considerable embarrassment during the last few months.

News from Oregon.

APPREHENSIONS OF ANOTHER INDIAN OUTBREAK.

The news from Oregon indicates that the Indians are again becoming restless, and threaten hostilities.

Considerable anxiety is felt at the mouth of the Umpqua about the Indians upon the Coast Reserve. They are quite discontented, and threaten to return to their homes on the Klamath and Rogue River. Capt. STUART is prepared, as far as possible, to intercept their southard march, and prevent their crossing the river; but it is feared the small force of sixty men, under his command, will not be sufficient. The Indians number at least 500 warriors; and according to the best accounts, one third of them are well armed. They comprise the fiercest of the southern hand. It has cost two bloody and expensive wars to get them under. It would be a dreadful calamity to Southern Oregon should they get back. The mountains along the coast are filled with detached parties of prospectors and miners, following out the gold discoveries of the Six and Coquille Rivers completely at the mercy of these revengeful devils, should they return; and that they will return, or at least, make the attempt, is the settled opinion of those who are at present here.

Important from Salt Lake City.

BRIGHAM YOUNG BESIEGED IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

From the Calaveras Chronicle (Extra.)

Yesterday (Sunday) morning, 19th inst., Mr. THOMPSON, the daring and intrepid Carson Valley Expressman, arrived in Mokelumne Hill, via Murphy's and the Big Tree Road, from Carson Valley. He left Eagle Ranch on the morning of the 14th, and was four days in reaching Murphy's, having lost his way directly after striking the head waters of the Mokelumne. The reflection of light from the encrusted snow rendered him blind, and that was the cause of his losing his way.

He reports the snow on the mountains from four to six feet deep, from Hope Valley to the Big Meadows; and thinks this is three feet less than is now on the Johnson Cut-off. This is his first trip on the Big Tree Road, and he says it is by great odds the best natural road across the mountains.

By private letters, received from Salt Lake, Mr. THOMPSON learned that the schism in the Mormon Church has assumed a formidable character. The Gladdenites, or apostates from the Simon-pure faith as enunciated by BRIGHAM and his adherents, have of late wonderfully increased their numbers, and grown so rebellious that the Prophet is forced to environ himself with a trusty guard of the faithful. The latter state that his house is guarded night and day by his friends, and that, so bitter are his enemies against him, he is afraid to show himself in public. He has deserted the Tabernacle. Mr. THOMPSON does not confirm the rumor of his flight.

The Mormons of Carson Valley, on account of difficulties apprehended with their Gentile neighbors, had been peremptorily ordered to Salt Lake, by the Prophet, but thinking it easier to negotiate a peace than to sacrifice their homes, they have shaken hands with the Amalekites, and buried the tomahawk.

The Crabb Expedition to Sonora.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.

FORT YUMA, Cal., Wednesday, April 15, 1857.

EDITOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO HERALD:

Our news with regard to CRABB and his party is rather conflicting. It seems to be pretty generally settled, however, that, after a very severe march over the desert, they reached Sonoita, losing one wagon, much ba

the fleet is daily coming here to raise the price of beef and provisions, and not to hostilize the people, or to demand the murderers of our citizens, is evidenced by a proclamation he has just issued. Here it is:

GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR.

The following Circular was issued on Saturday evening, May 23:

REPUBLIC OF NEW-GRANADA. STATE OF PANAMA.}
PANAMA, May 16, 1857. }

By Superior of the Department of ——:

The Government has reliable information that the General Government of the United States does not, for the present, intend to commit any act of hostility against the Isthmus of Panama, or, acting, without doubt, that in the re-opening of new negotiations with the new Administration of New-Granada, the disagreeable questions between the two nations shall be settled in a manner honorable to both.

You will please impress the importance of this information upon all the districts of your Department, in order that the irritation and alarm produced by the rumors in circulation of an approaching invasion of the North American may be abandoned.

You will also impress upon your agents and upon all the influential persons of your Department the necessity and duty of watching over the public order, that no disturbance of the peace which ought to reign between the natives and foreigners, in order that no new complications may arise to render it difficult or impossible to regulate matters in the peaceful manner which we all desire.

There is in the United States a fear, as injurious as it is unfounded, that an attack is now initiated against transient North Americans. Unfortunately the United States Government participates in this deplorable error; and it appears that it is with this view it has direc ed a reinforcement to the corps of war in Colon and Panama.

The insult implied by such a fear, and by the presence of the naval forces, should be responded to by the population with acts of benevolence, prudence, and good conduct, which will practically contradict the disgraceful implication attempted to be fastened upon their good name. It is the desire of the Government that the future acts of this population should prove to the world that they were not Panamenos who committed the execrable crimes of the 15th of April, 1856; and that if these crimes could have been committed in an engarded moment, a repetition of them is impossible, without raising to prevent or suppress them by every patriot of the land.

The Governor is confident that the authorities, as well as the inhabitants of the whole State, will act in consonance with the foregoing ideas; doing all they can by prudent and dignified conduct to smooth the way for reconciliation between the people of the two nations who are now so deplorably at variance.

JOAQUIN ASPRILLA.

By the late news from Bogota, there is not the least indication of the course President OSPINA will pursue towards the United States. The papers, also, are silent on the subject. In the Senate, Senores ARBOLEDA, MERILLO, ROLDAN, and one or two others, have characterized the talk of war against the United States as *fa-furonade*, and this is the only indication of returning reason I can see. OSPINA will no doubt pay, however, if he feels himself strong enough to wound the pride of his people.

Senator ARCHEREA's bill making the Isthmus independent, placing it under the protection of New-Granada, Great Britain, France, the United States and Sardinia, was defeated in the Senate, it getting only three votes.

The British fleet at Carthagena has brought the Government of New-Granada to terms on the everlasting Mackintosh claim. Congress immediately passed a bill, giving the President power to settle it on terms that will be agreeable to Her Majesty's Minister, and the fleet has left. The first thing the British Admiral did, on his arrival at Carthagena, was to request of the authorities liberty to send two hundred of his men, sick with the yellow fever, on shore to the Hospital, which was acceded to.

Gen. POSADA, who has been some time resident in Aspinwall, has written a pamphlet at Carthagena, urging the rights of the United States to indemnity for the April massacre. He has always been a staunch friend of the Railroad interest.

The opposition to President OSPINA charge him with intending to make use of the proposed vote giving him unlimited power in case of invasion by the United States, to revive the army, by the odious forced enlistment law. A law has been introduced into the House of Representatives raising the national taxes five per cent.

J. M. SAMPER, a member of the House of Representatives, having published a scathing article on the vices of the priesthood in New-Granada, one of the Holy Fathers, undertook to whip him, for in the other day in Bogota—in which, however, he did not succeed. The Pope had better be coming along this way soon, if he wishes to find any relics of the old priestly tyranny his predecessors planted in Spanish America.

There was an idle story afloat at Carthagena, that a young man from Panama had attempted to assassinate SANTA ANA. It is only bar room babble.

The Governor of the State of Panama has called an extra session of the Legislature to meet on the 1st of June. He does not vouchsafe, in his proclamation, any reason for the call. Perhaps it is to define the position of the Isthmus in regard to the alienation of any of its territory to a foreign power.

A law has passed through the House of Representatives at Bogota, selling the right of reversion of the Government of New Granada to the Panama Railroad, and all the national property in the State of Panama; and also inviting advances on the revenue of the customs, provided the whole will pay off the public debt. The Senate passed the bill to a second reading, striking out the proviso. If this be a plan to get the Railroad into British hands, it may succeed.

It is also rumored that propositions have been made to transfer certain rights over the Island of Taboga, the main island in the Bay, to Great Britain, in the settlement of the Mackintosh claim. It would be a joke if England should get in ahead of us in her naval station here, though I do not credit the story.

F. W. R.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Attack on Callao—Defeat of the Revolutionists—Assassination of the Secretary of the United States Consul—Movements of Vivanco—News from Chili and Bolivia, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

By the British Mail steamship *Lima* we have Valparaiso dates to April 16, Callao and Lima to the 26th, Paita 29th, and Guayaquil to the 30th.

PERU.

VIVANCO has gone overboard. He has met the enemy and he is theirs. Fate, which seemed to be in his favor for a short time, totally abandoned him at the critical period. The gods, or the gold condors of CASTILLA had the effect to bring Peruvian officers and Peruvian soldiers up to what nothing had ever brought them before: a good, square fight.

My last, you will recollect, left Castilla *en route* over the sandy desert from Lambeyegue to Paita, with 1,500 men, in pursuit of VIVANCO, who had reached the latter port ahead of him, and embarked on the *Apurimac* and *Huaras* with all his force in the North, consisting of some six or eight hundred men, to go to attack Callao and Lima, before CASTILLA could reach them. On the morning of the 21st, VIVANCO cast anchor in the Bay of Callao, and immediately began to make preparations for landing. The population of the city were much excited, of course, and many families left the city. The National Guard were called to arms, and several companies held themselves in readiness in their barracks. At 11 o'clock at night, VIVANCO's men commenced to take to their boats, and the disembarkation was carried on until 3 o'clock in the morning without discovery.

At 5 o'clock 543 men had reached the shore, near the mouth of the river Rimac, and took up their line of march for the suburb of the Pescadores. Here they encountered 100 men, whom they put to flight after a few shots. These shots served to notify the people of what was going on, and also CASTILLA's steamer *Ucajali* in the bay, which sent immediately 100 men to the Muelle to protect the batteries planted here.

In the Pescadores VIVANCO's force divided, one portion taking the route through the Calles de Lima and Figura for the Plaza, and the other portion marching straight from the Pescadores for the same point. In the Calle del Socieyo the divisions met, and marched to the Plaza of the Church. At this point it was decided that one division should march by the Calle de Lima to attack the Castle, while the other should attack the Arsenal and the batteries of the Muelle. The latter division had reached the "Hotel de la Marina," when the men from the *Ucajali* having reached that point, they were received by a heavy fire from both the marines and National Guard, which forced them to fall back. This they did, contesting every inch of ground. They finally occupied the Hotel de Aranchia and the Hotel del Union, from which they kept up a smart fire on the Government party as it advanced. The other division was encountered by three companies of the National Guard and some troops from the Castle, at the head of which was Gen. PLAZA, Commander of the Castle and Governor of Callao. Gen. PLAZA was killed at the first fire: when his force divided—one portion occupying the Calle del Muelle, another the Calle de Bordeos, and another the little street that runs into the Calle de Vivero. Here the fighting was brisk.

In the meantime the marines of the *Ucajali* and another portion of the National Guard kept up the attack on the two hotels, until a white flag was displayed, when both divisions of VIVANCO's force surrendered. The revolutionists lost General LOPERA and his son, and Colonel ROBINSON killed. The whole of the 543 men landed are thus accounted for: Killed, 70; badly wounded, 48; prisoners, 399; went over to the Government during the action, 25; one man only escaped by swimming off to a ship in the bay. The Government lost 40 killed and 96 badly wounded. The fighting lasted from 5 to 8 o'clock in the morning. Almost every street was filled with dead and wounded. The surgeons from the foreign war ships came on shore and rendered all the assistance in their power. The city was not injured, with the exception of the two hotels, and but few robberies were committed. It is said, but little mercy was shown on either side. The number of troops on the Government side is not mentioned, but it probably amounted to 1,000. VIVANCO expected little or no resistance—but thought to march straight to Lima, where the Government had not more than 500 men. Generals VIVANCO and CAZAVERDE did not disembark. During the fight, the *Apurimac* and *Huaras* had steam up, and kept moving about the bay; but afterwards moved a little further out.

On the 23d, two of the principal citizens of Callao, learning that VIVANCO would bombard the city, by permission of General CANSECO, went on board the *Apurimac* to have a talk with the revolutionary chief. They were politely received in consonance of some 20 officers. VIVANCO commenced by inquiring into the particulars of the morning's fight. After satisfying his curiosity, Senor MERIATEQUI began to speak of the irritation of the people, but without allowing him to conclude his sentence, VIVANCO broke out in anathemas against Callao. "What have I done, that they should abominate me in this manner?" he inquired.

"General," replied Senor BUSTAMENTE, "the people are not what you believe them to be. You must know that the officers are the only ones who fight against them, while the people fight without officers. Your men are either prisoners, or the streets are running with their blood. The people resist you because you do not leave us *this*."

"What do you mean?" said the General.

"The *Apurimac*," replied BUSTAMENTE, stamping upon the deck. He then referred to the object of his visit, and of the letter which he first thought of sending, but now brought with him. The contents of this letter was principally occupied in questions to the letter was principally occupied in questions to the General as to why he came from Chili, at the instance of two hair-brained men, instead of waiting for the free election of the people—telling him that he had come without offering anything to the people, except his own arbitrary will, and that he had better retire to Chili and wait the result of the approaching elections, in order to avoid the further effusion of blood.

They spoke of the evils caused to the country by his lessening the price of the guano to a very low sum, when the contracts had been established for ten or twenty years, losing millions to the treasury.

They told him he must not give credit to the stories of movements in his favor in Lima; that it was impossible he should be benefited by any such; that if his friends made any movement, the armed *manzanos* would fall upon them, and when they had destroyed them, would sack the property of the citizens of the capital; and that he alone would be responsible for all these evils and the blood which would flow. BUSTAMENTE thought that after the events of the morning, VIVANCO had better enbmit to the Convention.

The General replied that he would never do so, and much less after having suffered a defeat; that he had yet 5,000 men, the guano islands, and the fleet to sustain him; that the whole nation was for him; that he had only been opposed by the troops of CASTILLA, which were sustained by the illegal acts of the Convention; that he came from Chili because, under the pretext of morality, a Government had been established in Peru, influenced by the counsels of URETA and GALVEZ, to ruin, oppress and tyrannize over the country. Notwithstanding, if the Convention would dismiss General CASTILLA from the head of the Provisional Government, and offer to the people a reform of the Constitution, he would lay down his arms.

As to the guano, he spoke of the economy with which he applied the funds received from it, of the poverty of those by whom he was surrounded.

During the conversation Captain MONTERO of the frigate threatened to boobard and destroy the City. Senor BUSTAMENTE replied indignantly, when Gen. VIVANCO interposed, saying that this would not happen without his orders.

And thus ended the interview, which has given rise to a story that VIVANCO had made terms with the Convention.

On the 23d Callao remained quiet, although the Custom-House and all but the military offices were closed.

The 24th was the day appointed for the funeral ceremonies of General PLAZA and Captain MONTERO of the *Ucajali*. While the cortege was passing along the streets, an alarm was raised that VIVANCO was again landing troops. Thereupon the soldiers of the National Guard, in attendance were ordered to discharge their blank cartridges and load with ball. The heavy firing attracted Mr. EATON, the Secretary of the United States Consul, to the balcony in front of the office, where the United States flag was displayed at half mast. No sooner had Mr. E. stepped out than he was shot through the heart by one of the National Guard. He lived only two or three hours. His deposition was taken, in which he stated that the Guard took deliberate aim at him in firing. Two other shots were fired at the same time, the marks of the balls being visible upon the house of the Consul. Mr. EATON's wound was in the right breast, sloping upwards, which corresponds with his declaration that the shots were fired from the short narrow street in front of the Consulate. On the same day, the United States sloop of war *John Adams* came into port from the Chinchas, and Gen. CANSECO sent his compliments to Commander FAIRFAX. Com. F. replied to Gen. CANSECO that he should be happy to return his salute when the sad event of the morning had been explained in a satisfactory manner. Gen. C. immediately went on board the *John Adams*, and the result was, that after his explanations he was saluted. He said he had no idea that the National Guard, as a body, was responsible for the death of young EATON, but that it was a simple assassination on the part of one of its members, and that every effort would be made to detect and bring to condign punishment the author of the cowardly murder.

Mr. CLAY was informed by the Council of Ministers of the sad event, as soon as news of it had reached Lima. They expressed their keen regret at the occurrence, and declared the determination of the Government to bring the author to justice. The *Comercio*, in an editorial on the funeral of Gen. PLAZA, casually speaks of the occurrence, characterizing it as an accident. Neither that paper nor the letter from which I gather the foregoing facts, give the Christian name of young EATON, or the State to which he belonged. His funeral took place on the 25th. It was attended by the Intendente of Callao and his Secretary, by the officers of the war steamer *Urajali*, by some English officers, and by five of the officers of the *John Adams*. The body was deposited in the Pantheon at Belia Vista, on the road to Lima.

Gen. CASTILLA, on his arrival at Paita, the same day the British steamer touched in on the 21st of April, finding his bird had flown, left his 1,300 troops behind him, and took passage to Huacho, a couple of days' ride from Lima, where he debarked on the 24th. One of VIVANCO's steamers undertook to intercept his landing, but was prevented by Her British Majesty's corvette *Satellite*. He immediately took horse, with a few followers, for Lima. In a night ride he was thrown from his horse, and laid insensible for two hours, but finally reached Lima at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 25th. He was in high spirits—claims to hold the North with 4,000 men, and is confident he will soon terminate the revolution in the South.

The *Izcuchaca*, one of VIVANCO's fleet, arrived at the Chinchas on the 23d. Her commander reported that 1,500 were embarked, or were about to embark, on the *Peyton*, at Arequipa, to attack Callao. On the 25th VIVANCO left Callao with his steamers, for the South, declaring his intention to return with troops. Previous to leaving port, his Admiral, VALLE-RIESTRA, deserted him, going on board the British ship *Naiad*, and from thence took passage on the *Lima*. These Peruvian officers are mostly a set of dirty dogs, who desert one master the moment there is any indication that the feed is going out. He goes to the United States to-day.

Commodore MERVINE having ordered the *John Adams* to Panama, a petition came up from the American shipmasters by the *Lima*, representing the danger to American commerce on the coast of Peru, in having such vast interests as are there represented without naval protection. They state that there are now at the Chinchas 61 American ships, of from 600 to 1,700 tons each, loading with guano, some under VIVANCO and some under CASTILLA contracts; and that the American capital invested in these ships and their cargoes at this critical period is not less than FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Commander FAIRFAX had left Lieut. COLLINS with a boat's crew at the Chinchas. Admiral BROE, of the British fleet, had assured Commander FAIRFAX that as soon as the *Alarm* had arrived, which was daily expected, that that vessel and the *Cockatrice* would be permanently stationed at the Islands to prevent any outrages. Under the circumstances, the *John Adams* will remain for the present at Callao and the Chinchas.

BOLIVIA.

The yellow fever continued its devastations in La Paz. In the month of March it carried off 273 persons, which is an excess of 30 to 40 over the previous month.

The Government had advertised for contracts to be buried in within six months, to survey the Rivers Amazon and Pilcomago. Here is a chance for some of our enterprising Yankee explorers.

CHILI.

The religious festivals intervening, had caused a partial suspension of business. It was suffering much more, however, from a lack of coin. The editor of the *Mercurio* attributes this great scarcity "to the exportation of silver coin, favored by the actual system of coinage." He could just as easily have attributed it to the right cause, which in all probability is this: This year and the preceding one, on account of the scarcity of agricultural articles for export, and particularly in flour, and their consequent high price, cash has gone forward to pay for the increased imports of the country.

Government, it is thought, will contract a loan of $4,000,000 in London, with which to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad.

The trials for conspiracy against the Government have not been concluded. One or two new arrests have been made. The public do not believe in the guilt of the accused.

The Municipality of Santiago have obtained permission of the Government to contract a loan of $10,000 to complete the new theatre. It is to be leased this month. It is recommended that a good Opera Company might do well in Valparaiso and Santiago.

Flour brings for shipment, $9 50 to $9 75 for 200 lbs. The Chilians expect to supply the Peruvian market at this or even higher prices, freight added. In American dry goods, narrow grey shirtings were sold 6¾c. to 6¾c.; wide, 9c. to 9½c.; twilled, 10½c. to 10¾c.; flannels, 11¾c. to 12¾c.; white cottons, 10¾c. to 11¾c.; blue cottons, 9¾c. to 11¾c. Sharps are duller. There were on the way two cargoes from the United States, three from Brazil, and two from Holland. Refined Dutch sold for $3 50 a robs; do. English, $3 87; American on private terms. Salt Beef $16; salt Pork, $24—market supplied. In Freights, ship *Cypress*, Guano, from Valparaiso to Cork for orders, £3 12s. 6d; ship *Florence Nightingale*, Ores from Caldera to United States, $22; Ores from Caldera to Liverpool, £3 15s.

BRAZIL.

By way of England we have dates from Rio to the 14th of April.

The yellow fever was gradually disappearing from the Brazilian ports.

A letter from Rio, of the 14th ult., says: "As to politics, the news of greatest importance is that the present Cabinet will be substituted as soon as the Chambers open, which will take place on the 3d of May next. The Government has just contracted for the importation of 50,000 emigrants, with an association lately organized for that purpose, and to the creation of which Dr. BERNARDO ARMENUJA greatly contributed. The principal director is the Marquis DE MONTRALEGRE."

Exchange at Rio closed at 27½@27¾. The American advices had given an impulse to the Coffee market, and higher prices were demanded, but buyers withdrew in consequence. Sugar improved in value.

No Hides in stock at Pernambuco. Cotton in active demand. Purchases of Sugar limited throughout the month; about 45,000 bags on hand for sale. Sales of Hides at 345 reis. Exchange closed firm at 27½@27¾. Although not quite free from yellow fever, Pernambuco is healthy.

BUENOS AYRES.

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to April 4.

A correspondent from Buenos Ayres, writing on the 4th of April, says:

Contrary to all expectation we got through the grand electoral contest on Sunday last with little blood and no loss of life. The Government party carried the day by a large majority, as every official influence was brought to bear on the point, and a large number of the Opposition were not permitted to record their votes. The nomination of the future Governor still remains; and if the views of the extreme party are carried out, by the appointment of MITRE or ALSINA, we regard another revolution as by no means improbable. With the present party there is no hope whatever of any settlement of the national question; and, setting aside the ruinous differential duties, it will be well if we can steer clear of a war with the interior provinces.

The Indians to the Northwest have made another successful incursion, carrying off 300 or 400 captives, and from 40,000 to 60,000 head of cattle. It has been asserted that they are in connivance with President URQUIZA. We cannot say.

The report of a revolution in Santa Fé gains ground. To all appearances we are fast approaching new and serious troubles.

LOPEZ has been reelected President of the Republic of Paraguay, and accepted, but only for the modified term of three years.

The market at Buenos Ayres for articles of daily consumption had undergone no essential change during the month. Arrivals had been moderate, but quite equal to the demand, fully stocked as the market in general was. Holders were firm, and prices tolerable steady, with rather a downward tendency. A fair quantity of exports had been despatched during the month.

News from the British West Indies.

ANTI-SLAVE-TRADE DEMONSTRATIONS — CHINESE IMMIGRATION—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have received files of Kingston, Jamaica papers to the 22d of May. No news of special interest.

The presence of the small-pox on board the Troop ship *Wm. Hammond*, which vessel has been ordered into quarantine by the Health Officer, has caused some alarm to be felt in Kingston.

An Anti Slave demonstration had taken place in the parish of St. David.

The weather at Barbados had turned favorable for crop operations, which were proceeding at small's pace. During the first half of the previous fortnight calms prevailed, and the heat was trying, but latterly the wind had sprung up, and sugar making had become brisker.

From Trinidad the planters are said to be working easily. The heat was oppressive, and on the 19th ult., a smart shock of earthquake was felt. Produce was daily arriving at the wharves for shipment.

The Governor had been spending a few days in the district through which the proposed tramway was to run for the purpose of examining the state of the country. The yearly report of the Agent-General of Immigrants was considered satisfactory. The aggregate number was 6,683 to the 31st December last, since increased by the arrivals in the *Adelaide*, *Eec line* and *Sir George Seymour* of 893 adults and 101 children. Of this number here, at the beginning of the year, 3,484 coolies were under the first indenture for five years, 334 having completed their first five years, had accepted the $50 bounty and indented for another like period; 596 had taken the $10 bounty, and entered upon a year's indenture; 720 had taken out certificates of industrial residence; 457 were Chinese, and 292 children. The deaths of coolies during the year were 110, and the births 46. In 1856 the number who returned to India was 288, and the total of arrivals was 566 adults and 61 non adults. The Agent-General closes his report with the note, that upwards of 100 of the Chinese under indenture have applied to purchase the redemption of their remaining year of industrial residence—and that there is every reason to believe that any future importation of these people more than two-thirds of the number would pay up their indentures at the expiration of the third year. So much for the success of John Chinaman in this field of labor.

Prison discipline was the order of the day in Antigua. The present system being considered faulty, the anxiety is to improve it. The education of the people was another prolific text. The Legislature was still in session.

In St. Lucia the want of medical men still continues to be as great a cause of lament, as the bad state of the roads is of complaint. The press deplores a grave misunderstanding between the authorities in England and those in the East Indies relative to the transport of emigrants; and before any addition to the laboring population can be expected many alterations have to be made in the terms of the ordinance applying to their introduction.

The intelligence from the other Islands is of no interest.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the most popular Newspaper in the World.
Sold everywhere at Four Cents.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the only paper in which
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S New Stories appear.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the most Popular Newspaper
ever printed.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is sold by all Newsvenders
At Four Cents a copy.

NEARLY READY
CHARLES DICKENS' NEW BOOK.
LITTLE DORRIT.
BY CHARLES DICKENS, (BOZ.)
1 vol. 8vo, complete, paper covers, 50 cents.
1 vol. 8vo, complete, paper covers, illustrated, 75 cents.
This work will also be bound in 14 different styles, from $1 50 per vol to $5.
Booksellers, News Agents and all others, to insure a supply of this work, will please forward their orders at once.
Copies of this great work mailed to any part of the United States or the Canadas, on receipt of price. Address E. D. LOGG, No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the most popular Newspaper in the world.
Sold everywhere at Four Cents.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the only paper in which
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S New Stories appear.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the most Popular Newspaper
ever printed.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is sold by all Newsvenders
at Four Cents a copy.

READ
ANDREW ROONEY;
OR,
A USEFUL MAN'S BLUNDERS,
JUST COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the most popular Newspaper ever printed.
Sold everywhere at Four Cents.
THE NEW YORK LEDGER
Is the only paper in which
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S New Stories appear.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is the most Popular Newspaper
ever printed.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
Is sold by all Newsvenders
At Four Cents a copy.

READ
ANDREW ROONEY;
OR,
A USEFUL MAN'S BLUNDERS,
JUST COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

BRITISH POETS.
MARVELL AND CHATTERTON.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF ANDREW MARVELL, with memoir of the author.
Portrait, 16mo. 75 cents.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS CHATTERTON, with a notice of his life, and a history of the Rowley Controversy, a selection of his letters, notes, critical and explanatory, and a glossary.
Portrait, 2 vols., 16mo. $1 50. Just published by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

READ
ANDREW ROONEY;
OR,
A USEFUL MAN'S BLUNDERS,
JUST COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

MASONIC BOOKS EXTRAORDINARY.—Jachin and Boaz, or a Key to the Door of Freemasonry, $3 50. Allyn's Rituals do., $5. Masonic Land Marks, $2 50. Ancient Constitutions $1 to $2 50. Bernard's Lights on Masonry $12. By remitting, the books will be sent post-paid to any part of the country.
W. GOWANS, No. 25 Centre-st.

READ
ANDREW ROONEY;
OR,
A USEFUL MAN'S BLUNDERS,
JUST COMMENCED
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.
ONE CENT PER COPY.

FARMS, GARDENS, LAWNS, &c.—THE BEST *plain, practical* ADVICE on the *time* and *mode* of performing all operations upon the soil is given in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Terms $1 a year.
ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 191 Water-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.
A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of our goods just published, and will be forwarded
FREE OF POSTAGE
to any dealers who desire.
Send your address and orders to
AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS,
No. 75 John-st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

GOUPIL & CO.,
HAVE ON EXHIBITION
A MAGNIFICENT PAINTING BY
F. WINTERHALTER.
To which the public are invited.
FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

WEIRS' GREAT PICTURE.
THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS
FROM
DELFT-HAVEN, A.D., 1620.
Now on view at the gallery of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 358 Broadway.

AMERICAN ART UNION GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY—Great sale of English, French, and German engravings at wholesale prices. Go early.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE,
EASTERN NEW-YORK.
The members of the National, Grand, and Subordinate Division, in this City and vicinity, and visiting brethren from other jurisdictions, are invited to unite in the reception of Most Worthy Patriarch MCHENRY, in full regalia, on MONDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7½ o'clock, in Division Hall, No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order, THOMAS EDGERLEY, G. S.

CLEANING STREETS.—THE SPECIAL COMmittee on cleaning streets will hold their final meeting at the Council Chamber, SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock. Citizens having complaints or suggestions to make will answer before the Committee, or may address the Chairman, T. JONES, Jr., Box No. 3,698.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 23, between 22d and 23d sts., in 9th-av., a child's white merino CAPE, lined with white silk, and trimmed with white silk and moire antique. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 230 West 22d-st., or for information where it can be found.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of a gold lever watch, gold dial, Arnold, Chas. Frodsham maker, No. 8,037.
D. EGGERT & SON, No. 339 Pearl-st.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—CARTS WILL be employed immediately to collect and remove daily the ashes and garbage from the following Wards: 1st, 2d, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, IXth, XIVth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIth and XXIId Wards. It is hoped that arrangements will be made in a short time to cause the streets of the said Wards to be swept and properly cleaned.
GEORGE MORTON, City Inspector.

HOPE CHAPEL.—THE GENTLEMEN WHO are engaged in making the arrangements for a presentation at the Hope Chapel, on the evening of the 4th of June, are particularly requested to call upon the keeper, as there was a previous engagement for the room that evening.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE ATTENTION OF all persons about emigrating to the West is directed to the city of Independence, on the Missouri River, where there is great and present need of mechanics of all trades, and especially millwrights, machinists, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., &c. Situated on the direct route to Kansas and within 9 miles of the borders it offers superior advantages from the fact of its being already the business centre of a long-settled and wealthy population, and at the same time being benefited by the trade created by the new territory adjacent. The location is very healthy, climate fine, the whole region remarkably fertile, and offers great and immediate advantages to industrious, active men. The city has already 4,000 inhabitants. Further information will be given on application to
A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 68 Wall-st.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUNGARY.—They won the Prize Medal at the Paris *Exposition Universelle*, as the best wines in Europe. Imported solely by FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., N. Y., and sold to the trade and consumers, at terms of 25 to 33⅓ per cent. Price-lists sent free by post.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—WEEKLY.—Take it and learn from it what modern spiritualism is. Price $3 per annum; $1 six months. Address CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Appleton Buildings, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 29.
MR. WALLACK
will appear, to-night, in his great original character of Martin Heywood, in the drama of
THE RENT DAY.
Mr. Lester in two characters; Mr. Walcot as Silver Jack. The exquisite Comedy of
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
TO-MORROW—Benefit of
MRS. HOEY.
Mrs. Centliver's celebrated Comedy of
THE WONDER.
Don Felix Mr. Wallack; Violante, Mrs. Hoey.
Mrs. Hoey's sister,
MISS MARY SHAW,
will make her first appearance in New-York in the Burletta of
JENNY LIND.
MONDAY—First time in this theatre,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
in which Mr. WALLACK will perform his original character of Captain Maguire, for the first time in America. Mr Lester, Mr Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon and Miss Gannon also in the cast.
Box-Book open three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 29,
No performance. Rehearsal of the new pantomime,
BIANCO.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—May 30,
Doors open at 2; to commence at 3 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents
Children and Schools half price.
Great Comic Bill for the Grand
JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
L. Espinosa.....in.....Two comic parts.
Comic Pantomime—FOUR LOVERS.
REVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Chinese ballet pantomime of KIM-KA.
MONDAY—First night of Jerome's new grand comic pantomime of BIANCO. New scenery, &c., &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
Mr. W. R. Blake.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7½—performance to begin at 7¾ o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MR. A. H. DAVENPORT,
who respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, with his brethren
THE SONS OF MALTA.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 29,
The farce of TURNING THE TABLES,
The white comedy of THE YOUNG WIDOW,
And the grand drama of FAUSTUS.

BURTON'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY, May 29.
Mr. BURTON will appear, for the first time these four weeks, in his favorite characters of
SLEEK and TOODLES,
in the popular comedies of THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.
Mr. C. Fisher, Mrs. Parker, Mr. More, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Holman, Miss Miller, &c.
To-morrow, Saturday—The farewell benefit of EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear in his favorite character of RICHARD III., for the last time.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence at 7¾.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 29, 1857,
THE BLACK BOOK.
Count Strubel.....Mr. Lingham.
Wolf.....Mr. Jordan.
Countess Strubel.....Miss Ada Clifton.
To conclude with, for the seventeenth time,
VARIETY; OR, THE PICTURE GALLERY.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 536 BROADWAY,
GLORIOUS CHINESE FEAST
OF
SCENES, MUSIC, MIRTH AND ENCHANTMENT.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25th,
First week of a grand Original, Musical, Magical and Semi Burlesque Spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP."
By SILAS S. STEELE, with nearly 20 new, correct and gorgeous CHINESE SCENES, by the celebrated artist, Mr T. BARTHOLOMEW, of Boston; new, splendid and appropriate Chinese Costumes, by Mr TAYLOR; Machinery by Mr. DROZE; Properties by Mr LEAK; original and characteristic Chinese Music, by Mr. F. BUCKLEY; the whole produced at a cost of upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
In order to render the representation as correct as possible, the company will COLOR *a la* CHINESE, and the evening's entertainment will commence with "Aladdin."
N. B.—For the accommodation of Families, Schools, &c., the Gorgeous Spectacle of "Aladdin" will be performed on WEDNESDAY, May 27th, in the AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON. After the Spectacle,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—THE Races over the FASHION COURSE will commence on FRIDAY, the 5th of June next, as follows:
FRIDAY, June 5.—Sweepstakes for 4 year olds, $200 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $1,500 added, four mile heats; closed the first day of March, with nine nominations:
1. O. P. Hare names b. c. *Toler*, by Childe Harold, out of Mercheion ess, by Imp Rowton.
2. T. and T. W. Boswell name ch. f. *Sue Washington*, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington, by Zinganee.
3. James Rupert names ch. c. *Decoration*, by Revenue, out of the Queen, by Imp Prism.
4. J. S. Watson names b. c. *Charleston*, by Imp Sovereign, out of Millwood, by Imp Monarch.
5. John Hunter names ch. g. *Nicholas I.*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Nannie Rhodes, by Wagner.
6. B. C. Caffey names br. c. *Dallas*, by Wagner, out of Fanny Kirby, by Imp Glencoe.
7. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. c. *The Czar*, by Tallyho, out of Andrewetta, by Andrew.
8. David McDaniel names b. f. *Kate Hunter*, by Imp Glencoe, dam by Imp Hedgford.
9. Also, b. c. by Boston Junior, dam by Imp Trustee.
SAME DAY—Westchester County Stakes for 4 year olds, $25 subscription, $50 forfeit, two mile heats; closed with seven nominations.
1. R. L. Morris names b. f. *Margaret Morris*, by Imp Glencoe, out of the grandam of Wild Irishman.
2. F. Morris names br. f. *Etiquette*, by Mariner, out of Fashion by Imp Trustee.
3. P. C. Bush names ch. c. *Zingarro*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Mercer.
4. Chas. S. Lloyd names ch. f. *Etta*, by Imp Trustee, dam (Imp) by Mammon.
5. J. B. Mount names br. f. *May Thorn*, by Imp Trustee, out of Kate Hegle.
6. C. T. Howell names ch. f. *Ida Clarion*, by Clarion, dam Eclipse.
7. John Howland names ch. f. *Roxana*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Priam.
8. A. Maillard names bl. c. by Mariner, out of Patsey Anthony.
9. H. Lloyd names b. c. *Diocletian*, by Umpire, out of Bird, by Henry.
TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, will commence the Regular Meeting.
FIRST DAY, Tuesday—Sweepstakes for 3 yr. olds $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $300 added, mile heats; closed on the 1st of April, with nine nominations.
1. John Hunter names ch. c. *Bascule*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Castinet, by Imp. Monarch.
2. Alpin Green names John M. Botts' ch. f. by Revenue, out of Andrewetta by Andrew.
3. Wm. H Gibbons names ch. f. *Mary Evely

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 16th instant arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She announces the arrival of the *Vanderbilt* at Cowes on the 15th, and of the United States frigate *Niagara* at Deal on the 13th inst. The news from Europe, which is one week later, is not important. Nothing of transatlantic interest had occurred in the British Parliament, if we except a few remarks made by Lord PALMERSTON on the existing difficulty between the United States and New-Granada. The Premier supported the course pursued by our Government, and justified its resort to extreme measures if indemnity was not given for past outrages and security for future travel across the Isthmus. An article in the London *Post*, which we have transferred to our columns, takes the same view of the subject. From Spain we learn that the troops destined to operate against Mexico had not left Cadiz. The Mexican Ambassador had arrived at Madrid. France and England were making every effort to prevent an outbreak of hostilities between Spain and Mexico, and there are strong expectations that the question will, after all, have a peaceful issue. The Spanish Government has announced its intention to dispatch two ships of war to the China Seas, with an agent specially charged to conclude a treaty of commerce with the Celestial Empire. Russia is also fitting out two ships of war at Cronstadt to carry out a Russian Envoy Extraordinary, charged with a special mission to the Emperor of China. A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste gives later news from China. Matters in Canton remain in *statu quo*.

The United States Mail Steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall on the 19th inst., arrived also at this port yesterday. She brings later news from California, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, Nicaragua, New-Granada and the West Indies.

From Nicaragua we have full particulars of the brief announcement made in yesterday's issue that Gen. WALKER had abandoned Nicaragua and had surrendered to Capt. DAVIS, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*. The capitulation took place on the 18th of May, with the consent of the Costa Rican Commander, Gen. MORA, and on the next day, WALKER, with 16 of his officers, embarked for Panama. The nagotiations for the surrender of WALKER were opened by Commander DAVIS, who entered the camp of the Allies for that purpose. Our Panama correspondent, whose letter is published elsewhere, gives the official correspondence in relation to the matter. It will be found of the greatest interest. Gen. HENNINGSEN was among the passengers by the *Illinois* to this port. From California we have no news of importance to report. The State Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 30th of April. Among the bills passed by the session just closed were those submitting to the people the question of voting for or against a Convention to revise the Constitution and the Revenue act. The Governor had signed the bill submitting directly to the people, at the next general election, the question of repudiation or settlement of the State indebtedness declared by the Supreme Court to have been unconstitutionally created. Mining intelligence is favorable, but agricultural prospects, owing to the drouth, are not so encouraging.

From Oregon we learn that there are indications of another Indian outbreak. Considerable anxiety was felt at the mouth of the Umpqua about the Indians upon the Coast Reserve who were reported to be restless and threatening hostilities.

We have a report from Great Salt Lake that the schism in the Mormon Church has assumed a formidable character. BRIGHAM YOUNG is said to have deserted the Tabernacle and remains shut up in his own house, guarded night and day by his friends. He is afraid to show himself in public.

Our advices from the Sandwich Islands are to the 4th of April, but they are unimportant. The month of March had been very stormy, and the loss of the bark *J. C. Fremont* is reported. A very severe earthquake shock was felt on the Island of Hawaii on the 24th of March.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, writing from Fort Yuma, Cal., gives some particulars concerning the Crabb expeditionists, but our intelligence, received *viâ* Mexico City, is of a later date.

The difficulty between the United States and New-Granada, according to the news by this mail, has undergone no change. There is not the least indication of the course which President OSPINA intends to pursue. The Mackintosh Claim is settled, it is rumored, by the transfer of certain rights over the Island of Taboga, in the Bay of Panama, to Great Britain. Our correspondent, however, doubts the truth of this report.

The intelligence from Peru is of special importance. VIVANCO, the leader of the revolutionists, had made his threatened demonstration against Callao. He seems to have labored under the impression that when he landed, the people would at once declare in his favor. On the contrary, however, they made a stubborn fight, and the revolutionists were utterly defeated. The whole number of men landed were either killed or taken prisoners. The revolution is considered at an end. On the 24th of April Mr. EATON, Secretary of the United States Consul at Callao, while leaning over the balcony in front of the office, was shot through the heart by one of the National Guard. He lived only two or three hours, and before expiring, deposed that the soldier took deliberate aim at him before firing.

We have received papers from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 22d of May, but we do not find in them any news worthy of special comment.

The steamship *Prometheus* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing advices from Havana to the 23d inst., and the *Isabel* arrived at Charleston, with news to the 25th. Quotations for Sugar were unchanged, but Molasses was higher. There is no political news.

The Report on Slavery presented in the New School Assembly at Cleveland, on Monday, states that 27 memorials on the subject of Slavery were handed to the Committee, of which number 11 came from Ohio and 3 from New-York. The report is signed by Rev. Drs. ALLEN, WALLACE, BURCHARD and CLELAND, and Messrs. GRISWOLD and HASTINGS. It declares that the Assembly can never consent to the idea that Slavery ought to be perpetual, and that the Apostles never thought that Slavery was on a level with the natural relations, but that they simply bore with it for the time. The report divides the question into two classes, and counsels moderation and charity, but in the main censures the practice of slaveholding. Its reading created a great excitement.

Officer BOWYER, who had given in his adhesion to the new Police Commissioners, believing the law under which they were appointed strictly constitutional, we regret to learn has since determined to resign his connection with the Department altogether. Officer BOWYER has been nearly a quarter of a century connected with the Police, and has been remarkable for his vigilance and efficient services.

Mayor WOOD has written a letter, rich in rugged abuse of the Republicans, in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting of "German citizens" opposed to the new Police law, to be held at a lager-bier saloon in the Bowery on Tuesday next.

The new Commissioners were asked yesterday by the Quarantine Commissioners, to detail a force of twenty-five men to protect the Quarantine property at Seguine's Point. It is understood that the force asked for will be sent to the Point to-day, in command of Capt. HART, late of the Seventeenth Police District. The old Commissioners have suspended operations for a time, but the Mayor continues busy in devising ways and means, and in consultations with his friends, to carry his points and maintain the "interests of the City."

The Councilmen failed to pass the ordinance creating a day and night watch last night, failing of a quorum.

PETER COOPER declines to be an Excise Commissioner.

The hotel proprietors couldn't get enough together last night to consider the proposed increase of price for hotel board. Probably the project will fall through.

The Board of Councilmen were employed last evening in discussing a resolution to award the street-cleaning contracts—which was finally referred to a Committee—and the new ordinance for the regulation of the night and day police. The adoption of the ordinance was lost by 34 to 14, for want of a constitutional vote—it was reconsidered and laid on the table to Friday.

The City Inspector yesterday declared null and void the contracts for cleaning thirteen Wards of the City, the contractors having failed to come up to their stipulations. Upon the remaining Wards an extension of time is granted. Mr. MORTON promises to enter upon the work of street-cleaning to-day beginning with the First Ward.

The Veterans of 1812 met their friends at Rutger's Institute last night to discuss the means of providing for the indigent among them at least a decent burial.

CHARLES STEPHENS, the second mate of the ship *Mary E. Baulch*, was tried on a charge of murdering a boy named Ross, about a year ago, while on the high seas. One of the crew testified to seeing STEPHENS strike him on the head with a marlin-spike, and another to seeing STEPHENS take him up and throw him overboard. These witnesses were contradicted by the carpenter, who testified to seeing the boy alive after the time when they swore he was killed, and proved that the second mate was at supper till afterwards, and the Jury, giving no credence to the testimony of the seamen, rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their seats.

Dr. R. OGDEN DOREMUS last evening attracted an immense audience of fully three thousand persons to the Academy of Music. He lectured on "Light," for the benefit of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes. For *three hours and a half* the Doctor kept his audience spell-bound. The most brilliant experiments were produced, on a gigantic scale, commensurate with the size of the building. The final experiment of the evening was the production of photographic pictures by electric light, a thing never before attempted with any considerable success. Mr. BRADY officiated, with a large camera. The light produced was perfectly dazzling, and very sunlike. The experiment proved eminently successful.

The Costa Rican Transit Grant and the Fillibusters.

The utter defeat of General WALKER in Nicaragua, and the return home of this eminent fillibuster, gives a new and interesting aspect to that complicated business in which the various transit routes and grants across the Isthmus are involved. The contest for supremacy on the Nicaraguan route has now been transferred from Central America to this City, and the two contending forces are camped in the neighborhood of Bowling Green, on one side, and on the corner of Pine and William streets on the other. The Bowling Green Commodore has succeeded with his usual adroitness in managing his own affairs to create a breach between the parties representing the sale of the Transit for Costa Rica, Messrs. WEBSTER and ANDERSON. It is reported that the latter gentleman and SPENCER, both of them formerly the coadjutors of WEBSTER, are now on their way to Costa Rica as Agents of the Bowling Green Commodore, while Mr. WEBSTER himself, the representative of Costa Rica, remains in New-York, and is actually making terms with the fillibustering firm of MORGAN & Co., his former antagonists, and endeavoring to amalgamate all the opposing interests in favor of this grant.

Messrs. MORGAN, GARRISON & Co. still claim to be the legal proprietors of the Transit Route under the Rivas Grant, while WEBSTER holds the Costa Rican grant in his own name; and, as it is understood that our Government favors the claims of MORGAN, GARRISON & Co., unless the arrangement be consummated as proposed, the Nicaraguan Transit may be closed for some time to come to the traveling community. It may well be imagined that Mr. ANDERSON, the old Costa Rican, felt timid in placing the highway to Nicaragua under the control of the former supporters of General WALKER; but, on the other hand, by settling all differences and disputes, and securing the protection of our own Government and that of Great Britain for the new organization, the convenience of the public will be best served.

A new Company, we understand, is about to be formed, in which some of our leading merchants are taking an active interest; and the business of the transit route will no longer be in the hands of Messrs. MORGAN & Co., nor of any other private speculators. A meeting was held yesterday, we understand, at the office of Mr. DRAPER, at which the preliminaries for the formation of the new Company were arranged. Mr. WEBSTER having been an active opponent of WALKER in Nicaragua, is not likely to be influenced by any other than friendly motives towards Costa Rica. If the new arrangement for settling these Transit difficulties should be carried out, it will probably be recognized by both England and America.

OUR CLAIMS ON NEW-GRANADA.—Hon. ISAAC E. MORSE is at Washington to report the result of his mission to New-Granada. The task is an easy one, for he did nothing. That he would fail to accomplish anything was predicted quite freely, at the time of his appointment, by those acquainted with his rash impulsiveness and his habit of free conversation. He was not born for a diplomat; and among the wily statesmen of Spanish America, who realize the maxim that language is made to conceal ideas rather than express them—he never had a chance of success. Señor DE POMBO would baffle and repel him for the mere sport of the thing, to-day, even though he knew that, to-morrow, he must retrace his steps, and agree to the demands of the United States. The selection of Mr MORSE to treat with such a people was a capital error, and we are reaping the consequences. England, on the other hand, more fortunate in her diplomacy, upon the basis of a single claim of a British subject secures not only respectful attention to her demands, but the cession of a valuable island in liquidation of that claim.

By exertion of similar influences, MORSE's error may be retrieved. At all events, American honor is pledged to the trial, and we trust that it will be made. The responsibility of New-Granada for the outrages perpetrated on innocent women and children traversing her territory, under the protection of a solemn treaty cannot be evaded. Nor are her weakness and poverty to be admitted in bar of her duty to redress, especially when she takes advantage of her weakness to add insult to injury, and mock our complaints. Indemnity for the past, and security for the future, must be exacted sooner or later. If the demand for it shall be presented again through some competent diplomatic agent, we believe that the difficulty may be easily settled upon a basis satisfactory and profitable to both countries. Certainly, if it be true that the new Administration of New-Granada is desirous of re-opening negotiations, it would be wise to make the trial.

A Patriot Wanted.

There seems to be a remarkable dearth of intelligent patriots just now. The phenomenon is so unusual that we hasten to record it, in the hope that when the good people of the Union see how badly it looks on paper, some means of abating the evil may be suggested. Among the thousand citizens generally supposed to look upon acquisition of office as the chief end of man, not one can be found capable of representing the Executive branch of the Federal Government at Salt Lake, who is willing to accept the Governorship of Utah. This, at least, is the reason offered us from Washington, for the unfortunate failure of the Administration to promptly meet and try the treasonable issue tendered by BRIGHAM YOUNG and his deluded followers. Mr. BUCHANAN, we are assured, is in great distress about the sufferings of men, women and children, consequent upon the repudiation of all law in that distant region, and the substitution of the tyrannical edicts of priestly despots. He is indignant at the manifold outrages perpetrated there under the influence of sectarian fanaticism; and if he could only scare up a Governor to carry the law there, backed by a military force should resistance be made against its majesty, he would speedily right the wronged, protect the weak and relieve the oppressed. But a Governor can't be had. It really looks as though Mr. BUCHANAN, in his despair, may be compelled to call upon Col. BENTON and his regiment of dragoons, to run down and lasso a Governor upon the plains somewhere, and force the Executive mantle upon him.

Seriously, we suspect there is a good deal of humbug about the difficulty in finding a Governor. We gravely doubt the sincerity of this plea in extenuation of most dangerous procrastination. Major MCCULLOCH, for whom the President has been waiting so long in the hope of his acceptance, possesses qualifications eminently fitting him for the post; but it is an insult to the intelligence of the country to suppose there are not a hundred other men equally capable, and more likely to accept the position. An average amount of practical common sense, with a little knowledge of human nature, and a dash of humanity and bravery—always found in company—are the requisite qualifications, and it will not be pretended that these are scarce in the President's circle of friends.

If Mr. BUCHANAN is prepared to act in the premises *now*, if there are no ulterior purposes to be served by further delay, there certainly can be no actual difficulty in finding a suitable Governor. We could name a dozen men within the immediate circle of the President's acquaintance of admitted competence for the place;—and there are half the number at least within pistol-shot of his mansion. Let us hope that the selection and appointment of some one will soon give us practical evidence that the Colonel Steptoe farce is not to be re-enacted. The social ulcer of Utah has assumed so malignant a form that longer forbearance of the knife is not to be tolerated. As an organ of that public sentiment which calls so loud for the application of a corrective, we should be false to duty did we fail to rebuke the procrastination which marks Administrative action in these premises. President PIERCE renewed his promise to check the Mormon theocracy day by day during his entire term, yet never took an honest step towards its redemption; and, in view of that experience and its heart-sickening results, the people will be pardoned for apprehending its emulation by the new Administration, until they are afforded some evidence to the contrary in the shape of a demonstration against the gigantic evil which "masterly inactivity" has reared in the Western plains.

A Standing Topic.

We are not sure but that it is a good thing for the public to have a permanent subject of complaint, when it is not of a too serious nature; it serves as a safety-valve for the escape of a good deal of ill-humor which might cause trouble if it were permitted to remain unventilated, or lead to disturbances by being sent in a wrong direction. In Great Britain the unfailing subject about which John Bull incessantly grumbles, is the taxes. Pay he must, but grumble he will; and while he is grumbling about that sore subject, he is quiet on others. In this City we do not heed the taxes, heavy as they are, because they are levied in a way not to make them inconveniently felt by the multitude, who, if they feel evil, do not clearly comprehend its nature. But we have our permanent sore spot, which causes us constantly to wince. The condition of the streets is the stereotyped growl of New-Yorkers. They are always in a state to be found fault with. In dry weather they are dusty, and in wet weather they are muddy. They never are, but always to be cleaned. We are in the constant receipt of letters on this subject, some of them urging us to blow up the City Officials who neglect their duty, and others suggesting measures of reform. There is nothing more remarkable than the fact that every man in the City (and every woman too, for that matter) feels the evil of our dirty streets, and knows exactly how to remedy it, excepting the individual elected to attend to them. It is no less remarkable that on the day of Election the condition of the streets is never thought on, and nobody hints that anything is the matter with them. A gentleman sends us an earnest letter innocently requesting us to "permit him through the columns of our widely read and valuable journal," &c., to call the attention of the public to the condition of the streets, &c. As though there were any necessity of the attention of the public being directed to so palpable a fact, or as though we had not been in the habit of doing it. We might as well call the attention of the public to the fact that the sun rises in the East. The public have had it in their power to order affairs differently once a year at least for the past twenty years, but they have chosen to let things go on in the old way, and they will probably continue to do so, just as John Bull continues to grumble at his taxes while he continues to pay them.

AN ACCOMMODATING ATTORNEY.—The telegraph from Washington apprises us of a curious fact. The United States Attorney for the District of Columbia has informed the Circuit Court that the Government does not desire to detain Mr. JENKINS in custody on the charge of piracy preferred against him by Dr. VAN CAMP, "as the warrant for his arrest was obtained from a Justice of the Peace, without consultation or advice from any officer of the Government or United States Courts!" This strikes us as rather a singular announcement. We take it for granted that if the Justice of the Peace had any right to issue a warrant at all, the power is derived from the same law precisely which gives efficiency to a warrant issued by an officer of the Courts. The idea that the advice of an officer of the Government or of the Courts, is necessary to give vitality to the charge, is an absurdity;—and the "desire" of the Government in the premises is of no more importance than the "desire" of Dr. VAN CAMP, or any other citizen. The simple question to be decided, is as to whether reasonable evidence is presented, showing probable infraction of the law against Piracy. If it is, then it becomes the duty of the United States Attorney to prosecute, whether he "desires" to do so or not; and if no probable ground of complaint against JENKINS exists, it is his right to be discharged from custody for a better reason than that offered by the District-Attorney. The statement, as telegraphed, is unfair towards the accused if innocent, because it would seem to imply that he is permitted to escape through the leniency of the Government, rather than by the demands of justice. It was evident that Attorney KEY did not "desire" to prosecute PRESTON S. BROOKS for his assault upon Senator SUMNER,—nevertheless, he was constrained by the obligations of decency to go through the forms. Whence comes his new light?

TEXAN SENATORSHIP.—The redoubtable Gen. SAM HOUSTON is out as candidate for the Governorship of Texas, with what prospect of success we are unable at this distance to decide. That he will retire from the United States Senate in any event, seems quite certain. For two years past he has been contemplating a resignation, and at the close of the last session of Congress was most decided in the declaration that he would not return to Washington. Who will be his successor, is an interesting question just now to quite a number of aspirants, some of them the bitter enemies of the "hero of San Jacinto."

Strange to say some of the most popular politicians of Texas have hitherto been unable to secure Senatorial position. Gen. HOUSTON owes his elevation, not to superior personal popularity, but to the fact that the strife between the personal friends of other and rival candidates led to the abandonment of them all and a sort of negative concentration upon the General. The same state of things is likely to ensue upon the attempt to elect his successor. It is this fact, we are told, which prevents Major MCCULLOCH from going to Utah. Though not prominent as an aspiring politician, the Major is personally very popular, and his friends, in anticipation of the war of factions in the Senatorial contest, desire to keep him in training as a compromise candidate, confident of their ability to secure his election. The hundreds who saw him in California, a few years ago, clothed in long cow-hide boots, red flannel shirt, and brigandish-looking slouch-hat, with a brace of pistols in his belt, collecting taxes by force, will find it difficult to realize his elevation, should it be effected. Nevertheless the Major is a good fellow, and possessed of a larger share of common sense and honesty than have fallen to the lot of some of those with whom Senatorial relations would bring him in contact.

A FACT WELL PUT.—The Charleston *Mercury* thus closes an article upon the political prospects of Kansas:

"Mr. PIERCE courageously and faithfully endeavored to enforce the true policy of the Union and the policy of the Democratic Party, and *was beaten down by the Democratic Party itself*. If Kansas is not surrendered to the North before Mr. BUCHANAN'S four years of service shall transpire, *he will be as powerless as* Mr. PIERCE."

This is a distinct recognition of the fact, which we have often stated, that the principle of *self-preservation* will require that the Democratic Administration make Kansas a Free State. The belief that it was *intended* to carry Slavery there lost that Party the whole North except three States, and in those three it was saved from similar defeat only by the pledges of its supporters that Kansas should be free. If Kansas should now be brought into the Union as a Slave State, the Administration would lose every Northern State. It is the conviction of this fact which will make it free.

Recent Legislative Acts no Novelty.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The revolutionary discussions in certain quarters upon the City Hall and Central Park acts, and the assertion that it is an innovation in the Legislature to proscribe Commissioners for county purposes, are not only mischievous but founded upon gross error of fact. *From a careful search through the Statute Books for twenty years past* we have found that every county wherein a jail or a court-house were to be builded, or a park or highway laid out, or a bridge constructed, *Commissioners to superintend the works were named by the Legislature!*

As long ago as 1807 the Legislature appointed GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, SIMEON DE WITT and JOHN RUTHERFORD Commissioners to lay out in this City streets and *public squares* "of such width, extent and direction as to them shall seem most conducive to the public good." These Commissioners made an elaborate report, which ought to figure in the next "Valentine Manual" as a lesson to be read by future Mayors before they assert that such action as was taken by the Legislature touching Central Park is unprecedented and the power given of a despotic nature. In 1834, five Commissioners were appointed by the Governor under an act "to provide for supplying *the City of New-York* with pure and wholesome water,"—known now as the Croton Water act, although at its passage the Commissioners possessed power to locate the head of water as they pleased. In 1816, Fulton Market was laid out by Commissioners appointed by a *State* Court. In 1845, Commissioners were appointed by the Governor to grant ferry licenses between the City of New-York and Long Island. In 1849, the Ten Governors were first named in Legislative act. Many of the Legislatures in these years were Democratic. In those of which both editors of the *Express* have been members such kinds of acts for the various counties have been passed, and for which they each voted.

Respecting other counties than New-York, instances might be multiplied to a great extent. Thus, whether the principle of State interference in matters of far less local concern than police be right or wrong, the precedent has been followed by Legislatures of all party grades. And it would be well for those who have suddenly awoke to the "enormities" of 1857 to study the State history.

CLERUS.

The Escape of the Fillibusters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: When a few men, banded together, with arms and wealth, labor to overthrow the Constitution of a Free State, and reduce a nation to abject Slavery, the mass of mankind look on wondering, and pleased with the magnitude of the attempt. Even the people of free cities and republics—regarding all as the spectacle of a drama in which the catastrophe, however terrible, calls more for their applause as the representation is more real—are not at first affected with those sentiments of horror and indignation which are proper, and should follow the events. They view the struggles of an oppressed and exasperated nation as the Roman people, sitting at ease in the amphitheatre, beheld the contests of bands of gladiators. The nations of Central America struggling in life and liberty against the ragged hordes of WALKER and GARRISON, have been a spectacle to amuse our leisure. We have but lately acquired the taste for blood, and the deaths by famine, pestilence and wounds of our miserable countrymen, who have descended only to fall heaps on heaps in this bloody arena, have not been altogether applauded. Our favorite gladiators disappointed us. They were too brutal, too stupid; ill-trained, ill-supported, their bottle-holders, the Garrisons and Morgans did not show themselves the good judges and sporting men we had supposed them to be. All at once the thought strikes that what we have been so long beholding at our ease is not a game, but a reality, and that the issues of the contest are principles of right and liberty, in which we, as citizens of the Republic, have individually an interest.

The escape of WILLIAM WALKER from Nicaragua with two hundred and sixty men, the remains of an armed immigration of more than five thousand in all, is an event which, if not properly understood and appreciated by the people and government of the United States, may be only one link in a continued chain of calamities. That a large proportion of the filibusters were comparatively innocent and suffering persons, is not for a moment to be doubted. Many of them, by far the greater number, were decoyed by false representations to take part in a hopeless and wholly unjustifiable enterprise. Not so the leaders and abettors of the undertaking, who for motives of mere avarice, or personal gratification, have destroyed a portion of Central America, sacked and burned its cities, desolated its fields, and converted a place of gardens into a howling wilderness. In the ordinary course of this gigantic piracy, crimes have been committed of every color and magnitude. Under cover of assisting the democratic against the aristocratic faction, in Nicaragua, a body of men were enlisted in California and sent down under the patronage and management, as it afterwards appeared, of an agent of the Accessory Transit Company. Soon after, a favorable crisis occurring, two *coups d'etat* were effected by the leaders of the Nicaragua invasion, namely, the seizure of the American property in Nicaragua, belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, and the seizure of the supreme power in Nicaragua. It would be an idle and unnecessary waste of time and labor to disclose under what pretexts, and under cover of what forms and proclamations of irresponsible power, the rights of American citizens were formally violated through the advice and instigation of their agents, and the liberties of an entire nation abrogated, their laws, magistrates and customs ignored, and themselves attempted to be enslaved by an absolute military despotism, springing fully armed out of a pretended alliance with the democracy.

The property of the Accessory Transit Company, seized by the Walker-Rivas Government, was immediately transferred to one of the Agents of that Company, who then entered upon the business of transporting an armed immigration. This sudden throwing off the mask by the business managers of the enterprise, was followed in due time by the seizure of the supreme power of Nicaragua by her mercenary ally, and the great crime of the age stood forth undisguised, in all its hideous proportions.

The people of Central America, now fully awake to the danger which impended over their liberties, completed without loss of time a military alliance powerful enough to have destroyed or expelled an enemy much stronger than the one with which they had to contend. The troops of Guatemala, marching five hundred miles over many ranges of mountains, united with the mountaineers of Costa Rica on the common battle-ground of Nicaragua. The inhabitants of Nicaragua, flying from their homes into the wilderness, issued forth armed from their secret hiding places, and hung in revengeful bands upon the skirts of the invaders.

The issue is before the world. It was foreseen by the judicious as a necessary conclusion; but the criminality of the acts which led to it, the full extent and enormity of that long series of tyrannies, military murders, usurpations, massacres, robberies, burnings, kidnappings and detention of American men and women, inoffensive and deceived the systematic frauds upon the public, by false information, coloring defeats as victories, and giving unparalleled stupidities and crimes the hue of successful generalship. The true account of these is still to be written, and the historian who will give them to the world as they are, without favor or prejudice, will render inestimable service to the present age and to posterity. Fillibusterism will then appear not only as a crime, but as the fruitful parent of all possible evils.

Let us not deceive ourselves, however, by supposing that the causes which gave rise to the invasion and partial destruction of Nicaragua are now less active and efficient. WILLIAM WALKER escaped from danger, leaving behind him the corpses of so many thousands of our countrymen—brings with him the seeds and pretexts of new enterprises; and among the myriads of simple and ignorant persons who can be deceived by glowing descriptions, or lying tales of military prowess, there will always be found those who will leave an evil condition here to find dishonored graves in a foreign and uncongenial soil. Even now secret preparations are being made for the invasion of Costa Rica by fresh bands of ignorant victims, dull tools of ambition and avarice. The mouth of hell is still open, and thousands stand ready to plunge into the abyss. If there is a central and regulative power in the United States—if there is a Government at Washington sagacious and firm enough to foresee and prevent the destruction which impends over entire masses of our countrymen and over Central America, and which is sure to come unless prevented by the strong arm of the National Executive—if the liberties and property of American citizens in foreign lands are ever to receive protection, hitherto withheld, from that Executive, the moment of action has arrived.

For what purpose are the preparations in the Brooklyn Navy Yard? Are the two ships which it is rumored will be soon in readiness for Central America to be stationed at San Juan del Norte, to prevent the invasion of that coast, or are they to be placed there to enforce the claims of the fillibuster chiefs? Will Mr. C. K. GARRISON *continue* his negotiations with the Costa Rican grantees for the grant which lies in the safe of Messrs GRINNELL, and thereby endeavor to patch up a peace,—for himself and Mr. MORGAN,—with Nicaragua and Costa Rica; or will he hold his faith with WM. WALKER, and the French gentleman who is helping him, and carry out a new invasion? Is the new steamer destined to convey a cargo of fillibusters, to be thrown upon the Costa Rican coasts? If so, will she take with her the Costa Rican grantees leaving behind them their new Charter, locked up in the safe of Mr. GRINNELL? The policy of the ex-Agent of the Accessory Transit Company is far too subtle for our comprehension. With all the subtlety and management of which he is so great a master, he is making preparations merely to pull down rain upon his own head. For him—the grand patron, and perhaps the parent of fillibusterism in Central America—there is no double course to be pursued. He must make his election. If he still respects the generalship and believes in the humanity and ability of WALKER, let him give WALKER his support. If he thinks that Mr. BUCHANAN will allow Mr. PIERRE SOULE's horde of twelve hundred fillibusters to leave New-Orleans or a port in Texas, and that their landing in Central America will not be prevented by American ships-of-war; if he deems that twelve hundred men can effect what five thousand have failed to accomplish, and that the fens of the Costa Rican Coast are less deadly than the mortiferous shores of Lake Nicaragua; that the ninety days average duration of a soldier's life in the latter region will be sufficiently lengthened in the former,—then let him abandon his present negotiations with the grantees of Nicaragua, and not strive to drag the Transit Charter from the safe of MOSES GRINNELL. Will he, who has spent or made others spend a million in destroying—will he, by complying with that charter, *lend* a million to Central America? Will he, who looked on quietly while men who were in his confidence wrested the Transit steamers from the accessory Transit Company, and when that was done received them for his own use;—will *he* pay money to Costa Rica by the terms of a grant, for the ill-gotten property which he and his, it is said, have spent a million in defrauding? Out upon such dealing!

The wily banker of Panama, notwithstanding the grey hairs that sprinkle his massive forehead, has still much to learn. Skilled in the calculations of a profit, infallible in the estimates of a voyage, piercing with intellect like a beam of sunlight the intricacies of a year's account, he is now handling tools too heavy for his hand. There are terms and conditions more imperative than that of the money market, which the would-be Colbert of a Central American despotism must study to understand. The four heroes whose dismal physiognomies, drawn by some bitter enemy of fillibusters, do not "*illuminate*" the pages of *Harper's Weekly*, are not the stuff to make conquests. Garrison-Colbert must find other generals more intelligent, more successful. Ignorant courage, sullen ferocity, apathetic disregard of the sufferings of others, artistic talent for coloring ignominious defeats as brilliant victories, the abilities of a recruiting sergeant, a drummer, and a prize-fighter, these are not the qualities which will secure for Colbert-Garrison the golden empire of the Transit, or raise a Walker to the throne of Central America.

CITIZEN.

Personal.

The Wyandott Indians around Quindaro, Kansas have subscribed and paid in seven hundred and fifty dollars for the erection of a new church in that place. This amount was all obtained in one day, and without any special effort. The Wyandottes removed from Northern Ohio to their present location in 1841.

EDWIN WHITE, the artist, is about leaving for Paris, and will there paint the historical picture for which he has been commissioned by the State of Maryland. He will be absent two years, and will take along with him several other commissions which will abundantly fill up his time.

Rev. MYRON WINSLOW, the ancient Missionary of the American Board to Madras, was married to Miss ELLEN REED, in Boston, last week. He returns to Madras with his bride. Mr. WINSLOW has been in the mission service for 37 years, and his age is 70.

The Washington *Star* says authoritatively concerning JOHN W. FORNEY, that "he designs residing in Pennsylvania, and is not an applicant for any foreign appointment, nor does he entertain the most distant idea of becoming one.

The librarian of Harvard College acknowledges with much gratitude the receipt of a number of Spiritualist publications from New-York. He intimates that the Willis excitement has sharpened the public appetite for such works.

A citizen of Springfield, Mass., offers a premium of $200 for the best series of twelve brief articles on "The importance of committing public and corporate interests to the management of men of high-toned morality."

Miss MARY MARTIN, a young lady in Newport, Me., much afflicted by the circulation of reports detrimental to her character, last week drowned herself in the river.

The birthday of STEPHEN GIRARD was celebrated at Girard College on Thursday, by spontaneous and appropriate ceremonies. It was the 107th anniversary of the event.

A full bounty land warrant has been issued to Hon. LOUIS MCLANE, Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. JACKSON, for his services in the war of 1812.

A young gentleman in New-Orleans has just paid up gambling debts to the amount of $47,000.

The Senecas have this Spring made their annual pilgrimage to their old burial-place, near Buffalo.

THALBERG is giving *Matinées* in St. Louis, playing duets with STRAKOSCH.

Fair readers will be glad to know that at the Philadelphia Opera House, unlike the practice in ours the ladies as well as gentlemen are entitled to the privilege of a promenade between-acts. The custom and its consequences are pleasantly set forth by a lady correspondent of WILLIS' *Musical World*, as follows:

"The easy and negligent style of manners at the opera there, will do much towards sustaining it. If a lady takes the trouble to dress, she likes to have a chance of being seen, and of course has no objection to take a promenade between the acts, in the corridors and fine saloon, for that purpose—at least you would have thought so if you had seen the display of satins, silks, tissues and laces, not to mention bare shoulders and arms. The promenade room was a perfect ballroom scene, *sans* the dancing. The Philadelphians recognize equal rights, supposing that if it is agreeable to gentlemen to get up and walk about, it must be equally so to the ladies. I confess rather to like the Philadelphia style, and it did not appear to me that the gentlemen were losers by their gallantry. The beaming faces of the ladies as they chatted and flirted with their companions, were quite a contrast to the serious countenances seen in our Academy, between acts, when the gentlemen go out in throngs and stay till the curtain rises."

The consequences of Virginian intermarriages are unpleasant, according to the Fredericksburg *News*:

In this county, in which we were raised, for twenty generations back, certain families of wealth and respectability have intermarried until there cannot be found in three or four of them a sound man or woman! One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a third is an idiot, a fourth is blind, a fifth bandy-legged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one out of the number exempt from physical defects of some kind or other.

A letter from Lecompton, Kansas, to the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

"Letters have been received here from Gov. WALKER—he is going to make his home at Lecompton. He writes cheerfully and approvingly of STANTON'S course. We are ready to welcome him with our whole hearts. He may look for the firm and united support of the National Democracy, whatever may be their views upon the Slavery question. We will all unite upon ROBERT J. WALKER."

General RUSK, of Texas, writes to a friend in Texas:

"The Abolition Party are becoming more formidable every day, and unless they are boldly and promptly met, we have much mischief to apprehend. If MCLEAN lives, I think they will run him for President in 1860. The rapid increase of non-slaveholding States is bringing in a dangerous element, and I think the slaveholding States should lose no time nor exertions in strengthening themselves, to meet promptly any encroachments upon their constitutional rights and equality."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Darien Canal—Consul Jenkins not to be Prosecuted—Appointments Made, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

The United States steamer *Arctic* has been appointed to take a party to the Isthmus of Darien for a survey of the Atrato and Truando Ship-Canal route.

The United States District-Attorney will not prosecute Consul JENKINS.

The door is left open by Secretary CASS in his latest dispatches, for renewed negotiations concerning Central American affairs.

Three diplomatic appointments have been agreed upon, including MURPHY for the Hague, and WRIGHT of Indiana, for Berlin. X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Teursday, May 28.

Mr. KEY, United States Attorney for this District, informed the Circuit Court this morning that the Government does not desire to detain Mr. JENKINS, Consul to Navigators' Islands, in custody on the charge of piracy preferred against him by Dr. VAN CAMP, as the warrant for his arrest was obtained from a Justice of the Peace without consultation or advice from any officer of the Government or United States Courts, and besides, the evidence filed in the State Department by Dr. VAN CAMP did not sustain the charge of perjury. Mr. MAURY, counsel for Mr. JENKINS, asked for his immediate discharge, but Mr. BRADLEY, counsel for Dr. VAN CAMP, insisted that the Court should detain the prisoner until argument could be heard on an application for release under *habeas corpus*. The case will be taken up again to-morrow.

Mr. REED, to-day, received his commission and instructions as Minister to China. His appointment will be officially announced to-morrow.

LORD NAPIER's residence is the scene of extraordinary gayety to-night. It is brilliantly illuminated, and a grand supper and ball are being given in honor of the Queen's birthday. Many ladies and gentlemen are in attendance, including foreign ministers and distinguished officers of this Government.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, May 28.

SIXTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Committee on Education was taken up and considered.

SEVENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Rev. Mr. BLACK, delegate from the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, was present and addressed the Assembly. He presented as the basis of correspondence with the General Assembly those resolutions which were rejected by the Synod when offered by the General Assembly of 1825.

He said the Reformed Presbyterian Church holds no communication with slaveholders, and hoped that the New School would yet occupy the same ground, but left it with that Church to decide.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Church Policy.

The Church Extension Committee's Report was read and accepted.

A sharp discussion took place, on the Synodical records of Mississippi, between Mr. MCLANE, of Mississippi, and Mr. MCLANE, of New-York, occupying the remainder of the session.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT NEWARK, N. J.

NEWARK, Thursday, May 28.

A destructive fire occurred in this city about 4 o'clock this morning, in one of the large four-story factories of Newark India Rubber Company, used for heating or vulcanizing the shoes. It originated from the heaters, and totally destroyed the buildings, with a large stock. The loss is about $15,000, partially insured.

JACOB ALLEN, foreman of Engine Company No. 4, and one of the firm of J. & F. ALLEN, fire-engine manufacturers, was instantly killed by a falling wall, and JOHN B. THORN, Fourth Assistant-Engineer, was seriously injured. His recovery is doubtful.

MR. ALLEN was one of the most respectable and highly esteemed citizens of Newark, and one of the most popular men in the Fire Department.

BURNING OF THE NASHVILLE IRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WORKS.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 28.

The Nashville Iron Manufacturing Company's Works were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $100,000, which is partly insured. One hundred and twenty men have been thrown out of employment in consequence of the fire.

The Case of James Getty.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 28.

JAMES GETTY, who has been on trial here for the past four days for the murder of DANIEL ALBERT, at Hamburg, was acquitted this afternoon on the ground of insanity.

The Ohio River, Weather, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 28.

The water in the channel of the river at this point is falling. It now measures 10 feet

The weather is favorable for the growing crops.

Sailing of the Suspicious Bark Mary Cobb.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

The bark *Mary Cobb* has sailed in ballast. It is stated that the crew are wholly Portuguese, the Captain being the only American on board.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROMETHEUS.

The United States Mail steamship *Prometheus*, Capt. A. G. GRAY, left New Orleans May 20, arrived at Havana afternoon of the 22d, and sailed for New York at 10 A. M. of the 23d.

The *Prometheus* landed 17 passengers at Havana, and brings 200 passengers and $50,000 in silver for New-York. The *P.* brings Company J. 1st United States Artillery, Lieut. EODY, Commanding, *en route* for Newport, R. I.

The weather in Havana was delightful and agreeable. The health of the Island continued exceedingly good.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates to the 25th inst.

Sugars continued in demand. Quotations were unchanged. Stock at Havana 230,000 boxes and at Matanzas 90,000. There was very little in first hands.

Molasses was improving. Clayed was selling at 13 reals. Muscovado was scarce at 14@14½.

Sterling Exchange seven to eight per cent. premium.

In Freights there was a better feeling, without change in rates.

The United States steam frigate *Wabash* arrived at Aspinwall on the 7th inst. The *Cyane* would sail in a few days.

Case of Consul Jenkins.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You publish in this morning's paper, from your Washington correspondent, a detail of outrages alleged to have been committed upon the property of Mr. VAN CAMP, late United States Commercial Agent at Apia, Navigators' Islands.

Those acquainted with the true character of that unfortunate victim, now a modest claimant for reappointment, will derive considerable amusement from its perusal; and if this poor, innocent martyr to the unauthorized acts of his well meaning successor, can make Government believe that he has been unjustly deprived of $200,000, and thereupon induce Congress to recompense him for this loss, he will have to be more successful in imposing upon their credulity than he has upon *any* one who *has ever visited* the Navigators' Islands, with the single exception of the most benevolent of confidence men, old Commodor MERVINE.

It was exceedingly indiscreet in "J." to bring before the public his friend VAN CAMP's official conduct at Apia—for his case is one of those which is not at all aided by light and *truth*, and the Records of the State Department will show charges against him of the most serious nature, and supported by the most ample proof, leaving no question as to the propriety of the course adopted by the State Department, in his prompt removal.

That Mr. VAN CAMP should avail himself of the perhaps injudicious course adopted by his successor in his honest endeavors to repair the wrongs committed by his predecessor, and thereupon endeavor to change his position before the Department from that of a dismissed and unworthy servant into that of an unfortunate victim of official tyranny, will surprise no one acquainted with the numerous distinguished and varied *professional* abilities of Dr. AARON VAN CAMP.

If Mr. JENKINS will avail himself of the most ample testimony now at his disposition in the United States, he need give himself no anxiety lest his honest attempt to undo the illegal acts of his predecessor should be regarded by any sane man as an act of piracy.

And if Government also thinks fit to avail itself of the proper testimony, it can in a manner very summary, determine whether any one individual or firm at the Navigators' Islands was ever, by any possible means, legally in possession of property worth $200,000.

RED BEARD.

THE DOUBLE-HEADED POLICE.

Rugged Correspondence between Mayor Wood and the Governors—Ex Captain Hart to Command a Squad of M. P.s at Seguine's Point—The Councilmen Impotent—Matsell gets returns from all the Wards, Carpenter from six—The Target Companies, &c., &c.

Ex-Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, called yesterday at the office of the Metropolitan Commissioners, and requested that twenty five policemen might be sent to protect the State property at Seguine's Point. He said it would be actually necessary that such a force should be detailed and at once, as the feeling of the inhabitants about Seguine's Point was so strong in opposition to the establishment of a Quarantine in their neighborhood, that a further demonstration of violence would be made by them unless timely steps were taken to prevent it. The Commissioners considered the matter, and it is understood that they will to-day send to Staten Island the force asked for. Ex-Captain HART, of the Seventeenth Ward, probably to have command.

The trial of First Lieutenant WM. H. MARTIN was then had. Deputy CARPENTER, the complainant, testified in substance as already given in the TIMES. Decision was reserved until to-day, in accordance with the rules and regulations. Many private letters were then disposed of by the Commissioners, who adjourned without finally determining upon any new appointments.

Mayor WOOD seldom leaves his office now till towards night. His time is almost constantly occupied in devising ways and means to checkmate the new Commissioners and "Albany dictation," and he receives frequent visits from many of the party who sympathize with these efforts. The old Commissioners appear to have adjourned for the present. They have not yet tried Captains HOPKINS, DILKS, PORTER, or SPEIGHT, all of whom send returns to the new Commissioners, as well as to Mr. MATSELL, thus showing that it is not always impossible to serve two masters. Returns from every Ward were sent to Mr MATSELL's office yesterday, while from six they were sent to the office in White-street.

Officer BOWYER, who on Wednesday placed himself under orders of the new Commissioners, tendered his resignation as a member of the Department, yesterday. The following is his letter of resignation:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1857.

FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent—*Sir:* Your communication of the 27th instant, notifying me that, by order of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, I was directed to report myself duly at the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, forthwith, was not received until late in the afternoon of that day. Pursuant to the notification, I reported myself to you. Having been assigned to duty at the office of the Chief of Police since its organization, and having been a member of the Police Department for nearly a quarter of a century, during all which time I have obeyed, and, to the utmost of my capacity, aided in enforcing the laws of the State, believing that the oath of office required me to do so, and that the constitutionality of any law would be decided by the judiciery, if I remained in the Department, my action in this respect would not change. But, in conformity with a resolution formed some time since, I respectfully tender my resignation as one of the Police of this City.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. BOWYER.

Many of the Captains in favor of the old order of things, have taken advantage of his late general order to give Superintendent TALLMADGE a bit of their minds, as well as define their position. The old Sixth Ward stands steady in the old faith. Not a man has flinched, and all the force there seem united in their intention "to do their old duty." In conformity with their resolution, the names of the Captains who have refused to make their reports to Deputy CARPENTER will be submitted to the Commissioners to-day.

Several Democratic German fellow-citizens, indignant at the "State usurpation and Albany dictation," will hold a meeting at the Volks Garden, in the Bowery, next Tuesday evening, to give it expression. The Committee of Management for this occasion have invited Mayor WOOD to be present. We annex the letter of invitation and the Mayor's reply:

EXTRAORDINARY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAYOR WOOD AND CERTAIN GERMAN CITIZENS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

SIR: You are invited to address a mass meeting of the German Citizens of New-York, to be held at the Volks Garden, No. 51 Bowery, on Tuesday, the 2d day of June, for the purpose of expressing their opinion in reference to the act of the Albany Legislature, wherein the rights of the people of this City have been assailed and the Constitution violated.

Respectfully your obedient servants,

WM. SCHURMER, M. D.,
J. A. PAPPEN,
DR. CHARLES WANZ,
BERNARD MYER,
GEORGE DESSOYE,
} Committee.

To Hon. FERNANDO WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I am thankful for the invitation to address a mass meeting of my German fellow-citizens on Tuesday next, who thus propose to express their sentiments of the recent acts of the Legislature for this City. To peaceably assemble and demand a redress of grievances is a right which is guaranteed by the Constitution, and hence is inherent in our system of government. Upon this occasion it is not only a right but a duty for the people of New-York, irrespective of birth, class or party, to resist and denounce the gross usurpations which have been perpetrated by their tyrant masters at the State Capital. At no time have our interests been so shamefully and flagrantly violated as now. The immediate causes of the American Revolution were not near so great an infringement upon the liberties of the Colonies, as these measures which you meet to denounce are of the liberties of this metropolis. Had the same principles been incorporated into ministerial orders or decrees for the cities of Boston, New York or Philadelphia, at any time within fifty years anterior to that war, American freedom and independence would have had a much earlier birth. Our Republican masters at Albany have issued mandates which their royal predecessors at St. James would not have dared to conceive; and as if this great and powerful City had, after a siege, been captured, it appears to have been given over for pillage and plunder to these Black Republican soldiers of fortune.

History furnishes a few similar cases, though none precisely parallel, where three-quarters of a million of brave, prosperous and happy people were subjugated by paper edicts, issued as laws by an unscrupulous cabal, whom chance gave control of a legislative majority.

It is to express honest indignation at wrongs like those that you are called upon to assemble, and I doubt not that the united voice of so large and influential a class of citizens will and must be heard. I regret, however, that it will be impossible for me to accept your kind invitation to be present and to address the meeting. Since my incumbency of this office, I have avoided attending public meetings of any kind, and have made it an inflexible rule not to participate in the proceedings of any which, in their character, have a political or party bearing. You will excuse me, therefore, from attending at this time, though sympathizing deeply with the object you have in view. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD.

To Messrs. SCHURMER, PAPPEN, MYER, WANTZ, and DESSOYE.

THE COUNCILMEN ON THE STATE OF THE CITY.

The Councilmen last evening, after discussing the state of the streets, went into Committee of the whole, and took up the ordinance for the establishment of a Day and Night Watch.

An amendment was made on the third Section, to the effect that the consent of the Common Council should be necessary to the alteration of the rules.

Councilman JONES spoke at length upon the late State legislation for the City.

Councilman HASWELL moved a reconsideration of an amendment which had been discussed regarding appointments to office. He moved that hereafter the Sergeants of Police be appointed by the Mayor. Carried.

The question then came under discussion as to salaries of police officers, equalizing them with the amount paid on January 1, 1857. Carried.

The question of the adoption of the ordinance was lost, for want of a constitutional majority. The vote was 34 to 14. It was reconsidered and laid on the table.

The Board then agreed to meet after the adjournment on Friday night—*i. e.*, next day.

Councilman WARNER demanded the call of the house. Councilman MONSON moved that members who had left should be placed under arrest. The motion, after some discussion, was lost. Councilman HASWELL then moved that streets below Sixty-fifth street be declared open. The matter was referred to the Committee on Roads. After which, the Board adjourned to the next evening at 6 o'clock.

POSITION OF THE TARGET COMPANIES.—Alderman WILSON's Volunteer Army of Citizen Soldiers to sustain Mayor WOOD, and protect the chartered rights of the City, does not recruit its ranks as fast as it might—for after having existed a week not more than ninety seven of the thousands who paraded in April, have enlisted nodor the Alderman's banner. He is not considered exactly the right kind of a man by them, and it was because of his connection with the late parade as an officer, that a split in the ranks occurred in April.

Alderman WILSON's operations are looked upon by the Captains of the Target Companies generally, as merely for political effect, and the members of the staff resolved, at a late meeting, that however much they, as citizens, may be opposed to the laws of the late Legislature, as Captains of military companies composed of men of all parties, they could not countenance any such organization as Alderman WILSON is desirous of forming. A meeting of the officers of the late parade will be held on Monday evening next, and besides the Captains of the regular body that turned out in April, those of the independent corps that paraded at that time, will be on hand to express their sentiments in opposition to turning the Volunteer Corps into a political body.

ABOUT STREET-CLEANING.

The Contracts for Thirteen Wards Annulled

The City Inspector is getting his hands full. Day before yesterday he served a notice on contractors for cleaning thirteen wards of the City, to wit: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards—to the effect that if they did not put their wards in order before twenty-four hours expired, their contracts would be annulled.

The "twenty-four hours" ended yesterday, and as not a single contractor complied with the notice, Mr. MOATON yesterday afternoon declared their contracts annulled. None of the contractors have been paid a dollar for their past three weeks' work; all they have been paid for was the five weeks time—not work—that passed after the contracts were awarded, and before the official demise of Mr. ESLING.

To-day Mr. MOATON undertakes the cleaning of the streets of the wards named above. He begins with the First Ward. The Mayor has approved of the course taken, and Mr. FLAGG promises to pay his laborers, and carts are promised immediately in the remaining wards to cart away the accumulated ashes and garbage.

To Mr. REYNOLDS, who has the contracts for the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, an "extension of time" has been granted. Nothing has been paid to him either, during the last three weeks. Most of the men employed under the different contractors have filed their claims for arrearages with the Comptroller, to the amount of $11,000.

The Board of Councilmen on the Streets.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

STATE OF THE STREETS.

Councilman WAUGH offered a resolution to the following effect:

Whereas, the streets of this city are in a very dirty and filthy condition, in consequence of dirt, garbage, ashes, &c., thereby endangering the health and lives of our fellow citizens, and which will no doubt lead to pestilence and disease, during the coming warm weather; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the contracts entered into by the Mayor, Comptroller and Commissioners of Streets and Lampe be and the same are hereby annulled.

And be it further resolved, That the City Inspector be and hereby is directed under his own supervision to have the streets cleaned forthwith.

question being put, Councilman WARNER commenced a violent philippic upon Councilman OTTARSON, alleging that he had misrepresented him in "*his paper*"—alluding to the *Tribune*. He opposed the reference of the resolution, and after the manifestation of strong personal feeling against that gentleman, was called by him to order. He asked that the words of Councilman WARNER might be taken down, wherein he had charged him with "uttering that which he knew to be *false*."

Councilmen WARNER repeated his charges.

Councilman OTTARSON replied, somewhat warmly, stating that Councilman WARNER "lied," [sensation] and again demanding the words to be taken down.

The President's hammer at length silenced both parties, and the altercation subsided.

The resolution was referred to the Special Committee on Cleaning Streets.

Prize Essay on Slavery.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee to award a premium of $100, offered by a benevolent individual, for the best essay on the subject of Slavery, "adapted to receive the approbation of Evangelical Christians generally," have had under examination more than 40 competing manuscripts, a large number of them written with much ability. They have decided to award the prize to the author of the essay entitled, "The Error and the Duty in regard to Slavery," whom they find on opening the accompanying envelop to be Rev. R. B. THURSTON, of Chicopee Falls, Mass.

They would also commend to the attention of the public two of the remaining tracts, selected by the individual who offered the prize, and for which he and others interested have given a prize of $100 each. One of these is entitled, "Friendly Letters to a Christian Slaveholder," by Rev. A. C. BALDWIN, of Durham, Conn.; the other, "Is American Slavery an Institution which Christianity Sanctions, and will Perpetuate?" by Rev. TIMOTHY WILLISTON, of Strongsville, Ohio.

ASA D. SMITH,
MARK HOPKINS,
May, 1857. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

P. S.—The remaining manuscripts are in the hands of Mr. A. S. BARNES, No. 51 John-street, New-York, who will dispose of them according to the direction of their respective owners.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending May 26, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Alanson Ahbe, of Boston, Mass.—For improvements in spiral corsets.

Armory Armeden, of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in mowing and reaping machines.

Charles Atkinson, of Danville, Ill., and Gilbert S. Manning, of Springfield, Ill.—For improved construction of vehicles.

Fordyce Beels, of New-Haven, Conn.—For improvement in revolving fire arms.

Sylvester W. Beach, of Chicago, Ill.—For improvement in carriage hubs.

Wm. Bennett, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in griddles.

Silas P. Briggs, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—For improved hand seed-planters.

Samuel Canby, of Ellicott's Mills, Md.—For improvement in grain scourers and separators.

Elias F. Coates, of Mystic Bridge, Conn.—For improved machine for cutting and bending sheet metal.

James L. Cole, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in means for reefing topsails.

Solomon B. Elisborp, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Ralph Emerson, Jr., of Rockford, Ill.—For improved tongue and caster plate for harvesting machines.

Chandler Fisher, of Milton, Mass.—For improvement in curtain rollers.

W. D. Guseman, of Morgantown, Va.—For improvement in wagon couplings.

Julius Grudchos, and Selmar Eggers, of New-Bedford, Mass.—For improved bomb-lance.

Joseph Hackett, of Louisville, Ky.—For improvement in cooking stoves.

Adolph Hammer, of Reading, Penn.—For improved sugar boiling apparatus.

Bennett John Heywood, of Leicester Square, Middlesex County, England.—For improvement in ink-stands. Patented in England, Jan. 16, 1856.

Samuel F. Hodge, of Detroit, Mich.—For improvement in ore-crushing machines.

Wm. H. Howard, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in looms.

Gilbert Hubbard, of Sandersfield, Mass.—For improved apparatus for discharging a horse and shaft from a carriage.

Abraham Huffer, of Hagerstown, Md.—For improvement in washing machines.

Wm. A. Jarratt, of Patonsville, Tenn.—For improved shingle machine.

Christain Knaner, of Pittsburgh, Penn.—For improvement in reels for yarn or thread.

Robert Kuschke and Peter Merkel, of St. Louis, Mo.—For improvement in corn planters.

John Leigh, of Manchester, England—For improvement in sizing compositions for yarns, paper, &c.

Edward Lidner, of New-York, N. Y.—For fire-arms.

Francis C. Lowthrop, of Trenton, N. J.—For improved hydro-dynamic machine for testing the strength of materials.

James Mitchell, of Woodsfield, Ohio—For improved wool wheel.

Pierre Prosper Martin, of Paris, France—For improved ore washer.

William M. Marston, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved repeating fire-arms.

Marie Amédée Charles Mellier, of Paris, France—For improvement in making paper pulp. Patented in France, Aug. 7, 1854. Patented in England, Oct. 26, 1855.

Gordon McKay, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in registering apparatus for printing presses.

Robert Musket, of Coleford, England—For improvement in the manufacture of iron and steel. Patented in England, Sep. 24, 1856.

Stephen Parks, of San Francisco, Cal.—For improvement in brick machines.

Alexander A Roberts and Baldwin Davies, of La Grange, Ga.—For improvement in cotton cultivators.

Louis S. Robbins, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in fertilizing compounds.

M. C. Root, of Toledo, Ohio—For improvement in machines for making stove pipe.

William A. Royce, of Newburg, N. Y.—For improved machinery for compressing gaseous bodies.

Cyrus W. Saladee, of Columbus, Ohio—For improved bit for cutting out cylindrical plugs of wood.

James E. Simpson, of East Boston, Mass.—For improvement in apparatus for examining vessels' keels.

F. J. Smith, of Four Corners, Ohio—For improvement in corn planters.

Robert F. Easterhill, of Indianopolis, Ind.—For improved machine for cutting grooves and slats.

Otis B. Wattles, of Waddington, N. Y.—For improved tanning apparatus.

Thomas S. Wells, of Utica, N. Y.—For improvement in sewing machines.

S. H. Whitaker and Ezra Cope, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For improved thermo-pneumatic safety-valve.

Jesse Whitehead, of Manchester, Va.—For improvement in seed planters.

Franklin Painter, of East Hampton, Mass. assignor to the Nashuwannock Manufacturing Company of same place—For improvement in looms.

S. D. Learned, of Boston, Mass., assignor to A. C. Learned, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in printing presses.

David Cone, of Ithera, N. Y., assignor to himself and B. F. Cherbronch, of same place—For improvement in harness's slazins.

Rufus Sibley, of Norwich, Conn., assignor to Christopher C. Brand of same place—For improved projectile for killing whales.

Stephen Thurston, of Newark, N. J., assignor to himself, Marcus L. Ward and Huntington & Co., of same place—For improvement in machines for cutting india-rubber, gut s perche and other boot and shoe soles.

John Trull, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to Samuel Turl, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in tips for auger molds.

Thomas W. Williams, of Philadelphia, Penn., assignor to himself and Henry T. Hoot, of same place—For improvement in securing nuts on axles.

Milo Peck, of New-Heven, Conn.—For improvement in drop presses.

Albert Williams, of Philadelphia, Penn—For improved compound gauge.

REISSUE.

Peter C. Guion, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For improved cowl or draught accelerator for steamers.

DESIGNS:

A. P. C. Bonte, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For design for picture-frames.

Willis S. Brown, of Hartford, Conn.—For design for furnaces.

Garretson Smith, Henry Brown and Samuel H. Sailor, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignors to J. G. Abbott and Achilles Lawrence, of same place—For design for stoves.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 30.

I.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; or, The Hope of Women. By Caroline Chesebro. Concluded.

II.—THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE IN PARIS—The Ceremonics of the reception—From our Correspondent.

III.—BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS—From our London Correspondent.

IV.—LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

V.—SCIENTIFIC MOVEMENTS AND DISCOVERIES.

VI—PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

VII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

VIII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—An interoceanic ship Canal—Who shall take care of the Boys?—The Chinese War—Revision of National Reform—The Fashionable season.

X.—CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON—The Arrest of Consul Jenkins for Piracy—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

XI.—INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF MAJOR BEN. MCCULLOCH.

XII.—THE MORMONS—Interesting letter from Hon. B. G. FERRIS—Culpable Delays of the Government—Departure of the last of the Mormons in Illinois—Murder of Elder ORSON PRATT, in Arkansas—Full Details.

XIII.—IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—Flight of Gen. WALKER.

XIV.—CALIFORNIA NEWS.

XV.—THE GREAT WEST—Letter from Col. GRIFFIN.

XVI.—INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

XVII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full reports of the Markets of the week—Agricultural Items.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and conteining all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 128 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.—STRANGERS will save time by going directly to ROGERS' extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 499 Broadway, as a greater collection and variety will be found there than elsewhere. Jet and Gold Bracelets and Brooches, beautiful Pearl and Ivory Fans and Card Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, &c., &c. Also, Dolls, Games and Toys of every variety; Children's Carriages and Gigs. All imported and sold at the lowest prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICE, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.
Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked. 2,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 5s. per yard.
Oil Cloths from 2s. 6d. to 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

FAIRBANKS' RAILROAD TRACK AND DEPOT SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Weigh Lock SCALES for Canals.
FAIRBANKS' Hay and Cattle SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Coal Dealers' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Wheat or Hopper SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Flour-Packing SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Dormant and Portable Warehouse SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Rolling Mill and Foundry SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Wheelbarrow SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Counter and Grocers' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' FAMILY SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Druggists' and Prescription SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Weigh-masters BEAMS, Frames, &c.
FAIRBANKS' Post-Office SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' U. S. Standard Weights, &c., &c.
MENEELY'S Church, Steamboat, Factory and other BELLS.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No 189 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $5 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
No. 323 Broadway. I. M. SINGER & CO.,

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothier Store,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers. Hair dye 4 shillings a box, black or brown, natural ie appearance, no rubbing off. Applied or sold at the depôt, No 1 Barclay-st; also at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, and all other druggists.

MACHINE THREAD—A NEW AND SPLENDID article just received from Paris, which is equal if not superior to Silk, and at much less cost. Put up on spools of 1,000 metres. Sold by E. W. TRYON & CO.,
No. 257 Broadway.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

WHITING—GREEN.—In this City, at Grace Church, by Rev. Thos. H. Taylor, D. D., Col. G. WHITING to Mrs. JANE GREEN, of Boston, Mass.

ROBINSON—CONKLIN.—In this City, by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, Mr. HENRY M. ROBINSON and Miss MARIA S. CONKLIN, all of this City.

VERNAM—HARPER.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, May 27, by Rev. Dr. Miley, GEORGE C. VERNAM to ANNIE P., daughter of J. W. Harper, Esq.

IRVING—BURDETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 27, at Holy Trinity Church, by Rev. D. P. Sanford, HAMILTON B. IRVING to LYDIA ANNA BURDETT, daughter of the late Benjamin C. Burdett, of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WEBB—MORRIS.—In Oswego, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 26 at Christ Church, by Rev. R. Schuyler, ROBERT W. WEBB, Esq., of Liverpool, England, to JULIA CHAMPLIN, daughter of John B. C. Morris, Esq., formerly of New-York.

BAXTER—HUGHSON.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, May 28, by Rev. D. L. Meeks, of Peekskill, Mr. F. W. Baxter, of this City, to Miss ELIZA V., second daughter of the late Wm. A. Heghson, of Bergen.

DIED.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 28, at 6 o'clock A. M., of consumption, PATRICK TUCKER, a native of Sligo, Ireland, aged 29 years, 11 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, John, James, and Joseph J., and also those of his brother-in-law, Mr. Peter Hoot, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 Barclay-st., on Friday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Sligo papers please copy.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 28, at 11¾ o'clock, after a short and severe illness REBECCA W., widow of the late Joseph Graham, Esq., of this City, aged 72 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 56 Cherry-st., this day. (Friday,) May 29, without further invitation.

BRITTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 27, Captain WILLIAM BRITTON, aged 71 years, 3 months and 21 days.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at Dr. McLeod's Church, 12th-st., near 6th-av., on Friday, 29th inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice

☞ Newport, R. I., and Natchez, Miss., papers please copy.

VOORHEES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, Augustus P., only child of Judah B. and Mary H. Voorhees.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Peter Voorhees, No. 81 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, May 29, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, May 28, suddenly, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Norman Stevens, ELVIRA LOCKWOOD, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the old Baptist Church, Hilladale, Columbia Co., on Saturday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

STEVENS—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 27, CHARLES STEVENS, Esq., formerly of Hemel Hempstead, Herts England, in his 59th year.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 166 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

HICKS.—In this City, on Monday, May 25, at 53d-st., WILLIAM HICKS, aged 28 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

THOW.—In Brooklyn, WILLIAM WALTER, only son of William and Jane E. Thow.

Their friends

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NEAT, genteel girls, with excellent City and country references—one as laundress and chambermaid; does fine washing neatly; muslins and gentlemen's linens in style; or as regular laundress in a private family or boarding house; the country preferred; wages $7 to $8; also, her niece, a girl of 18, as waitress and chambermaid; or as regular waitress in a private boarding house together or separate; wages $7; is competent. Call at No. 216 East 32d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of experienced Protestant servants of different nations, also over two hundred of the very best and most respectable class of Catholic help, of every domestic capacity, suitable for gentlemen's families, hotels or summer boarding-houses. Apply at MANNING'S AGENCY, No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, which is established many years under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation; is a good cook and baker, a first rate washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, in a private respectable family. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 49 Bank st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant young women; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as laundress. Also by two very nice colored young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN a permanent situation for a young woman who has lived with her nearly two years. She is a perfect seamstress, and would prefer to combine chamberwork on account of the exercise. Call at her employer's, No. 23 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as nurse or nurse and; chambermaid. Has good reference from her late employer, at whose house she may be seen. Apply for two days at No. 116 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; would have no objection to assist in light washing and ironing. To be seen at present situation, (to which she returns,) No. 238 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations, one as good plain cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Good city references. Call at No. 77 West 14th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, and is a good sewer. Call for two days, at Court-st., the fourth house from Luquaer-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED — A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has good reference. Apply at No. 395 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress or child's nurse; understands dressmaking and children's clothing. No objection to the country. Call at No. 260 East 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY is wanted, as governess in a gentleman's family, to superintend the care of three children in the country during the Summer, (the youngest is seven.) Unquestionable reference will be required. Address Box No. 906 Post Office.

WANTED—A NEAT, WILLING, COMPETENT woman, to do the housework of a small family in a fine country village, 3 hours from New-York. A Protestant would be preferred. One who wants a good home will find this a good opportunity. Call at COLLINS & CO.'S, No. 212 Water-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SOBER, HONEST AND INDUstrious middle-aged woman, who is a good cook and a good washer and ironer, and is strongly recommended from her last place on these points. No others need apply. Call, between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 385 4th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A MISSIONARY IN A CHARITY INstitution in this City, of active habits, good address, and efficient piety, to act as missionary and collecting agent. A clerical, single man preferred. Address A. W., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A BOOK-KEEPER AND SALESMAN for selling fancy woolens to the clothing and jobbing trade of this City. Terms moderate. Address PRINT-WORKS, at the *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN HONEST AMERICAN BOY, about 16 years of age, of steady habits, and living with his parents, may hear of a situation in a wholesale book house, by applying at No. 310 Broadway, up-stairs.

WANTED—TWENTY LABORERS AT THE thirty houses on 42d-st., between 8th and 7th avs. Inquire of H. L. BULKLEY, or of the foreman on the work.

WANTED—AT THE NORTH AMERICAN Seamless Tube Works, Port Morris, two good machinists and one blacksmith. Apply at No. 45 Cliff st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE of daily use; no "chance" business; capital small and profits large. Full particulars given free to all who inclose a postage stamp or three-cent piece, and address J. O. FRENCH & Co., Sandown, N. H.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 8th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH music and the English branches, would like a situation as governess in a private family. References given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842 New-York Post Office.

TO TEACHERS.—A SMART BOY OR YOUNG man is wanted to assist in a Parochial School. Apply at No. 62 Grand-st., Jersey City, at the Catholic Church.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—MRS. RICHARDS WOULD INform her friends and the public that she has taken a new house, at Rye, the residence of A. D. Gove, for a few select boarders. The location is unsurpassed, being in the vicinity of the residences of some of the most influential citizens of New-York, convenient to sea-bathing, &c. Application on the premises.

BOARDING—ORIENTAL HOUSE, NO. 43 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—Board for the Summer may be had on very reasonable terms. Good rooms well furnished and good table. Location most desirable. The Astor and Mercantile Libraries being in the immediate vincity. Gentlemen engaged down town will be served with breakfast at 7 and dinner at 6 to 7 o'clock, if desired.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE AScommodated with unfurnished rooms and partial board in a small private family where there are no other boarders. Apply at No. 168 Lexington-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a small private family at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF FROM 2 TO 4 persons can find pleasant apartments with board in a private family at Tarrytown; references required. For particulars, apply at No. 22 Waverley-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 29 Columbia-st.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders and in the care of Col. ABNER MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within 4 hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening; and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trouting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $5 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th-story.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY, in a new house, have some very pleasant furnished rooms to let, with or without partial board, to single gentlemen; location very accessible, and to gentlemen seeking good quarters and home comforts the opportunity is a good one. Apply at No. 226 West 21st-st., near 8th-av. Best of references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 37 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices.

Beautiful enameled Watches for Ladies.
Splendid enameled and diamond Watches for Ladies.
Richly engraved Watches for Ladies.
Fine gold lepine and detached lever Watches.
Gold English patent lever and duplex Watches.
Fine gold pocket Chronometers
Jules Jurgensen's Watches. T. F. Cooper's Watches.
Richly engraved case Watches for Gentlemen, and every style of gold and silver Watches made.
All Watches warranted to keep correct time; Watches exchanged.
Ladies' gold, cameo, pearl, carbuncle, mosaic and lava Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Pins and Rings.
Ladies' gold Guard Chains and Gastelaine Chains.
Gentlemen's gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Fob Keys and Seals, Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Finger Rings, with Stones; Seal Rings.
Plain gold rings; pure gold Wedding rings.
Gold Spectacles; gold Eye-glasses; gold Thimbles; gold Pens and Pencils.
Gold Lockets for Daguerreotypes or hair; gentlemen's Breast Pins.
Silver Spoons and Forks; silver Porte-monnaies and Pencil Cases.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, at sales-room and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second door from Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $25,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BIDHOP.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE.—The valuable plot of ground, consisting of Nos. 13 and 14 Pell-st. and No. 51 Bayard-st., having a front of over 50 feet on Pell-st. and 25 feet on Bayard-st., being 165 feet deep on the longest side and 74 feet on the shortest side, within 150 feet of the Bowery, and in a neighborhood that must rapidly improve. It is well situated for buildings for manufacturing purposes. Will be sold low and on easy terms. For particulars, inquire of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st., or of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 895 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 21st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT FOUR-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 42d-st., 3d house west of 6th av. Apply at JOHN CALVERT'S, No. 175 West 28th-st., near 8th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO LOTS OF ground 50x98.9, with the three story building 36x55, No. 37 East 32d-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 170 Eldridge-st., one door above Rivington. Inquire of J. M. SEAMAN, No. 25 Centre Market.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND four lots of ground, 15 minutes' walk from the ferry at Hoboken. The place is suitable for a private residence. $2,000 cash required to purchase the above. Apply at No. 336 Broadway, Room No. 14.
C. B. HOWES & CO.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF A VERY SUPERIOR house, No. 552 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, (new brown-stone block, near Flatbush-av.,) consisting of second floor and front basement; rooms large, handsoma and lofty, with gas; rent, to a small family, without children, very moderate. Apply on the premises, or by letter to H. T. B., office of *Daily Times*.

TO LET—A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 822 West 24th st., contains gas and water, is freshly painted; courtyard in front making it a desirable location for a moderately sized household. House 14 feet 8 inches wide. Rent $450. Apply to THOS. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 53 South-st.

TO LET—THE TWO BRICK DWELLING-houses Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers st., near Greenwich-st. Rent from now until 1st of May next—$450 each. Also, a small store No. 296 Greenwich-st. Rent $150. Inquire of J. MONEY PENNY, No. 183 Canal-st., near Hudson-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART AND FRONT basement of house No. 47 Market-st., near the church; with water and gas in the house; or the rooms will be let furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASANTly situated at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, commanding a fine view of the Bay and the surrounding scenery. Address W. S., Box No. 1,594 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND cellar of the store No. 118 William-st., 35x118 feet, will be arranged to suit, and leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 296 Sacket st., Brooklyn, complete with all the modern improvements, including gas, &c. Apply on the premises, or of O. F. OATMAN, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—MOST DESIRABLE SITUATION IN Broadway, 2d and 3d floors of No. 371 Broadway; for any business requiring fine show rooms and central situation, they cannot be surpassed. Apply in the store.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 44 Irving-place, with ranges, baths, gas fixtures, &c., &c.; the whole in complete order. Apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST., CORner of Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FLANLY, No. 1,062 Broadway, or at room No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewing privileges, with or without steam power. Apply to
BROMLEY & BOVEE, No. 52 Wall-st.

TO PIANO-FORTE CABINET-MAKERS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS, &c.—TO LET—Rooms in building No. 67 Crosby-st. The building is five stories high, 75 by 100, well lighted. One or more floors may be had together on a lease of three years. Apply on the premises. Steam if required.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

762 BROADWAY.—TO LET FOR THREE years, Inquire of H. A. KERR, No 746 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY, a country residence (garden attached preferred) for the Summer months and up to October. The house must be furnished, and rent moderate. Address, immediately, A. B. C. L., *Times* Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT 70 acres of land, all under cultivation, situated on Raritan Bay, Monmouth County, N. J., about 1½ hours' ride by steamboat from the City. The improvements consist of a good and substantial dwelling house, (nearly new,) a large and commodious barn and out houses; also a good variety of fruit trees on the premises. It is situated about 1 mile from the Bay, where every facility is to be had for boating and bathing. For healthy location and salubrity of climate, no place in the vicinity of New-York possesses equal advantages. For particulars, inquire of D. N. McALPIN, No. 305½ Broadway.

FARM AND ROMANTIC SUMMER RETREAT.—At Palensville, Green Co., N. Y., on the road to Mountain House, 10 miles from Catskill, 59 acres with good garden and orchard, and an excellent house containing 10 rooms, has been a tavern stand and boarding house for 25 years; water from a fine spring in the house. Good running and trout fishing, pure air, romantic scenery, and a chance to make a fortune. Price only $2,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 230 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of woodland. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable farm, high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I. containing 212 acres, of which 160 is tillable, and in a good state of cultivation, one mile from the harbor, and is not to be excelled for farming purposes. It can be purchased with or without the crops. For further particulars inquire at No. 162 Grand-st., corner of Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid farm of 120 acres, near Elizabeth, N. J., with stock and growing crops. Some money will be paid in the exchange. Also a farm of 65 acres in West Chester County. CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine st., in the basement.

WESTERN LANDS—FOR SALE OR EXchange for property in this City or Brooklyn, 4,000 acres in Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota; mostly timber, well located; will be sold in parcels to suit. Apply to LEMOTTE & WILBUR, No. 15 William st.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 145 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Book binders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—A. RANNEY has removed from No. 195 to No. 293 Broadway, where he is prepared to supply Agents and the Trade, as usual, with maps, books, charts, &c., on the very lowest terms. The only real Travelers' Depôt for guides, hand-books, maps, &c., in the City. Remember, A. RANNEY'S,
No. 293 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat on Van Wyke av., about 300 yards from the local depôt of Long Island Railroad, 200 yards from Jamaica Plankroad, three-quarters of a mile from Jamaica village, and about 7 miles from Peck-slip Ferry; consisting of 6 acres of land, under the highest state of cultivation, with a great variety of choice fruit, shrubbery, and shade; unsurpassed; house two story and attic, 40x40, with two wings, gardener's house, coach house, hennery, &c.; everything necessary for a country residence. Will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house and lot in New-York, as the owner is removing West. The garden is seeded down for the season. For particulars, apply to J. W. GOODWIN, No. 77 West 23d st., or P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRIGHTON—A FIRST class residence on the front terrace, 3 minutes' walk from the ferry. The house is two-story and attic, containing parlor, drawing and dining rooms, with conservatory on first floor, bedrooms on second floor, kitchen, laundry and servant's bedroom, with two cellars and store-room in basement, furnace, hot and cold water in kitchen, dumb waiter and speaking-tubes, built in a most substantial manner for the present owner about five years ago. There is one acre of ground attached, with stable and other out-houses, well and cistern. The place is well laid out with fruit trees and shrubbery, all in a state of high cultivation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st.

$7,000.—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, the cheapest in this State, located at Pelham Bridge, Westchester County, with a water front of 1,400 feet. The house is four years old, three stories high, with two story extension, four parlors on a floor. The cost of the house alone was $8,000; it is built in the best manner. There is a good barn and outhouses, with three acres of ground and abundance of fruit trees; $5,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to L. G. FOWLER, at Pelham Bridge, or to JACOB L. DODGE, No. 45 Grove-st., before 10 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE PROPerty in the village of Tarrytown. The house and lot of JOHN WILDEY, deceased; two-story frame house, with kitchen attached, filled in with brick, nearly new, in good order; situated on the Highland turnpike, in the centre of the village, and has a commanding view of the Hudson River and surrounding scenery. Apple and other fruit trees. Apply to HENRY L. HAIGHT or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown, or to CALEB WILDEY or ALEXANDER WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvel, in a very desirable and healthy location, 12 miles from the City Hall, and within five minutes' of the depôt. House contains parlor, dining-rooms, library, kitchen, pantries, 9 bedrooms, bath room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, and is well finished in every respect, and an acre of land, or more if desired, neatly improved. Good stable and carriage house. Apply to C. HIDNEY, at No. 374 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvel. Price $8,000.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from three to fifty acres; good house, abundant out buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ONE ACRE OF ground, in garden and lawn, with fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c., and very handsomely fenced; new frame house, with marble mantels, gas, hot and cold baths, range, &c., situated near the village of Jamaica, will be sold at a sacrifice and no cash required; is unincumbered, and in a first-class and perfectly healthy neighborhood. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE family leaving for Europe—12 acres of of land, abundance of fruits of the choicest kind, selected and planted by the owner; extensive views of the Hudson South and West; for retirement and health unsurpassed, fine spring, good schools and churches, at Claremont, near Sing Sing. Plans at the subscribers.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two story house, and from 6 to 30 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway, near Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The residence of the late ABRAHAM CODDINGTON, consisting of a good house and barn, with 9 acres of land, having new and substantial improvements, a good apple orchard, and a choice variety of other fruit. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,087 Broadway, or upon the premises.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE.—Great chances to buy, or will exchange in part, 100 acres, fronting on the Hudson, near Verplanck's Station, 20 acres at Yonkers, 6 acres at Tarrytown, 75 acres on main street of Somerville, N. J., with elegant mansion, 90 acres, with buildings, in Jamaica, L. I., and several others. ALVAH BEEBE, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar; size, 32x40; with outbuildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. Lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and abundance of grapes. For particulars apply to ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 181 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, POSSESSION immediately, a handsome country seat at New Rochelle; ten minutes' walk from depôt, or Long Island Sound; with 3 or more acres of land; well shaded with fruit and forest trees; house contains 10 rooms, with kitchen attached; a good garden, coach house, stables, &c. Apply to WM. P. KINNEY, No. 41 Exchange place, or to D. F. DAVIS, near the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.—A large furnished house, together with well-stocked garden, orchards, and extensive grounds, will be let for the Summer at $200. The place is situated in the village of Litchfield, Conn., and commands one of the finest views in that region. Reference is made to JAS. HOW, Esq., of Brooklyn, who occupied the place last year. Address E. C. GOODWIN, Esq., Litchfield, Conn.

TO LET—A HOUSE PLEASANTLY LOCATED, at Stamford, Conn., thirty miles from this City. Rent $250.
Stamford, located on the Sound, is a healthy town, convenient of access by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, eighteen trains running daily. For full particulars inquire of R. HOYT, Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st., or to Mr. SCOFFIELD, near the Stamford Depôt.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Meuran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20 by 43; a stable, &c.; and 33 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway, and Neversink. For terms, apply to
JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 1¾ miles below Yonkers, with 4 to 5 acres of ground. The house is large and new, built by the owner, finely sheltered on the north, and surrounded by shade-trees, with suitable out buildings for a gentleman's residence. Inquire of J. ODELL, on the premises, or No. 6 Chauncey Court.

TO LET—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS, A NEW MODern-built house, furnished, lighted with gas, containing 10 rooms, with garden planted, and well supplied with fruit, in the most eligible part of Elizabeth, N. J., 3 minutes' walk from depôt, whence hourly cars to New-York. Address JAMES R. MEEKER, New-Jersey.

TO LET—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, A fine residence at Sing Sing, overlooking the Hudson, formerly occupied by Jas. Lockwood; very desirable for a Summer residence; fruit and shade trees in great abundance. For particulars, inquire of J. T. COLLYER, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LONG BRANCH, N. J., cottage, containing 12 rooms, piazza two stories on three sides, 5 acres of land, ice house filled, stable, good garden and good water, bounded in front by the ocean, adjoining Howland's Hotel. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT GLEN COVE STEAMBOAT LANDing, situated on the bay, two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, gardens lawns and bath houses attached. Inquire of WM. M. WICKS, Andenture, No. 35 John-st., corner Nassau, between 10 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble country seat between McComb's Dam and Highbridge, on the highest bank of the river. Inquire of W. TOOLE, No. 55 Exchange-place, or J. W. DEVOE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 2 or 3¾ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store.) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tuck and Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 536 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. P. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., N. Y. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Circulars forwarded by application as above.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES R. NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 191 to No. 276 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call.
JAMES H. NOE,
No. 276 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WM. IRVING & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCtion, on FRIDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 10th st., near 6th-av., the superb furniture of the above house, viz.:

PARLORS—Superb Wilton carpets, magnificent suites of rosewood furniture, richly and elaborately covered in crimson and gold satin damask, consisting of sofas, étagères, arm, Voltaire, Prudue and parlor chairs; solid rosewood centre tables; beautifully carved rosewood étagères, with mirror backs; rosewood seven octave piano-forte, made by Chickering; rich figured velvet embossed window curtains, lined with satin; rich carved gilt cornices, lace window curtains and shades, large French-plate gilt frame pier glasses, with marble slabs and bronzes; ormolu bronze clocks, rich gas brackets, ormolu chandeliers, marble pedestals and figures, spring-seat frame chairs.

DINING-ROOM—Superb rosewood sideboard, mahogany extension dining tables, with case; arm and parlor chairs, side tables, velvet tapestry carpets, rich figured brocatel window curtains, lined with satin, gilt cornices; lace window curtains, elegant pier glasses, with richand brackets; oil paintings, massive silver-plated table, china-plated ware, rich China dinner service, cutlery, and rich costly glassware, &c.

BEDROOMS—Velvet tapestry carpets, magnificent solid rosewood French bedsteads, spring mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, se retaries chairs, lounges, rosewood marble-top cabinets, fine-frame spring chairs, window curtains and shades, stair carpets, stair rods, &c.

BILLIARD ROOM—Billiard table, balls, cues, chandeliers, chairs, &c.

HALL—Rosewood hat stand, bronze chandeliers, hall chairs, oil cloths, mats, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture. For particulars, see catalogues, which can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 9½ o'clock, on the premises No. 162 West 21st-st., west of 6th-av., consisting of a very large variety of first-class rosewood and mahogany furniture, and house-furnishing articles of every description, the sale of which will be peremptory, rain or shine; consisting of rich velvet, royal Wilton and ingrain carpets, double suite rosewood parlor furniture, two sofas, arm, parlor, reception chairs, &c., covered in crimson satin, elegantly carved; one full suite, eight pieces, in satin brocade; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, Chickering maker; almost new, a beautiful instrument; oil gilt rosewood Gothic étagère, with marble tops; rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables, with marble tops; rosewood what-nots, solid rosewood reception and easy chairs, in three-color brocade; silk and lace curtains, large mantel pier mirrors, with a number of valuable China vases, marble groups—The Feast of Sarchus, Paul and Virginia, Painting and Music, &c., with other elegant parlor ornaments, ormolu clocks, chandeliers, &c., a number of choice and valuable paintings, richly mounted; rosewood bedsteads, marble top bureaus, washstands, Cheval glasses, wardrobes, China table sets, oval mirrors, lounges, sofas in rosewood and mahogany, French chairs, superior hair mattresses, beds and bedding, rich carved oak extension table, with the usual variety of dining-room furniture, embracing a large quantity of silver ware cut glass, rich China, ivory and other crockery; also, all the chamber and basement furniture, oil cloths, decorative marble hall stand, hall chairs. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock precisely. Catalogues at house.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 29, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 146 West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs., all the contents of the house, embracing a large variety and good assortment of first class rosewood and mahogany parlor, library, chamber and dining room furniture of every description. Sale positive and peremptory, and no postponement. Terms—Cash in City funds, and a cash deposit required of every purchaser at the time of sale to insure the prompt delivery of the goods.

In the basement are solid mahogany extension table, 14 feet; mahogany carved buffet and chairs to match, sofa, side table, &c., together with a large and elegant assortment of China, dinner and tea sets; ivory cutlery, rich cut glass and Bohemian ware, silver tea and breakfast sets, castors, salvers, spoons, forks, cups, &c.

In the Parlors, are English tapestry carpets and rugs, bronze gas fixtures embroidered lace curtains, solid rosewood centre and pier tables, marble and painted mantel mirrors; solid rosewood étageres, plate glass mirrored ends and back; two solid rosewood suites in crimson and maroon brocatel, reception and easy chairs, rosewood bookcase and secretary; one of Nunns & Clark's superior carved rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes.

In the Chambers, are carved and plain rosewood and mahogany bureaus, French bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, rockers, pure curled hair mattresses and fine bedding engravings, &c., altogether making a fine assortment of first class goods in first rate order. Descriptive Catalogues on the morning of sale, at the house only.

F. NAEH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEhold Furniture: velvet carpets; French plate mirrors; oil paintings; solid silver ware; articles of vertu, &c. FRIDAY, May 29, at the residence in West 14th-st., near 8th-av., will be sold the entire elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of costly velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, rosewood parlor suites, magnificent carved frames, covered in satin and silk plush; solid rosewood center and side tables; rosewood étageres with rich plate glass doors and back; oil paintings; French plate mirrors; superior rosewood piano forte with solid pearl keys; silk and satin brocade window curtains, with heavy lace do.; elegant rosewood secretary book-case; together with all the dining-room and chamber furniture; cut glass, China ware, &c.; rich silverware, 8-day marble table, clocks solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, carpets, rosewood bedsteads, &c. Sale positive.

WM. H. KNOX, Auctioneer. Sales-room, No. 79 Nassau-st.

WM. H. KNOX WILL SELL THIS DAY, FRIDAY, May 29th, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction room, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, comprising in part, sofas, sofa beds, lounges and lounge beds, mahogany tête-à-têtes, mahogany marble top dress bureaus and washstands, common bureaus, mahogany spring seat chairs, cane do., cane, rush, rosewood and mahogany cane and card tables, black walnut and oak extension tables, black walnut tea and dining tables, fancy and loo tables, hair mattresses and palliasses, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, Voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany rockers of all kinds, in short, every article of furniture necessary for housekeeping. A good chance for those in want of first class furniture. Also 3 splendid chandeliers; also 1000 boxes of very fine claret wine, 500 cases Otard brandy, &c., &c.
Sale positive; and goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Deposits

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France, Holland, Portugal, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

OFFICE NO. 49 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
$10,000,000.
MORTGAGE BONDS CONVERTIBLE.
$3,500,000 FOR CONSTRUCTION. $6,500,000 FOR REDEMPTION OF FUNDED DEBT.

Date, January 1, 1857. Principal payable January 1, 1887.

Interest at seven per cent, payable July 1 and January 1.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

To provide means for the immediate completion and full equipment of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad of 466 miles, as well as to make timely provision for the redemption of the Funded Debt of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies respectively, maturing at different periods between Sept 1, 1864, and July 1, 1 74, the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, into which those three Companies were legally merged by consolidation August 1, 1856, has authorized the issue of TEN THOUSAND BONDS, of which 3,500 of $1,000 each are known as Construction Bonds, and 6,500 of $1,000 each are known as Redemption Bonds, and are of the tenor above stated.

These Bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE IN TRUST to JOHN FERGUSON and THOMAS E. WALKER of New-York, covering the Company's Road of 466 miles, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, with all its Depot grounds, appurtenances and franchises, embracing the Railroad Bridge over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh, and Depot grounds at great value in the Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Chicago, Fort Wayne and at other points.

The Mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund.

The Redemption Bonds will remain under the control of the Trustees, and be issued only from time to time, as they can be exchanged for, or are required to be sold to redeem the outstanding Bonds of the three Companies consolidated, and the privilege of such exchange to be extended to holders of those Bonds, and their attention is especially invited to the advantages that will result alike to the Consolidated Company and themselves by such exchange.

The Construction Bonds are offered for sale to provide means to finish the Road between Plymouth and Chicago, 33 miles, and to ballast it and equip and furnish it with a full stock of Rolling Machinery, Service Houses, Shops, Station-Houses, &c., the estimates for all of which are nearly $3,000,000.

The Capital Stock of the Company is fixed at...$16,000,000
The present cost of the Road is about.....13,000,000
The paid Capital is nearly.....6,000,000
The Funded debt secured on the Road is.....6,639,000

The earnings of the Road, mainly from local traffic, since the consolidation, from the 1st of August, 1856, to the 1st of May, 9 months, have been over $1,370,000. The net earnings for that time are at a rate of over 7 per cent on the entire cost of the Road. They are the earnings of an unfinished and but partially ballasted and equipped road

The earnings for 1857 are estimated at $3,000,000.

The Road is operated for 283 miles, from Pittsburg to Plymouth, Indiana, where its business passes to and from Chicago over another more circuitous route of different gauge.

The 33 miles between Plymouth and Chicago are in progress of construction, and far advanced toward completion. Four thousand tons of American iron are purchased, 40 miles of track can be laid this season, and the whole work completed to Chicago within twelve months; after which the earnings will increase, as is believed, with the development of the business of the road, to a permanent income of $4,000,000 per annum.

The guaranties of this result are believed to exist in these facts:

1. The road has immense resources for local traffic in passengers and freights. It connects by the shortest line Pittsburg and Chicago, and passes through 34 counties and 15 county towns, (including the terminal,) the valuation of whose property for taxable purposes in 1856 exceeded $150,000,000—the counties embracing some of those the best developed and most productive in Ohio and Indiana, and the towns being among the most important centres of trade between Pittsburg and Chicago.

2. The road has over 15 lateral railway connections, bringing it in communication with the whole Western Railroad system—these connections conferring marked advantages to the road as a route over various and large portions of the line from Chicago to Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, and from Pittsburg to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c. A reference to a map will more fully illustrate this point.

3. The Road is a single line, without branches, and the longest CONTINUOUS Railroad in the United States, and for its whole length of 468 miles, partly of a great central route, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, of 318 miles from Philadelphia to Chicago, and of 906 miles from New-York to Chicago, via Philadelphia and on completion of the Allentown Road in Pennsylvania, of 785 miles only from New-York to Chicago, thus saving from 52 to 72 miles in distance *viâ* Philadelphia, and from 78 to 98 miles *viâ* Allentown, as compared with the great routes through New-York—making also the shortest route, of 798 miles *viâ* Harrisburg, between Baltimore and Chicago. In alignment and grades the entire line from Chicago to Philadelphia has marked advantages, no grades existing between Chicago and Philadelphia, going East, over 53 feet per mile. Between Pittsburg and Chicago no grades except exceeding 47 feet per mile, and for 335 miles there are no grades over 20 feet, and for 200 miles no more than that distance; the route is practically a straight line. The Road, therefore, must become one of the most important, if not the most important, PERMANENT avenues of American commerce, and its traffic will be limited only by its capacity.

4. The Road will be completed at a low cost, as compared with other leading through lines, and has corresponding advantages in grade, alignment, &c., for safe, speedy and economical operation, and easy and cheap maintenance.

A full Exhibit of the history, condition and prospects of this Road, with copies of the Bonds, Mortgages, Articles of Consolidation, &c., has been prepared and will be furnished for the information of parties desiring to invest in the Bonds.

The Company solicits a full investigation of the merits of this loan. It is offered as one in every respect worthy the attention of capitalists, and applications are now invited for the Construction Bonds, $450,000 of which have already been sold.

A subscription for $1,600,000 of the Construction Bonds, conditional on that amount being taken, with the option to subscribers of taking $2,900,000 at the same rate, is open at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., (3d floor,) where all needful information will be furnished.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

Office of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, May, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, held at the office of the Company this day, after hearing the analysis of the Baker Island Guano, by A. A. Hays, of Boston, and two other eminent chemists, read, which proved highly satisfactory, it was resolved that the following notice be published:

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers and to the holders of scrip stock of this Company, that they are required to pay the balance of the second instalment, or forfeit their stock, within thirty days from this date. By order of the trustees,

JAMES T. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

A Committee of five of the trustees was appointed to hire laborers and station them at the island, and to purchase and ship all necessary buoys, anchors, chains for moorings, and all other necessary implements to ship the guano therefrom.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND BELOIT RAILROAD COMPANY—MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due on the 1st day of June next, on the Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad, also the Interest Coupons due at the same time, on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York. A. O. BABCOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE ONTARIO AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR ONE MILLION dollars of the Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the eighth installment of five per cent, thereon will be payable to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank, on the 1st day of June next. By order of the Board. E. D. SAXTON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ADNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OGDEN, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next, from 4 to 9 o'clock A. M. Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 11th of June, both inclusive.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

LONG DOCK COMPANY.—NOTICE.—THE semi-annual interest on the capital stock of the Long Dock Company, of New Jersey, will be paid at the Transfer office of the New York and Erie R. R. Co., No. 45 Wall-st., on and after the first day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. NATHANIEL MARSH,
New York, May 25, 1857. Treasurer.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY GEO. F. SISTARE,
No. 61 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 3, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 30th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an instalment of $30 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such instalments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 30th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the instalment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 6th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000 from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 15th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25 h of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to each as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent, per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenevers shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but cer ainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INcreased to $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the Bank, in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be entered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the 30th inst. 30th day of July, both inclusive.

W. F. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAS ESTABlished an Office in this City at No. 37 William-st., 3d floor, for the transfer of their Stock and the transaction of financial business. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Transfer Books. Stockholders resident in New-York, and other persons interested, can obtain a recent full exhibit of the Company's affairs, on application at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, June 8, 1857, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the office of the Company, 385 st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Also, for three inspectors for the ensuing year, at the same time and place. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Sec'y and Treasurer.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—ANY PERSON OR PERSONS ARE cautioned against negotiating a draft for the sum of seventy-six dollars and nineteen cents, payable on the 8th of June, and drawn by BURGEN, WALTER, BERGER & CO., in Gretzenbruck, France, on ALBERT BERGER, & CO., New-York—accepted by them and indorsed by ALCYEE SCHNEREE, the said note having been stolen from the indorser.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD.—The Coupons due 1st June on the Eastern Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, May 23, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. until the first day of June. By order.

GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY 12, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst to the 1st prox. By order of the Board,

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have, this day, declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, payable on and after Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

BANK NOTICES.

REMOVAL.—THE ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK has removed from 3d-av. to corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., under the New-York County Bank.

TRUSTEES.

Ex-Mayor W. F. Havemeyer, Alex W. Bradford,
Washington Smith, Thomas Christie,
Dexter Fairbanks, John Pollock,
Thos Cummings, Jr., Wm. H. Platt,
Peter Y. Cutler, B. H. Van Anken,
Samuel Perry, E. S. Brown,
Wm. Good, Thomas S. Negus,
John Sparks, James B. Keeler,
WILLIAM A. KEELER,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAS. R. KEELER, Vice President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d av., corner 29th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Forgers! forgery! Beware,
Of rogues who counterfeits prepare;
For LYONS' Powder and his Pills,
That lurks in chambers, rats in mills,
Indubitably slay.
By scoundrels, envious of his fame,
Have counterfeited been, in name.

LYON CANNOT BE ANSWERABLE FOR the consequences of using the poisonous nostrums got up in imitation of his harmless MAGNETIC POWDERS for destroying insects, and his MAGNETIC PILLS for exterminating rats and mice. Look at the signature, E. LYON, Depot No. 424 Broadway.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 233 Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFfairs OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$214,106 11	
For Interest and Annuities	21,714 54	$235,822 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$86,000 00	
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	2,826 72	
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	5,433 02	
Paid commissions to agents	6,547 08	
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage	6,061 41	
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c.	15,231 93	$82,100 16
Net increase for the quarter		$153,633 49
Add—		
Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857	3,748,760 30	
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857	$3,902,393 79	
Policies issued during the quarter	521	
Policies in force May 1, 1858	10,166	
Of which 9,195 are for the whole life.		
Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance		$3,882 10

I have examined the above returns and find them correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
May 15, 1857.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William B. Coe,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abrah. Bininger,	C. J. Steadman,
Robt H. McCurdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cep's H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam E. Sprouls,	L. Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart.	W. S. Brown,
W. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ARDATT. Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Richard R. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John K. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Gardner,	Daniel Richards,	C. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
E. E. Lebens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. & Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. E. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 81 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.
Edward Wood,	L. P. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willetts,	D. Cromwell, Jr
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell
E. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. H. Butler.
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbate,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, May 26, 1857.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz:

James W. Otis,	Charles Williams,	W. Blackstone,
Thos Tileston,	Chas. Whitewright,	Wm. S Wetmore,
R. M. Blatchford,	Cornelius McCoun,	Josh. J. Henry.
Caleb Swan,	David B Keeler	Drake Mills,
Thos. W. Gale,	Moses H Grinnell,	Josiah Lane,
Jesse Thorne,	Andrew Foster,	Aeton Civill,
Dan B. Fearing,	Samuel J Beals.	John Auchincloss.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, good will and lease of a Billiard-table finishing store of twenty years' standing, for sale. This is an opportunity seldom to be met with, and to one with moderate capital is an excellent chance to increase or get a well-established trade, both foreign and domestic

Also, twenty looms in good order for weaving hair-seating, and a complete set of machinery for manufacturing curled hair if required. Apply to

SAMUEL ROSS, No. 133 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

HOTEL BUSINESS.—A LARGE AND SPAcious hotel, situated in a thriving business place in the interior of this State, is now offered to lease and the furniture for sale on very accommodating terms A suitable man, with $6,000 or $4,000 capital, will find this an opportunity for realizing a sure and speedy fortune, such as seldom offers. Satisfactory reasons for selling will be given For terms and particulars, address A. B. C., Box No. 447 Post-office.

EAGLE GLASS WORKS FOR SALE.—FOR sale at a bargain this extensive and popular manufactory, situated at Port Elizabeth, N. J., embracing about five acres of land, including two factories, warehouse, storehouse, tenant houses and all the necessary fixtures required for the immediate occupation and manufacture of glassware. Inquire of S. TOWNSEND & SON, No. 28 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID CLOTHING HOUSE, West st., doing large cash business, $600; chance for bargain; also, splendid old-established millinery establishment, near New York, doing large and prosperous trade, $3,600; also, elegant port-e-house, 19th st., $350; also, splendid little grocery store, 11th-st., doing fine cash business; grand chance; sold this day. Apply No. 334 Broadway, room No. 11.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 3 inch plank, ladders poles, derricks, bricks, ropes, brick buckets 9 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. COELIES, No. 27 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN AS A Partner in a respectable and paying business. Moderate capital and considerable character required. Call at No. 81 Duane-st., from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M.

YACHT IRENE FOR SALE OR CHARTER—About 150 tons, sloop-rigged, and in perfect order. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary of N. Y. Yacht Club, No. 4 Fiue-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES'
SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME.
THE BEST FERTILIZERS KNOWN.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED.....$50 per ton.
MAPES' POTASH PHOSPHATE.....$35 per ton.
Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizers.....$40 per ton.
In sacks of 160 lbs. each.

FRED. MCREADY,
No. 143 Fulton-st., New York.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price $45 per ton For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dialytras, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of P. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 7 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogues on application.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERb pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs, (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1855, pages 90 and 195.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salerooms Nos. 738 and 738 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk-heads, and, to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, Jan 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday Jan 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 3 221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and, Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton, (these stations are the first of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 10, and be succeeded by the ARGO, June 24, and JASON, July 1.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston Wednesday, May 20
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 27
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 3
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 17
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINNE, Commander, will leave Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the engines would be free from them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, May 29.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 406, 430, 144, 302, 424, 391, 437, 551, 644, 623, 649, 648, 1638, 546, 553, 178, 40, 651, 614, 17:, 278, 567, 6 1 to 70:, 703, 705, 708, 70:, 710.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 2760, 2766, 783, 3092, 3064, 3046, 616, 631, 3184, 3186, 2655.

UNITED STATES COURT—THURSDAY, MAY 28.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

At the sitting of the Court, this morning, the four sailors, John Smith, John Nedz, John Brown and John De Costa, against whom the Jury yesterday brought in a verdict of manslaughter, for killing Capt. Lawson, of the brig *General Pierce*, were put on trial under a second indictment, charging them with the murder of Charles Groves, a colored man, cook of the said vessel. The first count charges John Smith with stabbing Groves, and the other prisoners with aiding and abetting; the next count charges them all with striking the blow, and throwing him into the sea. Four jurors were sworn, when the panel being exhausted, the case was adjourned to Friday, at 10 o'clock, by which time the Marshal was directed to have a new panel summoned.

TRIAL FOR MURDER AND ACQUITTAL.

Charles Stephens was put on trial for the murder of a boy named Ross, on board the ship *Mary E. Baulch*.

The following Jury were impannaled;

Wm. H. Bush, Robert Campbell, Patrick Lynch, H. G. Marquand, John F. Craddock, Denison B. Wood, James Thomas, Joseph N. Dick, James Campbell, James H. Bush, H. J. Bartholf, Edw. B. Buckley.

A seaman, named *Alexander*, was called as a witness, and said: I am a sailmaker; I was on board the ship *Mary E. Baulch*, on her voyage from New-Orleans to Liverpool; Stephens was second mate of her; a boy named Ross was one of the crew; I saw him when we were about five days ont from the Balize; saw him on the forecastle head about five o'clock P. M; I was coming from the galley with my tea in a tin-pot; the vessel was a very long vessel, of about two thousand tons; I don't know what her cargo was; I was about three fathom from Ross; it was a bright day and a light breeze; the vessel was going by the wind; we were ordered by the second mate to go to supper at half-past five; that order had been given; I was the only one on deck except the man at the wheel, named John Watts; Ross had a broom in his hand; he was a boy about eighteen years old—a thin boy—the second mate was near him, and I heard him say "You G—d d—d son of a b—h, I'll knock you down," and he then struck him on the head with an iron marlinspike and knocked him down, and then kicked him; I was standing with one foot in the house and one out; I saw it distinctly; he struck him but once; he fell at once; I heard Ross say nothing, but he squirmed, like, on the deck, and then the prisoner kicked him in the stomach; I then went in and took my tea; when I came out again I could not see Ross; never saw him after; the prisoner came to the fore castle door and asked for Ross; he was answered that he was not there; he said he was looking for him; we all turned out to look for him; the second mate went round on the starboard side and came back on the port side with a dark lantern; I heard him say nothing; it was his watch; he was singing out for the boy under the forecastle head; he called him by name, but I can't say what names he gave him; the search lasted about an hour; did not search for him except on deck; there was no place where he could go but there; it was dark when the prisoner came asking for the boy; the sun was up when I went into the forecastle piece, and it was twenty minutes or half an hour after when Stephens came to ask for Ross; we had the decks to clean up after we were ordered to go to supper; I had sore feet and stayed on deck repairing my feet after the rest had gone to supper; could not say how long it took; then I went to get my pot, and got my tea and went into the house; it was then just dusk; we were there twenty minutes or half an hour; Ross was in prisoner's watch; I went into the forecastle about 6 o'clock; we were ordered to go to supper at half past five; I was fixing my foot; I can't say how long it took; I stayed on deck a few minutes after I had done with my foot; I can't say how long; I can't say what makes me think it was about six; the sun was not up then; all hands went to tea at once; it was all hands on deck that day, to clear up the ship I believe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer—I don't know of any difficulty between Stephens and Ross before; I did not tell the Captain when we were searching for Ross about the knocking down; I told the chief mate about it three days before we got to Liverpool; I did not swear before the Commissioners that I never told any one; it was more than a month before I told any one; I did not tell of it because I was afraid of my life; was afraid the second mate would kill me; I was not in his watch; Ross was not robbed before this; he never charged me with it; I did not talk about the knocking down with Watts; Watts was at the wheel; he was to be relieved at six; it was before six that I saw the boy knocked down; I did not see the carpenter and the second mate go in to supper; I made this complaint at Liverpool; I did not run away; I was kept by the American Consul; I have been ten months in the Tombs; Watts has been there too; I have met him every day, but have never exchanged a word with him about it.

Recommitted—I was afraid of my life after I saw the boy knocked; have no feeling against Stephens; he always treated me well; I told the first policeman I saw in Liverpool about it; he came next morning and took me before the consul; Watts and I did not board together at Liverpool; a slung shot was not taken from me.

John M. Watts sworn—I was on board the ship; Stephens was second mate; Ross was on board; he was a slight boy; I was in the mate's watch, and was at the wheel from four to six P. M.; I think she was twelve hundred tons about; I did not hear the order given to go to tea; the men went to tea about twenty minutes past five o'clock; the Captain and the mate were at tea below; I saw no one on deck until I went to the side to spit, then I saw Stephens and Ross forward; there was not much breeze and I could let go of the wheel; I saw them on the port side of the vessel; I could see right along the gangway; it was perfectly light; the ship was on the starboard tack; I saw the second mate lift the boy by the collar from the deck and put him on the rail, and then take him by the legs and throw him over the side; I looked over the stern; the wheel is five to seven feet from the stern, I saw the second mate looking over the quarter at him; I saw the boy in the water; he had a red flannel shirt on; no one else had such a one on that day; he said nothing to me nor I to him; he looked at me and looked very pale; I did not see the mate strike the boy; the sails were not low enough to cut off my view forward; I said nothing to the mate nor the Captain when he came up; I knew it would be no use, I could only get my head broke; a search was made for the boy afterwards; I went to my tea after I left the wheel; I heard no noise at the time forward; I did not say anything about it while the search was going on; I never had any difficulty with Stephens; when at the wheel I could not see the place where the boy lay; I went back to the wheel immediately after I spit; the ship was going about five or six knots; the search was after six, about half-past six; it was about dusk; it was being made when I came up; after I saw the prisoner throw the boy over he came aft; he ran part of the way as far as I could see; he got up on a spar and looked over before he came to me, and then he came to the quarter and looked over.

Cross-examined—I saw the boy thrown over about half an hour before I was relieved; I did not cry to the mate not to throw the man overboard; I did not cry "A man overboard;" I was afraid of the Captain and the mate; I did not tell any one about what I saw; I have been in prison ten months; no one in the prison ever heard me say anything about it; I said yesterday to the prisoner in the prison, when the prisoner's counsel was there: "You son of a b—h I would like to have you where I could lay my hand on you;" before this, in the prison one day after church, he said I was one that was swearing his life away, and I said, "You G—d d—d Dutch son of a b—h, I would if I could;" I spoke before I thought; I never had any other difficulty with Stephens.

The defence then called as a witness

Augustus Wilson—I was carpenter on board the ship; I saw the boy about five minutes before six that day, just as I was going to my supper; I asked him why he did not go to supper, and he said he had no pot; I told him he had better look for it; I then went in to supper; Stephens went in with me; I heard the bell ring for six when we were at supper, when Watts was relieved; we were there some ten minutes after, it was about the 14th of April, the day the boy was searched for; I did not know he was searched for till about half past seven, when a boy came to my room and asked if Ross was with me; Ross was a Swede and so am I.

Cross-examined—The men were ordered to supper about half past five; I was in my room picking up my tools; Stephens was walking on the poop then; I was in my room then about fifteen minutes, and when I came ont Stephens was still aft and the boy sitting on the deck; we were at supper about fifteen minutes; I did not see Alexander on deck then; I can't tell which came ont from tea first, Stephens or I.

The counsel for the prisoner said they did not desire to address the Jury, and the case was accordingly submitted to them under the charge of the Judge, and they rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their seats.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

NOTICE—In consequence of Judge ROOSEVELT being engaged in the General Term, the Special Term will be adjourned till Monday, June 8.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Alexander McKenzie vs. *John Farrell et. al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs to defendant, to abide event.

Clark B. Wheeler vs. *Wm. Lake et al.*—Motion for new trial denied.

Patrick Gilvey vs. *Michael Harris.*—The Court finds for the plaintiff, and assesses his damage at $1; each party pay his own costs.

Andrew E. Tuttle vs *Robert T. Wild et al.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied.

Isaac P. Williams et al. vs. *George Cornelius et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

Frederick Wimants vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff brings this suit in consequence of injuries received by defects in the sidewalk in front of No. 6 Division-street. He was thrown down and his leg broken, for which he claimed $5,000 damages. The Jury gave him $1,500.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM,

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

Peter Mulvey, &c. vs. *H. Henriques.*—Judgment dismissed, with $10 costs.

Henry Tucking vs. *G. A. Sammant.*—Motion to vacate order dismissing complaint, granted.

Albert G. Thorp vs. *Henry E. Mundy.*—Motion granted.

Jonathan Thorne vs. *James Ainslie.*—Motion to open and set aside default, granted, and referred to Thomas H. Rodman, Esq.

Alexander Austin vs. *Boltis M. Segee.*—Motion to set aside inquest granted.

M. A. Allen vs. *George Boyd.*—Referred to Moses B. Maclay, Esq.

Amusements.

NEW-YORK MUSIC ASSOCIATION.—This young society gives its fourth and last soiree to-night, at Dodworth's Saloon. Miss SIMON, Mrs. CRENEY, Mr. HENRY APPY, Mr. W. A. KING, Mr. BERTI, Mr. ESEN, Mr. JOHNSON and Dr. GUILMETTE assist.

READINGS FROM MOORE.—Miss THERESE ESMONDE gives another of her pleasant readings with this poet to-night.

A Card.

The lady who lost a valuable parcel overboard from the Fulton Ferry boat, yesterday morning, desires to express her most cordial thanks to those gentlemen through whose generous assistance she recovered it safely. To one of them she would say, that he has made all English gentlemen chivalric in her eyes, however careless she may have made American ladies in his.

Police Intelligence.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.—Michael Quilk, an Irish carman, residing at No. 92 James-street, was committed to prison Wednesday morning by Justice CONNOLLY, for an assault with an axe upon Mathew Farrell, also an occupant of No. 92 James street. Quilk, it appears, began an assault upon his wife, and was carrying matters to such an extreme that Farrell felt it his duty to interfere. Quilk ran into a back room, and seizing an axe returned and struck Farrell a heavy blow on the head with the blunt end of the weapon. Farrell fell insensible to the floor. He was soon afterwards removed to the New York Hospital, where he lies in a very critical condition.

FOUND IN THE STREET.—A man was found on the corner of Essex and Grand streets Tuesday evening. He had two severe wounds on the head, which might possibly have been caused by a fall but more likely by blows with some blunt instrument. Officer Donnelly took him to the Tenth Ward Station-House, where his injuries were dressed by Dr. Thomas D. Andrews. He was conveyed home next morning, being still partially insensible from the effects of the hurt.

FIRE IN DEY-STREET.—A fire broke out about 10 Wednesday night in the hat and cap store of PANE & FISHER, No. 26 Dey-street; about $1,100 damage was done. The fire originated on an upper floor. Some damage was done to the stock in the store of Messrs. MEADE & STOWELL, boot dealers, who occupied the lower floor. The building was damaged to the extent of about $300. The loss is covered by insurance.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

G. R. WOONWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple And efficient gas machine,

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, founderies, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages.

Details will be furnished By applying in person or by letter To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOONWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases. Office No. 828 Broadway. Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 Broadway,

Have now on hand a full assortment of gentlemen's Summer Hats, viz.: Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers—lighter and more beautiful than they have ever before made, Beaver Cassimeres, extra fine and very light, French Felts of various qualities, styles and colors, Straw Hats of entirely new styles; to which, with their usual assortment of Moleskin Hats and Summer Caps, they invite the attention of the public.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

G. R. WOONWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple And efficient gas machine,

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, founderies, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages.

Details will be furnished By applying in person or by letter To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOONWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases. Office No. 828 Broadway. Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 Broadway,

Have now on hand a full assortment of gentlemen's Summer Hats, viz.: Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers—lighter and more beautiful than they have ever before made, Beaver Cassimeres, extra fine and very light, French Felts of various qualities, styles and colors, Straw Hats of entirely new styles; to which, with their usual assortment of Moleskin Hats and Summer Caps, they invite the attention of the public.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

G. R. WOONWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple And efficient gas machine,

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, founderies, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages.

Details will be furnished By applying in person or by letter To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOONWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases. Office No. 828 Broadway. Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 Broadway,

Have now on hand a full assortment of gentlemen's Summer Hats, viz.: Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers—lighter and more beautiful than they have ever before made, Beaver Cassimeres, extra fine and very light, French Felts of various qualities, styles and colors, Straw Hats of entirely new styles; to which, with their usual assortment of Moleskin Hats and Summer Caps, they invite the attention of the public.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

G. R. WOONWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple And efficient gas machine,

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, founderies, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages.

Details will be furnished By applying in person or by letter To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOONWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases. Office No. 828 Broadway. Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 Broadway,

Have now on hand a full assortment of gentlemen's Summer Hats, viz.: Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers—lighter and more beautiful than they have ever before made, Beaver Cassimeres, extra fine and very light, French Felts of various qualities, styles and colors, Straw Hats of entirely new styles; to which, with their usual assortment of Moleskin Hats and Summer Caps, they invite the attention of the public.

[Advertisement.]

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

I shall reduce the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps after the 1st of July next to $5 per dozen for the quart, and $2 50 for the pint bottles, and make a large deduction from these prices to the wholesale dealers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Proprietor, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The Wild Knight," "The French Spy," and "Salamagundi," are all three to be repeated to-night, at "PURDY'S National Theatre," for the accommodation of those that were unable to gain admittance to the house on Monday evening last, when the same bill was performed. Apply early for your places, to-night.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The nervous headaches, fainting fits, local pains, sudden chills, nausea, and despondency to which the feebler sex are sometimes subject from peculiar causes, cease under the action of these pills upon the secretive organs. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Summer Under-Garments, of every size and description, in cotton, gauze, merino, silk and Lisle thread. Twilled jean and linen drawers, custom-made shirts, of the best quality, all sizes, at McLAUGHLIN'S wholesale and retail shirt and furnishing store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 28.

$3,000	N. Car. State 6s.	91	300	Erie R. R	b60 35
1,000	Cal. State 7s. '70.	60½	300	do	34½
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	85½	300	do	b60 34½
500	N Y. Cent. R. 7s.	100½	258	do	34½
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 2d m.	60	100	do	34½
1,000	do	59¾	50	do	b30 34½
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	77	50	do	b15 34½
5,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	72	100	do	s30 34½
2,000	Ill Cent R.R. Bds	99½	100	do	b30 34½
2,000	Chic. & R'k I. Bds	97	200	do	b60 34½
2,000	Gal. & Ch. 2d M. bs	78½	200	do	s30 34½
23	Bank of Commerce.	107¾	100	do	s15 34½
140	Ocean Bank	97	100	do	s30 34½
82	Am. Ex Bk. Scrip.	110	100	Harlem RR	13
100	Canton Co	19½	20	M.S.& N. Ind. R.R.	61
300	Nic. Transit Co	6	15	do	60¾
25	do	6¾	100	do	b10 60¾
100	do	6¾	100	do	b30 60¾
300	Cumb Coal Co. opg	18¾	100	do	s45 60
100	do	b30 18¾	100	do	s10 60¾
400	do	b30 18¾	20	Mich. Central R. R	94½
300	do	18¾	5	M. S. & N. I. R. S.	89¾
40	Penn. Coal Co	98¾	300	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s10 139
10	New-Jersey R. R	125	100	do	c 139
155	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	123	100	do	s60 138
100	do	b60 123	100	do	139½
100	N. Y. Central R.R.	85¾	100	do	139¾
148	do	85¾	100	do	s15 139¾
500	do	b60 85¾	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	45
10	do	85¾	1000	do	s60 44½
100	do	85¾	100	do	b30 45
300	do	s60 85	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	b90 97½
150	do	b60 85¾	100	do	opg 96
200	do	b30 85¾	50	do	opg 95½
50	do	b15 85¾	200	do	opg 96
300	do	s30 85	11	do	94¾
100	do	s10 85¼	100	Cleve & Tol. R.	s10 64
350	do	85¾	550	do	64¼
200	do	s10 85¼	250	do	b30 64½
300	do	s60 84¾	300	do	b60 64½
100	do	b30 85¼	14	do	64¾
100	Reading RR	79¼	200	Mil & Miss. R.	s30 65
100	do	79¾	130	do	65½
100	do	b10 79¾	40	La Crosse & Mil. R.	76½
650	do	79¾	25	do	76¾
350	do	s10 79¾	100	do	s60 76
100	do	79¾			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$10,000	Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis R.	flat 25
$2,000	Toledo and Illinois R. R.	flat 21¾
$1,000	City of Hartford 6 ₰ cent. bonds.	Int. ad. 88
$4,400	Great Western Marine Ins. scrip of 1857.	42½
$920	Great Western Marine Ins. scrip of 1857.	42½
$820	Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1853.	56
$600	Union Mutual Ins. scrip of 1857.	40½
15	shares Chicago and Rock Island R.R.	96¾
5	shares Bank of Sing Sing.	70
20	shares Chatham Bank.	85½
3	shares East River Bank.	86¾
20	shares Farmers and Citizens' Bank of L. I.	78¾
17	shares Importers and Traders' Bank.	113
90	shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.	116
25	shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	147½
10	shares Hope Fire Ins. Co.	94
25	shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co.	127½
10	shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.	51¾
100	shares Marble and Stone Carving Co.	5
50	shares Vegetable Preservative Co.	55

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	83 60	900	Reading R. R.	80
6,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	450	do	80¼
500	do	92	400	do	b40 80¾
3,000	Ill. Cen. R'd Bs.	99½	200	do	s60 80
5,000	do	99½	85	Mich. Cen. RR	94½
25	Pacific Mail. St. Co.	73	350	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	60¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	18¾	40	do	s7 60¾
100	do	b30 18¾	14	M. S. & N. I. sp. sk.	89¾
150	N. Y. Cent. R.	85¾	100	do	89¾
200	do	s60 84¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	s5 64¾
100	do	b60 85¾	400	do	64¾
150	do	85¾	100	Erie Railroad	s60 85
5	do	85¾	100	do	s30 35
200	do	s60 85	800	do	85
250	do	s60 85¼	100	do	b60 35
300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s5 45	150	do	s30 34¾
500	do	s10 45	300	do	s5 35
1000	do	s60 45	200	do	s10 35¼
500	do	s90 44¾	200	do	b60 35¼
200	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	96¾	950	do	s60 34¾
100	do	b60 96¾	450	Ill. Cent. R. R.	b3 139¾
50	Harlem R. R.	12	400	do	139¾
700	do	11¾	100	do	s60 138

THURSDAY, May 28—P. M.

The steamer *Arabia*, from Liverpool Saturday, May 16, at this port, last evening, brings a week's later Money and General market news from Europe. The Cotton market at Liverpool was a small fraction dearer after the arrival out of the *Arabia* with accounts from this side of the rapidly decreasing receipts. But speculation was not active. The weather had become less unfavorable for the English crops, and Grain and Flour in consequence were less firm. The London Discount market and the Funds, together with the state of the Bank of England, had all improved, while the price of money on Stock loans continued high. Consols during the week were as dear as 94⅛ ₰ cent., closing 94 for money and 94⅜ for the June account. In American Stocks, the business was not large. The prices are quoted higher by 3@4 ₰ cent. for Illinois Central shares, closing with sales at 132½, and 133 asked. The Bonds 90 ₰ cent. New-York Central 7 ₰ cent. Bonds, 93@95; Sixes, 79¼, sales ex conpon; shares 82@84; Erie 7 ₰ Cents. of 1883, '84, sales; Sinking Funds, 82@84; Southern Michigan Sinking Funds, 70@72; Michigan Central shares, 87@89; the Bonds of 1869, 90@92. These quotations from the Stock Exchange list of Friday P. M., May 15. The circular of BARING, of same date, remarks:

The transactions are very trifling. United States 6s, 106@106½; Massachusetts 5s Sterling, 99@100¼; Maryland 5s, Sterling, 89@91; Mississippi Union Bank Bonds, 20, buyers; Pennsylvania Certificates, 75, sellers; Bonds, 81@82; Virginia 6s, Bonds, 83@85; 5s, Sterling, 84@86; Canada 6s, 112@112½; 5s, 100@101¼; Grand Trunk Bonds, 91@92; Preferential do., 101¾@102; Grand Trunk Shares, £16@£16 10s.; Nova Scotia 6s, Bonds, 104½; New-Brunswick, 103; Quebec City, 100@100¾; Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st Mortgage, 89, buyers; 2d Mortgage, 92, sellers; New-York and Erie 7s, Bonds, 1883, 83@85; Illinois Central 7s, 89@91; Freeland, 107@109; Michigan Central 8s, 1869, 91@93.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 9th of May, gives the following result, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,163,146	Decrease. £737,014
Other deposits	10,081,864	Increase. 530,620
Rest	3,328,676	Increase. 49,807
Government securities	10,303,838	Decrease. 996,385
Other securities	18,630,857	Increase. 219,534
Notes unemployed	4,226,355	Increase. 672,990

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,341,590, being a decrease of £434,640, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £9,818,127, showing an increase of £249,300, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 8th inst.:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
May.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Saturday, 9..	93⅝	93⅞	93⅞	94	94⅛	94⅛
Monday, 11..	93⅜	94	93⅝	94	94⅛	94⅛
Tuesday, 12..	93⅝	93⅞	93⅞	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Wed. 13..	93⅝	94⅛	93⅞	94⅛	94⅜	94⅜
Thursday, 14..	94	94⅛	94⅛	94⅜	94⅝	94⅝
Friday, 15..	93⅞	94	94	94⅝	94⅞	94⅞

The following is the latest money report from the London *Times*:

FRIDAY EVENING.—The funds this morning again opened with great steadiness, but a severe pressure for loans on stock and Exchequer bills, coupled with the arrival of unfavorable rates of exchange from China, caused a reaction of nearly ¼ ₰ cent., from which there was only a partial recovery. Consols for money were first quoted 94@¼, and after having touched 93¾ they left off at 93¾@94 for money, and 94⅛ for the 4th of June. In the early part of the day the rate for advances on Government securities was the same as yesterday, viz., 2 ₰ cent., but only small amounts were attracted to the market, and it then went to 3 ₰ cent., at which a large sum was lent for a few days upon Consols by one of the joint-stock banks. It is a remarkable circumstance that the sudden requirements which created such extraordinary signs of difficulty are understood not to have exceeded £150,000.

In the Discount Market and at the Bank of England there was increased activity.

In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rates for Amsterdam, Paris and Vienna were quoted the same as last post. Hamburg and the other principal places were about the same.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents on the Paris Bourse this evening were 69f. 85c. for Money, and 69f. 55c. for the end of the month, showing no alteration.

The Corn Market was again dull to-day, at the decline of Monday.

The Bank of France returns for the past month confirm the anticipation expressed in the Paris letters a few days back, that the stock of bullion would show no material alteration. Although the amount purchased at artificial prices during the period has been one-third less than that in the previous month, it has been nearly sufficient to meet such drain as still continues, the total now held being £9,833,000, or within £70,000 of the total last published.

The gradual but steady influx of gold which seems during the last week or two to have set in from most quarters, is beginning to lead to discussion as to the probability of an early return to the rate of 6 per cent. by the Bank of England. The delay in publishing the weekly *Gazette* statements deprives the public of the most important materia for forming an opinion on the point; but, judging from those issued up to the 2d inst., and supposing that the increase in the bullion since that date may have been about £300,000, so as to raise the total to £9,850,000 a further improvement to the extent of about half a million will still most probably be required before any alteration can be looked for. This, however, may now take place at any moment. The change of wind gives a prospect of the speedy arrival from Australia of about £700,000; each weekly packet from New York will bring a considerable sum; about 50,000 sovereigns are on their way from Constantinople; and to-day some bills on London of large amount, drawn from St. Petersburg against gold shipped, have made their appearance—the aggregate expected thence being at least £200,000 or £300,000. It was at about this date last year that a sudden and strong, although only temporary revival from a long period of depression took place. On the 17th of May, 1856, the Bullion stood at £9,800,000, and in the succeeding week it reached £10,550,000, the Bank meanwhile having reduced their rates, which, for the past half year had been at 6@7 ₰ cent., according to the term of the paper, to 6 ₰ cent. for all descriptions. By the 31st of May a further augmentation had occurred to £11,850,000, the rate having two days previously been lowered to 5 ₰ cent. Up to the end of June, the favorable movement continued without interruption, until the bullion had reached £13,070,000, and the rate of discount was put at 4½ ₰ cent. The tide then again turned, and from that period to the present, an interval of nearly 11 months, with very few exceptions, each weekly statement has shown a falling off. The signs of reaction, therefore, have not arrived before the time at which, from all past experience, it might fairly have been expected. It is to be hoped that it will not be as rapid and delusive as that of last year; but it is upon the discretion of the public with regard to foreign undertakings that this will in a great degree depend, although the progress of the silk crop and the prospects of the European grain harvest must, for the next three months, constitute the main considerations.

BANK OF FRANCE—MAY ACCOUNT, 1857.

	May 28.	April.
Capital of the Bank	f.91,250,000	f.91,250,000
Reserve of the bank	12,980,750	12,980,750
Ditto in landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Bank notes in circulation	526,252,500	535,693,600
Ditto of the branch banks	56,694,900	58,756 425
Bank notes to order	7,088,980	5 048,560
Receipts payable at sight	3,253,188	3,531,027
Treas. acc. current creditor	81,537,611	68,819,993
Sundry accounts current	124,396 504	115,458,910
Ditto with the branch banks	22,057,962	24,061,851
Dividends payable	522,921	660,510
Discounts and sund. interests	1,682,316	2,172,518
Commission on deposits	13,840,450	11,945,712
Sundries—Ditto—the last six months	1,931,788	1,931,788
Protested bills	24,891	22,001
Sundries	2,563,557	2,804 176
Total	952,067,023	939,230,038
Cash in hand	f.95,161,025	106,068,194
Cash in the branch banks	138,151,545	128,971,457
Commercial bills overdue	392,789	644,098
Commercial bills discounted but not yet due	269,480,416	263,365,449
Ditto in the branch banks	283,854,121	285,482,870
Advanced on dep. of bullion	1,384,800	627,800
Ditto by the branch banks	1,949,000	1,944 500
Adv. on French pub. securities	24,992,536	24,162,436
Ditto by the branch banks	5,275,100	5,365,800
Adv'd on railway securities	12,789,200	13,728,100
Ditto by the branch banks	6,062,850	5 866,850
Adv'd on agreement of 1848	55,000,000	55,000,000
Government stock reserved	12,980,750	12,980,750
Ditto disposable	52,189,360	59,274.110
Hotel and furniture of bank	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed prop. branch banks	5,311,260	5,336,274
Expenses of management	1,577,323	1,211,863
Premium on gold and silver	1,632,503	1,433,651
Sundries	343 441	850,582
Total	952,067,023	939,230,038

The California Mail steamer *Illinois* arrived at this port this afternoon, with the mails and treasure which left San Francisco on the 5th May. The manifest of Gold for New-York amounts to $1,658,072. The steamer on the Pacific side left San Francisco with $2,176,622, of which $521,358 was for English account, to go direct from the Isthmus of Panama. The mining news continues satisfactory. The market accounts are not quite so good as by the previous arrival, and of the growing crops much complaint is made. The market at San Francisco for Money is reported very stringent, owing, in part, to the closing up of a prominent Atlantic banking concern, and the withdrawal, also, of some means which had heretofore been employed on European account. The Legislature of California had adjourned, after perfecting the bill for the assumption and liquidation of the State debt, which measure needs to be confirmed by a vote of the people at the next general election in September. The San Francisco papers appear to entertain no doubt of the favorable result of this trial of popular good faith. The receipts of Gold Dust from the interior during the month of April by the express of WELLS, FARGO & Co. alone was $3,500,000. The deposits for coinage at the Branch Mint at San Francisco was 131,612 ounces, and the coinage $2,975,000, mostly in double eagles.

The improvement in the Stock Market noted yesterday was fully maintained to-day, and a further advance realized on both the leading New-York Railroads, and on Reading. The fluctuations from the closing of yesterday afternoon in these three descriptions were:

New-York and Erie..34¾@34¾@34¼@35@35¼@35⅛
New-York Central..85@85¼@85¼@85,

May, 1857 (Complete

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1777. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

First Voyage of the United States Steamship Niagara.

Log of the Passage Across the Atlantic.

ARRIVAL IN THE THAMES.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ON BOARD U. S. SHIP NIAGARA, IN THE THAMES, Thursday, May 14, 1857.

We arrived at the entrance of the Thames yesterday about 2 P. M. and came to anchor, and this morning proceeded up the river to Gravesend, which we reached at 8 A. M., where we shall remain a few days until the landing place at Gravesend, where we are to take on board the Telegraphic Cable, is prepared for us. Our passage across the Atlantic was not made in so short a time as we had anticipated, the delay being partly occasioned by head winds and unfavorable weather, and partly by the defective nature of our spars and the bad quality of the iron portion of the standing rigging. The ship, however, has answered the utmost expectations, and, under more favorable circumstances, she would have given a more satisfactory account of herself. Perhaps the better way to give a correct idea of our passage will be to inclose you an authentic log of her run from the time we left Sandy Hook until we arrived in the Thames:

April 24, at 7¼ P. M., pilot and visitors all left the ship. We parted with three cheers, and another for luck. At 6¾ P. M., stood upon our course, under sail and steam—foresail, topsails and jib. At 9¾, took our departure 10 miles distant from the outer buoy at Gedney's Channel. Course 95th, E. b. S.; ¾ S.; revolutions, 41; speed, 11 knots average during the night, course East, wind N. W. and S. W.; distance run, 168 miles, at 38.3 revolutions; lat. 40° 12' W., lon. 70° 28' W.; smooth sea and light winds.

Owing to some wrong turn in a connection with our propeller when we first stood off and started the engine, we thought our cruise had come to a sudden end, or at least to an indefinite postponement. Fortunately no damage was done, and in fifteen minutes we were on our way, let off for the fright, and ever since we have been running on under sail and steam, with very light winds, as quietly as though we were in a mill-pond. Owing to the winds having been so light, we have had no chance to judge what she will do, but it is certain that she can steam up to 9 knots at the least.

25.—At 8 A. M. had run 193 miles, average speed 9 knots, 4 points, revolutions 39. At 12 M., 38½ revolutions, speed 8 knots, 4 points, wind very light and variable, from S. to N. W. Dist. 217, Lat. 40° 8' N, Long 65° 50' W. To-day being the Sabbath, all hands mustered upon the spar deck, and prayers (Episcopal) were read by Capt. HUDSON, and afterwards a sermon, which might have been very good for aught I know, as owing to the flapping of the sails and the working of the propeller, I only caught a word here and there. One thing I am *sure* of, however—it was too long; and a violent cold I caught over a damp deck for over one hour and a half, and the expenditure of muslin upon my nasal organ, don't make me like it any the more. Brevity has long been allowed to be the soul of wit; it is equally certain that it is as fully important to the effect of a good sermon.

27.—Nothing has occurred out of the regular "routine" during the last 24 hours; at 7, A. M., making 13 knots with 40 revolutions. 2 A. M. 13 knots, 4 points, 36 revolutions, average speed 10 knots, 4 points, wind from S. W. to N. E., variable; thermometer 50. Distance 2,564, lat. 40° 36'.

28.—40° 30'. From 9 P. M. 27th to 4 A. M. 28th under steam, speed 8 knots 9-10, wind variable from N. to S. S. E., lat. 41° 24', long. 50° 31'. Distance 219.6—at 12 M. revolutions 39.2, lowest for 24 hours 31 3. At 4 A. M. made sail fore and aft, at 6 topsails and jib; split the main topsail, owing to keeping fast bunt jigger. Began to feel the influence of the Banks, in hazy weather and occasional squalls. At 2 P. M. going 13 knots close-hauled, ship rolls a little but comparatively nothing worth speaking about.

29.—At 5¾ called all hands to reef topsails. Average speed during the night, 12 knots; 1 point, wind S. E. by S. half S.; ran 281 miles up to 11:20 A. M., 23 hours 20 minutes; in the 24 hours, 292 miles. At 4 P. M. sent up new mizen topgallant mast, crossed mizen topgallant and royal yards; average revolution 36; lat. 41° 45', lon. 49° 10' W.; would have made 300 but for the decrease of the day and low steam during one hour of the night. Thermometer, 58°.

30.—At 12 M. 40 revolutions; speed, 10.4; distance, 234.4; pleasant and smooth sea, and wind very light during the night under very low pressure of steam, from 5 to 15 pounds to the inch and from one to the two after boilers; not making more than 20 revolutions per minute. The machinery still working as smoothly as could be desired, and the ship working like a beauty, as she is. At 10 A. M. general muster. "The Regulations and Rules" for the better government of the Navy read in presence of the officers and crew, and subsequently they were mustered. Lat. at 12 M. 48° 7' 36"; lon. 43° 29' 20". Made good distance, 254 miles. Subsequently, at 3 P. M., all the officers and passengers met at dinner in the ward-room, when everything passed off very pleasantly, and if we can draw an inference from the strong enthusiasm of all, from the Captain and Professor MORSE, down through all the different grades of officers in the ship, most surely we have every reason to believe as well as hope, that our enterprise will be successful.

We have not as yet fairly tried the ship, either under sail or steam, or with both acting together, and for a reason. It is scarcely worth while, upon an experimental cruise, to force on and break down, whether or no, "TOM COLLINS," and thus defeat the object for whose accomplishment we are sent out, and which if accomplished would be of more importance, not alone to the United States, but to the world at large, than the cost of a dozen such ships as this, officers, crew and all. As a matter of well-known experience, our engines will work better when they have run a while, than at the first going off. Even now, at the end of some six days' trial, we are so satisfied with her perfections that beyond a doubt she will be forced up to a greater speed than at present. We shall see. We have gone 9 (nine) knots under steam alone, and over 14 (fourteen) knots with sail and steam, and that in a very light breeze. Do not be astonished should you hear of 17, or even 18 knots.

May 1.—Average revolutions, 36.3 during the night; smooth sea and calm; speed 8 k., distance 224 miles, lat. 42° 52' N., lon. 38° 21' W., wind westerly.

2.—At 10 A. M., showed our colors to an English barque bound to the Northward. At 11 squalls of wind and rain, wind northward and eastward, reduced sail to reefed topsails. At 12 M., lat 43° 53' W., lon. 32° 48', distance 251 miles, average 10.6 knots.

3—At 2 P. M. blowing quite fresh from northward and eastward, rain and slight sprinkling of snow; according to present appearances shall be at least 14 or 15 days on the passage, but we have neither carried sail nor burnt coal with "enthusiasm" as they say at "Laura Keene's," but on the contrary in the greatest moderation.

4.—Showed colors to an English ship standing to the westward. Ran 240 miles, lat. 44° 20', lon. 27° 19'. Heavy sea and strong gales from northward and eastward, with showers of rain and hail, came very near losing masts.

5.—From eight to Meridian at nine, carried away the port forwards, swifter of the main rigging; also the forward shroud; called all hands, shortened sail, furled the topsails and foresail, and commenced setting up the main rigging, having first secured the mast with pennant tackles. At 10 A. M. carried away the fore try sail gaff; unbent the sail. Discovered that the chain parts of the shrouds were defective; the links which were carried away appeared to have been only half welded. At 6 passed a ship standing to the westward, another on the starboard beam; set up all the rigging; under steam alone, making two to four knots; wind dead ahead; ship rolling very deep; heavy head sea, under double reefed topsails (fore and main) and jibs; at 12 M. furled sails and hauled on our course under steam.

6.—At 10½ P. M. furled all sail and commenced steaming; wind East to East by North; lat. at 12 M. 49° 9'; long. 25° 51' 15"; distance per log 106 miles.

7.—Wind E. N. E.; course East under steam; repairing engine; lat. 45° 50', lon. 23° 18' 54"; distance 160 miles; at 12 M. hove to.

8.—At 9 A. M. triced up the propeller, turned reefs out of topsails, set courses, topgallant sails and jib; 8 knots with propeller down, close hauled; lat. 49° 23', lon. 28° 34'; distance 115 miles.

9.—Wind fair but squally, with rain. Three sail in sight—beating them all, we under short, they under full sails; lat. 47° 53', lon. 18° 8'; distance 214.

10.—Light wind and fair; several sail in sight, one a French frigate, the *Niagara*, drawing ahead of all and gradually dropping them out of sight under sail. At 5:05 lowered down the propeller and started all the engines, with sails from topgallant sails. Lat. 48° 2', lon. 16° 16'; light winds and pleasant; several sail in company, under sail. At 4½ started engines.

11.—At 12 M., lat. 48° 55', lon. 11° 9', distance 209 under sail only; from 1:30 A. M., squally with rain; gave our longitude to a Danish brig; at 1.30 P. M., started propeller with reefed topsails, foresail and jib. At 8 A. M., in the longitude of the Lizzard nearly, very foggy, course E. S. E. to E. by N., making 13 knots.

12.—Lat. at 12 M., 49° 21', lon. 5° 19', distance 224 miles; at 6.30 took a channel pilot; at 3 A. M., Isle of Wight bore N. by W.; at 5 A. M. Coast of France in sight; at 8 A. M. off Beachy Head; at 11 A. M. off Hastings; at 7 A. M. clewed up all sail and under steam only.

13.—At 12 M. off Dungeness, distance 244 miles; came to anchor at the mouth of the Thames at 8 P. M.

The Log will satisfy all those who take an interest in the performance of the noble ship of her admirable sea going qualities. We are now anxiously waiting to learn what our next move will be, and when we shall commence taking on board a cable; respecting which, we are not correctly informed. I shall be able to give you more definite particular by the next steamer.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

U. S. FRIGATE NIAGARA, River Thames, Esq., Thursday, May 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We are just passing up this beautiful and interesting river, and I hasten to prepare a few lines to be ready for the first opportunity after reaching our anchorage at Greenwich.

The result of the *Niagara's* working during the two days previous to our taking our departure for this place have, doubtless, been made public through the gentlemen who came out with us for the purpose of taking the performances of the engines, and who we transferred to a steam-tug on the afternoon of the 24th of April, off Sandy Hook, to return to New-York. The same evening, about 8 o'clock, we were again under way, directing our steps for Merry England, favored by propitious gales and a glassy sea—which attended us until the night of 3d of May, when heavy weather set in from the northward and eastward, delaying our progress and overthrowing our hopes of making a quick passage—which probably would have been within thirteen days had we not met with stress of weather and other delays.

The heavy weather lasted unlil the 5th ult. when it moderated, leaving us with adverse winds. It was of sufficient severity to test the sea qualities of the ship, which are admitted to be of the highest order by all her officers. Nothing can be imagined more easy than her roll and play upon the sea, she rising from it as buoyant and dry as a duck. From her great length the pitching motion is scarcely perceptible, or the tremor which is usually experienced by vessels when struck by a heavy sea. She is remarkably stiff, and would stand up well even under a heavier pressure of canvas than she has been furnished with, although even this has to be used with caution, owing to defects having been found in her sparring, and the iron work about the rigging generally. The former is too light and of inadequate strength and material, while in the latter, marked defects in the texture of the iron, found in the line of fracture in the bolts and rings which gave way during the blow, seriously endangering life, but fortunately no accidents occurred, which might have been the case had that about the heavy works aloft given way. It is, therefore, to be hoped, that on the return of the ship home, her sparring and rigging will undergo a thorough overhauling and changing necessary. In fact, if the hopes of the friends of her late lamented constructor are to be realized, this must be done; for as satisfactory as has proved her working so far, she has not yet come up to the mark expected of her.

The largest day's run made has been 300 miles. The greatest average speed for any number of consecutive hours, 13 knots, under steam and canvas, the propeller making only 44 revolutions. Consumption of coal about 50 tons per diem. Under sail alone she has logged 13 knots, though laboring under the disadvantages already alluded to. When worked under the most advantageous circumstances her log has even indicated a speed of between 14 and 15 knots for a short spirt. The best trial made under steam alone, with current in her favor, has been between 11 and 12 knots. Results, therefore, so far, have proved most satisfactory, and should inspire the friends of the *Niagara* with confidence that she will reach, when tested under more favorable circumstances, their best anticipations. Her propeller can be worked up to 60 revolutions per minutes, and a fair consumption of coal would be about 75 tons per diem, which maximum point you will perceive has not been reached.

The engines reflect the highest credit upon their constructors, and have worked with but little interruption to the satisfaction of those in charge. The cry has always been that Government contracts never come up to the mark, but it is to be hoped that in this instance Messrs. PEASE, MURPHY & Co. have, in identifying themselves with a vessel which is regarded as an innovation in the "Naval Service," turned out a piece of work which adds to their reputation, and which any successful performance of the *Niagara* must only tend to enhance. MATELOT.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City.

The steamship *Quaker City*, Captain SHUFELDT, from Mobile the 22d inst., and Havana at 10½ on the morning of the 25th, arrived here at an early hour yesterday afternoon.

It was rumored at Havana that SANTA ANA was expected there in a few days, on his way to Mexico, under Spanish protection.

The British brig of-war ——, PEAR, Commander, sailed from Havana on the 25th.

The United States Surveying schooner *Varina*, BREESE, Commander, left for Key West on the 24th.

The Sugar market remains at high rates—no advised. Stock, 230 boxes at Havana; 90,000 at Matanzae.

Exchange remains as at prior dates. Freights not improving.

Havana continues very healthy.

The steamship *Empire City*, GRIFFEN, from New-York for New Orleans, arrived at Havana on the 25th.

Arrival of the Ariel.

The steamship *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line, from Bremen *via* Southampton, on the 16th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Our correspondent at Southampton, writing on the 16th, says:

"The *Ariel* steamer, Capt. LUDLOW, of the Vanderbilt line, leaves here to-day for New-York, with about 140 passengers from Havre. She carries none from this port, for the purpose of avoiding being brought under the provisions of the "Passenger Act," which would have subjected her to a series of very troublesome and disagreeable regulations. This Act bears very heavily upon the numerous first class steamships constantly leaving this port without a mail contract, and measures are being adopted with the view of modifying the Act during the present session of Parliament. The fittings of the *Ariel* prevent her complying with the Act.

The new steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. D. L. WILCOX, arrived in Cowes Roads yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, having accomplished the voyage from New-York in a little under ten days. She encountered foggy weather from New York to the southwest edge of the Banks of Newfoundland, and strong gales from northeast to southeast, with high seas, from thence to the longitude of 11 degrees. The *Vanderbilt* brought 201 passengers, and $400,000 in specie for Southampton and Havre. She sailed from Cowes for Havre at 8 o'clock this morning. The following is her specie list:

Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co., London	$300,000
Union Bank of London	100,000
Total	$400,000

The *Vanderbilt* passed a large iceberg in lat. 43° 45', long. 43°. She passed the British East Indian *Princess Royal* in lat. 48°, long. 10° 30'."

Cleansing the Streets—City Inspector Morton Beginning the Job on His Own Hook.

Mr. MORTON set a force of twenty-five men and carts at work, yesterday, in cleaning the streets of the First Ward. The ashes, garbage, &c. taken from the streets are dumped at the Battery. The men employed are paid twenty-one cents per load. Mr. BURNE, Inspector of the Ward, who supervises the work, remains at the Battery and keeps a tally of the number of loads each man brings. By to-morrow night it is expected that all the ashes and garbage will be removed, and everything be in readiness to apply the scraper, hoe and shovel to the streets and gutters on Monday morning.

Ten men and carts commenced also yesterday the carting away of the ashes and garbage from the Second Ward, under charge of Mr. FORDLOW, Inspector of the Ward. More men and carts will be set to work to-day. The refuse material from this Ward is carted to the foot of Roosevelt-street, and twenty-three cents paid per load.

Mr. MORTON finds great difficulty in getting all the carts he requires. He proposes to advertise for the number requisite to commence work on Monday in all the Wards where he has annulled the contracts. Mr. MORTON has commenced the street-cleaning in earnest, and says that he will persevere in earnest to the end.

☞ Mr. JOSEPH DELMONICO (of the lower "Delmonico's," corner of William and Beaver streets) died very suddenly yesterday afternoon.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR—There is a serious error of the press in the letter signed "Citizen," published in your paper of yesterday. "Citizen" is made to say that Mr. GARRISON and his associates have spent a million in "*defrauding*" the Accessory Transit Company. The word should have been "defending," and was so written. There was no intention of charging a fraud, as the grammatical connection will show. Please insert this and oblige "CITIZEN."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Consular Appointments all Made—The Utah Governorship Settled—Marshalship of the District—The Case of Consul Jenkins.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29.

The Consular Appointments have all been made There were but twenty to be disposed of. No officer is to be removed until the expiration of his term. There were *eight hundred* applicants—more than one for every Congressional District.

Mr. BUCHANAN desired gentlemen to understand this: that they might go home. Rotation in office will be adhered to.

The Governor for Utah has been appointed at last and has accepted of the appointment. The announcement will be made in a few days. Major MCCULLOCH positively refused.

There are applications for the Marshalship of the District from every State in the Union. The President said to-day that he must be permitted to consult his own views as to the members of his household; that he should appoint a Southern man as Marshal. BEVERLY TUCKER will no doubt be the man.

The Government has every confidence in the report of DR. CALDWELL, that there is a practicable route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and will order a survey to be made.

Gen. CASS will leave for the Railroad celebration on Monday, and will visit Michigan before he returns.

UNO.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29.

The Jenkins case is for the present disposed of, as, after a long hearing the Court discharged him under the *habeas corpus* writ, for want of sufficient testimony—the witness VAN CAMP not being able to swear further than up to the time he left for Valparaiso.

LORENZO D. HASKINS, who was the supercargo on board the *Eudorus*, was too far off to get here in time—otherwise his testimony might have been sufficient for the detention of JENKINS.

The District Attorney KEY, it is said, abandoned the case and was not on hand this morning.

Mr. APPLETON, the Assistant Secretary of State, was called, but knew nothing.

The strong plea of the defence was that the Court was formed, and sale, "or rather, sacrifice, of near $200,000 worth of goods," was made under the belief that authority was vested under the same law which authorizes Consuls in China, Turkey, and the Barbary States, to hold court and decide all matters defined by law and treaty therewith. J.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29.

Information has been received in this city by which it appears that the difficulty in entering Austria is now increased by the new passport system which makes it necessary that passports shall be given up at the frontier. Travelers will, therefore, have to enter at the principal routes, if their paseports be not in proper form.

A *visé* for Austria cannot be obtained of the Austrian Legation in Frankfort, unless the passport has been already veriled by the Austrian Minister a Washington, London or Paris, or unless, occasionally through courtesy, when it has the *visé* of an American Minister abroad. The Austrian Legation takes no notice of a commercial or consular *visé*.

Consul JENKINS was discharged this afternoon under a writ of *habeas corpus*, the Court stating that from documents from the State Department exhibited in his behalf, no criminal intent was apparent.

The news by telegraph that Granada had ceded the islands in the Bay of Panama was not credited in official quarters, nor is such result apprehended.

The festivities of Lord NAPIER continued up to 2 o'clock this morning. In addition to the distinguished gentlemen mentioned in last night's dispatch, were the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy, the officers of the latter in uniform.

A contract was made to-day with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and Steamboat Company, for carrying the mails between Washington and Richmond twice a day, commencing on Monday next.

Receipt of the News of Walker's Arrival—Important Private Dispatches from New-Orleans—An Infringement of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29, 1857.

Great excitement was produced here yesterday morning, by the dispatch from New-Orleans, announcing the arrival of the steamship *Empire City*, with Gen. WALKER and staff at that port. We had been led to believe here that the reinforcements from California would have arrived in time for WALKER to have fought a decisive battle with the Costa Ricans. We were not prepared, however, to hear of his surrender to the *American* forces. It was known that the Administration of Gen. PIERCE had issued the most stringent orders to Capt. DAVIS, of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, to do all he could to break up the Fillibusters, but Gen. WALKER was not prepared to receive this last act of ingratitude, as a *coup de grace* from his quondam friend, the EX President. This was worse than an army of Costa Ricans, and when the American Government pounced upon and threatened to seize his little schooner, the *Granada*, which held his reserve, he could not but surrender. He is saved the disgrace, however, of surrendering to the Costa Ricans, which, it is believed, he never would have done.

Many are of the opinion that this is the grand *finale* of WALKER'S attempt to establish a Republic in Central America, and that he is a used-up man. This is not so, however. Private dispatches received here state that the most intense excitement prevailed in New-Orleans, and that preparations were being made to hold an immense mass meeting in Lafayette-square, of that city. Dispatches were being sent off in all directions, and the whole valley of the Mississippi would soon respond to WALKER'S cause with the most substantial sympathy and aid. As I had already informed you previous to this news, a movement was on foot in New York, and many of the Southern States, for the purpose of maintaining WALKER'S Government, and giving it a solid and permanent basis. We shall now see what will come of it. When Messrs. SOULE and SLATTER left here, they were perfectly satisfied with the interview they had had with the President, and if WALKER had been victorious a minister would have been sent to Nicaragua, acknowledging the Government. The Administration is anxious to secure a peaceable and uninterrupted transit across to the Pacific, and it prefers either the Nicaragua or the Tehuantepec route for its mail service to that of the Isthmus.

The report that New-Granada had ceded the island in the Bay of Panama to England, in settlement of the McIntosh claim, is not believed here. If true, it is in direct violation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, as construed by this Government, and as revised under the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, which, it will be remembered, England refused to ratify, under the excuse that the preliminary treaty between Great Britain and Honduras, by which the former ceded the latter the Bay Islands, had not yet been consummated. This treaty is now a dead letter, and Lord NAPIER has already made a formal proposition to this Government for a new Central American treaty, upon such a satisfactory basis as shall remove all further misunderstanding between the two Governments. If the above rumor shall prove true, however, great difficulties will not only arise in the negotiations of the treaty, but so serious a misunderstanding may lead to an open rupture.

The investigation into the case of the two Consuls of Navigator's Islands, JONATHAN S. JENKINS and A. VAN CAMP, now proceeding in the State Department, promises some rich disclosures on both sides. Mr. VAN CAMP is furnishing the Department with some very rich and spicy dialogues, said to have occurred between JENKINS and his United States Deputy Marshal, Capt. MARTIN, at Apia. From the statements of JENKINS, (who is quite an aged man, with an immense long white beard,) he has been a martyr to his country, and it is hardly fair to prejudge him by *ex parte* statements, and thus condemn him without a hearing.

LORD NAPIER gave a grand party last night in honor of the Queen's birth-day. The rain fell in torrents during the evening; but, notwithstanding it was fully attended.

It is now thought certain that Gov. DICKINSON, of your State, will go to the Court of St. James.

UNO.

Great Excitement in Ohio.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL IN CUSTODY FOR ARRESTING HARBORERS OF FUGITIVE SLAVES—FIGHTING BETWEEN THE STATE AND UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 29.

Deputy United States Marshal CHURCHILL and eleven assistants left this city last Tuesday to arrest four persons, in Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, this State, charged with harboring fugitive slaves nine months ago. The arrests were made on Wednesday, when a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out; but before it could be served, the United States officers, with their prisoners, were beyond the borders of the county. Another writ was taken out in Green County, and served by the Sheriff, assisted by a large crowd of citizens. The United States officers resisted, and several shots were exchanged, but, finally, the United States officers were overpowered, taken prisoners and brought to Springfield for trial for resisting the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty. The greatest excitement prevailed.

The United States Marshal telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior to-day for instructions regarding the arrest and imprisonment of the United States officers at Springfield, but the nature of the instructions received in reply has not yet transpired. Judge LEAVITT, United States District Judge, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* to-day, and the Marshal has gone to Springfield to serve it. In case resistance is offered, it is reported that the United States troops will be called out.

From New-Orleans.

EXPECTED RETURN OF GEN. WALKER TO NICARAGUA—DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 28.

Gen. WALKER'S friends confidently assert that he will go back to Nicaragua in 30 to 60 days, with plenty of men and means. He and his Staff attended, by invitation, this evening, SPALDING'S Amphitheatre. The house was densely crowded, and when Gen. WALKER appeared the house rose and cheered him most enthusiastically, the band playing the national airs.

Gen. WALKER will address a public meeting here to-morrow night on "Neutral Ground."

Mr. JOSEPH BENNAN, editor of the *Times*, died yesterday. His funeral took place to-day, and was largely attended. He was the compatriot of JOHN MITCHELL and THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

SEVENTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

CLEVELAND, Friday, May 29.

Mr. PAINTER, of Tennessee, offered a substitute for the report of the Committee on Slavery, as follows:

Resolved, That the Constitutional Presbyterian Church will not allow any of her preachers to preach in slaveholding States, without being subject to annual reproofs and admonitions from the General Assembly.

Mr. PAINTER said, we wish to know what the Assembly are going to do, embarrassed by continual admonition from the North. If it is the intention of the North to say we will have nothing to do with you it was best to adopt this resolution at once.

The subject was then postponed indefinitely.

Approval of the Synodical records of Mississippi was also postponed.

The report of the Central American Educational Society was read.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Education was concluded and the report adopted.

The standing Committee on Education reported its approval of the Ashmun Institute.

Mr. CARTER, of Ohio, presented another substitute for the report of the Committee on Slavery, calling the Presbytery of Lexington to rectify its position of sustaining slaveholders.

EIGHTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Committee on Church Polity reported in favor of keeping up a correspondence with the Reformed Churches.

Mr. CARTER'S substitute for the report of the Committee on Slavery was taken up, which called out Mr. CLELAND, of Kentucky, who read a document giving as the position of the Church South the belief that American Slavery is an appointment of God, on the same footing with the family relation.

Mr. SCARRETT, of St. Louis, said that he and his associates not in that paper, belonged to the Northern side of the question.

Pending a motion to adopt the substitute, the Assembly adjourned.

Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, Va. Friday, May 29.

The entire Democratic ticket is about 200 ahead in this city, and will probably gain five Assemblymen in the city and county.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Friday, May 29.

MILLSON'S majority for Congress here is 523.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, May 29.

SNOWDEN'S, American, for Congress, majority in the town and county, 432.

FREDERICKSBURG, Friday, May 29.

SNOWDEN'S majority in the town and county is 32.

Mr. CAPEN, anthor of the *History of Democracy*, was to-day appointed by the President Postmaster of Boston.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29.

Messrs. SMITH and FAULKNER, Democrats, are undoubtedly reelected to Congress.

Vote of the Kansas Aid Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Friday, May 29.

Gov. GARDNER to-day vetoed the resolutions passed by the Legislature, for the relief of the settlers in Kansas, because, in his judgment, they contravene the provisions of the Constitution of Massachusetts, and believing them inexpedient.

The House attempted to pass the resolutions over the Governor's veto, but failed to do so for want of a two-thirds vote. The vote stood 144 yeas to 138 nays.

A heavy thunder shower of short duration passed over the city early this evening.

Fatal Steamboat Explosion.

THE STEAMER INKERMANN BLOWN UP—TWO PERSONS KILLED, SIX WOUNDED AND TEN MISSING

TORONTO, Friday, May 29.

The boiler of the steamer *Inkermann* exploded this afternoon at 4 o'clock, instantly killing two men and dangerously wounding six. The crew consisted of twenty-two men, of whom Captain MCBROOME, PETER MCLAUGHLIN, and one other, are the only ones that escaped uninjured. No passengers were on board. It is feared that there are still ten more bodies in the wreck as that number are missing.

Suicide of John Plumb.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 29.

JOHN PLUMB, the original projector of the railroad to the Pacific, committed suicide this morning, at the residence of his brother in this city, while laboring under a fit of insanity.

OUR NEW LAWS.

The Metropolitan Police.

The Metropolitan Commissioners met yesterday, at the usual hour, at their headquarters in White-street. President DRAPER presided. A force of men, for the protection of the Quarantine at Seguine's Point, was agreed to be sent, on condition that the Quarantine Commissioners would foot the bill.

Decision in the case of Lieut. MARTIN, of the Fifth Ward, was reserved till Monday.

Formal complaints were preferred by Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, against fifteen Captains and one Lieutenant for disobedience of orders, in not making their reports to the office in White-street, pursuant to General Order No. 2. Four of the Captains, viz.: those of the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth, have been summoned to appear and answer the charges on Monday next. The remainder of the session was occupied by the Commissioners in considering private and financial matters.

Superintendent TALLMADGE ordered 75 new clubs yesterday.

No additional appointments have yet been announced.

The old Commissioners did not meet yesterday.

IN BROOKLYN.

The Inspector of the Third District, Mr. CASS, refuses to obey the law, while the Sergeants, so far as in their power, are willing. Sergeant MCCLANE, when on duty, enters his name as "Sergeant," instead of "Assistant Captain." The Mayor and an Alderman of the District have counseled the Inspector not to tolerate such proceedings.

Yesterday, to prevent a repetition of the offence, Mr. CASS puts the books belonging to the Station under lock and key, and told Mr. MCCLANE that his services were no longer needed there.

The Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday evening—the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

After the discharge and disposal of unimportant routine business, the Board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon the special order—Councilman WAUGH in the Chair.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BUREAU OF POLICE.

It was moved that the Committee report the reconsideration of all the amendments of the last evening.

Councilman OTTARSON asked why this should be done. He thought the amendments very proper. During the past twenty-four hours they had been induced to lay all their valiant independence at the foot of the Mayor. If they were willing to acknowledge their master, he had no objection.

Councilman BOOLE said those who had done wrong were willing to correct themselves.

Councilman JONAS thought every deliberative body had a right to reconsider its action. An executive power ought to have an executive head. There were 1,000 men in New-York uncertain of their daily pay. It was a serious question to those men how they should act. The Common Council wished them to come over in a body, under the understanding that an appropriation should be made for them.

Councilman MCCAHILL had been in favor of the amendments, but on second thought he was now opposed to them.

Councilman BOOLE moved that all the amendments except the 16th, providing for the payment of the Police Department, and the amendment to the 3d section, (that the alteration of the rules shall be by the Mayor, and with the consent of the Common Council,) be reconsidered.

The motion for reconsideration being decided in the affirmative, the 3d section was read by the Chairman, as proposed to be amended.

Councilman BRADY said he did not understand the matter. He demanded the reading of the ordinance. The Clerk commenced to read. It was moved that the further reading be dispensed with.

Councilman OTTARSON asked if that were in order. Several members rose to order upon various pleas. The previous question was called and negatived.

Councilman BRADY ineffectually attempted to gain a hearing. The question being carried as to the rejection of all the amendments excepting the two above enlisted, a scene of indescribable confusion arose, in consequence of Councilman ROEHNER refusing to vote, from the allegation that he did not know what he was voting about; Councilman OTTARSON exclaiming: "Let none but Democrats vote."

On the President taking his seat, Councilman BRADY objected to the reception of the report, owing to the fact that members had been denied in Committee the ordinary and proper demands of legitimate members of the Board.

The President stated the speaker had his redress in voting against the reception of the report.

Councilman BRADY asked whether the President was not bound to support the rules.

The President declared the Councilman was out of order.

The ordinance was then read on its final passage. In substance, the amendment of the third section makes the abrogation or alterations of any of the rules contingent upon the consent of the Common Council; before amended this whole power was in the hands of the Mayor. The 16th section, which is an addition, provides that the pay of the officers of the department shall be fixed as it is at present, and was on the 1st of January, 1857. The whole ordinance (which is lengthy) has been already published in the TIMES.

The adoption being submitted, Councilman OTTARSON objected. It was in direct violation of a State law, and consequently a violation of their oath of office. The law under which they had been acting was good.

Never, until now, had the City been arrayed in hostility against an act after it had been passed. The Board were treading on delicate ground. The law since 1844 had been acquiesced in by all parties. It was now discovered that we had been acting all this time under no law at all. The Mayor had been setting a bad example—it was a case unparalleled. Men point to the Executive and say that if there is no law for him there is no law that binds us. The Mayor was guilty of a great wrong.

Councilman WAUGH rose to order. It was wrong to abuse the Mayor in his absence.

The President said the point of order was well taken. Remarks ought to be directed against the bill. He could allow no personalities against any member of the City Government.

Councilman OTTARSON said that if the Mayor was holy, he would take his seat.

Councilman BRADY forwarded to the President a written protest.

The President declared it out of order. Each member's vote was a sufficient protest.

Councilman WARNER was allowed to enlighten the President and the Board as to the law affecting the presentation of protests. He hoped the majority, with whom he should vote, would listen with respect to the remonstrance or protest of the minority.

The President ordered the reader to read the protest, which was as follows:

"The undersigned protest against the reception of the report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, for the reason that the members of the Board were not permitted to speak upon the paper under consideration, and further, that a request to have the paper read was denied, and the final vote in Committee taken while members were vainly endeavoring to be heard."

Signed—J. H. Brady, A. J. Campbell, A. Hemphill, John Kennard, Ledyard Avery, Jesse Mitchell, A. J. Odell, H. Franklin, W. H. Crane, R. W. Chapman, F. J. Ottarson.

When Councilman ROEHNER'S vote was called for, he excused himself on account of the want of proper courtesy from the person who was chairman of the Committee, asserting that "he could not call the person in the chair a gentleman," whereon, Councilman WAUGH styled Councilman ROEHNER a "Dutch small potntoe."

The other retorting that he was as good as the speaker, Councilman WAUGH called him a "Dutch pup." "What is that you say?" says Councilman ROEHNER, "a pup? I challenge you."

Councilman WAUGH qualified his statement by announcing his belief that Councilman ROEHNER was a "Dutch liar."

[After the adjournment the two gentlemen clinched for a tussle, but mutual friends separated them.]

THE STREETS.

A resolution was then finally passed, authorizing the City Inspector to clean the streets forthwith, and hereafter to be kept clean at the expense of the Corporation, and directing the Comptroller to audit and pay all bills.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Our New Liquor Law.

Judges DUER, INGRAHAM and Recorder SMITH met yesterday for the purpose of selecting an Excise Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by PETER COOPER declining the honor. After some consultation, they finally agreed upon ROBERT D. HOLMES, Esq. Mr. HOLMES has been notified of his appointment and accepted it. He will be sworn into office to day by the County Clerk. As to the construction of the new Excise law, Mr. HOLMES agrees with Mr. HASKETT, that different parties should be charged different sums for license. The large hotels, he thinks, should pay the maximum sum, ($250,) and the small fry the minimum sum, ($30.)

Mr. KERR, one of the first appointed License Commissioners, has had a relapse of his illness, and fears are entertained that he may not recover. He was very low yesterday—only his attending physician and wife being permitted to see him.

The Brooklyn Board [illegible] yesterday, [illegible] the following

LICENSES.

First Ward—S. S. Jones, George Derrick, B. W Davis & Co.

Second Ward—Ann Morris, N. R. Schenck.

Third Ward—Philip Schwidt, D. W. Post, Charles C. Watts, James L. Burns.

Fourth Ward—John C. Force, H. C. Douglass, Maria Van Keuren, Arthur McAvary, John Spewers, H. B. Perkins.

Fifth Ward—[illegible] Bell.

Sixth Ward—John Cavenagh, Thomas Ketcham, D. Eastgate, Patrick Murphy.

Seventh Ward—James Waldo.

Eighth Ward—George J. Ribbon, Michael Bennett, Felix Duffy.

Ninth Ward—Charles B. Holder, Wm. Simonson.

Tenth Ward—John Lobon, L. B. Chapin.

Eleventh Ward—Patrick Mooney, Edward Langstaff, John Buckley.

Twelfth Ward—Alfred Rouck.

Thirteenth Ward—A. H. Kemp, Samuel Lewis.

Fourteenth Ward—Wm. Gleason, Henry Adams.

Seventeenth Ward—J. C. Terry, Joseph L. Terry.

Flatbush—S. Nelson, Henry Wiggins, [illegible] and Editor.

Bushwick—W. E. Bennett, [illegible] and Editor.

The Police Magistrates of Brooklyn will continue enforcing the Excise law on and after Monday next.

The New City Laws Denounced in National Hall.

About 500 persons assembled, last evening, in National Hall, Canal-street, in response to the following call:

"Opposition to oppression is obedience to God."

Mass meeting of the people at the National Hall, Canal street, Friday evening, May 29.

The cit

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AT LEXINGTON.

Reports of Missions—Reports of Delegates—Board of Education—Commissioners to Europe.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FOURTH DAY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Monday, May 25, 1857.

Before adjournment, on Saturday, the resolutions from the Committee on Domestic Missions which had been recommitted, were brought in, in a revised form, and adopted.

Yesterday, being the Sabbath, the various churches of the city were very much crowded with interesting congregations assembled to hear discourses from some of the ablest clergymen present at the meeting of the Assembly.

After the usual devotional exercise and the reading of minutes, the Assembly commenced the morning business. Dr. DUMONT, Chairman of the Committee on the Nomination of Delegates, reported a list of nominations, which was put upon the docket.

Dr. ELLIS, delegate of the last Assembly to the General Association of New-Hampshire, made his report, which was, also, put upon the docket.

The stated Clerk read the resolution of the General Conference of Rhode Island, declining to correspond with the General Assembly on the ground of its relations to Slavery and its unwillingness to receive remonstrances on the subject. The matter was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. J. LEIGHTON WILSON, the Secretary of this Board, made an interesting statement of the position of this cause, and assured the Assembly that, unless there was an increased supply of funds, the Board must not only cease to enlarge, but would be compelled to curtail its operations.

The Executive Committee of this Board reported the state of the funds as follows: During the past year the receipts have been $267,464 47, to which adding balance from last year $34 86, making $267,499 33. The payments have been $118,520 17, leaving a balance against the treasury of $11,030 84.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, presented a preamble and set of resolutions on this subject, suggesting ways and means for increasing the interest and contributions of the Church, in behalf of this object. The gentleman followed with a few remarks, urging the necessity of the children of our Sabbath-Schools being taught to give, so that they might grow up with habits of systematic benevolence.

Rev. CYRUS KINGSBURY, who has been a missionary among the Indians of our own country for forty years, made a statement of the history and position of the Choctaw Mission. At the time the mission was established, the people were in the lowest state of degradation; intemperance and infanticide were prevailing vices. There are now 15 missionaries laboring among this people. There are 15 organized Churches, and about 60 places of preaching. There are six boarding schools, with 300 pupils.

The language of the Choctaws has been reduced to writing, and more than 25,000 volumes have been printed for the use of these Indians. For 30 years ardent spirits have been excluded from this Territory by a law, which is vigorously executed. The rest of the morning was occupied in the discussion of the subject of Foreign Missions.

FIFTH DAY—TUESDAY, May 26.

Rev. Dr. ADAM, of Newark, Delegate from the Reformed Dutch Church, presented the congratulations of that most respectable body, in a speech, setting forth not only the unity of the bodies in respect to doctrine, but also in respect to their conservative position.

The Moderator responded in his usual happy manner, remarking that it was a pleasure to smoke a pipe of peace with the Dutch for three.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Moderator, Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, being the Secretary of this Board, left the Chair to the Rev. Dr. MCGILL, and addressed the Assembly on the subject of this Board. There were 333 candidates for the ministry under its care. The receipts during the past year have been $46,343 83, which is a larger sum than was ever contributed before.

Rev. Dr. LELAND, of the Committee on the Board of Education, presented a series of resolutions, which were read and adopted, commending this object to the increased favor of the Church.

Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER and BAIRD were appointed Commissioners to represent the Presbyterian Church at the meetings of the various evangelical bodies in Europe.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported through the Chairman, Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE.

A legacy in North Carolina was left to the *Presbyterian Church*. As there was a legal doubt as to whether the particular Church to which the testator belonged was intended, or the Presbyterian Church at large, the matter was referred to the Assembly. This Committee resolved to release the claim of the Assembly to the particular Church. Adopted.

The Presbytery of Hudson (New School) sent up a remonstrance, complaining against the Presbytery of Hudson (Old School) concerning their action in respect to a Church in Westchester-ville. The Committee proposed that the subject be referred to the next Assembly. After a long discussion the report of the Committee was adopted.

NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AT CLEVELAND.

REPORT ON SLAVERY.

Exciting Discussion--Speech of Rev. Dr. Ross.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

FOURTH DAY.

CLEVELAND, Monday, May 25, 1857.

This morning the Committee on Bills and Overtures made their expected report on the subject of Slavery. The Committee consists of the following members: Rev. Dr. ALLEN, of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati; Rev. BENJAMIN J. WALLACE, of Philadelphia; Rev. J. B. BEHRMAND, D. D., of New York; Rev. THOMAS H. CLELAND, of Kentucky; Hon. H. GRISWOLD, of Cleveland; ORLANDO HASTINGS, Esq., of Rochester, and RICHARD EDWARDS, of Iowa. It was presented by the Chairman, Dr. ALLEN. The report is as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF BILLS AND OVERTURES ON SLAVERY.

The Committee of Bills and Overtures would report to the General Assembly that 27 memorials have been placed in their hands on the subject of Slavery. These memorials come from the following localities, viz: From Ohio, 11; from Illinois, 4; from Indiana, 3; from Michigan, 2; from Iowa, 1; from Wisconsin, 1; from New-York, 3; from Pennsylvania, 1; from Mississippi, 1. They show that so strong a feeling exists on this subject as to make it proper that the Assembly should express its views in regard to it.

The opinions of the Presbyterian Church in respect to Slavery are on record. Had there been no impression on the minds of our Churches that opinions different from those formerly held are now maintained and defended among our people, there might have seemed to be little occasion to do more than to refer to the recorded views of the General Assembly, and to its uniform current of testimony on this subject. But as it appears that such opinions exist, the Assembly hereby reaffirm the views heretofore set forth as to the character of Slavery.

It appears from papers sent up to this Assembly that an impression is wide-spread that it is now held and taught within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church that the system of Slavery is right in this sense, that it stands in all respects upon the same basis with the natural relations which the Almighty has established, such as those of parent and child and husband and wife, that of consequence it is a desirable system of itself and ought to be perpetuated.

In relation to this matter the General Assembly would remark that these opinions are to be carefully distinguished from another class of sentiments which are believed to prevail extensively among our Southern brethren. They are such as these: That the system of Slavery is eminently undesirable, and fraught with many evils; that the relation is to be emotnuod no longer than the best interests of both master and slave imperatively require it; that good citizens should labor earnestly and constantly for a system of emancipation in the State, and individual Christians should seek to be delivered from all connection with Slavery as soon as possible; that freedom is the natural and proper condition of all men so soon as that freedom can be properly enjoyed and preserved; that slaves should, during the unfortunate continuance of this undesirable condition, be instructed and elevated as far possible; that the relations among slaves of husband and wife, parent and child, and church member, should be held as sacred as those among masters; and that the great law of Christian love should in all ways pervade and animate the designs of Christian masters, so constituted by the Providence of God.

The Assembly consider these two sets of opinions as widely and irreconcilably opposed to each other. The first class are clearly opposed both to the principles of humanity and the teachings of Holy Scripture. When the Almighty establishes relations which are in any degree irresponsible to human authority, such as those of husband and wife, and parent and child, he guards them by an affection so tender, that the erring is generally on the side of over indulgence, rather than rigidness. In this affection of the husband and father, the wife and child have a safeguard which is much more effectual than any which human law could give. Not so with the relation of Autocrat in the State, or Master in private life. The subject and servant need the protection of law, a law which will recognize every right of humanity. This Assembly can never consent to the idea that under the teachings of our Redeemer, and the increasing light of the Holy Spirit's influence, Slavery ought to be perpetual. Such opinions are contrary alike to the Revelation of God, and the moral sense of Christendom.

As one of the Presbyteries—that of Lexington South—have sent a memorial to this Assembly in which they declare that a number of their ministers and church members hold slaves, believing it to be "right," without adding any limitation or qualification to the expression, the Assembly hereby declare their entire disapproval and condemnation of such a principle.

But with those brethren who hold the second class of opinions to which we have referred, the Assembly do not hesitate to declare their kind sympathy. They would treat them precisely as the Apostles treated warm-hearted primitive Christians in the same circumstances. The Apostles never taught that Slavery was on a level with the natural relations; they never countenanced the idea that it ought to be perpetuated; but they bore with it for the time; they inculcated principles which led to its removal, and which were calculated to raise servants by the power of faith, knowledge and holiness to a fitness to exercise all the functions of freemen; they exhorted masters to give to their servants that which is just and equal; they endeavored to fill the heart of the master with tender sympathy, so that he should desire and seek emancipation and effect it as soon as possible. So do we feel towards our brethren whose opinions and practice come under our second classification. We would help and not hinder them; we would encourage and not discourage them; and we would labor along with them in every wise and suitable effort to remove this great evil from among men.

For the motion to "print," a substitute was offered as follows:

Resolved, That this report be made the order of the day to-night, and that when it comes before the house the roll shall be called, to afford the Presbyteries an opportunity to state the facts in relation to the substitute, and to express their wishes and that the whole matter be then referred to a select Committee of thirteen, to report at the earliest possible time.

Mr. PERKINS, of Baltimore, called for a further division after the word "print."

The Moderator put the question to vote as follows:

"That it be printed, and made the order of the day for ——."

Carried unanimously.

He then stated the second division as follows:

"That when it comes before the house, the roll shall be called, to afford the Presbyteries opportunity to state the facts in relation to the subject, and to express their wishes."

A motion was made to strike out the clauses in reference to the Presbyters, and the Select Committee.

Rev. Mr. MANNING, of Trumbull Presbytery, moved to divide this motion by retaining the Presbyteries and striking out the Select Committee.

After the vote, the two clauses were stricken out.

FIFTH DAY....TUESDAY, May 26.

DR. ROSS' SPEECH.

This afternoon a great audience gathered to hear the opening of what was expected to be a stormy debate in the General Assembly, on the subject of Slavery. The floor of the house was obtained by Rev. F. G. CLARK, and accorded, by courtesy, to Rev. Dr. ROSS, of Huntsville, Ala., who had previously expressed a desire to make some remarks *preliminary* to the discussion of the question on its merits. These remarks, which were expanded into a speech of an hour and a half, were a statement of his own personal views on the subject of Slavery, chiefly presented in extracts which he read from his recent and somewhat notorious letters to Rev. ALBERT BARNES, of Philadelphia, interlarded and spiced by oral observations, explanations, and illustrations; all given in this eccentric gentleman's most characteristic style, to the amusement, if not to the edification, of the vast audience. This speech, both in manner and in matter, was very little different from Dr. Ross' celebrated speech in the General Assembly of last year, in Madison-square, New-York. To-day's effort contained a good deal of repetition, but the things repeated in the new speech from the old, were as exceedingly original, and so peculiarly the Doctor's own and nobody else's, that even to those who heard him last year, his "remarks" had all the charm of novelty.

He began by saying that his object was not to make a speech, but to attempt, if possible, to throw some oil on the troubled waves before him. When he told one of his brethren that this was his intention, that brother asked him if he meant the "oil of vitriol." [Laughter.] "No," he replied; he meant "sweet oil"—the "water of rosea." [Laughter.] He had not originally designed to come to the Assembly, having within a few weeks consigned to the grave the good, the brilliant and the beautiful—his only daughter. His beloved people told him to go from that grave—green in its freshness and out in the verdure and flowers upon it—and find in travel some withdrawment of mind from the buried dead. Thus, he said, he had come to the Assembly. He was in no mood for painful strife.

[Dr. Ross, at this point, was greatly affected, and paused for some moments. He continued as follows:]

But let that pass. He had no right, he said, to throw too much of this feeling upon his brethren. He would speak in love, and not with a design to stir up strife. In fact, the great fault of his life had been that everybody loved him too well. Men, women, children, slaves in the South—all loved him. Yes, he said, the great and magnificent South loved him! His object was to take out of the way a "man of straw," which had been set up before the Assembly. This "men of straw" he explained to be Dr. Ross himself. But he thought he had been misunderstood, and wanted to set himself right. He did not want to retract anything that he had ever said—not a jot—but to take out of the way of the Assembly the "bugbear," which some people and some newspapers had made of Dr. Ross. He did not doubt—in fact he knew—that the Committee in their Report meant *him*, as the exponent of what they called the "first class." He read from the report the following:

"But it appears (says the report of the Committee) from papers sent up to this assembly, that an impression is widespread that it is now held and taught within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church, that the system of Slavery is right in this sense, that it stands in all respects upon the same basis with the natural relations which the Almighty has established, such as those of parent and child, and husband and wife; that of consequence it is a desirable system of itself, and ought to be perpetuated."

He said, in commenting upon this passage, that the prominent sentiment of the paragraph, "the desirableness of the system of slavery, and the duty of its perpetuation," had never been expressed by him, but the very reverse. He reiterated his statement, made the day previous, that he did not believe a single Minister or Elder of the Presbyterian Church in the South, holds this sentiment. He read from his letters to Dr. BARNES some extracts to them that he had never demanded perpetuation of the system of Slavery. In those four letters, he said, and in his speech last May published in the *Journal of Commerce*, he had fully expressed his view on the whole subject of Slavery. He wrote these letters, he said, not "amid the labors of the pastor," as some ministers say, to excuse an imperfect performance; but he wrote them with care and in his study. And unlike PASCAL, who said of his Sixteenth Letter, that he had not time "to make it shorter," he (Dr. Ross) *did* have time to make his letters as short as he could; and he thought he *had* made them condensed and right to the point. [Laughter.] If he was wrong, he was *dreadfully* wrong. If he was a sinner, he was the greatest of sinners. He referred, with some pride to the effect of his great speech and these letters upon the public mind! They had made an impression on a hundred thousand people. In fact, he found, in coming to the Assembly, that some of his writings had been printed, with an introduction by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, of New-York, and circulated in all parts of the house! He read from that letter to show that he had never asked, in behalf of Slavery, that it should be "perpetuated."

DR. ROSS ON "AGITATIONS."

He said that, unlike some of his Southern brethren, he was for the agitation of the question of Slavery. He agreed with Dr. BARNES on the inutility and bootlessness of "agitation." He had nothing to fear, but all to hope, from the results of agitation. He read the following:

"Beaconville, many of your most pious men, soundest scholars, and sagacious observers of providence, have been led to study the Bible more faithfully in the light of the times. And they are reading it, more and more in harmony with the views which have been reached by the migrant Southern minds, to wit: That the relation of master and slave is sanctioned by the Bible; that it is a relation belonging to the same category as those of husband and wife, parent and child, master and apprentice, master and hireling; that the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, were ordained in Eden, for man, as man, and modified after the fall; while the relation of Slavery, as a system of labor, is only one form of the government ordained of God, over fallen and degraded man; that the evils in the system are the same evils of spirit that we see in the relation of husband and wife, and all other forms of government; that Slavery, as a relation, suited to the more degraded, or the more ignorant and helpless types of a sunken humanity, is, like all government, intended as the proof of the curse, of such degradation, and at the same time to elevate and bless; that the relation of husband and wife, being for man, as man, will never be over him; while slavery will remain so long as God sees it best, as a merciful power over the ignorant, the more degraded and helpless; and that when he sees it for the good of the country, he will cause it to pass away, if the slave can be elevated to liberty and equality, political and social, with his master, in that country; or *out of* that country, if such elevation cannot be given therein, but may be realized in some other land all which result, must be left to the unfoldings of the Divine will in harmony with the Bible, and not to a newly-discovered dispensation.

The Southern slaveholder is now satisfied, as never before, that the relation of master and slave is sanctioned by the Bible, and he feels, as never before, the obligation of the word of God. He, no longer, in his ignorance of the Scripture, and afraid of its teachings, will seek to defend his common-sense opinions of slavery or arguments drawn from "Types of Mankind," and other infidel theories; but he will look, in the light of the Bible, on all the good and evil in the relation. And when the North, as it will, shall regard him holding from God this high power for great good—when the North shall no more curse, but bid him God speed—then he will bless himself and his slave, in nobler benevolence. With no false ideas of created equality and inalienable right, but with the Bible in his heart and hand, he will do justice and love mercy, in higher and higher rule. Every evil will be removed, and the negro will be elevated to the highest attainments he can make, and be prepared for whatever destiny God intends."

TYPES OF MANKIND! Have you got that book here? It is published in New-Orleans by some fool, whose theory is that men are created in races, under certain zones, to come out like bees!"

DR. ROSS ON THE "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE."

He referred also to a political letter, which he had written against THOMAS JEFFERSON and the Declaration of Independence. He pronounced the essential points of that document as infidel and false! That he would maintain in the face of the whole American people;—and not only this, but his views on this subject would go to Europe;—for an "embossed copy" of these writings of his was to be sent to each of the "crowned heads" of Europe. [Laughter.] Four-fifths of the Declaration of Independence, he said, is sublime and ever God-like, but the remainder has no business there. [Laughter.] There are four averments in that instrument which have no business there! He had analyzed them in one of his letters, and he defied the world to overthrow him on these points! He defied the best politician in Cleveland, and the best Philadelphia lawyer! The Declaration of Independence says "That all men are created equal;"—he denied it! That they have "inalienable rights,"—he denied it! That all governments exists with the "consent of the governed;"—he denied it. That men have a right to "change the government" at their pleasure;—he denied it. [Laughter.] That was his view of the Declaration of Independence, and he found authority for these sentiments in the Bible.

DR. ROSS ON THE "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA."

The Doctor gave his views of such a Government, and Governor Dyer it, as that of Russia and its Emperor. By the by, he said, he thought that when the Emperor should read that "embossed copy," he would thank him (the Doctor) for defending him (the Emperor) against the *Russian* Abolitionists! [Laughter.]

God, in his providence, ordains the Russian form of government—that is, He places the sovereignty in one man, because He sees that such government can secure, for a time, more good to that degraded people than any other form. Now, I ask—has the Emperor right from God to change, at once, in his mere "consent," the form of his Government to that of the United States? No. God forbids him. Why? Because he would thereby destroy the good, and bring immense evil, in his Empire. I ask again—have the Russian serfs and nobles, yea, all consenting, the right from God to make that change? No. For the Government of the United States is not suited to them. And, in such an attempt, they would deprive themselves of blessings they now have, and bring all the horrors of anarchy.

Do you ask, if I then hold that God ordains the Russian type of rule to be perpetual ever that people? No. The Emperor is bound to secure all of "*life, liberty and pursuit of happiness*," to each individual, consistent with the good of the nation. And he is to learn his obligation from the Bible, and faithfully apply it to the condition of his subjects. *He will* thus, *gradually, elevate them*; while they, on their part, are bound to strive for this elevation, in all ways which God may show them the good, and the right, which more and more will belong to them, in their upward progress. The result of such government, and such obedience, would be that of a father's faithful training, and children's corresponding obedience. The Russian people would thus have, gradually that measure of liberty they could bear, under the one man power—and then, in other forms, as they might be qualified to realize them. This development would be without convulsion,—as the parent gives place, while the children are passing from the lower to their higher life. It would be the exemplification of CARLYLE's illustration of the snake. He says, "a people should change their government only as a snake sheds his skin—the new skin is gradually formed under the old one; and then the snake wriggles out with just a drop of blood, here and there, where the old jacket held on rather tighter."

DR. ROSS ON "MAN-STEALING."

He said also that he had written a letter against a celebrated sermon by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, of New-York, in which that gentleman had endeavored to prove that the Southern slaveholders are "man-stealers."

"The master finds himself, with no fault of personal concern in the African trade, in a Christian community of white Anglo-Americans, holding control over his black fellow-man, who is so unlike himself, in complexion, in form, in other peculiarities; and so unequal to himself, in attributes of body and mind, that he is impossible, in every sense, to place him on a level with himself in the community. This is his relation to the negro. What then does God command him to do? Does God require him to send the negro back to his heathen home, from whence he was stolen? That home no longer exists; but if it did remain, does God command the master to send his Christianized slave into the horrors of his former African heathenism? No. God has placed the master under a law entirely different from his command to the slave trader. God said to the trader: Let the negro alone. But he says to the present master, Do unto the negro all the good you can. Make him a civilized man. Make him a Christian man. Lift him up, and give him all he has a right to claim in the good of the whole community. This the master can do. This he must do. And then leave the result with the Almighty.

We reach the same conclusion by asking what does God say to the negro slave? Does he tell him to ask to be sent back to heathen Africa? No. Does he give him authority to claim a created equality and inalienable right, to be on a level with the white man in civil and social relations? No. To ask the first, would be to ask a great evil; to claim the second, is to demand a natural and moral impossibility. No. God tells him to seek none of these things. But he commands him to know the facts in his case as they are in the Bible, and have ever been, and ever will be in Providence—that he is not the white man's equal—that he can never have his level—that he must not claim it—but that the man he has, ought to have, and must have, all of good, in his condition as a slave, until God may reveal a higher happiness for him, in some other relation than that *he must ever* have to the Anglo-American."

DR. ROSS ON "UNCLE SAM AND MOSES."

He said that in one of his letters he had given a tableau of "*Lucy Stone and Moses.*" [Laughter.] He thought that Moses had given it to that woman pretty hard. [Laughter.]

"Woman, hast thou ears? Hear. I, by authority of God, ordained that the man should rule over thee. I placed thee, and children, and men servants, and maid servants, under the same law of subjection to the government ordained of God in the family—the State. I, for a time, sanctioned polygamy, and made it right. I, for the hardness of men's hearts, allowed them and made it right to give their wives a bill of divorcement. Woman, hear. Paul, having the same spirit of God, confirms my word. He commands wives and children, and servants, after this manner: 'Wives submit yourselves unto your husbands, as it is fit in the Lord; children obey your parents in all things, for this is well-pleasing unto the Lord; servants obey, in all things, your masters according to the flesh—not with eye service as men pleasers, but in singleness of heart, fearing God.' Woman, Paul makes test rule the same, and the same in essence with the same. The manner of the rule he varies with the relations. He requires the husband the love of the husband, even as Christ loved the church—in the mildness of the father, not provoking the children to anger, lest they be discouraged; in the justice and equity of the master, knowing that he, also, has a master in heaven."

DR. ROSS ON "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

The Doctor interjected his opinion of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. He said that he had wept, and laughed, and got mad over that book all at the same time. [Laughter.] He had wept because of touching exhibitions which it gave—of affection and love between masters and slaves, between women and the slaves, their servants. All this went to show the pulsations of the great Southern heart. The objection which he had to *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was this, that Mrs. STOWE had taken aggravated individual facts and presented them as *the* great fact of Southern life. It ought to be remembered, however, said he, that all the atrocity in that book did not emanate from the South. Miss Fosby, who did not know how to govern a slave because she had no feeling, came from the North. Legree, who whipped Uncle Tom to death, also came from the North. [Laughter.]

DR. ROSS ON THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The portion of Dr. Ross' speech which made the greatest sensation, was a passage in which he referred to the editor of the *Journal of Commerce*. A gentleman in New York, he said, a gentleman of very high position, had remarked to him in reference to his speech, (Dr. Ross',) which was published in the *Journal of Commerce* last May—stand up to that platform, *and I will back you in it*—I will back you in it." This gentleman, said Dr. Ross, is one of the first editors in the City of New-York. His words were, "I will back you up—stand where you are. Take six months," he continued, "and rake and scrape all the murders of slaves and masters, all the atrocities in the South that result from the system of Slavery, and I will pledge you my word as a gentleman and a Christian, that I will give you statistics to show that *more* murders, *more* poisonings, *more* atrocities have transpired in the City of New-York, or State, in the same given time, in the relation of *husband and wife*, and *parent and child*." If it was necessary, he (Dr. Ross) would give the name of the gentleman. He is a man who, when he says a thing, will stand up to the wall as stiff as *Dr. Ives*.

VOICES—"Give us the name. Who is he?"

Dr. ROSS—HALLOCK.

A VOICE—We know that before!

Dr. ROSS—Very good.

DR. ROSS ON THE "DETROIT RESOLUTIONS."

The Speaker then turned from the *Journal of Commerce* to the "Detroit Resolutions," referring also to the previous resolutions of 1818. He had called them "exulted abstractions," and "Delphic words." So they are. [Laughter.] Why, said he, what do the resolutions say? They say that you, slaveholders, are committing a great "blot upon our holy religion." And what then? Why, then, they go on to make excuses like this: but, if the "laws of the land" are over your heads, then you may hold on to your slaves. They say that you must not sell a brother in the Church "without his consent," implying, of course, that "with his consent" the poor fellow may be sold or not, just as it happens. According to his (Dr. Rose') plain way of thinking, his old Virginian way is pure and unmitigated *nonsense*. He wanted something better than this from the Assembly *this* time. [Laughter.] The resolutions are absurd and nonsensical. Judge JESSUP, he said, made a great speech on them in the last Assembly. After he (Judge JESSUP) got through, he (Dr. ROSS) got up, and, looking the Judge straight in the face, said to him: "Judge, do you admit that, according to the Detroit resolutions, Mr. AIKEN, of South Carolina, may hold 3,000 slaves?" The Judge started as if a horse had seen a lion in the path! [Laughter.] He turned pale, and said: "I don't think he could hold *so many*." [Laughter.] "Well, Judge, *how many* can he hold?" The Judge replied, magnanimously: "I believe he can hold the 3,000." That one single question shivered to atoms the whole of the Detroit resolutions! *Of course*, then, said he, those resolutions are nothing but "exulted abstractions!"

After this statement of his views, the Doctor concluded his remarks with his inevitable and characteristic allusion to the "eternal right and wrong in the nature of things," and took his seat with an air of considerable satisfaction—to the audience.

After the speech of the [illegible] a resolution (introduced yesterday, but lost) was again brought up—to call the roll of Presbyteries, for the purpose of giving opportunity to each to speak in order, and then to [illegible] Committee of thirteen, to report a plan of action to the Assembly. A debate on this resolution immediately "came in like a flood," and swamped the main question, and held its head under water for the remainder of the afternoon. It is not drowned out, however, and will eventually come up above the surface to-morrow.

The result of the afternoon's debate was comparatively nothing. The hour of adjournment arrived and cut short the discussion without a vote.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING.

WEDNESDAY, May 26.

The first order of the day, for this morning, was the consideration of the subject of Education. It was brought before the house on the basis of the "Annual Report of the Permanent Committee on Education for the Ministry." This report is admitted to be the ablest document that has yet been brought before the Assembly. It was prepared by the Secretary of the Committee, Rev. THORNTON A. MILLS, of Indianapolis. The report was received with the more interest by the Assembly, from the fact that this Committee is a newly organized body, which has sprung into existence since the last annual meeting of the Assembly. The Report gives an account of the formation of the Committee, and of its early meeting in June last; a general history of educational matters in this country from the beginning; an examination of some causes that are operating to decrease the number of students for the Ministry; a plan of action for Presbyteries in reference to the general subject of education, and a plan for aiding Beneficiaries. A discussion arose on the report, chiefly on the last two features, viz: The "plans." The plan of action for the Presbyteries embraced nine distinct points, and the plan for aiding Beneficiaries, fifteen. Each of these points, in both reports, was separately discussed and voted upon. The whole of the morning session and a part of that of the afternoon were occupied with these details.

A SQUIB.

The following squib was circulated through the Assembly, on printed slips, this morning. It is strongly suspected that the writer, who states "Dr. Ross' position," is no "Looker-in" only when Dr. Ross himself looks in!

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLAYING AT CHESS.

Dr. Ross' position is this: He considers the Slavery question, in the Assembly, to be *a great game of chess between the North and the South*. And, that, yesterday, he made *two movements* which have *checkmated* the North. That is to say—he has brought two arguments to bear upon the North, which they can neither resist nor retreat from.

First—He has shown that the South no longer occupy infidel ground, or no ground at all, as to what slavery is, and their duty; but, are now more and more, understanding what the Bible tells them, and doing their duty; *therefore* the North must say to them, We see you are not sinners, *in your position*. You are on the right ground.

Secondly—That he has shown that all the past *testimony* of the Assembly, for more than forty years, has been "*stultified abstractions*," and "*Delphic words*"—double-faced testimony, unworthy of the Presbyterian Church; *therefore* the Assembly can never, and will never, again, give such testimony. And, finally, that the Assembly can give no testimony whatever against the South, except that, like other Christians, they are not as good as they ought to be—all which the South humbly doth confess, and prays the North to confess, in imitation of their meek acknowledgment.

The Anti-Slavery Party is enveloped under these two batteries, which they can neither silence nor retreat from. The North, then, is checkmated. The game is not, as yet, fully developed. But the Doctor says that is the result when it is played out.

A LOOKER-IN.

American Baptist Free Mission Society.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention assembled in MacDougal-street Church, between Prince and Spring, at 10½ o'clock, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. GOODELL, and singing by the congregation. Rev. N. L. POST, from the Committee appointed yesterday on the subject of slavery and other sins, presented the following

REPORT.

The Committee appointed to confer with the Dele gates from the Free Regular Baptist Association, on the principle held by said Association, viz.:

"That the Church of Jesus Christ should have no fellowship with those who countenance slaveholding, either by participating in it or apologizing for it."

Report, that, in the opinion of your Committee, the views and practices of the Association are entirely consistent with Baptist principles, and fully authorized by the teachings of the New Testament.

At the same time we think that our missionary body is not competent to prescribe any special course of action to associations, churches, or individuals, from whom, the churches especially, we rather seek direction and control; than assume to govern them.

We also submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That we admire and approve the self-denying dignity and energy of the Association referred to, and do cordially invite them to cooperate with us, and most solemnly and earnestly commend their principles to the consideration of every Baptist Christian.

The following report was offered by Rev. SIMON ARKEN, as explanatory of the above:

Your Committee appointed to confer with Brother CRAVEN and other delegates from the Free Regular Baptist Association, on the subject matter of resolutions passed by that body, report that they have held the conference to which they were appointed, and considered the resolutions proposed for the consideration of this body, and recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We have been requested by the Free Regular Baptist association to express our opinion in relation to certain resolutions passed by said Association, which embody its distinctive sentiments on the subject of Slavery and other sins.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this body, it is perfectly consistent with the independence of Baptist Churches for those composing the said Association, to take grounds of non-fellowship with slaveholders, and all those who are in any way connected with Slavery.

Resolved, That we admire and approve the Anti-Slavery and Liberality of the brethren composing said association, and heartily invite them to cooperate with us in the objects of our common interest.

The resolutions, after debate, passed unanimously.

Rev. Mr. POST then read a long communication from Rev. J. S. GOODMAN, appealing for the establishment of a mission among the Bassas in Africa, and offering himself as a missionary. Rev. Mr. POST strongly advocated the appeal, seconding that brother GOODMAN, who was truly a good man, be sent back to Africa; he was willing to make any sacrifice for this purpose, and he knew that the mission could be sustained.

Rev. Dr. HALL then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Board the appointment of Brother J. S. GOODMAN, as a missionary to Africa, on condition that he spend such time as the Board deem proper, in visiting churches in different parts of the country, with a view of exciting an interest in behalf of the African Mission, and that he be sent out as soon as the funds shall be furnished for that purpose.

The meeting adjourned, after prayer by Brother GRAHAM, (Freewill Baptist Church, New-York,) till 2½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon's proceedings commenced at 5 minutes to 3 o'clock; the attendance was not so large as in the morning. The exercises opened by singing the 816th hymn, followed with prayer by Elder PHILLIPS. The congregation then sang the 285th hymn, "Go preach my gospel saith the Lord," after which Rev. Mr. KENYON preached from the following text:

But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people, that ye should show forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvelous light. 1 Peter, ii. 9.

After the sermon a motion to refer the Corresponding Secretary's report to the Board of Trustees for publication prevailed.

Rev. Mr. HALL moved that Brother W. WALKER be requested to republish in the *Baptist*, his review of the Constitution of the Missionary Union, with any additional notes he might deem desirable.

After long debate the resolution amended by inserting an additional clause to the effect that the "review of the Constitution of the Missionary Union" be published in pamphlet form, was adopted.

The Treasurer (Rev. Mr. COWLES) then presented his report, as follows:

Amount on hand at the commencement of the year	$8,890 58
Receipts during the year including legacy from Brother Tweedill	6,990 61
Total	$10,880 19

EXPENDITURES.

Burmah Mission	$1,679 93
Hayti	200 00
Karens	200 00
Greece	365 13
Canada	105 29
Home Missions	229 53
Corresponding Secretary	500 00
Agency	388 62
Assistant Editor and Agent	250 00
Publications	107 97
Post, Stationery, &c.	79 74
Losses through mail	117 43
American Baptist	2,480 19
Balance on hand	3,807 19
Total	$10,880 19

Rev. Mr. POST proposed a vote of thanks to the Church and Congregation in which they had assembled, for the use of the church. Carried.

Rev. Mr. HALL said that it was not often that he offered resolutions, but he could not avoid noticing the very excellent reports of the proceedings published in the daily papers, and particularly those in the TIMES and *Express*. Even in religious papers the Free Baptist Mission was often misrepresented; he would therefore propose a vote of thanks to the Reporters who gave such a faithful record of their proceedings.

Rev. Mr. WARREN agreed with Brother HALL. The papers were generally hostile to this movement, and even the religious papers garbled statements often expressed, and no doubt would now. It would then be gratifying to say that they could refer to the peculiar views for a fair outline at least of the business done by the Association. He had great pleasure, therefore, in sustaining the motion. Adopted unanimously.

Rev. Mr. DUNBAR (pastor of the Church) offered a few remarks in favor of the Colored Churches and people in the City. He suggested that a Committee be appointed to inquire whether the Association could not take the Colored Baptists of New-York under their wing.

Rev. Mr. GLADDEN, of Block Island, and Rev. Mr. DUNBAR supported the suggestion.

On motion of Rev. Mr. WARREN instructions were given to the Board of Trustees to open a correspondence in relation to the matter, and also that the Board appoint a colporteur to the colored people if possible.

A resolution was then offered approving of the appointment of missionaries to Burmah, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. DENISON, the meeting adjourned till 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

In the absence of Rev. Mr. AARON, the appointee, Rev. Mr. DENISON, of Buffalo, preached a practical sermon from Genesis iv. 9. After which, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Dr. Doremus at the Academy.

Dr. DOREMUS' lecture on Light at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, was a remarkable affair, on several accounts. It developed some new facts in Science, it netted a handsome sum for the Deaf Mutes, for whose benefit it was given, and it was unprecedentedly long. Not every man could have kept an audience as interested and orderly from 8 o'clock in the evening till near midnight, as Dr. DOREMUS contrived to do without apparent effort. In the arrangement of his illustrations, he was peculiarly happy. The attractions of his experiments grew greater as the night grew longer, and the best was the last. The entire stage of the Academy was covered with apparatus. Two long tables stretched from wing to wing, behind the footlights, crowded with glasses; a bath of fearful size occupied the orchestra; mysterious implements were strewed about the floor, and two Freenel lights occupied the rear. The house was as full of people as the stage of apparatus, and it was altogether a pleasant scene—Science made handy, and brought down to every man's understanding. Dr. DOREMUS avowed his sense of embarrassment in viewing the crowd who had waited upon him, and was diffident in appearing as a chemist in a house devoted to the Muses, but after making this statement found the occasion excellent for the expression of a lament that New-York has no public Hall of Science in which elaborate experiments can be set forth. He was delighted, however, with the prospect that this want of ours will presently be met by the Cooper Institute, and called down a benison on the head of Mr. PETER COOPER, the response to which was unanimous and hearty. Yet was the Doctor not so sure that he or Science were out of place in an Academy set apart for music—for did not the Grecian poets emblematize Apollo in the sunbeam; was it not possible for one evening to dispense with the lyre and substitute the light? In the beginning of creation, the first development of the action of matter upon matter, was the production of light—and the sunbeam has given, still gives, and, so long as it last, will continue to give, the vitalizing property to animal and vegetable existence. Starting from this point, the Doctor ran over a rapid description of the sources of external light, the planets, the satellites, the fixed stars, the comets; and in touching upon the latter, comforted his hearers by assuring them that the world is not to be knocked to pieces next month by the tail of an erratic Comet, as some would have us believe. This disquisition on the natural lights led readily into descriptions of the means of artificial illumination; and at this point the series of brilliant experiments which afterwards dazzled the eyes of the beholders, was first let loose. First came the familiar experiments with oxygen and hydrogen. Candles burned with increased brilliancy in a jar filled with oxygen, and respectfully declined to burn at all when shoved unceremoniously up a tube of hydrogen, though the flame played about the tube's mouth and kissed the candle-wick into a blaze as it emerged. Then a miniature carbonic-acid-gas factory was started into operation. Hydrochloric acid on bits of marble set free the heavy and poisonous element that killed the men in the Black Hole of Calcutta and murders dogs in the caves of the mountains. Six bits of candles, all in a row, placed in a trough, and the trough tilted up at an angle of 45°, were lighted and burned till the gas was poured over them. The Doctor seemed to pour out of a jar that was full of emptiness, but the lights went out, and so did the gas, and the effect was instantaneous, and the audience applauded vociferously. Then water parted with its oxygen to burn metal. Then ice snapped and crackled and burned f

to prevent him from coming to the assistance of the Captain armed with the Captain's weapons—you are to determine whether this evidence is sufficient to convince you that they had one common object. If you find that Brown is not proved to have been at the spot when the cook was stabbed, that he was at the wheel when the deed was done, and that he joined the other prisoners afterwards, then there is nothing to implicate him legally, unless you should believe that the cook was not dead when he was thrown into the sea, in which case he would be implicated in the crime. With reference to the consequences of your verdict—with that you have nothing to do. The law determines the consequences. You only have to determine the facts from the evidence, according to your oaths.

The Jury left the Court at 7½ o'clock.

They returned shortly after 8½ o'clock, and announced there was no possibility of their agreeing, even on the first case of Smith. At the direction of the Judge they again retired, his Honor stating that if they agreed before 11 o'clock he would return to the Court and receive their verdict.

At ten minutes before 11 o'clock, the Judge having been sent for, the Jury returned a second time into Court. They said they had agreed upon their verdict, and found JOHN SMITH *Guilty of Murder*, and John De Costa, John Brown, and John Nedz, guilty of manslaughter.

Mr. NASH asked to have the Jury polled in the case of Brown. They were severally asked by the Clerk if they found John Brown guilty of manslaughter, and each answered that he did.

Mr. NASH wished the Clerk to enter a stay of proceedings for ten days, for the purpose of giving him time to file a bill of exceptions. Mr. SMITH, for the prosecution, said he understood that in that Court there was no such thing as a bill of exceptions. The Judge assented, but said that he would grant Mr. NASH sufficient time to make a motion for a new trial.

The Court then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

THE MILLS' WILL CASE.

Lydia Mills, &c. vs. *Wm. D. Mills, et al.*—Yesterday Judge CLERKE rendered his decision in this case. We give the following abstract of his opinion:

CLERKE, J.—The terms and provisions of this will are inconsistent with the claim of the widow. The testator directs a final distribution of his estate after the youngest child shall have come of age, and that one third of it be reserved and invested for his wife during her life, and in the next clause he further directs that the *residue* of his estate (remaining after the deduction of the one-third,) be divided among his eight children, evidently not contemplating that another one third for his wife should be also deducted before the distribution.

When a testator directs a general distribution of his estate without assigning any particular distinct portion of it to any one, and gives one-third of the whole to his wife, and the remainder (securing two-thirds of it of course) to others without qualification, this is a deduction totally inconsistent with the idea that the widow should have any more than one-third of the whole; in other words, the residue (two thirds) cannot mean one-third. The real estate in New York being peremptorily directed by the will to be sold, it must be deemed of equitable conversion to be money and personal estate by the testator's death; the judge therefore thinks that the judgments against the children are not liens upon the New York property, but as the other real property is not within this direction, it must be deemed to have vested in them, and is consequently subject to those liens, two-thirds of which being, also, subject to the inchoate right of dower of the moneys of such children, according to their respective shares in said two thirds.

Their future interest in the one-third of the portion of the real estate is not subject to this inchoate right of dower, because the husbands are not seized of it either in law or in fact, the life interest being in their mother. Let a judgment be settled on notice in conformity with this decision, and with the report of the referee, except those points of it in which I have indicated error.

Duncomb vs. *Woodruff.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Fuller vs. *Dakin.*—Motion denied, without prejudice to plaintiff's right to present these points before the referee on his claim to surplus money.

In re new Reservoir.—Report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Knapp vs. *The Harlem Railroad Company.*—Amendments to printed case settled.

Pierson, receiver, &c., vs. *Squire.*—Decision as to costs affirmed.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DAMAGED GOODS.

Rodgers and Buhler vs. *Murry.*—In 1855, the plaintiffs' agent at Aspinwall shipped a lot of hides for this port. The *P. Dee*, upon which they were shipped, was bound here *via* Cuba. The goods were not delivered upon arrival, and the plaintiffs sue to recover their value—$1,578 76.

The defence is, that after leaving Aspinwall the Captain and nearly all the crew were taken sick, and several died. In consequence the vessel was obliged to put into Carthagena in distress. While there, the Captain discovered that the hides in question had been much injured by worms, &c. After a survey of the goods it was decided that if they were taken to New-York they would be worthless. The hides were therefore sold at auction for $344 66, which, deducting expenses and freight, left $257 69, which was tendered to the plaintiffs, as owners of the goods. The defendants claim that they acted for the best interests of the shippers, and deny liability. The case is still on.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—May 29.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

The Governors of the Alms-House vs. *J. W. Hart.*—Motion granted.

Samuel F. Whiting vs. *Michael Hunnsilll.*—Defendant discharged on the payment of costs.

William R. Stafford vs. *Frederick A. Guion.*—Attachment ordered.

D. G. Crane vs. *Anthony Vaughan.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Edward Hore vs. *Joseph Hunt.*—Motion denied.

Edward Kennedy vs. *C. R. Totten.*—Motion granted.

The General Term Supreme Court was yesterday adjourned until Monday, without transacting any business, owing to the absence of Judge PEABODY, occasioned by sickness in his family.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued instructions to the land officers at Dooiihan and Lecompton, Kansas Territory, respecting the receipt at the sale of Indian trust lands in June and July next of the transfer drafts on New-York. These drafts have been supplied by the Treasury Department to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, Missouri, and are in sums of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $20,000 each.

Mr. C. M. ICKEN, a well-known resident of Sussex County, Del., was brutally murdered on Wednesday, in broad daylight, a few feet from his own door. He was standing in his own yard, unconscious of any danger, when two negro women, by a preconcerted signal, rushed upon him, threw him on the ground, and while one held him, the other, with an axe, severed his head from his body.

De Vaux College, an institution founded and endowed by the late Judge DE VEAUX, of Niagara Falls, was opened last week in the new College edifice, just below Suspension Bridge. Although no imposing ceremonial was contemplated, the College Chapel was filled with gentlemen and ladies from Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Lockport, and some of the adjoining towns.

The population of Massachusetts is 1,132,369. In 1855 there were 32,545 births, 12,329 marriages and 20,798 deaths. No marriage occurred during 1854 or 1855 in the town of Hancock, in the county of Berkshire, a town numbering, by the last census, 943 inhabitants.

The late Legislature of Pennsylvania was in session nearly sixteen weeks, passing nearly nine hundred bills, among which is the greatest number of bank charters ever passed at one session since 1837-39.

On the Georgia Railroad there are two Lilliputian engines, weighing but 2,800 lbs. each, used for running very light trains. The boilers are upright and oval, and three feet by two.

Seven hundred German families are now on their way to Davenport, Iowa, as the first of the Spring emigration. This will prove a valuable addition to the population of Iowa.

The country seat and farm of CALEB COPE, Esq., 110 acres, near Germantown, Pa., was sold on the premises last Wednesday, for $70,250.

A Republican State Convention is called to meet at Bangor, Me., on Thursday, June 25.

At Lake Superior, the snow is still a foot deep, and ice 30 inches thick.

The public debt of Canada is officially stated at £1,330,508.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—The Toronto *Globe* understands that "for the last few nights, after the close of the regular business of the line, the Montreal Telegraphic Company, in connection with the American Telegraph Companies through the States of Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, have been working direct from Chicago to Quebec, *vid* Buffalo, Toronto and Montreal, a distance by the telegraphic route of some 1,500 or 1,400 miles. The object of this lengthy communication is to establish the correct longitude, by solar observation, of the two different places. Lieut. ARNE, of Quebec, conducted the observations at Chicago. The operators there say that the lines worked beautifully on fine nights, and the signals went through as instantaneously as though the distance was 14 instead of 1,400 miles. The longest stretch of the great submarine cable between England and America will be about 1,900 miles; so that if the difficulties of laying down the cable can be successfully overcome, there appears to be, so far as human reason can foresee, no difficulty as to the working of it. The opinion of the operators in Toronto, who watched the signals from Chicago to Quebec, was, that if the distance had been twice as great, the electric fluid would have bounded over it as quickly—i. e., literally in less than no time," as the signals leaving Quebec at 10¾ P. M. would reach Chicago about 9¾ P. M.—Chicago time being about one hour slower than Quebec."

Murder in a Whisky-Shop.

From the Public Tribune.

On the evening of the 16th inst., a man named WILLIAM FRENCH was killed at a whisky grocery in Paulding, Miss., by one JOSIAH H. LONG. The following particulars we extract from a letter written in Paulding on the 17th inst.:—"Our town was the scene of much confusion and excitement yesterday (Saturday) evening, in consequence of the death of WILLIAM FRENCH, which was caused by JOSIAH H. LONG, who stabbed him on the gallery at CANDIFF'S grocery. They had been drinking together, and got into a quarrel about some trivial matter. LONG stated something in relation to French, which FRENCH pronounced to be a lie; whereupon LONG picked up a chair and attempted to strike FRENCH with it, but was prevented from so doing by the interference of those present. He then made another assertion similar to the first, and FRENCH replied that he was a d——d liar.

LONG immediately struck him in the face with his fist and knocked him down; after which LONG went back into the grocery, and FRENCH left the place. About fifteen minutes afterwards, FRENCH returned, and endeavored to enter the house, but was prevented by Mr. CANDIFF. FRENCH then remarked that LONG had knocked him down without any cause or provocation. LONG asked him what he intended to do, and he replied that he intended to defend himself. Angry words ensued, and LONG drew a bowie knife and struck French with it in the abdomen. FRENCH fell back on the ground, and exclaimed, "Oh, I'm dead man." The crowd rushed towards him, and on examination, it was found that he was dangerously cut. Meanwhile, LONG effected his escape. Warrants were issued, and every house in town was searched, but LONG could not be found.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 29, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive, at old prices. Pearls, $7 25; Pots, $7 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is tame; prices still exhibit a downward tenor. Java, 15¾c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@11 5-16c.; Bahia, 10½c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market is rather sparingly supplied, at previous quotations, though buyers are more disposed to purchase thereat. The reported sales are somewhat limited.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12	12
Middling	14	14½	14½	14¾
Middling Fair	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
Fair	14¾	14¾	15½	15¾

FISH—The leading kinds are in good request at full prices. Cod and mackerel are in very moderate supply. Herring appear abundant.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is pretty active at about former prices. Sales 6,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	@6 75@6 80
Straight State	6 80@ 6 85
Extra State	6 85@ 7 15
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 75@ 7 05
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 80@ 7 00
Fancy Michigan	6 75@6 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 95@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 25@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 40@ 8 60
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@10 00

Canadian is heavy and languid. Sales have been reported of about 850 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$8 75 for superfine to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand, and is firm. The transactions since our last, comprise about 2,500 bbls very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 50@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and worth $4 90@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is also rare and needed at $4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales were made by auction of 1,277 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $1 60@$2 20; and 1,890 boxes do. Oranges, at $2 30@$4 05 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand, and is, if anything, on the advance. Sales: 14,000 bushels, including good Canadian White at $1 85; Canadian Club at $1 62½, and very good Western Red at $1 67 ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,100 bushels, in small lots, at $1 10@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Stock, very light: demand, urgent. Barley ranges from $1 45@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Some English, to arrive, was reported sold at $1 65 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 70@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair request and are worth 69c.@72c., for Western; 66c.@70 for State, and 64c.@68c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty active at former prices. Sales 33,000 bushels, at $1@$1 01½ for mixed, in store; $1@$1 03 for yellow, and $1 02@$1 04 for white, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 1,000 bales River transpired at 90c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are heavy and languid, as previously represented.

HOPS—There were 47 bales last year's growth purchased, in lots, at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

IRON—About 60 tons Scotch Pig were sold at $24 50@$35, cash terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Inactive and nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is moderately inquired for at, however feebly-sustained prices.

LIME—Rockland, 87½c.@90c. or Common and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is still selling at former prices. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 60c.@70c.; Cuba Muscavado, 55c.@58c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@52c.; and New-Orleans, 75c ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair request, and is stiffly held. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is more sought after, and is generally worth 51c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale is in demand, while Sperm, Red and Olive Oils are partially neglected, at old quotations. Linseed is salable and steady, at 79c.@81c. ₱ gallon. Nothing new in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving. Sales: 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $23 90@$23 95 for Mess, and $19 30@$19 40 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are firm, at 10¼c.@11c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and worth 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in less demand and is heavy. The transactions since our last reach about 225 bbls. and tierces, mostly prime, at 14¾c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$31 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$24 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and in but moderate demand at 18c.@23c. for new Ohio; 24c.@24c. for common to very good new State, and 25c @27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c @11c.

RICE—Continues in fair request, at former rates, $1 25@$5 87½ for common to choice ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are rather more freely offered, but not at lower prices. Hence, buyers are still purchasing with remarkable reserve. Sales, to-day, only small lots of Cuba, &c., in hhds., at 10½c.@11¾c., and Havana, in hhds., at 11¾@12¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—About 10,000 lbs. prime found buyers at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in fair demand and are quite stiffly held.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet firm. Sales since Tuesday: 92 hhds. Kentucky at 17½c.; 122 bales Havana at 38½c. @50c.; 98 Cube at 23c @26c.; with 35 Yara and 191 cerroons Giron Carmen, the latter for export, on terms not made public.

WOOL—Is very dull and prices are generally nominal here. The *Arabia* brings reports of the results of the Liverpool and London Wool sales. Colonial Wools sold at 1½d @2d. below the rates of March, but there was little or no decline from the opening prices, except in the lower grades. The following shows the range of the Liverpool sales:

E. Ind's	16,740 bales	White	sold from 31d @15¾d. ₱ lb.
		One lot	18¾d. ₱ lb.
		Del. & fine	17½d. @15d. ₱ lb.
		Do. pcs. & inferior	5½d. @ 8d. ₱ lb.
		Grey, f'wn & russet	6d. @11¾d. ₱ lb.
		Low black	5¾d. @ 6d. ₱ lb.
		Low gray	4d. @ 5¾d. ₱ lb.
		Burry and refuse	2½d. @ 5¾d. ₱ lb.
E. Ries and Ii.		Only a small por-	
Ayres	1,806 bales	tion sold	12¾d. @20d. ₱ lb.
		Cordova	16d. @10¾d. ₱ lb.
Peru	1,269 bales	A few lots	9d. @15d. ₱ lb.
Egyptian	227 bales	Sold from	9¾d. @15½d. ₱ lb.
Italian	291 bales	Sold from	9¾d. @11d. ₱ lb.
Iceland	290 bales	Sold from	11¾d. @12d. ₱ lb.
		Greasy & inferior	8¾d. @10¾d. ₱ lb.
Chevlot	1,756 bales	Sold from	9d. @11¾d. ₱ lb.
Eng. skin	902 bales	Sold from	8¾d. @17¾d. ₱ lb.
Oporto	562 bales	}	
Lisbon	548 bales	}	
Turkey	660 bales	}	mostly withdrawn.
Dorakoi	407 bales	}	
Sundries	761 bales	}	

Total...13,164 bales

The London rates were: Sydney, 1s. 8d.@2s. 2d.; super, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d.; scoured, 1s. 10¾d.@2s. 7d.; do. super, 2s. 8d.@3s.; handwashed, 1s. 8¾d.@2s. 3½d.; Lambs, 1s. 11d.; Lambs scoured, 2s. 1d.; do. 2s. 11¾d.; skin super scoured, 2s. 1d.@2s 9¾d.; skin handwashed, 1s. 8d.@1s. 11d.; locks, 1s. 2¾d.@1s. 8d.; Port Philip and Portland Bay, 1s. 2¼d @2s. 2d.; scoured, 1s. 9¼d. @2s. 7d.; Lambs, 1s. 11d.@2s.; Lambs super scoured, 2s. 9d; handwashed, 1s. 9d.; skin, 1s. 2¾d.@1s. 7d.; do. handwashed, 1s. 8¾d.; piece, 1s. 3d @1s. 5¾d.; South Australian, 1s. 7d.@1s. 10¾d.; Lambs, 1s. 7d.@ 1s. 10¾d.; piece, 1s. 1¾d.@1s. 7d.; grease, 10d.@1s. 12d.; and Cape, 1s. 4d.@1s. 8¾d.; handwashed, 1s. 1d. @1s. 10¾d.; do. superior, 2s. 1¾d; Lambs, 1s. 6¾d.@ 1s. 9d.; skins, 1s. 6d.; grease, 10d.@10¾d.

WHISKY—Is arriving and selling slowly at 26¾c.@ 27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and languid. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3c.@3s. 6d. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 6d.@1s. ₱ tierce; Resin, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 8s.@12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

FINE ARTS.

WEIRS' GREAT PICTURE.

THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS FROM DELFT-HAVEN, A. D., 1620.

Now on view at the galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 253 Broadway.

AMERICAN ART UNION GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—Great sale of English, French, and German engravings at wholesale prices. Go early.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—CARTS WILL be employed immediately to collect and remove daily the ashes and garbage from the following Wards: 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, IXth, XIVth, XVth, XVIIth, XXth and XXIId Wards. It is hoped that arrangements will be made in a short time to cause the streets of the said Wards to be swept and properly cleaned. GEORGE MORTON, City Inspector.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 344 (old No 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

MOREL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Saleroomis Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **To Jews in Particular and Gentiles Generally.**—*The Christianity of the New Testament not Clerical Theology nor Rabbinical Judaism. The Christianism of Moses and the Prophets.* This is the compendium which it is proposed to illustrate and prove in full, free and fair discussion, in the Hall No. 187 Bowery, near Delancey-st, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, when dissentients can state objections or ask questions. Subject—*Israel's Messiah, not only Melchizedek, High Priest of the Hebrew nation on the day of its transgression and glory, but Conqueror of the World.* The Gospel of the Kingdom of God and name of Jesus will be expounded as usual, at 10½ o'clock A. M. JOHN THOMAS, M. D. signed.

☞ **The Three Romish Purgatories** and the **One True Protestant Purgatory.**—The Rev. Dr. MCMENAMY and missionary friends will (D. V.) discuss the above points in accordance with the Apostolic daily plan, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Mission Church, 26th-st., between 1st and 3d avs. The usual liberty to state objections will be allowed to Roman Catholics. All are respectfully invited.

☞ **Ordination.**—Mr. EDWARD CHESTER, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., will be ordained by the Fourth Presbytery of New-York, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., in the 4th av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D. Charge by Rev. A. A. WOOD. Ordaining prayer by Rev. WM ADAMS, D. D.

☞ **G. R. Lederer and Ephraim M. Epstein** will continue to hold their meetings for free discussions with their Jewish brethren, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 106 Centre st., opposite the Tombs. There will be, also, a Messianic Lecture at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place. All, and especially our Jewish brethren, are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—John-st Preaching, next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Subject—*The Religion of Reason.* Also, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. J. SANDFORD. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Livingston Reformed Dutch Church,** (Northwest corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.) F. N. ZABRISKIE, Pastor. Public worship next SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 4. Sabbath School at 9 and 3. The public, especially those who do not regularly go to Church, are earnestly invited to attend.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—The third lecture before the Young Men's Association of this Church, on *Religious Decision as an Element in the Character of Young Men*, will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Prophecy and its Fulfillment.**—First Free Will Baptist Church, worshipping in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ in the EVENING. Subject in the evening as above. Seats free. Strangers invited.

☞ **Sunday Morning Lecture on the Comet**—at 11 o'clock, by G. VALE at his Class and Lecture Rooms, No. 5 Chatham-square, New-York, (to which he has removed.) Tickets, single, and one admitting a gentleman and lady, to be had in the library (up stairs.) Lecture repeated at 8½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Reilly,** a Delegate from the Irish Conference, will preach at the M. E. Church in 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., TO-MORROW, the 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning; and Rev. CHAS. FLETCHER, Pastor, at 3½ in the afternoon and at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Seats free.

☞ **Sabbath School Anniversary.**—The anniversary of the Sabbath School of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bloomingdale, cor. 68th-st. and Broadway, will be held TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, Rev. E. R. ATWATER, and others.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. Services at 10½, 4 and 8. Seats free.

☞ **South Congregational Church**—Corner Court and President sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **The Fifteenth-street Presbyterian** Church (between Irving-place and 3d-av.) Rev. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER, Pastor.—Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Sabbath school morning and afternoon.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—A lecture on Spiritualism by J. K. INGALLS, Esq., TO-MORROW (Sunday) the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at Lamertine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st. Members of the Association and the public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. W. L. Parsons** will preach in the 20th st. Congregational Church, in 20th-st., near 7th av., on next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. During the Summer there will be an evening service in the place of the afternoon.

☞ **Second Coming of Christ.**—Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent worships at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. Subject: *The Only Blessed Hope.* Seats free.

☞ **The First Congregational Methodist Church,** in Lawrence, corner of Tillary st., Brooklyn. Preaching by Rev. S. A. BAKER, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and at 3 and 7½ o'clock, evening. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Yorkville Baptist Church.**—Rev. WILLIAM LAKE, Pastor of the Yorkville Baptist Church, will preach in their house of worship on 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 8½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. James Caughey** will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, in the Bedford st. M. E. Church, service commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. A. G. Laurie,** of Charlestown, Mass., will preach at the Church of the Restoration, Montroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

☞ **Rev. Dr. West,** of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church (Dr. MCLEOD's) 12th st., west of 6th av., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens** will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, at 7½ P. M., in the First-place M. E. Church, junction of First-place and Henry-st, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Sands-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching at 10½, by Rev. W. J. EDWARDS, D. D.; in the evening, at 7½, by Rev. WM. HAMILTON—both of the Baltimore Conference.

☞ **Central M. E. Church**—7th-av. and 14th st.—Rev. E. S. BROWN, the newly-appointed pastor, is expected to preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach TO-MORROW at Access Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats Free.

☞ **Westminster Church,** 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. Dr. MCCARTEE, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW. Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 3½ o'clock, P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Forsyth-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING by Rev. Dr. FOSTER, and in the EVENING by Rev. R. M. HATFIELD.

☞ **Rev. S. A. Corey** will preach, in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Dowling,** the Pastor, will preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing-st., next SUNDAY, morning and evening.

PERSONAL.

MR. O. SACKET, CARD WRITER.—If this comes to your notice, call at the Girard Hotel, and you will oblige J. F. DUTELLIER, from Utica.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—MLLE. PAULINE L'ESTRANGE will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or equivalent in stamps, return to any person a picture of their past, present and future life, from specimen of handwriting; she will give unfailing advice in the management of love affairs, business transactions, lawsuits, journeys, &c., giving also a true picture of the future wife or husband. Address, with return postage, Mlle. PAULINE L'ESTRANGE, Broadway Post-Office.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL MAN, WITH an increasing income of $2,500 per year, resident of an Eastern city, wishes to make the acquaintance of a young and accomplished lady, in possession of an equal annual income, with a view to matrimony. Address PHYSICIAN, care of Box No. 1,372, Post-Office, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

EASTERN NEW-YORK.

The members of the National, Grand, and Subordinate Division, in this City and vicinity, and visiting brethren from other jurisdictions, are invited to unite in the reception of Most Worthy Patriarch MCHENRY, in full regalia, on MONDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7½ o'clock, in Division Hall, No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. By order. THOMAS EDGERLEY, G. S.

DEDICATION OF THE HOME CHAPEL, NO. 29 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—This edifice, erected by the American Female Guardian Society, as a Free Chapel for the poor, and for other purposes connected with their institution, the Home for the Friendless—has just been completed, and will be dedicated (by leave of Providence) on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. PERRIS, Chancellor of the New York University, is expected to preside. Clergymen and laymen of the various denominations will contribute to the interest of the occasion. Singing by the children.

TEMPERANCE MEETING EXTRA.—JOHN HAWKINS, of Baltimore, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, will deliver his experience on TO-MORROW EVENING, May 31, in the Museum Building, corner of Fulton and Orange-sts., Brooklyn, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Parents and children, go and hear this man's thrilling experience and miraculous escape from a drunkard's doom.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BULLETIN OF NEW BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO., 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

I.

THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

Author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," &c.

BY MRS. GASKELL,

Author of "Mary Barton," "Ruth," "North and South."

With a portrait of Miss Bronté, a view of Haworth Church and Parsonage, and *fac simile* of handwriting of Miss Bronté. In two volumes, 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF IT.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The reputation of both the biographer and the subject add assurance that the reader will be well rewarded.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

We need not praise this book. It will find its own way in the world, as all remarkable books do.

From the New York Tribune.

The story of Charlotte Bronté is more touching in its truthful simplicity, than the mimic pathos of romance.

From the Athenæum.

The story of a woman's life, told as it is in this book, is calculated to make the old feel young and the young old. * * By all this book will be read with interest. * * Mrs. Gaskell has produced one of the best biographies of a woman which we can recall to mind.

From the London Times.

It is rarely that we find a portrait of literary character with such a remarkable setting, and as rare to find an author whose works are so popular, so vivid, and distinctive, and whose personal history was so utterly unknown.

II.

DYNEVOR TERRACE, OR, THE CLUE OF LIFE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "HEIR OF REDCLYFFE."

2 Vols. 12mo. Cloth $1 50.

Extract from a review of "The Heir of Redclyffe," and "Heartsease," in the *North American Review* for April

"The first of her writings which made a sensation here was the 'Heir,' and what a sensation it was! Referring to the remains of the tear-washed covers of the copy aforesaid, we find it belonged to the 'eighth thousand.' How many thousands have been issued since by the publishers to supply the demand for new, and the places of drowned, dissolved, or swept away old copies, we do not attempt to conjecture. Not individuals merely, but households—consisting in great part of tender-hearted young damsels—were plunged into mourning. With a tolerable acquaintance with fictitious heroes, (not to speak of real ones,) from Sir Charles Grandison down to the nursery lady Carlton, we have little hesitation in pronouncing Sir Guy Morville, of Redclyffe, Baronet, the most admirable one we ever met with in story or out. The glorious, joyous boy, the brilliant, ardent child of genius and of fortune, crowned with the beauty of his early holiness, and overshadowed with the darkness of his hereditary gloom, and the soft and touching sadness of his early death—what a cautious is here! What a vision!"

III.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

A popular Hand-book of Facts not readily accessible in Literature, History and Science.

EDITED BY DAVID A. WELLS.

1 vol., 12mo, 432 pp. Cloth, $1 25.

CONTENTS: Part I.—Language, Literature and Books. Part II.—Customs, Manners and Laws. Part III.—History, Geography and Statistics. Part IV.—Physical Science. Part V.—Natural Sciences. Part VI.—Arts and Manufactures.

The general idea of the work will be gathered from its title, and from a glance at its contents. It contains many little items of information, gathered from the broad fields of literature, history, and science, which are not contained in Encyclopedias and ordinary books of reference, and which are readily found when sought. In the department of the Physical and Natural Sciences, moreover, are contained many interesting results of modern research, of too recent date to have found a place in ordinary scientific treatises. In a word, while this volume has little claim to a strictly scientific character, it is believed that it will be found at once useful, interesting, and familiarly instructive.

A NEW BOOK OF NOVELTY, ELEGANCE, AND INTEREST.

A CHARMING STORY FOR LADIES.

Will be published TO-DAY, (May 30,

EROS AND ANTEROS.

OR, THE BACHELOR'S WARD.

12mo, elegantly bound in cloth. 360 pages. Price $1.

A ROMANCE FROM THE PEN OF ONE OF OUR MOST GIFTED FEMALE POETS.

(What a critic says:)

"The title of this book suggests its character. Love, pure and simple, has gone somewhat out of fashion, as a couple of romance, and "young people" have deplored the innovation which came in with heroines not strictly beautiful, and other originalities by no means fascinating or pleasing. EROS AND ANTEROS will be

A POPULAR NOVEL;

it will be extensively read and praised, especially by ladies; it is a story of strong interest in which the element of affection is predominant. Like D'Israeli's best works, love, intense and wrestling love, forms the centre of the story, round which living and acting figures are but the materials which fill out the picture. Such a novel opens a delight ful prospect, and whether we envy the

BRILLIANT BACHELOR LIFE

of Walsingham, or admire and cling to the simple and loving Viola, the interests and sympathies of the reader are fastened; charmed by the beauty and delicacy of language; elevated by the moral earnestness of purpose, and allured through chapter after chapter, by the exquisite poetry of imagination."

☞ This work has been perpared with the utmost care, and we shall present a production of a delicate and refined mind, which will insure, without doubt, the sympathies and interests of ever lover of graceful prose.

Booksellers and others should order at once from the Publishers.

Copies of this book will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of the price, $1.

RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers, No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

Will be issued on MONDAY, June 1.

DINSMORE'S RAILROAD AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE AND ROUTE BOOK FOR JUNE.

With a large Railroad Map,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A collision has occurred between the Stste and the United States anthorities in Ohio. The trouble grew out of the arrest by the Deputy United States Marshal of four persons charged with harboring fugitive slaves at Mechanicsburg, in Champaign county. An attempt was made on the part of the citizens to detain the prisoners by means of a writ of *habeas corpus*, bnt the latter were taken out of the county before the writ could be served. Another was then procured in Green county, which was served by the Sheriff, backed by a large body of citizens. After considerable resistance, in which several shots were exchanged, the Marshal and his assistants were overpowered and conveyed as prisoners to Springfield, where they are to be tried for resisting the Sheriff in the discharge of his dnty.

It is confidedtly asserted hy the friends of Gen. WALKER, in New-Orleans, as we learn by telegraph, that he will go back to Nicaragua in from thirty to seventy days, with plenty of men and means. One of our Washington Correspondents also states that private dispatches have been received in that city to the same purport.

Our Special Washington Correspondent telegraphe that the Consular appointments have all certainly heen made, though the names of the successful applicants have not yet transpired. The Utah Governorship has also at last been disposed of, bnt who has accepted this great responsibility does not yet appear.

By the British hark *Pearl* we havo Turk's Island papers to May 16. Rain had fallen, bnt did not do so much damage as was anticipsted. Several cargoes of salt had since been gathered at Turk's Island and the neighboring islands, and the pans were again making. The stock throughout the colony was about 270,000 bushels. Price 9@10 cts.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Bremen, *viâ* Southampton, on the 16th inst., arrived yesterday. Her advices are not so late as those brought by the *Arabia*.

The Kansas Aid Resolntions of the Massschusetts Legislature were, yesterday, vetoed by Governor GARDNER. The House attempted to pass the resolntions over the veto, hnt failed for want of a two-thirds vote.

A meeting of those opposed to the laws passed by the late Legislature was held last eveuing, at National Hall. The speakers were: THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, ARTHUR WOOD, Alderman COULTER, CONRAD SWACKHAMER, JOHN CREIGHTON, and ANDREW JACKSON PLUM, who favored the organization of a company, to be called the "Citizen Volunteers," and called on the people to stand by their chartered rights, at the point of the bayonet, if necessary. There were about 500 in attendance.

The trial of the four seamen of the brig *General Pierce* for the murder of CHARLES GROVER, the cook of that vessel, on the high seas on Feb. 10th, took place yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. It will be remembered that the same men were tried at the commencement of the present week for the murder of Captain LAWSON of the same ship, when the Jury after consulting for several hours, returned a verdict for manslaughter in the first degree. Yesterday the Jury took several hours to deliberate, bnt late at night found the prisoner SMITH *guilty of murder*, and the rest guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

There was a stormy time at the Board of Councilmen last evening, on occasion of amending and finally passing the Police Ordinance. Of course, the large majority had it their own way. Personalities were exchanged between Councilmen WAUGH and ROEHMER, and the dirty streets passed over to Inspector MORTON for cleansing forthwith, at the City's expense.

The twenty-five Policemen granted by the Quarantine Commissioners to protect the buildings about to be erected at Seguine's Point, will, it is likely, not be sent there. They were to go on condition that the State pay the bill, hut yesterday the Comptroller of the State notified the Commissioners that it could not be legally done. More difficulty ahead, and better prospects than ever of yellow fever.

Mr. ROBERT D. HOLMES, a lawyer, was yesterday appointed Excise Commissioner. He has accepted the appointment and will be sworn into office to-day. Commissioner KERR is very ill and it is doubtful whether he recovers.

Mr. MORTON has entered npon his promised work of street cleaning in earnest. Yesterday he had as large a force of men and carts as he could raise in the First and Second Wards carting away the ashes and garbage.

Abont one-half of the ancient hurying grounds of St. George's Chapel in Beekman-street, has to be removed in widening Cliff-street. The exhuming of the remains of seven old family vaults, in good preservation, was concluded yesterday.

A negro was shot—it is thought dangerously—during a fight, last night, in a notorious dance-house in Baxter-street. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

The Fallen Fillibnster.

The people of New-Orleans are enacting a pitiful parody npon the prond and generous words of the stoical hero of Utica. If the strong heart of CATO olnng to the conquered cause in the face of fortune smiling on the conquerer, it was because justice and the right were with the vanquished hosts of liberty. But the indefeasible sympathies which were so noble and so honorable in the Roman, become ridiculous—a worse than ridiculous—when they are lavished upon a hateful mockery of greatness, gallantry and heroism.

We have never indulged in any indiscriminate abuse of the adventurous ambition which it is so easy to brand with the infamous name of "fillibusterism." We have never been blind to the fact that the instinct which leads the people of the country to hail any manifestation by American enterprise, in another country and beneath a foreign flag, of the splendid qualities to which we owe our own National independence, growth and glory, is a passion of the race which cannot die out of the popular heart till the Future of the Anglo-American Repnblic shall have lost its brightest promises and its most stable assurance. We have never seen and we do not now see how it is possible for any true lover of his kind, for any practical philanthropist, or any sensible economist, to question the enormous advantages which must result to the world at large, from an infusion into the more torpid and stagnant life of the Spanish-American States of the brisk and aspiring vitality npon which we of the Northern Empire so ostentatiously pride ourselves. And when we heard of the descent which WILLIAM WALKER had made into the arena of Nicaraguan civil war, we were more than willing to believe that his career would be as successful as his opportunities certainly were brilliant and inviting. We put aside at once the unpleasant prepossessions excited by his known antecedents, and the not less unpleasant anticipations engendered by the manœuvering of the rival mercantile companies, in whose ignoble conflicts it seemed almost inevitable that he must soon become involved.

We endeavored to regard him as the destined deliverer of a people quite incompetent to deliver themselves from the imbecilities and the deviltries of faction and internecine strife. We looked upon Nicaragua as a nation needing his strength to revive her weakness, his high ambition to inspire her sluggish temper, his loyalty to liberty and law to correct her intemperate ignorance of the principles of freedom and of polity.

Had WILLIAM WALKER proved himself to be what all decent people who tolerated his first proceedings encouraged themselves to snppose him, it would not be easy for us to measure the sympathy which Americans shall extend to him in the honr of his reign. Had he failed in the pnrposes which it was so loudly proclaimed that he cherished, the voice of New-York would rise over the voice of New-Orleans in lamentation over the downfall of his anthority, and in exultation over the safety of his person.

But how different has been his history from the dreams which were dreamed of him!

While the people of New-Orleans are wasting their time, their money, and their good name upon the refugee Chieftain, his followers, basely abandoned to their fate, are dependent upon the victorious government of his enemy for present subsistence, and for the hope of return to their native land. The American flag which sheltered the defeated adventurer from the just indignation of his magnanimous opponents, was insulted by his vituperation of the American Government, whose allegiance he had thrown off in the hour of his prosperity, only to abuse its protection in the hour of his reverses. The darkest intimations which have yet been given of the conduct of WILLIAM WALKER during the latter days of his stay at Rivas, will soon be fully borne ont and amplified by the revelations which we have a right to expect from the *laudreds of sick, suffering, and penniless Americans left by him in Costa Rica, for whose safe transmission to this country the Administration of President Mora is now engaged in making the necessary arrangements.* It will be well for the enthusiasts of New-Orleans to mitigate the tempest of their pæans until the voices of these redeemed followers of the Chieftain they are so hasty in hailing can be mingled in their chorus. When the facts of the fillibustering experience of WILLIAM WALKER shall be fully and fairly set before the public, it will be easy to discern by whom the beautiful dream was blindly worshipped, and by whom the hideous reality was knowingly embraced. In that day of the popular judgment we confidently anticipate that the great body of the American people, of all parties and creeds, will rapidly clear themselves of the imputation which such inconsiderate proceedings as these of the citizens of New-Orleans are but too well calculated to bring upon us.

It is not difficult to understand the share which our Government has taken in the evasion of the incompetent PIZARRO, who fairly turned the commander of the *St. Mary's* out of his own cabin by his conduct and his language. Foreseeing the inevitable discomfiture of WALKER, the Administration has for some time been anxious to get him out of the way as smoothly and as rapidly as possible. Humanity and policy combined to make this desirable, and if the New-Orleans people must have a hero, we beg leave to commend to them the Costa Rican General who had the good sense to second the wishes of President BUCHANAN in disposing of a personage who greatly cursed the country he had invaded, and did small credit to the country from which he came.

The Isthmian Ship Canal.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the *Arctic* to carry a party of engineers to the Isthmus to survey the Atrato and Truando Rivers route for a ship canal, in accordance with the authority delegated to him by Congress at its last session. This promptness on the part of Mr. TOUCEY does him credit, and evinces an enterprising appreciation of the vast interests of commerce locked up in the snbject of an interoceanic ship canal. This expedition, if carried out under the auspices of a discreet and careful leader, will settle definitely whether the Atrato and Truando can be availed of for the desired purpose, and if so at what probable cost. The parties who project this enterprise estimate its cost at $145,000,000, and its saving to commerce at a snm equal to six per cent. on five times that amount. If these data prove reliable, immense as is the cost of the proposed undertaking, capital enough and enterprise enough will be found in the countries expected to derive benefit therefrom, to carry it through, unless some equally available and cheaper route shall be discovered.

But this single examination of the Atrato route will be insufficient to definitely determine capital to engage in the construction of the work. Not only must a route be proved practicable in order to command success, but it must be shown to be the *most favorable* route which can be found. It is important, therefore, that a general *reconnaissance* of the Isthmus of Darien should be made, and, if possible by a Commission, under the joint auspices of England, France and the United States. If the Atrato expedition is successful, the fact will encourage and stimulate the more general survey,—and to that end it is opportune. Meantime, we have reason to believe there *are* other routes quite as practicable and less expensive. Colonel TOTTEN, the energetic and able Engineer of the Panama Railroad Company, has made a very perfect map of the Isthmus, on which he has delineated the line of a proposed Ship Canal, which he estimates can be constructed for one-fourth the snm the Atrato route will require. If we remember aright, the highest grade of the Railroad in crossing is considerably under two hundred feet above the mean level of the two oceans,—a fact which, of itself, goes far to establish the practicability of a Canal in the same region.

The interesting details of Dr. CALDWELL'S expedition, communicated in our Panama correspondence published yesterday, confirm the opinion that the route of GISBORNE and CULLEN, to which we have heretofore adverted, presents great advantages. Here we have at least three routes challenging careful examination and comparison. Colonel TOTTEN'S well-known enterprise may be relied upon for an elaborate elucidation of his project in good time. Secretary TOUCEY has already initiated steps to test the Atrato estimates—and if he can now find it within the line of his duty to authorize Dr. CALDWELL to make thorough exploration of the route from Port Escoses on the Pacific *viâ* the Savanna river, we shall have a basis for future operations, well calculated to stimulate further inquiry by capitalists, and so to provoke the thorough examination of the entire subject, indispensably prerequisite to the practical development of the enterprise itself.

THE FIRST PASSAGE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.—It was peculiarly unfortunate that the first passage of the *Niagara* across the Atlantic should have been attended by a number of petty accidents which prevented the sailing qualities of that noble ship from being thoroughly tested. Bnt Uncle Sam is always unfortunate in the details of all his great undertakings, though in this respect he is not much worse off than that respectable old gentleman, John Bull, from whom he is descended. Any ordinary merchant can build a ship and send her to sea with a certainty that everything on board of her will be all right. Bnt let the great and mighty Government of the United States attempt to do the same thing and it will not only cost twice the money it would have cost a private individual, but it will consume double the time, and then not be half so well done. We built one of the largest war steamers in the world, on the finest model, and fitted her out on an international expedition regardless of expense. The whole country was on the tip-toe of expectation awaiting the intelligence of her arrival in England, confident that she would beat every other vessel afloat; and the first news we hear of her is, that she was nearly twice as long in crossing the Atlantic as an ordinary steamer; and the consequence of this long passage was owing to no fault in the ship, nor in her engines, but in the worthlessness of her spars, and the insecurity of her rigging. What a comment is this upon Government workmon. When the *Niagara* was first getting under way in our harbor, the head of one of the cylinders burst, and she was detained a week while a new one was being made. She started on a trial trip of two days, and a gentle wind carried away her foretopgallant mast; she had hardly got to sea when she carried away her mizzentopgallant mast; then the gaff of her spanker came down by the run, nearly killing two men, in consequence of defective iron fastenings, and the first smart gale proved that the iron fastenings of the standing rigging could not be relied upon, one of the few swifters having parted. So that it was necessary to be extremely cautious about carrying sail. The consequence was, that, instead of running across the Atlantic in ten or twelve days, she took nearly eighteen, about the average passage of a Liverpool liner. Notwithstanding all these annoying accidents, which we trust the Secretary of the Navy will make the snbject of an investigation, so that the blame may be placed where it belongs, the *Niagara* is pronounced by her officers a great success.

The letters which we publish this morning from officers on board of her, speak of her qualities, as a sea boat, in the highest terms. But we shall have to wait until after she comes from her present voyage, and has been newly sparred, before her sailing capacities can be properly tested.

THE JUDGES AND THE STATE CONSTITUTION.—In noticing Judge ROOSEVELT'S opinion upon the new Police Law a day or two since, we stated that he had evidently based his conclusions on one important point, upon an incorrect version of the section of the State Constitution referred to. The Judge uses the following language:—

"The Constitution *does not say or intend that all officers whose offices may thereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed as the Legislature may direct*—but all officers '*other*' than county, City, town and village officers, and '*other*' than the specially enumerated State officers."

It is a little remarkable that Judge MITCHELL argues the point upon the same basis,—snpposing that the language of the Constitution is accurately given in the Legislative manual. In the argument of this case before the Court, Mr. D. D. FIELD stated that the word "*other*," as quoted by Judge ROOSEVELT, is not found in the official draft of the Constitution, which is on file in the State Department, and that the Constitution *does* therefore say precisely what Judge ROOSEVELT says it does *not*.

As this is a point of some importance, we applied at the office of the Secretary of State for a certified copy of the section of the Constitution referred to,—and have received the following certificate from the Depnty Secretary of State:

"ARTICLE 10, Section 2: All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the Boards of Supervisors, or other County authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All City, town and village officers, whose election or appointment, is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, *and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by Law, shall be elected by the People, or appointed, as the Legislature may direct.*"

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

I have compared the preceding with the original Section 2, of Article 10 of the Constitution of the State of New-York on file in this office, and do certify that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original section.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 27th day of May in the year of our Lord 1857.

L. S. N. P. STANTON, Dep. Sec. of State.

The italics in the extract given above are our own.

RAISING THE PRICE OF BOARD AT HOTELS.—A late meeting of the proprietors of the leading Broadway Hotels was adjourned to Thursday evening at the St. Nicholas—the object, to consult as to the expediency of raising the present tariff of prices. The proprietors of the St. Nicholas, the New-York and Clarendon were the only parties present. Letters were read from the proprietors of several other hotels announcing their inability to attend, whereupon an adjournment was voted, subject to the call of Mr. TREADWELL.

It was stated by one of the parties present, that, unless the proprietors of all the most influential Broadway Hotels united in raising their prices the present scheme would be abandoned. When, three summers ago, the St. Nicholas, the New-York and the Astor raised to $3 a day, the number of their customers fell off wonderfully, and they had to come back to the previous price in three weeks time. In this instance, the Metropolitan and other hotels who made no change in their prices were the parties benefited. It is proposed to allow no such benefits again, and hence, if the projected change cannot be made general it will not be made at all.

FIGHT IN A SIXTH WARD DANCE-HOUSE—A MAN SHOT.—A desperate fight occurred, about 12 o'clock last night, in the notorious "Pete Williams' dance-house, in Baxter-street. Pistols and knives were freely used, and one man, a negro, was so badly shot that it was thought he could not long survive. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. No arrests were made.

The Fillibustering Career of William Walker.

The name of WILLIAM WALKER is, by this time, as widely known as that of any other living man in the Old World or in the New. Many have heard his name to execrate, and many to extol his achievements. All, perhaps, will consent to rank him as the greatest fillibuster of the present age—equal to any fillihuster of the past, with this difference, that in former times people encouraged and justified, while now they condemn the practice of fillibusterism. But this difference is immense, and leads naturally to most opposite results: for in popular support or disapprobation lies the secret of a fillibuster's success or failure. No man, in an invasion of a weak distracted country, was ever more favored by chance than was WILLIAM WALKER during the first few months of his reign in Nicaragua. He had the prestige of being a skillful general and a sagacious politician; he had at his command any quantity of men and means; and his personal popularity, among both natives and Americans, was great. Yet all these advantages were successively lost and, having sacrificed to his ambition over five thousand of his own countrymen, he has been obliged to fly from the wrath of the people whom he has so misgoverned and betrayed. Since, then, the fillibustering career of WILLIAM WALKER may be considered, for the present at least, as at an end, a brief review of its principal features may not be uninteresting to the general reader.

It was not till the year 1853 that WILLIAM WALKER, then twenty-nine years of age, organized his first fillibustering expedition. Sonora the fairest Province of Northern Mexico, was the territory at that time to be invaded. The expedition was set on foot in San Francisco, and its first attempt to leave that city was prevented by the Government; but in the month of October the party finally set sail in the hark *Caroline*, and landed on the 3d of November at La Paz, in Lower California. WALKER'S first act was to declare Lower California a Republic, independent of Mexico, and himself its president. La Paz was captured without much difficulty, and the Governor and other Mexican officials were placed on board the *Caroline*, and removed. After this *coup d'etat*, WALKER "annexed" the State of Sonora by a decree, and then awaited reinforcements from California ere he proceeded to carry ont further his projects of invasion. On the 20th of March, 1854, WALKER left San Vicinto—which, for some months previous, he had made his head-quarters—for Sonora. In this expedition, his luck seems to have wholly left him. After he had crossed the Colorado, his men deserted to such an extent, and his means were so totally exhausted, that he was compelled, with a few half-starved, half-naked followers, to retrace his steps. The whole expedition was thus broken up, and WALKER, harassed by Mexican cavalry, surrendered to United States troops, giving his parole of honor to answer for his violation of the Neutrality laws. Upon this charge, after his return to San Francisco, he was arraigned, tried, and acquitted, before the United States District Court.

In San Francisco, WALKER again resumed his editorial profession, but he was not destined to remain long in the occupation of such a peaceful pursuit. He was too covetous of power, and his eyes were now turned towards Central America. The scheme was a long time ripening, and it was not till the 4th of May, 1855, that WALKER, with the advance of his Nicaraguan expedition, consisting of sixty-two men, finally left San Francisco in the *Vesta*.

The Republic of Nicaragua, at this time, was in a state of anarchy. The treasury was exhausted, and the country ruined by a succession of conflicts between the Servile and the Democratic parties. WALKER had been invited by the latter to assist them in regaining their predominance in the State. He accepted the invitation, and arrived in the *Vesta* at Realejo on the 11th of June, 1855. He proceeded at once to Leon, the capital, and there received orders to march against Rivas. In the expedition he took 58 of his own men, now incorporated in the Nicaraguan army, and 100 native troops. With this force he embarked at Realejo, and landed at Agua Callito, a short distance from San Juan del Sur. On arriving near Rivas, he encountered the enemy, some 500 strong. A desperate fight ensued, in the midst of which the native force deserted WALKER, and he was finally compelled to retreat with great loss. He reached the coast, and returned once more to Realejo.

Some time now elapsed, after which the Americans under WALKER were again commissioned by the Democratic leaders to make an attempt against the Southern Department of Nicaragua. The first battle took place at Rivas on the 2d of September, and the Serviles were completely routed. General WALKER, in this action, had 58 Americans and 120 natives under his command. After the victory they returned to San Juan del Sur. WALKER here began to receive recruits from California, and here, too, he planned the capture of Granada, which was subsequently carried out with complete success.

On the 10th of October WALKER commenced his march for Virgin Bay. Arrived there the next morning, he embarked his force on board the *Virgin*, and steamed up the lake towards Granada. The party landed that night at a point about four miles northeast of the city. It was dark, and silently the force moved along. The city was completely taken by surprise, and though General WALKER, having left the natives troops behind, had only 110 men, he captured Granada and took from 300 to 400 prisoners, with a loss to himself of only 10 men.

After these events, WALKER took up his residence at Granada, organized his forces, and concluded a treaty of peace with PONCIANO CORRAL, General-in-Chief of the Nicaraguan Army. By this treaty, dated the 23d of October, 1855, PATRICIO RIVAS was named Provisional President, and WALKER, General-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic. It was only two weeks after this that the unfortunate CORRAL, accused of being implicated in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, was tried by a court-martial, found guilty of treason, and shot.

WALKER was now at the height of his power. He had received large reinforcements from California and the Northern States—his army numbering about 1,000 men. To strengthen his position, he appointed Col. PARKER H. FRENCH as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Our Government refused to recognize Col. FRENCH, and while that personage was in New-York, in January, 1856, he was arrested on a charge of enlisting soldiers for Nicaraguan service. This treatment of its accredited Minister roused the ire of the Nicaraguan Government, and on the 22d of January a decree was issued suspending diplomatic relations with the United States. The example of the United States, in refusing to recognize the new Government, was immediately followed by Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica. The last mentioned State, in particular, refused to hold any communication with Nicaragua, and expelled her Commissioner, LOMIS SCHLESSINGER, from the Republic. This step, which took place in February, 1856, was promptly followed by a declaration of war from Gen. WALKER.

At this time WALKER made another effort to establish diplomatic relations with the United States, and believing that personal considerations influenced our Government in its rejection of PARKER H. FRENCH, he selected Padre VIJIL as a fit representative of Nicaragua in Washington. The Padre arrived here in May, and though he succeeded in obtaining a recognition, he was but coldly received, and finally returned to Central America, having secured little by his mission.

The war with Costa Rica, in the meantime, had been commenced in earnest. Costa Rica took the initiative, and a Nicaraguan force of 200 men, under SCHLESSINGER, were dispatched to Guanacaste to meet the enemy. On the 20th of March the Nicaraguan troops having occupied, on the day previous, a hacienda called Santa Rosa, were attacked by the Costa Ricans and defeated. The defeat has been variously attributed to the cowardice and treachery of SCHLESSINGER. Be this as it may, he shortly afterwards deserted the service, and for this offence, as well as for neglect of duty and cowardice, he was proved guilty by a court-martial.

On the 7th of April, the Costa Ricans took undisputed possession of Rivas. When this was known at Granada WALKER immediately put himself at the head of 600 men and advanced to give them battle. The attack, which took place on the 11th of April, and is known as the second battle of Rivas, resulted in the rout of the Costa Ricans, who, after suffering great loss, were compelled to retreat from the position they occupied. Cholera at this time made great havoc among the Costa Ricans, and shortly after the battle of Rivas they evacuated Nicaraguan territory and returned home.

The quarrel between President RIVAS and WALKER, which ended in the former's flight from Granada, occurred about this time. On the 20th of June, 1856, WALKER issued a proclamation declaring the Provisional Government no longer worthy of existence. He accordingly announced its dissolution, and organized a new Provisional Government of which he himself was elected President. On the 24th of the same month, President RIVAS fled to Leon with the whole of his Cabinet except DON FERMIN FERRER, and there he entered into an alliance with the other Central American States to wage war against WALKER and drive him from the country.

In the latter end of August, Señor SALIZAR, one of the Ministers of President RIVAS, was captured and brought prisoner to Granada. He was charged with treason and conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and, without trial, was shot in the public plaza. To this act, perhaps, more than to any other in particular, may be traced the causes of the decline of WALKER'S power in Nicaragua, which now commenced. The murder, for so it was called, of a man so universally esteemed as SALIZAR excited the wrath of the entire native population, and estranged them from WALKER'S cause, and while he was thus creating enemies for himself in the country of his adoption, his revocation of the Transit Company's Charter and the confiscation of their property raised up against him another class of enemies which contributed greatly to the consummation of his ruin.

President RIVAS did not remain inactive at Leon. With large reinforcements arriving from San Salvador and Guatemala he prepared for a campaign as soon as the rainy season should be over. It is somewhat surprising that Gen. WALKER should have allowed his enemies to take the initiative, and that he should not have prepared for war until he received intelligence that a large body of men had advanced upon Massaya. This, however, roused him to action. On the 12th of October, he left Granada, and engaged the enemy near Massaya. While in the act, he learnt that a large force of Guatemaleans had attacked Granada in his absence, and thither he was at once compelled to return. The battle then and there fought resulted in the complete discomfiture of the Guatemaleans.

But they were not discouraged. On the contrary, a real enthusiasm for the crusade against WALKER seems to have been at this time engendered among the people of Central America. They voted money with the utmost liberality, and men were not wanting to take up arms in such a cause. The alliance among the various Central American States against the fillibusters was complete. During the latter end of October and beginning of November several conflicts took place with varying success. The most formidable enemies of WALKER from this time were the Costa Ricans. They pressed him so closely that he was compelled to abandon Granada, which he first destroyed. Rivas then became his head-quarters. This occurred in November, 1856, and though the fillibusters remained in Rivas for six months after, their power then was virtually overturned WALKER from this time ceased to receive reinforcements of any consequence; and every skirmish, whether victorious or not, was to him a dead loss. The policy pursued by his enemies was to allow disease, suffering and want to do the work of death.

After the destruction of Granada, the next step taken by the Costa Ricans was the seizure of the Transit. The idea was ably conceived and was as ably executed. It completely divided the fillibuster force on the San Juan from that under the immediate command of WALKER at Rivas, and cut off his supplies from the Atlantic States. The force on the San Juan, under Col. LOCKRIDGE, attempted to retake the river, but the forts and defences were too impregnable, and they abandoned the enterprise without striking a blow. The fillibusters who had been under LOCKRIDGE'S command, and numbered some two hundred, returned *en masse* to the United States.

Public attention was now centred on the Chief himself, who remained shut up in Rivas with the Central American Allies gradually closing their lines around him. He made many desperate efforts to relieve himself. The accounts of divers battles fought, in which both he and his men displayed the most daring courage and determination, are too fresh in the minds of our readers to need recapitulation here. But the destruction of the fillibusters, destitute as they were of provisions, and with no chance of reinforcements, was inevitable. They held on, nevertheless, with miraculous tenacity, until, on the 1st of May instant, after being reduced to one-tenth of their original number, and in a state of literal starvation, they were released from their prison in Rivas by the capitulation of WALKER to the commander of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*.

Gen. WALKER had, perhaps, as good a chance of success as any man of ability and energy could ever wish to have. He has had chances which, in all human probability, he will never have again. In his last general order he attributes the causes of his failure to "the cowardice of some, the incapacity of others, and the treachery of many;" but these are obstacles which, in the natural course of things, he should have expected—which he should have been prepared to conquer, or else he never should have undertaken his Nicaraguan expedition. A candid and impartial judge, who will calmly examine the leading points in WM. WALKER'S career, can come to no other conclusion than that it is chiefly marked by a series of egregious blunders. We offer no opinion as to the morality or immorality of his enterprises: we speak solely of his ability to achieve the successes after which he aimed. His ruling passion is personal ambition and the possession of power, and that passion has been his greatest enemy. His better qualities are courage and perseverance, and by these he retained his foothold on Nicaragua soil long after his cause was hopelessly lost. His total want of judgment is to be remarked in all his movements—both in the Sonora and in the Nicaraguan expeditions. His battles were won—not by sagacious generalship, but by the furious, reckless courage and devotion of his men. Every victory, after WALKER'S quarrel with President RIVAS, was to him an irretrievable loss. His reinforcements were stopped, and yet he sacrificed his men with the most deliberate recklessness. He alienated from himself the native population, when with the least ingenuity he might have bound them to his cause and triumphed over the united opposition of Central America. He made many fatal mistakes, and his temporary successes were effected rather by the weakness of his enemies than by his own strength. We do not suppose that he will ever regain the *confidence* even of his admirers. He is now but an unsuccessful fillibuster, and, being unsuccessful, he has inflicted a world of misery upon the country over which for the last two years he has ruled with dictatorial sway, and which he has ravaged with fire and sword.

Musical.

THE AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION gave its last concert of the second season last night, to a good audience, at Dodworth's Saloon. The programme figured up nearly a dozen pieces, all written in this country, and all of full average merit. Considering that the gentlemen who write for this Association have no kind of hope that their productions will ever produce them any material benefit, it is in the highest degree satisfactory to find that a pure enthusiasm for art leads them to such efforts. The American Music Association does direct and positive good in laying these works before the public. The following artists assisted: Miss SIMON, Mrs. CRUMP, Mr. BEEN, Mr. KING, Mr. EBEN, Mr. J. A. JOHNSON, and Dr. CHAS. GUILMETTE.

BENEFIT.—Mrs. HOEY, a lady who combines grace, elegance and talent in just and beautiful proportions, takes her annual benefit to-night. To the majority it is, of course, perfectly unimportant what is played on such an occasion; the opportunity of complimenting a worthy and esteemed lady being the attraction. Baser minds will be gratified to hear that the comedy of "The Wonder," and the musical burlesque of "Jenny Lind," will be performed. In the latter, Mrs. MARY SHAW, a sister of Mrs. HOEY, will appear.

Obituary.

Lieut. ISAAC G. STRAIN, U. S. N., died at Aspinwall on the 15th inst., whither he went to report himself for duty on board the *Cyane*. His death is a serious loss to the service and to science. He was widely known as the leader of the expedition to Darien. Lieut. STRAIN was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born, we believe, in Lancaster. From an early age he panted for adventure. While yet a midshipman, he obtained leave to explore the interior of Brazil, and in company with a small party, explored the interior of the province of San Paulo, tracing the courses of the Rivers Tieté and Paranapanema, nearly to their confluence with the Paraná. In 1848 he explored the Peninsula of Lower California. In 1849, returning from the Pacific, he crossed the continent from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres, and wrote a narrative entitled "The Cordillera and Pampas." Soon after this he was attached to the Mexican Boundary Commission. An African cruise followed his return from Mexico, and not long after we find him leading the fatal expedition across the isthmus of Darien, misled by the fallacious reports of the English engineer, GISBORNE, who never saw the route he pretended to describe, and which cost so many valuable lives, and, in effect, undermined the health and has now caused the death of the heroic leader. Rallying from the immediate effects of the mental and physical hardships of that adventure, he accompanied Lieut BERRYMAN, second in command, in the late voyage of the United States steamer *Arctic* to sound the course of the Atlantic telegraph. This was his last public service.

MORE QUARANTINE TROUBLE.—It will be remembered that upon the requisition of the Quarantine Commissioners, the Metropolitan Police granted 25 men to protect the shanties about to be erected at Seguine's Point, on condition that the State pay the bill. The Comptroller of the State telegraphed, yesterday, as the 25 men were about to depart to Seguine's Point, that the State could not, legally, pay the expense under the Quarantine act. Upon the strength of this decision it is rumored that the Commissioners are about to apply to the Governor for military protection at that place.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand st, have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until for, ther notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

DECIDEDLY INTERESTING TO EVERYBODY.
BUY
Your feet coverings at CANTRELL'S new establishment,
NO. 813 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts., for he has introduced his peculiar system of selling
THE BEST QUALITY
AT
THE LOWEST LIVING PRICE.
Among those who have heretofore relied upon realizing
LARGE PROFITS
Out of a limited number of customers, CANTRELL has determined to attract to his salesroom "everybody," trusting by a combination of very trifling gains to accomplish quite as much in the end as his rivals in trade.
TO THE PROOF!!!
He manufactures a very neat, durable, elegant and comfortable
GAITER FOR THE LADIES,
Which he is selling at the low price of
TWELVE SHILLINGS PER PAIR!!!
Equally cheap,
BOOTS FOR GENTLEMEN
and
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN,
Made up of the best materials and in the finest style, can be found in his stock.
COME EARLY; MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS;
SECURE GREAT BARGAINS;
And be satisfied that the best store in the City of New-York to procure any description of feet coverings is at CANTRELL'S.

FOR
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR. Put up in 20c., 35c., 65c., $1, $2, $3, and $5 boxes.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" Put up in 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 00, 00 50, and $4 50 bottles.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" ELECTIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.
"COSTAR'S" Put up in 25c and 50c. boxes.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
Principal Depot, No. 288 Broadway, New-York.

MONT BLANC,
with its snow capped summit, looks not more grand than
GENIN'S CUSTOMERS,
when adorned with one of his
IMPERIAL GEMS, the BRAVER CASSIMERE.
GENIN, in announcing this ventilated
PARAGON OF BEAUTY
to his customers and gentlemen of taste everywhere, would say that no effort of his was ever crowned with such unparalleled success, nor such unqualified approbation as this, his last issue.
The "Gem" is resplendently beautiful in its mould, delicate dove-color, neatness of trimmings, &c. No idea of its original character can be adequately given in the form of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, it is unlike any other hat beneath the sky, and can be had only at the establishment of
JOHN N. GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, New-York,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING.
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.
GREAT BARGAINS.
OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

DRESS WELL.
There is no longer any excuse for not being well dressed. Mr. P. DEGROOT, of No. 142 Fulton-st., sells his Spring and Summer Clothing at such prices as place them within the reach of all.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHERS.
Just the thing for the present and approaching hot weather. It is quite pretty and ornamental, and will keep ice all day. For sale by W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU STS.
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
Raglans, Business Coats, Pants,
Vests, Frock Coats.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS. Also Summer Under-Garments, Summer Hosiery, Summer Cravats, Summer Gloves, Summer Suspenders at low prices, wholesale or retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU STS.
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
Raglans, Business Coats, Pants,
Vests, Frock Coats.
N. R. COLLINS & CO.

NEW STYLES OF SUMMER GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—The subscribers especially invite the attention of gentlemen to recent additions of London and Paris styles of Tie-Joinvilles, Cravats, Napoleons, &c., and other goods belonging to this department, of the latest importations. A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 581 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PINEAPPLE BONNET.—OPENING OF THE Pineapple Millinery Department, at
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 643 Broadway.
On MONDAY, June 1, comprising a full variety of Summer styles, which the ladies are invited to call and examine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 261, corner of Murray st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to manufacturing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and persons about to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves. Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, with their improved powder-proof locks for Banks or stores. Also, their new patent permutation Bank lock, and Cypher Combination Lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 [illegible]
No. 251 Broadway, [illegible], New-York.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
FOR AUCTION.

Splendid [illegible] rush is being made to KELTY & [illegible] No. 261 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

DAILEY'S.

The best place in the City to buy China, Glass Gas Fixtures, or Silver-plated Ware is at DAILEY & CO'S, No. 681 and 683 Broadway. Everybody says so, and what everybody says must be true. Give Messrs. D. & CO. a call.

EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL
Are the Medallion Velvet Carpets imported by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 97 Bowery. Splendid yard-wide Velvets and Tapestry Brussels, at marvelously low prices.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked. $1,200 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

A LOW PRICE! AND QUICK SALE!
Beautiful
Ingrain Carpets from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil Cloths from 2s. 6d. to 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

GAS FIXTURES.

Don't buy until you have looked at the assortment at DAILEY & CO.'S, No. 681 and 683 Broadway. They sell 3-light Chandeliers as low as $7. Hall lights for $3, and Bedroom Folding Brackets for 75 cents. Go and see them.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Lace Muslin Curtains, from auction.
Brocatels, Satin, De Laines, Curtain Meterials,
Paper Hangings, Decorations and Upholstery Goods,
Cornices, Bands, Pins, &c., at great bargains.
W. O. JENKS, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 234 Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

MACHINE THREAD—A NEW AND SPLENDID article just received from Paris, which is equal if not superior to Silk, and at much less cost. Put up on spools of 1,000 metres. Sold by E. W. TRYON & CO.,
No. 257 Broadway.

EVERDELL'S ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes can be had only at his great Card Depôt, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also Silver Door-Plates for churches, steamships and private dwellings; Stone Seal Engraving, &c.

DRESS BOOTS AND GAITERS.—THERE IS NO place in the City where such a large assortment of custom-made Boots and Gaiters can be found as at WATKINS', No. 114 Fulton-st. WATKINS' reputation for making good Boots has spread all over the Union.

SUMMER HATS AND CAPS, FOR GENTS AND YOUTHS, in great variety. Also, a splendid assortment of Straws and Leghorns, for Children and Misses.
KELLOGG,
No. 381 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 357 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 357 Broadway.

CLINTON PLACE HOTEL, BROADWAY, CORner of 8th-st., on the European plan. Spacious single rooms, well lighted and ventilated, from 50 cents to $1 per day. Suites of rooms, from $1 50 to $10 per day.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY—Corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Strict personal attention to business, and every article properly and strictly labeled.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—THE UP-TOWN AGENcy at CAMPBELL'S drug store, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

CONNOLLY—BARRE.—In this City, on Thursday, May 28, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Wm. Quinn, Mr. JAMES A. CONNOLLY to Miss SOPHIE M. BARRE, daughter of Louis P. Barre, Esq., all of this City.

DE NAVARRO—DYKERS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 28, by Rev. Thomas S. Preston, JOSE FRANCISCO DE NAVARRO to ELLEN AMELIA DYKERS, daughter of John H. D. Dykers, Esq., all of this City.

WATKINS—O'NEAL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 26, by Rev. F. E. M. Bacheler, Mr. WILLIAM J. WATKINS and Miss RACHEL O'NEAL, both of New-York.

HART—SOLOMON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 23, by Rev. Henry Bromley, Mr. WILLIAM E. HART to Mrs. SARAH C. SOLOMON, all of this City.

UNCLES—PEIRCEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, WILLIAM B. UNCKLES to ELIZABETH PEIRCEY, daughter of the late Henry L. Peircey, of New-York.

BONNETT—RUMSEY.—In New Rochelle, on Wednesday, May 27, by Rev. Charles E. Lindsley, Mr. WM. H. BONNETT, of this City, to Miss MARGARET A., eldest daughter of the late Thomas O. Rumsey, of New Rochelle.

YOUNG—WESTERVELT.—Near Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, May 28, by Rev. C. Blauvelt, Mr. WM. W. YOUNG of this City, to Miss MARY J., only daughter of James R. Westervelt, Esq.

DIED.

TODD.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 29, suddenly, CAROLINE H., daughter of James L. and Louisa M. Todd, aged 8 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 23 Amity-place, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

NELSON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 28, suddenly, JAMES NELSON, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, May 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 71 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

[illegible] Long Island and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BURSLEY.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 29, HENRY G., youngest son of the late Capt Ira Bursley, aged 8 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 162 East 18th-st., on Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DELMONICO.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, May 29, after a short illness, of typhus fever, JOSEPH DELMONICO, in the 62d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, Lorenzo Delmonico, No. 1 East 15th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Thursday morning, May 28, at 11½ o'clock, after a short and severe illness EZEKIEL W., widow of the late Joseph Graham, Esq., of this City, aged 72 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 28 University-place. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SKIDMORE.—On Friday, May 29, Mrs. LETITIA SKIDMORE, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Jeremiah Skidmore, are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, May 31, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her grandson, Joseph S. Wright, at Valley Stream, Rockaway, L. I.

LE COUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, JOHN W. LE COUNT, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 136 South 3d-st., this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

TURNBULL.—On Thursday, May 28, MARTINA WILKINS, daughter of the late Dr. Robert J. Turnbull.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, this (saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, May 28, suddenly, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Norman Stever, ELVIRA LOCKWOOD, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the old Baptist Church, Hillsdale, Columbia Co., on Saturday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

POLLOCK.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday morning, May 28, JOHN JAMES, only son of the late James Pollock, aged 10 years.

The friends of the family, and also of C. H. Lillenthal, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 233 West 16th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BENTLEY.—At East Chester, on Friday, May 29 LEWIS BENTLEY, son of Peter and Susan Bentley, aged 11 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

DAYTON.—Near Peekskill, on Thursday, May 28, Mrs. CAROLINE, wife of George Dayton, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

MACKIN.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday, May 29, PIERCE ELIZA daughter of Charles and the late Sarah J. Mackin, aged 5 years, 3 months and 8 days.

COGHILL.—On board P. M. Steamship Co.'s steamship *Golden Gate*, in the Bay of Panama, on Tuesday morning, May 19, of sore throat, HENRY only son of J. Henry and Mary Mulford Coghill, aged 2 years and 5 months.

DENISON.—In Clarksville, Tenn., on Tuesday morning, May 26, JOHN W. DENISON, aged 25 years, formerly of Stonington, Conn.

The Counterfeiter, Seducer and Assassin!

[The following revelation is founded on facts which would long since have been published, were it not for the risk of casting suspicion on the really innocent. The disclosures of a well-known counterfeiter, who was recently arrested in this city, form its basis the names only being fictitious. Although published in the shape of a romance, its truthfulness will be apparent to tens of thousands of readers, who will be able to distinguish the characters illustrated.]

ROSE MYRTLEFIELD;

OR, THE
COUNTERFEITER'S PLOT.

A TALE OF
LOVE, MYSTERY AND CRIME.

CHAPTER I.

THE TWO LOVERS—AN ANGRY INTERVIEW.

Rose Myrtlefield sat in her boudoir.

A delicate little oasis was this boudoir, in the Great Desert of a Madison-av. mansion, in the good (or evil?) City of New-York; and a lovelier girl never sat to a more enchanting boudoir.

Rose Myrtlefield was very young, fresh and beautiful; her features were regular, and set exquisitely cut, and so soft and delicately outlined that their very regularity served only to enhance their natural brilliancy; her hair was jet black, and fell in ringlets over her neck and shoulders; her eyes sparkled like diamonds, and her cheeks were tinted with that yet more interesting complexion so common among the ladies in this trying climate, before they have known the abominable stain of the rouge; her figure was full and well-proportioned, and, set off as it was by an exquisitely-fitting dress, added another link to the chain of her beauty.

She was a child of fortune, too; wherever she turned, happiness was in her path, and that, even, was gilded by luxury and wealth. Her father was once a merchant prince—dashing, yet shrewd and calculating. He died in the zenith of his prosperity, leaving to his wife and child the whole of his mammoth fortunes. Her mother, who was now beginning to fade, loved to guide Rose's fairy steps through the mazes of fashionable life, and, as age crept on, to "live again in her child."

There, then, is our heroine—there her life and prospects; and there she gracefully reclines on a fauteuil in the aforesaid boudoir.

The boudoir had at that dim, soft light which is produced by the agency of stained glass and rich curtains—a light which harmonized well with the dark, mellow color of the *copies* of certain superb old paintings which adorned the walls, for which as great a price was paid as would have been asked for the originals themselves. You might almost suppose on entering this apartment, that you beheld the sitting-room of an eastern princess. The sinking of the feet in the carpet—the luxurious comfort of being *buried alive in a chair*, the perfumed air—and last, but not least, the brilliant Venus herself, Venus—do not all these things waft the senses far away from the utilitarian city of New-York?

"Heigh-ho!" murmured Rose to herself, as she shut up the book she had been reading; "what a thing it is to be rich and fashionable! What a butt am I for the proposals of all the lazy and penniless young men in town! for the match-making propensities of mothers with marriageable sons, and for the attentions of the gentry from fashion with their titles and longer moustaches! There is that horrible Count Hulle Dale, whom I met at Mrs. Gunnybag's party—he made me sick with his quantity of oil he put on my salad; and then young Marchmont, the briefless barrister, and the most dissipated young man in our set, *he* must fall in love with me, and "—A blush came over Rose's face as she thought of *some one else* who had, *she hoped*, done likewise. The blush seemed to say that she did not *quite* roam

"In maiden meditation, fancy free."

Yet there was a silent voice which told Rose that she was not insensible to the calm, refined and intellectual manners of Richard Molton—there was a soft palpitation around that heart when he appeared. Oh, how she scouted the idea that he was merely eyeing her fortune—how little did she believe the rumors which she had heard regarding his character—how she scorned backbiters!

The blush had vanished, and reappeared again, when the servant announced Mr. Marchmont. "Pshaw!" thought Rose, as she collected her thoughts and roused herself from her half-pleasing reverie, "what a bore this fellow is!"

The young gentlemen, who just then entered the room, was far from deserving this pettish remark; in fact many a young lady would have been delighted to receive Harry Marchmont, with his fine, manly, honest, and open-hearted countenance, his gay and dashing manners, his brilliant conversational powers, and his general air of happiness and good humor. "What if he was a little dissipated? was he not young and high-hearted, and would he not get over it when he got married and settled down? And then he was *so handsome*." Thus many a young lady pleaded for him before their frowning parents, when they sternly refused to allow their daughters to dance with "that young rake-shame."

The "young scape-grace" seemed, as he entered the boudoir, to be in a state of the most lively embarrassment. Rose did not deign to rise, but frigidly offered him a chair. He bowed as though he did not know what he was about, and then sat down as though the luxurious chair was a bed of nettles. For the first few minutes Harry did nothing but blush, apologize for his intrusion, and tear his kid glove. Rose must have had an instinctive feeling of what was coming, for she started up and in a determined manner exclaimed:

"Perhaps you will now be good enough, Mr. Marchmont, to explain to what extraordinary circumstance I am indebted for the honor of this call at an hour when gentlemen belonging to the legal profession are supposed to be at their business?"

"It is, I admit, an apparently early hour for a man of business, like myself, to be 'up-town,' (he had not seen a client for two months,) "but I trust to be able to explain to your entire satisfaction."

He then muttered something about having to go up town to draw up the will of a client who was on the bed of death, and wound up with an excuse for having "just dropped in as he passed."

"I trust, then," said she, "that you will not allow me to prevent you from performing this very important duty."

Harry bit his lip—he had come to tell her that he loved her, and, as yet, he had had but little encouragement. However, he determined to throw off his bashfulness and tell her, in a plain, honest, unvarnished way, how he loved her—tell her that he sought her hand, and not her fortune, that he awaited her decision, and then, if she did not love him, bear his fate like a man. And Harry Marchmont *did* love Rose Myrtlefield in his own noble, disinterested way: from the time when he first saw her, she had been gradually creeping around his heart, until at length she had taken complete possession of it; and his was indeed a heart well worthy of her, and well she knew it—a true, warm, gushing heart!

Harry drew his chair near hers. His diffidence had departed, and his face wore a serious and anxious look.

"Miss Myrtlefield," said he, calmly, "I am wrong when I call that business called me here. I came here purposely to see you—to tell you what has been on my tongue and in my heart for many a day. The world calls me wild and dissipated—alas! it is somewhat true. I am giddy and thoughtless, but I trust my heart is right; and I feel that I only need the society of a pure and virtuous wife, to become steady and domestic. I tell you, Miss Myrtlefield—Rose—that I love and respect you—that I adore and worship you. I care not for your fortune—I do not seek your gold—throw it away—burn the golden chaff, but give me the wheat—*your love!* 'Tis all I ask."

A shade of deep feeling passed over Rose's countenance. "This heart is true—this heart is true," thought she, as he buried his face in his hands, so intense were his feelings of suspense. She was deeply grieved that she should have been unwittingly the cause of so much future misery to so honest a heart as "Mr. Marchmont," said she, "I feel deeply sorry that you should have entertained such ideas concerning me. I have never, in any way, given you the slightest encouragement; and I am, therefore, compelled to inform you that your affection can never be returned. Although I respect you very much, yet I can never be yours, because,"—she hesitated—"because I—"

"You love another? Tell me, is it so?" said he.

"Yes, Harry Marchmont—I do love another."

"And that other"—said Harry, with quivering lips and blanched cheeks—"who is he?"

"You go beyond the limits of propriety, Sir," said Rose; "what you ask is *my* secret."

"Is it—can it be—the man I saw with you at Mrs. Gunnybags' party—Is it Richard?"

Rose started, as the question came.

The door of the boudoir opened, and the servant announced—

"Mr. Molton."

Harry stood with clenched fists, and Rose was pale as death, as the man who was so near the thoughts of each entered the boudoir.

Richard Molton was a man of from twenty-eight to thirty years of age, about the middle height, good looking, rather pale, with jet black hair and eyes; a dark moustache; a regular set of teeth; and a supremely real, yet powerfully built and wiry frame. He was always dressed with great taste: a plain black dress-coat and pantaloons; snow white linen and black cravat. He was a man on whom the eye could rest for a considerable period—there was such an air of consummate coolness about him—a kind of mystery—which excited curiosity and interest. He was pleasing in his conversation, quiet and graceful in his manners, and polite and cool even in the most ordinary matters. As he now entered the boudoir, his quick eye, at one glance, grasped the whole position of affairs.

"I beg pardon, Miss Myrtlefield," said he, "if I am interrupting a *tête-à-tête*. I will retire if—"

"On the contrary, Mr. Molton," said Rose, as she extended to him her hand, "Mr. Marchmont was about taking his departure." And she gave Harry a glance full of meaning.

Harry arose to go.

"Miss Myrtlefield," said he, as he was about to retire, "remember that the person of whom we were just about to speak, is not worthy of you."

He glanced towards Molton, and that individual caught his eye. As Harry left the room, Rose looked after him with a sort of sisterly kindness. She could have loved him as a brother!

"Might I ask," said Molton, as soon as Harry had departed, "whether I am acquainted with the person whom our young friend considers unworthy of you?"

Rose blushed as she felt that his eye was fixed upon her. "It is of no consequence, I assure you," she replied "whom Mr. Marchmont considers worthy or unworthy of me."

"You will pardon me if I seem to be inquiring into your secrets," he rejoined; "but I thought Mr. Marchmont might have referred to some one par [illegible] unworthy individual; and, I thought that as his opinion would be apt to weigh very strongly in your mind against such a person"—

"In such matters I take no one's opinion—I judge for myself," exclaimed she, blushing crimson.

A smile of triumph passed over Molton's countenance, as he determined to seize the opportunity, and make a bold stroke for victory.

"I am glad to hear you say that," he replied, "as I almost fancied that he alluded to me; and you know that I am one of your most devoted admirers."

The crimson on Rose's countenance changed to white, and then returned to crimson again.

"Ha! ha!" exclaimed she, with a forced laugh; "thank you, Mr. Molton; but, really, I have heard that expression so often, that it compels me to smile. There is so much insincerity in it."

"I sincerely!" he cried, with considerable fire; "insincerity! Ah Miss Myrtlefield, do you believe me capable of it? When I tell you that I love you, do you think that I would deceive you? Oh! no—no—no."

He became loving and vehement. Her eyes fixed on the carpet, and the tell-tale bloom on her cheek, revealed to him the state of her feelings, and gave him a modest and silent answer.

Five minutes afterwards Richard Molton's arm might have been seen around her waist, as her head gently reclined on his shoulder. She looked no into his eyes, which seemed so cool and crafty in comparison with hers—hers, so loving and trusting!

And thus they sat—the cold man of the world soothing and caressing the woman that loved him; and she, with her young heart wrapped up in him, thinking of nought but love. Banished were all her doubts and fears. He was worthy of her—and Harry, poor Harry, was wrong! So she thought, but she could not see or read the heart that beat near hers. The step of Rose's mother on the stairs finally recalled the lovers to a sense of the earth. Molton sprang up; and bowing politely, and raising her hand to his lips, took his leave, promising to return on the ensuing day. As he turned into the hall, Harry Marchmont stood before him.

"Richard Molton," said he, "I have seen and heard what passed between Rose Myrtlefield and you. I did not depart as you supposed, but glided into yonder niche, and there heard all. I did so from a feeling of duty I love Rose Myrtlefield as a brother does a sister, and as such I shall watch over and protect her. I *know who and what you are*, Richard Molton, and, with such knowledge, I declare that you shall never marry her!"

"Ah!" exclaimed Molton, "an eaves dropper. I perceive. Ha! I despise you! What you know, or *pretend to know*, concerning me, you are at perfect liberty to divulge. If you say you know ought but what is good of me, you say what is *false*—FALSE—do you hear? I say it is *not true*. Rose Myrtlefield is a brother, but that you are a *discarded lover*." His voice was as cool as ever, yet he spoke in a terrible key, and his eyes assumed a sinister and deadly aspect. "And, I say, that I *will* marry her in spite of you; and, further, I advise you, Sir, not to cross my path in future."

"You are a scoundrel and a villain," cried Harry, almost choked with rage, as he listened to these deliberate insults; "and what you say is false—*false* as you are your-self."

Molton made a motion as though he would have stricken him to the earth; but he recovered himself, and said, with a sneer.

"Perhaps the dishonored eaves-dropper may have sufficient self-respect left to give the man whom he insults the satisfaction due to a gentleman!"

"Ay!" Harry replied, "when and where you please with whatever weapons you please."

"To-morrow morning—six o'clock. Place—Hoboken. Pistols—at ten paces."

"Enough, I will be there," said Harry.

Molton smiled, as he saw revenge thus near him, for he was a dead shot, and already, in his imagination, he beheld his victim a bleeding corpse stretched out before him. Besides, he hinted that Harry had no cause for concealing his knowledge of his character, rather startled him, and he thought that he would, in any event, be better out of the way.

As Molton left the house, he looked carefully around, and, seeing no one was passing, he whistled an air from one of the operas. In a few moments a rather rough-looking fellow walked towards him. As Molton passed him, he whispered rapidly:

"I have won the prize—tell them I will be at the *cabaret* to-night—let them meet me there."

He then hailed an omnibus, and left the rather ill-looking man gazing after him in intent, wonder and astonishment.

CHAPTER II.

DEAN COFFEE; WHO HE IS, WHAT HE SAID, AND WHERE HE WENT.

At 6 o'clock P. M., on the same day, a party of six gentlemen sat down to dinner at the house of John Marchmont, Harry's father. The party consisted of Mr. Marchmont, Sen., ditto junior, a Mr. Downygoes, (popularly known as Phit Bang Downygoes, Esq.,) Rose's honorable friend, the Count Hulle Dale, Mr. Brunet, a sporting man the gentleman whose name figures at the head of this chapter, Mr. Marchmont was a nice, quiet old gentlemen, who loved his roast beef and his son Harry. He was not rich, but he had a modest competence—enough, anyway, to pay eighteen pence a pound for his beef, and the office rent and tailor's bills of his son—"my son Harry, Sir, attorney and counsellor at law."

Count Hulle Dale, an individual who deserves a short description, for he was a most remarkable man; his height was upwards of six feet, and he was broad in proportion; his colossal build was heightened by a kind of devil-may-care swagger, which he put on, and his face wore a mixed aspect of good humor and demureness. Sometimes, when he would try to look particularly gentified a funny expression would draw out his great whiskers, and twinkle with merriment. He always wore a long black coat, buttoned close up to the throat, but just leaving sufficient room for the ends of a white cravat to peep out, resplendent in whiteness and sacred in starch. He had long, flaxen hair, which reminded one of Sir Andrew Aguecheek, and which he tucked behind his ears, they being of sufficient size to prevent any locks, once placed there, from straying on his forehead. His face was always clean shaved—in fact, he turned up his cuffs in holy horror on seeing Hulle Dale attempt to eat soup. He was one of John Marchmont's intellectual sit-lits. Oh! how the old dog enjoyed him! Dean Coffee had one great failing—a strong predilection for whisky. He liked it in every possible form—whisky and water, cold, or whisky punch, or, indeed, whisky *solus*, (no pun intended.) Dean Coffee was not precisely a deacon, although he did wear a white cravat and black gloves. He was merely a great public benefactor, and the white choker (as Harry denominated it) was simply the symbol of his purity and innocence, although it did contrast rather suspiciously with the fiery, glowing, nutmeg-and-lemon-ish color of his cheeks. The pastors which, in large letters, invite the public to go and hear him, at the moderate fee of twenty-five cents, (which, *of course*, was to be devoted to some charitable object) called him "the great temperance lecturer," and great, indeed, was his popularity and his size.

The dinner progressed rapidly and pleasantly. There was no delay between the courses, and then every one was in good humor and happy, with the exception of Harry, who was thinking more of suicide and pistol galleries than lurtle and "*crusty* old port." Every one had his own department. Old Marchmont did the laughing and joking part; Phit Bang Downygoes, the uproarious stories and jolly songs; Dean Coffee did the drinking, the relating of temperance anecdotes, and the general facetious. Hunter told fish and game stories; and the Count Hulle Dale, after the olive oil, sighed as he thought of the master piece of salad dressing he once constructed for Rosa, and inwardly swore he did not believe a word of Hunter's stories. Harry relieved the general gaiety with a spice of melancholy. Jaques among the Touchstones!

The cloth was cleared away, and now the punch brewing commenced. Dean Coffee was in the seventh heaven of delight; in fact, the whole feast of *reason* had departed, and the flow of *nectar* and lemon juice had commenced, when Harry threw the following skulls and bones into the mixture, and aloud.

"Gentlemen, listen to me. I wish to ask a favor of one of you. To-morrow morning, at six o'clock, I am going to fight a duel with Mr. Richard Molton, at Hoboken, and I request one of you to officiate as my second. Come—who speaks first?"

There was a dead silence. They all looked aghast.

"A duel! God bless my soul!" said Mr. Downygoes.

"Harry, my boy, what do you mean?" said his father.

"The punch will be ruined," quoth Dean Coffee.

"I mean, gentlemen," replied Harry, "that the man I am about to fight with, insulted me—that I retorted, and told him he was a scoundrel—that he challenged me, as I was about to challenge him, and that I let him name his time, place and weapons."

"My boy, you must not fight. Consider."

"Father, 'tis useless to attempt to dissuade me. You will cease to urge me not to fight, when you know that I should be dishonored and disgraced forever in case I retreated. No, father, I must fight, and with such knowledge, I declare that you shall never marry her!"

"Ah!" exclaimed Molton, "an eaves dropper. I perceive. Ha! I despise you! What you know, or *pretend to know*, concerning me, you are at perfect liberty to divulge. If you say you know ought but what is good of me, you say what is *false*—FALSE—do you hear? I say it is *not true*. Rose Myrtlefield is a brother, but that you are a *discarded lover*." His voice was as cool as ever, yet he spoke in a terrible key, and his eyes assumed a sinister and deadly aspect. "And, I say, that I *will* marry her in spite of you; and, further, I advise you, Sir, not to cross my path in future."

"You are a scoundrel and a villain," cried Harry, almost choked with rage, as he listened to these deliberate insults; "and what you say is false—*false* as you are your-self."

Molton made a motion as though he would have stricken him to the earth; but he recovered himself, and said, with a sneer.

"Perhaps the dishonored eaves-dropper may have sufficient self-respect left to give the man whom he insults the satisfaction due to a gentleman!"

"Ay!" Harry replied, "when and where you please with whatever weapons you please."

"To-morrow morning—six o'clock. Place—Hoboken. Pistols—at ten paces."

"Enough, I will be there," said Harry.

Molton smiled, as he saw revenge thus near him, for he was a dead shot, and already, in his imagination, he beheld his victim a bleeding corpse stretched out before him. Besides, he hinted that Harry had no cause for concealing his knowledge of his character, rather startled him, and he thought that he would, in any event, be better out of the way.

As Molton left the house, he looked carefully around, and, seeing no one was passing, he whistled an air from one of the operas. In a few moments a rather rough-looking fellow walked towards him. As Molton passed him, he whispered rapidly:

"I have won the prize—tell them I will be at the *cabaret* to-night—let them meet me there."

He then hailed an omnibus, and left the rather ill-looking man gazing after him in intent, wonder and astonishment.

CHAPTER II.

DEAN COFFEE; WHO HE IS, WHAT HE SAID, AND WHERE HE WENT.

At 6 o'clock P. M., on the same day, a party of six gentlemen sat down to dinner at the house of John Marchmont, Harry's father. The party consisted of Mr. Marchmont, Sen., ditto junior, a Mr. Downygoes, (popularly known as Phit Bang Downygoes, Esq.,) Rose's honorable friend, the Count Hulle Dale, Mr. Brunet, a sporting man the gentleman whose name figures at the head of this chapter. Mr. Marchmont was a nice, quiet old gentlemen, who loved his roast beef and his son Harry. He was not rich, but he had a modest competence—enough, anyway, to pay eighteen pence a pound for his beef, and the office rent and tailor's bills of his son—"my son Harry, Sir, attorney and counsellor at law."

Count Hulle Dale, an individual who deserves a short description, for he was a most remarkable man; his height was upwards of six feet, and he was broad in proportion; his colossal build was heightened by a kind of devil-may-care swagger, which he put on, and his face wore a mixed aspect of good humor and demureness. Sometimes, when he would try to look particularly gentified a funny expression would draw out his great whiskers, and twinkle with merriment. He always wore a long black coat, buttoned close up to the throat, but just leaving sufficient room for the ends of a white cravat to peep out, resplendent in whiteness and sacred in starch. He had long, flaxen hair, which reminded one of Sir Andrew Aguecheek, and which he tucked behind his ears, they being of sufficient size to prevent any locks, once placed there, from straying on his forehead. His face was always clean shaved—in fact, he turned up his cuffs in holy horror on seeing Hulle Dale attempt to eat soup. He was one of John Marchmont's intellectual sit-lits. Oh! how the old dog enjoyed him! Dean Coffee had one great failing—a strong predilection for whisky. He liked it in every possible form—whisky and water, cold, or whisky punch, or, indeed, whisky *solus*, (no pun intended.) Dean Coffee was not precisely a deacon, although he did wear a white cravat and black gloves. He was merely a great public benefactor, and the white choker (as Harry denominated it) was simply the symbol of his purity and innocence, although it did contrast rather suspiciously with the fiery, glowing, nutmeg-and-lemon-ish color of his cheeks. The pastors which, in large letters, invite the public to go and hear him, at the moderate fee of twenty-five cents, (which, *of course*, was to be devoted to some charitable object) called him "the great temperance lecturer," and great, indeed, was his popularity and his size.

The dinner progressed rapidly and pleasantly. There was no delay between the courses, and then every one was in good humor and happy, with the exception of Harry, who was thinking more of suicide and pistol galleries than lurtle and "*crusty* old port." Every one had his own department. Old Marchmont did the laughing and joking part; Phit Bang Downygoes, the uproarious stories and jolly songs; Dean Coffee did the drinking, the relating of temperance anecdotes, and the general facetious. Hunter told fish and game stories; and the Count Hulle Dale, after the olive oil, sighed as he thought of the master piece of salad dressing he once constructed for Rosa, and inwardly swore he did not believe a word of Hunter's stories. Harry relieved the general gaiety with a spice of melancholy. Jaques among the Touchstones!

The cloth was cleared away, and now the punch brewing commenced. Dean Coffee was in the seventh heaven of delight; in fact, the whole feast of *reason* had departed, and the flow of *nectar* and lemon juice had commenced, when Harry threw the following skulls and bones into the mixture, and aloud.

"Gentlemen, listen to me. I wish to ask a favor of one of you. To-morrow morning, at six o'clock, I am going to fight a duel with Mr. Richard Molton, at Hoboken, and I request one of you to officiate as my second. Come—who speaks first?"

There was a dead silence. They all looked aghast.

"A duel! God bless my soul!" said Mr. Downygoes.

"Harry, my boy, what do you mean?" said his father.

"The punch will be ruined," quoth Dean Coffee.

"I mean, gentlemen," replied Harry, "that the man I am about to fight with, insulted me—that I retorted, and told him he was a scoundrel—that he challenged me, as I was about to challenge him, and that I let him name his time, place and weapons."

"My boy, you must not fight. Consider."

"Father, 'tis useless to attempt to dissuade me. You will cease to urge me not to fight, when you know that I should be dishonored and disgraced forever in case I retreated. No, father, I must fight, and with such knowledge, I declare that you shall never marry her!"

"Ah!" exclaimed Molton, "an eaves dropper. I perceive. Ha! I despise you! What you know, or *pretend to know*, concerning me, you are at perfect liberty to divulge. If you say you know ought but what is good of me, you say what is *false*—FALSE—do you hear? I say it is *not true*. Rose Myrtlefield is a brother, but that you are a *discarded lover*." His voice was as cool as ever, yet he spoke in a terrible key, and his eyes assumed a sinister and deadly aspect. "And, I say, that I *will* marry her in spite of you; and, further, I advise you, Sir, not to cross my path in future."

"You are a scoundrel and a villain," cried Harry, almost choked with rage, as he listened to these deliberate insults; "and what you say is false—*false* as you are your-self."

Molton made a motion as though he would have stricken him to the earth; but he recovered himself, and said, with a sneer.

"Perhaps the dishonored eaves-dropper may have sufficient self-respect left to give the man whom he insults the satisfaction due to a gentleman!"

"Ay!" Harry replied, "when and where you please with whatever weapons you please."

"To-morrow morning—six o'clock. Place—Hoboken. Pistols—at ten paces."

"Enough, I will be there," said Harry.

Molton smiled, as he saw revenge thus near him, for he was a dead shot, and already, in his imagination, he beheld his victim a bleeding corpse stretched out before him. Besides, he hinted that Harry had no cause for concealing his knowledge of his character, rather startled him, and he thought that he would, in any event, be better out of the way.

As Molton left the house, he looked carefully around, and, seeing no one was passing, he whistled an air from one of the operas. In a few moments a rather rough-looking fellow walked towards him. As Molton passed him, he whispered rapidly:

"I have won the prize—tell them I will be at the *cabaret* to-night—let them meet me there."

He then hailed an omnibus, and left the rather ill-looking man gazing after him in intent, wonder and astonishment.

CHAPTER II.

DEAN COFFEE; WHO HE IS, WHAT HE SAID, AND WHERE HE WENT.

At 6 o'clock P. M., on the same day, a party of six gentlemen sat down to dinner at the house of John Marchmont, Harry's father. The party consisted of Mr. Marchmont, Sen., ditto junior, a Mr. Downygoes, (popularly known as Phit Bang Downygoes, Esq.,) Rose's honorable friend, the Count Hulle Dale, Mr. Brunet, a sporting man the gentleman whose name figures at the head of this chapter. Mr. Marchmont was a nice, quiet old gentlemen, who loved his roast beef and his son Harry. He was not rich, but he had a modest competence—enough, anyway, to pay eighteen pence a pound for his beef, and the office rent and tailor's bills of his son—"my son Harry, Sir, attorney and counsellor at law."

Count Hul

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TRUSTWORTHY, steady Protestant woman, for general housework in a small private family, or plain cook; washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, makes excellent bread and biscuit; does all kinds of fine washing; is obliging and truthful; not fond of going out, or company; highly recommended from her last employer. Can be seen at Mrs. Manning's, No. 1-3 7th av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO FIRST-CLASS Protestant young women (sisters,) in either City or country; one as cook; understands meats and pastries; bakes good bread, pies, cakes, or would cook, wash and iron; is a good laundress. The other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would do nursing; both are well recommended. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework, in either City or country, could take a place as laundress. Also by a neat chambermaid and plain seamstress, or would take a nursery maid's place, is fond of children, wages from $5 to $6. Call this day or Monday at 271 Bowery. Both have excellent references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man, as waiter; has undoubted references as regards character and competency, no objection to a first-class boarding-house, will be found an acquisition to any one in need of a good and faithful servant, of years of experience. Apply this day or Monday at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations, as a as good plain cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Good city references. No objection to the country. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron; as waiter and chambermaid; as seamstress and dressmaker, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND steady young Englishman of religious principle, desires employment as light porter, or in any similar capacity where strict integrity or character is required. Address OLIVER, *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT BY A thorough book keeper who is disengaged from five o'clock. Address G. T., office of this paper.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT NO. 158 SPRING-STREET, A RESpectable middle aged woman, to do general housework. She must understand plain cooking and ironing, and come well recommended. An American or German preferred.

WANTED—TWENTY LABORERS AT THE thirty houses on 42d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire of H. L. BULKLEY, or of the foreman on the work.

WANTED—A CROCKERY-WAREHOUSEMAN in a western city. A competent hand of ability and integrity may hear of a situation by applying at No. 167 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE COOK, SCOTCH or English willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; good reference required. Apply between 10 and 12, at 104 East 15th-st.

WANTED—TWO COLORED WOMAN—ONE TO cook, wash and iron, and one as chambermaid and nurse. Good references required. Apply at No. 245 William-st.

WANTED—AT THE NORTH AMERICAN Seamless Tube Works, Port Morris, two good machinists and one blacksmith. Apply at No. 45 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A BOY WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE of the drug business. Apply at the corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., in the drug store, between 10 and 12 A. M.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE of daily use; no "chance" business; capital small and profits large. Full particulars given free to all who inclose a postage stamp or three-cent piece, and address J. O. FRENCH & Co., Sandown, N. H.

AN ENGLISH COOK IS REQUIRED AT once in a gentleman's establishment; she must understand cookery in all its branches. An overseer to be seen at No. 149 Grand-st., from 9 to 2 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH music and the English branches, would like a situation as governess in a private family. References given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 943 New-York Post Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—MRS. RICHARDS WOULD INform her friends and the public that she has taken a new house, at Rye, the residence of A. D. Gove, for a few select boarders. The location is unsurpassed, being in the vicinity of the residences of some of the most influential citizens of New-York, convenient to sea-bathing, &c. Application on the premises.

BOARDING—ORIENTAL HOUSE, NO. 43 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—Board for the Summer may be had at a very reasonable terms. Good rooms well furnished and table. Location most desirable. The Astor and Lenox Libraries being in the immediate vicinity. Gentlemen enlarged down to dinner will be served with breakfast at 7 and dinner at 6 to 7 o'clock, if desired.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive application for families for board in his large farm mansion, which offers unsurpassed conveniences for the comfort of families. Ample accommodations for horses and carriages. A note addressed to the subscriber, Glen Cove Long Island, will have immediate attention. CHARLES UNDERHILL.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can have a large, airy bed-room, with use of bath, in a first-class house, and convenient location; also full or partial board, if desired, in a family where no others are taken. Addr ss, for one week, or call on M. LONG, No. 101 St. Mark's place.

BOARDING—FULL OR PARTIAL SINGLE OR suites of rooms with all the comforts of a good home, easy of access by stage or cars, near 59th-st. Reference given and required. Address G., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a small private family at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 29 Columbia-st.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been re-fitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders and in the care of Col ABNER MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and this city can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The climate, shade in the vicinity and bathing. Rooms and parlors large and elegant. Prices ranges from $5 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th-story.

ROOMS TO LET.—ONE GENTLEMAN, OR two who will room together, wishing a quiet and retired home in a private family, where their comfort will be studied, will find an opportunity to make such an arrangement, by satisfactory references being given, by applying at No. 178 West 34th-st. The house is new with every convenience. Location good and easy of access by the cars and stages.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY, in a new house, have some very pleasant furnished rooms to let, with or without partial board, to single gentlemen; location very accessible, and to gentlemen seeking good quarters and home comforts the opportunity is a good one. Apply at No. 256 West 41st-st., near 9th-av. Best of references given and required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LOcated in a first-class neighborhood, and having more room than they wish to occupy, would like a genteel or unquestionable character, a pleasant room, with board. None need apply excepting those willing to furnish reference of a satisfactory nature. Apply at No. 81 East 26th-st.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors by the 1st of June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time. D. A. CROWELL,
CHAS. STRINGER.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEMEN, or a family with one or two children, can be accommodated in a private respectable family, living in the vicinity of Piermont, where there is a daily steamboat communication in a very healthy, open and beautiful location. For further particulars apply to W., No. 20 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A WIDOW lady in a retired place, not over fifty miles from this City. Would remain permanent, if agreeable to all parties. Address, stating terms, &c., M., Box No. 6, New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON A FARM.—ONE OR two families can obtain pleasant rooms and good board in a fine, healthy location, 24 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad. Address Mrs. A. O., Morrisville Post-Office, Westchester County, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH PARtial board, at No 19 Stuyvesant-st., near corner 9th-st., junction of Astor place and Stuyvesant-sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and half desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 83 Fulton-st., between William and Gold. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing paper, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, blankets, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, flasks, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK.—Parents and guardians desirous of educating their daughters, will find this a most desirable location, combining the advantages of City masters with the healthiness of the country. Circulars supplied by the Principal and Rev. C. WHITEHEAD, Washington Heights. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. SCONCIA.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERsant with the details of accounts may attain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 346 Broadway, a mastery knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 8 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition, $1.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 6 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

$5—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 562 BROADWAY, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and prepares men and boys practically for business. They acquire manly habits become quick in figures, rapid business writers, and practical book keepers. Two $5 seats for writing vacant. Apply early for cheap seats. Private lessons given day and evening.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—EARLY applications are invited to join our classes, at 6 A. M.; at No. 1 New-York University. Landscape Drawing and Painting directly from nature. Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen instructed every pleasant WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY during the month of June.
B. H. COE & F. P. SHELL.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $119 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

$1—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.—Single writing lessons 25 cents, or $1 for the course. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument, just introduced by THALBERG,
At his matinées musicales, is without rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW PIANOS AT lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at WATELS' Piano Rooms, No. 333 Broadway, one 6⅔ octave Gilbert Æolian piano, price when new, $400, will be sold for $200; one do. 6-octave Æolian piano, price $325 when new, will be sold for $150; one 6 octave mahogany Smith piano, $80; one do. for $35; one Wm. Miller 7-octave piano, new, with inlaid nameboard, price $375, will be sold for $215; one 6⅔-octave do., price $295, for $175; or e do. 6⅔-octave, price $275, new, will be sold for $170; one Chickering 7-octave piano, new, $335 for $250; one Gilbert, new, $340, for $275; one Horace Waters' 7 octave, richly-carved case, pearl keys, &c., price $300, will be sold low. Call and see it. Also, a Chickering piano for $250.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. WOULD CALL attention to their extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, on exhibition at No. 487 Broadway. Particular attention is called to their elegant Grand Piano-Forte, pronounced by all who have seen them equal to any instruments manufactured in this country. Both Grand and Square Pianos have their Patent Corrugated Sounding-board, and Suspension Plate. N. P. B. CURTIS, Agent.

GILBERT'S, CHICKERING'S AND WATERS' Pianos and melodeons will be sold at reduced prices at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second hand pianos from $30 to $150. Melodeons from $55 to $200. For sale on monthly payments, for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A 7-OCTAVE BACON & RAVEN PIANO cost $650 will be sold for $350. Beautifully carved piano of Ballet, Davis & Co's, and Haines Bros make, at great bargains. Second hand pianos, $25, $50, $70, $125, $140, and $175. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., marble building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE piano for sale, for half its value, as the family is leaving the City; scalloped case, carved mouldings, richly carved scroll legs, and fretwork desk; been little used, fully warranted. Price $175. Can be seen at No. 289 Broadway, room No. 18. M. WRAY.

PRIZE PIANO-FORTES.—C. & H. BARMORE offer a large assortment at great bargains, at their factory and warerooms No. 344 Bleecker-st., viz: grand diagonal, overstrung base and circular scale pianos. Also, several superior second hand pianos, cheap.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100 $125. Three new 7 octaves, warranted, at $200 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufactures, warerooms No 163 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE and RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 430 452 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store.) Purchasers can constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in crystal, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enamelled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $28 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 556 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of durable heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. P. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Worcester-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 43 Chatham-st., and 57 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
BY R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 306 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Bebee and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS. TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Castors, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britann's Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 306 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and state rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address. EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MOERA, Paris. A. BRENARD, No 51 Dey-st., New-York. ELIAS POWNERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as the information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is submitted: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults No 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Barrels can be seen on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, *Times* office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $31,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house on 14th-st., near Stuyvesant square and St. George's church. The walls are painted from the kitchen to the attic, inclusive. Furnace, bathing-room, water closet, &c. To be sold furnished or with gas fixtures and mirrors only. Also, a two story house on 125th-st., Harlem, with four lots. The house in Upper Harlem is free from incumbrance. Mortgages on other property would be taken in payment. Inquire of CHARLES S. SWIFT, No. 209 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT A BARGAIN.—Notice to boarders about changing for a home of their own. A first-class house in Bleecker, third door east by south from 8th-av., 20 ft. wide, 5½ deep, with large yard and beautiful grounds, with all the modern improvements, beautiful parlor fixtures, clothes-presses and drawers. In a healthy location, one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the City, improving very fast; convenient to cars and stages. Inquire, for full particulars, of Mrs. LANE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FORTY-TWO LOTS, BEST FAMILY located on Patchen-av., near h, and near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, a good house and barn, pump &c., on the premises, only about 300 feet from City railroad. A rare chance for investment, as the lots must double in value in a short time. Will be sold a bargain. To be made known by FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A BARGAIN.—The owner's health requiring a change of climate, a fine house in a good location, extra lot, with fruit trees in full bearing; the whole containing 3,200 square feet. The house is in perfect order, and the furniture can be had with it, if desired. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, No. 73 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEAT DESIRable three-story high stoop dwelling, No. 109 West 15th-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 677 6th-av., or No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT FOUR-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 42d-st., 3d house west of 8th av. Apply at JOHN CALVERT'S, No. 175 West 28th-st., near 8th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO LOTS OF ground 60x98.9, with the three story building on the, No. 37 East 33d-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot No 170 Eldridge-st., one door above Bleecker. Inquire of J. M. BEAMAN, No. 35 Centre Market.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND four lots of ground, 15 minutes walk from the ferry at Hoboken. The cottage is suitable for a private residence. $2,000 cash required to purchase the above. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 14.
C. B. HOWES & CO.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—DESIRABLE DWELLING IN BROOKlyn, near Fulton Ferry, No. 75 Sands-st., three-story brick, with iron verandah, 3 rooms deep, gas, bath, furnace, easy stairs, and plenty of closets; will be ready for occupancy 1st June; will be rented low for balance of his year. Apply next door, No. 53, or No. 534 Broadway, to S. W. SMITH.

TO LET OR WILL BE EXCHANGED—A large house, containing 16 rooms, with an adjoining lot, in every respect suitable for a boarding house, or large family. West side of Franklin-st., near Jackson. Also, a small two story brick house, East side of Bond-st., between Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. Apply to H. C. BANKS, No. 3 John-st., New York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW HOTEL, JUST erected on the Bowery extension, near Chatham-square, containing 50 rooms, store-s, basements, vaults, balcony the entire front, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises daily, at 10 A. M., or 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 313 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYONS, No. 27 Wall-st., New York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART AND FRONT basement of house No. 47 Market-st., near the church; with water and gas in the house; or the rooms will be let furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND cellar of the store No. 118 William-st., 25x118 feet, will be arranged to suit, and leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 296 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, complete with all the modern improvements, including gas, &c. Apply on the premises, or of O. F. OATMAN, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—2D AND 3D FLOORS OF STORE NO. 371 Broadway. For any business requiring fine show-room and central situation, they cannot be surpassed. Apply in the store.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST., CORner of Broadway, with all the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FLANLY, No. 1,002 Broadway, or at room No. 8 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON MODERATE TERMS, IF TO A SMALL CAREFUL FAMILY.—To let, for six months, from the 1st of May on chestnut house of moderate size, with brown stone front, furnished in antique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the city, being open to the south, very airy, and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South ferries, &c. Address NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 120 Pearl-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at the office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 96 EAST 16th-st.—The owner residing in Europe.
F. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

762 BROADWAY.—TO LET FOR THREE years. Inquire of H. A. KERR, No 746 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY, a country residence (garden attached preferred) for the Summer months and up to October. The house must be furnished, and rent moderate. Address, immediately, A. B. C. L., *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 125 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—A RANNEY has removed from No. 195 to No. 293 Broadway, where he is prepared to supply Agents and the Trade, as usual, with maps, books, charts, &c., on the very lowest terms. The only real Travelers' Depôt for guides, hand books, maps, &c., in the City. Remember, A. RANNEY'S,
No. 293 Broadway

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, April 29, 1857.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 53 Chambers-st., (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 20th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.
J. W. ALLIN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBERS ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots the hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow and makes it silky, fair, soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES 129 Washington-st., Boston &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME BRACKETED country seat on Van Wyke av., about 300 yards from the local depôt of Long Island Railroad, 300 yards from Jamaica Plankroad, three quarters of a mile from Jamaica village, and about 7 miles from Peck-slip Ferry; consisting of 6 acres of land, under the highest state of cultivation, with a great variety of choice fruit, shrubbery, and shade; unsurpassed house two story and attic, 40x40, with two wings, gardener's house, coach house, henery, &c.; everything necessary for a country residence. Will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house and lot in New-York, as the owner is removing West. The garden is seeded down for the season. For particulars, apply to J. W. GOODWIN, No. 77 West 23d-st., or P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises; or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 55 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE PROPerty in the village of Tarrytown. The house and lot of JOHN WILDEY, deceased; two-story frame house, with kitchen attached, filled in with brick, nearly new, in good order; situated on the Highland turnpike, in the centre of the village, and has a commanding view of the Hudson River and surrounding scenery. Apple and other fruit trees. Apply to HENRY L. HAIGHT or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown, or to CALEB WILDEY or ALEXANDER WILDEY, No. 517 Greenwich-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—RINGVIEW, the country residence of Mrs. David S. Jones, just beyond the bounds and south of the city of Poughkeepsie, adjoining the grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is about 50 by 40, two stories and attic, with extensive verandahs and wings, and suitable out buildings. There are 22 acres of choice land, laid out with taste, with picturesque views of river and mountain scenery. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS' FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, location equal to any on the River for health, convenience, comfort and security. The soil and water excellent, fruits abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. Reference, DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 22 Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The residence of the late ABRAHAM CODDINGTON, consisting of a good house and barn, with 9 acres of land, having new and substantial improvements, a good supply orchard, and a choice variety of other fruit. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,067 Broadway, or upon the premises.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OUT OF town, for one or more years, and possession given immediately; situated one mile from Hunt's Bridge and two miles from Yonkers, fifty miles from the city, and the large double house 50 feet front, with hall through the centre, all in fine order, having just been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout. The garden contains about one acre of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shrubbery, and a never-failing spring of the very best of cold, soft water, carriage house, &c. Inquire of PETER I. VALENTINE No. 346 4th-av., cor. 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house is large and commodious, containing twelve rooms, eight pantries, conservatory, large cellar; size, 28x40; with outbuildings, such as barn, stable, sheds, &c. The lot consists of nearly an acre of ground, handsomely laid out, and filled with fruit of various kinds, such as cherries, pears, peaches, plums, and abundance of grapes. For particulars apple to ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, No. 141 William-st., New York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—VILLA SITES, seventeen miles from the City Hall by Hudson River Railroad and steamboats, forty lots in one block, being the western part of the estate of the late Judge Vark, fronting on Hudson's Bay. It has a fine view of Hudson River and the Palisades for a great distance. Will be sold at a bargain. Title good, and terms favorable. Apply at the farm-house adjoining the premises, five minutes' walk south of depôt and steamboat landing.

TO LET—A HOUSE PLEASANTLY LOCATED, at Stamford, Conn., thirty miles from the City. Rent $250.

Stamford, located on the Sound, is a healthy town, convenient of access by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, eighteen trains running daily. For full particulars inquire of R. BOYT, Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st., or to Mr. SCOFFIELD, near the Stamford Depôt.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late G. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20 by 43; a stable, &c; and 33 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway, and Neverelok. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 1¼ miles below Yonkers, with 4 to 5 acres of ground. The house is large and new, built by the owner, finely sheltered on the north, and surrounded by shade-trees, with suitable out buildings for a gentleman's residence. Inquire of J. ODELL, on the premises, or No. 6 Chauncey Court.

TO LET—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, A fine residence at Sing Sing, overlooking the Hudson, formerly occupied by Gen. Lockwood; very desirable for a Summer residence; fruit and shade trees in great abundance. For particulars, inquire of J. T. COLLYER, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—PRICE $20,000, THE DWELLING-house, buildings and grounds of the subscriber, containing 15 acres of park, lawn, garden, orchard and meadow, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite the city of Newark. Apply on the Premises, or to E. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. 18 South-st.

$3,000.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two-story house and farm, 6 to 8 acres of land, beautifully located, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes ride from Jersey City. Apply to J. W. UNDERHILL, Park Bank, from 3 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—AT GLEN COVE STEAMBOAT LANDing, situated on the bay, two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, gardens lawns and bath houses attached. Inquire of WM. M. WICKS, Auctioneer, No. 35 John-st., corner Nassau, between 10 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble country seat, between McComb's Dam and Highbridge, on the highest bank of the river. Inquire of W. TOOLE, No. 55 Exchange-place, or J. W. DEVOE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 3 or 3½ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT 40 acres of land, all under cultivation situated on Raritan Bay, Monmouth County, N. J., about 1½ hours' run by steamboat from the City. The improvements consist of a good and substantial dwelling house, (nearly new,) a large and commodious barn and out houses; also a good variety of fruit trees on the premises. It is situated about 1 mile from the Bay, where every facility is to be had for bosting and bathing. For healthy location and salubrity

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD W. WEBSTER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No 152 West 21st-st., west of 6th-av., consisting of a very large variety of first-class rosewood and mahogany furniture, and household articles of every description, the sale of which will be peremptory, rain or shine; consisting of rich velvet, royal Wilton and ingrain carpets, double and single rosewood parlor furniture, two sofas, gilt parlor reception chairs, &c., covered in crimson satin, elegantly carved; one full suite, eight pieces, in satin brocade; rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, Chickering maker, almost new, a beautiful instrument; elegant rosewood Gothic etagere, with marble top; rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables, with marble tops; rosewood what-not, solid rosewood reception and easy chairs, in three-color brocade; silk and lace curtains, large mantel pier mirrors, with a number of valuable China vases, marble groups—The Feast of Bacchus, Paul and Virginia, Painting and Music, &c., with other elegant parlor ornaments, ormolu clock, chandeliers, &c.; also, a number of choice and valuable paintings, richly carved rosewood bedsteads, marble top bureaus, washstands, Cheval glasses, wardrobes, China table sets, oval mirrors, lounges, sofas in rosewood and mahogany, French chairs, superior hair mattresses, beds and bedding, rich carved oak extension tables, with the usual variety of dining-room furniture, sewing stove, a large quantity of silver ware, cut glass, rich China, ivory and other cutlery; also, all the chamber and basement furniture, oil cloths, refrigerator, marble hall stand, hall chairs. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock punctually. Catalogues at house.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND 4TH AVS., AND ELEVENTH-ST., AT AUCTION, TO SETTLE A CONCERN.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 5, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz:

On Seventy-Third-Street—26 lots on the north side of 73d-st., being nearly the whole front between 3d and 4th avs., 25 are 25x100:3 each; and one is 29½x 6x3.

On Fourth-Avenue—4 lots on the east side of 4th-av. on and adjoining southeast corner 74th-st.; 3 are 25x77:8 each, and 1 is 30:2x77:8.

On Seventy-Fourth-Street—4 lots on the south side of 74th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and directly in the rear of the above; size 25x100 each.

On Seventy-Fifth-Street—4 lots on the south side of 75th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and directly in the rear of the above; size 25x100 each.

On Seventy-Third-Street—2 lots on the north side of 73d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and directly in the rear of the above; size 25x100 each.

The above property is at the commencement of Yorkville, and is probably one of the most eligible blocks for building purposes now for sale in the section of the City. Seventy-third street is regulated in front of this property, and on the south side, and planted with beautiful shade trees on the line of the Croton water is now in 73d-st. The sale will be peremptory to close certain interests. The title is unquestionable. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

30 BUILDING LOTS, WITH HOUSE AND lot in Jersey City, near the ferry, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, the 2d day of June, 1857, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY. 30 building lots on Steuben and Railroad sts., between Prospect and Warren sts., including the valuable lot corner Prospect and Steuben sts. Also, the three-story house on north side of Railroad av., near Warren-st., with brick first story, having store and extension; lot 21x100; house 25x61, 4 stories high; $350 per annum. These lots are suitable for a class of dwellings that are in great demand, or for manufacturing purposes—so near the ferry that they can be reached in fifteen minutes from the foot of Cortlandt-st. Gas and water are introduced, all the lots have been filled and taxes are lower than in any other city near New-York. Fullest warantee deeds will be given. Terms for the lots—10 per cent and auctioneer's fee on day of sale; 30 per cent on the 30th day of June next, when the deeds will be read and 70 per cent can remain three years at 6 per cent, or five years at 7 per cent; on the house and lot 50 per cent can remain. Every lot offered will positively be sold for the most it will bring.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MIRRORS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—By GEORGE NICHOLS, at the salesroom, No. 68 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, May 30, inst., at 10½ o'clock.—Large sale of new and second hand furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; rosewood sofas, easy chairs, centre and side tables, oak extension tables, do. bedroom suites, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dress and plain bureaus, rosewood etageres, with mirror front and back do., wardrobes, large velvet and Brussels carpets, splendid ornamental framed mirrors, plain do., magnificent China vases, decorated China tea, dinner and toilet sets, French and common clocks, piano-forte, plated ware, forks and spoons; also, common bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, carpets, &c., &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT TROY, NEW YORK, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the New-York Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, the property known as the McCann Mills, embracing two large brick and frame flouring mills, (in complete order), with substantial dwelling and outhouses; and about eight acres of land suitable for city lots. The stream is never failing, and has a fall of 24 feet. This property is ¾ of a mile from the River Docks, and for business purposes is very desirable, and must become of great value. Title perfect. Terms very liberal. Particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-ST., corner William—FRIDAY, June 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

$60,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Alton, redeemable 1876, interest payable annually March 1st at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York, (and paid up to 1st of March last)..... $1,000 each.

Said Bonds are now held as collateral security.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $55,000 Black River and Utica Railroad Company 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1899. Interest payable Jan. 1, and July 1. $1,000 each.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY ORDER OF THE SU-PREME Court, on TUESDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lot with the buildings thereon, known as No. 145 Maiden-lane, (near Front-st.) Maps at the office No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE BONAPARTE ESTATE WILL be sold, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, the extensive park and grounds at Bordentown, N. J., formerly the residence of JOSEPH BONAPARTE. The superior location and great natural beauty of this property is generally known. For salubrity of climate and commanding position it is not surpassed. The improvements were originally made on the most liberal scale without regard to cost, and have been since greatly enhanced by the entire rebuilding of the principal mansion in the most substantial manner. It is in complete repair, furnished with gas, water, furnaces and every modern convenience. The place is accessible at all hours, by steamboat and railroad, from New-York and Philadelphia, combining in the requisites for a superior private residence, or adapting it to the use of a large public institution. Map of the property, with full description of its character and extent, may be had on application to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We will sell positively and without reserve, through A. J. BLEECKER & CO., on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the residence and highly improved land of our Mr. STEWART, divided equally in two parcels. Maps and particulars at either their or our office.

T. J. STEWART & CO., No. 140 Pearl-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES'

SUPER-PHOSPHATES OF LIME.

THE BEST FERTILIZERS KNOWN.

MAPES' PATICULOGENIC PHOSPHATE..... $60 ₱ ton.
MAPES' POTASH PHOSPHATE..... $35 ₱ ton.
Mapes' Cotton and Tobacco Fertilizers..... $40 ₱ ton.
In sacks of 168 lbs. each.

FRED. M'CREADY,
No. 145 Fulton-st., New-York.

FERTILIZERS.

BOYT'S LONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at the second hoeing) for WHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In use at Isle Par, the Price $35 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

Yellow American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and direct from grower. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

GENUINE NORTHERN CHINESE SUGAR CANE, at 50 cents per pound.
Superior SEED BUCKWHEAT.
HUNGARIAN MILLET, a new and hardy variety.
TURNIP SEED, Rutabaga, White Flat, Long White, Yellow Aberdeen and other varieties.
CARROT SEED, Long Orange and White Belgian, for sale by E. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—COMprising roses, honeysuckles, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, heliotropes, dianthus, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in great variety and in fine condition, fresh every day from the nursery of E. HENDERSON, at the seed store No. 67 John-st. Every facility for packing and shipping. Catalogue on application.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

USE	THE	BEST.
JAMES	JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC	PYLE'S
JAMES	SALERATUS is acknowledged	PYLE'S
JAMES	by all who try it, the purest and	PYLE'S
JAMES	best article in use. It is entirely	PYLE'S
JAMES	free from the caustic impurities of	PYLE'S
JAMES	common saleratus so destructive	PYLE'S
JAMES	to the digestive organs, while, for	PYLE'S
JAMES	making Biscuit, Cake, and all	PYLE'S
JAMES	kinds of Pastry, it is unrivalled for light.	PYLE'S
JAMES	It excels the best baking soda, and	PYLE'S
JAMES	requires less shortening to produce the desired richness. Parties who regard the health of their children's teeth should use no other.	PYLE'S
JAMES	It is sold at all the groceries, in one pound, half pound and quarter pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine.	PYLE'S
JAMES	MANUFACTURING DEPOT, NOS. 318 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK.	PYLE'S

DIETETIC SALERATUS.

JOY TO DYSPEPTICS!—A DELICIOUS MORNING BEVERAGE and an infallible cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache &c. DANDELION COFFEE. DANDELION COFFEE. Only 25 cents per pound. For sale by all grocers. Manufactured by WRIGHT, GILLIS & BROS.,
Nos. 225 and 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c.,	&c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 30 days sight, for sale in sums to suit

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE NO. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE IN-CREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, at $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (8th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, held at the office of the Company, this day, after hearing the analysis of the Baker Island Guano, by A. A. Hays, of Boston, and two other eminent chemists, read, which proved highly satisfactory, it was resolved that the following notice be published:

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers an I to the holders of scrip stock of this Company, that they are required to pay the balance of the second instalment, or forfeit their stock, within thirty days from this date. By order of the trustees

JAMES T. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

A Committee of five of the trustees was appointed to hire laborers and station them at the Island, and to purchase and ship all necessary buoys, anchors, chains for moorings, and all other necessary implements to ship the guano therefrom.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND BELOIT RAILROAD COMPANY—MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons due on the 1st day of June next, on the Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad, also the Interest Coupons, due at the same time, on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York. A. O. BABCOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ANDREW JOHNSON, late of Bna. A. Ocon., indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, June 8, 1857, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 26th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Also, for three inspectors for the ensuing year, at the same time and place. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Sec'y and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—ANY PERSON OR PERSONS ARE cautioned against negotiating a draft for the sum of seventy-six dollars and nineteen cents, payable on the 8th of June, and drawn by BURGEN, WALTER, BERGER & CO., in Gottenburgh, France, on ALBERT BERGER, & CO., New-York—accepted by them and indorsed by ALOYSE SCHWELER, the said note having been stolen from the indorser.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next, from 10 o'clock A. M. Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 11th of June, both inclusive.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

LONG DOCK COMPANY.—NOTICE.—THE semi-annual interest on the capital stock of the Long Dock Company, of New Jersey, will be paid at the Treasurer office of the New York and Erie R. R. Co., No. 45 Wall-st., on and after the first day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. NATHANIEL MARSH, New York, May 25, 1857. Treasurer.

$15,000.—WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage on 1st class Real Estate in Chicago appraised at $30,000, for which Western rates of interest will be paid. The leases of the property paying $18,000 per annum will be assigned. Apply to A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 68 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 13 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD.—The Company due 1st June on the Eastern Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

BANK OF NEW-YORK STOCK WANTED.—$10,000 of this stock is wanted for investment. Address, with terms, BANK STOCK, Box 555 Post-office.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS IMproved City property, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to DEMOTTE & WEBBER, No. 15 William-st.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY stock bought. GEO. K. STSTARE,
No. 51 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALLst., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

THE CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, May 23, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from 30th inst. until the first day of June. By order,

GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, MAY 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst. to the 1st, inc. By order of the Board,

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, payable on and after Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

BANK NOTICES.

REMOVAL.—THE ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK has removed from 34-st. to corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., under the New-York Journey Bank.

TRUSTEES.

Ex-Mayor W. F. Havemeyer,	Alex. W. Bradford,
Washington Smith,	Thomas Christie,
Dexter Fairbanks,	John Pollock,
Thos. Cummings, Jr.,	Wm. H. Platt,
Peter Y. Cutler,	E. S. Van Anker,
Samuel Perry,	E. S. Brown,
Wm. Good,	Thomas E. Nevins,
John Sparks,	James R. Keeler.

William A. Keeler,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAS. R. KEELER, Vice President.
JACOB BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Governeur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second hand. Address, stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,522 Post-Office, New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 332 Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AF-FAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$214,108 11	
For Interest and Annuities	21,714 54	$235,822 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$46,000 00	
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	2,925 72	
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	5,422 02	
Paid commissions to agents	6,547 08	
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage	6,061 62	
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c.	15,231 93	$82,132 15
Net increase for the quarter		$153,633 49
Add—		
Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857		3,748,766 30
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857		$3,902,393 79
Policies issued during the quarter	521	
Policies in force May 1, 1857	10,166	
Of which 9,195 are for the whole life.		
Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance		$3,382 10

I have examined the above returns and find them correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

May 16, 1857.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William S Coe,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abrah. Bininger,	C. J. Steadman,
Robt H. McCurdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cap't H. Narten,
John V. L. Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,		Wm. J. Bunker, Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam E Spreulls,	L. Edgerton,
John H. Swits,	John M. Stuart	W. S. Brown,
W. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. E. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT, Actuary—SHEPP'D HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HUDE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property.

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Richard P. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Gerdes,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Jos. Hoagland,	Joannes Gouud,
L. F. Lanes,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. & Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edward Bossange,	William Feaden,
E. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
F. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 53 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart L. Mott,	John Penfold.
Charles E. Sweet,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Brunson	A. K. Eno,
Leonardo S. Suares	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Terrace
John Watson.	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Geo Griswold, jr.,	Geo. A Townsend,	Don A. Cashman,
J. H. Easeon,	Alfred Wills,	Sylvester Ward,
W. J. Smith,	E. Boyd,	J. Y. del Valle,
Robert M Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alva E. Laing.
Cor. W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MANUFACTURER OF SILK GOODS, who has had thirty years' experience, desires to form a partnership with some man of capital, who would be willing to sell the goods when made. Silk goods from the raw silk in the gum can be manufactured by the above party, with equal facility. A good business can be done, owing to the new tariff affording a good comparison with any foreign market. Any business man, with capital, desirous of entering into this matter, can address, with real name and residence, to MANUFACTURER, office of the *Daily Times*, when all particulars will be related in detail.

RARE INDUCEMENT.—THE GOOD WILL, entire furniture, and lease for nine years of one of the principal hotels in Philadelphia, and unequaled for location, or amount of profits proportionate to receipts by any in the city, are for sale. It is conducted on the European plan, and a change of proprietorship will not injure the business. For full particulars address J. B. RICHARDS, Box No 1,163 Philadelphia Post-office.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 2 inch plank, ladders poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. E. CORLIES, No. 37 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

$2,000 FOR $1,800.—RARE CHANCE—Two purchase money mortgages, $1,000 each on Brooklyn property, for sale at $900 each. A policy of insurance assigned with each. Address Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

$1,000.—WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR a safe and profitable business already established, and in operation; will be sold on reasonable terms, as the proprietor is going to leave the City. Apply at No. 345 Broadway, 2d floor, room No. 16.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR A LIGHT-NING CONDUCTOR—For sale in whole or in part, at reasonable rates. Apply to W. KAMENA, Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

YACHT IRENE FOR SALE OR CHARTER—About 90 tons, sloop-rigged, and in perfect order. Apply to J. BLODGOOD, Secretary of N. Y. Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER CHINA CO. AT ALBANY, May 13, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office, in the Exchange Building in the City of Albany, until the 15th day of June next, for constructing the substructure, consisting of abutments, piers, embankments &c., &c., for the Hudson River Bridge at Albany. The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, without regard to the terms. Satisfactory references must accompany the bids. Competent assembly for the fulfillment of the contract, and payment of laborers' wages, will be required on entering into contract. The work is of sufficient importance to attract the attention of responsible contractors, and proposals from no others will be entertained. Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for inspection on and after the 25th inst., at this office, when full information will be given. By order of the Board,

GEO. E. GRAY, Chief Engineer.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INclosed "Proposals for W. S. 42," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until 12 M., Wednesday, June 3, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of buildings in rear of Ward School No. 41, IXth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and material; also for the carpenter work and material. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the interest of the public.

JACOB C. FOGERT,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
ALEXANDER E. KNIGHT,
Committee.

New-York, May 20, 1857.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., for repairs and alterations to Ward School No 31, in Monroe-st., in the VIIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The masons' and carpenters' work may be estimated for separately or together, and the undersigned reserve the right of rejecting any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the public interest.

ABRAHAM DENIKE,
WM. M. TWEED,
WADE P. WORRAL,
Committee in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

Dated New-York, May 22, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, (Octagon Park,) NEW-YORK, May 28, 1857.

TO ENGAGE THREE DESIGNING OF EMPLOYING THE LABOR OF BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, WITH SHOP ROOM.—Applications will be received for the employment of the labor of convicts at Penitentiary, and male and female inmates of Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, at any business authorized for persons organizing this Department. Every information will be given on application at this office.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Forever! forgery! Fewer
Of rogues who counterfeits prepare:
SCHLONS' Powder and his Pills,
That lags in members, rats in mills,
Is infallibly slay.
By accidents, curious of his fame,
Have counterfeited bean, in name.

LYON CANNOT BE ANSWERABLE FOR the consequences of using the poisonous nostrums got up in imitation of his harmless MAGNETIC POWDERS for destroying insects, and his MAGNETIC PILLS for exterminating rats and mice. Look at the signature, E. LYON, Dep't No. 424 Broadway.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRE-serving vision, suitable for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Institution for the Blind, and the Eye, No. 2 Park-row. Professor FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COUGHS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COLDS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES HOARSENESS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INFLUENZA.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES BRONCHITIS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES CROUP.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ASTHMA.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES WHOOPING COUGH.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES LUNG COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE INDIGESTION.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSENTERY.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE COSTIVENESS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE HEADACHE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE JAUNDICE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE ERYSIPELAS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE PILES.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FOUL STOMACH.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY FRED. BROWN, Philadelphia.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburg, Penn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY D. R. JONES & CO., Harrisburg, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. F. LONG & CO., Lancaster, Penn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. P. SWARTS, Allegheny, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY CLARK & BALDWIN, Erie, Penn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ANDREW KLEST, Williamsport, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. DANOWSKI, Allantown, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL, SOLD BY H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, Me.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY WARREN L. ALLEN, Bangor, Me.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL, SOLD BY JOHN G. COOK & CO., Lewiston Falls, Me.

AYER'S PECTORAL PILLS AND SOLD BY S. R. BYRAM, Eastport, Me.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. R. PRESTON, Portsmouth, N. H.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY E. H. ROLLINS, Concord, N. H.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. A. PERRY, Manchester, N. H.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY C. H. GIBBY, Nashua, N. H.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THEO. A. PECK, Burlington, Vt.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY S. P. PECK, Bennington, Vt.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY L. F. PIERCE, Montpelier, Vt.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY BROWN & PRICE, Salem, Mass.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY HENSHAW, EDMANDS & SHAW, Boston, Mass

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY JAMES GREEN, Worcester, Mass.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY THORNTON & GERRISH, New-Bedford, Mass.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY H. H. BURRINGTON, Providence, R. I.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY LEE, BUTLER & CO., Hartford, Conn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PEC

OUR NEW LAWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

and all they did, and called upon the people to stand for their rights, which, he was sure, had been invaded. He charged Mr. TALLMADGE with having been caught in bed with another man's wife, and asked whether he was not a pretty man to intrust with the protection of the lives, and property, and morals of the City. He regretted what he called the attempt of the Black Republicans to create riot and bloodshed at the present time, and warned Mr. GREELEY, that if his advice to form a Vigilance Committee were taken, he would be the first person hung.

He was followed by ANDREW JACKSON PLUMB, who, like the others, was strong in his denunciations of the recent Legislature, and urged the people to stand for their rights.

The meeting then adjourned.

The following letter was received and handed to the reporters:

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EXPRESS,
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STREETS,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Violating every established principle of self government, and of human liberty as well as of chartered rights, which many of the acts of the last Anti Republican Legislature do, emphatically, I shall be ready to avail myself of the opportunity so to say in public, during the week, if a previous engagement did not on Friday take me out of the City.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN CHEEVER, Esq. JAMES BROOKS.

The New-York Citizen Volunteers.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The counter proclamation of Alderman WILSON, claiming to be Commander-in-Chief of the New-York Citizen Volunteers, requires a few lines in reply. He accuses me of saying that the organization of the Citizen Volunteers did not exist after the parade. I deny that I ever said such a word. What I did say was that no authority was conferred upon the Generals and their Staff, except in connection with the parade and its incidents, and that none of its members had any right to use the Citizen Volunteers for their own private purposes. He attempts to explain how he came to call that meeting, and adds that, for the or the purpose of more effectually calling the meeting, I was empowered to use the title I was known by, but he forgets to tell us who delegated that power to him when he just previously has said that the Citizen Volunteers were not in existence after the parade. Again, he says he called the meeting as a body of citizens. The best reply that I can make to this statement is to refer to the proceedings of that meeting, published on the 23d day of May, 1857, and also the call of the meeting, as follows:

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK
CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.
Special Order, No. 10.

The officers of the First Division are notified to attend a meeting at the National Hall, Canal-street, on Friday evening, May 22, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted By order,

WILLIAM WILSON, Major-General,
Commanding First Division
New-York Citizen Volunteers.

CHARLES W. KARGER, Assistant Adj't-General.

This appears to me to be the most singular way to call a meeting of citizens that I have ever heard of. He complains that I had no right to interfere with his business. This I admit, and I deny ever having done so, so far as he acts individually. What I objected to was his publishing his individual resolutions and opinions as emanating from the citizen volunteers and own independent companions. Our independent companies do not wish, under any pretence, to be held up before the public as an armed mob. Their organization is one for pastime and pleasure. They are composed of men from all classes and conditions in life, and they will not permit any persons to call assemblies for political purposes in their name, and commit them as a body to any course of political action whatever without protesting against it. I trust the captains will take such action in reference to the present call that will prevent anything of the kind from ever taking place again.

HENRY WILSON, Commander-in-Chief
Of N. Y. C. Volunteers in the late parade.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT—PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—A colored man named FRANCIS SAULTERS was admitted to the New-York Hospital early yesterday morning, suffering severely from a pistol-shot wound in the head. It appears that three men, in a carriage driven by a colored man, went to a house of prostitution in Thomas-street, and were refused admittance. After various attempts to enter the premises, and threats of vengeance if they were not admitted, they returned to their carriage and started off, but had proceeded but a few paces when they observed a colored man named FRANCIS SAULTERS standing upon the steps of a house nearly opposite that which they had attempted to enter. They ordered the driver to stop, get out, and each drawing a pistol, fired deliberately at the unsuspecting and unoffending man upon the steps. They then immediately leaped into their carriage, and went up Hudson-street at a rapid rate. Only one ball took effect upon SAULTERS, and this entered the corner of the left eye, which it entirely destroyed. SAULTERS was alive last evening, but his recovery is regarded as almost impossible. The attack upon him was witnessed by one man and two women, but as yet the perpetrators of the deed have not been arrested.

SMALL POX.—The steamer *Glasgow* arrived at Quarantine yesterday, having small-pox on board. She will be detained for ventilation, fumigation and cleansing, and her passengers will be thoroughly vaccinated before being allowed to proceed. The occurrence of even one case of pestilence on shipboard, is a serious hindrance to vessels as well as to passengers, but no caution or inspection can be instituted in Europe, which protect steamers from such unfortunate incidents.

GENERAL HENNINGSEN AND FRIENDS.—The door-bell of the General's residence in Twelfth-street was in lively action much of the time yesterday, and his personal presence was in great demand. Numerous friends called to congratulate him on his safe return with a whole skin from his late perilous campaign in Nicaragua. Among those who did so were Don FERMIN FERRAR, defunct Minister, &c.; Colonel FRANK ANDERSON, Generals WHEAT and DUFF GREEN, and Mrs. General CAZNEAU and her husband. General HENNINGSEN will not engage in another expedition at present; meantime he is enjoying a fair share of health and comfort, and looks as if he could stand another six months in Central America, and still "live to fight another day."

THE COUNCILMEN AND THE COMPTROLLER.—Nearly all the members of the Board of Councilmen have determined to sue Comptroller FLAGG, should he refuse to pay them their $32 for the eight sessions of the Board in May. The suit will be brought in one of the District Courts, in the name of one of the Councilmen, the decision of which the others will abide. The Councilmen have been advised that as they were elected to office until Jan 1, 1858, their claims are valid, notwithstanding the last clause in section 44 of the new Charter reads, "that no member of the Common Council shall receive any compensation for his services as such member" after the 1st of May, 1857.

[Advertisement.]
SUMMER CLOTHING AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Alpaca suits	$5 to $10 00
Thin Summer suits	3 to 10 00
Zephyr Cassimere	8 to 10 00
Check Marseilles suits	4 to 12 00
Black Alpaca Coats	2 to 5 00
Linen Coats	50 cents to 5 00
White Duck Coats	$2 50 to 6 00
Drap d'Ete	6 00 to 13 00
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10 00
Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 20 00
Summer Reglans	1 50 to 10 00
Thin Pantaloons	1 00 to 4 00
Marseilles Vests	1 00 to 3 50

At
EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing
Warehouse,
66 and 68
Fulton-street,
Between William and Gold-streets.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment should be at hand for instant use in *every* family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation consequent upon fractures and dislocations, and is a safe and infallible application for sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]
☞ A most powerful bill of amusements is offered at Purdy's National Theatre for this evening consisting of the three following pieces, all favorites "The Wild Knight; or, The Unknown Crusader," (for the last time;) the new pantomime of "Salamagundi," and the sterling old drama of the "Flying Dutchman." Go early.

[Advertisement.]
NOTICE—ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer *Metamora*, Capt. WILLIAM PARKER, will leave New-York from pier foot of Jay-street, on Sunday Morning, May 31, at 7 o'clock A. M., for the above place, making the usual landings, returning from Newburgh at 1 o'clock P. M. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]
ORGANS OF THE BRAIN—NAMES AND NUMBERS.—1, Amativeness—Love of the opposite sex; 2. Conjugal Love—the pairing instinct; 3. Parental Love—Care of offspring; 4. Friendship; 5. Inhabitiveness—Love of home; 6. Continuity—Application; 7. Vitativeness—Clinging to life; 8. Combativeness—Defence, resolution, force, courage; 9. Destructiveness—Extermination; 10. Alimentiveness—Appetite; 11. Acquisitiveness—Frugality; 12. Secretiveness—Self-control, policy, tact, artifice; 13. Cautiousness—Guardedness, safety, fear; 14. Approbativeness—Love of praise; 15. Self esteem—Self-respect, dignity, self reliance; 16. Firmness—Stability, decision; 17. Conscientiousness—Sense of justice, duty, etc.; 18. Hope—Expectation, trust in the future; 19. Spirituality—Intuition, prophesy, faith; 20. Veneration—Worship, devotion; 21. Benevolence—Sympathy, kindness, goodness; 22. Constructiveness—Ingenuity, manual skill; 23. Ideality—Taste, love of beauty, poetry; 24. Sublimity—Love of the grand, vast, endless; 25. Imitation—Copying, mimicking; 26. Mirth—Fun, wit, ridicule, joking; 27. Individuality—Observation, desire to see and know; 28. Form—Memory of shape, looks, persons and things; 29. Size—Measurement, distance, etc., by eye; 30. Weight—Control of motion, balancing; 31. Color—Love of colors, tints, hues, etc.; 32. Order—Method, system; 33. Calculation—Mental arithmetic; 34. Locality—Memory of places; 35. Eventuality—Memory of facts, history; 36. Time—Telling when, time of day, dates; 37. Tune—Love of music; 38. Language—Expression by words; 39. Causality—Planning, thinking, reasoning; 40. Comparison—Analysis, discrimination; 41. Human Nature—Perception of character, motives, etc.; 42. Suavity—Pleasantness, blandness, persuasiveness. Professional examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily, at the Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER and WELLS, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
STUNNING,
Startling,
Fascinatingly
Beautiful and cheap,
the KNOX hat, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]
PERFECTLY FASCINATING,
the KNOX Hat for Spring.
Price $4. No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
FAIRBANKS' Railroad Track and Depot SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Weigh Lock SCALES for Canals.
FAIRBANKS' Hay and Cattle SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Coal Dealers' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Wheat or Hopper SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Flour-Packing SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Dormant and Portable Warehouse SCALE.
FAIRBANKS' Rolling Mill and Foundry SCALE.
FAIRBANKS' Wheelbarrow SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Counter and Grocers' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Family SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Druggists' and Prescription SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Weigh-masters BEAMS, Frames, &c.
FAIRBANKS' Post Office SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' U. S. Standard Weights, &c., &c.
MENEELY'S Church, Steamboat, Factory, and other BELLS. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The friends of KNOX, the Hatter, have not yet held their anniversary to celebrate the worth and beauty of his matchless fabrics; but in these anniversary times, they ought to do so. Meanwhile, business at his popular establishment, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, continues good.

[Advertisement.]
BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 156 Broadway,
Have now on hand a full assortment of gentlemen's Summer Hats, viz.: Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers—lighter and more beautiful than they have ever before made, Beaver Cassimeres, extra fine and very light, French Felts of various qualities, styles and colors, Straw Hats of entirely new styles; to which, with their usual assortment of Moleskin Hats and Summer Caps, they invite the attention of the public.

[Advertisement.]
A CLEAN SWEEP.
The eager demand for KNOX'S Spring Hat threatens to do what the contractors have yet failed in with the streets—make a clean sweep. Price only Four dollars. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
"FREDERICKS' TEMPLE OF ART"—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in oil, Pastel and Aquerelle, by FREDERICKS' corps of Parisian artists.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Indian ink, Parisian style.
DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]
KNOX,
THE HATTER,
No. 212 Broadway, is doing a great business with his Spring style of HATS. Price only Four dollars.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the original and only cure for Scrofula and all the terrible brood of external maladies, born of unhealthy blood, still stands alone and unequalled, and is in greater demand than ever. KEMP'S Worm Pastilles, by reason of their delicious taste and superior efficacy, have taken the lead of all the mineral vermifuges. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Hapless Humane who are hatless, should patronize KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, for his fabrics are as matchless as his charges are moderate. Do not forget this fact, and call upon him.

[Advertisement.]
From the Pennsylvanian.
DUNDER AND BLIXEN.—The Magnetic Telegraph Company, MORSE Line, have established a branch office in New-York, in the new and beautiful theatre on Broadway, opposite Bond-street, owned by that enterprising and successful manager, WM. E. BURTON, Esq. Mr. BURTON has heretofore succeeded so well in controlling the "thunder of applause," that there can be no doubt of the propriety of his connection with the lightning. This enterprize will be of great advantage to the residents and hotels up town.

[Advertisement.]
"I dare do all that may become a man:
Who dare do more is none"—
And I, KNOX, sell my Spring HAT at the low price of Four Dollars. No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.
These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]
PERSONAL.
You wear a remarkably shabby hat, Sir, and your criminal negligence when KNOX is selling his Spring hat at the low price of Four dollars, is an outrage against decency and good sense. Remedy your fault at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this most powerful yet pleasant compound will afford pleasant relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, which have appeared in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the Depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
FAULTLESS.—The KNOX HAT is a marvel of beauty. Price low. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Never have the fashions for Ladies' heads been more fascinating than this season. Go to R. T. WILDE'S, No. 251 Broadway, pass through his three vast show-rooms, examine his superb Paris Summer bonnets, straw goods, ribbons, French flowers, &c., and then say if there was ever gathered within the same space a more attractive display. And mark, the prices are the lowest in the trade.

[Advertisement.]
☞ KNOX, the Incomparable, is selling his matchless Spring Hat at the insignificant price of Four dollars. Study economy, exhibit your taste, excite the envy of your acquaintances, and astonish all beholders by patronizing him at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 128, 130 and 130 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
200 PAIRS OF KID GLOVES CLEANED FOR FIVE CENTS.
By inclosing 10 cents to the undersigned a receipt will be furnished which will enable any person to clean as good as new,
200 pairs of soiled kid gloves, at a
Cost of 5 cents only.
Address W. H. BURNETT & Co.,
New-York City.

[Advertisement.]
FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS.—This new drama from London, where it is now being presented nightly to thousands of applauding people, has been reproduced here with great success, and will be repeated this afternoon, as well as this evening, at Barnum's Museum. It is a powerful and brilliant drama.

[Advertisement.]
UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY
For warm weather!!
The Zephyr Merino Under Vests we offer are universally approved for lightness, elasticity and cheapness. Give them a trial.
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The agitations commenced by Fraud almost always result favorably to Truth. Thus the controversy begun by the venders of simulated London Gins have ended in establishing the fact that Charles' London Cordial Gin is the only genuine article of its kind in the American market. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PALACE OF ART.
HOLLOTYPES,
HALLOTYPES,
HALLOTYPES.
This new style of picture is now the most sought after by people of taste and discrimination, at GURNEY'S Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
REMOVAL.
F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases.
Office No. 828 Broadway.
Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART.—Another new and beautiful addition to the photographic art, GURNEY'S Kohinoor photographs, made only at his palace of art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the noove, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:
Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth-avenue, New-York.
Jos. L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New-York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro't CA'n *Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Cazenoux, Texas.
Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 29.

$11,000	Indiana St. 5s..	82¾	50	Hudson River R. P.	23¾
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90,	86	200	Harlem Railroad...	11¾
5,000	Louisiana St. 6s..	85	100	do.....b60	12
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, '70....	91	1350	Reading RR.....	80¾
3,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75....	91	200	do.....	80¾
4,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	85½	200	do.....s60	80
1,000	do.....	85¾	100	do.....b30	80¾
5,000	Hd. Riv. R. 3d m.	69½	100	do.....s15	80¾
1,500	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	90¾	50	Mich. Cen. RR...s3	94½
2,000	do.....	99⅝	50	do.....	94¾
7,000	L.E.&w.2dm.bs.s3	25	350	Ill. Cen. RR....	b3.140
45	Bank of New-York.	123	100	do.....b30	140
5	Bk. of State of N.Y.	104	100	do.....s10.	138¾
36	Ocean Bank.....	97	300	do.....	138¾
15	Corn Exchange Bk.	108	350	M. & o. & N. Ia. R'd.	68¾
5	Commo'h Fk. s10	103	100	do.....	69¼
5	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	142	400	do.....s1.	69¾
10	Penn. Coal Co.....	94	200	do.....b30	61
350	Cum. Coal Co.....	18¾	100	do.....s30	60
250	do.....b3	18¾	50	do.....b30	60¾
25	La C. & Mil. R. R..	76½	40	M.So.&N.Ia. scr. St.	89¾
165	do.....	76	20	do.....	89
25	do.....	76½	22	M.So.&N.Ia. pre. St.	89
5	Del. L. & West. R.R.	50	18	do.....	88¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	85½	400	Panama Railroad..	95
250	do.....s30	86	50	do.....s3	95¼
491	do.....	86¼	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R....	46¾
530	do.....	86¾	100	do.....	46¾
100	do.....b60	86¾	100	do.....	47
100	do.....s10	86¾	100	do.....b60	47¼
240	do.....s9	86¾	182	Gal. & Chi. R. opg.	96½
100	do.....b30	86¾	200	do.....b60	97
100	Erie Railroad....s15	35¾	100	do.....s60	93
1500	do.....	36	24	do.....opg	96½
100	do.....	36¼	1400	Cleve. & Tol. R. &	66
675	do.....	36¼	1150	do.....	66¼
600	do.....s60	36	1650	do.....	66½
125	do.....b60	36¼	200	do.....s3	66¼
100	do.....s30	35¾	200	do.....b30	66¾
200	do.....s60	35¾	400	Chi. & R. I. R....s60	96
225	do.....b30	36¾	300	do.....b60	97
100	do.....b3	36¾	300	do.....	96¾
1050	do.....	36½	100	Mil. & Miss. R....s30	65½
350	do.....b30	36½	200	do.....	67
100	do.....b10	36½	100	do.....s60	66
50	do.....b60	36½	100	do.....b60	67¼

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	Miss. St. 6s. b60	83¾	45	La Ca. & Mil. R....	76
9,500	Ill. Cen. R'd Bs..	99¾	50	M.S. & N.Ia. pref. st.	88½
1,000	Goshen Bk. Bds.	77	50	do.....	88
100	Nic. Trans. Co.....	51½	82	M. S. & N. Ia. R....	69
20	Ohio Life & T. Co.	101	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	47¾
100	do.....s6m	98	100	do.....	48
116	N. Y. Cent. R....	86¾	100	do.....s60	47¾
50	Harlem R. R.....	11¾	100	do.....	48¾
400	Reading R. R.....	80⅝	100	do.....s10	48¾
100	do.....s10	80⅝	200	do.....	48¾
600	do.....	80¾	200	do.....s30	48
400	Erie Railroad.....	36	300	do.....s60	49¾
100	do.....s10	35¾	500	do.....s3	49
400	do.....s10	36	100	Cleve & Tol. R....	65¾
100	do.....s3	36¼	100	do.....	66
100	do.....s3	36¾	200	do.....	66½
200	do.....s60	36	100	do.....s60	64¾
100	do.....b15	36¾	1100	do.....s3	66
500	do.....s3	36¾	200	do.....b10	66
100	do.....	36¾	100	do.....b60	66
100	Ill. Cent. R. R..b3	139¾			

FRIDAY, May 29—P. M.

There was a large and animated business at the Stock Exchange to-day. The *Bulls* were rather in the ascendant on the Railroad list, and prices for most descriptions were 1@1¾ ₰ cent. higher than on Thursday. The speculative feeling was quite marked throughout the day, or until after the official list of sales was printed, when the *Bears* took advantage of the inactivity in Southern Michigan through the day to offer that stock down, on the Street, to 59@58¾, seller's option, to produce effect, if possible, upon the general market. The most elastic stocks were New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Reading, Illinois Central, Toledo, and Cleveland and Pittsburg. These fluctuated as follows, the inside figure being the closing rate of Thursday:

New-York and Erie...35@35⅞@36¼@36@36⅛@36½
New-York Central.....85½@86¾@86½
Reading.....80¼@80⅜
Illinois Central.....139¾@140@139½
Toledo.....64¼@64¾@66@65¼
Pittsburg.....44½ seller 60 days @47@49

The whole business of the day reached over 90,600 shares, with some fair orders in State and Railway Bonds. Missouri 6s sold at 83¼, buyer 60 days.

The private financial advices from England by the *Arabia* more than confirm the newspaper reports of the changed tone of confidence in the future course of the London Money market. The speculators in the Funds were the chief parties paying an extravagant rate of interest. Discounts were working easier. There was a fair business the week the steamer sailed in American Stocks, but confined to the bonds and shares of the old-established lines. The rates of interest were much too high for the introduction of any large undertakings from this side. The Detroit and Milwaukee Company, who have found considerable favor in London, as being a kindred enterprise with the Great Western of Canada, will probably place a million of dollars in Freeland Scrip shares, to represent a recent grant of 50,000 acres of land along the line of the Road, made by Congress and assigned to the Company by the State of Michigan. The stock will take the full sales of the land besides participating equally in the profits of the Road.

Among the passengers by the *Arabia*, arrived last evening, are Mr. JAMES LEE, of JAMES LEE & Co., Bankers, Wall-street; Mr. TREVOR, of the Stock Exchange; Mr. HOTTENGUER, Jr., Banker, of Paris, and Mr. LABOURCHERE, of HOPE & Co., Amsterdam.

Our own Money market continues quiet. The correspondent of the ROTHSCHILDS has been a larger drawer of Sterling this week, and will ship about $700,000 in Bullion by the *Arago*, for France. The whole shipment is stated on 'Change at a million of dollars. Sterling closes 109¼@¾, most of the sales at 109¼@⅝. In addition to the $1,658,000 Bullion brought in yesterday by the California packet, the same vessel brought a considerable sum of Specie drafts on the Sub-Treasury, of which $118,000 were paid to-day. The whole payments were $450,296, against $277,577 receipts. The balance now stands $13,158,391. We learn from passengers who returned in the *Arabia* that the liberal shipments of Bullion from this side on *an easy Money market* will be quite unexpected to many parties in England, as from the croaking of hard times which had been going over for a month or two, in connection with the great depression of our Stock Exchange, it was scarcely believed that the United States would be able to spare large sums in Gold. It is not unlikely these parties had been reading the *Herald* on the bankruptcy of the Atlantic and the exhaustion of the Pacific States!

We understand the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern Company have determined to place the registration of their transfers with one of the large Banks, and the office has been tendered to the American Exchange Bank. It is particularly due to this Bank as it has shown a liberal confidence in dealing with the Company when their credit was otherwise hardly dealt by in Wall-street. This movement will give satisfaction to the stockholders. It is also in contemplation by the Company, and a like measure has been suggested to the New-York and Erie and Cleveland and Toledo to confine their transfers upon each certificate *to one assignment a day*, after the manner of the New-York Central Company. In their case, the Brokers strenuously remonstrated at first, but have since accustomed themselves to dealing with each other by the simple delivery of certificate and power, when the transaction does not involve the necessity of placing the stock in a new name outside the street. The truth is, the immense daily transactions in the three stocks named have become so disproportioned to the amount of so called floating or speculative Stock, at the command of the Brokers, that the duty, responsibility and expense of an indefinite number of transfers the same day with the same 50 or 100 shares, have become burdensome and annoying beyond endurance. Not only so. The operation, so fictitious in its character, in a large degree, is a positive injury to the credit of the stock. There being no corresponding advantage from the thankless courtesies extended to the street jobbers, most of whom show little consideration to the question of relative legitimate supply and demand, and some of whom do not scruple to misrepresent the actual movement of the stock, if not to impeach the integrity of the transfers. It is known that this has been systematically done through the *Herald* for months past in the case of at least two of the Companies named, and it is not unreasonable that the new Treasurer of the Southern Michigan, Mr. JOHN A. C. GRAY, should, at an early time, as he has done, suggest a remedy for this unwarranted expense and mischief. The change was one that was felt to be unjust to the Brokers when made a year or so ago by the Central, but the regular commission dealers in the Board have not only become reconciled to it, but we believe they are prepared to second the more general introduction of the reform.

Having alluded to the misrepresentations frequently put forth as to the disposition of the real holders of certain stocks which are made the foot balls of Wall-street jobbing, we might here call attention to the instance of New-York and Erie office, where the Brokers recently transferred from and to each other 68,000 shares, or two-thirds the then capital, less than 13,500 on certificates for shares only, which was the movable or available number then in the names of Brokers and Bankers, out of 17,360 shares ostensibly under their control. We have heard, indeed, that only 10,000 shares were actually used that day. Since that time, now five weeks past, the case has been thus changed:

NEW-YORK AND ERIE TRANSFERS—UNOFFICIAL.

Capital Shares.	Wall-street Names.	Of which in Brokers' Control.
April 24.....	17,300	13,500
May 23.....	13,000	10,000
May 27.....	11,700	8,700
May 29.....	10,500	7,000

On the 24th of April the Capital stood 100,000 shares. It was then made 110,000 shares by the Stock dividend of 10 ₰ cent.

CHICAGO AND FOND DU LAC ROAD.

Whole length of road projected.....	502 miles.
Chicago to Elgin, finished.....	42
To La Crosse Junction, in progress.....	56
Junction to Fond du Lac, finished.....	30
Fond du Lac to Appleton, in progress.....	40
Projected north of Appleton to state line..	115
Total of main trunk.....	333
Branch in Michigan to Marquette.....	75
Branch in Michigan to Ontanagon.....	90—502 miles

FEDERAL LAND GRANT.

2,240 acres to mile on 165m. in Wisconsin.....	633,600
3,840 acres to mile on 165m. in Michigan.....	633,600
Total land grant.....(Acres.).....	1,267,200
Total expenditure to date.....	$3,692,207
Capital subscribed and secured.....	$3,750,100
Of which farm mortgages, real estate, bills payable on bond.....	1,491,746
Made available from stock.....	$2,258,358
First mortgage bonds sold.....	1,503,000
Short bonds.....	311,751
Unfunded bills and obligations.....	1,619,103—$3,692,207

FUTURE WAYS AND MEANS.

First mortgage including on land grant to a million acres.....	$12,000,000
Less to retire original lien as far as sold.....	1,503,000
Balance land grant mortgage available.....	$10,497,000
Add assets as above derived from stock.....	1,491,747
Together.....	$11,988,747
To fund floating obligations.....	$1,619,103
To finish road to Appleton.....	2,075,025—3,694,128
Available North and Northwest of Appleton..	$8,294,618

This enterprise has assumed a large importance by the recent acquisition of two of the Federal Land Grants, through the States of Illinois and Michigan, for the purpose of extending the work north and west of Fond du Lac to the Iron and Copper fields on Lake Superior. The present financial purpose of the Company (W. B. OGDEN, President, CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer,) is to complete the work as soon as practicable from Chicago to Appleton, 40 miles north of Fond du Lac. This will give them the title in fee to 230,400 acres of the Land Grant. Their first issue of Land Grant Mortgage Bonds will be made for only $3,600,000, eight ₰ cents., with optional scrip privilege to an equal amount, that is, to ten shares scrip to each $1,000 Bond. It is stated in the programme of the loan that:

This stock will have the following rights and privileges: 1st. No future assessments will be made upon it. 2d. As the bonds are paid and cancelled by the proceeds of the sales of the lands, the amount of such paid and cancelled bonds shall, from time to time, be credited to this, (and any future stock which may become entitled to the same privileges,) until it shall be made full paid stock. 3d. It will share dividends, and be entitled to vote, at all times, *pro rata*, according to the amounts which shall have been paid, or credited as paid upon it. 4th. Payments of the ten per cent., made at any time before the expiration of the two years, will draw ten per cent. interest until that time, if preferred to dividends. The above liberal stock privileges, or optional rights, are intended to be limited to the present issues of bonds, and the Company do not anticipate offering so large privileges, or issuing bonds bearing more than seven per cent. interest hereafter. Intending to reserve the benefit of these stock privileges, and of the proceeds of sales of other lands, as far as the success of the work will admit of, for the benefit of their existing stockholders, the preference of taking these bonds, with the optional rights or stock privileges, attached thereto, is now offered to them, until the 20th of June.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $828,966, against $1,124,210 the week ending May 31, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool.	228	$73,993	752	$213,054	126	$40,943
Manf. of Cot'n.	267	61,497	438	118,072	81	11,610
Manf. of Silk..	123	59,713	134	133,978	101	42,541
Manf. of Flax.	85	16,383	201	41,719	69	11,207
Miscellaneous.	89	26,723	332	89,561	124	5,586
Total.....	792	$233,509	1,858	$596,367	503	$111,892
		596,367				232,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1778 NEW-YORK, MONDAY JUNE 1 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE FRENCH EXTRADITION CASE.

Louis Greiet sent back to France—A writ of Habeas Corpus issued but not served.

The French "Extradition Case," which has been pending here, before Commissioner BETTS, since January last, is finally ended. Commissioner BETTS having sent the result of his examination to Washington, a telegraphic message was received from the Capitol on Saturday, ordering the United States authorities here to deliver up LOUIS GRELET to the representative of the French Government, and the order was promptly complied with. GRELET'S Counsel getting wind of the affair, applied to Judge CLERKE for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which, after some hesitancy was granted at 11¼ o'clock, half an hour before the time announced for the sailing of the *Arago*, on which vessel it was understood GRELET would be put. But this writ was not served.

During the morning GRELET was conveyed down the Bay in a steam-tug, and on the coming of the *Arago* he was transferred to that vessel, in charge of Officers RAY and DEVOE, of the Chief's Office, who accompany him to France.

Marshal RYNDERS distinguished himself upon this occasion also. Being forewarned that a *habeas corpus* to produce GRELET might be served, he answered in his usual emphatic manner—"Well, suppose there should, I shall pay no attention to it. I have my orders from the *United States* authorities, and I shall pay no more attention to any *habeas corpus* coming from the State than I would to a *habeas corpus* from the late and lamented "Forgie-Joe!"

To the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State:

I, George F. Betts, a Commissioner duly authorized by appointment of the United States Circuit Court for the Second Circuit, held in and for the Southern District of New York, to act under the law of the United States, passed August 12, 1848, entitled "An act for giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign Governments, for the apprehension and delivering up of certain offenders," do hereby report and certify that on the 28th day of January last I issued my warrant for the apprehension of Charles Carpentier, Louis Grelet, Auguste Parot and Edouard David, charged with having committed in France the crimes of faux, (forgery,) effraction and other crimes, and that the accused were arrested under such warrant and brought before me for examination.

The circumstances of the alleged offences, as claimed by the prosecution, are briefly as follows: The Northern Railroad Company are a corperation in France, duly incorporated and controlling extensive lines of railway in that empire. They have offices in Paris, and at night a watchman named Guerin was employed by them to sleep in those offices to guard them against robbers. Their capital is 40,000 shares, (livres,) of 500 francs each. The certificates of stock are divided into series, each series into — numbers, and, unlike ours, are payable to bearer, and thus are transferred by mere manual delivery, without the necessity of any transfer on the books of the Company. To those certificates are annexed two classes of coupons—one an *interest coupon* of four per cent., payable each year on the 1st of January—the other a *dividend* conpon for an amount contingent upon the earnings of the year, and which is payable on the 1st of July each year.

It has been the custom of the Company, as a matter of accommodation to its stockholders, to receive their certificates of stock for safe-keeping, and those certificates were deposited in a safe in the cellar, of which one of the chief Directors (Administrateurs) of the Company always retained a padlock key, without which none of the officers could open the safe. At each half year, when payments of interest or dividends accrued, each stockholder who retained his certificates of stock prepared a schedule or statement, (called by them a *Bordereau*,) describing the series, and number in series, of each of his shares, and the amount due, headed with his name and the date of presentation. Upon presenting this Bordereau at the Company's office, a receipt was given for it to the stockholder, postponing him to a future day for payment, and the clerk, taking this bordereau, placed it in a cover or envelope, (called by them a dossier.) These dossiers were numbered consecutively, and the dossier number was put on the borderean, inclosed in it, to identify and connect the two. The Company has a blank-book prepared for each semi-annual payment, in which there is a blank square, corresponding to the series and number of each share of stock, which book is called the *Livre de Passe*. And ons of the clerks, taking each dossier, enters into each blank square of the *Livre de Passe* which corresponds to the series and numbers detailed on the bordersau, a reference to the number of the dossier under which payment of the interest and dividends upon those shares had been demanded. And the clerk draws with his pen a line under each number detailed in the bordereau, when the entry has been made from it into the corresponding blank square in the livre de passe. It is evident thus that if the Clerk, on taking up the dossier for examination, should find that the squares in the livre de passe, which corresponded to the numbers on its bordereau, had been filled with figures referring to other dossiers, he would detect at once mistake or fraud; and by turning to the dossier referred to in this square could discover who had received the former payment. It is also evident that the lines under the numbers on the bordereau indicate that such an examination had been made, and that there had been found no mistake or fraud, and that the bordereau should be paid. The Company kept also another book in connection with the half yearly payment, called the book of registry of dossiers ("*Livre d' enregistrement de dossiers*." In this, after payment was made of each bordereau, the Clerk entered the amount of the payment, the date, the name of the payee, and the number of the dossier inclosing the Bordereau. This entry occupied a line, and each entry was numbered consecutively, and these "order of registry numbers" were also put on the dossiers under the dossier number, from which they might vary greatly; as a stockholder who presented his Bordereau on the first day of payment of the interest, and who then would have it placed in a dossier, hearing a low number, might, from neglect or caprice not come for the payment of his interest for several months, and it would thus not be registered as paid in the Livre d'enregistrement, till after several thousand other dossiers. The Company relied on these two numbers of the dossier and of the order of Registry, both of which appeared on the dossier, to enable them to determine by their book when and to whom payment had been made and to what amount. By altering then the number of order of registry on a dossier to a later number, an officer of the Company could procure its insertion twice in the Company books as paid, and could thus cover a deficiency in the cash account to that extent.

The foregoing is the manner in which a stockholder who retained his own certificates would procure the payment of his coupons. As to those which were deposited for safe-keeping with the Company, the clerks made out the Bordereaux and dossiers, bringing up the certificates for that purpose from the safe in the cellar; and thus it happened that, for a few days at each half-yearly payment, these certificates were placed temporarily in the wooden desk (*armoire*) of the Cashier.

Mr. Robert was cashier up to May, 1853, when he died. Carpentier, who had been sub cashier, was thereupon made cashier, and Louis Grelet, who had been chief clerk in the department of the deposited certificates, was made sub cashier, but did not change his duties. Parot was not an employée of the Company, but was a stock-broker in Paris. In August, 1856, Carpentier fled. Before his flight was known to the Company, Louis Grelet fled also, and finally Parot fled, coming to America in company with Grelet, all under assumed names. After the flight of these parties, on examination it was discovered that 5,752 shares had been abstracted from the Company, and as the market value of the shares had risen from 400 francs to over 1,000 francs, it results that the loss was over a million of dollars. There were also found upon the armoire or desk occupied by Mr Robert, when cashier, lever marks indicating that it had been forced.

It is alleged that the accused, either as principals or accomplices, stole these shares by breaking this armorie, or by entering the large safe in the cellar with false keys; that the thefts were concealed by the fraud of marking Bordereaux in such manner as to induce the clerks to consider them duly registered, without examination, and by other frauds; and that thus double payments were made on these abstracted shares, first to the stockholder who had deposited them, and seconly, to the persons to whom they had been sold or pledged by the accused. Parot is charged with being the chief agent in selling or pledging the stolen shares, for which his occupation of broker gave him peculiar facilities. It is also alleged that, in two instances, Carpentier and Grelet falsely altered dossiers in cases where the shares had not been abstracted, to cover up a deficiency in the cash account, or to take from the cash account a sum equal to that demanded by the Bordereaux inclosed in these dossiers.

Charles Carpentier has plead guilty to the charge, and has voluntarily returned to France. Under the act of 1848, it then becomes my duty to determine whether, upon the hearing, there is such evidence of criminality on the part of the accused, in crimes provided for by our treaties with France, as would warrant their commitment for trial under our laws if the crimes had been committed here. (Act 1848, sec. 1; Treaty of 1843, art. 1, proviso.)

A preliminary objection is raised on the part of the defence that the prisoners have not been *accusés* under the laws of France, and therefore are not the subject of extradition. The word *accusé* has in its popular use the same meaning as our word "accused" or "charged," but in criminal proceedings it has acquired in the law a technical sense analogous to "indicted" in our law. It is only after proceedings instituted against a suspected person, having been commenced before the Judge d'Instruction, have been carried thence before the "Chambre de Conseil," and thence to the "Chambre de Mise en Accusation," that he is called "*accusé*," in all the previous stages of the proceedings he is called "inculpé," or "prévenu." (Code d'Instruction Criminelle Courts 127, 133, 218, 231, Dictionaire de l'Academie.)

But this objection is based on the erroneous idea that the treaty has employed technical terms instead of popular language. The rule of interpretation, on the contrary, is that the words of a treaty are to be taken in their common and popular signification, unless some other meaning must necessarily be given to carry out the intent of the parties. (Phil. Int. Law vol. 2, p. 38.)

The English side of the treaty uses indifferently the words "accused" or "charged" as equivalents to "accusé," and it would appear improbable that a technical term should be used in the French translation, and a popular term in the English. Such a interpretation would preclude entire reciprocity in the action of the treaty, if it were necessary that all these preliminary steps should be taken in France before a demand could be made for a fugitive from that country, while the United States could demand a fugitive from this country on a mere complaint before a magistrate. This objection was discussed and decided in Metzger's case, (5 Leg. Obs., p. 84,) and the authority of that decision concurs with the reasons above stated in leading me to the conclusion that the objection cannot be sustained.

The first question, then, to be determined is, What are the crimes provided for by the treaties with France? As to the treaty of 1843 (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 8, p. 590) there seems to be no difference of opinion, the crime of forgery and its corresponding crime of "faux," when punishable with a "peine infamante," fall clearly within its provisions. There is, however, more uncertainty as to the proper construction of the article added to this treaty by the Convention of 1845 (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 8, p. 617), and different views have been urged, with great earnestness, by the prosecution and defense, as to the classes of offences for which it provides. This uncertainty results from the circumstance that the latter clauses of the English and French articles of 1845 are not translations, nor attempted translations, of each other—but in each are employed terms and phrases for which no equivalent can be found in the other. We are bound to consider that each meant to express and convey exactly the same idea as the other; but as those who framed the treaty have not adopted similar modes of expression in each, it introduces a difficulty in ascertaining with precision what was the agreement between the contracting parties.

The rule of construction in such cases is well settled, that if possible the whole is to be reconciled and effect given to every clause (*U. S. vs.* Percheman, 7 Pet. 88); and there does not seem to me to be any discrepancy between the articles in the two languages that cannot be fairly and rightfully adjusted under this rule.

The English article provides that there shall be added to the crimes before provided for, under the treaty of 1843, robbery (defining it) and burglary (defining it) and the corresponding crimes included under the French law in the words "*Vols qualifié* crimes." The grammatical construction of the sentence is simple and unambiguous; there are no other words to which "corresponding" can refer than robbery and burglary. There are no other words with which it can serve to connect the word "crimes;" and this second clause, if fully written out according to grammatical rules, would read: "And the crimes corresponding to robbery and burglary, which are included under the French law, in the words '*vols qualifié* crimes.'" I am at a loss for any reason to distort the sentence from its proper and grammatical construction, or to interpolate into it words which the parties have not themselves employed. Moreover, when we consider that robbery and burglary are technical English terms, which cannot be translated into French except by paraphrase, and which have no equivalent words in the French penal code, and that this article in English is meant to be entire in itself, independently of the French article, and to provide for crimes committed in France, and to enable French magistrates to specify under it what crimes they charge to have been committed, (Code Penal, Art. 1, and 379 et seq.,) it seems to be the proper construction of the article that its second clause is intended to provide for crimes committed in France, describing them as those crimes which correspond to robbery and burglary as previously defined, and which fall in the French law under the general classification of "thefts defined as crimes," that is thefts punishable "d'une peine afflictive, ou infamente." The view is strengthed by the consideration that robbery and burglary are each of them such crimes as are included in the French law under the description of "thefts defined as crimes;" their corresponding crimes then would be found in the French law under that description. But if it had been intended to stipulate that *all* "vols qualifié crimes" should be the objects of the Treaty, why are only two of the entire class enumerated, and why are they thus carefully defined, and why was not the article made to provide for ALL OTHER crimes included under "vols qualifié crimes," which would appear to be the only mode of expression that would mark such an intention? This appears, then, to be the proper construction of the English article, even if it stood alone; but when we examine the French article in connection with it this seems the only construction whereby the two can be reconciled and made to stand together. The first part of the French article is an exact translation of the first part of the English, retaining the words robbery and burglary, as not susceptible of being rendered into French, and translating faithfully their definitions as contained in the English article. Then the French article in its latter clause gives a paraphrase of those definitions in such terms as are employed in their code penal, and are familiar to the French lawyers. The words "*vols qualifié crimes*" which are inserted in the English article, do not appear at all. I am, therefore, of opinion that under the additional article of 1845 the crimes of robbery and burglary, as specifically defined in that article, are the only crimes intended to be added to the list enumerated in the original treaty. It may be true that there are other crimes equally heinous and equally dangerous to the interests of society which have been left unprovided for; yet that will not authorize the extension of the treaty beyond its just limits, any more than would the heinous nature of the crime of robbery have authorized its being construed within the covenants of the treaty of 1843, before the article of 1845 was added.

I proceed then to examine the charge of forgery, (faux,) as made against Louis Grelet. It appears that the Marquis de Leutilhac had 240 shares on deposit with the Company—that the dossiers for these shares of January, 1855, (ex. 49,) is in the handwriting of Louis Grelet, and incloses the Bordereau of the Marquis (ex. 48)—that on that Bordereau are drawn lines purporting that this Bordereau had been duly entered in the Livre de Passe, while, in truth, it had not been thus entered—and that this might operate to the injury of the Company by enabling any party holding coupons of the same shares to draw another dividend; or, if that other dividend had been drawn, would, by concealing the fact, facilitate the repetition of the fraud on the succeeding year. The deposition of the Marquis Didon, and the confessions of Louis Grelet to Mslin, show that Louis Grelet, in November, 1853, had abstracted these 240 shares of the Marquis de De Lutilhac, and had employed a broker named Asolant to raise money upon them by their deposit, in pledge, with the Bank of Franco.

I consider this evidence sufficient to charge Louis Grelet with the making, or causing to be made, these false marks on the Bordereau to the injury or possible injury of the Company.

It is also in proof that two dossiers, one of Mr. Mercie (Ex. 78,) one of Mr. Maugrane (Ex. 89, were altered in their dossier numbers, and in that of Mr. Maugrano in its date; that they were entered twice in the Livre d'Enregistrement of dossiers—once under other numbers. That such an alteration would serve to conceal an abstraction of cash to the amount of the dividends payable by the Bordereaux in those dossiers; that Grelet was in a situation to have made those alterations; that Carpentier was in a situation to have taken the money, and that Grelet and Carpentier fled in such manner as to indicate a consciousness of guilt. I consider these circumstances sufficient to charge Louis Grelet with the alteration of these two dossiers by erasures and insertion of new numbers, and of a new date in the Maugrane dossier.

The question that remains to be considered on this branch of the case is, whether the Bordereau and dossiers are papers wherein forgery can be committed. I am of opinion that they are—under the Common Law, the matter seems free from doubt; the best treatises on Criminal Law speak in terms without limitation of *all* writings by the fabrication or alteration of which injury, or possible injury—may happen to another as the subjects of forgery. (East's P. C. Vol. 2, Cap 19, Sec. 47. Russ on Cr. B. 4, Cap 27, Sec. 2. Wharton's Am. Cr. Law. Lit. forgery B. 1, R. S. of New-York, Vol. 2, Part 4, Cap 1, Sec. 3. Art. 3, Sec. 23. Com. *vs.* Ayer, 3 Cush. R.—136—R. *vs.* Ward, 2 L. Raym, 1,461. Reg vs. Boult, 2 Car. & K. 604—Ames Case, 2 Greenl. R., 365. Carl *vs.* Chandler—Thacher's Crim. Cases, 188. Van Horne *vs.* State, 5 Ark. R., 350. U. S. *vs.* Turner, 7 Pet. R., 132.)

Under the French law there appears to be more doubt; yet I should be reluctant to determine a doubtful question of foreign law in such manner as to prevent its adjudication by the tribunals of that country, where alone it can be duly and properly decided; the more so where the point is purely technical and the rule of the common law is clear. But even under the French law there is such a case made out, that I should feel it to be my duty, as an examining Magistrate in that country, to commit the accused, and to send the matter before the higher Court for investigation. The Mandat d'Arrêt of December 21, 1855, (Ex. 83,) is for a Faux in "Ecriture de Commerce." I must infer that these papers were the subjects of the charge, as none others have been produced. And the opinion of the French *Juge d' Instruction* on a question of French law is entitled to great respect. If he has deemed these papers "*Ecritures de Commerce*," it would be prudent in me to treat with consideration his judgment on this point. And there is great force in the argument that the Company being a commercial association, its papers incident to the transaction of its business and the payment of its moneys are commercial papers. But if these are not "*Ecritures de Commerce*," they would certainly seem to be "*ecritures privées*." They fall within the popular meaning of those words; and the ingenuity and research of the counsel for the defence have not succeeded in pointing out any section of the Code which requires that the words shall be taken in any different or technical sense.

I conclude, then, that Louis Greiet is properly charged with the crime of forgery, and that the evidence shows a reasonable ground of suspecting him of being guilty of that crime. The crime of burglary is defined on the treaty. We need not, therefore, search the books to learn its significations; its essentials, as named in the treaty, are, (1) breaking (2) in the night time (3) in the mansion house (*maison habitée*) of another, (4,) with felonious intent.

There is evidence before me to warrant the inference that Grelet, with felonious intent, in the night time, entered the offices of the Railroad Company, and broke open, or aided in breaking open, an armoire or desk in those offices, and abstracted shares from the desk by those means.

The fact that shares have been stolen is testified to by Messrs. Dalen and Dalebocque, and confessed by Louis Greiet to Melin Tussandier and Matthiessen. It was proved that the desk bore marks of violence. Grelet admitted to Tussandier and Matthiessen that Guerin had broken open the desk, and he had followed him. This method of stealing having been proved, if the accused desired to establish that he had not resorted to it, but be employed other means, the burden of proving this devolved on him, and he has failed to furnish such proof. The circumstances that Mr. Robert lived till May, 1856, that Carpentier and Greiet were only subordinates up to that date, and that most, if not all the thefts were committed prior to that date, render more certain the inference that these thefts were committed in the night and under the circumstances above-mentioned.

But there is one essential of the crime of burglary which this evidence fails to establish, namely, that the place was a mansion house (*maison habitée*.) These offices were used by the Company solely for the transaction of their business, and at night, Guerin, as employee, slept there *to watch*; it was not his dwelling in any other sense than that, and has been clearly held not to render it a mansion house. Easts P. C., vol 2. Cap. 15 sections 8, 9, 11, Brown's case. Ib. R. *vs.* Smith, section 12, Fuller's case. Whart. Am. Cr. Law. Tit. Burglary, B 3, Flanagan's case. Russ and Ry., 187. If the crime do not amount to burglary within our law, then, under the treaty, the accused cannot be delivered up, whatever might be the French law on the subject, (Proviso to Art. 1 of Treaty of 1843.) But the same doctrine in regard to a *maison habitée* seems to be held in France. Cope Penal, Art. 390. *Journal des Palais*, vol. 12, p. 1,002, No. 557. Sirey. Jan. 9, 1824, p. 371.

This seemed clear in the mind of the prosecuting officers in France, for the mandat d'arrêt, in specifying the offences with which Louis Grelet is charged, uses the following language (Ex. 21, mandat d'arrêt, Nov. 6, 1856:) "Prévener d'avoir à Paris dans le courant de les présente année et des années précédentes soustrait frauduleusement conjointement avec les Nés Carpentier et Guérin, *la nuit, à l'aide de fausses clés et d'effractions*, un certain nombre d'actions de la Compagnie du Chemin de fer du Nord *dans les bureaux* et au préjndice de la dite Compagnie dont ils étarent les employés salariés."

While thus the officer who framed the warrant has specified the aggravating circumstances of the crimes charged with great particularity, as he is required to do by the marginal note of the warrant, "Bien specifier le crime ou delit dont ils sont prévenus," and by the Code d'Instruction, Art. 66, he has not charged that the offence was committed in a maison habitée. The French Code also requires that the warrant of arrest shall specify the articles of the Code Penal under which the crime falls (Code d'Instruction, Art. 95,) and in compliance with that law, this warrant of arrest cites Articles 386 and 384 of the Code Penal as defining the offences charged, which are articles providing for the case when the house is not inhabited.

On the ground, therefore, that he is not charged in France with having broken into a dwelling-house; that the nature of the charge shows the understanding of the prosecution as to the nature of the offence; that the cases in France support the same view, and that our adjudged cases in conformity with it are, I am of opinion that there is not any charge against Louis Grelet sustained by proper evidence to warrant his commitment for trial to answer for the crime of burglary.

We come next to consider the case of Auguste Parot. There was no charge made in France against him of complicity in the forgery. As one there seems to have entertained the opinion that he was implicated in that crime. Nor is there any evidence before me to cast suspicion on him in regard to this particular crime. He was not an employee of the Railroad Company, had never been seen in their office but once, and that four years ago, and was not by any evidence connected with these forgeries for which I hold Grelet accountable. His intimacy with Grelet in Paris, his flight with him under an assumed name, his having in his portfolio fifty-four coupons of railroad shares due since 1853, point to him clearly as an accomplice of Grelet in the thefts, and as a guilty instrument in disposing of the stolen shares; but as thefts do not come under the definition of burglary, it follows that Parot has not been guilty of that crime. I am therefore of opinion that Auguste Parot has not committed any crime that falls within the provisions of our treaties with France.

There is no evidence before me sufficient to charge Edouard David with any grave offence. The evidence against him consists solely of a letter alleged to have been written to him by Parot, in which he refers to having deposited some shares of the Railroad Company in the Bank of Parot, and asks what he shall answer if interrogated about the matter. This would only show that he had acted blindly as a tool of Parot in making this deposit, not knowing what object Parot had in using him. It was weak, but certainly not criminal, to let his friendship for, and trust in, Parot lead him thus far; but the fact that two years ago he came to this country, and lived here in destitution, resorting to every shift to earn a livelihood, that in his letter he asks, as a favor from Parot, a small loan; when, if he had been a guilty associate, or had even possessed knowledge of the commission of the crime, his conduct and tone would have been far different, taken in connection with the fact that when Parot and Grelet were arrested in New-York, David went openly to visit them, and repeated his visits to them, when flight or avoidance would have been the natural recourse of a guilty man, satisfies my judgment that David is innocent of the charge.

Upon the whole case my conclusion is, and I do so report, that there is sufficient evidence that Louis Grelet has been guilty in France of the crime of forgery (Faux, to which is affixed o peine infamante) to warrant his commitment for trial under our laws; that there is no sufficient evidence, that either Auguste Parot, or Edward David have committed in France any crime provided for by our treaties with that nation, to warrant their commitment for trial under our laws. All which is respectfully submitted. Dated New-York, May 28, 1857.

GEO. F. BETTS, Commissioner, &c.

A Notable Walking Match for $1,000—Mickey Free walks 85 hours and wins over Charles Trainor.

About a month ago some of the leading sporting men of this City got up a walking match between the two widely-known walking champions, MICKEY FREE and CHARLES TRAINOR. The match was for $1,000 a side; the one that gave out first, went to sleep, sat down, or tumbled off the plank, to lose the money. The place selected for the match was a hall in Ninth-Avenue. A platform forty feet long and five feet wide was constructed along the hall. A partition ran through the centre of this platform, leaving for each contestant a plank of thirty inches width.

The walking commenced last Monday night at 7 o'clock, and was kept up till 8 A. M. last Friday—eighty-five hours in all—when TRAINOR jumped off the plank, and MICKEY FREE was declared victor. Hosts of sports visited the hall during the continuance of the match, and many bets were made and lost upon the result. During the last three hours that TRAINOR kept on the plank he was completely out of his head, and did not know where he was. He would walk a few steps, then jump up and down and laugh out violently. Finally, in one of his crazy jumps, he leaped off the plank and was declared the loser. MICKEY, too, was nearly crazy—at least so he confessed since. The contracted hall and low ceiling with the dense crowd in constant attendance, kept the air exceedingly impure and made it more trying for the contestants than it otherwise would have been.

MICKEY FREE is an Irishman, 38 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, and weighing 128 pounds. He was dressed in cotton flannel drawers and undershirt, striped Nankin pants extending to the knees, white woolen stockings, large heavy shoes, and a jockey cap. MICKEY has been the champion of several walking matches. He walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, in 1852, in Jersey City. At the Zoological Garden, in Dublin, he walked 1,100 miles in 1,100 consecutive hours.

CHARLES TRAINOR is an Englishman, 31 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs 140 pounds. Over white flannel drawers and undershirt he wore short pants of a light blue, fringed with green, and Scottish plaid pants, heavy shoes, with several cuts to let the air in. He has lately walked in two matches in California, in both of which he came off victor. His last walk was 115 consecutive hours against time.

SMALL-POX AT QUARANTINE.—The ship *Navigater*, Captain BUCKHOLD, from Antwerp, arrived at Quarantine on Sunday last, bringing 200 passengers, seven of whom were sick with malignant small-pox. The vessel and passengers will be detained at Quarantine till the period for the appearance of new cases shall have passed. In the meantime the passengers will all be vaccinated, and the vessel will be thoroughly fumigated and otherwise cleansed. It is reported that small-pox prevails at many of the European ports, and the report is probably true from the frequent importation of cases lately.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 191 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Survey of the Atrato Ship-Canal Route—Condition of the Treasury—Gen. Walker to Visit Washington, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 31.

Lieut. CRAVEN, of the Navy, is charged with the survey of Kelly's Atrato Ship-Canal route. Two Army officers are to be added to the expedition. It is understood that KENNISH is to act as guide.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

Surgeon CALDWELL, attached to the ship *Independence*, under date Panama Bay, May 8, has unofficially advised the Navy Department that he has been informed there is a practicable route for a ship canal from Gulf San Miguel, Rio Savana, to Puerto del Principe, a few miles above which place the tide ebbs, thence about north by east over a low ground to Caledonia Bay or a little north of it; that the whole country is low, well wooded and watered, and abounds in game, and that a small party can cross from the Savana to the Atlantic ocean and return, making a path or road as they go, in less than ten days, without fear of the Indians or disease. Dr. CALDWELL, having obtained leave of Commodore MERVINE, hastily explored the route and reports the summit level on the route from Principe northerly to the Atlantic, and that is within eight miles of the Savana, and would not prove insuperable to engineering skill in constructing a ship canal.

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is nearly twenty-three millions, of which at New-York there is over eleven millions, at New-Orleans three millions, at Philadelphia two millions, and at the Branch Mint in San Francisco one million and a half.

General WALKER has telegraphed from New-Orleans that he will be in Washington as soon as possible.

The Army Medical Board, recently convened at New-York, have reported to the War Department that the following were found qualified for appointment to the Medical Staff:—ROBERT BARTHOLOMEW, of Maryland; JOSEPH C. BAILEY, of Pennsylvania; J. COOPER MCKEE, of New-York; KIRTLY RYLAND, of Missouri; and WM. A. CARSWELL, of South Carolina.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 31, 1857.

Orders will be given at once by the Secretary of the Navy, for the building of the five additional screw propeller steam sloops-of-war, for which an appropriation of one million was made at the last Congress. Three of the sloops will probably be built at the Navy Yards of Washington, Philadelphia and New-York, respectively. The other two will be given to ship-builders of merchant vessels, as the act provides that they shall be built by contract, or otherwise. Mr. WEBB, of New-York, will, it is thought, receive an order for one.

Great opposition is made by the architects and engineers at the Navy Yards to giving contracts to outside merchantmen shipbuilders, on the plea that they cannot build ships-of-war with the same advantage or knowledge of the wants and requirements of the service. This is all bosh, and the Secretary is determined to act independently of the advice of the old decrepid officers of the Bureaus, who have already too long hampered the service.

There is also a great demand for small vessels of war, and an appropriation will be asked for them at the next session.

Mr. CROSWELL, of the Aspinwall Mail Steamship Line, had a long interview with the Secretary of the Navy yesterday, concerning the Pacific Mail contract. The article in the *States*, exposing the impositions of the Panama Steamship Company, has created a great heat with that Company, which has produced stew, and CROSWELL is here to make explanations and put the best face on matters.

The Postmaster-General is said to be giving his attention to schedules for carrying the mail to the Pacific by the Tehuantepec route, and the contract will be given to the Tehuantepec Company in case of any interruption with the Panama Company, or difficulty with New-Granada.

It is not thought improbable by many, that our difficulties in Central America may yet lead to an open rupture with England, as it is believed the Administration is in favor of carrying out the Monroe doctrine, and will not permit England to hold territory on this continent. With Russia for our ally on the one side, and Brother Jonathan on the other, we need have no fears of the combination of England and France.

One thing is certain that our foreign relations are such at present as to warrant the increase of our Navy. It is to be hoped, also, that the Secretary will institute additional Courts, so that all the suspended officers may meet with speedy trials, and the Navy be restored once more to a healthy and pristine state of purity and activity. There are now but four Courts established, and the trials proceed very slowly. With two additional Courts all the officers could be tried before next December, so that the action of Congress in confirming the restored officers could be had at once. The country and requirements of the service demand the establishment of additional Courts at once. There is no weight in the argument that officers cannot be spared from other duties to serve on these Courts of Inquiry. It is very easy to take the commanders and other executive officers from the different Navy-yards, and let the officer next in rank act for them, until these trials are ended. They are now most important to the country, especially at this critical time, when, if a rupture should take place, the greatest embarrassments and confusion would arise from the present dislocated state of our Navy.

A dispatch has been received here from Governor ROBT. J. WALKER, who was on his way from Fort Leavenworth. The news he was constantly receiving from Kansas was of the most cheering and flattering character.

There was an unusual large attendance at the music in the President's grounds yesterday evening. The weather had been so rainy during the previous week that no music was had, and consequently, yesterday, all the bright and blooming beauty of our city turned out in force. The President seemed to enjoy the scene very much, as he is famous for his gallantry and courtesy. He is now looking remarkably well, and says he never enjoyed better health. UNO.

The Minnesota Legislature.

CHICAGO, May 30, 1857.

The Minnesota Legislature adjourned on the 25th inst. The principal business done during the session has been the incorporation of railroads and new counties.

The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention will take place on the first of June.

Adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 31.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned, *sine die*, on Saturday evening.

Disasters.

LOSS OF THE BARK MEDINA, OF WATERFORD.

QUEBEC, Saturday, May 30.

The steamer *Saguenay*, on her first trip to the River du Loup, ran into the bark *Medina*, of Waterford, 30 miles below this city, striking her amidships. She sunk in 10 minutes. No lives were lost. The bow of the *Saguenay* was knocked in, but she ran ashore, sustaining no other damage.

THE SCHOONER CAROLINE ASHORE.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 30, 1857.

The schooner *Caroline* from this port for Montreal, with flour, went ashore on Duck Island on Wednesday night, in a fog. Seven hundred barrels of flour were thrown overboard.

NEWS FROM KANSAS.

Gov. Walker at Lecompton—Arrest of Gen. Lane—The Apportionment of the Territory, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

LECOMPTON, Thursday, May 28, 1857.
JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Saturday, May 30, 1857.

Gov. WALKER arrived here Monday. He makes no speeches to the Squatters, but gives them wine and whisky paid for by the City Government.

Gen. LANE was arrested on Tuesday, for assault and battery, with intent to kill—an old affair. He made a political speech in the evening, to 1,500 persons.

CHARLES FAGGETT, the murderer of HOPPES, last Summer, is in prison, and in chains, awaiting trial, which commences on Monday. Judge LECOMPTON refused to admit him to bail. SIGMA.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

LECOMPTON, K. T., Thursday, May 28.

Governor WALKER arrived in Lecompton yesterday. He was received very quietly. He read his inaugural. It was a long paper, and declares that the Territorial laws shall be enforced. It criticises the action of the Free-State men, and declares that the position taken shall be maintained by the whole force of the Government.

A Convention was held here to nominate candidates for Constitutional Delegate and Surveyor-General. CALHOUN JONES, of the *Union*, and a man named BOLLINO—alleged Pro Slavery—were nominated.

Gov. WALKER passed through Lawrence on his way here, and assured the people there that everything should be fair.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 30.

The Lecompton correspondent of the *Democrat* says the apportionment will disfranchise one-half of Kansas, and that only twenty out of forty counties will be represented in the Convention. Some counties, where no census has been taken, are allowed a representation on the list of voters on the old election books, and other counties have written to acting Governor STANTON for election precincts. He replied that he could do nothing, there being no law to supply the omission.

A card has been published, signed by 62 prominent persons, urging the State Legislature to reassemble on the 9th of June and complete the State organization.

Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

Gen. HARNEY arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 15th inst. Col. JOHNSON, with a strong command, started yesterday to run the southern boundary line of Kansas. Major SEDGWICK, I understand, with a portion of the cavalry regiment, will leave to-morrow for the Cheyenne country *via* the Arkansas River. Col. SUMNER, with another portion of this regiment, is expected to leave on the 20th for Fort Laramie. Their movements are directed against the Cheyenne Indians, who inhabit the country along the foot of the mountains between the Platte and Arkansas Rivers, and who, during the past year, have been committing many murders and outrages.

Acting Governor STANTON'S proclamation is issued, giving the result of the Census, as follows:

Dis.	Counties.	Number legal voters.	Whole population.
1.	Doniphan	1,066	4,120
2.	Brown	206	No returns
2.	Nemaha	140	512
3.	Atchison	804	2,807
4.	Leavenworth	1,437	5,529
5.	Jefferson	555	No returns
6.	Calhoun	291	895
7.	Marshall	206	415
8.	Riley	353	No returns
8.	Pottawatomie	265	No returns
9.	Johnson	496	890
10.	Douglas	1,318	3,729
11.	Shawnee	283	——
11.	Richardson	No returns	——
11.	Davis	No returns	——
12.	Lykens	413	1,352
13.	——	No returns	——
14.	——	No returns	——
15.	——	No returns	——
16.	Lion	413	1,821
17.	——	No returns	——
18.	Bourbon, McGee, Dorn, and Allen	648	2,622
	Total	9,251	

European Intelligence and Telegraphic Discourtesy.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 31.

The Canadian Steamship Company's screw steamship *Canadian* is due at Quebec with Liverpool dates of May 20—four days later. The Canadian lines were on Saturday requested to open on Sunday evening, but the Telegraph Company, which enjoys a monopoly of the wires in that Province, refused to comply with the request of the Agent of the Press, notwithstanding his offer to pay the operators extra for their services. The morning press of the whole country will therefore, perhaps, be deprived of important European news for twenty-four hours because of the obsence of a spirit of accommodation on the part of the managers of the Canadian lines.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, May 30, 1857.

EIGHTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. HASTINGS, of Rochester, N. Y., made a speech on Slavery, which called out an expression of thanks from Mr. ROSS, of Tennessee.

Mr. CORWINE, of California, read burlesque resolutions representing the extreme Southern view of Slavery.

Mr. DICKERSON, of Kenlucky, spoke ably on the some question.

NINTH DAY.

Mr. SKELYE, of New-York, replied to Mr. DICKERSON'S speech.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was received.

Adjourned to Monday.

Erie Canal Matters.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 30.

A break occurred on the Erie Canal, at MAYBEE'S, yesterday. The water was partially drawn off, and the break repaired.

The rumors that the culvert at Counterport had again given away, are probably without foundation.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, May 29.

The propeller *City of Madison*, of the old Oswego line, arrived here this morning with the first goods by the Erie Canal this season.

The Mayoralty of Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, May 30.

The third trial to elect a Mayor, yesterday, resulted in no choice being made. STEPHEN T. OLNEY received 1,689 votes; HENRY J. BURROUGHS, 1,446; THOMAS A. DOYLE, 441. There were 117 scattering votes.

From Texas.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

Texan advices state that Gen. TWIGGS arrived at San Antonio on the 14th inst.

The crops in the interior of Texas looked very promising.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 31.

The New-Orleans mail of the 25th inst. is to hand, but the newspapers contain nothing of importance.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, May 29.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending May 29 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$175,531	Hides and Skins	$62,556
Iron and Steel	60,116	Wool	101,367
Earthenware	28,458	Madder	38,908
Tin Plates	25,699	Lemons and Oranges	22,585
Sheathing Metal	20,147	Copper in Bars	30,666
Fish and Fish-

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

Lord Palmerston on the New Granadian question—New British Consul at Baltimore—Applicants for vacant Consulships in the United States—The China Missions—American Consuls in Siberia—Disaffection in the British Indian Army—Parliamentary Intelligence, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday night, May 15th, 1857.

As the season advances political stagnation deepens, and the only source of excitement is the presentiment that such stillness must have a blow-up somewhere, or a tumble down somshaw of somebody. PALMERSTON'S speech on Tuesday, in reference to the New Granada complication, is the final extinguisher of the hopes entertained by parties here, that the elements of embroilment, on the Isthmus, would be availed of by his pugnacious Lordship. It has taken everybody by surprise, and stricken not a few with consternation. The speech was *apropos* of nothing at all, and was spoken for the evident purpose of being carried out by the morning's mail. According to the forms of the House of Commons, Mr. Weld, the well-known seller of maps at Charing Cross, and whose map of Central America differs so materially from that published in the United States, asked, obviously by preconcerted arrangement, whether it was true that an expedition was being, or had been sent to the New-Granadian waters for the protection of British interests. A simple yes or no, or as few words as would have sufficed to give an answer or no answer, as the case might be, was all that the circumstances called for. But much to the surprise of everybody, the noble Lord, suddenly throwing off all the incrustations of red tapery, and getting rid of the last vestige of official reserve, went into a detail of the business at Panama, censured the New Granadians, not only for their bad acts towards the United States, but for their bad pecuniary faith towards other nations, of course meaning England, praised the past conduct and future intentions of the United States, and said that, for his part, he would, like HAWTHORNE, not your Liverpool Consul, but the gentleman in *Love in a Village*, "do the same thing with the same face." The rules of the House admitted of no observation being made by any other member, there being no question under discussion; but if the assembly had been in the middle of full debate, it is doubtful if a word would have been said on this topic, except by the panegyrical parrots of the treasury perch, whose function it is to cuckoo every Ministerial note with exaggerated emphasis.

Astonishment sat on every brow. Even DISRAELI, whose Arab eyebrows are forever arched in supercilious disdain and wondering pity of everybody and everything, condescended to look somewhat startled, and stretching over to his deaf neighbor, Sir E. L. BULWER LYTTON, said, or is said to have said, but as he spoke loud there was no great difficulty in overhearing that he did say "Why PALMERSTON has turned filibuster." Although the House rose before dinner time, as it has done almost every day since it sat this session, there being really nothing to do, or rather PALMERSTON allowing nothing to be done, not a syllable appeared next morning in the papers. The editors had not received what the Chevalier WIKOFF would call the *mot de order* in time, and did not know what to say.

The day after, however, instructions seem to have been received, and accordingly, the *Post*, the Premier's own organ, which had always been preëminent for its anti American spirit, and has done a vast deal in encouraging the belief that PALMERSTON, however fickle in every other respect, was immutable in his antipathy to the stripes and stars, came out with a first leading article, eating its leek with most exemplary meekness and unconsciousness, declaring that BUCHANAN and CASS were anything but aggressive individuals, that the Panama Railway was the most important line in the world, and that all the world having a direct interest in the security of those traversing it, there was the greatest necessity for backing up the action of the United States. In short, the article is an echo, professedly as well as ostensibly, of the speech of Lord NAPIER, who has taken his friends most agreeably by surprise, for he never got credit for having half so much in him as has now come out, though being of the NAPIER blood, the votaries of the theory of "race" always believed that, faithful to the motto of his house, he would be "ready, ay, ready," whenever the opportunity might arise.

While speaking of Isthmus matters, it may not be uninteresting to add, that Mr. MARK, the British Vice-Consul at Bogota, who has been nominated Consul at Baltimore, has filled the former office at the former place for upwards of ten years, and then acted for a considerable time as Consul General and Chargé de Affaires. He formerly served in the Consulate of Malaga, in Spain, where a relative of his, Mr. W. PENROSE MARK, is at present Consul. We hear nothing more about the filling up of the New York Consulate. The friends of Mr. BARCLAY are as energetic as ever; but so also are the friends of other people, and our foreign office functionaries here will do or say nothing to indicate what is to be the result, but allow fresh candidates to enter the field every day. The applicants are now understood to exceed four hundred! and the cry is *still* they come; and when that crisis is to cease, nobody can tell till everybody knows the result, which will be, it is to be presumed, some time or other. The story current here is, that our authorities are waiting till your President gives some sign of a desire that Mr. BARCLAY should be again recommended. It is reported that such a sign would be accepted as a very grateful and gracious overture by our ministry as a condonation and expiation of all ill-feeling accruing from that unfortunate enlistment affair. As there has been no official notice, or notification, of the Crompton removal in the sense that is understood to be of record in diplomatic archives, and the incident is as though it never were, so far as the interchange of dispatches on that point between the two Governments are concerned, it is thought that the expulsion of the Consuls might be allowed to pass over *sub silentio*, in the same way,—and in that case Mr. BARCLAY might be restored without diminished personal *prestige*, and without detriment to the *amour propre* of England, or the self respect of the Republic. That our Government desire the restoration of Mr. BARCLAY there is no doubt; but, beyond that, it is highly probable that you will learn the particulars regarding his disposal sooner from Washington than we shall here in London, where, indeed, the matter is altogether unthought of, save by those directly interested individually in the issue. The Consulship at Cincinnati, which was created expressly for the late eccentric Mr. ROWECROFT, of whose sudden death, on his voyage home to this country such a mystery was made, although it has long been believed that there was "nothing in it," is to be abolished. Several other Consulships are likely to share the same fate in different parts of the world, as the present holders die off, or can be advantageously transferred elsewhere. At the same time new Consulships are being created in various other places, especially in the East; the requirements in the candidates are becoming so rigorous that the corps will soon become very select indeed; for, in many respects, it is amenable to the objections you lately urged with such piquancy and force against the employés of America in or at certain foreign courts or ports. It should be observed, however, that nearly all the recommendations in our enormous Blue-book on our diplomatic service, the result of the investigations of a Parliamentary Committee that sat several years ago, have, to this hour, been a dead letter. That the improvement now introduced is at the wrong end, commencing at the base instead of the head, which is just the complaint made against our aristocratic temperance agitators, who will insist on shutting up all public houses, but will equally insist on keeping open, all days in the week, the clubs and conveniences of the upper classes.

The foreign news this week is very unimportant. Although there has been an arrival from the East, it has added nothing to our knowledge of the state of affairs in China, which indeed seem in *statu quo*, at least was so on the 29th of March at Hong Kong. It appears that Lord ELGIN is to await at Singapore the arrival of the French plenipotentiary, and perhaps both will then await the arrival of the American plenipotentiary; but whether these three will then await the arrival of the Russian plenipotentiary, who is also to be at the diplomatic gathering off the Celestial shores, it is yet impossible to conjecture.

As it may have escaped you notice in the papers by Wednesday's mail, it will be as well to add here that the latest news from Siberia, received this week through Berlin, states that two American Consuls had just arrived at Irkutsk, having reached that place by proceeding up the Amoor. Notwithstanding the bad odor into which Russian railway shares have fallen, a proposition has been made for a line along the banks of the river just mentioned, and another from Nishnei Novgorod to the shores of the Pacific. "Russia," say the proposers of this scheme, "once had a route of her own to Asia; why should it not now be revived by a railway to the Pacific! The object of such a His great activity drew from the Marquis of Belmont, means of communication would be the civilization and the introduction of China into the community of commercial nations; and this would thus be better attained than by American, French and English fleets. Japan, too, would by this means be brought into closer contact with Europe." This idea, it may be observed, is not a new one—one of the unexecuted projects of PETER the Great being the bringing of the Pacific into communication with Europe by means of a canal to unite the Amoor with the Neva. The cession of the Sound dues has been followed by a mitigation of the Russian quarantine laws, vessels with clean bills of health being now permitted to enter Russian ports without the formalities formerly required to be observed.

The spread of disaffection through our native Indian army is creating considerable alarm in the minds of the few amongst us here who are conversant with the disease of which this is the most dreaded, though the most unprecedented symptom; and it is held to be the greatest possible inducement to Russia to pursue her Machiavelic courses in that quarter, a further stimulant being the rejection, for so it is very confidently reported here, by the Shah of Persia of the treaty negotiated by FEROUK KHAN with England. If this be so, and some time must elapse before the confirmation or contradiction of the rumor, a very singular signification will be imparted to the recent passages at arms between the English and Persians, and the prophecies of URQUHART will receive another of those extraordinary corroborations which have so frequently entitled him to the appellation of the "historian of the future" bestowed upon him by the greatest living historian of the past, who is *not* MACAULAY.

Mr. RUSSELL, the *Times'* historian of the Crimean campaign, has this week been giving his personal recollections of incidents he did not describe in his written narrative. The new matter is not very remarkable, nor is it particularly well told, but the celebrity of the man draws a large muster, notwithstanding the immensely-high price—15s. per ticket—the most expensive tariff ever on individual levied since the time of PAGANINI, and he had to come down a peg before he could fiddle anything like that amount out of the pockets of Bull, prodigal as that personage is of his means, in behalf of particular pets, of whom RUSSELL is one. The series closes tomorrow, but probably will be resumed when CONSTANTINE comes over! Not only is the Russian Grand Duke to arrive, but so also are the two Austrian Archdukes—a most desirable addition to this capital just now, which, though unusually full, is declared by the shopkeepers to be miserably empty.

It has already been stated that the sittings of Parliament are brief beyond all precedent. The session seems more in the last stage of Autumn than the first of early Summer. So completely paralyzed is all agitation of the ordinary kind, that the Marquis of BLANDFORD the other day asked the Premier to adjourn for the Whitsun holidays, as there was nothing to do, and there was no use in pretending to take time to do it. The Premier, who has recovered the use of his limbs again, was rather startled at this practical test being applied to his omnipotence, and said he would wait awhile before he gave an answer. To-night he has brought in his bill for the admission of the Jews, but it is premature to say with what success, as all depends on the means, whatever they are, he has taken to make things pleasant in the Upper House, where the real difficulty lies. Particular interest attaches to the question now, because, if the bill is not carried, ROTHSCHILD is pledged to give up his seat immediately for the City of London, and the cause of religious liberty as represented in this question, may be taken as lost for the present generation, as it is impossible that equally favorable circumstances could again be produced for many years to come, considering all that had been done in four consecutive elections and the potent appliances of every kind so long kept at work. If this bill were carried it would be an immense lever in the hands of PALMERSTON for working the promised Reform Bill of last year, that is, not for giving all that is asked, but as little as possible, which is of course what he means to give. Could he point to the liberation of the Jews, it would be a great triumph, and, as being so much more recent, would far outweigh the recollections of the more remote services of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who has not shown himself in Parliament this week, but has been down to Manchester, which is the focus of attraction at present, in consequence of the daily increasing fame of its art-treasures collection.

Mr. STANLEY, as Chairman, commences his Committee labors respecting the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in the course of the ensuing week, and if the proceedings have advanced in any way worth reporting, you shall have details this day week. Mr. ROEBUCK having been snuffed out as a Reformer, by the promise of the Ministerial bill, as indeed LOCKHART and several minor agitators have also been, has turned his attention to extraneous selections, and for this purpose has called for a committee to inquire into our politico commercial position with Brazil—a subject well deserving of American attention. Time was when the honorable gentleman would have created an immense hubbub about the Newfoundland Fishery question, which has been ventilated here so ardently for the last few weeks, but has now quietly subsided, as Mr. ROEBUCK has also; and from the coolness of such a combustible you may judge of the general frigidity of the British public for all things pertaining to politics, past, present, or to come.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon at Berlin—The Grand Duke Constantine's Visit—Festivities at Fontainebleau—Approaching Legislative Elections—The French Army, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 14, 1857.

The political world is not a little intrigued over the visit of the Prince NAPOLEON to Berlin. Since the Prince stands in a precisely similar relation in point of rank to the Emperor of France, as does the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE to the Emperor of Russia, ordinary etiquette requires that during the visit of CONSTANTINE to this country, the Prince NAPOLEON should not only not absent himself, but should show particular attention to the visitor. Instead of that, the Prince neither shows especial attention to CONSTANTINE, nor does he remain in the country to the end of his short visit. Many people, therefore, have construed this sudden departure of the Prince for the Prussian capital into a *ruse* to avoid an association with the Grand Duke, which is known to be disagreeable to him.

But although there is not much doubt that the Prince was glad of an occasion to avoid further association with his cousin's guest, it is quite evident that the mission to Berlin was suddenly decided upon in a long conference with the Emperor only thirty-six hours before he started, and that the mission is connected principally, perhaps entirely, with the new difficulties which have arisen in the Neufchatel question. At first it was supposed that the voyage was in view of a project of marriage; but this hypothesis was rejected when the *Moniteur* announced that the Prince had delivered to the King of Prussia an autograph letter from NAPOLEON on the Neufchatel affair. This incident, in fact, throws a flood of light on this interminable question, which stands thus: Switzerland has accepted the conditions drawn up by the mediating powers; they were not very satisfactory to Prussia; Switzerland made a false step in publishing the treaty before it was signed; Prussia seized on this circumstance to show her discontent, and was on the point of bringing forward new propositions, which would seriously compromise, or at least very much prolong the negotiation. NAPOLEON was tired of the question, and addressed a letter directly to the King of Prussia on the subject, in the hope of obtaining his signature to the treaty as it stands without further delay, and paid him the compliment of sending this letter by his cousin, the Prince NAPOLEON. It is expected that the Prince will bring back with him to Paris the King's consent. It remains none the less true, however, that any other member of the Imperial family, the Prince MURAT, for example, could just as well have filled the Berlin mission, and thus have allowed the Prince, whose duty it was, to accompany the Russian Prince in his visits about Paris. And it may also be true that the Prince is seeking a wife in the person of a Princess of Prussia, a relative of the Beauharnais family; but on this point we are not so well informed.

Whether it is by inclination or imitation, I am unable to say, but the young descendant of PETER the Great is pursuing very much the same round of observation and of fêtes, as were pursued by his distinguished relative more than a hundred years ago and subsequently by PAUL. If he does not stop as did PETER to lay hold himself of the carpenter's tools, he none the less examines with the scrutiny of a master workman the various objects of a practical nature presented to him. In the museums of art his visits are rapid and superficial; in the workshops they are long and scrutinizing. He moves from point to point to obtain information with an indefatigability that astonishes the methodical, slow moving Frenchmen. One of the Emperor's Chamberlains, a corpulent gentleman, who serves as the Grand Duke's guide, "The Grand Duke is a capital fellow. He has only one default—his indefatigability."

For three days the Grand Duke has been with the Court at Fontainebleau. A ball at the Palace, a grand hunt in the forest, and the torch-light feast of the bounds, were the principal features of the visit. The Emperor, Empress and Grand Duke led the hunting party; but the day was warm, the dogs lazy and the pack separated, after a short run, into several divisions, each one led off by new game. The hunt, however, in traditional language, was brilliant and exciting, and ended with the death of several deer. The Grand Duke returns to town to-day, goes to the Opera to night, visits more workshops to morrow, and Saturday leaves on a visit to the Government manufactory at Creuzot. From there he returns to Paris, and immediately sets out to visit the naval establishments at Bordeaux. From Bordeaux he goes, with the same object to Rochefort, then to the workshops of Indret, then to Lorient, then to Cherbourg, and from there he will pass over the Isle of Wight, to pay a visit of one day to the Queen of England—at her Majesty's request. From thence he will return through Belgium and Holland to St. Petersburg.

A good deal has been said in France about the jealousy of England in regard to the visit of CONSTANTINE to this country, and the attentions that are here paid him. The conduct of the English in Paris shows so clearly that this ill feeling really exists. I have heard English people say that if CONSTANTINE were now to go to London he would be hissed in the streets, and perhaps this is the very reason why he does not wish to go there. He certainly would not have ventured even as far as the Isle of Wight, unless he had been invited there by Her Majesty—an act which constitutes him the nation's guest, and imposes upon the people the same outward respect as is due their sovereign.

You may have remarked in the Queen's speech at the opening of the new Parliament the absence of any allusion to the French alliance. The Russians here are obliging enough to explain this omission by a desire of the English Cabinet not to wound the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE's feelings at the moment he is about to pay a visit to the Queen, by a reference to that alliance. This is very kind of the English Cabinet, if the hypothesis be true, but as diplomatic courtesy is not one of Lord PALMERSTON's failings, it would be well, perhaps, to receive it "under reserve." The omission, however, can hardly be attributed to a coolness between the two countries, since there is no evidence in support of such a supposition. There are those, nevertheless, who have placed this construction upon it.

On a late occasion the Minister of the Interior was called before the Emperor for a consultation on the subject of the coming legislative elections. The Minister desired his Majesty to indicate to him, in order that he, in turn, might indicate to the Prefects of the various departments where elections were to be held, who, among the old members, were to be eliminated, and what new candidates to be proposed. NAPOLEON drew from his pocket a complete list of all the candidates he desired elected, called by the law of the country "government candidates," and on this list there were but two eliminations from the Legislature as it is now constituted. One of these two names rejected by his Majesty is that of the Count DE MONTALEMBERT, who has lately more than ever made himself obnoxious to the Government by his writings on religious questions in connection with the State. The reader may ask, how is it known that the government list was thus furnished? He has only to recollect that in the act of the Emperor there was nothing that was not constitutional, that the law of the Empire confers on the chief of State the right to name a government candidate in every department, and gives him the power to *enforce* the election of that candidate. In the last legislature, that which expires this month, there were two gentlemen of title, talent and influence, who opposed the present *régime* and exposed the defects of the bills they were asked to vote for. So Napoleon is determined they shall not sit again, and he has placed two of his friends in opposition to them, with orders, no doubt, to the Prefects of Police, that these two men must be elected. But Napoleon is only exercising a right he was cautious to have secured to him in the law which re-enacted the Empire and named him Emperor, and the manner in which he exercised that right was not a secret that the Minister need guard for himself.

The standing army of France is hereafter to number a little over 600,000 men. A bill has just been presented to the Legislature, coming from the government, and which is therefore the same as a law, since it must necessarily pass, which calls for a conscription of 100,000 men on the class of 1857. From 1830 till 1849 the annual contingent demanded by the Government of the country was fixed at the invariable figure of 80,000 men. For each of the years 1853, 1854 and 1855, the necessities of the war obliged the Government to carry the annual contingent to 140,000 men. In 1856, however, the establishment of peace permitted a provisional diminution to 100,000 conscripts. By the provisions of the bill just read before the Legislature the Government proposes to adopt and to render permanent this figure of 100,000 men as the normal and definitive number of the annual conscription. The motives of this measure, already summarily indicated in the discourse of the Emperor at the opening of the session, are developed in the preamble which precedes the bill. Experience has demonstrated, according to this preamble, that, an annual contingent of only 80,000 men, with the aid of the volunteer engagements, (which are very limited in France,) do not produce, at most, but an effective force of 500,000 men. Experience has also demonstrated, according to the report, that this force of 500,000 men is insufficient in moments of crisis to insure the interior order and security of the country. The augmentation of 20,000 men now demanded by the Government, ought to produce a total effective force of 600,000 men, or more, and they hope, they say, to find in this force the elements of a permanent security to the country.

At this rate, it will be seen, that the levies of 1853, 1854 and 1855, must have given an effective of 800,000 men, or an extra force for the three years of 600,000 men. Now, what has become of these 600,000 extra men? 140,000 have been discharged since the war, and the official report of the killed and missing during the war is, if I recollect right, 70,000. Add this figure to the 140,000 of the extra force discharged, and there still remains 390,000 men to be disposed of. Where are they?

The King of Bavaria arrived at Marseilles yesterday, and will arrive at Fontainebleau, on a visit to the Court of France, to morrow, the day after the departure of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE. The stay of the King in France will not be attended with as much display as was that of the Grand Duke, but honors to his Bavarian Majesty will not be wanting. After a grand hunt and a ball at Fontainebleau, the imperial and royal parties will come to Paris, where several *fêtes* will be given in honor of the visit. On the departure of the King, the Court will take up its Summer residence at St. Cloud. MALAKOFF.

Letter from Henry J. Raymond.

From the Syracuse Journal, May 27.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the Syracuse Daily Journal:

DEAR SIR: I observe that in your paper of yesterday you attribute certain proceedings of the TIMES, which do not meet your approbation, to "the fact" that I, as its Editor, "was refused the position of U. S. Senator when PRESTON KING was elected to that office."

I beg to assure you that you were never more mistaken in your life. I never expected, sought, or desired to be elected U. S. Senator. When I first saw my name mentioned in connection with that office, being in Albany, I requested Mr. WEED to state that I was not a candidate for it, and should not permit my name to be used as such, under any circumstances. This he did in the editorial columns of the *Evening Journal*, as you may satisfy yourself by referring to them.

I do not wish to be understood as professing any disposition to disparage, or as affecting any indifference to the dignity and influence of that high office. Still less shall I express any dissent from your estimate of my qualifications for it. But I cannot *afford* to hold any office which diverts my time and attention from my private and professional pursuits. This was the reason which led me early last year to decline being a candidate for any political office whatever.

Permit me to add that I concurred heartily, with the great body of Republicans, in believing that it was due to the party, as well as to Mr. KING himself, that he should receive that appointment. Any other nomination under the circumstances would have been grossly unjust and unwise.

As this is merely a personal matter, not necessarily connected with any matter of newspaper controversy between us, I trust you will do me the justice to publish this note.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The Cincinnati Young Men's Christian Association has under its charge 99 Sabbath Schools, with 1,643 teachers, 12,808 scholars, and 36,623 books in their libraries. Seventy four of the schools distribute papers among the children, and $7,869 has been collected the past year.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Foreign Appointments—Diplomatic Hospitals and Nurseries—Utah Affairs—No Demonstration Against the Mormons to be Made—The Case of Consul Jenkins—Curious Documents, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

The Summer weather of the last few days has relaxed the energies and modified the "vim" of all sojourners at Washington, save the unfortunate applicants for the few good places still remaining in the gift of the Administration. Despite the season and the elevated temperature, the eagerness and assiduity of the latter class increase in an inverse ratio to the diminution in the number of places unappropriated. The foreign appointments now occupy the undivided attention of candidates for preferment, and their name is legion. We have here sick men who would like to travel in foreign lands for the benefit of their health; men with families, who wish to educate their children abroad; merchants who have retired from business a little too soon; landed proprietors, whose states are rather small for absolute reliance, and real or pretended millionaires, solicitous of opportunity to gild a European tour with the pomp, circumstance and tinsel of diplomacy.

Each feels that his claim for consideration is based upon reasons indisputable. It is the general impression, however, that Mr. BUCHANAN entertains some singular notions on this subject, and is not disposed to convert the *corps diplomatique* into either an infirmary for invalids, or a nursery for children. Nor has he any more sympathy with the project of swelling small incomes by diplomatic appointments to a rotundity justifying foreign travel for the sake of applicants, nor with the ambition to array ostentatious vulgarity in official costume. The President appreciates and respects the notion that American agents abroad should be active, zealous, industrious and capable men, qualified in all respects to discharge the practical duties devolving upon the representatives of an industrious, practical and commercial people—and that when their services are required, they should be selected and sent "on purpose."

Who shall be Governor of Utah is a question which has excited a good deal of interest of late, but within the last few days I have heard little on the subject. The old hackneys have "shied" shamefully at this appointment. They are all abundantly willing to sacrifice themselves for the good of the State, but each man is particularly desirous to select the *place* at which the offering shall be made. The decided probability is that BRIGHAM YOUNG will be left to pursue his career of terror and oppression for some time longer, as the impression is prevalent that nothing can be accomplished against him without a military force, and that *it is now too late to send one out this season*. We are still in the month of May, and thousands of men, women and children, annually, make the trip after the 1st of August, with limited means of transportation, lean purses from which to provide necessaries for the journey, and with all the arrangements for sheltering themselves during the coming Winter to be made after their arrival in the Territory. The emigration of last season, four-fifths of which consisted of women and children, started out in August, and made the entire trip on foot, hauling their bedding and provisions in hand-carts. If Uncle Sam's war men can't compete with women and children in their marches, and in ability to take care of themselves in a new and rude country, with all their advantages, appointments and ample means of transportation, surely they deserve the finger of scorn pointed at their puerile effeminacy.

If a well-authenticated report should reach the States, at any season of the year, that gold in abundance was to be had in the mountains of "Zion" for the digging, who doubts that within an hundred days an army of ten thousand men would occupy the mines, having traversed the plain in search of the root of all evil? Had we followed the extraordinary example of prudence now set us by the Administration in reference to Utah affairs, we should still be wondering what was on the other side of the Alleghanies, and Salt Lake and the golden shores of California would be to us sealed books.

Another objection made to a present move against BRIGHAM is the difficulty of concentrating a sufficient force for the purpose! There is one consolation,—to wit,—that bye and bye, when we get our growth, we may be able to lift the audacious Mormon rebel "out of his boots." We number only thirty millions now against his fifty thousand; but when we get as strong again, we may hope to hold him in check, unless with the aid of Polygamy, his people grow faster than we do. We have a reputation for being pretty good fighters,—what few there are of us,—and when fighting has to be done do it cheerfully. If my memory serves, Government never within twenty-five years past called for a thousand men for warlike purposes, that five times the number of muskets did not leap from their stocks into as many sturdy hands. What has become, so suddenly, of this readiness to serve in a good cause, that Mr. BUCHANAN dare not trust it for aid to maintain the Constitution and the laws. Be assured that there is no sincerity in the abundant promise of the administration to apply an immediate corrective to the terrible abuses now progressing in Utah. The task is an arduous one, the responsibility weighty and procrastination—that villainous thief of time—is likely to rob Mr. BUCHANAN of the laurels which a prompt and vigorous vindication of his oath to maintain the Constitution would justly attract to his brow. In future years, when he looks back upon the direful consequences of his perjury, if his conscience is not conveniently seared, his own remorse will be as bitter as the curses of the widows and orphans made by his neglect. J.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

The President says to some of his friends that he will not make any diplomatic appointments this week. He has also spoken freely of his disgust at the wearisome importunities to which he has been subjected on this score. Sometimes, he says, he will not appoint any of those persons who have worried and bored him. He has certainly informed some of his friends that all the diplomatic appointments which he intends to make, at present, are already agreed upon. I have no doubt that names are designated for St. Petersburg and Berlin.

The President has been too much and too long subjected to the nuisance of office-hunting importunities. His kindness and politeness, under the infliction, encourages this aggression. The public, to which he owes his energies, ought to interpose their opinion in his behalf, and thus shield him from further and perpetual annoyance.

The practice of personal solicitation for office, in a country so vast as this is, ought to be discountenanced, at least so far as the President is concerned. It is quite enough for him to perform his Constitutional duties. His Executive chiefs ought to be considered as competent to decide upon applications for office within their respective departments.

In regard to the principal diplomatic appointments the selection of proper men is a matter which concerns the President very deeply, inasmuch as it involves the success of his Administration, and the main object for which the Government was instituted. In regard to such appointments, he ought, for this reason, to be left to his unbiossed discretion. Recommendations and solicitations, from whatever source, are out of place, in regard to such appointments.

Mr. MORSE, late Special Minister to Bogota, is here. He thinks that the new Government of New-Granada will come to some reasonable terms. There are many influential Englishmen in the State, who desire tranquility, and who use their influence in favor of an adjustment. The British Government also favors it. The Government and the country of New-Granada are poor, and could not, Mr. MORSE says, pay the demand of four hundred thousand dollars, as an indemnity, in money. They must make some other concession. X. Y. Z.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of the past two days, containing the account of the Piracy case, has been eagerly sought after, and at 10 o'clock on Wednesday not one was to be had for love or money.

The citizens of the United States will be shocked to hear that the District Attorney, KEY, came into Court and stated that the Government declined to prosecute the case, but upon being pressed by Mr. BRADLEY, VAN CAMP's counsel, who contended that no such power existed, and that the law of the land could not be so outraged, it was agreed that a hearing should be had at 10 o'clock to day.

I know not what there is behind the curtain to induce the Government to arrive at the determination, but if there be any just or other cause for such a course, I will find it out and furnish you with the full details. An impression prevails that JENKINS received authority from the State Department to hold the Court. There has been some double dealing and foul play somewhere, for I believe that neither Mr. MASON nor Mr. PIERCE ever knew aught of the matter, but that VAN CAMP was superseded without any orders from either of them.

It is not denied that the Court was held and the goods all confiscated and sold, but the plea is that Consul JENKINS had full authority for his acts. Yet this will not avail. The Nantucket folks are fully satisfied that VAN CAMP was representing their interests properly when he acted under Commodore MARVINE's advice in shipping their property on the *Bodowe*, and although CHAPIN swore that the sperm and whale oil with the bone was not VAN CAMP's, yet JENKINS insisted on selling it.

The case of CONWAY is a fair sample of the proceedings which I furnish you. I copy them from an official document, under the Consular seal and signature of J. S. JENKINS. It is as follows:

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONSULATE APIA,
NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

JONATHAN S. JENKINS, U. S. Consul, Presiding Judge in Admiralty.

In the case J. M. CONWAY vs. AARON VAN CAMP. *In Rem.* The undersigned Associate Judges of this Court, after a patient hearing, and upon a careful examination of the testimony offered in the case of J. M. CONWAY *vs.* AARON VAN CAMP, relating to the alleged seizure and sale of the New-Granadian bark *Elvira*, which said alleged seizure and sale transpired within the jurisdiction of the Consular Court of this place, have come to, and can give no other opinion, or give other decision, than the following:

First—It will be seen, by reference to the testimony, all of which was offered on behalf and on the part of the said plaintiff, and may therefore be supposed to be the most favorable to his, the said plaintiff's, interest, that the evidence of many of the witnesses conflicts upon many essential points of time of occurrences, and of modes of procedure and action of many of the parties interested, or said to be interested in the transaction connected with the complaint.

Second—That no testimony has established the fact that the Captain of the said bark was forced to deliver up the possession of the said vessel, or that he did so.

Third—That according to the testimony of the mate, Mr. ATWOOD and others, the Captain of the said bark willfully neglected to take the necessary steps to insure the completion of his voyage, all of which we believe to have been purposely and willfully neglected by him.

Fourth—That the testimony shows that the said Captain was acknowledged and obeyed by his crew of said *Elvira* for at least two months after his arrival at this port, and that bills for supplies furnished to said vessel, and for labor done on said vessel, for some time after her arrival, were refused payment by AARON VAN CAMP, unless they were properly certified to by Captain E. ALLEY, the master of the said *Elvira*, upon whose indorsement they were paid by AARON VAN CAMP.

Fifth—That the vessel was under a foreign flag; and that, therefore, AARON VAN CAMP, as United States Commercial Agent, had no control of the bark *Elvira* in his official capacity, and could not, therefore, compel her sale or give proper title.

Sixth—That from the testimony, the Captain of the bark *Elvira* appears to have willfully misrepresented that a Mr. COLBY was her owner, and by his general conduct in the matter appears to have been the principal in the alleged fraud.

Seventh—That it appears, from the testimony, that Capt. ALLEY had the papers of the *Elvira* in his possession for a considerable time after his arrival, amply sufficient to have refitted and sent her to sea.

Eighth—That the said AARON VAN CAMP did pay bills for expenses on account of the bark *Elvira*, such as seamen's wages and other claims, and that the amount realized from the alleged sale was so small as to leave a fair inference that the amount alleged to have been paid by the purchaser was little, if any more than said charges, no moneys, however, having been certified to as having been received at the sale.

Ninth—That from the testimony taken as a whole, the alleged fraud connected with the said vessel in Apia appears to have been committed by and with the consent of Captain ALLEY, who, as master of the *Elvira*, represented and acted as agent for her owners, and that by his act he has committed barratry, and is, therefore, personally answerable.

Tenth—That the said bark *Elvira* is liable to seizure by her lawful owners wherever found, and such proceedings would be upheld in any civilized country.

Therefore, in accordance with the before stated reasons we the undersigned Associate Judges of the United States Consular Court, can come to no, and can form no other decision than the following, viz: That the offence was barratry of the master, and that no just cause of complaint can lay against the said AARON VAN CAMP, and that therefore no damages can be given to J. M. CONWAY, plaintiff, to be paid from the property of the aforesaid AARON VAN CAMP.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and the seal of the Consulate of Apia, on this, 31st day of May, 1856.

HORACE D. DUNN,
JOSIAS B. LEEDS,
HENRY SEAMAN,
Associate Judges of the U. S. Consular Court of Apia.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT,
APIA, Navigator Islands.

JONATHAN S. JENKINS, U. S. Consul, Presiding Judge.

In ADMIRALTY.—*In the cause of J. M. Conway* vs. *Aaron Van Camp—In Rem.*—I, JONATHAN JENKINS, United States Consul for the Consulate of Apia, believing the testimony in the above cause fully proves that AARON VAN CAMP, knowingly and willfully acting as the United States Commercial Agent for this port of Apia, did wrongfully, on or about the 2d day of July, 1855, sell and hold from the possession of said J. M. CONWAY, the bark *Elvira*; I therefore grant the said J. M. CONWAY $6,585 damages and the costs of the case; but as the Associate Judges in the case have differed with me in opinion, I shall hold this judgment as subject to the confirmation of the United States Government. The property of the said AARON VAN CAMP shall be sold, and the proceeds held in my hands, awaiting the action of the Government of the United States in the matter.

Given under my hand and the seal of my Consulate, this 31st day of May, 1856.

[SEAL.] JONATHAN S. JENKINS, U. S. Consul and Vice Commissioner for the Consulate of Apia, Presiding Judge.

Here is the order for breaking open the hatches and selling the cargo of the *Eudores*:

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONSULATE OF APIA,
Navigator Islands.

To the U. S. Marshal of this Consulate—Greeting:

You are ordered to proceed on board the schooner *Eudores*, now lying detained in this port by virtue of an order of the U. S. Consul here, and taking such force as you may require, break open the hatches and sell and deliver the aforesaid cargo, according to the judgment and monitions to you issued from the U. S. Consular Court of this Consulate, dated the 29th day of May, 1856.

Given under my hand and seal of the Consulate, this 2d day of June, 1856.

[SEAL.] JONATHAN S. JENKINS,
U. S. Consul, and Presiding Judge of the Consulate Court.

This is a fair sample of a pile of the ridiculous mockery of JENKINS' great Court, which would swell too much for your columns; but this below is too good to omit:

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT,
APIA, Navigator Islands.

The President of the United States of America, to the Marshal of the United States for the Consulate of Apia, his Deputies, or any other—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to take possession of the cargo of the brigantine *Eudores*, now lying in this harbor, and hold the same in safe custody, subject to the order of the Court, and also to deter the said schooner from leaving port.

Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of May, 1856, and the year of our independence the eighteith.

[SEAL.] JONATHAN S. JENKINS,
U. S. Consul, &c.

The Irish in Canada.

The *New Era*—THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE's new paper, at Montreal—says of the Irish in Canada, that during the past eight years, the number of arrivals of that race has been 132,427, and adds:

"We believe the Irish in Canada to be sincerely attached to the present form of government, and to be daily growing in constitutional knowledge. This is the most desirable species of progress, and we will do our best, whatever it may be, to augment and confirm it. At home an Irishman's sympathies were often against the law, because law and justice were long and widely divorced in Ireland."

NEW PAPER IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The *Evening Ledger* is the name of a sprightly, vigorous and well edited newspaper, recently started in San Francisco, by PORTER & Co. It claims to be entirely independent in politics, and promises to deal frankly and freely with public abuses. It seems to deserve success, but how so many papers as San Francisco boasts, can be supported by a population of sixty or eighty thousand, we never could divine.

FROM FLORIDA.—We learn from an officer just arrived from Southern Florida, that Gen. HARNEY, with part of his staff, left Tampa on the U. S. Steamer *Fashion*, on the 20th, and was succeeded in the command of the Department by Col. LOOMIS, of the Fifth Infantry. Troops were still actively engaged in the field, and no orders had been received for their withdrawal. The scouts in the vicinity of Istopoga and Tohopocoliga had recently met with some success, capturing and killing several Indians. It is believed that Gen. HARNEY, upon his arrival at Fort Leavenworth, will be ordered to command a large force to proceed to Utah. The general health of the troops was good.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.—The established religion of the Russian Empire is that of the Greek Church, which is estimated to comprise 49,000,000 of the population: Roman Catholics, 7,300,000; Protestants, 3,500,000; Mahommedan, 2,400,000; Jews, 1,500,000; Armenians, 1,000,000; and Idolators, 600,000.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AT LEXINGTON.

Delegates Board of Publication—The American Bible Society.

SIXTH DAY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Wednesday, May 27.

The Committee on Mileage reported that they had received funds sufficient to pay each Commissioner at the rate of two cents and four mills per mile.

Rev. JOHN WOODBRIDGE was appointed Delegate to the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, and Rev. J. H. LEIPE, Alternate. Rev. EDWIN GAYER was appointed Delegate to the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Synod, South, and Rev. Dr. G. HOWE, Alternate.

The report of Dr. A. G. VERMILYE, Delegate to the Dutch Reformed Synod, was adopted.

A resolution on the subject of polygam

Mormonism in New-York.

A CHARGE OF HEAD OVER THE CHURCH—CURIOUS PROCLAMATIONS—HOW THE TIDINGS OF ELDER PRATT'S DEATH ARE RECEIVED.

The New-York *Mormon* for this week is peculiarly spicy. It contains the Valedictory of President JOHN TAYLOR, who is on his way to Utah, by command of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and follows it with the Greeting of the new President, Elder APPLEBY, who gives counsel to the Saints; and then comes a fierce article on the "assassination" of Elder PRATT.

President TAYLOR was a popular gentleman in his dealings with Saints and Gentiles, of suasive manners and imposing presence. His age is about 58, and he has been a Mormon for many years; once edited a Mormon paper in Paris, and established one afterwards in London, and has published several works. Since its commencement, he has conducted the *Mormon* with considerable ability and tact. That paper is not remarkable for its use of elegant language on occasions when it is called to speak of attacks upon "the Church," nor is it chary of its words at any time. The flash papers can hardly match it for "strong writing." It is, however, a faithful exponent of Mormon doctrine, and goes at its work with remarkable earnestness. Its new Editor is President APPLEBY, and in his hand it will lose none of its vitriolic properties, if we may judge from a communication under the signature of that individual, in which Judge DRUMMOND is abused roundly. There must be a growth of Mormonism hereabouts, that New-York knows very little about, if its aid suffices to give life to a weekly paper like this, published in New-York, and appearing to possess the elements of a healthy existence. It is useless to deny that Mormonism is spreading, and this fact renders it an important matter to know what the leaders are devising.

In his valedictory President TAYLOR states that he arrived in this City two and a half years ago—that his object in coming was, "to build up and strengthen the scattered Saints, and to defend the people of God," by the publication of a newspaper. He has directed the emigration of foreign Mormons, setting it in the right road to Utah,—has made arrangements with railroad companies for the transit of parties of Mormons; and with the aid of President RICHARDS and ORSON PRATT, who labored to that end in Liverpool, has been enabled to effect a complete organization, order and discipline on board of emigrant vessels containing Mormons. After a recital of what he and the Mormon brethren generally have done in the space of two years and a-half, the Ex-President indulges in a bit of pleasant writing, in reference to the attacks upon the Saints. He amiably remarks:

"Our arguments and facts have only been met by a continuation of abuse, falsehood, calumny and vituperation, and no man has been found who dared to meet Mormonism fairly on its issues. We have proved over and over again by positive, uncontrovertable testimony the falsity of their statements, the inaccuracy of their information, and the worthless and unreliable character of their correspondence: like a pack of hounds they still yelp and howl without any definite object. If their pens are dipped in wormwood and gall, their mouths filled with falsehood and abuse, and their sheets teem with vituperation and calumny, it is because of their nature."

Since President TAYLOR came into office, *two Mormon Conferences* have been organized in New-York and Pennsylvania, each with a presiding officer, and each holding stated sessions—the plan of operations being similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The conferences are free from debt, and are in a flourishing condition. The Saints in the East are happy. Their paper abuses everybody who is not a Mormon, and is read with gusto. Their book-shop, not far from the offices of all the leading dailies of the City, is thronged constantly by Saints, who drop in to get light and wisdom from headquarters, the prospect of affairs is exceedingly encouraging, and the hearts of the faithful are strengthened,—and yet President TAYLOR declares that he is glad to get away, and bids good-bye to New-York in this triumphant way:

"With very great pleasure we turn our back upon this Babel of confusion, corruption and abomination, and bend our steps towards the valley of the mountains, the Zion of our God, where truth reigns, where virtue is not only a name, but is in reality respected—where dwell the upright and honorable of the earth; where existeth the oracles of God, and where reside an honorable family circle who, with anxious eyes and throbbing hearts, are waiting to greet us on our return."

Brother BRIGHAM, who appears to bear rule over New-York Mormonism in a fashion as autocratic as that with which he governs the faithful under his own sway, has ordered TAYLOR to put APPLEBY in his place, and accordingly Mr. GEORGE J. TAYLOR, who had been delegated to fill his father's place, is summarily ousted, and APPLEBY, who had been ordered to Utah, receives counter orders, stays here, edits the *Mormon*, and keeps an eye to things generally. His proclamation is published at full length. The first counsel he gives the Saints is to subscribe for the *Mormon*, and then follows a homily on religious observances. APPLEBY's title, like that of his predecessor, is "President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in the Eastern and Middle States." Proselytism is urged as a duty, and the Elders are commanded to preach in every place they can find, and "every night in the week if possible."

The comments of the *Mormon* on the death of PRATT are very characteristic. PRATT, it will be remembered, was lately shot in Arkansas by an outraged husband, whose wife the exemplary Elder had seduced, and with whose children he was making his way back to Utah. The *Mormon* relieves its feelings as follows:

"Many of our cotemporaries are rejoicing over the bloody deed, justifying the murderer and spitting out their vengeance with the fury of hell that nestles in their corrupt hearts.

Though we deeply deplore the loss to the Church of such a great and upright man, and the bereavement to his family, yet we mourn not. His life has been one of honor and faithfulness; his days have been well spent in the service of his God; his name is revered by thousands and tens of thousands, and will be honored by millions yet unborn, when that of his cowardly assassin and those who have cheered him on to his damning deed, and who now rejoice over their crime, will be loathsome and a stink in the nostrils of God and good men.

This is forcible, if not elegant; but it is a very fair specimen of the performances of our interesting cotemporary.

The Mormon Tragedy in Arkansas.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF ELDER PRATT'S DEATH.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 26.

Being in possession of all the particulars in the case of the Mormon Apostle, Elder PARLEY PARKER PRATT, I submit the following facts in addition to what you have already published. The following article from the New-Orleans *Bulletin* of December 19, 1856, is, with the exception of a few unimportant items, a correct statement of the case as far as it goes:

AN ILLUSTRATION OF MORMONISM.

We became acquainted a few days since with a short history of certain transactions, partly in this city and partly out of it, which affords a very fair illustration of the practical effect of their beautiful system of imposture which is shedding its lights and shadows upon the tops of the Western mountains. Possibly our readers may be interested in it—especially if they should ever, in the mutations of the future, be thrown within the valley where the Upas shoots its poison and reveals the ghastly carcasses which strow the ground, they may perhaps be enabled to turn it to a practical use.

With this object in view, we will briefly state the circumstances to which we allude, suppressing names for the reason that some of those affected, and most grievously affected, by those circumstances are of our own citizens, and to whom we would tender our profoundest sympathies. A few years since, a gentleman, his wife and three infant children, like thousands of others, left this city for the golden shores of the Pacific, the husband and wife dreaming doubtless that in the lands of the shining ore they should soon realize a fortune for themselves and their children. The lady, we may premise, possessed more than an ordinary share of intellect, which had been cultivated in a highly respectable degree by the care of fond and doting parents, who little thought of the use to which that intellect would, in after years, be devoted, or how their devotion would be repaid. Alas! they can feel how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child," or one that brings them only sorrow instead of joy.

The family is settled in San Francisco. Soon it the afterward the gentleman and his wife, in connection with a brother of the latter, chanced to step in on a Sunday to hear a Mormon missionary from Utah, who was holding forth in San Francisco. They were prevented by the bad weather and walking from attending their usual place of worship, and as the house where the Mormon was speaking happened to be in their way, they concluded after leaving home, and from mere curiosity, to go in and hear him. Fatal curiosity! Inauspicious day! What the particular subject of his discourse was which they heard we are not advised. After coming out, the husband and brother expressed themselves very freely upon the merits of what they had heard, and pronounced some of it little, if any, short of blasphemy. To the utter astonishment of both, however, the wife and sister expressed herself highly pleased with it. As a probable solution of such a mystery, we may say before proceeding further, that it subsequently turned out that she had heard a Mormon missionary while a young lady residing in one of the river towns in Mississippi. Polygamy was at that time carefully concealed from the outside Gentiles by the apostles of Jo SMITH, and stoutly denied. Probably the young lady was fascinated by the romance which the Mormon may have skillfully woven into the discourse, and seeds of blasting ruin thus lodged in her mind sprung up, forcibly, and bear apples of Sodom to turn to ashes in the tasting many days after. Be this as it may, the lady soon became strongly attached to the Mormon faith, and went frequently if not constantly to hear its apostle. In a short time he had acquired sufficient influence over her to cause her to resolve to quit her husband—if he would not accompany her—and repair to the grand rendezvous of the Latter Day Saints, as they style themselves, at Salt Lake City.

The determination once taken, nothing could dissuade her from her purpose. But the children, what was to become of them? The mother was devotedly, passionately attached to them, and she was determined to take them with her. The father and brother of course became alarmed. To prevent her from going, they knew well would be impossible, but they resolved to save the children from the yawning gulf which was about opening to receive them; and in pursuance of this resolution they determined to send them to their grand parents in this city. They were therefore taken when the mother was absent, placed on board a steamer, and safely reached New Orleans, were soon under the loving care and hospitable roof of their grand parents.

Who, however, can baffle or circumvent a determined woman, fanatic though she be, when her feelings, her pride and her affection all combine to spur her on to the accomplishment of her object? The very next steamer that sailed brought that mother to this city, chafing like an enraged tigress, whose young have been taken from her! Her parents, who had been made aware of the circumstances, now determined that she should not take her children from them, and that if she was bent upon dooming herself to destruction, she should not drag her innocent babes down into the foul abyss with her.

We pass over the struggles, the watchings that ensued in this city a little more than one year ago on the part of the grand parents of these beautiful children of some ten or twelve summers, to keep the mother from taking them to Utah, and of her efforts to obtain possession of them for that purpose. Suffice it to say for the time being she failed. How completely her whole soul had become wrapped up in the arnes and disgusting deception which had seized upon her like a giant, the reader can judge when we tell him that rather than relinquish joining the vile horde which contaminate the air of Great Salt Lake by their abominations, she actually tore herself from the children of her heart and went without them.

She did not, however, abandon her purpose. Finding herself baffled for the time being, she determined to change her tactics, the more certain to secure at a future day what she could not then effect. She went to Salt Lake City via St. Louis, and her parents had the melancholy satisfaction to know that if she was lost to them, her children were at least safe. There brother and sister, under the bountiful and fostering care which they received, budded like the opening rose beneath the sweet and genial influences of the Southern Spring.

They heard nothing more of her till one day last week, when they were struck almost dumb with amazement by her entrance into the family mansion. We pass over what followed, as the reader can much better imagine than we describe it. She had been to Utah, had been a teacher there, had boarded at Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG's—only boarded—had seen much suffering there from famine, and had seen also the error of her ways. Said she had been mad, had now left the Mormons, and had come to live with her people and children, and to do what she could to make them happy. She asked them to restore to her once more their confidence.

Of course the delight of her parents was boundless. She did not profess, however, to have renounced Mormonism, but wished not to return to Utah, and still insisted that the Mormons were good people, and BRIGHAM and his associates in office true prophets. If these drawbacks upon the value of her repentance created a regret or a lingering suspicion in the minds of her parents, they did not express it, grateful and happy that she had done so much as she had, and made even a quasi confession as to the impropriety of her past conduct, and hoping doubtless that time would accomplish what was lacking in her complete recovery from her horrible delusion.

On last Saturday morning she requested permission to take her children into town—her parents live in the suburbs—to go shopping, and promising to return by five, or at most by six o'clock in the evening. The permission was readily granted, and they have seen neither her nor children since. She has accomplished her purpose; and she is of course on her way back to Utah with her children, to be thrust into the open throat of the grim visaged and horrible monster who sits midway upon the Rocky Mountains, lapping his repulsive jaws and eager to devour new victims as they become entangled in his foul, leprous coils. Her dissimulation was profound, was perfect. So much for Mormonism.

Mrs. MCLEAN's brother arrived in New-Orleans the next morning after her departure, wrote Mr. MCLEAN informing him of her proceedings, and started at once in pursuit of her. Having obtained what he supposed to be good evidence of her having come to St. Louis, he came on here, bringing letters from respectable parties, certifying to the high respectability of MCLEAN, and also of the family of Mrs. MCLEAN, all of whom were equally interested with the unfortunate father in rescuing the children from the destruction that awaited them.

But her plans of operation were deep laid and well matured in Mormon council, both in Salt Lake City and in St. Louis. And I speak advisedly when I say it, for I have the best evidence of the fact that the Mormon leaders, then and now in this city, were busily engaged in aiding and abetting those parties in their nefarious work. And although the most diligent search was made in every direction, we were unable to ascertain with any degree of certainty the whereabouts of the woman and children until the 9th of March, when we received information of their being in Houston, Texas. Mr. MCLEAN, the father of the children, had arrived in this city a few days previously. PRATT was then here, but on being informed of LCLEAN's arrival he concealed himself. A warrant was obtained for him, and diligent search made; but, with the aid of his fellow apostles, he succeeded in making his escape.

MCLEAN proceeded at once to Texas, but on his arrival there found that they had been gone some three weeks; but fortunately he obtained a list of fictitious names which she bore, and found a letter from PRATT, of which I herewith furnish you a copy, directed to her as Mrs. LUCY R. PARKER:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3, 1857.

DEAR MADAM: I am well, except colds. I have just received yours of Feb. 15. Your correspondence with Mrs. Holmes, of New Orleans, has probably betrayed me before this, as the Post-Office will be watched, and your handwriting known. If you and yours are safe when this reaches you, cease corresponding with N. O. Fly instantly from your present vicinity, Northward. Cover up your track behind you; do not look back or write back, or know any person back, neither in Houston nor elsewhere. Take stage or private conveyance, or any way you can get to northward in safety and with speed. I shall direct no more letters to you at Houston. My next letter will be directed to you at Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas River, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. Marvel not if I meet the same place myself before you get there. If not, you can stop there until I come or you hear from me. My name is Mr. P. Parker, or, if it cannot be otherwise, the next name can be added. You need not be a Mormon, or bound for Utah, nor need anybody know your business. You will only have to stay in Fort Gibson a week or two, and can hire your board or earn it, as the case may be. Only be reconciled.

If Brother GRINNELL or Brother HOODY, the Elders in Texas, wish to assist you, let it be in money or in ready and speedy conveyance, or in a boy or carriage, or some means or another to get you to Fort Gibson, Arkansas River.

My carriage will await you there, if the Lord will. As to your clothing from New-Orleans, I have not the most distant idea your father will send you one rag. But if he should, it is a mere chance if BOARDMAN ever hears from it; there may be fifty BOARDMANS in the city. It is a pity you did not give some certain address, such, for instance, as Brother E. SNOW, Box No. 333. It will not do, however, for you to write (back) to your father, because the postmark will put him on the Texas track. You can, however, write to your father, and request him to forward them to E. SNOW, basement of church, corner of Fourth-street and Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Date said letter to St. Louis, Mo., and indorse it to E. SNOW, and he can mail it here to the old gentleman. You can indorse in a separate note to Brother SNOW his address, and a request to forward to him, or in case your father has forwarded them to some house in St. Louis. You can ask him to send a letter to E. SNOW, Box No. 333, St. Louis, Mo., containing an order and directions to get them.

Brother SNOW can then forward them to you this season. Do not make any effort to get your clothing unless you think there is some reason to hope they would be sent, because it will be giving them too much of a clue to your relationship, &c., &c.

I think I shall not start from here for Fort Gibson till I hear from you, say the 1st of April.

Miss SAYERS is well. She has sent the $100. I paid it to Mr. ——.

My money prospects are as usual. Debt yet due in St. Louis, still. Uncle and BETSEY are well and have written me well.

Latest news from home, Dec. 5. Our folks all well. AGATHA sends her love to you. All the family united and full of the spirit of the "reformation." Nothing else thought of in Utah. All the trains in: much sacrifice among the Hatch's.

Prest. J. M. GRANT died very suddenly on the last day of November last. It is a heavy blow to all. But he is gone to rest and is called to a wider and more useful field of labor.

Now cheer up, trust in God, seek his spirit, and may he bless and preserve you and yours, henceforth and for ever; and may you be delivered from the hand of the enemy and gathered home, is my earnest prayer and blessing in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

Should Providence order it so that you came on the Mississippi, avoid landing in St. Louis; land in some neighboring town, and write to E. SNOW or to me.

The foregoing letter, together with other information received at Houston, afforded MCLEAN a clue to the whereabouts of the whole party. He started at once for Fort Gibson, when, on presenting his letters, he met with the warmest reception from the United States officers and soldiers, and from the entire community, and every possible assistance was rendered him until he met the Mormon party and recaptured his children. There being no law in that country by which the arch fiend could be brought to justice, MCLEAN had only the alternative left him of being exposed to his tormentings the remainder of his life, or of administering justice to him in a summary way. He chose the latter course and shot down the distinguished polygamist, and departed with his children to place them in security, when he will come out before the world to receive whatever the consequences of his act may be. Whether his action can be justified upon Christian principles or not I do not undertake to say, but if a case can be imagined in which the taking of human life is justifiable, this in my opinion is one. Imagine an artful polygamist stealthily insinuating himself into the affections of the wife of an honorable and high-minded gentleman, influencing her to despise and abandon her own husband and friends, and smuggle off his goods to the Mormon Church, and when their nefarious plans for running off his innocent and beautiful children were discovered, and the heart-broken father compelled to part with them for their safety, the villian takes his wife and the mother of his babes to his own licentious embraces, thus breaking up and destroying the happiness of a family forever—(as he had done in no less than four instances before)—bringing sorrow upon the gray hairs of parental affection. And not even content to stop there, but must come over the mountains, and by stealth rob the injured husband and father of his last remaining jewels of affection—to doom them to a life of infamy and prostitution! And tell me, where is the husband and father with the heart and spirit of a man, who would longer forbear and suffer such a fiend to live!

The public and the press of the country in which MCLEAN put an end to the tormenter of his life, unanimously sustained him in the act. A correspondent, writing from the scene of action, says: "No jail could have held him in Arkansas, had he been arrested."

I have other instances of Mormon outrages equally revolting, which have been perpetrated here in St. Louis, and in other places, which I will give you in another article. C. G. WARD, City Missionary.

The Murder of Elder Pratt.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

EDITORS COMMERCIAL: Your paper of the 27th inst. contained an erroneous statement concerning myself. I am *not* a brother-in-law of Mr. H. H. MCLEAN, who is reported to have killed PARLEY P. PRATT, a polygamous Mormon apostle. The mistake originated out of the fact that Mr. A. W. BARRITT, late Secretary of Utah, who was murdered, as is believed, by B. YOUNG's Danite band, was my brother-in-law. The information that I communicated to Mr. MCCOMB, (the father of the deluded victim of P. P. PRATT,) was solely intended to enable him to recover the children, and to enter into *legal* measures against PRATT. The fatal termination of this affair was altogether unexpected and unsought for by me, and it is with pungent grief that I contemplate the fact that P. P. PRATT, who was once an exalted apostle of the Lord Jesus Christ, should thus fall by the judgment of God for having "given heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils." ISAAC SHARON.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 30, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unaltered. Pearls, $7 12½@$7 25; Pots, $7 12½@100 the Stock in the Inspection Ware-houses, 805 bbls., including 607 bbls Pearls,—and 298 bbls Pots.

COFFEE—The demand is limited,—but holders claim full prices. Java, 15½c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c; Jamaica, 11¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 11 5-16c.@11¾c.; Bahia, 10¾c., ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is heavy and languid, to-day, with more inclination to sell, than to buy.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12	12
Middling	14	14½	14¾	14¾
Middling Fair	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
Fair	14¾	14¾	15¼	15½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quiet and somewhat depressed. Sales, 6,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 75@	$6 80
Straight State	6 80@	6 85
Extra State	6 85@	7 15
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 75@	7 05
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 80@	7 00
Fancy Michigan	6 75@	6 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 95@	8 50
Extra Ohio	7 35@	8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 40@	7 60
Extra Genesee	7 75@	8 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@	10 00

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales have been reported of about 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$6 75 for superfine to choice extra, ₰ bbl. Southern is in demand, and is firm. The transactions since our last, comprise about 2,000 bbls very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 50@$9 50 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and worth $4 00@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is also rare and wanted at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, of prime quality, is scarce and stiffly held, but is not actively dealt in. Other kinds are plenty, heavy, and irregular. Sales, 13,000 bushels, including fair to good Canadian white at $1 50@$1 55; and inferior to very good Canadian club at $1 50@$1 62 ₰ bushel. Rye is very sparingly offered and purchased at from $1 25@$1 30 ₰ bushel. Barley ranges from $1 45@$1 65 ₰ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 70@$1 80 ₰ bushel. Oats are in less request and are heavy at 69c.@71c., for Western; 66c.@69c. for State, and 64c@68c. for Jersey, ₰ bushel. Corn is dull and drooping. Sales 21,000 bushels, at $1@$1 01 for mixed, in store; $1 02@$1 03 for yellow, and $1 01@$1 03 for white, ₰ bushel.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL states that "the demand for Sole continues good, but as many of the trade still manifest a disposition to realize at any sacrifice, there is no improvement to be noticed in prices, which continue to favor buyers. With our present light stock, both in the hands of dealers and manufacturers, were the trade to manifest any firmness, the market could soon resume its vigor and prices again be steady; I see no reason to change my opinion, that there is no more Leather in the process of tanning than is absolutely needed to supply the wants of the country, as the whole Western country, as well as the East and North, are mainly dependent on New-York for their supply of Sole Leather. The receipts this week have been liberal, and about equal to the sales. Oak is in fair request at former rates. The market is well supplied with Upper in rough."

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	52,800	5,200
Sales during the week, sides	51,400	4,400
Stock at the close of the week, sides	89 600	20,000

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 35c. @38c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Middle, 34c @38c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, 31c @35c.; Oak Hdf., Southern, 28c.@32c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 37c.@40c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, Good All Weights, 36c.@38c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 39c.@41c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 20½c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 25c @26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 25c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Good Heavy, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., B. A. Damaged, all weights, 21c.@23c. Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Poor, all weights, 15c.@18c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 2c.@20c., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Is dull and declining. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 30c @33c.; Cuba Muscavado, 30c @33c.; Clayed Cuba, 28c @31c., and New-Orleans, 35c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is very scarce and quiet, as before quoted. Spirits Turpentine is in demand at 50c., with several lots reported sold thereat, but the general asking rates are 51c.@52c. ₰ gallon. Tar is plenty and heavy. Resin finds ready purchasers at full prices.

OILS—Nothing really new occurred in this line to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and tending downwards. Sales: 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $23 87½@$23 90 for Mess, and $19 37½@$19 40 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are up to 11½c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is saleable and worth 11½c @13½c. ₰ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 300 hds. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@14¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 820 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Beef is dull. Beef $29@$31 ₰ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$24 ₰ bbl. Butter is plenty, and in but moderate demand at 17c.@22c. for new Ohio; 18c @23c. for common to very good new State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 7c @11c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Continues in fair request, at former rates, @4 37½@$5 37½ for common to choice ₰ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business thus: "DEER—The demand is quite active for the season, but as the stock in first hands is light, transactions are restricted. Sales have been: 6,000 lbs. Texas at 22½c.; 1,800 Florida at 27c., cash. GOAT—The demand is light; manufacturers are holding off in anticipation of a decline in the price of heavy stock, but holders of Mexican Skins show no disposition to force sales. Curacoa are selling in small parcels to manufacturers. Sales are 12,800 Curacoa at 63c @64c., 6@8 months."

SUGARS—Are plenty, heavy, and some what nominal in value. No important sales transpired to day. The month's receipts having been much more extensive than the sales, the accumulation of stock has been very decided, yet the parties owning the bulk of the available supply are not eager to sell unless at full prices. Refined Sugars are in demand at buoyant prices. We now quote STUART'S varieties thus: Loaf, 14¾c.; Crushed, 14¼c.; Ground 13¾c.; and Circle A. Crushed, 14¼c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 470 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 36c.@36¾c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quite dull, and rates were, for the most part, nominal. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3a.@3s. 6d. ₰ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₰ bbl; Grain, 3d. ₰ bushel; Beef, 6d.@1s. ₰ tierce; Resin, 3d @9d. ₰ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 10s.@12s. 6d. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship from City Point to Venice, Tobacco, at 40s.; one from Bic, to London, Deals, 82s. 6d.; a bark from Richibucto to Bristol Channel, 80s.; a ship from Quebec to Liverpool, on private terms; one hence to Liverpool, heavy Pipe Staves, $55, and Rosin, 65s.; a bark to Turk's Island and back, Salt, 11c.; a brig from an Eastern port to Port au-Prince, $10, and back to New York, Wood, $5 ₰ ton; one to Trinidad Cuba and back, Sugar, 37½c., and Molasses $2 50; a schooner to Hunnacos, P. E., and back, 40c., and $3; one, 171 tons, to Nassau, N. P. and Eleuthera and back, $700; one, 140 tons, to Eleuthera and back, $625; one, 160 tons, same voyage, $500.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—If MR. L. O. TRAVER, JAPANNER is in this City, he will find a note at this office for him.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK.

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS,
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with despatch, & upon reasonable terms.

DRY GOODS.
LACE SETS, EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS, &c.
POINT D'ALENCON. POINT APPLIQUE.
FRENCH, VALENCIENNES, TRIMMED.
HONITON
AND MALTESE SETS AND COLLARS.
2,000 EMBROIDERED FRENCH COLLARS, below cost of importation.
Our customers, and strangers visiting the City, will please call and examine.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED AND FRENCH GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, are in receipt of
3,000 dozen FRENCH GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
From $1 50 to $6 per dozen.
Also, 1,000 LADIES' EMBROIDERED HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, at 75 cents each.
Purchased at recent auction sales.

BLACK LACE VEILS, BARBES, COIFFEURS, &c.
Just received, another lot of those
RICH FRENCH AND THREAD BLACK LACE VEILS,
Also, new styles, in Coiffeurs, Barbes, &c.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

1,500 PIECES PRINTED FOULARD SILK,
Only 60 cents, worth 75 cents.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED.
A large assortment of Maltese mitts, for ladies and misses.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

1,200 PIECES ENGLISH LAWNS,
Warranted fast colors, only 12½ cents per yard.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

SILK ROBES $10.
SILK ROBES $10.
SILK ROBES $10,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REAL LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.
Also a full assortment of FRENCH GUIPURE,
And EUGENIE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

CLOSING SALES OF FOULARD SILKS.
PRICE REDUCED TO $5 50 PER DRESS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
No. 551 Broadway.
3,000 yards fine Black Barèges.....25 cents per yard.
2,500 yards superfine Barèges.....31 cents per yard.
4,000 yards Crape Maretz.....31 cents per yard.
6,000 yards fine Barège de Laines.....13 cents per yard.
8,000 yards very fine Lawn.....12½ cents per yard.
[Warranted fast colors.]
800 very handsome Robes.....$2 00 per robe.
[Warranted fast colors.]
400 very handsome Organdy Robes.....$3 50 per robe.
[Warranted fast colors.]
N. B.—One case of Canton Crapes, a great bargain, at W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.
At H. B. CLAPP & CO.'S, Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.
Rich Silks, 4s. 6d. to 6s.
Good printed Cashmere Shawls, $1 25 and $1 50.
Extra fine quality Cashmere Shawls, stella borders, $2.
Broche border stella Shawls, $3 50 and $4.
1,200 new style Mantillas, $2 25, $2 50 to $3.
1,500 Mantillas, extra quality, $3 to $5.
10 cases fast colors French lawn, 9d. and 12d. worth 1s. 6d.
5 cases yard wide black and white Lawns, 6½d.
6 cases brown, blue, and green Barèges 12d. worth 25d.
500 flounced barège robes, $4 50, $5, and $5 50.
2,000 Parasols, $1, $1 25 and $1 50, great bargains.
White and brown Muslin by the piece, at cost prices.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine st., corner Monroe.

MANTILLAS.
SUPERIOR BLACK TAFFETA MANTILLAS,
PARIS EMBROIDERED TAFFETA MANTILLAS,
Extra cloth.
BLACK REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
BLACK REAL GUIPURE MANTILLAS.
BLACK REAL CHANTILLY MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
CLOAKS,
Suitable for Travelling.
REAL BLACK LACE HALF SHAWLS,
IMITATION BLACK LACE HALF SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

CARPETS.
THE BEST FIVE-FRAME BRUSSELS,
of the manufacture of Messrs. Biglow & Co., and the most celebrated
ENGLISH MAKERS,
at $1 25 and $1 37½ per yard.
Also, the newest designs in
AXMINSTER,
WILTON,
TAPESTRY VELVET,
and other carpets at equally low prices, received by the recent steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SUMMER SILKS AND SILK ROBES!
Richest Paris Styles—full assortment.
Also,
Some new lots next styles,
LOW PRICED SUMMER SILKS,
For Monday, June 1st.
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have removed temporarily their Upholstery, Furniture covering and Curtain material Department to another part of their store and in order to clear out their present
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK,
They are offering great inducements to buyers.
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK CANTON CRAPE, BLACK BOMBAZINES,
BLACK PINEAPPLE, BLACK ALPACAS,
BLACK BAREGE, BLACK GRENADINES,
BLACK JACONET, BLACK ORGANDIES,
BLACK CRAPE MARETZ, BLACK GINGHAMS.
Also, all goods suitable for Mourning always on hand and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway, would call the attention of the ladies to his stock of
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
which, for beauty of style and elegance of finish, cannot be excelled by any in the City.
A large assortment of Lace Points and Lace Mantidas, some very rich.

ENGLISH PRINTED JACONETS.
1,000 pieces more of the above goods
at 12½ cents per yard,
worth 25 cents,
will be opened
On Monday, June 1,
at G. B. WILLIAMS',
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

BAREGE AND TISSUE FLOUNCED
Robes—Elegant Summer Styles,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
From $4 to $18 each.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ONE THOUSAND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
At $6, $10 and $12 each,
As well as a great variety
Of all the finer qualities,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.
500 dozen best Kid Gloves,
at 75 cents per pair.
For sale by
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway near 9th-st.

STRIPED INDIA FOULARDS!
Six Cases
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
At 50 cents,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS.
Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Carpetings, &c., &c., &c.,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
Just received, a large lot of
Silk Robes, at $22, worth $35.
Also, a lot at $18, worth $25.
With rich Chene Silks, at $1 50 per yard, worth $2; at
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

CHEAP MANTILLAS FOR SUMMER,
In every variety of material and design.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STELLA AND PRINTED SHAWLS
Will be offered on Monday, the 1st,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FLOUNCED GRENADINE ROBES,
from $15 to $20 each,
just received,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES,
Curtain Materials, Gilt Cornices, Fixtures, &c.,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
Irish, English and French Poplins and Poplinette; also, several new materials very desirable, at
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.
S

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

United States Deputy Marshal CHURCHILL and his assistants, under arrest at Springfield, Ohio, for resisting the State authorities, were brought before a Justice on Saturday morning. CHURCHILL and ELLIOTT were arraigned on two charges—one for assaulting the Sheriff and the other for assaulting the Deputy Sheriff, with intent to murder—and held to bail in $2,500 each. The rest of the party, eight in number, refused to give bail, and were committed to jail.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, the new Governor of Kansas, arrived at Lecompton on Wednesday last. He immediately delivered his Inaugural Address, in which he criticises the action of the Free-State men, and declares that the Territorial laws must be enforced.

The screw-steamship *Canadian* is now fully due at Quebec, from Liverpool, with advices to May 20—four days later—but, owing to the discourtesy of those having control of the Canadian lines o telegraph, in refusing to open the offices on Sunday, we are not advised of her arrival or otherwise.

In conformity to the decision of Commissioner BETTS, and orders from the State Department at Washington, LOUIS GRELET, one of the parties arrested here in January last for defrauding the Northern Railway of France, was, on Saturday, surrendered to the representative of the French Government in this City, who caused him to be placed on board the *Arago*, for France, in charge of officer DEVOE, one of the alds of the Chief of Police of this City. A writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable immediately, to produce GRELET, was issued by Judge CLERKE, half an hour before the sailing of the *Arago*, but it was not served, as, at an earlier hour, GRELET was conveyed down the Bay in a steam-tug, on which he remained until the coming of the *Arago*.

The amount in the U. S. Treasury subject to draft at the present time is in the neighborhood of twenty-three millions.

A few out houses that survived the first conflagration at Seguine's Point were, on Saturday night, burned to the ground by an incendiary. The trouble is only beginning.

Yesterday, seven passengers, sick with small pox, were taken ashore at Quarantine from the Ship *Navigator*, just arrived from Antwerp.

It is rumored that LOT C. CLARK is to apply for a new injunction against the Quarantine Commissioners, to restrain them from their duty, because, as he alleges, they have placed four buoys in the bay, in such a manner as to obstruct navigation and interfere with the oystermen. The writ had not been granted on Saturday afternoon. Still another injunction was applied for by a Seguine's Point oysterman on Friday, but it was not granted.

The Mayor versus The State.

We suppose there are very few people in the State of New-York, or any other State, who have any doubt about the way in which the controversy pending between the Mayor and the New Police Commissioners will end. If the Court of Appeals decide against him he will be forced to submit; if it decide for him his adversaries will submit; in any case the law will triumph, and the triumph of the law over individual wants and wishes is the thing which we have all most at heart.

We may safely assert, therefore, that our readers are not now so solicitous to the chances of the struggle in favor of either Democrat or Republican, the victory of the New Police or the Old. The feature in this disgraceful conflict which most affects our welfare, through the influence it will have upon our future, is the demoralization which it must unquestionably work, and has worked, amongst our "dangerous classes." We have borrowed this expressive term from the French, but we think we may give it a much wider signification in New-York than it can be made to bear in Paris. There it applies to the thousands whom competition drives into want, and want flings back on communism, to the thousands who, pursued from month to month, and day to day, by the attacks of a relentless enemy, fly in sheer despair to the wildest visions, and the least desperate enterprises. Our dangerous classes are not those who suffer from want, so much as those who confound the right of sharing in the government with the right to set all law at defiance. In common with all the great cities of the world, and in a greater degree than most of them, we suffer from the accumulation of the ignorant and disorderly in our streets and alleys. In other countries these men are wild beasts whom the government surrounds with a cordon of bayonets, and extirpates, without mercy, upon the slightest symptoms of disturbance. In this country they are our fellow-citizens, go with us to the polls, and may any day sit in judgment over us. In Europe they can be kept in order by fear and force. Here we must endeavor to restrain them by some moral power, or not at all. A French rowdy is terrible only behind a barricade, with a musket in his hands. Our rowdies become Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Policemen, lead parties, sit in caucuses, vote away our money and divide our taxes between them. They collect together from the four corners of the earth, offcasts upon us, as upon so much carrion. Everybody, whose observations, mental, moral or political, have made other countries too hot for him, comes to New-York, and sets to work, might and main, to govern the City. Men too bad for California can here rise to eminence without ever mending their ways, without "taking a drink" or giving a stab the less. In municipal politics, a man's chances of success are in inverse ratio to his respectability. The Wilsons, and Woods, and Connerys, rise to power and place, not upon the shoulders of the citizens, but upon the shoulders of the waifs and strays of society, whom fortune has cast into our bye-ways, and who, for any interest they have in our municipal welfare, or any knowledge they have of the working of civic government, might as well have been born in Kamschatka and fed on blubber or train oil.

The only defence which the true citizens of this City, the men who build and beautify its streets, who toil in it, make their homes in it, and are really interested in its growth and prosperity, have hitherto had against the vagaries and excesses of these people, has been the sanctity of the law, and the general and profound conviction, pervading all classes and conditions, that its dicta must be obeyed, and that no men, or set of men in the community were powerful enough to disregard them. We have been allowing Mayor WOOD now, for some weeks, to prove by his example, that any bold, bad man, who finds himself clothed in a little brief authority, may not simply set at defiance the acts of the Legislature, but the decisions of the Judges; and if he cannot hope for success, may at least feel assured of impunity. What will be the effect of a precedent of this sort upon the minds of the unstable hordes who now shout in the Mayor's train, may be much more readily imagined than described. A certain weakness in the executive is one of the prices we pay for, and perhaps, we should add, one of the unavoidable incidents of the liberty we enjoy. We are forced to content ourselves with the minimum of Government, to leave as little as possible to the authorities, and as much as possible to the good sense of the community. When manners were simple and primitive, towns small, and the restraints of custom and religion and public opinion were strong, this *laissez faire* system worked reasonably well. But the times are changing, and we are changing with them. There is growing up about us a large and increasing mass for whom the schoolmaster has done very little, and for whom the pulpit does nothing at all. In dealing with them neither the traditions of puritanism, nor the self-sacrifice of patriotism, nor the discipline of education, render us any aid. The Courts of Justice and the acts of the Legislature have the great and only sure barrier we have had to oppose to their passions, their turbulence, or their rapacity. The Corporation has been hewing a breach in it, which we, in our life-time may never see repaired. We are allowing them to establish the principle, dangerous anywhere, but doubly dangerous in this country, that laws passed by one party legally qualified to legislate, are not binding upon another party which happens to find itself in a minority. We shall soon have every law submitted, before being carried into execution, to the examination of a caucus, and the final decision of courts of law reviewed by commission of delegates. No doctrine could be more agreeable to the majority of the rowdies of this City than the doctrine that their first allegiance was due to their party, and not to the State, and nothing could be more agreeable to the demagogues who earn a subsistence by groping in the mire of politics than to be exalted into the position of a Court of Last Resort. As soon as it is fairly established that "NED MORRISSEY" is not bound to obey any law upon which he has not had an opportunity of taking the sense of FERNANNO WOOD or "BILL WILSON," this State will be no longer a fit place for any man to reside in who has a coat on his back or a dollar in his pocket.

Pleasant Anticipations.

If cholera or yellow fever fail to pay us a disastrous visit during the approaching Summer months, there's no use of having epidemics to punish violations of the well-known laws of health. New-York is in an abominably filthy condition, and there seems to be little probability of permanent improvement. True, the mud in Broadway is rather under than over two inches deep, and in some of the uptown streets the same danger of exposing the pavement to public view exists. But in West Broadway, Church, Varick, Spring and a host in addition of side and cross streets, are as destitute of all suspicion of decency as our City authorities are of conscience. Change the contract system as we may, provide for ever so many new checks upon peculation, and penalties for failure to execute engagements, and pour out money like water, still the filth accumulates, as its horrible consequences approach their most malignant development. The ordinance against casting garbage in the streets is disregarded and the gutters reek with decaying vegetation, and putrifying animal substances. The garbage carts in some quarters have disappeared altogether since the warm term commenced, and as a consequence innumerable boxes and dilapidated barrels grace the sidewalks, filled to overflowing with slops and refuse vegetables, sending out their pestilential malaria with the industry of death.

Where shall we turn for relief? City Inspector MORTON seems disposed to essay it, and if he succeeds in the Herculean task will deserve the hearty thanks of the community. In the light of past experience we cannot but fear that some quibble of law may be interposed to prevent fulfillment of his benevolent intentions. What then? Certain pestilence may be anticipated unless some remedy is speedily found,—and it behooves all citizens to turn the question over and see what can be done. In Paris dirty streets are never tolerated. Before 9 o'clock in the morning every householder is compelled to have the pavement fronting his premises thoroughly swept, and the garbage and dirt-carts appear to carry off the collections by the same hour. These regulations are enforced with the clock-work regularity which despotism ever gives to all routine duties. Years ago a somewhat similar plan was in vogue in New-York,—and it becomes a worthy question for consideration whether it would not be better to progress back again to the system of that day. Already we see that the Beaver-street merchants have been constrained to resort to it on their own behalf; and unless some better plan can be devised which is just as simple and practicable, the City would be greatly the gainer by its general adoption and its enforcement by law. There is no use of talking about Quarantine to prevent contagious infection from abroad, while we continue to breed pestilence in our very midst.

EASTWARD, Ho.—The tide of travel sets strongly this season across the Atlantic. Never before was there so large a number of passengers taking a run across to Europe. The *Asia*, which sailed on Wednesday last for Liverpool, took 172 passengers; the *Queen of the South*, which sailed on the same day for Southampton and Bremen, took 164 passengers; the *City of Manchester*, which sailed on Thursday for Liverpool, took 240 passengers; and the *Arago*, which sailed on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, took 307 passengers—a larger number, we believe, than was ever carried from this port in an Atlantic steamer. During the present month fifteen steamers are announced to leave New-York for Europe, making an average departure on every other day. Four of these steamers will leave during the present week, and we understand that each will carry a large number of travelers, whose passages are already engaged.

The number of American travelers annually visiting Europe has greatly increased of late years. Prior to 1850 the number never exceeded 7,500 in any one year, and the average number for the ten years previous was not more than 5,000. In 1850, the Collins steamers commenced running, and 29,362 Americans crossed the Atlantic during that year. In 1856, the number of American travelers returning from Europe that landed at this port alone was 39,319. In 1855, the number landed at all our ports was 29,599; but in 1854 it reached 32,641.

This great increase of European travel indicates a general prosperity at home, but part of it is owing to the natural increase of the business and social relations of the Old and the New Worlds, and part to the increased facilities for travel offered by our steam-packets. But, if the number of Americans going to Europe increases, so does the number of Europeans coming to this country, for a few months' travel, yearly increase. At every adjournment of Parliament there are a score or two of members who run over here to take a look at the practical working of our institutions, instead of going on the Continent, or to the moors to shoot grouse.

Inventors and Inventions.

While we are unwilling even to seem to disregard the claims of inventors to respect for their genius, and gratitude for their services as the pioneers of civilization and progress, we should be neglecting the interests of our readers if we failed to remind them that the immense fortunes understood to have been made by the patents of WOODWORTH, COLT, GOODYEAR, WILDER, SHARPE, MCCORMICK and others, have brought into the field swarms of quacks and "confidence men," who, claiming to have made important and pecuniarily valuable discoveries, swindle the community out of an annual aggregate of millions. These "confidence inventors" have a set of slang phrases about the conservatism of the age, the indifference with which men of mechanical genius are treated, &c., and excite the sympathy of those who forget, or have never known, that what is true of past generations is not so of this one, especially in Great Britain, France and the United States, in which countries, so far from conservatism in material progress being the rule, enterprise and speculation, not only in inventions but in all sorts of novelties, have, on several occasions within thirty years, maddened the people into excesses which neither the warnings of the press, nor, in some cases, even the laws of the land could repress. In our own country, it is only necessary to refer back to the silk-worm, merino sheep, western land, Shanghae fowl, gold mining, and similar manias, to show that there is always to be found among us a large number of persons who, far from being unwilling to approve anything that promises to be useful, because it is new, are, on the contrary, too speculative, and too much inclined to believe, without sufficient investigation, that every new project has in it the elements of success. The facts would rather seem to be that the tendency to run into extremes, and after novelties, is so strongly marked a trait of the American character, that there is an over-anxiety to supply the demand which keeps the market constantly glutted with "notions." There has not been a week, during the last ten years, during which there have not been presented to capitalists more projects than could be carried out remuneratively, if backed by a capital equal to the entire specie circulation of the United States; and for every one feasible project offered there have been a half dozen worthless ones. But as society is now organized, it is simply impossible even for every *good* thing to be made to pay immediately. There is not money enough to carry them all through at once. Some things *must* "wait a little longer."

But to go back to inventors. The intelligent student of the industrial history of Christendom can not fail to have remarked that the time between the announcement of a useful invention, and its practical application to the purposes of life has been gradually growing less. We had hardly heard that the electric telegraph had been demonstrated to be practicable, before the news came that it was in operation between Baltimore and Washington; and while yet waiting to see how it would work, we heard that the building of some ten thousand miles of telegraph had been contracted for and commenced. It is, of course, unnecessary to state that this great invention is now in general use on both sides of the Atlantic, although it is only thirteen years since the world saw the first practical working line—that to which we have just referred. In like manner, railroads came into immediate use, immediately after their practicability was demonstrated. The same may be said of steam-presses, threshing machines, reapers, planing, and turning machines, and many other inventions, all of which would have been even much more readily adopted, were it not that Governments and private individuals had been robbed of so much time and money by pretenders that they considered it prudent to look with more or less suspicion upon every man who approached them with a novelty.

It sometimes appears, after listening to the story of a "poor inventor," that he is vainly struggling to convince a stupid world of the importance of a really valuable invention; and you sympathise with him, wish you had to spare the capital he requires, as much for your own sake as for his, and wonder that some men of means uninvested do not see it to be to their interest to furnish him with what may be necessary to place his invention before the public in a useable and salable condition. Such is the impression that the inventor's "tale of woe" generally makes on kindly disposed persons, who take the truth of his story for granted, merely because they have not heard it contradicted, and because, perhaps, it is easier to believe it than to thoroughly investigate it. Few persons have the disposition to examine an invention thoroughly before they think of taking an interest in it. It is only then, when they are to be called upon to put their hands in their pockets, that they really take pains to sift the merits of what is brought before them, and to form an intelligent estimate of its probable pecuniary value. And when such an investigation is instituted, in forty-nine cases out of fifty, one of these things will appear:

Either that, although the general principles of the invention under consideration are susceptible of practical application, and will doubtless be usefully applied at some future time, the inventor has not *yet* succeeded, for some reason or other, in so applying them as to make his invention of any market value:

Or, that the inventor's vanity and avarice are so inordinate as to disgust every one with whom he comes in contact, impelling him to speak of his invention in the most extravagant terms, and to place upon it so high a pecuniary value, that it would take a large fortune to purchase the most fractional interest in it:

Or, that he has no capacity, himself, to explain the merits of his invention, or to interest in it persons of means and intelligence, and that, while he will acknowledge, theoretically, the rareness and indispensability to his success of the capacity he lacks, he is so mean as to be unwilling to pay liberally those who do possess it, either in money, or in a fair share of his invention:

Or, that he is, at bottom, a dishonest, worthless fellow. Such, at any rate, has been our experience.

Meritorious inventors have no reason to whine about being neglected. Special laws for their protection and encouragement have been passed in most countries, and Judges invariably charge that these laws are to be construed in favor of patentees. World's Fairs have been got up in England, Ireland, France and America, for the exhibition of inventions; annual State and County Fairs are also held in many countries on both sides of the Atlantic, at which medals are awarded to inventors; valuable presents are often made to them by Governments, and rewards are often offered by Governments, societies and private individuals, for certain inventions and discoveries. For example, Mr. BRONSON MURRAY, a celebrated agriculturist in Illinois, has offered to contribute $5,000 toward a sum of $50,000, to be presented to any man who invents a steam plow that will work—not for the invention or for any part of it, but simply as a bonus for the invention of such a plow, that he and his brother agriculturists may have the privilege of buying as many as they want, at the inventor's own price.

Let us, then, hear no more of this "boo-hooing" of inventors. They are much more liberally dealt with than the majority of their fellow-citizens. Where one inventor has a liberal claim on our sympathy, fifty other persons have quite as strong a claim upon it, for the losses, and sometimes the total ruin, they have sustained by inventions. The inventor's victims are of all kinds, classes, dispositions, and calibres; the generous, the avaricious, the intelligent, the ignorant, the cunning, the simple, the rich, and even the poor—men, for instance, who have worked hard, for fourteen or fifteen years, to save some $500, which they are inveigled into investing in some "wonderful discovery," that leaves them penniless in a few months, and without the smallest chance of ever recovering a single dollar of their hard earnings. Few men can be found, known to have even as little as $100 by them, who have not often been importuned to put it in some invention by which they would be sure to make a large and rapid fortune; and few of those who have been thus importuned have been able, at all times, to withstand the temptation to go in and—lose. There are few journalists who have not been asked a dozen times to use the editorial columns of the paper they own, or for which they write, to "crack up" some wonderful invention, worth, according to the patentee, at least a couple of millions, at a price less than the successive amounts of matter, sought to be inserted, would cost in the advertising columns. If these men deal, or rather attempt to deal—for of course no respectable journalist will permit such a conversation to be continued—in such a niggardly manner with the press, an institution without whose aid, it would take them twenty years to notify the people of a single State, even of their, the inventors' existence, some idea may be formed of their probable demeanor toward less influential persons.

To conclude: a man cannot well be too cautious in investing his money in patents, however apparently brilliant the prospects; and it should be borne in mind that the fact of the United States or any other Government having granted letters patent for an invention affords not a particle of evidence that it is worth one cent. We venture to say that not one patent in fifty taken out in this country earns money. Inventors may make something by selling "rights" and "territory," or stock companies may be got up and money made by selling shares; but the inventions themselves are not successfully and profitably applied to the uses specified in the patents issued—no, not one in fifty.

Overladen Cars in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

To-day, about 3 o'clock, I was riding in Car No. 63, Fulton Avenue Line, the conductor of which filled all the seats, and admitted so many afterwards, that seventeen were standing at one time! Fully fifteen of these were taken from the Long Island Railroad train at Classon Avenue, and from a stage on Lafayette Avenue; a part of whom might, ought, and would have waited for the next car, since the line is not usually crowded when coming down so late in the afternoon. One gentleman, so weak from recent illness that he could hardly stand, was driven from his seat by this influx of women, children, and burly, swearing countrymen, and was compelled to stand during three fourths of his ride. Is there no remedy for such an abuse? Yours, BROOKLYN.

The above complaint is only one of a great number of a similar complexion which we have received. As to the question of a remedy to the evil complained of, we suppose that it must be left to the Brooklyn Common Council to answer it. The traveling public are most shamefully imposed upon by the Consolidated Railroad Company, and the only way to put a stop to their impositions is for the Common Council to compel them to put on a sufficient number of cars to accommodate the public, and by limiting the number of passengers that shall be carried in a car. The rule with the Company now is, as we understand, at the end of every week, or month, to discharge the conductor who has the smallest amount of receipts to show. This, it will be readily seen, is offering the strongest possible inducement to the conductors to crowd as many passengers into a car as possible, wholly regardless of their comfort or convenience. A five-cent piece, more or less, may determine whether he will be dismissed or retained. He of course will always stop his car to pick up a passenger, and, if it is a woman he crowds her into the car and expects some man to give up his seat to her. It is an ungracious thing for a man to be sitting at his ease while he sees a lady standing up; he naturally enough thinks what his own feelings would be if he saw his wife or mother standing in a crowded car while there were men sitting at their ease. But however repugnant it may be to a man's feelings in such a case, a sense of duty should cause him to smother his feelings of gallantry and make him keep his seat. By so doing he might be instrumental in compelling the Company to put on a greater number of cars. Ladies will thoughtlessly waft to an omnibus to stop and take them up, when they see it is already overcrowded, and when they know that they will compel a man to vacate his seat. We carry our gallantry, sometimes, to a very inconvenient excess. It is possible that a man may be weary, or feeble, or much less able to stand than the lady to whom, as a matter of course, he resigns his seat. We would advise our Brooklyn friends who find themselves so inconvenienced by crowded cars not to get into one when they see it is already well filled; and, when they are seated, to keep their seats until they arrive at the end of their journey. Perhaps this course, if it were perserved in for a sufficient length of time, might produce a much needed change.

PUNISHMENT OF WITNESSES.—Two years ago a young man in an interior city was arrested upon the charge of outraging the person of a poor and friendless girl, filling an humble, though honest station. Her statement of the event was very explicit, carrying conviction of its truth. The accused, being of good family, and enjoying the troop of friends with which prosperity always surrounds one, furnished the required bail and passed out at once into free air, to try his prowess upon some new victim. The accuser, on the other hand, having no moneyed friends to protect her, was locked up as a witness. By dint of the various expedients to which culprits resort when fearful of meeting the charges filed against them while they are fresh, the trial was put off from time to time, until two years had elapsed; and finally the accused was acquitted altogether upon some quibble which saved him from the Penitentiary, but not from the scorn of all lovers of justice who had watched the proceedings. Meantime, during the two years in which the farce was pending, the victim of his crime languished in a prison. He became the hero of sympathizing friends, and she endured the only punishment resulting from the wrong.

This case presents a striking commentary upon the absurd injustice of imprisoning witnesses. A day or two since another and somewhat similar illustration was furnished us nearer home. A servant-girl made complaint against her employer for a successful felonious assault in the presence of his own daughter. The circumstances of the case appear to have been peculiarly aggravated,—for, not satisfied with the accomplishment of his hellish purpose, the accused beat and kicked her in a shocking manner, until she was rescued by his wife, a policeman and others, who burst open the door of his room and arrested him in the very act. The assailant was taken before a Magistrate and released at once upon bail; and the girl placed under lock and key as a witness,—the duration of her imprisonment, in all probability, depending upon the ability of the accused to clog and delay the wheels of justice.

Such facts as these, which transpire every day, are a disgrace to American civilization, and loudly demand a reform. There is no sense in thus punishing innocent victims of crime for the mere chance of convicting the guilty. Nor is there any necessity for so great a perversion of justice. If stringent measures are necessary to enforce attendance of witnesses, others are not difficult of devisal which will accomplish the desired end without libeling common sense. Among these we would suggest a law making wilful non-attendance of a witness *prima facie* evidence of complicity with the criminal to be affected by his testimony. Or such failures might be made contempt of Court punishable by fine and imprisonment. Forbid, if needs be, the departure of a witness from the City under heavy penalties, and visit even the attempt to do so with severity. In these, or in a dozen other ways, may witnesses be secured, without a perpetuation of the present system, which offers a premium to concealment of crime, lest the witness should be made to suffer for his knowledge.

AN OPENING FOR WALKER.—As the Administration has not yet succeeded in finding anybody courageous enough to accept the Governorship of Utah, perhaps while our fillibustering countryman, Gen. WALKER, is looking about for a new field for the exercise of his peculiar talent, he might be induced to accept the post of Governor of Utah. But, if the President should not think it advisable to avail himself of Gen. WALKER's services, the late President of Nicaragua might lead the remnant of his army out to Salt Lake and commence a rival settlement of monogamists in opposition to the polygamist disciples of Jo. SMITH. There is plenty of room in Utah for a new settlement, and a rival community, with Gen. WALKER for a leader, in opposition to BRIGHAM YOUNG, would make that isolated territory a decidedly interesting spot.

Society Library.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. MCMULLIN there will be an election, to-day, of a new Librarian, to fill his place. Among the candidates we notice that Mr. A. D. WHITE, of the Mercantile Library, offers himself. Mr. WHITE is in every way fitted for the post, and his long experience in the Mercantile Library renders him a peculiarly proper person.

WALKER'S FRIENDS IN NEW-YORK.—The Nicaraguan sympathizers here seem to exhibit a remarkable apathy in view of the fete closing events at Rivas, in which their admired friend and Chief took so melancholy a part. We had expected to see them already, if not fired up with indignation, eagerly passing round the hat for material aid, at least holding a great mass meeting in the Park or Constitution Hall, Canal-street, to denounce the Central American allies, and appointing a committee to make stupendous preparations for the reception of Gen. WALKER, when he arrives in New-York. But we hear nothing of such a movement, and cannot learn that any steps will be taken in this direction, except to honor Gen. HENNINGSEN with a serenade this evening.

Col. TITUS has remained in private quarters since he landed from the *Illinois*, and the story is that he will soon depart for the South.

Gen. WHEAT will visit North Carolina for a week, and on returning intends to apply for admission to the bar, and settle himself down to the practice of law.

The several officers of the Nicaraguan Army now in this City, are ready to join WALKER's proposed new expedition against the Central American States, but having seen the elephant, declare their unwillingness to stir a peg unless provided liberally with funds.

DEATH OF MR. THEODORE BANKS.—THEODORE BANKS, Esq., President of the New-York Corn Exchange, died at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, aged 48 years, after a protracted illness. His loss will be severely felt by the mercantile community, among whom his energy, probity, and decision of character gave him a high standing. Mr. BANKS was a member of the first Arbitration Committee of the Corn Exchange, a tribunal recognized by law for the settlement of disputes among merchants, and whose decision is final. At the time of his death he was Director of the Market Bank and of the National Fire Insurance Company. He survived JOHN L. BUCKLEY, whom he succeeded as President of the Corn Exchange only two months, and his remarks on the occasion of Mr. B.'s death, seemed prophetic of his own end. A meeting will probably be called at the Corn Exchange to-day. The funeral will take place from his late residence, Seventh-street, corner of Second-avenue, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday.

NEW-YORK RUFFIANS.—The death of young QUINN, from injuries received [illegible] Sunday last during a fight on board a Staten Island ferry-boat, will, it is to be hoped, have a tendency to check the scenes of violence and ruffianism which [illegible] every Sunday enacted, not only upon the Staten Island boats, but upon all the boats plying to the [illegible] suburban resorts. New-York ruffians appear to be more ruffianly and more cowardly than those fellows elsewhere. They possess scarcely a [illegible] of manhood, and only attack when [illegible] there is neither the will nor ability to resist. They are only in their element when mutilating [illegible] upon some helpless by strong drink, or assaulting [illegible] foul language, if not with their fists, some helpless woman who may happen to be for the moment without a protector. These wretches make passage through some of our City avenues disagreeable, if not dangerous to decent folk, and have taken such entire possession of our suburban resorts and the ways leading to them—where for the time they are not within reach of the policemen's club—that decent people are reluctantly compelled to seek other and less desirable quarters for that recreation so necessary to denizens of a large city. This evil is growing, and has already become too great to bear with further patience.

On Sunday evening a number of ruffians such as we are speaking of came on board the Staten Island ferry-boat *Josephine*, as she was leaving her landing-place for this City. The boat was crowded with men and their wives and families, returning happily to their homes. Any common blackguard, it is to be presumed, would have been constrained to act with common decency in such a place and on such an occasion—would have refrained from giving too loudly vent to his brutal nature, or from betraying too plainly his innate debasement. But, as we have already remarked, a New-York blackguard knows no decency, and acknowledges no restraint save that made necessary by brute force. And so, the ruffians of whom we are speaking, acting up to their natures, took advantage of the occasion to create a disturbance, to knock down unoffending passengers, and insult and trample beneath their feet some helpless women. The majority of the passengers fled hither and thither in terror, while the drunken ruffians, rejoicing over the confusion which they had created, rushed wildly about, brandishing open knives, bidding defiance, and threatening to "take the boat," and declaring with oaths and profanity that their "party" could and would whip some other "party" that they believed to be aboard. A fight ensued, and several young men were stabbed, one of them in the abdomen, "and so badly," says the report, "that more than ten feet of his entrails hung from the wound!" The wounded man died, of course, and at the inquest held upon his body some facts were elicited which, were it not for the frequency of the scenes they depict, might well excite surprise and indignation.

Thomas Burns being sworn, said—I reside at No. 14 State-street; I was at the Staten Island Ferry gate at the leaving of the 6 o'clock boat, the *Josephine*; I saw Quinn, Donnelly and others go on the boat; they appeared to be intoxicated; I saw them attempt to trip up a man who was accompanied by a woman; I saw Donnelly put his knee in the back of a woman; they did this as they were passing along; when I was on the boat, I heard one of the party in which Quinn was say that they "Had party enough to take the boat and what was on it;" after the affray, I saw Donnelly and another, certain, insulting females and others on the boat; Donnelly did not appear to be very drunk while on the boat; I was somewhat acquainted with the deceased.

Matilda Murray, residing at No. 88 Greenwich-street, was sworn. She said: I went upon the promenade deck of the *Josephine* upon it leaving Staten Island; in a few moments I saw three young men chasing about the deck; soon after, saw them beating a boy about seventeen years of age; the boy was crying, and tried to get away; the next I saw was the prisoner, who was being attacked by the same party.

Now these scenes of ruffianism should be put down speedily. If the strong arm of the law be not long enough to reach a few rods down the Bay, or upon and about our surrounding waters, and protect life and limb, people will take means to protect themselves.

THE JUNE FASHIONS.—There has been a sharp conflict all through May between furs and muslins, in which the furs seemed for some time likely to come off the winners. But the muslins are now in the ascendant, and there is a reasonable prospect that they will remain so for a couple of months at least. Fans are in the market again, the shop-windows are filled with tempting displays of "thin goods," the bookmen are publishing Arctic explorations by way of refreshing summer reading, and the fashion seekers are spending their few last days in town in posting themselves on the summer styles.

These are light and airy; there is not so great a proclivity to the sombre colors as in the last season. Bright-colored, satin striped and figured barèges and grenadines, organdies, moires and China silks are favorite dress materials. Dinner and evening dresses are made with double skirts, flowers being worn for promenade. Dress skirts are very full and very long, and are still sustained by the powerful crinoline. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that, after surviving the trying ordeal of Winter, hoops will collapse in the Spring, when it is rather sensible to wear them. Sleeves are necessarily large and wide to harmonize with the skirt, and are flounced and trimmed to correspond with it. Long basques with bretelles are worn, as are also short, belted waists. Fringe, guipure lace, and drop-buttons are favorite trimmings. The brown and white China silks with a deep circular of the same material, are worn for traveling dresses, as are linen over-dresses, with deep, hooded circulars, with black trimmings.

The Summer bonnets are feathery compounds of chip, blonde, crape, and lace, with sloping crowns and low capes. Lilies of the valley, mixed with grass, lilac, myrtle, tulips, and magnolias are favorite flowers of the season. The new bonnets are less profusely trimmed than formerly.

The deep silk paletots are much worn, though they will probably give place to the lace mantillas as the season advances. These are of the shawl form, and are richly embroidered. Black lace shawls are novelties which are much admired. Some very pretty silk mantillas are made with a double cape, trimmed with ruches, and finished with a deep fall of lace.

The new coiffures are mostly of flowers, and are in bright colors. Wreaths of foliage, interspersed with red berries and sprays of gold flowers, are much in vogue.

Lace berthes, trimmed with ruches and flowers, and edged with lace, are worn with evening dresses, as are also fichus, which are still high in favor. Full undersleeves of tulle, with small puffings, ornamented with lace, are worn with full dress toilettes.

SPRING FESTIVAL OF THE GERMANS.—To day is the grand gala day of our German population. It is "Pfingst Montag," or, in English, Whitmonday, a day universally celebrated as a holiday on the continent of Europe, and by the Catholics in England, as immediately succeeding the festival of the Ascension of the Saviour. With the Germans, in their own country and in this, the land of their adoption, the festival assumes the poetic character of a "Welcome to the Spring." They hail it with flowers, banners, music, singing, dancing and lager bier. Of the latter "item" there is enough drank to set afloat a moderately sized vessel. Women, children, all participate.

The festival to-day promises to be one of the best of its kind held hitherto in this vicinity. Between twenty and thirty of the "Sängerhundes," or Singing Clubs, of this and adjoining cities, with their guests, will hold their revel at Conrad's Garden, Yorkville. The conveyance will be by the steamboats *Washington*, *Splendid* and *Union*, from the foot of Broome-street to Eighty-sixth-street, and by the Second and Third-avenue cars. Twice the usual number of cars will be run for their accommodation during the day. The programme of the concert contains some of the choicest airs from the most celebrated German operas.

At 8 o'clock in the morning the members of the "Sangerbund" will assemble at the Metropolitan rooms, in Hester-street, and will march along the Bowery to Chatham-street, thence through the Park, up Broadway to Broome-street, where they will embark on the above steamer for the ground at Yorkville.

The day will, also, be celebrated at other places with the same spirit. The "Turners" will keep the festival at Williamsburg, on some spacious grounds, about a mile from the ferries. Members from this "Bund" will attend from Morrisania, Strattenport, Staten Island, Jersey City, Newark, Patterson, Rahway and other places.

The Williamsburg City Horse Guard will, also, have a good time of their own, independent of other associations.

THE SPIRITS ON THE PYRAMIDS.—The spirits that made use of Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH, at the Brooklyn Institute, on Friday night, enunciated the opinion that the Pyramids of Egypt were not thrown up by any mechanical power, but were "carved, fashioned and cemented from the rock of the earth—cut out of the solid rock."

Amusements.

The regular theatrical season draws to a close and in a fortnight a Summer campaign will have commenced at three or four of our up town theatres. This promises abundant amusement for our country friends, but we very much doubt if it is an amusement that will pay our managers. Heavy losses have been sustained during the past Winter, and it is with the sanguine hope of recovering themselves that this hazardous experiment is made.

A great number of benefits take place during the present week, some of which deserve more than passing mention. Foremost on the list is a complimentary Benefit to be given to Mr. E. A. MARSHALL at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday next. Mr. MARSHALL is the lessee of the Broadway Theatre. Owing to the vexatious proceedings of a neighbor, he had to shut up last year for a considerable period. He reopened his doors at a late period of the present season; but the *prestige* of the house was not an end; the patrons of the establishment had sought other places of amusement. Mr. MARSHALL is an injured man and deserving of sympathy. In addition to this fact, is another which will probably have a greater influence on the public. Mr. MARSHALL has provided one of the best bills ever offered to the public. MAX MARETZEK'S Italian Opera tronpe, with GAZZANIGA and PHILLIPS at its head, will give the "Trovatore" under the *bâton* of the redoubtable *chef*. BIGNOLI, AMODIO and COLLETTI sustain their original parts. Previous to the opera the comedy of "Simpson & Co." will be given, with Mr. BLAKE, Mr. DAVENPORT, Madame PONISI, and Mrs. LIZZIE WESTON DAVENPORT in the leading parts. After the opera a dramatic novelty, in the shape of the French Vaudeville company of New Orleans, will be presented. The members of this troupe will perform the one-act piece of "Edgard et sa Bonne." With a programme of such unquestionable excellence, it will be hard indeed if Mr. MARSHALL does not obtain a crowded house. Performances commence at seven.

On Friday, MAX MARETZEK takes his farewell benefit at the same establishment.

At WALLACK'S THEATRE to-night, Mr. STUART produces the popular comedy of the "Serious Family," with Mr. WALLACK in his original character of *Captain Murphy Maguire*. The *caste* in other respects is remarkably strong. Mr. LESTER is *Charles Torrens*; Mr. WALCOT, *Aminadab Sleek*; Mrs. VERNON, *Lady Creamly*; Miss GANNON, *Mrs. Delmaine*; Mrs. HOEY, *Mrs. Torrens*, (as first played by her in this country.) A new and eminently interesting reading of this popular work may be expected. The farce of "I'll tell your Wife" concludes the entertainments.

At LAURA KEEN'S Theatre, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON takes his benefit to-night, and the present season closes The Theatre will be reopened on the 3d of June, by which time some additional means of ventilation will be introduced for the comfort of the audience. Mr. JOHNSTON'S bill is as follows: BUCKSTONE'S comedy of "Married Life," and the burlesque of "Variety."

At NIBLO'S Garden the Ravels produce an entirely new performance called "Bianco, or the Magic Sword." It has been in preparation for some time, and will be produced with the splendor and completeness for which this Theatre is greatly famous.

At BURTON'S Theatre, Mr. MARK SMITH, a very deserving and excellent stock actor, takes his benefit. A new farce called "The Coroner's Inquisition," "The Unprotected Female," "The Stage-Struck Tailor," and "The Rules of the House," will be played on the occasion.

At the NATIONAL THEATRE three popular pieces are presented: "O'Neil the Great," "Salmagundi," and "The People's Lawyer."

At BARNUM'S MUSEUM the new and successful Drama, called 'Fraud and its Victims," enters on its second week, and will be played every evening. In the afternoons a variety of entertainments.

At BUCKLEY'S the new Burlesque of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp" is still the feature, with minstrelsy, &c.

ACADEMY HALL.—A dramatic entertainment will be given at this place this evening, as a complimentary testimonial to T. C. FAULKNER, Esq., a gentleman well known as one of the leading members of the Burton Dramatic Association. Four pieces will be given, in three of which Mr. FAULKNER will sustain the leading characters.

Marine Matters.

GOING BACK.—The ship *Wyoming*, which sailed from Philadelphia for Liverpool on Saturday morning, carried away 12 cabin and 118 forward cabin and steerage passengers.

Steamship *Delaware*, COPES, at Philadelphia 26th, 24 hours from New-York, saw a schooner of about 100 tons, loaded with fresh fish, capsized on Joe Flogger Shoal, with two boats alongside, stripping her.

A schooner was fitting out at Honolulu for a trip to the newly-discovered guano islands.

Capt. EVANS, of the whale-ship *Arctic*, of Fairhaven, was accidently killed at sea on the 23th of October last. Capt. E. had fallen overboard while the ship was going fast through the water, but caught hold of a rope thrown to him, and was being drawn on board, when, as he was opposite the ship's quarter, she settled down suddenly, striking him on the head and breast, and breaking his collar bone. He died soon after being taken on board, and was buried at Mongonui, where he was married eight months before. He was a native of New-Hampshire, and 29 years of age.

The steamship *Arago*, LINES, which left at noon on Saturday, for Havre and Southampton, carried 307 passengers, said to be the largest number that ever crossed the ocean in one steamer. She carried $1,053,000 in specie.

Ship *Sultan*, at Quebec, reports having seen a ship on fire 30th April. The *Affghan*, of Bristol, sent a boat to her, but found she was abandoned—afterwards learned they were taken off by the *Ocean Queen*, of London.

A Russian war-ship, of 4,000 tons, 320 feet long, and 52 feet in breadth of beam, is to be constructed by WILLIAM H. WEBB, of this City. She is to be a screw steamer, and the engines will be built at the West Point Foundry, under the superintendance of Russian officers. She is to resemble the new Frigate *Niagara*.

It is said that a steamer is also to be built for the navigation of the Amoor River in Northeastern Asia, forming the boundary between the Russian and Chinese Empires.

The naval contract for "small stores" has been awarded to WILLIAM MATHEWS, of New-York; the contract for salt water soap to E. & N. WINCHESTER, of Boston; and that for candles to H. B. WILLIAMS, of Boston.

Personal.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris:

J. Davenport, H. W. Holmes, J. Darler and family, D. D. Foots, W. Taylor, E. B. Heydecker, J. W. Crumb, M. D., J. B. Lahagh, S. M. Giddings, W. W. Leland, E. T. Brown and lady, W. Paxon, Jr., M. J. Henriques and family, F. W. Hutchins and wife, R. H. Hoadley, O. V. Hein, J. T. Williams, C. F. Livermore and lady, E. Nye, C. H. Raymond, R. W. Peckham, D. Leroy and lady, D. McDougall, Dr. J. B. Minturn, New-York; Jacob Abbott, R. J. Lyon, H. Nunns, F. Reuter, J. R. Dickson, J. P. Francis, D. A. Watson, R. J. Boiken, R. L. Cook, W. M. Tileston, Mrs. Merrill and family, F. P. Freeman, D. Tomes, A. R. Brandon, Dr. Moses, Y. Lawrence and lady, S. A. Martine and family, H. Townsend and lady, W. C. Herring and lady, J. E. Gall, T. P. Powers, John J. Milhaw, New York; C. R. Fite and lady, George A. Remicker, C. S. Spence, Maryland; W. Lilley, Ohio; J. Geddis, M. K. Kellogg, Dr. S. M Sargent, W. C. Owen, Pennsylvania; Geo. Sagen, C. A Tomlinson, W. T. Brown, H. Karsten, Dr P. R. Smith, M. E. Rogers, J. H. Haseltine, P. G. Munro, Massachusetts; G. P. Reed and family, Major F. Copeland and family, Col. Garven and family, B. P. Chamberlain, S. H. Bullard, W. D. Richards, S. C. Thwing, N. Snow, D. E. Thehaud, G. P. Read, H. K. Sweet, Rhode Island.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—The annual Regatta of this Club, which will take place on Thursday next, promises to be the most brilliant affair of the kind that has been witnessed in our waters. On Saturday, at the special meeting for that purpose, held at No. 4 Pine-street, a large number of new members were enrolled, and it was anticipated that before the closing of the books to-morrow night, there would be more yachts entered for competition than on any previous occasion. As arrangemsuts have been made for steamers to accompany the yachts to the Lower Bay, those who desire it will have ample opportunity of witnessing the race. The steamar *Erie* is engaged for the exclusive use of members of the Club.

☞ Counterfeit new cent pieces are in circulation, intended, no doubt, to mix with the genuine in large quantities; they will easily deceive persons at a casual glance, but being a pewter like all that kind of coin, a greasy feel and a slumpy sound that any boy will recognize.

The Metropolitan Police.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners have put a new and large sign upon their office in Whitestreet. It reads, "Office of the Metropolitan Police Commission." At their meeting on Saturday, the following draft of precinct divisions was submitted, and laid over for consideration to-day:

The Metropolitan Police District is hereby divided into 25 precincts. There shall be seven districts in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, and seven Inspectors or Captains and 28 Sergeants assigned therein, and said precincts shall be laid out and bounded forthwith by the Deputy Superintendent doing duty in Brooklyn, and said precincts from one to six respectively, with two sub-stations.

There shall be 19 precincts for the Counties of New-York, Richmond and Westchester, numbered from 8 to 26, respectively, and bounded and comprehended as follows:

That part of New-York County by and comprehended within Chambers-street, Broadway and Whitehall-street, to North River, and round the North River to Chambers-street, shall be one precinct, and shall include the bay, harbor, and Richmond County, and be numbered 8.

That part of New-York County bounded by Chambers, Centre, Nassau, Spruce and Ferry streets, Peckslip and the East River to Whitehall-street, and through Broadway to Park-row, and thence to Spruce and Nassau streets, and including the Park, shall be another precinct, and be numbered 9.

That part of New-York County lying between Chambers street and Centre street, Broadway and the North River, shall be another precinct, and be numbered 10.

That part of New-York County lying between Peckslip Ferry and Spruce, Nassau, Centre and Chambers streets, Broadway, Canal street, Bowery, Catharine-street and the East River, shall be precinct No. 11.

That part of New-York County lying between Catharine-street, Bowery, Grand-street and the East River, shall be precinct No. 12.

Between Grand-street, the East River, Houston-street and the Bowery, shall be precinct No. 13.

Between the Bowery, from Canal to Houston-street, and between Houston, Canal and Wooster streets, shall be precinct No. 14.

Between Canal and Houston streets, Bedford and Leroy streets, North River and Wooster street, shall be precinct No. 15.

Between Houston, Bedford and Carmine streets, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Broadway, shall be precinct No. 16.

Between the North River, Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Carmine, Bedford and Leroy streets, shall be precinct No. 17.

Between Houston-street, First-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Broadway, shall be precinct No. 18.

Between Houston-street, East River, Fourteenth-street and First-avenue, shall be precinct No. 19.

The present Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, shall each be precincts, numbered respectively, Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

The present Twelfth Ward and Westchester County, shall be precinct No. 26.

Some private matters were then talked over, after which the Board adjourned.

The old Police Commissioners did not have a meeting on Saturday.

There have been no further accessions to the ranks of the new Commissioners, nor any further change in the direction of the returns or reports from the different Station-houses.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.—The Deputy Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn, decided on Saturday last to no longer recognize any person as connected with the Department who refused to obey his orders. In accordance with this determination, the returns from the four Districts to the "Chief of Police," were refused on Saturday morning when brought in. The Captains of these Districts were not a little taken aback by this proceeding, and as each had his returns refused, each sought the Mayor for advice. The Mayor, after consultiog his advisers, informed the Captains that he could not receive the returns, but advised that the returns be left at the office of the Deputy Superintendent. This they did, and the returns were at once destroyed.

The Excise Commissioners—Card from Mr. Haskett.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 29, 1857.

To the Editor New-York Daily Times.

DEAR SIR: Your reporter, under the article "Our New Liquor Law," in Saturday's edition, has not correctly stated my views in relation to the *sum* to be charged for a licen e. The mistake, I think, occurs in the omission of the prefix "dis" to the word "agrees." He has been so very *accurate* hitherto, that I think the error lies in the printer, not in the reporter. The paragraph alluded to, says "He says that Mr. HOLMES and myself agree 'that the large hotels should pay the maximum $280, and the small fry the minimum sum of $30.' As this may mislead the applicants for a license, I beg leave to offer this correction, with my views in relation to this question. I look upon this point in this law as the greatest of its many errors. The genius of a free government is to make every member equally bear its burthens and enjoy its benefits. This law, however, proposes to tax a citizen in one business more than another in the same business, and then to follow up this wrong by taxing one member of this class more than another of the same class. I cannot think that the Legislature ever intended to establish a sliding scale, and thus propounce a doctrine of unequal taxation, and leave the sacred rights of the citizen to the caprice of the Commissioners of Excise.

I have no doubt that the intelligent portion of the Legislature contemplated a fixed sum. Now, as I am desirous to fairly interpret and administer the law in a liberal and impartial manner, according to the necessities of a great commercial emporium, I think that a fixed sum of thirty dollars, and no more, should be charged, and I shall vote for this, and no other sum. I am opposed to the doctrine of raising a revenue from one class of our citizens, under the name of "license;" yet, for the sake of the public tranquility, I will sign a license when the smallest sum is charged. If my brethren in the Board outvote me, and propose to establish a sliding scale, they will exclusively enjoy the felicity of signing such licenses. I never sought an office but for the purpose of establishing a principle, and cannot unite in the administration of one, when it forces me to concur in the violation of one of the cardinal principles of our free Government—equal taxation. I am, with profound respect, your obedient servant,

WM. JAY HASKETT, Com. of Excise.

Cleaning the Streets.

On Saturday, at noon, pursuant to advertisement, the Committee on Street cleaning met in the City Hall to hear avidence.

Only one person appeared, namely, Doctor WINNE, who afforded the Committee soma alahorate statements as to tha modes of street cleaning in Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe. After a rapid sketch of the existing and much better arrangements as to street cleaning in England, France and Germany—especially in Paris, Vienna, Berlin and other large cities—he alluded to Turin.

In that city the streets are cleaned each day; in Summer at night, in Winter early in the morning. Garbage carts pass around at stated intervals, and remove the refuse from the houses. Genoa is cleaned much in the sama way as Turin.

In all the cities to which attention had been directed, it is not common to feel the annoyance of dirty streets, except in England. The continental cities are exceedingly clean. As to the condition of the American streets, with those of the Old World, the speaker said: "I t compares badly; England is now aroused to the subject by the high mortality among the poorer classes. America is slowly becoming similarly aroused. In Baltimore the streets are cleaned once a week; but there, Nature furnishes an excellent scavenger, and in Summer by frequent and violent showers of rain. But *in no city, at home or abroad, have I found such perfect and absolute neglect as in the City of New-York.*" "I think the facilities for cleaning quite as great here as in any spot on earth. Each of the populous cities of Europe is situated in the midst of a highly cultivated surrounding country; hence the value of city manure. But I make no doubt that even here, street manure will come to be immensely valuable, and will be demanded and recognized as the demand for market stuff comes to be increased, possibly for some years it will not pay the entire expense."

"In one case near Glasgow twenty thousand pounds was expended for machinery to use sewer water, and the plan was found extremely profitable and economical."

"As to the connection of the matter with public health, New-York is confessedly in a very wretched state. In examining the hills of mortality I find that in 1810 the annual City deaths was 1 in 46; in 1815, 1 in 41; in 1820, 1 in 37; in 1825, 1 in 34; in 1830, 1 in 39; in 1835, 1 in 41; in 1840, 1 in 39; in 1845, 1 in 37; in 1850, 1 in 33. If we assume the population in 1856 to be 800,000, (a large estimate) there will be 1 death in every 34. Now from 1810 to 1855, although all the elements of superior healthfulness have existed, the rate of mortality has constantly been increasing. In other cities it is found that in exact proportion as public health is attended to, mortality is diminished. Those who reside in the City must pay the penality, New-York is skirted on either side by a majestic river and a fine substratum for draining, gneiss rock; in addition to this, the Croton water has been introduced, so that so far as air and water go, none of the other cities of the Union will compare with ours. And yet, spite of these natural advantages the rate of mortality has been steadily on the increase. *The reason is the entire absence of municipal regulations in reference to health.* This is further exemplified by the immense *infantile* mortality of New-York. In 1845, the number of deaths under 10 years of age was 44 per cent. on the whole number of deaths; in 1850, it was 45; in 1855, it was 52 per cent. I cannot determine the precise localities where mortality makes its heaviest demands. No donbt it is in the filthiest and most crowded places. In Boston, the deaths in three localities were one in 73; in another, one in 53; in another, one in 17. From various circumstances, it may be inferred that the mortality a susceptible of reduction, perhaps not solely by street cleaning, nevertheless it is one of the most important Departments of the City Government. In that way not only mortality might be reduced, but also the amount of sickness always on hand. The amount and cost of sickness, in a pecuniary point of view, is important, inasmuch as a population unable to sustain itself is a charge upon the public purse. The *miasm* from decaying animal and vegetable matter, is an absolute provocative of fever, dysentery, cholera infantum, and similar acute and dangerous diseases. *Personal uncleanliness also very largely tends to increase pauperism and crime*; the greater the elevation of character, the more the stimulus to become respectable. But if you place the poor in unclean tenements, they *lose their self respect* and are in a direct way to become paupers and criminals. The subject has attracted much attention in England. It has been found there, that there is a very direct relation between *filth* and *crime*. The speaker presented to the Chairman a pamphlet—*Sanatory Condition of New Orleans*, by Dr. SIMMONS, from which several of the preceding tabulated statements had been taken. The following comparative list of annual mortality was also handed to the Chairman:

ENGLAND	1 in 46	SWEDEN.	
Surry County	1 in 53	Country	1 in 44
London	1 in 41	Town	1 in 23
Liverpool	1 in 29	AMERICA.	
Manchester	1 in 29	Lowell	1 in 50
BELGIUM.		Massachusetts	1 in 54
County	1 in 46	Baltimore	1 in 40
Town	1 in 36	Charleston	1 in 48
FRANCE.		Savannah	1 in 33
Country	1 in 40	New-York (City)	1 in 34
Paris	1 in 33		
Berlin	1 in 32		

Mr. ALEX. T. STEWART, of Broadway, addressed the Chairman as to the consequences and the fear of some inevitable pestilence. Warmth, moisture and filth would certainly produce sickness. The mischief to the material interests of the City, in such event, would only be estimated by millions of dollars. Strangers would be prevented from coming. Business would be at a stand, and neighboring cities would have the advantage to which we are entitled. No matter what it might cost, if done well and economically, it would be cheap at any price to keep the streets clean.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.—The subject of abuse and cruel treatment of seamen by ship officers has been presented for judicial action by the Grand Jury for the United States Circuit Court in this District.

On the 7th of last April, SAMUEL TAYLOR and SAMUEL OSBORNE, first and second mates of the *Samuel Russell*, were charged with the murder of one of their crew, who went by the name of "Dutch Bill," during a voyage from China to Hampton Roads, Va. The first mate was examined before Commissioner WHITE, and the complaint was dismissed for lack of confirmation. The same men were a few days after examined before U. S. Commissioner WHITE, charged with besting to death one of the crew named WILLIAMS. The testimony being conflicting, the complaint was dismissed.

WILLIAM STACY was examined before the same Commissioner (April 7) on a charge of "cruel and unjust punishment inflicted upon JAMES WM. GORDON," one of the crew of the *Christiana*, of which the accused was second mate. The Captain testified that "the second mate gave a general order to the complainant about fixing the vessel's tackling, and because he did not commence as the mate expected he would, the latter beat and kicked him, from the result of which he was laid up for a week." It is a well-established rule of law supported by decisions in England and in the United States, that the subordinate officers have no authority to punish seamen, when the master is on board, unless by his orders, (Abbott on Shipping, 180 n.,) or where immediate punishment is absolutely necessary.

C. BROOKMAN, the master of the American bark *J. N. Brookman*, was arrested on a charge of assaulting ENWIN WILSON, the second mate, with a belaying pin He was brought before Commissioner MORTON, April 22, and, after a brief examination, discharged.

Charges against Messrs. RUSSEL, GORDON, BURKE and HUBBARD, officers of the ship *Cultivator*, were investigated before Commissioner STILWELL, and during the early part of May the complaint was dismissed, for want of sufficient evidence.

FRANCIS SWIFT, mate of the ship *Andrew Foster*, was tried upon two indictments—one for cruel and unusual punishment, and one for assault with a dangerous weapon—before Judge INGERSOLL, in the United States Circuit Court. The Jury found a verdict of "Not Guilty," May 21.

In the case of the United States *vs.* GEORGE W. LYMAN, which was an indictment against tha first mate of the ship *Middlesex*, for an assault with a dangerous weapon, and for a cruel and unusual punishment, on motion of the defendant's counsel, Judge INGERSOLL, May 22, postponed the trial for the term. The case thus goes over to October. It is not, we are informed, the intention of the United States District Attorney to allow the charges to go unprosecuted. On the contrary he is determined to prosecute the case with vigor. LYMAN has been held to bail in $8,000 to appear at the United States Court for trial in the October term. The affidavits of the non-resident witnesses have been taken before the proper authorities, while those residing in the City have entered into bonds to appear.

Day before yesterday, CHARLES STEPHENS, second mate of the ship *Mary E. Baulch*, was tried upon an indictment for murdering a boy named Ross on the high seas about a year ago, by striking him on the head with a marlin-spike. The Jury found accused "Not Guilty."

The following extract from a law of the United States, approved March 3, 1835, if properly enforced, will protect the rights of seamen:

SEC. 3 And be it further enacted, that if any master or other officer, of any American ship or vessel on the high seas, or on any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, shall from malice, hatred, or revenge, and without justifiable cause, beat, wound, or imprison any one or more of the crew of such ship or vessel, or withhold from them suitable food and nourishment, or inflict upon them any cruel and unusual punishment, every such person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

The following is the presentation of the Jury in this matter, above referred to:

Southern District, Grand Jury Room of New-York, ss., May 26, 1857.—The Grand Jury for the United States Circuit Court, would respectfully call the attention of the Court to the number and frequency of the complaints by seamen of cruelty and abuse by ship officers.

Not only has the number of cases of this description, which have come before this Grand Jury been large, but it is striking to observe the high-handed coolness with which these barbarities are practiced. The sailor is beaten not only with the rope's end, but with the belaying pin, the marlinspike and handspike, and even with weapons deliberately provided before hand. Metallic knuckles seem to be a favorite instrument of cruelty. It need hardly be added that great injury, disfigurement, and sometimes death, result.

Humanity, as well as sound commercial policy, have long cried against this evil, yet it sadly prevails and increases.

The Grand Jury feel constrained, in view of these facts, to urge the most unsparing application of the laws for the protection of the sailor, and tha punishment of cruel masters and officers upon tha high seas.

C. CROLIUS, Foreman.
HENRY W. HICKS, Secretary.
FREDERICK BULL, Assistant Secretary.

The Vacancy on the Bench of the Superior Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The death of the late Hon. THOMAS J. OAKLEY left a vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court of this City. Such vacancy, by the provisions of the Constitution, must be filled by an appointment by the Governor, until the next general election of Judges. No appointment has as yet been made, although another Justice is very much needed to work up the business in that Court, which is well known to be sadly behind-hand, and I have been informed that the reason is, that the remaining Justices have requested the Governor to make no appointment. Is this so? If it be, it strikes me as a very high-handed measure. The people have a right that the places on the bench of every Court should all be filled, so that business may be transacted promptly, and it would seem much more appropriate that the people should have been left to decide this matter, than that its decision should be usurped by simply five men, even though they do wear the ermine. The names of several eminent members of the legal profession, any one of whom would be acceptable to the people, have been presented to the Governor, and it seems to me that no harrier should be interposed to an appointment.

LEX.

Mayor Wood's Friends.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. Paul Pry presents his compliments to the Editor of the TIMES and begs to have his memory refreshed with the names of tha gentlemen who entreated Hon. FERNANDO WOOD to forego his predilections for private life and consent to be reelected Mayor of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 1, 1857.

☞ On Sunday evening Mr. JOHN H. W. HAWKINS delivered an animated address on the subject of Temperance at the large room of the Museum Building, corner of Orange and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. The room was tolerably well filled, though not crowded, with a respectable audience.

Another Fire at Seguine's Point.

On Saturday night last somebody applied a torch to the only remaining structures on the Wolfe farm at Seguine's Point, which was purchased by the Quarantine Commissioners for the location of the temporary Quarantine. The structures were an old corn crib and a dilapidated farm-house, the only buildings which the previous "midnight torchers" had allowed to stand. It is reported that there is still much excitement in Westfield, in the vicinity of Seguine's Point, and in Northfield, where some of the most wealthy oystermen reside. This new demonstration is another sign to the Quarantine Commissioners that they are not over the trouble with the belligerent planters of the bivalves.

ANOTHER CHURCH-YARD DISTURBED.—The widening of Cliff-street, from Beekman through to Ferry-street, cuts up a portion of the old St. George's burying-ground, and brings to light the remains of many old citizens whose dust has reposed in silence and in peace for half a century. Last evening the coffins containing the dust of seven bodies were exhumed from the last of seven family vaults which have been destroyed by this movement. They belong to the families of WM. POST, JOHN POST, SAMUEL GIFFORD, JOHN THOMPSON, WM. DOUGHTY, JOHN H. GLOVER and JAMES H. TITUS. The vault of JOHN POST contained seven bodies, some of which have been deposited there for fifty and sixty years. The coffins, which were mostly of white wood, were in a good state of preservation. They have been mostly transferred to Trinity Cemetery, a small part only having been sent to Mount Olivet Cemetery. Some thirteen vaults next to the wall of the Church will be left undisturbed. St. George's Chapel is one of the few Churches that are still sustaining a precarious existence in the midst of the lower and business part of the City.

The following is the inscription upon the marble slab on the front of this venerable church:

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL,
Erected by Trinity Church, A. D. 1749; set off to a separate parish under the name of St. George's Church, A. D. 1812; burnt A. D. 1814, and restored by Trinity Church 1815.
KEPT FOR A PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
through the intervention of the same
TRINITY CHURCH,
when the Corporation of St. George's Church erected another Parish in a distant part of the City A. D. 1850.

The church "in a distant part of the City" above referred to, is the one built by Dr. TYNG's congregation in Stuyvesant-square, Sixteenth-street.

The chapel is now occupied by the Church of the Holy Evangelist, which formerly worshipped in Vandewater-street. They moved into it on the 13th of September, 1851. Rev. Mr. COOK officiated in this church after Dr. TYNG's congregation vacated it until the present occupants took possession. They have now no settled pastor, but Rev. Dr. WALTON officiates. The congregation is very small, averaging not over 150. The house is capable of seating about two thousand comfortably. There is a Sabbath School still in a flourishing condition maintained, and Trinity is going to build a new school-house and lecture-room on the premises. This is to be kept a church as long as Trinity remains a Corporation—so at least says Mr. HUNSON, the sexton.

SNAKES.—On Sunday, a little after 12 o'clock, a snake, three feet long, was seen in the gutter making his way up Duane street, past the corner of Hudson-street. A physician who was passing at the time killed the reptile, to the great satisfaction of a crowd of some 300 people. We have had mad dogs already, and now snakes! What next shall we expect if our streets are not cleaned?

MR. MURPHY GETS A SERVICE OF PLATE.—JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY, who flogged HON. DANIEL SICKLES in his night-shirt, is to have a service of plate worth $1,200 and a watch and chain marked $310, as a token. The inscription on the plate hints that it is a present from the Navy-Yard workmen, with whom Mr. MURPHY was, until lately, connected.

Fires.

IN CENTRE-STREET.—At 2½ o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out on the third floor of the building No. 211 Centre-street, occupied by SAMUEL H. GIBSON, brass cock manufacturer, who sustained a loss of about $60;—no insurance. Some damage was also done in the lower portion of the building. On the 2d floor, occupied by JAS. T. SMITH, machinist, about $50 damage was done. Mr. SMITH has an insurance for $1,200 in the Hamilton Company of New York and $1,500 in the Merchants' Company of Philadelpoia. On the first floor occupied by A. YOULE dealer in white lead, chemicals, &c., about $600 damage was done.—insured for $2,000 in the Quaker City Company of Philadelphia. The building belongs to the Van Rensselaer estate, and was only slightly damaged. It is fully insured. The fire originated under a furnace.

IN FOURTEENTH STREET.—About 11½ o'clock Saturday night, a fire occurred in the Carpenter's Shop of JAMES HONOR, in Fourteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Loss about $300—Insured $400 on building and $200 on stock in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company.

IN THIRTEENTH-STREET.—The Pottery of CASE, SMITH & CO., in Thirteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was damaged by fire to the extent of $50, at 2¼ o'clock yesterday morning.

A STABLE BURNED.—An old stable on the corner of Thirty-eighth-street and First-avenue, was destroyed by fire about 8½ o'clock last evening. Damage $75. It was occupied by ELISHA MOTT.

Speech of Ex-President Pierce.

At the celebration of the Society of the Cincinnati, in Boston, on the 27th instant, Ex-President PIERCE made a speech in response to the following sentiment:

The Last Survivor of the Army of the Revolution.—May his eyes close upon an unbroken brotherhood of States, full of their original spirit, and destined to be perpetual.

Mr. PIERCE, on rising, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said:

GENTLEMEN: I have pertinaciously declined to occupy any of your time this evening by remarks that I might be inclined to submit, and until this moment I was not aware that anything could occur to make it absolutely indispensable. I have been deeply touched ever since I met the Society in the other room, and I am free to confess that the great leading thought in my mind has been that nearly all soldiers of the Revolution have passed away; and this thought is associated with others that will occur to all your minds. I can enjoy—have enjoyed—this delightful intercourse with you, and all that is so pleasant in association, and intrinsically, in the meetings of this Society. I have, I may say truly, felt more deeply than ever before that it is good to be in any place, in any association, whence one is conscious he is to go out with higher emotions and purposes than he went in; and I take that to be eminently true of every meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Connected as I was for a long period with the Pension Committee, I saw the process by which that list passed away year by year. In the County in which I reside there is not a single revolutionary soldier surviving. I may mention as a fact, which has always struck me as a remarkable one, that the last survivor in the County of Merrimac was a man left for dead on the field of Stillwater, who remained there during the night and was carried seven miles the next morning before his wounds were dressed. I recollect seeing him at my father's house. He received two bullet wounds and five bayonet stabs, one shot carrying off a part of his tongue so that he could never speak plainly; but he was the last survivor in the County of Merrimac, not dying until within two or three years. They have all passed away; but their memory is left to us, and their deeds are left to us. And there are left to us not only the principles they laid down, the objects they declared when this society was established, but the *order* of those objects—as remarkable it seems to me as those objects themselves. Just at the time when the question was being discussed in Congress whether they should be permitted to retain possession of the trusty weapons which had been their companions through the Revolution, this Society was organized, its principles and objects announced; and if you will observe the order of those objects you will see that the loftiest patriotism controlled every step they took in that organization. It was not, what are we to do? what are our families to do? how are we to be provided for? but they declared them in this order: The institution was formed to preserve inviolate the rights and liberties for which they had contended. That was first, naturally first, in their minds, as it was the great object of the Revolution. What was the next? To promote and cherish the National honor—to cultivate UNION between these States. [Applause.] That was the second. Than to maintain brotherly kindness between the officers of the Revolution, and last, much as we honor it, to furnish relief to all such officers and their families as might need it. Now, who but officers of the revolution would have thought of that order of arrangement? First, the rights and liberties of this country; second, the union of these States; and after these themselves and their families. Truly noble and self sacrificing men were they! And it is a question with me whether we place quite stress enough upon this, while we are proud of what I call a noble genealogy. My friend says our history begins with the first gun of the revolution. I say no too. We have no coats of arms to fall back upon. We start at that point. There is not a gentlemen here to-night who had a revolutionary father who has not felt the benefit it has conferred upon him through life. In spite of the feeling which was attempted to be excited, and in spite of that pamphlet of MIRABEAU, and that pamphlet of the learned South Carolinian, there has been no feeling pervading the great masses of the community but that of a desire to honor the sons of revolutionary fathers. I do not propose, gentlemen, to detain you at all. It was not my purpose to speak; but an incident occurs to me in connection with the very eloquent remarks to which we have listened from the gentleman who last addressed us which ought to be remembered for the honor of Massachusetts and the honor of the race. Let me say at this point, sir, that I was very much struck by what Gov. PENNINGTON said, and if I had thought of preparing to make a speech anywhere, I certainly should not have brought it to Boston; where I should meet such men as WINTHROP, and HILLARD, and LEWIS, and other friends who have addressed us. The incident to which I allude is one familiar to you, where a sturdy man in humble life was noticed to be passing through a sparsely settled town not remote from Boston, and before whose door the next morning there stood more than thirty men. After a hasty repast, furnished by his wife, they left the house—that man to be borne back as the first martyr in the revolutionary cause. I refer to Capt. DAVIS. Although Capt. DAVIS fell at the very commencement of the revolution, no provision was made for his widow until I had the honor to introduce a bill in the Senate, as late as 1835. But when you compare the sufferings of the men of the revolution with the sufferings of the women, I say there is no parallel. They were at home struggling with want, struggling with that anxiety inseparable from their condition, with no no high impulse and emotion, such as bore up their husbands, sons and brothers. They were the heroines of the revolution, and they did as much to achieve the results of the revolution as did the men who left their bloody footprints all over the State of New-Jersey, to which the gentleman has referred.

Now, Sir, I propose to give you the memory of two men—the memory of Capt. DAVIS, who fell first in the revolution, and the memory of that great, gallant and heroic man, over the spot of whose fall I am told an appropriate monument is at last and speedily to be erected. General WARREN. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.—STRANGERS will save time by going directly to ROGERS' extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 429 Broadway, as a greater collection and variety will be found there than elsewhere. Jet and Gold Bracelets and Brooches, beautiful Pearl and Ivory Fans and Card Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, &c., &c. Also, Dolls, Games and Toys of every variety; Children's Carriages and Gigs. All imported and sold at the lowest prices, by H. S. ROGERS. No. 429 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As those are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLA DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

FAIRBANKS' RAILROAD TRACK AND DEPOT SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Weigh Lock SCALES for Canals.
FAIRBANKS' Hay and Cattle SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Coal Dealers' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Wheel or Hopper SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Flour-Packing SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Dormant and Portable Warehouse SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Rolling Mill and Foundry SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Wheelbarrow SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Counter and Grocers' SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Family SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Druggists' and Prescription SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' Weigh-masters BEAMS, Frames, &c.
FAIRBANKS' Post-Office SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' U. S. Standard Weights, &c., &c.
MENEELY'S Church, Steamboat, Factory and other BELLS.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No 189 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS TH

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
The Management respectfully announces to the public that this establishment, after having undergone a THOROUGH AND COMPLETE VENTILATION, will open during it at once the most elegant and COMFORTABLE PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY, and will remain for a
SUMMER SEASON
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1857,
on which occasion
MISS LAURA KEENE
will make her
FIRST APPEARANCE
since her indisposition, supported by the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF HER TALENTED COMPANY,
in one of those
HIGHLY POPULAR PLAYS,
the production of which have given this establishment such a distinguished reputation among the amusements of New-York.
Full particulars in bills of the day.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, June 1, 1857,
LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT SEASON, AND
BENEFIT OF T. B. JOHNSTON,
on which occasion will be presented, for this time only, Buckstone's celebrated comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
To conclude with the beautiful burlesque of
VARIETY; OR, THE PICTURE GALLERY,
with the tableaux of
THE FOUR SEASONS,
Queen of the Roses,
Daughters of the Stars,
Shower of Gold.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, June 2
MR. WALLACK
in his original character of Captain Murphy Maguire, first time in America, in Barnett's popular comedy of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
which will be splendidly cast and produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
for the occasion.
Mr. Lester (first time) as.....Charles Torrens
Mr. Walcot (first time) as.....Amiodab Sleek
Mrs. Vernon as Lady Dreamly; Miss Mary Gannon as Mrs. Delmaine; Mrs. J. H. Allen, Miss Charlotte Thompson, Mr. Levere, &c. &c.
Mr. Sothern and Mr. G. Holland in
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
The new and beautiful Parlor and Drawing room Scenery by Isherwood and Wallace.
TUESDAY—Mr. WALLACK will appear.
Seats secured three days in advance. No extra charge for reserved seats.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
First Benefit of
MR. MARK SMITH.
Miss Mary Shaw.....as.....Sally Scraggs
(Her second appearance in New-York)
Mr. Burton as the Stage struck Tailor.
MONDAY EVENING, June 1, 1857,
an entire new farce, entitled the
CORONER'S INQUISITION.
Song—"Comin' thro' the Rye".....Miss Frances Phillips
UNPROTECTED FEMALE.
Pas de deux.....Mlle. Dues Sarre and Geo. Smith
STAGE STRUCK TAILOR,
In which Mr. Burton and Miss Mary Shaw will appear.
RULES OF THE HOUSE
TUESDAY—Mr. J. G. Barnett's Benefit, when a host of volunteer talent will be presented.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 2; to commence at 3 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Colldren.....Half price
MONDAY EVENING, June 1, 1857,
the greatest comic novelty ever produced
BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
First night of Jerome Ravel's new pantomime,
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
produced with new scenery, tricks, costumes, &c.
The cast embraces the Ravels and the Double Company.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
New Divertisement.
BIANCO and the Ravels every night.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY,
opposite the Metropolitan Hotel)
Glorious Chinese Hall of Science and Mirth, Music and Enchantment. MONDAY EVENING, June 1, second week of the Grand Musical Spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP."
After which—
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
There will be grand Afternoon Performances on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Dress Circle 25 cents; Pit 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, June 1, the entertainments will commence with
O'NEAL THE GREAT.
After which will be presented the pantomime of
SALAMAGUNDI.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
PEOPLE'S LAWYER, OR, WHO STOLE THE APPLE SAUCE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Second successful week of the entirely new, brilliantly effective and singularly amusing Drama, entitled FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tom Trumper, C. W. Clarke; Gabriel Pummpot, Mr. Hadaway; Edward Seaborne, Mr. Levick; Marian, Miss Meestayer. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, the Farce of AN UNLUCKY MORTAL, Songs, Dances, and THE LITTLE BRICK BOY. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 13½ cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. The collection is formed exclusively of original Pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 33d annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, opposite Bond st. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Sec'y N. A.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 Scott-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE,
EASTERN NEW-YORK.
The members of the National, Grand, and Subordinate Divisions, in the City and vicinity, and visiting brethren from other jurisdictions, are invited to unite in the reception of Most Worthy Patriarch MoHENRY, in full regalia, on MONDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7½ o'clock in Division Hall, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
By order. THOMAS EDGERLEY, G. S.

DEDICATION OF THE HOME CHAPEL, NO. 29 EAST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—This edifice—erected by the American Female Guardian Society, as a Free Chapel for the poor, and for other purposes connected with their institution, the Home for the Friendless—has just been completed, and will be dedicated (by leave of Providence) on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 8½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the New-York University, is expected to preach. Clergymen and laymen of the various denominations will contribute to the interest of the occasion. Singing by the children.

CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS.—THE CAPTAINS of the independent Target Companies are requested to attend a meeting of Captains to be held at Jefferson Assembly Rooms, over Jefferson Market, Greenwich av., on MONDAY EVENING, June 1st, at 7½ o'clock, as business of great importance to the interest of the independent Companies of our City will be transacted.
HENRY WILSON, Commander-in-Chief in the late parade.

WILLIAMSBURG.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF the Universalist Sunday School will be celebrated by appropriate exercises on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3, at the Odeon, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets and programmes may be obtained at Messrs. CARPENTER'S Stores in Grand, corner 8th, or in South 7th-st. at BENEDICT BROS.' book store in 4th-st., and at the door on that evening.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held at Head-quarters, Reilly's Star House, No 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of Wm. E. CHAMBERS, President; A. W. JONES, Colonel; WM. CORDIERE, Adjutant.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.
Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $100.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will sell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 37 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. E. D. LANDER.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, *Times* office.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL MAN, WITH an increasing income of $3,500 per year, resident of an Eastern city, wishes to make the acquaintance of a young and accomplished lady, in possession of an equal annual income, with a view to matrimony. Address PHYSICIAN, care of Box No. 1,972, Post-Office, New-York.

CAMPHOR WOOD AND CEDAR TRUNKS.—The undersigned would remind those that know and inform those that do not, that the above trunks are the only reliable and permanent remedy from moth and the ire destructive vermin of woolens, furs, &c., may be had at No. 3 Gold, near John-st. JOSE DELANO.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—THE Races over the FASHION COURSE will commence on FRIDAY, the 5th of June next, as follows:
FRIDAY, June 5.—Sweepstakes for 4 year olds. $200 subscription. $100 forfeit, with $1,500 added, mile heats; closed the first day of March, with nine nominations:
1. P. Hare names b. c. *Toler*, by Childe Harold, out of Marchioness, by Imp Rowton.
2. T. and T. W. Doswell name ch. f. *Sue Washington*, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington, by Zinganee.
3. James Rapert names ch. c. *Decalion*, by Revenue, out of the Queen, by Imp Priam.
4. J. S. Watson names b. c. *Charleston*, by Imp Sovereign, out of Millwood, by Imp Monarch.
5. John Hunter names ch. g. *Nicholas I.*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Vanity Rhoder, by Wagner.
6. H. C. Caffey names br. c. *Dallas*, by Wagner, out of Fanny Kitty, by Imp Glencoe.
7. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. c. *The Czar*, by Tally-ho, out of Andrewetta, by Andrew.
8. David McDaniel names b. f. *Kate Hunter*, by Imp Glencoe, dam by Imp Hedgford.
9. Allen and Ivers, by Boston Jonior, dam by Imp Trustee.
SAME DAY—Westchester County Stakes for 4 year olds. $25 subscription, $50 forfeit, two mile heats; closed with seven nominations.
1. R. L. Morris names b. f. *Margaret Morris*, by Imp Glencoe, out of the grandam of Wild Irishman.
2. F. Morris names br. f. *Etiquette*, by Mariner, out of Fashion by Imp Trustee.
3. P. C. Bush names ch. c. *Zingarro*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Mercer.
4. Chas. S. Lloyd names ch. f. *Etta*, by Imp Trustee, dam (Imp) by Mammon.
5. J. B. Monmot names br. f. *May Thorn*, by Imp Trustee, out of Kate Cole.
6. C. T. Howell names ch. f. *Ida Clarion*, by Clarion, dam Eclipse.
7. John Howland names ch. f. *Roxana*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Prism.
8. A. Maillard names bl. c. by Mariner, out of Paisey Anthony.
9. H. Lloyd names b. c. *Diocletian*, by Umpire, out of Rind, by Henry.
TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, will commence the Regular Meeting.
FIRST DAY, Tuesday—Sweepstakes for 3 yr. olds. $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $300 added, mile heats; closed on the 1st of April, with nine nominations.
1. John Hunter names ch. c. *Bazzacchi*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Castinet, by Imp. Monarch.
2. Calvin Green names John M. Botts' ch. f. by Revenue, out of Andrewetta by Andrew.
3. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. f. *Mary Evelyn*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Sally Ward, by John R. Grymes.
4. P. C. Bush names ch. c. by Belshazzar, dam by Imp Trustee.
5. Woodfolk & McDaniel name ch. c. by Imp. Glencoe, out of Motto by Imp Barefoot.
6. David McDaniel names bl. c. by Brown Stout, dam by Imp Flatterer.
7. P. S. Forbes names b. c. *Zanoni*, by Zinganee, out of Zuleika, by Willis.
8. Thos. Puryear names ch. f. *Columbia*, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Jeanr de Ile, by Imp Sovereign.
9. O. P. Hare names b. f. by Tally-ho, out of Oratrix, by Orator.
SAME DAY—Purse, $300, two mile heats.
SECOND DAY, Wednesday—Purse $700, three mile heats.
SAME DAY—Purse $200, mile heats.
THIRD DAY, Thursday—Purse $1,000, four mile heats.
SAME DAY—Purse $500, two mile heats.
Entrance 5 per cent. on the amount of the purse. Race whose money is added to be adjourned in case of bad weather if the proprietor thinks proper.
Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for Friday, $3. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the four days $7. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the three last days $5.
Entrance to the Field and Citizens' Stand $1. Badges for sale at the office of the New-York *Spirit of the Times*, at DELMONICO'S, corner of Chambers-st., and at the New York Hotel. First Race will commence each day at 2 o'clock. Ways of getting to the Course are by Peck-slip, Division av., Grand, Houston, and 10th sts. Ferries, Flushing Railroad Steamer, Fulton Market.
NEW YORK, April 3, 1857. O. P. HARE.

THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK Yacht Club will come off on THURSDAY, the 4th June. The steamer ERIE, for the exclusive use of the Club, will leave the Pier foot of Spring-st. at 10 A. M., and accompany the yachts. Members who have not received their tickets will find them at the office of R. S. HONE, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 16 Wall-st.
A special meeting for admission of members will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st.
Entries of yachts for the Regatta close on Tuesday, June 2, at 11 A. M. N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

ANNUAL YACHT RACE.—THE STEAMER THOMAS HUNT, Capt. E. H. HALL, will make an excursion down the Bay on THURSDAY, June 4, leaving Pier No. 26 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 10½ A. M., accompanying the yachts down the Bay, and returning at 2½ P. M. Fare 50 cents.

YACHT IRENE FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—About 50 tons, sloop-rigged, and in perfect order. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary of N. Y. Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD.—ON SATURDAY EVENING, May 30, in 6th-av., near 10th-st., a small black and tan Scotch terrier dog, with a steel collar on, with the name D. Lockwood, Fitch st., thereon.
Also, about two weeks since, a very small black and tan Scotch terrier slut. $5 reward will be paid for the return of each at No. 92 West 23d-st., or No. 5 William-st.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED AWAY FROM THE brickyard foot of Horatio-st., North River, a large Newfoundland dog, a white spot on his forehead, and a brass collar around his neck marked Warner Platt. Any persons returning the said dog to the brickyard, will receive the above reward.

LOST.—$20 REWARD.—ON SUNDAY, 31ST inst., going or returning from the 42d-st. Church, a gold watch and chain, with key attached. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at No 22 West 41st-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.
HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.
200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—Comprising dahlias verbenas and tuberoses, of the most choice sorts, together with Summer flowering plants of every description, fresh every day at the seed store No. 7 JOHN STREET, from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs. (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1855, pages 90 and 195.) J. A. HAYWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR FAMILY HORSE, 16 hands high; good traveler and of fine action; warranted sound and kind in double or single harness, also under the saddle; sold by the subscriber for want of use. For further particulars, inquire at No. 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD HORSE FIT FOR A Doctor's gig or light wagon. Apply at No. 58 Cortlandt-st., where he may be seen. Also, a covered wagon for sale.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DECK AND FLOOR BEAMS.—THE SUBscribers are prepared to take orders for IRON DECK and FLOOR BEAMS, of all widths and lengths, at most greatly prices. Builders are requested to call and examine drawings and prices. Orders will be taken for any special form or length. ELLIOTT & HOLDEN, No. 90 Beekman-st.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. These are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1857.
NOTICE.—CARTS HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED and are now engaged under the direction of this Department in the work of collecting ashes and garbage when placed on the sidewalks, or as required by ordinance, in any of the paved public streets or avenues in the City south of 40th-st. Carts under the authority of this Department are employed in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Wards, the work having been commenced on Friday morning, 29th inst. The contractors for the VIIth and XIIth Wards (Mr. Morrison and the XIIIth, (Keechleiser) XVIth, (Bush) XVIIth, (Keese) XIXth and XXIst Wards, (Ingoldsby) are to give faithful attention to this service.
No street cleaning can be commenced at present except in the 1st Ward, to make payment for which the Controller has consented.
I regret that no arrangement has been made for cleaning other Wards. It is hoped that a general and cheerful compliance will be given to the ordinances in relation to throwing ashes and garbage into the streets, and thus preventing further accumulation.
GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.—April 20, 1857.
TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 33 Chambers-st., (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 25th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.
Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.
J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

TO JEWELERS AND WATCHMAKERS.—For sale, rolling mills and small tools. Apply at No. 106 Mercer-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE AND excellent selection of Protestant help, of different nations. Also, over 200 of the most experienced and respectable class of Catholic help, especially cooks, waiters, nurses and laundresses, suitable for gentlemen's families or Summer boarding houses. References of persons procured direct from former employers, at MANNING'S AGENCY, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, which is many years established, under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCEEDingly intelligent young woman, to fill almost any situation where she will have a good home; understands chamberwork and waiting thoroughly; find washing and ironing, laces, embroideries, &c.; is also a good plain seamstress; not particular about wages, and willing to go in the country; can furnish first rate references. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent girls, in the City or a short distance in the country: one as cook and laundress in a private family, makes bread, washes and irons in style, understands roasts and poultry. Wages $8. The other as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or chambermaid and regular waitress. No objection to a private boarding house. Wages $7. Call at 216 East 23d-st. and 24-av. Excellent City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH women (sisters); one is a very superior neat and pastry cook—understands both to perfection; the other as chambermaid and laundress; is a competent laundress, understands fluting, &c. No objections to go in the country or a genteel boarding house; has good City reference. Call or address No. 34 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; one is a Protestant girl, as seamstress and nurse, or as regular seamstress; makes children's clothes neatly, shirts and family sewing in style; wages, $8; excellent City reference. The other as general servant; makes up linens in style, muslins and finery; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first rate cook, and understands all kinds of baking; is a good washer woman; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 199 East 13th-st., two doors from 1st-av., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT WILLING GIRLS, situations as chambermaids and waiters, or nurse and plain sewing and assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; have the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT English girl, to cook, wash, iron or to do chamberwork; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron; as seamstress and chambermaid; as waiter and chambermaid; as laundress and dressmaker, and as nurse and seamstress, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY TWO PROTESTant girls. One as chamber-maid and seamstress; the other as laundress. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 28, East 11th-st., corner of 3d avenue, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls a situation, one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, in a small private family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, in a private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 27th-st., front room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT, as seamstress; would not object to waiting on children. Can be recommended by her present employer, at No. 50 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as waiter in a private family. Has the best of City reference. Address O. C., No. 746 Broadway, for 2 days.

WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYMENT BY A shorthand book-keeper, who is disengaged from five o'clock. Address G. T., office of this paper.

WET NURSE FOR CALIFORNIA.—A healthy young woman with a fresh breast of milk will return to San Francisco in the steamer of the 5th instant, and would be glad to take charge of a child to nurse. The best reference given. Apply after 10 o'clock, A. M., at 75 West 12th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A WET NURSE IS REQUIRED IMmediately. She must have unexceptionable testimonials and certificate. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE of daily use; no "chance" business; capital small and profits large. Full particulars given free to all who inclose a postage stamp or three-cent piece, and address J. O. FRENCH & Co., Sondown, N. H.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S office for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants, No. 6 6th-av., late Carmine-st. There are now some excellent cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH music and the English branches, would like a situation as governess in a private family. References given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842 New-York Post Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—MRS. RICHARDS WOULD INform her friends and the public that she has taken a new house, at Rye, the residence of A. D. Gove, for a few select boarders. The location is unsurpassed, being in the vicinity of the residences of some of the most influential citizens of New-York, convenient to sea-bathing, &c. Application on the premises.

BOARDING—ORIENTAL HOUSE, NO. 43 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—Board for the Summer may be had on very reasonable terms. Good rooms well furnished and good table. Location most desirable. The Astor and Mercantile Libraries being in the immediate vicinity. Gentlemen engaged down town will be served with breakfast at 7 and dinner at 5 to 7 o'clock, if desired.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN have pleasant accommodations and good board in a small American family, where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,649 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen can obtain a very pleasant room and board, with gas and bath, of Mrs. H. M. HURD, No. 179 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT PARLOR and bedroom can be obtained at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BEtween Wall-st. and Fulton ferries; a private family offer to one or two gentlemen a large airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated, and has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory references required. A note addressed to Box No. 3,071, New-York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife for the summer (or longer if suited) in a respectable family where but few boarders are taken. One large well-furnished room facing the South is required (gas and water indispensable. Location between 4th and 23d sts., within two blocks of Broadway. The gentleman will dine down town except on Sundays. Address, stating full particulars, terms, &c., C. M., box 3492 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITH two pleasant rooms, by a gentleman and his wife; location must be between Washington av. and Oxford st. Best references given. A private family would be preferred. Address R. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and in the care of Col ARNER MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the Clove can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity includes fine hunting and fishing. Rooms and tables are large and elegant. Prices range from $5 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th-story.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE ROOMS, with the use of a stable and carriage-house, can be had in Norwalk, Conn., from the 15th of June. House large and grounds well shaded, and extend to around it. Adults preferred. Apply to L. CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 38 Wall-st., for further particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE summer months, on the Hudson River, not over one to one and a half hours from the City, by railroad, for a small family, two good rooms, and I main and 1 child's full fare, will be required. Address W. S. & CO., Box No 2,480 Post-Office.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors by the 1st June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors, Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time. D. A. CROWELL,
CHAS. STRINGER.

TO LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 10 FULTON-st., lately occupied as a restaurant, for which it is well fitted. Also, the upper portion of No. 8, now connected with No. 10. They will be rented for other business if desired. Also, the four-story stores No. 27 Greenwich-st., Nos. Morris, and Nos. 25 and 27 Rector-sts. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 38 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PREserving vision, suitable for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 5 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUNGARY.—They won the Prize Medal at the Paris *Exposition Universelle*, as the best wines in Europe. Imported solely by FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 108 Water-st., N. Y., and sold to the trade and consumers, at from $2 75 to $36 per case. Price-lists sent free by post.

D. R. TAYLOR—UNITED STATES DISPATCH Agent, No. 180 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman. Government passports, duty countersigned, furnished without delay.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $213 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution. In which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND-ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK.—Parents and guardians desirous of educating their daughters, will find this a most desirable location, combining the advantages of City masters with the healthiness of the country. Circulars supplied by the Principal and Rev. C. WHITEHEAD, Washington Heights. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. FOERSTER.

BOOK-KEEPING.—GENTLEMEN CONVERsant with the details of accounts may obtain at FOSTER'S Mercantile College, No. 846 Broadway, a masterly knowledge of double entry in the short space of one week. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Private lessons in writing and arithmetic as usual. Now ready, "Foster's Double Entry Elucidated," sixth edition, $1.

ASHLAND HALL.—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

$5.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 369 BROADWAY, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and prepares men and boys practically for business. They acquire manly habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers, and practical book keepers. Two $5 seats for writing vacant. Apply early for cheap seats. Private lessons given day and evening.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payments made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman-st.; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

$1 FOR A COURSE OF WRITING LESSONS—Or Twenty-five Cents a logia lessons, including stationery. Private lessons $1 per lesson. Each pupil is entitled to a separate parlor.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.
No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—TWO HOURS' ride from Albany, on the Central Railroad. Male and female. Charges for board and tuition in common English, $110 per year. Summer term of twenty-two weeks opens May 4. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av.,
Corner of 21st-st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.
40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

A DRAWING-ROOM PIANO-FORTE FOR sale, elaborately finished with four round corners, finished all around alike, back the same as the front, costly rosewood case, 7-octave scale, scalloped bottom all round, carved work back and front, carved legs to match, with vines, grapes, &c., in relief, rich fluted keys magnificent pearl inlaid, back front, bide, &c., in front, finished in style of Louis XIV., French action; is a parlor grand, with overstrung base, rich, delightful tone, made to order by one of the best makers of this City, is a perfect gem, without fault or blemish, has been carefully kept for three months, guaranteed by the makers, and cost $525; price $350. Apply at the residence No. 578 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., for four days. N. B.—Will be made an object to a cash purchaser. It has a box for shipping.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. WOULD CALL attention to their extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, on exhibition at No. 427 Broadway. Particular attention is called to their elegant Grand Piano-Fortes, pronounced by all who have seen them equal to any instruments manufactured in this country. Both Grand and Square Pianos have their Patent Corrugated Sounding-board, and Suspension Plate. N. P. B. CURTISS, Agent.

SOEHLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS:—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

MELODEONS.—C. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated sub-bass organ melodeons, and those of every variety of style and price, wholesale or retail. Each instrument warranted. Melodeons for rent—rent allowed on purchase. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 88 Walker-st., sole agent.

CHEAP PIANOS.—RARE BARGAINS.—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $160 to less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own man

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JUNE 1, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

2,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Company's 8 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Line) 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$3,000 San Francisco city 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1875.
25,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent Bonds, due 1892.
5,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
10,000 Sacramento City, 10 per cent. (Water Fund) Bonds, due 1866.
10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage, 8 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds
1,000 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1857.
20 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I...$25 each
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each
220 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
10 shares National Bank.....$100 each
15 Clinton Iron Company.....$100 each
10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
5 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.....$40 each
135 shares North American Insurance Co.....$50 each
45 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each
35 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each
3 shares City Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
17 shares Blanchard Steamboat Co.....$50 each
50 shares Eureka Mf'g Co., of Bolt Co., Tenn.$50 each
10 shares National Fire Insurance Co., of N. J..$50 each
7 shares Union Express Co.....$50 each
108 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.....$10 each
100 shares Prismatic Turning Co.....$10 each
1,000 shares Metropolitan Express Co.....$1 each
35 shares Mill Creek Coal Co.....$40 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 12 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, June 4.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), JUNE 2, AT 10½ A. M., all the contents of the elegantly furnished private residence, No. 248 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th aves., and near London-terrace, embracing a large quantity and fine assortment of rich and costly rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture of every conceivable description. Sale commences promptly in the basement, at the hour designated, with solid mahogany extension table, 14 feet; richly carved mahogany buffet and chairs to match, together with an endless variety of China dinner and tea sets and table ware; also, silver tea sets, salvers, castors, forks and spoons, cake baskets, &c., ivory cutlery, rich Bohemian and other cut-glass ware, &c. In the Parlors are rich tapestry carpets and rugs, solid rosewood etageres, centre, side and pier tables; two solid rosewood Ladies' Rich Brocade coverings, mantel, pier and oval gilt glasses, Dresden China vases and elegant mantel decorations, French clocks, fine oil-paintings and engravings, easy and reception chairs, embroidered window drapery, imported gas chandeliers, ladies' escritoire, rosewood bookcases and secretaries, &c.; also, a very fine carved rosewood cased 7-octave piano. In the chambers are the usual quantity and corresponding style of carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, hair, spring, sofas, chairs, couches, easy-chairs, &c., fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, and a host of other articles too numerous to mention, which to be appreciated must be seen. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at the house on Monday morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REAL BRONZES, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—All of the first class and most costly description. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 78 East 19th st., near Irving-place, all the elegant furniture contained in said house, made by Ranquet, Marcotte de Lee, Hutchings & Rouse, the property of a gentleman removing to the country, consisting of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites of rosewood, covered drab satin damask, silk curtains, lace ditto, centre-table, statuary tops, elaborately carved upright rosewood piano-forte and stool, costly French vases and real bronzes, or-molu clocks, &c., bronze statuary, gas chandeliers, choice oil paintings and engravings, two carved etageres, fancy chairs, side table, fancy carved sewing chairs, extension table, chairs, Elizabethan style, covered green plush and ditto morocco, carved buffet, superb blue and gold satin damask curtains, carved cornices, China, glass, &c., worsted silk curtains, mattresses, rich marble ornaments, a superb parlor suit in rosewood, covered 3-colored brocatelle suite, ditto medallion Rep mirrors, ottomans, divans, hook-case, oil-cloths, velvet-tar carpets, kitchen ware, &c. The above can be examined one day before the sale, and are all in the most perfect order

---

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

30 BUILDING LOTS AND HOUSE AND lot in Jersey City, near the ferry, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, the 2d day of June, 1857, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 20 building lots on Steuben and Railroad ave., between Prospect and Warren sts., including the valuable lot corner Prospect and Steuben sts. Also, the three-story house on north side of Railroad av., near Warren-st., with brick first story, having store and extension; lot, 26x100; house 25x30; now rented for $350 per annum. These lots are suitable for a class of dwellings that are in great demand, or for manufacturing purposes—so near the ferry that they can be reached in fifteen minutes from the foot of Cortlandt st. Gas and water are introduced, all the lots have been filled, and taxes are lower than in any other city near New-York. Full warranty deeds will be given. Terms: One-fifth for the house and auctioneer's fees on day of sale; 20 per cent. on the 20th day of June next, when the deeds will be ready, and 70 per cent. can remain three years at 6 per cent., or five years at 7 per cent.; on the house and lot 50 per cent. can remain. Every lot offered will positively be sold for the most it will bring.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & H. SCHENCK.—On TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, June 2d and 3d, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their sales room, No. 33 Nassau-st. Signor Vito Viti & Sons' first great sale of superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble statuary, vases, urns, pitchers, card and fruit stands, and other marble goods; bronze clocks, figures, groups, coupes, inks, &c., elegant 4-branch Grecian vases, figures, groups, butter coolers, &c., superb silver plated tea and coffee sets, urns, kettles, castors, wine-stands, ice pitchers and bowls, and a rich variety of other fancy goods, including dressing cases, colognes, Bohemian glass-ware &c., &c. Purchasers can have their goods packed by Mr. Viti at a small charge.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT TROY, NEW-YORK, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the New-York Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, the property known as the McOuan Mills, embracing two large brick and frame flouring mills, (in complete order), with substantial dwelling and outhouses, and about eight acres of land suitable for city lots. The stream is never failing, and has a fall of 24 feet. This property is ¾ of a mile from the River Docks, and for business purposes is very desirable, and must become of great value. Title perfect. Terms very liberal. Particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant carriages all of the best city make; consist of two seat express wagon; one seat do. top Phaeton, silver mounted leather trimmed. No top buggy, black enamel leather; shifting front quarters coach curtain back quarters, trimmed drab cloth, one do.; one second hand Boston chaise; doctor's wagon; canc seat leather top buggy, leather trimmed. The above is sold to close the stock of the manufacturer retiring from business.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—OFFICE NO. 4 PINE-ST., corner William—FRIDAY, June 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

$30,000 Six per cent Bonds of the City of Alton, redeemable March 1, 1876, interest payable annually March 1, at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York, (and paid up to 1st of March last).....$1,000 each.

Said Bonds are now held as collateral security.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

WILLIAM ST., TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 51 Nassau-st. a large assorting of household furniture removed for convenience of sale, viz: rosewood parlor furniture, enamelled chamber suites, general assortment of other furniture, bedding &c., Brussels and other carpets, housefurnishing goods plated ware, mirrors, paintings, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair matched bay horses, 6 and 7 years old, black mane, long tails, very stylish drivers, and believed to be perfectly sound, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, and only sold for want of use.

J. S. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—On Monday 15 crates earthern ware to be sold without reserve. By J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, No. 10 Peck-slip. Catalogues now ready, and goods well packed for shipping. Those wishing to buy cheap for cash will find this a good opportunity for a small change.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $25,000 Black River and Utica Railroad Company 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1870. Interest payable Jan. 1, and July 1. $1,000 each.

J. MACKENZIE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M. at No. 209 Hudson-st., a general assortment of household furniture; sofas, chairs, extension and other tables, bedsteads, beds and bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, bookcases, gilt and mahogany frame mirrors.

P. C. BELKNAP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court, on TUESDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lot with the buildings thereon, known as No. 142 Malden-lane, (near Front-st.) Maps at the office No. 27 Wall-st.

BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION, IN MADISON, N. J.—WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1857, will be sold at auction, on the hill south of the village of Madison, a large number of valuable building lots, varying from 50 to 100 feet in front, by from 200 to 3 5 feet in depth, or 4-acre lots, to suit purchasers. These lots, which were formerly the property of Col. Wm. Burnett, but now the property of SAMUEL L. TUTTLE, Esq., on the two new Avenues which have recently been opened on the hill aforesaid, both of which are 60 feet in width, and lined on both sides with thrifty maples; they command one of the most beautiful prospects in the State of New-Jersey, are within sight of the railroad and the village, and are but five minutes' walk from either. Gentlemen doing business in the Cities of New-York and Newark, and desiring a pleasant residence in the country, within one and a quarter hours' ride from the former, on one of the most pleasant railroads, and in the midst of some of the finest scenery in America, would do well to view this property. The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., or on the next fair day at the same hour, if that day should prove stormy. Persons from Newark and New-York can come up in the morning train which reaches Madison at 10 o'clock A. M., and return by the train which leaves here at 3 o'clock P. M.

TERMS.—One-third cash upon the delivery of the deed, one-third in one year, and the remaining third in two years. Title perfect.

STEPHEN D. HUNTTING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID HIGHLY CARVED rosewood parlor furniture, valuable rosewood pianoforte, inlaid with pearl; suites of rosewood in rich satin brocatel; large and costly Parian and French China vases, richly decorated; royal velvet carpets, oil paintings, statues, &c. THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, in dwelling at No. 116 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th aves. HENRY T. LEEDS will sell as above, all the furniture, mostly made to order, viz: One splendid carved suite, richly inlaid with pearl, a superior rosewood piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl, a superior instrument, in use but a short time; two rosewood corner etageres, two rosewood etageres, with mirror doors and backs, marble tops; about 200 yards of royal velvet carpets, also three ply and ingrain throughout the house; pier glasses, heavy lace and brocatel curtains; suites of very richly carved parlor furniture, covered in French satin brocatel, made to order; Turkish arm chairs, satin brocatel, made to order; Turkish arm chairs, reception do.; rosewood marble-top cantre, side and sofa tables, secretary bookcase, costly frame oil-paintings, Parian and Bisque vases and mantel ornaments, Chamber furniture, consisting of rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, sofas, chairs, rockers in hair cloth and brocatel, rich paited shades, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, pure curled hair and spring mattresses, pillows and bolsters, bedding, toilet sets, &c. Dining-room extension table, a large and choice assortment of China and glassware, silver plate; also a quantity of crockery and kitchen furniture, lounges, clocks, gas fixtures. Sale peremptory, without regard to the weather. Catalogues at the house. A deposit will be required from all purchasers to insure the prompt payment of the bills. Careful carmen will be attending to pack and ship the goods, if wanted.

FORT WASHINGTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We will sell positively and without reserve, through A. J. BLEECKER & CO., on THURSDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the residence and highly improved land of our Mr. STEWART, divided equally in two parcels. Maps and particulars at either their or our office.

T. J. STEWART & CO., No. 140 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c.,	&c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE NO. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
(Next building below Wall-st.)

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND BELOIT RAILROAD COMPANY—MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due on the 1st day of June next, on the Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad, also the Interest Coupons, due at the same time, on the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

A. O. BABCOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAS ESTABlished an Office in this City at No. 37 William st., 2d floor, for the transfer of their Stock and the transaction of financial business. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Transfer Books and stockholders resident in New-York, and other persons interested, can obtain a recent full exhibit of the Company's affairs, on application at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ADNA ANDERSON, in favor of RENJ. A. OSGOOD, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, June 8, 1857, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 38th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Also, for three inspectors for the ensuing year, at the same time and place. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Sec'y and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next, from 4 to 9 o'clock A. M. Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 11th of June, both inclusive.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 11 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD.—The Coupons due 1st June on the Eastern Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

BANK OF NEW-YORK STOCK WANTED.—$5—Stock of this stock is wanted for investment. Address, with terms, BANK STOCK, Box 555 Post-office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALLst, issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have, this day, declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, payable on and after Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 324 av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—CARTS WILL be employed immediately to collect and remove daily the ashes and garbage from the following Wards: 1st, 2d, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIIth, IXth, XIVth, XVth, XVIIth, XXth and XXIId Wards. It is hoped that arrangements will be made in a short time to cause the streets of the said Wards to be swept and properly cleaned. GEORGE MORTON, City Inspector.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as the information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults No. 15 Wall-st., in bogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES DIN, NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 191 to No. 375 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call.

JAMES H. NOE,
No. 375 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending 30th April, 1857

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums	$314,108 11	
For Interest and Annuities	21,714 64	$335,822 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death, being amount insured by policies	$46,000 00	
Paid additions to the same, for dividends declared	3,835 74	
Paid for surrendered policies and annuities	6,433 02	
Paid commissions to agents	6,547 38	
Paid taxes, printing, stationery, exchange, postage	5,061 41	
Paid advertising, salaries, rent, medical examinations, &c.	15,331 93	$82,189 16
Net increase for the quarter		$153,633 48

Add—

Net assets on hand Feb. 1, 1857	3,748,760 30
Net assets on hand May 1, 1857	3,902,392 79
Policies issued during the quarter	631
Policies in force May 1, 1857	10,166
Of which 9,185 are for the whole life.	
Average amount of insurance for each policy of insurance	$3,382 10

I have examined the above returns and find them correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

May 16, 1857.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	Sam. D. Babcock,
William V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	William S. Coe,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abrah. Bininger,	C. J. Steadman,
Robt. H. McCurdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cep's H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	J. Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac Green Pearson,	Sam. M. Cornell,	W. P. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam. E. Sprouls,	L. Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. S. Brown,
W. E. Dodge,	Hamlin Blake,	Geo. R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary—ISAAC AUDATT, Actuary—SHEPP'D HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John E. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Carrie,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Segory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Rust,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.
Edward Wood,	L. R. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. F. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell
Geo. B. Cornwall,	John Slidell,	Matthew Mitchell
B. H. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Office Merchants' Exchange, corner William-st. and Exchange-place. Cash capital $200,000.

DIRECTORS

James M. Halsted,	W. W. De Forest,	Robert L. Stuart,
Geo. T. Oliphant,	John H. Brower,	Le Gr. B. Cannon,
Robert Hoe,	Moses A Hoppock,	John A Weeks,
Wmth. S. Gilman,	L. S. Suarez,	Jacob Little,
H. G. Marquand,	Loring Andrews,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
John T. Moore,	John K. Myers,	Wm. G. Lambert,
S. S. Clapp,	Simeon Baldwin,	Walter Edwards.
Jesse Corse,	George Palen,	James K. Taylor,
E. D. Tryant,	Adam Hays,	Henry Bange,
Robert W. Rodman,	Thos. S. Young,	J. H Fiothingham,
M. Armstrong Jr.,	John M. Furman,	F. D. Lockwood.

This Company insures buildings, furniture and other property against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. J. M. HALSTED, President.

FRED'K. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, May 26, 1857.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 25th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz:

Jacob Little,	Charles Williams,	W. Blackstone,
Thos. Tileston,	Wm. Whitewright,	Wm. S Wetmore,
R. M. Bletchford,	Cornelius McCoon,	Josh. J. Henry,
Caleb Swan,	David B. Keeler,	Drake Mills,
Thos. W. Gale,	Moses H Grinnell,	Josiah Lane,
Jona. Thorne,	Andrew Foster,	Acton Civill,
Dan. B. Fearing,	Samuel J. Beals,	John Auchincloss.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE INDUCEMENT.—THE GOOD WILL, entire furniture, and lease for nine years of one of the principal hotels in Philadelphia, and unequalled for location, or amount of profits proportionate to receipts by any in the city, are for sale. It is conducted on the European plan, and a change of proprietorship will not injure the business. For full particulars address J. B. RICHARDS, Box No. 1,153 Philadelphia Post-office.

EAGLE GLASS WORKS FOR SALE.—FOR sale at a bargain this extensive and popular manufactory, situated at Port Elizabeth, N. J., embracing about five acres of land, including two factories, warehouse, storehouse, tenant houses and all the necessary fixtures required for the immediate occupation and manufacture of glassware. Inquire of S. TOWNSEND & SON, No. 58 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, to take an interest in vending rights and machines of the most valuable and useful invention of the age; profits $100 to $200 yearly. Also, for sale, splendid residence, elegant buildings and grounds, Flushing; price $7,500. Also, splendid grocery store, East 27th st.; good location and trade; price $1,200; grand chance. Apply at No. 334 Broadway, room No. 11.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 2 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. COLLIES, No. 37 East 23d-st.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A pleasant and lucrative commission business, long established, and doing a trade of over $20,000 per annum. No risk whatever, the money being amply secured. This is an unusual chance.

WHEELER & CO., No. 334 Broadway, Room No 14.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

$2,000.—FOR $1,800.—RARE CHANCE.—Two purchase money mortgages, $1,000 each, on Brooklyn property, for sale at $900 each. A policy of insurance assigned with each. Address Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR A LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR—For sale in whole or in part, at reasonable rates. Apply to W. KAMENA, Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of WM. SMITH & SON, consisting of WM. SMITH and MILTON G. SMITH, Timber Dealers, of this City, was on the 21st day of March last dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WM SMITH. WM. SMITH,

New-York, April 30, 1857. MILTON G. SMITH.

The same business will be carried on for the future under the name of WM. SMITH & CO., MILTON G. SMITH having retired from said firm; JAMES W. SMITH being associated with WM. SMITH in said business. WM. SMITH,
JAMES W. SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BARTLETT & LESLEY, for the manufacturing and selling Bartlett's Patent Hot Air furneces, Portable Heaters, Registers and everything pertaining to the air, warming and ventilating business, at No. 380 Broadway, corner of White-st.

ABEL H. BARTLETT,
ALEX. M. LESLEY.

New-York, May 25, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CARRINGTON & TISDALE was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of May, 1857. The business of the late firm will be settled by JAS. TISDALE.

JAS. W. CARRINGTON,
JAS. TISDALE.

JAMES TISDALE will continue the Coal and Lumber trade on his own account at the old stand.

ASTORIA, L. I., May 14, 1857.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article! As a Spring and Fall purifier of the blood, and general tonic for the system, it stands unrivaled; acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation, it determines and carries off the principles of unhealthy secretions, and gently stimulates, while it dilates and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.—Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU, for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Urinary and Sexual Organs.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

It cures diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstructions, Female Complaints, Chronic Gonorrhœa, Strictures, Gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudencies in life, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS, and removes all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,

gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by a burning or terrible disease, which has brought many of the human family to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth can be cured by the use of THIS INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit every body, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. If you have contracted the terrible disease, which when once seated in the system, undermines the constitution, sapping the very vital fluids of life, procure the remedy at once.

The Leprous distilment, whose effect
Holds such an amnity with blood of man,
That swift as quick-silver it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body,
Curding, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.

BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted to its combination. Its popularity has extended in all directions, and whether used in town, country, hospital, or private practice has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects. It has been and is used in all the principal cities in the United States and British Provinces, in both public and private practice, with great success. Henceforth let it be understood, for the proofs are too overwhelming to be contradicted, that HELMBOLD'

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 23d day of May to the 30th day of May, 1857: Men, 91; women, 85; boys, 136; girls, 113—total, 425*. Adults, 176; children, 249; males, 227; females, 198; colored persons, 11.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Dropsy in Chest	1
Apoplexy	3	Dropsy in head	11
Amputation	1	Drowned	*
Asthma	1	Enlargement of the Heart	1
Bleeding	1	Enlargement of the liver	1
Bleeding from Stomach	1	Epilepsy	1
Bronchitis	2	Erysipelas	3
Burned or scald	1	Fever, bilious	1
Cancer	7	Fever, intermt't	1
Casualties	1	Fever, puerperal	3
Cholera Infan'm	2	Fever, remittent	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, scarlet	28
Compression of the Brain	1	Premature birth	3
Concussion of the brain	2	Rheumatism	1
Congestion of the brain	8	Rupture	4
Congestion of the lungs	13	Small-pox	7
Consumption	61	Sprue	1
Convulsions, infantile	30	Stillborn	37
Croup	6	Suffocation	2
Cyanosis	2	Suicides	4
Debility, adult	2	Teething	8
Debility, infant	6	Tumor	1
Delirium Tremens	4	Ulceration of the bowels	1
Diarrhœa	2	Ulceration of the stomach	1
Dropsy	6	Ulceration of the throat	1
		Unknown	4
		Kill'd or murd'd	1
		Lues Venerea	1
		Lungs, disease of	3
		Marasmus, adult	5
		Marasmus, infantile	19
		Measles	3
		Old Age	4
		Palsy	6
		Parturition, difficult	1
		Pleurisy	1
		Poisons	3
		Premature birth	3
		Rheumatism	1
		Rupture	4
		Small-pox	7
		Sprue	1
		Stillborn	37
		Suffocation	2
		Suicides	4
		Teething	8
		Tumor	1
		Ulceration of the bowels	1
		Ulceration of the stomach	1
		Ulceration of the throat	1
		Unknown to the Jury	4
Total			425

*Increase this week, 32.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

☞ MICHAEL MURRAY, aged 8 years and 6 months, one of the boys on Randall's Island, was drowned on Wednesday, while bathing with some other boys. His body was found on Thursday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FATALLY STABBED.—A man named Thomas O'Brien, aged 28 years, was conveyed to the New-York Hospital about 3 o'clock yesterday, suffering from fatal stabs in the abdomen. O'Brien, who resides at No. 8 Caroline-street, explained his injuries, by saying that just after he had left a house near the corner of West and Duane streets, on Saturday night or Sunday morning, he was approached by a stranger, who, without saying a word, plunged a knife into his abdomen several times, and then as suddenly disappeared. No one was near at the time. O'Brien's intestines are badly lacerated in several places.

ATTACK IN THE STREET.—Mr. Pitman, keeper of a grocery store at the corner of Hudson and Harrison streets, (Fifth Ward,) was violantly assailed in the street while returning to his home on Saturday night, by a person who is now under arrest. It appears that early on Saturday evening Mr. Pitman was in his store receiving from a debtor some $400, when a strange man entered and asked for a cigar, for which he paid and then left. Mr. P. left his store shortly after 10 o'clock that evening, and started for home. When he had reached the corner of Hudson and Franklin street, he was accosted by the same man who had purchased the cigar some hours before. The stranger said—"Mr. Pitman, I believe." Mr. P. replied, "Yes, Sir," whereupon he was struck a powerful blow in the face by the stranger. Mr. P. drew his revolver and aimed at his assailant, but the pistol did not go off either time. The stranger, meantime, had drawn from beneath his coat a club, with which he dealt Mr. Pitman a blow on the head, which prostrated him. The assailant then ran off, but a number of people, who by this time had been attracted to the place, gave chase and captured the fellow, who was conveyed to the Fifth Ward station house, where he was recognized as a man named Lyon, foreman of 25 Hose Company. He was yesterday conveyed before Justice CONNOLLY, who held him to answer in the sum of $300.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—A man giving his name as Philip Wilson was committed to the Tombs on Saturday, by Justice CONNOLLY, in default of $1,000 bail, for a burglary on the store of Schardorff & Goupil, No. 141 Broadway. Peter Krupp, porter of the store, appeared as prosecutor. Krupp, it seems, went to open the store, as usual, about 8 o'clock Saturday morning, when to his great astonishment he found the door already unlocked. On entering he was attracted by footsteps on the second floor—whereupon he proceeded up stairs, where he saw a man (WILSON) overhauling some boxes of goods, and taking therefrom silks and shawls, which he was placing in a traveling bag. Wilson, on seeing Krupp, inquired what he wanted, and Krupp asked the intruder how he got in. Both then grappled, and a tussel ensued, but Krupp seeing Wilson place his hand on the hilt of a dagger, which he had beneath his coat, released his grasp, when Wilson suddenly pushed him, and he was precipitated down a flight of stairs. The burglar then rushed down rapidly himself, with a view to escape, but was met at the bottom of the stairs by Krupp, who was not much injured by his fall, who again grappled with him, and held him tightly until the arrival of Officer Stookley, of the First Ward, who was attracted by Krupp's outcry for help. Wilson said he was 28 years of age, was born in New-York, lived in Thirty-sixth-street, and a carpenter by trade.

GRAND LARCENY.—Henry Frosch, a porter in the hotel of No. 71 Courtlandt-street, was arrested yesterday morning charged with stealing various articles of jewelry and other property from the rooms of guests stopping at that hotel—a portion of the stolen property was found upon him. Four separate charges were made against him, and he was committed to answer in default of $300 upon each.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Alpaca suits	$5 to $10 00
Thin Summer suits	3 to 10 00
Zephyr Cassimere	8 to 10 00
Check Marseilles suits	4 to 12 00
Black Alpaca Coats	2 to 5 00
Linen Coats	50 cents to 5 00
White Duck Coats	$2 50 to 6 00
Drap d'été	6 00 to 13 00
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10 00
Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 20 00
Summer Raglans	1 50 to 10 00
Thin Pantaloons	1 00 to 4 00
Marseilles Vests	1 00 to 3 50

At
EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing
Warehouse,
66 and 68
Fulton-street,
Between William and Gold-streets.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla destroys the virus in the blood which creates and sustains salt rheum, scurvy, leprosy, acahious sores, running ulcers, and all kinds of external inflammation. It is the only Sarsaparilla which experiencs has not repudiated. Children or adults are relieved of internal worms in 48 hours by KEMP'S Worm Pastiles, which are as pleasant to take as holiday confectionary. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS AND SEAFARING MEN.—CHARLES J. BUKKEE'S Life-Preserving Shirts, for bathers, voyagers and seafaring men, are the greatest invention of the age. They are made for males and females, and will be found invaluable by those who visit the seashore this Summer. The Life-Preserving Shirts, expressly for bathers, are made of the finest fabrics, and may be worn as an ordinary garment with great comfort and convenience. Those constructed for voyagers are capable of sustaining the wearers in the heaviest breakers, and will protect the body from injury from rocks or other obstacles. Showrooms, No. 357 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, FIVE DOLLARS PER DOZEN.
I shall reduce the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps after the 1st of July next to $5 per dozen for the quart, and $2 50 for the pint bottles, and make a large deduction from these prices to the wholesale dealers. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Proprietor, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Teas for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Imperial Photographs by MARCY, PIERCE and WM. B. REAN, just added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Photographs by Electric Light on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DR. CHEEVER'S Troubles and Friends.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of yesterday, is an article under the head, "The Troubles in Dr. CHEEVER'S Church." In connection with some remarks upon the present position of affairs at that church, duly appears the correspondence which has lately taken place between Dr. CHEEVER and fifty-two *young* men of his congregation, presenting to the Doctor "Their compliments and assurances of sympathy in the shape of a handsome gold-headed cane."

The mere fact that the overflowing "affection, confidence, and gratitude" of the whole or of any number of the members of a religious congregation toward their "beloved pastor," should find their most natural and *forcible* expression in the particular manner adopted in the present instance, might ordinarily excite no other feelings, either on the part of the friends of the parties donating and receiving, or of the public in general, to whose attention the matter had been called, than that of admiration toward the donors for the liberality dictating the gift, and of congratulation toward the recipient, for the *physical* support and assistance thereby imparted to his efforts at locomotion through a world presenting so many "hard roads to travel."

But where, as in the present case, the gift is intended to furbish *moral* as well as *physical* support and assistance; when it is intended to be "*wielded*," as a "token of affection, confidence, and gratitude," on the part of fifty-two young men of a congregation, (which is unfortunately not entirely composed of young men,) for especial ability and faithfulness in "*wielding*" "the sword of the spirit," in a manner which has driven from the scene of the "*wielding*" numbers of a once flourishing congregation; when it is intended as an evidence of sympathy in a course which has contributed with other causes to render one of the best located and most eligible churches in the City, the scene, at its *ordinary* occasions of stated worship, of "beggarly accounts of empty" pews, it becomes a matter of some moment with many of the members of such a congregation, who not only do not sympathize with the course adopted by the object of the sympathy of the fifty-two sympathizing young men, but who even entertain grave doubts as to the existence of that number of *young men as members of the congregation*, including both sympathizers and non-sympathizers, to ascertain more concerning the exact amount and *character* of the sympathy which is intended to be demonstrated by the somewhat indefinite mention of the forty-eight *young men* who signed the letter of sympathy, but who have as yet no more local designation or name, as far as the public are concerned, than as "forty-eight others."

Will some one, therefore, of the four whose names have appeared, or of the "forty-eight others" whose names have not as yet appeared, be good enough to enlighten the rest of the congregation and the public upon this desirable point by giving a full list of the names appended to the letter of sympathy

A. THOMAS.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMARY PROCREDINGS.—The ladies are out in flocks purchasing their Summer bonnets and other millinery for the season. By looking in at WILDE'S, No. 251 Broadway, they may see the latest Paris modes, and obtain what they wish 20 per cent. under the average rates.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Counterfeits are in the market. There is an unfailing test by which to know the genuine, viz: the water-mark, "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. Hold the paper to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night is to be revived at this favorite theatre Mr. N. B. CLARKE'S grand historical drama of "O'Neal the Great," which, together with the pantomime of "Salamagundi" and the never to be forgotten drama of "The People's Lawyer; or, Who Stole the Apple Sarse," will form an evening's entertainment *par excellence*.

[Advertisement.]

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Consulting Physician for Pulmonary Diseases.
Office No. 828 Broadway.
Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth-avenue, New-York.
Jos. L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New-York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r *Ch'n Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Cazeneau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

NEW ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS IN KINGS COUNTY.—A Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors have in charge the redistricting of the County for seven Assembly Districts, instead of three, as now. The Democratic members of the Committee have arranged the matter, as follows:

First District—First, Sixth and Twelfth Wards.
Second District—Second, Third and Fifth Wards.
Third District—Fourth and Tenth Wards.
Fourth District—Ninth and Eleventh Wards.
Fifth District—Seventh, Nineteenth, Sixteenth and Fifteenth Wards.
Sixth District—Thirteenth and Fourtseenth Wards.
Seventh District—Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Eighth Wards, and County towns.

The minority members of the Committee propose to make the division as follows:

First District—First, Second and Fifth Wards.
Second District—Third, Sixth and Twelfth Wards.
Third District—Fourth and Tenth Wards.
Fourth District—Seventh and Eleventh Wards.
Fifth District—Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards.
Sixth District—Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards.
Seventh District—Eighth and Ninth Wards, and County towns.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND AT CONEY ISLAND.—Another body, (the sixth during the past week,) that of a female, was found in the water near Coney Island on Friday last. Deceased was apparently about 21 years of age, and had on a blue basque, red skirt, red riggolette with white tassels, dark cotton stockings and morocco boots. It is supposed that deceased was a German. Further particulars can be obtained of the Coroner at Gravesend.

RIOTERS CONVICTED.—JOHN BLAKEY and CHRISTOPHER RINKLE, two of a party concerned in a riot at a saloon on Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday night last, were convicted before Justice CONWELL on Saturday, and sentenced each to 30 days in the Penitentiary.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—GERALD FITZGIBBONS, a boy 13 years of age, was drowned in Gowanus Creek, at the foot of Columbia street, Brooklyn, Friday evening. He was standing where the water was about four inches deep, when he was taken with a fit, fell forward and was drowned before his situation was discovered. The body was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 4 Tiffany-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

CITY PRISON REPORT.—The Jersey City Marshal reports that 88 persons were confined in the City Prison during May, for offenses as follows:

Drunkenness	62	Passing bad money	1
Vagrancy	3	Assault and battery	6
Fighting	3	Suspicion of theft	1
Stealing	5	Deserting his family	1
Malicious mischief	2	Disorderly	3
Pickpocket	1		
Total			88

The nativity of the prisoners is stated to be as follows:—Ireland, 65; England, 6; Germany, 2; Scotland, 1; United States, 13; and colored, 1.

FIRE IN HOBOKEN.—A fire broke out at 4½ o'clock P. M. Saturday, in the carpenter-shop of ISAAC TINKEY, on Bloomfield-street, south of Newark-street, which was totally consumed together with its contents, consisting of a quantity of lumber and the tools belonging to six or eight carpenters, who lost about $1,000. No insurance. A dwelling near by was injured.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 30.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89½	100	Reading RR	80½
1,000	do	89⅝	100	do	b10 80⅝
18,000	Missouri St. 6s	88	100	do	80⅝
25,000	do	b45 88⅜	5,500	do	81
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s	85	200	do	s60 80
2,000	Ill. St. 7s, '75	63½	300	do	s60 80⅜
11,000	do	63⅝	100	Nor. & Wor. RR	20
2,000	Virginia 6s	91	200	Ill. Cen. RR	s30 189½
2,000	Indiana State 5s	83	100	do	s30 189
1,000	Ft. Riv. R. 2d M.	40½	50	do	s25 188
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	99¾	200	do	s60 188
4,000	do	99⅝	150	do	b30 189¾
2,000	Ill. Fred'ks'g 7s	94	50	do	s4 189¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. bd	54½	50	La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	78
2,000	N. Ia. RR. 2d Ia. Bs	77	550	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	58½
18	Bank of Commerce	107¾	900	do	s10 58¾
5	An. Exchange Bk.	112	939	do	58¼
25	Continental Bank	110	300	do	s90 57
10	St. Nicholas Bank	100	100	do	b60 58¾
21	Park Bank	105	150	do	b60 58½
20	Grocers Bank	110	100	do	58¾
15	Bank of New-York	135	300	do	s30 58
14	Bank Com.	Se. 105	100	do	s15 58¼
40	Nic. Nranait Co	6¾	200	do	over 58¾
100	do	s30 5¾	300	do	s3 58
100	do	s3 5¾	50	do	b30 58
100	Panama R. R.	b30 96½	150	do	57¾
5	Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	124	50	do	s10 57½
50	do	b60 124	40	do	57¾
20	Penn. Coal Co.	94	100	do	s30 57
25	Pacific Mail S. Co.	71	5	M. S. & N. I. pf.	86
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 18¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	48¾
400	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 86	100	do	48¾
750	do	s30 86½	300	do	b10 49
510	do	86¾	300	do	b30 49
100	do	s10 86¾	200	do	b3 49
300	do	b3 86¾	450	do	s3 49
200	do	b60 86½	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	103½
100	do	86¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	95¾
100	do	b15 86½	110	do	95
400	Erie Railroad	s60 35¾	11	do	96
100	do	s60 35⅞	295	do	b60 96¾
70	do	36¼	10	do	96½
50	do	s10 36	180	Cleve. & To. R. R.	65
100	do	b10 36¼	200	do	65¼
100	do	b10 36⅜	200	do	b10 65
100	do	b15 36½	100	do	b60 65
470	do	36¼	100	do	s60 64¾
50	do	b10 36½	150	Chi. & R. I. RR.	96¾
250	Harlem Railroad	11¾	70	do	96¾
300	do	b60 11¾	100	do	b60 97
160	M. S. & N. I. & S'k.	86½	10	Ill. & Miss. R. R.	67
162	do	86			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	83	40	N. Y. Cent. R.	86½
2,000	Ind. Riv. R. 2d m.	87	100	do	86¾
500	Erie Railroad	s3 37½	100	M. So. & N. I. & S.	s6d 86½
100	do	s60 36¾	16	M. So. & N. I. pr. S.	87
400	do	s20 37¼	10	Galena & Chi. R. R.	96½
300	do	37¾	100	Cleve & Tol. R.	s60 63⅞
500	do	37½	100	do	65¼
100	do	37¾	100	do	65¾
250	do	37½	100	do	b30 66
100	Harlem R. R.	11¾	116	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	96½
100	M. So. & N. I. R.	s3 58	500	Reading R. R.	s10 81½
50	do	57¾	300	do	s3 81¾
734	do	s3 57¾	200	do	s50 81
500	do	b30 58	300	do	b60 81¾
50	do	b60 58	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b60 49¾
200	do	b30 58	300	do	s3 49¾
150	do	58			

MONDAY, June 1—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York the week past was chiefly distinguished by the heavy entries of Sugar and Coffee, and the large export of Bullion. The receipts of Sugar have been important for some weeks past, but are now drawing toward a moderate movemsnt; being earlier by five or six weeks than last Summer. The annoyance, expense and wastage from the protracted quarantine of West India vessels last year have induced, in a considerable measure, the earlier receipts this season. The export of Bullion was made larger than it would have been, larger indeed than some of the bankers desired to make it, by the free supply from California, the ability of the Banks to spare it without inconvenience, and the dullness in the satisfactory employment of Money, as compared with the latest discount rates abroad. A partial reversal of this state of things is looked for in the course of a few weeks, as a decided turn to ease is anticipated from the London market—owing to the large accessions of Gold on the way from Australia and the United States, and the more favorable exchanges with the Continent—while here, some considerable degree of activity in money, without pressure however, is not improbable after the 1st of July. During the month upon which we are just entering the supply of Bullion outside the reserve which the Banks now show, will not be short of $6,500,000, from California and the reduction of the Sub-Treasury, to which at least $1,500,000 more may be added from the interior exchanges. These sums will supply, if need be, a further export demand of eight million dollars, or about half a million more than went from this port and Boston in May. A further importation of Spanish Doubloons from Europe is also looked for, to meet part of the requisition upon New-York from the West Indies.

Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the Import of Foreign Merchandize for the week past amounted to $4,340,889, against $1,022,275 the week ending May 31, last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,102,735, against $1,475,628 same week last season. The Export of Bullion, including $1,053,388 by the *Arago* for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday, amounted to $2,714,001, against $1,268,149 the same week in 1856, and $2,189,567 the same week in 1855. The receipts from California by packet of May 5, were $1,658,072. The difference derived by the Banks from the disbursements over the receipts of the Sub-Treasury was $514,894, and $60,000 in Silver was received from Havana. These sums make $2,232,966, as against the above out-go to Europe and the West Indies, leaving an apparent deficit in the Bank reserve of $481,035, this total of which stood last Monday, $13,126,735.

The Imports into New-York, exclusive of Specie, from 1st of July last, to the 1st of May, by the monthly Custom-House summary were.....$187,106,000
Add four weeks in May..... 16,889,241
Total to date.....$203,995,241
Against same time last year..... 176,417,430
Increase to date.....$27,577,802

By the same tables the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign goods reëxported—

Amounted to	$69,106,000
Add four weeks in May	5,910,883
Total to date	$75,016,883
Against same time in 1856	70,664,834
Increase to date	$4,352,049

By the same tables the Export of Specie to the 1st inst., was made..... $33,115,000
Add four weeks in May..... 5,666,464
Total to date..... $38,781,464
Against same time in 1856..... 18,726,987
Increase to date..... $20,054,477
Increase as above in Produce..... 4,352,049
Increase of all exports..... $24,406,526

Money rules easy at Bank at 7 ₱ cent., and strictly prime paper is comparatively scarce. The Discount Brokers pass first-rate indorsed signatures at 7¼@8 ₱ cent.; fair names, 9@10 ₱ cent. The classification is now pretty strict. On demand, the Stock and Money Brokers get loans at 7 ₱ cent., and in some instances deposits are tendered to them at 6 ₱ cent. The terms for Foreign bills went up to 109½@¾ for Wednesday's packet, an advance on the previous week of ¼ ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange was pretty active throughout the week, and closed the reverse of Saturday week, the tendency of prices being upward. The fluctuations, however, were frequent, and it was not until Friday that the *Bears* fairly lost the advantage on three or four of the leading speculatives. The business on Saturday was large, and the course of the transfers in New-York and Erie, Philadelphia and Reading, and Cleveland and Toledo decidedly against the Street. The recent large and unwarranted depreciation has not been brought about and persevered in by the speculators against the market, without awakening the attention of real holders to the folly and mischief of lending their Stocks to the Street, nor has it altogether failed, notwithstanding the unpromising look of the case for several successive months, to induce large outside purchases at the lowest rates. While this change has been quietly going on, and the amount of Stock at the convenience of the Brokers daily lessening at nearly every transfer desk, the *Bulls* in the Stock Board have gradually increased in number, and a more equal contest with the long ascendant opposite party, is evidently preparing for at least the first of the Summer months. The scarcity of some of the Stocks, and the abundance of Money subject to be loaned on others, are advantages on one side as against the continued spirit and ability (from recent gains) evinced on the other. The general market closed strong on Saturday afternoon. Early in the day, Southern Michigan fell off to 57@57¾ ₱ cent. on some rumor that the new administration were not pulling together harmoniously, but recovered in the afternoon, and was in demand at 58@58¼ ₱ cent. We have reason to hope that all foundation for the rumor referred to will soon be, if it is not already, removed. The most notable fluctuations in the speculative dealings of the week were as follows:

New-York and Erie.....34@32½@35@36¼@36¾@37¼
New-York Central.....86¼@84@83¾ a 86 @86¾
Southern Michigan.....61@60@56¾@57@58¾
Reading.....78¾@78¾@80¾@81¼@81¾
Toledo.....64@63@66@65@66¾@65¾
Pittsburg.....46@44½ a 50 @49@49¾
Illinois Central.....138¼@139¾@139¼@140@139¾

In State Stocks there was more business than the previous week, and Missouris and Virginias were ½@1 ₱ cent. higher. Railway Bonds, the issue of the prominent lines, were steady, without any speculative movement in any description. Illinois Centrals range about par.

We are indebted to the officers of the Sub-Treasury and Assay Department for abstracts of the business at New-York in the month of May, which we copy as follows:

Statement of the receipts and disbursements at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York for the month ending May 1, 1857, By balance.....$10,104,770 39

Receipts during the month:

On account of Customs	$2,037,543 99	
On account of Pat. Fees	4,654 25	
On account of P. O. De'pt	240,878 10	
On account of Transfers	100,000 00	
On account of Miscella'us	4,407 85—	$2,387,483 67
Payments		$12,492,263 06
Treasury Drafts	$3,533,322 20	
Post-Office Drafts	295,943 67—	$3,829,265 87
May 30, 1857, balance		$8,662,997 19
By balance Cr. Disb. Acc.	$1,986,724 09	
By Rec. during month	1,754,313 23—	$3,741,037 32
Tn payments		1,799,210 42
Balance		$1,941,826 90
By balance, Cr. Interest Accounts		$31,955 44
Tn payments		2,765 00
Balance		$29,190 44
By Receipts for Customs in May, 1857		$2,037,543 99
By Receipts for Customs in May, 1856		3,527,378 69
Decrease in May, 1857		$1,489,834 69
By Balance Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$1,499,670 02
By Coin received during the month	$143,018 90	
By Fine Bars received during the month	1,700,497 04—	1,843,515 94
		$3,333,185 96
To Psyments in Coin	$131,507 00	
To Paym'ts in fine bars	1,475,815 98—	$1,607,412 98
Balance		$1,725 772 98
By Coin in hand, in Ass't Treas. Office	$10,634,014 53	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	1,223,984 38—	$11,857,998 91
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	$501,788 60	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	643,683 31	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	37,999 99—	11,833,371 90
Total		$13,041,370 81

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the Month ending May 30, 1857:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$17,600 00	
Foreign Bullion	14,400 00	
United States Bullion, (including Cal. Br. Mint Bars	$1,863,000 00—	$1,900,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$50,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	27,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	13,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins,)	5,000 00—	$95,000 00
Total Deposits, payable in Bars	$1,900,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in Coins	95,000 00—	1,995,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$1,674,131 91
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Phil., for Coinags		$39,379 80

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year.

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	5,621	$294,200	4,306	$214,911
Flour, bbls	33,636	211,031	10,916	73,888
Corn Meal, bbls	1,257	4,251	1,374	9,872
Wheat, bushels	91,812	153,078		
Corn, bushels	72,529	46,501	31,396	39,451
Oats, bushels				5,280
Pork, bbls & tcs	543	9,396	1,532	33,825
Beef, bbls. & tcs	409	6,102	1,311	37,163
Bacon, lbs	—	—	9,506	2,469
Hams, lbs	—	—	17,005	2,014
Lard, lbs	—	—	69,672	9,693
Butter, lbs	—	—	18,209	2,772
Cheese, lbs	—	—	9,100	1,282
Total Produce	$724,854			$497,620
Miscellaneous	751,074			605,115
Total for this week	$1,475,628			$1,102,735

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants as follows:

Buying Prices.	Per Acre.	Selling Prices.	Per Acre
40 acres	$1 12½	40 acres	$1 15
80 acres	93	80 acres	96
120 acres	88	120 acres	91
160 acres	93	160 acres	96

Market dull.

Officials Speculating for a Fall.

From the United States Economist, May 30.

M. PROUDHON, in his manual of Bourse speculations, remarks as follows:

A minister whose personal fortune consists of $50,000 in its public funds, knows, from a certain source, that there exists between the Government of which he forms a part, and a foreign power, such a diplomatic difficulty as must inevitably lead to a declaration of war; he protects his own fortune by selling his own stock at 92, knowing that in a few weeks it must inevitably fall to 85. Such an act on the part of a minister is a rascality—a desertion. But he does more—not content to save his own capital by a felonious act, he operates for a fall, through the intermediate corer of a broker, and realizes in fifteen days many millions. This is a theft committed in the dark—a burglary with premeditation and design. But the secrecy of the broker is assured to him, and then, as said GILBERT, "he is powerful; the law is ignorant of his crime." The speculating world admits, tolerates, excuses, or pardons such acts. It is not called treason: it is called euphoniously "speculation."

This is not a fancy sketch, or peculiar to Paris; it is a portion of the 'perquisites,' according to usage, of the officers of corporations. Thus a company may have some thousand shares of its own stock on hand, to issue which is of doubtful legality; nevertheless, the company being pressed for funds decide to borrow on it. *The treasurer, knowing that the lender of the money will sell the stock pledged to him, first sells his own stock through a broker, partner or otherwise, and then 'operates for a fall.'* Meantime, the company's transaction leaks out, panic spreads, the stock falls heavily, a pack of hungry bears fall upon the stock, *and the officer makes a large sum in the fall.* Is that "treason" or "speculation?" Suppose such a circumstance

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 111 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Riot and Bloodshed at the National Capital.

THE WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL ETECTION.

Collision Between the Baltimore "Plug-Uglies" and the U. S. Marines.

Six or Eight Persons Killed, and Twenty or Thirty Wounded.

THE FLYING ARTILLERY ORDERED OUT.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1.

Our city to-day has been the scene of the most intense excitement, riot and bloodshed.

A gang of organized desperate rowdies, some fifty in number, called the "Plug Uglies," arrived here this morning from Baltimore, for the purpose of defeating the Democratic ticket, and keeping naturalized citizens from the polls. They divided their forces; and part of them made a demonstration at the First Precinct of the Fourth Ward, and another at the Second Ward Polls. At the latter place their interference soon caused a row, and some 15 or 20shots were fired. A young man named JOHN OCONLEY was shot in the knee. The citizens of this Ward then turned out with arms, and drove the rioters off.

At this time a desperate row had commenced at the First Precinct of the Fourth Ward. The "Plugs" being reinforced by the "Rip-Raps" and "Chunkers" of the City, a terrible attack was made on the Anti-Know-Nothing voters with pistols, bowie-knives and stones, and they were driven from the polls.

R. B. OWENS, one of the Commissioners, had his hand shattered by a pistol shot.

A. KLOPPER received a spent ball in his forehead.

An Irishman was dreadfully beaten, so that his features could not be recognized, and several others received slight pistol-shot wounds.

Capt. GODDARD, of the Police, had a strong force on the ground, but was driven back.

The Mayor called on the President for a military force.

The "Plug-Uglies" repaired to the engine-house of the Annacostia Company, near the Navy-Yard, procured a small cannon or swivel, and marched to the battle ground. They were passed by two companies of U. S. Marines, under Capt. TYLER, also marching to the scene of riot, who were hailed with hoots and yells.

The "Plug-Uglies" drew up with their cannon in front of the Market-house on K-street, fronting Seventh street. The Marines formed in on Seventh-street.

The Mayor addressed the crowd, and ordered it to disperse. Word was sent to him that if the Marines did not leave the ground, a difficulty would take place. An order was then given to charge, and the Marines took the cannon, amid a volley of pistol-shots from the "Plug Ugliss."

The Marines returned the fire, principally directed to the northwest corner of the Market-house. Five were killed and 17 were wounded.

Mr. ALSTON, a grocer, was shot dead.

THOS. WILLS, of Maryland, was mortally wounded.

A colored man, name unknown, was shot dead.

P. F. YELL was shot badly in the leg.

Col. WILLIAMS, of the Land Office, was shot in the arm.

Colonel DEEMS, of the Land Office, was mortally wounded.

An old man, name unknown, was shot through the head, and fell dead.

An Irishman, name unknown, was mortally wounded in the abdomen.

The cannon was captured, and the Marines then marched to the City Hall.

Some 25 musket shots of buck and ball were counted on the northeast corner of the building, and on the dry goods store adjoining, some as high as the second story. The stores were all closed on Seventh-street, for six squares.

Twenty or thirty of the "Plug-Uglies" escaped on the 3 P. M. train for Baltimore, and quiet was restored.

It was then rumored that the "Plug-Uglies" had telegraphed to their chief to send reinforcements, when Colonel COOPER, the Adjutant General, telegraphed for the Flying Artillery at Fort McHenry.

Eight o'clock P. M.—The Baltimore train is in. The Marines marched to the dépôt to receive the "Plug-Uglies," when it was ascertained that fifty had started, but none had arrived, owing to a want of finances. The Marines returned, and will remain under guard all night. The city is now quiet. UNO.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

The election riot here was caused by the invasion of the Baltimore "Plug-Uglies," who endeavored to prevent the Irish from voting. They took possession of the Seventh street and Second-street polls.

After some fighting, the President, at the instance of the Mayor, ordered out the Marines. The reading of the riot act and proclamation had no effect.

The Know-Nothings had a cannon to oppose the Marines, and volleys were fired on both sides, but the Marines finally charged and took the cannon.

There were eight killed and thirty wounded—some badly, and mostly on the side of the mob.

The President is determined to preserve the peace.

The Avenue was unsafe for passers-by at noon to-day, near Twelfth-street.

Among the killed and wounded, as usual on such occasions, were several lookers-on.

Everything is quiet this evening.

Foreign Appointments—Military Preparations for Utah—Snarlings over the Spoils, Nearly a Row—The Proposed Ship Canal Across the Isthmus of Darien, &c.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1.

Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, of Brooklyn, has definitely received the appointment of Minister to the Hague, and WAIGHT that of Minister to Berlin. The selection of MURPHY will be an eminently popular one, backed as he was by every one of note in the Democratic Party of your State. He has put the Secretaryship of his Legation at the disposal of his friend WM. B. MACLAY, of your City.

BAKER, of the firm of MCSPEDON & BAKER, is here looking out for the contract for stamped envelopes It is high time it was in other hands than those which supply the public at present. Whichever of the applicants for the job is successful, it is to be hoped that stringent conditions will be imposed, both as to the quality of the paper of which the envelopes are to be made, and the way in which they are to be folded.

The 5th and 10th regiments of Dragoons (twenty five hundred men) are to proceed directly to Utah, under the command of General HARNEY.

Collector SCHELL has just left here, after a sojourn of some days, connected with the business of his new office. If his intentions are properly understood here, there will be "such a time as never was," in the way of a clean sweep, after the 1st of July. The Cashier's and Auditor's departments will undergo a thorough overhauling, from Mr. OGDEN down Much dissatisfaction is undoubtedly felt by the Administration that individuals actively hostile to the Democratic Party have so long been permitted to profit by its patronage.

The difficulty between the Secretary of the Navy and HON. JOHN KELLY, grew out of Navy-Yard matters. There has been a controversy going on for some time between Messrs. KELLY and MACLAY on one hand, and Messrs. SICKLES, HNAKIN and TAYLOR on the other, in relation to the bestowal of office at Brooklyn. The first two gentlemen insisted that Mr. TOUCEY should either remove *all* of the master mechanics or none—that there should be, as they said, "no favoritism." The other gentlemen have represented, on the contrary, that there were certain individuals in the yard who were both politically unworthy, and otherwise incompetent, who deserved to be displaced. The latter view found more favor with the Secretary, and, on Friday last, a friend of Mr. KELLY'S by the name of SHARP, was notified of his dismissal. Mr. KELLY, who seems to have considered Mr. TOUCEY pledged to the non-removal policy, called upon him the next day, and remonstrated in very emphatic and energetic language. He ended by telling the Secretary that he had "forfeited his word," and that he "would never enter into his office again."

An unpleasant rencontre also took place on Saturday between Messrs. KELLY and TAYLOR, the member of Congress from Brooklyn. The latter had filed, or caused to be filed, in the Navy Department, an affidavit of a character offensive to Mr. KELLY, and of the injustice of which he must have become afterwards persuaded. They met, I believe, in the Avenue, where TAYLOR extended to KELLY his hand. The latter refused it, saying: "Sir, I wish to know whether you have withdrawn the affidavit?" TAYLOR said he had. "It is well for you," retorted KELLY, "for if you had not I would have cowskinned you wherever I could have found you. Now, do you never speak to me again." "Very well," replied TAYLOR, who was accompanied by Mr. CUTTS, the father-in-law of Senator DOUGLAS, and so the affair terminated.

Mr. SICKLES left for New-York yesterday. Hon. JOHN COCHRANE is still at Willard's, and so is Mr. MACLAY.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1, 1857.

Lieut. CRAVEN, of the Navy, has been appointed as the Chief of the surveying party to be sent in the U. S. ship *Arctic*, to the Isthmus of Darien, for the purpose of verifying Mr. KELLY'S survey for a ship canal, by the way of the Atazto and Truando Rivers. Two army officers are to be addsd to the party. Mr. KENNIEN, the Civil Engineer, who accompanied Mr. KELLY in the exploration, is to go out with the party as a guide.

The *Arctic* will be employed in a survey of the Caledonia Bay, which forms the harbor at the mouth of the Atrata, while Lieut. CRAVEN'S party crossing over to Panama, will thence take passage to Humboldt Bay, where they will commence their operations. It will be remembered that Congress appropriated $25,000 at the late session, to defray the expense of the expedition, and directed that it should by done by officers of the army and navy.

Mr. G. M. KELLY, of New-York, commenced an exploration of this route in 1852 at his own expense, and obtained for himself and Messrs. GOODRIDGE & Co., of New-Grenada, a concession from that State of the right of way across the Isthmus, with necessary privileges. They have not as yet formed any joint stock company, or asked the aid of any capitalists or governments in the prosecution of the proposed ship canal. The survey now undertaken will test the accuracy of Mr. KELLY'S report. Therefore, he does not propose to have anything to do with it, except to furnish a guide to the party. Had Lieut. STRAIN, in his courageous expedition in search of CULLEN and GIBBORNE'S route across the Isthmus of Darien, but furnished himself with a guide, the result might have been very different. Lieut. STRAIN was evidently misled, or missed his way, in his attempt to find GIBBORNE'S route. This is partly explained in the account of CALDWELL'S expedition, which I find in your papor.

The Atrato route, as proposed by Mr. KELLY, is very promising. It is recommended by the fact that at either end it has excellent harbors. Humboldt Bay and Caledonia Bay begin at the foot of the Isthmus. As I learn from Mr. KELLY'S survey, there is but one chain of the Cordilleras, whereas there are two ranges which oppose the passage across the Isthmus at higher points. Mr. KELLY'S scheme comprehends a tunnel of only three miles length, among the mountains near the Pacific side. Every other portion of the route is very easy and practicable through the valley of the Atrato.

Baron HUMBOLDT has never lost sight of the grand design of canalizing the Darien Isthmus, and he still takes a deep interest in the subject, as appears from his letters to Mr. KELLY, with whom he has been in correspondence.

Baron HUMBOLDT, half a century ago, suggested the Cupico route, by way of the Napipi, which empties into the Atrato. The route proposed by Mr. KELLY is more favorable than that.

The island ceded to England by the New-Grenadian Government is probably that which is known as Isla Del Rey, and it is an acquisition of vast importance as a naval depot or commercial haven. It affords means for the protection of the vast British trade passing from Australia to Panama, and will enable Great Britain to command the whole Isthmus region on the Pacific side, as completely as she now does those on the Atlantic side.

W. R. C. WEBSTER arrived here this morning, accompanied by the Special agent of Costa Rica, Mr. YOUNG. By some coincidence, C. K. GARRISON arrived at the same time.

Major BEN. MCCULLOCH arrived here yesterday.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1.

The Government has no official account of the Ohio Fugitive Slave case.

The Secretary of the Interior has replied to the United States Marshal's telegraphic message as follows:

"Consult the District Attorney and execute the law. The President wants you to do your duty, and he will do his."

Major MCCULLOUGH, who is here, has again been tendered the Governorship of Utah.

The Court Martial convened in Texas has found Major GILES PORTER, in command of Fort Brown, guilty of the charge of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline by drunkenness," and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service; but taking into consideration his infirmity of age and forty years of honorable service, the President has, on recommendation of the Court, mitigated his sentence to a suspension of one year from rank and pay.

General SCOTT, with the approbation of the President, has just issued an order for the two companies of the Second Dragoons to move from Fort Randall for Fort Leavenworth; for the Colonel of the Second Infantry to detach three companies of that regiment to occupy Fort Snelling, and one for Fort Ridgeley; for the Fifth Regiment to be replaced in Florida by volunteers, to proceed to Jefferson Barrack and there await further orders, and for the Tenth Infantry to leave for Fort Leavenworth, eight companies at once, and the two left at Forts Snelling and Ridgely to leave for the same destination as soon as relieved by companies of the 2d Regiment. The above movements are to be made with the least possible delay. Military orders were sent by telegraph to-day both to New-York and Fort Lenvenworth.

Capt. ISAAC B. DILLON, of Illinois, was appointed Consul to Bremen to-day.

New-Orleans papers are to hand, by the arrival of the mail, as late as due, but they contain no news of importance.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

CLEVELAND, Monday, June 1.

TENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Mr. MCLAIN, of Mississippi, made a motion to suspend the order of the day in order to take up the unfinished business, and finish the discussion on Slavery. Motion lost.

The order of the day was then taken up.

The reports of the Committee on Publication and on Narrative of Religion were read and accepted, and ordered to be printed.

The election of permanent committees was concluded.

A discussion took place on the charge of Mr. ALLEN of Cincinnati, that the De Witt report was framed to send Pro-Slavery men to Anti-Slavery bodies.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1779 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 2 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

From Boston.

MR. BANKS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—GOV. GARDNER'S REFUSAL TO REMOVE JUDGE LORING—DEATH OF LIEUTENANT ALLMAND.

BOSTON, Monday, June 1.

The *Bee* this morning nominates Hon. N. P. BANKS for Governor of Massachusetts.

Governor GARDNER has declined to remove Judge LORING, in conformity with the address of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Lieutenant ALBERT ALLMAND, of the United States Navy, died suddenly of apoplexy, on board the frigate *Cumberland*, yesterday afternoon. He was about thirty years old and a native of Virginia.

NAHUM CAPEN says he has received no official news of his appointment as Postmaster of Boston, and doubts the truth of the telegraphic announcement to that effect published on Saturday morning.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY.

The two hundredth and nineteenth anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER commanding, was celebrated to-day with the usual military and social exercises.

At the dinner in Faneiul Hall a communication was read from Lord PALMERSTON, giving the history of the parent corps in London, of which Prince ALBERT is now commander.

Prince ALBERT was chosen an honorary member of the Boston Company amid much enthusiasm, the band playing "God Save the Queen," and winding up with "Yankee Doodle."

Speeches followed by Ex-President PIERCE, Gov. GARDNER, Mayor RICE, Collector AUSTIN, BEN PERLEY POOR, JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr.; Gen. JOHN S. TYLER, and other distinguished citizens.

The principal officers commissioned for the ensuing year are Col. THOMAS CHICKERING, Captain; Col. W. W. BULLOCK, First Lieutenant; and Capt. CHARLES A KIMBALL, Second Lieutenant.

New-Haven City Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, June 1.

The Democrats have elected their Mayor by about 500 majority, and carried three of the six Wards, which secures the City Government to the Democrats.

Canal Navigation.

SANDUSKY, Monday, June 1.

The schooner *Ruby*, of the old Oswego line, arrived here, on Saturday, with a full cargo of merchandise. She is the first boat through by Canal from New York, this season, for this place and Cincinnati.

ALBANY, Monday, June 1.

The Canal is in good order for its entire length. No boats from Buffalo, coming East, passed Rochester on Saturday.

The United States Sloop-of-War Jamestown.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 1.

A private letter from Lewes, received yesterday, reports the United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* at anchor off Reedy Island on Friday. The steamships *Boston* and *Philadelphia*, since arrived here, do not report her. It is stated that she is waiting in the Bay for the *Minnesota* to exchange a portion of her supplies.

Departure of the Circassian.

HALIFAX, Monday, June 1.

The steamship *Circassian*, from Portland on May 30, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning, and will sail again at noon to-day for Liverpool, *via* St. Johns, N. F. The weather is calm.

From Kansas—Arrival of Gov. Walker.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

QUINDARO, Kansas, Sunday, May 24.

The long-expected Governor of Kansas, Mr. WALKER, arrived in the Territory this evening. He came up from Jefferson City in one of the lightning line steamers, *New Lacy*, which reached the wharf of Quindaro about 7 o'clock. Our little town was all quiet, the stillness of the Sabbath evening rested around us. This was broken by the firing of a cannon on the river. The cause suggested itself immediately, and by the time the boat arrived at the landing a large crowd had collected. A band of music on the steamer piped as loud as possible to drown the din of machinery and hustle of the crowd.

Gov. ROBINSON was conducted to the upper deck, and there introduced to Gov. WALKER. A few other citizens of Quindaro were also introduced. The crowd on shore gave three cheers, and called for some remarks from the new official. He excused himself from speaking, merely remarking that he was glad that peace prevailed in our borders, that he would soon lay before the people of Kansas an address exhibiting his policy, and that he hoped that Kansas would soon become a State, with such institutions as the majority of her resident citizens should choose to adopt. He then retired to the cabin.

The *New Lucy* laid at our wharf half an hour or more, so that after we went to the cabin, I had an opportunity to talk with Mr. WALKER a few minutes. He informed me that he has prepared a lengthy address, much longer than STANTON'S was; that he has discussed at length all the affairs of Kansas including the Slavery question, and that he has spoken frankly upon every subject, so that there shall be no ground for charging him with non-committalism, whatever may be brought in regard to his opinions. He expects to go to Lecompton immediately. He said that STANTON was anxious to see him, and I do not doubt it, for he went to Kansas City yesterday for the express purpose of meeting him. There can be little doubt of STANTON'S desire to be delivered from the Governorship as soon as possible, for the position he assumed has rendered the duties of that office to him not a little difficult.

I came up on the same boat with Mr. WALKER. He landed at Quindaro and will go back into the territory. No community could be more highly gratified than our citizen's seem to be by Mr. WILSON'S arrival. Every citizen here is a Free-State man, and every Free-State man admires the Senator—regards him as a defender of the rights of the liberty-loving citizens of Kansas.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

ST. LOUIS, June 1, 1857.

Kansas letters to the *Republican* say that the Convention, which met at Lecompton on the 25th ult., resulted in the nomination of Messrs. CALHOUN, JONES and BALLEW as Delegates to represent Douglass County at the Constitutional Convention.

Resolutions prepared by Col. BREWERTON, a Southern Pro-Slavery man, were presented, taking strong Democratic grounds. These resolutions were adopted.

Gov. WALKER, Senator WILSON, Gov. ROBINSON and others spoke in Lawrence on Tuesday. Gov. WALKER'S remarks were applauded. He reached Lecompton on Wednesday, where he read his inaugural. The Governor pledged himself to use every endeavor to have the Constitution submitted to the people for ratification.

The Difficulty with New-Granada.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

The remarks of Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons in explanation of the existing difficulties between the United States and New Granada, will not escape attention. They confirm the impression already existing that the British government in this affair takes part with the United States. It was known too, that the British government was in communication with that of the United States on the subject, and that it had expressed the opinion that this government was in the right on the question in controversy, and that the Granadian government ought to grant to the United States the indemnity and the security which we require.

The influence of the many British subjects to New-Granada is exerted, as we learn from Mr. MOORE, to the same end. The Granadian Government is too poor, as Mr. MOORE has stated, to pay the amount which we require as an indemnity for the outrages of the 14th of April, 1856; and, therefore, she must pay it by some concession such as we have proposed. The cession of the two or three small islands which the United States required, would answer the purpose both of security and indemnity. England has, no doubt, obtained the cession of the important Island of Del Rey, (Isla del Rey on the maps,) which will afford facilities for her navy and also for her commercial marine.

It is stated that the plan adopted by the United States for bringing New Granada to terms will be effectual, so far as it may tend to raise the price of beef and plantains. The presence of our naval force at Panama and Chagres, will be a god-send to the natives, especially as the British fleet, its object being effected, has been withdrawn. The cost of maintaining the fleet of seven ships of war is estimated at about one million and a half a year That no hostile purposes are in contemplation is evident from the recent publication to that effect by the Granadian authorities.

THE POLICE QUESTION.

Twenty-five Policemen for Quarantine—The Citizen Velocteers Rebuking General Wilson—Letter from Comptroller Flagg to the People.

The Commissioners of Police have acceded to the request of the Quarantine Commissioners for the detail of 25 policemen to protect the property at Quarantine. The men will be appointed to day.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday morning, at their office in White-street, and tried Messrs. NORRIS, LETTS, KISSNER and ACKERMAN, four of the Captains accused of "insubordination," in consequence of their refusal to make their returns to Deputy Superintendent Carpenter. None of the parties tried were present. A decision will be given in each case to-day. First Lieutenant Martin of the Fifth Ward, who was last week tried and adjudged guilty of insubordination, on complaint of Mr. Carpenter, was dismissed from the Department. The emainder of the session was occupied in the discussion af private matters.

The Citizen Volunteers have disavowed the acts of General WILSON, and censure that officer in severe terms. A special meeting of the officers was held last evening at the Jefferson Market rooms, Capt HENRY WILSON presiding.

Mr. WILSON stated the object of the call, and felt that some immediate steps should be taken to show the public in what position the New-York Citizen Volunteers stood, and who was connected with the so called new organization.

The following resolutions were then read by the Secretary, Mr. THAYER, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Within the past two weeks, a vigorous, though unsuccessful effort has been made by certain unscrupulous politicians to pervert the organization of the New-York Citizen volunteers, and to render that body in place of being, as it is, a corpse of independent citizen soldiery, a political organization; and though that attempt has most signally failed, an impression has been formed in the public mind that the New-York Citizen Volunteers were in some measure controled by Alderman WILLIAM WILSON, and favored the course of action recommended by him; therefore, this meeting has been to-night called for the purpose of counteracting that impression, and clearly expressing to the citizens of New-York, the objects and purposes of this organization and showing the light in which the recent proceedings of WILLIAM WILSON and JOHN CREIGHTON are regarded by the New-York Citizen Volunteers and our independent companies; and in order fully so to do, it is hereby

Resolved, That Alderman WILLIAM WILSON and JOHN CREIGHTON, by the course they have pursued in calling meetings of the New-York Citizen Volunteers for political purposes, and by means of the positions that they held in that organization giving some reason for persons unacquainted with the transactions of those meetings to believe that the opinions of the New-York Citizen Volunteers were there expressed, and that body had pledged itself to offer armed resistance to the laws of the State, have grossly abused the trust reposed in them when they were elected to fill the position of Generals of Division, and that they are now declared to be and hereby are deposed from that position, and expelled from the New-York Citizen Volunteers, and rendered incapable hereafter of holding any office therein.

Resolved, That WILLIAM WILSON was guilty of a gross fraud in asserting, through the public prints, that he had been chosen to fill the position of Commander-in-Chief of the New-York Citizen Volunteers, and that such assertion is wholly and entirely false. That until this evening no meeting of the New-York Citizen Volunteers has been held since the parade of the 23d of April last, and that no authority was ever conferred upon WILLIAM WILSON or JOHN CREIGHTON to call meetings of their respective divisions under their command for any purposes other than those connected with the late parade. That should the election of a Commander-in-Chief be necessary, such election would be made in an open and public manner as heretofore by the captains of the companies composing the New-York Citizen Volunteers, and that the staff of WILLIAM WILSON have no more right or authority to vote on his election as Commander-in-Chief as they are said to have done, than he had to call a meeting of the Volunteers for the purpose of an election.

Resolved, That we, the Captains of the Companies composing the New-York Citizen Volunteers, do hereby explicitly declare that WILLIAM WILSON is not the Commander-in-Chief of this corps, and that, on the contrary, he is now removed from the position he once held. That the meeting at which he pretends to have been chosen to fill that office, was not held by the Citizen Volunteers, or by any responsible members of that body. That the New-York Citizen Volunteers expressly disavow and repudiate all the proceedings that have taken place at the meetings that have been called by WILLIAM WILSON and JOHN CREIGHTON and declare that those proceedings were wholly unauthorized by and without the consent of this body.

Resolved, That the card published by General HENRY WILSON, in the papers of the 25th of May, expresses the sentiment of this body and receives our unqualified approbation. That, as then stated, the New-York Citizen Volunteers are an organization of the independent military companies of this City for the purpose of military instruction and parade. That all political action is foreign and hostile to the purposes of the organization. That whatever may be the political opinions or predilections of any member of this organization he has no right or power to commit this body to their support, and that any officer so doing thereby forfeits his position, and shall immediately thereupon be deprived of his rights and privileges as a member of the New-York Citizen Volunteers.

Resolved, That the necessary steps be forthwith taken to perfect and complete the organization of the New-York Citizen Volunteers, so that the intent and meaning of the foregoing resolutions may be the more perfectly carried out, and that henceforth it shall be out of the power of any member of the organization to place it in a false position before the public, or divest it from its true sphere of duty and action.

A Card from Alderman Wilson.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 1, 1857.

To the Editor New-York Daily Times:

To the communication signed HENRY WILSON, Commander in-Chief, I answer: HENRY WILSON does not know what he is talking about: he contradicts himself. I reaffirm every word I have spoken or written. He can parade for pastime and pleasure with whom he likes; he can be generalissimo of all the parades and shows in the City. Mr. WILSON cannot understand. The organization I command is for the express purpose of aiding and assisting the City authorities in any action they choose to take. We hold ourselves in readiness to obey all orders coming from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City and County of New-York. Mr. WILSON, let me have no more of your military circus proclamations! I will not please you by answering them.

WM. WILSON,

Commander-in-Chief New York Citizen Volunteers.

Payment of the Police—Letter from Comptroller Flagg.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 1, 1857.

By the old law, policemen were paid semi-monthly, on a certificate of service by the Chief of Police. Under the new law, they are required to be paid semi-monthly by the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police District, on a certificate of the General Superintendent of Police.

The constitutionality of the new Police law has been questioned; the whole subject, however, has been submitted to the Supreme Court, and after being subjected to the scrutiny of able counsel on both sides, the Court has decided in favor of the validity of the Act. I therefore feel bound to execute the law in good faith, until the decision of the Supreme Court is set aside by the Court of Appeals.

As the estimate of the Police Commissioners, which they are required to make on or before the first of June, and which was shown to me on Saturday, may come before me for my official action, and as there are some practical difficulties in paying the police force until money is collected under the estimate of the Commissioners, I consider it proper to present such facts as will enable those who are immediately interested, to form a just estimate of the position in which the Finance Department is placed.

The last payment made to the Police was up to the 25th of April. On the same day the Comptroller received a notice from the Police Commissioners under the new law, informing him that they had organized on the 22d of April, and calling his attention to the 27th section of the act under which they were organized.

On the 18th of May the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That until the further action of the Board of Supervisors, the quota of patrolmen for this County allowed to the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District, shall be five men, and no more.

The sixth section of the Metropolitan Police Act, after providing for the principal officers of the police force, empowers the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to determine the number of police patrolmen for said County.

It may be a legal use of the important discretion confided to the Board of Supervisors by this section, to reduce the patrol policemen of the County from a thousand men to five. But, as the forces were not disbanded, and have continued in the usual discharge of their duties, I consider that each individual has a legal claim on the Corporation for the sum fixed as his compensation.

The 27th section requires that any sum remaining in the Treasury from the collections for police expences in 1856 at the date of the organization of the Police Commissioners, shall be paid into the State Treasury for the use of the Police Commissioners. The entire sum contained in the tax levy of 1856, was expended for the service of that year. The amount paid on account of the police service of 1857, has been obtained by borrowing, in anticipation of the tax levy of 1857, on an estimate presented by the Comptroller to the Common Council in November, 1856. These payments extend from January 1 to April 25.

In regard to the police expenses of 1857, the 27th section provides that when the amount estimated by Commissioners is collected, the same shall be paid into the State Treasury. The tax books are not opened until the 1st of September in each year, when the collection of taxes for 1857 commences.

In regard to the pay of policemen, they are entitled by the new law to an increase of their pay equal to $100 per annum, amounting in the aggregate to more than $100,000. There is as yet no appropriation for this and other increased expenses, and will not be until the estimate of the new Commissioners is added to the tax levy of 1857.

The Commissioners have notified the Comptroller that they have removed the Chief of Police. As the law now stands, this presents a leading obstacle to paying on his certificate, the new law does not authorize the Comptroller to pay on the certificate of the Superintendent of Police.

By the Charter of 1849, and by that of 1857, it is provided that the finance department "shall settle and adjust all claims whatsoever by the Corporation or against them, and all accounts whatsoever in which the Corporation is concerned, either as debtor or creditor."

Under this provision and with the approbation of the Police Commissioners, it is proposed to settle with the individuals who have claims for their services at the old rates of compensation, for the two payments due on the 27th of May, leaving the additional compensation to be adjusted as soon as the same is provided for.

The tax law of 1857 providing for raising $325,500, "to be applied to ward defraying the expenses of police in said City and county." And the second section of the same act declares that "no portion of the said sum shall be expended or applied to any other purpose or object than said object and purpose for which the Board of Supervisors of said City and County of New-York are hereinbefore empowered to raise the same."

It is obvious from this that the appropriation for the police service of 1857 must be applied to the payment of policemen doing duty under the old or new police law, and not "to any other purpose or object."

I see no legal objection in continuing to pay the police force monthly, with the approbation of the Police Commissioners, until the decision of the Court of Appeals may reverse the law as it now stands. If the decision of the Supreme Court is sustained, the same method of payment might be continued until September, when moneys will be collected under the 27th section, and may be applied to the payment of the Police through the Treasurer appointed by the Commissioners.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

The Brooklyn Police—Necessary Appropriations, $816,275.

The Depnty Superintendent of Police still refusee to receive returns from the out-standing Captains of Police, and yesterday directed the Sergeants in the Third and Fourth Police Districts to send in daily returns as has been done before by the Captains.

In the Brooklyn Common Council last evening the following communication was received and read:—

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, No. 88 Waltz st., New-York.

To the Board of Supervisors and Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings:

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, respectfully submit to your Honorable Boards a statement of the sums of money which the said Commissioners do apportion as requisite and needful to be raised by the city of Brooklyn to defray the expenses of Police within the said city for the next fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

S. DRAPER, President.
JAS. W. NYE,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
JAMES BOWEN,
JACOB C. CHOLWELL.

Apportionment of money made by the Commissioners of Police, in pursuance of Section 26, of "An act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 5, 1857, to be raised by the city of Brooklyn, to defray the expenses of Police within the said city:

Commissioners, $8 per day, $300	$2,400
Proper ion of Treasurer's salary, $3,000	750
Proportion of Gen'l Supt.'s salary, $3,000	750
One Deputy Superintendent	2,000
One surgeon	1,500
One clerk	1,000
Proportion of Chief Clerk's salary	500
Six Inspectors or Captains, $1,200	7,200
24 sergeants, $900	21,600
178 patrolmen, $800	158,400
15 doormen, $700	10,500
STATION-HOUSE.	
Fuel, lights, bedding	6,000
GENERAL OFFICE.	
Rent, proportion $1,000—quarter	$250
Stationery, proportion $4 000—quarter	1,000
Fuel, proportion $180—quarter	45
Light, proportion $60a—quarter	150
Incidentals, proportion $1,000—quarter	250
Police telegraph	1,000—$2,675
Total	$216,275

On motion of Alderman WALSH, the communication was referred to the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors.

THE NEWBURG AFFAIR.

Another Case of Mistaken Identity.

A CURIOUS COMPLICATION—THE NEGRO BROWN'S WIFE ALIVE AND WELL—THE BODY STILL UNRECOGNIZED—THE JURY DISCHARGED.

The Coroner's Jury in the murder case at Newburg had their final sitting yesterday, and were discharged upon rendering a verdict that the deceased came to her death at the hands of parties unknown. For another case of mistaken identity has grown out of this curious affair. The negro BROWN'S white wife proves to be alive, after all, and gave her testimony in Newburg yesterday.

We have already published a statement of the fact that the body was identified during the past week as that of CATHARINE ASHBELL, of Boston, the wife of a negro named BROWN. BROWN'S statement was corroborated by several circumstances. His evidence was so positive as to the identity of the corpse that people were glad to believe his statements, and so relieve their minds of painful suspense.

Officer CLARK, of Newburg, came to this City on Saturday for the purpose of procuring additional testimony, and his return on Saturday night was anxiously looked for. Saturday passed, however, without any word from him, and so did Sunday; but yesterday morning, all Newburg was taken by surprise, when the officer came in the morning train with the veritable CATHARINE BROWN, the supposed victim, and accompanied by MCLAUGHLIN, her paramour. Both were immediately taken to the Court House, when the Coroner summoned the Jury, when the following testimony was elicited.

TESTIMONY OF CATHERINE BROWN ALIAS ASHBELL.

Catharine Brown alias Ashbell, called and sworn—Question—What is your name? *Answer*—Catherine Ashbell.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In St. John, New-Brunswick.

Q.—How old are you? A.—I am twenty-five years old.

Q.—Are you married? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is your husband's name? A.—His name is Thomas Brown.

Q.—How long have you been married? A.—Six years.

Q.—Where were you married? A.—In Boston.

Q.—By whom were you married? A.—By a Justice of the Peace.

Q.—Did you and your husband have any difficulties? A.—I have not lived peacefully with my husband; I lived peacefully with him for one week after we were married.

Q.—How long did you live together? A.—I acted towards him as a wife until one month after marriage, when I left him.

Q.—Where did you then go? A.—I still remained in Boston.

Q.—Did you not see him at times? A.—I had no communication with him.

Q.—At what time did you first leave Boston? A.—I do not recollect the exact time I left the first time, after my separation from him.

Q.—Who went with you from Boston to New-York? A.—I have been there with several persons.—I cannot mention any of them: I was under the protection of George Morse.

Q.—How long did you stay away at this time? A.—I returned in a few days to live with him again.

Q.—How long did you stay in New-York, any one second visit? A.—After I left him again, I staid in New-York two weeks, I then left New-York, not wishing to remain there.

Q.—Where did you go at that time? Did you go home to your husband? A.—I did not: I left him more than a dozen times, previous to my going to New-York.

Q.—When did you return? A.—I came back yesterday (Sunday) morning.

Q.—Whom did you stop with in Boston? A.—I staid with a friend in Charlestown, not my sister.

Q.—What day in March did you see your husband in New-York? A.—I do not recollect. I have not seen him since the 26th of January, and that was in New-York. I met him several times in the street, previous to that.

Q.—How soon after your marriage did Brown use you ill? A.—He used violence towards me the day after we were married, and often did; he frequently struck me with his feet.

Q.—Do you feel afraid of him when you meet him in the street? A.—I do not; he met me when I came out of a house in Laurens street, New York, and began to abuse me; a gentleman took my part, and I left my husband and went into an omnibus, but I saw no more of him after that day.

Q.—How long at one time have you lived with your husband since your marriage? A.—During the six years I have been married I have not lived with him more than two or three days at a time.

Q.—When did you go to New-York the last time? A.—On the 26th of January, 1857; I went under the protection of James Carney and Mary Staniels.

Q.—Did you see your husband about that time? A.—Not until about six weeks after that.

Q.—Where did you next see him? A.—I saw him on the corner of Canal and Orchard streets, New-York.

Q.—What were you doing there? A.—I was keeping house there—a private place.

Q.—Did you have visitors or boarders there? A.—I had no boarders or visitors; I hired my rooms furnished.

Q.—Did any of the furniture belong to Thomas Brown, your husband? A.—It did not. It all belonged to the lady I hired the room from.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—Until I went to Boston, but I do not remember how long that was.

Q.—Who paid the rent? A.—I paid the rent—nine dollars a month, when I left. I staid only three weeks.

Q.—Where did you go to then? A.—To Laurens-street.

Q.—What number? A.—I do not recollect the number.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—One night.

Q.—Where did you go next? A.—To a house in Spring-street, kept by a widow lady, where I staid one week.

Q.—What was the lady's name, and the number of the house? A.—I do not know the lady's name, nor the number of the house.

Q.—Where did you go next? A.—I then went back to Boston.

Q.—How long was this from the time you last left Boston? A.—I returned in about two months.

Q.—Whom did you stop with in Boston? A.—With my sister in Charlestown; I staid with her about a week, and then returned to New-York.

Q.—Did you see your husband during this time? A.—I did not; I did not go to No. 94 Lincoln-street (his place of business.)

Q.—What time did you leave for New-York? A.—I do not remember the date.

Q.—What did you go to New-York for at this time? A.—To attend to business—have nothing to tell.

Q.—Did you visit Boston again after this? A.—After my arrival in New York the last time I visited Boston once.

Q.—Where did you next go? A.—I then went back to Laurens-street after my things, and hired a carriage from a stand in the Bowery, and left the house.

Q.—Where did you go to? A.—I went to

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AT LEXINGTON.

The Bible Question—Disabled Ministers—Church Extension.

Correspondence of the New-Yor Daily Times.

SEVENTH DAY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Thursday, May 28, 1857.

Yesterday afternoon the Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE continued his remarks interrupted by the recess, unimadverting upon the action of the Version Committee of the American Bible Society. According to a motion of Dr. HODGE, an opportunity was given to the Assembly of commencing to pay off the debt of the Board of Foreign Missions. A collection was taken up, resulting in the sum of $1,268 93.

DISABLED MINISTERS

Rev. Dr. JONES, of the Trustees of the Fund for the relief of disabled ministers, widows, and children, made a report which was put upon the docket.

Judge LEAVITT, Chairman of the Committee on this subject, read an extended report, urging the necessity of increased effort. The Committee knew of at least 26 ministers, 50 widows, and 75 children, entitled to the support of the Church. They discouraged any effort to establish a permanent fund, and thought that wants should be met by increasing the Trustees' Fund. On motion of Judge FINE the report was adopted.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

This being the order of the day, Rev. Mr. COX, Secretary of the Committee on Church Extension, submitted a report giving an account of the progress of the work, and wide extent of territory embraced in its operations. The receipts from all sources during the past year were $23,265 61, to which adding the balance in the treasury at the close of last year, the available resources of the year were $26,112 51.

The expenditures during the year were $17,477 93. The unpaid appropriations at the close of the year were $10,846.50. The liabilities of the Committee therefore on April 1, 1857, exceeded their means on hand $2,211 94. Appropriations have been made during the year to *seventy eight* churches.

Rev. J. GERRELEAR, Chairman of the Committee, presented a series of resolutions commending the course of the Extension Committee. One of the resolutions instructed the Committee to refuse appropriations to any church that goes out of its own bounds to collect funds from other churches. An animated debate ensued. Some of the gentlemen thought that churches should have liberty to raise money at any time and place where they desired, while others urged that the object of the Church Extension Committee was in a measure frustrated by individual churches making applications for aid, where the Committee looked for money for the treasury. The report was finally adopted with this resolution stricken out, and so amended as to require churches applying for aid to state the amount raised in their own bounds and from other sources, so that the Committee might have means of forming a judgment as to the claims of churches for additional aid.

NEW-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AT CLEVELAND.

EXCITING DISCUSSIONS ON SLAVERY.

Miscellaneous Business.

From the Cleveland Leader.

SEVENTH DAY—THURSDAY, May 28.

Dr. HATFIELD announced that ANDREW W. BLACK, D. D., who had been appointed to represent the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, was in the Assembly, and would make a statement. Mr. BLACK said that he was instructed to present to this Assembly of the Presbyterian Church the Christian salutations of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and he would say to the Assembly that there was no body of Christians more Calvinistic than the Reformed Church. They are Calvinistic in the old acceptation of that term. They believe in the restriction of ecclesiastical communion to Evangelical Christians, and we regard all whom we invite to our communion as under our discipline.

The question which now agitates this Assembly, and other bodies political and religious, has no disturbing influence among us. Fifty years ago the Reformed Church took decisive ground that no Slaveholder could enjoy the privilege of Christian communion with their church. We believe Slaveholding to be as great a moral evil as any other, and its practice inconsistent with the Christian character. We say to the Slaveholder, you cannot enjoy the privileges of our Church. We do not say that all Slaveholders are wicked and sinful persons, but we do consider Slaveholding as an evil which precludes men from communion with us. He was instructed to tell this Assembly, that we accord to all other people and other bodies the unreserved and perfect right to act for themselves—but we hope they will be found as we are upon this great subject.

THE MISSISSIPPI SYNOD AND SLAVERY.

The report of the Synod of Mississippi being under consideration, the Committee came on exception that that part of their report which brought up the question of Slavery should be stricken out. Mr. DICKERSON, of Kentucky, said he did not want to discuss that question here, but would say that it was not the province of the General Assembly to say what was immorality in practice or error in doctrine. The Church alone could decide those points. If a Synod was charged with what had been decided by the Church to be immorality or bad doctrine, then the General Assembly would take the matter in hand; but they could not decide for the Church as to what constitutes immorality.

Mr. CLARK, of Coldwater, said the General Assembly had decided and the Church had decided that the Ten Commandments were acknowledged as a rule of action, and anything that trampled upon any of the Ten Commandments came under the action of the Assembly. Slavery, it was well known, systematically trampled upon and violated the Seventh Commandment; and when the Synod of Mississippi avowed the practice of slaveholding, they brought themselves in that respect under the action of the Assembly. It was well known there was nor could be any legal marriage among the slaves. He would make an explanation. He said in a previous discussion that there was no legal marriage at the South. He of course meant among the slaves.

Mr. BEEBY was in favor of striking out the exception—did not want to have the subject discussed then.

The vote was then taken on striking out the exception from the report, and carried.

The question then being on the acceptance of the report of the Committee on the Records of the Synod, of Mississippi, and the discharge of the Committee,

Mr. LOCKWOOD, of New York, objected to such action, and moved that the subject be postponed. The Slavery question must and would be discussed, and it had been hinted that disciplinary action would have to be resorted to. If that is the case, the most natural subject would be the Synod of Mississippi, and he did not wish to see such action taken as would estop the Assembly from taking up their case hereafter.

Mr. MCLANE, of Mississippi, rose to a point of order. There was no evidence that the Synod had done wrong.

Mr. LOCKWOOD said the Synod had avowed sentiments which the future action of this Assembly might characterize as deserving discipline. He believed the gentleman who raised the point of order was Rev. ROBERT MCLANE, of Mississippi Synod. Mr. MCLANE replied that he was right.

Mr. LOCKWOOD would read, then, an extract from that gentleman's speech made in the General Assembly of four years ago, at Buffalo, which he thought would satisfy the brethren that it would be well to postpone the action proposed.

Mr. LOCKWOOD resumed the floor and proceeded to read from Mr. MCLANE'S speech, in substance as follows: I am asked, Do the members of my church hold slaves?

I answer, Yes.

I am asked, How many? I answer, As many as they have the means to buy.

I am asked how many each one owns. I reply, as many as his money or credit will enable him to own.

And I am asked why they hold them. I reply, they hold their slaves as they hold all other property, for purposes of gain.

Mr. LOCKWOOD then read an extract from the Philadelphia *Christian Observer*, giving resolutions on the death of Rev. WM. E. HOLLEY, passed by the South Lexington Presbytery, April 11, 1851, a portion of which we copy as below. Further:

Whereas, Rev. WILLIAM E. HOLLEY, Commissioner of and from this Presbytery to the General Assembly which held its session in the City of New-York, May, 1856, did, on the floor of the Assembly, say that he held slaves of choice and from principle, and whereas the Synod of Western Reserve did, at its next meeting, prepare a memorial to be presented to the General Assembly, which is to convene at Cleveland, May, 1857, praying it to direct the Synod of Mississippi to order the Presbytery of South Lexington to try Mr. HOLLEY for holding slaves as aforesaid; and whereas, Mr. HOLLEY has been removed by death beyond the reach of an earthly Church Court; and whereas, it is desirable that said Synod and all others holding similar views should clearly understand the true position of the co-presbyters of the deceased, who hold slaves; and whereas, *there are other ministers of said Presbytery who are slaveholders in the same way the deceased was*—holding them under the belief that, according to the Bible, it is right; and *also nearly all the Ruling Elders in the Churches, under the care of this Presbytery, are slaveholders*, believing it to be according to the Old and New Testament Scriptures right; while a large majority of the members who are property-holders are slaveholders, believing that it is right; and whereas, if Mr. HOLLEY was guilty of an offence to be disciplined, the Presbytery is in the same condemnation *s, and cannot try itself*.

Be it Resolved, That the matured opinion of this Presbytery, as Mr. HOLLEY has been removed by death, and some as he living co-presbyters are open to the same charge as he, it is our duty to make known the above facts to said Synod, and all others, if there be any holding the same views, and to ask said Synod, through the Commissioners of its Presbyteries to the next Assembly, to transfer said charge from the *dead* to the *living*, and urge upon that Assembly, to direct the Synod of Mississippi to proceed against this Presbytery according to the Book of Discipline, if it believes it guilty of an offence."

Mr. HOWE said the words of Mr. MCLANE were not correctly given.

From the Philadelphia.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM TENNESSEE.

At the Afternoon Session Rev. GIDEON S. WHITE took the floor to speak on the motion pending at adjournment to postpone the report of the Committee on the Records of the Synod of Mississippi. He appreciated the remarks made by the Moderator. He had always been considered by his friends as of rather an ardent temperament. By the effective hand of Providence for a few years past he had been afflicted with a disease which perhaps rendered him more violent than he would otherwise be.

Mr. WHITE said he had been in many a tight place, but he had no fear of his brethren attempting to choke him down. He thought that when this matter was disposed of the sun would continue to rise and set. It was not so all-important a question as some others. But it has been thrust forward here. First by the report on Slavery, and then by the report on the Kentucky records, and that, too, in a spirit of unkindness and injustice. Then the poor sinners of Mississippi come up and are told they must be made subjects of discipline. He had not consulted with these brethren, but he knew they would not take the herald of the statute of limitation. They were ready for anything that might occur. He regretted this want of kindness and confidence. Has it come to this, that a Southern Synod dare not declare such an act oppressive and unjust? He was certain they would continue to express their views on such acts. They regarded the word of God as the supreme authority, and what it teaches as binding above everything else. Anything beyond that is not Southern theology, to say the least.

When they looked at the churches rent and torn with agitation, should they not come out and make expression of their sentiments in regard to the matter. He could see no reason why the postponement should carry. He would not see his brethren of Mississippi laid on the shelf for the first victims. He referred to personal reflections cast on himself. He was a Northern man with Southern principles. It had been said, and that a fat salary kept him there. He repelled the charges with indignation. For 10 years, his salary had not exceeded $200 per year. They had preached the gospel under adverse circumstances, amid trials and difficulties, and it was hard to have such taunts thrown in their teeth. He alluded to statements which had been produced from newspapers. He was in the General Assembly when that language was used. In regard to reporters he would say that not intentionally, perhaps, they had misrepresented public speakers, and his opinion seemed to be that the case of Mr. MCLANE was a case in point. From what source had the public learned that such and such were Mr. MCLANE'S views? From the *Independent*. That was enough. Uprising with that name—comes the name of the man—a preacher of the gospel—who on the Sabbath day stood up and collected money for Sharpe's rifles to shed innocent blood on the soil of poor Kansas. He had other objections to the motion, but he would not trespass further on the attention of the Assembly.

GAG LAW.

Rev. Mr. HASTINGS, of New York, moved that the previous question be put.

Rev. Mr. MCLANE—If this motion is carried, we may number it "Gag No. 1," imposed upon us by the North.

Judge ALLISON, of Philadelphia, hoped that if any one had anything more to say on the matter, the privilege might be accorded. Let all who desire it have an opportunity to be heard.

The Assembly decided by a large majority that "the previous question shall now be put," which was accordingly done, and the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Records of Mississippi Synod was postponed.

CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT ON SLAVERY.

The Moderator announced the order of the day to be the Report on Slavery. A buzz of excitement ran through the church. Half a dozen motions, amendments and substitutes which clogged the original motion to adopt, were cleared away in short order, the Assembly evidently desiring to waste no more time in preliminaries, but to get right into the heart of the matter at once

ANOTHER SUBSTITUTE—A MOVING APPEAL.

The question before the house being the motion to adopt,

Rev. Mr. PAINTER, of Virginia, one of the patriarchs of the church, proposed the following substitute:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Constitutional Presbyterian Church, will not by any of her ministers preach the gospel in slaveholding States, without subjecting her ministers to the annual admonitions and rebukes of the General Assembly.

Mr. PAINTER proceeded to say that some of this Assembly in the providence of God had had their lots cast in the Southern States. They had been born and reared there, and some were very near the end of their earthly career. For the last 20 years they have been embarrassed by the constant admonitions that they live in the midst of an institution that involves more or less of guilt. They were not willing always to stand in that light. They wished the Assembly to say precisely what is the position of its Southern churches. They preach the truth of the Bible; they preach Christ and Him Crucified, and where God makes them instrumental in the conversion of a slaveholder from the paths of sin to the glorious light of the Gospel, they open the doors and admit him. They do not inquire whether he is a slaveholder or not. He did not believe the Apostles did so. The Church in her organization was in the family of a slaveholder. The "father of the faithful" was a slaveholder, and there were those in his family who were born slaves. They became members of the church; and the same was the case during the times of Paul. With such facts, he believed they were warranted in receiving slaveholders into the church. This, it seems, is contrary to the feelings of the people of the North. It seems to be the design to shut off every stream of benevolence that need to flow to the South—to send the Gospel everywhere but to the South. If the South must go out from the Church, it is fit and proper they should come to know what position they are to occupy. Whenever he had visited the North, he had been pained by a manner on the part of his Northern brethren that seemed to say: "I thank thee, God, that I am not as these Southern brethren are, but holier than these!" He went on to say that he loved the Presbyterian Church. It was his house as much as any one's, and no one had a right to turn him out. The simple act that he lived in a different latitude was no reason why he should be turned out. They, in the South, labor as Christians for the cause of Christ and the upbuilding and integrity of his Church, and it was for the North to say they should be turned out of the Church they loved so ardently. The old man spoke still further in a childlike and affectionate manner, winning the interest and occasionally the tears of portions of the whole audience. But he could not melt the Abolition rock.

Mr. HASTINGS, of Rochester, moved the resolution be postponed.

Mr. HAYNES moved an amendment that it be indefinitely postponed.

STILL ANOTHER SUBSTITUTE—STRANGER YET.

Hon. WM. P. CUTLER, of Ohio, presented the following:

The General Assembly, in view of the memorials presented, and under a deep sense of their responsibility to God and the church, feel called upon to take the following action:

We do hereby explicitly condemn the doctrine that Slavery is sanctioned by the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, as a fundamental error, with which we have no sympathy or fellowship.

And, we cause the Presbytery of Lexington, South, has forwarded to this Assembly a memorial containing the following words:

"There are ministers of this assembly who are slaveholders—holding slaves under the belief that according to the Bible it is right—and also nearly all the ruling elders in the churches under the care of the Presbytery are slaveholders, believing it to be according to the Old and New Testament Scriptures right; while a large majority of the members who are property holders are slaveholders, believing that it is right;" and while offering no qualifying explanations or their language, the Presbytery have assumed the responsibility of sustaining such ministers and elders in their position." Therefore

This Assembly is contrained in the exercise of the power of reproving, warning, and hearing testimony against error in doctrine or immortality in practice in any church, Presbytery or Synod, to disapprove and condemn the position which is assumed by the Presbytery of Lexington South, as one which is not only unscriptural, but utterly opposed to the long-established and often expressed convictions of our church, and calculated to mar its peace and seriously hinder its prosperity, as well as bring reproach upon our holy religion, and this Assembly does hereby call on the Presbytery of Lexington South to review and rectify their positions, and in case the Presbytery shall neglect to comply with the request, the Synod of Mississippi are directed to take cognizance of the case at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. CUTLER supported his substitute. It was practical and definite, which the report was not. He wanted to see the powers of discipline vested in the Assembly fully exercised.

Mr. DICKINSON was strongly in favor of the substitute. The point must be met, and now is the best time to meet it.

Mr. WALLACE, of Philadelphia, defended the report, and he thought after the Assembly had considered sixteen different substitutes they would come to see the value of the report. He explained the manner of its adoption by the Committee. That Committee was composed of men from all quarters. After three days' discussion they had just seven different opinions. The report was drawn by himself and another member, and agreed to by the Committee.

There were two classes in the church in the Southern States—those who believed with Dr. ROSS and the Synod of Mississippi, were a minority, forming the first class, with whom the speaker did not agree. The second class were largely in the majority. They do not agree with Dr. ROSS, but believe his doctrines contrary to the Scriptures. They do not believe the slaves ought to be immediately emancipated, but are in favor of gradual emancipation. They believed Slavery to be in violation of man's rights. This doctrine was formerly held by Dr. ROSS, and he showed his sincerity by setting his slaves free. He believed that Slavery was wrong, but he also believed that the Almighty tolerated its existence, according to the testimony of the Scriptures, and thought best for them to hold slaves 'till He could enlighten them. They were free on the day of Jubilee, and were thus practically emancipated. This was what the Savior and the Apostles taught. He was from Pennsylvania, the first State which abolished Slavery in the [illegible] and he did not like set form of men holding the [illegible]. He did not say that [illegible]

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION—IS THERE A "SCOUNDREL" AMONG US

ARSTIN A. GUTHRIE, Esq., of Ohio, asked Mr. WALLACE to point him to any the slightest evidence of such a class existing in the South as involuntary slaveholders. He was surprised that such assertions should fall from the lips of a Northern minister.

Mr. GRATTAN, of Virginia, testified that no such case exists, so far as he knew. No such views are held there.

Mr. GUTHRIE—That is it! Speak out! I like an honest, outspoken man, no matter what his views are. But I don't like a doughface! That involuntary slaveholders exist in the south—

Dr. ROSS—*Sotto voce*—It's perfect nonsense!

Mr. GUTHRIE—Yes, so it is.

Mr. WALLACE—I hope the brother will keep order. He has already overstepped the rules.

Mr. GUTHRIE—I did not allude to you, Sir, personally in my remarks. I spoke only of your mistake in declaring that class to exist.

Mr. WALLACE—I will furnish the evidence to prove it, in time, Sir.

The Moderator hoped the Assembly would observe order. He had heard the word "doughface" made use of. Such expressions are entirely out of place in an ecclesiastical assembly.

Mr. GUTHRIE—I beg pardon if my expression sounded harshly. I did not mean it—I beg pardon.

Mr. WALLACE—All right, Sir.

Mr. GUTHRIE—I am a little explosive naturally, but I have to speak so loud that I appear more explosive than I really am. [Laughter.] He had no hostility towards any one—he was driving at a principle.

Mr. GRATTAN, of Virginia, explained his previous statement. He did not mean that no such sentiments were held at the South, but that they were very rare. Thirty years ago they obtained, but not now.

Mr. GUTHRIE being entitled to the floor, the Assembly adjourned with prayer.

THE POSITION OF THE SOUTHERN CHURCH DEFINED.

We do not believe that the system of American Slavery as an appointment of God, stands precisely in all respects upon the same footing with the family relation, with that of husband and wife—parent and child.

But, upon the contrary, this system differs from the family relation, both with respect to the date of its origin, the nearness and sacredness of its relations, the nature of its peculiar obligations, the design and length of its continuation.

The relation of master and slave did not exist from the beginning, as did that of the family relation, nor do we believe that it will continue to the end.

But Slavery does exist by divine ordination and recognition, for wise purposes, to be overruled for his glory, in the elevation, civilization and final redemption of the African race. So cannot be predicated on the relation itself, but on the abuse of that relation. It stands in the same category with the family relation in the fact that it is ordained of God, in the sense above explained, and in the fact that, like the family relation, it is a subject of divine legislation. When we say that the slaveholding relation "is right," we do not mean to say that every system of Slavery is right as it may have existed in *other ages and in other countries, but only as it now exists with us*, and under all the circumstances in which we are now placed. When we say "it is right" for our churches to hold slaves under the present circumstances, we mean to say that they are acting consistently with the spirit and letter of the gospel, in so doing. And were we to adopt the contrary, as the resolutions under consideration would have us assert, to wit: that we hold slaveholding to be wrong—it would place us before the world as destitute not only of the spirit of Christianity, but as being bereft of every principle of moral honesty. We believe that the slave is not prepared for freedom; that to give it to him now under all the circumstances would not be best, either for master or slave.

We believe that Freedom is better than Slavery where men are prepared to appreciate it—that Slavery is better than Freedom under certain circumstances, just as it is with human governments. Our American republicanism may be the best form of government for us, but under present circumstance it might be a great curse to Russia or Mexico.

F. A. Ross,	A. C. Dickerson,	Geo. M. Crawford,
P. R. Grattan,	I. W. K. Handy,	Jas. G. Hamner,
Henry Matthews,	W. E. Caldwell.	A. H. H. Boyd.
G. W. Hutchins,	E. R. McLean,	Robt McLain.
R. M Morrison,	T. H. Cleland,	F. R. Gray,
Robt. F. Lee,	Jno. R. Logan,	Gideon S. White,
C. M. Atkinson,	J. W. Cleland.	

The Church of the Puritans and the Independent.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"We accept in its fullest extent the declaration of the sixteen *remonstrants* in the Church of the Puritans, that they," &c. So says the *Independent* of this week,—the italics being ours. Who are the "remonstrants?" Why is this appellation repeatedly used?

Have any of the twenty two signers of the letter to Dr. CHEEVER in anywise remonstrated? The letter does not show it, nor has anything else appeared to prove it. We therefore deny the act imputed, and respectfully demand the proof.

After labored efforts to extract comfort from the letter, the *Independent* again says: "Sixteen members of the Church have taken the responsibility of requesting the pastor to resign his office." For doing this, however, they voluntarily bind themselves, as men of honor, to uphold the freedom of the pulpit upon *all questions affecting or involving moral truth.*"

The italics are the *Independent's*, and indicate a quotation from the famous letter. Why is it that the Rev. Editor, "committed to neither party," cannot or will not treat the letter and its signers with at least a resemblance of fairness?

The letter, to every impartial mind, shows that they have neither taken any such "responsibility," or made any such "request;" and unless the *Independent* is a "peculiar institution," with a code of its own, it has no authority for saying the signers "bind themselves, as men of honor," to do as above quoted.

The facility with which the *Independent* misstates, misrepresents and misquotes, to our mind, proves it to be independent of Paul, Cut, and we might name a higher authority which it would have us believe it sometimes recognizes.

This may be regarded as plain language, and to illustrate, we quote from the letter to Dr. CHEEVER, the entire sentence which the *Independent* in this connection quotes only in part, viz:

"That you may not, however, attribute our *suggestion* to the wrong cause, we assure you that we all *sympathize* in your views of the freedom of the pulpit, and the duty as well as the right of its ministers, *at proper times and occasions*, to discuss before them *properly* all questions affecting or involving *moral truth.*"

There it is. The italics are ours.

Let every person, "committed to neither party," judge from the record, as to what and how far the signers "voluntarily bind themselves, as men of honor."

Some, in charity, may suppose that this course of the *Independent* should be attributed to the haste with which editorials are sometimes penned, or the lack of accurate information. The Editor can claim no such charity. They are learned and titled men; they are familiar with the use of words; they know the rules and courtesies of life; they conduct a weekly paper, with an abundance of outside assistance; they profess to treat upon our most important interests; they set themselves up as our instructors in religion, morals and the truth, and would be recognized as the fearless advocates of the most perfect freedom, and of universal justice and equality.

The *Independent* last week said: "We shall not enter into the merits of the case until we have them upon better authority than loose and unauthorized newspaper reports."

To those who know the relation of the writer of the articles in the *Independent* to Dr. CHEEVER, and to the Chairman of the meeting of the 18th inst., it is needless to say what that "better authority" is.

Will he deny that he was told of and consulted about that letter before it was presented to Dr. CHEEVER, or that he was consulted afterwards and in respect to that meeting or that he advised as to that meeting and what should be done thereat?

We believe he will deny none of this; He, at all events, has the letter in print, yet persists in imputing to the signers what he must know is not warranted thereby. They seem to be safely intrenched, and when this letter has exhausted the resources of the other side, the matter may assume a very different phase.

If what we are told, by men deemed truthful, be so, the manner in which the meeting of the 18th was planned, the care with which the signers were kept in ignorance that it was contemplated, the busy private meetings and canvassing carried on in preparation, the getting in of members from a distance, including some who do not worship there, and many who are not members of the Society, the spirit of the resolutions and the temper of too remarks made, and the disregard of their own Standing Rules,—all indicate a determination to forestall the disclosure and crush our disapprobation. This, with the articles in the *Independent*, bears the appearance of a fear to have the signers bring before the Church or public "the reasons which impelled them to the suggestion they made" to Dr. CHEEVER.

Dr. CHEEVER and the Church, we doubt not, can have those reasons, if they desire, and that speedily.

It is somewhat singular that whilst Dr. CHEEVER and his particular friends, together with the *Herald*, insist that the signers "dissent to the late Black Republican recruiting operations of Dr. CHEEVER in his pulpit," the *Independent* maintains the contrary. As a stratagem this may be deemed smart,—but the signers appear to appreciate it.

Friends should not thus (apparently) disagree—and if not impertinent, we suggest that the *Independent* advise Dr. CHEEVER to answer the latter in a manly, Christian way, asking for their reasons,—and when obtained, that he send a copy, with his comments, to you and the *Independent* for publication.

The excited world will then be relieved, and all occasion for misrepresentation removed.

The *Independent* also says: "The Church of the Puritans, to guard against all misconstruction, by a unanimous vote, resolved to sustain its pastor."

We say, and the *Independent* knows we utter the truth, that the vote was not the unanimous voice of the Church, but very far from being such. That "sustaining" vote is given great prominence, as if it was a "sealing" ceremony. With all due respect for such a "going it blind," we acknowledge that it is entitled to just about the same weight in determining the right of this matter, as are the feelings by order of BRIGHAM YOUNG at Salt Lake City in determining the [illegible] and infallibility of Mormonism. It is a way some people have for disposing of "questions affecting or involving moral truth."

"We are, also, assured that, before the vote, they were called upon in the meeting to state what they had to allege against the pastor,—but they held their peace."

Sensible men! Just the course any one possessing self respect, and appreciating his rights, would pursue. Most of the signers of the letter are well known here and elsewhere, and we have yet to know that any of them are fools or lack moral courage. Such men would not be expected to submit to anything inquisitorial, even from their brethren in a Congregational Church.

"The Church of the Puritans will doubtless carry out the principles of Congregationalism, in managing its own affairs."

In fairness, the *Independent* should have qualified this, (if we may judge from recent occurrences,) so as to read, "principles of Congregationalism as the pastor and his supporters construe them, in managing its own affairs to suit their own purposes." The propriety of such a qualification is shown in the article we are noticing, where is copied your report of the meeting held the 26th inst. The propositions then submitted, if carried out at the annual meeting next Thursday, will add lustre to some brow, to say nothing of the effect upon that and other Congregational Churches.

"Managing its own affairs," in plain English, means that the majority will, if possible, prevent the "reasons" being submitted to a council of disinterested persons for investigation.

In this same connection, after dealing thus unfairly with the signers, and holding up *in terrorem* the "unanimous vote," the *Independent* says: "We trust that its members will avoid party attitudes and alliances, and will seek by prayer the spirit of wisdom and love."

This is a highly commendable aspiration, but is attended by circumstances which seem to say, "we are of the majority, and therefore assume no party attitudes or alliances," whilst all who differ from us do assume them, and seek not "the spirit of wisdom and love." Such is our version of the entire course of the *Independent*; others may not agree with us.

SATURDAY, May 30, 1857. FAIR PLAY.

The Troubles in Dr. Cheever's Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Under the American voluntary system of church government, I believe that it has always been considered by both ministers and people, a reserved and imprescriptable right, frankly to make known to each other, causes of dissatisfaction as they may from time to time arise; and to seek, when other methods of ensuring peace and spiritual improvement fail, a dissolution of their connection. I am not, however aware that it has ever been considered a duty attending upon this right, for either or both, minister or people, to display their troubles to the public, or to discuss them in the newspapers.

But in relation to the Pastor and Congregation of the Church of the Puritans, these well-settled principles seem to go for naught. A large proportion of the original and the oldest male members who yet remain, including all the deacons, the clerk, three-fourths of the trustees, with the President of the Board and the Treasurer, believed that the interests of the church and congregation required a dissolution of the present pastoral relation. Some of these gentlemen accordingly addressed a private letter, couched in respectful terms, to their Pastor, designed to secure a friendly consultation on a subject of the deepest interest to both parties. It appears that they did not deem this informal introductory note, the place in which to enter upon a statement of the facts which led to their action. But this letter was at once thrust upon the notice of a promiscuous Sabbath congregation; and with more speed than heed, a meeting of the congregation—with an emphatic invitation to the ladies—was called for the *consideration!* of the letter. That meeting was just such as might have been anticipated; or so was, perhaps, designed. Its proceedings found their way into the public prints. The signers of the letter took no part in it, in so far as an explanation or vindication of their course was conceived; well knowing its informality. They chose to abide their time.

But this was not all. Measures must be taken, just on the eve of the annual meeting, to get rid of, or at least to overslaugh the obnoxious deacons. And this, by the revolutionary scheme of subverting the whole polity of the church from its foundation—a polity, be it understood, measurably the result of the indefatigable exertions of the pastor himself. This, however, is not yet accomplished, although the "intention" of doing it, and the approbation of the pastor, were publicly avowed at a special church meeting held on the evening of the 26th instant.

Nor does the matter end here. A number of the members of the church and congregation, composed principally of respectable young gentlemen—a considerable number of them not yet out of their *teens*—must present the pastor with a gold-headed cane, accompanied by a letter, evidently intended to serve as an antidote to the bane of that from the deacons, &c. And the pastor must answer it, in terms apparently meant to question the honesty of the deacons and their friends, in their assurances respecting the moot question of the freedom of the pulpit, and to create the impression that he is now persecuted for his discourses on the sin of Slavery—for both of which innuendoes he has no facts to sustain him.

On reading this correspondence in the DAILY TIMES of this morning, my thoughts instinctively reverted to the "striking," if not apposite, inquiry of the Apostle, "What will ye? Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in love, and in the spirit of meekness?"

Testimonials presented to champions or partisans in times of excitement, are generally intended to be emblematic. This was the case with the gold headed canes, whalebones, pickerines, &c., sent in such numbers by the South Carolina chivalry to their champion BROOKS; and no one can deny their appropriateness.

But there may be physical emblems of spiritual things. The world has been full of them. So it was in the tabernacle, and subsequently in the temple, of the Jews. Courage, rashness, cowardice, and other moral and mental traits also, have all thus been symbolized.

Do the young gentlemen whom Dr. CHEEVER recognizes as his special friends, mean the public to understand that their Pastor is in the habit of lording it over God's heritage?

Do they mean to intimate that the cane and the "muzzle" are the weapons for the pulpit to apply to the backs and the mouths of the people?

As they grow older, some of them, probably, will grow wiser.

Dr. CHEEVER and his special friends have chosen to appeal to Cæsar; they have appealed to the public and the Press. Let it be so, if they will. The signers of the letter of April 27, and their friends, will probably, at the suitable time, meet them, if they wish, before this tribunal. But to them this public controversy is a source of profound grief, for the sake of a pastor whom they still love, of a Church which is very dear to their hearts, and of the cause of Him whose name they bear.

Without here anticipating their vindication, all, with whom the writer has conversed, disclaim absolutely and unqualifiedly, that politics, in any form, have had anything to do with their action. No man knows better than Dr. CHEEVER himself, that the dissatisfaction amongst the members of his church, antedates by more than a year his sermons on Slavery and the Judges. The delay in this movement has been in kindness, and out of tenderness regard to the cause of Freedom for which he has so manfully contended. But if is to be postponed for every new theme of excitement that may arise in the world, and work its way into the pulpit of the Church in which they worship, the postponement would be *sine die*. To this, even at the risk of being misrepresented and misapprehended for a time, they ought not, as Christian men, to consent. One after another of the friends who started this enterprise, have left, and the few who remain have no disposition to be driven away.

The wish of these gentlemen is, that the public, who have nothing to do with their church troubles, and their brethren who have a great deal to do with them, would suffer them to settle their difficulties in a quiet, legitimate, Congregational and Christian manner.

A CONGREGATIONALIST.

The Antecedents of the Mormon Pratt.

From the Troy Whig.

A gentleman of this city informs us that PRATT, the Mormon Elder—an account of whose recent tragical death in Arkansas has been widely published—was a native of Canaan, in the adjoining County of Columbia, whence, with his brother, he left to join "Prophet" JOE SMITH at Nauvoo. PRATT'S relatives still live at Canaan, and are among the most reputable inhabitants of that town. In Canaan and the adjoining town of West Stockbridge, Mass., the first conversions to Mormonism in this section of the country took place, and many individuals from those towns joined themselves to that abomination. In the early days of the delusion, PRATT and his brother attempted to cure sick relatives by impressing their hands on them. They failed to effect a cure only by reason of the lack of faith of the patients, as they said.

LIABILITY OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—A case was decided in Cleveland, last week, against the Lake Erie and Michigan Telegraph Company, of some interest to the mercantile community. In 1853, it seems, Messrs. RANDALL, COOK & Co., being largely engaged in the wool business, telegraphed to their agent in Meadville Penn., to buy certain lots of wool at the market price of 40 cents a pound. The Telegraph Company, in delivering the dispatch, by mistake, fixed the sum at 45 cents, and the agent purchased large quantities as that price. The Judge charged that as Telegraph Company's received pay for delivering messages correctly, they were liable for the evil results of their errors. A verdict was given the firm of $1,681 damages.

IMPROVING THE NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON.—The Commissioners appointed under the act appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson between this city and Castleton, went down the river day before yesterday, to examine the premises. They selected the localities needing excavation most, entered into contract for the work, and we are informed that it will be immediately prosecuted to the extent the appropriation will allow. The appropriation is small; $100,000 would not be too much to expend in the improvement, and would soon be returned in the advantages that would accrue therefrom to the commerce of both Albany and Troy.—*Albany Argus.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW YORK, Monday, June 1, 1857—6 P. M.

The announcement of the death of TIMO. BANKS, Esq., the President of the Corn Exchange Association, occasioned a lull in the Produce business to day.

ASHES—Are in rather better request at our quotations: Pearls, $7 2c; Pots, $7 87½; ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is selling, in small lots, at previous rates: Java, 16¾c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 14c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; Jamaica, 11¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 11 5-16c.@11¾c.; Bahia, 10¾c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is limited; prices lean in favor of buyers. Middling Uplands, 13¾c @14c.; Orleans, 14½c. @14¾c.; and other grades at proportionate prices, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western prices is moderately inquired for at old prices. Sales, 7,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 75@$6 80
Straight State	6 80@ 6 85
Extra State	6 85@ 7 15
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 75@ 7 05
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 80@ 7 00
Fancy Michigan	6 75@ 6 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 95@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 25@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 40@ 7 60
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 8 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@10 00

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales have been reported of about 500 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$8 75 for superfine to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in less demand, and is less firm. The transaction since our last comprise about 1,200 bbls. very low mixed to choice Extra, at $7 50@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted at $4 25@$6 12½c. for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is also rare and needed at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is more freely offered and is in active request at lower and drooping rates, especially for common lots. Sales: 17,250 bushels, including inferior to very good Canadian White at $1 45@$1 86; and very ordinary to prime Western red at $1 47@$1 65, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, chiefly at $1 28 per bushel. Barley $1,47½ @$1 60. Barley Malt $1 75@$1 80 per bushel. Oats are dull and down to 62c @ 63c for Western; 64c.@66c for State and Canadian; and 61c @65c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and cheaper. Sales: 9,500 bushels, at $1 for mixed in store; $1@$1 02 for yellow; $1 01@$1 06 for White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales: 600 bales River at 90c @ $1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is moderately inquired for at old prices. Stock on first hands, to-day, including 661 bales American, 8,200 bales Manila, and 700 bales Jute.

HIDES.—Mr. HYDE, broker, says the receipts this week have been large, comprising some 64,000 Hides, among which is a cargo of 10,000 from Rio Grande, (4,000 sold to arrive,) which was long past due. Sales, although more extensive than last week, have been affected at a still further decline from former prices. There appears more disposition on the part of the trade to operate, and consequently all lots that are offered at the present reduced figures are taken. The recent arrivals from Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande and Orinoco are being stored, importers reluctant to submit to the severe decline, and seem confident that the market will rally. Light Hides sell more readily than heavy, and there are but few lots of prime light Sole Leather Hides in market. Green Salted Western have been mostly sold for export to Europe, and there are now but few parcels offering. Calcutta Kips and other Upper Leather stock are effected by the dullness of the market, but the decline is not to any great an extent as on Sole Leather Hides. The *receipts this week* have been 60,121 Hides from Foreign ports, and 4,559 coastwise, as follows: 14,350 Dry, and 122 Salted Buenos Ayres Ox and Cow, and 1,900 do Horse, ₱ *Chase* and *Little Lizzie;* 10,116 Rio Grande Dry Ox and Cow, and 673 Salted Horse, ₱ *W. H. Stewart;*

DRY GOODS.

LACE SETS, EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS, &c.
POINT D'ALENCON. POINT APPLIQUE
FRENCH VALENCIENNES, TRIMMED.
HONITON
AND MALTESE SETS AND COLLARS.
2,000 EMBROIDERED FRENCH COLLARS, below cost of importation.
Our customers, and strangers visiting the City, will please call and examine
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAID TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
From $3 upwards.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning, June 2,
A full assortment of the above.

1,500 PIECES PRINTED FOULARD SILK,
Only 60 cents, worth 75 cents.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

SILK ROBES $10.
SILK ROBES $10.
SILK ROBES $10,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED,
A large assortment of Maltese mitts, for ladies and misses.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

1,200 PIECES ENGLISH LAWNS,
Warranted fast colors, only 12½ cents per yard,
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

CLOSING SALES OF FOULARD SILKS.
PRICE REDUCED TO $5 50 PER DRESS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 Broadway.
3,000 yards fine Black Barèges.....25 cents per yard.
2,500 yards Superfine Barèges.....31 cents per yard.
4,000 yards Crape Maretz.....31 cents per yard.
6,000 yards fine Barège de Laines.....13 cents per yard.
8,000 yards very fine Lawn.....12½ cents per yard.
[Warranted fast colors.]
800 very handsome Robes.....$2 00 per robe.
[Warranted fast colors.]
400 very handsome Organdy Robes....$3 50 per robe.
[Warranted fast colors.]
N. B.—One case of Canton Crapes, a great bargain, at
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MANTILLAS.
SUPERIOR BLACK TAFFETA MANTILLAS,
PARIS EMBROIDERED TAFFETA MANTILLAS,
Extra cloth.
BLACK REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
BLACK REAL GUIPURE MANTILLAS.
BLACK REAL CHANTILLY MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
CLOAKS,
Suitable for Travelling.
REAL BLACK LACE HALF SHAWLS.
IMITATION BLACK LACE HALF SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CARPETS.
THE BEST FIVE-FRAME BRUSSELS,
The manufacture of Messrs. Biglow & Co., and the most celebrated
ENGLISH MAKERS,
at $1 25 and $1 37½ per yard.
Also, the newest designs in
AXMINSTER,
WILTON,
TAPESTRY VELVET,
and other carpets at equally low prices, received by the recent steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SUMMER SILKS AND SILK ROBES!
Richest Paris Styles—full assortment.
Also,
Some new lots neat styles,
LOW PRICED SUMMER SILKS,
For Monday, June 1st,
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have removed temporarily their Upholstery, Furniture covering and Curtain material Department to another part of their store and in order to clear out their present RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK,
They are offering great Inducements to buyers.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK CANTON CRAPE, BLACK BOMBAZINES,
BLACK PINEAPPLE, BLACK ALPACAS,
BLACK BAREGE, BLACK GRENADINES,
BLACK JACONET, BLACK ORGANDIES,
BLACK CRAPE MARETZ, BLACK GINGHAMS,
Also, all goods suitable for Mourning always on hand and for sale by
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway, would call the attention of the ladies to his stock of
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
which, for beauty of style and elegance of finish, cannot excelled by any in the City
A large assortment of Lace Points and Lace Mantillas, more very rich.

BAREGE AND TISSUE FLOUNCED
Robes—Elegant Summer Styles,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
From $4 to $15 each.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ONE THOUSAND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
At $8, $10 and $12 each.
As well as a great variety
Of all the finer qualities,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
LACE AND WHITE CHECKS,
STRIPES,
PLAIDS, &c., &c.,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

STRIPED INDIA FOULARDS!
Six Cases
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
At 50 cents.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Carpetings, &c., &c.,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
Just received, a large lot of
Silk Robes, at $22, worth $35.
Also, a lot at $18, worth $25.
With rich Checked Silks, at $1 50 per yard, worth $2, at
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

CHEAP MANTILLAS FOR SUMMER,
In every variety of material and design.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STELLA AND PRINTED SHAWLS
Will be offered on Monday, the 1st.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FLOUNCED GRENADINE ROBES,
from $15 to $20 each,
just received,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Satin Stripe Silks reduced to 5s. 6d.
Heavy Stripe Silks to $1, worth 10s and 12s.,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 371 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SKIRTS
Will be offered on Monday, the 1st inst.,
MUCH BELOW THEIR VALUE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERED
MUSLIN
BASQUES
from $12 to $20 each,
at JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
100 BAREGE ROBES, $3 50 to $5 50,
GRENADINE ROBES, very cheap.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

LADIES, WILL FIND
A splendid assortment of
RICH STELLA SHAWLS, from $4 to $10,
Worth from $7 to $15.
At ORRIN TAYLOR'S, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
Irish, English and French Poplins and Poplinette; also, several new materials very desirable, at
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES,
Curtain Materials, Gilt Cornices, Fixtures, &c.,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

LACE MANTILLAS.
VERY CHEAP, at
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

TRAVELING CLOAKS,
IN LINENS, POPLINS, CLOTHS, &c.,
From $3 to $6.
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

CHANTILLY LACES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS and Flounces of a superior make and finish. Also point applique Capes, Collars, Sets, Coiffures and Barbes unequaled in style, and just received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

CORSETS! CORSETS!—ONLY 37c.—SHAKER hoods only 50 cents, at Mrs. E. EGEN'S, No. 382 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., one block from Union square.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES WILL FIND
A splendid assortment of
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
Of every description,
Comprising
Pure Irish Linens,
Sheetings,
Table Damasks,
Napkins and
Towellings, &c., &c.
Also, a general variety of
WHITE GOODS,
Laces and Embroideries
Suisse,
Mull and
Jaconet, &c., &c. &c.
At a great reduction, at
ORRION TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

POPULAR TRADE.
ENLARGEMENT OF BUSINESS.
JOHN CLARKE having completed the extension of his store No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker st., will open the new departments on Wednesday next, the 3d inst., with a large and splendid assortment of real laces and rich Parasol embroideries, in collars, sets, bands, flouncings, mantillas, coiffures, veils, &c., &c., many of which are of the newest and most beautiful designs yet exhibited, and having been bought recently at a great reduction, will be offered at prices much below the cost of importation.
Broadway and Bleecker-st.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
$1 each.
French Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $1 each.
Fine French Jaconet and Organdie Muslins, 1s. 6d. per yard.
Beautiful Printed Lawns, fast colors, 1s. per yard.
Rich Plaid and Bayadere Silks, 25 inches wide, $1 per yard.
Ready Monday, June 1.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SOLOMON & HART.
No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
THEIR STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATELLES and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

4,500 REAL PARIS EMBROIDERED BANDS.
Will be opened on Wednesday a splendid line of Paris Bands in Swiss and Jaconet Muslin, of the neatest and newest patterns and most beautiful styles; that will be offered at very reduced prices. JOHN CLARKE,
No. 643 Broadway, and No. 75 Bleecker st.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of beautiful Black and White check,
At $4 each,
Now in shape and handsome in style.
Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 2,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

PRINTED MUSLINS FOR SUMMER
Will be ready MONDAY, June 1st.
CHOICE STYLES FOR RETAIL.
1,400 pieces, at 12½ to 38 cents per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EMBROIDERED BANDS,
From 38 cents to $5 50 each.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN
SETS AND COLLARS,
30 per cent. below the cost of importation,
At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

500 FRENCH LACE TALMAS,
New in shape and beautiful in quality,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
At $8 each,
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

MANTILLAS.
SUPER LACE TRIMMED, $4.
LACE MANTILLAS, $4 to $50.
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

RICH LACE SETS,—ILLUSION LACE CAPES, a rich and varied assortment at
JAMES CROPSEY'S,
481 Broadway.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I. Offices No. 45 John-st. and
No. 720 Broadway.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 720 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleaning in their usual superior manner.

STRAW GOODS.

HOMER & KETCHUM
OFFER
PALM LEAF HATS!
PALM LEAF HATS!!
SHAKER HOODS!
SHAKER HOODS!
By the case or dozen.
Just received, and low for cash, at
No. 118 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.
Also, a general stock of choice STRAW GOODS, MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEDICATION OF THE HOME CHAPEL, NO. 29 EAST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—This edifice—erected by the American Female Guardian Society, as a Free Chapel for the poor, and for other purposes connected with their institution, the Home for the Friendless—has just been completed, and will be dedicated (by leave of Providence) on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the New York University, is expected to preside. Clergymen and laymen of the various denominations will contribute to the interest of the occasion. Singing by the children.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE HAVING THE subject of the removal of the landing of the North and East River Steamboats under consideration, will meet at room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested are earnestly requested to attend.
JAMES R. STEERS,
EDWARD C. McCONNELL,
JAMES GRIFFITHS,
HIRAM CORWIN,
LORGAN L. HARRIS,
} Special Committee.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 2, at 7½ o'clock. FREDERICK KAPP, Esq., will read a paper on "The American Army at Valley Forge."
ANDREW WARNER,
Recording Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF the Universalist Sunday School will be celebrated by appropriate exercises on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3, at the Odeon, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets and programmes may be obtained at Messrs. CARPENTER'S Stores in Grand, corner 5th, or in South 5th-st at BENEDICT BROS.' book store in 4th-st., and at the door on that evening.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE "MARINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK"—Will be held at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. T. L. CUYLER, JAMES BROOKS, Esq., of Ohio, and Rev. CHAS. J. JONES.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMERS' CLUB meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 2, at noon. Subjects—*The most Profitable Crop for the Farmer, location considered; The Best Succession of Crops, and the Best mode of Planting Seeds.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DELTA PHI Fraternity, Beta Chapter of New York, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That we have received, with deep regret, intelligence of the death of brother Grosvenor P. Moore, late of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and that we realize in our own bereavement of a former associate, a share of the sorrow which his loss brings upon his family and friends.
Resolved, That we extend to his family an earnest assurance of our sympathy in this, their great affliction.
Resolved, That the members of this Chapter wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased and published.

WE, THE MEMBERS OF DIVISION D, OF the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, having received intelligence of the decease of our classmate, THOMAS H. BELKNAP, of New-York,
Resolved, That we hereby express our deep regret at his death, and our sincere sympathy for his bereaved parent and relatives.
Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of crape for 30 days.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the Troy papers, and in the New-York *Times*.
R. P. I., May 30, 1857.
HENRIQUE HARRIS, Chairman.
THOMAS ROWLAND, Secretary.

D. B. TAYLOR—UNITED STATES DISPATCH Agent, No. 130 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman. Government passports, duly countersigned, furnished without delay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Fourteenth-st.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MR. E. A. MARSHALL,
Lessee of the Broadway Theatre, Walnut-st. Theatre, and New Opera House, Philadelphia; the first three in several years that he has had the honor of presenting his name for the patronage of the public. He has the greatest satisfaction in making known that, by the kind volunteer aid of distinguished artists, he will be enabled to present an entertainment at once
BRILLIANT AND UNPRECEDENTED,
embracing the highest order of musical and dramatic talent.
ITALIAN OPERA.
ENGLISH DRAMA.
FRENCH VAUDEVILLE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3, 1857.
To begin (in consequence of the length of the performance) at 7 o'clock, precisely, with the excellent comedy of
SIMPSON & CO.,
in which
Mr. Blake will appear as Mr. Simpson,
Mr. A. B. Davenport as Mr. Bromley, Madame Ponisi as Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport as Mrs. Bromley, Mrs. Warren as Mrs. Fitzallen, Mrs. Place as Madame La Tisape.
ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX MARETZEK.....as.....Director and Conductor
GAZZANIGA,
Mlle. PHILLIPS,
Signors BRIGNOLI
AMODIO, and
COLLETTI,
In their respective roles.
Positively the only night but one they will perform, as the Opera Company begin their season on Monday, June 8, at Boston.
At 8 o'clock precisely, Verdi's grand opera of
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora.....Madame Gazzaniga
Azucena.....Mlle. Phillips
Manrico.....Signor Brignoli
Count di Luna.....Signor Amodio
Ferrando.....Signor Colletti
Ghisey.....Signor Muller
Inas.....Madame Avogadro
To be followed by the
FRENCH COMPANY
from New-Orleans, under the management of
Mons. GUSTAVE DEBOIS,
in the new vaudeville,
(Their first performance in New-York,)
called
EDGARD ET SA BONNE,
Vaudeville en un acte.
Mons. Edgard.....Mons. Edgard
Mons. Vauvardin.....Mons. Sage
Notaire.....Mons. Victor
Celestine.....Mlle. Gauthier Dedos
Madame Bandeloche.....Mme. D'Aire
Mlle. Vauvardin.....Mlle. Victor
FRIDAY EVENING—Farewell Benefit of Max Maretzek.
Prices of admission.....One dollar
Secured seats for the evening.....Fifty cents extra
Amphitheatre.....Fifty cents
Box book open on Monday from 8 A. M., until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; and at HALL & SONS' music store. Tickets can also be had at the principal hotels and at the box-office of the Broadway Theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TWO GRAND GALA NIGHTS.
WEDNESDAY, June 3, and FRIDAY, June 5.
ITALIAN OPERA,
FRENCH VAUDEVILLE, and
ENGLISH DRAMA
on each evening.
NO INCREASE OF PRICES.
Positively for two nights only, as the Opera Company are engaged to appear in Boston on Monday evening, June 8.
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF GAZZANIGA,
BENEFIT OF MR. MARSHALL,
of the Broadway Theatre, on WEDNESDAY, June 3.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MAX MARETZEK,
FRIDAY, June 5.
Box-book open at the Academy, and HALL & SON'S Music Store.
Performance (in consequence of its length) to begin at 7 o'clock, precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3, 1857,
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SUMMER SEASON,
on which occasion will be presented Goldsmith's celebrated comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER
Miss Hardcastle.....Miss Laura Keene
Young Marlow.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
The Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Baker, will perform a variety of choice selections of operatic gems.
To conclude with the beautiful burlesque of
VARIETY; OR, THE PICTURE GALLERY,
with the beautiful tableaux of
THE FOUR SEASONS,
Queen of the Roses,
Daughters of the Stars,
Shower of Gold.
Box book open on Tuesday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TUESDAY, June 2
Mr. WALLACK
will perform, for the second time in America, his original part of Captain Murphy Maguire, in Barrett's popular comedy of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Mr. Lester.....as.....Charles Torrens
Mr. Walcot.....as.....Aminadab Sleek
With the ever-popular farce of
I'LL TELL YOUR WIFE.
TO-MORROW—Sheridan Knowles' fine play of
THE WIFE.
Julian St. Pierre.....Mr. Wallack
THURSDAY—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Seats secured three days in advance. No extra charge for reserved seats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
TUESDAY EVENING, June 2, 1857,
the great comic novelty, ever produced,
BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Second night of Jerome Ravel's new pantomime,
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
produced with new scenery, tricks, costumes, &c.
The cast embraces the Ravels and Double Company.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
New divertisement.
BIANCO and the Ravels every night.
BIANCO on Saturday night next, and no afternoon performance.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY,
(opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
Glorious Chinese Feast of Scenes of Mirth, Music and Enchantment. MONDAY EVENING, June 1, second week of the Grand Musical Spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP."
After which—
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
There will be grand Afternoon Performances on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening performance at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Second successful week of the entirely new, brilliantly effective and singularly interesting Drama, intitled FAUSTINA BATTISTINI, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tom Thumb, Trumpet, C. W. Clarke, Gabriel Pummpot, Mr. Badeway; Edward, Seaborne, Mr. Levick; Marian, Miss Mestayer. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, the Farce of AN UNLUCKY MORTAL. Songs, Dances, and THE LIMERICK BOY. The Living Serpent. Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle 25 cents; Pit 15 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, June 2, the entertainments will commence with
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
After which will be presented the pantomime of
SALAMANDER.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE BLIGHTED LILY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. The collection is formed exclusively of original Pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 32d Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Sec'y N. A.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON KANSAS.—A LECTURE DESCRIBING the Agricultural, Mineral and Commercial Resources of Kansas, will be delivered by MAX GREENE, in Hope Chapel, Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3. Mr. GREENE is author of a popular book on Kansas, and was for years the comrade of Kit Carson on the plains and among the Rocky Mountains. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the book-stores of Messrs. APPLETONS, LOCKWOODS, FOWLER & WELLS, and at the door.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FAMILY HORSE, 16 hands high; a good traveller and of fine action; warranted sound and kind in double or single harness, also under the saddle; sold by the subscriber for want of use. For further particulars, inquire at No. 57 Liberty-st.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—April 20, 1857.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st., (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 25th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.
Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.
J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—THE Races over the FASHION COURSE will commence on FRIDAY, the 5th of June next, as follows:
FRIDAY, June 5.—Sweepstakes for 4 year olds, $200 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $1,500 added, four mile heats; closed the first day of March, with nine nominations:
1. O. P. Hare names b. c. *Toler*, by Childe Harold, out of Marchioness, by Imp Rowton
2. T. and T. W. Pearsall name ch. f. *Sue Washington*, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington, by Zinganee.
3. James Rupert names ch. c. *Deucalion*, by Revenue, out of the Queen, by Imp Prism.
4. J. S. Watson names b. c. *Charleston*, by Imp Sovereign, out of Millwood, by Imp Monarch.
5. John Hunter names ch. g. *Nicholas I.*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Nannie Rhodes, by Wagner.
6. H. C. Caffey names br. c. *Dallas*, by Wagner, out of Fanny King, by Imp Glencoe.
7. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. c. *The Czar*, by Tallyho, out of Andrewetta, by Andrew
8. David McDaniel names b. f. *Kate Hunter*, by Imp Glencoe, dam by Imp Hedgford.
9. Also, b. c. by Boston Junior, dam by Imp Trustee.
SAME DAY—Westchester County Stakes for 4 year olds, $250 subscription, $50 forfeit, two mile heats; closed with seven nominations.
1. R. L. Morris names b. f. *Margaret Morris*, by Imp Glencoe out of the grandam of Wild Irishman
2. F. Morris names br. f. *Etiquette*, by Mariner, out of Fashion by Imp Trustee.
3. P. C. Bush names ch. c. *Zingarro*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Mercer.
4. Chas. S. Lloyd names ch. f. *Etta*, by Imp Trustee, dam (Imp) by Memmon.
5. J. B. Monnot names br. f. *May Thorn*, by Imp Trustee, out of Kate Cole
6. C. T. Howell names ch. f. *Ida Clarion*, by Clarion, dam Eclipse.
7. John Howland names ch. f. *Roxana*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Prism.
8. A. Mallard names bl. c. by Mariner, out of Patsey Anthony.
9. H. Lloyd names b. c. *Diocletian*, by Empire, out of Bud, by Henry.
TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, will commence the Regular Meeting.
FIRST DAY, Tuesday—Sweepstakes for 3 yr. olds $100 subscription, $50 forfeit, with $300 added, mile heats; closed on the 1st of April, with nine nominations.
1. John Hunter names ch. c. *Bonvecchi*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Castinet, by Imp. Monarch.
2. Calvin Green names John M. Botts' ch. f. by Revenue, out of Andrewetta by Andrew.
3. Wm. H Gibbons names ch. f. *Mary Evelyn*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Sally Ward, by John R. Grymes.
4. P. C. Bush names ch. c. by Belshazzar, dam by Imp Trustee.
5. Woodfolk & McDaniel name ch. c. by Imp. Glencoe, out of Motto by Imp Barefoot.
6. David McDaniel names bl. c. by Brown Stout, dam by Imp Flatterer.
7. P. S. Forbes names b. c. *Zanoni*, by Zinganee, out of Zuleika, by Sarpedon.
8. Thos. Puryear names ch. f. *Columbia*, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Fleur de lis, by Imp Sovereign.
9. O. P. Hare names b. f. by Tally-ho, out of Oratrix, by Orator.
SAME DAY—Purse, $300, two mile heats.
SECOND DAY, Wednesday—Purse $700, three mile heats
SAME DAY—Purse $200, mile heats.
THIRD DAY, Thursday—Purse $1,000, four mile heats.
SAME DAY—Purse $300, two mile heats.
Entrance 5 per cent. on the amount of the purse. Races where money is added to be adjourned in case of bad weather if the proprietor thinks proper.
Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for Friday, $3. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the four days $7. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the three last days $5.
Entrance to the Field and Citizens' Stand $1. Badges for sale at the office of the New-York *Spirit of the Times*, at DELMONICO'S, corner of Chambers-st., and at the New York Hotel. First Race will commence each day at 2 o'clock. Ways of getting to the Course are by Peck-slip, Division-av., Grand, Houston, and 10th sts. Ferries, Flushing Railroad Stennier, Fulton Market.
NEW YORK, April 3, 1857. O. P. HARE.

THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK Yacht Club will come off on THURSDAY, the 4th June. The steamer ERIE, for the exclusive use of the Club, will leave the Pier foot of Spring-st. at 10 A. M., and accompany the yachts. Members who have not received their tickets will find them at the office of R. S. HONE, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 16 Wall-st.
A special meeting for admission of members will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st.
Entries of yachts for the Regatta close on Tuesday, June 2, at 11 A. M.
N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.—I am declared by several sporting gentlemen of this City to invite Mr. S. S. RANKIN, who is matched against BRADLEY of Philadelphia, to take a benefit in New-York, where he will be received and treated as a gentleman, which is the character he universally bears. Trusting Mr. RANKIN will accept this invitation as cordially as it is offered, and pay us a speedy visit, and remain, &c.
WILLIAM BUTLER, 9th-av. and 25th st., New-York.

REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—THURSDAY, June 4, 1857, the steamboat JOHN STYLES, chartered by the Regatta Committee, for the accommodation of such members of the Yacht Club, will accompany the Yachts in the Regatta, and will leave the foot of Spring st., at 10 A. M. precisely. A very limited number of tickets will be sold. Price $3 50, including dinner. Apply to CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling Green.

ANNUAL YACHT RACE.—THE STEAMER THOMAS HUNT, Capt. E. H. HALL, will make an excursion down the Bay on THURSDAY, June 4, leaving Pier No. 20 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 10½ A. M., touching at foot of Spring-st., accompanying the yachts down the Bay, and returning at 2½ P. M. Fare 50 cents.

YACHT IRENE FOR SALE OR CHARTER—About 50 tons, sloop-rigged, and in perfect order. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary of N. Y. Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.
HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing.) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.
200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

GENUINE NORTHERN CHINESE SUGAR CANE at 50 cents per pound.
Superior SEED BUCKWHEAT.
HUNGARIAN MILLET, a new and hardy variety.
TURNIP SEED, Rutabaga, White Flat, Long White, Yellow Aberdeen and other varieties.
CARROT SEED, Long Orange and White Belgian, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PLANTS.—WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, FLORIST, corner of 29th-st and Broadway, is now selling at cost, (on account of the lateness of the season,) a splendid variety of monthly and running roses, verbenas, heliotropes, dahlias, fuschias, and all sorts of bedding out plants; a large quantity of box for sale. Bouquets and baskets furnished for weddings, &c., &c.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS—Comprising dahlias, verbenas and tuberoses, of the most choice sorts, together with Summer flowering plants of every description, fresh every day at the seed store No. 7 JOHN STREET, from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of WM. SMITH & SON, consisting of WM. SMITH and MILTON G. SMITH, Timber Dealers, of this City, was on the 21st day of March last dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WM SMITH.
WM. SMITH,
New-York, April 30, 1857. MILTON G. SMITH.

The same business will be carried on for the future under the name of WM. SMITH & CO., MILTON G. SMITH having retired from said firm; JAMES W. SMITH being associated with WM. SMITH in said business.
WM. SMITH,
JAMES W. SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BARTLETT & LESLEY, for the manufacturing and selling Bartlett's Patent Hot Air furnaces, Portable Heaters, Registers and everything pertaining to the air, warming and ventilating business, at No. 380 Broadway, corner of White-st.
ABEL H. BARTLETT,
ALEX. M. LESLEY.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CARRINGTON & TISDALE was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of May, 1857. The business of the late firm will be settled by JAS. TISDALE.
JAS. W. CARRINGTON,
JAS. TISDALE.
JAMES TISDALE will continue the Coal and Lumber trade on his own account at the old stand.
ASTORIA, L. I., May 14, 1857.

**COP

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 2 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canadian* at Quebec, we have received a telegraphic summary of four days later news from Europe. In the British Parliament nothing of interest had taken place. The *projet* for the settlement of the Neufchatel question has received the sanction of the King of Prussia, so that now this long pending dispute may be considered as finally adjusted. It is reported that the basis of an arrangement between Spain and Mexico has been settled at Madrid between the Mexican Ambassador and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. From the fact that the Spanish fleet has not yet left Cadiz, it is clear that strong hopes of a settlement are entertained. The treaty of peace between Great Britain and Persia has been ratified by the latter power. Details of the China news are not important. No further operations have taken place at Canton.

The Washington municipal election took place yesterday, and was marked by scenes of riot and bloodshed, consequent upon the advent of a party of the Baltimore "Plug-Uglies," who interfered to prevent the Irish from voting. The marines were ordered out to assist in preserving the peace, and a desperate collision occurred, in which six or eight persons were killed outright, and from twenty to thirty were wounded. Our Special Dispatches give the particulars.

The Slavery discussions in the New School Assembly, at Cleveland, are continued with considerable acrimony. At the session of Thursday, of which we receive full accounts, the report from the Synod of Mississippi was made the occasion of a sharp debate. It was moved to strike out that portion of the report which related to Slavery, and after debate the motion prevailed. The consideration of the Report on Slavery was then resumed, and members of the Assembly grew personel to each other. Two substitutes for the report were put in, but were not acted upon. A paper signed by Dr. ROSE and others, defines the position of the Southern Church on Slavery. We publish it elsewhere.

Major GILES PORTER, in command of Fort Brown, Texas, has been found by a Court-Martial guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline by drunkenness," and sentenced to be dismissed from the service; but the President, in consideration of his age and forty years of honorable service, has mitigated the sentence to suspension from rank and pay for one year.

The mystery of the Newburg murder, which yesterday seemed so near solution, was again overclouded by the appearance of the last supposed victim, Mrs. BROWN *alias* ASHBELL, who, instead of being murdered, proved to be alive and well in this City, whence she went to Newburg yesterday and gave her testimony. The Jury returned a verdict of death at the hands of some person or persons unknown, and recommended the Governor to offer a reward for the detection of the murderer.

A dreadful tragedy occurred last week at Weedsport, Cayuga county, in this State. An Irishman killed his brother-in-law, who had come to remonstrate against the ill-usage of his mother-in-law, and while the deed was being committed, the woman lay dying in the same room, the paramour of the murderer being also present.

Governor GARDNER, of Massachusetts, has refused to remove Judge LORING, of Anthony Burns notoriety, as requested by the Legislature.

A movement is being made in Massachusetts in favor of Hon. N. P. BANKS for the next Governor of that State.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the report appropriating $500 for a portrait of GEORGE W. MATSELL, to be hung in the Governor's room, was lost for want of a constitutional majority. A proposition to give the City Inspector power to clean the streets, was made the special order for the next meeting. The Board decided to concur with the Councilmen in an ordinance appointing a day and night watch.

The Board of Aldermen last evening authorized the Mayor to offer a reward of $2,000 for the discovery of the murderer of Dr. BUADELL. The Board of Councilmen has yet to take action.

The only matter of consequence transacted at the Board of Councilmen last evening, was the almost unanimous adoption of a resolution offered by the President, requesting Corporation Counsel to furnish an opinion as to the legality of Section 50 of the Charter, declaring the same to be "inconsistent with existing laws at the time of the passing" of the Charter. The Board adjourned early, until Thursday.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners sent in a communication to the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, with an estimate of the amount of money required for their department for the next fiscal year. The total for policemen's salaries, officers, &c., is estimated at $1,047,800. Expenses of general office, $12,840. For rent of Station-houses, fixtures, &c., in case the Common Council does not grant the use of those already occupied for a similar purpose, $33,900. Grand total, $1,094,030. A similar communication from the Commissioners to the Brooklyn Board of Supervisors states that the quota for Brooklyn is $265,000.

The Metropolitan Commissioners at their meeting yesterday, tried Captains NORRIS, LEITS, KIESNER and ACKERMAN, and dismissed Lieut. MARTIN, of the Fifth Ward, for insubordination. Decision in the case of the Captains (none of whom appeared) will be given to-day.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners will detail the twenty-five Policemen for the Quarantine Commissioners to-day.

The Excise Commissioners did no business yesterday from want of a quorum. The next meeting is set down for to-morrow, when they propose to grant their first licenses under the new act. It is proposed to give parties an early chance to test the constitutionality of the new law.

Yesterday, Judge ROOSEVELT denied the application for an injunction against the Quarantine Commissioners, asked by C. L. ANDROVETTE, on the ground that it was not a case where an injunction ought to be granted without notice. He allowed the plaintiff to renew his motion on eight days' notice to the opposite party. His Honor rendered a short opinion, which it would be well for injunction-seekers to read.

The Comptroller has refused the application of the Councilmen for the payment of their salaries for the past month, basing his refusal upon the new Charter. Mr. PHILIPS, the President of the Board, intends to contest the case in the Courts.

Mr. MORTON had over one hundred carts busy all day yesterday, through rain and shine, in twelve Wards of the City, taking away the ashes and garbage, and in cleaning the First Ward.

The June term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday. A petit Jury was impanneled, but, as there were no cases ready for trial, the Court adjourned. On motion of the District-Attorney, a burglar, who had been useful in conveying important but unspecified information to the prosecuting officer, was discharged on his own recognizances.

Messrs. FELLMAN and BROWN, officers attached to the Lower Police Court, arrested, about 11 o'clock last evening, two parties named THOMAS BOWERS and Mrs. DOUGLASS, charged with passing counterfeit two's of the Hartford Bank, Connecticut, on different persons in Chatham-street. One bill of this description was received at the Chatham Theatre, and another at the establishment of Mr. HIGGINS, corner Chatham and Roosevelt streets. On searching the delinquents, two other bills of the same character and denomination were found on their persons, together with about $16 of good money. It is thought they succeeded in passing at least half a dozen of these counterfeits before being discovered. They were detained in the Fourth Ward Station-house.

The complaints about the defective iron-work upon the frigate *Niagara* and other United States vessels, finds its explanation in the contract system, by which the Government pays only $65 per ton for its iron, whilst $80 per ton is the lowest that the best quality can be purchased in our market.

The German Spring Festival did not take place in this City yesterday, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather. It will probably come off next Monday. The "Turners" celebrated their holiday yesterday at a selected spot a few miles from Williamsburg, but the heavy and continual rain obliged them to leave the ground at an early hour, with half the ceremonies of the festival unperformed.

A meeting was held at the Jefferson Rooms, Jefferson Market, last evening, by the officers and captains of the New-York Citizen Volunteers, denouncing the action of Aldermen WILLIAM WILSON. The meeting was very spirited, and showed that there was but very few, if any, who had joined WILSON in his political organization.

The signature of our prominent shipping merchants are daily increasing to the agreement abolishing the system of advance wages to seamen after July, 1857, and a general acquiescence in that measure is now considered certain.

SAMUEL RENSDON, the colored men who was stabbed last Friday night during an affray in the "Pete Williams" dance-house, in Baxter-street, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital.

The first day of Summer did not open auspiciously; though it was warm enough for July, yet it was rainy and uncomfortable.

The Germens turned out in great force to keep up their annual festival; but the muggy weather was a wet blanket upon their enjoyment.

General HENNINGSEN was treated to a serenade last evening by his friends in town, and in response to calls, made a speech at some length.

E. K. COLLINS has arranged to send the new steamer *Columbia* to Liverpool, with the mails, on Saturday next.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, held last evening, the Railroad Committee to whom was referred the numerous petitions of citizens to prohibit the Long Island Railroad Company from using steam on Atlantic-street, submitted a majority and minority report. The majority of the Committee—Aldermen KALBFLEISCH, BLISS and O'NEIL—in their report enter somewhat into detail, as to the rights of the Railroad Company, and while admitting that the use of steam on the street is a nuisance, say that the Common Council have no power to cause its removal. The minority report, signed by Alderman PIERSON, agrees with the majority in all the historical facts, and that steam is a nuisance upon Atlantic street, but differs with it as to the powers of the Common Council to remove the nuisance. The difference of opinion is based upon the construction of subdivision 27, sec. 13, art. 2 of the Charter. The majority of the Committee claiming that this restrains the Common Council from granting the relief demanded. On motion of Alderman DEL VECCHIO, the reports were ordered printed and made the special order, for three weeks from last night.

The "Rebellion" in Ohio.

The truth that a false position can never be long maintained without the sacrifice of common honesty or common sense, has been continuelly illustrated in the recent political history of this country. It has just received another very striking confirmation in the State of Ohio.

At some time during the past Summer, a slave escaped from Kentucky and took refuge in the town of Mechanicsburg, Ohio. To that place he was pursued by virtue of the odious law which converts the free States of the North into the accomplices of a system which they abhor—and there he would have been arrested, had he not possessed so much of the spirit and of the courage of a freeman as enabled him to turn upon his pursuers, and scare them from his track. They ran away at the sight and sound of his pistol, and when they returned with reinforcements, they found that some of the citizens of Mechanicsburg had helped the fugitive to a place of safety beyond our Republican borders.

Thereupon the pursuers who had been defeated of their disgraceful object, set to work to ferret out and bring to "punishment" the free white men who had dared to sympathize with a bold fellow fighting and fleeing for his liberty. Armed at last with a quiver of suspicions sufficiently large and full, they procured writs from the United States District Court for the arrest of four persons in Champaign County, charged with the crime of "harboring a fugitive from labor." These writs were put into the hands of a Deputy-Marshal, who, with his posse, departed to serve them. They were served, and the parties named were arrested. The friends of the latter, however, instantly applied to the Courts of the County for writs of *habeas corpus*, which were, of course, immediately granted; and with these writs the Sheriff of the County overtook the Deputy-Marshal and his prisoners in the adjoining County of Clarke. The Deputy-Marshal at first refused, with a show of reason, to obey the summons of the Sheriff, on the ground that his functions could not be exercised out of his own shrievalty—but in a moment went on to declare that *nobody* should interrupt his progress. This question being raised by him, was promptly accepted by another Sheriff, the Sheriff of Clarke, who took the writ from the hands of his colleague of Champaign, and, with one assistant only, put himself in the way of the Deputy and commanded him to stop. There was no ground for evasion here. The Sheriff of Clarke was clearly in his right, and that the Deputy-Marshal knew this to be so is proved by his first reply to the Sheriff of Champaign. But, so far was he from any intention of obeying the law of the land that he and his men made an onset upon the Sheriff, and after inflicting great violence upon him, left him, to pursue their way. By this time, however, the country was thoroughly aroused to the nature of these unheard-of proceedings, and a third Sheriff of a third County—Greene—finally succeeded in bringing up this marauding Deputy who had so insanely undertaken to ride a raid through the heart of the Western Reserve. The Marshal and his men were thrown into prison, from which it appears by the latest advices that two of them have been liberated on bail.

Upon this plain and straight-forward narrative of the events which have just taken place in Ohio, it is not possible that two constructions can be placed. The Deputy-Marshal of the United States has not brought the "United States authorities" into collision with the authorities of the State of Ohio. If any such collision shall result from his intemperate and outrageous proceedings, the responsibility of that collision will rest on the United States authorities who shall be foolish enough to render themselves accountable for the acts of a blundering and brutal subordinate. We do not choose to believe that any respectable officer of the American Government will put himself into so unenviable and ridiculous a position. By the exertion of a very little moderation and a very little intelligence on the part of the superior functionaries of the Union and of the State of Ohio, this matter can be easily arranged—the offending Deputy dealt with according to his deserts—and the parties implicated in the heinous charge of helping a man to his freedom, either exonerated from the imputation, or afflicted with such penalties as attach, in the United States, to such offences.

The serious and solemn part of the business is this—that the uneasy, feverish, and altogether anomalous condition of public opinion and public feeling through the country is shown by such occurrences growing rather worse than better. So exasperated and bewildered are we all both at the North and at the South, by the difficulties which beset our mutual relations, that we seem to be rapidly losing the capacity of reasonable judgment and of candid investigation. We are become the "Children of the Mist." Nothing is seen in its absolute character by us.

Responsible journals publishing in one column the narrative which we have given above, in a condensed form, comment upon it in another as if the great State of Ohio had thrown off its allegiance to the Constitution, and nothing but the substitution of ten thousand insolent and lawless deputy Marshals for one, and the perpetration of a thousand new acts of violence could vindicate the insulted majesty of the Federal Law. Such language as this is not simply absurd. It is of the most melancholy import, for it goes far to prove that the disastrous consequences of the false position which the Free States of the Union have so long consented to occupy in regard to the question of Slavery have diffused themselves throughout the core of Northern society. The political jugglers of the country seem indeed to have almost succeeded in making the people believe that Slavery is the Palladium of our liberties. If they were not so, how would it be possible that a simple case of individual ignorance or insolence on the part of a petty officer of a District Court of the United States, should get so little judgment on its own merits from the press of the Northern States? Because the person who perpetrated this outrage upon the Common Law of the United States was engaged at the time in a piece of official business connected with the Fugitive Slave Law—the interests of Slavery are immediately supposed to be in danger—the weak spot in our brains and our hearts is touched, and from the Mississippi to the ocean a cry goes up of the "Country in danger."

Can a more grimly-ludicrous spectacle be conceived of than this, of a great people excited by such an incident to believe that a wealthy, intelligent and powerful Commonwealth is on the point of plunging into civil war with the Central Government? Grimly ludicrous we say this spectacle is—for it can only cease to be ludicrous by becoming terrible. If we could for a moment suppose that the Government of the Union was capable of lending its countenance to such a high-handed assault upon the rights, the liberties and the self-respect of the citizens of this country as was committed by the "Deputy Marshal" of the District Court of Ohio, when he and his men fell upon the Sheriff of Clarke, we should not easily find fitting words in which to express our sense of the dangers impending over our society and our polity.

The City Inspector and the Streets.

The misdeeds of Mr. EBLING bid fair to be sooner effaced from the public memory than could possibly have been expected. The plan which he pursued of ignoring charters and ordinances, was necessarily confined to the single department of Streets and Lamps; but this has been swallowed up, under the new Charter, by the City Inspector's Department, which includes within its cognizance not only street cleaning, but also "sanitary inspection," "superintendence of markets," "records and statistics," the inquisitions of Coroners, and sundry other sources of revenue generally, *provided the law can be efficiently evaded.*

We have watched with interest and some small amusement, the tactics of Mr. City Inspector MORTON, in snuggling himself comfortably into the nest which his friends at Albany have provided for him. Until the intimation reached us that Mr. MORTON acts mainly under the advice and direction of Mayor WOOD, the series of promises, placards, notifications and manifestos which were issued, before and after the 1st of May, from the City Inspector's office, really led us to hope that a new era was about to be inaugurated, and that the streets of the City would thenceforth be properly cleaned, *in such a manner as the law, and especially the new Charter, provides.* There are grounds for fearing, however, that these documents, like the manifold messages of his prototype at the City Hall, were simply intended to "cater to the sentiments of the *respectable* community"—in other words, to throw dust into the eyes of the tax-paying public.

Contracts were given, some weeks ago, by Messrs. FLAGG, WOOD and EBLING, to certain lowest bidders, as provided by law, who have *none of them* performed their duty. Under these circumstances Mr. MORTON annulled a portion of the contracts, continuing others. Waiving the question, which there will be opportunity of referring to again, how far the non-fulfillment to the contractors of the specifications, was caused by the Inspector's own agency, it may be admitted, at present, that he *gained this first point* towards getting the streets into his own hands without any flagrant dereliction of law. He is now attempting, however, to procure the passage of an ordinance by the Common Council, not only annulling all of the contracts, but including a resolution "that *the City Inspector be directed,* UNDER HIS OWN SUPERVISION, *to have the streets cleaned forthwith.*" Such a resolution passed the Board of Councilmen on Friday last, and now awaits the action of the Board of Aldermen! The Mayor is said to approve of it, and has signified to the City Inspector his willingness that he should go on and clean the City.

The public are most desirous of witnessing, for once, a complete removal of the filth which encumbers even our principal streets. Mr. MORTON, and his allies in the struggle for the patronage and pecuniary advantages which the control of the streets would give, count upon this earnest longing of the people to be freed from the sources of disease and discomfort by which they are surrounded, to secure to them the end for which they are striving. We rejoice to learn, however, that, thanks to the watchfulness of the Comptroller, they will, doubtless, be defeated, and the observance of the law be compelled. That law, under the old charter and under the new, is alike in substance. As Mr. MORTON professes to act in conformity with the latter, from which he derives his jurisdiction, we quote from it the following passage in relation to expenditures and contracts:

"Whenever any work is necessary to be done * * * * and the several parts of the said work shall together involve the expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, THE SAME SHALL BE BY CONTRACT, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board, it shall be ordered otherwise; and all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice advertised in such of the newspapers of the City as may be employed by the Corporation for the purpose; said notice to be published for at least ten days in each of the daily newspapers so employed: and all such contracts when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the Corporation counsel as an act of preliminary specification to the bid of proposal, and who shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance; and the adequacy and sufficiency of this security shall, in addition to the justification and acknowledgment, be approved by the Comptroller. All bids or proposals shall be publicly opened by the officers advertising for the same, and in the presence of the Comptroller."

The Comptroller has, therefore, notified Mr. MORTON that, although he has no objection to his cleaning such streets of the City as immediately require it, he will not consent to pay for the work done, unless, *at the same time, new contracts are advertised for, to be opened and awarded as the law provides.* This, of course, neither suits the City Inspector, nor his allies in the Common Council, nor any of those who have axes to grind under them. It remains to be seen how they will attempt—for attempt they will—to evade the Comptroller's decision. Meanwhile, leaving him to take care of the City purse-strings, and the conspirators to devise means of opening them, we respectfully call the attention of Mr. MORTON to a passage in the Charter, which provides for the presentment by the Grand Jury of all officers holding his position who shall be guilty of "willful and fraudulent *omission of duty,* or commission of any act prohibited by law."

A Mounted and River Police.

The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police have under consideration a plan for the organization of a mounted patrol for the suburbs, and of a Marine or Harbor Police. Both these forces would be of great value to us. For the protection of the innumerable villas and isolated houses in the upper part of the island, in the remoter suburbs of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and away from the immediate vicinity of the shore, there is, at present, no official protection at all. On the avenues of the City rowdies and ruffians have their own way so entirely that peaceful citizens have almost ceased to use them as pleasure drives; and, in all the suburbs, gardens and orchards are frequently taken possession, and despoiled not only of fruit and flowers, but are often utterly ruined by gangs of reckless plunderers. This cause alone has driven many gentlemen to sell their established country seats and remove to Newport, Berkshire, and remoter sites of the river and lower bay. A mounted and armed patrol, such as is employed in the vicinity of London, is the only efficient method of abating this evil. The fact that a patrolman was liable, at any moment, to appear armed with the authority of the law to make arrests, and who, if necessary, could rapidly communicate with others of the force and obtain armed reinforcement, would have a most salutary effect upon the manners of our fast avenue men and Sunday excursionists.

A police force has been so long called for by our merchants, and is so obviously necessary upon our great water thoroughfares for the protection of life and property against "wharf-rats," "river thieves," and "long-shore pirates," that it is a wonder, among the wonders of our Metropolitan government, that it has never been organized. One value of such a force, aside from the protection of property it would afford, is the incidental convenience which would often result from it in giving advice as to anchorage to coasters, and strangers, when no pilot is on board. In London there are hulks anchored at frequent intervals which are stations of the river police. At each of these there is also a station of the Humane Society provided with drags, grapnels, nets for rescuing drowning persons, and life-saving apparatus for their resuscitation. Between the stations boat-patrols are constantly passing at night, ready to render advice, relief or protection, as may be needed.

PAYMENT OF THE POLICE.—We publish in another portion of our paper, a communication to the public from Comptroller FLAGG, in relation to the payment of the Police. Mr. FLAGG takes the sure ground that the decision of the Supreme Court, in favor of the validity of the "Metropolitan Police Act," makes it his duty to execute the new law in good faith, until a different decision shall have been given by the Court of Appeals. He will pay the old Police, therefore, only "with the approbation of the new Police Commissioners." As the appropriation of this year for Police expenses is based upon the old law, the recognition of Policemen of the rank and file by the new Commissioners, would not enable the Comptroller to pay the increase of a hundred dollars each to which the new law would entitle them. The difference would be due to them, payable when there should be money in the Treasury legally applicable to the debt.

A THE NEW CENT.—For so diminutive a subject the new cent causes an excitement greatly disproportioned to its size. The eagerness to get hold of the new coin we do not quite understand, for a less attractive specimen of the numismatic art than the new cent we do not remember to have seen. Its great and only recommendation is, that there is not much of it. The color is far from pleasing, and it will not improve with age. The design of an eagle on the wing is simply a mistake, and the execution of the die is so poor and feeble that it can hardly be made out. Heraldic designs are not intended to be studies in natural history, and our national bird should be represented after the old style of the Spread Eagle, with a shield on his breast, and his claws spread out as though they were nailed up against the doors of the Capitol. The only case where imitation is admissible on coins is when the head of a living ruler is given. The coin then becomes, in some sort, an historical portrait. The beauty of a coin does not depend upon the form of the objects stamped upon it, but upon the clearness and precision with which they are delineated. The new cent is so vaguely and feebly executed that it requires a very lively imagination to discover a likeness to anything in the wreath inclosing the words which denominate its value. It is a small, convenient coin, and is already a great favorite with the people; but its appearance is anything but creditable to the artists employed at our mint.

CHALLENGING JURORS—A NOVEL CASE.—The General Term listened to two cases of criminal appeal: The People *vs.* THOMAS THOMPSON, convicted of the burglary upon the store of C. C. MERCHANT & Co., and *vs.* CHAS. WILLS and WILLIAM CONLEY, convicted of receiving six thousand dollars worth of stolen goods from store of CRANE & STRUTHERS.

The point argued in the first case is a novel one, and it will, if maintained as the People contend, tend yet further to complicate the question of challenging Jurors. THOMPSON pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, but was allowed to withdraw his plea, and on the next day was put on trial. The defence challenged the jurors on the ground that they had, by the plea and sentence, obtained a bias or prejudice in regard to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. The Court ruled that matters occurring during the progress of the trial, tending to create impressions as to guilt or innocence, were not to be inquired about, but that such impressions must arise from knowledge of the facts or circumstances upon which guilt or innocence could be alone predicated. The District-Attorney's point is, that *no act of a prisoner nor declaration of counsel made during a trial* can be taken as the ground of bias or prejudice upon a challenge to the favor. The defendant contends that every matter upon which bias or prejudice is to be predicated can be inquired into.

These cases are of considerable importance to the commercial community, as the burglary and the receiving were to large amounts.

A REWARD OFFERED FOR THE MURDERER OF DOCTOR BURDELL.—The Common Council have at last waked up to the necessity of offering a reward for the discovery of the murderer of Doctor BURDELL. After waiting more than three months to give the perpetrator of the foul deed abundant time to escape, and to remove all vestiges of everything that could lead to his detection, the Board of Aldermen last night passed a resolution that a reward of two thousand dollars should be offered for the arrest of the murderer. The Board of Councilmen will, of course, concur, and if the Governor should offer a similar or larger reward, it might lead to a solution of the mystery in which the Burdell tragedy is still involved.

Wallack's Theatre.

Of its kind, the "Serious Family" is one of the best of comedies. It is distinctly objective, and exposes, not too extravagantly, the unwholesome hypocrisy and forced cowardice of a certain phase of life. The vitality of the work in this country proves that it teaches a wholesome lesson, rudely in most theatrical instances, but powerfully. One of the principal difficulties which it has to contend with is that of obtaining an actor who can Cant without bellowing; for the moment he does the latter the play sinks to the level of a low farce, laughable but repulsive. It is a vulgar error to make Cant noisy and Bull-calfish. It is smooth, subtle, and on the whole rather pleasing. Would it succeed in all ages, and delude millions, if it were not so?

Mr. BARNETT's piece was produced last night at Mr. WALLACK's under circumstances of the most favorable character. Mr. WALCOT was the *Aminadab Sleek*, and by a new rendering of the character made it one of the most distinct individualities we have ever seen. Beyond the slight exaggeration which is essential to all dramatic impersonations, there was nothing that carried it beyond the pale of possibility. Many wolves like this *Sleek do* bleat through the world. The picture is real and complete, and makes a distinct impression on the mind. Every man goes away filled with the ambition of a detective officer, that he may meet such a *Sleek* and drag him to the light. In every respect it is one of Mr. WALCOT's best delineations, and so utterly free from extravagance that we do not recognize in it a solitary feature of the ancient gas-light *Sleek*. A more melancholy picture of avaricious Cant has never been presented to the public. It is in the highest degree amusing from its extreme seriousness.

Mrs. HOEY as the demure *Mrs. Charles Torrens* displayed more than her usual excellence. Miss MARY GANNON was an interesting *Widow Delmaine*, and Mrs. ALLEN as *Emma Torrens* looked beautiful enough to fascinate any lover. Mrs. VERNON was the *Lady Creamly*. Mr. LESTER was of course excellent as *Charles Torrens*—the unhappy victim of domestic seriousness. The part of *Captain Murphy Maguire* was interpreted by Mr. WALLACK, who on the first production of this comedy in London, played the same character for a hundred nights. This must have been twelve or fourteen years ago. Time has not increased the buoyancy of Mr. WALLACK's temperament, and it is not perhaps utterly outrageous to say that he is not so good now as he was then. Still, he played the part wonderfully well considering the many reasons why he should not play it at all.

The comedy was received with applause, and will be repeated with success.

MEETING AT THE CORN EXCHANGE IN REFERENCE TO THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Corn Exchange Association held a meeting at noon, yesterday, to give expression to their respect for the character, and their regret for the loss of THEODORE BANKS, Esq., the fourth President of the Association. The meeting was organized by the appointment of S. C. PAXON, Esq., Chairman, and ALFRED BUSAETT, Esq., Secretary. Resolutions were offered by F. W. GUITEAU, Esq., duly seconded, and unanimously adopted. They read as follows:

Whereas, It has again pleased the All-wise dispenser of life and death to call the members of the New-York Corn Exchange to mourn, for the second time in a few short months, the loss of the President of this institution, in the decease of THEODORE BANKS,

Resolved, That we desire to recognize in these repeated dispensations of Providence towards us, the language of solemn warning—counselling us to take heed to our ways in life, and to prepare for the grave that awaits each of us.

Resolved, That our late lamented President has received the strongest proofs of confidence and regard of the members and officers of this Exchange, in his unanimous election as one of the first members of our Arbitration Committee—a post that, from its unequaled importance and power in the adjustment of differences, requires the highest qualifications and the most unswerving integrity—and his election as our fourth President.

Resolved, That in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him as an officer and arbitrator, not less than as a merchant among us, transacting a large and a highly respectable business, the deceased has commended himself increasingly to the respect and esteem of all who have witnessed his unexceptionable discharge of every duty, and his honorable and upright mercantile career.

Resolved, That we tender to the son of the deceased, our respected associate, and to the widow and other members of his family, the assurance that we deeply sympathize with them in the great and sudden bereavement which they have been called to suffer.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be furnished to Mrs. Banks—and that they be published in each of the daily papers of this city.

Some remarks were made by members of the Association, eulogistic of the deceased, and expressive of heart-felt sorrow for the loss occasioned by his death, as well as of earnest sympathy for his family and friends. The meeting then terminated.

Demonstration of the Friends of Nicaragua—Serenade to General Henningsen.

A large number of the "Friends of Nicaragua" associated last evening at the Pewter Mug, and, preceded by a brass band, marched to National Hall in Canal-street, where Captain CREIGHTON, on motion of Alderman WILSON, was called to the chair. Capt. CHAS. WALTERS was appointed Secretary.

Among those present were A. C. LAWRENCE, Esq., Alderman WILSON, ALEXANDER MASON, Esq., COOPER, &c.

Capt. CREIGHTON, on taking the chair, proceeded to speak of Gen. WALKER in very flattering terms, having, he said, seen the man, and known him from what he had seen.

After duly eulogizing the cause, he alluded to Gen. HENNINGSEN, whom he highly complimented as one having in an eminent degree borne the brunt of war in Central America, and proposed that without further delay they should adjourn to do him honor at his residence.

The meeting accordingly, on motion, adjourned, and those present falling in line, preceded by the band and accompanied by transparencies, marched to Gen. HENNINGSEN's house, No. 140 Twelfth-street.

Here the party halted, and after several airs by the band, gave three times three for the General, who in response to loud and repeated calls, appeared on the balcony and spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Public speaking is a part of my education which has been so lamentably neglected that you must be pleased to accept in few and I fear inappropriate words the expression of my earnest gratitude for the honor you have this day done me.

Personally this token of your approbation would be highly flattering, but my grateful recognition of this demonstration is heightened I hope by less selfish considerations. I feel and many of you must feel, my friends, that possibly you exaggerate my deserts and overate my share in the events that you are gathered here to celebrate. I have lived long enough and seen enough to be aware that the undeserving may often bear off honors such as your approval whilst merit remains unknown and unacknowledged. But you all know that if in the man you should be deceived, in the cause he represents you cannot be, and it is therefore in the name of a cause that I again and still more emphatically thank you.

This prospect of that cause, it is true, are temporarily clouded, and therefore many who approved before waver now—many wavering before are dead against it. What they considered right when apparently successful they condemn now that its fortunes seem unpropitious. But you, my friends, distinguish between principles and their success. What is right, is right with you, whether unfortunate or ascendant, and ascendant in the long run your sympathy and countenance will inevitably make it.

It has been said that where the far-seeing politician has been puzzled, and where the mass of learning and of letters has been utterly perplexed that the instincts of the popular heart have led it straightway to the truth, and this I believe if we define the people's instinct as the common honesty and common sense which says consciously to itself, let us first ask what is right and give it all our sympathies, and next ask if the right be practical, and if we believe it practical do it.

You doubtless have not had, like our adversaries, sources of minute information from which to gather all the truth. You have not had the control of plausible and pliant pens to vindicate as they have to deface it. You have not had the control of individual wealth to further its interests as they have had to start plots, *calumnies* and murderous expeditions against your fellow countrymen and theirs; but on the other hand you have no un-American understanding with foreign governments; no shares in Kinney grants; no stock in old Transit Companies, nor prospective in new, to obscure your vision, heart and head. The great heart of the people in its sublime pulsations—the strong head of the people in its discerning instincts, have led you to the conclusions to which you have come, and therefore I hail and bow to this demonstration as a manifestation of your mighty sympathy.

In as far as I may have deserved your approbation, I was stimulated by the conviction that the cause which I was endeavoring to serve was an American cause, and that its eventual results must be the spread of American institutions and American civilization—as some day I hope to see them spread from one end to the other of this wide continent. Not that I believe those institutions perfect, or that civilization complete, but because I am convinced that they are the best and most solid the world has yet seen, and that they are irresistibly progressive.

I hope and I believe that the nations of the Old World may yet make a successful effort to burst their shackles, and to that contest my sword is pledged whenever the effort shall be seriously made. But such attempts I feel may fail and fail again, to be renewed in a future generation, whilst I know that ultimately, in the spread of American institutions and in the development of American power, lies the certain enfranchisement of the world.

So much for the cause, before which all personality sinks into insignificance; but in as far as men are its representatives, there is one—its most complete impersonation—to whom I would for a moment call your attention. Need I say it is WILLIAM WALKER? On service I have been so impressed with my duties as a soldier to have abstained from all comment on him, for good or evil; but that service over—just as I recognize the right in the humblest soldier who has served under my orders, to arraign, discuss, and pass judgment on my character or conduct—so I claim the privilege of unreservedly discussing his. At this moment—by some to whom adversity is a crime, and by others to whom slander is an accustomed instrument—strenuous efforts are being made to depreciate his capacity as a leader, and to impugn his character as a man, by branding him with cruelty.

Now, to those who assail WILLIAM WALKER because he has not yet succeeded, I would say, wait. Be not precipitate. Remember that the man who, with fifty-six followers, changed for two years the destinies of Nicaragua, lives still, is only four and thirty, and has many score times fifty-six who confide in the retrospection of his marvelous career and in the future that looms before him.

To those disparaging his military merits I would say, if you were Washingtons or Napoleons, you are not in possession of facts enough to enable you to judge correctly in the premises; but you are not Washingtons and Napoleons. Far from it. In fact I should conjecture from a perusal of your criticisms, that you are, on the contrary, utterly ignorant of the subject you were treating, and incapable of coming to a rational conclusion if facts had been accessible to you in the most ample detail. Now I, who have chanced to know some of the men who mark, in their generation—I, who have had some military experience—I, who have been a participator in two-thirds of the struggle, am not afraid to assert—nay, I am anxious to place on record my conviction, that WILLIAM WALKER is one of the most remarkable men of the age in which he lives. As versatile in his talents as profound in his acquirements, it is true that he knew nothing of the art of war but what study and his experiences in Nicaragua have taught him; but whatever he or be not his proficiency in those details which experience and study enable even mediocrity to master, I unhesitatingly assert, that in those higher combinations which only the forethought of genius, and the promptings of inborn aptitude can inspire, his military career has been so far distinguished, that I believe that many justly-celebrated commanders would have failed to make the long and successful stand that he has made, against such odds and so many adverse circumstances.

It has been my good fortune whilst in Nicaragua never to be forced by the inexorable necessities of war to put any one to death. What they call my humanity has ever been landed by the allies and their abettors, by way of throwing blame by implication upon WILLIAM WALKER. Now to those who accuse him of bloodthirstiness and cruelty, I can only say that I solemnly declare that in no instance has he taken life where, in his place, I should not have felt compelled to do so—and I know many instances where death and suffering have been entailed upon his followers by his unwillingness to make examples.

My friends, there are some who if they could would frown down WILLIAM WALKER, who yet pore with admiring interest in the pages of a PRESCOTT over the history of CORTEZ and OJEVA. Yet his career has been no less romantic than their career, no less astonishingly daring. Is it because they were Spaniards, is it because they came with the sanction of a king to raise the bigot's stake and sate their thirst for gold, whilst he is an American battling to inaugurate civilization through the magnificent regions which for three centuries the descendants of these conquerers have misappropriated?

Twenty-three months after he had landed, with his fifty-six followers, he had with twenty-five hundred and eighteen men in all fought against nineteen thousand. This has been denied. His force has been enormously exaggerated. It is easy for anonymous and irresponsible disputants to swell in print that twenty-five hundred into twenty-five thousand, if they please: but the list by every steamer's arrival has been published and summed up, and I defy these who contradict to make a different addition, or to show that any Americans reached the country other than are therein described.

Of this number seven hundred lost heart and abandoned their companions, deserting just as in a period of trial Dr. KANE's chosen men deserted, for these were times that tried men's souls; of the remainder eight hundred and fifty bled, one thousand died of wounds or of disease, through sieges, marches and some twenty fights, on an average twice more bloody than the well contested field of Mexico, and against an average of seven-fold numbers.

If from those sanguinary fields these gallant spirits have retired at last, it was not before five Central American States that they retired; it required the influence of foreign governments; the insidious and interested opposition of a late Administration, and the weight of American capital, infamously devoted to building up its speculations on American lives.

My friends, I think that such men and such a leader will have contributed their share to the historic glories of the American name, and that their exertions will hasten the spread of American institutions upon all sides on this continent till contact with both oceans says, Thou shalt go no further.

Quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen had previously assembled at Gen. HENNINGSEN's house—among them, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. MEAGHER, Mrs. Judge ROOSEVELT, Mr. WATKINS, member of Congress from Tennessee; Col. W. W. FOSDICK, and others. Several of the prominent Filibusters of this City were also on hand, such as Captain FARRAN, A. C. LAURENCE, Esq., Gen. CAMPBELL, Gen. FRANCIS FARRER, &c.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

FILTHY STREETS AND HOT WEATHER.

What is Doing in the Streets—Reports from the Wards—A Street-Cleaning Effort in a Rainy Day—Communication from the City Inspector—The Tenant Houses.

If, with reeking streets and a muggy atmosphere, and Corporation disregard of Municipal health, New-York continues to escape a pestilence this Summer, she will be uncommonly lucky. There is an eligible opening among us for yellow fever, cholera, small-pox, or any other of the pleasant visitors that spring out of corruption and delight in filth. Unless measures are set on foot to relieve the distresses we labor under, there is no telling what the City will have to pass through.

The Captains of Police in all the Wards of the City, yesterday sent into the Mayor reports of the condition of the streets in each Ward. The rsports are enough to frighten every citizen in view of probabilities for the Summer. They are as follows:

Captain Murray, First Ward, very deplorable condition.

Captain Leonard, Second Ward, very bad condition.

Captain Hopkins, Third Ward, filthy condition.

Captain Ditchett, Fourth Ward, bad condition.

Captain Horrigan, Fifth Ward, filthy condition.

Captain Dowling, Sixth Ward, fil by condition.

Captain Letts, Seventh Ward, filthy condition.

Captain Turnbull, Eighth Ward, filthy condition with a very few exceptions.

Captain Ackerman, Ninth Ward, filthy, requires immediate attention.

Captain Norris, Tenth Ward, some parts clean, others quite the reverse.

Captain Craft, Eleventh Ward, not very bad, but room for improvement.

Captain Porter, Twelfth Ward, with some exceptions good; most of the Ward is unpaved.

Captain McKinney, Thirteenth Ward, generally good.

Captain Kissner, Fourteenth Ward, bad condition.

Captain Dilks, Fifteenth Ward, some localities very bad.

Captain Mansfield, Seventeenth Ward, filthy.

Captain Wines, Eighteenth Ward, filthy.

Captain Twomey, Nineteenth Ward, generally good many streets unpaved.

Captain Speight, Twenty-first Ward, generally bad.

Captain Witter, Twenty-second Ward, bad.

STREET SWEEPING IN THE RAIN.

The City Inspector had one hundred men on duty on the streets yesterday, sweeping in the rain, and carrying off ashes and rubbish. He has undertaken to clean twelve Wards. They are the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth. The contracts for cleaning these Wards were annulled a few days ago. In the remaining Wards, the contractors continue to work, and agree to execute their contracts faithfully. Mr. REYNOLDS, in his Wards, put on, yesterday, an additional force of men, but they did little, owing to the rain. He evinces a determination to go through with his contract. Mr. MORTON says he shall not hinder him or the other contractors from working, and is willing to give them a proper length of time to finish their work; but he declares that until these Wards are properly cleaned, as stipulated for in their contracts, he shall not pay them a cent.

The cleaning of the First Ward was continued yesterday. Coenties slip, which was in an awful condition, has been thoroughly cleaned. A petition to have this slip closed was sent to Mr. MORTON, signed by one hundred and fifty merchants doing business in the vicinity. The lower portion of Broad street, which was in nearly as bad a state as Coenties-slip, has likewise been cleaned. It is expected that the whole of this Ward will be cleaned by Saturday.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CITY INSPECTOR.

City Inspector MORTON sent the following communication to the Board of Aldermen last night:

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my duty to call your attention to the necessity existing to cause the immediate cleaning of the streets in almost every Ward in the City. The Wards in the worst condition are the Seventeenth, Twentieth, First, Fourth, Sixth, Fourteenth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Third, Second, Fifth, Eighth and Seventh, being in filthiness about in the order given above. The Comptroller having consented to pay for cleaning the First Ward, laborers were set to work on Saturday morning last, but as the whole Ward is teeming with dirt and filth, it will take some time to cause its proper cleaning. Ash and garbage carts have been employed since Friday morning in all of the above Wards except the Seventh, and the accumulations of ashes and garbage, the heapings of a week and in some instances of weeks, are rapidly disappearing from the sidewalks. This will prevent additions to the filth now lying on the streets; but still nothing can be effected in the removal of this filth until your Honorable Board shall authorize some action to be taken.

Citizens will naturally ask why is this condition of things allowed to be, and in reply the history of the present agreements and proposed contracts furnishes the only answer.

Proposals were opened and forwarded to your honorable body by the (late) Commissioner of Street and Lamps, on the 19th day of March last; the lowest bidders were designated, but no action has been had in confirmation or rejection of the proposals. After this communication was made, the Mayor, Comptroller, and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, executed a temporary agreement, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked A, and the proposed contractors an agreement, a copy of which is marked B.

I do not believe this last agreement to be authorized or legal, and it furnishes no redress (in my judgment) to the City for any default or neglect to perform the work required. If your honorable Board should confirm these proposals, and satisfactory surety be furnished, compliance with the specification could be exacted, and in default be enforced by holding the sureties liable. If, however, you shall not think proper to confirm these proposals, it is due to this Department, having charge of said work, that some means should be devised for its performance. I would urge some immediate action on this subject. Two, and nearly three months, have passed since this communication was sent to your honorable Body, and there can be no doubt that unless energetic action be taken without delay, that before the necessary work can be completed, a pestilence may, and if neglected, will most certainly, desolate our City.

In the Seventeenth Ward, having the largest densely populated territory and greatest number of inhabitants, (sixty thousand,) and mostly of a class who are generally heedless of cleanliness, there is very imminent danger with a few days of warm weather; while in the Twentieth, the next in population—either containing in numbers sufficient to be classed as a city in itself—there is also liability to sickness, and many other Wards are not in much better condition.

I would respectfully ask that such action be taken without delay as shall secure the cleaning of the streets in these, if not all, the Wards mentioned forthwith. The Comptroller refuses to make payment at present for any work other than for the collection by the ash carts, and for the cleaning of the First Ward, unless by contract, and hence I do not feel authorized to proceed with the work until some proceedings shall secure the payment for the labor performed.

I shall not consent to payment under the contracts until any Ward to be paid for shall be in at least an ordinarily cleanly condition, and hence refuse to certify any bills for the Wards mentioned above,

Respectfully,

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New York, June 1, 1857.

NEW-YORK, ——, 185—.

[A]

We, the undersigned, hereby agree and bind ourselves to clean the streets of the —— contract district, being the —— Ward of the City of New-York, and remove the ashes and garbage therefrom, in accordance with the specification issued by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps therefor, for the sum of —— dollars per year, or at that rate so long as —— may continue to perform the work, subject to the confirmation of the Common Council. The work to be done under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Signed, ——, ——.

[B]

Permission will be given to the lowest bidders with adequate security to clean the streets of the several contract Districts of the City of New-York awarded to them, subject to the action of the Common Council.

Parties wishing to commence work under this regulation will receive their money according to specification, on the regular pay day of the Comptroller, for the work performed by them, application to be made at the office of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. Signed by

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JOSEPH E. EBLING, Com. Streets and Lamps.

OUR TENANT HOUSES—INVITATIONS TO PESTILENCE.

It would be well for our Health Wardens to take a look at some of our dirty tenant houses. There are hundreds of them in the City which, should any epidemic occur, would make sad work, and the filthy state of the majority of them needs immediate attention. It is well known that many of the tenants of these houses are very dirty—throwing all their rubbish into the streets and yards. In many cases, large garbage boxes are placed upon the sidewalk, but not the slightest attention is paid to them, and the filth is thrown into the gutters.

The following are a few of the most filthy buildings that require immediate attention:

Cottage-row, situated in Thirty-first-street, between Avenue C and D, occupied by rag pickers, numbering in all about 200 persons. There can be but little doubt but that if the rags, old bones, &c., collected by these persons, are allowed to be piled up in their yards or wood-sheds, which, by the way, are not three feet from the house, they will during the hot weather cause some terrible disease.

No. 88 Sheriff-street requires immediate attention; it is another hole tenanted by German rag-pickers, about forty in number; old bones and rags are allowed to be left lying in and about the yards and halls, the odor arising from which is beyond description.

No. 90 Sheriff street, adjoining the above, is a like establishment, occupied by the same class of people, about fifty. A regular washing establishment is kept here for cleaning rags.

The Manhattan Barracks, Goerck street, is in a sad state. It is occupied by about 270 persons, mostly of whom are in the rag business; several of whom collect all their rags from the night soil dumped into the docks at night. The rags thus collected are hung out to dry in the day, from which a most horrible stench arises.

No. 17 Baxter-street, or the Sixth Ward Republican Hall, is in a most disgraceful state; the hall and yard are covered with old rags and rubbish—there being no end of the ashes which are heaped up all over.

Nos. 57 and 59 Mulberry-street, once the Old Mulberry-street Baptist Church, is a fine spot for disease. There are over 320 persons in the buildings and a more wretched set are seldom seen.

No. 40 Laurens-street is a most disgusting den; the stinking odor which arises from the shockingly filthy yards is almost stifling. The yard is filled up with ashes and garbage, and about 60 families occupy the premises.

Rotten Row, Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 Laurens-streets, with a rear building on each lot, is badly in want of attention. The alleys and courts are infected receptacles of all the filth and dirt of the houses. About 550 persons are quartered in these miserable buildings.

No. 23 Laurens, occupied by about 50 persons, is in none of the best order, and wants looking after.

Goerck Barracks, Goerck-street, occupied by 542 persons, is in a miserable condition. The filth and garbage around the premises is of the most disgusting description.

No. 119 Willett-street and Nos. 36 and 38 Clinton-street need looking after.

No. 410 Water-street is another hole. There is a most intolerable stench here, caused, no doubt, by pipes which run through the house from water closets.

Nos. 139 and 140 Cherry-street, also No. 142, are three well-stocked tenant-houses, which are, in no way, in the best condition.

The building known as the East and West Gotham Courts, Cherry-street, occupied by about 800 persons, is in a very filthy condition, the yards being filled with heaps of dirt and ashes. The garbage thrown out by the servants is allowed to lie, and the odor from the same is most sickening.

There are many others in as bad a state as these. The tenement houses in the First Ward are in a horrible state, and steps should be taken to compel the removal of the rubbish lying about the premises.

The Board of Aldermen.

THE DAY AND NIGHT WATCH ORDINANCE PASSED.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman CLANCY, President, in the Chair.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported a resolution in favor of appropriating the sum of $500 for a portrait of George W. Matsell, late Chief of Police, to be hung in the Governor's room.

Alderman TUCKER thought such an appropriation ridiculous in the extreme. The idea of hanging the Chief of Police beside such men as Clinton, Young, Wright, Seward, and others, was outrageous. He would not have so great objection to seeing him hung up beside "Old Hays," in the Clerk's Office.

Alderman MONEGHAN thought otherwise. He believed the Chief deserved it, and as they had a portrait of "Old Hays," he thought they should have one of Mr. Matsell. He had long been connected with the City Government, and as he was about to go to a Western home, his portrait would be an agreeable remembrance. There was "Uncle David," he might be going away some day, and he would like to see all three "strung up together,"—"Uncle David" in the centre.

The report was amended, so that that of Mr. Matsell could be hung in the Mayor's Office, but finally the resolution was lost for want of a constitutional majority.

The motion to adopt was reconsidered and laid on the table.

The report in favor of authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $2,000 for the detection and conviction of the murderer of Dr. Harvey Burdell, was adopted.

A communication was received from Homer Horton, Civil Engineer, Sacramento City, Cal., submitting a plan for tunneling the East River, at a cost of $1,000,000. It was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That a Special Committee be, and is hereby, directed to examine all the books, papers and vouchers of the several departments under the City Government, (with the exception of the Comptroller's,) with power to send for persons and papers, and report the true condition of the same to this Board as soon as possible.

A proposition to give the City Inspector power to go on and clean the streets, notwithstanding existing contracts, was made the special order for Wednesday night.

A communication was received from the Mayor, renominating A. V. Stout, Esq., for the office of City Chamberlain. The nomination was confirmed.

The report in favor of concurring with the Councilmen, in favor of appointing "a day and night watch," or "Municipal Police," was read and debated at some length.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the measure and moved that it be laid on the table and printed. His motion was lost. He said he had not had an opportunity of seeing it when printed by the Board of Councilmen. If the members of the Board had been making as great an effort to clean the streets as they had in getting up the Police plan, they would, in his opinion, have been better occupied. The ordinance involved an expenditure of $1,000,000. It had been planned in secret, and now they sought to hurry it through without discussion.

Alderman COLTER favored the passage of the ordinance.

Alderman WILSON was strongly in favor of its immediate passage. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners were stealing away the present police with bribes—therefore he was in favor of the day and night watch, and he would put the Mayor at their head and fight all the Republicans who would attempt to enforce laws against the voice of the people. The Police had not been paid for a month, and if a riot should occur there was no surety that there would be a force to restore order; therefore he thought the municipal force should be appointed immediately. New-York was the first to oppose Great Britain, and it was now ready to oppose, in like manner, similar acts of tyranny. In his opinion, seaport cities ought to govern the country, and not the country the cities. He believed the recent acts, tyrannical as they were, were the incipient steps toward secession from the United States. It was the wild boys—the scape-graces—who gained our liberties, and they would defend them now.

Alderman FULMER would like to vote for the ordinance, but he could not unless it were made to accord with the old Dongan and Montgomerie Charter. That it might be so, he moved to amend and give the appointing power to the Mayor and Common Council, instead of to the Mayor alone.

After some remarks from Alderman BLUNT, Alderman MCSPEDON moved the previous question.

Alderman TUCKER moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

The previous question was carried, and the Board concurred with the Councilmen, by a vote of 13 to 8.

Alderman WILSON called up the reports for the relief of Broadway, and moved that 2,500 copies be printed. Carried.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, in reference to cleaning the streets. It may be found under the head of, "Condition of the City."

The communication was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, the President, Supervisor STERBS, in the chair. On the motion that the bill of R. H. ELLIS, for stationery, be paid, amounting to $167, there was some debate.

Supervisor TUCKER wished to know whether the Board was acting under the new or the old Board.

The President said both the Aldermen and Supervisors acted under the recent act, under protest.

Mr. TUCKER said in that case he would vote against that and all other payments. There was no money in the treasury, the $40,000 for County contingencies having been expended recklessly.

Supervisor CLANCY thought the $40,000 had not been expended.

Supervisor MONZOHAN said during the discussion that the Democratic members of the Board had no confidence in the Corporation Counsel, and Supervisor WILSON indorsed his statement. The subject was soon after dropped without action.

Coroner CONNERY sent in a petition asking to be reimbursed the sum of $1,050, expenses which he had been put to by the recent prosecution of him for conduct in the Burdell inquest. The following are some of the items:

Fee to leading counsel for preparing answer to the charge	$650
To another for preparing answer and attending trial	$120
To another	125
To expenses for witnesses	155

It was made the special order of the next meeting.

The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby requested, to report to this Board the amount (if any) to the credit of "County contingency," and if any portion of the amount appropriated for County contingencies had been used or applied for any other purposes than should be embraced in County expenses.

A resolution in favor of paying the bill of R. W. Bower, special policeman, now connected with the Metropolitan Police, was recommitted.

Supervisor WILSON asked the Democratic members to vote it back, because there was something connected with that officer which made it proper for them to do so.

The following, from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, was laid on the table. The Democratic members refused to hear it read:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, No. 88 White-street, New York, June 1, 1857.

To the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, respectfully submit to the Supervisors of the County of New-York a statement of the sums of money which the said Commissioners do apportion as requisite and needful to be raised by the City and County of New-York to defray the expenses of the Police within the said City and County for the next fiscal year.

Very respectfully,
S. DRAPER, President,
JAS. W. NYE,
JACOB CHOLWELL,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
JAMES BOWEN.

Apportionment of money made by the Commissioners of Police in pursuance of section 26 of the act, entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the payment thereof," passed April 5, 1857, to be raised by the City and County of New York, to defray the expenses of police within the said City and County.

To pay of 18 Inspectors, or Captains, at $1,200	$21,600
To pay of 72 Sergeants, at $900	64,800
To pay of 1,100 Patrolmen, at $800	888,000
To pay 36 Doormen, at $700	25,200
To pay of 30 Patrolmen for Central Park, at $800	24,000
To day of 3 Commissioners, 300 days, at $8 per day	7,200
To pay of proportion of Treasurer's salary, $3,000 per annum	2,250
To pay of proportion of General Superintendent, $3,000	2,250
To pay of one Deputy Superintendent	2,000
To pay of 4 Surgeons, $1,500	6,000
To pay of proportion of 6 clerks, $1,000	4,500
Total	$1,047,800

Expenses of General office, apportioned to the City and County of New-York:

Contingent Expenses	$3,000
Rent of Office	750
Stationary and Printing	3,000
Police Telegraph	5,000
Fuel	130
Lights	459
Total	$12,339

If the Common Council shall not grant the use of the Police Station-houses to the Commissioners of Police, there will be required the following further sums:

For rent of Station-houses	$17,000
For fitting up the same	4,800
For Fuel	2,500
For Lights	9,600
Total	$33,900

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last night, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

Councilman RYER, after the roll was called, and the absentees had been twice called, insisted upon it that it was the duty of the Chairman to adjourn.

Councilman REYNOLDS came to the rescue. He thought the President had discretionary power, and could keep the Board till midnight if necessary. After ten minutes the Board was organized, the refractory member protesting against the President, although the latter declared that a quorum was present.

VALUE OF THE DONGAN CHARTER.

It was then moved by the President:

Whereas, The Legislature at its late session passed a charter for this City, and by section 50 of said charter it reads as follows: "The City of New-York shall be divided into 17 Aldermanic Districts;" and

Whereas, By section 54 of said charter the following clause is enacted, saiwcly: "But the charter of the City of New-York, known as the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter, so far as the same or either of them are now in force, shall continue and remain in full force, and shall not be construed as repealed, modified or in any manner affected thereby;" and

Whereas, The Dongan and Montgomerie Charters, as well as all subsequent charters prior to the charter of 1857, so far as the same relates to the above, says that each Ward shall be entitled to one Aldermon, was in full force and existence at the time of the passage of the charter of 1857, which charter declares there shall be only 17 Aldermanic districts, which is in direct conflict with the meaning and spirit of section 54, but still recognizing by subsequent acts 22 Wards, thereby depriving five Wards (if not more) each of an Alderman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to give his opinion forthwith as to the legality of section 50 of said charter. And if the same is inconsistent with existing laws at the time of the passage of the same, to inform this Board what legal steps are necessary to retain and protect the rights of the citizens of this City which were in existence and recognized by section 54 of the charter of 1857.

Councilman RYER objected to the hasty manner in which the vote was called.

The President directed the Serjeant-at-Arms to show the gentleman to his seat, and to put him under arrest if he did not take it quietly.

The roll was then called on the passage of the paper in question.

Councilman RYER did not know what he was asked to vote on, and therefore refused to vote.

Adopted almost unanimously.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To direct the Comptroller to pay $300, being the expenses incurred by the Committee that met in Philadelphia the Convention of Health, in May last. To fill sunken lots corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street. To fill sunken lots between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets and Third and Fourth avenues. To call on the counsel of the Corporation for his opinion as to the legality of the 50th section of the Charter of 1857. To flag sidewalks on the north and south sides of Christopher-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets.

REPORT ADOPTED.

In favor of confirming assessment in the matter of opening the Central Park.

After some other routine business the Board went into Committee—Councilman JONES in the chair.

NEW CITY HALL.

It was moved that the matter be recommended to be passed over of refusing to build a new City Hall, until the same be authorized by the Common Council. It was subsequently moved that the Comptroller pay no warrants for such expenditure. The latter resolution adopted.

The remission of assessments on the Watts and Leake Orphan Asylum was recommended to be reported as adopted by the Committee.

The Committee reported, and the President resumed his seat.

A SAVORY SUBJECT.

A communication from the City Inspector in reference to the emptying of privies was referred to the Committee on Public Health. After the transaction of other comparatively unimportant business the Board adjourned to Thursday.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—A meeting of the Excise Commissioners was announced for yesterday morning, to be held in the Common Pleas Court-room, but Mr. HASKETT was the only Commissioner present,—Mr. HOLMES being engaged in the Superior Court, and Mr. KEPE continuing sick. Another meeting was announced for to-morrow.

It was stated that at the next meeting some licenses would be granted. The only business transacted in the meetings of the Commissioners thus far has been the reception of applications. The Commissioners state that they have determined to begin thus early to grant licenses, so that parties desiring to test the constitutionality of the law can do so at once. They have also determined to test the disposition of the Board of Supervisors toward them, by sending in their bill of expenses for stationery, office room, &c., at the next meeting of the Board. They wish to know whether the Supervisors will authorize the Comptroller to pay them, and so recognize their existence.

JUNE—WEATHER OR NO.—Yesterday was June 1. It was likewise extremely wet; in point of fact the wettest June first we have seen in many a year—a day to be remembered, but not one to be proud of. Something has happened, somewhere, or we never could have had such a series of dreadful soakings as yesterday and many yesterdays before it have inflicted upon sinning mortality in this ilk. There is one advantage, though: Our floods clear up the streets a trifle, and that is a delightful thing. As to any future permanence of sunshine, however, we announce our conversion to skepticism; there can be none, henceforth.

ORDINATION OF MR. EDWARD CHESTER.—The Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church was well attended Sunday evening, the occasion being the ordination of Mr. EDWARD CHESTER, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, New-York, to the Ministry. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. SPAULDING. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. JOEL PARKER, the pastor, who selected for his text the 2d verse of the xliith chapter of acts as follows: "As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work, whereunto I have called them." An impressive charge was delivered by Rev. A. A. WOOD, and the ceremonies concluded with an ordination prayer by Rev. Dr. W. ADAMS. Mr. CHESTER designs entering upon the Ceylon mission service in a few months.

A Slight Error.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Will you have the kindness to correct a misstatement in your paper this morning? There is no such person as "LYONS," a member of Hose Company No. 25, nor has such a name ever been upon our roll. Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH B. PATON, Sec'y 25 Hose.

MARINE MATTERS.

The Iron and Rigging on the Niagara—How they came to be defective—Frauds upon the Government winked at—Advance Payment to Seamen—New Mail Steamer for Liverpool.

Capt. HADSON, it is said, has reported to the Secretary of the Navy that portions of the iron-work on the *Niagara* gave way on the passage to England, resulting from the defective quality of the iron. One of the forward swifters (the chain portion) of the main rigging, parted during a gale of wind, endangering her masts, and obliging them to resort to temporary stays, set up by tackles, to save them; and the eye bolt, or gooseneck, in the mainsail, also broke off, the sail falling upon deck. The only spar carried away was the mizzen topgallant mast, which broke off in the cap during the two days' trial trip.

The contract price paid by the Government for their iron is $65 per ton, while it is notorious that the best iron cannot be bought in the market for less than $80 per ton. This iron is subject to inspection, and in many cases cargoes have been rejected on account of its inferior quality; but through political influences parties contrive to have the Board of Inspection changed, and have thus got their rejected iron thrust upon the Department. The master smith of the yard has often rejected iron as unfit, on account of its quality, which he has afterwards been compelled to use. Under the present system it is considered doubtful if the Navy will ever be supplied with good iron, and the wonder is, not that some portions of the iron work of the *Niagara* gave way, but that there was not more of it. It is not uncommon for vessels arriving, after heavy weather, to be completely crippled by the giving away of that portion of the ship's work.

THE COLLINS' LINE.—Mr. E. K. COLLINS has made arrangements with the Government to place the new steamship *Columbia* on the line to Liverpool, and has contracted with her owners for that purpose. She will leave with the mails on her first trip on Saturday next. The *Columbia* was built for Messrs. STOFFORD, TILESTON & Co.'s Charleston line, by WM. H. COLLIER. She is 1,800 tons burden, is 235 feet long, and has three water-tight compartments enclosing the engines, rendering her one of the most substantial and safe sea-going steamers afloat. She has two side-lever marine engines, made at the Novelty Works. She has made but two trips to Charleston, and her last run this way (650 miles) was accomplished in forty-nine hours, proving herself one of the fastest steamers in port. She has been built under the supervision of Captain M. BERRY, by whom she is to be commanded.

The *Columbia* is now open for the inspection of the public at the Collins' steamboat wharf, foot of Canal-street, N. R. No better opportunity can be offered to cross the Atlantic, either for safety, comfort or speed. The *Atlantic* will succeed the *Columbia*, and sail on the 20th inst.

The large three-masted schooner *Indianola*, McMURRAY, master, belonging to LAYTON & HURLBURT, hence for New-Orleans on Saturday, went ashore at Long Beach, 10 miles from Barnegat, on Sunday at noon, in a fog, while the officers were below at dinner. She is 500 tons burden, and mostly uninsured. She has a large cargo of heavy merchandize, on which there is little insurance in Wall-street. She lies with her stern on the outer bar and head in-shore, is making but little water; her false keel came up along side of her. The steam-tug *Achilles*, and schooners *H. W. Johnson* and *H. B. Fidderman*, left this evening for her assistance, with steam-pumps, anchors, cables, &c., under the superintendence of Capt. TILYOU, agent of the underwriters.

The steamer *Isaac Newton*, which was ashore near Stony Point, was Monday morning taken on the Marine Railway, at Hunter's Point, opposite Thirty fifth street, E. R., for repairs.

MARINE LOSSES.—The total value of Marine losses for the month of May, foots up *one million two hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars*, exclusive of damage to vessels not amounting to total loss, and of partial losses of cargo. The vessels are principally American, although some foreign are included—when bound to or from a United States port, or known to be insured in this country.

The whole number of vessels is 33, of which there were one steamship, six ships, three barks, four brigs, and nineteen schooners. Of these five are missing and supposed to be lost; five were abandoned at sea, and one was burned.

THE BARK MILFORD.—By letter to ELWOOD WALTER, dated Rio de Janeiro, April 13, we learn that the bark *Milford*, Capt. MORGAN, put into that port in distress on the 8th inst., on her voyage from Mazatlan bound to Cork, for orders, with a cargo of logwood and copper ore. While off the Falkland Islands, this vessel experienced a terrific hurricane, during which she shipped a sea, which took off every thing movable from the deck, carried away her bulwarks fore and aft, sprung foremast, main yard and fore-topsail yard, damaged the rigging, blew away sails and sprung a leak, and finally washed her Captain (CORY) overboard, who was unfortunately lost.

Police Ruffians.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Reading your article on "New-York Ruffians," in this morning's paper, has induced me to send you the following statement of a scene which took place last Friday afternoon, in Fulton-street, near Broadway.

An elderly lady, with one whom I took to be her daughter, while passing along, were attacked by one of these *ruffians*, and the old lady knocked down, where upon the fellow fled. A man who witnessed the operation immediately started in pursuit, and of course a crowd followed, among whom was policeman No. — of the Broadway squad. The fellow was caught in Church street, (after a chase of three blocks,) collared by the policeman, and taken back. Being close by when the arrest was made, my attention was attracted by the fellow's action. As soon as arrested, a conversation something as follows occurred:

PRISONER—Come this way to the Station-house.

POLICEMAN—You come along.

PRISONER—Look here, old man, there's no use of your taking me back there. You can't lock me up—it won't do, you know.

POLICEMAN—Well, come along.

PRISONER—Now you're putting on airs. Look at me—you know me?

POLICEMAN—(Looking at him)—Yes, I know you.

PRISONER—Well, then, you won't lock me up.

Having arrived at the corner of Fulton and Broadway, they were met by Policeman No. —, also of Broadway Squad, who no sooner glanced at the prisoner's countenance, than he began to act, in what I thought, a rather unceremonious manner. Going up to the women who had but just recovered the effects of their fright and fall, he said—"Here, what's the matter here?"

YOUNG LADY—Why that man (pointing to prisoner) knocked us down.

POLICEMAN—Well, here, you just clear out. I won't have you here—clear out, I say.

And with that he shoved the woman away, while Policeman No. — quietly told the ruffian to go.

When asked by a bystander why he let the fellow off in that way, he answered "none of your business." And when told that it seemed very strange that he should chase a man three blocks, catch him, bring him back, and then when he found out who and what he was, let him go, he ordered the same party to move on, or he would arrest him. And again, when he saw the writer taking his number, he informed him "that he might take and do what he pleased with it,—but that he couldn't touch *him*."

Let me ask, Sir, what are we to do with ruffians and such Police? If we make complaints at headquarters, they are unnoticed,—if we take the law into our own hands, we are liable,—how then, shall we obtain JUSTICE.

P. S.—I would observe, that these worthies may be seen any *pleasant* day (Sundays excepted) guarding the interests of an appreciative public, at the corner of Fulton street and Broadway.

MONDAY, June 1, 1857.

DEPREDATIONS AT SEGUINE'S POINT.—In addition to the destruction by fire of the remaining buildings on Seguine's Point, purchased by the Quarantine Commissioners on Saturday last, the bridge which formed part of the street leading from the main road to the water, has been torn up and carried away. It will be difficult to cart timber and other building materials to the Quarantine ground until another bridge shall have been erected.

THE SOCIETY LIBRARY.—The public announcement, of yesterday, respecting an election of Librarian of the Society Library, proves not to have been correct. No election took place, and no day for an election has yet been named by the Trustees.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

HILT'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR Dye, 4 shillings a box, black or brown, natural appearing colors, no rubbing off. Sold at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and all Druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1 Barclay st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OUT,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If your hair is getting gray,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If you are troubled with Dandruff,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If you desire soft, glossy Hair,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

LYON'S KATHAIRON is pronounced by all to be beyond question the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, and Manufacturers of Perfumery of all kinds, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked. 2,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Lace Muslin Curtains, from auction.
Brocatels, Satin, De Laines, Curtain Materials.
Paper Hangings, Decorations and Upholstery Goods,
Cornices, Bands, Pins &c., at great bargains.
W. O. JENKS, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl st., New-York.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
(LATE ROGERS & CO.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
Opposite the *Herald* office.

The new Clothing firm of ROGERS & RAYMOND, which supersedes that of ROGERS & CO., takes the field at the commencement of the Summer season, with an ample and fashionable stock, a large business connexion, ample capital, a thorough knowledge of the trade, and a determination to manufacture first-class Clothing, and to sell at prices which shall command the custom of the closest buyers. Both members of the firm are practical manufacturers of clothiers, have had extensive experience of the best markets and seasons for purchasing goods, and are prepared to conduct their business on a system which will enable them to manufacture cheaper, and consequently to sell cheaper than ordinary houses. The well-known premises of the firm, are among the largest in the trade, and their assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING

and furnishing goods for the Summer, will be found to comprise an almost endless variety in style, size, material and colors. Goods of the best description will be cut in the

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

by competent artists, and the prices in that department will range much below the usual merchant tailor rates. No effort will be spared by the undersigned to give unqualified satisfaction to purchasers.

P. L. ROGERS,
AARON RAYMOND.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or safe doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Cryder's patent lustre lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Renewal of the Wilder Patent.

The public are respectfully informed that, notwithstanding the great efforts made by other Safe makers to defeat at all hazards the renewal of this Patent for making the GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, the subscribers are happy to say that the necessary documents were this morning received from Hon. Chas. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, granting the extension for the term of seven years from this date. All infringements upon the same will be persisted to the utmost vecture of the law. A full assortment of all sizes can be found at the warehouse of Messrs. STERNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., and at our warehouse, No. 122 Water st., near Wall, who are now the sole manufacturers in the United States. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
JUNE 1, 1857. Patentees and Manufacturers

TO THE RETAIL STRAW HATTERS.—WE ARE now prepared to offer, of our own manufacture, the variegated or black and white Swiss Sennette whole straw Hat, feeling confident that they will be the leading style of hat for this Summer, no other straw hat presenting so many advantages to the wearer. They are not only light flexible and uncommonly durable, but being of a mottled appearance precludes the possibility of their showing the dust and dirt, which obviates the objection so often made by the wearers of straw hats. We would also beg leave to say, our stock of men's, boys', and children's hats is complete in every branch.

A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandeges of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendence. MARS

AUCTION SALES.

EARL L. REED, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID RICALLY CARVED rosewood parlor furniture, valuable rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl; suites of rosewood in plain satin brocatel; large and costly Parian and French China vases, richly decorated; royal velvet carpets, oil paintings, statues, &c. On WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, in a dwelling at No. 76 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th ave. HENRY T. LEEDS will sell as above, all the furniture, mostly made to order, viz: one splendid carved rosewood piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl, a superior instrument, in use but a short time; two rosewood corner stands, two rosewood etageres, with mirror doors and backs, marble tops; about 200 yards of royal velvet carpet, also three ply and lagrain throughout the house; pier glasses, heavy lace and brocatel curtains; suites of very richly carved parlor furniture, covered in French satin de catel, made to order; Turkish arm chairs, reception do.; rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, secretary bookcase, costly frame oil paintings, Parian and Rhenish vases and mantel ornaments. Chamber furniture, consisting of rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, sofas, chairs, rockers in hair cloth and brocatel, rich painted shades, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, pure curled hair and spring mattresses, pillows and bolsters, bedding, toilet sets, &c. Dining-room extension table, a large and choice assortment of China and Rhenish wares, silver plate; also a quantity of crockery and kitchen furniture, lounges, clocks, gas fixtures. Sale peremptory, without regard to the weather. Catalogues at the house. A deposit will be required from all purchasers to insure the prompt payment of the bills. Careful carmen will be attending to pack and ship the goods, if wanted.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF FASHionable furniture and elegant house-furnishing articles, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, consisting of the entire superior furniture contained in the dwelling house No. 153 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

The arrangements of this house consist of a very large assortment of everything pertaining to a costly and fashionably furnished residence, all of which will be peremptorily sold, without regard to weather, and must be removed immediately from the premises. Catalogues can be had early on the morning of sale. Furniture, in part, consists of elegant rosewood parlor furniture of every description, two full suites richly carved, covered in crimson and maroon brocade, with slip covers; marble-top etageres, with mirror fronts; rosewood centre, pier, and sofa tables, rich silk and lace curtains, Turkish and reception chairs, in moquet and tapestry; velvet carpets, four elegant pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with marble top, music cabinet and embroidered stool and cover; valuable paintings, with a large and beautiful collection of antique and valuable vases and parlor adornments; rosewood bookcase, lady's writing secretary, chandeliers, bronze clock, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, hair mattresses and bedding, carpets, rugs, with a large variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture throughout the house. Also the dining-room furniture, silver ware, cut-glass, rich China, ivory cutlery, &c. This sale will be found worthy the special attention of housekeepers and parties in want of really good furniture.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND 4TH AVS., 73DAND 74TH STS., AT AUCTION, TO SETTLE A CONCERN.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 5, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz:

ON SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—26 lots on the north side of 73d-st., being nearly the whole front between 3d and 4th avs., 25 are 25x102·3 each, and one is 29½x 0x2.

ON FOURTH-AVENUE—4 lots on the east side of 4th-av., on and adjoining southeast corner 74th-st.; 3 are 25x77½ each, and 1 is 27·2x77·8.

ON SEVENTY FOURTH STREET—4 lots on the south side of 74th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and directly in the rear of the above; size 25x102·3 each.

THIRD-AVENUE—4 lots on the west side of 3d-av., on and adjoining the northwest corner 73d-st.; 3 are 25x75 each, and 1 is 27·2x75.

The above property is at the commencement of Yorkville, and is probably one of the most eligible blocks for building purposes now for sale in that section of the City. Seventy-three lots are regular in front of this property, flagged on the south side, and planted with beautiful shade trees on the line of these lots. The Croton water is in 73d-st. The sale will be peremptory to close certain interests. The title is unquestionable. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REAL BRONZES, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—all of the first class and most costly description. H. H. LEEDS & CO will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 78 East 26th st., near Irving-place, all the elegant furniture contained in said house, made by Ranquet, Marcotte & Co., Hutchings & Roux, the property of a gentleman removing to the country, consisting of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites of rosewood, covered drab satin damask, silk curtains, lace drop, centre-table, statuary tops, elaborately carved upright rosewood piano-forte and stool, costly French vases and real bronzes, or-molu clocks, &c., bronze statuary, gas chandeliers, choice oil paintings and engravings, two carved centre tables, fancy chairs, library carved sewing-chairs, extension-table, chairs, Elizabethan style, covered green plush and ditto morocco, carved baffet, superb hine and gold satin damask curtains, carved cornices, China, glass, &c., worsted silk curtains, mattresses, rich marble ornaments, a superb parlor suit in rosewood, covered 3-colored brocatelle suite, ditto medallion Rep; mirrors, ottomans, divans, book-case, sidecloths, velvet stair carpets, kitchen ware, &c. The above can be examined one day before the sale, and are all in the most perfect order.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

30 BUILDING LOTS AND HOUSE AND lot in Jersey City, near the ferry, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, the 2d day of June, 1857, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY. 30 building lots on Steuben and Railroad avs., between Prospect and Warren-sts., including the valuable lot corner Prospect and Steuben sts. Also, the three-story house on north side of Railroad av., near Warren-st., with brick stable in rear, having been esteemed; lot, 25x100; house, 25x30; now rented for $341 per annum. These lots are suitable for a class of dwellings that are in great demand, or for manufacturing purposes—as near the ferry that they can be reached in fifteen minutes from the foot of Cortlandt st. Gas and water are introduced, all the lots have been filled, and taxes are lower than in any other city near New-York. Full warrantee deeds will be given. Terms for the lots—10 per cent. and unexpired taxes on day of sale; 15 per cent. in 30 and 45 days and June next, when the deeds will be ready, and 50 per cent. can remain three years at 6 per cent.; or five years at 7 per cent; on the house and lot 50 per cent. can remain. Every lot offered will positively be sold for the most it will bring.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, and WEDNESDAY, June 2d and 3d, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their sales room, No. 32 Nassau-st. Signor Vito Vivi & Sons' first great sale of superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble statuary, vases, urns, pitchers, card and fruit stands, and other marble goods; bronze clocks, figures, groups, coupes, jets, &c.; elegantly decorated China, Bohemian, Egyptian, Grecian, Portor coolers, &c., superb silver plated tea and coffee sets, urns, kettles, castors, wine-stands, ice pitchers and bowls, and a rich variety of other fancy goods, including dressing cases, colognes, Bohemian glass-ware, &c., &c. Purchasers can have their goods packed by Mr. Vivi at a small charge.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 159 SOUTH-ST., AND 257 FRONT-ST., AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Nos. 159 South and Front sts., the valuable property known as Nos. 159 South st., and 257 Front-st., one door from Dover-st., and between Dover-st. and Peck-slip. The lots adjoin each other and extend through the whole depth from South to Front st., being 112 feet 6 inches from street to street. Lot No. 159 South-st. is 22 feet 9 inches in width; and lot No. 257 Front-st. is 22 feet 3 inches in width, more or less. Maps and particulars can be had at the auction rooms, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCtion on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant carriages all of the best city make; consist of two seat express wagons; one seat do. top Phaeton silver mounted leather trimmed. No top buggy, black enamel leather; Albany front quarters coach curtain back quarters, trimmed drab cloth, one do.; one second hand Boston chaise; doctor's wagon; cane seat leather top buggy, leather trimmed. The above is sold to close the stock of the manufacturer retiring from business.

J. S. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA &c.—(Including 15 crates earthen ware to be sold without reserve.) By J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, June 2, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st. Catalogues now ready, and goods well packed for shipping. Those wishing to buy cheap for cash will find this a good opportunity.

P. T. BARNEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court on TUESDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lot with the buildings thereon, known as No. 12 Maiden-lane, near Front-st. Maps at the office No. 27 Wall-st.

BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION, IN MADISON, N. J.—WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1857, will be sold at auction, on the hill south of the village of Madison, a large number of valuable building lots, varying from 50 to 100 feet in front, by from 200 to 375 feet in depth, or two lots, to suit purchasers. These lots will be found to front the property of Col. Wm. Burtis, but now the property of SAMUEL L. TUTTLE, lie on the two new Avenues which have recently been opened on the hill aforesaid, both of which are 60 feet in width, and lined on both sides with thrifty maples; they command one of the most beautiful prospects in the State of New-Jersey, are within sight of the railroad and the village, and are but five minutes' walk from it, thus affording the choice of residence in the Cities of New-York and Newark, and desirable residence in the country, within one and a quarter hours' ride from the former, on one of the most pleasant railroads, and in the midst of some of the finest scenery in America, would do well to view this property. The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., or on the next fair day to the same hour, if that day should prove stormy. Persons from Newark and New-York can come up in the morning train which reaches Madison at 10 o'clock A. M., and return by the train which leaves here at 3 o'clock P. M.

TERMS—One-third cash upon the delivery of the deed, one-third in one year, and the remaining third in two years. Title perfect.

STEPHEN D. HUNTTING, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.—THE BONAPARTE ESTATE WILL be sold, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, the extensive park and grounds at Bordentown, N. J., formerly the residence of JOSEPH BONAPARTE. The superior location and great natural beauty of this property is generally known. For salubrity of climate and commanding position it is no where surpassed. The improvements were originally made on the most liberal scale without regard to cost, and have been since greatly enhanced by the entire rebuilding of the principal mansion in the most substantial manner. It is in complete repair, furnished with gas, water, furnaces and every modern convenience. The place is accessible at all hours, by steamboat and railroad, from New-York and Philadelphia, combining all the requisites for a superior private residence, or adapting it to the use of a large public institution. Map of the property, with full description of its character and extent, may be had on application to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 16 Park-row.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 2, AT 10½ A. M., all the contents of the elegantly furnished private residence, No. 24 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., and near London terrace, embracing a large quantity and fine assortment of rich and costly rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture of every conceivable description. Sale commences promptly in the basement, at the hour designated, with solid mahogany extension table, 14 feet; richly carved mahogany hatstand and chairs to match, together with an endless variety of China dinner and tea sets and table ware; also, silver tea sets, salvers, castors, forks and spoons, cake baskets, &c., ivory cutlery, rich Bohemian and other cut-glass ware, &c. In the Parlors are rich tapestry carpets and rugs, solid rosewood etageres, centre, side and pier tables; two solid rosewood suites in rich brocade coverings, mantel, pier and oval gilt glasses, Dresden China vases and elegant mantel decorations, French clocks, fine oil-paintings and engravings, easy and reception chairs, embroidered window drapery, imported gas chandeliers, ladies' secretoire, rosewood bookcases and secretaries, &c.; also, a very fine carved rosewood cased 7-octave piano. City maker. In the chambers are the usual quantity and corresponding style of carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, couches, easy-chairs, &c., fine curled hair mattresses and bedding and a host of other articles too numerous to mention, which to be appreciated must be seen. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at the house on Monday morning.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 85 Nassau-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN & CO. WILL BE sold at salesroom No. 85 Nassau st., on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ A. M., a large and superior assortment of new and second-hand furniture, in excellent order, and well deserving the attention of City and country purchasers, consisting of suites of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor and chamber furniture, splendid French plate pier-glasses and mirrors, etageres wardrobes, tureaus, corner stands, centre and fancy tables, bookcases, &c., &c. A fine assortment of paintings, engravings, &c., table cutlery, tea and dinner sets, castors, &c., &c.; also a beautiful assortment of China vases, clocks, mantel ornaments, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c., &c.; also, a great variety of Brussels, tapestry, ingrain and other hall and stair carpets, oil cloth, &c. &c.

WM. S. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau st., now and second hand furniture comprising elegant rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble top dressing and plain bureaus, rosewood and mahogany marble top centre, side and fancy tables; mahogany sofas; arm, Voltaire and parlor chairs, in hair cloth; splendid oak suits of chamber furniture, with marble-top lounges, lounge beds, mahogany washtops, tapestry, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; setts of ivory handle knives and forks, silver plated castors, spoons and forks; elegant China tea sets, China vases, jewel caskets, and a large variety of ancient and modern oil paintings, hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner William.—FRIDAY, June 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

$60,000 Six per cent Bonds of the City of Alton, redeemable March 1, 1870, interest payable annually March 1, at the Metropolitan Bank, Brooklyn, (and paid up to 1st of March last).....$1,000 each. Said Bonds are now held as collateral security.

PEEK & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—By PECK & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, 3d, at 10 o'clock, at No. 548 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs, ottomans, secretary, centre, card and dining tables, mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, clocks, curtains, paintings, bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair match bay horses, 6 and 7 years old, black mane, long tails, very stylish drivers, and believed to be perfectly sound, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, and only sold for want of use.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, JUNE 5, THE entire balance of stock of ready-made clothing, by order of assignees. Also, a large lot by order of Executors, of endless variety. Sale positive, and every lot will be sold for cash without reserve.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL country seat on Van Wyke av., about 300 yards from the local depôt of Long Island Railroad, 200 yards from Jamaica Plankroad, three-quarters of a mile from Jamaica village, and about 7 miles from Peck-slip Ferry; consisting of 6 acres of land, under the highest state of cultivation, with a great variety of choice fruit, shrubbery, and shade unsurpassed; house two story and attic, 40x30, with two wings, gardener's house, coach house, nursery, &c.; everything necessary for a country residence. Will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house and lot in New-York, as the owner is removing West. The garden is seeded down for the season. For particulars, apply to J. W. GOODWIN, No. 77 West 23d st., or P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Esser, Coun., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 25 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OUT OF town, for one or more years, and possession given immediately; situated one mile from Hunt's Bridge and two miles from Yonkers city; said place contains one large double house 50 feet front, with hall through the centre, all in fine order, having just been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout. The garden contains about one acre of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shrubbery, and a never-failing spring of the very best of cold, soft water, carriage house, &c. Inquire of PETER I. VALENTINE No. 396 4th-av., cor. 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE most healthy part of Westchester County, on the Albany post road, 12 miles from the City, and one mile from River Dale Station. The house is large and in fine order, with suitable out buildings, surrounded by shade trees, and the best of water. Would be exchanged for a brown-stone-front house if located in the lower part of the City, between 4th and 6th avs. A note addressed to B. x No. 1,501 to O. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—ONE ACRE OF ground, in garden and lawn, with fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c., and very handsomely fenced; new frame house, with marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, range, &c., situated near the village of Jamaica, will be sold at a sacrifice and on such terms as is unincumbered, and in a first-class and perfectly healthy neighborhood. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, location equal to any on the River for health, convenience, comfort and security. The soil and water excellent, fruit abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. Reference, DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 22 Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—The residence of the late ABRAHAM TURNBRIDGE, consisting of a good house and barn, with 4 acres of land, having new and substantial improvements, a good apple orchard, and a choice variety of other fruit. Inquire of G. GATTY, No. 1,087 Broadway, or upon the premises.

TO LET—A HOUSE PLEASANTLY LOCATED at Stamford, Conn., thirty miles from this City. Rent $350.

Stamford, located on the Sound, is a healthy town, convenient of access by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, eight or nine trains running daily. For full particulars inquire of P. HOYT, Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st., or of Mr. SCOFIELD, near the Stamford Depôt.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON HUDSON, A house with eight rooms, situated in a delightful grove, near the railroad station and steamboat landing. Rent $200 until 1st May next; possession can be had immediately. Inquire of C. D. GODFREY, office of James C. Flos & Co., No. 10 Liberty-place, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS.—TWO VERY desirable residences, beautifully situated, fronting the open ground of Rutger's College, at New-Brunswick, 250 yards from depôt. These properties are worth the attention of those seeking out-of-town locations. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or W. FLAGG, at New-Brunswick.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated at Bath, L. I., about half a mile from Bath House, and fronting Gravesend Bay. The house commands a fine view of the Narrows, Fort Hamilton, &c. Facilities for bathing and fishing excellent. The place is easy of access, stages passing near the house. Apply at No. 108 McDougal-st.

$3,000.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two-story house and from 6 to 10 acres of land, beautifully located, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Ridgway, N. J., 45 minutes ride from Jersey City. Apply from 3 to 4 P. M., to J. W. UNDERHILL, Park Bank.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Canaran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 30 feet square, with a wing 20 by 45; a stable, &c.; and 32 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway, and Newersink. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 12½ miles below Yonkers, with 4 to 5 acres of ground. The house is large and new, built by the owner, finely sheltered on the north, and surrounded by shade trees, with suitable out buildings for a gentleman's residence. Inquire of J. ODELL, on the premises, or No. 6 Chauncey Court.

CROTON LAKE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET furnished, a beautiful country residence on Croton Lake, with 8 acres of land, 35 miles from New-York, 25 miles from Harlem Railroad depôt at New-Castle; will be sold low. For full particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st

FOR SALE—PRICE $20,000, THE DWELLING-house, buildings and grounds of the subscriber, containing 15 acres of park, lawn, garden, orchard and meadow, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite the city of Newark. Apply on the Premises, or to E. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. 13 South-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An elegant country seat at Flushing, on Whitestone-av., with 23 acres and fine improvements—handsomely furnished—late the residence of W. W. Leland, Esq.

CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No 14 Pine-st., in basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—AT GLEN COVE STEAMBOAT LANDing, situated on the bay, two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, gardens, lawns and bath houses attached. Inquire of WM. M. WICKS, Auctioneer, No. 31 John-st., corner Nassau, between 10 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 3 or 8½ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $35,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house.

P. W. BISHOP

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house on 14th-st., near Stuyvesant-square and St. George's Church. The walls are painted from the kitchen to the attic, inclusive. Furnace, bathing-room, water closet, &c. To be sold furnished or with gas fixtures and mirrors only. Also, a two story house on 107th st., Harlem, with four lots. The house in 14th-st. is for immediate occupancy. Mortgages on other property would be taken in payment. Inquire of CHARLES S. SWIFT, No. 269 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class English basement house, No. 299 34-av. House 20x54, four story and basement, finished in the best manner with all modern improvements. N. B. Will let or lease—possession immediately. Apply on the premises, from 5 to 7 P. M., or at No. 55 3d av; J. M. DENNIS.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY brick house 20x40, lot 20x98, No. 233 West 28th-st., near 9th av.; contains all the modern improvements and built in the most thorough manner. Price $8,800; only $2,500 cash required.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th aves., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—FIFTY acres of land on the south side, with fine treat and splendid prospect; one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residence. Would be sold together or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE VERY DESIRable three-story high stoop dwelling No. 103 West 45th st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 677 6th-av., or No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO LOTS OF ground 60x98·9, with the three story building 38x55, No. 37 East 35d-st. Inquire on the premises.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND four lots of ground, 15 minutes walk from the ferry at Hoboken. The place is suitable for a private residence. $3 000 cash required to purchase the above. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 14.

C. B. HOWES & CO.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 323 West 24th-st., contains gas and water, is freshly painted; court yard in front, making it a desirable location for a moderately sized household; lease 14 feet 8 inches wide; rent $1 0. Apply to THOMAS W. MARSHALL, Jr., No. 54 South-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND cellar of the store No. 118 William-st., 25x118 feet, will be arranged to suit, and leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET—A MOST DESIRABLE SITUATION IN Broadway, second and third floors of No. 371 Broadway. For any business requiring fine show rooms and central situation this location cannot be surpassed. Apply in the store.

TO LET—THE FINE BASEMENT AND CELLAR No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. To a good tenant, they will be let low. Inquire from 11 to 1 o'clock, of WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 68 Cedar-st.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE, VERY LIGHT, AIRY, and good location. Apply at the new office of PRINCE'S Protean Fountain Pen, No 262 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park.

TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY BRICK building No. 307 West-st., near Spring. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET for six months from 1st May, an elegant house of moderate size, with brown-stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d st., near 5th-av. and Madison square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy, and in the immediate vicinity of one line of railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 139 Pearl-st.

TO LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 10 FULTON-st., long occupied as a restaurant, for which it is well fitted. Also, the upper portion of No. 8, now connected with No. 10. They will be united for other business if desired. Also, the four-story stores No. 2 Commerce-st., No 9 Morris, and Nos. 25 and 27 Rector sts. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 28 Broadway.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Tryon House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita,) a respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House. Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 26 EAST 19th-st.—The owner residing in Europe.

F. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

762 BROADWAY.—TO LET FOR THREE years. Inquire of H. A. KERR, No. 756 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A splendid farm of 132 acres, 20 acres of heavy timber land of the best quality, the remainder in rich soil under cultivation, fit for making crops and a fine peach orchard, valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, with several streams of water running through it, about 4 miles from Bound Brook Station on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about 1 hour and 40 minutes from New York. Inquire at No. 135 Cortlandt, corner Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 220 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 150 acres of woodland. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 20 ACRES AT WEST Bloomfield, five minutes' from depôt, one hour from Wall-st. by railroad communding one of the most magnificent and extensive views in the country. Perfectly healthy and secluded neighborhood. Upon it is an old brown house, orchard, &c.; will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner goes to Europe. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LAND FOR SALE IN TENNESSEE.—$5 00 per acre, 60 cents per acre; location healthy and pleasant, good water power, fine timber, abounding in the very best coal and iron; first-rate grazing and farming land. This is the very best chance for a lot of enterprising farmers that can ever be offered. A railroad is being built very near this property. It must all be sold at one time for cash. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 84 Fulton-st.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—IN Westchester County, containing about 100 acres of good land. The soil is rich, well watered and in a state of cultivation, with growing crops. Location healthy. For full particulars inquire of MARTIN & FULKERSON, stationers, No. 107 Beekman-st.; Market Bank Building; or of ALFRED F. LAGRAVE, hardware merchant, No. 225 Greenwich-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF SEVENTY-FIVE acres, 40 minutes' ride by railroad in Westchester County, with good building, abundance of choice fruit, will be sold immediately for half its value. Address JOHN HAINS, care of B. LOCKWOOD, Esq., Chatham square Post-Office, New-York. No agents need answer.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER County, about 150 acres of land. It is situated near the Sound, and about half a mile from Fowler's Bridge. There are several good building sites on the place, and it will be sold together or in parts. Inquire from 11 to 1 o'clock of WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 68 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., containing 212 acres, of which 180 is tillable, and in a good state of cultivation, one mile from the harbor, and is not to be excelled for farming purposes. It can be purchased with or without the crops. For further particulars inquire at No. 162 Grand-st., corner of Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid farm of 120 acres, near Elizabeth, N. J., with stock and growing crops. Some money will be paid in the exchange. Also a farm of 50 acres in Westchester County. CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., in the basement.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are built expressly for the route, and are the largest, strongest, fastest and most commodious class of vessels afloat, viz:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

The ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and, to avoid danger from ice will not steer to the South north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, Jan. 3.....1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7.....1857
Saturday, Jan 17.....1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21.....1857
Saturday, Jan. 31.....1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4.....1857
Saturday, Feb. 14.....1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18.....1857
Saturday, March 14.....1857	Wednesday, March 4.....1857
Saturday, April 11.....1857	Wednesday, April 1.....1857
Saturday, May 9.....1857	Wednesday, April 29.....1857
Saturday, May 23.....1857	Wednesday, May 27.....1857
Saturday, June 6.....1857	Wednesday, June 10.....1857
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 37 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 3 221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BARRE, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. MYERSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BURTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The steam ship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 10, and be succeeded by the ARGO,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,333,839 43
Average amount of Specie	837,985 72
Average amount of Circulation	232,106 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,120,862 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. S OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. S HANLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$867,924 95
Average amount of Specie	61,481 27
Average amount of Circulation	96,375 00
Average amount of Deposits	492,285 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$600,807 00
Average amount of Specie	65,236 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,557 00
Average amount of Deposits	410,507 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,191,389 96
Average amount of Specie	1,350,587 94
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America	25,607 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,888,400 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,512,690 24
Average amount of Specie	1,283,716 34
Average amount of Circulation	2,895 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,842,848 12

City and County of New York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,230,172 72
Average amount of Specie	73,362 98
Average amount of Circulation	85,605 83
Average amount of Deposits	1,324,025 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,631,042 56
Average amount of Specie	318,336 76
Average amount of Circulation	333,677 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,661,574 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,609,476 28
Average amount of Specie	162,406 00
Average amount of Circulation	79,198 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,462,187 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,167,655 81
Average amount of Specie	621,840 19
Average amount of Circulation	70,065 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,473,874 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,734,985 03
Average amount of Specie	512,333 47
Average amount of Circulation	554,514 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,071,464 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,022,883 05
Average amount of Specie	79,303 75
Average amount of Circulation	173,814 00
Average amount of Deposits	904,122 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,586,535 72
Average amount of Specie	111,019 51
Average amount of Circulation	223,857 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,417,070 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$345,309 96
Average amount of Specie	16,071 99
Average amount of Circulation	126,937 00
Average amount of Deposits	259,792 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,450,663 47
Average amount of Specie	118,129 45
Average amount of Circulation	134,358 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,105,774 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

BENJAMIN J. SEBA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$666,586 27
Average amount of Specie	65,563 52
Average amount of Circulation	111,284 00
Average amount of Deposits	463,348 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHELLER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHELLER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,552,217 00
Average amount of Specie	250,011 00
Average amount of Circulation	239,230 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,010,715 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$748,752 81
Average amount of Specie	33,910 05
Average amount of Circulation	101,100 00
Average amount of Deposits	516,687 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,856,475 80
Average amount of Specie	201,611 97
Average amount of Circulation	22,856 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,432,4 4 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT STEBBINS, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 30th day of May, 1857.

JAS. W. HALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,900,949 06
Average amount of Specie	301,761 15
Average amount of Circulation	97,031 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,704,851 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,663,411 34
Average amount of Specie	249,854 99
Average amount of Circulation	81,787 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,670,303 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$512,446 00
Average amount of Specie	37,795 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,309 00
Average amount of Deposits	438,955 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,600,072 02
Average amount of Specie	122,955 90
Average amount of Circulation	126,077 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,335,911 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$759,331 94
Average amount of Specie	21,965 13
Average amount of Circulation	95,388 00
Average amount of Deposits	559,340 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$750,804 97
Average amount of Specie	54,957 32
Average amount of Circulation	5,330 00
Average amount of Deposits	622,864 25

City and County of New York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JOHN C. BEEBE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,421,571 83
Average amount of Specie	53,148 01
Average amount of Circulation	12,554 00
Average amount of Deposits	886,397 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JAS. W. HALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,800,775 23
Average amount of Specie	114,136 48
Average amount of Circulation	198,187 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,383,849 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$424,635 00
Average amount of Specie	21,331 00
Average amount of Circulation	19,842 00
Average amount of Deposits	280,841 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$790,060 05
Average amount of Specie	38,697 13
Average amount of Circulation	119,336 00
Average amount of Deposits	644,367 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,352,834 91
Average amount of Specie	173,285 29
Average amount of Circulation	221,418 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,182,791 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS E. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. E. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,513,604 92
Average amount of Specie	528,091 25
Average amount of Circulation	339,023 33
Average amount of Deposits	3,172,647 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$991,415 64
Average amount of Specie	52,557 58
Average amount of Circulation	99,901 00
Average amount of Deposits	901,946 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,720,531 20
Average amount of Specie	117,653 85
Average amount of Circulation	177,278 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,221,252 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,160,942 82
Average amount of Specie	518,283 50
Average amount of Circulation	372,589 44
Average amount of Deposits	3,503,843 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,108,345 79
Average amount of Specie	64,769 27
Average amount of Circulation	209,511 00
Average amount of Deposits	867,912 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,595 91
Average amount of Specie	50,346 49
Average amount of Circulation	127,737 00
Average amount of Deposits	537,919 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JOHN M. LEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,173,859 77
Average amount of Specie	183,433 48
Average amount of Circulation	106,911 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,789,423 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,716,574 15
Average amount of Specie	1,129,079 15
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	261,733 83
Average amount of Deposits	4,838,413 95

Under this head are included coin, bullion and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,398,973 00
Average amount of Specie	140,143 36
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	121,774 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,589,066 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,775,047 22
Average amount of Specie	655,0-6 31
Average amount of Circulation	225,855 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,119,132 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 1st day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,454,316 00
Average amount of Specie	73,196 00
Average amount of Circulation	118,327 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,122,934 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,103,039 58
Average amount of Specie	217,524 53
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	186,783 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,341,597 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,421,941 29
Average amount of Specie	11,163 90
Average amount of Circulation	94,155 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,257,216 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$449,808 51
Average amount of Specie	83,978 82
Average amount of Circulation	118,913 00
Average amount of Deposits	193,468 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENDRICK HAVENS, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice 5th District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$235,853 14
Average amount of Specie	10,676 09
Average amount of Circulation	13,611 00
Average amount of Deposits	258,125 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,113,980 16
Average amount of Specie	63,112 84
Average amount of Circulation	16,075 00
Average amount of Deposits	844,921 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,896,492 93
Average amount of Specie	117,666 90
Average amount of Circulation	143,304 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,477,092 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

OSCAR W. SURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$564,917 60
Average amount of Specie	41,597 73
Average amount of Circulation	122,745 17
Average amount of Deposits	361,236 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 1st day of June, 1857.

JAS. L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$867,092 02
Average amount of Specie	74,489 20
Average amount of Circulation	115,918 00
Average amount of Deposits	579,752 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 1st day of June, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,349,087 01
Average amount of Specie	356,377 19
Average amount of Circulation	179,133 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,484,888 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$744,455 62
Average amount of Specie	32,111 65
Average amount of Circulation	121,856 00
Average amount of Deposits	542,581 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,974,0-0 79
Average amount of Specie	256,160 90
Average amount of Circulation	96,616 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,267,216 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$994,179 17
Average amount of Specie	70,271 15
Average amount of Circulation	92,607 60
Average amount of Deposits	718,60 i 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANSON PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1857.

JAS HULBERT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,286,083 55
Average amount of Specie	86,943 76
Average amount of Circulation	240,610 00
Average amount of Deposits	748,475

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canadian at Quebec.

THE NEUFCHATEL AFFAIR SETTLED

Spain and Mexico Amicable.

FIGHTING IN TURKEY.

THE CHINA AND INDIAN MAIL.

COTTON UNCHANGED—BREADSTUFFS STEADY

Consols 93 3-4@93 7-8.

QUEBEC, Monday, June 1.

The Canadian Steamship Company's screw steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool at an early hour on the morning of the 20th May, has arrived at Riviere du Loup, *en route* for this port and Montreal.

Her advices are four days later than those by the Cunard steamship *Arabia*, at New-York.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, from Boston May 6, *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th ult.

The screw steamship *City of Washington* was to sail for New-York on the same day with the *Canadian*.

The *Canadian* passed Riviere du Loup at a late hour last night, but has not yet reached this port.

Great Britain.

The British news is of an unimportant character.

No movements of interest had taken place in Parliament.

The Manchester Market was dull, but without change in prices.

The Birmingham Markets were steady, with a good American demand, and woolen manufactures were slightly better.

The Irish Linen market was heavy.

France.

Paris letters report the Discount market easy, with a better supply of Money on the Bourse.

Considerable Specie was due at Paris from Russia.

It was rumored that the Bank of France had made a new contract for a supply of Gold.

The Silk Market remained in a state of suspense, but nothing unfavorable had transpired. From Naples the accounts were good, and from Lombardy uncertain.

Switzerland.

The Neufchatel difficulty had been finally settled, all the parties agreeing upon the terms.

Spain.

It is reported from Madrid that at an interview between the Mexican Ambassador and the Spanish Foreign Minister, the basis of an arrangement of the Mexican difficulty was made.

The Spanish Squadron remained at Cadiz.

Denmark.

The new Danish Ministry are apparently ameliorating the Holstein difficulty.

The Danubian Principalities.

ORLE has asked the great powers to occupy the Danubian Principalities with a military force, but the powers refused permission.

Syria.

There has been an engagement at Damascus between the Turks and the revolted Arabs.

Persia.

The British Treaty of Peace with Persia was ratified at Teheran on the 14th of April.

China and India.

Details of the previously telegraphed news from China and India are published. They are entirely confirmatory of the previous accounts, and contain nothing new of importance. No further operations have yet taken place at Canton.

The position of the British forces in the Canton River was unchanged, and the Chinese had made no attempt against it. Hong Kong and Shanghae were quiet.

In India, two of the native regiments had mutinied.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Liverpool COTTON Market was generally quiet, and prices had undergone no change since the departure of the *Arabia*. The sales of the three days were 16,000 bales, of which 1,800 bales were taken by speculators, and 1,600 bales for export.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market was generally steady. WHEAT closed firm, at prices showing no change since the previous Friday. FLOUR was quiet, but there had been no change in rates. CORN was steady and 6d. ₱ quarter higher.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The Liverpool Provision Market was dull, the various articles were slow of sale, but prices were unaltered. LARD was quiet at 60s. ₱ cwt.

Liverpool Produce Market.

RICE was steady. SUGAR was also steady. RESIN was unchanged and steady. POT ASHES were firm; sales of 20 bbls. at 46s. 9d.

London Markets.

The newspaper reports quote the London Produce Markets generally unchanged. SNOAR was firm at 1s. advance. COFFEE and KICE were firm and without change in rates. IRON was steady. Sales of Scotch Pig at 75s.

London Money Market.

The London Money Market was generally unchanged. Consols for Money, 93¾@93⅞, and for account, 94⅛.

The Steamship Canadian Ashore in the St. Lawrence.

QUEBEC, Monday, June 1,

The screw steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool for this port, went ashore at the Pillars, forty miles below this city, at 1 o'clock this morning. The extent of the damage to her is unknown. The Provincial steam tug *Napoleon* has been sent to her assistance.

An Awful Tragedy—Neglect, Adultery and Murder.

From the Auburn American.

One tragedy follows another in quick succession in this country. Yesterday, at noon, a man named DANIEL RYAN was murdered in Weedsport, nine miles from this city, under the most painful and shocking circumstances, by a man named PATRICK SAGE. The murder occurred as follows: SAGE and RYAN—both Irishmen—are brothers-in law. Their mother in-law, an old lady, lived with SAGE. She was very ill—indeed lying at the point of death—and utterly helpless. SAGE, who has one child, does not live with his wife. RYAN, who was a farm-laborer, and a peaceable and temperate man, hearing that his mother-in-law was ill-used by SAGE, and grossly neglected in her illness, yesterday repaired to the dwelling of SAGE about noon, and on entering the room in which the old lady was lying, walking up to her bed, and announcing his intention to remove her to his own home, where she might die in peace. SAGE at this moment was in bed, *in the same room*, indulging in adulterous commerce with a woman of the town, who had been an inmate of his house several days. RYAN remonstrated with him upon his outrageous violations of law, decency, and the ordinary proprieties of domestic life. Upon this SAGE—who, as well as the woman with whom he was cohabiting, was much intoxicated—became incensed, and leaping from the bed in a great passion, made a violent assault upon RYAN with his fists and feet. RYAN made but little if any resistance. He fell to the floor, where he was stamped to death by SAGE, whose heavy boot-soles were full of nails. He received a gash in the forehead, but the physicians were of opinion that his death—which occurred in a very short time—was caused by internal injuries caused by the kicking he received by SAGE in his chest.

Having committed this dreadful deed of murder, SAGE took up the body *and threw it out of doors!* Some women picked it up and took it in.

The murderer was at once arrested by officer JUDSON RUDE, and placed in custody. The Coroner's inquest is being held to-day, and SAGE will probably be lodged in jail here this afternoon. He is an intemperate and very bad man, and is nearly sixty years of age. His victim was about the same age. The excitement in Weedsport was very great yesterday afternoon, rising almost to the determination to execute summary justice upon the wretch.

SAGE got into a drunken row at Weedsport on the Fourth of July last, in which he struck a man a terrible blow on the head with an axe, which came near depriving him of his life. His career of crime approaches its close.

The murdered man leaves a wife, and two very promising boys who are approaching manhood, and who are greatly respected.

MEETING OF THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.—The New-Hampshire Legislature will meet next Wednesday, and Hon. WM. HALE, Governor elect, will probably be inaugurated on the afternoon of that day. It will be incumbent on the Legislature to make choice of a United States Senator to fill the seat of the late Hon. JAMES BELL, during the next four years. The list of candidates comprises the names of DANIEL CLARK, ICHABOD GOODWIN, THOMAS M. EDWARDS, JOEL EASTMAN, of Conway, and others. Mr. GOODWIN was the Whig Republican candidate for Governor last year.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE GERMAN SPRING FESTIVAL.

Festival of the New-York Sangerbund Postponed—The Turners at Williamsburg—Their Festivities Spoilt by the Weather.

The weather treated our German citizens very badly yesterday. It was their great holiday, their annual festival, their "welcome to the spring." But spring met their welcome "from the bosom of a dropping cloud," and dushed their hopes and drowned their enjoyment, with a day-long, sky-full deluge of vernal rain. The Pic-Nic of the "Sangerbund" which was to have taken place at Conrad's Garden, Yorkville, in which eighteen singing bands of this and neighboring cities were to have participated,—to which half the Germans in New-York would have taken their wives and children, and where a large number of Americans would have assembled as spectators, interested in the national sports and the music of Germany,—that much anticipated festival had to be postponed. If to-day should prove favorable, it *may* take place, though we rather think, the Committee having the arrangements in charge, will consider the soaked state of the ground, rendering it totally unfit for women and children to recline upon, and will postpone it until next Monday.

But unfavorable as the weather was, the "Turners" were not to be put off with a postponement. Their "fest platz," or festival ground, was, as described in the advertisement in the *Staats Zeitung*, "one of the most beautiful spots on Long Island, near Division avenue, and only *one mile* from the Ferry." According to their programme, after certain ceremonies in their *Turnhalle*, between Montrose-avenue and Leonard street, they were to march through most of the principal streets of Williamsburg, and then proceed to the "delightful spot, distant only *one mile* from the ferry,"—the Peck Slip and Grand-street ferry, of course. The weather interfered with their marching in the City, and they did but little of that, but made the best of their way to the delightful spot. And in fine weather, a delightful spot it would have been,—a beautiful grove, thick with wide-spreading shade-trees. There were Turners from Williamsburg and Brooklyn, from Staten Island and Jersey City, from Newark and Paterson, and a dozen other places. And dressed in their clean white suits, with their Hungarian hats, and hunter's belts, they had truly a most picturesque appearance as they sallied forth. With the ladies who accompanied them, they numbered when they reached the ground, about ten or eleven hundred. Their flags and banners were first tastefully arranged in the branches of the trees, and then they imbibed lager bier. They sung next a song of fatherland, and then they drank lager bier. Then forming themselves into social parties, they laughed, chatted, shouted, gathered twigs of leaves and blossoms from the trees, with which to decorate their hats, and realize to themselves that Spring had really come,—nay, that it was almost or quite Summer. Continually new comers arrived. Many who had intended to go with the Sangerbund to Yorkville, determined to have a holiday, although a wet one, hurried to the "delightful spot *one mile* from the ferry" to witness the gymnastic exercises of the "Turners," and drink lager bier, for old Gambrinus' sake, on Pfingstmontag.

Thither, also, hurried our reporter. Not till a later hour of the day, however. He crossed the ferry in a soaking rain. Finding no conveyance that was not crowded with the German fair ones, he resolved to trudge it on foot to the grounds. Only one mile, and a good road before him, so he manfully set out.

It was the longest mile he ever walked. When he was positive that he had walked at least two miles, he concluded to stop and inquire. Meeting a German, he asked how far it was from the ferry to the *Festplatz*. "Two hours," was the response. As it did not convey any definite idea the inquiry was repeated. "Well, the distance is more as one mile," answered the German. Our reporter thought that it was, indeed, more than one mile, and walked on. He persevered through the rain for half an hour longer, still there was no *festplatz*. He concluded to inquire again of another German, and was told that the distance was twenty minutes. The truth flashed upon him. He had read the distance in a German paper. "One mile from the ferry." *Horrible dictu*, it was a German mile. Now, a German mile is five English or American miles, and the Germans calculate that, in their easy manner, it takes two hours to walk it.

Arrived at the ground, everything wore an unpromising appearance. The rain had been falling for sometime. The white suits of the Turners, and the dresses of the ladies, were completely drenched. The ground was so wet that no gymnastics, no posturing, no feats of any kind could be attempted. As one Turner said, "it rained from the sky first, and then from the trees." Still they were cheerful, and sang glees, and drank lager bier. Long before the hour appointed for their return, they put themselves into marching order, left the ground, and marched—such of them as had to cross to New-York—that "one mile" to the ferry, the rain falling heavily all the way. There was not one of them inebriated, nor, though they had been severely disappointed, was any ill-temper manifested. They laughed, sung and waved their flags as they marched, satisfied that they had done what their countrymen at home, and all over the world, never fail to do—welcome in the Spring on Whitmonday.

THE COMPTROLLER REFUSES TO PAY COUNCILMEN'S SALARIES.—Yesterday, Mr. MCCLENACHAN, clerk of the Board of Councilmen, made formal application to Comptroller FLAGG for the payment of the monthly salary of each member of the Board of Councilmen, ($32,) but, as was expected, the Comptroller refused to pay. The new Charter forbids the payment of such salaries, and the Comptroller supports his refusal by producing the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, which declares the claim of the Councilmen invalid. It is understood that Mr. J. N. PHILLIPS, President of the Board of Councilmen, will immediately institute legal proceedings to compel the Comptroller to make payment, and this suit will determine the case of the remaining members of the Board.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDER, TUESDAY, June 2.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 387, 388, 406, 439, 302, 591, 637, 551, 644, 649, 648, 1622, 651, 616, 278, 567, 691 to 694, 696, 698, 700, 703, 708, 709, 710, 102, 675, 84, 148.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 97, 292, 453, 538, 539, 667, 663, 669, 675, 679, 690; 701, 820, 825 to 828, 290, 220, 171.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—June 1

The Quarantine Commissioners—Application for Injunction Denied.

Cornelius L. Androvette vs. *Obadiah Bxone et al., Commissioners, &c.*—On Saturday evening the plaintiff made an application for an *ex parte* injunction against the Commissioners. His honor took the papers, and this morning denied the application with the following opinion. It contains some hints which may be beneficial to future injunction seekers.

ROOSEVELT, J.—The plaintiff, who is the owner of the premises adjoining the Wolfe Farm on Staten Island, asks for an *ex parte* injunction to restrain the Quarantine Commissioners from erecting any Hospital buildings or docks on the farm lately purchased by them, and from designating for the anchorage of fever vessels a certain part of the Bay situated about a mile and a half distant, and which has been selected for that purpose.

Without going into the merits of the plaintiff's application, it is sufficient to say that no case of an immediately pressing character is made—none, at all events, so urgent as to render it proper to dispense with the usual preliminary notice to the adverse party.

Nor are orders to show cause, matters of course. They imply, when granted, at least a partial expression of opinion, which should always be avoided, if practicable. They are the more objectionable, too, when accompanied, as is sought in this case, by an intermediate restraining clause, and that without security for any damage which may result from the stoppage, should the complaint afterwards, on a hearing of both sides, turn out to be unfounded.

The Code, as a general rule, required that motions should not be made without a notice of eight days. And although the court or judge may prescribe a shorter time, or even dispense with notice altogether, the power, it is obvious, was intended to be confined to exceptional cases, and not to be exercised indiscriminately on all occasions, many of them not of urgency, but only of urgent parties.

The writ or order of injunction is a valuable remedial process. It has been in use for centuries; and in the present state of society its occasional application is as indispensable to the body politic as certain medical and surgical operations are to the body natural. Like them, however, it requires great caution. An unguarded and too free use of the injunction power must inevitably lead to its entire suppression—a result which, in the course of time, none would deplore more than those who are now so clamorous to bring it about.

Motion denied, with leave to renew it on the regular eight-day notice.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt and Davies,

DECISIONS.

Ralph J. Brush, Administrator, &c., vs. *Timothy R. Hebbard.*—New trial granted; costs to abide event.

George W. White vs. *Edward T. Hackett.*—New trial.

Edward L. Lynch vs. *Harriet E. Butler and Thomas Butler.*

James Wicks vs. *Horace Dresser.*—Order at Special Term to be affirmed.

W. H. Betts vs. *E. A. Bencker.*—Judgment affirmed.

Frost vs. *Tungseng, Gregory* vs. *same and same* vs. *same.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

Frederick A. Conkling, &c., vs. *Daniel E. Remsen & Co.*—Order refusing to vacate the judgment on account of irregularity affirmed, with costs.

George A. Fanshaw vs. *Joseph T. Gilbert.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

George Pettibone vs. *Harman K. Root.*—Judgment affirmed.

Horsis, &c., vs. *The Northern Indiana Railroad Company.*—Judgment for the plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Lazarus Wineburgh vs. *Rosina Wineburgh.*—Judgment for the defendant affirmed, with costs.

Lawrence Drumgold vs. *John Drumgold, Administrator, &c., of John Drumgold.*—New trial granted, without costs of the appeal, with leave to move, &c.

Charles Grant vs. *John F. Tallman.*—Judgment for the plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Edward C. Cowles vs. *John V. Gridley.*—Judgment for the plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Orson D. Munn vs. *Phineas T. Barnum.*—Judgment for the plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE PAULDING HABEAS CORPUS.

The People ex rel. Sarah W. Paulding vs. *Philip R. Paulding.*—This is a case of husband and wife living, as the Statute expresses it, in a state of separation without being divorced. The wife, as she was authorized to do, some time since applied to the court to have one of the children of the marriage, a girl less than three years old, delivered up to her. On a preliminary hearing of both parties, the charge and custody of the child was awarded to the mother, accompanied by certain directions which were intended to provide fully for the father's right to visit his offspring, pending the unhappy controversy, and subject to such modification (if any) of the order as the evidence, when more fully presented, should appear to demand.

The husband, on an affidavit of certain alleged intentions of his wife, now applies for an order that his wife be required to give security to keep the child within the jurisdiction of the Court, to abide the final determination of the suit.

Mrs. Paulding denies any such purpose as is imputed to her. She admits, however, that she contemplates a visit during the Summer months to one of the neighboring States of Massachusetts or Connecticut. Although such an excursion, with a view to health, may be every way unobjectionable, still it is proper that the husband, if he desires it, should have some security that the child shall be forthcoming when required. Both parents have rights—and the rights of both should be equally guarded. If the temporary custody, while the question is pending, be given to the mother, the privilege should not be made an instrument of possible injustice to the father.

Order for security accordingly.

Before Hon Justice Clerke.

In the matter of the Mayor, &c., relating to the opening and extending the Bowery—*In the matter of the claims of Ellen Kent.*—Report confirmed.

The Franklin Branch of the State Bank of Ohio vs *Wm. Walter et al.*—Motion granted without costs.

Before Hon Justice Davies.

In re the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company—Let an order be entered, directing the receiver to pay Charles E. Whitehead, Esq., the sum of $250, on account of service rendered to such receiver in the matter.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

John Just et al. vs. *William H. Johnson.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Pierre F. Renard vs. *Wm. H. Blashfield.*—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

Robert McButt vs. *Edwin Peck.*—Motion granted.

Peter H. Hopkins vs. *Salvatore Cara.*—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

Peter Linthall vs. *Joseph Mauer.*—Inquest set aside on payment of disbursements, &c.

Edward Kennedy vs. *C. R. Totten et al.*—Motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The June term of this Court commenced yesterday. As there was not a sufficient number of Grand Jurors to form a quorum, the impanneling of that body had to be postponed till to-day, the Court meanwhile imposing fines on the absentees. A very large panel of petit jurors was called, one half of whom tried to make excuses, most of them ineffectually.

The District Attorney moved that Gerard Hale, indicted for robbery at the bonded warehouse, should be discharged on his own recognizance, as he had given some important information, that would materially subserve the ends of justice. The motion was granted.

There being no cases ready for trial, the Court adjourned. Some heavy cases will be tried this term, and it is contemplated to hold a double session, the City Judge sitting in the Supreme Court Circuit Room.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Alpaca suits	$5 to $10 00
Thin Summer suits	3 to 10 00
Zephyr Cassimere	8 to 10 00
Check Marseilles suits	4 to 12 00
Black Alpaca Coats	2 to 5 00
Linen Coats	50 cents to 5 00
White Duck Coats	$2 50 to 6 00
Drap d'été	6 00 to 13 00
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10 00
Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 20 00
Summer Raglans	1 50 to 10 00
Thin Pantaloons	1 00 to 4 00
Marseilles Vests	1 00 to 3 50

At

EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing
Warehouse,
66 and 68
Fulton-street,
Between William and Gold-streets.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water is the indispensable requisite of the Spanish toilet in South America, is specialeding here, as it has done there, every other perfume and cosmetic. Diluted with water, it gives a silken smoothness to the skin, removing chaps, roughness and pimples, while its aroma is finer than that of the most fragrant exotics in the conservatories. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART"—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel,

HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by FREDRICKS' corps of Parisian artists.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in Indian ink, **Parisian style.**

DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in Gallery.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 **P. M.**, and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

Fashion, like the sun, "shines for all," at WILDE'S millinery ware rooms, No. 251 Broadway. His summer stock of silk and straw bonnets, ribbons, artificial flowers, dress caps, and other rich garniture for the head, is unequaled in the City, and the prices place them within the reach of all the "daughters of the people."

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—That really sterling and historical drama, by C. W. TAYLOR, entitled "The Invasion of Ireland; Or, the Oath of McMurrough," is to be revived here to-night, which, with the pantomime of "Salamagundi," and drama of the "Blighted Lily," will guarantee an overflowing house. Secure your seats early.

[Advertisement.]

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE" HOMBUGGED, "THAT IS THE QUESTION."—Those who have a natural affinity for imposture will buy the burning fluids manufactured here and labeled LONDON CORDIAL GIN. But the wise and judicious will purchase only the authenticated article imported by EDMUND C. CHARLES, No. 40 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

[Advertisement.]

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

Purify the blood from all humors contracted by too free living or otherwise; they cure obstructions of the intestines, or costiveness, and worms in children or adults; they assist digestion, strengthen the stomach, and are of great value on board of ship, as they prevent scurvy and its consequences. Sold at No. 43 Brandreth Building, and by A. CUSHMAN, Broadway, corner Twenty second-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills operate upon all the organs which furnish the elements of the blood, and through them upon the blood itself—purifying it, regulating its flow, and rendering it a fit and healthy means of sustaining and renewing the whole physical fabric. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Imperial Photographs of MARCY, PIERCE and WM. B. REAN, just added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs by Electric Light on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 155, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is a concentrated extract which is applied and inhaled; it is the only fluid that contains electro-magnetism, which it imparts to the system, increasing its vitality, enabling it to expel pain and disease. STAFFORD'S OINTMENT and POWDERS cure all diseases of impure blood. The Ointment is made of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow. The Powders are a new combination of sulphur and iron with sugar of milk; the taste is agreeable; they do not sicken nor purge, but act directly upon the blood. The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who command their use as indicated, for diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, skin, &c.:

Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., Fifth-avenue, New York.
Jos. L. Lord, Esq., No. 11 Wall street, New York.
J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, N. Y.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., Pro'r *Ch'n Intelligencer*, N. Y.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simson Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and William, N. Y.
Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
E. R. Yale, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Canklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
A. H. Barney, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Speed, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
Hon. David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John B. Steenburger, Esq., California.
John F. Warner, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
Gen. Cazensau, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, $1 a package of 12 Powders. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Brooklyn Board of Excise was in session yesterday to receive applications and give the necessary papers to parties to whom licenses had already been granted. Another meeting will be held to-day to grant licenses.

The Police Magistrates of Brooklyn commenced yesterday to enforce the new law. Each person brought up for intoxication, if convicted, was fined $10, or in default sent to jail and sworn as to where they obtained their liquor.

Under this law a man was fined $50 in Jamaica, last week, for selling liquor without license.

TELEGRAPHIC.—It is in contemplation to construct a line of telegraph from Brooklyn through Newtown, Flushing, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, and returning through Hempstead and Jamaica.

The Excise Commissioners in Queens County have received about $3,000 for licenses.

BROORLYN COURTS.—Judge BIRDSEYE opened a special term of the Circuit yesterday. The calendar embraces 150 cases, and from Nos. 1 to 23 will be called to-day.

The City Court, Judge CULVER, convened and adjourned till to day, when the first twenty cases will be called. There are 70 cases on the calendar.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JUNE 1.

$500	Virginia 6s	92	900	Reading Railroad	83
20,000	Miss. State 6s	b60 85	700	do	s10 83
30,000	do	b60 85⅛	300	do	82⅞
12,152	Indiana St. 5s	83	1,000	do	s60 81⅝
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	95	300	do	b3 83⅝
7,000	Illinois Interest	92⅝	500	do	s8 82½
1,300	do	92⅛	300	do	b60 83⅛
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	85½	500	do	b7 82½
2,000	Erie R. Co. be '71	75	300	do	s3 81⅜
500	Hud Riv. R. istm.	93½	300	do	s60 80⅜
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	59	50	Mich. Cent. R.	s60 94
5,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	76	40	do	94⅛
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	99⅜	50	do	94¼
10,000	do	99⅝	11	Cle. Col. & Cin. RR	103¾
1,000	L.E. & W. 1stm. Bs	53	10	do	103
5,000	do	52⅜	300	Harlem Railroad	11⅜
4,000	do	52	1	do	11⅜
10	North River Bank	101½	410	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R	b3 58
5	Bk. of State N. Y.	104	150	do	b5 58
25	Bank of Com	107⅜	400	do	s60 57¾
500	Chi. & Rock I. R.	96¼	200	do	b60 58
220	do	b60 97	300	do	b30 57⅞
300	Cumb. Coal Co.	s60 18¾	400	do	b15 57¾
900	do	b30 19	100	do	s10 57⅝
150	do	18⅞	600	do	s3 57⅝
100	N. Y. Central	b10 87	100	do	s3 57¾
210	do	s3 87	200	do	s30 57
100	do	s60 86⅞	100	do	s30 57⅛
400	do	s60 86⅝	100	do	b5 57⅜
100	do	b10 87⅛	140	M. S. & N. I. Sp. Bk.	87
100	do	s10 87	40	M. S. & N. I. prf. Bk	87⅛
500	do	b10 87⅛	131	Panama RR	96⅜
750	do	c 87⅛	50	do	b30 96¾
80	do	87⅛	20	Ill. Cen. RR	139¾
50	do	87	200	do	139¾
1120	Erie Railroad	39	100	Clev. & Tol. RR	b10 65¾
200	do	b3. 39	600	do	65¾
150	do	b30 39	100	do	65⅞
450	do	btw 39	81	do	65½
50	do	htwk 38¾	300	Mil. & Miss. R. R	66⅜
400	do	s30 38	5	La Crosse & M. R. R	76
100	do	s60 38	150	do	76⅝
500	do	s30 38¼	23	Del Lack & W. R. R	50
200	do	h10 39	25	C. B. & Quincy R. R	94
550	do	s3 38⅜	45	Pacific Mail S. Co	71
300	do	s30 37¾	49	Union Bank	115
100	do	s20 37½	7	U. S. Trust Co	107¼
100	do	s5 38⅛	5	Ohio L. & T. Co	102
50	do	38⅝	20	Penn. Coal Co	94
150	do	38¾			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R 1st mtg., int. ad.	43¼
$1,000 Great Western Marine Ins. scrip of 1857	40
20 shares Farmers and Citizens' Bank of L. I	75
120 shares Chatham Bank	80
10 shares National Bank	110
15 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company	110½
5 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company	145½
125 shares North American Fire Insurance Co	123½
35 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company	103¾
2 shares City Fire Insurance Company	190½
17 shares Blanchard Steamboat Company	5
50 shares Eureka Mining Co., of Polk Co., Tenn.	$31
10 shares National Insurance Company	5

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Miss. St. 6s	84⅞	30	M. S. & N. I. sp sk.	87½
5,000	Goshen Bk. Bds.	77½	50	do	87¾
500	Erie Railroad	38¾	20	do	87⅞
100	do	b30 38⅝	50	do	88
100	do	s30 37¾	8	M. So. & N. I. pr. S.	88
100	do	b60 38	50	Panama R. R.	96¾
420	do	38½	200	do	b30 97
100	do	s30 37½	1000	Clev. & Pitts R.	49
200	Reading R. R.	81⅝	700	Cleve & Tol. R.	66
200	do	s5 81⅝	10	La Crosse & Mil. R.	76½
100	do	b60 81¾	10	do	76
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	87	50	Hud. Riv. R'd	23
455	M. So. & N. I. R.	57¾	200	Harlem R. R.	11
100	do	b30 57⅞	100	do	b30 11
50	do	b60 58	500	Mil. & Miss. RR	s3 65
50	do	57⅝	100	do	b60 65¾
5	Ill. Cent. R. R.	130¾			

MONDAY, June 1—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, May 30, the particulars of which are advertised separately by each Bank on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following change from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, May 23:

Increase of Loans	$631
Decrease of Specie	311,220
Decrease of Circulation	41,332
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	58,669

Including the Clearing-House exchanges of the week, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	May 31, 1858.	May 30, 1857.	May 23, 1857.
Capital	$59,791,000	$60,442,000	$60,442,000
Loans	102,451,275	114,049,533	114,049,102
Specie	14,021,289	12,815,515	13,126,735
Circulation	8,269,151	8,696,693	8,739,025
Gross Deposits	86,775,313	96,157,814	97,306,036
Exchanged	22,247,452	27,681,906	28,788,797
Undrawn	64,527,861	68,575,908	68,517,239
Sub-Treasury	13,673,741	13,041,370	13,556,264

The general movement, it will be noticed, is unusually steady, and the difference in the Specie reserve remarkably slight, after an export of $2,700,000 the past week. It is again considerably less than the registered movement, inward and outward, indicated, showing some further accessions from the interior exchanges. The neighboring cities are still debtor to New-York, but owing to the ease in money here, the balances have not been called home very closely. The export demand this week will be about the usual amount in the Summer months for the Boston packet, say $800,000 or a million of dollars. Part of this will be put up in Boston on transfer draft from the Sub-Treasury—$100,000 deposited for the purpose to-day. Bills are firm to-day without much activity as yet, 109½@109¾ ₱ cent. on London; 5.17½@5.16¼ on Paris. The week opens on an easy money market; not much doing in demand loans, and several of the leading Stock firms having large Bank balances over at the close of the day. The large active speculative stocks, several of them at least, were scarcer to day for immediate transfer than the money, and they were only drawn by the offers of large differences between the cash certificates and sellers' options. The principal sales of the day for cash were at 39 ₱ cent. At the Second Board and after the stock was sold for transfer on Tuesday or Wednesday at 38¾@38⅞ 37¾@⅝, while sellers' options were done at 37½ down to 36 ₱ cent. The limited supply of certificates has enabled the *Bulls* to make their own terms for cash, while the unexpected and involuntary corner has excited the *Bears* to put out new contracts ahead at a difference against themselves of 1@2 ₱ cent. The same state of the market obtained in Reading, which sold as high as 82@82¼ cash in the forenoon, and 81½ at the Second Board. In Michigan Southern the business registered was at 58@57½, the same as on Saturday, though lower offers to sell were reported after the official list was posted; probably to effect to-morrow's market, where considerable deliveries have to be made. The point of difference—the removal of the office from its present location—upon which the rumor of Saturday for a want of harmony in the direction originated has been mutually arranged. It in no wise affected the working of the road or the policy of its future management, and so far as the new Board is concerned there is no want of accord, and we presume will be none. State Stocks quite firm, and ¼@1 ₱ cent. up. Large additional purchases were made in Cleveland and Pittsburg shares at 49½@49 ₱ cent. Panama advanced to 96½ ₱ cent; the stock scarce and well held. New-York Central brought 87@87½ against 84 last week. The general market left off, on the Street, after the official list was printed in favor of the operators for a fall. The contest to-day has been unusually spirited, and the week promises to be an interesting one.

In our advertising columns, the dissolution of the old and successful firm of STRAHN & SCOTT Bankers, is announced. Both partners retire from business, after an uninterrupted association and high mercantile credit of nearly twenty years. The new firm, noticed last week, of A. N. LEWIS & T. STOUT, Brokers, opened business to-day under the banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., corner of Pine and Nassau streets.

The corrected returns of the April traffic on the Galena and Chicago Road is:

In Freight	$110,116
Passengers	90,309

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the America at Halifax, and the City of Washington at this port.

Settlement of the Dispute Between Spain and Mexico.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE UNIMPORTANT.

DETAILS OF THE CHINA NEWS.

Cotton Steady--Breadstuffs Improving--Consols 93 5-8a93 3-4.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1780 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, about 3 P. M. of Wednesday, 20th ult., arrived at this port last night. Her advices are of the same date as those brought by the *Canadian* at Quebec, and received by telegraph.

Our foreign exchanges are very destitute of news A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid announces that at the interview M. LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Envoy, had with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the bases of a definitive arrangement were agreed to.

By the *Canadian* it was reported that the Spanish squadron, destined to operate against Mexico, had not left Cadiz. A later dispatch says that the squadron had set sail for the West Indies. It was comprised o six ships, which carried out 2,450 troops, thoroughly equipped.

A private letter from Naples, of the 10th, mentions that for some days hopes were entertained in that city of the resumption of diplomatic relations with England; that Lord CLARENDON appeared to have manifested a desire to that effect, hnt that "the exigencies" he put forth have prevented the realization of these hopes. "The King of Naples," the letter says, "caused it to be made known in London that, in his eyes, they implied an idea of intervention, which was inconsistent with the dignity and the interests of an independent State—an intervention opposed to the principles professed by the English nation itself, and contrary to the preceding declarations of the Western Powers."

In the House of Commons on the 19th ult., Lord PALMERSTON brought down a Message from the Queen, announcing to the Houses that Her Majesty had consented to a marriage between the Princess Royal and Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia, and asking the concurrence and the assistance of the House in making such a provision for her eldest daughter with regard to the marriage as would be suitable to the dignity of the Royal Family and the honor of the country.

Movement of the United States Frigate Niagara—Preparations to receive the Atlantic Cable.

From the London News, May 18.

On Saturday, the United States steamship, the *Niagara*, dropped down the river to the moorings at East Greenwich, and to day (Monday) Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, 91 guns, will come round from Portsmouth and take up her moorings there, to ship the submarine telegraph to be laid down in the Atlantic Ocean to connect the Continents of America and Europe. The length of cable to be put on board each vessel exceeds 1,300 miles; it will take upwards of six weeks to deposit the cable in the ships' holds. According to present arrangements, Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon* and the United States frigate *Niagara* will leave the Thames about the first week in July, in company with Her Majesty's ship *Cyclope*, and will proceed to the latitude midway between the West coast of Ireland and Newfoundland. Here the ends of the cable, on board each ship will be joined, the *Agamemnon* will then return towards the coast of Ireland, and the *Niagara* will hold on her course to the shores of Newfoundland, both ships paying out the submarine cable as they increase the distance between them, and maintaining constant telegraphic communication with each other to prove that the cable remains intact; and within six days after the ships separate, should no accident occur, telegraphic communication will be open between the two continents.

The News from China.

UNALTERED POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT CANTON—CAPTURE OF PIRATE JUNKS—LOSS OF AN AMERICAN STEAMER—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hong Kong (March 30) Cor. of the London Times.

The steamer *Madras*, with the 10th of February mails from London, arrived here on the 28th instant. By the steamer *Formosa* on the 17th instant, from Bombay, we received the semi-monthly advices of the 16th of January. The Peninsular and Oriental Company despatch the steamer *Erin* to day for Galle and Bombay, and it is expected that she will reach the former place in time for the dispatches by her for England to go on by the Calcutta steamer of the 9th of April.

Since writing on th 15th we have little of importance to communicate.

Her Majesty's steamer *Simpson* came down the Canton River on the 25th inst. The position of our forces in the river remains as before, and we hear of no attempts having lately been made by the Chinese against our ships or the Teetotum Fort.

Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR is at present here.

This place is quiet, and its security now amply provided for against any open attack from the Chinese, by the arrival lately of additional men-of-war steamers and troops.

Some of the servants are returning. The comprador here had to pay heavy "squeezes" to the Mandarins. One man had to pay $10,000, others from $1,000 to $5,000.

The *Injavible*, with the gun-boat *Starling* in company, arrived on the 25th of March.

The *Zenobia* steamer arrived on the 24th inst. She brought on from Sigapore eight officers and 415 rank and file of the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Brevet Major COOPER commanding.

The *Barracouta* is under orders for home.

The *Capricieuse* and steamers *Catinat* and *Marceau* are in the harbor. The *Virginie* is at Macao.

On the 19th inst., the *Hornet*, Capt. FORSYTH, while cruising off St. John's Island, fell in with a fleet of piratical junks. The steamer could not be brought within range of them, owing to there not being sufficient draught of water in the bay where they were. The boats of the steamer pulled in, and Captain FORSYTH, observing the position of the junks was a strong one, landed with a party of marines, and reached an eminence, whence, as well as from the boats, an effectual fire was kept up on the junks. After a good deal of firing the pirates took to the hills, and 17 of their boats were taken possession of, which were subsequently destroyed The only accident that occurred was one man of the *Hornet* severely hurnt by a stinkpot.

On board one of the junks were found one European and a Goa Portugues. They said they had been pressed by the pirates.

From Singapore we hear of accidents to two more vessels conveying Coolies from China—the *Carmen*, a Peruvian, and *Henrietta Maria*, Dutch.

The American steamer *Min* was lost on the 22d inst. off Tung-Yung, and island to the northward of Foochow, by running on a sunken rock. The mails and passengers were saved, hut the vessel and cargo were totally lost.

From Shanghae, our advices are to the 20th instant, but they do not contain anything of political interest.

At Hong Kong, the following are the quotations for some articles of import: Cotton, $9 50@$10 50; Cotton Yarn, Nos. 16 24, $26; Nos. 28 32, $34; Nos. 38. 42, $40@$42. Shirtings—Grays, 6¼ catties, $2 5@$2 10; whites, 64 reed, $2 40; and 54 reed, $2. Iron—Nailrod, $3 75@$4. Tin Plates, $9@$10. Rice, $3 40@$3 .

Exchange, on England, 4s. 11d.; on India, 224 rs. t 225 rs; advancing, and money very scarce.

Tonnage is getting scarce, and vessels are required for emigrants to Australia and California.

Pec chow dates are to the 23d inst. Nangchow Congous were sold at ts. 29 30, short price, and the teamen were expecting higher rates.

From Amoy our advices are to the 23d inst. There had been small sales of imdoria.

At Shanghai there had been little doing in imports. 6¼ catties gray long-cloths were quoted 1.6.5 Shanghai taels. In exports a large business had been done. Of silk 3,660 balea settled. The total quantity arrived was 80,000, of which 77,000 helea were settled. Quotations were: No. 3 Tsatlee, $440@$445; No. 4 Tsatlee, $431@$435; inferior, $405@425; Taysaam, good, $375@$385; Taysaam, middling to fair $340@$370; Taysaam, inferior to middling, $315@$335.

The settlements of tea had been 12 chops black nt 14½ to 22 taels, and 28,000 packages green.

Exchange on England, 6s. 11d.@7s.; on India, 315r. @318r.

Freights, £2 for tea, and £5 for silk.

Manilla dates are to the 20th inst. Exchange on England for six months' sight bills, 3s. 11d. Ciean Mexican dollars 28@30 ₱ cent. premium.

Our latest dates are: From England, 10th February; Calcutta, 27th; Bombay, 28th; Singapore, 21st March; Manilla, 20th March; Sidney, 10th February; Melbourne, 14th February: Shanghae, 20th March.

PRESENT ASPECT OF CANTON.

On the 16th a man came from Canton with the following news: The factories are entirely destroyed the bricks and tiles are carried away, and the trees of the garden are warping, and the church building in the garden is carried off—the soldiers and people dividing the spoils. The Teg-Sin and Casng Hoey city gate have been repaired, also the breach in the wall made by the cannonade; and the workmen are engaged in repairing the Governor's palace, or Yahmun. The Governor-General has by proclamation invited back to their usual employments those who left the city on account of the war. On the east of the city, outside, one man had been engaged to make a few thousand baskets, such as swine are carried in, with the design to fill them with stones and step up the river, should the red-bristled barbarians ever have the audacity to enter the inner waters again. At present the soldiers and militia have collected to fight and seize the rebels in the district of Cheng-yan and Soey-one, and having entered in mountain dangers, were enclosed and prevented from egress, and several thousand put to the sword by the rebels. The districts of Hoey-fung and Sok-fung are reported as being much disturbed by local banditti. Rice is dear, and famine prevails. Recently the poor from there have been coming to Hong-Kong to seek supplies.

THE EMPEROR OF ANAM DECLARES NEUTRALITY IN THE WAR.

The *Monitour de la Flotte* publishes a communication concerning the position which a great Asiatic State, the immediate neighbor to China, has taken up during the present contest, and which is certainly not of little interest. This State is the Empire of Anam, situated on the eastern shore of the Malay peninsula, and watered by the large river Cambodja, an Empire which now stretches from the frontier of China in the North to that of Siam in the West, and includes Tonquin, Cochin China proper, Cambodja and Laos. It possesses an army of 150,000 men, and a numerous fleet, the present residence of which is Hnch. It seems that the Court of Pekin has attempted to cement an alliance with the Emperor of Anam, who, however, refused to enter upon it, though in the proclamation, in which he announces to his people his resolution to remain neutral, he distinctly throws the blame of the rupture which has taken place on the European States. The proclamation is dated the 10th of February, and runs:

In the name of the mighty emperor, my master, the fourth of the dynasty of the Tschoung, and by his express order, I make to you the following communication, which you will obey, as always, under menace of the most terrible punishment.

You have heard, without doubt, that war has broken out between the people from the West and the sublime Emperor of China, our ally. Without entering into the causes of this war, which cannot be attributed by us to the first-named, it is the intention of our illustrious sovereign to remain neutral, without pronouncing himself in favor either of the one or the other. You, therefore, will have to conform your actions to this view of the case, and will take, under no circumstances, either the part of the English or of the Chinese.

The Emperor, our master, having no insults to avenge, has no reason for war. Should his country become the object of attacks, his numberless armies would rise at his voice, and annihilate enemies and nations enough to attack him.

Given at Hoe-Fou (Hneh) the 10th day of the 2d month.—KEHH-FO-SIN.

THE NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 2,

The Royal Mail steamship *America* from Liverpool on Saturday, May 23, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. Her dates are three days later than those received by the *Canadian* at Quebec and the *New York* at New-York.

The *America* passed on the 23d ult., off Rock Light, the American ship *Albion* bound in.

The steamship *Khersonese*, from Portland *via* Halifax and St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Liverpool on the 22d ult., having broken the shaft of her screw on the 17th off Rathlin Island.

The Collins steamer *Ericsson*, from New-York, arrived in the Mersey on the evening of the 22d ult.

Great Britain.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had produced a sensation in the House of Commons by proposing that the Princess Royal should have a marriage portion of £40,000 and an allowance of £8,000 a year. The reigns of GEORGE II. and GEORGE III. were adduced as precedents as to the prsotice in such cases.

Mr. ROEBUCK regarded such precedents as absurd and moved an amendment. The members of the House, however, were impatient to vote, and after Lord JOHN RUSSELL had spoken against the amendment, Mr. ROEBUCK declined going to a division and the motion was agreed to.

The question of "Cotton Supply" had been taken into consideration at Manchester. A deputation from Liverpool had waited on the Cotton Supply Association there, and it was understood that a national meeting on the subject was proposed to be held in Liverpool.

The *Globe* has been given to understand that Mr. THOMAS BABINGTON will he the new Lord of the Admirality.

France.

PARIS, Friday, May 22.

Baron GROSS, the Ambassador Extraordinary to China, and the attachés of his mission, left Paris this evening, for the port of embarkation.

Spain.

Advices from Madrid had been received in Paris announcing the settlement of the dispute between Spain and Mexico, on the 10th inst. After the ratification of the treaty, M. LAFRAGUA will remain as minister of Mexico.

Another dispatch says there is every probability of a pacific adjustment of the difficulties between Spain and Mexico.

M. LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Envoy, arrived at Madrid on Thursday.

The latest dispatches were said to be of a satisfactory kind, and there is little doubt that as a favorable disposition exists on both sides, and which is zealously encouraged by the English and French Ambassadors at Madrid, the affair will terminate amicably. In that case the greater part of the troops sent out to the Gulf will be kept at Cuba to strengthen the garrisons of the Island.

Disturbances originating in the dearness of food have taken place in various districts of Spain, and in consequence a Royal decree has been issued prolonging the time for the free importation of corn to the 31st of December next.

Prussia.

The Neufchatel *Presse* announces that M. de HATZFELDT, the Prussian Minister at Paris, has been authorized to sign the protocol of the Conference of Paris.

It was expected that the next Conference will be held on Monday forsigning the Convention.

Naples.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported in various quarters that the King of Bavaria, at present the guest of the Emperor NAPOLEON, is endeavoring to effect a reconciliation between the King of Naples and the Western Powers.

The King of Bavaria came direct from Naples to France.

Switzerland.

BERNE, Wednesday, May 20.

The Grand Council has voted the Constitution in principle, unanimously. Forty-four votes were given for the immediate revision, and twenty-five for its revision after a certain day.

Colonel GROBERT, ex-Commandant of the Foreign Legion, has committed suicide.

The Netherlands.

The Government of the Netherlands has signified its intention to send a ship of observation to join the Anglo-French squadrons in the Chinese waters.

Denmark.

The list of the new Danish Ministry has given great satisfaction, and it is thought in Germany that the question of the Duchies will very soon be settled.

Austria.

The crops in Hungary, Moravia and Bohemia are looking exceedingly well, hnt they are less promising in Upper Austria.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor will not confine his measures of clemency in favor of the Hungarians to the amnesty granted to political prisoners and refugees, hnt will also restore them their landed property confiscated after the Revolution, and administered since that period by a Special Commission. It is believed that the value of the landed property sequestered in Hungary amounted in 1850 to nearly forty millions of francs.

Russia.

On the occasion of his birth-day, the Emperor of Russia issued a further amnesty in favor of political and other offenders.

In the treaty concluded between Persia and Russia, the latter renounces all claims to the money which Persia owes, and in return receives two pieces of land—one on the Caspien Sea, and the other on the eastern part of Persia, and both of them, for strategetical reasons, are of the highest importance to Russia. The Emperor was highly satisfied with the General who made the Treaty. This cession of land and other intrigues connected with it may account for the British proceeding against Persia.

The Principalities.

TRIESTE, Thursday, May 21.

The American Minister at this port left Constantinople on the 15th for the Principalities. It is pretended that his visit has a political object.

Persia.

It is said that a conference will be held in Paris, composed of the representatives of the various Powers who have signed treaties of commerce with Persia, in order to agree to an arrangement which will apply to all the Consular Agents during the stay of the Persian Ambassador in Paris.

New Granada.

Dispatches have been received from the French Consul at Panama, giving full details of the situation of the country. It would appear from these accounts that New Granada is not capable of resisting the invasion prepared by the Americans, who are likely to establish themselves without difficulty at Panama and Chagres.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed from here at 12½ o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due about midnight to-morrow.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

At the London Stock Exchange, Consols opened weak, advanced slightly, hut receded on a large sale of money, leaving off at 93⅜@93⅝ for account Railway property lower, more particularly French and Canadian descriptions, excepting the Grand Trunk. Banking and Mining descriptions show little variation, though the former was a trifle firmer than yesterday. Foreign Stocks fluctuated with Consols during the day, but closed as at the opening, and complaint was made of a general absence of business. Thirty thousand pounds of advertised bills were bought by the Government broker.

☞ *For Commercial Intelligence per America see Eighth Page.*

THE ELECTION RIOT AT WASHINGTON.

Full Details of the Occurrences of Monday—List of the Killed and Wounded.

Spacial Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1, 1857.

I sent you this evening a dispatch embodying some principal facts of one of the most daring insurrectionary riots of bloodshed and murder that ever disgraced a city. It would naturally be supposed that at the National Capital of the Union, at least, order and the supremacy of the laws would be maintained. But this morning one of the most brutal and lawless scenes of violence and bloodshed occurred, equal to any that has disgraced our country either in Kansas or Utah.

During the previous week the greatest excitement prevailed as to what would be the result of the election for Collector, Register, Surveyor, and the Aldermen and Councilmen of this city. The Know-Nothings confidently asserted the success of their ticket, and offered to bet freely on their candidates, at the same time sustaining their bets with the most fearful denunciations and imprecations on the Democratic Party. On Saturday and Sunday the excitement was at its height, and became general through the city among all classes of citizens. The following card appeared this morning in the *Intelligencer*, which seemed to anticipate the coming storm, though it is worded in the mildest and most persuasive tone.

VOTE PEACEABLY.

It is to be hoped, Messrs. Editors, that the election to-day will be conducted by both parties in an amicable and honorable spirit; that all hullying by the members or hangers on of either party will be unanimously repudiated and suppressed; that no threats or intimidations will be allowed, and that every citizen having a right to vote will be allowed to do so peaceably and without risk of bodily harm. Let each strive to render this the model election for the future, a pleasant, social time, instead of replete with lawless violence. Neither party will lose any thing by such a course of action, but, on the contrary, must inevitably challenge the respect and confidence of the community. I would suggest that the police be out in full force to suppress particularly juvenile indiscretion and insubordination, as it frequently leads to the most serious results. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1857.

Determined to carry the Municipal election at all hazards, the Know-Nothings sent to Baltimore for a gang of some fifty organized ruffians and bullies, known by the name of "Plug-Uglies," to drive from the polls our naturalized citizens, in order that they might insure the success of their party.

The morning train, due here at 6 o'clock, brought this delegation of scoundrels, steeped in the deepest infamy of crime, and armed with five-shooters, hilties, slung-shots, and bowie-knives, to superintend our Municipal election. They proceeded to ALLEN'S Restaurant, corner of Seventh and E streets, where they were provided with a "sumptuous breakfast," at the expense and hospitality, it is said, of a Know-Nothing candidate for Councilman.

They then amused themselves by entering the different bar-rooms in the vicinity, calling for liquor, abusing the keepers, and brandishing their weapons, while many, with the greatest *nonchalance*, took out their pistols to reload and cap. The majority of these ruffians then proceeded to the First Precinct of the Fourth Ward, while a squad of some twenty visited the polls of the Second Ward. Here their interference soon produced a general *melee*, in which some fifteen shots were fired, one of which struck a young man named JOHN OUZELY, severely fracturing his knee. The citizens immediately turned out armed with muskets and drove the "Plug-Uglies" from the field.

In the meantime the main body of those desperadoes had effected a general row and disturbance at the first precinct of the Fourth Ward, by attempting to break the sturdy line of anti-Know-Nothing voters at the polls; but not succeeding after a general knock down skirmish, they retired for reinforcements. In a short time they returned to the scene of conflict, supported by the squad which had been driven from the Second Ward, and a body of "Rip-Raps" and "Chunkers" of this city. The parties thus arrayed against each other consisted of over 300 men and boys. Taunts and yells rent the air, which was soon followed by a most fearful and terrible scene. Pistols, stones and bricks were rapidly discharged, and where the Pleg-Uglies closed in, men were crushed and felled to the ground. Broken heads were as numerous as at a Donnybrook fair. Mr. R. B. OWENS, one of the Commissioners of the Election, had his hand shattered by a pistol ball, and a number were slightly wounded. An Irishman was so frightfully mutilated about the head, that his features could not be distinguished. Mr. BAGGOTT, Chief of Police, and Capt. GOUDARD, with a strong force, after having made several arrests, were rushed upon with such force that they were driven from the field.

Mayor MAGRUDER, having been informed of the riot, immediately addressed the following note to the President, calling for military aid, which was promptly responded to by order of the Secretary of the Navy, calling for two companies of marines:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1857.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: Upon the representation of credible citizens that a band of lawless persons, most of them not residents of this city, have attacked one of the polls, at which the annual election is now in progress, and, after wounding some twenty good and peaceable citizens, have driven the remainder from the polls, and dispersed the Commissioners of Election, and threatened further violence on any attempt to carry on the election, I respectfully request you to order out the company of United States Marines now in this city, to maintain the peace thereof—the civil authorities finding themselves unable to do so with the means at their disposal, and there being no other United States soldiers in this city at your disposal

I have instituted a personal inquiry into this matter, and find that the weapons used were various kinds of fire-arms, clubs, knives and stones, and that the facts as stated in the inclosed certificates are just and true. W. B. MAGRUDER, Mayor.

The "Plug Uglies" then raised the cry of, "to the Seventh Ward," and proceeded to the engine house of the Annacosta Company, near the Navy-Yard, where they procured a small brass cannon, or swivel, and marched down Capitol Hill to Pennsylvania-avenue in procession, dragging with them the cannon. They were soon come up with by the two companies of U. S. Marines, under the command of Capt. TYLER, when the "Plug Uglies" set up a howl and yell of defiance. The orders of Capt. TYLER were to report to the Mayor for orders, and consequently he did not deem it his duty to seize the men or cannon. This lawless band of villains was permitted by American citizens, in defiance of law and order, thus to parade our streets, and marched triumphantly up Seventh-street to the Market on K. street, fronting Seventh, where they drew up in battle array. In the meantime the two companies of U. S. Marines arrived on the ground, and about 1 P. M. took position to the left flank, fronting on Seventh-street. Mayor MAGRUDER, aided by the Marshal of the District, then addressed the crowd, and commanded the peace.

In the meantime, the excitement was brewing to its height, and a deputation of two men were sent on the part of the Know-Nothings to Captain TYLER, to say that if he did not withdraw his Marines there would be a difficulty. Capt. TYLER peremptorily refused, and ordered the deputation to disperse the crowd. A demonstration being made by the "Plug-Uglies" with the cannon, orders were given to charge and take the piece, which was done amid a volley of pistol balls from the "Plug-Uglies," when the Marines at the same time received the order to fire. The "Plug Uglies" abandoning the cannon, sought refuge in the market house, where one man was bayonetted, and in taking the cannon two Marines were wounded.

The marines fired in two directions, one company discharged their pieces at those in command of the gun, and the other at the crowd at the northwest corner of Seventh and K streets. There were some thirty shots of buck and ball in the corner house, and the dry goods store adjoining. The tin gutter on the corner was perfectly riddled. The shots went as high as the second story, and as the windows were crowded with persons, it is a wonder not more were killed. As it was, only some six or seven were killed and some seventeen wounded. Among the killed are ALSTON, a grocer, shot through the head; Col. DERNS, of the Land Office; an old man near the corner store; a young lad of 14, shot dead; another man, name unknown, shot in the abdomen, and a negro. Mr. P. F. BELL, was wounded in the knee very severely; Col. WILLIAMS, of the Land Office, shot in the arm; Major MACGUIRE, formerly California Mail Agent, through the bridge of the nose; Col. Jo. SHILLINGTON, the bookseller, slightly, and a number of others.

All the stores on Seventh-street, for some five blocks, were closed, and after the crowd dispersed, the Marines marched down to the City Hall with their captured piece, order being thus restored, but the highest excitement prevailing.

Some thirty of the "Plug-Uglies" left on the 2 P. M. train after the riot, and have thus escaped. The remainder of the "Plug Uglies," it is said, left in the 4½ P. M. train for Bladensburg. They said they had no fear of militia, and could easily whip the police, but when it came to fighting United States troops, they warn't thar.

A rumor that the Chief of the "Plug-Uglies" had been telegraphed to bring on a reinforcement, caused the Adjutant General, COOPER, to send a dispatch ordering the Flying Artillery at Fort McHenry to come on immediately.

The United States Marines marched down to the dépôt to receive any reinforcements of the Plug-Uglies that should arrive; but it seems that the device, to the number of about fifty, who were ready to embark with the train, did not get off, as the chief, who was to pay their expenses, was missing at the time. The Flying Artillery arrived soon after in a special train, and marched up to the City Hall, where the Marines remain under arms for the night.

Twelve, Midnight.—All quiet.

It is supposed the Anti-Know Nothings have carried the general ticket, and a majority of the wards. The returns from the 2d and 5th wards show a decided Democratic gain, notwithstanding that owing to the riot the polls were closed at an early hour.

Mayor MAGRUDER showed the greatest courage and self-possession during the scenes of the riot, and great credit is due to his prompt energy, for had not the action been taken by the Marines at his instigation, our City might still be the scene of the most fearful riots and murder. UNO.

The *Union* of Tuesday morning contains the following list of killed and wounded:

KILLED.

F. M. Deems, clerk in the Land Office.
Mr. Alison, constable.
Archibald Dalrymple, of Baltimore, brakeman on the Washington Branch Railroad.
George McElfresh.
Redding, colored, of Georgetown.
Ramy Neal, colored, formerly waiter of Walker & Schadd.

WOUNDED.

Somers, saddler, probably mortally.
Samuel Cassidy, shot in the head.
Col. Wm. F. Wilson, shot through shoulder.
James Wright, of Anne Arundel County, Md., shot in the thigh.
Charles Spencer, shot in the leg and breast.
Biddeman, tinner, shot in the arm.
James Stelford, plasterer, shot in the leg and through the body.
Richard Owen, shot in the arm.
John Owen, stone cutter, shot in the hand.
A marine severely wounded.
Thomas Wills, Anne Arundel County, shot in the back.
P. F. Bell, Seventh Ward, shot in the knee.
One of the Baltimore rowdies shot in the leg.
John Fouche, severely.
Samuel Fenton, in arm.
Mr. Lawrenson, (*Mercury,*) shot through his hat, grazing his head.

It is rumored that several were killed and many wounded, not mentioned in the above list—among whom are one or two women and a small boy.

All that were killed or wounded, with one or two exceptions among the wounded, were peaceable citizens, passing by or looking quietly on.

The *Union* also has the following editorial remarks:

"In the local column will be found the result of the municipal election held in this city yesterday, together with a brief and, we believe, an impartial account of the bloody and disgraceful transactions which marked its progress in the early part of the day. Our city authorities were fully prepared to cope with and effectually put down any violations of the peace on the part of such of our own citizens who have done so much to injure the good name and damage the best interests of Washington since the advent of Know-Nothingism in our midst; but they were not prepared for the importation of gangs of armed bullies and desperadoes from a neighboring city, and hence the frightfully fatal scenes of yesterday.

It must be apparent to the whole of this outraged community that these Baltimore ruffians did not visit their sympathizing brethren of Washington from their own bloody promptings, but that they were expressly picked out, hired and brought to this city for the purpose, to use their own language, of 'regulating the election'—or, in other words, to shoot, cut down or stab all who attempted to vote the Anti-Know Nothing ticket. We have too much reason to fear that these wretches were directly or indirectly employed by persons in this city who have hitherto enjoyed a high social position. If, on investigation, this fear should prove to be well grounded, there can be no hesitation as to where the real responsibility of yesterday's bloody work belongs."

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 2.

The city is quiet, though there is much bad feeling. The Light Artillery are still here. There are no signs of a renewal of the disturbances.

A large meeting was held here to-night in front of the City Hall. The speakers were Gen. MCCALLA, Dr. CLAYTON and Councilman LLOYD, all of the American party, who spoke of the killing of citizens by the marines on the day of election, as a cruel, cowardly and bloody massacre of the innocent, and of the conduct of the Executive Authorities, as trampling under foot the sacred rights of the citizens, and Law and Order. Councilman LLOYDS advice, to be prepared for the next attack, elicited spontaneous cheers of approbation.

He invoked them, however, to aid in the preservation of the peace. A Committee of two from each Ward was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions, and call another meeting after the inquests on all the victims were concluded. Inquests have been held in two of the cases.

Three witnesses swore that the order was given the Marines to fire by Mayor MAGRUDER after the swivel had been taken from the Rioters. Preliminary measures have been taken to bring the matter to a judicial investigation.

The Mayor's conduct was severely condemned by the meeting, which separated with cheers and groans. The community is still feverish on the subject of the riots.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Official Dispatches of Capt. Davis, of the St. Mary's, Relating to Walker—Foreign Appointments Made—The Utah Governorship, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 2.

Capt. DAVIS, of the *St. Mary's*, in recent official dispatches to the Government, says it was the opinion of those who had better means of knowing than himself that a month before they were written WALKER could have, at any moment, passed the enemy's lines and maintained himself in the open country. Since that time the desertions have been so numerous and frequent, and their effect so demoralizing, that toward the end of April the only resort left WALKER was to cut his way down to the coast and take refuge, if possible, on board the schooner *Granada*. According to the best intelligence such an attempt would only have been the last effort of despair, and would have terminated fatally in less than five miles from Rivas. The time, therefore, had arrived for determining on the course to be pursued in the case, anticipated in the instructions of January last, that was, in the event of the expulsion of WALKER and his forces from Nicaragua by the allied armies, and his departure to the adjacent territory in Central America, for the purpose of hostile and aggressive operations. The reason assigned by Captain DAVIS for the seizure of the schooner *Granada*, is that the vessel had lost her nationality, and was belligerent, and should not therefore pass his guns.

The President has appointed JOSEPH A. WEIGHT, of Indiana, Minister to Berlin, in place of Mr. VROOM, recalled at his own request; HENRY C. MURPHY, of New-York, minister to the Netherlands, *vice* BELMONT, recalled at his own request; WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, Governor of Nebraska, *vice* IZARD; ISAAC E. DILLER, of Illinois, Consul at Bremen, *vice* HILDEBRAND; WM. THOMPSON, of New-York, Consul to Southampton, England, *vice* CROSKEY; GABRIEL G. FLEUAOT, of New York, Consul to Bordeaux, to fill an existing vacancy.

Major MCCULLOCH has again emphatically declined the Governorship of Utah. A selection will, however, positively be made in a few days, when the vacant Judgeships in that Territory will be filled, and other measures adopted with a view to the effective organization of the Administrative machinery.

Meeting of the American National Council at Louisville.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS—SPEECH OF HON. ERASTUS BROOKS, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 2.

A large number of the Delegates to the American National Convention, to be held in this city, arrived here to-day.

The meeting promises to be a large one, and will be composed of prominent men from most of the States of the Union.

The Delegates held an informal meeting, this morning, at the Galt House. J. SCOTT HARRISON was in the Chair.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York; Hon. ANTHONY KENNEDY, of Maryland; Hon. JNO. J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky; Hon. J. SCOTT HARRISON, of Ohio; Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana; and Hon. AUSTIN BALDWIN, of Connecticut, were requested and consented to address the National Council and citizens on the prospects of the American Party in their several States at a meeting this afternoon.

The meeting then adjourned, to assemble in Council at Mozart Hall, at 11 o'clock.

E. B. BARTLETT, President of the Council, called the Council to order at 11 o'clock.

In the absence of Secretary BLINTON, Mr. DUNCAN, of Kentucky, was appointed Recording Secretary *pro tem.*

The following Committee on Credentials were appointed; T. C. Ware, Ohio; W. W. Danehower, Illinois; F. Schley, Maryland; G. M. Hillyer, Missouri; A. Baldwin, Connecticut; A. M. C. Smith, New-York; W. F. Switzer, Missouri.

Adjourned to 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the Council to order at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Committee on Credentials report the list of Delegates as far as completed.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, addressed the Convention, according to the arrangement of the Committee. He excused himself from making any extended remarks, on the ground that a recent affliction in his family had depressed his spirits and rendered him incapable of any very great exertion. He was glad to meet the Americans in National Convention at this time, and he believed that this reunion, after the recent defeat, was calculated to do much good.

He paid a high compliment to Kentucky, and expressed his respect and affection for New-York, a State which was so true to the Union. He declared that it was the intention of the Americans of New-York to adhere firmly to the party until their principles were recognized by the people and were successful in the Union. Other parties were now compelled, in place of abuse of Americanism, to pay tribute to the reforms first demanded by this organization. He declared that the American Party was the only true safeguard of the Union; that the other organizations were based upon fanaticism upon one side or the other, and that the State of New-York from her conservative position, above all other States, is bound eventually to give adhesion to the principles, which stood opposed alike to the ultraisms of the North and South. The duty of a good soldier was to remain true to the colors of his country in victory or defeat, and New-York would win her title of faithful defender of Americanism in triumph or reverses. He called upon Americans never to despair, but to remember that history pointed out many instances of good and glorious causes which had suffered reverses and defeat through long series of years but which triumphed at last.

If the American Party was not a majority party at present, at least it holds the balance of power and can compel the other parties to respect their demands. We can drive them to Americanize the Government and the people of the Government. Mr. BROOKS concluded with a review of the mission of the American Party. New-York had given Mr. FILLMORE one hundred and twenty thousand votes, and the Americans were stronger to-day than in November last by tens of thousands. The Republicans regretting the error into which they had been led under the excitement of the Presidential Canvass, were now ready to return to their allegiance—to American principles.

Hon. ANTHONY KENNEDY, of Maryland, also addressed the Council, and was followed by R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, when, after the appointment of a Committee of thirteen to report resolutions and an address, and some other business, the Council adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Fugitive Slave Trouble in Ohio—The Prisoners Conveyed to Cincinnati for Trial.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 2.

The writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge LEAVITT was obeyed, and the prisoners have been brought to this city for trial. The examination commenced yesterday, but the case was adjourned until a week from to day, in order to allow time for the production of affidavits by either party. It is probable that the prisoners will be discharged by Judge LEAVITT, but this will not prevent their indictment by the Grand Jury of Clark County, and their arrest again for trial.

The New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, May 2.

The New-Hampshire Legislature assembles to-morrow.

The Republican caucus to-night will probably nominate DANIEL CLARK of Manchester for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. BELL; and EDWARD H. ROLLINS of Concord for Speaker of the House.

Charter Election in Canandaigua.

CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday, June 2.

At the charter election this day, the whole American ticket was elected by 100 majority over both the Democratic and Republicans. With three tickets in the field four hundred votes were polled.

From New-Orleans.

GEN. WALKER—THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA BURNT—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, June 1.

Gen. WILLIAM WALKER left this city for Washington, this evening, by way of the river.

Our municipal election has been going on to-day, and no opposition was offered to the American ticket.

The steamship *Louisiana* was burnt in Galveston Bay on Sunday morning. Eleven persons were certainly lost in her, and Col BAINBRIDGE, of the army, and thirty-one others are missing. Twenty-five persons were saved by the steamer *Galveston*.

Later From Salt Lake.

BRIGHAM YOUNG DRIVING THE GENTILES AWAY.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 2.

The Leavenworth *Herald* learns from Mr. WILLIAMS, who left Salt Lake on April 15, that there was great excitement at that place. BRIGHAM YOUNG was carrying things with a high hand and driving the Gentiles away. Judge STILES, the United States Marshal, and the Surveyor General with his family and a large number of emigrants, had been obliged to leave the Territory.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 2—1 A. M.

A destructive fire is now raging here in the centre business portion of the city. On Sixth and Chestnut streets the Melodeon (a place of amusement) and the Arcade Buildings are on fire, and the fire is communicating to the valuable surrounding property.

Railroad Accidents.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 2.

The freight train which left here early this morning for New-York was plunged into Rancocas Creek by the draw-bridge, at that place, being left open. The train was going slow at the time, and the engineers and others on the train jumped off in time to save themselves. The passenger-train from New-York was delayed nearly two hours in consequence of the accident, and had to return to Burlington and take the other track. The leaving of the draw bridge open is supposed to have been by design.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 2.

Dr. C. D. LEWIS, Professor in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, had his skull fractured yesterday afternoon on the road from Wheeling, by imprudently thrusting his head from a window of the car while passing through the Board Tree Tunnel, forty miles west of this place. He is still living, but his recovery is hopeless.

The Great Western Railway Celebration.

GRAFTON, Ohio, Tuesday, June 2.

The excursionists over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad arrived here at 9 o'clock last night, after a day of the utmost enjoyment, winding up with a bounteous supper and a comfortable night's rest. They started again this morning, after a hearty breakfast, over the Parkersburg and Ohio Road.

CINCINNATI

The True Position of Mr. Vanderbilt in regard to Costa Rica and the Transit.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I was much gratified with the quiet and considerate tone of your editorial of Friday, in regard to the important and apparently somewhat complicated affairs of the Nicaragnan Transit Line. I learn, for the first time, through your columns, that my old friend Mr. C. K. GARRISON, of California, has been conversing with the parties who, it is said, hold a grant from the Government of Costa Rica, to ascertain whether the losses of Mr. MORGAN and himself in the steamship business connected with Nicaragua (which, I trust, are not *quite* so heavy as your somewhat excitable correspondent, "Citizen," suggests) may not be covered by purchasing the line anew from Costa Rica. I have a high appreciation of Mr. GARRISON'S talent as a financier, and always regretted his error in connecting himself with WALKER'S blundering operations in Central America; but I wish to assure him and you that in regard to this business he is in danger of committing a second fault, equal in magnitude to the former: In buying the Transit Line from Costa Rica, he merely throws good money after bad. The reasons of this will appear in the sequel.

Mr. GARRISON will remember that the boats and privileges of the Accessory Transit Company, (ceded to EDMUND RANDOLPH by the first Walker Government, commonly called the Walker-Rivas Government,) were offered by that grantee to Mr. VANDERBILT for sale—that is to say, Mr. EDMUND RANDOLPH wished to assign the property of the Accessory Transit Company for $50,000 and certain other considerations, to Mr. VANDERBILT, a proposition which that gentleman declined.

Mr. RANDOLPH made his propositions to Mr. VANDERBILT in writing; I have them before me.

Mr. VANDERBILT was at that time the representative of the interests of the Accessory Transit Company. The property which was taken away from him and his friends by WILLIAM WALKER was offered back to him for sale by the same WILLIAM WALKER, through the agent RANDOLPH, who, to give some decency of appearance to the operation, was made a grantee.

My witty, accomplished and much-lamented friend, CALEB B. SMITH, of Va., son of the famous Extra Billy, and who went to Nicaragua and died there of the yellow fever, on one occasion—pardon Sir, the involution of my sentences, my business is to reckon and not to write—on one occasion told me a curious anecdote of this RANDOLPH. "RANDOLPH, said he, is a high-minded and very proud man, with Indian blood in his veins; he is a kind of a magnificent savage in his way, but does not understand business." * * * * "I am glad," said CALEB, his noble and beautiful features lighting up with a smile of boyish generosity, "to know that RANDOLPH is likely to have some money. WALKER would do something for RANDOLPH because RANDOLPH defended him when he was tried for breach of the Neutrality laws on his return from that wretched Sonora expedition. He will sell the line for fifty thousand dollars to VANDERBILT, in all probability, or at least, to some party connected with him, and the Accessory business will be patched up. RANDOLPH has been all his life a poor, briefless lawyer, and now he will be comfortable. * * * * If he has any sagacity at all, he will sell the line to VANDERBILT, or at least make some adjustment with the Accessory Company." Poor SMITH, with all his fine intelligence, could not think of everything at once. The line was offered to VANDERBILT by RANDOLPH, with a reservation, as Mr. GARRISON will remember, that his (G.'s) interests, whatever they might be, should not be disregarded. Your correspondent, "Citizen," is in error in stating that Mr. GARRISON "fraudulently" defended the Transit Line after he got it, with the expenditure of a million of dollars. With all deference to "Citizen," there is no fraud in defending what we have, though there may be in the getting of it. The frauds, if any were committed, lie at the doors of the managing people in Nicaragua, who seized and sold a perpetual charter, though I do think it was an astonishing piece of confidence on the part of RANDOLPH, and by no means complimentary to Mr. VANDERBILT, to offer the line to him. Of course he only amused himself by listening to any such propositions. Steamship men are not generally scrupulous, but I don't think Mr. V. would buy stolen goods, especially if they belonged partly to himself.

But to proceed. A gentleman named ANDERSON, from Costa Rica, an old man with gray hairs, has several times visited Mr. VANDERBILT, and the Transit Company has been a frequent subject of conversation between them. No other person has held any intercourse with Mr. VANDERBILT, with the object of selling the Transit Line. Mr. ANDERSON gave Mr. VANDERBILT every assurance that he did not hold him individually implicated in the fillibuster operations against Costa Rica, and that if he had any desire to reopen the line, provided he would lend Costa Rica a million of dollars, and otherwise give the requisite security against all future fillibuster operations, a good and substantial arrangement could be made. Mr. V. declined touching the matter in any shape. He stated that his reasons for not engaging in the Nicaraguan business were absolute: First, as he represented the Accessory Transit Company, which he thought had been wickedly robbed by the WALKER usurpation. That he would have nothing to do with the so-called "Webster grant," reported by your correspondent, "Citizen," to be in the hands of Mr. GRINNELL, (a gentleman whom we all respect,) for reasons he did not choose to discuss. But Mr. VANDERBILT stated also, if anybody else chose to invest money in that, or any other grant, he had no objection, provided it did not interfere with the claims of the Accessory Transit Company against Nicaragua, who, under compulsion, but not the less liable, had violated the right of that Company. If Costa Rica could make all right and procure a satisfactory settlement, all would be well. Meanwhile, as soon as other parties shall have reopened the line across Nicaragua, he, Mr. VANDERBILT, has a large number of magnificent ocean steamers which are always ready and in good order to serve the interests of California and the United States, by carrying passengers and freight at the lowest possible rates between San Francisco and New-York.

You were obliging enough to correct an error which crept into your paper, in regard to the debt and capital of the Panama Railroad Company. I am an attentive reader of all that appears in your paper relating to that class of operations, as I have some slight interest therein, and find your columns almost uniformly accurate in regard to matters of finance and business. Will you do me the favor also to correct another slight error? You have stated in your editorial that Mr. VANDERBILT, who I suppose is intended in the playful appellation of the "Bowling-green Commodore," "has succeeded with his usual adroitness," in creating a breach between the parties representing the sale of the Transit for Costa Rica. That such a breach exists even, if it does, is really a matter of not the slightest consequence to Mr. VANDERBILT, and I can positively assure you that he neither knows nor cares anything about the squabbles of a pair of grantees, *if such they be!* Mr. VANDERBILT holds a receipt for the property of the Accessory Transit Company, which came through the hands of SPENCER, from the Costa Rican Government, and it will be impossible to negotiate any grant with that Government, except by parties who thoroughly understand the matter. This same SPENCER left two steamers ago, with a view, I believe, to convey certain important testimony to the Government of Costa Rica. He [illegible] in New-Granada that he has a private claim upon that Government, amounting to a very large sum, for having taken the boats. I can also assure you that Mr. VANDERBILT did not personally interfere in the war, nor give any money toward it: he never gave any letters of credit, nor any pecuniary liberties to agents in Costa Rica, to assist that State. His sole endeavor has been to protect the rights of the Accessory Transit Company, and this he has, no doubt, accomplished in the most effectual manner which the case admitted.

I can also assure you, Sir, and refer you to Mr. VANDERBILT for the correctness of my statement, that Mr. ANDERSON, reputed one of the representatives of the Webster grant, but I think erroneously—as in a copy submitted to the inspection of a legal friend of Mr. VANDERBILT'S, and who pronounced the grant impracticable in its present shape—as making no provision for the liabilities of Nicaragua—Mr. ANDERSON'S name was not mentioned; that this Mr. ANDERSON did *not* go to Costa Rica with SPENCER, and if he has since gone it has not been with the knowledge of Mr. VANDERBILT, nor as the agent of that gentleman in any possible shape or construction, either at first or second hand, or as intermediary grantee.

I have already trespassed too far upon your valuable space, but will you allow me to add a few words in regard to the cautions necessary to be observed by persons negotiating or purchasing Transit Charters in Nicaragua or in any part of Mexico or Central America? A grant, to be good, ought not to have a history, nor be encumbered with obligations.

A transit line across the continent requires good harbors on both sides. It was the want of such a harbor on the Pacific side that in 1853 deterred intelligent capitalists from taking up the Tehuantepec line. I do not hear that any harbor or landing place has been made there by any convulsion of nature since that time. It must be possible hereforth to carry *freight*, that is to say, goods loaded on one side must go across without lifting, hauling or transferring, to the other side. Freight is carried profitably across the Panama Railroad, but it will never be conveyed by the way of Nicaragua in any paying quantity. Now, in Nicaragua, you have first the transfer from the ocean steamer to the river steamer. Then from the river steamer to the short railroad at Castillo; then from the railroad to another river steamer; then from the second river steamer to the lake steamer; from the lake steamer to the land carriage at Virgin Bay; from thence overland, another lift on board the ocean steamer at San Juan del Sur. In consequence of this vast amount of lifting and hauling, ten or fifteen cents a pound, even, has been charged for carrying freight by the way of Nicaragua; The actual cost is from *five to six cents a pound!* This will satisfy you that the Nicaraguan line will have to depend on passenger travel, and cannot compete with Panama in freight business. Now, as for passenger travel, it is only about one-third of what it was in the palmy days of California; and *will not support a line.*

Again, transit charters require so large an expenditure, it is necessary to negotiate them in the *cheapest possible manner*. Mr. RANDOLPH did not probably understand the matter, but really, Sir, the demand of that gentleman for the enormous sum of $50,000, the entire cost of two complete steamship voyages, for taking the trouble to come to New-York, and write a few lines to Mr. VANDERBILT, was preposterous.

"Citizen" may rest assured that the present Administration will protect American interests in Central America, but there is no reason to believe that it will employ violence against Costa Rica to wrest from her the steamers of the Accessory Transit Company, to make a present of them to Messrs. MORGAN and GARRISON. Costa Rica is entitled to her salvage for taking and keeping these steamers, but when they were used against her, they were not in the possession of their real owners.

STOCKHOLDER.

The Mormon Invasion.

ARRIVAL OF 552 SCANDINAVIAN MORMONS AT PHILADELPHIA, EN ROUTE TO UTAH—HOW A PHILADELPHIA REPORTER TRIED TO EXPLORE AND COULDN'T

From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 2.

On Sunday afternoon, the packet ship Westmoreland arrived at this port, laden with an extraordinary freight of five hundred and fifty-two Saints, "all bound for the land of" Utah. A large portion of this arrival is made up of females bearing the most healthy aspect. Not a small number are children of both sexes, and the men generally are of a sturdy build, apparently able to do a day's work anywhere; although, it judged by their conduct in the passengers' galley, (cooking house,) they could not be recommended as willing to obey their wives in the matter of domestic duty on board ship. Among this vast hive of Norwegian Mormons, who profess to be journeying to the land of which they believe it has been said "the Lord would give it them," are to be found a high priest or president, and ten prophets.

The name of the President is COWLEY. With reference to the minor prophets our reporter was able only to secure the names of four: LINGUIST, LUNT, CHRISTISON and THURSTON. These dignitaries are possessed of all power over the "Saints," of which fact the Captain and the mate of the *Westmoreland* are gratuitous witnesses; for, when either of these officers required anything done on the part of the passengers, they passed the commands to the Prophets, and immediate compliance was the result. At an early hour in the evening, by command of the High Priest, COWLEY, all Saints were ordered below, to collect and prepare for their places of retirement for the night. After 9 o'clock P. M., no woman was allowed to come on deck under the slightest pretext. During the day, and throughout the night, sentries were placed at the fore and main hatchways, to prevent others than the passengers (the Saints) going below, unless accompanied by an Elder. This system was, also, applied to the second-cabin entrance, under the break of the poop. This sentry system prevented our reporter perambulating the 'twsen decks yesterday, when exploring the floating regions of Mormondom, as found on the Delaware. The prophets, some of whom are English and American, looked upon any attempt to gain information as an invasion, and treated interested persons rather contemptibly. One of the first duties performed on board the ship, before leaving Liverpool, was that of organization, which was done with such perfection as to preclude the necessity of action on the part of the Captain during the subsequent passage. The ship was kept perfectly clean, and, as the result, the passengers all look well and hearty, and bear the aspect of cleanness.

The officers of the ship could not undertake to tell how the passengers (Saints) behaved themselves 'tween decks, although the stringent sentries excited their suspicions.

Only three deaths have occurred during the entire passage; two children were buried at sea, and a man, 90 years of age, was buried on shore yesterday, having died just as the ship came to pilot ground. One male child was born, and named partly after the ship and partly after the Captain: WESTMORELAND DEACON; this, our reporter informs us, was the cause of a general holiday throughout the length and breadth of the ship, with the exception of the forecastle, the inmates of which stood at a reluctant distance from the associative tendencies of the Saints.

Two women, foreseeing the joys of emigration and Mormonism, took a voluntary departure from their saintly husbands just as the party was about to leave Denmark. It is stated that the glorious company of Saints have heard nor seen nothing of the two absconsdants since their departure.

Another fair damsel, who had tried the emigration part of the business, but was unwilling to proceed to the Territory of Utah to be anybody's body, made her declaration of independence yesterday morning and left the ship, determined to make herself useful in some other way, and to wait the appointed hour which shall set her free from earth's pains and penalties, and open the saintly realities of a happier Canaan than Utah to her aspiring eyes.

The Saints leave for the West to day, per the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

MORE MURDERS.—In Woonsocket, R. I., on Sunday evening, a man named RILEY, murdered his wife by breaking her skull with a flat iron. He attempted the same deed last Fall, and also cut his own throat last Summer. Ugly dispositions, and contentions about money which the woman kept, were the probable cause. The murderer was arrested.... In the village of Union, Broome County, on Thursday last, an insane man named CHARLES LAFOURETTE, entered a store in that village, took from it a dagger, and stepping out upon the sidewalk, deliberately, and without the exchange of a word, stabbed a young colored man, named JARED BARTON. He died instantly. The assassin has been insane for two years. Why was he allowed to be at large? He said he killed BARTON because he did "not like his looks." He was taken to Binghamton and lodged in jail. In the evening, Mr. DICKER, the Under-Sheriff, entered the cells, and, on passing the one where LAFOURETTE was confined, saw him lying on the floor with his throat cut. The razor with which the prisoner destroyed himself was in the coat pocket of a former occupant of the cell, and which he had accidentally left in the room

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

Celebration of the Two Hundred and Nineteenth Anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, at Boston.

LETTER FROM LORD CLARENDON AND MR. DALLAS—SPEECHES OF HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER, HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., AND OTHERS.

From the Traveller of Tuesday.

The 219th anniversary of this ancient and honorable military organization, once the pride and stay of the fathers of New-England, as it is now the cherished favorite of those who honor their memory, was celebrated in Boston on Monday, with unusual epirit. According to custom, after assembling at Faneuil Hall the corps proceeded to the State House, where the Governor and invited guests were in attendance. When the usual preliminaries were at an end, the order of Col. WILDER, "column, forward, guide left," echoed through the ranks, the roll of the drum quickly responded, and the column turned down Park-street, and marched to the Chauncy-place Church, passing through Park, Tremont, West, Bedford, and Chauncy streets on its way.

The exercises at the Church in Chauncy-street consisted of a voluntary on the organ; the reading of selections from the Scriptures; an anthem; prayer; the singing of a hymn, written for the occasion by MATURIN M. BALLOU, to music adapted from WEBBE by DAVID PAINE; the sermon by Rev. JAMES H. MEANS, of Dorchester; an anthem; and the benediction.

On arriving at Faneuil Hall, everything was found prepared and but little time was spent in preliminary arrangements before the guests entered the main hall and took their seats at the tables, to the number of between three and four hundred. After the repast was concluded, Col. MARSHALL P. WILDER rose and made the following address:

Gentlemen of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company:

I rise at this early moment to announce that the orders of the day demand promptness and dispatch. I would not, however, interrupt your festive entertainment, or cut short the rations of any of this company. I beg you, therefore, to continue the battle in which you are now so valiantly engaged, without the least solicitude for me; for I am an old soldier, and not easily alarmed by the report of muskstry, or by the clashing of steel. Thus, by an advance march, we shall gain time for the roar of the heavier artillery of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, and other distinguished heroes who have honored us with their presence.

Two hundred and nineteen years ago, ROBERT KEAYNE received from JOHN WINTHROP, then Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, the Charter of this Company. During that period, the representatives of seven entire generations have been enrolled in this corps, performed their chare of active service, and been summoned from our ranks to their final review. In that period, how many institutions and kingdoms have risen, flourished, and gone to decay! But this Company "still lives," and we meet to-day to rejoice in its prosperity, and to transmit to those who shall come after us its standard and renown.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston was the first regularly organized company in America, the germ of the military system of New-England, if not of the United States; and to its example in former years are to be ascribed the efficiency and superiority of our militia. For nearly a century and a half this company furnished almost the only military school in the country. From it were derived many of the officers who led our forces to victory in the various colonial and national wars, and who made our arms respected and renowned throughout the civilized world. Many of the early members of this company were able defenders of civil liberty and pillars in the church of Christ, uniting with a piety pure and sublime a high degree of military skill and valor. This union, it is one object of our Anniversary to preserve, associating as it does religious rites with our military parade, maintaining the honor of our company and transmitting to posterity the true sentiments of its venerable founders. The influence for good of more than two hundred sermons preached on its Anniversaries, discussing the various relations of revealed religion to the art of war as a means of national defence, it is impossible to calculate.

This Company, as you well know, is the American descendant of an English parent, the Royal Artillery Company of London, now under the command of His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, its Field Marshal and Captain-General. That Company was organized as far back as 1537, in the 28th year of the reign of HENRY VIII. In the time of Queen ELIZABETH, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and all the commanding and commissioned officers of the realm belonged to that company, and it was by their care that the militia in most parts of the country were put in a good state for acting service. In the reign of JAMES I., or 1662, the battalion was greatly enlarged, consisting of about 600 men. It has been commanded by CHARLES II., JAMES II., GEORGE IV., and many of the most distinguished sovereigns of England. To the reviews of the national troops, it has been assigned the right of the line, a post of peculiar honor. It has been considered as auxiliary to the established force of the city of London and the realm, and has continued, "from its earliest formation, a distinct and independent corpse, well officered and disciplined."

With a view to perfect the history of our own Company, at the instance of the Committee charged with that duty, I opened a correspondence with His Royal Highness Prince ALBERT, Captain-General of the London Company, and I have received, through the interposition of His Excellency GEORGE M. DALLAS and Lord CLARENDON, his reply, with accompanying documents.

But, gentlemen, I must not trespass longer upon your time. The moment has arrived when we should call into action the big guns. But, before I close, permit me to say that I accepted the command of this company from a conviction that the existence of military power is the surest safeguard of civil authority, and from a desire to aid in perpetuating the history and fame of our ancient corps. For more than two centuries it has stood a faithful sentinel on the watch-tower of freedom. There may it stand forever.

LORD CLARENDON TO MR. DALLAS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 8, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, with reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo, that in furtherance of the request of the Commander of the Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, to be furnished with information respecting the history and organization of the Artillery Company of London, of which it is an offshoot, the necessary application has been made, by command of Prince ALBERT, to Mr. FITZROY, the prer at Lieutenant-Colonel of that Company, and I inclose herewith, for communication to the Artillery Company of Boston, a list of the present members of the Artillery Company of London, and also a copy of the Rules and Regulations, as last revised. To these His Royal Highness has commanded to be added a copy of HIGHMORE'S history of the Company, from its first formation down to 1802, which being alluded to in the History of the Boston Company as a scarce book, His Royal Highness is inclined to imagine may not be in the possession of that Company.

I have to add, that His Royal Highness does not knew that there is any other information on the subject, of which the Boston Company is not already in possession. It will give him much pleasure if the books now sent should be of any use in affording the information required, and he will be at all times happy to communicate such information as it may be in his power to procure. His Royal Highness begs that the Company may be informed, that he cannot but be highly gratified at the manner in which the parent Company, of which he is at the head, is spoken of by its descendant at Boston, and he will be much obliged by your having the expression of his best thanks conveyed to Colonel WILDER, for his kindness in sending His Royal Highness a copy of the History of the Boston Company, which he has looked over with much interest, and will have great pleasure in adding to his Library.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration.

Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed, CLARENDON.

G. M. DALLAS, Esq., &c.

MR. DALLAS TO COL. WILDER.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, April 10, 1857.

Dear Sir: It has been a source of equal pride and pleasure to me to notice, on many occasions, the proofs of kindness and esteem shown by the members of the Royal Family towards my countrymen. The frank and generous spirit with which Prince ALBERT has responded to your letter and its accompanying volume cannot fail to gratify you.

The communication from the Earl of CLARENDON, of which a copy is enclosed, explains itself, and will, I hope, with "Highmore's History of the Honorable Artillery Company of the City of London," together with the pamphlets "Rules and Orders" and "List of present officers and members," all now forwarded to you, be safely received.

I feel quite sure that you will lose no time in addressing yourself to Lord CLARENDON, as the proper channel to convey to His Royal Highness your acknowledgments.

Very truly and respectfully, dear sir,
Your friend and obedient servant,
G. M. DALLAS

Col. Marshall P. Wilder.

After the applause had subsided, and the band had played an appropriate piece of music, Col. WILDER gave the following preliminary sentiment:

"The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston to the Honorable Artillery Company of London send greetings, filial salutations and regards, pledges of fidelity, and endeavors to honor the high prerogative of our birth. Prosperity to the parent company and to its royal commander."

This was received with tremendous applause. The band then played, in a solemn and beautiful manner, "God Save the Queen." All present rose meanwhile, and joined in the chorus. The band then suddenly, and very spiritedly, struck off into "Yankee Doodle." The applause was again renewed with great enthusiasm, and closed with three hearty cheers.

HISTORICAL SPEECH OF HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, JR.

To the first regular toast—

"*The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*—An ancient landmark of A merican principles; may the landmark be carefully preserved by each succeeding generation"

JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., was called to reply, and spoke as follows:

MR. COMMANDER: It is probably eighty-three years since the first toast given at the dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was the husband of the Queen of England. The last time before today that it was so given was probably in 1774, and by a curious coincidence I hold in my hand an invitation to that very dinner, which reads as follows:

"BOSTON, May 30, 1774.

"The officers of the Artillery Company present their compliments to Lt. Col. SNELLING, and ask the favor of his company to dine at Faneuil Hall on Monday, 6th June next."

Perhaps of all the dinners that ever were given by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, none possessed a deeper interest, or was fraught with more important consequences, than the one to which Lieutenant-Colonel SNELLING was invited by this card. Between the date of the invitation and the time of the dinner, the Boston Port bill had gone into operation. The whole power of Great Britain was pledged to crush out the spark of liberty that was first kindled in this hall, by the destruction of the town of Boston.

The officer's commissions on that day were not to be exchanged by the Governor, for he had gone down to superintend the doings of the Legislature at the distant town of Salem, which, notwithstanding the fact that "Charlestown stage-coach No. 1 was started on that very day for Salem, with four good horses, and as neat a coach as was, perhaps, ever drove in America," was too distant for his return, and Major-General BRATTLE was detailed for that service.

Commissions were given at that time to Lieut. WM. BELL, and the wars preventing the fashionable system of rotation in office, first introduced in this corps, he retained it to 1786, when he called the survivors of his Company together and revived the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

How Americans liked the removal of the Legislature to Salem, may be gathered from an ode published on that day, the first verse of which was:

"Oh 'twas a joyful sound to hear
Our politicians say.
Good Lord! we must from Boston haste,
Soon after 'lection day."

And I quote it in order to inquire of His Excellency, whether he supposes that that Legislature then voted to pay themselves, *after the adjournment*, for 'lection day and all. [Cheers.]

[His Excellency responded that they would not have been allowed to do so. This provoked a roar of laughter.[

We happen, Mr. Commander, to know a good deal about that day. In the first place, we know that the Artillery Company had been to church, and had heard a sermon from Rev. Dr. LATHROP. We also know that the Government, in those days, had a particular disinclination to the preaching of politics, and had placed a sergeant of the Royale at the foot of the pulpit staire to prevent the utterance of treason, which is an evidence that the clergy in those days, were slower in speech, or the soldiers quicker on their legs than at present. For there are now those who would, under similar circumstances, utter treason enough to hang a whole congregation while a sergeant was getting up the pulpit stairs.

I must confess, Mr. Commander, that although it is not my wont to prepare after-dinner speeches, I could not refrain from going to the Boston Athenæum in order to look at the sermon—and I came to the conclusion, on perusing it, that the sergeant must have rather vague ideas on the subject of treason, if he let him preach it through without interruption.

His text was from Romans xii, 19: "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men."

His first remark is: "The text supposes there are cases in which it is impossible, even for a Christain, to live peaceably in this world—that there may be cases where he ought to unsheath his sword, and resist even unto blood—adding, in a note, much to our purpose are those words of our Lord, 'He that hath no sword, let him sell his garments and buy one.'" His first head is on the general duty of living peaceably. His second is the cases in which wars may be justified. The principal one of which is, "When those who are in government violate the laws they had sworn to maintain, and attempt to oppress and enslave the people whom they have sworn to protect and maintain, that we ought even to make war against those rulers who leap the bounds prescribed them by the Constitution," and concludes by urging the necessity of cultivating the art, and of preparing for unavoidable war.

During his discourse he anticipated the account to be given by some future historian of the results of that day, and after recounting the wrongs the colony had received and the steps he recommended to repel them, proceeds:

"From that period we date the glory of America. The colonies, being firmly united, were free and happy. They made rapid progress in population, and in the improvement of every useful art, and by their union, virtue and industry rose to their present degree of opulence and wealth."

I would that time permitted me to make some further extracts from this bold and almost prophetic sermon, as illustrative of the spirit, "Trust in the Lord—but keep your powder dry."

And what part did the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, many of whom had fought at Louisburg and in the Canadas, take in this struggle? Let Lexington and Bunker Hill answer.

The very paper in my hand tells us, which side the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company espoused on that day. How did it happen that Lieut. Col. SNELLING retained his invitation? Simply because he did not go to the dinner. And why did he not go to the dinner? Simply because he was commander of the Governor's Life Guard, an adherent to the government, and became a refugee but shortly after. But luckily Young America was on the other side: the heart of youth was wiser than the head of age—his son, a son of liberty, remained, married the daughter of one who attended the Boston Tea-party, and left a long line of republican successors, who would have no political objection to dining with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

Standing in Faneuil Hall, the citizens of Boston should never forget the reminiscences connected with that hour. The spirit that actuated their fathers may be gathered from the papers of that morning. "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Askelon," says the leader in the Boston *Gazette* of that morning. "The Boston port bill is now carrying into execution. The town has become a spectacle to angels and men. God grant that it may not be intimidated by its present horrors to make a surrender of the rights of America, or in any respect to dishonor herself at this day of trial and perplexity." The last prayer was fully answered, and answered because of the support that was given by the other towns and colonies on this continent. The British Parliament thought that the closing of the port of Boston would build up Salem, and confidently expected that her inhabitants would seize on it as a boon. But they scorned the bribe. They threw open their warehouses without rent to the merchants of Boston and unanimously adopted a resolution in these words:

"By shutting up of the port of Boston, some imagine that the course of trade might be turned hither. But we must be dead to every idea of justice—lost to all feelings of humanity, could we indulge one thought to seize on wealth and raise our fortunes on the ruin of our suffering neighbors."

Nor was this feeling confined to Massachusetts. JOHN ADAMS, in his diary of Aug. 31, 1774, says that Mr. LYNCH said that Col. WASHINGTON made the most eloquent speech at the Virginia Convention that was ever made. It was—

"I will raise 1,000 men, subsist them at my own expense, and march, myself, at their head, to the relief of Boston."

Nor was this alone the voice of Virginia; the cry that went from this hall for assistance was echoed back from the high hills of the Santee, from the peaks of the Alleghanies, from the highlands of the Hudson, from the white hills of New-Hampshire, from the Green Mountains of Vermont; it came like the sound of men hurrying to the contest—of brothers marching to a brother's aid.

But I have already exceeded my time, and would close with—

"The Love of Liberty and the Determination to Protect it, that have ever distinguished the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company—While one generation passeth away, and another cometh, may these virtues endure forever."

Speeches were also made by Ex-President PIERCE, Gov. GARDNER, Major BEN: PERLEY POORE and other.

Explosion of the Propeller Inkermann at Toronto—Loss of Life.

From the Hamilton Banner.

The boiler of the propeller *Inkermann*, of Kingston, exploded at Toronto, on the 29th inst., as she was backing out from Brown's wharf, almost totally destroying the vessel and burying the hands, variously reported at from 20 to 30, in the ruins. Nothing of the upper works behind the wheel-house are left, and the Bay is strewn with pieces of the wreck to the distance of a quarter of a mile.

She had no passengers on board; her crew numbered about twenty-two men, and as yet but ten persons, including two females, have been recovered, two of whom are dead. One of the females is named CATHERINE MCCREA; she is terribly scalded about the waist and lower extremities, and will scarcely recover. One man lies dead on Maitland'e Wharf; he is a stout-looking man, with red whiskers; both his legs were broken, and he was frightfully scalded; he was, probably, the engineer. The closest attention was being paid to the sufferers at the wharf. Among the physicians present we noticed Doctors HALLOWELL, BOVELL, COTTER, TAGREBURN, ARNOLD, &c. Of the parties removed to the Hospital, one has a thigh broken, another a leg, and another was so fearfully scalded that his face looked as though he had been flayed. The after part of the boat is completely blown away back of the wheel-house and above the bulwarks. An examination is now going on of the wreck, and the furniture is being removed. The greatest excitement prevails. There is a living stream moving to the wharf, and we find it at present impossible to ascertain the names of the crew.

The *Inkermann* was owned by HUGH MCINTOSH, of Kingston, which arrived here on Wednesday evening from Montreal. She discharged 5,000 bushels of oats here, at UPTON & BROWNE'S Wharf, and was just departing for St. Catharines with a cargo of merchandise when the melancholy accident occurred.

From the Toronto Colonist, 30th.

SIX of the crew, much injured, some of them, it is feared, fatally, were taken from the wreck and immediately sent to the hospital. Three, namely: BRIAN O'DONNELL, steward; MURTY MCMAHON, wheelsman, and also another wheelsman, escaped wholly uninjured. Three men were taken out dead, which, with the purser, already noticed as dead, makes the number of dead bodies four, as found up to a late hour last night. Thus, the six men in hospital, the four dead, the three men uninjured, the captain, and the two women, make 16, which leaves at least seven more to be accounted for, and who, we greatly fear, may be classed as dead—may, we regret to say, it is almost certain such is the fact. The three men who were taken dead from the wreck were awfully mangled. One of them had his head completely taken off. None of the dead, with the exception of the purser, have yet been recognized. From the fact that the crew were mostly French Canadians, and all strangers here, there was much difficulty in identifying them. The survivors were apparently too much excited to give calm attention to anything.

A Mystery at Somerville, Mass.—Death of a Stranger from New-York.

From the Boston Journal.

A few days since, while Mr. ASA FITZ, who resides in Franklin street, in this town, was on a visit to Plymouth, in this State, he formed the acquaintance of a gentleman named R. B. HARMON, apparently about thirty-five years of age. He appeared in feeble health, and was waiting at Plymouth for a chance to ship as a fisherman. Mr. FITZ returned to Boston, accompanied by the stranger, who stopped at the Quincy House. On Sunday Mr. FITZ went to the hotel and requested the gentleman to spend the day at his house. The invitation was accepted, and the two came out here.

After eating a hearty dinner, Mr. HARMON complained of a severe pain in his head and laid down. Every attention was paid to their guest by the family of Mr. FITZ, and the last time he was seen alive was about 9 o'clock last evening, when Mr. FITZ himself bathed his head with water and left him for the night. On calling him to breakfast this morning, no answer being obtained, his room was entered and the man was found lying on his back—dead.

Coroner ADAMS, of East Cambridge, was immediately summoned, but owing to other engagements was unable to hold an inquest this forenoon. From papers found upon his person, it appears that he has been in the employ of a firm in New York, where he has acted in the capacity of a clerk.

A telegraphic dispatch has been forwarded to the New-York house informing them of the circumstances of his death.

Destructive Land-Slide in North Cambridge, Mass.

From the Boston Herald, June 1.

A land-slide, involving the loss of a considerable amount of property, occurred at the brick-yards in North Cambridge, about a half a mile from POSTER'S Hotel, on Friday afternoon. For a long time past the workmen in the brick-yard of Mr. PETER HUBBELL have been engaged in a pit a short distance east of the Fitchburg Railroad. This pit is about forty feet deep, and covers an area of several acres. From the continued excavations, the land on the eastern side of the pit had been undermined to such an extent that during the heavy shower, Friday afternoon, a large mass of earth, on which was situated a barn and several outbuildings, gave way and was precipitated into the pit. About an acre and a half of the land was thus displaced.

These houses were occupied by the following persons and their families: Patrick Delaney, John Smith, Peter Dorey, Michael Mahoney, Patrick Kelliher, and John Foley. One end of DOREY'S house is left projecting over the pit, and it is feared that it will share the same fate as the barn should there come another heavy rain.

The six families occupying the houses nearest the pit have removed from them. The damage by the land-slide is estimated at about $5,000. The property damaged was owned, in the greater part, by the occupants.

A MAN SHOT BY HIS SON.—A man by the name of WM. WILSON, residing just above Mine Hill Gap, Penn., was shot on Monday evening last by his son. It appears that WILSON was too apt to indulge in the cowardly and inhuman business of "wife-beating," and while doing so on Monday last, his son, who could not stand and witness such a brutal attack upon his mother without avenging her wrongs, took hold of a pistol and shot his own father. WILSON'S recovery is doubtful.

The health of Rev. THEODORE CLAPP, formerly a prominent Unitarian preacher in New-Orleans, but now residing in Louisville, Ky., is represented to be in a very precarious condition. Mr. CLAPP has for many years been the most distinguished prosecutor of Liberal Christianity in that section, and has been very popular.

Massachusetts Affairs.

GOV. GARDNER REFUSES TO REMOVE JUDGE LORING—HE VETOES THE KANSAS AID BILL.

GOV. GARDNER, of Massachusetts, is given to saying No. He vetoes the bill passed by the Legislature to appropriate $100,000 for Massachusetts sufferers in Kansas, on the ground of unconstitutionality, and refuses to remove Judge LORING.

Of the Kansas matter, the Governor says:

The precedent that Vermont and Michigan have made similar appropriations, is urged as a reason why it is constitutional for Massachusetts to do the same. The fact, however, that thirteen other Free States had made none, would be equally as conclusive that it is unconstitutional for us to do so, inasmuch as each State must apply any proposed enactment to the sole test of the provisions of its own Constitution, irrespective of what may be done by any other independent sovereignty under the authority of another and diverse organic law. What the Constitution of Michigan may permit, that of Massachusetts may forbid, and the converse is equally true. In fact, in the former unnaturalized aliens can vote, while free colored persons are debarred from that privilege: while in the latter this franchise is conferred on free negroes and withheld from unnaturalized foreigners, thus showing how untenable is the argument of analogy.

Having thus shown that the resolves, in my judgment, contravene the provisions of the Constitution of Massachusetts, I rest my refusal to affix my signature to them upon the highest and broadest grounds known to a statesman.

I cannot do it without violating that oath of fealty to the Constitution of Massachusetts which I took upon me, and subscribed in your presence; and, what is far worse than the guilt of individual perjury, without doing violence to that instrument, which is the written charter of all our liberties, and the legacy of our fathers' wisdom.

Weighed with the foregoing considerations—our empty treasury—the paramount duty of retrenchment and economy—the provocation to other States to retaliate by antagonistic grants—and the danger of reawakening, by foreign interference, the slumbering passions and hostilities of that unfortunate Territory—all sink into comparative insignificance.

Believing, then, these resolves unconstitutional were they expedient—and inexpedient were they constitutional—I decline to give them my official sanction.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

The Loring matter is disposed of as follows:

To Hon. President of the Senate:

Before the final adjournment of the Legislature, I desire to inform the two branches that I respectfully decline to comply with their request contained in the Address for the removal of EDWARD GRESLY LORING from the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk.

Pressing duties, necessary to be performed during the closing hours of the session, render it impracticable for me to give my reasons in full for such refusal at the present time, but I will, at the earliest opportunity, prepare them, cause them to be printed in the volume of Acts and Resolves for the present year, and to be communicated to the public prints, for the information of the members of the Legislature, and the people of the commonwealth.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

POLITICAL.

The *Traveler* says:

"There was a meeting of American leaders and members of the Legislature in this city, on Friday evening, to consider the exigencies of their organization in relation to the Republican Convention of June 24, and the State election of next Fall. We hear that it was decided to form new Councils, and to call a Convention on the 16th of June, and nominate Mr. BANKS for Governor. This is to get ahead of the Republicans, who are also generally tending to Mr. BANK'S nomination, by nominating him first. Both parties look upon him as the "coming man," and seek the credit of putting first upon the track, and attaching to him some of their more special favorites for the other Executive offices. The probability now is, that both Conventions will select Mr. BANKS for the first place, but disagree and measure their respective strength upon the other nominations. Gov. GARDNER, and his immediate friends, are represented as unfavorable to this sudden *coup de grace* of their party."

The *Bee* hoists the name of Mr. BANKS for Governor.

The Emancipation of Dred Scott.

From the St. Louis Evening News, 26th.

This morning, TAYLOR BLOW, Esq., appeared in the Circuit Court, and entered the emancipation of DRED SCOTT, his wife, HARRIET, and his two daughters, EL

ish did, or the way he acted when the trial to make him use these letters was had? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Did anybody else, in the lifetime of Mr. Parish, tell you anything about how Mr. Parish acted when that trial was made? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Had you any more than one conversation with Mrs. Parish about those letters after the evening you brought them home, and in the lifetime of Mr. Parish? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Did it ever occur to you that you would like to see this experiment tried, or that you would like to try it yourself? A.—I don't recollect; it may; I can't call it to mind.

Q.—Can you give any reason why you did not make such a trial yourself, or have one or more such trials made in your presence? A.—I can give no reason; it may be for the reason I was not at home in the daytime.

Q.—Where did you buy the letters? A.—I don't know the name of the person who kept the store; it was not far from Fourteenth street; I am inclined to think it was in the Bowery, below Union-square; it was at a toy store.

Q.—Do you keep a petty expense book, in which you enter small items of expenditure? A.—My mercantile firm does; I have no such private book.

Q.—Could you now go to and find the place where you bought those letters? A.—No.

Q.—Were they paid for out of yours, or out of Mrs. Parish's funds? A.—They must have been paid for out of Mrs. Parish's funds; I paid and she refunded me.

Q.—Did she keep any memorandum of small or petty expenses? A.—She did not.

(Mr. O'Conor having previously given notice to Mr. Evarts, that he required the production of the letters referred to, they are now produced by the counsel for the prosecution, the same being letters upon separate pasteboard cards, about 2½ inches square, contained in a box, with the imprint "Picture Alphabet," and twenty-seven in number, twenty-six being the small letters of the alphabet, in capitals, and the twenty-seventh being on one side, the same letters in Romans, and on the other side the cardinal numbers and 0, and the diphthongs Æ, Œ. On the reverse side of the 26 cards are pictorial representations, and the name of the subject or person represented, in Romans. These will together be marked as Exhibit, No. 91.)

Q.—Did you ever, at any time in the life of Mr. Parish, advise Mrs Parish, or any body else, to try any other means than these letters, to get at Mr. Parish's meaning or wishes? A.—I don't recollect—I don't know.

Q.—Do you know of any other person having spoken to or in the hearing of Mrs. Parish, or giving any advice on that subject? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Were you fully satisfied in your own mind from the period when this trial with these letters was made, that Mr. Parish could not be induced to use such letters? A.—I have no recollection on the subject.

Q.—Do you not recollect what your own opinion was? A.—No.

Q.—Did you not believe whatever your sister told you about it? A.—*I believe she is a lady of strict veracity*, and I believe what she says.

(Mr. O'Conor objects to the part underlined, as irresponsive and irrelevant. Answer allowed to stand.)

Question repeated. A.—Whatever she told me I certainly believe.

Q.—Are you not certain that she told you, or in some form gave you to understand, that the attempt to make Mr. Parish use these letters had failed? A.—No.

Q.—Are you not certain that in some way you ascertained from somebody to your satisfaction, soon after you bought these letters, that the attempt to make Mr. Parish use them had failed? A.—No.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that, so far as your present recollection will serve you, you did not know or learn, and did not form a belief or opinion that some attempt had been made to induce Mr. Parish to use these letters, and that such attempt had failed? A.—I recollect nothing on the subject but what I have said previously.

Question repeated. A.—I do.

Important Charge of Recorder Smith.

GREAT INCREASE OF CRIME—INSUBORDINATION OF THE POLICE—THE POLICE WAR—ALL LAWS MUST BE OBEYED—THE EXCISE LAW MUST BE ENFORCED—CONDITION OF ELDRIDGE-STREET JAIL.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Yesterday morning, at the opening of the Court, the following gentlemen were impanneled as a Grand Jury:

JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, Foreman.

Benjamin D. Brush,	David Beach,
Samuel Barker,	John A. Currier,
William Frandreau,	Samuel N. Dodge,
John G. Hadden,	Moses W. Dean,
Amos Leeds,	Samuel Dawson,
Adam C. Martin,	Samuel Down,
William Osthout,	Spencer K. Gross,
Isaac P. Olmstead,	Ellis B. Warner,
Stephen Philbin,	Addington Reed,
James L. Stewart,	Cornelius Smith,
Richard Barton.	

After the Clerk had administered the customary oath, the Recorder delivered the following important charge:

This morning, after the Grand Jury were empanelled, the Recorder delivered to them the following important charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: You are selected from the body of the people of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of hearing and passing upon such charges of a criminal nature as arise within the jurisdiction of this County. Your office is an important one. The liberty and the reputation of individuals may be seriously affected by your proceedings. It is, therefore, highly important that your deliberations should be characterized by patience, discretion, wisdom, and the strictest justice and impartiality. Above all, no political or personal views or bias should be allowed in the slightest degree to influence your acts. In the language of the impressive and comprehensive oath which you have taken, you should present "no one through envy, hatred or malice, or leave any one unpresented through fear, favor, affection or reward." I stated to the last Grand Jury which I had the honor to address, that crime in the City and County of New-York was fearfully on the increase. I regret to say, gentlemen, that careful investigation since that time has satisfied me that the increase has been greater than I then anticipated. The number of convictions for crime, or of arrests, is no indication of the amount of crime committed. Owing to the peculiar construction, gross inefficiency and insubordination of our Police force, not more than half the perpetrators of crime are arrested. In some sections of the City, the strong affinity between members of the Police Department and the ruffians and rogues who infest our City is so great that crime is committed with impunity. Another reason why the number of convictions is no criterion to the amount of crime is, that when arrests are made and indictments found, delays are procured from time to time under various pretences, such as engagements of counsel, absence or pretended absence of witnesses, until complainants are wearied out with constant attendance, or are intimidated with threats of violence if they persist in demanding justice. Crimes against the person, affrays in which the pistol and the dagger are called into requisition, brutal assaults upon unoffending and peaceful citizens, are matters of such frequent occurrence that they have almost ceased to create excitement. Robberies perpetrated by means of false pretences upon the unsophisticated traveler and the emigrant by organized bands of swindlers, are openly and daily perpetrated, but the perpetrators escape justice. This system of swindling has been reduced to a science, and men have arisen to wealth, place and influence upon the avails of the plunder. Yet when we look to the records of our Courts we find that, with few exceptions, the perpetrators of these outrages and crimes escape the Penitentiary and State Prison. If a conviction ensues, the wrong is atoned for by a pecuniary consideration. Justice never ought to be satisfied by receiving into its coffers the wages received by the hireling for the offence committed, or the plunder of which the thief has defrauded his victim. The police force of our City consists of between eleven and twelve hundred men; with this force, if they performed their duty fearlessly, faithfully and impartially, the perpetrators of these crimes would not escape justice. I do not mean, gentlemen, to apply my remarks to the police force indiscriminately. In the department I know there are many able and efficient officers, who are always ready and willing faithfully and fearlessly to discharge their duty; but partisan preferment, without regard to fitness for office, as a reward for political services rendered, has had a direct tendancy to weaken, demoralize and disorganize the system, and has fully developed what was long since predicted, that a partisan police would of necessity be a great evil in a community like our own. The extraordinary condition at present of the police department—the insubordination of its members—presents a humiliating spectacle. Some members of the department openly defy the law and proclaim their determination to resist it. The anarchy and confusion consequent upon this state of things is deplorable. As citizens we are bound to obey the law. We may consider it oppressive; we may consider it unjust; but still it is entitled to obedience. If laws are oppressive, through the ballot-box we can seek and obtain redress. If unconstitutional the judiciary have power to annul them. Opposition to the enforcement of laws solemnly enacted by the Legislature is a great crime—one that deserves severe punishment and the censure of every good citizen. We have the right and it is our duty, as citizens, to express ourselves freely with regard to our laws, and to adopt all peaceful measures to effect the repeal of those which are obnoxious, or their cancellation by a court of competent jurisdiction if they are unconstitutional. Beyond that we have no right to go. I have made these preliminary remarks before calling your attention to the particular statutes which it is my duty to refer to for the reason that cases may be presented to you in the investigation of which you perhaps see the pertinency of the remarks which I have made, particularly in reference to open opposition to the constituted authority. I refer you, in connection with this subject, to the Revised Statutes, under the title Misdemeanors, section 8, the language of which is, "if two or more persons shall conspire to commit an offence, * * * * or for the perversion or obstruction of justice or due administration of the laws, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," the punishment for which, on conviction, is one year in the penitentiary and a fine of $250, in the discretion of the Court. At the last session of our Legislature an act was passed entitled "an act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." Whatever my opinion may be with regard to the injustice and oppression of some of the provisions of the act, my duty and your duty under it is plain and imperative. It is my duty to call the act to your notice, and your duty to act upon all complaints under it properly presented. Before calling your attention to its provisions, you will pardon me, gentlemen, for diverging from the questions which particularly pertain to your duty as Grand Jurors, by suggestions that may not be misappropriate to your duties as citizens, occupying the high and influential position you sustain in this community. The great evils which result, and have resulted for ages, from the use of ardent spirits, have called into requisition the intellects of philanthropists and philosophers, to devise plans and means to check the evil, and to ameliorate the condition of the victims whose prospects have been blighted or blasted by its influence. Experience has shown that moral suasion and moral influence have done and can do much towards the accomplishment of the object; that legal enactments have done and can do little or nothing. The evil emanating from intemperance is so great, and the misery flowing from it so terrible, that legislators have frequently attempted by law to arrest it; but experience has shown the utter failure to accomplish the object. Where prohibitory laws, as to the use of ardent spirits, have been enacted, the diminution of drunkenness has been scarcely perceptible. The scenes of the debauch and drunken orgies of the inebriate have been changed, by substituting the fireside for the grog-shop and tavern. Probably no law has been for years enacted in this State that was so unpopular in this City as the present excise law. It is condemned for its oppressiveness, its want of discrimination, its tendency, if unjustly enforced, to create a monopoly in the traffic—it is regarded as a specimen of hasty legislation, as a compromise between the ultra prohibitionist and the advocate for unrestrained traffic in liquor—as a law enacted more for the sake of imposing penalties upon the seller than for the purpose of checking the sale. That there is a very strong and decided feeling against this law, is beyond all question—that a large and influential class of our citizens interested in the sale of liquor have resolved to disregard the law is also, I am sorry to say, beyond question. But, gentlemen, whatever views others may take, or we may privately entertain, as to the justness or oppression, expediency or inexpediency of the law, there is but one course left for us to adopt, and that is, to perform our duty as to its enforcement. I cannot illustrate my views upon this subject more fully than by employing the language used by our present Mayor in his message to the Common Council at the time of great excitement soon after the passage of the law entitled "An act for the suppression of intemperance, panperism and crime," popularly known as the "Maine liquor law." He said upon that occasion, "That the people govern—not in their primary capacity, but through representatives freely and fairly chosen—is the theory of American government. The people are the source of political power. They make the laws; and the great safeguard of American liberty is general compliance. As the statutes thus created for the better protection of life and property and the pursuit of happiness, are but the reflection of the popular will for the time being, so are they binding upon the body politic—the minority as well as the majority—who are alike parties to the compact, the obligations of which it is dishonorable to disregard. And though these elements of self government present the distinguished features between our own and the Governments of Europe, still our success has been owing more to acquiescence in the will of the majority than in the character of the Government itself. Other Republics have failed, even when founded upon our forms and Constitution, only because of the resistance of the vanquished contestants for rule, by rebellion against the laws and the executive power appointed to enforce them. We understand Republicanism differently, and hence have no such struggles. The generally pervading common school educational system—the rigid principle of obedience instilled into the child by the parent, and the scholar by the teacher—the enlarged human progress loading onward to the expansion of the heart and the intellect, all founded upon an enlightened unproscriptive religious sentiment, furnish the platform upon which American liberty stands, and from which no calamity, save forcible resistance to the laws, can ever remove it. It is not contended that minorities have grievances, and that their grievances must remain unremedied. Their rights are fully protected. The same fundamental law that binds minorities to submit, points out clearly the road to relief against an illegal or improper exercise of authority upon the part of majority. Even whenever fanaticicism rules the hour and covers the country with its baneful influence, to the exclusion of reason and justice, public opinion will soon correct the error, and restore the calm sense of mature conservative judgment. What if the law-maker prove recreant, and betray the constituent he was chosen to represent? The wrong inflicted is not irremediable, though though it may be a proper chastisement for a negligent or corrupt use of the franchise. Time repairs all the errors of legislation. Its evils and wrongs, however great, invariably recoil before public opinion and the decisions of the courts. Redress and relief can thus always be obtained. The legal tribunals and the ballot-box are never approached in vain for the maintenance of a good, or the overthrow of a bad cause. These are the only constitutional resorts. All others are treason and rebellion." This advice, gentlemen, was in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. It is the advice that should be enforced by example, as well as by precept, by those whose duty it is to administer and enforce the laws. If we have the right to set at defiance a law because we are dissatisfied with its operation, our system of government had better at once be abandoned and something substituted in its stead that will save us from rebellion and anarchy where leaders can be found unscrupulous enough to mislead the masses for the advancement of their own private ends and objects. The act creating the present excise law, imperatively directs that Courts shall inquire into all offences against its provisions, and to direct Grand Juries to present offenders under it; and also all persons who may be charged with adulterating imported or other intoxicating liquors with poisonous or deleterious drugs, or mixing or selling the same, or with knowingly importing or selling intoxicating liquors or wines adulterated with poisonous or deleterious drugs or mixtures; all which offences are declared misdemeanors. The selling of liquors without first obtaining a license; the refusal of a magistrate to entertain a complaint for a violation of the law; the act of the Commissioners of Excise granting a license to a person who has not complied with the requisitions of the statute; the neglect of officers to arrest persons detected by them in the act of violating the provisions of the law, are also declared to be misdemeanors. I do not propose to go minutely into the various provisions of the act, for the reason that all cases under it in this county must first be presented to a magistrate, where the party charged is entitled to a hearing, and his election to be tried at the Special Sessions or in this Court. In other counties in this State cases may, in the first instance, be presented to the Grand Jury; but by an act passed in 1853, which is still in force, the Special Sessions of the City and County of New-York have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanor, unless the accused party elect is to be tried in this Court. You will, therefore, gentlemen, entertain no charges under this act unless upon complaints that are sent to you after a preliminary examination before a magistrate. I do not, therefore, deem it necessary to call your attention in detail to the provisions of the act, for the reason that in each case presented the papers upon which it is based will indicate the section to which you will of necessity be compelled to refer. I am also instructed to call your attention to the violation of the laws against lotteries—the law against extortion by public officers—the law against usury, and the law to preserve the purity of the elections. All lotteries in this State are unlawful, and those engaged in them directly or indirectly in this State are guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The law against extortion is frequently violated but seldom punished. It relates to public officers taking fees not allowed by law. The law against usury makes it a misdemeanor to take more than seven per cent. interest for the use of money. This law has long remained a dead letter on the statute. The law to preserve the purity of elections is the most important law for your consideration, for, upon its observance depends the stability of our institutions. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed that will materially benefit the electors of this City. The necessity for its passage was rendered apparent by the outrages perpetrated at the last election in some of the Wards by hired ruffians, under the patronage, pay and protection of officials who set all law at defiance—drove peaceable electors from the polls, intimidated them by threats of personal violence, and committed upon them murderous assaults. As the law stood previous to the last session of the Legislature, the perpetrators of such outrages were only liable for simple assault and battery, and upon conviction for that offence judgment could be suspended or a simple fine imposed. This penalty the hired political desperado never dreads. The experience of the past has taught him that political influence would shield him from the penitentiary, particularly if his outrages had been perpetrated for and on behalf of those who held place and power. By the late important provision to which I refer, the penalty of imprisonment for not less than one year and up to two years is imposed upon any person who uses personal violence upon an elector on the day of election; and it imposes the like penalty upon any officer who neglects to make an arrest of a person who assails an elector with personal violence, if such violence is committed in his presence. This law is a salutary one, and is much needed in this City. It will prevent such disgraceful scenes as we were compelled to witness at the polls in November last, when policemen stood quietly by and saw citizens brutally assaulted without interfering with or attempting to arrest the perpetrators. This act was passed to reach such cases. The discretion given to Courts in meeting out punishment under this act is taken away, except the discretion as to imprisonment between one and two years, which, so long as Judges are elected by the people, is a very important provision of the law. I have detained you, gentlemen, longer than usual, in the remarks I have considered it my duty to address to you; but before closing, I beg to call your attention to the condition of the prison in Eldridge-street—the place of confinement for debtors and witnesses. It is represented as being wholly inadequate to the purposes for which it was intended, and a recent event that has transpired there, has given it an unenviable notoriety. In your capacity as Grand Jurors you have a right to visit our public institutions and inquire into their management and condition; and if, in your judgment, there is that in their condition or management that should be remedied, it is your duty to present it. In your deliberations you require 16 to constitute a quorum; your number must not exceed 23. Your foreman has the power to excuse any of you for part of the entire session. Your application for that purpose should be made to him and not to the Court. It requires twelve to concur in finding a bill. And the same number when found to reconsider the finding. In all cases the District Attorney is your legal adviser. It is your duty to report to the Court any person who attempts to tamper with you or influence you in the discharge of your duties. In cases of felony where a party is not in custody it is a misdemeanor to dissolve the finding of an indictment against him. I will now dismiss you, gentlemen, under charge of the officers apprised to attend you, and you will proceed to the discharge of your duties.

There being no cases ready for trial, the Court adjourned till this morning.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 2, 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand and are worth $7 25@$7 37½ for Pearls, and $7 87½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,000 lbs. prime American yellow, more reported on private terms.

COFFEE—The market is very quiet; prices are barely sustained. Java, 15¼c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 12¼c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 11¼c.@11½c.; Babia, 10¾c. Mr. Wm. Scorr, broker, reports that the week's transactions at private embrace the *Yankee Blade's* cargo, 4,600 bags, quality rather low, at 10¾c. to speculators, and a few small parcels within range of quotations. A sale of 1,200 bags Carravella was made for export to London at 10¾c. cash.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, June 1:

	1856.	1857
Babia, bags	7,300	2,295
Ceylon, bags	—	2,200
Costa Rica, bags	—	1,553
Jamaica, bags	150	—
Java, bags	4,239	1,675
Java, mats	40,000	16,092
Laguayra, bags	5,961	3,750
Maracaibo, bags	1,430	1,506
Rio, bags	58,220	67,746
St. Domingo, bags	1,000	—
Total, pkgs	118,300	97,717

COPPER—Is dull and heavy, as before reported.

COTTON—Continues quiet and languid, with more eagerness to sell than to buy. Middling Uplands 13⅞c. @14c.; Gulfs, 14⅛@14½c.; and other grades at proportionate prices, ₱ lb.

FISH—Cod and Mackerel are in request and are stiffly held. Stocks limited. Herring are plenty, quiet, and depressed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is dull and lower. Sales, 7,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 65@$6 70
Straight State	6 70@ 6 75
Extra State	6 80@ 7 10
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 60@ 6 90
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 70@ 6 90
Fancy Michigan	6 70@ 6 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 25@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 30@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 9 00
Extra Missouri	9 00@10 00

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales have been reported of about 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 65@$6 75 for superfine to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in slack demand, and is less valuable. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,000 bbls. very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 30@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted at $4 35@$6 12½c. for Fine to Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is also rare and needed at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier and cheaper. Hence, it is in better request, mainly for home use, but to some extent for export. Sales: 29,400 bushels,—including good Canadian White at $1 80@$1 82; good ordinary to very handsome Western Red, at $1 50@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Holders ask $1 27½@$1 30 for Rye. $1 50@$1 70 for Barley, and $1 80 @$1 85 for Barley Malt, ₱ bushel, each of these being very scarce,—but the general inquiry is tame. Oats are dull and down to 66c.@69c. for Western; 60c.@62c. for State and Canadian; and 58c.@63c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is more depressed and is again cheaper. Sales 27,000 bushels, at 97½c @98 for mixed in store; 98c.@$1 for yellow, and 98c.@$1 01 for White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales: 750 bales River at 85c @95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—We heard of sales of 104 bales last year's crop, at 8c.@12c., ₱ lb. Estimated stock of hops in the country 22,000 bales—including 12,000 bales of last year's crop; 6,000 bales of the crop of 1855: and 4,000 bales of the crop of 1854.

IRON—Sales transpired of 80 tons Scotch Pig, in lots at ₤34, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LEAD—Is quite dull and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 87c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is very quiet, and almost nominal in price. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 50c.@58c.; Cuba Muscavado, 56c.@59c.; Clayed Cuba, 49c.@51c., and New-Orleans, 75c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is less abundant, and is in fair request, at $1 25@$1 90 for Common, ₱ 310 lbs.; $3@ $5 50 for No. 1 and White, and $5 50@$7 50 for Pale ₱ 280 lbs. Tar is heavy and languid. No change has occurred in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine is in demand, and is firm, at 51c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Continue in limited request, at about previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in improved demand, partly for future delivery, but factors offer their supplies freely, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales, 1,500 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $22 75@$23 25 for Mess, here; $24 for Mess, delivered, at the option of the buyer, within 30 days; and $19 25@$19 37 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are up to 11c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 10c for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is salable and worth 11¾c @13¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls., and three, mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c. @14¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 330 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$31 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$24 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and in very moderate demand at 17c.@12c. for new Ohio; 18c @23c. for common to very good new State, and 24c @26c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is moderately inquired for, and is firm at $4 37½@$5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

Stock of Rice in New-York, June 1:

	1856.	1857.
Carolina, casks	5,519	3,271
East India, bags	—	1,300

SEEDS—Are quiet, and somewhat nominal in price.

SOAP—We hear of sales of 150 boxes Castile at about 11½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are inactive and languid,—as previously reported.

SUGARS—Continue very quiet,—there being no inclination among operators to agree about prices. No important sales transpired to day.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. prime sold at 11c @ 11¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in rather limited request,—owing chiefly to the reduced quantity available, and the very high claims of owners.

TOBACCO—The market exhibits very little animation; prices, however are well supported. Yesterday, we published a statement of the movements in Domestic during May, now, we give a statement of the movements in Spanish, during the same month:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Vara.	Cienfs.
Stock, May 1, 1857, bales	3,773	4,376	....	541	....
Received since	2,204	367	114	240	290
Total	5,977	4,963	114	786	290
Sales to May 30, 1857	1,267	505	20	35	....
Stock, June 1, 1857, bales	4,010	4,458	94	751	290

WHISKY—Sales were reported of 270 bbls. Ohio and Prison, to late, at 25¾c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no really new feature. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3s.@3s. 6d. bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 2d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 6d.@2s. ₱ tierce; Pease, 3d.@6d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT FIRE.

At EGAN & CO.'S Linen Hall, No. 332 Bowery.
Goods selling at 50 per cent. under cost.
Great sale of cheap dry goods damaged by the late fire at No. 323 Bowery.
They include Silks, Embroideries, Lawns, Robes, Barages, Delaines, Calicoes,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
Linen Sheeting, Table Cloths, Toweling, &c., &c., in great variety.

SPRING TALMAS.

The especial attention of the Ladies
Is invited to a peerless assortment of SPRING TALMAS, just received by the late arrivals. Among them are latest styles and materials, which are offered at $6 50, and intrinsically worth $8.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SUMMER SILKS AND SILK ROBES!

Richest Paris Styles—full assortment.
Also,
Some new lots neat styles,
LOW PRICED SUMMER SILKS,
For Monday, June 1st.
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.

BLACK CANTON CRAPE, BLACK BOMBAZINES,
BLACK PINEAPPLE, BLACK ALPACAS,
BLACK BAREGE, BLACK GRENADINES,
JACK JACONET, BLACK ORGANDIES,
BLACK CRAPE MARETZ, BLACK GINGHAMS,
Also, all goods suitable for Mourning always on hand and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NO. 429 BROADWAY.

A full assortment of rich French embroideries, consisting of collars, skirts, hands and trimmings. A large lot of embroidered and fancy-hemmed handkerchiefs just received.
N. B.—Kid gloves and black lace mits just opened.
PETER ROBERTS & CO.

BAREGE AND TISSUE FLOUNCED

Robes—Elegant Summer Styles,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
From $4 to $18 each.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

4,500 REAL PARIS EMBROIDERED BANDS.

Will be opened on Wednesday a splendid line of Paris Bands in Swiss and Jaconet Muslin, of the neatest and newest patterns and most beautiful styles; they will be offered at very reduced prices. JOHN CLARKE,
No. 843 Broadway, and No. 75 Bleecker st.

PRINTED MUSLINS FOR SUMMER

Will be ready MONDAY, June 1st.
CHOICE STYLES FOR RETAIL.
1,400 pieces, at 12½ to 38 cents per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES,

Curtain Materials, Gilt Cornices, Fixtures, &c.,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER SILKS,

SUMMER SILKS.
16,000 yards summer silks, 2s. 6d., a bargain,
13,000 yards French fig'd poplins, 2s., cheap,
Damaged polka foulards, 1s. per yard,
1,800 yards plaid raw silk, 18¾ cents,
30 pieces handsome plaid foulards, 3s. 6d. and 4s.
The above are all from auction.
One price only. ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.
3 doors from Monroe.

REMOVAL.

ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
have removed from No. 198 Broadway to the new marble store,
No. 334 BROADWAY,
where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 5, 1857. No. 334 Broadway.

1,500 PIECES PRINTED FOULARD SILK.

Only 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large assortment of Maltese mitts, for ladies and misses.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

1,200 PIECES ENGLISH LAWNS,

Warranted fast colors, only 12½ cents per yard.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES.

G. B. WILLIAMS has the pleasure of announcing to his patrons and the ladies generally, that he has been successful in buying out the entire stock of one of the
LARGEST IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN MANTILLAS
in the City, at an immense sacrifice on the cost of importation,
by at least 50 per cent. less than the
GOODS CAN BE LANDED IN NEW-YORK,
thereby he will be enabled to offer greater bargains in Paris mantillas than can be found at any other
STORE IN THE CITY.
N. B.—The whole of this beautiful collection will be ready for sale on Wednesday, June 3.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th st.

EXPOSE DE MODES.

MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS! 3
ELIAS MANTILLAS! 8
MOLLESON MANTILLAS! 5
ELIAS MOLLESON
has opened his
MAY AND JUNE FASHIONS
OF
MANTILLAS
The greatest novelties in Parisian styles, just received per latest steamers.
TRAVELING CLOAKS
IN
EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
MATERIAL.
ELIAS MOLLESON, No. 785 Broadway.

MANTILLAS.

SUPERIOR BLACK TAFFETA MANTILLAS,
PARIS EMBROIDERED TAFFETA MANTILLAS,
Extra cloth.
BLACK REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
BLACK REAL GUIPURE MANTILLAS,
BLACK REAL CHANTILLY MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
CLOAKS,
Suitable for Travelling.
REAL BLACK LACE HALF SHAWLS,
IMITATION BLACK LACE HALF SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

POPULAR TRADE.

ENLARGEMENT OF BUSINESS.
JOHN CLARKE having completed the extension of his store, No. 843 Broadway, corner of Bleecker st., will open the new departments on Wednesday next, the 3d inst., with a large and splendid assortment of real laces and rich Paris embroideries, in collars, sets, bands, flouncings, mantilles, coiffures, veils, &c., &c., many of which are of the newest and most beautiful designs yet exhibited, and having been bought recently at a great reduction, will be offered at prices much below the cost of importation.
Broadway and Bleecker-st.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS,

Of beautiful Black and White check,
At $4 each,
New in shape and handsome in style.
Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 2,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

ONE THOUSAND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,

At $8, $10 and $12 each,
As well as a great variety
Of all the finer qualities,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

STRIPED INDIA FOULARDS!

Six Cases
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
At 50 cents,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,

Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Carpetings, &c., &c.,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

CHEAP MANTILLAS FOR SUMMER,

In every variety of material and design.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO.

DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS,
Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-street, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have reduced their immense stock of silks to such prices as to insure an immediate sale. Nos. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

500 FRENCH LACE TALMAS,

New in shape and beautiful in quality,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
At $8 each,
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

STELLA AND PRINTED SHAWLS

Will be offered on Monday, the 1st,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

1,000 FRENCH EMBROIDERED SKIRTS

Will be offered on Monday, the 1st inst.,
MUCH BELOW THEIR VALUE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NO. 429 BROADWAY.

Valenciennes laces of extra quality; also Valenciennes point Paiguille and Brussels nets, just opened—new styles.
PETER ROBERTS & CO.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS,

At less than cost to import, may be bought of
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 (old number 60) Canal st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

NO. 429 BROADWAY.

Fresh importation of black lace goods, in mantillas, shawls, points, capes, coiffures, barbes and veils. Very cheap.
PETER ROBERTS & CO.

CHANTILLY LACES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS and Flounces of a superior make and finish. Also point d'aguille Capes, Collars, Sets, Coiffeurs and Barbes unequaled in style, and just received by
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

The New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I.
Offices No. 45 John-st. and
No. 720 Broadway.
HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 720 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing in their usual superior manner.

STRAW GOODS.

HOMER & KETCHUM
OFFER
PALM LEAF HATS!
PALM LEAF HATS!!
SHAKER HOODS!
SHAKER HOODS!
By the case or dozen.
Just received, and low for cash, at
No. 518 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.
Also, a general stock of choice STRAW GOODS, MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.

FINE ARTS.

WEIRS' GREAT PICTURE.

THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS
FROM
DELFT-HAVEN, A.D., 1620.
Now on view at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMpetent young woman as waiter; understands her business thoroughly; can take the entire charge of the dining-room. First class references.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday. The news from Europe is three days later. It is announced that the Spanish squadron, destined to operate against Mexico, had sailed from Cadiz with a large body of troops, but strong hopes are entertained that the negotiations now pending at Madrid will have a favorable termination. It was reported in Paris that the dispute was actually settled. The British House of Commons have voted a marriage portion of £40,000 and an allowance of £8,000 to the Princess Royal on the occasion of her marriage with the Prince of Prussia. Ministers have not encountered such a formidable opposition as was anticipated. The news by this arrival has no features of special importance.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., arrived at this port last night. Her advices are of the same date as those brought by the *Canadian* at Quebec.

Among the Foreign appointments known to have been made are: JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Indiana, Minister to Berlin; HENRY C. MURPHY, of New-York, Minister to the Netherlands; ISAAC R. DILLER, of Illinois, Consul at Bremen; WM. THOMPSON, of New-York, Consul to Southampton, and GABRIEL G. FLEUROT, of New-York, Consul to Bordeaux.

The American National Council assembled at Louisville, Ky., yesterday, and transacted some preliminary business. At an informal meeting of the delegates in the morning, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, Hon. ANTHONY KENNEDY, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Hon. J. SCOTT HARRISON, Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, and Hon. AUSTIN BALDWIN, consented to address the Council during the session.

The New-Hampshire Legislature will assemble to-day. It is though: that DANIEL CLARK, of Manchester, will be chosen U. S. Senator, to succeed Mr. BELL, deceased.

The Municipal election at Canandaigua, yesterday, resulted in the success of the entire American ticket.

We publish this morning an interesting sketch of the proceedings on the occasion of the celebration at Boston of the two hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, a brief account of which we received by telegraph and published on Tuesday morning. Letters were received and read from Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS, and speeches were made by several eminent gentlemen.

The steamship *Louisiana*, running between New-Orleans and Galveston, was burot in the harbor of the latter place on Saturday morning last. Eleven persons are known to have perished, and Col. BARNARDER, U. S. A., and 31 others, are reported to be missing.

Twenty-five men were, yesterday, commissioned by the Police Commissioners as a special force for the protection of Quarantine at Seguine's Point. They were placed under command of Captain WALLING, who was instructed to proceed without delay to the point designated. Comptroller FLAGG, on Monday next, will be ready to pay policemen the amount due them up to the 27th of May, by orders of the Metropolitan Commissioners. Spicy notes on this subject were exchanged, yesterday, between Mayor WOOD and President DRAPER.

The German meeting, for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments of those who asked the Mayor to speak at Volks-Garten, last evening, did not take place. It was postponed to some evening next week.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the Recorder of the City delivered a remarkable charge to the Grand Jury. He dwelt at length on the great increase of crime in the City, and on the inefficiency of the present partisan police. He referred, in severe terms, to the disorganized state of the Municipal Government and to the efforts which members of that Government were making to override all law. Laws, he said, *must* be obeyed, until they are repealed, or pronounced unconstitutional by the Courts. He called their attention to that section of the Revised Statutes which makes the conspiracy of two or more persons to defeat or obstruct the ends of justice, a misdemeanor, and very strongly hints, without saying it, at a fit subject for their presentment. He drew the attention of the Jury to the new License law, and, while seeming to reprehend some of its features, said that it must be obeyed. The consideration of the election laws gave him occasion to make some stringent remarks on the way in which elections were now influenced by organized bands of ruffians. The disgraceful condition of Essex-street Prison was also brought before the notice of the Grand Jury.

The remains of the late THEODORE BANKS President of the Corn Exchange, were conveyed yesterday from his late residence, No 51 Seventh-street, to Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was performed by Rev. Dr. PRICE, although it appeared from the address delivered by the Rev. Dr., that the deceased was not of that denomination, nor, indeed, of any, but disapproving in part of all. The body was followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York commenced their annual communication last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. Very little was done beyond the delivery of the Grand Master's address, and the presentation of the reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer. The communication will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Germans held their great Spring festival yesterday, at Yorkville, and had a remarkably good time. They were visited by the Mayor, Chief of Police, and other officials. His Honor addressed them in a flattering and acceptable speech, drank lager-bier at their invitation, and made himself very popular with them.

Mr. MORTON kept his force of one hundred carts and men at work yesterday in removing ashes and garbage from the twelve Wards which he has taken under his special supervision since annulling the contracts for cleaning them. A few additional streets of the First Ward were also cleaned yesterday. The work is progressing well.

A business meeting of the members of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church was held last evening. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to propose amendments to the standing rules of the Church read a number which will be called up for action at the next annual meeting.

A majority of the Excise Commissioners addressed a letter, yesterday, to the Corporation Counsel, asking his opinion as to their duties and powers under the new law. They desire more particularly to be informed whether the Common Council or Board of Supervisors are compelled, or not, to provide them with a meeting place and order payment of their expenses.

JOHN O'BRIEN, who was stabbed in the abdomen last Sunday morning, in West, near Duane-street, died yesterday morning at the Hospital. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

A young man named JOHN MCLEAN, was arrested in this City yesterday, charged with being a fugitive from Beverly, Mass., where he has been indicted for the murder of one MARY NORTON, some months since.

Later news from Salt Lake states that BRIGHAM YOUNG is driving all the "Gentiles" out of the Territory. Judge STILES, the United States Marshal, the Surveyor-General and his family, and a large number of other persons, had been obliged to leave.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that the writs of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge LEAVITT, to bring the United States Marshal and other prisoners to that city for trial, had been obeyed. The hearing of the case was adjourned for one week. It is thought that the prisoners will be discharged, but this will not prevent their indictment by the Grand Jury of Clark County, and their subsequent arrest.

No further trouble has occurred in Washington. From advices received yesterday, it is probable that the number of killed and wounded is not so large as represented during the excitement of the occasion; but the list is sufficiently formidable, and comprises, unfortunately, a number who were innocent of participation in the disgraceful scenes which called for the interference of the military. The election resulted generally in favor of the Democratic ticket.

The New-Orleans Municipal Election, on Monday, resulted in favor of the American ticket—no opposition being offered.

What Are We Coming to?

When in the month of December, 1851, the European steamer brought us the tidings of the overthrow of the French Republic, the universal American nation set up a chorus of mingled lamentations and self-congratulations. We were very sorry for the French people. We had not forgotten, we could not forget, the noble services they had rendered our country in the days of its infancy. The magnificent echoes of the Marseillaise had not died out of the memory of our hearts. The splendid promises of 1848 had hardly faded quite away upon the political horizon. It was hard for us to believe that of a Past so chequered indeed, yet so brilliant and so inspiring, nothing, absolutely nothing, was left. We could not choose but weep over the fallen freedom of the most civilized and the most chivalric of nations.

"Men were we, and must grieve when even the shade
Of that which was great had passed away."

Yet what else could we have expected after all? For the French with all their civilization knew little of law! They were forever oscillating between the extremes of military repression and of brutal license, between the "days of September" and the 18th of Brumaire; it was but natural then that upon the fearful barricades of June the massacres of December should follow. We might have predicted it all when we heard of armed mobs marching upon the Hotel de Ville to insist on a change in the Constitution. How could a Republic be firmly established in a country in which the first principles of Republican Liberty were so little understood?

No city of France, no city of Europe indeed, could compare with Paris, in regard to the general intelligence of its population. There, the press had for years been more free; there, public instruction had for years been more thoroughly organized than in any other capital of the Continent. Political questions had been discussed in the journals, in the colleges, in the public assemblies of Paris, with an earnestness, a brilliancy, an impassioned eloquence, a profound interest which could not be too highly rated. And yet in Paris factions could be organized, within the very bosom of the republican party itself, for the overthrow of obnoxious institutions, and for the modification of objectionable laws by force. The "final argument of kings" could there be advocated as the fitting first appeal of freemen. What wonder then that France should fall from her proud height? What wonder that her liberties should vanish away so suddenly at the voice of the usurper's cannon?

Thus we explained to France the origin of her misfortunes, while we condoled with her over their severity. We, free and fortunate Anglo-Americans, trained in the practice of liberty, could not quite suppress a thrill of natural self-satisfaction when we contrasted our state with that of our ancient allies over the sea. To us freedom was native; we were to its manner born. Frenchmen framing a Constitution appeared to us (we couldn't help it) somewhat as Germans boxing might to the "champion of England." They were meddling with matters they did not understand, and one couldn't be surprised that no good came of it.

But if our premises were right—if the ready resort to violence for the determination of political questions be indeed an indication of national unfitness for freedom, and a sure prognostic of the impending fall of free institutions, what are we to say for ourselves just at this juncture of our national history?

Two years ago it became a matter of great political interest whether the inhabitants of an American Territory, as yet unorganized, should decide for or against the incorporation of the institution of Slavery into their systems of social order. When they were assembling according to the forms of law to decide this point, a horde of their fellow-citizens from a neighboring State rushed in with fire and sword to drive from the polls all persons who proposed to vote in a sense unfavorable to the views of the intrusive army. The invaders triumphed—and the Territory was organized and brought within the area of the American Republic by *force*, and *force* alone. Put Normandy for Kansas, and Picardy for Missouri, and what should we have said of the significance of such a fact? Substitute for the names of ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW those of BARBES and BLANQUI, and what comments should we have heard upon the impossibility of real Republicanism outside of the "Anglo-Saxon" race!

The violent conquest of Kansas became matter of Congressional investigation. In the course of the discussions to which it gave rise, pistols and bludgeons were used in the place of arguments and votes, and the country was convulsed by the tidings that such scenes were enacting in the Halls of Congress as have never disgraced any deliberative body of Frenchmen since the bayonets of the first BONAPARTE drove the Directory from their seats. Put the bludgeon of BROOKS into the hand of RANDEL, and the venerable DE BROGLIE into the seat of SUMNER, and how would our "Anglo-Saxondom" have rung from the Atlantic to the Gulf with eloquent denunciation of the untamable Gallic temper, as reckless now as in the days of old PAPIRIUS of the ivory staff and of the Senatorial beard!

If these instances of lawless brutality stood out in conspicuous isolation upon our recent annals, they would still be patents upon which no thinking man could look unmoved. But, so far is this from being the case, that we are actually growing familiar with the anarchy, which in all other times, and in all other countries, has been the sure herald of despotism. Outrages which, if they occurred in Germany or France, would be chronicled as the deleful precursors of revolution, are *itemized* in our journals as "riots," and forthwith dismissed from our thoughts with the "mysterious disappearances," "disgraceful transactions" and "awful conflagrations" of the week.

The insolent attempt of a petty official of a Federal Court to override the legal authority of a great State, only affords an opportunity for silly and stupid declamation against those makers of all mischief, the "Abolitionists." And the repetition in the streets of Washington, by a mob of so-called "Americans," of the proceedings which have made the name of "Border-Ruffian" historical, will not, in all probability, excite much more attention than the mysterious question of the identity of a murdered woman at Newburg, who seems to have been the female Dromio of half her sex.

Yet it will be difficult to find, in the reddest history of Red Republican France, a more sanguinary page than has just been inscribed by the Baltimore "Know-Nothings" among the records of American liberty. An organized body of men, convinced that the municipal elections of a neighboring city are likely to terminate in a way unsatisfactory to themselves, proceed to arm themselves, take the railway train, transfer themselves to the scene of the elections, and forthwith begin a furious assault upon the voters at the polls. Under the shadow of the Capitol itself, and in the streets of a city which bears the name of the impartial founder of the American Republic, these men emulate the ferocity of the *poissards* without their picturesqueness, and rival the inhumanity of the *Septembrizens*, without their excuse of ancient wrongs and inspired frenzy.

Of course this madness can only result for the moment in the utter discomfiture and condign punishment of the scoundrels who have brought this fresh disgrace upon our national character. Even Mr. PIERCE would have recognized an imperative distinction between the license of mob invasion in Kansas and the license of mob invasion in Washington. And Mr. BUCHANAN, from whom we continue to hope for justice in the graver case, is not likely to pass over the lighter one without specific action.

But the significance of the outbreak is too coherent with the meaning of many a previous incident in our recent history not to make us pause with some anxiety before it. Let our readers project this atrocious villainy upon the distant plane of France, and ponder a little what such things indicate of the Future, when they show their ugly shape along the nearer horizon of our native land.

Gen. Walker Once More.

In his speech the other night, Gen. HENNINGSEN expressed an anxiety to place his conviction upon record that WILLIAM WALKER was one of the most remarkable men of the age in which he lived. No one could expect that HENNINGSEN would mention the name of his late superior except to eulogize his genius. We shall not find fault with Gen. HENNINGSEN for maintaining that WALKER is the greatest statesman or the greatest military leader of the day, but he goes rather too far when he intimates that the American public is incapable of forming a correct opinion on the subject. The General, alluding to those who have disparaged WALKER'S military merits, says that, "if they were WASHINGTONS or NAPOLEONS they are not in possession of facts enough to enable them to judge correctly in the premises." General HENNINGSEN forgets how diligently WALKER, through his agents, circulated his own version of every incident connected with the history of this Nicaraguan war. Every circumstance that told in his favor was exaggerated and published from one end of the Union to the other. He was a demi-god, according to these accounts, and the Regenerator of Central America. The columns of his special organ, *El Nicaraguense*, teemed with fulsome details of his victories—real or supposed. According to this authority, he never lost a battle, and his course, as head of the Republic, was marked throughout by the most masterly displays of Statesmanship. The same story was repeated over and over again by agents interested in the filibuster cause. The story was repeated when WALKER and the remnant of his army had only to choose between starvation and Costa Rican bayonets. It was false from first to last—false in every particular. For now, after the bubble has burst, where do we find any traces of this great government of WILLIAM WALKER, except in some few towns and villages plundered and destroyed, and in the bones of three thousand American citizens rotting beneath the blazing sun of the Tropics! These are facts, and they are quite sufficient for the American people to form their own judgment of the wisdom or the folly of WALKER'S acts. They have seen him at the outset successful beyond his most sanguine hopes, and they have watched his policy from that time to the day when he was driven from the country he has so terribly misgoverned. They know that, with all his advantages, he has utterly failed in the high mission with which he was intrusted, and entailing, as that failure has done, incalculable misery and suffering upon tens of thousands, it is enough to condemn him.

We cannot imagine it possible for any sane man placed in WALKER'S position to commit more unpardonable blunders than those which have marked the career of our Nicaraguan hero. A man of Destiny, as in his egotism he loved to be called, his chief destiny seems to have been to entail upon himself and his deluded followers the odium and ridicule of the world. The pompous decrees with which he inaugurated his reign in Nicaragua stand upon the record as a bitter satire on his professions and his acts. He cannot plead a lack of opportunity in extenuation of his failure, though such a plea under any circumstances would be inadmissible. Fortune eminently favored him. He was invited to Nicaragua, and on his arrival there he was received with open arms by a large and influential party. By a startling *coup de main* and at the head of only fifty followers he obtained possession of Granada with scarcely the loss of a man. Peace was almost immediately established; the Serviles—his opponents—disappeared from the political arena; RIVAS was elected President, and WALKER himself, as Commander-in-Chief, was the virtual head of the Republic. By no effort of his own, Fortune favored every step that he took. The Press of the United States supported him; recruits from the Atlantic and Pacific flocked in shoals to his standard, and everything combined to strengthen his position and consolidate his power. Such were his opportunities, but mark how he used them.

By his quarrel with President RIVAS, WALKER plunged the country once more into civil war, and made bitter enemies of the party which had invited his aid. By the introduction of Slavery he showed how wide asunder were the objects of his Government and the wishes of the people. By usurping a Dictatorship, and trampling under foot the republican institutions of the country, he not only lost the support of every native Nicaraguan, but the sympathy of a large portion of the American public, who were disposed to regard his enterprise with favor. By revoking the Transit Company's charter, and confiscating its property, he excited the animosity of a powerful and implacable foe. He insulted the United States Government by sending PARKER H. FRENCH to Washington. He quarreled with GOICOURIA when he knew that GOICOURIA had it in his power to do him an irreparable injury. He insanely declared war against Costa Rica, and raised the whole of Central America in arms against him, and, to crown the blind infatuation of his career, he played the tyrant over the men who were freely shedding their life's blood in his cause. He shot them down like dogs if they murmured—in fight after fight, when all hopes of ultimate victory were lost, and his reinforcements were stopped, he wantonly sacrificed them, and dragged them from the hospital to dash them in frantic desperation against the enemy's fortifications. In the whole of his career, from the time he first entered Nicaragua until the day he was driven from Rivas, WALKER has given no evidence of possessing the most ordinary judgment. It may be said in his favor that his courage was equal to the dangers and difficulties, and his endurance to the hardships which his own folly had created. But courage is a quality which is the birthright of every Anglo-American, and we shall have degenerated indeed when its possession is considered so rare a virtue as to shield a man from the penalty due to his follies and his crimes.

In spite of the reported enthusiasm at New-Orleans—the passing excitement of a moment—we do not believe that, even among filibusters, WALKER can ever regain the confidence he has lost. His utter incapacity both as a statesman and as a military leader has been proved. He will never again find men to believe his word or rely on his integrity. If the devotion of his soldiers had been repaid with common kindness and solicitude for their welfare—if they had received any recompense for their hard-earned services—if one of the many promises held out to them had been fulfilled, Gen. WALKER might again find, among our loose population, a number sufficiently reckless to be tempted or bribed into his service. But he can have no such hope. There is a tale still to be told when the two hundred and odd men left in Rivas have returned to their homes. It is a tale of misery, disease, poverty, starvation, of hopes betrayed and humanity outraged, of murder under the guise of Discipline, and of Tyranny from which every American must shrink. We have already received instalments of these horrors, but the worst is still to be revealed. For his acts in Nicaragua WALKER stands beyond the reach of law, but he is still amenable to the tribunal of public opinion. We shall be much mistaken if from that public opinion he ever again receives comfort or support. False to Republican freedom, under the cloak of advancing which he obtained the sympathies of his countrymen; false to the Democratic party of Nicaragua, whose cause he has betrayed; false to his deluded followers, who, in thousands, left their free homes to perish by famine, by fever and by the sword, in order to advance his selfish ambition. WALKER can only expect one verdict from an American public. Nor will he receive any sympathy from those who may be disposed to sneer at morality and hold lightly the high crimes and misdemeanors with which he stands charged. Even filibusters will refuse to follow a man who, with the loftiest pretensions, has shown an utter incapacity to carry out any one of the many projects upon which he has embarked.

Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Difficulties.

We publish this morning a letter which defines very minutely the position of Commodore VANDERBILT in relation to Costa Rica. The connection of Mr. VANDERBILT with the great lines of ocean steamers between Europe, California and New-York, makes him, in more senses than one, a public character, and his conduct and intentions a fair subject of inquiry and comment. Public opinion, and the positive assertions of many persons who have professed an intimate acquaintance with the affairs of Costa Rica, have assigned to him a prominent position as the aid and ally of that Republic and of Nicaragua, in their efforts to throw off the yoke of filibuster despotism. The fact that Mr. GARRISON, formerly the agent of the Accessory Transit Company in California, has been the recognized purchaser and manager, in conjunction with Mr. MORGAN, of the Nicaragua filibuster steamship line, was broken up, and the popular and well-grounded belief that large sums of money have been expended by him, or under his direction, to sustain the armed immigrant invasion of Central America, has given a decided color of probability to the charges against his opponent and rival in business, the "Commodore." If that gentleman has had the prudence to refrain from all interference in the war, as a representative of the Accessory Transit Company, there is hardly a doubt that the rights of that Company, if it has rights, will take precedence of any claims which may be set up by the grantees of the Walker-Rivas Government, who have been engaged in making war upon the Central Americans.

The intended visit of General WALKER to Washington is probably with a view to enforce the negotiation of the Walker-Rivas grant of the Transit Line, held by Messrs. GARRISON and MORGAN, against any grant which may hereafter be made by the united Republics of Central America. The Walker government, after abrogating the old charter of the Accessory Transit Company, seized all their steamers and other property in Nicaragua, and transferred them to Messrs. RANDOLPH, GARRISON and MORGAN, who agreed to transport filibusters and munitions of war in part payment for the grant. WALKER must satisfy the Administration that this confiscation and grant made under his direction, were both just and necessary, and in strict accordance with the terms of the Accessory Company's charter. After establishing these points he must prove that the subsequent abrogation of his own grant by the same President RIVAS, was in violation of law and right, and that the Government of Nicaragua had no power to annul it. After this he must prove that Costa Rica and Nicaragua are not at present the rightful possessors of the boats and other property which they took from the filibusters (Messrs. WALKER, GARRISON and MORGAN) while they were being used to convey troops and munitions of war to carry on aggressive operations against all the Central American States.

After these points are granted and established, he must next get leave from the Administration to make private war upon Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the recovery of these boats and the reopening of the Transit line by filibusters at the point of the bayonet. That the present Administration will feel disposed to engage in war with Central America, for the restoration of the Transit Line and the steamers to Messrs. GARRISON and MORGAN and WALKER, there is no reason to believe, more especially as Costa Rica and Nicaragua are making arrangements to reopen the Transit with American capital and under the immediate protection of our own Government. Costa Rica and Nicaragua stand ready, and will soon offer to make a special treaty with the Government of the United States for the protection of the Transit, and will guarantee all well-established rights and charters made to citizens of the United States; but this treaty must rest upon an equitable basis, and will provide equally for the rights of all the three nations upon the basis of non-intervention and suppression of piracy in every form. Great Britain would undoubtedly favor such a treaty, and would willingly become a party to it; but the national jealousy of our people will make it prudent for her to remain as much as possible in the background, and claim only for her own subjects the same rights that are accorded to citizens of the United States. Efforts will be made by the leaders of filibusterism to persuade the Administration that a large and influential party in Nicaragua desire their return, and wish to have the Government of WALKER reëstablished. That a disaffected faction does exist in Nicaragua there is not the least doubt. This party is composed of persons who latterly united their fortunes with those of WALKER, and are consequently regarded as tories and traitors by their own countrymen. They are generally persons who have a large admixture of negro blood, some of them West Indians and other foreigners, who settled and acquired property in Central America.

The New-York Custom-House.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* continues to distress itself and its readers about frauds which it imagines are committed by Custom-House officials at this port, in a manner which must be marvelously distressing at this season of the year. The text, chapter and verse of its latest denunciation is, we regret to say—*Whisky*. This may account both for the extreme intemperance of the attack of our cotemporary, and also for the confusion of his ideas upon the subject he is discoursing about. The premises, as we understand the *Journal*, are that some merchant in Scotland had recently invoiced his whisky to New-York, 9d. sterling a gallon lower than to Philadelphia. Whether this was because of a change in price in the Scottish market; or because one sort of whisky was of inferior quality to the other; or that the consigner imagined the pockets of his Philadelphia friends to be deeper than those of his agents in New-York, we do not profess to know; but the conclusion is inevitable, viz., that the merchants of Philadelphia are immaculately honest, while those of New-York are, one and all, double-dyed in the wool perjurers and smugglers!

We would once more respectfully request our friends in Philadelphia, before they again give vent to bile in this direction, to be prepared with *real, and not imaginary facts*, with which to sustain their outpourings. It is all very well for an anonymous correspondent, under an irresponsible signature, to tell what he thinks he knows; but, until the *when, where and how*, are explicitly pointed out—(why should they be concealed?)—the *Journal* cannot expect to see accusations credited, or met otherwise than by a flat denial, which are so flimsily vouched for. The allegation that merchandises forwarded to New-York are sometimes invoiced abroad at their net cost to manufacturers, may be true or false, as it happens. What then? The consigner, before sending them to this country, is in that case compelled to burden his soul with the heavy crime of perjury, as he is compelled to swear that the prices of the goods are put down, not at the net cost, but at the *market value at the time of shipment*. Even then the chances are ten to one that the fraud is detected and the goods seized. We have had occasion to say before that there is no port in the country where the appraisers are stricter and more upright than they are here. Smuggling may take place any where in spite of every precaution, but the means used to prevent it by the Collector and his employees are of the most stringent and imperative character. So far from the passage of goods through the Custom-House being unusually facilitated here, as the *Journal* alleges, it is unfortunately the case that the late Secretary of the Treasury burdened this port with restrictions which cause an even unnecessary and inconvenient delay to the importer before his property can be delivered into his hands.

One statement which has been made by our irascibly jealous friends in the city of charity and universal good will, we beg leave most unambiguously and emphatically to contradict. It is that merchants are permitted to employ brokers or "entry clerks" (!) to pay their goods and swear to the entries. Only when a merchant is absent from the country, are his agents who remain behind permitted to receive his importations in the character of *consignees*; but, even then, the latter are compelled to give bonds to produce the future oath of the owner of the goods, so that this is always ultimately obtained. The rigmarole of the *Journal* upon this point, is all drawn from very delusive sources. A little examination in a healthier and less feverish state of mind, will convince that paper that we are not quite so black as we have been represented; that the same laws which apply to Philadelphia, are in full force here: and, if they are sometimes encroached upon, no greater favor can be shown us than to point out exactly when and where it has been done. We have never heard that Collector REDFIELD has deserved to be assailed, either on the score of personal or political malfeasance or neglect. He is every day at his desk, and performs his duties with untiring energy and assiduity. The Deputies who surround him, and large numbers of the most responsible clerks, are not novices, but old and tried officials, who, for long years, have deserved and received the applause of our merchants and of the Treasury Department at Washington. The newly-appointed Mr. SCHELL is a high-minded man, whose integrity has never been doubted. After the 1st of July he will have entered upon the duties of his office, and we can safely promise that, either now or hereafter, under the rule that is, or that which will be, all *specific* charges will be thankfully listened to, and every *proved* abuse be remedied. Until, however, something stronger than bilious surmise turns up, we counsel our neighbors to prosper as they may, in spite of the freezing up of the Delaware in Winter, and to hold their peace. If time should hang heavy on their hands, the contrivance of a decent device, instead of the wretched one with which they have adorned the new penny, may prove a source of recreation.

Personal.

Mr. H. F. GARDNER has accepted the proposition made by the Boston *Courier*, to pay $500 to any spiritual medium who will communicate a single word imparted to the spirits, who will read a single word in English, written inside a book or sheet of paper; who will tilt a piano without touching it, or cause a chair to move a foot.

Hon. ROBERT RANTOUL paid a visit to the Massachusetts Legislature last week, and received the congratulations of many friends. The venerable gentleman was twenty four times elected to represent the people in the State Legislature, in both branches, and is the oldest living member of the Legislature. He is in his seventy-ninth year.

Among the noted Clergymen in attendance upon the Anniversaries in Boston, were Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, of Philadelphia; Rev. Drs. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, HENRY W. BELLOWS, and E. H. CHAPIN, of New-York; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of Brooklyn.

Col. DUEYEA, of the National Guard has lost, in the suit brought against the Guard by Mrs. CASTLE, for damages for the death of her child and injuries to herself, occasioned by a stray shot during a parade at Kingston in 1855. The Jury gave Mrs. CASTLE $1,500.

There is still another mysterious disappearance up the river—a young lady named TUTTLE, who has been missing from her home in Ashland, Greene County, for a fortnight. On Saturday, fifty men were in search of her.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY has returned to Massachusetts from his Southern and Western tour. He will return to Europe, probably about the middle of August.

J. M. STEVENSON, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New-Albany, Ind., has accepted the Secretaryship of the American Tract Society.

Dr. BIEGLER, the Buffalo culprit, has been put on duty in the Auburn Prison Hospital. It is said that he paid his lawyers $2,400.

OLE BULL is meeting with much success in his tour east of Boston.

The Sandy Hill *Herald* relates that a gentleman residing in the town of Granville, Washington County, died recently, and willed his wife a handsome sum—stipulating in his will that in case she again married the sum was to be doubled!

Mrs. EMERSON, the strong-minded woman, who came near being lynched, in South Carolina, has appeared in Virginia, where she is not lynched.

Obituary.

JOSEPH BRENAN, one of the Editors of the New-Orleans *Daily Times*, died last week, at the age of 29. He was formerly connected with the newspaper press in this City, and afterwards with the New-Orleans *Delta*. Mr. BRENAN was born in the north of Ireland, in 1828, educated in Cork, and joining in the ultra-republican movement headed by JOHN MITCHEL in 1848, brought so much ability to it as to recommend him to the watchfulness of the Government. He was compelled to flee, and at the close of 1849 arrived in New-York.

Mr. Marshall's Benefit.

The complimentary benefit to Mr. MARSHALL, of the Broadway Theatre, takes place to-night at the Academy of Music, and the merits of the occasion certainly call for a generous response. The programme offered is one of rare excellence. A dramatic performance by first-rate artists, an entire performance of the opera of "Trovatore," by MAX MARETZEK'S unrivalled troupe, with GAZZANIGA, PHILLIPS, BRIGNOLI, ANDREWS, &c., in the leading rôles; and a vaudeville performance by the best members of the French Vaudeville Company, of New-Orleans. These are the inducements which Mr. MARSHALL holds out, in addition to his other claims, which we are certain will not be forgotten on this occasion.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE CHARGED WITH MURDER.—A young man named JOHN MCLEAN was arrested in Courtlandt-street yesterday by Officer ROSE of the Third-Ward. MCLEAN, it appears, is charged with the murder of HENRY NORTON in Webster, Mass., some time since. It is said that he was not long since tried on the same charge and acquitted, whereupon he left the State. But other facts having been since brought to light, the matter was brought up in a new phase, and MCLEAN again indicted. The accused was locked up to await a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts.

Interesting to Lawyers and their Clients.

The Circuit Court Calendar will be taken up in Brooklyn to-day immediately after the impanelling of the Grand Jury, in the Governor's Room, City Hall, by Judge BIRDSEYE.

Judge SMITH, of the Seventh Judicial District, will hold a Special Term in the County Court Room. On Thursday there will be held Circuit Court in Session, when 40 causes will be called. Judge BIRDSEYE seems determined to clear the Calendar this Term.

Marine Matters.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday, April 23.

We have to inform you that the bark *Milford* is progressing in her discharging, and from what we can observe a good part of her cargo is damaged. She has the appearance of being much strained. The ship *Antonetta* sailed for the Chincha Islands yesterday. The ship *Hound* is all ready for sea, but is detained for want of men to complete her crew. The ship *Sea Ranger*, from Boston for Valparaiso, arrived here in distress. Four days out from Boston, and when on the southern edge of the Gulf Stream she encountered very heavy weather and sprung her fore and main-mast, bowsprit, lost fore and maintop-gallant masts and jibboom, lost five topsails, jib and flying jib; the cargo also shifted during the gale, but the hull of the ship is no way damaged.

By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq.

ST. THOMAS, Monday, May 11.

The brigantine *Australia*, of Wiscasset, Captain BABCOCK, from Rio Grande, bound to Falmouth, with a cargo of hides and horns, arrived here yesterday, with loss of sails, &c., and in want of provisions; had been out 70 days, and experienced very heavy weather. Will be repaired in the course of eight or ten days.

Obstruction in Broad-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We are a great people and we do very many queer acts—we widen streets where there is n't any very pressing necessity, and we no sooner get them widened than we do our best endeavors to obstruct them in every possible and preposterous manner.

Front, Water and Pearl streets, the paradise of groceries and dirt, we had long ago given up as utterly impassable by pedestrians whose lives were not fully insured, but Broad-street we still had hopes for, until of late. Some five or six "big dealers" have now located there, and constructed wharves, positively wharves, in front of their stores, whereunto they incessantly moor horses and carts, which they load with various merchandise, so that the humble footman must either fall into the Scylla of being "squashed" by a rolling hogshead, or be drowned in the slimy marsh of Charybdis outside the gutter.

At present I should advise any man who has a wife and family, and whose life is not insured, desiring to reach the Battery from the Custom House, to take a Wall street stage, a Brooklyn ferry boat, arriving in the "City of Churches," to navigate to Atlantic street and thence return by South Ferry to the haven whither he would be.

This is the safest plan for any one who objects as much to a *post mortem* by Coroner GOSLEE as does

Respectfully yours,

A TIMID INDIVIDUAL.

QUARANTINE MATTERS

A VISIT TO SEGUINE'S POINT.

Staten Island Sentiment—What the Oystermen Object to—How a Few are Designed, and What All Dread—A Panic, and Large Tracts for Sale—The New Boundary Line.

The police force of twenty-five men were ordered to accompany the workmen to Seguine's Point last evening. Possibly the orders were obeyed, though the men showed some reluctance on account of the incomplete arrangements of the Commissary's department. They evidently do not relish carrying each one his own bed and blankets, tin pot and cooking utensils—for cook they must, and "take their turn about" at that, if they get anything to eat in the enemy's country. And then they will have to spend some time in putting up a shanty, where all will bunk in together. Convenient tents, or marquees, would be much more comfortable, our Metropolitan policeman say.

A VISIT TO STATEN ISLAND.

The Quarantine Commissioners, backed by the authority of the State, have determined to put the temporary hospital at Seguine's Point. The people of that portion of Staten Island which comes to a point on the east side of Prince's Bay, and (from the old farm which once claimed it among its possessions is called Seguine's) backed by nobody knows how many people, and the authority of flaming firebrands, have determined that their coast shall not be the site of a fever hospital, either temporary or permanent. This question was settled some two months ago, but wouldn't stay settled over 48 hours. And to day, though both parties are equally determined, it is as much a question as ever, whether Seguine's Point will or will not be the site of a fever hospital. Hearing that there had been more burning at the hands of incendiaries, that a bridge on the road, leading to the Point, had been broken down to prevent access to it, and, moreover, that the Commissioners were preparing to land the materials for the construction of the shanties, under the guard of a strong Police force—we, that is to say, a reporter of the Times, on Monday, went down to scour the Island, and in the course of a couple of days and a night, to discover how Staten Island sentiment bore upon the enterprise. Part of our task was very handsomely accomplished. The scouring was done by a heavy rain that poured down from the clouds, as if what little they contained were suddenly set at liberty. I flooded the roads, swelled the little ditches into rivers, made lakes of the ponds, mud of all the soil, and a nasty day generally of Monday. Nor was Staten Island sentiment any less abundant than the rain. That we might not miss Seguine's Point, as the current scandal says that our honored Governor did, only from the windows of a tight carriage, we surrounded the Island, taking the boat through the Kill Van Kull, and the Sound, to Rossville, and thence by open carriage through Tottenville, and many winding roads to the Point.

We were surprised to see what a population was packed away on this southwestern corner of the Island. Instead of a country unpossessed and uninhabited, as one might judge from reading the accounts that have been published concerning this quarter, the roads seemed to be long continued villages. The people are mostly oystermen, and well to do at that. Their houses are small, comfortable cottages, lacking nothing in tastefulness, lacking no rural charm. Porticos, pillars, stoops, almost every cottage boasted one or more. Vines clambered up the pillars and wreathed over the balustrades. Roses and honeysuckles, the latter in full bloom, though for roses it was rather early, made them look like the houses that we read of in the weekly paper stories. Each cottage had its garden. Sometimes a lot of pasture ground beside, with a small barn. It was surprising to see how thick the signs were—"this property for sale." As sure as we came upon a house a little more pretentious than the rest, with more green sward about it and ornamented outhouses, we were sure to see that sign up. Indeed, it was as common all through the oyster villages as "all persons are forbid to trespass on these premises" is in the vicinity of Clifton. The prices held for such little homesteads is remarkably low, compared with the prices they have been held at heretofore: the whole town seemed to be panic struck. They look upon their homes that have been so happy as doomed to yellow fever bar ceferrin, and if there is anybody fool enough to pay their price they want to pull up stakes and be off.

We reached Seguine's Point by turning from the main road and traveling southwestwardly something like a mile.

SEGUINE'S POINT.

Seguine's Point lies about half way between Ward's Point, which is the southwesternmost point of the Island, and the Great Kills. The sheet of water which divides Staten Island on this side from New-Jersey is known as Raritan Bay. Prince's Bay, made famous by its oysters, is nothing but a cove, lying between Seguine's Point and Ward's Point. Directly opposite Seguine's Point, to the south, is Keyport. The shore from Seguine's Point to Great Kills forms the base line of several large and beautiful farms, which reach from the shore to the main road. From Great Kills northeastward, almost to Port Richmond, there is more than a mile's breadth of marsh and low land. There are a few farm houses scattered along it. There are some cedar groves, but mere of it is covered with marshes, rendering it unfit for population. Great Kills Point has been suggested by some as a proper place for the temporary fever hospital. It is nearer to the City than Seguine's Point, but probably would have been much less objectionable to the Staten Island people as a hospital site, because, except to the farmers, its location there would be a nuisance to nobody. There are no oysters planted as far to the eastward as this, and the whole vicinity is a comparatively uninhabited track. The humanity, however, of putting fever patients upon such a little mosquito bar, but a few feet above the level of the ocean on the one side, and miles of marsh on the other, would better not be dilated on. When Seguine's Point was bought by the State under the Quarantine act, the only buildings that came into their possession were the farm-house and out-house belonging to the Wolfe farm. These, it will be remembered, were consumed by fire some three weeks since. One who is in authority, said jocosely the other day as he looked at the ice-house and part of an old barn that was still standing, that the Commissioners needn't be in such haste to put up their shanties—they could use the ice-house for the present. It was a strange coincidence that that very night the old barn and ice house caught fire from heaven or somewhere else, and nothing now is left of them but the cellar of the ice-house and a couple of singed patches of ground. On the same occasion it was remarked by the same gentleman, that if the Commissioners intended to do anything this season they had better have the teams out and get to carting the stuff for shanties. Now all the roads that lead to the shore from the main road for a long way about are the private property of the owners of the farms. That night, by another curious coincidence, the bridge that forms a part of the road through the Wolfe farm to the shore was torn up and the private roads of disaffected neighbors were the only ones left for the easy carting over.

Looking north from this point, one doesn't see anything of the thickly settled village. In the distance is a village or two, the six gabled one of MAX MARETZEK'S establishment above the rest. He would conclude that the farms which are bounded by the Bay run back indefinitely, and very naturally suppose, that if the farmers for half a mile on each side had no complaint to make, it would scarcely be decent for any of the rest of the world to object to whatever end the world, or the State, might choose to make of the Point. But a glance at the Bay itself would discover the error of this conclusion. The whole face of it is studded with oyster stakes, which by their ranges mark out the plots or beds of oysters. Many schooners and sloops lie at anchor here, and the shore is sprinkled with small boats in which the oystermen take up the bivalves. Of course there was nothing of this going on in a rainy day, but the small boats on the beach and riding at anchor showed that a big business at it is done in the season.

We were happy in finding plenty of people about willing to post us on the state of affairs. One who bore in his face the evidences that he was one of the earliest works of God—an honest man—sat down to talk it over with us. We remarked that on our ride around the Island, we had passed seven Churches, showing a population we were not prepared for; "Yes," said he, "and there is a Churchyard to each of them—not very large at present, but likely to be filled, we really fear, at this rate."

AN OYSTERMAN'S SENTIMENT.

The oysterman bit off another piece of tobacco, and remarked: "It don't seem to me that it's hardly anything for you Yorkers to do; and I don't believe you'd do it if you knew the mischief you are making. If you put the buoys down where they say you're going to—if you anchor all your infected vessels off the Point, how do you s'pose we're going to escape Yellow Jack? One of my neighbors brought down Dr. HARRIS' report the other day. We sat down in the store yesterday, and looked it over. Now, according to that, the most dangerous thing in the world is to be working in the water anywhere near your infected ships."

"You do not imagine," we asked, "that the water is so obscured, do you?"

"No, not that, but there are the beds and the stuff thrown over drifting past us all the time. There's scarcely a day with us in the Summer but what the wind draws in from the ocean, giving us a southwesterly breeze. Now, that drift is everything from your anchorage grouped right down upon us. The tide runs in very strong past Seguine's Point, and when it turns, it never can carry out the stuff that floats in. But our men have got to be in the water or on it all day. If there is any truth in Dr. HARRIS' report, every soul of us will have the fever before the first ship has been anchored a week there. This stuff thrown overboard from the ships will drift up through the Kill, and I don't see how anybody on the Staten Island or the Jersey side will be free."

"Well," said we, "that sounds bad, and it would be bad for you, but you haven't so many people about here as there are about the present Quarantine; and they have never suffered much there."

"True," said he; "but you remember that the present Quarantine is on the very upper part of Staten Island, and the wind drawing right across the Point has a sweep of several miles before it strikes Jersey. Here, within three miles, and exactly leeward of Seguine's Point, are some four thousand people. A little beyond that line, there's Amboy, not so much of a city as York is, it is true, but it was a city before York was; and if there is anything in catching fever, they wouldn't have it long there before you would catch it in York.

"Bur, that ain't all; our families live a mile from the Point, say; but we are here on the Point, and in the cove, and exposed to everything that comes drifting up from the ships. Of course we go to our homes and infect them; and you mustn't think that because we are twelve or fifteen miles from York, that there is no going between our place and yours. Sloops as we are able to work our boys must be running up in their schooners every day, with their oysters."

This was a new point to us, and we confessed it.

"Yes, I'll venture," said he, "you couldn't find anywhere, out of four thousand people who live out of the City, so many whose business drives them to town as often. Our boys must come right from the water where the infected bedding is all around them, and sail their boats right up to Washington Market, where everybody in town must come once a day at least. If I'm taken sick, my boy, who is nursing me, must go right into the thickest of you folks the same day, or else our business is spoiled. The fact is, you've got to put all the oystermen under Quarantine the day you throw the first bedding over from an infected ship, or, you might just as well take the bedding right to town at once. If one of the rich men who lives in a villa up towards Clifton gets the fever, he will stay at home, and his family will shut themselves in, and there is no danger to the neighbors. But lay an oysterman on his back with yellow fever, and the whole body of us have got to be by, which could run us, or carry the fever right up to town. I is the foolishest thing Quarantine Commissioners could possibly do.

"But," said he, "supposing, what would be very strange, according to Dr. HARRIS' book—supposing there wasn't a man in Prince's Bay who catches the fever,—what do you suppose our oysters are worth to us on days after your newspapers have notified the City that Dr. THOMPSON has sent an infected ship down to the anchorage?"

"Why, what is the estimated value of the oysters planted here now?" we asked.

"Oh," said he, "there's no telling; I don't doubt there's half a million dollars worth of oysters planted in Prince's Bay, and up the Kills, to-day. You understand," said he, "that all the oysters you get through the Summer, from Prince's Bay, are really Virginia oysters. Up the Sound, they have native oysters, but they are not of much account. The most that we have are brought from Maryland and Virginia in the Spring, and planted here when they are small. In our water, which is rather fresher than their native water, they got larger fast. In the Summer, or even in the Spring, we begin to take up those that we planted a year ago, to carry into market. The native oyster begins to spawn by the first of May, but all spawn later, if they have been disturbed; and so by always picking our beds, we can always give you an article in good condition any time o year."

We asked if he took them directly to the City from the beds here?

"No; we only plant, of course in the black mud. Now, if you take on oyster right out of the mud, he looks muddy and gritty and you don't like him. So when we take them from the mud we drop them into the mouths of our little crocks—just where your infected bedding will be sure to lodge,—and let them lie for two or three days, by which time they have got washed of the mud and grit. [The oysterman did not say what we suspect is true, that lying there in perfectly fresh water, the oyster is not only washed of his mud, but of some of his vitality, and so comes to market not only clean, but plump and fat to the eye, but really bloated, from his brief exposure to water that he cannot live many days in.] "Now," said he, "I don't pretend to know whether the yellow fever poison scattered through the water would poison the oyster—I don't believe it would. But just suppose that your newspapers should say, some day next July, after telling that Alderman Stuffy had died of cholera morbus, that the Alderman ate, about a month before he died, Princes Bay oysters on the half shell; what do you suppose our business is worth then? Why, two year ago, just such a case happened. A man was said to have eaten some oysters a week or two before he died, and there was a panic right off. You had chemists examining the oysters, and Coroners sitting on them, and doctors denouncing them, and the newspapers pitching into them. You could not give away the best oysters ever raised. And it would be just so now. The first time you happened to say 'oysters' about a man who swilled himself to death after they have raised the yellow flag on the anchorage ground, there would be another panic; and the $2,000 worth I have got buried between them stakes wouldn't be worth a pair of old breeches to me. Do you wonder," said he, "that the oystermen are down on your new Quarantine?"

THE INFECTED ANCHORAGE.

The anchorage ground which is to be marked by buoys, and on which the infected fleet is to ride, is not directly in front of Seguine's Point, but some two miles to the eastward, its western limit being nearly opposite the Great Kills Point. Its southern line, of course, will be exactly on the boundary between New-Jersey and Staten Island. Now New-York has exclusive jurisdiction for Quarantine purpose over the whole of Staten Island Sound on the west of the Island—over all the waters, indeed, between Staten Island and New-Jersey, until we reach Perth Amboy. But from the longitude of Prince's Bay eastward the line of each State's jurisdiction is the line midway between the shores throughout the whole of Raritan and the Lower Bay, and New-Jersey claims that this line is to be measured half way from a line drawn from Point Comfort to the northern end of Sandy Hook. *If New York grants this* it carries the boundary line so far north that in the whole of the anchorage ground that the buoys are to mark out, there will not be room for more than three first-class ships to ride at anchor at one time.

WHAT A PILOT PROPHESIES.

"No, Sir," said a sharp pilot with whom we talked the matter over; "three ships might anchor there together, but no more. There isn't water enough on the York side, and if they go an inch over the Jersey line, Jersey is sworn to seize them." We suggested that Jersey must be anxious to catch the yellow fever, if she committed the folly of seizing a shipload of it while lying at anchor in the Bay.

"Very good," said he, "but under the lee of Sandy Hook she could make a much better disposition of an infected ship than to let her lie with the infection drifting with every breeze over her most populous towns"—showing that in his opinion, on an emergency, Jersey would herself make of Sandy Hook the very post place which she refused to let us make of it for her. "Not," said the pilot, "that there is not water enough in the whole of this anchorage for more than three ships, but that is all the room there is where the anchorage is good. Get down Mr. BLUNT'S chart, made years ago, before there was any muss about Quarantine, and see within the anchorage lines how little of it is marked soft black, or blue mud," and one of them it must be for an anchor to hold in a stiff southeasterly blow. Off to the north-east there is water enough, but the bottom is hard sand. The anchor would drag over it like a sled on a snow bank. Let Dr. THOMPSON send down twenty vessels from the boarding station, to anchor here, and if the wind comes out stiff once, unless they get over the Jersey line, you may calculate that seventeen of them will be beached. Mind that, Sir, and keep your marine reporters around!"

We asked how the wind was generally through the Summer in this part of the Bay.

"Blowing right on shore from the south-east," said he, "carrying the infection right up to Bolton and Tottensville and Rossville and Perth Amboy."

"And the tide?" we asked.

"It sets ie like a mill tail past Seguine's Point. By the way," said he, "you can make any kind of a dock hold there but a solid one. Put up anything else and it will wash away, the first blow. But put up a solid one, and every man on the south side of Staten Island will tell you what will come of it; it will set the tide up, like a hundred Irishmen with their spades, just below the wharf—and in less than two months the whole of that point where the big candle factory stands will be out off it to an island, or washed away. Let any farmer ask the Legislature for permission to put out a wharf, and you will see his next neighbor up to Albany by the next boat to stop him; for he knows, if he don't, the sea will carry off the whole front of his farm."

"But about the drift from the infected vessels—won't that run out to sea on the retreating tide?"

"No," said he: "the flood tide will drive it up into those arms of the sea, Raritan River and the Kills. While the ebb will fetch it down into the cove of Keyport, Prince's Bay and the Great Kills."

"Then, how much worse," we said, "it must have been on the present Quarantine ground."

"Not a bit of it," said he. "The flood would carry some up to Gowanus, but the ebb sweeps down there from the North River so much stronger that almost everything was carried right out to sea. They had ten chances to escape such stuff along the Narrows where we'll have one, but you see what mischief the little that lodged there did them and to your City."

THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.

Our friend had not heard the latest news, to wit: that the boundary line between New-Jersey and New-York has been fixed—established; and that is no straight line at all, but a zig zag, or series of straight lines, which are defined by the Commissioners in the following manner: A line drawn north and south between Prince's Bay light-house and Matagan Point of New Jersey gives a base line, the precise point half way between the two shores being the point from which the dividing line proceeds eastward: the outside coast boundaries are determined by drawing straight lines from one headland to the other, which, on the New-Jersey side, runs as follows: From Matagan Point due east to the mouth of a creek, leaving most of Keyport Bay to the south; from Konaskunk Point to the middle of the bend midway between it and Point Comfort; and thence in a straight line to the latter point; from Point Comfort about southeast along the shore of the Highlands of Navesink by a line which would pass out to sea a little to the northward of the old Shrewsbury Inlet. Upon the Staten Island shore lines are drawn in the same manner from the light house to Seguine's Point, and thence along the shore from one headland to the other to a point near New Creek, from which a line run due east would strike the southern shore of Cooey Island. This last line describes the southern boundary of the exclusive jurisdiction of New York, and a zigzag line run equi-distant between these shore boundaries, east, a little northerly, is the boundary line between Staten Island, New-Jersey, and of Raritan Bay to the open sea—Sandy Hook, being construed upon the chart as an island, is not measured from as a headland of New-Jersey; such a mode of determining the jurisdiction in question would give to New-Jersey the monopoly of all the deepest water in the bay. This improved construction will give us an infinitely better anchorage-ground than the Staten Islandors had calculated on.

Coming up the bay from our cruise yesterday, we saw the much talked-of buoys lying on the old Quarantine dock; each was a spar some 45 feet long, one-half painted black, the other Quarantine-yellow. For each an immense rock lies by it to be used as its anchor, with a hole drilled through it, to which it will be fastened by a chain. It will be interesting to watch these yellow-tipped buoys, and note just where they are anchored. We hope they will not prove a *casus belli* to our next neighbor on the west.

SOME FAVOR THE NEW PROJECT.

Staten Islanders are distinctly divided into three sets of people. First, the oystermen living along the main roads and doing business, of course, in the bays and rivers. Second, the farmers occupying lands that stretch from the main road to the coast. Third, the people who do business in New-York, and live in villas within a few miles ride of the metropolis. The oystermen, as one man, are down upon the new Quarantine arrangements, insisting that it is the destruction of their business and the peril of their lives. The villagers are scarcely more affected by the new arrangements than by the old, as Seguine's Point is not, indeed, so near them as Tompkinsville. It is only with the hope that the centre of infection may be removed entirely from their Island, that they agitate for or against Seguine's Point. The farmers on the south side, of course, object as a general thing to having their water fronts changed from wholesome bathing-places into depôts for infected bedding, or beaches for infected vessels to be wrecked on. There are not wanting one or two however, in the immediate vicinity of Seguine's Point, who are resigned to the new order of things. They believe that the argumente of the Commissioners, that their farms, which they have only valued at $100 the acre, when cut into City lots, will fetch fabulous prices. That instead of rye and grass at a slow sale and a scant market, they can raise vegetables and fruit for an abundant market, at and about the new hospital. Quarantine, they see, made a village at Tompkinsville, and why shouldn't it to the south and eastward of Lemon Creek? Feeling thus about it, they say that the State has made up its mind, and having authority, men are fools who fight against it; and although the wind does not blow the way they wished it, they are willing to take the tide which leads on to fortune.

ARE THE OYSTERMEN SQUATTERS?

There was a story told, and we have published it once or twice, about the conflicting interests of the squatters and the farmers along the south shore. It was said that the oystermen were substantially squatters upon lands under water that the farmers own. It was said that Mr. WOLFE, of whom the State bought, had a sloop—a cat boatful—of oysters dropped into the water in front of his house; but when he went to take them up the oystermen pitched into his man SAM, and told him he was trespassing upon their rights. The neighbors say—the oystermen—that they had never heard of it; and yet it was not very unlikely. The farmers say that their southern boundary is not low water-mark, but the bank; that under an old patent somebody claims, and still collects a nominal rent for all the lands under water lying hereabout; therefore that Mr. WOLFE'S title was no better than "Porgie Joe's;" that the stakes marked out every man's oyster-plot, within which no other man had a right to plant. Moreover, that from courtesy, if a farmer offered to pay for oysters taken from the front of his farm, no oysterman yet was ever so hard up as to take the money, while he never failed to let the oysters go with perfect freedom.

But to determine the boundary of this State farm on the South, we have hunted up the old deeds which describe the property. One of these deeds bears date the 27th day of August, in the fourteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, GEORGE the Third, (1774,) by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. Between GEORGE GARRISON, of the County of Richmond and Colony of New-York, farmer, and MARY his wife of the one part, and HENRY BUTLER, of the aforesaid county and colony, farmer, of the other part; witness, &c. This deed describes the property as part of a tract, farm or plantation that was granted by patent to LEONARD LEWIS by BENJAMIN FLETCHER, then Governor of New-York, the 17th day of June *Anno Domini*, 1697. In describing this farm (of 132 acres, more or less,) *the bay* is mentioned as the southern boundary, no allusion whatever being made to any right to the adjoining lands under water. Conveyances of the same property were made in 1818, 1819, 1822, 1829 and 1838.

The oystermen of Princes' Bay have been accustomed to sell and convey from one to the other quit claims to patches under water for planting oysters, which deeds have been generally acknowledged before a Justice, but there is no record in the County Clerk's Office of any of these deeds.

WHO BURNED THE BUILDINGS AT SEGUINE'S POINT?

We asked the question a good many times, but we didn't find an answer. The farmers said it must have been the boys, and wondered who would get the Governor's $3,500 reward. The oystermen couldn't really tell whether the Keyporters came over and did it or not. They had understood that the DAILY TIMES' proprietors had offered $5,000 reward. They hoped the TIMES would have to pay it, and they really hoped some Jerseyman would hang for the arson. They were law-keepers themselves, they believed in law.

We asked if they thought the shantiee would ever be built?

They hardly thought they would. There was something in the air that incapacitated a shanty to stand there. They thought if they were put up, say to day, that to-night they would vanish into a thick blue smoke, and very soon after into thin air.

"But," we asked, "what if there is a large police force around?"

Their impression was that they would stand longer then,—perhaps until the State got tired of paying the bills of policemen detailed for the purpose of bolstering them up. The old barn used to be a distillery where the Schiedam Schnapps were—stored after importation. There was something schnappy in the air ever since. They didn't believe even an ice-house would stand.

Of course there is a good deal of scandal talked on the Island, but more on the north than the south side. Indeed, about Rossville the people talked a good deal louder, and more as citizens would talk, than the Lemon Creek and Blooming View people. At the first place, which is farthest off, they said they did'nt care who heard them, the thing was an outrage anyhow. The swearing men said it was an outrage, with a strong expletive before it. Others simply said it was an infamous outrage, and whoever chose to sit still and bear it, they should'nt. The south-side people thought it was hard, and argued the case, but nobody anywhere threatened anything. We asked how they would treat the Commissioners if they came down. The north side people said they would like to see them try it. The south-side people said they would like to give them a piece of their mind.

For instance, we asked, "How would you treat Mayor HALL?" "Well, Sir, we should ask him why they didn't take Coney Island?—why they didn't go at New Jersey as a man always does when he asks a favor, instead of getting the New-York papers to bully New-Jersey, until any fool might have known that they couldn't get Sandy Hook?"

"Well," we said, "Mayor HALL would explain these matters. What next?"

"Well, if we got him cornered we should give him a chance to eat as many on the half shell as he could stand, and give him the best bed for the night. In the morning he should have a roast and an opportunity to say before our wife and daughters why it is that the cottages of Staten Island are any more entitled to be blown upon from the infected district than the marshes are that lie north of Coney Island."

Nobody thought that Gov. KING was to be blamed for selecting Seguine's Point, the story being current, that the Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller of the State were taken down to view the premises in a close carriage, and by such an out-of-the-way, roundabout, woody path, that they were entirely justified to believing it was ten miles at least from anywhere else, and scarcely seen before except by the United States surveyors and the clam boatmen from somewhere down in Jersey.

SCANDAL AND SO FORTH.

Very respectable people, farmers, oystermen and villa-men, didn't hesitate very distinctly to assert that in their belief, the Commissioners were all the more hot for Seguine's Point, because some said they all owned property on Long Island, which a Quarantine on Coney Island would depreciate; and others said because some one of them had a private speculation in view, which would be forwarded by the purchase of WOLFE'S farm. The first story, we are satisfied, is utterly untrue; the high character and standing of the Commissioners, in any less exciting times, would have quenched it at the start. As to the other, they directly affirm that while the Commissioners were pretending to labor with all zeal to persuade New-Jersey into the surrender of Sandy Hook, one of them was at the same hour urging his broker to be sure to lay hands on WOLFE'S farm. The documents prove that this, too, is a fiction.

The date of the Petition of the Commissioners to the Legislature of New-Jersey is March 10. On the 12th of March the Committee of the Legislature, to whom the matter had been referred, reported that they had conferred with the New-York Commissioners, who had disclaimed any jurisdiction on the part of New York over Sandy Hook, and asked for the appointment of a like Commission, with like powers, to treat with them. Four signed this report, and one dissented. On the 18th of March Messrs. HALL and BOWNE returned from New-Jersey, and reported unfavorably of the action of New-Jersey, leaving Mr. BENSON behind, but with no hope of producing a change in the action of the Legislature. On the 19th of March Messrs. HALL and BOWNE went to Albany, and reported to Governor KING that Sandy Hook could not be had, and asked what step they should take next. On the 27th of March the agreement with THOS. R. LUSH for the purchase of the Wolfe farm for $23,000 was signed, and on the 1st of May the deed of the property was conveyed to the Commissioners, and the money paid

IF THE COMMISSIONERS SHOULD KNOCK UNDER.

"But if not at Seguine's Point, where shall the temporary Quarantine be placed? and where shall the anchorage be if not where the Commissioners are expecting to establish it?" The question developed scores of skeptics. They didn't believe that Coney Island had been flatly refused yet. They hadn't the slightest idea but that New-Jersey, if approached rationally, and in a compromising spirit, would give up Sandy Hook for it. If Jersey should prove suicidal in her continued refusal, BLUNT'S chart marked out exactly the spot for it on the West Bank, which lies midway between Coney Island and the Great Kills. The chart leys down one point on the Bank as "dry at very low tide." For your permanent hospital, said they, here is the place. It will cost something to make land and build the hospitals, but not so much as one season of malignant yellow fever would, running all down the Jersey coast and frightening trade away from your City. For temporary hospitals ships are very cheap now, and a few old hulks that would cost almost nothing, being anchored below the West Bank, and west of the channel, would furnish hospital room enough. Instead of an anchorage at which only three large vessels can ride together at once, and over which half the coal fleet and all the oyster fleet must pass to get to the City, and the infected vessels back to the Southwest Spit, where there is ground enough and room enough, and nobody for miles away to leeward to be poisoned. It isn't half so far out of the way as the present anchorage, and is an infinitely better place for it. So it is, but unfortunately it is in New-Jersey waters, and might as well be in the West Indies for any such use that we are permitted to make of it.

A SUGGESTION.

"Say, you, Mr. Reporter," cried a conservative oysterman, as we were leaving. "I wish your papers would just hint to the Health Officer, if nothing will turn the Quarantine Commissioners from anchoring where they mean to—I wish you would just hint to the Health Officer, that the infected bedding ought never to be thrown overboard from ships anybow. He'd ought to have an iron float, built with immense grates fixed in it, and fires burning, to be towed down by the tug that takes an infected vessel to her anchorage. Let every old rag, every piece of beddlng, everything that generally is thrown overboard when they come to purify be burnt up instead. We'll risk the ashes and the smoke; say that to the Health Officer, will you?"

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

CARELESSNESS IN THE USE OF CROTON WATER.

The Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company vs. Hargreaves & Smith.—This action was brought to recover $1,200 for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff from the negligence of the defendant or his employes in letting the Croton water run in their premises. It appears from the pleadings that the plaintiffs hired a building, and relet the second floor to the defendant, keeping the first floor themselves; that on or about the 4th day of November, 1854, one of the clerks of the defendant went to the wash-basin to wash his hands, just as he turned the faucet he was called away, and left without pulling the plug at the bottom of the basin or turning off the water. Next morning the plaintiff, on opening his store, discovered that the water had leaked through the floor and damaged his goods to the extent complained of.

The defence set up—first, that the plaintiff was bound to have the waste pipes so arranged that such an accident could not occur; second, that if anybody is liable it is the owner of the building, and that under the circumstances they should have judgment.

The cause is still on.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BEAU BRUMMEL

wore not so neat a hat as GENIN'S BEAVER CASSIMERE. The fashionable world are all excited by its exquisite beauty, and the rush for them unabated. For sale (only) by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

IF YOU WANT

A patent Ice-pitcher you can save the cost of a year's subscription to the Weekly *Times* or *Home Journal* by buying it of us. We sell it just that sum below the market value. A like saving can be made by purchasing china, glass, gas-fixtures and silver plated ware of us.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, near Grand st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until for ther notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

SUMMER CLOTHING,
At Oak Hall,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
Great Ready-Made
Clothing Establishment.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
(LATE ROGERS & CO.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
Opposite the *Herald* office.

The new Clothing firm of ROGERS & RAYMOND, which supersedes that of ROGERS & CO., takes the field at the commencement of the Summer season, with an ample and fashionable stock, a large business connexion, ample capital, a thorough knowledge of the trade, and a determination to manufacture first-class Clothing, and to sell at prices which shall command the custom of the closest buyers. Both members of the firm are practical manufacturing clothiers, have had extensive experience of the best markets and seasons for purchasing goods, and are prepared to conduct their business on a system which will enable them to manufacture cheaper, and consequently to sell cheaper than ordinary houses. The well-known premises of the firm, are among the largest in the trade, and their assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING

and furnishing goods for the summer, will be found to comprise an almost endless variety in style, sizes, materials and colors. Goods of the best description will be cut in the

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,

by competent artists, and the prices in that department will range much below the usual merchant tailor rates. No effort will be spared by the undersigned to give unqualified satisfaction to purchasers.

P. L. ROGERS,
AARON RAYMOND.

TO THE RETAIL STRAW HATTERS.—WE ARE now prepared to offer, of our own manufacture, the variegated Black and White Swiss Sennette whole straw hat, feeling confident that they will be the leading style of hat for this Summer, no other straw hat presenting so many advantages to the wearer. They are not only light flexible and uncommonly durable, but being of a mottled appearance precludes the possibility of their showing the dust and dirt, which obviates the objection so often made by the wearers of straw hats. We would also beg leave to say, our stock of men's, boys', and children's hats is complete in every branch. A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As those are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $5 TO $30.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under *Dry-Goods*.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES.

We sell a handsome 3 light chandelier for $7, hall lights for $3; bedroom folding brackets for 75 cents. Our whole stock, by far the largest in America, of China, glass, granite ware, cutlery and silver plated ware, at correspondingly low prices.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES AND
Silver-plated ware; white Toilet Sets, $1; decorated Tea Sets, $10; cut-glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; 3-light Chandeliers, $7; Bedroom Folding Brackets, 75 cents; Silver-plated Casters, $4 75; Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4; Silver-plated Cake Baskets, $5 50.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SUPERB SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
containing some of the most fashionable and elegant made by Marcotte, Roux & Hutchins. Also magnificent bronzes, clocks and other costly furniture. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, at No. 78 East 19th-st., near Irving-place, by H. H. LEEDS & CO.

HILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR
Dye, 4 shilling a box, black or brown, natural appearing colors, no rubbing off. Sold at the depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and all Druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1 Barclay-st.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE MAGNETIC
Telegraph Company has been removed from No. 5 Hanover-st. to No. 43 Wall-st., corner of Jauncey-court. The office is open night and day for the dispatch of messages to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all the principal cities on the seaboard to New-Orleans. Branch offices at No. 181 Broadway, and Burton's Theatre entrance, Lafarge House.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

1857.—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND
Summer Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by us confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, in our Custom-Room, is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready-made or made to order, and at moderate prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
[Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING
such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE
Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE
prices. Lace muslin curtains from Auction. Paper-hangings, decorations and upholstery goods at great bargains. W. O. JENKS, Nos. 455 and 458 Pearl-st., New-York.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

BOYS CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
at SMITH BROTHERS one price Clothing Store,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

DANFORTH—SNYDER.—In this City, on Monday, June 1, at the 5th av. Baptist Church by Rev. Sidney A. Corey, HENRY T. DANFORTH to Miss EVELYN AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Thos. J. Snyder, Esq., all of this City.

HARRISON—SPERRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. C. C. Fletcher, Mr. T. E. HARRISON to Miss HESTER SPERRY, daughter of H. C. Sperry, Esq., of this City.

CHAPIN—LYFENGHIM.—In this City, on Monday, June 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by His Honor the Mayor, M. HOLLEY CHAPIN to HELEN LOUISE, daughter of Gen. D. Lyfenghim.

DARLAND—OATWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 2, in the Church of the Advent, by

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT TO-MORROW!! OUT TO-MORROW!!
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
No. 41, Vol. 12,
WILL CONTAIN:

[illegible], the condemned negro.
[illegible] Pratt, the Mormon.
[illegible] N.Y.
[illegible] on the High Seas.
[illegible]
[illegible] Tragedy—Strange Scene.
[illegible] for a Thief.
[illegible] Police of Paris.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Society of Crime.
[illegible] Evidence.
[illegible] Exhibitions.
[illegible]
[illegible] in the 9th Ward.
[illegible] a Woman will do for her Pearl.
[illegible] Thief in "Limbo."
[illegible] Correspondence—New-Orleans, St. Louis, Philadelphia, &c., &c., &c.
[illegible] Agents, ROSS & TOUSEY, Nassau-st.
Annual subscription, $2; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, New-York City.

DR. BARTH'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA, AT A REDUCED PRICE.
JUST IMPORTED BY
D. APPLETON & CO. NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.

TRAVELS AND DISCOVERIES IN NORTH AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

Being a Journal of an Expedition undertaken under the auspices of H. B. M.'s Government, in the years 1849 to 1855. By HENRY BARTH, Ph. D.
In 3 large vols., 8vo.
Handsomely printed, and illustrated with 11 entirely new Maps, 36 finely-tinted Engravings, and 100 very neat Woodcuts.

Extract from Preface

The principal merit which I claim for myself in this respect is that of having noted the whole configuration of the country; and my chief object has been to represent the tribes and nations with whom I came in contact in their historical and ethnographical relation to the rest of mankind, as well as their physical relation to that tract of country in which they live. If in this respect I have succeeded in placing before the eyes of the public a new and animated picture, and connected these apparently savage and degraded tribes more intimately with the history of more favored on a higher level of civilization, I shall be amply recompensed for the toils and dangers I have gone through.

MR. BRACE'S NORWAY AND SWEDEN.
THE NORSE FOLK;
OR, A VISIT TO THE HOMES OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN.
By the author of Home Life in Germany. Hungary, &c.
1 vol. 12mo. Steel and Wood Engravings. $1 25.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

A most spirited and delightful view of social life in Norway and Sweden, and sound, intelligent expositions of the political, moral, ecclesiastical and educational institutions of the country. Just Published by C. SCRIBNER,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY
FARMER, BRACE & CO.,
No. 4 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
PROF. BROCKLESBY'S
COMMON SCHOOL ASTRONOMY.
With Explanatory Notes, and Questions for Examination.
FULLY ILLUSTRATED.
In Press (ready this week,) a new edition, revised, of
THE ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY.
By the same Author.

DOWN-TOWN BOOKSTORE.
GREAT RUSH FOR THE TWENTY-FIVE-CENT BOOKS—SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE THIS WEEK.—A counter full of large octavos, &c., at 75 cents per vol., some of them published at $2 50. Take them in the country and enjoy yourselves. Hurrah for the children. An extensive counter for the children, at only 15 cents. Ask your mothers if it isn't best to get a few books to take in the country, they are so cheap, at
C. SHEPARD & CO'S, No 152 Fulton-st.
Don't forget IMRAY'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN. Price $3 50.

A GOOD NUMBER.—THIS WEEK'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED (now ready) contains the conclusion of Goldsmith's Poem, the Deserted Village with five illustrative engravings; Letters from my Garden, by Alphonse Karr; A Chapter on roses. THE MORMONS—Some serious considerations, with historical facts. THE COUNTRY LAWYER—His Life, Character and Consequence. We commend this very interesting sketch to all young Lawyers who aspire to high places in life. A charming story, entitled "Up a Corner," from Chambers' Journal—This will interest all readers; The Indications, a Poem, after the manner of Walt. Whitman: A Word to Mothers.
THE GREAT MORTALITY—History, Causes and Cure of Epidemics; Diseased Meat; The Plague, &c., respectfully dedicated to Health Warners here and elsewhere.
ORIGIN OF GREAT MEN—Their Parentage, Occupation, &c. HIGH PRICES—How to live cheaper and better. HONOR THE GOOD—Nature's Noblemen Workers, read this, and take courage. Cost of Moving West; Railway Time-Tables.
NEWS OF THE WEEK—Here may be found all the most interesting news and events from all parts of the world, served up in brief—including the Gossip of the Week in city and country.
NEW BOOKS—A record of the principal works, with size and price, published during the past month. Notes and Queries; Poetry; Information; A Discontented Life; History of Indian Corn, with Illustrations; A New Ear Trumpet; Religion and Business, &c. Only 4 cents. All newsmen have LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 439 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts., (Lafarge Buildings.)
Third year of the enterprise. In order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.
LIST OF GIFTS,
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Bosom Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold
and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.
Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada. EVANS & CO.,
Principal store No. 677 Broadway,
Lafarge Building.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—The great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $2; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bath, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK.—Parents and guardians desirous of educating their daughters, will find the most desirable location, combining the advantages of City masters with the healthiness of the country. Circulars supplied by the Principal and Rev. C. WHITEHEAD, Washington Heights. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. BOONCIA.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payments made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 67 Beekman-st.; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT New-Rochelle, one quarter of a mile south of the N. H. R. R. depôt. The 8th term of this School now in session. The short or Summer term continues 3 months. Pupils may enter at any time.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

2D OF JUNE, TUESDAY, THIS DAY, THE subscriber will receive new pupils by the quarter for a thorough course of instruction in writing and double-entry book-keeping. Apply this day.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 363 Broadway.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Principal. Terms $110 per year. For ladies or gentlemen. The Principal can be seen between 5 and 6 P. M., at the International Hotel.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APPLETON Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York—A practical agency for supplying the wants of schools and teachers. Principals will find the Institute a desirable medium for obtaining pupils and competent teachers. Teachers wishing situations, should address us immediately. WANTED—A gentleman to teach Music, French and German. SMITH & BOYD.

FOR SALE—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to enter into propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MOERA, Paris.
A. WERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS POWERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MR. E. A. MARSHALL,
Lessee of the Broadway Theatre, Walnut-st. Theatre, and New Opera House, Philadelphia; the first time in several years that he has had the honor of presenting his name for the patronage of the public. He has the greatest satisfaction in making known that, by the kind volunteer aid of distinguished artists, he will be enabled to present an entertainment at once
BRILLIANT AND UNPRECEDENTED,
embracing the highest order of musical and dramatic talent.
ITALIAN OPERA,
ENGLISH DRAMA,
FRENCH VAUDEVILLE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3, 1857.
To begin (in consequence of the length of the performances) at 7 o'clock, precisely, with the excellent comedy of
SIMPSON & CO.,
in which
Mr. Blake will appear as Mr. Simpson,
MR. A. H. Davenport as Mr. Bromley, Madame Ponisi as Mrs Simpson, Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport as Mrs. Bromley, Mrs. Warren as Mrs. Fitzallen, Mrs. Place as Madame la Trappe.
ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX MARETZEK.....as.....Director and Conductor
GAZZANIGA,
Mlle. PHILLIPS,
Signors BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO, and
COLLETTI,
In their respective roles.
Positively the only night that one they will perform, as the Opera Company begin their season on Monday, June 8, at Boston.
At 8 o'clock precisely, Verdi's grand opera of
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora.....Madame Gazzaniga
Azucena.....Mlle. Phillips
Manrico.....Signor Brignoli
Conut di Luna.....Signor Amodio
Ferrando.....Signor Colletti
Ginsey.....Signor Muller
Inas.....Madame Avogadro
To be followed by the
FRENCH COMPANY
from New-Orleans, under the management of
Mons. GUSTAVE DEBOS,
in the new vaudeville,
(Their first performance in New-York,)
called
EDGARD ET SA BONNE,
Vaudeville en un acte.
Mons. Edgard.....Mons. Edgard
Mons. Vauvardin.....Mons. Sage
Notaire.....Mons. Victor
Celestine.....Mme. Gonthier Dedos
Madame Bandcloche.....Mme. D'Aire
Mlle. Vauvardin.....Mlle. Victor.
FRIDAY EVENING—Farewell Benefit of Max Maretzek.
Prices of admission.....One dollar
Secured seats for the evening.....Fifty cents extra
Amphitheatre.....Fifty cents
The Ticket Offices are open from 8 A. M., until 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music; and at HALL & SONS' music store. Tickets can also be obtained at the Broadway Theatre, and at all the principal hotels and music stores.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TWO GRAND GALA NIGHTS.
WEDNESDAY, June 3, and FRIDAY, June 5.
ITALIAN OPERA,
FRENCH VAUDEVILLE,
ENGLISH DRAMA
on each evening.
NO INCREASE OF PRICES.
Positively for two nights only, as the Opera Company are engaged to appear in Boston on Monday evening, June 8.
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF GAZZANIGA,
BENEFIT OF MR. MARSHALL,
of the Broadway Theatre, on WEDNESDAY, June 3.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MAX MARETZEK,
FRIDAY, June 5.
Box-book open at the Academy, and HALL & SON'S Music Store.
Performance (in consequence of its length) to begin at 7 o'clock, precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
The management respectfully announces to the public that this establishment, after having undergone a
THOROUGH AND COMPLETE VENTILATION,
rendering it at once the most elegant and
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY,
will reopen for a
SUMMER SEASON,
This WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3, 1857,
on which occasion
MISS LAURA KEENE
will make her
FIRST APPEARANCE
since her recent indisposition, supported by the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF HER TALENTED COMPANY,
in one of those
HIGHLY POPULAR PLAYS,
the production of which have given this establishment such a distinguished reputation among the amusements of New-York.
Oliver Goldsmith's unequaled comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Young Marlow.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Mr. Hardcastle.....Mr. J. Burnett
Tony Lumpkin.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Miss Hardcastle.....Miss Laura Keene
The Orchestra under the direction of
Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
To conclude with
VARIETY; OR, THE PICTURE GALLERY,
with new tableaux and its great cast.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY—
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF MR. C. FISHER.
A HOST OF TALENT.
MR. G. JORDAN,
MR. BROUGHAM,
MISS RAYMOND,
MR. BURTON,
MR. C. FISHER,
MR. BARRETT.
The comedy of DELICATE GROUND,
With Mr. G. Jordan, Mr. Barrett and Miss Raymond.
in which Mr. Brougham will make a most unwarrantable intrusion on Mr Burton.
Mr. C. Fisher will play Berick's tremulo movement on the violin.
The drama of BLACK EYED SUSAN,
William, Mr. C. Fisher; Dolly, Miss P. Marshall.
TO-MORROW (Thursday)—THE SERIOUS FAMILY and CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE.
On FRIDAY—THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, June 3.
Last four nights of
Mr. WALLACK,
Who will appear to-night as Julian St. Pierre, in
THE WIFE.
Leonardo.....Mr. Lester. | Marianna.....Mrs. Howe.
WHO SPEAKS FIRST.
Captain Charles Mr. Walcot. | Smart.....Miss Gannon.
TO-MORROW:
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Captain Maguire.....Mr. Wallack.
SATURDAY—Benefit and last appearance of Mr. WALLACK.
Seats secured three days in advance.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 4, 1857,
the greatest comic novelty ever produced
BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Immense success of Jerome Ravel's new pantomime,
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
produced with new scenery, tricks, costumes, &c.
The cast embraces the Ravels and Double Company.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
New Divertisement.
BIANCO and the Ravels every night.
BIANCO on Saturday night next, and no afternoon performance.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY,
(opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
Glorious Chinese Feast of Scenes of Mirth, Music and Entertainment. MONDAY EVENING, June 1, second week of the Grand Musical Spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP."
After which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
There will be grand Afternoon Performances on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening performance at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents.

DUBOY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—PRICES 1 Circle 25 cents; Pit 15 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, June 3, the entertainments will commence with
ONE OF THE GREAT,
After which will be presented the pantomime of
SALAMAGUNDI.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Second successful week of the entirely new, brilliantly effective and singularly amusing Drama, entitled FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tom Trumper, C. W. Clarke; Gabriel Pummpot, Mr. Hadaway; Edward Seaborne, Mr. Levick; Marian, Miss Mestayer. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 32d Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Sec'y N. A.

DANCING.—GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S Dancing Academy, No. 21 Howard-st., to commence at 8 o'clock, and close at 12 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.—REMOVAL.—JAMES H. NOE, brush manufacturer, would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 191 to No. 275 Greenwich-st. His stock will consist of everything in the brush way, and will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Dealers are invited to call.
JAMES H. NOE,
No. 275 Greenwich-st., near Murray.

D. B. TAYLOR—UNITED STATES DISPATCH Agent, No. 130 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman. Government passports, duly countersigned, furnished without delay.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—THE Races over the FASHION COURSE will commence on FRIDAY, the 5th of June next, as follows:
FRIDAY, June 5.—Sweepstakes for 4 year olds; $200 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $1,500 added, four mile heats; closed the first day of March, with nine nominations:
1. O. P. Hare names b. c. *Tyler*, by Childe Harold, out of Marchioness, by Imp Rowton.
2. T. and T. W. Doswell name ch. f. *Sue Washington*, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington, by Zingaree.
3. James Rupert names ch. c. *Deucalion*, by Revenue, out of the Queen, by Imp Priam.
4. J. S Watson names b. c. *Charleston*, by Imp Sovereign, out of Millwood, by Imp Monarch.
5. John Hunter names ch. g. *Nicholas I.*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Nannie Rhodes, by Wagner.
6. H. C. Caffey names br. c. *Dallas*, by Wagner, out of Fanny King, by Imp Glencoe.
7. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. c. *The Czar*, by Tallyho, out of Andrewatta, by Andrew.
8. David McDaniel names b. f. *Kate Hunter*, by Imp Glencoe, dam by Imp Hedgford.
9. Also, b. c. by Boston Junior, dam by Imp Trustee.
SAME DAY—Westchester County Stakes for 4 year olds, $250 subscription, $50 forfeit, two mile heats; closed with seven nominations.
1. R. Morris names b. f. *Margaret Morris*, by Imp Glencoe, out of the grandam of Wild Irishman.
2. F. Morris names br. f. *Etiquette*, by Mariner, out of Fashion by Imp Trustee.
3. P. C. Bush names ch. c. *Zingarre*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Mercer.
4. Chas. S. Lloyd names ch. f. *Etta*, by Imp Trustee, dam (Imp.) by Memmon.
5. J. B. Monmot names br. f. *May Thorn*, by Imp Trustee, out of Kate Cole.
6. C. T. Howell names ch. f. *Ida Clarion*, by Clarion, dam Eclipse.
7. John Howland names ch. f. *Roxana*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Prism.
8. A. Maillard names bl. c. by Mariner, out of Patsey Anthony.
9. H. Lloyd names b. c. *Diocletian*, by Umpire, out of Bess, by Henry.
TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, will commence the Regular Meeting.
FIRST DAY, Tuesday—Sweepstakes for 3 yr. olds, $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $300 added, mile heats; closed on the 1st of April, with nine nominations.
1. John Hunter names ch. c. *Bersecchi*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Castinet, by Imp. Monarch.
2. Calvin Green names John M. Botts' ch. f. by Revenue, out of Andrewetta by Andrew.
3. Wm. H Gibbons names ch. f. *Mary Evelyn*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Sally Ward, by John R. Grymes.
4. P. C. Bush names ch. c. by Belshazzar, dam by Imp Trustee.
5. Woodfolk & McDaniel name ch. c. by Imp. Glencoe, out of Motto by Imp Barefoot.
6. David McDaniel names bl. c. by Brown Stout, dam by Imp Flatterer.
7. P. F. Pryor names b. c. *Zanoni*, by Zinganee, out of Zuleika, by Willis.
8. Thos. Puryear names ch. f. *Columbia*, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Fleur de lis, by Imp Sovereign.
9. O. P. Hare names b. f. by Tally-ho, out of Oratrix, by Orsior.
SAME DAY—Purse, $300, two mile heats.
SECOND DAY, Wednesday—Purse $700, three mile heats.
THIRD DAY, Thursday—Purse $1 000, four mile heats.
SAME DAY—Purse $500, two mile heats.
Entrance 5 per cent. on the amount of the purse. Races whose money is added to be adjourned in case of bad weather if the proprietor thinks proper.
Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for Friday, $3. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the four days $7. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the three last days $5.
Entrance to the Field and Citizens' Stand $1. Badges for sale at the office of the New-York *Spirit of the Times*, at DELMONICO'S, corner of Chambers-st., and at the New York Hotel. First Race will commence each day at 2 o'clock. Ways of getting to the Course are by Peck-slip, Division-av., Grand, Houston, and 10th sts. Ferries, Flushing Railroad Steamer, Fulton Market.
New-York, April 3, 1857. O. P. HARE.

THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK Yacht Club will come off on THURSDAY, the 4th June. The steamer ERIE, for the exclusive use of the Club, will leave the Pier foot of Spring-st. at 10 A. M., and accompany the Yachts. Members who have not received their tickets will find them at the office of R. S. MONE, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 16 Wall-st.
A special meeting for admission of members will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st.
Entries of yachts for the Regatta close on Tuesday, June 2, at 11 A. M. N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—THURSDAY, June 4, 1857, the steamboat JOHN STYLES, chartered by the Regatta Committee, for the accommodation of non members of the Yacht Club, will accompany the Yachts in the Regatta, and will leave the foot of Spring st., at 10 A. M. precisely. A very limited number of tickets will be sold. Price $2 50, including dinner. Apply to CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling Green.

ANNUAL YACHT RACE.—THE STEAMER THOMAS HUNT, Capt. E. H. HALL, will make an excursion down the Bay on THURSDAY, June 4, leaving Pier No. 26 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 10¾ A. M. touching at foot of Spring-st., accompanying the yachts down the Bay, and returning at 3½ P. M. Fare 50 cents.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton-rockets, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by
BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 230, 232 and 234 2d-av.,
Corner of 21st-st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument, just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his matinées musicales, is without rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR., No. 51 Dey-st.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway,) New York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

ROSEWOOD PIANOS FOR SALE—A GREAT sacrifice, been taken for debt, will be sold regardless of their value, one elegant 7-octave scalloped case with carved legs, of superior tone and finish; also, a 6¾-octave of the most modern style; both are fully warranted and must be sold. Can be seen at 289 Broadway, Room No. 18. M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—Very little used, and warranted superior in tone, touch and workmanship; will be sold exceedingly cheap, as the owner leaves for the West. Apply to ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, & $25. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN HARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 79,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 459, 459 and 458 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store.) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 586 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enamels 1 chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, a desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $25,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISSOP.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—The valuable plot of ground, consisting of Nos. 12 and 14 Pell-st. and No. 51 Bayard-st., having a front of over 50 feet on Pell-st. and 25 feet on Bayard-st., being 166 feet deep on the longest side and 74 feet on the shortest side, within 150 feet of the Bowery, and in a neighborhood that must rapidly improve. It is well situated for buildings for manufacturing purposes. Will be sold low and on easy terms. For particulars, inquire of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st., or of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 895 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C—100 feet front by 103 deep; brick factory stable and storehouse thereon; a good steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property offers rare inducements from its situation and its being ready for immediate occupancy, to any parties starting a saw or planing mill, smith or machine shop or any manufacturing business. Apply to HENRY GOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—FIFTY acres of land on the south side, with fine trees and splendid prospect; one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residences. Would be sold together or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 175 LOTS ON SIXTH AND 7th avs., 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th and 141st sts., and Harlem River, in one parcel.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO LOTS OF ground 50x98-9, with the three story building 36x56, No. 37 East 36d-st. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF A VERY SUPERIOR HOUSE, No. 562 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, (new brown stone block above Powers-st.,) consisting of second-floor and front basement. Rooms large, handsome, large and lofty, with gas. Rent to a small family, without children, $150 per annum. Apply on the premises, or by letter, to H. T. B., office of the *Daily Times*.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 322 West 24th-st., contains gas and water, is freshly painted; court yard in front, making it a desirable location for a moderately sized household; house 14 feet 8 inches wide; rent $450. Apply to THOMAS W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 53 South-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 30th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The present tenant can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 26th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick house, 80 by 80 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FINE BASEMENT AND CELLAR No. 844 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. To a good tenant, they will be let low. Inquire from 11 to 1 o'clock, of WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 68 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A SPACIOUS FIRST-CLASS FURnished and eligibly located house in Fairfield, Conn., a town noted for its beauty and sea-bathing. Apply to M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway, second story.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No 92 East 13th-st. Price moderate.

TO LET—THE NEW FIVE STORY BRICK building No. 307 West-st., near Spring. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET,—TO LET for six months from 1st May, an elegant house of moderate size, with brown-stone front, furnished in unique style, adorned with objects of art, and situated in 23d-st., near 5th-av. and Madison-square; one of the most desirable situations in the City, being open to the south, very airy, and in the immediate vicinity of one line of City railroad and three lines of stages to Wall-st. and South Ferries, &c. Address NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wanting large manufacturing or brewing privileges, with or without steam power. Apply to
BROMLEY & BOVEE, No. 52 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—AT A LOW RENT, THE BUILDing No. 56 Walker-st., near Broadway; can be altered into a store suitable for manilla, millinery, clothing or any other light dry goods business. Immediate possession will be given. Apply to ASHER KURSHEEDT, No. 48 Pine-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

BROOKLYN—TO LET—THE STORE AND dwelling No. 316 Fulton-st., one door from the corner of Henry-pl., and near the City Hall; will be rented separate or together. Inquire on the premises from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 96 EAST 19th-st.—The owner residing in Europe.
F. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A splendid farm of 108 acres, 30 acres of heavy timber land of the best quality, the remainder in rich soil under cultivation, with growing crops and a fine peach orchard, valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, with several streams of water running through it, about 4 miles from Bound Brook Station and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about 1 hour and 40 minutes from New York. Inquire at No. 136 Court-st. corner Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID RICHLY CARVED rosewood parlor furniture, valuable rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl; centre of rosewood to rich satin brocatel; large and costly Parian and French China vases, richly decorated; royal velvet carpets, oil paintings, statues, &c. THIS DAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, in dwelling at No. 76 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs. HENRY T. LEEDS will sell as above, all the furniture, mostly made to order, viz.: the splendid carved rosewood piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl, a superior instrument, in use but a short time; two rosewood corner stands, two rosewood etageres, costly frame oil-paintings, Parian and Bisque vases and mantel ornaments. Chamber furniture, consisting of rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, sofas, chairs rockers in hair cloth and brocatel, rich painted shades, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, pure curled hair and spring mattresses, pillows and bolsters, bedding, toilet sets, &c. Dining-room extension table, a large and choice assortment of China and glassware, silver plate; also a quantity of crockery and kitchen furniture, lounges, clocks, gas fixtures, Hale percolator, without regard to the weather. Catalogues at the house. A deposit will be required from all purchasers to insure the prompt payment of their bills. Careful parmen will be attending to pack and ship the goods, if wanted.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF FASHIONable furniture and elegant house-furnishing articles THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, consisting of the entire superior furniture contained in the house No. 153 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

The apartments of this house consist of a very large assortment of every thing pertaining to a costly and fashionably furnished residence, all of which will be peremptorily sold, without regard to weather, and must be removed immediately from the premises. Catalogues can be had early on the morning of sale. Furniture, in part, consists of elegant rosewood parlor furniture of every description, full suites richly carved, covered in crimson and green brocade, with slip covers; marble-top etageres, with mirror fronts; rosewood centre, pier, and sofa tables, rich silk and lace curtains, Turkish and reception chairs, in mouquet and tapestry; velvet carpets, four elegant mantel mirrors, superior rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, with marble top; music cabinet and stool and cover; valuable paintings, with a large and beautiful collection of antique and valuable parlor adornments; rosewood bookcases, lady's secretary, chandeliers, bronze clock, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, hair mattresses and bedding, carpets, with a large variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture throughout the house. Also the dining-room furniture, silver ware, cut-glass, rich China, ivory cutlery, &c. This sale will be found worthy the special attention of housekeepers and parties in want of really good furniture.

HENRY H. LEDDE, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REAL BRONZES, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—all of the first class and most costly description. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 East 19th-st., near Irving-place, all the elegant furniture contained in said house, made by Raaquet, Marcotte & Co., Hutchings & Roux, the property of a gentleman removing to the country, consisting of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, parlor suites of rosewood, covered drab satin damask, silk curtains, lace ditto, ceatre-table, statuary tops, elaborately carved upright rosewood piano-forte and stool, costly French vases and real bronzes, or-molu clocks, &c., bronze statuary, gas chandeliers, choice oil paintings and engravings, two carved etageres, easy chairs, side tables, fancy carved sewing-chairs, extension-table, chairs, Elizabethan style, covered green plush arm ditto morocco, carved buffet, superb blue and gold satin damask curtains, carved cornices, China, glass, &c., worsted silk curtains, mattresses, rich marble ornaments, a superb parlor suit in rosewood, covered 3-colored brocatelle suite, ditto mahogany Reps mirrors, ottomans, divans, hook-case, oil-cloths, velvet stair carpets, kitchen ware, &c. The above can be examined one day before the sale, and are all in the most perfect order.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT CATALOGUE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND CABINET FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY STOCK, BEDS AND MATTRESSES, 500 CHAIRS, MIRRORS, &c. —F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor, a very large and desirable assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, most of which is entirely new; it will comprise, in part, of several suites of rosewood brocatel furniture, rosewood and mahogany dining room furniture, oak and black walnut do., large stock of upholsterer's goods, feather beds and hair mattresses, curled hair palliasses, sofa and sofa bedsteads, office desks, office and extension tables, tapestry and other carpets, several full pieces of oil-cloths, together with wardrobes, secretaries, 300 or 400 curled maple, oak and mahogany chairs, refrigerators, Summer range, silver-plated ware, together with many goods not enumerated. N. B.—Catalogues will be ready at 8 o'clock A. M., when goods can be examined. Goods purchased at this sale must be removed this day and to-morrow morning. No postponement on any account.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on THURSDAY, June 4, 1857, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant oil-paintings, being the private collection of a gentleman leaving the City, by first-class American and French artists. Among them will be found the works of Carter, Williamson, Bellows, Baum, Bobe, C. Baker, Veveure, Emille Cartier, Cooper, Morris, Miller, Willers, Musin, Doren, Payalt, Borgognoni, Correggio, Bouchier, G. Poussin, and others; pictures of rare merit and worthy the attention of buyers.

Also, to the trade and others, about 300 pictures in gilt frames, being an entire lumber just received from Paris, to be sold positively without reserve by order of shippers, comprising fine pictures in oil on canvass, glass panel and glass pastels, and others of figures, landscapes, marines, interiors, fruit, a variety of all sizes, qualities and descriptions, by Chambers, Postelleper, Cardini La Joi and others. Also, a number of fine French and English pictures, by first-class artists.

They will be ready for exhibition on Tuesday, June 2, with catalogues.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, AT HIS DAY, Wednesday, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., new and second-hand furniture, comprising elegant rosewood suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble top dressing and plain bureaus, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, side and fancy tables; mahogany sofas; arm, Voltaire and parlor chairs, in hair cloth; splendid oak suite of chamber furniture, with marble-top lounges, lounge beds, mahogany wardrobes, tapestry, velvet, Brussels and lograin carpets; sets of ivory handle knives and forks, silver-plated casters, spoons and forks; elegant China tea sets, China vases, jewel caskets, and a large variety of ancient and modern oil paintings, hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, &c.

Also, 40 fine old oil-paintings.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—SHERIFF'S SALE OF a large stock of jewelry and fancy goods, on THURSDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., consisting of leather porte-monnaies, cigar cases, reticules, traveling and opera bags, watches, jewelry, chains, white goods, collars, sleeves, cheniselettes, &c. Also a fine lot of gold jewelry, watches, rings, pins, earrings, sets, brooches, chains, studs, sleeve buttons, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale. By order,

JAS. C. WILLET, Sheriff.

FRED. L. VULTE, Deputy.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCtion on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant carriages all of the best city make; consist of two seat express wagon; one seat do. top Phaeton, silver mounted leather trimmed. No top buggy, black enamel leather; shifting front quarters coach curtain back quarters, trimmed drab cloth, one do.; one second hand Baston chaise; doctor's wagon; cane seat leather top buggy, leather trimmed. The above is sold to close the stock of the manufacturer retiring from business.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner William—FRIDAY, June 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

$60,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Alton, redeemable March 1st, 1876, interest payable annually March 1, at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York. (and paid up to 1st of March last).....$1 000 each. Said Bonds are now held as collateral security.

J. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 4th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., a large assortment of shelf hardware, &c. Also, to pay advances, positively for cash, 56 "Potter's patent rifles, 40 casks wrought nails, 2,000 pounds axe steel, 50 sheets C steel, 43 reams sand paper. Also, for account of made writers, 1 case "Spear and Jackson" saws, slightly damaged on the voyage.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—BY PECK & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, 3d, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs, voltaires, rockers, centre, card and dining tables, mirrors, Brussels and lograin carpets, clocks, curtains, paintings, bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., seasonable fresh goods. Including a large invoice of fine City-made gaiters and button boots, without reserve, for cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Administrator:

20 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.
20 shares Farmers' and Citizen's Bank of L. I., $25 each.
10 shares Mechanics' Bank Williamsburg, $50 each.

BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION, IN MADison, N. J.—WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1857, will be sold at auction, on the hill south of the village of Madison, a large number of valuable building lots, varying from 50 to 100 feet in front, by from 200 to 3.5 feet in depth, or 4-acre lots, to suit purchaser. These lots, which were formerly the property of Col Wm. BRITTIN, but now the property of SAMUEL L. SUTTLE, lie on the two new Avenues which have recently been opened on the hill aforesaid, both of which are 60 feet in width, and lined on both sides with thrifty maples; they command one of the most beautiful prospects in the State of New-Jersey, are within sight of the railroad and the village, and are but five minutes' walk from either. Gentlemen doing business in the Cities of New-York and Newark, and desiring a pleasant residence in the country, within one and a quarter hours' ride from the former, on one of the most pleasant railroads, and in the midst of some of the finest scenery in America, would do well to view this property. The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., or on the next fair day at the same hour, if that day should prove stormy. Persons from Newark and New-York can come up in the morning train which reaches Madison at 10 o'clock A. M., and return by the train which leaves here at 5 o'clock P. M.

TERMS.—One third cash upon the delivery of the deed. Credit in one year, and the remainder credit in two years. Title perfect.

SIX Public D. HONEYMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on THURSDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—All made to order, consisting of richly-carved parlor suite of rosewood, covered in crimson silk brocatelle; fancy chairs, embroidered silk brocatelle; rosewood etagere, do. secretaire bookcase; oval mirrors, rich frames; ebony pedestals, mounted in ormolu; buhl screen, hanging etagere, gas chandelier and brackets, marble bust and pedestal, common silk window curtains, lace do., tapestry carpets.

DINING ROOM.—Extension table of oak, chairs, do. covered rups, reclining chair, silk cover, oak buffet, three damask window curtains, Brussels carpets, clocks and mantel ornaments.

BEDROOMS.—Mahogany French bedsteads, wardrobes, dress bureaus, do. black walnut centre table, Voltaire chairs, mirrors, cane seat chairs, lace curtains, in hogany secretary, bedroom suites in black walnut, beds, mattresses, iron bedsteads, bedding, oak chairs, rosewood cornices, China, glass, &c., worsted silk curtains, mattresses, rich marble ornaments, a superb parlor suit in rosewood, covered 3-colored brocatelle suite, ditto mahogany Reps mirrors, ottomans, divans, hook-case, oil-cloths, velvet stair carpets, kitchen ware, &c. The above can be examined one day before the sale, and are all in the most perfect order.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer, No. 85 Nassau-st.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN & CO.—WILL BE sold at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M., a large and superior assortment of new and second-hand furniture, in excellent order, and well deserving the attention of City and country purchasers, consisting of suites of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor and chamber furniture, splendid French plate pier-glasses and mirrors, etageres, wardrobes, bureaus, corner stands, centre and fancy tables, bookcases, &c., &c. A fine assortment of paintings, engravings, &c., table cutlery, tea and dinner sets, castors, &c. &c.; also a beautiful assortment of China vases, clocks, mantel ornaments, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c. &c.; also, a great variety of Brussels, tapestry, ingrain and other hall and stair carpets, oil-cloth, &c. &c.

F. NAGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SPLENDID rosewood and mahogany household furniture, elegantly carved rosewood plane-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture, entire, of the most costly description; pier and mantel mirrors, valuable collection of oil-paintings, &c. &c. F. NAGH will sell TO-MORROW (Thursday), a 10½ o'clock, the entire rich and desirable contents of the large 5-story residence No. 230 14th-st., west of 8th-av., the whole containing the largest and best assortment offered at public auction for many years, having cost the owner upwards of $10,000 and will positively be sold without limits, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCtion on FRIDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock at Lafayette place, Bleecker-st., Paris millinery, furniture, &c. The entire stock of Madame JARDINE, consisting of thread and point lace, bonnets of silk, chip, straw, and beghora; French flowers, stands, boxes, and all the usual styles of Spring and Summer millinary; also, carpets, suites of parlor furniture, rosewood covered in blue brocatel, made to order, mirrors, tables, chairs, show cases, counters, vases, &c., without reserve.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers, No 92 Broadway.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, JUNE 5, THE entire balance of stock of ready made clothing, by order of assignees. Also a large lot, by order of Executors, of endless variety. Sale will be positive, and every lot sold for cash without reserve.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO ARCHITECTS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to procure the services of a good practical Architect, who can design public and private buildings, and is capable of furnishing correct detail drawings and specifications. Any person of good habits having these qualifications can find steady employment and the highest wages. Address MYGATT & SCHMIDTNER, Box No. 342, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

EAGLE GLASS WORKS FOR SALE.—FOR sale at a bargain this extensive and popular manufactory, situated at Port Elizabeth, N. J., embracing about five acres of land, including two factories, warehouse, storehouse, tenant houses and all the necessary fixtures required for the immediate occupation and manufacture of glassware. Inquire of S. TOWNSEND & SON, No. 38 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 2 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, FIXtures, &c., or fixtures without stock. This is a real chance for any person who want a nice grocery and first-rate location, doing a good business. Will be sold very cheap for cash. Apply immediately in the store, No. 636 8th-av.

$2,000.—FOR $1,800.—RARE CHANCE.—Two purchase money mortgages, $1,000 each, on Brooklyn property, for sale at $900 each. A policy of insurance assigned with each. Address Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SELECT SCHOOL FOR misses and children, in one of the best localities in the City, and in a flourishing condition; must be sold immediately, as the proprietor leaves town soon. Apply to E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 293 Broadway.

$3,500.—WANTED—A PARTY WITH THIS amount, to engage in a safe, permanent and profitable business, established and in operation. Address, with name, &c., IRON, *Times* office.

THE ORIGINAL VARIETY STORE—NO. 133 Chatham-st., stock, fixtures, and good-will for sale. Apply in the Store.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

MOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

PLANTS.—WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, FLORIST, corner of 29th-st. and Broadway, is now selling at cost, (on account of the lateness of the season,) a splendid variety of monthly and running roses, verbenas, feverfews, dahlias, fuschias, and all sorts of bedding-out plants; a large quantity of box for sale. Bouquets and baskets furnished for weddings, &c., &c.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—Comprising dahlias, verbenas and tuberoses of the most choice sorts, together with Summer flowering plants of every description, fresh every day at the seed store No. 7 JOHN STREET, from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English end Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs. (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1855, pages 90 and 195.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FAMILY HORSE, 16 hands high; a good traveler and of fine action; warranted sound and kind in double or single harness, also under the saddle; sold by the subscriber for want of use. For further particulars, inquire at No. 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A PONY, 14 HANDS HIGH, WITH wagon and harness, altogether for $250, at Mr. MILES' livery stable, No. 54 West 19th-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS,
DISTILLED FROM COAL.
Secured by Letters Patent.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 2.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale oil dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in this City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company, in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

The Company recommend to their agents and others, as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Agents for Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. 73 Broad-st., New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. 193 William-st.; L. MERCIER, No. 137 Elm-st.; H. EDWARDS, No. 44 Pemane-st., and to DYOTT, of Philadelphia. Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.

Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to

AUSTENS,
General Agents Kerosene Oil Company,
No. 50 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, testimonials prices, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $200.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind "of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D LANDER.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, Times office.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $180; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 33 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight belk-heads, and, to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, Jan. 3.....1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7.....1857
Saturday, Jan 17.....1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21.....1857
Saturday, Jan. 31.....1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4.....1857
Saturday, Feb. 14.....1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18.....1857
Saturday, March 14.....1857	Wednesday, March 4.....1857
Saturday, April 11.....1857	Wednesday, April 1.....1857
Saturday, May 9.....1857	Wednesday, April 29.....1857
Saturday, May 23.....1857	Wednesday, May 27.....1857
Saturday, June 6.....1857	Wednesday, June 10.....1857
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BRAL, 2,221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,567 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

The steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 10, and be succeeded by the ARGO, June 24, and JASON, July 1.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$180
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 3
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 17
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES New Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, BERRY, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, will sail on the 20th of June, and the BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, the 15th of August. No expense has been spared to make them, in all respects, as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Peach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

First cabin.....$130 | Second cabin.....$75.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 25. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

GLASGOW, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MOSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, L. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River. Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen, in first cabin, main saloon, $150; in first cabin, lower saloon, $110; in second cabin, $60. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or Loadon. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE—ON FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamor ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From foot of Courtlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	4 00	3 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL—Making all the intermediate landings. The new and splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. BERGEN, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted) fifteen minutes past 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Peekskill at half past 1 P. M., making all the landings.

N. B.—The above boat will land at Amos-st. each way.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays accepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE, carrying freight for Geelong, Adelaide, and Sidney. Packet for 22d of June—The magnificent A 1 extreme Clipper Ship SEA NYMPH, 1,315 tons, Wind-ser Commander, will have the usual dispatch of this Line and clear positively on her advertised day, Monday, June 22. This ship is the only clipper now on the berth, and is guaranteed to be the only vessel leaving in June. Her accommodations for first and second cabin passengers are unequaled for convenience and comfort. Apply on board, Pier No. 19 E. R., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway, per U. S. Mail Steamer ILLINOIS, leaving on FRIDAY, 5th June. Freight received on Thursday. Must be packed very strongly, and contents and value always stated.

Collections made in all parts of California and Oregon. Drafts (in sums to suit) at sight, on same.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING VISION, suitable for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 8 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Common Paint, warranted for five years, for covering leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at 2½ cents per foot. Apply at No. 338 Pearl-st., near Gouverneur-st., in the basement.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffolk and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newbarg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Three Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

9:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE GERMAN SPRING FESTIVAL.

The Sangerbund at Yorkville—Chief Matsell and Mayor Wood Dine with Them, and Mayor Wood makes a Speech—Six Thousand People Present—Immense Quantities of Lager-Bier Consumed.

The great Spring Festivel of the Germens, which was postponed on Monday, on account of the heavy rain-storm, took place yesterday. The Turners, who manfully braved the unfavorable weather on Monday, did not participate. They possibly had holiday enough, with the drenching they got on that occasion. But the Sängerbunds of this City, and of Brooklyn, Hoboken and Williamsburgh, numbering 500 men, met early in the morning at Metropolitan Hall, Hester street, and with their friends, fell into marching order, and paraded Bowery to Chatnam street, thence through the Park, where they were received by the Mayor, up Broadway to Broome street, at the foot of which they embarked on board the steamboats *Washington*, *Splendid* and *Union*, and were conveyed to CONRAD'S Garden, Yorkville, the spot chosen for the festivities of the occasion. As they marched through the streets of the City, previous to embarkation, they made a very fine show,—the magnificence of their banners, as they flaunted in the bright sunlight of the morning, causing general remark. Some of these banners were indeed among the most splendid things of the kind we have ever seen, and we shall take further occasion to allude to them.

There were eighteen companies, or Sängerbunds engaged in "welcoming the Spring" professionally—that is, singing for the delectation of the thousands of their own countrymen and country-women, and of the hundreds of other nations, who gladly paid each a quarter of a dollar for admission to the *Festplatz*. These companies were thus denominated:—Colonia Euphonia, Freier Männerchor, Germania, Harmonia Harmonia of Hoboken, Harogari Männerchor, Liedertrana of Brooklyn, Lorelei Männerchor, Mozart-Verein, Orpheus, Rheinischer Sängerbund, Sängerrunde, Sängerbund of Williamsburg, Schillerbund, Social Reform Gesang Verein, Teutonia Männerchor, and Uhland Bund.

The extensive grounds, located at the foot of Nineteeth-street, East River, reaching from near the Second-avenue to the river's bank, immediately opposite Astoria, heavily and continuously as the rain had fallen during the previous day and through the greater part of the night, were by no means so uninviting as might be supposed. At least the ladies, to the number of a thousand, probably, did not find the grass too damp for comfort; nor did at least four thousand men, who blessed themselves, when they had a chance, with the ladies' society, or else reclined *sub viridi fronde* and drank lager-bier in single or bachelor blessedness. Very early the *festplatz* was gay with all the colors of the rainbow, and a good many tints beside. The lager-bier had been rolling in since dawn. Immense stands, erected on the previous day, confronted the visitor at all points, and barrels of lager that were almost young vats in size, perched on stools behind those stands, told only too plainly of the universal German thirst that can scarcely be quenched or sated. Fast as they arrived, most of the ladies, in parties of sixes and tens, selected their tree, tied their bonnets to the branches and festooned their shawls about them, and then, not afraid to be gazed at with their tresses set afloat, and their limbs in carelese *abandon*, they produced their baskets and enjoyed the good fare which their foresight had plentifully provided. But many gathered around the stand which had been erected for the Sängerbunds and their leader, where five hundred male voices at one time, made oven the opposite shore of Astoria send back an echo of melody. The leader was JULIUS UEGER, and the programme of the pieces sung by the united Bunds or played by Hirschmann's Band, was as follows:

Overture von Kästner, performed by Hirschmann's band.

Sturm von Lichner, by the Sängerbund.

Kronung's Marsch, von Arx, played by Hirschmann's Band,

Banquetlied von Stunz, by the Sängerbund.

Fahnenlied preisgedicht, (or prize poem,) von Serge, set to music, and directed by CARL BERGMANN.

But before this *Fahnenlied*, the President of the day, Mr. FREDERICK STEFFENS, delivered a speech in German, inaugurating a magnificent new banner, ten feet by fifteen in dimensions, and formed of the richest silk. A few words about this banner will not be out of place. The Sängerbunds of New-York have, until recently, existed as separate organizations. They are now united under the denomination of Der Allegemeiner Sängerbund, and this flag was made to commemorate that event. The cost of it was $700. At first glance, it merely seems like the stars and stripes, the American flag, and nothing more. But a nearer inspection brings to view an eagle beautifully embroidered in the costliest floss silk. With outstretched wings he holds in his beak a shield in red, black and gold, the three prohibited colors in Germany, which only Emperors, Kings, Dukes and similar magnificent mortals may wear. For the liberty to wear these, their old national colore by the bye, the Germans by this device claim the protection of the American flag, or in this country they rather mean to say, they are at liberty to work out their own individuality and were no longer under the rule of despotism.

Mr. STEFFENS, in presenting this flag to the Sängerbund, bade them remember that they were now in a New Fatherland, and that they had achieved the liberty for which they had so long striven in the Old World. They had—many of them in the Old Fatherland, taken oaths over other banners, the intent of which was only to crush liberty, and to gratify Emperore and Kings, but here, said the Speaker, we again swear over a new banner which we, this day at this our festival, consecrate to Liberty and Human Progress. By this, our action, and by all our actions, let us show to our friends, the Americans, that the Liberty which they have invited us to share, is instructive to us, and that we know how to appreciate it.

Mr. ACKER, on the part of the Sängerbund, responded in a brief but appropriate speech.

The Bund then left the stand in order and marched into that part of the Garden where the less intellectual sports were going on, each Company preceded by its respective banner. These banners, we have already said, were magnificent. One of them especially, that belonging to the Schillerbund, was made of rich crimson silk, with a heavy gold fringe, and embroidered with wreaths of flowers in brilliant green and gold. The design was an eagle holding from his beak a harp. On one side was the inscription:

Der Schillerbund wird seine Fahne wahren,
So lang der Bund aus einem Mann besteht,
Er wird mit Lust sich um sein Banner scharren,
So oft es roth in freien Lüften weht.

Which means that the Schillerbund will ever preserve their flag while one member of their body survives, and for that banner they will etrive, with delight, as long as its red folds wave in the free air.

The banners, having been tastefully and safely lodged in the trees, Hirschmann's band took their places in the rear of a suspicious-looking table which, rumor said, was to be honored by the presence of Mayor Woon, Chief-of Police MATSELL, Justice CONNOLLY, and sundry officials besides. Meanwhile, the singers hurried off to the lager-bier stands, having first purchased tickets, inscribed "Good for one glass of beer, 6 cents"—for at the *festplatz* those who serve the beer take no money, having no time to examine bills or to give change. About this time there could not have been less than from four to five thousand persons present. Eating and drinking were prodigiously popular. The sun shone very hotly down, and lager-bier was vociferously demended. The ladies asked for it and obtained it. The children coveted and received it. The policemen, of whom there were a large number present, conveyed frequent full glasses to their lips, and invariably set them down empty. It was the sun that caused all this drinking—nothing but the sun.

At length a carriage rolled into the ground, and from it alighted the Chief of Police and other gentle men known about his office. The Secretary of the Bund, Mr. BOSSMAN, took them in charge, and towed them to the suspicious-looking table, which by this time had assumed the appearance of a banquet-table Plates of cold turkey, chicken, veal, beef, tongue, &c., &c., and bottles of Champagne, Hock, Rbenish and Hungarian gave it an inviting aspect. Knives and forks went to work. The Chief and his friends had had a long ride. Empty bottles rapidly disappeared to be replaced by new ones. At last, Mr. J. O. HUNT proposed Mr. MATSELL'e health, to which the Chief modestly responded. He thanked Mr. HUNT for the compliment. He should shortly go to the Far West, where it would be a pleasure to bring before him in recollection the happy faces he saw there that day. He admired that feature of character which the Germans, more than any other nation, possessed, that of bringing their wives and children with them, to be partakers of their happiness, on all festive occasions. And what was happiness? Why, it was better than California. Gold, said Mr. MATSELL, is not happiness. It is only the representative of it.

Mr. MATSELL sat down, and afterwards the band played "God save the Queen."

And now all was commotion, for the President announced that his Honor, the Mayor, had arrived. It was even so, and in a few minutes his Honor took his place at the table, where a fresh supply of the good things of life were set before him. He partook of them sparingly, and then the Secretary proposed the Mayor's health. He said the Germans so loved his Honor that they would all shed their blood for him. Nine cheers were given for the Mayor, and then his Honor mounted a stool and prepared to speak. But the singers in the vicinity, gathered in social circles under the trees, were making too much noise. The President ordered them to cease, but they kept on. Upon which, Justice CONNOLLY said they were singing a song composed in honor of the Mayor, and they were bound to sing it out. Quiet being at length restored, the Mayor said:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I beg to return you my thanks for the very complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to receive me on this festive occasion. I need not assure you that I recognize among my German fellow-citizens those who are not only the most true to the institutions of this country, but are among the most law abiding, obedient and well-disposed citizens; and that ever since I have had the honor to hold the position of Mayor of this great City, no class of citizens, as a body, have been found more faithful in obedience to the laws, or who have contributed more to the peace and prosperity of New-York. [Three cheers and a tiger.] I have found them at all times, on all occasions, fully identified with the interests, institutions and welfare of their adopted country. I can only say, proceeded His Honor, that as long as I occupy this position in which partiality and favoritism have placed me, I shall always maintain order and law, upbold morality, and strive for the good of our institutions and the welfare of the community over which I preside. To all here present I can only say that you are, as you know, in

"The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave,"

—that you live in a country where every man has equal political and religious rights,—where the Constitution guarantees to every citizen, whatever his religions or political doctrines, that here, under the canopy of Heaven, he may follow whatever creed or whatever path he pleases. Let me, then, call upon you to appreciate the glorious country of which you have become citizens, always striving to maintain its laws, and to defend its homes and firesides.

It gives me, His Honor continued, much pleasure to be here to-day. I assure you that this is the first moment, after months of arduous labor in the duties of my office, that I have been able to snatch sufficient recreation even to see smiling faces. It gives me pleasure to see, on this occasion, so many happy countenances, indications of the honest hearts beneath them. To you all I will say that on all occasions I will cherish my adopted fellow-citizens as those nearest to my heart.

The welkin, as writers of romance say, rang with plaudits when His Honor had concluded. And then the masters of the feast and leaders of the Bunds gathered round him. He was offered a horn by some person,—one of those enormous elk horns, mounted with silver, into which the Germans pour about half a barrel of beer, and sling round their bodies when they go a traveling. His Honor took it amid shouts of "Take care, take care." It was necessary to take care, truly, for those horns are treacherous to those who understand them not, and you will get the contents in your bosom if you turn them the wrong way in drinking. His Honor having, perhaps, taken a horn before, was very careful, and merely sipped the lager with his lips. It was then handed to the Chief of Police, who was also careful and did not spill any. But when the Mayor's friend, Mr. BROWNELL, took the horn, he turned it the wrong way and deluged himself and the table.

They then handed the Mayor a huge silver flagon, beautifully embossed, containing several quarts of lager. Again he sipped. They then gave to Mr. MATSELL a highly-polished horn, out of which he drank, without spilling.

Then a Bund of singers gathered around the table, and sung a Swiss song very admirably. They said it was in honor of the Mayor. His Honor was then led away by the President to take a look at the grounds.

During all this time the fun had been growing "fast and furious" in every part of the Garden. When we left the ground there were from five to six thousand people busily drinking lager-bier.

THE POLICE QUESTION.

Dismissals by the New Board for Insubordination—A Force for the Protection of Quarantine.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners dismissed, yesterday morning, for insubordination, Captains LEITE (Seventh Ward,) ACKERMAN, (Ninth Ward,) KISSNER, (Fourteenth Ward,) and NORRIS, (Tenth Ward.) The clerk was directed to serve notices upon each of the action of the Board.

The Commissioners then resolved to send forthwith a special Police force of twenty five men for the protection of Quarantine. This force was at once selected from the hundreds of applicants who were present, and placed under command of Capt. WALLING, who was instructed to depart without delay for Seguine's Point.

Nothing else of public interest was transacted by the Board.

FRANCIS TWOMEY, Captain of the Nineteenth Ward Police, sent, yesterday, the following letter to Deputy CARPENTER:

NINETEENTH WARD STATION HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1857.

To Mr. Dan. Carpenter, Ex Captain Fifth District, &c.

DEAR SIR: I have just received a document from the office of the so called "Metropolitan Police Commissioners," informing me that a charge of insubordination has been preferred against me by yourself, for disobedience of certain orders, issued, or purporting to have been issued by the said so called Police Commissioners. As the charge and specifications are signed by you, I take the liberty of addressing this note to you, with a request that you will read it, or cause it to be read, to the said Commissioners.

"I do not now, never did, nor never will recognize the jurisdiction of any or all of said Commissioners, or their satellites, over my action as Captain of Police of this District. I received my appointment from the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, City officers, elected as Commissioners of the Municipal Police of this City, and to none other, at present, will I yield the slightest obedience, in any matter connected with the police force under my command. The Station-house and its appurtenances are entrusted to my charge; and as the custodian of the City property, I could not, without the grossest violation of that trust so reposed in me by the City, through its regularly elected representatives, (composed, at the time of my appointment, of gentlemen of different political opinions,) transfer into the hands of a partisan Commission, appointed by a power foreign to the City, dead to its interests, indifferent to its wants, and, as I believe, in violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution of the State, and as I know, in contravention of the chartered rights of this City. No honorable man, or Board of Commissioners, were upon a tender voluntarily made to him or them, would encourage such a proceeding, much less endeavor to force me into the commission of such a crime.

Furthermore, were no such obstacle in the way, the idea of accepting office under, or in any way connecting myself with, or appearing for trial before, a Police Commission, composed, in part, of men as well known to the present municipal police, as old offenders, as who have themselves been tried not only before the bar of justice but the bar of public opinion, for offences, upon the enormity of which the inhabitants of this City have already, on more than one occasion, passed their vernict, is so repugnant to my feelings, that I shudder at the possibility of such a calamity befalling me.

These are my honest sentiments, and while repudiating any intention to wilfully detract from the reputation of any person or persons now holding, or who may have held, conspicuous places in the estimation of their fellow citizens, yet forbearance sometimes ceases to be a virtue, as in the present instance, and in order that I may be pestered with no more such document, or documents of any kind, emanating from the so-called Commissioners, and fearful of calling personally at the office, No. 88 Waite street, lest my motives for such visit might be misrepresented, my reputation damaged, or my standing in the Democratic Party compromised—events which I would not have occur for a dozen positions such as I now hold—I respectfully ask that you will discontinue the practice of sending for my perusal any more papers or documents, official or others; and I take this opportunity of informing you that any such papers, orders, &c., will not receive the slightest attention from me.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
FRANCIS J. TWOMEY,
Captain Nineteenth District Police.

P. S.—Enclosed you will find the documents and papers that you have favored me with from time to time. They are of no utility to me, and may be of service to you, as evidence against me on trial. You are entirely welcome to them. F. J. T.

The following correspondence between Messrs Woon and DRAPER was had yesterday.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Tuesday, June 2, 1857.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The City Comptroller in whom the law vests the sole authority to draw warrants upon the City Treasury proposes now to pay the salaries of the Police to the 30th ult., provided the so called Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners of which you are President will assent to such payment. Being very desirous for the payment of these persons who are really suffering for the want of their just dues, I am not disposed to permit any harmless condition of this kind to be made the reason for longer delay in the liquidation of their demands. The Municipal Police Commissioners wish me to say that they think it better to comply with the novel and eccentric stipulations of the Comptroller than to keep the Police longer out of the pay pittance upon which their families rely for subsistence. Let me respectfully ask therefore, that you lay this subject before your associates without delay, that by their consent no further obstacle may prevent the proposed payment at once. Very respectfully yours,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1857.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor, &c.:

SIR: Your letter of this date has just been received. You have doubtless seen the morning papers and the communication from the Comptroller published in them, and must, therefore, be aware that the necessary steps have already been taken for the payment of the salary of the Police force of this City, as without your intervention or suggestion what was required in their behalf, to be done, has already been done. There seems to be no occasion to lay your letter before the Board of which I am President.

Your obedient servant,
S. DRAPER.

The Comptroller will be ready to pay the Police on Monday next, paying each man separately.

The old Police Commissioners have taken no public action of late, but yesterday, nearly all the officers in the Department were served with notes from WILSON SMALL, of the Mayor's Office. The purport of these notes was not made known to outsiders, but a person who ought to know, said they "merely called attention to attend the General Convention."

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Alpaca suits	$5	to	$10 00
Thin Summer suits	3	to	10 00
Zephyr Cassimere	8	to	10 00
Check Marseilles suits	4	to	12 00
Black Alpaca Coats	2	to	5 00
Linen Coats	50 cents	to	5 00
White Duck Coats	$2 50	to	6 00
Drap d'été	6 00	to	13 00
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50	to	10 00
Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 50	to	20 00
Summer Raglans	1 50	to	10 00
Thin Pantaloons	1 00	to	4 00
Marseilles Vests	1 00	to	3 50

At

EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing
Warehouse,
66 and 68
Fulton-street,
Between William and Gold-streets

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

A VERY SERIOUS QUESTION.

Can old and long standing secondary syphilis ever be cured? Must those who have been imprudent in their youth, forever pay the penalty of their folly, and transmit it from generation to generation? Is there no thorough, complete and perfect remedy? *Answer*—There is but one that may implicitly be depended upon. There are others that may or may not cure. Some alteratives are resorted to in the belief that the change they will produce may in time eradicate the malady. But, to insure a certain, unmistakable, effective eradication of the elements itself, of the disease itself, the only thing is ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE, or PURE IODINE WATER. It never fails. It makes you as good as ever. It restores you to perfect health and removes every taint whatever from the system. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDERS & FOSNICK, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, Nos 304 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—The frightful mortality among children is in part attributable to the internal worms; they produce innumerable diseases. Check the mischief early with these Pastilles, a pleasant, harmless, unfailing remedy. Mothers should beware of *mineral* vermifuges. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA saves thousands of lives, and immeasurable agony every year, by promptly curing Scrofula, Consumption, Liver Diseases and all Ulcers and Eruptions Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX.—KNOX has been quiet a short time, but we knew that he was up to something. He has been getting up new and original styles of Hats for Summer uses, and he has succeeded in producing some of the handsomest *chapeaux* that were ever seen. In the meantime his styles now in the market are going off rapidly. They are all the rage among persons who pride themselves upon being well dressed. They are the Hats of the day. Dépôt corner Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Summer under-garments of every description and size. Custom-made shirts, best quality, all sizes, warranted, in any quantity. English and French fancy muslin shirts, in great variety. Cotton half-hose, ties, stocks, gloves, hosiery, at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 269 Greenwich street, corner of Murray-street. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Sensible men and sensible women may find something to interest and instruct them in this week's *Life Illustrated*. It contains a choice variety of articles from the best writers, and is entirely free from the trashy stuff with which some papers are filled. *Life Illustrated* for this week, now ready, may be had of all newa vendors at 4 cents. Also, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Madness or "moral insanity" at the best, can alone excuse the extravagance which gives for a Summer bonnet or dress cap, or other article of millinery, four times its true value. To obtain the latest Paris styles in all descriptions of millinery, go to WILDE'a warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, where extortion is unknown.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, N. B. CLARKE'e grand historical Drama of "O'Neil the Great" is to be performed at this favorite Theatre, which will be followed by the Pantomime of "Salmagundi," and the Drama of "Warlock of the Glen," concluding the entertainment—and who could wish for more.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA.—The greatest cure the world has ever seen from this growing malady is

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

One pill every night for a month often cures the worst cases; but immediate benefit is experienced. Principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building. Sold also at CUSHMAN'S, Broadway, corner Twenty-second-street. Brooklyn Agency, No. 175 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

A SERIOUS QUESTION ASKED AND ANSWERED.—Mr. EDITOR: Why is Barnum's Museum patronized in preference to a play-house? ANSWER—Because it has equally choice, novel and entertaining performances, and all so divested of impropriety as to render them wholly unobjectionable to the most fastidious. For instance: the new drama of "Fraud and its Victims," is given there this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE" HUMBUGGED, "THAT IS THE QUESTION."—Those who have a natural affinity for imposture will buy the burning fluids manufactured here and labeled LONDON CORDIAL GIN. But the wise and judicious will purchase only the authenticated article imported by EDMUND C. CHARLES, No. 40 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Cancer, the most terrible malady that attacks the fleshy fibre, may be extirpated by this preparation. The knife cannot reach the minute ramifications of the disease, but the ointment *does*. It penetrates to the sources of all ulcerous disorders, and performs a radical cure.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Imperial Photographs of MERCY, PIERCE and WM. B. READ, just added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Photographs by Electric Light on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JUNE 2.

$4,000 Virginia 6s	92¼	1250	Harlem Railroad	16¾
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	85¾	200	do	16¾
1,000 N.Y. Cent. R. 7s.103	89	200	do	16¾
1,000 Erie R. Bds. '76.	87½	700	Reading Railroad	81
2,000 Hd. Riv. R. 2d mt.	86½	100	do	80¾
1,000 Hd. Riv. R. 2d mt.	86½	200	do	80¾
1,000 do	5¼	50	do	b10 81¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	93½	200	do	b60 81¾
2,000 do	93½	200	do	b60 81
1,000 Te. He. & Al 2d m.	65¾	500	do	b60 80¾
4,000 E. E. & W. 1st M. bs.	52	200	do	at 10d 80¾
8,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. bs.	25	200	do	s60 80
5 Bank State of N. Y.	104	200	do	s3 80½
10 Corn Ex. Bank	104½	200	do	s60 80
20 Commonw'th Bank	103	200	Chi. & R Isl. R. R.	b40 80½
20 Park Bank	106	11	do	96½
15 U. S. Trust Co	107	100	do	96¾
300 Nic. Trans. Co	5¼	100	Del. Lac. & West. R. R.	89
5 D. & H. C. Co. ex-div	120	100	Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	55¼
500 Comb. Coal Co	18½	50	do	55
21 Pacific Mail S. Co	73¼	200	do	53½
100 do	s60	73¾	200	do	53
100 do	73	100	do	b10 53¼
10 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	c 86½	200	do	b30 53
100 do	s10	86¾	100	do	53½
100 do	86	3180	do	53¼
473 do	86¼	50	do	b3 53¼
100 do	s60	86	50	do	b30 53½
200 do	s60	84¾	50	do	b60 53½
550 Erie Railroad	c 36¼	100	do	s30 53¾
50 do	s10	36¼	300	do	b30 53¾
50 do	s7	36¼	5 Mich. S. & N. I. sp. s.	86
200 do	36¾	450	do	86¼
10 do	37	86 M. S. & N. Ia. r. St'k.	86
100 do	36¾	20 Panama Railroad	96¾
150 do	b30	36¾	100	do	94
200 do	36¼	50	do	b30 95¼
16 do	36¾	500 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s90	188¾
400 do	36¾	100	do	s60	188
900 do	s30	35	12 Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	42¾
100 do	b60	36	20	do	42¾
500 do	c 35½	100	do	b60	49
180 do	b60	35¾	10 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	96¾
100 do	s30	34¾	100	do	b60 96¾
200 do	35¼	5	do	96¾
100 do	2d	34¾	10 Clev. & Toledo R R	65
200 do	s30	34	200	do	b60 64¾
100 do	s10	35	850	do	64½
100 do	c 35¼	400	do	64¾
300 do	c 35	30	do	64
100 do	3d	35	300	do	b60 64¾
50 do	b10	35	300	do	b60 64¼
100 do	b60	35	100	do	b10 64¼
100 do	s10	34	75	La C. & Mil. R R.	76
10 Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R	103¼	50	do	b60	76

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	52	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	b3 85½
3,000 do	51¾	100	do	86¼
25 Nic. Trans. Co	5½	100	do	6d 85¾
100 do	5¼	50	do	b10 85¾
110 Pacific Mail S. Co.	73	800	Reading R. R.	s60	80
600 Harlem R. R.	10	200	do	80¾
100 Erie Railroad	c 36	50	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	53
200 do	35¾	1600	do	s3	54
100 do	2d	35¾	100	do	s10	54¼
100 do	s3	35¾	100	do	s3	54¼
100 do	86	900	do	s3	54¾

TUESDAY, June 2—P. M.

The day was a quiet one in Money affairs. A fair amount of business was done in Foreign bills at 109⅝@¾ on London for the Boston steamer. The amount of Bullion sent forward this afternoon by express is reported at $800,000. The Domestic Exchange brokers are easy in means and rather inactive in business. The Discount Brokers report a good demand for strictly prime paper at ⅜@1 ₱ cent. over the Bank rete. The Stock people continue to find money easier than the transfer of Stocks. The latter came hard to-day, particularly in New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Reading. The jobbers have oversold heavily and at low prices, while the public, attracted by the fall, have been gradually and quietly withdrawing the stocks from the control of Wall-street. We are aware that we report this fact in direct conflict with the mendacious operetion of the *Herald*, which has made itself a party to the recent wholesale gambling onslaught upon stock valnes, bnt the experience of yeterday and to-day at the transfer desks of the New-York and Erie and Philedelphia and Reading offices, (and other instances might be named,) will more than justify our report.

The excitement at the Stock Exchange, to-day, ran quite high, and although the sellers at the early Board prepondereted, and the chief broker of the well-known combination of *Bears*, who have kept the Street in a ferment for several months past, dispensed his favors right and left, in lots of 500 to 1,000 shares at the lowest prices, his constituents, (most of them being present) deemed most effective to break down the market, the turn before 2 o'clock, when the transfers of the day came to be made, wes very decided, the difference in a single hour being from 2 to 3 ₱ cent. in New-York and Erie; 1 ₱ cent. in Reading, and before the close of the day 2¾@3 ₱ cent. in Southern Michigan. So close drawn has the Erie certificetes on the Street become, that several deliveries were not made at all, being left over by consent, and, in one instance, the stock was bought in by the President of the Stock Exchange, at the Second Board, under the rnle. There is no *corner* in the case, except such as the operations of these parties have involuntarily made upon themselves. Yesterday the cash prem. was 39 ₱ cent. This forenoon they undertook to deliver as low as 34@35 ₱ cent., and were unable to do so, and the stock was firm at 36¾@37 at the close of business. Out of 110,000 shares, constituting the capital of the Company, the effective, movable supply on the Street is reduced to 6,000 shares. The principal fluctuations of the day, from the closing prices of yesterday, were:

In Erie	37½	@36	@37
New-York Central	86¼	@85¾	@85¾
Reading	81	@80	@81
Southern Michigan	67½	@65¾	@67
Cleveland and Toledo	65½	@64	@64½
Pacific Mail	71	@72	@73

The general account closed firm, several new and strong buyers appearing at the Second Board for Southern Michigan. The Company have taken a suite of new offices over the Bank of Commerce in Nessan-street, and in regard to the practical management of the line in Michigan we hear thet Mr. CHARLES MINOT, formerly of the New-York and Erie Road, is spoken of for General Superintendent or Agent at Chicago and Toledo.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day the large sum of $309,714 against only $63,210 received; reducing the balance to $12,779,565. On inquiries to the probable course of receipts and disbursements for the month of June, we are quite satisfied that the balance will be brought down to about ten millions by the close of the month, after which the drafts upon the large appropriations for the fiscal year will be made nearly equal to the enhanced customs upon the goods now warehoused for the operation of the new tariff.

The foreign news telegraphed from Halifax this afternoon attracted very little attention. The changes in the Funds and the Cotton Market are not important, while the improvement in Breadstuffs denotes a better market as the Summer season advences. Sugars were again firm.

A considerable number of our prominent Wall-street people have availed of the invitation of the Ohio and Mississippi Company and the pleasant weather to make an excursion of a fortnight to the West, first attending the opening ceremonies of the Great Cincinnati and St. Louis line, recently completed by the enterprising Company just named. The last party leave town this afternoon.

We omitted to mention at the proper time that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne end Chicago Company have opened an office in this City, over the Bank of the State of New-York, No. 37 Williamstreet. The line is one of the most important and extensive in the West, embracing the several divisions between the cities of Pittsburg and Chicago, built under the names of the Ohio and Pennsylvenia, Ohio end Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Companies. The original loans, as well as the work and shares of the three concerns, have recently been consolidated under one general primary mortgege for ten millions of dollars, which after providing for all the seperate loans, amounting to about $6,600,000, will fully cover the debt incurred in finishing the Chicago section under the present organizetion.

The principal coinage at the United States Mint in Philedelphia during the past month was 3,800,000 cents, of the new stamp. The California Gold received here dnring the month was either in bars or coin from the San Francisco Branch, or in Dust, which was run into bars at the New-York Assay Office.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company was held yesterday. The following-named gentlemen were elected. Those in *italics* are new and in place of out-of-town Directors:

President—ANDREW MEHAFFEY. *Directors*—A. M. Sherman, M. N. Falls, Joseph Torrey, Wm. Pettet, F. Bloodgood, C. Baker, *A. McConichie, W. M. Benjamin, D. M. Hughes. William Cotheal, John Riley, E. W. Hinman.*

The exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, were $1,139,714, against $2,206,677, the week ending June 6, last year,

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP, SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec'ts at Ports	2,940,000	3,350,000	2,479,000	2,675,000	3,117,000
Ex. to G Britain	1,278,000	1,643,000	1,274,000	1,372,000	1,608,000
Ex. to France	364,000	447,000	339,000	366,000	389,000
Ex. other For. P.	364,000	461,000	232,000	274,000	309,000
Total Exports	2,006,000	2,551,000	1,896,000	1,812,000	2,206,000
Stock on hand	298,000	350,000	202,000	491,000	372,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at Ports	18,000	30,000	45,000	35,000	18,000
Ex. to G. Britain	32,000	49,000	39,000	61,000	33,000
Ex. to France	6,000	4,000	12,000	5,000	10,000
Ex. other For. P.	3,000	11,000	12,000	18,000	8,000
Total Exports	41,000	64,000	63,000	84,000	51,000

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

The total receipts at the ports amount to 2,840,000 bales against 3,360,000 to the corresponding period last year, showing a deficit of 520,000 bales. Next week this deficit will be increased to 536,000. We have had, for several weeks at the South, very full rivers; all the upper streams have been navigable, affording opportunities for any remaining cotton to be brought to the ports, and yet the receipts continue to fall off until they are reduced, as advised by telegraph, to a total of 10,000 bales a week. I consider this fully proves the assertions maintained in this circular during the entire season, that the receipts indnced by tempting prices, and free navigation, were being hurried to market more rapidly than in any former year.

The probable actual receipts at the ports during the remainder of the season will not exceed 60,000 bales, and if I add 30,000 for corrections, difference in interior stocks, &c., the figures for crop would be a total of 2,940,000 bales. At any rate, it seems almost certain that the total will not vary much from 2,950,000, from which, for practical use, must be dedneted 15,000 bales burnt, already counted in receipts, and a considerable amount lest at sea.

In retation to the growing crop we continne to receive gloomy accounts; it is everywhere fully four weeks later than an average, and very strong letters are daily received from the South as to the impossibility of making an average crop. No doubt can possibly exist that the start for the new crop has been bad, and that an early or a monster crop is entirely out of the question; but to give any estimate in figures of what may be grown is mere guesswork, so much must, necessarily, depend upon the character of the weather during the Summer and Autumn, and the period of frost.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' and other circulars report the Liverpool COTT

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1781 NEW-YORK THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

On the Way to Kansas—Speeches of Senator Wilson and E. O. Perrin.

Wretched Fare on Missouri Steamboats—Manifold Adventures not of a Pleasant Character—River Scenery—Gov. Walker a Passenger—Senator Wilson makes a Speech—Mr. E. O. Perrin Replies—Arrival at Quindaro—Gov. Walker Makes a brief Address—Reception of Gov. Walker at Leavenworth.

[OUR SPECIAL KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.]

OFF QUINDARO, KANSAS TERRITORY,
SUNDAY NIGHT, May 24, 1857.

Kansas, so far as I have seen it, is an agreeable disappointment. Instead of weeping valleys, shrieking hills, incarnadined plains and sanguineous town-lots, I have been able to find nothing but a very wild though very promising country, a people absorbed soul and body in speculation and trade, with a marked penchant for bad whisky, a terrible dearth of the comforts of civilized life, and a very contemptuous disregard for exciting politics.

On Friday last at 2 o'clock P. M., we left St. Louis for Jefferson City on the *Missouri*, which we reached shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening. There we stepped on board the *New Lucy*, and have not had an opportunity of stepping off ever since. The *Lucy* took about 300 passengers with her, of whom a dozen or so were ladies.

It is superfluous, I suppose, to describe the mode of living on board a Missouri steamboat. Suffice it to say that the accommodations are characterized by a Fejeean simplicity. The passengers are naturally divided into two great classes—first: those who get beds; and second, those who don't. The latter preponderate immensely. The passenger berths number seventy-six precisely, for I counted them myself. People who have not got berths are accommodated in this way: Each person, when bedtime approaches, is supplied with a coverlet and a small mattress, stuffed with wood shavings. The mattresses are placed side by side on the floor of the saloon, on the tables, under the tables, and in every spot where there is room, until finally they get packed together as close as herrings in a barrel. Then the lion and the lamb lie down together. Border Ruffians and angelic Abolitionists got mixed up in the most promiscuous and friendly manner, and join in a harmonious snore, which is kept up with unabated vigor till morning, "when," in the words of the immortal epic, "daylight does appear." This *rudis et indigestaque moles*—this rough and undigested heap—reminds one very forcibly of what we used to read about the mode of stowing away negroes in the African slavers, save (and this is an important exception) that it is not accompanied by any of the horrors of the middle passage. The Latin quotation describes the thing exactly.

Some of the passengers, animated, perhaps, by those praiseworthy sentiments which induced Mrs. Spriggins to keep her gin in a teapot—to wit, motives of delicacy—refrain from going to sleep at all, and spend most of the night at cards.

Now as to the fare. This is a topic on which I prefer saying as little as possible. The only thing good about it is the water, and that would be infinitely better if it were clean. But the wonder is how our caterers manage to have anything at all, good or bad. It is but simple justice to them to say that what they do have they distribute with the utmost generosity and impartiality. The servants are orderly and attentive, though it must be confessed they have an innocent way of hauling you mashed potatoes, for instance, when you call for fried eggs, and of bringing your meat on somebody else's plate. These are trifles, however, hardly worth mentioning.

A man with a taste for the picturesque could forget any ordinary annoyance in looking at this beautiful river, which exhibits an ever-changing panorama of the noblest scenery. Here the eye is strained in penetrating the long and apparently endless vista of green trees clothing either bank of the river, and lost in the far distance in a blue haze, as if melting into the sky; further onward a sudden opening in the woods reveals the rolling prairie land that stretches away into the interior for countless miles. Here the river expands into a broad and shining lake; the next bend discloses a high bluff or wooded promontory crowned by a thriving village or solitary farm-house. The towns, however, occur at somewhat distant intervals—say a hundred miles or so.

Among the passengers on board the *New Lucy*, have been Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, new Governor of Kansas, and Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts. They were introduced, for the first time, on board the boat. As you never can get a dozen Americans together without having a speech, the passengers, either of their own accord or at the instigation of somebody laboring under an attack of the *cacoethes loquendi*, insisted on having addresses from the Governor and the Senator.

The Governor was not to be so easily caught, however. He was twice waited on by a committee of passengers for the purpose of obtaining his consent to have a sort of pow-wow with General WILSON, but declined anticipating the views which, he said, would be speedily presented in his inaugural address over his own signature. It was then arranged that Mr E. O. PERRIN, who was also on board, should take up the cudgels against the Senator, and preparations were made accordingly. Last evening, after tea, the saloon was cleared, the passengers were invited in, a chairman and secretaries were appointed, and Mr. WILSON was called on for his promised speech.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

The honorable gentleman arose and said that a paper had been placed in his hands, signed by gentlemen of all parties and sections of the Union, asking him to address the passengers on board of this noble steamer. This request had been seconded by gentlemen whose pressing solicitations he could not well resist. His sentiments and opinions were known to gentlemen who had pressed upon him this very kind invitation; and as they had asked him to speak, he should frankly say here on the Missouri River, here in the bosom of Missouri, what he had said at home, in the councils of legislation, everywhere, that he was for liberty—equal, universal and impartial liberty, for all men of every clime, color and race. He loved liberty with an inextinguishable love; he loathed Slavery with all his soul. He would give the same freedom he asked for himself—for the wife of his bosom and the child of his love, to the humblest man that treads the soil of the Republic. He would apply to Kansas, to all the Territories of the Union, the glorious principle embodied by the Fathers in the ordinances of 1787. He would prohibit Slavery or abolish Slavery wherever it existed under the exclusive authority of the National Government. These were his sentiments and opinions; sentiments and opinions his heart loved and his judgment approved, and here before gentlemen of the South, here on the deck of this noble steamer, here in the slaveholding State of Missouri, he frankly owned them. Slavery in the States he believed the creature of local law, for which the people of the States were, before God, alone responsible. He did not claim the right to abolish Slavery by the action of Congress in the States, and he assured gentlemen from the South that this was the position of the masses of the Northern people. While they did not claim the right to abolish Slavery in the States—while they looked to the people, who were alone responsible for Slavery in the States, to emancipate the bondmen—they would give their social influences, their prayers to Almighty God, for the final triumph of Liberty in America. He could assure gentlemen from the South that prayers ascended from tens of thousands of Christian firesides for the emancipation of their bondmen—from brave men and noble women whom they had perhaps been taught to regard as their enemies. He wished gentlemen from the South would oftener visit the firesides of the farmers and mechanics of the North. Under cold skies they would find as warm hearts as ever beat in human bosoms—hearts which embrace in their affections this whole broad land—the people of the whole country—master and slave. He would say to Southern men now before him that the hostility of the people of the North to Slavery came not from hearts filled with wrath and hatred, but from hearts which throbbed with genuine affection for the country, for its free institutions, and for all its children, no matter to what race they may claim kindred, or what blood may course through their veins. He hoped some time to visit the Southwest—to pass down the Father of Waters and along the Gulf of the Atlantic coast, to see the people and to study more closely their institutions. Gentlemen would not need to be assured that he should carry his principles with him, that while he should not obtrude them upon any one he should not shrink from giving them utterance as he had to right when they were called for. But one year ago this noble stream up which they were now floating was clouded by lawless violence against the emigrants of the North—of Massachusetts. Now he was freely giving utterance to the sentiments of those proscribed emigrants, and that too by the request of Southern gentlemen. Surely, reason is assuming again her empire over madness and fanaticism. One year ago the virgin sods of beautiful Kansas were reddened by fraternal blood, and her skies illumed by the lurid light of sacked and burning dwellings. It was to be hoped that these scenes of violence were forever ended, that the frauds upon the people would come to nought that the people would rule, and that Kansas would soon take her place in this sisterhood of free commonwealths. He had recently passed through the gaps of the Blue Ridge, crossed over the Alleghanies of the Old Dominion, stood by the grave of HENRY CLAY, on the glorious soil of beautiful Kentucky, traversed the rich prairies of Illinois, gazed upon the Mississippi, and was now wending his way up the Missouri to that land upon which the eyes of so many thousands rest with mingled hopes and fears. He certainly should return to his own New England home with larger views of the present power and future greatness of his country; great as the country now is, he felt that its future was to be grand and glorious. Labor, free, intelligent, educated labor, is hereafter to subdue these vast fields, to develop these mighty resources God had bestowed upon them, and to beautify and adorn these regions that lie in the heart of the Republic. Not what is—great though it be—fills the mind, but the future looms up before us, filling the soul with dreams of the power and glory of the country. The all-hail hereafter fills the mind of the patriot. He feels, as he traverses these broad lands, and floats upon these mighty streams, that the future shall witness the expansion and development of America—that wagon roads and railroads will connect these central regions, which are hereafter to sway the policy of the nation, with the distant shores of the Pacific. Whether these roads pass over the mountains, under northern or southern latitudes, he welcomed them. A distinguished son of his own State had recently described in glowing language the manifest destiny of America, and chided his native State for resisting the onward march of the advancing legions which are to plant the starry banner of the Republic over new acquisitions. Before our advancing hosts he predicted that races of men would perish. It may, in the providence of God, be so, but the lover of liberty, of justice and humanity will not labor any the less to make the future advancement of the Republic in harmony with the laws of the living God; so that history shall bear down to coming ages the record of the justice and honor of the American people. They had met for a moment, and soon would part to meet not again, perhaps, in this world. He should soon return to his New-England home, and he could assure his fellow-passengers that he should do so with a heart filled with kind remembrances of their acts of kindness. He indulged the hope that many of those who assembled to night would meet again in the journey of life, and he could assure them all that he should be happy to meet them in his own section of the Union.

Mr. WILSON resumed his seat amid much applause.

MR. PERRIN REPLIES.

Hon. E. O. PERRIN, of Tennessee, then rose to reply. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I could not refuse to respond to your kind call upon me to night. Had I been so disposed, I should certainly have abandoned the intention after listening to the conservative speech made by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, General WILSON.

I congratulate the people of Kansas that a gentleman standing so high in the Republican ranks, now about visiting their distracted Territory, should entertain the views he has just given us. I trust he may inspire the leaders of the Free-State Party with the same spirit of forbearance, and urge upon them some of the same views he professes to entertain himself.

While I differ widely with the honorable gentleman, in many respects, yet I subscribe most heartily to much he has said. In fact nearly all of it was so much better than I had any reason to hope for from that particular quarter, that I might, in my surprise and enthusiasm, indorse a great portion of his speech.

But with due deference, I think, the gentleman steered clear of some very important questions connected most intimately with the pacification of "Bleeding Kansas," and will, therefore, force me to say a few words in reply.

Now, Mr. President, pursuing the usual custom let me define my position, for it is somewhat novel.

In the first place, I am not, as has been intimated, the private Secretary of Gov. WALKER. I am not his spokesman—nor is he responsible for any of my acts or sins of omission or commission.

I have the honor of accompanying him to the Territory as a "high private," without any official position whatever; this is my personal platform.

Politically I am not of the Democratic or Administration Party. In fact I hardly know where I am or what has become of my party. In the late disastrous campaign I fought the Republican hosts under the banner of MILLARD FILLMORE. Up to that time I had been an Old-Line Henry Clay Whig, and when that Party went down to the tomb of the Capulets I stood up on the platform of the National American Organization, and when they went down I went down with them. I don't know whether the party has fairly come up yet, but individually I rose to the surface, swam ashore "on my own hook," and have spent most of my time since hunting my party or maintaining a masterly state of inactivity, waiting, like Mr. Micawber, "for something to turn up." I go to Kansas, therefore, cut loose, to a great extent, from all and every political party. I have a right, therefore, to select any platform I see proper and stand or fall upon it.

And further, if ancestry, birth, education, residence or association has anything to do in controlling or fixing a man's predilections, it will be very difficult in that particular to give me a "local habitation and a name."

My father and mother were both slaveholders, and their ancestry before them for generations. Too one born and reared upon the eastern shore of old Maryland, the other opening her infant eyes upon the garden spot of Old Kentucky—sporting in her childhood beneath the spreading shade of the trees of Ashland. She was reared, wooed and won, within sight of the consecrated spot where HENRY of the West—that noblest Roman of them all—now sleeps his last sleep. Again, if the mere accident of birth is anything, I can claim as much advantage as the Hon. Senator from Massachusetts, for I too was born just north of Mason and Dixon's line. It was very close to the line, I admit, and if there is any advantage in it I made a very narrow escape. But a man is so very young when he is first born, that I don't think he ought to be held responsible for the event at all—certainly not for the locality. With all of the gentleman's boasted advantage of a birth upon the soil of Freedom, I can safely say, after spending a large portion of my life in a State *cursed*, as he supposes, by domestic Slavery, that if I had to be born again I should have no earthly objection to risking my luck "upon the other side of Jordan," and come into this breathing world at the ancestral homestead of either parent.

But as to Kansas, poor, bleeding, shrieking Kansas, what shall I say of her? What shall I say for her? Stripped of all the paraphernalia of political humbuggery, I consider the whole question as a very simple one. The question is, shall Kansas be a Slave or a Free State? Perhaps the more important question just now is, in what manner shall that vexed problem be settled? To my mind it presents no difficulty. The *bona fide* settlers of Kansas alone have the right to settle that question, and settle it just when and how they please. No Administration—no people from any other State—have the least right to dictate terms or instructions for the people of Kansas. They certainly have the power, and I believe they have the will to determine that important question. I am satisfied the Administration at Washington does not desire to dictate any terms to the people of Kansas. I know Gov. WALKER is determined that the actual settlers shall determine the domestic institutions of the country with none to molest or make them afraid. I know he will never lend the influence of his position, his reputation, or his councils, to any other than a full, fair, honest expression of the will of the people. If by bad blood or worse advice any considerable portion of the residents of the Territory have cut themselves off from the privilege of voting for delegates to form a constitution, I am satisfied Gov. WALKER will look clearly into that matter, and will never permit a minority of the people to dictate a constitution against the known wishes of the majority.

That Constitution, whether it sustains Slavery or rejects it, should never enter the halls of Congress until it is first submitted for ratification or rejection to the whole people of Kansas. And every actual settler should have an opportunity to cast his vote for or against that all-important instrument. I believe it is the intention of the Administration to have that done, and I stand by them in that good intention. My still, small voice is for them and at their service to accomplish that desirable end. The Administration could not do less—the people ought not to ask more. I must be permitted to say that I think many of the leaders and agitators of the Republican party in the States do not desire this question on any terms whatever. I do not believe they would rejoice one moment if Kansas should come into the Union to morrow as a free State. That the great mass of that party feel and think differently, I very well know, but the leaders, who work for self, want the question kept open for the campaign of 1860.

I believe most religiously that there are many in the States who would in their hearts rejoice if the Administration would lend itself to secure through the Convention a Pro-Slavery Constitution. If they would aid in thrusting that Constitution upon a Democratic Congress, let it pass there—Kansas come into the Union as a Slave State—then cry out foul play—open afresh the healing wounds of bleeding Kansas—make her bleed freely till 1860—run a candidate upon that issue alone, and, if elected, as he doubtless would be, call a convention of the people of Kansas and strike out the Slavery clause at once, and sail on to their hearts' content for four years at least.

I trust the same spirit does not animate the leaders of the Free-State Party in Kansas. I still hope for better things there. I know they differ with their brethren of the States in some important particulars. I trust they do in this. In the Territory they say all they want is a fair vote, for they alone have the right to settle this question of Slavery. In the States the leaders of the Republican Party say, No, Sirs. *Congress* is the only power having authority to settle the question.

There is a wide distinction and a wide difference.

Again, we find the leaders of the Republican Party in the States denouncing the Judges of the Supreme Court for deciding that negroes, whether bond or free, are not citizens under our Constitution. I presume the Free-State men of Kansas do not join their brethren in the States in that crusade against the highest judicial tribunal of the country. For, when they framed their celebrated Topeka Constitution, they virtually decided the same thing, that free negroes are not citizens of Kansas. Thus the Republicans in Congress tacked on DUNN'S amendment, and extended the Fugitive Slave law over the Territory, giving the master or owner of a slave the power to come there and reclaim him; thus, whether bond or free, he should not live in their Territory. They were about to create a little "Oasis" where no black man should ever roam, or "come between the wind and their nobility." Differing as they do in these important particulars, I hope to find them differing also in their disposition to settle this perplexing question. Let the people of Kansas have just what institution they please. I am sure I shall not attempt to dictate any form of government for them. If my voice is lifted at all, it will be to call upon my party, if I have any influence with them, to come out like men and vote. If you cannot do so at the first election, rally for the next, and never give sleep to your eyelids until this people, and the whole people, have had their say in this important matter. Do this, and I will be satisfied with any result that may follow. "Thy will, and not mine, be done." I hope when this large assembly shall have distributed itself throughout Kansas they will, each and all, aid in this good work. Urge your friends who are there, and entitled to vote, to come out and do go. Do this, and believe me, the dark cloud which has lowered so long over Kansas will be banished. Peace and prosperity will again reign, and ere many moons a new-born State will take its place amid the stars of our Federal Constitution, and our ways shall once more be ways of pleasantness and our paths all be paths of peace.

Mr. PERRIN'S remarks were received with much favor. He was followed by several speakers and then the meeting adjourned.

A SERENADE.

At Liberty, a small village on the eastern bank of the river, and about 8 hours' sail from Kansas City, a band came on board to serenade the Governor. The hospitalities of the *New Lucy* were at once extended to them and they were thus induced to remain on board all night.

ARRIVAL AT QUINDARO.

When the boat reached Kansas City, which is built on a high bluff with a gently undulating table land behind, a large crowd came out to the wharf to welcome the new Executive, whom they loudly cheered. The boat then proceeded on its way and touched at Wyandotte, where the Governor met with a most enthusiastic reception. From Wyandotte we continued our course up the Missouri to Quindaro, beside which the vessel lies at this present writing. Among the citizens of Quindaro who have been presented to the Governor is Doctor ROBINSON, the Ex-Governor of the Topeka Convention. Here, likewise, the whole population (perhaps a couple of hundred) have turned out to do honor to the Governor. It is a mystery where all these people come from, as Quindaro seems to consist of about five houses, more or less, viz.: a printing office, a hotel, a store, and two or three dwelling-houses. They are like the fly in amber, therefore; there is nothing at all wonderful about the fly, the wonder is how the devil it got there.

At Quindaro Senator WILSON left us on a tour of three or four days through the Territory, and thence to Minnesota and Iowa.

Nothing would satisfy the people here but a speech from the Governor. The request was briefly complied with. He congratulated them on the evidences of peace and prosperity which he saw around him, and expressed his confident hope to be able to settle the political difficulties under which the Territory has been laboring, by a fair, free and full vote of a majority of the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory. He said he would be happy in the course of a few days to send them his inaugural address over his own name in which his sentiments upon all subjects relating to the affairs of the Territory would be fully expressed.

The Governor was loudly cheered, and this must have been the more gratifying, inasmuch as Quindaro is, I believe, one of ROBINSON'S pet speculations, and intensely Anti-Slavery. I asked a man who came on board what was the price of lots there. "Oh," said he, and he turned up one side of his head in a careless way, "they are very cheap—from six to twelve hundred dollars a piece."

"And how much is a lot?"

"Twenty-five feet by one hundred and twenty-five," said he.

There is encouragement for a gentleman with small capital, and a taste for backwood's life.

Whilst writing, the boat has again started on its way up the river.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday Morning, 10 o'clock.

After lying over night at Parksville, the boat continued her voyage this morning, and we have just reached Leavenworth, where the Governor has been received with enthusiastic acclamation.

I cannot leave the boat without saying a friendly word for the officers of the *New Lucy*. Their intercourse with the passengers has been marked by the utmost kindness and attention, and an obvious desire to promote the general comfort. It is but fair to them to record the fact. P. H. C.

Reception at Leavenworth—Speech of Gen. Lane.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, May 25, 1857.

At the close of my last dispatch I stated the bare fact of Governor WALKER'S arrival here. Let me resume my narrative, and state the subsequent occurrences in detail. Immediately on his arrival becoming known to the municipal authorities, a special meeting of the Council was held at the Mayor's office. Mr. JOHN A. HALDEMAN moved the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That this Council has heard with pleasure of the arrival in our city of Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, the newly-appointed Governor of Kansas Territory.

Resolved, further, That the Mayor and Councilmen of the city proceed in a body to wait upon Governor WALKER and tender to him the hearty welcome of our citizens and the hospitalities of our town.

In accordance with these resolutions, the Mayor and Council visited the Governor at his room in the Planters' Hotel, and, after a highly gratifying interview, withdrew to give place to the crowds who were besieging the door. After an hour or two spent in shaking hands with his numerous friends, the Governor was permitted to retire, but the interval of rest was brought to a speedy termination by a call from JIM LANE and a troop of friends, who were as warm in welcoming the Governor as anybody who had preceded them. In answer to Col. LANE'S earnest solicitations, the Governor expressed his willingness to meet all the citizens of the town who wished, in the afternoon at half-past three.

Accordingly, at half past three the street in front of the hotel was crowded with people, who, after a few minutes' delay, began vociferating "WALKER! WALKER!"

The Governor declined making a speech, but invited them up to his room.

A tremendous rush was instantaneously made up stairs, and in a couple of minutes the apartment was crowded with one of the most motley assemblages it has ever fallen to my lot to witness. Here the hand-shaking was received with pristine vigor, Free-Soiler and Border Ruffian vying with each other in the warmth of their congratulations. Nothing short of an arm as strong as a pump handle could have withstood the half of it.

When the crowd had become so dense that the Governor, for self protection, was obliged to back into the nearest corner, he addressed a general welcome to all his visitors.

I am most happy, gentlemen, he said, to meet and greet you all as citizens of the Territory of Kansas. I did not come here for the purpose of making a political address. Such views as I entertain in regard to the measures connected with the administration of the Executive Department of the Territory of Kansas, will be communicated in a few days in an inaugural address which will be printed over my signature. In the meantime, gentlemen, it would certainly be most inexcusable in me to inaugurate my entrance into the Territory of Kansas as a political agitator, or a disturber of the peace, by renewing the quarrels which have heretofore unfortunately existed in this Territory. I have come here, gentlemen, for no such purpose, but as a peacemaker. And as the best way of beginning my career here, I will be pleased to shake you all by the hand and take a glass of wine with you.

These remarks were followed by loud applause, and emphatic cries of "Good, good," interspersed with an occasional oath, as an expletive to render the sense of the assemblage still more decided.

Two or three baskets of champagne were now brought forward, and disposed of with a celerity almost magical, whilst the hand-shaking was recommenced.

After a while Colonel LANE and his friends created a diversion which thinned the Governor's reception room considerably. Surrounded by a cordon of associates, he started up the hill for the Shawnee Hotel, where he said he was going to make a speech. An immense crowd followed in their wake, and took up their position opposite the hotel. The gallant Colonel divested himself of his hat, coat, neckerchief and pistol belt, (*Mem.*—Five out of every six men in Leavenworth wear pistols in their belts,) and, mounting a chair, addressed the crowd. As it would be physically impossible for me, however, to give you his speech, which was very long, in full, allow me to present you with a few excerpts from it.

"In these piping times of peace," he began, "I have visited Leavenworth to interchange the courtesies and kindness of social life. When last I visited Leavenworth, blood was flowing in your streets. Acts of violence were being perpetrated which, for ferocity, will go down to the latest generation as without a parallel. Business was suspended—property could not be sold. How changed the scene to-day! Now peace prevails—permanent peace. You each have a guarantee that peace is as permanent in Kansas as it is in Ohio, or in Iowa, or in any other State of this Union. Your town is prospering. Well, I am interested in several towns here. [Laughter.] Leavenworth is prospering as no town out of California has ever prospered. You are buoyant, happy. As to your property—why, I asked a man to day what he wanted for a lot over here; he told me he asked $1,500 for it, and I could have purchased it six months ago for $100. You have purchasers, I believe, for all of your business lots that you want to sell. Business over was more brisk at any place than in Leavenworth. It is so throughout Kansas. We are on the high road, in the lightning train, to become, within two or three years, the sixth or seventh State of this Union.

Now, I have said, peace prevails. It does, but the elements of discord are still in Kansas. To preserve peace, the peace that now prevails, we will have to use the brains, the prudence, the discretion that God has given us. That we will do so I doubt not. I have been in daily association with men of all parties in Kansas during the last six weeks, and I have not found one single man of any political party but said that peace most prevail. Each party desirous of peace, peace will prevail.

The elements of discord still exist, I say. There are in Kansas two political parties of compact, stern, unyielding men—men who value life less, far less than they do principle. * * * *

These two parties are traveling different roads. One of them is anxious that the institution of Slavery shall be established and continued in Kansas, the other is opposed to the establishment or existence of that institution.

Now, let me say one word here. A Kentuckian by birth, having been nursed by a negro slave, I feel that I have a right to discuss the question of Slavery if I choose, without being charged with any sinister motives or purposes. [A VOICE—Certainly.] Why is it that we cannot discuss the relations of master and slave without getting mad? What is there so exalted or sacred in those relations that our lips are to be closed upon that question, when upon all questions relating to the white man we have full liberty of discussion? * * I ask nothing more for the Free-State Party than I concede to the Pro Slavery Party, freedom of discussion, freedom of speech, freedom of action. An American citizen, born under the Stars and Stripes, I claim the right to discuss any and all questions. [Applause.] * * * I speak for myself and say that it is for the best interests of the Border States that Kansas be a free State. [Applause.] * * * Mark you, the man don't live who would go further to prevent any interference between master and slave in the States where that institution exists than would I. Why, great God, for years and years, and there are people here who know it, a Kentuckian could not come over to Indiana to recover his slave property without getting the assistance of AMOS LANE, or JIM LANE, his son. [Laughter.] And yet there are men who have branded me as an Abolitionist. An Abolitionist! [Laughter.] There is no man in the world further removed from Abolitionism than your humble speaker. Whilst he is opposed to Abolitionism on the one hand, he is just as firmly and as sternly fixed, fairly and honorably, in all efforts to secure Kansas to the free white men of this Union. [Applause.] * * I do not know that I have a personal enemy in Kanzas. And let me say to you that a man shows but little mind, and it is pretty good evidence that he has not a drop of gentle blood in his veins, who would carry his political prejudices into social or private relations. * * * The Pro-Slavery party of Kansas have determined to hold a Constitutional Convention. They have determined to elect delegates next month to a Convention to frame a Constitution. The programme originally was, as you know, to form a Constitution and upon it establish a State Government, and set that State Government in motion in or out of the Union. Well, that programme is changed. I don't know where it is got to exactly, but I am going to give it as far as I understand it. I have heard recently that the Convention was to meet and frame a Constitution leaving the question of Slavery open. That looked ingenious, because they have established Slavery in Kansas by the acts of their legislature, and it is, to all intense and purposes, a Slave Constitution. It requires a negative clause. You must state in your Constitution that Slavery shall and does not exist in Kansas, or you have a Slave Constitution. I have heard to-day that the wise ones posted from Washington City have determined to make a Free-State Constitution. [Cries of "Good."] If they do that I will thank them. And I will say another thing, and that is, that they have got brains and sagacity." [Laughter.]

Mr. LANE proceeded to say that, though he believed the Free State men to be to the Slave-State men in the Territory in the proportion of 20 to 1, yet they would not cast a solitary vote in the election of delegates or to ratify the Constitution, because the laws under which this Convention was to be organized were laws that had been imposed upon the Free-State Party against their wish and without their consent, by men who were not actual residents of the Territory. He urged with great warmth the policy of abstaining from voting at the election or in ratifying or rejecting the Constitution, and expressed his belief that when Congress saw the miserable minority by whom that Constitution had been made they would fling it aside and receive Kansas as a State on the Constitution framed at Topeka. The speaker was frequently interrupted by persons in the crowd.

Mr. PERRIN followed on the other side of the question, and he was succeeded by Judge JOHNSON, a Free-Soil appointee of the Federal Government. The meeting, at the close of the Judge's speech, dispersed in high good humor.

Considerable anxiety is manifested here to know the character of the Governor's inaugural. By those who have had opportunities of ascertaining its topics and their treatment, I am assured that it is a document of extraordinary ability.

I think I may safely state the general purport of it to be to this effect: It will open, doubtless, by an assertion of the motives which induced Mr. WALKER to accept the post of Governor of the Territory. In alluding to the scheme of pacification, I have no doubt it will urge strenuously upon the people the necessity of all voting in the election of delegates, and the declaration of the Governor's belief that Congress will unhesitatingly reject the Territorial application for admission as a State if the Constitution had not been ratified by the vote of a majority of all the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory in December next. Otherwise, if the party claiming to be in a majority refuse to vote on the ratification of the Constitution, Congress will accept the vote of the majority of those actually prescribing themselves at the polls as the will of the absolute majority, and admit Kansas accordingly.

In reference to the future railroad system and the public lands of Kansas, the address will probably be marked by that liberal policy, sound judgment and admirable foresight which have heretofore characterized Mr. WALKER'S career, both in the Senate and Cabinet, in respect to the same great questions.

He will, probably, urge on the people the duty of instructing their delegates in framing the ordinance accompanying the Constitution to obtain from Congress a grant of four and a half millions of acres, as conferred on Minnesota, for railroad purposes, and recommend the adoption of measures for the extinguishment of Indian title, and the appropriation of four school sections, for educational objects, in the centre of every township, instead of two as heretofore. This latter recommendation, if carried into effect, would enable the State to organize a magnificent system of free schools, free academies, free Normal schools, and a free University.

The Governor will also suggest, probably, as a means of preventing the evil consequences which follow monopolizing purchases of the public lands by resident or non resident speculators, that for the next twenty years only the unoccupied lands be subjected to a State tax.

The necessity for the speedy admission as a State of the great Southwestern Indian Territory, which is so well adapted for the cultivation of cotton, may also be alluded to, and the address will, doubtless, conclude with a powerful appeal in behalf of the Constitution, the Union, and the great principle of self-government.

The address will be issued in a few days, and forwarded to you in full.

To-morrow morning the Governor, furnished with conveyances by General HARNEY, now at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Lecompton, his future head-quarters, where you will next hear from me.

P. H. C.

Meeting of the Citizens of Lawrence and Gov. Walker.

Special Correspondence of the Quindaro Chindowan.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

The citizens of Lawrence called a meeting in the large room of the Unitarian Church last evening, to hear Senator WILSON, Rev. Mr. PIERPONT and Dr. S. G. HOWE, who had met in Lawrence as they were journeying westward. Gov. WALKER and his staff came to Lawrence the same day, and by invitation were present at the meeting. The Church was crowded. Judge CONWAY presided and first introduced Governor WALKER to the audience. The Governor spoke but few words. He referred the people of Kansas to his forthcoming inaugural for a statement of his policy as Governor of Kansas. He promised that *every* citizen of Kansas should be protected in the enjoyment of his rights, so far as he could secure such a result.

Senator WILSON followed in some general and appropriate remarks, giving his impressions of Kansas after the brief survey he had been able to make, and urging the people to prove worthy of the momentous trust committed to them, and not only make this vast Territory a Free State, but to place her in the column of active, efficient free States, when she should enter the Union and send her Senators and representatives to act for her in the councils of the nation. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

Rev. Mr. PIERPONT followed in a humorous and telling speech, in which he made a most capital hit against the usurping bogus Legislature of Kansas, by referring to the grand cause of the Revolution—the attempt of Parliament to tax our fathers without allowing to them the right of representation. As then, so now; no tax must be paid which is levied in disregard of this vital rule. The application made of this great fact of the Revolution brought down the house.

The Secretary of Gov. WALKER followed, in a speech designed to conciliate the Free-State settlers of the Territory. He advised the young men to go to for the Union first consummated in the garden between our first parents, and to bring each one his fair partner to help him fill up the measure of Kansas prosperity. This advice will doubtless be followed.

Dr HOWE was earnestly called for but did not speak, as he had left the house.

Gov. ROBINSON was next called out, and made one of his solid, sensible speeches, hitting the nail on the head, and driving it home to a sure place. He spoke kindly and hopefully of Gov. WALKER'S administration, but told him plainly the magnitude of the work to which he had that evening pledged himself. He illustrated, in the most graphic manner, the studied unfairness of the law under which the Convention is to be chosen in June, and the impossibility of inducing the Free-State men to vote when they are sure to be overborne by fraud. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

Rev. E. NUTE followed in a few earnest, well timed words, when the President of the evening, in response to the call of the meeting, addressed the people. He showed that nothing remained for the people of Kansas but to organize the Free-State Government, and put it into vital operation by peaceful voluntary action; that, standing on that ground, they could secure their rights and shew the country their overwhelming strength, and so gain admission to the Union, according to the earnest wish of the vast majority of the actual citizens of Kansas, as a vital Free State.

Mr. PHILLIPS made the closing speech of the evening.

Troubles of the Jobbers—Swindling in the Forwarding Trade.

The subject of complaint in the letter below is one which has long annoyed our jobbers, and perhaps, as much as any one other thing, tended at times to turn Western merchants to other marts than this for the purchase of goods. We have no reason to suspect, however, that the "shaving" is any worse on the Railroad lines that lead from New-York, than on those that run west from Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. But be that as it may, the grievence is patent and the swindle outrageous.

By resolution of the Hardware-Dealers' Board of trade, a Committee of active gentlemen have been appointed to look up the matter and suggest methods of relief. The following circular has been addressed to the hardware trade generally, and to a few houses in other branches of business, by the Board:

[BY ORDER.]

HARDWARE-DEALERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

Mr. _____

With this please receive a Circular, issued by the Hardware-Dealers' Board of Trade, designed to elicit reliable information as to the promptness or otherwise, of the forwarders of goods from this City, with the view of insuring a more speedy delivery of goods than now, at the places on or at the terminus of their respective lines, especially those to be shipped for places west of the Lakes, by enabling us to recommend to purchasers of goods in this market, only those lines that are ascertained to be the most prompt, and thus to avoid the serious delays to which such purchasers are so commonly subjected, to the detriment of the jobbing trade of the City.

You will oblige the Board by sending this Circular to your customers, and preserving their replies, and by either transmitting the latter when received to the undersigned, or by collating the information yourself and sending to me the result.

Very respectfully yours,
J. DAVENPORT, Secretary, No. 10 Platt-street.

[CIRCULAR.]

BY RESOLUTION OF THE HARDWARE-DEALERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

NEW-YORK, ——, 185 .

Mr. _____

Annexed please find a certificate in blank, which please fill up, and forward to us by mail, with as little delay as practicable.

Your compliance with this request will enable us to impart information which will be useful to you and others in selecting the most reliable line and route for the safe and expeditious transportation of goods to your place.

Respectfully yours, _____

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Among the many difficulties which the jobbers in the City of New-York have to contend with is the difficulty, I might say almost impossibility, of having their goods transported to their places of destination in a reasonable length of time and at the advertised rates. They are constantly subject to overcharges both in weight and price. Bills of lading are signed, on the back of which is a printed list of articles to be taken as first, second, third and fourth class, and the price put down in the body of the receipt for the different classes of freight.

The agents, on pretence of not knowing the contents, even when they are plainly marked on the packages, and, in numerous cases under my own observation, when goods are shipped loose, (such as rope, fence-wire, shovels, scythes, &c.,) charge the freight at the price of the higher class, and put down the weight 10 to 20 per cent. more than it should be.

This is done with impunity, as the agents here well know that the sufferers cannot afford to remain in New-York to prosecute their just claims for overcharge, the amount not generally being sufficient in any one instance to repay them for their time and expense.

The objection is constantly made by Western merchants that for these reasons they prefer to purchase most of their heavy goods in Western cities, even at an advanced price.

The tardy manner in which goods are transported, the too frequent delays to which they are subject, the lines frequently taking four, five, and even six weeks to carry them to Chicago, is also cause of much complaint and of much injury to the trade of our City.

The jobbers of this City should no longer delay action in this matter, and, if possible, remedy the evil. I am very glad to learn that the Hardware Board of Trade are moving in the matter, and endeavoring to find out from their customers which lines are the most prompt in the delivery of goods consigned to them, and the most honorable in their dealings with their customers. I hope the grocers, dry goods and other dealers will also look into the matter, and I trust they will find among the numerous freighting lines some honorable exceptions.

As this is a matter that interests our whole business community, as well as the railroad and freighting lines themselves, I trust you will allow this communication an insertion in your influential journal.

ORDER COMING OUT OF ANARCHY.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

New Station-Houses Established.

Large Acquisitions from the Fifth and Ninth Wards.

CAPTAINS TRIED, SPEECHES MADE, &c., &c.

The Fleet and Force Sail for Seguine's Point.

QUARANTINE PROSPECTS.

Judge Birdseye Charges for the Excise and Police Laws.

The new Police Commissioners have opened temporary Station houses in the Ninth and Fifth Wards, and promise to open stations in all the other Wards as soon as possible. The policemen in each Ward will be then formally notified to report themselves at the new Station-houses. Such as refuse, they say, will be peremptorily dismissed.

Pursuant to instructions from head-quarters Sergeant HUTCHINGS, of the Fifth Ward, (removed by the old Board for insubordination,) proceeded to the Fifth Ward Station-house at the Wednesday sun-down roll call. He was received warmly by his old associates, who were soon apprised of the object of his visit. Lieut. MARTIN was in command at the time, and he and Mr. HUTCHINGS had a friendly consultation. The rattle was sprung at 7½ o'clock, and, in answer to its call, several of the night platoon came forward. The Sergeant was absent, and one other member was reported as having a sore foot. The roll having been called, Mr. HUTCHINGS, who stood behind the railings, turned to the men and said:

"GENTLEMEN: As your commanding officer, I have to inform you that in accordance with instructions from the Deputy Superintendent, I shall, at 8 o'clock to-night, call the roll of the members of the Fifth Precinct at the Station-house, which is in the old Empire Bank, at the corner of Duane and Greenwich streets. As your commanding officer,

NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AT CLEVELAND.

A Burlesque upon the South—Continuance of the Slavery Excitement.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer,

EIGHTH DAY....FRIDAY, May 29.

Rev. Mr. CORWINE, of California, addressed the Assembly in a jocose way, and concluded by offering the following resolutions as representing the extreme Southern view. He did not present them for action:

Resolved, That this Assembly express their devout thankfulness in view of the fact that the vexed question of Slavery has at length been settled to the satisfaction of all good men, justifying the entire system upon the soundest Biblical interpretation by the highest judicial tribunals, and by the voice of the people, which is the voice of God.

Resolved, That we deprecate the wide-spread Atheism prevailing in many of the Churches at the North, where, according to common fame, church members are still fellowshipped and held to be in good and regular standing who are so ignorant or so perverse as to avow their belief in the "glittering generalities" and "enlisted abstractions" of that infamous document known as the Declaration of American Independence.

Resolved, That with shame and confusion of face we confess the complicity of WITHERSPOON and his compatriots, the Fathers of the American Presbyterian Church, with the atheistic principles avowed in that accursed document; and since the iniquities of the fathers are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generations, and there is no evidence that they ever repented of their sins, we hold it to be the duty of this Church now to repent in their behalf, and so may this most terrible of all heresies, Atheism, be purged from our midst.

Resolved, That while we regard all politics as belonging, not to the things which concern the Christian, but to the within the province of the Devil, since whatever is of him is not of grace, we beg pardon for encroaching upon his jurisdiction, so far as to express our unqualified approval of the doctrine of the Supreme Court that the negro is not a man, and that the black man has no rights that a white man ought to respect. Recognizing the said Court as the highest judicial authority known to this Church for the interpretation of the Constitution, we gladly accept their decision with all its consequences, logical and practical, be the same more or less. And we solemnly enjoin all our fanatical brethren who have hitherto desecrated the sacred desk by appeals for the liberation and elevation of the blacks, that they desist from further insane efforts to educate, to emancipate, to colonize, or to evangelize them.

Resolved, That our mission as ministers and elders of the Church of Christ, is a mission to men and not to chattels, whether brutes or things, and hence it becomes a desecration of sacred rights to administer them to mere sable burlesques upon humanity.

Resolved, That we glory in the spirit of that chivalric Presbytery which thundered down the gauntlet, assumes the position and responsibility of the dead, assails its compliarity with chattel slavery and defies the General Assembly to proceed to discipline them—in other words, come into Court, boldly confess their criminality, and beg leave to be hanged without the benefit of clergy.

Resolved, That we hail with gratitude the rising star of Empire in Utah, and rejoice in the establishment of a patriarchal institution kindred to that which is secured by the blessing pronounced upon Ham, and defended upon precisely the same principles.

The Assembly adjourned until 7½ o'clock.

From the Leader.

THE SLAVERY DEBATE.

Speeches in defence of Slavery were made by ORLANDO HASTINGS, of Rochester, New-York, and by Rev. ASCHER C. DICKERSON, of Kentucky.

Mr. DICKERSON insisted that the Assembly should ignore the subject as having no authority to act thereon. If a majority of the Assembly usurp that authority, it will only compel the churches of a section to withdraw from the benefits of the compact. When I became a minister, the organ of the church entered into a solemn agreement to preserve to me those rights contained in the Constitution. When I entered upon the ministry, I was implicated in the institution of slavery. I was not then told it would impair my usefulness or happiness as a minister, or endanger my connection with the church. Until it is shown that this organic law gives you such authority, I urge that you have no right to take such a course that will deprive me of my inalienable rights. Tell me not that this General Assembly has expressed its opinions on slaveholding. That very thing was a usurpation of power not granted by the Constitution and totally unauthorized. If you wish to modify the organic law of that compact, do it in the right way. Send an overture to your Presbyteries that slave-holding is unlawful and unscriptural. That will settle the question. But as to the present action it would be wrong, and if the Assembly presses it, the whole proceeding will be in the nature of an *ex post facto* law.

BROKEN TRADE OF NO CONSEQUENCE.

This was Mr. DICKERSON'S constitutional argument. He then proceeded to examine the teachings of the Scriptures on slaveholding, taking strong Southern ground. Lastly, he reviewed the results of the agitation of this question: 1, on the negro race; 2, on the fraternal correspondence with cognate churches; 3, on the personal relations of the ministry; 4, on the public respect for the Bible and the Gospel of Christ. He enlarged on these points to some length. He asked just before closing, why did not the preachers of the Gospel of the North preach to the negro race in the South.

VOICE—Can't preach the whole Gospel there for fear of our heads.

Mr. DICKERSON—Well, Sir, no heads have ever been lost there. But the brother ought to remember that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church. [Laughter.]

Mr. D. then proceeded to rate soundly the cowardly spirit that would not preach the Gospel through fear of bodily harm.

Rev. Mr. SEELYE, of Albany, N. Y., speaking upon the motion to postpone the report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, said, in reply to Mr. DICKERSON, of Kentucky, that he was glad to be able to say that his respect for his Southern brethren had been greatly increased during the session of the General Assembly. They have been frank and manly in defining their position upon this question—nor can they be accused of a lack of courtesy in conducting it. He was glad that there was no great degree of excitement manifested on either side, and all seemed disposed to look at the subject coolly and dispassionately. He was glad to see such a Christian spirit.

He thought that Brother DICKERSON had made the strongest argument that could be made on his side of the question, and in it the position taken by the South had been most ably presented. But they were called upon to argue the question upon both sides, and present reasons on both sides. He proposed briefly to review the positions taken by Mr. DICKERSON.

1. That this General Assembly has no right to deal with the subject of Slavery according to the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church.

2. The sacred Scriptures gave no warrant thus to deal with Slavery.

3. That the agitation of the Slavery question in the North renders it improper for the Assembly to deal with it, even if they had a right so to do.

MR. ROSS AND MAN-STEALING.

Dr. ROSS had endeavored to make it appear that slaveholding was not man stealing, but had failed to do so in his letter on man-stealing. He did not know as that was what Dr. ROSS called the letter. (Dr. ROSS—"You are perfectly right.") Mr. SEELYE never had been able to understand how the passage of stolen property through any number of hands could give a just and valid title. If a man should steal a horse, and should sell him to another man, and that man should sell again till any number of sales had been effected, the title never could be made good. If the original title was bad, no amount of transfer, based upon that title, could make it good. The same rule would hold with a man as with a horse. If a man bought a horse which he knew to have been originally stolen, he would be considered as culpable as if he had committed the theft himself. The same rule would also apply to a man. The guilt of man-stealing was clearly incurred in holding slaves.

Dr. ROSS—Has the gentleman read my letter?

Mr. SEELYE—I have—the whole of it, carefully.

Dr. ROSS—Will the gentleman answer to the points made in that letter?"

Mr. SEELYE would answer to all the points of principle—he did not care to take up mere assertion, and reply with counter assertion.

Here Dr. ROSS again interrupted the speaker, and was called to order.

Mr. SEELYE rested his argument upon two points:

1. That the slaves in the South were undeniably stolen from Africa, and that consequently the original kidnappers had no right or title to them as property whatsoever.

2. That the original title being bad- no amount of sale, transfer or lapse of time could possibly make that title good—the property was still *stolen property.*

NOT POLITICAL—BUT CHRISTIAN.

The brother had said that this was a political matter, and not proper for the consideration of the church. He had no confidence in any power outside of the Almighty. Nothing but the power of God through this church, would ever break down the power of avarice and selfishness—nothing except the precepts of Christ would ever loosen the grasp of the tyrant upon his victim. The cry of the slave went up to the throne of God, and from God, and not from political parties, must come the answer to his petition. If that cry was rendered more piercing because of the agitation at the North, it was no reason why that agitation should be discontinued. With that cry was blended the earnest supplications, all the more earnest on account of this agitation, of the thousands whose sympathy had been aroused and increased by the discussion of the subject. He felt that this agitation would yet prove to be blessed for the North, and for the South, and blessed for the church.

"WIRING IN, AND WIRING OUT."

Rev. T. H. CLELAND, of Ky., said he perfectly agreed with the brother last up as to the ende desirable—the principal difference was as to the means best calculated to secure those ends. Their purposes were similar, but they differed as to the means of carrying them out. The brother had a great deal of sympathy for the slave, standing, as he did, a great way off; but they (the Southern preachers) went to them, preached to them, and knew their circumstances and necessities better. His brother had no more ardent desire for their final emancipation than himself. He was opposed to the report of the Committee because it proposed to pursue the same line of policy which had been pursued for a long time with the most disastrous results. It resembled the attempt of a politician to form a platform that both sides could stand upon. It did not satisfy the South nor the North. It was Janus faced, looking two ways, and reminded him of the lines of Hudibras:

> "He wired in, and wired out,
> And let the people still in doubt,
> Whether the snake that made the track
> Was going south, or coming back."

STILL ANOTHER SUBSTITUTE.

Professor H. B. ALLEN, of Cincinnati, requested leave to read the following paper as a substitute for the report of the Committee, and in place of the one offered by Mr. CUTLER. He did not bring it before the house for action then, but wished to read it, that they might have it to think of between then and Monday, which was granted:

The General Assembly, in view of the memorials before them and of the present relations of the Church to the subject of Slavery, feel called upon to make the following exposition of principle and duty.

We consider the holding and treating of human beings as property, according to the spirit and design of the Slave laws in the Southern States of our country, as clearly involving the sin of oppression.

The elements and ordinary developments of this sin are such as the following:

1. The withholding from man, without unavoidable necessity, of the natural right personal liberty.

2. The neglect of appropriate efforts to deliver the slave as speedily as practicable from the fearful liabilities to which he is exposed while still held in bondage.

3. The exaction of services without end just or adequate compensation.

4. The buying or selling of slaves for gain.

5. The separation of families and the practical abrogation of the marriage relation.

6. The exercise of cruelty towards slaves in the infliction of punishment, and the laying on of grievous burdens.

7. Neglect of the spiritual interests of the slave, and especially of that careful instruction in the Word of God, to which he is entitled.

Any one of these facts involves, in our judgment, a breach of the great requirement, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." We do not, indeed, pronounce a sentence of indiscriminate condemnation upon all our brethren who are unfortunately connected with the system of Slavery. We tenderly sympathize with all those who deplore the evil, and are honestly doing all in their power for the present well-being of their slaves, and for their complete emancipation. We would aid and not embarrass such brethren. And yet, in the language of the General Assembly of 1818, we would "earnestly warn them against unduly extending the plea of necessity; against making it a cover for the love and practice of Slavery, or a pretence for not using efforts that are lawful and practicable to extinguish this evil."

The Presbyterian Church in these United States has ever maintained the views which are here expressed on this subject, from her very infancy down to the present time, as clearly appears from her testimonies in 1787, 1818, 1846, 1849, and 1850. And it is with deep grief that we now discover that a portion of the Church at the South has so far departed from the established doctrine of the Church in relation to Slavery as to maintain that "it is an ordinance of God," and that the system of Slavery existing in these United States is scriptural and right. Against this new and alarming doctrine we feel constrained to hear our solemn testimony. It is a new thing in the whole spirit and tenor of the Gospel of love and good will, as well as abhorrent to the conscience of the Christian world. We can have no sympathy or fellowship with it; and we exhort all our people to eschew it as a serious and pernicious error.

We are especially pained by the fact that the Presbytery of Lexington, South, have given official notice to us that a number of ministers and ruling elders, as well as many church members in their connection, hold slaves "from principle" and "of choice," "believing it to be acordieg to the Bible right," and have, without any qualifying explanation, assumed the responsibility of sustaining such ministers, elders and church members in their position. We deem it our duty, in the exercise of our constitutional authority, "to bear testimony against error in doctrine or immorality in practice in any Church, Presbytery or Synod," to disapprove and earnestly condemn the position which has been thus assumed by the Presbytery of Lexington, South, as one which is utterly opposed to the established convictions of the Presbyterian Church, and must operate to mar its peace and seriously hinder its prosperity, as well as bring reproach on our holy religion; and we do hereby call on that Presbytery to review and correct their position. Such doctrines and practice cannot be permenently tolerated in the Presbyterian Church. May they speedily melt away under the illuminating and mellowing influence of the Gospel and grace of God our Saviour.

In conclusion, the Assembly call the attention of the Publication Committee to this subject, and recommend the publication, in a convenient form, of the entire testimony of the Presbyterian Church touching this subject, at the earliest practicable period.

The Assembly then adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham

Russell & Erwin, Manufacturing Company, vs. *Hargreaves & Smith.*—In this cause (the facts of which were stated yesterday) the Jury brought in a verdict for plaintiffs for $1,010.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Ann M. Sharp vs. *Augustus N. Sharp.*—Referred to Charles E. Sheer, Esq.

John C. Donnell vs. *Bernard Clark.*—Motion for the appointment of a receiver granted.

Albert L. Catlin vs. *John W. Latson et al.*—Motion to open default granted on payment of costs and disbursements.

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

Interesting Statements Concerning Mrs. Cunningham's Marriage—Curious and Contradictory Affidavits—More Evidence Bearing upon this Strange Mystery.

This investigation was resumed yesterday morning before the Surrogate—A. W. BRADFORD, Esq. Mrs. Cunningham was present.

Mr. Edwards said that he desired to move for a commission.

The Surrogate desired to postpone that motion until the witnesses who have come from abroad to give their testimony, were examined.

Judge Dean said that before any papers were read, he would like to see if they were copies of those which had been served upon them. He perceived that they were, and objected to the motion on the ground that the clerk omitted to give his official designation, as provided by the statute. He referred to the case of Root vs. Burkerks, 3 Cainea 128:

"It was ruled in this cause, that the jurats of affidavits taken before judges of the Common Pleas, or Commissioners, must be signed by them, with the addition of their official descriptions—Judges of the Common Pleas to style themselves such and Commissioners to specify that they are so."

He next quoted 1st Burrill's Practice:

"The official designation must be added if not taken before a Judge of the Court."

Also, 2 R. S. 284, sec. 49, is a statute regulation as to the persons who may take, "and when certified by any such officer to have been taken before him, may be read," &c. And 1st Denio, 283: "This paper was not an affidavit; it lacked vitality. It was indispensable that it should appear to have been duly made and taken before a competent officer."

The Surrogate said that he should pay no attention to the objection; but if he concluded to use the affidavits he would see that they were hereafter properly certified.

Mr. Edwards, in support of his application, then read the following affidavits:

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM HYDE

Tioga County, ss:—William Hyde, of the Village of Owego, in said County, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the father of Whitehead C. Hyde, of California, and of Abram F. Hyde, of Owego.

That Whitehead C. Hyde has for some 10 or 12 years last past resided in the Republic of Mexico, and in the State of California; that for the last four years said W. C. Hyde has frequently written to some member of deponent's family, and that the most of the letters received from said W. C. Hyde deponent has seen and heard read; that for the last six months deponent's family have received letters from said W. C. Hyde as often as once a month; that said letters have been written to A. F. Hyde, Martha Hall, the daughter of deponent, and Joseph B. Upham, son in law of deponent, but mostly to A. F. Hyde.

Deponent further says, that in a letter received by said Abram F. Hyde from W. C. Hyde, more than one year ago, said W. C. Hyde spoke of having received a letter from an old female friend of his, Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham, and stated that she was boarding at No. 31 Bond-street, New-York, and requested A. F. Hyde to call upon her at that place; that in nearly every letter received from said W. C. Hyde since the letter above mentioned, said W. C. Hyde has spoken of Mrs Cunningham, and also frequently spoke of receiving letters from her; that in a letter received by said A. F. Hyde from said W. C. Hyde in the Fall of 1856, said W. C. Hyde stated that Mrs. Cunningham was soon intending to take a tour West, and would call upon deponent's family on her way West; that deponent is not acquainted with Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham, nor has he ever seen, nor is any member of deponent's family acquainted with her, nor has any member thereof except A. F. Hyde, who, as deponent is informed and believes, had once seen her at Locada Hyde's in Brooklyn,) ever seen said Emma A. Cunningham to deponent's knowledge.

Deponent further says that from the frequent allusions of said W. C. Hyde to Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham, in his letters to said A. F. Hyde, and from the manner in which he spoke of her, and from what deponent learned from Mrs. Locada Hyde, in front of W. C. Hyde, residing in Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., who is as deponent is informed and believes, an acquaintance and an intimate friend of Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham, this deponent and his family were induced to believe, and did believe, previous to the murder of Harvey Burdell, of No. 31 Bond-street, that an engagement or contract of marriage existed between said W. C. Hyde and said Emma A. Cunningham; that the existence of such an engagement was often the subject of conversation in deponent's family, previous to the murder of said Burdell.

Deponent further says that he visited said Locada Hyde at her house in Brooklyn, in the Fall or 1st of December, 1856, and that the existence of an engagement or contract of marriage between said W. C. Hyde and said Emma A. Cunningham was the subject of conversation between this deponent and Mrs. Locada Hyde, and that during said conversation said Locada Hyde declared to this deponent that W. C. Hyde should never marry Mrs. Cunningham, if she could prevent it.

Deponent further says upon information and believes that, after the death of Harvey Burdell, A. F. Hyde wrote to said W. C. Hyde to ascertain whether an engagement or contract of marriage existed between said W. C. Hyde and Mrs. Cunningham, and that deponent has seen and heard read the answer of said W. C. Hyde to said letter of A. F. Hyde, and that in said letter said W. C. Hyde says in substance that such an engagement of marriage did exist, and which he was expecting to consummate on his return home.

Deponent further says that on Sunday morning, the 24th day of May inst., Locada Hyde came in company with a lady who she said was a Mrs. Wilt, and who reside, as deponent is informed and believes, in the City of New-York, to the house of this dryonent in the village of Owego; that, as they informed deponent, they arrived in Owego on Saturday, at 5 o'clock A. M., and that they left deponent's house for the City of New-York on Monday, about 1 o'clock A. M.

That as deponent is informed and believes, they saw and had an interview with A. F. Hyde, at his house, on Sunday morning, before coming to this house of deponent, and upon his own knowledge he says that she saw and had another interview with said A. F. Hyde, at deponent's house in the afternoon of the said 24th inst.; that all of the letters from W. C. Hyde to said A. F. Hyde were read by said A. F. Hyde in the presence of this deponent, and also in the presence and hearing of said Locada Hyde and Mrs. Wilt. That during the conversation at deponent's house on the said 24th inst., Mrs. Locada Hyde said, in the presence and hearing of this deponent, that if Mrs. Cunningham succeeded in getting the property of Dr. Burdell, she, Mrs. Locada Hyde, was to receive five thousand dollars.

Deponent further states that he was informed by said Locada Hyde and Mrs. Wilt, that Mrs. Cunningham started to come with them to Owego on the 23d inst., and came as far as Jersey City, where they persuaded her to return to New-York. Deponent further says, that he is informed by the wife of A. F. Hyde, and believes it to be true, that the lady who called herself Mrs. Wilt returned to Owego from New-York on Tuesday morning, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M.; that she went to the house of said A. F. Hyde early on Tuesday morning and inquired for said Hyde; and that on being informed that said Hyde was in the village of Waverley, left for Waverley for the purpose of seeing said Hyde and on the afternoon of the same day said Hyde returned to Owego and informed his wife that he was going to the City of New-York, in company with the said Mrs. Wilt; and deponent believes that said A. F. Hyde is now in the City of New-York, having gone there on the afternoon of the 26th inst., in company with the lady who called herself Mrs. Wilt at deponent's house on Sunday.

His
WILLIAM M HYDE.

Sworn and subscribed this 27th day of May, 1857.
L. W. KINGMAN, Clerk.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOSEPH B. UPHAM.

Joseph B. Upham, of said county, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the son-in-law of William Hyde, of the village of Owego, and brother-in-law of A. F. Hyde, of said village, and of W. C. Hyde, of California: That deponent has never seen W. C. Hyde, but has corresponded with him for a year last past, during which time deponent has received from said Hyde three letters, and has seen and read all of the letters which he supposes have been received by A. F. Hyde, or by any member of the family, for three years last past; that in this way deponent has become acquainted with and knows the handwriting of said W. C. Hyde; that during the last eighteen months said A. F. Hyde has received from W. C. Hyde from six to ten letters, which said letters said A. F. Hyde had in his possession on the 25th instant, as he then informed this deponent in the village of Owego; that in a letter which the said A. F. Hyde received from said W. C. Hyde about one year ago, which this deponent saw and read, said W. C. spoke of having received a letter from a Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham, of No. 31 Bond-street, and requested said A. F. Hyde, when he went to New-York to call on her at that place; that said W. C. Hyde for the last year has often referred to Mrs. Cunningham in his letters to said A. F. Hyde, and to this deponent, and in the manner which he spoke of her, and from what he said of her, and from the fact that the family of deponent learned from Mrs. Locada Hyde, in Brooklyn, deponent and the family friends of said W. C. Hyde were induced to believe and did believe that an engagement or contract of marriage existed between said W. C. Hyde and Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham, and that the existence of such an engagement was often the subject of conversation with deponent and his family previous to the death of Harvey Burdell.

That in a letter from W. C. Hyde said Hyde stated that he intended to return to the State of New-York in the Fall of 1856, but that in a subsequent letter he informed them that his business was such that he could not leave before the Spring of 1857.

That on or about the 18th day of December last said A. F. Hyde wrote to said W. C. Hyde, that deponent saw the letter within written and deposited in the Post-Office in Owego, directed to W. C. Hyde, California, which said letter it was supposed would leave New-York per steamer for California on or about the 20th of December last. That in February or March said A. F. Hyde received an answer from W. C. Hyde to said letter so written by him on the 18th day of December as aforesaid, in which said W. C. Hyde states to said A. F. Hyde, and which said letter deponent has seen and read, that when he received his, A. F. Hyde's, last letter he also received one from "Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham."

Deponent further states that after the murder of Harvey Burdell, deponent and the family friends of said W. C. Hyde still supposed and believed that an engagement or contract of marriage existed between said W. C. Hyde and said Mrs Emma A. Cunningham, and it was agreed by deponent and said A. F. Hyde that they would write to said W. C. Hyde and ascertain whether any such engagement existed.

That on or about the 3d of February last, deponent and said A. F. Hyde joined in a letter to said W. C. Hyde, in which they stated to said Hyde that from his letters they had supposed that he was engaged to be married to Mrs. Cunningham, and that they wished to know whether any such contract or engagement existed.

That in the month of April last, (deponent thinks after the middle,) said A. F. Hyde received from the said W. C. Hyde an answer to the letter written about the 3d of February last, which said answer deponent has seen and read, in which said W. C. Hyde distinctly states, in substance, that he was engaged to be married to Emma Cunningham, and expected to marry her on his return to the State of New-York, and that for the last or subsequent letter said W. C. Hyde says, in speaking of his engagement with Mrs. Cunningham, "I thank God that I have escaped from the snare of such a woman."

Deponent further says from what said W. C. Hyde has written, he has no doubt but that an engagement or contract or marriage existed between the said W. C. Hyde and Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham at the time of the murder of Harvey Burdell, and had so existed for several months previous thereto.

That deponent on Sunday the 24th instant, saw Locada Hyde, of Brooklyn, at the house of William Hyde, in the village of Owego, and had a conversation with her in regard to the application for Letters of Administration upon the estate of Harvey Burdell now pending in this Court. That he heard her state that if Mrs. Cunningham succeeded in getting she, Mrs. Locada Hyde, would receive from Mrs. Cunningham five thousand dollars, and that if A. F. Hyde would aid her by keeping W. C. Hyde's letters away from the Burdell heirs she would give him one thousand dollars of it.

That A. F. Hyde was not present at this time, but soon came to the house of William Hyde in company with the lady who called herself Mrs. Wilt, that deponent there saw and conversed with Mrs Wilt, and that Mrs. Wilt and Locada Hyde in a conversation with deponent, inquired of deponent what he had told Benjamin F. Tracy, of Owego, in regard to the contents of the letter received by A. F. Hyde from W. C. Hyde about the middle of April last; that deponent informed them that he had told said Tracy what was in said letter, and supposed that he had written to the District-Attorney of New-York in regard to said letter; that deponent informed them that he would go and see said Tracy and see whether or not he had written to New-York anything about said letter; that said Mrs. Wilt and Locada Hyde then stated to deponent that he would aid them he would be well paid for it.

Deponent further says that he heard Mrs. Locada Hyde and Mrs. Wilt say that Mrs. Cunnibgham started to come to Owego with them on the 23d instant, and got as far as Jersey City, where they induced her to return to New-York.

And further this deponent saith not.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 27th day of May, 1857. J. B. UPHAM.

L. W. KINGMAN, Clerk.

AFFIDAVIT OF BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

Benjamin F. Tracy, being duly sworn, says that he is an attorney and counselor-at-law of the State of New-York, residing and doing business in the village of Owego, in said County, and is, and for more than three years has been, District-Attorney in and for said County of Tioga.

Deponent further says, that he is not acquainted with Whitehead C. Hyde, of California, but is well acquainted with his relatives who reside in said village. That since the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell, of No. 31 Bond-street, New-York, deponent has frequently conversed with Abram F. Hyde, brother of said Whitehead C. Hyde, relative to an engagement or contract of marriage which said A. F. Hyde supposed existed between said W. C. Hyde and Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham.

That previous to the 23d day of May inst., said A. F. Hyde has ever been willing to converse with deponent upon the subject of said engagement, and always appeared to be willing to disclose any information which he possessed relative to said engagement. That some time in February last said Hyde came in company with his brother-in-law, Joseph B. Upham, to the office of this deponent, and read to deponent several letters which purported to be from W. C. Hyde of California, in some of which, according to deponent's best recollection and belief, there was reference to Emma Cunningham. That deponent was then informed by said Hyde that he and Upham had written to W. C. Hyde to ascertain whether any engagement or contract of marriage did exist between said W. C. Hyde and Mrs. Cunningham.

That about the 1st of May inst., deponent was informed by said Upham that an answer to his and said Hyde's letter had been received, in which said W. C. Hyde distinctly stated that an engagement of marriage did exist between himself and Mrs Cunningham. That upon the receipt of said information deponent wrote to S. J. Tilden, (having previously corresponded with him upon the subject,) that a letter had been received by the friends of W. C. Hyde, in which the fact of such an engagement was positively asserted. That soon after the writing of said letter he received from Charles Edwards, and also from said Tilden a note—requesting deponent to procure such facts from the friends of said W. C. Hyde as would enable them to move for a commission to examine said W. C. Hyde. That deponent soon after saw said A. F. Hyde, and was informed by him that he had received a like from Mr. Tilden through G. O. Chase of Waverley and intended to send to Mr. Tilden all the information he possessed upon the subject; that deponent heard no more of said matter until the morning of the 25th inst., when he received another note from said Tilden & Edwards, requesting deponent to obtain the affidavit of said A. F. Hyde, that he had received a letter from his brother, W. C. Hyde stating that such an engagement between himself and Mrs. Cunningham did exist, and also, if possible, to send the letters of said Hyde with affidavit of said Abram F. Hyde attached, that the letters were in the handwriting of said W. C. Hyde; that deponent soon after saw said A. F. Hyde in the village of Owego, and informed him that he desired such an affidavit from him, and also wished him to send the letters to New-York; that said Hyde then pretended that he had not the letters of said W. C. Hyde with him—that they were in Waverley, nineteen miles distant from Owego—and when deponent expressed a willingness to go to Waverley with said Hyde for said letters, said Hyde refused to allow the letters to go out of his possession; that said Hyde talked with deponent about the contents of said letters, and admitted that he had a letter from W. C. Hyde, in which said Hyde positively asserted the existence of a contract of marriage between himself and Mrs. Cunningham, and that he had expected to be married to Mrs. Cunningham on his return to New-York; that said Hyde refused to exhibit said letters, and finally refused to make any affidavit, saying that he wanted time to consider whether he had better make an affidavit upon the subject; that during said interview with said Hyde, which continued for more than one hour, said Hyde said to this deponent, in substance, that if "you were not employed by the heirs of Burdell, I would disclose to you a great secret."

That said Hyde denied having seen any person or persons from New-York the day previous at his father's house, and denied having seen or conversed with any friends of Mrs. Cunningham.

Deponent further says that from information which he had received from the relatives of said A. F. Hyde at the time of said interview with him on the 25th inst., he then supposed that said Hyde was colluding with persons either on behalf of Mrs. Cunningham to deprive the heirs of Dr. Burdell of the letters in his possession, from W. C. Hyde and thereby prevent them from obtaining a commission to examine said Hyde, and from information since received by this deponent, he is confirmed in that opinion, and that said A. F. Hyde is induced to withhold said letters and the information which he possesses by promises of money to be paid to said Hyde in case he will prevent the examination of said W. C. Hyde, upon commission, and deponent verily believes from information received by deponent that the secret, which the said A. F Hyde would have disclosed to deponent, but for the fact that deponent was in the employ of the counsel for the heirs of Dr. Burdell, was, that he, the said A. F. Hyde, had been offered a large sum of money to withhold the information which he possessed and thereby prevent an examination of W. C. Hyde,—that repeatedly during said interview with said A. F. Hyde, he expressed the opinion that the evidence of said W. C. Hyde would defeat the application of Mrs Cunningham for letters of administration.

Deponent further says that he is informed and believes that said A. F. Hyde had the letters of said W. C. Hyde with him at the time of the interview with deponent, when said Hyde pretended that they were at Waverley.

B. F. TRACY.

Subscribed and sworn to the 27th day May, 1857, before me. L. W. KINGMAN, Clerk, Tioga County.

Mr. Stafford, one of the Counsel for Mrs. Burdell, then read the following affidavits in rebuttal:

AFFIDAVIT OF EMMA A BURDELL.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Emma A. Burdell, of said City, being duly sworn, says she has heard read the affidavits of Joseph B. Upham, Wm. Hyde, and Benjamin F. Tracy, respectively, on which the motion for a commission in this proceeding to take the testimony of Whitehead C. Hyde is made, and that she has no knowledge of any collusion between A. F. Hyde and any other person or persons, to prevent Hyde from furnishing information to Mr. B. F. Tracy, or any other Attorney or counselor-at-law; that she has neither furnished any money to said Hyde for any such purpose, nor has she promised him any, or authorized any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to make any such promise, or to hold out to him any inducement or pecuniary reward, recompense or compensation, present or future, absolute or contingent; nor has she by herself or by any other person, made any such promise, offer or inducement, to said Locada Hyde. Deponent further says that she did not start with said Locada and Mrs. Wilt on Saturday last to go to Owego, nor has she ever been there or started to go there. Deponent further says that the letters she had received, prior to the death of Dr. Burdell, including those from her former husband, were seized by the Coroner and some Police officers, and examined and kept or destroyed; that they have not been returned to deponent, and that it is not in her power to give the contents of the letters of said W. C. Hyde to her husband. Deponent further says that she saw at the time of publication, the letter purporting to come from Owego, in February last; that knowing that there was no truth in the report therein stated, in reference to the marriage engagement of deponent and said W. C. Hyde, or the interview that was alleged to have taken place between herself and the brother of said Hyde, last November or December, that she paid no attention thereto, and made no inquiry about it. That after the argument before the surrogate on the 23d of May last, and after a denial on the motion for a Commission, that her counsel advised her to send to Owego and ascertain what was the origin of the reports in reference to said Hyde and herself. That on consultation, neither deponent nor her counsel knew any person there to whom they could send, that one of her counsel then advised her to send a gentleman from this City, who was named by him; that deponent then separated from her counsel and sent to procure the gentleman to go; that the messenger returned and informed deponent that said gentleman could not be found; that Mrs. Wilt then offered to go if deponent would find some person who knew any one in Owego to accompany her, and that deponent then procured Mrs Locade Hyde so to accompany said Mrs. Wilt. Deponent further says, that the letters that she wrote to said W. C. Hyde were written with the knowledge of said Harvey Burdell, and that said Burdell mailed some of them, and deponent believes that he received from the postman some of the letters from said Hyde and handed them to deponent, at No. 31 Bond-street, and that deponent never received any of said letters but what said Burdell read, and of which he fully knew the contents.

EMMA A BURDELL.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of June, 1857.
WM. C. FREEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF FRANCIS HYDE.

Kings County, ss.—Francis Hyde, of Brooklyn, in said County, being duly sworn, says: That he was present at the house of his mother, Locada Hyde, in said City, some time in the Fall of the year 1856, when said Locada and Abraham F. Hyde had a conversation about Mrs. Cunningham and W. C. Hyde, of California, when some one in the room spoke of the return home of said W. C. Hyde, and the probability that if he returned he would marry said Mrs. C.; that said Locada replied in substance, that they need not expect that. That he informed her the preceeding Spring that she was going to marry Dr. Burdell, or the dentist in whose house she lived in Bond-street; which expression was used deponent is not certain but believes it was the latter. And further deponent saith not.

FRANCIS E. HYDE.

Sworn before me this 3d day of June, 1857.
FRANK JENKS, Com. of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF CATHERINE WILT.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Catherine Wilt, wife of George A. Wilt, of said City, being duly sworn, says: That she, accompanied Mrs. Locada Hyde, of Brooklyn, to Owego on the 23d of May last, and was present at an interview between said Locada and William Hyde, and Joseph B. Upham, at the residence of said William Hyde, in the village of Owego, on the 24th day of said month. That deponent did not state, nor did said Locada in her presence to either said Upham, or any other person, that Mrs. Burdell (called by them Mrs. Cunningham) started to come to Owego with them on said 23d inst., and got as far as Jersey City, where they induced her to return to New-York, or any words whatever to that effect; on the contrary, deponent avows of her own knowledge, that said Mrs Burdell did not start to come with them to Owego, and had not expressed any such intention to deponent, or said Locada, to deponent's knowledge. That at said interview at said Hyde and said William Hyde's house, said Locada did not, in deponent's presence or hearing, make use of any expression that the said Locada would receive five thousand dollars, or any sum whatever, from Mrs. Burdett, or Mrs. Cunningham, or that if A. F. Hyde would aid her by keeping W. C. Hyde's letters away from the Burdell heirs she would give him one thousand dollars of it, or any words whatever to that effect; nor did deponent, or said Locade Hyde, to her knowledge or in her presence, say to said Joseph B Upham that if he would aid them he should be well paid for it, or any words whatever to that effect; deponent further says that at said interview Mrs. Locada Hyde mentioned the fact that she had told the said William Hyde and Abraham T. Hyde, at the house in Brooklyn, last Fall, that she supposed Mrs. Cunningham was then married or would shortly be married to Dr. Burdell, and asked said William Hyde if he did not recollect it, to which he (said William) assented; said Locada then asked how could they then, knowing this, circulate any reports of an engagement between Whitehead C Hyde and Mrs Burdell, to which said Upham replied that they had denied it, that it was a thing impossible, or words to that effect; that said Locada remarked that she would rather give five hundred dollars herself than have the family seized up in it; that said Upham then replied in substance that if it grieved her so, he would withdraw all he had said; that he did not know anything about it or his own knowledge, and that the remarks he might have made were merely on supposition.

Deponent further says that the above is substantially the whole of the conversation relating to the Burdell matter at said interview; that no offer of money, promise of reward or inducement of any kind to suppress any letters or testimony in this matter, was or has been made to any person or persons by deponent, nor was deponent ever authorized by said Emma A. Burdell, or by any person or persons on her behalf, to hold out any inducements or promises of any nature or description, or any offers of pecuniary reward to any one to suppress any letters or testimony in this or any other matter.

CATHERINE WILT.

Sworn before me this 1st day of June, 1857.
J. R. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF LOCADA HYDE.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Locade Hyde, of the City of Brooklyn, widow, being duly sworn, says, that on Saturday, the 23d May last, at the request of Mrs. Emma A Burdell and her counsel, she left the City of New York for Owego, in company with Mrs. Catherine Wilt, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of information alleged to have been received from the friends of Whitehead C. Hyde as to an alleged engagement of marriage between him and said Emma A. Burdell. That deponent, on her arrival at Owego, saw William Hyde, the father of said Whitehead, Abraham F. Hyde, his brother, and Joseph B. Upham, his brother-in-law, and had considerable conversation with them. That she did not state to either of them, or to any other person, that said Mrs. Burdell started to come to Owego with Mrs. Wilt and herself, or that she had gone as far as Jersey City, or that they had there induced her to return to New York, or any words whatever to that effect; on the contrary, deponent avows that Mrs. Burdell did not start or return nor did she express any intention whatever of accompanying them, or either of them, to Owego, or that or any other city.

Deponent further says that she did not, on said occasion, or at any other interview with said William Hyde and Upham, or either of them, or on any other occasion to any person or persons say that she was to receive $5,000 or any other sum from Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Burdell, or any other person, or that if A. F. Hyde would aid her she would give him one thousand dollars of it, or any words whatever to that effect; that it is untrue, in point of fact, that she was to receive said sum, or any other sum whatever, from said Mrs Burdell, or any person acting in her behalf. Deponent further says that at said interview she inquired into the origin of the reports respecting said alleged engagement of marriage between said Whitehead C. Hyde and said Emma, and was informed by him that he had received a line from Mr. Tilden through G. O. Chase of Waverley and intended to send to Mr. Tilden all the information he possessed upon the subject; that deponent heard no more of said matter until the morning of the 25th inst., when he received another note from said Tilden &

money, on the night of May 13. Mr. Martin had paid a temporary visit to the City, and when promenading Broadway, late at night, was entangled and astrapped by the said Celeste. He accompanied her to her room in West Broadway, and while in her company, the room, which was dark, was entered by some person, and the watch and money, which were in his vest pocket, taken therefrom. After some parley with Celeste, who said a girl must have taken it, the services of a policeman were called into requisition, and after some time, in the expectation that Mr. Martin would not prosecute, the prisoner Jones delivered up the watch. He was arrested, together with Celeste, and the Jury yesterday did not hesitate to find him guilty. Sentence deferred.

MORE GRAND LARCENY.

Louie Gemmel was next charged with stealing a quantity of silk, worth $95, from the dry-goods store of Messrs. Fanshawe, Milligan and Co., No. 36 Broadway, on the morning of April 21. He went into the store about 8 o'clock, as alleged by the prosecution, and asked to see one of the firm. Immediately a second man came in, and asked to see another of them. As neither of the gentlemen was at home, the second man asked the porter, the only person in the store, for a piece of paper and a pencil. While the latter went to get them, the movements of the prisoner were somewhat extraordinary, and before the porter could return with the paper he suddenly left the store. The man who wanted the paper made haste to follow him, whereupon the porter, suspecting that something was wrong, gave both of them chase. They took to their heels, and Gemmel, in his flight, dropped a roll of moire antique. They made good their escape at that time, but eight days afterwards the porter met Gemmel and had him arrested.

On cross-examination the porter, who is a colored man, said that he recognized Gemmel from a scar on his face, and his general appearance. He took him to be a Jew, and there was no mistaking a Jew anywhere.

The defence called a German Jew peddler, named Trubart, who swore powerfully to prove an *alibi*. The accused, he said, was at his house at the time of the robbery, celebrating the birth-day of his (witness') child. He came at half past six o'clock and went away at ten. On cross-examination, this witness confounded and contradicted himself in the most remarkable manner.

His wife was next called, who went through the same story; but in her turn, on cross-examination, contradicted both herself and her husband. Her sister was next called. She told nearly the same story, but on cross-examination contradicted both the previous witnesses.

Judge Osborne, and Mr. Johnson, the Clerk at the Tombs, were called by the defence to testify as to the length of the prisoner's board when he was committed for examination; but their evidence was favorable to the prosecution. The Recorder charged the Jury, dwelling very strongly on the discrepancies in the testimony for the defence. The Jury retired, but at a late hour last night there was no probability of their agreeing.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 2, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	1507	1612	40	713	550	1104
Browning's Sixth-street...	.....	31	80	92	1572	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st...	.....	89	121	187	2402	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street....	.....	42	152	112	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week.....	.....	1949	393	1084	4504	1104
Last week.....	2188	3060	370	843	4330	3235

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856..... 3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad.....	685	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad...	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats.....	867	.....	.....	.....	1104
Harlem Railroad.....	30	40	712	550	.....
New-Haven Railroad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On foot.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio.....	307	Massachusetts.....	—
New-York.....	194	Pennsylvania.....	—
Illinois.....	950	Texas.....	—
Kentucky.....	100	Connecticut.....	—
Indiana.....	—	Michigan.....	—
Virginia.....	—	New-Jersey.....	—
Iowa.....	—	Cherokee Nation.....	—

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle.....	1090	Hogs.....	1106
Sheep.....	1501	Horses.....	14

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle.....	14c. @14½c.	13c. @14c.
First quality.....	13½c. @14c.	12c. @12½c.
Medium quality.....	13c. @13½c.	11c. @12c.
Poor quality.....	12½c. @13c.	10½c. @11c.
Poorest quality.....	11½c. @12½c.	9½c. @10c.
General selling prices...	12c. @14c.	11c. @12c.
Average of all sales.....	13c. @—	11½c. @—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 11c.@14c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 11c.@14c.

REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Several causes contributed to bring about a very short supply of stock this week. A general impression went abroad from last week's results that there would be an over-supply and low prices, and everybody near enough to have reached the market thought he would get the start of every one else and stay at home with his cattle. Aside from this, farmers who have been accustomed to send a few animals from week to week, are now too busy in planting to stop to inquire after the state of the market, or to meet its demands at any prices. By reference to the table of States above, it will be noted that of 1,611 fresh cattle reported, Illinois contributed nearly a thousand, (950,) Ohio 307, and Kentucky 100, having only 194 to come from this State.... There were only 1,207 offered at Forty-fourth-street yesterday and to-day, and but 1,949 received at the four City markets and Bergen during the week. This is but a trifle over half the average weekly receipts for last year. An there are several butchers who have yearly contracts to fulfill, and others whose customers will have beef at any price, as a matter of course purchases were made on such terms as they were compelled to submit to, and owners were not slow to avail themselves of the advantages of a short supply. We think the advance from last week's rates just about equal to the decline then, and the prices just about the same as two weeks ago, with a little more favor shown to purchasers in the estimate of weights.... A general impression prevails throughout the country that there is a great deficiency of cattle to meet the increasing wants of our markets, and this is in part well founded, though doubtless too high expectations are formed by producers who are holding on to their stock. It can hardly be hoped by them that the rates of to-day, for example, can be maintained, from the simple fact that it is utterly impossible for the great mass of consumers to buy meat at these prices. Wages must increase, but this change will be very slow, and the man who receives but the present wages of laborers, and has the various necessities of a family to provide for, cannot possibly expend beyond a certain gross amount for meat. If it is higher, he must of necessity buy less in quantity, and this will diminish the demand until prices decline to lower figures. And, moreover, when a family has learned how to substitute other kinds of food for the meat so abundantly consumed in many a few years past, the new habits have a tendency to continue, and will be continued for a time at least, even though meat should become much cheaper again. Taking these facts into account, and also that there will be a much greater production of cattle stimulated by the current state of the market, we think it not probable that the present rates will be likely to continue beyond a few months, though there is little prospect that they will not continue sufficiently high to render raising beef for market highly remunerative in the future.... The yards were nearly or quite cleared out at sundown to-day, so that our next week's supply must be of fresh stock.... Very few cattle went East from Albany this week, though considerable numbers of Western animals were taken off the route to supply several local markets.... A number of Western drovers spoke in high terms of perfect arrangements, good time, and good treatment received on the Erie Railroad. The fare from Buffalo over that route is reduced to $70 ₱ car.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day including a few disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
100	Ill....	S. B. Richardson.....	Wheeler & Teed.
30	N. Y..	M. White.....	D. L. Bedeu.
72	Ill....	Wheaton, Hurd & Co..	Owners.
30	Ohio..	Sherman & Hoag.....	Owners.
42	Ill....	H. Henry.....	J. H. Williams.
80	N. Y..	Loughran & Moore....	Miller, Har'g & Gurney
118	Ill....	J. T. Alexander.....	S. Utery.
97	Ill....	Felt & Smith.....	Wm. H. Belden.
104	Ohio..	Shepard & Wood.....	Owners.
17	N. Y..	E. H. Shepard.....	Owner.
10	N. Y..	D. G. Culver.....	Owner.
40	Ohio..	D. G. Culver.....	Owner.
98	Ohio..	J. McConnell.....	J. A. Merritt.
79	N. Y..	Lockman & Bro.....	Geo. Aymnit.
71	Ill....	A. Gildersleeve.....	Valentine & Martin.
71	Ill....	Meade & Holcomb....	Owners.
70	Ill....	D. Barnes.....	Owner.
79	Ill....	Plott & Reed.....	Wm. H. Harris.
118	Ill....	Alexander & Virgin....	R. Murray.
84	Ohio..	S. M. Baker	J. A. Merritt.
98	Ill....	Smith, Barrett & Co...	T. White & Son.
50	Ohio..	M. Dalton.....	Owner.
29	N.Y..	Lauterback & Eckstein.	Owners.
16	N.Y..	G. W. Conger.....	Owner.
26	Ohio..	J. Beanett.....	Owner.
29	Ohio..	Geo. A. Taffey.....	Owner.
30	Ohio..	Boeram	Owner.

SMITH, BARRETT & Co. brought in 98 Cattle, originally from the Cherokee Nation, but fed the past year in Sangamon County, Ill. Home Illinois weight, 1,375 lbs. Quality good, and sold by T. WHITE & SON at 12c.@14c.

H. HENRY contributed 42 first quality Illinois Cattle, weighing ot home 1,600 lbs., gross. J. H. WILLIAMS sold them at 13c.@14c.

H. KELLY took three at $385, or 14c. D. CONKLIN bought six at $145 each, and three others brought $120 each, or a shade under 14c.

Mr. HENRY sold 25 out of the some drove, at Albany, at 7½c. live weight. They were of his own selection at that price.

D. G. CULVER sold on his own account 10 Dutchess County, N. Y., Cattle, of common quality, at 11¾c.@13c. Average estimated weight, 800 lbs. Also, 19 fine Ohio Steers, of the same weight, at $112 each, or 14c. ₱ lb.

S. B. RICHARDSON contributed 100 Cattle, bought of WM. GAINES, of Coles County, Ill., which the seller called an "extra mean lot." GAINES has fed some good Cattle, or rather made them good by feeding, but as this is the *last lot* he expects to feed, he probably did not consider that his reputation would suffer, in this line, even if he sent on a lot which Mr. RICHARDSON confessed himself ashamed to have in his possession. The home weight was 1,200 lbs. gross. WHEELER & TEED were trying to get 12c., and succeeded.

M. WHITE had 30 distillery Cattle from New-York State; estimated weight 750 lbs. They brought $100 each, or a trifle over 13c. ₱ lb.

SHERMAN & HOAG sold on their own account 30 fresh Ohio Cattle, and 20 which were left over from last week. The former were good heavy Cattle, rated 850 lbs. gross, and brought 12½c. @14c. ₱ lb.

LOCKMAN & BROTHER started with 119 distillery cattle from Onondaga County, N. Y., leaving 89 head at Albany. He brought on the balance, which were sold by GEORGE AYRAULT at 13c.@14c. ₱ lb. They were estimated to weigh 825 lbs. net, and were of fair quality.

FELT & SMITH sent on 97 common, thin cattle from the vicinity of Chicago, Ill.; estimated weight 750 lbs. They brought, by WM. H. BELDEN, salesman, about $96 each, or near 13c. ₱ lb.

E. H. SHEPARD sold on account of SHEPARD & WOOD one lot of 104 fine four year old steers, rated 675 lbs., at 12c.@13c. Seventy of them were wholesaled this morning and resold during the day, by T. WHEELER. SHEPARD sold another lot of 17 distillery cattle to J. CARROL at 11¼c. They were estimated to weigh about 625 lbs. net, and were of hordly medium quality.

J. T. ALEXANDER forwarded 113 fair Illinois cattle, of 815 lbs. net weight, which S. UTERY sold at about 13c. A few of them sold yesterday a little below that figure.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY sold for LOUGHRAN & MOORE 30 stall fed cattle from New-York State, at 12¾c.@14c. Rated 800 lbs., and of common to fair quality.

WHEATON, HURD & Co. purchased a good lot of Illinois cattle of G. REED, which they sold at 13c.@14c. Estimated weight, 750 lbs.

J. A. MERRITT sold 98 fairish Ohio cattle for J. MCCONNELL at about 13c. They were estimated at 725 lbs. net.

He disposed also of the balance of BAKER'S fat Kentucky cattle left from last week's sales at about 14c. ₱ lb. I. ANDERSON took 6 of them at 14c. by weight, calling them 63 lbs. to the 100 lbs. live weight, which was probably quite as much as they would do.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20 @$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The market continues well supplied, and prices are scarcely kept up, notwithstanding the advance in beef. Good fresh cows are sufficiently high, however.

ALLERTON reports 86 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $30@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. A few as high as $75. No variation in numbers or price for the week. Selling slowly.

BROWNING reports receipts of 36 Milch cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $60@$70 for extras. Supply sufficient for the demand, without a very active market.

CHAMBERLIN reports 121 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$65 for extras. Market well supplied and selling slow. Prices remain about as last week.

O'BRIEN reports 132 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. Excepting a slight decline in price, the market is unchanged.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The footings show an increase of about 250 calves for the City market. General quality fair, with no change in price.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 713 Veal Calves, selling for 5c.@6½c. A few at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb., live weight. Receipts have been large, but an active market has made a demand for the whole at former prices.

BROWNING reports receipts of 92 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb. live weight. A few choice ones at 7½c. Full receipts with a fair market. Quality only medium.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 167 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb. live weight. A plentiful supply with a dullness in the market is noted. Prices have undergone but little change.

O'BRIEN reports 112 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., and a very few at 7c. ₱ lb. A fair demand is just met by the supply with no variation of last week's prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The receipts at the several markets show a gain of 250 for the week. Lambs, especially, begin to arrive more freely, and find ready sales at good prices. The quality of both Sheep and Lambs is improving,—the former in flesh and the latter in age.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 550 Sheep and Lambs, which brought 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. Prices have declined a little. One lot of good sheared Sheep brought 6c., live weight. Lambs sell for $2 50@$6 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 1,572 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 12c.@13c., net. Lambs are bringing $4@$6 each, or 16c.@18c. ₱ lb. Market good. Stock sells as fast as it arrives. Receipts to-day, 544 head. The whole receipts for May were 7,325, or 1,494 less than for the corresponding month of last year.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,462 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $4 50@$6 ₱ head, or 10c.@13c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. Arrivals are more free, and a trifling decline in price is apparent. Sheared Sheep bring 10c.@11c. Wool Sheep, 12c.@14c., and Lambs, 16c.@18c. ₱ lb.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 2, 1857.

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 888 Sheep and Lambs

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of			
10 lambs at.....	$55 50	8 lambs at.....	$42 25
12 lambs at.....	72 00	5 lambs at.....	29 00
10 lambs at.....	60 00	9 lambs at.....	42 00

R. HOMES reports sales of 500 Sheep and Lambs at $3@$6, an 1 a few at $7 each for sheared sheep, or 7c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Lambs brought $1 50@$6 50 each.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

A falling off in the receipts, and an increasing demand for Pork to counteract the extravagant prices of Beef, has caused an advance of near 1c. ₱ lb.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 3,104 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Receipts have been light, and a marked advance is quoted on fat hogs. Very few stock hogs are now in and but little demand for these.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-Packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live..... 7 25@7 44 | Dressed..... 9 25@9 50

Distillery—none in. Arrivals light, and market tending upward, the last lot selling at $7 44

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 3.

The supply of Beef Cattle yesterday and to-day was unusually large, and which had a tendency to knock down the price a shade. A lot of fine cattle offered at the Bull's Head, were left over in consequence of the owner wanting $14 ₱ 100 lbs., for them.

BEAF CATTLE—The entire receipts amounted to 1,825 head, all of which, except about 75 head, were sold at from $10 50@$11@$11 50@$12@13 50 ₱ 100 lbs. A great deal of the stock was rather poor, it having been forced into the market in consequence of the slim supply for some weeks past.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The sale of Sheep amounted to 6,000 head, at from $4@$6 on the hoof, and $6 50@$7 50 grors. Lambs are quite plenty, and are selling from $3 50@$5 50 each, as in quality.

HOGS—The Swine market keeps about the same, 800 head having been sold at from $8@$8 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES—The supply of this kind of stock only amounted to 275 head, all of which were sold a from $20@$60. A few fancy ones brought a higher figure.

Markets—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 3, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet stiffly held. Pearls, $7 25@$7 87½; Pots, $7 87½@100 lbs. Saleratus, 7½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is in slack demand at previous quotations. Java, 15½c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 12¼c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Bahia, 10½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is sparingly dealt in at drooping prices. Middling Uplands, 13¾c.@14c.; Gulfs, 14¼c.@14½c., and other grades at proportionate prices, ₱ lb. Our available supply consists of 68,000 bales, against 58,400 bales same time last year.

DRY GOODS—No improvement has occurred in this line since our last,—so that, were we to review the business of the week, we could not add anything new to what we have already advanced, more than once, within a month,—trade being very dull, while stocks, though not remarkably heavy, are increasing, and prices lean strongly in favor of buyers.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese 50c.@55c. ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Cantos, 40 packs, $2 87½@$3 ₱ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are saleable and firm at $3 62½@$4 12½ ₱ cwt.; Mackarel are in demand and are worth $12@$22 for large No. 1; $14 for small do.; and $8 50@$9 50 for small and medium No. 2, ₱ bbl.; No. 3 are scarce and nominal; Pickled Salmon, $22@$23 50 ₱ bbl., and $2@$4 ₱ tierce; Pickled Herring, $4 25@$4 50 ₱ bbl; Smoked Herring, 38c. for scaled, and 28c @28c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less freely offered, while it is in better request, and prices show a little more firmness and buoyancy, holding 9,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State.....	$6 60@$6 70
Straight State.....	6 70@ 6 80
Extra State.....	6 90@ 7 10
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake...	6 60@ 6 90
Common to Good Saperfine Ohio....	6 70@ 6 90
Fancy Michigan.....	6 70@ 6 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	6 90@ 7 50
Extra Ohio.....	7 20@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee.....	7 30@ 7 50
Extra Genesee.....	7 75@10 00
Extra Missouri.....	8 00@10 50

Canadian continues heavy and dull. Sales have been reported of about 500 bbls., in lots, at from $6 65@$8 75 for superfine to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is improving. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 40@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted at $6 12½@$6 12½c. for Fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is also rare and needed at $4 15@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—West India Fruit is arriving and selling pretty freely at very full prices, including Barnecos Bananas, at $1 25@$1 50 ₱ bunch, do. Cocoa Nuts, $25 ₱ 100; and Pineapples, at $7@$12. Other articles are quiet on about former prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for at about former prices. Sales: 17,000 bushels, including prime Canadian White, at $1 85; very ordinary to choice Western Red, at $1 40@$1 65, and inferior Southern White, at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy, with small sales reported at from $1 20@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Barley is in good supply and fair request, at from $1 50@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 75 @$1 85 ₱ bushel. Oats attract more attention, and are worth 56c.@58c. for Western, 62c.@66c. for State, 64c. for Canadian and Jersey; 58c.@61c for Pennsylvania, and 56c @58c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is abundant, quiet, and less valuable. Sales 15,000 bushels, at 81c.@97c. for mixed, in store; 97c.@81 for Yellow and White ₱ bushel. White Beans, $2 35; Canadian Peas, $1 10@$1 15 ₱ bushel. Black-eyed Peas, $1 75 ₱ bag of 2 bushels.

HAY—Sales of 1,000 bales River transpired at 85c. @95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is in very moderate demand at quoted rates; Undressed American, $170@$195; Dressed do ot $240@ $255; Clean Russian, $225; Italian, $260; Jute, $105@ $112 50 ₱ ton; Manila, 9c @9½c.; and Sunn, 4½c.@ 4¾c ₱ lb. Stock on hand June 1: 657 bales Americas, 50 tons, and 9,169 bales foreign, in 1857, against 2,503 bales Americas, and 8,034 bales foreign, in 1856.

HIDES—Are more salable, but are rather cheaper Prime Buenos Ayres, 30c.; Rio Grande, 29c.; Orinoco, 26c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@25c.; Porto Cabello, 24c @25c.; Dry Western, 20c.@21c; Dry Southern, 15c @16½c. City Slaughter, 9½c.@11½c., ₱ lb. Stock, 221,800, against 175,000 same time last year.

HONEY—Cuba, in bond, 32c; free, $1 ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Are in fair request and are firm, at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½@$1 37½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Is rather bisker, and Pig is worth $7 12½@ $8 50 for foreign, and $7 25 for Galena, ₱ 100 lbs. Sheet and Bar, 6½c @6¾c.; Pipe, 6¼c.@7c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is pretty active, but at somewhat irregular prices.

LIME—Rockland; 90 for Comaton, and $1 25 for Lump ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy. Porto Rico, in hhds., at 30c @35c.; Cuba Muscavado, 30c @30c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c.@31c., and New-Orleans, 75c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¾c.; wrought, 6½c.@7½c.; American wrought horse-shoe, 11c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains scarce and quiet at $3 93½@$4 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is in demand and is firm at 50c.@51c. ₱ gallon. Tar is dull and heavy, at from $1 75@$2 50, according to quality, ₱ bbl. Resin continues in fair request, for immediate and future delivery, at $1 85 @$1 90 for common, $2 10 @$2 50 for No. 1; and $5 50@$8 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch is inactive and languid at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl.

OIL CAKE—Thin oblong City, $35@$36; Thin Country, $32@$32 ₱ ton.

OILS—Whale is pretty brisk and buoyant at 70c. for crude, and 83c.@86c. for refined, ₱ gallon. Sperm is very dull and obtainable at $1 30@$1 35 for crude, and $1 45@ $1 50 for refined, ₱ gallon. Red Oil, city, 62½c.@67½c. ₱ gallon; Palm Oil, 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb; Olive Oil, $1 30 ₱ gallon, and $3 62½ ₱ basket. Linseed is in fair request and is firm at 78c.@80c for large and small lots, ₱ gallon. Lard Oil, $1 05@$1 17½ ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, June 1—SPERM—Two parcels of Sperm Oil amounting to 300 bbls, were sold in this market at $1 25 ₱ gallon, cash. WHALE—The activity in the market noticed in our last has continued through the week; the quantity of prime is considerably diminished, and holders refused to operate except at an advance upon previous quotations. The transactions for the week include cargo of 1,700 bbls., as it runs, at 68c.; 9,474 bbls., including three entire cargoes, and parcels of 300 bbls. and upward, at 70c.; 100 do. at 70½c.; 2,250 do. understood at 71c. ₱ gallon; 1,000 bbls. South Sea understood at 70c. ₱ gallon. Total, 14,494 bbls. WHALEBONE—The transactions include 6,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 90c.; 250 do. Polar, 95c.; also, 20,000 lbs. Northwest at o price not transpired—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and declining. Sales: 800 bbls. in lots, at $23 75@$23 99 for Mess, and $19 25 @$19 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are very firm at 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 10c @10½c. for shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is saleable and worth 11¾c @13½c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 400 bols. and tierces, mostly fair to strictly prime, at 14½c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in brisk request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 2,000 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$31 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $22 50@$24 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and in very moderate demand at 16c.@21c. for new Ohio; 18c @22c. for common to very good New State, and 24c @26c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 7c @11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is moderately inquired for, and is firm at $4 25@$5 25 for common to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is generally abundant, in slack demand, and less valuable. Liverpool ground, 80c.; do. fine, $1 12½ @$1 45 ₱ sack; Turk's Island, &c., 23c @24c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 8c.@8¾c.; Refined, 6½c.@ 11½c.; Nitrate Soda, 4¾c. ₱ lb

SPICES—Continue in limited demand at our quotations; Cassia, in mats, ₱ lb., 45c.; Ginger, Race, 5c.@5½c.; Mace, 60c.@65c; Nutmegs, No. 1, 75c @ 90c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 12¾c.; Pepper, in bond, 9c.; Pimento, Jamaica, cash, 10¾c. Cloves, 10½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are very quiet and prices are almost nominal, parties being still wide apart in their views thereof. Sales in small lots only, including Cuba, &c., in hhds., at 10¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Nothing new in Refined.

TALLOW—There have been 25,000 lbs. prime sold at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is in light supply and moderate request at full rates: South Sea, 75c.; N. W. Coast, 80c.; Ochotsk, small, 87½c.@90c.; Polar, 92½c.@95c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in the 200 bbls. Ohio and Frisoa disposed of at 25½c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 8½c @9½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—We were very heavy and rates were somewhat nominal. For Liverpool—ship, 6d.; bark, 7d.; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 3d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 60.@9d. ₱ tierce; Resin, 3d.@6d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d. @12 s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

The latest charters have been: A ship from Liverpool to Calcutta, and back to London or Liverpool, £5 7s. 6d., with the privilege of a port on the Continent, between Havre and Hamburg, 10s. extra; a bark from Rangoon and Manilmsia to Cork for orders, Rice, 24; a ship, 800 tons, from Akyab to a port in the United Kingdoms, or on the Continent, 47, with the privilege of loading at Calcutta, 10s. extra; a bark from Bic to Hull, Deals, 97s. 6d.; a ship from St. John to Liverpool, 63s.; a bark from St. Stephen to Bristol Channel, 75s.; a ship from St. George to Bristol, Fac., 82s. 6d.; one from St. Stephen to Dublin, 80s.; a ship from Inverness to New-York, Coal, 24 75; a bark, 375 tons, to Tarragona, Heavy Pipe Staves, 230, Hhd. do., 225, and Bbl do., 212 50; a brig, 230 tons, from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Hhd. Staves, 213, and back from Turk's Islands to New-York, Salt, 10c.; one to Turk's Islands and back, Salt, 11c.; one, 293 tons, to Jacmel and back, 21,750; one, 200 tons, to Manzanilla and back, 21,650; a brig from Georgetown, S. C., to Barbadoes, Lumber, 211, and back from Cape Haytien to New-York, Wood, 24 75; one from Machias to a Windward W. I. Island, on private terms, and back from Cape Haytien to New-York, Wood, 26.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY COMPETENT, TIDY GIRLS, situations in the City or country for the Summer; one is a competent cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups of all varieties; wages $8 to $10; does part of the washing and ironing in good style; the other as chambermaid and waitress; takes the entire charge of up stairs work; wages $7. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE respectable young women; one English, is a very superior meat and pastry cook; has lived in the City, would go in the country if necessary. The other two are Protestants and sisters, lately landed; they are very good seamstresses or chambermaids; they are willing to go at any work. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress in a first-class family; or, would do chamberwork and waiting for a small private family, and would like to go to the country for the Summer; has the very best of City reference from her last place; left on account of the family giving up housekeeping. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man and wife desire a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well; she is a good plain seamstress. Both are willing to make themselves useful; have no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TRUSTWORthy and highly-recommended woman, to cook, wash and iron; is an experienced meat and pastry cook, washes and irons in first-class style; can refer to her last employer, where she lived 6 years; is humble and faithful to her employers. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in the country, either as coachman or farmer, understands thoroughly the care and management of horses and all kinds of farm work. Can produce good references. Address Box No. 1,940 Post-Office, or J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to do chamberwork and take charge of big children. No objections to the country. Best of references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 84 8th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young girl as chambermaid or waiter in a first-class house; can produce Brooklyn or New-York City recommendations for the last five years. Can be seen at No. 57 4th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands taking care of an infant; can do family sewing. Best of reference given. Call at No. 80 East 19th-st., her present employer's, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, or would travel, by a very competent girl, as chambermaid and waitress, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Has excellent City reference. Call—or address MARY—at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Good reference can be given Call at No. 310 West 19th-st., second floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady active man, with good City reference; would go in the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One of our special Washington correspondents telegraphs to us the important announcement that Lord NAPIER has officially denied the report that New-Granada has ceded an island to Great Britain. Our dispatches and correspondence from the National Capital will be found highly interesting.

Letters from our special correspondent in Kansas announce the arrival of Governor WALKER at Leavenworth. On the passage up the river the Governor was requested to address the company on board the steamboat, but declined. Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, was also on board, and acceded to the request to speak; he was followed by Hon. E. O. PERRIN, who made some remarks in response. On arriving at Leavenworth, Gov. WALKER was again requested to speak, but again declined. Gen. LANE did not refuse, but made a speech to the citizens. At Lawrence, on the 27th ult., a public meeting was held to receive the Governor. He did not speak on this occasion either, but Governor ROBINSON and others did. Governor WALKER's address to the people of Kansas was to be issued in a few days. Its publication will be anxiously awaited.

By the arrival of the *Cahawba*, we have dates from Havana to the 29th of May. The dispute with Mexico still agitated the public mind, and the report is given in a more authentic shape, that the design of Spain is to restore SANTA ANA to the Mexican Presidency. SANTA ANA was daily expected in Havana. We are, however, disposed to place reliance on the news received yesterday from Europe, that a settlement of the dispute is on the eve of being arranged. Accounts from Saint Domingo represent the business of the island to be in a stagnant condition. In politics there was nothing specially new.

The United States Mail steamship *Washington*, from Southampton, on the 20th ult., with the mails and passengers from Bremen and Havre, arrived at this port last evening. European advices by the *Washington* have been anticipated by the *Canadian*, at Quebec, the *America*, at Halifax, and the *City of Washington*, at this port.

The Pennsylvania American State Convention met at Lancaster yesterday, and nominated ISAAC HAZLEHURST, of Philadelphia, as candidate for Governor, by acclamation. Governor GEARY's name was not before the Convention, he having declined a nomination.

The New-Hampshire Legislature convened yesterday, and organized by the election of the candidates of the Republican caucus—Mr. MOODY President of the Senate, and Mr. ROLLINS Speaker of the House. No action was taken relative to the United States Senatorship.

Everything continues quiet in Washington. Coroner WOODWARD held inquests on Tuesday on the bodies of J. H. ALESON and CHRISTIAN LINDIG, who were killed on Monday. The proceedings were conducted in a loose and informal manner, and no witnesses were examined whose testimony could satisfy public anxiety or curiosity. The verdict of the jury was that ALESON and LINDIG came to their death by musket-balls, "shot from a company of United States Marines under the command of Mayor MAGRUDER, under the immediate control of Captain TYLER."

The Board of Aldermen discussed the condition of the streets at considerable length, last evening, but took no action. The Committee will, probably, report on Monday next. A communication was received from the Central Park Commissioners, asking that a Central Park Improvement Fund be created. They want $50,000. An opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel, to the effect that the Board has no power to change any stage route granted prior to April last.

The Board of Education fixed the hours for the opening and closing of the Schools under its jurisdiction for the months of June, July and September, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.; for the remaining school months, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., as heretofore.

A vacancy in the clerical department, caused by the resignation of Mr. R. S. HART, was filled by the Board last evening, by the election of Mr. W. F. CLARK. Mr. WM. OLAND BOURNE resigned his place as Assistant Clerk to the Board, and his place is temporarily filled by MYRON FINCH, formerly of the *Artizan* newspaper of this City.

The Associate Alumni of the Male Normal School met last evening at the room of the Teachers' Association, for the purpose of making arrangements for their approaching anniversary. The following gentlemen were appointed orators for the occasion: CHARLES W. MORSE, WM. J. KENNARD, JACOB FEIBELMANN, WM. A. OWEN, THOS. B. SANDFORD, JARVIS JANNINGS. This Association is composed of the graduates of the Male Normal School, and has been in operation one year. Its officers are: CHAS. W. MORSE, President; JARVIS JENNINGS, Vice-President; GEO. H. ALBRO, Secretary; WM. J. KENNARD, Treasurer.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York continued their sessions yesterday. In the morning Standing Committees on Credentials, Condition of Masonry Warrants, Grievances, Finance, Account of Representatives, Constitution and By-Laws, Charity, Unfinished Business, Appeals and Printing, were appointed. In the afternoon several portions of the Grand Master's address were referred to appropriate committees, and an announcement made that the Committee on Articles of Union would report this morning. The evening session presented nothing of interest. The Lodge will open this morning at 9 o'clock.

EDOUARD PAROT, one of the prisoners in the French Extradition case, recently discharged upon the decision of Commissioner BETTS, was arrested, yesterday, upon a civil process, and lodged in Eldridge-street Jail. The friends of PAROT are filled with indignation. M. DAVID, the other prisoner, who was discharged at the same time with PAROT, is still at liberty.

The Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, erected by the American Female Guardian Society, as a Free Chapel for the poor, and for other purposes connected with their Institution, the Home for the Friendless—has just been completed at a cost of $30,948, and was dedicated on Wednesday; Rev. Dr. FERRIS presided. Addresses were made by Drs. DOWLING, CUYLER, and others.

From the First Ward there have been removed during the past five days 700 cart loads of dirt. In the ten lower Wards of the City all the ashes and garbage have been removed, and carts engaged to go the rounds and collect the garbage daily hereafter.

Several cases of Grand Larceny were tried in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Much interest was occasioned by the announcement that HENRY DARLING, the Broadway merchant, charged with attempting to pass a photographed counterfeit $100 bill at the store of BECK & Co. who was at large on bail for $3,000, had disappeared,—and that all efforts to find him had been ineffectual. His bail will be forfeited, if he is not produced within a day or two.

The shad fishermen have been engaged for several days past in taking up the poles of their fisheries in the Hudson River, opposite Jersey City. The shad fishing season just ended has been one-third better than usual. Fish have been plenty and prices good, ranging from $18 to $50 per 100 fish at wholesale. They were sold as cheap as $18 during two days only. It is said to be the intention of the shad fishermen to set their poles in the deep water of the Hudson River next Spring as usual, regardless of the Port laws passed at the late session of the New-York Legislature prohibiting them from so doing under the penalty of a fine.

The Hardware Board of Trade has taken action for the correction of some swindling abuses on the part of forwarding agents, who are alleged to have systematically shaved merchants from the West in transporting their goods. The forwarders, they say, charge higher rates than their own schedule of prices warrants, delay goods to suit their own convenience, and very often charge for heavier than the true weight. Other jobbers than the hardware men make the same complaint. Some who have suffered most require, in their bills of lading, that the goods shall be delivered by a certain day, and still further, to prevent deception, plainly mark the weight upon every case.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners have opened Station-houses in the Fifth and Ninth Wards. One is located at the Jefferson Market, in the rooms formerly occupied as the Ninth Ward Station-house, and the other in the old Empire Bank Building at the corner of Duane and Greenwich streets. About one-half the entire police force of the Ninth Ward, including Lieut. SEBRING, declared on Tuesday night for the new Board, and last evening nearly the entire force of the Fifth Ward did the same. These men performed patrol duty as usual, but under and in accordance with the directions of the Metropolitan officers. The twenty-five men detailed for duty at Seguine's Point sailed at 1 o'clock this morning, under command of Capt. WALLING.

There was a small show of Beef Cattle at the market yesterday, and the entire City receipts for the week past amount to only 1,949, against 3,060 for the preceding week, and an average weekly supply of 3,500 for last year. Most of the fresh cattle received were from Illinois and Ohio, the farmers hereabouts being too busy in planting to bring their cattle to market. They were also kept back by the large decline last week. Prices went up again nearly 1½c. per lb., or about to the rates of two weeks since, with estimate weights slightly favoring the buyers. At present prices of beef, the majority of the laboring classes at least will have to turn their attention to substitutes for this favorite food. This has already been done to many ones; we have heard from numerous *patres familiarum*, who say their meat bills are marvelously smaller than they have ever been before.

A fire occurred about 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the building No. 192 Division-street. Not much damage was done to the premises, but Louis SCHWARTZ, a boy of 5 years, who slept in an upper room, was suffocated.

At the Kings County Over and Terminer, yesterday, Judge BIRDSEYE, in charging the Grand Jury, made special allusion to the Excise law and to the Metropolitan Police act. Both, he said, were laws of the State, and while they remained must be obeyed.

The Brooklyn Board of Health held a meeting yesterday, when the resolution previously adopted directing the Health Wardens to obey no orders but those emanating from the Board, was reconsidered and laid on the table. This was done to prevent conflict with the new Police law.

The President and the Mormons.

The President has displayed proper and peremptory vigor in dealing with the Know-Nothing mercenaries who attempted to overthrow the Municipal rule of the Administration Party in the City of Washington. He showed no sickly sentimentality in respect to the legitimate employment of powder and ball, but gave his orders immediately for the repression, by the armed hand of the Government, of the atrocious insolence of the Baltimorean blackguards who invaded the Capital of America in order to bully it into Americanism.

The decision with which Mr. BUCHANAN has acted in this case deserves the warmest commendation, and encourages us to hope that the steps which he has already taken in regard to other outrages upon the laws of the country and the liberties of our citizens, will be followed up with equal celerity and efficiency. It appears that a cavalry force, mustering in all about twenty-five hundred sabres, has been ordered into the Territory of Utah, and that the Executive authorities about to be appointed for that most unhappy region will be supported in the only proper way, that is by a military force strong enough to compel the obedience of the reckless scoundrels who now control the ignorant masses of the Mormon population.

The latest advices which have reached us from Utah go to show that the audacity of the tyrant YOUNG has been rather inflamed than subdued by the premonitions which have reached him of the President's intention to put a stop to his high-handed proceedings. He evidently shares the belief which has of late years been gaining ground throughout the civilized world, that the American Government is powerless to deal with organized resistance to its authority: and strong in the blind allegiance of his followers, and in the very desperation of his position, he is prepared to maintain a positive war with the Republic. We have been so unaccustomed by our previous history to the notion of a deliberate contest with men of our own race on our own soil, that we find it hard to persuade ourselves of the reality of the facts now passing in Utah.

But the facts *are* real, and their consequences will be very speedily developed. We shall have a border war with the Mormons; a war more tedious and more expensive than any that we have ever waged with the Indian tribes of Florida or the far West, unless we can succeed immediately in wresting the sceptre from the hands of the theocratic despot who is defying not our laws and the Constitution of the country alone, but common decency and the moral sentiment of mankind. It should, therefore, we repeat, be matter of sincere satisfaction to all good citizens that Mr. BUCHANAN has manifested at Washington a character and a temper which need only be displayed in Utah to conquer the all important first step in the contest with the Mormon mischief.

The all-important first step, we say, for we do not believe that the Mormons will ever dream of resisting the forces of the Union, unless they are led into the folly of a war by the fatal success of a first encounter. The numbers of the Mormon hordes have been greatly exaggerated; their resources may be estimated from the fact that they are scattered over an extensive territory, in which few villages of even respectable size can be found. The military capacity of a people depends much more upon the number of its centres of population, and upon the facilities of communication between these centres, than upon the absolute numbers of the population itself. Thus it is that Russia, with more than twice the population of France, is far inferior to France in available military power—the proportion of towns to the area of the national territory being nearly three times as great in France as it is in Russia. And thus too it was that in the war of our Revolution the smaller province of Massachusetts, sown thick with towns and hamlets from Berkshire to the Capes, was of infinitely more value, in a military point of view, to the destinies of the nation, than the vaster and more populous territories of the Old Dominion, with its broad plantations and almost insignificant coppidan population. To impose a proper respect for the authority of the Union upon the fanatical rulers of Utah, it is only necessary that we should demonstrate at once a capacity of throwing into that Territory an overwhelming force, able to crush the first attempt at armed resistance to the lawful government.

Twenty-five hundred dragoons *may* constitute such a force. But we cannot quite convince ourselves that they do. And we do therefore most earnestly hope that the President will not risk the peace of the country by striking an unsatisfactory first blow. It is in every respect the dictate of policy and of humanity alike, that the armed support provided for the new Executive of Utah should be entirely adequate to any work that may be required of them. If the new Governor appears on the ground with a sufficient array at his back, we may expect to see the impotent wrath of the unveiled and shameless Prophet of Great Salt Lake verify anew the old saying of Scripture that the "adversary rages when his time is short, *and he knoweth it.*"

Close of the Anglo-Persian War.

The Anglo-Persian war has just been closed by the capture of the town of Mohammerah. In the three encounters which have taken place between the hostile forces, the Persians have displayed nothing but incapacity and pusillanimity, and the fearful threats which heralded the opening of the war have eventuated in a faint resistance and an ignominious retreat. The standard of the Prophet was, we were told, to be unfurled, and once its folds were fanned by the breeze, Heaven only knew what the consequence might be. We have all seen what it has been.

We doubt if there be anything in the Oriental State papers at the present day at once more melancholy and more ludicrous than the application of the language of the Seventeenth century to the men and the movements of this. The Sultan and the Shah still issue their orders in the tone and with the gestures of AMURATH or BAJAZET. They are still Kings of Kings and Lords of Lords. Their arms are invincible; their wrath inevitable. The standard of the Prophet is still waved *in terrorem* over the heads of giaours with as much *naiveté* as if it were still the signal for three hundred thousand scimitars to flash in the sunlight. A "holy war" is still talked of with as much unction as if it meant a nation of fanatics in arms to a man. We thought the holy war of 1853-4 in Turkey had taught the world the full extent of the vitality which lies hidden in Mahommetan Empires, and were therefore somewhat surprised to find the old phrases, the old threats, and the old promises hurled in the faces of those who remember the exploits of the Bashi-bazouks in the Dobrudscha and the campaign of OMER PASHA on the Ingour, who were witnesses of the painful contortions with which the "Sick Man" shook his broken blade and muttered his old war-cry. The complete failure of the attempt which has been made in Turkey and Persia to substitute European discipline and drill for the fire and impetuosity of the old janissaries and volunteers, is due, of course, primarily, to radical changes in the National character, and to the general decline of the old religious zeal, but directly to the peculiarities in the social organization of Mahometan countries to which military critics do not always pay sufficient attention. Purer democracies than Turkey and Persia are, probably, not to be found everywhere. Every Mussulman is in all respects the equal of every other Mussulman, save only the monarch. Between the Sirdar e-Krem and the meanest soldier in his army there is no distinction except the distinction of official rank. All that in Christian countries draws lines of demarkation between man and man,—birth, wealth, education,—are, amongst the true believers, faint and evanescent, as lines traced on sand. To believe in one God and in Mahomet as his prophet, is the best nobility. This raises a man above the infidels, and any thing which confers higher rank than this, is, of necessity, temporary and adventitious. The Sultan may give men authority over their fellows, but he cannot give them intrinsic superiority over them.

In Christian Democracies this perfect equality forms a serious difficulty in the organization of armies. In Aristocratic countries the officer and soldier occupy just the same position towards one another which they occupied in civil life. The gentleman carries with him into the command of a company or a regiment the habits of authority formed in the management of his estate; the private the habits of obedience learned while still a clodhopper. Martial law widens the gulf between them; but the gulf exists before martial law begins to operate. The respect paid to his Captain by an English or Russian soldier is respect paid not simply to official rank, but to birth and social position.

Amongst Democracies the officer owes all his authority to the law. The soldier looks up to him purely as a public functionary, and rarely as a man. The discipline necessary for the successful carrying out of prolonged struggles and complicated operations would, therefore, become exceedingly difficult to create and maintain, if it were not aided by the superior intelligence and willingness of the men. The Democratic soldier has generally his heart in his work, and reasons himself with passive obedience. He is silent, orderly and submissive, not because he fears punishment, but because he knows order and submission to be necessary to victory.

The two great Mussulman Monarchies of the East have to contend, in the management of their armies, against all the disadvantages of Democratic equality, and are aided by none of its best incidents. The old fanaticism has died out, which so long supplied the place of discipline and generalship. In its absence good officers have become indispensable, but there exist now no class from which to draw them. The whole population is on the same level, but it is a level of ignorance and corruption. What the officers want in social superiority is not, as in America and in France, supplied by the intelligence of the privates. In both the Turkish and Persian armies, the leader, from the Lieutenant to the Generalissimo, differ from the private only in greater corruption and degradation of character. The latter is probably an ignorant peasant, the officer is of no better origin, and of no greater attainments, but has learned, in the service of some Pasha, lessons in vice and infamy, which places him in a position of decided moral inferiority. Armies of peasants, led on by pimps and panders, can only be saved from destruction by extraordinary genius or good fortune on the part of their own General, or extraordinary imbecility on the part of the enemy. But the nation which owes its existence to contingencies of this sort, has clearly not long to live.

No American Broadcloths Under the New Tariff.

The new Tariff, enacted by the last Congress, will go into operation on the first of next month. We observe that our producers and consumers, whose business is in any way related to it, are earnestly speculating upon its probable results. Our wool growers and woolen manufacturers, who represent a large portion of the wealth and industry of the country, will doubtless be benefited by the new Tariff as much as any other class of our industrial community. They will not, however, obtain from it all the advantages which they have desired, and which they really need to enable them to compete successfully with their foreign rivals, who, aided by the Tariff of 1846, have succeeded in obtaining the control of our markets.

The new Tariff, which admits all foreign wool costing twenty cents a pound, or less, free of duty, also takes off twenty per cent. from the former duty on those fine woolen fabrics of England, France and Germany, which we have imported annually in large quantities for our own consumption. While, therefore, the demand for American wools in general promises to be more steady, and their cultivation more uniformly remunerative, than heretofore, it is not probable that any *new consumers* of American wool will be created by the operations of the new Tariff, nor that the culture of the finest qualities of wool will be encouraged at home. Our manufacturers will be enabled to produce a larger amount and variety of coarse and heavy woolens; but the production of fine broadcloths, which, under the oppressive Tariff of 1846, was entirely destroyed, cannot possibly be revived until foreign wools of every quality are admitted free of duty. This must be evident to any one who understands the manufacture of these goods.

Raw wool forms from one-third to one-half of the value of fine broadcloths. That is to say—in every $300 worth of fine broadcloths finished for market, there is $100 worth of raw wool. One-half of this wool, or $50 worth of it, is the fine short fleece, grown in foreign countries, (which forms the woof of the cloth,) while the other half is the strong American wool. Upon this foreign raw material, which is necessary to the composition of the cloth, the American manufacturer must pay, under the new Tariff, a duty of 24 per cent.; the same duty which is affixed to the finished cloth made by his foreign competitor, who already controls our market. The practical effect of the new Tariff then, upon our broadcloth manufacturer is to give him a reduction from the old Tariff of only six per cent., or $3 on his $50 worth of imported raw wool; while it gives to the foreign manufacturer a "protection" of $18 on his $300 worth of cloth, made from the $100 worth of wool.

This is the simple fact—plain enough for any body to understand. It shows that when our manufacturers were beseeching Congress last Winter to grant unlimited free-trade in wool, they were only asking that both our producers and consumers should be protected from a ruinous competition with foreign capital and labor in our own markets.

It is certain that we are to have no fine American broadcloths under the Tariff of 1857. In spite of our "glorious independence" of the powers and potentates of the Old World, our industrial independence is not yet established; and it never will be, until our law-makers shall set themselves to counteract the hostile legislation of foreign countries by making the same products that are free in their ports, free in ours. Then Young America may clothe himself in the finest and glossiest black, without paying tribute to any industry but that of his own family. But when that day is to arrive, it is difficult to predict.

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN QUESTION.—Our Havana correspondent gives some interesting details of the plan which the Spanish Government proposes to pursue in the event of a war with Mexico. That plan is to give SANTA ANA an important post in the invading expedition, and restore him, eventually, to the Presidency of the Republic.

The scheme, doubtless, has been well considered. It has many advantages. SANTA ANA has still a large number of adherents who would gladly aid his restoration to power; and if the recent submission of the Church to COMONFORT's Government is as insincere as many believe it to be, Spain would find in her a most important ally. But, though the disordered condition of Mexico exposes her greatly to the dangers of this invasion, we do not believe that it will take place, or that Spain ever intended to push matters to extremes. She has been too loud and pretentious in her preparations. We are disposed to credit the report brought by the last European steamer, that the Mexican Envoy and Spanish Minister at Madrid are not loath to accept the mediation of France and England, and are now ready to agree upon terms of settlement. But while, in all probability, the present dispute will have a peaceful issue, it is rather curious to note that the Spanish squadron, with a large body of men fully equipped for war, has sailed from Cadiz. Is the Spanish Government beginning to doubt the faithfulness of the "ever-faithful Isle," or does it fear a descent of American fillibusters that it takes these unusual precautions to protect its property? We have already announced that General CONCHA has been recalled. Perhaps this large force is required to inaugurate his successor.

THE CESSION OF NEW-GRANADIAN ISLANDS TO GREAT BRITAIN DENIED.—Our Washington correspondent states that Lord NAPIER has officially denied the report of the cession of any Islands in Panama Bay to Great Britain. We have never placed any reliance on this rumor, which, for some time, has been floating about, and our Panama correspondent only mentioned it to doubt its authenticity. Great Britain has long wanted a coaling depôt on the Pacific for her war steamers, and her endeavors to secure this desirable convenience in a New-Granadian Port probably gave rise to the rumor that the Government of the Republic had ceded an island in liquidation of a long-standing claim. We are glad to learn that the Monroe Doctrine, in this instance at least, has not been violated.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

No Island Ceded to Great Britain by New-Granada.

The Nicaragua Transit—Proposed Arrangement of the Conflicting Interests.

The Utah Governorship—Bogus Kansas News—Col. Forney to go to Liverpool—Causes and Consequences of the Election Riot—Interesting General News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

Lord NAPIER has officially denied the report of a cession of an island by New-Granada to Great Britain.

W. R. C. WEBSTER, on behalf of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and C. K. GARRISON, on the part of GARRISON & MORGAN, have proposed to this Government and to Lord NAPIER some plan of arrangement touching the conflicting interests of the Nicaraguan Transit Company, and indirectly invoking the settlement of the Central American question. The plan is well thought of by the Administration.

The Government will receive any representative the power now existing in Nicaragua may accredit to Washington. X. Y. Z.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

Col. A. CUMMING, who conditionally accepted the Governorship of Utah, arrived here this morning from St. Louis, and had a conference with the President. Col. CUMMING has been Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Missouri, has long led a frontier life, and is a man of great energy and coolness. He was formerly connected with the army in Mexico.

Major MCCULLOCH gives it as his opinion that there will be no fighting in Utah, but that it will be impossible to extirpate the Mormons.

Private advices have been received here from Lecompton, Kansas, Governor ROBERT J. WALKER was met by a large body of citizens of Kansas, with a band of music and colors flying, and escorted to the city. His reception was very enthusiastic, and was without distinction of party. He made a short address, and hailed his fellow-citizens with sentiments of the most cordial and harmonious feelings, which were received with applause and the most friendly demonstrations.

The address published by several papers, and extracts said to be from the inaugural of Governor WALKER, were never written by Governor WALKER, and were gotten up by his enemies, as were also the accounts speaking of his tame reception in Kansas.

The report, also, that acting Governor STANTON had said in his first speech on his arrival in Kansas, in speaking of enforcing the present law, that he was for "war to the knife and the dagger to the hilt," is basely false, and done to keep up the excitement and prevent an amicable settlement of difficulties.

Dr. DUHAMEL and Dr. ANTISELL give their written opinions on the disease at the National Hotel as not being produced by miasma escapements from the sewers, but that the true cause is not yet discovered. CALVERT, the owner of the hotel, based his action against the city for $75,000 damages on the above suggestion.

It has been ascertained that five of the "Plug-Uglies" were mortally wounded, since dead, and one dangerously, not expected to live. They were concealed with a view to keeping their loss secret.

The *Union* of this morning has the following additions to the list of the killed and wounded:

ADDITIONAL KILLED.

Christian Lindig, German, 17 years of age, shot in the side; died Monday night.

Wm. Farrell, Island, died yesterday (Tuesday) morning.

ADDITIONAL WOUNDED.

Daniel B. Fenton, shot through the arm, and grazed on the neck; the ball making lint of his cravat and coat collar.

Adams, First Ward, shot in the ankle; ball removed at the infirmary.

Ebenezer Hughes, shot in the hip by two balls, lies in a very critical condition at the infirmary.

John B. Cabell, shot back of the knee joint.

Charles Restell, shot in the shoulder.

Mr. Biddeman, who had his arm amputated on Monday evening, lies in a very critical condition.

Colonel Wilson, it is also feared, will not recover.

UNO.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 3.

I learn that the President has written to Mr. FORNEY, offering him the position of Consul to Liverpool. FORNEY is not inclined to go, but the appointment is considered an excellent one, and his friends will urge it strongly upon him.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 3.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, of Iowa, has been appointed Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Kansas, *vice* CUNNINGHAM, resigned, and F. BURNS United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, *vice* REYNOLDS, resigned.

DANIEL BEDDLEMAN, who was injured at the riot on Monday, had his arm amputated to-day. GEORGE W. MCELFRESH received a ball in his head, and to probe would probably kill him. Several other persons who were seriously injured have just been discovered. The city has been remarkably quiet throughout the day.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 2, 1857.

To-day, our city is as quiet and as calm as a water-mill with a dry dam. I gave you, last night, all the principal details of the riot. Nothing further of interest has developed itself. To the citizens of Washington, and the corporate authorities, we are indebted for the bloody scenes which took place yesterday. It is a burning disgrace to our citizens and the Police authorities that they should have permitted a band of some 50 or 60 lawless men to take possession of the National Capitol, to beat off and drive back the police; to march through the public streets in broad noonday with a brass cannon, bidding defiance alike to the citizens and police by their infamous yells and imprecations, and fearlessly assaulting and menacing the Government troops! All these "Plugs" might have been easily captured, and secured in the cells of the city prison, had an effort been made by the police after the riot was put down by the military. But not a single effort or movement was made to capture them, but, on the contrary, they were permitted to leave on the trains with all their deadly weapons and accoutrements.

The truth is, the police government of this city is the most inefficient of any in the country, and it results in a great measure from its inconsistent organization. It consists of three several distinct departments, all separate and independent of each other. First, there is a Government Police, established by the Federal authorities, who pay large salaries to a set of idle hulks who lounge about the public grounds, run after little boys, and who are sure to shut the Capitol gates before 10 o'clock at night, and become condescendingly polite to let you out, should you arrive in time.

Then there is the municipal police of the corporation, consisting of justices and constables—and again there is the night watch, with a Dogberry and a Birch for captains, and a "most senseless and fit set" they are for watchmen. Fellows who are always bragging of having "recovered the most dangerous piece of lechery that was ever known in the commonwealth!" Neither the constables nor night watch are made to wear any distinguishing mark of their office, and in fact I never saw but one "desartless man" who ever claimed to be a watchman, during a sojourn here for years. Of such consists the organized police to defend and protect the National Capital! This should be remedied at once, by breaking up the municipal watch, and establishing a Government police.

At all the Navy Yards and military posts sentinels are posted to guard and protect life and property, and the same rule should at least be established here. All the public buildings and grounds should have sentries posted to guard them, taken from the United States marines, at the Washington Barracks, and Government patrols should take the place of the "senseless and fit" watchmen.

In justice to Capt. TYLER, of the marines, I must state, that when marching up Pennsylvania-avenue, the Plug-Uglies menaced the marines; he did not then arrest them because he had no authority, and was ordered to report immediately to Mayor MAGRUDER; nor was he ordered at any time, or authorized to make any arrests.

This is not the first time the "Plug-Uglies" have visited Washington. They have been in the habit of attending elections here, and frequently visit us in the Winter, brandishing their pistols in bar-rooms and on the public streets. I have seen, on one or two occasions, several shots fired at night in the vicinity of the National Hotel, between rowdy parties, and no watchman ever was known to interfere or show himself.

The prompt and energetic manner in which President BUCHANAN responded to the call of the Mayor is worthy of the highest admiration, and this exhibition of firmness has met with universal commendation.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the officers who have been tried before the Naval Courts of Inquiry, because of the Secretary withholding the sentence of the Courts until the meeting of Congress. They contend that the sentences should be promulgated immediately after the decision of the Courts, as it prevents them from obtaining employment elsewhere in the meantime, because their competency as seamen and officers is made a questionable matter. This is true. It is but just that the sentence of the Court should be made public as soon as the decision is made. In the case of Lieutenant STANLEY, of the Navy, who was court-martialed in the Pacific in 1850 and acquitted, Commodore CATESBY JONES kept the sentence back for thirty or forty days.

Com. JONES was afterwards tried on this very charge, preferred by the Navy Department itself, as being malicious and oppressive, and was found guilty of oppression, but acquitted on the charge of malice. Certainly, then, in an ordinary case like this, if it was considered oppressive to withhold the sentence of a court for a month or two, how much more oppressive as affecting the honor and livelihood of the officer, must the action of the Navy Department be in suppressing the decision of the courts for half a year, and committing that very offence on which an officer was tried and found guilty, at its own instigation! I am confident, however, that Secretary TOUCEY is desirous of doing everything in his power to aid and facilitate the officers who have been thus hardly dealt with. And no doubt, on conference with the President, and explaining this manifest injustice, that relief will be afforded.

The Washington correspondent of *The South* pitches into the Judge Advocate of the Third Court as being highly accomplished in the ignorance of his profession. He says: "At one passage in the trial the Judge-Advocate took a witness from the stand, when a question had been put to him by the Court, to ascertain by a private consultation how he would answer it! Mr. TOUCEY has, certainly, not been very happy in the selection he has made for this post in Court No. 3."

Senator GWIN leaves here for California on the next steamer.

Major MCCULLOCH had a conference with the President to-day—but it was understood to be merely in reference to the best mode of procedure in the affairs of Utah. It is now said that Salt Lake is the place where Lot's wife turned to a pillar of salt, which has since melted, and the Mormons have reëstablished the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. UNO.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 2, 1857.

We have from Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS a very frank exposition of the policy of the late Administration in regard to Cuba and Central America, through his speech at his recent welcome home. It appears that a motive of the Pierce Cabinet was to acquire Cuba during that Administration—and that, in the hope of promoting it, Col. DAVIS accepted a position in it. His glance at the measures taken to promote the scheme brings the whole programme before us just as we saw it at the time.

Col. DAVIS attributes the failure of Mr. SOULE's negotiations to the failure of Congress to sustain and promote it, by carrying out the measures asked for in the *Black Warrior* message. The course taken by Congress impressed the Spanish Cortes with the belief that in the sentiment of the American people there was no response to the policy of the message. Col. DAVIS admits, also, that fillibusterism did not aid the design, but rendered the sale of Cuba still more repulsive to Spanish dignity.

I am not certain that Congress would not, at that time, have consented to the purchase of Cuba, at a reasonable price. But that was not the proposition of the *Black Warrior* Message. The President asked Congress to put at his disposal means to redress wrongs and outrages, and offered security for the future. Congress received that as a war message, not as a proposition to buy Cuba. It was an invitation to Congress to take the initiative in measures which had war for their object. They were called upon to give the President the power and means to make war at his discretion. Congress, at that time, was unwilling to trust Mr. PIERCE with the conduct of a war. Moreover, they did not think that by any war that would be waged by Mr. PIERCE, the purchase of Cuba would be facilitated and expedited.

The message was referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House, the Chairman of which was the discreet and able Judge BAILEY, of Virginia, now no more. The message was suffered by him to sleep soundly till the end of the session. I remember well that Judge BAILEY stated, at the time, in conversation on the subject, that he would not move in the matter until the President should indicate the particular "means" which he wanted and the end he had in view.

The two *Black Warrior* messages were intended as feelers of the public pulse on the question of war with Spain for Cuba, and neither met with any response from Congress or the people. At one time, President PIERCE was so confident of having a brush with Spain that he told several Northern Senators that it was coming in time to relieve the Administration from difficulties which it had, at that time, to contend with, among its own political friends.

Col. DAVIS bears testimony to the cordial support which Mr. BUCHANAN, as Minister in England, gave to the scheme for the purchase of Cuba. Now, as Mr. BUCHANAN believes, with Col. DAVIS, that the acquisition of Cuba is required by the interests of the whole country, and is indispensable to the South, it is extremely probable that he will direct the efforts of his Administration towards that object.

He is, moreover, fortified in this purpose by the platform of the Democratic Party. The principles laid down in his Inaugural do not forbid a necessary and peaceful expansion of territory. We have already had some indications, also, of which Senator DAVIS' speech is one, of an intended pressure upon the President in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by purchase. He has four years within which to accomplish the work, and within that time no one can tell what political changes or agitations may dispose Spain towards a treaty of cession, or encourage the Cubans to a revolt. But, at present, there is no reason to believe either that Spain would be induced to sell, or that the Cubans would consent to be sold.

The favorable time for a negotiation has passed by, and may not recur for years, even if Congress and the people should favor the projected purpose.

The Cubans, disgusted with fillibusterism, are less willing than ever to come into the American Union, and the relations between Cuba and the mother country are now more harmonious than at any time within the last dozen years. X. Y. Z.

The Great Railroad Celebration.

CHILICOTHE, Wednesday, June 3.

The excursionists arrived here last evening about 10 o'clock, having traveled here by the Parkersburg and Marietta Railroad. The run to Parkersburg, 104 miles, was made in four hours and twenty minutes, including stoppages. They were conveyed to Marietta in the steamboats *Albemarle* and *John Buck*, which were lashed together—the guests dancing during the trip for eight miles. The reception at Marietta was signalized by the firing of cannon, and the presence of a large concourse of citizens. Governor CHASE delivered an eloquent address, welcoming to Ohio General CASS, the Representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the others. General CASS responded in beautiful style, saying that fifty-seven years since he had landed, a poor boy, within a few yards of the spot where he stood, and the recollections of that time, and the changes which have occurred since, were almost overpowering. He ventured the prediction that from the past history of the United States, persons now living would see its population augmented to one hundred millions.

NATHANIEL COX responded to the address on the part of Maryland; Hon. FAYETTE MCMULLEN on the part of Virginia, and THOMAS SWAN on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The guests started for this city in five trains, over the Marietta Road, at 3 o'clock. The trip was not very satisfactory, in consequence of the incomplete condition of a portion of the Road rendering rapid traveling impossible.

The reception here was very enthusiastic. A procession was formed of military companies, the guests and the citizens, and marched to the Masonic Hall.

The city was illuminated, a display of fireworks was made, and other signs of rejoicing were apparent. The guests were quartered at the Valley House and the private dwellings which were thrown open for

their accommodatinn. They will start this morning for Cincinnati, at abont 10 o'clock.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 3—P. M.

Six trains, containing over a thousand persons, left Chilicothe, this morning, to participate in the great Railroad celebration here. The departnre was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic throng. At the various points along the route the people were assembled, greeting the train with cheers. At Blanchester, Governor CHASE made a speech in response to a call upon him.

Gen. CASE was also called for and greeted with loud cheers. The guests arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and were received by a military escort. Accommodations were provided for them as far as was possible by the Committee.

The excursionists were welcomed at the Depot by Mayor THOMAS in behalf the people; by Judge WARDEN in behalf of the City Council, and by Mr. PARSONS in behalf of the Ohio and Mississippi Road. Mayor SWAN, of Baltimore, eloquently responded.

The excursionists were then escorted to the Burnet house, where eloquent speeches were made by Gen. CASS, Gov. WILLIARD, of Indiana, and others.

At 4 P. M. the exhibition of the steam fire-engines took place. The exhibition was eminently successful, and was witnessed by an immense crowd, among whom were many of the distinguished visitors.

The excursionists proceed to St. Louis at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The weather has been delightful.

The National American Council.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS ATOPTED—REORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN PARTY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—LETTER FROM A. J. DONELSON, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 3.

The National American Council reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

The President announced that the absence o Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL was occasioned by the death of his sister.

A letter was read from ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, in which he expressed the belief that the local prejudices which enabled the party called by General JACKSON the "Sham Democracy" to get possession of the Federal Government were rapidly losing their influence.

Mr. DONELSON severely attacks alien squatter-sovereignty and the present Democratic Administration He declares that the present Cabinet represents nothing that is national, and that it is composed of a Secretary, who recently denounced in the coarsest billingsgate the whole State-Rights Party; of another, who is one of the most notorious leaders of the Southern-Rights Party, and of another who had declared his heart would break sooner than approve the Compromise of 1850.

The letter was read amid at much applause.

Letters were also received from other distinguished members of the party.

The President then announced that the business order was the election of officers. He trusted the Council would make choice of another President, as he had filled the office two years, and would willingly yield so honorable a position to another.

DANIEL BOWLEY, Esq., of New-York, moved that in place of electing officers at present, that a National Executive Committee be appointed, consisting of thirteen members, with power to call a meeting of the National Council on a majority vote of the Committee, or when requested to do so by five States, and that the regular meeting of the Council be called not later than the 22d of February, 1860, as a Nominating Convention.

The resolution and election of officers was laid on the table until the report of the Committee on Resolutions and Organization was received.

Gen. SCROGGS, STEPHEN B. CUSHING, of New-York; Col. SHACKELFORD, of Mississippi, and Mr. HITE, of Illinois, briefly addressed the Council.

Hon. EBASTUS BROOKE, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported in part the address which had been determined upon by the Committee, saying the Committee had not yet been able to complete all the duties assigned to them.

The address goes into a discussion of the American question, and an examination of the Democratic policy, and concludes that the Federal Union must be maintained; the reserved rights of the States respected; the decision of the Supreme Court enforced; the union of Church and State prevented; the rights of conscience guaranteed; American interests promoted; American nationality cherished; sectional agitation terminated; foreign paupers and criminals excluded; the Naturalization laws amended; squatter sovereignty and alien suffrage repudiated; and, finally, that Americans must rule America.

The address was adopted by acclamation.

Mr. BROOKE also submitted the plan of organization stating that although dissented from by many members of the Committee it was now submitted for the consideration of the Council.

The plan abolishes national, State and local Councils with all the forms and ceremonies now in use; admits all legal voters to the party who approve and support the principles of Americanism; creates a National Executive Committee composed of one from each State and Territory to be elected annually—the first Committee to consist of the present Presidents of State Councils; creates State executive Committees for State organization—the first Committees to consist of the delegates to the present State Council; gives all the powers for calling Conventions &c., to the State and County Committees.

After a warm debate the whole matter was referred back to the Committee, who, at the afternoon session, reported the following:

Resolved, That upon the adjournment of the present National Council, the same stand adjourned till called together as hereinafter provided.

Resolved, That the American Party in each State, Territory, and District of Columbia, be authorized to adopt such plan of organization as respectively they may think best suited to the views of the members of the party in their several localities.

Resolved, That the President of the Council be authorized to select a National Executive Committee composed of 13 members, of whom five shall constitute a quorum, who shall select a chairman, and correspond with the authorized representatives of the American Party throughout the United States and call together the National Council at such time and place as they may think proper.

This was adopted by the Convention as the future organization of the American party of the United States.

The Council then adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was announced as the first business in order.

Mr. LEWIS J. PECK, of New-York, nominated President E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, for reelection. No other nomination was made and Mr. BARTLETT was reelected unanimously.

Hon. EBASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, was nominated for reelection as Vice-President, and was also unanimously reelected.

Mr. JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Maryland, was also unanimously re-elected as Secretary.

THOMAS C. WARE, of Ohio, was elected Treasurer.

Mr. BLANTON DUNCAN, of Kentucky, was elected Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series, as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the sectional animosity exhibited at the recent Presidential canvass, of growing contempt for law—of the spirit of nullification abroad—of the growth of foreign pauperism and crime, and increase of foreign influence—we have reason to congratulate ourselves and the country upon the fact that a gallant band of one million American freemen are entered in a common cause as the National American Party.

Resolved, That it is the desire of the American Party to form a common brotherhood throughout the Union, of American men.

Resolved, That we reiterate the standard articles of political faith as laid down at Philadelphia.

The resolution concludes by recapitulating slight alterations in the last National platform. The fourth resolution declares an unalterable determination to pursue with untiring energy the reformation of the abuses which have endangered the peace and liberties of the country, and to continue our efforts with augmented zeal until the great objects of a patriotic organization shall be consummated; the harmony of the States restored; undue foreign influence checked and American principles become triumphant.

The fifth resolution declares that those citizens of the United States who endorse the principles of the American Party are cordially invited to unite with us in open advocacy and support of the same.

[Here, owing to the lateness of the hour, we were obliged to close our report.]

Pennsylvania American State Convention.

ISAAC HAZLEHURST, OF PHILADELPHIA, NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

LANCASTER, Wednesday, June 3.

The Straight American State Convention to-day nominated by acclamation ISAAC HAZLEHURST, of Philadelphia, for Governor, and JACOB BROOM, of Philadelphia, and JASPER E. BRADY, of Allegheny, for Judges of the Superior Court. After a long contest and great confusion, Mr. LINDERMAN, of Berks, was nominated for Canal Commissioner.

A ratification meeting will be held here to-night.

Gov. GRAEY's name was not presented to the Convention, he having sent a despatch declining a nomination for the Governorship.

News from Kansas.

GOVERNOR WALKER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 3.

Governor WALKER'S Inaugural has been received. It is long, conciliatory and persuasive. It recognizes the territorial enactments; says that all constitutional laws must be executed; urges all parties to participate in the election; believes the Convention will submit a Constitution to the people, and in that case does not think Congress will regard it; earnestly impresses the necessity of removing Slavery agitation from the Halls of Congress, and from Presidential Elections; says that Slavery will ultimately be determined by climate law, and that it was this law now operating for and against Slavery in Kansas.

In the event that Slavery cannot exist in Kansas, he says, that she has Constitutional duties in common with her sister States, especially Missouri. He trusts that her Constitution will contain clauses forever securing that State all her constitutional guarantees, both by Federal and State authority, and supremacy within her own limits without the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States.

He concludes by saying that if the questions now disturbing the Territory are decided peacefully, he sees for Kansas an immediate career of sure progress and prosperity unsurpassed in the history of the world; but that if they are not so decided, fraud, violence and injustice will reign, and history will record the fact that Kansas was the grave of the American Union.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 3.

The Republican caucus, last evening, took no action on the United States Senatorship.

Mr. MOODY, currier, of Manchester, was nominated for President of the Senate, and Mr. E. H. ROLLINS for Speaker of the House.

The Democrats nominated WILLIAM BARNES, of Lancaster, for President of the Senate, and LEWIS W. CLARK, of Pittsfield, for Speaker of the House.

The Legislature organized, this morning, by electing the gentlemen nominated at the Republican caucus.

Governor HALE will be inaugurated to-morrow.

The House, soon after its organization, passed a resolution for appointing a Committee to report what action may be necessary in regard to the Dred Scott decision.

There is considerable talk of a Kansas appropriation, and the opening speech of the President of the Senate indicates a proposition of the kind.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

TWELFTH DAY.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, June 3.

A vote on the Slavery question was taken, resulting as follows: Yeas, 167; Nays, 26. The North vote voted yes unanimously. The South protested against the vote.

The Home Missionary question was referred to a Committee, who will report to the next General Assembly.

Several unimportant votes were then read.

The Assembly will probably adjourn to-night.

Arrival of the Steamship America at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 3.

The R. M. steamship *America* arrived here from Halifax at half-past 11 P. M. The papers brought by her contain nothing of interest additional to that already sent over the wires.

Freights to America at Liverpool continued to decline, and the rates were depressed with the prospect of being still lower.

The *America's* mail be despatched over the New Haven road by the early train to-morrow morning which is due in New-York the same afternoon about five o'clock.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 3.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at 10 o'clock this morning, with 132 passengers for Liverpool and 32 for Halifax. She takes ont $1,220,000 in specie.

Arrival of the Steamship Clyde at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, June 3.

The screw steamship *Clyde*, from Glasgow, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Her advices have been anticipated.

THE STREETS.

The Inspector Cleaning up.

Last evening seven hundred cart-loads of dirt had been removed from the First Ward by City Inspector MORTON'S cartmen, who entered upon their work on Friday last. About half the Ward is now cleaned. The dirt is dumped at the Battery. An attempt was made to separate the dirt and garbage, in order to sell the latter for manure, but it was found to be attended with more cost than profit.

The removal of ashes and garbage was completed yesterday in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Twentieth Wards. Carts have been engaged to collect it daily in these Wards hereafter. In the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards they have hardly got to work yet. Both are in exceedingly filthy condition.

The Board of Aldermen.

DEBATE ON STREET CLEANING—A COMMUNICATION FROM THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS RECEIVED AND READ.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman CLANCY, the President, in the Chair.

Soon after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, Alderman ADAME stated that at the last meeting the Committee on Streets had promised to make report on the neglect of the contractors for cleaning the streets to perform their work. The Committee had met, and made considerable progress, but they would not be able to report until the next meeting. The position in which the matter of street cleaning was, was so peculiar and unsatisfactory at present, that the Committee deemed it necessary to make a more extensive investigation, and manage the matter so that the contractors could not, after their failure to perform the work, sue the City for damages. There were too many of such suits, and the Committee wished to have them avoided in this case, if possible.

Alderman BLUNT called up the report on the ground that the imperative necessities of the case demanded immediate action.

Alderman TUCKER hoped the report would be taken up and some action taken. He was sure the Committee had not made up their minds, as there seemed to be sufficient evidence to justify the taking away immediately the work from the contractors.

Alderman OWENS thought it was better to declare the contracts null, without confirming them.

Alderman ADAME said the Committee had done all in their power, and would report at the next meeting.

Alderman BLUNT contended that from the position of the matter, the contracts must first be confirmed. Then the City Inspector could break them legally and go on with the work. He wished to have the subject taken out of the hands of the Committee and disposed of forthwith, and the necessary measures could be taken by the City Inspector to clean the streets. The Comptroller would pay the contractors for what work they had done, but no more.

Alderman STEERS remarked that he saw that the Commissioner had stated that he had not, at the time the contracts were given out, noticed that the securities for Ross REYNOLDS had not conformed to the law. Then again, the contractors might claim that they stopped work because they did not get their pay; and finally, it was said that some of the sureties wished to withdraw. With so many difficulties in the way, he thought the Committee should have longer time to prepare their report. The First Ward had already been cleaned, and men were at work cleaning others. The Comptroller had already paid out to the contractors about $61,000.

Alderman TUCKER said the Inspector gave the contractors so many hours, and if they did not go to work at the expiration of that time he took the work into his own hands.

Alderman MONEGHAN favored giving the Committee more time. There were no contracts existing now, except for the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards. It was another illustration of the impossibility of cleaning the streets by contract.

The Board finally refused to take the subject out of the hands of the Committee.

The following communication was then presented from the Central Park Commissioners. This time the Board consented to hear it read:

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

The Commissioners of the Central Park have the honor to state that during the few weeks that have elapsed since their appointment, they have been engaged in ascertaining the present condition of affairs connected with the Park in personal examination of the grounds, dwellings and other structures situated within its limits, and in consultation of various plans and designs for its improvement.

As connected with the Park and within the scope of the powers conferred upon them, the Commissioners have already taken action with respect to several important measures that were pressing upon their attention, one of which, that of the purchase of the State Arsenal grounds situated within the Park, is now under the deliberation of your honorable body; another of which, that of the new receiving reservoir to cover about 100 acres of the area of the Park, has been the subject of repeated interviews between the Croton Aqueduct Board and the Commissioners of the Central Park, with the common desire to combine as far as practicable in its plan, features that will be agreeable and will conform to the character and object of the new Park at the same time that its efficiency for the primary objects of its construction shall in no respect be diminished.

Already nearly four years have elapsed since the passage of the act of the Legislature by which the grounds were authorized to be taken for this Park, and more than a year has passed away since these lands were actually taken for the public use and provision made for payment for them.

By the employment of the credit of the City and by heavy assessments upon numerous adjacent and neighboring owners, these grounds have been secured to the City at a cost of more than $5,000,000, and the people of the City are desirous of some indications of life and activity about this long-expected improvement.

As yet only preliminary surveys have been made. While it is due as a matter of justice to a very numerous body of neighboring landholders who have been heavily assessed for this improvement, that it should at once be entered upon, yet the great primary objects for which the Park was established, the consideration of health and recreation for the great body of the people present more imperative and urgent claims upon the Commissioners for the immediate fulfillment of the duties imposed upon them.

All the features that can be incorporated into this Park, the most extensive in the world, to afford healthful amusement, to cultivate taste, and to conserve the principles of a sound morality, will be inquired after and adopted.

With an area 776 acres, 2½ miles in length, or as far as from the Battery to Union-square, and half a mile in width, or as far as from the Battery to St. Paul's, being more than twice as large as Hyde Park in London—larger than Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens together—with a surface so diversified as to admit of great variety in effect, competent from its extent to allow a circuitous drive of 20 miles in length, this Park, completed with its drives, walks, lawns, its groves, its fountains and statuary, will constitute an unsurpassed feature of attraction to this City, and disording in its arrangements all indications of exclusion or repulsion, giving at a development in accordance with the genius and spirit of popular institutions, this work will, at the same time, add the crowning feature to the attractions of this metropolis, and demonstrate that a people governing themselves, not only admit of but is satisfied with nothing less than the highest expressions of art, as best developing the simplest and purest manifestations of nature.

To insure to the largest number the advantages of the Park, the Commissioners will see to it that in the regulations for its government, and in the efficiency of those persons to whom will be intrusted the execution of those regulations, the most complete guarantee shall be furnished for the preservation of order and propriety. So that children from their schools, invalid persons of both sexes and all ages, shall at all times feel that their resort to these grounds is attended with entire security and immunity from all that can demoralize or harm.

In bringing to this work, as some of the Commissioners do, valuable practical knowledge in the laying out and improvement of grounds, as well as experience in the administration of public affairs, and having spent much time in examining the grounds and unveiling themselves of the best talent to be found in the country, the Commissioners are prepared to proceed at once with this great work intrusted to them, with views that will insure results likely to meet the public approval both in the character of the improvements proposed and in the prudence of the expenditures necessary to attain these results, and with the intention to apply their means in such a manner as will at the earliest possible period render these grounds immediately accessible to those desiring to walk or drive thereto, while the minor details of ornamentation are going on as time and opportunity offer.

The Commissioners of the Central Park respectfully request the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in compliance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, to create and issue a public fund or stock, to be denominated "The Central Park Improvement Fund;" and they hereby notify the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, that of such public fund or stock the said Board of Commissioners now require for the purposes of the said act, subject to the limitations prescribed by the 8th section of said act, the sum of $50,000.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. C. GRAY, Vice-President.
CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 2, 1857.

Alderman WILSON moved that it be printed in the minutes and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. It was so ordered.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman DRAKE, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested, and is hereby authorized to call in the 6 per cent. bonds issued last year in payment of the Central Park, and issue 6 per cent. bonds for the same.

The following opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel, in effect that the Board have no power to change any stage route granted to April last.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
No. 237 Broadway, June 1, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I am requested, by a resolution of inquiry of your Board, passed April 7, 1857, to inform you "whether the Common Council have the power to change the route of any stage line, now granted, without being liable to suit for damages, if any loss be sustained by such damage."

The inquiry embraces the subject of the right of the Corporation to control the use of its public streets and highways. The legal estate in the streets is vested in the Corporation, subject to the public easement, and is held by them in trust, to be used as and for a public highway. It is competent for them to make such ordinances respecting their use as shall best promote public convenience, and from time to time, as occasion arises, to alter or amend or repeal these ordinances. The right of foot passengers is superior to the right of the owners of vehicles; and this must be borne in mind when any exclusive franchise in the streets is proposed to be given to the conductors of carriages, or omnibuses, or any description of vehicle. In pursuance of the authority which the Corporation unquestionably has in the premises, the Common Council, as early as the year 1839, passed an ordinance for the licensing and government of "stages or accommodation coaches and drivers," and the Mayor was authorized to "issue licenses to so many persons as he shall think proper to keep and use accommodation stages." The important right to revoke such licenses "at his pleasure" was reserved to the Mayor, and the ordinance in addition provided that all licenses granted thereunder should expire on the first Monday in July next after their date, and shall be renewed by the Mayor on application therefor.

If there had been no legislative intervention upon the subject since the ordinance of 1839, there is no doubt that the Corporation might at any time change or alter a stage route, without being liable for damages to the licensee, for, although the license was in the nature of a contract, the authority to make the contract of license was limited and special, and reserved the right of revocation at discretion; the stage-owner could not complain that it was a hardship, because he knew, or he might, and it was his duty to have known, that the ordinance which conferred upon the chief officer of the Corporation the authority to license, in the same section reserved to him the power of annulling the privilege.

The Legislature of the State, in 1854, passed an act entitled "An act to regulate stage routes in the City of New-York, and to provide for the formation of companies to operate the same;" and to the provisions of this act we must look for an answer to the question under examination. The act provides for the formation of companies, either to establish or to establish and maintain stage routes in the City of New-York.

The twelfth section provides that any Company formed under this act may change the route designated in the article of association, "upon obtaining the consent of the Common Council of said City thereto." The fourteenth section provides that before any route shall be established or altered to operate in said City, (except as is provided in section 16 of the act,) application should be made to the Mayor in writing, specifying the number of stages, proposed route, &c., and the consent of a majority of the members elected to each Board of the Common Council be secured therefor; and the fifteenth section secures the right so acquired against termination or alteration unless by the concurrent action of two-thirds of the members elected to each Board, and then not unless the Mayor shall approve thereof. In the event of such adverse action of the Common Council against the consent of the proprietors of the route, the law declares that they shall be entitled to receive compensation from the City for any damages they may sustain thereby. Provided that the action of the Common Council is not had in consequence of the violation of law on the part of the proprietors, or of any regulations which the Corporation may lawfully impose.

No mode of ascertaining the amount of dameges is provided by the act.

The sixteenth section makes the provisions of the act applicable to all stage routes in existence at the time of its passage, (April 4, 1854,) and such routes are thereby "deemed to have the approval and consent" quoted above from the fourteenth section.

The seventeenth section reserves to the Common Council the right to make such regulations in reference to the running of stages and omnibuses in said city as may be necessary for the convenient use and accommodation of the streets. Under this section I am satisfied that the Corporation may restrict the number of stages which shall be put upon a route, the rate of speed at which they shall be driven, the point in the route at or below which more than a specified number shall not be allowed to pass, and may make such other regulations in reference to the running of stages upon the route "as may be necessary for the convenient use and accommodation of the streets." The statute only takes away the power heretofore existing in the Mayor to revoke the license without compensation to the licensee for any loss he might sustain.

My conclusion is that the Common Council have not the power to change the route of any stage line granted before the act of April 13, 1857, (which provides that no stage route shall thereafter be granted unless a majority of the owners of property, &c., shall first consent in writing, &c.,) against the consent of the proprietors "without being liable for damages, if any loss be sustained by such damage," but that the Common Council may impose the restrictions I have stated above and others of a like character, upon the manner of using the license. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to Corporation.

The steam-engine matter came up again, and was made special order for Monday, to which time the Board adjourned.

Academy of Music.

There was a large attendance at the Academy of Music last night, to pay a merited compliment to Mr. MAPLESON, but considering the peculiar attraction of the programme, the house ought to have been crowded in every part, which was not the case.

The performances commenced at an early hour, and ended so late that we are unable to speak of the latter portion, which consisted of a French vaudeville, played by the members of the New-Orleans Company. The opera was the "Trovatore," with GAZZANIGA as *Leonora*, and the cast generally of last season. All the artists were warmly received, and sang well in spite of some evident fatigue. Previous to the opera, the petite comedy of "Simpson & Co." was performed, with BLAKE, Mrs. DAVENPORT, Madame PONIET, &c., in the leading parts.

Altogether the entertainments were of an extremely satisfactory character, and passed off to the satisfaction of every one.

Maretzek Farewell Benefit.

Of the merits of MAX MARETZEK as a conductor, a manager, an author, a composer, a disputant, a journalist, a farmer, and a patriot, we have said enough. For seven or eight years he has been pretty constantly before the public in one, some, or all of these capacities, and never without amusing and astonishing his friends, and confounding and defeating his enemies. Mr. MARETZEK being an opera manager has of course been perpetually and punctually ruined, and nothing but a vigorous constitution which seemed to thrive and fatten on failure has spared him to us in these degenerate days. Last Winter, however, Mr. MARETZEK made a trip to Havana, and imbibed the tropical idolence of that Heaven of smokers, and some effeminate ideas of money making. He returned to us with no appetite for fighting the wars of the Academy, and with an unavoidable aversion to working for nothing,—which he maintains he has done for seven or eight years in this goodly City. Clearly the northern fire of the redoubtable MAX has burnt out, and he proposes, with astonishing composure, to abandon the field to others, but without a hope that they will meet with the same liberal return that he has met with. In other words, to work seven years for the purpose of establishing Italian Opera and then be turned out from the only place fit to represent it in. We are astounded at Mr. MARETZEK'S meekness but applaud his resolve. Republics *are* ungrateful.

To-morrow night Mr. MARETZEK takes his Farewell at the Academy of Music, giving for the occasion a very superior entertainment of drama and Italian Opera. For the sake of a man who possesses more ability than any one of his predecessors, and who has been somewhat scurvily treated by a liberal and enlightened public (to say nothing of an intelligent and respectable Committee of Stockholders,) we hope there will be a good attendance.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG LADY IN GREENE COUNTY.—The citizens of Greene County are greatly excited by the mysterious disappearance of a young lady, named TUTTLE. She went to visit a friend about three miles from her father's, and nothing was heard of her for eight days, when some schoolchildren found an over shoe, and a collar, which were immediately recognized as having belonged to Miss TUTTLE. On Saturday a party of fifty men started for a general search, with what success we have not heard.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, June 4.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 430, 302, 591, 637, 556, 649, 648, 651, 616, 278, 567, 691 to 694, 697, 703, 709, 709, 710, 712, 675, 84, 148, 464, 595, 602, 481, 420, 421, 660, 623, 242.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 863, 884, 886, 888, 900, 904, 906, 502, 783½, 822, 908, 939, 911, 912, 914. *Part II.*—Nos. 915, to 919 inclusive.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OUT,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If your hair is getting gray,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If you are troubled with Dandruff,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

If you desire soft, glossy Hair,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

LYON'S KATHAIRON is pronounced by all to be beyond question the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, and Manufacturers of Perfumery of all kinds, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and notify their notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SUMMER DRINKS.—ALDEN'S CREME DE LA CREME for egg-nogg is truly the cream of drinks. "It is so convenient to have it in the house." You have only to take a bottle home, pour a small quantity into a tumbler, fill up with water, ice and very little Otard, and you have a drink that will make an old man feel young. For sale at all the principal saloons, and by the bottle or gallon at the Depot No. 428 Broadway.

ALDEN & CO., No. 137 Elm-st.

CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES AND Silver-plated ware; white Toilet Sets, $1; decorated Tea Sets, $10; cut glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; 3-light Chandeliers, $7; Bedroom Folding Brackets, 75 cents; Silver-plated Casters, $4 75; Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4; Silver-plated Cake Baskets, $5 50.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT

A patent Ice-pitcher you can save the cost of a year's subscription to the Weekly *Times* or *Home Journal* by buying it of us. We sell it just at sum below the market value. A like saving can be made by purchasing china, glass, gas-fixtures and silver plated ware of us.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES.

We sell a handsome 3 light chandelier for $7, hall lights for $3; bedroom folding brackets for 75 cents. Our whole stock, by far the largest in America, of China glass, granite ware, cutlery and silver plated ware, at correspondingly low prices.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LOOK!

At the cheap and elegant Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. English Velvets, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrains, Window Shades, Rugs, &c., &c.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.

Splendid bargains! A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Renewal of the Wilder Patent.

The public are respectfully informed that, notwithstanding the great efforts made by other Safe makers to defeat at all hazards the renewal of this Patent for making the GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, the subscribers are happy to say that the necessary documents were this morning received from Hon. Chas. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, granting the extension for the term of seven years from this date. All infringements upon the same will be prosecuted to the utmost venture of the law. A full assortment of all sizes can be found at the warehouse of Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., and at our warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, who are now the sole manufacturers in the United States. B. G. WILDER & CO..
JUNE 1, 1857. Patentees and Manufacturers

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to the extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive warehouse and sale room on Broadway, at No. 221, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Crozier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

THE MOST ELABORATELY DISTINGUISHED medium between the stiff and formal silk Hat, and the slouched Soft Hat, is

"GENIN'S OBERON,"

The most fashionable, as it is the most beautiful among hats, too soft to hurt the head, too stiff to lose its shape; perfectly elastic, faultless in color, and the feature of the season. For sale (only) by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers, in every conceivable style. Improved instantaneous Hair Dye, 4 shillings a box, black or brown, natural in appearance, and no rubbing off. Sold at the depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and at all Druggists'.

WHERE CAN I GO AND TAKE A PLEASANT sail, at a low fare, for myself and family, and enjoy a cool and refreshing breeze? Is a daily inquiry. Take the fast and beautiful sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Malden-lane.

EVERDELL'S ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes can be had only at his great Card Depôt, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also, Silver Door-Plates for churches, steamships and private dwellings; Stone Seal Engraving, &c.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, at fifty per cent. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st.

MARRIED

MYERS—VAN OSTRAND.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 3, at the North Presbyterian Church, New-York, by Rev. O. S. St. John, Mr. EDWARD D. MYERS to Miss AMELIA VAN OSTRAND, daughter of Mr. Jacob Van Ostrand, all of this City.

On Tuesday, June 2, by His Grace Archbishop Hughes, HENRY J. PORTON, son of the late Matthias Porton, to EFFIE, eldest daughter of Alfred Colvill, Esq., of this City.

PETTIBONE—BUNNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. J. C. Brown, of Walton, N. Y., AUGUSTUS PETTIBONE to SARAH FISHER, daughter of C. F. Bunner, all of this City.

OTTENHEIMER—COHEN.—On Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. Dr. Asher, Mr. S. OTTENHEIMER to Miss ADELAIDE BALLIN, all of this City.

HAM—WEST.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, Mr. CASPER HAM to Miss HANNAH V., daughter of Jesse West, Esq., all of this City.

ARONSWALD—MORTIMER.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 15, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, SAMUEL ARONSWALD, of Winona, M. T., to LYDIA E., youngest daughter of John Mortimer, Esq., of Brooklyn.

ROBBINS—ROBBINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 2, by Rev. Dr. Dewitt, HENRY A. ROBBINS to Miss CAROLINE M., elder daughter of Elisha Robbins, Esq.

WALKER—ROBBINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. Dr. Dewitt, JOSEPH WALKER, Jr., to Miss H. JULIA, second daughter of Elisha Robbins, Esq.

CONCKLIN—SISSON.—At Amenia, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 2, at the residence of the bride's father, according to the ceremony of the Society of Friends, and subsequently by Rev. E. W. Stoddard, at the Presbyterian Church, in Amenia, WALTER F. CONCKLIN, of this City, to EMILIE, daughter of Henry Sisson, Esq., of Lithgow, N. Y.

TRACY—RYERSON.—At Irvington, N. J., on Monday, June 1, by Rev. A. St. John Chambre, Mr. ANDREW TRACY, formerly of California, to Miss CATHARINE LUCETTA, eldest daughter of U. C. Ryerson, Esq., late of Bay Ridge, L. I.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

OAKEY—SPOFFORD.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. Thomas M. Strong, D. D., JOHN OAKEY to Miss SARAH SPOFFORD, all of Flatbush.

SEDGMORE—WILLIAMS.—At Amityville, L. I., on Wednesday, May 20, by Rev. R. Codling, WOODHULL SEDGMORE, of Huntington, to Miss MARTHA E. WILLIAMS, only daughter of Nathaniel Williams, Esq., of the former place.

CLARKE—BAILEY.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, June 3, by Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., HERBERT R. CLARKE, of New-York City, to MARY W., eldest daughter of E. W. Bailey, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

OBITUARY.—A few days ago we were called upon to mourn the loss of CAROLINE GRIFFITHS, wife of Isaac L. Hunt, Esq., of New-York. Being intimately acquainted with this estimable lady from childhood, we cannot refrain from paying this slight tribute to her memory. By her uniform kindness of heart, and urbanity of manner, she made herself beloved by all who knew her, and has left a large circle of sorrowing friends to mourn her loss. To her bereaved family we can offer no words of consolation—our best it weeps tears of sympathy with theirs.

"Oh! what a shadow o'er the heart is flung,
When peals the requiem of the loved and young."

F. M.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 3, Mrs. SUSAN THOMPSON, relict of Geo. Thompson.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. Kelly, 74th st., near Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

ILLMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, June 3, WILLIE, son of Wm. K. and Mary E. Illman, aged 5 months.

Funeral services this (Thursday) afternoon, at 6 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 166 Henry-st. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken early on Friday morning to Manhasset for interment.

BYERLY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 2, of pneumonia, DAVID HOMER, son of D. D. and Sarah Ann Byerly, in the 8th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, Thursday, June 4, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 309 West 21st st., without further notice.

☞ C

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MRS. HUGHES' BENEFIT,
at the last night of the season.
SATURDAY, June 6, 1857,
Buckstone's capital Comedy, in three acts, of
MARRIED LIFE; Or, CONNUBIALITY IN COUPLES,
to be performed by the following volunteer and stan dard talent—a combination never before equaled.

Mrs. Caddle	Mrs W. H. Smith
Mr. Caddle	Mr. M. Smith
Mrs. Younghusband	Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport
Mr. Youngh usband	Mr. George Jordan
Mrs Lynx	Mrs A. Parker
Mr. Lynx	Mr. Charles Fisher
Mrs. Henry Dove	Mrs. Hughes
Mr. Henry Dove	Mr. Clifton
Mrs. Dismal	Mrs. Hughes
Mr. Dismal	Mr. Moore

Mlle. Katrina, from New-Orleans, will make her first appearance in the "Pas Parentelle."
And the farce of
THE CORONER'S INQUISITION,
from the pen of A. Oakey Hall, Esq.
Seats may be secured at the Box office.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, June 4.
Last night but TWO of
MR. WALLACK.
He will appear, for the second and last time, as Erasmus Bookworm, in Buckstone's comedy of
THE SCHOLAR.
The capital petite comedy of
THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMAN.
Mr. Walcot as Hans; Mr. Lester as Sir Brian de Beauset
OUT FOR A HOLIDAY,
THE WONDER.
TO-MORROW—and, last time,
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
SATURDAY—Benefit and last appearance of Mr. WALLACK, who will appear in two characters.
The Lessee has much pleasure in announcing the first appearance, since her return from Europe, of the celebrated artiste, MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR., who will commence a limited series of performances on Monday evening, June 8.
Box book open three days in advance.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
THURSDAY EVENING, June 4, 1857,
JEROME'S NEW PIECE A GREAT HIT,
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
produced with new scenery, costumes, &c., &c.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND THE ENTIRE DOUBLE COMPANY
In the principal characters.
Preceded by the Ballet of L'ALMEE.
Mmes. Montplaisir, Marzetti, M. Paul Brillant.
BIANCO and the Ravels every night.
No performance on Saturday afternoon. BIANCO in the evening.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Always successful at this Theatre,
NOTWITHSTANDING THE MELANCHOLY FAILURES ELSEWHERE.
THURSDAY—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Admirable Mr. Burton, as played by him over four hundred nights.
Captain Maguire, Mr. C. Fisher.
Widow Delmaine, Mrs. A. Parker; Lady Creamty, Mrs. Hughes.
With the capital farce of
A CORONER'S INQUISITION.
In which Mr. M. Smith, Mr Moore, Mr. Holman, &c., will appear.
TO-MORROW—THE TOODLES, last time this season.
SATURDAY—Benefit of Mrs. HUGHES, and last night of the season.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
Benefit and last appearance of
MR. WALLACK,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.
Mr. Wallack will, on this occasion, appear in
TWO CHARACTERS!
Duke Aranza.....in.....The Honeymoon
AND
Old Michael.....in.....The Fisherman
He will be supported by Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. G. Holland, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Sothern, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mrs. J. H. Allen, &c.
Box book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Thursday, June 4, will be presented the admired Drama of
RACHAEL THE REAPER; Or, CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE.
Previous to the piece will be performed the
VARIETY OVERTURE.
To conclude with
VARIETY; Or, THE PICTURE GALLERY,
with new tableaux and its great cast.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, June 4, the entertainments will commence with
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
After which will be presented the pantomime of
SALAMAGUNDI.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE BLIGHTED LILLY.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY,
(opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
Glorious Chinese Feast of Scenes of Mirth, Music and Enchantment. MONDAY EVENING, June 1, second week of the Grand Musical Spectacle of
ALADDIN;
Or, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP."
After which—
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
There will be grand Afternoon Performances on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening performance at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Second successful week of the entirely new, brilliantly effective and singularly amusing Drama, entitled FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, and also THE IRISH LION. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Tom Trumper, C. W. Clarke; Gabriel Pummpot, Mr. Hadaway; Edward Seaborne, Mr. Levick: Marian, Miss Mestayer. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 32d Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Sec'y N. A.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

TO TEACHERS IN THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The subscriber's GYMNASTIC SYSTEM of INSTRUCTION in WRITING is now used by over 5,000 pupils in the first class of New-York Public Schools, and is to be extensively adopted in the Evening Schools the coming season. Having received many applications, the undersigned is now forming classes of ladies and gentlemen engaged in teaching, and will qualify them perfectly as teachers of his system. The first classes will commence on Monday, June 8, for the afternoon and evening. A class of lads will also be taught at 5 o'clock, twice a week, and also an evening class of young gentlemen. Early application invited, as the number is limited, and have to begin at the same time.
W. S. MACLAURIN, No. 315 Broadway.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GODFNOUGH, No 153 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bates, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payments made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman-st.; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Principal. Terms $110 per year. For ladies or gentlemen. The Principal can be seen between 5 and 6 P. M., at the International Hotel.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—APPLETON Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York—A practical agency for supplying the wants of schools and teachers. Principals will find the Institute a desirable medium for obtaining pupils and competent teachers. Teachers wishing situations, should address as immediately. WANTED—A gentleman to teach Music, French and German. SMITH & BOYD.

TO PARENTS.—THE PRINCIPAL OF THE MT. Vernon Boarding School for Boys, at Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., will receive a few more pupils. Apply to HENRY MARSH, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel. The Principal can be seen for two days, at the Hotel.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANufacturers of ornamental netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 51 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPARKLING,
PORTER'S SPIRIT,
OUT TO-DAY.
This magnificent paper comes out this week handsomely illustrated with one of the most exciting illustrated narratives of a
HUNTER'S LIFE
that we have ever read; written by the celebrated Col. JOHN HUDSON, verifact
HUMOROUS SKETCHES,
Well known to the readers of
PORTER'S SPIRIT.
More about the
AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND,
And the race they have to run.
Full particulars of
RACING,
TROTTING,
YATCHING,
BASE BALL and
CRICKET MATCHES, &c., &c.,
in all parts of the World.
VETERINARY AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS,
MUSIC AND THE DRAMA,
CHESS, DRAUGHTS, &c., &c.
The high tone and character of the articles in PORTER'S SPIRIT makes it a desirable paper for
FAMILY READING.
GET IT, ONE AND ALL,
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. PRICE, SIX CENTS

DR. BARTH'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA, AT A REDUCED PRICE.
JUST IMPORTED BY
D. APPLETON & CO. NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.

TRAVELS AND DISCOVERIES IN NORTH AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
Being a Journal of an Expedition undertaken under the auspices of H. B. M.'s Government, in the years 1849 to 1855. By HENRY BARTH, Ph. D.
In 3 large vols., 8vo.
Handsomely printed, and illustrated with 11 entirely new Maps, 36 finely-tinted Engravings, and 160 very neat Woodcuts.
Extract from Preface
The principal merit which I claim for myself in this respect is that of having noted the whole configuration of the country; and my chief object has been to represent the tribes and nations with whom I came in contact in their historical and ethnographical relation to the rest of mankind, as well as their physical relation to that tract of country in which they live. If in this respect I have succeeded in placing before the eyes of the public a new and animated picture, and connected these apparently savage and degraded tribes more intimately with the history of races placed on a higher level of civilization, I shall be amply recompensed for the toils and dangers I have gone through.

OUT!! OUT!! OUT!! OUT!!
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
NO. 41 VOL. 12,
CONTAINS
A portrait of Dorsey, the condemned negro.
Murder of Elder Pratt, the Mormon.
Murder in Illinois.
Murder at Cold Spring, N. Y.
Murder and Mutiny on the High Seas.
The Newburg Tragedy; strange sequel.
Long Hunt for a Thief.
The Secret Police of Paris.
Murder by a Boy.
Fatal Stabbing.
Violent Assault.
Notorious Pickpockets.
Astrological Quacks.
Circumstantial Evidence.
Murder in Missouri.
Cladiatorial Exhibitions.
Smart Shoplifters.
"Dodger" in the Fifth Ward.
Singular Discovery of Crime.
What Woman will do for her Beau.
Hotel Thief in "Limbo."
Death of Vidocq.
Our Correspondence—New Orleans, St. Louis, Buffalo, Philadelphia, &c., &c., &c.
Wholesale agents, ROSS & TOUSEY, Nassau-st. Annual subscription, $2; six months, $1. Address R. N. SEYMOUR, office of the Police Gazette, New-York city.

A GOOD NUMBER.—THIS WEEK'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED (now ready) contains the conclusion of Goldsmith's Poem, the Deserted Village, with five illustrative engravings; Letters from my Garden, by Alphonse Kerr; A Chapter on roses. THE MORMONS—Some serious considerations, with historical facts. THE COUNTRY LAWYER—His Life, Character and Consequence. We commend this very interesting sketch to all young Lawyers who aspire to high places in life. A charming story, entitled "UP A CORNER," from Chambers' Journal—This will interest all readers; The Indications, a Poem, after the manner of Walt. Whitman; A Word to Mothers.
THE GREAT MORTALITY—History, Causes and Cure of Epidemics; Diseased Meat; The Plague, &c., respectfully dedicated to Health Ward meetings and elsewhere
ORIGIN OF GREAT MEN—Their Parentage, Occupation, &c. HIGH PRICES—How to live cheaper and better. HONOR THE GOOD—Nature's Nobleman. Workers, read this, and take courage. Cost of Moving West; Railway Time-Tables.
NEWS OF THE WEEK—Here may be found all the most interesting news and events from all parts of the world, served up in brief—including the Gossip of the Week in city and country.
NEW BOOKS—A record of the principal works, with size and price, published during the past month. Notes and Queries; Poetry; Information; A Discontented Life; History of Indian Corn, with illustrations; A New Ear Trumpet; Religion and business, &c. Only 4 cents. All newsmen have LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 439 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts., (Lafarge Buildings.)
Third year of the enterprise. In order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.
LIST OF GIFTS,
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Bosom Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, &c., etc.
Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada. EVANS & CO.,
Principal store No. 677 Broadway,
Lafarge Building.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—THE great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $2; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

FINE ARTS.

WEIRS' GREAT PICTURE.
THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS
FROM
DELFT-HAVEN, A. D., 1620.
Now on view at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 333 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
VERY LOW.
The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past 19 years, is selling all descriptions of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELRY, at wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices.
Ladies' gold, cameo, mosaic, pearl, carbuncle and lava ear rings, pins and bracelets; diamond pins and rings; ladies' and gentlemen's gold watch chains; gold studs and sleeve buttons, keys and seals; finger rings with stones; seal rings; plain gold rings; pure gold wedding rings; gold spectacles and eye-glasses; gold pens and pencils; gold thimbles; gold lockets for daguerreotypes or hair; gentlemen's breast pins; gold pens, silver holders; gold necklaces and crosses; silver spoons and forks; silver dessert knives; silver port-monnaies, napkin rings and fruit knives. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail.
No. 11 Wall-st., (2d floor,) near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. — GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $36 to $100.
Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $200.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what they can buy and they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market. We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, Times office.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are three-quarters lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes.

D. N. B. GRIFFIN, NOS. 255 AND 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, is inserting his beautiful mineral teeth on his improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full or partial sets on fine gold, $5 per tooth; silver $1.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING VISION, suitable for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 2 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
have removed from No. 128 Broadway to the new marble store,
No. 334 BROADWAY,
where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 5, 1857. No. 334 Broadway.

UNUSUAL AND UNHEARD-OF BARGAINS in French China, English iron stone ware, cut and pressed table glass, gas fixtures, silver-plated ware, and table cutlery. During all of the present week the prices will be as follows: For

FRENCH CHINA AND IRON STONE WARE.	Our Price.	Usual Price.
White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	$16 00	$25 00
White Toilet Sets	1 00	2 00
White Toilet Sets	2 50	4 50
Decorated Tea Sets, very handsome, 44 pieces	10 00	14 00
Decorated Toilet Sets	5 75	8 50
Decorated China Vases, the pair	3 50	6 00
Decorated China Vases, the pair	7 50	12 00
CUT GLASS.		
Cut-glass Goblets, (new let.) the dozen	1 75	3 00
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 20	2 00
Cut-glass Wines, the dozen	75	1 25
Cut-glass Decanters, the pair	3 00	5 00
Colo'd Bohemian Glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80	3 00
SILVER-PLATED WARE.		
Silver-plated Table-spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 50
Silver-plated Table-forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea-spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	5 50	8 00
Silver-plated Castors, six cut bottles	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	11 00	19 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces	$20 00	30 00

We have the largest assortment of
GAS FIXTURES IN AMERICA,
And we sell them at corresponding low prices.
TERMS CASH,
without discount. No deviation can be made from the prices asked.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Original and old-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

SUPERB SPRING MANTILLAS,
At GENIN'S BAZAAR.
The French modistes of the Bazaar are introducing THE MOST GRACEFUL STYLES OF MANTILLAS For the present season that have
Ever challenged the approbation of the ladies of New-York.
The Paris modes issued on the 1st instant,
Have also been received, in all their brilliant variety, by the late steamers. The assortment,
Both of Home Manufactured and Imported
MANTILLAS,
TALMAS,
VISITES and
BASQUES,
Are unequaled in beauty and variety in this City.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES.
G. B. WILLIAMS has the pleasure of announcing to his patrons and the public of his removal to No. 103 6th-av., where he is prepared to show one of the most complete stocks of Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Shawls, Mantillas, and Housekeeping Goods ever offered to the up-town public.

DRY GOODS.

LACE SETS, EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS, &c.
POINT D'ALENCON. POINT APPLIQUE.
FRENCH VALENCIENNES, TRIMMED.
HONITON
AND MALTESE SETS AND COLLARS.
2,000 EMBROIDERED FRENCH COLLARS, below cost of importation.
Our customers, and strangers visiting the City, will please call and examine.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED AND FRENCH GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, are in receipt of
3,000 dozen FRENCH GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
From $1 50 to $6 per dozen.
Also, 1,000 LADIES' EMBROIDERED HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, at 75 cents each.
Purchased at recent auction sales.

BLACK LACE VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, &C.
Just received, another lot of those
RICH FRENCH AND THREAD BLACK LACE VEILS.
Also, new styles in Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REAL LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS.
Also, a full assortment of FRENCH GUIPURE,
And EUGENIE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOSING SALES OF FOULARD SILKS.
PRICE REDUCED TO $5 50 PER DRESS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

SILK ROBES, $10.
SILK ROBES, $10.
SILK ROBES, $10.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAID TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
From $3 upwards.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning, June 4.
A full assortment of the above.

NO. 429 BROADWAY.
Valenciennes laces of extra quality; also Valenciennes point l'aiguille and Brussels sets, just opened—new styles.
PETER ROBERTS & CO.

NO. 429 BROADWAY.
Fresh importation of black lace goods, in mantillas, shawls, points, capes, coiffures, barbes and veils. Very cheap.
PETER ROBERTS & CO.

102 SIXTH-AVENUE, NEAR EIGHTH-STREET.—T. M. JAMES would respectfully inform his patrons and the public of his removal to No. 102 6th-av., where he is prepared to show one of the most complete stocks of Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Shawls, Mantillas, and Housekeeping Goods ever offered to the up-town public.

SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—THE Races over the FASHION COURSE will commence on FRIDAY, the 5th of June next, as follows:
FRIDAY, June 5.—Sweepstakes for 4 year olds, $200 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $1,500 added, four mile heats; closed the first day of March, with nine nominations:
1. O. P. Hare names b. c. *Tyler*, by Childe Harold, out of Marchioness, by Imp Rowton.
2. T. and T. W. Doswell name ch. f. *Sue Washington*, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington, by Zingaree.
3. James Rupert names ch. c. *Deucalion*, by Revenue, out of the Queen, by Imp Priam.
4. J. S. Watson names b. c. *Charleston*, by Imp Sovereign, out of Millwood, by Imp Monarch.
5. John Hunter names ch. g. *Nicholas I.*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Nannie Rhodes, by Wagner.
6. H. C. Caffey names br. c. *Dallas*, by Wagoer, out of Fanny King, by Imp Glencoe.
7. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. c. *The Czar*, by Tallyho, out of Andrewetta, by Andrew.
8. David McDaniel names b. f. *Kate Hunter*, by Imp Glencoe, dam by Imp Hedgford.
9. Also, b. c. by Boston Junior, dam by Imp Trustee.
SAME DAY—Westchester County Stakes for 4 year olds, $250 subscription, $50 forfeit, two mile heats; closed with seven nominations.
1. R. L. Morris names b. f. *Margaret Morris*, by Imp Glencoe, out of the grandam of Wild Irishman.
2. F. Morris names br. f. *Etiquette*, by Mariner, out of Fashion by Imp Trustee.
3. P. C. Bush names ch. c. *Zingarro*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Mercer.
4. Chas. S. Lloyd names ch. f. *Etta*, by Imp Trustee, dam (Imp) by Memmon.
5. J. B. Monnet names br. f. *May Thorn*, by Imp Trustee, out of Kate Cole.
6. C. T. Howell names ch. f. *Ida Clarion*, by Clarion, dam Eclipse.
7. John Howland names ch. f. *Roxana*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Priam.
8. A. Maillard names bl. c. by Mariner, out of Patsey Anthony.
9. H. Lloyd names b. c. *Diocletian*, by Umpire, out of Bud, by Henry.
TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, will commence the Regular Meeting.
FIRST DAY, Tuesday—Sweepstakes for 3 yr. olds, $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $300 added, mile heats; closed on the 1st of April, with nine nominations.
1. John Hunter names ch. c. *Basvecchi*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Casinet, by Imp Monarch.
2. Calvin Green names John M. Botts' ch. f. by Revenue, out of Andrewetta by Andrew.
3. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. f. *Mary Evelyn*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Sally Ward, by John R. Grimes.
4. P. C. Bush names ch. c. by Belabazzar, dam by Imp Trustee.
5. Woodfolk & McDaniel name ch. c. by Imp. Glencoe, out of Motto by Imp Barefoot.
6. David McDaniel names bl. c. by Brown Stout, dam by Imp Flatterer.
7. P. S. Forbes names b. c. *Zanoni*, by Zinganee, out of Zuleika, by Willis.
8. Thos. Puryear names ch. f. *Columbia*, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Fleur de lis, by Imp Sovereign.
9. O. P. Hare names b. f. by Tally-ho, out of Oratrix, by Orator.
SAME DAY—Purse, $300, two mile heats.
SECOND DAY, Wednesday—Purse $700, three mile heats.
SAME DAY—Purse $200, mile beats.
THIRD DAY, Thursday—Purse $1 000, four mile heats.
SAME DAY—Purse $500, two mile heats.
Entrance 5 per cent. on the amount of the purse. Races whose money is added to be adjourned in case of bad weather if the proprietor thinks proper.
Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for Friday, $3. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the four days $7. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the three last days $5.
Entrance to the Field and Citizens' Stand $1. Badges for sale at the office of the New-York *Spirit of the Times*, at DELMONICO'S, corner of Chambers-st., and at the New York Hotel. First Race will commence each day at 2 o'clock. Ways of getting to the Course are by Peck-slip, Division-st., Grand, Houston, and 10th sts. Ferries, Flushing Railroad Steamer, Fulton Market.
NEW YORK, April 3, 1857. O. P. HARE.

THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK Yacht Club will come off on THURSDAY, the 4th June. The steamer ERIE, for the exclusive use of the Club, will leave the Pier foot of Spring-st. at 10 A. M., and accompany the yachts. Members who have not received their tickets will find them at the office of R. S. HONE, Esq., the Treasurer, No. 16 Wall-st.
A special meeting for admission of members will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st.
Entries of yachts for the Regatta close on Tuesday, June 2, at 11 A. M. N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—THURSDAY, June 4, 1857, the steamboat JOHN STYLES, chartered by the Regatta Committee, for the accommodation of non members of the Yacht Club, will accompany the Yachts in the Regatta, and will leave the foot of Spring-st., at 10 A. M. precisely. A very limited number of tickets will be sold. Price $2 50, including dinner. Apply to CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling Green.

ANNUAL YACHT RACE.—THE STEAMER THOMAS HUNT, Capt. E. H. HALL, will make an excursion down the Bay on THURSDAY, June 4, leaving Pier No. 26 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 10½ A. M. touching at foot of Spring-st., accompanying the yachts down the Bay, and returning at 2½ P. M. Fare 50 cents.

STRAW GOODS.

HOMER & KETCHUM
OFFER
PALM LEAF HATS!
PALM LEAF HATS!!
SHAKER HOODS!
SHAKER HOODS!
By the case or dozen.
Just received, and low for cash, at
No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.
Also, a general stock of choice STRAW GOODS, MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON CRANES FOR SALE.
Two iron (5 tons) wharf or post cranes for sale cheap; hoist, 18 feet; length of jib, 13 feet. Inquire of
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.—CONSUMERS and dealers in this article are informed that it can be obtained at the warehouse of the undersigned, of a superior quality, claiming greater economy and durability than any other article heretofore known. JOHN W. QUINCY, corner of William and Platt sts.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT Mentirely new works, with superior machinery. These are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Piccadilly, Lloyds Area, London.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, desires to sell the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $15,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C—100 feet front by 103 deep; brick factory, stable and storehouse thereon; a good steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property offers rare inducements from its situation and its being ready for immediate occupancy, to any parties starting a saw or planing mill, smith or machine shop or any manufacturing business. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE front house on 14th-st., near Stuyvesant-square and St. George's Church. The walls are painted from the kitchen to the attic, inclusive. Furnace, bathing-room, water closet, &c. To be sold furnished or with gas fixtures and mirrors only. Also, a two story house on 127th-st., Harlem, with four lots. The house in 14th-st. is free of incumbrance. Mortgages on other property would be taken in payment. Inquire of CHARLES S. SWIFT, No. 209 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON PARK—ABOUT NINETY-seven acres, ½ a mile above Sputen Duyvel Creek, and 12 miles from City of New-York on the east bank of the Hudson—beautiful location and magnificent views—together or in lots, to suit purchasers. Easy of access by Railroad or private conveyance. The steamboat EDWIN, to and from Yonkers, stops regularly twice a day at the landing on the premises. D. N. TUCKER, No. 8 John-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS.—TWO VERY desirable residences, beautifully situated, fronting the open grounds of Rudger's-College, at New-Brunswick, 250 yards from depot. These properties are worthy the attention of those seeking out-of-town locations. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or W. FLAGG, at New-Brunswick.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOR A HOUSE in the City or vicinity, 400 acres of land in Shawano County, Wis., 12 miles from Green Bay, No. 1 heavy pine timber, 240 acres, 13 miles from La Crosse, 13½ miles from Depot on the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. Apply to G. F. HOLMES, No. 20 6th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO LOTS OF ground 50x98-9, with the three story building 36x55, No. 37 East 33d-st. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 192 DEAN-ST., Brooklyn, in a first rate location, between Bond and Nevins, south side, 3-story brick, high stoop basement and balcony, contains 11 rooms besides closets, arched parlors 42 feet deep, and library, carved mantels, speaking tubes, bath, hot and cold water, hot air, gas with handsome fixtures, &c., &c. The yard is filled with fruit trees and in full bearing order shrubbery and flowers. Apply there or at No. 28 Pine-st. New-York.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON HUDSON, A house with eight rooms, situated in a delightful grove, near the railroad station and steamboat landing. Rent $200 until 1st May next; possession can be had immediately. Inquire of C. D. GODFREY, office of James C. Hoe & Co., No. 10 Liberty-place, between 11 and 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR SUCH PARTS AS will suit applicants of respectability, parlors or bedrooms in a first-class 3-story brown stone basement house, with gas fixtures, newly papered and painted, fresco walls, 3 blocks from Fulton or Catharine Ferry, one block east of Fulton-st., No. 27 Front-st., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises. B. VAN VEGHTEN, Agent.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FINE BASEMENT AND CELLAR No 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. To a good tenant, they will be let low. Inquire from 11 to 1 o'clock, of WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 68 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A SPACIOUS FIRST-CLASS FURnished and eligibly located house in Fairfield, Conn., a town noted for its beauty and sea-bathing. Apply to M. W. LYON, No.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JUNE 4, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$8,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
9,000 Sacramento City, 10 per cent. (Water Fund) Bonds.
12,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad 1st mortgage, 8 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Northern Cross Railroad, 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 San Francisco city 8 per cent Bonds, due 1875.
10,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
7,000 Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
920 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1857.
150 shares Ohio and Mississippi R R Co. (E. D.).$50 each
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....$100 each
10 shares Mechanics Banking Association.....$25 each
25 shares North River Bank.....$50 each
100 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
80 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each
4 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I..$25 each
28 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
110 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
30 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, June 8.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE MONTGOMERY LIVINGSTON ALEXANDER, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Mansion House (on the premises,) in pursuance of a judgment in partition.

The property consists of about 200 acres of land. On it is a mansion house built of brick and stone in the chaste style of architecture. The rooms are celebrated for their beauty and proportion. The property is so well and favorably known, having been the residence of Chancellor Livingston and afterwards of Mr Robert L. Livingston, that a particular description is unnecessary. The lawn is bounded on its eastern side for a distance of nearly half a mile by the Hudson River, along the river banks clumps of fine old forest trees break the river into a variety of picturesque landscapes. On the opposite side of the river and in the back ground of several pretty villages, are the Catskill Mountains. The view of these mountains from this place is surpassingly beautiful, and perfectly healthy.

Its lawns (for it has three), avenues, and trees (it is believed,) are unequaled in this country.

The soil is of the very best. The garden excellent; a gardener is now working it.

There are large orchards with great varieties of fruit trees.

It lies about 1¾ miles north of the railroad station at Tivoli, Dutchess county, to which the trains run in about three hours, and where the trains stop.

From New-York by one or more trains in the A. M., and attend the sale or inspect the premises and return in the afternoon.

For further particulars inquire of
E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, No. 18 Wall-st., Referees.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on THURSDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 East 19th s., near Irving-place.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—All made to order, consisting of richly-carved parlor suite of rosewood, covered in rich crimson silk brocatelle; fine chairs, embroidered silk brocatelle; rosewood etagere, do. secretaire bookcase; oval mirrors, rich frames; ebony pedestals, mounted in ormolu; buhl screes, hanging etagere, gas chandelier and brackets, marble bust and pedestal, common silk window curtains, lace do., tapestry carpets.

DINING ROOM—Extension table of oak, chairs, do. covered reps, reclining chair, silk cover, oak buffet, three damask window curtains, Brussels carpets, clock's and mantel ornaments.

BEDROOMS—Mahogany French bedsteads, wardrobes, dress bureaus, do. black walnut centre table, Voltaire chairs, mirrors, cane seat chairs, lace curtains, mahogany secretary, bedroom suites in black walnut, beds, mattresses, iron bedsteads, bedding, oak chairs, rosewood secretary, china glass, oil cloths, hall stand, and other desirable furniture, without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on THURSDAY, June 4, 1857, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant oil-paintings, being the private collection of a gentleman leaving the City, by first-class American and French artists. Among them will be found views of Carter, Williamson, Bellows, Baum, Boise, C. Baker, Vevsare, Emilie Cartier, Cooper, Morris, Mifier, Willers, Musin, Doren, Paysl', Borregconi, Correggio, Bonchier, G. Poussin, and others; pictures of rare merit and worthy the attention of buyers.

Also, to the trade and others, about 300 pictures in gilt frames, being an entire invoice just received from Paris, to be sold positively without reserve, by order of shippers, comprising fine pictures in oil on canvas, glass panels and glass pastels, after the works of Landseer, Williamson, Bellows, interiors, fruit, a variety of all sizes, qualities and descriptions, by Chambers, Postelleger, Cardini La Joi and others. Also, a number of fine French and English pictures, by first-class artists.

They will be ready for exhibition on Tuesday, June 2, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a country seat, beautifully situated on Maple and Chesnut ave, Staten Island, about five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, embracing a magnificent view. The improvements consist of a two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, built in the Gothic style, in the most substantial and complete manner, provided with hot and cold water throughout, furnace with register in every room, marble mantels, wash basins, and every convenience requisite for a gentleman's residence. Barns and outbuildings convenient and perfect. The fruit trees on the place are in full bearing, and of the choicest graft.

Maps, and further particulars, at the office of the auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on SATURDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 23 Nassau st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant black walnut carved suites in green reps, rosewood in brocatelle, plush, &c., mahogany arm-chairs in hair-cloth, marble top centre and side tables, oak buffet, mirrors, pier and mantel glass, Brussels ingrain and velvet carpets, do. stair carpets, oil cloths, stair-rods and a general assortment of household furniture. All of which will be sold without reserve.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—SHERIFF'S SALE OF a large stock of jewelry and fancy goods, on THURSDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., consisting of leather portemonnaies, cigar cases, reticules, traveling bags, also shawl pins, belts, brooches, chains, white goods, collars, sleeves, chamisettes, &c. Also a fine lot of gold jewelry, watches, rings, pins, earrings, sets, brooches, chains, studs, sleeve buttons, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale. By order,

JAS. C. WILLET, Sheriff.
FRED. L. VELTE, Deputy.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 48 PINE-st., corner William.—FRIDAY, June 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

$60,000 Six per cent Bonds of the City of Alton, redeemable March 1, 1876, interest payable annually March 1, at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York. (said par to 1st of March last).....$1,000 each.

Said Bonds are now held as collateral security.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 4th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., a large assortment of shelf hardware, &c. Also, to pay advances, positively for cash, 50 "Porter's patent rifles, 40 casks wrought nails, 2,000 pounds axe steel, 50 sheets C steel, 43 reams sand paper. Also, for account of underwriters, I cask "Spear and Jackson's" saws, slightly damaged on the voyage.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on FRIDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock at Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., Paris millinery, furniture, &c. The entire stock of Madame JARDINE, consisting of bread and point lace, bonnets of silk, chip, straw, and bagbora; French flowers, stands, boxes, and all the usual styles of Spring and Summer millinery; also, carpets, suites of parlor furniture, rosewood covered in blue brocatel, made to order; mirrors, tables, chairs, show cases, counters, vases, &c., without reserve.

CARLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—CARLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, FRIDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the dwelling, No. 64 Jane-st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts., New-York, genteel household furniture, rich rose wood parlor suite in brocatel, rosewood bookcase, mahogany arm-chairs in hair-cloth, marble top centre and side tables, oak buffet, mirrors, pier and mantel glass, Brussels ingrain and velvet carpets, do. stair carpets, oil cloths, stair-rods and a general assortment of household furniture. All of which will be sold without reserve.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—SHERIFF'S SALE OF a large stock of jewelry and fancy goods, on THURSDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., consisting of leather portemonnaies, cigar cases, reticules, traveling bags, also shawl pins, belts, brooches, chains, white goods, collars, sleeves, chamisettes, &c. Also a fine lot of gold jewelry, watches, rings, pins, earrings, sets, brooches, chains, studs, sleeve buttons, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale. By order,

JAS. C. WILLET, Sheriff.
FRED. L. VELTE, Deputy.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 48 PINE-st., corner William.—FRIDAY, June 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

$60,000 Six per cent Bonds of the City of Alton, redeemable March 1, 1876, interest payable annually March 1, at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York. (said par to 1st of March last).....$1,000 each.

Said Bonds are now held as collateral security.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 4th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., a large assortment of shelf hardware, &c. Also, to pay advances, positively for cash, 50 "Porter's patent rifles, 40 casks wrought nails, 2,000 pounds axe steel, 50 sheets C steel, 43 reams sand paper. Also, for account of underwriters, I cask "Spear and Jackson's" saws, slightly damaged on the voyage.

They will be ready for exhibition on Tuesday, June 2, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a country seat, beautifully situated on Maple and Chesnut ave, Staten Island, about five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, embracing a magnificent view. The improvements consist of a two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, built in the Gothic style, in the most substantial and complete manner, provided with hot and cold water throughout, furnace with register in every room, marble mantels, wash basins, and every convenience requisite for a gentleman's residence. Barns and outbuildings convenient and perfect. The fruit trees on the place are in full bearing, and of the choicest graft.

Maps, and further particulars, at the office of the auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on FRIDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock at Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., Paris millinery, furniture, &c. The entire stock of Madame JARDINE, consisting of bread and point lace, bonnets of silk, chip, straw, and bagbora; French flowers, stands, boxes, and all the usual styles of Spring and Summer millinery; also, carpets, suites of parlor furniture, rosewood covered in blue brocatel, made to order; mirrors, tables, chairs, show cases, counters, vases, &c., without reserve.

CARLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—CARLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, FRIDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the dwelling, No. 64 Jane-st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts., New-York, genteel household furniture, rich rose wood parlor suite in brocatel, rosewood bookcase, mahogany arm-chairs in hair-cloth, marble top centre and side tables, oak buffet, mirrors, pier and mantel glass, Brussels ingrain and velvet carpets, do. stair carpets, oil cloths, stair-rods and a general assortment of household furniture. All of which will be sold without reserve.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—SHERIFF'S SALE OF a large stock of jewelry and fancy goods, on THURSDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., consisting of leather portemonnaies, cigar cases, reticules, traveling bags, also shawl pins, belts, brooches, chains, white goods, collars, sleeves, chamisettes, &c. Also a fine lot of gold jewelry, watches, rings, pins, earrings, sets, brooches, chains, studs, sleeve buttons, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale. By order,

JAS. C. WILLET, Sheriff.
FRED. L. VELTE, Deputy.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 48 PINE-st., corner William.—FRIDAY, June 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

$60,000 Six per cent Bonds of the City of Alton, redeemable March 1, 1876, interest payable annually March 1, at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York. (said par to 1st of March last).....$1,000 each.

Said Bonds are now held as collateral security.

AUCTION SALES.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEhold furniture, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 239 West 14th st., near 8th-av. F. NASH will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, and has been in use six months, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, with solid pearl keys, one of the most superb instruments ever made, cost $800; elegant suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa, and pier tables, three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-hand decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, caskets, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, French and oval mirrors, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hallstands, oil-cloth stair carpets, &c.

DANIEL S. WOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, AT 10½ A. M., all the contents of the elegantly furnished private residence, No 248 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London terrace, embracing a large quantity and fine assortment of rich and costly rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture of every conceivable description. Sale commenced promptly in the basement, at the hour designated, with solid mahogany extension table, 14 feet; richly carved mahogany buffet and chairs to match, together with an endless variety of China dinner and tea sets and table ware; also, silver tea sets, salvers, castors, forks and spoons, cake baskets, &c., ivory cutlery, rich Bohemian and other cut-glass ware, &c. In the Parlors are rich tapestry carpets and rugs, solid rosewood etageres, centre, side and pier tables; two solid rosewood suites in rich brocade coverings, mantel, pier and oval gilt glasses, Dresden China vases and elegant mantel decorations, French clocks, fine oil-paintings and engravings, easy and reception chairs, embroidered window drapery, imported gas chandeliers, ladies' escretoire, rosewood bookcases and secretaries, &c; also, a very fine carved rosewood cased 7-octave piano, City maker. In the chambers are the usual quantity and corresponding style of carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, couches, easy chairs, &c., fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, and a host of other articles too numerous to mention, which to be appreciated must be seen. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at the house on Monday morning.

By H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 6, AT 12 O'CLOCK—In front of Stable No. 23 Nassau-st., a Bay Horse, 15½ hands high; 9 or 10 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; is a fine driver and can trot in 3½ minutes, and can go from 10 to 12 miles an hour with great ease.

Also, a couple of rockaways for four persons, with pole and shafts, built by Brewster, and in excellent order, having been very little used.

Also, a first-class heavy single harness, suitable for the above carriage.

The above are the property of a gentleman who is leaving town and will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

PUBLIC M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF a grocery stock, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 4, at 10½ o'clock, corner of 29th-st. and 10th-av., the effects of MICHAEL W. MCGUNNIGAL, deceased, consisting of a general assortment of groceries, teas, coffee, spices, sugar, molasses, raisins, oil, candles, starch, flour, farina, saddles, scales, weights, &c. Also, lease of premises, counters, shelving, gas fixtures, awning, &c. Terms cash.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at their store, No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, new and second-hand furniture, Brussels, tapestry and other carpets, rosewood parlor suites, mirrors, oil-paintings, &c.; also, one patent mangle.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers, No 92 Broadway.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, JUNE 5, THE entire balance of stock of ready made clothing, by order of assignees. Also a large lot, by order of Executors, of endless variety. Sale will be positive, and every lot sold for cash without reserve.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, and
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffolk and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4.00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:00 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

3:50 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 5:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 12 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 10th sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 3:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:15, 8:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, and JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURGH IN ONE DAY.—Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11.15; due at Rutland 2.20 P. M.; Burlington 4.45; Rouses' Point, 7.15; Montreal, 9.05, and Ogdensburg, 11.30, same evening. Leave New-York 12 noon: leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5.45; due at Rutland at 9.00, and Burlington 11.30 same evening.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent Troy and Boston Railroad.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New York at 8 A. M.

SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 83 Broadway, per U. S. Mail Steamer ILLINOIS, leaving on FRIDAY, 5th June. Freight received on Thursday. Must be packed very strongly, and contents and value always stated.

Collections made in all parts of California and Europe. Drafts drawn in sums to suit at sight, at rates

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France, Holland, Portugal, Germany,
Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia,
Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden,
ALSO ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (8th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier. W. T. HOOKER, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAS ESTABlished an Office in this City at No. 37 William st., 2d floor, for the transfer of their Stock and the transaction of financial business. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Transfer Books. Stockholders resident in New-York, and other persons interested, can obtain a recent full exhibit of the Company's affairs, on application at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ADNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OSGOOD, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, June 8, 1857, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the office of the Company, No. 298 Broadway, between Broadway and 4th-av. Also, for three Inspectors for the ensuing year, at the same time and place. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Sec'y and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale four Coupon Bonds of this Company, (state issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE BOND-HOLders of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange place. By order of the Committee.

D. D. WILLIAMSON.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

REMOVAL.—THE ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK has removed from 3d-av. to corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st., under the New-York County Bank.

TRUSTEES

Ex-Mayor W. F. Havemeyer,	Alex. W. Bradford,
Washington Smith,	Thomas Chrigie,
Dexter Fairbanks,	John Pollock,
Thos Cummings, Jr.,	Wm. H. Platt,
Peter Y. Cutler,	B. H. Van Arken,
Samuel Perry,	S. S. Brown,
Wm. Good,	Thomas S. Negus,
John Sparks,	James R. Keeler,
	William A. Keeler.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAS. R. KEELER, Vice President.

JACOB SHINKENDORF, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1857.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Paul Spofford,	B. M. Whitlock, Benj. C Lee,
James B. Wilson,	Cornl. K. Sutton, Thos F. Yoongs,
Jas P. Cronkhite,	Wm. M Sawtelle, Jona. Thompson,
Edward Haight,	G. Henry Koop, Albert Havemeyer,
Lewis B. Brown,	Benj. J. Howland, James K. Pell,
	John Garcia.

Upon the organization of the Board, Mr. PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, June 2, 1857.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 1ST INST., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

F. Leland,	James Barnes,	Ely Hoppock,
J. Park, Jr.,	Edward Haight,	John Petrigrew,
C. K. Suttos,	L. H. Holmes,	A. C. Kingsland,
Paul Spofford,	Tunis Van Brunt.	

FOR INSPECTORS.

E. K. Sutton, D. C. Kingsland, Solomon Bauta.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, FRANCIS LELAND was unanimously reelected President.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 66 av., corner 8th-st., is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B STILLMAN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., June 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have, this day, declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, payable on and after Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date to the 12th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

GENUINE NORTHERN CHINESE SUGAR CANE at 50 cents per pound.
Superior SEED BUCKWHEAT.
HUNGARIAN MILLET, a new and hardy variety.
TURNIP SEED, Rutabaga, White Flat, Long White, Yellow Aberdeen and other varieties.
CARROT SEED, Long Orange and White Belgian, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PLANTS.—WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, FLORIST, corner of 29th-st. and Broadway, is now selling at cost, (on account of the lateness of the season,) a splendid variety of monthly and running roses, verbenas, feverfews, dahlias, fuschias, and all sorts of bedding out plants; a large quantity of box for sale. Bouquets and baskets furnished for weddings, &c., &c.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—Comprising dahlias, verbenas and tuberoses of the most choice sorts, together with Summer flowering plants of every description, fresh every day at the seed store No. 7 JOHN STREET, from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMPOSITION BALLS.—Cushions, patented Feb. 18, 1854. Now recommended by the best players. Saloons of No. 785 Broadway, No. 181 Grand-st., and No. 78 Chatham-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The aperient antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, dyspepsia and numerous ulcerous and eruptive diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, Nos. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.—Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU, for all diseases of the Bladder, Kid

THE POLICE COMMISSION, &c.

[Continued from First Page.]

request made that each man would answer distinctly in favor of the old or new Commissioners. The result was as follows: Capt. ACKERMAN and Lieut. CARGILL, 4 sergeants and 23 men for the old Commissioners.

JAMES L. SEARING, and twenty two men, for the new Commissioners. Five men absent, three of these in favor of the old Commissioners. The men were about to leave, when Capt. ACKERMAN requested them to leave the property belonging to the City with him, as they would have no further use for it. Most of them then left their caps and books, and so the promise of Mr. SEDDING that the balance of the property should be returned yesterday, and that the stars should not be worn by the men, they then left the house in a quiet and orderly manner. Since writing the above ALGERNON KNIFFEN, also declared in favor of the new Commissioners, and left the station-house yesterday morning.

☞The Metropolitan Commissioners tried yesterday the eleven other insubordinate Captains, and judgment upon each (a dismissal of course) will be given to-day.

DANIEL G. MCKELVEY was sworn in as a patrolman in place of officer BOWERS of the squad at Quarantine.

CLARK KNAPP was made a Sergeant of the Ninth Ward. Mr. KNAPP has been heretofore a patrolman.

TIMOTHY CLARK was appointed a patrolman in the same Ward.

The Board adjourned after making further arrangements in reference to the men detailed for duty at Seguine's Point.

BROOKLYN POLICE MATTERS.—The following order was promulgated yesterday by Deputy Superintendent Folk:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN } POLICE, 88 WHITE STREET, NEW-YORK, June 2. }

To Deputy Superintendent J. S. Folk.—SIR: You are hereby directed to promulgate the following order from the Board of Police to the various Captains or Inspectors within the police precinct for the city of Brooklyn.

F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent of Police.

To the Police Force of the Metropolitan Police District:

The Superintendent of Police by order of the Board of Police is directed to inform the officers and men in commission under the law of this State, passed April 15, 1856, that early provision will be made for their accommodation and the general purposes of the Department, etc., and hereafter a strict conformity with the rules and regulations of the Board will be enforced.

The Board are desirous of continuing all competent and law-abiding men in office, and trust that no misrepresentations may induce them to refuse to remain on the side of the law and order. By order of the Board. G. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

The Captains of the Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Districts refused to read the order to their men, when the Sergeants of those Districts were supplied with copies, and directed to read the same to the men of their respective Districts. The Captains finally consulted with Mayor Powell, who, after taking advice, advised the Captains to read the order to their men, which they agreed to do.

The Armada off for Seguine's Point.

A force of twenty-five Policemen (new appointments) were dispatched at 1 o'clock this morning for Seguine's Point. Each man is armed with a club and pistol. We annex the names and residences of the force:

GEORGE W. WALLING, Captain.
WM. SEWARD, Sergeant, Brooklyn.
ROBERT KENT Sergeant, No. 755 Third-avenue.
D. R. BOCKEE, No. 11 Barrow street; Joseph C. Bomstead, No. 51 Elizabeth-street; A. F. Acker, No. 141 East Forty-second street; S. H. Hunt, No. 401 Tenth-avenue; A. Thompson, No. 66 Broadway; J. A. Lyon, No. 58 Houston-street; T. R. Houston, No. 412 Broadway; J. P. Tomkins, No. 1 Milligan-place, (Sixth-avenue;) Henry Gerrodett, Kout-avenue, Brooklyn; G. W. Bassett, Eighty third-street; Jas. Eldridge, No. 144 Forty-eighth street; Thomas L. Maxwell, corner Forty-ninth street and Cato's Road; Joseph Quick, Jr., No. 416 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn; Abraham C. Beatty, No. 10 Prospect-street, Brooklyn; S. U. Spratt, No. 170 Prospect street, Brooklyn; C. C. Ryer, No. 98 Smithstreet, Brooklyn; Samuel Salladay, No. 161 Gold-street, Brooklyn; Wm. Rowland, No. 47 West Thirty ninth-street; C. B. Albertson, No. 21 Morton-street; Wm. Quinn, No. 3 Temple-street; G. W. Petty, No. 233 Broome street; John Cameron, No. 165 Prince-street; W. C. B. Armstrong, No. 245 Twenty seventh street.

The contractors for the erection of the Quarantine buildings at Seguine's Point, Messrs. Howard and Quirk, with their materials and some eighteen mechanics, masons and carpenters, started for the scene of operations at 1 o'clock this morning. The bricks and lumber were loaded upon the schooner *Frank*, Capt. Tavernly, and departed in tow of the steamer *John J. Birkbeck*. There will be some seven or eight other mechanics to join the force from Staten Island, which will make about fifty men all told employed upon the work. They left upon the last of the ebb tide, intending to reach Seguine's Point on high water, which would be about 5 o'clock this morning. The schooner will then be hauled to, and as soon as the tide falls, teams which have been provided, will take the materials off deck and deposit them in the place required for their use. The force is divided into two sections, the workmen and the Police force. Each of these departments are organized under a distinct head, and are supplied with provisions and camp equipage as if they were going upon regular field service. Mr. Howard says he does not anticipate any opposition whatever.

Judge Birdseye's Charge to the Grand Jury of Kings County—The Excise Law Sustained—The New Police Law to be Enforced.

In the Kings County Circuit Court, this morning, Judge BIRDSEYE presiding, a Grand Jury was impanneled, of which AUREL A. LOWE was appointed foreman. Judge BIRDSEYE then delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, which occupied over an hour.

After calling attention to the difficulty of obtaining jurors in Kings County, to election laws, tax laws concerning lotteries, and the usury laws, he proceeded to speak of the Excise law, and gave an elaborate history of legislation in New-York on the subject of the sale of liquor, from colonial times down to the present year. He had taken great pains to examine the new law, and the history of legislation on the subject, and he found that the law which was put upon the statute book two months ago was, in substance, (with the exception of some minor details, which might be struck out without materially affecting the general purpose of the act,) the same or nearly identical with laws which have stood upon our statute books from our earliest history.

He commended especially the provisions against impure and adulterated liquors, which, although new, appealed to the good sense and humanity of every citizen, and hoped the enforcement of the law would check the evils which arise from that source.

Whether the act was the best that could be devised to prevent the inordinate use of intoxicating drinks, was not a question for them; they were sworn to execute the law, and if it was too stringent and severe, it was the duty of the Legislature to provide a remedy.

The great body of the people have entertained, and do still entertain, the opinion that the unrestrained public sale of liquor is injurious to the public, and their representatives have provided this system for its repression. It was therefore the duty of all good citizens immediately and in good faith to conform themselves to the requirements of the statute. The several provisions of the statute were explained and commented upon.

Judge BIRDSEYE then spoke of the "Metropolitan Police act" as follows:

There is another subject to which I wish to call your attention for a moment, and it is one which may, by possibility, come before you for your action. The Legislature, at its last session, passed an act to reorganize the police of this city, the adjoining City of New-York, and the surrounding counties. I have nothing here to do with the ultimate validity of that act; it it comes before me to examine and decide, as it may hereafter, I shall examine it as a new question, and decide upon the reflection and examination which should follow the arguments presented, as every magistrate should do. But this I say: The statutes passed by the Legislature of the State, and put upon the statute-book, the moment they are there, are entitled to the respect and obedience of every citizen. And every citizen who resists such a statute commits a high crime against society.

It is well known that our police force is at present in a state of derangement. There are two bodies which claim jurisdiction over the force, and which are in conflict in regard to the new act—the former officers claiming still to hold their office, and exercise it, although the statute directly repeals their authority, and the new officers claiming to hold the authority, and exercise the duties which the law imposes upon them.

Gentlemen, when the method of testing the constitutionality of laws which has been adopted with this law shall become general, we shall cease to live under a government of laws—under an organized government established to protect and promote the interests of civil society. If every man who claims that his powers are illegally curbed, that his vested rights are wrongfully taken away—if any person in public authority, claiming to exercise public duties for the public benefit, shall, when the law authorizing the exercise of these duties is repealed, continue to exercise them nevertheless—if any person who conceives that his interests are in any manner injuriously affected by a law of the State, may test the constitutionality of that law by holding an authority, by claiming his rights, by refusing the statute; instead of submitting to the act of the State, and bringing an action in the courts to recover his rights or his authority—if that may be done, we cease to be governed by law.

Such has been the case in regard to the law establishing a police system for this portion of the State. Instead of allowing the law to go into effect, according to the statute, and then applying to the Courts for the redress of any grievances, that the statute might go before the judicial tribunals, and there be legally heard and decided upon, we have here the old Police Commissioners, as officers, formerly exercising authority, claiming that their authority is still in force, and the new Police Commissioners, the officers appointed by the statute, also claiming to exercise the authority which the law gives them. And thus we are on the brink of a conflict which may result in bloodshed, as it has already resulted in a wide-spread feeling of insecurity throughout the community.

This is I believe, the first instance of the validity of a law being thus tested, and the parties so testing it, they say, are uniting to speed the determination of the question in the Courts. We are told that, in a few months, we shall obtain the judgment of the highest authority, and if the Court of Appeals shall decide that the law is valid, those who claim to hold office under the old and repealed law will submit, and if the Court shall decide that it is invalid, the new Commissioners will submit.

Gentlemen, if this method of trying the constitutionality of laws becomes general, how soon will it be that those who now claim that they are "speeding the determination," will cease to "speed the determination?" If a person who possesses valuable privileges by law, and who has his privileges taken away by statute, still claims to exercise the privileges, and continues to retain the gains of office, the fees or otherwise, how soon will it be that instead of "speeding" his cause he will hang back and impede the determination? How long before he will neglect to press it through all the inferior courts, where it will be delayed like other causes from year to year, and kept, perhaps, for two or three years in the Court of Appeals before a determination can be reached. How soon, if this method of testing the constitutionality of laws is admitted for a moment to be a proper one, will you find that every law that takes away the privileges, powers, or rights of individuals is set at naught, and the community is convulsed for a period of years, until a judicial determination shall be obtained?

Our theory of Government proceeds upon entirely different principles. The presumption is that every Act of the Legislature is valid the moment it has passed through the proper forms, and it is the duty of every citizen of the State, whatever may be his place or condition, to submit to the act, though he may take all proper and legal means to try its constitutionality. If his rights have been improperly taken away, he may resort to the tribunals to obtain them again.

Every policeman who acts under the new statute is justified in his acts by color of law, but in what position is the policeman who acts under the authority which has been taken away by the statute? If a policeman of Brooklyn is directed to make an arrest, he is required to use all necessary force. Resistance may be offered, violence ensues, blood is shed, and the life of a human being is taken away.

The policeman who acts under the statute is undoubtedly justified by the legal definition of justifiable homicide, which would undoubtedly apply to his case. According to the statutes of this State homicide is justifiable when committed by a public officer in the execution of his duty, and whether the law is valid or invalid, the police officer acting under the authority of this new Board of Commissioners, would be justified under such circumstances.

But it is a great question whether he would be justified if he were acting under the old Board, and if the Court of Appeals shall decide in favor of this law, it seems clear that he would not be justified, if he acted under any authority but that of the legal and true Board of Police, as established by law.

So with regard to interference with the person and property of individuals; if the policeman is called upon to justify his acts, he could do so under color of the statute of the State, if he acts under the authority of the new Commissioners.

If the old law is morbid, it ceased to have effect when the new law went into operation.

Gentlemen, that law has been decided. The judgment of this court, sitting at its General Term, has been added to the constitutional presumption of validity which applies to all laws, and we have now a decision of a competent tribunal that this act is the law of the land.

Therefore it is the duty of all persons to yield obedience to the law, and it will be your duty to see whether there be any violations of its provisions.

The statutes of the State provide that any public officer who shall neglect to perform the duties of his office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and where performance is prohibited and no penalty annexed, the performance of this act prohibition is also declared a misdemeanor, and may be punished both by fine and imprisonment.

It may be your duty, therefore, to inquire whether any persons have broken any of the provisions of this law so as to subject themselves to penalties.

It is to be hoped, however, that the presumption of validity and the added presumption which arises from the judicial affirmation of the law by this Court, will have their effect and that we shall have the Board of Police Commissioners properly organized and pass away from a state of uncertainty, and doubt, and danger in which we have been living for some time past.

He concluded with the usual instructions as to the duties of the Grand Jury.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamer *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK, commander, from New-Orleans *vid* Havana, arrived early yesterday morning, having left the latter port on the evening of the 29th, at 8 P. M.

The weather in Havana was getting quite warm Freights still dull. Prices same as at last advices.

On the 1st of June, off Cape Hatteras, passed schooner *Argus Eye*, of Wilmington, steering North. June 2, lat. 38° 11', long. 73° 50', passed whaling schooner *Thriver*, of Boston, steering S. E.

The Mexican Question—Schemes for the Restoration of Santa Ana—News from St. Domingo—Stock Gambling in Havana—General Walker, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, May 29, 1857.

The Mexican question, which has been on the *tapis* for so long a time that it has almost lost its interest, has received a fresh impetus destined to excite more of the attention of the American people than is generally believed. Positive information has reached us from Mexico that Spain, in joint concert with England and France, intends to place General SANTA ANA in power. The recent arrest of several of his admirers and spies in the capital of the Republic, the old cock-fighter's last manifesto, dated at Carthogena, and the presence of a Spanish steamer in this latter port, are sure indications that there is a great deal of truth in these surmises. The raising of 50,000 levies in Spain, the departure for Cuba of a large naval force and three generals, are so many strong grounds in favor of the theory that I feel justified in calling the attention of your readers to this movement on the part of these European Governments. It will be lucky that the Monroe doctrine should be put to the test under the present Administration, for if resisted, we will prove that our policy is not a dead letter, a State-Department bugbear with which we frighten European despots. Spain is certainly making an unusual display of her power, which can have no other meaning, as there is no longer any fears, for the safety of this island. Two thirds of the regular troops in Porto Rico are to be sent here. They will be replaced by the new levies. The thousand men, whose term of service had expired, and who were waiting to be sent to Spain, have been retained in Cuba by General CONCHA. This determination caused great dissatisfaction at first, but the spirit of opposition on the part of the soldiers was soon quelled by Gen MANZANO, who harangued them, and told them that their country needed their services to revenge the deaths of their countrymen butchered by the barbarous Mexicans. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the authorities, these circumstances have been brought to light, and the public begin to fear that Spain has actually adopted the suicidal policy of running into a war with Mexico. As a natural consequence the *funds* fell considerably, and parties are somewhat loath to purchase.

The three Generals, appointed to take the command of the invading forces, are expected here about the last of this month. Before leaving Madrid for Cadiz, they were all three decorated with high military distinctions. General SANTA ANA is expected here in the course of a few weeks. There is quite a respectable force of English and French vessels of war in different quarters of the Gulf of Mexico at present, particularly at Vera Cuz. I have been informed, by parties well posted on Mexican affairs, that COMONFORT is fully aware of these plans and intrigues, and is preparing himself to resist the shock. His position is one of great danger, inasmuch as there is a large number in Mexico favorable to SANTA ANA, without taking into consideration the Church party, that would gladly throw its interest in the favor of any one who opposed the present enlightened Administration. How General CASS will view this open violation of our pet doctrine, it is hard to decide, but I think we should oppose it by every means in our power, and if Diplomacy is not enough, we should openly give our aid and protection to President COMONFORT.

Our latest advices from St. Domingo represent the Island to be in a sad state. Business of all kinds was at a stand-still, and even necessary articles were getting scarce. SANTANA'S Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor DELMONTE, had fled the Island and joined his old Chief at Curacao. BAEZ, as was expected, has become a mere tool in the hands of the French to destroy the resources of the little Republic, so that when the time of this truce has expired, all the energies of the people will be too far exhausted to enable them to defend the national territory.

So many stock companies have been formed here lately, that the merchants have devised means to put a stop to their further increase. A meeting to this effect was held last Monday evening, and presided over by Señor SAMA, when it was agreed that the parties then present would neither aid nor abet any new Company that had not at least two-thirds of its capital subscribed by responsible parties. Singular enough, these very same gentlemen have been the greatest dabblers in our stocks.

General WALKER passed through here on his way to New-Orleans, but did not think proper to land. Some of his officers did so, however, and being mistaken for the "man of fate," managed to attract quite a crowd after them. During the General's stay in port, he had a difficulty with a gentleman belonging to the steamer, which almost resulted in a fight. The individual in question, however, had the satisfaction of casting the General some pretty ugly names, for which he was in turn abused by Colonel LOCKRIDGE, and invited to take a hand at pistols. The affair was soon hushed up, much to the disappointment of the idlers who had thronged on the *Empire City* to take a peep at the President of Nicaragua.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NOVEL IN THE WAY OF A HAT TREE.—Attention is invited to a new and very beautiful pattern of Iron Hat, Coat and Umbrella Stand, just patented by Mr. J. B. WICKERSHAM, Superintendent of the New-York Wire Railing Company. It is of elegant design, formed of wrought and cast iron, divided into shelves, with adjustable hooks, and is surmounted by an ornamental casting, which groups together the emblems of *American Industry*—corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco. This rack is a handsome addition to any house. The adjustable hooks are so contrived that one coat may be swung at pleasure out of the way of another. The rack is furnished with or without glass, as required. Go and see it; and when you see it, you can't help buying.

New-York Wire Railing Company, No. 312 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Alpaca suits	$5 to $10 00
Thin Summer suits	3 to 10 00
Zephyr Cassimere	8 to 10 00
Check Marseilles suits	4 to 12 00
Black Alpaca Coats	2 to 5 00
Linen Coats	50 cents to 5 00
White Duck Coats	$2 50 to 6 00
Drap d'été	6 00 to 13 00
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10 00
Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 50 to 20 00
Summer Raglans	1 50 to 10 00
Thin Pantaloons	1 00 to 4 00
Marseilles Vests	1 00 to 3 50

At

EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing
Warehouse,
66 and 68
Fulton-street,
Between William and Gold streets

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, college, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

A VERY SERIOUS QUESTION.

Can old and long standing secondary syphilis ever be cured? Must those who have been imprudent in their youth, forever pay the penalty of their folly, and transmit it from generation to generation? Is there no thorough, complete and perfect remedy? *Answer*—There is but one that may implicitly be depended upon. There are others that may or may not cure. Some alteratives are resorted to in the belief that the change they will produce may in time eradicate the malady. But, to insure a certain, unmistakable, effective eradication of the elements itself, of the disease itself, the only thing is ANDREAS' LIQUID IODINE, or PURE IODINE WATER. It never fails. It makes you as good as ever. It restores you to perfect health and removes every taint whatever from the system. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by ANNEAE & FOEDICK, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn; and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—The frightful mortality among children is in part attributable to the internal worms; they produce innumerable diseases. Check the infection early with these Pastilles, a pleasant, harmless, unfailing remedy. Mothers should beware of *mineral* vermifuges. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA eases thousands of sores, and is unexcelled as an agent every year, by prompting curing Scrofula, Consumption, Liver Diseases and all Ulcers and Eruptions. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water, if not an immortal perfume, is the most lasting in the world. Like all that is invaluable, it has been imitated. But it survives and triumphs, while the imitations die. Purchase only the genuine article, MURRAY & LANMAN'S, which for fifteen years has been the *actionel perfume and cosmetic* of Spanish America. Look to the label. Sold by LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

THE "KNOX" HAT.—If you want a good hat, one that looks well, wears well, and is cheap, buy a "KNOX." If you want a stylish and fashionable hat, buy a "KNOX." If you want a comfortable and becoming hat, buy a "KNOX." His Spring hat is light, elegant, durable, fashionable and cheap, and is just the article for the economical, prudent and sensible. KNOX'e establishment is No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &C.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful yet plenasant compound will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-street. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA.—The greatest cure the world has ever seen from this growing malady is
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
One pill every night for a month often cures the worst cases; but immediate benefit is experienced. Principal office No. 48 Brandreth Building. Sold, also, at CUSHMAN'S, Broadway, corner Twenty-second street. Brooklyn Agency, No. 175 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In going to the country be sure you protect your face from tan and freckles. Use the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, morning and night, and it will not only eradicate them, but prevent their appearance. For sale at No. 281 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

N. B.—Beware of a spurious imitation put up by a person pretending to have been a partner. We never had a partner in the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, and all such are fraudulent imitations. Be sure each bottle has the written signature of FETRIDGE & Co., on the side.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,
FOR WARM WEATHER.
Elastic, durable and gentle absorbent of perspiration.
GIVE THEM A TRIAL.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Doctors do not disagree as to the efficacy of pure imported Gin in cases of dropsy, dyspepsia, rheumatism and general debility, and the faculty here, with Dr. MOTT as their spokesman, accord the palm of purity as well as of palatability to CHARLES' London Cordial Gin. For sale by all druggists and grocers. EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer, No. 40 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The inquiry why WILDE, No. 251 Broadway, can sell the choicest French millinery, and the elegant bonnets, dress caps, &c., fabricated in his own work rooms, at such very low prices, is easily answered. Doing a business of half a million a year, a small profit on so large a trade contents him.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The Invasion of Ireland," one of the most amusing, and at the same time instructing historical plays of the day, is to be performed at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, and with it the pantomime of "Salamagundi," and drama of "The Blighted Lily." A more attractive entertainment cannot be found.

[Advertisement.]

FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS.—A new and elegant toilet preparation for removing tan, pimples, freckles, &c., and imparting softness, beauty and fragrance to the complexion. Price 50 cents. F. G FONTAINE & Co., manufacturers and proprietors, Nos. 305 Broadway; branch depôt No. 439, opposite Niblo's.

[Advertisement.]

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE" HUMBUGGED, "THAT IS THE QUESTION."—Those who have a natural affinity for imposture will buy the burning fluids manufactured here and labeled LONDON CORDIAL GIN. But the wise and judicious will purchase only the authenticated article imported by EDMUND C. CHARLES, No. 40 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Imperial Photograph of Gen. HENNINGSEN on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 155, 157 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

SEDUCTION.—In the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, the suit brought by AI SMITH against ANDREW J. CONSELYEA, to recover damages for the seduction of his daughter, was commenced, and will be continued to-day. The offence was committed in Eastern District of Brooklyn in 1855. The parties have a male child now living.

☞ The loss in Brooklyn by fire during the month of May was $85,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

A PHILADELPHIA GIRL IN BOYS' CLOTHES.—A girl who said she was from Philadelphia, and who was found nttired in boys' clothing, by the police of Jersey City, sitting under a stoop during a rain-shower on Monday night, was sent to Philadelphia by Chief KISSAM on Tuesday. She said that she had lived with her brother in Philadelphia, but two months ago left there on account of difficulty with his wife, and having some money came to New-York. On arriving in New York she directed a hackman to drive her to a hotel, but he drove her to a house of ill-fame in Mercer-street, she thinks, where he abused her shamefully. After three days she escaped and wandered about for two days, when she found employment in a family without wages. She wanted to get home, her money was gone, so she managed to charge her clothes for male attire and was going on foot to Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JUNE 3.

$5,000 Missouri 8s. 6s	84	100 Harlem Railroad	10¼
5,000 do	83 83⅞	100 do	10¼
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, '70	64½	100 Mich. Cen. R.R.	94
1,000 Kentucky 8s. 6s	102	100 do	b60 94
1,000 N.Y. Cent. R. 6s	85½	50 do	e80 93¾
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	89⅞	9 do	94½
20 Nassau Bank	109	100 M.S.&N.Ia. R s13m	50
10 Corn Exchange Bk.	109	100 do	55¾
10 Shoe & Leather Bk.	110¾	100 do	b3 55¾
10 Park Bank	105	500 do	b3d 56
5 Metropolitan Bank	112	200 do	b10 55¾
40 National Bank	109¾	50 do	e3 55¾
5 Ohio Lf. & Trust Co.	101	200 do	b30 55¾
50 Canton Company	19¾	500 do	e3 55¾
20 Del. & Hud. Canal	119	100 do	b3 55¾
105 Pacific M. S. Co	73	1050 do	e3 55¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co	e3 18¾	400 do	b30 55¾
100 do	b15 18¾	50 do	55
100 do	e3 18¾	400 do	s10 55
100 do	b30 18¾	100 do	b30 55
215 N. Y. Central R. R.	86¾	50 do	e3 55
200 do	b30 86¾	100 do	s10 55¼
300 do	b30 86¾	150 do	e3 55¼
200 do	b60 86¾	100 do	s30 54¾
100 do	b60 86¾	200 Reading R. R.	e3 56¾
15 do	86¾	700 do	b60 56
200 Erie Railroad	36¾	400 do	b30 56¾
50 do	36¾	240 M.S.&N.I. sc. st.	b60 57
100 do	36¾	100 do	b3 57
375 do	c 36¾	200 do	c 57
910 do	c 37	18 M.S.&N.I. pf. stock	87
200 do	s10 35½	200 Panama R. R.	s60 96
100 do	s30 34¾	200 Ill. Cen R. R.	s60 137½
100 do	e30 35	24 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	47¾
500 do	s15 35½	5 Clev. C. & Chi. R. R.	103½
100 do	b7 36¾	300 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b60 95¾
100 do	s30 34¾	350 do	95
150 do	c 35	100 do	b60 95½
15 do	s3 37	400 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 64¾
150 do	c 37¾	100 do	b10 64½
100 do	37¾	200 do	b60 64¾
100 do	c 37¾	150 Chi. & Rk. I'd R. P.	96¾
25 Ind. & Cin. R. R.	60	50 do	b30 80¾
14 Mich. & Lac. & W. R. R.	50¾	75 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	64
11 LaCrosse & Mil. R. R.	76	7 do	65¼
50 Penn. Coal Co.	94	50 do	s60 64¾
20 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	120		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of shares were made, at auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

20 Shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co...$25 each—108
20 Shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg...$25 each— 74⅜
10 Shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg...$50 each— 69½

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 L. E & W. 1st m. b.	52	150 M. So. & N. I. R.	55¾
100 Canton Comp'y	19¾	100 do	55½
100 do	b60 19¾	100 do	s30 54¾
50 Erie Railroad	e3 35½	300 do	b30 55¾
450 do	35¾	700 do	55¼
50 do	s10 35	100 do	s30 54¾
20 do	e3 35¾	50 do	55¾
50 do	35¾	300 do	s12m 50
100 do	s30 35¾	250 do	s9m 52
200 N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 85¾	15 La Crosse & Mil. R.	76
400 do	e20 85¾	10 do	75½
300 Harlem R. R.	10¾	15 C., Col. & Cin. R. P.	103¾
12 Gal. & Chi. RR.	96¼	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 64¾
50 Del. Lack. & W. R.	50	400 Reading R. R.	80¾
5 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	96	5 Mich. Cen. RR.	93½

WEDNESDAY, June 3—P. M.

The supply of Money to the Brokers to-day is extremely liberal, and the ease in the market, owing to the limited supply of prime mercantile paper, and the dullness of general trade, is very decided. These facts excite surprise in some quarters because of the heavy export demand for Bullion, though they are not inconsistent with the Summer experience in New-York for the past two or three seasons. The Boston steamer carried out to-day $1,220,000, of which about $300,000 was put up in Boston, and the remainder sent by express from this City. The disbursements of the Sub-Treasury to-day were $112,369; receipts, $94,725; balance, $12,761,921. The Discount Brokers are pressing first-class paper at from 7@8½ ₱ cent., as in date, and the Banks are taking very short dates, outside their usual offering, at 7 ₱ cent. Demand loans on ordinary Stock collateral are made at 7 ₱ cent., and in some instances on select security as low as 6 ₱ cent.

There was less excitement on the Stock Exchange to-day than on Tuesday and Monday, though a very large business was done in New-York and Erie and Michigan Southern shares. The latter advanced to 55½ ₱ cent., cash, while the speculators for the decline were availing of the license of the Stock Board rules to put out 6 month's contracts at 52 ₱ cent., and 12 months at 50 ₱ cent. In New-York and Erie the market assumed a variety of phases and large differences were again made by the *Bears* upon sellers' options a few days. The transfers were running close, and 37½@38 ₱ cent., cash was paid in the street up to about 2 o'clock, when a private call, said to be at over 39 ₱ cent. (a current rumor said full 40 ₱ cent.,) was made by one of the *Bulls* to the extent of 1,400 shares, and upon this relief 5,000 shares were immediately put out by the *Bears* on a few days' option at 37 down to 35½ ₱ cent.; the seller of the high priced parcel being enabled to replace his stock at a profit of $4,000 or $5,000! The other Railroads were steady; the general market closing quiet. The principal transactions of the day were 7,000 shares of New-York and Erie, and 10,000 shares Michigan Southern. The former closed at 35¾; the latter at 55½ ₱ cent., Reading 80¼; Missouri Sixes, 83¾; New-York Central, 85½; Panama, 96; Illinois Central, 138¾; Toledo, 64¼; Illinois Central Bonds, 99½.

The failure at Liverpool in the Grain and Flour trade, announced by telegraph this morning, from Halifax, is understood to be Messrs DOUGHERTY. The correspondent of the house, in this City, suspended payments to-day.

The *Herald*, this morning, filed a revised indictment against the Michigan Southern Road. The stock sold yesterday at 52 ₱ cent. *before* this fresh emanation of malignity. *To-day*, ten thousand shares were purchased on the Street at from 55 to 55¾ ₱ cent! The commentary is complete without a single additional remark. We might add, if necessary, that the new Directors and their friends were large buyers to-day.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company's receipts, during the month of May, were:

For Passengers	$88,805 41
For Freight	14,000 00
Total	$102,805 41
Due other roads	$25,256 60

Leaving the Company's own receipts, $77,048 81; against $77,393 05, in May, 1856.

English Capital and American Securities.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You, last week, gave us rather a discouraging opinion of the prospects of placing American Railroad Securities, for the present, on the other side of the water.

To day your Money article is more encouraging, and I think very justly so. You are not in the habit of croaking over every tight money-market, and every undertaking, whether good, bad, or indifferent, which seems to be the amusement of some of your contemporaries.

I would therefore like to call your attention to the fact—for it is a fact—that there is room, and plenty of room for good, sound undertakings, for permanent investments, with our friends in England at the present moment. It is true that the rate is high in London for Stock Loans, but it must be remembered that these are usually for short dates, and the check is necessary to prevent *undue* speculation. Hence the action of the Bank of England upon this point.

The discount rate for first-class paper is also high, (although not so high,) and again you will notice the strong desire to check *undue* speculation, or expansion in trade. On the other hand you may upon inquiry find that there is no difficulty in procuring money on mortgage, for *permanent* investment, at lower rates.

I know of plenty of money waiting investment for 3 or 5 years, *on mortgage*, at six per cent, and some sums waiting investment on this particular class of security at 5½ for a similar term of years.

In a letter recently received by me from a *leading London Banker*—one of the old conservative class—he says, "we cease to regard the present high rates for money, and no longer look at 6 per cent. being the precursor of a panic"—"it is only that we are learning the value of money to the world. We have enough, and more than enough, for all the legitimate purposes of business. We have no failures—and *we have only to base our estimates for future negotiations upon the higher rates.*"

Why cannot we give them some more of the securities that are liked? We have "mortgages to supply, of thoroughly sound undertakings. We can give them, at 55 cents on the dollar, good 7 per cent. first Mortgage Bonds, paying the holders about 8.23⅓ per cent. for a term of years, and *perfectly reliable.*

There is undoubtedly room for such securities in Great Britain, at the present moment even; but there is one thing necessary—let them pass through *good hands.* It is too commonly the case that parties going out for their Summer tour take one or two millions of Bonds—Dry Goods Merchants and all other Merchants. If they can "put them through" they are satisfied to make a commission, if not they say "no harm is done." But harm is done. Securities are injured. They are looked upon as a speculation of the negotiators. It is *not the business* of such parties to sell the Bonds.

There are gentlemen here to be found, who have good acquaintances on the other side, and no matter whether they are worth $1,000 or $100,000, their words will be believed. Let such persons *only* be sent, and a vast amount of Bonds yet languishing in inaction, may be disposed of so as to materially affect the buoyancy of things here.

If you have space for this, *or the substance of it*, it might direct companies and their agents to a better mode of doing their business.

AN OPERATOR ON BOTH SIDES.

Boston Money Market.

From the Boston Post.

Money is very easy on good notes and securities, and business is very dull, although some of the retail houses are having a better trade than last year. For what is known in the Streets as "first class" paper, the current rates are 7 to 7¾ ₱ cent., and at 8 ₱ cent., a large range of paper is passed without difficulty. The banks are strong in credits and coin, and in some cases they have recently found some trouble in sustaining their loans. These instances, however, are exceptional. In general there is an ample supply of money, but a current demand sufficient to consume it. The only marked feature of the market since our last is the increased demand for New-York funds, or perhaps as truly, the diminished supply. For some days considerable specie has left State-street for Wall-street, and it seems probable that exchange with New York will continue unfavorable to this city for some time; if so the bank specie has passed its maximum, and the money market

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1782 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The mails by the *America* reached this City last evening from Boston. There is little news in addition to the summary telegraphed from Halifax.

A dispatch from the Paris correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, dated the 22d ult., says:

"Some authenticated accounts have arrived here of a rupture between China and Russia. Frontier collisions have taken place, resulting in several deaths, which are to serve the Czar to claim a share in the general settlement with China, now impending on the part of all the Maritime Powers of Europe."

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 16th ult., says:

"Señor LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Envoy, has arrived in Madrid, and has had a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I think there is little doubt that the dispute between Mexico and Spain will be amicably settled. The squadron conveying troops to the Havana, which left Cadiz last week, returned to port, and this gave rise to a rumor that the Government had changed its intentions; but the real cause of the return was an accident which happened to the rudder of one of the ships, the *Isabel II.*, she having touched on a rock or come in contact with a sunken wreck."

And the Paris correspondent of the same journal, writing on the 20th ult., says:

"A letter from Madrid, of the 16th, mentions that, after several conferences between M LAFRAGUA and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the basis of an arrangement had been agreed to. When the convention between the two Governments is signed, M. LAFRAGUA will remain at Madrid as Minister of the Mexican Republic."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:

"Dispatches have been received from the French Consul at Panama. They give full details of the situation of the country. It would appear, from these accounts, that New Granada is not capable of resisting the invasion prepared by the Americans who are likely to establish themselves without difficulty at Panama and Chagres."

A telegraphic congress is now sitting at Turin, for the purpose of fixing a common tariff and a more direct transmission of despatches through the territories of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Piedmont, and Spain.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste, dated May 21, says:

"The American Minister at this port left Constantinople on the 15th for the Principalities. It is pretended that his visit has a political object."

A London paper says: The Dutch Government, it appears, like those of Portugal, Sardinia, and almost every other maritime State in Europe, both great and small, intends to take part, at least as a witness, in the great intervention or display of force which is about to be made in the harbors and along the coasts of China. We hear from the Hague that Holland has resolved to contribute one vessel of war to that remarkable naval congress which is about to be held in the Eastern Seas, and the results of which are anticipated, on behalf of the general interests of commerce and civilization with so much interest.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

Parliamentary Intelligence—The Maynooth Infliction—The Dowry in the Princess Royal—Amendment of the Marriage Law—The Marchioness of Westmeath's Memoirs—The Niagara and the Atlantic Telegraph—Interesting Visit to the Ship.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday night, May 22, 1857.

Instead of being disturbed at present, or offering the appearance of any prospective agitation, the political calm here, now of unprecedentedly long continuance, grows deeper and more profound. The Governmental *beau ideal* of Lord SHAFTESBURY—not the statesman of the Second CHARLES, but of the First VICTORIA, and step-son-in-law to the Premier—namely, unlimited power respectably exercised, seems to be attained in the person of his noble relative. In PALMERSTON'S hands, the huge machine of State, with all its multitudinous wheels within wheels, revolves as regularly—at least, with as little seeming irregularity—as the works of a first-class watch. It is not that what he does he does well, for he literally does nothing; but then he prevents that fussiness which idle men, with a busy air, among us, are accustomed to regard as business, but which is really obstructiveness; and it is perfectly useless to attempt to overcome his passive resistance to their laborious trifling.

The last case in point occurred last night. You are aware that the common sense British public have an annual infliction to endure, of great severity and considerable irritation, in the shape of a motion in respect to Maynooth, by a seemingly fanatical but very cunning old gentleman of the name of SPOONER, a partner in a Birmingham and London banking-house Why such a person should have monopolized the Parliamentary agitations of such a question, is one of those anomalies in English political and social life which foreigners cannot comprehend, and which are a source of perpetual surprise to those natives whose sense of wonderment has not been wholly blunted by the frequency of the phenomena. Mr. SPOONER is probably about the very last man in the House of Commons whom any other man in that assembly, or in the whole country would imagine at home in the details for the management of a topic of this kind. He is known only in connection with the most *outré* currency theories and commercial crotchets of a bygone age; while as for his theologic accumen the best proof of its value is to be found in the fact that despite his ultra-protestant spotlessness, several of his near relations, the WILBERFORCES, have quitted the established Church and gone over to Rome, where they are honored with the *eclat* due to their conspicuous apostacy and great intellectual attainments; nor can the very loud-tongued zeal of another of the WILBERFORCES, the Bishop of Oxford, against papacy, prevent the strongest suspicions attaching to the orthodoxy of that accomplished but too subtle prelate. However, notwithstanding this evidence within his own family circle of the spuriousness of his mission, Mr. SPOONER has contrived to attain to the dimensions of a first-class bore, for there is no such thing as putting him down either by argument or derision, the latter being a weapon whose use is resented by such very large bodies of serious exemplary people here, that politicians of any status whatever are extremely careful how they employ it in this particular.

Last night was another grand demonstration of solemn folly and grave burlesque. Although SPOONER'S motion had already been disposed of once this year, and would, therefore, in the ordinary course of things, have been smothered till 1858, the fact of there having been a general election gave him the right to reintroduce his hobby; and of that right he availed to the uttermost at the earliest possible moment.

The circumstance of there being 187 new members, lent some degree of novelty to the motion, it being thought that among the novices could be found enough to redeem him from the progressive declension that has marked his recent career. Much curiosity was likewise felt to know how PALMERSTON would treat the matter in the new House; whether he would employ banter, and so laugh the motion away; or assume a tone of indignation against the attempt to bamboozle and plague the House into a recantation of its engagement to keep faith with a public creditor; or, lastly, whether he would not seize the opportunity for setting this matter finally at rest by removing it from the sphere of all future Parliamentary discussion, and also avelve the scheme he is said to intend of making this settlement a sort of stepping stone to the disposal of all objections in the House of Peers to the emancipation of the Jews. Which of these courses did he pursue? Neither—nor any other. He did nothing whatever, less than nothing; for he had not a single colleague on the Treasury Bench except his step son-in-law, Mr. W. COWPER, and left the matter of the division entirely in the hands of the two tellers, or whippers-in, Mr. HAYTER and Lord MULGRAVE, he himself never once opening his lips in the course of the debate, and leaving SPOONER to be ignominiously crushed by a large majority of independent members in a very thin house, though all the usual supporters of the motion mustered in the usual numbers. When the result was known, that even in such a house, from which nearly all the members of Government studiously kept away, and from which the Peelites, the leading Whigs, and all the natural opponents of the motion were likewise absent, the Spoonerites were nevertheless in a minority of 34, ROEBUCK exclaimed that he rejoiced the question had been decided by votes without speeches, and henceforth it would be decided even without votes. It is only PALMERSTON would have ventured on the course thus pursued. Any other Ministry would have aimed at securing a great majority by Ministerial means; but he secured a sufficient majority without the employment of any Government means whatever; and further, by emptying the Treasury Bench of cabinet and other ministers, he shamed from off the Opposition benches every man of the least political prominence; for none of the latter, of whom, however, there are extremely few, as DISRAELI, STANLEY, PAKINGTON, who are for upholding the Grant, would put themselves on a level with the liberal cyphers at the back of the minister, by going into the Opposition vision lobby.

Those familiar with the embarrassments of simi-religious, demi political, *quasi* party topics of this sort, in this country, will not think that the present feature in the conduct of PALMERSTON is unduly dwelt upon as an evidence of his mastery of the domestic situation. Further evidence of a like kind is supplied in his consummate management to-night of the very delicate question of the allowance to the oldest child and daughter of the Queen, the Princess Royal, on her approaching marriage with the young Prince of Prussia. This is also one of a class of matters whose bearings it is impossible to familiarize to foreign comprehension, and is fraught with endless contrarieties when subjected to the calmer analysis by those most conversant with the principle said to be at stake. Passing over the fact that the parents of the young lady are, from their provident management of their immense private revenues, putting out of consideration altogether their vast public income, well able to endow her even up to the fullest requirements of her exalted station, we are confronted by the staggering fact that the heir of one of the first military monarchies of Europe, who will one day fill the throne of the great FREDERICK, with this English woman for his Queen, stipulates that she shall become a pensioner for something more than the amount of the American President's salary, for the term of her natural life, on England, with which Prussia may any day be at war, and was on the point of being at war only the other day. Partly, perhaps, with a view to obviate all little uncomfortable contingencies of the prospective kind here hinted at, PALMERSTON, instead of arranging for an annuity for the Princess, and so leaving an opening for acrimonious debates hereafter, has made the bold innovation of paying down the full amount in a lump, and thus places this child of VICTORIA in an entirely different relationship to the British Treasury from what any member of the House of Hanover, in England, had ever been before. Of course the present arrangement will be a precedent for the settlement of all the other eight sons and daughters of VICTORIA and ALBERT, and of as many more as may hereafter be born.

The House of Commons is immensely full to-night, listening to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, Mr. DALLAS, as usual, being in the Diplomatic Gallery. The sum proposed for the Princess' dowry is £40,000, and an annuity of £8,000 a year. The vote of £40,000 has been agreed upon.

While speaking of things matrimonial, it may be mentioned that the amendment of the marriage law has been the subject of a successful ministerial motion in the House of Peers this week, the debate upon it giving rise to considerable out-of-door commentaries, not much from the piquancy of the theme itself, but because of certain circumstances surrounding its present ventilation. Lady LYTTON BULWER, after flooding the country for years with pamphlets and statements of all kinds, as to the alleged enormities, infidelities, brutalities, and downright fiendishness of her husband, the great novelist and moralist, statesman, sage and philanthropist, Sir EDWARD, but all to no avail, because, as she says, a press conspiracy against her, has at last succeeded in getting her wrongs mentioned in the House of Peers, and by no less a personage than your illustrious countryman, the son of Painter COPELY, Lord LYNDHURST. Strange enough, the way she has secured this publicity, is by charging the noble lord himself with being one of the conspirators, with having kept back, in the interest of her spouse, certain documents she had forwarded for his inspection, with a view to his judgment being obtained on her affair. Lord LYNDHURST, who is one of the most zealous of the advocates for doing away with some of the monstrous evils in our laws in regard to women, disclaimed all intention of acting, even with discourtesy, much less with malice, towards Lady BULWER, whose sufferings seem to be of the most extraordinary kind, if not one thousandth part of what she has a thousand times over represented as having been inflicted upon her by her worser half, corporeally, calumniously, pecuniarily, through her maternal feelings, and in every other way in which a wife, a mother, and a woman can be afflicted, and all, as she says, because she would not connive at conduct on his part, alike dishonoring to him, to her and to their offspring, and their respective families.

Now the expose, infinitely more shocking and revolting even than this, has also been the subject of complaint in the House of Peers, and by the noble lord himself who is accused of being the criminal. The Marchioness of WESTMEATH, availing of this agitation in favor of the amended marriage laws, or rather the laws relating to the property of married women, has sent to the papers and the clubs a volume of nearly 300 pages, detailing her matrimonial experiences of some 40 years. Such a catalogue of horrors and scandals of all kinds never yet emenated from the brain of the wildest manufacturer of French romances of the most prurient school. This British peer of the realm is described as beating and kicking his wife within a fortnight of her confinement with her first child, a fortnight after, and continuously for years subsequently; also of depriving her of food and of the common decencies and necessaries of life, she herself, be it observed, being the daughter of a British Marquis of immense wealth (SALISBURY) and of the most powerful connections, and she also being the particular favorite of the late King and Queen of England. The husband is then represented as having endeavored to pollute her mind with the enforced perusal of unmentionable literature, the object of that being that she might be the more readily induced to prostitute herself to the Duke of WELLINGTON, that her husband might profit by the patronage so to be procured. The Marquis is further represented to have employed his own mother to prevail on his wife to play the part of Potiphar's wife to the Duke; and when she indignantly refused, and threatened to tell the Marchioness of SALISBURY, Lord WESTMEATH threatened to make public the scandals of Lady SALISBURY'S life if she dared to befriend his wife. All this, and more, and worse, is set forth for the regalement of London aristocratic society at the present moment, fortified with endless legal proofs from various law courts in which the illustrious pair have been wrangling for the better part of a quarter of a century. Lord WESTMEATH has protested, in his place in Parliament, against the publication, and talks of prosecution of the newspapers that have taken notice of it. But his threats are laughed at. If he were in earnest he need not touch the newspapers, but Mr. JAMES RIDGWAY, one of the oldest, best known, and most eminent of the London publishers, who puts his name to the pamphlet in the full assurance that truth and libel are no longer convertible terms even in this still lawyer-ridden land of ours. Lady WESTMEATH professes to be merely a humble assistant in the path of Mrs. NORTON, whose pamphlet, detailing the personal violence she sustained at marital hands, and the conspiracy of which she and the late Lord MELBOURNE were sought to be made the victims, for the purpose of extorting money and place from his lordship, (Lord PALMERSTON'S brother-in-law,) then Prime Minister, are at last beginning to do their work. What an estimate would not English men and women draw of any society in the world of whose condition the case of these three ladies alone could be cited; and as Sir JOHN NICHOLS, one of the Judges in Lady WESTMEATH'S case, says, innumerable are the cases of a like kind whereof nothing is never heard.

In the way of foreign news there is nothing to be said. The Central American matter is not thought of. No one understands it, and few want to understand it, the universal belief being that all will be right in good time, and that good time is coming none the less rapid because its advent is not heralded with precise assurances as to the date of arrival. A few miscellaneous items may be advantageously submitted to you; and first in regard to one of special Anglo-American interest concerning which the annexed particulars may not be quite agreeable to you.

Mr. W. BROWN, M. P., Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, with Captain KEITH, two of the directors, have this week inspected the *Niagara*, now lying off Gravesend, and conferred with her commander, Captain HUDSON, respecting the carrying out of that portion of the sub marine cable which is to go Westward. After going over the noble vessel it was found, to the extreme regret of the party, that, without cutting away stanchions, there was not space aboard to make circular coils sufficiently large to insure the safe delivery of the cable into the sea, a point which, in an undertaking of this peculiar nature, is one of the first considerations, as a bight or a kink might prove fatal to the success of that important operation. That this difficulty should be experienced in the case of the *Niagara* is scarcely a matter for surprise when it is known that, although Sir BALDWIN WALKER was most anxious that the British Government should provide suitable vessels for laying down the cable on their side, Capt. KEITH was three months looking over the dock-yards before he could find one adapted for the purpose. The *Agamemnon* which was at length selected, required considerable alterations to render her suitable for the peculiar service required. If time permitted, there is little doubt that a suitable vessel for the purpose could be found in the navy of the United States, and that the President would not object to sending her to England to assist in carrying out this great enterprise, which, it is hoped, will permanently unite the Old and New Worlds in harmony and peace. Captain HUDSON informed Mr. BROWN and his party, that his instructions were to do all in his power to forward the undertaking, which he, and likewise his officers and crew, felt great interest in, and whatever was decided upon as best to be done, he was ready to do his best to carry out. It was thought that the best course to adopt was for the *Niagara* to take the shore end of the cable, and lead the van of that part of the squadron which is to lay down the cable on the American side. To this Captain HUDSON gave his cordial assent, and his visitors then took their leave, much gratified by their reception, and full of admiration of the noble vessel which the United States sent to aid in what will be one of the most remarkable achievements of modern times.

A curious case of international law has arisen out of the recent riots in Queens County, Ireland, an appeal having been made by the American Consul for the special intervention of the Executive to protect the property of an American citizen. Mr. MAILLARD, a gentleman well known in literary circles, purchased some cattle sold by public auction on some of his own property. The removal of the cattle was resisted by an armed mob, and Mr. MAILLARD complains that, having made an affidavit to this effect before Captain WHELAN, the Maryborough magistrate, protection has not been afforded him. He has applied to the Lord-Lieutenant's Secretary, Col. LARCOM, who refers him to the civil tribunals, advising him to tender information against the parties who had broken the peace, before the magistrate at the petty sessions Mr. MAILLARD did not take this course, but laid his case before the American Consul in Dublin, who applied to Col. LARCOM, and received the same answer as his client. All attempts to recover the cattle having been unavailing, Mr. MAILLARD has prepared a statement of his case, which he has placed in the hands of the United States Consul for transmission to Washington. A copy of the document has been forwarded by Mr. ARNOTT to the Viceroy, and there the matter at present rests.

An English Opinion of the United States Steam Frigate Niagara.

From the London Times.

Half-a-mile or so below Gravesend, just about where the river tourist might expect to recover from having seen the Great Eastern at Millwall, another monster of the deep stands full in view. She is vast as an ark, with a peculiar defiant air, and an expression which tells you at once that she was made for other than the peaceful purposes of commerce, though nothing in the way of armament, or even in the trim of yards, denotes the man of-war. This ship, along whose decks a crowd of fashionable visitors daily and hourly stream, and all round which lie a fleet of shore boats "masters of the situation," and making as much of it as if the President himself was on view, is the far-famed frigate *Niagara*. She is, we believe, the first States' frigate that has ever anchored off Gravesend. Let our readers, therefore, or at least such of them as love to gaze upon noble specimens of naval architecture, avail themselves of the unusual opportunity. Such an one will not soon again present itself, for in size, form, speed, and intended weight of armament the *Niagara* is beyond doubt the first man-of war of her class in the whole world. As the visitor approaches her lofty sides, he is struck with the easy graceful manner in which she "sits" the water, with her bows well up, slowly rising, and showing off her beautiful lines and clear run to fine advantage. But beyond this feature the general effect of her exterior is not very pleasing. The dark black hull, unrelieved by a single streak of white, gives a heavy appearance quite foreign to her shape She is also very hollow in the waist, which imparts that wall-sided aspect so characteristic of the American liners, but which their fine frigates, except in this instance, have managed to avoid, or at least mitigate. She is ship-rigged, with tall and somewhat heavy spars,—a novel feature in an American screw, as their builders have justly prided themselves on avoiding our practice of overmasting our steamers But, heavy as the *Niagara* seems aloft, she has not a rope or spar too much. On the contrary, the marvel is that they can do the work ascribed to them, for, under sail alone, she can run, it is said, from 16 to 17 knots an hour! This is speed which even our river steamboats would count as excellent. From the spar-deck the *Niagara* looks by no means imposing. The bulwarks are of such unusual loftiness, and so curved in as apparently to diminish her real size. In fact, many of our frigates, less than half her size, and not to be compared to her in any war-like or sea-going quality, seem larger on the deck. Not till the visitor has walked forward and perched himself somewhere near the bowsprit, can he fully appreciate her immense size and beautiful form, and feel that as is looking down on such a war-steamer as the world has not yet seen the equal of, and by the side of which the English navy can show nothing to compete.

The *Niagara* is one of twelve steam frigates which, a short time since, Congress ordered to be built, by way of a counterbalance to the enormous increase of the English and French marine. The construction of the *Niagara* was intrusted by acclamation to Mr. STEERS, the builder of the celebrated clipper yacht *America*. In building her he had four conflicting purposes to reconcile—to make her a good gun-boat, good seaboat, good sailer and good steamer. The result is the *Niagara*—in design a kind of compromise, and which leaves her the fastest sailer in the world, one of the fastest steamers, a fine seaboat, and a very good man-of-war. Her length, over all is 375 feet, breadth (extreme) 55 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 34 feet 6 inches, and her burden 5,200 tons, or nearly 2,000 tons larger than the *Himalaya*. Now she has on board only four small guns—that is, small in comparison to the armament she is intended to carry; but when the peaceful task of laying the Atlantic submarine cable is completed the *Niagara* will be fully armed and equipped for war. She will then carry 12 Dahlgren guns, 11 inches diameter in the bore, and throwing a solid shot of the enormous weight of 270 pounds a distance of 7,000 yards, or four miles. The shells for these guns will weigh 180 pounds, and the guns themselves 14 tons. These monster ordnance, which seems as if we were reverting to the barbarism of gunnery, and would come a last to the unwieldy pieces of the *Dardanelles*, with bores of 28 inches diameter, have already been cast at the West Point foundry, near New-York. We certainly wish that the *Niagara* had had only one of these tremendous artillery on board, as it would have enabled us better to appreciate her warlike capacities. Inspecting a man-of-war without her armament is much like judging of the strength of a lion by his skin. At first 12 guns seem but a small offensive power for a vessel of upwards of 5,000 tons, and it is only by reflecting on the stupendous calibre of her equipment that one begins to understand how formidable she will be, and to feel curious doubts as to the result of a contest between such a frigate and the largest three-decker. We have said that while alongside the spars seem heavy; yet, from the deck, compared with the vast bulk of the hull, they appear almost too light. Their extreme length from step to truck is—mainmast, 243 feet; foremast, 219; and mizen, 189. The mainyard is 105 feet long, and the foreyard 94. Between the bulwarks whispering pipes are laid running from the quarter-deck to forecastle, and all the officers' orders are thus transmitted with the most perfect certainty and speed. Without some contrivance of the kind a vessel of such enormous length would be both difficult and dangerous to manage; for, no matter how large ships may be built, there are most narrow limits to what one pair lungs can effect, and in breezy weather Stentor himself would be inaudible at half the length of the *Niagara*.

The engine-room of this magnificent vessel is as deeply interesting to the visitor as any other part of her. The whole motive power is placed amidships, and so carefully constructed as to occupy less space with regard to force employed than the engines of any ordinary vessel. Fore and aft the machinery in all its departments is bounded by two transverse water-tight compartments, which completely shut it in from the rest of the vessel. The engine-room is about 28 feet long by 26 wide, and nine staircases are so arranged as to make all parts of it easily accessible. The engines are by MURPHY & Co., of New-York. There are three, all direct acting, three feet stroke, with connecting rods between the cylinders and cranks. The cylinders are 72 inches in diameter, (nearly the same size as those of the *Great Eastern*,) and placed horizontally across the vessel, so that the motion of the piston is from side to side. The shaft upon which the whole force is brought to bear is 119 feet long, 50 inches in circumference, and weighs nearly 50 tons. The propeller is of brass, with two fans, nearly 19 feet in diameter, and having a pitch of 23 feet. On the prominent parts of the machinery are placed admirably-contrived indicators, which mark at the same time the number of revolutions, pressure of steam, vacuum, temperature of the hot well, and pressure of the cylinder at all parts of stroke. The cylinders are all on the starboard side of the vessel, the condensers on the port. Each of the latter has within itself the air-pump and hot well. The air-pumps are double acting, and work direct from the main piston-rod, as do also the force pumps. A six-inch bilge injection is attached to each condenser, and can be used at a moment's notice to free the ship from water. In addition to these there are two bilge pumps, connected by the crank shaft to the engine, and in constant operation, so that at all times the hold is as dry as a ship. The fire room or stoke hole is unusually wide and lofty, though it seems but indifferently ventilated, and suspicions on this head are confirmed by the fact that in crossing the Atlantic even at this time, the heat in it was sometimes 110 degrees. What would it be in the West Indies? There are four boilers on the vertical tubular principle. Each of them is 21 feet long by 11 feet deep, and 10 feet high, and has a total fire surface of not less than 17,500 feet, and a grate surface of 484 square feet. Working at a pressure of 20 pounds, gives a power of 2,000 horses, and at that that force the revolutions are only 45 per minute. During the voyage from New York the consumption of coal was at some periods as low as 12 tons per day, and it never rose above 56! The average for full power may be taken at 50 tons per diem, or very little more than the consumption of some steamers in the English navy which cannot do their 10 knots an hour. The stowage-room of the *Niagara* for coals is rather limited, considering her immense capacity in other respects A little over 800 tons is the most that can be carried. This, however, suffices for 16 days' steaming at full speed. Neither is the vessel provided with any apparatus for distilling fresh water for the crew, a rather serious drawback when the stowage is wanted for coals. The funnels are telescopic, and neither heavy nor unsightly, though only rising 32 feet from the deck. So admirably is the heat of the boilers economized that even under full steam the temperature of these funnels is rarely above 100. The lower deck, which, for a lower deck, is one of the most lofty and best ventilated we have seen, is set apart for the stokers, firemen, &c. The main deck is used by the crew, and is no less than eight feet four inches high. Here the seamen sling their hammocks, the extreme after-part being, of course, devoted to officers' cabins, and the fore to cooking for the ship's company. Every sailor on board has his locker, and each mess a very large locker for the mess kit. At present the crew is 514, exclusive of officers, but when fully armed, even this large complement is to be increased to 750 men—the crew of a 90-gun ship.

During the voyage across the Atlantic, no attempt was made to effect a quick passage; on the contrary, the engines were mostly worked at half power. All the rigging had been put up during the depth of an American Winter, and as the ship reached the moist and warmer latitudes, it slackened to an extent that made it more than probable the "sticks" would come out of her altogether, especially during some days of tremendously heavy weather. She was therefore hove to for four days while all was made taut again. With full power, she attained a speed of 13 knots, and under sail above 16. With a stiff breeze on her quarter, she can count on 14 knots. Her present draught is 22 feet, but when armed, with all stores and coals on board, she will draw 25 feet. Each 100 tons brings her down three inches in the water.

In the course of a day or so the *Niagara* will leave the Thames for Liverpool, where her half of the Atlantic cable is to be shipped. According to present arrangements, this process is likely to present difficulties that may materially delay the whole undertaking, and render some alterations necessary. Among the passengers on board are Professor MORSE, and Captain SCHWARZ and Lieutenant KOLONIN, two officers of the Russian Navy, who attend to witness the laying of the cable, are also on board. Commander PENNOCK is attached on special duty connected with the telegraph, and Captain HUDSON is the Commander of the *Niagara*.

Large Failure of a Parisian Banker.

From the London Times City Article, May 21.

Another development in connection with the speculative mania in Paris has taken place. The stoppage of Mr. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN, a banker and shareholder, with debts variously stated at an amount equal to from £800,000 to £1,000,000, has just been communicated, and also his departure for America. The chief sufferers, it appears, consist of persons who had deposited money and securities in his hands, some of the principal Polish families resident in Paris having trusted him with extraordinary amounts. One instance of this kind is alleged in which the sum is more than £300,000. It is said that M. THURNEYSSEN left Paris *en route* to the United States on Thursday evening last, and it is consequently inferred that he sailed by the *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on Saturday. M. THURNEYSSEN is a nephew of the well-known banker of the same name, who is one of the promoters of the Russian Railway Company. His family is also nearly connected with that of M. ISAAC PEREIRE, and it was probably from the influence of these circumstances that he contrived to acquire his credit. It was exactly at this time last year that the failure of M. PLACE, one of the directors of the *Crédit Mobilier*, was announced on the Bourse, also for £300,000; and, looking at the facts in both cases, the question is unavoidably suggested as to how far the unsoundness at this moment extends. The cause for surprise is the magnitude of the liabilities that can thus be contracted without engendering notice or suspicion. Not a fortnight had elapsed since the *Crédit Mobilier* affirmed that its position was that of a sentinel over the healthy development of French enterprise. Are its directors still certain that they are competent to the functions they have assumed?

From the London Times City Article, May 22.

It appears that legal steps have been taken for the pursuit of M. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN, who is supposed to have sailed by the *Arabia* from Liverpool on Saturday, and that his surrender will be applied for under the Extradition Treaty between France and the United States. Meanwhile his friends both in Paris and London, and also those who are connected with the *Crédit Mobilier*, are endeavoring to create an impression that the amount of his defalcations has been greatly exaggerated. There is no reason, however, to suppose that such is the case. Statements from the most reliable sources seem to concur upon the point, and even if nothing definite were ascertained, it would be idle to presume that a person of such connections in the speculative world would have been suffered to break down for a small sum under circumstances involving so much public damage. The names of the principal sufferers and the extent of their loss in each case seem to be currently known, and it is affirmed, moreover, that the system of misappropriation has been carried on for a long time. In the existing state of affairs at Paris a speculator possessed of an eminent name, and enjoying the favor of the distinguished operators who have taken upon themselves to control and regulate the financial genius of the country, is not likely to have committed himself to a career ending in a compulsory flight for the moderate amount that in some quarters is now alleged to be the limit of the responsibilities of M. THURNEYSSEN. When the failure of M. PLACE for £300,000 occurred, last year, there was a similar disposition to conceal the scope of the disaster. General silence on the part of the press, the combined efforts of all the speculators to deceive themselves and others, and the natural anxiety on the part of the victims to cooperate in keeping the public unacquainted with their entire or partial ruin, all assist in such cases to render the task of suppression practicable. In the present case, even if the law should ultimately reach the defaulter, the real magnitude and character of his acts will perhaps never transpire. All that can be done, therefore, is to give the statements obtained from persons who are in the best position to form an opinion, and to test them by their inherent probability as compared with those which proceed from other sources.

The Revival of the Slave Trade.

From the London Times.

If we are to believe the general evidence of the world, the slave trade goes on as vigorously as ever. The demand for sugar, coffee, and other tropical products has increased wonderfully of late years. All Europe and all America are asking for the articles which Brazil, Cuba, and Porto Rico produce. To supply our demands they must have more negroes, and Africa lies before them, ready to sell as many as they want. Can we wonder at the result? Spain and Brazil have made treaties with us, partly owing to our importunities, partly through the necessity of appearing well with the world, partly, we have no doubt, from the sincere wish of the Governments to put down a great iniquity. But the gain of the trade is greater than the danger. The worst is to lose the vessel, which is of comparatively little value, while if the trip be successful the profits are enormous. Take the account of the capture of a slaver by the *Arab* on the coast of Cuba. The vessel was only of 150 tons; the slave-deck was exactly two feet six inches in height, so that the unfortunate creatures could barely sit upright. Five hundred negroes, according to the confession, or rather the boast, of the captain, were taken on board. Of these, 128 perished in 53 days; 40 died in one day. Such is the state of things on board of a slaver at the present time, and we need not explain that the horrors which await the negro are much more terrible than in the days of the legalized Slave-trade, when the "middle passage," the theme of so much indignant eloquence, was not rendered more insufferable by the necessity of carrying large numbers in small craft built especially for speed, and unprovided with proper arrangements for cleanliness and health. We are told that of those who survived in this particular cargo, nearly all were in the last stage of emaciation and disease, "their thighs about the circumference of a large walking stick, mere skin and bone, eaten up with scurvy and the itch." Now, what is the inducement for a trader to risk the loss of ship and cargo, not to speak of good name, and to become the perpetrator and spectator of such atrocities? The answer is simple enough: "The captain states that he has run nine successful cargoes, and been captured six times, and that he has lost £6,000 by this trip, but that he does not mind it, as, if he had succeeded in landing the cargo, he would have received £37,000 for the adventure."

This is the end of all our exertions. For this it is that we have quarrelled with other nations, or coaxed them, compromising our position or making our names odious. For this a squadron is kept on the coast of Africa at a cost of several hundred thousand pounds yearly, and a family or two in almost every one's acquaintance has had its victim to fever or sunstroke For this we keep up settlements over 40 degrees of latitude, sending out governors and bishops to perish amid the malaria of festering marshes. For this we have societies and subscriptions at home, and sermons about the grain of mustard-seed, and speeches in Parliament about Britain's eggs thrown over the slave. Brazil and Spain care as little for our principles as the naked barbarians who sell their prisoners or subjects to the skippers. The question then is, what shall we do? To dispatch cruisers to the African coast to chase Slavers has been avowedly a failure. To remonstrate with foreign Governments has been equally ineffectual. We have the choice of two alternatives—either to leave the trade to itself, in which case it would be carried on with at least a mitigation of barbarity, since the health of the cargo would be to the advantage of the trader, or to take summary measures to prevent the landing of negroes on any point of the Slave importing coast. To blockade thoroughly Cuba and Brazil is certainly a difficult enterprise, but still it might be effected by the perseverance of diplomacy or the authority of superior force. There would at least be something of honesty and consistency in such a course, however great might be the risk and the hostility which the act might awaken. But the present position of moderate and hesitating imbecility can effect nothing, *and the sooner we relinquish a policy which supports a preventive squadron on the African coast, without hindering heavily laden slavers from appearing in the harbors of Cuba, the better it will be for our character as a sincere and determined people.*

Large Shipment of Cattle from England to the United States.

From the Liverpool Times.

An extensive and valuable consignment of breeding stock was shipped on Wednesday for Philadelphia in the ship *George*, Captain MACLOON. The stock comprised 32 head of short-horned cattle, 3 valuable horses, 25 sheep and 25 pigs. All the animals are of the best breeds, and have been selected without regard to expense, in England, Ireland and Scotland. The task of selection devolved on Dr. JONES, Captain BROWN and Mr. JACOBY, who were sent over here by the Illinois Cattle Importing Association. The cattle are to be distributed exclusively in the State of Illinois, with a view to the improvement of the breeds in that State by crosses with the best blood to be obtained in this country. In proof of the value of high-bred English cattle in the United States, it may be mentioned that 250 guineas was paid for one two-year-old heifer, and that the cost of the 85 animals, including their freight and provision to the port of destination, will not be far short of £8,000. The horses are from celebrated studs, and most of the cattle have taken prizes at various agricultural shows. The shipment is, in fact, the most valuable ever sent from this port. Excellent arrangements have been made in the vessel for the safe keeping of the stock during the voyage, and in order that they may arrive at their destination in good condition. This department was under the direction of Mr. BELL, of the Adelphi stables, who displayed his usual skill and judgment in making the necessary arrangements for the shipment.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—15 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Utah Governorship—The California Overland Mail—Judge Lecompte to be Removed—Visit of the New-York Yagers to the President, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4.

Colonel CUMMINS has not yet arrived here, nor had he been heard from yesterday, but the President thinks there is no doubt that he will accept the Governorship of Utah.

The bids for the contract for carrying the land mail to California are not opened yet. The successful applicant will not be known in time for the California steamer to-morrow. Senator GWIN will go out in the steamer, and will return by the overland mail route.

Judge LECOMPTE is positively to be removed, and Judge WILLIAMS is to succeed him.

C. K. GARRISON has left the city. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4.

The Yegers of New-York, were this forenoon escorted by their brother Yagers of Washington, to the White House, and received by the President in the East Room. In his brief address to them he said the militia must ever be the mainstay of this glorious land of liberty. Hence he considered that one of the most patriotic acts of young men, was to join the volunteer companies. He extended to them a cordial welcome, and expressed a hope that their visit to the metropolis would prove agreeable, and that they would return home with the happiest impressions.

The State Department has received an official copy of a circular issued by the Spanish authorities, to the following effect: For the purpose of preventing disputes which frequently arise between foreign Consuls, stationed in the Island of Cuba, and the local authorities of that commercial province, in regard to the intervention of the former in the estates of intestates of their respective countries, arising in that Territory, it has been determined that the 28th article of the Royal Decree, respecting foreigners, of the 17th of November, 1852, in force only in the Peninsula, shall also completely apply to the Spanish dominions beyond sea. Consequently in all cases of ab intestate death in the said dominions, of foreign subjects, domiciliated or traveling therein, the local authorities shall, in conjunction with the Consul of the nation to which the deceased belonged, draw up an inventory of the property and effects, and shall adopt appropriate measures to keep them in safe keeping until the lawful heir shall come forward, or his legal representative.

In such intestate estates, as well as in the testamentary estates, the courts of the country alone shall have cognizance of claims which may be made for a distraint of property for the payment of creditors, and of any other claim calling for the fulfillment of the obligations or responsibilities contracted in Spain or in favor of Spanish subjects; but at such time and in like manner, when owing to the numerous liabilities, the intestate estates of a foreign subject is declared under control of a general meeting of creditors, or owing to any other cause said intestate estate acquires a litigious character, the local authorities shall act by themselves and exercise their jurisdiction according to law, the consul of the nation to which the deceased person belonged limiting himself to representing the heirs who are absent or are minors, or are incapacitated, as any person would do who was provided with a regular power of attorney.

Fourteen of fifteen bids have been offered for carrying the overland California mail, but no decisive action has yet been taken upon the subject. It will be a matter for the consultation of the Cabinet, who will determine as to the starting point of the service.

A private dispatch has been received from St Louis announcing the safe arrival in that city of D H. BURR Surveyor-General of Utah Territory.

BENJAMIN F. FULLERTON has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Fairbault, *vice* SMITH, resigned.

VOLNEY HASCALL, of Michigan, has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Kalamazoo, *vice* KINDER, declined.

Since the arrival of Mr. BAILEY he has tendered his resignation as Postmaster of Boston, to take effect on the 1st of October. The appointment of NAHUM CAPEN, his successor, will be officially announced to-morrow.

Mr. HOPKINS, the regularly-nominated Democratic candidate for the Third Congressional District of Virginia, has been defeated by MARTIN, a Distribution Democrat. The defeat was caused, principally, by the prejudice against HOPKINS, for resigning his Judgeship, in the hope of election to Congress.

The National American Council.

THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM REAFFIRMED—ADJOURNMENT.

LOUISVILLE Wednesday, June 3.

[Continued from Thursday Morning's Paper.]

The fifth resolution declares, that those citizens of the United States who indorse the principles of the American Party are cordially invited to unite with us in the open advocacy and support of the same.

The Philadelphia Platform is reiterated in the above resolution, in the following amended section: "The natural born, or naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, when lawfully convened for the purpose of framing a State Constitution with the view of admission into the Union, have undoubtedly the right to frame that Constitution, and therein to regulate their domestic and social affairs in such a manner as they may deem most conducive to their own welfare, subject to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, with the privilege of admission whenever they may have the requisite population to elect one representative to Congress."

Mr. BALDWIN, of Connec

The Progress Northward of Yellow Fever.

There is a popular impression that the infection of yellow fever progresses only in a northerly direction. Notions of this sort seldom are without some basis of fact and often, if not absolutely true, furnish clues to important laws. We propose to examine the report made by the Physician-in-Chief of the Quarantine establishment with regard to the presence of the yellow fever and the origin and progress of infection at this port last Summer, to ascertain whether the facts recorded favor the supposition that danger from the infection of yellow fever is to be especially or chiefly apprehended, to the northward of the sites at which yellow fever has by any means been established, and as to whether southerly winds are more favorable than northerly to the progress of the disease.

AT THE QUARANTINE GROUND.—The first infected vessel was examined on the 10th of April, the second on the 15th of June, and a third on the 18th June. No record is made of the direction of the wind until the 15th of June, from which until the 18th it came from the northwest. On the 18th it changed to a stiff breeze from the southwest, which held to the 22d, on which day the first unimported case of yellow fever broke out at the Hospital. There were no new cases until the 14th July. On the 18th the wind changed from northwest to southwest, and so held till the 18th. On the second day of this southerly term the second and third cases were reported; the third day, the fourth case, and on the 19th July the fifth case. All these were stevedores who had been engaged in removing cargo from infected shipping. From the 18th to the 21st the wind was from the northwest, and with the exception of the case last mentioned, there was no progress of the pestilence. The wind then changed to the southwest, and held at that point with remarkable steadiness for nine days, there being but one entry of northerly wind among twenty-six observations in this period. This remarkable term of southerly wind was not accompanied by any remarkable change in temperature, the mercury rising but 6½° on an average above its mean mark of the week immediately preceding it. On the second day of this southerly wind, Dr. HARRIS observes, "This date marked an important epoch in the history of yellow fever at Quarantine. On this day the fever was announced as endemic within the Marine Hospital inclosure." (Dr. HARRIS apparently applies the word endemic to a disease when it has the quality of propogating itself within a certain locality.) During the next eight days of southerly wind there were fourteen new cases.

The origin of yellow fever at this locality was, of course, in the patients brought to it from the ships. The important fact is, that the disease did not become infectious on shore except under the influence of a steady southerly wind.

ON LONG ISLAND.—(1.) The first three cases here had their origin distinctly in the bedding which had floated ashore from the quarantine ships, and which was handled by the victims. The locality immediately adjoining the residences of these patients is supposed to have thus become infected.

(2.) The first certain case at the second locality of the fever on Long Island, was that of a gentleman whose residence lay at the distance of one mile east of one of the infected ships. The southerly wind had been blowing directly over her for some days before he was attacked. Two days afterwards four other persons residing a short distance to the *northward* were attacked, the wind still holding southerly. The southwest wind passing over this locality raked the end of the island for a distance of three miles, and in the popnlous district thus indicated not a single household long escaped the fever.

(3.) The origin of yellow fever at Fort Hamilton is thus stated by Dr. HARRIS:

"August 1st the pestilence set its fatal seal on the Fort Hamilton District, a mile south of Mr. WAITE'S residence and near to the fort. On that day died Gen. STANTON, of the U. S. Army, and as his mansion was situated on an elevation which looked out directly upon Gravesend Bay, and was surrounded on the north and west by a dense grove, it was presumed that the deadly infection had been wafted to his delightful residence by southerly winds which swept over the infected shipping at Gravesend."

Gen. STANTON'S residence was *one mile and three-quarters* distant, due north of the Quarantine anchorage, and the wind had been southerly (S. W.) at the Quarantine for a week previously. The nature of the ground is such that a southwest wind at the Quarantine was probably a south wind at Gen. STANTON'S residence, "drawing round" the headland of Fort Hamilton. Dr. HARRIS continues the history of the fever:

"On the day of Gen. STANTON'S death two soldiers in the Redoubt were attacked with the fever, and up to Aug. 8, twelve cases had occurred in the fort. The history of these cases was such as to convince the intelligent and distinguished physician of the garrison at Fort Hamilton, that the infection had reached that stronghold by atmospheric agency alone."

The Redoubt is the southernmost point of the Fort and nearest the quarantined fleet. The same remarks as to wind apply as in the previous case. The pestilence progressed northerly from these cases until every house was desolated up to the locality last described as a starting point of infection.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—The first case here occurred July 29. The Quarantine establishment, in which the fever was at this time raging violently, is about six miles distant in a due southwest direction, from which quarter the wind had been steady for a week previously. The fever was at the same time established, however, on the Long Island coast, four miles distant, and infected ships were anchored about five miles off, in a direction a little west of south, with no land between. Thirty-four cases of fever occurred at this generally salubrious and very isolated post, and it is remarkable that "the victims were selected exclusively from the South Battery, which has southern and eastern exposure." The officers of the command assured Dr. HARRIS that "no material cause of infection was conveyed to or existed upon the island." The inference as in previously mentioned cases is, that the infection was conveyed atmospherically, by a southerly wind, across water, from a source at least four miles distant.

ON THE NEW-JERSEY COAST.—Caven Point, four miles north of the Quarantine Hospital, is a high-water island. It was the only inhabited ground in this direction, and we believe its inhabitants were but a single family, with Summer boarders from the City, who all but one died of the fever. The origin is considered to have been infectious material from the Quarantine ships, thrown on the shore by the tide. The same is said of two cases of fever occurring near the shipping in Gravesend Bay.

STATEN ISLAND.—For a distance of four or five miles southwardly and westwardly from the Quarantine station, there is a town, or a succession of towns, more closely built and populated than any of the localities hitherto described. Yet there is not the slightest reason to suspect that a single case of fever originated here from atmospheric communication from the Hospital. In nearly all the cases the origin of the disease was directly traced to contact either with those previously sick, or with materials which had come from them.

Many of the victims were bathers, fishermen, boatmen, &c., whose occupation induced them to *remain* upon or in the water in the tide-way sweeping from the Quarantine ships. Of the thousands who merely passed on the water, without long delay, to leeward of the shipping, none suffered.

It should be said that Dr. HARRIS, from whose report we compile these particulars, does not himself draw any conclusion from them. He states that his object was merely to record and arrange medical facts with reference to the construction of a rational system of laws and regulations to preserve the public health.

From among the medical facts we believe we have collated by far the most significant series, and they seem to us to entitle the popular hypothesis with regard to the atmospheric conveyance of disease to be provisionally respected as a law.

We made the examination of Dr. HARRIS' Report with this hypothesis under consideration, at the suggestion of a Staten Islander, and without any expectation of the results to which it has led us. Since writing this article, our attention has been called to a paper on yellow fever prepared by the late Dr. SAMUEL R. SMITH, an eminent physician of Staten Island, and we find in it further evidence to the same effect. Writing of the yellow fever season of 1848, which carried off from 150 to 180 citizens of Staten Island, Dr. SMITH observed:

"The source of infection was undoubtedly vessels from New-Orleans (where yellow fever prevailed) riding at their ordinary anchorage opposite the Quarantine; said vessels having been employed in transporting troops among whom cases of fever prevailed. The means by which the infection was communicated were threefold. Most of the cases occurring from its commencement on the 19th of August up to the middle of September were probably communicated through the medium of the air. Easterly winds had prevailed for many days together, varying from N. E. to S. E., and blowing constantly from the ships to the shore; and only those living immediately on the shore suffered; and where a building of any kind intervened, so as to break the horizontal current of wind, those so protected escaped. Moreover, from the point where the vessels were anchored, taking the range of the prevailing winds N. E. and S. E., it would just include the infected district, which extended from the upper end of the Quarantine ground to Vanderbilt's Landing, a distance of one and a quarter miles."

"Its second mode of propagation was perhaps in a very few cases among the lightermen and boatmen, by direct intercourse with the infected vessels. Only one case can be positively proved to have arisen in this way, and this was after the vessels had been removed to Sandy Hook. The symptoms in this case were similar to the others, showing the identity of their origin.

When the infected vessels were removed, we hoped, after the lapse of a few days, that the disease would disappear; and so it did from the greater part of the infected district, but continued to linger in one small locality, extending along the shore south from the Quarantine ground about three hundred yards. Here the poison, animalcular, miasmal, or whatever its nature, had evidently obtained a foothold, and cases continued to occur until after severe frost, the last case being the 21st of October. The cases were not many, probably *for want of subjects*; for most of the inhabitants had fled, and the few remaining had either passed through the disease or were insusceptible to its influence."

We say that this evidence also sustains the popular hypothesis. We mean that it does so as the basis of a practical law for our circumstances, which is this, that the infection of yellow fever is chiefly to be feared from its progress with the wind which usually prevails during the dangerous season at this point from the south, and that the danger is lessened as the distance across water from an infected locality is increased: that where it becomes established on land it rapidly extends in a direction down the wind, that is northwardly, if a population is found to furnish "subjects" at frequent intervals.

More Candidates for the Credit of Independent Journalism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed by an extract in your columns of the 27th, taken from the Syracuse *Journal*, that the Editor of that paper, in order to sustain its character for political independence, states that previous to the assumption of his duties, he entered into a contract with the proprietor of that paper, that he should not be fettered in the expression of his political opinions while conducting its columns, thereby plainly intimating, that his predecessors had been guilty of succumbing to a political clique, and making the *Journal* a purely partisan paper.

As one of the former editors of the *Journal*, I consider such an intimation as unjust and ungenerous. Its first Editor, VIVUS W. SMITH, Esq., although an ardent Whig during the days of that party, never hesitated to express his opinions on political subjects as he deemed the good of the State and nation required. The writer of this article succeeded Mr. SMITH and pursued the same course, irrespective of party interests or party behests; and the immediate predecessor of the present Editor, Mr. ANDREW SHUMAN, now of the Chicago *Journal*, did the same thing.

To be sure the *Journal* from the day of its first issue to the time the present editor assumed his duties, was a party paper as the term is generally construed, but it never blindly followed the lead of any party in all the devious shiftings and changes of politics. It advocated a creed of political principles which it considered the best calculated to promote the public interest, and was always consistent. How it has been under the management of the present editor I cannot say, but from the fact of your having a controversy with it, I judge it has been somewhat erratic.

I deem this public condemnation of the editor's unjust course towards his predecessors, as an act of justice to them. Will you therefore please publish this in your columns, and much oblige.

Yours, &c., GEORGE TERWILLIGER.

Nos. 51 and 53 William-street, New-York, May 28.

Nuns in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

On Thursday last the following ladies were received into the Carmelite Convent: Miss Jane R. Edwards, of Philadelphia, and Miss Elizabeth Murray, of Brooklyn. Miss Edwards, now Sister Agnes of the Immaculate Conception, was attended by Miss Mary Carroll, daughter of Charles Carroll, Esq., and Miss Murray, now Sister Julianna of the Blessed Sacrament, by Mrs. C. Oliver O'Donnell. The Mass was offered by Rev. PACCIARINI, S. J. The Archbishop, KENRICK, preached, and afterwards officiated in the reception ceremonies. The ladies just admitted make the number of members in this institution 22. One is over 96 years of age, and another is over 82 years of age. One, now in good health, has been a member of the community for fifty-eight years, and a majority of the whole number from twenty to forty years. On the morning of the 14th, in the chapel of the Convent of Visitation, in this city, Sisters Mary Cephas Sullivan, Mary Therese Adam and Mary of the Cross McNihill were admitted to the holy profession.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—The relative strength of the various sections of the Presbyterian denomination in this country is as follows: Old School, 1,100,000; New School, 150,000; Cumberland, 100,000; German Reformed, 75,000; Dutch Reformed, 80,000; other classes, 50,000; making a total of 625,000. These are embraced in 7,250 churches, supplied by 5,500 clergymen.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

GEN. WALKER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Filibusters Beside Themselves with Joy—Triumphant Reception—Walker still Confident.

From the Delta, May 28.

The telegraphic announcement that Gen. WALKER and staff had arrived at the Balize on board the *Empire City*, yesterday morning, created considerable excitement among our citizens. Men who had watched with a keenest interest the career of the gallant young American, from the moment he set foot upon the soil of Nicaragua, and saw with alarm the cordon of fire which the chances of war and the belligerent army of the allied States brought into being, draw closer and closer around Rivas, breathed easier when it was known that the champion of Isthmian Republicanism was safe; and even those who disliked what they conceived to be filibusterism, indulged in something of the same feeling.

Towards morning the interest became universal, and the coming of the steamer was eagerly looked for. Every body was anxious to see the man who had linked his fame indissolubly with the history of Nicaragua, and who won an exalted name in the annals of heroic warfare when the luminous flashes of victory shot up from the streets and plazas of Rivas, Massaya and Granada.

Long before the expected arrival of the *Empire City* at her moorings, the extensive steamship wharf began to wear a crowded and animated aspect. The eager throng hastening from the city, including many of the companions in arms of WALKER, and our city authorities, was a goodly sight on the landing as the first glimpse of the vessel was seen several miles down the river. In quick time one came round the turn and bore up towards the wharf, firing a gun as she passed opposite Canal street. The salute from the guns of the Washington Artillery then commenced and sent its echoes over the waters, and above the din of the busy city, and to the hearts of the hero and his comrades, welcoming them as brave warriors should be welcomed, by the thundering and martial roar of cannon.

Presently the proud vessel, borne lightly on the swelling bosom of the Mississippi, and bearing a nobler freight than ever she did before, came slowly towards the wharf, while thousands of eyes were directed towards her in search of the gallant soldier on board. Three cheers were given for WALKER as the steamship closed in to her mooring, and then the multitude became hushed in eager expectation of the appearance of the General on deck. The crowd was stilled, but not quiet, for the excitement of the hundreds who were near the vessel to get on board, if possible, was intense.

Some two or three succeeded, by using not a little activity, in keeping on a ledge of the vessel and climbing on board; but the command of the Captain to prevent this mode of getting on the vessel, compelled the crowd to await the usual access. It was with considerable difficulty the gangway was put in its place, and with much greater difficulty the rush to the vessel was opposed successfully. In the meantime the cry of "WALKER" was heard, and looking aloft we beheld the unmistakable form of him whose name has become a "household word" in the South, and whose deeds have been the subject of American and European conversation, comparatively speaking, as much as any of the great captains of modern times.

Again and again he waved his hat and bowed his head in acknowledgment of the thundering and hearty cheers that greeted them. It was a gallant sight, indeed, to see that unassuming, mild looking, light-complexioned man, the impersonation of so glorious and daring chivalry as these latter days of ours have seen, with head uncovered, and doubtless a heart moved to its inmost core, responding, not by words, but by the eloquent language of silence and the soul-felt looks of proud consciousness, to the enthusiasm his presence excited. He of the "pine-gray eye," the man of destiny, looked on the excited crowd with emotions, perhaps, as lofty as ever filled his brave and unconquered heart.

He had only proceeded a few paces from the gangway towards the carriage in waiting, which was thirty or forty yards off, when cries were heard to raise him, which was quickly done. On the shoulders of two gentlemen who were beside him, he was borne towards the carriage, amid the loud cheers of the assembled thousands. He was at length got to the vehicle and driven to the St. Charles Hotel, accompanied by Col. FISHER, Lieut.-Col. JACQUES, and others.

Had he come to our city as the victorious ruler of the fairest of Central America, instead of its baffled conqueror—but for a time—so sure as the stars shine out in the heavens to-night—the feelings of those who were present could not have been more inspiring or grateful. We have no doubt had he arrived, as we trust he will one day, in the full flush of power, we should have seen more loud mouthed congratulations and after-dinner manifestations, wonderfully expressive of—mean sycophancy. As it was, the intense feelings of admiration and affection showered on him were the most profuse liberality; the outspoken and rapturous words of welcome and manifestations of personal regard could only have been given to one who had secured and earned a place in the hearts of those who thronged around him. When the gangway was got ready and WALKER came towards the landing, the rush to get near him was tremendous. The scene was almost equal in enthusiasm and love to that celebrated event, of which every one has a vivid remembrance, either by the aid of pen or pencil—the return of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE from Elba—when soldiers and officers crowded round and almost worshipped him. We were close by when he left the staging, but it was an utter impossibility to get near. We could almost imagine as he disappeared in the rushing and apparently half-crazy crowd that he was appropriated bodily by a hundred people, each of whom took as much of him as he could carry away, and treasure, as a devoree does a relic.

In due time he arrived at the St. Charles Hotel, where an immense crowd was in waiting, and who hailed him with great enthusiasm. He was brought to the balcony, from whence he addressed the people in a short and soldier-like speech, expressing the intense gratification he felt at witnessing the sympathy shown him, and of his pride in knowing that the good will of the American people was with him. It gave assurance that the cause of Nicaragua would yet be triumphant.

After a short interval, he was again obliged to come out and address the crowd, which he did from the table of the rotunda of the Hotel. In his calm, earnest manner, and with manly eloquence, he said it was a proud consolation, after months and years of trial, to experience the approbation that was given to the cause he advocated. It was a triumph greater than arms could ever win. With such manifestations, it was impossible that the cause of Nicaragua could fail, no matter who were its enemies; no matter how much they labored; no matter how much they willed. The enemy, he said, would yet be put beneath our feet.

From the New-Orleans Daily Times.

It was interesting to witness the imperturbable manner of him who was the receiver of all this congratulation. Standing in the middle of the room, with his hands clasped before him, he coolly surveyed each person who approached him. The General resembles closely the portraits that have been drawn of him. The features are prominent, the "blue-gray-eye" steadfast, the form little and apparently made to endure fatigue. He looks a man destined to face the boldest danger unappalled.

After the lapse of some time, during which persons were advancing and retiring, the General and the writer drew aside, and, seated together, attempted to enter into conversation; but, it was in vain. People at each moment would come forward, one would attempt a speech and all would wish to say a word. A happy thought was hit on by a friend, lights were placed in the inner chamber and in a minute afterwards we were closeted alone with Gen. WALKER.

Gen. WALKER has evidently great faith in the Nicaraguan cause, and still sees victory before him. He tells us that his stay here will, in all probability, be limited to three or four days, when he will leave for other sections of the country to advance the objects for which he labors. Our interview, which lasted some fifteen minutes, was one of the most pleasurable nature, and we parted from the General with the conviction that he possesses the calm and determined will necessary to conquer every obstacle that bestrews his path.

Address by General Walker on Nicaraguan Affairs.

Gen. WALKER, as will be seen by the following correspondence, was to address the citizens of New-Orleans on Saturday evening last:

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

To his Excellency, Wm. J. Walker:

SIR: The undersigned, in common with their fellow-citizens of New-Orleans, are desirous of hearing from your own lips an account of the recent movements in Nicaragua, in which you have taken such a conspicuous part, and respectfully request that you will address them (at such time as may suit your convenience) on a subject fraught with such great interest to the people of the United States, and more especially to our fellow-citizens of the South.

Signed by D. W. ADAMS and forty others

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your note of this date, I beg leave to say that it will afford me pleasure to comply with your wishes, and to address the citizens of New-Orleans on Saturday evening next. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. WALKER.

Messrs. D. W. ADAMS, MASON PHELPS, W. A. JOHNSON, MAUNSEL WHITE, and others.

Letter from Captain Faysoux, Nicaragua Navy, to General Walker.

SAN JUAN DEL SUD, Sunday, May 3, 1857.

To His Excellency William Walker, Commander-in-Chief and President of the Republic of Nicaragua:

SIR: On Wednesday, April 8, the enemy came into San Juan del Sud, numbering some 200. They fired a few shots at the schooner *Granada*, but without effect. I shipped my chain and dropped out of their reach. Capt. CHARLES H. DAVIS, of the United States sloop of war *St. Mary's*, came on board and asked me if I would agree to a truce; if I did not, many innocent Americans might be killed, and much property destroyed. Seeing that it might be of great advantage to our cause to remain in port, if recruits should arrive, or you should wish to communicate with me, and that it was not in my power to drive them (the enemy) from my place, I agreed. Captain DAVIS being guarantee for both parties faithfully observing the truce. The enemy left the same night, neither of us having to complain.

April 9—The enemy, to the number of 200 strong, again returned [illegible] of the *St. Mary's*, was sent by Captain DAVIS to say that if I would consent, the truce formerly entered into should be renewed, between Colonel ESTRADA, commanding the enemy, and myself. The same reasons existing, I consented.

April 18.—At 10 A. M. I received notice that the enemy intended to take possession of the hulk, and other positions commanding the schooner, and at daylight to fire upon her. I immediately dropped out of reach. In less than an hour the enemy occupied the above places. April 24.—Col. GARCIA, second in command of the enemy, requested an interview, stating that he had something of importance to communicate. We met on board the *St. Mary's*. His object was to bribe me to turn the schooner over to the allied army. April 25.—I notified Capt. DAVIS that the enemy were violating the truce by building barricades, and if he did not stop them at once I would fire upon them. He said that I must not do it. After my pointing out to him the necessity for immediate action, he went to ESTRADA, who promised to discontinue them, pleading ignorance. April 27.—The enemy started another barricade. I wrote to Col. C. J. MCDONALD to urge upon Capt. DAVIS the necessity for his putting an immediate stop to it or I would fire upon the town. Capt. DAVIS said to MCDONALD that he wished him to come on board, and say he would take me if I fired a shot; at the same time acknowledging that it was my duty to do so. He sent First Lieutenant MAURY to ask me if I would not wait until he got an answer from Gen. MORA, to whom he had written on the subject of barricading San Juan del Sud. I replied that I would if Capt. DAVIS would then demolish all that were being built. Lieut. MAURY could not promise that. I then said that I would open fire in half an hour. Lieut. MAURY went to ESTRADA and told him that if he did not cease work on them that I would fire. He stopped, and again plead ignorance. April 28.—The enemy building a barricade in sight on the Transit Road. Called Capt. DAVIS' attention to the fact, but there was no notice taken of it. Capt. DAVIS informed me that if Gen. MORA, in reply to his letter, said that if he (Capt. DAVIS) wished it, no more barricades should be put up, though he thought it of much importance to place the town in a state of defence.

May 2—At 4 P. M. First Lieut. MAURY came on board the schooner, and requested me to turn her over to Capt. DAVIS. I asked why I should do so. He answered that Capt. DAVIS considered it his duty to seize her if I did not give her up, as he looked upon her as included in the treaty between himself and Gen. WALKER. I refused to give her up. At the expiration of half an hour the *St. Mary's* broadside was brought to bear on the *Granada*, her guns shotted, and half of her crew at quarters, (the vessels being about 250 yards apart,) the remainder, about 100, under Lieut. MAURY, with small arms and a howitzer, boarded the schooner, showed me an order from you to turn her over to the United States. He hauled down the Nicaraguan flag and hoisted the United States flag in its place, and sent my officers and crew on shore, informing me that they were to be sent to the United States. The crew, all told, were 16. I would have insisted on Capt. DAVIS' destroying the barricades of the enemy, as from the position he occupied it was his duty to do, had he not, upon all occasions, led me to believe that he was inclined to render any assistance that I might need. He, on one occasion, agreed with me that the schooner should never fall into the hands of the enemy. At another time, he said if the three vessels of the allies were sent to attack me he would get under weigh, run out, and show fair play. Your obdt. servant,

C. J. FAYSOUX, Capt N. N.

A Dreadful Murder near Westfield, Mass.

From the Springfield Republican, June 4.

We give the details, this morning, of one of the most cold blooded and even reckless murders which it has ever been our duty to record. Certain it is that western Massachusetts has not seen a parallel to this foul deed since the murder of LYON, on the bank of Chicopee River, in Wilbraham, some fifty years ago. In this instance, as in that, the murder was committed on a public thoroughfare, in a secluded spot, bordering upon a mill stream, and the object in this case as in that was plunder. We presume a fate parallel with that of HALLIGAN and DALEY awaits CHARLES JONES.

ISAAC JACKSON, a young man of only 17 or 18 years, the youngest of four brothers, Jews, who have a store at Westfield, and maintain travelling merchandize wagons, was shot and killed on the main road between Westfield and Russell, within the limits of the latter town, at about noon, on Monday. He had started from Westfield on his accustomed tour through Russell, Blandford, Chester, Becket and the towns in that vicinity, and, when about two and a half miles below the village of Russell, and only thirty rods from the residence of WM. D. MALLORY, was accosted by a man named CHAS. E. JONES. What words passed between them none but the murderer himself can now disclose. The only other circumstance happening at about this time, of which there is positive information, was the report of a pistol heard at Mr. MALLORY'S house, at about 11¾ o'clock. The road is here somewhat secluded by a mountain on one side, heavily wooded; and no one except Mr. MALLORY lives within half a mile of the spot. The theory established by later developments, is, that young JACKSON was shot on his wagon, the ball entering near the right shoulder-bone and passing out at the left breast, having gone entirely through the heart. The bullet having exhausted its force in passing through the body, did not go through the outside clothing but dropped down and was left in the garments. JONES then threw the body over the fence, got upon the wagon, and drove it past MALLORY'S house, to the Blandford Road, (the junction being near MALLORY'S,) which he followed for about a mile. He then led the team into a piece of woods, where he left it, and sought the residence of the late KING S. HASTINGS, in Blandford, four miles distant. He had left HASTINGS' house in the morning, and there he commenced to pass Monday night, but it appears that he left the house soon after midnight, repaired to the scene of the murder, and completed the work of secreting the body by dragging it some thirty rods to the river, and hiding it in the swift current near the shore, under two large rocks. The appearance of the trail maintains this theory, the track where the body was dragged across the road being wet by an evening rain, while that leading from the fence to the river, also plainly visible, was dry. The murderer then returned to his team, which he removed to another place, and, having changed his clothing, went down to SIMEON MALLORY'S early in the morning, to have him make some boxes for packing goods. This Mr. MALLORY lives west of WILLIAM D., and has a saw-mill. Failing to get his boxes, he went to the village, and applied to the livery-stable for a team to go to Blandford.

Nothing had been heard about the murder when JONES applied for his boxes, although WILLIAM D. MALLORY had spoken of the pistol report as a suspicious circumstance. It seems, however, that an old man named WHEATON noticed the trail in the road, while driving his cows to pasture on Tuesday morning. He immediately reported the fact to his neighbors, and a half dozen men turned out to examine the locality. They were proceeding in their search, when HENRY K. LOOMIS, who keeps the village hotel, passed on his way to Westfield, and being told the story, said he had seen a suspicious-looking man in the village, to look after whom he promptly returned. He found the man applying at his barn for a horse, as above mentioned. By this time the wagon had been discovered, and word was brought to Mr. LOOMIS of the fact. He questioned JONES, who said the wagon was delivered to him, the day before, by a man named BROWN, to be secreted; he acknowledged the circumstances were suspicious, but consented to ride down the river to see about the murder. NELSON D. PARKE Justice of the Peace, also took a seat with Mr. LOOMIS and JONES in the wagon. On their way down, they noticed suspicious movements on the part of their companion, and found he was holding a loaded pistol in his hand, behind his back. He surrendered his weapon with a casual remark, was further searched and appeared unconcerned, even inquiring *if capital punishment had been abolished.* The body was found one they reached the spot, and soon Dr. JESSEL ABBOTT, of Westfield, and a large number of men from the same place and Russell, were assembled on the spot. Dr. ABBOTT being a coroner, impanelled a jury, which viewed the corpse, and having sent it back to Westfield went themselves to Russell to hold the inquest.

CHARLES JONES, the murderer, is a native of Montpelier, Vt., and is about twenty three or twenty-four years old. A good many years ago his father, WATSON JONES, was a stage-driver, and at one time kept a hotel at Northfield, Vt. He was dissipated, and died long since. His mother was a good and religious woman. She is now living in Montpelier; one of his sisters lives in Stafford, Ct. His brother, Dr. GEORGE JONES, was formerly a dentist in Chicopee, where he died three or four years since, and where still reside his widow and child. He had two or three sisters, and the family generally have borne an excellent name. About four years ago, JONAS robbed DEAN'S and other stores in Hartford. He was known there as the "ministerial burglar," dividing his time between burglary and the preaching of Millerism. For his burglaries, which were accompanied with heavy robberies, he was sent to the Connecticut State Prison for four years. His sentence expired last February.

Six or seven years ago, JONES lived with KING S. HASTINGS, a noted Millerite in Blandford. There he worked for him on a farm. He spent last Sabbath at the house of HASTINGS. In the afternoon, himself and ERSKINE, son of widow HASTINGS, went out on the farm and practiced with JONES' pistol. JONES hit the bull's-eye once, though pretending entire ignorance of the handling of the pistol. HASTINGS fired twice and loaded the arm again. They then returned to the house, and cast a lot of bullets. It is not supposed, of course, that HASTINGS had any complicity with the murder, and it is hardly probable that JONES himself knew then what use he was to make of the charge in his weapon.

JONES is described as a dark complexioned man, and hard-looking. He maintains a singularly composed and even stolid deportment, and is evidently a hardened fellow.

THE PHILADELPHIA MELODEON BURNT.—About 12½ o'clock last night fire was discovered issuing from the upper portion of the building on Chestnut street, above Sixth, immediately east of the Arcade, known as the Melodeon. The upper part of the structure was occupied as an Ethiopian opera house, under the management of MYERS & LANDIS, and the flames spread with great rapidity through the light and combustible material in this portion of the structure. The building was destroyed, no portion of it escaping the ravages of the fire except the two stores which occupied the front portion of the first floor. With this exception the entire interior, from the top to bottom, was totally destroyed. The entire loss by the fire will probably not exceed $6,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance.—*Bulletin of this morning.*

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

Further Impeachment of Miss Augusta Cunningham's Testimony.

Evidence of Sundry Parties to Prove that Dr. Burdell was in Herkimer on the three days Previous to the Alleged Marriage.

Before A. W. Bradford, Esq., Surrogate.

The interest exhibited by the public in this extraordinary case seems, as it progresses, to increase greatly. The Surrogate's Court—although hardly larger than one of the cells of the City prison—was yesterday crammed to overflowing by the curious to listen to the proceedings.

During the investigation, the Surrogate and lawyers have been much annoyed by crowds of persons staring through the windows, consisting of that class who superintend the erection of our public buildings, control our primary elections, punctually attend fires, and who may be seen on the Sabbath morning congregated at grocery stores, engaging in the pleasant and innocent pastime of a game at pitch and toss. Where are the Police? If some "intelligent officer"—no matter of which party—could be spared to prevent a recurrence of this nuisance, he would be most heartily welcomed.

The following additional testimony was presented on behalf of the heirs of Dr. Burdell:

Mrs. Mary Wilson sworn—Examined by Mr. Tilden.—I reside at the village of Herkimer; the name of my husband is Alfred Wilson; he is a dentist in practice at that place; I am cousin of the late Dr. Burdell; I saw the Doctor in October last—on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 25th, 26th and 27th; I saw him on those several days at my house at Herkimer; I saw him on Saturday a little after twelve at my house; he remained there about half an hour; he called on that day two or three times; he was there again on Sunday; on Monday I saw him at our house—I think it was as late as three o'clock—perhaps after; we dined on Monday after three o'clock, and he was there at dinner; he told me he had dined and took some dessert and a cup of tea; he was there about half an hour; I fix these dates by reason of my leaving Herkimer for New-York the following Wednesday morning; I came to Albany in the cars and in the boat *New World* to New-York; I arrived here on Thursday at three o'clock; we went to my sister, Mrs. Williams, in Brooklyn; when I arrived there I saw her daughter, the servant and a little girl; Mrs. Williams was not in; I sent for Mrs. Williams; I had been in New-York early in the Spring of 1856, and remained until August, then again in October, as just mentioned, and not again until this Spring; I had expected to come on the 25th; I wrote to my sister that I would be here on Tuesday morning; the little girl told me that they were disappointed at my not having arrived on that day; I saw Dr. Burdell at Herkimer on the afternoon of Monday; I had some conversation with him, as to coming to New-York on Saturday; I asked him if he would remain and accompany me, but he said he could not, as he expected to leave on Monday morning; he afterwards said that he was detained by the Court so that he could not get away on Monday; he said on Saturday or Monday that he was after some money; he mentioned no names; he said he was going to Saratoga; he said he was sorry he had been detained over, as he feared the trains would not take him directly to Saratoga; I sent a message by him to my sister that I would be here on Wednesday or Thursday morning; he said he thought I might get ready to accompany him; I was only to go with him to Schenectady; he said he had some business at Saratoga; while at Herkimer he asked me if I would not take his house in New-York; I think this conversation occurred on Sunday evening; he said he was uncomfortable and desirous of getting some other tenant in the house, and would like a friend of his; he had no conversation with my husband on the subject; Dr. Burdell said, as my husband was of the same profession he would give him an office, and treat it would be very much to our advantage to take his house; he wanted us to take the house that Fall; he said if we would conclude to take it he would get Mrs. Cunningham to leave, even if he had to hire her, as she had a lease; he said he had been deceived in Mrs Cunningham.

Q.—How deceived? A.—He said she had stolen a note or notes from him.

Q.—Did he say anything more? A.—He said he had been very much deceived; that she was a very artful woman, and his great desire was to have her leave.

Q.—What else did he say? A.—He said he thought she was a very dangerous woman—she was always planning, and she told him that she had never been thwarted in her life; that whatever plans she attempted she generally carried through; but he said that she would be mistaken, for that he never would marry her and he had told her so; I had seen Mrs. Cunningham, but never conversed with her but once; this took place at my sister's, in Brooklyn; Burdell told me that Mrs. Cunningham had asked him to marry her; he had often spoken of that subject before to me; I had seen him in June at Brooklyn, and in August at Herkimer; he spoke to me about lawsuits in December in Herkimer, about the 1st of the month; I asked him the question about the lawsuit at that time; I heard that he had a lawsuit; I heard that Mrs. Cunningham had taken him for breach of promise; I asked him about that in December; he rather evaded the question, smiled, and asked me if it were not for a breach of contract; I told him no—I understood it was for breach of promise; I asked him if he ever promised to marry Mrs. Cunningham, and he said "No," in very strong terms; I then asked him why she brought such a charge against him, and he said, "I suppose to extract money, and he said no one knew what he had suffered at the hands of that woman; nothing was said as to our coming to New York in December, as we had given him an answer previously; he said the suits were settled, and now we should allow her to remain until May; he said nothing about going abroad in June; he did not say how the suits had been settled; he said nothing further in December as to her consent than what I have already stated; December was the last time that I saw him.

Q.—When did he speak to you in October about coming down to take his house, and what answer did you make to him? A.—I told him that I would consult with my friends and give him an answer after my arrival here.

Q.—Who were those friends? A.—My brother and sister; I think I went to church on the Sabbath when he was there, and I think he accompanied me; I did not notice his whiskers particularly, but they were short, intermixed with grey and sandy; I have no recollection as to his having whiskers at the side of his face, altho' he may have had; the Doctor spoke quickly and generally loud; he was quick in his motions and erect; he carried his head straight.

Cross-examined by Judge Dean.—I remained in Brooklyn on my visit in October for four weeks.

Mr. Tilden, (interrupting.)—Q.—Are you able to fix the time when this was from any circumstance connected with your husband's coming down here—the time that you came to New York? A.—Yes.

Q.—State what that circumstance is. A.—I wished him to accompany me, and he declined. He said he did not like to lose his vote, and it was so near election time.

Cross-examination resumed—I stayed here until the 1st December; I left to go to Herkimer on Friday evening in company with friends; I went up in the boat, and arrived in Herkimer about half past ten the next morning; I expected the Doctor to go, but he did not; he arrived there on Saturday, at six o'clock in the afternoon; he remained until the succeeding Monday morning; I think he came to collect rents; he had some property there; he rented a house opposite our house; I don't know the amount, but it was small; I saw the man pay him a quarter's rent; I don't think it was $100 a year rent; he spoke of raising money on some notes; I saw him in December about 6 o'clock in the evening, and he spent part of the evening with us; I saw him again on Sunday about eight, and he accompanied some friends and my husband to Church, but I did not go; I saw him at 10 o'clock on Sunday evening; my husband was present; he did not join in the conversation as to Mrs. Cunningham, as he did not know her; never spoke to my husband on the subject of marrying Mrs. Cunninghnm; some of us were in favor of it about a year ago; I never heard any opposition upon their part; Miss Dennis Hubbard, his cousin, said that she was desirous that the Doctor should marry Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—Whore was Demis Hubbard living at this time? A.—With Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—Was that before or after Domis obtained the divorce from her husband? A.—After; it was soon after Mrs. Cunningham commenced housekeeping; I heard of this in Brooklyn.

Q.—Who was present? A.—No one.

Q.—Demis told you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you assent or dissent to it? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Were you surprised to hear it? A.—Yes—of his thinking of marrying.

Q.—Did you tell the Doctor what Demis said? A.—No; I don't think I told my sister.

Q.—How did Mrs. Williams come to say there was anything talked about the Doctor's marrying. A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—What were the rumors that she said she had heard about it? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Can you recollect what was said? A.—No.

Q.—She mentioned the subject? A.—I heard her speak of Mrs. Cunningham, but, as to the subject of marriage between her and the Doctor, I have no recollection of her saying anything about it?

Q.—What other members of his family have you heard speak about it? A.—Not any; I know Mrs. Bulen, but have never talked with her upon the subject of the marriage; I think I asked her if she had ever seen Mrs. Cunningham, and she said, I think, that she had seen her in Bond-street, but had no acquaintance with her; Mr. Bulen did not visit there, but there was some difficulty between him and the Doctor; I first heard her name mentioned in Herkimer a year ago last New-Year's; I heard she was boarding there as the "ministerial burglar," dividing his time between burglary and the preaching of Millerism. For his burglaries, which were accompanied with heavy robberies, he was sent to the Connecticut State Prison for four years. His sentence expired last February.

Six or seven years ago, JONES lived with KING S. HASTINGS, a noted Millerite in Blandford. There he worked for him on a farm. He spent last Sabbath at the house of HASTINGS. In the afternoon, himself and ERSKINE, son of widow HASTINGS, went out on the farm and practiced with JONES' p

did, and his adopted mother was; I saw the Policemen at the house; he stood in the h-ll, and Dr. Burdell came to meet him; Mrs. Cunningham came there; I did not hear what the Doctor said to the Policeman; Mrs. Cunningham accused the Doctor of ruining her and her family, and spoke in a very strong accent of voice; I knew of no other difficulty; Mrs. Cunningham told me to listen to what took place between the Doctor and Mrs. Stevens when she visited the Doctor; she came into the back parlor, and was there with the Doctor; I listened more than once; I only heard a few words on one occasion; never listened to conversations between the Doctor and other women; when I lived with the Doctor his whiskers were dark and gray; I mean by dark, black; they were of small size

Cross examined by Judge Dean—I was not asked, while I was there, to examine his whiskers; they were always black and gray; I don't know whether the Doctor shaved or not; he wore beard on his lips as well as on his chin; there was nothing peculiar about the appearance of Mrs. Stevens; she wore green glasses and a green veil; she came three or four times to see the Doctor while I was there; with the exception of the difficulty between the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham as to the note, they appeared to be on friendly terms; Mrs. Cunningham told me that the reason why the Doctor got up this charge of stealing the note was, that he was under promise of marriage to her, and that he did this to get her out of the house, so that the promise of marriage would be broken off, and she said she would not do it; that was the same day the difficulty occurred; Mary, the servant girl, was present at that time; I did not hear Mrs. Cunningham deny the stealing of the note; I observed no excitement on the part of the Doctor, but Mrs. Cunningham was; I never heard Mrs. Cunningham call the Doctor "Harvey;" I have heard her call him "Doctor" once as he was going out; I saw Mrs. Cunningham and the Doctor sitting together in his room and talking together apparently pleasantly; they went together to Saratoga with one of the daughters; this was in the Summer, in July or August; a carman came and took their baggage away; she returned before the Doctor; her daughter did not return with her I believe

Re-Direct—While I was living there Mrs. Cunningham was always addressed by that name.

John I. Buschell testifies that he is fifteen years of age, and resides at No 319 East Thirteenth-street; I lived with Dr. Burdell at No. 31 Bond-street, and attended to the door; I went there this first part of December; I stayed there until the murder; I was present at a difficulty between Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham as to coals; I told Dr. Burdell that the coal was out, and Mrs. Cunningham said it ought to be out, as she had burned ten tons of coal while he was burning two; the Doctor said that they must get some; I observed the Doctor's whiskers while I lived there; they were of a light color, with some gray hairs in them; the size did not reach over his chin.

Cross examined—Burdell had no whiskers at the lower part of his ear; about three weeks before the murder he had his whiskers dyed black; the size of his whiskers were the same when he was dead as while living; his whiskers before they were dyed were a kind of red; don't know the color of his hair; Mr. Tilden has asked me about his whiskers but not as to his hair; Mary Donaghne took care of the Doctor's room; never saw the Doctor down stairs in the kitchen.

To the Surrogate—I was engaged there the first part of December; I went there in the morning between 7 and 8, and left at 5 o'clock; I never saw Mrs. Cunningham in the Doctor's room but once; I never saw her daughters in the room; I attended to the door.

To Judge Dean—During the day my business was not to stay in the room.

To Mr. Tilden—I built his fire in the morning; I was never in his room before he was out of bed.

Miss Emily Salenbach testified as follows; I reside No. 373 Broadway; I reside with my mother, who is a corset maker; our business is carried on on the third floor; we live on the floor above that; she did business last fall in the same rooms; I know Mrs. Cunningham and her daughter Augusta; I saw them on the 28th October, when they came to our place to wait for a gentleman; this was about 7 o'clock; we had to light the gas very soon after they came in; they came into the back parlor on the third floor; they said they wanted to wait for a gentleman, who was coming to meet them there; they asked me to play on the piano, which I did, but when the gentleman came, Augusta took my place; she seemed as if she wished to occupy my attention; they waited 20 minutes before the gentleman came; when I went to let the gentleman in, Augusta was at the piano and her mother was standing by her; the gentleman said that there were two ladies up stairs, and he went up into the room and I went up with him; they welcomed him, and said "good evening, Sir, how do you do;" he said the same to her; Augusta remained at the piano; Mrs Cunningham then showed some papers to the gentleman, which were about the size of foolscap; they were open; there were two or three of them; I think the papers were lying on the sofa; the gentleman talked to her, but I don't know what it was about; they were very much interested in examining the papers; the gentleman was standing; they conversed about so much as; I saw nothing else in their hands besides these papers; neither she nor the gentleman had anything but the papers in their hands; I heard nothing about the conversation; I saw the gentleman after that in Bond-street at the inquest; I saw him then in the front room; he was alive; Capt. Dilks took me up stairs and I picked him out; the captain did not tell me his name until after I picked him out; the captain then told me his name was Eckel from the peculiarity about his eyes, I recognized him as the person who came to our house; I did not not know Dr. Burdell, and never saw him.

Cross examined by Judge Dean: I did not see Dr. Burdell after his death; I had no difficulty in recognizing Eckel as the man; I think he was dressed in black; I think he spoke like an American.

Dr. George E. Hawes, sworn—Examined by Mr. Tilden: I reside at No. 21 Bond-street; am 47 years of age; am a dentist; I have known Burdell, as a professional man, for twenty years; during last Summer I saw him daily and weakly when I was in town; I returned to town on the 16th September, and remained here up to the present time; between the time of my return and the 28th October, I noticed Dr Burdell's whiskers; I saw him about the 20th October, and his whiskers were mixed—gray and dark brown—gray rather conspicuous; they were quite short; they were not so thick then on the cheeks as under and on the chin; I saw the Doctor frequently after that; he called on me on the 11th November, at my house in the morning, before 9 o'clock; his whiskers were then in a progressive state—not long, and of the same color; during that interval I noticed no change in their color; in business his motions were quick, and his manner of speaking animated; he had a sharp ringing voice and a very earnest manner.

Cross examined by Judge Dean—My attention was not particularly called to his whiskers when I returned to town; during the Summer he had not been in the habit of wearing whiskers; there was a peculiarity about his voice—it was loud and ringing.

The Court then adjourned till to day at 10 o'clock.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, June 5.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 430, 302, 591, 637, 558, 449, 648, 651, 616, 278, 567, 691 to 694, 697, 703, 705, 709, 710, 712, 675, 84, 148, 464, 595, 602, 491, 420, 421, 650 622, 242, 172.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 884, 886, 888, 900, 904 to 6, 502, 788½, 832, 909, 911, 912, 914, 915, 919. *Part II.*—Nos. 919 to 922, 766.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

THE FRENCH RAILWAY FRAUDS—PAROT REARRESTED.

The Northern Railway of France vs. Charles Carpentier, et. al.—In yesterday's TIMES it was stated that David and Parot, the two remaining prisoners charged with defrauding the plaintiffs, were discharged from the custody of the United States Marshal by Commissioner Betts. A civil suit was commenced by the plaintiffs against the defendants about a week ago, but as they were already in confinement, they were not arrested on that suit. On Wednesday, however, the Sheriff arrested Auguste Parot. Yesterday Mr. Townsend, for Parot, made an application for an order to show cause why the defendant should not be discharged. He read an affidavit of Parot, stating the facts of his arrest and discharge by the Commissioner. His Honor granted the motion, making it returnable on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

NOTICE.—On the second Saturday of June, (13th) at 11 o'clock A. M., the Trial Calendar will be called through in the room in which the principal Trial Term is held, for the purpose of selecting such cases as may be tried within the hour. Such cases will be placed on a special calendar. These cases will consist not only of actions arising on contract, and brought for the recovery of money only, but of all actions liable within the time above stated. So much of the last week of the June Term as may be required for the purpose, will be devoted to the trial of the causes on such Special Calendar.

During that week four Judges will sit for the trial of actions by Jury.

A day calendar will be made up, consisting of causes taken in their order from such Special Calendar. When they are disposed of, the Day Calendar will be made up of causes taken from the General Trial Calendar, commencing at the place which had been reached when the trial of the Special Calendar causes was commenced.

GEORGE T. MAXWELL, Clerk.

Extract from minutes.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

De Pierre and wife vs. Thorn and wife.—Judgment that defendants specifically perform the antenuptial contract of June 4, 1842, between them and Baron De Pierre and Demoiselle Thorn. The judgment to be settled on notice, when the parties may be heard on the question of costs.

Atkins & Freeman vs. Chastelain & Turner, Assignees, and Fowler, Receiver.—Judgment for defendants, dismissing the complaint with costs.

Hayn M. Andrews vs. Joseph J. Andrews and others.—Judgment dismissing complaint with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

PUTTING A MAN'S EYE OUT IN SPORT.

Lucien Etcheberry vs. Joseph Laveille.—This action was brought to recover $10,000 damages alleged to have been caused by the gross and malicious use of an instrument used in many of the German saloons about town in firing at a target, and is generally called a "blower." It is a long tube into which is put a piece of pointed steel wire with a tuft of wool on the end, which is blown out of the tube at a target, generally at the distance of forty or fifty feet. It appears from the pleadings that the defendant keeps an establishment on the Eighth-avenue, and that the plaintiff was in the saloon sometime in the month of November, 1856. The defendant commenced firing at him with a tube, or blower, in the manner above described, whereupon plaintiff remonstrated with defendant and desired him to desist; but the defendant heeded him not, and, finally, just as the plaintiff was about to turn around, he was struck in the pupil of the right eye with the steel wire blown through the tube, and with such force as to entirely destroy his eyesight. The defence say that the instrument is harmless, unless it hits a person in the eye, and that the firing at plaintiff was all in the way of sport, and the hitting in the eye purely accidental.

The case is still on.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

QUESTION OF COSTS.

Ostrander vs. Crane.—BRADY, J.—A person alleged to have property of the judgment debtor was examined under section 294 of the Code, and having no property in fact of the debtor, claims costs under section 301. There may be cases in which an allowance to a person so examined would be just, but this is not one. Where a person is required to appear, and there is anything to justify the conclusion that the creditor had reason to know that he had no property of the debtor, and the proceeding is manifestly to annoy him; or where it appears that the proceeding for other special reasons should not have been adopted, or where the party to be examined has necessarily, and in good faith, disbursed any monies in reference to such examination, in these cases an allowance would be proper and should be made. In the absence of any of these incidents, however, I think the person examined should be treated as a witness only, and paid the fee for attending as such.

Application for costs denied.

Linge Gallarati vs. Ferdinand Hertz, &c.—Attachment ordered.

Linge Gallarati vs. The Bank for Savings.—Motion to open default, &c., granted on payment of costs.

Darling Still Missing—His Bail Forfeited.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Counsel for Mr. Manning, who became bail for Henry Darling, the photographic hill forger, appeared at the opening of Court yesterday morning and stated that the search for Darling had again been ineffectual. They had had the assistance of several police officers, but their utmost exertions had only succeeded in discovering the man who removed Darling's baggage and the spot he removed it to, together with the fact that $500 had been paid to Darling to defray the expenses of his trial, which he had undoubtedly used to remove himself beyond the reach of justice. They had still hopes, however, of tracing his whereabouts, if the District Attorney would grant them a little further time. It would not surely be the object of the prosecution, for the sake of a paltry $3,000 paid into the public treasury, to allow a culprit like Darling to escape.

The District Attorney said the application was a most extraordinary one, and he could not entertain it for a moment. The bail would have been forfeited some days ago, but he was desirous of giving fair opportunity for the production of Darling. Counsel need not be afraid that if the bail were forfeited there would be no end to the search for the accused. The forfeiture of the bail was one thing, and the search for Darling was another. They (the prosecution) would see that the search for him was persevered in. He therefore moved that the recognizances be forfeited.

The Recorder remarked that the rule hitherto had been very lax, and ought now to be made more stringent. He thought that in all cases when a person became bail for an accused party, he should be impressed with the fact, that as soon as the accused was not forthcoming, the bail should be at once forfeited.

Counsel for Mr. Manning desired to know what was the use of bail in any case, if the bondsman had to lock the accused up for safety. He might as well be in prison at once.

The Clerk of the Court summoned Henry Darling to come forth and answer to his recognizances, or his recognizances would be forfeited. There being no response, Mr. Manning was then called upon to produce Darling, and as he failed to do so, the bail was declared forfeited.

GRAND LARCENY.

Dennis Lyons was then charged with stealing from the bark *Great Republic*, at the foot of pier No. 7 East River, 90 bags of Indian corn, worth $75, the property of Mr. Van Ness, on April 16. The evidence on the part of the prosecution was very slight, and it being proved that the accused had borne a very good character for ten years past, the Jury at once acquitted him.

GRAND LARCENY.

Catharine Russell, a young and modest looking girl, pleaded guilty to stealing from Mrs. Julia Jacobs, her mistress, a breastpin, valued at $150. The Recorder deferred sentence, in order that he might make some inquiries respecting this girl's previous character.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Mr. JOHNSON, the Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, furnishes the following statistics of the doings of that Court for the last or May term:

Number of Persons arraigned..... 426

CONVICTED.

Assault and Battery	126
Petit Larceny	147
Rescuing Prisoners from Penitentiary	2
Dog Fighting	9
Malicious Mischief	1—285

ACQUITTED.

Assault and Battery	24
Petit Larceny	10
Embezzlement	1— 35
Discharged, no witness appearing, A. and B.	70
Discharged, no witness appearing, P. L.	36
Total	426

CHURCHES IN THE DIFFERENT STATES.—The last official returns show that there is one church for every 557 free inhabitants in the United States, or for every 646 of the entire population. The average number these churches are found to accommodate is 334, and the average value $2,400. Churches are more numerous, in proportion to the population, in Indiana, Florida, Delaware and Ohio; and less numerous in California, Louisiana and Iowa. Those in Massachusetts are the largest, and have the greatest average value.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 4, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Valuable additions have been made to the vegetable list, as will be seen below, and last week's prices have suffered a decline under the "growing" influence of a hot sun.

While the new vegetables already quoted are in greater abundance, we add to our list new Potatoes, Squashes and String Beans from Charleston, S. C., Onions from Bermuda, Cherries and Carrots from Norfolk, Va., and Strawberries from New Jersey.

There is only a moderate inquiry or sale for old vegetables, with the exception of Potatoes. These remain about as last week, although a few kinds are out of market. Arrivals of new ones from Bermuda continue free, and prices decline.

Butter is unchanged, with only a moderate trade. The supply of grass is now abundant and good packages begin to arriva.

Poultry continues high, with a dullness in the market. Spring Geese, Ducks and Chickens are now on sale.

Eggs have declined a little, although the stock on hand is not heavy. Receipts mostly from Ohio and Canada.

Potatoes—Northern Carters, ₩ bbl.	$3 50	@$4 00
Potatoes—Jersey Carters, ₩ bbl.	4 50	@ 5 00
Potatoes—Jersey, Mercers, ₩ bbl.	3 75	@ 4 00
Potatoes—White Mercers, ₩ bbl.	3 50	@ 3 75
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ₩ bbl.	3 75	@ 4 00
Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl.	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Reds, ₩ bbl.	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes—Kidneys, ₩ bbl.	3 75	@ 4 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₩ bbl.	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes—Bermudas, new, ₩ bbl.	5 00	@ 6 00
Potatoes—New-Orleans, new, ₩ bbl.	4 00	@ —
Potatoes—Charleston, S.C., new, ₩ bbl	3 75	@ 4 00
Onions—Nsw, New-Orleans, ₩ bbl.	4 75	@ 5 00
Onions—Bermuda, ₩ lb.	0 3	@ 0 3½
Spinach—₩ bbl.	1 00	@ 1 25
Strawberries—Virginia, ₩ quart-box.	50	@ 0 30
Strawberries—Jersey, ₩ basket	0 25	@ 0 30
Lettuce—₩ 100	1 00	@ 1 25
Shallots—₩ 100 bunches	6 00	@ 7 00
Green Peas—Norfolk, ₩ bbl.	3 50	@ 4 00
Tomatoes—Bermuda, ₩ box	0 62	@ 0 75
Cherries—Norfolk, Va., ₩ lb.	0 18	@ —
Asparagus—₩ dozen bunches	1 25	@ 1 75
Radishes—₩ 100 bunches	75	@ 1 25
Rhubarb—₩ d a.	50	@ 75
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@ 2 00
Turnips—New, ₩ 100 bunches	5 00	@ 6 00
Squashes—Charleston, S.C., new, ₩ bbl	5 00	@ —
String Beans—Charleston, ₩ bbl.	8 00	@10 00
Parsley—₩ doz.	37	@ 50
Apples—Russets, Roxbury, ₩ bbl.	6 00	@ 8 00
Apples—Russets, Brown, ₩ bbl.	4 00	@ 5 00
Hickory Nuts—₩ bushel	75	@ 1 50
Dried Apples—State, ₩ lb.	11½	@ 12¾
Dried Apples—Southern, ₩ lb.	10	@ 12
Dried Peaches—State, ₩ lb.	18	@ 20
Dried Peaches—Southern, ₩ lb.	10	@ 16
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₩ lb.	23	@ 25
Butter—State, ₩ lb.	21	@ 25
Ohio and other Western States, ₩ lb	16	@ 21
Lard—in bbls.	14	@ 14½
Lard—Kegs.	14	@ 15
Cheese—New, ₩ lb.	10	@ 13
Eggs—Fresh, ₩ doz.	14½	@ 15
Fowls—₩ pair.	88	@ 1 25
Fowls—Bucks County, ₩ lb.	18	@ 20
Chickens—Spring, ₩ pair	56	@ 69
Ducks—Domestic, ₩ lb.	26	@ 30
Ducks—Spring, ₩ pair.	1 25	@ 1 50

Turkeys—₩ lb.	12	@ 20
Geese—₩ lb.	14	@ 16
Geese—Spring, each	2 00	@ 2 25
Pigeons—Wild, ₩ doz.	1 25	@ 1 50
Pigeon—Squab, ₩ doz.	2 00	@ 2 50
Snipe—Yellow Leg, ₩ doz.	1 25	@ 1 00
Snipe—Dowbiches, ₩ doz.	1 50	@ 2 00
Snipe—Robin, ₩ doz.	3 00	@ 3 50

Markets....Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 4, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $7 25@$7 37½; Pots, $7 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is limited; prices show no quotable variation. Java, 15½c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 12¾c. @13¼c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@11¾c.; Bahia, 10¾c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is still sparingly dealt in at languid prices. Middling Uplands, 13½c.@14c.; Gulf, 14¼c.@14¾c.; and other grades at proportionate prices. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is in fair request, but at irregular prices. Sales: 8,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	@$6 65
Straight State	6 65@ 6 80
Extra State	6 80@ 7 05
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 80@ 6 80
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 60@ 6 80
Fancy Michigan	6 65@ 6 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 80@ 6 85
Extra Ohio	7 20@ 7 40
Fancy Genesee	7 10@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 75@10 00
Extra Missouri	6 00@10 50

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales have been reported of about 650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 60@$6 75 for superfine to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is nominal. The transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,000 bbls. very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 40@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and wanted at $4 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid, rare and needed at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 1,690 boxes Sicily lemons, at $1 25@$1 80; 1,900 boxes Sicily oranges, at $1 75@ $3 80 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and lower; sales, 18,500 bushels, including Western Red at $1 48@$1 65 for ordinary to prime, ₩ bushel. About 1,700 bushels Rye were procured at $1 18 ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt remain as last noticed. Oats attract considerable attention, and are worth 56c.@58c. for Western, 58c.@59c. for State, 61c.@62c. for Canadian and Jersey, 58c.@61c. for Pennsylvania, and 56c.@58c for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn is more abundant and less valuable; sales, 81,000 bushels, at 82c.@83c. for mixed, in store; 83c.@84c. for Yellow, and 86c.@$1 01 for White, ₩ bushel. Towards the close, buyers would not pay even these reduced prices for large lots.

HAY—There were 850 bales River bought at previous rates.

HOPS—Sales of 45 bales last year's crop transpired at 8@12c., mainly at 9@10½c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Unaltered.

LEAD—Quite dull and heavy, as before quoted.

LIME—Rockland, 90c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy. Porto Rico in hhds., at 30c.@38c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@36c.; Clayed Cuba, 29c.@30c.; and New-Orleans, 37c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—No important movement transpired to-day.

OILS—Sell rather slowly at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and languid. Sales: 430 bbls. at $23 75@$23 90 for Mess, and $19 25@ $19 30 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are firm at 11c.@11¼c. for Hams, and 10c.@10¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is salable and worth 11¼c. @13¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 225 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to strictly prime, at 14½c.@14¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 500 bbls., at $14@$16 for Country mess; $16 50@ $17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₩ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $18@$31 ₩ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$24 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty and is very moderate demand at 18c.@21c for new Ohio; 18c.@23c. for common to very good new State, and 24c.@ 26c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, June 1, 1857.

	City Mess	City Prime	Country Mess	Country Prime	Other Barrels	Repacked Mess	Repacked Prime	Repacked Chicago Mess	Railroad Beef	Total	Old & New, This Month	Old & New, Last Month	This Date Last Year	Total
Tierces.														
Clear														
Mess														
Prime														
Bbls.														
Clear														
Mess														
Prime														
Bbls.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1857.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *This Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European mails by the steamer *America* reached this City from Boston last evening. With regard to the Spanish-Mexican dispute, the precise state of affairs seems to be that a basis of an arrangement has been agreed upon between the Mexican Envoy and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Dutch Government has resolved to contribute one vessel of war to swell the naval demonstration against China, and it is said that frontier collisions between Russia and China have given the former a pretext for claiming a share in the general settlement. Particulars are given of the failure of M. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN, banker of Paris, to the extent of a million sterling. His stoppage is attributed to the speculating mania that is raging just now in the French capital. M. THURNEYSSEN is supposed to have sailed in the *Arabia* for the United States, and it is said that his surrender will be applied for under the Extradition Treaty between this country and France. Our London correspondent, whose letter is published elsewhere, gives an interesting summary of English news for the week ending the 23d ult.

In reference to the denial by Lord NAPIER of the report that New-Granada had ceded an island to Great Britain, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows: "Lord NAPIER, who has charge of all movements, diplomatic and naval, which concern the British Government in Central America, has informed the Government that there is no foundation for the report that New-Granada had ceded an island to England."

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 16th ult. have been received. The report of the execution of Gen. CRABB and his party was confirmed. The Presidential election had taken place, and returns received were favorable to the reelection of COMONFORT.

The American National Council, in session at Louisville, concluded their business on Wednesday night, and adjourned *sine die*. The old officers of the Council were generally reelected, and the Philadelphia platform of principles was reaffirmed, after striking out the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth resolutions, relating to the Pierce Administration.

The inauguration of Governor HAILE, of New-Hampshire, took place yesterday. A brief summary of the points of his inaugural address will be found under the Telegraphic head.

We publish this morning, from the New-Orleans papers, details of the arrival and reception in New-Orleans of Gen. WALKER. The denizens of that goodly city appear to have been thrown into the most intense spasms of excitement on the occasion. Gen. WALKER was to deliver an address to them on last Saturday evening. A letter from Captain FAYSOUX to WALKER, detailing his operations on board the schooner *Granada*, will also be found in our columns this morning.

The Burdell investigation was resumed yesterday, when several witnesses were produced on behalf of the heirs to impeach the testimony of Miss AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM in relation to the Doctor being in the City a few days previous to his marriage.

Mr. BUSTEED declines to answer the Excise Commissioners' late inquiries, on the ground that their office is not enumerated in the list, which by law he is made to have a legal care over and to counsel.

Mr. MORTON, City Inspector, consulted counsel yesterday as to the extent of his power to clean the streets under the new act, since the refusal of the Common Council to authorize him to proceed with the work. Alderman COOPER, of the Second Ward, has a number of men at work cleaning the worst sections of his Ward on his individual responsibility.

At the Board of Councilmen on Thursday, a lengthy opinion was received and read from Mr. BUSTEED, Corporation Counsel, to the effect that he does not believe in the legality of the demand on the part of Gas Companies for the use of a meter. He illustrates by supposing the Croton Department to attempt a charge for the use of their implements of admeasurement. An exceedingly dull discussion followed in an unsuccessful effort to defeat a contractor who sought an additional hundred days for the completion of a sewer on Murray Hill.

The corner stone of the new Third-avenue Railroad Dépôt was laid yesterday, amidst speeches, eating and drinking. The dépôt (corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street) is to cost $210,000.

Owing to the fact that the notices calling the June meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine were but partially distributed to the members, and for which Mr. BOYD (the Express man) was called to an account by the President, a small number were assembled on Wednesday evening, and most of the usual business of the meeting was deferred. Still some seven or eight persons, being a strong addition to the "German element" of the Society, were elected members. Dr. BAILEY'S (late Drug Inspector for the port of New-York) communication was in some measure discussed, notwithstanding the expressed unwillingness of many to enter into political matters.

Yesterday Judge MITCHELL granted an order to show cause why AUGUSTE PAROT, one of the French Railroad defrauders, should not be discharged from arrest. The order was made returnable on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

A Bonded Warehouse in Brooklyn was destroyed by fire yesterday, with a loss of $150,000, of which scarcely more than $50,000 was covered by insurance.

An adjourned meeting of the Councilmen's Committee on Streets was held yesterday, in reference to the proposed widening of Nassau-street. A number of property owners were present, and several of them expressed their views. That the property owners might have time to mature their opinions, the Committee adjourned to Thursday in next week, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock.

The United States steam frigate *Minnesota*, on her late trip from Philadelphia to Norfolk, attained a speed of nine knots with a head wind and sea, the engine working satisfactorily.

The United States ship *Jamestown*, which has lately arrived at Philadelphia from the Coast of Africa, is to be thoroughly overhauled during the Summer.

Yesterday, Mr. JONAS N. PHILLIPS, President of the Board of Councilmen, informed Mr. FLAGG'S Secretary that he should commence a suit to-day against the keeper of the City money bags, for the month's pay due him as Councilman. Mr. FLAGG, not at all daunted by the prospect of another legal process, and relying on the "opinion" of his legal adviser, the Corporation Counsel, has directed that gentleman to defend his opinion and see what it is really made of.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons were again in session yesterday, at 2 o'clock A. M. The Committee on Condition of Masonry reported resolutions relating to the union of the two bodies, which were adopted, but the discussion was subsequently reopened in another form, and will probably be finally decided on this morning.

The New-York Club's Regatta came off yesterday in the finest possible style. The *Julia*, *Una* and *Edgar* took the regular prizes—the *Widgeon* taking the schooner prize.

The fleet and force detached by the Quarantine and Police Commissioners made a successful landing at Seguine's Point yesterday, meeting no other opposition than a speech from a delegation of the natives. Going down the bay, the lime in the hold of the schooner took fire; the schooner had to be beached at Stapleton, the stuff unloaded, and the lumber reloaded again: after which, all went happily.

The Chamber of Commerce had an interesting meeting yesterday. The Committee on the Port Wardens bill reported that WM. ALLEN BUTLER and CHAS. O'CONOR, Esqrs., had given their written opinions that the bill was unconstitutional, illegal and invalid. Another Committee reported hard things of Harbor-masters generally, and urged all good citizens henceforth to aid in fetching them to justice when guilty. Another Committee hopes the Commissioners of Pilots will enforce the Port Regulations—but don't recommend the Chamber to guarantee them any money.

There were interesting scenes at the Eleventh and Thirteenth Ward Police Stations last evening. Capt. SQUIRES made his appearance in the former just before roll-call, and stated to Capt. CROFT that he (SQUIRES) had an order which he wished to read to the men. Capt. CROFT would not permit any order to be read by an "outsider," whereupon Capt. SQUIRES retired. The men of the Second Platoon were then called upon to declare themselves, whereupon eight men expressed a preference for the new Commissioners. These eight then surrendered their emblems and repaired with Capt. SQUIRES to a new Station house in Sixth-street. In the Thirteenth Ward also, several men declared themselves last evening for the new Commissioners. Speeches were made on the occasion by the two Lieutenants. Eleven more insubordinate Captains were dismissed yesterday by the White-street Commissioners.

J. W. MCALPINE, who has figured in the police reports so often during the past year, is again in trouble, and in the Tombs, this time on a charge of subornation of perjury.

The body of a drug clerk named GREEN, who has been missing for some time, was found yesterday in the river at Pier No. 22.

Two boatmen amused themselves last night by a prize fight on an up-town pier. They battered each other badly, but the sport was brought to a sudden stop by a squad of policemen. The principals, seconds and bottle-holders made good their escape in boats.

At Dr. CHEEVER'S church, last night, a very exciting meeting was held. The report of the committee appointed to propose amendments to the standing rules of the church was, after a bitter debate, adopted. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, and the meeting had not adjourned at midnight.

The Brooklyn Board of Health having declared for the new Police Commissioners by a pertinent resolution yesterday, Mayor POWELL refused to sit with them.

National Sports and their Uses.

When some much-tormented victim of spiritual afflictions asked MARTIN LUTHER what prophylactic was likely to prove most effectual against the assaults of the devil, the great-hearted Reformer answered him that he knew no better assurance against the inroads of the Evil One than a capital supper and a bottle of good Rhine wine. In the sound good-sense of this celebrated reply lurks a complete system of practical morality worthy the grave attention of all people, and particularly of the "universal Yankee nation." The unbalanced despotism of the intellect is the sorest social curse under which we labor in the United States. Sports of all kinds, and especially the hearty athletic sports which develop the body with the brain, and bring forward the sharp, quick, active qualities of what may be called the *physical* mind in an equal degree with the subtler faculties of ratiocination, have never been encouraged among us as they should have been. Our muscular nature rarely gets a fair chance in our life. We exist by and for the nerves; and it is no fanciful theory which attributes the sudden excesses and equally sudden relapses of political feeling the partisan intolerance and the coquetish impatience of our public life, in no small degree to the want among us of national games and pastimes, mainly joyous and earnest.

We are continually told that the European races are degenerating physically on this Continent, and no longer ago than last Summer an elaborate paper was read before the British Association at Cheltenham, in England, to prove that at no distant day the Anglo American and Hispano-American races in the New World must utterly disappear by their own default, and give place, in all human probability, to a mighty Republic of pig-tailed Chinamen! The paper was written seriously and seriously discussed, and not a few facts of somewhat portentous significance were adduced to support its position.

Absurd as such notions are, there is very good reason, however, for believing that the standard of physical vigor in the older regions of this country is by no means equal to that standard as it exists in the newer States of the Far West, or the more genial nations of Europe. While the average wealth of the individual in New-York, for instance, exceeds considerably the average wealth of the individual in London, the average *length of human life*, which is the only tolerably safe test that can be applied to determine the sanitary condition of a people, is decidedly greater in London than in New York. That is, the average citizen of the American Metropolis, with more ample means of subsistence at his command, enjoys less of the priceless boon of health than the average citizen of the British capital. It is easily possible, of course, to find a hundred plausible suppositions which may serve to account for this surprising and very unsatisfactory truth. But there can be no reasonable doubt that one very prominent and efficient cause of this difference between ourselves and our Transatlantic kinsmen. In respect of physical developement, is to be found in the greater prevalence throughout England of a taste for all manner of manly and athletic exercises. While the coarser and more brutal amusements of bull and bear baiting, or of dog and cock-fighting, have gradually disappeared before the advancing spirit of the age, (since the death of the late Lord SEFTON, the present chief of the Tory Churchmen, the Earl of DERBY, is, we believe, the only respectable representative left in England of the aristocratic patrons of the cock-pit,) the cordial and invigorating sports of the field and the sea,—hunting, cricket, salmon-fishing and yachting—have been as steadily on the increase. The young Englishman who begins his education in self-reliance and fair-play, through the trying ordeal of foot-ball at Eton or Rugby, graduates on the back of a sixteen-hand thorough bred, or on the deck of a clipping schooner. Englishmen of all ranks share according to their degrees and opportunities in the exhilarating and healthful influences of these national tastes—and the pleasure of the few enures, in a thousand different ways to the profit of the many.

To reprodnce the tastes and habits of English sporting life in this country is neither possible nor desirable. But to develope analagous tendencies of an original and specific character appropriate to our national trials and our national opportunities is both very possible and very desirable. And therefore it is that we hail with the warmest sympathy every successful instance of an attempt to interest our community in healthful and pleasurable pursuits extraneous to the business of their ordinary life.

Such an attempt is the institution by the New-York Yacht Club of an annual Regatta, the prizes for which are to be contended for by vessels which are the private property and the private delectation of individual citizens, sensible enough to love the sea and its exciting amusements, and rich enough to gratify their commendable tastes. This institution has rapidly assumed proportions which entitle it to national consideration. Special privileges have been accorded to the vessels which compose the Yacht Squadron by the Secretary of the Navy, and these privileges have contributed to make the graceful models designed for marine amateurs familar to the practical builders of the whole country.

The waters adjacent to the harbor of New-York are peculiarly favorable to yachting as a sport. They offer quite sufficient opportunity for the exercise of considerable seamanship, while they are safe enough to take from the sport that character of positive peril which belongs to the Icelandic and Norse voyages of the English yachter. The Englishman in his yacht has a boy's predilection for the most ticklish possible fun. He rejoices to shave a maelstrom—to fight a nor'wester all night in disagreeable proximity to a lee-shore; and to entangle himself in Fiords out of which nothing short of a special Providence or a steam-tug can extricate him. We have seen an English yacht which had been lying in the Bay of Naples for weeks during pleasant sailing weather, suddenly put out to sea at the first symptoms along the horizon beyond Capri of one of these tremendous squalls which so often make the navigation from Amalfi to the capital a very serious joke.

The American idea of yachting is much more agreeable, and certainly not less profitable. We regard the yacht as a pleasurable thing in itself, and as susceptible of large national uses. The gentlemen who have built the best boats of our New-York squadron have a right to read, with peculiar pride, the glowing tribute to the splendid qualities of the steam-frigate *Niagara*, which we extract, today, into our columns, from the London *Times*; for the lamented GEORGE STEERS, to whose genius, as a naval architect, our marine is mainly indebted for its present unquestionable superiority, made his first mark as a builder of yachts for our Club. Had the institution borne no other fruit than this, it would be worthy of the high place in the public esteem and interest which it has conquered. But we look for still further services to the maritime and naval world from this quarter. We have no wish to interfere with the private arrangements of a Society which, although so valuable to the public weal, is still a strictly private body. But we think the members of the Club will do well to consider whether they may not make themselves still more extensively useful to the interests which they have at heart, by establishing a system of prizes for the encouragement of ship-building of a strictly mercantile character. Our pilot boats, for instance, deserve the attention of such a body, and we have no doubt that an annual pilot-boat race, under the auspices of the Club, would not only prove to be a most interesting occasion in itself, but by tending still further to popularize the growing interest in our seagoing ships and seafaring men, do a great deal also to further the ends of general good which ought to be connected with every legitimate development of national sports. Precedents for such a proceeding are not wanting, if precedents be needed. The Agricultural Societies of several States have for years been in the habit of offering double sets of prizes to their own members first—and then to all the seafaring world at large, and this example might certainly be acted upon by the Yacht Club with the best possible results.

Our Yellow Fever Fortifications.

In another part of this paper will be found an analysis of a valuable Report of the Quarantine physician, made with a view to discover if the facts recorded at all sustain the popular theory that danger of Yellow Fever infection is peculiarly great to the Northward only of localities already overtaken by it.

If there is the least plausibility in this theory, and no one will be disposed to make light of it, we think, after reading the evidence we have thus presented, it will be a matter of surprise to none of our readers that a state of feeling should exist among the people of Staten Island of a nature that will render it very difficult to establish and maintain, even temporarily, an effectual Lazaretto at Seguine's Point.

The ground upon which the buildings are to be placed is low: a few hundred yards to the Northwestward is a large marsh; across this marsh and a low country it is but a mile distant to the village of Lemon Creek: the main road of the Island passes through this village to Tottensville, a thriving village about two miles distant. The population of Tottensville is about one thousand, and the road thither is completely lined the whole distance with cottages, seldom more than a hundred yards apart, which are occupied chiefly by the families of the oyster-men. From Tottensville two steamboats ply daily to the City. The masted oyster craft trading with New-York, and all dependent on Prince's Bay, number from two to three hundred.

Northwardly, from Seguine's Point, it is one mile to the church in Bloomingview, whence runs a stage-coach daily with passengers for New-York by the east side ferries. A mile further North is the church and hamlet of Woodrow, and a mile further, or at three miles North of the hospital, will be the town of Rossville, from which there are daily from eighty to a hundred and fifty passengers for New-York. Altogether, within a half circle of a radius of three miles, northward from Seguine's Point, our Reporter saw seven churches and not far from a thousand dwelling-houses.

So much for the land vicinity. The anchorage ground which is reported to have been selected, bears southeast from the Point, and will be distant a mile and a half. It stretches, at about this distance, *in a line parallel with the shore for three miles*, occupying the whole channel entrance to Princes' Bay, Raritan River and Canal, and the Sound back of Staten Island. The flood tide draws from it directly in a strong current right upon the shore at the very point most frequented by the oystermen. The South wind blowing over it will take the most beautiful part of Staten Island for the whole width of three miles.

The tide, as well as the wind, will sweep directly across the principal oyster beds, and if the oystermen, who have not far from a million dollars involved in the matter, are allowed to pursue their avocation at all, they will be precisely in the track of the boats plying between the infected ships and the infected Hospital.

It is is their custom to dredge and tong their beds chiefly at night, and to run to market at New-York before daylight. There are from two to three hundred masted craft and an innumerable fleet of small boats thus occupied at the very worst period of the usual yellow-fever season.

Whether the Commission propose to destroy this business, or to allow it to be carried on under these circumstances, their design must be thought equally inhuman and impracticable.

In view of the facts we have stated there can be little doubt that, in a season only equally favorable with the last to the infection, the adjacent district would be, in a very short time, completely desolated by yellow fever, after it had become endemic at the proposed hospital at the Point. From each of the villages we have mentioned there is a dense resident population on several roads towards New-York, and the communication from the district is of a nature that it would be impossible to interrupt. In fact, the danger of the fever's reaching New-York City appears to us much greater from a Quarantine establishment at Seguine's Point than from that at present occupied. From the latter the southerly wind rakes no habitable land for a distance of many miles. From Seguine's Point it would sweep the densest part of Staten Island, and that on a course directly towards New-York.

WHO IS TO PAY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE?

A small sentence in the recent Police act seems to have escaped the attention of the Municipal Solons and of those legal gentlemen who are using certain obsolete sections in the Dongan charter to establish a day and night watch. Section 26, after providing that the moneys collected in 1856 and 1857 for purposes of police and those sums apportioned for succeeding years, closes with these words: "The said several sums of money apportioned, levied and collected within each of the said cities of New-York and Brooklyn *shall be in lieu of all taxes within each of the said cities for the support of police government therein*." The ordinary revenues of the City not being sufficient to pay its expenses, the Supervisors have to resort to the Legislature for permission to levy the additional taxes, but according to the preceding words, the levy for police, whether small or great, in the City of New-York, goes to the Metropolitan police and excludes all else. The next Board of Supervisors, it must be remembered, will consist of twelve persons, distinct from the Aldermen elected, six by general ticket, and six appointed by the Mayor from the next highest candidates. The minority on this police question will be equally represented with the majority in that Board, and whether it will back up the Treasury for the day and night watch is highly problematical.

TROUBLES IN DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

Adoption of the Report of the Committee appointed to amend the Standing Rules of the Church—Election of Officers, &c.

In accordance with previous announcement, the annual business meeting of the Church of the Puritans (Dr. CHEEVER'S) was held last night.

The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which Dr. CHEEVER stated that the present was the annual meeting of the Church, and the first step to be taken was the election of a Chairman. He also stated that he had occasion to be absent for a time, but would shortly return.

Rev. C. J. WARREN was nominated as Chairman, and after the question had been put, a division was called for, and it was found that *eight* only were opposed.

Mr. THEODORE WARREN was then nominated as Clerk, but he declined, saying that he was too young a man for the office, when so many more competent were present.

Mr. S. W. KING was then nominated, when

Gen. MATHER said it was usual in deliberative bodies for action to be taken when a member declined to accept office, and he therefore moved that Mr. WARREN be excused. The motion was carried, and Mr. KING was unanimously elected.

The Chairman announced that this was the annual meeting of the Church for the choice of officers, and the transaction of such other business as properly came before it.

Gen. MATHER supposed that they had a programme marked out in the rules, and referred the Chairman to rule six, which prescribed that the records of the last annual meeting should be read.

The records of the last annual meeting were called for, but they were not in the house.

Mr. HAVENS supposed the first thing in order then would be the presentation of reports.

Gen. MATHER supposed not. He believed in abiding by the rules, and by reference to rule 6, it would be seen that the next business in order was the revision of the catalogue of members.

Mr. FRY replied that there was no specified order of business in the rules and asked that the report of the Committee appointed to revise the standing rules of the Church be then heard.

Gen. MATHER did not understand what it meant, if, in this free country and in this Christian Church—supposed to be composed of free men and good Christians—such an utter disregard should be paid to rule and order. To act in that matter was not creditable to them as an associated body capable of self-government. He advised them to act like men and treat matters fairly—to treat them as a worldly man was required to treat his ordinary business, with fairness and honesty.

Mr. FLINT called the gentleman to ordar.

Gen. MATHER asked the gentleman to state his point of order.

Mr. FLINT stated he had reflected upon the honesty of the members.

Gen. MATHER.—I take it back, because honesty and fairness—

SEVERAL VOICES.—"Order, order."

THE CHAIRMAN.—The brother is clearly out of order.

Gen. MATHER said he had a right to speak, and he should maintain his rights in spite of the badgering and opposition he met with. He contended that the revision of the catalogue of members was the next business in order.

The Chairman intimated that the brother had not been speaking to the question; and said although the gentleman had a right to express his views, the Chairman had power to call him to order when he was not speaking to the subject under consideration. He then said the motion to call up the report of the committee appointed to propose amendment to the standing rules of the Church was the question before the house.

Gen. MATHER offered as an amendment to the motion of his youthful friend, (Mr. FRY,) that they now proceed to revise the catalogue of members.

Mr. FRY called Mr. MATHER to order. He had been called a youth by the gentleman, and he had been called a youth, too, by one of the daily papers, but he could always act manfully, and he was old enough to act with discretion.

Gen. MATHER begged to apologize; but he wished it to be understood that this rule of revising the catalogue was introduced and prescribed for the purpose of ascertaining who were entitled to vote.

The CHAIRMAN—Have you reduced your amendment to writing?

Gen. MATHER—No, Sir.

The CHAIRMAN—I would like to have it in writing.

Gen. MATHER—I would like to know if my friend has reduced his motion to writing?

The Chairman was of opinion that the amendment of Gen. MATHER was not on the subject of the motion, and, therefore, was not in order. Mr. FRY'S motion was to call up the report of the Committee, while the amendment was to call up the catalogue of members for revision.

Gen. MATHER—How are we going to have anything to guide us in taking a vote, if we abide by the rules of the Chair?

Mr. HUNT—I call the gentleman to order. The Chairman has decided the amendment out of order.

Gen. MATHER—Allow me to say that it comes strictly within the order of proceedings, as laid down in the standing rules of the Church.

The CHAIRMAN—I still rule that the original motion is in order, and that for the reasons already stated—the amendment is not.

Mr. HAVENS—I call on the Chair—

Mr. ARNOTT—(interrupting)—Permit me to remark to the members of this Church, that the New-York *Herald* said, a few days since, that we were preparing for a grand row to-night, and it is beginning to look like—

Cries of "Question, question."

Gen. MATHER—I object to any action upon that resolution. The fourteenth rule prescribes that "no resolution shall be adopted at the same meeting at which it is offered, if any objection is made thereto," and I wish my objection noted.

Mr. FRY—I have a motion to make.

The CHAIRMAN—It is perfectly proper for the meeting to call upon a committee appointed at a previous meeting to make their report; it is perfectly proper for this Committee to make their report.

Cries of "Question, question."

Mr. HAVENS—Is not that question open to discussion?

The CHAIRMAN—It would have been, had not the President commenced to put the question.

Mr. HAVENS (emphatically)—The question has not been put. Is it open for discussion?

The CHAIRMAN—The question would have been put, had not the brother interrupted me.

Mr. HAVENS (with renewed emphasis)—Is not the question open for discussion?

The CHAIRMAN—I suppose it is.

Mr. HAVENS—Then I hope we shall proceed and not have the gag rule applied.

THE CHAIRMAN—The gag law shall not be applied.

Mr. HAVENS then called for the reading of the resolution, and inquired to what Committee it related.

The Chairman did not suppose that more than one Committee had been appointed to revise the rules.

Mr. HAVENS thought it was no matter for suppositions.

The Chairman said as there had been only one Committee appointed consequently there could be but one report.

Mr. FRY amended his resolution by inserting the words "the Committee appointed on Tuesday, the 26th ult."

Mr. HAVENS then objected to the report on the ground that the meeting on that day was not a legal one, and recited the rule of the Church on calling meetings, saying it had not been complied with.

Mr. F. W. KING stated that the call for the meeting had not been placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Church because he was absent from the City at the time, but that a copy had been given to Dr. CHEEVER to read from the pulpit.

A very long debate followed, characterized by personalities and bitterness. After the question was put, the Committee made the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of amending the 8 and 1g Rules of the Church of the Puritans, respectfully report:

That they have looked carefully at these rules, as they have existed for some years. They find a small number of these in need of amendments, not of great importance, but yet such as the convenient transaction of business seems to require. Indeed the proposed amendments do little more than conform the rules to the practice of the Church.

The only rule of great importance, whether considered on general principles, or with reference to the present necessities of the Church, is the one from which a life tenure is inferred in the Deaconship.

Such a tenure implies rule rather than representation. This is not in happy accordance with the fundamental constitution of Congregationalism. According to this all the power of the Church resides in the body. Whoever is appointed to perform any service, acts by authority of the body, and as its representative. His is a delegated power, in the exercise of which he is responsible to his constituents.

The evil of a life-tenure, or a tenure which can be terminated only by a direct vote of displacement—always delicate, and usually regarded as a hostile act—is that the deacons of the church often come to feel themselves a distinct order, having an authority beyond the functions of their office, a right to lead the opinion and the action of the church, and to expect a deference on account of their official position. In the infirmities of our nature this tendency is unavoidable.

Another and cognate evil is, that deacons, though they may represent the sentiment and will of the church when appointed, may cease entirely to represent the sentiment and wishes of the present.

The changes in our cities of the membership of a church are rapid, and deacons come to be in a very few years the representatives of a past generation. When a large proportion of the present members have had no voice in their election, they are likely to look upon them as official persons, and not as representatives of the church in living sympathy with its pulsations.

It is of importance to accustom as large a number of members as practicable to the discharge of the duties belonging to the deaconship. The proportion of those fitted for such duties will depend much on the demand for them, and this demand will be increased by the necessity of periodical changes.

Your Committee deem it wise to render deacons ineligible for one year after their term expires. If eligible, a reelection will be expected, and if not accorded, the omission will be regarded as a censure. The same persons must be continued for fear of wounding feelings, when a change would be expedient. These are reasons which induce your Committee, on general principles, to advise a short term of office and ineligibility.

But there are considerations which render it especially important to apply these principles in this Church at the present time. And your Committee deem it the part of Christian frankness to declare, without disguise, yet in all courtesy, the reasons why they believe what is fit and wise at all times as to this office, is of imperative necessity in this Church and at this time.

It is well known that our deacons, without invoking the advice or consulting the wishes of the Church, have attempted to drive its pastor to a resignation. The letter addressed to him by these and others has been laid before the Church, and through the press, has become known to the community. It is irregular, partizan and unjust to the Church. Two, at least, of the deacons are generally understood to have been active in getting this up and in procuring signatures. The Church cannot safely confide in men, as its representatives, who thus seek, of their own will, and without the voice of the Church, or even calling for an open expression of its wishes, to sunder the ties of pastor and people.

But aside from the impropriety of the proceeding in its very nature, there are objections to it at this time of gravest import.

In the midst of abounding treason against God and humanity, of silent consenting, or of striking hands with the oppresser, there are ministers in this City who stand up unfaltering in the power of truth and the Gospel. All honor to such. Their outspoken words shall go down to future ages. They are doing their part to redeem the nation from error and falsehood and wickedness and shame. They know too well that this redemption will never come from political parties without a holier fire in the heart than can be caught from the fitful torch-light of expediency. To these political parties present success is everything. Not so with those who proclaim to the understanding and the heart the great truths of rigoteousness. They know that these truths belong to God and are lasting as his throne. They fight a battle with a certainty of victory, though a thousand fall at their side and ten thousand at their right hand.

Among the champions of right against wrong—of the oppressed against the oppressor, of christian principle against selfish cupidity, the pastor of this church has taken a prominent stand. Here on Union-square, in the heart of the City, he has fought the battle against Slavery, its abettors and apologists, with a brave heart. With powers of logic and illustration rarely matched, raised up by God to do a work for the nation, for mankind, and for the age, he has sent his thunder tones from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from our northern to our southern border, calling men to be true to themselves and to their God—holding up to scorn, contempt and loathing the principles and sentiments which brand our nation with infamy and make it a reproach among all people. His tones have reverberated beyond the Atlantic, stirring the best blood of the heart, wherever that heart is true to freedom.

God has honored the pulpit of this Church by making it a great watch-tower for the nation. Its guardians have a duty to perform before the world. All eyes turn to us to inquire whether we will be faithful to our trust. It is ours to shield, to sustain and to encourage the man whom we have placed in this pulpit. Shall we ask of a heartless despotism—of those who, in the stolidity of their hearts, fear not God nor regard man—leave for our pastor to speak for right, for truth, for equity? Are we so lost to manly courage as to take counsel of our fears?

Dr. CHEEVER is pastor of this church; but he is more. His mission extends beyond the little precincts of Union-square. He is a watchman on the walls of our American Zion, proclaiming truths to the nation—truths as enduring as eternity. A Luther Hamlet of Germany—a contracted parish in Eisenburg—might as well have claimed Luthers and Knoxs for their sole property, as this church the man who stands in its pulpit. His mission extends wide beyond the precincts of a little parish. Through him and in him we owe a duty to the nation—the duty of upholding, sustaining and encouraging. And to this sentiment of duty this Church, before the eyes of Christendom, watched and noted by the good and the wise—nay, by the tyrannic and the wicked—this Church, set by the power and God-given fidelity of its pastor on a pinnacle so high, will not, cannot, be false. Your Committee call on you, brethren, to dare and to do whatsoever God in his providence shall demand of you.

The great mistake of the fifteen or twenty men who have attempted to remove the pastor of this Church from his pulpit and his people, is this, that they have never measured themselves nor their pastor by the right standard—have never considered his mission either in its breadth, or height, or depth; in its reach of power or the greatness of our nation's need. They profess to sympathize with him in his principles, and yet, as far as on them depends, they would hush his voice in silence. They would honor him for his fidelity to truth, but would drive him from our midst.

Well, it was possible that these mistaken brethren, acting in secret conclave, might prevail. They believed they could. They attempted the task—whether successful or in vain this Church must say. Dr. CHEEVER can afford to be driven out from the midst of us—to go naked, penniless, friendless. Of his honor as the champion of liberty and right—as the messenger of God to the nation—he will go unshorn. He has made a mark which we cannot blot out. He has proclaimed truths which shall live when we are forgotten. He can afford to be driven out. And we, too, brethren, can afford to be scattered, all of us—to go down, one by one, to the silent grave; or, if so God will, to be dashed by some sudden calamity, all of us together, from earthly life. Pastor and people can afford to go down together to the grave, to be buried in the ruins of the edifice where we worship. Like a pebble dropped in mid ocean, the tiny circles marking for a brief moment the place where it fell, and then ships with their living freight pass on, all unconscious that ought had disturbed the waters.

But can we afford the other? Can we afford to seem to the world false to all the principles we profess to honor? Can we face the reproaches of the just, the brave, the large-hearted throughout the world? Can we afford to leave our children to blush for our cowardice? Can we afford them the legacy of a dishonored name?

Brethren, these things we cannot afford. Let us gather round our pastor. Let our hearts beat in unison with his, warming, cherishing, upholding him. Let us, at least, go down in memory with him to posterity as not unworthy the man whom God, in his providence, has set in our midst. And so may God succeed us as we are true to Him and to the cause of the oppressed. Respectfully submitted.

E. W. CHESTER,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,
CHARLES B. HARVEY,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 4, 1857.

After a long debate, in which Messrs. MATHER and HAVENS took a prominent part, a motion was made to adopt the Report of the Committee, with the alteration of the rules as recommended at a previous meeting. The report was adopted, as follows: In favor, 42; against 17.

The Chairman declared the Report adopted.

The Committee on the Election of Officers reported the following:

The Committee appointed to nominate officers of this church recommend the adoption of the following order:

Ordered, That the number of the committee of brethren to be chosen for the present year be five. Adopted,

They report for officers, and recommend to the church the following brethren

For Deacons—Francis P. Schouls and Asa H. Wheeler—to hold for one year. Alonzo S Bull and James B Thompson—to hold for two years. William C Gilman and James C. Woodruff—to hold for three years.

For Clerk—Frederick W. King.

For Treasurer—James C Woodruff.

For Committee of Brethren—Charles Abernethy, Thomas Rigney, James W. Halsted, Elisha Peck and Isreal P. Warren.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. W. CHESTER,
CHAS ABERNETHY,
CHAS. P. HARVEY,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 4, 1857.

These names were being balloted for after midnight. It was considered certain that they would be elected, with the exception of WOONERFF, who declined.

THE QUARANTINE WAR.

Successful Descent of the Commissioners' Fleet upon Seguine's Point—Hazards of the Voyage—Interviews with the Natives—The Latest News.

The very materials of the new Quarantine establishment seem predisposed to combustion. The schooner dispatched to Seguine's Point, early yesterday morning, with her whole cargo, narrowly escaped destruction by fire. Whether it was through treachery on the part of the contractors or the crew, or from an improper inspection of the agent of the Commission, will not probably be known till a careful investigation shall have been made by a Court Martial—but, when about midway between the land of Long Island and Staten Island, a cry of fire was suddenly raised, and it was discovered that water was pouring into the hold of the schooner, in which was stored a large quantity of lime, which was thus immediately thrown into fierce and sputtering combustion.

As the smoke poured up through the hatches, the crew supposing some of the incendiaries were concealed below, and had already commenced operations, were thrown into a fearful state of panic. The officers, however, retained their presence of mind, and the order was immediately given to head the vessel for the nearest land. Clifton landing, on Staten Island, was soon reached, and all hands set to work to throw off the bricks and lumber from the deck. In the course of half an hour they cleared the hatches, and after throwing overboard each portion of the lime as was not consumed, put a stop to the fire. The materiale were then put on board again, and the steamer again took the schooner in tow for her destination. During this trying scene, Mr. HALL, who accompanied the vessel, rolled up his sleeves and worked with characteristic impetuosity with the crew and police force.

The design of effecting the descent upon the enemy's country under cover of darkness was thus frustrated. It was now anticipated that on perceiving their approach the insurgents would make effective preparations to resist the landing. On arriving off the Point however not only were no defensive works to be seen but even no array of force.

Fearful of an ambuscade a considerable delay occurred after the fleet came to anchor while the officers made a careful reconnoisance of their position. The time was not lost however for the men were ordered to take breakfast. No liquor was served, Commissioner HALL having prevailed on the Commander to put to the test the theory he has long advocated that a clear head is better than Dutch courage for any emergency.

At precisely eight bells of the morning watch a landing party of volunteers embarked in a boat, gallantly led by the first lieutenant. The feelings of those left on board as they watched the progress of events, may be better imagined than described. So near had the zealous daring of the pilot anchored the fleet that from the quarter deck of the flag-ship Commissioner HALL could, with the naked eye, perceive every circumstance that occurred on the shore or in the boats. Whether from prudence in view of the imposing force arrayed against them, or because they were taken by surprise, it was soon evident to all that all design of opposing the landing had been relinquished by the malcontents.

By the cheerful energy of all, seamen, police and laborers, the schooner was soon beached, and the materials of the temporary buildings were rapidly passed on shore.

Scarcely, however, had the carpenters commenced to sit up the portable houses, which had been prepared to be used as barracks, when a party of twelve natives, accompanied by three of their women, were discovered. Commissioner HALL, advancing in front of the hastily-formed line of the police force, made signs of peace, and they approached apparently without fear. A chief, whose name was reported to us as ABELARBIT, immediately commenced a violently abusive and denunciatory oration, using no little improper language.

The noble leader of the little band of Christians deigned to make but terse reply, and the interview was soon concluded by the withdrawal of the natives. The carpenters returned to their work, and all going on well, the Commissioner at 12 o'clock, after a short address to the men, gave the welcome order to go to dinner and return unguarded through the midst of the enemy's country to the city. At 2 o'clock another party of five or six appeared and held a confab with Mr. VOORHIES, the superintendent, who had been left in command of the shore party. These also soon retired, and the work again proceeded with energy.

At 5 o'clock P. M., when our last dispatch was dated, ample quarters for the laborers, and so much of the police force as would not be required on duty during the night, had been erected, and Captain WALLING had just returned from the grand round and reported no signs of an enemy at any of the outworks. Messrs. DOBSON & LEWIS have the contract for the erection of the Quarantine buildings at Seguine's Point. Messrs. HOWARD & QUICK do the fencing. This is in correction of a statement before now published.

The Yacht Club Regatta.

Nothing but a somewhat stiffer wind was lacking, to mark yesterday's Regatta of the New York Club in the memory of all yachting men, as the most brilliant race ever seen in our waters. The day, in respect of atmosphere, was all that could have been desired. Warm, yet not sultry, the air was refreshed with a desultory breeze eminently agreeable to the spectators of the exhilarating but pacific *manœuvres*; and the aspect of all things proclaimed, if not a "hunting," certainly a "yachting" morning, with which no reasonable mortal could find fault.

Those who remembered the gusty and drizzling day which unfriendly June last year set apart for us, could not but feel a thrill of gratitude to the gracious month for her altered mood. Many of the ladies, in particular, who had been fortifying their minds by the previous perusal of carefully prepared works on "Sea-Sickness," or surreptitiously purveying for themselves the small and subtle prophylactic globules devised by the Homœpathic wizards against the assaults of that remorseless foe of all marine fun, must have sent up sweet and secret ejaculations of delight as they gazed out from the somewhat unpicturesque pier at the foot of Spring-street over the smooth and glassy surface of the almost unruffled Bay.

The sincere and growing interest which is felt in the noble sport of yatching by our citizens was charmingly indicated, let us say en passant, by the unusually large and unusually elegant assemblage of queens of beauty who deigned this year to honor the Regetta with their presence and their smiles. The proportion of the better to the worser half of creation on board the Club steamer is always such as very severely to task the powers of entertainments of the members who avail themselves of their privilege. Every man is called upon to multiply himself indefinitely, and to make himself as agreeable as a single clergyman in a sewing circle without the single clergyman's advantage of prestige. Fancy, too, the difficulty of keeping the minds of twelve or fourteen luscious young ladies so constantly and so pleasantly occupied that they shall have no time to think of the tricks which the disreputable old ocean is playing with the centre of gravity, and you will understand that the yachty yachting man who sails on a Regetta Day has a much less exciting and exhaustive duty to perform than the yaching man who steams.

This year the ladies, as we have said, doubled the duty upon the shoulders of every gallant adventurer who boarded the *Erie*.

Alongside of the steamer chartered for the Club lay the *John Styles*, which had been procured by the Regetta Committee for the accommodation of "outsiders," admitted on application to the Committee. This vessel, too, was crowded, as were two others which accompanied the flotilla, one of them rejoicing in a magnificent new pennant, with the inscription "Union." Add to these steamers and their living freight, a vast number of "inexpressible" boats, yachts, pilot-boats, pleasure-boats, and craft of all sorts, all equally packed with human beings—line the piers of the lower part of the City and of Jersey City with multitudinous and vociferous citizens—throng the bluff on Staten Island, the Bay Ridge on Long Island, and the ground about Fort Hamilton with carriages and pedestrians—and you will form some notion of the vastly-increased interest which was this year manifested in the Regetta by our people. Many of the ships at our wharves were gaily dressed—flags flew from the Long Island hotels—from Fort Hamilton—from the Pavilion and from Mr. ASPINWALL's house on Staten Island—in fact from all manner of places conspicuous and inconspicuous—and a handsome salute was fired from the station of the Cunard steamships at Jersey City. Cowes itself does not present a more animated, though it may sometimes show a more gorgeous and crowded spectacle when the trident-bearing *British Queen* comes over from Osborne to "rain influence" upon her yachting liege, in the hazy August weather. Such a Bay—such a panorama of City and rural shores—of stationary masts, and hurrying steamers shimmering to and fro—of scattered islands and stately heights abutting in so splendid an expanse of glittering waters, Cowes certainly never can present. *Sub Jove serene* than the contending yachts were arrayed as carefully as the galleys of the philandering, fillibustering ÆNEAS for that celebrated regetta which VIRGIL has sung so well—and which terminated in so disastrous a stylo. It would be hard to imagine a prettier sight, or one more calculated to kindle a thrill of national exultation in the heart of an American spectator than was afforded by the waters around the flag-boat which was moored just off the yacht Club house at Hoboken. There they lay, sweeping to the big, approaching contest the big, staunch, cunningly devised sea witches that have led the van of our marine in these last few years of wonderful progress and development. The crew scarcely resist the notion that the creatures had a life in them of their own, and were impatient for the encounter. At least this was the opinion of the ladies, who always incline to the figurative and the amiably hyperbolical. The entries were removed, and the growing faith in the schooner rig was ridiculed pretty plainly along the line. This faith has been fostered by the Regetta Committee, Messrs. HASWELL, WAINRIGHT and COLT, and a prize was made up a short while since for a schooner prize, to be adjudged in this day's race.

The yachts started well at 11:30, with a fair breeze from the northwest, not by any means strong enough for the larger vessels, and affording much less promise than one could have wished of a really exciting race. They had the last of the ebb with them, and ran down in good style, laying their course all the way, without tacking at all, and passed to the west of the Staten Island stake boat in the following order:

	Tonnage.	Spread of Canvas.	H.	M.	S.
Luckey	15 2	1,5 5.18	11	45	—
Una	67 5	3,061 21	11	45	90
Minnie	59.14	3,066.18	11	47	50
Irene	57 85	3,078 40	11	49	15
Rowena	40 5	2,3 8.25	11	49	55
Madgie	89 3	2,773.17	11	50	30
Julia	83 4	3,307 55	11	51	53
Haze	87,23	3,936 11	11	54	5
Favorita	135	5,103 55	11	55	37
Silvie	105 4	——	11	56	35
Undine	44.15	——	11	58	20
Widgeon	101.9	3,413 60	12	3	—
Seadrift	63.7	3,143.14	12	—	48

They passed then to the East of the Long Island stake boat, the *Lucky* leading.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Lucky	11	57		Haze	12	5	
Una	11	58		Favorita	12	7	15
Minnie	12			Silvie	12	7	30
Julia	12	2	30				

Having away to the Southwest Spit the wind lulled for a moment, but they took the young flood, and wearing round from the westward came up with a reviving breeze—the wind at least three points free, say abaft the beam, having canted to the South and westward. They turned the Southwest Spit in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Richmond	1	1		Margaret	1	7	34
Edgar	1	1	20	Island Fawn	1	8	26
Haze	1	2		Escurt	1	9	28
Minnie	1	2	5	Widgeon	1	11	10
Juha	1	3	15	Rowena	1	13	50
Silvie	1	4	15	America	1	16	25
Irene	1	5	5	Undine	1	18	15
Madgie	1	6	45	Sea Drift	1	20	5
Luckey	1	7	5				

On the whole, the race, though by no means of the "crazing" or ecstatic kind, was one of the most interesting ever witnessed in our waters. The third class alone had a fair chance with the wind—and it is worth noting that, in running down to the first stake-boat—which, however, she did not time—the pilot boat *A. B Neilson* (No. 21) kept wall with the *Haze*. Two other pilot boats, however, (No. 1 and No. 55,) did not make quite so good a figure.

The prizes, which were made by TIFFANY & Co., are of the substantial dinner service order, and are more likely to keep alive the recollections of the day's sport and triumph, over well-loaded mahoganys, than the gigantic, naturly impracticable and indescribable pitcher carried off by the *America* from our Transatlantic brethren.

And so ended a very pleasant day, memorable in the lighter annals of our New-York marine, and not to be wholly overlooked by the more serious historians of those that go down to the sea in ships.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met at the Penitentiary on Tuesday.

Several communications, having relation to the routine business of the institutions, were received and read.

Governor ANDERSON offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that the children of the Primary Department of Randall's Island, having been removed by a resolution of the Board passed April 14, and being thus deprived of a common school education, they not being able to receive the necessary instruction, that therefore, the Warden of Randall's Island be instructed to place them in the Grammar School.

After some debate the matter was referred to the Special Committee on Randall's Island, with power. Adjourned.

The Liquor-Dealers' Programme.

The plan adopted by the New-York Liquor-Dealers' Association for testing the constitutionality of the New License law, in contrast with that which Mayor WOOD has pursued with regard to other acts of the late Legislature, is worthy of remark. The members of the Association have resolved conjointly to defray the expense of defending any suit which may be commenced against any one of them for a violation of the law by selling liquor without a license. Meantime, many of them, to save trouble and risk, will procure licences under the new law and treat it as constitutional, until and unless it is decided unconstitutional by proper judicial authority.

ANOTHER PROBABLE MURDER.—The body of a man drifted into the Fulton Ferry slip about 5 yesterday morning, and was seen by a boatman who was rowing by the slip. It was taken from the water and conveyed to the Fulton dock adjoining. On examination, a gash was discovered on the back of the head, sufficient to cause death, leading to the supposition that the unfortunate man had been murdered. The face was so swollen, and the features so distorted, as to leave but a faint chance of recognition. The body was dressed in a black frock coat, black vest and black pants. An inquest was held during the forenoon, and a verdict to the effect that the deceased was an unknown man, and came to his death from causes unknown to the Jury. The doctor who examined the body was of opinion that it had been in the water about three weeks.

PSI-UPSILON CONVENTION, AMHERST COLLEGE.—The next annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, composed of chapters at Harvard, Brown, Yale, New-York, and Weleyan Universities, and at Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Amherst, Union, Columbia and Hamilton Colleges, will be held at Amherst College Amherst, Mass., on Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and 11th of August, prox. The Oration will be delivered by Rev. JULIUS H. SEELYE, of Schenectady, N. Y., and the Poem by JOHN G. SAXE, of Vermont. An "Alumni Hall" is now erecting on the site of "North College," lately destroyed by fire; and a new "Dormitory Hall" will be built the coming season. The Psi-Upsilon Chapter there has also just completed a new hall, with a magnificent dome.

GEORGIOS MELOS, a Greek, residing in England, has offered a prize of five thousand drachmas for a religious work on the means of improving the morals of youth, and assigned five thousand more drachmas for printing and distributing the work.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Grand and Canal sts.,

Invite the attention of strangers visiting New-York to their

VERY
LARGE
ASSORTMENT
OF CLOTHING.

A. M. & CO.,
Have on hand, at all times, by continually replenishing from their
MANUFACTURING LEPARTMENT,
one of the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS
in the City.
They manufacture all their
CLOTHING,
which enables them to mark their goods
AS LOW
as any other establishment in the City can sell the same quality; also, to guarantee every garment to be
WELL MADE,
in every respect.

A. M. & CO. is the only firm in the Clothing business that adheres strictly to the
ONE-PRICE SYSTEM.
No deviation can in any instance be made from
MARKED PRICES.
BOYS' CLOTHING
of all kinds, adapted to all ages, from three years upwards.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
ALFRED MUNROE, No. 441 Broadway.
WM D. ABBATT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until fur, ther notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.—STRANGERS will save time by going directly to ROGERS' extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 429 Broadway, as a greater collection and variety will be found there than elsewhere. Jet and Gold Bracelets and Brooches, beautiful Pearl and Ivory Fans and Card Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, &c., &c. Also, Dolls, Games and Toys of every variety; Children's Carriages and Gigs. All imported and sold at the lowest prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 429 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As those are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $2 TO $30.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

LOOK!
At the cheap and elegant Carpets at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery,
English Velvets, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrains, Window Shades, Rugs, &c., &c.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
2,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE MAGNETIC Telegraph Company has been removed from No. 5 Hanover-st. to No. 48 Wall-st., corner of Jauncey-court. The office is open night and day for the dispatch of messages to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all the principal cities on the seaboard to New-Orleans. Branch offices at No. 181 Broadway, and Burton's Theatre entrance, Lafarge House.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

1857.—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING? AND Summer Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, in our Custom-Room, is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready-made or made to order, and at moderate prices.
D DEVLIN & CO.
Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and see them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Malden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.
MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, MANUFACtured by the subscribers, are becoming daily more in general use, for they entirely supersede the cumbersome and old fashioned—can be found in great variety at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No 7 Astor House.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND whiskers, in every conceivable style. Improved instantaneous Hair Dye, 4 shillings a box, black or brown, natural in appearance, and no rubbing off. Sold at the depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and at all Druggists'.

FINE CUTLERY, A LARGE ASSORTMENT, EMbracing every style of pen, pocket and assorting knife. Also, razors of the finest quality. For sale at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, at No. 7 Astor House.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

OLD STAND CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU-st. Great reduction in Spring Clothing. N. R. COLLINS & CO., are closing out their large stock at very low prices. Also their Summer suits of various kinds are on sale and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Raglans, Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. Call and see them.
N. R. COLLINS & CO., corner John and Nassau sts.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE City can get gaiter boots from 12s to 24s, slippers, ties, toilet slips and braiding from 6c. to 12c., with Boys Misses and Children's boots and shoes of all kinds and prices at
J. B. MILLER & CO'S, No 134 Canal-st.

MARRIED

BUTLER—OWEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. J. M. Kiebe, D. D., WILLIAM J. BUTLER to ANGELINA, youngest daughter of Thomas Owen, Esq., all of this City.

RAINES—HARDEN.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4 in the Orchard-st. Universalist Church, by Rev Dr. Chapin, Mr. BENJ. S. RAINES to Miss JULIA M., only daughter of John W. Harden, all of this City.

IRWIN—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 4, at St Marks Church, by Rev. S. M. Hasktns, THOS. G. IRWIN to SARAH L. T. SMITH, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

FREEY—WEEKS.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, June 1, at the residence of the bride's brother, in South 9th-st., Williamsburg, by Rev. J. D. Wells, EDWIN FREEY, Jr., to Miss LOUISA A. WEEKES.

MEESLER—VARICK.—At Ponghkeepsie, on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. Dr. Meesler, at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Ponghkeepsie, Mr. THOMAS D MEESLER to Miss MARIA R. VARICK, eldest daughter of JOHN R. Varick deceased.

STARR—DANNAT.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Wednesday, June 3, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Wm. H. Moore, WALTER S. STARR, of this City, and MARY C., daughter of Wm. H. Dannat.

DE REVERE—LANDBRINE.—At Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday morning, June 4, by Rev. Abel Stewart Mr JOHN DE REVERE, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss JULIA A., daughter of Wm. Landbrine, Esq., of the former place.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

BALTZELL—DICKEY.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. W. H. Hornblower, Mr. PHILIP C. BALTZELL of Baltimore, to Miss KATE E., second daughter of Wm. Dickey, Esq., of Paterson.

EIFFE—PATTERSON.—At St Botolph without Aldgate, on Thursday, May 28, by Rev. R P. Baker, M. A., Capt. CHARLES EIFFE to ELEANOR, third daughter of the late Capt. James Patterson, Berwick on Tweed.

HOME—WOOD.—At Clifton, on Thursday, May 7, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, by Rev. C. Y. Davies, canon of Gloucester and vicar of Tewkesbury, CHESTER HOME, only son of Capt Douglas, R. N., of Kelso, N. B., to FRANCES, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Wood, Esq., of Bradford, Yorkshire.

DIED.

WELSH.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4, ALEXANDER WELSH, in the 64th year of his age

His friends, and those of his sons, George B and James B. Welsh are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 228 Pearl st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday. The funeral services will be held in the Dutch Reformed Church, (Rev. Mr. Taylor's,) Hudson City, N. J., the native place of the deceased.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4, CATHARINE RITTER, daughter of Floyd Smith, Jr., in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further notice.

WEBB.—In this City, on Monday, June 1, GEORGE W. WEBB at No. 207 Bowery.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

BRIDDOW.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 2, the son of Dr. Chas. K. and Martha Briddow, aged 4 hours.

FAGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 3, FRANK, infant son of James P. and Catharine Ann Fagan.

HEYNIGAR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 4, Ida, second daughter of Lambert and Sarah Heynigar, aged 5 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. A. M., and Montague Lodge No. 183, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, May 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 313 Bridge, corner of Willoughby-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

RAINETAUX.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 4, Mrs. ALMIRA S. C. RAINETAUX, in the 57th year of her age, widow of the late Augustus C. Rainetaux

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 274 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 6

BETTS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 4, SARAH, wife of Charles C. Betts, aged 42 years.

The relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Fulton av., (Bedford,) on Saturday, June 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The Fulton-av. cars pass the door.

BARRE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 4, EMILY E., wife of William Barre, aged 37 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father in-law, Walter Barre, No. 22 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

EABLE.—At Saratoga Lake, of lingering consumption, GEORGEANNA W. EABLE, in the 39th year of her age.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

EXCAMAN.—In Virginia, on Tuesday evening, June 2, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Ex President Tyler, Charles City County, Va., Mrs. MARGARET G. EXCKMAN, of Castleton, Staten Island.

GOUPIL & CO.,
HAVE ON EXHIBITION
A MAGNIFICENT PAINTING BY
F. WINTERHALTER.
To which the public are invited.
FINE ART GALLERY,
No. 386 Broadway, New-York.

ENJOYMENT AHEAD.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.
Five Cents a Number—$2 50 a Year.
NUMBER TWENTY-THREE READY THIS DAY.

Our readers will be glad to hear that
SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON
is writing a new novel, which he composes to the *Caxtons* and *My Novel*. We have made arrangements with him for publishing it in the columns of HARPER'S WEEKLY. The first number will appear in the course of the month, and it will be continued till it is completed, each number appearing here simultaneously with its publication in England. We congratulate our readers on the prospect. A new work by Bulwer is perhaps the noblest intellectual treat that can be offered to a person of refined and cultivated taste.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S PAPER:
TWO NOBLE WOMEN.
Illustrations: Florence Nightingale—Annie M. Andrews—Medal presented to Miss Andrews by the Howard Association of Norfolk.
WHAT IS TO BECOME OF NICARAGUA?
OUR SUMMER DIVERSIONS.
FURTHER HINTS ON TRAVELING.
CHAT.
Poor Jack—Not Licensed to Kiss—Private *vs.* Public Enterprise.
EXAMINATION OF MR. SMARTBOY FOR ADMISSION TO THE NEW-YORK BAR.
AN EXPERIENCE OF ELDRIDGE-ST. JAIL.
THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.
The First Swallow—The Academy Again.
FAMOUS PLACES IN KANSAS.
Illustrations: The Governor's Mansion, Lecompton, Kansas Territory—Lane's Fort on Mount Oread, near Lawrence, Kansas Territory.
WIVES.
THE NEW COMMISSIONERS TO CHINA.
Illustrations: Hon. William B Reed, United States Commissioner to China—Lord Elgin, British Plenipotentiary to China.
OUR LETTICE.
LITERARY.
New Books and Literary Gossip.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.
Political: The Foreign Appointments—Arrest of a United States Consul on a Charge of Piracy—Troops for Utah—A Broom in an Augean Stable—A Candid Letter Writer—Rebellion in Ohio—The Kansas Election—Death of Senator Butler—Death of Senator Bell—Death of Lieut. Strain—Personal—The Police War—The Famine in Michigan—The Conference of Spiritualists—Pumping *vs.* Praying—Vat he Vanied a Varrant For—Brazen Women—The Newhurg Mystery Unraveled—Scattering Babies About—An Extraordinary Superstition.
FOREIGN NEWS
England: Parliament—The Speaker in a Tight Place—Homeric Repast—Meeting of the Embassadors—Paxation Tyranny—Ecclesiastical Personalities—What Ditcliffe a Witness in England—Ruling Passion in Death. *France:* Disappointments of the Grand Duke Constantine—Rudeness of the Grand Duke—The Great Stag Hunt—A Court Frolic on One Leg—Constantine Retires to Private Life—A Grave-Digger Buried—The Last Trick to Secure Trade—The Secret of Louis Napoleon's Success. *Holland* Published—The Bank of France—How they Manage Stock Companies in France—French Extravagance. *Germany:* How to Catch a Grocer. *Persia:* Suicide of the British Commanders. *China:* Yeh on the Poisonings—The Emperor's Views of the War. *Nicaragua:* Downfall of the Fillibusters.
THE APPROACH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Illustrations: Approach to the Golden Gate—Off Fort Point—North Beach and Telegraph Hill—San Francisco from the Bay.
A GHOST OR NO GHOST?
THE DEAD SECRET.
Chapter the Twenty-Third Uncle Joseph.
I'LL CALL AROUND AND PAY.
PRATTLE AND TATTLE.
Morning Calls.
ON COMETS.
Illustrations: I. Telescopeic View of Encke's Comet, 1858—II. D'Arrest's Comet, now Visible—III. The Great Comet of Charles V., whose reappearance is now expected—IV. Telegraphic View of Halley's Comet on 8th November 1835—V. Halley's Comet on 9th October, 1835—VI. Various Shapes of the Comet of 1807—VII. The Six-tailed Comet of 1744—VIII. Orbit of Biela's Comet.
FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.
Extent of Christian Missions—Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, England—Roman Catholic Missions in China—Evangelical Alliance—Protestant Movement in Hungary—In Bavaria the State and Church in Conflict.
THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.
WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.
COMICALITIES.
The Latest Case of Witchcraft—The Great Tobacco Question—A Very Shocking Boy, and Brooklyn.
Persons living in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, and wishing "Harper's Weekly" supplied at their houses, will please to send their names and residence to the office of publication. The carriers who deliver this paper will collect pay for the same.
PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York.

HARPER'S WEEKLY
SUPPLIED TO DEALERS AND OTHERS EITHER IN THE CURRENT WEEKLY NUMBERS OR IN THE
MONTHLY PARTS,
(EACH MONTHLY PART CONTAINING FOUR CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS OF THE WEEKLY,)
BY ROSS & TOUSEY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS, NO. 121 NASSAU-ST.

GAS-FIXTURES AND GAS-FITTING AT the warerooms, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome. M. W. EMMONS.

THE STEPMOTHER'S PLOT.

Let the veil of a City Hospital be partly raised, and an interior by no means uncommon exposed to view. A row of humble bedsteads run down each side of a ward, into which the light of day is not admitted in any degree of abundance, and at night the gas lights are carefully shaded and subdued. Each bedstead is screened off from its neighbor by faultlessly white curtains, and the glimpses to be obtained of the bed-clothes show them to be equally stainless. Indeed, the aspect of the whole place affords the impression of the most scrupulous cleanliness, and you might have fancied the room cheerful, had it not been for the ear being pained by sobs of anguish, and startled by the peculiar cries of infants in their earliest baby-hood.

At the extremity of the ward were two beds occupied like most of the rest, but those who reclined upon them gave no signs of life. It seemed impossible to say which was the palest, or which was actually dead, so coldly white were the two faces that gleamed out from the pillows. Both were young, and one was wondrously beautiful even in that deathly state, when forehead, hands and lips were blanched to the whiteness of a corpse. The other was less beautiful, but very young, and so fragile that one wondered why death had waited to find her in that miserable place, for she was dead. The gray shadows settling like a mist upon her face, the locked whiteness of her features, the imperceptible stiffening of her white hand upon the coverlet, all proclaimed the truth with terrible distinctness. But there was yet a breath of life close to her heart, a faint flutter, as if a wounded bird had folded its wings forever, and then all was quiet, as if sleep were there, or death had come twice.

The gray shadows of a Winter's morning crept through the curtains of a neighboring window, and hung coldly around that charity couch; and amid the muttering of patients restless with fever, or clamorous for nourishment the wail of sick infants and the outcries of bed sby ones, this poor young creature died and grew cold, unwatched and unwept. And the other—she who lay so like an exquisite statue on the neighboring couch—would no life ever return to her? The e was a faint motion of the bedclothes, as if life still lingered there, but did it exist in that fair young mother, or in the child, for she, too, was a mother, and, even in the chill of insensibility, she held clasped to her bosom, the little being into which her own essence had to have merged.

Just as the day dawned a nurse came into the ward, not with her usual dauntless step but stealthily, and casting sidelong glances from bed to bed, like a partner fearing to arouse his prey. Then she stole softly between the two beds, drew the curtains of both, and bending down her face till her soiled curl papers almost touched the cold head on the coverlet, and cautiously turned down the bed clothes.

The woman scarcely breathed, but stood upright again casting furtive glances around her. All was quiet save the murmurs of a child at the further end of the room, who was struggling to keep its place in the arms of a drowsy mother.

The nurse was relieved by this sound. It gave her time to breathe. The rustle of her own dress seemed less startling. She turned from the bed, stooped over it still more cautiously, and laid her hand down upon the heart of the senseless woman.

She half rose, gave a sharp glance over her shoulder, and taking each of the fair hands, clasped so fondly around their treasure, she forced them gently apart, and lifted the child from its mother's bosom.

A shudder passed through the frame of that young mother, as if the last gleam of life had been torn from her heart. Her eyebells quivered, and her lips were, for an instant, faintly convulsed. The nurse turned suddenly, and looked, while this life struggle was going on. Which, out unclosing her eyes, the poor creature reached forth her arms, and clasped them fondly again, with a sigh of ineffable delight, and sank down motionless, and without a perceptible breath.

But it was not for joy. As the child, a moment before, had seemed to drain the vitality from her heart with its own warmth, so now some outward chill drove back the blood to its centre. With a moan and a struggle she came to life, opened her great blue eyes, and fixed them wildly on the nurse.

"I am cold—oh! so cold," she said, shivering, and covering herself up in the bed; "what have you done to me?"

"Done to you?" said the nurse, faintly—"done to you? Nothing, but try me best to bring you to. Why, it's almost dead you have been, I don't know how long."

The living child did not hear this. A momentary impulse of strength seized upon her. She flung back the bed clothes, and, bending her face downward, fixed those wild eyes upon the child. One glance, and she lifted them, with a sharp, questioning look, to the woman, and, passing her head over the little face, whispered hoarsely, "What is this?"

The nurse put her hands down, and touched the infant. The poor mother felt those coarse hands shaking against her own, and shrunk away, with a faint cry; it seemed as if they had inflicted some wound upon her.

It was some moments before the woman spoke. When she did, it was with a sort of unnatural quickness, accompanied with hurried glances round the room.

"Where's the doctor? It might have been expected. Fainting fits all night—overlaid and smothered it—half on your face when I come in—arms grasped around it like a vice. No wonder it's cold."

"Cold. Is that all—only cold?" cried the mother, trembling all over—"only cold?"

"Cold as a stone, and dead as a door nail, that's what it is!" answered the nurse sharply, for that moment the physician of the ward came in sight, and the nurse knew well what effect her brutal speech would have on the young creature.

With a cry that from her feebleness scarcely rose above a wail, she fell back perfectly senseless.

"What is the matter here?" inquired the doctor, coming forward. "Oh, I expected this!" he added, glancing at the dead; "scarcely a breath of life in her from the first. The baby, too, I suppose?"

"No!" answered the nurse, quickly, "*that* poor creature has lost her baby. Her baby is just alive yet. I wish they wouldn't send such delicate creatures here. It's enough to destroy one's character to have them die off so."

"But she is not dead," replied the doctor, passing between two beds, and taking the little hand that had fallen away from the child—"almost as bad though; a herd chill—we shall have fever next. Take the child away; no wonder she feels cold. How long has it been dead?"

"It was cold when I came in."

"Well, well, have it removed. She will never come to with that chilling her to the heart."

"And the other baby?" questioned the nurse, anxiously.

"Give it to one of these women to nurse, till something can be done, and order two coffins. The bodies mustn't lie here, or we shall have a panic among the patients. Mind what I say—order *two* coffins. I never allow a child to be placed in the same coffin with the body of a woman who was not its mother."

The nurse made an effort to take the child once more from its mother's arms; but, for the first time, she seemed nervous and reluctant to touch the dead, till the doctor startled her, saying impatiently:

"There, be quick, or he woman will die! That will do—now let me see if anything can put life into her? Poor thing, poor thing! It's a pity the baby is dead—but then what chance has an orphan in this world?—better dead, if she could only be brought to think so!"

While he was talking, the nurse bent suddenly to the floor and snatched up a small, silken bag, which, suspended by a braided chain, had been torn from the invalid's neck when the babe was first removed from her arms. The doctor turned his eyes that way.

"I am always dropping this pin-cushion from my side!" she said, hurriedly, gathering up the chain in her hand; "there is no keeping anything in its place."

"Don't stop for such nonsense," cried the physician, impatiently, "or the woman will die under our hands!"

The nurse thrust the silken chain and its appendage into her bosom, and began in earnest to render assistance. The poor young creature was aroused at length from the torpor that had seized upon her; but she awoke to a hot flush of fever, raving with pathetic wildness of a thousand things which no one could comprehend—of a husband that had left her in the depths of trouble, of the child that she fancied herself sleeping, and of the nurse who seemed forever and ever over her bed, as she persisted in thinking, like a great black statue, that had chilled her to death beneath its shadow. Then she raved and muttered, while the fever had kindled wilder and hotter within her veins, and her eyes grew star-like in the glittering brightness.

Hour after hour she kept up these mental wanderings, and then sank down.

Late in the evening, after the scene we have just described the hospital nurse, who had been an evil actor in it, stood with a candle in her hand in a closet or storeroom where the patients' garments were kept. From one of the shelves she took a bundle tied up in a coarse woollen shawl, and drew forth a long merino cloak. She folded the cloak cautiously around her, then, selecting a bonnet from a score or two that filled a side cupboard, she tied a black veil closely over it and extinguished her light.

The woman had evidently intended to disguise herself, and she stole like a thief down the dark passages of the building, avoiding the offices, and keeping close to the shadow whenever she came within the range of a light, like one who feared to be seen.

At last she came out in front of the hospital. Here she paused, and, heaving a deep breath, walked more leisurely forward, drawing her veil closer, and folding the cloak over her garments more resolutely as she advanced.

An omnibus stood at a neighboring corner; she entered it, and, seating herself, subsided, to all appearance, into a state of passive indifference.

The hospital nurse got out in Regent-street, and disappeared, after walking half-way down one of the cross streets. Again she was threading her way up through the darkness of a large building, divided into offices and rooms of various sizes, mostly untenanted at that hour of the night. The passages were profoundly dark, the staircase narrow, and winding in and out, with no reward to architectural rules, in some places considerably out of repair, while in others black coal and nut shells crunched under foot, and gave evidence of a general state of untidiness perceptible even in the dark.

At last the woman reached a door, at which she paused. A gleam of light came through a crevice over the threshold, and struggled around an iron key half turned in the lock, and through it came a faint noise as of some person moving within.

Jane Kelly knocked at this door rather timidly, as if she were a little uncertain whether it was the place she sought.

There was no answer. But the noise of a moving chair, and a shuffle of feet as if approaching the door, kept Jane Kelly stationary. After some delay, the door was partially opened, and a face looked through.

"Who are you? What do you want here with a veil on that nobody can see through? Go away!" said a sharp, angry voice.

"You told me to come!" said the woman, lifting her veil, and bending forward that her features might be seen.

"Not at this time of night," cried the voice, which now exhibited a slightly foreign acc

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

The Management respectfully announces to the public that the establishment, after having undergone a THOROUGH AND COMPLETE VENTILATION, rendering it always the most elegant and COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY, is now open for a SUMMER SEASON.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1857, Miss LAURA KEENE will make her THIRD APPEARANCE since her recent indisposition, supported by the EN TIRE STRENGTH OF HER TALENTED COMPANY, in one of those HIGHLY POPULAR PLAYS, the production of which has given this establishment such a distinguished reputation among the amusements of New-York.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the admired Drama, MASKS AND FACES;

Or, STORY OF PEG WOFFINGTON.

Triplet.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh.

The Orchestra under the direction of MR. THOMAS BAKER.

To conclude with VARIETY; OR, THE PICTURE GALLERY, with new tableaux and its great cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY, June 5.

Last night but ONE of MR. WALLACK, who will perform, to-night, for the second and last time, his celebrated character of Don Pedro, in THE WONDER.

Last time of the exquisite comedy of THE LITTLE TREASURE.

Mr. Lester, Mr Walcot, Mrs Hoey, Mr. Dyott, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Sothern, Mrs. Vernon, &c., &c., will appear.

To-morrow—Benefit and last appearance of MR. WALLACK.

On which occasion he will appear in two characters:

The Duke Aranza.....in.....The Honeymoon

And Michael.....in.....The Old Fisherman

Supported by the whole strength of the company.

The Management begs to announce the first appearance of the celebrated artiste, MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR., On Monday evening next, as Mrs. Beverly.....in.....The Gamester

Box book open three days in advance.

No extra charge for reserved seats.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1857, THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

THE TOODLES

FOR THE LAST TIME.

Mr. BURTON as Aminadab Sleek and Timothy Toodles.

Mr. Fisher, Mr. Mark Smith, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. A. Parker will appear.

TO-MORROW—Mrs. HUGHES' benefit, when a bill of great attractiveness will be presented.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, the popular delineators of IRISH AND YANKEE CHARACTERS, will shortly appear at this Theatre.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

EXTRA NOTICE.

Benefit and last appearance of MR. WALLACK, ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

Mr. Wallack will, on this occasion, appear in TWO CHARACTERS.

Duke Aranza.....in.....The Honeymoon

AND

Old Michael.....in.....The Fisherman

He will be supported by Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. G. Holland, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Sothern, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mrs. J. H. Allen, &c.

Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price

FRIDAY EVENING, June 5, 1857, JEROME'S NEW PIECE A GREAT HIT, BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD, produced with new scenery, costumes, &c., &c. THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND THE ENTIRE DOUBLE COMPANY

In the principal characters.

Preceded by the Ballet of L'ALMEE.

Mmes. Montplaisir, Marzetti, M Paul Brillant.

BIANCO and the Ravels every night.

No performance on Saturday afternoon. BIANCO in the evening.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7¼ o'clock. THIS EVENING, June 5, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of O'SEAL THE GREAT.

After which will be presented the pantomime of SALASAGUNDI.

The whole to conclude with the drama of ROBERT THE DEVIL.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,

NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)

Glorious Chinese Feast of Scenes of Mirth, Music and Enchantment. MONDAY EVENING, June 1, second week of the Grand Musical Spectacle of ALADDIN; Or, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP."

After which—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

There will be grand Afternoon Performances on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening performance at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Second successful week of the entirely new, brilliantly effective and singularly amusing Drama, UNCLE TOM AND HIS VICTIMS, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, and also THE IRISH LION. THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS. Tom Trumper, C. W. Clarke; Gabriel Pummpot, Mr. Hadaway; Edward Seaborne, Mr. Levick; Marian, Miss Mestayer. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

HITCHCOCK'S SUMMER GARDEN—NO. 173 New Canal-st., open every evening, with a grand Concert, by the following talent:

JAMES FRASER, the inimitable comic singer.

M. LYONS, the best baritone in the country.

T. BURNS, Irish comic singer.

T. ELLIS, the favorite ballad singer.

W. HITCHCOCK, in all his popular comic songs.

Professor KENNEDY, pianist.

Admission 6 cents, and refreshments given for that amount. WM. HITCHCOCK, Sole Proprietor.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 32d annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Sec'y N. A.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 549 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—VERGNES ELECTRO-Dynamic engine, the most wonderful invention of the age. In operation to-day from 11 A. M., till 4 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respects the purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, At Claverack, N. Y., Three miles from Hudson. Board and Tuition, $112 a year. Male and Female. G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK.—Parents and guardians desirous of educating their daughters, will find this a most desirable location, combining the advantages of City masters with the healthiness of the country. Circulars supplied by the Principal and Rev. C. WHITEHEAD, Washington Heights. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. SCONCIA.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Belle Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

ASHLAND HALL.—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by Erie six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and terms made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

REFERENCES.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 67 Beekman-st.; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—I. E. LATIMER, A. M., Principal. Terms $150 per year. For ladies or gentlemen. The Principal can be seen between 5 and 6 P. M., at the International Hotel.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. A practical agency for supplying the wants of schools and teachers. Principals will find the Institute a desirable medium for obtaining pupils and competent teachers. Teachers wishing situations, should address us immediately. WANTED—A gentleman to teach Music, French and German. SMITH & BOYD.

TEACHER.—A LADY EXERIENCED IN teaching desires to engage in a school or family to instruct in the ordinary and higher English branches, music, &c., in the City or country; can impart instruction easily and attractively. Address TEACHER, No 113 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.

LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.

A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.

WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of H. G. Root, Albany & Co.) No. 356 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. BARTH'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA, AT A REDUCED PRICE.

Just IMPORTED BY D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY

TRAVELS AND DISCOVERIES IN NORTH AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

Being a Journal of an Expedition undertaken under the auspices of H. B. M.'s Government, in the years 1849 to 1855. By HENRY BARTH, Ph D.

In 3 large vols., 8vo.

Handsomely printed, and illustrated with 11 entirely new Maps, 36 finely-tinted Engravings, and 100 very neat Woodcuts.

Extract from Preface

The principal merit which I claim for myself in this respect is that of having noted the whole configuration of the country; and my chief object has been to represent the tribes and nations with whom I came in contact in their historical and ethnographical relation to the rest of mankind, as well as their physical relation to that tract of country in which they live. If in this respect I have succeeded in placing before the eyes of the public a new and animated picture, and connected these apparently savage and degraded tribes more intimately with the history of races placed on a higher level of civilization, I shall be amply recompensed for the toils and dangers I have gone through.

SCIENCE OF COMMON THINGS.

[VISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway, have published:

WELLS' SCIENCE OF COMMON THINGS, An attractive book for schools and the family, presenting the philosophical explanation of every-day occurrences, and forming an engaging introduction to the study of the sciences By DAVID A. WELLS, A. M., Editor of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," &c., &c. Copiously illustrated Price 75 cents.

KIDDLE'S SCHOOL ASTRONOMY, A lucid and concise outline of Astronomy, for beginners. By HENRY KIDDLE, A. M., Assistant Superintendent Public Schools, New-York. Beautifully illustrated with colored drawings. Price 38 cents.

Sent prepaid, on receipt of the above prices; to teachers, for examination, at half price

SANDERS' SCHOOL SPEAKER, A very copious and spirited book for declamation. Price $1.

Sent, prepaid, for $1 20; to teachers for $1. Descriptive catalogues gratis.

IN PRESS.

THE CITY, ITS SINS AND ITS SORROWS.

BY REV. DR. GUTHRIE.

ADOLPHE MONOD'S FAREWELL TO HIS FRIENDS AND THE CHURCH.

THE SONG OF SOLOMON. By Miss NEWTON.

IN A FEW DAYS:

DR. HAMILTON'S LESSONS FROM GREAT BIOGRAPHY

THE BOOK OF JOB. Illustrated by GILBERT.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN Delivered in London, 1857. ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

NOW READY, IN FOUR VOLUMES:

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON,

TO HIS INAUGURATION IN 1789, INCLUDING THE HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

Subscribers' edition, 4 vols., 8vo., $8; half-calf extra, $13; calf extra, $16.

Popular edition, 4 vols., 12mo, $6; half-calf extra, $9; half-calf antique $9. G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No. 321 Broadway.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!

EVANS & CO'S great gift book sale, No. 667 Broadway, Lafarge Buildings. Jewelry, &c., given away.

EVANS & CO continue to sell all the new and standard publications, annuals, albums, bibles, prayers, &c., &c., at the usual retail prices, in addition to which they GIVE AWAY to each purchaser of a book one of the following presents: LIST OF GIFTS.

Gold watches, sets of cameos, lockets, bracelets, armlets, shawl and scarf pins, sets of studs, sleeve buttons, breastpins, earrings; finger rings, plain, cameo, gold stone, &c.; gold and silver pencil cases, gold pens, eardrops, gold and silver thimbles, fancy cutlery, &c., &c.

Agents wanted in all parts of the United States, to whom liberal commissions will be guaranteed. Catalogues sent to any address (gratis) upon application to EVANS & CO. Principal store No. 677 Broadway, Lafarge Building.

DINSMORE'S GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND THIRTY MILES AROUND.

June Number now ready—corrected up to date.

It contains the time and place of leaving of every steamboat, steamship and train of cars that leave New-York; also, one thousand places and objects of interest in and around New-York and how to reach them personally, by letter, by express or by telegraph. Published monthly; only 12 cents. DINSMORE & CO., No 9 Spruce-st.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 409 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts., (Lafarge Buildings.)

Thirty days of the enterprise, in order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.

LIST OF GIFTS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Broom Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.

Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.

Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada, EVANS & CO., Principal store No. 677 Broadway, Lafarge Building.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—THE great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $3: six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

MAGISTRATE.—JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS.—Every Newsman sells this great history of Crime and Law $2 per annum; $1 for six months. ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents, Nassau-st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

WEIRS' GREAT PICTURE.

THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS FROM DELFT-HAVEN, A. D., 1620.

Now on view at the galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the south will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $6; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Bills of lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The owners of this Line will not be responsible for goods unless bills of lading are regularly signed, and the value therein expressed.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS,

DISTILLED FROM COAL.

Secured by Letters Patent.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 2.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale oil dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in this City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

The Company recommend to their agents and others, as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Agents for Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. 12 Williams-st.; L. MERCIER, No. 137 Elm-st.; H. ED WARDS, No. 44 Duane-st., and to DYOTT, of Philadelphia. Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.

Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to AUSTENS, General Agents Kerosene Oil Company, No. 60 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, testimonials, prices, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON CRANES FOR SALE.

Two iron (5 tons) wharf or post cranes for sale cheap; hoist, 18 feet; length of jib, 13 feet. Inquire of CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.—CONSUMERS and dealers in this article are informed that it can be obtained at the warehouse of the undersigned, of superior quality, claiming greater economy and durability than any other article heretofore known. JOHN W. QUINCY, corner of William and Platt sts.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT Mount Hope, new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway, per U. S. Mail Steamer ILLINOIS, leaving on FRIDAY, 5th June. Freight received on Thursday. Must be packed very strongly, and contents and value always stated.

Collections made in all parts of California and Oregon. Drafts (in sums to suit) at sight, on same.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 140 rooms, and they are all well furnished The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $25,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a bolt factory, in 132th st., near Avenue C—100 feet front by 103 deep; brick factory, stable and storehouse thereon; a good steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property offers rare inducements from its situation and its being ready for immediate occupancy, to any parties starting a saw or planing mill, smith or machine shop or any manufacturing business. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS 3 STORY brick-house 20x40, lot 20x98, No. 233 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.; contains all the modern improvements and built in the most thorough manner. Price $8,500; only $2,500 cash required.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOR A HOUSE in the City or vicinity, 400 acres of land in Stevens County, Wis., 12 miles from Green Bay, No. 1 heavy pine timber, 240 acres, 12 miles from La Crosse, 14 miles from Dropping on the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. Apply to G. F. HOLMES, No. 90 6th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO LOTS OF ground 50x98.9, with the three story building 36x55, No. 37 East 35d-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 175 LOTS ON SIXTH AND 7th avs., 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th and 141st sts., and Harlem River, in one parcel.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT HOUSE, FOR $150, TILL May 1; beautiful scenery; 6 cents fare; 40 minutes' time from foot of Whitehall-st.; hourly boats. Apply soon to JAS. WILLIS, stove store, Bay-st., Stapleton, Staten Island.

COTTAGE SITES AND 1,800 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—1,800 acres of land in the town of Courtlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill, and about 1¼ hours ride by railroad from the City of New-York, being part of the ancient manor of Van Cortlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut and hickory, and on it are valuable granite quarries, iron ore, and valuable clay beds, and a number of beautiful building sites. It will be sold together, or in separate parcels. This property has been in the Van Cortlandt family since its original grant by Royal Patent from William III. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE ATTENTION OF all persons about emigrating to the West is directed to the city of Independence, on the Missouri River, where there is great and present need of mechanics of all trades, and especially millwrights, machinists, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., &c. Situated on the direct route to Kansas and within 9 miles of the borders it offers superior advantages from the fact of its being already the business centre of a long-settled and wealthy population, and at the same time being benefited by the trade created by the new territory adjacent. The location is very healthy, climate fine, the whole region remarkably fertile, and offers great and immediate advantages to industrious, active men. The city has already 4,000 inhabitants. Further information will be given on application to A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 68 Wall-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—The valuable plot of ground, consisting of Nos. 13 and 14 Pell-st. and No. 51 Bayard-st., having a front of over 50 feet on Pell-st. and 25 feet on Bayard-st., being 165 feet deep on the longest side and 74 feet on the shortest side, within 150 feet of the Bowery, and in a neighborhood that must rapidly improve It is well situated for buildings for manufacturing purposes. Will be sold low and on easy terms. For particulars, inquire of CHAUNCEY BAKER, No. 41 Wall-st., or of WILLIAM E. HAWS No. 356 Canal-st.

HUDSON RIVER.—TELLER'S POINT.—FOR SALE—Splendid villa sites, adjoining the land of Dr. Underhill, having extensive views up and down the River and not surpassed by any on the Hudson; now in possession of the original proprietors. For further particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE on the 9th av., nearly opposite the College; the house contains 11 rooms, with Croton water, gas, baths, and all the modern improvements, and is well suited for a first-class boarding house; will be let low to a good tenant. Address E. DAVISON, No. 36 Church st., or Box No. 3,418 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR SUCH PARTS AS will suit applicants of respectability, parlors or bedrooms in a first-class 8-story brown stone basement house, with rose fixtures, newly papered and painted, fresco walls, 3 blocks from Fulton or Catharine Ferry, one block east of Fulton-st., No. 27 Front-st., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises. B. VAN VEGHTEN, Agent.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A DESIRABLE Cottage House, two story, 50x32, containing 14 rooms; large garden with every variety of fruit, finely shaded with large trees, shrubbery, &c., together with 3 or 14 acres of land; is accessible every hour by boats and cars. Apply to W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st., or J. C. MALERY, No. 18 Wall.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE NEAT COTTAGE NO. 296 SACKett-st., Brooklyn, complete, with all the modern improvements, including gas, &c. Apply on the premises, or to O. F. OATMAN, No. 23 Beekman-st., New-York. Rent low.

TO LET—THE FINE BASEMENT AND CELLAR No 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. To a good tenant, they will be let low. Inquire from 11 to 1 o'clock, of WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 68 Cedar-st.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—NO. 38 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, WITH or without the furniture. Apply to JOSEPH HAWKINS, No. 112 Front-st.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 92 East 15th-st. Price moderate.

TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY BRICK building No. 307 West-st., near Spring. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BREWERS.—The two buildings, known as the House of Refuge, corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av., with the adjoining vacant lots, can be leased on very favorable terms by parties wishing large manufacturing or brewing privileges, with or without steam power. Apply to BROMLEY & BOVEE, No. 52 Wall-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Tryon House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO. AT ALBANY, May 13, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office, in the Exchange Building in the City of Albany, until the 10th day of June next, for reconstructing the superstructure, consisting of abutments, piers, embankments, &c., &c., for the Hudson River Bridge at Albany. The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, without regard to the terms. Satisfactory references must accompany the bids. Competent security for the fulfillment of the contract, and payment of laborers' wages, will be required on entering into contract. The work is of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of responsible contractors, and proposals from others will be entertained. Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for inspection on and after the 25th inst., at this office, when full information will be given. By order of the Board,

GEO. E. GRAY, Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, (Rotunda, Park,) NEW-YORK, May 28, 1857.

TO MANUFACTURERS DESIROUS OF EMPLOYING THE LABOR OF BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, WITH SHOP-ROOM.—Applications will be received for the employment of the labor of convicts at Penitentiary, and male and female inmates of Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, at any business authorized by the laws organizing this Department. Every information will be given on application at this office.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR refurnishing Ward School No. 8, in Grand-st., VIIIth Ward, until 10th instant, 2 o'clock P. M. The plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Clerk to the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. The officers reserve the right to reject any or all the bids upon consideration.

DAVID A. FOWLER, ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, SAM'L J. MONTGOMERY, JAS. S. BURNTON, Committee on Repairs.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are three-quarters lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous sensations which porcelain unavoidably causes.

DR. N. E. GRIFFIN, NOS. 255 AND 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, is inserting his beautiful mineral teeth on his improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full or partial sets on fine gold, $3 per tooth; silver $1.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—SITUated in the town of Vernon, Conn., consisting of a two-story cottage house, in good repair, built in 1850; an excellent garden spot of one acre, containing a variety and abundance of fruit, such as quinces, peaches, quinces, cherries, plumbs, strawberries, gooseberries and blackberries. The above is delightfully situated, within half a mile of Long Island Sound, which affords fish, oysters and clams, in abundance; also, within 10 rods of the New-Haven and New-London Railroad depot, and in the immediate vicinity of good schools and churches. For further particulars, apply to A. BOYNTON, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York, or to J. BOYNTON, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the Hudson River, at 82nd-st., Bloomingdale, in a very desirable and healthy location. 12 miles from the City Hall, and within 5 minutes' of the depot. House contains parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, pantries, 9 bedrooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, and is well finished in every respect and an acre of land, or more if desired, neatly improved. Good stable and carriage-house. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, No. 374 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvel. Price $8,000.

**COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS' FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, location equal to any on the River for health, convenience, comfort and security. The soil and water excellent, fruits abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. References. DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 22 Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

A FINE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE—A BEAUtiful country seat and farm, a short distance from the City, in a delightful and healthy region, commanding an extensive prospect of land and water. On the place is a fine, large mansion, in excellent order, replete with conveniences for a large family, and surrounded with the usual appurtenances of a gentleman's residence. The barns and other out-buildings are extensive, with a farm-house at a convenient distance. There are several orchards, with large garden, green-house, grapery and choice fruit of every variety grown in the climate. The owner has given his personal attention to the careful cultivation and improvement of the place, but unexpected providential changes in his family have induced him to offer it for sale. Possession given immediately, as the owner is making arrangements for a residence abroad. For further particulars as to terms, &c., address MORRIS, Box No. 2,137 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. R. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY—Two handsome country seats on the banks of the Hudson River, lying adjoining in the most pleasant part of Sing Sing, commanding land and river views unsurpassed. The houses are similar, just finished in most modern style, and every convenience and complete Grounds consist of three acres to each, with privilege of more land if wanted, fine lawn, fruit and forest trees, &c., carriage houses and other outbuildings. Prices moderate, and terms easy. For full particulars, apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 192 Broadway; or DAVID LUDLAM, Jr., No. 36 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. There are 8¼ acres of ground, well supplied with fruit, shade trees, shrubs, &c. Possession given immediately. Terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, A fine residence at Sing Sing, overlooking the Hudson, formerly occupied by Gen. Lockwood; very desirable for a Summer residence; fruit and shade trees in great abundance. For particulars, inquire of J. T. COLLYER, Sing Sing.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated at Bath, L. I., about half a mile from Bath House, and fronting Gravesend Bay. The house commands a fine view of the Narrows, Fort Hamilton, &c. Facilities for bathing and fishing excellent. The place is easy of access, stages passing near the house. Apply at No. 148 McDougal-st.

CROTON LAKE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET furnished, a beautiful country residence on Croton Lake, with 8 acres of land, 25 miles from New-York, 2¼ miles from Harlem Railroad depôt at New-Castle; will be sold low. For full particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

$3,000.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two-story house and from 6 to 30 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride from Jersey City. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. U. UNDERHILL, Park Bank.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. MAURAN, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 60 feet square, with a wing 20x43; a stable, &c., and 32 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Newersink. For terms apply to JAMES B. GLENTWORTH, No. 8 Broad-st.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 398 Front-st., up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 90 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 2 or 8¾ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED AT SCOTCH Plains, N. J., about 8 miles from the railroad depôt, consisting of 51 acres, 15 of which are woodland, and the rest in an apple orchard and a quantity of fruit trees. A good plain house, two barns, cow shed, &c., on the place. It will be sold at a bargain, with the crops on, or any way the purchaser will name. Apply at No. 34 4th av., over the clothing store, any day this week until 12 o'clock. Price $4,600, of which $2,000 is on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harl

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park Row.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 5, AT 10½ A. M., all the contents of the elegantly furnished private residence, No 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th ave., and near London terrace, embracing a large quantity and fine assortment of rich and costly rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture of every conceivable description. Said residence promptly in the basement at the hour designated, with solid mahogany extension table, 14 feet; richly carved mahogany buffet and chairs to match, together with an endless variety of China dinner and tea sets and table ware; also, silver tea sets, salvers, castors, forks and spoons, cake baskets, &c., ivory cutlery, rich Bohemian and other cut-glass ware, &c. In the Parlors are rich tapestry carpets and rugs, solid rosewood etageres, centre, side and pier tables; two solid rosewood suites in rich brocade coverings, mantel, pier and oval gilt glasses, Dresden China vases and elegant mantel decorations, French clocks, fine oil-paintings and engravings, easy and reception chairs, embroidered window drapery, imported gas chandeliers, ladies' escritoire, rosewood bookcases and secretaries, &c.; also, a very fine carved rosewood cased 7-octave piano, City maker. In the chambers are the usual quantity and corresponding style of carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, couches, easy chairs, &c., fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, and a host of other articles too numerous to mention, which to be appreciated must be seen. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at the house on sale day.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND 4TH AVS., 73D AND 74TH STS., AT AUCTION. TO SETTLE A CONCERN. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 5, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

ON SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET.—26 lots on the north side of 73d-st., being nearly the whole front between 3d and 4th-avs., 25 are 25x102·3 each, and one is 29x102·3.

ON FOURTH-AVENUE.—4 lots on the east side of 4th-av., on and adjoining southeast corner 74th-st.; 3 are 25x77·6 each, and 1 is 27·2x77·6.

ON SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—4 lots on the south side of 74th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., and directly in the rear of the above; size 25x102·2 each.

THIRD-AVENUE.—4 lots on the west side of 3d-av., on and adjoining the northwest corner 73d-st.; 3 are 25x75 each, and 1 is 27·2x75.

The above property is at the commencement of Yorkville, and is probably one of the most eligible blocks for building purposes now for sale in that section of the City. Seventy-third-street is regulated in front of this property, flagged on the south side, and planted with beautiful shade trees on the line of these lots. The Croton water is in 73d-st. The sale will be peremptory to close certain interests. The title is unquestionable. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WHITCOMB, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, elegant furniture contained in house No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., all of which is of superior quality and used but four months. The sale will be strictly peremptory, affording to housekeepers an opportunity of obtaining really good furniture at auction prices. The parlor furniture consists of rich velvet carpets, rugs to match; magnificent carved double suite rosewood parlor furniture, two sofas, arm and lady's chairs, parlor do. with slip covers, covered in brocade; two elegant settees in brocatel and velvet, splendid rosewood piano forte, rosewood etageres, rich curtains and cornices, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; rich vases, mantel ornaments, chandeliers, valuable paintings, four splendid pier and mantel mirrors, with slabs and cornices; ormolu clock, marble groups, statuary, &c., rosewood bedsteads, twenty-two superior hair mattresses, beds, French counterpanes, sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm and reception chairs, &c., with a large variety of superb dining-room furniture, elegant carved extension table, silver ware, rich China, cutlery, &c., with every description of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all in good order. Catalogues are now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, June 9, at 13 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a country seat, beautifully situated on Maple and Chestnut-sts., Staten Island, about five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, embracing a magnificent view. The improvements consist of a two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, built in the Gothic style, in the most substantial and complete manner, provided with hot and cold water throughout furnace with register in every room, marble mantels, wash basins, and every convenience requisite for a gentleman's residence. Barns and outbuildings convenient and perfect. The fruit trees on the place are in full bearing, and of the choicest graft.

Maps, and further particulars, at the office of the auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 159 SOUTH-ST. AND 257 FRONT-ST., AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON SOUTH AND FRONT STS.—The valuable property known as Nos. 159 South-st. and 257 Front-st., one door from Dover-st., and between Dover-st. and Peck-slip. The lots adjoin each other and extend through the whole depth from South to Front-st., being 142 feet 6 inches from street to street. Lot No. 159 South-st. is 23 feet 9 inches in width; and lot No. 257 Front-st. is 23 feet 3 inches in width, more or less. Maps and particulars can be had at the auction rooms, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, a Bond and Mortgage of Isaac G. Hatfield to A. D. Henriques, dated July 1, 1853, payable in three years, for $6,000; also, Morris H. De Forest's assignment of Napoleon De Yonag's draft, due Jan. 21, 1854, for $3,000; interest of Jnie C. Erler and Francis C. Erler in the estate of Joseph Erler, deceased, situated in Breslau, Prussia; judgment against Jalc C. and John C. Erler, June 30, 1858, $2,094 50; judgment against Jno. W. Porter and Chas. Tripp, June 30, 1853, $2,190 11; judgment against Jno. W. Porter and Chas. Tripp, July 20, 1853, $2,218 80; judgment against Jas. Reid, July 20, 1853, $600 10. These securities may be seen at the office of J. B. BULLOCK, Attorney at Law, No. 31 Nassau-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers.
Store No. 81 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT CELLAR NO. 13 Washington Market on MONDAY, June 8, at one o'clock, P. M., will be sold the following goods, by SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO.,

100 tierces and barrels of pickled salmon,
90 barrels mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2,
60 barrels of herrings and shad, lot of white fish, pickled codfish, empty barrels, 8 chests young hyson tea, &c. Sold by order of the assignee.

W. H. KNOX, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 4th, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description, removed for convenience of sale (comprising the part of mahogany tête-à-tetes in hair cloth and brocatel, mahogany, dress bureaus with marble tops, do. washstands, rosewood and mahogany centre, side and card tables, mahogany and common bedsteads, mahogany rockers, voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany spring seat chairs, maple do., centre, side and card tables, lounges and lounge beds, hair mattresses and paillasses, &c. Also, carpets, oil cloth, &c. Also, gas chandeliers; all of which will be sold without reserve. Sale positive, rain or shine.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 6, AT 12 O'CLOCK.—In front of Store No. 23 Nassau-st., a Bay Horse, 15¾ hands high; 9 or 10 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; a fine driver and can trot in 2¾ minutes, and can go from 10 to 12 miles an hour with great ease.

Also, a couple of rockaways for four persons, with pole and shafts, built by Brewster, and in excellent order, having been very little used.

Also, a first-class heavy single harness, suitable for the above carriage.

The above are the property of a gentleman who is leaving town and will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Magnificent rosewood piano-forte, $500 instrument, pier mirrors, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, gold jewelry, Salamander safe, Havana cigars, &c. THIS DAY 10½ o'clock, at No. 334 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.—To pay advances. N. B.—The public wishing first-class articles, guaranteed by auctioneer to be what represented, will attend at the hour above named, as there will be no postponement. An examination previous to hour of sale is important. Strangers will be served with passing, &c., at smallest cost. The splendid piano-forte will be sold at 12 o'clock. The superior Salamander safe will be sold at 1½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUC- TION on SATURDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant black walnut carved suites in green reps, rosewood in brocatelle, plush, &c., mahogany arm-chairs in hair-cloth, marble top centre and side-tables, oak buffet, mirrors, pier and mantel glass, bureaus, ingrain and velvet carpets, do. stair carpets, oil cloths, stair-rods and a general assortment of household furniture. All of which will be sold without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 45 PINE-ST., corner William.—FRIDAY, June 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.—

$60,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Alton, redeemable March 1, 1875, interest payable annually March 1, at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York. (said paid up to 1st of March last).....$1 000 each.

Said Bonds are now held as collateral security.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUC- TION on FRIDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock at Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., Paris millinery, furniture, &c. The entire stock of Madame JARDINE, consisting of thread and point lace, bonnets of silk, chip, straw, and beghorn; French flowers, stands, boxes, and all the usual styles of Spring and Summer millinery; also, carpets, suites of parlor furniture, rosewood covered in blue brocatel, made to order, mirrors, tables, chairs, show cases, counters, vases, &c., without reserve.

BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION, IN MAD- ISON, N. J.—WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1857, will be sold at auction, on the hill south of the village of Madison, a large number of valuable building lots, varying from 50 to 100 feet in front, by from 200 to 325 feet in depth, or 4-acre lots, to suit purchasers. These lots, which were formerly the property of Col. WM. BRITTIN, but now the property of SAMUEL L. TUTTLE, lie on the two new Avennes which have recently been opened on the hill aforesaid, both of which are 60 feet in width, and lined on both sides with thrifty maples; they command one of the most beautiful prospects in the State of New-Jersey, within sight of the railroad and the village, and are but five minutes' walk from either. Gentlemen doing business in the Cities of New-York and Newark, and desiring a pleasant residence in the country, within one and a quarter hours' ride from the former, on one of the most pleasant railroads, and in the midst of some of the finest scenery in America, would do well to view this property. The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., or on the next fair day at the same hour, if that day should prove stormy. Persons from Newark and New-York can come up in the morning train which reaches Madison at 10 o'clock A. M., and return by the train which leaves here at 3 o'clock P. M.

TERMS.—One-third cash upon the delivery of the deed, one-third in one year, and the remaining third in two years. Title perfect.

STEPHEN D. HUNTTING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room No. 66 Nassau-st., new and second-hand furniture, comprising elegant rosewood suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany sofas, tête-à-tetes, arm, walnut and other chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany corner stands and bookshelves, rosewood and mahogany centre, side and sofa tables with marble tops, elegant oak chamber suites with marble tops, lounges, lounge beds, tapestry, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, ivory-handle knives and forks, China tea sets, vases, silver-plated casters, spoons and forks, French plate mirrors, and 60 fine ancient and modern oil-paintings, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 5, AT 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the Central sales-room, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.—Pianos, rosewood and mahogany suites of parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, curtains, crockery, silver-plated tea set, rocking horse, clocks, Brussels ingrain and stair carpets, &c.; also, a zinc-covered fish stand and rack, 500 patterns for worsted work, millinery goods, hooks, &c.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, FRIDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the dwelling No. 64 Jane-st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts., New-York, genteel household furniture, rich rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, rosewood bookcase, mahogany French bedstead, chairs, tables, bureaus, mirrors, curtains, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, China, crockery, glass ware, cutlery and kitchen utensils, etc. By order of ABRAHAM CUMMINGS, Executor of John Josephs, deceased.

FARR & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF PIANOS AND FUR- NITURE, TO PAY ADVANCES.—BY FARR & COLE, on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—One piano-forte, made by Gilbert, entirely new, finished all around, rosewood case; 1 do., made by Carman & Co., New-York; 1 do., by Johnson, of Boston; 1 suite of mahogany parlor furniture, in green plush, mahogany sofas and chairs, 1a hair-cloth, 3 French plate pier glasses, chamber furniture, and a general assortment of other goods.

WM. TOPPINO & CO., Auctioneers, No. 93 Broadway.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, the entire balance of stock of ready-made clothing, by order of assignees. Also, a large assortment of clothing, by order of executors, of endless variety. Sale will be positive, and every lot sold for cash without reserve.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c.,	&c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)

HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,} New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 3, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $30 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the Stock of the Company, on or before the last day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

If stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July, next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pending in the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessment, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent, their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE IN- CREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (8th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

E. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE AN-nual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ANNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OSBORN, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAIL- ROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, June 8, 1857, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Also, for three inspectors for the ensuing year, at the same time and place. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Sec'y and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, June 3, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the second installment of twenty dollars per share on the guaranteed ten per cent. stock of this Company, is due and payable this day at the Company's office. JOHN A. C. GRAY, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE BOND-HOLD-ers of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place. By order of the Committee. D. D. WILLIAMSON.

RAILROAD COMPANIES OR THEIR agents, desirous of negotiating first Mortgage Bonds, in London or other markets, can meet with a capitalist, competent, and with good connections, on the other side, by addressing B. A., box No. 3,152 Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHI- CAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
$10,000,000.
MORTGAGE BONDS CONVERTIBLE.
$3,500,000 FOR CONSTRUCTION. $6,500,000 FOR REDEMPTION OF FUNDED DEBT.

Date, January 1, 1857. Principal payable January 1, 1887.

Interest at seven per cent., payable July 1 and January 1.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

To provide means for the immediate completion and full equipment of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad of 468 miles, as well as to make timely provision for the redemption of the Funded Debt of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies respectively, maturing at different periods between Sept. 1, 1858, and July 1, 1875, the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, into which those three Companies were legally merged by consolidation August 1, 1856, has authorized the issue of TEN THOUSAND BONDS, of which $3,500 of $1,000 each are known as Construction Bonds, and 6,500 of $1,000 each are known as Redemption Bonds, and are of the tenor above stated.

These Bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE IN TRUST to JOHN FERGUSON and THOMAS E. WALKER of New-York, covering the Company's Road of 468 miles, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, with all its Depôt grounds, appurtenances and franchises, embracing the Railroad Bridge over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh, and Depôt grounds of great value in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Chicago, Fort Wayne and at other points.

The Mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund.

The Redemption Bonds will remain under the control of the Trustees, and be issued only from time to time, as they can be exchanged for, or are required to be sold to redeem the outstanding Bonds of the three Companies consolidated, and the privilege of such exchange is now extended to holders of those Bonds, and their attention is especially invited to the advantages that will result alike to the Consolidated Company and themselves by such exchange.

The Construction Bonds are offered for sale to provide means to finish the Road between Plymouth and Chicago, 82 miles, and to ballast it and equip and furnish it with a full stock of Rolling Machinery, Engine-Houses, Shops, Station-Houses, &c., the estimates for all of which are nearly $3,000,000.

The Capital Stock of the Company is fixed at.....$16,000,000
The present cost of the Road is about.....13,000,000
The paid Capital is nearly.....8,000,000
The Funded debt secured on the Road is.....6,638,000

The earnings of the Road, mainly from local traffic, since the consolidation, from the 1st of August, 1856, to the 1st of May, 1857, eight months, have been over $1,320,000. The net earnings for that time are at a rate of over 7 per cent. on the entire cost of the Road. They are the earnings of an unfinished and but partially ballasted and equipped road.

The earnings for 1857 are estimated at $3,000,000.

The Road is operated for 353 miles, from Pittsburg to Plymouth, Indiana, where its business passes to and from Chicago over another more circuitous route of different gauge.

The 82 miles between Plymouth and Chicago are in progress of construction, and far advanced toward completion. Four thousand tons of American iron are purchased, 40 miles of track can be laid this season, and the whole work completed to Chicago within twelve months; after which the earnings will increase, as is believed, with the development of the resources of the road, to a permanent income of $4,000,000 per annum.

The guaranties of this result are believed to exist in these facts:

1. The road has immense resources for local traffic in passengers and freights. It connects by the shortest line Pittsburg and Chicago, and passes through 24 counties and 16 county towns, (including the terminal,) the valuation of whose property for taxable purposes in 1856 exceeded $96,000,000—the counties embracing some of those the best developed and most productive in Ohio and Indiana, and the towns being among the most important centres of trade between Pittsburg and Chicago.

2. The road has over 15 lateral railway connections, bringing it in communication with the whole Western Railroad system—these connections conferring marked advantages to the road as a route over various and large portions of its line from Chicago to Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, and from Pittsburg to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c. A reference to a map will more fully illustrate this point.

3. The Road is a single line, without branches, and the longest CONTINUOUS Railroad in the United States, and for its whole length of 468 miles, part of a great central route, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, of 818 miles from Philadelphia to Chicago, and of 906 miles from New-York to Chicago, *viâ* Philadelphia, and on completion of the Allentown Road in Pennsylvania, of 695 miles only from New-York to Chicago, thus saving from 52 to 72 miles in distance *viâ* Philadelphia, and from 73 to 93 miles *viâ* Allentown, as compared with the great routes through New-York—making also the shortest route, of 798 miles *viâ* Harrisburg, between Baltimore and Chicago. In alignment and grades the entire line from Chicago to Philadelphia has marked advantages, no grades existing between Chicago and Philadelphia, going East, over 52 feet per mile. Between Pittsburg and Chicago no grades occur exceeding 47 feet per mile, and for 335 miles there are no grades over 26 4-10 feet per mile, and for more than that distance the route is practically a straight line. The Road, therefore, must become one of the most important, if not the most important, PERMANENT avenues of American commerce, and its traffic will be limited only by its capacity.

4. The Road will be completed at a low cost, as compared with other leading lines, and has corresponding advantages in grade, alignment, &c., for safe, speedy and economical operation, and easy and cheap maintenance.

A full Exhibit of the history, condition and prospects of this Road, with copies of the Bonds, Mortgages, Articles of Consolidation, &c., has been prepared and will be furnished for the information of parties desiring to invest in the Bonds.

The Company solicits a full investigation of the merits of this loan. It is offered as one in every respect worthy the attention of capitalists, and applications are now invited for the Construction Bonds, $150,000 of which have already been sold.

A subscription for $1,600,000 of the Construction Bonds, conditional on that amount being taken, with the option to subscribers of taking $2,000,000 at the same rate, is open at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., (2d floor,) where all needful information will be furnished.

JOSEPH EDMUNDS, Jr., Secretary.
JOSEPH HEGEMAN, President.

Office of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, May, 1857.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI- rectors of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, as the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights, do so to some other party, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

$60,000 TO LOAN.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to loan this amount in sums to suit, on good securities, at fair rates. Parties who may not wish to give their names until they know whether their application is approved, need not do so. All transactions confidential. Address S., Box No 4,081 Post-Office.

$50,000 TO LOAN.—ON BOND AND MORT-gage on first-class improved City property, or on good stocks, and Bonds for short periods. Interest 7 per cent.

WM. WARD,
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., June 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary, pro tem.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have, this day, declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, payable on and after Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1852.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer book will be closed from this date to the 12th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, June 4, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. M'LEAN, Sec'y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD- MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CHURCH, late of the town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of T. T. & C. W. CLUBB, 11, at Port Hamilton, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated this 13th day of April, 1857.

MARIA CHURCH, Administratrix.

MEDICAL.

BRANDRETH'S SARSAPARILLA.

The apricot antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, dyspepsia and numerous ulcerous and eruptive diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, Nos. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION, Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU, for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Urinary and Sexual Organs.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

It cures diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstructions, Female Complaints, Chronic Gonorrhœa, Strictures, Gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudencies in life, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS, and removes all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,

gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought many of the human family to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by the use of THIS INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. If you have contracted the terrible disease, which when once seated in the system, undermines the constitution, sapping the very vital fluids of life, procure this remedy at once.

The Leprous distilment, whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body,
Curding, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.

BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted to its combination. Its popularity has exteaded in all directions, and whether used in town, country, hospital, or private practice, has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects. It has been and is used in all the principal cities in the United States and British Provinces, in both public and private practice, with great success. Henceforth, let it be understood, for the proofs are too overwhelming to be contradicted, that HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu is the most valuable remedy ever offered to the afflicted.

The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to erieace and fame, celebrated Physicians and distinguished Clergymen.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable work on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard works of medicine.

It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use, and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates, to convince the most skeptical, will accompany each bottle.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th st., Philadelphia. Sold by F. T. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and BARNES & PARK, Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF

THE POLICE.

Dismissal of Insubordinate Candidates

A New Station-House for Capt. Squires, of the Eleventh Ward.

THE TEST PUT IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

Secret Meeting of the Old Board.

The great turn-out of nearly the entire Fifth Ward Police in favor of the new law, was yesterday the great topic of conversation in police circles about the City Hall and in White street. Those in favor of the new order of things, were made more sanguine, and the wavering more confident, especially as it was pretty well understood that the Police of the other Wards would follow the example set in the Fifth, as soon as the proper accommodations were arraigned for their reception.

Everything passed off quietly in the Fifth Ward on Wednesday night; and yesterday, one of the detailed force of that Ward—Deckmaster Money pennyreported himself to Sergeant Hutchings, at the station house in Duane-street, as did also Mr. Mundy, of the two doorkeepers.

The Mayor, on being informed of the state of affairs in the Fifth-Ward, gave notice to the detailed men from that district to return and report themselves for duty to Captain Horrigan. Nearly all of them complied. Last night five men from the Twentieth and five from the Twenty-First Ward were detailed for patrol duty in the Fifth-Ward. The force of the new Commissioners were also sent out on street duty so that the Fifth-Ward had never so large a patrol force.

Yesterday morning also notices were served upon nearly the entire detailed force at the Chief's Office and elsewhere to report themselves forthwith—some at the office in White street and some to their Captain's for patrol duty. Among the latter was Joseph Keefe, one of the Chief's Aids.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday morning. Mr. Draper, the President, was absent. The seven Captains tried the previous day for insubordination were all dismissed. Mr. Bowen voted against dismissal in every case, except in that of Capt. Tooney, who declared in a letter to the General Superintendent that he could not be induced to serve under the new Commissioners, nor do anything else that would cast a stain upon his honor or injure his standing in the Democratic Party.

No other business was done by the Commissioners.

The old Commissioners met yesterday afternoon with locked doors. The Clerks were all busy at work at their shirt sleeves, with the usual amount of routine notes and orders, the contents of which were hid from the reporters. It was understood, however, that the Mayor will to-day remove a large number of every man in the Department known to favor by word or act the new Commission, and that all the vacancies will be instantly filled by new men.

The great event of yesterday was the utmost wonder among those of the Third ward. Capt. Speir, lately dismissed by Mayor Wood, being restored the command of his old apartment in Stanton-st. near Avenue C, for police purposes, called that evening before roll-call, at the old station on Pearl Market. He informed Mr. Croft, Mayor Wood's new Captain, that he had come to speak to the men, and to read them an order.

"You shall do neither one nor other," answered Capt. Croft, decisively.

A dialogue then ensued between the captains about as follows:

SQUIRES—Put, Sir, I have orders to read to the men and I must and shall do it.

CROFT—I tell you, Sir, you shall not. If you have any orders from the Commissioners leave them here, and either myself or the Lieutenant will read them to the men. You have no right here, Sir,—no right to read orders to my men, and I repeat you shall not.

SQUIRES—But I will read the order, Sir, and speak to them to.

CROFT—Attempt it, Sir. If you do I shall order you out, and if you refuse to go I will put you out, Sir. You must not come here to harangue and incite my men.

SQUIRES—I have no such intention, Sir, I merely wish to—

CROFT—It matters not to me, Sir, what you wish, I am Captain here, and shall be, too. Now, do not compel me to resort to force to eject you.

SQUIRES—Beware, Sir, how you lay your hands on me!

CROFT—I will take the responsibility and abide the consequences. I want no further discussion. If you attempt to address my men or read any orders I shall chuck you down stairs!

SQUIRES—Oh, you cannot alarm me; I am not afraid of your threats. But, (hesitatingly,) I want no difficulty of such a nature with you. I shall speak to the men below.

Mr. Squires then retired. In a moment thereafter the roll was called, and the platoon came forward. After the names of the men had been called, Capt. Croft informed them of the visit of "a Captain" Squires, and said that it was as well to learn how many were in favor of the Albany Commissioners. All those in the platoon that were so inclined would step forward, and surrender their stars and caps, which were municipal property, and their buttons also, as speedily as possible.

Seven men, thereupon, stepped from the ranks, and, after delivering up their stars and caps, left for the new Station house in company with Captain Squires, who had stood, during the time, at the door below stairs. The ranks of the seceders were increased, soon after, by one man from the first platoon, who was out on duty, and who had not been called upon to declare themselves.

At 8½ o'clock the roll was called at the new Station-house. The following persons answered:

Sergeant Leggett, Sergeant Smith. Privates—Abbott, Lake, Cram, Willis, Wells, Griffin and Lyons.

Lieutenant Cameron, who was dismissed by Mayor Wood about the same time with Captain Squires, was also present. So that, at present, the force of Metropolitan Police in the Ward consists of eleven men, including the officers. This force will be increased, to-day, by others from the old station. The men were at once put on duty—four were sent on a patrol and four detained in the house as a reserve to relieve at 12 o'clock.

Messrs. Leggett and Smith were Sergeants when Capt. Squires was deposed by the Mayor, but were reduced to the ranks, because they had expressed sympathy with the old Captain. Mr. Abbott, whose name is men tioned above, was made a Sergeant by Capt. Croft, but of course Capt. Squires did not recognize the legality of such an appointment. Capt. McKinney, of the Third-ninth Ward, having been dismissed yesterday, by the new Commissioners, it was determined to take a test vote of the men, at the hour of evening roll-call. Accordingly, at that hour the two platoons were marched in, and the roll called. There were one or two absentees. All those under officers were present. Lieut. O'Keefe then addressed the men as follows;

"You have been called together, gentlemen, in consequence of the complicate state of affairs in our Police organization at present. As act has lately been passed by the Legislature of this State which has created a new set of Police Commissioners, and the Constitutionality of the said law even the Judges have disagreed upon. It is now, therefore, a matter of consequence that we should now see who among us will sustain the new Commissioners or the old ones. I this day received a notice from Mr. Tallmadge, ordering me not to report myself at the office of the so-called Police Commissioners in White street; this is the first official notice I have taken of this matter and it will be the last. I am anxious to treat all parties with proper respect, but if by recognizing the new Board, I am placed in such a position as to turn my back upon the old, I must certainly decline. The roll will be now again called, and those who are in favor of the old Commissioners will please answer "New-York," those who are for the others will answer "Albany."

Officer THORN requested to see the order, but Mr. O'KEEFE refused, stating it was simply an order appointing him a Sergeant. Captain MCKENNY said that he had this day been dismissed from his situation by a Board which he had never seen, and he therefore wished to see how far his authority would be recognized.

Second Lieutenant SEMMES also addressed them one as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The state of things in our Station house is becoming very disagreeable. We are all aware that we have two parties in here, one party willing to stick as heretofore to the only one existing authority of our Police Department, that is the Mayor, Fernando Wood, the Commissioners with whom he is associated, and to our Chief of Police George W. Matsell, Esq; and the other party, who recognizes the "so-calls" new Commissioners from Albany.

Officer THORN—(interrupting)—You'd better go and study law, I think.

Mr. LUBACH—Silence! I am still your officer.

Officer THORN—You are, are you.

Mr. LUBACH—(continuing)—The Superintendent of this so called new Commissioners, went up to the house of a citizen our Captain this afternoon from the position he holds now as Captain of this District, before he has faithfully discharged his duty in obeying the orders of his superiors, by whom he was appointed.

It will be a mutual relief to us all, to end this unpleasant condition we are placed in, and I shall, therefore, at roll-call, with the full consent of our Captain, and my brother officer, Lieut. O'Keefe, take a test vote, so as to ascertain now we actually stand. Every man who recognizes the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, and the Chief of Police, as the only existing heads of our Police Department, and Captain McKinney as our Captain, will please answer ONE, and every man who does not recognize the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge as the only existing authority, and Captain McKinney as our Captain, will please answer NEW.

If there should be any amongst you who would not be willing to answer at all, and not open and freely show his color, he will be marked down as *doubtful*, so that everybody knows the double faced man.

Officer THORN—Where do you get your orders from?

Mr. Lubach did not deign an answer, and then called the roll, with the following result:

Old Commissioners—Sergeants O'Connor, Vanwart, Mellin, Burnsfield and Engeman, and Officers Elliott, Williams, Bingham, Daly, Morgan, Smith, Zeiger, Strock, Gerah, Reilly, Conklin, Nevins, Hallock, Post, Mitchell, Benswanger, Drinker, Carroll, Calhoun, McManus, Nelson, Flood, Johnson, Jenkins, Kirk, Fitzhook, Ward, Hasleman, Abbott and Carpenter.

New Commissioners—Sergeant Connell. Officers Acker, Vantassell, Parrish, Bedell, Thorne and Osborne.

Officer THORN then said he should no longer recognize Capt. W. King, whereupon the Captain suspended him.

Mr. O'KEEFE asked if Mr. Thorn recognized *him*, to which he answered in the affirmative, when Mr O'Keefe demanded his star, which he refused to give up; but subsequently Serg. Cowell and Officer Vantassel gave theirs up.

The detailed officers of the Ward volunteered for patrol duty, but were not required.

When Serg. O'Connor's name was called, he answered "Old," and said he wanted the Marines and United States Troops out to protect the City.

Others said they should obey the law of the State and no other, consequently they declared for the Metropolitan Board.

The men shortly after went on patrol duty, and although a large crowd was around there was no excitement, and all passed off peaceably.

FEGLEY.—SAILOR RUDOLPH, aged 19 years, was arrested Wednesday by Officer TITUS, of the Reserve Corps, and brought before Justice OSBORNE for forgery. The prisoner, it was shown, was in the employ, as clerk, of MESSRS. SCHMIDT & METZLER, manufacturers of ladies' dress goods in John-street, and that he had the firm's name to certain trade checks, which were afterwards signed by the firm. He was then intrusted with the presentation of the checks, many of which he altered, and obtained sums of money ranging from fifty cents to ten dollars. He always returned to his employers the amount for which the checks had been originally drawn, and kept the surplus for his own use. The forgeries were discovered on Saturday last, when the checks were returned by the Bank of the Manhattan Company. Rudolph is a native of Germany, and was born in Prussia, and has a family in that section. Justice OSBORNE committed him for trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

[Advertisement.]

A VERY SERIOUS QUESTION.

Can old and long standing and necessary sufferers be cured? Must those who are weak, dependent on their youth, forever pay the penalty of their folly, and transmit it from generation to generation? Is there no cure, complete and perfect remedy? Answer—There is but one that may be implicitly depended upon. There are others that may or may not relieve. Some deceivers are resorted to in the belief that the change they will produce may in time eradicate the malady. But, the famous, certain, unmistakable, effective eradication of the elements of, of the disease itself the only thing is ANDREW JACKSON LOUDON'S PIKE LOUDON WATER. It never fails. It makes you as good as ever. It restores you to perfect health and removes every taint which never from the system. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDREW J. POSTER, No. 3 Second avenue and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RIKER, No. 192 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, Nos 365 Broadway; Mrs. HAINS, Brooklyn; and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Alpaca suits	$5 to $10 00
Thin Summer suits	2 to 10 00
Zephyr Cassimeres	8 to 10 00
Check Marseilles suits	4 to 12 50
Black Alpaca Coats	2 to 5 00
Linen Coats	50 cents to 3 00
White Duck Coats	$2 50 to 6 00
Drap d'Ete	6 00 to 13 00
Cassimere Business Coats	3 50 to 10 00
Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 20 00
Summer Raglans	1 50 to 10 00
Thin Pantaloons	1 00 to 4 00
Marseilles Vests	1 00 to 3 50

&c.

EVANS'
Extensive
Clothing
Warehouse,
65 and 68
Fulton-street,
Between Cliff and Gold-streets

[Advertisement.]

THE TUPI—FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—Racing to-day, (Friday) June 5. The four mile Stake—$200 entrance—$1,500 added—with nine entries—will bring to the post this afternoon at 2 o'clock, *Sue Washington*, *Nicholas I*, *Speculation* and *Tyler*. Immediately after, the Welter stake—$250 entrance. Two miles heat—nine nominations. This will bring to the post.

Br. f. *Etiquette*, by *Mariner*, dam *Fashion*, by imp. *Trustee*.

B. c. by *Mariner*, dam *Patsey Anthony*, by imp. *Priam*.

B. c. *Diocletian*, by *Lexington*, out of *Bull by Henry*.

Ch. f. *Hazeldell*, by imp. *Trustee*, dam by *Priam*.

B. f. *Margaret Morgan*, by imp. *Glencoe*, dam of the *Wild Irishman*.

[Advertisement.]

KEEP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Mercurial vermifuges sometimes kill the child as well as the worms. They are dangerous, uncertain, nauseous. The Pastilles are safe, sure, pleasant. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the grand specific for Constitutional Scrofula, Debility, Mercurial diseases, Salt Rheum and Female Difficulties never disappoints the hopes of the sufferer. Sold by D. T. LARMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 50 Cliff-street, New York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA.—"The greatest cure the world has ever seen from this "growing widely" is

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

One pill every night for a month often cures the worst cases; but less odious benefit is experienced. Principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building, Sole, also, at CRISHMAN'S, Broadway, corner Twenty-second street. Brooklyn Agency, No. 155 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART"—No. 505 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in oil, Pastel and Aquorelle, by FREDRICKS' corps of Parisian artists.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in Indian Ink, Parisian style.

DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,
FOR WARM WEATHER.
Elastic, comfortable and quick absorbent of perspiration.
GIVE THEM A TRIAL.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For nearly a quarter of a century the press of the civilized world has teemed with proofs of the efficacy of these remedies in bilious disorders, complaints of the stomach and bowels, saltrheum, and skin disorders. Their wonderful properties are unchallenged.

[Advertisement.]

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE" HEMUGGED, "THAT IS THE QUESTION."—Those who have a natural affinity for imposture will buy the burning fluids manufactured here and labeled LONDON CORDIAL GIN. But the wise and judicious will purchase only the article invariably imported by EDMUND C. CHARLES, No. 40 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A monster performance is to be given at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, consisting of the historical spectacle of "O'Neil the Great;" the Pantomime of "Salmagundi," and the musical drama of "Robert, the Devil." With such an array of attraction, a dense crowd may be expected.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Doctors do not disagree as to the efficacy of pure imported Gin in cases of dropsy, dyspepsia, rheumatism and general debility, and the faculty here, with Dr. MOTT as their spokesman, accord the palm of purity as well as of palatability to CHARLES' London Cordial Gin. For sale by all druggists and grocers. EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer, No. 40 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARMIN, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Imperial Photograph of Gen. HENNINGSEN on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EVERITT'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 105, 107 and 109 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies, judge for yourselves, by actual comparison, whether any other millinery house in town is selling such splendid French Summer bonnets, dress caps, coiffures, ribbons, silks, straw goods, French flowers, &c., as those of WILDE, No. 251 Broadway, at equally low prices.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER.—The demand for Straws and light Summer Hats has already commenced, and KNOX has been hard at work the past week supplying it. His Summer style is the very acme of elegance, neat, becoming, durable and cheap, and what is more to the point, gives as lightly on the head as the form on a bumper of sparkling Catawba. Call early, at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., and make your selections.

LONG ISLAND.

Burning of a Bonded Warehouse—Loss $150,000.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in building No. 5 of Baxter's Stores, on Furman-street, at the foot of Clark street—a bonded warehouse—and the building, with most of its contents, was destroyed.

There was in the building at the time property valued, as we learn from MR. BAXTER, at $150,000, belonging to MOSES TAYLOR, LEACRAFT & Co., and others, New York merchants, the whole of which is covered by insurance.

The principal loss is 1,100 hogsheads of sugar and molasses, which was insured in the following offices: Fulton, $5,000; Security, $10,000; Clinton, $10,000; Manhattan, $15,000; Indemnity, $10,000, and a large amount in the London and Liverpool, and other New-York offices, belonging to the "Association," the names of which were scrupulously concealed.

The insurance on the Security we understand was effected less than two hours before the fire broke out.

The building covered several lots, and was one story high, built of brick, and belonged to the estate of H. J. SANFORD, and was valued at $12,000. Insured for $6 000.

The origin of the fire is not known, but is supposed to have been accidental. The fire was first discovered in a bale of hay; and Mr. VANDEVEER, one of the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, says that he could have prevented the destruction of the building and contents, if a person in charge had not stepped him from removing the hay on fire, who supposed that it could be put out with a few buckets of water.

The firemen turned out promptly and aided materially in saving adjoining property, as did, also, a force of men from Corse Ferry Company, which plugged a large stream right in the river from the river.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JUNE 4.

$5,000	Missouri State 6s	84	600	Reading R.R.	69⅞
5,000	Cal. State 7s	79⅝	1500	do	70
5,000	do. State 7s	79⅝	100	do	70⅛
5 000	do	79⅝	100	do	70⅛
1,000	Erie 2d mtg. bds	95	300	do	70⅛
6,000	Illinois R.R. 8s	86	400	do	70⅛
2,000	Illinois R.R. 8s	87⅛	200	do	70⅛
2,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	73	400	do	70⅛
2,000	do	73	100	do	70⅛
5,000	Hudson R. 1st mtg.	90	100	do	70⅛
5,000	Mich. So. & N.I. R.	74	1500	Mich. Cen. R.R.	90
1,000	do	74	2000	Ill. Cen. R. R.	86⅞
300	Ill. Cen. R.R. bds.	101	120	do	87
5,000	do	79½	100	do	87⅛
2,000	do	79½	100	do	87⅛
1,000	Galena & C. R.R.	72½	21	C. Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	76⅛
1,000	Chicago & R.I. R.	75	100	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.R.	76⅛
1	Panama R.R.	135	100	do	76⅛
700	Ohio & Miss. R.R.	29⅛	100	do	76⅛
1,000	Indiana Bank	11	50	do	76⅛
200	Bank of Commerce	102	50	do	76⅛
300	Bank of N. Orleans	103	50	do	76⅛
100	Bank of Commerce	102	50	do	76⅛
800	do	102	250	do	76⅛
100	do	102	100	do	76⅛
500	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	85	250	do	76⅛
200	do	85	100	do	76⅛
100	do	85	100	Mil. S. & N. L. R.	57⅛
100	do	85	100	do	57⅛
100	do	85	100	do	57⅛
100	do	85	100	do

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1783 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Important Correspondence between American Merchants at Hong-Kong and Commodore Armstrong.

[*Per Overland Mail—Correspondence Received at the General Appraisers' Office in New York.*]

HONG KONG, Monday, March 30, 1857.

DEAR SIR: For the information of our constituents in the United States, we herewith inclose copies of a correspondence between their Minister to China, the Commodore on this station, and three American houses established in this colony; and we believe it is unnecessary to add anything to the remarks contained therein to secure some expression of opinion from those engaged in the China trade at home upon the subject of American relations with this country.

We are, dear sir, your obedient servants,

RUSSELL & CO., of Canton.

HONG KONG, Monday, March 23, 1857.

SIR: We beg leave to inclose herewith, for the information of your Excellency, copies No. 1 to 4 of correspondence between Commodore JAMES ARMSTRONG, commanding the United States Naval forces in these waters, and ourselves, citizens of the United States, lately resident in Canton.

We are of the opinion that it would be useless to continue the correspondence, as it appears evident that the Commodore has determined, for reasons that he will doubtless communicate to his Government, to leave American interests in this neighborhood to the care of the British; but we would call your attention to the entire omission in his last communication of the 21st inst., of any reference to the principal source of danger against which we would guard ourselves, viz: The fleets of armed Chinese vessels, cruising between this and Macao.

We consider it our duty to place this correspondence before you, that it may be recorded in the form of a protest on our part, and on the part of our constituents in America, against the course of policy that our Commodore finds it his duty to pursue; but we desire to avoid any expression of opinion upon the probable nature of his instructions from Washington, and content ourselves with stating certain points with reference to the position of American interests in China, that we believe should receive the early attention of our Government.

During a period of thirteen years past, we have repeatedly had the honor of addressing the resident ministers of the United States in China upon the subject to which we now propose to direct your attention; but for reasons best known to your excellency, none of our communications have been acknowledged by the Government at Washington, while we have been verbally assured in repeated instances by the Minister Plenipotentiary, that their own dispatches on China affairs excited so little interest at our capitol that months have frequently elapsed without a return communication from the Secretary of State.

The British and French Governments have differed from ours in their estimation of the importance of relations with China; and we are in hopes that the present position of affairs here will have convinced our authorities at Washington that American interests in the East cannot receive too early attention.

We would, in the first instance, point out the fact, that while the Americans have a commerce with this country nearly equal to that of the British, and far beyond that of any other nation, the citizens of the United States have almost invariably been indebted to the forces of Great Britain for the protection of themselves and their property, and to the same forces for the suppression of piracy on this coast on many occasions; and it is worthy of note, that while the British have during the past twelve years published surveys of the whole coast of China, including bays and harbors from Hong Kong to Shanghai, we are not aware of a single contribution of the same character from the American navy on this coast, although Commodore PERRY surveyed the new ports of Japan and Formosa.

The only exceptions to the general system of dependence upon British protection that we can recall are an expedition against pirates at Ko-lun, by the United States steamer *Powhattan*, and the late operations at the Barrier Forts, near Canton, both most gallantly conducted, but attended with great loss of life, in consequence of the want of vessels adapted to the service undertaken, and it would appear that this latter fact has induced the Commodore to assume his present attitude.

We would beg your Excellency to lay before our Government the necessity for an early revision of the present Consular jurisdiction at the five ports, and we believe you will agree with us in the opinion that the Chinese have a strong ground of complaint against us, in consequence of long periods having frequently elapsed, during which no legal jurisdiction under the treaty agreement has been maintained at the various ports. This has been owing to the absence of the Consuls from their posts, without first communicating with their Government, and obtaining judicial powers for those acting at the respective stations after their departure.

We forbear entering at length on the merits of various claims outstanding on the part of Americans against the Chinese people and authorities, the necessity for enforcing those claims being already sufficiently established; but we are prepared to allow that our own Government has not altogether maintained the obligations it assumed under the treaty of Wanghai; and we trust that full weight will be given to all these considerations, should our authorities at Washington take part in the coming negotiations or operations that the British and French Governments are understood to be on the point of undertaking jointly in this country.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to assure your Excellency that we are, respectfully, your most obedient servants,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., of Canton.
KING & CO., of Canton.
RUSSELL & CO., of Canton.

To His Excellency. Dr. PETER PARKER, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China, Macao.

No. 1.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, March 18, 1857.

SIR: The undersigned, American merchants of Canton, but compelled by the present position of matters in China to reside and conduct our business at Hong Kong and Macao, would call your attention to the great danger incurred by the local steamers, under the American or other flags, which form our only means of communication between these two places, and which are constantly liable to capture by the so-called Mandarin junks, which are committing piracies, without regard to flag or nation, in every direction.

It is well-known to you that two of these steamers have already been taken, plundered of their cargo, and nearly all those on board murdered under circumstances of great atrocity. We are aware that the Chinese are nominally at peace with us, but it is a notorious fact that no confidence can be placed in their professions, and that a vessel under the American flag is quite as likely to be the next object of attack as any other.

It is currently reported that plans exist for capturing the remaining steamers now running, and in view of the important interests we represent, as well as the personal security of all our countrymen in China, we would respectfully urge upon you the adoption of such measures, as, in your judgment, are most calculated to restore the security of life and property, now in such great peril. We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

RUSSELL & CO., of Canton.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., of Canton.
KING & CO., of Canton.

To Commodore JAMES ARMSTRONG, Commanding United States Naval Forces in the China Seas.

No. 2.

U. S. Flag-ship *San Jacinto*,
HONG KONG, 19th March, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant, urging upon me the protection of the "local steamers" running between this place and Macao.

I am most desirous of doing all in my power for the support of the interests of the United States and its citizens in the East Indies and China Seas, and regret that the means placed at my disposal will not permit me to comply with your and various other demands which are urged upon me.

The steamers plying between this and Macao are, I believe, the *Willamette*, *Spark*, *Fei Ma*, *Canton* and *Min*—two under the United States flag, two under the English and one under the Portuguese. As the distance between the two points is only about forty miles, it is to be expected that the sovereignties of Great Britain and Portugal occupying the termini of the route, and having their own flags exposed to its dangers, will take all the steps necessary for its police, and will guard it from the risks you apprehend, without the interference of a foreign and neutral power.

The squadron of the United States, or that of any other neutral power, had it all the facilities for assuming this duty, could perform it only partially, as it could not protect the British flag from any legitimate attack of the Chinese, without becoming an ally of one of the belligerents in the present war.

Although there is a diversity of opinion as to the faith to be placed in the declarations of Chinese authorities, and your views are so little favorable to their sincerity, yet, the positive assurance these authorities have given (since the recent rupture) of friendship to our flag, affords a reason for anticipating its immunity from any authorized attack between this and Macao.

But, as both the *Thistle* and *Queen* were taken, not by outside assault, but by inside stratagem or mutiny, the great precaution which should be used to prevent the recurrence of such unhappy events is strongly indicated. Although I feel some hesitancy in suggesting any course to able business men, better capable of judging what concerns their interests than I can possibly be, yet it seems to me that the most ready and efficient security would be found in substituting in these vessels European for Chinese crews, though at some greater expense, and a careful observance of that ordinary prudence, an entire neglect of which, it is alleged, tempted and brought on the catastrophe of the *Queen*.

I shall be most ready, gentlemen, to comply with any of your suggestions which are within the compass of my means, and in accordance with my own sense of duty. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. ARMSTRONG,
Commanding United States Naval Forces, East Indies and China Seas.

To Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., of Canton, KING & Co., of Canton, AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., of Canton,

HONG KONG, Friday, March 20, 1857.

SIR: We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant. We note that it is not practicable to afford the protection requested by us in ours of the 18th, and accordingly the only object we have in again addressing you, is to remark upon one or two clauses of your communication, for the information of our home authorities, to whom we conclude you forward copies of the correspondence.

We unite with you in regret that the means placed at your disposal would not permit you to comply with the moderate request that we placed before you.

We are not aware of any written international law of treaties, that place the Chinese waters between Hong Kong and Macao—an extent of upwards of thirty miles, and crossing the main river to Canton—under the jurisdiction of the British or Portuguese Governments.

We would not, under any circumstances, invite your protection for the British or any other flag except for the American, during the present state of the Canton River, but that the American flag requires an exercise of force for its safety at this time, we think has been satisfactorily proved by the Chinese operations at Whampoa since your departure from that station.

The capture of the *Thistle* and *Queen* steamers was caused by the grossest negligence of the people in command of those boats, but the *Spark* appears to be laid up here for want of protection in running, while our own knowledge of Capt. CURRY, of the *Willamette*, and of his arrangements proves to us that it would be impossible for people on board of her to obtain possession, except in case of assistance from the armed Chinese vessels cruising between this and Macao. We are, Sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servants,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., of Canton,
KING & CO., of Canton,
RUSSELL & CO., of Canton.

To Commodore JAMES ARMSTRONG, Commanding United States Naval Forces, East India and China Seas.

No. 4.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP SAN JACINTO,
HONG KONG, March 21, 1857.

GENTLEMEN; I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, from which I make the following extract;

"The capture of the *Thistle* and *Queen* steamers was caused by the grossest negligence of the people in command of those boats, but the *Spark* appears to be laid up here for want of protection in running, while our own knowledge of Capt. CURRY, of the *Willamette*, and of his arrangements, proves to us that it would be impossible for people on board of her to obtain possession of her, except in case of assistance from the armed Chinese vessels cruising between this and Macao."

As the two unfortunate steamers which have been captured suffered in consequence, as you think, "of the grossest negligence of those in command," and as Capt. CURRY'S ability and discretion, of which I entertain the highest opinion, render such an accident to the *Willamette* impossible, the inference is, that the said qualities would render any other steamer equally secure; and hence the protection of a naval force is the less necessary, and the limited means of protection at the disposal of the United States less to be regretted.

You also state, "We are not aware of any written international law, or treaties, that place the Chinese waters between Hong Kong and Macao—an extent of upwards of thirty miles, and crossing the main river to Canton—under the jurisdiction of the British or Portuguese governments."

I feel confident, gentlemen, there is neither such law nor treaties in existence, or if so, I am unacquainted with them, and am sure an opinion to the contrary cannot be drawn from any portions of my letter of the 19th instant. In that communication there is a paragraph to the following effect:

"As the distance between the two points is only about forty-five miles, it is to be expected that the sovereignties of Great Britain and Portugal, occupying the termini of the route, and having their flag exposed to its dangers, will take all the steps necessary for its police, and will guard it from the risks you apprehend, without the interference of a foreign and neutral power."

There is, I think you will see, gentlemen, nothing in the above language which asserts any jurisdiction of the British and Portuguese over any Chinese waters, but simply expresses the expectation that, with possession at the ends of the route, and with their flags upon it, they have facilities for extemporizing any means of protection necessary; and reasons at least equal to our own for doing so, and which, I will repeat, were the more stringent upon the English, as they alone could protect their flag from an assault of the Chinese authorities.

Desirous as I am of doing everything in my power for the security of the interests of our country and our countrymen, it is a gratification to me to know from yourselves that the avoidance of "gross negligence" and the observance of prudent "arrangements" will give every reasonable security. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. ARMSTRONG, U. S.
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces, East India and China Seas,

To Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., of Canton, King & Co., of Canton, Russell & Co., of Canton.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
MACAO, Friday, March 27, 1857.

SIR: Your communication of the 23d inst. has just come to hand, inclosing copies of your recent correspondence with the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval forces in the East, and in which attention is directed to subjects of grave importance to you as merchants and citizens of the United States, and to our national interests in China.

It will be my endeavor to transmit the same to the Government at Washington by the earliest practicable opportunity. I shall also embrace an early occasion to address you upon the subjects embraced in your dispatch. In the meantime accept the assurance of my earnest desire to promote to the extent of my power your interest, and those of the Government of the United States in this country.

I have the honor to be, Sirs, very respectfully, your obedient servant, PETER PARKER.

To Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., of CANTON; KING & Co., of Canton; RUSSELL & Co., of Canton.

The Regatta.

The following is the official report. It was made at 12 M. yesterday by the Sailing Committee:

REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, JUNE 4, 1857.—The following table exhibits the results of the race in the different classes, so far as the areas of canvas set and the times of sailing are alone concerned:

FIRST CLASS.

Sloop *Julia* beats the

	Min	Sec		Min.	Sec.
Widgeon	19	42	Haze	32	20
Sylvie	25	15	Favorita	44	01

SECOND CLASS.

Sloop *Rowena* beats the

Madgie	2	11	Undine	13	34
Una	2	55	America	14	24
Minnie	6	01	Sea Drift	23	15
Irene	8	43			

THIRD CLASS.

Sloop *Luckey* beats the

Edgar	3	45	Margaret	7	55
Island Fawn	3	51	Escort	11	14
Richmond	4	55			

As protests have been received by the Committee against the *Julia*, *Favorita*, *Minnie* and *Luckey*, the final decisions are necessarily reserved until those cases are considered.

in behalf of the Regatta Committee.
June 5, 1857. CHAS. H. HASWELL.

Protests have been lodged against the *Favorita*, the *Julia*, and the *Una*, for running to the windward of a buoy on the west bank, which by the sailing directions should have been passed to the eastward. There is a protest also against the *Luckey*.

Academy of Medicine—June Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening, in the small Chapel of the University, the President, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, in the Chair.

The meeting was an unusually small one, some omission in the delivering of the notices being the supposed cause.

Dr. FOST, by permission, exhibited a child from whom he had removed the elbow joint, for anchylosis, with the result of very considerable freedom of motion and increased power.

After some discussion, it was voted that, hereafter, any non-member of the Academy, in order to read a paper to the Academy, must obtain permission of the President, who alone shall have authority to grant such permission, and, who he may doubt its propriety, he shall consult with the Vice-Presidents.

A communication from Dr. BAILEY, late inspector of drugs in this City, was, after some discussion, referred to this source for permission to be brought before the Academy.

Dr. J. R. WOOD desired to call the attention to the proceedings of the American Medical Association, at its late meeting at Nashville, to be published, and for which subscriptions may be made to Dr. BEASLE, at $3 per copy.

Owing to the small attendance, the Academy adjourned to meet the 17th instant, to continue the discussion of Puerperal Fever.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—A successful balloon ascension was made from Newark, N. J., on Thursday evening, by Mons. A. G. MORAT, accompanied by Messrs. S. BAILEY and J. A. CONGDON. The highest altitude, 12,550 feet, at which point the thermometer marked 37°, was reached about 9 o'clock. The balloon descended, and was anchored in Brooklyn at 9¼ o'clock.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. WALKER.

Enthusiastic Reception of Gov. Walker at Lecompton.

The Governor's Dinner Speech—Popularity of the New Executive—Glances at Town and Country—What Kansas is.

[OUR SPECIAL KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.]

LECOMPTON, Friday, May 29, 1857.

I have just succeeded in obtaining a slip of the Governor's Address, which I transmit to you herewith.

It is a document, as you will see, of momentous importance.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED IN LECOMPTON, K. T., MAY 27, 1857.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF KANSAS—At the earnest request of the President of the United States, I have accepted the position of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. The President, with the cordial concurrence of all his Cabinet, expressed to me the conviction, that the condition of Kansas was fraught with imminent peril to the Union, and asked me to undertake the settlement of that momentous question which has introduced discord and civil war throughout your borders and threatens to involve you and our country in the same common ruin. This was a duty thus presented, the performance of which I could not decline, consistently with my view of the sacred obligation which every citizen owes to his country.

The mode of adjustment is provided in the act organizing your Territory, namely, by the people of Kansas, who, by a majority of their own votes, must decide this question for themselves in forming their State Constitution.

It is my duty, in seeing that all constitutional laws are fairly executed, to take care, as far as practicable, that this election of delegates to the Convention shall be free from fraud or violence, and that they shall be protected in their deliberations.

The people of Kansas then are invited by the highest authority known to the Constitution, to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a Constitution and State Government. The law has performed its entire appropriate function, when it extends to the people the right of suffrage; but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free Government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage, authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and the absentees are as much bound under the law and Constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as although all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative.

Under our practice the preliminary act of framing a State Constitution is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the people themselves. That Convention is now about to be elected by you under the call of the Territorial Legislature created and still recognized by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this Convention, were fully sustained by the act of Congress, and the authority of the Convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States. Those who oppose this course, cannot aver the alleged irregularity of the Territorial Legislature, whose laws in town and city elections, in corporate franchises, and on all other subjects but Slavery, they acknowledge by their votes and acquiescence. If that Legislature was invalid, then are we without law or order in Kansas, without town, city or county organization, all legal and judicial transactions are void, all titles null, and anarchy reigns throughout our borders.

You should not console yourselves, my fellow citizens, with the reflection that you may, by a subsequent vote, defeat the ratification of the Constitution. Although most anxious to secure to you the exercise of that great Constitutional right, and believing that the Convention is the servant, and not the master of the People, yet I have no power to dictate the proceedings of that body. I cannot doubt, however, the course they will adopt on this subject. But why incur the hazard of the preliminary formation of a Constitution by a minority, as alleged by you, when a majority, by their own votes, could control the forming of that instrument?

But it is said that the Convention is not legally called, and that the election will not be freely and fairly conducted. The Territorial Legislature is the power ordained for this purpose by the Congress of the United States; and in opposing it you resist the authority of the Federal Government. That Legislature was called into being by the Congress of 1854, and is recognized in the very latest Congressional legislation. It is recognized by the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, just chosen by the American people, and many of its acts are now in operation here by universal assent. As the Governor of the Territory of Kansas I must support the laws and the Constitution; and I have no other alternative, under my oath, but to see that all constitutional laws are fully and fairly executed.

I see in this act calling the Convention no improper or unconstitutional restrictions upon the right of suffrage. I see in it no test-oath or other similar provisions objected to in relation to previous laws, but clearly repealed as repugnant to the provisions of this act, so far as regards the election of delegates to this Convention. It is said that a fair and full vote will not be taken. Who can safely predict such a result? Nor is it just for a majority, as they allege, to throw the power into the hands of a minority, from a mere apprehension (I trust entirely unfounded) that they will not be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage. If, by fraud or violence, a majority should not be permitted to vote, there is a remedy, it is hoped, in the wisdom and justice of the Convention itself, acting under the obligations of an oath, and a proper responsibility to the tribunal of public opinion. There is a remedy, also, if such facts can be demonstrated, in the refusal of Congress to admit a State into the Union under a Constitution imposed by a minority upon a majority by fraud or violence. Indeed, I cannot doubt that the Convention, after having framed a State Constitution, will submit it for ratification or rejection by a majority of the then actual *bona fide* resident settlers of Kansas.

With these views, well known to the President and Cabinet, and approved by them, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date of the 30th of March last, sustain "the regular Legislature of the Territory" in "assembling a Convention to form a constitution," and they express the opinion of the President, that "when such a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the constitution will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress.

There are other important reasons why you should participate in the election of delegates to this Convention. Kansas is to become a new State, created out of the public domain, and will designate her boundaries in the fundamental law. To most of the land within her limits the Indian title, unfortunately, is not yet extinguished, and this land is exempt from settlement, to the grievous injury of the people of the State. Having passed many years of my life in a new State, and represented it for a long period in the Senate of the United States, I know the serious encumbrance arising from large bodies of lands within a State to which the Indian title is not extinguished. Upon this subject the Convention may act by such just and constitutional provisions as will accelerate the extinguishment of Indian title.

There is, furthermore, the question of railroad grants made by Congress to all the new States but one, (where the routes could not be agreed upon,) and, within a few months past, to the flourishing Territory of Minnesota. This munificent grant of four millions and a half of acres was made to Minnesota, even in advance of her becoming a State, under the auspices of her present distinguished Executive, and will enable our sister State of the North-west speedily to unite her railroad system with ours.

Kansas is undoubtedly entitled to grants similar to those just made to Minnesota, and upon this question the Convention may take important action.

These, recollect, are grants by Congress, not to companies, but to States. Now, if Kansas, like the State of Illinois, in granting hereafter these lands to companies to build these roads, should reserve, at least, the seven per cent. of their gross annual receipts, it is quite certain that so soon as these roads are constructed, such will be the large payments into the treasury of our State, that there will be no necessity to impose in Kansas any State tax whatever, especially if the Constitution should contain wise provisions against the creation of State debts.

This grant to the State of Illinois for the Illinois Central Railroad, passed under the wise and patriotic auspices of her distinguished Senator, was made before the pernicious system lately exposed in Washington had invaded the halls of Congress; and therefore that State, unlike most others which obtained recent grants, was enabled to make this great reservation for the benefit of the State. This constitutes of itself a sufficient reason why these railroad grants should be reserved in the ordinance accompanying our State Constitution, so that our State might have the whole benefit of the grant, instead of large portions being given to agents appointed to obtain those grants by companies substantially in many cases for their own benefit, although in the name of the State.

There is another reason why these railroad grants should thus be reserved in our ordinance.

It is to secure these lands to the State before large bodies of them are engrossed by speculators, especially along the contemplated lines of railroads. In no case should these reservations interfere with the preemption rights reserved to settlers, or with school-sections.

These grants to States, as is proved by the official documents, have greatly augmented the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, increasing their value, accelerating their sale and settlement, and bringing enhanced prices to the Government, whilst greatly benefiting the lands of the settler by furnishing him new markets and diminished cost of transportation. On this subject, Mr. BUCHANAN, always the friend of the new States, in his recent inaugural, uses the following language:

"No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public land. In administering this important trust, while it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve the lands as much as may be for actual settlers; and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children and our children's children, as well as those exiled from foreign shores, who may seek in this country to improve their condition and enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty."

Our American railroads, now exceeding twenty four thousand miles completed, have greatly advanced the power, prosperity and progress of the country, whilst linking it together in bonds of ever-increasing commerce and intercourse, and tending by these results, to soften or extinguish sectional passions and prejudice, and thus perpetuate the union of the States. This system, it is clearly the interest of the whole country, shall progress until the States west of the Mississippi shall be interlaced like those east of that river, by a network of railroads, until too whole at various points shall reach the shores of the Pacific. The policy of such grants by Congress is now clearly established; and whatever doubts may have prevailed in the minds of a few persons as to the constitutionality of such grants, when based only upon the transfer of a portion of the public domain, in the language of the inaugural of the President, "*for the improvement of the remainder*," yet when they are made, as now proposed in the ordinance accompanying our Constitution, in consideration of our relinquishing the right to tax the public lands, such grants become, in fact, sales for ample equivalents, and their constitutionality is placed beyond all doubt or controversy. For this reason, also, and in order that these grants may be made for ample equivalents, and upon grounds of clear constitutional authority, it is most wise that they should be included in our ordinance, and take effect by compact when the State is admitted into the Union. If my will could have prevailed as regards the public lands, as indicated in my public career, and especially in the bill presented by me, as Chairman of the Committee of Public Lands, to the Senate of the United States, which passed that body, but failed in the House, I would authorize no sales of these lands except for settlement and cultivation, reserving not merely a preemption, but a homestead of a quarter section of land in favor of every actual settler, whether coming from other States, or emigrating from Europe. Great and populous States would thus rapidly be added to the Confederacy, until we should soon have one unbroken line of States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, giving immense additional power and security to the Union, and facilitating intercourse between all its parts. This would be alike beneficial to the old and to the new States. To the working men of the old States, as well as of the new, it would be of incalculable advantage, not merely by affording them a home in the West, but by maintaining the wages of labor, by enabling the working classes to emigrate and become cultivators of the soil, when the rewards of daily toil should sink below a fair remuneration. Every new State, besides, adds to the customers of the old States, consuming their manufactures, employing their merchants, giving business to their vessels and canals, their railroads and cities, and a powerful impulse to their industry and prosperity. Indeed, it is the growth of the mighty West which has added, more than all other causes combined, to the power and prosperity of the whole country, whilst at the same time, through the channels of business and commerce, it has been building up immense cities in the Eastern Atlantic and Middle States, and replenishing the federal treasury with large payments from the settlers upon the public lands, rendered of real value only by their labor; and thus from increased exports, bringing back augmented imports, and soon largely increasing the revenue of the Government from that source also.

Without asking anything new from Congress, if Kansas can receive, on coming into the Union, all the usual grants, and use them judiciously, she can not only speedily cover herself with a net work of railroads; but, by devoting all the rest to purposes of education, she would soon have a complete system of Common Schools, with Normal Schools, free Academies, and a great University, in all of which tuition should be free to all our people. In that University the mechanic arts, with model workshops, and all the sciences should be taught, and especially agriculture in connection with a model farm.

Although you ask nothing more in your ordinance than has been already granted to the other new States, yet in view of the sacrifice of life and property incurred by the people of Kansas, in establishing here the great principles of State and popular sovereignty, and thus perpetuating the Union; Congress, doubtless, will regard with indulgent favor the new State of Kansas, and will welcome her into the Union with joyful congratulations and a most liberal policy as to the public domain.

The full benefit of that great measure, the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands in favor only of settlers and cultivators, so often urged by me in the Senate and in the Treasury Department and finally adopted by Congress, should also be secured in our ordinance. Having witnessed in our States the deep injury inflicted upon them by large bodies of their most fertile land being monopolized by speculators, I suggest in accordance with the public policy ever advocated by me, that our entire land tax, under the Constitution, for the next 20 years should be confined exclusively to unoccupied land—whether owned by residents or non-residents—as one of the best means of guarding against a monopoly of our choice lands by speculators. I desire, in fact, to see our Convention exercise the whole constitutional power of a State, to guard our rights and interests, and especially to protect the settlers and cultivators against the monopoly of our public domain by speculators.

As regards the school lands of the new States, the following views will be found in my reports of the 8th of December, 1847, and 9th of December, 1848, as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States:

"The recommendation contained in my last report for the establishment of ports of entry into Oregon, and the extension there of our revenue laws, is again respectfully presented to the consideration of Congress, together with donations of farms to settlers and emigrants, and the grant of a school section in the centre of every quarter of a township, which would bring the school house within a point, not exceeding a mile and a half in distance from the most remote inhabitant of such quarter township."

And again:

"My last report recommended the grant of one section of land for schools in every quarter township in Oregon. * * * * * * Congress, to some extent, adopted this recommendation, by granting two school sections in each township, instead of one, for education in Oregon, but it is respectfully suggested that even this extended, the grant is inadequate in amount, whilst the location is inconvenient, and too remote for a school which all can attend. This subject is again presented to the attention of Congress, with the recommendation that it shall be extended to California and New-Mexico, and also to all other new States and Territories containing the public domain."

Acting upon the first of these recommendations, but not carrying them fully into effect, Congress donated the school section grants—an advance upon the former system. But in my judgment, the benefits intended will never be fully realized until four school sections, instead of two, are granted in every township, locating the school section in the centre of every quarter township; thus, by only doubling the school section, causing every section of the public domain in the new States to adjoin a school section, which would add immensely to the value of the public lands, while at the same time affording an adequate fund not only for the establishment of Common Schools in every township, but of High Schools, Normal Schools, and free Academies, which, together with the five per cent. fund, and University grant before referred to, would place Kansas in a few years, in point of science and education, in the front rank of the States of the American Union and of the world. This is a subject always regarded by me with intense interest, inasmuch as my highest hope of the perpetuity of our Union, and of the continued success of self-government, is based upon the progressive education and enlightenment of the people, enabling them fully to comprehend their own true interests, the incalculable advantages of our Union, the exemption from the power of demagogues, the control of sectional passions and prejudice, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the accumulation of knowledge, which is every day more and more becoming real power, and which will advance so much the great interests of our whole country.

These noble grants for schools and education some of the new States, have not produced all the advantages designed, for want of adequate checks and guards against improvident legislation; but I trust that the Convention, by a distinct Constitutional provision, will surround these lands with such guarantees, legislative, executive, judicial and popular, as to require the combined action of the whole under the authority of the Legislature in the administration of a fund so sacred.

It will be observed that these school sections and the 5 per cent. fund, or their equivalent, have always been made good to the new States by Congress, whether the lands were sold in trust, for Indians, or otherwise.

Upon looking at the location of Kansas, equi-distant from North to South, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I find, that within reasonable boundaries, she would be the central State of the American Union. On the North lies the Nebraska Territory, soon to become a State; on the South the great and fertile Southwestern Indian Territory, soon, I hope to become a State also. To the boundary of Kansas run nearly all the railroads of Missouri, whilst westward, northward and southward, these routes continued through Kansas, would connect her directly with Puget Sound, the mouth of the Oregon River, and San Francisco. The southerly boundary of Kansas is but 500 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and the same railroad through the great Southwestern Indian Territory and Texas, would connect her with New-Orleans, with Galveston, with all the roads of Arkansas, and through Texas to San Francisco and other points on the Pacific; northward and eastward our lines would connect with the roads of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the Lakes of the North.

It is the people of Kansas, who in forming their State Constitution, are to declare the terms on which they propose to enter the Union. Congress cannot compel the people of a Territory to enter the Union as a State, or change, without their consent, the Constitution formed by the people. Congress, it is true, may, for constitutional reasons refuse admission, but the State alone, in forming her Constitution, can prescribe the terms on which she will enter the Union. This power of the people of a Territory in forming a State Constitution is one of vital importance, especially in the States carved out of the public domain. Nearly all the lands of Kansas are public lands, and most of them are occupied by Indian Tribes. These lands are the property of the Federal Government, but their right is exclusively that of a proprietor, carrying with it no political power.

Although the States cannot tax the constitutional functions of the Federal Government, they may assess its real estate within the limits of the State. Thus, although a State cannot tax the Federal mint or Custom-Houses, yet it may tax the ground on which they stand, unless exempted by State authority. Such is the well-settled doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1838, Judge MCLEAN, of the Supreme Court of the United States, made the following decision:

"It is true the United States held the proprietary right under the act of cession, and also the right of sovereignty until the State government was established; but the mere proprietary right, if it exist, gives no right of sovereignty. The United States may own land within a State, but political jurisdiction does not follow this ownership. Where jurisdiction is necessary, as for forts and arsenals, a cession of it is obtained from the State. Even the lands of the United States, within the State, are exempted from taxation by compact."

By the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, so justly favorable to the rights and interest of the new States, especially those formed out of the territory acquired, like Kansas, since the adoption of the Constitution, it is clear that the ownership of the public lands of such Territory is viewed by the Court exclusively as a proprietary right, carrying with it no political power or right of eminent domain, and affecting in no way the exercise of any of the sovereign attributes of State authority. When Kansas becomes a State, with all the attributes of State sovereignty co-extensive with her limits, among these must be the taxing power, which is an inherent element of State authority. I do not dispute the title of the Government to the public lands of Kansas, but I do say that this right is that of an owner only, and that when Kansas becomes a State the public lands are subject to taxation by State authority, like those of any individual proprietor, unless that power is relinquished by the State in the Ordinance, assuming the form of a compact, by which the State is admitted into the Union.

This relinquishment of the taxing power as to the public lands, so important to the general Government, and which has heretofore been exacted by Congress on their own terms from all the new States, is deeply injurious to the State, depriving her almost entirely of the principal resources of a new State by taxation to support her Government. Now, that this question is conclusively settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, as a consequence of their recent decision, it is proper for the State, in making this relinquishment of the right to tax the public lands, to annex the conditions on which she consents to such exemption. This should be done in the Constitution, upon terms just to Kansas and to the Federal Government.

Should Kansas relinquish the right of taxing the public lands for equivalents, she should, in my judgment, although sustained by irresistible conclusions from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and sound constitutional views of State rights, place the question in its strongest form, by asking nothing more than has been granted to the other new States, including the grants for education, railroads, &c. She will thus give the highest proof that she is not governed by sordid views, and that she means to exact nothing from Congress that is unjust or unusual.

I cannot too earnestly impress upon you the necessity of removing the Slavery agitation from the halls of Congress, and Presidential conflicts. It is conceded that Congress has no authority to interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists; and if it can now be established, as is clearly the doctrine of the Constitution, that Congress has no authority to interfere with the people of a territory on this subject, in forming a State Constitution, the question must be removed from Congressional and Presidential elections.

This is the principle affirmed by Congress in the act organizing this Territory, ratified by the people of the United States in the recent election, and maintained by the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. If this principle can be carried into successful operation in Kansas,—that her people shall determine what shall be her social institutions,—the Slavery question must be withdrawn from the halls of Congress, and from our Presidential conflicts, and the safety of the Union be placed beyond all peril: whereas, if the principle should be defeated here, the Slavery agitation must be renewed in all elections throughout the country, with increasing bitterness, until it shall eventually overthrow the Government.

It is this agitation which, to European powers, presents the only hope of subverting our free institutions, and, as a consequence, destroying the principle of self-government throughout the world. It is this hope that has already inflicted deep injury upon our country, exciting monarchical or despotic interference with our domestic as well as foreign affairs, and inducing their interposition, not only in our elections, but in diplomatic intercourse, to arrest our progress, to limit our influence and power, depriving us of great advantages in peaceful territorial expansion, as well as in trade with the nations of the world.

Indeed, when I reflect upon the hostile position of the European Press during the recent election, and their exulting predictions of the dissolution of our Union as a consequence of the triumph of a sectional candidate, I cannot doubt that the peaceful and permanent establishment of these principles now being subjected to their final test in Kansas, will terminate European opposition to all those measures which must so much increase our commerce, furnish new markets for our products and fabrics, and by conservative peaceful progress, carry our flag and the empire of our Constitution into new and adjacent regions, indispensable as a part of the Union to our welfare and security, adding coffee, sugar, and other articles to our staple exports, whilst greatly reducing their price to the consumer.

Nor is it only in our foreign intercourse that peace will be preserved, and our prosperity advanced, by the accepted fact of the permanence of our Government, based upon the peaceful settlement of this question in Kansas, but at home, the same sentiment will awaken renewed confidence in the stability of our institutions, give a new impulse to all our industry, and carry us onward in a career of progress and prosperity, exceeding even our most sanguine expectations; a new movement of European capital will flow in upon us for permanent investment, and a new Exodus of the European masses aided by the free emigration principle, carry westward the advancing column of American States in one unbroken phalanx to the Pacific.

And let me ask you, what possible good has been accomplished by agitating in Congress and in Presidential conflicts the Slavery question? Has it emancipated a single slave or improved their condition? Has it made a single State free, where Slavery otherwise would have existed? Has it accelerated the disappearance of Slavery from the more northern of the slaveholding States, or accomplished any practical good whatever? No, my fellow citizens, nothing but unmitigated evil has already ensued, with dangers still more fearful impending for the future, as a consequence of this agitation.

There is a law more powerful than the legislation of men, more potent than passion or prejudice, that must ultimately determine the location of slavery in this country; it is the isothermal line, it is the law of the thermometer, of latitude or altitude, regulating climate, labor and productions, and as a consequence, profit and loss. Thus, even upon the mountain heights of the tropics slavery can no more exist than in northern latitudes, because it is unprofitable, being unsuited to the constitution of that noble race transplanted here from the equatorial heats of Africa. Why is it that in the Union Slavery recedes from the North and progresses South? Is it this same great climatic

exclude all considerations connected with our own happiness and prosperity? And is it for the handful of that race now in Kansas, or that may be hereafter introduced, that we should subvert the Union, and the great principles of self government and State sovereignty, and imbrue our hands in the blood of our countrymen! Important as this African question may be in Kansas, and which it is your solemn right to determine, it sinks into insignificance compared with the perpetuity of the Union and the final success of the establishment of the principles of State sovereignty, and free government. If patriotism, if devotion to the Constitution and love of the Union, should not induce the minority to yield to the majority on this question, let them reflect, that in no event can the minority successfully determine this question permanently, and that in no contingency will Congress admit Kansas as a Slave or Free State, unless a majority of the people of Kansas shall first have fairly and freely decided this question for themselves by a direct vote on the adoption of the Constitution, excluding all fraud or violence. The minority, in resisting this will of the majority, may involve Kansas again in a civil war, they may bring upon her reproach and obloquy, and destroy her progress and prosperity; they may keep her for years out of the Union, and, in the whirlwind of agitation, sweep away the Government itself. But Kansas never can be brought into the Union with or without Slavery, except by a previous solemn decision, fully, freely and fairly made by a majority of her people in voting for or against the adoption of her State Constitution. Why, then, should this just, peaceful and constitutional mode of settlement meet with opposition from any quarter? Is Kansas willing to destroy her own hopes of prosperity merely that she may afford political capital to any party, and perpetuate the agitation of Slavery throughout the Union? is she to become a mere theme for agitators in other States, the theatre on which they shall perform the bloody drama of treason and disunion? Does she want to see the solemn acts of Congress, the decision of the people of the Union in the recent election, the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities of the country all overthrown, and revolution and civil war inaugurated throughout her limits? Does she want to be "bleeding Kansas" for the benefit of political agitators within or out of her limits, or does she prefer the peaceful and quiet arbitrament of this question for herself? What benefit will the great body of the people of Kansas derive from these agitations? They may for a brief period, give consequence and power to political leaders and agitators; but it is at the expense of the happiness and welfare of the great body of the people of this Territory.

Those who oppose Slavery in Kansas do not base their opposition upon any philanthropic principles, or any sympathy for the African race. For in their so-called constitution, framed at Topeka, they deem that entire race so inferior and degraded, as to exclude them all forever from Kansas, whether they be bond or free, thus depriving them of all rights here, and denying even that they can be citizens of the United States, for if they are citizens they could not constitutionally be exiled or excluded from Kansas. Yet such a clause inserted in the Topeka Constitution was submitted by that Convention for the vote of the people, and ratified here by an overwhelming majority of the Anti-Slavery Party. This party here, therefore, has, in the most positive manner, affirmed the constitutionality of that portion of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring that Africans are not citizens of the United States.

This is the more important, inasmuch as this Topeka Constitution was ratified, with this clause inserted, by the entire Republican party in Congress, thus distinctly affirming the decision of the Supreme Court of the Union, that Africans are not citizens of the United States, for if citizens they may be elected to all offices State and National, including the Presidency itself; they must be placed upon a basis of perfect equality with the whites, serve with them in the militia, on the bench, the Legislature, the jury-box, vote in all elections, meet us in social intercourse, and intermarry freely with the whites. This doctrine of the perfect equality of the white with the black in all respects whatsoever, social and political, clearly follows from the position that Africans are citizens of the United States. Nor is the Supreme Court of the Union less clearly vindicated by the position now assumed here by the published creed of this party, that the people of Kansas, in forming their State Constitution, (and not Congress,) must decide this question of slavery for themselves. Having thus sustained the Court on both the controverted points decided by that tribunal, it is hoped they will not approve the anarchical and revolutionary proceedings in other States, expunging the Supreme Court from our system by depriving it of the great power for which it was created, of expounding the Constitution. If that be done, we can have in fact no unity of government or fundamental law, but just as many ever varying Constitutions as passion, prejudice and local interests may from time to time prescribe in the thirty-one States of the Union.

I have endeavored heretofore faintly to foreshadow the wonderful prosperity which would follow at once in Kansas the peaceful and final settlement of this question. But if it should be in the power of agitators to prevent such a result, nothing but ruin will pervade our Territory. Confidence will expire, and law and order will be subverted. Anarchy and civil war will be re inaugurated amongst us. All property will greatly depreciate in value. Even the best farms will become almost worthless. Our towns and cities will sink into decay. Emigration into our Territory will cease. A mournful train of returning settlers, with ruined hopes and blasted fortunes, will leave our borders. All who have purchased property at present prices will be sacrificed, and Kansas will be marked by universal ruin and desolation.

Nor will the mischief be arrested here. It will extend into every other State. Despots will exult over the failure here of the great principles of self government, and the approaching downfall of our confederacy. The pillars of the Union will rock upon their base, and we may close the next Presidential conflict, amid the scattered fragments of the Constitution of our once happy and united people. The banner of the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of our country's glory, will be rent by contending factions. We shall no longer have a country. The friends of human liberty in other realms will shrink despairing from the conflict. Despotic power will resume its sway throughout the world, and man will have tried in vain the last experiment of self-government. The architects of our country is ruin, the assassins of her peace and prosperity, will share the same common ruin of all our race. They will meet, whilst living, the bitter curses of a ruined people, whilst history will record as their only epitaph: *These were the destroyers of the American Union, of the liberties of their posterity and of the world.*

But I do not despair of the Republic. My hope is in the patriotism and intelligence of the people: in the love of Country, of Liberty, and of the Union. Especially is my confidence unbounded in the hardy pioneers and settlers of the West. It was such settlers of a new State devoted to the Constitution and the Union, whom I long represented in the Senate of the United States, and whose rights and interests it was my pride and pleasure there as well as in the Treasury Department, to protect and advocate. It was men like these whose rifles drove back the invaders from the plains of Orleans, and planted the Stars and Stripes upon the victorious fields of Mexico. These are the men whom gold cannot corrupt, nor foes intimidate. From their towns and villages, from their farms and cottages, spread over the beautiful prairies of Kansas, they will come forward now in defence of the Constitution and the Union. These are the glorious legacy they received from our fathers, and they will transmit to their children the priceless heritage. Before the peaceful power of their suffrage, this dangerous sectional agitation will disappear, and peace and prosperity once more reign throughout our borders. In the hearts of this noble band of patriotic settlers, the love of their country and of the Union is inextinguishable. It leaves them not in death, but follows them into that higher realm, where, with WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN and their noble compatriots, they look down with undying affection upon their country, and offer up their fervent prayers that the Union and the Constitution may be perpetual. For recollect, my fellow citizens, that it is the Constitution that makes the Union, and unless that immortal instrument, bearing the name of the Father of the Country, shall be maintained entire in all its wise provisions and sacred guarantees, our free institutions must perish.

My reliance also is unshaken upon the same overruling Providence which has carried us triumphantly through so many perils and conflicts, which has lifted us to a height of power and prosperity unexampled in history, and, if we shall maintain the Constitution and the Union, points us to a future more glorious and sublime than mind can conceive or pen describe. The march of our country's destiny, like that of His first chosen people, is marked by the foot-prints of the steps of God. The Constitution and the Union are "the cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night," which will carry us safely under his guidance through the wilderness and bitter waters into the promised and ever-extending fields of our country's glory. It is His hand which beckons us onward in the pathway of peaceful progress and expansion, of power and renown, until our continent, in the distant future, shall be covered by the folds of the American banner, and instructed by our example, all the nations of the world, through many trials and sacrifices, shall establish the great principles of our constitutional confederacy of free and sovereign States.

R. J. WALKER.

Glances at the Territory.

[OUR SPECIAL KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.]

LECOMPTON, Wednesday, May 27, 1857.

Leavenworth, where my last letter left us, is a promising town of some three or four thousand people, and only two years old. Its progress has been extraordinary: its culmination may be unprecedented. It is built on a pleasant slope leading down to the brink of the Missouri, and stretches backward (though merely in imagination as yet) over a splendid rolling country. In politics it seems to be pretty evenly balanced; the present Mayor, however, and a majority of the Council, I believe, are Free Soilers. The new Governor, by his *bonhommie*, his unpretending manners and his accessibility, seems to have won golden opinions from all sides. Yesterday morning when he asked for the hotel bill for himself and suite, he was informed that the city authorities of Leavenworth had insisted on defraying all his expenses. I am told he got into a towering passion, but eventually succumbed, which was the wisest course under the circumstances.

On Monday morning about 8 o'clock we took our leave of Leavenworth. The Governor was furnished with a wagon and team of four mules by Gen. HANNY, who is now stationed at Fort Leavenworth. Accompanied by Major DEAS, one of his Aid-de Camps, and several others, Mr. WALKER started for Lawrence. The country between is one of the most beautiful I have ever seen. Instead of the monotonous prairie land I had been led to expect, I found a magnificently undulating country, interspersed with small ravines which were thickly wooded on either side and penetrated by rapid streams. Half way between the two towns is a settlement of Delaware Indians. The lands in its immediate vicinity are exceedingly cultivated and exceedingly valuable. I asked a quarter-breed how much he would take for his quarter section, and was informed that he valued it at $100 an acre at least.

One of the most singular features of the place is an old Indian woman whose age is far beyond the memory of that distinguished and venerable individual, "the oldest inhabitant." She is said to be 116 years old.

We stopped at the house of the Indian with whom she lives, and had some refreshment. She is a queer, wrinkled, helpless and withered old hag, though her eye-sight is still good, her hearing acute, and her powers of speech but little impaired. We endeavored to converse with her, but as she spoke only the Delaware tongue, and was probably in a state of dotage, we could gather nothing intelligible from her. The Indian in whose house she lived was asked whether she was a relative of his, and he said "not much." And that was the sum total of our information concerning her. Our attendant was a good looking girl, in whom traces of Indian blood could be discerned. On inquiry we learnt that her name was ZEIGLER, her father being a Pennsylvania Dutchman, who emigrated from his native State some twenty-five or thirty years ago, married a Delaware woman, and cast his lot among her tribe. He is now an extensive landholder in Kansas, worth perhaps $50,000.

The Kaw River (or Kansas River, for they are the same name) flows northeast of Lawrence, and must be crossed before reaching the town. The mode of passage is somewhat peculiar. The river is so shallow that a steamboat on it is an impossibility. In the very middle of the stream the bottom is rarely over fifteen inches below the surface. A flat-bottomed boat, therefore, is used for crossing it, and in this way: Across the river a rope is stretched, each end of which is fastened to a pole planted on either bank. By means of a pulley arrangement, connected with the rope, the boat is carried from side to side by the mere force of the current.

Lawrence is a thriving town, most excellently located. The population is from ten to fifteen hundred. We took lodgings in a hotel just opened, and which is nameless as yet, else I should have pleasure in mentioning it, for our accommodations were very superior, everything considered.

Immediately preceding the Governor's arrival we learned that a party of Bostonians, including Senator WILSON, Rev. Mr. PIERPONT and Dr. HOWE, had unanticipated him by a few hours.

The citizens had made arrangements for giving a public reception to their Massachusetts friends, and now took advantage of the opportunity to invite the Governor and his suite.

The demonstration occurred at 8 o'clock in the evening in the Unitarian Church, a stone building not yet completed. The meeting is said to have been one of the largest, most respectable, and most influential ever held in the Territory. A large contingent of the assemblage was composed of the fair sex. The Church and the neighboring buildings were illuminated, an amateur band was in attendance, the wall above the rostrum was dressed with flags, the enthusiasm was immense, the reception of the Governor sincere, the speeches good, and the occasion, as a whole, interesting beyond parallel.

Judge CONWAY presided.

REMARKS OF GOV. WALKER.

The Governor, in acknowledgment of the Chairman's friendly introduction, said:

FELLOW CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It gives me much pleasure to exchange the friendly greetings with which the people of this prosperous and beautiful town of Lawrence have received me. I do not design on this evening to address to you any remarks in relation to those political questions which, unfortunately, have agitated so long the people of the Territory of Kansas, and which have produced so deplorable results in this Territory, and especially in the town of Lawrence. In a few days I shall publish my inaugural address, in which I shall disclose fully, not only to my fellow-citizens of Lawrence, but to the whole people of Kansas, those views and opinions by which I shall be guided in my humble efforts, under the guidance of a superintending Providence, to endeavor to establish peace, harmony and prosperity throughout the whole of the Territory of Kansas. [Cheers.] I hope I may ask from you, my fellow citizens, to give to that address, which will discuss these grave and important questions, a calm, deliberate and impartial consideration.

Without detaining you any longer at this period, I can only say that I hope you will see it most clearly indicated in that address as my fixed and determined purpose, that as the will of the majority of the people has prevailed in every State of this Union, as that is the great fundamental basis upon which reposes all our American institutions in every State, that so it will be my purpose to endeavor to establish that principle in all its way, full and complete, throughout the entire Territory of Kansas. [Loud applause and cries of "good," "good."] So that, my fellow-citizens, in the shortest practicable period, these difficulties may be brought to a peaceful and final close, in the one only practicable way, which is this, and it is the rule which prevails in every other State, and which must prevail here, sooner or later, and the sooner the better, and that is that the majority of the people of Kansas—[loud cheers]—I mean the whole people—[renewed cheering and cries of "good," "good,"—I do not mean a party—[immense cheering, and cries of "Good"]—but I mean the entire, actual, *bona fide* residents of the Territory, [cries of "Hear, hear!" "Right! right!"] shall, by their votes, fully and fairly given, and ultimately to be received by impartial judges—[cheers]—decide for themselves, by an actual vote, not only that great sectional question which has so much agitated and disturbed the happiness and repose of this Territory—that they shall not only decide that question, but also their whole form of State Government, which concerns their dearest rights and liberties. [Loud cheers.]

I thank you, my kind friends, for the greeting which you have extended to me upon this occasion, and I shall only say that, at some future occasion, it will be my pleasure to renew my acquaintance with you. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

SENATOR WILSON.

Senator WILSON was then called for, and ascended the platform. His appearance was hailed with much enthusiasm. In the course of his speech he said: Gentlemen, you have listened, to night, to your Chief Magistrate, and have welcomed his views. He has pledged to you his influence and his power, for the preservation of your rights. [Cheers.] Hold him, I know you will, and the country will hold him, and he, no doubt, will be willing to be held, by you, to the performance of that pledge, in all its length and breadth. You want peace; you want your rights; you want the rights belonging to American citizens. [Applause.] See to it that you have peace, that you have your rights, that you are worthy American citizens, and that your rights shall not be taken from you by fraud or violence. [Cheers and cries of "Good."] I am not here, gentlemen, to give advice in regard to any peculiar mode of action. I have come to this Territory on no political mission. I have come to see this beautiful and glorious land, to see the men, and the women, too, who, in the past, have made Kansas immortal in American history. [Cheers.] I come not here to give advice to you in regard to any peculiar mode of political action. You know your rights; I trust you know how to maintain and vindicate them, and I leave to you, without one word of advice, either public or private, to take your own course of peculiar action. But, gentlemen, as a man who loves his country, and his whole country, North and South, East and West—as a man who is ready to live for that country, and, if he knows himself, to die for that country, and the whole country—I conjure you to maintain, in the Territory of Kansas, peacefully, if you can—and I believe you can—justice and law and liberty, and the great cause of human liberty and improvement. [Loud cheers.]

Speeches were subsequently made by Rev. Mr. PIERPONT, Dr. ROBINSON, Rev. DANIEL FOSTER, late Chaplain of the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Judge CONWAY. Each dwelt more or less on the deprivation of elective rights to which the Free-State men had been subjected, though each alluded, with marked favor, to the Governor's expression of sentiment as to the principles on which the rights of the whole people should henceforth be secured.

Mr. E. O. PERRIN made a very conservative speech, eulogistic of the Governor and his projected measures, which was warmly applauded.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Yesterday morning Mr. WALKER left Lawrence for Lecompton, the head-quarters of the "Border Ruffians," where he was received with an enthusiasm which could hardly be equaled out of Connaught. He read a rough draft of his inaugural to the citizens which was received with demonstrations of unqualified approval.

At three o'clock he partook of a public dinner, which was got up in his honor, and which was enlivened by some excellent speaking.

The festivities were wound up with a ball—but of these more anon. It is now very late, and I am writing under considerable difficulties. Squat on the floor of a room devoted to six of us, I conclude this epistle on the crown of my hat.

P. H. C.

Things About Lecompton.

A BANQUET—GOV. WALKER MAKES A DINNER SPEECH.

[OUR SPECIAL KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.]

LECOMPTON, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

Standing on the summit of the lofty hill which lies southeast of the town of Lawrence and adjoins another eminence on which there yet remains the stone fort erected by the Free-State men during the troubles of last year, the prospect which stretches out on every side approximates to the sublime. Imagine to yourself a vast amphitheatre sloping gently upwards by gradual undulations which at first are almost of an equal height, but rise tier above tier in the distance, changing from a brilliant emerald to a misty blue as they recede until they culminate in a gorgeous violet rim coincident with the horizon itself. Over the verdant prairie land which they encompass, fancy you see thickly sprinkled numerous rude huts and sunny farmhouses, incipient villages, wooded ravines lying in perpetual shade, distant towns buried in deep woods and hardly discernible but for the ascending smoke as it curls above the trees; rapid streams whose thickly timbered banks wind through the valleys like strips of dark green velvet; at your feet a noble river glittering in the sunlight like molten silver and losing itself in impenetrable woods lying far away to the East, whilst between the base of the hill and the river's brink rises a thriving town from which the din of busy industry, the excited hum of men mingling with the whir of the saw and the stroke of the hammer and the axe reecho over the plain and fill the whole air with the music of prosperous labor.

Add to these a sky brilliant as sun ever shone through, a bracing breeze which blows over the prairie swells your in, year out, unceasingly, and an atmosphere as clear as crystal, and you have a faint conception of a scene which I should never attempt to describe.

Lecompton is a small place of about five hundred people, and built close to the Kansas River. It is not particularly progressive, and owes what trade it has more to the fact that it is the seat of Government than to any advantage of location. Being recognized throughout the Territory as the rendezvous—the *point d'appui* of the "Border Ruffians"—its social reputation in the Free State towns is not peculiarly flattering. So far as I have seen it, however, I feel called upon to say that a more friendly, generous, warm-hearted and intelligent people than that of this same Lecompton I have not met since my entrance into Kansas.

Governor WALKER's reception yesterday was exceedingly enthusiastic. His address (which I shall soon be able I hope to forward) he read to the assembled citizens in the Court House, and it received the highest commendations.

At 3 o'clock he and his friends were entertained at a public dinner by the inhabitants of the town. Mr. CALHOUN occupied the chair, and in introducing the toast of the health of the guest of the occasion, alluded in terms of high eulogy to Mr. WALKER's political precedents, his talents, his ability, his integrity, and his peculiar fitness to conduct to a successful conclusion the present difficulties of Kansas.

The Governor rose amid a perfect storm of applause and said:

My friends, I am very sure that after the very long inaugural which I inflicted upon you to-day at the Court House, you will scarcely expect from me an address of any considerable length in relation to the affairs of Kansas.

In that address I have distinctly detailed the principles upon which I propose, with the aid of the people of Kansas, to administer the Executive Department of the Territory. Those principles are such as have met the approbation of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, just chosen by the nation, and have the cordial approbation of all his Cabinet. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I do not come to Kansas as a volunteer, and I am free to say that, when this position was first tendered me by the President of the United States, I declined it. But when Mr. BUCHANAN, my old friend and associate for ten years in the Senate of the United States, and for four years in the Cabinet, and whose election I deemed vital to the permanency of our free institutions, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuation of the Union upon the only basis on which it can be perpetuated, the maintainance of the Constitution—when that gentleman, with whom I had been so long associated, indicated to me that the permanence of the Union itself might depend upon my acceptance of that office, I did not feel that I was at liberty to decline.

I felt, gentlemen, that we were in the midst of a great battle, a battle of the friends of the Constitution and the Union against the great sectional party opposed to us in the late contest, which, if it can succeed, must overthrow the Constitution and the Union. [Cheers.] Under these circumstances, gentlemen, I felt that I was no more at liberty to continue to decline this office than a soldier who, when the battle is raging, is ordered to lead even a forlorn hope, has any right to decline obedience to the command of the constituted authority of his country. [Applause.] Under these circumstances, then, I came to this Territory. I have read to you to-day the principles, fully set forth and distinctly enunciated, from which I do not mean to depart under any circumstances, [cries of "good, good," and cheers,] and by which I shall be controlled in endeavoring to administer the duties of the Executive office of this Territory.

I hope, gentlemen, that those opinions will meet the approbation of the majority of the people of Kansas. They are principles for which I have contended all my life; they are principles presenting no new programme devised for the occasion, but such as at all times and under all circumstances I have maintained, and whether they shall or not meet the approbation of others, they are principles that I never can or will abandon. [Immense cheering.]

Gentlemen, the Territory of Kansas occupies at this period a most important position. All that is done here, or that shall be done, attracts not only the attention of the whole people of the United States, but, I may add, the attention of the whole civilized world. [Applause.] It is upon this question, in looking back at the recent contest through which we have just passed, that the despotic monarchical powers of Europe fully anticipated the overthrow of this Government. In my judgment, upon the success or failure of the principles now being subjected to their final test in Kansas will depend the perpetuity of this Union and the principles of self government throughout the world.

You do, then, gentlemen, occupy a position of momentous importance. For myself, I can only say to you, without detaining you any longer, that the principles which I have enunciated to you to-day, are the principles by which I have always lived, and by which I mean to die. [Loud cheers.] I believe they are the principles which lie at the basis of our free institutions. I believe that they are the principles connected with the great doctrine of the sovereignty of the States and of the rights of the people of a Territory to establish for themselves their own institutions—and which deny the authority of Congress to insert any clause in the Constitution of a rising State, and especially in establishing her social institutions. I believe that that principle lies at the basis of the existence of the Government, and of the perpetuity of the Union. [Cheers.] Consequently, gentlemen, I can only say in returning you to-day my most cordial and sincere thanks for the manner in which you have been pleased to receive me on my arrival in Lecompton, that to the true and steadfast friends of the Constitution and the Union in Kansas, whether they come from the North or the South. [Cheers.]

To such men, who, under the banner of the stars and stripes—the proud emblem of our country's glory—carried us triumphantly through the late most momentous Presidential struggle, coming as they do from the whole Union, I shall look to be sustained in my humble efforts to administer the executive department of the Territory of Kansas, and to carry me, and you, and our beloved country, victoriously through the contest, for her welfare and existence, in which we are now embarked in Kansas.

The Governor resumed his seat amid vehement cheering, which was renewed enthusiastically.

On a call for "three cheers for GOV. WALKER,"

Mr. STANTON, in a very appropriate and neatly-conceived address, resigned his trust, as acting Governor, into the hands of his political superior, to whose character as a man, and abilities as a statesman, he paid a tribute of the warmest encomium.

Mr. BRINDLE proposed a complimentary toast to the Governor, which was honored with a thundering response of cheers.

Ex-Governor WILSON SHANNON, Colonel YOUNG, Judge ELMORE, Major DEAS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PERRIN, Mr. COE, Gen. MCLEAN, and a number of other gentlemen were called to their feet by toasts in their honor, and made a succession of most admirable speeches.

In the evening, a ball was given at the hotel, which passed off with unprecedented *éclat*.

To-day, Gen. WILSON, of Massachusetts, passed through Lecompton, on his return from Topeka, where, in obedience to an unexpected requisition of the citizens, he addressed a large assemblage last night. He is now on his way to Iowa and Minnesota.

Governor ROBINSON has also been backwards and forwards here repeatedly of late, being interested to a large extent in a litigation, on which testimony is now being taken in the Land Office, as to the title under which a large amount of real estate (some half million dollars worth, it is said,) is held in the town of Lawrence. One party claims under a pre-emption right, and the other under an Indian float, which was obtained from the Delawares, and, it is alleged, was located subsequent to the settlement of the pre-emptors on the grounds the title to which is now in dispute.

There are many topics connected with the present state of parties in this Territory, and the character and probable results of the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention to be held here in September next, which I do not see any particular necessity for troubling you with at present, but which, as soon as they assume sufficient importance, I shall probably allude to.

P. H. C.

A Letter from Governor Robinson.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

The following is a copy of a letter in explanation of the proposition to Mr. STANTON by several citizens of Lawrence, and which Mr. BROWN, of the *Herald of Freedom* has been disposed to misrepresent. It is from the pen of Gov. ROBINSON to a gentleman of Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, May 19, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Some honest, and others not as honest, citizens of Kansas, apparently misapprehend the purport and intention of a certain letter addressed to Acting-Governor STANTON.

It will be remembered that Mr. BUCHANAN, in his inaugural speech, asserted "that the ballot-box should be sacredly protected," etc. (I have not his exact words.) Also, Mr. STANTON reiterated the same; while many, all over the country, including such men as the editors of the *National Era* and NEW-YORK TIMES, believed they were sincere, and that the Free-State men of Kansas ought to participate in the election of delegates to a constitutional convention, under the auspices of the territorial officers. The people of Kansas, as I suppose, believe these promises, like the "stump speech in the belly" of the Nebraska bill, to be made simply for effect, and to divert attention while a great fraud should be perpetrated.

The effect of that letter to Governor STANTON, as I understand it, was to show the impossibility of securing a fair election, with the present law and its officers, and to test the sincerity of the professions of the Administration. No humiliating compromises are proposed, and no selling out. The propositions are to set aside the Territorial laws and officers, and let the people select the census takers and judges of election; and this was only to be done should a *Convention of the people of Kansas concur*. There is no abandonment of the Topeka Constitution; for, had the Governor and the people accepted the propositions, delegates would have been elected who would have readopted that Constitution, and sent it up to Washington with additional claims for admission into the Union.

No persons can be more loyal to the Free-State Party than those who signed the letter to Gov. STANTON, with perhaps one exception; but our institutions are not yet established, and a change of tactics, not of principles, may be occasionally necessary; and the same convention of the people that would recommend one line of policy to-day, might, with propriety, with a change of front on the part of our opponents, recommend a different policy to-morrow.

I notice that some Washington correspondent has reported that "Free-State men, under the leadership of Governor ROBINSON, have resolved to cooperate with the endeavors of the Administration to secure a fair expression of the will of the people in relation to the question of slavery, and will abandon their previous policy of inactivity. This is not a matter of surmise, but is the explicit direction of Governor himself, and it has been communicated not only to the Government, but also to Mr. WALKER, who is still in New-York City.

No person has ever received any intimation from me that I favored any election with reference to the Constitutional Convention, except the same that is proposed in the letter to Governor STANTON, and how far that would "abandon our previous policy," each can judge for himself.

Truly yours,

C. ROBINSON.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DISCUSSION ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

STRONG ANTI-SLAVERY ACTION.

Secession of the Southern Delegation.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

The long discussion on the vexed question of Slavery—the chief topic of debate in the present General Assembly—terminated this morning, and the vote which settled it resulted in what was so much desired by some and so much feared by others—a virtual separation of the Northern and the Southern Synods. The debate which has occupied the attention of the members for several days past, has been remarkable only in the vote to which it led, and not in the character of the discussion itself. The same question, although not in the same *form*, has been far more ably discussed in former General Assemblies, which, however, have never taken, as at present, such decided action as to sunder the ecclesiastical link between the North and the South. The last Assembly, in Madison square, New-York, witnessed a discussion which was, if not of more interest, at least of more ability than this. In fact, *Slavery*, while it has been the direct subject before the house, was called out but comparatively little argument "on its merits." The point at issue has been a question of *measures*. The "Bible argument" was conducted—so far as it was conducted at all, chiefly by *laymen*, and not designed to be thorough. The "Constitutional argument," or the argument on the constitutional powers of the General Assembly, in regard to its slaveholding members and churches, was the chief topic of consideration at the New-York Assembly last year—when a majority and a minority report on the subject were presented and discussed—and was this year belabored over again only to a small extent, and chiefly by the South.

The subject of Slavery was first introduced at the call of twenty-seven of the Presbytery represented in the Assembly, by memorials. These memorials were of various character and tone, coming almost entirely from the North, and asking in many different ways for "decided action," or more "unequivocal testimony" on the subject of Slavery, and in several instances recommending "discipline." Several of the memorials mentioned special individuals as proper subjects for the Assembly to try its hand upon, such as Dr. ROSS, of Huntsville, Ala., because of his extreme pro-Slavery doctrines, recently set forth in a series of letters to Rev. ALBERT BARNES; Rev. ROBERT MCLAIN, of Mississippi, for having publicly declared that he "held slaves for purposes of gain;" Rev. Dr. NEWTON, of the same State, for advancing the doctrine of the divinity of American Slavery; and Rev. WILLIAM P. HOLLEY, of Tennessee, for having said on the floor of the Assembly of last year that "he held slaves from principle and of choice." This gentleman, who took a conspicuous part in the debate of last year in New-York, has since died. A memorial from the Presbytery which he then represented, (the Presbytery of Lexington South, Mississippi,) was received by the Assembly, setting forth, first, that as the Synod of Western Reserve, Ohio—a strong Anti-Slavery body—had memorialized the Assembly to "discipline" Mr. HOLLEY for "holding slaves from principle and of choice," and, secondly, that though Mr. HOLLEY had since deceased, yet as many ministers, elders and church-members in that Presbytery held slaves in the same manner and from the same motives, that is, "from principle and of choice,"—therefore, the General Assembly, in considering the memorial from the Western Reserve, were invited by the Presbytery of Lexington South, to "transfer the charge from the dead to the living," and to take action against the entire Presbytery, equally as against Mr. HOLLEY, himself, if he were living. This was the most important memorial of the twenty-seven, and the only one that was mentioned in the report upon memorials which was presented by the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

The Report of this Committee brought the subject of Slavery before the house in its only legitimate manner. This document (which has already been published in the TIMES) took the ground that there are two sets of persons, holding "two sets of opinions" in the South. One of these classes the Report "condemned," while with the other it "tenderly sympathized." But the Southern men denied the existence of the first class of opinions, (to wit, that "Slavery is a desirable system, and ought to be *perpetuated*,") and so placed themselves under the second class, who regard Slavery as "undesirable," and as an "evil." Even Dr. ROSS said that he could vote for the Report, and that every other Southern man could do the same. It was evident, therefore, to the Northern men, that the Report was not the paper for *them*. It was, accordingly, rejected by the house—the North and the South uniting against it—while the only man who stood up in its defence was the Rev. BENJAMIN J. WALLACE, of Philadelphia, who was understood to be its author.

The first substitute offered for it was a paper by Hon. WILLIAM P. CUTLER, of Ohio. This substitute was the favorite of the extreme Northern men, who, however, were not sufficiently strong in numbers to carry it through. It consisted simply of two points: first, a declaration that the doctrine which holds the relation of master and slave to be a relation ordained of God, is a "fundamental error," or in other words a heresy;—secondly, an injunction upon the offending Presbytery to call its slaveholding members to trial, and to execute "discipline" upon them if found guilty.

A second substitute was offered by Prof. ALLEN, of Lane Seminary, the chief aim of which was to bring slaveholding under what the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church denominates, in its disciplinary code, "the sin of oppression." [This substitute has been published.]

The substitute was amended some three times after its presentation, by Rev. HENRY KENDALL, of Ontario Presbytery. This amendment was to strike the "specifications" in Dr. ALLEN's paper, and to substitute in its place a historic statement of the past action of the Assembly on the subject of Slavery. This paper, as thus amended, was finally adopted, and is as follows:

PAPER ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly, in view of the memorials before them, and of the present relations of the Church to the subject of Slavery, feel called upon to make the following exposition of principle and duty:

The Presbyterian Church in these United States has, from the beginning, maintained an attitude of decided opposition to the institution of Slavery.

The Synods of New York and Philadelphia, in 1787, two years before the organization of the General Assembly, declared that they did "highly approve of the general principles in favor of universal liberty that prevailed in America, and the interest which many of the States had taken in promoting the abolition of Slavery;" and "they recommended it to all their people to use the most prudent measures consistent with the interest and state of civil society in the counties where they lived, to procure eventually the final abolition of Slavery in America."

In 1795, while the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church was in process of formation and publication, the action of the Synod just referred to was approved by the General Assembly, and republished by its order.

The Assembly of 1795 declared "that although in some sections of our country under certain circumstances the transfer of slaves may be unavoidable, yet they consider the buying and selling of slaves by way of traffic, and all undue severity in the management of them, as inconsistent with the spirit of the Gospel. And they recommend it to the Presbyteries and Sessions under their care to make use of all prudent measures to prevent such shameful and unrighteous conduct."

The Assembly of 1816 "expressed their regret that the slavery of the Africans and of their descendants still continued in so many places, and even among those within the pale of the church," and called particular attention to the action of 1795 with respect to the buying and selling of slaves.

In 1818 the Assembly unanimously adopted a report on this subject, prepared by Dr. GREEN, of Philadelphia; Dr. BAXTER, of Virginia, and Mr. BURGESS, of Ohio, of which the following is a part:

"We consider the voluntary enslaving of one portion of the human race by another as a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature; as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to love our neighbors as ourselves, and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel of Christ, which enjoins that 'all things whatsoever he would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' Slavery creates a paradox in the moral system: it exhibits rational, accountable, and immortal beings in such circumstances as scarcely to leave them the power of moral action. It exhibits them as dependent on the will of others whether they shall receive religious instruction; whether they shall know and worship the true God; whether they shall enjoy the ordinances of the Gospel; whether they shall perform the duties or cherish the endearments of husbands, wives, parents and children, neighbors and friends; whether they shall preserve their chastity and purity, or regard the dictates of justice and humanity. Such are some of the consequences of Slavery—consequences not imaginary, but which connect themselves with its very existence. The evils to which the slave is always exposed often take place in fact, and in their very worst degree and form; and when all of them do not take place, as we rejoice to say in many instances, through the influence of the principles of humanity and religion on the minds of masters, they do not—still the slave is deprived of his natural right, degraded as a human being, and exposed to the danger of passing into the hands of a master who may inflict upon him all the hardships and injuries which inhumanity and avarice may suggest.

From this view of the consequences resulting from the practice into which Christian people have most inconsistently fallen, of enslaving a portion of their brethren of mankind—for God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth—it is manifestly the duty of all Christians who enjoy the light of the present day, when the inconsistency of Slavery, both with the dictates of humanity and religion, has been demonstrated and is generally seen and acknowledged, to use their best efforts, and unremitted endeavors to correct the errors of former times, and as speedily as possible to efface this blot on our holy religion, and to obtain the complete abolition of Slavery throughout Christendom, and, if possible, throughout the world.

The Assembly also recommended "to all the members of our religious denomination, not only to permit but also to facilitate the instruction of slaves in the principles and duties of the Christian religion," and added, "We enjoin on all Church Sessions and Presbyteries under the care of this Assembly to discountenance, and as far as possible to prevent all cruelty of whatever kind in the treatment of slaves, especially the cruelty of separating husband and wife, parents and children, and that which consists in selling slaves to those who will either themselves deprive them unhappy people of the blessings of the Gospel, or who will transport them to places where the Gospel is not proclaimed, or where it is forbidden to slaves to attend upon its institutions."

The foregoing testimonials on the subject of Slavery were unanimously acquiesced in by the Presbyterian Church up to the time of the division in 1838.

In the year 1846 the General Assembly made a declaration on this subject, of which the following is the introductory paragraph:

"1. The system of Slavery as it exists in these United States, viewed either in the laws of the several States which sanction it, or in its actual operations and results in society, is intrinsically an unrighteous and oppressive system, and is opposed to the prescriptions of the law of God, to the precepts and spirit of the Gospel, and to the best interests of humanity."

In 1850 the Assembly explicitly reaffirmed the sentiments expressed by the Assemblies of 1845, 1818 and 1846. In the year 1856 the General Assembly made the following declaration: "We exceedingly deplore the working of the whole system of Slavery as it exists in our country and as interwoven with the political institutions of the Slaveholding States, as fraught with many and great evils to the civil, political and moral interests of those regions where it exists.

"In the holding of our fellow-men in the condition of Slavery, except in those cases when it is unavoidable by the laws of the State, the obligations of guardianship or the demands of humanity, is an offence in the proper import of that term as used in the Book of Discipline, chap. 1, sec. 3, and should be regarded and treated in the same manner as other offences."

Occupying the position in relation to this subject, which the framers of our Constitution held at the first, and which our Church has always held, *it is with deep grief that we now discover that a portion of the Church at the South has so far departed from the established doctrine of the Church in relation to Slavery, as to maintain "it is an ordinance of God," and that the system of Slavery existing in these United States is Scriptural and right. Against this new doctrine we feel constrained to bear our solemn testimony.* It is at war with the whole spirit and tenor of the Gospel of love and good will, as well as inherent in the conscience and the Christian world. *We can have no sympathy or fellowship with it; and we exhort all our people to eschew it as serious and pernicious error.*

We are especially pained by the fact that the Presbytery of Lexington South have given official notice to us that a number of ministers and ruling elders, as well as many church members in their bounds, hold slaves "from principle" and "of choice," believing it to be according to the Bible right," and have, without any qualifying explanation, assumed the responsibility of sustaining such ministers, elders and church members in their position. We deem it our duty, in the exercise of our constitutional authority, "to bear testimony against error in doctrine or immorality in practice in any church, Presbytery or Synod," to disapprove and earnestly condemn this position which has been taken by the Presbytery of Lexington South, as one which is opposed to the established convictions of the Presbyterian Church, and must operate to mar its pe

that she gave was, that "*he might not live to let the house or sign the paper.*"

Q.—Do you remember the color of the Doctor's hair? A.—Yes; it was pretty much like your own (very gray) until he got it dyed, only a little more sandy; his whiskers, until he got them dyed, were sandy and gray together; they were so in the Fall, and he got them dyed then; he was going somewhere; I cannot say how late in the Fall; they did not stay long undyed; he mostly kept them dyed; he was a neat man, and kept his whiskers clipped, and about the chin pretty much like the way Mr. Clinton has his, but not so long; I wish (with energy) I could get at *him* (Mr. Clinton) some day, and I'd —— (clinching her hand significantly.)

Q.—When you were in the bath room did you hear any declaration or charge from Mrs. Cunningham in regard to marriage? A.—She said, "You have done me *wrong*, and I am going to enter a law-suit against you;" she came down to me and asked me if I could not testify to what she said; she said she would sue him for breach of promise of marriage.

Q.—Where did Mrs. Cunningham sleep in November and December? A.—I could not say, but believe she slept in the front room, third story; I had occasion to go there for orders about breakfast, and found her there late in the evening; I always knocked at the door, and she would bid me walk in, or let me in; she would sit in her seat and give me orders; I never saw the lady do anything wrong in my life; I went there from ten to eleven o'clock at night for orders; I have knocked at the door in the morning, in Summer time, for money to go to market; she answered me always herself; in November and December I did not want to go to market, and did not trouble the door in the morning; there was a bed in that room; have often seen her in her night clothes sitting in the chair at night.

Q.—At the time of this row, the Saturday before the Doctor's death, you mentioned that Miss Helen called the Doctor up stairs; where was he when she spoke to him? A.—In the hall, at the front door; I heard no remark by her as to her mother signing a paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton.—I went to live with Mrs. Cunningham six days before May, a year ago; I first went to live in the house with Mrs. Jones, two months before New-Year's; Mrs. Burdell was boarding in the house when I went there; Mr. Hart and his family, and others (naming them) were boarding there then; Mrs. Burdell occupied an attic room inside of ours; sometimes she slept with Miss Hubbard; after New-Year's she went to sleep in Miss Hubbard's room; Mrs. Hubbard and her husband were living in the house when I went there; he soon after went away; Miss Hubbard went away at New-Year's; Mrs. Burdell then occupied her room, a little hall bedroom, off the Doctor's office; she occupied it until May; after May she moved into the front room, third floor.

Q.—Can you tell in what month Mr. Ulmann came to the house? A.—No; I suppose you have that down in your book. (Other questions were put, to test the witness's memory, with no other result than that of making her more impatient, and increasing the "amiable" feelings she evidently entertains for Mr. Clinton.)

Q.—What time of night did you generally get orders for breakfast from Mrs. Cunningham? A.—About 10 o'clock.

Q.—When you discovered the child in the chamber, did you mention it to Mrs. Jones? A.—Yes, I did, and to the chambermaid, and Mrs. Jones' sister; it was kept for two days in the house by them, after I showed it to them. Now (impatiently) what more do you want to make about it? Mrs. Jones called it an "abortion;" I called it a "miscarriage."

Q.—Did the Doctor ever go into the kitchen to examine the bread? A.—No; he told Mrs. Cunningham that there was too much victuals left in the closet; that the mice ran over them, and that she had better go to a hotel, and give up house; he did not cover up the dishes down stairs.

Q.—At the murder trial were you asked "did the Doctor go to the kitchen and cover up the dishes" and did you answer "he did." A.—You asked me "did the Doctor take any interest in the affairs of the kitchen?" and I said "he did."

Q.—What interest did he take? A.—He came down to see if the mice were ketched in the trap; I saw him often fighting about the coal and wood being burned too fast in the kitchen; but the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham had seperate coal and wood; he thought we burned his coal when we ran out, but I did not.

Q.—On the murder trial were you asked: "what did the Doctor say about the bread (and other matters in the kitchen?" and did you answer that he said "the bread ought not to lie there exposed in this way?" A.—For the victuals to be exposed with the mice running over them; I did answer that and do now; he never covered the dishes; Mrs. Burdell told me not to contradict or dispute the Doctor; she told me to treat the Doctor kindly, and let him have his own way; the object of setting the trap was to prevent the mice getting into the victuals; he came down to examine the trap every day; Mrs. Cunningham took care of the Doctor's clothes, up to the time of his death, but it is was me who did the work; with the exception of the difficulties I have mentioned, the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham were kind and social; after they would have words the next minute they would be as friendly as ever; there never was a lady came into the house but there would be a dispute, but when you saw them again, you would not think anything had happened: Mrs. Cunningham would always use him kindly when he was kind to her himself; he was a rough kind of a man; when I first saw a difficulty between Mrs. Cunningham and the Doctor was after Miss Hubbard went to the country; he wanted to bring her back, and she was against it; when Mrs. Burdell took the house, Miss Hubbard was brought back by the Doctor; there were difficulties about other ladies; it was not one lady the poor Doctor was accused with; there was no difficulty except about women coming to the house; she always said he had wronged her and her family, and so he had; he ought to have married her and have done with it; she was good enough for him; she charged the Doctor with having improper intercourse with Miss Hubbard.

Q.—Did you ever see Miss Hubbard go into the Doctor's room in her night clothes?

[Mr. Edwards objected to the question, as casting imputations on a lady who had nothing to do with the case. Mr. Dean pressed the question, to show the relations between Mrs. Cunningham and the Doctor, and the cause she had for quarreling with Dr. Burdell on the subject of his intimacy with Miss Hubbard, or Mrs. Vorst.

The Surrogate said he would allow any evidence that might throw light on the relations between the parties, but would admit only what was brought to the attention of Mrs. Cunningham.]

Q.—While Miss Hubbard, [Vourt,] was living at No. 31 Bond-street, did you communicate, at any time, to Mrs. Cunningham, anything about Miss Hubbard going down stairs in her night clothes? A.—Mrs. Cunningham told me to watch; I did watch; did not see her go into the Doctor's room, but saw her go down stairs, and into the bath; I told that to Mrs. Cunningham; this was when they were all going to bed; she had got up and went down; it was between ten and eleven o'clock; Miss Hubbard slept in the attic at that time; I came out of my room and looked over the bannisters; she was in her night clothes; this was before the 4th of July last—I think in the beginning of July; Mrs. Cunningham made me put my shoes to the door of the attic, to see if it would be opened before morning, but it was not; Miss Hubbard had got back to her room before I put my shoes to the door.

Q.—State about the next night. A.—The next night Mrs. Cunningham made me put a large chest to the door, so that, if moved, we would hear it; it was not moved; shortly after that Miss Hubbard went away.

Q.—How long did Miss Hubbard stay in the bath-room? A.—About ten or fifteen minutes; Mrs. Cunningham always had had feelings with regard to Miss Hubbard after the Doctor brought her back to the house to board; Mrs. Cunningham told the Doctor not to bring her back, that she should not come there, that they were connected together, and she was a bad woman and she would not have her there; the Doctor said it was none of her business, and that it was his house and he would fetch her there if he dam'd please; Mrs. Cunningham charged the Doctor with having sexual intercourse with Miss Hubbard, and she said she should not be in the house where she was and her daughters; the Doctor never took Mrs. Cunningham out during the time Miss Hubbard was there, but always took Miss Hubbard out; that was the first cause of quarrel between the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham; Mrs. Cunningham did not allow the Doctor to bring back Miss Hubbard to the house, but she came to visit the Doctor to the time of his death; she was there the day he was killed.

Q.—Do you recollect of Mr. Eckel coming there? A.—I do; a bookcase bedstead came there then, and went into Mr. Eckel's room; the way I knew it came was I saw it in the room the same day; Dr. Burdell was not there then; about that time I did not see the Doctor go out with Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Angnata; I saw them go out frequently together before the trouble came between them; I was in the kitchen at one time when we thought the boiler would burst; Mrs. Cunningham told the Doctor to stand back, that it would burst and kill us all; he said she was foolish, that all it wanted was air.

Q.—On the murder trial did you not, in answer to a question of the District-Attorney, say you did not go into the bath-room to listen? A.—No, I did not say I did not go.

Q.—Were you asked, on the Coroner's inquest, to state all Mrs. Cunningham said at the time you told her of Mrs. Stansbury's visit? A.—Yes; I told Mrs. Stanabury, at the inquest, that Mrs. Cunningham said the Doctor might *not* live to sign the lease.

Q.—On the murder trial did you tell the Jury that you did not tell Mrs. Stansbury what Mrs. Cunningham said? A.—I do not know whether I did or not; now make what you can of that; I'll fix some of them when this trial is over, I'll engage, (*with animus.*)

Q.—Did you swear on the murder trial that the first person you told of this threat by Mrs. Cunningham to was Mrs. Foster, the matron of the prison? A.—I said I first told it to Mrs. Stansbury, and the next person was to Mrs. Foster.

Q.—Did Mrs. Burdell call the Doctor "Harvey," when she spoke to him? A.—Sometimes she did, and sometimes she did not.

Q.—Was the Doctor rather excitable? A.—He was pretty easy excited on a great many things.

Q.—For how long had the Doctor been in the habit of dyeing his hair? A.—I don't know; it was pretty much black always from being dyed; he wore whiskers last Fall; they were a while black, and part white; don't know whether they ever came so around the face; when his hair was not dyed it was partly gray and sandy; did not pay particular attention to the dates; I did not think these things were to come, and did not bother my mind about dates; I once had a gentleman married to me, and then had no bother; since I went to her I had plenty of bother; Mrs. Cunningham owes me wages for four months and a half.

Q.—On the night of the murder did not the Doctor tell you if a tall man came, to make him wait for him, (the Doctor?) A.—Yes, Sir, both nights—on that Friday and on the Saturday before; on Friday, when going to dinner, he told me if a tall man came to see him to tell him to wait, and he would be in between nine o'clock and ten o'clock; he did not mention the name of the tall man; I did not hear of his coming either of the nights.

Re Direct.—There was a water-closet in the bath-room; during the time Miss Hubbard was boarding in the house in May and June, the Doctor took his meals in the house, and until two or three weeks after he return from the country; he did not take his meals in the house after that; Mrs. Cunningham sent for me yesterday, and offered to pay me some of the wages due me, but I would not take some until I got all; she was at Mrs. Willis' house, in Second-avenue, No. 33; Mrs. Cunningham and me had some pretty sharp words together; she said she had paid my wages to John Gilmartin; I told her she had no right.

Q.—Who was John Gilmartin? A.—I believe he was a friend of the parties; he is the "mysterious John;" I might as well say it out.

Further Cross-Examined.—I have been at the house in Bond-street to see Mrs. Cunningham about my wages since the Doctor's death; I went to the house to see Miss Helen; there was a dispute between Mrs. Cunningham and myself yesterday; I think there is four and a half months' wages due to me; she claimed that there was only a few dollars due me; since the murder trial I have been staying at my sister in-law's; none of the other side were to see me; a policeman brought me the subpœna; Mrs. Cunningham never sent for me to the Tombs. "Well, gentleman," said this beautiful and modest creature on retiring, "I hope you have done with me." [Laughter.]

EVIDENCE OF MR. ROBERTS.

Edward L. Roberts, being sworn, testified that he is a dentist by profession, now manufacturing dental materials at No. 55 Bond-street; I knew Harvey Burdell since 1855—some two or three years; have known Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham; I was a partner with Dr. Burdell, in the practice of dentistry, both mechanical and surgical; in the Fall of 1855 I commenced with him; we made a definite agreement in January, 1856, and I remained with him until about the 1st of June following.

Q.—Did you ever receive a message to come to the house No. 31 Bond street? A.—I had a number; I always went; I sometimes saw Dr. Burdell when I went; there was one time when I received a message purporting to come from him, when on going there I saw Mrs. Cunningham and I had a conversation with her; she said that she had sent for me in the name of Dr. Burdell; this was, I think, about six weeks or two months after I heard of the breach of promise suit; it was pretty cold weather if I recollect right; she said she wished to see me to have a talk with me; I think this was the last of November or the first of December; when I was going up the stairs Mrs. Cunningham came to the door and said the Doctor was not in, that she had sent for me; she made some remark as to a conversation the Doctor had had with me, and that some one of the family had overheard it; that conversation was some time previous; I understood her that she had overheard two or three conversations; those conversations were in relation to the breach of promise case; after this I had two interviews with Mrs. Cunningham; one morning while the suit of Warner against Griffen was pending I went into the Doctor's office and he asked me how the patent suit came on; I said that it had patent suit was worse than a good breach of promise case; the Doctor always said to me and so did Mrs. Cunningham that it was not a breach of promise case, but a breach of contract as to renting the house between him and Mrs. Cunningham; shortly afterwards Mrs. Cunningham sent for me, and told me not to say anything more to the Doctor about it for it irritated him; she made no disparaging allusions to the Doctor at this time; I think the last interview I had with her was on the last of November or first of December, when she sent round for me; she said she had understood I had said a good deal about the breach of promise case; I said I had not mentioned it; she spoke of the Doctor; I said I considered she thought a good deal of the Doctor, and wanted to marry him; she said she would not marry him; she said she did not want to marry him—that she had more money than he had, that her family was well educated, went into good society, and that she would not marry a man who loathed her; previous to this she had sent for me, and she said she did not want me to speak to Burdell about the breach of promise case—that it made him mad, and irritated him; that he had got a gun, and she was afraid he would shoot her, or some of the family; I had been informed it was a breach of promise case, and I asked her why she did not renew the breach of promise suit again; she said she had been to her counsel to do so, and he would not have anything to do with it, because she had dropped the first one; the Doctor had often spoken of the breach of promise suit from the time it was instituted up to the 1st of December?

Q. —In any of these conversations was anything said about an attempt to poison? A.—I had a conversation with Mrs. Cunningham on the subject about a paper parcel found in the house; she showed me a paper parcel containing arsenic, and told me about her family being sick, and Demis Hubbard not being sick; she said she found the paper under the matting in Demis Hubbard's room; she said she did not know what it meant, and asked me what I thought of it; I mentioned it to the Doctor, and he said "it is all stuff" and then seemed to meditate over it; the Doctor told me the suits had been discontinued; Mrs. Cunningham also told me in speaking of his business matters that she knew if she went on with the suits it would ruin him; that the Doctor felt very bad; she was afraid he would go crazy; that he cried, and she out of pity discontinued the suits; I never understood from the Doctor that it was anything but a breach of contract for the house; he said he had shut up the parlors and she took proceedings against him; that he pledged himself to be the friend and protector of her and her family, and he was going to do so.

Cross-examination by Mr. Clinton.—Up to a month before the Doctor's death I called often at No. 31 Bond-street; never had any personal feeling against Mrs. Cunningham; the Doctor had stated some little matters that caused me to have some feelings against her and her family; since the death of Dr. Burdell I may have been prejudiced against her a good deal; I generally have expressed as my opinion that she murdered him; I told those things to the District-Attorney before the murder trial; never saw any improper conduct on the part of Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters toward Doctor Burdell; on the contrary I respected them very highly while I was there; in his presence their conduct was kind and attentive; have seen the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham walking out together; have met them in Bond-street; one time I went with them to call on a friend in Forty second street, a respectable house; have heard them speak of being at Niblo's and other places of public amusement together; did not see any particular attention from him to her; she treated him with more attention than he did her; still he might have considered it a good deal of attention, for he was not very gallant; I have seen them in the street walking arm in arm.

Q.—Have you not told him that he would marry that widow yet? A.—I do not recollect using that language; I think I said "You had better marry her;" the Doctor always said he would not marry any woman; he has said something to the effect that he would rather take the old woman than the young ladies of the family; I heard of the suits within a week after they were commenced; during the trial of Warner *vs.* Griffin I spoke of it as being as bad as a breach of promise suit; when the Doctor told me of the suits being settled, he said they were settled without paying any money; she represented to me that she had discontinued them out of pity; the Doctor has mentioned to me a number of times about going to Europe; a year ago last Fall he spoke of going to Europe in the Spring; he may have said last Fall that he intended to go this Spring, but I do not recollect; he has told me that Mrs. Cunningham was worth $200,000; before last Fall he spoke of her always in respectable terms—more so than I ever knew him to speak of a lady; never heard him speak against her until after the law suits, and he never said anything very bad then; he was quick in temper, speech and motion; sometimes when you thought he was over a temper he was not; Mrs. Cunningham told me in relation to the arsenic, that one night while Demis Hubbard was there, she and her daughters had taken supper and were sick, and Demis Hubbard had not eaten supper and was not sick; she described the symptoms of arsenic; when speaking to me in relation to the gun she told me it irritated the Doctor to speak of the suits; she told me she had overheard a conversation between me and the Doctor, and the Doctor told her what it was; when the Doctor said Mrs. Cunningham was worth $200,000, he said she told him so; he had seen the deeds of the property; I think he said she showed them to him; when he spoke of the suits being settled he said that it looked well on Mrs. Cunningham's part, that she did not want any money.

TESTIMONY OF REV. DR. COX.

Sworn and examined by Mr. Tilden.—Are you a minister of the Gospel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your residence, Doctor? A.—No. 63 East Thirty-eighth-street.

Q.—You are rector of Zion Church? A.—I am.

Q.—Did you know the late Harvey Burdell? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you been acquainted with him? A.—Up to the time of his death, between ten and eleven years.

Q.—During how long a period past have you seen him frequently? A.—I had not seen him for months until about within a fortnight of his death.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him at any time previous to this intermission? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long was this interval during which you did not see much of him? A.—Many months; I had no acquaintance with him excepting professionally; I never met him but twice out, as far as I can remember; he was in the habit of talking familiarly with me when I saw him.

Q.—Did he have any conversation with you as to Mrs. Cunningham, in regard to his affairs in the house previously to these three or four weeks? A.—No.

Q.—About what time was it that you first saw him in this latter period? A.—About the middle of January; I can fix this time positively from the fact that there had been a party at the house the previous evening, as he said, to which he referred, apologizing as I suppose for the confusion in which the parlor in the house were.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said: "These folks had a party here last night, and I did not attend it."

Q.—How was his manner? A.—He usually spoke in a loud rapid tone, accompanied with nervous twitching.

Q.—When next did you see him after that? A.—I saw him nearly every other day upon an average from that time within the ensuing two weeks; I had a tooth which required careful attention, and which required me to go and see him sometimes with a view of his determining when he should fill it.

Q.—Did he make any suggestions to you in respect to his renting the house in which he lived? A.—He did; he spoke to me freely of his affairs; I will state this more particularly by way of explanation; previous to going to college I was engaged in the business of trading, and he seemed from e knowledge of that fact to be fond of speaking to me about his business; he said he had rented that house to a Mrs. Cunningham, and that he had had trouble with her, and intended to get clear of her, and was making arrangements with Mr. and Mrs. Stansbury (Mr. Stansbury being employed in the office of the New-York *Express*) to rent his house.

Q.—What did he say about them? A.—He inquired if I knew them; I told him that I was unacquainted with Mrs. Stanshury, but that I knew her husband and thought very highly of him, with which he seemed gratified.

Q.—Did he mention his own impressions of Mrs. Stansbury? A.—I do not think he did, Sir.

Q.—Can you narrate anything that occurred in any of these conversations bearing upon his relations to other persons in the house? A.—No, Sir; the remarks that were made with respect to them were very brief and incidental; (after a pause)—I now call to mind that he considered himself watched, and so remarked to me; on one occasion he arrested the conversation in which we were engaged, and said, "Stop a moment," in his own nervous manner, and stepped out into the hall, and after being absent a short time returned and said: "There that woman is in the back room listening to what we are saying, but she has gone up stairs now," and then added: "it is strange how curious and inquisitive women are;" in this connection I would add that I observed him to be particularly nervous, more especially so during these last visits than I have ever known him before; and when the door-bell would ring, I no hearing it, he would leave me and go into the hall to observe what was transpiring; when he came back he made no explanation of his conduct except he would say, "Please to excuse me, Sir," or some such remark.

Q.—When did you last see him? A.—The day I suppose him to have been killed—the last Friday in January; I left him about 3 o'clock that afternoon; on that day I conversed with him again in reference to his affairs generally—his property, of which he seemed to be always particularly proud and vain, and also we conversed with reference to matrimony. Let me here state that on the previous day at his office he had said to me with a great deal of emphasis, that he had never been married within that fortnight, and meant never to be married, and, assigned as a reason that he had no confidence in the sex; "This," said he, "I say now to you; (I have never mentioned it before to anybody, but that is the reason why I have never been married." On the last day during the time that he was operating on my tooth, which took a considerable time, for the tooth was obliged to have three fillings, he repeated in substance the same remark, and I child him for it; I will here add, as pertinent to the case, that in those conversations Mrs. Cunningham's name did not occur; he once referred to her as a widow of some property; that one of her two daughters was excessively accomplished in music, &c.; that she was a person of attractions; but his more general way of referring to Mrs. Cunningham, when her name occurred incidentally, was as, "This woman," which I thought disrespectful, presuming her to be in every respect a lady.

Q.—When was this that he mentioned her as a woman having some property? A.—In the course of these interviews held during this last fortnight before his death; I had known nothing of Mrs. Cunningham previous to that time at all.

Q.—When you left the room the last time you were there did you observe anything? A.—Yes; being under the impression from his remarks that he was watched, I very naturally looked up stairs as I was leaving the house, and I observed Mrs. Cunningham leaning over the bannisters; it is not just that I should say here that, with the exception of his speaking of having had some trouble with her, and speaking of her as "this woman," as he frequently did, he never said anything to me derogatory of her.

Q.—Did he say anything about getting her out of the house? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did he say about that? A.—He said he was going to get her out of the house and substitute Mrs. Stansbury; he gave me to understand that the present arrangement interfered so much with his comfort that he must do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton.—Q.—You say that the Doctor spoke to you about Mrs. Stansbury, did he inquire as to her respectability, or anything of that kind? A.—No; the simple remark was: "Do you know them?" referring to her husband and herself.

Q.—Did he speak as though he wanted to find out from you what their standing was? A.—No; there was no particular anxiety manifested.

Q.—Did he mention the fact that he had known Mrs. Stansbury for some twenty years? A.—I think he said he did know her, but he did not specify the time.

Q.—When he said that the claimant here was a woman of some property, did he mention anything as to the amount that he supposed her to possess? A.—The impression I can give you, but not as language; the property seemed not to be considerable.

Q.—What was his language? A.—That she was the widow of George D. Cunningham, who left her perhaps a few thousands of dollars; I cannot give you his precise language.

Q.—Did he say that she was a woman of some property, or did he name any particular amount? A.—No; he no named no particular amount.

Q.—Did he on more than one occasion speak to you as to having difficulties with her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When was that? On the day on which he was killed? A.—No; before.

Q.—About how long before? A.—It might have been as much as a week before; I saw Mrs. Stanbury there the day of the murder, but he made no remark to me then respecting her business.

Q.—When he told you that he had had difficulties with Mrs. Cunningham did he state what they were? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he tell you that he was watched on more than one occasion? A.—Yes; several times he alluded to that fact.

Q.—Did he tell you why he was watched? A.—No.

Q.—Or what object there was in it? A.—No.

Q.—Or what right this lady had to watch him? A.—No.

Q.—And you did not inquire? A.—No.

Q.—Did he tell you at any time what were the relations existing between him and this lady? A.—No, only further than that he had rented the house to her and that he did not board there.

Q.—When was it that he spoke and used the expression that he had no confidence in the sex—how long before his death? A.—The first time he used that was perhaps a week before his death, and in substance the same remark was made on the day of his death.

Q.—Did he say that he intended always to remain a bachelor? A.—He did not use that language; he said he never had married, and never would do so; he spoke of the cunning of the sex; he said it was dangerous for him to trust himself in their way, as he was sure to be circumvented.

Q.—Did you meet Dr. Blaisdell there on the Friday of his death? A.—Yes, about two o'clock, I think; I had no conversation with him, but merely exchanged salutations.

Q.—Did you see Dr. Blaisdell there more than once that day? A.—No.

Q.—Was he in the Doctor's office? A.—No.

Q.—Where was he? A.—I was waiting for the Doctor down stairs in the porlor; he had requested me to wait a little time; while I was in the back parlor Mr. Blaisdell came in, and stopped out again immediately; the Doctor was engaged at this time with Mrs. Stansbury and a lady whom I took to be her mother.

Whether Blaisdell went into the street or up stairs you do not know? A.—I cannot tell when he went.

Q.—Did you go up stairs and see the Doctor after that? A.—No, he came and saw me; I parted with him in the back parlor about three o'clock.

Q.—Where was Dr. Blaisdell while Burdell was talking with you? A.—I don't know; I had supposed he went into the street; I thought I heard him treading towards the front door.

Q.—Won't not immediately after his leaving the parlor? A.—Yes, very shortly after.

Q.—That was the only occasion on which you had seen Dr. Blaisdell there that day? A.—The only occasion, as far as I recollect that I ever saw Dr. Blaisdell there at all.

Q.—What was the subject of conversation which brought out the remark from Dr. Burdell that he had no confidence in the sex? A.—The general subject of woman kind, matrimony and the like.

Q.—Did he say anything in that connection about having procured a divorce for a cousin of his—Miss Dennis Hubbard? A.—I think not in that connection, although I do not know but that it might have been; the thing was two or three times spoken of; he said he had obtained a divorce for Mrs. Verse, or Miss Hubbard, from her husband; he spoke of how much better such cases should go to a reference; that he had found no difficulty in obtaining a divorce for that cousin; that she had been very much injured by the man, her husband, whom he had had in his employ, who had turned out to be a very bad man; it took him only six weeks to get the divorce from the time it was commenced, and that the man was then away from the City, but had since returned.

Q.—When was it he told you that he thought that the man had since returned? A.—Had returned and gone away again subsequently to the divorce; he said that he had procured evidence for the divorce himself.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Dr. Blaisdell before you saw him that day? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had you any business other than dentistry with Dr. Burdell? A.—There was an incidental business that came up between him and myself growing out of my visit; I did not expect to see Dr. Blaisdell there that day at all; my impression is, that I never made no appointment to meet Dr. Blaisdell there; I may possibly know a Mr. Durkee, but not Mr. Moore.

Q.—Had you, during those two weeks, at any of these interviews at which you called upon Dr. Burdell, or at any other time paid him any sums of money for any business other than dentistry?

The Witness.—(Very much excited.)—I am very thankful to Mr. Clinton for having asked me that question, and I now here in the face of God, most solemnly asseverate that I never gave him in any other that what I have paid him for the work he did. Otherwise I never paid him a cent. I am under great obligations to Mr. Clinton for having [brought] this question out before us.

Q.—Either for himself to hold, or to be paid to another person? A.—No, neither; in every way in which it can be properly construed.

Q.—You never paid or agreed to pay any money to him (Burdell) in which Blaisdell was to have an interest? A.—I answer that again in the negative; I must now beg leave to say, in this connection, that Doctor Burdell again and again reiterated that he neither expected or received any remuneration, and that the principal aid he expected to furnish me was Mrs. Cunningham, who knew matters very material to my case; Dr. Burdell told me on the last day that "this woman" (Mrs. Cunningham) knew something more important to my divorce case than any other person, but that she was not willing to talk with me upon the subject, as she declined to betray a woman; further offered to introduce Mrs. Cunningham to me but I refused to comply; Mr. Burdell never told me that Mrs. Cunningham said she would never betray a secret.

Q.—At this time was not Dr. Burdell interesting himself in your case for you? A.—He was.

MRS. ANN BENJAMIN'S TESTIMONY.

This lady swore that she was a daguerreotypist; that Dr. Burdell called on her on the 25th January of the present year, to have four daguerreotypes taken of himself, which were well executed; one of these were produced, which she considered an exact likeness of the deceased Doctor; she had previously met him at Saratoga.

The Court then adjourned to Monday, the 8th June, at 10 o'clock A. M.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—An important political decision has been announced by the British government in relation to the allegiance of subjects and the duty of the government to afford protection. The doctrine of "once a subject, always a subject," is abandoned. The case in regard to which the decision is made is that of Mr. LAWLESS, a merchant of Granada, and a non combatant in the late Nicaraguan troubles. He was dragged out of his house and shot by the Guatemalens when they took Granada. He was formerly a British subject, but become a naturalized citizen of the United States. His mother applied to the British government for compensation for the loss of her son's life and property. The reply was that he had renounced his allegiance by becoming a citizen of the United States, and was not entitled to British protection. The decision is stated in a letter from Lord Clarendon.—*Wash. Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **To Jews in Particular, and Gentiles Generally.**—*The Christianity of the New Testament Not Clerical Theology; Nor Rabbinical Judaism the Christianism or Moses and the Prophets.* This is the Compendium which it is proposed to illustrate and prove in full free and fair discussion, in the Hall, No. 187 Bowery, near Delancey-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, when dissentients can make objections or ask questions. Subject.—*The Jews: Messiah's Soldiery in the Conquest of the World.* The Gospel of the Kingdom of God and name of Jesus will be expounded as usual, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Signed, JOHN THOMAS.

☞ **There will be Preaching** in the First Congregational Methodist Church in Lawrence-st., corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER. The evening discourse will be the first of a series of discourses on *The Immortality of the Soul.* The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Westminster Church,** 22 Bond, near 5th-av.—Rev. JOSEPH YOUNG, of Boddington, Scotland, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sabbath), at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and Rev. D. MCGREGOR, the Pastor, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. Subject of discourse in the afternoon, "The Mosaic Law of Retaliation." Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **West Twenty-Third-street Reformed Dutch Church,** between the 6th and 7th avs.; Rev. H. D. GANSE, pastor) Rev. U. MARVIN, of this City, may be expected to preach in this Church on SABBATH MORNING, and Rev. P. D. VAN CLEEF, of Jersey City, in the AFTERNOON. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—John-st. Preaching next SABBATH MORNING by the pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS Subject—*The Bible: Theory of Amusements—Ought the Christian Church to Patronize the Theatre?* Service to commence at 10½ o'clock. At 7½ o'clock by Rev. JOSEPH HENSEN The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Protestantism vs. Romanism**—A lecture will be delivered (D. V.) in the Hall No. 485 6th-av., opposite the Crystal Palace, on SABBATH EVENING next, (to-morrow) at 7½ o'clock, by Rev P. J. GELLIEN, formerly a Roman Catholic. Subject—*The Invocation of Saints.* Roman Catholics are particularly requested to attend.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—The fourth lecture in the course before the Young Men's Association of this Church, on *Religious Decision as an Element in the Character of Young Men*, will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, on SABBATH evening next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Preaching in the Northwest Presbyterian Church**—In 30th-st., near 8th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by O. B. BIDWELL, and at 3½ P. M. Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS will deliver his third of his 3 series of lectures to young men. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Baptist Church in Continental Hall**, corner 34th-st. and 8th av. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. This new interest has been remarkably successful. Seats free. All are affectionately invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Cheever** will preach in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING. *A Discourse on the Mission of the Church and the Ministry, not for themselves, but for the world.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Broome-street Reformed Dutch Church**—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, at 10½ A. M.; an Anniversary Discourse at 4 P. M. Subject—*Earnestness in Religion.* Seats for strangers.

☞ **Rev. Samuel Cooke,** Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach in the Free Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 7. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Samuel Sheffield Snow,** Special Messenger of Christ, will proclaim the great truths of the Judgment dispensation TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Those who love pure Bible Truth are cordially invited.

☞ **Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church,** between Irving-place and 3d-av., Rev SAM'L D. ALEXANDER, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School morning and afternoon.

☞ **"Memorial Church."** Rev. Dr. MAHAN will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 10th-st., Greenwich and 7th-avs. Services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

Moravian Church, Jay-street, near Myrtle-avenue.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*The Leading Doctrines of the Gospel.*

☞ **Church Notice.**—Rev. A. G. LAURIE, of Charlestown, Mass., will preach at the Church of the Restauration, Monroe place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

☞ **Right Reverend Bishop Potter** will administer the rite of Confirmation in St. James' Church, Hamilton square, TO-MORROW MORNING. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Higbie** will preach in Trinity Chapel TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Service commences at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in behalf of the "Ladies' Memorial of Bishop Wainwright."

☞ **Rev. Dr. Dowling,** the Pastor, will preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Baptism in the morning.

☞ **Rev. Gavin Campbell, of Vermont,** will preach in the Brooklyn Academy Rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., on TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Temperance.**—Laight-street Church.—Rev. H. E. GREEN will preach Temperance TO-MORROW EVENING. The young are specially invited. Seats reserved for strangers.

☞ **Central M. E. Church**—4th-av., near 14th-st. Services TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING, by the pastor, Rev. E. S. BROWN.

☞ **Rev. S. A. Corey**—Will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, corner 18th-st., TO-MORROW, morning and evening.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Krebbs** will preach in the Mission Church, No. 138 East 40th-st., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF A BOY, 8 years old, named HENRY W. PEASE, who left his home in East Broadway, on Tuesday last, and was last seen on that day in South 4th-st. Williamsburg. Information regarding his whereabouts is desired at No. 167 William-st., New-York.

OVER 20,000 PEOPLE REGISTERED AT the Saratoga Hotels, whose names were published in the

SARATOGA DAILY NEWS IN 1856.

Do you want to see the list for 1857? Call at S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S, No. 119 Nassau-st., and subscribe. Advertisements in THE NEWS fall into the hands of the traveling and fashionable public at Saratoga. Subscription price, $1 for season. Advertisements at reasonable price.

THE GREAT AMERICAN WATERING PLACE.

Saratoga is the great resort of all the moving population of the country during the Summer. Advertisers wishing to reach this class should advertise in the SARATOGA DAILY NEWS. A bound file for season of 1856, to be seen at S. M. PETTENGILL'S Agency, No. 119 Nassau-st., where subscriptions and advertisements for 1857 will be received.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the appointments of Delegates noticed in this day's paper, to this Convention at Albany, is illegal and of no effect, said notice being unauthorized by the Grand Section. THOS. C. BAKER, G. Secretary.
FRIDAY, June 5, 1857.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS,
SILKS,
SILKS.
$80,000 worth of Dress Silks from Tuesday's auction sale.
70 pieces Oil-Black Silks, 8s.; cheap at 10s.
28 pieces Satin Striped Poplins, 6s.
130 pieces English figured Poplins, 2s.; worth 4s. 6d.
700 yards Corded Poplins, 18¾ cents; a bargain.
Another lot of Summer Silks, 2s. 6d.; worth 4s.
Several thousand yards Plaids and Stripes, 3s. and 3s. 6d.
The balance are the richest goods imported, from 4s. to 10s., 25 per cent. below importing cost. Ladies, call early and make the first selection.
One price only. ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Three doors from Monroe.

SELLING OFF.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will keep their
STORE CLOSED TO-DAY
In order to mark down the prices of goods, and will open on
MONDAY, JUNE 8,
Offering all at such prices as will clear out the stock by July 4,
When their business will be suspended to
Rebuild the Canal-st. store.
Silks, Silk Robes, Lawns, Organdies,
Barèges, Challies, Ribbons,
Embroideries, Hosiery,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We received last night important letters from our special Kansas correspondent, with Governor WALKER's Inaugural Address, delivered at Lecompton, on the 27th ult. It is proper to state—as a cotemporary has amused itself by giving in advance supposed portions of Gov. WALKER's address—that the genuine document is published this morning for the first time in New-York. It is an able and impartial statement of the Kansas issue, and taking the broad practical ground that the question of Slavery in the Territory shall be decided by the people themselves, and that they shall be free from all violence in the exercise of the franchise. We do not doubt but that Gov. WALKER's address will meet with approbation from all parties. It merits the attention of the country.

General WALKER, accompanied by Colonel LOCKRIDGE, reached Memphis, Tenn., yesterday on his way to Washington.

Some important and very singular testimony was elicited yesterday in the Burdell investigation before the Surrogate. Dr. ED. A. L. ROBERTS, a previous partner of Dr. BURDELL, stated that on the occasion of Mrs CUNNINGHAM's sending for him to converse on the subject of the lawsuit that had existed between her and the Doctor, she produced a packet of arsenic, which she said had been found under the matting of Dennis HUBBARD's room; that on one occasion Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and daughter had been suddenly taken sick at supper, of which meal DENNIS did not partake, and that from subsequent indications there was little doubt but that they had been poisoned. The witness further testified that Dr. BURDELL had intimated to him that Mrs CUNNINGHAM was worth some $200,000, and that he himself had seen the title deed, &c, of her estate. Mrs CUNNINGHAM had also informed Dr. ROBERTS that she would never marry BURDELL, as he was a man who loathed her. Dr. COX testified, among other curious things, that he never paid Dr. BLAISDELL any money except for professional services.

A great many appointments were made yesterday, by the old Police Commissioners, WOOD and RUSSELL, to fill the vacancies caused in the Ninth, Fifth, and other Wards, by the headlong rush to the new Commissioners' cause. Recorder SMITH sent in a letter to the General Superintendent, naming a list of Policemen whom he wished detailed at the Court of General Sessions. The officers named were ordered forthwith for duty at that Court. A Metropolitan Police-station was opened, last evening, at Olderdonk' Hall, in Grand-street, and at that place eight men reported themselves for duty, under command of Sergeant STEERS. Five men in the Twentieth Ward have also declared for the new Board.

The force at Seguine's Point had got on peaceably down to last night in the erection of their own temporary shelter. An occasional visitor passes, casting furtive glances at the sturdy policemen, and now and then one stops and argues the matter and predicts trouble. The men are in good spirits and mean to stand their ground. The rumor which circulates on the island that LEWIS BAKER is among the Police force at Seguine's Point is untrue—neither BAKER or any other such man is among the number.

An application was made to Judge INGERSOLL, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, for a *habeas corpus* to inquire into the cause of the detention of PAROT, one of the French fugitives, on allegations that he had been discharged from custody once and taken again without any new warrant. Judge INGERSOLL, however, declined to issue the writ without further cause shown, as it did not appear that the Marshal had any right to discharge him and could therefore retake him on the former warrant.

In the United States District Court yesterday the cases of the brig *Ellen* and schooner *Merchan* were called on, and the prosecution not being ready and showing no sufficient excuse for delay, the cases were dismissed, but, by consent, were afterwards restored and set down for trial on Wednesday next.

An interesting decision was rendered by Judge BETTS, as to the powers of notaries public to take depositions to be read in the United States Courts

The trial of CHARLES ROBERTS, a colored waiter at the Lafarge Hotel, for robbing a guest of that house of $5,000 in bank bills on April 5, was commenced yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and will be continued to-day. Apart from its general interest, it creates quite a *furore* among the colored population, who crowd the Court to witness it.

The "Wilson Small" General Committee had a meeting last evening at Tammany Hall. Resolutions were adopted condemning the laws regarding the City passed by the Legislature, and sneering at the "Reform" or Savage Committee and all their works. A Committee of one from each Ward was appointed, to arrange upon a plan for the organization of the party in the City, and to report the same at the next meeting, to be held on Thursday next

The Convention appointed some time since to determine upon a plan of reform and union among the City Democracy made their report on Thursday night, and a discussion followed which was not concluded until nearly 2 o'clock next morning. The report, which was adopted, after a determined opposition from the Woodies, empowers the members of the Convention from each Ward—five in number—to select such number of men as they may agree upon in each Ward, who shall at once proceed to organize a Ward Committee.

A cabinet-maker's shop in Mercer, near Broome-street, was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

The first race of the season on the Fashion Course took place yesterday, and was witnessed by some two thousand persons. It was a sweepstakes, four-mile heats. Originally there were nine entries, but only three of them—*Nicholas I.*, *Sue Washington* and *Toler*—came to the post. The race was won by *Nicholas*, in two straight heats. There was a second for the Westchester stakes, two-mile heats, which was won by *Etiquette*, against *Margaret Morris*, *Diocletian*, *Reveuse* and MAILLARD's black colt.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was engaged yesterday in the discussion of the articles of Union and the election of officers. The old officers were with one or two exceptions re-elected. In the evening quite a large audience assembled in Dr. CHAPIN's Church to listen to an address and other demonstrations in honor of the late Dr. KANE, who was a member of the fraternity The address was delivered by JOHN L. LEWIS, Jr. M. W. G. M.

THE EXPECTED ABOLITION OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S MONOPOLY.—We have for some time lost sight of the important inquiry, now pending before a select Committee of the British House of Commons, with reference to the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company. The matter, however, is approaching a solution and from all indications it seems probable that the Committee will report against the outrageous monopoly which this Company has so long enjoyed to the detriment of British settlers in the Provinces. In the testimony recently given before the Committee some interesting facts have been elicited. Mr. JAMES COOPER, a resident for the last six years on Vanconver's Island, described the climate of that region as very superior to the climate of Great Britain, and the soil as equally fertile, producing good crops of wheat of the finest quality. A productive coal mine was on the Island, and gold had been found on the mainland. Another witness made strong complaints of the administration of affairs under the Company's rule. He stated that the Chief Judge was wholly ignorant of law, that the Constitution was a dead letter, and that Indians outnumbered the whites—not because the whites were unwilling to settle there, but because the Company would not encourage colonization. These Indians are the most savage of their race, and no effort has been made either to convert or to civilize them. This testimony coincides completely with the representations made upon the subject by all unprejudiced parties. The Parliamentary inquiry, at present is exciting much attention in England, and British as well as Canadian journals, with few exceptions, are loudly denouncing the monopoly enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and calling for its abolition. We trust and believe that the Parliament of Great Britain will be prepared, at the proper season, to yield to such a singularly unanimous expression of the popular will, and that the great Northwest territory, now but a vast hunting ground for trappers, may be thrown open to emigration.

Americans in China.

Those persons in this country who have persisted in regarding the war now waging in China as a war of conquest, provoked by England, in which we, as Americans, have and can have no possible interest, excepting to keep out of the way of the hard knocks, while hard knocks are passing, and to come in immediately for the profits, as soon as profits are to be had, will do well to read with some attention the important correspondence between the leading American merchants in China and Commodore ARMSTRONG, commanding our fleet, which we publish in another part of to-day's paper.

The houses of RUSSELL & Co., HEARD & Co. and KING represent the most important and the most enlightened body of Americans transacting commerce with the East. The inclinations and the interests alike of the gentlemen who control these houses and who have subscribed their names to the letters which we reproduce, lead them to desire the maintenance of a *status* of peace between the American Government and the authorities of the Celestial Empire. Nor do they now advocate any measures likely to precipitate this country into a great national war, nor even to commit us overtly and offensively to the aid of the Allied operations against China.

But they do state, in the strongest and plainest terms, that the commerce of the American flag in the China seas, has been carried on for some time past practically and virtually *under the protection of the British flag*. They do assert, and that again and again, that our ships, our sailors, and our cargoes, have been, and are continually exposed to depredations in those seas, from which the Chinese Government, whatever may be its professions of good-will and good-feeling, has shown neither the ability nor the disposition to defend them.

And they have compelled the American Commodore to admit his positive impotence, with the force now under his command, to do anything more than look on while the cannon of England and Portugal keep the track of our vessels clear of the Chinese pirates, or avenge the murder of peaceful Americans by the semi-barbarians for whom so much has been done to excite a tender sympathy in this country.

It appears that for thirteen years past the American merchants in China have been repeatedly obliged to address themselves to British officers for protection and redress—the forces of the United States having interfered in behalf of their own countrymen on *two* occasions only out of the many which during those years have arisen to demand their interference. During the same years the British Government has published surveys of the whole coast of China, while not one single service of the sort has ever been rendered by our Navy to our own mercantile marine in these seas. Nor let it be supposed that this anomalous and disgraceful state of things is attributable alone to the indifference or incompetency of the officers in command of our China fleet. Repeated communications detailing the condition of our interests in China, or dwelling upon specific facts which required the attention of the American Government, have been forwarded to Washington from the most respectable sources in China without eliciting any action, and in most cases without receiving the least notice from the successive Administrations to which they have been addressed.

Meanwhile our commerce with China has gone on increasing, until it is now very nearly equal with the commerce between England and that Empire. The damage and danger to which our countrymen are subjected have, of course, increased in an equal ratio; until the actual position of affairs peremptorily calls for the adoption of a specific and efficient policy in regard to our relations with China. It must be regarded as a fortunate circumstance that the correspondence between Commodore ARMSTRONG and the merchants in China should have reached this country before the departure of Mr. REED for his post. For although, as we have said, the merchants recommend no particular course of action on the part of our Government, yet it is impossible that the facts and the arguments which are set forth should not gravely influence the counsels of the President, and greatly instruct the new Minister on the subject of the duties which await him in the remote and honorable station which he is about to fill.

The ground which we have taken, from the first, in respect to the Chinese question, is in many respects, as we are happy to find, identical with that which is indicated by the merchants as the true basis of action.

We have insisted upon it as of the first importance, that our Government should never lose sight of the fact that the temper of the Chinese people, and the tone of the Chinese officials toward our countrymen, has never essentially differed from the tone and temper which they have shown in their dealings and their intercourse with foreigners of other nations. They have steadily pursued a course of studied insolence and duplicity in all their relations with us, and the apprehensions betrayed by the merchants of mischief "from the fleets of armed Chinese vessels cruising between Hong Kong and Macao" are perfectly legitimate, whether the fleets in question be or be not flotillas nominally Imperial. From the immunity of piracy in times of peace to the indulgence of piracy in times of war is but a single step, and a step which it will give the authorities of the maritime provinces small trouble to take.

Not less well founded are the complaints made by the merchants and re-echoed by the evidently unwilling Commodore, of the virtual uselessness of our existing naval force. It really is not a debatable question what sort of vessels we should send to China. The light draught gun boats which we recommended some time ago as the only fitting craft for such service, are imperatively called for. If we mean that the able and accomplished Minister whom we are about to dispatch to China shall *do* anything whatever for the better assurance of our interests in that quarter of the globe, we must put him in possession of the necessary machinery. The splendid steamer now preparing for his reception will make for him a very suitable locomotive headquarters—but he must have also at his disposal such a squadron as shall enable him to carry the respect, and if need be, the terror of the American ensign at least within sight of the shores of the empire with which he is to treat.

It will be to little purpose that our Minister should be thoroughly alive to the duties of his position, if the naval officers upon whom he may have occasion shall be obliged to respond to his demand as Commodore ARMSTRONG replied to the request for protection of the merchants by an excuse *in forma pauperis*.

It should not be forgotten that over against the repeated outrages and delinquencies of the Chinese authorities some misconduct of our own Government must be set in the shape of neglect to fulfill those provisions of the treaty of Wang-Hai which relate to the establishment by us of consular jurisdiction in the ports opened by that treaty. Our Minister must go prepared to account for such neglect where it has occurred, and to repair any wrongs which may have ensued therefrom, either to the Chinese Government or to individual Chinese. But he must go so prepared as to make the Celestial functionaries fully understand—what is the hardest thing in the world for them to be made to feel—that he comes to do and to exact justice on terms of equality—not to sue for favors, or render tribute in the attitude of a suppliant.

Slavery Subdividing the Presbyterian Church.

Some twenty years have passed away since the first disruption of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Recent events have continued to widen the breach, and at last the offshoot itself breaks in twain from the violence of the forces which have struggled within it.

The Old and New School General Assemblies met ten days ago: the former in Kentucky—the latter in Cleveland. The first has gone on with its business in its customary easy manner, not permitting itself to become excited on any subject, and refraining from the introduction of agitating topics. The body in session at Cleveland was early tossed by storms. It has been called to weather a heavy gale, has lost some of its spars, and is beating up against the wind. The moving cause of the troubles which have environed the Assembly of the New School, since the day of its organization for the session of this year, is simply Slavery. Intruded constantly upon the notice of members, presented in appeals from Presbyteries, dwelt upon with virulence by the press, and discussed, in and out of Assembly, by debaters of extreme acumen and no small genius, this unhappy topic finally produces the result in which its free consideration naturally ends. There is an explosion. An explosion, too, in which the number of the wounded is large, and their prominence in the community invests their case with a peculiar interest. The Assembly takes ground distinctly against the system of Slavery. The South becomes intractable and bellicose, and finally secedes. The Presbyterian Church in the United States is again divided. The North and the South draw a strongly marked line of boundary, and henceforth there are three General Assemblies—three separate branches of the Presbyterian Church—three sets of doctrine—a triunity of discord.

The action of the opposing parties has been summary throughout. A Committee, appointed at the meeting of the Assembly in this City last year, was charged with the duty of reporting upon the subject of Slavery, which had been specially committed to its care. The report was eagerly expected. It was not long in coming. Very soon after the preliminary organization at Cleveland, the Committee reported. The report was mild and temporizing, or at least was so intended. It divided the Church into two great classes,—one consisting of those who claim that Slavery is a natural relation, and that, as such, it is a desirable system and ought to be perpetuated; the other, comprising the party which holds that Slavery is undesirable and pernicious, and that it should not be encouraged. This report was accepted by neither North nor South. The Southern men denied the truth of the position assigned to them. Both parties united in the rejection of the report. Sundry substitutes were then offered, and one was finally adopted which makes the following declarations:—that the General Assembly has already declared Slavery intrinsically unrighteous and oppressive: that the Assembly observes with grief that a portion of the Church in the South has so far departed from established doctrine as to maintain that Slavery is an ordinance of God; that the Assembly *bears solemn testimony against Slavery*, as a system at war with the whole tenor of the Gospel and abhorrent to the conscience of the Christian world; that the Assembly *can have no sympathy or fellowship with it*; and that Church members are exhorted to eschew it as a serious and pernicious error. This report was strong and earnest—too strong for the Southern members, who at once seceded and prepared a protest, in which the action of the Assembly, in adopting the report, is denounced as "unrighteous, oppressive, uncalled-for, the exercise of usurped power, destructive of the unity of the Church, hurtful to North and South, and adding to the peril of the Union of the States." The Assembly received this protest, which bears the signatures of Dr. Ross and twenty-one others, and responded in a counter-statement which is refreshingly mild and non-combative when compared with the fire-eating manifesto of Dr. Ross and his colleagues. The Assembly disavowed any desire to exscind the South from membership, but held firmly to its ground, and so the proceedings terminated, and with them the existence of the Assembly.

It is said to be the intention of the seceding party, comprising the Synods of the South, to call another General Assembly, to meet at Washington some time this Summer. The outbreak has been so long threatened and is so severe when it comes, that there is hardly a hope of any future union of the elements now discordant. The Old School could not agree with the New on questions connected with points of doctrine, and each went its way. Now, the New cannot agree with all its own members, but quarrels on Slavery, and a new School, to be known, we presume, as the Southern Presbyterian, springs up to take its rank among the theologies of the day.

While it is cause of regret that a disturbance so serious as this should have been permitted to arise in a religious body which represents a very large class in our community, blame cannot rest upon the Assembly for the expression of an opinion which it has honestly believed to be true. In the belief that the institution of Slavery is unchristian and demoralizing, the Assembly has borne testimony against it. If it so believed, the voice of the majority was clearly entitled to a hearing. The Southern Church grew violent and denunciatory, and some of its ministers avowed themselves to be "slaveholders from principle and from choice." Extremes met, the event was unavoidable. The forces were no longer attractive but repellant. The issue is joined, and the South has now the task of severing its connection with the financial and charitable enterprises of the Presbyterian Church, as it has done with the Assembly. This is not the least difficult of the problems it has yet to solve.

The Quarantine Commissioners.

Elsewhere will be found a statement from the Chairman of the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine, designed to correct numerous misstatements alleged to have been made in the public prints with regard to the doings of this body. It is to be regretted, in our opinion, that the Commissioners should have kept silence so long. An earlier and fuller statement of their intentions and of the grounds of them might have prevented much of the ill feeling which is said to prevail on Staten Island. It is very rare indeed that public officers will not find their account in giving the earliest and fullest publicity to their doings, especially when they are of at all exciting importance. In this case we have no doubt there are a great many rumors circulating which have not the smallest foundation, which the Commissioners are or easily may become informed of, and which it is in their power to immediately put to rest

It is generally suspected on Staten Island, we are told, for instance, that the Commissioners intend the site at Seguine's Point to be occupied permanently; it has been asserted with confidence in the public prints that this is not the case, that they have never thought of making other than temporary use of it; the Commissioners, however, have not published this in their own name, and in the absence of such assurance from them, the imagination of those who are likely to suffer, is left to suppose the worst. If we are rightly informed, a distinct assurance from the Commissioners that no filth or waste matter would be allowed to be cast overboard from the ships; that the oystermen would not be interrupted in their avocation, and that the residents on the shore would be subjected to the risk of fever but one year, would go far to allay the Anti-Quarantine excitement.

We do not apprehend that this excitement will lead to anything more than a general indisposition of the people to coöperate with the Commission, a reckless and defiant imprudence, and a disregard of, and determined resistance to, the rules which it will be necessary for all to observe to render the Quarantine effective. If violence has been contemplated, we do not doubt better counsels, which have been diligently urged since the incendiary acts occurred, will prevail.

We do not, for a moment, entertain the dishonorable supposition that the Commissioners are engaged in a Chinese warfare to compel New-Jersey to surrender Sandy Hook, in which the weapons are to be yellow fever set afloat to sweep upon her by the tide.

We do not observe in the vindication now offered of their conclusions by the Commissioners, that any statements which have heretofore appeared in the TIMES are corrected; nor do we see any reason to change the opinions we have heretofore expressed on this subject.

The Commissioners say, very truly, that in no place would the Quarantine be welcomed: this being conceded, the question is among which people can it be effectually maintained with the least interference with their usual avocations. One of the chief objections found by the Commissioners to Coney Island is the right the people might claim to cut sedge, gather sea-weed and fish. If the statements with regard to the oyster interests centring at Seguine's Point are not most shamefully exaggerated, there would be no comparison in the degree of difficulty with which the necessary regulations arising from causes of this nature would be there maintained.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A new serio-comic pantomime, called "Bianco, or the Enchanted Sword," is the latest novelty at this temple of the RAVELS. It is invented and composed by JEROME, and, unlike most works of the same kind, has a clear and intelligible action. The plot has a strong family likeness to "Don Giovanni," but there is an enlargement of the romantic element suitable for ballet purposes. Altogether it is an intensely amusing piece, most beautifully put upon the stage, and admirably acted by the RAVELS. Some of the tricks are new, and all the scenery is in the best style. The only fault that can be found with "Bianco" is that there is a trifle too much broken English made use of by the artists, who as a general thing can speak much better without saying a word.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—This favorite place of amusement was opened for the Summer season on Wednesday evening. The company is the same as last season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARETZEK's benefit at the Academy of Music last night was a bumper. The attendance was excellent, and three pieces were produced, including the whole of "Traviata," with English comedy and French vaudeville. The performance was spirited.

☞ The body of a man, about 20 years of age, was found yesterday in the Atlantic Basin. Deceased had on a dark pilot coat, lined with red flannel, blue overalls, and boots, which had just been half-soled.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Utah Appointments—Col. Cumming not to be Governor—Troops Under Gen. Harney to Proceed to the Territory, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 5.

The Cabinet will agree to-day upon the Utah appointments—Governor, U. S Marshal and two Judges. Col. CUMMING is here, and says he declined the office of Governor three weeks ago.

The Secretary of War has issued an order for the movement of twenty-five hundred troops to Utah, under command of Gen. HARNEY.

The Attorney-General has given an opinion, stating the requisites upon which the Jarvis and New Nantucket Islands can be claimed as appurtenances of the United States. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 5.

It is untrue that Lord NAPIER officially denies the cession of the Island in Panama Bay to Great Britain. The Administration certainly did not originate him nor did he volunteer a statement upon the subject. No one, however, in diplomatic or Government circles believes such cession has been made

The Attorney-General has given an official opinion relative to the proprietary interest of the United States in the recently discovered guano islands. Congress, he says, may terminate the possession of the discoverer when it pleases. Under existing laws the discoverer is the nation's tenant-at-will, and that will is to be expressed by Congress whenever the nation may desire to put an end to the estate granted; and the law forbids the President, before certain conditions are complied with, to declare any island as appertaining to the United States an aftermath act, according to his conviction of public duty.

J. N. KNAPP to-day resigned the lucrative office of Agent of the United States Treasury, intending to remove to Wisconsin and engage in Banking, Real Estate and Law business.

Gen. CHEATHAM, of Tennessee, an officer of the Mexican war, has been appointed Consul to Aspinwall.

Judge E. W. CULLEN, of Arkansas, has been appointed Purser of the Navy.

Col. CUMMINGS, although resigning the Governorship of Utah when in Missouri, would probably have accepted it on arrival here, had not the Presidency meantime selected another, whose name will be officially announced until it shall be known whether he will accept the appointment. This ascertained affirmatively, two new Judges to Utah, and a Marshal and Superintendent of Indian affairs, will be appointed.

There is a report, which is currently believed, that Ex-Governor PHILIP FRANK THOMAS, of Maryland has been tendered the Governorship of Utah, and will accept.

General Walker at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, June 5.

General WALKER arrived here this morning unexpectedly early, and but few people were present to receive him. Colonel PAYNE, of this city, welcomed him to his native State, and denounced Mr. VANDERBILT and the New-York press as being the cause of his defeat, and not the Costa Ricans. The speeches of Gen. WALKER and Col. LOCKRIDGE, in reply, were in substance the same as those delivered at New Orleans

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Friday, June 5.

The Legislature to-day elected LYMEDE N. PATTEE, Republican, Secretary of State, over WALTER HARRIMAN, Democrat. The choice of the other State officers was postponed.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 5.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York and Havana, arrived here this morning. Her Havana dates are to the 2d inst. Her news is unimportant.

Sugars were unchanged Stock in port, 250,000 boxes. There was much wild speculation in sugars in Havana. Freights were very low.

Condition of the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Friday, June 5.

The Erie Canal is navigable east of Rochester, but the water is too low for heavily loaded boats.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 5.

State Engineer SEYMOUR, and Canal Commissioner SPRAGUE are here. Having made a careful reconnoissance of the western division of the Canal, they are of the opinion that there will be no further interruption of navigation at present. They report the great break at Mayberry as being repaired. The long level between Rochester and Lockport is being filled as fast as the state of the Canal will admit with safety.

Marine Disasters.

THE STEAMSHIP CANADIAN GOING TO PIECES—LOSS OF THE BRIG MARTHA ROGERS.

BOSTON, Friday, June 5.

A private dispatch from Quebec says the screw steamship *Canadian* is going to pieces. She was run on the rocks on Tuesday. The passengers have all arrived safely at Quebec.

The brig *Martha Rogers*, of Belfast, CONNER, from New-York for Pictou, was totally lost on Cape Sable. We have no date or particulars. The crew were saved.

Robbery of a Bank Messenger in Quebec.

QUEBEC, Friday, June 5.

Mr. ROBERTSON, Messenger of the British Bank, had his pocket picked in Peter-street, this morning, of $7,000. There is no clue to the thief.

Departure of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Friday, June 5.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* arrived here at 10¾ o'clock last night, from Boston, and sailed again for Liverpool at 12¾. The weather is calm.

QUARANTINE.

The First Day and Night of the Police at Seguine's Point—Peaceful Progress of the Works—A Letter from Commissioner Hall.

The landing of the Quarantine expedition under Mayor HALL, and the commencement of operations at Seguine's Point without opposition, has already been given. To the close of yesterday's labors the work progressed favorably. The Police being divided into squads, or pickets, relieved each other every two hours through the night; no intruder startled the vigilant sentinels at their post of duty: and, lulled by the chirping of the cricket among the black-thorn hedges, they might have been in danger of falling asleep, had they not been kept busy driving away the myriads of mosquitos which attacked them front, flank and rear. The air, too, was very chilly, requiring overcoats and an occasional cup of hot coffee to keep them comfortable. A large black dog did approach the premises about midnight, attracted no doubt by the odors from the cooking galley, but on being challenged to advance and give the countersign, muttered a deep growl and walked away.

The policemen were provided with mattresses and bedding, and contrived to pass the night in tolerable comfort, notwithstanding their shanty was only partially boarded up. The workmen were not so well provided for, only a few having bedding of any kind, and obliged to dispose themselves upon the floors. The roof of the ice-house, which the incendiaries had left, furnished the warmest quarters for the night. Here, among the hay, nestled the cook *pro tem.*, Policeman HOUSTON, (a distant relative of Gen. SAM. HOUSTON,) who escaped all annoyance from the mosquitoes and awoke refreshed in the morning, with no mishap except the loss of his spectacles among the hay, which it took him some time to find. Here, also, were stowed away hams, codfish, pork, potatoes, hard bread and other edibles, which were found very handy during the cook's wakeful moments.

The early morning betokened rain, which quickened the operations of the carpenters somewhat, but as it soon grew pleasant, that portion of the Police not on guard came out of their quarters and strutted about the ground; some pitched quoits for amusement, while others went clamming and fishing, but these returned with indifferent luck, having caught only two or three tom-cods, instead of a boat-load of bass.

Mr. HOUSTON and his Deputy prepared an excellent dinner of codfish and potatoes, with fried pork, which, with a dessert of boiled rice, disappeared in short order, notwithstanding the latter was a little scorched, and, as the cook in a brief oration to the company regretted, was a little short as to quantity, which he attributed to undue haste on the part of some in filling their plates.

Three or four of the neighbors came on to the ground during the afternoon, only one of whom—a young oysterman—showed any degree of excitement. Two gentlemen from Rossville, intimated, in a quiet way, that there would be trouble, but disclaimed all interest in this controversy. One gentleman, who lives within half a mile to the eastward, and who owns over a hundred acres, though expressing his regret quite strongly at the movement, said he thought they were all more scared than hurt. Captain BRONSON, an old pilot, who also lives near by, says he will lose his boarders who spend every Summer with him, but he had not thought it best to make any active opposition. He would have taken the carpenters to board but for the violent denunciations of some of his neighbors; he could not afford to incur their ill will.

One or two attempts were made to buy milk at the house of a woman living half a mile distant, but they were repulsed at once.

The building, 60x20 feet, and 10 feet high, was completed last evening. Some progress was also made in digging post holes for the fence. Capt. WALLING came up to the City on business, but was to return last night; the men were all in good spirits.

A Letter from Commissioner Hall.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In view of the many misstatements which have been made through the medium of the public prints in relation to the change of the Quarantine Station, and the state of public sentiment which has been occasioned thereby, I deem it proper, as one of the Commissioners appointed under the act of the Legislature, to publish a brief statement, to the end that the public mind may be disabused in respect to its understanding of the facts, and enabled to form a right judgment thereupon.

By the 21st section of the act it is made the duty of the Commissioners, if in their judgment the public health requires it, to provide temporary accommodations upon or near Sandy Hook, on land or water, for persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with the yellow fever or other pestilential disease, until the present Quarantine shall be removed under this act to some other place. The Commissioners, having deemed that the public health did require it, took immediate measures to secure a location for such temporary accommodations, having in view, at the same time, a future selection of the proper position for the location of a permanent site.

It is well known that the Commissioners, immediately after their appointment, endeavored to procure from the authorities of New Jersey permission to locate the Quarantine at Sandy Hook, but their efforts in that line were entirely without success. Having failed in these endeavors, they immediately looked about to ascertain the next best location which could be obtained.

Their attention was directed to the following places:

The Dry Romer.
The West Bank.
The location of a hulk in the lower bay.
The neck of land at the Great Kills.
Coney Island and Seguine's Point, on the Wolfe Farm.

The Dry Romer is a large bar in the lower bay, laying between Sandy Hook and Coney Island, and open to the ocean. At low tide this bar is covered with about ten feet of water. It is very doubtful whether any structure could be erected upon the place which would withstand the action of the ocean and the storms to which it would be necessarily exposed; but assuming such to be the case, it would be the work of several years to complete such a structure, and as a temporary location for present purposes, this position is entirely out of the question.

The West Bank commences near the entrance of the the Narrows, and runs down the southeast side of Staten Island. The place proposed to the Commissioners is about five miles distant from Fort Hamilton, and about three miles distant from the main land and is covered at low tide by about ten feet of water. It is of course subject to the same objections as the Dry Romer, and it is also objected that the erection of any structure thereupon would tend to divert the channels, and thereby effect serious if not irremediable injuries to the harbor.

The location of a hulk in the lower bay was found to be impracticable for the reason that the swell of the ocean, and the motion of the hulk produced thereby would render it entirely unfit for hospital purposes. This is the unanimous opinion of all the physicians who have been consulted by the Commissioners.

The neck of land at the Great Kills extends from Staten Island, and is about one-third of the way between Seguine's Point and the entrance to the Narrows. The water at this point is very deep, and it would require the construction of a pier of at least a mile in length before sufficient depth could be obtained for the purposes required. This, of course, renders this position unavailable for present purposes. Coney Island has ample room to the ocean, and is exposed at times to the beating of a heavy surf which would render it difficult, if not impossible, to land sick persons from a boat, and a wharf could be constructed except in Gravesend Bay. The towns of Gravesend and New Utrecht are near to this position, and the shore from Coney Island to Fort Hamilton, where the fever commenced last year, is thickly settled; besides the distance from Coney Island to the city of Brooklyn is less than five miles, and about nine miles from the City of New-York, and only about three miles further off from New York than the present Quarantine station. It will be remembered that it was found necessary last year to remove some dozen infected vessels which were moored in Gravesend Bay and the vicinity of Coney Island. But another objection to this location is, that it would be impossible to obtain possession of this place. The lease, which was at one time offered to the Commissioners, after they had purchased the Wolfe farm near Seguine's Point, and actually made themselves responsible to pay Mr. LUSH $23,000, contains a provision "that all the inhabitants of Gravesend shall have the privilege of fishing, gathering sea weed and mowing hay, and all other the rights and conditions originally granted, reserved and contained to the said town and its inhabitants, in and by the original grants." These privileges are entirely incompatible with the exclusive possession of the Island for Quarantine purposes.

The Wolfe Farm, near Seguine's Point, the place selected by the Commissioners, is, in a direct line, about seventeen miles from the City of New-York, at the southeast corner of Staten Island, at the termination of the channel which runs from Ward's Point round Seguine's Point. Water for a temporary quarantine can be had by running out a pier about one hundred and fifty feet. It is a fine, healthy location and is so completely isolated, that hospitals can be built without danger to any of the inhabitants. By a steamer the sick can be brought to this place in safety, while no infected vessels may be anchored in the channel near the Kill, where they can have good anchorage, and can ride out their quarantine in safety. A boarding station can be kept at the present Quarantine, and vessels not infected may come up at once, be inspected, and proceed. The Legislature has decided that the Quarantine shall be removed, the State of New-Jersey has refused to allow it to be located upon lands within their jurisdiction, and it therefore became necessary to select a site upon either Long Island or Staten Island. There is no suitable place on Long Island for the purpose, and no other resort was left except to locate on Staten Island, and no position can be found upon that Island which affords the advantages offered by the place selected.

It is at the part of the Island most remote from the dense population of our cities, the lands in the neighborhood are sparsely settled, the depth of the water is sufficient to afford the required accommodations, the structures necessary for temporary accommodations can be speedily erected, and no difficulty in obtaining safe anchorage for infected vessels. It will be of course utterly impossible to find any place at which a Quarantine Station will be welcomed by those in the vicinity, nor where some will not consider their private interests prejudiced. I am firmly of the belief that no place could have been selected out of those which could be obtained more suitable for the purpose required, and none at which local interests could have been less injuriously affected. A reference to the map of the Harbor of New York made to accompany the report of the Harbor Commissioners will, I think, convince any person, who is willing to be convinced, that this place possesses advantages superior to those offered by any other.

The Commissioners were obliged by the law under which they were appointed to select a place, and the one fixed upon by them has been approved by the State officers designated in the Act, whose approval it was necessary to be obtained.

If you will please publish this plain statement of facts, you will much oblige GEO HALL,
Ch'n of Commissioners for removal of Quarantine.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board will meet at 10 o'clock on Monday in the Common Pleas, No. 1, for the purpose of hearing applicants and receiving petitions. It is intended to sit the week through for this purpose, and then to run the fifty days through and close the Commission.

Intimations have been thrown out that they will be shut out from this room by our municipal officials. But Messrs. HASKETT and HOLMES say they will hold on to this place, unless put out by an overwhelming force. They say they will perform their duties in the Hall, and if empowered, they will open the Commission in the Park. A lively time is expected.

HOTEL RATES.—There is an impression out that the leading hotels have raised the price of board for transient boarders. This is a mistake. The same rates are held at the principal houses that have prevailed for the last three years. Nor is it probable that there will be any change for some time to come. The strike "caves" because only three or four of the large houses would consent to come into it.

POLICE PROGRESS.

The New Board Appoints Health Wardens for Brooklyn—Receives Recorder Smith's Application for Officers—Are to try 60 Men.

The Old Board Fills all Vacancies—Great Excitement in the Thirteenth and Twentieth Wards.

MESSRS. WOOD & RUSSELL, the old Police Commissioners, were busy yesterday morning at the Mayor's Office, in dismissing the insubordinates and appointing men to fill the vacancies in the Municipal Station-Houses occasioned by the withdrawal of those in favor of the New Board. Several men were sworn in for duty in the Ninth Ward. To-day appointments will be made for the Fifth and other Wards. The crowd about the Mayor's Office was great, and the number of applicants large. The Mayor is determined to fill every vacancy in every Ward immediately.

The Metropolitan Commissioners met. All but Mr. Cholwell were present. Nine men were detailed in Brooklyn as Health Wardens, as follows:

First District, Chas. Frost; Second District, John McCam; Third District, Chas. W. Lott; Fourth District, Geo. A. Waddy; Fifth District, H. Brown; Sixth District, Henry Bowen; Seventh, District, John Stilwell; Eighth District, Thos. Combs; Ninth District, Joel Miller.

A letter from Recorder SMITH, addressed to Superintendent TALLMADGE, was submitted. The letter from the Recorder is as follows:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, RECORDER'S OFFICE, No. 23 Chambers street, June 4, 1857.

Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, General Superintendent, &c.:

SIR: I inclose you a list of names of officers that I would desire to be detailed at the Court of General Sessions.

Fifteenth Ward—William B. Walsh.
Ninth Ward—Chas. C. Pell.
Fourth Ward—George Dougherty.
Eighteenth Ward—Solomon Birdsall.
Twenty first Ward—Abraham S. Raby.

[The above are now detailed at the Court of Sessions.]

Abraham V. Davis, Fifth Ward, in place of Michael Flannigan, of the Twenty-first Ward

Samuel Tweed, in place of Martin Hines, of the Eighteenth Ward.

Francis Spiels in place of —— Murphy, of the Fifteenth Ward.

Thomas McGuire, of the Twenty-first Ward, in place of James Denny of the Fourth Ward.

The Recorder added that he would soon indicate such other changes as he desired to have made in the Police force, which is detailed at the Court of General Sessions.

It was agreed that the wish of the Recorder should be complied with, and late in the day orders were sent to the officers named, in accordance with the decision of the Board.

The Clerk was ordered to notify a large number of insubordinate members of the Department—including officers, detailed men, and patrolmen—to appear for trial, in consequence of their refusal to obey the orders sent them by the Deputy Superintendent. All of these, unless they should appear and exonerate themselves, will be dismissed and their places filled forthwith.

No other business was done.

Thus it appears that in a few days we shall have two separate Police forces and two Station-houses in each Ward.

Sergeant Wm. H. Lefferts, Inspector of Junk Shops, has decided for the New Commissioners, and is now on special duty at the office in White-street.

Aaron W. Wyatt of the Nineteenth, has also reported himself for duty at the office of the Deputy Superintendent.

There was a very exciting time about the Thirteenth Ward Station-house last evening.

The Superintendent of Police, yesterday, issued the following order to Thomas Steers, late first sergeant of Police under the old Board of Police, but more recently decapitated by Mayor Wood, &c., for recognizing the new Board:

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No 88 White-street, NEW YORK, June 5, 1857.

First-Sergeant Thomas Steers:

SIR: By order of the Board of Police you will order the members of your command to report themselves to you for patrol duty this day, at sunset. You will assemble them at such place as the Board of Police has designated. By order,

F. A. TALLMADGE, General Sup't.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Deputy Sup't.

In compliance with this notice, Sergeant Steers proceeded to the Thirteenth Ward Station-House just before the sundown roll-call. Lieut. Seebach was in command. Sergeant Steers having made the object of his visit known, was informed by Lieut. Seebach that he (Seebach) would not permit any orders to be read nor speeches made by Sergeant Steers. A conversation then ensued between the two officers, which was ended by Lieut. Seebach declaring his intention to prevent Steers addressing the men in any manner whatever. Just before the men were called to answer their names, Lieut. Seebach requested all not belonging to the Station to retire. The citizens present then left. Sergeant Steers remained. Lieut. Seebach thereupon addressed him a special order to retire, whereupon he left, saying that he would speak with the men as they came out.

The roll was then called, and the men left the Station-house. Each was spoken to as they passed the door by Sergeant STARRS, who repeated his orders. Many of them replied with foul language, while some expressed their intention to comply.

The Sergeant then proceeded to Onderdonk Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton streets, which has been leased temporarily for a Station-house, where at 8 o'clock he called the roll of the patrol force of the Ward. The following officers answered to their names: Richard Cornell, Thomas Thorne, A. Van Tassell, Daniel Foles, John Nelson, J. Osborn, Daniel Acker. Wm. Jenkins, John C. Abbott, Jas. Parrish.

The men were then addressed by the Sergeant briefly and appropriately, after which they were sent out upon patrol as usual.

In the Twentieth Ward on Monday night, five men declared for the New Commissioners.

Eight men left the Nineteenth Ward Station-house last evening, and accompanied Lieutenant BRYAN to a new Metropolitan Station in the same Ward.

The statement that Sergeant HUTCHINGS, now commanding officer of the Metropolitan Police force in the Fifth Ward, was removed from the Department by Mayor WOOD, for insubordination, is incorrect. No charge of any kind was ever made to the Commissioners against Sergeant HUTCHINGS, and he was removed simply as a political necessity.

BURGLARY IN THE FIFTH WARD—CAPTURE OF THE BURGLARS.—Mikn Men, aged 17 years, a boiler-maker by trade, was arrested in the Fifth-Ward, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by Officer S. B. Smith, of the Metropolitan Police. The prisoner effected an entrance into the store of John Ryatt, on the corner of Washington and Reads streets, and stole therefrom $43 50 in pennies. First Sergeant Hutchings, in his report to Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, says: "This burglary was effected by ascending to the roof of the adjoining building. Man then clambered to the roof of the next building and descended through the scuttle and broke open Ryatt's office. When coming out of the front door he was discovered by the policemen, but immediately attempted to escape by the same way he entered. He scaled the fences in the rear yard, but was finally caught by the officers in the yard of Wyckoff's Hotel, in Greenwich-street. The burglary was first discovered by Officer Bulmer, who gave information to the Station, and Officers Eldridge and Smith went immediately to his assistance." The prisoner was committed for trial by Justice Osborne.

TAKING MONEY FROM HIS EMPLOYER.—On Thursday afternoon J. F. Moyses, dry goods merchant at No. 24 Cortlandt street, gave information at Metropolitan Police Office in White-street, that W. B. Adams, a boy in his employ, had defrauded him out of $93, which he had been commissioned to collect, but instead of returning the money appropriated it to his own use, and disappeared, and had not been seen since the 1st inst. The matter was placed in the hands of Sergeant Wm. H. Lefforts, who, with the assistance of Officer Rainor, of Brooklyn, succeeded soon afterwards in arresting the young culprit at the National Theatre. Adams, who is only 14 years of age, was brought yesterday morning before Justice Osborne, at the Lower Police Court. $16 of the appropriated funds were found upon him. He said that he had been on a spree with another boy, and had spent the balance of the money. He was sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT BY GOVERNOR KING.—A year or two ago the Governor of this State appointed W. W. SCRUGHAM to the command of the Seventh Brigade, New-York State Militia, in place of General M. J. LOCKWOOD, former Agent of Sing Sing Prison, removed. General Lockwood has always repudiated the validity of the appointment, and has issued his orders as though still in command. Thus there were two claimants for the same position. Governor KING has lately directed Col. S. C. PARMENTA of the 19th Regiment, a resident of Newburg, to take command of the Brigade until the question between LOCKWOOD and SCRUGHAM is decided in the Courts. Both of the contesting Generals are Democrats,

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD EXCURSION.

Cincinnati Crowded—Festivities the Order of the Day—Arrivals of the Guests—Trial of Steam Fire-Engines—Brilliant Ball at the Burnet House.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 3, 1857.

The "Queen City of the West" is greatly excited to-day, for it is the gala-day of the event of the week. Ever since Friday and Saturday those who have come on to participate in the opening of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad have been arriving so that since a day or two no accommodations have been obtainable at any of the hotels. Where the thousands who are coming into town to day from Marietta, Parkersburg and from St. Louis, will be quartered, is hard telling. But the citizens are throwing open their houses, and doing everything for the accommodation of their guests.

At 12 o'clock the Marietta train is expected to arrive, bringing the guests from the East, and at 2½ o'clock that from St. Louis, with the Westerners. Both will be received by processions of the military, the Fire Department, etc., and during the afternoon there is to be a trial of skill of the various steam fire-engines of the city. The Public Schools all have a holiday for the occasion, and the hosts of children in the streets add not a little to the gayety of the scene. Most buildings in the business portions of the city and many private houses are decked with flags, streamers and mottoes; the sky is blue and serene, and everything at present promises to make the reception all that could be desired.

Mr. CHARLES GOULD, of New-York, the Treasurer of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, and who has been the leading spirit in the construction of the road, is of course the lion of the day. The citizens of Cincinnati and St. Louis owe him a debt they cannot easily repay, for it has been by his exertions mainly that the road between these two western cities has been completed. Last evening Mr. G. entertained about a hundred of his eastern and western friends at the Burnet House. The style in which the dinner was got up would have done credit to any New-York establishment. And in one thing it surpassed any eastern thing of the kind; the excellent wines were all of native growth, the product of the grapes grown on the hill sides around Cincinnati.

The company was composed about equally of ladies and gentlemen, and every New-Yorker recognized well known faces among the fair ones present, as well as among the gentlemen. Among the ornaments at the dessert was a sugar representation of the Cincinnati car house of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, balanced at the other end of the table by a similar model of the St. Louis depot. Suddenly, with a shrill whistle, a small locomotive engine, labeled "Locomotive Charles Gould, through in twelve hours," emerged from the Cincinnati depot, rapidly making its way towards St. Louis, to the great delight of the guests. It was quite a happy idea.

Brief speeches were afterwards made by Mr. Gould, Hon. Thomas Corwin, Judge Lee of Baltimore, Chas. Anderson, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ex-Governor Reynolds of Illinois, Judge Storer of the Ohio Supreme Court, and Hon. George Bancroft, who gave the following toast:

Prosperity to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—The man who brought it to its successful completion must certainly be pure GOLD.

Among the guests present was S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, Esq., who 30 years ago established the first daily paper in Cincinnati. It was the old Cincinnati *Gazette*, previously a weekly journal. In 1827 Mr. L'H. commenced the publication of a daily edition, with a subscription list of 125 names. The paper was the first daily one started west of the Alleghanies, and still exists and flourishes, although Mr. L'H. retired from it about 10 years since. He is now the President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dalton Railroad Company, a road which he has greatly helped to build.

To-morrow, at 6 and 6½ o'clock, the excursion trains leave for St. Louis. They will be densely crowded, although hundreds of guests have already gone on and hundreds of others will remain here until Friday, Saturday and Monday. I understand that vast preparations are making in St. Louis to receive the numerous guests, but it will be a hard task to provide for the thousands who come.

NEAR MIDNIGHT.

About 2 o'clock the main body of the excursionists arrived from Chillicothe, and were received at the depôt by the Guthrie Grays and the Cincinnati Continentals, besides hosts of citizens. The guests having been welcomed by Mayor THOMAS, a procession was formed, and, arrived at the Burnet House, the assembled crowd was addressed by Gen. CASS, (in a very "Union-saving" speech,) Gov. CHASE of Ohio, and Gov. WILLARD of Indiana.

All the guests, besides a number who arrived in the afternoon train from New-York, have been accommodated somewhere, but Heaven only knows where it is. It is said that COLEMAN, of the Burnet House, has been obliged to turn his laundry into a sleeping apartment, hanging poor unfortunates over the clothes lines until they are asleep, and then packing them into the washtubs. I cannot vouch for the veracity of the rumor, but a prominent citizen assured me that it was a fact.

During the afternoon the seven city steam fire engines displayed their extraordinary power before hosts of the visitors, who afterwards consoled the inner man by relishing native cobblers and native cocktails. Don't think I mean Lynn shoemakers or the caudal extremities of Ohio roosters, but various mysterious drinks, composed of native Catawba wine, which is quite the "institution" of Cincinnati.

During the evening there has been more speech-making from the steps of the Burnet House, among others by Hon. THOMAS MARSHALL, and later the proprietor, Mr. A. B. COLEMAN, gave a very brilliant "hop" to many of his guests and the other distinguished visitors to the city. Among the ladies I must confess New-York carried off the palm. The fair daughter of the originator of the celebration was of course the belle of the evening, and bore her honors charmingly.

It would be invidious to particularize any of the various beauties present, but I must say that some of them seemed to make a deep impression on the Southern and Western gentlemen. The New-Yorkers they had already conquered. Any one who knows who the ladies are who have come out on this excursion will fully bear me out in this assertion.

A funny part of the whole excursion is to see the married gentlemen, who, having left their wives behind them at home, are here playing the gay gallants to the young ladies. I saw several gentlemen figuring in the ball-room to-night who would have been horrified at the idea in New York, and even the clergy was not unrepresented among "the wall-flowers." Altogether it was a gay and pleasant scene, and every one felt happy, not excepting your reporter.

ROB.

Ceremonies and Festivities Yesterday.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 5.

The Railroad celebration in this city, to-day, was magnificent. The excursionists landed at the levee amid the salutes of artillery, and were escorted to carriages and omnibuses and conveyed through the main streets to the Agricultural Fair Grounds, attended by the military. The procession was two miles long.

The congregation at the Amphitheatre was immense. The building holds 10,000 people, and is the most complete of the kind in the United States. The military, firemen, Turners and others passed in review before a guard of citizens crowding the amphitheatre to its utmost capacity.

An oration was delivered by Judge BATES. Dinner ensued, and the representatives of the different States were toasted and responses made.

Pennsylvania was toasted, but the speakers expected did not answer.

Professor MITCHELL responded in an amusing speech for Ohio

Ex-Gov. REYNOLDS responded for Illinois.

Virginia was represented by JOHN R. THOMPSON, Esq.

Baltimore, Md., was ably represented by Mr. FRAZIER.

Other guests were loud in praise of the bounteous hospitalities of the citizens, which they said could never be forgotten.

The Forwarders and the Hardware Board of Trade.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 4, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The article appearing in your issue of the 4th inst., headed "Swindling in the Forwarding Trade," in which reference is made to a circular of the Hardware-Dealers' Board of Trade, deserves a word of comment from those interested in the business of inland transportation, by whose agency the commerce of the country, to the value of so many millions of dollars, is successfully carried on. No complaint can be made against the Hardware-Dealers for instituting such inquiries, with a view of insuring greater dispatch in forwarding goods to their customers, and as a "*Board*," for recommending those lines of express which are most prompt and reliable. But it is highly offensive to assail indiscriminately a class of business men, as "swindlers," who are as honorable and worthy of confidence as any other class in this community, the "Hardware-Dealers" not excepted, if there are any such delinquents among them as alleged and rates of freight and time, [illegible] parties cited to appear in their own [illegible] letter, and directly charged with the offence with out recalling the whole class of Forwarders, whose capital, as well as character, is so largely embarked in a business upon the success of which, it is admitted, the success of merchants in the various departments of trade so much depends. If there were even such instances as alleged, is it fair and just that the delinquencies should be laid at the door of all engaged in the forwarding business? Suppose a hardware merchant was detected in selling an inferior article with a fraudulent trade-mark, would you justify the "Board of Forwarders" (if there was one) in issuing circulars, instituting inquiries into the practices of the entire hardware trade, and, by means of the public press, placard the whole class as "swindlers!" And yet this is what has been done in your paper as to forwarders. The truth is, goods are shipped under contract, and a contract to forward merchandise, like any other contract, can be enforced, and if there was any violation of the contract, the merchants of the West are, as a class, as shrewd and keen as any other class of men, and if they have a good cause of action, they "Know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them;" whenever they have good cause to demand redress they are prompt to do so. There are many instances of complaint made, which cannot be sustained when reference is made to the terms of the contract, and it is only in those cases where the complainants find, on examination of their claims, that they are not entitled to reclamation, that chagrin and disappointment prompt such allegations. If there be any just cause of complaint, it will cure itself, for "free trade" in the forwarding business will regulate this matter, without the intervention of any "Board of Trade."

E. P. B.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 6.

I—LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA—No. 1.
II—THE FILLIBUSTERING CAREER OF WILLIAM WALKER—Interesting Historical Sketch of Events in Nicaragua from Walker's Invasion to his Flight.
III—THE ESCAPE OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.
IV.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.
V.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.
VI.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
VII—THE FATAL RIOT IN WASHINGTON.
VIII—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
IX.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.
X—ARRIVAL OF GOV. WALKER IN KANSAS.
XI—STATISTICS OF WALKER'S CAMPAIGN.
XII—THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE—Its History and Importance to the Country—Texan Sensorship—The Rebellion in Ohio—The Recside Clique—Enormous Expenses for Lobby Services—The Costs Rican Transit Grant and the Filibusters—A Practical Lesson in Consular Service—The New Cent-Corporation Reward for the Murderer of Dr. Burdell.
XIII—MORMONISM IN NEW-YORK—Interesting Facts.
XIV.—SLAVERY DISCUSSIONS IN THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY AT CLEVELAND.
XV—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Reports of Markets—Agricultural Items.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 8
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the leading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PROPRIETORS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-st. New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OUT,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If your hair is getting gray,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you are troubled with Dandruff,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.
If you desire soft, glossy Hair,
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON.

LYON'S KATHAIRON is pronounced by all to be beyond question the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all dealers everywhere for 25 cents per bottle. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, and Manufacturers of Perfumery of all kinds, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

SUMMER DRINKS.—ALDEN'S CREME DE LA CREME for egg-nogs is truly the cream of drinks. "It is so convenient to have it in the house." You have only to take a bottle home, pour a small quantity into a tumbler, fill up with water, ice and very little Otard, and you have a drink that will make an old man feel young. For sale at all the principal saloons, and by the bottle or gallon at the Depôt No. 428 Broadway.

ALDEN & CO., No. 137 Elm-st.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 458 BROADWAY,

near Grand st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

OUR SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS GIVE entire satisfaction to all buyers. The sizes are warranted. A large assortment of Summer Under Shirts and Drawers now ready, wholesale or retail.

IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

THE MOST LOVELY SAIL TO BE ENJOYED for a very little money, where the real beauties of nature and art are so displayed, the scenery so picturesque and truly beautiful, is by the fast sailing steamer *Enoch Dean*, for Flushing and College Point, foot of Fulton Market-slip. See advertisement.

CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL WONDERS.—The remarkable comet of 1770, which was found by Lexell, got entangled among the satellites of Jupiter, and thrown out of its orbit by the attraction of that planet, and has not been heard of since. So says Dr. Herschel. Not so with MACKENZIE'S Manillas. They first present themselves to the naked eye, in the zenith of their glory, at his store, Nos. 15 and 17 Canal-st; but owing to their peculiar attractiveness they suddenly disappear from the windows, and are heard of all over the country.

"THE TOP STONE" OF MECHANICAL SKILL reached by
GENIN'S BEAVER CASSIMERE,
the only fashionable Summer Hat issued, a perfect original, profoundly popular in all fashionable circles, and with the public generally; light as the zephyr and as beautiful as the perfection of art can render it. For sale (only) by
GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

OLD STAND CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU-st. Great reduction in Spring Clothing. N. B. COLLINS & CO., are closing out their large stock at very low prices. Also their immense suits of various kinds are on sale and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Raglans, Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. Call and see them.
N. B. COLLINS & CO., corner John and Nassau sts.

BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE IS THE GEM OF THE NURSERY—A few doses cleanses the system from worms, restores the sufferer to health and vivacity, and is perfectly harmless to give an infant. Sold at NORTON'S, No. 451 4th-av., and by BARNES & PARK and C. H. RING.

PARIS BOOTS AND SHOES, PER ARAGO, from the celebrated manufactory of "M'lle," Rue Vivienne, and other eminent makers, suitable for the present season—a large assortment, also, of our own manufacture. EUGENE FERRIS & SON, boot makers, No. 62 Nassau-st.

SUPERIOR BOOTS AND GAITERS—TO THOSE who want boots and shoes of superior quality we say: Go to WATKINS', No. 114 Fulton-st., where can be found the largest and best assortment of Spring styles to be found in the City, at prices to suit the most economical.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt, No. 193 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

EVERDELL'S ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes can be had only at his great Card Depôt, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also, Silver Door-Plates for churches, steamships and private dwellings; Stone Seal Engraving, &c.

THIN CLOTHES.
This is the weather for THIN CLOTHING, and Mr. E. DEGROOT, of No. 142 Fulton-st., is the man who can supply any number and variety of them at various prices.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE, OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade, all new style of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

FIFTY THOUSAND WINDOW SHADES AT wholesale prices. Lace and muslin curtains from auction; paper-hangings, decorations and upholstery goods defying competition.
W. O. JONES,
No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st.

A STARTLING FACT.
The sensation created in fashionable circles by the announcement that twelve shillings would actually purchase a pair of
NEAT, ELEGANT AND DURABLE GAITERS,
fit for the articles for a ramble in the green fields or a promenade by the sea side, and, consequently, admirably adapted for the visit to
NAHANT, NEWPORT, OR CAPE MAY,
or to "a quiet nook by the babbling brook," still continues, and the demand for these
TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS
is so great that
CANTRELL'S
new establishment, No. 512 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is overrun with customers.
We reiterate the advice we have frequently given,
"Do not leave the City without a supply of these Gaiters, for their cheapness is only equaled by the comfort they afford the wearer."
CANTRELL has, besides a full assortment of ladies' foot coverings, a superb stock gentlemen's boots, made under the experienced supervision of M. C. T. Kimball, late of the firm of Kimball & Beasley, and a great variety of boots and shoes
FOR CHILDREN OF BOTH SEXES.
Every article in his store will be sold
CHEAP!
Visit his establishment, and satisfy yourself that this is true.

LOOK!
At the cheap and elegant Carpets at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery,
English Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrains, Window Shades, Rugs, &c., &c.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES.
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION.
Splendid bargains! A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window shades in New-York, cheap.

WILDEE'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Renewal of the Wilder Patent.
The public are respectfully informed that, notwithstanding the great efforts made by other safe makers to get at all hazards the renewal of this Patent for making the GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, the subscribers are happy to say that the necessary documents were this morning received from Hon. Chas. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, granting the extension for the term of seven years from this date. All infringements upon the same will be prosecuted to the utmost extremity of the law. A full assortment of all sizes can be found at the warehouse of Messrs. "TEARSE & LEVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., and at our warehouse, No. 192 Water-st., near Wall, where all our fire doors are manufactured in the United States. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
JUNE 1, 1857. Patentees and Manufacturers.

S. C. HERRING & CO'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. The enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture. For the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of monumental, vault, door and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Cryder's patent letter lock without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 155, 157 and 159 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the crowkers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No 6 Astor House.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No 323 Broadway

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 25 Maiden-lane, have removed to No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.
MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey-st.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, MANUFACtured by the subscribers, are becoming daily more in general use, for they entirely supersede the cumbersome and old fashioned—can be found in great variety at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No 7 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY, A LARGE ASSORTMENT, EMbracing every style of pen, pocket and sporting knife. Also, razors of the finest quality. For sale at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, at No 7 Astor House.

SUMMER HATS AND CAPS FOR GENTS AND youth of every desirable style and quality. Also, a splendid assortment of Misses' and children's fancy straw hats.
KELLOGG, No 281 Canal, opposite West Broadway.

MARRIED.

KELSO—FISHER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4 at Calvary Church, by Rev. Mr. Scofield, JOHN S. KELSO to LEONORA P. VAN ANTWERP, daughter of the late Dr. J. P. Fisher.

JACOBUS—ANDERSON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 3, at the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church 25th st., by Rev. Alex. Clements, Mr. CORNELIUS H. JACOBUS to Miss JANE ANDERSON, youngest daughter of Andrew Anderson, Esq., all of this City.

KETCHUM—CORNING.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4, by Rev. Charles H. Read, of Richmond, Va., GEORGE B. KETCHUM, of Buffalo, to MARY WINSLOW CORNING, daughter of the late Leonard Corning, of this City.

TIMPSON—GRAY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4 at All Souls Church, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, ROWLAND H. TIMPSON to MARTHA, daughter of the late Neil Gray.

LE CESNE—LE BARBIER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4, by the most Rev. Archbishop of New-York, CHAS. ALEXANDRE LE CESNE, of Abergon, France, to CECILIA FRANCOISE, daughter of A. Le Barbier, Esq., of this City.

BIGELOW—WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 26 by Rev. M. D. Gurley, LORENZO BIGELOW, of the firm of Bigelow & Bleecker, New-York, to Miss AMELIA, daughter of U. D. Ward, Esq., of Brooklyn.

TODD—PARSONS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 4 by Rev. Dr. Pise, at the residence of the bride's father No. 29 Monroe place, JOHN TODD to MARY E. PARSONS.

DITERICH—CROMWELL.—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. J. S. Porter, Mr. D. W. DITERICH to JULIA A. II, eldest daughter of Mr. Jno. L. Cromwell all of Williamsburg, L. I.

DILWORTH—SKINNER.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday, June 3 at Trinity Church, by Rev. N. S. Harris, Wm. H. DILWORTH to MARY D., daughter of the late Dr. J. C. Skinner of Edenton, N. C.

READ—REEVE.—At Newburg, on Wednesday, June 3 by Rev. Wm. Maclaren, of Fall River, Mr. JOHN G. READ, of Detroit, to Miss JULIA, daughter of Charles F. Reeve, Esq.

CLAFF—HALSTED.—At White Plains, on Wednesday morning, June 3, by Rev. Benjamin Griffin, HENRY B. CLAFF, of this City, to Miss SARAH E., daughter of the late Wm. H. Halsted and grand daughter of Wm. Barker Esq., of the former place.

DUYKER—ABEEL.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, June 4, by Rev. Gustavus Abeel, D. D., HENRY W. DUYKER to MARY GERTRUDE ABEEL, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WHITNEY—LOCKWOOD.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, June 4, at Trinity Church by Rev. Mr. Morgan, CHARLES W. WHITNEY to VICTORIA, daughter of Geo. Lockwood, Esq.

WASHBURN—MORGAN.—At East Chester, on Wednesday, June 3, by Rev. Wm. S. Coffey, Mr. ISAIAH WASHBURN, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss SARAH E., daughter of Abijah Morgan, Esq.

GALLOP—BOURNE.—At New-Bedford, Mass., on Wednesday, June 3, in the North Congregational Church by Rev. Henry W. Parker, WILLIAM M. GALLOP, of Saltbury, Conn., and Miss ADELAIDE G. BOURNE, of New-Bedford.

IRELAND—MILLS.—At Milwaukie, Wis., on Tuesday, June 2, by Rev. W. W. Moore, A. GRANGER IRELAND, Esq., of the above city, to Miss GERTRUDE H., daughter of Prof. A. Mills, of this City.

DIED.

BOGLE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4, ELIZA TREDWELL, wife of Wm. W. Bogle, and daughter of Thomas L. and Elizabeth Parker, aged 31 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Due notice will be given of her funeral.

ISAACS.—In this City, on Friday, June 5, LEON, wife of Wm. H. Isaacs, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 875 Greenwich-st., on Sunday, June 7, at 2½ A. M.

FARNIN.—In this City, on Friday, June 5, MARGARET FARNIN, wife of the late Michael Farnin, native of County Meath, Ireland.

The friends and acquaintances, also of her sons, Nicholas and John, are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 144 Mott st., corner Grand, on Sunday, June 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BLACK.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 5, after a lingering illness, SARAH JANE BLACK, youngest daughter of the late John Black.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 32 Bedford-st., at 4 o'clock, precisely, this (Saturday) afternoon.

WALSH.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4, ALEXANDER WELSH, in the 64th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, George B and James H. Welsh, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 223 Pearl st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday. The funeral services will be held in the Dutch Reformed Church, (Rev. Mr. Taylor's,) Hudson City, N. J., the native place of the deceased.

BETTS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 4, SARAH, wife of Charles C. Betts, aged 42 years.

The relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Fulton-av., (Bedford,) on Saturday, June 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The Fulton-av. cars pass the door.

WHY DAS GRAY'S MAMMOTH STEAM PRINTING, STEREOTYPING and BINDING Establishment become so popular and indispensable a "CITY INSTITUTION?"

BECAUSE its capacity has always been kept equal to the increasing demands of its friends in every department.

BECAUSE it is surrounded by walls and floors IMPENETRABLE TO FIRE AND FLAME, so that there may be no interruption of his customers' supplies.

BECAUSE steam of PUBLISHERS steadily task his energies and those of his compositors, foundry, presses and bindery.

BECAUSE the largest dealers in PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS and PERFUMERY, in City and country, demand from him editions of hundreds of thousands of PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS and ALMANACS, with MILLIONS of LABELS constantly.

BECAUSE the heaviest TOBACCONISTS order WRAPPERS from him, and TIN FOIL printed in GOLD, by the ton, and chewing and smoking papers by the car-load, with labels for barrels, boxes, cans, blankets, bottles and pots innumerable and indescribable.

BECAUSE Bottlers, PICKLERS and PRESERVERS of Vegetables, Fruits, Meats and Viands strive there for the mastery in the adornment of their wares, with the variegated and many-hued surroundings of SOAP and FANCY SOAP Chandlers—COFFEE, SPICE and FLOUR Millers—PAPER BOX, YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOK and EYE and PIN and NEEDLE Makers. Nor do they strive in vain.

BECAUSE all orders are promptly answered, for everything in the line of a PRINTER, STEREOTYPER, ENGRAVER and BINDER or kindred arts—from Types, Plates, Wood, Stone or Steel.

BECAUSE both his offices are ON THE STREET, and people find it VERY CONVENIENT to drop their orders at No. 375 B

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent woman, nurse, and chambermaid; is most highly recommended by her present employer, where she has lived three years, particularly as being devoted to her children, neat, obliging, and fully to be trusted. Will go to the country. Apply at Mrs. MARSHING'S, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIgent Frenchman, who speaks the English language, as valet in a private family; no objection to the country; will teach the children in leisure time; best reference given in New-York City. Address C. D., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or would have no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 149 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN GIVE SATISFACtory references for honesty and responsibility. Inquire at W. O. JENKS' window-shade, paper-hanging and curtain emporium, Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO DO HOUSEwork in a small private family; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 199 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as chambermaid in a respectable family or a hotel; best of references. Call at No. 7 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man, of long experience in this City. He can give the best of City reference, and can be seen at No. 363 Broadway, or address C. T., office of this paper.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITuation as governess in a family, or as a companion for a lady. Address Box No. 3,637 Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER, REcently admitted to the bar, wants a situation as head clerk. The best of references given. Address P. G., *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WAITRESS—ONE WHO THOroughly understands her business, to go a short distance in the country, for the Summer. A Protestant preferred. Apply on Monday, at No. 84 10th-st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. To a young man from the country a moderate salary for the first year will be given. Address Box No. 751, Post-Office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD ticket office; a clerk for a shipping office; two conductors; one baggageman, and four porters for stores. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 east Broadway.

WANTED—A BASS SINGER, IN A PROTESTant church in South Brooklyn. Quartette choir. Morning and evening service. Salary $50. Address, H. M., box No. 348 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—CABINET MAKERS, ALSO A CHAIR maker; constant employment for steady workmen. Apply to S. HARRISON & SON, No. 350 West 24th-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED salesman, at the clothing store of W. A. MAXWELL, No. 110 Chatham-st., corner of Pearl.

WANTED—A LADY, TO DIRECT CIRCULARS must write a large and distinct hand. Address Box No. 4,582 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—100 MINERS. APPLY TO GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Rotunda, Park.

A PORTER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE clothing house; one that understands receiving stock and packing. Address with reference, Box No. 1,498 Post-Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—ADDRESS, with reference, and amount of salary wanted, A., at this office.

A BOY WANTED—IN A RETAIL HARDWARE store, in the lower part of the City. Address T. G., this office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—C. MASON'S BOWery office is removed to No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st., where the business will be conducted as usual in connection with the office at No. 14 Sixth-avenue. Girls will be supplied with situations 3 months for 50 cents.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—ORIENTAL HOUSE, NO. 43 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—Board for the Summer may be had on very reasonable terms. Good rooms well furnished and good table. Location most desirable. The Astor and Mercantile Libraries being in the immediate vicinity. Gentlemen engaged down town will be served with breakfast at 7 and dinner at 6 to 7 o'clock, if desired.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive application for families for board in his large farm mansion, which offers unsurpassed conveniences for the comfort of families. Ample accommodations for horses and carriages. A note addressed to the subscriber, Glen Cove, Long Island, will have immediate attention. CHARLES UNDERHILL.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN have pleasant accommodations and good board in a small American family, where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,649 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDing in 14th-st., in a first-class house, will let with board, rooms in 2d or 3d story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady or single gentlemen. Address HOME, Box No. 1,961 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with rooms, with breakfast and tea, at No. 31 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen can obtain a very pleasant room and board, with gas and bath, of Mrs. H. M. HURD, No. 179 East Broadway.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITH two pleasant rooms, by a gentleman and his wife; location must be between Washington-av. and Oxford st. Best references given. A private family would be preferred. Address B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO OR three gentlemen with their wives, may obtain pleasant rooms and board with a private family in the village of Hempstead, L. I. Application may be made to F. F. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 98 Clark-st., convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE large front room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, to let at No. 15 Willow-st.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS MAY obtain good board, in a delightful situation, within two hours of the City, by railroad, where sea bathing and all the other means of enjoyment desirable during a Summer recreation are easy of access, by applying to NELSON ALVORD, Southport, Conn.

PARTIAL BOARD FOR A SINGLE GENTLEmen, with single or double rooms, 5 minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry, and location desirable; only a few boarders taken; terms moderate. Apply at No. 63 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A PARTY OF four or six gentlemen may obtain a suite of elegantly furnished rooms, with every desirable convenience. A suite of rooms on first floor, suitable for a family; also, two single rooms. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 131 BLEECKER-STREET.—A HANDsome parlor with fine pantries attached, to let to a gentleman and his wife, with board; also, a single gentleman accommodated; house in first-class, containing all the modern improvements.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A SUIT of furnished rooms to a single gentleman, or single lady, without children, at No. 55 Clarke-st., between Broadway and 4th av. A private table if required.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen, may be had at No. 255 Greene-st., near Washington-p.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and bath if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH partial board, at No. 29 Clinton place, 13th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and is under the care of Col. ABNER MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening; and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trouting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th-story.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visiters by the 1st June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time. D. A. CROWELL,
CHAS. STRINGER.

MATRIMONIAL.—MLLE. L'ESTRANGE will, upon receipt of twenty five cents, or its equivalent in stamps, send any person a true picture of their past and present life, their prosperity in love affairs, journeys and lawsuits, (also a secret by which they can secure immediately the love of the opposite sex.) Address, with return postage, Mlle. L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post Office.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (old No 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

JOY TO DYSPEPTICS!—A DELICIOUS MORNING BEVERAGE and an infallible cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. DANDELION COFFEE. DANDELION COFFEE. Only 25 cents per pound. For sale by all grocers. Manufactured by WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROS., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Principal. Terms $110 per year. For ladies or gentlemen. The Principal can be seen between 5 and 6 P. M., at the International Hotel.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDER ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument, just introduced by THALBERG,
At his matinées musicales, is without rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR., No. 51 Dey-st.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW PIANOS—AT lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. One 6½ octave Gilbert Æolian Piano, price when new $400, will be sold for $220; one do 6-octave Æolian, price $325, will be sold for $160; one 6-octave mahogany Smith Piano for $60, and one for $30; one Wm. Miller 7-octave Piano, inlaid name board, new, price $350, will be sold for $210; one do., 6½ octave, new, price $275, will be sold for $170; one Chickering 7-octave Piano, new, $315, for $220; one do new, $350, for $275; one Horace Waters 7-octave, richly carved case, pearl keys, &c., price $500, will be sold low; call and see it. Also, a $700 Chickering Piano for $310.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte, stool, and cover, for sale, finished in most beautiful style, grand circular scale, round corners, is of the most recent style, double scolloned work all round, costly full pearl plate front, inlaid with real mother of pearl, tulips, lilies, horns of plenty, &c. Rich brilliant tone, can be tested. cost $550, price $265. the cheapest piano in the City. celebrated maker, two year warrantee, will be packed for shipping or removed without extra charge. Apply any time, 9 A. M., at the furniture packing establishment in 4th-st., 4 doors from 4th-st., front door to Tremont Hotel. Will be made an object for cash.

SOEHLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANOFORTES, No. 423 Broome-st (one block east of Broadway,) New York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome-st, respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A GREAT CHANCE TO BUY GOOD SECOND hand pianos very low, $26, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $200. A Clickering 7-octave, round corners 3 months used, cost $400, will be sold for $300. New pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, marble building, No. 485 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av. T. H CHAMBERS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN.) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT SEVEN-OCTAVE, CARVED Rosewood Piano-forte, with all the modern improvements and fully warranted, worth $300,—will be sold for $200. a great bargain. at No 288 Bowery.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-Octave Rosewood Piano, elegant case, made by one of the best makers and warranted cost $500, been used a few months, will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 114 9th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 450, 452 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery (new store.) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, of brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany. Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture. Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE,—H. STONEY, NO. 586 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
VERY LOW.
The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past 19 years, is selling all descriptions of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELRY, at wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices.
Ladies' gold, cameo, mosaic, pearl, carbuncle and lava ear rings, pins and bracelets; diamond pins and rings; ladies' and gentlemen's gold watch chains; gold studs and sleeve buttons, keys and seals; finger rings with stones; seal rings; plain gold rings; pure gold wedding rings; gold spectacles and eye-glasses; gold pens and pencils; gold thimbles; gold lockets for daguerreotypes or hair; gentlemen's breast pins; gold pens, silver holders; gold necklaces and crosses; silver spoons and forks; silver dessert knives; silver port-monnaies, napkin rings and fruit knives.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., old door, near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full-jewelled Lever Watches, from $55 to $100
Gold Hunting full-jewelled English Lever Watches, from $30 to $60.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will sell our customers handily what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market. We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton st.
H. N. SQUIRE, T. D. LANDER.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 4, a PORTE-MONNAIE, containing about $6 in money, and a certificate for 5 shares of New-York and Erie Railroad new scrip, on the corner of Broadway and Canal-st., while getting in one of the Sixth-av. cars, about 5 o'clock. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the People's Hat store, Canal-st., old No. 260, near Varick, or No. 273 6th-av. The loser has our card.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 15 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high stepping horses, and probably have no superiors in the New England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs, (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1855, pages 20 and 195.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

FOR SALE.—ROLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address. EUGENE FABREGUETTES PITS & MORRA, Paris. A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York. ELIAS PONYERT, No. 67 Water-st, New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, a desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 180 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $25,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a bolt factory, in 12th st., near Avenue C—100 feet front by 103 deep; brick factory, stable and store-house thereon; a good steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property offers rare inducements from its situation and its being ready for immediate occupancy, to any parties starting a saw or planing mill, smith or machine shop or any manufacturing business. Apply to HENRY COTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON PARK—ABOUT NINETYseven acres, ½ a mile above Spuyten Duyvel Creek, and 12 miles from City of New-York on the east bank of the Hudson—beautiful location and magnificent views—together or in lots, to suit purchasers. Easy of access by Railroad or private conveyance. The steamboat EDWIN, to and from Yonkers, stops regularly twice a day at the landing on the premises
D. N. TUCKER, No. 8 John-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE in the City or vicinity, 400 acres of land in Shawano County, Wis., 13 miles from Green Bay, No. 1 heavy pine timber. 240 acres, 12 miles from La Crosse, 15 miles from Depot on the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. Apply to G. F. HOLMES, No. 20 6th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone house, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO LOTS OF ground 50x98-9, with the three story building 36x55, No. 37 East 33d-st. Inquire on the premises.

A GREAT CHANCE TO BUY, OR WILL exchange in part, lots and houses on Murray-hill, 4 fine high-stoop, modern, wide, brown-stone houses, at one quarter less than usual prices; also lots for private residences at very reasonable prices. Those wishing such should not fail to answer this. ALVAH BEEBE, No. 195 Broadway.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE ATTENTION OF all persons about emigrating to the West is directed to the city of Independence, on the Missouri River, where there is great and present need of mechanics of all trades, and especially millwrights, machinists, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., &c. Situated on the direct route to Kansas and within 9 miles of the borders it offers superior advantages from the fact of its being already the business centre of a long-settled and wealthy population, and at the same time being benefited by the trade created by the new territory adjacent. The location is very healthy, climate fine, the whole region remarkably fertile, and offers great and immediate advantages to industrious, active men. The city has already 4,000 inhabitants. Further information will be given on application to A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 68 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A first class three-story brown-stone basement and under-cellar brick house, finished in every superior manner, with all the modern improvements, including bath, range, heating pipes, stationary wash-tubs, inclosed piazza, two stories, wall 12 inches—finely located on De Kalb-av., one door from Adelphi-st., nearly opposite Washington Park. Will be rented or sold very low. Apply to H. JOHNSON, adjoining house, or No. 27 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE on the 9th-av., nearly opposite the College; the house contains 11 rooms, with Croton water, gas, baths, and all the modern improvements, and is well suited for a first-class boarding house; will be let low to a good tenant. Address F. DAVISON, No. 36 Church st., or Box No. 3,419 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR SUCH PARTS AS will suit applicants of respectability, parlors or bedrooms in a first-class 3-story brown-stone basement house, with gas fixtures, newly papered and painted, fresco walls; 3 blocks from Fulton or Catharine Ferry, one block east of Fulton-st., No. 27 Front st., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises. B. VAN VECHTEN, Agent.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A DESIRable Cottage House, two story, 50x32, containing 14 rooms; large garden with every variety of fruit; finely shaded with large trees, shrubbery, &c., together with 2 or 11 acres of land; is accessible every hour by boats and stages. Apply to W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st., or J. C. MALERY, No. 18 Wall.

TO LET, FOR FIVE MONTHS, A NEW modern-built house, furnished, lighted with gas, containing 10 rooms, with garden planted, and well supplied with fruit, in the most eligible part of Elizabeth, N. J., 3 minutes' walk from depot, whence hourly cars to New-York. Address JAS R. MEEKER, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—A PLEASANT EXTENSION ROOM and basement in the genteel two story house No. 55 6th av., next door to West Washington place. Inquire within, or of W. J. DEMOREST, No. 375 Broadway. Suitable for one or two persons without children. Rent $8 per month.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st, containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three story brick house, 20 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE NEAT COTTAGE NO. 296 SACKett-st., Brooklyn, complete, with all the modern improvements, including gas, &c. Apply on the premises, or to O. E. OATMAN, No. 23 Beekman-st., New-York. Rent low.

TO LET—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-STORY brick house No. 150 West 11th-st. The location of this house is unsurpassed, being one of the fine rows with beautiful gardens in front. Apply to A. C. ELLIS, No. 115 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FINE BASEMENT AND CELLAR No. 611 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. To a good tenant, they will be low. Inquire from 11 to 1 o'clock, of WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 68 Cedar-st.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—HALF OF A TWOstory and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—NO. 38 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, WITH or without the furniture. Apply to JOSEPH HAWKINS, No. 112 Fremont.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No 92 East 15th-st. Price moderate.

TO LET—THE NEW FIVE STORY BRICK building No. 207 West-st., near Spring. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOUSE TO RENT.—At $700 per annum, near Broadway and 25th-st., in good location. Several houses for sale, and to let, very low. Also, several country seats, and inroots to exchange. A. BEEBE, No. 195 Broadway.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Tryon House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply as the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—LOcated on Hudson river, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt; also communication within one minute's walk by steamboat to and from the City, morning and evening. The ground is about 600 feet front by 200 feet, beautifully laid out, and directly on the river. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed for boating, bathing and fishing. Convenient out buildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of D. P. BARHYDT, room No. 10, Nassau Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—SITuated in the town of Clinton, Conn., consisting of a two story dwelling house, in good repair; a barn 24x30; an excellent garden spot of one acre, containing a variety and abundance of fruit, such as apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plumbs, strawberries, gooseberries and black berries. The above is delightfully situated, within half a mile of Long Island Sound, which affords fish, oysters and clams, in abundance; also, within 30 rods of the New-Haven and New-London Railroad depot, and in the immediate vicinity of good schools and churches. For further particulars apply to A. BOYNTON, No. 92 Cedar-st., New-York, or to J. BOYNTON, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS' FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, location equal to any on the River for health, convenience, comfort and security. The soil and water excellent, fruits abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. Reference. DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 22 Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. 23 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE most beautiful and valuable residences in Westchester County, facing Long Island Sound. For particulars, apply to SEWELL V. DODGE, No. 208 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS.—TWO VERY desirable residences, beautifully situated, fronting the open grounds of Rutger's College, at New-Brunswick, 250 yards from depot. These properties are worthy the attention of those seeking out-of-town locations. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or W. FLAGG, at New-Brunswick.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON HUDSON, A house with eight rooms, situated in a delightful grove, near the railroad station and steamboat landing. Rent $230 until 1st May next; possession can be had immediately. Inquire of C. D. GODFREY, office of James G. Hoe & Co., No. 10 Liberty-place, between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, A fine residence at Sing Sing, overlooking the Hudson, formerly occupied by Gen. Lockwood; very desirable for a Summer residence; fruit and shade trees in great abundance. For particulars, inquire of J. T. COLLYER, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 2 or 3¼ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Bayersville. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A large and pleasant country residence with about twenty acres of excellent land and garden, and all kinds of fruit; it is within less than one hour's ride by Railroad from New-York; a very desirable residence for a gentleman doing a business in this City. Also, a large house, 19 rooms, in complete order, well calculated for a boarding-house or school. Will be sold for much less than its value, as the owner is going to leave the country. Also, a handsome farm near Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y., of about 56 acres; or would exchange for City property; a farm of 80 acres, two miles from Port Jervis. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway, first floor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY.—Two handsome country seats on the banks of the Hudson River, lying adjoining in the most pleasant part of Sing Sing, commanding land and river views unsurpassed. The houses are similar, just finished in most modern style, and every convenience and complete. Grounds consist of three acres to each, with privilege of more land if wanted, fine lawn, fruit and forest trees, &c., carriage houses and other outbuildings. Prices moderate, and terms easy. For full particulars, apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 193 Broadway; or DAVID LUDLAM, Jr., No. 36 Front-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OUT OF town, for one or more years, and possession given immediately; situated one mile from Hunt's Bridge and two miles from Yonkers city; said place contains one large double house 50 feet front, with hall through the centre, all in fine order, having just been thoroughly repaired and painted throughout. The garden contains about one acre of ground, tastefully laid out with fruit and shrubbery, and a never-failing spring of the very best of cold, soft water, carriage house, &c. Inquire of PETER I. VALENTINE No. 336 4th-av., cor. 28th-st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, ON THE HUDSON River, a small cottage with eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for the Summer, or longer if desired; one-half acre of ground, flower and vegetable garden, fruit, fine view of the river, &c., &c. For particulars, apply to F. R. BOGARDUS, Esq., No. 195 Broadway, or I. VAN COTT, Jr., Broadway, 24 door north of Presbyterian Church, Yonkers

CROTON LAKE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET furnished, a beautiful country residence on Croton Lake, with 8 acres of land, 25 miles from New-York, 2½ miles from Harlem Railroad depôt at New-Castle; will be sold low. For full particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

$3,000.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two-story house and from 6 to 8 acres of land beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Railway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride from Jersey City. Possession given immediately. Apply to E. UNDERHILL, Park Bank.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. MALEAN, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20x33; a stable, &c., and 33 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Neversink. For terms apply to JAMES B. GLENWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 238 Front-st., up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 30 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—PRICE $20,000, THE DWELLINGhouse, buildings and grounds of the subscriber, containing 15 acres of park, lawn, garden, orchard and meadow, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite the city of Newark. Apply on the Premises, or to E. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. 13 South-st.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with large garden, barn, fruit, &c., finely situated in the Village of Danbury, Conn., 4 hours from New York. For sale cheap.
MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 12 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 85 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, 5 acres of asparagus, a boat-house on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 6 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn and other out buildings. Part of the money can remain on hand and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, OR PART REMAIN on bond and mortgage, two excellent farms in Central New-York, in one of the healthiest and best localities in the State, and within 10 minutes' ride of a Railroad. One containing forty-five acres, and the other, adjoining, and containing sixty acres of land, with good frame buildings and never failing springs, and a running brook of water. The owner being in business in this City, will sell for cash at a great sacrifice. For particulars call on D. THOMAS, No. 8 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED AT SCOTCH Plains, N. J., about a mile from the railroad depôt, consisting of 51 acres, 15 of which are woodland, and the rest in an apple orchard and a quantity of fruit trees. A good plain house, two barns, cow shed, &c., on the place. It will be sold at a bargain, with the crops on, or any way the purchaser will name. Apply at No. 34 4th-av., over the clothing store, any day this week until 6 o'clock. Price $1,600, of which $2,000 is on bond and mortgage.

FARM.—84 ACRES, WORTHY THE ATTENTION of those who wish a pleasant and in every way desirable location, situated in Westfield, Union County, N. J.; every convenience and healthy location, 20 miles from City by Central Railroad, 14 eight times daily to and fro. Call on the premises. Will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire of C. A. LEVERIDGE, near depôt. Cut this out for direction.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 220 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of woodland Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR S

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) at half o'clock, elegant furniture contained in house No. 122 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., all of which is of superior quality and used but four months. The sale will be strictly peremptory, affording to housekeepers an opportunity of obtaining really good furniture at auction prices. The parlor furniture consists of rich velvet carpets, rugs to match; nine rosewood carved double suite reseptets, rugs to match; nine rosewood carved double suite reseptets, rugs to match; nine rosewood carved double suite resept

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Last of the French Extraditionists.

AUGUSTE PEROT was yesterday brought before United States Commissioner BETTS, on an order having in view the taking of further testimony in the Extradition case. Messrs. GALBRAITH and TOWNSEND, counsel for defendant, were quite unprepared for the proceeding, as they supposed the whole subject, as far as the Commissioner was concerned, had been disposed of. Rather a lively conversation took place between them and Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, which had a peaceful issue, however. The only evidence went to establish the fact that the house from which the railway shares were taken was a private dwelling. The case will be continued to-day, at 12 o'clock, and the results of the examination will be embodied in a supplemental report of the Commissioner to the Secretary of State.

GENERAL WALKER COMING TO TOWN.—It is rumored that the hero of Nicaragua is soon to come on to New-York, where he will not only be highly honored by the Fillibusters, but be tendered the freedom of the City by the Common Council, and receive general congratulations in the Governor's room. If this turns out to be true, WALKER will perhaps find it a powerful lever in raising material aid for another exoedition. Col. TITUS, who had been staying at the Howard hotel since his arrival from Nicaragua, left town a day or two ago for the South.

BROADWAY AT LEAST TO BE CARED FOR.—Some of our merchants, hotel-keepers, and others doing business on Broadway have subscribed to a fund not to exceed four hundred and twenty five dollars per week in the aggregate, to be paid to Mr. R. H. SMITH for sweeping and thoroughly cleaning Broadway from Bowling Green to Union Square, once in every twenty-four hours, Sundays excepted, for two weeks, commencing June 4. The money subscribed is to be paid to Mr. E. V. HADDEWORT or his order.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Extradition Cases—Application for Habeas Corpus in favor of Perot.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—June 5.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Just before the adjournment of Court this afternoon, Mr T WHEELAND, counsel for Auguste Perot, one of the French fugitives from justice, applied to the Court, setting out in a petition that Perot had been brought before Commissioner BETTS and the case heard, and the Commissioner had adjudged that there was no cause for detaining him in custody; that he was actually discharged by consent of the prosecution on the 1st instant, but on June 4 was rearrested by the Marshal without any new warrant, but merely a memorandum indorsed on the old one directing the Marshal to take and retain him in custody until further orders; wherefore he prayed that a *habeas corpus* might issue to the Marshal to bring Perot before the Court to inquire in the cause of his detention, and that a *certiorari* issue to the Commissioner to bring up the proceedings before him.

Judge INGERSOLL said he was inclined to think though he did not wish to be bound by his opinion without further consideration, that a new warrant or to discharge the accused, except in the President of the United States; that the discharge of the accused by the Marshal was therefore wrongful, and he had a right to re-take him under the original warrant, and he therefore declined to issue the *habeas corpus* unless further cause was shown therefor.

Slave-Trade—Cases of the Ellen and the Merchant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

At the call of the calendar yesterday morning the cases of the United States *vs.* the brig *Ellen* and the United States *vs.* the schooner *Merchant* were called, having been laid over from Thursday on account of the absence of Capt. FAUNCE, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, and because subpœnas had been by mistake made out for the 5th instead of the 4th. Mr DOOLITTLE, for the claimants, announced that he was ready for trial. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN said he was not ready; that certain witnesses for whom subpœnas were issued were found to have gone to sea before they were issued. The Court said that the prosecution must show not only that the witnesses had gone to sea before the subpœnas were issued, but also that the subpœnas were issued in due time.

It appeared that they were issued on the 3d inst. and the Court decided that in these cases which were on the Calendar and called last term and pressed for trial by the claimants and put over till this term with notice that they would be pressed this term, and on the first day of term set down or trial peremptorily on this day, the excuse was not sufficient, and the Court would allow the claimants to call the cases. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN said that would drive him to appeal to the Circuit Court, which would tie the matter up till Fall. The claimants said they would take the risk of that, and accordingly took the default of the prosecution.

By consent of parties, however, after some talk the causes were reinstated and set down for trial on Wednesday next, the District-Attorney stipulating that the libels may be dismissed by consent unless he shall be ready to try on that day.

POWERS OF NOTARIES PUBLIC TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS.

Spencer vs. The schooner Rhode Island.—In this case, which is a suit for wages, the libellants offered to read certain depositions taken before a Notary Public, under the act of Congress of July 29, 1854. The claimant's counsel raised various objections to regularity of the manner in which they were taken.

Judge BETTS said the Court would save counsel the trouble of arguing some of the points raised; that the Court would hold that a Notary Public was not a judicial officer of the United States, though he might exercise certain quasi judicial powers under the act of Congress; that Congress could not confer upon one to exercise such powers as were conferred upon Notaries by that act; that it was no defect in such an act that it was in derogation of the rules of the common law in relation to taking evidence; that it need not appear that the Notary had ever qualified as an officer of the United States, for it was perfectly competent for Congress to give such powers to any one whom soever.

The admission of the depositions was not, however finally passed upon, as the case lay over till Monday

The Robbery of $5,000 at the Lafarge Hotel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder SMITH.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT NOTES—SINGULAR TESTIMONY.

The first case tried yesterday was that of CHAS MACOMBER, aged 32, a carman in Water and 4 Bear man in Summer, who was charged with passing four $5 bills on the Buffalo City Bank, knowing them to be counterfeit.

The said Charles Macomber was addicted to Kellinger's Liniment. On the evening of March 25, between 7 and 8 o'clock, he purchased two bottles at the drug store of Mr. Erskine, No. 272 Eighth-avenue, tendering one of the said counterfeit bills as payment, and receiving $4 50 in good change. On the same evening, between the same hours, he bought a bottle of the same liniment at No. 194, in the same avenue of Mr. HIGTON, druggist. And on the same evening, between the same hours, he purchased of Mr. MATZIES, No. 172, same avenue, a bottle of the same liniment. And, yet again, of Mr PETERS, No. 91, same avenue, he purchased a bottle of the same liniment, between the same hours, on the same evening. In all these cases he offered in payment a counterfeit bill of the same denomination on the same bank, viz, $5 on the Buffalo City Bank, receiving good change in return.

All these parties swore positively to his identity. But the defence produced four persons who swore that he spent the evening in question in their company, in a tavern called "The Suite" They were hard and fast that it was so, and they were apparently respectable persons. The jury, however, did not believe them, but convicted Mr. MACOMBER, and today the Recorder will sentence him

THE $5,000 ROBBERY.

Charles Roberts, a colored man, who had been waiter at the Lafarge Hotel, was charged with stealing $5,000 from a carpet bag, the property of Mr. Alfred Knoxon, on the 5th of April. Mr. Knoxon, who resides in Saratoga County, out spends much of his time in the City, boarding at the Lafarge when he does so, brought to that hotel, a day or two before the robbery, $4,000 in small bills on the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy, and $1,000 in bills on banks in this State and Rhode Island. This money was in his carpet bag, and with proper precaution he placed the bag in the safe belonging to the hotel, where it remained securely, till, in an unlucky hour, he was tempted to remove it to his own room and lock it in the bureau drawer. Having left his room for some time, on his return he was told that the chambermaid, on going into it, had found the bureau drawer broken open, the carpet-bag cut to pieces, and a roll of bills, to the amount of $1,000, lying upon the floor. All the money was at once gone, but no one suspected the thief. Mr Knoxon went to the Chief of Police, and, through him, offered $1 000 reward to any Policeman who should find the thief and recover the money. Guide to that effect were printed and distributed among the force. There

Suspicion was first directed towards the prisoner from the circumstances that he left his station at the Lafarge immediately after the robbery, and was subsequently seen with $56 in his possession, corresponding in numbers and private mark to some of the missing notes.

Mr. Knoxon, on his examination, testified to the loss of the bills. On cross-examination, he owned that he had paid $200 in small bills on the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy to Mr STONE, the proprietor of the Hotel, a day before the robbery, as well as some $800 or $400 of the same money to other persons.

Edward Hallock, an exchange broker in Grand-street, who owned that at the time of the robbery he kept a policy shop, but had since retired from the business, deposed that a few days after the date of the robbery, ROBERTS gave him a $100 in Perth Amboy bills to exchange for Canada money. Prisoner was a speculator in policy shares, sometimes won, sometimes lost. He had paid witness a great deal of money; witness had paid him a great deal. Witness gave him $60 on the day of his arrest, April 16, and previous to the date of the robbery, had paid him $126 for policy gains.

Owen Prime, the head-waiter at the Lafarge, a colored man, stated that the prisoner complained of sickness about the time of the robbery, and left his situation; on the day of the robbery he was at home sick with Chagres fever; witness hired all the waiters employed at the Lafarge, and paid them on the first of every month; he got the money to pay them from Mr. STONE, who often gave him bills on the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy for that purpose; most of the waiters "invested" in policies; they took their wages for that purpose to the policy dealers.

This witness said, in reply to the Recorder, that he did not know exactly, when the robbery took place, but knew that the accused was at home sick somewhere about that time.

Mr. Stone, the son of the proprietor of the Lafarge deposed that he paid $80 in small bills on the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy, which he had received from Mr. KNOXON, in the house, on the day before the robbery.

The Court here adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock. There are twenty-seven witnesses for the defence.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy and a Jury.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION—A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—The defendant, a Policeman in the Sixth Ward, on the 25th of last February, arrested the plaintiff on a charge of assault and battery and interfering with him in the discharge of his duty, while he was making an arrest at No. 47 Baxter-st, and took him to the Tombs, where he was imprisoned. He was tried on this charge in the Special Sessions, and acquitted, and thereupon brought a suit for malicious prosecution against the defendant. The plaintiff claimed that he had been damaged to the tune of $500. The testimony was very conflicting, and the Jury, after long deliberation, gave the plaintiff $25 damages, which does not carry cost with it.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Lucien Etcheberry vs. Joseph Lecelle.—The Jury brought in a verdict of $5 600 for plaintiff in this action.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HASTLEY, Principal and Proprietor of the Philadelphia Ear Institution is now in New York, and generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear, without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying well-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by committing the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilful hands. Dr. H may be seen but he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, unpledging to exonerate from blame, and can only be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and deception. Thousands of money may not be deserved in some persons, but the alleviation of one of the most important of the senses can but be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude. Deafness, come in the night, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed. Immediate attendance at 416 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

T. R. WOODWORTH & Co

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, stapia And efficient gas machine.

adapted in all respects to the wants of

Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, founderies, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages.

Details will be furnished

By applying in person or by letter To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation.

And descriptive pamphlets obtained

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall street, New York. Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In going to the country be sure you procure your face from tan and freckles. Use the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, morning and night, and it not only eradicate them, but prevent their appearance. For sale at No. 261 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

N. B.—Beware of a spurious imitation put up by a person pretending to have been a partner. We never had a partner in the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, and all such are fraudulent imitations. Be sure each bottle has the written signature of FETRIDGE & Co., on the side.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful yet pleasant compound will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald* and other papers. These certificates are from well known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-street. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In warm weather, the hat is the most indispensable article of dress of all. But in this age of refinement, we rise superior to mere necessity, and every one becomes a one of the prime requisites of our costume—at any rate, this is the view KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, takes of the matter, and his hats of every style for Summer wear, are three per cent fashionable in their favor, they are cheap, dashing, and elegant.

[Advertisements.]

☞ MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is culled from odorous or petal flowers, the perfume of which is concentrated, and indelibly fixed in the preparation. For fifteen years it has maintained its supremacy as an accessory of the Toilet American world, and is now demanded here by the whole fashionable world. Sold by D T LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,

FOR WARM WEATHER

Elastic, durable and gentle absorbents of perspiration

GIVE THEM A TRIAL

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Epilepsy and fits of all descriptions were in most cases traceable to irregularities of the secretive organs. Restore these organs to a state of healthy natural activity, and vigor, by the use of these pills, and the convulsive paroxysms cease. Sold at the manufactory, 244 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box

[Advertisement.]

☞ ROGERS & RAYMOND, (late ROGERS & Co.,) open the Summer season with a stock of gentlemen's and boys' clothing, of unusual magnitude, and unrivalled in taste to keep even with the market in the fashions of their styles, and below it in price. Call at the warehouse corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and see the Summer fashions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ From Havre to New-York is a mere ferry, and by every hour new styles of Summer bonnets, ribbons, artificial flowers, silks, dress goods and confines, &c., are transmitted to R. T. WELLS, No. 251 Broadway; and such are his arrangements that he can afford these splendid fabrics several per cent. under ordinary prices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To night's amusement at Purdy's National Theatre will consist of three of the most attractive pieces of the season, viz., "The Invasion of Ireland," "Salamegrandi" and "The Blighted Lily." Pyne, of course, will attract an overflowing house. Mr. G. L. Fox appears in all the pieces.

[Advertisement.]

FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS.—A new and elegant toilet preparation for removing tan, pimple, freckles, &c., and imparting a fresh, beauty and fragrance to the complexion. Price 50 cents. F. G FONTAINE & Co., manufacturers and proprietors No. 305 Broadway; branch depôt No. 493, opposite Niblo's.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES—Red and White, various qualities and prices. FRED S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

APPEAL OF AN ARCTIC EXPLORER,

WM. C. GODFREY,

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am the man whom Dr. KANE, in his published volume, has stigmatized as a mutineer and deserter, and whose moral character he has blackened with many reproachful epithets and insinuations, without giving the least proof that I ever committed any offence against the laws of my country, or ever was guilty of one dishonorable action. These unfounded and libelous charges against an unoffending citizen of the United States have been circulated all over the civilized world; and (strange to say) the only man who has raised a voice in my defence is an Englishman, the editor of the *North British Review*, who has shown, by Dr. KANE's own statements, that he has done me grievous and undeserved wrong. I have prepared a faithful account of my adventures in the Polar Regions, showing to what injurious treatment I was subjected while on board the exploring brig *Advance*. In this forthcoming volume, I have related facts which I defy Dr. KANE's friends and flatterers to disprove. I have shown that I placed my life in the greatest peril by traveling on foot, 95 miles, in the darkest and coldest part of the Arctic Winter, to procure food for my dying companions. I have shown that I saved Dr. KANE's life at the risk of my own, and that he afterwards attempted to shoot me, without any just cause or provocation. This book contains, on account of my toils, hardships, sufferings, and wrongs in the Arctic regions, will be published, within a few days, by Mr. J. T. LLOYD, of Philadelphia. Such has been the influence of the stigma cast upon my character by Dr. KANE's publications, that I have found it almost impossible to obtain employment in the United States. The reader, therefore, will not be surprised when I say that I have been compelled to *arise an omnibus in Philadelphia*, the past year, for a living.

This vindication would have appeared sooner, but I was unable to meet the expense of publication, until Mr. LLOYD agreed to publish my book at his own risk. That gentleman has *enabled* a poor and unfortunate man to bring his cause before the American public, from whom he asks no more than a fair and impartial hearing, and a just decision, according to the true and obvious merits of the case.

WM. C. GODFREY.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 1, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

NOW READY,

GODFREY'S THRILLING NARRATIVE of the LAST GRINNELL ARCTIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION,

The most full account yet issued.

300 pages. 80 engravings. Price 50 cents—cloth $1. Ten thousand agents wanted. Address publishers, JAS. T. LLOYD & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c to 40c; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also 1-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Doctors do not disagree as to the efficacy of pure imported Gin in cases of dropsy, dyspepsia, rheumatism and general debility, and the faculty here, with Dr. MOTT as their spokesman, accord the palm of purity as well as of palatability to CHARLES' London Cordial Gin. For sale by all druggists and grocers. EDWARD C. CHARLES, Importer, No. 49 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TO CLERGYMEN.—"If a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of; if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of phrenology"—HENRY WARD BEECHER. Practical instruction, with written description of character, given daily by Professor FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA.—The greatest cure the world has ever seen for this "gnawing malady" is BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

One pill every night for a month often cures the worst cases, but immediate benefit is experienced. Principal Office No. 43 Brandreth Building. Sold also at CUSHMAN'S, Broadway, cor. Twenty second-street; Brooklyn Agency, No. 175 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

"A WORD TO THE WISE," &c.—It is not often that anything so good and so perfectly unexceptionable as the new domestic drama of "Fraud and Its Victims" is placed before the public for its approbation. Crowds go to see it, and it is unanimously praised for its beauty and excellence. One more fact: it is repeated this afternoon, as well as this evening, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

[Advertisement.]

AS A MEDICINE—As a beverage, as an appetizer, as a restorative, as a solace, as a gentle exhilarant, as a staff in manhood and a help in age, there is nothing like CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, the *only genuine London Gin in the market*. Warehouse No. 49 Broadway. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

LONG ISLAND.

THE FIRE IN BAXTER'S BONDED WAREHOUSE.—We have received from the Brooklyn Fire Marshal the following statement, made under oath, of the exact quantity of property in BAXTER'S warehouse, Furman-street, Brooklyn, destroyed by fire on Thursday last:

	Hhds. sugar.		Hhds. sugar
Steuhon, Co'e & Co...	63	Stephens & Angelo...	105
Moses Taylor.....	222	Spurgis & Co.....	34
Webber, Duckwick & Co.....	31	Loacraft & Co.....	173
		Moore, Movarn & Co...	44
Vessent & Bro.....	137.		
Total.....			1,399

valued at about $140,000. There was also 200 hides and 70 bales of straw in the building.

The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion, and was first discovered about 12½ o'clock, in the centre of the bundles of straw. At this time there were only three persons in the building—a Custom-House officer, a workman employed about the premises, and the captain of a vessel. The straw was at the end of the building, near Furman street, piled up to within a few feet of the roof, and the Custom-House officer was engaged in taking off numbers from the casks of sugar when the captain came in, and was the first to discover smoke rising from the straw. He asked what it was, and immediately several pails of water were turned on, but it appeared as though the straw was all on fire in the centre. A moment after a sheet of flame burst up, without smoke, and followed the roof to the entrance at the water front of the building, leaving a space below sufficient to walk under it. This lasted for several minutes, when the whole premises were on fire.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.)
NEW-YORK, Friday, June 5, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please correct the error in your report of the fire at Brooklyn, yesterday. This Company loses nothing by the fire, and had no risk either upon the building or contents. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 5.

$3,000	N. Car. St. 6s...	91	25	M. S. & N. Ia. R.R	53
6,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	62½	50	do.....	52½
6,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	62½	200	do.....	52½
3,000	N.Y. Cent. R 6s.	85½	50	do.....	s10 51½
2,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	76	100	do.....	s30 51½
2,000	do.....	75½	100	do.....	b60 52⅛
10,000	Ill Cent. R. Bds.	89½	100	do.....	b30 52⅜
500	do.....	90	240	do.....	52⅜
4,000	T. Ill. & A. 2d M.	83	1360	do.....	52
6,000	Ga &c. 2d M. Bs.	79½	300	Clev. & Pitts. R...	b60 45½
3,000	L. S. & W. 1st M. Bs	91	19	do.....	45
15	Merchants' Bank...	111	80	Mic. S. & N. I. R.	s5 85
20	Artisans' Bank.....	95	60	do.....	84½
17	Pac. Mail Stm. Co...	73	98	do.....	84½
20	do.....	73½	50	Panama Railroad...	95½
50	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	s30 84½	100	Ill. Cen. R. R...	s30 72½
30	do.....	84	100	do.....	72⅝
50	do.....	b60 85	80	do.....	72½
50	do.....	84⅞	100	do.....	72½
455	do.....	s10 84⅞	100	do.....	b60 afs 10 72⅝
50	do.....	c 84⅞	100	Gal. & Chicago R R	92
200	do.....	s60 85	25	do.....	92⅝
147	Penn. Coal Co.....	94	100	do.....	b60 93
450	Erie Railroad.....	c 37	155	do.....	92½
200	do.....	38	50	do.....	92½
300	do.....	s15 34⅜	100	do.....	b30 92⅝
100	do.....	s15 34⅜	150	do.....	s60 93
100	do.....	b60 35⅜	300	Clev. & Toledo R..	63
400	do.....	35⅞	300	do.....	s60 63
50	do.....	s2 35⅜	100	do.....	s60 62
250	do.....	s4 35⅛	200	do.....	63½
75	Bud. River R'd.....	19	100	do.....	b60 63¼
60	Third-av R'd.....	90	400	do.....	b60 63½
200	Reading R. R....	b60 80¾	400	do.....	s10 63½
100	do.....	s25 80	6	Chi. & Rock I. R..	95
100	do.....	s30 80	70	do.....	s30 94⅝
500	do.....	80¼	260	do.....	95
100	do.....	s20 80	100	La C. & Mil. R..	b30 76
100	do.....	at 30d 80	21	do.....	75½
100	do.....	c 80			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by S. DRAPER:

$10,000	New York & New-Haven R.R.	Int. added 65
$60,000	City of Alton Bonds.....	Int. added 66
$1,000	New-York Union Club.....	Int. added $360
20	shares New World Fire Ins. Co.....	99½
100	shares American Guano Co.....	6¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	87¾	200	M. So. & N. I. R..	s3 60½
3,000	L. E & W 1st m.b.	51	100	do.....	54¾
5,000	Erie R. Con. bs. '71	76	100	do.....	b60 51¼
10	Mic. railroad.....	s30 34	100	do.....	60½
100	do.....	s15 34⅜	80	do.....	50
300	do.....	34⅜	316	do.....	50¼
100	do.....	35⅜	50	do.....	s5 50
100	do.....	s15 34⅜	100	do.....	s10 50
500	N. Y. Cent. R...	b60 84½	100	do.....	s30 49¼
80	do.....	s3 84½	100	do.....	50
200	do.....	84½	200	do.....	b60 51
40	do.....	84¾	50	do.....	b60 50¾

Decrease in receipts at N. York of Cal. Gold...$3,845,534
Increase in receipts of Foreign Gold..... 5,206,000

The Money Market continues quiet as to demand and easy in supply. Some of the Brokers are having deposits left with them at 6 ₱ cent. Discounts are generally easy at Bank to regular dealers, and where first-class paper is put on the Street, the terms range from 7 to 8 ₱ cent. 60 days to 4 months. The classification is strict, however, and what are called fair or second-choice names, go at from 9 to 12 ₱ cent. There was a small business in Sterling bills for the *Columbia* at 109¾@109¾ ₱ cent. The Specie engagements for this opportunity are $200,000. The letters from the other side represent a comfortable supply of money for trade purposes, but the terms continue dear, owing to the continued demand for Silver for China, and Gold for the Continent. There were some large overdue shipments of Gold from Australia daily expected in London. The Bank of France is said to have contracted for the further sum of £6,250,000 or £1,250,000 sterling through the ROTHSCHILDS. The well-advised London correspondent of the *Commercial* writes:—

"The money market remains without alteration, but the tendency is toward increased ease, notwithstanding a heavy renewal of silver shipments to China, consequent upon the rates of exchange quoted by the last mail. The Bank of England are not losing specie, and as soon as any of the long-delayed Australian arrivals take place, a portion will go to swell the existing amount, although a considerable sum will be bought by ROTHSCHILD for the Bank of France.

The stock of gold in the Bank of France is said to be increasing. The accounts of the silk crop are on the whole satisfactory, while the growing corn promises exceedingly well. The Bourse, nevertheless, shows continued weakness, and a conception may therefore be formed of what would have been its position if, instead of these comparatively favorable intimations, there had been threatenings in either case, of another year of great adversity."

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $40,000, disbursed $77,339, and held at the close $12,572,084.

In the Stock Market to-day, the operators for the fall had prices pretty much their own way on the Western Railroad list, and also established a decline of 1½ ₱ cent. in New-York and Erie, 1 ₱ cent. on New-York Central, and a fraction off on Reading, though about 80 ₱ cent. was the cash

100	Mich. Cen. RR.....	92	50	Harlem R. R.....	10¾
110	M. S. & N. I. R.	s30 84	7	Gal. & Chi. RR....	92
20	do.....	83¾	80	do.....	91¾
110	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	b30 94¾	150	Mil. & Miss. RR.	s30 64¾
600	Reading R. R...	b60 80	100	do.....	64¾
500	do.....	s10 79¾	50	La Crosse & Mil. R.	75¾
100	do.....	79¾	100	Cleve & Tol. R...	s3 63
200	do.....	s30 79¾	50	do.....	63¾

FRIDAY June 5—P. M.

The Foreign Trade returns for the port of New-York, for the calendar month of May, were completed at the Custom-House this afternoon, and present the following comparative results. The imports of the month were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct....	$5,451,191
Dutiable Goods Warehoused.....	10,506,491
Free Goods.....	1,674,810
Total entries.....	$17,634,492
Against May, 1856.....	19,282 824
Decrease in May this year.....	$648,406

The amount of goods withdrawn from public warehouse was $2,262,173, or $8,246,248 less than went into warehouse, so that the total amount actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, was only $9,388,174, against $16,097,817 marketed in May, 1856. There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $1,070,833, against $134,284 same month last year.

The Exports of the month were:

In Domestic Produce.....	$8,044,643
Foreign Goods re-exported.....	461,297
Specie.....	5,793,207
Total Clearances.....	$12,300,199
Against May, 1856—	
In Domestic Produce.....	$5,563,305
Foreign re-exported.....	315,273
Specie.....	3 812,606—$9,691,243
Increase in May, this season.....	$2,608,956

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables for eleven months of the Treasury year, beginning with July, 1856:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July.....	$25,477,000	$16,240,000
August.....	23,816,000	16,458,000
September.....	15,225,000	13,915,000
October.....	13,731,000	15,551,000
November.....	14,147,000	11,933,000
December.....	11,786,000	15,416,000
January.....	18,120,000	15,524,000
February.....	24,501,000	15,964,000
March.....	20,074,000	20,146,000
April.....	20,279,000	19,963,000
May.....	17,634 000	18,283,000
Total 11 months.	$204,740.000	$179,393,000
Foreign Specie.....	6,071,000	865.000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July.....	$6,901,000	$3,961,000
August.....	5,613,000	4,281,000
September.....	7,045,000	5,229,000
October.....	6,130,000	6,614,000
November.....	7,542,000	8,344,000
December.....	8,247,000	8,820,000
January.....	4,544,000	5,258,000
February.....	5,399,000	5,409,000
March.....	7,904,000	8,044,000
April.....	5,162,000	5,229,000
May.....	5.047.000	5,563,000
Total 11 months.	$70,534,000	$66,752,000
Foreign re-exported....	5,083,000	4,107,000

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July.....	$7.772,000	$2,923,000
August.....	3,202,000	2,609,000
September.....	3,739,000	1,832,000
October.....	4,937,000	1,188,000
November.....	2,956,000	1,012,000
December.....	1,779,000	987,000
January.....	1,308,000	105,000
February.....	1,832,000	1,204,000
March.....	2,175,000	2,584,000
April.....	3,555,000	1,217,000
May.....	5,789,000	3,813,000
Total 11 months....	$39,904,000	$19,474,000

NEW-YORK EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1856-7. Treas. yr July 1.	1855-6. Treas. year July 1.
Domestic Produce....	$70,534,000	$66,752,000
Foreign Re-Exported...	5,083,000	4,107,000
Specie.....	38,904,000	19,474,000
Total of all Exports	$114,521,000	$90,333,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF U. STATES AT NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July.....	$5,401,544	$3,787,342
August.....	5,281,118	4,290,796
September.....	3,702,199	3,523,379
October.....	3,391,231	3,329,195
November.....	2,774,844	2,171,708
December.....	2,381,969	2,984,942
January.....	4,537,378	3,683,656
February.....	5 117,250	3,592,588
March.....	3,752,184	4,405,022
April.....	3,301,607	3,973,375
May.....	3,107,289	3,417,147
Total 11 months.....	$41,551,613	$39,189,370

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA AT NEW-YORK IN 1856-7.

1856-7. From July 1.		1855-6. From July 1.	
July 14.....	$1,705,301	July 9.....	$828,272
July 15.....	85,460	July 11.....	839,618
July 27.....	1,649,896	July 26.....	1,805,407
Aug. 14.....	1,473,876	Aug. 5.....	940,025
Aug. 29.....	1,465,157	Aug. 11.....	904,489
Sept. 14.....	1,607,658	Aug. 26.....	1,235,616
Sept. 27.....	1,867,148	Aug 28.....	712,000
Oct. 12.....	1,686,063	Sept. 8.....	1,005,797
Oct. 18.....	156,552	Sept. 11.....	979,364
Oct. 29.....	1,651,267	Oct. 1.....	1,788,599
Nov. 13.....	1,626,507	Oct. 15.....	451,528
Nov. 16.....	127,051	Oct. 16.....	1,395,432
Nov. 29.....	1,839,220	Oct. 30.....	1,670,477
Dec. 13.....	1,599,600	Nov. 3.....	100,000
Dec. 15.....	266,888	Nov. 13.....	1,654,062
Dec. 28.....	1,671,596	Nov. 29.....	1,939,592
Jan. 13.....	1,269,177	Dec. 11.....	326,301
Jan. 28.....	1,168,511	Dec. 15.....	1,503,358
Feb. 14.....	1,096,548	Dec. 28.....	1,405,392
Feb. 27.....	1,260,136	Dec. 29.....	537,676
March 17.....	1,004,956	Jan. 12.....	697,705
March 28.....	1,137,12-	Jan. 14.....	1,182,354
April 14.....	1,229,268

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1784. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

HOW TO AVERT A PLAGUE.

268 Deaths by Small-Pox in the City Since Jan. 1, '57.

Nuisances to be Abated—Infected Clothing to be Burnt—Board of Health, &c.

How is the health of the City? What are the prospects for an epidemic? Is anything being done to avert the yellow fever which was so near last year to breeding a panic, at least in the Metropolis? These questions are on everybody's lips, for the discussion of Quarantine matters, the perpetual recurrence of the difficulty of getting the streets cleaned, the reorganization of Boards of Health, and the overhauling of nuisances by them, naturally suggest the topic in its most practical bearings. As to its public Health, the City was seldom in better condition. Only 372 deaths were reported last week, a decrease of 53 from the mortality of the week preceding. In the list of diseases which caused these deaths, those which are apt to be swelled into epidemics in Summer time, as yet keep in the background. Thus of diarrhœa there were only four, and of dysentery only three, while the principal causes of death were those sturdy agents of mortality which never flag—never cease gathering full lists of victims. Of consumption, however, only 37 died, (an unusually small number;) by infantile convulsions, only 18; by scarlet fever, 30; by marasmus of infants, 22; of measles, 10; by croup, 6.

There is no more emphatic testimony however as to our inexcusable carelessness of life and health than is seen in the fact that 14 persons died last week of small-pox. Looking back to the first of January, we see that since that time 268 of our population have died of this loathsome disease,—while if we took only such precautions as every Christian people ought to take it would be a rare thing to report a single case of it. The following table shows the deaths by small-pox for each week since the year opened:

Week ending	No. of deaths.	Week ending	No. of deaths.
Jan. 3	11	March 28	8
Jan. 10	14	April 4	12
Jan. 17	12	April 11	10
Jan. 24	15	April 18	7
Jan. 31	13	April 25	9
Feb. 7	19	May 2	14
Feb. 14	14	May 9	5
Feb. 21	21	May 16	15
Feb. 28	8	May 23	8
March 7	12	May 30	7
March 14	12	June 6	14
March 21	10		

Total from Jan. 1.....268

Or between eleven and twelve every week! Yet no intelligent person is ignorant of JENNER'S perfect preventives and vaccination—which, properly done and often enough repeated, is an unfailing preventive, is gratuitously performed in all the Dispensaries, and for some months of every year all the dead walls are flaming with posters urging people to go up and be vaccinated without charge.

The Brooklyn Board of Health has been in daily session for some days, not because the presence of disease demands their sessions, but because the season is suggestive to prudent people. Less fearful of losing votes than metropolitans, they have already allowed their noses to lead them straight into the presence of some outrageous nuisances, and to-day, doubtless, they will take prompt action for their abatement.

It was suggested in the City Inspector's Office on Saturday, that the Board of Health of this City ought to organize and take the street cleaning into its hands. There seems to be no other way of getting the streets clean while the present stupid Common Council continues its present suicidal and murderous course—refusing to take the slightest action even in reference to the contracts—without which action no parties can undertake the necessary work. It will not be long at the furthest before very hot weather will be upon us. In a very few weeks, if the streets remain unswept, it will become impossible to disturb them without the danger of uncovering in every filthy alley a source of infection and poison. The streets must be cleaned soon or we will be under the necessity of living the Summer through on a dung-hill, which it would be death to disturb. If there is a decent appearance of humanity in the Common Council, they will take definite action to-night in this matter.

Meanwhile private citizens, owners of property on Broadway, have agreed to give Mr. R. A. SMITH $50 a week to have that world's thoroughfare swept from Union-square to the Bowling-green every twenty-four hours for the next fortnight, by the machine-sweepers. Operations commenced last night. The City Inspector has ordered his assistants to help Mr. SMITH all they can.

No yellow fever has yet appeared in the bay. The buoys are to be anchored to-day in the lower bay to point out the riding ground of infected vessels. We are happy to learn that, following our suggestions, the Health Officer is having constructed a great scow, lined with iron, and fire-proof, on which hereafter all infected bedding and other combustibles, which a perfect overhauling of infected vessels will require them to be rid of, will be burned up with fire, instead as heretofore, of being thrown overboard to be drifted into some cove or fon some beach, to prove, under favorable circumstances, a point of departure for fatal fevers.

Meeting of Citizens at the City Inspector's Office—About Street Cleaning.

Several leading citizens, pursuant to an invitation of the City Inspector, met Saturday at 3 P. M. at the office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-street, to talk over the best means for cleaning the streets of the City, and preventing a visitation of pestilence. Among those present were Prof. RENWICK, G. W. BLUNT, Esq., Ex-Alderman FOX, Mr. RICHARD FRENCH, JOHN GENIN, Esq., D. W. FIELD, Esq., C. H MARSHALL, Esq., IZVI PEARSON, Esq. and Hon. J. M. REID.

Mr. MORTON gave a detailed account of the present state of affairs and the difficulties with which he had to contend. On the 19th of last March proposals were opened for cleaning all the wards of the City. These proposals had been duly advertised for by Mr. EBLING, at that time at the head of the bureau for street cleaning. In conformity with the charter the contracts were awarded to the lowest bidder and the names of the contractors sent to the Common Council for confirmation. The Alderman referred the matter to a Committee, but the Committee took no action till last Tuesday night, when they reported, stating that several of the sureties for the contractors desired to be released from their liabilities. The result was that some of the awards had been confirmed up to the present time. There were seven contractors in all. Mr. REYNOLDS took the contract for cleaning thirteen wards, the remaining wards being divided about equally among the other six contractors. A few days after the opening of the proposals, the contractors entered upon their work, and continued it, or rather continued to draw pay, until the 9th of last May. The total amount of money paid to the contractors is $20,458 93. Since he assumed the charge of the street cleaning, he had refused his consent to any further payments to most of the contractors. He had served notices upon them to clean their districts in accordance with the stipulations, but they had failed to do so. With the exception of four or five Wards, the contractors had suspended work entirely. He had used all his influence to get the Board of Aldermen to act in the matter, either to legalize the contracts or declare them annulled. If they would legalize the contracts he could compel the defaulting contractors to fulfill their agreements—if they would annul them he could go to work and clean the City himself from the appropriation made for paying the contractors. As the case stood he was perfectly crippled; the old contractors had a claim upon the City; from the failure of the Common Council to ratify their contracts he had no power over them; the Comptroller would pay no bills of doubtful legality; the prospect, therefore, was that, unless he was speedily released from his dilemma, and clothed with decisive power to act in the premises, a estilence would soon visit the City, with, perhaps, sweeping and overwhelming force.

Mr. GENIN asked if the subject of the contracts referred to was not still to be acted upon finally by the Common Council.

Mr. MORTON stated that the matter was the special order in the Board of Aldermen for Monday night, (to night.)

Mr. FIELD suggested that it would be better to await the decisive action of the Common Council in the case, before taking any action themselves.

Mr. FRENCH wished to know if new proposals for cleaning the streets could not be advertised for, seeing that the old contractors had failed to fulfill their contracts.

Mr. MORTON replied that the Common Council was the body to decide this. He did not wish to say anything reflecting upon the Common Council—but it was certain that it would take two weeks at least before new contracts could be made. While awaiting the completion of the contracts, the City would be growing still more filthy, and the risks of an epidemic still enlarged.

Councilman OTTERSON urged that the most effectual way to get over the whole difficulty was to have the Board of Health convened at once, as they had the power to clean the streets against all obstacles.

Mr. FIELD inquired if the Comptroller would pay the bills for street cleaning created by the Board of Health beyond $10,000.

Mr. OTTERSON replied that the Comptroller could not help himself.

A gentleman stated that the Comptroller would not pay the bill, and instanced the course he pursued last Summer in proof of the statement.

Mr. BLUNT said if this was the case he saw no other course than for each gentleman to clean in front of his own premises. It was very certain that the present state of the streets and the danger threatened to the public would not admit of delay.

Mr. FIELD suggested that cleaning before each one's premises might be more practical and efficient in Fifth-avenue, but it would never work around the Five Points and all the really filthy pestilential sections of the City.

Mr. FRENCH thought a Park Meeting had better be called and let the citizens take the subject of street-cleaning in their own hands.

Mr. BLUNT said that meetings never amounted to anything.

Mr. FRENCH said he had known them to effect something, and suggested that it might be judicious to get Judge Lynch to preside to ensure a determined result. He would not mind seeing a man or two hung if it would result in getting the streets cleaned.

Mr. OTTERSON renewed his point as to the power of the Board of Health. He contended that they had ample power to direct the immediate cleaning of all the streets, and to authorize Mr. MORTON to do the work.

A person present stated that Mayor WOOD would not call a meeting of the Board of Health.

Mr. MORTON said that if the Board of Health would authorize him to clean the streets he would go to work and clean them directly. He would guarantee to get 600 men and carts at work in three hours' time, and in eight hours as many men and carts employed as would be needed in every Ward of this City.

After further remarks it was agreed to adjourn till to-morrow afternoon, in order to wait the action of the Board of Aldermen as to the confirmation or annulling of the present contracts for cleaning the streets.

Brooklyn Board of Health After Nuisances.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board, on Saturday, a communication was received from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners confirming the appointment of Health Officers. The document was read, when Alderman PIERSON moved to place it on file. Mayor POWELL said that he would not put such a motion, but would leave the chair, so that the Alderman could put it. The Mayor then left the chair, and Alderman PIERSON put the motion, which was carried unanimously, whereupon the Mayor again resumed his seat.

DR BURG's Super Phosphate of Lime factory, at the foot of Broadway, was declared a nuisance, and a Committee, consisting of Aldermen PRESTON, SCHOLES and WALSH, was directed to abate the same. The Committee, accompanied by several Health Wardens, visited the place Saturday afternoon, and stopped the work going on, and summoned Mr. DE BURG to appear before the Board this morning.

As the Committee found the establishment it was one of the greatest nuisances ever tolerated. Several hundred barrels of the flesh of dead animals was discovered in various stages of decomposition. It had been stripped from dead animals at Barren Island and brought by the cargo, in barrels, to this establishment, where it is "worked up." As the Committee could not stand the stench arising from this material on a cool day like Saturday, they guessed it might be moderately offensive, at least, on a warm day in August. The smell is said to be so offensive at times that the workmen, long familiar with it, are often compelled to suspend operations. It has been the horror of people in that vicinity for years. The Board of Health have full power to abate the nuisance, and we look to see the whole establishment routed out—unless the proprietors can carry it on in some way that is not detrimental to health and decency.

The Great Sanitary Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The statements of Dr. WYNNE, made a few days since to the Committee on Cleaning Streets of the Board of Councilmen, respecting the influence of street filth upon the health and morals of large cities, are eminently worthy of consideration, and present strong arguments for the immediate and continued action of both magistrates and citizens. But the learned Doctor has told less than the whole truth in some of his figures, and, moreover, failed to give that comprehensive view of the subject which is warranted by the facts. He gave the proportion of deaths to the living at entirely too good a figure for this City, as any one may discover who will work out the ratio for himself. He stated the proportion to be one death for every 34 inhabitants. Now, in this City the number of deaths in

1850.....was 15,377—population 515,394 = one in 33.52
1855.....was 23,042—population 629,810 = one in 27.33
1854.....was 28,568—population 629,810 = one in 22 05.

The increased proportion of the last mentioned year resulted in part from 2,509 deaths by cholera; but even if we subtract these from the whole number of deaths, we have left 26,059, giving a proportion of one in 24.21 of the population—thus placing New-York the lowest on the list of large cities for sanitary character, as far as is known.

The mortality of Philadelphia in 1856 was one in 46, and in London one in 45. These figures are from official returns. What the relative mortality of New-York was last year we do not yet know, as the month of June finds us yet unsupplied with the report of deaths which we should have had in January.

But there is a view of this sanitary question which lies far deeper than the pavements, and to which public attention should be earnestly given. There are causes of disease and death among us far more active than dirty streets—causes which would not be removed with the filth of the surface, which are yet equally within reach of sanitary measures, but to which little or no official attention is ever given, which the general public are not aware of, because not seen by street passengers, and which are known only to the medical practitioners who visit the sick and sign the death certificates. For example: we have a disease prevailing among us which is destroying annually from 600 to 700 lives, which is as easily prevented as the toothache, and yet is unchecked by any official interference. This is that most loathsome of all diseases—Small-Pox.

Five thousand more are annually destroyed by another disease, the direct result of the foul air, filth, bad diet, and impurity in which a large proportion of our population dwell. This is *Scrofula*, in its various forms of marasmus, hydrocephalus, inanition, consumption, &c., a large number of whose victims might be saved by proper sanitary applications. Again, another five thousand are destroyed by fevers of various kinds, diarrhœa, dysentery, scurvy, erysipelas, cutaneous diseases, teething, &c.—the remote causes of all which are more or less within the control of enlightened health measures, which nevertheless run on undisturbed by any public check. Of the 1,500 others who died in 1855, by scarlet fever, measles, and other eruptive fevers, a large proportion might undoubtedly have been saved, under proper hygienic circumstances.

These disorders and deaths, with others that might be named, are the results of the *interior* circumstances of New-York life. They are in a great measure independent of the condition of the streets; for though the foul state of the highways, which seems to be peculiar to this City, tends greatly to aggravate directly and indirectly, the causes of disease alluded to; yet, if we would reduce the mortality, we must not, in the huo and cry against street filth, and the neglect of the authorities, overlook the interior condition of the crowded tenements, the cellars, the blind courts, and the miserable attics, which abound in almost every quarter. Street filth is undoubtedly a serious evil, whether evolving miasmata under the influence of heat and moisture, or whirled aloft in cloude of choking dust, penetrating into every house and into the eyes and lungs of every inhabitant. But as a disease-producing agency, it is far less potential than the damp, filthy, unventilated, unsewered tenements into which at least 300,000 of our people are crowded, and where they exist as best they may, under the pressure of landlords' rapacity, unable themselves to improve the character of their abodes, and neglected by the official power which should *enforce* a better condition.

Now, there is but one thing needed to arrest and rectify this great and growing evil. It has been pointed out so often and fruitlessly, that it seems a hopeless work to repeat it; nevertheless, unless the dictates of common sense, and the precepts and example of others are speedily followed, the present downward tendency of our society cannot but

evitably increase in rapidity until this magnificent City will be precipitated into an abyss of disease and death, from which nothing but an earthquake or a conflagration, such as London experienced in 1666, can possibly rescue it.

Our great want is, a *well-organized Medical Health Police*, composed of men of scientific training, who can see and appreciate the needs of the people in this respect, who possess the energy, and are backed by the law necessary to compel and maintain the requisite improvements. Men of the proper acquirement and energy are to be had in abundance, who would take a pride in executing so philanthropic and glorious a work. The money now wasted upon inefficient, because ignorant, officials, if directed into the right channel, would suffice to secure the services of the most desirable of that class of citizens. Will not the public whose interests alone are involved in this great question, and who must increasedly suffer from the continuance of this state of things, take warning from the voices of experience, and ere it is too late set about its correction?

The only sanitary police New-York has ever had has always been composed of laymen, unacquainted with the A. B. C. of Sanitary Science; a most surprising fact when we remember that the very first duty of an officer of health should be the discovery of the actual existence of disease, and his first qualification, a knowledge of the requisite means for its suppression.

It will not suffice to confine attention to the destruction of bone-boiling establishments, the confiscation of decayed fruits, and premature calves, and the removal of dirt from the streets. These must not be neglected; but the internal domiciliary condition of the people, especially of the laboring population, are weightier matters of sanitary law, to which the others are but as tithes. To remove them is indeed to whiten the outside of the sepulchre, while to neglect the other is literally to leave the inside full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness.

But this communication is already longer than was intended. My objects are chiefly to demonstrate that, according to official returns, this is the most unhealthy city of Christendom; that its extra mortality is due more to defective household circumstances than to mere superficial outside dirt; that these defects are remediable, the mortality reducible, and the sanitary reputation susceptible of great improvement; that all we need for these purposes, is a properly officered and empowered sanitary police; that this we have never had, though a vast deal of money has been paid for it; and that we possess an abundance of the best possible material for such a service in the ranks of the medical profession. G.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 30th day of May, to the 6th day of June, 1857: Men, 63; women, 61; boys, 129; girls, 114; total, 372.* Adults, 129; children, 243; males, 197; females, 175; colored persons, 13.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Debility, infant.	6	Liver, disease of	2
Apoplexy	4	Diarrhœa	4	Lues Venerea	2
Asthma	1	Dropsy	5	Malformation of lungs	1
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in Chest.	1	Malformation of heart	3
Bleeding from Bowels	1	Dropsy in head	15	Marasmus, adult	1
Bleeding from Womb	1	Dropsy in heart.	2	Marasmus, infantile	33
Brain	1	Drowned	4	Measles	10
Bronchitis	2	Dysentery	3	Old Age	3
Burned or scald.	1	Enlargement of the Heart	1	Ossification of the arteries	1
Cancers	4	Eruption Varicella	1	Palsy	2
Catarrh	2	Erysipelas	4	Pleurisy	1
Casualties	3	Fever	3	Premature birth	12
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	Fever, puerperal	1	Scrofula	1
Colic	1	Fever, remittent	1	Small-pox	14
Concussion of the brain	1	Fever, scarlet	30	Softening of the brain	1
Congestion	2	Fever, typhoid	2	Spine, disease of	1
Congestion of the Bowels	1	Fever, typhus	6	Sprue	1
Congestion of the Brain	12	Heart, disease of.	4	Stillborn	26
Congestion of the Lungs	6	Heart, disease of valvular	1	Suicide by arsenic	1
Consumption	37	Hip, disease of	1	Teething	6
Convulsions, infantile	18	Hooping cough	1	Ulceration of the bowels	1
Croup	6	Hydrophobia	1	Unknown to the Jury	3
Cyanosis	1	Inflam. bowels	4	Worms	1
Delirium Tremens	1	Inflam. of brain.	6	Total	425
		Inflam. of liver	1		
		Inflam. of lungs	21		
		Inflam. of stom'h	1		
		Inflam. of womb.	1		
		Intemperance	2		
		Kidneys, disease of	1		
		Kill'd or murd'd	2		

*Decrease this week, 53.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to May 23, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on May 29	176	80	256
Admitted to May 8	36	15	51
Disch'd, cured or relieved	28	16	44
Died	6	2	8
Remaining at date	178	77	255

Males, 213; Females, 42.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

QUARANTINE.

Disease and Arrests at Quarantine.

The ship *Belle Wood*, Captain TUCKER, arrived at Quarantine from Liverpool on Saturday evening, 6th inst., bringing nearly 700 emigrant passengers. During her passage there occurred on board six deaths, and on her arrival at Quarantine one corpse and fifteen cases of contagious disease were sent from her into the Marine Hospital. The vessel and the remaining passengers were detained at Quarantine for cleansing, purification, &c.

Yesterday, WILLIAM GALVIN and MARY, his wife, who had relations on board the *Belle Wood*, secured a small boat and put off to the sickly vessel for the purpose of having an interview with some of her passengers. As this was a violation of the Quarantine laws, the Metropolitan Policemen, stationed at Quarantine, were called in requisition to arrest the offenders. The officers promptly responded to the call, and before many minutes had elapsed, they brought WILLIAM GALVIN and MARY, his wife, prisoners to the wharf of the Health Officer. WILLIAM and MARY'S exposure to the contagion of the sickly vessel was such as to render their detention for a time necessary within the Quarantine inclosure. DOMINIC RAGANS, too, was arrested on Sunday by the Metropolitan Policemen at Quarantine for carrying out sundry persons in a small boat to vessels under and subject to Quarantine, and for having intercourse and communication with their passengers. RAGANS is an old offender. He is well acquainted with the lawe of the State in regard to Quarantine; and now that the season of yellow fever is at hand, when infractions of the Health laws may become a serious matter, it is to be hoped that Mr. RAGANS will be promptly tried, and so give others the benefit of his experience. He made many threats and much resistance to the officers who arrested him.

The Health laws of our port are very stringent. They do not permit persons in small boats to invade the Quarantine anchorage, much less to have intercourse and communication there with vessels and passengers; and now that the authorities at Quarantine have the aid of a sufficient number of Metropolitan Policemen, they have no excuse if they fail to deal summarily with offenders, who recklessly and willfully jeopardize their own lives and the public health.

If the Metropolitan Police law had been in force last Summer, the officers at Quarantine would have had the power to maintain a far more perfect isolation of persons from infected vessels and cargoes, and to save thousands of dollars worth of cargo which was stolen by river thieves.

THE ANCHORAGE BUOYS.—To-day the buoys to mark the bounds of the Quarantine anchorage in the lower bay will be laid down. Two among the most experienced pilots have been detailed by the Pilot Commissioners for this duty. Mr. GEO. W. BLUNT, one of these Commissioners, though opposed to the location at Seguine's Point, since the law has been passed, deems it his duty to render the Quarantine Commissioners every facility in the performance of their duties. Mr. EDMUND BLUNT, of the Harbor Commission, at their request, has drawn all the legal lines on the chart of the U. S. Coast Survey.

The boundaries of the anchorage ground extend from the Knoll in a S. S. W. direction; the southern boundary being the line of State jurisdiction already described, three to four miles in length by three quarters of a mile in width. This space, they presume, will accommodate more vessels than will ever have occasion to anchor there.

SEGUINE'S POINT.—The news from Seguine's Point last night, at 10 o'clock, was, that an attack was expected every hour from the "Insurgents," and that the "Regulars" were well prepared to receive them. Inasmuch as no subsequent news has come from the "infected district" the probability is, that all is quiet.

Personal.

The poems of the late lamented and talented JOSEPH BRENAN, of New Orleans, are to be published for the benefit of his widow. The work is to be edited by DAMON WHITMARSH, Esq., Professor of the Modern Languages.

POLICE PROGRESS.

THE NEW ORDER FORGING ALONG.

Large Accessions from the First, Third, Tenth, Twentieth and Twenty-Second Wards.

Seventy New Men Appointed by the Dead Board.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS

The Police War is still raging. The Metropolitan Commissioners had a long secret session Saturday forenoon, at which Gov. King was present. The business done was understood to be purely private and related only to the adoption of the means deemed necessary to the success of the new law.

Reports were received at this office in White-street from the Third, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards.

Capt. Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, reported that two other men, Dyckman and Van Ardel, in his precinct, had declared for the new Commissioners.

Lieut. Bryan, of the Nineteenth Ward, announced some farther accessions.

In a great many Wards on Saturday accessions were made to the new Board. In some cases the test was put to the men by the old and others by the new officers.

IN THE FIRST WARD.

Capt. Murray of the First Ward took the initiative on Saturday evening to ascertain the position of his men in reference to the question that agitates the Department. He caused the entire force in his district to be summoned together at the Station House at the sun-set roll call. All were present except one. Each man was then requested to define his position. The result was that 58 men declared for the old Commissioners and five for the new. Three refused to answer, and one was absent. The result, considering the material of which the First Ward is composed is deemed unexpectedly favorable to the new Board. Capt. Murray gives the following account of the affairs, in his return, made yesterday to Chief Matsell:

"At the sun-set roll call on Saturday evening, Capt. Murray, of this District, had all the men belonging to his District, detailed and otherwise, except one, present, and addressed them in the following language:

GENTLEMEN: The purpose of calling you together this evening, is to ascertain how you are disposed in reference to the so-called Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and the present Board under which I act, viz.; the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge. I want each men, as his name is called, to state which of the Boards of Police Commissioners he recognizes, and answer *old* or *new* as his name is called. As for myself I recognize the old Commissioners and none other."

The roll was then called, with the following result:

For the Old Board—Capt. Murray, First Lieut. Dalton, Second Lieut. Burns, Sergeants Ryan, Donovan, Kennedy, Smith, Roche, and 48 men.

For the New Board—Policemen Hogan, Hays, Kelly, Croft, and Doorman Dorn—5.

Refused to Answer—Gilfeather, Cherry, Ahrens—3.

Absent—Officer Robert Allason, of Reserved Corps, Chief's Office.

IN THE THIRD WARD.

The men of the Third Ward defined their position on Saturday evening also. The result was that 25 expressed a preference for the old, and 18 for the new Board. Among those favoring the new Board is Capt. Hopkins and his acting Lieutenants. As Capt. Hopkins still retains his position in the Station, the men did not split, but went out on their beats by his direction, as usual.

IN THE TENTH WARD.

A vote was likewise had in the Tenth Ward on Saturday evening. The result was as follows:

For the old Board.....36
Refused to answer.....9
Absent.....4

Those refusing to answer are understood to be for the new Commissioners, as are also a majority of those who were absent.

During the day a paper pledging the signers to support the old Commissioners was presented to the Tenth Ward men for signature.

Meantime a paper favoring the new Commissioners was also drawn up by those opposing old, and both parties worked vigorously. An understanding was had by some of the men that they should decline to answer if asked at the roll call to express their preferences. And this understanding was carried out.

All the force being assembled, they were addressed briefly by Captain Norris. He said that they must all be aware by this time that there were two Boards claiming jurisdiction of the police. As their orders conflicted he deemed it necessary that the men of his district should declare which Board they would serve, and with this view had called the entire force together. He then requested the roll to be called, desiring each man to express his preference by the answer *old* or *new*,—for himself he did not recognize the new Commissioners, but would continue to act as heretofore under the orders of the old Board, composed of his Honor the Mayor, Recorder Smith and City Judge Russell. As before stated nine men refused to answer. When the name of officer Slowey was called he said, "I decline to answer such a question."

Captain Norris said, "But you must answer Old or New."

SLOWEY—Have you any orders to that effect, Captain?

Capt. NORRIS—That makes no odds.

Officer SLOWEY—Then I won't answer.

Josiah McCord was then called. Mr. McCord not answering directly, was asked by the Captain "Old or New, Mr. McCord?"

Mr. MCCORD—Is that a constitutional question, Captain?

Captain NORRIS—Answer the question Old or New. It's a proper question.

Mr. MCCORD—If this is constitutional we now lay an injunction on it. We came here, Captain, to go on duty, and not to answer questions of a political nature.

Capt. NORRIS—Are you spokesman?

MCCORD—Yes, Sir, so far as our party is concerned.

Capt. NORRIS—That will do.

The other names of this, the second platoon, were then called, as were also those of the first or incoming platoon, with the result already given.

A Station-House for the reception of the Metropolitan Police force will be in readiness to-day. Thaddeus C. Davis, now Lieutenant, will have command as Sergeant for the present.

IN THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

Capt. KISSNER too called his men together in the Fourteenth-Ward Station-House on Saturday evening, and after an address desired their opinion on the police question at issue. Every man present (six were absent) declared for the Old Board. The news of the six who were absent were had yesterday, and they, too, went in for the Mayor.

IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

The force in the Twentieth Ward have defined their position also, by request of Capt. Joyce. Six men declared their preference for the new Commission, but one of them—M. S. Ryer—afterwards "changed his mind," and continued to remain in the old Station-house. The names of the other five are as follows: Robert Castle, Henry Masdine, Jacob Moore, Andrew Clough, and Chas. Roth.

IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Capt. Witter, of the Twenty-second Ward, requested his men, on Saturday evening, to declare themselves, and they did so. Capt. Witter, in his report of the affair, made to the Chief, says:

On last evening, at roll-call, an unusual scene took place in consequence of Lieutenant Van Orden assuming to take charge of the Twenty second Ward Station-house. Both platoons were present. Captain Witter was in command. Lieutenant Van Orden stated that he was directed by the Old my Commissioners to take possession of the Station-house. The right of the Lieutenant to take possession was promptly denied by the Captain, who stated that he was Captain of the station in charge and *command* from the *municipal* authorities from whom he was commissioned, and he would not recognize nor tolerate any other authority. Captain Witter then proceeded to address the men in relation to the course they felt disposed to pursue. He reminded them that his and their commissions had been made out to them by the municipal authorities, and that they had never been appointed to this charge by State officials. Captain Witter remarked to the men that, as their names were read, each could manifest his disposition by adding to his response "Mayor" or "new Commissioners," as indicating which authority he acknowledged. Those who should manifest their disposition to follow the Lieutenant and transfer their allegiance to the State authority, would then step forward, and depart from the Station-house forthwith.

The roll was then called by Capt. Witter with the following result:

For the Mayor.—Capt. Witter, Lieut. Riley and forty-eight men.

For the Metropolitan Commissioners.—Lieut. Van Orden and five men.

Capt. Witter said he now had merely to say to those men who had expressed their determination to transfer their service to the State, that in leaving the Station House they must remember that they had in their possession property belonging to the city which they ought as far as possible to surrender to him. Their caps, their stars and books should not be removed, at least without leaving acknowledgment thereof in his hands. The stars, especially, he wished should not be removed from the Station House, as they were the emblems of an office and duty which they had now repudiated. The *State authorities*, too, had adopted altogether a different emblem. Capt. Witter then directed them to deliver up their stars, which they did with a good deal of feeling, and then left the Station House.

Captain Witter adds to his report; "An immense number of the satelites of the Albany Junta were present, and immediately took the above defunct Policemen to their warm embrace, and adjourned with them to the nearest lager bier saloon."

To-morrow it is expected the men in other Wards will give their views.

THE OLD BOARD.

Mayor Wood and City Judge Russell "swore in" about fifty new Policemen on Saturday, to fill the places of those gone over to the new Commissioners. Further appointments will be made to-day. The Mayor is determined to fill every vacancy that may occur, and keep up the strength of his force, regardless of the action of the new Board.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty of Finding a Governor for Utah—Cause of the Mormon Troubles—Central American Affairs—United States Treasurer's Statement, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 7.

The Governorship of Utah is still in doubt. It is believed that Ex-Gov. PHILIP FRANK THOMAS, of Maryland, will be commissioned, but the President has not yet acted upon it. There seems to be great difficulty in the obtaining of a proper man to meet the exigencies of the case. The matter could be settled at once by investing General HARNEY with civil powers to act, and then, if persuasion did not answer, he could be as uncivil as he pleased. There is hardly a doubt but that a rupture must take place before "law and order" can be restored in Utah. As soon as the military forces shall arrive, it will be hard to keep the soldiers from creating *jealousies* with the Mormons, and the first good cause which the Mormons shall give in retaliation must lead to open hostilities.

It seems that the dismissal of JOSEPH L. HAYWOOD, formerly United Stetes Marshal in Utah, and now editor of the Mormon paper in New-York, first gave rise to the present difficulties with our Government. All the courts in the Territories, except that of the Probate Court, are presided over by the Federal Judges. These Judges sit in all cases, whether arising under the laws of the United States, or under the Territorial Statutes. In the latter case, however, the Sheriff presides instead of the United States Marshal, and the fees and expenses are borne by the Territory. In the settlement of the accounts of HAYWOOD, the Mormon Marshal, last Summer, Mr. WHITTLESEY very justly refused to allow fees to him, in which the courts tried cases under the Territorial Statutes, on the ground that the United States were no parties. HAYWOOD, it seems, in trying to effect a settlement of his accounts, offered Mr. STURGES, of Georgia, a clerk in the First Auditor's office, the sum of twenty dollars, to *assist* him in getting his accounts through. This was construed into an attempt to bribe by Mr. STURGES, who seized the uncircumcised Mormon by his long red beard, and thrust him from the office. On the charge being preferred, HAYWOOD was arrested in Washington for trial, but President PIERCE dismissing the Mormon Marshal at once, the case was dismissed by the United States Attorney. On the strength of this action violent and exaggerated statements were prepared and sent to BRIGHAM YOUNG. At the last session of the Courts in Utah, after the United States cases were disposed of, the High Sheriff, or Marshal of Utah, claimed to act instead of the United States Marshal, who was ousted by force. In this it is clear the United States Marshal was wrong, and he should have given way to the Sheriff in the trial of cases coming under the statute laws. But still this did not warrant the burning of the records nor the violent scenes which afterwards took place. I give these particulars in order your readers may understand the causes of the war. All the United States officers who were appointed to Utah have arrived in Missouri, and BRIGHAM YOUNG has now full swing until the new *régime* arrives.

There is no truth in the dispatch sent you on the 3d inst., that W. R. G. WEBSTER, on behalf of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and C. K. GARRISON, on the part of GARAISON & MORGAN, had proposed to this Government and to Lord NAPIER some plan of arrangement touching the conflicting interests of the Nicaragua Transit Company, and indirectly invoking the settlement of the Central American question.

It is said that this *joint* plan of arrangement existed only in the imagination of Mr. W. R. C. WEBSTER. Certain it is that Mr. GARRISON has no connection with him, and that no such proposition as *inferred* has been made. This Government could not enter into any such arrangement, under existing circumstances, with the British Government through Lord NAPIER as indicated, and no action will be taken whatever by the Administration until the meeting of Congress.

The *Union*, yesterday, in a dispatch, announces Gen. WALKER'S arrival in Philadelphia. It should have been Memphis, Tenn.

The Secretary of War, and the Chiefs of the Bureaus, attended, yesterday, a very interesting and successful experiment, made at the War Department, by Mons. J. B. RICHER, formerly of the French Army. Mons. RICHER is the inventor of a process to restore putrid meats or fish to a perfectly sound and healthy state. The experiment yesterday was tried on a putrid beef-steak and a shad, which were at first so offensive that one could hardly stay in the room. By a hocus-pocus preparation and sousing the beef and fish in a bucket of water, they came out perfectly fresh; Mons. RICHER, who made this discovery in New-York, proposes to sell his invention to our Government, and to France and England. For our ships of war, and our army, it might be of great service when provisions become spoiled, and some other was to be had. At Sebastopol, it is said 17,000 men died of cholera from eating spoiled meat.

The news brought by the last steamer from Europe that a deputation from Liverpool had waited on the "Cotton Supply Association" at Manchester, and that a *national* meeting on the subject was proposed to be held in Liverpool, is attracting attention in the South, among the cotton planters. It is well known that, notwithstanding the large supply of cotton which England receives from India, Egypt and Brazil, she is still dependent on the Southern States for the staple, and it has been her aim for years to rid herself of this dependence, so as to free her from the only tie which links her to us. Her war with India was gotten up for this purpose. Her battles with the Afghans had this policy for her only cause. The Southern States once pretended to aid her some 15 or 17 years ago by sending off to India some of its most talented and experienced cotton growers to teach the Coolies how to grow the cotton plant. It would flower most beautifully, but the soil would not admit of a single full boll. And after spending millions of dollars in the experiment, England gave it up, and sent our young men home.

The Treasurer's weekly statement of Deposits in the United States Treasury, Assistant Treasury, Depositories, Mints and Branches, by returns made up to the 1st of June, is very interesting if only to see how Uncle Sam's money is scattered in the States:

In the Treasury at Washington	$490,396 96
Assistant Treasurer at Boston	3,879,870 78
Assistant Treasurer at New York	8,334,985 26
Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	140,241 78
Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C.	85,458 56
Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans	823,902 85
Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis	1,052,395 96
Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, Cal.	191,215 75
Depository at Buffalo, N. Y.	34,266 69
Depository at Baltimore	315,646 48
Depository at Richmond, Va.	96,810 75
Depository at Norfolk, Va.	19,253 42
Depository at Wilmington, N. C.	25,921 74
Depository at Savannah, Ga.	83,013 90
Depository at Mobile, Ala.	13,248 49
Depository at Nashville, Tenn.	14,700 00
Depository at Pittsburg, Penn.	10,515 57
Depository at Galveston, Texas	18,104 98
Depository at Louisville, Ky.	5,105 65
Depository at Cincinnati, Ohio	20 29
Depository at Dubuque, Iowa	180,292 03
Depository at Little Rock, Ark.	231,161 98
Depository at Chicago, Ill.	72,494 19
Depository at Detroit, Mich.	38,916 63
Depository at Tallahassee	3,804 85
Depository at Oregon City	17,568 10
Assay Office, New York	2,344,500 00
Mint at Philadelphia	2,217,354 16

THE ARCTIC SEARCH.

Some particulars in relation to the new expedition for Arctic search were stated by HENRY GRINNELL, V. P., at a recent meeting of the Council of the Geographical Society. It appears that the vessel selected for this duty, intended to sail about the last of June, will be commanded by Capt. MCCLINTOCK, of the Royal Navy, who has already condncted one expedition in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S party. This expedition is nndertaken at the instance of Lady FRANKLIN, who has devoted the whole of the remains of her fortune to the enterprise, having conveyed it to trustees for the purpose. She has purchased for the purpose a screw steam yacht, the *Fox*, schooner rigged, diagonally planked, built for the late Sir RICHARD SUTTON, and now lying at Aberdeen. This vessel is to be strengthened for the service she is to enter npon, and at once got ready for sea.

To aid the work, a subscription has been started in England, headed by the most distinguished geographers in that country, Sir Roderick Murchison, President of the Royal Geographical Society, subscribes £100; Admiral Beaufort, £50; Lord Wrottesly, President of the Royal Society, £50; Sir Thomas Acland, £100; Hon. Mrs. Fairholme, £150; Ashnrst Majendie and Mrs. Majendie, £100; M. de La Roquette, Vice-President of the Geographical Society at Paris, 1,000f., and various other distinguished persons other sums. The subscriptions are to be paid to COUTTS & Co., bankers, to "Lady Franklin's Final Search Fnnd."

It was hoped that the ship *Resolute*, the vessel picked up by some of our mariners, purchased by this Government, and lately returned to the English Government, would be permitted to be used for this expedition, and once more visit those regions where she was abandoned by her officers and crew. The Admiralty, however, would not permit her to be sent upon this service, and have had her dismantled and laid np in ordinary. The utmost the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have consented to in behalf of the expedition, is to promise leave of absence to such officers of the Navy as might volunteer to serve upon it. Capt. MCCLINTOCK has had granted to him leave of absence for eighteen months. This officer understands perfectly well the enterprise which he has offered to conduct, and has already won a high place in the annals of Arctic adventure. He served with distinguished ability in the expedition under command of Sir JOHN ROSS in 1848-9, again under the orders of Capt. AUSTIN in 1850-1, and, thirdly, in command of the screw-steamer *Intrepid*, in company with the *Resolute*, commanded by Capt. KELLETT, in 1852-3. Capt. MCCLINTOCK has demonstrated in his Arctic career an extraordinary skill in organizing sledge-traveling, having brought it to a degree of perfection which has wrought an entire revolntion in Arctic operations. His personal success in conducting sledge-parties, has been such that no name in the list of Northern voyagers stands higher than his.

It was stated at a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, held on the 27th of April, that it was generally understood that Lord PALMERSTON was personally favorable to granting Government aid to Lady FRANKLIN'S expedition. It was further stated that several "influential New-York people" had preferred a request to the Admiralty that the *Resolute* might be placed at the disposal of Lady FRANKLIN.

The Board, however, quite decisively declined to allow that vessel to be sent npon the service, and accompanied their refusal to lend any aid to the expedition by the statement, that they "have arrived at the conclnsion that they shonld not be justified, for any objects which in their opinion can be attained by an expedition to the Arctic Seas, in exposing the lives of officers and men to the risk inseparable from any snch enterprise." It appears, however, by investigations, the results of which were made public at the meeting of the learned Society last named, that the rate of mortality for all Arctic Expeditions since 1818, (exclusive of the missing expedition,) is under 1½ per cent. per annum; for which, and other reasons, Arctic service is extremely popular both with officers and men. From which we may conclnde that the reason assigned by the Lords' Commissioners for their refusal to Lady FRANKLIN was one of these convenient generalizations with which official persons, much pressed, put aside persevering applicants.

The locality in which Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S vessels, the *Erebus* and *Terror*, lie, is not so vague and inexplorable as the nninformed reader would imagine. It is easily reached, is circumscribed within narrow limits, and, what is attractive to the scientific world, is in the immediate neighborhood of the magnetic North Pole. The extent of coast line which has been already traversed by the Searching expeditions of the British Government, is 6,500 miles. There remain to be explored only 370 miles. Professor HAUGHTON (of the Royal Irish Academy) says that an expedition consisting of 100 persons, might be expected to traverse from 7,000 to 10,000 miles, with sledges, in a single year.

It is asserted, and we think with perfect truth, that it is by no means necessary for the complete exploration of the area described, (bounded by 370 miles of coast,) that the exploring vessel should penetrate so far as to risk detention by the ice. In the event of involnntary detention, or accident to the ship, the crew could readily escape over the ice, with sledges and boats, either to the whalers, or to one of the three great dépôts of provisions stored np at Port Leopold, Beechey Island and Melville Island. In this manner, it will be remembered, the crews of Sir EDWARD BELCHER'S ships were withdrawn from the vessels, not of neccsity, but in compliance with Admiralty orders, their crews at the time being in good health, and another year's provisions remaining.

In regard to the ships being crushed, the danger, such as exists, is annually met by whalers who encounter it from mere motives of gain. Ont of the thirty British Government vessels employed in the late expeditions, only one—the *Breadalbane*—was lost by ice-crushing. She was a merchant ship employed to carry provisions; she had not been strengthened like the searching vessels, and had been kept in a most exposed and perilous position for fourteen days previous to the accident. It occurred near Beechey Island, where, had she been docked in the ice, in conformity to the usnal practice, she would have been saved.

It has been asked by many, what is the good of these Arctic exploring expeditions? In reply, some of the results in the extension of commerce and trade which have flowed from them, may be stated as follows:

1. Sir H. GILBERT'S discovery of the Cod-fisheries of Newfoundland.

2. From DAVIS' discoveries—the great Whale-fishery of West Greenland.

3. From the discoveries of HUDSON, (by the way, he discovered and sailed into our North River, which now bears his name, while on an Arctic voyage)—Hudson's Bay and the operations of the great Fur Companies.

4. Sir JOHN ROSS—Whale-fishery of the north and northwest of Baffin's Bay.

5. Capt. PARRY—Whale-fishery of Lancaster Sound, Barrow Strait and Prince Regent's Inlet.

6. Admiral BEECHEY—Whale-fishery of Behring's Straits, in which, in the space of two years, the whalers of Nantucket and New-Bedford obtained cargoes from which, it is said, they have realized eight millions of dollars.

It is proposed by Capt. MCCLINTOCK to make his way down Prince Regent's Inlet, and thence through Bellot's Strait, into the field of search; or [illegible], if he deems the state of the ice to justify the step, by going down Peel Sound, which he has good reason to believe to be a strait. If the ice will permit him to pass through Bellot's Strait, or go down Peel's Sound, he will abandon the idea of taking his ship through the conjectured Northwest Passage, and, leaving her in safety in Prince Regent's Inlet, will proceed to make the search for the missing ships, *Erebus* and *Terror*, by sledging parties, in the management of which, as we have stated above, he is exceedingly skillful.

Those who have given the most time and consideration to the matter have most confidence that survivors of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S crews will be found, domesticated among the Esquimanx, adopting their manners and habits of life. In the trying times of Dr. KANE'S Expedition, his men turned from the rigor of their service to the comparative comfort of the savages they fell in with. "We regarded," he says, "the coarse life of these people with eyes of envy, and did not donbt that we could have lived in comfort upon their resources." He mentions that "it required all his powers, moral and physical," to restrain his men from resorting to a life in which they could immediately, if ingloriously, escape the privations to which they were exposed. Dr. KANE, himself, more than once felt the attractions of this Esquimaux life come over him, in his hours of donbt and suffering, like the fatal sleep that precedes death from freezing, and his fiery and ambitious spirit at times, so he confessed, almost succumbed to the temptation. It is more than probable that men of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S party still live.

To explore the 370 miles remaining unexplored, ont of almost 7,000 miles of Arctic coast, is the apex and crown of Arctic adventure. Survivors of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S party still may be found. The vessels may yet exist. These three are the chief points in the *resumé* of the conditions and objects of this new expedition. The Admiralty and the London *Times* newspaper profess a want of faith in any good results from it. On the other hand, able men in Her Majesty's navy, men who have added to the meed of well approved service in their profession the honors of science, together with the leading geographers of London, and divers London journals, as the *Sun*, the *Standard*, &c., approve of it and warmly encourage it. As we have seen above, they have backed their opinion by contribution from their purse, publishing their confidence with that most emphatic guaranty which comes from the pocket. How signal would be the triumph of faith and of affection, if, after all years of suspense, and after suspense had ceased and despair had set in, in every bosom but one, tidings of FRANKLIN and his men, his ships and their fate, should be brought to our ears!

THE MORMONS.

The Murder of the Mormon Prophet, Joseph Smith.

Life Illustrated, a sprightly weekly published in this City by FOWLER & WELLS, is publishing a series of articles on the Mormons, and in last week's number narrates the facts of the death of the Mormon prophet, Jo. SMITH, to contradict certain statements published in the *Mormon*:

"It is substantially true that the SMITHS were murdered after their voluntary surrender, and that the deed was done by a mob of lawless men, but the *Mormon* is quite wrong in denouncing Governor FORD as the instigator of that act. The facts, as we derive them from the files of papers of 1844, are these: On the 26th of June, 1844, JOSEPH and HYRUM SMITH gave themselves up for trial, and recognized in $500 bail for each, but, for greatnr security from the passions of the mob, were confined in the Hancock County Jail of Illinois. The Governor stationed over them a guard of seven men, drawn from the ranks of the Carthage Greys. On the afternoon of the following day (June 27) the guard were overcome and the doors were broken by a *militia force* of two hundred men. JOSEPH SMITH fired at the first man, one WILLIS, who entered the room in which he was confined, and broke his wrist. The crowd then poured in, JOSEPH attempted to escape by the window, but received six shots before he reached the ground, and five afterward. His brother, HYRUM, was killed in the prison. It was clearly an act of violence, and cannot be excused; but it is utterly false to say that the work was aided or abetted by Governor FOAN. It was simply the effect of a popular outbreak, and while it is to be deplored, is by no means a singular occurrence. So much for the Prophet and the manner of his death."

Important from Utah.

MORMONS DETERMINED TO RESIST.

From the Leavenworth Herald, May 30.

Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. MORRELL arrived here on the 29th from Salt Lake. Left Salt Lake 15th April, grass six weeks later than was ever known, snow on the mountains averages 20 feet—everything quiet on the plains—saw but few Indians; met Col. SUMNER with two companies United States troops at Vermillion, one hundred miles out. Met first emigrant trains 20 miles this side Fort Kearny, getting along very well and generally healthy. Met more or less every day in large numbers coming from the Southwestern part of Missouri, with large numbers of stock; estimated that 10,000 wagons and 30,000 cattle would cross the plains for California.

The entire company consisted of MCGRAW'S Mail Train, under direction of JESSE JONES, D. BURR, U. S. Surveyor General of Utah, JUDGE STILES, Associate Justice of Utah, and family; U. S. Marshal DODSON and family; H. F. HORRELL, Post Master at Salt Lake; THOMAS S. WILLIAMS and family, late firm of HOOPER & WILLIAMS. Composed of sixty—30 males and 30 females. Salt Lake mail passed down yesterday—259 wagons, with 1,000 emigrant secedera from Utah, will comn to the States, and about 1,000 will go to California.

Mr. WILLIAMS' life has been threatened. It was prophesied by BRIGHAM YOUNG and other Mormons, that he would never get away from Salt Lake alive. A secret organized band, ever ready to do the order of the Prophet and twelve Apostles, were threatening his life. He defied their vengeance. It was a miracle that WILLIAMS got away.

We learn that BRIGHAM YOUNG has not left Salt Lake, and the rumor that he was compelled to flee the country is untrue.

The half of the outreges of the Mormons, that Mr. WILLIAMS knows of, cannot be told in the limits and space we have.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

STEAMER DAVID TATUM,
Missouri River, May 30, 1857.

I left Leavenworth this afternoon for Quindaro, on the fast sailing steamer David Tatum, and am now steaming it down the river. Before leaving I had a very interesting interview with Gen. BURR and Judge STILES, both of whom have just arrived from Utah.

Their accounts of affairs in that territory are very exciting. The Mormons during the past winter have been perpetrating many outrages upon the Gentiles and the United States authorities. Those gentlemen confirm the accounts furnished the press by Judge DRUMMOND, and say that it is worse now in Salt Lake City than it was at the time DRUMMOND left. Several have been murdered and many robberies committed during the last winter. The laws and courts of the United States are repudiated by order of Gov. YOUNG, whose will is supreme in that section of the country, and the authorities of the General Government treated very indignantly. Judge STILES' court had been compelled to adjourn in consequence of the mobocratic spirit manifested in opposition to it by the devoted followers of YOUNG, rendering it impossible to issue a process in Utah emanating from the district courts established there by act of Congress. The Mormons claimed exclusive jurisdiction, and repudiated the idea that government has any authority in that Territory in any manner whatever.

The Surveyor General had been threatened with violence several times, and at last forced to leave for safety. Judge STILES could not execute the functions of his office, and concluded to visit Washington to see what could be done.

Mrs. FARNHAM, of Salt Lake City, had been threatened and compelled to leave, and she came on in the company which arrived yesterday.

The crime alleged against her was "Boarding Gentiles," which was contrary to the wish of the Governor.

The Mormons express themselves determined to resist to the death every attempt of the General Government to establish any authority in Utah. "That was their country, and no power on earth shall interfere with them." They had a code of laws made by themselves and they should inforce them, establish and maintain their own courts in spite of all opposition. This is illustrating the principle of "squatter sovereignty" with a vengeance, and I wonder if it is in accordance with the ideas of DOUGLAS on that subject. A Mormon by the name of APPLEBY, Clerk of the Supreme Court, was the author of several letters sent on to the States and published, which pretended to give a correct account of affairs in Utah, during the many charges made against YOUNG and his followers, and signed "A Gentile."

His communications are not reliable, as he is one of the principal men in Salt Lake City devoted to the Mormon Church, and all of his pretensions of being a "Gentile" were humbug.

Judge STILES and Gen. BURR consider it absolutely necessary for the Government to take the most stringent measures for the restoration of "law and order" in that Territory, the inhabitants of which were in open rebellion against the laws and authorities of the United States, and unless something was done, no one could foretell the evils that would result from delay. Life and property was not safe, and injured parties have no means of obtaining redress. YOUNG was Governor and supreme dictator—one of the greatest tyrants that ever lived. His will is law, from which there is no appeal.

FILLIBUSTERISM.

SPEECH OF GEN. WILLIAM WALKER,
Delivered at New-Orleans, May 30.

Walker Still Confident—And Twenty Thousand People to Hear Him.

From the New-Orleans Sunday Times, 31st.

Canal-street—the ancient neutral ground—has seldom groaned beneath the weight of so patriotic a crowd as last evening took position upon her heaving bosom. Long before the hour for meeting, the people—and when we say the people, we mean the real representatives of New Orleans sympathy—began to assemble around the platform which had been erected for the hero to make an explanation from. The meeting was called to order by General JOHN L. LEWIS, who, after the preliminary organization, introduced General WILLIAM WALKER, President of Nicaragua. He was received with a shout that waked the far-off echoes, and as he cast his eyes over the sea of heads in front and rear, he must have thought that he never met so many men, even in the ranks of the Costa Rican army. The General spoke in substance as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I stand before you, not to vindicate a cause, for it needs none; what is just needs no vindication. This concourse of citizens and the sympathy here manifested, attest the interest you feel. But I stand to vindicate Americans, and the acts by which the American cause has been upheld by American citizens.

In examining the motives of these acts, I ask you to discard all prejudices; to stand here as if you were posterity, to judge of history—to judge without fear and without favor. Many and unscrupulous have been the means resorted to for the purpose of placing me in a false light before my countrymen. These reports it is necessary to explain; and I challenge my enemies to stand and point to a single act of mine which has been in violation of either civil, national or international rights (cheers;) I challenge any one present to assert any act of mine in Nicaragua which has not been stamped with the seal of justice.

There are those who have charged upon me such motives as to attempt to vindicate would be a sheer mockery. There are those who have charged upon me avarice and mere personal gain; from such I scorn to exonerate myself. The men who were with me in Nicaragua—my fellow-countrymen in arms will exculpate me from the charge of ever having entertained such motives. But there are other insinuations not so degrading at the first blush—that I was a mere soldier of fortune, attempting to carry out an ambitious scheme, and endeavoring to make for myself a name and a fame. This imputation I reject as equally unfounded, and I hope to convince you that such were not my motives—that I was not a mere soldier of fortune and adventure—risking the lives of my countrymen for selfish purposes—the actions of my hand prove a more noble purpose. If I have exerted myself for any thing and for any purpose, *it has been to extend American influences and Americanize Nicaragua.*

For thirty five years a struggle for liberty had been going on among the Central American Republics. Civil wars showed that that people were incapable of self government. Nicaragua was in a State of anarchy when I received the offer of CASTILLON; but, after my arrival there, I refused to act in open violation of the laws of the United States; but I replied to the Cabinet that there would be no violation of the laws of our country in their asking me to fight in behalf of the Democratic Party. I sent an agent to CASTILLON to inform him that the contract between us must be made accordingly; that I had an invitation to assist the Hondurians from General CABANAS, and would go there if CASTILLON apprehended any danger from the presence of Americans in Nicaragua. *On bended knees, and in the most suppliant terms, the Provisional President of the Republic insisted that I should remain*—he wished the Americans to be on his side, for he knew they were loyal, brave and true. [Applause.]

After my success on the Transit route, I made a treaty, by which the presence of Americans was approved by CORRAL and his party. I did this to secure the good will of all, and there was not a Nicaraguan who, in the face of this treaty, could say he did not approve the presence of Americans on their soil. Seven days after, in the awful presence of the priests, before whom General CORRAL and myself had sworn to the treaty, and ere the ink was scarcely dry upon the paper, he penned encouraging letters to the people of Honduras against the Americans; these fell into my hands, and I felt that I might have brought him to the block, and by the provisions of the treaty could not evade his execution. This traitor proved to be guilty, and proved nothing in his extenuation, but begged for mercy; but I felt then as I do now, that *a Court of Justice was a thing of wisdom, and mercy the part of folly.* [Applause.]

I felt that justice and mercy would still be meted out, and that in six months after CORRAL'S death, his party would be vanquished. After the execution of CORRAL, the Rivas party went over to the Democratic side, and Gen. CABANAS assisted the Hondurans. I went, by invitation, to the assistance of the Nicaraguans. Gen. HERRZ joined in the application that was made to me. Every exertion was made to influence me to take the Americans to Honduras. I replied that the Americans were there as friends to all parties. By my suggestions, Commissioners were sent to Honduras and all the States, stating that we desired peace, and that our policy was pacific, and that, under the circumstances, to take sides was illiberal. HERRZ acknowledged the truth of my suggestion. He was not a Democrat, and was not in favor of aiding CABANAS.

Deputies were sent by my advice, stating that the Nicaraguans desired peace. We shall see how far it was granted. In the meantime, an important event transpired—at the suggestion of DON PATRICIO RIVAS, an American was sent to represent the republic at Washington. *I opposed this as bad policy*, but I was not in authority, and my opposition was unavailable. They wanted an American to speak the American language. You all know, fellow-citizens, how he was received, and now can paint the surprise of the Nicaraguans, because, on the plea of PIERCE and MARCY, he was rejected on account of his being born in the United States. I well knew the result, and told them of the relations that existed between this country and Nicaragua, but I assured them that my countrymen knew a power higher than that of Cabinets and Presidents, and that I had infinite confidence in that higher power, which the people held in their own hands—the true American sovereignty. [Applause.]

The alliance which followed, between the four States of Central America—the combination against American citizens in Nicaragua, due to PIERCE and MARCY, under their rejection of the Nicaraguan Minister—brought the matter to maturity, for immediately the Costa Ricans—the supposed weakest party of the combination—commenced hostilities by an open declaration of war. Then followed the almost anomalous decree, by which the Costa Ricans made war, not against a State, but the Americans in Nicaragua. Thus commenced the war of the races—the great battle of the mongrels and the white men.

This war, then, *was not started by Americans in Nicaragua*, and I challenge the mention of a single act in which they did anything but uphold the pledges made by the whole people of Nicaragua. After this it appears that Don PATRICIO RIVAS plotted with the Northern States for effecting the desertion of such Americans as he could not expel by force. American rights were ignored in Nicaragua; bribes of money, and even lands, were freely offered, in the face of our having braved war in its worst forms, and suffered the loss of life by the rage of famine and pestilence.

They pretended to be convinced as to my assurances, and were willing that the merits of an election should go before the people. This I desired, for I well knew that the mass of the people detested, with an implacable hatred, the forced military service of the Costa Ricans.

The election was decreed, but only think! the result was scarcely declared before RIVAS was found plotting a revolution, under the pretence that the people were overawed by my presence. But "the wicked flee when no man pursueth;" I was not there—they were running from their own consciences. Notwithstanding this conduct of RIVAS, an election was had, and I was declared President of the Republic. [Great applause.]

By this election I stood forth as the only protector and lawful representative of the Nicaraguans. RIVAS was previously but the provisional President. I was Commander-in chief of one portion of the army, and it was through me that RIVAS was named for the provisional. I was joint sponsor of his choice, and after the *death of Corral* was the sole cause of his elevation. I was bound by oath to put RIVAS out when I was sworn in, but I was justified by the unmistakable voice of the Nicaraguans, who knew the facts under which I had been elected.

I need not recount the events that followed: but to vindicate the Americans in Nicaragua, you all know how long and successfully I strived with, and I forced back the enemy—braved that worst of foes, the lurking pestilence, then raging with violence in Granada. But for a new influence—an influence which, I regret to say, comes little less from my own than a foreign country—we might still be in arms in Nicaragua. It is probable we had no right to expect sympathy of the British, even if determined at the sacrifice of the honor and rights of British officers. But I need not tell you that officers of the British service encouraged desertion from our army, themselves forgetting their swords, and pretending to have honor in their hearts, they were but bound to obey the dictum from a superior authority. But, whatever the position of these officers, I could not but think that, unless governed by some strange collusion, they would not thus have interfered with American citizens. It is impossible to explain it but by supposing that Americans were on the British side.

Our worst enemies were Americans. Oh! that they had been born in some other country. It is to our shame that they should have drawn the same breath with honest Americans. It was not until the last exigency—that of reverse and danger—an American, bearing the name and arms of an American officer, consummated what British ingenuity had, begun. It is a duty to myself to explain why we are no longer in arms,—and that however insignificant might be the representative of our Government, I would respect the American flag as much in him as in the highest officer, and that on surrendering I reserved the right of appeal, not to the Government, but to the people themselves.

Capt. DAVIS made representations which I could hardly believe were true, an American as he was, [illegible] an act which was really an act of war in Nicaragua. Just consider, fellow-citizens, that little vessel, the *Granada*, was covered with glory, at American hands, and was manned by Americans; had met the vessel of the enemy: came off victorious in an engagement unequaled in the annals of warfare, ever since the days of PAUL JONES. Yes, fellow-citizens, that event, in which the little Nicaragua schooner was successful, will be recurred to with pride by the historian, and the eleventh of April will long be remembered by the American people. Who of you cannot feel proud of the spirit of manhood manifested by an American, one born within your midst? Yes, gentlemen, you can but feel that that little vessel was a fact in the history of American enterprise, surrounded with glorious memories that cannot be erased; yet, despite the glories which she attached to our fame, there was not wanting an American to commit an act of which every lover of his country will be ashamed. Yes, it was reserved for Capt. DAVIS to make himself a party to an alliance between the British and the mongrels of Central America, in order to drive his own race from the Isthmus.

He expressed his determination to seize the *Granada* and we were bound to yield to him; yes, fellow-citizens, we were forced to make terms, to surrender to an officer of the American Navy. Great was our indignation when we learned that the Americans had thus interfered with the American cause in Nicaragua. Why this action of DAVIS? because he had received instructions from Washington; *but, why were these instructions given! It was because, here was presented the real issue between the Marcy Treaty as it was, and the Americans in Nicaragua.* Here was the starting point. The American Minister in Great Britain, *and the Abolitionists at the North determined, that Slavery should be excluded from a place over which Americans had no control.* I care not what may be the ideas of those present, or what they may say in justification, it was but a combination to exclude an action of a sovereignty of Honduras from the Bay Islands. Between the States of New Granada and Costa Rica, there existed a question of boundary, originated mainly through men at New-York, the agents of the Steamship Company. There was also a question of territory between New Granada and Costa Rica, and Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in relation to Buenacosta and the Muequito country.

The idea of this question was to have New-Granada to enter into an agreement with Nicaragua that Slavery should be excluded. Here commenced British intrigue, in the desire to confound the relation of this Government with our domestic institutions. Here let me say that I do not wish to excite political feeling on this subject. It is perhaps fortunate that I was born on Southern soil; it may be unfortunate *that I cannot consider Slavery a moral or political wrong.* My teachings may not have been altogether of WILBERFORCE. I may have touched a too sensitive point, but I feel that I have not struck upon the pivot of British interference.

Look back to the origin of Slavery in American history; who introduced it into this country? Was he a man without honor? Certainly few have stood higher in moral worth than LA CASAS, the Spanish priest, who was the head and front of this offending. He introduced it in the Sixteenth Century for the relief of the Indians from the Spanish subjection. It were better that he had fixed it permanently not only in Cuba, but other regions than Central America. Certainly, *he was wise and far more liberal for his day than the present followers of Clarkson and Wilberforce.*

Central America was in a worse condition than under the Spanish rule. The government was going to ruin. Mongrelism was the secret of its waning fortune. What was to be done? It was left for us to Americanize Central America; on whom rests the right of regenerating the amalgamated race, and no other than the people of the United States, and especially of the Southern States. *I call upon you, therefore, to execute this mission.* You cannot, in justice to yourselves shrink from your duty. You cannot but continue your energies in carrying out the great principle of American influence. As for myself, forced here as I am, I can but appeal to you to assist in retaining the American ascendancy. My duty has been paid, and I would turn back on the path I have traversed. No, gentlemen, *forced here against my will, I feel that my duty calls upon me to return.* (Applause.)

All who are nearest and dearest to me are there. There sleep the mon, soldiers and officers, whose rights I cannot fail to see respected; here, too, the heirs of those who have perished claim that I should return; *nor, while I draw one breath, shall I leave a single stone unturned in securing them in their inheritance.* I call upon you, then, fellow-citizens, male and female, whose friends and relatives have perished, to lend your aid—upon the men to assist with their fortunes and purses; upon the mothers, to belt the swords about their sons; upon the maiden, as she listens to the lover at her feet, until he shall vow to go forth on the mission of his duty. Aye, fellow-citizens, I call upon you all, by the glorious recollections of the past, and the bright anticipations for the future, *to assist in carrying out and perfecting the Americanization of Central America.* [Tremendous applause.]

The General closed, and the band struck up "Yankee Doodle," and the loud plandits of an admiring audience, who accompanied him *en masse* to the St. Charles Hotel, his present place of abode. Such a gathering has seldom been seen in New Orleans; and never, upon any previous occasion, have we witnessed so much enthusiasm among the people.

Tehuantepec.

LETTER FROM A. G. SLOO RELATIVE TO THE TEHUANTEPEC TRANSIT.

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Picayune:

GENTLEMEN: In connection with the official statement and report lately published, of the gentleman who styles himself the President of the Tehuantepec Company since June, 1856—and as my name and reputed acts figure conspicuously therein—I deem it due to myself and the public to give a brief exposition of some of the material facts relating to this enterprise.

A sectional aspect of this question has been forced upon me since my arrival in New-Orleans, and for a proper understanding of its true merits, it will be necessary to enter into a somewhat narrative account of the whole subject.

In the year 1853 I came to your city, alone and unaided, to confer with those who claimed the right of transit across the Isthmus. My sole object was to effect the opening of that great avenue to the commerce of the world, but, failing to make an impression upon any of the gentlemen connected with the enterprise at that time, I determined to proceed to Mexico, to investigate the subject for myself. This I did, and upon the strength of the cause I succeeded. And in connection with this, as showing the great exertions previously made to secure this transit way to the commerce of the world, let it be borne in mind, as a part of the history of the country, that President POLK had offered $15,000,000, and failed to secure it. President FILLMORE gave to his Minister in Mexico a *carte blanche* to have the Garay grant confirmed. It was my good fortune, then, to present to the citizens of New-Orleans a good and valid grant, emanating from a constitutional Government of Mexico. To the people of the South, and *especially to New-Orleans*, that grant was offered. What followed? The very day after the organization of the Company the undersigned was sued for $600,000, on behalf of Mr. FALCONET, by Mr. J. P. BENJAMIN, his counsel, who was then, as he is now, the legal adviser and agent of Mr. P. A. HARGOUS, of New-York. Yet, in the very face of such a fact, it is affirmed that I have always desired to carry this enterprise to New-York!

Among many gentlemen of this city, whom I could enumerate, there is one especially who had it more in his power, perhaps, than any other, even without the expenditure of a dollar in credit or money, to have secured the completion of this great work. The support of his counsel and sympathy was all that was asked; and this simple and reasonable contribution was, for reasons best known to himself, refused by a *Southern man*, and one who is identified with some of the great enterprises of the State and country.

In 1854 a contract was made by the undersigned with the house of SYKES & Co., of Sheffield, England; a house well known, and ranking second in the world for railroad enterprise. This house took the bonds of the Company at par for the completion of the wheel road, and for the payment of the amount advanced by the Mexican bankers.

It is well known that, soon after, a succession of events, and among others the great wars then occurring, seriously disturbed the momentary affairs of Europe. These causes prostrated for a time the credit of SYKES & Co. The brother of Mr. SYKES, of the above firm, was on his way to this continent in the ill-fated *Arctic*, with, to carry out and complete the works undertaken by them, both in Canada and upon the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. When no one in the city of New-Orleans would contribute one dollar, or give the aid of his countenance to the enterprise, the gentlemen above mentioned, with the very means in his pocket for this object, found his grave in the deep. Thus, by a singular fatality, and the severe visitation of Providence, were the bright prospects of this great work clouded, and events beyond my control, or the control of man, suspended all operations of the company.

In the report signed by W. NICOL, a charge is made in reference to myself in the following language: "Every effort to compromise the difficulty between him (SLOO) and the Company, was frustrated by a course, which while endeavoring to impose arbitrary and exorbitant terms, professed a willingness to come to a settlement, but on conditions utterly incompatible with the interests of the Company."

What these conditions were I leave the community to judge, when I quote from the record, being a part of my bill of complaint filed in the United States Court, and which Mr. NICOL and the members of the Directorate, in their answer, under oath, have neither questioned nor denied. It is in the following words:

"And your orator further avers, that notwithstanding the usurpation by the directorate of said Company, and the illegal use of his hypothecated stock, and the assumption of the exclusive navigation of the Coatzacoalcos River, unwilling to commence litigation, or do anything to prejudice or embarrass the work, entered into negotiations with the Company, and at their suggestion, offered to waive for the present, and until the success of the enterprise was secure, all matters of dispute, and to make arrangements for the connection of said road with the lines of steamers provided by your orator, so that the business could proceed with promptitude; and in addition, being told that the Company was in great want of funds for immediate exigences, offered to supply them at once with $200,000 in cash, and take their bonds therefor. And yet this proposition which they could not reject, was not adopted, but referred to their agents at the *North*, HARRIS, LEE & DICKINSON, although the said Board had always insisted on having the direction of said road in New-Orleans—thus transferring the most important and vital interests of said Company to three parties not owning one-fifth of the stock, and not identified with the interests of the Company."

Upon the action of this last Board, and of those who now claim the right to control that enterprise, I will say nothing further, as the matter has been, and will be in the course of judicial investigation. Suffice it that my protests against their acts and doings are on record in the office of the Notary, and will be filed in Court.

Tehuantepec is the place for which CORTES sought, that CORTES found, that obtained, and PRATT made—the last left almost a pauper upon your City, after spending the last dollar of his means and credit in supporting the men who have saved this invaluable transit to the country and to the whole civilized world.

This gentleman is now on his way to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with money and provisions to pay and feed his neglected and starving laborers, which the late directorate of the Tehuantepec Company had failed to supply. I myself have furnished the necessary means, and I only ask the privilege of using our picks and spades to complete entirely the work, and will be most thankful for all the aid that can be rendered in the way of men and funds. A. G. SLOO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 20, 1857.

A RECORD OF CRIME.

Jails Broken into by Mobs—Murderers Hung by Lynch Law—A Reverend Scoundrel Committing a Murder—A Noted Forger Caught—Mob Law in Kentucky—And a Double Murder.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AND OTHER THINGS IN IOWA.

The recent manifesto of the Vigilance Committee of Jackson County, Ohio, was, it seems, deadly in earnest, and they have extended their operations into the adjoining County of Clinton. On the 28th ult. some forty or fifty of the Jackson County law-defiers proceeded to Dewitt, the County-seat of Clinton County, armed at all points, and demanded the prisoners confined in jail there, who had been removed from Jackson County on a change of venue. The Sheriff resisted their demand and summoned the bystanders to his assistance, who refused to aid him. After knocking the Sheriff over the head with their guns, they succeeded in getting possession of the keys and entered the jail, and took out BARGER, confined for murdering his wife. The mob took BARGER over near Maquoketa, where they hung him about 9 o'clock on Friday morning. The mob was composed of the men who lately hung GIFFORD in that County. They are thoroughly organized, and are said to number from 400 to 500.

An Irishman named CARROLL, who was in jail for the murder of a German last Fall, and has not yet had a legal hearing, was informed that he was to be hung at the same time with BARGER, but on further consideration by the mob it was deemed proper that he should have a fair trial.

Another person who was arrested in that vicinity for stealing a watch, and was confined in the Clinton Jail, was taken to the place of execution and severely whipped, and admonished to leave the State, and never appear in that part again, as he valued his life.

On Friday morning, May 29, the steamer *Saracen*, Capt. STRAN, bound for St. Louis and St. Paul, landed at Fort Madison. While she was lying there, a shooting affair occurred between some of the citizens of that place and the officers, passengers and crew of the *Saracen*. The boat had purchased some stores at Fort Madison, which had been brought from the landing and were waiting to be carried aboard. The boat having no other business at the place, was ready to leave, and the second mate went into the cabin, where he met a negro who was employed on board, and asked him for the steward. The mate received a saucy answer from the negro; whereupon he told him—the negro—to go and carry the stores aboard, which he refused to do.

Some words ensued on both sides, and at length the negro attacked the mate and knocked him down with a chair. He then ran to the pantry and seized a large bread knife which was at hand. The mate procured pistols and started after the negro, who ran and jumped overboard.

By this time the passengers and all the officers of the *Saracen* had become interested in the affair, and armed themselves.

The negro reached the shore, ran up into the town and secreted himself in a stable whither he was pursued by three or four of the boat's crew who discovered his hiding place, caught him and beat him severely. He was then taken aboard the boat, stripped and tied to a stanchion, and the crew were about to inflict a still more severe punishment, when the citizens of Fort Madison, having become excited, interfered, and then occurred a regular fight between the people on shore and the officers and passengers of the boat.

The citizens commenced throwing stones and other missiles at Capt. STRAN, and others who were on the main deck. Capt. STRAN was struck two or three times, and the little finger of his right hand was broken in the melee. Others on the boat were slightly injured. By this time many of the citizens had armed themselves with muskets, shot-guns and pistols.

The officers and passengers of the *Saracen* were also armed, and firing commenced on both sides. The citizens say that the boat commenced firing, and the passengers on the boat declare that the first shot was fired from shore. Which side fired the first shot is an undecided question. The mate of the *Saracen* was wounded by a shot. Capt. STRAN received two or three wounds, and others on board were slightly injured. One man on shore, whose name we did not learn, was killed by a shot from the boat.

At length the party on shore became too strong for the boat, and seemed determined to rescue the negro. Capt. STRAN, acting on the principle that "discretion is the better part of valor," ordered the boat's lines to be cut, which was done, and she floated out into the stream, and went on up the river with the negro on board.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MURDER—THE MURDERER A BREADFUL SCOUNDREL.

The body of ISAAC JACKSON, murdered by CHARLES S. JONES, at Russell, was taken to Hartford on Wednesday evening, and buried according to the Hebrew rites on Tuesday. JONES, the murderer, has been committed to jail at Springfield, to await the investigation of the Grand Jury.

The Hartford *Times* says:

JONES, the murderer, was the coolest scoundrel that ever infested this city. He professed great concern for the souls of sinners, and was constantly reading the Bible and exhorting at evening meetings.

Whilst in the confidence of Mr. DEAN, he stole about $2,000 worth of goods from his store, together with considerable sums of money. He stole the silk to make him a surplice to preach in—started a church in Glastonbury; stole the trimmings for his pulpit, and velvet for his chair, and also stole goods to pay the cabinet-maker for the chair; broke into the Catholic Church and stole the priest's robe for a sample for one for himself, and also stole the silver chalices, &c., from the altar; called at Mr. DEAN'S one afternoon to have "a little season of prayer," remained till evening, bade the family good-bye, but, instead of going out of the door, he stole up stairs, and secreted himself under the bed occupied by Mr. DEAN'S son; remained there till about midnight, when he crept out and robbed young DEAN'S pocket of $100, which he had ascertained the day previous he had just procured from the bank; then went up to St. John's Hotel, called for lodgings, got up before daylight, stole a suit of clothes from a boarder, and cleared for a neighboring town. But this is not half of his villanies. He was constantly stealing, praying and exhorting, till brought up by a four years' term in prison. A greater nor cooler scoundrel probably never went unhung.

At the moment of the locomotive's whistling, on the train which took JONES from Russell to Springfield, the prisoner displayed almost his first sign of emotion, becoming so violently agitated as to rattle his handcuffs very audibly, and after the cars were under way he employed himself in singing and gazing uneasily out of the window, until the stoppage of the train at Westfield, where a crowd of three or four hundred surrounded the cars with cries of "Take him out!" "Hang him!" "Let's have him!" &c., and a crowd of vindictive and excited men poured in at the forward end of the car. These passed him with cries of execration and hatred, but manifested no signs of an att

Old School General Assembly at Lexington—Adjournment.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, June 2, 1857.

Yesterday afternoon, an overture was adopted authorizing the reception of the Independent Presbyterian Church through the Bethel Presbytery of South Carolina, on its cordial reception of our standard of faith.

Letters were read from Sir CULLING EARDLEY and Rev. Mr. DUNCAN, of the Independent Presbyterian Church of England, urging the Assembly to appoint a delegation to attend the Conference in Berlin, Prussia, in September. The letters were referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported on the business that had been referred to its care. The most important paper was the following:

The Committee recommend that no delegate be sent, for the present, to any of the Congregational bodies of New-England. One of them has expressly informed us that the correspondence is discontinued by its own act. Others have so far entertained the same design as to refer the question of discontinuance to their District Associations for ultimate decision: and none of them is in fact represented at this Assembly, except the Evangelical Consociation of Vermont; and although it is due to Rev. F. BUTLER, to record our great satisfaction with the eminent courtesy and fraternal spirit with which he has represented his brethren here, yet the Committee have been grieved to find in the published minutes of that Consociation at their last meeting a very offensive resolution, as well as proceedings of a secular and political bearing which the sense of our Ecclesiastical Assemblies seeks to avoid.

Two overtures were presented asking the Assembly to consider the expediency of altering the Constitution so as to reduce the number of members of the Assembly by making a synodical instead of a Presbyterical representation, and establishing a commission to sit in intermission of the Assembly.

Dr. BRECKINRIDGE supported the measure, showing that it was almost impossible to conduct judicial cases in an assembly of this size, and continually enlarging with the growth of the Church. The discussion resulted in the "Book of Discipline" being referred to a large and able committee to report to the next assembly any changes that may in their judgment be expedient.

The thanks of the Assembly were presented to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity for their splendid hospitality to its members, and then the Assembly adjourned to meet in New-Orleans on the first Thursday of May next.

The Presbyterian Split.

THE ULTIMATUM OF THE SOUTHERN CHURCH—A THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET AT WASHINGTON.

The seceding members of the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, have issued the following important document:

ADDRESS.

To the Ministers and Churches in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

DEAR BRETHREN—The undersigned, members of the General Assembly now in session in Cleveland, Ohio, are constrained to address you with reference to the state of our beloved Church, and to indicate the course which should be pursued by all who adhere to the principles of our Constitution, as interpreted by its framers, and as practically acknowledged during the almost entire period of our history as a church.

The action of the present Assembly on the subject of slavery, especially when considered in connection with the spirit and manifest purpose of several of the Western Synods, has impressed us with the belief that peace and harmony can no longer prevail amongst us—that the Assembly, as at present constituted, instead of being a bond of union between different sections of the church, *will continue to be the theatre of strife and discord;* and that the glory of God, the welfare of our churches, and the good of the country *demand a separation of the discordant elements, and the existence of another Assembly, in which the agitation of the Slavery question will be unknown.*

We had hoped that our brethren who have been disposed to introduce this subject into the General Assembly would are this have been convinced that no good could result to the church from this agitation—that it was alienating brethren of a common Christian faith, and was calculated to render the condition of the slave more undesirable, and to sunder the ties that bind our union together. In this regard we have been sadly disappointed. In consequence of the political agitation of the subject, and of the pressure brought to bear upon them by Congregational Churches holding the most ultra abolition sentiments, many of our western Presbyteries have become more urgent in demanding progressive action of the Assembly. They have not been satisfied with the past declarations of the Assembly. They have desired the Assembly to express its views of the sin of slaveholding so clearly that they can be made the basis of discipline by the courts of the Church. This action has now been virtually taken by the Assembly. It has avowed that the relation of master and servant—which necessarily involves the idea of property in the services of the latter—is a sin in the sight of God, and an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Constitution of the Church. This declaration has been made, although confessedly there is not the most remote allusion to slaveholding in our standards, and also with the knowledge of the fact that when our Constitution was adopted, twelve out of the thirteen States were slaveholding States, and many of those who composed the Assembly of 1789, if not slaveholders themselves, were the representatives of Presbyteries in which were churches whose members were slaveholders. We regard this action of the General Assembly as a palpable violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the Church. The principle involved in it, if carried into practice, would convert the highest judicatory of the church into *an ecclesiastical despotism as tyrannical as that which has distinguished the Church of Rome.* It makes the Assembly not only the interpreter of law in an irregular way, but also the supreme legislature of the church—a position which has been always repudiated by the Presbyterian Church.

Apart, therefore, from the disastrous consequence resulting from the agitation of the subject of Slavery in the General Assembly—destroying, as it does, our peace, keeping us in a state of excitement unfavorable to spiritual growth, and paralyzing our efforts to advance the cause of the Redeemer through the channel of our admirable system of Government—we consider that the Assembly has so far departed from the Constitution of the Church as to render our adherence to it undesirable and impossible. Having protested repeatedly against this agitation, and finding that our brethren are determined to continue it, we have deliberately and prayerfully come to the conclusion that, however painful it may be to us, the good of the Church and of the country required a separation from them. We shall hold our brethren who have disturbed our peace, *by the introduction of this vexed question* into our judicatories, *as alone responsible for the consequences of this division.*

With these convictions as to the necessity of a separation from our once united and beloved Zion, the only question that remains for us now to settle, pertains to the mode of separation. The undersigned are satisfied that but one course is left to us—and that is, *to invite all Constitutional Presbyterians in the land who are opposed to the agitation of Slavery in the General Assembly to unite in the organization in which this subject shall be utterly eschewed. We do not restrict our invitation to the Southern churches. We wish to have a National church*—that is, a Church, the constituent parts of which will come from every section of the Union. Holding to the same confession of Faith, we shall have a common basis as to doctrine and government—and an understanding that, however, we may differ in our views respecting Slavery, the subject is never to be introduced into the Assembly either by Northern or Southern men, unless, indeed, judicial cases are brought up regularly from the lower courts. In the judgment of the undersigned, this course is our only alternative. There is so much of the same Abolition spirit pervading other Churches that adhere to the same standards of Faith, that we could not expect peace on this subject by uniting with them. We are persuaded that, although this question may be suppressed in their judicatories for awhile, the Abolition spirit exists to such an extent as to threaten their dismemberment. The result may be that the disturbing elements of the different branches of the Presbyterian Church may be united in one body, and that the conservative portion of the same may ultimately be brought together, and thus prove more efficient in promoting the cause of the Redeemer, and in diffusing through the land a truly national spirit. At present, however, the union of these Churches would not afford relief to those who are wearied of this Slavery agitation. We are desirous of forming an organization where we shall not be liable to another division from this exciting subject.

The undersigned, therefore, *would invite all Presbyterians, from all sections of the country, to meet in Convention in the city of Washington*, on the 27th day of August, 1857, for the purpose of consultation, and of organizing a General Assembly in which, it will be distinctly understood, the subject of Slavery will not be introduced. We propose this course, instead of organizing an Assembly at once, as being due to the Presbyteries we represent. We would suggest that the Presbyteries be called together as soon as possible; and that, whilst the Presbyteries appoint their delegates to the Assembly in the usual proportion, it is desirable that as many ministers and elders should attend the Convention as can do so. We suggest, also, that in case any of the Presbyteries desiring to be connected with this new Assembly, should find it impossible to be represented in the Convention, it would be important that the Convention should be informed of their action.

Praying that God may overrule the distractions of Zion for His own glory, and that we may be guided in this crisis of our history by His unerring counsel, we subscribe ourselves your brethren in Christ:

FREDERICK A. ROSS, D.D.,	MICHAEL S. SHRICK,
GEORGE PAINTER,	ISAAC W. K. HANDY,
WILLIAM E. CALDWELL,	JAS. G. HAMNER, D.D.,
JOHN B. LOGAN,	HENRY MATTHEWS,
ROBERT P. REA,	PEACHY R. GRATTAN,
ARCHER C. DICKERSON,	GEORGE W. HUTCHINS,
THOMAS H. CLELAND,	ELIJAH A. CAESON,
FINCKLUS R. GRAY.	

The undersigned, though not members of the General Assembly now in session in Cleveland have been present during its discussion of Slavery. Being fully convinced that there is no prospect of the cessation of this agitation in the Assembly, and that the action taken is a violation of the Constitution of the Church, we cordially unite in the above invitation.

A. M. H. BOYD, GEORGE M. CRAWFORD

United States Court of Claims.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES PER MERCHANDIZE, &C., DESTROYED BY THE MEXICAN ARMY IN TEXAS, IN 1836—BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE TREATY OF GUADALOUPE.

Alexander H. Cook vs. *The United States.*—(On demurrer.)—The claimant alleges that in 1832, being a citizen of the United States, he was a merchant at Matamoras, under a passport as a United States citizen, from the Mexican Consul at New-Orleans; that from September, 1835, to March, 1836, he was a trader at Demilt's Landing, on the Lavaca River, west side, near its mouth: that in March, 1836, the Mexican troops entered Texas; that the claimant was in no way connected with the revolutionary movement, but maintained a strict neutrality; that the claimant fled on the approach of the Mexicans: that Gen. Urrea carried off and appropriated his whole stock of goods, of the value of $10,000.

The fourteenth article of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo is as follows: "The United States do furthermore discharge the Mexican Republic from all claims of citizens of the United States, not heretofore decided against the Mexican Government, which may have arisen previously to the date of the signature of this treaty; which discharge shall be perpetual and final, whether the said claims be rejected or be allowed by the Board of Commissioners, provided for in the following article, and whatever shall be the total amount of those allowed."

ART. 15 of the same treaty provides for a board of Commissioners, to ascertain the "validity and amount" of such claims, which was instituted by the Act of March 3, 1849.

The claimant filed his memorial with that board, praying compensation for the loss of his goods and damages for having his business broken up. His claim was disallowed by the Commissioners, on the ground that he was not a United States citizen at the time of the injury.

By the Court, GILCHRIST, C. J. *Held:* It was necessary for the claimant, at the hearing before the board of Commissioners, to establish two positions, by proof, in order to entitle himself to a favorable decision. He was bound to prove, first, that he was a citizen of the United States at the time of his alleged losses; and, secondly, that his property was destroyed by the Mexican troops.

(2.) The merits of his case depended on both these points, and one was as necessary to be proved as the other.

(3.) The claimant alleges that the Commissioners erred in deciding that he was not a citizen of the United States; That fact they were competent to determine, and their decision was conclusive.

(4.) No appeal lies from their judgment to this or to any other tribunal.*

(5.) The claimant has no legal cause of action against the United States.—*Abstract of opinion.* Adverse report.

CLAIM FOR $30,000. ASSESSMENTS UPON LAND AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, PURCHASED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Griffing vs. *the United States*, (on demurrer.†) The following facts were alleged: On Sept. 19, 1846, the claimant, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, stated, "Having for some time been in treaty with owners for the purchase of the property lying between the Navy Hospital and Navy Yard in the city of Brooklyn, with a view of selling it to the Government, and not wishing to incur so heavy a responsibility without having some guarantee that they would take it at a given sum," &c. Again, on Nov. 16, 1847, he wrote: "Referring to my former letter to you on the same subject, I have entered into written contracts for the purchase of all the ground between the Navy Yard and Navy Hospital, lying north of Flatbush-avenue, and the rights of the riparian owners of the ground covered by water (or mud flats) in said bay; and am now prepared to realise a sale of the same to the Government should they desire to purchase," &c. The Secretary, in his answer thereto of Dec. 11, 1847, stated that he was "willing to recommend to Congress the appropriation of $285,000 for the purchase of the land," and desired, in order that no time might be lost in bringing the subject to the attention of the proper committees, that the petitioner would inform him, without delay, whether he would accede to this proposal. With the correspondence between Mr. G. and the Secretary, and the latter's recommendation before them, Congress, by the act of August 3, 1846, (9 Stat., 268,) made an appropriation of $285,000 for the purchase by the Secretary of the lands in question—"Provided that no part of said sum shall be applied to the payment of the purchase money until a good and perfect title is secured to the United States for the said lands and its appurtenances."

On June 26, 1848, the Common Council of Brooklyn adopted an ordinance to grade a portion of Flushing avenue, &c. An assessment was made, and the assessment roll reported to the Common Council, and finally confirmed July 12, 1848. It did not appear *when* "the grade line" was adopted, or *when* the grading was done. On Aug. 9, 1848, the Secretary informed Mr. GRIFFING that the appropriation was made, and that he (the Secretary) was "preparing to consummate the purchase," &c.; also that since the passage and approval of the act of Congress he had received information of assessments by the City on the property to $28,200; that he had submitted to the Attorney-General "the question, whether on the facts stated, the United States are bound to pay the assessments over and above the purchase money." The Secretary adds, "I will enclose you a copy of his opinion, which you will perceive will devolve on you as vendor the burden of making said payments, unless you can successfully resist the payment. I propose, therefore, to retain of the purchase money a sum sufficient, say $30,000, out of which on your account this department will cause the said assessments to be paid as they may fall due, unless you shall have previously procured, by judicial decision or otherwise, the annulment of the said assessments."

On Aug. 14, 1848, the claimant and wife conveyed, by warranty deed, with the usual full covenants, to the government the premises in question. Between Aug. 15 and Oct. 10, he received all the purchase money but $30,000, retained for the assessments. On March 12, 1849, he gave a bond with surety in $5,000, to indemnify the Government against all expenses, &c., of litigation as to the assessments. In an action between the City of Brooklyn and claimant it was determined that the latter was liable for the assessment, (4 Comst. R. 419.) The Secretary of the Navy thereupon paid the City the $30,000 reserved.

No information in respect to the grading, or the assessments, was given either to the Secretary, or to Congress, until after the appropriation was made.

The petitioner claims that the United States were bound to pay the assessments, or to exonerate him from his liability therefor, and that they still owe him the $30,000. He insists that the Secretary's letter of Dec. 11, 1847, and his reply thereto, constituted a contract for the purchase of the land by the United States, which, though unauthorized when it was made, was yet ratified and confirmed by the act of Aug. 3, 1848.

The act of May 1, 1820, section 6, (3 stat., 508,) declares that no contract shall be made by the Secretaries of the Navy, &c., "except under a law authorizing the same, or under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment." And section 7 of the same act provides that "no land shall be purchased on account of the United States, except under a law authorizing such purchase."

By the Court,—SCARBURGH J., *Held:* The Secretary's object, in his letter of Dec. 11, 1847, was to obtain the authority of the petitioner to say to Congress that the purchase could be made at the price specified, if Congress should desire it. Neither the Secretary, nor the petitioner, understood that the Secretary had the power to make a contract for the purchase. (2.) The Secretary proposed to recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the purchase of the land on certain specific terms, and the petitioner acceded to his proposal. This was not a contract for the purchase of the land. (3.) It was, at most, an undertaking on the part of the Secretary that he would advise Congress to make the purchase on the terms which had been arranged between him and the petitioner. To ratify that act of the Secretary, therefore, would amount to no more than an approval of his advice. It would not be the adoption of his contract, for he made none. (4.) Subsequent assent is only equivalent to a previous command, and if such previous command had been given by Congress in the present instance, the acts of the Secretary would have been no more than what they were without it. (5) The Secretary recommended the purchase under the impression, that for the purchase money suggested by him, a good and perfect title to the land was to be given to the United States: and Congress, acting upon this recommendation, and strictly conforming to it, made the appropriation upon the express condition that "a good and perfect title" should be secured to the United States. (6) The act of Congress contemplates a purchase *to be* made, not the ratification of one which had already been made.

(7) When the appropriation was made, the petitioner had already become indebted to the city of Brooklyn for the amount of the assessments, and the land in question was subject to a lien therefor. A good and perfect title, therefore, could not be given until this lien was removed. In requiring its removal, the Secretary of the Navy but complied with the plain requirements of the said act of Congress under which he acted.—*Abstract of opinion.*

The petitioner is not entitled to relief.

CLAIM UPON "LOAN-OFFICE CERTIFICATES."

Nahum Ward vs. *The United States.*—(On Trial.) The petitioner holds 43 loan-office certificates of the United States, for $400 each, dated Dec. 23, 1777, payable to bearer on Dec. 1, 1781, with interest annually at 6 per cent, and purporting to be for value received. At the bottom of each is the following: "Countersigned by order of J. A. TREUTLEN, Governor of Georgia. E. DAVIES, Jr."—on 29 of them was indorsed: "Four years interest to Dec. 23, 1781. Paid in bills of exchange. JNO. HILLEGAS, Cont. Treas."

On Feb. 22, 1777, Congress resolved that thirteen millions of dollars be borrowed on loan office certificates. A resolution of Congress of Oct. 3, 1776, provided that this class of certificates should be countersigned by the Commissioners of one of the loan offices, which for convenience of the lender were established in each of the States, Commissioners to superintend such office being appointed by the States respectively, which were responsible for such their appointees.

On March 29, 1782, the Secretary of the Treasury (HAMILTON) reported against these certificates; and again in 1795 the Treasury reported to the same effect, because, among other reasons, there was no evidence as to the appointment of DAVIES as Commissioner of Loans. In 1816, and again in 1852, there were adverse reports.

On August 3, 1780, Congress resolved, that, on account of the then invaded condition of Georgia, the papers of the loan-office there should be removed for safety, and that until re-established, the Treasurer of the United States be empowered to pay the interest on certificates issued from that office.

It was contended, on the hearing, that the claimant was bound to show, in addition to producing the certificates themselves, that the United States received a consideration for them, and also that E. Davies was not a Loan-Office Commissioner for Georgia.

Mr. Peter Force testified that in 1846, he procured from a box of refuse papers at an auction room in Washington, two sheets of Loan-office certificates, which had been cancelled at the Treasury. They were of the same emission with those now in dispute, signed by Hillegas and countersigned by E. Davies, and on each of them the interest was indorsed to the 23d December, 1781. The certificates were produced in court by witness. It appeared also that the claimant was *bona fide* holder of the 43 certificates.

By the Court.—GILCHRIST, C. J.—*Held:* The position that the claimant is bound to show, in addition to the evidence furnished by the certificate themselves, that the United States received a consideration for them, is "entirely untenable."

2. Each certificate acknowledges that the United States have received $400, and until that admission is shown to be the result of fraud or mistake, it is conclusive evidence of a consideration.

3. These certificates, from the Loan-Office in Georgia, supposing them to be valid, were properly presented at the Treasury for payment of the interest.

4. There is no evidence that any objection was ever made to the account of the Treasurer, on the ground that he had no authority to pay the interest. The strong presumption then is, that in paying the interest he did no more than his duty required.

5. The resolution of October 3, 1776, does not require that the Commissioner of the Loan-Office shall describe himself as such Commissioner. It is requisite only that the person who is actually Commissioner shall countersign the certificates.

6. These certificates were signed by order of the Governor of Georgia, and if any additional proof were required that DAVIES was a Loan-Office Commissioner for Georgia, it would be found in the fact that they went from the hands of the Governor to those of DAVIES, there being nothing to show that they came fraudulently into his possession.

7. The Loan-Offices in the several States were established for the convenience of the lenders. The Commissioner was not an officer of the United States, but a State officer. The ordinance is silent as to the mode of his appointment, except that he was to be appointed by the State.

8. When the interest was paid, and when the transaction was fresh in the memories of all, no objection was taken that the certificates were not properly countersigned. It was not until 1792, eleven years afterwards, that this alledged defect was discovered. Those considerations go very far to prove that DAVIES was the actual Commissioner.

9. If, subsequently to the payment of the interest on these, certificates of the same emission, and countersigned in the same manner, [these discovered by Mr. FORCE,] were received at the Treasury and cancelled, the presumption is that they were paid at the Treasury.

10. The circumstances admit of no other explanation than that these certificates were recognized by the various officers of the United States as countersigned by the proper officer.

11. "We cannot accede to the force of the reasoning of the various executive officers in their opinions rejecting this claim, as their arguments seem to us to be fallacious, and not to meet the true point of the case."

12. The United States are justly indebted in the amount due on the forty-three certificates, with the interest thereon; estimating the certificates at $282 44 each.—*Abstract of Opinion.*

Bill reported accordingly in favor of Nahum Word, for 60,876 99.

BLACKFORD J. dissented.

Before Hon. Justices Blackford and Scarburgh.

INSPECTORS OF CUSTOMS—"TRAVELING EXPENSES" UNDER SECTION 7 OF ACT OF JUNE 17, 1844.

Nicholas Sinnot, Jr., vs. *The United States.*—(On argument.) The claimant was one of the Inspectors of Customs for the port of New-Orleans, for some years prior to 1848. In November, 1843, the subject of employing inspectors to go down from that port to the Balize and the Southwest pass of the Mississippi, there to take charge of vessels arriving from foreign ports, bound to New-Orleans, for the prevention of smuggling, was presented to the Treasury Department, and the plan having met with approval, was at once carried into effect, and has since continued with great advantage to the revenue. The duty was styled "river-duty." The regular Inspectors at New-Orleans, of whom the petitioner was one, were employed in it. Each trip made in the performance of such duty, including the distance from New-Orleans to the boarding station at the mouth of the river, and the return, amounted to 220 miles. The Inspectors engaged in "river-duty" were necessarily subjected to extra expenses, including the outlay for fare per steamer, board of the passee, &c.

The petitioner was so employed in "river-duty." By the act of June 17, 1844, 5, (5 Stat. at Large, 676,) "Inspectors" became entitled to 10 cents per mile for traveling expenses, when actually engaged in the performance of their duties at any other place than the port or Custom-House from the Collector of which they received their appointments. The Inspectors at New-Orleans so engaged in "river-duty" in 1845, memorialized the Department on the subject of an allowance for each duty in accordance with said act, claiming at the rate of 10 cents per mile. The Collector had allowed and paid only $2 50 a trip, which the Department would not consent to increase.

The claimant received the $2 50 per trip, but without consenting to or contracting for that inadequate rate of compensation. He now claims the balance due him for the amount of his travel in performing "river duty," at the rate of 10 cents a mile, after deducting the $2 50 per trip by him received.

The solicitor, after the statement of claimant's case, withdrew objections, and an order to take proofs of the claim was thereupon granted by the Court.

For the claimant, Mr. J. C. Devereux; for the Government, Mr. Blair.

Mr. Devereux, of New-York, opened the argument in the case of Robert H. Gray, administrator.

This was a case of officers' half-pay. The argument for the claimant was directed specially to the points: (1) That resolutions and acts of Congress, under the Confederation and Constitution, called "Acts of Limitation," cannot bar suitors in the Court; (2) That claims for half-pay do not fall within the operation of those Acts.

The argument was continued and concluded on the 3d June.

Practice in the Courts.—The Court orders testimony to be taken in any case on the application of the claimant.

The trial docket consists of cases in which the claimant has taken and filed all the testimony he desires, and has notified the clerk thereof.

The law docket consists of cases set down for argument on law questions presented by the petition which the petitioner desires to be acted on before taking testimony.

The Solicitor looks over the cases as they are filed, and selects such as present questions of law not previously acted on by the Court in the law docket, and testimony is ordered *pro forma* in all the other cases; but the claimants may, on making known that wish, have testimony ordered in the cases so selected, as in any others, before the argument on the law questions, or they may, on application, have the *pro forma* order for testimony set aside, and have the case set on the law docket and the questions arising on the petition argued before taking testimony, if he prefers that course.

The Court takes up these dockets on alternate months during its sessions.

The Judge Advocate of Naval Court of Inquiry No. 3.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is, perhaps, a common practice (now-a-days) to "pitch into" people through some column or other of a newspaper. I do not indulge in it myself; but I can scarcely quietly pass over, unnoticed, the remarks of "the Washington correspondent of the South" in your paper of yesterday.

The unjust fling at the Judge Advocate of Court No. 3, and "the unfortunate selection" of him, by Mr. TOUCEY, in the case referred to, is singularly untrue; and yet, perhaps, it had the appearance of the fact charged.

The W. C. "of the South" says: "At one passage in the trial the Judge Advocate took a witness from the stand when a question had been put to him by the Court, to ascertain by a private consultation how he would answer." This was not so, but for the better reasons that it might not occur that a plurality of witnesses might be occupying the time of the Court, each going over the same grounds of evidence. It was not what such witness was going to say, but whether he knew anything *pro* or *con* on any particular points—the Judge Advocate being in the double capacity of counsel for the Government as well as the appellant.

Mr. LITTLE, the Judge Advocate, in my opinion, has not his superior in any Court, in or out of the Navy; and had he been less, neither would Hon. Mr. TOUCEY nor his Excellency the President have appointed him on a trial so important.

Very respectfully yours, L. KEARNEY,
Late President of Court No. 3.

Forest Fires.

DESTRUCTION OF WOODS, HOUSES AND CROPS IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

From the Malone (N. Y.) Palladium.

On Monday, in consequence of the dry weather of a few days previous, and the high winds of that day, there were fires raging in the woods north and south of us. In the south part of the town a Mr. SPICER lost a new log house, which he had just completed and was about to move into—the fire being communicated from the woods by reason of the winds. In Duane a farmer, by the name of SHEFFIELD, lost his house, barn and other outbuildings from the same cause, the fire being driven from a fallow that had been set on fire that day. The house was well furnished, and nearly everything was consumed. He was not insured, his policy having expired a short time since. His loss is considerable. On the plains, at the north, we learn that some damage has also been done by the fire. A Frenchman lost his barn, and fences have been destroyed.

The wind on Monday was very violent, filling the air with dust, and rendering it exceedingly unpleasant to be out. At nightfall the wind subsided, and the air was full of smoke, indicating the presence of large fires in that vicinity—mostly, no doubt, in the woods, and on fallow land.

On the pine plains, at the north, the house of the Frenchman, whose barn was destroyed, was considerably injured by the fire. Several cords of wood have been burned up, and the fire has completely swept over a territory of three or four miles in length.

At the Summit, in Clinton County, the fire was raging in the woods, and so near the railroad track as to set the ties on fire.

In the destruction which has thus suddenly swept over large portions of the country, much serious damage has been sustained, mostly by our farmers. Large quantities of grain of all kinds, potatoes and other provisions, have been destroyed, and many upon whom the loss falls are ill able to bear it.

BRASHER FALLS, May 26, 1857.—The wind and fire on Monday night last, wrought ruin in this region. At a settlement called the "Lost Nation," some six or eight miles from here, the dwelling of a Mr. WAIT was burned, and his daughter, aged some twelve years, was so much injured by the fire that she died this (Tuesday) morning. The barn of a Mr. HURLY, near this, was burned, and Mrs. HURLY considerably injured by the fire. For a few hours this village was in peril.

The Brasher Iron Works are in utter ruins. The foundry, furnace, machine shop, coal houses, sawmill, store, boarding-house, barns, sheds, taverns, school-house, post-office and several dwellings, with their contents, were all consumed.

IMPALED ON THE HANDLE OF A PITCHFORK.—Mr. PETER KOONS, a respectable farmer, of Richmondville, aged about 40 years, went into his barn a few days since to feed his stock, and, having thrown some hay from the mow, dropped his hay fork, the tines fastening in the floor. Mr. KOONS, in descending, lost his hold, and fell a distance of fifteen feet, striking upon the handle of the fork, which entered his body, and passed up through the bowels, diaphragm and lungs, and was stopped finally by the shoulder-blade. He lingered about forty-eight hours, and died in great agony.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 6, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in better request and are now worth $7 37½@$7 50 for Pearls, and $7 87½@$8 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day: 617 bbls., including 371 bbls. Pearls, and 246 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand at strengthening prices. Java, 16½c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@11¾c; Ishia, 10¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, as previously represented. Middling Uplands, 13¾c.@14c.; Gulfs, 14¼c.@14¾c., and other grades at proportionate prices, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is gradually improving in demand and value. Sales: 9,500 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 50@$5 70
Straight State	5 70@$6 80
Extra State	6 90@ 7 10
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 60@ 6 90
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	5 70@ 6 80
Fancy Michigan	6 70@ 6 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 20@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 30@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@10 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@10 50

Canadian is doing better. Sales have been reported of about 650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 70@$6 75 for superfine to choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is brisker and firmer. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,750 bbls. very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 50@$8 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted, at $4 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Coro Meal is quiet and nominal at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 800 bxs. Naples Lemons, at $1 30@$1 60; 3,000 bxs. do. Oranges, at $2@$2 70; and 600 bxs. Sicily Oranges at $2 55@$3 20 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is essentially unchanged. Sales have been reported of only small lots, including Southern, at $1 85 for good White, and $1 65 for do. Red, ℔ bushel. Rye is again very sparingly offered, and is now quoted up to $1 30@$1 25 ℔ bushel, with a limited inquiry. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal. Oats are in demand, and are worth 58c.@70c. for Western; 63c.@67c. for State; 62c.@66c. for Canadian and Jersey; 59c.@61c. for Pennsylvania, and 56c.@5?c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is about the same. Sales: 28,000 bushels, at 91c.@92c. for mixed in store; 94c.@96c. for Yellow, and 95c.@96c. for White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales were reported of 1,200 bales River, at 87½c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are saleable and firm. Stock in first hands, 184,400, against 161,400 same time last year.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady. Crop of 1856, 8c.@12c.; 1855, 4½c.@5½c. ℔ lb.

IRON—There were only 40 tons Scotch Pig purchased at $31 50@$32, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $2 ℔ M. 1,000.

LEAD—Is more inquired for at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand, but is somewhat cheaper. Mr. HULL reports the week's movements thus:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	54,500	7,100
Sales during the week, sides	69,400	10,400
Stock at the close of the week, sides	75,000	17,300

UPPER LIME Rockland, 90c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ℔ bbl

MOLASSES—Is pretty salable, but at irregular prices. Porto Rico in hhds., at 60c @68c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c. @56c.; Clayed Cuba, 49c.@50c.; and New-Orleans, 70c.@75c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in light supply and active request at full prices. Other articles are quiet, yet quoted firm.

OILS—The general inquiry is tame; prices exhibit no important variation.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, yet steady; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $23 70@$23 80 for Mess; and $19 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are firm at 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is scarce and quiet at 11½c.@13½c., ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 450 bbls. and tcs., mostly prime, at 14¾c.@14¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 280 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $20@$21 ℔ tc. Beef Hams $23 50@$24 ℔ bbl. Butter is plenty and in very moderate demand at 17c.@22c., for new Ohio; 18c.@22c. for common to very good new State, and 24c.@28c. for fully fine to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues pretty brisk, and buoyant, at $4 25@$5 25 for Common to prime ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no really new feature. Sales 670 hhds Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—About 20,000 lbs. prime have been purchased at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 465 bbls. Ohio and Prison were reported at 34c @35c., mainly within the range, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and irregular. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3s. @3s. 6d. ℔ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 2½d @3½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 6d.@1s. ℔ tierce; Resin, 6d.@9d ℔ bbl; and Heavy Goods, 12s 6d.@17s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship to Hong Kong, with the privilege of Shanghae, 1,000 tons Coal, at about $8,000; one from Richibucto to Liverpool, or Brownsby, Dale £4 10s.; a Berwick ship from Richouche to Hull, £4 10s.; a bark from Quebec to Greenock or Hull, £5; a coop from Tatamagouche to Bristol Channel, £4 2s. 6d.; one from St. Stephen to Port Talbot, £3 15s.; a ship, 650 tons, from St. Stephen to Bristol Channel, £3 5s., or if from St. John, N. B., £3 7s 6d; a Bremen bark to London, Turpentine 1s. 6d., Spirits Turpentine 4s., Pipe Staves £3 15s., Light 8ds. £3 10s., and Canada Butt £12; ship *Texas*, 480 tons, from Jamaica to Liverpool, or Brownsby, Dale £4 10s.; a bark to Malaga, Light Pipe Staves £20, heavy do. £22, extra £24, and back to New-York, $3 ℔ ton; a ship to Marseilles, Wheat 15c., Flour 75c., and Light Pipe Staves $25; a bark, 396 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves $25, hhd. do. $17, and bbl. do $12 50; a bark from Rio to San Francisco, 5,000 bags Coffee, and one from Philadelphia to Buenos Ayres and back to the United States, on terms not made public: one from Wilmington, N. C., to Port Spain, Trinidad, Lumber $10; one, 250 tons, from Machias to Point Petre, Guad., Lumber $7; one from Pensacola to New York, Logwood $8; a brig to Bordeaux, Light Pipe Staves $25; a schooner, 230 tons, from Bordeaux to New-York $1,500; a brig to Cardenas and back, Sugar $5, and Melado $4 50; a schooner to North Side Cuba and back, Sugar 3c., and Molasses on deck, $3 75; a schooner, 170 tons, to Laguayra and Porto Cabello and back, $1,600; one, 118 tons, to Eleuthera and back, $650; a brig from Dorchester, N. B., to New-York, Stone, $2 50.

LECTURES.

DR. DOREMUS' SECOND LECTURE ON THE CHEMICAL HISTORY OF CREATION.—At the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Light.* Experiments with oxygen, chlorine, olefiant, phosphuretted hydrogen and other gases; large oxhydrogen blowpipe, combustion of metals, drummond lights, water frozen in red hot crucible with liquid sulphorous acid.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, BETWEEN 12 AND 1 o'clock, on east side of 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., or on 19th-st. between 4th and 6th avs., a BLACK SILK MANTILLA, wrapped in a newspaper. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to No. 53 West 29th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

New Hand-Books for Home Improvement.

HOW TO BEHAVE.

A NEW POCKET MANUAL OF ETIQUETTE.

AT HOME, ON THE STREET, IN COMPANY, AT TABLE, AT PICNICS, AT PLACES OF AMUSEMENT, AT WEDDINGS, AT CHURCH, WHILE TRAVELING, IN COURTSHIP, ETC.

HOW TO BEHAVE, the third number of our "HAND-BOOKS FOR HOME IMPROVEMENT"—now ready—is a complete guide to Correct Personal Habits, embracing the principles of good manners; useful hints on the care of the person, eating, drinking, exercise, dress, self-culture, and behavior at home; the etiquette of salutations, introductions, receptions, visits, dinners, evening parties, conversation, letters, presents, weddings, etc. with illustrative anecdotes, a chapter on love and courtship, and rules of order for debating societies. Price 50c., mailing free. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, and by Booksellers generally.

"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," same price, now ready. "How to Do Business," in press.

THE MAGISTRATE.

A GREAT NUMBER OUT ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.
THE NEW FACTS IN THE BURDELL CASE.
TWO PORTRAITS OF MURDERERS.
GREAT M

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The expected address of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER was delivered in New-Orleans on the 30th ult. in presence of a multitude of people, who appeared to sympathize deeply with the General's filibustering tendencies. WALKER's speech is not long, but sharp—what there is of it. He reviews briefly the course of events in Nicaragua, from the period when he set foot on its shores; declares that he was elected President by the unanimous voice of the people, and but for American influence, would have carried the day and remained in power. He regrets that any one bearing the name of an American should have conducted himself as Capt. DAVIS did, and speaks of that officer in terms of unmeasured condemnation. The prospects of the coming campaign,—for the General promises to return, feeling it his duty to do so,—are looked upon as peculiarly promising, and all patriots who love their country are affectionately desired to buckle on their armor, join his standard, and renew the struggle for what the General terms the "Americanization of Central America."

The seceding Southern members of the New-General Presbyterian Church have issued an address to the conservative portion of that body, inviting them to unite in the formation of a New School Assembly, to be held in Washington, on the 27th of August next. In the new organization, the subject of Slavery is to be excluded utterly, except in judicial cases. The address records a solemn protest against the growing spirit of Abolitionism in the Northern Churches, regrets that such heresies should find place, and takes a long farewell of the present organization of the New-School branch. The name of Dr. ROSS again heads the list of signatures.

We have further and very important intelligence from the Mormon country. The reports from previous sources of the growing tyranny of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and his settled hostility to the Gentiles and determination to resist the Government, are fully confirmed by this arrival. The company of five hundred Mormons from Denmark, who arrived at Philadelphia last week, are reported on their way to Utah.

Governor KING arrived in town on Saturday, and was closeted during the day with the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. The policemen of the First, Third, Tenth, Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards, were called upon on Saturday to declare which Police Board they recognized. In the Third, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards, several expressed a preference for the New Board; in the Tenth a few refused to give their views at all; and in the Fourteenth all decided for the Old Board. Messrs. WOOD and RUSSELL were busy on Saturday in appointing and swearing in policemen to fill the places of those who had declared themselves for the Metropolitan Commissioners.

The Metropolitan Police are acting nobly at (old) Quarantine, under order of the Health Officer, arresting several vagabonds who, in spite of law and orders, will board ships that are loaded with small-pox and other infection. One man whom they captured yesterday was particularly desirous of splitting open their heads.

The shanty of the Quarantine Commissioners was standing last night at early candle-light, and the water of the well of Seguine's Point was as sweet as if there were no such thing as poison in all this poisoned world. We should have heard it if anything serious had happened down to 10 o'clock last night. The fair presumption is that the oystermen lie on their oars yet. Dr. THOMPSON's iron scow to burn all infected bedding on, and his promise to enforce the law, preventing the throwing overboard of all such stuff, should comfort them.

City Inspector MORTON had a family party on Saturday, of people anxious to see something done for our dirty City. The most sensible suggestion was to reorganize the Board of Health, who can—as the City Inspector whose business it is, and the contractors who have drawn no little money can't, and the Common Council stupidly, stubbornly, and wickedly won't—go to work, clean the streets, and take the proper pay for it.

At the foot of Division-avenue, Williamsburg, there has been, if everybody's nose is a judge, one of the worst nuisances ever borne by a long-suffering and stupidly-patient people. On Saturday the Brooklyn Board of Health, by its Committee, visited it, and found scores of barrels full of dead flesh—to be ground up on the premises into superphosphate of lime. Its early abatement is calculated on.

This is the last day that the Common Council have an opportunity to authorize the issue of Bonds to the amount of $275,000 to purchase the State Arsenal Grounds with. If they fail to start to-day, there is a fine speculation for somebody.

The case of PAROT, the French railroad defaulter, was brought up on Saturday before Judge MITCHELL, but nothing of importance was done. The case was adjourned until Friday.

CHARLES ROBERTS, the waiter at the Lafarge Hotel, charged with robbing a guest of that house of $5,000, was acquitted on Saturday in the Court of Sessions. The trial of the noted THOMAS DENNY, for arson, will be called on to-day, for the fourth time.

Dr. CHEEVER delivered a sermon in the Church of the Puritans, last evening, on the duties of the Church and the Ministry, in which he held that it was eminently proper and necessary that, when any great national evil existed, the Church and the Ministry should do earnest battle against it.

There were 372 deaths in the City last week, 51 less than the previous week.

THE ELECTIONS IN MEXICO.—By the last news from Mexico we learn that the Presidential election—though not determined—was progressing favorably for General COMONFORT. This is an encouraging omen for the future peace and prosperity of the Republic. It was a matter of extreme doubt whether the people of Mexico were sufficiently enlightened and sufficiently independent of the priesthood to reelect to the Presidency a man whose chief aim has been to establish the supremacy of the State over the Church, and to break down that exorbitant and unwholesome power which the latter has nowhere more arrogantly exercised than in the Mexican Republic. The contest between President COMONFORT and the Mexican Church has been long and severe. The labor to be performed by the Federal Government was great and the obstacles in the way of success were enormous; for the masses, for the most part ignorant and superstitious, were as blindly submissive to the decrees as they were terrified at the anathemas of Ecclesiastical authority. The church hotly defended its so-called rights, and left no stone unturned, first in resistance to the innovations, and when that was overborne, in attempts to avenge the abolition of so many of its perquisites and prerogatives. So great was the commotion created, but a few weeks ago, that revolution and President COMONFORT's overthrow seemed inevitable. Under penalty of excommunication, the people were forbidden to swear obedience to the new constitution—the first real charter of liberty, by the way, which Mexico has yet had. Throughout the whole country, the pulpit was converted with a political arena, and the doctrines of Christianity were made subservient to the doctrine of opposition to President COMONFORT' reforms. Priests, under special directions from the Archbishop, would not administer the sacraments to those who acknowledged the constitutionality of the new fundamental law of the land. They refused to marry, baptize, or even bury, and Mexico, like some European State under the ban of Papal displeasure in the Dark Ages, was virtually excommunicated. The Republic, strange to say, did not crumble to pieces or wither away. It survived this outburst of ecclesiastical wrath. It seemed, before that crisis, to have sunk as low as any nation possibly could sink, but the tornado has shaken it into life and roused its dormant energies. President COMONFORT persevered steadily in the policy he had marked out for himself. He acted throughout with prompt decision and energy, and in the great struggle between the State and the Church, the latter was eventually forced to succumb. Its submission, after such fierce attempts to instigate rebellion and plunge the country into civil war, smacks of insincerity, but that is scarcely of any consequence. The fact of its submission alone—forced or otherwise—establishes, what many feared could never be established, the supremacy of the State in the Republic. If our expectations should be realized and the present election should terminate in favor of Gen. COMONFORT, it will prove—what now alone is wanting—that his wise and enlightened administration receives the cordial support of the people. The friends of Mexico are therefore justified in hoping that she will yet lift up her head among independent nations.

Governor Walker's Inaugural.

The new Governor of Kansas appears in his Inaugural Address, which we published on Saturday, under a two-fold character,—as the Executive of the Territory, and as a lecturer on political matters and things in general.

However interesting his observations made in the latter quality may be, the really important part of his address is that which develops the course of policy which he intends to pursue, and the line of action which he recommends to the people of Kansas, in his strictly gubernatorial capacity. It will be found that our anticipations of the Governor's probable conduct have received a fresh confirmation from these practical passages of his address.

He urges it upon the inhabitants of the Territory that they should take part in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention He states, with considerable force, the many arguments in favor of such a course, which is indeed the only course that, as an Executive officer, appointed by the same authority which has recognized the validity of the call for the proposed Convention, Gov. WALKER could be expected to recommend. He expresses his confident hope that the Convention, however elected, will be governed, in any event, by a proper regard for the known public opinion of the Territory—and his earnest intention to do all that in him lies towards securing a submission of the Constitution, when it shall have been framed by the Convention, to an act of ratification by the *bona fide* population of the Territory of Kansas. He very ingeniously endeavors to divert the attention of the people from the maddening questions which have bred so much ill-blood among them, to the large and expanding material interests, and to the great educational concerns of the Territory. In a word he manifests the most sincere disposition to administer the Government of Kansas pacifically, practically, impartially and sensibly—and he appeals to the inhabitants for their cordial sympathy and assistance in the prosecution of his purposes.

If these purposes shall be prosecuted—if the words of the Inaugural Address shall be followed up by corresponding deeds—if Governor WALKER shall proceed to exercise his personal and official influence with the leaders of both parties in Kansas in favor of moderate counsels, and just legislation, there can be no doubt that he will secure for himself the sympathy and assistance, not merely of the people of that Territory but of the whole nation.

The difficulties of his position are difficulties not of policy but of diplomacy. Gov. WALKER is too shrewd a man not to see what all observing men, both at the North and South, have for some time admitted, that the dictates alike of political prudence and of sound statesmanship require the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Free State. It will be his task then, so to instruct, influence, and control the obstinate, ignorant or exasperated members of either party, as to bring about this result without a renewal of the atrocious hostilities which have disgraced the past history of the Territory.

Upon his intentions in regard to the performance of this task (which if successfully performed will undoubtedly secure for him the warmest gratitude of the nation) his Inaugural Address throws the most satisfactory light.

Very deeply, therefore, do we regret that he should have hazarded a portion of the influence which he was to command, if he would carry out these good intentions of his, by the nature of the observations which he felt called upon to make, as a kind of "*Concio ad Populum.*" Governor WALKER may himself believe that Providence regulates the political advances of mankind by what he very oddly calls an "*isothermal* line"—he may himself consider the facilities and unequal development of our Southern States to be a condition of "prosperity," and he may, therefore, regard the question of the extension or the restriction of Slavery as a purely indifferent matter, to be decided upon without any considerations of the vital principles of political economy. But he perpetuates a grievous wrong, and a very serious blunder to boot, when he permits himself in a public harangue to impugn the sincerity and to attack the convictions of the hundreds of thousands of American citizens who look upon the institution of Slavery as intrinsically absurd and unjust, and consider the projected extension of it over the new territories, to be an outrage upon common sense and Republican principles. It has been already inferred from the tone of these passages of the Inaugural to which we now refer, and from a paragraph relating to the south-western Indian Territory, that Governor WALKER proposes to go beyond the immediate duties of his post, so far as to prepare the way for the erection of that Territory into a Slave State, which shall balance the new Free State created in Kansas. We do not believe these inferences to be just—but we must condemn in the most unqualified terms the unseemly, and altogether rhapsodic digression of the gubernatorial speech from which they have been deduced, and we look to the practical result of Governor WALKER's administration for the excuse of the blunder, and the atonement of the wrong into which he was doubtless betrayed by the dulcet allurements of theory or the dangerous indulgences of discourse.

The Final Arctic Search.

We publish in another column some particulars relating to the Final Search, as it is called, for the missing expedition commanded by Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. The facts which we have stated have been derived from the best sources. Many of them are well understood by such of our readers as have given attention to the matter of discoveries in the Arctic seas. For such as are not generally known we have the guaranty of parties who are accustomed to state only "those things which they do know."

It may seem strange to our readers that another expedition should be fitted out for the dismal seas around the Northern Pole, and that again the warm blood of living men should be chilled sailing for weary miles beneath the beetling fronts of the impending icebergs. But, aside from all the motives of humanity, of woman's affection or of professional emulation, which have united in the undertaking of this enterprise, there is a charm in the very desolation of that far and silent zone, and daring men, like the Astrologers of old, are eager to invade those regions of Nature where few of their kind have trod before them.

The woman who has thrown into this last effort the remains of her fortune, and given all she has for the hope of being assured even of the worst in regard to him whom she loved, wins the more upon our admiration the more desperate to appearance her cause becomes. The perseverance, or, as those annoyed by it have doubtless thought it, the pertinacity with which Lady FRANKLIN has instigated the search in regard to her husband's fate has had, we are glad to say, a better basis than the craving void of a bereaved woman's heart, or the selfishness of sorrow. It has been grounded upon the fact, which, in the consideration of this matter, must always be kept in sight, that of the entire circuit of Arctic coast, nearly seven thousand miles in extent, which has been explored by the various expeditions of search, that section of four hundred miles in which traces of FRANKLIN's vessels are likely to be found is precisely that which has not been examined. This consideration has carried a convincing weight in the investigations out of which this new expedition has sprung. Brave sailors, who have confronted more than once the dangers of berg and floe, have been enthusiastic in their assent to this view of the case, and their opinion has been indorsed most emphatically by the eminent men, of whom the President of the Royal Geographical Society is the representative, who have, as became them, applied their valuable knowledge and their calm insight to examination of the problem of the value of another expedition of search.

The Board in England which direct the employment of Her Majesty's ships have determined that the *Resolute*—Lady FRANKLIN's application for which was supported by a strong memorial from this side of the water—shall not be sent upon this service. We can well understand why that vessel, whose history has been so remarkable, should be denied for this expedition. Fitted out with care, placed under the command of an officer of high rank and reputation, it happened that the expedition of which the *Resolute* made a part shed no honor on the British name. In the written orders to the commander of that expedition, prepared at the Admiralty Board, the contingency upon which the crews were to abandon their vessels and resort to the ice was clearly defined. It occurred in the case of the *Resolute*. Her crew, abandoning her, safely escaped. Two years afterwards the vessel, safe and sound, was picked up by an American whaler, brought into a New-England port, purchased by our Government, refitted at its expense, and then by formal act of Congress presented to the British Government. The sending back of this vessel, which perhaps our Government could not well avoid, was one of those courtesies which lie perilously near the bounds between impertinent concern and attentive kindness. The British Government, however, received the attention as it was meant, in kindness. But to ask the same Board which commanded this vessel to be deserted at a point when, as the event has proved, to remain with her was safe—to ask the Board of Admiralty to recall this vessel from the silence of the ordinary to which they had consigned her, dismantled and disgraced, and again to send her into that field from which, by rules which they had laid down, she ought not to have escaped, is asking too much from human nature. No surer way to prejudice the contemplated expedition in the eyes of the Admiralty Board could have been devised than to petition for the *Resolute*. The name of that vessel was an unpleasant word in the ears of the Lords Commissioners. They did not hear it without wincing.

The refusal at the Admiralty of a vessel for this expedition is put upon the ground of humanity—a ground which is no new resort for British officials. They often escape to that when much pressed to do anything which for other reasons they were unwilling to do. It seems, however, to be entirely taken away from them by the statement, which we have no reason to dispute, that the *Arctic service is desired by officers and men in the navy, and that the average mortality in it—one-and-a-half* per centum per annum.—*is less than that in the other services in which the navy is employed.*

It seems to us that the British Government, having done so much in Arctic adventure, should complete its achievements by an exploration of the coast yet remaining unexplored. That crown to its labors should not be left wanting. But it sometimes happens to nations as to individuals, that they weary at the very dawn of triumph, and succumb in the night that appears to them endless, when a few minutes of endurance would have brought them to the coveted day.

The London *Times* is opposed to this new expedition, and "entirely" approves "the determination at which the Admiralty recently arrived, not to send out any more Arctic Expeditions at the public expense. Year after year they were dispatched, and, save the barren honor of having achieved the Northwest Passage, we know not what we have gained by these hazardous struggles among the eternal ice." Some of the results which these struggles, hazardous as we admit they have been, have won from the seemingly barren domain of nature in the North, we have set down in the article we have compiled, which may be found in another column. All the voyages of discovery which have been the pioneers and precursors in fields of adventure, whither thriving commerce has followed, have been enterprises of hazard and of suffering. *Nil sine labore.* We have won, won much, in commerce and in science from the contest with ice around the pole. Let us keep to the work, now so near its completion, and faint not till all the field be won.

General Walker at the South.

The terms in which the New Orleans press speaks of WALKER and his advent in that city create some doubt in our minds whether the editors have gone "demented," or English words and phrases bear the same meaning on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico as further North. Any one who has read the article extracted from the *Delta*, in our impression of Friday, and is aware that New-Orleans is the first city in the South, must feel some pardonable hesitation in deciding whether the piece of fustian was a bad caricature, or he had been grossly imposed upon in the recent accounts of WALKER's doings in Nicaragua. When one hears of enthusiastic crowds waiting on the quays of a great city to welcome a small man with "blue-gray eyes," and proclaimed by the local newspapers "the champion of Isthmian Republicanism," the hero," "the brave warrior," "the unassuming, mild-looking, light-complexioned man," "the impersonation of as glorious and daring a chivalry as these latter days of ours have seen," "the man of destiny," "he of the blue-gray eyes," "a man destined to face the boldest dangers unappalled," "he whose name has become a household word in the South, and whose deeds have been the subject of American and European conversation, comparatively speaking, as much as any of the great captains of modern times," one naturally expects to hear, if not of a good man, at least of a great one. If we don't expect to hear of the gospel preached, of the naked clothed, of the hungry filled, of hospitals endowed, churches built, aqueducts made, laws codified, and cookery improved, we at least expect to hear of great battles fought, of rapid and successful campaigns, of large armies overthrown, powerful fortresses captured, of kingdoms subdued, and dynasties extinguished. If you do not look for a Colbert or a De L'Hopital, you look for a Turenne or a Napoleon. With such an intolerable deal of sack you can never be content with a half-penny worth of bread. If you compare a man, as the New Orleans *Delta* compares Walker, to Napoleon on his return from Elba, the comparison is worth little, if you cannot tell of his Lodi, his Arcola, his Marengo, his Wagram and Austerlitz, his convention of Campo Formio, his treaty of Tilsit; if you cannot tell of a genius which baffled all men, and overcame all things, which was proof against the cowardice of some, the apathy of others, and the treachery of others, and which wrung victory from the most adverse fate with the most unpromising materials, your encomiums only bring ridicule on yourself and contempt on those who accept you as their organ. To say that a man is as much talked of in Europe and America, comparatively speaking, as any captain of modern times, is to say very little for either his abilities or his reputation. The phrase "comparatively speaking" plays fearful havoc with the compliment, bad as it is at best. Comparatively speaking, Barnum has been as much talked of in Europe as Wellington, and we venture to say Busteed has been as familiar in the mouths of those Frenchmen who know anything of America as any warrior we have produced since Washington. A man need neither be brave, nor wise, nor good to be talked about. Fame follows on the heels of the swindler, or murderer, or burglar, with as much impartiality as on those of the hero or philanthropist. The place she awards them is, in history, doubtless not the same, but the amount of public notoriety she deals out to each is tolerably fairly balanced.

To call General WALKER's doings in Nicaragua "a war," is about as absurd as the conduct of the Brahmin whose sad mishap MACAULAY relates so feelingly, who being in search of a sheep for sacrifice, was persuaded by the united testimony of some scoundrels, into taking a deceased dog for the animal of which he was in search. The people of New-Orleans are very much in the position of the unhappy Brahmin. For the benefit of those who may be disposed to deduce from the follies of the New-Orleans zealots the conclusion that the people of this country are afflicted with such obliquity of moral vision as to take WALKER for a great hero, and his fillibusters for soldiers, we have only to say that the disease, like the yellow fever, is local.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.—The subject of steam fire-engines will come up before the Board of Aldermen this evening on special order; the question for consideration being the confirmation of the contract ordered by the Common Council last December, for two engines. This important measure, which was recommended by the late Chief Engineer of the Department, and petitioned for by a very large number of our citizens, seems to be opposed by Mr. HOWARD, the present Chief, who is bent upon defeating it. The Board of Foremen of the Fire Department, have passed a series of resolutions against the steam fire-engines, in which they assert that it has been "clearly demonstrated" to them that the steam fire-engines have utterly failed in other cities where they have been tried. But we believe that the only city in which the steam fire-engines have been thoroughly tried is Cincinnati, and there they have been eminently successful, and have entirely superseded the old-fashioned Fire Companies. We presume that the Board of Aldermen are in possession of all the facts in connection with this important subject, and that they will decide the question without any reference to the wishes of the members o the Department. The experiment of steam fire-engines is certainly worth trying, and the cost should not for a moment be considered in the matter. The losses of a single fire might more than defray the expense of the new machines. At all events, it will be in the highest degree reprehensible for our Common Council to neglect any opportunity for effecting an improvement in so important a part of the City Government as that of the Fire Department. If steam fire-engines have been successful in Cincinnati, of which there is no question, we can conceive of no reason why they may not be equally successful here.

The Newfoundland Fishery Question.

Very contradictory reports have been received by the late steamers from Europe in relation to the probability of a confirmation, by the Newfoundland Legislature, of the Convention recently entered into between France and England, concerning the fishery privileges to be enjoyed by the former power, after the 1st of January, 1858. Both the London *Shipping Gazette* and the *Globe* represent the treaty as abandoned by the Colonial Office, in consequence of the virulent opposition to the measure in Newfoundland. The Paris *Pays*, on the contrary, declares that the Convention has not been rejected by the Colony, and intimates that it will be carried into effect. The Governor of Newfoundland was recently here, and is said to consider the Treaty disadvantageous to the Colonial interests, but to give it a passive support on the ground of international considerations. How the matter will terminate cannot as yet be certainly foreseen; but it is not probable that the Legislature of Newfoundland will sanction a measure apparently fraught with disastrous consequences to the citizens of the island.

The strenuous efforts which have been made by France, to provide a nursery for seamen through the fisheries, and generally to advance her commerce and navigation, form the principal motive for pushing through the Treaty. It is advocated in England, on the general ground of free trade and as an advance in the direction of removing all unnecessary restrictions on trade. How decidedly the opinion of Lord CLARENDON upon the subject was, less than four years ago, may be gathered from an official communication of Mr. ADDINGTON, in which he says: "It would be desirable, in Lord CLARENDON's opinion, to intimate to the Colonial Government that if obstacles were thrown in the way of a fair settlement, by mutual compromise, of this difficult and hazardous question, Her Majesty's Government might find themselves compelled, in justice to the interests of the mother country, either to leave to the Colony the future expense of the protection of the Colonial fisheries, or to negotiate with France, without further reference to the Colony, for the adjustment of differences, the continuance of which is fraught with serious danger to the amicable relations now subsisting between Great Britain and France." This menace is explicit and decided, that if the Colony will not sacrifice its local interests, the mother-country will abandon the care of its Government or execute the Treaty, irrespectively of their wishes.

It seems, from this distance, most probable that the Colonists will persist in their view of the case, even if the Government of Lord PALMERSTON has not, as the semi-official *Globe* intimates, himself abandoned the policy of a Convention. The fact alone that France gives a large bounty (nearly two dollars a metric quintal, and ten dollars a man to her fishermen) while England gives nothing, has impressed a conviction upon the minds of thinking men in Newfoundland that a concurrent right with England, in the hands of the Imperial Government, would be, in reality, an exclusive one, and cause the flag of England to disappear in a few years from the northeastern coast of this continent. The evil is already so great that Gov. HAMILTON, reviewing Mr. ADDINGTON's letter, said it was "the close proximity of the French islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, to the southern coast of Newfoundland that had led to the very serious injury of the British fisheries in that quarter," and he demonstrates with much force that the possession, by the French, of Belleisle, would tend to extend similar embarrassments and encroachments on the Labrador coast. He says that not only the people of Newfoundland, but *also of the United States*, would have great and just cause of complaint by any damage to the Labrador fisheries.

An earnest remonstrance against the proposed Treaty is contained in a dispatch of last July, written by Governor DARLING. He goes so far as to express a fear that the cession to a foreign power of half of the Newfoundland coast may seriously interfere, in certain contingencies, with the electric communication which is in prospect between the eastern and western coasts of the Atlantic. The geographical position of Newfoundland is particularly important, distant as it is but four days' steaming from the nearest point in the British Islands, and the power of interference with it might, under given circumstances, be dangerous. In reply to questions addressed to them, in February last, by the Select Committee of the Colonial Legislature, the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Bishops of Newfoundland made very strong representations against the policy of the Convention. The former said:

"The Treaty is drawn up solely and entirely in favor of France; we receive no equivalent of any sort. It is a cession of almost the whole Island to a foreign power. If put into execution, Newfoundland must cease to be a British colony; it will become a desert, a fishery-station for France, or be united to the States; for if the French are allowed to monopolize the Northern, Western and Labrador Fishery, and the Southern Fishery by taking bait, which is but another name for a fishery, the people cannot live; they may struggle for a few years in the Bays of Placentia, St. Mary's and Fortune, but as sure as the French are allowed to fish there, they must leave it, and ship under the flag of the United States."

Indeed, the excitement upon the subject of the Convention, in the colony of Newfoundland, is not to be considered trifling. The desire to please the French Government will scarcely, therefore, be sufficient to cause the Palmerston Government to persevere in urging forward so obnoxious a measure, and the opinion of the English papers on the subject, that it will be dropped, at least for the present, is to be received as the more probable.

INTERESTING VISITORS.—The *Crédit Mobilier* is sending over to us some of the most dashing speculators of the French capital, though they are prevented from bursting upon us with all their brilliancy in consequence of our awkward Extradition Treaty. Last year, M. PLACE, one of the most elegant and *distingué* of the speculators of the Bourse, and a director of the *Crédit Mobilier*, absquatulated from Paris, after giving a splendid entertainment to his friends, and has not since been heard of. It is highly probable that he is now in this country, and he may be either Bearing stocks in Wall street, or speculating in lands "out West." M. THURNEYSSEN, the other absquatulating director, whose operations were even more extensive than those of M. PLACE, is supposed to have arrived here in the *Arabia* last week, and there are already plenty of lynx-eyed inquirers anxiously looking after him. M. THURNEYSSEN's defalcations are to an enormous extent, and it is not at all likely that a gentleman who understands so well the value of money should have left France empty-handed. He has probably brought enough with him to secure himself from arrest, and, like his predecessor, M. PLACE, he will be able to remain among the vast number of foreign *incogs* who honor us with their personal presence. Messrs. PLACE and THURNEYSSEN are but the *avant couriers* of a whole flock of crippled financiers who may be expected here before long.

THE SEASON.—From all parts of the country we hear of the extraordinary backwardness and coldness of the season, and in some parts there are serious fears that the budding fruit-trees are seriously injured. Another such a year of scarcity of fruit as we had last year would be a great calamity to the country. The season is backward in this latitude, and the weather most ungenial; roses have hardly begun to show themselves, and the cry of strawberries is not yet heard in our streets, but we are not aware of any serious damage having been rendered to the tender crops by the unseasonable weather.

HOPE FOR IMPRISONED WITNESSES.—We observe by the police reports, that witnesses are daily committed to prison; and whilst the outrage upon humanity, in the case of EUGENE GERLEY, is fresh in the public mind, let the Board of Police forthwith proceed to carry out the following most excellent section of the new act. It is the conclusion of section 14:

"The Board of Police shall provide suitable accommodation within the said Metropolitan Police District, for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal proceedings, *and such accommodations shall be in premises other than those employed for the confinement of persons charged with crime, fraud, or disorderly conduct*, and it shall be the duty of the magistrates in committing witnesses, to have regard to the rules and regulations of the Board of Police in respect to their detention."

The Commissioners have the power thus to lease premises which may at once serve for Brooklyn and New-York, and to pass rules and regulations for detentions which the magistrate must obey. No doubt they could make a joint arrangement with the Sheriff and United States Marshal. If the public good and safety demand custody of witnesses, then let the public purse pay well for it, and the accommodations be such that those confined may have some limited liberty under competent surveillance.

VERY PROBABLE INDEED.—*Harper's Weekly* indulges in an elaborately-illustrated and very learned essay on "Comets," including the one that is to use up the world next week; nor does *Harper* think it at all impossible that we *may* wake up and find ourselves asphyxiated. To bring about a cometary collision, however, two conditions are necessary: "1. The path of the comet must at some point intersect that of the earth. 2. The two bodies must arrive at the point of intersection at the same time." *Harper*, like Captain Bunsby, gives an "opinion as is an opinion." If so, why so; if not so, so also. The lights of Science in these days are very extraordinary.

The Duties of the Church and Ministry—A Sermon by Dr. Cheever.

In consequence of the action of some of the male members of Dr. CHEEVER's Church, in relation to the late troubles there, the sermon last evening was expected to disclose the opinions of the Pastor on the past, and perhaps furnish an indication of his intended course for the future in the pulpit. The attendance was large, although the edifice was not crowded. After prayer and singing, the Doctor read for his text the 29th verse of the 17th chapter of the first book of Samuel, as follows:

"And Eliab, his eldest brother, heard when he spake unto the men: and Eliab's anger was kindled against David, and he said: Why camest thou down hither? And with whom hast thou left those few sheep in the wilderness? I know thy pride, and the naughtiness of thy heart; for thou art come down that thou mightst see the battle."

David, the Dr. said, had heard of the challenge sent by Goliath, and had gone down to fight the Philistine, when he was accosted by his eldest brother, who said, "Why comest thou hither? and with whom hast thou left those few sheep in the wilderness? I know thy pride and the naughtiness of thy heart." Why was he thus accused? Suppose he had gone down? Was it not a battle for the right—for the Lord? And could not David fight as well as attend upon sheep? But the envious creature, his eldest brother, knew how valiant David was. When the lion and the bear came to take a lamb from the flock, David had slain them both, and he was filled with envy. What had he, a sheppard, to do among warriors? And yet he was the chosen one of God to do the work. The Lord had placed the weapons there—the five smooth stones were in the brook awaiting him. Who could then have supposed that the Lord was preparing in him the greatest warrior and poet of the age? When David had been preparing his sling—adjusting it nicely, improving it, trying various sized stones, and, arriving at the most suitable size and form, he had no idea of what a great blustering mountain of flesh would threaten him and his people, nor the envy that would greet his approach to the scene. But so it was, and so came these troubles everywhere. Sometimes on the field, sometimes in politics, sometimes in churches, and sometimes in congregations. Sometimes ministers were charged with having left a few sheep in the wilderness, and turned warriors; and sometimes they would compromise with evil, through fear of giving offence to men. Sometimes the minister would call upon his hearers to come out from great national evils, and then for so doing he would be blamed by them. They would say to him, Why art thou here, leaving these few sheep in the wilderness—become so few that they would hardly pay for shearing. Now, it was a notable fact, that when the Israelites were in their sorest distress, God chose a shepherd to deliver them, and with a shepherd's weapons too. And when fighting, he was *still* a shepherd, for he was protecting the sheep of the Lord. But why a shepherd and a shepherd's sling, instead of a warrior and martial arms? Why? Because God had said not by might but by his spirit, should they conquer. He would have his omnipotent word brought into the battle. He had chosen the weak things of this world wherewith to confound the things that were mighty; and why? Why, that man should not glory in himself. When fighting against Goliath of Gath, David was still a shepherd, and was a glorious example for the ministry. As David stirred the minds of his people against their enemies, so was it the duty of the ministry, to lead on against a great national sin. They should go out against it, with their loins girded with truth and a breastplate of righteousness. The Word of God was a fire—a weapon—not a pillow, against sin. It was to stir up the people of the Lord against it, not to act as an opiate. David, who was a shepherd of the Lord's sheep, sang, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want," when there was tranquillity; but when evil came, he met it with his smooth-stoned sling. And so should all good shepherds do when evil came among their flocks. They should preach God's Word on God's Sabbath. The Sabbath was God's sling, and the pulpit the place from which to launch the smooth stones of his truths. The Sabbath was the appropriate time, and the Church the appropriate place to battle against evil. And when ministers did so, they were doing the right work in the right place. The prayer was, that they might be strong and resolute against evil. The Church and the Ministry were not for themselves, but for the world; and when such they should be considered and consider themselves, the right would prevail against the wrong, for there were Ministers enough, Churches enough, and wealth enough, for that, when they should be disposed. Every effort should be made to break away the ministry from conventionalisms, in their manner of announcing the word of God. The ministry should be open and free to battle for the truth. The Church was destroying itself, in just so far as it made itself subordinate to the wills of men. The fear of men and of consequences should not belong to the Church, when warring against sin. It was the duty of the ministry to preach to please God: not to think what part should be spoken, and what not. Not to please men, but God. To be bold in God, with much contention, was the spirit of the Church. The fear of men must not be permitted to interfere in the Church. God

worked only by his truth, and, therefore, it were better the world were turned over many times, than it should remain in sin. The word was, fear ye not men, their reproaches and their revilings. If the law of God is in your hearts, for the moths shall eat them up. When sin is growing, the ministry should be more earnest in battling against it, even if they had to fight against whole churches, or only against Barnabas and Peter, who were carried away with deliberate dissimulation and hypocrisy. Any who persisted in those would be accursed. His hearers had heard of those who, in endeavoring to convert the heathen, left their idols in their temples, simply changing their names to those of saints. So was it with some in the church, who would have sin remain in it, contented with simply changing its name. But such was not the true course. The church must call things by their right names, and battle earnestly against those that are wrong, even though some should complain. Put the sin of Slavery upon the anvil of the church, and bring the great hammer of God's truth to bear upon it, and the anger of some would be excited, but they must not fear them.

Assuredly there will a time come when our churches will not confine their attention merely to local evils, —when there will be firmness in them to sustain their ministers in matters other than local. For the duties of the ministry are for the world. The pebble must be cast at iniquities that overshadow nations. Would to God there were ten thousand ministers of churches who would hurl each his pebble at the giant iniquity in our nation that defies the armies of the living God. If they had slung the pebble years ago that giant would have been long ago dead. It is an odious form of selfishness for any church to say, when its pastor undertakes to apply the Word of God to the common enemy, "You are using time and expending energies which belong to us you must cut and carve for our appetites. If you preach to outsiders, you are taking the children's bread and casting it to the dogs." Or, it is an atrocious form of meanness and selfishness. Rather should they say, "Whatever concerns humanity, concerns us." But, alas, we find that under the Gospel ministry, the congregation of our Churches can become as mean and narrow minded as were the Jews of old, who stoned Prophets and Apostles, who would have stoned Paul because he preached words which were offensive to them, which they did not like to hear. "Away with him," they cried, "away with him. It is not fit that he should live." But in our day the punishment of speaking God's Word, in denouncing sin, is dealt in another way. Only preach it faithfully, and those who are offended withdraw their countenance, and the pew rents must suffer. But the Word of God is not a tax-gatherer, and the largeness of the pew revenues is no proof that it is faithfully preached. Faithful ministration of that Word, in condemning, exposing, denouncing, overthrowing the great vices of society, is not what is now required of a preacher. The minister must do otherwise if he would please the congregation, giving offence to none. Only make your Church fashionable, popular, genteel, conservative—get the right man to draw full houses, and no railroad to the celestial regions would pay better. The disease of this generation is a sacrifice of principle to expediency. Self-indulgence is our rule, and compromise with sin, not eradication of it, our practice. There is not a church in the City that is not fettered by this abominable trucking to expediency. We come to Church, not to hear what God would say to us, but to be soothed and smoothed, and patted and comforted. Like people, like priest. He has to retain his popularity. He dares not incur the displeasure of his congregation. He strives to please, never driving against sin. So that the class of men who ought to be too most fearless, plain-spoken, and independent, are rendered the most feeble and time-serving, and truckling. It is the fault of the congregation; it is their doing. You, you have made them so. You are guilty of their sin. Oh, how disastrous is such a practice to the safety and freedom of a nation, is this regarding of the opinions of men, rather than God's law of righteousness. If the minister dare be independent, if he presume to offend by preaching the Word of God, and applying it to the iniquities of his time, they seek to bring him to terms by threatening him with empty pews and a deficiency of revenue. They pass resolutions in disapproval of his conduct. In Paul's time it was otherwise. Paul preached the Gospel faithfully, but the Christians of those days did not hand the minister over to a convocation, where resolutions were passed. There need have been no excitement about Diana of the Ephesians, if those straight-minded brethren had assembled together in an upper room and passed resolutions, simply censuring idolatry. But the Apostles did not pass resolutions. In God's Word writing comes after preaching, and never takes the place of it. "Cry aloud and spare not." "Show the house of Israel their iniquities, and the house of Jacob their sins." Resolutions against an evil! Why, resolutions were but dry bones. They can startle nobody—convince nobody. The juggernaut of any great iniquity might be driven clean over them. Resolutions are not God's way of denouncing and correcting an evil, and what can resolutions do now with that evil, Slavery? They are high sounding on paper, but they come too late. They remind one of the tale told by some traveler, who journeyed in a country where the cold was so severe that it froze up the music in the trumpets of the stage coachmen, as they drove their coaches over the road, so that they could not give signals to each other that they were coming, and could not warn the townspeople, when they entered a town. But after they had finished the journey, and had hung the trumpets up in a warm room, the music was thawed out, and it seemed that all the coachmen in the place were blowing their trumpets at once. Only it came too late: it was of no use. So the road, at an earlier period, it would have been of service, and so resolutions about Slavery were as ill-timed now as were the notes of that thawed out music. It is the real trumpet of God's Word that we want a blast from that trumpet blown so long, so loud, so clear, that men everywhere shall be startled as if the great day of doom were coming.

God hath a controversy with this nation, and he appoints his ministers to blow his trumpets. If they refuse, the peril be upon them. And the Word of God is now our last resort, and to keep it back, to forbear to use it in wrestling with this giant ill, is a greater crime than at any former time. Dare you, brethren, listen to God's Word and yet forbid your minister to preach it? It is our only salvation from sin, and he who keeps back that word maintains that sin. You who would keep your minister from speaking out in his pulpit, are accessories after the fact in fastening that sin on this generation.

The reverend gentleman closed his discourse with an appropriate prayer, and after a hymn and benediction, the audience dispersed.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WALLACK closed his engagement at this Theatre on Saturday night. It was by no means a successful engagement, having been played to smaller houses than we have seen in this theatre since the commencement of the season. Mr. STUART has had to share the unpleasant fortunes of the other places of amusement, all of which have been doing badly. But there is, we think, something in the fact of Mr. WALLACK having played characters for which he is not at the present day physically fitted, which may account for the diminished audiences. In referring to this matter we have no desire to wound the feelings of an accomplished and esteemed gentleman, and still less to injure him in a professional point of view. Mr. WALLACK's reputation is an established fact, about which there can be no doubt. All that he need strive for is how to preserve it. It is natural that a man who has won distinction in a certain department of art, should endeavor to confine himself as much as possible to that department, and it is, therefore, pardonable that Mr. WALLACK still essays those characterizations which gave him a reputation twenty years ago. But, in literature and in art, it is well not to try to repeat the triumphs of our youth, when the hand and brain, however willing, fail to move to its quick impulses. Genius is always youthful in feeling, and there is something beautiful in the ambition which lives with it to the end. On the stage however, the body as much as the mind becomes an object of scrutiny; and it is a melancholy fact that the body of a man of genius tumbles into decrepitude with as much haste as the body of any other man. Playing as Mr. WALLACK does a line of characters in which youth and vivacity are the first requisites, he is capable now of exciting our wonder, but not of winning our admiration. We are surprised that a man of his age, and infirmities, can do so well: can simulate with such abundant skill the buoyancy of a youth long since passed. But when the surprise is over the stark reality thrusts itself upon our notice. Unless we are dolts we must acknowledge to ourselves that Mr. WALLACK's son would in nine cases out of ten better please us than Mr. WALLACK *pere*. We think the fact as long as we can out of pure regard to a very worthy artist. It is, however, a fact which an owl may see. We have no reluctance in saying this, because we are certain that we do an act of kindness to Mr. WALLACK; unwelcome, perhaps, but none the less kind. Surrounded by friends who have grown up with him, and who look upon him with a species of reverential awe, he has but few opportunities of learning the real feeling of "the front of the house." We interpret this feeling correctly when we give expression to the hope that he will at once and forever abandon the juvenile business, (if that is the right expression,) and bring his unimpaired intellect to bear on a class of personations more consonant with his years and physical appearance. The few specimens we have had of his powers in this line, give ample assurance of distinguished success. Some author once said that no one could write a man down—except himself. The same is true of an actor. Mr. WALLACK has nothing to fear from any one—except MR. WALLACK.

To-night, Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., commences a short engagement here, playing *Mrs. Beverley*, in the tragic play of the "Gamester." The farce of "John Dobbs" will also be played.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Miss LAURA KEENE brings out another new piece to-night, called "Life's Tronbled Tides." The fair manageress and Mr. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH sustain the principal characters. The burlesque of "Variety" is the afterpiece.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—JEROME'S new piece of "Bianco, or the Magic Sword"—one of the most deservedly successful pantomimes ever produced by the RAVELS, will be played to night, preceded by the *ballet d'action* of the "Contrabandist."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—This establishment commences a Summer Season to-night, with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE as the bright particular stars. These artists appear in three characteristic pieces, called "The Irish Emigrant," "Lesson for Husbands," and the "Yankee Housekeeper."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three pieces are "up" for to-night—"The Ups and Downs of New-York Life," "Magic Pills," and the "Maniac Lover."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The domestic drama called "Fraud and Its Victims," having achieved an undoubted success, will be repeated every evening this week. It is one of the best domestic dramas ever produced in this country. In the afternoon a variety of entertainments, dramatic and otherwise.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The successful burlesque of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp" will be repeated to-night, together with a selection of the best Minstrelsy.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BROUGHAM.—It is intended to give a grand Testimonial Benefit to Mr. BROUGHAM, at the Academy of Music. Every one will be glad to hear it. Mr. BROUGHAM is one of the best of actors and men, and deserves all the geniality that can be shown to him. A meeting of the Committee takes place to-night, at the Astor House.

Musical.

As the *Théâtre Française* is embellished with the statue of RACHEL; the *Scala* of Milan with that of MALIBRAN; the *D'Angennes* of Turin with that of MADDONNI; so, says the *Eco d'Italia*, is the Academy of Music of Philadelphia to be adorned with a marble effigy of Madame GAZZANIGA. The five hundred stockholders of the Academy have entered into the matter with enthusiasm, and the work is rapidly progressing in the *atelier* of a distinguished German sculptor. This is the first instance in America of such an honor being paid to an artist, although JENNY LIND, SONTAG, GRISI, ALBONI, BOSIO, PARODI, LAGRANGE and others have presented some true artclaims to our regard and remembrance. Madame GAZZANIGA is a remarkable artist and a beautiful woman, but, as an exponent of the particular art for which the Academy of Philadelphia was established, she is, we think, more than liberally honored by the action of the stockholders

Comptroller Flagg Turned Out of His Official Chair.

There was a terrible time about the Hall of Records on Saturday afternoon. It was caused by a levy being made upon the goods, furniture, and fixtures in the office of Comptroller FLAGG, by Constable WILLIAM THOMPSON, of the Second Ward. The Constable acted by virtue of a writ of judgment issued by Judge ANDERSON, of the First District Court, (who is acting in the temporary absence of Judge GREENE,) against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, arising out of an action brought by JAMES SHERIDAN, to recover money due. Mr. SHERIDAN was an Assessor of the Second Ward, an office abolished by the late Legislature. On the 1st of April last his salary was raised by the Board of Supervisors, from $415 to $700, making it uniform with that of all the other Assessors. This additional pay was refused Mr SHERIDAN by the Comptroller, on the ground that there was no appropriation in the Treasury for such a purpose. A like refusal was given to all the other Assessors whose pay had been increased more or less by the Supervisors. Mr. SHERIDAN sued. The case was brought before the First District Court, which on Saturday morning gave its decision for SHERIDAN in the amount $225 (the increase rated by the Supervisors) and costs, and also the "extra allowance" of $12, granted to the winning parties in all such cases. A writ of judgment was therefore issued and placed in the hands of Constable THOMPSON, who with his *posse* proceeded to the offices of the Comptroller to duly execute it. Mr. THOMPSON made known his business to Mr. FLAGG, and demanded that the amount of judgment should be paid him. Mr. FLAGG replied that he had no money. Mr. THOMPSON remarked that he could not help that, and must do his duty, whereupon he unceremoniously laid hold of the desks, pictures, books, &c., in the office, first insisting that Mr. FLAGG should rise from his official chair, that it might be carted away to auction. Mr. FLAGG reluctantly rose, and his chair was removed from the office by the Constable's posse, who in a very few minutes had nearly all the furniture of the place transferred to an entry-way adjoining. The constable halted in his labor several times, hoping that Mr. FLAGG would come to terms, but Mr. FLAGG evinced no such disposition, but quite the reverse. "Why act so hastily? this is entirely unnecessary, my friend—you are going too far; be careful, Sir, I warn you, the amount will be paid; my auditor is not here; I can't pay you now."

"But I will take your individual check, Mr. FLAGG," replied the Constable.

"I cannot give it to you, Sir; I will not give it to you, Sir," answered the Comptroller.

"Then," said Mr. THOMPSON, addressing his men, "go on, boys," and on the boys went, struggling hard to get a huge desk or table out between the narrow doors.

In a few moments the office was a complete wreck, and in the entry outside was soon collected an immense pile of chairs and ledgers, books and tables, ink bottles and estimates, blanks and maps, &c.

The Comptroller, who seemed of the opinion that the things would not be taken from the building, grew quite wroth when he beheld several carts drive up to his door, ready for the reception of his office furniture. He again remonstrated, but in vain, and finally dispatched one of his clerks to Captain LEONARD, of the Second Ward, for a policeman. In a few moments after, officer MALONEY, of that Ward, made his appearance in full uniform.

"I want you to take this man away," said Mr. FLAGG to the officer, pointing to Constable THOMPSON.

Mr. THOMPSON stated his business to the officer, and showed him the writ by virtue of which he was acting. The officer said he was satisfied Mr. THOMPSON was acting properly. "And," continued Officer MALONEY, looking at Mr. FLAGG, "I shall arrest any man who interferes with him in the discharge of his duty."

Here Mr. FLAGG, seeing the case was against him, made a proposition for a suspension of hostilities. He promised on his word as a gentleman that, if the fixtures were not further removed, he would on Monday morning pay the judgment.

Marshal KYNDERS, who formed one of the large number of spectators who had by this time assembled, here interposed as agent between the belligerents, and at his solicitation Constable THOMPSON accepted Comptroller FLAGG's proposition, suspended hostilities, dismissed his posse and cartmen, and retired, conscious in his might and the powers which he wielded.

OUR STATE ARSENAL.—In compliance with a provision of the act passed by the last Legislature of this State, in relation to State Arsenals, the Central Park Commissioners have duly notified the Commissioners of the Land Office of their intention to purchase the Arsenal grounds at Sixty-third-street, for the purposes of the Central Park, at the minimum price of $275,000. The Mayor has also by message called the attention of the Common Council to the fact that the Municipal Government is authorized to issue bonds for the above amount, and at the same time urged them to take the necessary action towards that object. Nothing has yet been done by either Board, though to-morrow is the last day allowed the City to close the bargain, and secure the ground for the benefit of the great park. From the fact that several persons are known to be anxious to get this property into their hands, with a view to resell it to the City as a portion of the park, at a high figure, the suspicion is out that a collusion exists between these parties and members of the Common Council, by virtue of which the latter will neglect to furnish the funds, and thereby compel the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell at auction. Should neither Board of the Common Council act on the subject this evening, the suspicion will receive additional plausibility.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE PIKE-STREET BALANCE DOCK.—An accident occurred at the balance dock, foot of Pike-street, about 11½ o'clock Saturday forenoon. A staging rigged upon the ship *White Swallow*, which was in the dock, gave way, precipitating fourteen men to the dock, and injuring the following named parties badly:

MARTIN CROAN—back hurt badly.

JOHN POTOSHEEN—back hurt badly.

WILLIAM THOMAS—jaw broken in two places.

EDWARD KEARNS, CHRISTOPHER MCKASSEL, PATRICK WELSH and MICHAEL MCCARTY were all badly injured about the body.

All the wounded were caulkers, and were at work on the *White Swallow* when the accident took place. The wounded men were conveyed to their residences.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—The New York University will celebrate its commencement exercises at Niblo's on the first of July this year. During the last two years the Chancellor and Faculty have insisted that it was wicked to hold Commencements in a theatre, and the students, very much to their chagrin, have been compelled to put up with a church on these occasions; but this year, the wind (expended in class-meeting debates) blew such a gale in favor of a theatre, that the arguments of the Faculty were overthrown by it, and the Class of '57 will graduate at Niblo's.

On the 25th of June the Alumni and Undergraduates will dine together at the Clinton Hotel, Broadway, corner of Eighth street.

On the 29th inst., the Anniversaries of the Eneleian and Philomathean Societies will be conjointly celebrated in the large chapel of the University. Orator, Rev. Dr. MORGAN; Poet, PARK BENJAMIN, Esq.

The Hall of PETER COOPER'S Institute, which is not yet completed, will be the stepping-off place for the graduating classes of the University after this year. A vacation of two months and a half will intervene between Commencement day and the beginning of the Fall term.

☞ Several prominent subscribers to the New-York Corn Exchange are making an effort to induce the Board of Trustees to have posted on the Bulletin of the Corn Exchange, daily, telegraphic reports of the markets for Breadstuffs and Provisions, in Oswego, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New-Orleans and other points. They believe that arrangements could be made with the Associated Press so as to render the expense of procuring such reports inconsiderable, and they urge that such a system of publishing domestic commercial news would elevate the character of the Corn Exchange,—conduce to the welfare of the business community and greatly enlarge the list of subscribers to the Exchange Association.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN.—ALEXANDER WELSH, Esq., familiary known to the public as "Sandy Welsh," former proprietor of a celebrated refectory at the corner of Park-place and Broadway, was buried on Saturday last in New Jersey, his native State. He died in this City on Thursday. His age was 64 years. Mr. WELSH resided in this City for more than 40 years, and was father of JAMES H. WELSH, the Police Justice.

REFORMED DUTCH GENERAL SYNOD.—The General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church convened in Ithaca on Wednesday last. Ten following officers were chosen: Rev. C. VAN SANTVOORD, President; Rev. W. W. SCUDDER, of Arcot, India, Assessor; Rev. J. MCNAIR and Rev. JOHN STEELE, Clerks. The Synod is occupied in hearing reports from the various boards and institutions of the Church.

The Kansas Convention.

LETTER FROM ACTING GOVERNOR STANTON.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Saturday, May 23, 1857.

SIR: I have been solicited by citizens of your county to provide some means of electing delegates to represent it in the Constitutional Convention. It is much to be regretted that no legal steps have been taken in order to procure a proper representation for the county. I must say explicitly that there is no provision of law by which I can do anything to remedy the omission.

As the Convention will represent the inchoate sovereignty of the intended State of Kansas, I think it will have full authority to admit delegates fairly elected from those counties not included in the legal apportionment, but the question of admission will be for the Convention itself to determine; and I can give you no assurance of any kind as to what will be the decision of the Convention. If you think proper to hold an election you will learn from the inclosed proclamation issued the 20th instant, that the representative number is 154; that is, one delegate will be chosen for each 154 legal voters. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK P STANTON, Acting Governor.

WM. WOOLMAN, Esq., Probate Judge, Coffee County, K. T.

OUTRAGE ON A CHILD.—LOUIS MILLER, a German boy 10 years of age, was arrested in the Nineteenth-ward, on Saturday afternoon, charged with committing a rape upon the person of a child of six years. Capt. TWOMEY in his report of the arrest to the Chief, MATSELL, says: This prisoner was arrested by Officer MALONE, on complaint of Mr. DUTZING, residing in Forty-first-st., near Third-avenue, who states that MILLER, (who is an apprentice in a bakery in the neighborhood, enticed his (DUTZING'S) little daughter (a child 6 years of age) to enter the shop on Friday afternoon, and there violated her person. The child told a plain, simple story of the affair and substantiates the complaint made by the father." The accused was committed yesterday morning for examination

☞ The body of MICHAEL WELSH, a laboring man, who on Friday last fell into the East River and was drowned, has not been recovered.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—June 6.

Before Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Peabody.

THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.

Edward P. Cowles, Receiver of the Eighth-avenue Bank vs. *John V. Gridley.*—ROOSEVELT, J.—The making and indorsement of the note sued on are admitted, but it is said that no value wse received; that by an arrangement among the directors of the Bank, of whom the defendant was one, the instrument was never intended to be considered as a "valid promissory note, "in the hands of any person, or for any purpose whatever."

On this statement of the defence, an inquiry naturally arises, for what purpose was the note given, if, in every event, the promise or obligation was to be of no validity? The case shows that the defendant was one of the original twelve subscribers to the Eighth-avenue Bank, of which the capital was $100,000, and his proportion, as expressed in the articles of association, $10,000. He, too, with his eleven associates, were the first Directors. As soon as $44,000 was paid up, the Bank organized and commenced business. Their purchase of securities to deposit with the Banking Department, to the amount of $100,000, must, to a great extent, therefore, have been directly or indirectly on credit, and of course on the credit of supposed *bona fide* paid-up or secured capital. Instead, however, of paying up, the original associates and directors gave their notes for the deficiency, each for $3,650 dated Jan. 1, 1854, payable in 6 months, with interest, to some other director, and "interchangeably indorsed by the payees." At the same time, also, a certificate of the corresponding number of shares of stock was filled up and signed by the President and Cashier in favor of each director, although not actually cut out from the certificate book. The notes were not only delivered to the Cashier, but formally discounted on the books of the Bank, and the proceeds carried to the respective credit of the makers, who thereupon drew their checks, which were received as cash in payment of the stock and carried into the stock ledger and transfer book, "showing that each of the Directors held such shares." When those notes fell due, which was, of course, six months afterward, they were renewed for another six months by the Directors as a Board for themselves individually, "omitting the indorsers," but paying the first six months' interest. In three months the Bank exploded, a Receiver was appointed, and suits were brought by him, of which the present is one, on the several notes so given. And the defence now is, not as against other stockholders merely, but as against *bona fide* creditors, for the receiver represents both,) that, by an understanding among the Directors themselves, all this was to be mere form—more properly speaking, more sham—"that no rights should be acquired by the Bank in the notes, unless the Directors should elect to pay their notes and take certificates of the stock"—and that the stock having become worthless, probably by the very acts of the directors themselves, they have a right to reject, or rather to return it, and with it to repudiate the written engagement of which it is said to have formed the consideration.

Can such a defence, either in law or morals, be listened to? Can a director, in other words, be permitted to say that he agreed with a Board of Trustees (himself being one) that if there should be a gain on the stock he and his colleagues should receive it, and if a loss the creditors and general stockholders should have it? It will be said, perhaps, that such was not the agreement. In words it was not; but what, I would ask, was the distinction in substance? The whole Board gave to each of its component members the right of "election" for six months, and then again for six months more, to take or not to take the stock, and to pay or not to pay the notes. What moneyed man with such an option would choose a loss, or refuse a gain?

To illustrate the position more strongly, take the case of two guardians of the estate of a minor. They agree, each on his own account, with both trustees to speculate in cotton with the funds of their ward, giving notice for the respective amounts, after the fashion of the arrangement alleged to have been made in this instance, purporting on their face to be for value received, but with a verbal understanding that if the speculation turned out a bad one they were to be allowed to "elect" not to pay. Would it be any answer in a suit by the substituted successor of these faithless guardians to say that they had "elected" to nullify their written obligation?

Whatever may be the force of these analogies, one thing is clear, that there was a consideration for the note which the defendant gave. It affected a compliance with the law, and enabled the defendant and his eleven associates officially to report, under oath, that the whole amount of their "certified stock was paid in or invested," (section 8 of act of 1840,) and take the chance of a profit on their shares without the risk of loss. But this was not all—the printed case states that when the defendant Gridley paid the interest on the original note at its maturity, he did so on the assurance of the cashier "that it would come back to him on the making of a dividend to the stockholders." Here, then, when the second note was given, was a determination by that very act of the defendant's election to take the stock, and become absolutely bound for the amount.

The Directors, it is further contended, had no right to discount their own notes in payment of their subscriptions. The answer is that the provision referred to (1 R. S., 589) had no reference to the free banks which were expressly authorized to commence a business on securities instead of cash, and unlike the old chartered institutions, were required, before issuing or even obtaining any circulation to protect the involuntary holders of their bills by a proper deposit with the Bank Department of the State of public stocks or private mortgages. And even if the taking of the note had been prohibited, would it be a legitimate satisfaction of the law to deny a recovery upon it, and thus instead of punishing, to reward the wrong-doer, and that at the expense of the innocent and injured creditor? The true principle on this subject is expressed in that section of the statute of moneyed "corporation" which, while prohibiting discounts to creditors beyond a certain amount, very properly adds the provision, that "no securities taken for any such loan or discount shall be held invalid." (1 R. S., 596.)

Judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the petition of George Loudon et al.—Report confirmed and sale ordered.

Mary H. Crane, by her next friend, vs. *John W. Crane.*—Report confirmed, so far as respects costs and counsel fees, to enable the wife to prosecute her suit for divorce.

Before Judge Peabody.

David L. Latourette vs. *Daniel W. Clark.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with costs.

John R. Brown vs. *Warren Beman.*—New trial ordered, if plaintiff within ten days pays costs of former trial, $15, and disbursements of term, judgment, &c.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In the matter of the Petition of George Loudon et al.—Report confirmed and sale ordered.

Mary H. Crane, by her next friend, vs. *John W. Crane.*—Report confirmed, so far as respects costs and counsel fees, to enable the wife to prosecute her suit for divorce.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

George Cassard et al. vs. *Elisha Hinman.*—Application granted.

William H. Silliman vs. *John La Farge.*—Judgment affirmed on terms.

Andrew B. Hodges vs. *Sebastian Sommer.*—Motion for injunction denied.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

The State of Michigan vs. *The Phœnix Bank of the City of New-York.*—Judgment for the plaintiff.

Benito vs. *Hosquera Hitchcock & al.*—Application for injunction denied, on defendant's undertaking to keep an account, &c.

James Mason vs. *Zebedee Hing, Administrator, &c.*—Application for production of books granted.

Wm. Hays vs. *Charles Morgan.*—Demurrer overruled; leave to answer in twenty days.

Albert Stoser, &c., vs. *Chas A. Coe.*—Injunction modified: defendant allowed to proceed to collect his judgments.

The $5000 Robbery at the Lafarge—Acquittal of the Prisoner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The trial of Charles Roberts, the waiter at the Lafarge Hotel, charged with robbing Mr. Knoxon, a guest of that house, of $5,000, on the 5th April last, was continued on Saturday in this Court.

Herman Kretzlar, the keeper of an exchange office at No. 22 Sullivan street, deposed that the accused, on April 16th, paid him $36, in ones, of the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy. There was a figure 7 in red ink, and the letter R in blue ink, on each bill, corresponding with the marks on the bills lost by Mr. KNOXON.

Counsel for the prisoner, in cross-examination, drew forth the fact that Roberts was very lucky at policy-playing. He once "hit" witness for $75 at one time, and on many occasions won $30, $40, and $50. He was an adept in "hosses" and "gigs," and "whips" and "saddles."

Samuel Potter, clothes merchant, stated that on April 11th prisoner paid him $32 in Commercial Bank money.

For the defence, counsel called John Douglas, bell tender at the Lafarge, who deposed that he carried $300 in one's and two's, of the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy, from Mr. KNOXON to Mr. TAOBROCK; and that the servants of the Lafarge were paid off continually in that money. On the day preceding the robbery, they were all paid off in that money. The prisoner was home sick on the day of the robbery.

ELIZA DYER, a white woman, deposed that she saw the prisoner at home on the 5th April. She remembered the date because it was Palm Sunday. He was lying down wrapped up in blankets, sick of Chagres fever.

WM. WHITE, white man and straw-hat manufacturer, said that accused had been a tenant of his. He had known him four years, and knew him to be a man of strict integrity.

Several other witnesses, white and colored, gave ROBERTS a very good character.

Counsel for prisoner made a forcible address to the Jury. The Recorder's charge was able and strictly impartial. After being absent little more than half an hour, the Jury returned into Court, with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Roberts was immediately surrounded by half a hundred of his colored brethren, waiters at the Lafarge and Metropolitan, and was borne up the street to Broadway in triumph.

Catharine Russell, a girl of 16, who pleaded guilty to stealing a breast-pin, worth $150, from her mistress, was sent to the House of Refuge.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

Deeihy, whose name has become famous, will be placed on trial for the fourth time to-nay.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—June 6.

Before Justices Osborne and Connolly.

There were not many prison cases to be disposed of, but the ball calendar was quite large.

A mild looking and middle-aged man named Tibbets, pleaded guilty to beating his wife, and said he was very sorry and would never do so again. Mrs. Tibbets seemed not very willing to prosecute. The Judge, after a reprimand, suspended sentence.

Ann Mack was placed at the bar for stealing something of minor value from a storekeeper in Canal-street. The offence was proven against her. The Judge inquired what she had to say for herself, and she answered, "Nothing at all;" but cried hard and begged to be let off. "You have been on the Island frequently," said Justice CONNOLLY: "I recognize you as a bad one." Ann continued crying. "Six months in the Penitentiary," said Justice OSBORNE. Ann cried louder, and was taken away.

William Hanley, a young man with a stubborn look, was then placed at the bar on two charges of assault and battery on Frank Dalton and on Thomas Pierson. He was convicted and sentenced on each charge to one month's imprisonment on Blackwell's Island.

A middle-aged and poorly dressed woman named Margaret Dowling, was placed on trial for stealing a bonnet valued at $2 50. The prosecutor, a German storekeeper in the Canal-extension, said he was standing behind his counter when he saw the prisoner come up to the door and take the bonnet in her hands, whereupon he ran out, took it away from her and gave her in charge of a policeman. "I only took it in my hands, Sir," said the prisoner. "Oh yes," observed the Court, "you only *took* it, you didn't steal it. We will give you four months."

Ann Bryan and Ann Burns were put to the bar for doing something to somebody, but no one appearing to prosecute them they were told to go, and they went.

A young woman, named Susan McKenna was placed at the bar for stealing from a lady a purse containing gold and silver to the amount of $10. The prisoner wore a hood, looked dejected and cried bitterly.

"What do you say to this charge?" asked the Clerk, "guilty or not guilty?" "I did it," said the prisoner, but I am very sorry for it, I am very sorry, indeed I am." "We shall send you to the Island for two months, Susan," said the Court. "Oh, Judge, don't, don't do that," implored the prisoner. "It will be good for you," replied the Judge. "It will take two months to get the liquor out of you."

A burly fellow, in his shirt sleeves, was arraigned, charged with stealing children's clothes from a line in the yard of a German woman. The stolen property was found in McKenna's possession. "How do you know I stole them? Can you swear to it?" inquired the prisoner of the witness. "They were got with you," replied the female. "Well, your Honor," said the prisoner, "the things were given me to sell by a man named Williams." "Yes, yes, the old story," remarked Justice OSBORNE. "Rather small business for a big fellow like you, to be stealing baby-clothes from a line. Four months—take him away!"

A verdant-looking young man named Michael Mullin was brought from the prisoner's pen to answer a charge of assault and battery upon a man named Fane. Fane swore that he was walking quietly along the street, when the prisoner and two other men who were approaching in an opposite direction, ran against, jostled him about, and finally set upon him and knocked him down. He cried for help, when a policeman approached. The assailants then tried to escape, but were pursued by the policeman, who arrested the prisoner. Witnesses were examined to show that the prisoner was not a bad fellow, that he was led away on the occasion by others who were worse, &c. "We will give him two months in the Penitentiary," said Justice OSBORNE, "which may teach him better behavior. Take him away."

Mary Carroll, a seamstress, was put at the bar for an assault and battery on Mary Kally, a young married woman. A crowd of witnesses gave testimony in the case, which was conducted with warmth by two lawyers. The parties to the suit resided in Pearl street (Sixth ward), and, as was shown, had been at enmity for a long time. They had had frequent quarrels and exchanged blows before, and had had a lawsuit, too, which resulted in the holding of the prisoner to keep the peace. The defence produced a witness to show that the defendant was a hard-working woman, and that she had been beset by the complainant at divers times and in divers places, who defied her, spat at her, called her ugly names, and made use towards her of language disgusting and profane, which finally so aggravated her that in a moment of passion she (the prisoner) gave the blow, upon which the prosecution was based. The Court consulted, adjudged the accused guilty, and dismissed both parties, after censuring them for unlady-like conduct.

Anthony Forty, a daguerreotypist, was fined $20 for an assault upon a German female, who gave a name that sounded like Brooker Brahooth. Brooker Brahooth, it appeared, went into the saloon of the prisoner, and wanted a twenty-five-cent daguerreotype taken. Her likeness was taken, but she objected to the picture: whereupon another was taken, to which she also objected. Some words thereupon took place between her and the indignant artist, which resulted in his shoving her the way down stairs, in a manner more forcible than polite.

John Smith was sent up for four months for stealing "one fancy muslin shirt" from Henry P. Woodward, of No. 23 Carmine-street.

William Laughlin and John Corrigan, carmen, were fined $15 each for an assault and battery upon a brother carman. The offence was committed in Eighth-avenue, and grew out of a dispute as to the right of way. A large number of persons who witnessed the disturbance were sworn. The prisoners paid their fine.

James Morrissey was adjudged guilty of stealing a case of liniment. Sentence, four months in the Penitentiary.

Several other cases were postponed to Tuesday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.—STRANGERS will save time by going directly to ROGERS' extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 429 Broadway, as a greater collection and variety will be found there than elsewhere. Jet and Gold Bracelets and Brooches, beautiful Pearl and Ivory Fans and Card Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, &c., &c. Also, Dolls, Games and Toys of every variety; Children's Carriages and Gigs. All imported and sold at the lowest prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 429 Broadway.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.

White Toilet Sets, $1; Decorated ditto, $5 75; hand some Decorated Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $8½; Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; Silver Plated Coffee Urns, $11; Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, $30; Silver Plated Cake-Baskets, $5 50; Silver Plated Castors, 6 cut bottles, $4 75; Silver Plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4; Silver Plated Teaspoons the dozen, $1 50. The whole of our immense stock at correspondingly low prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $2 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHER.

You can save your price of subscription to the WEEKLY TIMES or *Home Journal* by buying it of us. It is very handsome and will keep ice all day. The whole of our immense stock of China, glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware, at corresponding low rates.
W. J. F. DAILY & CO., 631 and 633 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked. 9,706 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR BEAUTIFYING, CURLING
PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES.
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under DRY-GOODS.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

NO ONE DOUBTS IT.

On the contrary, it is a universally admitted fact that the cheapest place in this City for china, earthenware, cut and pressed glass, gas fixtures, silver-plated ware and table cutlery, is the store of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. Give them a call.

1857.—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND Summer Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, in our Custom Room, is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready-made or made to order, and at moderate prices.
D DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

WIN

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE!
Entire Line of Spring Silks
Selling at Six Shillings per Yard,
Regular Price One Dollar.
Also, 12 Shilling China Silks
Marked down to 8',
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

REMOVAL.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
have removed from No. 128 Broadway to the new marble store,
No. 324 BROADWAY,
where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 5, 1857. No. 324 Broadway.

POINT D'ALENCON AND POINT APPLIQUE SETS; AND COLLARS.
We will close out the balance of our
POINT LACE AND HONITON SETS AND COLLARS
At cost of Importation.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK TRAVELING CLOAKS!
In Cashmeres, Linens, &c., &c.,
From $3 upwards.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES,
The finest assortment in the City,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
Also, another lot of
FRENCH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At $1 50.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
In fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.,
which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVANS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS,
WITH RICH FLOUNCES,
From $70 to $200,
Will be opened on Monday, June 8, at prices
MUCH LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED.
ALSO,
A large assortment of THREAD LACE SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

POINT D'ALENCON SETS,
INFANTS' MEDALLION SETS,
MEDALLION SETS,
HONITON SETS,
POINT LACE COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED MCSLIN SETS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES,
CAMBRIC AND SWISS BANDS,
At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

BAREGE AND SILK TISSUE ROBES,
In Rich Chintz Colors and Plain,
FULL ASSORTMENT
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, June 8,
New Styles of
SUMMER CLOAKS,
CAPES,
BASQUES and
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
Just received per steamer *Arabia*, amongst which are new entire new styles.

ONE THOUSAND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
At $6, $10 and $12 each,
As well as a great variety
Of all the finer qualities,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

RIBBONS.
A large lot from auction,
For sale CHEAP by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RICH SILKS AND SILK ROBES!
Elegant Paris Styles—Also,
FASHIONABLE SUMMER SILKS,
At 56 to 75 cents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE AND JACONET ROBES,
At $4 and $5.
These goods are usually sold at $5 and $8, and are of
THE FINEST QUALITY!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS AND WRAPPERS
Now on hand, and constantly receiving a full supply of mantillas and ladies' traveling wrappers, at prices that cannot fail to suit our customers.
Also 5 cartons of French points just received and for sale at low prices.
By JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of beautiful Black and White check,
At $4 each,
New in shape and handsome in style.
Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 2,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

SUMMER SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
A full and
FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT
LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS
At 65 and 70 cents,
Original price, 80 and 100 cents.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
SATIN STRIPE and PLAID at 3s. 6d.
Heavy do. do., at 8s., worth 10s.
Small checked silks, very cheap.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS,
Vestings, Drap d'Etc, and Fancy Summer Goods; Tailors' trimmings, &c., &c., &c.,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE ST.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.
5 Cartons of superior quality
KID GLOVES, at 5s. per pair,
Just received by
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

FLOUNCED GRENADINE ROBES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling all their Spring importation of the above goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Fixtures, &c., &c.,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Lace and silk, $4 to $10.
Lace Mantillas very cheap.
Lace Shawls in great variety.
At LANE & PORTER'S.
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

DESIRABLE SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
In great variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL THREAD MANTILLAS.
Just received: an invoice of
REAL FRENCH CHANTILLY MANTILLAS,
At prices far below their real value.
By JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
Plain Flounced Robes, $3 50, $4 and $5 50.
Chintz Flounced do. $5 50 to $8.
Grenadine Robes very cheap.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,
Stair Carpetings, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY, CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO.,
DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS,
Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York.

TRAVELING DRESS AND CLOAKS.
A quantity of materials for
TRAVELING DRESSES, CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

500 FRENCH LACE TALMAS,
New in shape and beautiful in quality,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
At $5 each.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

WATER-PROOF TRAVELING CLOAKS.
A superior article,
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

The New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. L. Offices No. 45 John-st. and
No. 722 Broadway.
HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 722 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing in their usual superior manner.

DRY GOODS.

STELLA SHAWLS,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
CASHMERE SHAWLS.
600 Real Canton Crape Shawls, cheap.
An endless variety Stella Shawls, 12s.
400 Real Broché Bordered Stellas, 20s. and $3.
190 Palm-leaf Shawls, two yards square, $1.
170 Palm-leaf, all wool, $2, worth $3.
Ladies, call early, before the bargains are gone.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Once Price only. 3 doors from Mource.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Just received,
20 cases more of those
Ladies' Grass Linen and Cambric H'dk'fs at $1 50 doz.
2,000 doz. ⅜ French Grass Linen do. from $2 to $6 doz
200 doz. Gents' white and colored border H'dk'fs from 18c. to 75c. each.
Also, a few more of those Emb'd H'dk'fs at 75c. each.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

SELLING OFF DRY GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have marked down the prices of their goods in order to clear out the entire stock by July 4, when business will be suspended to rebuild their Canal-st. store.
Lawns, Organdies, Silks, Barèges, Challies, Ribbons, Embroideries, Hosiery, Linens, &c.
No. 60 (new No. 305) Canal-st.,
4 doors from Broadway.

BANDS—BANDS—BANDS—BANDS.
A lot of French Work Cambric Bands, suitable for Basques, closing out below cost.
Do. do. in Mull, Jaconet and Swiss, 4 yards long, from 25 cts. to $1 75 per yard.
Swiss and Jaconet Bands, from 25 cts. to 75 cts. each Band.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
No. 551 Broadway.
3,000 yards fine Black Barèges.....25 cents per yard.
2,500 yards Superfine Berèges.....31 cents per yard.
4,000 yards Crape Maretz.....31 cents per yard.
6,000 yards fine Barège de Laines.....13 cents per yard.
8,000 yards very fine Lawn.....12½ cents per yard,
[Warranted fast colors.]
600 very handsome Robes.....$2 per robe.
[Warranted fast colors]
400 very handsome Organdie Robes.....$2 50 per robe.
[Warranted fast colors.]
N. B.—One case of Canton Crapes, a great bargain, at
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 531 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

1,000 FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.
Just received, per steamer,
1,000 Flounced Barège Robes,
At the following prices:
200 robes at.....$5
200 robes at.....7
250 chintz colors.....9
150 satin plaid colors.....10
100 splendid high color.....12
100 magnificent high color.....14
Ladies, examine these goods before you buy your
BAREGE ROBES.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st

BAREGE ROBES! BAREGE ROBES! BAREGE ROBES!!
G. B. WILLIAMS will have ready for inspection on Monday, June 8,
An invoice of
MAGNIFICENT BAREGE ROBES,
Beyond all doubt
The handsomest assortment in this market,
At very reasonable prices.
G. B. WILLIAMS.
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
We beg to call attention to our
Rich and choice selection of
MANTILLAS,
Which we offer as cheap if not cheaper than any other house in the City.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

10,000 YARDS MORE OF ENGLISH JACONETS,
At 12½c. per yard, worth 18½c.,
The same as we had some time ago, and were
Sold out in a few days
Colore perfectly fast.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS.
Will open on Monday, June 8,
5 CASES BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS.
These goods are very desirable Summer traveling dresses and dusters.
Price 18½c. per yard.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

FOR LADIES' DUSTERS
and traveling dresses,
Black and white Chine D'Etc,
at 25 cents per yard.
Ten cases for sale at retail.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD LACES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open an immense stock of the above desirable goods, in all widths and qualities. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS,
For traveling cloaks and dresses,
At 37½ cents per yard.
Three more cases for sale this week, at retail,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
Irish, English, and French Poolins and Poplincts; also, several new materials, very desirable, at
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES,
5,000 yards black and white check,
at 18 cents per yard,
on sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S No. 361 Broadway.

AT NO 79 TWELFTH-STREET—A FEW steps from 4th-av. and Broadway, can be had a front or back room, or both, with every convenience, in an unexceptionable house and location, and with or without board. Terms reasonable to parties of respectability desirous of all the comforts of a genteel home.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE prices. Lace muslin curtains from auction. Brocatels, satins, de laines, curtain materials, paper hangings, decorations and upholstery goods, cornices, bands, pins, &c., at great bargains. W. O. JENKS, Nos. 458 and 458 Pearl-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

PARISIAN AND AMERICAN MILLINERY, No. 151 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Mrs. HEILBUTH, grateful for past favors, respectfully announces that in consequence of the advanced season, she will offer the balance of her stock of rich Summer Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., at cost. Strangers visiting the City will do well to call previous to purchasing. No. 151 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

MISS ROSA GONIGAL—WHO HAS BEEN many years in Madame Malherbe's Millinery establishment in the capacity of saleswoman and new successor to Misses Atkinson and Mathers, solicits the patronage of the ladies and hopes they will favor her with a call to her new show room, No. 510 Broadway, which she will open on TUESDAY, June 9, 1857.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS FOR CASH.
STRAW AND LACE BONNETS,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
VERY LOW FOR CASH, AT
No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.
P. S.—PALM LEAF HATS and SHAKER HOODS by the case or dozen.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 356 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 356 Broadway, N.Y.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.—CONSUMERS and dealers in this article are informed that it can be obtained at the warehouse of the undersigned, of a superior quality, claiming greater economy and durability than any other article heretofore known. JOHN W. QUINCY, corner of William and Platt sts.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COIL CHAINS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of ⅜ to 1⅛ inch, for sale by
JEE, CARMER & Co., No. 67 Broad-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS,
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 248 Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man, as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business, and is a careful driver; is willing and obliging; will go in the country; has good references. Also, a Scotchman and his wife: he can act as farmer and gardener, or coachman; his wife is a neat nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit; and by an Englishman, who is competent to go as watchman or porter; his wife is a very good laundress; can suit any gentleman in doing up his linen. Any person requiring such help, by applying at No. 271 Bowery, can be well suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE AND excellent selection of Protestant help of different nations. Also, over 200 of the most experienced and respectable class of Catholic help, especially cooks, laundresses, waitresses and children's nurses, suitable for gentleman's families or Summer boarding-houses. References of servants procured direct from former employers, at the Brooklyn Female Employment Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, which is established under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH EXCELlent City reference, situations in the City, or a short distance in the country; one as cook and to do the washing and ironing of a small genteel family, does up linen in style—wages $7; the other as chambermaid and nurse, does plain neat sewing, works for a lady and child, is quick at the needle, no objection to a lady who boards, wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORthy young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork; is a thorough plain cook, washes and irons in first-rate style; studies the interest of her employers and tries to please; can furnish good reference; will go in the country. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE, highly recommended girl, as thorough cook, washer and ironer; understands her duties well; is perfectly neat and willing. Also, by a very experienced girl, of a kind and obliging disposition, as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse; would like to go with a family in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant young women, one as cook or would cook, wash and iron, bakes good bread, pies, cakes, &c.; is a very superior laundress. The other as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and nurse or nurse and plain seamstress; both have good City reference. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN CITY OR COUNtry, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by very active girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIgent Frenchman, who speaks the English language, as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; will teach the children in leisure time; best reference given in New-York City. Address C. D., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; is capable of cutting and fitting, and can give the best of City references. No objection to go into the country for the Summer. Address No. 77 East 18th-st., near 4th-av. Call on Monday, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN desires a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses well; is a good and careful driver, and willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference: no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A PARISIAN LADY OF SUPERIOR acquirements wishes to accompany a family to the country for the Summer, to teach French and music. Most satisfactory references can be given. Apply at No. 35 Union-square.

WANTED.—WAITING FOR SITUATIONS AT the office of the American Industrial Association, 67 Greenwich-st., a respectable farmer and wife, (Protestant), no family; an Engilsh gardener, wife and three children. A number of domestics. Hall entrance.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO DO HOUSEwork in a small private family; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has good reference. Apply at No. 383 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, to finish his trade at upholstering, or would accept a situation as porter in a store. Address A. W., No. 112 Prince-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress; has best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 125 Amity-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH girl, with good City reference, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 217 Bowery. No objection to go in the country.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER, RECently admitted to the bar, wants a situation as head clerk. The best of references given. Address E. G., *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WAITRESS—ONE WHO THORoughly understands her business, to go a short distance in the country, for the Summer. A Protestant preferred. Apply on Monday, at No. 84 10th-st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN INSURANCE Office, a Young Man for an Express Office, a Clerk for a Shipping Office, two Porters for stores, and three Salesmen for dry goods stores. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A THOROUGH SALESMAN IN A wholesale boot and shoe house: one who has a good New-York State or near by trade. Address Box No. 2,961 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A BASS SINGER, IN A PROTESTant church in South Brooklyn. Quartette choir. Morning and evening service. Salary $50. Address, B. B., box No. 348 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD TO attend in an office; one residing on the east side of the City preferred. References required. Apply before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 266 South-st.

WANTED—CABINET MAKERS, ALSO A CHAIR maker; constant employment for steady workmen. Apply to S. HARRISON & SON, No. 350 West 24th-st.

WANTED—100 MINERS. APPLY TO GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Rotunda, Park.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH French, German, music, and the common English branches of education, wishes to obtain a situation as governess in a private family. References can be given. Address GOVERNESS, M., *Daily Times* office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ORIENTAL HOUSE, NO. 43 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—Board for the Summer may be had on very reasonable terms. Good rooms well furnished and good table. Location most desirable. The Astor and Mercantile Libraries being in the immediate vicnity. Gentlemen engaged down town will be served with breakfast at 7 and dinner at 6 to 7 o'clock, if desired

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with rooms, with breakfast and tea, at No 31 10th-st, between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITH two pleasant rooms, by a gentleman and his wife; location must be between Washington-av. and Oxford-st. Best references given. A private family would be preferred. Address B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO OR three gentlemen with their wives, may obtain pleasant rooms and board with a private family in the village of Hempstead, L. I. Application may be made to E. R. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A room and partial board, for a young man, not farther from Fulton Ferry than the City Hall. A private family preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address B. E., Box 1,316 New-York Post Office, stating location and terms.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN—IN A French family, where they will have the opportunity to continue their studies, and to learn the French language. Terms $10 a month. Music taught, if required. Apply to the Professor of French, 4th-av., west side, near 90th-st., Yorkville.

FRENCH BOARD.—THREE SPACIOUS rooms with pantries, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, to single gents or families. Tuition in French gratis. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 48 7th-av., south west corner of 14th-st.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A PARTY OF four or six gentlemen may obtain a suite of elegantly furnished rooms, with every desirable convenience. A suite of rooms on first floor, suitable for a family; also, two single rooms. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 52 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—To let to gentlemen, in a private family, handsomely furnished rooms, communicating, having croton, gas, bath, &c. None but highly respectable persons need apply. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 15 BOND STREET.—TWO LARGE rooms and one small, with large pantries and closets and wardrobes, on one floor, to two or three gentlemen, —partial board if required—reference exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH partial board, at No. 29 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in a new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and in the care of Col. ABNER MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trouting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th-story.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors by the 1st June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time. D. A. CROWELL,
CHAS. STRINGER.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bathe, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK.—Parents and guardians desirous of educating their daughters, will find this a most desirable location, combining the advantages of City masters with the healthiness of the country. Circulars supplied by the Principal and Rev. C. WHITEHEAD, Washington Heights. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. BOONCILA.

ASHLAND HALL.—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

VACATION TRIP TO EUROPE.—A GENtleman, accustomed to travel, who leaves per steamer of the 24th June, for England Ireland, Scotland, the Rhine, Switzerland and France, returning early in September, would take charge of three young companions. The best of references given and required. For particulars, or an interview, address TRIP TO EUROPE, Brooklyn, N. Y. Post-Office.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payments made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman-st.; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

$5.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHmetic, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 849 Broadway, guarantees to train all stiffness or trembling out of any hand, and give a rapid business style, unequaled in beauty and finish. Three $5 seats just vacated. Also three $10 seats for book-keeping. Apply this day or evening.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Principal. Terms $110 per year. For ladies or gentlemen. The Principal can be seen between 5 and 6 P. M., at the International Hotel.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner of 21st-st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—SECOND-HAND AND new pianos at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. One 6¾-octave Gilbert Æolian Piano, price when new $400, will be sold for $200; one do. 6-octave Æolian, price $325, will be sold for $160; one 6-octave mahogany Smith Piano for $90, and one for $30; one Wm. Miller 6¾-octave, new, price $275, will be sold for $170; one Chickering 7-octave Piano, new, $315, for $250; one do. new, $350, for $275; one Horace Waters 7-octave, richly carved case, pearl keys, &c., price $400, will be sold low; call and see it. Also a $700 Chickering Piano for $500.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A DECIDED bargain; price $1 70; a splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, originally cost $500, has been used carefully; the owner has no further use for it; has round corners carved lyre and music desk, and made in the best manner by well-known makers of this City. Apply at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A GREAT CHANCE TO BUY GOOD SECOND hand pianos very low, $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $200. A Chickering 7-octave, round corners, 3 months used, cost $400, will be sold for $200. New pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, marble building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOFORTES.—N. THURSTON & SONS, No. 564 Broadway, offer to purchasers a large assortment of PIANOFORTES, upon reasonable terms. Also, a great variety of NEW and SECOND-HAND PIANOS to let at LOW PRICES.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS.—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No 125 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave Rosewood Piano, elegant case, made by one of the best makers and warranted cost $500, been used a few months, will be sold for $260. Can be seen No. 141 9th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles,
wholesale and retail
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 38,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 454 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 556 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO ARCHITECTS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to procure the services of a good practical Architect, who can design public and private buildings, and is capable of furnishing correct detail drawings and specifications. Any person of good habits having these qualifications can find steady employment and the highest wages, or an interest in a good paying business. References will be given and required. Address MYGATT & SCHMIDTNER, Box No. 342, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 2 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. COELIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE.—A GREAT BARGAIN.—A THOroughly-established marble manufacturing concern, sold only on account of the ill health of the owner. For further particulars, address or apply to C. HOPKINS & CO., Commercial Registry, No. 9 Beekman-st., Nassau Bank Building.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—IN A PROfitable and well-established cash business, in one of the best business localities in Brooklyn. To a suitable person of good qualifications, this is an excellent opportunity to make money. Apply for particulars to BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, TOOLS AND FIXtures of a wholesale and retail confectionery; an old-established stand; good reason given for selling out. Inquire at No. 195½ Division-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON THE WEST side of town, superbly located for wholesale and retail trade; well stocked and doing a first-rate business; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 395 Washington-st., corner Harrison.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, a desirous of selling the lease, fur

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JUNE 8, AT 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$7,000 Canandaigua and Corning Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

10,000 Peru and Indianapolis Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

10,000 Terre Hante and Alton Railroad, 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

5,000 Sacramento City, 10 per cent. (Water Fund) Bonds.

15,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

5,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

2,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

10,000 Western Vermont Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

3,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.

400 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853.

300 shares Chic., St. Paul and Fon du Lac R. R. $104 each

10 shares N. Y. and N. H. R. R. (gen. stock)...$100 each

20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each

100 shares Ohio and Mississippi R. R. (E. D.).....$50 each

10 shares Peoria and Oquawka Railroad.....$100 each

10 shares North American Fire Insurance Co...$50 each

25 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each

20 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.....$10 each

30 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.$100 each

40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each

50 shares North River Bank.....$50 each

275 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each

20 shares Nassau Bank.....$100 each

50 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each

10 shares Chadwick Patent Leather Man. Co...$10 each

50 shares American Plate Glass Co.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, June 11.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SPLENDID RICHLY carved rosewood parlor furniture, valuable rosewood magnificent piano forte, round corners, carved legs, and a superior instrument, cost $610—was in use but a very short time, suites of rosewood in rich satin brocatel, large and costly Parian and French China vases, richly decorated, royal velvet carpets, oil-paintings, statues, &c. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., a few doors from 7th-av., I will sell as above all the furniture, mostly made up to order, viz: One splendid carved rosewood piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl, a superior instrument, in use but a short time; two rosewood corner stands, two rosewood etageres, with mirrored doors and backs, marble tops; about two hundred yards of royal velvet carpets; also, three-ply and Ingrain throughout the house; pier glasses, heavy lace and brocatel curtains, suites of very richly carved parlor furniture, covered in French satin brocatel, made to order; Turkish arm chairs, reception do., rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; secretary bookcase, costly framed oil-paintings, Parian and bisque vases and mantel ornaments, chamber furniture, consisting of rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, sofa chairs, rockers in hair cloth and brocatel, rich painted shades, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, pure curled hair and spring mattresses, pillows and bolsters, bedding, toilet sets, &c., dining room extension table, a large and choice assortment of China and glass silver plate; also, a quantity of crockery and kitchen furniture, clocks, gas fixtures. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather. Catalogues at the house. A deposit will be required from all purchasers to insure the prompt payment of the bills. Careful carmen will attend the sale to pack and ship goods. By order of T. W. CARROLL.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF FURNITURE, AUBUSSON AND IMPERIAL CARPETS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, at No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of very elegant carved rosewood suites in crimson brocatel, do., in green and gold reps, black walnut dining-room suites in green reps, mahogany suites in plush and hair cloth, black walnut and rosewood hall chairs, easy chairs in Morocco, covered rosewood arm chairs in brocatel, drab and gold enameled cottage suites, marble top, elegant carved rosewood centre tables, mahogany and rosewood etageres, bookcase, oak extension dining table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstand, handsome brocatel window-curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, elegantly-carved ornamental chandeliers, mirrors, gilt-framed mantel and pier-glasses, elegant Axminster, royal Wilton, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, stair-rods, China, glass and earthenware. Also, an elegant half gold piano, heavy ormolu mountings, 7 octaves, made by Van Overberg, Paris, and cost $1,500. Also, one rosewood piano, by Chickering; one by Groveteen & Truslow, and 2 mahogany do., all of superior tone and finish.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—RICH AND COSTLY household furniture, Wilton and velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, gold silver ware &c. J. L. SMITH will sell, TUESDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence in West 15th-st., near 7th-av., to highest bidder, for cash, the entire elegant furniture in said house, consisting of royal Wilton and velvet carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, massive gilt cornice frames, covered in silk and satin plush, made to order, and of the most expensive kind; solid rosewood centre and side tables, with statuary marble tops to match; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with heavy French plate glass doors and back; superior oil-paintings, by distinguished artists; French-plate pier and oval mirrors, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano forte, with solid pearl keys, rich silk and satin brocade window curtains, heavy lace do., massive rosewood secretary bookcase, gold and richly-polished extension dining table, 16 feet; China, ware, cut-glass ware, solid silver ware, in great variety; ivory and pearl cutlery, elegant and costly China vases, clocks, &c.; also, all the chamber furniture, containing an extensive variety, both in rosewood and mahogany beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedroom carpets, rosewood hat stand, stair carpets, oil-cloths, basement furniture, &c. Careful cartmen will be in attendance to pack or ship goods, if wanted.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) June 9, at 10½ A. M., of all the contents of the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. The house has been newly furnished during the present year, and embraces every conceivable description of rich and costly rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and oval glasses, Dresden China vases, rich mantel decorations, fine oil-paintings and engravings, etageres, centre and pier tables, three solid rosewood parlor suites, a superb four-round seven-octave rosewood-cased piano-forte, stool and cover, embroidered lace window drapery, fine curled hair mattresses, elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, &c.; together with a multitude of articles of use and beauty usually belonging to a well-furnished house. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues now ready and at the house. For full particulars, see *Herald*.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—TUESDAY, JUNE 9, AT 11 o'clock, all the contents of an elegantly-furnished private residence, No. 169 East 14th-st., consisting of a large quantity of rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, solid rosewood suites in brocatel, rich tapestry, Brussels carpets and rugs, elegant French plate pier-glasses, rosewood etageres, marble-top centre and side tables, mantel ornaments, oil-paintings, engravings, easy and reception chairs, window drapery, gas chandeliers, bookcases and secretary, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses and bedding, together with dining-room and kitchen furniture; the furniture of a family removing from the city. Terms cash, bankable money. A deposit will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues will be ready on Monday at the auctioneer's room, No. 1 North William-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCtion, on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store No. 23 Nassau-st., superb pair dark bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, can trot with a carriage in less than 3¼ minutes, weigh 2,650 lbs., very stylish drivers, perfectly gentle and kind, and warranted in every particular—probably no finer pair of horses for family use has been offered by auction in many years. Also, a splendid gray horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, long mane and tail, sound and kind, can trot the mile in 3 of 3 minutes. Can be seen at No. 83 3d-av., cor. 12th-st., at J. Dearborn's stable. Also, a full-blooded Abdallah brown colt, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, sound and kind in all harness, and cannot be surpassed for a saddle-horse, and is a very stylish driver. Also, a nice road-wagon, built by one of the best City makers, nearly new; set of silver-mounted harness, cost $15.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a country seat, beautifully situated on Maple and Cheapetaye, Staten Island, about five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, embracing a magnificent view. The improvements consist of a two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, built in the Gothic style, in the most substantial and complete manner, provided with hot and cold water throughout, furnace with register in every room, marble mantels, wash basins, and every convenience requisite for a gentleman's residence. Barns and outbuildings convenient and perfect. The fruit trees on the place are in full bearing, and of the choicest graft.

Maps, and further particulars, at the office of the auctioneer.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.
Store No. 81 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT CELLAR NO. 13 Washington Market, THIS DAY, June 8, at one o'clock, P. M., will be sold the following goods, by SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO.,

100 tierces and barrels of pickled salmon,
80 barrels mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2,
60 barrels of herrings and shad, lot of white fish, pickled codfish, empty barrels, 8 chests young hyson tea, &c. Sold by order of the assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 34 Johnson, corner of Adams-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, feather beds, walnut French bedsteads, washstands, lounges, mahogany parlor suite in crimson, window shades, crockery, &c., in good order.

IMPORTANT SALE OF BOOKS IN PARIS, 120,000 VOLUMES.—Notice is hereby given that the celebrated, extensive and valuable library of M. LIBRI having been restored to him by the French Government, the same will be sold by auction in Paris on THURSDAY, July 2, and 31 following days. The collection of books in Mathematical Science, Italian Literature, (including civil, political, and religious history, is of European renown; and to these classes is added many valuable books in the various departments of theology, jurisprudence, general history and belles-lettres. The attention of the Directors of Public Libraries is particularly invited to this announcement. Catalogues may be addressed to either of the following booksellers in Paris, Hector Bossange, Baillieres, V. Tilliard, Potier, or Techener, either direct or through Messrs. BANGS, BROTHER & CO., No. 13 Park-row, New-York, where catalogues may be seen.

AUCTION—THIS EVENING, BY A. E. SITAW, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 329½ Broadway, Gentlemen's white and fancy shirts, Merino Lisle thread cotton shirts and drawers, ties, collars, hosiery, gloves, porte monnaies, combs, pomades; also, straw hats, caps, ladies' basques, parasols, collars, hosiery. Sale positive, in lots to suit. Store to let.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FORT WASHINGTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, on THURSDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the whole of the well-known Stewart property, divided into three large plots, and which can be advantageously sub-divided by gentlemen desirous of securing a homestead, into parcels of six or ten lots, being near the depôt and within 45 minutes of Chamberers-st. An early inspection of the ground before the sale is advisable, as it is the most desirable part of the City for fine residences. Call at the office of the Auctioneers for maps. The sale is ordered to be positive, and a large portion of the money can remain for a term of years.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STANDARD AND EDWARF ROSES. CAMELIAS, EVERGREENS, &c. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at their store, No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Monday,) a choice collection of standard and dwarf roses, camellas, moss, running and perpetual roses, double and single carnations, verbenas, sweet briar, &c., from the nursery of Mr. W. Wilson, West Broadway and Astoria, L. I.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE, without reserve, (to close consignments,) of all kinds crockery, glass, China, &c., &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, June 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 381 Pearl-st. Those wishing to buy cheap for cash will find this a rare opportunity. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive, rain or shine.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c.,	&c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.—The Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad is now so near completed as to give the bonds of that Company a firm and positive value. The line of the road is graded, the tunnels all driven through, the piers of the bridges over the Ohio and Monongahela in rapid progress; the iron is purchased and being delivered, and it is estimated that the Road will be in running order and connect the Pennsylvania Central Road with roads through Ohio to Cincinnati and St. Louis by the 1st November.

The Pittsburg and Steubenville Road is therefore the connecting link between the great Eastern and Western lines, and must be the means of transit between them of the through Western and Eastern business, while its location through one of the most populous districts, and having at each terminus a large manufacturing city, will give to it an unusually heavy local trade, which alone would pay a dividend upon its cost.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have leased this road for twenty years, with the privilege of renewal for a like period. By the terms of the lease they are bound to keep the road and bridges in perfect preservation during its term, and reserve forty per cent. of the gross earnings of the road, from which is to be paid the interest on the bonds of the Company; and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are to deposit the amount of interest as the semi-annual coupons mature at their place of payment on or before the date of their maturity. This is a reliable guarantee for the prompt and permanent payment of its interest which few, if any other companies, can offer for their bonds.

The local importance of the road may be estimated by the amount of stock subscriptions:

The Corporation of the city of Pittsburg subscribed to	$550,000
The County of Allegheny to	500,000
Individuals to	450,000
Making of paid stock subscriptions	$1,500,000

Which have been judiciously expended in construction of the road bed.

The first Mortgage bonds amount to $1,000,000. The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, and bear coupons at the rate of 7 per cent., payable first days of August and February, at the Nassau Bank in the City of New-York.

Thomas McElrath, Esq., President of said Bank, is Trustee for the mortgage and bonds.

The following statement, by the President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, evidences the value of these securities:

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1857.

That provision of the lease which binds the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to reserve forty per cent. of the receipts of the road and deposit the same at the maturity of the coupons for their payment, gives a guarantee to the holders that their demands will be promptly met.

(Signed) J. EDGAR THOMSON, President.

Possessing as these bonds do an absolute intrinsic value derived from the local importance and business of the road, and having this value so largely increased under the guarantee which is secured by the conditions of the lease to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, they offer unusual inducements to capitalists, as well as to those who wish smaller investments of a permanent and fixed value. $200,000 of the bonds have been disposed of at par. Offers will be received for $500,000 of the remainder by R. W. LATHAM, President, at No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 26, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, on 1st July next, and 10 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (8th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ANNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OSGOOD, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, June 8, 1857, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 59th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Also, for three inspectors for the ensuing year, at the same time and place. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Sec'y and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE BOND-HOLDers of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place. By order of the Committee.

D. D. WILLIAMSON.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved City property, or on good stocks, and Bonds for short periods. Interest 7 per cent.

WM. WARD,
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 15 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTERFST.—Interest on Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 16, will be paid at the Treasurer's office, No. 68 Warren-st. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 69 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garvin,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Moreswood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	W. B. Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 81 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Farson,
John Halsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willetz,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John J. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barnard,	Ralph Lawrence,	Edwd. J. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corties,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., June 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have, this day, declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, payable on and after Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date to the 12th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, June 4, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. M'LEAN, Sec'y.

BANK NOTICES.

REMOVAL.—THE ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK has removed from 3d-av. to corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., under the New-York County Bank.

TRUSTEES.

Ex-Mayor W. F. Havemeyer,	Alex. W. Bradford,
Washington Smith,	Thomas Christie,
Dexter Fairbanks,	John Pollock,
Thos. Cummings, Jr.,	Wm. H. Platt,
Peter Y. Cutler,	B. H. Van Anken,
Samuel Perry,	E. S. Brown,
Wm. Good,	Thomas S. Negus,
John Sparks,	James R. Keeler,
	William A. Keeler.

WM. F. H. REMEYER, President.
JAS. R. KEELER, Vice President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—GEORGE FLOTO against CONRAD BERTEMAN and MARIE BERTON, his wife, defendants. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the village of Whiteplains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 4, 1856.

STEWART, STALLKNECHT & CRAIN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh30-1aw10wM*

The complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 24th day of March, 1857.

INPURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 56 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857. ANN SUYDAM, JOHN SCHENCK, Administrators.

my25-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HOSTAGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 80 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of October next.—Dated April 9, 1857.

FREDERICK WOOD, Administrator.

ap6-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KAYLOR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of E. R. BOGARDUS, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 27, 1856.

ANN LINES, formerly ANN KAYLOR,
d29-1aw6mM* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW S. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857.

CARLISLE NORWOOD,
ANDREW G. NORWOOD, Executors.

je8 1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY ELING, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 6 Poplar-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated Dec. 16, 1856.

d22-1aw6mM* MARY ELING, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN STEVENSON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYERS, POTTER & JONES, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1857.

ELLEN V. STEVENSON, Executrix.

15f-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY A. STILES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 161 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next. Dated December 6, 1856.

d8 1aw6mM* HUGH N. CAMP, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINER C. STORY, late of the City of New-York, Contractor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at his office, No. 243 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 25th day of April, 1857.

ap27-1aw6mM* GEORGE LAW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH S. B. DANIELL, late of the City of New-York, painter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 395 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1857.

ja19-1aw6mM* WILLIAM E. HAWS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LA FORGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 17 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1857. ANN LA FORGE, Executrix.

mh9-1a6mM*

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Viâ* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffolk and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4.00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

8:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:20 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping

NEW-YORK CITY.

Grand Lodge F. and A. M.

The fourth day's proceedings were devoted to the discussion of the articles of union. The following Grand Officers were elected:

Grand Master—M. W. JOHN M. LEWIS, Jr., Pennsylvania.

Deputy Grand Master—R. W. ROBERT MACOY, New-York.

Senior Grand Warden—R. W. BENJ. H. AUSTIN, Buffalo.

Grand Secretary—R. W. JAMES M. AUSTIN, New-York.

Grand Treasurer—R. W. CHARLES L. CHURCH, New-York.

Grand Chaplains—R. W. and Rev. SALEM TOWN, LL. D., Aurora; JOHN GRAY, West Point; R. L. SCHOONMAKER, Visscher's Ferry; and H. C. VOGELL, Reese.

Grand Lecturer—R. W. WM. H. DREW, Buffalo.

Grand Pursuivant—W. D. H. VAN SICK, New-York.

Grand Tyler—W. SEWELL PIKE, New-York.

The officers were, with one or two exceptions, re-elected.

At 7 o'clock the Grand Lodge reassembled and proceeded to Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, in Broadway, to do honor to the memory of the late Dr. KANE.

MASONIC EXERCISES IN MEMORY OF DR. KANE.—Quite a large audience assembled Friday evening in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, to listen to an address and other demonstrations in honor of the late Dr. KANE, who was a member of the Masonic fraternity. The members of the Grand Lodge in regalia, were seated on the platform beneath the pulpit, and in front of them was a bust of Dr. KANE placed on a table. After a voluntary on the organ, a funeral dirge by the band present, prayer, and the singing of an appropriate ode by several ladies and gentlemen, an address was delivered by JOHN L. LEWIS, Jr., M. W. Grand Master, who also read letters from a number of eminent members invited to be present, among whom were Commodores PERRY and STEWART, Lieut. MAURY and N. P. WILLIS. A funeral hymn written for the occasion by Gen. P. MORRIS, was then sung by the choir. The eulogium on Dr. KANE was then pronounced by Hon. R. W. ANDREWS, who reviewed the history of his subject from early life to the close of his career, and concluded with an eloquent tribute to his personal worth and valuable contributions to science.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.
G. H. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen in operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Ups and Downs of New-York Life, or City Revelations," is the title of a new local drama, by G. L. AIKEN, which is to be produced at Purdy's National Theatre to-night. Those who have witnessed the rehearsals speak highly of it. The glorious pantomime of the "Magic Pills" is also to be revived and performed with it, and to this will be added the startling drama of the "Maniac Lover." Such an immense bill will of course attract a large audience. Wednesday, also, is to be a grand gala day—two performances, afternoon and evening, as a complimentary testimonial to Manager A. H. PURDY, on which occasion the *Ledger* story dramatised, "The Wild Knight," and a pantomime, are to be performed in the afternoon, for the accommodation of ladies.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—When all other medicines, and even a Southern climate, have failed to relieve Pulmonary disease and Scrofula, this inestimable tonic and disinfectant works a cure. KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES are a sovereign remedy for Worms in the tempting shape of a confection. They are devoid of any mineral substance. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 50c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

AS A MEDICINE—As a beverage, as an appetizer, as a restorative, as a solace, as a gentle exhilarant, as a staff in manhood and a help in age, there is nothing like CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, the *only genuine London Gin in the market*. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ROGERS & RAYMOND, (late ROGERS & Co.,) open the Summer season with a stock of gentlemen's and boys' clothing, of unusual magnitude, and intend always to keep even with the market in the freshness of their styles, and below it in price. Call at the warehouse corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and see the Summer fashions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment cannot be too implicitly relied upon as a remedy for complaints of the kidneys and the bladder. It should be thoroughly rubbed in over the region affected. The immediate result will be a cessation of pain, and continued applications will consummate the cure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Milliners in the country who wish to give tone to the Summer stock will find the Paris pattern bonnet, straw goods, ribbons, dress caps and open head garniture, &c., at WILDE'S extensive Millinery Warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, unequaled in the City as regards style, and also in the extreme moderation of the prices.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

EXCISE LAW IN BROOKLYN — DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.—The Excise Law, if not openly violated in Brooklyn, is certainly not fully enforced. To give one case out of many, on the 2d inst. THOS. JUNOR was convicted of drunkenness before a Magistrate, and refusing to pay a fine of $10, he was sentenced to imprisonment for *one day* in the County Jail. But Judge did not even have to suffer this short imprisonment. He was discharged by the County Judge on the day of imprisonment. The Judge was equally kind in the following matter: On the 1st inst. JOHN BAHEN, was convicted before Justice CORNELL on two charges preferred against him for assault and battery. In one case he was sentenced to $5 fine and five days' imprisonment, and in the other, to $5 fine and 10 days' imprisonment. The prisoner was also discharged the day of his conviction, by the County Judge.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—A fire broke out in building No. 158 Union-avenue, owned and occupied by HARDY & BROWN, about 2 o'clock Saturday morning last, which was quickly destroyed. The fire spread to the following property: No. 156, same owners, partially consumed; No. 154, dwelling of WALTER CHILDS, partially consumed; No. 160, JOHN BAYLIS' blacksmith shop, entirely destroyed; dwelling No. 5 Devoe-street, owned by JOHN BAYLIS, partially destroyed; No. 7 same street, occupied by SARAH DICKINSON, slightly damaged.

LOSSES.—HARDY & BROWN'S $2,500, partially insured; JOHN BAYLIS, $1,000, partially insured; WALTER CHILDS, $300, insured.

☞ By the new L. I. Railroad arrangements, persons can take the 9 o'clock A. M. train, at South Ferry depôt, and go east 60 miles, and return the same day. The morning and evening trains to Riverhead give the people of the Island an opportunity of visiting the city and returning daily. Besides, communication is opened by the steamboat *Catiline* between Greenport, New-London, Stonington, and Norwich, to connect with the railroad at Greenport.

Hay in Bonded Warehouses.

NEW YORK, Saturday, June 6, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A few weeks since, through the instrumentality of the Insurance companies, it was discovered that about thirty thousand dollars worth of sugar *in bond* had been placed on storage in FOAD'S store, No. 8 Brooklyn, which is *not a Bonded Warehouse*.

Since the fire of day before yesterday, the fact has been developed that hay is allowed on storage in bonded stores—some fifty or more bales being in this store of BAXTER'S

A survey of THOMPSON'S stores in Brooklyn made by one of the Insurance Surveyors this morning brings to light the fact that there are on storage in two of his bonded warehouses some fifteen hundred bundles of hay. By the United States Revenue laws a [illegible]

such a construction that this is right? If not, what officer in the Custom House is responsible for it, and upon what terms did he assume the responsibility?

These are questions which many interested parties would be pleased to see answered.

FATAL FLUID ACCIDENT—SUICIDE.—On Thursday last, a girl 12 years of age, daughter of GEORGE HALL, (no relation to Ex-Mayor HALL,) residing at No. 36 Gold-street, in filling a fluid lamp while the wick was on fire, was so badly burned that she died on Saturday evening in the Brooklyn City Hospital, to which place she was conveyed immediately after the accident. The mother upon hearing of the death of her child took an over-dose of laudanum and died early yesterday morning from its effects.

NEW-JERSEY.

UNFORTUNATE LOCOMOTIVE.—The locomotive *Governor Southard* of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, which ran into the drawbridge at the Hackensack and was sunk, had just been repaired on Wednesday, and was fired up, ran out upon the turn table and back again. The water was then blown out of her and the fires extinguished in the furnace, but they rekindled and burnt her entirely out.

THE DOG LAW.—Mayor WESTCOTT, of Jersey City, has issued his proclamation prohibiting the running at large of unmuzzled dogs from Saturday, (June 6) until the first day of November next, in Jersey City.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—The Overseer of the Poor of Jersey City has suspended all out-door relief for the poor since June 4th inst.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..June 6.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	92	100	Reading R.R.	b60	79½
10,000 Cali. State 7s, '75	60	200	do	b60	79½
1,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R 6s	85	200	do	c	79½
2,000 E. R. Cav Bs, '71	75	400	do	b8	79¼
6,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	75	300	do		79
4,000 Harlem R. 2d m.	71½	200	do	b30	79
10,000 Ill. Cent. RR bs.	99	200	do	b60	79
1,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. bs	50	200	do		78½
3,000 Ga & Chi 2d M. bs	78½	200	do	sw	78¾
15 B'k of the S of N.Y.	104½	100	do	b30	79¾
20 Continental Bank.	110	200	do	3d	79
5 U. S. Trust Co.	107¾	200	do	at 3d	78¾
58 D. & Hud. C. Co.	117½	200	do	c	78¾
10 Cum. Coal Co.	18½	100	do	s60	78¾
600 do	b2 18	200	do	s30	78¾
10 Chic. & Rock. Is. R	94	170	Mich. Cen. R.R.		92¾
50 do	s93½	50	do	b40	92¾
25 do	93¾	100	do	b30	93
50 do	s15 93	123	do		93
100 do	b20 93	100	M. So. & N. Ia. R.R.		50
50 do	b60 93	30	do		49¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R'd	b30 94	150	do		49½
100 do	s10 94	145	do	s3	19
675 do	84	730	do	c	49
50 do	b10 84	50	do	b30	49
200 do	b60 84	100	do	b60	49
200 do	83¾	250	do		48¾
100 do	b60 83½	200	do	s7	48¾
100 do	s10 83¼	450	do	s30	48
100 do	s30 83¾	20	Harlem R.R.		10¾
100 do	s3 83¾	25	do		10¾
200 Erie Railroad	b3 85¾	100	do		10¾
1125 do	c 35	10	Penn. Coal Co.		94
50 do	s3 34	19	Gal. & Chi. R.R.		91¾
250 do	s3 34¼	6	do		91
50 do	34¾	50	do	b60	91½
200 do	34¾	225	Mil. & Mis. R.R.		65
100 do	b10 35	50	do	s60	64
100 do	s30 34	300	Cl. & Tol. R.R.	b30	63½
150 do	s15 34¼	250	do		63
100 do	b30 35	100	do		61¾
100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s60 137	100	do	s60	61
50 do	138¾	300	do	b60	63
100 do	138¾	200	do	s30	60½
50 do	138¾	200	do	s10	61½

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000 Mo. State 6s	83½	50	M. So. & N. I. R.	s60	48
5,000 Ill. Cen. R'd 8s	98	250	do		48¾
5 Bank of Commerce	107¾	100	do	b3	48¾
5 American Ex. Bk.	112	100	Ill. Cent. R. R.	s60	137
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 18	10	La Crosse & Mil. R.		76
600 Erie Railroad	34½	50	Gal. & Chi. R.R.		90¾
200 do	s3 34	50	do	b60	91½
200 do	34¾	100	do		90
100 do	s3 34½	100	do	b3	90
50 Hud. Riv. R'd	19	200	Cleve & Tol. R.	b10	61¾
500 Reading R. R.	s3 79	1100	do		61½
100 do	b3 79	80	do		61¾
100 M. So. & N. I. R.	s3 49	50	do	b20	62
2070 do	49¾	54	N. Y. Cent. R.	s30	93½
150 do	s60 48¾	200	do	b60	84½
50 do	b60 49¼	100	do	s10	83¾
300 do	c 49	200	do	b60	84
150 do	s3 49¾	100	do	s30	83¾

MONDAY, June 8—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port, the past week, amounted, in the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry-Goods table in our last paper, to $4,284,107, against $4,063,233 the corresponding week, ending 7th June, last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,139,714, against $2,206,677 the corresponding week last year. The direct Export of Specie from New-York, during the week, including $300,746 by the *Columbia*, for Liverpool, on Saturday, amounted to $489,668. The Cunard steamer from Boston, on Wednesday last, took out $1,220,000, of which about $920,000 went from this City by express. The shipments, the first week in June last year, were $162,407 from New-York, and $512,000 from Boston. The Specie balances in the Sub-Treasury, on Saturday afternoon, stood $12,431,008, against $13,041,360 at the close of the previous week. This decrease of $610,352, which mainly went into Bank, is the only registered set-off to the export demand of $1,409,668, leaving the apparent difference against the Bank reserve $799,316. The average return on the last statement stood $12,815,515. On the average therefore to be made up this afternoon, the amount should be about twelve millions of dollars. The export demand for Specie the present week on the one hand and the exported receipts by the California packet of the 20th May, and the further gain to the Bonds from the Sub-Treasury on the other, will probably equalize in amount, though the heaviest outward shipment—by the *Arabia* on Wednesday—will again be due on Thursday in advance of the California arrival, not fully due before Friday next. These heavy movements of Bullion have, as yet, no advers influence on the Money Market. On the contrary, the entire ease with which the export demand is met, week after week, tends rather to strengthen confidence in the financial strength of the country, while the present tendency of its general trade is to diminished money engagements. A temporary change to activity for a few weeks in July is anticipated, owing to the extra accumulation of Foreign Goods now in the Public Warehouse awaiting the new Tariff; but the principal effect of this will only be to change to the reverse, to the extent of a few millions of dollars, the relative division of the stock of Bullion in the city as between the Banks and the Sub-Treasury. Even this change, if it should seem to threaten serious inconvenience to the market, will be guarded against as far as practicable by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is expected to visit New York before the close of the present month. The supply of Money for the past week was abundant and cheap. Some deposits were left with the Stock people as low as 6 per cent. and the Discount or Brokers passed prime short paper at from 7 to 8 per cent. The interior exchanges are generally in favor of the city, and more Specie could be drawn from the neighboring cities and the West, if the necessities of the Banks here required it. It is not unlikely that the South will also remit us Gold after the 1st July, if not earlier.

The official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, by months, of which we presented summary tables a few days ago, make the Import Entries from the beginning of the current Treasury year, July 1, 1856, to the 1st June inst., exclusive of Foreign Specie and Bullion.....$204,740,000
Add one week in June.....4,284,107

Total Foreign Goods to date.....$209,024,107
Against same time last year.....183,156,233

Increase since 1st July, '56.....$26,867,874

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign reexported) to June 1.....$75,617,000
Add one week in June.....1,139,714

Total to date.....$76,756,714
Against same time last year.....73,065,677

Increase since July 1, '56.....$3,691,037

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York direct to June 1:

Add one week in June.....$29,994,060
459,668

Total to date.....
Against same time last year.....
Increase since 1st July, '56.....
Add the value of the [illegible]
Total [illegible]

The Banks of this City entered the month of May with a Specie reserve, as shown on the settlement of April 26, of $11,827,861. The direct shipments of Bullion from this port direct during the month were.....$5,789,266
And *via* Boston.....1,581,000

Together.....$7,370,266
Less Foreign Coin received.....1,070,833

Net Export of the month.....$6,299,433

The Banks entered the month of June, after meeting their large demand, as shown in the statement of May 30, with a Specie reserve of $12,815,315.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year.

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	9,301	$492,887	2,482	$176,928
Flour, bbls	76,007	478,191	7,788	55,365
Corn Meal, bbls	1,968	6,951	1,490	4,743
Wheat, bushels	122,904	203,681	28,994	47,764
Corn, bushels	126,814	85,566	3,961	3,553
Oats, " bushels			6,000	4,500
Pork, bbls & tcs	3,304	53,567	1,628	33,676
Beef, bbls & tcs	1,094	20,848	908	20,955
Bacon, " lbs	—	—	13,194	1,686
Hams, " lbs	—	—	10,058	1,209
Lard, " lbs	—	—	61,988	8,358
Butter, " lbs	—	—	18,486	4,566
Cheese, " lbs	—	—	101,698	9,479
Total Produce		$1,341,091		$373,379
Miscellaneous		865,586		766,335
Total for the week		$2,206,677		$1,139,714

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

The notable feature in the general Export list of the week is the comparative decrease of a foreign demand for Flour, which about this time last season was quite active on an advance in prices in Europe. Against this immediate drawback we have to record the most cheering accounts of the progress of the western grain crops, the uncertainty of which during the early part of May retarded the receipts on the seaboard of Flour and Grain from the old stocks, and thus kept the demand for domestic consumption at rates above the shipping limits. There could scarcely be a more important gain for the steadiness of money affairs than this assurance of an abundant (though from particular sections it may prove a late) harvest. The fact, too, is highly important to the Railway interest, the wholesale abuse of which appears to be just now fashionable with several of our morning cotemporaries.

On the Stock Exchange the week was one of feverish irregularity in prices, alternating in several stocks as much as 6 or 8 per cent., and resulting, at the close on Saturday, in leaving the whole market, to all appearances, in the control of the well known combination of *Bear* speculators inaugurated last Winter, and whose peculiar tactics are not inaptly termed by our cotemporary of the *United States Economist* as "thimble-rigging." They were not permitted, to be sure, to have everything their own way the entire week, as the scarcity of several prominent stocks for transfer caused a sudden recovery, for a day or two, on the cash sales; but this momentary obstruction to their career of success was soon met by the preconcerted application of a combined power to overawe outside speculation and break down prices by enormous gambling sales, at startling differences, on *time*. That such a result should take place in the midst of a quiet and easy market for money, in a season full of promise for the crops of the country, and at the instant that hundreds of our prominent merchants and railway people are absent in the West to witness the inauguration of two important lines of new road of six hundred miles, ought, perhaps, to create surprise. But custom has made such scenes familiar, and it only remains to be seen whether these operators are to produce the utter ruin of the values with which they daily sport, and against which, if Street rumor is to be believed, they nightly plot, or by tempting the gamester's fortune too far, provoke a practical retaliation to their own ruin from the outside public whom they have for months past aimed wholly to intimidate.

	April 30.	May 30.	June 3.	June 6.
New-York Central	87½	87	86	83¾
Erie	42	38	37¾	34¾
Southern Michigan	66	58	55¾	48¾
Toledo	68¾	65½	64	61¾
Rock Island	98	96¾	96½	93
Galena	101¾	96¾	95	90
Reading	82¾	81¾	80¾	79
Michigan Central	95	95	93¾	92
Panama	94¾	95	96	95
Illinois Central	134¾	139¾	139	137 a 60
Pittsburg	51½	40	47¾	45

The new feature in the dealings of the week was the contract sales of three of the established and favorite lines—the Michigan Central, Rock Island, and Galena and Chicago. The scarcity of these stocks in the Street had hitherto saved them from the general depreciation, but this is no longer a bar to time sales, nor to the unusual efforts made to get command, by loan, of the few parcels on the Street. The *Herald* of yesterday, as part of its duty "to the *Bear* speculators," thus makes proclamation against the stock of the leading New-York line, about three ₰ cent. only of whose capital is *now* available for what is elegantly termed the *kicking* sport:

"New-York Central Railroad closed very weak this morning, at 83¾ ₰ cent. *This stock is coming upon the market in large lots. In a short time the bulk of the whole twenty-five millions of stock will be afloat, and then we shall have it kicked about the street among the brokers like Erie, Harlem and others.*"

MAY TRAFFIC ON THE RAILROADS.

	May, 1857	vs.	May, 1856.
La Crosse	$63,221		$41,476
Milwaukee	80,703		61,367

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.

	1857. Week.	1857. Season.	1856. Week.	1856. Season.
Lehigh Canal	34,973	130,533	41,459	198,313
Lehigh Valley Railroad	11,893	161,200	4,316	31,364
Schuylkill Canal	33,052	280,315	35,935	287,697
Reading Railroad	40,370	779,645	48,136	848,602
Total	123,318	1,351,698	130,436	1,366,975

From the Miners' Journal, June 6.

The heavy rain on Monday last has again filled the mines with water, which, together with the scarcity of boats, caused in a measure by high water, will cause a falling off again next week.

We again call on the consumers abroad who have the means, to commence laying in their winter's supply of coal, if they desire to save money. Dealers will not lay in supplies so long as the consumers hold back. Everything tends towards high prices for coal next Fall and Winter.

We learn that several of the operators, who cannot supply all their orders, owing to the great quantity of water in the mines, have advanced the price of their coal from 5 to 10 cents per ton.

Freight to Boston and the East is unusually low just now. It is quoted to Boston at $1 55—last year at the same period it was $1 60 per ton.

The press in the New England States will greatly benefit consumers of coal by advising them to commence laying in their stocks early, in order to insure a supply in the market at the present low freights. The tightness in the Money Market prevents dealers from laying in stocks so long as the consumer: hold back in making their purchases.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 5, 1857.

Under existing circumstances, the Directors of this Company, who are now in the City, deem it proper to make the following statements:

Attempts have been made to create the impression that serious divisions exist among the Directors, of a nature to prevent their cordial cooperation in carrying forward the business of the Company. All such allegations are groundless, and we think it our duty to give them this formal and unqualified denial. Up to the present moment no division of sentiment has been manifested in the Board upon any question of principle or policy affecting the interests of the Company, and no change has occurred in any way, in relation to the Company or its affairs since the date of our recent report and circular, to induce us to alter our opinions as therein expressed. We believe now, as then, in the capacity of the road to earn liberal dividends upon the entire amount of its outstanding stock; and we strongly recommend the stockholders not to sacrifice their stock under the influence of a temporary panic, which is attempted to be created, as we think, for the express purpose of alarming holders, and inducing them to throw their stock upon the market.

It appears from an examination of the transfer book lists that the aggregate of the sales of the stock on the Stock Exchange, from [illegible]

The banks show that the number of shares transferred to regular stockholders during that time was 6,168 shares, and the number of shares transferred by regular stockholders was 6,168; in other words, more stock has been withdrawn from the market than has been thrown upon it during the last seventeen days.

When it is recollected that within the time specified two payments have been made upon the guaranteed stock, and that some of the stockholders have sold a portion of their old stock in order to meet the payments upon the new, it will be seen that the stock is very firmly held.

It is deemed proper to make these statements in order that *bona fide* stockholders may not be misled by the large sales and low prices which are now quoted at the Stock Exchange.

EDWIN LITCHFIELD, W. M. VERMILYE,
JNO. A. C. GRAY, HENRY KEEP,
HERMAN J. REDFIELD, JOHN STRYKER,
WM. B. WELLES, CHARLES BUTLER,
LITCHFIELD.

Stock Speculations.

From the United States Economist.

The extraordinary panic which has been continued in the Stock Market continues to attract attention, chiefly in consequence of the animosity with which the "bear" party attack and run down different securities. Erie Railroad Stock has been depreciated from 63 to 33 ₰ cent., under the combination of a clique of brokers whose operations are by no means a credit to the Board. The stock has reached so low a point that many draw off and are afraid to sell it any further, more particularly that as the price fell the stock was gradually bought up by those who have confidence in its value, until it has become very scarce. Michigan Southern has suffered the same depression; it has been worked down from 88 to 50, time sales, although it has always paid 10 ₰ cent. dividends. This fact has had more weight with those who know the property than all the anonymous attacks made on the Company. The alleged squandering of money and mismanagement is answered by the fact that 536 miles of road have been put in operation for $17,000,000—less than half for the same length of any other line. If the managers have been able to build the road so cheaply and still swindle large sums besides, they have been very skillful. Hence the stock is gradually absorbed at the low rates for which bears who have not got it offer to sell it, and the stock is getting very scarce. It is obvious that the bear operation cannot be continued in these stocks; hence attacks are levied at those which have not yet fallen. Accordingly, a morning paper [*Herald*] announced that a certain Western Railroad [Michigan Central] "showed signs of weakness" *and the attackers commenced by selling lots on time 1½ per cent under the cash price*, and then by selling lots of five shares at comparatively falling prices, 94½@94 @93¾, constantly offering little lots at lower rates. These operations, followed up by newspaper attacks, will frighten some timid holder and he will sell. This supply will be seized upon for a fresh depression and the public credit of the company shaken, even although its intrinsic value may have improved. These are the transactions with which the Board of Brokers are now occupied. *The respectable and honorable portion are impressed with the disgrace of such "thimble rigging," and recently made an effort to stay it by prohibiting sales beyond a short time, but without effect.* It is evident that no person can enter the Stock market with any degree of safety, and the operations must be confined entirely to the conspirators. Recent transactions show that no person can borrow on stock in any way connected with the market without the immediate sale of the securities by the lender in open market; not even when that lender *has signed a contract binding himself to hold the identical certificate until redeemed.* The taking of interest and commission for lending money on a security which the owner does not wish sold, signing a contract to hold it, *and then immediately selling it to reimburse yourself the money for which you have charged interest*, is a stock operation more immediately profitable than honorable or permanently advantageous. It is, however, one of the means by which the "bear" party operate. It is one of the modes by which that philanthropic class of individuals prevent the public from being imposed upon by holding stocks.

The reduced values of the leading stocks have attracted buyers, and although they are yet pursued with the utmost blind animosity by a portion of the late "bear" party, the intelligent members of the Board have strengthened the opposite party. The general prosperity of the whole country, the immense crops known to be on the eve of harvest, the absence of all speculations that absorb capital, the abundance of it now offering, its cheapening rates and the lessening demand, all point to greatly improved values. In railroads, particularly those of the West, the crops are the basis of a good business, and these promise well. The Cincinnati *Record*, from gathered data, estimates the crops of the six Western States at 57,000,000 bush. of Wheat, against 44,000,000 bush. last year, that is, an increase of 30 ₰ cent. in those States alone, a fact which alone will add $2,000,000 to the receipts of the railroads of that section, more particularly on those lines which have opened new sections. There probably never was a time when values have a larger margin for a rise than the present, and accumulating capital is setting towards the securities that have been so unwarrantably depressed by fictitious causes.

The Great Railroad Opening.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 4.

To-day the train goes over the entire road, from Cincinnati to St. Louis—not, indeed, for the first time, but for the first time commemorative of its completion. It is the principal link in the great Ohio Valley Line, from Baltimore to St. Louis, and which, again, is the main part of a complete, direct, central line of railway, from the waters of Penobscot River to Western Missouri. The whole line passes through all the first-class cities of the United States, except New-Orleans, and might very properly be called the *city line* of railroad. Leaving out some of the extreme portions, we find the following as the main part of the great city line.

Portland, Me., to Boston	107 miles.
Boston, Mass., to New-Haven	160 miles.
New-Haven, Conn., to New-York	76 miles.
New-York, N.Y., to Philadelphia, *viâ* New-Jersey	87 miles.
Philadelphia, Penn., to Baltimore	96 miles.
Baltimore, Md., to Parkersburg	379 miles.
Parkersburg, *viâ* Marietta, to Cincinnati	196 miles.
Cincinnati, Ohio, to Vincennes	198 miles.
Vincennes, Ind., to St. Louis, Mo., *viâ* Illinois	147 miles.
Aggregate	1,446 miles.

It will be seen that this City Line traverses thirteen States. But the entire distance, of near fifteen hundred miles, may be traversed in three days.

The cities and towns on this route have now about the following populations, viz:

Portland, Me.	20,000	Baltimore, Md.	200,000
Boston, Mass.	160,000	Cumberland, Md.	10,000
Hartford, Conn.	20,000	Parkersburg, Va.	2,000
New-Haven, Conn.	20,000	Marietta, Ohio	6,000
New-York	650,000	Chilicothe, Ohio	10,003
Newark, N. J.	40,000	Cincinnati, Ohio	175,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	500,000	Vincennes, Ind.	4,000
Wilmington, Del.	15,000	St. Louis, Mo.	130,000
Aggregate			1,972,000

Just about *two millions* of our city and town population are on the great city line.

Turning now to the Ohio Valley, we may refer, at once, to the map for distinct proof,—that the great line of Railroad, whose completion we now celebrate is in fact the Ohio Valley line. The North Western Road lies in the valley of the Little Kanawha, one of the branches of the Ohio. At Marietta it crosses the Ohio. At Athens it crosses the Hockhocking branch of the Ohio. At Chilicothe the Scioto, another branch. At Cincinnati it touches the Ohio, and from Cincinnati to St. Louis it has *lateral* course to the Ohio at Lawrenceburg, Madison, New-Albany, Jeffersonville, Evansville and Cairo, thus radiating to and from the Ohio, when it is not on it. Then this is our Ohio Valley line, and thus it must, by all the laws of commerce, draw to itself the trade and produce of the immense area of two hundred thousand square miles which the Ohio and its tributaries traverse.

Trade at Chicago.

From the Chicago Journal, June 4.

During the week which has just transpired, business of all kinds has been very active, in spite of the rainy and disagreeable weather which has prevailed. Out-door operations have been large, and the grocery and dry goods jobbing business have shared in the general activity. On Thursday the *Arabia* arrived at New-York with news of a decline in breadstuffs; on Monday the *Canadian*, with breadstuffs steady, and yesterday the steamers *America* and *New-York*, with a slight improvement. The *America* brings the significant news, that the growing crops in both Great Britain and France promise to be unusually large, and the weather is very favorable. This news, together with the large receipts at present coming, is a heavy blow to the Bulls, and consequently many of the heavy ones are turning Bears, with a view of getting the control of the market preparatory to getting back into their old quarters again in July.

Receipts of grain show a decided improvement, and large quantities of corn are yet due by canal and rail. Receipts for the week are as follows:

Flour, bbls	3,426	Oats, bush	51,220
Wheat, bush	106,427	Barley, bush	363
Corn, bush	270,861		
Total equivalent			446,000

The exports for the week are:

Flour, bbls	11,952	Corn, bush	142,466
Wheat, bush	140,958		
Total equivalent			343,134

Cincinnati Money and Stocks.

From Hewson & Holmes' Circular, June 3.

In consequence of the extensive preparations in progress during the past week for the opening celebration of the three great roads—Ohio and Mississippi, Marietta and Cincinnati, and Northwestern—very little business has been transacted; but more, perhaps, in Stocks than in any other department of trade, as our list will show. The sales will average very nearly the usual amount, and will not vary in price enough to particularize, except in one or two instances. We notice an advance in Ohio and Mississippi shares of ½@1 ₰ cent., and in Covington and Lexington Second Mortgage Bonds of 1 ₰ cent. on the previous week.

Exchange on the East continues firm at ¾@1 ₰ cent. No change in New-Orleans.

The sales of the week are: $2,000 Frankfort, Ky., 6s, 1874, mid int., 50; $3,000 Frankfort, Ky., 6s, 1874, and int., 87; $1,000 Frankfort, Ky., 6s, 1874, and int., 98; $3,000 [illegible] M. R. R. 6s, 1st mtg., 80; $1,000 [illegible] and [illegible] 7s, 90; $2,000 Cov. and [illegible] 7s, [illegible] and Miss.

R. R. 2d mtg. 7s, 69; $3,000 Cin., Ham. and Day. R. R. 1st mtg. 7s, and int., 87½; $1,500 Col. and Xenia R. R. 7s, div., 88; $2,000 Wheeling 6s bds., 66; $1,000 Cincinnati 6s bds., 88; $500 Little Miami R. R., scrip, 82; 200 shares Ohio and Mississippi R. R., 11½; 300 Ohio and Mississippi R. R., 12; 500 Ohio and Mississippi R. R., 30 da., 12¾; 100 Ohio and Mississippi R. R. cash, 12¼; 236 Marietta and Cincinnati R. R., and int., 19; 150 Marietta and Cincinnati R. R., and int., 20; 60 Indianapolis and Cincinnati R. R., 63; 90 Cin., Ham. and Day, 68; 50 Cincinnati and Chicago R. R., and int., 2¾; 24 Covington and Lexington R. R., and int., 16½; 190 Ohio Central, 15; 400 Southern Pacific, 3 50 for 5 paid; 10 Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co. Bank, 100; 5 Farmers' Bank, Ky., 120; 7 Northern Bank, Ky., 120.

Grain Trade at Oswego.

From the Oswego Times.

The total receipts by lake at Oswego, of a few leading articles, foreign and domestic, since the opening of navigation to June 1:

	Canadian.	American.	Total.
Flour, bbls	39,743	14,702	54,405
Wheat, bush	329,140	412,545	741,635
Corn	.....	59,401	59,401
Rye	29,776	.....	29,776
Barley	9,263	.....	9,263
Pe

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1785. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

QUARANTINE.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Release the Person Arrested for Violating Quarantine by Writ of Habeas Corpus--Warrants Against the M.Ps.

Seguine's Point Quiet and Peace in the Offing.

THE BUOYS ANCHORED.

Old Quarantine Troubles—A Habeas Corpus applied for in case of Ragans—Warrants against the Metropolitan Policemen.

The man RAGANS, who was arrested on Sunday by the Metropolitan Policemen, as we published yesterday, for violation of the Quarantine laws, in conveying persons from shore to the ship *Belle Wood*, detained at Quarantine for cleansing, purifying, &c.—said vessel having arrived in port with fifteen cases of contagious disease on board—was yesterday brought before a magistrate on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge METCALF, the plea of his counsel being that he was illegally detained in custody, his arrest having been effected by policemen from New-York, whose jurisdiction did not extend beyond the limits of the City. The Magistrate, having listened attentively to the argument, decided against the plea, and dismissed the writ. RAGANS is therefore still held in custody. His friends, however, are stirring themselves in his behalf, and as retributive steps of annoyance, they have procured warrants for the arrest of Captain BOWYER, and officers MCKELVEY and SHERWOOD, who assisted in the capture of RAGANS, on the ground that their proceedings were illegal, and that in making the arrest they were guilty of assault and battery. They were taken on these warrants, but their examination was postponed till Wednesday.

RAGANS' conduct, when he was pursued by the officers on Sunday, was even more violent than we stated yesterday. He not only refused to obey the officers and return in his boat to the shore, without communicating with the ship, but threatened their lives if they attempted to interfere with him. So violent was his demeanor that the officers had to draw their pistols before he yielded. On their reaching shore, nearly a hundred of his friends, consisting of the disorderly characters always congregating about Quarantine, attempted to rescue him, and their numbers were so much superior to those of the police, that it seemed probable that these turbulent law-breakers would accomplish their object. However, the officers again drew their pistols and stood nobly on the defensive, never once loosing their hold on their prisoner, whom they succeeded in lodging in a place of safety. The mob, baffled in their design, followed the officers, hooting and throwing stones at them, and threatening to burn the Quarantine buildings.

The Quarantine Buoys Down.

The four buoys were yesterday dropped into their places by the Quarantine Commissioners, aided by experienced pilots. The buoys, with the rock attached to each by its chain, were put on board a lighter which was taken in tow by the *John Birkbeck*. Following the direction of the Harbor Commissioners, the spot for the first or S. E. buoy was found by steering from the Red Channel buoy No. 12, due West one nautical mile; thence W. by S. ½ S., three miles they located the second, or S. W. buoy; thence due North ¾ of a mile was dropped the N. W. buoy; thence E. by N. ½ N. three miles, was placed the N. E. buoy; the four describing an oblong square three miles long by ¾ mile wide. At low water there is at the S. E. buoy a depth of 33 feet; at the S. W. buoy 23 feet; at the N. W. buoy 18 feet and at the N. E. buoy 21 feet. The east point of Great Kills bears N. 1¾ miles from the N. W. buoy and Seguine's Point bears W. by N. three miles. This is the nearest quarantine buoy; from the centre of the anchorage it is 4¼ miles. From Point Comfort, N. J.—the nearest land—the S. W. buoy bears S. by W. 2¼ miles.

All infected bedding is to be burned—not thrown overboard.

Affairs at Seguine's Point.

GETTING OVER THE LINES AND TO THE CAMP.

Rumors of wars prevailed at Seguine's Point throughout the day on Saturday, and various circumstances tended to confirm the belief that a descent would be made at night upon the board shanty, and its twenty-five Spartan defenders; each one of whom seemed to snuff trouble in the breeze, and see mischief lurking in the side-long, inquisitive glance of the stragglers that came upon the ground.

The carpenter, who needed a few boards to finish out the shanty, went to the lumber-yard at Fresh Kills to buy them, but when the dealer in pine and hackmatack ascertained the uses they were to be put to, he started back with amazement at the idea of furnishing pine boards for such unhallowed purposes, and told the contractor he could not have *one board*, if he paid him the price of all the lumber in his yard for it. Startled by the earnestness of the man, he beat a retreat without a *board*, and astonished at the storm he had raised. On his return he spied a meat cart in the distance, and remembering how long his men had been eating salt pork, at the hazard of the scurvy, he hailed the dealer in beef, and by carefully concealing his identity and the purposes for which the meat was wanted, succeeded in buying a dozen pounds. Pleased with his success he then proposed to the butcher that he deliver a given quantity of fresh meet daily for his men. "Where is your place?" asked the meat man. "Down at Seguine's Point, where I am putting up buildings for the quarantine location," answered the carpenter. The butcher started back as if a snake had bit him; he looked first at the carpenter, then at the beef he had just sold him, turning in his mind apparently how he might get the beef back again. Taking breath he at length said, "My dear sir, if I had known where you were from, and what you wanted this beef for, I shouldn't a'dared a'sold it to you. I've been *ordered* not to do it. 'Tis true I would like to sell you, and have your money, but 'tis jest as I tell ye—they've given me my orders, and I can't." The carpenter froze to his beef and started for the Point, ruminating upon the strange adventures that had befallen him in a land where no war openly existed. Returning to his home in the evening, he met our reporter on the road, and whom, after relating these matters, he advised tenderly not to go nearer than the half-way house that night, as there was certainly trouble brewing. This advice the reporter scrupulously followed, from a prudent regard to the opinions of mankind, the soundness of his own scalp, and a fatherly concern for a dependent family, and a suspicion that he could get a better bed off than on the Point. At the Patten House he heard there had been an excited meeting at Richmond that afternoon, which was to be continued in the evening; that couriers had been flying to and fro during the day, to rally the clans, busiest among whom was a mysterious dark-complexioned Jehu, who drove a span of black ponies ahead of a farm wagon, traveling like winged horses. There were dark hints, too, of something desperate about to happen; they "didn't know, but shouldn't wonder if something should turn up between that time and sunrise." Another doubted if 'twould be before 'tween that time and Monday morning—and another, while he quaffed his lager-bier, "didn't think anything would be done until the buildings were all up." Thus enlightened, our reporter went to bed with a raging tooth-ache, one eye and a window open, determined to catch the first sound of battle from without, having previously charged the landlord to be sure to call him if anything unusual occurred.

THERE IN CAMP.

Pushing on early Sunday morning for Seguine's Point, he found, somewhat to his surprise, the board shanty still standing, and about one-half of the policemen snoozing in their hunks, apparently unconscious of danger.

Not a man had been off guard during the night, out-posts were stationed at long distances from the camp, the piquets walked back and forth, each man with his hand upon his weapon, in momentary expectation of the attack. In a word, as Captain WALLING expressed it, "They were all wide awake and full of fleas."

Thus the night passed away and morning came, but the enemy did not. They were disappointed, for they had been confidently told that a large force would be down upon them. They did not court a conflict, and hoped there wouldn't be any; but as in duty bound, they had been ready for the emergency. The dry skin of a sturgeon decorated one end of the building, and underneath, in large letters, was chalked, "Metropolitan Police Station, Richmond County 4th Precinct; Beware of the Dogs."

The air was fresher and the flowers sweeter for the showers that had fallen in the morning. There was not a breath of air to ruffle the bosom of the broad bay, though shoals of porpoises did,—breaking the silence with their snorts and the Sabbath with their sports. The scene was one of quiet beauty, suggesting far other thoughts and feelings than those which called this Company to the spot. The papers were accepted and read with great gusto, and seemed more than anything else to rouse the men from their snoozing.

Mr. SOLOMON SPRATT having succeeded to the cooking galley, soon served up, with the aid of his Deputy, "Senator PETTY," a dinner which consisted of broiled pork steak, asparagus and spinnach, with lettuce fresh from the kitchen garden; potatoes, onions, with a sieve dish of small clams, bread and butter, tea and coffee, with fresh milk; and for a desert—pound-cake and custard pies. It is needless to say that full justice was done to these viands, and many compliments given to the cook.

VOX POPULI OVER IN JERSEY.

One of the visiters who came down from Perth Amboy, on being questioned as to the feeling in that place, said that his folks would take no part in the matter, that it did not concern them; they should leave Staten Island to fight her own battles; that upon the whole they were rather glad of the trouble their neighbors were having, for they had been often forbidden in Perth Amboy to plant any oysters East of Ward's Point—they had been told by the Princes' Bay oystermen if they did so, they would not be allowed to take up one of them. This had not disposed them to sympathize any more strongly in their quarrels. Of course as to the large force that was to come from that place to attack the Quarantine establishment, it was all a mistake.

A person from Keyport stated that the people on that side of the Bay has been misrepresented. They had had no hand in burning the buildings, and did not mean to; there were not ten men in that place who cared a cent about the matter.

STATEN ISLAND SENTIMENT CHANGING.

Several persons who had been active in raising money, and inciting the opposition, visited Seguine's Point, stated that $1,000 had been subscribed, and it was all gone. They intimated that it had done no good; no more would be spent in trying the law, they said. If the Commissioners would pay for the oysters that would be disturbed by their operations, they thought most reasonable men would be satisfied.

The milk embargo was raised on Saturday, and the policemen and workmen have now no troubles in obtaining that luxury in any quantity; the butcher and baker also make morning calls, and seem glad to sell them all they require. A gentleman at Rossville, who keeps a grocery store, has also given out that he shall sell them groceries if they come there with the money to buy; the argument is "if we don't sell them—somebody else will."

HOW UNCLE JAMES GOT ALONG WITH HIS NEIGHBORS.

Not many years since a person from the land of steady habits strayed into the region of Princes Bay, and purchased a fine residence near the water; he was characteristically austere, pennrious and unneighborly; his lands were so situated that the oystermen had to pass across them to reach their boats, for which he exacted toll of each man; he had control over the waters of the creek, where it was necessary they should plant them to fat and freshen; for this privilege each man was made to pay so much per bushel, or forego the privilege. This exacting spirit of the man soon excited the hatred of the oystermen—they turned the tables on him, and annoyed him in every way their ingenuity could invent. On returning at night from town, he would often find the draw of the bridge swung aside, or something the matter with the gate so that he could not get in. In a word, Mr. TITE BARNACLE was finally compelled to sell out and leave to get rid of his uncomfortable neighbors, whom his own pettishness and illiberality had incited to retaliation. This place was purchased by a kindly old gentleman whom we shall call, as everybody else did, Uncle James; he had been long familiar with a sea faring life, and knew the character of the men with whom he had to deal. He was not long settled in the place before a delegation of oystermen waited upon him; he received them as one neighbor should another, in a friendly manner. They had called to say that they wished to lay their oysters in his creek, and wished to know how much he would charge them for the privilege. "I wish to be neighborly, and to have good neighbors around me," said Uncle James, "and I shall not disagree with you; plant your oysters there and welcome, and give me what you think it is worth." "But," say they, "we would like to pass across your land, from our house to the shore, it is nearer, what shall we pay you?" "Put the bars up as you go along, and when you see the cuttle in, drive 'em out," said Uncle James, "that is all I ask." They took a drink of apple-jack and parted. From time to time a bushel of the finest oysters would be set down at Uncle James' door, and he would hardly know who had committed the depredation. The year passed away, and there was no complaint to make of any unneighborly conduct on either side. They met for a settlement at Uncle James' house, the apple-jack was brought out, and all took a smile; after which the question was again put by the oystermen: "How much shall we pay you, Uncle James, for the use of the creek?" "If it has been of any benefit to you," replied the old man, "you can each give me what you can afford." One put down ten dollars, another twenty; some more, some less, until nearly five hundred dollars were voluntarily paid: which was more than double the sum which Tite Barnacle extorted by menace and meanness from the same men.

The person who related these facts to us, closes the story by saying: "If you wish to get along with the Prince's Bay oyster men, you must say—'Poor pussey,' but never say 'Scat y' bitch!' If you do, their fire will be up at once."

A Black Republican on Commissioner Hall's Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

When men have consciously committed an error which they are unwilling to acknowledge, they are generally led into prevarication, random assertion, misstatements and reckless denunciation of those their folly is likely to injure.

No one having any knowledge of the important facts bearing on the question of a Quarantine site can read the document just published by the Quarantine Commission, for the purpose of vindicating their determination to establish a lazaretto at Seguine's Point, without a sad realization of the weakness of human nature.

Here are three honorable gentlemen, with reputations hitherto unblemished, whose duty requires of them the most careful study of facts, calmness, deliberation and manliness, avowedly undertake, through their Chairman, to "correct the many misstetements which have been made through the public prints." I have looked in vain to find a single correction of an important statement with regard to the unfitness of Seguine's Point for the purpose for which they have selected it. The Commissioners make certain assertions, it is true, which are opposed to those which have been made by respectable physicians and pilots; but these are all upon matters of opinion and not of fact. Let us examine a few of the statements by which the Commissioners attempt to show the disadvantages of other sites which they pretend to have considered. I use the unpleasant word *pretend*, with regret,—but the reader will be obliged to acknowledge that the Commissioners have given no independent consideration from the outset to any other place than that which involved the purchase of Seguine's Point.

The first location examined by the Commissioners was the Dry Romer, with regard to which they observe in their defence: "*At low tide this bar is covered with about ten feet of water.*" If Mr. HALL had looked with a glass towards the beacon on the Dry Romer, as he passed down the Bay with the police force, the other day, he might perhaps have seen the sand uncovered by the water at its base. If when writing his defence he had taken the pains to consult the chart which hangs in the office of the Commission, he would have been saved from this important misstatement; he would have seen upon it that, for a mile and a half, the depth of water on the Dry Romer measures only from two to three feet. It is remarkable that the name of the shoal should not have suggested such an examination to Mr. HALL before he undertook "to correct the misstatements of the press."

The second position examined by the Commission was the West Bank. "The place proposed to the Commissioners," says Mr. HALL, "*is about* five miles distant from Fort Hamilton, and *about* three miles distant from the main land." An examination of Blunt's chart, or any other chart, will show that no part of the West Bank comes within half a mile of the position indicated by these measurements. The position examined by the Commissioners was, Mr. HALL says, "covered at low-tide by about ten feet of water." A reference to the chart again will show a part of the West Bank, to be marked, *within quarter of a mile of the channel buoy*, "*Dry at very low tide.*" For a distance of a mile and a half below and above this point, the soundings vary from *one* to *five* feet. "It is objected," say the Commissioners, "that the erection of any buildings thereupon would tend to divert the channels, and thereby effect serious, if not irremediable, injuries to the harbor." The absurdity of this statement must be evident to any one in the least acquainted with the action of the currents in this vicinity. The construction of a bulk-head at the side of the channel could have no possible effect but to deepen and so improve it by increasing the volume and force of the current by which alone the channel exists at all.

The plan of temporary hospital ships is dismissed with one word: the physicians *consulted by the Commissioners* gave their opinion that the motion to which they would be subject "would render them entirely unfit for hospital purposes." Let the reader consider that the patients proposed to be received in such hospitals are nearly all seamen by profession, that all will have just arrived from the open ocean, and that the hulk having nothing above deck for the wind to act upon, would be under the lee of shoals, anchored, always facing what little sea there might be in a bay which is daily crossed by light open boats, such as never venture even in fine weather to encounter the swell of the ocean, and that the Quarantine season is the quietest of the year. Every sailor has seen hundreds of hulks moored for hospitals in far more open and turbulent roadsteads.

Thirdly, the Commissioners glance at Great Kills Point, which stretches out from the Staten Island shore at about one-third the distance from the ship-channel of the position they have bought. The fault here is, not that the water is too deep, but that it is too shallow; "it would require the construction of a pier at least a mile in length for the purposes required." What are the purposes required? Nothing but a boat landing near a site otherwise suitable for a hospital. It is true that if one only looked and examined outwardly from the extreme West end of the point, it might be thought that a dock would require to be built very long to be used as a safe landing in storms; but a few hundred yards back of this on the inside of the point is a place where a dock twenty feet in length would be amply convenient for the purpose. There is at this point now, and has been for ten years, a marine railway, much used for the repair of vessels engaged in the Southern trade and by the Seguine's Point oyster-craft. I have seen a dozen schooners anchored here within a shorter distance of the shore than the Commissioners propose to dock ont at the point they have chosen. The Commissioners in no case propose, let the reader remember, to bring large vessels nearer than a mile and a half of Seguine's Point.

Last of all, the Commissioners speak of Coney Island, as follows:

"Coney Island lies broad open to the ocean, and is exposed at times to the beating of a heavy surf, which would render it difficult, if not impossible, to land sick persons from a boat, and no wharf could be constructed except in Gravesend Bay."

At the Great Kills the Commissioners saw nothing, but the extreme west point; at Coney Island they strike an average by seeing everything but the extreme west point. If they had extended their labors so far, they would have been surprised to find that neither of the objections above stated could be for a moment sustained; and singularly enough, this end of the Island, nearest sunset, also, abuts so closely upon the ship-channel that the nearest soundings are not less than twenty feet, and this water, so far from being "broad open to the ocean," is land-locked, and at this point it is not only possible to construct a wharf, but a wharf has already been constructed, and is constantly made use of by the harbor tugs, and by excursion steamboats, which draw from six to ten feet of water. At less expense than would be necessary to construct the pier which has been contracted for at Seguine's Point, this wharf could be extended so far that, if desirable, the largest class of vessels which are ordinarily subject to Quarantine, could lay alongside, to land passengers or cargo.

The Commissioners continue:

"The towns of Gravesend and New-Utrecht are near to this position."

Neither of these towns are so near by half a mile to this position as the villages of Bloomingview and Pleasant Plains are to the ground bought by the Commissioners on Staten Island.

"Besides, the distance from Coney Island to the city of Brooklyn is less than five miles." So says Mr. HALL, formerly Mayor of Brooklyn, and no doubt he knows that this is so. Nevertheless, in a line as the crow flies, it will be found on the chart that the distance from Coney Island to the head of Gowanus Bay, in South Brooklyn, is a good deal nearer seven than five miles.

Again, the Commissioners say that "the shore from Coney Island to Fort Hamilton is thickly settled." There is not one house within a mile of the position most suitable for a hospital, while within quarter of a mile of the position selected by the Commissioners on Staten Island there are a dozen, besides a great candle-factory, employing a large number of laborers.

But the final and conclusive objection by the Commissioners is that it "would be impossible to obtain possession of the place." A lease of the whole island for eleven years was offered to the Commissioners, and is still open to them.

But the Commissioners say that the lease which they examined contained the provision "that all the inhabitants of Gravesend shall have the privilege of fishing, gathering sea-weed and mowing hay, and all other the rights and conditions originally granted, reserved and contained to the said town and its inhabitants in and by the original grants." These privileges are entirely incompatible, say the Commissioners, with the exclusive possession of the island for Quarantine purposes.

The gentlemen who offered to lease the island to the Commissioners could have informed them, and if the Commissioners, at the time they refused the lease, made this objection, I venture to say they were informed, that not a fork full of hay or grass was ever cut upon the Island, nor ever can be; that in the vicinity of the position indicated, no one was ever seen to cast a line or hook, dig a clam, or gather a lock of sea-weed. It is more than three miles from the west part of the Island to the town of Gravesend, across a deep sandy road, and all the grass on the Island is not worth the price of a day's work.

But, again, at Seguine's Point, in front of the land purchased by the Commissioners for a Quarantine, is a beach, on which the whole people of Staten Island have from time immemorial enjoyed the same privileges with those which constitute a fatal objection to Coney Island. At Seguine's Point they are of some value, and are much made use of by the farmers who live within quarter of a mile of the site.

The Commissioners at last proceed to Seguine's Point and endeavor to find excuses for having purchased the ground they did in preference to the positions they have previously given such reasons as I have quoted, for rejecting. These excuses are, if possible, more weak, blundering, inconsequent and based on greater mistakes of fact than those reasons. Most of them have been heretofore exposed by the observations made by the TIMES reporter on the spot, and I will, therefore, conclude by congratulating the TIMES, that its position as an independent Newspaper permits the truth, at all times, to be spoken in its columns, and allows a hearing even to poor and uninfluential men when the talented and powerful of whatever party undertake to deal with them unjustly and cruel.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,

A BLACK REPUBLICAN OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

The Turf for 1857.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—GREAT TROTTING.—Monday, June 8, purse and stake $2,000, two mile heats, in harness.

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Rose of Washington*.....1 1
W. G. ABRAMS, b. g. *Alarm*, formerly *O'Blenis*...2 2
W. WHELAN, b. g. *Jake Oakley*.....drawn.
S. MCLAUGHLIN, b. m. *Lady Moscow*.....drawn.

Time 1st Heat.		Time 2d Heat.	
First Mile	2:30	First Mile	2:33
Second Mile	2:41	Second Mile	2:37
Tots	5:11	Total	5:10

Rose won the race in two straight heats, performing the first mile in 2:30. The betting was in favor of *O'Blenis*, at $100 to $70. The knowing ones were heavy losers on this trot. There was a large attendance present.

NEW-YORK RACES, FASHION COURSE.—The regular meeting over the above Course will commence to-day, Tuesday, June 9, and continue three days. Several purses are to come off, which have caused considerable interest, and which will no doubt equal in themselves some of the best we have had in this part of the country for many years.

THE STREETS.

Broadway Not Cleaned Yet--The Brooms and Hoes Afraid.

THE OLD CONTRACTS ABROGATED.

The Councilmen Disposed to Give the Streets to Inspector Morton.

BONDS FOR THE STATE ARSENAL PURCHASE

Coroner Connery's Burdell Bill Admitted by the Supervisors.

OTHER MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

NO BROOMS FOR BROADWAY YET.

Difficulties thicken in the cleansing of this filthy City. We anticipated, when we heard that the Broadway merchants had at their own expense, engaged Mr. R. A. SMITH to set to work, that that great thoroughfare would at least be cleaned, but there is no such good news yet. Mr. SMITH and his foreman called in last evening to say, that at 8 o'clock Monday night, the foreman met his 25 men at their place of rendezvous, corner of Broome and Mariou streets. Each man had his hoe or his broom, and to all appearances was ready to go to work. "Come, boys," said the fore man, "we will show them how Broadway looks when it is clean."

But not a man among them stirred, or rather but one man—an honest German—who said: "Vell den come on." The rest all refused; they were afraid to go they said; they would have their heads split if they went on to the street; all their neighbors were down on them; they would never get another day's work if they went on; the machines were to be set upon and smashed; they had families at home, they would work for no man under such terrible risks."

The foreman urged, entreated, threatened, but it was of no use. The carmen came with their eighteen carts, but as there was nobody to fill them they were sent home again empty.

Mr. SMITH went streightway to the Five Points, and stipulated with twenty Italian organ grinders to be on hand with brooms and hoes to-night; the machines will also be out. Mr. SMITH promises, and will work in spite of the mob. Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER will this morning be invited to lend men to defend Mr. SMITH'S property.

Action was taken in both Boards of the Common Council last night with reference to the streets, as is shown in the reports annexed.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening—Alderman CLANCY, the President, in the Chair.

Alderman GRIFFITHS offered a preamble and resolutions proposing to refer to the Ferry Committee for their consideration, to report on the Gouverneur-street Ferry, with a view to have the same reëstablished. The resolutions were adopted.

TRANSFER OF JUSTICE DAVISON.

Alderman BANTA offered a resolution to the effect that Police Justice Davison be assigned to the Fourth District Court, at Eighty-sixth-street, Yorkville, and that J. Sherman Brownell, Police Justice, be assigned to the Jefferson Market Court.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the resolution.

Alderman BANTA said he wanted a Democratic justice in that District. Justice Davison being a Black Republican, and, in his opinion, incapable of impartiality.

Alderman FULMER opposed the transfer, and claimed Justice Davison as an "American." He moved a reference to the Committee.

Alderman MCCONKEY moved a reference. He had known Justice Davison for more than twenty years, and knew he would act justly, independent of politics.

Alderman TUCKER pooh-poohed the idea of transferring Justice DAVISON merely because he was a Black Republican. He was a Republican himself, and the Board might as well transfer him somewhere—to Albany, for instance—if they wished. The charge made against Justice DAVISON should be proved, and he hoped Alderman BANTA would be made to prove it.

Alderman ADAMS believed Justice DAVISON was partial. He was sure he had recognized the Metropolitan Police, and should be transferred to the "one horse" Court at Yorkville.

The motion to refer was lost, and the resolution was adopted, by a party vote.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

The report of the Committee recommending the purchase of two steam fire engines for the lower wards was then called up as special order, and referred to the Fire Department Committee.

STREET CLEANING.

The Committee on Cleaning Streets, who had under consideration the estimates and awards for cleaning the City, opened and awarded by the late Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, on March 19, presented their report.

It commences with a reference to the refusal of important witnesses to appear and testify, and reviews the history of the contracts, as it has been published heretofore. It then states that since the contracts for the entire City amounted to about $174,000, it would appear that the sum of $20,496, thus paid, fell short of the total amount due within the period stated about $6,300, and the City Inspector confirms this view by the statement that he has refused to pay the claim of Mr. W. R. Reynolds for the two weeks ending May 3. From the notorious filthy condition of the City, and the utter disregard of the terms of the specification by every contractor, it is extraordinary that any certificates could have been given by the heads of Departments, or that the Comptroller, who has frequently refused to acknowledge certificates under valid contracts, faithfully performed, should have been induced to acknowledge such flagrant frauds upon the Treasury. No Court of law could have enforced the payment of such claims. In the streets embraced in most of the contract districts no labor whatever had been employed. The Committee regret these payments from the conviction that the securities cannot be held responsible, as the contracts were not confirmed. From testimony received by the Committee, it appeared that with the exception of the contractors for the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards, the contracts were abandoned and the securities declined to qualify. One of the securities remarked that when he became responsible the work was under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and that he should like to know who was going to have control now, as a change of men sometimes made a change of work a significant commentary on the contract system. The Committee have received no statement from the City Inspector showing the cost of cleaning the streets under his management, but they have no doubt that where conducted by the Department the annual expense would be greatly increased. Indeed, by the provisions of the charter, new contracts must be made unless the Common Council by a vote of three-fourths should otherwise direct, and since the appropriation for street cleaning is wholly insufficient to meet the present outlays, unless contracts are properly entered into, a great deficiency will exist before the end of the year to be met by taxation. Although a great deal depends on the prudent manner in which documents are prepared, the responsibility rests chiefly on the Department overseeing the work. Collusion between the contractor, and the officer often occurs, and the streets are permitted to continue in a condition seriously affecting the health, comfort and character of our City.

Another fact deserves attention. The Comptroller without any authority from the Common Council, is now collecting and paying off the claims of the employés of the contractors, and since he is not possessed of the facts by which he can determine the aggregate of such claims, they may and probably will amount to a very large sum. On Saturday the workmen of the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards were paid off to the amount of $2,516, and if each Ward should present a similar claim, the total would exceed by $20,000 the sum actually due under the terms of the contracts. The Comptroller has no authority to discharge all the claims for labor existing against the contractors. The only legal claim of the workmen is against the contractors, and if the amounts now being paid by the Comptroller exceed the legal claims under the contracts, the Charter is clearly violated. That the sums due to laborers will in the aggregate exceed this legal claim is obvious, and no probability exists of the contractors and their securities being held for the difference. The Committee cannot see that the confirmation of the contracts can cure the existing defects, or render the contractors or securities liable for the past. The only course is to direct the City Inspector to advertise for proposals, and allow him to continue under proper restrictions, to clean the streets in the interim. Contracts for a longer period than a single year, within the opinion of the Committee, command more responsible contractors.

The Committee, after stating that they propose to submit it at an early day an ordinance regulating the duties of the City Inspector in relation to street cleaning, offer for adoption the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the contracts for cleaning the streets opened by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps on the 19th of March, never having been confirmed by the Common Council, or the duties proposed by the specification performed by the contractors, the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to pay no more money on account or by reason of such contracts, until the further direction of the Common Council.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be directed immediately to advertise for proposals, prepared in accordance with the charter, an ordinance of the Corporation for cleaning the City for the period of three years, and that the City be divided for that purpose into two contract districts.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be directed, until such proposed contracts are opened, awarded, and confirmed, to cause to be cleaned the several Wards of this City, and to have the ashes, garbage, dirt, and manure removed therefrom. That the City Inspector cause an accurate account to be kept of the number of loads of the above removed from each Ward, and the place of subsequent deposit, and that such information, together with the pay rolls in detail, properly authenticated, be furnished every two weeks to the Comptroller, and to the Boards of the Common Council.

Resolved, That the sale of any manure, ashes, rubbish or dirt by the City Inspector, or his agents, shall in all cases be in writing, to be entered into by said City Inspector and the purchaser, and a copy thereof filed with the Comptroller, and a detailed statement of such sales to be presented to both Boards of the Common Council every two weeks.

The report was signed by the Committee, Aldermen ADAMS, COULTER and GRIFFITHS.

On motion of Alderman CLANCY the term of contracts was changed from three years to one.

The number of districts was subsequently changed from two to nineteen.

Alderman MCCONNEL moved to strike out the Seventeenth Ward and the name of the contractor from the report.

Alderman ADAMS remarked that as the report had been so extensively picked to pieces, he wished it to be referred back to the Committee.

Alderman BLUNT moved that the Board confirm the contracts.

The motion to recommit was renewed and carried.

THE UNION FERRY.

The Committee on Ferries reported that the Union Ferry Company had not fulfilled their contract in relation to the Roosevelt street Ferry; and proposed that they be compelled to fulfill it, by process of law; also, authorizing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for running the Ferry from Gouverneur-street, E. R., to the foot of Roosevelt-street, Brooklyn. The report was laid on the table to be printed.

THE LATE RECEIVER OF TAXES ENDORSED BY OPPOSITE PARTIES.

The Special Committee appointed to examine the accounts of HENRY H. HOWARD, late Receiver of Taxes, respectfully

Report, that agreeable to the request of Mr. HOWARD, as contained in his communication of the 6th of April last, and in compliance with the action of the Board therein, your Committee have carefully examined the accounts of the office of the Receiver of Taxes, during the period Mr. HOWARD was Receiver, and that the vouchers and statements of the receipts and disposition of moneys for Taxes, arrears, &c., appear to be all properly filed, and present, upon an examination the requisite accuracy and strict attention to duty that should characterize any and every official in this discharge of a public trust.

Your Committee, therefore, offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

WILLIAM TUCKER,
ORISON BLUNT,
PETER FULMER,
Special Committee.

After transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned until this evening, after resolving to meet every night until the matter of cleaning the streets is disposed of.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, (as was supposed, at 5 P. M., the clock on the chamber having stood for sometime, the Corporation squabbles interfering with the willingness of the clockmaker to keep it any longer in proper order,)—the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

THE ARSENAL.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of issuing bonds for the purchase of the State Arsenal property, was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made a special order for the same evening. That document thus terminates:

His Honor, the Mayor, in his message, earnestly urges the Common Council to consummate this purchase before it is too late. This cannot be done unless the said purchase be completed at once. To permit speculators to possess this land in the Central Park, should not be thought of for a moment. Your Committe, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ordinance (annexed) be adopted.

T. JONES, Jr.,
PETER CRAWFORD,
T. L. A. BOOLE,
Committee on Finance.

ORDINANCE.

SECTION 1. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to issue 6 per cent. bonds to the amount of $275,000, to be applied for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property, situated within the bounds of the Central Park, said bonds to be redeemable in the year 1865, and to be called "City Arsenal Bonds."

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

A long discussion again took place upon a motion affecting the change of the name of Amos-street to West Tenth-street. On vote the motion was adopted.

STATE OF THE STREETS.

The report of the Special Committee on cleaning streets was moved to be taken from the table.

Councilman WARNER moved the adoption of the two resolutions therein contained, with directions to the Committee to proceed and report further on Thursday next.

These resolutions are worded as follows:

Resolved. That the Common Council hereby direct and authorize the City Inspector to thoroughly clean the streets of the City forthwith.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and hereby is directed to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets of the City, the same to be done by contract, in such districts and under such specifications as may be directed by the Common Council, the bids to be for one year, and also in separate bids for five years, subject to the required legal approval; all bids to be submitted to the Common Council for approval.

T. JONES,
F. J. OTTARSON,
W. H. CRANE,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

Councilman FRANKLIN seconded the motion.

Councilman BRADY said the Board of Councilmen was not blamable. Why not pass both the resolutions and specifications together? Why make two bites at a cherry? You authorize (said he) the Inspector to proceed. How was he to advertise for contracts while specifications were not yet made?

The Chairman of the Committee, Councilman JONES, explained that the specifications would be considered on Thursday night with a further report.

On vote, the motion of Councilman WARNER was carried unanimously.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

A variety of counter resolutions and amendments were offered upon the proposition that Charles A. Gray, a clerk in the office of the Chief Engineer, be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. On vote, the motion was adopted.

THE SEWERS.

It was moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers. Their report was accepted, and the resolution was adopted.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Councilman WARNER in the Chair, on the special order respecting the purchase of the State Arsenal.

The report of the Committee on Finance was read with its appended ordinance, as above recited. Adopted unanimously, without debate.

A number of resolutions were also adopted in reference to flagging sidewalks, chiefly in relation to streets already curbed and guttered above Sixty-ninth-street.

HOW MATTERS ARE MANAGED.

There was a hitch in the passage of one resolution awarding the contract for the pavement of Lexington-avenue to John B. Monell, at $2 09 per yard.

Councilman BULTEEL, after half an hour's discussion of the matter, said it appeared to him there had been a grand speculation in this case. A number of contractors were doing what had been done in this instance. Men forward contracts which they know they cannot complete, say at $1 45 per yard, and then sell out their contracts to the next parties, dividing with them the advantage, and withdrawing their objections as the lowest bidder. He approved of what the Committee had done.

The amendment to refer back was lost. Councilman BRADY recommended the adoption of a motion to advertise for fresh contracts, which was also lost. The original motion prevailed by 22 to 15.

After affirming the removal of the curbstones five feet back in Vesey-street, for the accommodation of Eighth avenue Railway Company, which was done after strong opposition from Councilman BRADY, the committee rose and reported. The various papers were ordered to a third reading. After which the Board adjourned to Thursday at 5.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Sopervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor STEERS, President, in the chair. The application of Coroner CONNERY, for the amount of expenses incurred in defending himself against the charges of misbecoming conduct, while in the discharge of his duties as Coroner, came up as special order. The application was read, together with the letter from the Governor, deciding in his favor, as heretofore published. The bill, which is for $650, was audited and allowed by a vote of 10 to 9. The President declared the vote sufficient.

Supervisor TUCKER objected, claiming that under the new law, 13 votes were necessary.

Supervisor CLANCY held that that clause did not take effect until after the next charter election.

Supervisor TUCKER, in reply, claimed that all the provisions of the law were in force.

The Chair decided the bill carried.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Excise.

The Board of Excise Commissioners met yesterday morning in the Common Pleas Court room. Commissioner WM. J. HASKETT called them to order, with the statement that the Board was now open for the receipt of applications for licenses. Mr. J. W. AULD was appointed Clerk, *pro tem.* A communication was received from P. DICKEY, of No. 144 Chambers-street, relative to applications from No. 279 Canal street, and Nos. 418½ and 420 Broadway, and was laid upon the table. Mr. C. J. WARREN then, on behalf of the New-York City Temperance Alliance, presented the following

PROTEST.

To the Commissioners of Excise:

GENTLEMEN: The New-York City Temperance Alliance respectfully represent—That "Act to prevent intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," provides that the petitions for a license to sell such liquors shall be duly signed by twenty freeholders, and verified by the oath of a witness.

We submit, then, that it is the subject matter of the petition that is to be thus verified under oath, and not the mere fact that it was signed. If the witness cannot swear that the petitioners are freeholders, he can swear that he knows they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and knows that each one of them is an actual resident of that election district. But in the form of an affidavit prepared by your honorable Board, nothing appears to show that said witness has any knowledge whatever that the names appended to the petition are the real names of the signers, or that the petition is signed by a single individual who is a resident of that election district, or of the City or the State of New-York.

We submit, also, that this form of affidavit contains no such verification of the declarations made in the petition as the law requires, and that such deficiency effectually defeats the sole object and purpose of this provision of the law.

We further represent that the form of license prepared by your Honorable body for an Inn or Tavern, authorizes the recipient of such license "to sell liquors, &c., to be drunk in his house and on his premises." We submit that this last quoted clause is a liberty not given in the provision of the law. The storekeeper is by law forbidden to allow any liquor to be drank on his premises, but the permission to the innkeeper is confined to his house and we cannot tell how great may be the extent of his premises.

We therefore respectfully request that the words "and on his premises" be stricken from the printed forms of license, and we protest against any license being granted on any petition unless the matters of fact declared in such petition are verified or declared.

In behalf of the New-York City Temperance Al

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

Scandal Sworn to concerning Mrs. Cunningham.

Testimony of Deputy Sheriff Crombie, Mary Donohue and Hannah Conley.

NEW, INTERESTING AND PERTINENT EVIDENCE.

Mary Donohue talks of her Visit to the Times Office

SURROGATE'S COURT—June 8.
Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The room was as densely packed as on any of the preceding days. Mrs. Cunningham, accompanied by a lady friend, was in attendance.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY FOR THE CLAIMANTS.

Hugh Crombie, sworn—Examined by the counsel: I reside at No. 8 Seventh-street; am Deputy Sheriff; knew Burdell; served papers last Fall on him in two different suits, summons, complaint, affidavit and order; I did so on the 15th day of October, 1856; the order was to arrest and hold to bail in the amount of $6,000 in each suit; I arrested the Doctor at his house in Bond-street; I had a great deal of conversation with him at that time and subsequently; the suits were discontinued on the 23d of the same month; I looked at the entry in our books this morning; I presume the writs were returned on the 23d; he stated to me what the suits were; he was very much excited, and said on several occasions that they were to extort money from him; he did not describe the technical character of the actions; I told him that one of the suits was for breach of promise of marriage, and the other was for seduction or slander, I believe; he distinctly repudiated the idea of making a promise to marry; he said that she did steal a note from him in relation to the other suit; there was a good deal of settlement at the time they came to have the writs discharged; Mr. Thayer came with the plaintiff; the Doctor said a settlement was made, that they were glad to let him go, and he was satisfied that the matter had been settled; the Doctor frequently said he would never marry; this was said jokingly between us and the counsel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cinton—The discontinuances were dated on the 23d, which the Sheriff has; I don't remember how many conversations I had with the Doctor about this; he was afraid that the suits, if continued, would injure his business reputation if published; the matter seemed to trouble him greatly; from the time I arrested the Doctor until the suits were discontinued I saw him five or six times; he was not in actual custody, but let on merely nominal bail; Mr. Alexander Fraser signed the bail bonds in both suits; Burdell took them away to hand to Fraser; Burdell told me the day previous to the settlement, that propositions were made to settle them; he never had counsel, or manifested any intention of procuring legal assistance; we had only one surety for him instead of two; he used to come in almost every day; he told me when I arrested him that he has never promised to marry her, and spoke derogatory as to her character as a lady; from the commencement of the suits down to their discontinuance he often told me that he would never marry any one; he never told me exactly how the suits were settled; when I asked him if he had to pay much, he evaded it.

To the Surrogate.—He was present on the 23d when the suit was discontinued, I think about 2 o'clock; he did not appear in a hurry as though he was going anywhere—nothing more than his general habits; on the 23d the last day he decied ever intending to marry Mrs. Cunningham; he said he had taken her to houses of assignation, and that he had paid her the same as he would other women; this occurred on the day of the settlement; I presume Mr. Thayer heard him, for he was present.

Q.—Do you recollect distinctly that those expressions were made use of that day? A.—Yes.

Q.—In the presence of Mr. Thayer, so that he might have heard them? A.—I presume he heard them, for the Doctor spoke loud enough; the Doctor paid the bond fees and all the Sheriff's fees; the Doctor never gave me an idea as to what the basis of settlement was; Mr. Thayer joined in the conversation at the time of the settlement; he did not say a great deal; I don't think to said much, only professionally.

To Mr. Clinton—The Doctor used those expressions almost every day in regard to Mrs. Cunningham; I am not certain whether he made use of these expressions in the presence of Mr. Fraser, but I think he did; he told me she was a tenant of his; he did not tell me how long he had had improper intercourse with Mrs. Cunningham; I remarked to him: "Why did you let your house to such a woman?" I don't remember his response; he was talking to me about going to the police office to have her arrested for stealing a note; all the conversations I had with Burdell, excepting the first and the last one, are mixed up in my mind; at the last conversation he said that the lawyer, Mr. Thayer, ought to be arrested more than him—that he (the counsel) slept up stairs nearer to Mrs. Cunningham than himself.

Q.—Have you just stated to me on my cross examination the substance of that last conversation as far as you can recollect it? A.—I have stated all that I remember of that last conversation, just now, and previously; Mr. Thayer and the Doctor came in and said that they had settled—produced the discharges; his tongue was going all the time to the effect that they had tried to extort money from him; that he would not marry any woman; that he had taken her to houses of assignation, and paid her as he had done other women; that is all I am sure was said at that time; this conversation was addressed generally to me on the last occasion; I asked the Doctor how much it cost him; I remember nothing of what Mr. Thayer said, only that the matter was settled; when the Doctor made the remark about assignation houses, I don't think any reply was made to him; Burdell asked me not to mention that these suits existed, several times, and not to let it get into the papers; Burdell never told me that he had had illicit connection with Mrs. Cunningham in her house.

TESTIMONY OF MARY DONOHUE.

This witness was sworn and examined by Mr. Tilden, as follows: I have just come out of the hospital at Bellevue; No. 31 Bond street was the last place I lived at; I went to No. 31 Bond-street to live on the 26th of last November; I left there on the Wednesday before Dr. Burdell's murder; I was employed there by Mrs. Cunningham; I was chambermaid and waitress; I made all the beds in the house; I never made a bed up in the small entry bedstead on the second floor; there was a press bedstead there; I never was in that room until I was taken there to carry the bed off; I found it down and the bed was in it; I think it was a fortnight before Christmas; during the time I was there I never knew of any lady sleeping in that room; with the exception of once or twice I always made the doctor's bed; it had one pillow; from the appearance of the bed I think but one person slept in it; I can tell from the appearance of a bed whether one or two persons slept in it; I made the bed in the third story large room; it was a mattress bed until I carried up the feather bed and put it on the mattress; I always considered she slept there, for I knocked at her door to call her down to breakfast; she always answered me; I always made her bed; Mr. Eckel slept in the little room adjoining Mrs. Cunningham; I knocked at his door after I had knocked at Mrs. Cunningham's; I sometimes got an answer from Mr. Eckel and sometimes not, and I would go away.

Q.—When you got an answer was that answer immediate, or after a little delay? (Objected to and ruled out.) A.—Mr. Eckel's bed frequently had the appearance as if no one had slept in it; the pillows only were tossed down and the sheet turned up, but not as if any one had slept in it; the body of the bed appeared as if no person had slept in it; it was a handsome bedstead; it could be closed up like a bookcase; I usually found the quilt where I had tucked it in, just as I had left it; it was troublesome to make the bed; when I found it in this undisturbed state I did not have to put the quilt in at the sides; there was a door between Eckel's and Mrs. Cunningham's room, situate by the window; I saw the key to that door—it was iron; I saw it once in the door, on the side of Mrs. Cunningham's room; I also saw it several times between the two mattresses of Mrs. Cunningham's bed when I was making it; on the night before I went away the key was missing; Mrs. Cunningham asked me if I had seen an iron key,—I told her that I had sometimes seen it about the bed, but not on that day, and she told me to go to bed, that she would find it herself; Mrs. Cunningham's I should call a large double bed.

Q.—How did that bed look? A.—It looked sometimes as though two persons had slept in it, instead of one; there were two large pillows and a bolster on his bed; the young ladies always slept when I was there on the fourth story; I slept in the next room to them; I called the young ladies in the morning, and Miss Helen always answered me; she was first up; Augusta laid longer; I would sometimes call her again; I have heard them talking in their room of a night; I stopped at Mrs. Cunningham's room as I went to bed of a night; she was always in her room when I came; Mr. Eckel, George Snodgrass and the young ladies would be there; I never saw Dr. Burdell there but once, when he was giving some man directions about a grate, just before New Year's, and Miss Augusta was angry, for she was dressing at the time; never saw the Doctor sit in the parlor except with his patients; I have seen Mrs. Cunningham go into the Doctor's room on business; the Doctor would not lock his office door of an evening when at home, but he always locked it when he went out; the door of his bedroom was always locked inside; she always locked the door of her own room when Augusta, Helen and Snodgrass had left; there were only two beds on the Doctor's floor; I know of Miss Helen's sickness and Miss Augusta's; they both slept with their mother only one night; the young ladies generally spent their evening in the parlor; they generally were all there until bedtime; I remember a disturbance in the house on the Saturday before the murder; I was washing the front oilcloth and I heard a great noise in the Doctor's room, and it attracted the attention of the people outside; the Doctor rushed past me and called out: "My God what am I to do with these people, they will at last have my life;" he then went out and returned in about ten minutes and went up to his office; there was a little more noise, but not so very loud; shortly after some man came inquiring for Dr. Burdell, saying he wished to see him immediately; I told the Doctor, and he went down to the front door to him; while he was there Augusta came down stairs and went into the parlor where Helen was, and said something to her; Helen came out and said, "Oh, Doctor, for God's sake come in and come up stairs, and I will get my mother to give you up those papers;" the Doctor went up direct, and I heard no more noise; the Doctor did not mention the affair to me; I was never present when he spoke to Hannah; this was at half-past four o'clock on Saturday; I went to bed that night earlier than usual, for they were all late and there was some confusion; Mrs. Cunningham came and told us to go to bed at twenty minutes to nine o'clock; I told her I wanted to do my work, but she told me I could do it in the morning; she went away and came back and begged us to go to bed, remarking; "I don't want no muss here;" I said I did not know what you mean; Mrs. Cunningham said she had reference to the Doctor, and that Hannah knew all about it; we then went to bed, and the time was exactly quarter-past nine; never had gone to bed in that house so early before.

The witness then narrated the circumstance of George Snodgrass letting the Doctor in late at night, when high words took place between them; she next morning heard some conversation at the breakfast table in reference to the disturbance of the preceding evening; Mrs. Cunningham said that George Snodgrass could have the Doctor arrested for the language he used to him last night; Miss Helen and the children said he was a "cross old devil;" Eckel said he deserved a good knock-down; they had a further conversation on Tuesday morning; Eckel laid down his knife and fork, and rubbing his hands, said, "By jingo, would not I like to be at the stringing up of that old fellow, if I had not to pull too hard at the cord;" on the Wednesday I left, Mrs. Cunningham came into the bath-room where I was, and she says: "Mary, I wish you to come here and be a witness as to what I am going to give the Doctor;" she told me it was for some money she was going to pay him, and that he was such a cheat he might deny it; she then knocked at the Doctor's office door and he came out, and she handed him a paper which she said was a $20 bill, and he said "very well," and he shut the door, and that was the last I ever saw of him; I have seen Mrs. Cunningham go in and out of his room; she had a key that fitted it; he said he was going into the country; when I went in Augusta and Mrs. Cunningham were at the safe reading papers, and Mrs. C said "never mind, you can dust another time;" after I had been about a week there, I was in the Doctor's bed room, and I heard some women call him a vagabond of a man, and I heard another voice say, "You infamous bad woman;" I then heard a scuffle, and he turned her out of the door; Mrs. Cunningham then came into the bed-room much flushed, and asked me if I had seen the Doctor take a gun out of that closet, and I said "No;" she said he was a dangerous bad man; I said if he kept guns I should be afraid of him, and I asked her what it was about; she said "he wants to bring a woman of bad character here, and I don't like her to associate with my daughters;" she said, "he is a desperate, passionate man, but I am the woman who can manage him;" refreshments have been sent up to the Doctor, which he refused, as he had had his dinner; she talked little to me about the Doctor; she always said no one could manage him but herself; I said to her, "Perhaps if he was married, and had a wife to guide him, he would not behave so;" she replied, "Tant she would pity the woman who got him, as he was so cross;" this was about a month before I left; I saw no one pull the Doctor's hair, but heard that it was done; I saw Mrs. Cunningham last Tuesday at Bellevue Hospital; she spoke very kindly to me—asked me if she had not been kind to me, and I said "Yes;" I told her, in reply to a question from her, that I had lighted a fire in the attic the Saturday before the murder; I never saw any impropriety in the family; Helen and Mrs. Cunningham came up, and asked me where Hannah Conlan lived, and I gave the address; I never saw the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham go out together; Eckel and she went often out together by themselves; never heard her called anything but Mrs. Cunningham.

To the Surrogate—Mrs. Cunningham rose in the morning before Augusta

Cross-examined by Judge Dean—Mrs. Cunningham did not tell me that she came to see me because she had heard I had something on my mind; I have said so to others; I went to the NEW-YORK TIMES office, and told them that George Snodgrass knew who committed the murder, from his expressions; never heard that they had offered a reward of $5,000; I went there to tell them that George Snodgrass said he expected to swing along with them.

Q.—How did you come to go to the TIMES? A.—Because it was not asked me on the stand before, and it was on my mind what Snodgrass said; I told it to Mr. Edwards in the District-Attorney's office, and he wrote it down; I went to the *Herald* office, but did not know that they had offered a reward; George Snodgrass must tell with whom he expected to swing; I told the editor of the TIMES George Snodgrass' expressions.

Q.—Did you tell the editor of TIMES that George Snodgrass committed the murder and admitted it to you? A.—No.

Q.—Did you say anything about the reward? A.—No, Sir; I said that from his expressions he must have known about it; I left the Wednesday evening before the murder a little before seven; I promised to come back at ten o'clock if I possibly could; I could not do so; I went to do my shopping; I stopped at Mrs. Montgomery's, that night; she lives in Spring-st., between Varick and Hudson; it was a respectable house, but she kept too many boarders; I stopped there until Sunday morning; I never left the house but once, and that was on an errand for her; no man ever came to see me; Mrs. Cunningham had not discharged me, and had paid me my wages all but a few shillings; I was sick, and, therefore, did not send her word; I expected Mrs. Burdell to get a girl in my place; I never threatened to break the Doctor's head. (To Judge Dean—You ought to be ashamed of yourself.) [Laughter.] I was the chambermaid; Mrs. Burdell occupied the front room, third story, all the time I was there; her daughters did not sleep there; her bedroom was used as a sitting room for the whole family; I never lit a fire in Eckel's bedroom except on Sunday; there was no grate in Snodgrass' room; there was no fire made but once in the young ladies' room, and it would not go right; they kept a large number of birds in Mrs. Cunningham's room; Mr. Eckel used to take care of them when they were in the basement, and also when they were up stairs, assisted by Mrs. Cunningham; they were Eckel's property; I guess Hannah went to bed the first, and then the little boys; the Doctor occupied a double bed, which had two mattresses; slats were under the straw mattress; he had his pillows middling high; he had a bolster and a pillow; I have observed his pillows to be as high up in the bed; Eckel's was a handsome bed, with two pillows and a hard mattress; Mrs. Cunningham's bed was a mattress until I carried up the feather bed from the little room down stairs; Mrs. Snodgrass and her husband had not been there visiting before I moved the feather bed up stairs, but afterwards; they slept in Mrs. Cunningham's room; during all the time that I was there Mr. Ullmann occupied the back room of the third story; some of his trunks were kept in the little room between his own and Mrs. Cunningham's; I think there was no window looking from that closet into Mrs. Cunningham's room; I never since God made me have looked through that window to see what was going on into Mrs. Cunningham's or Ullman's room; there is a passage between Mr. Ullman's and Mrs. Cunningham's room containing closets which they divided between them; I never saw a key between Mr. Ullman's mattresses; I remarked to Hannah about Eckel's bed being undisturbed; they were all iron keys on the floor occupied by Mrs. Cunningham; Dr. Roberts was at No. 31 Bond-street on the Sunday before the murder, but he was not in company with Burdell, who had been away at Brooklyn all that day; I never saw Dr. Burdell in the parlor except when he went in with his patients; he might come in, in office hours, to tell me something about having no fire in the front parlor; Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Burdell would sometimes be sitting in the parlor with ladies; she would be talking to the Doctor, but I never noticed what they said; they were talking pleasantly; gentlemen and ladies sometimes came in the evening, but I never saw the Doctor in two parlor; a very tall gentlemen would come sometimes after dark to see the Doctor; I think he was there twice and missed him; Mrs. Cunningham, I know, went into the Doctor's room very often, and once he fixed a tooth for her; his bedroom door was always locked, and the key on the inside; Mrs. Cunningham took charge of the Doctor's clothes; the Doctor was a good deal in the kitchen to see after the frozen pipes and the mice; he came to see about me when I fainted; when he came down to see about Hannah's closet he complained of its disorder; he would look all round when he came down, and find fault about things; Hannah and he had a difficulty and very hard words about the pipes; I complained of the Doctor being cross in not allowing me to get water; I had no worse with him, but sometimes he would get angry, and Mrs. Cunningham would tell me not to mind him; I had not been well and went down for a scuttle of coal, and a fainting fit came over me; I had had one glass of bad brandy that day and made it into punch; the Doctor picked me up; he asked me if I had been drinking, and I told him I was ill, and that I had taken one glass of bad brandy, and made it into punch; Hannah had to help the Doctor to raise me, for I was fainting dead over; I heard him ask in the cellar, "had I been drinking?" I don't know whether the soup that the Doctor refused was eaten; it was the same soup that was used that day by the rest of the family; the Doctor had been complaining of cold, and Mrs. Cunningham sent him some soup, as she thought he would not go out; but the Doctor said he had dined; Eckel said, in relation to the Doctor's quarrel with Snodgrass, that he deserved a good knock-down, if it could be done handy; they were all there on Tuesday but Snodgrass, and Miss Augusta said "That cross old fellow," and Eckel made the remark "Bejabus, &c.;" I thought it was in play, rather than earnest; all seemed to join in the laugh; the first person I told this to was the Coroner; this was after I was sworn; I know the Coroner to my cost; I lived at Captain Dilks'; he made no charge against me; I was charged with stealing when I was there.

Q.—Where did you go after you were discharged A.—To Mr. John McGill's, in Washington-street, and stopped there two nights; I then went to a German lady in Leonard-street; I stopped there one night; I then went to Mrs. Montgomery, and stopped there six nights; from there I went to Bellevue; Mrs. Burdell never discharged me for intoxication, but for stopping out one night; she brought another girl in; I never went down on my knees to her, to ask her to let me stay; I asked her to let me stay; I am not in the habit of drinking; now and again I use it, but never in my places.

Q.—Are you not in the habit of getting intoxicated? A.—No; I may have been intoxicated, but am not in the habit of getting drunk.

Q.—When Mr. Eckel said "By jingo," &c., what answer did Mrs. Cunningham give? A. No, she only laughed; Miss Helen called him a "cross old devil" before that; they were all present; perhaps it was Miss Augusta who said that; I rather think it was Miss Augusta; I think he was called a "cross old devil" on Tuesday; I told the Coroner that Miss Helen used the expression to the Doctor when he went out for a policeman and returned, "For God's sake."

Judge Dean, (reading from report of the DAILY TIMES)—"Q.—What did she say? A.—If you come up stairs along with me I will get my mother to give you them papers." Did you swear so before the Coroner? A.—I am not responsible that the reporters don't take it down right; Miss Helen said, I know, "for God's sake;" I never heard that the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham were going to be married when I was there; he never asked me to watch Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel.

The Court here adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Deniny again on Trial—No Jury yet Obtained—New Panel Summoned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The case of Thomas Deniny was brought before the Court yesterday for the fourth time. The readers of the TIMES need scarcely be informed that Deniny is charged with arson—that he was tried in January last, and that eleven Jurors decided to convict him, while one, a Freemason, with whom, as it was alleged, Deniny exchanged the Masonic sign, held out for thirty-six hours for his acquittal, the result being that the Jury was discharged, and the prisoner was sent back to prison; also that Deniny was afterwards said to be the ringleader of a party of prisoners in the Tombs, who had conspired to murder the Keepers and break jail,—that he tried to tamper with the Jurors of the March and April terms,—that in the May term he was searched in Court for concealed weapons, as he had threatened to kill the District-Attorney and the Fire Marshal, and that after two panels of Jurors were exhausted, twelve men could not be found who had not formed an opinion of his guilt—all these things must be fresh in the recollection of our readers.

Mr. Richard Busteed, senior counsel for Deniny, commenced proceedings, yesterday, by addressing the Court on the subject of the trial. At the last term of the Court he said Deniny was placed at that bar for trial, a previous trial having resulted in the disagreement of the Jury. Some difficulty—he used the word in its general sense—some difficulty occurred in impannelling the Jury. On the first day the panel was exhausted and a Jury was not obtained. A fresh panel of fifty was called, of whom some twenty only answered. There were eleven jurors sworn, after the forms of challenging had been gone through with, some seven or eight peremptory challenges, out of the twenty that were his right, having been resorted to by the prisoner. The District Attorney then moved the Court for leave to discharge the Jurors so sworn and impanneled in the cause, and, against the earnest protest of the prisoner's counsel, this extraordinary and unprecedented course was carried into execution. The prisoner's counsel offered to the Court to withdraw the peremptory challenge to the last juror, so that the panel might be completed. This offer was refused by the District Attorney. We then offered that any jury should be selected from the court room and sworn, but this was also refused. Notwithstanding all their offers, the jury was dismissed. He (Mr. Busteed) now rose to state these facts to the Court. The minutes of the Clerk of the Court would show that eleven jurors were impanneled and sworn, and yet, against the prisoner's consent, those eleven were dismissed. These were grave facts. If he was not greatly mistaken in his conception of the law, he was quite satisfied that his brethren of the legal profession would agree with him, that there was no right resident in the Court to impannel a jury up to a certain point, and then dismiss them. Feeling the vast importance and responsibility of his position, he was compelled to present the facts to his Honor. He moved to have the case postponed for the term, until he could have an opportunity to see what remedy the prisoner had for the unparalleled conduct of the District Attorney. He was not ready to proceed with the trial.

The Recorder replied, that where a jury was not actually impannelled, it was in the discretion of the Court to discharge them; and in the instance in question, he thought that discretion had been very judiciously exercised. There was no jury, in fact, until twelve men were sworn. The case must go on.

Mr. Busteed rejoined, that Judge Morris in the Supreme Court had held that no power to discharge a jury, under such circumstances, was lodged in any Court.

The Recordor remarked, that if the Court erred in its ruling, the prisoner had his remedy.

Mr. Busteed desired the Court to note his exceptions, and the ground on which he had taken them.

The work of calling and challenging Jurors then commenced. When a Juror thus called stated that he had not read the newspaper accounts of the previous trial, and of the alleged attempt to break jail, tamper with Jurors, and threaten the life of the District-Attorney, Mr. Busteed said to him: "*Suppose* you had read this, would it have influenced you against the prisoner?" This mode of challenge proceeded for some time, until, at length, the District-Attorney arose to object. The Court required Mr. Busteed to reduce his question to writing, which he did, as follows:

Q.—Assuming that it had been published in the newspapers of the day, and alleged against the prisoner that he was a man of most dangerous character, and had endeavored to corrupt a former jury by means of Masonic communications with them, and had headed a revolt of prisoners in the jail, with the intention to escape and murder the keepers, and that upon his being brought ironed into court he had to be searched to see if he had weapons upon him, he having threatened to murder the District-Attorney, would such allegations and statements made in influential and respectable newspapers circulated in the county, create in your mind any bias or prejudices against the prisoner?

The Recorder sustained the District Attorney's objection to Mr. Busteed's right to put such a question to a juror as a ground of challenge. Mr. Busteed excepted to His Honor's ruling.

The challenging for Jurors went on, the above question being omitted. Altogether 61 jurors were called. Of those 18 were absent, and were fined $25 each; 32 were challenged for principal cause and to the favor; and 13 were peremptorily challenged. When the panel was exhausted, only 8 had been obtained, whose names are as follows:

John B. Wetterau, Tenth Ward.
Francis Colsey, Twenty-Second Ward.
Thomas J. Curtis, Ninth Ward.
Lawrence P. Mott, Seventh Ward.
James P. Travers, Eighth Ward.
Simon Cohn, First Ward.
John V. Luff, Twenty-First Ward.
George Blakeley, Ninth Ward.

The panel being exhausted, the Court was asked for an order for an additional panel of 100 Jurors for Wednesday morning. The order was given, and the case went over to Wednesday. The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

The Police war, we may remark, has reached the Court of Sessions. What shape it has assumed will be seen under the proper head.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—June 6.
Before Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Peabody.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the Central Park—Prias appeal—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs.

John S. Mallory vs. *Mary B. Mallory*—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company vs. *The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company*—Report affirmed, with costs.

——Battle vs. *E. W. Dieterichs, &c.*—Order appealed from affirmed with costs

Chas. R. Danenhoren vs. *Peter S. March*.—Order appealed from affirmed with $10 costs.

In the matter of Geo. W. Nies—Motion to vacate order denied.

SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Thomas Clarke vs. *Jerry Cowles*.—Inquest in this case must be set aside without costs to either party. The plaintiff is not strictly regular, but on the whole the defendant should not have costs.

Henry C. Feek et al vs. *Jerome Finch*.—Motion granted and order of arrest vacated unless plaintiff within five days serve copy of this order.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell

Reuben McPherson vs. *Stephen Flock*.—Judgment to stand and the proceedings supplementary to execution stayed for the present, the injunction remaining in full force. Let there be a reference to ascertain how much is due by the defendant, &c.; costs of this motion $10.

The Calendar will be called and defaults allowed in such causes as will not be tried, and orders of reference made in mortgage cases, &c.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, June 9.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 430, 591, 637, 551, 619, 645, 651, 616, 587, 691 to 694, 703, 708, 709, 710, 84, 148, 464, 602, 451, 420, 421, 660, 623, 242, 66, 603, 172, 667, 268, 178, 705, 494, 704, 351, 352, 711, 664, 665, 115.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 958, 959, 961 to 965. *Part II.*—Nos. 927, 942 to 945, 947 to 952, 954 to 957.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—The calendar will be called, and default allowed, and orders of reference made.

☞ A meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New-York Fire Department was held at Firemen's Hall on Thursday evening, to protest against the introduction of steam fire engines, and a resolution was passed suggesting to the Common Council "the propriety of appropriating a portion of the sum that would be requisite for the purchase and keeping of these useless articles, towards furnishing necessary accommodations for the companies at present located in the City."

LECTURES.

DR. DOREMUS' SECOND LECTURE ON THE CHEMICAL HISTORY OF CREATION.—At the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Light*. Experiments with oxygen, chlorine, olefiant, phosphuretted-hydrogen and other gases; large oxhydrogen blowpipe, combustion of metals, drummond lights, water frozen in red hot crucible with liquid sulphurous acid.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—WM W. BADGER, Esq., by request, will read an Essay on *Modern Spiritualism* before the Union, at their rooms, Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 9, at 7½ o'clock, to be followed by a discussion. The public, ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend.

A. S. CUSHING, Jr., Recording Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. BARTH'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA.
TRAVELS AND DISCOVERIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.
BY DR. HENRY BARTH.
COMPRISING JOURNEYS FROM
Tripola to Kúkawa.
Kúkawa to Yóla, the Capital of Adamáwa, and Return to Kúkawa.
Kúkawa to Kánem, accompanying a Warfaring Expedition to Mfúgu.
A Journey to and Residence in Bagirmi, and Return to Kúkawa.
Kúkawa to Timbuktu.
Residence in Timbúktu.
Timbúktu to Kúkawa along the Niger.
Vols. I., II., III., 8vo, with about 100 woodcut Illustrations. 1 Map and 10 Route Maps, and 36 Views of Scenery, &c., in tinted Lithography. 2l2.

Dr. BARTH'S African Travels extend over a tract of country of twenty-four degrees from North to South and twenty degrees from East to West, in the broadest part of the Continent of Africa, and necessarily comprise subjects of great and varied interest as the regions traversed by him are in great part unbroken ground, and have never been visited by any white man who has returned to tell the tale." The narrative includes a full account of the mysterious City of Timbúktu, (derived from seven months' residence,) the Course of the River Niger, &c., connecting the travels of Denham, Clapperton, and the Landers, with those of Major Laing and Mungo Park, and throwing a flood of light on the hitherto "*Terra Incognita*" of Central Africa.

Just received and for sale by
BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
Trade-Sale Rooms, and Depôt for English Publications, No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

THE MAGISTRATE.
A GREAT NUMBER OUT ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.
THE NEW FACTS IN THE BURDELL CASE.
TWO PORTRAITS OF MURDERERS
A GREAT MURDER IN MASSACHUSETTS.
TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS OF FUALDES—COMPLETE.
CASPAR FRISCH, THE MURDERER FROM VANITY.
DECISIONS AND CASES IN LAW COURTS.
LIST OF BANKRUPTS FROM MAY 1 TO JUNE 8.
ALL THE CRIMINAL CASES.
TRUE DUTIES OF THE POLICE.
LAW SUPERIOR TO REBELLION.
THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS AT FAULT.
A HUNDRED CASES OF CRIME.
The MAGISTRATE is published every week—is the greatest record of crime in the world—sanctioned by the State, whose laws it respects, and suited for family reading.
EVERY NEWSMAN HAS IT. $3 per annum, $1 for six months. ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

SECOND EDITION FOR JUNE—NOW READY.
DINSMORE'S RAILROAD
AND
STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE AND ROUTE BOOK,
Corrected up to date. 288 pages. Price 25 cents.
DINSMORE & CO., No 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

THE SCOTSMAN,
A NEW WEEKLY PAPER,
Will be published Aug. 8.
See Circular.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 409 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts., (Lafarge Buildings.)

Third year of the enterprise. In order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.

LIST OF GIFTS,
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Bosom Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.

Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.

Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada. EVANS & CO.,
Principal store No. 677 Broadway,
Lafarge Building.

PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN.—No. 1, Large C. F. P., will write 10 to 14 hours. No. 2, Large C. P., will write 4 to 5 hours. No. 3, Small Indicator Pen, will write 3 to 3½ hours. Dip Fountain Pens, for desk use, of various styles and prices. Hard Rubber goods of every description will be found at our new office, No. 262 Broadway. T. G. STEARNS, Agent.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—THE great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $3; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

AT PRESS AND WILL SHORTLY BE ready, CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA, TARTARY AND THIBET. By M. L'ABBE HUC. 2 vols. 12 mo. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., No. 164 William-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 83 Fulton-st., between William and Gold.
Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.—THE TWENTY-FIFTH anniversary of the Brotherhood of Alpha Delta Phi, will be celebrated in this City on the 24th and 25th inst. An oration by DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq., and a Poem by W. C. WILLIAMSON, Esq., will be delivered in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING the 24th when Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D.D., President of the Fraternity, will preside. The Business Convention will meet on THURSDAY, the 25th, at 9 A. M. The Dinner will take place on THURSDAY EVENING. Members of the Fraternity desiring tickets of admission to the Literary Exercises for their friends, can obtain them on application to F. S. RISING or J. LYMAN VAN BUREN, at the Free Academy. In behalf of the General Committee. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Chairman.
FRANKLIN S. RISING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE HAVING THE subject of the removal of the landing of the North and East River Steamboats under consideration will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. All persons interested are particularly requested to attend.

JAMES R. STEERS,
EDW. C. MCCONNELL,
JAMES GRIFFITHS,
HIRAM CORWIN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
Special Committee.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.
Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIER & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIER. T. D. LANDER.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN GOING FROM THE Greenwich Bank, corner Hudson and Clarkson sts., up Carmine to Bleecker, from there in a stage to Houston-st., a POCKET-BOOK, containing $204, in bank bills. The above reward will be paid to any one leaving the same at No. 212 Bleecker-st.

308 308 308 308 308 308

308 THE REAL "HEAD-QUARTERS" 308
308 are located at No. 308 Broadway, New- 308
308 York, two blocks above the Park, nearly 308
308 opposite the Hospital, two doors above 308
308 Duane-st. Here is the PHRENOLOGI- 308
308 CAL CABINET, containing one of the 308
308 rarest collection of HUMAN HEADS, 308
308 BUSTS, &c., in the world. This great 308
308 Cabinet, or Museum, contains thousands 308
308 of Busts and Casts from the heads of the 308
308 most distinguished men that ever lived 308
308 Emperors, Kings, Queens, Statesmen 308
308 some of the most distinguished of our own 308
308 and of other countries; Warriors, Explor- 308
308 ers, Navigators, Discoverers, Inventors. 308
308 Authors, Poets, Doctors, Divines and 308
308 Lawyers. Also, Skulls, human and ani- 308
308 mal, from all quarters of the globe in- 308
308 cluding Cannibals, Caribs, Flat-heads, In- 308
308 dians, Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Rob- 308
308 bers, Murderers and Thieves; also, nu- 308
308 merous Paintings and Drawings of cele- 308
308 brated individuals, living and dead. 308
308 Strangers and Citizens will find this Mu- 308
308 seum always open and FREE—an agree- 308
308 able place to visit. PHRENOLOGICAL 308
308 CHARTS, with full written descriptions of 308
308 character, given by Mr. FOWLER, when 308
308 desired. 308
308 308 308 308 308 308

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N.Y.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK.
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, with COPPER-FACED TYPE, at the LOWEST RATES.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF.
SILKS 75c., 87c AND $1.
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONETS
ENGLISH LAWNS AND YARD-WIDE PRINTS, at 1s., worth 1s. 6d., per yard
ORGANDIE ROBES, BAREGE ROBES, &c.
A GREAT VARIETY OF GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PIECE.
On TUESDAY EVENING, June 9, 1857, will be presented, for the second time, the highly successful original domestic drama, received on the occasion of its first representation with immense applause.
LIFE'S TROUBLED TIDES.
Lucy Morton.....Miss Laura Keene
Alice Delmaine.....Mrs. Josephine Manners
Arthur Morton.....Mr. G. Wheatleigh
Charles Delmaine.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
To conclude, for the twenty fifth time, with
VARIETY.
the most beautiful and successful extravaganza ever placed upon the New-York stage, with all its magnificent scenery, dresses, music and new tableaux.
The Queen of the Roses,
Milton and his Daughters,
The Four Seasons,
Daughters of the Stars,
The Shower of Gold.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS
of the popular delineators of Irish and Yankee characters,
Mr. and Mrs. WM. J. FLORENCE,
who will on this occasion appear in
THREE PHASES, WITH ORIGINAL SONGS AND DANCES, including "Bobbing Around," "My Mary Ann," and the last novelty, "Biddle Cum Dinkey Doo."
TUESDAY—
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Tim O'Bryan.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence.
LESSON FOR HUSBANDS,
in which Mrs. W. J. Florence will sustain six characters, sing three songs, and execute two dances.
YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Ann McIntake Higginbuttner.....Mrs Wm. J. Florence,
With the song of "Bobbing Around."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
June 9.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF THE SEASON.
Second appearance since her return from Europe of
MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR.,
who will appear to night as Bianca, in
FAZIO.
Mr. LESTER will appear in the capital farce of
TRYING IT ON.
TO-MORROW—Shakespeare's beautiful tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo.....Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Juliet.....Mrs. Hoey.
Mercutio.....Mr. Lester | Nurse.....Mrs. Vernon
With other entertainments. The tragedy of JOHN is in preparation. Seats secured three days in advance. No extra charge for reserved seats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
TUESDAY EVENING, June 9, 1857,
Great success of Jerome's new piece,
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
BY THE WONDERFUL RAVALS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
Antoine in his great part of.....Bianco.
New scenery, costumes, accessories, &c. &c.
Preceded by EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
FESTIVAL DANSANTE.
BIANCO and the Ravels every night.
No afternoon performance on Saturday. BIANCO in the evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MADAME ANNA DE LAGRANGE.
FAREWELL CONCERT,
JUNE 11, 1857.
Assisted by several distinguished Artists.
Admission.....One Dollar.
Tickets to be had at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and BRUSING, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 13 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $3. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, June 9, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of
UPS AND DOWNS OF NEW-YORK LIFE.
After which will be presented the pantomime of the
MAGIC BARREL.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE IDIOT WITNESS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY,
(opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
Last week of the grand spectacle of
ALADDIN.
After which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with
THE MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT,
The Wreck, Blown Up, Mutilated Niggers, &c.
On SATURDAY, June 13, a grand afternoon performance of ALADDIN, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening concert commences at 8 o'clock.
The Hall will be to let for the Summer season.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Extraordinary triumph of good sense, good taste and good morals, in the most effective domestic Drama of this or any other age. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Benefit of Mr. BRIDGMAN, FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS. Tom Trumper, C. W. Clarke; Gabriel Pumpspot, Mr. Haoseway; Mariana, Miss Green. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE PILGRIMDOLL Farces, Songs, and THAT SLEEPED BABY. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE CONCERT ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10,
Bellevue Gardens.
The Ball on WEDNESDAY, June 10,
Bellevue Gardens.
The Concert on WEDNESDAY, June 10,
Bellevue Gardens.
The Ball on WEDNESDAY, June 10,
Bellevue Gardens.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 32d Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, opposite Bond st. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Sec'y N. A.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.—CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Great Trotting, MONDAY, June 8, Purse and stake $2,000, at 3 o'clock P. M. Two mile heats in harness.
S. McLaughlin enters b. m. *Lady Moscow.*
Wm. Wheelan enters b. g. *Jake Oakley.*
H. Woodruff enters b. m. *Rose of Washington.*
W. G. Abrams enters b. g. *Alarm*, formerly b. g. *O'Brien.*
JOE CONKLIN, Proprietor.
The Long Island Railroad cars will leave South Ferry at 10 o'clock P. M., returning as soon as the race is over. Fare 50 cents, to go and return.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—THE YACHT STARLIGHT, about 50 tons, well found, and having fine accommodations. Can be seen at Hoboken. For information, apply to N. BLOODGOOD, No. 4 Pine st.

TENTH-STREET FERRY NOTICE.—During the Races over the Fashion Course, three boats will ply between 10th-st. and Green Point, this route being but 3¼ miles over good roads, free from all pavements.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 169 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO TOURISTS—SUMMER RESORT.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, SALISBURY, VT.—This delightful Summer resort is open for the season. The house is new, spacious and airy, several cottages are attached.
Situated at the base of the Green Mountains on the west near the border of a lake five miles in length by one in width, in a locality unrivaled for beauty of scenery and for its salubrious and invigorating climate, eight miles distant from public thoroughfare. It offers to those desirous of a quiet mountain retreat for the Summer all the enjoyment of the country, with the amusements found at the best watering places.
The lake is stocked with fish of various kinds, and the neighboring mountain streams afford an abundance of trout.
Access to the place is from Brandon or Middlebury, both on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, either about 8 miles distant, where conveyance can be had at all times. Parties or persons desirous of remaining a month or more, will find the terms very moderate. Route from New-York to Albany or Troy, railroad from either place.
Salisbury, June 1, 1857. JAS. A. SIMONS, Supt.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and in the care of Col. ANSEL MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trouting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th story.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., HEALTH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors by the 1st June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time.
D. A. CROWELL,
CHAS. STRINGER.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York, June 8, 1857.
NOTICE TO THE MEN EMPLOYED IN CLEANSING THE STREETS.—The Comptroller will settle with the sweepers and carmen who have filed liens against WILLIAM ROSS REYNOLDS, Contractor for the following Wards, on TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock noon, at Essex Market, as follows: The men employed in the IIId and IVth Wards, at 12 o'clock; the Vth and VIth Wards, 2 o'clock. Those who have tickets not yet returned to the Contractor, will present them at the time of settlement. Notice of the payment of the other Wards will be given hereafter. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments which will be sold at very reasonable prices. W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

100 BARRELS FRENCH AND GERMAN potatoes, in prime order, will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 388 Greenwich st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE AND excellent selection of Protestant help of different nations. Also, over 200 of the most experienced and respectable class of Catholic help, especially cooks, laundresses, waiters and children's nurses, suitable for gentlemen's families or Summer boarding houses. References of servants procured direct from former employers, at the Brooklyn Female Employment Agency, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, which is established under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, of years of experience, as cook, understands it in all its branches. Knows how dishes and competent to cook a dinner for a first class family boarding-house, or hotel; is willing to assist in the washing. Also, a very neat young girl, as general house servant, or would do chamberwork and waiting for chamber work and plain sewing; is very fond of children: will take $5. Apply at No. 271 Bowery. Both have City references.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT girls; one has lived two years in her last place; she can do chamberwork and fine washing, or assist in washing; is a neat, fancy seamstress, fond of the care of a baby or young children; this city or Brooklyn. The other is 18, good and trustworthy, sews nearly well; do plain sewing and mind a baby; Yonkers preferred; wages $6 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single man, who can refer to his late employer for his general character, competency and capability. Prefers to go to the country, or would like to travel with a family. Address O. C., at the bookstore, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; she is a good cook; understands baking and pastry; has no objection to washing and ironing; can give good city reference. Please call at No 4 Stuyvesant-st., at the fancy store a few doors from 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as a good cook, has no objection to assist in the washing if required, or would go a short distance in the country, or keep house for a family during the Summer. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, back room, No. 9.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, INTELLIGENT colored girls, situations; one as good cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain seamstress. Both have the best of reference; would like the country. Will be found faithful and willing. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands her business. Best of reference can be given from her last place. Prefers living up town. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 18th-st., between 6th and 6th ave.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN CITY OR COUNtry, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by very active girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIgent Frenchman, who speaks the English language, as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; will teach the children in leisure time; best reference given in New-York City. Address C. D., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; would go to the country or travel with a family; has the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter; can as nurse and seamstress. She has the best of City reference, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 372 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to go to the country; Newport preferred. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th-av.

WANTED—A PARISIAN LADY OF SUPERIOR acquirements wishes to accompany a family to the country for the Summer, to teach French and music. Most satisfactory references can be given. Apply at No. 38 Union-square.

HELP WANTED.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED—A FIRST CLASS surgical and mechanical dentist to go South; to one thoroughly competent a liberal salary will be given. Address DENTIST, Post-office, New-Orleans. If Mr. Kennedy who formerly worked for Dr. Preterre is in the City, and will address a note as above he may possibly make an arrangement to his advantage.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A timekeeper for a saw-mill, a clerk for a hotel, two conductors, one bar-keeper, three baggagemen, three purser for stores, one book-keeper for a hardware store, and one stewardess. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A PAPER-HANGER AND DECORAtor, who thoroughly understands his business, can obtain a permanent situation by applying at No. 7 Chambers-st., between 12 and 2 P. M., on Tuesday, June 9.

WANTED—A BOY 14 TO 17 YEARS OLD, TO run errands and generally useful; one residing on the east side of the City preferred. Salary $50. Apply at No. 97 Beekman-st., from 10½ till 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY IN A RETAIL HARDWARE store, in the lower part of the City. Address T. C., this office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH French, German, music, and the common English branches of education, wishes to obtain a situation as governess in a private family. References can be given. Address GOVERNESS, M., *Daily Times* office.

ASSISTANT TEACHER WANTED.—A GENtleman to teach classics and French, perhaps two or three English branches. School small. Address, stating salary, X. Y. Z., Norwalk, Conn.

BOARDING.

NO. 12 NEILSON-PLACE—BETWEEN WAverley and Clinton-places. Furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives.

BOARDING—ORIENTAL HOUSE, NO. 43 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—Board for the Summer may be had on very reasonable terms. Good rooms well furnished and good table. Location most desirable. The Astor and Mercantile Libraries being in the immediate vicinity. Gentlemen engaged down town will be served with breakfast at 7 and dinner at 6 to 7 o'clock, if desired.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE Subscriber is prepared to receive application for families for board in his large farm mansion, which offers unsurpassed conveniences for the comfort of families. Ample accommodations for horses and carriages. A note addressed to the subscriber, Glen Cove, Long Island, will have immediate attention. CHARLES UNDERHILL.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with rooms, with breakfast and tea, at No. 31 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITH two pleasant rooms, by a gentleman and his wife; location must be between Washington-av. and Oxford-st. Best references given. A private family would be preferred. Address B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO OR three gentlemen with their wives, may obtain pleasant rooms and board with a private family in the village of Hempstead, L. I. Application may be made to E. R. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A room and partial board, for a young man, not farther from Fulton Ferry than the City Hall. A private family preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address X. Y., Box 1,316 New-York Post Office, stating location and terms.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TO LET, WITH board, two large, handsomely furnished rooms, at No. 12 Essex-st., Jersey City. House has all the modern improvements, and is beautifully situated, fronting the bay.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 18 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

TO LET PARLORS—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, furnished and adjoining, to families or single gentlemen, in an unusually pleasant airy modern house, in a good neighborhood; gas, baths, &c.; delightful in Summer, particularly. Apply at No. 104 4th-av., below 12th-st.

NO. 52 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—To let to gentlemen, in a private family, hand-somely furnished rooms, communicating, having croton, gas, bath, &c. None but highly respectable persons need apply. Breakfast if desired.

**FURNISHED ROOMS IN A NEWLY-FURnished, three-story house, with the modern improvements; large and airy rooms on second and third floors, at moderate rates, with partial board. Also, a front basement to let for an office, 256 Spring-st., near Macdougal.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A SUIT of furnished rooms to a single gentleman, or a family without children, at No. 55 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th av. A private table if required.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen, may be had at No. 255 Greene-st., near Waverley-place.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 132 Bleecker st., full or partial board; the house has all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH partial board, at No. 29 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

PROPRIETORS OF BOARDING HOUSES of moderate respectability are requested to send their address to the Boarding House Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 32 Waverley-place, stating terms, references and accommodations.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PREserving vision, suitable for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 2 Park-row. Dr FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

FIREWORKS.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial.
They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.
Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent,
No. 10 Maiden lane, New-York,
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 223 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to
BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO.
No. 229 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton-rockets, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORK DEPOT, 132 CHATHAM-STREET, up stairs. Dealers will find the best quality firecrackers and fireworks of all kinds, cheap, at the wholesale store, No. 132 Chatham-st. W. H. FREY.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having one or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bathe, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively the first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

VACATION TRIP TO EUROPE.—A GENtleman, accustomed to travel, who leaves per steamer of the 24th June, for England Ireland, Scotland, the Rhine, Switzerland and France returning early in September, would take charge of three young companions. The best of references given and required. For particulars, or an interview, address TRIP TO EUROPE, Brooklyn, N. Y. Post-Office.

$5. WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, 609 Broadway removes all stiffness or trembling, gives full command of hand, and makes better business writers in 10 lessons than other systems do in ten months. One $5 scat for penmanship vacant. Book-keeping, $10. Apply day or evening.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Principal. Terms $110 per year. For ladies or gentlemen. The Principal can be seen between 5 and 6 P. M., at the International Hotel.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANOFORTES, No. 423 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway), New York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7 octave rosewood Piano, elegant case, made by one of the best makers, and warranted—cost $500; been used a few months; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $60, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7 octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 453 and 455 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 636 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PREEDER.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES D. PRATT retires from the firm of BEACH, KING & PRATT this day, by mutual consent.
WILLIAM H. BEACH
CHARLES D. PRATT.
J. GADSDEN KING,
B. W. FORCE.
June 1, 1857.

The Limited Copartnership of BEACH, KING & PRATT will be continued by WILLIAM H. BEACH and J. GADSDEN KING, the remaining general partners, and B. W. FORCE, as special partner, as heretofore, under the firm and style of W. H. BEACH & CO., No. 34 Warren-st.
WILLIAM H. BEACH.
J. GADSDEN KING.
B. W. FORCE.
June 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—GEORGE D. BALDWIN HAS THIS day withdrawn from the firms of BALDWIN, BALD & COUSLAND, of New York, and BALD, COUSLAND & CO., of Philadelphia. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the style of BALD, COUSLAND & CO., in New-York and Philadelphia, at the offices of the late firms. ALBERT G. GOODALL is this day admitted to an interest in said firm.
June 3, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership hitherto carried on under the firm of STRACHAN & SCOTT, is dissolved by its limitation. Either partner will settle the outstanding business of the firm. P. STRACHAN,
New-York, June 1, 1857. W. D. SCOTT.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Saleroomes Nos. 786 and 789 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, a desirous of selling the house, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $25,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C—100 feet front by 103 deep; brick factory, stable and store-house thereon; a good steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property offers rare inducements from its situation and is being ready for immediate occupancy, to any parties starting a saw or planing mill, smith or machine shop or any manufacturing business. Apply to HENRY GOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON PARK—ABOUT NINETY-seven acres, ½ a mile above Spuyten Duyvel Creek, and 12 miles from City of New-York on the east bank of the Hudson—beautiful location and magnificent views—together or in lots, to suit purchasers. Easy of access by Railroad or private conveyance. The steamboat EDWIN, to and from Yonkers, stops regularly twice a day at the landing on the premises.
D. N. TUCKER, No. 8 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY brick house 20x40, lot 20x98, No. 233 West 29th-st., near 9th-av.; contains all the modern improvements and built in the most thorough manner. Price $8,500; only $2,500 cash required.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE FINE THREE-STORY AND ATtic house No. 229 West 14th-st., in good order, would be let extremely low; also, the large four-story and dwelling, corner of Nilsen and 31st-st., the business part of the avenue; would be let very cheap; also, No. 10 41st-st., now put in complete order, would be let at $500, bath, gas, &c.; also, a fine three-story stone-front house in 44th-st., near Broadway, would be let at $700; also, No. 13 Lansingburgh-place, a fine house, modern improvements, would be let very cheap; also, No. 183 West 43d-st., near 8th-av., would be let at the rate of $225. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st. Office open from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR SUCH PARTS AS will suit applicants or respectability, parlors or bedrooms in a first-class 3-story brown stone basement house, with gas fixtures, newly papered and painted, fresco walls, 2 blocks from Fulton or St. Catharine Ferry, one block east of Fulton-st., No. 27 Front-st., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises. B. VAN VECHTEN, Agent.

TO LET—IN PACIFIC ST., NEAR THE CLOVE Road, only two blocks from Fulton-av. cars, two hand-some rooms, with gas, on the second floor, and one or two large rooms on third floor; to a small respectable family of two or three grown persons, the above premises will be let on reasonable terms. Address T. N., office of this paper.

TO LET—THE PLEASANT STORE NO. 50 Catharine st., 62x14, with shelving, drawers, gas-fixtures, &c., complete; suitable for a boot and shoe store, clothing, books, fancy goods, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to L. P. HUBBARD, Agent, No. 2 basement Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catharine sts., 9 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A STORE AND DWELLING, TOgether with a stable and garden, in a very eligible location, adjacent to the steamboat landing and railroad depôt, at Elizabethport, N. J., suitable for a general store; possession can be had immediately. Also for sale, a sail-boat, in good order. Inquire of H. FISCHER, on the premises.

TO LET—IN CORTLANDT-PLACE, EAST OF Broadway, between White and Walker sts., the second and third stories of building, for workshops, well lighted. Will be let together or separately. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of JAMES C. HOE & CO., Nos. 8 and 10 Liberty-place.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THOSE THREE large and spacious stores No. 177, 181 and 183, Fulton-av., Brooklyn, near the intersection of De Kalb and Flatbush avs., suitable for all kinds of business. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 278 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—CHEAP RENT TILL 1st MAY NEXT.—House No. 113 East 39th-st., near 3d-av., four stories, with modern improvements, in good order. Apply at the house, or of G. O. ROBERTSON, No. 135 Water-st.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 92 East 15th-st. Price moderate.

$650.—TO LET—THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Division and Bedford sts. The best location in Williamsburg for a genteel dry store. Also, the carts of several houses to let, an table for small genteel families and within 5 blocks of the new ferry. Inquire of C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 335 Broadway, room No. 14, or to JOHN HIPWELL, on the premises.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Trilon House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

NOTICE TO RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—TO LET—The Welsh Baptist Tabernacle, No. 141 Christie-st., on Sunday morning, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Inquire of LABAN LEWIS, Sexton, in the rear house.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED ON HUDSON RIVER.—A family of respectability desire to hire until 1st of May, unfurnished, a comfortable Winter dwelling, on the line of the Railroad, and contiguous to a Depôt between Hastings and Mahattanville. There must be five good sized bedrooms. Possession required by the 20th inst. A stable not essential, nor objected to. The property will not be abused. Address Box No. 873 Post Office, with full description and lowest annual rent, as the party will only examine such as may be likely to suit him.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 125 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 169 Walker-st.

RE

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We receive dates from Utah to the last of April. BRIGHAM YOUNG had set out on his promised expedition to the North, accompanied by Presidents KIMBALL and WELLS. The tour will extend into Oregon. A scientific corps is attached to the expedition, to observe the mountain ranges and the physical geography of the region to be traversed. On the 22d of April, there was a grand departure of Mormon missionaries from Salt Lake City. They are assigned to fields of proselyting labor in the United States, the British Provinces, Europe and Africa. They eschew mules and horses and adopt BRIGHAM'S suggestions for a hand-cart journey over the Plains. The Mormon militia had been carefully reorganized. Great rejoicings were expressed that Mormonism was rapidly progressing.

It is stated, on the authority of a private letter, received in Washington from a source in Kansas entitled to the most implicit confidence, that at least three fourths of the present settlers in the Territory are in favor of making it a Free State, the number including nearly one half of the emigrants from the slaveholding States.

Capt. DAVIS' official account of the recent proceedings in Nicaragua, with particulars of the surrender of WALKER, is published. The Captain expresses indignation at WALKER's imputations upon his honor and that of his officers.

Gen. WALKER and suite arrived at Louisville yesterday. There was no public demonstration on the occasion, and none was anticipated during his stay.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was passed transferring Justice DAVISON from Jefferson Market to Yorkville, on the ground that he is a Republican, and has recognized the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. The Committee on Streets presented a report, declaring all the late contracts for cleaning streets void, with the exception of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards; recommending immediate advertising for proposals, and that the City Inspector clean the streets, under proper restriction, until the new proposals can be opened. The report was recommitted. The accounts of Mr. H. H. HOWARD were examined by Messrs. TUCKER, BLUNT and FULMER, gentlemen attached to opposing political parties, and declared strictly correct. The manner in which he conducted the business office was recommended as an example to office holders. The Board meets again to-night, and will continue to meet every evening until the matter of cleaning the streets is disposed of. The report in favor of purchasing two steam fire engines for the Lower Wards was referred to the Fire Department Committee.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, authorized the issue of bonds for the purchase of the State Arsenal property in the Central Park, for the sum of $275,000. The report of the Committee on cleaning streets was taken from the table, and on Thursday the Committee will report further, and the necessary specifications will be presented for approval. A full amount of routine business was transacted. Some curious developments came out as to the way in which contractors systematically and artfully combine for divided shares of the plunder of the public.

The Supervisors, last evening, passed Coroner CONNERY's bill for expenses incurred in defending himself against the charge of improper conduct while in the discharge of his duties. It was claimed that the vote was not constitutional, and that the Comptroller would refuse to pay the bill.

Recorder SMITH has again opposed himself to the Mayor's violation of law in good earnest. There are ten Policemen detailed for duty in the Court of General Sessions, and he has ranked such of the old force as stood by the Mayor and the City Judge. His application to the new Commissioners for a squad of men who recognized the Albany law, and were no longer willing to be creatures of His Honor the Mayor, was promptly complied with, and yesterday they appeared in Court, some in the new uniform and some in citizens' costume. It is expected that the City Judge will interfere in the matter.

The buildings at Seguina's Point progress slowly, the materials being but partly delivered. No difficulty has occurred, and the Policemen though on their guard against a surprise, are cultivating friendly relations with the Islanders, and are all in excellent spirits. The four buoys describing the bounds of the Quarantine anchorage, were put down yesterday; the nearest buoy is three miles from any oyster bed, and nearly two miles from the nearest land of Staten Island.

Thirty-one men of the Twenty-first and ten men of the Seventeenth Ward Police forces declared last evening for the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. The old Board removed Capt. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-first, yesterday, and appointed WM. ROBINSON, hitherto detailed as a Clerk at the Chief's office, in his place. Capt. SPEIGHT has opened new quarters in Broadway, near Thirty-third-street. Inspector HART called the roll of the Metropolitan Police of the Seventeenth Ward, at the corner of Bowery and Third-street, last evening. Eleven men answered to their names.

The Committee on tunneling Broadway met yesterday, but did nothing except adjourning to Wednesday.

The BRADELL investigation was resumed yesterday before the Surrogate. HUGH CROMBIE, a Deputy Sheriff, who had apprehended Dr. BURDELL at the suit of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, stated that while in company with the Doctor he had informed him that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and himself had often visited houses of assignation together, and he had remunerated her as it was his custom to do other women. MARY DONOHUE was then called and corroborated the testimony of HANNAH, the cook, in some particulars. She most emphatically denied that she was in the habit of using intoxicating liquors, and that she was not discharged from Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's employ on that account. She distinctly states that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and the Doctor never occupied the same chamber, and that she never knew they were engaged, or about to be married. A large portion of her evidence had relation to the violent and ungovernable temper of the Doctor, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM stating that she alone could manage him.

The trial of THOMAS DENINY, for the third time, for arson, commenced yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. On his first trial, in January, eleven of the Jury stood for conviction and one for acquittal, that one, it was alleged, being a Mason, to whom DENINY had given the Masonic sign. In April he was to have been tried, but it was discovered that he had tried to tamper with the Jury. In May, he was put on trial, but after exhausting two panels of Jurors, twelve men who had not formed an opinion in his case could not be found. Yesterday, out of a panel of 61 Jurors, eight were obtained. A fresh panel of 100 Jurors was ordered for Wednesday, to make up the other four.

JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Esq., was late last night lying very low, and not expected to live till morning.

A married woman, named ELIZA SHAW, was found dead, with her throat cut, in the yard of her residence in First-avenue, yesterday morning. A Coroner's Jury is sitting upon the body. The husband of deceased is in custody on suspicion of committing the murder.

The five assistant storekeepers who had in charge the Bonded Warehouse in Brooklyn that was burned last week, were dismissed yesterday. The Collector has sent on a report to Washington of the whole matter. Congress will probably be asked to relieve the sufferers by this fire, as Uncle Sam insists that he is not in fault, though his agents were.

A Jury in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, awarded a verdict of $10,000 against ANDREW J. CONSELYEA for the seduction of ELIZA P. SMITH. The suit was brought by the father, AL SMITH. TIMOTHY O'MEARA, a witness for the defence, was held in $2,500, to answer a charge of perjury.

The Good and Evil of an Impartial Position.

For many years past the London *Examiner*, whose first Editor (now enjoying a pension from the Government of Queen VICTORIA) was sent to prison for a disagreeable criticism upon the abdominal proportions of the Prince Regent, has fought all manner of abuses, and all kinds of unsound opinions, under a banner inscribed with the following motto, from the works of DANIEL DEFOE: "If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be, to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiased truth, let him proclaim war with mankind, neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men, they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself."

Poverty and the pillory rewarded the honest and high-minded perseverance of the brave and single-hearted DEFOE. The *Examiner*, fallen upon more fortunate days, has won its way to prestige and to favor, treading in his footsteps.

Elevating the same standard of even-handed impartiality, the TIMES, naturally enough, has undergone an experience of mingled good and ill. We are not surprised that some of our Southern contemporaries should interpret (as does, for instance, the New-Orleans *Bee*) an assumption of an absolutely independent position in the world of journalism into a tacit admission of the actual decline and approaching downfall of the "Republican" cause in the Northern States. Nor are we seriously amazed that some of our Northern colleagues (whose names it is hardly worth while for us to specify) should infer from the approbation bestowed by us upon those acts of the existing Administration which have seemed to us to be dictated by a proper perception of the needs of the public service and a sound national policy, that the TIMES has been bought with gold to be the organ of President BUCHANAN and the Democratic Party.

When we find it necessary to condemn in the sharpest terms the extravagant and insolent conduct of a petty official of the United States Courts in connection with an affair growing out of the Law for the arrest of Fugitive Slaves, we are prepared to hear ourselves denounced as the most fanatical of Abolitionists—and when we feel compelled to support the National Executive in what we believe to be his sincere attempts to pacify the excited population of Kansas, and to do justice to the injured settlers of that Territory, we should be surprised indeed if we were not placarded as flat traitors to the cause of freedom, and as insidious foes to the principles which we hold and shall forever hold to be the substantial basis of our national greatness, prosperity and honor. But we are so well satisfied of the imperative nature of the duty imposed upon us as public journalists—that we shall not be deterred from perseverance in the course upon which we have entered by any extravagant concern about the opinions of friends or foes. We have already begun to reap the practical advantages of that course, in the liberty of action and of comment which it has secured to us upon many questions of passing but pressing importance.

With regard to the Quarantine difficulty, for instance, the policy of the TIMES may challenge, we are sure, the closest investigation. When the report of the Commissioners was first published we accepted the action of those officers as likely, in the main, to have been governed by a careful regard to the public interests. When that action was arraigned by competent and respectable persons as hasty and unsatisfactory, we were restrained by no party ties from an immediate investigation of the matter; and on arriving at a conclusion unfavorable to the selection which had been made of a site for the new Lazaretto, we were the first to state that conclusion, and to call upon the Commissioners for a revision of their proceedings.

We hold that such a course as this is the only course proper to be pursued by a Metropolitan journal which aims at educating, and at guiding the public opinion of a great and intelligent community, and weighing against the temporary evils of misconstruction and misrepresentation the permanent good of usefulness and of influence. We find better reason in this case than we have ever found in any other for doubting that the inspirations of sound principle are identical with dictates of intelligent policy.

The Temporary Quarantine.

We have heretofore called attention to the manifest unsuitableness of the site chosen by the Quarantine Commission for the temporary fever hospital. The apologists for the Commissioners have heretofore refused to argue the question, on the ground that, however unsuitable, all other points had been found much more so. A correspondent shows, from the letter of the Chairman of the Commission, which we published on Saturday, that no other point can ever have been really considered by them at all, and that the objections they allege to other positions are equally imaginary with the advantages they supposed, from their first hasty glance at the locality, that they had found at Seguine's Point. After the rejection of their proposals by the New-Jersey Legislature, they were called upon to make an almost immediate decision, and we presume that they were not a little influenced in their choice by the supposition, confidently expressed in Mr. HALL's letter, that local interests would be less injuriously affected at Seguine's Point than elsewhere. Before their error was discovered their secret purchase had been made, and they had gone too far to change their plans in the expenditure of the fund appropriated to their use.

It turns out not to be true, however, as we have been heretofore assured, that the Commissioners have not thought of making use of Seguine's Point for other than a temporary fever hospital. A certified copy of the original report of the Commissioners, from the office of the Secretary of State, in which it recommends the purchase of the Wolfe Farm, has been placed in our hands, from which it appears that while they proposed to build only temporary hospitals this Summer, they also contemplated the possibility of using the locality permanently, and that they had conceived rather extensive plans under that head. "Warehouses for infectious cargoes," observed the Commissioners, "can be built upon the sand-flats running far out into the bay, and extending from the Great Kills to Seguine's Point," (a distance of nearly four miles.) In conclusion, however, the Commissioners report to the Governor that should experience demonstrate that it would be inexpedient to locate the Quarantine establishment permanently at the Point, the property can, in their opinion, be sold without loss.

Such an experiment, as an experiment merely, must be either useless or cruel. Danger from yellow fever infection is not annual and certain. Some years the Quarantine establishment might be located, without much danger, at Castle Garden. Would the success of such an experiment prove the expediency of using that salubrious and convenient site as a permanent Quarantine ground? It is precisely this uncertainty which makes the retention of the Quarantine at its present position most dangerous. From the building of the hospitals until 1848, if we recollect rightly, the neighborhood had suffered but little from their vicinity. In consequence of this our citizens naturally were led to regard the Quarantine as presenting but very slight objection to a residence on that beautiful and convenient part of Staten Island. A dense population consequently had gradually grown up about the Station, and when in 1848, the fever came in a malignant form, notwithstanding a general dispersion was soon effected of all those who could afford to fly, nearly two hundred deaths occurred in the vicinity in a single month.

It is obviously dangerous to place the Quarantine in any position which has in its immediate vicinity attractions for increasing population, either for purposes of business or residence. The vicinity of Seguine's Point possesses both in a remarkable and peculiar manner, while a perusal of our correspondent's comments upon Mr. HALL's letter will lead to the opinion that such is not the case at either of the other sites supposed to have been examined by the Commission.

With the knowledge the Commission must by this time have gained of the unsuitableness of the site they have taken, we do not doubt that, should yellow fever make its appearance in a malignant form, they would at once abandon it. The letter of Mr. HALL while it shows how hastily the determination of the Commission was formed, also proves the necessity the Commission is under to respect the judgment of public opinion.

Let the Staten Islanders then be reassured. Threats and lawless acts can only damage their cause. The chance that malignant yellow fever will spread beyond the hospital is less than one in ten, in any particular year. If the danger should occur this year, the Commission is composed of men who certainly are mortal, and are liable to hasty errors of judgment, but who have also proved themselves, by lives of honor and usefulness, not without humanity and prudence, and who certainly will not be deaf to the demands of a respectable public opinion.

An American Jenkins.

We regret to say that an American variety of the unlovely species Jenkins has been discovered in Paris. The British Jenkins, indigenous to the *Morning Post*, is not an edifying animal, certainly, but he is at least inoffensive. His imbecilities are not dashed with insolence and imposture. He is a strictly anonymous absurdity. He asserts for himself no personal value, and he takes nobody's name in vain, to swell the pomp of his own parade. He is Jenkins *et præterea nihil*.

But the American Jenkins, upon whom our eye has just now fortunately fallen, is an obtrusive and aggressive Jenkins. He meddles with matters too mighty for him. He is not content with admiring the decencies and glories of his life. He undertakes to vilify respectable men who refuse to do reverence to the idols whom he worships. He blasphemes and abuses. He is uproarious and annoying. And to all these evil qualities he adds the baser traits of forgery and false pretence.

For consider his conduct. There lives in Paris a decent, well-conducted citizen of the State of Virginia, FRANCIS P. CORBIN by name—a person conspicuous neither by family, fortune nor personal character, who has resided for some time in the French capital as so many other foreigners there reside, quietly, unostentatiously, comfortably—occasionally indulging himself in the innocent recreation of figuring as one of the managers at an "American ball"—and sometimes entering a horse at one of the races of the Chantilly or the Champ de Mars. A more unpretending career than that of this gentleman cannot easily be imagined. With no connections and no relations in America binding him to the movement of public affairs at home, and no qualities commanding for him an influential station abroad, Mr. FRANCIS P CORBIN has led a placid and amusing life in Paris. American visitors to that city have met him, perhaps, at a financial dinner, or a *fête champêtre*; they have heard of him as of so many more whose names it would be invidious here to mention since the wicked "Jenkins" has as yet forborne to intrude on their privacy; but it never occurred to any one to accuse him of thrusting himself unduly forward, or of putting himself into a position to which he had no claim, until a few years since when the atrocious Jenkins villainously assumed his name and signature for the purpose of attracting public attention to a ridiculous correspondence between himself and the celebrated Lord HOWDEN, of Spanish notoriety.

Mr. CORBIN, being a modest and placable person, forgave this escapade of "Jenkins," and shrank from the publicity of a contradiction. He made a great mistake. The Jenkinses are ungrateful by constitution.

Encouraged by his previous impunity, Jenkins has seized the occasion of the visit of Senator SUMNER to Paris, for another display of his inherent qualities. Fancying that the party to which Senator SUMNER belongs is in the decline on our side of the Atlantic, Jenkins has attempted to gratify the powers that be, by a preposterous and impertinent protest against the invitation extended to the Massachusetts Senator by the American merchants in Paris. Jenkins does not pretend to be a merchant—not he! Once more he steals the good name of the inoffensive Mr. CORBIN, and over his signature addresses a letter to *Galignani's Messenger*, in which he speaks of a Senator of the United States as "*a Mr. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts*," and insinuates a charge of "pecuniary objects" against that distinguished gentleman. He takes it upon himself, also, to speak slightingly of the "Northern and Eastern States of the Union," generally exults, exuberates and *programizes* after the manner of his tribe.

Bitterly do we lament that Mr. CORBIN's previous good nature should have emboldened this hapless flunky to such a renewal of his disgraceful feats. We have the honor of the American name too dearly at heart not to feel ourselves outraged by such a display, in the capital of European civilization, of the worst and most contemptible traits of the American Jenkins. We *have* our Jenkinses. The fact is melancholy, but undeniable. But we have always done our best to hush them up "in the family." And we do most sincerely trust that the injured Virginian, who has been made the stalking-horse of this particular and most pernicious Jenkins, will take immediate steps to unmask the impostor and to bring him to condign punishment.

Plug-Uglies and Foreigners.

The American Party have been deploring the increased contempt for law manifested in various parts of the Union, as something resulting, inevitably resulting, from the growth of the foreign element of the population. "Foreign crime and pauperism" are also placed in the same category with sectional agitation, squatter sovereignty, &c., and distinctly set down as amongst the things which all good citizens should set to work, might and main, to abolish. We have had here in New-York so many injuries wrought us by the foreign element in our population that we can hardly be suspected of any undue or unjustifiable partiality for it. We have a foreign yoke upon us, and we know to our cost how heavily it sits upon us, and we have more than once given utterance in these columns, to the best of our ability, to the grosns of the public under its affliction. We have in this country heard a great deal about the wrongs of Ireland, and we have taken various opportunities of expressing our opinion that Irish political agitators were the fittest persons to govern that country, and that England was unjust as well mistaken in meddling in the matter. We commend to the lovers of "special providences" the change which has come over the spirit of our own dream since the first outburst of our pro-Irish enthusiasm. Old and Young Ireland finding the Parliament in College-green not to be had, have transferred their great administrative abilities to the latitude of New-York, and have now for a few years been holding up this City to the world as an example of what Ireland might be if the blood-thirsty Saxons had no hand in its management.

Nevertheless, strange as it may appear, with our backs smarting under the rods of our Celtic tyrants, we are prepared to take exception to the doctrines of a sect which can ascribe the prevailing lawlessness to foreign immigration, and finds incentives to crime in the naturalization laws. To assert that the law-breaking and law-defying spirit which has of late years so frequently manifested itself, and is daily inspiring greater fear amongst all sincere lovers of the Union, is the work of foreigners, or bears any necessary connection with the facility with which persons of foreign birth are admitted to the rights of citizens, is to set at nought all that is known and observed of crime and its manifestations. Habitual, direct and daring violations of the law, are, as is well known, nowhere so common as in that portion of the Union most purely American. Baltimore itself is the head-quarters of Americanism—the city in which foreigners exert least political influence, and are most thoroughly kept in subjection—and yet it is a notorious fact that that city has now been for years in the hands of the most brutal and disorderly mob by which any civilized community, since the days of the Terrorists, has ever been disgraced. That particular portion of America, at least, is ruled by Americans, but what a rule, and what Americans! The constituted authorities—the creatures of the Constitution and the ballot-box—there hold a feeble and decrepid sway only when the "Plug-Uglies" happen to be too busy, or too hungry, or too lazy to perform the work of government themselves. The law creeps out and speaks in feeble and deprecatory accents when its deadliest enemies have nothing particular to say, but at no other time. The police are in the streets on sufferance. When the "Plug-Uglies" sleep, the baton makes itself respected, but when the rowdies carve out work for themselves society is at their mercy.

Having effectually mastered the great stronghold of Americanism itself, the apostles of native government seem to have time and energy enough left to act as propagandists of the new creed in the surrounding districts. It must be confessed, there is about native crime, and ruffianism, a boldness and audacity of which the wretched foreigners who so seriously menace our institutions are utterly incapable. Foreigners are at least content with waging war against society in the immediate neighborhood of their own domiciles. If they assault or intimidate voters, it is when the polls are in the neighborhood of their own dens. If their presence be a nuisance, it is a nuisance which spreads slowly, and is local in its operation. It causes little trouble to keep out of its range. They are to our American rowdies what the mock auctioneers or ticket swindlers are to the Highlander or Mahratta. A little prudence can preserve one's purse from the darts of the one, but who can save himself from the raids of the other? If one wants to keep clear of the Irish or Germans, he need only avoid New-York; but to escape the "Plug Uglies" it will not do to absent one's self from Baltimore. These pillars of the State, these props of society for whose special benefit this country is asked to make itself a sort of private pleasure-ground, or close borough, march in armed bodies over the railroads, desolate the metropolis with fire and sword, prove the incapacity of foreigners to handle our institutions by the indiscriminate massacre of legal voters, and vindicate American respect for the law by firing volleys into the United States troops acting under orders of the Mayor of the Federal capital. We can only say that if "Know-Nothingism" mean an extension of such organizations as "Plug-Uglyism," if it mean the assimilation of other cities to Baltimore, and the diffusion through the Union of such notions regarding the proper mode of redressing grievances as seem to prevail in Maryland, we know of no form of party which we do not consider vastly preferable. This disposition on the part of every knot of conspirators who find they cannot peaceably fashion the world after their own notions of fitness, to rise in armed insurrection, and to set law and Government at defiance, lately become so prevalent, is unhappily not confined to men of any particular race. It is a wise fact, spreading through all classes, and spreading fastest in that portion of the Union in which the beauties or miseries of Slavery have kept the Anglo-American race freest from all foreign taint. The American party, or any other party, which makes it its business to denounce mob law and local rebellion by whomsoever created or abetted, shall have our heartiest support; but if there be anything against which the people of this country need at this crisis to be warned, it is against attempts to turn public scandals and abuses, for which the whole nation is responsible, into weapons of party warfare, and to use honest prejudices and patriotic devotion not for purposes of reform, but for the fostering of faction and the spread of dissension.

ANOTHER BREAK-DOWN IN STREET-CLEANING.—Broadway was to have been cleaned last night by private contract, a certain number of the merchants of that great thoroughfare having subscribed the necessary amount to pay for sweeping it for a fortnight. But a strange fatality attends all street-cleaning projects in this dirt-besmeared metropolis. Mr. SMITH, the contractor, appeared with his carts in Broadway last night, ready to commence operations; but all the operatives he had engaged to assist in his Augean undertaking deserted him, from fear of being knocked on the head by those influential persons who, from some inscrutable reason, have made up their minds that the streets of New-York shall not be cleaned. One courageous Dutchman, it seems, who probably did not understand English sufficiently well to know the risk he ran, remained to assist the Broadway contractor. But, as he was only a Dutchman, and not a Hercules, there was no use in attempting to purge Broadway with a one-hoe force, so the contractor gave up for the night, and went off and engaged a squad of Italian image-venders and organ-grinders, with whom he proposes to recommence his task to-night.

PROSPECTS OF CHEAP SUGAR.—Unfortunately for housekeepers, there are no Bears in the Sugar Market, all the operators in saccharine productions happen to be Bulls, and Bulls, too, of a roaring and rampant character. By a concerted movement, they have contrived to "get up a corner" in one of the necessaries of life, and they are trying to keep it up. Nobody is disposed to use "short" in Sugar, and so the price keeps up. But, the prospects for a full crop, we are most happy to state, are highly encouraging. The high prices which have ruled the past two years have stimulated production, while they have caused a diminution of consumption, and the natural consequences are, increasing stocks and a tendency to lower prices. The crop of Louisiana promises to be nearly four times greater than it was last year, and the yield of Maple Sugar has been much larger than was ever before known. All these causes combined, will have the desired effect of bringing down the price of this commodity, and those who have made fortunes in it, will have a wide margin to fall back upon when the decline takes place.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—An enigmatical narrative, called "Life's Troubled Tide,"—and watery enough to deserve that title—was produced here last night. To call it a play is an injustice to thousands who have written plays. It is a novelette, an essay, a criticism, an article, anything in a mild literary way, but most assuredly not a play. A dramatic idea must be broad, bold, and well defined. It should need no propping, but should culminate clearly and naturally. A narrative may be pleaded specially, and may depend largely on extraneous matter of the minutest kind. "Life's Troubled Tide" is a narrative in this sense, and it is enigmatical because it leaves the mind in a confused state as to who has acted most foolishly. No one attempts to act right—that is to say, with a sense of moral obligation to society.

A gentleman in difficulties determines, with the consent of his wife, to use the fortune of his daughter, as a temporary loan, in order that he may pay his debts, and maintain a reputation for commercial integrity. His wife soon after discovers that this money was not rightfully the property of her daughter, and that, therefore, it has been used almost fraudulently. She obtains this secret from another gentleman, who threatens to use up her husband on the strength of it if she will not listen to his suit. To avert this, she countenances his attentions. Her husband becomes jealous—discovers what he supposes to be an intrigue, and revenges himself by bringing the two interested parties in constant communication with each other, in the hope that their passion will die out, and that they will then feel the agony of an honest man's scorn. The wife being virtuous, her ordeal is trying indeed. By a word, she might at any moment bring the piece to an end, but the dramatist has not thought it necessary to utter this word until the end of three very long acts. By that time the villain of the piece has kindly met with a sudden death, and the husband discovers that his wife has sacrificed her peace of mind, and almost her reputation, in order that she may shelter him from the harsh opinion of the world. This is the plot, and in its manipulation, narratives like lawyers' briefs are constantly being uttered.

The piece is decidedly heavy in the first act, but improves in the second and third. The fault is rather in the subject than the treatment, which, although dull, is respectable. The two leading characters are played by Miss LAURA KEENE and Mr. WHEATLEIGH, and played beautifully; they are conventional, however. A character for Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON—a man who loves his wife so ardently that he feels flattered when she makes a conquest, and reverses her sweethearts as men of taste—is more original, but was indifferently played. Miss MANNERS was the lady in question, and chatty and pleasant in that station of life.

The piece was moderately well received, and will be repeated.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., commenced a short season here last night, playing *Mrs. Beverley* in the play of the "Gamester." Mrs. WALLACK has a delicious voice, and a "method" which smacks somewhat of the footlights, but is nevertheless powerful and impressive. In some other characters which she is about to play, she will, we think, improve the favorable impression created last night. "Fazio" is given to-night.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, artists in the Williams vein, who have recently made an impression in England, where Yankee characterization is almost heathen, commenced an engagement at this theatre last night. They played in three appropriate pieces with success.

STREET COMMISSIONER TAYLOR VERY SICK.—The Street Commissioner, JOSEPH TAYLOR, Esq., was at a late hour last night lying very low,—his physician giving it as his opinion that he could not live till morning. Mr. TAYLOR has been sick for more than a month.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Costa Rica to have no Control over the Nicaragua Transit—The Administration and the Utah Question—Brigham Young's Proceedings, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 8.

The President has declared that, in matters relating to the Nicaragua Transit, he will not recognize Costa Rica as having any control over it.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 8.

DAVID H. BURR, Surveyor-General of Utah, has arrived at his home in this city.

Mr. BURR states, in conversation with friends, that the Mormon Legion is poorly equipped, and that 10,000 United States troops would effectually overawe them. Before he left Utah the Mormons had not heard of the intention of the Government to send a force thither, but they frequently laughed at the idea of the Government compelling them to obey the Federal laws, and cited the failure of the Government to put down the disturbances in Kansas as evidence of its inefficiency. He supposes that one-third or half of the Mormons, who are disgusted with BRIGHAM'S tyranny, would rise against him were they protected by the United States troops. Mr. BURR does not apprehend that the Mormons will show fight. It is the duty of every good Mormon to obey the Church as the higher law, and hence the opinion is entertained that BRIGHAM YOUNG may leave the Territory with a large force of deluded followers, provided he can find some other seat for his Government. Mr. BURR says that Salt Lake is the meanest settlement that he ever beheld, everything having the appearance of abject poverty. YOUNG's word is law, and the oppressions of the Mormons are cruel, and without remedy from the present rulers. There are about 50 "Gentiles" only in the Territory, and they are the objects of bitter persecution.

Many of our most respectable citizens have signed a call for a public meeting on Thursday after noon, to condemn the late riots, and sustain the course of the President and the city authorities, in employing military force to quell the disturbances.

According to the statement of Capt TYLER, who commanded one of the companies of Marines last Monday, he gave the order, "after the capture of the swivel from the rioters," to fire—the discharges being from one platoon only, and irregularly, each of the marines firing as they saw the flashes of pistols discharged at them by the rioters, who fired as they retreated. The Company commanded by Capt. MADDOX, according to the same authority, did not fire until a man had been wounded in the cheek, the ball coming out in his mouth.

It is confidently asserted that several of the "Plug Uglies" have recently died, while others in Baltimore are suffering from their wounds.

Justice HOLLINGSHEAD, of the American Party, has refused the application for a warrant for the arrest of Major MAGRUDER, on the charge of murder. The ground of application was that the Major had given the order to fire.

The Secretary of the Navy has not decided whether any of the five steam sloops-of-war shall be built by private contract.

A letter, received yesterday from a source in Kansas entitled to the most implicit confidence, states that three-fourths at least of the present settlers are in favor of making Kansas a Free State, including nearly one-half of the emigrants from Slaveholding States.

The New Orleans mail as late as due is to hand. The papers received by it say that the accounts of the crops in Texas were favorable. In Baton Rouge Parish the "borer" was doing serious damage to the young sugar cane.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6, 1857.

The Administration has undertaken resolutely to grapple with the Utah question, and to master the difficulty by a combination of prudence with decision. They have settled upon a line of policy in regard to the subject, and it is one that may possibly be crowned with success, though it falls far short, in its aim, of the extirpation of the Mormons as a community, or the suppression of their religious practices and abuses.

King BRIGHAM will soon be dethroned, so far as his tenure of power depends upon Uncle Sam. He has held over for three years, since the expiration of his term of office, because the Government has not superseded him. This he has a right to do, under the law establishing the Territory.

BRIGHAM has been busily engaged, for some time, in preparing for a brush with the federal authorities, and for anticipated disaffection and revolt on the part of a considerable portion of the Mormon community. He has even, according to statements of Judge DRUMMOND and others, secured for himself a strong position further West, to which he can, in an emergency withdraw, with his treasure and his steadfast followers.

A writer in the *States* of this evening, who, as I learn, is probably Judge DRUMMOND, after stating recent occurrences in Utah, says: "To-day the Federal Government is without law, and recognition in the Territory of Utah. BRIGHAM is King of his people and country."

He proceeds to state, very strongly, what he considers the legitimate points in issue. That the irregularities of the Mormon faith are subjects of municipal regulation, and judicial action, and are above executive control, he admits; but he asserts that BRIGHAM YOUNG is guilty of treason against the Government of the United States, and that Utah is in a state of rebellion. These are the issues to be met by the United States. The question is, whether BRIGHAM is to be arrested and tried for treason. This is to be decided upon, I presume, by the facts already made known to the Government.

The President had determined, it is believed, that the authority of the United States in Utah shall be maintained, and that the laws shall be executed. But whether he will apply this principle of action to the future, or make it retrospective, is not yet known. Perhaps it may be deemed expedient to grant an amnesty in regard to all past political offences. But murder and robbery are offences which cannot be overlooked, and Mormon malefactors will be brought to condign punishment, whenever the authority of the laws and the due administration of justice shall be reëstablished. Conviction and punishment, through the verdict of a Jury, will not, however, be easily secured while the Mormon jurors are oath-bound to protect their own brother-saints.

An attempt to bring BRIGHAM YOUNG to punishment for treason, will produce a very grave issue, and one that the United States is not prepared to meet. It would unite the whole Mormon community in open hostility to the United States, and the Federal officers would be again expelled from the Territory. Even Federal troops would stand but little better chance, unless in very large numbers, and well provided for the hazards of a long war.

Judge DRUMMOND advises that this nest of vipers be crushed at once. "Every day," he says, "adds to their numbers, and, if unmolested for three years longer, they will increase to more than a million, and be capable of arming a hundred thousand men."

I hardly believe that the Administration is prepared for an attempt to *crush out* Mormonism and the Mormons. Their preparations for such an effort are very inadequate to the end.

Arrangements are made for sending out twenty-five hundred troops to Utah, and for increasing them to numbers to over three thousand. This force is large enough for the object anticipated by Government, but not for those proposed by Judge DRUMMOND.

The policy of Mr. BUCHANAN will be to maintain the Federal authorities in the execution of the law. This purpose he has avowed!

Col. CUMMING, late of Utah, was offered the office of Governor of that Territory, three weeks ago, and promptly declined it. Meanwhile, it was offered to another person. Indeed, two or three persons have been consulted as to their willingness to accept the hazardous and thankless position. The pay is small—twenty-five hundred dollars a year—ridiculously small. But it has been suggested that the President will consider that the importance of the service, at the present crisis, will justify him in employing the contingent fund.

I do not think, from what I learn, that the President has yet pitched upon a proper man for the office of governor of Utah, and it is to be hoped that all will decline, till he lights upon a suitable man. To

find one he must go outside of the time-serving office-holders and seekers.

I notice a dispatch in some papers asserting that the British Minister has not contradicted the report of the cession of the Island in Panama Bay to England. The author of the on-paper is interested to say more than he knows. The only intelligent opinion that prevails here on this subject is founded upon the explanations which Lord NAPIER, in his capacity as Minister, has made to many persons, official and unofficial. He has stated that, as Minister to the United States, he has entire control over the naval and diplomatic operations of his country in Central America, and that in such section as has been talked of has been made.

Previous to this denial, the report gave much uneasiness in some quarters. Still, it was not considered that it needed confirmation. The New York *Albion* credited it, and appeared uniformly pressed believed it and chastened Mourne thunder against it.

The telegraph is generously silent that Lord NAPIER was not interrogated upon the subject. He is right as to that, no doubt. No official correspondence has occurred in regard to it, and none was necessary, especially after the explanations given by Lord NAPIER. X. Y. Z.

Movements of Gen Walker.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 8.

The steamer *Woodward*, with General WALKER and suite on board, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. There was no public demonstration, and there is apparently none in perspective. They leave for Cincinnati to morrow at noon, by the mail boat.

The weather is very hot, the thermometer marking 90° in the shade.

The Pennsylvania Public Works.

HARRISBURG, Monday, June 8.

In the Supreme Court, an injunction has been presented by the Canal Commissioners against the sale of the main line of public works. It was ordered that the complainants have leave to move the Court in banc on Friday next, for a preliminary injunction according to the prayer of the bill.

The American Division of the Sons of Temperance.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, June 8.

The American Division of the Sons of Temperance were publicly received at Howard Hall this afternoon, by Governor DYER and Mayor SMITH. The Division comprises representatives from nearly every State.

Fire in Reading, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, June 8,

A fire in Reading last night destroyed CARTER'S Steam Cabinet Manufactory. The loss is $35,000 and the insurance $10,000.

NICARAGUA.

Walker's Surrender—Capt. Davis' Report.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. MARYS, }
AT SEA, May 13, 1857. }

SIR: At the latest date of my last dispatch I had the honor to say that I was then waiting for a favorable moment, when, by a timely and effectual interposition of my good offices, I might hope to engage the contending parties to bring their affairs to a peaceful issue. The information brought by Lieut. MCCORKLE, who returned on the 29th ult., determined me to go to Rivas the next day.

I reached Gen. MORA's camp in the afternoon of the 30th, accompanied by Dr. J. WINTHROP TAYLOR, the Surgeon of the ship, and by my secretary and another of my aides.

After half-an-hour's conference with Gen. MORA, I exchanged several notes with Gen. WALKER, which are transmitted herewith. (copies of which have already appeared in the TIMES) numbered from 1 to 6.

Three interviews took place between Gen. HERNINGSEN and Col. WATERS, respectively Gen. WALKER and myself, assisted by Dr. TAYLOR. At the last of them, on the morning of the 1st inst., the agreement—a copy of which accompanying note is numbered 7—received my own signature and the signatures of the other gentlemen present, and having been returned to Rivas was brought back by Col. WATERS signed by Gen. WALKER.

Gen. MORA then addressed to me the communication marked No. 8.

At 4 o'clock I entered Rivas in company with Gen. ZAVALA and his staff, who attended Gen. WALKER and his staff to San Juan del Sur, where the latter embarked on board the *St. Mary's*.

In Rivas the American troops—about two hundred and forty in number—were drawn up in the plain, and the agreement was read to them in general orders, and they were transfered by Gen. HERNINGSEN to my charge. Having no Lieutenant with me, I requested Dr. TAYLOR to direct their movements and accompany them to Virgin Bay to toe morning, which service, though entirely extra professional, he did me the favor to accept most cheerfully; he executed it with perfect success.

General CANAS having entered to take possession, I turned over to him the plaza of Rivas, by means of the note (the original of which is in Spanish) numbered nine; after which Gen. HERNINGSEN and myself went to San Juan.

On the 2d instant, having exerted myself in vain to persuade General WALKER to place the schooner *Granada* in my keeping I gave Lieutenant MACAY the order, numbered 10. Finally, however, when the preparations for the forcible seizure of the schooner were completed she was delivered up to the United States by the accompanying order of Gen. WALKER, No. 11.

The duty of connecting the Americans from Virgin Bay through the province of Guanacaste to Punta Arenas, and thence by steamer to Panama, was assigned to Lieutenant MCCORKLE by the accompanying order, numbered 12.

On the evening of the 2d inst. I went to Virgin Bay, where I found most of the officers and men in good spirits and behaving exceedingly well. Lieutenant MCCORKLE had already begun to regulate the supplies and divide the people into messes—the company organization being lost. In this he was ably assisted by several officers, whose amiable conduct under these difficult circumstances commanded my respect and grateful acknowledgments. The troops embarked for Tortuga on the morning of the 4th inst.

On the morning of the 3d inst. I crossed over to Rivas, where I visited the hospital, and the sick and wounded Americans in it. Your special attention will be invited to this subject in a separate communication.

The accompanying letter from Gen. MORA, numbered 13, was handed to me here.

The schooner *Granada*, of San José, was transferred to the authorities of Nicaragua by the accompanying letters, numbered 14 and 15; the former of which explains concisely my reason for this manner of proceeding.

As soon as certain information was received of the departure of Col. LOCKRIDGE from the river San Juan, it became apparent that General WALKER, now deprived of all possibility of receiving reinforcements, and rapidly consuming his mules and horses, must either succumb to the superior force of the enemy or try his fortune in a change of place. It was the opinion of those who had better means of judging than myself that one month ago he could have passed the enemy's lines, and maintained himself in the open country. Since that time desertions had become so numerous and frequent, not only diminishing his army in numbers, but demoralizing it in character, that towards the end of April the only resort left to General WALKER was to cut his way down to the coast and take refuge, if possible, on board the schooner *Granada*. Here again I am citing the opinion of his friends. According to the best intelligence such an attempt would have been the last effort of despair, and would have terminated fatally in less than five miles from Rivas.

The time had, therefore, arrived for determining on the course to be pursued in the case anticipated in your first letter of instructions of January 19: that is, "in the event of the expulsion of WALKER and his forces from Nicaragua by the allied armies, and of his departure to adjacent territory in Central America for the purpose of hostile and aggressive operations."

When I considered that, under these circumstances, the *Granada* would be destitute of a legal commission from any recognized government, or from any party then actually existing; that when was no longer acting under the authority of a sovereign State, or even of a distinct and separate government in such State, the party which had hitherto been deemed a belligerent nation having lost its footing in the country; and that, as I well knew she would be under the necessity of procuring by violence the indispensable means of subsistence, I could not bring myself to consent that the *Granada* thus characterized should pass from under my guns out upon the high seas. Accordingly, on leaving the ship for Rivas, on the 30th April, I handed Lieutenant MACAY the memorandum of instructions numbered 16; and in conference with General HERNINGSEN and Colonel WATERS I made known to these gentlemen my decision.

During all the transactions related in the report, my intercourse with General MORA, the Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies, was intimate.

* * * *

I am very conscious that in these novel and unusual occurrences I may have often to ask for my conduct the kind and candid construction of the Department. Feeling secure in the enjoyment of its favorable disposition while engaged in the performance of my duty, I should not allude to it here, but that Gen. WALKER has indulged in imputations against myself and the three senior lieutenants of this ship, of conduct not only improper but base, unbecoming our honor.

Knowing whatever unwilling mistakes of judgment we may have committed, that we have never wavered in our integrity or relaxed in our zeal to serve our countryman, we reflect with satisfaction upon the defence afforded us by the friendship and protection of the Department at all times, but never more than when we are absent on the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, Commander.

Commodore WM. MERVINE, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific Ocean, Panama, New-Granada.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of a young woman named MYERS, residing in Eighty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue, whose death was caused by burns. It appears that the deceased was kindling a fire, and in order to make it burn quicker, poured on some camphene, when an explosion followed and set fire to her dress. She ran screaming into the street, where her clothes were torn off by a policeman, but the injuries received were so great as to prevent recovery.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Brigham Young's Departure on his Excursion to the North—Mormon Missionaries Setting Forth—Mormonism Progressing.

From the Deseret News, Great Salt Lake City, April 29.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, Governor YOUNG, accompanied by Presidents KIMBALL and WELLS, and many others from this city and the settlements South, who availed themselves of the invitation to participate in the pleasure of a tour through the northern counties, and thence to the settlement on Salmon river, in Oregon Territory, left the city on Friday last, expecting to be gone about four or five weeks.

The arduous duties that continually devolve upon him while at home, and up n those associated with him in the management of the affairs of the church and of the Territory, induced him to seek a short release from the cares of business to refresh and invigorate his body; and knowing that the object desired could not be attained otherwise than by absent himself for a season from the scene of his labors, he resolved on making this tour, and invited those of the citizens that could leave their business without inconvenience, and would like a little pastime of this sort, to share with him in its enjoyment. How many went from the city we do not know, but some thirty or forty carriages, and many on horseback, all well provided with the necessary means of subsistence and defence, left in the course of the forenoon, and no doubt the company will be greatly increased from the cities and settlements north.

A respectable corps of scientific gentlemen have gone with the company, with the necessary instruments for taking observations in the mountains and other places through which they expect to pass, but if they acquire much knowledge of that kind, they will have to be very expert if they keep up with the company, unless His Excellency should travel with less speed than usual. We shall probably hear from the company before leaving the most northern settlements, after which nothing further may be expected until their return.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

Early on Thursday, April 23d, those that had been selected at the Conference for missions, that were to cross the plains on the way to their various fields of labor in the States, in the British North American Provinces, in Europe, Africa, and other parts of the world, commenced assembling on the Temple Block, preparatory to starting off together, according to previous arrangement, with their hand carts, the means of conveyance adopted, instead of horses, mules and carriages, as heretofore. Most of the carts well fitted up for the trip, with names and mottos beautifully painted on some of them, to suit the taste and fancy of the owner, and which will no doubt greatly add to the pleasure that will be derived from rolling them up and down the mountains, and across the plains that lie between this and the frontiers of Iowa and Missouri.

After assembling they were briefly addressed by President O. HYDE, and by others of the Twelve, who exhorted them to faithfulness and diligence, not only while crossing the plains, but in preaching the Gospel to the people and nations to whom they were sent, that they might reap a rich reward, and return rejoicing when their several missions were ended, and that they might enjoy the blessings of peace and the consolations of the Holy Spirit continually.

All things being ready, at 9¾ o'clock A. M., the company started off in regular order, with as much apparent cheerfulness and unconcern as though they were going to return in the evening, whereas many of them will be gone for years, and all will probably have to pass through trials, and endure hardships, of which the pulling of their hand carts across the plains will be among the least.

The company consisted of seventy-four men, with some twenty-five hand-carts, and was made up of individuals of nearly every imaginable occupation and pursuit of life. Farmers, mechanics, tradesmen, merchants and clerks—some Americans, some English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, and of other nations, were to be seen in the company, which made it an unusually interesting sight. To see such a variety of men, some of them young, some in the prime, and some past the meridian of life, leave their avocations as a moment's notice, and go forth in that way to proclaim the gospel of salvation to the nations that have been wandering in darkness, bespeaks a devotion to the principles of eternal truth not often seen, and would open the eyes of the religious world to their true condition, if they were not so sound asleep that they cannot be awoke from their slumbers. It would cost any missionary society, either in the United States or in England, several hundred thousand dollars to send out as many missionaries as went in this company, and they are only a tithing of those that have gone and will be sent this year from Utah; and where could a man be found, excepting among the Latter Day Saints, that could, without purse or scrip, be induced to take his blankets and provisions on a hand cart and haul it a thousand miles under like circumstances, before he could avail himself of any other means of conveyance? If any one knows let him speak out.

The company will probably make the trip to the Missouri River in about 40 days, where they will separate, and each pursue the remainder of his journey to the place of destination, as will best suit his convenience, with as little delay as circumstances will permit.

REORGANIZATION OF MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS NAUVOO LEGION, }
G. S. L. CITY, March 27, 1857. }

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 2.

1. Published herewith is the system of regulations prepared by the Board of Officers, appointed by and associated with me, by virtue of legislative authority. The Board, having completed their task, is discharged with my sincere thanks on behalf of the forces heretofore under my command.

2. I cannot but congratulate the Legion on the prospects of an organization, founded upon a system which must at once strike all as being more congenial because of its perfection and simplicity than anything heretofore presented. To all who are truly interested in the development and growth of our Territory, it will advocate its own claims to their attention and support. Owing to the pacific policy of Governor YOUNG, calls for active service have been few and on a small scale, yet our past experience with the aborigines of the soil has taught us the necessity of being always ready. Pompous displays in frequent musters are no evidence of strength and efficiency. Arms and ammunition ever at hand are the stronger arguments. We should aim, as much as possible, to associate the useful for the artificial, where but one can be had. As the negligence of one man may endanger the safety of all, so let us approach our new organization that negligence may not escape its due censure and punishment.

3. The 6th of April next is the day appointed by His Excellency the Governor, for the election of a lieutenant general. Until the result of that election is known, no particular steps will be taken in the adoption of our new system. It is presumed that, as one object is to simplify our discipline, as little confusion as necessary will be created in making the necessary changes from our present organization. To the advancement of the public good, I trust that where it is necessary no officer now holding a commission will hesitate to sacrifice his individual feelings by retiring from a position which may be no longer tenable, or which another might be more capable of filling.

4. I embrace with pleasure the present opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the hearty cooperation of the men and officers with whom I have been associated in the legion; and more especially to those who have been ready, at all times, unhesitatingly to answer my calls by engaging in the defence of our frontier settlements against a brave and subtle enemy. Under the blessings of the Almighty their energetic responses have resulted in a present general peace, and terms of friendship with our uncivilized neighbors. As the good never wish for war, and the wise are always ready for it, let us continually seek that our weapons may be made bright and ready by our industry, and preserved so by a continued peace.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Lieutenant General.

On Monday, April 20, a district muster was held in Great Salt Lake City, and an election of officers to command the first division of the Legion, and the several corps to be organized in Great Salt Lake military district, according to the new system of regulations, which resulted in the election of the following, to wit:—GEORGE D. GRANT, Major General and Commandant of Great Salt Lake Military District; Wm. H. Kimball, Brigadier General 1st Brigade; Franklin D. Richards, Brigadier General 2d Brigade; Robt. T. Burton, Colonel 1st Regiment of Cavalry; Jesse P. Harmon, Colonel 1st Regiment of Infantry; Thomas Callister, Colonel 2d Regiment of Infantry; David J. Ross, Colonel 3d Regiment of Infantry; Lott Smith, Major of 1st Battalion of Cavalry; John D. T. McAllister, Major of 2d Battalion of Cavalry. Also, Jonathan Pugmire, Jr., A. H. Raleigh, John Sharp, Seth M. Blair, Harrison Burgess, Daniel D. McArthur, Franklin B. Woolley, Robert Smith, Frederick Kesler and David Pettegrew were elected Majors, but of what Corps we have not been informed.

With most of the officers elect, the public are well acquainted, and the services they have rendered in the defence of their country, and especially in the defence of the people of this Territory, will long be remembered and duly appreciated. Those who have not seen much active service, nor had the opportunity of displaying that military talent they unquestionably possess, or they would not have been selected for commanders of such brave and warlike men as compose the militia of Utah Territory, may yet have the privilege, should they desire it, if they live to the common age of man. Several of them, being quite young, will have ample time to cultivate those principles so essential to the success of military men; and if such cannot become men of renown, who can?

The object of organizing anew the military forces of the Territory seems to be the attainment of a more perfect and simple organization than heretofore. How far success has or will crown the efforts of those engaged in this military reform remains to be seen; but in this age of change, if the system adopted does not sooner or later give place to one more perfect, there will certainly be one new thing under the sun.

ELECTION OF GREAT SALT LAKE CITY COUNCIL.

The election for Mayor, five Aldermen and nine Councilors, came off on the 6th of April at the Council House; Bishop Edward Hunter, Colonels L. W. Hardy and J. C. Little were moderators of election; and the following named gentlemen were unanimously returned by the voice of the people: For Mayor—A. O. SMOOT. Aldermen—Jesse P. Harmon, First Municipal Ward; Abraham Hoagland, Second do.; A. H. Raleigh, Third do.; William Snow, Fourth do.; Edmund Ellsworth, Sugar House District. Councilors—Zera Pulsipher, William G. Perkins, Harrison Burgess, Joseph Horn, Seth Taft, Elijah F. Sheets, Samuel W. Richards, Nathan Davis, Nathaniel V. Jones.

PSOORISS OF MORMONISM.

During the last eight or ten days the streets of the city have teemed with life and activity to an unusual extent. The military parade and election on the 20th; the arrival and departure of the mail and teams be looking to the "Express and Carrying Company" that were on their way out to make a return between Fort Bridger and Laramie during Tuesday, the 21st, and the two following days; the departure of the missionaries and of Gov. YOUNG and his party, in addition to the common business movements and transactions of the citizens, made things appear lively and interesting to every beholder, showing conclusively that the Mormon car was still going ahead, and that the backing out of a few faint hearted, irresolute and corrupt persons had not impeded its progress to the least. The only difference is, the car runs a little faster after being divested of some of the useless rubbish that was aboard and its speed will be still further increased after a few more passengers quietly step off.

All is now peace and quietness, and no great excite is anticipated till the arrival and departure of the mails create the usual excitement among the people. The California mail is expected on or before the 1st day of May, and the Eastern between the 1st and 10th, the arrival of which will set nearly every one in motion, expecting to hear some interesting news from the States, or some other part of the world; the presumption is, however, that nine out of ten will be disappointed.

The Eastern mail will leave punctually on the 2d, and the California on 5th of May, and therefore it is confidently believed that their arrival to contract time may be depended upon. If the expectations of the public are realized, there will be a great change in postal facilities which has long been looked for, and much needed in this Territory.

The weather continues cool and dry, and the amount of water that has fallen of late has been so little that with all the scientific knowledge and mathematical skill of the Superintendent of Meteorological Observations, he has not been able to measure it. The ground is becoming exceedingly dry, and unless we have rain soon, of which there is but little prospect, there will not be much feed for stock on the ranges during the Summer; but there is plenty of snow in the mountains to water the fields of the husbandman, if properly used and distributed; and with the blessings of the Almighty who giveth the increase, a plentiful harvest may be expected.

During the absence of the First Presidency, and many of the principal men of the city, a strict observance of the eleventh commandment by all will insure perfect peace and tranquility, and everything will move along in its own proper channel as heretofore, without any material effort being made to keep things right side up.

The Death of the Mormon Elder Pratt.

A PASSIONATE LETTER FROM MRS MORRIS, PRATT'S PARAMOUR—SHE DEFENDS PRATT AND DENOUNCES HER HUSBAND—AND INDULGES IN POETICAL EFFUSIONS.

From the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer.

VAN BUREN, Monday, May 18, 1857.

MR. EDITOR: Having read the editorial in your paper headed "Tragical," and finding several important points in the account incorrect, I beg to be heard by this community, and the world, being yet a living witness for both the living and the dead.

For the sake of the innocent and his brethren—for the sake of aged parents and all my kindred—for the sake of my children and myself, and for the sake of truth, I thank God that I yet live.

In the first place, the article alluded to says that "Mrs. MOLEAN was induced to embrace the Mormon faith by Mr. PRATT." *This is false*, for Mr. MOLEAN knows that the first Mormon sermon I heard in California, himself and my brother, J. J. MCCOMB, were present, and they knew that it was at least two years before Mr. PRATT made his appearance in San Francisco; and they knew that from the time I heard the first sermon I never spoke except in defence of the Mormons and their faith; and they know that I sought diligently for my husband's consent to be baptized into the Church of the Saints, and finally obtained it in writing, and was baptized before P. P. PRATT made his appearance. These are facts which the certificate in MOLEAN's own writing and the daily papers in San Francisco, announcing Mr. PRATT's arrival, can be brought to prove that my baptism and confirmation into the Church of the Saints was anterior to the arrival of P. P. PRATT in that State.

I will here state a fact which has never, to my knowledge, been written. I took my children from the school-room, (with the permission of the teacher,) and in an omnibus repaired to the place where there was water, and in the presence of several witnesses, they were (that is, the two boys) baptized by P. P. PRATT, for the remission of sins, and by the laying on of his hands they were confirmed members of the Church of "Latter Day Saints." If any condemn this act, let them also condemn every woman who refuses to go to perdition with her children, just because her husband makes this choice!

Again, your article represents Mrs. MOLEAN as eloping from San Francisco to Utah with PRATT, and after her elopement her parents wrote for the children to be sent to them. This is also false, and my father, J. S. MCCOMB, if yet living, is a witness, with our neighbors in both places, and the children were sent from me in California to him in New-Orleans, and that on a ship

Where there was not one voice or face,
That they had ever heard or seen in other place.

In November, 1851, I embraced the Mormon faith, and in January, 1855, my children were, on account of my faith, sent from San Francisco to New-Orleans, and this without my having the slightest intimation of it until they were far upon the sea. In the morning, as was our custom as soon as their father left, (generally about 9 o'clock,) the dear children clapped their hands and said, "Now, Ma, we can have a good time, Pa's gone; we can sing and pray as much as we wish!" And they did pray that morning as I had never known an infant to pray! They kissed me and said, "Good morning, mother dear," about 10 o'clock and started for school. At 3 o'clock I looked for their return; I raised the curtain, I opened the door to look if ALBERT and ANNIE were coming, but, oh! my soul, they never came!

At 4 o'clock their father came to inform me that they were on their way to New Orleans. Said, "I put them on board the *Sierra Nevada* at 10 o'clock this morning, and now they are where you and the cursed Mormons can never see them again!"

That night he locked all the doors, locked me in a room, took all the keys to his room and locked the door. Can any one conceive of that desolation! My cries disturbed him, and about two o'clock he unlocked the door of the room where I was.

In the morning I went from room to room, I ran in the street and called FITZROY, ALBERT, ANNIE. But no child answered.

I heard tiny footsteps under the window, I ran and said "My children!" But they were not mine. My brother, E. C. MCCOMB, said I should go by the next steamer to my children, but MCLEAN said he would have nothing to do with it.

A merchant in San Francisco told me he would give me $20, and he would insure that in his neighborhood of merchants I could raise in one hour all the money I would need to go to my children. After this MCLEAN boasted that I was in his power, and he would see whether I could go or not. I told him the propositions that had been made to me. He said he would have me in the Insane Asylum in twenty four hours. This, however, he never attempted only in words.

Two weeks after the departure of the children, he fitted me out and put me on board a steamer for New Orleans, via Nicaragua, giving the officers strict charge concerning me, to lock me up if I began to rave.

Two weeks after the arrival of the children at my father's, I appeared before them.

I remained there three months, oppressed on all sides, being closely guarded, lest I should *walk, talk, pray or sleep with my own precious children.*

Under the circumstances my health declined, and I felt that I could not long survive so great a conflict of feeling, particularly in that enervating climate.

In this desperate state of feeling I once succeeded in getting my babes away, and kept them secreted four days, but failed to get away from the city. My father then pledged himself to change his treatment to me; he said I should have a room and have my children with me, and they should go and come with me, provided I would promise not to take them away from the city without his consent. With this understanding I returned to my father's house. But my health grew worse and worse, and it appeared I could not survive a Summer in New Orleans.

I then consulted my father about leaving, told him I wished to go to Salt Lake, and he said if I would not attempt to take the children he would assist me all he could.

In a few days I was on board a steamer (the *Mayflower*) for St. Louis, and from thence I went on board a small steamer (the *Alma*) on the Missouri River to Atchison, Kansas Territory, where I found the Mormon Emigration.

I engaged to cook for a mess of ten persons, to defray my expenses, and thus I journeyed across the plains to Salt Lake City.

I remained just one year, leaving on the anniversary of the day (11th September, 1856) I arrived.

While there I taught school, in which I taught ten of P. P. PRATT's children and boarded in his family seven months. The remaining four months I taught Governor YOUNG's family school and boarded in his house.

On the 11th of last September I left in a company of missionaries, consisting of about twenty elders and twelve females. I travelled in a carriage with two elders and one lady, making four of us. I furnished my own provisions and cooked for the other three, for the privilege of riding.

At St. Louis I borrowed $100 of church funds and proceeded to New Orleans. It was my intention when I left Salt Lake to go to my children, *and get them if I could.*

That I have done what I could; *and all I could, I call heaven and earth to witness.*

I got on board the steam cars with my children at my father's on Saturday at 12 o'clock, to go on business to New Orleans, a distance of five or six miles.

In front of the St. Charles I hired a carriage for five hours, expecting to leave on a steamer for Galveston, Texas, the next morning at 8 o'clock, but to my great disconfiture, there was no steamer to leave before Thursday. I stayed with my children that night, Sunday and Sunday night, at the United States Hotel, kept by MR. SMITH.

On Monday morning, not deeming it safe to stay at a public house, I took an omnibus, leaving my children at the hotel. I rode till the omnibus stopped, far down in the third municipality, inquired in a Dutch grocery for a furnished room, and the old lady pointed across the street. I went, found a woman with plain sewing in her hand at the door. She was so plain looking, so poorly dressed, and apparently so ignorant that I thought she was not likely to have visitors often. She said her husband worked on a low-boat, and would not be at home till Thursday night.

We stayed at this woman's house four days. She gave me her best bed, loaned me her cooking utensils, and gave me wood to cook with, and then helped to carry on little trunk to the omnibus. But she never asked us where we came from nor where we were going, which I think very remarkable for one of her sex.

At 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, 18th of December, 1856, we were on board the Atlantic, bound for Texas. I could not obtain a state-room, although I went on Tuesday to the agent; they were all taken. The captain, however, was kind to us, and let us occupy his room, and sent us the best of everything.

At Galveston we took a little steamer, Capt. PEEBLES, commander, for Harrisburg, where we stayed all night at a hotel kept by Capt. ANDREWS and next morning took the cars for Houston. Two miles from Houston we found a home at the house of Mr. WM GAMBRELL, who is a man of no religion, lives well, has plenty of servants and no children. His wife was like a mother to us. The three first weeks I made a change of clothing and then sought for something to do. Found employment in a dress-making establishment, Mrs. STANBURY'S, where I worked five weeks, spending two days with my children, Sunday to rest and Monday to wash and mend. On the 4th of March I left Houston with Capt. ANDREWS, Mr. STANFIELD and JAMES GAMBRELL, (the latter being a Mormon elder) to journey to Ellis county where the mormon emigration was fitting out for a trip across the plains.

Through a letter from Houston I was apprised that MCLEAN was in pursuit of me; and to avoid trouble, and perhaps bloodshed in the company, I took passage with a man by the name of CLARK, who is not a Mormon. He had a wife and three children, a poor wagon and three yoke of good oxen.

With these people I was journeying when MCLEAN and party met us. The scenes that have been in progress from that day to this are before the public. It is well known that I have been arrested upon a false oath, and dragged by civil and military officers before an excited populace, and the Court, as a prisoner, only to be coolly told that I might retire, nothing being found against me.

In behalf of the dead I have to testify, that whatever relation existed between us was of my own seeking. When he kept house with his wife, ELIZABETH, in San Francisco, I often sought his society, and if any censure me, let them censure me for the strongest impulses of my nature, which have ever prompted me to seek light and truth, despite the difficulties that might intervene between me and the object of my search.

This man was a fountain of light and intelligence, at which thousands might drink, and yet the stream flowed *clear, pure and free.*

I am willing to acknowledge that I have often sought his door at the dawn of day, when his wife was sick, to take some *meat, bread and fruit*, upon which they might subsist until the following morning.

Do any blame him for being poor! Let them lay the blame upon him who required his disciples to go with the everlasting Gospel to the nations, without purse or scrip, or even two coats.

Neither do I deny that I much desired, from time to time, to have him entertained at our house, even as I gladly entertained my husband's brethren. We had unoccupied rooms and beds, and a profusion of the good things of life, while he was poor and a stranger, and as unpopular as a certain Nazarine who once pilgrimized through the land of Judea, and could not find a place to lay his head. Upon the same principle that I was deprived this privilege, Mary and Martha would have been punished for bathing the feet of their Lord, and running to meet him when he returned from a mission.

I also confess that, when a company of Saints were preparing to leave California with P. P. PRATT, I greatly desired to be one of the number, and went so far as to ask my Father in Heaven to provide a way by which I might escape my oppression, and go with the people of my choice. If this be not right, then there is a mistake in the ancient saying: "Come with me all ye that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest!"

Six pistol balls could not avail
To make his holy visage pale;
But the fierce and deadly knife
Pierced his heart and claimed his life.

Oh! PARLEY dear, we love you well,
Yes, more than mortal tongues can tell;
And we know you'll come again—
With us to live, with Christ to reign.

Oh! God of Israel, list the cry
Of PARLEY'S blood come up on high,
And let his wounds before thee plead
For wrath on him who did the deed.

I am free to declare, before angels and men, that PARLEY P. PRATT was innocent of the charges made against him.

If the deeds of men were registered upon their faces, it would be known and read of all men that H. H. MCLEAN drove me from him; and that he by his own acknowledged and consigned to eternal death all the delicate ties that existed between us, and took before Mormonism crossed our pathway.

I also confess that when I got to Salt Lake alone, and knew of no one that I had ever seen but Mr. PRATT and his wife, ELIZABETH, I sought for their house, and asked if they would let me stay a few days to rest, and look round and see what I could do for a living. They said, stay just as long as you please, and it turned out as before stated. I also confess that it was a source of pleasure to me when I heard that he would be in the company in which I had engaged to come.

I do not deny that I washed his feet, combed his hair, and often walked, that he might ride. Neither do I deny visiting with him a number of families in St. Louis, who thought it it a greater honor to entertain him than they would to entertain any king or potentate living upon the earth.

I also state that it pained me to see him in chains, and pain would I have bathed his wrist where the cursed iron chafed his skin.

But this was nothing to what I was yet to see! Here I not seen *his heart's blood dropping from the wound of the deadly knife?*

That I would pain have been separated from him while yet living in New-Orleans, I will name as living witnesses, my father, J. S. MCCOMB, and my brothers, E. C. and J. J. MCCOMB, and Mr. JOHN MCCOUGAL. These all know that I sought their counsel while living in New-Orleans, to know whether I must continue to endure the degrading influence of a man who would continue to sip at the wine cup and thereby unfit himself for the society of his family.

That my statements are correct in reference to our separation in California, I will name as witnesses Captain THOMAS GRAY and family, Mr. SAMUEL WEBB and family, and my neighbors and friends in general in the city of San Francisco.

That Mr. MCLEAN put me by violence into the street at night, and locked the door against me, Captain GRAY and Dr. BUSH are witnesses; and I presume MCLEAN himself would not deny that I then declared that I *would no more be his wife*, however many years I might be compelled to appear as such *for the sake of my children.*

I presume that MCLEAN would lay it as a complaint against me *that I never afterwards came to his bed!*

I would appeal to every man and woman of refined sensibility to know whether a virtuous woman and faithful mother is so humble a thing that she should come again to the bosom of a man who had by violence thrust her from him, and exposed her to insult and injury in the streets of a wicked city. Whether takes the affirmative differs from the writer of this.

E. J. MCCOMB, once E. J. MCLEAN.

An American Jenkins in Paris.

To the Editor of Galignani's Messenger.

I read in the *Messenger* of Monday last a correspondence between Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts, and certain gentlemen from the Northern and Eastern States of the American Union, styling themselves "the American merchants residing in Paris," and in that quality inviting him to a public dinner. Whatever the ostensible motive of this "demonstration," it "possesses an import" which is rendered unmistakable by Mr. SUMNER's own interpretation of it; and this fully discloses the animus and aim of this "distinguished statesman and orator's" mission to Europe. That mission, certainly "without any diplomatic privilege," but, peradventure, not without perquisites, is to initiate and, if the exigencies of the cotton market and manufacture do not forbid it, to organize a systematic agitation in this and the British capital against the Southern States of the confederacy, and that "peculiar institution" of theirs so tenderly nursed of yore and transmitted to them by dear old Mother England, and which, in very modern times, has been not less cherished and sustained by the "enterprise and activity," on the coast of Africa, by some of her Puritanical progeny in the new world. Under these circumstances can any such subdolous plea as that put forward excuse these "American merchants" for lending themselves to such agencies and influences? If they were sordid and self-seeking adventurers in pursuit of political capital rather than the honorable rewards of a liberal and enlightened trade, one could understand, or rather would not marvel at, this pseudo patriotic partisanship—this untractual display of their sectional colors in a foreign land. But are those "industrious workmen" in Mr. SUMNER's "mighty loom" warranted in assuming so comprehensive a designation as that of "the American merchants residing in Paris?" I hear not, and that many "good men and true," quite as considerable as themselves, and not less creditable "representatives of their country on a foreign mission," albeit more modest and less avid of distinction, have deemed it "wisest, discretest, virtuousest, best," not to present themselves upon this "Paris platform," and to enact no part in this notable *coup de théâtre.* For the rest I do not perceive what there has been in the police ecoocomical views of the senator in question which entitles him *par excellence* to the "admiration and regard" of the American merchant anywhere, seeing that his sometime potent voice was exerted in support of a highly protective tariff, imposing grievous restraints and drawbacks upon that "beneficent commerce" which the "Southern barbarians" would have emancipated and made as free as the winds that waft it. Now, these gentlemen will, I hope, excuse me for asking them how long Mr. SUMNER's colossal loom could preserve in its *locus stanzi* at Lowell or Manchester, or they sod it be kept in function, if it were not for that plant which his policy would blight, but whose fruit is feeding them and millions of months, while doing, at the same time, far more than his olive-branch, to secure the blessings of peace among the nations. You see, then, Sir, that it is due to the American merchants, and others who have not been parties to this "demonstration," to make that fact publicly known. To this end it is but just that the *Messenger* should report it, and so oblige many citizens from "many States" of the great "Republic," but in an especial manner one of the humblest of them, who remains, &c., &c., FRANCIS P. CORBIN, (of Virginia.)

PARIS, Thursday, May 7, 1857.

Marine Disasters.

A letter to ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., describes the situation of the steamship *Canadian*:—

QUEBEC, Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

I beg to inform you, in reference to the position of the steamship *Canadian*, now lying aground on half-tide rock, opposite the Palace, from all the information I have been able to collect, which so far is very imperfect, the vessel appears to have received a good deal of damage to the fore part of her keel and fore foot, having gone on at considerable speed and at high water. When the tide is out her beacons are quite dry; her forward compartment fills and empties with the ebb and flow of the tide. We have no positive information as to the other compartments, but great fears are entertained that they are likewise full of water. Every possible assistance was sent to her with dispatch, and as she is now in a very exposed position, hopes are entertained that she will be got off.

A NEW WAREHOUSE CHANGING HANDS.—Messrs. ROWEN & MCNAMEE, during the last few days, have been in negotiation for the sale of their elegant marble warehouse at the corner of Pearl-street and Broadway. A conditional offer has been made them, and will probably be accepted. Their price is $500,000. It is understood that the parties proposing to buy desire the building for other than dry-goods purposes.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULWER'S NEW NOVEL.

"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT," the new Story by Sir E. BULWER LYTTON BART., is commenced in this week's HARPER'S WEEKLY, by arrangement with the Author, and will be continued till completion.

Harper's Weekly now stands at the head of the American Weeklies. It combines the usefulness of the *Illustrated London News* with high literary excellence and endless store of Amusement. In this respect it is unique in the world. It has published the best illustrations, the best stories, the two best poems, and is now publishing the best novel, that have been presented to the American public this year."

The Proprietors of HARPER'S WEEKLY beg to say, that they will spare no labor or expense to make each successive number of the Weekly better than the last.

TERMS—*Five Cents* a number; $2 50 a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New-York.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO 455 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and on till fur, ther notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent, that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their display by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive improvement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Cryder's patent letter lock without key.

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Renewal of the Wilder Patent.

The public are respectfully informed that, notwithstanding the great efforts made by other safe makers to defeat at all hazards the renewal of this Patent for making the GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, the subscribers are happy to say that the necessary documents were this morning received from Hon. Chas. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, granting the extension for the term of seven years from this date. All infringements

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,975,170 78
Average amount of Specie..... 916,443 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 345,063 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,279,574 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$886,806 21
Average amount of Specie..... 49,127 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,113 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 477,300 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$601,805 00
Average amount of Specie..... 55,998 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 104,678 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 586,258 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,339,946 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1,349,766 17
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America..... } 95,499 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,139,309 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,707,321 70
Average amount of Specie..... 1,653,533 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 5,098 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,630,777 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. R. KING, Assist. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,329,985 99
Average amount of Specie..... 131,045 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,346 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,326,598 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,501,684 09
Average amount of Specie..... 840,587 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 539,310 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,647,111 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,651,334 65
Average amount of Specie..... 176,067 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,978 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,493,822 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,174,163 21
Average amount of Specie..... 644,155 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,521 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,355,514 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,339,946 00
Average amount of Specie..... 1,349,766 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,499 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,139,309 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,422,946 00
Average amount of Specie..... 422,535 58
Average amount of Circulation..... 669,917 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,551,968 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUNN, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,015,143 50
Average amount of Specie..... 85,624 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 176,206 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 870,086 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,587,957 50
Average amount of Specie..... 181,345 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 328,291 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,444,449 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$657,616 05
Average amount of Specie..... 92,528 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,772 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 276,702 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,405,316 75
Average amount of Specie..... 51,695 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,260 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,156,651 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$824,065 52
Average amount of Specie..... 52,159 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,477 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 392,020 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,454,212 00
Average amount of Specie..... 296,931 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 245,593 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,307,561 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$740,387 50
Average amount of Specie..... 66,804 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 187,198 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 643,890 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of June, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,867,916 24
Average amount of Specie..... 171,884 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 21,488 88
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,491,962 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,911,787 02
Average amount of Specie..... 386,612 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 102,784 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,866,168 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,700,082 79
Average amount of Specie..... 146,351 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 80,937 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,585,520 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$508,840 00
Average amount of Specie..... 85,174 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,163 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 420,294 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,587,361 98
Average amount of Specie..... 128,761 94
Average amount of Circulation..... 127,458 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,301,767 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$747,717 19
Average amount of Specie..... 52,340 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 101,075 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 520,347 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$737,567 69
Average amount of Specie..... 67,261 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,437 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 640,115 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,485,189 56
Average amount of Specie..... 93,882 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 112,497 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 963,051 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,813,745 21
Average amount of Specie..... 145,167 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 246,458 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,928,428 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$185,627 00
Average amount of Specie..... 30,774 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,513 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 250,897 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$738,940 58
Average amount of Specie..... 44,167 30
Average amount of Circulation..... 152,378 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 626,256 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,459,694 91
Average amount of Specie..... 170,580 65
Average amount of Circulation..... 237,019 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,737,798 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS B. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,583,319 79
Average amount of Specie..... 502,930 78
Average amount of Circulation..... 344,481 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,198,376 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$994,004 85
Average amount of Specie..... 41,357 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,298 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 542,566 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,736,267 15
Average amount of Specie..... 140,318 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 150,455 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,256,905 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

EDWD. F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,279,230 01
Average amount of Specie..... 425,398 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,188,054 79
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,188,054 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,171,288 84
Average amount of Specie..... 70,486 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 305,140 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 945,675 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COBBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$890,999 79
Average amount of Specie..... 53,731 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 127,987 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 545,053 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie..... 180,660 63
Average amount of Circulation..... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,762,945 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. [illegible], Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,717,877 60
Average amount of Specie*..... 957,579 10
Average amount of assessed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 269,805 66
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,449,286 95

* Under this head are included coin, bullion and Clearing House certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, APOLLOS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,328,362 77
Average amount of Specie..... 144,800 63
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 195,644 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,631,965 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,999,544 54
Average amount of Specie..... 766,656 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 230,357 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,280,908 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,426,783 00
Average amount of Specie..... 96,261 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,206 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,146,351 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,129,304 23
Average amount of Specie..... 179,064 67
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 191,359 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,163,450 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$940,863 83
Average amount of Specie..... 11,314 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,948 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 837,416 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$463,047 51
Average amount of Specie..... 34,183 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 132,608 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 127,284 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice 5th District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$250,496 02
Average amount of Specie..... 10,822 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 139,231 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 259,920 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,317,655 43
Average amount of Specie..... 51,220 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 151,196 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 822,291 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,897,538 82
Average amount of Specie..... 124,974 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 145,598 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,451,131 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKE HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$675,287 49
Average amount of Specie..... 49,711 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,454 17
Average amount of Deposits..... 387,363 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of June, 1857.

WM. S. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,004,033 97
Average amount of Specie..... 44,886 38
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,653 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 710,034 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of June, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,376,620 45
Average amount of Specie..... 309,577 28
Average amount of Circulation..... 182,780 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,483,366 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$755,988 01
Average amount of Specie..... 58,547 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,858 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 555,687 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JAMES PRICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,079,524 63
Average amount of Specie..... 539,312 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,557 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,590,428 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$887,666 64
Average amount of Specie..... 63,490 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 20,681 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 717,265 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,297,827 97
Average amount of Specie..... 135,883 22
Average amount of Circulation..... 344,618 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 761,475 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,219,716 00
Average amount of Specie..... 180,998 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 112,510 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,017,633 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,538,105 00
Average amount of Specie..... 74,264 10
Average

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction at the United States Warehouse, No 54 Atlantic Dock, South Pier, by SAMUEL GOODWIN, on July 6, 1857. The goods will be open for examination on FRIDAY, July 3. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

DATE.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
	Samples No. 1.				
	Samples No. 2.				
	M P		one case,	Jane D. Cooper,	Leghorn
Decem'r, '55	No mark	1	3 bdls iron tubes,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Decem'r, '56	Rollin, Thorn & Co		one case,	George Law,	Aspinwall.
Decem'r, '56	Carl Schmudbill, care of Mr Louis Tobias, 345 Graud-st N.Y		one case,	Herman,	Bremen.
Decem'r, '55	Prof. Wm. Morris, No. 14 Howell-st., Rochester		one package,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '56	Thomas Teunton, No. 9 dammons-place, South 2d-st. Phila.		one case,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '55	Hedgeman, Clark & Co		one case,	Brig Wasp,	Nassau.
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Amizade,	
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Alegria de Minho,	
	Aug'tus Cameron, Beaver-st NY		one package,	Atlantic,	
	Robert Mackie, care Barclay & Livingston, New-York		one package,	Atlantic,	
	C. (diamond S) & Co	201|350	one package,	Plauer,	
	M E S	17	one package,	Washington,	
	M. Meletta		one package,	Washington, Clarissa,	Neuvitas.
September, '53	Robert C. Clark	10	one case,	Francis A. Palmer,	
August, '55	J. L		one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
August, '55	J. L		one keg, four casks,	Helen and Francis,	
January, '55	4 in circle		two casks,	Helen and Francis,	
January, '55	8 in circle				
September, '53	F and L, and C P and F under	729,730,761			
		762,765	five ½ casks,	Marshal Ney,	Bordeaux.
May, '53	J M and M under	6	one cask,	Sarah Ann,	Cadiz.
July, '54	H B united	202	one case,	Schiller,	Rotterdam.
	M C	93	one case,	Aurora,	Liverpool.
	Mrs. Hamonnd, care Grinnell, Minturn & Co		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Mia Clemente		two half barrels,	Fidelia,	Liverpool.
	A D	1222	one case,	Neptune,	London.
	F D	2077,3315	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	P S	1	one case,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	F D	1566,3171	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Dr Abbot's Museum		one case,	Rhine,	London.
	Cook, N. Y		one box,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
		15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Jan. 23, '56	J K	416	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	P K R Co. in a circle	100	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	Dover D K in diamond		ninety-nine cases,	Dirigo,	Glasgow.
May, '54	M & C	1012	9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		10 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	Mrs. Washburn, care Washburn, Esq., Middlehurro, Mass		one case,	Flying Clond,	Canton.
	Pondfex & Wood London		10 pigs lead,	Woodcock,	London.
	A G		one box,	C. E. Kelley,	Cadiz.
	P B	1012	one case,	Geo. Hurlhurt,	Antwerp.
	L. H. Simpson & Son		one case,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	A M	759	one case,	Connectient,	Havre.
	H & Co	5001	one case,	F. A. Palmer,	Uavre.
	American & For Bible Society		one box,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	Miss E. F. Richards, care Chas. Richards, Quebec, Canada		one case,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	No mark		two bags,	Lynda,	Unknown.
	F B	1	one case,	Margaret Evans,	London.
	A R united	11	three cereons,	Monseratta,	Savanilla.
	U A		one ceroon,	Restler,	Savanilla.
	S L over S C S		six bales,	Senator,	London.
	U A	911	one ceroon,	T. A Cnnuingham,	Savanilla.
	U A over N	75	one ceroon,	T. A. Cnnningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over R	100	one ceroon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	No mark		lot willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	I H Z M		one chest,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M	6	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J P B	5	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bund. willows,	Unknown.	Unknown.
	No mark		one crate cork,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	G E & G	101	one case,	Vermont,	Havre.
	I in a diamond		one bale,	Yorklown,	London.
	U S & C	2	one case,	Agnes,	Bremen.
	Austin & Co		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April '56	C D with an anchor between	2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204,	five cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	C D with an anchor between	2196, 2197, 2198, 2199,	four cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
March 8, '56	W B, in a diamond	20, 21, 28, 29	four cases,	Africa,	Liverpool.
	D F	1	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
	L W B		one box,	Catharine,	Bremen.
	H J B		one box,	D. Hoadley,	Antwerp.
	H H, united		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
	M I N S U E		one case,	God Speed,	Marseilles.
	T W B & C		one case,	J. W. Andrews,	Bordeaux.
	H F, united	3, 5	two cases,	Northwood,	Bordeaux.
	H J B		twn boxes,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	C J B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P Q R	456	one case,	Union,	Havre.
	L S & C	19	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	R		one box,	Unknown,	Unanown.
	A		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	L, in a ring		one box,	Unknown.	Unknown.
	B C		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	E, in a diamond	17	one cask.	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J	20	one cask.	Undine,	New-Castle.
	Messrs. Westerman & Co No 280 Broadway, N. Y.		one package,	Westphalia,	Bremen.
	D L D, Trenton, N. J.		one package,	Washington,	Liverpool.
	T, in a diamond	100	one cask,	Christiana,	London.
	No mark		one cask,	General Pierce,	Moravia.
	I E	50	one hamper,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	T & Co	893	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
	J	2	one cask,	Undine,	New-Castle.
	No mark		two casks,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P in a diamond or I in reverse triangle or no mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hamper,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	U D in an octagon		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	V D united and M		one cask,	Venus,	Caracoa.
	G F over T	53	nne bale,	Champion,	Leghorn.
	A	756	one case,	Connecticut,	Havre.
	No mark		one anvil,	Excelsior,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two kegs,	Mary Morris,	Glasgow.
	J M		two bags,	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		one bag,	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		one box,	E. Drummon,	Aspinwall.
	P in a triangle	1, 2	two bales,	Naples,	Lagnorn.
	No mark		two barrels,	Tivoli,	Nuvitas.
Feb. 24, '56	N C H in a cross	1889	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 24, '56	I in a diamond	144, 149	one bale,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	No mark		nne carpet-bag,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
	S in a triangle	717	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 25, '56	L N	10	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 24, '56	L N	11	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 13, '56	W elevated	16	one case,	Steamer Ericsson,	Havre
	J M L		one bale,	N. B Palmer,	Canton.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark or	100	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	C H, or no mark		one hogshead,	Woknown,	Unknown.
	H, or no mark	26	one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A pole on top of a triangle	125	one bale,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	A pole on top and an S at bottom of a triangle	12,13,16,21	four bales,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	Mary Burbam		one box,	Empire State,	Liverpool.
	A pole on top and bot of a diamond, with B over C in centre.	5,923, 5,924, 6,842	three cases,	Orpheus,	Bremen.
	I H over B		one box,	Union,	Bremen.
Feb. 26, '56	B M J	1	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	K B	276	one hale,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	W S	98	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	A D in a diamond	821	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
December, '55	J. Fenlon & Sons, New-York		one looking-glass,	Euphemia,	Curacoa.
November, '56	J. Sherwood		one box,	Express,	Havana.
October, '55	No mark or B in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
October, '55	R in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
December, '55	No mark		one bag,	Hope,	St. Thomas.
January, '56	W in a diamond		five boxes,	London.	St. Johns.
January, '56	Michael Carrol, care Cyrus Field, Cliff street, New-York		one cask,	London,	St. Johns.
	J F Prop		one box,	Padee,	St. Iago.
March, '56	G B Watts		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
March, '56	M L D		one empty barrel,	Switzerland,	Havre.
	No mark		one ceroon,	Azalia,	Aspinwall.
	A K	49	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	Triangle with balance pole	5	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	L W C	250	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	W in double triangle	12	one package,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	C M F, N. Y		one carpet-bag,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
March, '56	B M	1	one trunk,	Barcelona,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Elwood Walter,	Liverpool.
March, '56	E H	75	one case,	Steamer Fulton,	Havre.
	G K	804	one basket,	Hermann,	Amsterdam.
	H over C	34	one case,	Hevre,	Havre.
October, '55	M	1	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	C	2	one package,	St. Denis.	Havre.
	C	3	one case,	St. Denis,	Havre.
	K in triangle W below	397	one case,	A. Z.	Liverpool.
October, '55	B G K	3111	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
February, '56	D A & Co		four cases,	J. M. Morales,	Havana.
December, '55	Mr. Glatigny		one case,	Bavaria,	Havre.
	D F	2	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
December, '55	H & Co	1220	one basket,	Emma Jane,	Havre.
October, '55	M over J U	194	one bale,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	A L over B in diamond, Roulett	17, 18	two cases,	Humboldt,	Hamburg.
	No mark		four bales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Colmer, 3-4 Cherry street		one barrel,	M. Evans,	London.
March, 1855	A E, care J. E. Santos	1	one box,	John Benson,	Havana.
	J. E. Santos over E	13	one barrel,	John Benson,	Havana.
December, '55	V L E in diamond	46	one barrel,	L. D. Carver,	Bordeaux.
March, 1856	Fra Tune Carmachi		one bag,	Tennessee,	St. Thomas.
December, '55	No mark	1, 2, 3, 4	eight logs timber,	F. P. Ladd,	St Johns
	B		four cases,	Aura,	Melbourne.
	C W C	1, 2	three cases,	Aura,	Melbourne.
	No mark		one roll felt,	Aura,	Melbourne.
October, '56	A C	51	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in diamond and R on right	52	one case,	American Congress,	London.
October, '56	C H P		one case,	Athens,	Bordeaux.
October, '56	W M Nell		one case,	Arctic,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one bundle iron,	City of Brooklyn,	Liverpool.
	Mr. Tune, 47 Sansome, Brooklyn		one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M	5	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M & F	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	J T L	1	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	C D, anchor between	2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204,	four cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	No mark		one chest,	Pioneer,	Liverpool.
	C D, and D in triangle		two bags,	Patrick Henry,	London
	Henry B. King, No 20 Wall-st		one case,	St. Peter,	Leghorn.
	No mark		one bundle hoops,	Sartelle,	Antwerp.
	No mark		one case,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two barrels,	Victoria,	London.
	M R, anchor between		one cask,	Flying Childers,	Havre.
	Messrs. Moegueta & Co		one case,	Henry Reed,	Kingston.
	A G	2	one case,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	H	4 3	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Victoria,	London.
	I and no mark		two bales,	Chicago,	Liverpool.
October, '56	A Heranson, A H	81	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	I in a diamond with N or Right	1	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
	M	2	one case,	A. Dorathea,	Rordeaux.
	C A		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Samuel Riely		one box,	Queen's town,	London.
	H in a diamond with W & Co n't		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Miss McNally		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '54	P with a large C	1,001,1,007	two cases,	Andes,	Liverpool.
January, 1854	G in a star	2,110,224	fourteen cases,	Hermione,	Bremen.
Sept. '56	H S with &c. in a diamond	102,103,104	three cases,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	S in a diamond, &c	101	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	R & W	7	one case,	Franklin,	Liverpool.
	G F B		one package,	Fulton,	Havre.
	Robert Godfrey	Salem	one package,	Europa,	
	G in a diamond with F	10147,10208	one package,	Edinburgh,	
	Wm. Hobday, care J. N. Weed.		one package,	Arago,	
	Huntington & Brooks	1	one package,	Africa,	
	H. Otter		one cases,	Africa,	
April, '56	R. W. Lloyd		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April, '56	S & S		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
April, '56	No mark		one cask,	Abaco,	Havre.
April, '56	H A Coit		one case,	Grenada,	Havana.
April, '56	No mark		one bale,	Isla,	Havana.
April, '56	H Bleden		one case,	Quaker City,	Havana.
April, '56	V	1065	five packages,	to Le Lands,	Havre.
	J T	184,1[3,184	three half pipes,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	J T	217	one qr casks,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	Mark Gr seed		one case,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M D	532	one case,	Franklin,	
Aug. '54	No mark	201 bags	cinn copal,	Humboldt,	Melbourne.
	T K	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
Dec. '55	D & B		one bale,	to Robinson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B & G in a triangle with G ft under and diamond over	126	one cask,	American Eagle,	London.
April, '56	I in a diamond, with D on left		one bundle steel,	Grier Thompson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	H		two iron cases,	Neptune,	Liverpool.
July, '56	G H		one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.
August, '56	Triangle with balance pole	2	one box,	Comet,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D over B		one box,	Comet,	Bremen.
July, '56	I		one box,	Comet,	Bremen.

DATE.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
October, '55	Pole over C D		one box,	J. Ahlers,	Bremen.
January, '55	Pole over C D		one box,	Jehana,	Bremen.
Unknown	No mark		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	Double triangle		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B C		one bbl,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B F		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	S. Louis		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	I. B. Black Blain		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one can,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
February, '56	Dr G. W. Cabaniss		one case,	Horatia,	Shanghae.
	E	19	one case,	Hermann,	Bremen.
	U	6	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
January, '56	No mark		one demijohn,	Stephani,	Bremen.
	No mark		two demijohns,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one demijohn,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D. E. Venoge		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A J	60	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M & O	8014	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	W T W & C		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L R & C	300	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D P	100	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P D	300	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct. '55	H & W		nne package,	North Star.	Havre.
Nov. 15, '55	No mark		nne chest,	Arago,	Havre.
Oct. 7, '55	No mark		one trunk,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
May 12, '56	G H		two bales,	Edinburg,	Glasgow.
Nov. 24, '55	Geo. Mallory		one case,	Ocean Queen,	London.
Oct. 4, '56	E. Cunard		one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
May 30, '56	No mark		one case,	Shannrock,	Liverpool.
March 13, '56	A	1,2	two trunks,	Cumberland,	Havre.
May 19, '56	19	18	one tin box,	C. Lawrence,	Liverpool.
Unknown	Mitchell & Romemeaburg		ane bundle,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 29, '56	J. S. Doubons		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
Feb. 25, '56	S over G S in a triangle		one case,	Christiana,	London.
March 19, '56	S & C	788	one case,	Fulton,	Havre.
Unknown	E D F	30,40	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '56	No mark		one case,	Canrobert,	Havre.
April, '56	R. Fisher & Manning		one case,	Carlolan.	Bremen
Jan. '55	T A	6121	ane package,	Unknown.	Unknown.
April 10, '56	Sturgis & Shaw		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
April 23, '56	B		one case,	Sea Lark,	Antwerp.
May 6, '56	H		nne case,	Bergmuller,	Antwerp.
May 27, '56	G G	47	nne package,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Unknown	John Gibon		one package,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
Unknown	P & C	124	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 14, '56	A V	6	one ceroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
May 14, '56	V A	3	one ceroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		ene ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A		one ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	A R over 11	112	one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
June 16, '56	A R over 11		one ceroon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
Unknown	U A P		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L in a diamond	264	one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	C	1	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	W & A		ene case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	D B C	50	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U S	3	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	G D in a square	250	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L P		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	P Q	43	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 19, '56	B	5	one bale,	Titania,	Trieste.
March 11, '56	No mark		one bale.	Arabella,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	No mark		one lot rattans,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one lot hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		three hales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U A		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct. '55	Q & Co	3039	one case,	Martha,	Bremen.
July, '55	C. D. Munroe, N. Y		one case.	N. B. Palmer.	Canton.
April, '55	P & Co	159	one case,	North America,	Liverpool.
Nov., '55	L		24 hbls.,	Order,	Hamburg.
August, '55	M in a triangle, pole across top		one case,	President Smith,	Bremen.
May, '55	J Brooks		one cask,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
May, '55	No mark		one bbl. chains,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
October, '55	S & R	50	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '55	S & C	101	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
December, '55	T S united	2	one cask,	Pennisburg,	Rotterdam.
August, '55	B reversed and united to L		two ceroons,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
August, '55	J G, or G & A		one ceroon,	Wintbrop,	Savanilla.
April, '55	S W	1025	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
April, '55	A B	59	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
August, '55	No mark	448	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
August, '55	F		four hales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
July 13, '56	A D in a diamond	1191	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
July 12, '56	S over D in a diamond, W on each (upper side, and N Y under	15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
July, '56	S over G in a diamond, W on each (upper side, and N Y under	4, 5	two cases,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
July, '56	B G K	3110	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
July, '56	R R in a diamond	1137, 1138	two cases.	Mary Bradford,	London.
June, 56	Mr Valeria		one case.	bk. C. B. Williams,	Havana.
Jan. 8, '56	J S, N Y	1, 2	two casks.	Manahan,	Liverpool.
Jan. 9, '56	800 in a diamond		19 bdls. sheet iron,	Australia,	Liverpool.
Jan. 10, '56	M over O B united	1, 2	two hampers,	Rbine,	Hamburg.
Jan. 12, '56	B in a triangle	11	one case,	Robert,	Hamburg.
Jan. 18, '56	M & Co	2468	one case,	Astracan,	Rotterdam.
Jan. 27, '56	No mark		2 bdls. sheet iron,	Marsh'l O. Roberts,	Liverpool.
March 7, '56	No mark		3 logs rosewood,	Hermitage,	Liverpool.
March 22, '55	No mark		one box sugar,	S. D Horton,	Barmuda.
April 25, '56	J B and C in a diamond	1	one cask,	America,	Liverpool.
May 14, '55	Mr Taylor	1	one cask,	Americ'n Congress,	London.
July 3, '55	Jnan Frances, Port Gwando, care of Thompson, No 47 South-st		one box,	Julia M. Hallock,	St. Jago de Cuba.
July 16, '55	No mark		one box,	Lucy Ann,	Cardenas.
Nov. 30, '55	H & B		one bale,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
April, '54	S B	3	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
April, '54	J S over N Y	3	nne cask,	Africa,	Liverpool.
October, '54	No mark		one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
August, '55	N H in a diamond	300	one case,	A. Bonninger,	Rotterdam.
February, '55	La Sala & Co		one parcel,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
February, '55	Loeschinck & Womandock		one parcel,	Brother Jonathen,	Not reported.
July, '55	John Wilson, Madison Co, N Y		one box,	New-York,	Liverpool.
July, '55	P N	3	one case,	C. A. Bogatide,	Bremen.
June, '55	No mark		one barrel,	Caroline,	Liverpool.
February, '55	S & W Myron, Mrs Wingrove, C N Y		one case,	Dirver,	Liverpool.
April, '54	P N		8 iron pipes,	Europa,	Liverpool.
June, '55	J F Donnell, care Lord & Taylor		one barrel.	Fearnot,	St Johns.
July, '55	M & C R B	120	nne case,	F Fabens.	St. Jago de Cuba.
August, '55	Mrs Harvey, N Y		one case,	Geo. Seymoor,	Jamaica.
September, '55	H		one chest,	Genesee,	Hamburg.
January, '55	No mark		7 bars steel,	Hermine,	Bremen.
August, '55	P in a circle	4350	one case,	Lella,	Rotterdam.
September, '55	No mark		one bag,	Louisiana,	Hamburg.
September, '55	H B and M	30	one bale,	Louisiana,	Marsailes.
October, '55	No mark		one trunk,	Minnesota,	Liverpool.
May, '55	A in a circle	557	two cases,	Montreal,	Rotterdam.
October, '55	T B over S in a diamond	384(3?-8	five casks,	Mary Bradford,	London.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL:

☞ THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE ☜

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CRANE, Captain WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FORT HAMILTON, BAY RIDGE AND STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—On and after THURSDAY, June 4, the SISTER ISLAND will ply daily as follows:

Leave Fort Hamilton, at 7¾, 9¾ and 11¾, A. M.; 1¾, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Bay Ridge, at 7¾, 9¾ and 11¾, A. M.; 1¾, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Staten Island, for Fort Hamilton, *viâ* Bay Ridge at 8¾ and 10¾, A. M., 12¾, 2¾, 4¾, and 6¾, P. M., and for Bay Ridge only, at 8 P. M.

Fare between any of the landings, 5 cents. Twenty-five tickets, $1 20; 50 tickets, $2 35; 100 tickets, $4 50.

Stages at Fort Hamilton for Greenwood, New Utrecht and Bath. Cars for Greenwood and Brooklyn from day Ridge avenue, 5 minutes' walk from the Ferry.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From foot of Courtlandt-st. pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	2 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariff, &c., apply to E. S. MASTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIful steamer MINNEHAHA, which has just been completed, will commence her trips from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain, on the 8th day of June.

THE "FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL" will open for the reception of guests on the 1st day of June. The proprietor is determined to preserve the reputation the house has heretofore sustained, of affording every comfort and luxury that the visitor to this region of health and beauty can desire, and respectfully asks of the traveling community their patronage. DANIEL GALE, 2

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New York, from Pier No. 26, North River between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays accepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Totteaville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 16th and 120th-sts., each way. Fare 8 cents.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE, carrying freight for Geelong, Adelaide, and Sidney. Packet for 22d of June.—The magnificent A 1 extreme Clipper ship SEA NYMPH, 1,315 tons, Windsor Commander, will have the usual dispatch of this Line and clear positively on her advertised day, Monday, June 22. This ship is the only clipper now on the berth, and is guaranteed to be the only vessel leaving in June. Her accommodations for first and second cabin passengers are unequaled for convenience and comfort. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 E. R., or to MAILLER, LORD & DUFREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Pilot Commissioners, held June 2, 1857 it was unanimous *Resolved*, That the pilotage ground of the port of New-York be deemed to be west of a line drawn in the shortest direction from Fire Island Light to that of Sandy Hook Light; which line will run S. W. ½ S., and N. E. ½ N.; and that west of that line, vessels subject to pilotage must take the first pilot offering his services, or pay the pilotage. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (old No 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New York

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Viâ* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffolk and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and

THE POLICE DISPUTE.

Ex-Captain Hartt Becomes Inspector Hartt of the Seventeenth Ward, and Leads Ten Men to a New Station-House.

The Matters "Pointing" in the Twenty-First Ward.

DOINGS OF THE DAY AND NIGHT WATCH.

The Split Reaches the Court of Sessions

THE COMPTROLLER PAYS UP OLD SCORES.

The New Police Commissioners did nothing of interest yesterday.

A report was received during the day by Deputy Carpenter from Captain Walling. The Captain reports all quiet at Seguine's Point, and work proceeding briskly.

Messrs. Wood and Russell disclaim that they are acting in their appointments as Police Commissioners. The appointments made by them are in accordance with the action of the Common Council establishing a day and night City Watch. They added greatly to the list of their new appointees yesterday, and removed many "insubordinates," (on the capacity of Police Commissioners, it is presumed,) including Captain Speight, of the Twenty-first Ward, in whose place they appointed William Robinson, hitherto on service at the Chief's Office as Clerk.

IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

About 5 o'clock, late Captain of the Seventeenth Ward, now Inspector HARTT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, appeared at the Seventeenth Ward Station house, and addressing the men present, informed them that he was their only legitimate commandant, and that he had called to notify them that a new Station-house had been opened at the corner of Bowery and Third-street, at which place he expected every law-abiding Policeman in the Ward to appear and answer at the sun-down roll-call.

Captain Mansfield here interfered, and informed Mr. Hartt that any further remarks from him would not be tolerated.

"I have orders to promulgate" said Inspector Hartt.

"Any orders promulgated here must be by me or with my sanction," replied Captain Mansfield, "and I shall permit no further interference on your part here, sir."

After some further remarks, Inspector Hartt retired to the sidewalk where he addressed many of the men who had come to receive their pay, requesting them to report themselves at the new Station house.

Ten men responded to the call of Inspector Hartt. Their names were as follows: William H. McMonell, Robert B. Gilmore, Charles McMahon, Lyman Crofut, William Rayner, John M. Robins, Elmer S. Lockwood, Dewitt C. Ward, John Poussen. The remaining members of the Ward—48 in number—remained.

Yesterday, Capt. J. W. Hartt called the roll under the authority of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners of the State of New-York. Eleven of the old force of the Seventeenth Police first answered to the roll-call, to wit: Sergeants Lockwood and Gilmor, and Policemen Poussen, McConnell, Ward, McMahon, Crofut, Robinson, Robbins, Rayner and Spicer, after which Capt. Hartt read the order to the men, which he received from the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and addressed them in the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN: We have now entered upon a new era of things. To avoid all personal difficulty, it is incumbent upon us to avoid all occasion for it; our, in all events, to bring too incorrigible and law breakers to justice, yet at the same time to be careful to avoid all difficulty with any person, and not to hold any conversation with any one upon the right or wrong of the law, but to do our duty fearlessly and faithfully, and all will go right and eventually come to a happy ending; and that the Commissioners to whom we are subordinate, and our country, will award to us the praise of having done our duty.

After these few remarks, the force went on on patrol duty as members of the Metropolitan Police of the State of New-York. During the evening, Capt. Hartt received the congratulations of numerous friends and citizens of the district upon his reinstatement as Captain of the district, and likewise numbers of them offering their services to aid and protect the new Commissioners in the active part they have taken. It is expected that several more will come over in two or three days.

IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The trial and dismissal of Capt. Speight was managed "peremptorily" and with dispatch. He did not receive a notice to appear for trial until the afternoon of the day (yesterday) on which he was dismissed. On receipt of this notice he wrote the following reply

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 8, 1857.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD—*Sir*: I have received a notice to appear for trial at the Mayor's Office this day at 2 P. M. on a charge of insubordination. With all due respect to you, as Mayor of the City, I am compelled to disobey it, not recognizing you as a Commissioner of Police, and consequently do not recognize your authority to try me. I was in hopes that I should not be called upon to decide for myself the constitutionality of the law when the two sets of Commissioners have employed the best counsel the County affords to try it. I have consulted gentlemen in whose legal solidity stands high in this community, and some of them who believe the law will be ultimately declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, but they say, as law abiding citizens, it should be obeyed until it is so declared. And I have concluded to do so, and if that is "insubordination," I plead guilty to the charge. Yours, respectfully,

FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT,
Captain of Twenty-first District.

Pursuant to instructions received, Mr. Robinson, appointed by the Mayor in the place of Capt. Speight, proceeded forthwith to the Twenty first Station house, where he made the object of his visit known. He was received most cordially by Capt. Speight, the Lieutenants, and all his old associates. After consultation it was determined that at roll call Mr. Robinson should address the entire force, read his warrant from Mayor WOOD, and call upon the men to declare their opinion.

Accordingly at the sun down roll-call, the men were all summoned in front of the desk. Corporer Perry and many citizens of the Twenty-first and adjoining Wards were present.

When the names of the men had been called, Capt. Robinson stepped forward and briefly addressed the men. He said he came there in performance of a duty assigned him by the Police Commissioners—to announce that he had that day been appointed Captain of the Twenty first Ward Police, in place of Francis C Speight, removed, and he came to ascertain who were for and who were against the authority under which he acted, and by whose sanction every member of the department present held warrant as a policeman.

He then read the formal decision of Messrs. Wood and Russell, in reference to the case of Captain Speight, and concluded by desiring the men to declare their views as their names should be called.

Captain Speight said he had not much to say. He did not feel inclined to enter into a lengthened argument as to which was the legitimate power. For himself, he had made up his mind to obey the law—to obey the Metropolitan Commissioners; and as to those to whom he was addressing his remarks were by this time aware of the position of affairs, he did not deem it necessary to attempt to take them one way or the other. He would merely say that he did not recognize the power of Mayor Wood to remove him from his position, and would not be governed by the mandate which Mr. Robinson had just read. He would proceed forthwith to another Station-house district for the use of the Metropolitan police of the precinct. It was situated in Broadway, near Thirty-third street. Those who felt disposed to obey the law and accompany him would, as their names were called, answer *new*, and those otherwise disposed should answer *old*. He had nothing further to say.

Capt. Speight then called the roll. The result was as follows:

For the Old Commissioners—First Lieutenant McFarland. Privates Robinson, McIntyre, Colerwood, Toney, McCabe, O'Connor, Dunphy, Gomm, O'Neil, Hanagan, McCahill, McGuire, Austin, Tracy, Bradburn, and Doorman Smith—17.

For the New Commissioners—Capt Speight, Second Lieutenant Palmer; Sergeants Forbes, Daniel Ward, Sandford. Privates Welp, Lutervoutr, Tucker, Taylor, Peck, Failes, Davis, Manolt, Niven, Mahoney, Jounson, Abbott, Weeks, Wares, Hedding, Quinn, Earle, Pollertes, Gleason, Cornell, Sweens, Riley, Gassert, Doorman Roff—31.

Refused to answer, Bustead—1.

Absent, Police-Surgeon Bradford.

Capt. Speight here suggested that it would be well that all the men should go out on patrol as usual without any regard to the opinions just expressed.

Capt. Robinson objected, and demanded that the outgoing men should deliver up whatever property belonging to the city they might have in their possession.

This request was generally complied with.

Capt. Robins in sent immediately a note to Capt. Wards, asking how the men of the Eighteenth ward might "meet" the Twenty first-ward as far as Twenty-eighth-street.

The Metropolitan men were then marched to their new quarters, where they were addressed by Captain Speight, for whom they gave three enthusiastic cheers.

They were afterwards divided into two platoons, and sent out upon patrol.

PAYING THE POLICE.

Comptroller Flagg gave checks yesterday for two "pays" to the police of several Wards. The remaining members of the force will be paid to-day.

These payments were to policemen, irrespective of their allegiance to the old or the new Board, and for dues up to the 27th of May. From that time Mr. Flagg says nobody until the Court of Appeals has decided who are policemen and who are not.

THE POLICE SPLIT HAS ENTERED THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—The Police war has reached the Court of General Sessions. A force of ten policemen are constantly detailed for duty there, as sergeant of the Court, doorkeepers, guards of prisoners, &c. On Saturday Recorder SMITH applied to the new Commissioners of Police for a posse of men who were obedient to the new law. His request was at once complied with, and the officers of the Court, who still chose to serve under Mayor WOOD, Judge RUSSELL and Chief MATSELL, were informed that their presence was no longer required. But very few left, however. Of the old force, Sergeant WALSH, and officers DOUGHERTY, PELL, BIRDSALL and RELAY, shook off their old allegiance, and announced their conversion to Albany Legislation. They appeared yesterday in Court, in citizens' apparel, not having obtained the new uniform, in place of the old which they had discarded. Of new men, detailed for the service of the Court, we noticed Sergeant DAVIS, who held the same position for three years, under Judge BEAME, Recorder TILLOW, Judge STUART, and the first eighteen months of Recorder SMITH's term of office, FRANK SPICER, also an old officer of the Court, and officer TREDAX in place of those who quitted the Court in disgust at the change, and remain faithful to Mayor WOOD and Judges Russell. The new men are not all appointed, but their number will be completed to-day. It is said that Judge RUSSELL contemplates a movement on the board, by way of checkmating the Recorder. We shall probably hear something of it to-day.

Matters in Brooklyn Police.

There is much ill feeling existing in this department between the Metropolitan and Mayor POWELL's policemen and overt acts are frequently threatened, but nothing of a serious nature has actually occurred of late. A slight disturbance occurred at the Third District Station House yesterday morning between Sergeant MCLANE and an officer named WILSON. The former under the old law was an Assistant Captain and in obeying the new law secured the enmity of Mayor POWELL, who appointed WILSON as Assistant-Captain. Yesterday Sergeant MCLANE found his private desk locked and the key removed, and failing in inducing any one to return the key he broke the desk open. For this he was roughly handled by WILSON, who claimed to be in charge of the Station House. The matter has been laid before the Grand Jury.

At the Fourth District Station House Sunday night a disturbance was prevented between two similar officers by the timely arrival of the Deputy-Superintendent.

Hay in the Bonded Warehouse—Trouble.

Our correspondent's letter sought information on the point why hay was permitted in the Bonded Warehouse that was lately burned at Brooklyn. The Custom House Chiefs have been considering the question, and they answered it fully yesterday, in a report to the Assistant to the Department at Washington. The store that was burned had some $200,000 worth of sugar in it. The owners, supposing that the Government was responsible for the duties in case of fire, neglected of course to insure the duties; hence the loss must be very heavy unless Congress comes to their relief.

The Custom House denies that the store was a bonded warehouse. It had a Government lock on it, but that, they affirm, was surreptitiously obtained. The Assistant Storekeepers who had the matter in charge were ordered, the Custom-House says, to store nothing there until the hay should be removed. But, under the earnest solicitations of influential parties, they allowed the storage before the combustibles and contents—hence the difficulty. That the owners of the goods should not suffer the loss, since they supposed the Government was insuring them, seems evident. That these agents by their acts made the Government responsible to parties confiding in them is admitted,—still the law recognizes no such authorities in its officers, and unless Congress by an act relieves the sufferers, they must suffer alone. We understand the Collector of the Port yesterday dismissed the five Assistant Storekeepers, out of whose alleged carelessness the difficulty has been bred.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

The People vs. *Alexander McCutter*.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

James B Hodden vs. *David M. Mellis, &c.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with costs.

Mark Isaacs vs. *The Beth Hanadrath Society*.—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff.

Wm. R. Stafford vs. *F. A. Guion*.—Attachment ordered.

Giles B. Williams vs. *George H. McLaughlin*.—Motion to amend docket of judgment, &c., granted.

Jacob Van Raalte vs. *James M Henry, Jr*.—Default opened on payment of all costs, $10 costs of motion and oil-burner cents, and on giving a bond conditioned to pay all costs awarded to defendant in this action.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

James R. Rockwell vs. *the Hartford Fire Insurance Company*.—The plaintiff had a lot of scythes in Litchfield, Conn., insured in the defendants' office. The insurance was for $3,000, and to continue three months; after the contract to insure, but before the policy was delivered, the goods were destroyed by fire. The defendants put in a general denial; the essential defence to the claim made against them being that the agent contracting for the risk was not duly authorized by the company so to do. Verdict for the plaintiff for $2,567 50, subject to the opinion of the Court.

THE HOME OF PICTORIAL ART IN AMERICA.—Whatever the eye rests upon anything that is really beautiful it always leaves a never fading impression upon the memory, and the mind ever reverts to it with pleasing and grateful recollections. The love of the beautiful is one of the leading characteristics of the American people, and nowhere do they more display this generous feeling than in their veneration for pictures, the creation of the genius of the sons of art. We have been more impressed with this idea upon a recent visit to GURNEY's Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard street. There the magnificent specimens of photographs, hallotypes and daguerreotypes, in all their fidelity of expression and delicacy of touch, greet us upon every side. Familiar faces, rendered more so by the bold relief in which the features are portrayed, seem to look down upon us with an inspiration of life that is truly natural. Nowhere, indeed, have we ever seen so much artistic boldness exhibited in transferring the lineaments of humanity in such a manner that the originals seem to stand before us.

The real secret by which alone GURNEY has been so successful is the close attention that is paid to every detail of the art that he has now brought to such perfection; and the devotion that for years has labored to produce this result is rewarded by the crowds who continually throng his gallery to procure his life-like photographs, hallotypes and daguerreotypes. He has just introduced the Kohinoor photographs, which are rapidly gaining for him a world wide reputation.

They are by far the most superb specimens of photographic skill that has ever yet been produced, and it seems to be impossible for anything more brilliant to be conceived by the mind of man. GURNEY's indomitable industry is continually seeking new channels to advance his profession, and he is now considered the Napoleon of art in this country. Nothing surprises us when we learn that GURNEY has established it, and this last creation—the Kohinoor photograph—has of once taken its place in the front ranks of art productions. The Palace of Photographs, No. 349 Broadway, the studio of the artist GURNEY, is one of the most refreshing visiting-places in this city, and we call the attention of our readers to the fact that there they may secure one of GURNEY's inimitable pictures.—*Extract New-York Leader, May 30, 1857.*

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Children who reject, with loathing, the ordinary mercurialized vermifuges, will devour these Pastilles with as much gusto as other confectionary. They certainly and safely expel all intestinal worms. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the sole survivor of a score of (so called) Sarsaparillas, in its new, concentrated form, cures all external complaints, resulting from foul blood, quicker than ever sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla, $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

Not for Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth street alone was WILDE's immense millinery warehouse, No. 251 Broadway, established. He is a popular house. French bonnets, dress-caps and coiffures, ribbons, flowers, and all the latest modes to every description of millinery can be had there by all, without distinction of class, at the same remarkably moderate prices.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new local drama, by G. L. AIKEN, entitled "Uncle Tom and Dred of New-York Life," was applauded to the very echo last night, and no doubt it will have a long run; the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel" and drama of the "Trial of Witness" are to be performed with it to night. To-morrow a grand afternoon performance is to be given.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The genuineness of these invaluable remedies is easily known. Look to the water-mark of the words "HOLLOWAY, New York and London," in semi-transparent letters in the paper of the book of directions. If this is not to be seen when held to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c. and $1 per box.

SEA SICKNESS.

One of the greatest surgeons, says, writing to a friend in New-York: "I am convinced that constipation has a vast deal to do with sea-sickness; the Doctor's pills acted like a charm on board—everybody wanted pills from me. I always gave the name of Dr. BRANDRETH. Some were surprised to find a 'Regular' use that medicine; but in my case it was not so singular, for my father used it before I was born."

Often, when nothing has relieved vomiting of the most serious character, whether from sea-sickness or otherwise—where the retching has been appalling—a single dose of four Brandreth's Pills has at once cured, and the patient has fallen into a sweet sleep. When the mind cannot collect itself, when the memory fails, when it is an effort to fix the attention, when our sleep is broken and our waking hours are harassed with forebodings of evil, then Brandreth's Pills should be used. If these warnings remain unheeded, rheumatism, consumption, disease of the heart, bilious affections, jaundice, dropsies, piles, apoplexies and costiveness, will suddenly present themselves. These, BRANDRETH's Pills would have prevented, but, nevertheless, these they will also cure. Use them at once; do not let prejudice prevent the use of this simple but potent remedy.

Dealers supplied better than elsewhere, at No. 43 Brandreth Building. Retail price, 25 cents a box, with directions. Agents, No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Bleecker street; No. 52 Division-street; corner of Broadway and Twenty second-street; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

In going to the country be sure you protect your face from tan and freckles. Use the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, morning and night, and it will not only eradicate them, but prevent their appearance. For sale at No. 281 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

N. B.—Beware of a spurious imitation put up by a person pretending to have been a partner. We never had a partner in the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, and all such are fraudulent imitations. Be sure each bottle has the written signature of FREDERICK & Co., on the side.

"FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART."—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.

Photographs, in oil, pastel, and aquerelle, by FREDRICKS' corps of Parisian artists.

Photographs, in Indian ink, Parisian style.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS—for washing infants and children—superior to all soaps and lotions; prevents chafing and eruptions, and imparts health, beauty and sweetness to the skin. For removing tan, pimples, freckles, and other imperfections it is unsurpassed. Sold by all druggists. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., Nos 305 & 589 Broadway.

Hay in the Bonded Warehouse—Trouble.

Our correspondent's letter sought information on the point why hay was permitted in the Bonded Warehouse that was lately burned at Brooklyn. The Custom House Chiefs have been considering the question, and they answered it fully yesterday, in a report to the Assistant to the Department at Washington. The store that was burned had some $200,000 worth of sugar in it. The owners, supposing that the Government was responsible for the duties in case of fire, neglected of course to insure the duties; hence the loss must be very heavy unless Congress comes to their relief.

The Custom House denies that the store was a bonded warehouse. It had a Government lock on it, but that, they affirm, was surreptitiously obtained. The Assistant Storekeepers who had the matter in charge were ordered, the Custom-House says, to store nothing there until the hay should be removed. But, under the earnest solicitations of influential parties, they allowed the storage before the combustibles and contents—hence the difficulty. That the owners of the goods should not suffer the loss, since they supposed the Government was insuring them, seems evident. That these agents by their acts made the Government responsible to parties confiding in them is admitted,—still the law recognizes no such authorities in its officers, and unless Congress by an act relieves the sufferers, they must suffer alone. We understand the Collector of the Port yesterday dismissed the five Assistant Storekeepers, out of whose alleged carelessness the difficulty has been bred.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

To cure disease of the throat apply one of STAFFORD's Oiled Silk Throat Plasters, which has been medicated with STAFFORD's Olive Tar. Relief will be almost immediate. Sold at the office of the Company, No 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

For any disease of the chest or lungs apply an Oiled Silk Chest Plaster, medicated with J. R STAFFORD's Olive Tar. Plasters, 25 cents. Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle. Sold by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

For neuralgia, apply J. R. STAFFORD's Olive Tar. Relief will be almost immediate. Sold at 50 cents a bottle at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

For any rheumatic trouble apply J. R. STAFFORD's Olive Tar. Pain will cease soon after application. Sold at 50 cents a bottle, at No 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES.—Five boys, the oldest not more than 14, have recently been arrested by the Police of the Eastern District of Brooklyn for burglary. They committed *nine* burglaries in *eleven* days—in every instance stealing money and cigars.

LOST CHILD FOUND DROWNED.—The body of HUGH WHITTLE, five years of age, who has been missing for several weeks past, was found yesterday morning in a public cistern at the corner of Union-avenue and Devoe-street, Eastern District. The parents reside at No. 106 North Tenth street.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning. A resolution was adopted directing the Commissioner to advertise for proposals to contract Bond-street sewer into Gowanus Canal to abate a nuisance, was adopted. A number of nuisances were reported and ordered abated, when the Board adjourned.

The Special Committee on Nuisances intends to-day to visit several hone boiling establishments and other large nuisances which have been complained of.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Culver.

HEAVY VERDICT FOR SEDUCTION.

A. Smith vs. *Andrew J. Conselyea*.—This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover damages for the seduction of his daughter in the Spring of 1855, when 17 years of age. Two parties reside in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and were children together. The case occupied the attention of the Court six days, and was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict of $10,000 for plaintiff, the amount claimed. Defendant, when called to the stand as a witness for himself, swore that he never had any improper connection with the daughter of plaintiff. Timothy O'Meara, a witness, swore that he had connection with her at about the time alleged against defendant. It was so evident that O'Meara had perjured himself, that Judge CULVER, at the conclusion of the trial, required him to give bail in the sum of $2,500 to answer any indictment that may be found against him by the Grand Jury.

Circuit Court Calendar (Brooklyn) for this day—Nos 83, 87, 90, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 111½, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 123, 24, 52, 66, 38.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUICIDE.—The body of an unknown man, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, dressed in brown and white cotton pantaloons, silk vest, black nipaca coat, drab Kossuth hat, and low ankle shoes, was found, on the evening of the 5th inst., supposed to have been lying in the bushes three or four days, at Johnsonville, about two miles from the Hoboken Ferry. An inquest was called on the body. Papers found in his possession showed that he was a native of Nuremburg, Germany. The verdict of the Jury was that he came to his death by shooting himself with a pistol in the head. The paper was written in German, with a pencil, and translated is as follows:

"The reason which drives me to destroy my life was a sickness which is incurable; all my nerves are affected, and when the disease is known will injure my honor.

"In possession of some money, which my bankbook will show. Will anybody be kind enough to send the same to my brother-in-law Nuremburg? Will also my soul. I do suffer horribly. I was unable to write to my brother. FLUGLOH."

A pocket-book, containing $1 Bill of silver, a bunch of keys, and a few other articles were found in its possession, but the bank-book alluded to was not found. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HARPER, Esq., Justice of the Peace, West Hoboken, N. J.

MILITARY EXCURSION.—The Highwood Guards Captain and A. M. HAZLETON, of Hoboken went to New-Haven on an excursion yesterday, where they will be reviewed by the Blues. They were 28 strong, and were accompanied by Shelton's Band. The Guard landed in Hoboken during the early part of the day, and were reviewed by Mayor CARPENTER and members of the City Council. At one o'clock they crossed over to New-York by the Grand street Ferry, and marched down Grand street and Broadway to the Park. While there a photograph of the Company was taken. They took the boat for New-Haven at 8 o'clock, and will return on Wednesday.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION CONCERNING DOGS.—Mayor CARPENTER, of Hoboken, has issued his proclamation forbidding the running at large during the dog days, of dogs that are not muzzled and do not have about the neck a collar bearing the name and residence of its owner. Any person may kill dogs not so secured from harm, and whoever interferes with the process of slaying the animals will be liable to a fine of $20 for so doing.

The Hoboken Council has appointed the Hoboken City *Standard* to be the Corporation paper, and FRANCIS MCDONOUGH Sergeant-at-Arms of the Council.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 8.

$30,000	Missouri 6s	83½	200	Erie Railroad	c 34
10,000	do	b2 85½	1200	do	stwk 33½
5,000	do	c3 83½	300	do	c 33½
4,000	Virginia 6s	92	300	do	33½
16,000	do	b30 92½	50	do	c 33½
500	do	92½	100	do	b30 34
500	Cal. State 7s, '70	89	50	do	c 33½
1,000	Erie R 2d m. b '63	86	200	do	33½
16,000	Erie L. 6s '75	87½	150	do	34
5,000	Mich. So. & L. G.	72	500	do	c 34½
16,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B	99	100	do	s3 34
11,000	Gal. & Chic. 2d m.	77½	100	do	b60 34½
3,000	Hud. R. R 2d m.	85½	100	do	34½
1,000	do	86	100	Reading R. R.	s60 78½
70	Merchants' Bank	114	1100	do	78½
12	Hanover Bank	95	500	do	s3d 78¼
5	Continental Bank	111	1200	do	s30 78
11	Union Bank	116	100	do	78½
200	Cumb. Coal Co	17¾	100	do	b30 78¾
200	do	b30 17¾	100	do	b60 78¾
5	Hud. River R'd	30	300	do	s10 78¾
5	Mich. Central R'd	93	300	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b60 90
50	Harlem Railroad	10¾	273	do	90
300	do	10¾	250	M. St. & N. I. R. R.	48
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	83¾	110		c 48¼
150	do	s3¾	50		48¾
250	do	b60 83¾	100		s10 48
300	do	s3 83¾	210		48¾
100	do	s30 83	100		s10 49
400	do	b60 83½	710		49
50	do	s3 83¾	100		s30 48¾
18	do	s3 83¾	250		s30 49¾
10	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	83	100		b60 49¾
40	do	83¾	112	M. S. & N. Ia. s. a.	83
110	Panama R. R.	b30 93¾	161	do	82¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	189	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	b60 86
50	do	19¾	50	do	86
1900	Cleve. & Tol. R.	61	100	do	b30 93¾
900	do	b60 61	150	do	92
200	do	s30 60	100	do	b60 92½
500	do	s60 59	100	do	b30 91¾
200	do	s10 60¾	190	La. C. & Mil. R.	76

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H NICOLAY:

$11,000	Peru and Ind. R R. 1st mort. Int. ad.	55@65¾
$10,000	Terre Haute and Alt. R R. 2d mort. do.	64
$5,000	Del., Lack. and West. R. R 2d mort. do.	70¾
10	shares N. Y. and N. Hav. R. (genuine stock)	22
100	shares Ohio and Mississippi R R (E. D.)	61¾
10	shares Peoria and Oquawka R. R.	15
10	shares North-American Fire Ins. Co.	29¾
150	shares Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.	113
40	shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	179½@180¼
50	shares North River Bank	108¾
20	shares Nassau Bank	101¾
		109

SECOND SALE.

$7,000	T. H. & A 2d m. bs	65	900	Cleve & Tol. R.	b3 69
156	Del. & Hud. C. Co	116	100	do	s30 69½
100	shs Railroad	s10 33½	400	do	s10 69¾
100	do	34½	500	Ill. Cent. R. R.	138½
5	M. So. & N. I. R.	b30 49½	500	do	s60 187
150	do	s3 49¾	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	83¼
100	do	b30 49	200	do	83
20	do	49	150	do	b60 83¾
10	M. S. & N. I. R.	s30 48¾	400	Reading R. R.	s10 78¾
200	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	b60 91½	200	Mich. Cen. RR.	b60 90
55	do	91½	266	do	89½
100	do	s30 91½	15	Panama R. R.	94¾
50	do	91¾	50	Mil. & Miss. RR.	66
10	do	92			

MONDAY, June 8—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, June 6, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, May 30:

Increase in Loans	$1,288,893
Increase in Specie	319,199
Increase in Circulation	141,882
Increase in Actual Deposits	647,192

The increase, it will be noticed, is general, and the movement in Loans consistent with the increase in the other items. The Specie line is again over *thirteen millions*—unexpectedly so after the export demand of last week. The steady income of numerous small sums of Gold from the interior is again sensibly felt in equalizing the general movement of the week. The line of Undrawn Deposits is rapidly approaching *seventy millions*, notwithstanding the continued drafts made in settlement of the Foreign Exchanges.

Including the exchanges through the Clearing-House, and the balance in the Sub-Treasury, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 7, 1856.	June 6, 1857.	May 30, 1857.
Capital	$60,791,000	$60,442,000	$60,442,000
Loans	103,474,921	115,383,526	114,049,633
Specie	18,166,179	13,134,714	12,310,515
Circulation	8,430,252	8,838,575	8,690,693
Gross Deposits	90,609,243	96,594,391	96,157,814
Exchanged	23,575,539	27,361,301	27,581,256
Undrawn	67,033,704	69,233,090	68,575,805
In Sub-Treasury	11,412,821	12,031,008	13,041,970

The demand for Gold for shipment this week will, from present appearances, be large. The engagements for the *Arabia*, sailing direct on Wednesday, already count up $1,250,000, and the whole shipment may reach $1,750,000. The amount will be more readily supplied, without disturbance to the Market, as the California packet of 20th May will be due on Friday. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $162,922, against $81,217 received, reducing the balance to $12,349,393. The banking houses in Forcign business are asking 109¾@109⅞ on London to-day and 5.17½@5.16¼ on Paris. The week opens on an easy market for Money. There is not much done in demand loans to day; the Brokers being generally easy.

The Stock Exchange continues mainly in the control of the speculators against the market, who further depressed nearly all the leading dividend paying road shares to-day. The decline, thus far, and within a very few days, is equal, on New-York Central, to 4½ ₱ cent., Rock Island 5, Galena 7 ₱ cent., Michigan Central 5¼, Panama 3½, Illinois Central 1½, Cleveland and Toledo 3½, and Reading 4 ₱ cent. In Erie, the business of the day ranged from 34¼ to 33⅝, closing 33¾ ₱ cent. Michigan Southern, under the statement in the card of the Directors this morning, as to the fictitious character of eight-tenths of the recent enormous sales at the Brokers' Board, was steadier, closing 48¾@49 ₱ cent. The general market closed unsettled. State and Railway Bonds barely supported. The condition of the Share list may be illustrated by stating that Michigan Central sold below 90, Toledo below 60, Rock Island at 91, Galena at 90, and New-York Central at 83 ₱ cent.

The Land sales by the Illinois Central Company in May, were 29,417 acres for $379,299, or at an average of $12 90 per acre. For the five months of the year ending May 30, the aggregate sales were 149,560 acres for $2,059,023, or at an average of $13 80 per acre.

The earnings by the Galena and Chicago Road in May were $224,281, against $222,082 the same month last year.

The collector of this port has issued the following notice, with a view of facilitating business upon the going into effect of the new tariff:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
Collector's Office, June 6, 1857.

Importers having goods in bond which they may be under the absolute necessity of withdrawing for consumption on or immediately after the first of July next, would facilitate business by having their entries prepared and presented at the Custom House, prior to that date, or at any time after this notice, in order that the duties may be adjusted and liquidated and the necessary forms for perfecting the entries completed.

(Signed) HERMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

The accounting officers of the New-York and Erie Railroad have made up an official statement of the business of the first and second quarters of the current railroad year, ending 31st March. We avail of an early copy which has been sent to us to present the separate and aggregate results.

ERIE RAILROAD, FIRST QUARTER—OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31.

	To Dec. 31, 1856.	To Dec. 31, 1855.
Gross Earnings	$1,000,052	$1,221,187
Expenses and Interest	1,295,186	1,065,150
Net results to stock	$295,766	$156,036

in 1856 $139,730 ahead of all expenses and interest. This year, $295,766 remains the difference.

$498,382, a result not unexpected after the disasters which attended the unfortunate difficulty between the late Superintendent and the employes of the Road, and the further drawback of a hard Winter. The consequences of the *strike*, and subsequent gross mistake of the Board of Directors in continuing the late arbitrary Superintendent in his place for nearly *six months* thereafter, when it was as clearly seen by a portion of the Board, in *six weeks*, that his removal alone would stay the mischief, may be thus summed up, from the schedule before us:

Diversion of traffic	$256,174
Increase of expenses	231,965
Increase in floating interest, &c.	11,873
Total loss, as above	$498,332

The working of the Road is now under the immediate control of the President and his Division Superintendents. They took charge about the 1st April, and have by far the best half of the Railroad year in which to work out a result for the Stock more promising than the statement now

SECOND QUARTER—JAN 1 TO MARCH 31.

	To March 31, 1857.	To March 31, 1856.
Gross Traffic	$1,098,495	$1,231,283
Expenses and interest	1,379,656	1,275,754
Result to Stock—Loss of	$281,061	Loss of $42,492

HALF YEAR—RECAPITULATED.

	March 31, 1857.	March 31, 1856.
Gross Traffic	$2,704,077	$2,959,251
Expenses	$1,904,605	$1,573,920
Interest Funded Debt	869,785	869,785
Floating Interest	31,232	19,347
Rent Union lease	41,700	41,700
Taxes	29,700	29,679
Together	$2,777,022	$2,533,954
Result to stock—Loss	$72,945	Gain $425,387

The result to the Stock of the entire Railroad year of 1856 was:

Profit over Expenses and Int. to March 31	$425,387
Profit over Expenses and Int. to Sept. 30	920,908
Total for year	$1,346,295

The Road entered the second half of the year shown. The essential demands upon the profits of the half year are:

Deficit first half of year	$72,945
Sinking Fund Dividend	420,000
Estimate for new construction	200,000
Together	$692,945
As against profits same time 1856	920,908

There is no question, from present appearances, of the ability of the management to secure at least *this* result. And *more*, if the proper division of the traffic between this City and Lake Erie, lost through the bad conduct of last Fall and Winter, can be restored.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MAY 30.

| Names of Banks | Ave. am't Loans & Dis. | Av. am't of Specie. | Av. am't Circulat'n. | Av. am't of Depos

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1786. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POLICE PROGRESS.

THE GROWTH OF THE NEW BOARD YESTERDAY.

Sixty Men Tried by the New Board, and as Many by the Old.

GREAT DOINGS IN THE THIRD WARD.

The Balance Struck in Fourteen Wards.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

Sixty policemen, including many detailed at Chief MATSELL'e office and elsewhere, were tried yesterday morning for insubordination or disobedience of orders. Only two—both Fifth Ward patrolmen—appeared to answer, and the complaints against these two were dismissed on their promise to abide in future by the new law. The others will be dismissed to-day.

Nothing else was done by the Commissioners.

THE OLD COMMISSIONERS.

Two of the old Commissioners, Mayor WOOD and City Judge RUSSELL, were busily at work yesterday in removing from the Department all who acknowledge the authority of the New Board, and in filling the vacancies with new appointees. Among those removed by them yesterday was Capt. HOPKINS, of the Third Ward, in whose place JOHN W. BENNETT, Second Lieutenant of that Ward, was appointed. Capt. HOPKINS received notice about 2½ o'clock to appear for trial at 3 o'clock, and at 3½ o'clock he received official announcement of his dismissal. He immediately set about procuring a new Station-house, but was not successful. One will be got to-day.

A permanent station-house for the Fifth-ward Metropolitan force has been fitted up at No. 66 White-street and the roll was called there yesterday morning.

COMING OVER.

Almost every day and from every Ward accessions are made to the new force. Officer SHANGLE, one of the Nineteenth-ward detailed officers has given in his adhesion to the new Board.

The new uniforms and emblems are almost ready, and in a day or two they will be furnished the new force.

Sergeant LEFFERTS, late Inspector of junkshops, and attached to the Chief's office, has been named for special (detective) duty at the office of Deputy CARPENTER.

In all the Wards a quiet continues between the two forces.

Capt. SQUIERS, of the Eleventh-Ward, mentioned in his report yesterday to Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER that the comparatively small force under his command are necessarily compelled to remain on duty nearly the entire day that the Ward may be properly protected. He regrets this necessity, and praises the men for their fidelity. The Captain vigorously adds: "Two additional men—Messrs. EVARTS and CHURCH, most excellent officers—broke through the meshes of deception, forsook the lawless band of FERNANDO WOOD conspirators, and reported to me for duty this morning, stating that they were conscious that we were right, and that nothing but the dread of the tirade of foul abuse, and even violence, that was sure to meet them, prevented them from coming with us in the first instance."

CAPT. BENNETT TAKES POSSESSION OF THE THIRD WARD STATION—ABOUT HALF THE FORCE ABANDON IT.

Capt. BENNETT, by virtue of his warrant as Captain, received from the old Board, proceeded last evening to the Third Ward Police Station in Warren-street to take possession. Nearly the whole force of the District, detailed men and all, were present, in anticipation of events. First Lieutenant CROPSEY was in command. Officer GILMORE, who has been acting as Second Lieutenant in place of Lieutenant (now Captain) BENNETT, detailed on special duty, was also present. Capt. HOPKINS was absent. About 7½ o'clock the men were summoned to appear, by Lieut. CROPSEY, who called the roll, and then essayed to address the men with a view to ascertain how many were in favor of the new Commissioners.

Capt. BENNETT protested against the putting of any such question, and said that no one should call the roll there unless favorable to the old or Municipal Commissioners.

Lieut. CROPSEY replied, and after some further remarks from these officers, made in a friendly way, twenty of the force present (incinding two sergeants) declared in favor of the new Commissioners, and stepped one side, and, with Lieut. CROPSEY and acting-Lieutenant GILMAN declared for the Metropolitan Commission.

The remainder of the force, twenty-six in number, remained by the old Board.

Captain BENNETT said he regretted that men who had so long acted together on such friendly terms should now find it necessary to part. He believed, however, that every man in the force was acting honestly and consistently. The matter he presumed was a difference as to a point of law, and he hoped this difference would not give rise to any hard feelings on either side, but that a spirit of kindness should continue to exist as heretofore. He then desired that those who had declared for the new Board would step forward and deliver to him their stars, caps, &c., as such belonged to the City and in the Station-house which they were leaving.

The out-going men then stepped forward and placed their stars and caps upon the desk, most of them shaking hands with Capt. BENNETT, for whom they expressed their regards with warmth, saying in substance, that they believed him to be a good officer, and regretting that their connections, as to their duty of obeying what they considered the law, demanded a separation.

Captain BENNETT received these remarks in the spirit in which they were offered. The entire transaction was condnoted most pleasantly, marred only in one instance, and for a moment by ill behavior of one of the officers who threw his star at the Captain instead of placing it upon the desk as his companions had done.

When those who declared for the new Board had left, Captain BENNETT called the roll, and assigned posts to those answering. There were also present the squad of which he recently had command, for the enforcement of City ordinances, and these he also sent on post.

The Metropolitan force of the Ward will also do duty to-night, going on their beats at 12 o'clock.

The Balance Struck in Fourteen Wards.

Not all the districts have been canvassed, and it is not clearly known, therefore, what proportion of the men in the Police Department are in favor of the Metropolitan Commission. In some of the wards, where the men have been called on to express their opinion, the canvass was neither thorough nor properly managed, and thus many forming the new still remain in the old Department. Many such are coming over daily, and the statement of the numbers upon each side which might be accurate to-day would not be so to-morrow. We give below a recapitulation of the position of the forces in each ward, with reference to the two Boards:

First Ward—For the new Board—Ten men—10.

Second Ward—The men of this Ward have not given any formal expression of opinion on the question at issue.

Third Ward—For the new Board—Capt. Hopkins, First Lieutenant Cropsey, Acting-Lieutenant Gilman and twenty men—23. For the old Commissioners—Second-Lieutenant (now captain) Bennett and twenty-six men—27.

Fourth Ward—The force in this Ward have not yet been called upon to define their position.

Fifth Ward—For the new Board—Captain Carpenter (now Deputy Superintendent) and forty-four men—45. For the old Board—(nearly all detailed men,)—17.

Sixth Ward—No formal expression has been asked from the men in this Ward.

Seventh Ward—No vote taken. All yet act under Captain Letts.

Eighth Ward—Captain Turnbull, both Lieutenants, and forty-two men—45. For the old Board—13.

Ninth Ward—First Lieutenant Sebing, the Second Lieutenant and twenty-three men—25. For the old Board: Captain Ackerman and twenty-nine men—30.

Tenth Ward—Captain Norris, on Saturday last, invited his men to declare for which Board they were in favor of. All those present answered for the old, except six, who refused to answer new or old, considering the question impertinent and "unconstitutional." Those six, and about as many more, are claimed for the old Commissioners.

Eleventh Ward—For the new Board: Captain Squires Second Lieutenant Cameron and fourteen men—16. For the old Board: First-Lieutenant Craft (now captain) and thirty-nine men—40.

Twelfth Ward.—The total number of men in this Ward is 35. They have not yet been called upon to declare themselves. Captain Porter has given in his adherence to the new Board, to whom he sends his returns. A pretty large number, if not a majority of the men are understood to agree with the Captain.

Thirteenth Ward.—For the new Board, Lieut. Steers and twelve men—13. For the old Board, Capt. McKinney, First Lieutenant O'Keefe and thirty-five men—36.

Fourteenth Ward—At sun-down roll-call on Saturday the men of this Ward were called upon to declare either for or against the old Board. No one gave in his adhesion to the new, but it is understood that nearly a dozen of the force are in favor of the new Commissioners, but refused to say so on Saturday because they believed the manner in which the question was put to be unfair.

Fifteenth Ward—Nearly the entire force of this Ward, including the officers, are known to be for the new Commissioners, to whose office Capt. Dilks has been sending his returns. Some of the men here have been detailed to the Courts by order of the Deputy Superintendent. But as yet no formal vote on the question has been had in the Fifteenth Ward.

Sixteenth Ward—No vote taken.

Seventeenth Ward—For the new Board, one Lieutenant and eleven men—12. Capt. Hart, who was dismissed from the Captaincy of this Ward some time since by Mayor Wood, is in command of the new force of this Ward, and including him, the entire Metropolitan force in this Ward is 13 men. The new Station-house is on the corner of Bowery and Third-street. For the old Board, Capt. Mansfield and forty men—41.

Eighteenth Ward—No vote had yet.

Nineteenth Ward—For the old Board, First Lieutenant Bryan and eighteen men—19. For the old Board, Capt. Toomey, Second Lieutenant McCann, and thirty-four men—36.

Twentieth Ward.—For the new Board: five men; for the old Board: the rest of force.

Twenty first Ward.—For the new Board: Captain Speight, Second Lieutenant Palmer, and twenty-eight men—30. For the old Board: First Lieutenant McParlin and nineteen men—20. The Station-house of the new force is in Broadway, near Thirty-third-street.

Twenty-second Ward.—For the new Board: Second Lieutenant Van Orden and twenty-two men—23. For the old Board: Capt. Witter, First Lieutenant Riley and eighteen men—total, 20. When the question was put in this Ward by Capt. Witter, eleven men were absent—ten on special duty and one sick. They are all claimed for the old Board.

In the fourteen Wards canvassed, 265 men have declared for the New Board, or more than one-fifth of the entire force in all the Wards when the new law went into effect. Among the number who have espoused the New Board are seven Police Captains.

The Metropolitan force will, of course, greatly increase when the remaining eight Wards are canvassed, which will be, it is expected, before the conclusion of the present week.

A SILVER STAR TO CAPTAIN MANSFIELD.

Captain WILLIAM H. MANSFIELD, of the Seventh Ward Municipal Police, was presented, last evening, with a silver star. It was presented at the Manhattan House by ex-Alderman CORNELL, in behalf of the Municipal Police of the District, and is inscribed "WM. H. MANSFIELD—Fidelity and Truth." There was a great time on the occasion.

In Brooklyn, the names of some hundreds of unlicensed liquor dealers have already been taken down by the supporters of the law, with the intention of laying them before the Grand Jury for the purpose of indictment. The Jury will have their hands full, and there will be plenty of litigation. The *Times* says there are at least two thousand places where liquor is sold in that city, and of these, perhaps, three hundred have applied for license. About one hundred and fifty of this number have obtained their certificates.

In Brooklyn the Police Department is in a quiescent state. The trouble in the Third District Station-house has been arranged satisfactorily—the officers of the law, under the directions of his Honor Mayor POWELL, being permitted to discharge their official duties without the risk of having their heads broken.

The Policemen in the Fourteenth Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed a paragraph in each paper of this morning, stating that the whole number of Policemen in the Fourteenth Ward had declared, upon a call of the roll, in favor of the Wood faction and against the Metropolitan Commissioners. The statement is untrue, and must have arisen from the fact that the Fourteenth Ward has for years polled an overwhelming vote for the party of which FERNANDO WOOD assumes to be leader. In no other manner could it have arisen, for not only are there many true law-and-order-loving citizens residing in that Ward, but several of the present Police force hold themselves ready at any moment to declare their adherence to the laws of the State. No opportunity has as yet been given them for such declaration. At the roll-call mentioned by the papers, when a count was ordered, the direct question was not put to the men, whether they were in favor of upholding the laws of the State or submitting to the dictates of a one-man power, as it should have been, but whether or not they were willing to sacrifice the support of their families. The men are mostly poor and consequently refused to do or say anything which would discontinue their pay, as they were told.

I have it upon the best authority that not less than six, and it is thought near a dozen, of the present force in that Ward are ready to give in their adherence to the only Commissioners of Police now recognized by law, and it is further known that most of the force, were they not intimidnted by threats, would at once acknowledge their true allegiance.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

QUARANTINE.

A New and Stringent Law—Boarding Quarantined Ships to be Stopped—No Evading the New Law by Running to Perth Amboy or the Sound Ports—Quiet at Seguine's Point.

The three several warrants against DOMINICK RAGANS, for violating Quarantine regulations, were made returnable to Justice WELSH, of this City, last evening. They were not returned, however, but the thing is not to stop here. RAGANA evidently supposed that he was violating only the old law, which inflicted a merely nominal penalty, that was never enforced, and under which, upon conviction, the guilty party could be quite sure, if he had been moderately active in securing the presence of the men he voted for on election day, that sentence would be reserved. Once in a while, under that law, a man would be fined $5—which he wouldn't mind much, since every time he committed the offence he made $25 at least.

RAGAN'S offence was one which has been grievous in past years. Vessels quarantined with infectious diseases on board, all persons are forbidden to visit as they lie at anchor of course. Still friends on shore are often anxious to confer with those on board, and they have generally found men enough who, for a price, would take them in row-boats alongside. The visitor would not board the vessel, but every one knows that the stench of an infected ship, when undergoing the first purification, is intolerable and exceedingly poisonous, and persons in a boat lying to leeward of such a ship, and close alongside, are no less exposed, certainly, than if they were on her deck.

Just before the close of the last session of our Legislature a law was passed which enables the Health Officer to provide more effectually against these hazardous exposures, but its provisions make the person who boards an infected ship, or has any communication with her while under Quarantine, without the permission of the Health Officer, guilty of a misdemeanor and renders him liable to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, or to imprisonment of not less than three nor more than six months. They make it the duty of the District-Attorney to prosecute persons guilty of such offences in preference to any indictment then in his office;—of the Courts to try the offence in preference to all other cases pending, and on conviction to proceed forthwith to pronounce judgment. There is little doubt that these stringent penalties and provisions will abate the nuisance, of which so much complaint has been made heretofore. As it has never been published we give in full a copy of

THE NEW QUARANTINE LAW.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

An act to provide for more effectually guarding against the spread of pestilential diseases. Passed April 14, 1857.

SEC. 1. The Board of Health, or the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, of the City of New-York, or the Board of Health of Brooklyn, or the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, whenever in their or his judgment the public health shall require, may order any vessel at the wharves of the City, or in their vicinity, to the Quarantine ground, or some other place of safety, and may require all persons, articles or things introduced into the City from such vessel, to be seized, returned on board thereof or removed to the Quarantine or other place of safety. If the master, owner or consignee of the vessel cannot be found, or shall neglect or refuse to obey the order of removal, the said Board of Health, or Mayor and Commissioners of Health, or Health Officer, shall have power to employ such assistance as may be necessary to effect such removal, at the expense of such master, owner, or consignee; and such vessel or person shall return to the City without the written permission of the said Board of Health, or Mayor or Commissioners of Health, or a Health Officer. Whenever any person shall have been employed as above provided to remove any vessel, or to remove any article or thing introduced into the City, from such vessel, and shall in pursuance of such employment effect such removal, he shall have a lien on said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, for his services and expenses in effecting such removal.

SEC. 2. Whenever the said Health officer in the performance of the duties and in the execution of the powers imposed and conferred upon him by law, *or by any regulation or ordinance made in pursuance of any Statute of this State*, shall order or direct the master, owner or consignee of any vessel under Quarantine to remove such vessel from her anchorage, or to do any act or thing, or comply with any regulation relative to said vessel, or to any person or thing on board thereof, or which shall have been brought to said port therein, and said master, owner or consignee, shall neglect or refuse to comply with such order or direction, the said Health Officer shall have power to employ such persons and assistance as may be necessary to carry out and enforce such order or direction, and the person so employed shall have a lien on such vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, for their services and expenses.

SEC. 3. The liens specified in the preceding sections may be enforced in the same manner as other liens on vessels are enforced, by warrant of attachment, in the mode prescribed in title eight, of chapter eight of the third part of the revised statutes, all the provisions of which title shall apply to the services and expenses specified in this act; and the person or persons so rendering such services and incurring such expenses shall be deemed creditors of such vessel, and of her master, owner or consignee respectively; or such person or persons may have and maintain an action against the master, owner or consignee, or either of them, of such vessel, to recover the value of such services and expenses.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall oppose or obstruct the said Health Officer in performing the duties required of him by law, and every person who shall go on board of, or have any communication, intercourse or dealing with any vessel under Quarantine, or with any of her crew or passengers, without the permission of the Health Officer, or who shall without such permission invade the Quarantine grounds or anchorage, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine *of not less than one hundred*, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, *not less than three, nor more than six months* in the Penitentiary.

SEC. 5. Exclusive jurisdiction of the offences specified in the preceding fourth section, is hereby given to the Courts of general and special sessions of the peace, of the City of New York; and it shall be the duty of the District-Attorney of the City and County of New York to prosecute all persons guilty of such offences, *in preference to any indictment then in his office*; and it shall be the duty of either of the said Courts to hear and try the offences against this Act *in preference to all other cases pending before it*. And whenever any person shall be convicted on a trial for such offences, the Court *shall forthwith proceed to pronounce judgment upon him according to the terms* prescribed in the Act.

SEC. 6. Such provisions of existing laws as are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed: but such repeal shall not be considered to revive any Act or part of an Act repealed by the laws hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and the whole of the said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the City of Albany, this 15th day of April 1857.

Copy. N. P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State.

This law blocks another game, to which we have before referred. It was well known that many of our merchants, having vessels in the West Indian and South American trade, had been arranging to evade, on a large scale, the Quarantine laws of our port, by ordering their vessels to return their cargoes, during the Quarantine season, to Perth Amboy, New Haven, or other port in our vicinity, but not within our State limits. Even under the old law, this evasion was more hazardous, than profitable, if our Board of Health had its eyes about it. Last year the *Hyperion* attempted to dodge Quarantine. Orders met her at Sandy Hook not to come up the Bay, but passing around Long Island, to discharge her cargo at New-Haven, this order obeyed, she came to port in ballast.

Our Board of Health forthwith sent her down to Quarantine, where she laid out the days of her purification, precisely as if she had not been so sharp. Still it was a question how far the Health Officer might order such vessels into Quarantine, if the Board of Health did not happen to be in session. The temptation to evade is very strong. Perth Amboy is a beautiful harbor, accessible to small vessels from the sea, without crossing the New-York line, and there are several ports on Long Island Sound over which New-York has no control. These outside States would not be likely to make complaint until the breaking out of an epidemic cholera or yellow fever waked them up But the new law provides that all persons, articles or things introduced into this City from any vessel that is likely to be infectious, may be ordered into Quarantine on the judgment of the Health Officer. It confers on said Health Officer the power to enforce any regulation or ordinance made in pursuance of any statute of this State, when the public health requires it. The Board of Health is a creature of a statute of this State, and hence its regulations the Health Officer is competent at all times to enforce under the new law. So it is to be presumed that we shall hear very little this year of attempts to evade Quarantine.

QUIET AT SEGUINE'S POINT.

A policeman, from the Quarantine at Seguine's Point, arrived at the office of the new Commissioners yesterday morning, with a report from Capt. WALLING. He reports everything quiet at Seguine's Point, and is of opinion that there will be no further disturbance there.

Liquor.

MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

The members of the Liquor Dealers' Association assembled last evening at their head quarters, Metropolitan Hall, Hester-street. Notwithstanding the rain there was a large attendance. Mr. ENOS, the President, was in the Chair. After the ordinary routine business, such as receiving monthly dues, &c., the subject came up for discussion as to the course to be taken relative to presenting petitions for licenses to the Excise Commissioners.

A motion was made that the members recede from their previous action, declaring that they would send in to the Excise Commissioners no petitions for license. It was contended in support of the motion that the individual interests of the members required that they should get licenses. If the present Excise law were declared Constitutional they would all be left in the lurch if without having licenses to sell liquor, whereas if they had licenses they would be occupying substantial ground. To apply for licenses was but little trouble and could do no hurt, while it might do great good against an emergency.

The motion was resisted on the ground that no one in ten of the members could comply with the first requisition of the new law, which was to get the signatures of twenty freeholders in their respective wards to their petition.

After a long and sharp debate, the motion was lost, when the meeting, having no special business before it, adjourned to the next regular meeting.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Court-room of Common Pleas, Part First. Commissioner KERR was not present. The Minutes of the preceding meeting having been approved,

Mr. C. J. Warren, on behalf the New York City Temperance Alliance, presented the nomination of E. S. Capron as Counsel to prosecute for violations of the provisions of the Excise Law.

Joseph McKee & Son, No. 292 Broome-street, presented their application for a storekeeper's license.

The Board adopted the following order:

The sureties on each bond shall not be less than two; and may be as many as shall be sufficient to equal the amount required by the law, and each surety shall justify in double the amount for which he is bound.

The Board adjourned to meet to-day at 10 A. M. in the same place.

Fires.

IN BEAVER-STREET.—Shortly after 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday, a fire broke out in a room on the fourth floor of the building No. 91 Beaver-street. The building, which is occupied as offices of various kinds, was damaged to the extent of about $500. It is insured for $10,000 in the East River Insurance Company. The furniture in several of the offices was damaged more or less by water. In the basement, occupied by LANE & Co., stationers, some $200 damage was done. Insured for $2,000.

IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—A wooden house in Sixty-sixth-street, near Eighth-avenue, (Central Park,) was destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock last night.

TAMMANY REORGANIZATION.

THE METHOD OF ITS NEW LIFE.

Report of the Democratic Republican (Reform) Committee.

The several meetings with which Tammany has labored of late, have resulted at last in a reported set of regulations, and a basis of Union and Reform. The last of the meetings was the one at which the Report was read. It was held on Thursday night, when ROBERT J. DILLON, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of one from each Ward, appointed at a previous meeting, presented the Report given below. To-night the several Ward Associations take the matter into consideration, and to-morrow evening the Wilson Small, (*alias* Wood, *alias* "Regular General) Committee will meet and again denounce the whole scheme.

REPORT.

To the Democratic Republican Convention of the City of New-York:

The Committee appointed to report a plan for the organization of the Democratic Republican Electors of the City of New-York, respectfully report that they have concluded their labors, and submit as the result thereof the accompanying plan.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 4, 1857.

ROBERT J. DILLON,
JOHN COCHRANE,
WM. FISHER WEEKS,
ALEXANDER WARD,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
EMANUEL B. HART.
DANIEL E. SICKLES,
THOMAS BYRNES,
RICHARD BUSTEED,
DANIEL W. NORRIS,
JOSEPH M. MARSH,
PHILIP W. ENGS,
ISAIAH RYNDERS,
NELSON J. WATERBURY,
WILLIAM MINER,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Democratic Republican Convention of the City of New-York, composed of five members from each Ward, consisting of delegates from each of the late general organizations, and representing every interest in the Democratic party of the said City, in Tammany Hall assembled, in order to accomplish the objects for which they were constituted, do provide as follows:

1. The Central organization of the Democratic Republican party of the City of New-York shall hereafter be composed of delegates to be elected from Democratic Republican Associations in the several Wards, to be formed and conducted as hereinafter provided, which central organization shall be known as the Democratic Republican General Committee of the City of New-York.

2. Each Ward Association shall be so organized and conducted as to afford every member an equal voice under the rules and regulations hereby established in the election of all delegates which it may be entitled to elect.

3. The several Ward Associations shall be formed and governed by a uniform Constitution to be prescribed in detail by this Convention, and which may be only amended by the General Committee elected in pursuance of these regulations.

4. No person shall be eligible to membership whose name is not on the poll list of the last proceeding General or Charter Election, nor unless he shall subscribe his name to an obligation that he will support the party organization of which the Association is a part; that he will submit in all matters relating thereto to the action of the Association expressed in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws, and that he will faithfully support all nominations regularly made by the Democratic Party through the said organization. He shall also append to his signature the place of his residence. No person shall be eligible to membership, in any such Ward Association, previous to the election of the first General Committee, who did not vote the BUCHANAN and BRECKENRIDGE electoral ticket at the last election, nor unless he shall subscribe a declaration that he so voted.

5. Each Ward delegation in this Convention shall meet in the Ward represented by them, and elect one of their number as Chairman, and they shall also appoint two well-known, reliable and impartial Democrats as clerks; and the Ward Association hereby authorized shall be organized as follows: The delegation shall agree upon a list of Democrats, whose names are upon the poll-lists of the Ward, who shall organize the Association, and who shall, from time to time, admit new members therein as may be prescribed by the Constitution. If the delegation cannot agree upon a list, they shall decide upon the number of names to be selected, and each member of the delegation shall name an equal portion or the number so determined.

6. The Ward Associations shall be simultaneously formed in the several Wards, and the members of this Convention for the Ward shall give three days' notice thereof through the public press.

7. It shall be the duty of the delegation to provide themselves with an authenticated copy of the poll lists of their Ward, and to be in prompt attendance at the time and place designated by them to effect such organization, by enrolling the persons determined upon as herein before provided, due notice of which time and place shall be given.

8. Notice shall be given to the members of the first meeting of the Association, which shall be on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, and at the time and place designated for such meeting the Chairman of the delegation shall call the meeting to order, and receive and put to the Association a nomination for temporary Chairman, and temporary Secretaries shall also be appointed.

9. The permanent organization shall be thereupon made by the election of such officers as shall be designated in the Constitution and By-laws.

10. All persons not having subscribed the obligations and Constitution as hereby required, shall be excluded from any participation in the deliberations and proceedings of the Association.

11. The Constitution shall provide for the future admission of Democrats as members of the Association, upon being proposed and vouched for by members, and being duly elected. Every Democrat who is eligible under the Constitution and By-laws shall be admitted to membership by the vote of a majority of the members voting at a regular meeting.

12. New members shall be formally initiated, and before subscribing the Constitution, shall be informed by the presiding officer of the nature of the obligations they will assume on becoming members, to submit to the government of a majority of the Association, and to support all regular nominations made by the Democratic party through the organization of which the Association is a part.

13. The Constitution shall provide that all elections of delegates by the Association shall be by ballot, each member to vote upon the call of his name, which shall be thereupon checked upon the roll by the proper officer. After the first call of the roll, the absentees shall be called and permitted to vote in order; after which, and before the closing of the poll, the presiding officer shall permit the members present who have not voted, to deposit their ballots. Every member of the Association shall have a fair opportunity to vote.

14. The Ward Associations shall hold monthly meetings.

15. A Ward Committee shall be elected, which shall be the Executive Committee of the Association, and which shall have such sub-committees as may be provided by the Constitution or By-Laws.

16. The whole organization as above contemplated shall be completed by the 15th of June, 1857, and the names of the officers of the Association shall be reported in each Ward at or before that date, to the Chairman of the delegation from the Ward in this Convention, and by him reported, with the proceedings of the delegation, to the Convention at its meeting to be held that evening for its final action. This Convention shall then provide for the election of a general committee of five members from each Ward by the Ward Associations in accordance with the regulations hersby established, to assume, upon the final adjournment of this Convention, the power and prerogatives which have heretofore pertained to the Democratic Republican General Committee of the City of New-York, and which shall supersede all other central organizations.

17. The Constitution of the Ward Association shall provide that after the election of the first General Committee, no member of the Association shall vote at any election by the Association, unless he has been a member thereof for a period of at least one month.

18. In case of any disagreement among the members of this Convention, from any Ward, relative to any matter committed to them, the vote of a majority of the delegation shall control.

19. No person shall take any part in the organization of any Ward Association, until he shall have subscribed his name to the declarations and obligations above required.

20. Each Ward Association shall also elect five delegates to a central body, to be known as the Democratic Republican Young Men's General Committee of the City of New-York.

21. In accordance with the above regulations, each of the Ward Associations thereby authorized shall be organized and governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be known as the Democratic Republican Organization of the —— Ward.

ART. 2. Its officers shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, two Secretaries, and a Sergeant-at-Arms. The first election of officers shall be on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1857, and the annual election shall be on the Tuesday next after the first day of January in each succeeding year. The annual election of officers shall be by ballot.

ART. 3. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association at which he may be present, and shall preserve order and decorum. In the absence of the President, the first Vice-President, and in his absence the second Vice President shall preside.

ART. 4. The Treasurer shall collect and keep all moneys of the Association and disburse the same upon sufficient warrant.

ART. 5. The Secretaries shall keep an accurate roll of the members, alphabetically arranged, call the same at all elections by the Association and check the name of each person voting in such manner as to show who have voted and who have not, and record the proceedings of all meetings of the Association in a book to be kept for that purpose.

ART. 6. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall see that members are properly notified of the meetings of the Associations; and he shall also be in attendance at every meeting to keep the door and exclude all persons, except members, from the private meetings of the Association, and to execute the orders of the presiding officer and of the Association.

ART. 7. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall receive a compensation for his services, to be fixed by the By-Laws of the Association.

ART. 8. There shall also be a Standing Committee for each Election District, to consist of three members, who shall inquire and report in relation to every resident of the Election District, proposed for membership; which Committee shall be appointed by the President.

ART. 9. The original members of the Association consist of Democratic Republican Electors of the —— Ward, admitted to membership in pursuance of the regulations provided by the Democratic Republican Convention at Tammany Hall, ELIJAH F. PURDY, President, and ALFRED CHANCELLOR and SAMUEL D. VANDERHEYDEN, Secretaries, on the 4th day of June, 1857. New members may be proposed at any regular meeting of the Association, and if the person proposed is vouched for by one other member, in addition to the member proposing such person, the proposition shall be referred to the Standing Committee for the Election District in which the proposed member resides, who shall report at the next regular meeting. Upon their report the Association, at a regular meeting, shall vote upon the admission of the proposed member. The vote shall be taken by the men in favor of the admission rising, and then those opposed; unless five members demand a ballot, in which case the vote shall be to admit or reject. If a majority of the members voting are in favor of admission, the person proposed shall be declared by the presiding officer to be duly elected.

ART. 10. No person shall become a member of the Association or in any manner participate in its action, unless he is a legal voter of the Ward, and has been duly elected as a member, and has affixed his name and residence to the following declaration:

"The undersigned being desirous to become members of the Democratic Republican Organization of the —— Ward, each hereby binds himself to support the Central Organization of which the same is a part; to submit to all action of the Ward organization had in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws, and to faithfully support all nominations made by the Democratic Republican Party through the said organization."

ART. 11. Before any new member shall be allowed to affix his name to the declaration above prescribed it shall be read to him by the presiding officer, who shall also state to him the nature and effect of the obligation he will enter into by signing the same.

ART. 12. All elections of delegates by the Association shall be by ballot at such times and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Democratic General Committee at Tammany Hall.

ART. 13. At all elections of delegates and at the annual election of officers one of the Secretaries shall call the roll of the Association. Each member shall vote upon the call of his name, and as the vote is deposited in the ballot box his name shall be checked on the roll. After the roll shall have been called through, the names of the members who have not voted shall be again called, when each of them may vote, and the name of each member so voting shall be checked on the roll. Before the final closing of the poll the presiding officer shall proclaim that the roll has been twice called, and that five minutes only will be allowed for members who have not voted to deposit their ballots. Every member who has not voted who may present himself within that time shall be permitted to vote and his name shall be thereupon checked on the roll. The poll shall then be finally closed and the votes immediately canvassed. No person shall vote at any election after the first election of delegates of the Democratic Republican General Committee unless he shall have been a member at least one month.

ART. 14. The Association shall also elect an Executive Committee, to be known as the Ward Committee, in such manner and of such number, and who shall perform such duties and have such Sub-Committees as may be prescribed by the By-Laws of the Association. The Committee shall report its proceedings to the Association at every regular meeting.

ART. 15. The Association shall hold regular monthly meetings at such times and places as may be fixed by the By-Laws.

ART. 16. Any member who shall be guilty of disorderly conduct at a meeting of the Association or who shall violate the obligation he entered into upon becoming a member, shall be liable to have his name stricken from the roll by the vote of a majority of the members voting at a regular meeting, provided that an opportunity shall first be afforded to him to disprove the allegations against him. No such person shall be readmitted to the Association within six months, nor without being again duly elected as a member.

ART. 17. The Association shall not have power to amend this Constitution, but may establish its own Rules of Order and By-laws, provided that they do not conflict with the Constitution and regulations established by the Democratic Republican General Committee at Tammany Hall.

The report having been read, was discussed by Messrs. Robert J. Dillon, Anson Herrick, Daniel E. Sickles, William J. Brisley, Richard Busteed, John Vance, John Cochrane, John Kelly, George H. Purser, and Henry H. Morange. The question was then taken upon the report, and the same was adopted, by a vote of 59 to 9, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Thos. Byrnes, Thos. Stewart, Michael Burns, Edward Hogan, William Miner, John J. Tait, Alfred Chancellor, Daniel Dodge, George Niven, Daniel E. Sickles, James H. Rowan, Charles Henry, George H. Purser, John Y. Savage, Jr., Emanuel B. Hart, Robert C. McIntyre, John T. Henry, William M. Tweed, James W. McKeever, James McMahon, Daniel E. Delavan, George L. Lontrel, John D. Betts, William D. Kennedy, Philip W. Engs, John Richardson, Elijah F. Purdy, Joseph M. Marsh, John Herrison, George White, John Pettit, Andrew Smith, William O. Webb, Daniel F. Tiemann, Thomas B. Tappen, Jacob Bennet, W. Fisher Weeks, Martin L. Bryant, Charles M. Smith, Henry P. West, Isaac V. Fowler, Isaac Bell, Jr., Benjamin S. Hart, Daniel W. Norris, Samuel D. Vanderheyden, John Cochrane, Charles G. Cornell, James S. Miller, Robert J. Dillon, William O'Donnell, John Nesbitt, William Dunham, Nelson J. Waterbury, Peter B. Sweeny, Thomas Kiernan, Richard Busteed, Andre Froment, James Mahoney, Alexander Ward—59.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrew Nesbitt, Daniel Linn, William J. Brisley, Henry H. Morange, Aaron B. Rollins, John Kelly, Samuel Osgood, Thomas McSpedon—8.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, President.

ALFRED CHANCELLOR, D. VANDERHEYDEN, } Secretaries.

The undersigned, members of the Democratic Republican Convention of the City of New-York, who were not present at the meeting of said Convention which was held at Tammany Hall on the evening of the 4th inst., having examined the above plan for the reorganization of the Democratic Party, and the reformation of the abuses in the system of primary elections, which was adopted on that occasion, do cordially indorse and approve thereof and hereby record ourselves in its favor.

JAMES T. BRADY,
STEPHEN D. DILLAYE,
GEORGE D. DAVIS,
NICHOLAS DIMOND,
CHARLES MEEKS, JR.,
THOMAS DUNLAP,
ANTHONY DUGRO,
CHARLES D. MEAD,
DENNIS RYER,
JAMES GREGORY,
BARTHOLOMEW HEALY,
SAMUEL ALLEN,
JOHN EAGAN,
JOHN SHEA.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 5, 1857.

THE FIRST-AVENUE TRAGEDY VERDICT.—The inquest upon the body of the woman ELIZA SHAW—who was found dead, with her throat cut from ear to ear, on Monday morning, in the yard of residence rear of No. 358 First-avenue—was resumed yesterday morning by Coroner PERRY, at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house. Several other witnesses were examined, but nothing further to fasten the guilt upon the husband of the deceased. Dr. WELTJE said it was possible for deceased, after losing the quantity of blood which was found on the floor of the room, to have recovered sufficiently to have gone to the window and thrown herself out.

The evidence here closed, and the case was given to the Jury, who, after a deliberation of about two hours, came in and proposed delivering a verdict implicating the husband of deceased, but the Coroner refused to accept such a verdict, and the following was then rendered:

"We find that deceased came to her death by her throat being cut by some person unknown to the Jury."

On the rendition of the verdict the husband of deceased was discharged from custody.

☞ The officers of the 4th Regiment N. Y. S. M have presented to Col. ENWARD HINOKEN a silver tea-set, richly chased, with the inscription: "Presented to Col. ENWARD HINOKEN, by the officers of the 4th Regiment N. Y. S. M., as a token of their esteem, New-York, 22d June, 1857."

TERRIBLE CALAMITY!

Burning of the Steamship Louisiana in the Gulf of Mexico.

THIRTY-NINE LIVES LOST.

The loss of the steamship *Louisiana*, of the New-Orleans and Galveston line, has been briefly reported in our telegraphic dispatches. An extra of the Galveston *News*, of the 31st ult., furnishes full details of the catastrophe. It says:

"We have to record one of the most dreadful calamities that has ever happened in this country. The steamship *Louisiana*, Captain SHEPPARD, is now a total wreck, having been burning some six or eight miles southeast of this city, in the Gulf about 1 o'clock morning.

Our citizens were aroused by the unusual fire alarm, as the fire was in full sight. The first intelligence received was by the arrival of a boat from the unfortunate steamer, about sun-rise, bringing some dozen passengers, our fellow-citizen, Mr. GROVER, being among the number.

Mr. GROVER says that he had a berth on the starboard upper deck—that the first alarm was persons asking where the fire was, about 1 o'clock; he stepped out of his room and discovered smoke, but no fire—passed round the stern to the larboard side, where he

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

THE ENGLISHMAN IN KANSAS—A SQUATTER LIFE AND BORDER WARFARE. By T. H. GLADSTONE, Esq. With an introduction by FRED. LAW OLMSTED, author of a "Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," "A Journey through Texas," &c., &c. New-York: MILLER & COMPANY. (Late Dix, Edwards & Co.) 1857.

Whatever the final result of the actual crisis of affairs in Kansas may be, the episode of the Border War in that celebrated Territory, will always be full of interest for the student of human nature and of American History. When the immediate political value of the events which gave a place in the world's attention to a few struggling settlers scattered along the far Western frontiers of American civilization shall have quite passed away, the collision between the "Border Ruffians" of Missouri and the "Free-State" inhabitants of Kansas will be remembered for the instructive light which it throws upon the supreme importance of social organization as contrasted with forms of polity and of administration. Every record then of the struggle in Kansas which will preserve for us the essential features of the conflict, and describe, with truth, the conduct and the character of the combatants possesses much more than a temporary or a partisan interest. It is a contribution to the history of the race and to the science of human society.

Such a record we believe this book of Mr. GLADSTONE'S, is to be. Everybody remembers, we doubt not, the graphic letters on the subject of Kansas which were so extensively republished in this country from the London *Times*, during the months of October and November, 1856. In those letters the Missourians and the Yankees—the slashing, swearing, savage Atchisonians—and the "dog-gunned Abolitionists," were photographed with so much unquestionable spirit, and so much self-evident truth, that, while we all blushed at the picture so presented to the world, we could not quarrel with the impartial stranger who had so truly stated what he had so clearly seen. When we came to inquire into the antecedents of Mr. GLADSTONE, we found that he belonged to a class of Englishmen not commonly given to unnecessary meddling with the affairs of their neighbors—and more disposed in general to pooh-pooh great moral questions and stern "issues," than to take them up in a fanatical spirit. He was found to be a gentleman of good position, whose relations in this country had led him to associate more with Southern than with Northern society, during his visit here—and whose prepossessions, therefore, were not to be counted on as particularly favorable to the party of the Free-Soilers in the Kansas warfare. It was impossible not to listen with attention and respect to the report of such a witness, rendered, as was very evidently the case, with so single a desire to inform the world correctly on a subject of permanent interest and importance.

The letters of Mr. GLADSTONE have grown into the volume before us. In their present form they cannot be spared from the library of any man who wishes to understand the real position of our public affairs and the probable drift of our national destiny. In language as clear as it is picturesque, and in a temper which at once predisposes the reader to sympathize with and to trust the narrator, the whole story of the Kansas war down to a period just preceding the happy retirement from the Presidential Chair of a Chief Magistrate whose name will never be forgotten till the two sentiments of indignation and contempt shall be extinguished in the hearts of the American people. From that point the progress of affairs to the date of the appointment of Governor WALKER has been traced by the American editor, Mr. OLMSTED, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the general fairness, candor and accuracy of his statements.

What the body of the work is to the history of the Kansas troubles, the preface of the American editor is to their philosophy. In some fifty pages of vigorous thought and sound ethical feeling, Mr. OLMSTED sets forth the intense contrast between the qualities of personal character developed by the respective influences of Slave and of Free Society, and illustrated in the shock of the two systems upon the fields of Kansas. We cannot too earnestly commend this introduction to the grave consideration of our fellow-citizens in both sections of the country. The Southerner who wishes to see the effects of the institutions under which he permits himself and his children to grow up, as they are seen by honest and sincere foreign observers, cannot consult a truer and clearer mirror than is here held up to him. The Northerner who finds it difficult to understand why the citizens of the Republic at large should concern themselves with the extension of a social system peculiar to certain of the States, will find here matter of infinite moment, so advanced that the most prejudiced cannot repel its appeal, or the most thoughtless disregard it.

This American edition of the *Englishman in Kansas*, we repeat it, is a book of permanent value, which possesses the further attraction of an intense immediate interest. It deserves the widest circulation and the most careful perusal.

Some of the most valuable and entertaining books with which our libraries have been enriched and mankind made wiser and happier, have been the production of chance. Men have gone in pursuit of asses and have found kingdoms. Literally they have gone after gold and merchandise, and have found the materials which they have made into volumes worth infinitely more than the objects of which they went in pursuit. Idlers have gone on pleasure travels and have been forced to become authors; vagabondish boys have run away from school, and found themselves famous as authors before they were conscious of having done anything to deserve such a distinction. It was with no intention of writing *Childe Harold* that BYRON first set out on his travels, but he wrote that immortal poem while he was wandering, and woke one fine morning, and found himself famous in consequence. When R. H. DANA went to sea for his health he could hardly have anticipated that spending two years before the mast in a wretched little brig, where he was worked half to death, would be the means of gaining him a literary reputation. Neither could HERMAN MELVILLE have anticipated when he ran off from home and shipped as a green hand on board a Nantucket whaler to go "round the Horn," that out of so unpromising a commencement of life would grow those famous works, *Typee*, and *Omoo*. Doctor KANE'S heroic and perilous explorations in the Arctic regions in search of the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN resulted in giving to the world a volume unequaled for its absorbing interest.

One of the best books we have recently seen of this class, which was produced by accident, relates to a part of our continent of which we have known next to nothing, though it is within a week's travel of New-York, until very lately. It is a part of our continent, which at once epitomizes and exaggerates all the other parts, where Nature has produced all the luxuries and riches of which her productive forces are capable. It is a region of gold, silver, diamonds, opals, oranges, and of woods almost as precious as metals and stones; where nothing is lacking but Anglo-Saxon strength and enterprise to render it the choicest spot of all the earth.

The work to which we have allluded is entitled, *Explorations and Adventures in Honduras, comprising Sketches of Travel in the Gold Regions of Olancho, and a Review of the History and General Resources of Central America*. By WILLIAM V. WELLS. Published by HARPER & BROTHERS. Mr. WELLS went to Honduras from California to examine and ascertain what degree of truth there might be in the reports of discoveries of gold placers in Central America, and to establish commercial relations with the Government of Honduras in connection with an association of capitalists in San Francisco. During his stay in the country, besides attending to the object of his mission, he employed himself industriously in gathering all the information he could respecting the people and their history. The materials he collected he has introduced into his volume, and given us a better book on that splendid region than has been before published. There are two points upon which Mr. WELLS' volume are especially to be commended. The style is lively, without being flippant, the descriptions are graphic, without exaggeration, and the facts are lucidly stated; the illustrations, which are very numerous, are much superior, both in drawing and engraving, to anything we have been accustomed to in similar works.

Mr. WELLS found the region of Olancho more abounding in gold and other precious raw materials than he had anticipated; the country teems with dye woods, spices, gums, medicinal herbs, gold, silver, iron, cinnabar, ivory-wood and mahogany. But they are comparatively useless, wasting their wealth, because there is no stable Government to protect the lives and the property of the people; and because the people who inhabit this paradise are the laziest set of philosophers who encumber the earth. The indolence of the Olanchalo is proverbial even in Central America, where all are indolent. Mr. WELLS gives a decidedly impressive sketch of the habits of these human sloths:

"Imagine a native reclining in a hammock attached to the rafters of a hut, through the chinks of which percolate the cooling gales of these paradisaical regions. From above, and within reach, depends a luscious bunch of plantains or bananas. He swings leisurely to and fro, watching the curls of his *cigarro* wreathing in fantastic figures between his vision and the blue mountain peaks that form the green valley of his birth-place. To all the great issues and sounding events of the noisy world beyond and abroad he has remained all his life in blissful ignorance. When appetite demands, he detaches a plantain, transfixes it upon a long stick, and, leaning out of his luxurious nest, deliberately toasts it at the embers smouldering near the door. This simple operation completed to his taste, Don Fulano hauls the fruit into the hammock, and discusses it, stretched at full length in his swinging eyrie."

What a pity that THOMSON could not have read this description, that he might have made use of it in his *Castle of Indolence*. This is one of the facts that are stranger than fiction.

It would be sheer injustice, both to ourselves and the authors of so grave and learned a work as the *Indigenous Races of the Earth*, to attempt to give anything like a criticism upon it in so brief a space as we are confined to here. We must be content, therefore, to acknowledge its receipt now, with the promise to review it hereafter. A book made up by so many able hands, on a topic of such great interest, requires more than a passing notice. Its title is formidable, viz.: *Indigenous Races of the Earth, or New Chapters on Ethnological Inquiry, including Monography, or Special Departments of Philology, Iconography, Craniescopy, Palæontology, Pathology, Archæology, Comparative Geography and Natural History. Contributed by* ALFRED MAURY, FRANCIS PULSZKY *and* J. ATKINS MEIGS, M. D. *With communications from* Jos. LEIDY, M. D., *and* Prof. L. AGASSIZ, LL.D. *Presenting fresh investigations, documents and materials, by* J. C. NOTT, M. D., *and* GEO. R. GLIDDON. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Putnam's Monthly, for June, is a very great advance, popularward, on the previous numbers of that Magazine since the publishers commenced illustrating their pages. The first article, entitled "Greenway Court," gives some pleasant sketches, with pen and pencil, of the old English part of the Old Dominion. It is a paper on the residence of Lord FAIRFAX, the early friend of WASHINGTON. It is one of the best Magazine illustrated articles we have seen in a long while. The article that follows it is totally different, but equally good in its way. It is a good healthy and breezy description of a Cruise in a mackerel smack, full of energy and hearty feeling. The illustrations are most capitally done.

"Miss Caley," the next article, is more imaginative, and the illustrations, by HOPPIN, are well drawn and full of humor. The other contents are varied and magazinish, and the poetry is of that sensuous character which has distinguished nearly all the poems of this work since its commencement.

The Young People's Illuminated Magazine, edited by R. PHIPPS and published by BROWN, LOOMIS & Co., is one of the handsomest juvenile periodicals we have had. The third number, for June, contains a good many capital wood cuts of a very superior kind, both in execution and design, but we do not quite comprehend the reason of its being called an "*Illuminated Magazine*," as illuminations, applied to books, mean colored engravings, and the illustrations to this work are not of that class. Children's books should always be strictly true, and a promise implied in the title should be fulfilled by the contents of the work.

We have received an illustrated book of a very unusual kind from a publishing house in Boston, which, we must confess with a feeling of mortification, we supposed to be an English production, until a close examination satisfied us that it was an indigenous work. It is not of the very highest order of talent, it is true, but it is of a character that is much more rare with us. It is entitled, *Mr. Hardy Lee, His Yacht, being 24 Sketches on Stone, by Chinks*. The title efficiently explains the nature of the book, and we can add, with very great pleasure, that the sketches are exceedingly well drawn, full of humor, and evidently by the hand of a genuine yachts-man. We are most happy to know that we have a Chinks among us. He is nothing like an imitation of LEECH, but he sketches as that incomparable humorist might have sketched if he had been a Yankee and an amateur sailor. We offer our heartiest congratulations to Chinks, and hope to have the pleasure of welcoming another volume of sketches from him. Mr. Hardy Lee will be an indispensable companion on board of every yacht on our coast, and in the rooms of every club-house.

Marriage As It Is and As It Should Be. By Rev. JOHN BAILEY. New-York: M. W. DODD.

The Heiress of Greenhurst. An Autobiography By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS. New-York: EDWARD STEPHENS.

The United States Insurance Almanac for 1857. Edited by G. E. CARRIE. New-York.

Last Sabbath in the Broadway Tabernacle. A Historical Discourse by the Pastor, Jos. P. THOMPSON, D. D. New-York: CALKINS & STILES.

Life and Public Services of Dr. Lewis F. Linn. By E. A. LINN and N. SARGENT. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Chit-Chat of Humor, Wit and Anecdote. Edited by PIERCE. New-York: STRINGER & TOWNSEND.

Jerusalem and other Poems. Juvenile and Miscellaneous. With a brief memoir of Mrs. MARY BREWSTER PARK. By Rev. ROSWELL PARK, D. D. New-York: THOMAS N. STANFORD.

Madelon Hawley; or, the Jesuit and his Victim. A Revelation of Romanism. By WILLIAM EARLE BINDER. New-York: H. DAYTON.

The Watchman. By JAMES A. MAITLAND. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON.

Eros and Anteros; or, The Bachelor's Ward. By JUDITH CANUTE. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON.

Illustrated Common School Astronomy. By JOHN BROCKLESBY, A. M. New-York: FARMER, BRACE & Co.

The Bible and Astronomy. An Exposition of the Biblical Cosmology and its Relations to Natural Science. By JOHN HENRY KURTZ, D. D. Translated from the third German edition. By T. D. SIMONTON. Philadelphia: LINDSAY & BLAKISTON.

Laws of New-York. Passed at the eightieth session. Albany: W. C. LITTLE & Co.

Common Sense Applied to Religion; or, The Bible and the People. By CATHERINE E. BEECHER. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The Satires of Juvenal and Persius. With English Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By CHARLES LL. D. New-York: HARPER Bros.

Random Sketches and Notes of European Travel in 1856. By Rev. JOHN E. EDWARDS, A. M. New-York: HARPER BROS.

The Family Circle Glee Book. For the use of Glee Clubs, Singing Classes and the Home Circle. Compiled by ELIAS HOWE. New-York: MASON BROS.

Zillah; The Child Medium. A Tale of Spiritualism. By the author of *My Confessions*. New-York: DIX, EDWARDS & Co.

The Wisdom of Angels. By THOMAS L. HARRIS. New-York: New Church Publishing Association.

The Mechanics' Bride: or, The Autobiography of Elwood Gordon. By WILLIAM G. CAMBRIDGE. Boston: SHEPARD, CLARK & Co.

Life of Mary, Queen of Scots. By DONALD MACLEOD. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

The Magic Staff; An Autobiography of Andrew Jackson Davis. New-York: J. S. BROWN & Co.

School Days at Rugby. By an Old Boy. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Sermons Preached at Trinity Chapel, Brighton. By the late Rev. FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON, the Incumbent. From the third London edition. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The Scottish Chiefs. By Miss JANE PORTER. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

The Works of Mrs. Anne Ratcliffe. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

Dynevor Terrace; or, The Clue of Life. By the author of the *Heir of Redclyffe*. 2 vols. APPLETON & Co.

Poems of Chatterton and Marvel. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

The Diary of an Ennuyée. By Mrs. JAMESON. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Hymns on Spiritual Devotion. By THOMAS E. HAINES. New Church Publishing Association.

Wells' Handbook of Iowa. New-York: JOHN G. WELLS.

The Christian Doctrine of Slavery. By GEORGE D. ARMSTRONG, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

A Treatise on the Propagation of Certain Kinds of Fish. By THEODATUS GARLIC, M. D. Cleveland: THOS. BROWN.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Paris Press on Lord Napier's New-York Speech—M. Gaillardot on the United States—The Decadence of France—The Miracle on Mount Salette—Death of Vidocq the Thief-Taker—Curious Incident in his Professional Career—Arrival of Carpentier—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, May 18, 1856.

The speech of Lord NAPIER before the St. George's Society of New-York has not passed unperceived or unappreciated at Paris. At a moment when the French national pride is at its zenith, the proposition that, to the Anglo-American race belongs the future empire of the world, falling from so important a personage as the British Minister in America, naturally excites in France a storm of bitter criticism. I say naturally, because England and the United States have long given the world to understand that they are enemies; while on the other hand France is the ally of England and the ancient and well-tried friend of the United States. In this state of things, and without any apparent incentive, if we overlook the patriotic influence of a good dinner, Lord NAPIER, completely ignoring the great power that fought their battles against Russia in the late war, claims for his country and the United States a future of greatness that could not but have the effect in France I have already indicated. But when the London *Times* in response to this speech declared that his Lordship had promulgated a great truth, and that without the friendship of the United States England would be alone in the world, the French press exclaimed with one accord, "Treason! Treason!" The present equilibrium of the two worlds was in danger.

It was not, therefore, without a well marked satisfaction that they learned, a few days later, that the British Minister held in his pocket a singular *post scriptum* to his after-dinner flatteries, in the shape of a rejection of the amendments to the Central American treaty. This rejection, following so quick upon the heels of Lord NAPIER'S speech, threw the question into confusion, and the French press avows its inability to fathom a situation so full of surprises and denegations.

The United States has found in France, in the person of M. FREDERIC GAILLARDET, an ardent champion of her laudable qualities, and an indulgent critic of her defects. M. GAILLARDET lately entered the editorial corps of the *Presse*, and from the commencement has filled an immense space in the columns of that journal. His articles, which vary from three to five columns in length, and appear every second or third day, are all on American or English subjects, but mostly the former. M. GAILLARDET'S long residence in New-York, as editor of a journal there, eminently fits him for the labor he has undertaken. The *Presse*, at the same time, announces the intention to devote a larger portion of its space to serious essays on the institutions and progress of foreign countries. It is thus enabled to put forward those principles of Republicanism which are the basis of its faith, by avoiding to speak of its own country; and in this programme we are rejoiced that the direction has been placed in the hands of M. GAILLARDET. To show you how advanced this gentleman is in his opinions, I quote the following from one of his late American articles, written in reply to an article of M. LAURENTIE, in the *Union*, on "The Monarchy in the United States and Mexico:" "On the contrary," says M. GAILLARDET, "what M. LAURENTIE calls *Yankeeism* is precisely the quality in which the Latin races are wanting. It is ambition, without doubt, an instinct of covetousness; but it is energy, labor, perseverance and instruction as well; it is order harmonizing with liberty, reason harmonizing with faith; it is, in fine, progress and the general welfare disseminated throughout as the ransoms of the conquest. The day when the North Americans shall have extended these vices over Mexico, there will perhaps be a nation less for diplomacy, but there will be an Empire the more for civilization, industry and commerce. A new granary and a new market will be opened for Europe, which will share find immense resources and a market centupled over that which now exists. The political equilibrium will suffer, but humanity will lose nothing; France in particular cannot but be the gainer."

In the article of the *Union*, M. LAURENTIE, in attempting to alarm his readers with the rapid growth of the American Confederacy, *by annexations from foreign territory*, states that it has risen in seventy-five years from thirteen to *thirty nine* States. M. GAILLARDET, in correcting this (what he calls) "material error," falls into the singular error himself of setting the States down at *thirty-three*.

An apportionment bill now before the French Chamber furnishes a striking proof of the assertion that the country has entered a period of decadence. In the distribution of members of the next Chamber, it is shown that while the population has increased in thirty-two departments, it has diminished in the fifty-four others. The last quinquennial census demonstrated the startling fact that the population had diminished in the whole country. The publication of the census by departments gives a clue to the causes of the decrease. It is found, in fact, that the increase is only in the departments where the large cities are located, and in the manufacturing departments. The decrease is going on in the purely agricultural departments. But let it not be believed that it is an emigration from the agricultural to the manufacturing departments that accounts for the change, for it must be kept in mind that there is a total loss in the whole country, and that the increase in the manufacturing departments has been nothing more than normal, without emigration and even in a country where the normal increase under the highest prosperity is but small. According to this apportionment bill the total loss of electors is 74,828. In deducting from this figure the augumentation of 38,843 electors in the gaining departments, the difference, which is 36,435, will correspond to the loss of one Deputy to the Chamber, according to the law, which fixes the apportionment at one Deputy for every 35,000 electors. But this loss falls in such a manner as to cause the loss of seven members. The old Chamber, which came in in 1852, and goes out the present month, numbers 261 members; the new Chamber which is to be voted for in a few weeks, will only number 254 members. The great fact to be observed in these statistics is that the loss of population falls principally on the agricultural districts. We have in this fact another proof of the remark that has often been made before, that agriculture as an occupation is repugnant to the mass of the French people. They rush into stores, hotels and restaurants, but they enter the fields only under compulsion. The deductions to be drawn from these facts are most unpromising for the future progress of the country.

You will recollect the miracle of the Mount Salette. This pious idyl of the Catholic faith originated some three years ago in a verdant arm of the French Pyrenees, and spread over the world with as much rapidity as did the discovery of gold in Capt. SUTTER'S mill-race. Two poor little shepherds, a girl of fourteen, and a boy of eleven, were guarding their cattle one day on the borders of a small stream. The distant village church bell brought them the mid-day *Angelus*, and the children, after eating their frugal meal, fell asleep under the shade of an exhausted fountain. When they awoke, their first care was to seek their cattle, which they soon found grazing quietly on a plateau on the mountain side. Tranquil on this point they returned to the fountain. But oh! surprise! the fountain they had left alone they now found inhabited.

A luminous cloud opened before their eyes, and discovered to the astonished vision of the children the radiant face of a lady, seated on a stone, with her feet in the dry basin of the fountain. The vision was the Holy Virgin Mary. True, the children remarked that she did not carry the infant Jesus, as the images represent. She wore a crown of roses, somewhat jauntily pitched forward. The blue scarf of the painters had been forgotten, but in its stead she wore an apron of gold over a robe of silver, decorated with stars in pearls.

The children found the vision charming, though not responding exactly to their ideas of the Virgin; but as they did not know the lady, they were about to flee, when she beckoned to them to approach. The children, seduced by the mildness of her voice, approached and were confounded when they were told they stood in the presence of the Mother of God. She told them that she had need of making a revelation to the world and that she had chosen them as the medium of communication. She spoke in French, and informed the children that she wished to divulge the cause of the potato disease, which was the common violation among her people of the Sabbath. But as she pronounced the word *pomme de terre* (potato) the children looked confused, not understanding her, and the Queen of the Angels, who, it would seem, in her quality as such, ought to have known that the children only spoke *patois*, addressed them in their own dialect. After thus explaining the object of her vision she said, "Now, my children, you must communicate what I have told you to my people," and then suddenly disappeared.

The news of this vision, as you will recollect, nearly upset the whole Catholic world. On the Mount Saletie, houses and churches were built, and the pilgrims poured in from all parts of the world, to pray at the shrine of this modern Mecca. The Abbé LEMENNIER, a witness on the trial, declares that one day he counted a multitude that would have made a grand army, and he adds that of sixty thousand pilgrims who passed the night in prayers, with their knees in the snow, their heads envoloped in a freezing fog, *not a single one caught cold!*

Since then MELANIE, the shepherd girl, has been carried off by an Englishman, and her companion, the boy MAXIMUM, has turned out a bad fellow. Their sudden notoriety spoiled them. The Virgin selected bed subjects for the divine mission she wished promulgated among her people.

The Pope at last sent two Abbées to examine and report upon the miracle of La Salette. The Abbé DELBON, unwilling that the church should longer rest under the scandal of this supposed miracle, published at once a report in pamphlet form, which declared the authoress of the miracle, Mademoiselle DE LAMERLIERE a false divinity, showed how she performed the miracle, brought forward the testimony of the merchants from whom she bought her costume and the various articles necessary for the deception, and gave other details on the private life and character of the pretended Virgin, which she claimed was a libel and an attack on her private character. She cited the Abbé before the Court of Grenoble last year for a defamation of character, and laid her damages at 20,000 francs. The Abbé was acquitted. Mademoiselle DE LAMERLIERE appealed to a higher Court, and the second trial has just taken place. The doors were closed against the public and the press, because the tribunal did not wish to bring more scandal on the church by the publication of details little fit for the public eye; but the judgment has been published and confirms completely that of the lower Court.

The death of VIDOCQ, the great thief catcher, last week, has again directed public attention to a man whom the world already regarded as dead, since his name had been forgotten, and the generation who had known and glorified him had almost passed away. For many years VIDOCQ has lived a quiet and retired life in the *quartier Popincourt*, in the midst of an indigent population, in the most unknown part of the city.

A few days before his death, says a journal, VIDOCQ was seized with a caprice which proves that the imagination of his ardent brain, which had labored so long only in the details of crime, had survived time and the approach of the dying hour. He imagined that, like a new Antæus, if he could touch with his dying feet the fresh earth, he would recover all the strength and vigor of his younger days. The fresh earth was brought, and spread on the floor at the side of his bed. VIDOCQ arose slowly from the bed, by the aid of his nurses; he extended his now attenuated herculean limbs, and when he felt the earth under his naked and crisped feet a sudden flash of life shot through his body: he drew himself up, breathed a deep inspiration, and for a moment that body which had been a terror to evil doers as well by its strength as by the intellect which governed it, was illuminated with vigor and life. But it was only for a moment; the effort was an unnatural one and too much for his force; he fell back powerless and cold. His prostration was so complete that he no longer preserved any hope, and now commenced to prepare for death. In four days he died. A worldly sentiment governed him, however, to the last. He had an ambition for a large funeral, and ordered that the sum of three francs each should be paid to a large number of workmen to follow his coffin to the grave. This was done, and there were in fact a large number of workmen, but very few black coats at his funeral.

VIDOCQ'S period of glory was the Restoration. He was the creator of the popular *Brigade de Surete*, of which he was a long time the chief. His memoirs, which he published, I believe, in 1829, in four large volumes, have been translated into English, German, Italian and Spanish. For a long time he was the hero, the mystery, the god of the Parisians. Himself a thief, he came out of the chain-gang to enter the police. If a robbery or an assassination was committed, the first question was, "Is VIDOCQ after the malefactor?" Or if the malefactor escaped, everybody exclaimed, "That's because VIDOCQ was not in the affair." Finally VIDOCQ fell into the exclusive business of watching for hire infidel wives and husbands, a highly lucrative and amusing occupation at Paris, but certainly not very reputable. Even in his later years so great was his renown in this business that his aid was frequently sought by wealthy people. His last exploit was the following:

A rich merchant went to him to consult on a deficit of 150,000 francs which he found on his books. VIDOCQ demanded—

"What is the age of your cashier?"

"Twenty-five. But I am as sure of him as of myself; he has also been robbed; he is a victim like myself."

"Are you married?"

"Yes."

"How old is your wife? Is she handsome? Is she honest?"

"Oh, Sir, my wife is virtue itself—honorable, attached to me, above—"

"Never mind all that; your cashier is 25; is your wife handsome?"

"Since you insist upon knowing, she *is* handsome, but—"

"But! but! no matter about the buts! You wish to find your money, don't you, and you have confidence in me?"

"Of course I have, since I am here!"

"Very well, then; go back home, make believe that you are going on a journey, and introduce me into the house."

This was done. The merchant left home, and VIDOCQ hid himself in a closet near the chamber of the lady. Breakfast was served, a young man was shown in, and was thus addressed by Madame:

"Very well, Arthur, he is gone, but he suspects us, and we are lost."

The rival of CARPENTIER went over a long tirade of love and desolation, concluding with these words:

"Only one road is left open for us; let us take what remains and embark for—"

VIDOCQ stepped out of his concealment. Tableau!

"My children, be calm, or I'll break both your heads," said VIDOCQ. "We understand each other, I suppose? Now, tell me, where is the stolen money?"

"We have only 100,000 francs left," replied the woman.

"Are you telling the truth?"

"Oh, I swear it."

"Very well! Give it to me." The money was given over.

"Now, then, let this affair be forgotten; never speak of it to your husband, and he shall know nothing. As for you, Sir, give me your delicate little thumbs." He placed handcuffs on the gentleman, conducted him to Havre, put him on a ship bound for America, and left him with the French adieu, "Go and hang yourself elsewhere."

VIDOCQ came back to Paris, handed the 100,000 francs to the merchant, saying, "Your cashier was the thief, but he had spent 50,000 francs of the money with a *danseuse*: I embarked him for New-York." Afterward no happier family was ever known than that of the merchant.

CARPENTIER arrived out by the *Fulton*, and was immediately transferred to the prison MAZAS. He says that he confessed, because the American court and lawyers *agaced* him—made him nervous. He would prefer more expeditious and straightforward justice, even if it were severer. In all probability he will get it.

The Court to which young BERRYER and his confederates in the frauds upon the Napoleon Docks appealed, has confirmed the judgment of the lower court in the terms of imprisonment, but diminished a third the amount of the fine. This, however, was a change in the verdict scarcely worth the attention, since it stands as nothing compared to the imprisonment and the large sums the culprits are condemned to restore to the corporation.

The King of Bavaria came to town yesterday with the Emperor and Empress to visit the horticultural exhibition at the Crystal Palace; but the public entry of the King will only take place on Monday next. In the meantime their Majesties are amusing themselves in the grand old style at Fontainebleau, with hunts, balls, dinners, theatrical representations, music parties on the lake, and fireworks. Only the romance of all this is spoiled by being recounted to us by telegraph or railroad, in lieu of troubadors or costumed heralds.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, after leaving 5,000 francs for the poor of Paris, took his final leave on Saturday, and at the last dates was at Bordeaux.

Mlle. RACHEL has arrived in France, and is now at Montpellier. Her health, although improved, is still in a condition to prevent her from appearing on the stage.

The Spring reunion of American diplomats—a time-honored institution—is now in session here. The present is said to be a peculiarly afflicting occasion—since it is the last, at least of the present batch.

MALAKOFF.

VIRGINIA.

Bristol Convention—Direct Trade with Europe—Commissioner to be Sent to England—Great Interest and Excitement.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

VIRGINIA, Friday, June 5, 1857.

The Railroad and Commercial Convention of Virginia met at Bristol, according to appointment. The same became organized by the election of Hon. FRANCIS MALLORY, of Norfolk, as President, and Messrs. A. K. MOORE, editor of the Bristol *News*, C. W. BUTTON, of the Lynchburg *Virginian*, and R. G. BROUGHTON, of the Norfolk *Herald*, as Secretaries.

Delegations were in attendance representing the following Internal Improvement Companies: Norfolk and Petersburg, Petersburg and Lynchburg, or South Side, Virginia and Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, East Tennessee and Virginia, Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston, Northeast and Southwest Alabama, Orange and Alexandria, Virginia Central, Alexandria, London and Hampshire, Manassas Gap and the Richmond and Danville Railroad Companies.

Nearly every railroad interest in Virginia was represented in this Convention, besides some other connecting lines outside the limits of the State, together with a delegation from the city of Petersburg and the town of Bristol. Great excitement prevails at this time all over the State in regard to direct trade. More interest is felt on this subject now than was ever before exhibited by the people of Virginia. It is the fixed and certain determination of Virginians to accomplish this important end, if possible. The first practical step ever taken was the holding this Convention and the business it transacted. They not only adopted resolutions, but appointed a commission to England. The expenses attending this mission will be borne by each of the railroad companies, in proportion to the length of their respective lines.

After the meeting became organized, a Committee of eleven were appointed to prepare resolutions for the Convention, which took a recess in order to allow time to the Committee to make their report. The following are the resolutions of the Bristol Convention, held on the 3d:

Resolved, That Virginia possesses the associated and industrial wealth, capital and resources that enable her to fulfill without oppressive exactions or unreasonable burdens on any, all the obligations that rest upon her, and accomplish and perfect all her great systems of public policy. That it is alike the dictate of wisdom, honor, security and patriotism, that the important and leading lines of inter-communication now in progress and unfinished within her borders, should be steadily and liberally supported with all the means for their perfect and entire completion.

Resolved, That no work of internal improvement designed for the transportation of heavy tonnage and produce from the interior to the seaboard is or can be regarded as complete or finished, until the means are afforded for direct trade from the Chesapeake and its waters to Europe.

Resolved, That the natural and artificial lines of trade which are now in use and operation among us, engaged in the transportation of an amount of domestic commodities and productions, and of foreign articles of commerce and trade, are already sufficient to maintain a line of first class steamships; and that the associated public and individual wealth and power of Virginia can readily supply the means necessary for such a line.

Resolved, That faith and justice demand that the Federal Government shall extend like facilities and advantages to the transportation of the mail by the proposed lines as it has heretofore extended to other lines of ocean steamers.

Resolved, That the works of internal improvements now in progress will derive great benefit and facilities in their construction and rapid completion from the establishment of the proposed line of steamships, which will add incalculably to the productions and trade already requiring direct lines of communication with foreign markets.

Resolved, That in view of the objects above indicated, a Commissioner to visit Europe for the purpose of disseminating correct information in that country as to the financial and industrial condition and resources of Virginia, and also to place prominently before the commercial men abroad the advantages which must follow a direct trade with us on the completion of that extended system of improvements, now so nearly accomplished, and which when consummated will connect our seaports with the great producing and consuming country stretching from the Chesapeake to and beyond the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, by the shortest and cheapest lines of intercommunication between the East and the West.

Resolved, That our Commissioner be directed more especially to confer with parties abroad in reference to the speedy establishment of a suitable line or lines of steamers between the waters of Virginia and Europe, and that he be also requested to place himself in correspondence with the managers and proprietors of the great Eastern Steamship Company, and report to the President of this Convention whether or not the vessels of that Company are likely to promote the objects of this Convention.

Resolved, That the Commissioner be authorized to say, on our behalf, that we are not merely sensible of the importance of this trade, but we are unalterably determined to establish and maintain it upon a permanent basis, and he can assure those disposed to connect themselves with us that such an enterprize will receive that support from the people of Virginia and the other States here represented which its importance commercially and politically so imperatively demands.

Resolved, That the expenses attending this commission should be borne by the Railroad Companies of the State who feel interested in the subject, in proportion to the length of their several lines; and that those who feel authorized to do so now pledge themselves to that effect on behalf of their several Companies, and that others differently situated be requested to take immediate action to that end.

Resolved, That we invite the cooperation of such portions of our country and such other lines of improvement, together with the commercial communities in our State who may have an interest with us, in establishing a line or lines of ocean steamers.

These resolutions were sustained in animated and able speeches by Mr. F. B. DEANE, of Lynchburg, and Hon. WM. B. PRESTON, of Montgomery, Virginia, and unanimously adopted.

On motion, Hon. WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON was nominated and elected as Commissioner to Europe, in accordance with the foregoing resolutions.

The Convention determined that a copy of its proceedings should be sent to the President of every Railroad Company in the State, including those of other States whose improvements may connect with ours. It furthermore resolved, that the several Railroad and Canal Companies of this State be requested to appoint delegates to meet in the City of Richmond on the Tuesday after the first Monday in December next to further the objects of this Convention, and to consider any subjects of common interest to these Companies.

On motion, JOHN R. MCDANIEL, President of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, was appointed the Financial Agent, to assess the different Railroad Companies with the amount of their apportionment towards defraying the expenses of the Commissioner to Europe.

A resolution was adopted that when the President of this Convention convenes it again, it shall meet in Norfolk.

Resolutions of condolence were then passed by the Convention relative to the melancholy accident that befell one of the delegates on his way up to the Convention. His name was WM. MCGHEE, of Petersburg. The accident consisted in attempting to get on the cars while in motion, missed his hold, fell down and was crushed, survived a few minutes and soon expired. A wife and nine children have to mourn his loss.

In the next correspondence I shall send you an account of salt works and plaster banks in south-western Virginia, as well as the nature of that section of the country and all about it.

CATO.

New-Hampshire—Inaugural Address of Governor Haile.

A summary of Gov. HAILE'S inaugural address to the Legislature of New-Hampshire, has been given by telegraph. The Governor's opinions on certain points are given more fully below:

"After specifying the reasons which impel him to the duty, His Excellency proceeds to recommend a provision of law requiring a longer period of residence in the state before a stranger can be admitted to have a voice in the direction of public affairs, and also the adoption of such provision as has been made in other States, requiring every citizen to be able to read the English language before being authorized to vote at the polls.

While cautioning the Legislature against any unnecessary mingling together local interests with such as are committed to the National Administration, the Governor says that New-Hampshire, as a sovereign State, having an interest in the affairs of the General Government, has a right to make its voice in these affairs heard over the country. As the people share it, so ought they have something to say regarding their moral responsibility for Federal laws and actions. States have power—he says—to admit to the privileges of citizenship, and to protect those whom they may so admit, under the general Constitution. 'When the highest tribunal of the country declares that citizenship is made to depend on mere color or race, the race or color so proscribed should have their minds relieved of all doubts concerning their rights under the laws of the State. With this view, and by way of protest against a principle contrary to the spirit of our institutions, it may be expedient to declare what is now true, that, under our local law, all men, of whatever grade, color or race, if injured, or unjustly deprived of their property or freedom, may at least sue for redress, and be heard in our courts.' An earnest protest against the decision of the United States Judges in the matter of DRED SCOTT is suggested, as that decision is one 'repugnant to the sense of justice and to the principles of equality which lie at the foundation in our system of government.'

The responsibility of the people for the evil of Slavery having its commencement where Slavery ceases to be local, and the history of that institution and its extension being familiar, the necessity, the address says, is apparent, that every constitutional means of resistance to the steady encroachment of the institution over territory now free, is just and incumbent. 'Pecuniary aid is not asked for from the State, as the present condition of the settlers (of Kansas) does not make it necessary or expedient. No exigency may hereafter arise; but while we confidently hope that, without the shedding of blood, and in the peaceable exercise of the rights of citizens, the cause of freedom may prevail, it is a plain requirement of duty to afford sympathy and encouragement, and, if necessary, pecuniary aid, to those who are contending for the rights of free labor in the United States Territories.'

The Governor intimates that, in consequence of the death of the late lamented Hon. JAMES BELL, Senator from New Hampshire in the United States Congress, whose terms of office would have expired in four years from the 4th of March last, it will become the duty of the Legislature to fill the vacancy."

Rescue of a White Woman from the Indians

From the St. Paul Pioneer, May 31.

Hon. CHARLES E. FLANDRAU, agent for the Sioux of the Mississippi, arrived in this city last evening, from the Sioux Agency, on the steamer *Minnesota*, accompanied by M

The Fiftieth Birthday of Agassiz, the Naturalist—May 28, 1857.

From Dwight's Journal of Music.

[The following lines (as one will hardly need to be told) are by LONGFELLOW, and were read among friends at a birth-day dinner, which they will long keep in fresh remembrance.]

It was fifty years ago
In the pleasant month of May,
In the beautiful Pays de Vaud,
A child in its cradle lay.

And Nature, the old nurse, took
The child upon her knee,
Saying: "Here is a story-book
Thy Father has written for thee.

Come, wander with me," she said,
"Into regions yet unread;
And read what is still unread
In the manuscripts of God."

And he wandered away and away,
With Nature, the dear old nurse,
Who sang to him night and day
The rhymes of the universe.

And whenever the way seemed long,
Or his heart began to fail,
She would sing a more wonderful song,
Or tell a more marvelous tale.

So she keeps him still a child,
And will not let him go,
Though at times his heart beats wild
For the beautiful Pays de Vaud;

Though at times he hears in his dreams
The Ranz des Vaches of old,
And the rush of mountain streams
From glaciers clear and cold;

And the mother at home says "Hark!
For his voice I listen and yearn;
It is growing late and dark,
And my boy does not return!"

[To this we may add one of the more impromptu inspirations of the hour, by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.]

A health to him who reached to-day
Life's height of water shedding,
Where Hope and Memory kiss and say:
Let's keep our golden wedding:
To him whose glow the heart could reach
Of glaciers that he studied,
Who learned whatever fish could teach,
Except to be cold-blooded!

To him who, if our earth were lost,
And Nature wanted counsel,
Could make it over at less cost
From ridgepole down to groun' sill:
Could call the Dodo back to youth,
Could call Ornithorhynchus,
Nay, were we gone, from just a tooth
Could good as new re think us!

To him who every egg has scanned,
From Roc to flea included,
Save those which savants find so grand
In nests where mares have brooded!
To him who gives no each full leave
(His pedigree amended)
To choose a private Adam and Eve
From whom to be descended!

But stay—for chance some thoughts are best—
I meant the health to proffer
Of him, our friend there and our guest,
And yet not that I offer:
No, rather drink this toast with me,
Worth any common dozen:
Here's Adam and Eve Agassiz,
To whom we owe our cousin!

The Object of Gen. Walker's Visit to Washington, &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6.

General WALKER's object in visiting this city is a matter of some speculation in the press. It is suggested that he desires to obtain from the Government some disclaimer of any intention of interposing obstacles to any renewed attempt which he may make to establish his power in Nicaragua. Civil war in that State is likely to be immediately renewed. The Government could hardly be maintained there, even if new disturbing causes have arisen, in consequence of WALKER's career. A considerable portion of the people had, at one time or another, favored WALKER, and they will be subjected to such penalties by the opposite party as to force them into insurrection against every new government of Nicaragua, or any portion of the territory of the State among other neighboring States. Nothing is more probable than the recurrence of a circumstance which will induce the weaker factions in Nicaragua to call in foreign aid.

The several parties to the Nicaragua transit dispute have each made representations to the Government. Mr. GARRISON has made some propositions recently to the Government on this subject. But it is not at all probable that Gen. WALKER is coming here, as has been intimated in some quarters, to aid his grantees, GARRISON & MORGAN, in recovering their business and their great losses; for it is well understood that, of late, they had ceased to fulfill the conditions of their grant, and had withheld their aid and countenance from Gen. WALKER.

There are at least three prominent competitors for the right to the Nicaragua transit. Commodore VANDERBILT was the holder of this franchise when it was taken from him by Gen. WALKER, together with several steamers which, in the war, fell into the hands of Costa Rica. He has to receipt of the Costa Rican Government, he says, for this property, and also a claim upon Nicaragua for damages and losses to which he had been subjected. Mr. WEBSTER, an English subject, holds the grant of the Costa Rican Government for the exclusive use of the Transit, and Mr. GRINNELL, of New-York, is, it is stated, interested with him as an assignee of the franchise. Messrs. GARRISON and MORGAN have also a claim for reparation to their franchises as derived from the late Walker-Rivas Government.

The latest phase which this matter assumed was that of a coalition of interests and influence between Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. C. K. GARRISON, both of whom were recently here, and who made some propositions to the government looking to a resumption of the passenger and freight line across the Isthmus, under the joint guaranty of the United States, England, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for the future security of their interests, against hostility from any quarter.

The consummation of such a scheme would frustrate any filibuster attempt upon Nicaragua, except through a combination between the transit company and the invading parties. ION.

Laws of the State of New-York.

CHAPTER 387.—An Act to Incorporate Homœopathic Medical Societies. Passed April 13, 1857.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 4. It shall be lawful for homœopathic physicians in each of the counties of this State, to meet together on the first Tuesday of May next, at the place where the County Courts are appointed to be held in their respective counties, and organize County Homœopathic Medical Societies, in the same manner as is provided in an act entitled "An act to incorporate Medical Societies for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this State," passed April 10, 1813. And whenever a society be organized as aforesaid, in either of the said counties, it shall be known by the name of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County in which it shall be founded, and shall have all the powers, rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and responsibilities now by law given to or imposed upon a county medical society organized under the act aforesaid.

SEC. 2. If the said physicians shall not meet and organize themselves, at such time and place as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for them to meet at such other time as a majority of them shall think proper, and their proceedings shall be as valid as if such meeting had been held at the time before specified.

SEC. 3. This act shall be and is hereby declared to be a public act.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of May next.

WHEN A MAN MAY KILL HIS ASSAILANT!—A case was decided on Wednesday last, by the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky., which settles the question to when a man who is attacked in the State of Kentucky is justified in killing his assailant. The case was from Grayson Circuit, in which MERRIMAN had been convicted of manslaughter for the killing of one IRELAND who attacked him, and the lower court charged the Jury: "If IRELAND assaulted the defendant and he had reasonable grounds to believe he was in danger of sustaining great bodily harm, or the loss of life from such assault, and if necessary, to protect his life or person from great bodily harm, he might kill IRELAND, if he had no safe means of escaping. But if the defendant *could have safely retreated* from the danger and by that means have saved his life and person, he is not excusable for the killing of IRELAND." The higher court however decided that this charge was wrong. That the Jury had nothing to do with the question, whether "The defendant could have safely retreated," that being a question to be settled by the judgment of the defendant himself. "In the exercise of this judgment he must act rationally. Whether an *actual necessity* to kill existed or not, was a question to be decided by MERRIMAN at the time. Though he may have erred in his judgment—though he could have safely retreated, yet if he acted in good faith, and had reasonable grounds to believe that his only safety was to kill his antagonist, the law excuses him."

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE IN BALTIMORE—ANOTHER DONATION.—The Baltimore *Patriot* says: We are enabled to state definitely that the Committee to whom was assigned the duty of selecting a site for the Peabody Institute, have fixed upon the lot in Mount Vernon-square, fronting the Monument. Added are the adjoining lots of Mr. PENNINGTON and Mr. MAY, of the same depth, giving a front on Mount Vernon-place of 145 feet, which the proprietors have consented to sell. The entire cost will be in the vicinity of $100,000, a higher price than the Committee felt at liberty to expend for a site, until they conferred with Mr. PEABODY, who, being so much pleased with this location beyond others spoken of, that he at once proposed to add $50,000 to the original bequest of $300,000, in order to have the niche structure erected on this commanding, eligible and beautiful site. A Committee has been appointed to negotiate for the purchase, which will probably be made in a few days

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

Testimony as to Mrs. Cunningham's Sleeping Apartment.

BURDELL NEVER RECEIVED SO MUCH AS BY MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

The Court met yesterday morning at the accustomed hour, with the usual number of spectators.

The Surrogate was compelled to close the iron shutters of one of the windows to prevent a repetition of the annoyance that he has experienced from the prying curiosity of the Park "loafers," who have persisted throughout this investigation in gazing into this room, and making anything but polite comments on the appearance, manner, &c., of the witnesses and others.

Mary Murphy sworn—Examined by Mr. Tilden: I live at No. 107 Wooster-street; I don't know my age, but am about 22; I am not married; I know Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham and the late Dr. Burdell; I lived at No. 31 Bond-street during the past year; Mrs. Cunningham employed me; I left No. 31 Bond-street on the 10th of November; I was there two months; I made all the beds while I was there; Dr. Burdell slept on the second floor, back room; there was no other bed in that room; there was no bed in the office; there is a small hall bedroom on that floor, but have never observed or made a bed in that room; there was something in there that would turn down and make a bedstead; I saw it down once; I did not notice anything else in that room; I imagine but one person slept in the Doctor's bed; I don't know where Mrs. Cunningham slept during the two weeks before I left; I was in the third story front room during that time, and made a bed there; don't know who slept there; I was never in the room early in the morning; I took a breakfast to Mrs. Cunningham in the third story front room on a Sunday morning; she was sick, lying on the bed; I never saw Dr. Burdell in the room during the two last weeks; no one told me to make the bed; I have been in the room to arrange it during the evening, at about 7 or 8 o'clock; I then usually found nobody there; sometimes I went there after that hour to see that I had forgotten nothing; I had no occasion to see Mrs. Cunningham before I went to bed; the young ladies slept in the back attic, and I slept in the next room; I went to bed at ten or half-past; the bed in the third story front room, when I made it, showed that somebody had slept in it; I can't say whether one or two slept in it; I did not knock at any of the doors; the adjoining room was occupied by Mr. Eckel; Mrs. Snodgrass occupied that small room a few days before I left; at this time Mrs. Cunningham's room was supposed to be in the attic; I can't say whose room the third story front room was at this time; when I first came it was Mr. Thayer's; I don't know when he left, but it was before Ullmann came; Mrs. Snodgrass was there three days before I left; don't know where Eckel or Mrs. Cunningham slept during that time; before Mrs. Snodgrass came there don't know where Mrs. Cunningham slept; when Mr. Eckel and Mr. Ullmann came, a room was fixed for Mrs. Cunningham in the attic.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—I was there two months; I often saw the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham speak; she went with me into his room in the morning to oversee the work; I have seen them in his room together; Eckel's book-case bedstead came to the house a few days after I came; the Doctor, I think, helped up stairs with it when it came; the Doctor went clear up into Eckel's room with it; I think this was in the afternoon; I saw him in Eckel's room helping to put it up, with a few more gentlemen; I saw Mrs. Cunningham, the Doctor, and another gentleman go out together about 9 o'clock; I don't know where they went; the gentleman who accompanied them was Dr. Spicer.

To the Surrogate—I never knew of Mrs. Cunningham's sleeping in Dr. Burdell's room; the Doctor went out of town a few days; I can't say whether it was a week more or less; he was gone about one or two days, I can't say which; don't know where he went; I don't know that Mrs. Cunningham went out of town while I was there; don't recollect her going to Goshen.

To Mr. Clinton—When Mrs. Cunningham went out, I did not ask her where she was going.

To Mr. Tilden—I can't say the exact time when the book-case came in, but it was before sundown.

Daniel Olney sworn—examined by Mr. Tilden: Lives at No. 272 Madison-street; is a carpenter, age 42; knew the late Harvey Burdell; have done work for him at No. 31 Bond-street on the 16th December; I recommended a lock to him about the middle of the month; I rendered him a bill with his name spelt "Berdell," and he said his name was not spelt right; he said it made no difference and never to mind; he said that the woman down stairs had ordered work which he had not; he would, however, pay the bill; I gave him the bill receipted, and he paid it the Tuesday preceding his death.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—He did not wish to have the bill altered to his right name.

Erastus Wilson—Knew the late Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham; I think about 3d December I was in Dr. Burdell's house in his laboratory; Mrs. Cunningham let out a man, and came back to the office door and closed it, and said: "that Dr. Burdell would learn to behave himself before she vacated his house;" I presume it was intended for my hearing; it was thrown out as a threat; don't know the man whom she let out; I think the doctor was in the country at that time; nothing more passed on that occasion; I saw no one else there.

Cross-examined—I stated before the Coroner that it was seven or eight weeks previous to my coming before him; I stated that I could not fix the time with definite accuracy; I stood directly in the laboratory door when this was said; I did not speak I think to Mrs. Burdell on that occasion; I will swear positively that the expression was not—"*You* will learn to behave yourself, Sir, before you vacate Dr. Burdell's house;" I supposed Mrs. Cunningham was addressing me indirectly.

William Barr, sworn—Examined by Mr. Tilden: I live at No. 295 Bowery; am a barber; I knew the late Harvey Burdell; have known him for six years, and for two years past used to call to be shaved almost every morning till he allowed his beard to grow; he called to be shaved during the Summer of 1856 every morning except Sunday; before he went to the country in July he wore a goatee, the sides of his face were shaved and his upper lip; I think the last time I shaved him was 1st September, 1856; I think I saw him a month after that when he came in to have his hair cut; the whiskers were then just beginning to grow on the chin the hairs were rather short—on the point about half an inch after I trimmed them; on the sides of his face the hair was quite short—the hairs there were straggling; the color of his whiskers were a light brown mixed with gray: this was about a month after the first of September; he was regular in having his hair cut; saw him again about the first of November; he came there to have his hair cut; the moustache and goatee before I cut them might be about an inch long; the whiskers did not require any clipping, for they were quite short; they were straggling and lying close to the face; their color was brown; there was always a mixture of gray; the hair of his beard had been dyed and grown out since I last clipped it; the dye was not regularly put on: it was not black; the hair of his head had also been dyed apparently with the same as the whiskers, but from the abundance of the hair not so evenly; his speech was quick; his motions active; he stood erect; I never saw Dr. Burdell when his whiskers were long.

To the Surrogate—I cut his hair about three weeks before his death; the habit of cutting his hair monthly has continued from May, 1855; the Doctor told me he did not like his hair dyed black; he told me latterly that a lady dyed his hair, but did not say where; his complexion was light and florid, I should say; the side whiskers on the picture handed me appear thicker and longer than the Doctor's.

Cross-examined—This picture is not like the Doctor; the face is not round enough, and the beard is too black; his eyes were rather a gray; his beard did not grow fast; his beard was heavy but not unusually; his general habit was, when he went out of town, was to let his beard grow, and when he returned I shaved it off: about the 1st September he determined to let his beard grow as the mornings were getting short; his hair on his head was very thick.

Mr. Tilden—I should not take that picture for Dr. Burdell; the hair of his beard was short and stood close.

Mrs. Mary H. Crane examined by Mr. Tilden—I live at No. 256 Fourth-avenue; I am a married woman am the wife of John W. Crane, who is a dentist; I knew the Doctor; have done so twelve years; I saw him on the Monday before his death; that was the only time I ever conversed with him; I received a note from him Saturday, and went to see him on Monday, at very near 12 o'clock, I think; he merely mentioned a lady to me, to whom he had let his house; he told me that he had let his house to a very artful woman; that he had been deceived before, but never so much as by her; he seemed excited, and said she would outwit the devil; he told me that she annoyed him in every way, and that they watched him continually; that they were prying about the house, and had stolen some papers, and could keep nothing safe from them; he said she had stolen the key of his safe; he said, "Thank Heaven, I will be rid of them all on the first of May;" he said he would never make another contract with a woman—single, as I understood him; he said he had two or three married ladies to take his house; I said to him, "Doctor, you have never married?" and he replied, "No, I am further from it than ever," I spoke of his looking as young as he was twelve years ago, when I first saw him, and he said it was in consequence of his regular habits of life.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—Dr. Burdell knows my husband; he walked with us some six or seven blocks 12 years ago; I have often met him; I never visited his place but once; my husband and he have met each other; I have not lived with my husband for five years; I have met the two together several times; my husband is in Europe; has been absent since 16th April; he resided for the last three years at No. 47 Bond-street; I did not call on Dr. Burdell for dental purposes; he told me he knew a lady in New-York who would be an important witness for me in the divorce suit that I had instituted against my husband; I never had any negotiations before with Burdell, and was surprised when I received his letter; I am not divorced from my husband nor he from me; I brought the suit; he said very decidedly that he would never make a contract with another woman; he told me that he was watched, that he expected foul play, but that he was prepared for it; he said he would not let his house to any single woman; he said that she had keys to everything; I am sure he said that she had stolen papers from his safe.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN CONNERY.

Sworn, examined by Mr. Tilden—I live at No. 270 Third-street, Brooklyn; am 51 years of age, and sexton of the Cemetery; I was present at the first examination of Rev. Mr. Marvine before the Coroner; I was in the room with the body when the clergyman went in; was present when he looked at the body; while looking at the body, he shook his head from side to side; after awhile, he said: "It looks something like the man I married about the mouth;" the Coroner then asked him if he recognized him as the party whom he married to Mrs. Cunningham? and he replied that he could not swear positively.

Q.—Did he say that he was not the man? A.—No, he did not exactly say that; after Mr. Marvine came out I heard no conversation of his; he said he could not swear positively; he expressed no opinion; I found the four papers handed to me at the house; they were found in Mr. Eckel's room in a kind of secretary.

The papers were as follows:
The affidavit about the loss of the note.
The agreement as to him and Mrs. Cunningham's family.
One unexecuted release.
The lease for the house.
[These papers were admitted to be in Harvey Burdell's writing.]

Mrs. Cunningham was not present when they were found; she and Mr. Shahan came in while we were looking over Mr. Eckel's secretary; one of them said there were some papers in this secretary belonging to her, and that she wanted to get them; they were then together. (Witness identified the envelope in which the papers were found.) There was some writing on it at the time.

Cross-examined by Judge Dean—I think Marvine came there in the morning of Sunday; the body of Dr. Burdell was lying on his bed dressed, I think, in a black suit.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Burdell object—that he was not dressed as he was in life? A.—No; I think he had a stand-up collar; he appeared not to have shaved; his hair was dark; I cannot remember the exact questions put to Marvine by the Coroner inside the room.

Q.—Was the question this: "Will you swear that that was the man who was married to Mrs. Cunningham?" A.—Yes, something to that effect; Marvine said that it resembled the man he married to Mrs. Cunningham something about the mouth; he said nothing about the whiskers; it was after the papers were found that one of them spoke; when Mr. Marvine was looking at the corpse I don't recollect refusing admission to Mrs. Cunningham's counsel; they were not ordered to go out; a detailed officer, myself and the Coroner were present, and maybe some others; the officer's name was McClusky.

Mr. B. Butler, the Public Administrator, identified papers found in Dr. Burdell's safe, which had been in his possession since they were given up to him. Also a small pocket-book delivered to him by the Coroner, in which no entries had been made since it was in his possession.

To Mr. Dean—I have a bag full of private letters, books and papers in my possession, delivered to me by the Coroner; she has had no access to them since that I am aware of; I visited Herkimer in the official capacity during the present Spring; I asked Taylor for his register, and understood him to say that they kept none; I was requested by counsel to see if Burdell's name was upon it.

To Mr. Tilden—Mr. Earle said they had no register or kept none; the man who kept the tavern had lately been in there, but he knew nothing about a register; I gave the little memorandum book to Judge Dean.

James C. Willett, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, testified that he did not know Harvey Burdell; the discharges in the slander and breach of promise suits were given on the 22d October, 1856.

Joseph Wilson, the wig-maker, of whom Eckel purchased a wig, was examined. His testimony has already been published in full on the Coroner's Jury.

Charles Welden, reporter for the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, swore that the report now shown him was the one he took for the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and it was correct, with the exception of two typographical errors.

Cross examined—I don't write short hand; the examination was not conducted with great rapidity; the Coroner talked a good deal; the witness and Coroner were talking all the time.

The Court adjourned till to-day at 10 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—General Term, June 9.

Before Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Peabody.

THE JOBSON AND SICKLES CASE.

At the commencement of the May Term, a person named David W. Jobson appeared in the General Term of the Supreme Court, and stated that an attorney of this Court by the name of Daniel E. Sickles had defrauded him out of $1,500, and he, Jobson, being a foreigner, without the protection of his own country, asked that this Court would extend its protection to him. Judge MITCHELL replied to him that if he had any complaint to make he must submit it by affidavits. Since that time he has submitted his affidavits and accompanied them with a motion that Daniel Sicklee have his name stricken from the roll of attorneys, on the ground of his, Sicklee', gross immorality, &c. Yesterday the Judges denied the motion on the insufficiency of the affidavits.

Jobson said that he wished to inform the Court of other matters not contained in the affidavits. The Court would not allow him to do it, and ordered him, if he had any further complaint he must, as before, submit it by affidavit.

Jobson replied that he could not put what he wanted to express into an affidavit. He then went into some general remarks upon the injustice of the American Courts, when the Court ordered him to stop, and also to show cause this morning why he should not be committed for contempt.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.

Before Judge Clerke.

DELINQUENT JURORS.

Yesterday Judge CLERKE ordered the Clerk of the Court to impose the $25 fine upon each Juror who absented himself, and to enforce it upon each occasion of non attendance.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Judge Slosson.

ACTION ON MARINE INSURANCE.

John Kinsman vs. *The New-York Mutual Insurance Company.*—This was an action brought on two policies of insurance, one upon the ship *Ozark* and the other her freight, which consisted of guano. The policies were both for $4,000, and were made on the same day. The *Ozark* sailed from San Francisco on a voyage to a European port, and stopped at Callao. Eight days out from Calleo the vessel was leaking so badly that she was forced to put back in distress, and, upon arriving, it was found that the vessel was much injured, and the freight almost a total loss. A survey was made, and the loss of the freight, taken with the repairs needed by the vessel, was estimated at $15,000. The plaintiff sues for the amount of both policies, $8,000. The defendants set up that proper exertions were not made to save the vessel and freight, and that when she left Callao she was in an unseaworthy condition. The jury will bring in a sealed verdict.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Osborne and Connolly.

At the Court of Sessions, yesterday, a great many cases were dismissed, the complainants not appearing. Thos. F. Brennan committed an assault and battery on David Williams, proprietor of a dance-house. He stopped, in going home with some friends, took liberties with the women, and struck Williams with a brickbat when he tried to eject him. Guilty; fined $10.

Michael Fitzgibbon, aged 14, was sent to the House of Refuge, convicted of petit larceny.

Thos. Lawler, a man with eyes bulged out by the liquor behind them, stole a pair of boots. He said he often got drunk. Sentence, 10 days in the Penitentiary.

Israel Trusty, a negro, was charged with assault and battery on John Francis, who testified that the prisoner pointed a pistol at him. It was not loaded.

Judge OSBORNE—I guess he only wanted to scare you; I convict the prisoner of assault and battery, and trying to scare you to death." Sentence suspended.

David Wright assaulted a physician. Sentence was suspended.

Bridget Monahan stole some articles of ladies' wearing apparel. She said they were on the scaine and she only took them up.

Justice CONNOLLY—"You're an old offender; that's the old story. Penitentiary for three months."

Two little boys, John Coyle and Michael Healy, were convicted of petit larceny. John cried lustily and his mother promised better behavior for him. Sentence was suspended with an admonition not to be caught here again.

Patrick Trainor was sent to the Penitentiary for two months for beating his wife who was in a delicate situation.

Richard Lakeman stole a quilt, and was sent up for 3 months. "That's cheap," said he, as he went off by the side-door with the officer.

James Haggerty was charged with stealing some shawls from his landlady. The wife of the accused testified in his behalf, and Justice OSBORNE concluded it was a matter of spite on the part of the complainant, and discharged him.

George Ellis, *alias* Allison, a well-known pickpocket, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months, for stealing a lady's portemonnaie.

Elizabeth Gardiner, a negro woman, was sent to the Penitentiary for 6 months. She is an old offender. She had stolen an umbrella.

Eliza Wallace, also an old offender, was sent up for 6 months, convicted of stealing a table cloth from Mary Hearn.

Mary Hart and Ann Finner were charged with stealing a piece of ribbon from Lord & Taylor's store in Grand-street. It appeared that Mary was the guilty one and Ann was innocent. "Let the little girl go," said Justice OSBORNE; and as for you, Mary, you are doubly guilty in the theft and in trying to decoy the little girl off." Mary wept long and loudly when she was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months. The little girl went off rejoicing.

Alexander Doran, 17 years old, stole 5 pounds of sheeting. His mother plead lustily in his defence. He had been in a store and he worked too hard, and she was going to send him to sea—"Where he won't have to work so hard, eh!" said the Justice. "I think he had better go and learn some light trade. He looks delicate." He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Carl Miller, for stealing a piece of oil-cloth, was sent to the same corrective establishment.

Manus McNulty was found guilty of slapping a little boy who was making a bonfire in front of his house. Judgment suspended.

James Boylan was fined $10 for assaulting an officer in the discharge of his duty.

Miss Frank Hunter, a prostitute, had a fight with a girl about a lover. Frank was the aggressor, was drunk, and was fined $10. This was her second offence.

Mike Rooney, charged with assaulting officer Steele while he was trying to arrest him on a charge of bestiality, was acquitted, on the ground that the officer had no right to arrest him.

Thos. Camp was sent up for ten days, convicted of petit larceny.

Pat. Healy, a German, cut a woman with a knife, when drunk. She only wanted him to keep the peace. Sentence was suspended, with an admonition to let the woman alone.

Ellen Costello stole a piece of delaine, and was sent to the City Prison for 30 days.

Wm. Dalton was charged with an assault on his wife. She did not appear, and he was discharged.

Chas. Keefe, aged 11 years, stole some knives from a hardware store. His mother said he was a good boy. The Magistrate thought he might be improved. He was found guilty and remanded till Thursday.

Mary Stafford, an old offender, was charged with stealing $8 in bank notes. No one appeared against her, and she was discharged.

Lewis Carlan, a young man with a light mustache, and exceedingly well got up, resisted a policeman who arrested him for striking a woman. The policeman "gave him a light tap on the head with his club" and took him to the Station-house. He was fined $5, and went off smiling.

John Raycroft was sent up for 30 days for stealing some iron from his employer.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, June 10.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 430, 591, 637, 551, 649, 648, 651, 616, 567, 691 to 694, 703, 706, 709, 710, 84, 148, 464, 602, 481, 420, 621, 460, 623, 242, 66, 603, 173, 667, 268, 178, 705, 494, 704, 351, 362, 711, 664, 665, 115, 697, 443, 389, 8, 9, 16, 4.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 982, 984, 985, 986, 988 to 994. *Part II.*—Nos. 946, 966 to 979.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 553, 554, 556, 557, 559, 561, 563, 571, 572, 588, 713, 595, 598, 599, 603, 606, 611, 614, 615, 618, 619, 623, 626.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 10, 11, 12, 15, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 74.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar (Brooklyn) for this day—Nos. 87, 90, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 111½, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 24, 59, 66, 68.

Arrival of Surveyor General Burr in Washington.

From the Intelligencer of Yesterday.

Mr. DAVID H. BURR, Surveyor General of the Territory of Utah, and long a resident of this city, arrived here yesterday morning. He was accompanied by his son, Mr. DAVID BURR, who left Washington in March to join his father in Salt Lake City. They met on the 13th of May at Ash Hollow, about midway between Forts Kearney and Laramie. Mr. BURR left Salt Lake on the 15th of April, in company with a large number of "Gentiles," who found the Mormon country had become too hot to hold them any longer. Only three Gentiles, KERR, BELL and MESSENHALL, and the Indian Agent, Dr. HUAT, remained behind. Dr. HUBT went south to his Indian farm on the Peetneet Reserve, about eighty miles from Salt Lake, depending upon his Indians, one hundred in number, to defend him, or protect him out of the country, as necessity might dictate.

Still later intelligence has been received by the mail which set out from Salt Lake City on the 1st of May. By this it appears that BRIGHAM YOUNG has actually undertaken his projected northern tour, carrying 300 Mormons with him as a body guard. It is also stated that a large band of Indians, Shoshonees or Snakes and Utes, amounting to about 600 in all, had marched in upon Dr. HUBT's establishment, and encamped around it, giving him as a reason for their strange conduct that they had been sent by BRIGHAM YOUNG. Much uneasiness is consequently felt for the safety of the agent.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 9, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet stiffly held. Pearls, $7 37½ @$7 50; Pots, $8 @ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,251 lbs. American Yellow purchased at 30c @30½c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is moderate; prices have not varied.

COFFEE—The inquiry is more animated for Rio, and is fair for other kinds, at full prices. Java, 15½c.; Laguayra, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.@11¾c; Bahia, 10½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Remains dull and heavy, as previously represented. Middling Uplands, 13¾c.@13¾c.; Gulfs, 14c.@14½c., and other grades at proportionate prices, ℔ lb.

FISH—The market appears less active; prices of Dry Cod lean in favor of buyers; Mackerel and Herring are essentially unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is pretty brisk and firm for State and Western Flour, with sales reported since our last of about 7,300 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 50@$6 65
Straight State	6 70@ 6 80
Extra State	6 90@ 7 10
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 60@ 6 90
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 70@ 6 90
Fancy Michigan	6 70@ 6 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 20@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 30@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@10 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@10 50

Canadian is unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 50 bbls., in lots, at from $6 70@$6 75 for superfine to choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is still pretty brisk and buoyant. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,650 bbls. very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 50@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $4 50@$6 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is heavy and langnid at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine. ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no really new feature. Sales: 27,000 bushels, including good Canadian 72c. in store, at $1 30 with fair ordinary to very choice Western Red, at $1 59@$1 72 ℔ bushel. Rye is in light supply and is quiet. Holders ask $1 18 for Jersey, and $1 25 for prime Northern ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt remain as last noticed. Oats are heavy and languid, at 65c.@70c. for Western; 63c.@67c. for State; 62c.@66c. for Canadian and Jersey; 58c.@61c. for Pennsylvania; and 56c.@58c for Southern. ℔ bushel. Corn is less abundant and is decidedly dearer, but not brisker. Sales have been reported since our last of about 45,000 bushels, at 91c.@96c. for mixed, in store; 95c. for mixed, deliverable during August; 96c.@98c. for yellow; and 95c.@$1 for white, here. ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 900 bales River taken at 87½c @95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HALL reports the week's movements thus: The receipts this week have been 77,877 hides from foreign ports, and 7,372 coastwise, as follows: 25,199 dry and 295 salted ox and cow, and 1,337 salted horse from Buenos Ayres ex *Seneca*, *Linda Stewart*, and *Margaret and Eliza*; 13,570 Montevideo, ex *Mercy Ellen*; 8,628 Porto Cebello, ex *T. B. Watson* and *E. S. Penny*; 8,223 Orinoco ℔ *Frank*; 5,347 Sierra Leone, ex *Kate Weston* and *Franklin*; 1,780 Berbarst, ℔ *Lucerne*; 6,861 Maranham, ex *Maria*; 4,766 Tampico ℔ *Balzar*; 1,660 Aspinwall, ex *E. Drummond*; 1,446 Para, ex *Ida* and *Ariel Hallock*; 518 Maracaibo ℔ *Ida Haynes*; and 7,372 coastwise. Total, 85,249 ox and cow hides. Also, 608 cows and 2,400 buffalo ℔ *Wide Awake* from Singapore. Sales have been: 11,389 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 26c., 6 and 8 mos. and cash less 5 ℔ cent., usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 30c., 6 mos. usual selection; 4,000 Dry Tampico, 20 lbs. @22 lbs., at 25c., 6 mos. rtg. bad hides; 2,84 Dry Salt Maranham, 27 lbs., at 19c., 8 mos. rtg. bad hides; 3,200 Dry Chagres, and C. A., 17 lbs. @19 lbs., at 23½c. @25c., 6 mos. rtg. bad hides; 3,300 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 24½c., 6 mos. rtg. bad hides; 4,298 Dry Savanilla, 24 lbs., at 22c., 6 mos. rtg. bad hides; 725 Dry Costa Rico, 21 lbs., at 24c., 6 mos. rtg. bad hides; 850 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., at 21c., 6 mos. rtg. bad hides; 3,504 Dry Western, 22 lbs. @23 lbs., at 20c.@21c., 6 mos. rtg. bad hides; 550 Dry Southern, 16 lbs., at 15c., 6 mos. rtg. bad hides; 1,350 Dry Southern, 16 lbs. @17 lbs., at 15c.@16½c. cash, rtg. bad hides; 740 Dry Mobile, 17½ lbs., at 18½c., rtg. hed hides; 800 Dry Salt Charleston, 35 lbs., at 16½c., 6 mos. rtg. bad hides; 240 Dry Curacoa, 21 lbs., at 20c., 6 mos. rtg. water dmgd.; 4,000 Dry Barcelona, 25 lbs., at 23c. cash, less 5 p. c. rtg. bd. hds.; 3,681 Dry Sierra Leone, 9½ lbs., at 29½c @ 30c., cash, less 4 p. c., in bond, less duty; 1,700 Dry Bissau, 7 lbs., at 32½c. cash, less 4 p. c., usual selection; 1,140 G. S. Western, 60 lbs., at 10½c., cash; 8,500 G. S. Western for export, 75 lbs., at 11c., cash; 170 G. S. Newfoundland, 60 lbs., at 10c., cash; 148 Damaged R. G. Horse on private terms; 1,500 Dry and Dry Salt Californias to arrive ℔ *Neptune's Car*, on private terms Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Osprey*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 hides; the *Sullivan*, from Orinoco, with 15,000 hides; the *Julia*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides; the *Neptune's Car*, from San Francisco, with 20,000 hides and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 198,200, (same time last year, 162,500—year before, 63,740,) as follows: 53,800 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 6 000 dry Rio Grande; 48,000 dry Orinoco; 6,300 dry Savanilla; 8,800 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 3,500 dry Port au Platte; 4,500 dry and salted Maracaibo; 1,500 dry Curacoa and Rio Hache; 1,100 dry Para; 1,200 dry West Indies; 600 dry Jamaica; 9,200 dry Barcelona; 3,200 dry Caracoa; 1,700 dry Tampico; 16,000 dry Mexican, (*via* New-Orleans); 6,800 dry and dry salted California; 8,600 dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 3,500 salted Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 1,800 salted California; 2,000 salted Western and Southern; 200 salted Padang Cow; 600 salted Siogapore do.; 2,400 salted Buenos Ayres Horse.

HOPS—Are salable and steady at 8c @12c. ℔ lb. Supply moderate.

IRON—We heard of sales of 120 tons Scotch Pig at $30 @$31, usual terms, per ton.

LEAD—Unaltered.

LIME—Rockland, 90c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears quiet et languid prices. Porto Rico in hhds., at 60c @58c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c @50c.; Clayed Cuba, 49c. @50c.; and New-Orleans, 70c.@75c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in better request and is now worth 79c@80c., some owners refusing to sell even at these figures, ℔ gallon. Other oils are quiet at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty lively demand, but at reduced prices. Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at $21 45@$23 50 for Mess; and $19 20@$19 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are firm at 11c. @11¾c. for

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The particulars of the burning of the steamship *Louisiana* in the Gulf of Mexico, a notice of which we have already received by telegraph, have now reached us. The event occurred some six or eight miles southeast of Galveston, the fire having broke out about one o'clock in the morning of May 31. There were fifty or sixty passengers on board, beside the crew, the greater number of whom perished. The fire being amidships, all communication between the forward and after part of the vessel was cut off, and the tiller-ropes, being burnt, she was entirely unmanageable, although the engines continued to run for some time. Among those who perished was Colonel BAINBRIDGE, of the U. S. Army.

WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks County, and JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County, were yesterday nominated by the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg as candidates for Judgee of the Supreme Court—one in the place of Judge BLACK, the new U. S. District Attorney, and the other in the place of Judge LEWIS, resigned.

Friday next has been fixed by the New-Hampshire Legislature for the choice of a United States Senator in place of Hon. JAMES BELL, deceased.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers, will meet to-day at Concord. It is thought that ASA P. CATE, of Northfield, will be the candidate for Governor.

The Buffalo City election took place yesterday. The Democrats were successful, electing their whole ticket by about a thousand majority.

Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, the present Mayor of Chicago, was yesterday arrested by the United States Marshal, on a charge of stealing mail-bags, which were found on his premises. He was subsequently discharged on a hearing before Judge DRUMMOND, who decided that Mr. WENTWORTH received the bags in his official capacity as Member of Congress, and had a right to keep them, unless a special demand was made for them.

The new Commissioners tried yesterday sixty men for disobedience of orders. All but two of them (who appeared to answer) were found guilty and will be dismissed to-day. The old Board filled a large number of vacancies yesterday, and made many dismissals, among whom was Captain HOPKINS, of the Third Ward, in whose place they appointed Second Lieutenant BENNETT, late Captain of the Central-Park Police. Capt. BENNETT took charge of the Third Ward Station-house soon afterwards; whereupon both the acting Lieutenants, two Sergeents and eighteen men followed their old Captain by declaring for the new Commissioners. Thus far at least 270 members of the old Department in this City, including seven Captains, have declared for the Metropolitan Commissioners, under whose instructions they are now acting.

There was an ordinance adopted in the Board of Aldermen, last evening, making provision for the purchase of the State Arsenal. Several communications were received in relation to the management of the Union Ferries, and the report of the committee, directing the Company to continue running Roosevelt-street Ferry, one boat every half hour, and directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals to lease the ferry foot of Gonverneur-street, was adopted. The report of the Street Committee was adopted. It is, in the main, the same as that published yesterday. It annuls the late contracts; authorizes the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for one and five years; to receive those he deems best for the interests of the City, and to clean the streets until new contracts shall have been made.

All was quiet at Seguine's Point as late as the rundown roll-call of yesterday. It is a mistake to suppose, as some of our correspondents evidently do, that the arrest of persons guilty of visiting infectious ships while under Quarantine was effected under the old law. The law under which the warrants were issued was a new one, far more stringent and efficacious, we doubt not, than its predecessor. By its clear reading there is little doubt that the anticipated attempts to evade Quarantine during the hot season will be given up.

Mr. JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Street Commissioner, died yesterday afternoon at his father's residence, after only four weeks' sickness. Although the office which he held at the time of his decease was not his first official position, he having been formerly one of the Board of Ten Governors. he was only 27 years old. He leaves a widow and one child.

The Surrogate resumed his sitting yesterday morning, in the Burdell Estate case. The only testimony of much importance and interest produced was that of Mrs. MARY H. CRANE, who had heard the Doctor express his gratification that he would get rid of the CUNNINGHAM family on the 1st of May; he expected foul play from them, and that it was his intention never to marry. JOHN CONNERY, Jr., appeared on the stand to contradict the evidence of Rev. Mr. MARVINE.

The Democracy held ward meetings last evening, to enroll members, and take action towards reform and reunion in their ranks. The Reform Convention have issued their "plan of union," which the Wilson Small Committee will meet this evening to denounce, and take measures to defeat. We give the Reform Report in full.

An attempt was made at a meeting of the Liquor-Dealers last evening to get the members to recede from their previous action declaring that they would not send in petitions for licenses to the Excise Commissioners. The members declared by an emphatic vote that they would give no heed to the Commissioners, but go on and sell liquor, abiding the consequences.

A Spaniard doing business as a commission merchant, at No. 48 Pine-street, was arrested and examined, yesterday, at the Lower Police Court, on a charge of misdemeanor, for having had in his possession implements for the manufacture of spurious Spanish coins in Havana. Dies, portions of a press, &c., were found in the possession of the cook of the Spanish brig *Albertini*, now in port. The cook, whose name is MAYER, said he got the articles from DELONA, and had the arrest of the latter. The examination will be continued to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, HENRY J. PETKELER was convicted of assault and battery, with intent to violate the person of ELIZA FABER. His sentence was deferred till Saturday. CATHARINE CONNER, *alias* Dublin KATE, indicted for robbery, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. An Italian, GIOVANNI ROBINSONI, was tried for assault and battery on BRIDGET BURNS, and the Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

A married woman, named SHERWOOD, was burned to death about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, in the dwelling in Fifty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. A fire broke out in one of the lower rooms of the dwelling, a wooden one, and had made considerable headway before Mr. and Mrs. SHERWOOD discovered it. Mr. S. leaped immediately from the window on the second floor, telling his wife as he did so to follow. But for some reason or other she neglected to avail herself of the only opportunity to escape, and was lost. Her body, burned to a crisp, was found some hours afterwards, and removed to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, where an inquest was held upon it. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000.

Broadway was swept last night, between John-street and Union Square, by Mr. SMITH'S patent machines, and no interruption was experienced from rowdies.

The inquest upon the body of the woman ELIZA SHAW, who was found dead with her throat cut, on Tuesday morning, in the rear of her residence, in First-avenue, was concluded yesterday. The verdict rendered was that the deceased came to her death by having her throat cut by some person to the jury unknown.

Mr. DE BURG'S super-phospbate of lime establishment, at Williamsburg, is to be purged immediately of the foul materials which have long rendered it an odious and dangerous nuisance.

A Ping-Ugly Cotemporary.

One of our cotemporaries in this City has published, and another has reproduced, a letter from Lecompton, in which the private Secretary of Governor WALKER is alluded to as "a writer for the NEW-YORK TIMES, who took extraordinary pains to circulate the falsehood that the great mass of the Free-State Party had acknowledged the fairness of the Census Act and its execution, and were going universally into the coming election under it."

What means of information our cotemporaries may possess with regard to the private movements, past or present, of Governor WALKER'S private Secretary, we do not pretend to know. We cannot, therefore, contradict, as of our own proper chief, their assertion that the gentleman in question has been engaged at some time of his life in the circulation of the story to which they refer. But if, from the statement thus doubly indorsed, we are to understand that the NEW-YORK TIMES is charged with the dissemination of such an absurd and preposterous proposition, then we have only to say that we cannot but lament the carelessness or the recklessness which has suffered a misrepresentation so flagrant upon the face of it, and so easy of correction, to gain currency through the columns of two journals professionally devoted to the illumination of the public mind.

The conductors of the *Evening Post*, in the hurry of going to press, may very well have overlooked the thoughtless blunder of their correspondent. But the editors of the *Tribune* can hardly advance such an excuse for the republication of a passage which they must have selected with deliberation. And we beg leave, therefore, to call their attention to the actual language of the dispatch from one of our "Washington correspondents" to which we presume that allusion is made in the paragraph extracted by the *Tribune* from the *Evening Post*. On the 1st of May we published a "Special dispatch" from Washington in these words following: "These latter (the Free-State messes) *under the leadership of Governor Robinson* have resolved to coöperate with the endeavors of the Administration to secure a fair expression of the will of the people in relation to the question of Slavery, and will abandon their previous policy of inactivity." This statement was given as upon the direct authority of Governor ROBINSON himself. The Editors of the *Tribune* will, perhaps, remember that they questioned its truth, and refused to believe that any such policy was contemplated by the Free-State men, until the address of the Free-State men themselves was published to the world, when it was found that our correspondent had been thoroughly well-informed, and that Governor ROBINSON had preferred the practical policy dictated to himself by his own sagacity and statesmanship, and advocated by the *National Era*, as well as by the TIMES, to the apparently aimless and unprofitable programme of obstinate inactivity and dangerous declamation suggested in other quarters. The *Tribune* may possibly still regret that the policy of Governor ROBINSON should have been adopted by the Free-State men of Kansas. It may possibly desire that Governor WALKER should prove to be incompetent to the discharge of the duties which he has undertaken. It may possibly hope that the affairs of that long-distracted Territory may continue to furnish for months to come, as for months past they have furnished, the melancholy material of exciting leaders and of partisan demonstrations to the more fortunate sections of our common country. And all these possibilities may serve to account for the haste which the *Tribune* has shown in attempting to persuade its readers that the TIMES, in demanding for Governor WALKER a fair opportunity of being judged by his acts, and in urging the citizens of Kansas to coöperate with the Federal authorities, for the purpose of peacefully securing their rights and peacefully adjusting their difficulties, is supporting the Southern "doctrine of subjugation."

As some of the readers of the *Tribune* may possibly take the liberty of glancing over the columns of the TIMES, also, we do not anticipate that any considerable number of persons will be induced by the observations of the *Tribune* to believe that the TIMES has deserted the cause for which the *Tribune* is polite enough to say that we have "fought so stoutly"—the cause of Constitutional liberty and even-handed justice throughout the nation and the world.

And we certainly do not expect that any very serious weight will be attached by honorable and intelligent men to criticisms upon the course of the TIMES which begin with the absolute falsification of an extract from our columns, and end with an insinuation that we have been "bought with a price."

For though we are always anxious to put the best construction upon the language of a journal with which we have a desire to have no differences that need be inflamed into disputes, we really do not see in what way we are to understand the following quotation from the *Tribune* of yesterday, except as an imputation first upon ourselves as the subjects of corruption, and then upon our readers as persons likely to delight in baseness and venality.

After quoting the proclamation issued by an "independent" paper in Texas, to the effect that it is at the service of every candidate or any Convention which is "prepared to pay" for its support, our ferocious cotemporary goes on to say:

"We think that should be perfectly satisfactory. And now, if our immediate neighbor, who fought the Nebraska Iniquity and the Kansas usurpation so stoutly but a few short months ago, could but give as good a reason for his shame-faced, halting support of ROBERT S. WALKER, in his subtile but thorough advocacy and practical application of the Nebraska principles of PIERCE and DOUGLAS to the affairs of Kansas, we are confident its enunciation would relieve many and please more of his readers."

From this we infer that "good reason" and good pay are convertible terms with our irresistible friend, who appears to be as anxious for a row with somebody as an Irishman at Donnybrook Fair.

Outrages upon Justice.

The proceedings which took place at the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening, in reference to Justice DAVISON, are part of a series of events which is well calculated to inspire every man in the community with very reasonable apprehensions as to our future. The disreputable gang who have for so long plundered and disgraced the City, under pretence of governing it, have acquired so much audacity in the presence of the impunity which has long attended their violations of both law and decorum, that nothing either in morals or politics seems safe from their attacks. The state of the Municipality, instead of growing better, as some sanguine optimists would have us believe, is steadily growing worse. The only thing now wanting to complete our disgrace and disorder, is that an adverse decision of the Court of Appeals should hand us over bodily to the tender mercies of Messrs. WOOD and RUSSELL, and the wise provisions of the "Dongan and Montgomerie charters." The Corporation once backed up in its abuses, and the emigrant runners, ticket swindlers and groggery keepers once confirmed in their possession of power, by the judgment of the highest Court in the State, there is nothing left for those of us who have got a throat to be cut, or a house to be robbed, but to pack up and take our departure. No civilized community of which any record is to be found in history has long held together under the dominion of such men as now sway the destinies of the City of New-York. The Parliament of "Macs and O's," which assembled in Dublin under the Second JAMES, was order, decency itself when compared with the men who are now the visible embodiment of our Municipality.

To show how very close we are verging upon one of those crises, which renders illegality the highest law, and the rudest violence the veriest of mercies, we think we need only quote the report of the scene which took place at the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening:

Alderman BANTA offered a resolution to the effect that Police Justice DAVISON be assigned to the Fourth District Court, at Eighty-sixth-street, Yorkville, and that J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, Police Justice, be assigned to the Jefferson Market Court.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the resolution.

Alderman BANTA said he wanted a Democratic justice in that District, Justice DAVISON being a Black Republican, and, in his opinion, incapable of impartiality.

Aldermen FULMER opposed the transfer, and claimed Justice DAVISON as an "American." He moved a reference to a Committee.

Alderman MCCONKEY moved a reference. He had known Justice DAVISON for more than twenty years, and knew he would act justly, independent of politics.

Alderman TUCKER pooh-poohed the idea of transferring Justice DAVISON merely because he was a Black Republican. He was a Republican himself, and the Board might as well transfer him somewhere—to Albany, for instance—if they wished. The charge made against Justice DAVISON should be proved, and he hoped Alderman BANTA would be made to prove it.

Alderman ADAME believed Justice DAVISON was partial. He was sure he had recognized the Metropolitan Police, and should be transferred to the "one-horse" Court at Yorkville.

The motion to refer was lost, and the resolution was adopted, by a party vote.

About Justice DAVISON we know and care nothing. It may be that he is a bad Justice, and it may be that he is one of the best to be found. His personal qualities have nothing to do with the matter, inasmuch as they were in no way made the subject of discussion. The scandal to which we call the public attention, is the removal of one of the Magistrates—to whose safe-keeping the peace and security of the City are committed, and whose decisions the poor and ignorant are expected to respect and be bound by—from one district to another, upon purely political grounds, without trial, without inquiry, and with a violence and coarseness of language on the part of the introducer of the motion, only to be met with in the discussions of our Common Council. Justice DAVISON, has, in the elegant language of Alderman ADAMS, been transferred to the "one-horse Court" at Yorkville, solely because he is Black Republican and has probably recognized the New Police Commissioners. The inference which ADAMS draws from these two facts—that he is, *ergo*, partial—is of course only worthy of notice as a specimen of bar-room logic. The sum total of this is, that the Police and all other Magistrates of the City, on whose decision the liberty and property of the great mass of our fellow-citizens are dependent, are removable with insult, at the pleasure of the emigrant runner and mock auctioneers whom our apathy and selfishness have suffered to climb into office. The governing body of this great City, in the middle of the nineteenth century, deliberately votes a censure and stigma upon a judicial functionary, first because he holds the same political opinions as the majority of the citizens of thirteen States in the Union, and secondly because he has declared his adhesion to a body created by an act of the Legislature, and solemnly confirmed in the exercise of its authority by the Supreme Court of the State. That it makes little difference to the general public where Mr. DAVISON holds his Court, we are quite well aware. That he is not a model Judge is very likely. The man in matters of this sort is of little consideration. Which excites our alarm is the precedents which we are daily allowing the paltriest case, and the most despisable agents to establish; the weakening of the reins of authority, the contempt for law, and for decency; the utter political demoralization which incidents such as we are commenting on are apt to establish. No State of either ancient or modern times has fallen in a day. The beginning of ruin and disgrace is in small scandal and petty corruption. But they are the seeds of downfall, and though the harvest be late, it is tolerably sure.

VOLUNTARY PAYMENT BY THE TREASURY.—A report appeared in our columns, some time since, of a case in the Court of Claims, *Cortlandt Palmer, receiver of Leggett, Wooster and Frame* vs. *The United States*. The claim was for a return of $550 80, duties exacted and paid on importation of linens as "colored linens," which were claimed to have been, in fact, "unbleached linens," and as such, under the acts of 1833, free from duty. The only evidence produced to prove that the linens were unbleached, was that of a member of the firm of L. W. & F., to whose competency objections were waived by the Government. Opposed to his testimony was the official action of the collector entered on record, which the Court deemed of equal weight. They, therefore, held that the allegations of the petition, as to the character of the goods, were not sustained, and refused to order testimony, in other words decided adversely to the claim.

Since that decision was rendered, an agent of the Treasury sought out Mr. PALMER, and, quite unexpected to him, offered to pay, and actually paid to him the full amount of the claim rejected by the Court as above stated, for insufficiency of proof. The opinion of the Court of Claims, although adverse, threw light probably on the subject, to the mind of the Treasury, and thus penetrated to its conscience, with the salutary result stated.

The South and Kansas.

What a man thinks is one thing—what he is supposed by other people to think is not infrequently another and a very different thing. And whenever the thoughts of a man or of a community happen to be of any significance, it is always best for us to take them on the authority of the original parties rather than from the lips of other people.

The assertion made by a Kansas correspondent of one of the New-York papers—that the "South knows that WALKER will do everything for her that can be done consistently with the safety of the Democracy in the North," has been extensively circulated from press to press and may very possibly have alarmed some of the more *naive* and unsuspecting friends of freedom.

It is gratifying to us, therefore, to be able to present an authentic exposition by a prominent Southern man, of the expectations which the South entertains of Gov. WALKER.

At a public dinner in Cheraw, South Carolina, Mr. KEITT, a member of Congress from that State, who achieved no little notoriety in connection with the SUMNER outrage, and the Bobadillian preliminaries of the was-to-have-been-murderous BURLINGAME duel, made the following observation:

"He expressed his want of confidence in WALKER and STANTON, both of whom he denounced as unprincipled trading politicians, who were ready to sell the slaveholders' interest in Kansas for a price. He spoke of the National Democratic party—of its want of principle, and its readiness at all times to sell the South at any price which would secure to its leaders the glorious spoils of victory. He said he went with the Democratic Party, but was not of it.

He spoke of Mr. BUCHANAN. Said he had some confidence in his honesty and integrity, but feared his power to stem the torrent of Black Republicanism arrayed against him.

He was graphic in his description of the corrupt scenes to be witnessed in Washington. How men, fallen from their high estate, paraded the street, filled the lobbies of the Representative Halls, and thronged around the Executive Department, with their price placarded in figures upon their heads. Of these were WALKER and STANTON, the one a Pennsylvania bankrupt, and the other an unprincipled political gambler. Both had sought and obtained position and power in Kansas, and were willing to wield it at the bidding of the party which would pay best. WALKER'S proposition to have the Constitution of the Kansas Convention submitted to the people, before it was presented to Congress, with a demand for admission into the Union, he denounced in no measured terms. He said it was unprecedented, and intended only to restore the State to Black Republicanism."

These remarks of Mr. KEITT we beg our readers to understand not as a contradiction, but as a confirmation and elucidation of the prophecy uttered by the Kansas correspondent referred to above.

The South, knowing perfectly well that nothing can be done for the interests of Slavery in Kansas which will not hopelessly ruin the prospects of the Democratic Party at the North—the South knowing perfectly well that the Northern sentiment which demands justice and freedom for Kansas is not an ebullition of facile fanaticism, but a settled, earnest, and growing passion of the popular heart, born of unalterable convictions, and fostered by every influence which makes the Northern States prosperous and respectable—the South, we say, knowing all this, knows with Mr. KEITT that Gov. WALKER neither can nor will lend himself to the schemes in Kansas of Southern extremists and Pro-Slavery fanatics; but that he will do his utmost to secure a free and fair expression of the popular will in that Territory—an expression which can have but one result: to bring into the Union another great Free State.

RAILROAD REFRESHMENTS.—If there is any word in the English language more shamefully misused than another, it is the word refreshment, as applied to the hurry scurry of eating and drinking at railroad stations. The dreary places in which the painful and unhealthy performances take place are called "Refreshment Saloons;" but there could not be a more inappropriate designation for such abominations of desolation. Directors of railroads appear to have an idea that travelers are destitute of stomach; that eating and drinking are not at all necessary to human beings bound on long journeys, and that nothing more is required than to put them through their misery in as brief a time as possible. It is expected that three or four hundred men, women and children, some of whom must, of necessity, be "feeble folk" and unaccustomed to roughing it, and all of whom have been used to the decencies and comforts of orderly homes, can be whirled half a day over a dusty road, with hot cinders flying in their faces; and then, when they approach a station and are dying with weariness, hunger, and thirst, longing for an opportunity to bathe their faces at least before partaking of their much-needed refreshments, that they shall rush out helter-skelter into a dismal long room and dispatch a supper, breakfast, or dinner in fifteen minutes. The consequences of such savage and unnatural feeding are not reported by telegraph as railroad disasters; but if a faithful account were given of them, we are afraid they would be found much more serious than any that are caused by the smashing of cars, or the breaking down of bridges. The traveler who has been riding all night in a dusty and crowded car, unable to sleep, and half suffocated with smoke and foul air, will be suddenly roused from his half lethargic condition by hearing the scream of the steam-whistle, which tells of the near approach to a station; but, before the train stops, the door of the car opens, and the conductor shouts at the top of his voice: "Pogramville—fifteen minutes for breakfast!"

Here is a prospect for a weary and hungry traveler to whom fifteen minutes would be brief time enough for ablutions. But washing is out of the question, even if all the conveniences were at hand, and he rushes into the "saloon," where he is offered a choice of fried ham and eggs, or tough beefsteak soaked in bad butter, tea and coffee, stale bread; the inevitable custard pie and pound cake, are also put at his service; but half the fifteen minutes allowed for breakfast having been lost while waiting for a turn at one of the two washbasins, the bewildered traveler makes a hasty grab at whatever comes within his reach, and hurries back to his seat, to discover before he reaches the end of his journey, that he has laid the foundation for a fit of dyspepsia, which may lead to a disease of the lungs or a fever.

A Company that expends thirty millions of dollars in building and equipping a road, ought not to begrudge a few hundred dollars in furnishing a suitable place for travelers to refresh themselves at, nor deny them the necessary time to do it in. Refreshment-saloons ought to be under the charge of the Railroad Company, for passengers ought not to be put at the mercy of grasping and ignorant men, who are regardless of everything but their own profit. There are very few roads in the whole country on which there is a station where a comfortable meal can be obtained, or where the necessary accommodations are to be found which passengers require when they stop. The Erie Road has the most comfortable and spacious cars of any railroad in the country, and we have no doubt that it would have a great accession of travel if there were decent station-houses on the line for the refreshment of passengers, and the arrangements of the time-tables were such that they could be enjoyed. As our great lines of railroad are laid through wild and half-cultivated regions, where the common refinements of City life are not to be looked for, the railroad managers should themselves make the necessary provision for the refreshment of passengers which they have a right to expect. As affairs are now arranged, a few days of railroad traveling are sure to end in a fit of sickness to all excepting those who have hardy constitutions, and are accustomed to the very roughest and toughest manner of living.

JEALOUSY OF NEW-YORK.—Nothing is more common than for a dwarf to sneer at a giant, and for a beggar to pretend to despise a banker. It is the involuntary homage to superiority which vents itself in defamation. Our amiable provincial friends north and south of us are continually reminding us of the immensity of New-York, by their sneers at what they pretend to regard as our mushroom greatness. We are sorry for them; but what can we do? Some cities, like some men, as Malvolio says, achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them; but New-York is great by the ordinances of nature, great by her achievements, and by virtue of the greatness thrust upon her. If Philadelphia and Boston hoot at us until they are hoarse, they cannot injure in the slightest degree our great commercial advantages, nor diminish a hair's breadth our magnificent position. The better way for our discontented and unhappy neighbors will be, to pull up their stakes and come on here and share with us in our advantages, or else remain quietly at home and say no more about the matter. One of our Boston cotemporaries has broken out in a long list of complaints against this metropolis, the upshot of which is, that our prosperity is purely accidental and fictitious, and that it will not last. Our amiable neighbor remarks with the sagacity of Bunsby:

"Take away the foreign capitalists and the dock loafers who have squatted down at the mouth of the Hudson for temporary purposes, and Philadelphia will stretch far ahead of New-York in population, and Boston surpass it in wealth and enterprise."

There is certainly a good deal of truth in this. Take away our capitalists and our enterprising merchants and it is quite possible that Philadelphia would stretch far ahead of us in population, and Boston in wealth; but what is going to take them away? They cling to us, and, instead of being taken away, they are constantly increasing; they may come for the temporary purpose of making a fortune; but, having made it, they remain to spend it; they build palaces in Fifth-avenue, and chateaux, not in Spain, but on the pleasant banks of the lordly Hudson. When New-York begins to exhibit symptoms of her decadence, you may look out for a wipe from the long tail of Monsieur Babinet's Comet.

THE PRESS IN GREECE.—The City of Athens has now seventeen newspapers issued regularly, besides four periodicals published semi-monthly. The papers are weekly and semi-weekly, and the eighteenth is to be started in a short time, under the editorial care of M. KALOPOTHAKES. Athens became the Capital in 1836, and had then only two or three thousand inhabitants; it has now a population of 36,000, and the removal of restrictions upon the Press has produced a corresponding growth of periodical literature. With all these papers, however, there is not one issued daily, nor is there a publication removed from the influence of the Greek Church. Mr. KALOPOTHAKES' enterprise inaugurates the times of Protestant journalism in the country.

CURIOUS CASE OF ALLEGED MISDEMEANOR.—A curious case of alleged misdemeanor was under examination yesterday before Justice WELSH at the Lower Police Court. The facts brought out were that on Saturday morning last, about 2 o'clock Officer CONNORE, of the Third-Ward, while patrolling his beat, discovered a man passing through Franklin-st, having a small and seemingly heavy box upon his shoulder. Suspecting something wrong, the officer hailed the stranger, and took him to the Station-house in Leonard-st., on suspicion, and narrated the circumstances to Capt. HORRIGAN. On opening the box, which was about three feet long and seven or eight inches wide, it was found to contain two dies of Spanish coin, (silver-pieces about the size of our quarter,) and part of a large press, screws, and such other fixtures necessary for the manufacture of the coin. The prisoner gave his name as VICTOR MAYER, and said he was cook on board the Spanish brig *Albertina*, then lying in the stream. On his person was found a note in Spanish, of which the following is a translation:

FRIEND ANDRES—You will deliver to Mr. VICTOR MAYER, cook of the *Albertina*, $6, as soon as he delivers to you on shore the three pieces of the machine which I have delivered to him in a box; and we have agreed that he shall land it at the place which you may designate. To which end, look out for my brother JOSE in Havana, at the agency of Bejarano, that he may go with you on board to see the cook.

Yours, F. L.

On being questioned further, MAYER stated that he was simply acting as agent for another party; that the box found with him was to be conveyed by him to Havana in the vessel in which he served, and that he got it and its contents from FRANCISCO DELANO, a commission merchant at No. 43 Pine street. MAYER was detained and inquiries were made which corroborated his story as to his service on board the *Albertina*, &c. After consultation with the authorities, it was determined to arrest DELANO, and he was accordingly arrested and detained. DELANO refused to answer any questions about the mysterious box, but threatened to sue for false imprisonment.

At the conclusion of the investigation yesterday—it will be resumed to-day—MAYER was detained simply as a witness, and DELANO was held as principal in the case. Both parties are Spaniards.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—The Trustees of the American Institute have leased the Crystal Palace from the Receiver, JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., from July 1, 1857, to May 1, 1858, for $6,000. The Palace will be open on July 1 for the reception of articles intended for the annual exhibition, commencing on the 19th of September.

Death of Joseph S. Taylor, Street Commissioner.

After an illness of only four weeks, Mr. JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, the well-known Street Commissioner, died last evening, at 5 o'clock, at his father's residence, in Lexington-avenue. The tidings will be sadly received by all his numerous friends, as well as by many citizens, who were only brought into connection with him in the ordinary routine of his office duties. He was eminently a popular man. The nominee of a powerful political party, he managed to secure the good-will of all parties.

Mr. TAYLOR was born in this City about 27 years ago, and at twelve years of age, after a little of such schooling as was at that time given to the children of parents of small means, he was employed as a clerk in the firm of PINKNEY & CRANE, of Park-place. In 1851, Mr. PINKNEY being dead, he was invited to become a partner of the firm, then and since known as the house of RUFUS E. CRANE & Co. He readily accepted the offer.

But, about this time, the political arena began to open before him. He was dazzled with its attractions, and preferred a life of excitement and notoriety as a politician to the quiet of a counting-house chair, or the surveillance of a large mercantile establishment. He was not long working his way into notice. And just at this time, when his ambition looked forward to the highest issue, and only wanted means of reaching it, circumstances gave birth to a political party into whose arms he hastened to throw himself. This was the Order known as the Know Nothings, whose organizations in this City, it is not too much to say, derived valuable assistance from the earnest and able partizanship of Mr. TAYLOR. The services which he thus rendered were not forgotten three years later, when the American party elected him to the office which he held at the time of his death.

The first prominent position filled by Mr. TAYLOR was that of Governor of the Almshouse. He was chosen one of the body popularly known as the Ten Governors, and performed the duties of his office, notwithstanding his youth, as well as most of his co-laborers. In 1856, after a severe contest, his opponent being HENRY HOWARD, the present Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, he was elected Street Commissioner, his election being secured by the ardent exertions of the Know-Nothings. In that office, it may be said that he has fulfilled the expectations of his friends, escaping the penalty of censure which was so liberally heaped upon some of his predecessors, and reaping the praise of vigorous enterprise and punctuality in the discharge of his duties.

That he was altogether influenced by any of the numerous temptations which lurk in the path of the successful politician, it might be too much to say, yet few will deny in these days of universal delinquency among "scheming politicians," that JOE TAYLOR could show as fair a front as the majority of his compeers. There are few instances of the elevation by the popular vote of a man so young to offices of high trust and responsibility, of which it can be said with equal truth that the discrimination of the Electors was fully approved and confirmed by the subsequent conduct of the fortunate candidate. He made few enemies; he continued to attract around him hosts of friends, and is prematurely arrested on a path which bade fair to place him on a top round of the ladder of fame, and secure to him the possession of an ample fortune.

Mr. TAYLOR married the daughter of the late Ex-Alderman MERCER, of the Second Ward, and leaves one child. His disease was marasmus. Since the 9th of last month he has been unable to attend to his official duties, but he rode out until the 30th ult., when his increasing illness compelled him to take to his bed, from which he did not afterwards rise.

Death of Governor Dugro.

ANTHONY DUGRO, a conspicuous Democratic politician, and one of the Governors of the Almshouse, died at his residence, in Tenth-street, on Monday afternoon. He was about 40 years of age, and a native of Germany.

BROADWAY SWEPT, AND NO ROW.—Mr. J. A. SMITH, who has been engaged by private subscription to keep Broadway clean for the next two weeks, and whose Irishmen pretended to be frightened and fled on Monday night, returned to the charge last evening, and made a successful attack on the thick layer of sediment which, for the last few days has concealed the Russ from mortal vision. About thirty Italians went to work about 8 o'clock, in the vicinity of Cortlandt-street, and began to hoe up the thickest of the mud, which was immediately carted off to the foot of Watt-street, by some twenty carts. Mr. SMITH, applied during the day, to the Chief MATSELL and Deputy CARPENTER, for an adequate force of police, and both those functionaries promptly responded by detailing several patrolmen to the dumping-ground and along Broadway, to be on hand in case of need. Instructions were also sent to the Station-houses of Wards bordering on Broadway, to dispatch as many men as might be needed to repress any disturbance. Just after the workmen came on the ground some fifteen or twenty First Ward "insurgents" presented themselves, inquired about the machines, and intimated that they would make short work of the horses and drivers as soon as they appeared. Further than this there was no demonstration. The sweeping machines took a bee line up the centre of Broadway about 10 o'clock, throwing the mud in a winrow towards the west. Rain enough had fallen to reduce the sediment to a thin paste, which was as easily managed as if perfectly dry. If the machines had kept off till 12 o'clock, it would have been better, for the stages dashing along through the mud scattered it right and left over the clean track the machines had left. The roadway from John-street to Canal was swept in about an hour and a quarter. The mud was too thin to be removed last night, and was suffered to lie in the gutters, whence it will be taken to-day, as soon as dry enough. The lower part of Broadway, from John-street down, was not touched, as the mud was rather thicker than elsewhere.

NEW METHODIST CHURCH ON FOURTH-AVENUE.—The subscription fund for building a new edifice for the congregation of the Mulberry-street Methodist Episcopal Church received large accessions at a meeting held in the Chapel, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, last week. Among others, DANIEL DREW gave $5,000, RALPH MEAD gave $5,000, JOHN HARPER gave $2,000, WM. R. MARTIN gave $2,000, JOEL MEAD gave $2,000, LEMUEL BANGS gave $1,500. The new church, with chapel and parsonage attached, will cost $60,000; the donation of each subscriber will entitle him to the deed of a pew in the church when finished, the location, of course, depending on the amount donated. The church will stand on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, 67 feet front, and 84 feet deep. The parsonage will stand next it on Fourth-avenue, and the chapel behind it, on Twenty-second-street. White marble, rough dressed, will be the building material. The steeple will be 200 feet high, and there will be accommodations for 1,200 people inside the edifice. The interior construction will, in some respects, resemble that of Dr. TYNG'S Church. The Church will probably be finished by next Summer; the Chapel is to be ready for occupation in the Fall, and will be occupied by the congregation until the larger edifice is completed. At present they occupy the wooden Chapel, formerly belonging to Dr. HAWK'S Church, which stands on the site to be built upon; 98 feet 9 inches of ground on Fourth-avenue, running back 150 feet, was purchased for $45,500. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, the pastor of this congregation, is traveling in Europe in delicate health. Rev. Mr. PRENTICE officiates during his absence.

DON'T GIVE THE NEW CENT TO THE BABY.—A fine little girl, the daughter of JAMES CRAIGIE, of the Seventh Ward, swallowed one of the new cents, on Monday, to the great dismay of the parents. Suitable remedies facilitated the passage of the dirty little coin, which saw day-light just fourteen hours afterward. The same physician, who put this eagle through, has a child now under his care in Williamsburgh, who swallowed one of the new cents about a week since. All emetics and purgatives have thus far proved useless. The patient suffers immensely from giddiness and nervous irritability. The new cent is bad plaything for children.

SWEET POTATOES FROM ANTIGUA, W. I.—The schooner *Louisiana*, Captain TOTT, of Cherry Stone, Va., arrived here a few days since from Antigua, with the first cargo of new potatoes, consigned to a dealer in Washington Market. This is said to be the first consignment of that article from Antigua. She brought about 650 bbls., in a good state of preservation, and a portion of them, we venture to say, the largest sweet potatoes that ever came to this market, some of them weighing 15 and 20 pounds each, and all thoroughly sound.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

From Washington.

THE NICARAGUAN TRANSIT—THE UTAH APPOINTMENTS—MAILS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 9.

It has never been thonght that the President would recognize any control, on the part of the Costa Ricans, over the Nicaraguan route, and the supposition that he would not do so is now verified.

There is not even a shadow of truth in the report that Gov. WALKER will be recalled from Kansas, to take the place of Gen. CASS, as Secretary of State.

The affairs of Utah occupied the attention of the Cabinet to-day. The appointments to the offices there were not completed. Several gentlemen to whom they have been tendered are to be heard from. The probability is that the appointments will be announced in the course of the week, and all the arrangements perfected. The Administration, though anxious for speedy action, has been restrained by circumstances beyond its control.

A proposition has been made to the Post-Office Department, and is now under consideration, for the transportation of the mails from New-York to New-Orleans, by way of Fernandina and Cedar Keys, Fla., the route having been established by Congress. By it the mails would be carried with more regularity, and less time than now from Washington to New-Orleans.

Mayor WOODRUFF earnestly requests his friends and all good citizens to abstain from holding or attending the contemplated meeting on Thursday, in condemnation of the election riots, believing that it will do no good, and may result in a disturbance of the peace.

The statement of Mr. BURR, Surveyor-General of Utah, was that "one thousand," and not "ten," as misprinted in the New-York papers, would be sufficient to effectually overawe the Mormons.

Hon. John Wentworth, Mayor of Chicago, Arrested on a Charge of Stealing Mail-bags.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 9.

Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, Mayor of the city, was arrested, this morning, by the United States Marshal, charged with stealing mail-bags, and was held to bail in the sum of $3,000. The examination will take place this afternoon. The mail-bags were found on his premises, and the proof against him is said to be positive.

CAICAGO, Tuesday, June 9—P. M.

Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH was discharged from custody this afternoon by Judge DRUMMOND. He decided that Mr. WENTWORTH, in his official capacity of Congressman, received the mail bags and that unless a special demand was made for them had a right to keep them.

From Concord.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP—DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, ETC.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, June 8.

The Legislature has assigned Friday next for the choice of a United States Senator, in place of Hon. JAMES BELL, deceased.

Numerous delegates have arrived to attend the Democratic State Convention to assemble here tomorrow. ASA P. CATE, of Northfield, will undoubtedly receive the nomination for Governor.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of New-Hempshire, today, voted to attend the Bunker Hill celebration.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, June 9.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court in place of Judge BLACK, the new U. S. Attorney-General, and Judge LEWIS, who resigned previous to the nomination, met this morning and organized, when a number of nominations were made, and the Convention adjourned till afternoon. On reassembling final nominations were made of WM. STRONG, of Berks County, and JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.

Fire in Chelsea.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 9.

A fire broke out about 12 o'clock last night in Chelsea, and destroyed nineteen dwelling houses on Cedar-street, mostly occupied by private families. A good portion of the furniture was saved. The houses were valued at $3,200 each, and were nearly all owned by GEORGE W. GERRISH.

Death of Gen. Norris, of Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, June 9.

Gen. JACOB NORRIS, a prominent citizen of this place, died to-day at noon.

The Democratic Caucus this evening nominated JOHN S WELLS for United States Senator, by acclamation. The Republicans will make their nomination on Thursday night.

Buffalo Municipal Election.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 9.

Our election for city officers came off to-day. TIMOTHY T. LOCKWOOD, Democrat, for Mayor, and the entire Democratic ticket is elected by about 1,000 majority.

Providence Municipal Election.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, June 9.

The fourth trial to elect a Mayor to-day resulted in no choice. OLNEY, American and Republican, received 1,788; FRANCIS, Democrat, 1,744; scattering, 518.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 9.

The following are the footings of the Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	53,363,000
Specie	3,941,600
Amount due from other Banks	7,171,000
Amount due to other Banks	4,287,000
Deposits	18,321,000
Circulation	6,941,500

Court of Appeals.

We publish below a list of the first thirty Causes on the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for the June term. The whole number of Causes upon the Calendar is 402:

1. Hoyt *vs.* Carter.
2. Hayner, Receiver, *vs.* Janes.
3. Smith *vs.* Allen.
4. Otis *vs.* Wright.
5. Stephens *vs.* Vroman.
6. Williams *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company.
7. Blakely *vs.* Aldrich.
8. Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Jenkins.
9. Edgecomb *vs.* Messereau.
10. People ex. rel. Cutler *vs.* Dibble.
11. Mutual Life Insurance Company *vs.* Supervisors of New-York.
12. Requa *vs.* Holmes.
13. Stratton *vs.* Kelsey.
14. Dowe *vs.* Perrin.
15. Partridge *vs.* Gilbert.
16. Sibley *vs.* Waffle.
17. Chester *vs.* Kingston Bank.
18. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank *vs.* Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
19. Collumb *vs.* Caldwell.
20. Griffin *vs.* Colver.
21. Wall *vs.* Kellogg.
22. Fox *vs.* New-York and Erie Railroad Company.
23. Langdon *vs.* Astor.
24. Towsley *vs.* Barry.
25. The People *vs.* Peverelly.
26. Cox *vs.* Austin.
27. Poler *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company.
28. Meech *vs.* Allen.
29. Bentley *vs.* Columbia Insurance Company.
30. Clark *vs.* Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—About 1½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a small frame dwelling in Fifty-third-street, near the Eleventh-avenue, owned and occupied by JAS. SHERWOOD. The flames spread also to some frame buildings adjoining. Mrs. SHERWOOD was unable to escape from the burning house and was burned to death. Mr. SHERWOOD states that he was awakened by his wife, who told him the house was on fire. He jumped up immediately, and, seeing the danger, leaped out of the window—a second-story one—telling his wife, as he did so, to follow him. His wife remained behind, however, (Mr. SHERWOOD thinks to save something,) and thus losing the opportunity of escape, was burned to death. The body, burned to a crisp, was found some hours afterwards, and conveyed to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, where an inquest was held upon it.

About $1,000 damage was done to the buildings. The fire originated from some cause not ascertained, in the room directly beneath that occupied by Mr. and Mrs. SHERWOOD as a sleeping apartment.

AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.—The Columbia *South Carolinian* learns from a gentleman who has seen the letter that President BUCHANAN has tendered this appointment to Hon. F. W. PICKENS, of South Carolina, and this in the most complimentary terms. Whether Col. PICKENS will accept is not known.

Marine Matters.

MONTREAL, Saturday, June 6.

I telegraphed you that the cargo of the steamship *Canadian* was all saved and forwarded to Montreal and Quebec. That portion in her fore compartments will be chiefly dry goods, and will be damaged. The vessel being very large, and a rock through her bottom, it will be a costly job to get her off. They are building a platform around her, and steam-pumps have been brought down from Lake Ontario, and have gone down to the steamer. The reports that have reached you of the vessel being so badly injured are untrue. The interest for New York underwriters on the cargo would not be over $20,000, and on the vessel I believe that nothing is insured on this side of the water.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.*

ADVANCE WAGES OF SEAMEN.—The movement among ship-owners to abolish the system of advance wages to seamen, promises to be generally acquiesced in by all the leading merchants of this City. The agreement has received day by day accessions of the names of the principal merchants; most of those who at first objected to signing on the ground that it would be broken, having given in their names. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, who have this matter in charge, are busy with their labors, and it is not unlikely that other reforms intended for the benefit of seamen may be suggested. A final disposition of the matter will be made at a meeting of the Committee next week.

Some of the passengers of the *Wild Pigeon*, hence for Valparaiso on the 21st of May, by way of advising their friends that they were all well, inclosed a scrap of paper in a bottle and threw it overboard. It was picked up on Far Rockaway, and sent to this office by Mr. BROOK CARROLL.

On one side was written:

"Ship *Wild Pigeon*, off Sandy Hook, bound to Valparaiso. This was thrown overboard May 21, 1857.

HENRY B. HAYES,
E. G. FARRO,
CHAS. W. WATSON,
GEORGE F. BURDETT. } Committee.

CHAS. K. RANDALL, Chairman."

On the reverse:

"If this is picked up please advertise in the *Herald*. God bless you all, amen."

Indorsed:

"This was found inclosedin a bottle on Rockaway Beach, May 24."

Servants' Wages—Exemption Laws Modified.

A bill was passed by the recent Legislature, entitled "An act to modify the exemption laws on judgments rendered for a claim accruing for work and labor performed in a family as a domestic." It reads as follows, and is found at chapter 303 of the last volume of State Laws, of which an edition has not yet been published:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No property shall be exempt from levy and sale, by virtue of an execution issued on a judgment rendered in any Court in this State, for a demand accruing for work and labor performed in a family as a domestic, to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the 1st of May next.

Hon. JAMES S. SLUYTER, of the Tenth Assembly District, in the beginning of the Session introduced a bill containing the same provisions, but neglected to call it up for consideration at the request of Hon. THOMAS KIVLEN of the Second District, who had also drafted a bill on the subject. In February the present bill was introduced by Mr. KIVLEN, who had drafted it conjointly with Mr. SLUYTER. It came up for consideration in evening session, and, after a very extended debate, which was protracted, not so much by opposition to the bill as by the opportunity which offered members for making bunkum speeches, was ordered to a third reading, and finally past. The measure was loudly called for. There are many persons who are in the habit of hiring servants by the month and discharging them at the end of that period without wages. These persons have generally been protected in these cases by the exemption laws which are modified by this bill. We know of one suit which has already been commenced under it, and and probably the attorneys of his injured servants will have no lack of clients hereafter.

Republican Planks.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by a full meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association, on Friday last, after being the subject of consideration at a previous stated meeting:

Resolved, As the sense of this Association, that the public lands should go into the possession of actual settlers only, and that too, at such prices, and in such quantities, that any industrious man may obtain sufficient to supply his family the substantial comforts and necessaries of life.

Resolved, That one ground of our hostility to Slavery is in connection with this subject. The lordly master, with his numerous chattel slaves, extends himself over, impoverishes and blasts lands which would otherwise, and for all time, sustain in comfort and prosperity ten times the number of hardy, intelligent, and industrious freemen.

The following, after being debated, and receiving a considerable support, was finally laid upon the table for future action:

Resolved, That we would cheerfully acquiesce in, and heartily support any public measure which may be devised, either by the income from the public lands, or otherwise, whereby remuneration shall be made to the master, and Slavery shall cease to exist in our land.

The next stated meeting of the Association was fixed for the second Friday in July next.

Pudding Before Meat.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In my boyish days (half a century ago) I was sent to a boarding-school in the country—a sort of Do-the-Boys'-Hall without the brimstone and treacle—where one of the proclamations to the boys before dinner was: "Whoever eats the most pudding, shall have the most meat." The consequence was that, having gorged ourselves with pudding, we couldn't eat any meat at all! Hence the economy of the arrangement, from which we did not suffer, in the least.

Since that, I have partaken of the fare of farmhouses in our vicinity, where the custom was to bring upon the table the puddings, pastries, custards and pies as the *first* course—bringing on the meat afterwards. As you may suppose, but little meat was required.

The object of this note is, to suggest whether this would not be a good plan to pursue at this time, when flesh food is so dear, and farinaceous food comparatively so cheap.

APICIUS.

Ohio State Medical Society Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Friday, June 5, 1857.

The Ohio State Medical Society is now holding its twelfth annual session in this place. About one hundred physicians, from the leading cities of the State, are in attendance. Proceedings are of much interest to the profession, and possess no little interest for the public that has to swallow medicine and submit to "operations." Among others in attendance is Dr. HAYES, Surgeon of the Grinnell Arctic Expedition, under command of the late lamented KANE. Dr. DANIEL TILDEN, of Sandusky, one of the oldest and ablest practitioners in the State, is the presiding officer. Delegates are in attendance from the State Medical Association of surrounding States. Dr. BLACKBURN represents Kentucky. The Valedictory address of Ex-President ALLEN was pronounced Wednesday afternoon: subject—"State of the Medical Profession of Ohio, Past and Present." Dr. ALLEN is a venerable man, and his address was good. His reminiscences of Western practice reaching back to 1812, of course he had many a strange story to tell. He says pretty much all of the diseases of this region have changed character and type since 1820.

Among the papers offered and ordered printed are the reports of the Committee on Surgery, &c. Also one by Dr. MCMEENS, of Sandusky, on "The Geology, Topography, Hydrography, Meteorology, Mortuary Statistics, Endemics and Epidemics of Sandusky." Dr. McM. is an old West Point cadet, and a highly educated man. This paper has been in course of preparation for two years, and will possess a high degree of interest to scientific men generally. By Dr. MEAD, of Cincinnati, a paper on "Moral Insanity." By Dr. KYLE, a paper on the "History of the Veretrum Viridi, and its use in the Treatment of Disease by Quacks."

The report of the Committee on Surgery, read by Dr. DAWSON, was an elaborately prepared document, giving statistics and per centages of success in various operations. The paper will command attention in its printed form. It excited some considerable debate, but was almost unanimously adopted.

The remarks made upon the use of the new remedy Veratrum Viridi, were of much interest. The speakers had used it with eminent success in cases of high excitement of the pulse and nervous system, in the first stages of violent pneumonia and typhoid fevers, and, in a few instances, in inflammatory rheumatism. Dr. FIRESTONE, of the Newburg Lunatic Asylum, had administered it to highly excited cases, and it uniformly calmed them and gave them sweet sleep. Dr. HOLSTON, of Gainesville, however, did not give the new and powerful agent his confidence. He called it a tame lion, which should be handled with extremest care. He spoke from experiment and experience, and mentioned a case of death resulting from its use in a fever patient. The sense of the Society appeared to be to adopt the medicine in cases of high excitement and rapid pulse.

Tuesday evening Dr. HAYES lectured to a very large audience, on his "Arctic Adventures and Arctic Life." It was well received. Wednesday evening the Society attended a private *soirée* given by Mrs. OSAN FOLLETT. Thursday afternoon was spent on the lake and bay in a trip to the scene of PERRY'S victory. Thursday night a *soirée* was given the Society, at Wesh's Hall, by Mesdames W. T. WEST, MCMEENS, MUNSON and others. Thus much for the festivities of the occasion.

To-day the Society is still in session. It adjourns this P. M. Dr. HOLSTON, of Gainesville, lectures to-night, on "The antiquity of man as an inhabitant of our globe." It is understood that the Doctor is not a *Mosaic* in his belief respecting human chronology. His lecture will excite considerable remark, for he is an able and a learned man. Yours, VISE.

For the Warning of Ladies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you kindly permit me to occupy a space in your paper, to warn ladies, particularly those from the country, of a "dodge" which is now extensively practiced by knavish shop-keepers.

Two ladies from the St. Nicholas went into a small jewelry shop on the west side of Broadway, and purchased some trifles amounting to a few dollars in value. Seeing some bracelets of a curious shape in the show-case, they asked to examine them. The shopman placed the bracelets upon the case, and after examining them, the ladies turned and went to the door, where they remained for a moment looking at some articles in a case outside. As they were about to leave, the shopman advanced to one of them and said that she had one of the bracelets in her possession. Supposing that he meant that one had inadvertently taken it with the articles purchased, she took them from her pocket, showed that it was not there, and turned to leave the store. At this, another man advanced and said that she must not leave; the first shopman still retaining his position behind the counter.

The lady became very much alarmed, and told the man that there were but three bracelets placed upon the show-case, and they were all there when she left; whereupon he pointed to the case where she saw *but two bracelets remaining*. Her companion, who had watched their proceedings closely, saw by their suspicious actions that the thing was concocted between them for the purpose of extortion, and accused the shopman of having secreted the bracelet for the purpose of compelling her friend to pay for it. The ladies having expressed a determination not to pay for the bracelet, the shopman behind the show-case suddenly stooped and produced it, stating that it had accidentally fallen upon the floor.

This was, of course, untrue. It could not have fallen without his knowledge, and besides these Jews are not in the habit of leaving articles upon a counter several minutes after customers have left. The knave supposed the ladies to be strangers, from the fact of their having articles sent to a hotel, and thought that they would rather pay for the bracelet than be subjected to the mortification of an accusation for theft. If the lady accused of theft had been alone he probably would have succeeded. They were informed at a store within a few doors of this establishment, that this was not the first attempt at extortion which had been made there, but that the thing was of frequent occurrence. RUSTICUS.

Affairs in Yale College.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, June 7, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Speculation as to who were to be the successful competitors for the Townsend Premiums, for excellence in English composition, was yesterday set at rest by the announcement of the following names:

WM. C. CAGE, Granby, Conn.
J. M. HOLMES, Chicago, Ill.
J. C. JACKSON, Newark, N. J.
N. C. PERKINS, Pomfret, Vt.
GEORGE PRATT, E. Weymouth, Mass.
A. H. STRONG, Rochester, N. Y.

These premiums are awarded to the members of the Senior Class, and determine who shall contend for the De Forest Prize Medal, which is valued at $100.

The examination for the Bristed Scholarship took place last week. This scholarship was instituted by C. A. BRISTED, Esq. It yields about $80 per annum, and continues until the successful candidate receives his second degree. Members of the Sophomore and Junior Classes are allowed to compete for it when ever a vacancy occurs. Five candidates presented themselves for examination; four from the Junior and one from the Sophomore Class. It was awarded to J. W. GIBBS, of this City, a member of the Junior Class.

The next two weeks promise to be a pretty exciting period in the college world. Last Wednesday evening the Brothers in Unity held their election, and intrusted the interests of the society for the approaching electioneering campaign to F. A. NOBLE, of the Junior Class, as their first President. The election in Linonia is to take place next Wednesday evening. Then comes the initiatory of the secret societies, Psi Beta Kappa included, on Friday and Saturday evenings. Monday evening succeeding, the Annual Wooden Spoon Exhibition occurs. Wednesday, the 17th, the Senior Class is presented to the President and closes its active connection with college; and a day or two afterwards, probably Friday, the speaking for the De Forest medal takes place. Then college relapses into its usual quiet, not to be disturbed again until Commencement. W.

Hamilton College—Clark Prize Exhibition.

Hon. AARON CLARK, of this City, some three years since established a Prize in this institution, for excellence in oratory. The third annual exhibition of competitors for this prize will be held at Clinton, N. Y., Wednesday evening, June 10. The competitors from the Senior class are: GEO. M. DIVEN, Elmira; H. JOHNSON, Buffalo; A. T. PIERSON, New-York; D. J. ROBINSON, Ithaca; W. M. ROBINSON, Port Byron; A. S. SEYMOUR, Piermont.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—FREDERICK DRYER, a native of Bremen, 39 years of age, was found, on Tuesday morning, suspended by the neck and dead, on board the ship *Copernicus*, lying at Pier No. 43 North River. He had hung himself to one of the timbers of the vessel. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "Suicide" was rendered. Poverty is supposed to have induced the unfortunate man thus to end his life. He had but recently arrived from Bremen.

Views of Jefferson Davis on Cuba and Central America.

The following are the main features in the speech of JEFF. DAVIS, which was delivered at a barbecue given to him at Jackson, Miss., on the 27th ult., on his return from Washington. The extract is from the report of the Vicksburg *Sentinel*, which is the organ of Mr. DAVIS:

"Col. DAVIS, in his opening remarks, expressed, with evident emotion, his acknowledgments for the high honor conferred upon him. From the depths of his heart he thanked his friends, neighbors and fellow-citizens for such a manifestation of their respect, approval and confidence. He did not regard it as a mere personal tribute; he knew that other and higher considerations had induced the multitude then present to come forward and tender him so cordial a welcome on his return home. He assured them that after four years absence, spent in the service of his country, he comes back to Mississippi unchanged in all respects, unless it was that he had brought with him a deeper devotion to his beloved State. While occupying his late official position he had endeavored to discharge faithfully his duty to the whole Union; but as a man, he had always felt that his first allegiance was to the State of Mississippi. By the lonely camp-fires of the Northwest, and on the plains and amid the mountains of Mexico, while watching the stars which shone above him, his first thought had ever been that they were shining, too, on the land from which his affections had never traveled. He had returned to the State with the old sentiment of his youth and his manhood still exercising its accustomed power over his mind and his heart.

He had gone into the Cabinet with the hope that he would be able to do something in acquiring the island of Cuba—an acquisition which he regarded as important to the whole country, but indispensable to the South. In justice to the administration of Gen. PIERCE, he could say that it had done all in its power to accomplish so desirable an object. It had sent to Madrid, as the representative of the United States, the man whom, above all others, he regarded as best qualified to bring to a successful issue its policy in regard to Cuba. He referred to PIERRE SOULE, of Louisiana. The present Chief Magistrate, as Minister to London, had powerfully seconded the views of the Administration in the matter. If the negotiation had failed of the desired success, the responsibility rested not with the Administration, but with the legislative department, which had deplorably neglected to act with the firmness and decision called for by the occasion. The non-action of Congress on the President's message in reference to the *Black Warrior* affair, had led the Spanish Cortes to believe that, as to its Cuban policy, the Administration did not enjoy the confidence of the country; and this conviction on their part was necessarily fatal to our negotiations. Had Congress responded to the President's message as it ought to have responded, he felt sure that the result would have been far different.

He spoke at some length as to the course of the administration in reference to Central America. In conducting its negotiations with respect to that country, its action had been hampered and embarrassed by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty—a treaty which he regarded as a surrender of the Monroe doctrine, whose fatal consequences he had foreseen, and against which he had voted, in a minority of ten, when a member of the Senate in 1850. He approved fully of the great principle enunciated by President Monroe, and was prepared to stand by it faithfully and carry it out fully. He had watched with interest the operations of Walker in Nicaragua, and had earnestly desired that success should crown his arms. He had not abandoned the hope that victory would yet remain with Walker and his gallant band. If errors committed by him had led to reverses, he trusted that experience would enable him, or some one who might take his place, to avoid them for the future, and conduct the enterprise to a happy conclusion.

He had faith in American skill and courage, and believed that the cause of Walker, either under his lead, or that of some other chief who might succeed him, would eventually triumph. On a memorable occasion, he had seen a handful of American soldiers cut their way through a more numerous and better organized foe; and though affairs at present looked gloomy enough in Nicaragua, he anticipated confidently the dawn of a brighter day and more auspicious fortunes.

United States Court of Claims.

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS' HALF-PAY FOR LIFE—EFFECT OF THE U. S STATUTES OF LIMITATION, SO CALLED—MILITARY—REVOLUTIONARY LAND-WARRANTS.

E. B. Chamberlin et al. vs. the United States.—(On argument.)—The petition was presented by E. B. C., appearing for himself and others, heirs of Joshua Chamberlin, a Captain in the Army of the Revolution. It states that Joshua Chamberlin, in April, 1780, enlisted into the army "for the war;" was promoted to a captaincy, and served in that capacity to the close of hostilities. Capt C. died in 1812.

The petitioners claim to receive, under the Resolution of Oct. 21, 1780, the half-pay of a captain from Nov. 3, 1783, the date of disbanding the army, to the death of Capt. Chamberlin.

They also claim that a warrant be issued to them for such bounty land as they are entitled to in virtue of the services of Capt. C.

In this case, the operation of different Resolutions of the old, and Acts of the new, Congress, in the form of and commonly called acts of limitation, came in question, as to their effect upon claims for officers' half-pay.

As to bounty land. The resolution of Sept. 16, 1776, provided for granting lands to persons who should engage in the service and continue therein until the close of the war, or until discharged by Congress. The share of a Captain was 300 acres.

The resolution of Sept. 18, 1776, extended this bounty to all who should enlist for the term of during the war.

By section 2 of Act of April 26, 1802, it was made the duty of the Secretary of War to receive claims to land for military services until Jan. 1, 1803. By various successive Acts, (the last passed Feb. 8, 1854,) the time to receive such claims for bounty land has been extended to June 26, 1858.

By the Court—GILMORIER, C. J.—*Held:* The claim in this case, for half-pay, is for personal services rendered to the United States, in the military department, and was barred by not having been presented at the Treasury by May 27, 1794, according to Section 1 of the Act of March 27, 1792.

2. It is also barred by Section I of the Act of Feb. 12, 1793, by not having been presented at the Treasury before May 1, 1794.

3. *Therefore*, at the time of his death in 1812, "Captain Chamberlin had no claim for half-pay against the United States, which could be sanctioned by a Court of law, or which could descend to his heirs, or be prosecuted to judgment by his administrator, if any existed.

4. The petitioners, therefore, as to the claim for half-pay have (in this Court) no cause of action.

5. The Secretary of the Interior, to whom the duties of the Secretary of War, in relation to bounty land, were transferred by Section 6 of the act of March 3, 1849, is now authorized to issue military Revolutionary Land Warrants to such persons as shall produce to him satisfactory evidence of the validity of their claims.

6. There is, then, now existing a tribunal which has jurisdiction of applications for Revolutionary Bounty Land Warrants. Any person interested should, *in the first place*, apply to the Department of the Interior, and have the claim there examined.†

7. The same evidence which would be sufficient to substantiate the claim for half-pay for life, would establish also the right to the bounty land.

8. A claim for half pay for life cannot be prosecuted by the heirs, but as it is personal estate, it must be enforced by an administrator. It may be different as to bounty land.—*Abstract of opinion.*

* At the Pension Office.

† Should such an application at the Department be rejected, *then* the claimant may apply to the Court of Claims.

Hotel-Living in New-York.

From the Toronto Colonist.

These palace-like hotels are, indeed, complete colleges for the teaching of extravagance. They are to women what a museum of rare fossils is to an enthusiast in geology. They inflame their strongest and least governable desires, namely, to possess those things which are rarest, and have the greatest attraction; and, though it may possibly be unobserved by themselves, there is, perhaps, hardly a family in the United States, which, if they commence furnishing, would not have the rooms of some palace-like hotel in view, or the gorgeous trappings of a luxurious steamboat, and which might not be led into extravagance by the examples. And the worst of the evil is, that it belongs to that incradicable class which is called fashionable. It is fashionable to go to hotels, where the carpets are a species of reproach upon anything like a decently-soled shoe; where the curtains are death upon a calico dress; and where a useful herring back tweed coat would be little short of fashionable sacrilege. Until it becomes fashionable, therefore, for respectable people in New-York, and elsewhere in the States, to go to places where they will not have to pay for dirty-nosed cupids, three and even four dollars a day will yet be expended for learning extravagance, and for seeing vulgarity strutting its little hour upon moss carpets.

GRIEVING FOR LOST PEARLS.—It would be hard to tell whether most joy or sorrow has been caused at Notch Brook, N. J., by the discovery of the Pearls. Dozens are bemoaning fortunes that, in days past, they carelessly flung away. One matron unavailingly sighs over some "little white things" that she once gave her boys for marbles. A schoolmaster lugubriously remembers that he had chopped up eight or ten thousand dollars worth, with his penknife, "to see what was inside." Another genius rammed a pearl bullet down his rifle and shot away his fortune. An old lady who chuckled six months over her "good bargain with the peddler," now discovers that she paid him, in pearls, about seven thousand dollars for a calico dress. It is needless to say she hasn't laughed since. The unfortunate man who had the $25,000 once cooked for his breakfast has taken to bed, in utter despair, and refuses to be comforted.—*Exchange Paper.*

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending June 2, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Thos. B. Atterbury, of Pittsburg, Penn.—Improved door lock.

Wm. A. Bates, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in sleeve fasteners.

R. W. Betson, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Improvement in skates.

Wm. W. Binny, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Improved hydrant.

Jeremy W. Bliss, of Hartford, Conn.—Improvement in fastenings for garments.

Silas P. Briggs, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Improvement in mowing machines.

Jason L. Burdick, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in printing presses.

S. M. Bullard, of Holliston, Mass.—Improved door hinge.

Francis Burke, of Woodlands, Montserrat, British West Indies—Improvement in machinery for preparing the fibre of bananas, plantain, aloe, &c.—Patented in England, July 14 1857.

Wm. A. Clark, Saml. D. Porter and Wm. D. Simpson, of St. Louis, Mo.—Improvement in method of hanging mill stones.

Patrick Clork, of Rahway, N. J.—Improvement in packing pistons and stuffing boxes of steam engines.

Geo. H. Corliss, of Providence, R. I.—Improvement in steam pumping apparatus.

Julius M. Cook, of Hinsdale, N. Y.—Improved lock.

Jno. J. Curtis, of East Boston, Mass.—Improved scroll sawing machine.

Reuben Daniels, of Woodstock, Vt.—Improved water wheel.

James E. A. Gibbs, of Millpoint, Va.—Improvement in sawing machines.

Isaac Griffen, of Quaker Springs, N. Y.—Improvement in potato diggers.

D. Haldermann, of Morgantown, Va.—Improvement in machines for sowing seed broad-cast.

John S. Hall, of West Manchester, Penn.—Improvement in plows.

Francis G. Harding, of Boston, Mass.—Improved block for blacking boots and shoes.

Michael Kennedy, of Troy, N. Y.—Improved gauge attachment for hand-saws.

Lucius J. Knowles, of Warren, Mass.—Improved Faucet.

James Knight, New York, N. Y.—Improvement in life-preservers.

C. B. Lovelace, of Syracuse, N. Y.—Improvement in feeding gas generators.

James Edward McConnell, of Wolverton England—Improvement in locomotive boilers. Ante-dated, Dec. 2, 1856.

John L. Mason, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in manufacturing screws of thin metal.

John B. McCormick, of Versailles, Ky.—Improvement in machines for harvesting hemp.

Robert McCutcheon, of Towanda, Penn.—Improvement in atmospheric churns.

A. C. Miller, of Morgantown, Va.—Improvement in machine for sowing seed broad-cast.

V. N. Mitchell, of Concord, N. C.—Improvement for paring horses hoofs.

Albert L. Mowry, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Improvement in cast-iron car wheels.

James H. Maxwell, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Improved Fluid Meter.

Henry C. Nicholson, of Mount Washington, Ohio—Improvement in Churns.

Eugene L. Norton, of Charlestown, Mass.—Improved process of manufacturing leather shoe-binding.

Milton Painter and Chas. Painter, of Irving's Mills, Md.—Improvement in feeding grain to mill-stones.

August F. W. Partz, of New-York, N. Y.—Improved hydraulic blast generator.

August F. W. Partz, of New-York, N. Y.—Improved apparatus for condensing vapors and gases, and for evaporating liquids.

Chas Potter, Jr., of Westerly, R. I.—Improvement in oscillating printing-presses.

Silas G. Randall, of Dixon, Ill.—Improvement in seed-planters.

W. T. B. Read, of Alton, Ill.—Improvement in harvesters.

David B. Rogers, of Pittsburg, Pa.—Improved machine for making shovels.

John F. Scharer of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in die-stock.

Stephen Scotton, of Wayne County, Ind.—Improved portable cross-cut sawing machines.

John Shaw, of Natick, Mass.—Improved heel cutter for cutting the heels of boots and shoes.

Charles J. Shepard, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in cooking ranges.

James Tidgewell and Wm. Tidgewell, of Middletown, Conn.—Improvement in printer's composing sticks.

Jonathan T. Turner, of Bridgewater, Mass.—Improved machine for filing saws for cotton gins.

Cherries Van Le Mark, of Oak's Corners, N. Y.—Improved method of uniting the panels of portable fences.

John B. Wickersham, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in folding bedsteads.

John B. Wickersham, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in hat stands.

J. D. Willoughby, of Pleasant Hall, Penn.—Improved plow clevis.

Daniel K. Winder, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Improvement in printing presses.

Amos Westcott, of Syracuse, N. Y.—Improvement in door bolt.

Charles F. Werner, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in wood gas generators.

Isaac N. Whitaker, of Pecotonica, Ill.—Improved hoed implement for severing the bottom and separating husks from ears of corn.

Jesse Whitehead, of Manchester, Va.—Improved machine for dressing water furrows in land.

Thomas J. Mayell, of Roxbury, Mass., assignor to himself and George N. Davis, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in pickers for brooms.

Oscar F. Mayhew, of Indianapolis, Ind., assignor to W. H. Weeks and O. F. Mayhew, of same place—Improvement in horning machines.

Leon Londinsky, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to himself and Adolphus E. Becker, of same place—Improvement in holders for sad irons, &c.

Isaiah Lippman, of Paris, France. Assignor to Michael J. A. Ginet, of New-York, N. Y.—Improved process of splitting leather and hides.

Dstus E. Rugg, of New-York, N. Y.—Assignor to Dexter N. Force and Datus E. Rugg, aforesaid—Improvement in water-gauges for steam boilers.

Christopher D. Seropyan, of New-York, N. Y.—Assignor to Wm. Cousland, of New-York, N. Y., and Jno. D. Bald, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Improvement to prevent counterfeiting bank notes, &c.

Samuel R. Wilmot, of Waterland, Conn., Assignor to Samuel R. Guernsey, of same place—Improvement in door-bolts.

Le Roy S. White, of Hartford, Coon., Assignor to S. S. Rogers, E. W. Sperry, Jas. H. Ashmead, and Edward Hurlbut, of same place—Improvement in dies for punching fork-tines.

Jno. Ormiston, of Centre Township, Ohio—Assignor to D. N. Allard, of Rokeby, Ohio—Improvement in plows.

REISSUES.

Wm. F. Ketchum, of Buffalo, N. Y.—Improvement in grass-harvesters.

Chas. H. Johnson, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in gas-burners.

DESIGNS.

Thos. H. Wood, Henry S. Hubbell, and Jos. F. Roberts, of Utica, N. Y.—Design for cooking-stoves.

Jno. D. Marshbank, of Lancaster, Penn.—Design for cooking-stoves.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULWER'S NEW NOVEL.

"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT," the new Story, by Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, Bart., is commenced in this week's HARPER'S WEEKLY, by arrangement with the Author, and will be continued till completion.

"*Harper's Weekly* now stands at the head of the American Weeklies. It combines the usefulness of the *Illustrated London News* with high literary excellence and on codless store of Amusement. In this respect, it is unique in the world. It has published the best illustrations, the best stories, the two best poems, and is now publishing the best novel, that have been presented to the American public this year."

The Proprietors of HARPER'S WEEKLY beg to say, that they will spare no labor or expense to make each successive number of the Weekly better than the last

TERMS—*Five Cents* a number; $2 50 a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New-York.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, PROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $2 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES.
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS &

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PIECE.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10, 1857, will be presented, for the third time, the powerful domestic drama, the mingled pathos and comedy of which elicits the mingled tears and laughter of nightly crowded houses, recreation with immense applause.
LIFE'S TROUBLED TIDES.
Lucy Morton.....Miss Laura Keene
Alice Delmaine.....Miss Josephine Manners
Arthur Morton.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Charles Delmaine.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
To conclude, for the twenty-sixth time, with
VARIETY,
the most beautiful and successful extravaganza ever placed upon the New-York stage, with all its magnificent scenery, dresses, music and new tableaux.
The Queen of the Roses.
Milton and his Daughters.
The Four Seasons.
Daughters of the Stars.
The Shower of Gold.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS
of the peculiar delineators of Irish and Yankee characters,
Mr. and Mrs. WM. J. FLORENCE,
who will on this occasion appear in
THREE PIECES, WITH ORIGINAL SONGS AND DANCES, including "Bobbing Around," "My Mary Ann," and the last novelty, "Riddle Cum Dinkey Doo."
WEDNESDAY—
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Tim O'Bryan.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence.
LESSON FOR HUSBANDS,
in which Mrs. W. J. Florence will sustain six characters, sing three songs, and execute two dances.
YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Ann McIntable Higginfintter..Mrs. Wm. J. Florence,
With the song of "Bobbing Around."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF THE SEASON.
June 10.
MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR.,
as Romeo, in Shakspeare's beautiful tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Mr. Lester.....as...Mercutio | Mrs. Hoey.....as.....Juliet
The capital farce of
THE FIRE EATER.
TO-MORROW—THE GAMESTER,
and other entertainments.
FRIDAY—JON, SATURDAY benefit of Mrs. WALLACK, and last night of the season.
Seats secured three days in advance. No extra charge for reserved seats.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MADAME ANNA DE LAGRANGE.
FAREWELL CONCERT,
JUNE 11, 1857.
Assisted by several distinguished Artists.
Admission.....One Dollar.
Tickets to be had at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.
Reserved seats can be procured, without extra charge, at HALL & SONS, or BREUSING'S music store.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents.—Children.....Half price
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10,
Glorious triumph of Jerome's new piece,
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND THEIR DOUBLE COMPANY.
The evening's entertainments to be preceded by
THE CONTRABANDIST.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY,
(opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
Last week of the grand spectacle of
ALADDIN.
After which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with
THE MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT,
The Wreck, Blown Up, Mutilated Niggers, &c.
On SATURDAY, June 13, a grand afternoon performance of ALADDIN, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening concert commences at 8 o'clock.
The Hall will be to let for the Summer season.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON, June 10,
THE WILD KNIGHT,
THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR,
EVENING performance to commence with the drama of UPS AND DOWNS, OR NEW-YORK LIFE.
MAGIC TRUMPET.
MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
NORAH CREINA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Extraordinary triumph of good sense, good taste and good morals, in the most effective domestic Drama of this or any other age. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and also THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS. Tom Trumper, C. W. Clarke; Gabriel Pummypot, Mr. Hadaway; Marian, Miss Orton. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE CONCERT ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10,
Bellevue Gardens.
The Ball on WEDNESDAY, June 10,
Bellevue Gardens.
The Concert on WEDNESDAY, June 10,
Bellevue Gardens.
The Ball on WEDNESDAY, June 10,
Bellevue Gardens.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 32d Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Sec'y N. A.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.—CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Great Trotting, MONDAY, June 8, Purse and stake $2,000, at 3 o'clock P. M. Two mile heats in harness.
S. McLaughlin enters b. m. *Lady Moscow.*
Wm. Wheelan enters b. g. *Jake Oakley.*
H. Woodruff enters b. m. *Rose of Washington.*
W. G. Abrams enters b. g. *Alarm*, formerly b. g. *O'Blenis.*
JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor.
The Long Island Railroad cars will leave South Ferry at 1¾ o'clock P. M., returning as soon as the race is over. Fare 50 cents, to go and return.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—THE YACHT STARLIGHT, about 50 tons, well found, and having fine accommodations. Can be seen at Hoboken. For information, apply to N. BLOODGOOD, No. 4 Pine st.

TENTH-STREET FERRY NOTICE.—During the Races over the Fashion Course, three boats will ply between 10th-st. and Green Point, this route being but 3¾ miles over good roads, free from all pavements.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st, or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LIGHT GUARD—E. VINCENT, ESQ., COMMANDANT.—A special meeting of the corps will be held at the Armory, on THURSDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. Every member of the Guard is desired to be in attendance on this occasion. The Past Members are particularly requested to be present. The election of non-commissioned officers will take place. Also, it is expected the Anniversary Committee will present a programme of arrangements for our contemplated visit to Newport, R. I.
CURTIS C. GARDINER, Cor. Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE HAVING THE subject of the removal of the landing of the North and East River Steamboats under consideration will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. All persons interested are particularly requested to attend.
JAMES R. STEERS,
EDW. C. McCONNELL,
JAMES GRIFFITHS,
HIRAM CORWIN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
} Special Committee.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The corps will assemble at the Statue of Washington, corner Broadway and 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, at 6½ o'clock, by invitation of the citizens to attend a concert at Demilt Dispensary Hall, in full uniform, for the Home, and prepare for the 4th of July. Let every Veteran be present. Music will be furnished for the occasion. By order. H. RAYMOND, Col.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of E. C. Root, Anthony & Co.) No. 205 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

FINE ARTS.

WEIRS' GREAT PICTURE.
THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS
FROM
DELFT-HAVEN, A. D., 1620.
Now on view at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 368 Broadway.

STRAYED—FROM THE PREMISES OF THE subscriber, on Monday afternoon, a BLACK HORSE, about 16½ hands high, thin mane, and long tail. Any person giving information where said horse can be found, will be liberally rewarded, and receive the thanks of the owner. BRADLEY & CO., 4th-av. and 18th-st.

OH, DON'T, DON'T, MR. MERRIWETHER DON'T.—Free lunch every day at PEASE'S Phenix Saloon, No. 167 William-st. Spoon exercise will commence at 10 A. M. and at 1 P. M.
SEVEN YEARS AGO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, FOR OVER TWO hundred of the most experienced and respectable class of servants of different nations, of every capacity, at the "Brooklyn Female Employment Agency," No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, which is established under the patronage and approval of our most distinguished citizens. N. B.—References of all servants admitted to this establishment, unless those recently arrived, procured direct from former employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXCELLENT English woman, as chambermaid and waitress, plain sewing or housework, in a small family; is obliging and trustworthy. Also by a French seamstress; is a thorough seamstress, cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in first-class style. Can be recommended by one family for three years. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY 2 COMPETENT genteel girls, in one family or separate; one is a cook who understands meats and poultry, baking and plain pastry; is most excellent washer and ironer; does up linens in style; wages $7 to $8 a month. The other as chambermaid and waitress; does housework in good style; will do the waiting of a respectable boarding house; City or country; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY respectable Protestant young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, or would act as laundress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing; the other as nurse, or chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress; both can be well recommended, and have no objections to the country. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND SOBER YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business well, is a good and careful driver; would be willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—AN AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN who has a large commodious office on Broadway, and who can give the most satisfactory references as to competency and integrity, would be glad to secure an agency of some kind, to occupy time at present unemployed. Address L. L. H. & CO., *Times* office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse, to take charge of a baby from its birth, in a respectable family; has lived six years in her last situation, has the highest testimonials, no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 114 West 11th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English girl, with good City reference, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, to wait on a lady; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; no objection to go to the country; the best City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer or to travel with a lady; has the best of reference. Call at No. 116 Mott-st., room No. 10, near Hester.

WANTED.—A PARISIAN LADY OF SUPERIOR acquirements wishes to accompany a family to the country for the Summer, to teach French and music. Most satisfactory references can be given. Apply at No. 38 Union-square.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, a situation in some mercantile or manufacturing house. Best of references given, as to character, capabilities, &c. Address BOOK-KEEPER, *Tribune* Office.

WANTED—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do the general housework of a small private family; she has the best of City reference. Call at No. 372 2d-av.

WANTED.—A SUPERIOR COOK AND CHAMbermaid (both Protestants) can be obtained by applying at No. 194 East 17th-st., third floor, back room.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—A POOR WIDOW, left in poverty by the death of her children, would be thankful to get some plain sewing, at No. 169 Bowery. Dig I cannot, and to beg I am ashamed. I can give good references.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS.—Established in Chambers-st. 1825, now at No. 9 5th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD ticket office, a clerk for a hotel, a clerk for a steamer, 2 men to drive express wagons, 4 porters for stores, 3 barkeepers, 6 stage-drivers, a housekeeper for a summer hotel, 2 girls to travel to Europe. N. B.—A clerk for an insurance company. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A THOROUGH SALESMAN IN A wholesale boot and shoe house; one who has a good New-York State or near by trade. Address Box No. 2,361 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to go to Newark N. J; wages $7 per month. Apply at No. 294 Henry-st., between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock. Recommendation required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be neat and clean about her work; also, a girl for sewing; must understand her business. Apply to No. 4 Huntington Place, Powers-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A TENOR SINGER IN AN EPISCOpal Church in the city of Brooklyn. One who reads music with facility, and is acquainted with the Episcopal service, may address Box No. 280 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COOK and laundress, not over 35 years old, to live with an American family. Apply at No. 157 Bleecker-st., for one week. N. B.—None but Americans need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE ENTRY CLERK, on July 1, in a staple dry goods house. Address Box No. 265 Post-Office, with name and references.

EMPLOYMENT.—A COMPETENT MAN MAY have a permanent situation and good wages as deliverer and country agent. Apply to JOHNSON, FRY & CO., No. 27 Beekman-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—A PROFESSOR OF music and the German is wanted for a flourishing academy on the Hudson about 120 miles from New-York. For full particulars, apply at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. SMITH & BOYD.

ASSISTANT TEACHER WANTED.—A GENtleman to teach classics and French, perhaps two or three English branches. School small. Address, stating salary, X. Y. Z., Norwalk, Conn.

BOARDING.

NO. 12 NEILSON-PLACE—BETWEEN WAverley and Clinton-places. Furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Wall st. and Fulton ferries: a private family offer to one or two gentlemen a large, airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated, and has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory references required. A note addressed to Box No. 3,071 New-York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMEN and wife and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel neighborhood within one block of Fulton-avenue cars. Apply at No. 260 Livingston-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITH two pleasant rooms, by a gentleman and his wife; location must be between Washington-av. and Oxford st. Best references given. A private family would be preferred. Address B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-pl. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman in a private family. Presbyterian preferred. Address, stating location and terms, M., Box No. 402 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

AT NO 79 TWELFTH-STREET—A FEW steps from 4th av. and Broadway, can be had a front or back room, or both, with every convenience, in an unexceptionable house and location, and with or without board. Terms reasonable to parties of respectability desirous of all the comforts of a genteel home.

NO. 52 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—To let to gentlemen, in a private family, handsomely furnished rooms, communicating, having croton, gas, bath, &c. None but highly respectable persons need apply. Breakfast if desired.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 132 Bleecker st.; full or partial board; the house has all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH partial board, at No. 29 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and in the care of Col. ABNER MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trouting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th-story.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visiters by the 1st June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time. D. A. CROWELL,
CHAS. STRINGER.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $115 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL.—FAIM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 129 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK.—Parents and guardians desirous of educating their daughters, will find this a most desirable location, combining the advantages of City masters with the healthiness of the country. Circulars supplied by the Principal and Rev C. WHITEHEAD, Washington Heights. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. SOCHOLA.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

VACATION TRIP TO EUROPE.—A GENtleman, accustomed to travel, who leaves per steamer of the 24th June, for England Ireland, Scotland, the Rhine, Switzerland and France, returning early in September, would take charge of three young companions. The best of references given and required. For particulars, or an interview, address TRIP TO EUROPE, Brooklyn, N. Y. rost-Office.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payments made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman-st.; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT New-Rochelle, one quarter of a mile south of the N. H. R. R. depôt. The 8th term of this School now in session. The short or Summer term continues 3 months. Pupils may enter at any time.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av.,
Corner of 21st st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
This magnificent instrument, just introduced by
THALBERG,
At his matinées musicales, is without rival for the church or drawing room.
A full assortment on hand and open to the inspection of the public.
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

SOHLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway,) New York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS:—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOFORTES.—N. THURSTON & SONS, No. 484 Broadway, offer to purchasers a large assortment of PIANOFORTES, upon reasonable terms. Also, a great variety of NEW and SECOND-HAND PIANOS to let at LOW PRICES.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7 octave rosewood Piano, elegant case, made by one of the best makers, and warranted—cost $500; been used a few months; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE—Very little used, and warranted superior in tone, touch and workmanship, will be sold exceedingly cheap as the owner leaves for the West. Apply to ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 38,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, delaine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 536 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESBERE.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

308 308 308 308 308 308

THE REAL "HEAD-QUARTERS" are located at No. 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park, nearly opposite the Hospital, two doors above Duane-st. Here is the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, containing one of the rarest collection of HUMAN HEADS, BUSTS, &c., in the world. This great Cabinet, or Museum, contains thousands of Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived, Emperors, Kings, Queens, Statesmen, some of the most distinguished of our own and of other countries; Warriors, Explorers, Navigators, Discoverers, Inventors, Authors, Poets, Doctors, Divines and Lawyers. Also, Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Cannibals, Caribs, Flat-head Indians, Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also, numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and Citizens will find this Museum always open and FREE—in agreeable place to visit. PHRENOLOGICAL CHARTS, with full written descriptions of character, given by Mr. FOWLER, when desired.

308 308 308 308 308 308

FOR SALE—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address. EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris. A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York. ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FULL DRESS OF THE NATIONAL Guard pattern, consisting of Fatigue, Uniform and Equipments. Inquire of J. M. WILLSON, No. 333 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $25,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

HOUSE IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE—Located on the south side of Van Vorst-square, ten minutes' walk from the ferry. It is a three-story house, brown-stone front, and replete with all the modern conveniences; has gas and water throughout the house; it is built in the best possible manner by day's work, and will be sold at a moderate price; two-thirds or three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond or mortgage. The furniture, all new a year ago, may be had also at a bargain. Omnibuses run within half a block of the house, starting from the ferry on the arrival of each boat. For further particulars, apply to WM. W. ROSE, stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C—100 feet front by 163 deep; brick factory, stable and stone house thereon; good steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property offers rare inducements from its situation and its being ready for immediate occupancy, to any parties starting a saw or planing mill, smith or machine shop or any manufacturing business. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The very desirable dwelling No. 55 Sands-st., near the Fulton Ferry; pleasant neighborhood and healthy locality; has just been put in fine order; three-story brick, with iron verandah; three rooms deep, and modern improvements; was built by day's work for owners use. Also, the large two-story frame house, with double attic, No. 51 Sands-st., extra size lot, now rented till May, 1858, will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to S. W. SMITH, No. 53 Sands-st., or to No. 534 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—Price $2,200; mortgage $1,400; the cottage, with three lots of ground, situated on the corner of Atlantic and Clermont ave., Brooklyn; a moderate distance from the ferries. This property will prove a very profitable investment, and is a chance that rarely occurs. Apply to JAMES COLE & SON, Auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—NEAR CHICAGO, SIX LOTS OF land as follows 40, 40, 80, 40, 158.56, 160 acres, the latter 7 miles from City Hall, Chicago. Part payable in cash, the balance payable in three yearly instalments. Apply to ROCHE, No. 69 Beekman-st., or to W. H. HOLLY, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREEstory brown-stone front house No. 112 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Apply to JAMES P. CUMMING, No. 41 Broadway, or No. 334 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 175 LOTS ON SIXTH AND 7th avs., 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th and 141st sts., and Harlem River, in one parcel.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR SUCH PARTS AS will suit applicants of respectability, parlors or bedrooms in a first-class 3-story brown-stone basement house, with gas fixtures, newly papered and painted, fresco walls, 3 blocks from Fulton or Catharine Ferry, one block east of Fulton-st., No. 27 Front-st., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises. R. VAN VEGHTEN, Agent.

TO LET—IN PACIFIC-ST., NEAR THE CLOVE Road, only two blocks from Fulton-av. cars, two handsome rooms, with gas, on the second floor, and one or two large rooms on third floor; to a small respectable family of two or three grown persons, the above premises will be let on reasonable terms. Address T. N., office of this paper.

TO LET—THE PLEASANT STORE NO. 50 Catharine-st., 62x14, with shelving, drawers, gas-fixtures, &c., complete; suitable for a hoot and shoe store, clothing, books, fancy goods, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to C. P. HUBBARD, Agent, No. 1 basement Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catharine sts., 9 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A STORE AND DWELLING, TOgether with a stable and garden, in a very eligible location, adjacent 5 minutes' walk from depôt, and railroad depôts, at Elizabethport, N. J., suitable for a general store; possession can be had immediately. Also for sale, a sail-boat, in good order. Inquire of H. FISCHER, on the premises.

TO LET—IN CORTLANDT-PLACE, EAST OF Broadway, between White and Walker sts., the second and third stories of building, for workshops, well lighted. Let together or separately. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of JAMES C. HOE & CO., Nos. 8 and 10 Liberty-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED in 12th-st. near Broadway; the advertiser would take a part of the rent in board—$1,000—or would let a part of the house furnished for about $700. Refereeces exchanged. Inquire at the Union Square, Post office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, WITH front basement, if required, in a three-story brick house, No. 168 Fulton-st., between Jay and Bridge, Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of three ferries. There are only two families of two each in the house.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three story brick house, 30 by 80 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY and basement house No. 41 4th-st., in perfect order, with all the improvements; also, the large copenter-shop No. 82 Houston-st., 30 by 30 feet, three stories. Inquire of R. McCLELLAND, No. 110 West 15th-st.

TO LET—CHEAP RENT TILL 1st MAY NEXT.—House No. 113 East 39th st., near 3d-av., four stories, with modern improvements, in good order. Apply at the house, or of G. O ROBERTSON, No. 135 Water st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 16 LAmartine-place, opposite Lemartine Park, 29th-st. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, or to H. F BEWALL, No. 78 South-st.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—HALF OF A TWOstory and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 92 East 18th-st. Price moderate.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—THE MODERN three-story brick house No. 371 Hudson-avenue. Will be rented for the low rent of $190 per annum. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

NOTICE TO RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—TO LET—The Welsh Baptist Tabernacle, No. 141 Christie-st., on Sunday morning, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Inquire of LABAN LEWIS, Sexton, in the rear house.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE FIRST class furnished house No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the house, or at No. 14 East 28th-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH ALL MODERN improvements;

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople, Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem, &c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 20 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at any time at their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 90 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st, on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, by virtue of an Act of the General Court, hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the 30th inst., at noon, at the Office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, at the State House in Boston, for the purchase of the scrip of the Commonwealth of four hundred thousand dollars, payable July 1, 1877, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of July, 1857, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, on the coupons attached to said scrip, at the Treasurer's Office in the city of Boston. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening, to insure final payment; the whole amount of the loan to be paid in on or before the 30th inst. Proposals may be made for any part of the above loan, not less than five thousand dollars. They must specify the amount of premium offered (none otherwise will be received,) and must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Massachusetts State Loan," and be addressed to MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, at the State House, Boston. The right is reserved to reject all or any part of the proposals made.

MOSES TENNEY, Treasurer;	Commissioners of Sinking Fund
GEO. L. PERKINS, Treasurer Nor. & Wor. Railroad Company.	Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

BOSTON, June 1, 1857.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open Books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (8th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES. held at the office of the Company, this day, after hearing the analysis of the Baker Island Guano, by Dr. Chas. M. Blatz, of Boston, and two other eminent chemists, read, which proved highly satisfactory, it was resolved that the following notice be published:

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers and to the holders of scrip stock of this Company, that they are required to pay the balance of the second instalment, or forfeit their stock, within thirty days from this date. By order of the trustees.

JAMES T. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

A Committee of five of the trustees was appointed to hire laborers and station them at the island, and to purchase and ship all necessary buoys, anchors, chains for moorings, and all other necessary implements to ship the guano therefrom

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ADNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OSGOOD, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE BOND-HOLDERS of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place. By order of the Committee.

D. D. WILLIAMSON.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first class improved City property, or on good stocks, and Bonds for short periods. Interest 7 per cent.

WM. WARD,
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 13 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST—Interest on Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 15, will be paid at the Treasurer's office, No. 63 Warren-st. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, as individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-1aw2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11,'55-1aw2yW* Superintendent.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as the information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught.

G. E. MUNDUM.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. & Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles R. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Leonard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sasory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Haley,	Richd. F. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	E. R. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. White,	D. C. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell.
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindlay Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Ahbett,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter, provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Deland,
Danl. B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Gar. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gallard, Jr.	Sam. V. Hoffman.
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Wartenby,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. G. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., June 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have, this day, declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, payable on and after Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer book will be closed from this date to the 12th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, June 4, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. M'LEAN, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, CASH, OR GOOD NOTES, IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE.—The advertiser, having relinquished his importing business, now offers balance of stock: consisting of brandy, wine, Irish and Scotch whiskies, gin, &c, together with usual office furniture, on fair terms for cash, approved paper, or well located improved or unimproved real estate in Brooklyn, or for a snug country house and some land. The business has been done in one of the best localities in New-York. The stock will not exceed $5,000; it may be divided and disposed of in smaller—say two or three—lots; but if sold together, can be removed or remain, for convenience of purchaser, for a time, at low rent. Address, for the present, through Brooklyn Post-Office, A. LA TOURETTE, or Agent, Brooklyn.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000.—SPLENded old wholesale clothing house down town. For sale, brick house on Dikeman-st., Brooklyn, $3,000 Also, superior frame cottage house, Bergen-st. and Utica av., Brooklyn, $1,500. Also, splendid barber-shop. Pine-st. $200. Splendid drug store, Keyport, $400 Also, splendid jewelry store up town, 12 years' standing, $3,000. Apply at No. 334 Broadway, room No. 11.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for horses, 2 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, hicoks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 57 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, TOOLS AND FIXtures of a wholesale and retail confectionery; an old established stand; good reason given for selling out. Inquire at No. 195½ Division-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.

$2,000 FOR $1,800.—RARE CHANCE—Two purchase money mortgages, $1,000 each, on Brooklyn property, for sale at $900 each. A policy of insurance assigned with each. Address Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the hoot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, as above.

TO BROKERS.—THREE THOUSAND POUNDS of Indigo for sale; Brokers who can store and take charge of the above, and advance on it. Address C., Box No. 4,677 Post Office.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & L. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent,
No. 10 Maiden lane, New-York,
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the sole manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taked every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial.

They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 223 Washington-st. corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to
BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO,
No. 223 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton-rockets, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st,

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address, stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,333 Post Office, New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 2 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,231 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. HARTON, 2,316 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. HARTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 10, and be succeeded by the ARGO, June 24, and JASON, July 1.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 17
CANADA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wylkman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 29

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ERICSSON will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on the 4th of July. COLUMBIA, 18th of July. ATLANTIC, the 1st of August, and the BALTIC, the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First cabin.....$130 | Second cabin.....$75.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 25. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
GLASGOW, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MOSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River. Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen, in first cabin, main saloon, $130; in first cabin, lower saloon, $110; in second cabin, $60. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers, for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers at 8 and 9½ o'clock. The AFRICA will sail on the 24th June.

E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green.

THE FIRST-CLASS PADDLE-WHEEL United States Mail steamship ARIEL will sail for Southampton, Havre and Bremen on SATURDAY, June 13. For freight or passage, apply to D. RONANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 18 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah, on SATURDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 4 North River at 4 o'clock P. M.

Bills of lading signed only on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAML. L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

The owners of this Line will not be responsible for goods unless bills of lading are regularly signed, and the value therein expressed.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS,
DISTILLED FROM COAL.
Secured by Letters Patent.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, No. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 2.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale oil dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in this City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company, in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

The Company recommend to their agents and others, as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Agents for Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st.; L. MERCIER, No. 137 Elm-st.; H. EDWARDS, No. 44 Duane-st., and to DYOTT, of Philadelphia. Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.

Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to
AUSTENS,
General Agents Kerosene Oil Company,
No. 50 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, testimonia prices, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *vid* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffolk and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4.00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo.
The above trains run daily—Sundays excepted.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:20 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman CLANCY, President, in the Chair.

A report was received from the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, in favor of non-concurring with the Board of Councilmen in the draft of ordinances relative to the reorganizing of the Croton Department, and in favor of the ordinances as amended, creating an additional bureau, to be called the Bureau of Pavements.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The Committee on Ordinances presented an ordinance to raise funds for the purchase of the State Arsenal and grounds in the City. It proposes a fund to be called the "Central Park Fund," and in addition to that fund heretofore known by that title, to be created for a loan of $275,000, which shall bear interest of 6 per cent. per annum, redesmable July 1, 1893. The Comptroller to pay the $275,000 as the price of the State Arsenal and lands, upon receiving a good and valid deed or conveyance thereof, vesting the same in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York, free from all incumbrances. It was adopted.

Several reports relating to parts of streets, from the City Inspector, were received and referred.

THE BROOKLYN FERRIES.

The following communication was received from the Union Ferry Company:

To the Honorable the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn have appointed Mr. James Cheshire, agent of the Greenpoint Ferry, appraiser of the boats, racks, bridges and other ferry fixtures on Gouverneur Ferry, and your honorable body are requested to appoint an appraiser for the same purpose.

The lease of the said ferry having expired, the said ferry not having been abolished as a public ferry, nor leased to other parties, the Ferry Company will claim of your honorable body judgment for the boats, racks, bridges and ferry fixtures of that ferry.

Most respectfully, &c.,

N. B. MORSE, President.

UNION FERRY OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 3, 1857.

The following report of the Committee on Ferries was then brought up as special order, and adopted:

The Committee on Ferries, to whom was referred the annexed petition of the residents of Brooklyn and New-York, representing that the Union Ferry Company had violated their lease, relative to the managing and conducting of the Roosevelt and Bridge-streets ferries, and praying that the Common Council will direct the Company to cause three boats to run on said ferry; and, also, the subject of releasing the Gouverneur-street ferry, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have had a great number of meetings, and have given the subject that careful attention which it seemed to demand; "herewith we submit the following facts for the consideration of the Board," viz:

The petitioners represent, that on the part of the Union Ferry Company, there has been an utter disregard in the conducting and managing of the Roosevelt Ferry, and at a great detriment and inconvenience to the citizens of Brooklyn, who live in the vicinity of said ferry.

It further represents, that there is but one boat kept running on said route, while to afford the requisite accommodation for persons who travel over this ferry, there should be regularly attached to it three boats, and all kept in good condition, and running at the like rates of speed as those on the Fulton and Catharine Ferries, so that a boat should leave each side every few minutes, and one boat should be kept running all night.

The Committee will state, that the conditions of the lease of the Roosevelt-street Ferry is, that one boat shall be kept running every half hour, unless further directed by the Common Council.

The Company have more than complied with the terms in this respect; they have kept two boats running on said ferry, one boat more than their lease requires, without any direction from the Common Council, and at a great loss to the Company.

The object and desire of the Company, as your Committee believe, has been, to build up and conduct the Roosevelt Ferry, with a due regard to public convenience, and to that standard with the Fulton and other Ferries; but your Committee believe it is entirely impossible to do so, without a great loss to the Company, as, upon examination and testimony of the ferry master, it appeared, that on some occasions, during the space of an hour and a-half, he has only received fifty cents ferriage. The travel over said ferry has not increased since the establishment of the same, but, on the contrary, has been a constant expense and loss. Notwithstanding this, the Company is still willing to keep the ferry running, at a great loss, and to compel them, at this time, to run three boats, would be, in the opinion of your Committee, imposing upon them a great hardship.

The petitioners further allege, that the ferry company are circulating a report, that the ferry is an unprofitable one, which is done for the purpose of applying to the Common Council to discontinue the same, and that the petitioners have reason to believe, that the company are now endeavoring, by their own management, to run down and depreciate the ferry, with the view of giving color to such an application.

Your Committee could not discover, during the investigation, any facts that would warrant such a belief; but, on the contrary, your Committee are brought to the conviction, from all the facts presented, that the company have endeavored to facilitate travel, and to render all the accommodations that could be reasonably expected of them.

In reference to the Gouverneur-street ferry, your Committee find, that the lease expired on the 14th of September, 1854, since which time the ferry was run, and maintained by the company, up to within a few months, when they gave up running, and stopped the boats altogether.

Your Committee, in view of the facts presented, have concluded to recommend for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Union Ferry Company be and is hereby directed to continue running on Roosevelt-street Ferry one boat every half hour, in strict compliance with the requirements of their lease with the Corporation.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to lease the ferry at the foot of Gouverneur-street, including the use of the whole of the slip for a term of ten years; the lessee shall be compelled to take the ferry house, rack and fixtures, and also the boats now owned by the Union Ferry Company, and heretofore used on said ferry, at a valuation to be appraised by three persons; one person to be selected by the Union Ferry Company, one by the lessees, and the third to be selected by the two thus appointed. The said lessees shall be required to maintain and keep up a ferry for the accommodation of the public by running every day in the year, two boats every ten minutes, from five o'clock A. M. until eight o'clock P. M., and one boat every fifteen minutes, from eight o'clock P. M. until one o'clock A. M.

J. R. STEERS,
W. R. DRAKE,
M. L. HARRIS,
Committee on Ferries.

STREET-CLEANING.

The Committee on Streets presented a report which annuls the contracts, and requests the City Inspector to go on with the work until new contracts are made. It authorizes him to advertise for proposals for one and five years. It is altered from the report in yesterday's NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, in so far as it gives the City Inspector the right to reject all or any of the estimates if deemed for the interests of the Corporation; also, that a Committee of Conference be appointed to meet with a similar Committee of the Councilmen on the subject. The report was adopted, and the Committee adjourned.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda on Tuesday, the President, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the Chair.

There is an increase of 31 upon the former weekly list of inmates of the various institutions, the present number being 6,138. There are 18 inmates of the Small-pox Hospital, not an unusual number.

It was resolved that no more transfers should be made from the Workhouse to the Almshouse until further orders, many of them being only night-walkers.

From the list of committals to Blackwell's Island, it appears that six individuals have been committed 16 times, and one person 21 times.

Governor PINCKNEY thought it unsafe to give a Committee power to allow in their discretion the visits of Sunday Schools to the Island. If one school were admitted, so must all; the precedent was bad.

The reference on vote was carried against him, Governor OLIVER warmly supporting, and Governor MALONY protesting against it.

An order was made to report the list of salaries of all the persons employed by the Board.

The motion being made to adjourn, Governor GUNTHER, the President, said that before the adjournment it was desirable that the vacancy ought to be filled with a Governor, inasmuch as the law required it.

Governor ANDERSON immediately said that he had a Governor to propose. He did not name the gentleman.

Governor OLIVER asked whether the President recognized the motion to adjourn.

The President said he did, and on vote the Board adjourned.

Five candidates have been named; two by the American Party and three by the Republicans.

A FIVE-POINTS INCIDENT.—The native ugliness of some of the young ones with whom the ladies of the Five Points Mission have to contend, sometimes crops out in a very disagreeable way. Wednesday morning, a stout lad named JAMES EAGLE, who has attended the school at the Ladies' Mission for some months past, became unruly and was called up for punishment. His first proceeding was to strike his teacher, Mrs. CASE, a heavy blow in the chest, his fist, however, striking upon a cambric pin and doing no damage. The boy then drew a knife, opened it and concealed it in his pocket. This act was noticed by some of the scholars, who grew frightened and gave the alarm, when the boy was ordered to give up his weapon. He denied that he had one, but on searching him, it was found, with the blade still open, concealed in his hose, where he contrived to slip it unobserved. He was immediately expelled from the school. With this exception, there has been nothing to mar the harmony of the school. It now numbers 226 pupils, and among them is still the famous and sharp little BABBIE.

The Turf for 1857.

NEW-YORK RACES—FASHION COURSE, L. I.—*First Day*—The regular meeting commenced Tuesday, June 9. There was a large assemblage of persons on the track. Two races were announced for the opening day. First race, sweepstakes for three-year-olds, mile heats, nine nominations, but only four started. When we reached the Course, *Bauvecchi* was the favorite against the field at $100 to $60. At the appointed time the four were called up and received the "tap," McDANIEL's ch. c. winning the race handily. Second race, the Proprietor's purse, $300, two-mile heats, brought out *Lucy Phillips*, *Toler*, *Lilla*, and a black horse. The former was the favorite against the field, at the rate of $100 to $20. Lucy won easy in two heats. The following is a summary of the day's running of Tuesday, June 9. Sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, $300 subscriptions, $100 forfeit, with $300 added, mile heats:

WOODCOCK & MCDANIEL, ch. colt, by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Motto*, by imp. *Barefoot*	1	1
P. C. DREW, ch. colt, by *Balshazzar*, dam by imp. *Trustee*	4	2
J. HUNTER, ch. colt *Bauvecchi*, by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Cantinet*, by imp. *Monarch*	2	3
W. H. GIBBONS, ch. filly *Mary Evelyn*, by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Sally Ward*, by *John R. Grymes*	3	4

Time—1:51; 1:50½.

SECOND RACE—Proprietor's purse, $300, two-mile heats:

JAMES TALLY, ch. mare *Lucy Phillips*, by *Tally-Ho*, out of *Betsey White*, by *Gohah* 5 years	1	1
O. P. HARE, b. horse *Toler*, by *Childe Harold*, out of *Morchioness*, by imp *Rowton*, 4 years	2	2
C. S. LLOYD, b. mare *Lilla*, by imp. *Trustee*, dam imp. *Gloriana*, by *Memnon*, 5 years	dis.	
A. MAILLARD, bl'k horse by *Mariner*, out of *Patsey Anthony*, by imp. *Priam*, 4 years	dis.	

Time—3:49; 3:54.

SCHOOL MATTERS IN THE FOURTH WARD.—The Public School in Oliver-street was, a short time since, removed to the Quaker Church in Rose-street. The school officers hired the church at a rent of $3,000 per annum, and fitted it up at an expense of several hundred dollars, to be occupied by the School, but the Board of Education refuses to foot the bill, and the School Officers are held personally responsible; accordingly the school has been moved back to its old quarters in the Oliver-street Baptist Church, the basement of which is hired at $1,200 a year.

ARMY SURGEONS.—At a recent meeting of the Army Medical Board in this City, the following persons were appointed Assistant Surgeons: Dr. ROBERT BARTHOLOMEW, of Maryland; JAMES C. BAILEY, Pennsylvania; T. COOPER MCKAE, of New-York; KENLY RYLAND, Missouri, and WILLIAM A. CARSWELL, of South Carolina.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—ARREST.—Two men, giving their names as JAMES RILEY and JOHN HARRISON, were brought before Justice WELSH, at the First District Police Court yesterday morning, on a charge of highway robbery, preferred against them by a young man named EDWARD VEATON, residing at No. 97 Roosevelt street. VEATON stated that about 11 o'clock Monday night, while passing through Cherry-street, three men, who had followed him some distance, suddenly rushed upon him and pulled from one of his fingers a gold ring worth $7. One of them then struck him in the breast, knocking him down, whereupon all three of the gang then ran away. VEATON then jumped up and cried "Watch." Policeman FAGAN, of the Fourth Ward, was at hand, and joined VEATON in pursuit of the runaways, two of whom—the prisoners—they soon caught. The accused were committed for trial.

Straw and thatBonded Warehouse.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, June 9, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The best reply to the communication in the TIMES of this morning, is a statement of *facts*.

An application for bonding the store burned was made on the 16th of May, and an affirmative answer returned from Washington on the 19th.

The Warehouse Department gave notice to that effect to the officer on duty, who received from the proper *office*, locks for the store in the regular way.

The communication of the Secretary of the Treasury was put into the hands of the Bond Clerk to make the required bond. The proprietor of the stores having executed a bond previously, supposed no further action was necessary on his part, as the *old system* required only one bond without regard to the added stores.

The *owners* of the sugars had no reason to doubt that everything was complete, hence there was no "earnest solicitation from influential parties."

As much has been said about allowing "Hay in Bonded Stores," (it was straw,) it may be as well to state that hay in *bundles* is contained in the same category of insurable articles as *sugar*, and which may be seen on any Fire Policy.

It may also be stated, in answer to a previous communication in the TIMES, that no person was "smoking on the bundles of straw," nor was any laborer in the store at the time, or for nearly an hour previous. The store-keeper, with an assistant, the Custom-House officer on duty, and a captain of a vessel, were the persons present, and for an hour before, counting sugars; and from the mode in which the fire flashed up, the impression was that it was spontaneous combustion.

The laborers were in the room appropriated to them during the dinner, and wherein smoking is allowed only.

B. X.

Politeness on a City Car.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, June 7, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My wife says: "I rode up this noon (about 1 o'clock) in car No. 13 of the Third-avenue line. At the corner of Fourth street and Bowery a gentleman pulled the bell and got out, and the car moved on again. This being the point of my destination I again pulled the bell, upon which the conductor, with a most unpleasant scowl on his face, and in a *very rude, gruff* tone of voice, exclaimed, 'Pull the bell once, that's 'nuff; it's yer own fault that yer don't git out on the crossing. What —— fools some women air.'"

A. J. H.

SEA-SICKNESS.

One of the greatest surgeons, says, writing to a friend in New-York: "I am convinced that constipation has a vast deal to do with sea-sickness; the Doctor's pills acted like a charm on board—everybody wanted pills from me. I always gave the name of Dr. BRANDRETH. Some were surprised to find a 'Regular' use that medicine; but in my case it was not so singular, for my father used it before I was born."

Often, when nothing has relieved vomiting of the most serious character, whether from sea-sickness or otherwise—where the retching has been appalling—a single dose of four Brandreth's Pills has at once cured, and the patient has fallen into a sweet sleep. When the mind cannot collect itself, when the memory fails, when it is an effort to fix the attention, when our sleep is broken and our waking hours are harassed with forebodings of evil, then Brandreth's Pills should be used. If these warnings remain unheeded, rheumatism, consumption, disease of the heart, bilious affections, jaundice, dropsies, piles, apoplexies and costiveness, will suddenly present themselves. These, BRANDRETH'S Pills would have prevented, but, nevertheless, *these* they will also cure. Use them at once; do not let prejudice prevent the use of this simple but potent remedy.

Dealers supplied better than elsewhere, at No. 43 Brandreth Building. Retail price, 25 cents a box, with directions. Agents, No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street; No. 52 Division-street; corner of Broadway and Twenty second-street; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

"Thrice is he armed" against the perils of impure water and adulterated bar-room liquors, who carries with him on his journeye a few bottles of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, invaluable as a corrective, diuretic, and invigorant, and delicious (with a due admixture of water,) as an occasional beverage. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CLEANING THE STREETS.—Shall we ever enjoy the luxury of clean streets in this City? The point is doubtful. It seems almost impossible. Until we do, the crowd will naturally complain that daily through the mind and filth has to wend its way to witness that excellent and exhilerating Drama, "Fraud and its Victims," now so successful at Barnum's Museum. It is repeated there this afternoon and evening.

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

THE LIFE GIVER.—Such is the Translation of the Burmese words "Ir Churrus," of which the new medicine, the Churrus remedy, is compounded. Hundreds have already experienced the wonderful effects in consumption, nervousness and debility of every kind. Sufferers from these diseases are invited to call and try it gratuitously, at the agency, No 162½ Fulton-st. Sent to any part free, on receipt of $1,

FOR NEURALGIA OR FOR TIC DOULOUREUX, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Relief will be immediate. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 195, 197 and 199 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundleries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen in operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

A gala day at PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. A "Complimentary Testimonial" is to be given Manager A. H. PURDY to-day, tendered him by the company and all *attachés* of his establishment. Two performances (afternoon and evening) will be given. In the afternoon, commencing at 2½ o'clock, the dramatized *Ledger* story of "The Wild Knight, or the Unknown Crusader," to be followed by the pantomime of "A School in an Uproar." In the evening the new drama of "Ups and Downs of New-York Life," the pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet," the fairy drama of the "Mountain Sylph," and the drama of "Norah Creina."

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—All ordinary scented waters are utterly vapid when compared with this. It exhales the breath of flowers, gathered in the full radolence of their perfume. Sprinkle it around, and it freights the air with fragrance. A few drops on the handkerchief renders it precious to the sense. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Professional prejudices die hard, but the cures of dyspepsia, bilious disorders, and dysentery, wrought by this unapproachable remedy, are breaking it down everywhere. The liberal-minded members of the faculty admit the value of the medicine. Well they may, for it shames the old treatment by its countless cures.

LOOK IN.—Strangers and citizens will find a visit to the Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, both "pleasant and profitable." Rooms always free. Professor FOWLER gives Charts and Descriptions of Character daily.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.
Principal Office,
No. 165 Chambers-street.
Address
C. F. CHASE.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for this week, now ready. The illustrated article on the Comet is worth a year's subscription. Price only four cents. Sold everywhere.

FOR ANY DISEASE OF IMPURE BLOOD—Take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS. They are composed of sulphur and a Preparation of Iron, combined with Sugar. They are agreeable to the taste; do not sicken nor Purge, but act directly upon the Blood. Sold for $1 a package of 12 powders; 5 packages for $2 50, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

TO CURE DISEASE OF THE THROAT—Apply an OILED SILK THROAT PLASTER, which has been medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Relief will be almost immediate. Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Plasters 25 cents each; sold at the Company's Depôt, No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE CHEST OR LUNGS apply an Oiled Silk Chest Plaster which has been medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. The Plasters are sold at 25 cents, and the Olive Tar at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State Street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

Under the heavens there is nothing to compare with the new discovery, the Churrus Remedy, for cases of consumption, all nervous diseases, languor and debility of mind or body. All sufferers are invited to call and test it, gratuitously, at the Agency, No. 162½ Fulton-street. Sold, also, by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Sent, free, to any part, on receipt of $1.

FOR ANY RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. The pain will cease soon after it is applied. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD-PURIFYING POWDERS and OLIVE TAR OINTMENT—Will cure any Disease of the Skin. Powders $1 a package of 12 powders; Ointment 25 cents a bottle. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

The ladies will soon be on the wing for the watering places; but first they must plume themselves for the season. At WILNE'S millinery warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, they will find a brilliant assortment of Paris Summer hats, together with every variety of straw goods, artificial flowers, ribbons, dress caps and coiffures, &c., at prices which will not drain their purses.

LONG ISLAND.

A HARD CASE.—The wife of a respectable tradesman in Brooklyn, occupying a high social position, was brought before a Police Magistrate yesterday, and fined $20, for stealing goods from HORTON'S large dry goods store on Fulton-street, one evening last week. The husband is in easy circumstances, and, it is said, provides liberally for his family, and what should prompt this strange course on the part of his wife is a mystery. When arrested, the woman had $40 in her pocket-money, which had been given her for "pin money."

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.—Officer WRIGHT, of the Fourth District Police, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested a man named JAMES CROPSEY, who has obtained considerable money for benevolent citizens in East Brooklyn, under the pretence that the same was to the relief of a fireman's family in great distress. The representations were all false, and CROPSEY was committed to answer.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 61 deaths in Brooklyn: Males 27, females 34, men 8, boys 19, women 15, girls 19.

The principal diseases were: Of the brain 9, consumption and convulsions 8 each, and 4 each by scarlet fever, inflammation of the lungs, and stillborn.

The venerable and Reverend JOHN PIERPONT, of the Williamsburg 3d Unitarian Church, was last heard of lecturing eloquently on Temperance in Kansas.

ROWDY FIREMEN.—The following Brooklyn firemen have been expelled for rowdy conduct: John Hurd, foreman; S. Devoe and Daniel Pevitt, of Engine Co. No. 9; and John Henry and Robert Cox, of Engine Co. No. 6—all belonging to the Eastern District Department.

The Brooklyn Common Council has appropriated $1,000 to celebrate the next anniversary of American Independence, and $500 to keep the yellow fever out of the city.

NEW-JERSEY.

CRICKET—NEW-YORK *vs.* UNITED STATES.—This match was concluded yesterday afternoon in favor of the New-York players, their score being 125 runs in one innings, to a score of 97 runs, in two innings, of their opponents. The batting and bowling on both sides was good, but the bowling of Messrs. CUYP and BARKER of the New-York players eminently so. The following is the score of the two last innings:

UNITED STATES.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Players.			
Johnson b. Cuyp	0	l. b. w. b Barker	0
Rose run out	3	c. Sharp b. Cuyp	6
Somers b. Cuyp	0	c. Sharp b. Barker	0
Perry st. Higham	1	c. Sharp b. Barker	1
Barlow run out	10	c. Crossley b. Cuyp	3
French b. Barker	6	b. Cuyp	15
Comery run out	1	b. Barker	0
Hatfield b. Cuyp	0	b. Cuyp	0
Warner b. Cuyp	5	b. Cuyp	4
Hallis b. Barker	3	l. b. w. b. Barker	0
Perry not out	0	b. Cuyp	21
Byers	3	b. Byers	1
Wildes	2	b. Wildes	1
		—. Leg Byes	1
Totals	43		54

97

The match between 11 Englishmen and 18 Americans will be commenced this morning at Hoboken.

ILLNESS OF COMMODORE JOHN C. STEVENS.—Mr. JOHN C. STEVENS, who has been sick for some time past, has been failing for several days, and cannot long survive. His disease is an enlargement of the heart and disorganization of the kidneys. It was doubtful whether he would live through last night.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 9.

$560 Virginia 6s	92	300 Hudson Riv. R. R.	19¾
1,000 do	91¾	100 do	19¾
1,000 do	91¾	900 Harlem Railroad	10¾
3,000 Erie R Con. bs. '62	81	250 do	10¾
6,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	75	400 Reading R. R.	78¾
5,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	93¾	200 do	78¾
2,500 do	93½	500 do	77
3,000 do	93¾	500 do	78
1,000 N. J. R. R. 2d Is.	74	300 do	78¼
4,000 G. & C. 2d m. Bs.	77	2000 do	78
40 Merchants' Bank	114	1000 do	78
15 Bowery Bank	104	200 do	78
11 Ocean Bank	98	200 do	78
10 Park Bank	105	400 do	77¾
16 Canton Company	19¾	100 do	77¾
23 D. & H. C. Co.	116	900 do	77
36 do	116¾	377 Mich. Cen. R. R.	90
400 Cumb. Coal Co.	17¾	100 M. S. & N. Ind. RR	44
100 do	17¾	100 do	48¼
100 do	17¾	450 do	48¾
27 P. Mail Steam. Co.	74	10 do	48¾
150 do	73½	100 do	48¾
100 do	74	100 do	48¾
25 do	78	100 do	48¾
50 Ill. Cen. R'd	137	100 do	48¾
200 do	136¾	100 do	49¾
40 Mil. & Miss. R'd	66	100 do	49¾
360 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	89¾	100 do	49¾
975 do	89¾	200 M. S. & N. I. sc. st's	82¾
100 do	89½	50 do	83
500 do	89¼	80 do	83
100 do	89¼	60 M. S. & N. I. pref. st'k	83¾
1100 do	89¾	100 Clev. & P. R. R.	45¾
600 do	89	100 do	44¾
20 do	89¾	100 do	44¾
560 Erie Railroad	32¾	5 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	90¾
100 do	32¾	25 do	90
250 do	32¾	100 do	89¾
250 do	32¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	59¾
150 do	32	900 do	59
50 do	32¾	600 do	58¾
70 do	32¾	750 do	58
20 do	33¾	200 do	58¾
200 do	32¾	50 Chic. & Rock I. R.	93
11 61 do	33	5 do	91¾
400 do	32	50 do	91¾
100 do	31¾	16 La Crosse & Mil. R.	75
100 do	31¾	20 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	19
300 do	31¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 Mo. State 6s	83¾	100 Mic. So. & N. I. R.	47¾
7,000 Gal. & C. 2d m.	77	50 do	47¾
200 N. Y. Cent. R.	82	50 do	47¾
100 do	81¾	100 do	47¾
65 Erie Railroad	30¾	250 do	47
300 do	30	250 do	46
50 do	30¾	250 do	46¾
150 do	30¾	250 do	46¾
100 do	30½	20 M. So. & N. I. R. pf.	82
50 do	30¾	400 steeding R. R.	73
5 do	31	50 Panama R. R.	93¾
100 do	30¾	150 Gal. & Chi. RR.	90
100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	44¾	400 Cleve & Tol. R.	57¾
50 Mich. Cen. RR.	85	100 do	57¾
100 do	90	200 do	57¾
100 Ill. Cent. R. R.	80	200 do	57¾
150 do	135¾	100 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	92
100 do	135¾	100 do	93
50 do	136	12 Norwich & Wor. R.	19

TUESDAY, June 9—P. M.

The ease in Money, and the ability of the Banks to spare the Bullion, have induced the largest shipment of the season by the steamer *Arabia* to-morrow. The engagements of Gold reach nearly or quite $2,000,000, in addition to which $250,000 in Mexican Silver goes forward. Exchange on England closed firm at 109¾@¾, and on Paris 5 17½. A larger number of the Bankers than usual have remitted gold by this opportunity. Some of them, disposed to employ their money here at 7 ₱ cent. at call on select securities, or at 8@9 ₱ cent. on prime short paper, are remitting closer on account of the immediate ease of our market, and the continued full rates of interest on the other side. There was some calling in of demand loans today, preparatory to the present shipment, though not sufficient to affect the general ease of supply. The Discount Brokers are quoting higher rates by ¼@1 ₱ cent. for paper, say 8@9 ₱ cent. for prime names, 90 days to 4 or 5 months: sixty-day acceptances, 7½@8 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $262,796; paid, $289,543, and held at the close, $12,322,566.

The reports of the Stock Exchange which go out to Europe by the packet to-morrow are in singular contrast with the state of the Money market, the freedom and ease with which we are remitting Bullion, the prospects of the growing crops, and the conservative condition of trade and credit throughout the country. The list of sales at the Brokers' Board to-day exhibits a greater depression, upon the whole, than we have recorded for many months past. The pressure to sell was, for the most part, wholly artificial, though the effect produced in this way is not without extensive mischiefs. The scarcity for immediate transfer of most of the Stocks, speculated in by the thousands of shares, constitutes no bar to the determined purpose to make lower prices, the market being under the control of parties who have recently made heavy gains by their *short* contracts. Toward the close of the day, the dealings became quite feverish and irregular, and the heavy additional decline in two or three Stocks since yesterday brought forward buyers in the afternoon at an advance of ½@1 ₱ cent. on the lowest printed sales. The principal fluctuations since yesterday were:

In Erie	33¾ on Monday; 32¾@30@31¾ to-day
New-York Central	83@82½@82⅞@82¾
Michigan Southern	49@46¾@47¾
Michigan Central	89¾@90@90¼
Rock Island	91@92@93
Toledo	59¾@57@57¾
Illinois Central	138¾@135¾@136
Reading	78¾@77¾@77, s. 60@78

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company: Samuel Sloan, James Boorman, Edwin D. Morgan, Edward Jones, John D. Wolfe, Moses H. Grinnell, of New-York; Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; D. Thos. Vail, of Troy; Erastus Corning, of Albany; Wm. H. Hays, M. L. Sykes, Jr., of New-York; Robert P. Getty, of Yonkers; E. M. Gilbert, of Utica. James Roorman and Erastus Corning were elected in place of Messrs. Schoolcraft and Richmond. Samuel Sloan was unanimously reelected President, and M. L. Sykes, Jr., Vice-President.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, held on the 4th of June inst., the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year: Erastus Corning, of Albany, N. Y.; Edward L. Baker, of New-Bedford, Mass.; Stephen H. Perkins, of Boston, Mass.; Robert B. Forbes, of Boston, Mass.; Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, Mass.; John M. Forbes, of Boston, Mass.; John W. Brooks, of Boston, Mass.; James F. Joy, of Detroit, Mich.; Isaac H. Burch, Chicago, Ill.; John Van Nortwick, Batavia, Ill.; Chauncey S. Colton, of Galesburg, Ill. The Annual Report of the Directors to the Stockholders was submitted, accepted, and ordered to be printed and a copy forwarded to each Stockholder.

The earnings of the Chicago and Burlington Road for May were $172,992, against $143,048 same month last year. The earnings of the Chicago and Fond du Lac Road in May were $50,168. The earnings in May, 1856, (not so much road opened,) were $19,513.

In the report of the Cumberland Coal Company to May 1, 1857, we find the following items:

Capital Stock	$5,000,000
Equal to Lands	$4,500,000
Railroad	500,000
	$5,000,000

The funded and floating debt of the Company is $762,186, (of which $467,000 is in 6 ₱ cents. due in 1864,) and the nominal assets $266,076. Against these items, which together amount to $938,262, are the following miscellaneous assets:

Mortgage on property sold	$112,000 00
Commercial Mart property	40,000 00
Locust Point property	65,000 00
Wharf property at Alexandria	12,000 00
Schooners, canal-boats and barges	195,750 00
Property other than Mining lands at Cumberland	255,736 80
Property at Baltimore	6,624 50
Property at Alexandria	1,332 00
Bills receivable and other available assets	212,845 66
Coal on hand	21,575 25
Cash on hand	15 288 26
Total	$938,262 00

The value of Exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week ending this evening, is $938,102, against $1,425,232 the week ending June 12, last year.

Money Circulars for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 9, 1857.

The advance referred to in our last advices of 1st inst., was of brief duration. The next day, under influence of heavy time sales by speculators, a general depression commenced and has continued, notwithstanding a few partial reactions. The heaviest depression has been on the shares of Michigan Southern, Galena and Chicago, Erie, Cleveland and Toledo, Michigan Central, Chicago and Rock Island, on which the fall has been from 9 to 5 ₱ cent; and New-York, Reading, Hudson River, and Cleveland and Pittsburg, on which the decline has been about 4 ₱ cent. State and Railroad Bonds have experienced but a slight depression. Money continues very abundant. The specie in the New-York Sub-Treasury has been reduced $2,497,821 in May, owing to $10,500,000 of the imports of the month having been warehoused awaiting the new Tariff. State stocks inactive; sales being mainly confined to Missouri and Virginia. Missouri 1½ ₱ cent. lower; Virginia, ¾; Tennessee, 1¼ ₱ cent. higher; California, 1870 and 1875, have declined 5@4 ₱ cent. Kentucky and North Carolina, in trifling amounts, at previous prices. City and County Bonds—we note a few sales of St. Louis and Chicago 6s, and a sale at auction of a considerable lot of San Francisco 6s at 50. Railroad Bonds dull and lower. Erie 1871 and 1875 without change; 1863 and 1862, down 2 ₱ cent.; New-York Central 6s and 7s at 85 and 102; Illinois Central Construction Bonds, 1 ₱ cent. decline; Hudson River Third Mortgage, 3 ₱ cent. do.; Galena and Chicago First Mortgage Bonds have changed hands at previous prices; do. Second Mortgages, at 1½ ₱ cent. decline; La Crosse and Milwaukee First Mortgages have been sold at a slight depression; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 2 ₱ cent. lower; Terre Haute and Alton, 1 ₱ cent. do. Railroad Shares—The week has been marked by heavy fluctuations, resulting in a heavy depression. Erie has declined 6¾; Reading, 3¾; New-York Central, 4½; Panama, 8¼; Michigan Central, 4¾; Michigan Southern, 9½; do., new issue, 6¾; Illinois Central, 3¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 7¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 4¾; Galena and Chicago, 6¾; Hudson River, 3¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 4¾; Milwaukee and Mississippi,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1787 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

THE LATEST MORMAN OUTRAGES.

The Driving out of the Gentiles—Threats of Violence, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10, 1857.

DAVID H. BURR, the Surveyor-General of Utah, and others arrived here on the morning of the 7th inst., direct from Salt Lake, having left that place on the 15th of April. The repeated acts of violence against the population of Gentiles and dissenting Mormons, and the reiterated threats of murdering them, compelled all to leave, thus leaving the Territory to the tender mercies of the Mormon leaders without a United States officer to restrain them, or an unprejudiced pen to report their lawless and violent proceedings.

The party leaving embraced Judge STYLES, the only Federal Judge who remained in the Territory; PETER K. DOTSON, United States Marshal, Mr. MORRELL, the Postmaster at Great Salt Lake City, and T. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., together with a number of others, swelling the party to about a hundred persons. The obstacles which were encountered in the beginning of the journey were very great, the snow lying to the depth of many feet in the mountain passes, on the crust of which women and children were compelled to trudge many miles, and through which the men with great labor and toil succeeded in dragging the wagons Under other circumstances, the obstacles would have been considered insurmountable, but the dangers of their situation rendered the undertaking unavoidable.

This, one would suppose, will be sufficient to convince the most incredulous of the lamentable state of affairs in Utah Territory. Dr. HURT, the U. S. Indian Agent, had some two weeks before the party left, taken refuge among the Indians of his agency, to avoid the violence and excitement at Salt Lake. The party were followed by a body of "Danites" as far as the Devil's Gate, 350 miles from Salt Lake City, who were constantly watching their movements, undoubtedly with the intention of cutting off any stragglers, and seizing the first opportunity to stampede their animals, thereby leaving them on the open prairies destitute of the means of continuing their journey. The "Danites" were driven back by the report that five hundred U. S. troops were marching from Laramie to Salt Lake, followed by an army of 5,000 from the States.

At Fort Bridger, 110 miles from Salt Lake, the party were astonished by the arrival of two men, Messrs. BOVIER and HOOPS, who had been compelled to flee from Provo to save their lives. These men had refused to consecrate their property and yield to the heavy exactions of BRIGHAM YOUNG; consequently it was voted unanimously in the Tabernacle at Provo to "shed their blood" and to the call for volunteers to do the deed fifty men responded. Some friends informed BOVIER and HOOPS of these proceedings, and they, leaving their wives and children, fled to the fields, caught their horses and escaped to Fort Bridger through the mountains. They are now at Independence, Missouri.

At Green River, the party received another addition of two persons—Mr. SODA and wife, who had been concealed some days in a camp of mountaineers in a pile of buffalo robes. They had escaped from Salt Lake City a short time before, making their way across the mountains on foot, and through deep snows, a distance of 155 miles. He had been obliged to flee to save himself from the penalty consequent upon overhearing BRIGHAM'S order given to ROBERT BURTON for the massacre of TOBIN PELTRO and party.

A few days before the party left Salt Lake City, the daughter of THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, Esq., was abducted from his house, and he was arrested the next day for threatening to be revenged.

He was thrown into prison and chained to the floor, and was only released by the interference of HOWARD EGAN and the father of WILLIAMS, who confronted BRIGHAM YOUNG, and told him unless WILLIAMS was immediately set free they should all three die together; whereupon YOUNG accompanied them to prison and restored him to liberty.

All the above-mentioned persons were compelled to leave their property and business, and in some cases even their wives and children; being unable to make any arrangements for the security of the one, or the protection of the others.

The office of the Surveyor General would have been burned down, but fearing a desperate resistance from the inmates, none of the "Danites" were found sufficiently courageous to do the deed, BILL HICKMAN the most terrible of the "destroying angels" positively refusing to have anything to do with the affair The terrible and frequent exactions of BRIGHAM have produced dissensions even among this faithful band of his subjects. BRIGHAM YOUNG had left Salt Lake City on his Northern tour, the object of which was kept a profound secret, taking with him some two or three hundred men. MRS. SUTHERLAND was expecting to leave Salt Lake for the States under the protection of Mr. FERNANNIS, a Gentile merchant, who was about to return with an ox train. Many Mormons were leaving the Territory; about one thousand were making preparations to go to California. J.

Letter from Hon. Daniel Sickles—The Fabled Fight with John Kelly.

The DAILY TIMES never published the etory to which the following note refers. Our report of that meeting has been contradicted or objected to in no quarter.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Several City papers have published reports of the proceedings of the Reform Convention, which met at Tammany Hall on Thursday night last, in which it is represented that Hon. JOHN KELLY, one of the delegates, made a personal assault upon me on that occasion. I have waited for several days in the confident expectation that this statement, which is entirely false, and without even a shadow of foundation, would receive an appropriate contradiction from another quarter. Nor could I donbt that the journals themselves, which had been grossly imposed upon by their informants, would promptly expose the deception practiced slike npon them and the public.

The articles to which I refer, also contain what purports to be a sketch of a speech made by Mr. KELLY, in which he is represented as charging several prominent members or the Committee with deception in reference to the plan of reorganization adopted, and also with aiding the passage of some of the obnoxious laws in relation to the government of this City, enacted by the last Legislature.—No such speech was made;—no such accusations were even insinnated. The whole story—speech—fight—throttling—apology and all, is a shameless fabrication, dishonoring only those who invented and promulgated it.

Very respectfully, D. E. SICKLES.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 10, 1857.

Marine.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, April 29, 1857.

The bark *Napier*, owned by Messrs. FREEMAN & Co., of your City, was totally lost off Rio Grande de Sud, during a heavy gale which suddenly overtook the vessel, when about 20 leagues off the coast. Many other vessels, foreign and Brazilian, shared the same fate during the same gale. The masts and sperring of the ship *Sea Ranger* have been contracted for. The *Milford* is about discharged. The ship *Hound* sailed yesterday for California.

KEY WEST, Saturday, May 23, 1857.

The schooner *Amelia Ann* from this port for New-York, fell in with brig *Cynosure*, of Boston, from Rockland, loaded with lime, ashore near Elliot Key, the brig having been on fire since the 12th inst.

JOHSON PURGES HIMSELF OF CONTEMPT.—Yesterday Mr. JOHSON wae early at the Superior Court room, and then in substance addressed the Court: "May it please your Honors, I have learned through those ordinary channels of information, viz.: the newspapers, that I was yesterday ordered to show cause before this Court, this morning, why I should not be committed for contempt for the remarks which I made yesterday. It is true that I have received no official notice to that effect, hut I am, nevertheless, ready to have the question dieposed of."

His Honor Judge MITCHELL briefly responded, by stating that when Mr. JOHSON was notified of any such order of the Court, it would be through the Clerk, rather than by the medium of the daily papers It would perhaps be well, however, for Mr. JOHSON to leave his address with the Clerk, that no difficulty might arise in finding him, should it be deemed advisable so to do,

Mr. JOHSON complied with the request, and so left the room.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—49 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Utah Appointments Yet Made—Kansas Affairs, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10.

There are eight or ten applicants for Utah Judgeships. No Governor nor other officers have yet been appointed.

Official and private advices assure the Administration that there is no probability whatever that the peace of Kansas will be interrupted, and that the pending controversy promises a happy termination.

WILLIAM B. GEER has been appointed United States Marshal for Minnesota, vice IRWIN, resigned.

Mr. JENKINS will be superseded as Consul at Navigator's Islands.

Governor of Utah—Iowa and Massachusetts—Fugitives from Justice—Caleb Cushing's Law Opinions.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 9, 1857.

The Governorship of Utah remains still in abeyance, and there is no certainty that any man yet named will receive the appointment. It seems that after Col. CUMMING declined it, the appointment was offered; to Gov. PHILIP FRANK THOMAS of Maryland. CUMMING afterwards signified his willingness to accept, but the President having offered it to another, wse prevented from acting.

The Quartermaster's Department has been very active making preparations for the movement of the three regiments to Utah. Col. THOMAS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, left for Fort Leavenworth yesterday to make all arrangements and superintend the departure of the troops from that point. A number of the officers of the Second Dragoons have gone to Cincinnati to procure horses for the regiment, and will proceed to the rendezvous at Leavenworth.

Judge BLACK has lately given an opinion in an extradition case between the State of Iowa and the State of Massachusetts. It seems, in May, 1856, JONAS WYETH, of Cambridge, Mass., was indicted in Scott County, Iowa, for the crime of bigamy. On his escaping, a requisition was made by the Governor of Iowa on the Governor of Massachusetts for the surrender of WYETH as a fugitive from justice, under the act of Congress of 1793. In compliance therewith, a warrant was issued by the Governor of Massachusetts to WILLIAM HALL, the agent duly appointed on the part of the State of Iowa, authorizing and directing him to arrest WYETH and transport him to the line of the State of Massachusetts. HALL, in attempting to execute this warrant, was arrested, tried, and convicted of an attempt to kidnap, and the case is now pending on exceptions before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, HALL being at sufferance on bail.

After the issuance of the warrant to HALL, the Governor of Massachusetts undertook to revoke and annul it, on the ground that WYETH was not a fugitive, although he was married in Scott County, Iowa, to his second wife, whom he abandoned, and was, at the time of his arrest, and is now living with his first wife in Cambridge, Mass.

The matter was referred by the Governor of Iowa to the President, and Attorney General BLACK has given an opinion that, though the Governor of Massachusetts may have exceeded his power when he revoked the warrant, and although the surrender of fugitives from justice is a matter regulated solely by the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President has no power to interfere and cause the surrender of WYETH by the State of Massachusetts, however clearly he might be of opinion that the refusal to do so was wrong, because it was a case existing between two States, in which the United States did not have original jurisdiction.

Thus it seems that the Governor of a State, in such a case may put his own construction on what constitutes a "fugitive from justice," in violation of the Constitution. In the case of a "fugitive from labor," the 2d sec. of the 4th art. of the Constitution makes it peremptory that no person held to labor, escaping to another State, shall be liberated "in consequence of any law or regulation therein," but in the case of "a fugitive from justice," in the same section and article of the Constitution, the State of Massachusetts does not deem the Constitution peremptory, in the demand thus made upon her, and claims the right to determine who shall be considered and what shall constitnte a fugitive from justice.

The President was called upon to act the other day on a law of Congress, under the opinion and construction of Mr. CALEB CUSHING, the late Attorney-General. The President remarked that if the opinion of the late law officer of the Government was correct, he had studied the Constitution for the last forty hears in vain, but that he did not pretend, however, to be more learned on the subject than any one else! Hardly a day passes but that the opinions of the late Attorney-Gensral are not called into question. In the celsbrated Fossat California land case, involving millions of dollars, and on whose possessions is situated the quicksilver mine of Nuéva Almadén, an application was made to Judge BLACK to reverse the action of Mr. CUSHING. The case had been decided in favor of the claimant before the Land Commissioners of California, and was appealed to the District Court of the United States. On a presentation of the facts to Mr. CUSHING he agreed to dismiss the appeal, but afterwards ordered it to stand. Judge BLACK being precluded by this order from reexamining the case, it can only be reinvestigated on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Senator BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, has arrived here, it is said, in relation to the affairs of the Tehuantepec route. Mr. HARGOUS, who is interested in this Company, is now here, and Signor GARAY, of Mexico, has also just arrived, and Col. A. P. STOO is daily expected.

Mr. VAN CAMP, who charged Mr. JENKINS, the Consul of Navagatore' Islands, with piracy, had an interview with the President this morning, in which he denounced JENKINS in unmeasured terms, and demanded the Consulship, that he might return and get his property. The scene between him and the President is described as very rich. UNO.

From Pittsburg.

RISE IN THE OHIO AND ALLEGHANY RIVERS—SERIOUS DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—COUNTY CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, June 10.

There is eleven feet six inches of water in the channel of the river at thie point, and it is still rising fast.

The recent heavy raine have caused a sudden rise in the Allegheny River, and the destruction of property afloat has been considerable. An immense fleet of rafts have been destroyed and a number of boats loaded with ceel and metal lost in consequence of breaking from their moorings. The loss is estimated at forty to fifty thousand dollars.

A County Convention to consider the question of doubling the county tax, to pay the interest on bonds issued to defaulting Railroad Companies, was in session here to-day, and adjourned till the 23d instant. One hundred and fifteen delegates were present, and five districts were represented.

Resolutions denouncing the purchase of the Main Line Canal, by Pennsylvania; requesting the Commissioner to apply for an injunction against it; to postpone the levying of taxes until after the reassembling of the Convention, and appointing a Committee of Investigation to report on the alleged fraude in the issue of County bonds, were possed almost unanimously.

The question of repudiation wae not passed upon, but a resolution favoring the payment of all the bonds issued was laid on the table by a vote of 73 against 28.

The Case of the United States and State Authorities in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 10.

The case of the State against the United States authorities came up in the District Court thie morning. Mr. MASON, for the prosecution, read several affidavits, the general purport of which were that the first fire came from the United States Marshal's party, and that they were very violent in their manner—treating the prisoners they had in charge very harshly.

The depositions of several ladies, agreeing with the foregoing, were also read. Sheriff LAYTON'S family physician deposed that he was lying very seriously ill and that probably he never would fully recover. Another affidavit stated that the Marshal's men were generally armed.

The Court adjourned this afternoon until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, in order to give time to the Marshal's counsel to procure further affidavits.

New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 10.

Hon. GEORGE W. MORRISON, of Manchester, presided over the Democratic State Convention held here to-day. ASA P. CATE, of Northfield, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot; FREDERICK VOSE, of Walpole, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

The resolutions adopted indorse the last and all previous Democratic Administrations; pledge earnest support to President BUCHANAN; sustain the Dred Scott decision; advocate repeal of the Maine Law, and readopt former resolves, concerning the leading Democratic measures.

No speeches were made. The Convention was full and harmonious.

News from Mexico.

PREPARATIONS AT VERA CRUZ AND THE CAPITAL FOR THE EXPECTED SPANISH INVASION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10.

The mails from all points South, as late as due, are to hand. The New-Orleans papers received contain Vera Cruz advices to the 21st ult., and from the City of Mexico to the 16th.

Extensive preparations were making at Vera Cruz, both at the fort and in the town, in anticipation of a Spanish invasion. The same alarm prevailed at the capital, and a force of 25,000 men was to be raised and held in readiness to repel any attack that might be made.

From New-Orleans.

OPENING OF THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE—CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 10.

The schooner *Chipola*, from Minitillan, brings intelligence of the opening of the Tehuantepec Route. Vessels had commenced arriving at Ventosa Bay, and some passengers had crossed the Isthmus and came here on the *Chipola*. The road and bridges will probably be finished completely for stages on the 1st of October.

Hon. MILES TAYLOR has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second Congressional District.

The Advance Wages of Seamen.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 10.

The meeting at the Exchange to-day in relation to discontinuing advance wages to seamen, referred the subject to a Committee of ten, who will hereafter make a report. Letters were read from the Chambers of Commerce of New York, New-Orleans and Liverpool, requesting cooperation in furtherance of the object, as a benefit to seamen as well as to the shipping interest.

General Walker at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 9.

Gen. WALKER received the citizens of Louisville this morning at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. RICHARDSON. His father was present, with the *elite* of the city. He attends the theatre this evening with his staff, and leaves for Cincinnati to-morrow.

Desperate Prize Fight.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 10.

A prize fight between DENNIS HORRIGAN and HARRY LAZARUS, took place this afternoon at Point Albion, for six hundred dollars a side. The fight lasted three hours and two minutes, and one hundred and two rounds were fought. LAZARUS was the winner.

Southern Steamers.

THE MARION AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 9.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, from New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning, at 5 o'clock.

THE FLORIDA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, June 10.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived here from New-York this morning.

THE STREETS.

A PROSPECT FOR TWO MORE CLEAN STREETS.

The livers nlong Cortlandt and Dye streets are stipulating with Mr. ROBERT A. SMITH to have those thoroughfares swept and cleaned daily. The pavement here is of cobble-stones. Whether the machines will work as handsomely over it as on the Russ pavement of Broadway remains to he seen.

BROADWAY.

Yesterday the Contractor for cleaning Broadway had his men out for opening the gutters. The soft slush into which the rain of the precedieg day had turned the mud being entirely too liquid to he carried sway in the common carts, there was no other way but to let it dry in windrows, and hope for a better chance to do justice to the thoroughfare hereafter. It had not been swept before Tuesday night within six weeks!

A MUDDLE.

All the old contracts for street-cleaning have been declared null and void, excepting what REYNOLDS & Co have. Touching them, the City is in a muddle. If the contracts are not confirmed, the contractore heve a suit against the Corporation of course, for without a question the contracts were awarded them, and the streets were put in their possession. But the Common Council, by virtue of a memorandum appended to the awards, making them hinding only on condition of a confirmation by the Common Council, claim that the contracts are null. The contractors, on the other hand, urge that no such condition le recognized in the charter, and that the award of the contracts gave them the streets.

Per contra, if the contracts at this late hour are confirmed, the contractors probably will not go ahead, for there is a large arrearage due them from the City, and their credit is sadly damaged. Mr. REYNOLDS says that he began his work with a determination to do it thoroughly, and with assurances from the Comptroller that he should be paid punctually and regularly. The first night his gangs were broken up by mobs, instigated by interested parties. He proceeded, however, amid most unfavorable weather, and in ten days had removed 35,000 loads of the six months' accumulation of dirt. The dumping-grounds provided soon became so over-loaded as to impede the work, and the City failed to provide further accommodations. The first payment on his contract was promptly made, hut on calling for the next the Comptroller absolutely refused, stating that the City was bankrupt.

When the City Inspector came into office Mr. REYNOLDS's work was getting on finely, but there was great difficulty in procuring carts. He obtained some from Brooklyn and Jersey City, but as soon as they went to work the City authorities stopped them and fined them three dollars each for having no license. Still the work went on, in spite of bad weather and all these annoyances; but when bis account was presented to the Inspector, that official, says Mr. REYNOLDS, refused to pay any contractor, on the ground that the work was not thoroughly done.

Comptroller FLAGG will pay no money, of course, except under contracts legally entered into. Inspector MORTON cannot advertise until the old contracts are annulled; the Board of Health can't go beyond $10,000 in their expenditure for the purpose, and so at any turn there are suits for damages, and dirty streets, and—what a muddle!

The Comptroller has consented to pay for cleaning the Five Points, which has been in a horribly filthy condition for some time past, and the Inspector accordingly put on his carts and commenced.

DREDGING DOCKS AND SLIPS.—The Pilot Commissioners, at their meeting on Tuesday, considered the question of dredging docks and slips. Three contractors, who appeared before them, were taken to task for having dumped the mud taken from the slips at so short a distance out that it was speedily washed back again. This being the practice for some time past, the Commissioners are determined to apply an effectual remedy, and now prohibit the contractors from dumping anywhere in the East River.

POLICE PROGRESS.

The Fifteenth Ward Strong for the New Board.

The Commissioners (new) Remove 159 Men and Appoint 27—The Old Swear in a Jolly Lot of Day and Night Watchmen—Frank Spicer to His Honor—Brooklyn Policy—Sample Policemen, &c.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

The Metropolitan Commissioners did a great day's work yesterday. They dismissed and removed one hundred and fifty-nine men for disobedience o orders and insubordination, and made twenty seven appointments. The names of the new appointees are:

J. W. HARTT, Captain of 17th Precinct.	
G. W. Gould.	Temple Lord.
Joseph Brown.	Alex. W. Ferguson.
Jacob Carter.	Joseph Entmann.
Daniel V. Tillou.	Geo. Young.
James J. Reeves.	J. Brown.
Adam F. Hallett.	Geo. W. Ruton.
Isaac H. Albin.	Moses H. F. Boyse.
Chas. R. Wilson.	Stephen Christopher.
Zenas Crowell.	Nathaniel Crawford.
John O'Neil.	Robert R. Colfax.
John J. Willett.	Elihu Burlison.
James R. Coulter.	Chauncey Mason.
Joseph E. Gardner.	Willis West.

A great many other appointments will be made today. Twelve of the appointments already made are for the Ninth Ward; the rest are divided between the Eleventh and Third Wards. The number of applicants for place is very great.

The Metropolitan Commissioners have Stationhouses in the Third, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards. The Third Ward Station-house, which was opened yesterday, is at No. 148 Chambers-street.

It is expected that before the expiration of the present week there will be a Metropolitan station in every Ward in the City.

THE DAY AND NIGHT WATCH.

The office of the old Commissioners was besieged yesterday with applicants for appointment on the "City Watch."

A great many of the applicants were qualified with warrants, and many others will be served in the same way to-day.

The old Board are likely to have a busy time for some weeks, if they continue to dismiss all in the Department who refuse to recognize their authority, and fill all the vacancies thus created.

MAYOR WOOD AND POLICEMAN SPICER.

Policeman FRANK SPICER of the Seventeenth Ward, was summoned the other day, by Deputy CARPENTER, to report himself for duty at the Court of General Sessions. Mr. SPIORR promptly obeyed the summons. When this "insubordinate" conduct was made known to the Meyor, he caused a notice to be served upon Mr. SPIORR, ordering him to appear for trial before the old Board. Mr. SPIORR addressed the following reply:

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1857.

Hon. Fernando Wood:

SIR: I received a notice, signed by ALEXANDER MING, as Clerk to the Commissionere of Police, directing me to eppear before you, at your office, this afternoon, to answer a compaint for acts done in my official capacity.

There are reasons why I must decline. One is, that you have already appointed a man in my place, which seems like hanging a man first and trying him afterwards, which, if not unconstitutional, at least seems unfair. Another reason is, that I believe the right to question my official acts as a policeman has passed from you. When I first served the City as an officer the appointments were made by the alderman and assistant of each Ward, but as men were elected to those places who had more regard for their own interest than the welfare of the City, and appointed such men as could render them the most aid at primary elections and continue them in office, the Legislature changed the mode of appointments and made a commission, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge. Nobody that I am aware of questioned the right of the Legislature to change the law, I certainly held myself ready to obey any order promulgated by them. Again, the Legislature at the last session (whether deeming that you had abused the power by political dismissels and appointments I know not) but that they did make a change in the law all are aware. When I entered upon my duty as a policeman I bound myself to obey the laws, therefore when I received an order from the Commissioners of Police recently appointed under the laws of the State I felt it my duty to obey.

This so ting at defiance the laws of the State because they may not suit the political views of certain parties is a dangerous experiment, especially when the example is set by the chief executive officer of great City like this. Suppose some large operator and dealer in lottery tickets should declare that statute unconstitutional which prohibits the sale of said articles, and should continue his trade, would you not consider it your duty to enforce the law? The presumption is in favor of law, and I have obeyed it. I trust you will not be greatly disappointed in knowing that I shall not be with you this afternoon.

Respectfully yours, FRANK SPICER,
of the Seventeenth Metropolitan District.

PAYING UP.

The Comptroller continues to disburee the back pay of the police—the amounts due them to the 25th of May. Only a few Wards yet remain unpaid, and the men of those districts will receive their checks to-day. The rumor that Mr. STOUT, the City Chamberlain, would object to pay some of the checks for lack of certain signatures, &c., has proved incorrect.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD POLICE FOR THE NEW BOARD.

The whole of the Fifteenth Ward Police force, (with two exceptions, both patrolmen,) declared last evening for the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. After mustering, they all marched in a body to a new Station-house at No. 10 Carroll-place. Capt. DILKE briefly addressed the men; the roll was called and one platoon sent out on duty as usual. A large number of persons witnessed these proceedings, and the enthusiasm was great.

No Money to be Appropriated in Brooklyn.

The Joint Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors and Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, held a meeting yesterday to consider the appropriations for the ensuing year. There were present Supervisors STUDWELL, MCLAUGHLIN, BLEEKER and SMITH; and Aldermen KALBFLEISCH, WALSH and DEL VECCHIO.

The communication of the Metropolitan Police Commissionere, asking appropriations for Police purposes, was read by the Chairman, Alderman KALBFLEISCH, who said he did not think that the communication was properly before the Committee, hut he had read it to let the members know what he had.

After an interchange of opinion, it was considered by all present inexpedient to take any action upon the matter until the decision of the Court of Appeals as to the constitutionality of the law under which the Commissioners act.

Some of the items of the general estimate were scrutinized by the Committee, and they generally entertain the opinion that Brooklyn should not be compelled to pay one-fourth of the general expenses, such as under the law are to be levied upon the whole Metropolitan District. For instance, the salary of the Superintendent, &c., one fourth, they consider out of proportion.

The Committee, after some further conversation, adjourned without taking up the estimates before them.

A Metropolitan Policeman Arrests one of Mayor Wood's Force.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I send you the following incident, which occurred about 11 o'clock last night, near the new Station-house corner of Third-street and the Bowery, a specimen of the malerial of which Mayor WOOD'e police is composed.

FRANCIS CRAMER, a member of the old police, was standing near the corner, and thus accosted me, pointing to Capt. HART, who was visible through the window:

"See that G—d d—d black-hearted son of a b—h; if I could get to him I would knock the head off his shoulders; I would end him and all that left the old police."

I said to him, "You are an officer to protect the rights of citizens, are you not?"

"Yes," he replied, pointing to his star, and added, "You belong to the Metropolitan Police, don't you?"

"No, Sir," said I, "I am a quiet citizen."

"You are a G—d d—d liar," said he, shaking his fist in my face, "you are no citizen; you are a black-hearted Republican."

Then followed a volley of threats and curses against the new police, and Republicans generally, while he followed me, shaking his fist in my face.

A Metropolitan policeman came out of the Station-house, and taking him by the arm walked away with him. He was evidently much intoxicated.

ANSON GILLETT, No. 355 Bowery.

The M. P.'s Arrested at Quarantine.

Three of the Metropolitan Policemen, Messrs. BOWER, SHERWOOD and MCKELVEY, who arrested RAGANS at Staten Island, on Monday last, for a violation of the Quarantine regulations, were charged with an assault upon RAGANS. They all appeared before the Justice at Stapleton, and were discharged upon their word to appear and answer the complaint on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

Yesterday at 10 o'clock, two of the officers, BOWER and SHERWOOD, appeared for examination. The complaint was not made by RAGANS, but by J. C. HOLMES. Upon HOLMES' cross-examination, he admitted that he told the prisoner, "If it was him, he would knock their d—d brains out if they had interfered with him." He also admitted that the policemen called upon him to assist in making the arrest, but he laughed at the absurdity of the idea—he did not assist and would not.

The Judge here told HOLMES he need not answer any questions implicating himself—that if he was called upon to assist the officers and refused to do so it was a misdemeanor on his part. At this HOLMES opened his eyes, shut his mouth, and left. The officers say they are determined he shall tell his next story at the City Hall.

The officers waived an examination, and each gave bail in $250 to appear at the next Court of Sessions of Richmond County. A warrant was issued for the arrest of MCKELVEY for his failure to appear. The report that the officers drew their pistols in the boat they pronounce untrue; this was not done until they were surrounded by a crowd of boatmen and runners, who manifested a determination to rescue the prisoner, and obstruct them in the discharge of their duties. When they found it was no longer safe to resist, RAGANS let go of the post to which he had been clinging, and went with the officers, who shut him up in the Quarantine prison.

HOW HE WAS GOT OUT.

RAY TOMPKINS, Esq., came to the Quarantine gate about 2 o'clock Monday morning, and asked to see a Custom-House officer. Mr. BOWER, who went to the gate, told him he had no control over that department, and that he would have to wait until the gate was opened by the proper person in the morning. Mr. TOMPKINS then left, but returned in about 15 minutes, with one of the Custom-House boatmen, who scaled the gate. The boatman then went and called a man named JONES, a night watchman of the Custom-House, who had a key with which he opened the gate, and the two went out together. In about 20 minutes Mr. TOMPKINS returned with the Sheriff, having a writ of *hab as corpus*, and the two proceeded to Dr. THOMPSON'S house. Here the Sheriff handed the writ to the Doctor, and at the same time demanded the prisoner. Without reading the paper, and presuming the Sheriff had the authority to demand him, the Doctor gave the order to deliver him up, and RAGANS left in charge of the Sheriff. At 1 o'clock Dr. THOMPSON appeared before the Judge, and returned that RAGANS was not in his custody.

Yesterday the Health Officer came up to town and laid the case before the District Attorney. We hear at the City Hall that RAGANS was indicted on three separate charges of violations of the laws, and that officers are on his track. RAGANS and HOLMES will probably be proceeded against for forcibly resisting the officers in the discharge of their duties.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A CUBAN ROBBED OF OVER $20,000 IN GOLD AND SILVER.—Georgs L. De La Vega, a Cuban gentleman, and an officer of the Spanish Government, arrived here a few days since from New-Orleans. He brought with him a large amount of money, of which $20,500 in Spanish gold and silver coin was stowed in one of his trunks. He was accompanied by a man named Desardaria Wammuria, whose acquaintance he had made in New-Orleans, and whom he brought to New-York, partly as a companion and partly as an interpreter. Both put up at a French or Spanish boarding-house or hotel in Duane-street. Here they remained a few days, when Wammuria declared his intention of returning to New-Orleans, De La Vega regretted this determination, and giving his companion money with which to pay his fare back, bade him good-bye.

De La Vega still continued at the house in Duane-street. On Tuesday evening last he had occasion to go to examine his baggage, when he found that the trunk which contained his treasure had been broken open, and all that it contained taken away. He gave the alarm, and a search was made, but no clue to the thief or treasure could he learned. At length it was remembered that during the day of Tuesday a stranger (apparently a Spaniard) had called at the hotel and hired a room. He was choice in his selection, and after being shown several, chose a room directly adjoining that occupied by De La Vega. The stranger had with him a large and very heavy trunk, which was deposited in the room assigned him. This man was sought for, but was nowhere to be found. Suspicion rested upon him at once. His trunk was opened, and found to contain nothing but brickbats. Meantime the police were notified, the renewed inquiries instituted, when it was learned that Wammuria, De La Vega's traveling companion, had not gone to New-Orleans, but was stopping, or had stopped within a day, at the house of one SANTA ROSSA, at No. 146 Third-avenue. A search-warrant was granted by Justice OSBORNE. Wammuria was arrested, and the house of SANTA ROSSA searched, but not a coy of the stolen money was found, nor any trace of it learned. Wammuria, as well as SANTA ROSSA, denied all knowledge of the robbery, and the landlord of the place where it was perpetrated knew nothing more of the transaction than that which we have given above.

De La Vega declares the amount of his treasure was known only to Wammuria, who accompanied him from New-Orleans.

Justice WELSH, who examined the matter yesterday afternoon, did not feel warranted in holding any of the arrested parties. He dismissed the matter for the present, directing the officers to be vigilant in their efforts to ferret out the guilty party.

De La Vega offers a reward of $5,000 for the recovery of the stolen money.

FIGHT BETWEEN SAILORS—ONE MAN SERIOUSLY STABBED.—Two colored sailors, named Stephen Pinkett and Samuel Watkins, were examined yesterday before Justice WELSH, at the First District Police Court, for a felonious assault upon Patrick Sheehan, also a sailor. Sheehan and the prisoners met at a shipping office in Roosevelt-street; the prisonere tried to enter the place; Sheehan tried to prevent them doing so, and "hutted" one of them in the face. A scuffle ensued, during which, it appears, Pinkett drew a knife and stabbed Sheehan in the abdomen and head. Both colored men then ran away, but were pursued by some citizens, who gave them in charge of the Fourth Ward Police. It is feared that Sheehan's wounds will prove fatal. The prisonere were committed.

STEALING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.—Thomas Myers, a German, aged 45 years, was brought before Justice OSBORNE yesterday for stealing from one of the rooms in the Astor House a shawl and umbrella, belonging to Mr. S. W. Chase, one of the guests. The offence was committed on Tuesday evening. The prisoner was discovered prowling about the entry ways of the Astor in a very suspicious manner, and was watched. He was soon seen to enter the room of Mr. Chase, from which a moment afterwards he came out bearing a shawl on one arm and holding an umbrella. Mr. Devoy, one of the Sheriff's special aids, whose duties are confined exclusively to the Astor House for the prevention of theft, stopped the fellow's further progress, and took him in custody to the Third Ward Station-house, where he was detained all night. Myers expressed himself sorry for the deed which he had done. He said he was a single man, had worked as a clerk in Germany, and had been three and a half years in this country, during all which time he was unable to find employment. He was committed and will be tried this morning at the Special Sessions.

OPPOSED TO THE DECALOGUE.—The London *Advertiser* states a fact which shows that men occupying prominent positions are not above the need of the most elementary Sunday School instruction.

It says that a candidate for Parliament to the recent election, in the course of an electioneering speech, was asked—"What do you think of the Decalogue?" Confounded by the inquiry, he turned to a friend and asked, in a whisper, "What does that mean?" The friend, whose acquaintance with divinity was on a par with his own, replied by suggesting that it probably meant flogging in the army. Whereupon the candidate declared: "I entirely disapprove of the Decalogue, and will never rest till I see it abolished." The gentleman was elected, and is now a member of the new Parliament. The *Advertiser* adds: "We pledge ourselves for the perfect accuracy of this statement."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ERICSSON.

The Spanish-Mexican Dispute Still Unsettled.

Seizure of the Key of the Red Sea by the East India Company.

ADDITIONAL FROM CHINA.

The Niagara Receiving the Telegraph Cable at Liverpool.

Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs Active—Consols 93 5-8@93 3-4.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Ericsson*, Capt. LOWBER, from Liverpool, noon of Wednesday, 27th, arrived last evening.

The *Ericsson* arrived out 7:45, evening of Friday the 22d ult.

The Royal Mail steamer *America* sailed from Liverpool 9:15, morning of Saturday the 23d, with 186 passengers, for Halifax and Boston.

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool 8:30 P. M., Sunday the 24th.

The steamship *Khersonese*, Capt. THOMPSON, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, arrived at Liverpool morning of 23d ult. On the 17th ult., as the ship was going 13 knots, the screw shaft snapped, and the remainder of the voyage was made under canvas.

The European and American Company's steamship *Arago*, Capt. BERSON, from Bremen with upwards of 400 passengers, would sail from Southampton for New-York on Wednesday, the 27th.

The Cunard steamship *Lebanon*, from Quebec, with troops, arrived at Gravesend at 5 P. M. on the 21st, having made the trip from port to port in 11 days and 6 hours.

Various statements have been in circulation respecting the unfitness of the United States frigate *Niagara* for the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. She is, however, expected to proceed to Liverpool, and we have no authentic information but that she will do otherwise than was at first contemplated in respect to the shipment of the cable.

In Parliament, the subject most immediately of interest to the country has been the dower and pension of the Princess Royal. The annuity of £8,000 a year was passed without a division; Mr. ROEBUCK making a feeble remonstrance. The dowry of £40,000 in cash was brought before the Committee of Supply, when Mr. CONYNGHAM moved, firstly, that the pension be reduced from £8,000 to £6,000 a year; and, secondly, that the dowry of £40,000 be omitted. Fourteen members voted with him on his first motion, and sixteen on the second. The bill was read a first time.

In the House of Lords, a lengthened debate took place, in Committee, on the proposed amendment of the matrimonial law. Various estimates were voted in the Commons.

A new writ was moved for the seat of THOMAS G. BARING, who is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. H. BERKELEY gave notice that on an early day he would test the House on the question of the vote by ballot.

Sir G. PECHELL called attention in the House to the increased importation of slaves into Cuba, and to the inadequate British force on that coast.

Admiral WALCOTT testified to the difficult and hazardous nature of the service in attempting to suppress the slave trade on the Cuban coast.

Lord PALMERSTON said that Lord CLARENDON had very recently renewed his representations to the Spanish Government upon this subject, and no effort would be wanting, as far as diplomatic negotiation could go, to induce the Government at Madrid to take effectual steps to put down the trade.

Both Houses adjourned over the Queen's birthday and "the Derby day."

The Paris *Moniteur de la Flotte* announces that the British East India

they were unable to defend ships from pirates, a treaty was concluded, containing a clause by which it was stated that the Company would occupy the Island of Perim, and place a garrison there to protect ships navigating that sea. The Island of Perim, which was first occupied in 1794, is situated between Arabia and Africa, on the very point at which the Red Sea commences, and it divides the strait into two channels. The passage to the east, on the side of Arabia, is only three miles wide; that to the west, on the African side, is about ten or twelve. On the south-west, towards the widest entrance of the straits, the island forms one of the finest ports imaginable. It is a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, and the depth varies from 7 to 25 fathoms. The anchorage is excellent, the entrance is perfectly sheltered, and it is no exaggeration to say that 40 ships of the line might easily anchor there in smooth water 100 yards from the shore. A few ships-of-war stationed there will be sufficient hermetically to close the entrances to the Red Sea. Aden is placed in a position much less favorable, for that port is 100 miles from the straits, and the reason it was chosen, 20 years since, was that, although it possesses few resources, it has more than the island of Perim. There is water to be had at Aden by means of cisterns, and there are seasons of the year when the aqueducts can receive the torrents which flow from the neighboring hills. The island of Perim, on the contrary, is absolutely devoid of everything; it has not a drop of water; its sandy and volcanic soil produces only some stunted and dusty briars. It is uninhabited, and everything must be brought to it. It would appear from a first view to be a position little desirable, but, on consideration, it is easy to understand why the Company has made this acquisition, and why the British Government attaches so much importance to it. It is now clear, when the Isthmus of Suez is about to be opened, that the Red Sea cannot fail to become the great commercial road between Europe and Asia. It is not necessary to erect any fortifications on the island of Perim. Aden is sufficiently near to supply all that may be required. But Aden, strong as it is, does not absolutely command the strait, and the largest fleets might pass without danger between Aden and the coast of Africa. On the other hand, nothing can pass the island of Perim without the permission of those who are its masters. A detachment of artillery of the Indian army has been stationed there provisionally. A temporary arsenal and fortifications have been erected, and supplies of all descriptions have been brought from Aden for the garrison which is to occupy that desolate station.

Further News from China.

YEH FORTIFYING HIMSELF—OPPOSITION TO YEH AT SHANGHAI.

Paris (May 28) Correspondence of London Times.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes accounts from China of the 2d of April, which contain some interesting details from the seat of war. YEH, the Viceroy of the Southern provinces of the empire, is, at present, at Sou-Tche Ting, a large village of Kouang-Tcheou, about fifteen miles from Canton. He has fortified himself in a good position, which allows him to maintain his communications with Pekin and with the other three provinces which, with the Konang-Tcheou, form his viceroyalty, and which are the Kouang-Si, the Kouang-Toung, and the Konei-Lin. He is, at present, at the head of an army of 30,000 men, which he is increasing every day by means of forced levies and extraordinary taxes. A few days previously it became known at Hong-Kong that a British ensign, two non-commissioned officers, some soldiers, and a few seamen, who had been taken prisoners by surprise on various occasions, were at YEH's headquarters, where they were suffering great distress. It was resolved to open negotiations to obtain an exchange of prisoners in their favor, and a foreign agent, who had formerly had an interview with YEH, undertook to manage the affair. YEH consented to receive him, and, having listened to his propositions, he replied:

"You ask me to exchange the English I have in my possession, to the number of 16, against double the number of Chinese subjects, among whom are several Tartar officers and one of the commanders of the Imperial junks. I refuse. I do not want your prisoners, and you may do as you please with them, but if you are desirous to have the 16 Englishmen, and if you have the necessary means to treat for them I will let you know my intentions to-morrow."

The foreigner who acted as agent between the parties remained at the Chinese camp, where he was tolerably well treated, and at 12 o'clock the next day he received a visit from SINGO, the first aide-de-camp of YEH, who is said to be devotedly attached to his master, and who told him that the Viceroy, having taken his proposal into consideration, would release the prisoners on condition that he was paid 500 piastres each for them. SINGO added, hypocritically, that he advised him to accept the conditions, as the Chinese soldiers, notwithstanding all the care he took to restrain their brutality, were capable of offering the utmost violence. The agent referred to Hongkong, the money was immediately sent, and the prisoners were released without injury. It was subsequently discovered that YEH had fixed the ransom at 400 piastres for each prisoner, but that SINGO had increased it in order to keep a portion for himself. Such is the detestably covetous character of the Chinese functionaries.

An unpleasant affair had occurred at Foo-chow-Foo, a port on the river Min, the principal market for black tea. The Viceroy having heard that, contrary to his commands, a considerable amount of business was transacted there, sent a company of his guards there on a market day, arrested several Chinese merchants, and burnt a considerable quantity of merchandise belonging to the English. At Saanghai there was much business doing. The Mandarin who governs there is completely opposed to YEH, and has never ceased to be on the best terms with foreigners and to protect their trade. The Imperial Government is compelled to tolerate him lest he should make common cause with the insurgents who are at his gates.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. BROWN, M. P., AND CAPT. HUDSON, OF THE NIAGARA.

From the Liverpool Albion.

We learn that Mr. W. BROWN, M. P., Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Mr. BRETT and Mr. PICKERING, directors, accompanied by Capt. KELLS, have been on board the noble ship *Niagara*, Capt. HUDSON, at Gravesend, to confer and arrange with him about laying that portion of the submarine cable which is to go to the westward, to connect and bind the Old and the New World, permanently, we trust, in harmony and peace. Nothing could exceed the gentlemanly and courteous feeling with which they were received by Capt. HUDSON and his officers. After going through the ship, it was found, to their extreme regret, that, without ruining her, by cutting away stanchions there was not space to make sufficiently large circular coils of the cable to secure its safe delivery into the ocean, which, in such an enterprise, is the first point to be attended to. Indeed, this is not surprising, for although Sir BALDWIN WALKER was most anxious that the British Government should furnish suitable vessels to do their part of the enterprise, Captain KELLS was three months looking over the dockyards to find one that would do. The *Agamemnon* was at last fixed on, but she required considerable alterations. If time admitted, there can be no doubt that among the United States' navy would be found a suitable vessel, and that the Government would send her here to aid in this great international undertaking. Captain HUDSON stated that his orders from the Secretary of the Navy were to do everything in his power to forward the enterprise, and that he, his officers, and crew felt a deep interest in it, and were ready to do anything that would contribute to its triumphant success. It was felt by all parties that these two great nations must be united in carrying out this important work, and probably the best thing that could now be done was for the *Niagara* to take on board the shore end of the cable, and lead the van of that part of the squadron going to the Western World, and be ready to give every necessary assistance. In this suggestion Captain HUDSON most cheerfully acquiesced, saying he was ready to do anything the deputation wished to aid and assist the undertaking. The United States, desirous of conferring all the honor possible upon this country, sent one of their noblest ships, and to a person who knows what a vessel should be, an inspection of the *Niagara* would be worth a voyage across the Atlantic. Everything was in the most perfect and beautiful order. She is constructed for sailing and for purposes of war, and not for carrying such a length of cable as is necessary to annihilate time and space between the two kindred nations. None but practical engineers, who have been in the habit of laying down sub-marine cables, could foresee what construction of vessel would best answer the purpose, and leave least risk in paying out the cable; a "bight" or a "kink" might be fatal to the whole operation. This being a bold enterprise, nothing must be left to chance. After the squadron has started we shall look forward with much interest for a message from Newfoundland, informing us that all is right.

THE NIAGARA TO PROCEED TO LIVERPOOL.

From the Times, May 26.

The United States frigate *Niagara*, having been detained at Gravesend to make certain preliminary arrangements for shipment of her portion of the electric cable from Liverpool, is not expected to quit her present moorings until to-morrow. The steamship *Agamemnon* arrived yesterday morning at Greenhithe, where she is ordered to remain until Wednesday, when she will proceed up the river and take up her moorings off Greenwich, a space having been dredged to form a basin so as to enable her to float in low tide for the embarcation of her huge cargo. On Wednesday morning a party of fifty riggers from Woolwich are ordered to make the final arrangements for her reception. She is so arrive at 2 P. M.

The Slave Trade—Blockade of the Cuban Coast Urged.

From the London Times, May 26.

It surely cannot be admitted that a country like England is unable to suppress the African Slave Trade. No one can urge that the strength of the good cause falls abort as opposed to the evil. The odds are all on the side of humanity. On the side of humanity is the first naval Powsr in the world, supported by the sanction or acquiescence of every civilized State. Success, too, has not been wanting to encourage further exertions. Philanthropists can point to a long line of triumphs. From the daye when Lord MANSFIELD, in the case of the negro SOMERSET, declared that Slavery was impossible within the limits of England, to the present time the struggle has been proceeding, and both the slave-owner and slave trader, though obstinate in their resistance, have been forced to yield one position after another. England and France have both abolished Slavery within their dominions, and States which still continue to uphold Slavery have declared with more or less of sincerity that it shall be limited in extent by a prohibition of the trade which fed it. The control lies, therefore, between England, backed by the moral feeling of the whole world, and a few desperate adventurers who gain a precarious income by carrying on the traffic between Africa and the Spanish Colonies. Cuba is now almost the only country which regularly imports large numbers of negroes, and to supply the plantations of this island most of the Slavers which now pursue their odious trade are fitted out. As the Americans refuses to admit the right of search, the Slave-trade, it is said, is now almost wholly carried on under their flag. Nay, unless statements publicly and repeatedly made be false, the greater part of the slave-carrying crafts are owned by American citizens, and fitted out at American ports; so, indeed, it is declared in a resolution adopted by a meeting held at Kingston, Jamaica, in February last. The feelings of the inhabitants were, no doubt, much moved by the condition of the blacks liberated from the Slaver which had been captured by the British vessel *Arab;* and this meeting, which passed strong resolutions on the subject of Slavery and the Slave-trade, was the natural result.

We have no desire to echo any Protectionist opinions of the Jamaican politicians, yet as we ought to give the slave-owners, both Anglo-American and Spanish, their due, it may be said that in the minds of great numbers of them this country, by its despendence on tropical productions, and consequently on slave labor, has its share in whatever sin there may be in Slavery. If Manchester buys more than half the cotton of the United States, and we receive the sugar of Cuba and the coffee of Brazil, the fact is not without its effect on those who are on the look-out for arguments against us, and are willing enough to turn the discussion from their own inhumanity to our inconsistency in denouncing it. Of these arguments there are numbers current in the slave owning world—some plausible, some absurd, but all satisfactory to people who want excuses for their own misdeeds. "If you abolished Slavery it was with a view to foment insurrection in the Southern States; if you guarantee Free-Soil institutions to Kustan, it is to revolutionize and subject Central America. You keep a squadron on the Coast of Africa to be ready for action in any part of the Atlantic, and you demand the right of search to demonstrate your superiority over other maritime nations. In fact, you do not wish to see the Slave Trade abolished; you would rather it should continue, since it gives you opportunities of interference and aggrandisement." Such is pretty much the reasoning on the matter, and it must be allowed that, as long as we profess a desire to suppress the traffic and hesitate to take the best means for doing so, the accusation of insincerity, though unjust, is likely to find believers.

As matters at present stand, we blockade the African coast, which stretches for more than 2,000 miles along the Atlantic. What chance there is of suppressing the traffic by such means may be well imagined. The squadron consists of vessels heavily armed and manned, and able to crush any slaver that they can come near. But the slavedealers know very well that in open sea they are not likely to be caught. They build their vessels for speed; they have no heavy guns; and they cram their cargo of human flesh into the smallest possible space, knowing by experience that if they can bring into port half the number of negroes they embarked, they will make a handsome profit. Our only chance is to surprise them at the mouths of rivers or in unfrequented roadsteads of the coast while they are getting their cargoes on board; even in such cases, they will stand out to sea, hoist American colors, and defy us. As for treaties with chiefs and so-called "Kings" in the Bight of Benin, they are, of course, simply useless. Where Spanish Captains-General and New-York citizens make fortunes by the trade, how can it be expected that King Tom or King Jumbo should refrain? It seems, therefore, a most ineffective policy to attempt to stop the trade at the point of embarcation. The chief success that has yet been gained has been owing to the determination of the various American Governments to exercise strict control over their ports, and the vigilance of our squadrons has thus served to aid these States in their good intentions. But as long as the Cuban authorities wink at the landing of slaves by the thousand, while we are steaming to and fro on the African coast, there is little prospect of improvement. If, then, England wishes to make a great effort to put down the trade in its last stronghold, *it will do well to turn its attention to the Cuban coast itself.* The Spanish Government is bound by treaty to do its best for the accomplishment of this great object. This assistance might accordingly be demanded, and, in default, a general blockade of the harbours of Cuba, established by an English squadron. If is, we firmly believe, in vain to trust to the Spanish Government or the immediate or even the eventual prohibition of the trade; but, under the pressure of the British Minister, it might be induced to give orders for the seizure of whatever negroes were brought into port, and for the rendering of due assistance to the efforts of our commanders.

The total suppression of the Slave Trade seems not only possible, but easy, if such means were adopted. It is no small thing that, though more than one nation is interested in the continuance of the traffic, none has had the shamelessness to withhold its official condemnation. On these grounds, and with as high a moral position, it is our duty to persevere. Nor are the interests of our own colonies to be put out of the question. With the extinction of the trade in slaves there might be a better prospect for a free immigration. Talk to most people about bringing negroes from Africa to Jamaica or Trinidad under some system of apprenticeship or contract, and they will probably say that it is a Slave Trade under another name, and that the adoption of such a scheme would destroy all the influence we have acquired, and carry the world back to the worst days of inhumanity and recklessness; but once let the real Slave Trade have ceased for ever, and not only the British colonies, but even those American States which have, to their credit, abolished Slavery altogether, will find it to their advantage to bring over Africans under some wise and humane system, which will benefit the regions on both sides of the Atlantic.

Opposition to the Maine Liquor Law in England.

From the London Times.

The Maine Liquor Law has been a signal failure in the Province from which it derives its name. In Maine, if we are rightly informed, the enactment is set at defiance in a hundred ways, and even persons who are not disposed to be habitual drunkards cannot bring themselves to submit to a system of temperance by statute. The prohibition, indeed, appears in great measure to work its own defeat. Men will not cultivate the moral virtues through fear of fine and imprisonment—certainly not the virtue of temperance. Now, we are not about to sing the praises of drunkenness, or to recommend the bottle as the grand panacea for all human ills. We could say as many fine things about the evils which result from habitual intemperence as any professed lecturer from Maine, were it worth while to weary our readers with stale truisms. Could we persuade the people of this country, not to abstain altogether from fermented liquors, but to confine themselves within those reasonable limits which nature and experience point out as suitable in such a matter, we are well aware that the crime of the country would be diminished in an infinite degree. A vast amount, moreover, of misery and degradation, which is never brought at all under the cognizance of the criminal courts, is also to be attributed to the pernicious influence of "drink." We are all agreed about the facts so far as habitual insobriety is concerned, but at this point we part company with the apostles of the Maine Liquor Law. In the moist climate in which our lot is cast, and artificial as our habits of life undoubtedly are, we fully believe that an artificial stimulus, if used in moderation, so far from being productive of evil, is of positive advantage to the constitution. Almost every individual in these islands, save perhaps the agricultural laborer, leads a highly artificial existence. It is the same thing with the actisan, the mechanic, and the manufacturing operative, as with the overworked barrister, or merchant, or author. In the one case nearly the whole of a man's waking hours are spent in a heated and unwholesome atmosphere, over labor of an unceasing and monotonous kind. In the other there is a perpetual strain upon the brain, a perpetual wear and tear of the nervous system. When the time for relaxation arrives, the man whose lot it is to live like a hermit and work like a horse is not capable of the exertion which would refresh the energies the savage. He sits down to his meal with a great craving for food, rather than with a wholesome hunger, and the food act before him is rich and heavy. Water is not the apt solvent for such a meal, nor will a few glasses of cold water supply that stimulus which the languid stomach absolutely requires to enable it to perform its task. The Maine Liquor Law enthusiasts may talk as they will about the delights of the pure fountain; we are of those who believe that a glass or two of good sherry, or other wholesome wine, so far from being injurious in the case described, will rather act as a cordial, and restore the jaded energies of exhausted nature.

Now, when we claim this privilege for ourselves, we have no wish to dissociate our cause with that of our poorer fellow-subjects who may be engaged in the various operations of handicraft. What a glass of sherry is to the over-worked brain-laborer, is the glass of beer to the mechanic or artisan. If all Exeter-hall or the platforms of Maine were to rise up in pious indignation at so startling an expression of opinion, we would still say that the poor man is not the worse, but much the better, for his glass of beer. However translucent may be the aqueous theories of the partisans of total abstinence, the experience of mankind is against them. The human race broadly by their practice maintain the principle that, in one form or another, they will have stimulating drink of some kind. It is a false position, however, to assert that the decision of mankind therefore is for drunkenness. In this, as in all other things, reason should be our guide, and it is so. The enormous majority of the inhabitants of these islands make use of fermented liquors, but a very small minority are habitual drunkards. Of the 7,500,000 persons whom we assume at a rough calculation to represent the adult male population of Great Britain and Ireland, how many are habitual drunkards—how many are seen "drunk" in the course of any given twenty-four hours? Are we, therefore, to be told that, because a few weak or depraved people deliberately choose to make beasts of themselves, and to bring ruin to all about them, the reasonable liberty of the great bulk of their fellow-subjects is to be restrained by a restrictive sumptuary law to enforce temperance? We can assure Hon. NEAL DOW, of Portland, United States, who is to lecture us at Exeter Hall this day, that he is wasting his labor and his eloquence in England. We know, as well as he can tell us, that drunkenness here, as in all other civilized countries, is a fruitful source of crime. We cannot, however, compare our own, or any other country, with a nation of water-drinkers—or, rather, with a nation which uses no artificial stimulus—and for the simple reason that no such a community exists, or ever has existed in the annals of the world. This world is now of some standing in the universe, and this inference would seem to be a pretty clear one. As a matter of abstract speculation it might be curious to inquire what vices and crimes would most prevail among a nation of pure water-drinkers, unless influences far more potent than their habitual beverage were at work among them. But even the State of Maine will not supply us with the means of instituting any such comparison.

Let it not be supposed that we underrate for a moment the evils which arise from drunkenness. We merely contest, as far as our drunkards are concerned, against efforts to reform them at the cost of the temperate indulgence of the whole sober population. The Maine Liquor Law men occupy pretty nearly in the temperance question the same position as the Peace Society have done for some time past upon that of war. Our objection in either case is that these enthusiasts do positively harm, inasmuch as they combat a great and acknowledged evil with inappropriate weapons. Let us by all means do what we can for the reformation of our drunkards; let us apply all wholesome influence of religion, of education, of orderly homes, of social decencies, and of self-respect which may serve to guard those who are to come after us from so fearful an evil. We know perfectly well what the nature of it is, and what its extent, and how it is to be dealt with. The Maine Liquor Law, however, is not a weapon which will serve the turn.

Mr. Bright on Parliamentary Reform.

The following letter has been received by Mr. ALEXANDER LAING, Hawick, in acknowledgement of certain resolutions of sympathy with Messrs. COBDEN, BRIGHT, and GIBSON, on the result of the Huddersfield and Manchester elections, passed at a meeting held in that town some weeks ago. A letter on the subject from Mr. COBDEN has already been published:

GENEVA, Sunday, May 17, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Your kind note, inclosing a copy of the resolution passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Hawick, reached me only last evening. I lose no time in writing to say that I am very glad to find that in your town the cause of reform, free trade, and retrenchment has so many warm friends, and that you have understood and approved the policy which Mr. COBDEN, Mr. GIBSON, and myself have supported in the House of Commons. In the question of free trade little progress has been made for some years past; as to retrenchment, the word has become almost obsolete, and the military expenditure of the country is now nearly double the amount which the Duke of WELLINGTON and Sir ROBERT PEEL thought necessary in 1835, although we have no more territory to defend, and although a large number is no longer necessary to maintain tranquility in Ireland. As to reform, while almost every body professes to be in favor of it in some shape, the preparation of the particular bill to be brought forward next year, is left in the hands of a Minister whose hostility to every portion for reform since the year 1832, is notorious and undeniable. Whether on these three points to which your resolution refers, the country is in a satisfactory position I must leave the friends of free trade, reform, and retrenchment to decide.

"With regard to the promised reform, let me warn you to look not more to the question of franchise than to the other arrangements of the measure. It would be easy to double the number of electors, and at the same time to increase the aristocratic influence in Parliament. To give votes without giving representatives in some fair degree, in proportion to the votes, is but to cheat the people; and to give a large increase of votes without the security of the ballot, will subject increased numbers of our countrymen to the degrading influences which wealth and power now exercise so unscrupulously upon the existing electoral body. A moderate measure, and an honest one so far as it goes, is far more to be desired than one of great pretensions with some fraudulent scheme for defeating the wishes of the nation. A dishonest apportionment of members may effectually destroy a representation; and any trick to obstruct the free action of majorities, such as that proposed in Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S last bill, should be strenuously resisted, as calculated to undermine the very basis of representative institutions, and designed only to cheat the people of that increased power which the bill would profess to confer upon them.

Whether I shall ever again in Parliament support the policy you approve, is extremely uncertain, but I shall always retain a grateful sense of the kindness which I have received in past times, and at the present time, from the intelligent community on whose behalf you have written to me.

Believe me to be, very sincerely yours,
JOHN BRIGHT.

To ALEX. LAING, Esq., Hawick.

Advance Wages to Seamen.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Committee appointed to confer with shipowners and ship merchants in reference to the condition of the merchant marine, have submitted their report, involving features of a somewhat novel and peculiar character. Many interested parties will adhere to and try to establish the new and long needed custom, while, on the other hand, as many, or more, will strive with might and main to render this effort to elevate seamen to an estate of honest independence null and void, for when the advance system is abolished their occupation will be gone.

Seamen, from the nature of their calling, the influence and power they exert and wield among the nations of earth, should be among the most independent and respected of men. This is now the exception, this contrary the rule, and the principal cause is the cursed system of advance wages. It always has and always will, so long as practiced, act as a powerful agent in opposition to whatever good may be attempted in their behalf. Where one is in any form benefited by it, ninety-nine are injured. It not only leaves the door open for plunder, but administers to their proverbial improvidence. It not only makes them lazy and shiftless when on board ship, but by their inefficiency endanger the property entrusted to their care. The rocks and shoals which line our coast are not half so destructive to shipping as this one thing.

The amount of advance paid ostensibly for the sailor, but of which on an average he sees no more than ten per cent., would in a very few years build a "Home" for them as large as the Astor House, and keep it in operation. The merchants of New-York may set on foot any measure they think fit to elevate the sailor, build churches and preach, erect homes and feed them, humor them while on shore, or drive them while at sea—it is all one, and vain; for so long as they pay advance, and by that single deed sanction the existence of the numerous low boarding-houses, and kidnappers, and put into the sailor's hand the very instrument of all others with which to commit moral suicide—just so long will the depravity, vice, and bloodshed, inefficiency, and tyranny reign which characterizes our merchant marine, and just so long will the sailor be the slave, the down-trodden chattel, and alas! that it should be so, the riotous and outlawed character he is. True, many avail themselves of the friendship offered them, and become men, respected and beloved; but how is it with the mass? Abolish the Advance system, compelling them thereby to put clothes on their back, and in their chests, to pay their board with money *earned*, to go on board their ships sober and fit for duty, and you will bear of fewer shipwrecks, with their calamitous results, and at the same time build up in your midst an army of hardy, honest, and useful citizens, free from the vices which now characterize this class of men.

Nor must the reform stop here. Do some of the owners whose names are appended to the resolution to do away with the advance, know that their ships are *not* driven across the Western Ocean by aerial influence alone, but by a power more tangible, in the shape of patent knuckles, belaying pins and ropeends, to say nothing of the oaths which hiss from stem to stern, and aloft, into some half cold, half frozen sailor's ear, as he vainly labors to reef or hand your canvas? Is it material whether, as officers, those in charge of the watch can tell the sun from the moon, provided they know how to drive the men, thereby driving your ships? Do you know these pets are in the habit of driving the outward-bound crews ashore, when they reach Liverpool and some other European ports, thereby not only saving the ship's bread and beef, but lining their pockets with a handsome premium awarded by the shipping master for the privilege of putting the return crew on board? What provision have you made for the crews who come across in your ships who are obtained thus, scores of whom you pay off in your offices with a dollar or a cent? Who will board them without money, clothing, or advance to cover expenses? Have you a "Straw House," on the principle of the London Institution, bearing that name, prepared for them, or, do you think these men, after working your ships across, and battling not only the elements but the after end of the ship, are of that kind to tamely submit to be compelled to wander about the streets hungry and thirsty? If you mean to simply abolish the advance system and stop there, you may as well stop now, for that will only make a bad matter worse. You must go on to the quarter-decks of your ships, and effect a radical change there, from the captain to the boatswain. No seaman, who has any regard for his character, or solicitude for his limbs, will make a second voyage or even passage in many of your Liverpool liners. Who is responsible for this but the owners, and who are the owners but those who promote and virtually sanction this work? There must be a thorough reformation from the top to the bottom, or as fast as the fabric is reared at one end it will tumble down at the other.

There is no statute to be set aside in the premises, consequently, (as is the custom now-a-days,) no fear of the validity of your action being tested. You have the matter your own way. You have, by individual enterprise, built up the Merchant Marine of the United States; and by virtue thereof, hold a position more enviable than does the Princes of earth, and here is the right arm of your enterprise and future power withering inch by inch at your side. At this moment a policy is in operation to carry your resolutions to the wall, and in such a shape that the credit of its inefficiency will be laid at the sailors' door; when, of course, you become discouraged. *But he is in irons*, and which ever gets him out first secures him for life, for, if the effort falls through, it will never be revived, at least, during this generation.

Now is the time for you to take your position, and if need be, against wind and tide, carry this point. With a tithe of the tact, talent and energy you exhibit on "sailing days," you can render the sailor a service for which he will thank you in future years, beside adding another stone to the edifice of regeneration.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 25, 1857. H. F.

FROM BOSTON.

Massachusetts Politics—Anomalous State of Parties—A New Organization.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

It is a long while since I have inflicted on you a political disquisition, but in view of the approach of the State campaign, (for the Republican Convention is to be held within a month, on June 24,) you will pardon me for calling your attention to the importance of the political movements which will take place in Massachusetts during the Summer and Autumn.

An anomalous state of parties exists at present, which is as fatal to personal integrity as it is to political success. Of the four hundred members of the Legislature, more than half do not know to what political organization they belong, and no measure discussed during the session—neither the KANSAS-AID resolves, the address for the removal of Judge EDWARD G. LORING, the bank and railroad bills, nor the proposed or adopted constitutional amendments, whether affecting the naturalization laws, or remodeling the General Court—has served to draw party lines.

DIVISIONS.

It is manifest that this state of affairs cannot continue. The 108,000 voters in Massachusetts for FREMONT are not a homogeneous body. The very Legislature they chose on the same day as the Presidential election, is like them, a house divided within itself. Respectable men are surveying in retirement the political field, waiting for it to assume definite boundaries before they re-enter it. In the meanwhile, the executive control of the State remains in the same hands in which it was placed by the Know-Nothings in 1854 and 1855.

The coming campaign is destined to set these boundaries and to organize the distracted politics of Massachusetts, restoring her to the position in the van of the great liberal party of the nation, to which she is entitled by her antecedents, her intelligence, and the unanimity of her Anti-Slavery sentiment. The work which is to be accomplished here before the Fall election, is the same which will be essential in almost every State in the Union before the National campaign of 1860.

THE NEW PARTY.

I have said that the 108,000 voters for FREMONT are a heterogeneous body. The result of the coming reorganization will be the construction of a homogeneous party out of nearly four fifths of this number. The remainder will probably secede temporarily. It will be composed of very different and opposing elements, of ultra Know-Nothings on the one hand, and ultra Anti-Know-Nothings on the other.

Of the former I need say little. Their character you can readily understand. They are men who voted for FREMONT from policy, not principle. If it had been equally politic, they would have voted for Mr. FILLMORE just as cheerfully. They do not recognize any principle in politics. Their standard of political integrity is so low that the new party will be better without them than with them. They do not make special Anti Slavery pretensions, and never did. There are no men of note, and few of respectability, among them, and no one will regret their secession.

THE SECESSIONISTS.

The latter, however, deserve special mention, for they are active and zealous, and have one or two organs in the country Press, through which they present their views of men and things almost daily. Among them are a multitude of savages—I cannot honestly call them by any other name—to whom all who are not for them are against them, who bandy libellous words as lightly as a bean handies compliments at an evening party, and in whose *repertoire* of expression, "scoundrel," "villain," "ruffien," "liar," "cheat," and "skunk," are among the choicest terms.

These men were, most of them, old Free-Soilers, and the avidity with which they blackguard everything and body, has been sharpened by long practice. They killed off most of the respectable leaders of their own party before the Scott and Pierce campaign, and whetted their teeth in the interval between 1852 and 1856 for the havoc they now seek to make.

But the inconsistencies between their conduct then and now is glaring. They raged then against all who were not coalitionists. Now they rage against all whom they charge with coalition. One of their number, who is the correspondent of the Worcester *Spy*, and was President of the Worcester Disunion Convention, was the man whose influence as a Councilor of Gov. BOUTWELL, placed CALEB CUSHING on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts, a seat from which he was able to step into the office of Attorney General. He was Chairman of the Free Soil State Committee, (and most of his fellow-disorganizers were members of the same body,) when attempts were made at a coalition between Free-Soilers and Democrats, to elect WHITING GRISWOLD to Congress over J. Z. GOODRICH in the Berkshire District, and ABRAHAM HOWLAND over THOMAS D. ELIOT in the Bristol and Barnstable District. The relative Free-Soilism of these gentlemen may be judged from the facts that Mr. GUSHING is now Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and that Mr. ELIOT, while in Congress, made a motion to repeal the Fugitive Slave Act, while HOWLAND and GRISWOLD are both Border Ruffian Democrats, and were applicants to Mr. BUCHANAN for the Boston Collectorship.

These same men also eat at the same table with Gen. WHITNEY, of Cooway, now Superintendent of the Springfield Armory, and drank whisky and water with him, on this very afternoon of the day on which, in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, he had been one of half a dozen members (out of four hundred) to vote against resolutions protesting against the passage of the Nebraska bill.

The secret of their unruliness is a consciousness of loss of power. No men in the State are more greedy than they for office, and when the present Legislature was organized, last Winter, they clamored more fiercely for spoils than the rankest Know Nothings. After they had pushed the respectability of the old FREE SOIL party into the background, five years ago, they became accustomed to rule that organization, and now that it is merged with Republicanism, they desire to exercise the same control.

Part of them were active Know-Nothings in 1854, and even voted for J. V. C. SMITH for Mayor of Boston, in December of that year, after they had cursed him in June for his zeal in assisting in the extradition of ANTHONY BURNS, the negro whom Judge LORING decided to be a fugitive slave. Their revulsion of feeling against the Know-Nothing Party, which most of them left in 1855, carries them as far in their anathemas against it and its doctrines, as their associates, who were original, and have been consistent haters of the whole organization from the day the first lodge was chartered in Boston.

I believe that I have written enough to give you an idea of these men. They too will be no great loss to the new party, although they comprise much talent and genuine Anti-Slavery feeling. They are too fanatical, too denunciatory, too inconsistent, too much given to conspiracy.

STRENGTH OF THE NEW PARTY.

The new party will gain strength by its loss of both these classes of men, for it is they whose bitterness excites counter-rancor. They are the splinters which create the feeter. From them have proceeded most of the political scandal which has abounded in Massachusetts ever since 1854, and, from the insinuations they have sown, a great crop of ill-feeling and dissension has been gathered. By-and-by they will return again, moderated and improved by their secession.

EX-SPEAKER BANKS FOR GOVERNOR.

Ex-Speaker BANKS will, undoubtedly, be nominated for Governor on the 24th of June, not from personal predilection, but because he occupies a political position in which he can operate more effectually than any other nominee, in this work of reorganization. The names of ex Judge HOAR and of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS have also been mentioned in connection with the nomination, but they will not be seriously pressed. Although either would fill the office creditably, neither desires it, nor would either answer the purpose to be effected by the nomination of Mr. BANKS—a thorough organization of the anti-Democratic Party.

GOOD PROSPECTS.

Under the new *régime* we may hope for a return of respectability, long banished from the politics of Massachusetts. I do not believe that fifty gentlemen of social position have attended primary meetings in this State since 1854, except during the Presidential campaign. The standard of legislative intellect, never very high, has been woefully shridged since that year. The dignity of offices has been so diminished by disreputable incumbents, that it will require self sacrifice on the part of decent men to accept them. You can appreciate how this may be, from the instance of your own ISAIAH RYNDERS. Nothing can prevent all this from being effected, except the rankest folly,—not even the action of the Legislature yesterday on the constitutional amendments restricting the privileges of foreigners. An overwhelming majority of the people of Massachusetts desire a change in the naturalization laws, but after such a campaign as that of 1855, they will hardly be willing to try again the experiment of making a triangular fight. They know that the only way in which they can ever secure the two-thirds of the House of Representatives requisite for two successive years to such a change, is by cooperating in the construction of an harmonious party which shall sweep the State from Berkshire to Barnstable.

PROBABLE MURDER IN VERMONT.—A letter from Vergennes to a gentleman in Albany, gives the particulars of a probable murder in Starkboro' Vt. The affair was the result of an affray between two farmers, named NORTON and BRIGGS. The original cause of their disagreement was a real or supposed injury received by BRIGGS, by reason of a fire, kindled by NORTON on his own land, which had run over a portion of BRIGGS'. All efforts to settle the consequent trouble were unavailing, when, last Friday evening, BRIGGS proceeded to NORTON'S house and called him up, he having retired for the night. NORTON came to the door, and, as he did so, BRIGGS passed one arm around him and commenced stabbing him in the abdomen, face, and various parts of his body. He left his victim in a dying condition, but was arrested, and is now in Middlebury Jail. Report says that NORTON was alive Sunday night, but could not survive many hours. Both parties, we understand, have relatives in Albany and Troy.

Washington's Farewell.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following extract is from a letter written by a lady upwards of 80 years old, residing in Philadelphia, to her grandson in Washington:

"When General WASHINGTON delivered his Farewell Address, in the room at the southeast corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets, I sat immediately in front of him. It was in the room the Congress had occupied. The table of the Speaker was between the two windows on Sixth-street. The daughter of Dr. C——, of Alexandria, the physician and intimate friend of WASHINGTON, Mrs. H——, whose husband was the auditor, was a very dear friend of mine. Her brother, WASHINGTON, was one of the secretaries of Gen. WASHINGTON. Young DANDRIDGE, a nephew of Mrs. WASHINGTON, was the other. I was included in Mrs. H——'s party to witness the august, the solemn scene. N—— C—— declined going with Mrs. H——, who had determined to go so early as to secure the front bench. It was fortunate for N—— C—— (afterwards Mrs. L.) that she would not trust herself to be so near her honored grandfather. My dear father stood very near her; she was terribly agitated. There was a narrow passage from the door of entrance to the room, which was on the east, dividing the rows of benches. Gen. WASHINGTON stopped at the end to let Mr. ADAMS pass to the chair. The latter always wore a full suit of bright drab, with slash, or rather loose cuffs. His also wore wrist ruffles. He had not changed his fashions. He was a short man, with a good head. With his family he attended our church twice a day.

General WASHINGTON'S dress was a full salt of black. His military hat had the black cockade. There stood the Father of his Country, acknowledged by nations 'the first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen.' No marshals, with gold colored scarfs; no cheering. The most profound stillness greeted him, as if that great assembly desired to hear him breathe and catch his breath—the homage of the heart. Mr. ADAMS covered his face with both hands. The sleeve of his coat and his hands were covered with tears. Every now and then there was a suppressed sob. I cannot describe WASHINGTON'S appearance as I felt it—perfectly composed and self-possessed till the close of his address. Then, when strong men's sobs broke loose, when tears covered their faces, then the great man was shaken. I never took my eyes from his face. Large drops came from his eyes. He looked to the grateful children who were parting with their father, their friend, as if his heart was with them and would be to the end."

Bloody Tragedy in Kentucky—Father and Son Shot.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, June 8.

As the Lexington and Covington train were passing, a couple of miles this side of Winchester, Kentucky, on Saturday, the body of a man was discovered lying near the road, and still a little further on another body, lying in a similar condition, was seen. The parties were Colonel JAMES PRICE, of Clark country, Kentucky, an old and esteemed citizen, and his son, a fine and promising young man. Both were found weltering in their blood, the father having received the contents of a double-barreled gun, loaded with buck-shot, in the abdomen and lower part of his body, while the son had been shot through the body by a bullet from a revolver. Both were breathing when found, and it is yet hoped that the old gentleman may survive, although no hope is entertained of the recovery of the son. The particulars of this sanguinary affair, as we have been able to learn them, are as follows:

The lady of Col. PRICE, under the name of "Molly Broom," is a contributor to the *Ohio Farmer*, and in a recent communication to that journal she gave a description of a family residing in her neighborhood, from the mismanagement of whose head much domestic affliction and disastrous consequences had arisen. Unfortunately, a neighbor named GAY took the matter as intended for himself, and a few days since, meeting Col. PRICE, he demanded if he considered himself responsible for what his wife wrote. The Colonel, who was unconscious of what he alluded to, replied in a rather jocular manner that he was not, and the parties seperated upon apparently friendly terms.

On Saturday morning Col. PRICE was riding on horseback at the spot above designated, his son, similarly mounted, being some distance behind, when he was intercepted by GAY, who carried a double-barreled gun, which he discharged full at the Colonel, who fell from his horse, to all appearance dead. The son at this moment hastening to the spot, GAY drew a revolver, and again fired, with such fatal effect that the son also fell. After thus disposing of his victims, who were to all appearance dead, GAY made off, and at the present writing we are not advised whether he has yet

Mr. Clinton—No, I am Mr. Clinten.

Examination Resumed—My wife told me the Doctor was going to Saratoga; I think this was in September some time; her telling me this caused me to suspect some time; her telling me this caused me to suspect some game was to be played on me, and I would not go to the house; I did not say anything about garroters before the Coroner; when I got over the next day Mrs. Cunninghem told me that the Doctor was absent; she introdnced herself to me; she said she had sent for me to inform me of the intimacy between the Doctor and my wife; she said nothing about green veil or green spectacles; she did not work me up to a high pitch; she went on telling me a long lingo which was all false, and somebody was listening.

Q.—What else did she say? A.—Keep your mouth shut and I will tell you; she said if I would onme there she would show me the intimacy between the Doctor and my wife; she wanted to entrap me as the murderer of Burdell, which she and her imps carried out; Dr. Burdell is an honorable man.

Judge Dean—He would not want a certificate of character from you.

Witness—Nor you either. [Laughter.] I have paid Dr. Burdell $300 the last year for dentistry; on the Tuesday when I was with my wife and Dr. Burdell, Mrs. Cunningham was listening; when I went there half a dozen women were always listening; I dare not go there in the night; I go wherever hy business requires me to go, just where I please in this free country; Vandolen is like you [Laughter] up here; [pointing to the moustache.] [Renewed laughter.] When I saw Eckel at the Stationhouse, his whiskers were black and long; I am not positive as to the identity of the two men; Vandolen told us that Mrs. Cunningham had men and money at her command and she could do just as she liked; Dr. Burdell told me who this patient with sores was; my wife wanted to face this woman and therefore we went up; I had no feelings against Mrs. Cunningham for making those charges against my wife, for I knew what Mrs. Cunningham's character was; Burdell called on me to tell me that he had been sued for slander; when he called I don't remember what was said only that he was afraid of her, and thet she had a man in the house, and that he wanted to get them all out, as he did not like the party; he said nothing about a breach of promise suit; the second time he called was to get me to go up to his house, but I would not go; he wished me to go up and see if Eckel was Vandolen; he told me the suits were settled about two or three weeks after the first interview; he did not give me particulars as to how they were settled; he said they were settled, and ehe had agreed to leave the house; he asked me to go again to see Eckel, but I would not; my wife was never there after I had been there with her; when he last saw me he said he was afraid of his life, and that before he married Mrs. Cunningham he would rather lose his life and his money,—and he had traced her character; he acted as if he was afraid; he stayed only ten minutes; he saw my wife; I told him I would never come to his house while that party remained there; he did not tell me where Eckel's place of business was nor did I inquire.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN DILKS.

The witness was sworn and examined by Mr. Stevens: I had general charge of the Police arrangements at No. 31 Bond street during the Coroner's investigation; I made the search of Eckel's bureau myself; [Witness identified the papers already mentioned.] I found those papers in a drawer; that is the envelope; it was sort of a bed book-case; the envelope is like Mr. Eckel's hand-writing; Mrs. Cunningham wanted the papers, and told me they were hers; I was in the room the first time that Rev. Mr. Marvine went in to view the body; when he went to the head of the bed, and leaning examined the face attentively, he shook his head, and in answer to some remarks made by Coroner Connory, he said: "The man I married had longer whiskers here," putting his hands to the side of his face; he stated afterwards that there was something round the mouth that bore a resemblance to something he had seen before; he did not say that he could identify the man; I was present at his examination which was, I think, mainly conducted by the District Attorney; Mr. Marvine did not say in my hearing that there were strong points of resemblance; he did not, as far as I heard, make use of the words "points;" I was directly behind him; he did not make that statement as to points of resemblance at all, except as to the mouth; two portraits were handed to him while he was on the stand; he said the man that he married had long whiskers, so much so, that when the man came to make arrangements about the marriage, he thought he could see day-light between them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton.—I recollect there was a book with an entry examined by the Jury, but don't recollect the date; I did not have charge of the Doctor's books; the Jury had them in their possession.

The witness was cross-examined at great length to test his memory in relation to the various matters that occurred on the Inquest, some of which he remembered and some of which he did not. He did not remember the names of the witnesses who testified on Sunday.

TESTIMONY OF LEVI S. CHATFIELD, ESQ.

The witness was sworn and examined by Mr. Tilden.

I am counselor-at-law, doing business in this City.

Q.—Were certain affidavits in two suits by Mrs Emma A. Cunningham vs. Harvey Burdell, submitted to you?

Mr. Clinton objected.

Mr. Chatfield—I am counselor-at law, and in the matter inquired about I acted professionally.

Witness—I was retained as counsel in behalf of Mrs. Cunningham in two suits to be brought by her against Dr. Harvey Burdell, and all the papers were examined by me; all I did, and all the information I received, was in the capacity of counsel.

Q.—(Repeated.) A.—There were; one of the affidavits I drew, but I think not the other.

Q.—Were those the affidavits upon which the order for arrest was granted.

Mr. Tilden wished to prove that the affidavits were not in the nature of privilaged communications. These affidavits were lost, and he wished to give secondary evidence of their contents.

Mr. Clinton said no loss of them was proved. The witness never had seen Mrs. Cunningham write, and therefore could not prove that the affidavits were those of the claimant.

Mr. Dean thought the question of privilege needed no argument. The common law expresely provided that no counselor-at-law was at liberty to reveal the secrets of his clients in any Court. (1st Greenleaf on Evidence, sec. 237.) Any violation of law did not come within the rule of privilege. That was the only exception.

Mr. Tilden contended that a paper placed on file passed entirely from the control of the party, and could not in any sense be deemed confidential.

The Surrogate overruled the objection at this stage of the case.

Witness—I never saw the affidavits after they were presented to the Judge, if they were; I saw one of them after it had been sworn to; I have never seen Mrs. Cunningham.

TESTIMONY OF EDGAR DAVIS.

Is a policeman in the Fifteenth Ward, and was on duty at the house No. 31 Bond-street at the time of Coroner's inquest.

The witness was called to substantiate the testimony of Captain Dilks in relation to Mr. Marvine, and in all hut minor particulars agreed with him. This witness was called on by Dr. Burdell in the month of September, to come to the house of Dr. Burdell, as he had lost a note which Mrs. Cunningham had taken. His testimony was fully taken before the Coroner, and nothing important was elicited.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD G. COOK.

This witness testified that he was the paying teller of the Mechanics' Bank, and had been so for twenty years; was accustomed to pay checks on handwritings.

Mr. Clinton asked what they wished to prove?

Mr. Tilden said he wished to prove the genuineness of the signature of Mrs. Cunningham to the release of the 24th of January, 1856, by comparing that signature with another.

Mr. Clinton objected. Objection overruled, and exception taken.

The witness said that the signatures were identical.

On cross-examination, the petition in the case and an affidavit on commission, signed by Mrs. Burdell, was shown to the witness, and he testified that they were not the same as those he had referred to in his examination in chief.

The Court adjourned to-day at 10 A. M.

Trial of Deniny for Arson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The second trial of Thomas Deniny, for arson in the first degree, was commenced yesterday morning in the Court of Sessions. Eight Jurors only having been sworn on Monday, an additional panel of 100 was ordered from whom four other Jurors were chosen yesterday. Their names are:

Samuel B. Ferdon, Ninth Ward.
Bernard McFeely, Seventh Ward.
John Heald, Twentieth Ward.
Robert Harron, Fifteenth Ward.

Before the commencement of the case, Mr. Busteed, counsel for Deniny, applied to the Court for leave to be given to the Jury to visit the premises which the prisoner was charged with setting on fire. He desired they should examine them before any testimony was taken. The Recorder thought it was not necessary. If after the evidence was all before them they wished to see the premises they could do so.

The District-Attorney remarked that the premises had been much altered since the fire, and that the Jury would only be embarrassed by visiting them. The Court denied the application.

The District-Attorney then gave the Jury a history of the case they were impaneled to try. It has been fully published already in our columns. On the 5th of September, 1856, the prisoner occupied the lower floor of a four-story house, in the Second-avenue, between Thirty fourth and Thirty fifth streets. He kept a grocery and liquor store there, and used the back room as a living and sleeping apartment for himself and wife. Several families occupied the upper stories. At 3 o'clock in the morning of that day a fire broke out in the store. Officer Ware, of the Twenty-first Ward, hearing the screams of a woman, rushed to the spot, and found one of the boarders, occupying the second floor, about to throw her two children out of the window. The officer bade her be still, while he broke open the hall door and made an attempt to rush up stairs, but the smoke drove him back. He then mounted a coal box on the sidewalk and received the children safely from their mother. Some citizens coming up, they broke open the store, and found a fire raging within. There was an overpowering smell of camphene, and on examination, the floor was found to be covered with saturated shavings; shavings, also saturated with camphene, were stuffed into the store bins, and packed about the liquor casks. In the centre of the floor a hole had been bored above the cellar, and in the cellar were discovered a table on which, directly beneath the hole, was the half of a hutter firkin, and a pan filled with camphene and saturated shavings. When the fire was extinguished, a further search showed that the most extensive preparations had been made for a rapid conflagration of the building.

The witnesses examined yesterday, as on the previous trial, testified to these facts. They also proved that Deniny, who had insured his stock for $800 in the Bowery Insurance Company, had been engaged in the dead of night for a week previous to the fire in removing portions of his property, till at the time of the fire there was only $50 worth, or, including fixtures, $100 worth in the store.

The examination and cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution occupied the attention of the Court yesterday to a late hour. The trial will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

THE ARSENAL PROPERTY—INJUNCTION AGAINST ITS SALE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York vs. *The Commissioners of the Land Office.*—This morning Mr. Corporation Counsel Busteed applied for and obtained an injunction to restrain the defendants from conveying or in any way disposing of the State arsenal and the grounds appertaining thereto. Mr. Busteed filed his undertaking in the sum of $10,000. This property, it will be remembered, is embraced within the proposed limits of the new Central Park.

The following notice of the sale of the property at public auction was given in April last:

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the state Arsenal property in the City of New-York, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on Wednesday, the 10th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within 60 days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company," to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York. N. P. STANTON.

Wednesday (yesterday) was therefore the day for the sale at auction. There is an ordinance still pending before the Board of Councilmen providing for the purchase of the property for the sum of $275,000, but owing to the third reading not yet being had, has not been acted upon. This injunction probably is to postpone the sale until the bill can pass. There are certain private parties who are very desirous that the sale should proceed, that they may purchase and turn an honest penny in reselling to the City at a somewhat advanced price.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

John O. Woodruff et al. vs. *Otis Drury.*—Motion to refer granted and cause referred to S. B. Ruggles, John F. Butterworth and David Wood, unless the plaintiff consent that the order of reference already made herein be vacated, and in that event the cause is referred to Wm. C. Russell, or, at the election of plaintiff, to the three above named.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Justice Duer.

SELLING BY SAMPLE.

Thomas Gilmartin vs. *Wells & Provost.*—This suit was brought to recover $217 64, the amount of a bill of pine apples, sold by the plaintiffs to the defendants. The defendants set up that it was a sale by sample, and the bulk did not correspond with the sample, the fact being that at the time of effecting the sale and agreeing upon the terms, the plaintiff's agent showed three or four of the pine apples to the defendants, representing that he believed them to be a fair sample of the bulk, but stating that they could examine the bulk on board the vessel. The Judge charged the Jury that this was not a sale by sample unless it clearly appeared that it was the understanding of both parties to the contract that was expressly agreed that the bulk of the pine apples should correspond with the sample, and that the mere exhibiting of a sample of the goods without any express agreement that the contract should be with reference to the sample, did not of itself constitute a sale by sample, provided the purchasers had an opportunity to examine the goods. E. Terry for plaintiff; Goodman and Jessup for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson

A SMALL MATTER.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company vs. *Jacob S. Upp.*—This suit is to recover damages from the defendant for throwing snow upon the plaintiffs' railroad-tracks. They demand $1,000 damages. The defendant claims that that plaintiffs threw the snow on to his premises, and he merely shoveled it back again. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for six cents.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CASE.

John Kineman, vs. *The New-York Mutual Insurance Company.*—This was an action in regard to insurance on the vessel *Ozark*, reported in yesterday's TIMES. The jory this morning brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff, for the full amount claimed ($8,000).

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson and a Jury.

SUIT AGAINST THE CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

Thomas Carroll vs. *The New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—The plaintiff, a cartman, driving his horse and cart in Broadway, April 17, 1857, was run into by a stage belonging to the defendant, whereby his cart was damaged, himself thrown out and disabled, and his horse so injured as to have been useless ever since. Upon this case he brought a suit for $500 damages. The defendant denied generally all the allegations of the complaint. Several witnesses were examined who testified to the facts as stated, and the Jury brought a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, $175 with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

NOTICE.

Trials by Jury will be continued during the whole of the third week in Part 2, before Judge INGRAHAM.

The calendar of causes to be tried by the Court will be called by Judge BRADY, in Part 1, commencing on the third Monday, (June 15, inst.,) at 12 o'clock.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, June 11.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 175, 649, 648, 651, 567, 691 to 694, 703, 708, 709, 710, 84, 148, 464, 602, 481, 420, 621, 660, 623, 66, 603, 172, 667, 268, 178, 705, 444, 704, 351, 352, 711, 664, 665, 115, 697, 443, 387, 8, 9, 164, 696, 583, 189, 662, 701, 197, 337, 699.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 1011, 1013, 1015, 1016, 1018 to 1025. *Part II.*—Nos. 996 to 1010 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 627, 635, 637, 638, 641, 643, 651, 653, 655, 656, 659, 660, 662, 663, 667, 669, 670, 672, 677, 680, 682, 683, 687, 688.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 10, 11, 12, 15, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 74, 22.

Disastrous Conflagration in Chelsea — Loss $50,000.

From the Boston Traveller.

Thursday night, the city of Chelsea was visited by one of the most destructive fires which has ever taken place there, and which resulted in a large loss of property.

At about 12 o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from a closet in a dwelling-house, No. 162 Cedar-street, which was one of a block of about twenty-four houses. The fire spread quickly, and soon the building was in flames. An alarm was given; the firemen were prompt on the ground, but scarcity of water prevented their immediate action, and in the meantime the flames gained an alarming headway, and soon the entire building, which is three stories in height, was enveloped in flames. The flames then ran through into house No. 160, which suddenly took, was speedily enveloped, and soon entirely gutted.

The buildings were of brick, three stories in height, and very fine edifices. We have obtained the following list of the parties who were rendered houseless by this disastrous fire:

No. 138 was occupied by O. J. CONAN. This tenement was not injured by the fire, and Mr. C. only suffered in removal of his furniture. Nos. 140, 142 and 144 were unoccupied, and were all nearly destroyed. No. 146 was occupied by DWIGHT MASON, and was entirely destroyed. His loss to furniture by removal was great. Mr. HENRY MASON, proprietor of the *Chelsea Pioneer*, occupied house No. 148. His loss is considerable by removal. The building was entirely destroyed. The above buildings were owned by Mr. GERRISH, of Chelsea. No. 150 was occupied by HUGH JAMESON, and was entirely destroyed. He lost considerable of his furniture by removal. The house was owned by Mr. HACKETT, of Boston, but whether insured we are unable to state. Tenements Nos. 152 and 154 were entirely destroyed. They were unoccupied. House No. 156 was occupied by ALONZO EMERY, and was also completely destroyed. Mr. EMERY lost a considerable portion of his furniture by removal. Houses Nos. 158, 160, 162, and 164, were also completely destroyed. They were unoccupied. The above houses were owned by Mr. GERRISH. No. 166 was occupied by JOHN TURNER, and leased by Mr. PAICK. Mr. TURNER lost a good portion of his furniture by removal and fire. BENJAMIN ENDY occupied No. 165, which was also totally destroyed. He lost a considerable portion of his furniture by the hasty removal. No. 170 was occupied by E. O. AYRES, which was also totally destroyed. He lost a considerable portion of his furniture by removal. These buildings were owned by Mr. GIDDINGS, of New-York. Nos 172, 174, 176 and 178 were all more or less injured. The two first were burnt, and the remaining two slightly. The four last were owned by Mr. GERRISH.

The loss by this fire cannot be less than $50,000.

The Mormon Pratt's Last Victim.

From the Galveston News.

The writer of this, while on a visit to New-Orleans last March, casually met the father of the infatuated woman, Mrs. MCLEAN, whose erratic course has brought the greatest affliction upon the family, and received from him the details of this remarkable history, as far as they had then transpired. It was then supposed that she was in Houston with her children, on her way to Salt Lake, through Texas, and on our return to that city we endeavored to obtain some trace of them, but the charmed bird had flown with her young to the embrace of the serpent-destroyer of her peace, as stated in the *Bulletin*. We remember the deep anguish, the fast flowing tear and the faltering voice of the old man, as he recounted to us the successive steps by which his erring child had fallen into the snare of the wily Mormon, and besought us to aid him, if possible, in rescuing the little children from the fatal custody of the Saints of Salt Lake. We rejoice that they *have been* rescued—that the woman has been arrested in her insane career—and thet the injured husband has had the opportunity of taking vengeance upon the lecherous PRATT, and hse rid the world of his pestilential presence. But the effect of the Elder's bad deeds live after him—a family destroyed—children more than orphaned—gray hairs brought with sorrow to the grave. Such is the hellish fruit of Mormonism.

Infidelity of a Wife—Bloody Affair.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, writing from Cairo, Ill., under date of the 4th of June, gives the following details, as an eye witness, of a horrid affair in that place:

"A man named JOHN GALLAGHER has been living here for some two months, boarding in one of the flat-boat taverns which still infest our levee. He is represented to be a hard-working, peaceable man. Some time ago he sent for his wife, whom he left in your city, and it appears that on her trip down she made the acquaintance of the watchman of the steamer, and consented to run away with him to St. Louis, when he should get ready to take her. Yesterday morning GALLAGHER heard of this, and at first could not believe it, as he had never suspected the fidelity of his wife. He was soon convinced of its truth, however, and immediately applied to Judge COCHRAN for advice.

The Judge told him he had better take his child, and let his unworthy woman go, without making a fuss about it. This GALLAGHER concluded to do. His wife heard of it, and she called a man named ENOCH MCPHERSON, who is from Covington, Ky., and who, having a raft of lumber beside the floating boarding-house, had made her acquaintance, to assist her in retaining her child.

GALLAGHER took away his baggage, and returned last evening to get his child. He had picked the little one up, and was leaving with it when MCPHERSON said, "Give it down you, let that child be or I will cut you all to pieces." GALLAGHER paid no attention to him, and was still moving off, when MCPHERSON plunged a knife into him, but a short distance above his heart. MCPHERSON, having committed this bloody deed, ran. GALLAGHER pulled out a revolver and fired. He shot MCPHERSON three times, once in the arm and twice in the back.

MCPHERSON, finding it impossible to escape, wheeled, and approaching GALLAGHER, gave him a blow which knocked him into the river. GALLAGHER swam to the raft, a distance of twenty feet, came out, and both parties drawing their knives, went at each other. They fought full ten minutes, lacerating each other dreadfully. A number of bystanders looked on, and were so terrified that none dare interfere. Among the observers was MRS. GALLAGHER, who looked coolly upon the whole transaction without evincing the least emotion. The bloody contest was at last ended, GALLAGHER succeeded in plunging his knife clear through MCPHERSON'S heart, and he fell at his feet a dead man, without even muttering a groan.

GALLAGHER was taken into custody. He is cut and hacked dreadfully, and this morning his recovery is considered doubtful. The Coroner held an inquest last night over the body of MCPHERSON, and the Jury returned a verdict implicating GALLAGHER in the charge of murder. This proceeding is said to have been a complete burlesque. GALLAGHER has consequently been removed to the jail.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 9, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market Monday.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2335	2435	23	722	863	1623
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	45	26	33	3153	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	115	73	117	2761	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	46	132	96	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	3191	254	1268	6777	1633
Last week	1507	1949	385	1081	4581	1104

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Dreve-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	896	.....	.....	.....	25
Hudson River Railroad	149	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	1659	.....	.....	.....	1372
Harlem Railroad	33	23	...723	863	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabethtown Boats	96	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	909	Massachusetts	—
New-York	410	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1017	Texas	—
Kentucky	201	Connecticut	—
Indiana	121	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	96
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	81

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle	1089	Hogs	1-30
Sheep	2780	Horses	27
Calves	228		

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	13c. @14c.	14c. @14½c.
First quality	12½c. @13c.	13½c. @14c.
Medium quality	12c. @12½c.	13c. @13½c.
Poor quality	11½c. @12c.	12½c. @13c.
Poorest quality	10½c. @11½c.	11½c. @12½c.
General selling prices	11c. @13c.	12c. @14c.
Average of all sales	12c. @—	13c. @—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 11c.@13c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 10c.@12c.

REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The Beef market has been well supplied during the past week, as will appear evident from the fact that 3,191 cattle have been on sale since our last report. A portion of the stock kept back from the last market was brought in the next day, and considerable sales were made on Friday of last week, and heavier still yesterday. About 500 head were thus sold at ALLERTON'S alone, which, taken from 2,635—the receipts at that market for the week—leaves 2,335 for to-day's sales. This was some 300 head more than were wanted, even at a reduction of 1c. ₩ lb., on most grades, from last week's prices....Most of the cattle at Forty-fourth street to-day were of a quality quite superior to the majority offered there for several weeks past. True, we noticed one or two lots of the "lean kine," but with these exceptions there were both single pairs and good-sized droves of choice animals. Some of them were of the class alluded to in former reports as being too heavy for the warm weather and high prices, both of which incline hutchers to purchase medium-sized cattle, not over fat. A portion of these heavy bullocks were discarded at prices less than were paid for steers weighing 700 lbs net. Of the States, Illinois contributed 1,017, and Ohio 909 head for one market alone, making about two-thirds of the numbers from all the States. Since the misunderstanding between the ALLERTONS and the Hudson River Railroad, very few cattle come over that route, the owners choosing the Erie, or the Central road, and the convenient double-decked propellers on the Hudson River. It will be observed by the table of routes that 1,659 cattle received at ALLERTON'S came by these boats, while the Erie Road brought 900 head. Boston and other Eastern buyers made free purchases at Albany, securing some 500 or 600 head.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day including a few disposed of last evening:

No.	Stable.	Owner.	Salesman.
11	Ohio	Purchase, Wheaton & Co.	Owners.
61	Ill.	W. J. Hutchinson	J. C. Hoag.
70	Ill.	Wm. H. Belden	Owner.
29	Ohio	J. McPherson	W. H. Harris.
174	Ill.	Kelp & Jacoby	W. H. Harris.
105	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
95	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
114	Ky.	Ecastein & Lawterbeck	Owners.
89	Ind.	Browden & Charles	B. Bartram.
15	Ohio	D. G. Culver	Owner.
34	Ill.	S. Lester	Beach & Smith.
18	N. Y.	O. Duncan	Beach & Smith.
136	Ohio	Emerson & Trotter	Geo. Ayrault.
20	N. Y.	Lockman & Alvord	Owners.
32	Ill.	F. White	Owner.
28	Ohio	W. Colline	Owner.
49	Ohio	N. B Taber	I. Budlong.
46	Ohio	J. McConnell	S. Ulery.
44	Ky.	T. C Eastman	I. Budlong.
34	N. Y.	G. D. Williams	M. Dalton.
19	N. J.	H. Riner	Owner.
36	Ill.	Myers & Seigle	Owners.
19	N. Y.	D. Allerton	Owner.
76	Ohio	D. Barnes	Owner.
77	N. J.	H. M. Valentine	Owner.
65	Ill.	Samuels & Stennich	Owners.
34	Ohio	Morre & Loughran	Miller & Haring.
119	Ky.	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
160	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	J. Merritt.
68	Ind.	N. Caldwell	T. White.
85	Ohio	J. Bryant	T. Wheeler.
96	Ill.	Silver & Lackey	Wells & Hoxie.
50	N. Y.	Venduzen & Wells	Geo Ayrault.
68	Ohio	N. R. Teber	I. Budlong.
61	C. N.	T. White	Owner.
91	Ill.	W. H. Belden	Owner.
84	N. Y.	Lockman & Alvord	Owners.
49	Ky.	T. C. Eastman	S. Sherman.
29	N. Y.	D. L. Belden	Owner.
34	N. Y.	A. Lester	Owner.
31	N. Y.	N. Lynch	Owner.
80	Ill.	Samuels & Stennich	Owners.
26	Ill.	Morre & Loughran	Miller & Haring.
61	Ill.	R. Bartram	Owner.
30	Ohio	Miller & Haring	Owners.
14	N. Y.	E. D. Welling	Owner.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

Capt. HUTCHINSON had 51 Ohio Cattle, which J. C. HOAG was selling for 13c.@14c. They were common Cattle, with the exception of a few choice Steers. One extra large pair of five-year-olde weighed 4,580 lbs. grose at home, and sold to WM. FLORENCE at $340, or fully 14c. ₩ lb. Ten of the finest were Steers of the Captain's own feeding. D. BRILL took five of them at $515, or 13c. ₩ lb. Home weight of the drove was 1,390 lbs.

EMERSON & TROTTER brought in a very fine lot of 136 Steers from Clarke County, Ohio, which were fed by N. TROTTER. The home weight was 1,600 lbs., and were bringing 12¾c @13c. GEORGE AYRAULT salesman. Also, 49 head for VANDUZER, selling for 12¾c. These were fair still Cattle, weighing 675 lbs., net.

SNOWDEN & CHARLES offered; through B. BARTRAM, salesman, 89 mixed Cattle, from Indiana, a few of which were too large and fine for a dull market like the present. Seven of them, fed by GRYSINGER, of Wayne County, weighed at home 2,100 lbs. each. They were offered for $1,200, or 13c. ₩ lb., buyers' option.

BEACH & SMITH were selling for S. LESTER, 84 rough still-fed cattle, from Illinois. They were of unequal weights, end running out at 11c.@13c. ₩ lb.

The same parties sold 18 Dutchess County, N. Y. Cattle, of fine quality, at 12c.@13¼c ₩ lb.

PURCHASE, WHEATON & Co. were selling the balance of 111 medium Ohio cattle which they bought at Bergen. They sold 60 head of them yesterday. Estimated weight 700 lbs., and the lot was running out at 11c.@12½c. S. SOMERS took 7 of the choice ones today at $65 each.

W. H. HARRIS sold 29 good Ohio cattle for J. MCPHERSON at 12c.@13c. They were estimated at 750 lbs. net.

He also wholesaled 74 Illinois cattle for KELP & JACOBY at about 12c. They were fair 700-lb. cattle.

ECKSTEIN & LAUTERBECK were selling 114 fair Kentucky cattle, bought at Buffalo, which they say will not afford them any profit at 12c.@13c., the prices of to-day. Estimated weight, 750 lbs.

J. BRYANT forwarded 95 good Ohio cattle, which C. G. TEED was getting about 13c. for in the morning. It is not likely they would average quite that figure; estimated 750 lbs. net.

LOCKMAN & ALVORD furnished 123 fair New-York cattle from Onondaga County, which were fed by Mr. HORTON. Home weight 1,400 lbs., and bringing a little more than $100 each, or 12c @13c. ₩ lb.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN furnished 105 of their Illinois cattle of fine quality, which they estimate 700 lbs. net. R. MURRAY was selling them at 12c.@13c.

J. T. ALEXANDER offered 119 fairish Illinois cattle, rated 725@750 lbs. net, which S. ULERY sold at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb.

D. G. CULVER sold on his own account 115 head of good Ohio cattle, rated at 750 lbs., at an average of about 13c.

W. H. BELDEN had 70 fairish Illinois cattle, rated 700 lbs., which were bringing 12c.@13c. ₩ lb.

T. C. EASTMAN furnished 52 fine steers from Sangamon County, Ill., weighing at home 1,550 lbs. S. SHERMAN was getting near 13c. ₩ lb. for them. EASTMAN left 64 of the same quality at Albany, which probably went to the Brighton market.

LAMB & BUTLER forwarded 84 more of their Illinois-fed Cherokee cattle, estimated to weigh 600 lbs. net. They were not over *fat*, but brought by T. WHITE & SON about 12c. ₩ lb.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows gn at $20 @$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The receipts for the week show a falling off of more than 100 head from the footings of last week. Milkmen are now pretty well supplied for the season, and cows are dull at a decline in price.

ALLERTON reports 23 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $30@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. A few as high as $75. Stock light with but little demand. Prices about as last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 26 Milch cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $35@$40 for good, and $50@$70 for extras. Cows are not as high as last week, although this market is not well supplied.

CHAMBERLIN reports 73 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$65 for extras. Market about as last week, with dull sales.

O'BRIEN reports 132 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$40 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65. Some extra Durhams from Kentucky are held at $100 @$140 each. They are choice stock and should go upon the farm for breeders instead of into the stables of milkmen.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for hut little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

These have been in good supply, with a gain of about 200 head for the week. Prices have advanced at most of the markets. Some of the finest calves bring 8c. ₩ lb. General selling prices are 6c.@7½c. ₩ lb., live weight.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 722 Veal Calves, selling for 6c.@7c. A few at 7½c., and some choice ones at 8c., ₩ lb., A brisk market at advanced prices.

BROWNING reports receipts of 33 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. ₩ lb. live weight. A few choice ones at 7½c. Receipts are light and the market scantily supplied.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 117 Veal Calves, selling at 5c@7c. ₩ lb. live weight. Market not as well supplied, but prices rule about the same.

O'BRIEN reports 96 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@ 7½c., selling fair at advanced prices. Supply sufficient for the demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₩ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The Sheep market is better supplied than it has been for several weeks past. The receipts show a gain of about 2,200 over last week. Prices have declined a little. The market is generally very good.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 863 Sheep and Lambs, which hronght 13c.@14c. ₩ lb., dressed weight. One lot brought 7c. ₩ lb., live weight.

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,153 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 11c.@12c., net. Lambs are bringing $4@$6 each, or 16c.@18c. ₩ lb. The receipts have nearly doubled those of last week, and prices have fallen 50c. to 75c. per head on Sheep and nearly $1,00 per head on Lambs. New-York, New-Jersey and Ohio have contributed the principal numbers.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,761 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3,50@$7,50 per head. Arrivals more free, and prices have fallen a little.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 9, 1857.

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 1,470 Sheep and Lambs at $

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamer *Ericsson*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived last evening. The news is four days later. It is now stated that the report of the unfitness of the *Niagara* for the reception of the Submarine Cable was without foundation in fact. According to last advices, she was about to proceed to Liverpool for the shipment of the cable. We have little general intelligence by this arrival. The Spanish-Mexican question remained in *statu quo*. Dispatches were expected from Madrid, after the reception of which negotiations would be continued, and the dispute, in all probability, be adjusted. It is announced that the British East India Company have seized the Island of Perim in the Straits of Babelmandel, and completely commanding the entrance to the Red Sea. The act is done under authority of a treaty, concluded some two years ago, by which the Company was to occupy the Island. Later intelligence from China represents Commissioner YEH as fortifying himself and making great preparations for the approaching war.

Late news from Mexico represents the country as very much agitated on the subject of the expected Spanish invasion. Extensive preparations were making at Vera Cruz, both in the Castle of San Juan and in the town, and Government was to raise a force of 25,000 men to be held in readiness for any contingencies that might arrive.

Interesting details of the latest Mormon outrages which have been brought to the notice of the public, will be found in the DAILY TIMES this morning, obtained from sources entitled to the utmost credit. The driving out of the United States authorities by the Mormons is the crowning act of their aggressions against the General Government.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated ASA P. CATE as candidate for Governor. The resolutions adopted indorse all the Democratic Administration, and sustain the Dred Scott decision. There was no speech-making.

The case of the State authorities of Ohio against the United States authorities came up before the District Court in Cincinnati yesterday, and various affidavits were submitted on the part of the prosecution, when the matter was adjourned until this morning.

The recent heavy rains have caused a considerable rise in the Ohio and Alleghany Rivers. In the latter the loss of property in consequence has been very serious. Whole fleets of rafts have been swept away, and many barges loaded with coal have been sunk.

The lovers of fresh meat will be glad to learn of a more abundant supply of beeves at yesterday's market, and a decline of about 1c. ₱ lb. in prices. There is, however, no certainty, nor even a probability that the decline is permanent, and people should not abandon the idea of a substitute for the morning steak at 18c.@21c. ₱ lb. Fresh fruits and vegetables are becoming quite plenty, and, with fish and eggs, will help to satisfy the most urgent requirements of consumers, while animal food commands such high rates.

The Board of Aldermen and Councilmen met last night, specially, to pay the usual respect to the memory of a recently deceased public officer—the late Mr. JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Street Commissioner. A series of resolutions were adopted in both Boards, declaratory of their high appreciation of the personal and public character of Mr. TAYLOR. The death of Dr. VACHE was also noticed in a fitting manner. The funerals will be attended by the Common Council, and the usual badge of mourning will be worn for thirty days.

The Committee in reference to the removal of steamboats, listened, yesterday, to Mr. ISAAC NEWTON, and a few other gentlemen, but nothing new was elicited.

The sale of the State Arsenal property at the Merchant's Exchange was yesterday adjourned by A. J. BLEECKER (N. P. STANTON, Esq., Deputy Secretary of State being present) to the 24th of June, at the same hour and place. An injunction from the Supreme Court suddenly effected the postponement.

Yesterday, Judge CLERKE granted a temporary injunction restraining the Board of Commissioners from selling the Stats Arsenal and the land which it occupies. The land is wanted for the Central Park.

The entire Police force of the Fifteenth Ward, with two exceptions, declared last evening for the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and went to a new Station-house at No. 10 Carroll place. The new Board made twenty-six appointments on the Police yesterday, and removed 159 members of the Department for insubordination and disobedience of orders. The old Board busied itself in removing the insubordinate and appointing others in their stead.

Yesterday the Burdell Estate case was again before the Surrogate. Mrs STEVENS and her husband, CYRENUS, testified as to a person named VANDOLEN calling on them with a message from Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, whom they afterwards thought to resemble ECKEL. Capt. DILKS and Officer DAVIS were examined as to the identification of Dr. BURDELL'S body by Rev. Mr. MARVINE. The remaining testimony was unimportant.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the second trial of THOMAS DENINY, charged with arson in the first degree, was commenced. The prisoner, it will be remembered, has occupied since his first trial, when the jury disagreed, a large and unenviable share of public attention. With the exception of one additional witness, the testimony taken yesterday was the same as that elicited at the former trial.

A Cuban named GEORGE L. DE LA VEGA, recently arrived from New-Orleans, was robbed on Monday night, at a hotel in Walker-street, of $20,500 in Spanish gold and silver coin. His trunks were broken open. The thieves have not been arrested, neither are they known.

A man named JAMES O'NEIL, a resident of Fourteenth-street, was found in First-avenue with his throat cut, but not so badly as to destroy all hopes of his recovery. He states that while turning the corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, about 11 o'clock Monday night, he was suddenly seized by two men, one of whom drew a knife and inflicted the injuries from which he was suffering.

DANGERS OF PUBLISHERS.—The loose condition of the law of copyright makes it necessary that publishers should act with a good deal of caution in adopting English publications, in the assumption that they are of British manufacture. The publishers of the cheap class of British periodicals have long been in the habit of helping themselves to American works, giving them new titles, and then publishing them as original. Even the better class of English Magazines do such things continually, and it is often rather difficult to tell in reading a British periodical whether its contents are American or English. Our own publishers, it is well known, have long been in the habit of doing the same thing, and occasionally they "put their foot in it" by copying from an English publication a story that has already been published and copyrighted on this side of the Atlantic. Such an accident befel the publishers of one of our largely circulated weekly papers very recently. They found a capital story in one of the London papers, made it their own, gave a new name to it, advertised it extensively, and after having published part of it discovered that it was the production of an American author who had published and copyrighted it some years ago in Philadelphia. The author forbid the publication of the remainder of the story, and so the matter rests for the present. A few more such accidents as this will probably have the effect of convincing publishers that their true interests will be promoted by publishing none but original stories.

The Cuban Chimera.

Among the fantastic conceptions of ancient genius which were saved by the affectionate ashes of Vesuvius from the lava-flood which destroyed so much of the beauty and splendor of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and are now treasured by the pious King of Naples, is one which has attracted no little attention from the antiquarians of modern Europe. It has been baptized by the title of the "Woman caressing her Chimera," and it represents a lovely female figure of the Grecian type, who gazes with passionate tenderness upon a hideous little monster, which she embraces with her soft white hands.

You would say that in the ardor of that intense affection there might be life and warmth enough to kindle a factitious beauty in the elfish feature of the impracticable little wretch upon whom all these fascinations are lavished. But no!—a little horror he was, a little horror he is, and a little horror he will remain to the end of the chapter. The adoration of which he is the object, the sympathy which leads us all to desire that he may become what his delicate admirer believes him to be, are alike wasted upon his insensible clay.

What the Chimera in the ancient fresco is to the heartsick woman who is infatuated by her own conviction of his graces, that is the notion of Cuban annexation to a large party of enthusiasts in this country—of whom Mr. Ex-Secretary-at-War DAVIS is the most notable recent montbpiece. We can perfectly well understand the passion which leads so many Americans to desire that the "ever-faithful Island" may be added, a glorious Southern Cross, to the constellation of our Republican banner. Cuba is not merely a beautiful and prosperous Paradise in itself, a "Summer isle of Eden" of which poets and sugar-refiners dream with an almost equal tenderness. It is the key of the Gulf. It is the practical determining condition of that "Monroe Doctrine" which has for years been paraded as the ultimatum of American policy. What the destruction of Carthagena was to ancient Rome, that we have been taught to fancy the acquisition of Cuba is to modern America. Give us the Moro Castle, and the Western Mediterranean is ours. Cape San Antonio shall be our Gibraltar, and from the guns of the farther fortress of Cuba we shall volley forth Democratic law and Republican policy throughout the Northern and the Southern Hemispheres of the New World.

The passion for size, as the London *Times* some time since felicitously remarked in treating of the mammoth steamer *Great Eastern*, is one of the most ineradicable in the heart of man. We are all of us easily captivated by the promise of magnificent possibilities. Great premiums in prospective make fools of the shrewdest bankers. Great empires to conquer turned the brains of an ALEXANDER and a NAPOLEON. And it is not amazing, therefore, that the thought of Cuba and its fancied consequences should inflate the speeches of our Buncombian Ciceros beyond the usual limits of rhetorical exuberance, and carry whole audiences of shouting citizens captive. Our objections to all this sort of thing are not theoretical but practical objections. We do not see what valuable result is likely to follow from all this amiable cosseting of the delusion that Cuba can be bought, seduced or conquered into the embraces of the American Union. Granting that we love Cuba as ardently as the ancient lady of the Pompeiian fresco seems to love her loathsome little abomination, we do not see that our love is at all more likely to convert Cuba into an American State than was the frantic passion of the daughter of Panthenope to develop her Chimera into a Cupid.

The heart of Spain is set upon Cuba. No Spanish Minister would dare to propose a cession of Cuba. The diplomacy of sixty PIERRE SOULES—the financial astuteness of a family of ROTHSCHILDS would be alike thrown away upon a nation so resolutely, so passionately committed to the preservation of a darling possession as is Spain to the retention of Cuba. Nothing but force can wrest it from her grasp. And that force must be a greater force than the United States is likely to be able to exert in such a cause. For while a large portion of the richest and most influential sections of this country are either directly opposed to the acquisition of Cuba, or utterly indifferent to that acquisition, the simple fact is that in a struggle with the great maritime powers for supremacy in the Caribbean Sea, we should be original to put forth efforts which it is not in our present competence to make without an entire remodeling of our whole offensive establishment.

The acquisition of Cuba, then, is a ridiculous and unstatesmanlike "notion." We do not believe that Mr. BUCHANAN is weak enough to indulge the idea that such an acquisition is a thing to be seriously thought of, and when we hear Mr. Ex-Secretary DAVIS, whose chief claims to the recollection of the country rests upon his treachery in regard to Kansas and his insolence in regard to Lieutenant-General SCOTT, publicly boasting that he went into office in 1853, "with the hope that he would be able to do something in regard to acquiring the island of Cuba," we find in that silly boast only another reason for congratulating ourselves and the country that we have been delivered from the vacillating sway of the incongruous Cabinet to which General PIERCE thought it proper to entrust the destinies of a great people and the peace of the civilized world.

IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING FRENCH.—In this happy country of ours, where any man may be anything, from President downwards, everybody should know a little of everything, particularly French, so as to be prepared for an emergency. Several capable men have missed good appointments as foreign ministers because they could not speak any language but their own. A knowledge might be the means of securing an embassy, perhaps to France, where a smattering of the language will be found extremely convenient to an ambassador. Our present representative to the Emperor of France labors under the disadvantage of not being able to speak the language of the country; but fortunately for us the Emperor can speak English, so that our minister can have intercourse with him without the aid of an interpreter. But all Frenchmen cannot speak English, and HORACE VERNET, the great battle painter, is one of them. We are likely, it seems, according to a correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, to be deprived of the services of the great French artist in decorating our national capitol because he does not understand English, and our minister cannot speak French. Mr. MASON, it is said, received instructions to make an offer to VERNET, and sent for him to communicate the intelligence to him. The minister read the dispatch to the artist, who could not understand a word of it; and when some one asked him whether he intended going to America, he replied that he did not know he had been invited. Perhaps some friend has been found before this to act as an interpreter between the minister and the artist, and the Frenchman will have learned the honor that has been paid him.

Reciprocity of Forbearance.

There is nobody who has ever talked much either with rabid Southerners or moderate Pro-Slavery men at home, who must not have been thoroughly dosed with appeals to the North to let the matter alone—not to meddle with it—and to leave the South to the settlement of its own affairs. We have been assured, *usque ad nauseam*, that the only result of further agitation is to rivet the chains of the slave more tightly, by the irritation caused in outraging honest prejudices. Right or wrong, we are told, the slaveholder will not have himself browbeaten into emancipation. Be the institution good or bad, the planter was born and has grown up in the midst of it, and by decrying him for his connection with it, and dictating to him the course he should pursue, far from hastening the deliverance of the slave, we only rouse the choler of his master. No books may be published, no sermons may be preached, south of Mason and Dixon's line, containing the smallest hostile allusion to the question of Slavery, not so much for any danger that might be caused—for the bondage of the negroes is voluntary—but because the chivalry cannot brook outside comments upon matters *par excellence* domestic. Southern sensitiveness and Southern prejudices exact at home a censorship of the press more rigid than that of Russia; and, not content with this, would fain impose silence on the North.

Now, before we pay much attention to arguments of this sort, we may fairly look for something like a reciprocity of forbearance. We have our prejudices also; weak and foolish they may be, but such as they are they are just as much entitled to respect as those of anybody else.

One of the weaknesses of people at the North is a dislike to see an honest man, earning an honest livelihood in a Free State, pounced upon in broad daylight by United States officers, in the house of his employer, and forced to defend himself with deadly weapons, to prevent his being carried to hopeless and cruel bondage. Another of our prejudices is a prejudice against the arrest of free citizens, under cover of law, for affording aid and protection to wretched fugitives, flying from labor without wages, from punishment without trial, from suffering without hope. Our Southern neighbors know perfectly well how sensitive we are on these points, and how apt we are to lose our temper and commit acts of violence, when our foolish passion for liberty and equal rights is roused. Why not deal tenderly with us? Why not respect our weakness? Why does not the South, for the sake of that peace and harmony for which she asks us to sacrifice so much, make some little sacrifice herself? Why not collect among the sons of chivalry enough money from time to time to compensate the owners of fugitive slaves, and thus avoid rousing the fiercest enmities, and convulsing whole States from border to border, by attempting to enforce a law which every Northern mother who has ever read the story of the Good Samaritan, or ever felt a generous impulse rise in her heart, must teach her children to disregard and abhor. Why for the sake of a paltry $1,500 worth of damaged goods, bring about such disorders as have recently occurred in Ohio, and place the Federal and United States officers in deadly collision? The Fugitive Slave Law is law, but so long as all that is best and noblest amongst the white population of the North rises up against it in bitter hostility, the man who attempts to enforce it, is the sworn foe of the Union. We extend indulgence in the amplest manner to many failings of our Southern friends, upon which the rest of the world are not disposed to look so leniently. We forgive their censorship of the press, their lynch law, their deliberate exclusion of large numbers of citizens of these States from the protection of their Courts, their repudiation of some of the leading passages in the Declaration of Independence, their bloody quarrels, their reckless piracy and freebooting. We tread through their sunny territory with baited breath and sealed lips.

Are we to have no return for all this suavity and politeness? Is Ohio not entitled to the courtesy she extends to Kentucky?

The forcible seizure and abduction into captivity of a free man is as great an outrage on the feelings of the people of Mechanicsburg, as an Abolitionist oration would be on those of the citizens of Charleston. The arrest of five citizens for the crime of affording to a human being, guilty of no offence, help and succor in the direst extremity and the sorest need in which human being could be placed, is a spectacle as revolting to the people of Ohio, as an assault by a slave on his master would prove to Alabama planters. It is useless to expect them to lay aside these prejudices, just as useless as to ask Governor WISE to preside at an Abolitionist Convention. They are fortified in their errors by the lives and deaths of a whole army of martyrs. This weakness in favor of liberty and human rights has come down to them from MORE, and HAMPDEN, and RUSSELL, and SYDNEY. Scholars, soldiers and poets have adorned the delusion by boundless sacrifices and matchless courage, by genius and by eloquence. Why goad these free-soil fanatics, thus encouraged and sustained, into resistance to the constituted authorities, and violation of the rights of the slaveholders? Better far let them alone, though the abstinence cost a little money. By and by they may begin to see their blunder, and prove as zealous in the good old cause of Slavery, the cause for which "WALLACE fought and HAMPDEN bled," as they now are in support of the monstrous fallacy that freedom is a blessing, and that "inalienable rights" are not affected by color.

The Office of Street Commissioner.

By the death of Mr. TAYLOR, the office of Street Commissioner does not become vacant, but devolves upon Mr. CHARLES TURNER, hitherto Deputy Street Commissioner. The ordinance of 1849, organizing the Departments of the Municipal Government, provides that "in case of a vacancy in the office of Street Commissioner, the Deputy shall act as Street Commissioner until the vacancy shall be supplied by a new appointment, and until the person appointed shall be duly qualified." The new charter prescribes that the Street Commissioner "shall continue in office until the expiration of his term, and shall not be removed from office during such continuance." As Mr. TAYLOR'S term would not have expired until the 1st of January, 1858, his Deputy will of course hold on until that time. The new charter does not make any provision, even for cases of removal from office of heads of Departments, excepting in the instances of the Comptroller and Counsel of the Corporation. Their places, if "occasioned by removal," may be filled by the Mayor, "with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." If these places were vacated, however, by death, the Mayor could not legally fill them, nor can be fill the Street Commissioner's post, under any circumstances whatever. Nothing can, in fact, be conceived more bungling and clumsy than the legislation of the charter respecting vacancies.

It is stated that, as it is impossible for the Mayor to seize upon the extensive patronage of the Street Commissioner's Department, under the new Charter, he will fall back upon the old, and attempt to enforce, illegally, that section of the latter which provides that "in case of vacancy of any of the heads of departments, by removal from office or otherwise, the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, shall appoint a person to fill the same, until the vacancy shall be filled by the electors at the next Charter election." When it is recollected that several hundreds of individuals are directly or indirectly employed, as clerks or inspectors, by the different bureaux of the Street Commissioner's office, the motive of the Mayor will readily be divined. From all appearances, however, he will be disappointed in his efforts, and the care of the office remain in the hands which directed it during Mr. TAYLOR'S last illness.

THE STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.—A correspondent of the Washington *Union*, in commenting upon our remarks on the first voyage of the *Niagara*, says:

We deem it but fair to state, in advance of results, that the *Niagara* did not emanate from the Navy Department, but, on the contrary—as we have reason to believe—was forced upon the department by irresistible outside pressure; therefore, as the department cannot take credit for any excellence this ship may display, it must be held equally above reproach for her inefficiency. The model of the *Niagara*, submitted by her constructor, though presenting admirable points, and most especially designed for the attainment of high speed, did not meet the approval of the constructors at Washington, and the arrangement of her decks and disposition of her interior was at variance with the general views of the Navy. Her spars, as well as everything else about her, were draughted by the same hand, excepting only the engines, which were built by contract.

Nothing in the slightest degree detrimental to the model of the *Niagara*, her build, or her rig, has been uttered; they are acknowledged, on all hands, to be nearer perfection than had ever before been attained in one of our national vessels, and so far from "all that the Navy Department had to do with her" having been well done, being true, the reverse is the fact. The cause of the detention and accidents on the passage of the ship were owing to the imperfect manner in which she was rigged and the worthlessness of the materials. These were matters with which none but the officers of the Navy had anything whatever to do. The topgallant-masts were carried away because the spars were poor; the chain part of the standing rigging gave way because the iron was bad, and from the same cause the other accidents happened. We were aware that the model of the *Niagara* did not meet the approbation of the officers of the Government, but this fact is not one that their friends ought to be anxious of making known.

Amusements.

CONCERT.—Madame LA GRANGE gives a grand farewell concert to-night, at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by valuable talent. We need say no more.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A well-balanced performance of "Romeo and Juliet" is a luxury not easily obtained in any city. The representation given last night by the members of Mr. STUART'S company, deserves this high commendation. It was not overwrought, not spasmodic, not wearisome.

Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., needs no excuse for appearing in man's apparel. Her inches compare favorably with the most stalwart of men, and her step, although a trifle lighter, is not much shorter. She speaks melodiously, fextatically;—in some respects like a "flabbergasted" *Romeo*. She stands like MACREADY in his most acadsmical moments. Her voice last night appeared to be tortured with a cold, but she used it with discretion, and was effective and quite successful.

Mr. LESTER as *Mercutio* was superb; no actor living can by any possibility play the character better. His Queen Mab speech was a picture gallery of dramatic art, and his death by that black ruffian *Tybalt* a public calamity.

Mrs. HOEY improves so rapidly that we never know where to place her. We were a little apprehensive of her *Juliet*, but unjustly, for it was unequivocally good—a little more heroical than most personations, but clearly and humanly sketched. It was *the* performance of the evening.

Mrs. VERNON as the nurse was of course inimitable.

All the minor parts were particularly well sustained. Indeed, we find everything to praise, except the mechanical part of the scenic department, which was, from first to last, disgracefully managed. Mr. STUART should agitate the subject of scenic shifting. As conducted last night, it is simply an outrage on the taste of the audience.

BENEFIT.—Mr. MOSS, the gentlemanly and efficient Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, takes his annual benefit on Monday evening. Mr. WALLACK, the entire strength of Mr. STUART'S Company, and other artists, will assist. The entertainment promises to be popularly and artistically interesting.

Personnl.

A number of eminent citizens of Philadelphia have united in tendering to Hon. W. B. REED, Minister to China, the compliment of a public dinner, prior to his departure for the Celestial Empire. The brief time, however, which remains before the *Minnesota* will leave Norfolk, will probably prevent the fulfillment of the intended compliment.

It is stated that the late Rev. Dr. WOODS left a history of the Theological Seminary at Andover, nearly completed, and that the manuscript has passed into the hands of his son, President WOODS, of Bowdoin College, who is preparing it for publication.

The creed, the Lord's prayer, and the commandments, were first translated into the Saxon language by ALFRED, in 761—the first translation of any portion of the Bible into English.

A History of the Webster Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I sent to you a few days since a letter signed "Stockholder," a *nom de plume* which I have assumed in commemoration of my adventures in Accessory Transit Stock. People who have been tempted by their evil stars to meddle in Transit matters, acquire an itch for information, and pass a good part of their lives in watching the movements of two or three men. While I was lounging on the curb, day before yesterday, with a knot of brokers, a man whom I knew well rushed by, his hair wildly flying, his eyes bloodshot and his entire dress and behavior indicating a mind burthened with the news of some terrible calamity. I seized him forcibly by the collar and with difficulty checked his furious career. "JACK," said I, "for heaven's sake, what is the matter?" He stared at me wildly for a moment, held up one finger, put his mouth to my ear, and whispered hoarsly, "VANDERBILT has gone to Costa Rica with three hundred thousand dollars to buy the Nicaragnan Transit Line."

As my friend, JACK MEDDLE, though infested with the Transit mania, is really a decent and respectable person, I was struck with pity, and drawing him aside, endeavored to put his mind at rest by informing him that as I had conversed with VANDERBILT only an hour before, if he had gone to Costa Rica he must have taken his departure under the patronage of a squad of gutta-percha balloons. "But," I added, "pray tell me, JACK, what interest you have in the matter?" My friend tried to stammer out some sort of an explanation, but finding it impossible, put his finger in his mouth and went away. In fact, as I had known for some time, JACK, by force of good nature, the possession of a little money, some wit and a great deal of loaferish idleness, got himself wedged into a level of people whose entire business and sole occupation it is to watch the movements of VANDERBILT, GARRISON, LAW and MORGAN.

The principal observatory of these astronomers is said to be somewhere in Pine street, but they shift their telescopes often to the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Bowling Green, Madison-square, and other regions; where on a clear night, or even in the day-time, *with glasses made sufficiently strong*, many silver *stars* can be seen, some of the first magnitude. Their observations on the constellation of the Steamer, which consists of the above-named four stars of the first magnitude, and others whose names I do not now recollect, are probably to be found in some country newspaper which kindly lends them the "Poet's Corner" for the record of their works of imagination.

On or about the 27th of January last, while our astronomers were engaged in watching the Transit of GARRISON and MORGAN across the disc of VANDERBILT, a broad red meteoric or cometary body suddenly entered the field of telescopic vision. Mr. W. R. C. WEBSTER brought with him from Costa Rica a grant or charter delivering over to him, in good set legal phrase, the exclusive right of way for 50 years over the Territory of Costa Rica, and, as I am informed by a legal gentleman at my elbow, who professes to have seen this grant, or an English version of it,—binding the said WEBSTER to procure a loan of $1,000,000 for the State of Costa Rica.

Resting exclusively upon the information of my legal friend, I proceed to inform you that W. R. C. WEBSTER was formerly engaged in the WALKER movement at New-Orleans in connection with one DELANO, a pork merchant of Cincinnati. That he went out in the *Mississippi* from New-Orleans and remained some weeks at Granada, but becoming displeased with the great filibuster WALKER, he made his way back to New-York, and soon after went out to Costa Rica in company with SPENCER, who, it is said, furnished him with the means and expenses. "In Costa Rica," continues my legal friend, "he presented himself as a man of large means, and almost boundless resources, and succeeded in obtaining for himself the confidence of the President by allowing the rumor to go abroad that he was the agent of Mr. VANDERBILT. It was even reported and believed that he had the power to draw large sums upon VANDERBILT and others, which was not the fact. How these rumors originated deponent sayeth not. Rumors, however, sometimes breed money. The President took W. R. C. WEBSTER into his confidence, and he became the ostensible manager of a military expedition, of which the practical details were conducted by SPENCER, for the recapture of the boats of the Accessory Transit Company. W. R. C. WEBSTER did not engage in the service with SPENCER, but remained quietly at San José, in Costa Rica, until the capture was completed. He then received from President MORA an obligation of $100,000—the half of which was to go to SPENCER, for advising and counseling the capture of the boats—bound himself to make a loan of $1,000,000 for Costa Rica, and received, in addition, the privilege of the Transit for fifty years—my legal friend corrects me—"for seventy-five years." A contract, in due form, was drawn up. W. R. C. WEBSTER, his heirs and assigns, bind themselves in the penalty of $500,000, to perform all their part of the written obligations of the contract. Within six months after the time when said W. R. C. WEBSTER should be served with a written notice that the boats of the Accessory Transit Company, or any portion of them, should have been taken, he should have effected one-half of the million loan, the other half to be paid at intervals, I suppose; but of these I have no account. This notice of capture was served on or about the 1st of January; consequently Costa Rica will receive her half million on or about the 1st of July next; or the said W. R. C. WEBSTER, his associates and assigns, are liable to the Government of Costa Rica in the sum of $500,000. From this you will detect the origin of the ridiculous rumor that "Mr. VANDERBILT went by the last steamer to Costa Rica, taking with him $300,000." The inventors of the story believed that Mr. V. had purchased the Webster grant, and that he had gone off in a hurry to make a first payment.

But this obligation to pay $500,000 to Costa Rica on the 1st of July, or become legally liable for the same, Transit or no Transit, was not the only feature in the Webster grant which deterred the great steamship owners from its purchase. I am informed by my legal friend that Costa Rica had granted the monopoly of the land carriage across her territory from Lake Nicaragua to Salina's Bay, in the Pacific, to a certain Native Transportation Company. This Transportation Company proposed to charge $10 a head for every passenger; and, as their rights were identical with those granted to W. R. WEBSTER, and the two charters hung together, like the Siamese Twins, there was no possibility of a profit to the steamship owners who might open the Transit.

The Webster Grant, loaded with these immense obligations, went a begging. No man in his sober senses would ever look at it. It was rejected successively by five or six leading operators, and finally fell dead. SPENCER, utterly disheartened, went off to Costa Rica to look after his fifty thousand dollars. Mr. YOUNG ANDERSON, who appears to have been sent on by President MORA to keep an eye on the business, followed in the next steamer, and by the *Illinois* the veritable W. R. C. WEBSTER himself took *his* departure, in the hope, I suppose, of getting another and more negotiable contract.

There was a third feature in this dead and exploded Webster Grant, which would have rendered it valueless, even if the enormous obligations of the loan, the penalty, and the $10 a head for land transit had been removed. *It had never received the sanction of the Nicaraguan Government.* Although Costa Rica has been the warm ally and supporter of Nicaragua, and by right of conquest is admitted to hold a present possession of the boats which were used by WALKER to convey troops and munitions of war to her injury, she did not hold an exclusive right to the River San Juan, and consequently could not grant an exclusive navigation to a Transit Company. This is a [illegible] and curious question, and must be [illegible] between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, [illegible] are, before a Transit can be established.

Costa Rica did not acknowledge the Presidency of WALKER and was not therefore making war upon Nicaragua as a State. Costa Rica did not therefore acquire rights of conquest over the river San Juan, but only over the boats of the filibusters. She can grant a Transit over the own territory, and can confer the right to navigate the river, which she herself represses, but cannot make it exclusive without the consent of Nicaragua. Independently, therefore, of all other incumbrances, and not taking into consideration the means by which the Webster grant may have been obtained, and which would require a thorough investigation,—the laws of Costa Rica being very severe in regard to representations made by negotiators,—the document itself seems to have been only half concocted, and to be deficient in the most important elements of all, namely, the written consent and agreements of all the contracting powers.

I believe I have sufficiently explained to you why this celebrated document has met with so little favor in New-York. It can hardly be regarded as a complication of the business of the Accessory Transit Company, as it does not in the least interfere with their claims against Nicaragua; nor does it affect or interfere with any claims which may be urged by GARRISON and MORGAN, founded on the Randolph grant made by the Walker-Rivas Government. All of these charters claim to be perpetual. If the Accessory Company make terms with Nicaragua for the settlement of the old debt, their possession will only have been temporarily suspended.

STOCKHOLDER.

RECENT DEATHS.

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR AND DR. VACHE.

Meeting of the Ten Governors.

A special meeting of the Board of Ten Governors was held last evening, on account of the death of Commissioner JOSEPH S. TAYLOR. The meeting was called for 7½ o'clock, but was not held until an hour later. Governor GUNTHER, the President, took the chair.

Gov. TOWNSEND briefly stated the object of the meeting, and offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It hath pleased the great Disposer of events in his inscrutable wisdom to remove from our midst our late associate and colleague, JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, who, by his many virtues and generous qualities had endeared himself to the members of this Board, and

Whereas, In order to express our sympathies to the bereaved widow and friends of the deceased, we have assembled this evening; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sensibly and fully realize the great loss which we have sustained, and heartily regret the demise of JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, our highly esteemed colleague, whose life and character have endeared his memory worthy a cherished remembrance throughout the City which he served while living.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the widow, family and relatives of the deceased, and tender them a just appreciation of their sorrow in their bereavement, commending them to the consolation embraced in the thought that "He who gave" is also the resurrection and the life.

Resolved, That the members of this Board do attend the funeral of the deceased, and a Committee of two be appointed to assist in making the necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated by the Clerk of the Board, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Governor PISCKNEY, in according the resolutions, bore testimony to the merits of the deceased, and spoke feelingly of the lesson which his death taught—the uncertainty of life.

Governor MALONY thought the public services of deceased worthy of emulation by them all. No shadow of suspicion could be thrown on his name. He concluded by expressing his condolence with the bereaved family of Mr. TAYLOR.

Gov. OLIVER had been acquainted with Mr. TAYLOR from his boyhood. No young man bade fairer to live a life of usefulness than he. Death had claimed him in the strength of his manhood, but in his short life he had held high positions in the public service.

Gov. GUNTHER said he had been associated with deceased in the Fire Department, and in that Board, and had always found him a faithful friend and a good man.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen took place last evening for the purpose of taking proper notice of the decease of JOSEPH TAYLOR, late Street Commissioner. The President stated the object of the meeting and caused the following message from the Mayor to be read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, JUNE 10, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: We are again called upon to mourn the loss of a prominent and respected member of the City Government. JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Esq., Street Commissioner, died at the residence of his father yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. In making this announcement I should do injustice to the memory of the deceased and to my own feelings did I not add, that in his death the Executive Department has lost an able and energetic officer. He was as diligent in the discharge of the important public trusts confided to him as he was generally esteemed and beloved in all the walks of private life and social intercourse. I recommend that such arrangements be made for the funeral ceremonies as become the position and character of the lamented deceased.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented by Alderman MCSPEDON:

Whereas, It has pleased the Maker and Disposer of the universe to remove from our midst JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Street Commissioner of this City, who, from his high official position, his active and energetic public course, and personal worth and character, secured for himself the confidence, esteem and regard of the public who elevated him to that station; and,

Whereas, This dispensation is peculiarly impressive, considering the youth of the deceased, stricken down in the midst of his usefulness and surrounded by such friendship, honors and hopes as are attached to a life of honorable deportment; and,

Whereas, This Common Council, deeply sympathizing with the afflicted family of the deceased, deem it their duty to testify in a proper manner the respect they entertain for his memory, and participating in the general sorrow consequent upon the event; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Common Council offer their sincere and respectful condolence and sympathy to the family of JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, late Street Commissioner, in the melancholy affliction by which they are deprived of a husband, father and protector.

Resolved, That this Common Council will attend the funeral of the deceased, and wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements to attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council cause a copy of these resolutions to be properly attested, and presented to the family of the deceased.

Alderman FULMER, in seconding the resolutions, said the deceased was a man to whom the Board looked up as an honorable man, a man of business, and a man well qualified for the office, to fill which he was called by the City of New-York. He hoped the resolutions would be adopted unanimously, and that their spirit would be carried out with feelings of harmony and good will.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and a Committee of five appointed, consisting of Aldermen MCSPEDON, Valentine, Hoffmire, Fulmer and Tucker.

Alderman FULMER then offered the following, relative to the death of Dr. VACHE:

Whereas, The Common Council have received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Dr. Alexander Vache, who during his life filled with honor and credit the important public positions of Resident Physician, Physician to the Almshouse, and Physician to the Cholera Hospitals, and other places of public trust—a citizen distinguished for the most estimable qualities, both of the head and heart, and who has earned the just confidence and the affections of the public; and

Whereas, It is our duty to make public acknowledgment of the virtues of the deceased who-se whole life has been devoted to ameliorating the sufferings and ministering to the comforts of the sick and unfortunate, therefore be it

Resolved, That to testify our respect for the eminent character and public positions held by the deceased, we will attend the funeral and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family of the deceased, and tender our heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council cause a copy of these resolutions to be engrossed and properly attested, and presented to the family of the deceased.

Alderman STEERS rose to second the resolutions, and in doing so spoke of Dr. Vache as one of the old specimens of New-York, and a man who had devoted his whole time to the benefit of mankind. He referred to his courage and benevolence during the cholera of 1832, being at the post of duty while other physicians would not enter a hospital; and of his separating himself from his family for six weeks during the prevalence of disease. Every one knew that he had fulfilled the duties of the several offices he had held with honor to himself and benefit to all concerned.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the same Committee of Arrangements appointed.

The President stated that the funeral would take place on Friday, at 4 P. M., from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie streets.

The Board then adjourned.

Special Meeting of the Board of Councilmen.

The same object yesterday convened a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen.

The reading of the minutes of last meeting being dispensed with, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., communicated officially to the Board the loss which the public has sustained. In few but appropriate words he characterized the late Mr. TAYLOR as a "faithful and energetic officer of the City Government." He then alluded to the recent death of Doctor A. F. VACHE, in very brief terms, as an added public calamity.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen

in the reception of a communication from the Mayor, as follows:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Wednesday, June 10, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: We are again called on to mourn the loss of a prominent and respected member of the City Government. JOSEPH S. TAYLOR Esq., Street Commissioner, died at the residence of his father, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. In making this announcement I should do injustice to the memory of the deceased and to my own feelings did I not add that in his death the Executive Department has lost an able, faithful and energetic officer. He was diligent in the discharge of the important public trusts confided to him, as he was generally esteemed and beloved in all the walks of private life and social intercourse. I recommend that such arrangements be made for the funeral ceremonies as becomes the position and character of the lamented deceased.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Board then formally concurred with the Board of Aldermen in their resolutions of condolence with the family of the deceased, and in the necessary arrangements for the funeral proposed by his Honor the Mayor. The Common Council will attend the funeral to-day, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days—Aldermen McSpedon, Hoffmire, Valentine, Fullmer and Tucker being appointed the Committee to make the necessary arrangements.

Councilman JONES offered the following resolution

Whereas, It has been officially communicated to this Board that JOSEPH TAYLOR, Street Commissioner, and head of one of the most important executive departments, has departed this life.

Resolved, That this Common Council hereby tender to the afflicted family of the deceased its sympathies and deep condolence for this dispensation of an allwise Providence, who has thus seen fit to close so early the pilgrimage here of one who, though so young, has filled some of the most prominent positions in the gift of our citizens

Resolved, That it is with sincere grief and heartfelt sorrow that the citizens of New York are sensible of the great loss they have sustained, and in respect of the many virtues of the deceased, and the high position in our executive departments held by him.

He then spoke for a few minutes in terms of warm eulogy of the deceased, moralizing on the shortness of life, the necessity of preparation for death, urging it as the duty of all men, that in the words of the poet, they be careful they "Go not to their graves, like galley slaves scourged to their nightly dungeons."

The President, having left his seat, observed that his feelings would not suffer him to speak at length of the late Mr. TAYLOR. He characterized him as an indomitable, untiring and upright public officer—opposed in politics, there had ever been the most kindly private friendship existing between them.

These resolutions, on vote, were adopted unanimously, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of the Board of Councilmen to cooperate with the Committee of the Board of Aldermen in the funeral arrangements which will take place on Friday, at 4 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, the City flags being half-masted. Councilmen Boole, Jones, Crawford, H. Y. Smith and Franklin.

Of Dr. VACHE, whose important services to the City have extended over a period of more than twenty five years—an eminent surgeon, the favorite pupil of MOTT, whose energies stood in the gap of pestilence and death in 1832 and 1834, when few understood and all dreaded the incursions of cholera; principal physician of the public City hospitals during that epidemic, and whose services since that time have been untiring at various public institutions, especially during the prevalence of ship fever, hardly ten—certainly not twenty—words were uttered, and they were uttered by the President.

DEATH OF COMMODORE STEVENS.—At 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, Commodore (Yacht) JOHN C. STEVENS died at his residence in Hoboken, aged 72 years. His disease was enlargement of the heart and disease of the Kidneys. He has been sick for several weeks. The flags of the Hobokon Ferry were at half-mast yesterday afternoon, as a mark of respect.

CORRECTION.—In our notice in yesterday's paper of the death of Mr. JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, we stated that Mr. PINKNEY, of the firm formerly existing as PINKNEY & CRANE, died in 1851. This was a mistake. That firm was dissolved in 1843. Mr. TAYLOR was formerly a clerk in their establishment.

Governor Dugro Not Dead.

HEMPSTEAD, Wednesday, June 10, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I find in a copy of your paper of Wednesday, June 10, an article reporting the death of Mr. ANTHONY DUGRO, which I report to you is false. Mr. DUGRO is not dead, but in good health, and wishes you to contradict the report of his death for the anxiety of his friends.

P. S.—Please contradict it immediately.

We publish the above from Mr. J. S. HENDRICKSON (Mr. J. S. HENDRICKSON has been missing from his home on Long Island for several weeks, together with a lot of cows which he was driving) Mr. HENDRICKSON, we are disposed to believe, however, is not mistaken. Still, the statement of Governor DUGRO'S death was learned from a source which *ought* to be correct—the Police telegraph from the Chief MARSELL'S office to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. HUGHY MONAGHAN heard it, and Sergeant FRANK OWENS operated.

Mr. DUGRO'S name appeared yesterday morning, among a number of others, for a plan to "redeem" Tammany Hall.

Mr. DUGRO was born in Germany, and came here when quite young. Being like all his countrymen—very industrious—he soon acquired a competency in various ways, and, when old enough to do so, became an active Democratic politician, and won to his support our German fellow-citizens, who made him a Governor of the Almshouse, which office he held at the time of his death. Mr. DUGRO was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

Why the Theatre Cannot be Reformed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I propose to treat this subject under two divisions, and to show—

First, that the Theatre, as at present organized, cannot be reformed; and,

Secondly, that, if organized radically different, and reformed thoroughly, it would soon degenerate and become impure.

First, then, let us see why the Theatre, as at present constituted, cannot be reformed. We know that it is simply a place of amusement, carried on as a money speculation, and dependent for its profits upon the gratification it ministers. Its managers *must* touch the fountains of pleasure in the human heart, or else it will not pay. The Theatre never can be a reformatory institution, while depending upon popular gratification for support. Reform, from its very nature, must go against the evil desires of mankind; and the great majority of mankind will not pay for the privilege of having any desire crossed. The Theatre, then, must needs slide easily down the social stream, accommodating itself to men about as it finds them, and forming a tolerably fair index as to their true interior life.

It is quite evident, then, that the Theatre cannot rise in moral character above the average of society. Now, what is the average of moral character in New-York? Is it pure? We know it is far otherwise—the natural tendencies of the human heart are towards the gratification of pride, ambition, avarice, lust, and every evil passion, restrained by many outside influences, but ever manifesting themselves in thousand-fold variety. We know that purity is attained gradually, through struggles and self denials, and is effectual by a most blessed Divine influence. Purity is not a natural growth—if it were, then at least some portions of the human family would rise to it without Revelation, whereas history shows abundantly that they sink deeper and deeper in pollution.

Now, it is evident that the Theatre must gratify these baser passions of mankind in order to become profitable. The proud man, the avaricious man, the ambitious man, must all be gratified by the display of their own darling passions personified, trampling under human hearts, hopes and lives to gratify a God-defying selfishness. The passion of lust—more nearly universal than any other—how must that be gratified by the slyinuendo, the vulgar jest, immodest display and demeanor, and, more than all, by the representation of a criminal career. Managers and actors understand this thing perfectly well. They know that the interest of an audience, many of whom are wearied with the day's labor, can be kept up much better by introducing these means. Does any one think that an actor of comedy, to whom a hearty laugh by a whole audience may be worth hundreds of dollars, will be scrupulous about the precise moral character of the jest which does the work? In negro minstrelsy we see the same thing. A fine musical performance gains much approval; but a vulgar way of stepping off the stage, by a man dressed as an actress, draws forth the most deafening peals of applause from an audience convulsed with laughter. It is idle to expect that actors will refrain from such means when they produce such popular effects.

If this were the end—a hearty laugh—all would be well; but this end is often far otherwise. How hard is it to eradicate the memory of a vulgar story, or an obscene jest? To what a low taste do they lead, until by much indulgence the imagination has become like a loathsome cavern—"a cage of unclean and hateful birds." From such an imagination must naturally flow evil deeds—the result is just as inevitable as the rising of a river when the neighboring hills and mountains are watered with heavy rains. How many persons of both sexes, now indulging in open vice, and how many more in secret, may trace the beginnings of their evil course to impure thoughts suggested in the theatre!

Recurring to the second point, I think that a reformed theatre would necessarily degenerate and become impure. If Dr. BELLOWS does not believe this, let him raise the funds, as for a benevolent institution, and start such a theatre, with a pious manager, actors of spotless character, and expurgated plays. After a little of the novelty was over, he would find his theatre much in the condition of temperance houses in country villages, quite indifferently supported, compared to the fat, vicious rival over the way. Suppose the reverend Doctor's eloquent appeals responded to by the congregation of "All Souls" (as other ministers are for missionary societies) and the benevolent institutions were supported, could actors of talent be secured for it? We know that the fame of drawing crowded houses stimulates their ambition far more than pecuniary reward. Those who have established their fame, have no inducement to make a hazardous change; and young aspirants would certainly soon leave a half empty theatre.

But, suppose all these difficulties overcome, there is yet another insurmountable difficulty in the way of keeping a theatre purified, which is, that the actors and actresses themselves will very probably become impure. We know this to be the fact, now, that most members of this profession are not pure in morals. Now, why is it? There must be some general reason for an effect so nearly universal; and that reason appears to be this: *The profession of an actor is utterly opposed to the laws of growth in true excellence.* We were not made to personate other people, but to develop our own individual natures. We were not made to seek the praise of men, but to seek "the honor that cometh from God only." The distinctions between right and wrong must be obliterated by the habit of personating both indiscriminately. The actor, dependent upon the breath of popular applause, must become inordinately vain, proud, and consequently mean, (for meanness is near akin to pride;) his vanity will lead him to the use of unworthy means for surpassing his competitors, and immoral means for attaining popularity, to suppress whom would require a censorship more strict than Dr. BELLOWS or anybody else could invent.

And if the man would become vicious in this false position, what would the woman become? How must feminine modesty be broken down by so many public appearances—how must vanity and pride be pampered until they are too strong for control, and most powerful to urge the soul on in its downward course!

In conclusion, it appears to me, first, that the theatre cannot be reformed while depending upon popularity for support; and secondly, that if reformed entirely, it must needs be supported as a benevolent institution, and would probably fail of offering any but indifferent actors, while the latter would necessarily deteriorate in moral character. Is it wise to attempt such a reform? Nay,—the theatre will not be purified until society becomes pure, and when that blessed time comes—as it surely will come—we shall have no theatres.

J. W.

BROOKLYN, May 28, 1857.

Visit of Hon. William L. Marcy to the City of Troy—He is Waited Upon by Numerous Old Friends and Acquaintances—Interesting Anecdote, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TROY, Saturday, May 30, 1857.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY has paid a visit to the scene of his former labors, the spot where much of his early education was acquired, and several of our citizens have seized upon the opportunity of calling upon him, some to renew their former friendship, and some to be introduced for the first time to the Ex-Secretary. His visit to the city was purely of a business nature, he had no political object in view in coming to his old home; in fact, his presence in the city during his short stay at the Troy House was known to but few of our citizens; but those few who did know of it and called upon the venerable Ex-Secretary, enjoyed a rich treat in the anecdotes that circulated among the veteran campaigners in the political wars of our country there assembled, when party spirit ran even higher than it does now, and when the Federalists, Clintonians, Bucktails, Republicans, &c., were as much enemies as the Cavaliers and Roundheads of old. Those were the times upon which the company loved to dwell, and your correspondent, although he did not know many of the parties concerned, esteemed it a rich intellectual feast.

Among our prominent citizens assembled to wait upon Mr. MARCY, were Hon. THOMAS B. CARROLL, Hon. THOMAS CLOWES, JACOB L. LANE, Esq., and many other old friends. The Ex Secretary, although he admits to 70 Winters, was in excellent health and spirits, and seemed delighted at the reunion; he had apparently thrown aside all the cares of State and gave himself up to the joviality of the hour and pleasant social intercourse.

Mr. MARCY, as you are aware, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., and having graduated at Brown University, came in the year 1808 to the city of Troy. The city was then in its infancy, and Mr. MARCY was entirely unknown to any of its few residents, but he soon acquired friends, and commenced the study of the law with JOHN RUSSELL, Esq., in a little office still standing on First-street. Soon after coming here he dipped largely into politics, and bitterly opposed the election of BUGGLES HUBBARD to the office of State Senator. HUBBARD was a particular friend of Judge RUSSELL, and, in consequence, the embryo Secretary of State had to leave the office. During the war of 1812, he joined a militia company of the city, as a lieutenant, and marched to the Canada frontier. At St. Regis they captured a banner from the enemy. Thus ended Mr. MARCY'S military experience. In 1816, he was appointed Recorder of Troy, upon the incorporation of the city, but was removed by Governor DE WITT CLINTON in 1818. He afterwards filled the offices of Adjutant-General and Comptroller of the State, and was reinstated in his office of Recorder. In 1828 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, and he filled the office in the most dignified and impartial manner. When he left the Bench, all united that it had lost one of its brightest ornaments.

His subsequent career as Governor of the State, State Senator, &c., after he left the City, are too well known to bear repetition, until at last he became the prop and support of the Pierce Administration.

Troy may well be proud of having professionally educated such a man, for although not born here, he became a resident at an early age, grew with the city's growth, until finding the field too small for him, he sought the service of a State and a Nation instead of our city. It is singular that two such great men as WILLIAM L. MARCY and General WOOL should have been brought up in Troy. General WOOL, you remember, was a merchant here; being burnt out, he sought the law as a profession; but that required seven years' study previous to admission, so he accepted the Captaincy in a regiment then raised for the war of 1812, and thus rose to his present position.

Mr. MARCY dined with Hon. JACOB L. LANE to day, and has by this time left the City. The career of Mr. MARCY has been a long and honorable one; he has seen many a party rise and fall, and many an idea brought forward only to be abandoned. He has, on several occasions, come very near the Presidential chair, in 1840 and 1856; but it seems fated that few great men should rise higher than the dignity of Premier; perhaps Mr. MARCY'S well-known love of office may have contributed to this end. He is now about to retire from the public service and devote himself to literary pursuits and his private business. A long career has rendered him independent as regards the goods of this world. A few years more, and the sun of the contemporary of the Spencers and the Clintons, as well as the modern generation of statesmen, will have set.

Many persons here remember Mr. MARCY when he was plain "BILL MARCY," and had an office on Congress-street—one old codger in particular—bearing the ambitious title of John Quincy Adams, one of that class of characters to be met with around country bar rooms, is a particular friend of his. In his happy moments he relates anecdotes that the dignified author of the Greytown bombardment would hardly own, and had he known the presence of Mr. MARCY in the City would probably have been down to solicit a loan on the strength of a vote given for him before the TIMES or your correspondent were in existence.

Burning of the Melodeon in Philadelphia.

From the Ledger.

After the *Ledger* went to press on Wednesday morning, a fire occurred in the Melodeon Building, occupied by a band of Ethiopian Minstrels. The fire originated on the stage, and the building was nearly gutted. The ground floor was occupied by Messrs. STEINBACH & BERDING, Jewelers, and by A. GIMSON, Optician. Nearly all the stock was taken safely out and conveyed to Jones' Hotel. None of the surrounding property was injured.

The Melodeon was built upon the walls of the old Bolivar House, for many years a favorite place of resort, by Messrs. WOOD & WARN, in the year 1854. The property was owned by Dr. JAYNE, who leased it to the gentlemen named for six years. MYERS & LANDIS' troupe of Virginia Serenaders gave a performance there on the evening before, and several of the members lost their instruments, music, and wardrobe. The origin of the fire is involved in mystery.

As the Melodeon was rather a bad speculation, and has never paid the interest of the amount expended upon it, it is not probable that it will be rebuilt. Being out of the way, the improvements, some time since projected by Dr. JAYNE, will no doubt be the earlier consummated.

We regret to state that during the progress of the fire several firemen were injured, two of them quite seriously. One of these, DAVID MATTHEWS, of the America Hose, who was on a ladder against the front of the building when the wall fell, leaped from it at the first indication of the fall. His feet catching in the rounds, he fell to the ground head-foremost, and a mass of the wall came down upon him. His companions at once relieved him from his painful position, and he was first taken to the Station-house, and afterwards to the Hospital, where every attention was paid him. No limbs were broken, but he was seriously bruised, and doubtless injured internally. Yesterday afternoon, his friends removed him to his own home. His condition is very critical.

Moral and Religious.

ANCIENT "POLITICAL SERMONS."—At the annual meeting of the Presbyterian Historical Society, in Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. WALLACE presented to the Society a sermon preached by Rev. ROBERT COOPER called "Courage in a Good Cause," one year before the Declaration of Independence, to Col. MONTGOMERY'S battalion of troops under arms, at Shippensburg, by Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, Jr., of his great grandfather, Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, D. D., preached in 1777. Dr. DUFFIELD was Chaplain to the first Congress, in conjunction with the venerable Bishop WHITE, and also the first pastor of the Pine-street Church, Philadelphia. A book was also presented by Rev. Mr. BAIRD, written by the Scottish worthies, JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN KNOX; the contents being "Two Blasts Against the Regal Claims of Women," and contending that monarchs derive their right to rule from the people, and that the latter have authority to remove them when they do not fear God or do justice to their subjects. "Political preaching," now-a-days, is but a small affair compared with the pulpit "blasts" of former times.

CATHOLIC VIEW OF THE PROPHECIES.—HOLZHAUSER, a venerable priest, who died in 1858, left behind him a learned Latin Commentary on the Revelation of St. John, which has gradually attained much credit in the Church of Rome. It has recently been translated into French, with notes, in ten volumes, and creates quite a sensation among the French Catholics. They affirm that during the two centuries which have elapsed since the first publication of the original work, a great many events have occurred which HOLZHAUSER had foretold. Thus he predicted the present revival of the Roman Church in England, and had even accurately fixed the date when the mass would be allowed to be publicly celebrated in that country. HOLZHAUSER placed the birth of Antichrist in the year 1855. He must descend from two races, the Jewish and the Mohammedan. The Jewish origin is proved from the fact that the Jews are to acknowledge him as their Messiah; moreover, on the authority of the fathers of the Church, he is to belong to a portion of the tribe of Dan, which inhabits Persia. LUTHER is quoted as assenting to the last opinion.

DENOMINATIONS IN LONDON.—In Mr. HOW'S *Hand-Book to Places of Worship in London* there is a list of 871 churches and chapels in connection with the establishment. The number of church sittings, according to Mr. MANN, is 409,184. The Independents have about 140 places of worship, and 100,436 sittings; the Baptists, 130 chapels, and accommodations for 54,234; the Methodists, 154 chapels, 69,676 sittings; the Presbyterians, 23 chapels, and 13,211 sittings; the Unitarians, 9 chapels, and about 3,300 sittings; the Roman Catholics, 35 chapels, and 35,924 sittings; 4 Quaker chapels, with sittings for 3,151; the Moroviane have 2 chapels, with 1,100 sittings; the Jews have 11 synagogues, and 3,642 sittings; and there are 94 chapels belonging to the New Church, the Plymouth Brethren, the Irvingites, the Latter-Day Saints, Sardomaniana, Lutherans, French Protestants, Greeks, Germans, Italians, which chapels have sittings for 18,883.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS' DECISION.—The Bishop of Exeter has published a charge, marked with some considerable ability, in which he approves the late decision of the Judicial Committee in Church Ornaments cases, except where it touches upon doctrine which was not before them for decision. He recurs again to the Gorham decision, and justifies himself for still continuing to reject clergymen for precisely the same reasons that he rejected Mr. GORHAM. He rests his justification on the ground, that in that judgment the Judicial Committee put into Mr. GORHAM'S mouth a statement of doctrine which he had never used, while the very point on which the Bishop had condemned Mr. GORHAM they passed over unnoticed. Thus this most harassing controversy, though in one sense settled, is likely to be extended by fresh and subtle complications.

TOLERATION NOT ALL ON ONE SIDE.—Sir JOHN BOWRING found the Siamese very tolerant in religion. Their common remark was, "Your religion is excellent for you, and ours is excellent for us. All countries do not produce the same fruits and flowers, and we find various religions suited to various nations." Even the King of Siam said to some Christian missionaries: "Persecution is hateful; every man ought to be free to profess the religion he prefers. If you convert a certain number of people anywhere, let me know it, and I will give them a Christian Governor, and they shall not be annoyed by Siampse authorities. We cannot tell who is right or who is wrong, but I will pray *my* God to give you his blessing, and you must pray *your* God to bless me, and so blessings may descend upon both."

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF TEXAS.—A writer in one of the religious journals gives a gratifying account of the present state of religion in Texas and of the attendance on public worship. One of the best aspects of the case, according to this writer, is that "all denominations labor side by side, heartily and without jolting. Even the most sectarian preachers have learned that their own laity will not go with them in partisanship, and that the most certain way for them to destroy themselves and denomination in the favor of the people is to rail at others." In this respect Texas may certainly claim to be regarded as a pattern for other and older States. The rancor of denominational partisanship in some sections of our country has the most blighting influence for evil upon the community.

MUNIFICENCENCE OF THE POPE.—Some time since a national committee was formed at Rome, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of TORQUATO TASSO, in the Church of St. Onfrio. The Pope had contributed largely towards this monument, and finding that the means of the Committee were insufficient, he resolved to complete the execution of the mausoleum at his own expense. The remains of TASSO who sang "Jerusalem Delivered," lie in a narrow corner of the above named church; the Pope has decided upon enlarging the chapel, and having the interior ornamented by the painter Signor BALBI, well known by his scenes of domestic life.

APPLAUDING PREACHERS.—In the fourth century the preachers were applauded during the delivery of their discourses, after the manner of popular lectures and political assemblies in modern times. Indeed, the frequent cries of "Orthodox," and the clapping of the hands and stamping of the feet in the churches, were as common at this period as similar proceedings now are at the opera. It is related that CHRYSOSTOM, the celebrated preacher, was applauded in the great church at Constantinople by the people waving their plumes, the handkerchiefs, and their garments, and by others laying their hands on their hearts and exclaiming, "Thou art worthy of the Priesthood."

ROMAN SANCTITY INVADED.—The *Tablet*, one of the ablest of Catholic journals in Europe, declares that a belief in spirit-rapping is widely extended in Italy. It says: "The clergy, it is alleged, are not sufficiently awake to the gravity and importance which this subject derives from the unbridled curiosity of the present age—a curiosity which it has been the primary object of modern education to increase. The establishment of these schools of iniquity has been connived at by the Catholic Governments of Italy, and in Sardinia and Lombardy the towns and villages swarm with magnetizers.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.—The Protestant congregation of Florence has elected as their pastor Rev. Dr. SCHAPTER, of Bern, hitherto preacher of the Prussian Embassy at Naples, a distinguished pulpit orator.

Considerable rejoicing has been indulged by the *Tablet*, because, as it says, in the new Parliament there is once more a Papal phalanx, pledged to oppose every ministry that does not play into their hands. The number is not large, but is expected to be effective. It will ask for leave to bring in bills to withdraw all State aid to religious bodies in Ireland, disestablishing the Irish Church, and cutting off both the *Regium Donum* of the Protestant Dissenters, and the Maynooth grant of the Catholics.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* states that the Cardinal Archbishop of that City recently made a fruitless attempt to introduce the Jesuits into the suburbs of Alser and Roseau. The directors of the suburbs declined permission.

After ten years spent in thorough repairs, the Cathedral of Llandaff has been reopened for public worship, the Bishop of Oxford preaching the sermon. The offertory on the occasion realized £2,800.

Bishop BURGESS, of Maine, has offered to give his parish, in the City of Gardiner, $1,000, to be expended in enlarging their church—the whole expense being estimated at about $3,000.

The sermon preached by Rev. Mr. CAIRD, of Erral, before the Queen, has been translated into German, with a preface by Chevalier BUNSEN, and ten thousand copies of it sold.

Twenty-six students completed the full course of study at the late Session of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., and received their diplomas.

The New American Mission Field in India.

A letter from Rev. Dr. DURBIN, in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, describes the new Mission field of the American Board in the Rohilcund territory of Northwestern India. Dr. DURBIN says:

"The Rohilcund country comprehends, properly, five districts, namely, Rohilcund, Bijnour, Moradabad, Budaon, Bareilly and Shahjehanpore, and the little native State of Rampoor, in the centre. The whole territory indicated by these districts is scarcely two hundred miles long, from east to west, by about an average of one hundred from north to south. It is bounded on the north by the Himalaya Mountains, on the south and west by the river Ganges, and on the east by the late Kingdom of Oude, which was recently annexed to the British Empire. Within the limits indicated there are five millions of people, more densely crowded than any other portion of India. The largest city is Bareilly, containing about one hundred and twelve thousand, and is the capital and the centre of the civil and military administration of the country. The race of people in Rohilcund is considered, physically, far superior to the people of the more southern provinces. They are tall, well proportioned and athletic. The productions of the country are in great variety and abundance, comprehending everything that grows in the middle and southern portions of Europe; and, what is a great blessing in the East, wells of pure, good water, abound everywhere.

"The language spoken in Rohilcund is the Hindoostanee, although the Hindoo is spoken much by the lower classes. The language of our mission will be Hindoostanee. Our brethren will preach, or converse, at first, through an interpreter, until they can speak directly to the people; and when they shall have raised up a native church, and organized it with catechists and other officers, they will be ready to prosecute their mission in the region round about by itinerating from town to town in tents, and thus gathering and preaching to the people."

The Shooting Affray at Rondout.

DEATH OF AARON COLE—THE MURDERER IN JAIL AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

From the Hudson Star of Wednesday morning.

The man COLE, who shot CHAS. SALPAUGH and AARON COLE while fishing at High Rock on Sunday evening last is now safely lodged in the Dutchess County jail at Poughkeepsie.

A Coroner's inquest was held upon the body of CHAS. SALPAUGH on Monday and a verdict rendered attributing his death to wilful murder at the hands of BENJ. S. COLE. The facts of the affray, as given in evidence, were, as we learn, substantially as follows:

"Mr. PETER D. COLE, (son of JACOB COLE,) laid down his net upon his own ground, adjoining that of BENJ. COLE. Soon afterwards a man named KIPP, in the employ of the latter, laid a net just above, which drifted down upon that of PETER COLE. PETER COLE subsequently ordered SAMUEL SALPAUGH (brother to CHAS.) to take up the net and the latter proceeded to do so, when he was told by KIPP that if he touched his net he would shoot him. SALPAUGH kept about his work in defiance of the threats, while his brother CHARLES and AARON COLE, who were in a boat near by, rowed up to KIPP'S boat, saying that the gun should be taken away from him and threwo overboard, he having already pointed it at SAMUEL. As they approached, KIPP passed the gun to BENJAMIN COLE, and in a moment afterwards was clinched by AARON COLE and CHARLES SALPAUGH. BENJAMIN then deliberately leveled the gun and shot the two in quick succession, the charges consisting of heavy shot and slugs. He then reloaded and threatened to shoot the first one who attempted to arrest him. No one dared approach, and he escaped to the shore.

AARON COLE died in great agony on Monday afternoon. He suffered extreme anguish from the time he was shot till his expired. The result of this inquest upon his body we have not yet learned. The Poughkeepsie piece of yesterday has the following in regard to the murder:

After committing the deed, COLE proceeded to Rhinebeck, and delivered himself up to a Justice of the Peace, who, after a preliminary investigation, gave him in charge of Officer OSTROM to bring to our jail. In the meantime, Officer MALOY, of Rondout, who had a warrant from the authorities of Ulster County, went to Rhinebeck to arrest COLE, and learning what had been done, proceeded to this city, and arrived here before COLE had been put in prison, and undertook to take the prisoner from OSTROM. The latter refused to give up COLE, and both officers drew revolvers and threatened to give us another "fatal shooting affair" to chronicle, but several bystanders interfered and prevented the belligerent officials from blowing out each other's brains.

Meeting of the Philadelphia Butchers.

A meeting of the butchers of Philadelphia was held on Monday evening, to take some action in relation to the high price of meat.

Two communications from Baltimore were read. One announced the formation of a Butchers' Society in that city, and its successful operation. The other speaks favorably of some propositions, such as holding a Convention of Butchers, &c., and also gives the price of cattle in Baltimore, which is considerably less than in our city.

Mr. LOWRY said that many had written to New-York, Baltimore and Cincinnati, and the butchers of these cities were willing to have a Convention for the purpose of comparing views on the proper method of purchasing cattle. He said that what they wanted to do by this meeting, was to agree with these cities by adopting a uniform price for the purchase of cattle, and also abolish the scales.

Mr. L. said that the propositions he was about to make were to appoint delegates in July to a Convention to assemble in Baltimore.

Mr. LOWRY then offered the following propositions:

1. That the scales be disponsed with.

2. That a Board of Purchase be established, whose duty it shall be to purchase cattle and sheep for the use of the Society.

3. That they recommend hereafter that butchers pay cash for their stock.

4. That an Association be formed in this City.

5. That the Board of Purchase establish a correspondence in relation to stock, so that any cities be coming short of it, that they could be immediately supplied.

6. That the Convention adopt a uniform constitution for the government of the Societies, and that a National Society of Butchers be formed.

Resolved, That ten delegates be elected on the first Thursday in July, to represent Philadelphia in a Convention to be held in Baltimore on the first Thursday in September next.

Resolved, That we request the other cities to give their views on the subject.

Resolved, That we request the fraternity of Baltimore, if they accede to the propositions, they will announce their delegation, and receive the replies from other States. Also, they will publish a list of the representatives two weeks before the meeting of the Convention.

The propositions were agreed to.

Mr. JOSEPH J. KEEFE said he represented the Republic of Venezuela, where good cattle could be purchased for $4 or $5 per head. They could be brought to this country for about $10 or $15 per head, and with a steam propeller the distance is about ten days. Mr. K. said that a person had come to this country for the purpose of raising $150,000, and proposed to sell 150,000 head of cattle at $1 per head. One million of cattle, said the speaker, are slain every year for their hides, on account of their commanding such a high price. Cattle are so thick on the plains of Venezuela that there is no grass there.

Col. JOHN WHITING, of Chiriqui, said he had been in Venezuela for twenty years, and saw no difference between the meat in that country and that of this.

The Secretary thought it would be a good speculation for any body to go into. He had been told that there was plenty of cattle in Virginia fit to kill, but it was all in the hands of speculators. The same was the case in Ohio.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Thursday, the 18th of June, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Convention.

Destitution of the French Emigrants in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Monday, June 1, 1857.

To the Editor of the Courrier des Etats Unis:

SIR: The Richmond *Daily Dispatch* of the 14th instant, asserts that the Franco German Emigration Company, whose principal settlement is at Wytheville, is at present composed of five hundred colonists. This is certainly an error; for only five colonists reside there, and the settlement which your contemporary represents as in a flourishing condition is in complete disorder. Not one of the promises held out to the emigrants has been realized; and of the thirty-five who came here, those only remain who are, unfortunately, too poor to get away with their large families.

Not a particle of land has been delivered [to us]. M. LACOUTURE, who had sold the Company lands, has not yet given us possession of a single acre, notwithstanding he is said to own a million in Virginia.

The undersigned were formerly members of that settlement; but we were compelled to leave Wytheville to escape destitution; and we are now in Richmond, awaiting the result of a process which we have instituted against the Company in France, where our complaints and depositions have been forwarded by the French Consul in Richmond.

We ask you, Mr. Editor, to publish this brief statement, to do justice to the truth, and to warn others against deception. Yours, &c.,

P. BERNELLE,
G. STEINMESTRE,
J. FOURNIER,
L. FOURNIER,
JS. PREVOST.

Crop Prospects.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, June 3.

The crop prospects are generally reported favorable. There is, of course, the usual amount of croaking, and for this there is doubtless some cause, but in most cases the growing crops look fine. Owing to the favorable weather that prevails, vegetation is progressing very rapidly, thus making up for lost time. Wheat, barley and grass are now almost as forward as usual at this season, and corn is making rapid strides forward, and with a continuance of the present weather, it too will be up to time in a few weeks. Experienced fruit growers inform us that the prospect for a fruit crop was never more favorable in Ohio than at this time. These features are now affecting the produce markets. Vegetables are beginning to come in pretty briskly. This causes a falling off in the consumption in flour, meat, &c.; and as consumers get within seeing distance of the new crop, they purchase very sparingly of the staple products.

Our market for flour has become dull and heavy. The supplies are increasing, and there being no demand from the seaboard markets, prices are now governed entirely by receipts and the local demand. Now that farmers consider themselves pretty well out of the woods, as regards the growing crops, they will sell their reserved stocks of grain, and we may therefore expect, between now and harvest, more liberal supplies than have been received for a month or six weeks past.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending June 9, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Reuben G. Alberton, of New-York, N. Y.—Blotter.

Lyman Beebe and George F. Smith, of Michigan City, Ind.—Improved machine for repairing railroad cars.

Geo. Benjamin, of Avoca, N. Y.—Improved devices for holding bit in the brace.

Theodore Bergner, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Machine for rounding and bacling hooks.

Samuel C. Bishop, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in machines for covering insulated wire with lead or other ductile metal.

Chas. Bigelow, of Hastings, Minnesota.—Improved machine for grooving stove pipe.

Asa Blood, of Norfolk, Va.—Improved steam-heating stove.

Chas. F. Bosworth, of Petersham, Mass.—Improvement in machines for paring, coring and quartering apples.

Asa O. Brosd, of Louisville, Ky.—Improvement in metallic hand-fastening for bales, &c.

J. S. Brown, of Washington, D. C.—Improved self-loading cart.

Thomas B. Butler, of Norwalk, Conn.—Improvement in machinery for manufacturing felt cloth.

David N. B. Coffin, Jr., of Newton, Mass.—Improvement in carpet-fastenings.

Patrick Clark, of Rahway, N. J.—Improvement in machines for drying pasteboard or paper.

Jeremiah M. Crosby, of Norwalk, Ohio.—Improved catch for doors.

Calvin Carpenter, Jr., of Providence, R. I.—Improved machine for making horse shoe nails.

Wm. L. Cawthron, of Harper's Ferry, Va.—Railroad switch lock.

[illegible] Chamberlain, of [illegible], N. Y.—Improved [illegible] wagon spring.

Geo. L. Chapin, of Perrysburgh, N. Y.—Improved [illegible].

John Chilcott, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in bakers' ovens.

Wm. R. Dutcher, of Lansingburgh, N. Y.—Improvement in rope machines.

J. R. Driscoll, of Knoxville, Tenn.—Improvement in reaping machines.

Elias Dond, of Oshkosh, Wis.—Improvement in grain separators.

Chas. E. Emery, of Canandaigua, N. Y.—Card-printing press.

Lovit Eames, of Kalamazoo, Mich.—Improved machine for preparing hubs, blocks for the lathe.

Wm. Evans, of Lockport, Ill.—Improvement in melodeons.

Smith Gardiner, of New-York, N. Y.—Improved machine for making wrought nails.

Jos. Hyde and Wm. Stearns, of Wilmington, Del.—Improved method of guiding and cushioning puppet valves.

Benjamin Hinkley, of Troy, N. Y.—Frame for camp-tents.

Ira Horsey and James H. Van Riper, of New-York, N. Y.—Improvement in clay pulverizers.

Geo. Hauck, of Mechanicsburg, Pa.—Improvement in carriage brakes.

Joseph Hassell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in solar lamps.

Daniel Harris, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in sewing machines.

E. N. Kilpatrick, of Byhalia, Miss.—Improved wheelwright's machine.

John B. Kohler, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Improvement in coal stoves.

Wm. C. Marshall and Horace W. Smith, of Hartford, Conn.—Improved basin faucet.

F. T. Miller, of Chelsea, Mass.—Improved machine for felling trees by hand.

Albert W. Morse, of Eaton, N. Y.—Improvement in the mode of hanging doors.

Wm. W. Morrison, of Carlisle, Pa.—Improved portable fence.

Henry A. Phillips, of Providence, R. I.—Improvement in constructing watch and locket rims.

Robert Remsden, of South Easton, Pa.—Improvement in rotary pumps.

Lawrence Robstock and Nicholas Reimel, of Philadelphia Pa.—Improvement in automatic fans.

Geo. W. Rolleby, of Milwaukee, Wis.—Improved shield and guide for circular saws.

Julius A. Roth, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Improvement in making lamp black.

James D. Sarven, of Columbia, Tenn.—Improved carriage wheel.

Gardner R. Scriven, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Improved method of adjusting circular saws obliquely to their shafts.

Gottlob C. Schneider, of Washington, D. C.—Improved lock for cutting screw threads.

Pliman W. Scott, of Lowell, Mass., and Ammi W. George, of Nashua, N. H.—Improved nail machine.

James Scrimgeour, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in the manufacture of boots.

Phinehas Smith, of Patchogue, N. Y.—Improvement in steering apparatus for ships.

D. A Stiles, of West Meriden, Conn.—Paper file.

Edward P. Thompson, of Worcester, Mass.—Improvement in mop head

Peter Trexler, of Scottsburg, N. Y.—Improved stamp extractor.

Hiram Van Pelt, of Bath, N. Y.—Improved road-scraper.

John C. Walsh, of Lockport, N. Y.—Improvement in gas-burners.

Edward J. Worcester, of Worcester, Mass.—Improved wrench.

John H. Williams, of Pleasant Hill, Ohio.—Improved machine for setting tires on wheels.

Patrick White, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in damper regulators for steam boilers.

Samuel H. Whitaker, of Cincinnati, Ohio.—Improved nut machine.

James F. Weeks, of Columbus, Ohio.—Improvement in mach

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA NIGHT.
MONDAY, June 15,
BENEFIT OF T. MOSS, TREASURER,
on which occasion
MR. WALLACK,
MR BLAKE, MR. LESTER, MR. WALCOT, MR. DYOT, MRS. HOEY, MISS MARY SHAW, MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY GANNON, MR. G. HOLLAND, MR. S. EYTINGE, and the other members of the unequaled company will appear in a varied and attractive entertainment.
Particulars in futnre bills and advertisements.
Box-book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
June 11.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR.,
as Romeo, in Shakespeare's
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Mr. Lester.....as...Mercutio Mrs. Hoey.....as.....Juliet
Last night of the capital farce,
KILL OR CURE.
Mr. Brown.....Mr. Walcot Mrs. Brown.....Miss Gannon
TO-MORROW—Talfourd's classic play of
ION.
Ion.....Mrs. Wallack, Jr.
SATURDAY—Benefit and last appearance of
MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR.
Box book open three days in advance.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA.
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, 1857, will be presented, for the third time, the powerful domestic drama, the mingled pathos and comedy of which excite the mingled tears and laughter of nightly crowded houses,
LIFE'S TROUBLED TIDES.
Lucy Morton.....Miss Laura Keene
Alice Delmaine.....Miss Josephine Manners
Arthur Morton.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Charles Delmaine.....Mr. T. B. Johnston
To conclude, for the twenty-sixth time, with
VARIETY,
the most beautiful and successful extravaganza ever placed upon the New-York stage, with all its magnificent scenery, dresses, music and new tableaux.
The Queen of thn Roses.
Milton and his Daughters.
Thn Four Seasons.
Daughters of the Stars.
The Shower of Gold.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS
of the popular delineators of Irish and Yankee characters,
Mr. and Mrs. WM. J. FLORENCE,
who will on this occasion appear in
THREE PIECES, WITH ORIGINAL SONGS AND DANCES, including "Bobbing Around," "My Mary Ann," and the last novelty, "Riddle cum Dinkey Doo."
THURSDAY—
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Tim O'Bryan.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence.
LESSON FOR HUSBANDS,
in which Mrs. W. J. Florence will sustain six characters, sing three songs, and execute two dances.
YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Ann Mehitable Higginfintter...Mrs. Wm. J. Florence,
With the song of "Bobbing Around."

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MADAME ANNA DE LAORANGE.
FAREWELL CONCERT,
JUNE 11, 1857.
Assisted by several distinguished Artists.
Admission.....One Dollar.
Tickets to be had at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.
Reserved seats can be procured, without extra charge, at HALL & SONS, or BREUSING'S music store.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
THURSDAY EVENING, June 11,
JEROME'S NEW PIECE—A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
Received nightly, with peals of laughter and applause, Antoine in his great character of.....Bianco
New scenery, tricks, costumes, properties, &c., &c.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
FESTIVAL DANSANTE.
BIANCO and the Ravels every night.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, June 11.
UPS AND DOWNS, OR NEW-YORK LIFE.
Gilbert Grayling.....Mr. J. H. Allen
Dance.....by.....Miss Adelaide Price
To be followed by the pantomime of
THE MAGIC BARREL.
The whole to conclnde with the drama of
THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO.
Doors open at 6¾; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock precisely.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY,
(opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
Last week of thn grand spectacle of
ALADDIN.
After which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with
THE MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT,
The Wreck, Blown Up, Mutilated Niggers, &c.
On SATURDAY, June 13, a grand afternoon performance of ALADDIN, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening concert commences at 8 o'clock.
The Hall will be to let for the Summer season.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Extraordinary triumph of good sense, good taste and good morals, in the most effective domestic Drama of this or any other age. THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS. Tom Trumper, C. W. Clarke; Gabriel Pummypot, Mr. Hadaway; Marian, Miss Orton. AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock, THROWING IT ON! and PLEASANT NEIGHBORS, The Living Servant, Happy Family, &c. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 32d Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, opposite Bond st. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Sec'y N. A.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—THE YACHT STARLIGHT, about 50 tons, well found, and having fine accommodations. Can be seen at Hoboken. For information, apply to N. BLOODGOOD, No. 4 Pine st.

TENTH-STREET FERRY NOTICE.—During the Races over the Fashion Course, three boats will ply between 10th-st. and Green Point, this route being but 3¾ miles over good roads, free from all pavements.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st, or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.
Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent,
No. 10 Maiden lane, New-York,
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the last seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial.
They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the last four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warraoted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 222 Washington-st, corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to
BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO,
No. 232 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, cantou-rockets, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M., BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

HOTELS.

COZZENS' HOTEL,
CORNER BROADWAY AND CANAL-ST.,
(ENTRANCE ON CANAL.)
NO CHANGE IN PRICES.
Room Charges 75 cents to $3 50 per day. Meals upon the European Plan at all hours of the day and evening.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.
ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
have removed from No. 138 Broadway to the new marble store,
No. 334 BROADWAY,
where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions. ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,
May 5, 1857. No. 334 Broadway.

POINT D'ALENCON SETS,
INFANTS' MEDALLION SETS,
MEDALLION SETS, HONITON SETS,
POINT LACE COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SETS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES,
CAMBRIC AND SWISS BANDS,
At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

REAL PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
One of the largest and finest assortments of Real French Bands.
Real French Collars and Sets.
Real French Insertings and Edgings.
Real French Embroidered and Plain Handkerchiefs, Ever offered in this City.
For sale very cheap, by JOHN CLARK,
Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

SOLOMON & HART.
No. 348 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF
New and Rich Designs, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet, and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN,
WITH A FULL STOCK OF
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
Of this year's importation, is full and complete, comprising a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, BROCATELLES and PLUSHES, and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use—all at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
in fine class Engravings, will be made until further notice on all cash purchases of
LOOKING GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., which will be sold independently of the deduction,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
and the privilege of selecting said deduction from an immense stock and great variety of fine engravings
GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.
No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

ONE THOUSAND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
At $8, $10 and $12 each,
As well as a great variety
Of all the finer qualities,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of beautiful Black and White check,
At $4 each,
New in shape and handsome in style,
Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 2,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND WRAPPERS
Now on hand, and constantly receiving a full supply of mantillas and ladies' traveling wrappers, at prices that cannot fail to suit our customers.
Also 5 cartons of French points just received and for sale at low prices.
By JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES,
5,000 yards black and white check,
at 18 cents per yard,
on sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S No. 361 Broadway.

REAL THREAD MANTILLAS.
Just received: an invoice of
REAL FRENCH CHANTILLY MANTILLAS,
At prices far below their real value.
By JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

500 FRENCH LACE TALMAS,
New in shape and beautiful in quality,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
At $8 each.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FOR LADIES' DUSTERS
and traveling dresses,
Black and white Chine D'Etè,
at 25 cents per yard.
Ten cases for sale at retail.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.
5 Cartons of superior quality
KID GLOVES, at 5s. per pair,
Just received by
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS,
For traveling cloaks and dresses,
At 37½ cents per yard.
Three more cases for sale this week, at retail,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

WATER-PROOF TRAVELING CLOAKS.
A superior article.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES, CHINA AND GLASS.

New Styles	China, Glass and Crockery,	Toilet sets.....	$1 00
		China Tea sets.....	4 50
Gas Fixtures,		China Dinner sets.	20 00
		White Tea sets...	3 00

At reduced prices at SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th-st.

The New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I.
Offices No. 45 John-st. and
No. 720 Broadway,
HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 720 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of thn City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing in their usual superior manner.

308 308 308 308 308 308
THEREAL "HEAD-QUARTERS"
308 are located at No. 308 Broadway, New 308
York, two blocks above the Park, nearly
opposite the Hospital, two doors above
308 Duane-st. Here is the PHRENOLOGI- 308
CAL CABINET, containing one of the
rarest collection of HUMAN HEADS,
308 BUSTS, &c., in the world. This great 308
Cabinet, or Museum, contains thousands
of Busts and Casts from the heads of the
308 most distinguished men that ever lived, 308
Emperors, Kings, Queens, Statesmen,
some of the most distinguished of our own
and of other countries; Warriors, Explor-
308 ers, Navigators, Discoverers, Inventors, 308
Authors, Poets, Doctors, Divines and
Lawyers. Also, Skulls, human and ani-
308 mal, from all quarters of the globe, in- 308
cluding Cannibals, Caribs, Flat head Indians, Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also, numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead.
308 Strangers and Citizens will find this Mu- 308
seum always open and FREE—an agreeable place to visit. PHRENOLOGICAL
308 CHARTS, with full written descriptions of 308
character, given by Mr. FOWLER, when
desired.
308 308 308 308 308 308

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT girls; one does the cooking and baking of a small private family; makes excellent bread; understands meats and poultry, plain pastry; does the washing and ironing in style; wages $7 to $8; the other as waitress and chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as regular up-stairs servant; wages $6 to $7 a month. Excellent City reference. Call at 216 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY worthy young woman, to do chamber work and fine washing, or to take charge of one or two children; has no objection to go to the country or to travel with a family. She is willing and obliging, very fond of children. She can be seen in her present situation for two days, No. 60 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single man, who can refer to his late employer for his general character, competency and capability. Prefers to go in the country, or would travel with a family. Address O. C., at the bookstore, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Can be seen for 3 days.

WANTED—BY TWO HIGHLY RESPECTABLE girls, one as meat and pastry cook, makes the best of bread, would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid or nurse and good sewer, has two years' reference. Call at No. 129 Wavering-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in a small, private family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th st., front basement.

WANTED—By a respectable girl, a situation to do chamber work and plain sewing, or as a waiter, which she understands well. Good City reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 Laurens-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, as cook, washer and ironer. The best of City reference. Call at No. 362 2d-av. Can be seen for 2 days.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servents. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, a girl to do general housework, also a chambermaid and nurse. Apply between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock at No. 232 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL DYER TO go East To one who thoroughly understands the coloring of cotton and woolen hosiery, a fair remuneration will be given. Address box No. 3,460 Post-Office.

WANTED—A TENOR SINGER IN AN EPISCOpal Church in the city of Brooklyn. One who reads music with facility, and is acquainted with the Episcopal service, may address Box No. 280 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO TO THE COUNtry for the Summer; good City references required. Apply at No. 21 Waverley-place.

BASS SINGER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG man, possessing a fair bass voice and a moderate knowledge of music, and who has had some experience in church psalmody, a situation in a choir, where he would receive instruction on the organ in return for his services. Address ORGANIST, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR A SELECT school; wages liberal. I governess for a family in Philadelphia; 2 clerks for railroad and shipping offices; 2 porters; 3 young men to drive express wagons; 1 first-class book-keeper; 1 housekeeper; 1 stewardess for a steamer; 2 boys to learn trades. Apply this day to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway. N. B.—2 girls, to travel to Europe.

BOARDING.

NO. 12 NEILSON-PLACE—BETWEEN WAverley and Clinton-places. Furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—The subscriber is prepared to receive application for families for board in his large farm mansion, which offers unsurpassed conveniences for the comfort of families. Ample accommodations for horses and carriages. A note addressed to the subscriber, Glen Cove, Long Island, will have immediate attention. CHARLES UNDERHILL.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or two or three single gentlemen, may be accommodated with partial board at No. 25 Clinton-st., between Fulton and Montague, Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Between Wall-st. and Fulton ferries: a private family offer to one or two gentlemen a large, airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated, and has a very modern convenience. The most satisfactory references required. A note addressed to Box No. 3,071 New-York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can have a very pleasant furnished room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family. No other boarders. Those wishing a quiet home, at a reasonable price, may call at No. 36 Willoughby st., corner of Jay. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMEN and wife and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel neighborhood within one block of Fulton-avenne cars. Apply at No. 260 Livingston-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITH two pleasant rooms, by a gentleman and his wife; location must be between Washington-av. and Oxford-st. Best references given. A private family would be preferred. Address B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TO LET, WITH board, two large, handsomely furnished rooms, at No. 12 Essex-st., Jersey City. House has all the modern improvements, and is beautifully situated, fronting the bay.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, in one room; location to be between 14th and 26th sts., and between 3d and 4th ave. Address W. AKINS, No. 519 Hudson-st., with full particulars.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FAMILY CAN be obtained in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, N.-Y. The house is desirably located, fine grounds and plenty of fruit, good stable, carriage house, &c.; about five minutes' walk from depôt. Address A. B., Yonkers Post-Office, or apply at McFARLANE'S confectionery, Getty-square, Yonkers, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED FOR A LADY and family of children, three or four rooms, with board, in a healthy and pleasantly situated locality, within a short distance of New-York, where there are but few other boarders. Near the Hudson River or New-Haven Railroad preferred. Address H. & M., box No. 2,621 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY consisting of 7 persons wishes to obtain board for the Summer in a private family, located within one hour or an hour and a half ride of the City. Address, stating particulars, W. J. C., box No. 1,590 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family (a country farm-house preferred) within one or two hours' ride of New-York, for a family, comprising three grown persons and four children. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,917 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A NEWLY-FURnished, three-story house, with the modern improvements, large and airy rooms on second and third floors, at moderate rates, with partial board. Also, a front basement to let for an office, 236 Spring-st., near Macdougal.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 132 Bleecker st., full or partial board; the house has all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH partial board, at No. 29 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, finished in most beautiful style, grand circular scale, round corners, is of the most recent style, double escaloped work all round, rich carved legs, costly full pearl plate front, inlaid with real mother-of-pearl, tulips, lilies, horns of plenty, &c. Rich, brilliant tone; can be tested; cost $550; price $265; the cheapest piano in the City, celebrated make, two years warranted; will be packed for shipping or removed without extra charge. Apply any time after 7 A. M., at the furniture packing establishment in 5th-av., 4 doors from 40th st., next door to Tremont Hotel. Will be made an object for cash.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GILBERT'S, CHICKERING'S AND WATERS' Pianos and Melodeons at reduced prices, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second hand pianos from $30 to $150. Melodeons from $25 to $200. For sale on monthly payments, for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOforte—Very little used, and warranted superior in tone, touch and workmanship, will be sold exceedingly cheap, as the owner leaves for the West. Apply to ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

ONE NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO—Complete in all its parts, fully warranted, sold less than cost to manufacture, price $300; one 6¾-octave rosewood, $70; one to let for $2, and one for $5 per month, all in good condition, and warranted, at No. 288 Bowery.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $160 less than usual, at New-York Public House, Astor-place, corner 4th-av.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $35,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C—100 feet front by 103 deep; brick factory, stable and storehouse thereon; a good steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property offers rare inducements from its situation and its being ready for immediate occupancy, to any parties starting a saw or planing mill, smith or machine shop or any manufacturing business. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE VACANT LOTS AND houses and lots in the XIVth Ward of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) on favorable terms, situated on 1st and 2d sts. and North 6th, North 9th and North 10th sts. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, 14 LOTS ON Hickory-st., free from encumbrance, and 7 on Quincy-st., having a mortgage of $1,200, 4 years to run; the lots are finely located near Ralph and Division ave., Brooklyn. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, No. 248 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

$1,500—FOR SALE OR TO LET ON EASY TERMS—A large new two-story house, with double lot, very eligibly situated for a first-class boarding house, being near the steamboat landing at Northport, L. I., 38 miles from New-York, with a beautiful view of the harbor and Long-Island Sound.
E. A. BUNCE, No. 272 Broadway, Room No. 3.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Brooklyn or New-York property, being a four-story brick building, located in the business centre of one of the most flourishing cities of Wisconsin. CHAS. R. MILLER & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., in basement.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN CLINTON-AVENUE, Brooklyn, with grounds, shade trees, garden, and all kinds of fruits, grapes, strawberries, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, apples, &c., all in perfect order. The house is large, in good condition, with gas, range, &c., making altogether a very desirable residence for a family with children, wishing a country residence. Rent $500 per year, possession 1st July. Address CLINTON, this office.

TO LET—IN PACIFIC-ST., NEAR THE CLOVE Road, only two blocks from Fulton-av. cars, two handsome rooms, with gas, on the second floor, and one or two large rooms on third floor; to a small respectable family of two or three grown persons, the above premises will be let on reasonable terms. Address T. N., office of this paper.

TO LET—A STORE AND DWELLING, TOgether with a stable and garden, in a very eligible location, adjacent to the steamboat landing and railroad depôt, at Elizabethport, N. J., suitable for a general store; possession can be had immediately. Also for sale, a sail-boat, in good order. Inquire of H. FISCHER, on the premises.

TO LET—IN CORTLANDT-PLACE, EAST OF Broadway, between White and Walker sts., the second and third stories of building, for workshops, well lighted. Will be let together or separately. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of JAMES C. HOE & CO., Nos. 8 and 10 Liberty-place.

TO LET—THE MAIN FLOOR AND CELLAR of the spacious store corner of West and Franklin sts. Will be leased to a good tenant; possession given immediately. Apply to SAMUEL HOTALING & CO., Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 313 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, WITH front basement, if required, in a three-story brick house, No. 158 Front-st, between Jay and Bridge, Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of three ferries. There are only two families of two each in the house.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three story brick house, 20 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 92 East 18th-st. Price moderate.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

NOTICE TO RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—TO LET—The Welsh Baptist Tabernacle, No. 141 Christie-st., on Sunday morning, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Inquire of LABAN LEWIS, Sexton, in the rear house.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH ALL MODERN improvements; three-story building, with high stoop and sub-cellar; lot 25 by 100 feet; to be situated from between 4th and 9th avs., and from up to 18th-st.; price $8,000, more or less. Particulars please forward to E. BELONY, at bookstore No. 890 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 12 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 65 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, 5 acres of asparagus, a locust grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 6 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out-buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 220 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of woodland Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE ATTENTION OF all persons about emigrating to the West is directed to the city of Independence, on the Missouri River, where there is great and present need of mechanics of all trades, and especially millwrights, machinists, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., &c. Situated on the direct route to Kansas and within 9 miles of the borders it offers superior advantages from the fact of its being already the business centre of a long-settled and wealthy population, and at the same time being benefited by the trade created by the new territory adjacent. The location is very healthy, climate fine, the whole region remarkably fertile, and offers great and immediate advantages to industrious, active men. The city has already 4,000 inhabitants. Further information will be given on application to
A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 58 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 125 Avanne D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. O. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of musquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.—April 20, 1857.
TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st., (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 25th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.
Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make of such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.
J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR FOR SALE, LOcated on Hudson River, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt; also communication with none minute's walk by steamboats to and from the City, morning and evening. The ground is about 600 feet front by 200 feet, beautifully laid out, and directly on the river. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed; fine boating, bathing and fishing. Convenient out buildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of D. P. BARHYDT, room No. 10, Nassau Bank Building.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 50 acres; good house, abundance of outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third-story, front.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two-story house, and from 6 to 20 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad, from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway, near Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS' FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, location equal to any on the River for health, convenience, comfort and security. The soil and water excellent, fruits abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. Reference, DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 22 Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The above property consists of 80 acres of land, with a modern built cottage and out-buildings, good water, and location very healthy. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of J. MONILAWS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

COUNTRY SEA

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JUNE 11, AT 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$2,000 Watertown City 8 per cent. Bonds, due in 1878.
7,000 Canandaigua and Corning Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage, per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds.
5,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Western Ver [illegible]d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
15,000 Terre [illegible] Alton Railroad, 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
12,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
7,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 7 per cent. Interest Bonds.
900 New-York City 5 per cent. Stock of 1898.
1,660 Great Western Maine Insurance Scrip of 1857.
8,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.
400 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1853.
630 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.
250 shares Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Co..$100 each
290 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co (by order of Executors).....$50 each
80 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I..$35 each
100 shares Mich. So. & Northern Indiana R. R..$100 each
250 shares Chic., St. Paul and Fon du Lac R. R..$100 each
10 shares N. Y. and N. H. R. R. (gen. stock)...$100 each
60 shares Artisans' Bank.....$100 each
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each
100 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
450 shares Mechanics Banking Association.....$25 each
50 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York.....$100 each
200 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each
20 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each
5 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
2 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
20 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares North American Fire Insurance Co...$50 each
10 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
6 shares American Plate Glass Co.....$100 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, June 15.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French-paite pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made—cost $800; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 230 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.—F. NASH will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, and has been in use six months, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of perlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon hiocade, one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etagers, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etegeres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and marble clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, etc., with a number of fine oil-paintings.

DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, pastry, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hallstands, oil-cloth stair-carpets, gas chandeliers, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, ENGLISH TAPESTRY, GAS CHANDELIERS, FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, SILVER WARE, &c.—On FRIDAY (to-morrow), at 10½ o'clock, at house No 67 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting in part of superior rosewood piano-forte, carved rosewood parlor suits in rich brocatel, marble-top centre and pier tables, richly carved etageres, escritoires, music cabinet, secretary book cases, over 200 yards of splendid English tapestry carpets, hall oilcloth, stair carpets, hall stand and chairs to match, gas chandeliers French plate pier glasses, fine oil-paintings, lace curtains, bench window shades, decorated China vases, mantel ornaments, superior dining-room furniture, extension table sideboard, tables, dining-room sofa and chairs, white China dinner set, decorated tea and coffee set, silver plated tea and coffee service, do. casters, spoons and forks elegant swing kettle, liqueur stand, silver claret pitcher, fine table cutlery, cut-glass ware, &c., rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, sofas Turkish easy chairs, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, toilet sets, clean ber carpets, mirrors, &c. Also, a variety of kitchen articles. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Terms, cash bankable money, and a cash deposit from every purchaser.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction, on FRIDAY, June 12, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No 23 Nassau-st., fine wines and liquors, (from private stock.) In offering these goods for sale, we feel bound in candor to say, for the benefit of the public, the owner, and ourselves, that they will be as represented, and of undoubted purity; also, that no articles outside of this stock shall be admitted.

The owner having placed the entire stock in our hands for disposal, and the proper guarantee as to its purity, we unhesitatingly offer it for the inspection and approval of our friends, confident that their purchases will prove satisfactory in every particular.

Among the best may be found a few dozen of old French brandy, 1827; Cognac vieux, old Geate do.; old pale and dark London Dock brandies, in demijohns; old Amontillado and Harmony Pale Sherry; Penarin's brown do. in bottles and demijohns; do. Madeira; Blackburn's do; Sandeman's port, Graham's and London do.; Muscat wine; Heidsieck, Mecum's Vegenac and other champagnes; bocks, clarets, gins, and a very old Jamaica rum. In all a fine assortment of valuable wines and liquors, in lots to suit connoisseurs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, BY AUCtion, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, June 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Art Union Galleries, No. 497 Broadway, Great sale of over 200 choice Oil-Paintings, the principal portion being a private collection imported and selected by a gentleman of this City for his own gratification, together with a collection of fine engravings. Among them will be found several fine pictures by G. L. Browne, Bellows, Baxter, Williamson, Heine, Hart, Cresel, Bochaner, Kunimer, Boardman, Spencer, Emile, Carter, Cooper, Morris, Wilson, and others.

Also, two very fine pictures by Wall—Marine and Landscape pendants; two Dusseldorf pictures by Strange, just received from the artist.

Also, about 50 fine copies of celebrated Italian pictures, just received from Rome and Florence, painted to order for the present owner, in rich gilt frames, with others of great merit.

They will be on view as above, on Tuesday, June 9, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until the evenings of sale, with catalogues containing full particulars.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—TO MORROW, (Friday,) June 12, at 10½ A. M., of all the contents of the private residence No. 348 West 23d-st., near 7th-av. The house has been newly furnished during the present year, and embraces every conceivable description of rich and costly rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and oval glasses, Dresden China vases, rich mantel decorations, fine oil paintings and engravings etageres, centre and pier tables, three solid rosewood parlor suites, a superb four-round seven octave rosewood-cased piano-forte, shawl and cover, embroidered lace window drapery, fine curled hair mattresses, elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, &c.; together with a multitude of other articles of use and beauty usually belonging to a well-furnished house. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues now ready and at the house. For full particulars, see *Herald*.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN MURRAY-STREET FRIDAY, JUNE 12.—F. COLTON will sell on FRIDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 77 Murray-st., the entire furniture of the large five-story house, which has recently been occupied for a large genteel boarding house. The house contains about 30 rooms, and includes full-finished furniture, such as tapestry carpets, three ply and ingrain carpets, French plate and other mirrors, sofas and tete-a-tete, marble top dressing and dining bureaus, full French gothic and other bedsteads for four beds, and hair mattresses in large quantities, bed linen and comforters, china glass and earthenware, table cutlery, curtains, oil cloths, basement and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

N. B.—Catalogues will be ready early Friday morning, and no postponement.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FORT WASHINGTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, on THURSDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the whole of the well-known Stewart property, divided into three large plots, and which can be advantageously sub-divided by gentlemen desirous of securing a homestead, into parcels of six or ten lots, being near the depot and within 45 minutes of Chamberst. An easily inspection of the ground before the sale is advisable, as it is the most desirable part of the City for fine residences. Call at the office of the Auctioneers for maps. The sale is ordered to be positive. On plot No. 1, 75 per cent. can remain; on plots Nos. 2 and 3, 60 per cent. can remain on the usual terms.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, No. 9 Broad-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, LARGE MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD SUITES, &c., contained in the residence No. 144 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence, the entire elegant furniture contained therein, being in good order, but little used; the whole to be sold without reserve, for cash. A deposit required from all purchasers. Catalogues are now ready, and may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer. For particulars, see *Herald*. By order of E. JENNINGS, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12—AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE salesroom No. 543 Fulton-st., valuable hotel property and country residence at New-Utrecht, L. I., near the Bath-house. The large frame building known as Vincent's Hotel, with ground 125x250; building 40x50; wagon sheds, outhouses, &c.; gardens in good condition. To an enterprising business man it is a sure fortune, being at the terminus of one of the most delightful drives in the vicinity of New-York, only 7 miles distance over excellent roads.

Also, the two handsome suburban residences adjoining, finished in modern style, half an acre of land to each.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction, on THURSDAY, June 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 182 5th av., between 22d and 23d sts., Executors' sale of Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier glasses, blue silk window curtains, parlor furniture of mahogany, covered in hair cloth; sofas, couches, chairs, &c.; centre tables, marble ornaments, oil-paintings, chandeliers; usual assortment of bedroom furniture, mattresses, &c; mirrors, China, glass, oil-cloths, curtains, kitchen ware, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY DREHER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY DREHER WILL sell by order of C. Kepler Smith, assignee of Hugh Kelly, at store No. 346 Broome-st., on the 15th day of June, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder for cash, the stock of a grate and fender manufacturing establishment, consisting of grates, tools, bar-iron, abs t. iron, summer pieces, fenders, soap-stone, upper locks and lower locks, iron safe, chairs, desk, stove and pipe, registers, brass, hammers, vices, lathes, drilling machines and tools, anvil, blacksmith's tools, files, safe boxes and other articles comprised in the manufacturing of grates, &c. Also, one horse, wagon, harness, blankets and covers. Goods open for examination every day until sale.
Dated June 11, 1857. C. KEPLER SMITH,
Assignee of Hugh KELLY.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE—A small quantity of household furniture, fine engravings, &c. Also a lot of good cigars, 2 chandeliers, 3 large pier-glasses, Brussels carpets, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, of valuable property in Maiden-lane. P. C. BULKLEY will sell, on TUESDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lot, with the buildings thereon known as No. 142 Maiden-lane, near Front-st. Maps at the office No. 27 Wall-st.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 11th, at 10 o'clock, at No 216 Pearl-st., the usual assortment of hardware, cutlery, &c. Also, by order of executors, a stock of a retailer deceased. Terms cash.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of
France, Holland, Portugal, Germany,
Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia,
Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden,
ALSO ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.
Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH. } New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 90 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 20 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, by virtue of an Act of the General Court, hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the 20th inst. at noon, at the Office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, at the State House in Boston, for the purchase of the scrip of the Commonwealth of four hundred thousand dollars, payable July 1, 1877, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of July, 1857, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, on the coupons attached to said scrip, at the Treasurer's Office in the city of Boston. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening, to insure a final agreement; the whole amount of the loan to be paid on or before the 29th inst. Proposals may be made for any part of the above loan, not less than five thousand dollars. They must specify the amount of premium offered, (none otherwise will be received,) and must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Six per Cent. Loan," and be addressed to the MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, at the State House, Boston. The right is reserved to reject all or any part of the proposals made.
MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer. } Commissioners of Sinking Fund
GEO. L. PERKINS, Treasurer Nor. & Wor. Railroad Company. } Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.
BOSTON, June 1, 1857.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the Articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st., New-York, May 21, 1857.
NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAS ESTABlished an Office in this City at No. 37 William st., 2d floor, for the transfer of their Stock and the transaction of financial business. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Transfer Books. Stockholders residentin New-York and other persons interested, can obtain a recent full exhibit of the Company's affairs, on application at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ANNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OSGOOD, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 16, will be paid at the Treasurer's office, No. 68 Warren-st. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad st. WOODRUFF & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALLst., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall st., June 3, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date to the 12th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, June 4, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. M'LEAN, Sec'y.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 233 Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Boguet,	Joanes Gourd,
L. F. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles H. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Fardessus.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY —Cash Capital $250000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold.
Charles R. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrance,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson	A. R. Eno,
Leonardo S. Suarez	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
C. H. Ransom,	Alfred Wills,	Sylv'r L. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Geo. A. Boyd,	A. V. del Valle,
Robert M Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alex E. Laing.
Cor's W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES D. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 10, 1857.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

Francis A. Palmer,	George W. Platt,	Joseph Rudd,
John Bodine,	John R. Lawrence,	John T. Fisher,
John S. Harris,	John D. Roberts,	Wm. A. Hall,
Helmus M. Wells,	George C. Peters,	James Irwin,
Francis P. Schoals,	Francis P. Furnald,	Daniel Devlin.
Thomas Gardiner,	Chas. Burkhalter,	

And Cornelius L. Everitt, Andrew Mills and Reuben Burkheiter, were duly elected Inspectors of the next election.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS A. PALMER was unanimously reelected President.
S. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 10, 1857.—The second installment of $25 per share, on the increased capital stock of this Bank, has been ordered by the Board of Directors to be called for, payable on the 1st day of July next, with interest from May 1, last. Any stockholder may have the option of paying the remaining $50 per share required to make full paid stock, between the 1st and 10th of July, by adding interest as above.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 2 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. R. CORLIES, No 37 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

$800.—FOR SALE—AN ICE-CREAM CONfectionary and oyster saloon, established and kept by the present proprietor for the last eight years. This saloon will make $1,000 the coming summer. Also, first-class restaurant and bar near the City Hall. Apply to C. B. HOWE & CO., No 335 Broadway, room No. 14.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, as above.

TO BROKERS.—THREE THOUSAND POUNDS of Indigo for sale; Brokers who can store and take charge of the above, and advance on it. Address C., Box No. 4,677 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL GROCERY AND LIQUOR store, suitable for Germans. The reason for selling will be told in the store. Apply at No. 358 9th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 450, 452 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laina and plush, mahogany, Parlo, and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $35 to $150; Black-Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 536 BROAD way, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. ARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Brooma and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND RINGS!
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Some new and beautiful styles, for sale at retail at less than usual prices. G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100
Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $100.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import any kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, *Times* office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BACKUS RANGES
For Summer and Winter.
SUMMER RANGES,
FURNACES.
A general assortment of COOKING STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Stuyvesant Stove Works Depôt,
SAM. S. UTTER, Proprietor,
No. 233 Water-st.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.—CONSUMERS and dealers in this article are informed that it can be obtained at the warehouse of the undersigned, of a superior quality, claiming greater economy and durability than any other article heretofore known. JOHN W. QUINCY, corner of William and Platt sts.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COIL CHAINS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of ¾ to 1¾ inch, for sale by JEE, CARMER & Co., No. 67 Broad-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction of all in the immediate vicinity of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. G. R. MENDUM.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra sized state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,231 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BARNE 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
The steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 10, and be succeeded by the ARGO, June 24, and JASON, July 1.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Blackwell's Island Penitentiary Hospital.

The report of the Resident Physician, Dr. SANGER at Blackwell's Island, for the year 1856, has just been published. From it we learn that the total number of admissions to the Penitentiary Hospitals in 1856, was 1,733; in 1855, the number was 2,158, and in 1854, 3,744. Of the number in 1856, 73 1-10 per cent. were treated for syphilitic diseases. In 1854, the ratio of this class of patients on the whole number treated was but 37 4 10. The increase is a sad comment on our improving morality.

Of those admitted to the hospital, 27 9-10 per cent. were natives, and 70 1-10 per cent. foreigners. Of the foreigners admitted 89 9-10 per cent. were from the British Islands; 7 5-10 from Germany, and 1 8-10 from other European nations. Of the foreign-born patients 23 2-10 per cent. had resided less than five years in the country; 33 3-10 per cent. had resided here from five to ten years, and the remainder had resided here for longer periods. Of all admitted 80 4-10 per cent. were under thirty years of age.

The largest percentage of admissions was of persons between the ages of 17 and 25. Of those admitted, 18 3-10 per cent. could read and write well; imperfectly educated, 47 3-10 per cent.; unadducated, 33 3-10 per cent.; and unascertained, 7-10 per cent. The single were 68 8 10 per cent.; married, 20 per cent.; widowed, 9 6-10 per cent.; and unascertained, 6-10 per cent.; showing that education and marriage are favorable to morality and health. 14 9 10 per cent. of all were temperate in their habits; 13 9-10 per cent. were moderate drinkers; 50 9-10 per cent. acknowledged intemperate, and 20 per cent. habitual drunkards. 73 in every hundred of the victims of intoxication were under 30 years of age.

WALL-STREET BROKERS COMPLAINED OF AS A NUISANCE.—A *note* from Mr. AUSTIN, owner of a building on Wall, near William-street, was received yesterday morning by Mr. DRAPER, President of the Metropolitan Police Commission. The writer complained that during "'Change" hour, Wall-street was so blocked up by brokers, and the entry-ways so filled that people could pass only with difficulty, and that his (AUSTIN's) tenants complained bitterly, and threatened to vacate the offices they occupied, unless the nuisance were abated. The writer prayed, therefore, that a sufficient police force should be sent to the place designated to keep the public walk clear, and prevent crowds from blocking up the entry-ways. President DRAPER referred the matter to Deputy CARPENTER, who dispatched Sergeant LEFFERTS to the place designated, with orders to act as the case required.

Sergeant LEFFERTS did as directed. On reaching Wall-street he placed upon his hat the badge inscribed "Metropolitan Police." He found that a municipal policeman from the First Ward was already present remonstrating with the Bulls and Bears in their conduct, but the municipal officer's remonstrances and threats were met only with derision and laughter. "We do not recognize *your* authority" said the men on 'Change. "You are not a policeman, and have no authority; you are suspended. You belong to WOOD," &c., &c. "But here is a man" they added, espying Sergeant LEFFERTS and his badge, whose orders we will obey;—he belongs to the Police—see his badge."

And they did recognize Sergeant LEFFERTS, who made known the cause of his visit; desired the men of money to move on and expelled them from the entry-ways.

People looked on and laughed, and the whole affair ended pleasantly. No one was taken to the Station-house.

MEETING OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met at 10 A. M., in the Common Pleas Court room. Present, Commissioners HASKETT and HOLMES. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

JOHN B. LAFORGE, Esq., presented the application of JOHN H. BABCOCK, for an innkeeper's license for No. 586 Broadway, with the petition required by the law.

The same gentleman presented the application of LORENZO DELMONICO, of No. 2 South William-street, and of SIRO DELMONICO, of No. 277 Broadway, for innkeeper's licenses.

The Board then adjourned to meet this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Common Pleas Court room.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board of Commissioners of Emigration met in Anthony-street on Wednesday afternoon—the President, G. C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair. The following is the usual weekly report:

Number aliens arrived to June 3, 1857	64,112
Number aliens arrived since to June 10, 1857	7,366
Total	71,478
To same date in 1856	42,353

	1857	1856
Number inmates in Institution Ward's Island	1,244	1,330
Number inmates in Institution Marine Hosp'l	169	158
Total	1,413	1,488
Overdraft on Bank Jan. 1, 1857	$2,202 75	
Receipts to June 3, 1857	$124,083 17	
Receipts since to June 10 for commutation of alien passengers	18 078 00	
	$142,161 17	
Total	$134,958 42	
Disbursements as per previous account to June 3, 1857	83,779 03	
Balance	$49,179 39	

No payments on June 8.

REMOVAL OF STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.—The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the Removal of Steamboat Landings, had another sitting on Wednesday. Alderman STEERE in the Chair.

Mr. ISAAC NEWTON, proprietor of several steamboats, and who opposes the removal, deposed that the People's Line is incorporated in New-Jersey, but pays taxes here. A special act of the Legislature was passed, appropriating the slip they use. There is no City ordinance respecting it. That would not stand in the way of their removal.

Mr. JOHN LUDLOW, proprietor of the Houston-street line of stages, thought that if the general good required the steamboats to be removed, the proprietor of those vessels ought to be compensated.

Mr. KELLY said that the numbers were 150 against 658 as to passengers temporarily residing in hotels up town, as compared with those staying down town.

Mr. BOARDEN, owner and agent of the Fall River line, urged that the extra expense of cartage which the removal would produce would make a difference of an extra cent or two upon every hundred weight, and that would divert a vast amount of business from the companies transmitting goods, and so New-York would suffer.

The Chairman said private interests were not the question. Would it be a public benefit to remove these landings?

Mr. BORDEN said that every man advocating the removal had a personal interest in the change. They are all located in that part of the City expected to be benefited, and to those the crowding of Broadway is undesirable. If there be danger in the East River, (as conceded,) is prohibition the only and the proper remedy?

The Chairman remarked on the recklessness of steamboat pilots. He had been run down twice, and abused into the bargain.

Nothing new was advanced in what was subsequently stated by other individuals. A remonstrance was presented against the removal, to which were appended 2,700 signatures.

IRON PAVEMENTS.—The Councilmen's Committee on Streets met on Wednesday, to take into consideration the petition of C. J. SHERMAN and others, that the contractors may be allowed to use their iron pavement in Maiden-lane and Cortlandt street. The contract is for a pavement similar to that opposite the Post-Office, the patentees of which charge $1 a yard as a fee, which would very largely enhance the price of the pavement. The proposition is to use Shepherd's or some other kind of iron pavement in fulfilling the contract.

The question was argued before the Committee by Mr. SHEPHERD, by counsel for the Iron Pavement Company, and also for the contractors by Mr. STILLWELL. Of course the legal argument was sufficiently dry and prolix.

MASONIC.—St. John's Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of the State of New-York, concluded its labors on Monday evening, with the exception of the installation of officers, which will take place on Saturday evening next. From the Report of the Grand Secretary, we learn that St. John's Grand Lodge was re-organized in June, 1850, by a Convention, composed of representatives from ten subordinate lodges, working under the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York viz.: Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2; York No. 197; Benevolent, No. 192; Hyatt, No. 209; Worth, No. 210; Keystone, No. 255; Delta, No. 242; Independent, No. 185; Eastern Star No. 247; Lebanon, No. 191, and several others, whose returns were not made in form. Two of these lodges only, however, adhered to the organization they had formed, viz., Keystone and Benevolent, numbering in the aggregate 60 members. From this small nucleus, the Order have increased in the space of four years to 1857. On the 1st of June, 1857, there were 640 members. Since that time three lodges have withdrawn from the jurisdiction, and one has been expelled, numbering collectively 153 members. Yet, notwithstanding these reverses, there has been a net increase during the present year of 180—a larger increase than during any previous year since its organization.

A Committee was raised, for the appointment of a Committee to confer with the other Masonic bodies of this State on the subject of union, was presented and referred to a Committee of three, who reported that: "In consideration of the treatment which the Committee appointed by this Grand Lodge in December last, received from the Committees of the other Masonic bodies in this State, we are of the opinion that this Grand Lodge would place itself in a humiliating position by taking any further steps in this matter until an invitation is extended to us by those Grand bodies.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Grand Master—M. W. GEORGE ELY.
Deputy Grand Master—R. W. Charles W. Atwood.
Senior Grand Warden—R. W. John H. Hyde.
Junior Grand Warden—R. W. Wm. F. McKay.
Grand Secretary—R. W. Salmon Winchester.
Grand Treasurer—R. W. Delos B. Smith.
Grand Chaplains—R. W. Rev. James G. Kent and R. W. Rev. Stephen Remington.
Grand Lecturer—R. W. Hopkins Thompson.

The Turf for 1857.

NEW-YORK RACES—FASHION COURSE, SECOND DAY.—Wednesday, June 10, Proprietor's Purse, $700, three-mile heats. The race which was to have come off was postponed, owing to the inclement weather.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Wednesday, June 10, match $500, mile heats, to wagon.

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Musty*	1
J. NELSON, br. g. *Bowery Boy*	dist.

Time—2:53.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Wednesday, June 10, match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to 300 pounds' wagon and driver.

J. WHEELPLEY, s. m. *Lady Fillmore*....Received forfeit.			
W. WHELAN, blk. m. *Black Bess*.....Paid forfeit.			
UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Tuesday, June 9. Match, $400; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons.			
D. WALTON, b. g. *Harry Walton*, (to 280 lbs. wagon)	1	1	1
S. HOAGLAND, b. g. *True John*, (to 300 lbs. wagon and driver)	2	2	2

Time—2:41—2:39—2:43.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Tuesday, June 9. Stake, $750; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Lady Cudner*...Received forfeit.			
J. WHEELPLEY, s. m. *Lady Fillmore*.....Paid forfeit.			
W. PEABODY, ro. g. *Little John*.....Paid forfeit.			
UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Wednesday, June 10. Match, $500; mile heats; to wagons.			
Owner, Gray Gelding	1	1	
Owner, b. m. *Sally Miller*	2	2	

Time—3:00—3:01.

☞ The Central Park Commissioners have elected Mr. D. E. HART as permanent Clerk to their Board. Should the Common Council determine to issue bonds to the amount of $275,000 for purchasing the State Arsenal property within the limits of the Central Park, the Commissioners will proceed to consider the utility of setting apart six or eight acres for a parade ground, and reserving the Arsenal building for the accommodation of the military when they have occasion to turn out there. The Commissioners have not yet decided what plan to adopt for the laying out and grading of the grounds.

EXCURSIONS TO BOSTON.—A battalion of two companies from the 5th Regiment, (Washington Greys,) and the whole of the 7th Regiment, will visit Boston next week, to unite in the celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The detachment of the 5th will be under the command of Major BUCK, and Captains WENTWORTH and WATERMAN, and will leave New-York on Tuesday 16th inst., by the Fall River route, accompanied by DONWORTH'S celebrated Cornet Band of 30 men. They will quarter during their stay in Boston at the American Hotel, and will leave on their return home on Thursday, 18th inst. The 7th Regiment goes by the Stonington route.

BOSTONIAN VISITORS.—A delegation of nine members of the Boston Common Council are in the City, and intend to visit the Islands to-day, under the auspices of the Board of Governors, leaving Bellevue at 10½ o'clock. Some time since, the Mayor and Common Council of Boston examined the arrangements at the Islands, and were so well pleased that this delegation has been sent to examine the system more minutely, and adopt it in the Boston charitable institutions.

☞ The steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, will sail with the United States mails for Liverpool on the 20th inst. from her dock at the foot of Canal-street.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, Tuesday, Prof. SAMUEL ELIOT, of Trinity College, Hartford, was chosen Professor of Ancient and Modern Literature. The chair of Philosophy remains to be filled.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—JAMES O'NEIL, a resident of Fourteenth-street, was found last night about 11 o'clock lying on the sidewalk of Seventeenth-street, corner of First-avenue, with his throat cut. The wound was small, but the jugular vein was partly severed. O'NEIL was taken to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, where a physician dressed the wound. His recovery was thought to be possible. O'NEIL told the police that in turning the above corner he was seized by two men, one of whom inflicted the wound, and both fled. He had no idea who they were.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATH—SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—A German named SCHUBARTH, a teacher or professor of music, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, at the lodging-house No. 42. He retired the previous evening in apparent good health, and as he was known to be very destitute and low-spirited, it is supposed he committed suicide by taking poison. Coroner PERRY was notified of the occurrence, and will to-day hold an inquest upon the body. Upon the person of the deceased was found the following paper:

The subscriber is one of the unfortunate passengers from the *Atlantic*—thrown ashore in a foreign country, deprived of the last vestige of means for clothing and sustenance, entirely unacquainted and unaccustomed to manual labor, to which I have cheerfully resorted without being able to earn enough to sustain life; my poverty is honest, my will is to help myself, but I cannot; my request to you is my last resort, surely as I regret the dire necessity.

I have for a long time been sick and unfit for exertion of any kind.

Now, I hope, with some assistance from the benevolent and magnanimous citizens of New-York, to be enabled to open a class for teaching of the ancient and modern languages and of music, trusting that their sympathies will lead them to grant me that aid which will relieve my present want.

Most respectfully,
S. SCHUBARTH, Phil. Professor.

DEATH BY A FALL.—A laborer, named PATRICK CUREY, aged 45 years, was killed on Tuesday afternoon by falling from the fifth story to the cellar of the new building Nos. 89 and 91 Reade street. He had just ascended with a hod of mortar, and was about turning round to descend again, when he made a misstep and fell through the light-hole, and was instantly killed. The body was conveyed to his late residence, at No. 10 York-street, where an inquest was held upon it by Coroner CONNERY. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning in the North River, at the foot of North Moore-street. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner CONNERY. The verdict rendered was "Death by being drowned, but under what circumstances the Jury cannot say." The deceased was very stoutly built, had full black whiskers—had on a brown coat, black cassimere vest, brown pantaloons, and shoes.

CHILD KILLED BY A FALL.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday at No. 36 Cherry-street, upon the body of BRIDGET HOLLEY, a child four years of age, who came to its death from concussion of the brain, the result of an accidental fall down a flight of stairs.

[Advertisement.]

THE PRESS.—Editors should understand Phrenology. They write for everybody, and should understand every faculty of the mind in all its conditions and relations. Examinations, with written descriptions daily, by Mr. FOWLER, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ UPS AND DOWNS OF NEW-YORK LIFE is causing lively times at "PURDY'S National Theatre." Night after night the house is crowded to overflowing. It is to be repeated this evening, with the Pantomime of the "Magic Pilla" and the Drama of the "Muleteer of Toledo." Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

☞ R. HUNTER, M. D., and his associate, H. MELVILLE, Physicians for diseases of the throat and lungs. Office No. 528 Broadway. Hours for consultation, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Tableaux of superb Summer bonnets, dress caps, head dresses and other elegant millinery present themselves on every side, in passing through WILDE'S spacious warerooms, No. 251 Broadway. Ladies will find his prices as moderate as they can possibly desire.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES—Red and White, various qualities and prices. FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 195 and 199 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO CURE DISEASE OF THE THROAT—Apply an OIL PLASTER OF THROAT PLASTER, which has been medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Relief will be obtained immediately. Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Plasters 25 cents each; sold at 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD.

This is the season of the year when affection prompts the decoration of graves with flowers, and other fitting marks of respect for those who sleep in their last earthly homes. Every cemetery burial lot, obelisk, or monument, should be surrounded by an appropriate iron railing. Numbers of people are now busy in beautifying and protecting the graves of their dead friends and relatives, and we think the suggestion that they visit Mr. WICKERSHAM, at the show-rooms of the New-York Wire Railing Company, No. 312 Broadway, both timely and appropriate. The Composite Iron Railing, of which we recently gave a description, is exactly fitted to cemetery purposes. It is the *most durable*, the *handsomest*, and the *cheapest* Railing ever manufactured, combining utility with ornament to perfection. This is not more asserted, but fact, which the Railing itself sustains to universal satisfaction. It can be bought for from 62 cents a foot to almost any price you choose. The cheapest style is beautiful, and is calculated to do as much service as any other Railing (not made by the Company) costing three times the amount. Remember that the Composite Iron Railing, no matter at what price, will remain up for ages without losing its elegance and strength.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—For all the external injuries to which mechanics and working-men, travelers, engineers, and others are liable, Holloway's Ointment is the surest and most rapid remedy. It relieves pain and reduces outward inflammation when all other means fail.

[Advertisement.]

FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS—for washing infants and children—superior to all soaps and lotions; prevents chafing and eruptions, and imparts health, beauty and sweetness to the skin. For removing tan, pimples, freckles, and other imperfections it is unsurpassed. Sold by all druggists. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., Nos 305 & 589 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSPARILLA.—Where are the mushroom preparations got up to compete with the first, best and only pure Sarsaparilla? Dying! One and all! Still the original article maintains its supremacy as a cure for Scrofula and all diseases of the flesh, glands, skin, muscles and nerves. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Thrice is he armed" against the perils of impure water and adulterated bar-room liquors, who carries with him on his journeys a few bottles of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, invaluable as a corrective, diuretic, and invigorant, and delicious (with a due admixture of water,) as an occasional beverage. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE CHEST OR LUNGS apply an Oiled Silk Chest Plaster which has been medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Plasters are sold at 25 cents, and Olive Tar at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR NEURALGIA OR FOR TIC DOULOUREUX, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Relief will be immediate. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. The pain will cease soon after it is applied. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF IMPURE BLOOD—Take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS. They are composed of Sulphur and a Preparation of Iron, combined with Sugar. Are agreeable to the taste; do not Sicken nor Purge, but act directly on the Blood. Sold for $1 a package of 12 powders; 3 packages $2 50, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD-PURIFYING POWDERS and OLIVE TAR OINTMENT—Will cure any Disease of the Skin. Powders $1 a package of 12 powders; Ointment 25 cents a bottle. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. De Burg's Establishment and the Board of Health.

Mr. GEORGE A. FORBES, who has the "Reynold's contract" for removing offal and dead animals for the next four years, complains that we did great injustice to several parties in our report of the Board of Health's visit to DE BURG'S super-phosphate of lime establishment in Williamsburg. Our report stated that the Committee found "several hundred barrels of the flesh of dead animals in various stages of decomposition. It had been stripped," said our reporter, "from dead animals at Barren Island, and brought by the cargo in barrels to this establishment where it has been worked up."

Mr. FORBES positively asserts that there is and has been no flesh of dead animals for a month in Mr. DE BURG'S establishment. The barrels that the gentlemen of the Committee saw contained nothing else but the Empire Animal Fertilizer, an article manufactured at Barren Island, and the whole of it delivered to Mr. DE BURG. The Fertilizer is the product of dead flesh and offal, and certainly does enjoy, if the specimen left at our office is a fair sample, a very peculiar and pungent odor, which would naturally be much more grateful to the noetrils of the farmer whose olfactories can convert such stenches into the pleasant smell of grains and mellow fruit, than to a Board of Health which regards all offensive odors as indexes of the material out of which malaria and public poisons are bred.

Beside what was in the barrels, Mr. FORBES says that there is nothing like animal matter on the premises, except some heaps of turnips' refuse, matter from the sugar refineries, and that sort of thing.

We are at a loss to account for the discrepancy of statement between the Board of Health and our informant, who knows. Meanwhile, the Board have ordered Mr. DE BURG to remove from his establishment anything that can offend sensitive noses, and the eight days they give him to do it in will be up next Monday. The Patent Fertilizer, they say, can, without detriment to its virtues, be completely deodorized, but with its odor all about it, it speaks for itself as a manure, while deprived of its odor, it requires strong faith in the purchaser to believe it will ever make two spires of grass grow where one was before, and hence the objection to leaving the foot of Division-avenue as sweet an atmosphere as nature and the Boy had intended to bless it with.

Meanwhile have the Board of Health overhauled the adjoining slip, where Mr. CORNELL, offal contractor for Brooklyn, ships his Eastern District offal and dead horses?

BROOKLYN AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—In consequence of the opposition on the part of some of the owners of property in Atlantic-street, who want to use for city railroad cars the tracks the Long Island Railroad Company have laid down for locomotives, the Directors of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Company have issued a circular to each of their stockholders, the gist of which is as follows:

"You are aware that the railroad is located between Jamaica and the South Ferry, Brooklyn; and is leased to the Long Island Railroad Company, at an annual rent, (the maximum being $35,300,) payable monthly, and ascertained upon the bases of 10 per cent., upon the gross receipts of both roads; for the last and present year, it has amounted to about $32,000.

That, for a long period, the motive power over the whole line to the end thereof, at the South Ferry, has been steam—passing, since the year 18—, through a tunnel built under a part of Atlantic-street.

That Atlantic street was opened, laid out, cut, graded and paved by your Company, under an agreement with the Corporation of Brooklyn, with the assent of the parties in interest, at a cost to the Company of $38 626.

That a most active and unscrupulous opposition to the use of steam and to the tunnel in Atlantic-street, has existed for some months; and that an attempt is now being made, backed by inflammatory appeals to unworthy feelings and prejudices, to induce the Corporation of Brooklyn to violate the rights secured to your Company by the solemn contracts made with them.

Your railroad, and its predecessor, the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike, has undoubtedly promoted the interests of the people of Brooklyn, of New-York, and of Long Island, while it has been an unprofitable investment to its owners. When it was first located, open fields existed where Atlantic-street is now known. The persons who built and invested there, did so with the full knowledge of the circumstances, of which they now complain as an intolerable nuisance, to be removed by violence if it cannot be done by lawful means.

Although your Board of Directors have entire confidence that your rights are founded in Law and Justice, and that they will be sustained by the Courts of the State and the Executive authorities, they have offered to settle these difficulties by selling out the stock, with your sanction; and to that end, have given notice that they will receive an offer, from responsible parties, to purchase the whole capital stock at $64 37-100ths per share.

AN IMMATERIAL PARENT.—A person named TOLLEN, while walking up Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, dropped a baby 3 months old, which he carried in his arms, into the gutter, and proceeded on his way, with his other small children he had with him. Officer DONOHERTY, of the First District Police, soon after discovered the child, and conveyed it to his residence. The same night, TOLLEN was arrested for intoxication by the Third District Police, and yesterday he was brought before Justice BLATCHLY. That officer having some compassion for the children, permitted the father, their only natural protector, to go at large upon paying a small fine.

NEW-JERSEY.

CASUALTY AT THE BERGEN TUNNEL.—A portion of the bank of earth at the west approach of the Bergen Tunnel for the New-York and Erie Railroad caved in yesterday, and killed a laborer named DANIEL WARNER, and injured two others. Mr. WARNER was a resident of Pennsylvania.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 10.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	300	Reading Railroad..c	79
500	do	92	300	do	s10 79
2,000	N. Car. State 6s	92	1000	do	s60 77
3,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	59	300	do	c 78⅛
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	89¾	300	do	b10 78¾
13,000	Missouri State 6s	83¾	60	do	b60 79
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	84	800	do	s3 78¾
1,000	Erie R. Con. be. '62	81	200	do	s3 78⅝
14,000	Hd. R. R. 3d m.	b3 55	250	do	s30 78
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s97⅜	1400	do	c 78¼
1,000	T. B. & Alt. 2 m.	64	2500	do	s60 77
10	Bank of St. of N. Y	104	400	do	b3 78¾
10	Am. Ex. Bank	111½	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	65
40	Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip.	110	27	do	64¾
20	Del. & Hud. Can.	115¾	25	do	b3 65
55	Penn. Coal Co.	93⅜	125	Mich Cen. R. R.	91
100	do	93	100	do	b30 91¼
100	Cum. Coal Co.	b60 17¾	100	do	b30 91¼
100	do	b3 17¾	50	do	91¾
100	do	c 17¾	60	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	47¼
100	do	b60 17¾	60	do	47⅜
100	Canton Company	18¾	200	do	b30 47⅜
10	Nic. Transit Co.	5½	200	do	s10 47
260	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b60 90	738	do	47
22	do	89⅜	400	do	46⅞
150	do	89¼	1485	do	46⅝
9	do	89	400	do	s30 46
15	N. Y. Cen. R'd	s3 82¾	260	do	s30 46⅛
56	do	c 82¾	100	do	s10 46⅛
100	do	b60 83	6	M. S. & N. I. rcrip st'k	84¾
200	do	83⅛	88	Mic. S. & N. I. prf st'k	81
395	do	c 82¾	30	do	81¾
300	do	b60 82¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30 135
100	do	b10 82¾	200	do	s30 134⅝
155	do	c 82¾	700	do	b3 136⅛
100	do	b60 83⅛	150	do	c 136⅜
100	do	c 83¼	50	do	136⅜
100	do	c 83¼	150	do	137
300	Erie Railroad	s3 31⅜	50	do	s10 135½
100	do	s10 31⅜	30	Clev. Col. & C. R. R.	103¼
100	do	s3 31¾	15	do	103¼
850	do	b30 31⅜	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b60 58
250	do	b60 31⅜	100	do	57⅜
100	do	s30 31⅜	100	do	57¾
200	do	c 31⅜	400	do	b60 58
385	do	s3 31⅝	50	do	b30 58
50	do	s3 31½	109	Chi. & Rock I. R.	93
50	do	c 31¾	9	do	92¾
275	Hud. riv. R. R.	s3 19½	275	do	92½
150	do	20	75	La C. & Mil. R.	75
400	Harlem Railroad	s3 10½	50	do	b60 75
500	do	s3 10⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	L. E. & W. 1st m.	b 50	350	Reading R. R.	78¾
1,000	do	49¾	400	do	s10 78¾
50	Ohio Life & T. Co.	101	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	s10 46⅜
50	Erie Railroad	s3 32⅛	150	do	s3 46⅜
100	do	32⅛	150	do	46¼
200	do	s30 31⅞	200	do	47
200	do	32⅛	50	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	b60 93¾
200	do	32½	50	do	92½
100	do	s30 32	100	Ill. Cent. R. R.	137⅛
100	Gel. & Chi. RR.	b60 89	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	44¾
61	do	s3 88⅝	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	58
300	Harlem R. R.	11	36	Sixth-av. Railroad	95
50	do	11⅛	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 82¾
100	do	b60 11½	100	do	82¾
10	M. S. & N. I. sp. rk.	81½	100	do	s30 82½

WEDNESDAY, June 10—P. M.

The *Ericsson*, from Liverpool, with four days' later European news, reached this port this afternoon. Her advices are not very important. The London Money Market had not varied essentially. The demand for accommodation was rather urgent, and loan and discount rates were fully supported. An arrival of $900,000 in gold, from Australia, was to have been delivered on the 26th ult., and a considerable sum of Russian gold was likewise looked for. These supplied, it was anticipated, would add to the reserve in the Bank of England.

Consols were rather heavy, though they closed with an appearance of returning firmness and buoyancy, at 93⅝@93¾ for money, and 93¾@93⅞ on account. In American Securities the operations were very moderate, including some Illinois Sixes of 1875 at 87⅜; New-York and Erie Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds, of 1875, at 81, and Pennsylvania Central Railroad First Mortgage 6 ₱ cent., Convertible Bonds, at 90. The general accounts from Paris are rather less satisfactory. The Bank of France maintained its stock of bullion, by purchasing not only at the head establishment, but also at some of the principal branches, while the discount market displayed a little more ease; but this feature was considered merely temporary, as the increased circulation required at this season in connection with the silk crop, and a renewed demand for silver for China would most likely debar any immediate relief of a permanent character. Still, the French Funds had reached 69.50 on the Paris Bourse,—a slight improvement on the previous currency.

A rumor obtained that the Bank of France was about to issue 50f. notes. THURNEYSSEN'S defalcation was apt to prove even more serious than at first suspected,—his known liabilities having, at the latest dates, been estimated at not less than $3,000,000. One communication from a leading capitalist asserts that the Crédit Mobilier is understood to have found itself compromised to the extent of £75,000. Apart from personal losses sustained by several of its administrators, the principal foreign losses are at Amsterdam and Antwerp.

From Liverpool, we have reports of increased activity in Breadstuffs at advanced prices. Western Canal Flour had risen to 31s.@32s.; White Wheat, 10s.@10s. 4d.@ 70 lbs.; and Mixed Corn, 38s. 6d.@39s., @ 480 lbs. The demand was brisk both from consumers and speculators. The improvement in prices of Flour equaled 1s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 2d@3d. ₱ 70 lbs.; and Corn, 1s.@1s. 6d. ₱ quarter, but the market closed rather tame, with a tendency favorable to buyers.

Cotton was very sparingly sought after, and prices exhibited no change for the better. Provisions were quite dull, and quotations barely supported. The failure in the Liverpool Provision and Grain trade, reported by the last mail, was, as we have heretofore announced, that of JOHN DOHERTY, whose liabilities reach $500,000, with a small show of assets. The trade reports from the manufacturing districts are, if anything, more gloomy. Manchester advices mention increased dullness in business, with less disposition among manufacturers to keep up the production while the raw material ranges so high relatively. The Leicester Hosiery trade was tame, while in the Woolen manufacturing districts a little more animation was apparent, with somewhat greater firmness in prices. The Irish Linen trade was quiet. ROBERT ORRELL, manufacturer and spinner, of Cnerden Mill, near Preston, Eng., had suspended, with liabilities of $200,000. The cotton spinners and manufacturers of Preston and neighborhood have agreed to restrict the working of their respective establishments to forty hours per week, for four weeks from June 1, provided two-thirds of the "power" concur in the resolution. From Birmingham the advices describe steadiness in the Iron market, and no alteration in the general business. The following is the latest Liverpool market report:

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 27—Noon.

Our Cotton Market continues very quiet, and prices are barely maintained.

Transactions in Breadstuffs, to-day, have been to a moderate extent, at yesterday's advance, which is freely acceded to by purchasers.

The Provision dealers report the market quiet, but steady.

The steamer *Arabia*, for Liverpool, this morning, carried out in Gold and Silver, $2,265,221. The magnitude of the shipment has had no influence on the Street supply of Money, and the Banks continue to lend with freedom. At the same time the offerings at Bank for discount at 7 ₱ cent. are, in some quarters, on the increase, partly, no doubt, in anticipation of the mercantile wants in July, and outside lenders are disposed to make the rates dearer on paper. There is no decided or general increase, as yet, of first class bills offering through the Discount Brokers. There is a marked disposition to enter upon new obligations with caution. The Stock Brokers are not using a large amount of Money at call. The general account at the Board is, as it has been for many months, a *Bearish* one, and the comparatively few *Bull* speculators find no difficulty in lending their surplus stocks, in many cases free of interest, and in few or none over 6 or 7 ₱ cent. Thus 4,000 or 5,000 shares of Reading were turned to-day 78¾ cash and 77 seller's option 60 days, the contracts carrying but 6 ₱ cent. And one or two thousand shares were lent between Brokers free of interest. Even Michigan Southern, which has been borne down to 46 ₱ cent. is not abundant on the Street, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. difference is made on seller's options a week or 10 days. Illinois Central 137⅜ cash; 134½ seller 60 days. New-York Central 82⅝@½ cash, and 81 at long option. As further specimens of the *Bearish* forcing of the Street, we may mention that $1,500 has been paid for the privilege of delivering 1,500 shares Illinois Central in all this year at par, and the August dividends on New-York Central and Reading, both of which will as certainly be 4 ₱ cent. as any event not absolutely known or declared can be, have been sold at 3 ₱ cent.

There was some improvement at the Stock Exchange in the dealings to day, and prices were stiffer on nearly all the railroads—Galena and Chicago and Southern Michigan being exceptions. New-York and Erie 82¼@⅝ at the close of the Second Board; Rock Island, 92½; Illinois Central, 137⅜; Reading, 78⅝; New-York Central 82⅝; Michigan Central, 91¼; Michigan Southern sales at 46¼ cash, 46 seller a week, and a lower figure, 44⅜@⅞, made after the list was printed; Galena and Chicago, 88 ₱ cent. The general market closed unsettled, the appearance of recovery in most of the Stocks being strongly contested by the specul

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1788 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR OF THE RIVER COUNTIES.

Details of the Late Fatal Fight at Rondout.

Origin of the Feud of the Fishermen of Ulster and Dutchess.

Additional Particulars of the Murder of Salpaugh—The Testimony on the Inquest—Condition of the Wounded Men, &c.

The recent disgraceful affair at Rondout, in which one fisherman was killed, another mortally wounded and a third injured, has created an intense excitement in all that vicinity. The usually quiet villagers adjoining Rondout, on the Ulster county side of the river and no less on the Dochess county side opposite, have all been deeply stirred by the event. For they fear this murder is but the tragic beginning of an open warfare between the rival interests of the opposite sides of the river—the causes of which have been accumulating for years. One of our reporters visited Rondont yesterday and gathered the following full and interesting particulars tenching the nature of the difficultics between the fishermen referred to, as well as some further details of the murder and the inquest

From the time of the first settlement of Dutches and Ulster Counties, the water of the Hudson dividing the counties has richly abounded in fish, and the inhabitants have not been neglectful of the opportunities afforded them to supply their tables with its delicacies, and to fill their pockets from the proceeds of the sale of what remained over their own use. The fishing grounds, as they are called, extend about five miles above Rondont. There are a few favorite fishing places, such as at Steep Rock, East Camp, &c., but the fishing is good the entire distance, though generally much better on the Ulster County side. Parties living on either side of the river used to enjoy unlimited freedom in fishing where they pleased. Bnt as the business increased in importance, and the profits began to count up by thousands of dollars, and whole families turned their attention to the business, jealousies and disputes arose between them as to their respective rights. Of more than two hundred families, all the males, from the grandfather to the boy just big enough to hold a line or carry bait, and many of the females, do nothing else but fish in the fishing season—that is, from the middle of April till the first of July. Some men of capital hire fishermen, and pay them from $25 to $75 a month, according to their experience and efficiency. The river is alive with fishermen dnring the day and night. On the shores are small shanties, used for sleeping in and cooking, and arranging seines and nets. Some of the seines cost $400 each, and there is great lamentation when one gete torn to pieces by a steamboat, as not unfrequently occurs. They have to pocket the loss as philosophically as they can, however, for it is at their own risks they cest their seines. The kind of fish principally canght are shad and herring. Juet previous to the recent difficulty, the value of the fish daily taken was estimated at $500. Their market is New-York and all the intermediate towns between Hudson and this City.

Jealousies we have said have long existed between the fishemen living on the opposite shores. Every season of late has been notsbie for more or less wrangling and fighting. Occasionally the Ulster people on the west have knocked the Dutchess men, and as often the Dutchesses on the east have blacked the Ulster eye. But the naked fist, the club or the lead sinker have been the only weapons used. This season the battle has assumed a fiercer aspect, and there have been apprehensions for some time that blood would be shed and lives lost.

The facts of the present effray as near as can be learned from consulting the opposing parties are substantially as followe:

On Sunday afternoon last, about 6 o'clock, CHARLES SALPAUGH and a man named AARON COLE went to the fishing grounds at Steep Rocks and rowed out to near the middle of the river, where several other boats were engaged in fishing. A man named EDWARD KIPP, with whom SALPAUGH had some difficulty as to the disposition of their nets, raised a gun and pointed it at SALPAUGH. SALPAUGH and COLE rowed up to KIPP's boat and attempted to take the gun from him. KIPP threw the gun into an adjoining boat, and a moment afterwards BENJAMIN COLE, who was in the employ of KIPP, deliberately leveled a double-barreled gnn and shot SALPAUGH and COLE, the one directly after the other. SALPAUGH received thirty-eight buckshot in his head, neck and shoulders, and COLE probably as many more. SAMUEL SALPAUGH, a brother of CHARLES, who was in another boat near by, received two or three shot in his right arm, badly wounding it. The shooting of course created a great excitement. BENJAMIN COLE and KIPP at once pushed for shore in their boat and escaped. CHARLES SALPAUGH and AARON COLE were taken to Steep Rock and messengers sent at once to Rondout for physicians. Drs CRISPELL, HOLT and PERKINS were quickly in attendance, and did all they could for the suffering men. CHARLES SALPAUGH lived only about an hour. COLE was alive yesterday morning, bnt his death was hourly expected. SAMUEL SALPAUGH, who was wounded in the arm, was doing well. The brothers SALPAUGH and AARON COLE belong on the Dutchess County side of the river, and BENJAMIN COLE and KIPP in Ulster County.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner HASBROUCK, of Rondout, being informed of the murder, proceeded on Monday forenoon to Steep Rocks, where the body still remained, and at once held an inquest npon it. The following were impanneled as the Jurors: Wm. Lawson, Thomas L. Johnston, James M. Schipmoes, George N. Nickerson, John A. Post, Abram Ellsworth, and A. T. Vonderwark.

PETER COLE was the first witness called. He testified as follows:

'I know CHARLES E. SALPAUGH; he was in a boat Sunday efternoon fishing at the Steep Rocke fishing grounds; there were a number of boats with parties in them engaged in fishing at the same time; I was fishing, also; the bont in which I was was about twenty-five yards from the boat occupied by SALPAUGH, the deceased, and a man named AARON COLE; their boat was in nearly the middle of the river; BENJAMIN COLE was in a boat some fifteen yards from the boat occupied by SALPAUGH; in another boat, close by COLE's, were two men named CHARLES SALPAUGH, a brother of the deceased, and EDWARD KIPP; JOSIAH HOW was in the boat with me; I saw no difficulty between the deceased and BENJAMIN COLE; I knew that they had altercations at previous times; I saw EDWARD KIPP take up a gun and point it at CHARLES SALPAUGH, when SALPAUGH tried to get it out of his hands, but did not succeed; KIPP threw the gun into another boat near his, I think BENJAMIN COLE's boat; immediately after KIPP had thrown his gun away, BENJAMIN COLE raised a gun—a double-barreled musket—from his boat, and deliberately fired one of the loads at CHARLES SALPAUGH, the deceased, and the other load in quick succession at AARON COLE; CHARLES SALPAUGH was standing up, bnt, after being shot, immediately fell down into the boat, his head leaning over the side of the boat; AARON COLE was sitting down, and tumbled from his seat.

GEORGE N. MILLER, next sworn, gave the following testimony: I was on the fishing-grounds last Sunday about half past six o'clock in the afternoon; CHARLES SALPAUGH, the deceased, and AARON COLE came ont in a boat, to fish, and rowed their boat up to near mine; ISAAC KIPP point a gun at the deceased, but he did not fire, but threw the gun into another boat; very soon after BENJAMIN COLE fired two loads from a doubled-barrelled gun—the first at deceased, the other at AARON COLE; both of which took effect; I immediately helped to pull the two wounded men into my boat; there was great excitement among those present; I nm positive that BENJAMIN COLE fired the gun.

Dr. ABRAHAM CRISPELL testified that he was a physician and surgeon, residing at Roudout; he made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased; he found 38 buck shot in the back of his head, neck, and between his shoulders; a No. 3 shot was lying against his skull to the left, about one inch from the mastoid process; the shot was flattened; one shot ent into the vertebral artery and fracturing the skull, passed into the brain; several of the shots passed through the back into the lungs; the wounds, severally or separately, were sufficient to cause death.

Drs. JOHN V. HOLT and G. K. PERKINS, of Roudont, confirmed the ovidence of Dr. CRISPELL.

The Coroner deemed it unnecessary to call further witnesses and submitted the evidence taken to the Jury, who at once rendered a verdict of "Felonious killing and murder," with "a certain double-barreled gun in the hands of BENJAMIN COLE."

PURSUIT OF THE MURDERER.

Upon the reodition of the verdict Coroner HASBROUCK made out a warrant for the arrest of BENJAMIN COLE, and placed it in the hands of Constable MALOY, of Rondcut. MALOY weot to East Camp, COLE's place of residence, but he had left before he arrived there. He found however the double-barreled gun with which he shot SALPAUGH and COLE. Both the barrels were partially reloaded. Suspecting he had gone to Rhinebeck, he was pursued there, and the Constable of Rhinebeck applied to, but nothing was learned from him. Calling on the Deputy-Sheriff he learned that the fugitive was safely concealed. Afterwards the pursuer found that all this while COLE was concealed in the constable's house, where his counsel saw and advised him to deliver himself up to the Rhinebeck Sheriff. Mr. MALOY next went to Poughkeepsie, and there found COLE and a party of nearly 200 friends, drinking at a public house. Upon his stating that he desired COLE to be given into his custody in compliance with the requisition of the Coroner of Ulster County, the Deputy Sheriff replied that he would not give him up. When MALOY insisted, the Depnty Sheriff and two constables of Rhinebeck drew their revolvers on him, (MALOY,) and threatened to blow his brains out. MALOY drew his revolver in turn, upon which the others pnt theirs aside. The crowd took both COLE and MALOY, and carried them together to the jail. In about ten minutes, MALOY was released and permitted to go his way—leaving COLE in the jail, where he is still confined.

FUNERAL OF SALPAUGH.

The funeral of SALPAUGH, the murdered man took place at Oak Hill, on Tuesdey, and was numerously attended. He was only 27 years old, and had been married about three months. He has followed fishing ever since he was a boy, and was one of the most expert and efficient fishermen on the river. AARON COLE, the other wounded man, is not expected to live. Though of the same name with the alleged murderer, he bears no relationship to him. His place of residence is Oak Hills. He is about 40 years old, and has a wife and several children. Since the occurrence of the above melancholy affair fishing has been nearly abandoned at the fishing-grounds, and nothing is talked of in all that region hnt this.

WELCOME TO GENERAL WALKER.

Arrangements for his Reception in New-York.

Speeches of Messrs. Fabens, Purdy, Plumb, Creighton and Others.

There was a meeting of the friends and admirers of General WALKER, in National Hall, Canal-street, last evening, in response to the following

CALL:

The people of New-York, desirous of giving a public reception to General WILLIAM WALKER, the champion of republican liberty in Nicaragua, will meet at National Hall, Canal-street, on Thursday evening, June 11, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for the occasion.

Gilbert Dean,	James D. Wescott,
James S. Sluyter,	Ward B. Burnett,
William L. Cazneau,	George F. Toomson,
Albert A. Thompson,	Thos. F. Meagher,
George F. Osborne,	Thos. J. Green,
Horatio N. Wild,	Alex. C. Morton.
William Wilson,	Charles H. Ring,
George Pollen,	Alex. C. Lawrence,
Harvey Waterson,	Albert Cordozo,
Louie F. Tasistro,	Thomas N. Carr,
Malcolm Campbell,	Edward Cooper,
Edmund Blankman,	John B. Fogarty,
Charles Stearns,	Daniel H. Johnson,
Mike Walsh,	Geo. W. Cochrane,
Benj. F. Blankman,	Samuel Brevoort,
George W. Wyer,	Samuel F. Horton,
T. F. Englebrecht,	John G. Miller,
Frank B. Dowde,	W. F. Butterworth,

And several hundred others.

In consequence of the storm, a number of those present did not arrive until after the hour named for the commencement of proceedings, the result of which was, that the organization was not completed until after 8 o'clock. Besides the decorations which have been in the room since the last Presidential campaign, there was a transparency on the left of the speaker's stand, on which there was written on one side:

"Nicaragua shall soon be free."

And on the other:

"We honor the brave."

The meeting was called to order by Hon. H. N. WILD, who was nominated for Chairman, but declined.

The meeting was then organized as follows:

President—ELIJAH F. PURDY.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. George F. Osborne, Hon. A. A. Thompson, Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Horatio N. Wild, Saml. Brevoort, Charles H. Ring.

Secretaries—Malcolm Campbell, Edward Cooper.

Mr. PURDY, on taking the Chair, said he had not supposed he would be called upon to preside over the meeting, but his sympathies were with Gen. WALKER and his cause, and he was therefore willing to do anything he could towards arranging for his reception here.

The first speaker introduced was Mr. BLANKMAN, who said he had not expected to speak, but nevertheless, whon the cause of liberty and humanity was the subject, he thought there was no apology necessary for his appearance.

He sympathized deeply with the cause of which Gen. WALKER is the acknowledged champion, and was with the meeting in any action they might take for his proper reception. He was followed by Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON, who first of all wished to put himself right on the record, as some misapprehension has been caused by some remarks at a previous meeting. He considered Gen. WALKER one of the greatest captains and statesmen of the age, and was willing to do all in his power towards arranging for his proper reception when it should please him to visit New-York. He believed when Gen. WALKER should arrive, there would be such a gathering in the Park as had not been seen before for fifty years.

ANDREW JACKSON PLUMB was next called upon. He had known Gen. WILLIAM WALKER in California, when he had a law office in Marysville, and he had watched his progress from that time to the present. The result of his watching was a conclusion that all the elements of a statesman and a general had been shown in Gen. WALKER. It was true that he had been denounced by the Black Republican newspapers, but then, it must be remembered, that the very same press extolled that demagogue KOESUTH. WILLIAM WALKER wished to do just what KOSSUTH wished to do, and, therefore, he hoped the citizens of New-York would welcome him as the mother did her prodigal son.

Mr. ISAAC BOYCE, of California, was the next speaker. He, too, had known Gen. WALKER, and he was glad to witness so much enthusiasm on such an occasion. It was gratifying to see so many present. The reports of the meeting would gratify the lovers of liberty throughout the Union—in New-Orleans and elsewhere. He had the cause of Gen. WALKER at heart, for he believed that country worthy of regeneration; and he believed that the young men of America, led on by Gen. WALKER, were destined to regenerate it. He called upon them again and again to give Gen. WALKER a hearty reception.

Mr. MALCOLM CAMPBELL followed. He was about to read the resolution, but before doing so he wished to say that all knew that General WALKER had been invited to Nicaragua; and that he had done all he could for the cause of the Liberal Party there. Mr. CAMPBELL recapitulated the recent history of General WALKER's doings in Nicaragua, and spoke with much feeling with reference to the charges of cruelty preferred against WILLIAM WALKER. He referred to the charge that he had killed a man who had been fighting for his cause, on the dey when he accepted the terms forced upon him by the commander of an American frigate, simply because the man went beyond the linee to get a drink of brandy and water.

It was said that, when the platoon was ordered to fire, the men refused, on the ground that the offence was not deserving of death. He had the best of authority for denying the story as reported in the papers. Like the others that had appeared against him, it had been prepared either at Panama, or Aspinwall, or Greytown, to be used against him. He then read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Whereas, The time has arrived when it becomes necessary for the American people to give public expression to their views now before the world, and especially upon the momentous questions of the supremacy of Republican institutions upon this side of the Atlantic; therefore

Resolved, That we, the people of New-York, sympathize deeply with our fellow-countrymen who have gallantly struggled for the past two years against obstacles hitherto insurmountable, to aid our Democratic brethren in Nicaragua in the establishment and maintainance of the institutions of a pure republicanism.

Resolved, That inasmuch as they stood firm in position and integrity of purpose against the united attacks of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, aided by an infamous association of American capital, and cheered on by the material and moral countenance of Great Britain, the self-styled protector of Central America, and only yielded at length when the flag of their native land appeared to be arrayed against them, they have displayed a heroism that merits the highest encomiums.

Resolved, That the principle of the Monroe doctrine is vital to us as a nation, and that we should view with a jealous eye the slightest attempt, from whatever source, as an infringement of the rights therein declared.

Resolved, That we recognize in WILLIAM WALKER, and the movement he so worthily represents the only element that can give peace and prosperity to a distracted and impoverished neighborhood, and that our own welfare and security, not less than the dictates of a common humanity, should lead us to extend to him our sympathy and aid.

Resolved, That the course of WILLIAM WALKER in Nicaragua, in the field, and in the council chamber, has given the best evidences of genius to conceive, and ability to execute the mission of improvement of a suffering and degraded people, and while we indorse him in the past, we declare our unwavering confidence in him for the future.

Resolved, That we invite WILLIAM WALKER, the gallant embodiment of those principles of Democracy and progress, most dear to our hearts, to visit this City, as the guest of the people, that we may exchange with him congratulations over the past, and manifest to him our bright anticipations of the future.

When the resolution had been adopted there were several cries for General CAZNEAU, but he declined speaking on the ground of bodily indisposition.

There were then cries for Colonel FABENS, who was introduced amid applause, and spoke nearly as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The spectacle of this very enthusiastic meeting here, to-night, is, under the circumstances, as novel as it is creditable to all concerned. In this spontaneous movement of a sovereign people to do honor to greatness that adversity cannot detract from, and to genius that burns yet brighter in the cold atmosphere of misfortune, we recognize that indomitable adherence to principle which our fathers have left to us as their choicest legacy. We have not met to greet with plaudits the triumphal chariot of a conquorer returning from a war of conquest, with a long retinue of captive slaves, and a train of magnificent spoils, but we are here to offer the simple tribute of "well done" to those who have battled for two long years against odds such as people seldom stand up under for a day—for what? Personal aggrandizement? No. The further aggrandizement of this great country? No; but to aid a weak and suffering sister Republic in "the establishment and maintenance of the institutions of a pure republicanism," as the resolutions, which you have just heard read, truly and eloquently express it. Aye, fellow-citizens, *our* institutions of liberty, intelligence and religion. This is what we are here for,—and well do the noble WALKER and the gallant HENNINGSEN deserve these honors.

I rejoice at this demonstration—I rejoice at it not more because it shows your appreciation and indorsement of the gallant conduct of our countrymen in Central America, than because it administers another well-merited rebuke to those who, having the power intrusted to them at your hands, wielded it against your wishes, and who thus ignoring and defying the well-known sentiments of the masses—the rank and file of the people of this country—struck a blow at the very root of Democracy. But the nobler is for those who stood up against it all—more Romen than CÆSAR they faltered not, even when the traitor BRUTUS buried the fratricidal knife. And where are the conspirators? How have they really benefited by their temporary successes? What has become of those 20,000 of the youth—the flower and chivalry of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica? Their bones lie whitening on the savannahs, or rotting in the dense forests of Nicaragua; and the poor, feeble, demoralized remnant of that once proud army are hovering, like foul birds, around the fields which their own jealousy and mad ambition have made putrid with corpses! What new laurels has Great Britain—"the self styled protector of Central America"—(I am quoting the resolutions again, for I cannot better express my own views,) added to her chaplet in exchange for those lost in the Baltic and the Crimea? And your Wall-street and Bowling-green speculators—I mean of course VANDERBILT & Co.—what dividend do they expect on their investment in the humane and anti filibustering business of slaughtering their brave young fellow countrymen abroad? For it is gold—aye—gold from this very City of New-York that has finally worsted them. As was said by the poet of ABD-EL-KADER, while a prisoner within the white walls of Toulon, may with equal propriety be said of WALKER and HENNINGSEN:

"Avelled not or steel or shot, 'gainst those charmed lives secure,
'Till cunning men in last resort, tost up the golden lure:
And the carrion buzzards roand it stooped, faithless to the cast,
And the eagles of the mountains are caught and caged at last."

Where now is WILLIAM L. MARCY? A stranger in his old home, preparing, as the newspapers tell us to go abroad to inspect, probably the practical working of that delectable black-coat-and-blue-stocking diplomacy, which is the *only* really American line of policy which he has inaugurated in our foreign affairs. Where is CALEB CUSHING? Glorifying himself in magniloquent speeches, as usual—blowing his own trumpet through the land—parading his infamy before his old fellow-townsmen of Newburyport—as did Hester Prynne, the unhappy adulteress of HAWTHORNE'a tale, the *Scarlet Letter*, on her breast. As for poor FRANK PIERCE, nobody knows and nobody cares what has become of *him*. He has disappeared mysteriously—but neither the TIMES nor the *Herald* have thought it worth their while to offer a reward for the discovery of his whereabouts.

But, fellow-citizens, the cause of Nicaraguan independence is not dead. The darkness that seems for the moment to hover around it is not the darkness of the grave. Oh, if it were—if it were—if it lay stretched before us, cold and stiff, with nothing of its strength and health and beauty left, except the unchangeable beauty of death—we would still be here. We would esteem it our sorrowful privilege to come and pay to it the last sad honors due to departed glory. With tearful eyes, and sobbing voices, and breaking hearts we would throw over its coffin the richest pall that ever woman's hand embroidered, and heap above it the fairest flowers of the young Spring. But, thank God, we have no such melancholy task to perform! We are not here to *bury* CÆSAR, but to *praise* him. The cause lives. I recognize it instinct with vigor in your presence here to-night. It lives this very day in the hearts of a million of freemen! It lives in the persons of the heroes who have so worthily illustrated and ennobled it! It cannot be crushed out!

When the news of the arrival of WALKER and HENNINGSEN flashed along the electric wires from one end of this land to the other, the heart of the nation responded in tones of sympathy and welcome—not the hireling presence of a bogus Republicanism and a spurious philanthropy—but the blacksmith at his forge, the farmer at his plow, the weaver at his loom, the sailor on his ship, the schoolboy chafing over his unwelcome task, the maiden whose throbbing breast and glistening eye told where her truant heart was wandering—all these saw not the capitulation—not the retreat—but the noble heroism, the self denial, the voluntary hardships, the patience in adversity that guaranteed eventually a full and perfect triumph. And that triumph is certain, just as certain as to-morrow's sun will rise. I think I may hazard the prediction that before ninety days the unanimous voice of the people of Nicaragua—now scourged again, as I am sure they are, and I speak from an experience of their character of many years—now scourged again with civil dissensions, and withering under the curse of the allied locusts, will call on WALKER and HENNINGSEN to come back. And there will be no more blockade of steamships—no more arrests and imprisonments in Eldridge-street Jail—but the man who bear the banners of republican liberty and human progress may march at mid day, with their bayonets glistening in the sun that shines for all—for we also live under another star, and the clouds that recently obscured the bright light of our political firmament are dispersed, and the people—the will and the sentiments of the people, are recognized again as the reigning power in the land.

After a few remarks from Mr. S. B. FOGARTY, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the reception of Gen. WALKER:

George T. Thompson, Judge Albert A. Thompson, Judge Florence McCarty, Judge Gilner Dean, J. B. Fogarty, Malcolm Campbell, Ward B. Burnett, Alex. C. Morton, H. N. Wild, John Clancy, John Creighton, W. P. Walker, William Wilson.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, the Chairman, Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY was added to the Committee, and the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of the Wilson Small General Committee.

An adjourned meeting of the "Wilson Small" General Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall. Sixty-five members were present. Mr. SMALL presided. A resolution offered at the last meeting for the expulsion of such members as failed to attend was called, and after some debate adopted by a large majority. The names of those expelled are: Andrew Froment, Isaac V. Fowler, Daniel H. Norris, Emanuel B. Hart, J. B. Ryer, Isaac Bell, Jr., and John Cochrane. The following gentlemen who were appointed to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the party reported progress, and will report finally on Tuesday next: A. B. Rollins, Augo Herrick, Josiah Sutherland, Henry H. Morange, Michael Murray, James Leonard, P. G. Maloney, Patrick Coyle, Henry R Hoffmire, John Clancy, John Tipper, George G. Barnard, Ashbel Reed, H. Richardson, John C. Fraser, John H. Chambers, Charles A. May, William Coulter, Harris Wines, Sr., Daniel Kennedy, Dennis F. Root.

After the transaction of business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned,

NEW ROUTE TO NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, MYSTIC AND STONINGTON.—The Long Island Railroad Company have just completed arrangements for opening a new communication between this City and New London, Conn. Trains will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, every morning at 9 o'clock, and connect at Greenport with the steamer *Catalina*, where passengers and freight will be immediately transported to either New-London, Mystic, Norwich or Stonington. Fare to the first-named place, $2 20; to the others, $2 50.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

OUR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Lord Palmerston's Explanation of the Non-Ratification of the Dallas Treaty.

THE SLAVE-TRADE AGITATION.

Fresh Complications in the Spanish-Mexican Dispute.

The Niagara Unfitted to Receive the Submarine Cable.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Dull---Provisions Unchanged---Consols 93 7-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool abont 2 P. M. on Saturday, May 30, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool at 6 o'clock on the evening of 28th May.

The steamship *North Star* arrived off Southampton afternoon of Friday, 29th.

The news from Great Britain presents no features of special importance.

The London *Times* states that the *St. Jean d'Acre* 101 guns, screw steamship, is to be immediately fitted at Devonport for the purpose of taking the Halifax side portion of the cable, instead of the *Niagara*, and that vessel will render her services in any way in which she may be found available.

An interesting discussion (published below) had taken place in the House of Commons with reference to the non-ratification of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty.

In the House of Commons on the 28th ult., Mr. ROEBUCK called attention to the subject of British relations with Brazil, and moved for a Select Committee to take into consideration those relations and report therenpon. He urged that the Government of Brazil had acted in good faith in endeavoring to extinguish the Slave-trade, that their endeavors had been entirely successful, and that the steps taken by Great Britain, through her ships on the Brazilian coast, were highly offensive to the Brazilian Government, and extremely prejudicial to Brazilian commerce.

Lord PALMERSTON opposed the motion as being entirely unnecessary, asserting that Mr. ROEBUCK had made exaggerated statements, that the British cruisers had only acted as they were bound to do for the prevention of the slave-trade, and that no improper interference had taken place with the legitimate commerce of Brazil, and that the success of the motion would give encouragement to the slave-trade in all directions.

After some debate the motion was rejected by 295 majority.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the Constitution of the Board of Admiralty, with a view to reform, and in doing so took occesion to reiterate his well-known grievances. The motion was negatived by a large majority.

The proceedings in the House of Lorde were of no special importance, and the House had adjourned over to the 4th of June.

The London *Times*, in an article upon Mr. ROEBUCK's motion in regard to the Slave-trade of Brazil, advocates the gradual abandonment of the police supervision heretofore exercised by England in this matter.

Mr. H. S. KEATING has been appointed Solicitor General, vice Mr. STUART WORTLEY, resigned, and Mr. H. HERBERT is appointed Secretary for Ireland.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, of Russia, was expected to reach England on the 31st of May. His visit was to be one of mere friendly courtesy to the Queen, and therefore divested of any special demonstrations.

NEAL DOW made his first appearance before a London audience at Exeter Hall on the 26th. His reception was quite enthusiastic.

The visit of the King of Bavaria continued to monopolize attention at Paris.

A "warning" had been given to the *Journal des Chemins de Fer*, for an article censuring certain Government measures.

The Corpe Legislatif had unanimously passed a bill increasing the pay of Captains and Lieutenants in the Army by 150 francs a year.

The law in relation to the Bank of France had passed by 225 against 15. M. MAGNE, Minister of Finance, is mentioned as likely to be the future Governor of the Bank.

The law for the establishment of three lines of transatlantic mail steamers has passed the Legislative Assembly. The ports of embarkation were left for subsequent settlement.

General CAVAIGNAC and several other Republicans will, it is said, become candidates to represent Paris in the new Corpe Legislatif.

Dispatches from Algeria mention that the French expeditionary corps had attacked Beni Ratten, on the 23d May, from three different directions, and captured the position after two hours' fighting. The advance guard had penetrated into Kabylia.

Letters from Algeria report that the appearance of the crops there was splendid, and promised an early and most abundant harvest.

The French Government has fixed the army at 600,000 men—an increase upon the ordinary peace establishment.

Baron GROS and the whole of the mission for China left Toulon on the 27th. The French naval forces will follow. They are, however, to avoid a threatening attitude until diplomatic attempts have failed.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"A private letter from Toulon contains some details respecting the steam-frigate *Audacieuse*, which has just sailed for China. The frigate is only to touch at Senegal and at the Cape of Good Hope. She carries coal for eight days, so that she may steam over that portion of the passage where sailing-ships are detained by light winds, and which comprises a distance of from 200 to 250 maritime leagues. This is the first screw-frigate which has been dispatched to the Indian seas. As the *Audacieuse* is a frigate of great speed, she may be expected to perform the passage to Singapore in 45 days, where Baron GROS will meet Lord ELGIN, who has gone by Suez."

The French Legislative Assembly closed on the 28th, its period of six years having expired.

Of the 45 persons tried in Paris for complicity in the recent conspiracy, six are acquitted and 39 condemned to short imprisonments.

The settlement of the Neufchatel question is thus announced in the Paris *Moniteur* of the 26th May:

"The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia and Switzerland, assembled yesterday at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and signed a treaty regulating in a definitive manner the Neufchatel Question, by the renunciation on the part of the King of Prussia of the sovereign rights which treaties had given him over that principality, and by engagements entered into by the Swiss Confederation, which are of a nature to respond to the deep solicitude of King FREDERICK WILLIAM for the inhabitants of Neufchatel. The text of the treaty will be published after the exchange of the ratifications, which is to take place within a delay of twenty-one days."

It is said that, in consequence of the intervention of the French Ambassador at Constantinople, the Moldavian and Wallachian refugees, who had been stopped at Rustchuk, had been permitted to return to their native country.

The following dispatch, dated Cardiff, Wednesday, 27th May, was posted on the 30th in the Liverpool Underwriters' Rooms:

"The schooner *John and Edward*, from Bordeaux to Liverpool, put into Bellisle, wind bound, on the 24th May. In the roads, the French war schooner *Maratch* was at anchor, and the *John and Edward* came to anchor a cable's length under her stern, without giving a signal. Though one of the crew held a flag in his hand, the *Maratch* fired at the schooner three times, and JAMES WILLIAMS, one of the crew of the latter, was shot dead."

The Mexican Envoy has not yet been received by the Queen of Spain, and the arrangement of the differences between the two governments has, it is said, encountered new difficulties.

Official advices from Venice say that Marshal RADETSKY is not expected to live.

It is reported that the French, Russian, Prussian, and Sardinian Commissioners will withdraw from the Principalities should the Porte persist in removing VOGORIDES from his post in Moldavia.

A coolness is said to have arisen between the Emperor of Austria and the Count de MORNY. The Emperor is dissatisfied with the small success of the Russian Railways in France.

Accounts from Bombay of the 1st, state that at that date the English regiments were returning from Persia.

At Hong Kong, on the 15th of April, General SEYMOUR was waiting for the reinforcements which would arrive in.

A letter from Madrid announces that orders had been transmitted to the Governor-General of the Philippines, in anticipation of the events to take place in China. According to these orders a ship-of-war attached to that Spanish colony is to be placed at the orders of the Spanish Consul at Macao. The colony will, moreover, place stores of all kinds at the disposal of the British and French ships-of-war. The measures adopted by the Spanish Government on this occasion are the more useful as Manilla affords many resources, and is at a reasonable distance from the coast of the Celestial Empire, which is to be the theatre of the approaching operations.

Consols, on Saturday, for money and for account closed at 93¾ @94.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

The Central American Treaty before the House—Lord Palmerston's Explanation of its non-Ratification—Treaty between France and Honduras—Discussion in the Commons on the Slave-Trade and Relations with Brazil—The Opium-Trade with China—The Nicaragua Literary News—The Derby.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday Night, May 29, 1856.

Mr. DISRAELI, after some few introductory remarks, has this evening inquired of Her Majesty's Government as to the reasons for the non-ratification of the treaty between England and the Government of the United States about Honduras; as to the present state of the negotiations; and whether papers will be laid before Parliament? Lord PALMERSTON, who had had one notice of this question, and had obviously prepared his answer with great circumspection and deliberation, replied in some detail, recapitulating the nature of the proposed treety alike with Honduras in relation to the Bay Islands, and with the United States in reference to Nicaragua and Costa Rica. His tone was very courteous to the United States; and when, in a second question, Mr. DISRAELI asked whether et a particular etage of the correspondence instructions had been given to the British Minister at Washington complaining of the conduct of the United States, the noble Lord said he took exception to the word "complaint;" there was nothing to "complain" of in the conduct of the United States; they had a perfect right to take whet view they pleased of the provisions of a treaty affecting themselves; the view they had taken in this matter was not one for the censure of another Government. He went on to say that it would have been contrary to diplomatic usage and precedent for the sovereign of Great Britain to have "ratified" the treaty with the United States, as it had been altered by the Senate, bnt so anxious was Great Britain to meet the wishes of the United States, that she had consented to several not unimportant alterations in the proposed Nicaragua and Costa Rica treety, and, also, to all hut one of the United States' proposals as to Honduras, and that was the *unconditional* surrender of the Bay Islands—the surrender without terms, which would be to sacrifice the interests of the colonists, British subjects already settled there, and also the policy of Great Britain. He did not say a word as to the Anti-Slavery clause in the Honduras treaty. As to the present state of matters, he said that no official notification had yet been received of the ratification of the treaty on the part of Honduras with England. Private accounts had come to hand that there were some impediments to the completion, but nothing definite on that head was yet known.

Neither was it officially known whet action the United States Government had resolved upon in reference to the several treaties which were so interwoven with and dependent upon each other. At this moment, he continued, while negotiations were still pending, it would be inexpedient and improper to lay papers before Parliament; but if, unfortunately, these negotiattons should not come to the desired result then it would be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to show, by the publication of the correspondence in the usual form, what steps had been taken throughout these transactions.

The rules of the House not permitting of debate where a mere question had been asked, no further conversation ensued. It was not very easy to follow the thread of Lord PALMERSTON's remarks, owing to the noise that prevailed at the time, just as members were going to dinner. But he never once alluded to the Clayton-Bnlwer Treaty, or to other actual or possible complications; and the impression derivable from his speech, which was very much in the tone of his new tone on the New-Granada embroilment, was that a pecific solution of the whole difficulty was at hand, and that if it were not, it would not be for want of good-will on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

In reference to these matters, it may be observed that news has been received to-day from the Honduras Plenipotentiary accredited to this country and France, and now resident in Paris, Señor HERRAN, that M. WALEWSKI is quite willing, on behalf of France, to ratify a treaty in all respects the same with Honduras as that which was concluded last Autumn between Señor HERRAN and Lord CLARENDON, and whose ratification by Honduras is now awaited with eagerness here by all parties interested in Anglo-Honduras affairs, and by all desirous of the consolidation of friendly feelings and interests between Great Britain and the United States through the instrumentality of Honduras.

As not altogether irrelevant to one portion of this topic, and as bearing on the unexpressed but well understood Slavery phase in the concession or non-concession of the Bay Islands, it may be mentioned that last night an important debate took place in the House of Commons on the subject of British relations with Brazil, brought forward by Mr. ROEBUCK. The object of the honorable member was to obtain a Committee of Inquiry, with a view to the repeal of the act of 1845, which he maintained had the effect of impeding our commercial relations with Brazil, without being at all necessary, the Slave-trade having wholly ceased and been denounced by the Brazilian Government itself as piracy. In the course of his speech Mr. ROEBUCK twitted Lord PALMERSTON with constantly hullying weak powers, while he succumbed to those which are strong enough to defend themselves, and declared that he would not dare to continue such an act if the United States was the country affected by it instead of Brazil. The Premier repelled the insinuation, and stated that the act of 1845 had been suspended by mutual consent for several years past, and was now virtually a dead letter. It would, nevertheless, he thought, be dangerous to repeal the act, there being parties at Rio prone to protect and encourage the Slave-trade. Mr. B. MOORE, Chairman of the Brazilian Commercial Association at Liverpool, one who is thoroughly acquainted with all commercial matters relating to Brazil, supported the motion, maintaining that the Brazilian Government was sincere in its wish to abolish the Slave-trade, and had done everything in its power for its suppression. In the course of his speech he pointed out a mistake, which Mr. ROEBUCK had made in representing the value of British trade with Brazil at £12,000,000; it was not, he said, half that sum; which was the value of the whole imports into Brazil from all parts of the world. Mr. MONCTON MILNES opposed the motion, and Mr. DISRAELI and Lord J. RUSSELL, though coinciding with much that fell from the member for Sheffield, (ROEBUCK,) deprecated a division, as the motion implied a want of confidence in the Government. Mr. ROEBUCK, in replying to Lord PALMERSTON, maintained that the suppression of the Slave-trade had been accomplished by Brazil alone, notwithstanding British interference for that object, and repeated his former assertions as to the foreign policy of the British Government. They sent cruisers to the coast of Brazil, he said, bnt they would not dare to act in the same manner towards the United States; if they seized an American vessel in the Chesapeake with slaves aboard, the whole Union would be in arms, and the British Government would be forced to succumb. The House divided on the question, but only 17 members went into the same lobby with Mr. ROEBUCK, while 312 voted with the Government and against the inquiry.

Several other discussions and publications of the British Parliament deserve to be presented in brief to the notice of American readers.

There was issued yesterday, from the Paper Office of the House of Lords, a collection of documents relating to the opium-trade with China, ranging over the period from 1842 down to the month of January last. It was the opinion of Sir H. POTTINGER, whose dispatches form the most important portion of the earlier papers, that nothing could be done, or reasonably expected to be done by Great Britain for the prevention of the opium-trade, so long as the Chinese Government was powerless to enforce its prohibition. The Celestials were determined to have the drug, and the Mandarins often connived at its introduction into the country; and if the British Government forbade its cultivation in India

by arbitrators for abridging her own work for school use. Litigation is likely to arise, and the circulating medium will be dispensed extensively through this instrumentality of parchments.

Two scraps of personal gossip must close our budget this week: One that Sir R. PEEL, rashly and wildly backing his own horse *Anton*, at the Derby, on Wednesday, lost £70,000, and is in a state that might be expected in consequence. The other is the *début* of BALFE's daughter in the "Somnambula" last night, at GYE's (Lyceum) Opera House, with a success by no means so great as could be desired, or as the journals to-day describe.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Anglo-Saxon Law Again—The Last of Neufchatel—Horace Vernet Not Coming to the United States—An Anecdote of Dumas—A Sad Position—Thurneyssen to be Extradited—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

The discussion on the inefficiency and the abuses of the Anglo-Saxon law has been revived again, by a vile article of the New-York *Herald* on this subject. The article of the *Herald*, which represents American society, in general terms, as in a state of anarchy, to which California, eight years ago, would have been an example of a well-organized and well-governed community, is seized upon by the *Constitutionnel*, as a sweet morsel to turn against its opponents in the discussion. It does not mend the matter that the *Herald* starts out with the assertion that the American law is superior to the despotic Napoleonic and Justinian Codes, (not to mention the fact that it makes a gross error of history in designating the Code Napoleon as the work of a single man,) for it immediately changes its tone, and gives the lie to its own assertion. The *Débats*, which had undertaken the defence of the American law against the *Constitutionnel*, feels called upon to denounce the article of the *Herald* as a gross exaggeration of the facts, and as a libel on the institutions, manners, and habits of the country in which it is printed. The *Débats* admits, however, that the prediction of DE TOCQUEVILLE, in his *Democracy in America*, that a disregard for the supremacy of the law would be likely to grow out of the state of society as it then presented itself to him, has been realized to a greater extent than the friends of America and her institutions had hoped. However this may be, the best thing that could happen for American society—the first reform to strike at the root of the evils that exist—would be to suppress, immediately and without mercy, the New-York *Herald*. That journal always gives me the effect of a viper warmed and nourished in the bosom of a society it is continually wounding by its poisonous stings.

The *Moniteur*, yesterday, gave the political world of Paris occasion for one of those long inspirations which convey so much relief to the burdened inward man. It announced, officially, the signing of the Neufchatel treaty. But there was a something in the grouping of the words, certainly not in the words themselves, which gave one the impression that the man who penned the article was smiling comically out of the corner of his mouth when he wrote it. He felt, no doubt, that his readers were going to say, "Well, that long-drawn-out farce is at last ended." There is general rejoicing that the affair is definitively disposed of.

Some time ago a report found circulation in France and England, and subsequently in the United States, that the distinguished French artist, M. HORACE VERNET, had been employed by the Government of the United States to execute for the new Capitol at Washington one or more pictures, for which he was to receive a fabulous compensation. I regret to have made myself the echo of these reports, for nothing could have been more untrue. The subject was brought to recollection a few days ago, by seeing in an American paper the statement that M. VERNET was going to Washington to paint Mr. BUCHANAN's portrait. All this is completely without foundation. M. VERNET has never been employed to paint either a picture for the Capitol, or Mr. BUCHANAN's portrait, and instead of being on the point of starting to the United States to make himself a millionaire, is quietly at work in his studio in the Institute of France, engaged on historical pictures for the French Museums. It is true that the American Minister talked to M. VERNET on the subject of a picture for the Capitol, but the interview rests without result.

The least of ALEXANDER DUMAS' sins is certainly not modesty. Lately, when he was at London—he recounts this himself in this morning's number of *Monte Cristo*—he visited a Mr. DANIEL, a dealer in porcelain. In entering the door he heard a word which arrested his attention, Mr. DANIEL said to his clerk, "Don't mention the prices."

The great romancer demanded the occasion of giving this order.

"Because," replied Mr. DANIEL, "the price at which we sell to you ought not to be the price for other people."

"I hardly understand you," said DUMAS, modestly.

"Here are my bills of purchase. Choose and pay your purchases at the prices they cost me. I will accept no more."

"But if I take the whole store?"

"I will renew it again," said Mr. DANIEL, with courtesy.

"Would you believe," continues the author of *Monte Cristo*, "that if WALTER SCOTT or BYRON had visited our dealers of porcelain in France there would have been found one who have done as much as he?"

What adorable *naïveté!*

LOBETTE LITERATURE.

The work of CHLESTE MOGADOR, *Les Voleurs d'Or*, (The Gold Stealers,) appeared from the press of MICHEL LEVY last week, and at once obtained a rapid sale. The authoress, you will recollect, was but a few years ago a queen of the *demi-monde*, who wrote her memoirs in five volumes, in which she unrolled before the world the history of her loves and adventures, with here and there a name thrown in by way of spice. The police saw fit to smother CELESTE's first bantling at its birth, and I believe the public never saw but the three first volumes. The book was suppressed ostensibly for its immorality, but really on account of official names that figured in the book in a position too equivocal for the public eye.

CELESTE then made the acquaintance of a young man of good family, the Viscount de CHABRILLAN, who, from the position of lover, was seduced by the syren into that of husband. CELESTE was a woman of talent, and she promised, on condition of being made a Countess, to reform and to exhibit to the world a model wife. The Viscount married her, but, it is hardly necessary to say, against his family's wish. The father, to avoid the embarrassments of a proximity to a daughter-in-law whose name was still sung in the bacchanalian retreats of the Maison Dorée, and whose choregraphic feats were still the wonder of Mabille, determined to expatriate the interesting addition to his family, honorably if possible, but at any rate to expatriate her. He went to the Foreign Office, and asked for a foreign appointment for his son. There was no vacancy compatible with the young man's talents. But he induced them to create one. The gold fever had just broken out in Australia, some French ships had already started for Melbourne, and the Viscount de CHABRILLAN was appointed Consul at Melbourne.

There they remained three or four years, and during this time CELESTE was re-forming her habits, and laying schemes to force open the doors of society on her return to France. She naturally turned her attention to literature, and *Les Voleurs d'Or* is the result of her Australian incubation. The Gold Stealers is a sort of half-history, half-romance, which is related with a good deal of clearness, and with an interest that enchains the reader from the first to the last page. It is neither brilliant nor bad. It is unexceptionable in morality, for it is the reformed harlot who is most savagely puritan before the public. The principal personages of her story are English; the whole book is, in fact, English. It turns on the family of an English doctor, who left London, to seek his fortune in Australia, and whose daughter fell into the hands, by force, of a vile South American, a stealer of gold. She displays in this book a better knowledge of English society and habits than most French authors.

There is a man, a native of New-York, who, in order to cure epileptic fits, was submitted for some months to large doses of nitrate of silver. This man, who is highly connected in New-York as well by birth as by marriage, is known there as the *Blue Man*. He is, in fact, so well known by this appellation, and has acquired so much the position of a public character, that his friends have almost discarded him, much as they sympathize with his deplorable condition. The nitrate of silver afforded only temporary relief to the epilepsy, but it produced an effect on the skin which is not unfrequently observed from the use of this substance,—his skin was changed indelibly and irremediably blue. For many years remedies for both the epilepsy and the discoloration of the skin were tried in vain in New-York, and six months ago this man came to France.

On his way home, however, he stopped in London, and there saw Dr. MARSHALL HALL, who advised the operation of tracheotomy—an opening into the windpipe. He came to France and entered the service, first of M. NELATON, the distinguished surgeon of the Hospital of the Faculty, but only remained there a month, and was then transferred to the wards of M. TROUSSEAU, at the Hospital Hotel Dieu. M. TROUSSEAU, strong in the faith of a new remedy for epilepsy, from which he had already derived signal benefit, Belladonna, (deadly night-shade,) commenced the administration of this medicine, which he continued for four months, without any benefit whatever. He tried also to remove the blueness of the skin by applications of hyposulfite of soda and other remedies, without appreciable results. (All this has been published and discussed in the Paris journals of medicine, and in the Societies, since he came under M. TROUSSEAU's treatment.) At the end of four months, after experiencing a complete failure of what were certainly too sanguine promises in the commencement, Mr. TROUSSEAU, for reasons which I should not dare to judge, for fear of doing injustice to the honorable professor's motives, made out an order which consigned our unfortunate countryman to the walls of the Bicêtre Lunatic Asylum. He was quietly descending the stairs of the Hotel Dieu, in the belief that he was leaving the hospital, when at the door he was invited to get in a carriage, which carriage was closed on him, and he was driven to Bicêtre.

He could not speak a word of French, and at Bicêtre, without yet knowing where he was, his clothes were replaced by hospital clothes, and from the pocket of his cast-off pantaloons, he was robbed by the attendants of all the money he had. It was three or four days before he met any one who could speak English, and then it was too late to find the thief. He at last met here a house-surgeon from New-Orleans, Dr. CHARVET, to whom he explained his difficulties, and who astonished him by the revelation of the fact that he was in Bedlam.

This was a month ago. Through Dr. CHARVET, steps were immediately taken to obtain his release; but before all the formalities could be fulfilled, a month elapsed, and it was not till yesterday that the poor fellow escaped from the clutches of the leeches, the setons and the blistere which routine and the unhappy order of Prof. TROUSSEAU had consigned him. He came to see me in a most pitiable condition, and begged to be sent home. A subscription was readily made up, for the case was too palpable for hesitation, and to-day he left for London, cured of his admiration for French therapeutics. He intends again, however, to visit Dr. MARSHALL HALL at London, and if he still recommends tracheotomy, to submit to that operation.

You have in your midst at this moment another CARPENTIER, for whom it is said the French Government are going to demand the extradition. His name is THURNEYSSEN. He was a banker and stock-broker, and failed for thirty millions, carrying with him to America several of his dishonorably gained millions. A few days ago, while seated in the bureau of the American Legation, a gentleman and lady entered, who were evidently laboring under a severe affliction. This couple, who it seems must have had an immense confidence in the absconding M. THURNEYSSEN, had placed in that gentleman's hands securities to the amount of three millions of francs! every sou of which took its flight across the Atlantic at the same moment as its holder. The husband was furious, and came to the Legation to know what were the prospects of arresting the defaulter and returning him to France: the wife was calm. And yet three-fourths of the lost deposit belonged to her private fortune. Happily they have plenty left.

It is announced that HUME, the spiritualist, has arrived in Paris with his sister, and descended at the Hotel Vouillemot, in the Champs Elysées. We shall no doubt soon hear of more wonders at the Tuileries, for it is certain that before leaving HUME established a certain influence in the Imperial circle.

Mrs. STOWE has returned to Paris from Rome, and is about starting for England, from whence she will sail for the United States, by the steamer of the 9th of June. She leaves in Paris, at school, her two twin daughters, young ladies grown.

Mr. CRAWFORD, the sculptor, has left for London, to put himself under the treatment of an American cancer Doctor, who has lately gained great celebrity there among a certain class, in the cure of this disease.

The paper of the banking-house of GREEN & Co. is selling at 40. This is, however, considered a good sale.

Mr. WISE, Secretary of Legation at Paris, has resigned and gone home. MALAKOFF.

The Non-Ratification of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty—Explanation by Lord Palmerston.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Saturday, May 30.

Mr. DISRAELI.—I rise, Sir, to make inquiry of Her Majesty's Government respecting the non-ratification of the treaty entered into by Her Majesty and the Government of the United States in reference to Honduras. I should be glad if the noble Lord at the head of the Government could state to the House the reasons why that treaty has not been ratified, and I should wish that he would also inform us whether negotiations are still pending upon the subject, and whether any papers with regard to it are to be laid upon the table of the House?

Lord PALMERSTON—In answer to the right honorable gentleman, I have to state that in the course of last Summer two treaties were concluded by Her Majesty's Government—the one with the Republic of Honduras, the other with the Government of the United States. The object of the treaty which we entered into with Honduras was, among other things, the cession to her of what are called the Bay Islands—namely, Ruatan, Bonacca, and two or three other smaller islands. Those Islands were, under the provision of the treaty, ceded to Honduras upon certain conditions which Her Majesty's Government deemed it to be necessary to impose for the security and well being of such British settlers as had property within them. The treaty also provides that the islands in question should not be allowed to fall into the possession of any great maritime Power; that no fortifications should be erected upon them, but that they should continue to be—that which they hitherto have been—inoffensive and non-military stations. The treaty which we concluded with the United States divides itself into two distinct parts. The first part contains the article of the treaty which Great Britain and the United States were to agree to propose to Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the purpose of settling the differences which have arisen between the Spanish American States in Central America and for the future regulation of the Mosquito Indians. The other part of the treaty contained the conditions of an engagement between England and the United States, and one of these articles was to this effect—that whereas a Convention had been concluded between Great Britain and Honduras whereby, on certain conditions, the Bay Islands had been ceded to Honduras, Great Britain and the United States engaged henceforward to acknowledge those islands as part of the territory of Honduras. This treaty was signed by my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Department (Lord CLARENDON) and Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister here. This treaty was sent to Honduras and Washington respectively for the ratification of those Governments. We have not yet received an official notice from Honduras whether the treaty to which I have alluded has been ratified or not by the Government of Honduras. We have, indeed, heard privately that some technical difficulties have prevented its ratification, but we have no official information on the subject. The treaty of the United States was referred, of course, to the Senate. The Senate proposed several alterations in that treaty. Some of those alterations were of considerable importance, and one was of very great importance. The treaty so amended was sent back to this country with the ratification of the Government of the United States, and we were asked to adopt those alterations. Now, of course, the Senate of the United States have an undoubted right to modify and alter any treaty with which they are not satisfied, and which may become the subject of discussion. But the ratification of a treaty by a sovereign Power means that that sovereign Power adopts and ratifies by its signature the engagements taken in its behalf by authorized diplomatic agents; and to ratify a treaty which, having been altered by another Power, is no longer the treaty that was concluded by an authorized diplomatic agent would be against all rule and against all the principles of diplomatic usage. Therefore, even if the British Government agreed to adopt the alterations in the treaty made by the Senate after its signature, it would be necessary that a fresh treaty should be concluded adopting those changes, and that this new treaty should be ratified by the sovereign powers of the two countries. There were several changes made in the treaty—none of them, as I have stated, unimportant, but, nevertheless, Her Majesty's Government being desirous of not raising unnecessary difficulties upon a question which it was highly desirable should be settled, waived their objections to all but one, and that was a change made, not in the treaty which the two Governments proposed to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but in the recital of that treaty. There were alterations in that draught of the treaty which was embodied in the Convention with the United States. They were far from unimportant, yet we were prepared to adopt them. But, in the other articles which were agreed to be directly contracted between the United States and Great Britain, there was an alteration which I will mention. The article relating to the Bay Islands contained, as I have stated, the recital of a Convention between Great Britain and Honduras for the settlement of these Islands upon certain conditions, and it said, "Whereas, such Convention has been concluded between the Government of Great Britain and Honduras, and it has been agreed to consider these Islands as part of the territory of Honduras." The Senate of the United States proposed to omit all reference to the Convention between Great Britain and Honduras, and the United States acknowledged these islands as part of the territory of Honduras. Now, the obvious effect would have been, by implication, and, indeed, directly, that we were making an unconditional cession of these Islands to Honduras divested of those steps which we thought necessary for the well being of the colony and the future political interests of the country. Her Majesty's Government therefore expressed their regret that they could not adopt that alteration, but they proposed an addition to the article as it was amended by the United States, which would have made the cession of these islands conclusive only upon the acceptance by Honduras of the conditions and stipulations we proposed. That proposal was sent to the United States, and the matter is still under negotiation. Therefore, with respect both to this treaty and to the treaty with Honduras, it is not in my power, according to the established practice, to lay these papers before the House. If, unfortunately, these negotiations do not turn out successful, it will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to lay before the House the grounds of the stand which they have thought proper to make. If, on the other hand, the negotiations are successful and the treaty should be ratified and signed in the form which the interests of this country require, then the House will probably be content without inquiring into the differences between the two countries.

Mr. DISRAELI.—I wish to know whether the alterations made in the treaty were not communicated to our representative at Washington, and whether an announcement of those alterations was not received from him before the treaty was ratified and sent to this country?

Lord PALMERSTON.—I do not quite comprehend the right hon. gentleman's question.

Mr. DISRAELI.—My question is, whether the alterations which Her Majesty's Government could not accede to were not communicated to our representative at Washington, and whether an answer to the alterations of which the noble Lord complained was not sent out before the treaty was sent over here for the ratification of Her Majesty's Government?

Lord PALMERSTON.—I might take exception to the word "complained." [Mr. DISRAELI.—"Well, objected."] The Senate of the United States had a right to make what alterations they pleased in the treaty if they thought it not fit to be agreed to. No doubt the probability of some alterations being made in the treaty by the Senate was communicated by our Minister at Washington. That arrived before the treaty, but our answer was communicated on the official communication of the result of the deliberations of the Senate.

The Slave Trade.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 28.

Mr. ROEBUCK called attention to the subject of our relations with Brazil. He referred to the Act (Lord ABERDEEN's) of 1845, which had created, he said, great indignation in the minds of the people of Brazil, and he urged that, as the Slave-trade had been put an end to there, and had utterly disappeared, the slave-traders having been expelled, and the trade itself having been denounced by the Brazilian Government as piracy, that Act, which had the effect of impeding our Commercial relations with Brazil, should be repealed. He moved for a Select Committee to inquire into our relations with Brazil, and into the policy of repealing the Act of 1845.

Lord PALMERSTON, after expressing his surprise that a person like Mr. ROEBUCK should have given countenance, in the course of his speech, to the vulgar and unfounded insinuation that it was the practice of England to bully the weak and succumb to the strong, observed that he had erroneously assumed that the act of 1845 was still in operation, whereas it had been suspended by mutual consent for some years past, and, for all practical purposes, was a dead letter. That act, he said, had been justified by the conduct of the Brazilian Government in relation to the Slave-trade; they had neglected repeated warnings, and refused to do anything to stop that trade according to treaty. In 1850, upon an intimation that the provisions of the act would be enforced, an assurance was given by the Brazilian Government that measures would be taken to put down the trade, and the act was suspended; but, instead of the promised measures, the trade was prosecuted to the utmost extent. The act was consequently put in operation, and produced its proper effect; and when our Government found that of Brazil was in earnest, the operation of the act was suspended, and had continued so until the present time. Nevertheless, it would, in his opinion, be most dangerous to repeal the act, there being parties at Rio prone to protect and encourage the Slave-trade. He therefore entreated Mr. ROEBUCK and the House not to take a step that would be misunderstood by the Brazilians, and have the effect of renewing this hateful traffic.

Mr. BRAMLEY-MOORE supported the motion. He characterized the Act of 1845 as an interference with the sovereignty and independence of Brazil, the Government of which, he contended, had been sincere in its efforts to put down the Slave-trade. But the subject was a difficult one; the Slave-trade existed, he said, in the British colonies, and even at Sierra Leone.

M. M. MILNES trusted that the House would not agree to the motion for a Committee, which would be totally useless for the purpose in view.

After a reply by Mr. ROEBUCK,

Mr. DISRAELI observed that the motion was a very strong one, inasmuch as it proposed to take the management of our diplomatic relation with a foreign power out of the hands of the Government, and there by implied a want of confidence in the Government. He understood that Mr. ROEBUCK did not represent any particular complaint on the part of the Brazilian Government with reference to the Act in question, and he understood from Lord PALMERSTON that the Act was at this moment in suspense by mutual agreement between the two countries, and under these circumstances he could not support the motion. At the same time, the subject was one which, in his opinion, ought to interest the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL said it appeared that for some time our efforts to induce the Brazilian Government to exert itself in putting down the Slave-trade had failed; but, by increased vigilance on our part and more stringent measures directed by the Foreign Office, the trade was put an end to, owing to its being found to be a losing concern. Believing this to be the real state of facts, he desired to leave this question in the hands of the Government.

Upon a division, the motion was negatived by 312 to 17.

From the London Times, May 29.

With the exception of Mr. ROEBUCK's own fervid and rather bitter harangue, there is a very observable poising of judgment and halting of opinion in all the principal speeches last night on our relations with Brazil. Lord PALMERSTON himself, Mr. DISRAELI, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, all agree, in a tone of dissatisfaction, with the present state of things, and wish to regard it as one of transition. It is, however, easy enough to see what the House of Commons, under their guidance, declared by a large majority, and what it did not declare. It would not, without much graver reasons than those now alleged, respond to an appeal expressly and not very courteously made from the Government to the Legislature. It would not stop at once a course of diplomacy for which a defense could be made, or for which at least time could be asked, by a step which, once made, could not be retraced. It would not do that which could even be construed into an abandonment of our long protest against the Slave-trade, a condemnation of ourselves, and a confession that our immense efforts and sacrifices had been made in a fruitless and Quixotic crusade. When it was not only undeniable, but was even alleged in the argument for the motion, that our trade with Brazil was such as to make her the fourth-best customer on our list, and that practically she had given up the importation of slaves, there was, at least, no case for the immediate reversal of our policy and censure of Government. All this was evident, and Mr. ROEBUCK himself could not have been surprised to find himself with only 17 followers against 312. Yet, as we have observed, in the speeches, and not less in the great number of those who, after hearing both sides, declined to vote with either, we may see plainly what the House of Commons regards with dislike, and will not long continue to sanction with even a reluctant and hesitating vote. It will not always persist in a policy which is evidently vexatious to a friendly Government and people. *It does not contemplate arrogating for England to the end of time the onerous and most thankless duty of the police of the ocean.* Whatever the success of an exceptional policy with one nation as compared with another, or whatever treaties or other historical reasons may be alleged, it does not like such a plain difference of dealing as may provoke the charge of national truculence and baseness made by Mr. ROEBUCK. There is a policy which, wise or unwise, can neither be suspected, nor even charged with making distinctions between the strong and the weak. The House of Commons would rather not have to stand on its defence against charges of this sort; and, though England has certainly proved her courage more than once within Mr. ROEBUCK's own memory, and need not be so jealous of her honor as he wishes her to be in her dealing with her own flesh and blood across the Atlantic, yet there is at least color for the reproach that we are taking stronger measures with Brazil than with the United States. The House of Commons, then, would rather it were not so.

Such a policy as ours with Brazil may be just or not, honorable or not, necessary or not; but one thing is certain,—it is a policy which must come to an end, and the longer it is persisted in the more dangerous it is. Supposing it to be the interest of Brazil to import any number of negroes, and supposing that the Government and people of that country wish to import them, and are only prevented by the fear of our cruisers, our courts, and our arms, then we are at least running up a very long and very deep grievance, which time and opportunity may open into a serious quarrel. No doubt, too, the relations of Brazil with the United States, and their community of interest as Slave Powers, are important elements in the calculation of consequences. We feel ourselves bound to look to the future, whereas there are statesmen, and always have been, who feel more concerned to maintain a point of honor than to prevent future difficulties and disasters. An exceptional policy must always rest on exceptional circumstances, and the Act which forms the subject of Mr. ROEBUCK's complaint is an exceptional measure, founded, of course, on our original Treaty with Brazil, but not less at variance with the policy which we have been compelled to adopt with other Powers. We have only to suppose Brazil strong enough, turbulent enough, democratic enough, or sufficiently allied with the United States, and we might some day find ourselves compelled to carry out or renounce our pretensions. At present Lord PALMERSTON assures us the Act of 1845 is a dead letter,—a sword hung up in our armory, and even rusting in its scabbard; but to Brazil it is a sword ready to fall, and, as we cannot help thinking Lord PALMERSTON would be the last man to recommend us to throw it away when actually challenged to the contest, so we think he would act wisely to get rid of it, if possible, in a season of mutual confidence, respect and repose.

A preventive policy abroad is too like an obstructive policy at home. Statesmen who are always checking what they are pleased to consider bad tendencies in their own people seldom do any positive good, and the best that can be said of their administration afterwards, is that under them the nation stood still. It is at least conceivable that we might have taken some positive course on the subject of negro labor, which, without involving us with all the rest of the world, would have made the cession of these islands conclusive only upon the acceptance by Honduras of the conditions and stipulations we proposed. That proposal was sent to the United States, and the matter is still under negotiation. Therefore, with respect both to this treaty and to the treaty with Honduras, it is not in my power, according to the established practice, to lay these papers before the House. If, unfortunately, these negotiations do not turn out successful, it will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to lay before the House the grounds of the stand which they have thought proper to make. If, on the other hand, the negotiations are successful and the treaty should be ratified and signed in the form which the interests of this country require, then the House will probably be content without inquiring into the differences between the two countries.

Mr. DISRAELI.—I wish to know whether the alterations made in the treaty were not communicated to our representative at Washington, and whether an announcement of those alterations was not received from him before the treaty was ratified and sent to this country?

Lord PALMERSTON.—I do not quite comprehend the right hon. gentleman's question.

Mr. DISRAELI.—My question is, whether the alterations which Her Majesty's Government could not accede to were not communicated to our representative at Washington, and whether an answer to the alterations of which the noble Lord complained was not sent out before the treaty was sent over here for the ratification of Her Majesty's Government?

Lord PALMERSTON.—I might take exception to the word "complained." [Mr. DISRAELI.—"Well, objected."] The Senate of the United States had a right to make what alterations they pleased in the treaty if they thought it not fit to be agreed to. No doubt the probability of some alterations being made in the treaty by the Senate was communicated by our Minister at Washington. That arrived before the treaty, but our answer was communicated on the official communication of the result of the deliberations of the Senate.

The Slave Trade.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 28.

Mr. ROEBUCK called attention to the subject of our relations with Brazil. He referred to the Act (Lord ABERDEEN's) of 1845, which had created, he said, great indignation in the minds of the people of Brazil, and he urged that, as the Slave-trade had been put an end to there, and had utterly disappeared, the slave-traders having been expelled, and the trade itself having been denounced by the Brazilian Government as piracy, that Act, which had the effect of impeding our Commercial relations with Brazil, should be repealed. He moved for a Select Committee to inquire into our relations with Brazil, and into the policy of repealing the Act of 1845.

Lord PALMERSTON, after expressing his surprise that a person like Mr. ROEBUCK should have given countenance, in the course of his speech, to the vulgar and unfounded insinuation that it was the practice of England to bully the weak and succumb to the strong, observed that he had erroneously assumed that the act of 1845 was still in operation, whereas it had been suspended by mutual consent for some years past, and, for all practical purposes, was a dead letter. That act, he said, had been justified by the conduct of the Brazilian Government in relation to the Slave-trade; they had neglected repeated warnings, and refused to do anything to stop that trade according to treaty. In 1850, upon an intimation that the provisions of the act would be enforced, an assurance was given by the Brazilian Government that measures would be taken to put down the trade, and the act was suspended; but, instead of the promised measures, the trade was prosecuted to the utmost extent. The act was consequently put in operation, and produced its proper effect; and when our Government found that of Brazil was in earnest, the operation of the act was suspended, and had continued so until the present time. Nevertheless, it would, in his opinion, be most dangerous to repeal the act, there being parties at Rio prone to protect and encourage the Slave-trade. He therefore entreated Mr. ROEBUCK and the House not to take a step that would be misunderstood by the Brazilians, and have the effect of renewing this hateful traffic.

Mr. BRAMLEY-MOORE supported the motion. He characterized the Act of 1845 as an interference with the sovereignty and independence of Brazil, the Government of which, he contended, had been sincere in its efforts to put down the Slave-trade. But the subject was a difficult one; the Slave-trade existed, he said, in the British colonies, and even at Sierra Leone.

M. M. MILNES trusted that the House would not agree to the motion for a Committee, which would be totally useless for the purpose in view.

After a reply by Mr. ROEBUCK,

Mr. DISRAELI observed that the motion was a very strong one, inasmuch as it proposed to take the management of our diplomatic relation with a foreign power out of the hands of the Government, and there by implied a want of confidence in the Government. He understood that Mr. ROEBUCK did not represent any particular complaint on the part of the Brazilian Government with reference to the Act in question, and he understood from Lord PALMERSTON that the Act was at this moment in suspense by mutual agreement between the two countries, and under these circumstances he could not support the motion. At the same time, the subject was one which, in his opinion, ought to interest the House.

Lord J. RUSSELL said it appeared that for some time our efforts to induce the Brazilian Government to exert itself in putting down the Slave-trade had failed; but, by increased vigilance on our part and more stringent measures directed by the Foreign Office, the trade was put an end to, owing to its being found to be a losing concern. Believing this to be the real state of facts, he desired to leave this question in the hands of the Government.

Upon a division, the motion was negatived by 312 to 17.

From the London Times, May 29.

With the exception of Mr. ROEBUCK's own fervid and rather bitter harangue, there is a very observable poising of judgment and halting of opinion in all the principal speeches last night on our relations with Brazil. Lord PALMERSTON himself, Mr. DISRAELI, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, all agree, in a tone of dissatisfaction, with the present state of things, and wish to regard it as one of transition. It is, however, easy enough to see what the House of Commons, under their guidance, declared by a large majority, and what it did not declare. It would not, without much graver reasons than those now alleged, respond to an appeal expressly and not very courteously made from the Government to the Legislature. It would not stop at once a course of diplomacy for which a defense could be made, or for which at least time could be asked, by a step which, once made, could not be retraced. It would not do that which could even be construed into an abandonment of our long protest against the Slave-trade, a condemnation of ourselves, and a confession that our immense efforts and sacrifices had been made in a fruitless and Quixotic crusade. When it was not only undeniable, but was even alleged in the argument for the motion, that our trade with Brazil was such as to make her the fourth-best customer on our list, and that practically she had given up the importation of slaves, there was, at least, no case for the immediate reversal of our policy and censure of Government. All this was evident, and Mr. ROEBUCK himself could not have been surprised to find himself with only 17 followers against 312. Yet, as we have observed, in the speeches, and not less in the great number of those who, after hearing both sides, declined to vote with either, we may see plainly what the House of Commons regards with dislike, and will not long continue to sanction with even a reluctant and hesitating vote. It will not always persist in a policy which is evidently vexatious to a friendly Government and people. *It does not contemplate arrogating for England to the end of time the onerous and most thankless duty of the police of the ocean.* Whatever the success of an exceptional policy with one nation as compared with another, or whatever treaties or other historical reasons may be alleged, it does not like such a plain difference of dealing as may provoke the charge of national truculence and baseness made by Mr. ROEBUCK. There is a policy which, wise or unwise, can neither be suspected, nor even charged with making distinctions between the strong and the weak. The House of Commons would rather not have to stand on its defence against charges of this sort; and, though England has certainly proved her courage more than once within Mr. ROEBUCK's own memory, and need not be so jealous of her honor as he wishes her to be in her dealing with her own flesh and blood across the Atlantic, yet there is at least color for the reproach that we are taking stronger measures with Brazil than with the United States. The House of Commons, then, would rather it were not so.

Such a policy as ours with Brazil may be just or not, honorable or not, necessary or not; but one thing is certain,—it is a policy which must come to an end, and the longer it is persisted in the more dangerous it is. Supposing it to be the interest of Brazil to import any number of negroes, and supposing that the Government and people of that country wish to import them, and are only prevented by the fear of our cruisers, our courts, and our arms, then we are at least running up a very long and very deep grievance, which time and opportunity may open into a serious quarrel. No doubt, too, the relations of Brazil with the United States, and their community of interest as Slave Powers, are important elements in the calculation of consequences. We feel ourselves bound to look to the future, whereas there are statesmen, and always have been, who feel more concerned to maintain a point of honor than to prevent future difficulties and disasters. An exceptional policy must always rest on exceptional circumstances, and the Act which forms the subject of Mr. ROEBUCK's complaint is an exceptional measure, founded, of course, on our original Treaty with Brazil, but not less at variance with the policy which we have been compelled to adopt with other Powers. We have only to suppose Brazil strong enough, turbulent enough, democratic enough, or sufficiently allied with the United States, and we might some day find ourselves compelled to carry out or renounce our pretensions. At present Lord PALMERSTON assures us the Act of 1845 is a dead letter,—a sword hung up in our armory, and even rusting in its scabbard; but to Brazil it is a sword ready to fall, and, as we cannot help thinking Lord PALMERSTON would be the last man to recommend us to throw it away when actually challenged to the contest, so we think he would act wisely to get rid of it, if possible, in a season of mutual confidence, respect and repose.

A preventive policy abroad is too like an obstructive policy at home. Statesmen who are always checking what they are pleased to consider bad tendencies in their own people seldom do any positive good, and the best that can be said of their administration afterwards, is that under them the nation stood still. It is at least conceivable that we might have taken some positive course on the subject of negro labor, which, without involving us with all the rest of the world, would have made the cession of these islands conclusive only upon the acceptance by Honduras of the conditions and stipulations we proposed. That proposal was sent to the United States, and the matter is still under negotiation. Therefore, with respect both to this treaty and to the treaty with Honduras, it is not in my power, according to the established practice, to lay these papers before the House. If, unfortunately, these negotiations do not turn out successful, it will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to lay before the House the grounds of the stand which they have thought proper to make. If, on the other hand, the negotiations are successful and the treaty should be ratified and signed in the form which the interests of this country require, then the House will probably be content without inquiring into the differences between the two countries.

Mr. DISRAELI.—I wish to know whether the alterations made in the treaty were not communicated to our representative at Washington, and whether an announcement of those alterations was not received from him before the treaty was ratified and sent to this country?

Lord PALMERSTON.—I do not quite comprehend the right hon. gentleman's question.

Mr. DISRAELI.—My question is, whether the alterations which Her Majesty's Government could not accede to were not communicated to our representative at Washington, and whether an answer to the alterations of which the noble Lord complained was not sent out before the treaty was sent over here for the ratification of Her Majesty's Government?

Lord PALMERSTON.—I might take exception to the word "complained." [Mr. DISRAELI.—"Well, objected."] The Senate of the United States had a right to make what alterations they pleased in the treaty if they thought it not fit to be agreed to. No doubt the probability of some alterations being made in the treaty by the Senate was communicated by our Minister at Washington. That arrived before the treaty, but our answer was communicated on the official communication of the result of the deliberations of the Senate.

The Great Failure in Paris.

From the London Times, May 28.

The following communication, regarding the failure of M. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN, is from M. ISAAC PEREIRE, the President of the *Crédit Mobilier* Company:

PARIS, Monday, May 25.

SIR: In announcing the failure of M. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN, you have referred to the *Crédit Mobilier*, and have also stated that he was connected with me by relationship and business transactions.

Your good faith has been imposed upon by statements emanating from malicious motives, for M. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN has never had any business connection either with me or with the *Crédit Mobilier*. He was never at any time mixed up with the operations conducted by that establishment, nor a director of railway companies or other industrial undertakings.

The insinuations, therefore, regarding the *Crédit Mobilier* are without foundation, nor have they any better basis as respects myself. Although a cousin of M. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN married one of my nieces, he can scarcely be looked upon as my relative; and I have never had social intercourse or business transactions with him. I regret that this abuse of the privileges of the press should render it necessary for me to enter into my private affairs; but I feel bound to add that on one occasion I rendered a service to M. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN, solely out of regard to his family, and that I have suffered in consequence. About three and a half years ago I lent him 500,000f. to extricate him from the embarrassments into which he was plunged by speculations in land, and that sum is still due to me.

His uncle, M. AUGUSTE THURNEYSSEN, whose declining years are embittered, and whose fortune is largely diminished, by this painful event, is one of the most highly esteemed and respected men in Paris. He was formerly a banker, and connected with the house of STIEGLITZ, and for the last twenty years his name has been associated with those of the most respectable English and French capitalists, as a Director of the principal railways. Like his son, M. GEORGE THURNEYSSEN, it is only as a creditor that he is connected with his nephew's failure, which, deplorable as it is, does not possess the exaggerated importance which has been attached to it.

I doubt not, Sir, that, having given currency to reports so unfounded, you will give equal publicity to these explanations. Every one has a perfect right to form his own estimate of the *Crédit Mobilier* as an institution, but it is an abuse of that right, and one unworthy of the English press, to connect that society with events to which it is completely a stranger, and to attack it through its administrators, who are at least entitled to some consideration, from the position they occupy in public esteem. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, I. PEREIRE.

These statements are simply a series of misconceptions. M. PEREIRE complains that M. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN was represented by the *Times* to be connected with him by relationship and in business transactions. Also that the *Times* has indulged in insinuations against the *Crédit Mobilier*, and that the good faith has been imposed upon for malicious purposes. M. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN never having been mixed up with the operations of that establishment, nor a director of railway companies or other industrial undertakings. The only reply is, that the *Times* never stated M. THURNEYSSEN to be a relative of M. PEREIRE; nor that he was connected with him in business. Neither has it indulged in insinuations against the *Crédit Mobilier*, nor asserted that M. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN was a director of railway companies or of any other industrial undertakings. The *Times* stated that the family of M. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN is nearly "connected" with that of M. ISAAC PEREIRE; that he is a nephew of M. THURNEYSSEN, the well known banker, and that with such connections he was not likely to have been driven to the necessity of flight if his responsibilities had been of the comparatively insignificant character (from £30,000 to £40,000) alleged by the principal friends of his family in London. The perfect accuracy of the whole of this information is now vouched by M. ISAAC PEREIRE himself, who mentions a former act of generosity, which proves that his family interest in M. THURNEYSSEN was precisely of the character indicated, and adds that the failure did not occur until the fortune of the elder M. THURNEYSSEN had been largely diminished by the conduct of the defaulter. Thus then the only incorrectness is on the part of M. PEREIRE in supposing there has been any error, and the sole imputation upon good faith would have been by publishing his letter without an explanation of its errors. M. PEREIRE, while seeking to use the press to bring groundless charges of malicious motives against others, considers the slightest allusion to himself or to the company of which he is at the head to be an abuse of its functions and privileges. M. PEREIRE has not, as he states, been forced by the press to enter into his private affairs. The family connection of M. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN with M. PEREIR

about a foot in front of the bride, and did not seem to take much interest in the ceremony.

Joseph A. Beardsly examined by Mr. Tilden: I am paying teller of the Bank of North America, and have been for nearly six years; my business leads me to scrutinize signatures. [Witness identified Mrs Cunningham's signature to be identical on exchibits 7, 8, and 4.]

Mr. George J. Seney, cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, was called for the same purpose as the previous witness, and gave similar testimony.

The Court adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Resistance to Taxation in Lawrence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Monday, June 1, 1857.

This morning, Marshal FAIN came in from Lecompton, and, soon after his arrival, stated to some of our citizens that he was here to assess our property as an officer under the Territorial Legislature. The reportran rapidly through our town, and before noon assessment and tax-paying was the common topic of conversation. The Marshal, Judge and Sheriff FAIN, early this afternoon, called upon the Messrs. DUNCAN, merchants, told them the Sheriff was here to assess property, and asked for a list of their real and personal estate, to which they replied, that they would soon make out one. The DUNCANS are Western men, and have never been identified as Free-State men among us. Feeling began to intensify, and on a few moments' notice a large concourse of citizens assembled in the open air in front of the Morrow House. Mr. JAMES BLOOD was elected President, and S. F TAPPAN and WM. A. PHILLIPS, Secretaries. On motion of Judge CONWAY, a Committee of five persons was appointed to draft resolutions. It was composed of Messrs. Wm. Hutchison, Charles Ingersoll, E. B. Whitman, Chas. Stearns and S. W. Eldridge.

Mr. WM. HUTCHINSON, Chairman of the Committee, made the following report:

Whereas, We understand that a person claiming to be Deputy Sheriff and Assessor of Taxes, under the authority of the Bogus Legislature, is now in our midst; and whereas we utterly repudiate the authority of all persons claiming to be officers of that Legislature; and whereas the moneys so fraudulently collected from our people have been, and may again be, so, proprieted in part, to defray the expenses incurred in burning hotels and private dwellings, destroying Printing Presses, sacking towns and plundering the property and outraging the dearest rights of our settlers: therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting no good citizen will in any manner furnish "aid and comfort" to the Assessor or Collector of Taxes, or render to him a list of the valuation of his property.

Resolved, That, recognizing the principle established by the blood of our fathers, that "representation and taxation are inseparable," we will never violate that principle by the voluntary payment of any taxes levied by the present Territorial Legislature.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to present these resolutions to all our citizens for their signatures.

Resolved, That a Committee of five persons be appointed to present a copy of these resolutions to any person who may visit this community in the shape of an Assessor or Collector of Taxes, and that a copy be sent to the Excellency Governor WALKER.

FAIN acknowledged that he was sent here expressly by the Governor. RANDOLPH.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 11, 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are in light supply and demand at previous quotations. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $8 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is quite heavy and languid, with a very moderate inquiry:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12	12
Middling	13¾	13¾	14	14⅜
Middling Fair	14⅜	14⅜	14¾	15
Fair	14¾	15	15⅛	15¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour shows no really new feature. The advices by the *Ericsson* or the *Canada* have not seriously affected business. The receipts are limited, and owners are not eager sellers. The Hudson River boats brought down only 3,700 bbls. of Flour the past twenty-four hours. The demand is moderate, being chiefly for desirable brands, needed for home use. The sales reported since our last embrace 8,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at the prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 50@6 65
Straight State	6 70@ 6 80
Extra State	6 90@ 7 10
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 60@ 6 90
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 70@ 6 99
Fancy Michigan	6 70@ 6 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 30@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 30@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@10 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@10 50

Canadian is doing better. Sales have been reported of about 800 bbls., in lots, at from $6 70@9 for superfine to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Mr. JAMES WATSON, Woodstock, C. W., has forwarded to this market a new brand of extra Canadian Flour, styled "Ormond Mills." It is made out of Canadian White Wheat, is of a very superior quality, and for the first lot of it sold here $10 ₱ bbl. was the price obtained. It will take precedence of every other brand of Canadian Flour hitherto known in this market, from its intrinsic excellence, and its suitableness for family use. Southern is brisker and dearer. The transactions since our last comprise about 3,400 bbls. very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 60@10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $4 50@6 25 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine. ₱ bbl. Buyers refuse to pay these prices, save for very small lots, urgently needed.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather sparingly offered, and at prices above the views of buyers. Hence, it is inactive. Sales transpired of 13 600 bushels, including very choice Western White at $2; and good ordinary Western Red (Club) at $1 54@1 55 ₱ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down only 7,400 bushels of Wheat, the past twenty-four hours. Rye has not varied much. Sales were made of 1,600 bushels Jersey, in the slip, at $1 18; Prime Northern is held at $1 25 ₱ bush. Barley and Barley-Malt rule about the same. Oats are quiet, and languid at 59c.@60c. for Western, 58c.@59c. for State; 62c.@63c. for Canadian and Jersey; 55c.@61c. for Pennsylvania, and 56c.@58c for Southern ₱ bushel. Corn opened with a fair inquiry at improved prices,—but closed tamely. Sales—18,400 bushels at 97c.@98c for mixed, in store; $1 for yellow, and 98c.@$1 01 for White, ₱ bushel. There was very little Corn received to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is saleable and steady. The transactions since our last comprise about 600 bbls., at $23 50 for Mess, and $19 50@20 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are firm at 10½c. @11¼c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is scarce and quiet at 11¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is more inquired for, and is firm. The transactions since our last reach about 700 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 425 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef, $22@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $23@$23 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty and in very moderate demand, at 16c.@21c., for new Ohio; 18c.@23c. for common to very good new State, and 24c @25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@11c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Continue dull and heavy. For Liverpool—Cotton, 2a 5-32d. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 2d.@8d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 6d.@1s. ₱ tierce; Resin, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 10s @15s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

PERSONAL.

C. W. N.—A GENTLEMAN WHO LEFT HIS home at Farnham, Surrey, on the 6th of April last, and is believed sailed in the *City of Washington* on the 8th, is earnestly requested to let his wife know where he is, she lives upon the hope of hearing from him. His affairs are in a fair way of being settled, but without him neither his wife nor children can be happy. Apply to Mr. ROBERTS, Le Boutillier Bros., No. 60 Canal-st., New-York, as he can give some information and may be trusted.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

O. U. A.—MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF United Americans, not otherwise engaged, are requested to meet with Washington Chapter, at their rooms, corner of Grand and Lndlow sts., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., to join with us in paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, of American Flag Chapter, at St. Stephens' Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts.

JOHN B. BRIGGS, } Committee
HORACE A. BLISS, } of
N. S. HUSTED. } Washington Chapter.

ALL PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE "Street Department" are requested to meet at the southeast corner of Broome and Eldridge sts., THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to attend in a body the funeral of the late JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.

THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB of Brooklyn, will meet at the Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts. THIS EVENING Friday, June 12, at 8 o'clock. By order, JOS. G. E. LARNED, Sec.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., 356 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Castors, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Flat-Racks and Chairs to match. Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JANES, BEEBE & CO., 356 Broadway, N.Y.

THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS.—Every family should have one during the warm season. They are manufactured of fine Britannia metal and rich silver plate, and for sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, and nished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st, or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITTLE DORRIT. LITTLE DORRIT.
LITTLE DORRIT. LITTLE DORRIT.
BY CHARLES DICKENS, (BOZ)
EIGHTEEN DIFFERENT STYLES.

PAPER COVER EDITIONS.

Complete in one volume, octavo.....Price 50 cents.
Illustrated, one volume, octavo, paper cover..... 75 cents.

ILLUSTRATED OCTAVO EDITIONS—FIVE STYLES.

Complete with forty illustrations, bound in black cloth.....Price $1 50
Full Law, library style..... 2 00
Half calf, or half Turkey..... 2 25
Half calf, marbled edges, French..... 2 50
Half calf, ancient antique..... 3 00

LIBRARY EDITIONS—SIX STYLES.

Complete black cloth, full gilt back, or plain back...$1 75
Scarlet cloth, full gilt back..... 1 75
Full Law, library style..... 2 00
Half Turkey, or half calf..... 2 25
Half calf, marbled edges, French..... 2 50
Half calf, ancient antique..... 3 00

ILLUSTRATED DUODECIMO EDITIONS—FOUR STYLES.

Complete in two volumes of 1,000 pages, with forty illustrations, bound in cloth.....$1 50
Scarlet, full gilt, sides, edges, etc..... 4 00
Half calf, gilt, French style..... 5 00
Half calf, ancient antique..... 5 00

PEOPLE'S DUODECIMO EDITION.

Complete in one large volume of 1,000 pages, with two illustrations, bound in black cloth.....$1 50

Copies of any one or all of the above editions will be sent at once, per mail, free of postage, to any person, to any part of the United States or Canadas, on receipt of the price of the edition wanted.

Booksellers, News Agents, and all others, will please send in their orders at once for what they want of the different editions, all of which will be supplied at low rates.

Address all orders to P. D. LONG,
No. 30 Beekman-st., second story,
New-York.

N. B.—The City trade are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 409 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts., (Lafarge Buildings.)

Third year of the enterprise. In order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.

LIST OF GIFTS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Bosom Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.

Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.

Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada, EVANS & CO.,
Principal store No. 677 Broadway,
Lafarge Building.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER, (NO. 103 Fulton st.,) of this week, (June 11,) contains full reports of the proceedings of the General Synod, and of the addresses before that body, together with a great variety of other reading. Extra copies may be had at the office. The twenty-eighth volume of this paper will begin on the 2d of July next, and appear in entirely new type. Clergymen and others are requested to send in the names of new subscribers. Persons procuring four subscribers will be entitled to a fifth copy free for one year. Terms, $2 a year in advance, to those who receive the paper by mail; $2 50 when delivered by carrier.

CHAS. VAN WYCK, Publisher and Proprietor.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—THE great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $2; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are clearing out their large Spring and Summer stock, regardless of cost, preparatory to rebuilding.

SILKS,
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
PRINTS,
RIBBONS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF DRY-GOODS,
DAMAGED BY FIRE AT THE
LINEN HALL, NO. 333 BOWERY.
$167,000 WORTH TO BE SOLD OUT
50 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.

The stock consists of silks, embroideries, shawls, mantillas, hosiery, gloves, delaines, French lawns and calicoes. Also the largest stock of linen goods in the City splendid shirting linens 4-4 for 2s. 6d. per yard. Table linens, napkins, doylies, Marseilles quilts, blankets, &c. All must be sold without reserve. N. B.—A liberal discount made to small store dealers.

REAL PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
One of the largest and finest assortments of Real French Bands.
Real French Collars and Sets.
Real French Insertions and Edgings.
Real French Embroidered and Plain Handkerchiefs, Ever offered in this City.
For sale very cheap, by JOHN CLARK,
Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

ONE THOUSAND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
At $6, $10 and $12 each,
As well as a great variety
Of all the finer qualities,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of beautiful Black and White check,
At $4 each,
New in shape and handsome in style.
Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 2,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES,
5,000 yards black and white check,
at 18 cents per yard,
on sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S No. 361 Broadway.

500 FRENCH LACE TALMAS,
New in shape and beautiful in quality.
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
At $8 each,
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FOR LADIES' DUSTERS
and traveling dresses,
Black and white Chine D'Eté,
at 25 cents per yard.
Ten cases for sale at retail.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS,
For traveling cloaks and dresses,
At 37½ cents per yard.
Three more cases for sale this week, at retail,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

WATER-PROOF TRAVELING CLOAKS.
A superior article.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES, CHINA AND GLASS.

New Styles Gas Fixtures,	China, Glass and Crockery,	Toilet sets.....$1 00 China Tea sets..... 4 50 China Dinner sets. 20 00 White Tea sets.... 3 00	

At reduced prices at SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 28th-st.

The New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I. Offices No. 45 John-st. and No. 720 Broadway,

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 790 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing in their usual superior manner.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payments made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman-st.; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

FREE COURSE OF LESSONS ON THE VIOLIN.—L. A. BENJAMIN will receive 50 names at his rooms No. 288 Bowery, for a course of 12 lessons, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Private instruction given when preferred. Instruments furnished.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 82 Fulton-st., between William and Gold. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE PRESENT SEASON.
On TO-NIGHT, June 12,
MRS. J. W. WALLACK,
whose re-appearance, after a long absence, has been hailed with the warmest approbation by both public and press, will appear,
FOR THE LAST TIME BUT ONE,
in the character of
ION,
in Sir N. Talfourd's play of that name, a personation which was pronounced by the gifted author unequaled on the stage. The play will be presented,
FOR THE FIRST AND ONLY TIME THIS YEAR,
at this theatre, and for the first time for many years in the City, and will be sustained by the full strength of the company, and produced with new and beautiful scenery and appointments.
The original farce of
THE WITCH OF WINDERMERE.
TO-MORROW.—Last night of the season. Benefit of MRS. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.
Mr. H. PLACIDE and Mr. BLAKE have most kindly volunteered, and will appear on the occasion in
LONDON ASSURANCE,
in conjunction with
MRS. WALLACK
and the whole strength of the company.
Box book open three days in advance.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA.
On FRIDAY EVENING, June 12, 1857, will be presented, for the third time, the powerful domestic drama, the mingled pathos and comedy of which elicits the mingled tears and laughter of nightly crowded houses,
LIFE'S TROUBLED TIDES.

Lucy Morton	Miss Laura Keene
Alice Delmaine	Miss Josephine Manners
Arthur Morton	Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Charles Delmaine	Mr. T. B. Johnston

To conclude, for the twenty-sixth time, with
VARIETY,
the most beautiful and successful extravaganza ever placed upon the New-York stage, with all its magnificent scenery, dresses, music and new tableaux.
The Queen of the Roses.
Milton and his Daughters.
The Four Seasons.
Daughters of the Stars.
The Shower of Gold.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
FRIDAY EVENING, June 12,
JEROME'S NEW PIECE—A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
Received nightly, with shouts of laughter and applause, Antoine in his great character of.....Bianco
New scenery, tricks, costumes, properties, &c., &c.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
BALLET DIVERTISEMENT.
BIANCO and the Ravels every night.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Immense success of
Mr. and Mrs. WM. J. FLORENCE,
Who have, for the last five nights, received the most rapturous applause in the pieces now running, to overflowing houses.
FRIDAY—Benefit of
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
THE YANKEE GAL.
Three splendid pieces.
Songs and Dances.
Box book open. Places can be secured.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, June 12.
UPS AND DOWNS OF NEW-YORK LIFE.
Gilbert Grayling.....Mr. J. H. Allen
Dance.....by.....Miss Adelaide Price
To be followed by the extensive pantomime of
THE MAGIC PILLS,
The whole to conclude with the sterling drama of
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
Doors open at 6¾; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY,
(opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
Last week of the grand spectacle of
ALADDIN.
After which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with
THE MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT,
The Wreck, Blown Up, Mutilated Niggers, &c.
On SATURDAY, June 13, a grand afternoon performance of ALADDIN, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening concert commences at 8 o'clock.
The Hall will be to let for the Summer season.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Extraordinary triumph of good sense, good taste and good morals, in the most effective domestic Drama of this or any other age. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS. Tom Trumper, C. W. Clarke; Gabriel Pummypot, Mr. Hadnway; Marinn, Miss Orton. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, TRYING IT ON and PLEASANT NEIGHBORS, The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

FIFTY THOUSAND WINDOW SHADES at wholesale prices. Lace and muslin curtains from auction; paper-hangings, decorations and upholstery goods defying competition. W. O. JENKS,
Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 33d Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Sec'y N. A.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE YACHT INCOGNITA, of 17 tons burthen, 40 feet long, in fine order and a fast sailer, having a spacious cabin and excellent appointments, will be let, for excursions, by the day or week. A man, competent to take entire charge, will in every case accompany her. Apply to S. & H. SMEDLEY, Penny Bridge, foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, who have also sail and row-boats and fishing tackle constantly on hand.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—THE YACHT STARLIGHT, about 50 tons, well found, and having fine accommodations. Can be seen at Hoboken. For information, apply to N. BLOODGOOD, No. 4 Pine-st.

TENTH-STREET FERRY NOTICE.—During the Races over the Fashion Course, three boats will ply between 10th-st. and Green Point, this route being but 3½ miles over good roads, free from all pavements.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner of 21st-st., New-York.
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, finished in most beautiful style, grand circular scale, round corners, is of the most recent style, double scalloped work all round, rich carved legs, costly full pearl plate front, inlaid with real mother-of-pearl, vullre, lilies, borne of plenty, &c. Rich, brilliant tone; can be tested; cost $550; price $265; the cheapest piano in the City, celebrated make, two year warrantee will be packed for shipping, or removed without extra charge. Apply any time after 7 A. M., at the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av., 4 doors from 40th st., next door to Tremont Hotel. Will be made an object for cash.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway,) New York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

PIANO-FORTES.—ALL THOSE PARTIES who have been waiting for a Hallet, Davis & Co. Piano, can now be supplied—a large invoice just received. Also, good New-York Pianos, cheap. Great bargains in second-hand pianos. Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. SERRY, No. 458 Broadway, marble building, corner Grand-st.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GILBERT'S, CHICKERING'S AND WATERS' Piano and Melodeons at reduced price, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150. Melodeons from $35 to $200. For sale on monthly payments, for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—Very little used, and warranted superior in tone, touch and workmanship, will be sold exceedingly cheap, as the owner leaves for the West. Apply to ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

ONE NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO—COMplete in all its parts, fully warranted, sold less than cost to manufacture, price $200; one 6¾-octave rosewood, $50; one to let for $3, and one for $5 per month, all in good condition, and warranted, at No. 288 Bowery.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS.—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $160 less than usual, at Nos. 5 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable German woman to cook, wash and iron, thoroughly understands her business; makes excellent bread and biscuit. Also, by a French woman, as nurse and seamstress; is a perfect dress-maker; has lived 5 years in her last place; both are obliging, trustworthy and faithful. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, steady aged sober man, with unexceptionable references as to character and qualification, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go to the country or to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days. Address P. L., *Herald* Office, or 64 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIgent Frenchman, who speaks the English language, as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; will teach the children in leisure time. Best references given in New-York City. Address, by letter, HENRI CARVERE, No. 121 Laurens-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single man, who can refer to his late employer for his general character, competency and capability. Prefers to go in the country, or would travel with a family. Address O. C., at the bookstore, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Can be seen for 3 days.

WANTED—A GOOD HOME FOR MY SEAMstress; is an excellent girl, who would be willing to do a share of the chamberwork. Apply at No. 200 West 14th-st. Can be seen for two days.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—WANTED, A WATCHmaker, to be employed permanently upon the finest work; the best recommendations as to capacity, &c., required. M. W. GALT & BRO., Washington, D. C. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A LAW-CLERK, WHO THOROUGHly understands his business, and who resides in this City. Salary $350 the first year. Address SEAL, *Times* office.

WANTED—A TENOR SINGER IN AN EPISCOpal Church in the city of Brooklyn. One who reads music with facility, and is acquainted with the Episcopal service, may address Box No. 280 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS, one who can when necessary assist in the care of children. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 77 East 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR A SELECT school; wages liberal. 1 governess for a family in Philadelphia; 2 clerks for railroad and shipping offices; 2 porters; 2 young men to drive express wagons; 1 first-class book-keeper; 1 housekeeper; 1 stewardess for a steamer; 3 boys to learn trades. Apply this day to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway, N. B.—2 girls, to travel to Europe.

WANTED.—A FRENCH LADY IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation as teacher in a school or private family, City or country. Apply by letter addressed for Mrs. COLLINS, No. 391 4th-av., or personally to-morrow, (Saturday,) from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—AN AMERICAN GENtleman is desirous of obtaining board in a private family where he can enjoy the comforts of a good home at a reasonable price. Address HENRY, *Daily Times* Office.

NO. 12 NEILSON-PLACE—BETWEEN WAverley and Clinton-places. Furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY AT HOboken, occupying a house in Hudson-terrace, would let to two gentleman, or man and wife, the large front room on second floor, with exclusive bath, gas, &c., commanding a beautiful and prominent view of New-York and the Bay; location unsurpassed. Apply at No. 1 Newark-st., near the ferry.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OR TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with board at No. 147 Ninth-st., n few doors from Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or two or three single gentlemen, may be accommodated with partial board at No. 25 Clinton-st., between Fulton and Montague, Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Wall-st. and Fulton ferries: a private family offer to one or two gentlemen a large, airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated, and has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory references required. A note addressed to Box No. 3,071 New-York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can have a very pleasant furnished room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family. No other boarders. Those wishing a quiet home, at a reasonable price, may call at No. 36 Willoughby-st., corner of Jay. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMEN and wife and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel neighborhood within one block of Fulton-avenue cars. Apply at No. 360 Livingston-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITH two pleasant rooms, by a gentleman and his wife; location must be between Washington-av. and Oxford-st. Best references given. A private family would be preferred. Address B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, in one room; location to be between 14th and 26th sts., and between 3d and 4th aves. Address W. AKINS, No. 519 Hudson-st., with full particulars.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED FOR A LADY and family of children, three or four rooms, with board, in a healthy and pleasantly situated locality, within a short distance of New-York, where there are but few other boarders. Near the Hudson River or New-Haven Railroad preferred. Address H. & M., box No. 2,624 Post-Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with board, in a good location near Wall-st. ferry. Address A. B., box No. 563 Post-office, New-York.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 132 Bleecker st., full or partial board; the house has all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH partial board, at No. 29 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO TOURISTS—SUMMER RESORT.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, SALISBURY, VT.—This delightful Summer resort is open for the season. The house is new, spacious and airy, several cottages are attached.

Situated at the base of the Green Mountains on the west near the border of a lake five miles in length by one in width, in a locality unrivaled for beauty of scenery and for its salubrious and invigorating climate, eight miles distant from public thoroughfares. It offers to those desirous of a quiet mountain retreat for the Summer all the enjoyments of the country, with the amusements found at the best watering places.

The lake is stocked with fish of various kinds, and the neighboring mountain streams afford an abundance of trout.

Access to the place is from Brandon or Middlebury, both on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, either about 8 miles distant, where conveyances can be had at all times. Families or persons desirous of remaining a month or more, will find the terms very moderate. Route from New-York to Albany or Troy, railroad from either place. Salisbury, June 1, 1857. JAS. A. SIMONS, Sup't.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and in the care of

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 12 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canada*, with three days' later news from Europe, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Two discussions, which will excite some interest on this side of the Atlantic, had taken place in the British Parliament. One arose out of a motion by Mr. ROEBUCK for the appointment of a Select Committee, to take into consideration the relations between Great Britain and Brazil. And, in connection with this subject, a debate ensued on the Slave-trade, and on the means which should be adopted for its suppression. The London *Times*, in an article which we copy elsewhere, advocates the abandonment of the police supervision hitherto exercised by England in this matter. In the other Parliamentary discussion to which we refer, Mr. DISRAELI inquired the reasons for the non-ratification of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, and Lord PALMERSTON, in explanation, said that the only amendment made by the United States Senate, which the British Government would not adopt, was the one requiring an unconditional cession of the Bay Islands to Honduras.

The London *Times* announces that the *St. Jean d'Acre* screw line-of-battle steamship, of 101 guns, is to be fitted up for the purpose of taking the Halifax-side portion of the submarine telegraph cable instead of the *Niagara*, which will render her services in any way in which they may be available. We infer from this that it has been found impossible to ship any portion of the cable on board the *Niagara*.

The political news from the continent of Europe, by this arrival, is not of much importance. It is at length officially announced in the columns of the Paris *Moniteur* that a treaty has been signed, regulating in a definitive manner, the long-pending dispute between Prussia and Switzerland. By advices from Madrid, we learn that the differences between Spain and Mexico, which had been in a fair way to conclusion, have encountered fresh difficulties. Negotiations, however, have not been interrupted.

The Overland Mail had arrived at Trieste with later intelligence from India and China. According to last accounts, Admiral SEYMOUR was at Hong Kong, awaiting reinforcements, which were expected to arrive in a few weeks.

Details of news from the City of Mexico to the 10th ult. are received. Letters from Guayamas dated the 17th of April, assert positively that all the filibusters belonging to the CRABB expedition, with the exception of a boy 12 years old, had been shot. A rumor had obtained currency in the Capital that in revenge for the death of Gen. CRABB and his associates, the Californians had murdered a great many Mexicans, but there does not seem to be any creditable foundation for such a report. The Presidential election returns, as before announced, were, as far as received, in favor of Gen. COMONFORT.

Bad breaks are reported in the Erie and Genesee Valley Canals, in consequence of freshets caused by the late heavy rains. Miles of embankment have been swept away, and the delay in the forwarding of merchandise must be very serious.

In the Board of Councilmen, on Thursday evening, the question of giving to the City Inspector the cleaning of the streets was taken up. He was authorized to advertise for proposals, but the power to open them was reserved for the Councilmen. A Committee of Conference between Aldermen and Councilmen was agreed on to draw up ordinances and specifications.

The Joint Committee on Ordinances of the Boston Common Council, yesterday visited the institutions on Blackwell's Island. They spent the day profitably, and on returning, will doubtless graft our system upon their similar establishments.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, further evidence was given in behalf of Dr. BURDELL'S blood relatives, to prove his absence from the City on the day of his alleged marriage to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, and also that Rev. Mr. MARVINE, during the time of the inquest, had expressed himself as unable to recognize the body as that of the man he married.

The Wilson Small General Committee had a meeting last evening at Tammany. Several members were expelled for non-attendance, including Messrs. COCHRANE, FOWLER, FROMENT, HART, BELL, &c., &c. The Committee on the reorganization of the party reported progress, and promised to report finally on Tuesday next.

The trial of DENINY was continued, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and the case for the prosecution brought to a close. The Fire Marshal and other witnesses were examined as on the last trial, and gave the same evidence. The defence opened their testimony and called several witnesses, whose evidence, however, was of little importance. The theory of the defence is that some party from the outside got into the premises and placed shavings, camphene, &c., for the destruction, with a view to injure DENINY. The trial will be resumed this morning, and will occupy the whole day.

The friends of the Colored Home celebrated the Seventeenth Anniversary of the existence of that institution yesterday. The reports showed it to be in a prosperous condition, and doing much good, although in need of additional funds.

There was a meeting at National Hall, last evening, of the friends of General WALKER, called to make arrangements for his reception in the City of New-York. Several speeches were made by Col. FARRAN, ELIJAH F. PUADY and others, and a Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for his reception. The speeches were full of sympathy for the General, and hope of the future success of his cause, with him as its champion.

The Board of Governors for the Woman's Hospital met last evening at the Chapel in the University, and organized by the election of Hon. MARK SPENCER, President; Hon. EBASTUS C. BENEDICT, Secretary, and J. D. WOLFE, Treasurer. The following gentlemen were made a committee to procure a site for the Hospital: Dr. J. Marion Sims, H. M. Schieffelin, and Thomas B. Stillman. The following on Rules and By-laws: Joseph B. Colins, E. C. Benedict, and George J. Trimble. The following on Finance: Peter Cooper, J. B. Colins, G. T. Trimble, R. S. Kennedy and J. C. Green. The classification of the Governors into three classes holding for one, two and three years, was made by lot, after which the Board adjourned to meet at the same place, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the 26th inst.

Mr. CHARLES TURNER, the Deputy Street Commissioner, has resolved to perform the duties of Street Commissioner, and resist all attempts to put any one else in his place, until an appointment shall have been made, in accordance with the provisions of the new Charter. The following is a list of officers in the Street Commissioner's Office, together with their salaries. The list includes the offices formerly connected with the Department of Repairs and Supplies, which office was abolished by the new Charter and incorporated in the office of Street Commissioner.

Officers.	Salaries.
Street Commissioner	$5,000 [and a fortune.]
Deputy Commissioner	2,500
11 Heads of Bureaus, each	2,500—22,000.
10 Clerks, each	1,000—10,000.
5 Clerks, each	1,000— 5,000
5 Clerks, each	800— 4,000.
2 Messengers	800— 1,600.
Total	$48,100

Besides these there are one Collector and three Deputy Collectors, whose compensation is by fees, and usually amount to about $7,000 each per annum. There are also about one hundred Inspectors of contracts in constant employ, who receive their appointment from the Street Commissioner, and who get $1 50 per day, except Inspectors of wharves, piers and slips, who get $2 per day.

Capt. TURNBULL of the Eighth Ward and twenty-eight of his men declared last night for the new Commissioners, and went immediately to a new Station-house in Merritt's Hall, Spring-street. The new Commissioners appointed twenty-three men yesterday on the Police and sent notices to nearly two hundred of the old department to appear for trial. The old Board continues to dismiss and appoint.

The steamer *City of Washington*, KENNEDY for Liverpool, sailed yesterday at 9 A. M., with 131 cabin and 169 steerage passengers, and a moderate cargo. She took out $112,564 in specie on freight.

A woman named CATHARINE KEYE, wife of SAMUEL KEYS, residing in Hoyt near Butler-street, Brooklyn, was found dead in her bed on Wednesday evening, and by her side, nestling and bloody, her child three years old. From the appearance of the corpse it is supposed to be a case of death from violence at the hands of her husband, who has been committed to await the result of an investigation by the Coroner.

There was a meeting of the officers connected with the Street Department, in the Hall of Records, yesterday, at which resolutions of respect for the late Street Inspector were passed.

Company B, of the New-York Light Guard, held a meeting in Lafayette Hall, last evening, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of their regiment, at New-Port.

The late murder at Rondout assumes unusual importance, and creates great excitement in the two Counties of Ulster and Dutchess, from the fact that it was the result of a life-long feud between the river inhabitants of those Counties. A full account of the fend, and its bloody results, we give elsewhere.

The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty.

Mediæval wisdom was so dependent upon dialectics for its developement that in the schools a functionary was maintained who bore the title of the "Master of Disputes," and whose office it was to exhaust his ingenuity in the invention of difficulties intangible, indefinite and insolnble by mortal man. There are seasons in the Parliamentary life of every free nation in which the help of such a personage becomes quite indispensable to the continued existence of an "Opposition." Just now the English House of Commons seems to be in this predicament. There are many and important questions, indeed, to be discussed by that House, out of some of which very serious and pregnant disputes may in time be expected legitimately to arise. But in the actual position of affairs, "Her Majesty's Opposition" are, practically speaking, indebted to the antique astuteness and the scholastic disputatiousness of Mr. BENJAMIN DISRAELI for the show of existence which they continue to maintain.

Mr. DISRAELI is a model "master of disputes." He is abundant in all the qualities essential to that character. He can neither be intimidated by an overwhelming force of hostile votes, nor impressed by a majestic array of unanswerable arguments. He will advance as joyously to the onset of a debate in which he foresees that defeat must be his inevitable portion, as to the collision from which he expects to come ont a Chancellor of the Exchequer or a Premier of England. He possesses, in short, all the unassailable qualities of the Jewish race, the qualities which provoke the scoffs as well as those which control the pockets of Christendom. A facile, a timid, or a merely respectable Premier would live in terror of such an insatiable, such an unscrupulous antagonist. But Lord PALMERSTON is more than a match for the "Cancasian" at his own weapons, and in every encounter which has yet taken place, the Minister has unhorsed his challenger. Such was the result of a brief joust which took place between the two champions on the 28th of May, in regard to the non-ratification of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty. Our readers will find the particulars of the debate in another part of our columns. It is more than probable that Mr. DISRAELI hoped to provoke the Premier into some such expression of indignation as was wrung from him in a subsequent discussion of the relations between England and Brazil, by an assertion that England was in the habit of bullying the small powers and giving way to the great. But if such was Mr. DISRAELI'S expectation it was signally disappointed. Lord PALMERSTON made a short, clear and satisfactory reply to the questions which were addressed to him. He informed the House that negotiations were actually in progress between England and the United States in regard to an alteration proposed by the Senate of the United States to be made in that part of the Treaty which relates to the Convention between Great Britain and Honduras. This alteration, the nature and bearings of which we explained to our readers at the time when the Treaty was sent back to England with its amendments, turns out as we anticipated, to be the one point upon which the Government of Great Britain has resolved to make a stand. Lord PALMERSTON'S language in speaking of this matter, while it was commendably calm and courteous towards this country, was perfectly clear and cannot be misunderstood. He declared that while her Majesty's Government could not regard any of the amendments proposed by the United States as utterly unimportant, they were yet prepared to adopt these amendments, *one and all*, with the single exception of the clause from which the United States proposed to omit all reference to the Convention between England and Honduras. That Convention embodies stipulations as to the future regulation of the Bay Islands by Honduras, which England held it to be her duty to insist upon as essential to the welfare of thes Islands, and to which Honduras was believed to be ready to assent.

It was possible, said Lord PALMERSTON, that some technical difficulties might prevent or at least delay the ratification of the Anglo-Honduras Convention by Honduras. But it was the intention of England to insist upon the stipulation which she had inserted in the draft of that Convention. And it was therefore inevitable that England should decline to omit the consideration of these stipulations from the clause in her Treaty with the United States which referred to the Convention with Honduras. Her Majesty's Government had therefore proposed to the United States an article alluding to the cession of the Bay Islands to Honduras as *conclusive only upon the acceptance by Honduras of the conditions and stipulations proposed to that Power by Great Britain.* The issue between our Senate and the English Cabinet is joined then just where we have always asserted that it must be joined; and the refusal of England to accept the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty as "amended" by us is founded absolutely upon the modifications introduced into that Treaty by the ultra-Pro-Slavery fanatics of the Senate.

From these modifications our Government must recede, if we are to arrive at an immediate settlement of our long-standing and vexatious difficulties with England and Central America.

The English opposition have not gained much by the onslaught of their redoubtable *Condottiere*; but we on this side owe Mr. DISRAELI thanks for eliciting from Lord PALMERSTON so distinct a statement of the facts upon which we can found our judgment of the past and our expectations of the future conduct of our own Government.

If Mr. BUCHANAN desires, as we trust he does, an opportunity of rebuking the officious and domineering language of the Southern secessionists—if he wishes to read Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS a lesson in return for the patronizing proclamation recently put forth by that fillibustering Demosthenes, of his intention to convert the actual Administration into a *succursale* of the great church of Annexation and Disunion, whereof he himself is High Priest and the State of Mississippi the Temple—if Mr. BUCHANAN, we say, wishes sincerely to vindicate the independence of his Government and the integrity of his own political purposes, let him now throw the weight of his influence against the Pro-Slavery modification of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty.

What have we to do with Slavery in Honduras? Are the United States registered among mankind as a wet-nurse for promising Slave Empires? or are we so anxious to be dismembered and disemboweled, that we are willing to keep alive a frivolous and wasteful quarrel with our chief customer and most natural ally, in order to facilitate the schemes which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and Mr. PIERRE SOULE, aided and abetted by the intelligent and upright WILLIAM WALKER, are wisely concocting for the annihilation of the existing Union, and the formation of the great Caribbean Confederacy? The country will watch, with close and anxious attention, the development, at Washington, of the negotiations to which Lord PALMERSTON has alluded.

Action of the Common Council in Relation to Street Cleaning.

Good citizens must rejoice to perceive that there is a prospect of an acknowledgment, by even the Common Council of New-York, that the Charter and Ordinances of the Corporation are the legal guides, which must be followed, in cleaning the streets of this City. The report of the Special Committee, appointed by the Board of Councilmen, to inquire into and report upon, the causes which have resulted in the present neglected and filthy condition of the metropolis, is, on the whole, the ablest document which has been elicited from our municipal legislators, at the City Hall, during the five months of their existence. The investigation which the Committee have made, is thorough and comprehensive. It slurs over, it is true, many of the details of past abuses, but indicates their sources, and suggests a remedy. With supererogatory charity, it declines "entering into a minute investigation of the frauds that *might have been (!)* committed on the City: but it avows that there is "sufficient evidence to justify a moral conviction" of much evil doing, and it prescribes an efficient check for the future upon defaulting officials. The copious extracts from Dr. WYNNE'S evidence, respecting the systems of street-cleaning in operation on the Continent of Europe, are very valuable, and the statistics of sickness, engendered by filthiness, are equally appalling and instructive. The conclusion of the Committee, under this head, is that "the *loss of health, life and property, on account of the filthy condition of our streets*, is more, *annually, than from any other one cause.*"

The report of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on street-cleaning, fully indorses the sentiments contained in that of the Board of Councilmen. Its views are, in the main, just, and it also suggests a method of avoiding future corruption and neglect. We trust, however, that the second in the series of resolutions with which the report of the Aldermen's Committee closes, will not be adopted without modification. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York, the same to be done by contract, in such districts and under such specifications as may be directed by the Common Council; the bids to be for one year, and, also, in separate bids, for five years, *the City Inspector reserving the right to reject all or any of the estimates, if deemed for the interests of the Corporation.*

The clause in italics is clearly illegal. It leaves a power in the hands of the City Inspector which never was contemplated by the Charter, and which paves the way to endless abuses. It would be optional with the City Inspector to refuse *all* the contracts if he chose, and the probable effect of such a discretion is pointed out by the report of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen, which declares that "the evil arising from leaving the cleaning of the streets to the City, and not putting them out on contract, is that "the person elected to the office of City Inspector may be entirely incompetent or inefficient; or if a political aspirant, he may be an instrument in subserving the ends of his party by using the persons employed to forward its interests, which, in addition to the changes that he may think proper to adopt, would leave the department subject to the caprices and difficulties aforementioned." When the contracts are made, according to law, it then devolves upon the Common Council to confirm them or not as they may think wise and right; but the City Inspector ought not to have a shadow of discretionary power in the premises. The precedent would be extremely dangerous. The new Charter permits the Common Council, in certain extreme cases, to dispense with contracts to the "lowest bidder" by a three-fourths vote of both Boards. Some interpret this as even permitting the two Boards to overrule the contract system altogether. However this may be, the Common Council cannot transfer their right, and least of all to the very individual whose official position renders him most liable to be tempted to follow in the footsteps of EBLING, and others who have misused authority for private or political ends. The resolution drawn up by the Committee of the Board of Councilmen is less objectionable, and we trust that, with some amendments, it may be acquiesced in by the Committee of Conference. It is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York, the same to be done by contract, in such districts, and under such specifications, as may be directed by the Common Council: the bids to be for one year, and also in seperate bids, for five years, subject to the required legal approval *All bids to be submitted to the Common Council for approval.*"

Both Boards have virtually recognized the necessity of adhering to the contract system; though we fear that, in spite of the ability that has been shown by Messrs. JONES, OTTARSON and CRANE, and the representatives of the Committee of the higher Board, there is a lurking repugnance to give it the trial which the Charter contemplates. The 38th section of the Charter says:

"All contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice advertised in such of the newspapers of the City as may be employed by the Corporation for the purpose; said notice to be published for at least ten days in each of the daily newspapers so employed; and all such contracts when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the Corporation Council as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal, and who shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance; and the adequacy and sufficiency of this security shall, in addition to the justification and acknowledgment, be approved by the Comptroller. All bids or proposals shall be publicly opened by the officers advertising for the same, and in the presence of the Comptroller."

The old Charter is equally unambiguous. Section 12 of the Act to amend the Charter, which passed the Legislature on the 12th of April, 1853, reads as follows:

"All work to be done, and all supplies to be furnished for the Corporation, involving an expenditure of more than $250, shall be by contract, founded on sealed bids or proposals, made in compliance with public notice, for the full period of ten days; and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, with adequate security. All said bids or proposals shall be opened by the Heads of Departments advertising for them, in the presence of the Comptroller and such of the parties making them as may desire to be present."

In Mr. EBLING'S time this law was evaded from nearly the commencement to the close of his administration. In 1855, by reason of the default of certain contractors, who were illegally appointed in the first instance, the work in several Districts was done, for a stated period, by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, with the consent of the Mayor and Comptroller. When the time expired, the community were electrified by the passage of a resolution through both Boards of the Common Council, directing "the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to withdraw the advertisement inviting proposals for cleaning the streets of the City. This resolution was vetoed by the Mayor. The contracts were therefore made, but the Common Council refused to confirm them, and Mr. EBLING had full sweep until the very last hour in which he held office. Mr. MORTON has inherited his powers. He may, perhaps, intend to do perfect justice to the City, and it may be the agreeable duty of the press to point him out as a public benefactor, in the performance of the responsible duties of his office. We look, however, with great suspicion upon the steps which have thus far been taken, principally in annulling contracts, without instantly advertising for new ones.

The following table, which is published in the report of Messrs. JONES, OTTARSON and CRANE, shows the cost of cleaning the streets, annually, since the year 1832, with *the amount received for manure.* It indicates, clearly enough, the monstrous nature of the frauds which have been perpetrated under the head of manure alone. A comparison of the years 1838 and 1839 with the years 1854 and 1855 at once suggests the inquiry—how, with nearly a doubled population and area, could the sale of manure have fallen off *eighty-five per cent.* without wholesale stealing on the part of the head of the Department of Streets and Lamps and his subordinates? The same thing may occur again, unless precautions are taken by the proper authorities.

Year.	Gross amount paid.	Rec'd for Manure.	Net Expendit.
1832	$57,917 60	$28,929 36	$28,988 24
1833	76,124 59	30,279 50	45,845 09
1834	77,295 36	17,874 48	59,420 88
1835	114,755 23	36,788 93	77,966 30
1836	179,485 72	41,836 68	137,649 04
1837	166,244 08	47,700 86	118,543 22
1838	146,956 51	47,247 02	99,709 49
1839	145,500 00	50,335 94	95,164 06
1840	149,930 65	38,711 72	111,218 93
1841	149,163 05	33,864 74	115,298 31
1842	131,957 35	44,829 26	87,128 09
1843	73,303 52	16,843 52	56,460 00
1844	112,406 70	31,194 68	81,212 02
1845	159,905 17	28,308 82	132,596 35
1846	158,439 79	41,242 49	117,197 30
1847	180,059 58	29,693 49	150,366 09
1848	145,644 95	18,592 32	127,252 63
1849	166,500 00	14,755 18	151,744 82
1850	158,637 63	32,191 60	126,446 03
1851	179,991 75	52,090 99	127,960 76
1852	288,924 63	30,077 90	258,846 73
1853	289,625 97	26,837 22	262,788 75
1854	240,096 26	7,009 04	233,087 22
Do	73,090 21		73,090 21
1855	278,262 42	4,755 12	273,517 50
1856	396,251 73	10,502 83	385,748 90

The Committee remark that the variation "*from four to fifty thousand dollars* in the prices obtained for manure shows conclusively that there must have been extensive frauds or gross negligence somewhere in the Department." Superintendent MOTT gives it as his opinion that the manure of this City should always fetch $50,000. We think that a more correct estimate would be from $80,000 to $100,000. In no case should the remuneration for it sink below the sum which was obtained sixteen years ago. Deducting the value of garbage, the City ought to be kept always clean, under strict specifications, for a sum not over $275,000 annually. The Common Council will do well to scrutinize closely the character of new contractors, and their securities ought not only to be pronounced "adequate," but they should be held responsible in case of neglect or default. An opportunity presents itself of healing the mischiefs which have become apparently incurable. The reports of the two Committees, particularly that of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen, are a good beginning in the work of reform, and we trust to be able to chronicle that it has been effectually followed up.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—The London *Times* pronounced the *Niagara* one of the most beautiful, as she is one of the largest, men-of-war in the world. The London *Mechanics' Magazine* gives a long and particular description of the *Niagara*, and pronounces her "without exception the ugliest ship of war it has ever seen." But both of these authorities may be right in their decision, though they differ so widely. The *Niagara* may with justice be called ugly if the old style of sailing ships be taken as the standard of naval beauty: but, if she be looked at with an unprejudiced eye, that only seeks to find in her the best form adapted to the most efficient service in the line for which she is intended, why then she is undoubtedly beautiful.

We regret to learn that the *Niagara* has been found not to be well adapted to the purpose for which she was sent to England, in consequence of a lack of space in which the telegraphic wires can be coiled away, and that a ship from the British Navy has been selected to take her place. The *Niagara*, however, will accompany the Expedition, it is reported, and will be on hand to render any assistance that may be required.

One Word More With the Tribune.

The New-York *Tribune*, having retired (in that apology) from its assertion that the TIMES had disseminated a downright falsehood in regard to the Free-State men of Kansas, proceeds to prove, to its own satisfaction, that the TIMES and the *National Era* recommended a very different policy from that which has been actually adopted by Governor ROBINSON and his party. We do not think it worth while to engage in a controversy with our cotemporary on this subject, and we only allude to the article in which the said demonstration is attempted, for the purpose of correcting another and a very serious blunder, into which our unfortunate neighbor has fallen. A blunder, we call it, because, as it gravely affects the character of this journal, we cannot suppose that our cotemporary, in pretending to do us an act of justice, would be guilty of a piece of deliberate and insolent misrepresentation.

"It may be all very true," observes the *Tribune*, "and we hope it is so, since that journal positively denies it, that the TIMES has not been sold to the Administration nor to Governor WALKER."

The TIMES has never "positively denied that it has been sold" to the Administration, to Governor WALKER, or to anybody else—simply and solely because from no respectable source has such an assertion been made inviting denial,—and because there are some accusations of which it is not quite consistent with self-respect for any man or any set of men to take any sort of notice until they are formally made and by responsible parties. Our neighbor, who finds it so easy to believe that great masses of the public would rejoice to hear of the venality of a public press or of a public man, may perhaps be insensible to the indecency of such allusions and insinuations as these to which we have called his attention. But when we assure him that honorable and rational men habitually regard charges of bribery and corruption as partaking of the nature of defamation, we are sure that he will be quick to perceive the error of his ways. For we remember that several years ago, when the Editor of the *Tribune* was examined in England before a Committee of the House of Commons, he was particularly earnest in denouncing the carelessness of character and of reputation noticeable, as he justly observed, in some of the less reputable journals of the United States.

BLINK BONNY.—If any intelligent newspaper reader had been asked two days since the meaning of *Blink Bonny*, he could not have told whether it meant a man or a mountain. But now *Blink Bonny* is as well known as *Flying Childers* or *Eclipse*. *Blink Bonny* is the last successful hero of the English turf—the horse who won the race at the last "Derby day," at Epsom. England makes believe in her encouragement of all arts but the great art of horse-racing—into that she enters heart and soul and with a will. There was a vast deal of ostentatious preparation for the opening of the Art-Treasures Exhibition in Manchester, but there was very little heart in the business; it is only a horse race or a yacht race that England goes to see without prompting. The Derby day at Epsom is the great national holiday, or rather the great holiday of London, in which all parties and conditions participate, from the Queen down to the Cadger. Parliament adjourns on that day, and the Premier, in alluding to it, called it "the day of our Isthmian Games." In the language of the "leading journal," on Derby day:

"With one accord, the busiest population in the world shakes itself loose from the trammels of business—gives over for a brief breathing-space the hungry hunt for gold, and swarming forth from its close-pent hive of toil and accumulation, spreads itself under the open eye of Heaven over the broad slopes of the Surrey Downs. The tradesman shuts his shop, the merchant closes his ledger, Westminster Hall misses its accustomed wigs, Capel-court is a solitude, and Cheapside a desolation. The Legislative wisdom of the country condescends, of course for this day only, to cold chicken and champagne. Statesmen allow Europe, the Empire, and Her Majesty's Opposition, for 24 hours to take care of themselves. Even the Journalist (that most unrelieved of toilers) drops his hand for awhile from that never-reeling plough which, working by night as well as by day, turns up each morning the motley crop of facts and speculations, missing which the modern world would be as forlorn as CHARLES LAMB deemed the old one must have been, without the fumes of the great Virginian weed—the breakfast table left to mere tea and toast—the dinner table bankrupt of topics, and the diner-out reduced to the short commons of his own wit."

It is a blessed thing for the "great Wen," as COBBET used to call London, that there is a sufficently powerful attraction even in one day of the year to draw its inhabitants away from their dens and confinement. The object is nothing more noble, to be sure, than to see which of a dozen or two of horses is the fastest runner, and the motive of the majority who go to witness the trial of speed may be the base one of gambling; but still the love of recreation is at the bottom of the sport, and the landable object of improving the breed of the noblest of domestic animals is incidental to it. It would be a good thing for New-York if we had an equivalent for the Derby Day here.

The winning horse at Epsom this year, as is always the case, was not the favorite, but *Blink Bonny* is now as famous as *Bucephalus*, and as much an object of adoration among the British people as the Duke of WELLINGTON was after the battle of Waterloo.

Personal.

Mr. MILBURN, the blind preacher of New-York, has arrived in England. He proposes to lecture in Liverpool and the large towns.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S proposition to give $40,000 for the completion of the Washington Monument, is much talked of.

WM. C. GODFREY, who has attained an unenviable celebrity by the charges against him in Dr. KANE'S book on the Arctic voyage, promises to tell the truth of his story in a forthcoming volume.

Senator WILSON has returned to Massachusetts from his Kansas visit. He looks well, though somewhat brown and travel-worn. He met with a very cordial and enthusiastic reception from the Free-State men in the towns and upon the river, and was treated kindly even by the Border Ruffians, many of whom were curious to see and hear the man who had taken so prominent a part in the Congressional debates and political affairs connected with Kansas events.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 128 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Changes to be Made on the 1st of July—Preparations for the Reception of General Walker—The Utah Governorship, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

There is to be some rotation in office on the 1st of July. The President says there are so many Maine men in office that some of them must go out. ANDERSON, the Commissioner of Customs, is to go out. X. Y. Z.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11.

To-day is the anniversary of General WALKER'S arrival at the Bay of Realejo, on the Pacific side of Nicaragua, two years ago. Preparations were made to receive him here this evening, as he was in Cincinnati yesterday.

A meeting of citizens was held this afternoon at the City Hall, in Judiciary-square, to approve of the course of the President in the late riot. Ex-Postmaster JONES presided. Speeches were made by Mr. RADCLIFFE, and appropriate resolutions adopted. In consequence of the Mayor's card of caution the meeting was not fully attended.

The Governorship to Utah still hangs in the slings, and is certainly still uncertain. But this much is known—if it be not Gov. THOMAS, then it will be Col. CUMMINGS.

W. R. C. WEBSTER, who represented himself as the agent of Costa Rica, did not tarry here long after he sent off his famous dispatch. There was a certain Mr. WEBSTER in Nicaragua, who report says was envoy to the Penitentiary in New-York, whom Mr. WHEELER, the late Minister to Nicaragua, was very anxious to see. Whether there is any connection between the two gentlemen is not positively known.

The male applicants for office having been nearly all disposed of, the President has lately been besieged by the fair sex, principally of this city, suing for office for their sons, nephews and cousins.

The President's Mansion, during the Summer, is to undergo a thorough repair. The ceiling of the east room is to be repainted and frescoed, and everything put in order for a gay season next Winter.

Attorney-General BLACK, who has been telegraphed as being at St. Louis, and having a good time at the great rail road celebration, is hard at work in his office at Washington, not having been able to accept the invitation. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 11

There was but a small attendance at the public meeting held here this afternoon. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the invasion of the city by a band of lawless ruffians from Baltimore on election day, and commending the President, the zeal of the Mayor and the military, for their forbearance as well as for their effective execution of the orders given them on the occasion. The meeting quietly dispersed.

The Court of Claims will continue in session until the close of June, and in the meantime will hear any cases which parties may desire to submit.

Diplomatic Appointments—Utah Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 10, 1857.

The President has been expected to make some diplomatic appointments during the absence of Gen. CASS. But he appears to be very slow in doing it. Those appointments announced, so far, since the 1st of June, were agreed upon before Gen. CASS left the city. His presence on here would not probably change the result. The expectants of diplomatic powers must have a large stock of faith and patience to endure the delays and disappointments to which they have been subjected.

The President stated, a month or more ago, that he was more pressed in behalf of individuals in South Carolina for missions than any persons in any other State. He has, it seems, settled this imbroglio by offering the Russian mission to Mr. PICKENS, after having previously offered him the mission to Spain, which he had declined. Mr. PICKENS was here in person some two months ago, and it was then understood that he sought either the London or Berlin mission. He has some chance for a seat in the United States Senate in succession to Judge BUTLER, and this he would prefer, no doubt, to a foreign mission. The vacant Senatorship will be offered to Gov. HAMMOND: that is, his friends will nominate and elect him, if he will consent to serve. This they offered to do heretofore, when Judge EVANS was chosen, but Gov. HAMMOND would not be brought out of his seclusion into active politics. Mr. PICKENS is on particularly confidential and friendly terms with Mr. BUCHANAN, and has been for a long time. This personal relationship has determined the choice of Mr. PICKENS for a foreign mission, in preference to Gov. AIKEN or Mr. PRESTON, who were also in view. On the score of political influence and popularity, in South Carolina, no one man is much ahead of another. No man, since the time of Mr. CALHOUN, has had any general popularity in that State. Col. BROOKS came as near to it as any one, in consequence of the Sumner affair, and might have succeeded his uncle in the Senate, had he survived him.

It may be doubted whether Mr. PICKENS will accept the Russian mission, and if he do not, I still think it will go to Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois.

Col. W. A. RICHARDSON desired a first class foreign mission, and had determined to take nothing short of it. He was not qualified for it, but still he is better qualified for that than for the post of Governor of Nebraska, which really requires more ability than any mission, except that of England. But Illinois is to have one foreign mission, and the recipient is, no doubt, to be Mr. MCCLERNAND.

The President has not appointed a Governor for Utah yet.

Governor P. F. THOMAS, of Maryland, was to make up his mind, to day, whether to accept it or not. Two or three other gentlemen, within reach, have been named, and if any of them assent to take the place the appointment will be made this week.

Surveyor General BURR'S statements have stripped the Utah matter of some of its bloody horrors. He does not think that the Mormons will engage in hostilities against the Federal powers; and the small force of a thousand troops enough for the purpose of supporting the civil authority in the maintenance of the laws. X. Y. Z.

The Case of the United States and State Authorities in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 11.

The case of the State against the United States Authorities was resumed this morning. A number of depositions were read of a rebutting character, mainly substantiating the testimony of ELLIOT, previously given, to the effect that no excess was committed by the Marshal's posse. Some of the affidavits went to show that the first attempt at firing came from the Sheriff's party.

Attorney-General WOLCOTT, on behalf of the State and Sheriff, asked for an adjournment in order to take other depositions. This was objected to, and a compromise made to the effect that rebutting testimony might be introduced at a future day.

Senator PUGH then commenced his argument in behalf of the Marshal and others. He closed this afternoon, and was followed by Mr. MASON, for the defence.

The case will probably again be adjourned over in a day or two. No decision will be made for some time.

Military Operations Against the Hostile Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 11.

Major SEDGWICK, with two squadrons of cavalry, left Fort Leavenworth on the 18th ult., and Col. SUMNER, with one squadron, left on the 20th. One squadron from Fort Kearney, and three companies of infantry from Fort Laramie, would join SUMNER, who goes against the Cheyennes and other hostile Indians. Major SEDGWICK was to unite his force to that of Col. SUMNER at Bent's Fort, in the Cheyenne country.

Bad Breaks in the Erie and Genesee Valley Canals.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 11.

The following dispatches have been received here by the Canal Auditor:

ROCHESTER, June 11.—There was a tremendous deluge at Dansville, on the 9th instant. The Canal is in ruins for three miles from Dansville down the

side cut. Three locks have given way. The Aqueduct remains, but has an embankment.

PENN YAN, June 9.—A severe freshet, this morning, caused serious damage along the whole line of the Crooked Lake Canal. There is a break in Culvert No. 2 from the Lake, near the Guard Lock, and another on the level above Dresden Locks; and as the levels are filled with mud and gravel navigation cannot be resumed before Saturday or Monday next. The storm was the most severe known here for many years.

CUBA, June 11.—The Oil Creek Genesee Valley Canal gave way this evening. The Canal is also somewhat injured.

ROCHESTER, June 11.—The break in the Canal at the Monroe Spring House has been repaired.

A Man Hanged by a Vigilance Committee in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Thursday, June 11.

JEFFERSON RANDELL, who was sent away from Rockingham County for burning barns and plundering, returned, and was seized by a Vigilance Committee and hung on a tree on Tuesday. His son-in law was in custody, and was to be hung yesterday.

The Public Works of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 11.

The hearing of the application for an injunction against the sale of the Main Line of Public Works has been postponed till next Tuesday, when the Supreme Court will meet here.

General Walker at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 11.

General WALKER and suite passed through this city this morning for Washington, *viâ* the Marietta Railroad.

Amusements.

POSTPONEMENT.—Madame LA GRANGE'S concert was postponed last night, in consequence of the indisposition of the pianist or the piano, we forget which. There is a novelty in the cause of the postponement which almost reconciles us to it—pianists or pianos are so remarkably scarce in New-York. But to the disappointment of not hearing Madame LA GRANGE we cannot be reconciled.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—TALFOURD'S classic play of "Ion" is to be produced here to-night, with Mrs. J. W. WALLACK in the principal part.

MR. SOTHERN.—Few men have made more rapid strides in their profession than M. SOTHERN, of Wallack's Theatre. In a season or two he has placed himself in the front rank of light comedians, and given abundant evidence of very remarkable versatility. During Miss HERON'S engagement he supported her in tragic parts with an ability which astonished the frequenters of the Theatre. On innumerable occasions he has displayed the most admirable comic humor, (never more so than in the burletta of "Jenny Lind," produced here on the occasion of Mrs. HOEY'S benefit.) Thus he carries easily the two extremes of his profession. Our object in referring to these things is simply one of kindness, and because, in the hurry of criticism, we frequently think more of an artist than we say. Mr. SOTHERN is about to leave New-York. He has engaged the Halifax (N. S.) Theatre, and will probably confine his talents to that frigid sphere for some time to come. A willing and capable servant of the public deserves a good letter of introduction to a strange public, and we trust that this will be accepted as such. Mr. SOTHERN has, we are informed, engaged a very superior company.

Musical.

The Music Publishers have just held their Annual Convention in Philadelphia, and the wisdom of their trade regulations is becoming more apparent each year. The Board now consists of twenty-three publishing houses, nearly all of which were represented in the Convention. All the publishing houses of consequence in the United States, are now members of the Board, and under the fostering care of their regulations the musical resources of the country are becoming rapidly developed. We are even now far from being dependant on Europe for our musical works, and the time is fast approaching when the works of our standard American authors will be as eagerly sought after, for republication in Europe, as those of BAYER, ASCHER, LISLEY, GLOVER, D'ALBERT, &c., by American publishers. Already the music of WALLACE, WOLLENHAUPT and GOTTSCHALK is published simultaneously in all the principal cities of Europe. The ballads of FOSTER, THOMAS and ROOT have been issued in England with almost as much success as they have had here. These yearly meetings are assuming a sort of trade-sale feature, which will add still more to their interest.

One very important feature of public interest is the determination to print a trade catalogue, containing a complete list of all music published in the United States, with the names of the publishers. This was attempted last year, but some unforeseen difficulties intervened, which are now entirely removed. Mr. GEO. P. REED, of Boston, the first President of the Board, having retired from active business, was elected an honorary member, as were also Messrs. WEBB & PETERS, of Louisville, and Messrs GOULD & WINNER, of Philadelphia.

Mr. OLIVER DITSON, of Boston, was elected President for the ensuing year; Mr. GEO. WILLIG, of Baltimore, Vice-President; and Mr. JAMES F. HALL, of New York, Secretary and Treasurer. Their next meeting will be in Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday of June, 1858. We hope these gentlemen will bear in mind that the musical interests of the country are, to a great extent, in their hands, and that their course should be such as to foster our native talent, and further the cause of good music by a liberal and diffusive policy.

Obituary.

The late Com. STEVENS, whose death we announced yesterday, was widely known as the Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club. Mr. STEVENS was chosen Commodore of the Club at its formation, and remained so until he resigned, about one year since. About 1827, Mr. STEVENS started the first "Day Boat" on the Hudson River. The *New Philadelphia* made the trip to Albany regularly in twelve hours. Few now living remember that Col. STEVENS predicted, many years ago, that carriages driven by steam would run on a road along the banks of the Hudson, from New-York to Albany. Locomotives had not then been built, and it was over forty years after that prediction was published in one of our New-York newspapers before it was fulfilled. Col. STEVENS was the inventor of the first propeller. Within about a week after FULTON'S first paddle-wheel boat made her first trip to Albany, driven by an engine built by WATT & BOLTON, in England, a boat driven by a steam-engine and screw, planned by and built under the eyes of the father—ROBERT—with JOHN at the helm and ROBERT at the engine—crossed the New-York harbor between Hoboken and this City. That propeller is now preserved at Hoboken, and challenges the admiration of our mathematicians and mechanics of the present day by its curves and efficiency of form.

In 1830 the STEVENSES turned their energies to constructing the Camden and Amboy Railroad. At this time only two other railroads had been undertaken. It was constructed under great difficulties, but it was successful from the first. From the time of the construction of this Road to the present, JOHN C. STEVENS has been a large stockholder, a director and an active manager of it.

Mr. STEVENS'S taste for horses has aided much to improve the breed of these animals in the part of the country. His skill and knowledge of the points and condition of a horse, and his judgment in training, enabled him to bring his race horses to the stand on a race day in the best condition of which they were capable. This, with his self-possession and quick decision gave him great advantages during a race. He was the owner of several of the fleetest racers of his time. His challenge, by the offer of a bet of $20,000 on *Eclipse* against any southern horse, resulted in the great race between *Eclipse* and *Henry*.

Mr. STEVENS, married MARIA LIVINGSTON, and purchased a residence at Red Hook, on the Hudson River, where for many years he resided, and devoted himself to agriculture and the adornment of his county-seat. When he cultivated his farm he led his men in the harvest, and asked no one to cut more grass than he did himself. Ill-will to his fellowman was discordant to his nature.

During the last 15 years of his life he resided at South Amboy. Here he devoted much attention and money to the improvement of his country seat. It contains over 500 acres, and besides its productive fields, is possessed of many attractions which are the result of art. Upon a hill he formed an artificial lake covering about five acres of ground, which he stocked with choice varieties of fish. Extensive graperies also add to the beauty and value of the place. He had no children. Mr. STEVENS was a Whig in principle. He has recently been engaged, in connection with his relative, Mrs. CONOVER, in planning and erecting at their private expense at South Amboy a free Espicopal Church, a school building, a hospital, and a home for the indigent widows and orphans of those who have been in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Company, and others, in circumstances of need, who may seem worthy of favor. Last November Mr. STEVENS removed from South Amboy to Hoboken. About six months ago he sold his interest in the property of the Hobokan Land and Improvement Company to his brother, ENOS A. STEVENS, and retained in his own possession real estate amounting to only half of a block of houses in Hoboken. The amount of his property is probably $1,500,000.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon. The President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

NEW CITY HALL.

The resolutions restraining the Comptroller from paying bills for the erection of a new City Hall until authorized by the Common Council, was passed.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

The resolution authorizing the City Inspector thoroughly to clean the streets, and to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets then came up, having passed the Board of Aldermen.

Councilman JONES objected to the system which left the control of street-cleaning in the hands of the City Inspector, or of any other executive officer.

Councilman BRADY urged immediate action. He was opposed to sending the matter back, or from one Board to the other.

Councilman JONES said that the imputation cast on the Board showed insincerity on the part of the last speaker. The Board had passed resolutions on this subject four weeks ago.

The question was taken separately on the first resolution authorizing the City Inspector to clean the streets. That was passed.

The second resolution, authorizing the Inspector to advertise for proposals, then came up, and was amended so that the discretionary power to enter into these contracts was taken from the City Inspector and vested in the Common Council. The resolution as so amended was passed.

The third resolution was then considered and carried, appointing a Committee of conference between both Boards to draw up ordinances and specifications. Councilmen FRANSWAY, COLLIER and WARNER were so appointed.

Councilman CAMPBELL said that these documents must be regarded as waste paper until passed on by the Board of Aldermen, and that delay was inevitable. How could the Inspector proceed forthwith Would not the Mayor proceed against him?

The President checked further remarks of that nature as out of order. This Board had done its duty, and knew nothing of the special relations between the City Inspector and the Mayor.

Several documents in reference to grading Seventy-ninth street and similar matters were referred to appropriate Committees. After which the Board adjourned to Monday.

The Lost Steamship Louisiana.

CORRECTED LISTS OF KILLED AND SURVIVORS.

From the Galveston Civilian.

The following lists are carefully corrected up to Monday noon. The number of dead is *forty-three.*

Dead and Bodies Recovered.—Phillip Millhouse, Alabama, old man; Joel (Uncle Joe) Hamilton, Gonzales; M. G. Mills, Clinton, La; Col. Henry Bainbridge, U. S. Army; Elizabeth Travers, chambermaid; Mrs. Tschaeke, New Braunfels; German lady and (supposed) grand child, two years; another German lady, unknown: Henry ——, porter.

Missing and Certainly Lost.—E. J. Brown, bar keeper; a negro man of Cleveland, of Lavaca; Franz Tschaeke and three children, New Braunfels; Young Millhouse, Alabama; W. P. Dixon, Alexandria, Va.; Mrs. Mitchell, Chiolo, Texas or New Orleans; Senny S. D. Etter, ten years old, Indianola; E. C. Brenham, Columbia, Mo.; — Temps, discharged soldier, with Col. Bainbridge; Lacy Jones and lady; Aaron Clark; nine seamen—number not positively certain; six of negro crew, one belonging to Oscar Farish; three cooks.

Saved—Capt. Henry Shepard, Commander; Chas. H Hughes, clerk; S. D. Clark, first mate; Andrew Smith, second mate; John Driscoll, cabin boy; Richard Finn, first engineer; Michael Howley, Bryan Cowley, firemen; Samuel Walker, Christian Scharpff, pastrymen; James Brown, watchman; John Howley, fireman; A. D. Cleaveland, lady, child and servant girl, Lavaca; John E. Wheeler, Indianola; Daniel Sullivan, Lavaca; P. S. Miller, Moore W. Garrison, New-York; Geo. W. Grover, Galveston; negro boy of Millhouse, Alabama; W. R. Friend, Clinton, De Witt County; negro woman and man of Mr. Friend; Ross Kennedy, Texas; Mrs. Elizabeth Harr, Corpus Christi; Miss A. E. Frichie, Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y.; Dr. John F. Early, Charlottesville, Va.; Miss Tschaeka, 11 years, (her father, mother and three children lost,) Smith, Alexandria, Va.; Young Early, Va.; Slaughter W. Ficklin, Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. Arnold, Columbus, Mo.; Jno. Sanford, Texana, Tex.; Samuel Wills, Wisconsin; M. Well, Goliad; Frank V. D. Stucken, Fredericksburg, Texas.

The remains of Col. BAINARIDGE were committed to the care of Gen. NICHOLS—those of Mr. HAMILTON to that of his friend, JNO. HENRY BROWN. Both being Masons, received also the fraternal attention of the Order and their solemn rites of burial. At 6 P. M. Sunday, an immense procession, jointly by the Galveston Guards, Gen. MOLEON, commanding, (escorting the remains of Col. B.;) the Masonic Fraternity, and about twelve hundred citizens, with two magnificent bands of music—Messrs. Wm. T. Austin, J. E. Haviland, A. S. Ruthven, John N. Reed, H. B. Andrews, Sam. G. Powell, Stephen Kirkland and John Henry Brown, pall-bearers—moved from the Strand to the Episcopal Church, where Rev. B. EATON performed the solemnly-beautiful service of that Church; thence, by the silvery light of the queen of night, the procession passed on to the cemetery. Mr. JAMES SORLEY performed the mystic service; the brethren threw in the emblems, and Rev. Mr. SEAT fervently addressed the Throne of Grace. The service over, the subdued, stricken multitude slowly returned.

The effects of those recovered remain in the temporary possession of Dr. J. HANNAY, Coroner, who held the several inquests.

The remains of Messrs. MILLS and MILLHOUSE were taken on respectively to Louisiana and Alabama.

As near as we can learn, about thirty to thirty-five are not mentioned in our list. Of these we think six or eight are safe, but we have not their names.

A boat from Smith's Point, Sunday evening, reports having seen small portions of the wreck ten or fifteen miles up the bay.

The wreck sunk at 8 A. M. yesterday, in sixty feet of water.

The pilot-boat *Lafayette*, commanded by Captain WALTERS, was the first to go ont. She first picked up Dr. EARLY and transfered him to the *Galveston*. She took from the wheel of the wreck Messrs. FICKLIN, SANFORD and HOWLEY, and picked up the dead body of Col. BAINARIDGE and four others, and received another from the light-boat *Sam. Williams*.

The steamship *Galveston*, with her boats, saved all others that have been saved.

There were 159 beeves an board and consumed. The fire originated between decks, and was beyond control before discovered.

Mr. HUGHES preserved no books or list of passengers.

We have not time to do justice to the noble conduct of Captain DENISON, the officers and crew of the *Galveston*. Their praise is on every lip.

Neither will our time allow of proper tributes to Capt. CORNELL, H. WILSON, WALTERS, and the officer of the *Sam Williams*, and several others. We defer it for a day or two. Let us say they did well.

Writing on Monday, with the latest facts before him, the editor of the *Civilian* thus more circumstantially narrates tha dreadful calamity:

"A little after I o'clock, ANDREW SMITH, second mate, was on tha watch. About twenty minntes after 1 he smait fire, and soon discovered smoka issuing through tha forward hatch and port holes. He called Capt. SHEPPARD from his room, and with him and another man, went below and found the fire was amidships below. Capt. SHEPPARD at once ordered the two hose to be rigged and put to work, and changed the course of the ship for the Bar. Mr. CLARK, first mate, and Mr. SMITH, endeavored to rig the hoes, but before they could do so—indeed, in a few moments—the flames burst through the upper midships, and rendered it impossible. Each mate then sought to prepare and lower the boats. Some 20 persons were lowered on the first one, (the ship moving 11 knots,) but she capsized. Only 8 of the number regained the boat (Mr. GARRISON being one) and held on to the bottom—two of the eight, however, afterwards drowned. The other six were saved by the steamship *Galveston*, after daylight.

Messrs. CLARK and SMITH then lowered another boat, in which Mr. SMITH, 2d mate, GEO. W. GROVER, Miss FRISBIE, Mrs. HART, CLEVELAND, lady, child and servant woman; W. R. FRIEND and negro woman, young EARLY and the negro man of Mr. MILLHOUSE, were secured. Mr. CLARK, (testifies Mr. SMITH,) while the boat was still held by the rope, instructed Mr. S. to hold on to the last moment, while he (CLARK) sought others to put in the boat. CLARK found none, and the flames spreading rapidly, he and Mr. MILLS cast her off—a block striking and stunning Mr. M. in its rebound, so that he fell overboard and was drowned. It was then that Mrs. CLEVELAND cried out—"Oh! God, my brother is overboard!" The boat reached the beach in safety at sunrise.

Mr. CHARLES H. HUGHES, tha clerk, could not swim. Captain SHEPPARD instructed Mr. FINN to save Mr. HUGHES. They threw down a hatch-door; FINN made HUGHES jump over, ha following, and as HUGHES rose to the surface, FINN seized his hair with one hand and swam to the door with the other; both were picked up from it by the *Galveston*.

JOHN DAISCOLL, cabin boy, THOMPSON, second engineer, and a German seized a ladder and held on soma time. Tha German first drowned; THOMPSON finding that he must go, too, drew to JOHN, affectionately kissed him, and sunk to rise no more.

Capt. SHEPPARD, there is no doubt, was the last person to leave the ship. He clung alone to a light armchair. His watch stopped in his pocket at half-past two, which was undoubtedly the moment he leaped into the sea. The chair was but slender aid to him, but he is a good swimmer, and sustained himself till 9 or 10 o'clock, when he was picked up by the revenue cutter, Capt. COZNELL, (Capt. H. WILSON being on board actively assisting.) He could not have lived much longer. James BROWN, the watchman, and SAMUEL WILTS, of Wisconsin, were picked up not very far from Capt. SHEPPARD—these three being further west than any others.

Those who were saved were thrown among us without a dollar and almost naked—in many cases with nothing but a shirt. The Mayor of the city, believing that he would but express the feelings of every citizen of Galveston, appointed Messrs. JAMES SORLEY, JAMES C. HURD and JAMES M. BROWN, a Committee to provide and furnish them with all necessary clothing at the expense of the city. He also had all the dead bodies (not otherwise provided for) decently interred.

The *Herald* thinks there were 104 souls on board.

CRICKET—ELEVEN ENGLISH *vs.* EIGHTEEN AMERICANS.—This match was commanced yesterday at 2 P. M., but was stopped by a heavy rain. It will be resumed to-day at 9 A. M. precisely. The score thus far, is, American side, 27 runs with three wickets down.

News from Mexico.

FATE OF THE CRABB FILLIBUSTERS—PREPARATIONS AT VERA CRUZ FOR A SPANISH INVASION—THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—ROBBERY OF THE PUEBLA DILIGENCE.

From the N. O. Picayune.

The Mexican schooner *Union*, Capt. SABATIER, arrived last evening with advices from Vera Cruz to the 21st ult., and from the city of Mexico to the 16th. We learn from a passenger by the *Union*, who but recently had a conversation with RADBY HIVEN, Esq., the brother-in-law of Capt. CRABB, that our worst fears have been realized—that all the prisoners taken at Cahorca, Capt. C. among them, had suffered the extreme penalty of the Mexican laws, or been massacred, as Mr. B. expressed it. The State, however, does not seem yet to be at peace, as we learn from the *Trait d'Union* that more artillery and munitions of war had been sent thither.

Fifty-eight in number, the prisoners taken at Caborca, were all shot on the spot, as before recorded, "the life of one youth only being saved," says the official account, "as evidence of the national magnanimity." The names of the unfortunate individuals, except that of the commander, are not given.

The rumor prevailed at the City of Mexico on the 14th and 15th ult., that on the reception of this news in California, all Mexican citizens residing in that State, so far as they had fallen into the hands of CRABB'S friends, had been indiscriminately murdered. It had created great excitement at the capital, but the *Trait d'Union* had been unable trace it to any reliable source. It says:

"We do not know in what way this news could, by possibility, have reached the City of Mexico. We received nothing from San Francisco on the 13th, *viâ* Acapulco; and had it come by Manzanillo, it must have been brought by the courier of the day before, in which case we should have known more positively its source.

Unfortunately, however, this rumor is not without probability. In that country of bowie-knives and revolvers, anything is possible in a moment of popular excitement. In the eyes of certain people, of peculiar views of right and justice, these filibusters are heroes, and we should not be surprised if the merited fate of CRABB and his companions should be styled, on the other side of the frontier, assassination.

That the unhappy end of the filibusters has caused, throughout the State of California, a profound agitation we do not for a moment doubt; but we await fuller and more precise intelligence by reliable correspondence and the public journals.

In all probability, then, our next California mail will bring us exciting news. It will also bring, without doubt, the names of the unfortunate expeditionists.

We think with the *Trait d'Union*, however, that the rumor prevailing at Mexico had no foundation in fact. Our own dates from California are to the 5th ult., and is quite improbable, if not impossible, that they had later at the Mexican capital on the 14th.

The most extensive preperations are in progress at Vera Cruz, both at the fort and in the town, in anticipation of the threatened Spanish invasion. At the capital, also, as we learn from the *Monitor*, the same alarm prevails. A force of twenty-five thousand men, to be held ready for whatever emergency, is immediately to be raised, for which and other objects the Government was busy in getting together the necessary means.

The schooner *James L. Day* was still at Vera Cruz, under seizure for having run down a Mexican vessel.

The Presidential election returns were already coming in, and, as expected, were generally favorable to COMONFORT. Many of the Progressistas had declined to support Señor LERDO, that gentleman having refused to give to the public any further promises. He could see no good, but much harm, to result from such electioneering documents; besides a public man is best judged by his character and his antecedents.

The Supreme Court of Mexico sustains the decision of the Congress of Arbitration in the celebrated Barron case, in favor of Ex-Governor DEGOLLADO. The *Trait d'Union* mentions a rumor that the English squadron will soon make its appearance on the coast to support that claim.

The inhabitants of the city of Mexico were very much alarmed at the prospects of an inundation. Heavy rains had fallen, and the *Trait d'Union* thinks their fears were not without foundation. The difference in altitude between the grand plaza of the city, and the lake Chalco was, on the 11th, but 72 centimetres, or about 28 inches. The high water was believed to be due in part to the large number of Artesian wells, 166 as officially stated, sunk in the district, many for the purpose of irrigation. The water had showed signs of receding on the 16th, our latest date.

Sr. CALVO, chief of the San Luis rebels, has been condemned to ten years' exile or imprisonment; Gen. SANCHEZ, the same; Capt. CORTAS has been let off with five, and CONTRERAS with two years' exile or imprisonment.

The *Siglo* states that General OSOLLOS has been set at liberty. M. MARTIN RUI had also been set free.

The Puebla diligence was attacked by bandits and robbed, on the night of the 7th. Six passengers lost all they had, not only their money, but spare clothing. Other robberies on the same road are mentioned, and much insecurity was felt because of the inefficiency or connivence of the patrols. The famous bandit GUEVERA, and fifteen others, engaged in previous robberies, had been arrested.

The schooner *Mary Taylor*, from San Francisco to Ventosa Bay, Tehuantepec, with passengers and merchandise, was wrecked on the Pacific coast the 19th ult. The cargo was lost, but all on board saved. A correspondent of the *Siglo* attributes the accident entirely to the negligence of the Captain.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

PATENT ELECTRIC INHALER.

To cure consumption the electric condition of the ulcers of the lungs must be changed, to effect which, either positive or negative electricity must be applied, and the disease is readily cured. Agent, A. J. FROST, Druggist, No. 408 6th-av.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As goods are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

1857.—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND Summer Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, in our Custom-Room, is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready-made or made to order, and at moderate prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

STRARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Pawder-proof Lock has never been picked. 2,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROBONE OF HERRING & CO.'S Fire and Burglar Proof Patent Champion Safes frustrated.

OFFICE OF J. S. REED & Co., Bankers,
MARION, Ohio, June 6, 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* Our banking-house was broken open last night, and an unsuccessful attempt made to force open the Safe; gunpowder was used in quantities sufficient to break glass in the back room, twenty-five feet from the safe, and to displace pictures and furniture, as well as to blow the inside of one of the outside doors into small pieces, but your Hall's Powder Proof Lock resisted all efforts to effect an entrance. The burglars left a very good selection of tools—sledge-hammer, a variety of queer looking chisels, braces and bitts, together with levers, &c., &c. It took three good strong men nearly an hour to remove the remains of the wreck so as to reach the inside door, which, of course, remained unharmed. Considering this latter circumstance, together with the fact that two more doors awaited the thieves, if they had succeeded in opening the outside one, we have no hesitation in ordering a new door, and continuing our confidence in your "Burglar Proof Safes with Hall's Powder Proof Lock." One half the outer door is in good order. Can you make the other from measures in your books, or shall we send the ruins down to you?

We feel under so much obligation to you for the protection your safe has afforded us, that we authorize you to make any use you may choose of this affair.

Very respectfully, J. S. REED & CO.

The subscribers have on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above, and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. Those who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

FOR REAL ENJOYMENT, AND RETURN HOME refreshed and invigorated, we do not know of a more luxuriant sail to be had, at such a cheap fare, as to take an excursion by the fast sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, for Flushing and College Point. See advertisement.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY'S STOCK for sale, cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

A LOVELY DRIVE.—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL drive in the vicinity of New-York is, beyond question, that on the line of road leading from Hoboken to Paterson, and recently opened by the PATERSON AND NEW-YORK PLANK-ROAD COMPANY. This road has a plank and also a gravel track and for smoothness of surface, easiness and uniformity of grade, leaves nothing to be desired by those who can appreciate the enjoyment of a quiet rural drive, with a light or heavy vehicle, along a road free from dust, and combining some of the most enchanting scenery to be found anywhere. The splendid view from the East side of the hill, about a mile and a half from Hoboken, is unrivaled. On the western slope of the same hill the prospect, so varied and extensive, yet so different, is not less to be admired; while the track beyond the Hackensack River, a perfect level of over two miles, is indeed equal to any race course. Again, in going through the gorge at Shawbank, a scene of quiet loveliness breaks at once upon the sight, formed by the secluded village of Acquackanonk; at Paterson, with its magnificent "Falls of the Passaic," the ride terminates; in passing along and enjoying the beauties of nature, those "creature comforts" so necessary to sustain both man and beast, are not found wanting at the various places of entertainment along the line. Those of "COLLINS & COLEMAN," beyond the third mile post; WINANS, at the Half way House, seven miles out; COSTNER'S, on Berry's Hill; EVERSON'S & VAN ORDEN'S in the Village of Acquackanonk, and last, though not least, BRADY'A, at the Passaic Falls, are alike distinguished, as well by the excellence of their refreshments, as by the quiet, gentlemanly attention of their hosts.

Boats leave Christopher-st. at the hours and half hours. Canal-st. at the quarter hours.

ROGERS & RAYMOND (LATE ROGERS & CO.) open the Summer season with a stock of gentlemen's and boys' clothing, of unusual magnitude, and intend always to keep even with the market in the freshness of their styles, and below it in price. Call at the warehouse corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., and see the Summer fashions.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skilfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARD PARACE.—FIFTEEN tables, all the new styles, nearest in America, Court and Remsen streets, Brooklyn. Old standard rooms—12 tables, slate, marble and metal; suitable for Europeans; fine players; Nos. 149 Fulton, 8 Ann; tables made to order; good players taught 100 by caroms.

MARRIED.

HOLDRIDGE—PHELPS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Mr. Geer, Hon. ABRAHAM P. HOLDRIDGE, of Auriesville, Columbia Co., N. Y., and Miss HARRIET F. PHELPS, daughter of Col. Homer R. Phelps.

POATAR—WILMARTH.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. G. J. Geer, JAS. EDWARD POATAR and CLARA BURDSALL, daughter of Wm. M. Wilmarth, Esq.

FOX—THORN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Pratt, SAMUEL M FOX, Esq., to IDA, youngest daughter of Hermann Thorn, Esq., of this City.

COOTER—WINSER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. STEPHEN P. COOTER to Miss LOUISA M. WINSER, all of Brooklyn.

WILDE—WHELOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. Dr. Lord, Mr. JOHN S. WILDE to Miss CAROLINE M. WHELOCK, both of Brooklyn.

PEASE—HOWA.—At Maspeth, L. I., on Thursday, June 11, by Rev. Wm. G. Farrington, Rector of St. John's Church, Huntington, Mr. RALPH PEASE, of Delaware City, to SUSAN E., daughter of Andrew Hewa, Esq., of the former place.

☞ Delaware and Hartford papers please copy.

TOUCH—DEDEREE.—At Piermont, on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. A. D. L. Jewett, Mr. HENRY L. COUCH, of Westfield, N. Y., to Miss SUSAN A. DEDEREE, daughter of Isaac M. Dederer, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BARTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 11, at her residence, No. 57 East 27th-st., SUSAN, wife of P. Barton, aged 49 years.

Her remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 9, JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father, Joseph R. Taylor, his brothers, William H. and Edward C. Taylor, his uncles, George G. and Edward S. Taylor, Frederick R. Lee and J. W. S. Hows, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from St. Stephen's Church, Broome, corner of Chrystie-st., where the funeral services will be performed—after which the remains will be interred in the Cemetery in 2d-st.

STOUT.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 10, AQUILA GILES STOUT, aged 58 years.

His funeral will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 10, MERRITT SMITH, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 293 West 19th st., on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Buffalo and California papers please copy.

STEVENS.—At Hoboken, on Wednesday, June 10, JOHN C. STEVENS, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be deposited temporarily in the vault at St. Mark's Church, New-York, previous to removal to South Amboy.

ALEXANDER.—At Fort Washington, on Thursday, June 11, CATHARINE, wife of Robert Alexander.

The relatives and friends of deceased are invited to attend her funeral, to day, (Friday) at 12 o'clock.

MINNS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 11, of scarlet fever, JOSEPHINE CHARLOTTE MINNS, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her brother, Capt. A. B. Lowber, 191 Vanderbilt av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

DELAVAN.—At Ballston, Saratoga Co., on Saturday, June 6, of scarlet fever, ELLEN HARDIN DELAVAN, aged 4 years: on Tuesday, June 9, HANAY WALLACE, aged 9 months—children of Edward C. and Harriet S. Delavan.

PRIOR.—At Maine, Broome Co., N. Y., on Friday, June 5, Mrs. ELIZABETH PRICE, widow of William Price, formerly of this City, aged 78 years.

☞ Newark and Elizabethtown, N. J., papers please copy.

COLE.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Saturday, June 6, SARAH COLE, sister of the artist, the late Thomas Cole.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

HOWLAND.—Drowned, at Farmington, Conn., on Wednesday, June 3, WILLIAM W. HOWLAND, Jr., eldest son of Wm. W. and Rebecca A. Howland, of this City, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No 7 West 33d st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PRINTING.

From the Examiner, New-York, June, 1857.

"MR. GRAY'S ESTABLISHMENT.

We take pleasure in referring to the advertisement of Mr. John A. Gray, in another column. Mr. Gray is a THOROUGHLY RELIABLE man, and his Printing Establishment is one of THE LARGEST and MOST PERFECT in its arrangements that we have ever seen. Mr. Gray prints The Examiner, and he is capable of doing an INDEFINITE AMOUNT of work in the same BEAUTIFUL STYLE."

His offices are at No. 375 BROADWAY, west side, near White-street, and at Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST., corner Frankfort-st., FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

STEREOTYPING FOR THE TRADE promptly executed, by JOHN A. GRAY, Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST.

N. B.—Where a sufficient quantity of work is offered, forms will be carried both ways, free of charge, by his own express.

TO NEWS-VENDERS.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, HARPER'S WEEKLY, BALLOU'S PICTORIAL, POLICE GAZETTE, NEW-YORK JOURNAL, MRS. STEPHENS' MAGAZINE, UNITED STATES MAGAZINE, NICK NAX. YANKEE PRIVATEER, PARLOR CASKET, and other reading Weeklies and Monthlies are furnished to Dealers,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

and in good time, by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., General Agents for Publishers and News-venders.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

TO NEWS-VENDERS.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, HARPER'S WEEKLY, BALLOU'S PICTORIAL, POLICE GAZETTE, NEW-YORK JOURNAL, MRS. STEPHENS' MAGAZINE, UNITED STATES MAGAZINE, NICK-NAX, YANKEE PRIVATEER, PARLOR CASKET, and other reading Weeklies and Monthlies are furnished to Dealers,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

and in good time, by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., General Agents for Publishers and News-venders.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES.
Salesrooms, No. 788 and 788 Broadway.
Entrance in 10th-st.
Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st.

TO NEWS-VENDERS.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, HARPER'S WEEKLY, BALLOU'S PICTORIAL, POLICE GAZETTE, NEW-YORK JOURNAL, MRS. STEPHENS' MAGAZINE, UNITED STATES MAGAZINE, NICK-NAX, YANKEE PRIVATEER, PARLOR CASKET, and other reading Weeklies and Monthlies are furnished to Dealers,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

and in good time, by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., General Agents for Publishers and News-venders.

CAUTION TO BUYERS.

LOW'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP being counterfeited by unprincipled persons at the present time, thereby causing great disappointment in the quality, they intend to take proceedings against those firms who are vending the spurious article.

Low's new Glycerine Soap, of a peculiar healing nature, and superior Honey Soap,

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF CLEMONT, THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE MONTGOMERY LIVINGSTON AT CLERMONT, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Mansion House on the premises,) in pursuance of a judgment in partition,

The property consists of about 300 acres of land. On it is a mansion house built of brick and stone in the chateau style, of architecture. The rooms are celebrated for their beauty and proportion. The property is so well and favorably known, having been the residence of Chancellor Livingston and afterwards of Mr. Robert L. Livingston, that a particular description is unnecessary.

The lawn is bounded on its eastern side for a distance of nearly half a mile by the Hudson River, along the river bank; clumps of fine old forest trees break the river into a variety of picturesque landscapes. On the opposite side of the river and in the back ground of several pretty villages, are the Catskill Mountains. The view of these mountains from this place is surpassingly beautiful and perfectly healthy.

Its lawns (for it has three,) avenues, and trees, (it is believed,) are unequaled in this country.

The soil is of the very best. The garden excellent; a gardener is now working it.

There are large orchards with great varieties of fruit trees.

It lies about 1¾ miles north of the railroad station at Tivoli, Dutchess County, to which the trains run in about three hours, and where the trains stop.

The library consists of some 2,000 volumes of choice works, (a list of which will be sold at M.

The celebrated Gobelin tapestry hanging in the drawing-room will be sold immediately after the property.

Persons can leave New-York by one or more trains in the A. M., and attend the sale or inspect the premises and return in the afternoon.

For further particulars inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, No. 18 Wall st., Referee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF COSTLY AND FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire costly and elegant furniture contained in the dwelling house No. 153 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave., worthy the special attention of housekeepers and all in want of first-class furniture. The above sale will be positive, rain or shine, and being strictly without reserve a satisfactory deposit will be required of parties purchasing, who are required to remove their goods immediately from the premises. Catalogues will be ready at the house. Furniture in part consists of every description of elegant dining-room furniture, rich carved extension table, oak buffet, oak sofas, chairs, velvet carpets, silver ware, Sheffield plate, French and Sevres China, cut glass, &c., with which the sale will commence; immediately after which, parlor furniture consisting of full double suite rosewood parlor furniture in elegant brocade, two sofas, &c., one full suite; eight pieces; both of these suites are of the best description, and in perfect order; two richly carved rosewood etageres, with oval mirror, doors, and back, solid rosewood reception chair in brocade, splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with stool and cover, velvet and Axminster carpets, silk and lace curtains, French shades, marble mantle cabinet, rosewood centre, pier, and sofa tables, with a great profusion of beautiful parlor ornaments, rich China vases, marble groups, &c.; rich bronze and gilt mantle clocks, secretary and book-case. Also, the elegant rosewood chamber and library furniture, rosewood armoire, with mirror front, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, suite in velvet, superb hair mattresses, beds, library book-case, with over six hundred yards new carpets. Also, a great variety of rosewood, oak and mahogany fixtures not mentioned, including everything to be found in a fashionable furnished residence.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PIANO-FORTE, ENGLISH TAPESTRY, GAS CHANDELIERS, FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, SILVER WARE, &c.—THIS DAY. (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 67 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting in part of handsome rosewood piano-forte, carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, marble-top centre and pier tables, richly carved etageres, secretaires, music cabinet, secretary book cases, over 300 yards of splendid English tapestry carpets, ball oil-cloth, stair carpets, hall stand and chairs to match, gas chandeliers, French plate pier glasses, fine oil-paintings, lace curtains, French window shades, decorated China vases, mantel ornaments, superior dining-room furniture, extension table, sideboard, tables, dining-room sofa and chairs, white China dinner set, decorated tea and coffee set, silver plated tea and coffee service, do. casters, spoons and forks, elegant swing kettle, liqueur stand, silver claret pitcher, fine table cutlery, cut-glass ware, &c., rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, sofas Turkish easy chairs, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, toilet sets, chamber carpets, mirrors, &c. Also, a variety of kitchen articles. Catalogues will be ready at time of sale. Terms, cash bankable money, and a cash deposit from every purchaser.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Auction Galleries, No. 497 Broadway, Great sale of over 200 choice Oil-Paintings, the principal portion being a private collection imported and selected by a gentleman of this City for his own gratification, together with a collection of fine engravings. Among them will be found several fine pictures by G. L. Brown, Bellows, Carter, Williamson, Heine, Harr, Oertel, Roesner, Kummer, Boardman, Spencer, Emile, Carse, Cooper, Morris, Wilson, and others.

Also, two very fine pictures by Wall—Marine and Landscape pendants; two Dusseldorf pictures by Strange, just received from the artist.

Also, about 50 fine copies of celebrated Italian pictures, just received from Rome and Florence, painted to order for the present owner, in rich gilt frames, with others of great merit.

They will be on view as above, on Tuesday, June 9, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until the evenings of sale, with catalogues containing full particulars.

WILLIAM H. KNOX, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHICH WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.—WM. H. KNOX will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, &c., comprising sofas, sofa beds in rosewood and mahogany, mahogany and rosewood centre, side and card tables, black walnut and oak extension tables, black walnut dining and tea tables, tête-à-tête, lounges, and lounge beds, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, common bureaus, marble-top washstands, inclosed do., mahogany bedsteads, cottage do., Voltaire easy chairs, hair mattresses and palliasses, fancy tables, clocks, mirrors, &c., &c. Also, 20 pure hair mattresses, 50 pair feather pillows, &c. A good chance for dealers as well as others in want of first-class furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Catalogues early this morning.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer. Office No. 15 Park-row.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 12, at 10½ A. M., of all the contents of the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. The house has been newly furnished during the present year, and embraces every conceivable description of rich and costly rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and oval glasses, Dresden China vases, rich mantel decorations, fine oil paintings and engravings, etageres, centre and pier tables, three solid rosewood parlor suites, a superb four-round seven-octave rosewood-cased piano-forte, stool and cover, embroidered lace window drapery, fine curled hair mattresses, elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, &c.; together with a multitude of other articles of use and beauty. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues now ready and at the house. For full particulars, see *Herald*.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN MURRAY-STREET FRIDAY, JUNE 12.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 77 Murray-st., the entire furniture of the large five-story house, which has recently been occupied for a large genteel boarding house. The house contains about 30 rooms, and is fully furnished with genteel furniture, such as tapestry carpets, three ply and ingrain carpets, French plate and other mirrors, sofas and tete-a-tetes, marble top dressing and plain bureaus, full French gothic and other bedsteads feather beds, and hair mattresses in large quantities, bed linen and comforters, china, glass and earthenware, table cutlery, curtains, oil cloths, basement and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

N. B.—Catalogues will be ready early Friday morning, and no postponement.

Also, all the gas fixtures throughout the house.

HENRY DREHER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY DREHER WILL sell by order of C. Kessler Smith, assignee of Hugh Kelly, at store No. 246 Broome-st., on the 15th day of June, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder for cash, the stock of a grate and fender manufacturing establishment, consisting of grates, tools, bar-iron, sheet-iron, stamped pieces, fenders, soap-stone, upper locks and lower locks, iron safe, chairs, desk, stove and pipe, registers, brass fenders, vises, lathes, drilling machines and tools, bench, blacksmith's tools, files, ash-boxes, and other articles comprised in the manufacturing of grates, &c. Also, one horse, wagon, harness, blankets and covers. Goods open for examination every day until sale.

Dated June 12, 1857. C. KESSLER SMITH, Assignee of HUGH KELLY.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND FOUR LOTS OF GROUND ON PALISADE-AVENUE, WEST HOBOKEN.—DAVID SCOTT will sell at public auction, at the American Hotel, in Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the very beautiful country and city residence, situated at West Hoboken, on the corner Palisade-av. and Fulton-st., being 100 feet on both streets. The above is beautifully situated and commanding one of the grandest views in the world, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Hurlbands, &c. On the premises are a number of fine fruit trees, choice shrubbery, &c.; first-rate water on the premises. House—first floor, parlor, dining-room, and two small rooms; second floor, 4 large bedrooms; also, a spacious garret. For further particulars, inquire of DAVID SCOTT, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; or M. C. GAILLARD, No. 51 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their store No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany suites, in hair cloth, brocatel and plush, easy and parlor chairs, mahogany bookcases, mahogany marble-top side table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, centre tables, window curtains, mirrors, pier and mantel glasses, gas brackets, chandeliers, etc., oil-cloths, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, commodes, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, and a lot of glass and China ware. Sale without reserve.

At 12 o'clock, wines in hond. 200 baskets of the celebrated Duc de Montebello Champagne, in bond, sold on account of the owner leaving for Europe; 100 baskets of Golden Crown, in bond; 250 cases fine Clarets, of celebrated brands. Any of the above can be removed from bond if required. Also, 30 cases imported Hock Wines.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BARK LANDS IN ULSTER COUNTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Esq., Referee, about 9,000 acres of land, having a heavy growth of the best tan bark trees, late the property of MONTGOMERY LIVINGSTON, deceased, lying in Ulster County, to be sold in lots of about 1,000 acres each. See advertisement in the Kingston *Democratic Journal*. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Att'y, 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee, 18 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

KINGSTON POINT, ON THE HUDSON, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House in the town of Kingston, Ulster County, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee, about forty-two acres of land, late the property of Montgomery Livingston, deceased. The premises include the south side and extreme end of Kingston Point, and are bounded on the East by the Hudson River and on the South by Rondout Creek for a distance of about half a mile. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st., CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st., STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee, No. 18 Wall-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, of valuable property in Maiden-lane. P. C. BULKLEY will sell, on TUESDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lot, with the buildings thereon, known as No. 142 Maiden-lane, near Front-st. Maps at the office No. 27 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, CASH, OR GOOD NOTES, IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE. The advertiser, having relinquished his importing business, now offers balance of stock; consisting of brandy, wine, Irish and Scotch whiskies, gin, &c., together with usual office furniture, on fair terms for cash, approved paper, or well located improved or unimproved real estate in Brooklyn, or for a snug country house and some land. The business has been done in one of the best localities in New-York. The stock will not exceed $5,000; it may be divided and disposed of in smaller—say two or three—lots; but it sold together, can be removed or remain, for convenience of purchaser, for a time, at low rent. Address, for the present, through Brooklyn Post-Office, A. LA TOURETTE, or Agent, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 2 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, band power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID OLD-ESTABLISHED tailoring store, 9th-st., doing large retail and custom business, price $650; also, superior bakery, Mott-st., near Bleecker, price $250; also, situation wanted by a young man having long experience in a shipping or wholesale house, as entry clerk or salesman. Apply at No. 334 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

$800.—FOR SALE—AN ICE-CREAM CONfectionary and oyster saloon, established and kept by the present proprietor for the last eight years. This saloon will make $2,000 the coming summer. Also, first-class restaurant and bar near the City Hall. Apply to C. B. HOWE & CO., No. 335 Broadway, room No. 14.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, as above.

TO BROKERS.—THREE THOUSAND POUNDS of Indigo for sale; Brokers who can take charge of the above, and advance on it. Address C., Box No. 4,677 Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUG store No. 67 Canal-st., between Mercer and Greene sts. Apply on the premises.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	R. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. & Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edonard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert V. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles R. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO,
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Haisey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willetz,	D. Cromwell, Jr.
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren.
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell
E. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell
B. M. Whitjer,	R. Lindlay Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbott,	David B. Kesler

JOSEPH WALKER, President
THOMAS W. BURDSALL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail at prices from $35 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 38,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, delaine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $35 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 536 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 49 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

FINE ARTS.

WEIRS' GREAT PICTURE.
THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS
FROM
DELFT-HAVEN, A. D., 1620.
Now on view at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
$10,000,000.
MORTGAGE BONDS CONVERTIBLE.
$3,500,000 FOR CONSTRUCTION. $6,500,000 FOR REDEMPTION OF FUNDED DEBT.

Date, January 1, 1857. Principal payable January 1, 1887.

Interest at seven per cent., payable July 1 and January 1.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

To provide means for the immediate completion and full equipment of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad of 468 miles, as well as to make timely provision for the redemption of the Funded Debt of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies respectively, maturing at different periods between Sept. 1, 1858, and July 1, 1875, the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, into which these three Companies were legally merged by consolidation August 1, 1856, has authorized the issue of TEN THOUSAND BONDS, of which 2,500 of $1,000 each are known as Construction Bonds, and 6,500 of $1,000 each are known as Redemption Bonds, and are of the tenor above stated.

These Bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE IN TRUST to JOHN FERGUSON and THOMAS E. WALKER of New-York, covering the Company's Road of 468 miles, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, with all its Depot grounds, appurtenances and franchises, embracing the Railroad Bridge over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh, and Depot grounds of great value in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Chicago, Fort Wayne and at other points.

The Mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund.

The Redemption Bonds will remain under the control of the Trustees, and be issued only from time to time, as they can be exchanged for, or are required to be sold to redeem the outstanding Bonds of the three Companies consolidated, and the privilege of such exchange is now extended to holders of those Bonds, and their attention is especially invited to the advantages that will accrue to the Consolidated Company and themselves by such exchange.

The Construction Bonds are offered for sale to provide means to finish the Road between Plymouth and Chicago, 82 miles, and to ballast it and equip and furnish it with a full stock of Rolling Machinery, Engine-Houses, Shops, Station-Houses, &c., the estimates for all of which are nearly $3,000,000.

The Capital Stock of the Company is fixed at.. $18,000,000
The present cost of the Road is about..... 13,000,000
The paid Capital is nearly..... 6,000,000
The Funded debt secured on the Road is..... 6,638,000

The earnings of the Road, mainly from local traffic, since the consolidation, from the 1st of August, 1856, to the 1st of May, 1857, eight months, have been over $1,350,000. The net earnings for that time are at a rate of over 7 per cent. on the entire cost of the Road. They are the earnings of an unfinished and but partially ballasted and equipped road.

The earnings for 1857 are estimated at $3,000,000.

The Road is connected for 332 miles, from Pittsburg to Plymouth, Indiana, where its business passes to and from Chicago over another more circuitous route of different gauge.

The 82 miles between Plymouth and Chicago are in progress of construction, and far advanced toward completion. Four thousand tons of American iron are purchased. 40 miles of track can be laid this season, and the whole work completed within the next twelve months; after which the earnings will increase, as is believed, with the development of the business of the road, to a permanent income of $4,000,000 per annum.

The guarantee of this result are believed to exist in these facts:

1. The road has immense resources for local traffic in passengers and freights. It connects by the shortest line Pittsburg and Chicago, and passes through 24 counties and 15 county towns (including the termini,) the valuation of whose property for taxable purposes in 1855 exceeded $150,000,000—the counties embracing some of those the best developed and most productive in Ohio and Indiana, and the towns being among the most important centres of trade between Pittsburg and Chicago.

2. The road has over 15 lateral railway connections, bringing it in communication with the whole Western Railroad system—these connections conferring marked advantages to the road as a route over various and large portions of its line from Chicago to Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, and from Pittsburg to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c. A reference to a map will more fully illustrate this point.

3. The Road is a single line, without branches, and the longest continuous railroad in the United States, and for a whole length of 468 miles, part of a great central route, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, of 818 miles from Philadelphia to Chicago, and of 906 miles from New-York to Chicago, *viâ* Philadelphia, and on completion of the Allentown Road in Pennsylvania, of 885 miles only from New-York to Chicago, thus saving from 52 to 72 miles in distance *viâ* Philadelphia, and from 73 to 93 miles *viâ* Allentown, as compared with the great route through New-York—making also the shortest route, of 798 miles *viâ* Harrisburg, between Baltimore and Chicago. In alignment and grades the entire line from Chicago to Philadelphia has marked advantages, no grades existing between Chicago and Philadelphia, going East, over 52 feet per mile. Between Pittsburg and Chicago no grades occur exceeding 47 feet per mile, and for 335 miles there are no grades over 26 4-10 per mile, and for more than that distance the route is practically a straight line. The Road, therefore, must become one of the most important, if not the most important, PERMANENT AVENUES of American commerce, and its traffic will be limited only by its capacity.

4. The Road will be completed at a low cost, as compared with other leading through lines, and has corresponding advantages in grade, alignment, &c., for safe, speedy and economical operation, and easy and cheap maintenance.

A full Exhibit of the history, condition and prospects of this Road, with copies of the Bonds, Mortgages, Articles of Consolidation, &c., has been prepared and will be furnished for the information of parties desiring to invest in the Bonds.

The Company solicits a full investigation of the merits of this loan. It is offered as one in every respect worthy the attention of capitalists, and applications are now invited for the Construction Bonds, $150,000 of which have already been sold.

A subscription for $1,500,000 of the Construction Bonds, conditional on that amount being taken, with the option to subscribers of taking $2,000,000 at the same rate, is open at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., (2d floor,) where all needful information will be furnished.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.
Office of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, May, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $30 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ADNA ANDERSON, in favor of RENS. A. OGDOON, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 25 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 16, will be paid at the Treasurer's office, No. 68 Warren-st. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyroot,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE NO. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, by virtue of an Act of the General Court, hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the 30th inst., at noon, at the Office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, at the State House in Boston, for the purchase of the scrip of the Commonwealth of four hundred thousand dollars, payable July 1, 1877, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of July, 1857, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, on the coupons attached to said scrip, at the Treasurer's Office in the city of Boston. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening, to insure final payment; the whole amount of the loan to be paid on or before the 29th inst. Proposals may be made for any part of the above loan, not less than five thousand dollars. They must specify the amount of premium offered, (none otherwise will be received,) and must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Massachusetts Stock Loan," and addressed to MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, at the State House, Boston. The right is reserved to reject all or any part of the proposals made.

MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer;
GEO. L. PERKINS, Treasurer Nor. & Wor. Railroad Company.
} Commissioners of Sinking Fund Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

BOSTON, June 1, 1857.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

R. F. WARNER, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 60 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction at the United States Warehouse, No 64 Atlantic Dock, South Pier, by SAMUEL OSGOOD, an July 6, 1857. The goods will be open for examination on FRIDAY, July 3. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

DATE.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
	Samples No. 1.				
	Samples No. 2.				
	M F		one case,	Jane D. Coopsr.	Legborn
Decem'r, '55	No mark	1	3 bdls iron tubes,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Decem'r, '56	Rollin, Thorn & Co		one case,	George Law,	Aspinwall.
Decem'r, '56	Carl Schmandbill, care of Mr. Louis Tobias,		one case,	Herman,	Breman.
Decem'r, '55	Prof. Wm. Morris, No. 14 Howell-st., Rochester		one package,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '55	Thomas Tounton, No. 9 Sammons-place, South 3d-st. Phila.		one case,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '56	Hedgeman, Clark & Co		00a case,	Brig Wasp,	Nassau.
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	ons package,	Amizade,	
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Alegria de Minho,	
	Ang'tus Cameron, Beaver-st. NY		one package,	Atlantic,	
	Robert Mackie, care Barclay & Livingston, New-York		one package,	Atlantic,	
	C, (diamond S) & Co	901|350	one package,	Planter,	
	M R S	17	one package,	Washington,	
	M. Maletta		one package,	Washington,	
September, '53	Robert C. Clark		one case,	Clarissa,	Neuvitas.
August, '55	J. L	10	one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
August, '55	J. L		one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
January, '56	4 in circle		four casks,	Helen and Francis,	
January, '56	5 in circle		two casks,	Helen and Francis,	
September, '56	F and L, and C P and F under	729,730,761			
		762,7a5	five ½ casks,	Marshal Ney,	Bordeaux.
May, '53	J M and M under	6	one cask,	Sarah Ann,	Cadiz.
July, '54	H B united	203	one case,	Schiller,	Rotterdam.
	M C G	99	one case,	Aurora,	Liverpool.
	Mrs. Hammond, care Grinnell, Minturn & Co		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Mrs. Clemente		two half barrels,	Fidelia,	Liverpool.
	A D	1293	one case,	Neptune,	London.
	F D	3077,3315	two cases,	Patrick Haury,	London.
	P S	I	one case,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	F D	1566,2171	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Dr Abbot's Museum		one case,	Rhine,	London.
	Cook, N. Y		one box,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
Jan. 23, '56	J K	15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	P K R Co. in a cross	416	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	Dover D K in diamond	100	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M & C		ninety-nine cases,	Dirigo,	Glasgow.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		19 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	Mrs. Washburn, care Washburn, Esq., Middleburro, Mass		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Penfilier & Wood London		10 pigs lead,	Woodcock,	London.
	A G		one box,	C. E. Kelley,	Cadiz.
	P B	1012	one case,	Geo. Horlburt,	Antwerp.
	L. H. Simpson & Son		one case,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	A M	759	one case,	Connecticut,	Havre.
	H & Co	5001	one case,	F. A. Palmer,	Havre.
	American & For. Bible Society,		one box,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	Miss M. F. Richards, care Chas. Richards, Quebec, Canada		one case,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	No mark		two bags,	Lynda,	Unknown.
	F B	1	one case.	Margaret Evans,	London.
	A R united	11	three cercons,	Monseratts,	Savanilla.
	U A		one cercon,	Restler,	Savanilla.
	S L over S C S		six bales,	Senator,	London.
	U A	211	one cercon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over N	75	one cercon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over R	100	one cercon.	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	No mark		lot willows,	Unknown.	Unknown.
	I H Z M		one chest,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M	6	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J P B	5	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one orate cork,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	G R & G	101	one case,	Vermont,	Havre.
	I in a diamond		one bale,	Yorktown,	London.
	U S & C	2	one case,	Agnes,	Bremen.
	A. Iselin & Co		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April '56	C D with an anchor between	2900, 2901, 2902, 2903,			
		2904,	five cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	C D with an anchor between	2196, 2197, 2198, 2199,	four cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
March 8, '56	W B, in a diamond	20,21,28,29	four cases,	Africa,	Liverpool.
	D E	1	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
	L W B		one box,	Catharine,	Bremen.
	H J B		one box,	D. Headley,	Antwerp.
	H H, united		one box,	Eberhard.	Bremen.
	M I N S U E		ona case,	God Speed,	Marseilles.
	T W B & C		one case,	J. W. Andrews,	Bordeaux.
	H F, united	3, 5	two cases,	Northwood,	Bordeaux.
	H J B		two boxes,	Unknown,	Unkcown.
	C J B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P Q R	456	one case,	Union,	Havre.
	L S & C	19	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	R		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	L, in a ring		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B C		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	R, in a diamond	17	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J	20	one cask,	Undine,	New-Castle.
	Messrs. Waterman & Co. No. 290 Broadway, N. Y.		one package,	Westphalia,	Bremen.
	D L D, Trenton, N. J		one package,	Washington,	Liverpool.
	T, in a diamond	100	one cask,	Christiana,	London.
	No mark		one cask,	General Pierce,	Moravia.
	I E	59	one hamper,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	T & Co	802	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
	J	2	one cask.	Undine.	New-Castle.
	No mark		two casks,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P in a diamond or I in reverse triangle or no mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Ne mark		one hamper,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	U D in an octagon		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	V D united and M		one cask,	Venus,	Caracoa.
	G F over T	52	one bale,	Champion,	Leghorn.
	A	758	one case,	Connecticut,	Havre.
	No mark		nne anvil,	Excelsior,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two kegs,	Mary Morris,	Glasgow.
	J M		two bags,	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		two bags,	Quick Step,	London.
	Ne mark		one box,	E. Drummon,	Aspinwall.
	P in a triangle	1, 2	two bales,	Neples,	Leghorn.
	No mark		two barrels,	Tiveli,	Neuvitas.
Feb. 24, '56	N C H in a cross	1889	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 24, '56	I in a diamond	144, 149	one bale,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	Ne mark		one carpet-bag,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
	S in a triangle	717	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 26, '56	L N	10	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 26, '56	L N	11	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 19, '56	W elevated	19	one case,	Steamer Ericsson,	Havre.
	J M L		one bale,	N. B. Palmer,	Canton.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark or	100	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	C H, or no mark		ona hogshead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	H, or no mark	26	one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A pole on top of a triangle	135	one bale,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	A pole on top and an S at bottom of a triangle	12,13,16,21	four bales,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	Mary Burnham		one box,	Empire State,	Liverpool.
	A pole on top and bot of a diamond, with B over C in centre.	5,922, 5,924, 6,342	three cases,	Orpheus,	Bremen.
	I H over B		one box,	Union,	Bremen.
Feb. 26, '56	B M J	1	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	H S	276	one bale,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	W S	98	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	A D in a diamond	821	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
December, '55	J. Foulkes & Sons, New-York		one looking-glass,	Euphemia,	Caracoa.
November, '56	J. Sherwood		one box,	Express,	Havana.
October, '56	No mark or B in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
October, '56	R in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
December, '56	No mark		one bag,	Hope,	St. Thomas.
January, '56	W in a diamond		five hoxes,	London,	St. Johns.
January, '56	Michael Carrol, care Cyrus Field, Cliff-street, New-York		one cask,	London,	St. Johns.
March, '56	J F P		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
March, '56	G B Watts		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
	M L D		one empty barrel,	Switzerland,	Hevre.
	No mark		one ceroon,	Azalia,	Aspinwall.
	A K	49	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	Triangle with balance pole	5	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	L W C	250	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	W in double triangle	19	one package,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	G M F, N. Y		one carpet-bag,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
March, '56	B M	1	one trunk,	Barcelone,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Elwood Walter,	Liverpool.
March, '55	E H	75	one case,	Steamer Fulton,	Havre.
	G K	804	one basket,	Hermann,	Amsterdam.
	H over C	34	one case,	Havre,	Havre.
October, '55	M	1	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	C	6	one package,	St. Denis,	Havre.
	C	3	one case,	St. Denis,	Havre.
February, '56	R in triangle W below	387	one case,	A Z,	Liverpool.
October, '56	B G K	3111	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
February, '56	D A & Co		four cases,	J. M. Morales,	Havana.
December, '55	Mr Glatigny		one case,	Bavaria,	Havre.
	D F	2	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
December, '55	H & Co	1229	one basket,	Emma Jane,	Havre.
October, '55	M over J U	69	one bale,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	A B over B in diamond, K on left	17, 18	two cases,	Humboldt,	Hamburg.
	No mark		four hides,	Unknown,	Unkeown.
	Colner, 264 Cherry-street		one barrel,	M. Evans,	London.
March, 1855	A E, care J. E. Santos	1	one box,	John Benson,	Havana.
	J. E. Santos over R	13	one basket,	John Benson,	Havana.
December, '55	V L E in diamond	46	one barrel,	L. D. Garver,	Bordeaux.
March, 1856	Fra Tune Carmachi		one bag,	Tennessee,	St. Thomas.
December, '55	No mark		eight logs timber,	F P. Ladd,	St Johns.
	No mark	1, 2, 3, 4	four cases,	Aura,	Melbourne,
	K W C	1,2 i no No	three cases,	Aura,	Melbourne.
	No mark		one roll felt,	Aura,	Melbourne.
October, '56	A C	54	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in diamond and K on right	36	one case,	American Congress,	London.
October, '56	H P		one case,	Athens,	Bordeaux.
October, '56	W M Neil		one case,	Arctic,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one bundle iron,	City of Brooklyn,	Liverpool.
	Rev. Titus, 47 Sanders, Brooklyn		one case.	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
April, '56	B	5	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M S P	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	J T K	1	one case.	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	C D, anchor between	2127, 2128 2129, 2130	four cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	No mark		one chest,	Pioneer,	Liverpool.
	P D, and D in triangle		two kegs,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Henry B. King, No. 50 Wall-st.		one case,	St. Peter,	Legborn.
	No mark		one bundle bags,	Sartelle,	Antwerp.
	No mark		one cask,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two barrels,	Victoria,	London.
	M K, anchor between		one case,	Flying Childers,	Havre.
	Messrs. Mosquera & Co		one case,	H. W Moncure,	Kingston.
	I G	2	one case,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	H	454	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Victoria,	London.
	K and no mark		two bales,	Chicago,	Liverpool.
October, '56	A. Henanson, A. H	81	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in a diamond with N on right		one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
	M	2	one case,	A. Dorathea,	Bordeaux.
	U A		one ceroon,	Unknown.	Unknown.
	Samuel Riely		one box,	Ocean Queen,	London.
	H in a diamond with W & C on r't		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Miss McNally		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '54	P with a large C	1,004,1,005	two cases,	Andes,	Liverpool.
January, 1854	G in a star	231@334	fourteen cases,	Hermine,	Bremen.
March, '54	H S with &c. in a diamond	102,103,104	three cases,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	S in a diamond, &c	101	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	B & W	7	one case,	Franklin,	Havre.
	G F H		one package,	Fulton,	Havre.
	Robert Godfrey	Salem	one package,	Europa,	
	G in a diamond with F	104-47,66-93	one package,	Edinburgh,	
	Wm. Hobday, care J. N. Weed.		one package,	Arago,	
	Huntington & Brooks	4	one package,	Africa,	
	H. Ober		one package,	Borussia,	
April, '56	R. W. Lloyd		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April, '56	S & S		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
April, '56	No mark		one cask,	Alma,	Havre.
April, '56	H A Colt		one case,	Grenada,	Havana.
April, '56	No mark		one bale,	Isla,	Havana.
April, '56	H. Bledoin		one case,	Quaker City,	Havana.
April, '56	V	7@5	five packages,	R. L. Lane,	Havre.
	J T	181,183,184	three half pipes,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	J T	187	one qr. cask,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	Mark de'aced		one case,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M H	522	one case,	Franklin,	Melbourne.
Aug. '54	No mark	201 bags	gum copal,	Humboldt,	Melbourne.
	T K	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
Dec. '55	D & S		one hale,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B & C in a triangle with C B under and diamond over	128	one cask,	American Eagle,	London.
April, '56	I in a diamond, with D on left		one bundle steel,	Lucy Thompson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B		two iron tires,	Neotune,	Liverpool.
July, '56	G H	3	one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.
August, '55	Triangle with balance pole		one box,	Comet,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D over B		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
July, '55	U		one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.
October, '55	Pole over C D		one box,	J. Ahlers,	Bremen.
January, '56	Pole over C D		one box,	Johana,	Bremen.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	Double triangle		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B C		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B F		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	S. Louis		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	I. B. Blank Blain		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one basket.	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one can,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		ons keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		ons barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
February, '56	Dr. G. W. Cabaniss		one case,	Horatia,	Shanghae.
	E	10	one case,	Hermann,	Bremen.
	U	5	one case.	Unknown,	Unknown.
January, '56	No mark		one demijohn,	Stephani,	Bremen.
	No mark		two damijohns,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one demijohn,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D. E. Venoge		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A J	60	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M & C	8014	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	W T W & C		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L R & C	300	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D P	100	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	N D	309	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct. '55	H & W	7	one package,	North Star.	Havre.
Nov. 15, '55	No mark		one chest,	Arago,	Havre.
Oct. 7, '55	No mark		one trunk,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
May 12, '56	G H		two bales,	Edinburg,	Glasgow.
Nov. 24, '55	Geo. Mallory		ons case,	Ocean Queen,	London.
Oct. 4, '56	E. Cunard		one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
May 30, '56	No mark		one case,	Shamrock,	Liverpool.
March 18, '56	A	1,3	two trunks.	Cumberland,	Havre.
May 19, '56	18	18	one tin box,	C. Lawrence,	Liverpool.
Unknown	Mitchell & Romemenburg		ene bandle,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 29, '56	J. B. Doubons		nne case,	Arago,	Havre.
Feb. 25, '56	S over G S in a triangle		one case,	Christiana,	London.
March 19, '56	S & C	788	one case,	Fulton,	Havre.
Unknown	E D F	30,40	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '55	No mark		one case,	Canrobert,	Havre.
April, '56	R. Fisher & Manning		one case.	Carolan.	Bremen
Jan. '55	T A	6121	one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
April 10, '56	Sturgis & Shaw		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
April 23, '56	B		one case,	Sea Lark,	Antwerp.
May 6, '56	H		one case,	Bergmuller,	Antwerp.
May 27, '56	G G	47	one package,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Unknown	John Gibon		onepackage,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
Unknown	P & C	138	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 14, '56	V A V	6	one ceroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
May 14, '56	V A V	3	one ceroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A		one ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	A R over 11	113	one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
June 16, '56	A R over 11		one ceroon,	Wisthrop,	Savanilla.
Unknown	U A P		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	In a diamond	264	one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	C	I	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	W & A		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	D B C	50	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U S	3	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	G D in a square	250	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	P		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	P Q	43	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 12, '56	B	5	one bale,	Titania,	Trieste.
March 11, '56	No mark		nne bale.	Arabella,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	No mark		one lot rattans,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one lot hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		three bales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U A		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct, '55	Q & Co	3039	ene case,	Marsha,	Bremen.
July, '55	G. D Munroe, N. Y		one case,	N. B. Palmer,	Canton.
April, '55	P & Co	159	one case,	North America,	Liverpool.
Nov., '55	L		24 bbls.,	Order,	Hamburg.
August, '55	M in a triangle, pole across top		one case,	President Smith,	Bremen.
May, '55	J Brooks		one cask,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
May, '55	No mark		one bbl. chains,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
October, '55	S & R	60	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '55	S & C	101	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
December, '55	T S united	3	one cask,	Peyonbarg,	Rotterdam.
August, '55	B reversed and united to L		two ceroons,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
August, '56	J G, or O & A		one ceroon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
April, '55	S W	1025	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
April, '56	A B	50	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
August, '55	No mark	448	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
August, '55	F		four bales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
July 13, '56	A D in a diamond	1191	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
July 13, '56	{S over D in a diamond, W on each upper side, and N Y under}	15	ons case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
July, '56	{S over G in a diamond, W on each upper side, and N Y under}	4, 5	two cases,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
July, '56	B G K	3110	one case,	Helvetia.	Havre.
July, '56	R R in a diamond	1137, 1138	two cases.	Mary Bradford,	London.
June, 56	Mr Valeria		one case,	hk. C. R Williams,	Havana.
Jan. 8, '56	J S, Y	1, 2	two casks,	Manhattan,	Liverpool.
Jan. 9, '56	300 in a diamond		12 bdls. sheet iron,	Australia,	Liverpool.
Jan. 10; '55	M M over O B united	1, 2	two hampers,	Rhine,	Hamburg.
Jan. 12, '55	B in a triangle	11	one case,	Robert,	Hamburg.
Jan. 18, '55	M & Co	3468	one case,	Astracan,	Rotterdam.
Jan. 27, '55	No mark		2 bdls. sheet iron,	Marsh'l O. Roberts,	Liverpool.
March 7, '55	No mark		3 iegs rosewood,	Hermitage,	Liverpool.
March 23, '55	No mark		one box sugar,	S. D. Horton,	Bermuda.
April 25, '55	J B and C in a diamond	I	one sask,	America,	Liverpool.
May 14, '55	Mr Taylor	1	one cask,	Americ'n Congress,	London.
July 3, '55	{Juan Frances, Port Orwando, care J Thompson, No 47 South-st}		one box,	Julia M. Hallock,	St. Jago de Cuba.
July 16, '55	No mark		one box,	Lucy Ann,	Cardenas.
Nov. 26, '55	B & B		one bale,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
April, '54	S B	2	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
April, '54	J S over N Y	2	one cask,	Africa,	Liverpool.
August, '55	N H in a diamond	200	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
February, '55	Loeschinck & Womandock		one case.	A. Bonninger,	Rotterdam.
February, '55	La Sala & Co		one parcel,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
July, '56	John Wilson, Madison Co, N Y		one parcel,	Brothar Jonath en,	Not reported.
July, '55	P N		one box,	New-York,	Liverpool.
June, '56	No mark	2	one case,	C. A. Bogstide,	Bremen.
February, '55	{M & W Myron, Mrs Wingrove, N Y}		one barrel,	Caroline,	Liverpool.
April, '54	P		5 iron pipes,	Europa,	Liverpool.
June, '55	J F Donnell, care Lord & Taylor		one barrel,	Fearnot,	St. Johns.
July, '55	M & C R B	120	one case,	F. Fabens,	St. Jago de Cuba.
August, '55	Mrs Harvey, N Y		one case,	Geo. Seymour,	Jamaica.
September, '55	J H		one chest,	Genesee,	Hamburg.
January, '55	No mark		7 bars steel,	Hermine,	Bremen.
August, '55	P Lin a circle	4350	one case,	Leila,	Rotterdam.
September, '56	No mark		one bag,	Louisiana,	Hamburg.
September, '56	H B and M	30	one bale,	Louisiana,	Marsalles.
October, '55	No mark		nne trunk,	Minnesota,	Liverpool.
May, '56	A in a circle	557	two cases,	Montreal,	Rotterdam.
October, '55	T B over S in a diamond	324@328	five casks,	Mary Bradford,	London.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 126 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Viâ* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffolk and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4.00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Milk train, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.
—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Deobury, at Chetham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
8:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *viâ* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURGH IN ONE DAY—Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11.15; due at Rutland 3.30 P. M.; Burlington 4.45; Rouses' Point, 7.15; Montreal, 9.00, and Ogdensburg, 11.30, same evening. Leave New-York 12 noon: leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5.45; due at Rutland at 9.00, and Burlington 11.30 same evening.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent Troy and Boston Railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

☞ THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. ☜
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 11 A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5

THE POLICE.

Turning out and Putting in—Both Boards at Work—Stephen H. Munn (D. S.) Appointed in Place of Captain Dilks (N. S.)—The Eighth Ward Force Defines its Position.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners made new appointments on the Police yesterday. The names of those so appointed are:

John Washburn,	Robert Latte,
S. Sherwood,	Samuel B Lynt,
D. B. Albertson,	Elijah Procter,
John P. Girard,	J. L Macgown,
James Forten,	Justus Hawks,
Wm. Van Duser,	Enoch Jones,
Peter T. Smith,	Peter Duffy,
G. Bradford,	James McCloud,
Thomas Utter,	Gerardus C Glass,
C. W. Delahant,	Peyton Herbert,
Hewlett Smith,	Robert Stinson,
W. A. Russell.	

The first nine are for the Ninth Ward. The others are divided between various Wards.

Nearly 200 notices were issued yesterday to members of the Department who have failed to recognise the new Board. These parties will be tried on Monday. The new Commissioners will proceed to fill up all vacancies in the Department without delay.

The old Board are doing the same, and yesterday a large force was sworn in to fill the vacancies in the Municipal Watch in almost every Ward.

If any burglaries or other violations of law are now committed, it will not be owing to a lack of a sufficient preventive force.

In only one instance, thus far, has any collision occurred between any of the rival forces in relation to the arrest of a prisoner. Officer McCONNELL, of the Metropolitan Police of the Third Ward, arrested, on Wednesday, one of the parties suspected of the robbery of the Spaniard, LA VEGA, in Walker-street, and was proceeding with him to the Station-house, when Officer McCLOSKEY (a detailed man belonging to the Municipal force) interfered and took the prisoner out of the hands of his fellow-officer's) hands, and fetched him to the Police Office. McCLOSKEY was specially reported to arrest the prisoner which McCONNELL had, and did so, when he found him in charge of a Metropolitan policeman.

Sergeant HUTCHINGS, of the Third Ward complains of the act on his returns yesterday, and Recorder SMITH, on being made aware of the affair, issued a warrant for McCLOSKEY's arrest, but up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon it had not been served. Mr. McCLOSKEY says he will not resist any warrant coming from the Recorder.

Letters and documents, of all kinds, continue to pass from and to both Boards, and all their officers.

The annexed is a specimen of many letters sent to Mayor Wood every day:

LETTER FROM POLICEMAN KING.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1857.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD: At 1 o'clock P. M. this day I received a summons, signed ALEX. MING, to appear before the late Police Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M., to answer to a charge of insubordination. Since I have been connected with the Police Department, I have always taksu pleasure in obeying the orders of my superior officers, and no charges have ever been preferred against me, as the records will attest. I would gladly respond to your request, could I consistently violate existing laws. The Legislature of this State, at its last session, amended the Police law, vesting the appointment of members of the Department in Commissioners, other than those prescribed by the late law. The Supreme Coort has decided that law as constitutional and as his Honor the Mayor, immediately subsequent to the passage of the Maine law, in an address, declared it the duty of all officers, as well as citizens, to obey existing laws, until their constitutionality was settled by the Courts, I find myself compelled to concur in the opinion them so clearly expressed. How can I, then, by obeying your present orders, carry out the instructions which you then gave to the members of the Police Department? I think I cannot, and therefore feel constrained to decline your request.

With a determination faithfully, as ever, to discharge my duty as a member of the Police Department, I remain very truly yours,

RICHARD KING.

We have received the following from the Municipal Captain of the Twenty-second Ward:

A NOTE FROM CAPT. WITTES.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Please correct the published statement that twenty-three of my command declared, last Saturday, for the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. But six of the force in this the Twenty-second District,—one lieutenant, four patrolmen and one doorman,—have given in their allegiance to the new Board.

DANIEL WITTES,
Captain of Twenty-second Police District.

IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

The question *now* or *old* was put last night to the Police force of the Eighth Ward. The result was, for the old Commissioners—30. For the new Board, Capt. TURNBULL and 27 men.

Both the Lieutenants, STAGE and KONLER, declared for the old Board.

Everything passed off quietly.

Doorman CUMMINGS, when asked how, answered: "For the ould shtock to the last, be jabers—how else dy's suppose? How in the d—l else?"

Capt. TURNBULL and the force for the new Board surrendered their stars and caps, and went to a new Station-house at Merritt's Hall, No. 185 Spring-street.

The old Board have not appointed any Captain yet.

The old Board, among many other things which they did yesterday, appointed Sergeant STEPHEN MUNN, of the Sixteenth Ward, to the captaincy of the Fifteenth Ward in place of DILKS, removed for "insubordination."

A man giving his name as JAMES QUARRY, and his residence at No. 20 Amity-street, called at the Mayor's Office, and at Chief MATSELL's Office, also, and declared his willingness to act as Captain of the Fifteenth Ward *without pay*. His patriotic offer was appropriately declined.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Slave-Trade—Case of the Ellen.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 11.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Brig Ellen, her tackle, &c., and her cargo.*—This case, which is a suit brought to forfeit the vessel on a charge of being fitted out for the slave-trade, was commenced to-day. Mr. McKeon and Mr. Joachimssen conducted the prosecution. Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohne appeared for the claimants of the vessel, and Mr. Black for the claimant of the cargo.

The libel and answer being read, the District-Attorney put in evidence the Register of the vessel, a clean bill of health in Portuguese, and a clearance for Loando, the manifest of the cargo and the shipping articles, by which the voyage appeared to be from New-York to Ambris and posts on the west coast of Africa.

Capt. Fownes, of the revenue cutter, was the first witness sworn. He was first examined as to his interest, and it appearing that he was one of the informers, and as such entided to a share of the forfeiture, he executed a release of his interest on the spot, and then proceeded to testify as follows:

I know the *Ellen*; my attention was first called to her on the 25th or 26th of April; she was then lying off the Battery; a hermaprodite brig of about 150 tons; I know Capt. Van Vechten, her master; I have known him some years; some years ago I boarded with him in Atlantic-street in Brooklyn; the vessel was in the stream on the 29th of April; sailed on the 30th; I seized her on that day about half-way between Governor's Island and Robbin's Reef, while being towed out by a steamtug; I went on board; Van Vechten was on board, Mr. Ahruja also; we found a large bundle of papers on board in possession of the Captain; among them was a power of attorney from Mr. Weeks to Capt. Van Vechten, dated April 22, and a blank bill of sale, signed by Weeks, and dated the same day; I saw Van Vechten that day, and had a conversation with him; he told me he was bound to Ambris, on the West Coast; the vessel was there to take on board a cargo of negroes and proceed to the South Coast of Cuba; he said it was optional with him whether he went in her or not; this was two or three hours before she sailed; upon this I acted in seizing her.

Cross-examined—This conversation took place in the Marshal's office; I believe he was there as a witness; I don't think I was there as a witness, though I might have been; I don't know that it was generally understood that there was a warrant out against the vessel; I believe there was one however; I had had my attention called to the vessel at least a week before; I did not look after her save from my vessel; she was watched, but I did not watch her; the first that Van Vechten said was that the vessel was ready for sea; I asked him where he was bound, and he said to Ambriz; I think Van Vechten told me he had been a witness before the Grand Jury; I think he told me that it was optional with him whether he went to Cuba; he did not say what his intentions were about it; don't know that he had been joking or "blowing" about the Marshal's office.

It was there admitted that there was a letter of instructions on board, but Mr. McKeon said it was missaid, and he would consent that a copy he read.

A letter found on board was read, addressed to Mr. Dalrymple, at Loando, signed by Mr. Weeks, speaking of the affair of the *Panchita*, announcing that she had been discharged, but that no satisfaction could be got for the stoppage of the vessel, outrageous as it was, and hoping to hear from Mr. Dalrymple by return of the *Panchita* and of the *Ellen*.

Redirect—Capt. Van Vechten called my attention to the *Ellen* some two or three weeks before her seizure; that was at my boarding house; he called upon me in company with his brother Junius; he stated the *Ellen* was bought for the Slave-trade, and was going to be fitted out for that purpose; that was the substance of it.

Recross-examined—This was at No. 100 Clinton-street, Brooklyn; it was for the purpose of having me stop her; I think she was at pier No. 57 then; I did not watch her personally after that, or tell any one else to do so; I knew she was watched; he did not claim to own the vessel, and did not intimate that he was going to put her in the slave-trade; I should infer from his coming there on that business that he intended she should be stopped; I never examined her cargo; he told me the *Ellen* was going and gave me the names of several other vessels that were fitting out; he came to see me twice or three times; that was about the substance of the conversation each time; I think I said something about this to the District-Attorney; I think his brother came with him twice, and I think he came alone once; it was not my intention to stop her up to the 29th without a special order.

A letter of instructions to Captain Van Vechten, about the riggermen on board, dated April 3, was then read.

Robert Donnelly, sworn: I am connected with the Marshal's office; I went on board the *Ellen* before she sailed, on the 29th of April: two or three persons went with me; they were deputized; she lay over near the Jersey shore; Mr. Weeks went with me: I examined the manifest and the cargo as far as I could; was there about half an hour; Weeks paid me $150 before I went from his place of business at No. 38 South-street; I examined the trunks of the parties on board after she was seized; we found considerable money in the trunk of the supercargo, Mr. Abruja; I think it was about $1,200 in gold; the gentleman opened the trunk and took a little parcel out, which he said was money, and belonged to him; I did not take the money myself; I recollect the District-Attorney being there, and asking him to whom it was to be delivered in Africa; he said he would not tell; found nothing else in his trunk particular; no arms; found in the bags of the men a great many pistols and dirk-knives.

Cross-examined—I don't recollect whether I had a process against the *Ellen* at the time of the search; I had no ordere then to seize her; I heard there was a process issued; should think I heard it a week before; in the morning of the 29th I went down to Mr. Weeks' office; did not find him in; went there by reason of a letter directed to the Marshal from Mr. Weeks, requesting him to send some of his Deputies down; I don't know where the letter is now; Mr. Nevins went with me; I met Nevins opposite Mr. Weeks'; we went up to the Custom-House with Nevins, and he pointed out Weeks to me; then we went down to Weeks' place again; there were one or two in the office when we were talking with Weeks; he wanted some of us to go down to see if the cargo agreed with the manifest; I did not know what the examination was for, except for that; the owner furnished a tug for us to go off; the Marshal was there; it was understood that I was to have a compensation; the Marshal told me in his office, I was not to render services to these slavers or catchers of niggers except for pay, and that if I saw anything on board to excite suspicion I should seize her; that remark of the Marshal did not excite any suspicion in my mind; in my own mind she was a slaver; I found nothing that I would seize her upon; there was no request to me not to do my duty.

Junius R Van Vechten sworn: I am a brother of Captain Van Vechten; have been a clerk in the Custom-House for eight or nine years; my brother is a lawyer by profession; he has been to sea, and might be said to be a rover; I reside in Brooklyn; I received a letter then addressed to my brother and had conversations with my brother about the time; he was captain of the vessel at that time; I so understood him; after those conversations I went first to the Collector; the Collector gave me a letter to the District-Attorney, and I made statements to him; my brother was in port, out of employ, and a note was brought for him and left with me; he read it, when he came and handed it to me; I think I handed it back to him, and told him to have nothing to do with it; the thing went on several days and I did not see him; when I did see him he told me he had seen the parties; he told me he was employed; I had a conversation with him about the *Ellen*; he told me she was going to Africa to take a cargo of slaves; I said "It is not possible, Phil., that you are sunk so low as that;" I told him if he succeeded in it I would follow him as long as he lived; it led to a good deal of feeling between us, but he finally acquiesced in what I said; I told him I should go to the Collector and have her stopped, and would go to Capt. Faunce, whom I knew, and tell him about it; I went further than that, I told Mr. Weeks that I should stop the vessel, and that he must discharge my brother from the vessel; this vessel did not sail at the time Capt. Van Vechten first said she would; the *Clara B. Williams* was stopped at the Custom-House about that time; my brother told me Mr. Weeks had nothing whatever to do with the *Williams*; he told me the cargo of the *Ellen*, out, was to be nothing but a regular assorted cargo; that there were to be two Spaniards or Portuguese going out, and some money, about $18,000 I think; I think he said he had not seen the Spaniards; he told me that there were o lot of small chains going on board also; I don't know whether they did go; he told me they did not; I don't like to say that he gave me reason why or not; my impression is that he said they did not, owing to the course I had taken in the matter; he told me the passengers would not go or the specie; that that would go in another vessel; he said they would notify the District-Attorney and the Marshal that the vessel was loading, that they might have some one there to watch the cargo; that the object was that the vessel might pot be stopped; he said he was to get $1,000 in cash, and $5,000 at the end of the voyage; I can't say whether he was married then; he is now; I think my wife was present at these conversations; I think my brother was admitted to the bar here in 1852 or 1853; he was in partnership with John W. Lafson; he has been in the army too—is now a deserter from the United States Army, but I believe a pardoned one.

Cross-examined—The conversation was subsequent to the note; it was in consequence of my suspicions; I thought he had got into some bad expedition; I afterwards went to see Mr. Weeks, but not till four or five days after I saw the District-Attorney; he came to me when I sent for him; he denied that the vessel was a slaver absolutely; I went to his office and he showed me the papers, the charter, &c., and told me she was going on a trading voyage; he did not tell me who owned the cargo; I was then satisfied that she was not going on a slave voyage, but my suspicions were again aroused, and then I made an affidavit in the matter; afterwards my brother was away for a day or two and Mr. Weeks came up to ask me where he was; I told him I did not know; I think I told him that I had made the affidavit; he again denied that she was going on a slave voyage; he went with me to another of my brothers and talked it over and I was then satisfied that so far as my brother was concerned he was going on a legitimate voyage; then I went to Weeks' office and he showed me the papers; I saw a charter party; it was to Mr. Aruja; I did not attempt to see Aroja; did not ask where he was; I told them I was satisfied and should offer no impediment; should go to the District-Attorney and withdraw my affidavit; I did so; Mr. Weeks did not show me a statement of the cargo; I told Weeks that my brother was one for whom I had been guardian and who had given me a great deal of trouble, and I was afraid if he went to the Coast of Africa he would forget all the dutiee he owed to society and his fellow men; my fear was founded on what I knew of his character,

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—June 11.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Moffatt vs. *Moffatt and wife*—The plaintiff has failen to establian any cause of action stated in his complaint, and the material allegations of the defendants' answer are proved to be true. Judgment is ordered in favor of the defendants. The form of it will be settled by either party to the other.

Peter G. Evans vs. *Chas. Ilins*—The plaintiff is entitled to recover of the defendant $4,792, being the amount of the bond sued upon, with interest from its date to the present time.

Griffin vs. *Judson & Cranston*—Order settled.

Bliss et al. vs. *Noyes*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $7 costs to be included in the judgment. Judgment ordered for plaintiffs by reason of defendant's failing to demur within 20 days after service of summons.

Cornell vs. *Anderson & Danton*—Bill of exceptions resettled.

MARINE COURT.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

BUYING A HORSE—AN EXPENSIVE OPERATION.

David R. Lee vs. *Charles L. Gilpin.*—This was a suit for services rendered by Thomas K. Battelle, Reporter of races in the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, in purchasing a horse for the defendant, and negotiating the purchase of two trotting mares. The claim was assigned to the plaintiff, and Battelle testified to the correctness of the items in the bill rendered; for commissions, expenses, &c., in negotiating the purchase of the trotting meres *Maud* ood *Iola*, and of a brown horse. The defendant had agreed to give $3,000 for *Iola*, and $4,250 for *Maud*, but the bargain was not consummated; he, however, gave $800 for the brown horse. For his agency in these transactions, in the course of which he had the horses' speed tested on the race course by Hiram Woodruff, and disbursed $20—the bill of the assignor claimed $125.

The Judge gave the plaintiff the amount demanded, with an allowance of $12 and costs.

THE PRICE OF A FALSE ACCUSATION.

Michael Sullivan vs. *Owen O'Connor.*—The defendant, on the 12th of May, went before Justice Osborne and preferred a charge of assault and battery against the plaintiff, whereupon a warrant was issued for the arrest of the latter, and he was confined for twenty-four hours, at the end of which time he was brought before the Justice for examination, and the defendant failing to appear against him, was discharged. He brings this suit to recover $500 damages sustained in consequence of this malicious accusation. The defendant denied generally all the allegations of the complaint. Judgment for plaintiff $100, and $12 allowance and costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

The Fire Department vs. *William Hinckenbotham.*—Motion to open default granted, on payment of costs, &c.

The People, ex rel., vs. *Benjamin F. French.*—Attachment ordered.

Joseph Noblitons vs. *The North American Gutta Percha Company.*—Motion granted.

Catharine Putney vs. *Alanson S. Booth.*—Motion denied, without costs.

COURT CALENDER, FRIDAY, June 12.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1004, 1006, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1061 to 1043, 1045 to 1054, 1056 to 1061.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company;
Where a machine can be seen in operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In going to the country be sure you protect your face from tan and freckles. Use the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, morning and night, and it will not only eradicate them, but prevent their appearance. For sale at No. 281 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

N. B.—Beware of a spurious imitation put up by a person pretending to have been a partner. We never had a partner in the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, and all such are fraudulent imitations. Be sure each bottle has the written signature of FREDERICK & Co., on the side.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDERICKS' TEMPLE OF ART."—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.
Photographs, in oil, pastel, and aquerelle, by FREDERICKS' corps of Parisian artists.
Photographs, in Indian ink, Parisian style.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

DON'T YOU FAIL.—Mind what we tell you. No matter what kind of a hat you may require for Summer wear—whether Straw, Felt, Panama, Beaver or Silk—KNOX (of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.) is the man to furnish it. His styles are eminently superior, and the material and workmanship given in his hats are better than we are accustomed to get at many other establishments. Don't you fail to note these things in your memory.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The lady who desires to furnish her toilet with an article which is at once unrivalled as a perfume for the *mouchoir*, a cosmetic, a fragrant mouth wash, a cure for Hysteria and nervous Headache, and a floral odor for lavation, should hasten to obtain this delightful scented water. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Ups and Downs of New-York Life" is setting the people mad to get to Purdy's National Theatre, where it is nightly performed to overflowing houses. It is the best local piece of the day, and should be witnessed by every lady in the land. It is to be repeated this evening, with the great pantomime of the "Magic Pills" and the drama of "Black Eyed Susan."

[Advertisement.]

PARIS MODAS—SUMMER, 1857.—The assortments of silk bonnets, straw goods, dress caps and coiffures, artificial flowers, ribbons, &c., at R. T. WILDA's popular millinery warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, are a complete epitome of the Paris fashions for this season. No bonns in the trade presents so many inducements both as to fasnion and cheapness.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ordinary liquors breed extraordinary headaches. Not so Charles' London Cordial Gin. Pure, mild, delicious and accredited by medical men as a hygeian stimulant of peerless value, it commends itself alike to the favor of the connoisseur and the invalid. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

[Advertisement.]

CLERGYMEN.—"Pure Religion" harmonizes with Phrenology. Hence the clergyman who understands the peculiarities of his people can adapt his teachings to their various capacities. Examinations daily by Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Talk of annexation, indeed! These remedies have peacefully annexed all nations, tribes, communities, and commonwealths of the human race. They are the one solo rallying point in favor of which mankind are unanimous.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE CHEST OR LUNGS apply an Oiled Silk Chest Plaster which has been medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Plasters are sold at 25 cents, and Olive Tar at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR NEURALGIA OR FOR TIC DOULOUREUX, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Relief will be immediate. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. The pain will cease soon after it is applied. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF IMPURE BLOOD—Take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS. They are composed of Sulphur and a Preparation of Iron, combined with Sugar. Are agreeable to the taste; do not Sicken nor Purge, but act directly on the Blood. Sold for $1 a package of 12 powders; 8 packages $2 50, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD-PURIFYING POWDERS and OLIVE TAR OINTMENT—Will cure any Disease of the Skin. Powders $1 a package of 12 powdere; Ointment 25 cents a bottle. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO CURE DISEASE OF THE THROAT—Apply an OILED SILK THROAT PLASTER, which has been medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Relief will be almost immediate. Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Plasters 25 cents each; sold at 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

More Wife Murder—A Drunken Woman Murdered probably by her Drunken Husband—A Living Child Found in Bed Nestling by the side of her Dead Mother.

On Wednesday evening officers BRANNAGAN and WILSON, of the Third District Police, Brooklyn, upon information received from the neighbors, that a man had nearly or quite killed his wife, entered the apartments of SAMUEL KEYES, in a tenement building in Hoyt-street, four doors from Butler. Here they found Mrs. CATHARINE KEYES dying, apparently from violence received at some ono's hands.

There was o severe wound upon one of her temples, and various other indications of violence about the head and body, which were covered with blood. When discovered, she was lying upon a bed in a cramped position, and it is supposed must have been placed there after the injuries were inflicted. The circumstances warranting it, the officers arrested KEYES upon suspicion, and he has since been committed to jail, to await the result of the Coroner's investigation, which commences to-day. He denies having caused the death of his wife, and says that the injury upon her head was caused by falling upon the sidewalk. But his story is not believed. A little boy says that KAYES came home about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, and, finding his wife inside with the door locked, he put him (the boy) through the window to unlock the door. The wife was then in the room, drunk, and KAYES, who had also been drinking, commenced beating her. This statement is corroborated, in part, by several parties in the vicinity at the time, who say that they heard cries of distress, and supposed he was beating his wife—a not uncommon occurrence, if the neighbors and police are to be believed.

Sergeant PRESTIN, of the Third District Police, took charge of the body until the arrival of the Coroner. It is shockingly bruised. The accused is a plasterer by trade, and was married to his second wife about four years ago. By her he has two children—the eldest a little girl nearly three years old, who was found in bed covered with blood, at the side of the dead mother. The youngest is but six months old, and when the Police entered the premises, was in a cradle, crying. The place occupied by this family bore every appearance of the drunkard's home. The deceased has often complained of her husband for ill-treatment and intoxication, and on Wednesday morning she went before Justice BLATCHLEY, to have him arrested for beating her, but did not obtain it, as the Judge was busy at the time. In every instance when arrested upon her complaint, she has relented when before the Court, and has usually succeeded in begging him off, at which she appears to have been an adept.

KEYES is represented, by all who know him, to be a drunken worthless fellow, always in difficulty on account of his brutality. Only a few weeks ago he was arrested for assault and battery upon a respectable citizen, and while before the Captain of the District, he knocked the Captain and witness down.

A post mortem examination was made of the body yesterday, and to-day Coroner REDDING will commence the inquest. The two children spoken of above have been properly cared for.

TORNADO.—A tornado on a small scale passed over a portion of Long Island yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock P. M., leveling fences, bending sturdy trees to the ground, and doing other miscellaneous damage. A shed near Riley's Hotel, not far from the Union Race Course, on the macadamized road, was thrown down just at the instant a gentleman with a top wagon was driving under it for shelter; he had two young ladies and a child in the wagon, the child was slightly cut in the temple, but the others escaped unhurt; the wagon was broken to pieces, but the horse was not injured. Mr. RILEY also had a wagon under the shed, which was broken up and ruined. Hailstones of the size of nutmegs fell in abundance, and all travel was for a time suspended. The storm passed from S. W. to N. E. Rain in the City fell in torrents.

☞ The Kings County Board of Excise held another meeting yesterday, and granted a few licences, received more applications and adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 11.

$7,500	Virginia 6s	91¾	200	Hnd. Riv. R. R.	20
7,000	Missouri State 6s	83¾	1060	Harlem Railroad.	11
8,000	do	83¾	2000	Reading R. R.	78
12,100	Indiana State 5s.	83	200	do	78¾
3,000	Cal. State 7s. '75.	61	200	do	78¾
11,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.	84	450	do	b60 78¾
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R 7s.	102	300	do	s60 77
1,000	Mich. S. & N. I.	71	1100	do	s30 77
20,000	Ill. Cen. R. b.	b10 97¾	24	Mich Cent. R. R.	92
12,500	do	97¾	50	do	s60 91
20,000	do	s3 97	100	do	b60 91¾
1,000	Lake E. & W. I m	50	300	M. So. & N. Ia. R'd. c	44
20	Mech. B'k'g A	103	550	do	44
13	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	116	50	do	b3 44
166	Penn. Coal Co	93	250	do	43¾
100	do	93¾	50	do	43
50	Pa. Mail Steam Co.	74	650	do	42¾
50	do	74¼	736	do	42¾
50	do	74¾	1050	do	43
278	do	75	50	do	b3 42
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	56¾	550	do	s10 42¾
40	do	56¾	50	do	s10 42¾
50	do	56	108	Mich. S. & N. I. S. S.	80¾
1000	Cumb. Coal Co	17	20	do	80¾
300	do	b60 17¼	180	do	80
25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 83¾	20	Panama R. R.	93¾
5	do	83¾	450	Ill. Cen. R. R.	138
84	do	82	50	do	137¾
100	do	83¼	50	do	s60 126¾
100	do	b47 82	25	do	at 13 mos. 115
300	do	b60 83	25	do	at 12 mos. 112½
100	do	81¾	50	do	c137¾
100	do	81¾	100	Clev. & P. R. R.	b60 43½
100	do	b30 82	100	do	s60 43¾
100	do	b8 81¾	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R	103
100	do	b30 81¾	250	Gal. and Chi. R. R.	87
200	do	81¾	100	do	b60 87¾
600	Erie Railroad	s10 31	100	do	b10 87
965	do	31¼	100	do	s10 87
550	do	31¾	300	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	b10 93
300	do	b30 31½	56	do	92¾
100	do	s30 30¾	50	do	92¾
100	do	b10 31¼	100	Mil. and Miss. R.	s30 62¾
100	do	s5 31	50	do	63
100	do	s7 31	13	do	62
400	do	31	65	La C. and Mil. R. R.	74
100	do	30¾	10	Park Bank	185
100	do	b60 31	10	Marine Bank	100
500	do	s10 30¾	19	Bank of North Am.	109
200	do	b3 31	16	North River Bank	102

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	b3 97	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	s30 42
38	Pacific Mail. St. Co.	75½	100	do	42¾
112	do	76	50	do	43
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	s30 81¾	100	do	s30 42½
110	do	81½	200	do	43¾
355	do	b30 81¾	100	do	s30 43
50	do	s30 81½	100	do	b60 43¾
110	do	s60 80¾	100	do	b60 43½
50	do	s30 81	100	do	b30 43¾
100	Erie Railroad	b30 31½	25	do	43¾
310	do	31½	200	do	43
100	do	31½	100	do	b10 45
30	M. So. & N. I. R. p.	80½	50	Mich. Cen. RR.	91¾
200	Reading R. R.	b60 78½	140	Panama R. R.	93¾
200	do	s3 78½	650	Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 88
100	do	s30 78	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	88
100	Ill. Cent. R. R.	s3 137¾	1	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	93
340	do	137¾	100	do	93¼

THURSDAY, June 11—P. M.

The *Canada*, at this port this morning, from Liverpool Saturday, May 30, brings three days' later news from Europe, and two weeks later from China, than the previous accounts. The changes in the London and Paris Money markets, after the sailing of the *Ericsson*, were unimportant. The Funds worked pretty steady, 93⅝@93¾ for Consols; 69.30 for the French *Rente*. The former for the July account were selling as high as 94½ ₱ cent. The telegraphic advices by the last overland mail from China, had caused a renewed brisk demand for Silver. The London Grain market was firm at an advance of 1s.@2s. the quarter on Wheat. At Liverpool, the extreme prices of the previous market day were barely sustained on Friday. The Cotton trade dull at Manchester, and a fraction lower on the sales at Liverpool, which for the week amounted to 40,000 bales. Provisions are quoted dull. In American Stocks a moderate business doing in London. The speculative demand for the repudiated Mississippi Union Bonds had carried up the price to 28 ₱ cent. Illinois Central shares are quoted by this packet ex privilege and ex dividend, at 20 ₱ cent. premium, the equivalent of which, including exchange, is 139½@140 here on the old stock, dividend on. The private letters advise that all new negotiations in American Securities are at a stand on account of the continued dearness of money. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 23d of May, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6,[illegible]5,5C3.. Decrease..	£96,358
Other deposits	9,088,6[illegible].. Decrease..	500,616
Rest	3,391,9[illegible].. Increase...	11,685
Government securities	10,328,131.. Decrease...	2,910
Other securities	17,668,853.. Decrease..	776,818
Notes unemployed	4,501,835.. Increase...	151,970

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,031,480, being a decrease of £212,445, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £9,804,827, showing a decrease of £48,782, when compared with the preceding return. The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 22d inst.

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
	May.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest. Closing.
Saturday,	23..	93⅝..	93¾..	93¾.....	93¾..	93¾.. 93¾
Monday,	25..	93⅝..	93¾..	93¾.....	93¾..	94 .. 93¾
Tuesday,	26..	93⅝..	93¾..	93¾.....	93¾..	94 .. 93¾
Wed.	27..	93⅝..	94 ..	94	93¾..	94¼.. 94
Thursday,	28..	93¾..	94 ..	94	93¾..	94¼.. 94
Friday.	29..	93⅝..	93¾..	93⅝.....	93¾..	94 .. 93¾

Our own Money market is without alteration from yesterday as to rates. The Domestic Exchange houses are employing more money to-day in buying funds on the adjoining, which will return in a few days, partly in Gold. Money-lenders who hny paper are asking higher interest on bills having over 60 days to run, say 8 to 9 ₱ cent. for prime names, three to five months. Short paper of the best class is still well absorbed at Bank at 7 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury is now down to about twelve millions, with the prospect of a further reduction to $10,000,000 before the close of the month. The receipts to-day were $84,606; disbursed $180,149, leaving at the close $12,083,647.

There was renewed depression at the Stock Exchange this forenoon, followed by a recovery of ¼@1 ₱ cent. at the Second Board. After the list was printed, weaker prices were again made, and the general market left off unsettled. The buyers of Reading to-day took the stock freely at 78@78¼ ₱ cent. cash, and 77@76¼, seller 60 days, and a firm demand was also shown for Illinois Central and Rock Island. Galena, Toledo and Pittsburg were lower by 1@2 ₱ cent., with only a moderate business in each. The principal interest, besides Reading, was manifested in New-York Central, Erie, and Michigan Southern. The first two were ¼@1 ₱ cent. lower than on Wednesday, while the last fell from 44¾ to 42 ₱ cent. in the morning, and recovered to 43¼@43 at the Second Board. The transactions of the day in Michigan Southern were over 5,000 shares. The rapid fall in the stock, particularly since it left 50 ₱ cent., excites more street discussion than the ordinary operations of the *Bear* speculators, and notwithstanding the card of assurance of harmony in the management and continued confidence in the integrity and capacity of the property which appeared a few days since from the Directors, there are renewed rumors of want of cordiality inside the office, which have undoubtedly damaged the credit of the Stock—unjustly so, as far as the condition and prospects of the Company are concerned. In regard to *these* we are quite sure the late card of the Directors may be taken by the Stockholders in perfect good faith, and as to any personal heart-burnings, if any such exist, for the use which has been made of them in the Street, we are equally sure that they have no countenance from the great body of the City shareholders, nor any portion of them, so far as we are advised.

Cumberland Coal Report.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit a stockholder to call your attention to an error in your figures in your review of the report of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, which please correct. The funded and floating debt of the Company is $672 186, instead of, as you say, $762,186, of which $467,900 is in 6 ₱ cent. bonds, due in 1864, and the nominal assets $938,262, leaving a surplus of $366,075. In addition to the foregoing surplus, if the

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$1,920,376 IN TREASURE.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Signs of Another Indian War in Oregon.

Particulars of the Slaughter of the Crabb Expeditionists.

MASSACRE IN UTAH.

The New-Granadian Question Unchanged.

NICARAGUA AFTER THE WAR.

Complete Failure of the Revolution in Peru.

Spanish-American Movement Against Fillibustering.

The United States Mail steamer *George Law* Wm. Lewis Herndon, U. S. N., Commander, sailed from Aspinwall June 3, 10 o'clock P. M., with the U. S. Mails, passengers and treasure for New-York, brought down from San Francisco by steamer *Sonora*, and arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Somers*, W. F. Lapidge, commander, sailed from San Francisco May 20, at 3 P. M., with the United States mails, 799 passengers, and $2,403,081 95 in treasure on freight. May 24, 6½ P. M., passed the Company's steamer *Golden Age*, with the mails and passengers of 8th May, from New-York and New-Orleans, for San Francisco. Arrived at Manzanillo May 26, 2:20 P. M. received on board passengers and $111,767 in silver and sailed thence 5½ P. M. Arrived at Acapulco May 27, 10 P. M., and sailed thence for Panama 3:50 A. M. 28th inst. June 2, 11¼ A. M., passed steamer *Golden Gate*, with the mail and passengers of May 21, from New York and New Orleans. Arrived at Panama June 2, 9 o'clock P. M.

The United States Mail steamer *Granada*, S. P. Griffin, commander, sailed from Aspinwall for Havana June 3d, 5 P. M., with the mails and passengers for New-Orleans.

The United States ships *Independence*, *St. Mary's*, and *Decatur*, off Panama, also H. B. M. ship *Havana*. United States steam-frigate *Wabash* and sloop-of-war *Cyane* off Aspinwall.

The *Decatur* was to leave Panama in a few days for San Juan del Snd, and the *Cyane* from Aspinwall for San Juan del Norte.

H. B. M. ship *Orion* arrived at Aspinwall, June 2, from San Juan del Norte, and reports that over one hundred of Walker's men are at that place, sick and destitute.

Howard Shaw, aged 19, son of Peter Shaw, Boston, shot himself through the head with a pistol, in he forecastle of the *George Law* (supposed accident ally) on the 10th inst. The deceased was last from Nicaragua.

We are indepted to E. W. Hull, purser of the *George Law*, for epecial favors, and to the Atlantic and Pacific Express, and the Expresses of Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co., for papers received with dispatch.

Treasure List of United States Mail Steamer George Law.

Am. Ex. Bank	$63,500	Robb, Hallett & Co.	$200,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	64,000	Rees, Falconer & Co.	28,244
Drexel & Co.	84,000	Renard & Co.	13,700
Duncan, Sher'n & Co.	200,179	Henry Strybing	3,400
Jos. Durand & Co.	2,970	J. Strauss Bro. & Co.	28,974
Freeman & Co.	31,900	Strauss, Hartman, Hoffin & Co.	7,000
W. P. Farrington	2,000	E. A. Stern & Co.	15,536
Howland & Aspinwall	174,105	Thain & McKeon	5,500
Henry S. Hallett	10,000	A. K. & C. E. Tilton	4,000
T. J. Hand & Co.	3,000	J. B. Weir	82,945
Aaron Jacobs & Co.	16,336	Wells, Fargo & Co.	317,500
E. Kelly & Co.	59,000	From S. Francisco	$1,918,272
P. Meader	8,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Magoun & Son	2,000	J. Lansburgh & Bro.	1,600
Morgan, Hathaway & Co.	5,062	Far'd. Theerot	504
Order	182,945	Total	$1,920,376
James Patrick	95,000		

News from California.

THE CROPS—WAGON-ROAD MEETINGS—THE MINES ANOTHER INDICTMENT AGAINST THE STATE TREASURER—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

In California few events of more than ordinary interest have occurred during the fortnight ending the 20th ult.

Frequent showers throughout the State have been of immense benefit to the growing crops, and although the yield this year will be far below the average, still they are by no means ruined, as was feared they would be a few weeks ago. Fruits and vegetables have suffered little from the drought. San Francisco markets are supplied with an abundance of strawberries, raspberries and cherries, all of which may be obtained at reasonable prices.

Conventions have been the order of the day during the fortnight. Wagon-road meetings have been held in Sacramento, in Calaveras, in Yuba, and in Shasta Counties, all of which declared in favor of different routes for a wagon-road across the Sierra Nevada to intersect with the great overland national highway. The Conventions were all well attended, and much interest evinced. Committees were duly appointed to collect subscriptions to aid in constructing the several projected routes.

A Convention of the Episcopal Church of the State was held at Sacramento on the 12th. From the annual report of the Bishop, it appears that two new churches were consecrated during the year. The Masonic fraternity have held a Convention at the capital, and the Odd Fellows another in San Francisco. Both of these orders are in a very flourishing condition.

The mines, as usual, continue to yield up their golden treasures. Fewer accounts of "big strikes" are chronicled, as time advances, but the diggings generally are paying quite as well as ever. Much more confidence prevails relative to quartz mining, as is evidenced by the increasing capital being invested in this branch of mining enterprise.

Still another indictment has been found against Dr. Bates, the defaulting State Treasurer, now under arrest in Sacramento. It is alleged that he has embezzled $41,000 of the State monies, which is over and above the missing $124,000. In default of bail in the sum of $50,000, he was ordered into custody. He is said to be very ill—so much so as to be unable to leave his bed. An officer constantly guards his room.

The trial of Ned McGowan was to take place at Napa, on the 22d ult. The prevailing impression is that he will, this time, get clear of the gallows.

No further disturbances have taken place amongst the Indians in the northern part of the State, although their enmity to the whites continues unabated. Great numbers have been sent from Sierra and Fimmas Counties to the Nome Lackee Reservation, in Tehama County.

Amusements of all kinds have been well patronized throughout the State, during the fortnight.

The seventh anniversary of the See Francisco Baptist Association was held at the Washington-street Baptist Church, San Francisco, on the 9th ult. Nineteen Churches are embraced in the Association, ten of which were represented. The following Churches applied for admission, and were received: Vallecito Baptist Church, Mariposa; Tabernacle Baptist Church, San Francisco; Unionetown Baptist Church, El Dorado; Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, Solano County; Siloam Baptist Church, Sacramento; Marysville Baptist Church, Marysville; Vaca Valley Baptist Church, Vaca Valley. The following gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the Association: Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, of Sacramento, Moderator; Brother J. F. Pope, Clerk; A. Gordon, Treasurer; R. B. Baikely, Corresponding Secretary.

News from Oregon.

HOSTILITIES BY INDIANS—FEARS OF ANOTHER INDIAN WAR—ARRIVAL OF GEN. LANE—REPUBLICAN TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

Advices from Portland, O. T., are to May 9.

The *Oregonian* of May 23 says: We have reports that a delegation of Yakima Indians recently visited the Indian reservation at White Salmon on the Columbia, above the Cascades, and demanded that the Indians there should join the "hostiles" in a war against the whites, under the penalty of death. It is also reported that the Indian women and children on the reservation have been sent away, or left and gone to the Cascades. It is the opinion of all well-informed army officers that the Indian war will be recommenced as soon as the proper season opens.

The Northern Indians are also as troublesome as ever on the lower part of Puget Sound and Straits, committing robberies, etc. Fears are entertained that they will make open warfare upon the settlements. At Bellingham Bay the citizens are forted up in block-houses, and have organized a volunteer company to aid the military in case of an attack by these savages.

A British vessel recently left McDonald's Island with a large cargo of spars for the English navy, being the fourth cargo shipped from that place within a year for the English, United States and French navies.

On the 20th of April a drunken row occurred at The Dalles, in which Wm. Lambert was killed by Cornelius Welch. It seems that Lambert followed Welch, wanted to fight and assaulted Welch, and that Welch to keep him away from him, struck Lambert on the head with his fist and death ensued. Welch was examined before a Justice's Court and acquitted.

The *Democratic Standard* of April 28, says the arrival of Gen. Lane was hailed by the firing of cannon; a committee was appointed on the part of the citizens to provide for him quarters at the Metropolis, and to escort him thereto. During the day he received the salutations of his friends at his rooms. He appears hale and hearty. While the salutes were being fired on the *Columbia*, one of the mates of the vessel had his hands shot off by the accidental discharge of a cannon while he was loading.

Congressmen had been called by the Republicans, in many of the counties, to elect Delegates to the Territorial Convention, to be held at Olympia on the 18th inst.

Massacre in Utah.

Our correspondent at Great Salt Lake has already given us account, of the assassination of Messrs. Parrish and Potter. They were published exclusively in this journal several weeks ago. We find confirmatory news of this massacre in the California papers. The mail from Salt Lake, says the *Los Angeles Star*, arrived here this week, bringing intelligence of another horrible massacre having been committed in Utah Territory. The circumstances, as they have been related to us by gentlemen who came here from San Bernardino, where the mail-carrier from Salt Lake stops, are as follows:

Mr. Wm. Parrish, his son, a young man about 17 years of age, and a Mr. Potter, started from the city for the purpose of coming to California. They had proceeded but a short distance, when their bodies were found dead. Mr. Parrish's throat was cut from ear to ear; the others had been shot. Their bodies were found at a place called Springville, about fifty miles from Salt Lake City.

It is not known by whom the outrage was committed. Rumor has it that Mr. Parrish had a difficulty with the authorities about removing his property, which he had previously "consecrated" to the Church. We give the rumor as we heard it. It is also said that the massacre was perpetrated by Indians. The intelligence of this murder caused the greatest excitement in San Bernardino, where part of Mr. Parrish's family reside, as well as generally throughout the country.

We hope an investigation by the Government authorities will be made into this massacre, and the guilty parties made to feel the heavy arm of the law. These outrages are of so freqnent occurrence, that it behooves the local authorities to take steps to bring the perpetrators to punishment.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

THE WHALING FLEET—BRITISH WAR VESSELS EN ROUTE FOR CHINA—ANOTHER GRAND EXPEDITION.

Dates from Honolulu are to the 16th of April. The news is eot at all important.

The wante of the whaling fleet for this season have been few, and business, therefore, correspondingly light. The great decrease in the number of ships in the North Pacific this, compared with former years, tells on the business of the island; and merchants, anticipating a steady decrease of the fleet year after year, are themselves going into the whaling business with a right good will.

On the 10th of April arrived at Honolulu H. B. M. S. (propeller) *Tribune*, from Callao, bound to China. She took in a stock of coal, (about 150 tons,) a few provisions and small stores, and sailed the following Monday for China. The *Esk* and *Pearl* (propellers) were overdue, both to bound to China.

H. I. M. S. *Eurydice* had sailed for the Leeward Islands for a short cruize, having Hie Mejsety and suite on board; she would be absent a month.

Another guano expedition, under command of Capt. Paty, is being prosecuted. The vessel sailed on the 16th of April, bound to Bird Island, (one of the Hawaiian group,) as we are informed, under the head of "By Anthority," in the *Polynesian* of March 28, 1857, "and all reefs, banks, and rocks contiguous thereto," etc. That there are myriads of birds in the vicinity of said Island is a fact, and it is reasonable to suppose there must be some deposits of the materials of which guano is composed; but is more than probable the heavy rains that fall there frequently have totally destroyed its value.

The Captain of the *Dolphin* reports that the sloop built and owned by the Mormons, had been wrecked on Niihau. She is reported a total loss.

The Fate of the Crabb Expedition.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DEFEAT AND EXECUTION OF HENRY A. CRABB AND NINETY OF HIS PARTY AT CAVORCA, SONORA.

From the San Diego Herald, May 6.

In our last issne we published a rumor of the entire destruction of Henry A. Crabb's party, numbering about 100 men, by the Mexicans in Sonora. By the following statemeet of the facts, kindly furnished us by a gentleman just arrived from Fort Yuma, it will be seen that the rumor has been confirmed. He says:

The expedition into Sonora, under the command of H. A. Crabb, has had a most disastrous end.

Late in March Crabb's party left Sonolta, Sonora, and marched to Cavoroa, a small Mexican town near Point Lohos, on the Gulf of California. The first intention was to have proceeded to Altar, hut news of its partial fortification and susceptibility of a strong defence caused the diversion on Cavorca. On the morning of the 1st of April the party of Americans entered the suhurbs of the town. They were met by a body of Mexican troops, commanded hy Ronaioues. It is said Rodriguez advanced to speak to Crabb, when the Americans opened fire and killed the Mexican commander and several others. The Mexicaes immediately retreated—some to the mountains, but the majority to the church, which had been placed in a state of defence, and had at the time Crabb entered the town a number of beeves roasting whole in front of it, to feed the Mexican troops.

It appears that here occurred Crabb's first and fatal mistake. Instead of at once charging and taking the church, which would have given him the town, he occnpied several houses on the corner of the Plaza, in front of the church.

The Mexicans at first deserted the most of the town, hnt gradually being emboldened returned, and gradually hemmed the Americans in. Fighting continued eight days, with a loss to the Americans of twenty-five killed. The Mexican loss is reported by themselves to have been twenty five, hnt is supposed to have been much greater, as high as 200. On the eighth day an attempt was made by two of Crabb's men to blow up the church, hy placing a keg of powder under the portico and firing it. The devoted men who attempted this both were killed, and Crabb is said to have been wounded in seperintending it. It is said an offer was made hy Crabb to retire if the Mexicans would allow it. He had refused to retire when the offer was made him, after the fighting had continued two days, and now the Mexicans, confident of his weakness and their triumph, refused. The Americans were gradually but surely caught in a snare, from which they saw no escape.

By breaking through the walls of the adjoining houses the Mexicans forced Crabb and his men into the corner huildings, which they repeatedly set on fire, hut which the Americans as often extinguished. At last a Papago Indian shot into the roof of the main huilding, occupied hy the unhappy filihusters, a lighted arrow. The flames caught the roof, and in a few moments the fire was dropping in great fiskes upon the heads of the doomed men within. Worn out with constant fighting, exhausted with anxiety, famished hy probable days of starvation aed thirst, and without ammunition, Henry A. Crabb and fifty-eight men marched out of the hurning house, with a white fleg before them, laid down their arms and surrendered. It is supposed unconditionally. This was in the night or towards morning. They were immediately tied, their hnnds behind them, taken to a corral near the Alcalde's offics, where they were kept until morning, when they were taken out in squads of 5 and 10 each and shot. In the first executions it was found that the calmness of the Americans discomposed the executioners and they shot too high or too low, in many cases only wounding their victims. The backs of the fated men were then turned to the troops, and then they succeeded in aiming with better effect.

McCoun, (may he rest in peace,) owing to his great stature, was saved this torture, a hall struck him full in the hreast at the first fire, and he fell dead. Crabb alone was reserved for a solitary death. He was taken to the Alcede's offies, questioned, allowed to write a letter to te his wife, and to have an interview with a Dr. Evans, a prisoser in the hands of the Mexicans, who had been in confinement some weeks, on suspicion. The hour for his execution having arrived, he was led out, his hands streached above his head, and tied to a post in front of the building he had occupied, *his face to the post*, and his back to the executioners. At the command fire, at least an hundred balls were fixed into his body, and all that was mortal of Henry A. Crabb hueg dead, swingieg hy his tied hands. A Mexican stepped forward, and with a large knife severed his head from the body—the warm blood spirting half way across the street. The head was placed on a table in front, or in the office of the Juez, exposed to the jeere of the populace. It was then placed in a jar of mescal, for preservation.

Is there not something peculiarly terrible in such a fate for a man who has once coetrolled almost the destiny of a great State like California?

Two of the Ainsa's (brothers-in-law of Crabb) are said to be killed, and also Rasey Biven. My Informant, an intelligent man and an eye-witoess of these horrors, says Crabb died as a gentleman should, as calmy and quiotly as if he were going to a pleasant home.

Four men, sick, had heen left at Sonoita by Crabb. They occupied the house owned hy E. E. Dunbar, Esq., *on the American side of the line*. On the 19th April, at night, a party of 25 Mexicans came up from San Juan, went to Dunbar's house, took these poor sick men out of bed, tied them, and at dawn of day carried them to the foot of the hill, *shot them like dogs, on American soil*, and left them to rot. A party of Papago Indians, more merciful, buried them, and four solitary mounds now appear, lone witnesses of a beastly crime, to the American Government for revenge. Will such an appeal go unheard?

Mr. Dunbar just escaped massacre, having left Sonoita on the afternoon previous. The Mexicans were furious at his escape, although he had nothing to do with the party except to offer shelter, an American soil, to four sick men, in his own house.

A party of about thirty recruits, under Capt. Grant Otey, started from Tucson to join Crabb at Cavorca. When within fifteen miles of the latter place they were attacked hyj about 200 Mexicans. Capt. Otey retreated, fighting, and regained the American line with n loss of only four killed. The Mexican loss was about forty. Capt. Otey deserves great credit for his ekill. At every watering place the Mexicans attempted to check him and subdue him by thirst, hnt he routed them on every occasion. The last eight miles was a continued running fight, and his fourch man lost was killed just at the line. Another party, of the same strength, which left Tubac, has not yet been heard of. It is believed if Grant Otey had been with Crabb a different result might have been anticipated. All was had management, want of experience, and a clear rushing upon a deadly fate.

Crabb entered Cavorca with 84 men. All these were killed except the youngest, said to have been spared by the Mexican commander, Garcia. The name of the survivor is unknown, but he is said to be a boy of sixteen or seventeen.

The Mexicans at Cavorca were about 500 strong.

Major Bob Wood and Major Tozer are safe. They were with Capt. Otay's party. Col. R. N. Wood, late Fillmore elector, is among the dead.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

Ward—Burkhead.—Near Snelling's Ranch, May 10, Mr Isaac N. Ward to Miss Laura E. Burkhead, all of Merced County.

Wentworth—Nokes.—In San Francisco, May 2, by Rev. B. Brierly, Frederick G. Wentworth to Miss Charlotte Nokes, both of Russian River.

Eggish—Anderson.—In Sacramento, April 30, W. G. English to Miss E. C. Anderson, both of that city.

Welty—Wright.—In Sacramento, April 30, Mr. W. D. Welty to Mrs. Eliza Adella Wright, of that city.

Maltby—Atwood.—In Sacramento, April 28, Mr. J. Maltby, of Clarksville, El Dorado County, to Mrs. E. A. Atwood, of that city.

McKibby—Sampson.—In Marysville, April 30, Mr. L. M. McKibby to Miss Caroline A. Sampson.

Bacon—Hedsoe.—At the residence of the bride's father, in American Township, Sacramento County, April 21, Mr. Warren N. Bacon to Miss Elizabeth Hedson.

Blythe—Moore.—At the Lexing on Ranch, Buckeye Valley, Amador County, April 14, Rev. John B. Blythe, of Sacramento, to Miss Sarah A. Moore.

Rabe—Martin.—May 5, at the residence of Mr. Chas Watrous, by Rev. E. P. Cutler, Dr. Wm. Rabe to Miss Faenie A. Martin, both of San Francisco.

Hollenbeck—Palmer.—On Tuesday evening, May 5, at the residence of A. S. Gould, Esq., by Rev. B. Brierly, James C. Hollenbeck, Esq, to Miss Emma Palmer, all of San Francisco.

Regan—Benedict.—May 7, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Jas Regan to Catharine M. Benedict, both of San Francisco.

Knox—Farnsworth.—At the Cave Valley House, El Dorado County, May 5, Wm. F. Knox, of Sacramento, to Miss Hattie A. Farnesworth, of the former place.

Johnson—Young.—At Chotoe, Contra Costa County, April 26, A. Johneron to Miss S. M. Youeg.

Labadie—Sharkey.—In Marysville, April 30, A. P. N. Labadie to Miss Anna Sharkey.

Severance—Child.—In Augusta, Me., March 17, Mr. Henry Severance to Miss Hannah Child.

Delaney—Letter.—In Marysville, April 23, Mr. D. N. Delaney to Miss M. Letter.

Arner—Gardner.—In Yuba County, April 16, Lewis Arner to Mrs. Mary A. Gardner.

Blanchard—Hayees.—At Fiddletown, April 22, Mr. George G. Blanchard to Miss C. M. Haynes.

Kaiser—Howard.—At Grass Valley, April 23, Jacob Kaiser to Miss Mary Howard.

Hammced—Weekes.—In Stockton, April 21, Mr. Aide Hammood to Miss Elizabeth Weekes.

Grove—Sebastien.—At Yuba Ranch, Yuba County, May 5, Wm. Grove to Miss Mary sebastien.

Morrison—Stevens.—In Sacramento, May 7, James Morrison, of Folcom, to Miss Janele B. Stevens, of Aehern, Placer County, aed late of Edleourgh, Scotland.

Boring—Reed.—In Nevada, May 7, Samuel W. Boring, Sheriff elect, to Miss E. M. Reed.

Pritchard—Chambers.—In Sacrameeto, April 28, William Pritchard to Miss America Chambers.

Sherman—Haley.—In San José, April 26, Mr. John T. Sherman to Miss Mary C. Haley.

Basney—Caleey.—In Nevada, April 25, Oscar Basney to Miss Julia Caleey.

Werth—Deetweller.—In Stockton, May 7, Charles Werth to Miss Aen Deetweller, both of Sacramento.

Anderson—Heizer.—In Vaca Valley, Solano County, May 3, J. W. Andreon to Miss Nancy Heizer.

Thompson—Logan.—In Benicia, May 2, John Thompsoe, of England, to Mrs. Mary Logan, of Benicia.

Baird—Whiteman.—At Mountain View, May 3, Mr. Curtis Baird, of San Mateo County, to Miss Rachel Whiteman, daughter of John Whisman, of Santa Clara Co.

Wethered—Orr.—In San Francisco, May 12, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Thomas Withered, of Oregon, to Miss Eliza S. Orr, of San Francisco.

Nelson—Jones.—May 13, by Rev. B. Brierly, David Nelson and Miss Mary Jones, all of San Francisco.

Conroy—Ryan.—May 14, at the Rassette House, by Rev. Dr. Brierly, Mr. Peter Conroy and Miss Margaret Ryan, both of San Leandre.

DIED.

Cleedenin.—In San Francisco, May 3, of consumptioe, Captain John S. Clendenin, a native of Lancaster, Pa., aged 38 years.

Shelhouse.—In Sacramento, April 10, Mrs. Anna Shelhouse, wife of Cyrus Shelhouse.

Porter.—At Vacaville, Solano county, April 16, Mrs. Mary E. Porter, aged 21 years, wife of Geo. C. Porter.

Freize.—At Lower Springs, Shasta county, April 9, James Freize, formerly of Massachusetts.

McGrew.—In Shasta, April 19, Thomas McGrew, of injuries received by a fall, formerly from New-York.

Rice.—At Albion river, Cal, April 13, from a gunshot wound received while hunting, John Rice, aged 25 years, a native of Portland, Me.

Penny.—Drowned at Albion river, January 1, William Peney, hy the upsetting of a boat.

Stafford.—Killed at Albion river, March 4, by a falling tree, John Stafford.

Hynes.—In San Francisco, May 7, Mr. Edmund M. Hayes, aged 30 years.

Patch.—In San Francisco, Thursday evening the 7th inst., of inflamation of the brain, Ira, son of William Y. and Clara W. Patch, aged two years, three months and tweety-four days.

Calder.—At the Mountain House, Teclomne county, May 2, of consumption, L. M. Calder, a native of Rhode Island, and formerly a member of Stevenson's Regiment, aged about 35 years.

Green.—In San Francisco, on Friday May 8, William Green, of consumption, a native of Somersetshire, England, aged 47 years.

McGonigle.—At Omega, Nevada County, April 25, in childhirth, Mrs. Sarah McGonigle, aged 26 years.

Hill.—At the towe of Seelling, Mariposa County, April 26, Wm. Hill, aged 35 years.

Lewis.—At Monte Diablo, April 28, Theresa, wife of Capt. Robert Lewis, formerly of Boston, aged 35 years.

Morrow.—In Irish Creek, near Kelsey, El Dorado County on 26th April, Mr. John D. Morrow.

Lane.—At Auburn, May 1, of consumption, Eli Lane, late of New-Bedford, Mass, aged 23 years.

Miller.—At Jackson, April 29, Christian Miller, aged 40 years, a native of France.

Adams.—At the Gate, Amador County, April 29, Lucy Adams, aged 11 years.

Kingsbury.—In the Military Hospital, at Fort Stellacoom, W. T., April 14, Capt Kingsbury, late mate of the ship *Inca*, of Valparaiso, of dropsy.

Disney.—In San Francisco, May 15, Geo. L. E. Disney, aged about 29 years, formerly of Baltimore.

Barra.—In San Francisco, on Sunday, May 17, of consumptioe, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Ezekiel Barra, aged 28 years.

San Francisco Markets.

From Coleman's Market Review, May 20.

Our market, with respect to the greater proportion of imported goods, has undergone few changes during the past two weeks, and, in the main has been dull. In some of the leading staples, however, the transactions have been of an unusually important character, and prices materially higher than our previous quotations may be stated to rule at the close. We have, however, to note one exception to this remark, which is in the case of Adamantine Candles; some of the large holders having put their stocks upon the market within the last week, and sold for the best price obtainable, the result has been a decline to as low figures as ever before realized in this market, when the corresponding value on the other side be taken into consideration. The cause of the utter prostration of an article so largely consumed as are Adamantine Candles, and, at the same time, all things considered, one of the best adapted for speculative operations, are, briefly, the same of which we have spoken every fortnight for six months past, viz.: an enormous stock and excessive supplies all the time arriving. Hence, when large holders have forced their goods upon the market, buyers could not be found, except at 10 @ cent. less than last quotations at New-York for, be it remembered, that money is worth 2½@3 @ cent. upon the best security, as we write, and parties who have levested in Candles look for nothing more than a fair interest upon their capital within from three to six months, and it is very certain that they will not realize that unless shipments from the East during the Summer months are either greatly diminished or wholly suspended.

During the past fortnight the movement in American Spirits, to which we alluded in our preceding review, was resumed, and operations to a large extent, both here and to arrive, have been consummated. Holders, however, have met the wants of buyers with a good deal of alacrity and without loosing upon prices which had they asked, would have at once brought the movement to a dead halt. For this reason it is that transactions of so heavy a character have not resulted, as is usually the case in this market, in prices pushed up precipitately to a point where considerations of stocks would not sustain them.

Shortly after the departure of the last mail, by the arrival of the *Archer* from Hong Kong, with dates to March 27, we were advised of the loss of two cargoes of Raw Sugars destined for this market, one of which was coming to the Sugar Refinery here. This news, in connection with the fact that three arrivals from China latterly have brought but insignificant additions to stocks, tended to materially improve the prospects for both Raw and Refined Sugars, and buyers at advanced rates have been in the market since.

Provisions have been in moderate and steady demand during the past fortnight, with the exception of Eastern Butter and Cheese, the stocks of both which are, at the moment, and likely to be for some months hence, a perfect superfluity, as the product of our own dairies is meeting the entire consumption of the State. The market for Cured Meats and Lard has been well-sustained, and Prime Hams in particular have been in active request at slightly better rates.

The depression in the country for goods during the past fortnight has been at no time active.

Money has tended easier during the past fortnight, owing to a diminished demand, rather than any increase in the supply. The mercantile people are finding out that their business will not permit them to borrow money at the high rates ruling, and accordingly there is a general disposition to curtail operations to a point more nearly controllable by individual resources independent of borrowed aid.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM NEW-GRANADA.

The Dispute with the United States—The American Minister Preparing to Leave—Gen. Mosquera's Proposition for the Protection of the Isthmus—Settlement of the Difficulty with Great Britain—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

Panama, Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

An extra session of the State Legislature was decreed for the 1st June, hnt on calling the roll, only six or eight members answered to their names. Fourteen were necessary for a quorum. It appears the Liberal members had no fancy to be driven out again at the point of the hayonet, as they were last September—exiled and their houses searched, as was the case with the two Goitias and the President, Don Mariano Arosemena. In the meantime, there is not a dollar in the treasury to pay the expenses of the Government or to protect the Transit. The sooner the United States assumes the mastership here the better for all concerned.

The *Centinda*, the Spanish paper here, says it would be a humiliation and an infamy for New-Granada to initiate new negotiations, after she has so peremptorily refused the ultimatum of the United States, and thinks new propositions will come from the United States! From this it may easily be inferred that the Editors are better posted up on the rules of chicken-fighting than they are on the rules and etiquette of diplomacy.

Our dates from Bogota are to the 9th May. The administration of Ospina remained perfectly dumb on the American question. Mr. Bowlin writes under date of May 8, that, satisfied that no propositions will be made to him, he shall leave Bogota on the 20th for the United States. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, it is understood, is at Carthagena, for which port she sailed about ten days since, and may be expected daily with onr Minister.

Gen. Thomas C. Mosquera, formerly a merchant or Broker in New-York, but now member of the Bogota Senate from Sahanilla, has started some silly propositions in Congress. He wants one thousand men to be sent to Panama, to protect the Isthmus against the Yankees, it is to be presumed. After having lived seven years in the United States, and knowing ou strength as he does, his proposition for resistance only be regarded as a dsmagogical one, to enhance some political purposes of his own. He also proposes to send forty New-Granadian officers to Costa Rica, to instruct the people of that country in the art of war, so that they may whip the fillihusters. This proposition will be considered more stupid than the other when it is known that there is not a single educated military man in New-Granada—and very few, Gen. Mosquera incinded, who knew a ditch from an embankment, or a war-horse from a horse-pistol.

The regular session of Congress having ended on the 1st May, the President immediately convoked an extra session for the 2d, "to take into consideration certain projects of law." It is rumored that Ospina will ask Congress to give him power to settle the American dispute, but I can trace the report to no reliable source.

The British Mackintoch claim has at last been settled on the terms proposed hy Great Britain, save that New-Granada pays $560,000 in paper, instead of cash. Diplomatic intercourse has been resumed.

The Panama Railroad Company have laid down their magnificent bridge over the Chagres River at Barbacoas. It rests on solid stone abutments and piere of beautiful and durable workmanship. The cost exceeds $200,000.

The U. S. steam frigate *Wabash* remains at Aspinwall. At Panama we have the *Independence*, *St Mary's*, and *Decatur*, and expect the *John Adams* soon. The officers and men are in general good health.

F. W. R.

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

Further Facts in Regard to the Capitulation at Rivas—Motives that Induced Commander Davis to Intercede for the Fillibusters—Has Walker any Friends among the Native Nicaraguans—Walker's Despotism—The Remnant of the Fillibusters in Nicaragua—New Presidential Election—Nicaragua to be Occupied by the Four Central American States.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Panama, Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

No communication having been allowed by Commodore Mervine with Walker and his officers the two days he was on board the *St. Marys* in this harbor, I could get hut few particulars and incidents of the capitulation at Rivas, save the summary of official notes I sent you. I was obliged to go to Aspinwall and take advantage of the few hours when the passengers were getting on board the steamer, in order to procure a copy of Henningsen's statistics, as well as to gather the greater portion of the information I did send you.

Now that Walker and so many of his officers are among you, I presume your readers, by the time they get this, will be nearly surfeited with tales of fillihusterism—nevertheless I am in possession of some facts that may not be in your possession, in regard to the capitulation, and which may not prove uninteresting. I think I said in my last that there could scarcely be a doubt that Commander Davis, in his acts at San Juan del Sur, and his mediation at Rivas, acted under authority of the Pierce Administration. Henningsen asserts, in his report to Gen. Walker after the capitulation, that Commander Davis informed him that in what he was doing "he was acting on instructions from his superior officer, from the Commander-in-Chief; that since the last Administration, instructions had been received, which contained nothing to alter the course he intended to pursue, but he preferred I should consider this as unsaid." In a conversation with Commander Davis, he flatly denied the truth of these assertions of Henningsen. He says he had no instructions whatever from his Commodore or from Washington, and of course he never could have told anybody he had. He relates the following incidents as having decided his interference at the time, to save the lives of Walker and his deluded followers.

In the latter part of April, a man by the name of Teller came on board the *St. Mary's*, apparently half frightened out of his wits, and threw himself upon a sofa. He said he did not belong to Walker's force, hut had come down to see how he could get himself and wife and child out of the country. On his way to San Juan del Sur, he said he had been chased by a squad of the Allies, and came near being captured. He had not been on board long before General Estrada, in command of the force occupying San Juan, sent to Com. Davis to say that he had reason to believe Teller was a spy. Com. D. replied that if proof could be produced to that effect, he would deliver Teller over to him for punishment. On going on shore Commander Davis learned that Teller had come down with a guide, who reported that they had a secret despatch for somebody, which, Teller getting frightened, buried on the roadside. The guide went out and brought in the letter. It was without signature, and simply addressed "Dear Mac"—McDonald, agent of the Nicaraguan steamers. It was in Walker's hand writing, and recounted the strait to which he was reduced, completely hemmed in by a numerous enemy, without provisions, and the men daily thinning out by desertion. Walker prayed McDonald for God's sake to work some plan by which he could get possession of one of the Lake steamers, or to fix some other way for his escape. Upon reading this missive, Commander Davis determined to act at once. In his first interview with Henningsen, the latter commenced by saying that Walker was perfectly comfortable behind his fortifications—had plenty of men, ammunition and provisions, and could cut his way out of Rivas whenever he should choose. To this Commander Davis replied, that if that was the disposition with which he was to be met, he would respectfully take his leave. Whereupon, Henningsen got down from his high horse, and the capitulation was the result.

Henningsen also says in his report that Com. Davis assured him previous to the capitulation, that he should take possession of Walker's war-schooner *Granada*, and it was this assurance, more than any thing else, that induced the capitulation. I do not know whether Com. D. gave any such assurance or not. But if he did, he acted with great inconsistency—for there was no reason existing on the 30th April why Com. Davis should take possession of the *Granada* that did not exist in March, when the Commander in his letter to Gen. Kinney expressly recognized her as belonging to a legitimate party to the revolution in Nicaragua. Henningsen talks nonsense, however, when he says Walker could and would have cut his way to San Juan and got on board the *Granada*. Walker's officers often, in their own quarters, discussed the chances of Lockridge' joining them, which was their last hope. They had fully made up their minds that in case of any reverse to him to hold an open meeting on the Plaza, and then to inform Gen. Walker of their full determination to surrender. This I am assured of by an officer of high rank who marched out of Rivas with Walker on the 1st of May. It is barely possible that out of his two hundred fighting men, one quarter or one-third might have got to San Juan del Sur (where they would have met another force of the allies) but Walker's men did not love him well enough to lose their lives in a vain attempt to save him—and they knew that hy surrendering they would be well treated, and probably sent home.

Henningsen further says that they did not surrender to the Costa Ricans. This is a quibble, hnt does not amount to much either way. He would do well, however, before insisting upon the point to cast his eye over the fourth article of the agreement of capitulation; in which the following words occur: "Captain Davis undertakes to *obtain* guarantees," etc.

Several of the officers have told me that if they had succeeded in getting a comparatively secure footing in Nicaragua, Walker would not have been their commander two months thereafter. He had alienated from him almost every man and officer in his force by his cruel and despotic conduct.

Judge Weir, one of Walker's civil officers, arrived here in the bark *Victor* the other day. He says there is much distress among the women and children at San Juan del Sur. There were about thirty women waiting to get away, who were all living at the Pacific Hotel, a house owned hy the United States Consul. The Judge says their expenses are paid by the United States—but I presume Costa Rica foots the hill.

General Walker persists in the great error he has fallen into, that a large portion of the population of Nicaragua are in his favor, and would prefer his rule to any other. Henningsen, in his report to his Commander-in-Chief, on the evacuation of Rivas, sets down the number of native troops in the force at 40. This small number would be proof sufficient that the lower classes did not sympathize with the fillihuster cause, admitting that there *were* 40 native troops in Rivas. But there were *not*. These forty men were servants, cooks, hostlers, &c., staying upon compulsion. In February last, Walker had only three natives enrolled in his army—one of them, Capt. Sandoval, a cattle thief, was given a commission on account of his expertness in that line, and the two others were used as scouts. I saw, while at Rivas, how Walker obtained even the few natives he had about his camp as servants. One day, driving down to St. George with his Quartermaster-General, that officer rode up to the door of the Alcalde, a native. The Alcalde was engaged in business with two or three Secretaries, but immediately came to the door, bowing most obsequiously. "Where are the five men I ordered you to send me yesterday?" inquired the Quartermaster in a very severe tone. "Your Excellency," replied the Alcalde, "as soon as the people heard of your order they all ran away from the village." "They did—did they? Well, now I want you to understand distinctly that if you do not send me five men hy to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, to take care of my mules and horses, I will send a guard down to St. George, and take you and your Secretaries for the service."

As regards his friends among the better classes, I think he could not name half a dozen true ones, in all Central America. The sacking of the churches and the burning of Granada were not calculated to make his cause popular; and certainly the confiscation of nearly all the estates where he held military occupation, made him no friends. His hinck-mail system, and that of his officers, could not have taught the people to love him. I will give you a specimen of his manner of levying money. On a fine hacienda, not far from Rivas, lived an old man, the owner, named Eva. Col. Eva, his son, was in the service of the Allies at St. George. Señor Eva had two daughters, one about 25 years of age, who lived on the estate, and the other was married to an American gentlemen, of New-Orleans, named Stansbury. Col. Bauso Von Natemer, Walker's Commissary-General, had an idea that the young lady on the estate had money; and either he or his superiors concocted a plan to get from her $2,000, A man hy the name of Curran, belonging to the Commissary's Department, was dispatched to

flag, loaded or loading with guano, under VIVANCO contracts, at the time VIVANCO's fleet abandoned the Islands. In all, there were 23 ships loading under these contracts. Among them I noticed the American barks *Emily Banning*, *Evadne* and *Huntington*, and one, two or three American vessels that have changed their flags, all with Chili charters. The guano is estimated to net the Government about $36 the ton register. I know of one case in which VIVANCO sold a party in Valparaiso guano at $8 ₰ ton register, to the amount of $50,000, for an advance of money to this amount. Besides, this speculator loaded several ships, the tonnage of which he set down at only one-half, and some at only one-third of the real measurement; thus, in fact, getting the guano for from three to four dollars ₰ ton register, or say two to three dollars for the actual ton! As guano brings $55 ₰ ton in the United States, and freight costs only about $20, a very pretty thing will be made out of the $30,000 capital.

A Lima correspondent of the Panama *Star*, under date of May 12, gives the following important information:

"The Convention here closed their secret session last night on the question of an English and French protectorate of the Chinca Islands. They vote this day, and may have done so at this moment, as it is expected, favorably. If so, the decision may be in time to send to Europe and the United States by this mail."

The *Comercio* of Lima, of April 29, has the following:

"We are assured from a respectable source that LOMER & Co., of Lima, hold an obligation signed by the revolutionists, by which this firm are to have 10,000 tons register of guano, free of cost, in compensation for their services, and which is at their disposal whenever they choose to receive it. The same firm have a contract with the revolutionists, in case they triumph, to supply, without limitation, the Western Isles with guano, expressed in such a manner that they can transport to the aforesaid islands the guano, and sell it in countries where it may be most convenient for them. This contract is in the names of LOMER & BROTHER, L. GUSMAN and SAMPSON & TAPPAN, of Boston.

The same paper, of May 9, says: "Gen. VIVANCO has issued an order at the Chinchas that all the vessels dispatched for the United States shall be consigned to Mr. TRACY, instead of BARNDA & BROTHERS."

This latter firm will feel rejoiced that they have "saved their bacon" by the downfall of VIVANCO.

Business is represented to be brisk in Lima and Callao with the interior, and on orders for the South and Bolivia since the revolution was considered as being finished.

BOLIVIA.

There is nothing of consequence from this Republic, except that the yellow fever, which has been raging in La Paz for several months, has increased in virulence, and is spreading to other districts.

CHILI.

Señor ASTABURUAGA, formerly Chilian Secretary of Legation to Washington, has, ere this, set out on his voyage in the national war-brig *Ancud* for Costa Rica, where he goes as Minister. The precise object of his mission has not transpired, but it is supposed to agree upon a plan to strengthen the ties between the Spanish-American Republics, in order to stem the tide of fillibusterism.

"The ultra-Catholic reaction, more or less felt in all Christian countries," the *Mercurio* says, "has aroused the opponents of the exaggerated pretensions of the Church in Chili. Discussions in regard to Church abuses are assuming a greater freedom than has ever before been known; religious toleration is openly advocated, and even a separation of Church and State is hinted at."

In the island of Calloé, the magnificent convent of the missionaries, including the furniture, ornaments and private property of the fathers, was destroyed by fire. The convent was built from private donations, and was endowed by Government. Loss, $150,000.

The secret military trials, for conspiracy against the Government, at Santiago, were not concluded. The public persist in believing the Government is attaching too much importance to a senseless plot.

The Government expedition of Mr. COX, to explore the Rio Negro, in the hope of discovering an easy interoceanic communication, has failed, it not having been organized on a sufficiently large scale.

Don MATIAS COUSINO was about to undertake the navigation of the river Maule, by an iron steamer, 120 feet long.

Two prolonged, though not severe, shocks of earthquake were felt at Valparaiso and Santiago on the 27th and 28th April.

Coin continued to be extremely scarce in Chili, so much so, that the most stable merchants find it difficult to make regular payments, and sales are paralyzed by the scarcity.

Flour, which had been dull at $9@$9 50 for 200 lbs., went up on the news of the rise of Wheat in the South, and the further news of the high rates in California, to from $9 50 to $10 50. Holders now ask $11 and $12—stock small. American drills obtained better prices than in the previous fortnight. Sales were made in unbleached, at 9½c. and 10c.; in white, at 10½c. and 10½c.; and in blue, at 12c. the inferior, and 13c. to 13½c. the better class. All the three classes are scarce, and the white is in the hand of a single holder. Woolens, linens and silks are dull of sale—stock sufficient. Carolina Rice, $7 50@$8—stock small. Powder, $16 ₰ quintal. Chilian Guano is worth $14@$15. Peruvian sold at auction for $31; the *Emily Banning* sold one cargo for $30. Silver, in bars, $10 50 ₰ marc, cash. Copper, $22@$23 50. Saltpetre at Iquique, $2 50@$2 62. Hides, $22 50 for first class; $19 50 for second. California Pine, 140,000 feet sold for $11 ₰ M. There is nothing from the River Plate Provinces or from Australia. F. W. R.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

THE DOCTOR'S LETTERS TO DEMIS HUBBARD.

What he Writes of Mrs. Cunningham.

Evidence for the Claimant Commenced.

Further Testimony by the Blood Relatives of Dr. Burdell.

DR. STEPHEN MAIN TESTIFIES AS TO THE DECLARATIONS OF REV. MR. MARVINE, AND AS TO DR. BURDELL'S WHEREABOUTS IN OCTOBER—THE DOCTOR PROVEN TO HAVE BEEN IN SARATOGA ON OCT. 31, AND IN BROOKLYN ON THE EVENING OF OCT. 28.

SURROGATE'S COURT—FRIDAY, June 12, 1857.

At the meeting of the Court yesterday morning, Mrs. Burdell took a seat beside her counsel, accompanied by a lady friend, Mrs. Wilt. As usual, her appearance was a signal for a rush to the doors, but by the aid of two police officers the room was kept tolerably clear. Not being able to gain admittance, the crowd formed about the windows outside, and seemed, from the patience with which they occupied their position, to derive profound satisfaction from even this dim view of the proceedings.

TESTIMONY OF DR. MAIN.

Stephen A. Main, dentist, residing at No. 32 Bond-street, testified that he was acquainted with the late Dr. Burdell for a number of years; was present when Rev. Mr. Marvine was examined at the inquest, at No. 31 Bond-street; he asked the witness if the body had changed; and said he could tell the man he married as soon as he would see him; he spoke of the man's beard being long, down on his breast, about two inches below his cravat; witness asked Mr. Marvine, after he saw the body, if he recognised the Doctor; he made no reply, but shook his head; on one occasion, in the Winter, the Doctor spoke of going to Europe some time in May, and said he expected to be gone somewhere about six months; he had a paper in his hand, and spoke of what his trip would cost him; would not be positive as to the amount mentioned, but think it was under $1,000; he said nothing about having incumbrances; witness's house faces No. 31 Bond street; could see into the windows of that house from the windows of his, when the blinds were open; not more than about two feet into the room, through the glass; has seen the family in the third-story front room, at the windows, since November; saw different men there at different times; could not say how frequently; was not positive as to the hours of the day; could not say who they were; could not say that he saw one man there in particular, for he was not accustomed to look into other people's windows; did not recognise any of these men as Dr. Burdell.

Cross-examined—Remembers Mrs. Cunningham for about a year; when she came there the Doctor told him she was a rich widow; saw the Doctor leave the house with a lady, but did not know her. Witness recollects the case of Warner *vs.* Griffin, in reference to a patent for composition gums, in the United States Court; Dr. Burdell was there as a witness; recollect that the trial was put down on a preceding day for trial, and was postponed; introduced the Doctor to counsel (Judge Dean) on the steps of the Court-house; could not fix the day of the introduction, but recollects the Doctor finding fault with the adjournment, and calling it another "squizzle," at the time witness introduced him to counsel; from this circumstance, knows it was on the occasion of the postponement of the trial; it was on the first Sunday of the inquest that witness saw Rev. Mr. Marvine; the house was full, and every one was talking; every one was saying that it was Eckel that Mr. Marvine married; did not hear Mr. Marvine say that there were strong points of resemblance between the body and the man he married; could not fix the time when he had the conversation with the Doctor about going to Europe; did not hear him say anything about having ladies to accompany him.

DR. BURRELL IN SARATOGA ON OCT. 31.

Adam Snyder, residing at Saratoga Springs, and clerk of Congress Hall, testified that he was stopping at the Marvine House, in Saratoga, in October last; knew the late Dr. Burdell, having seen him very frequently at Saratoga; saw him in Saratoga on the 31st of October last; he came there in the evening train; he arrived on Friday, and left in the morning train on Monday; he had more whiskers than than during the Summer, but they were short on the sides of his face; at that time think his whiskers were shorter on the chin than they appeared in the daguerreotype, but did not notice particularly; they were of a lightish brown color, interspersed with gray; the doctor was quick in his speech and quick in motion.

Cross examined by Mr. Dean—In Summer, 1855, saw Dr. Burdell at Saratoga with Mrs. Cunningham and her daughter; the entry of these ladies' names in the register was made in Dr. Burdell's handwriting; saw them sitting together at table; did not know of their walking out together. In 1856 Mrs. Cunningham did not stay at the same hotel with Dr. Burdell.

To the Surrogate—When the Doctor came to Saratoga on 31st of October last, he said he came from the West; he came to drink the water and not for business; when the Doctor came in, witness accosting him said, "Dr. this is late for you to be at Saratoga—where do you hail from?" He said, "I come from the West now," and he added that he thought he would stop at Saratoga for a few days and drink the water before returning to New-York. [Witness fixed the date by producing the leaf out of the Register of the Marvine House, on which was the entry under date of Oct. 31, 1857: "Dr. H. Burdell, New-York, Room 76."]

CORROBORATION OF MRS. WILSON'S TESTIMONY.

Phœbe Lipper, a little girl aged 14 years, residing in the village of Herkimer, daughter of Catharine Lipper, testified that she was acquainted with Mrs. Wilson of that place, and had lived with her for three years; was in Brooklyn, at Carroll-place, at the house of Mrs. Williams, sister of Mrs. Wilson, last Fall; while there in the Fall they expected Mrs. Wilson there from Herkimer, on a Tuesday morning; she did not arrive on that day, but did on the following Thursday; witness could not fix the week or date; did not remember any one being at Mrs. Williams' the evening Mrs. Wilson was expected, until Dr. Burdell came to the door in the evening; witness let him in about seven and a half o'clock, and he went into the parlor.

Cross examined—Could not remember the day of the week she left Herkimer to come here; had often let Dr. Burdell in at Mrs. Williams' before, generally on Sunday evenings; could not mention any other particular night that she let the doctor in; remembers this one because it was ironing day; saw the doctor in Herkimer last Winter; thinks it was the night witness and Mrs. Wilson got there from here; they got there in the morning, and the doctor in the evening; Miss Brown and Demis Hubbard were there on that evening.

HANNAH DENISON'S TESTIMONY.

Miss Hannah Denison, a young lady of 14 years, residing with her father, Mr. Theodore Denison, in Jersey City, testified that she lived with Mrs. Williams, in Brooklyn, last Fall; lived with her from the time she was three years old until she was twelve; then left her a year and returned, and staid there until last February; remembered Mrs. Wilson being expected there from Herkimer, last Fall; she was expected to arrive on Tuesday morning; she did not arrive until Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock; witness was in the house when she arrived; it was after dinner; Mrs. Wilson said her husband would like to come, but he wanted to vote; she had been expected on the Saturday preceding the 25th of October, which was witness's birth-day; it was Mrs. Wilson's birth-day too; they were to have had company that evening, if she arrived; on the Tuesday evening when she was expected, witness was in the basement; Dr. Burdell came there that evening, and Phœbe let him in; witness saw him in the parlor; he staid about three-quarters of an hour; he came after supper; it could not have been an hour, for he never staid an hour; Mrs. Williams came down staire after the Doctor went, and said that the Doctor said Mrs. Wilson was not ready to start, and could not come until Thursday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dean.—Last came to live with Mrs. Williams in the Spring of 1855; did not know the month; had lived there nine or ten years without leaving; could not say when she left; returned there in the Spring of 1855, and staid until last February; last time she saw Dr. Burdell alive was the day after New-Year's, at her father's store, in Cortlandt-street; was at Mrs. Williams' the Sunday before his death; did not remember that he brought any daguerreotype there that day, or that he was there that day or evening; never heard he was there the Sunday before his death; witness was home all day on that Sunday, and knows he was not there that day; was there on the day of his death, all day, and the Doctor was not over there that day; saw the Doctor at Mrs. Williams' after the 28th of October, some time when Mrs. Wilson was there; thinks it was on a Tuesday, or it was ironing day; within a day or two after the Doctor's death, Mrs. Williams mentioned that the Doctor was there on the Tuesday evening in October, and that Mrs. Wilson came on the Thursday after, and she asked witness if she remembered it.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. WILLIAMS.

Lucy Ann Williams, widow, residing in Carroll-place, Brooklyn, testified that she was a cousin of the late Dr. Burdell; Mrs. Wilson, her sister, came from Herkimer to visit her on a Thursday afternoon, in the last of October, 1856; thinks it was the 29th or 30th of October; had expected her on the Saturday morning previous; received a letter on that day saying she would not be able to come that day, but would on the Tuesday following; she did not come on that Tuesday; the Saturday she expected her was her adopted daughter's birth-day, and her sister's birth-day also, the 25th of October; was very anxious that her sister should arrive then, for she had business with her on the 1st of November, and is sure it was the last week in October; Dr. Burdell came on the Tuesday evening, when she expected her sister, and said that he had been to Herkimer, had seen her sister, and she could not come that day; he said he had just returned that morning, and that he had gone up there the Friday or Saturday previous; I think he said he came by the boat; he said he had seen my sister, and had gone to church with her on Sunday: he said they were making a great *ado* about the elections in Herkimer, raising a liberty pole there.

Cross-Examined by Judge Dean—Dr. Burdell was in the habit of visiting witness once a week, or in two weeks; usually in the evening after tea; he had been there the Sunday before going to Herkimer; he next came on the Tuesday evening, and on the Thursday evening Mrs. Wilson came; thinks he was there also on the next Sunday; did not recollect seeing him again until the evening before her sister went to the country; he was then talking of going to Herkimer again, and said he thought he would meet Mrs. Wilson at the boat; he spoke of bringing Demis Hubbard down to New-York, to spend the Winter with his sister, Mrs. Louis Burdell; thinks he was at witness' house the last time a day or two before Christmas; that witness saw him; Mrs. Louis Burdell told witness that he was at her house the Sunday before his death, but she was in Newark and did not see him; he was not at her house the day of his death; witness was at the inquest the first Monday after the Doctor's death; the Coroner did not ask her any questions as to the Doctor being at her house on Tuesday, October 28; in February, 1856, Mrs. Wilson came to live with witness, because her husband was insane for a few months; the letter she received from her sister on Saturday, October 25, has been torn, one half only remaining; that she believed to be the first half; first became acquainted with Mrs. Cunningham in August, 1855; met her at the Doctor's office; the Doctor brought her to her house in October or September of that year, in the afternoon; she came perhaps ten or twelve times, altogether, after that, not always in company with the Doctor, but generally; she had been there of evenings with the Doctor; witness met her two or three times at Mrs. Meers' receptions, and at a party at Mrs. Frazer's; met her there in company with the Doctor; had not seen Mrs. Cunningham but once since February, 1856, except once in September; did not visit her since February, 1856; Mrs. Cunningham introduced to the witness Mr. Vail, member of Congress for New-Jersey, about the 1st of October, 1855; the Doctor had his hair and whiskers dyed; commenced doing so about a year or a year and a half ago; on one occasion Mrs. Cunningham dyed his hair for him; witness noticed his hair, and the Doctor told her Mrs. Cunningham had dyed it for him.

To the Surrogate—On the Tuesday evening (Oct. 28) when the Doctor visited witness, he told her that he wished Mrs. Wilson to take the house; that he had been greatly deceived in Mrs. Cunningham; that she had given him a great deal of trouble, and he should get her out of the house if he had to pay her for going. In the last interview witness had with him, he said he had been sued for breach of promise by Mrs. Cunningham; witness asked him if he had ever promised to marry her; he said he had not—that it was all a scheme to get money out of him; he said he was going to have her taken up for stealing a note, and she was glad to settle the matter; he spoke of how he was deceived in Mrs. Cunningham; he spoke in very decided terms about her; said she either listened at the keyhole herself, or had some one there constantly; that she watched him all the time; that he had pulled Helen down from the bath-room window, where she had been listening; to witness's questions he said, "Why, Mrs. Williams, you have no idea what kind of a woman she is—she is a perfect fiend—she would dirk a man in the street as soon as not—that she had made him a great deal of trouble;" he said he had not been out with her for a long time, and neither eat nor drank in the house; he said, in relation to marrying Mrs. Cunningham, that she had given up all idea of getting him; that she had a lover in the house; he said she would shortly be married, and added "in fact I do not know but she is married;" he mentioned his name, but I do not recollect names well; he said he was a man 42 or 43 years old, and he believed was in pretty good business; in October he said he should get her out of the house, and that she had promised to go; he said nothing about suits then, and did not until the last interview.

Cross-examined by Judge Dean—Had heard of the suits before this from her cousin, Mr. Jesse H. Cunningham; witness first spoke to the Doctor about them, putting the question directly to him if it was a fact that Mrs. Cunningham had sued him; said it was; he did not state when they were settled; up to June, 1856, had heard the Doctor speak well of Mrs. Cunningham; he said she was a very smart woman, and that she told him she was worth $100,000 in Brooklyn; he said afterwards that he thought that was not true: witness had no difficulty with Mrs. Cunningham; Mrs. Cunningham told witness that Mr. Vail had given her an anonymous letter; witness wrote to Mr. Vail to inquire if it was so, and Mr. Vail replied that he had not shown her any such letter nor told her the contents of it; that he had received such a letter, but had never shown it to any one; witness then understood where the plot originated; Mr. Vail was a widower, and witness was corresponding with him; after this witness dropped Mrs. Cunningham's acquaintance, because she felt she had been deceived in her; this was prior to the time she had heard the Doctor speak disparagingly of Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—Did you advise the Doctor to marry Mrs. Cunningham, the first year of your acquaintance? A—Mrs. Cunningham asked me to use my influence with the Doctor to get him to marry her, and on one occasion left me in the office to ask the Doctor; I asked the Doctor if he intended to marry her, and he said he did not, and never had.

Q.—Did she promise you, if you would use your influence for her with the Doctor, that she would use her influence for you in another quarter? A.—She said something of the kind, but I told her I would not have any such underetanding with her; this weakened my confidence in Mrs. Cunningham a great deal; in December, the Doctor said, on our last interview, that Mrs. Cunningham was a dangerous woman—that he was afraid of her—that she was plotting then—that she had got round his office-boy, and now she was getting round his lawyer; he said he had given up Brady, and the lawyer he now had was Clinton—[laughter]—that he was a very smart young man, [renewed laughter,] but that she had got into his good graces; he said she had a young lawyer in the house for four or five weeks, writing—that it was to injure him; he further said that when she found he would not marry her, she wanted to get his money, and that was her reason for bringing the suits.

Mr. Perry C. Smith, of No. 1,024 Broadway, clerk in the "People's Line of Steamboats" office, testified that the steamboat *New World* left Albany on the 29th of October, 1856, and reached here at twenty minutes past two o'clock P. M. on the 30th; she was delayed by being aground at Castleton; the name of "Wilson" appears twice in the register of the ladies' cabin for that trip.

Henry L. Bogardus, aged 21 years, residing in Fifty-seventh-street, testified that he was at No. 31 Bond-street during the inquest, when Rev. Mr. Marvine was there; Mr. Marvine said then that he could not identify the body of Dr. Burdell as that of the man he married; that, judging from the size of the corpse, he did not think the man he married was as large as Dr. Burdell; he said the man he married to Mrs. Cunningham had large, heavy whiskers, which he thought were false.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—This was the same time that Mr. Johnstone (examined yesterday) was present; he may have heard some of the conversation I did not, and I may have heard some he did not; I judge it was the first week of the inquest; I addressed no questions to Mr. Marvine; only heard the conversation; he spoke to Mr. Johnstone and an elderly gentleman; Mr. Johnstone asked me if he could recognize the body as it lay, and he said there was a discoloration about the cheek which might make a difference; I think he had short whiskers, and I do not recollect whether he had any beard: I think he had; I do not recollect whether he had a moustache; cannot recollect the color of his hair.

WHO WILL CALL DR. BLAISDELL?

Mr. Tilden said he wanted to identify a larger daguerreotype, than that produced, of Dr. Burdell.

Judge Dean—Is that the one you got from Dr. Blaisdell?

Mr. Tilden—Yes.

Judge Dean—Then call him to prove it.

Mr. Tilden—Do you call him as your witness?

Judge Dean—No, we certainly will not. You have had him here, and can call him.

Mr. Tilden declined, and so Dr. Blaisdell seemed to be dropped by both parties.

Counsel for the contestants here rested, reserving the right to examine the Public Administrator as to state of Dr. Burdell's papers; to identify the daguerreotype; to identify certain letters as in the handwriting of Dr. Burdell; and to examine Recorder Smith, in regard to the testimony of Augusta Cunningham at the inquest.

The following are the letters put in evidence by counsel for the contestants:

DR. BURDELL'S LETTERS TO DEMIS HUBBARD, AND WHAT HE WRITES OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM AND SPICER.

No. 31 BOND STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1856.

COUSIN DEMIS: I received your letter two days since. You say you are ready to come to New-York whenever I say the word. Mrs. Cunningham is about to take some steps to injure me, *I think*. Hold yourself in readiness to come to this City at a moment's warning. Perhaps I may go out after you, but if things go on quietly you had probably better stay where you are.

Spicer came down here and quarreled with me, and it is my impression that she and him have some way joined to injure me. Mrs. C. has slandered you and Lucy of the worst kind, and Spicer joined in slandering you.

If I do not go out to Sackett's Harbor in a few days I will send you some money. I am, in great haste,

Yours, &c HARVEY BURDELL.

31 BOND STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1856.

COUSIN DEMIS: I wrote to you a few days since in great haste. I stated that if I did not go out to Sackett's Harbor, I would write in a short time, and send you some money. My rents at the Port have not been paid yet this quarter, which was due the first of this month, but Rehl's, which is due and will probably be paid on the first of November. The property at the Port has increased in value considerably.

Our Bank is now in the most favorable condition. I am a director, and have a good deal to say about matters. I send you fifteen dollers, which is all that I can spare at present.

The trouble I expected with Mrs. Cunningham may not take place, in which case you had better stay where you are for the present. I shall go out to Sackett's Harbor this Fall or the fore part of Winter. Spicer took your furs and shawl out to you when he left here. I really pitied poor Spicer, for when he got here he was like a "cat in a strange garret." He thought, as I had money and lived in good style, I ought to *divide* with him. He looked so much like an old *scarecrow* in a cornfield that he actually frightened my customers; and because I scolded a little at him, (something as I used to scold you,) he got into a terrible passion and threatened all kinds of things; and as I and Mrs. C. were bad friends, he joined her and tried to make a time of it. But Spicer's personal appearance was so much against him that Mrs. C. did not think proper to take him under her wing.

As you and Mrs. C. were not on good terms, he joined her in abusing you, but what he said had no more effect on me than the braying of an old worn-out jackass. I was disappointed in poor old *daddy long-legs Spicer*.

They say he has a bad name wherever he has lived. He is, according to his own admission, a very bad man among women, and no woman can be seen with him without being suspected—so his friends say; but the poor old fool is not worth noticing.

Write as soon as you get this letter. Give my respects to all the folks at S. Harbor also, to your sister Julia, and the big and little daughters.

I am in excellent health and hope you are the same. Excuse the small amount I send you.

In great haste, yours, &c., respectfully,

HARVEY BURDELL.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Nov. 1, 1856.

COUSIN DEMIS: I left New-York yesterday for this place to stay over Sunday, and expect to return on Monday morning.

I received your last letter acknowledging the receipt of the money I sent you. I think that I should not have had any trouble with Mrs. Cunningham if it had not been for Spicer, who joined her in her attempt to injure me. I was much disappointed in Spicer. But all trouble is now at an end I think. *She is a designing, scheming, and artful woman. All her designs were to get me to marry her; but the old hag has failed and damned her old soul to hell.* I would *sooner marry an old toad* than to marry such a thing as she is. Sam. Weller says, "beware of the widders," and I think he was right.

You may expect me out at Sackett's Harbor some time this Fall or Winter.

Dinner is now ready and I must close with wishing you all well and happy.

In haste, yours &c.,

HARVEY BURDELL

P. S.—I send you a paper at the same time I send the letter.

No. 31 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1856.

COUSIN DEMIS: I wrote to you last from Saratoga. I then stated that I might go out to Sackett's Harbor in a short time, but I have concluded not to leave the City at present. There is no trouble now between me and Mrs. Cunningham. I think Mrs. C. will not make any more disturbance, and that she will be quiet and leave No 31 Bond-street as soon as she can with a good grace.

If you would like to come to this City, I have no objections, but it would not be proper to come to No. 31 Bond-street, as long *as the old "she devil" stays here*—that is to live here. If you are well situated at Sackett's it may be the most advisable to stay there. Mary and Lucy would like to have you stay with them at Brooklyn, if they conclude to keep her house open this Winter, otherwise Mary will live at Herkimer, where she would like to have you stay with her. Here are the facts: *I shall certainly get rid of Mrs. Cunningham by Spring, and I may get rid of her some very soon, and when this monstrous b—h of Hell* leaves I would like to have you come at once to New-York. I assure you, as soon as I can get her out of my house I shall, and may the old devil take her to himself in the infernal regions.

I will send you some more money in a short time, as I am in arrears of what is due to you from Elizabeth Port.

My respects to all. Write me on the receipt of this.

In haste, yours, &c.,

HARVEY BURDELL.

P. S.—Tell me about Spicer—whether he has left S. Harbor or not.

No. 31 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1856.

COUSIN DEMIS: I have finally concluded that you had better come down to this City. My proposition is this: for you to start from Sackett's Saturday morning, the 29th day of November, and go directly to Herkimer, where I will meet you in the afternoon or evening of the same day. I have made arrangements with Mary, at Herkimer, for you to stop there, the same place, Aunt Denison's late residence.

I write early so that I can get an answer before I leave here for Herkimer. If you had rather stay where you are this Winter, you can say so in your answer to this. Mrs. C. has not left No. 31, and, for the present, after you get back here, you can stop with Lucy, or at the Graham's, who would be delighted to have you with them, (as a boarder, and not as a visitor.) Your income from the Port is exclusively yours.

I am very well, and hope you are the same. Respects to all. I will send you a $10 bill on the coming Saturday or Monday, out of which pay your fare to Herkimer. I think Mrs. C. opened one of your letters, therefore direct to Dr. A. T. Smith, No. 31 Bond street, *on the outside* envelope; inside of this direct to me properly sealed. Smith works for me. He will get the letter, open it, and find one inside *sealed* to me, which he will hand to me, and all will be right. Do not neglect this.

I will send you the $10 my way, whether you conclude to come or not. In great haste, yours, &c.

HARVEY BURDELL.

I send you the *Sunday Dispatch*.

EVIDENCE FOR THE CLAIMANTS.

After the recess, Rev. Dr. Snodgrass was the first witness called for the claimants. Had been a minister of the Presbyterian Church for thirty years and upwards; had been acquainted with Mrs. Burdell since '24 or '25. Witness, in reply to a question of Mr. Clinton, said that in his opinion his wife was not fit to give evidence here now, on account of ill health. On 25th of October last exchanged pulpits with Rev. Mr. Marvine; have a memorandum of the fact; returned to Goshen on the next Tuesday; was informed by his family that Mrs. Cunningham had been to his house in Goshen and spent Sunday, returning on Monday. [Counsel on the opposite side objected to this part of the evidence as hearsay.] Was introduced to Dr. Burdell by Mrs. Cunningham; saw them together on two or three occasions; nothing especially peculiar in the demeanor of Dr. B. towards Mrs. C.; it seemed to be appropriate under the circumstances: saw nothing to savor of unkindness.

To the Surrogate—Was introduced to Dr. Burdell on the 18th, 14th and 15th of December last; his visit at No. 31 Bond-street lasted from Saturday morning to Monday evening or Tuesday morning.

To Mr. Tilden—Knew Dr. Burdell previously, but had not spoken to him; witness and Mrs. Snodgrass went to Savannah about the 20th of November; called at No. 31 Bond-street on their return; while there, occupied the third story front room; never visited in that house at any other time; did not know whether Mrs. Snodgrass had; staid at a friend's house in Eighth-street at the time of preaching for Rev. Mr. Marvine; had three sons living in New-York; none of them kept house at that time.

To Mr. Clinton—Had preached in this City fourteen years; was not aware that Mrs. Cunningham knew where he was stopping when he exchanged with Mr. Marvine; Miss Helen Cunningham was at witness' house in Goshen about the 1st of January; staid two or three days; Mrs. Cunningham became a member of his Church in January, 1846; was acquainted with her former husband.

To Mr. Tilden—Knew Mr. Cunningham in 1845, when his family took a pew in witness' Church.

Mr. Clinton now desired counsel for contestants to produce their other witness, as the scope and plan of the defence would depend upon where the case for contestants was rested.

The witness not appearing, Mr. Clinton called

Frederic A. Potter, a clerk, residing at No. 248 Broome street—Knew Mr. Grant who was on the stand the day before; had known him in Buffalo and elsewhere; would not believe him under oath; had a bad reputation for veracity; was considered a perfect liar by those who knew him.

To Mr. Edwards—Knew him in 1847, '48, '49, 50, and '51; was in a lawyer's office during most of that time; was in the Post-office in 1850; then went to Grant's store as a hook keeper; he did not turn witness away; Grant was then in the carpet business; was acquainted with Mr. Grant before 1851; boarded with him in '49; witness is an Englishmen by birth; is a printer by trade; has not done any business in the last year and a half, with the exception of a month or six weeks; had not met Mr. Grant since 1851; heard a particular friend of his and Grant's, a Mr. Joseph Forsyth, say that Grant had tried to swindle him; also heard a Mr. Brue talk about him; Brue is a foreman in Holmes & Co.'s sash and blind making establishment in this City; when witness came to New-York in 1851, he went to New Jersey, and bought a farm in Essex County; has since sold it to his brother-in-law; read Mr. Grant's testimony of the previous day in the paper, and came to testify of his own accord.

To Mr. Clinton—Had heard something of Mr. Grant's character before he went to live with him; left because he found him worse than he thought.

The Surrogate here remarked that as the counsel for contestants had not yet produced their witness, they must now rest and bring forward any additional testimony this morning.

Elias O. Taylor, of No. 29 Hester-street, a tailor, next called by Mr. Clinton, was a brother of Eli Taylor, who keeps the hotel at Herkimer; his brother came here on the 25th of October last; went with him to Greenwood on the 27th; went to visit the grave of his daughter, who died on the 3d; saw Dr. Burdell the same week that his brother left.

To Mr. Tilden—His brother left on Tuesday to take the boat to go home; that was towards evening.

Mr. Thomas Picton, discount clerk of the Artisan's Bank, was the next witness called: Dr. Burdell was a Director of the Bank from its opening to the day of his murder, from the 2d of September last; Alexander Fraser was Vice President of the Bank up to the 24th or 25th of October; at the meeting of the Directors when Mr. Fraser's resignation was presented, Dr. Burdell was present; knew the fact from the memorandum on the offering book; next saw Dr. Burdell on the 28th; saw him come to the Board at 9½ o'clock, and leave when it adjourned; had a conversation with him on the 28th; declined saying what it was; had conversed with him about going to Europe; told him that a gentleman of his wealth should travel abroad; gave him some information about traveling; witness had lived abroad several years; this conversation was, he thought, in December.

To Mr. Edwards—Had not been a banker's clerk before going to the Artisan's Bank; previous to that was one of the editors of the New-York *Sunday Mercury*; had been editor of *Sunday Era*, New-York *Sachem*, and *True American*; was a relative of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, of the English Army, who fell at Waterloo; had had the honor, or dishonor, of being a counselor-at-law, practicing in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York; has been a writer for the *Spirit of the Times*; has contributed to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, *Express* and London *Times*; was not in the habit of being present when the Bank Directors were in session; they did not sit as late as twelve o'clock.

To Judge Dean—Dr. Burdell said he proposed going to Europe in June; said he would go in company, or have a companion along.

John Smith, of No. 54 Great Jones-street, watchmaker, was next called: In the Fall of 1856 sold a bedstead bookcase to J. J. Eckel; had been exhibited in Crystal Palace prior to that; delivered it to him on the 28th of October; (bill shown, dated 28th, which witness identified;) it was paid by a check handed to him by Dr. Burdell; the check was signed by Mr. Eckel, and drawn on the Market Bank; the check was paid; it was between five and six o'clock in the afternoon when he delivered the bedstead; when they were getting it in Dr. Burdell came to the door and told them to be very careful about striking the wall; that he should charge him $5 for every knock the wall received; Dr. Burdell helped put it up; witness was there about twenty minutes to half an hour; it was put up in the small room; Mrs. Burdell and one or two of her daughters were there; they examined it after it was put up; had known Dr. Burdell for some time; had been in his house several times before; his whiskers were black; at that time; they came down about to his cravat; were pretty heavy round the side, and bushy; the door leading to the room adjoining that where the bed was put was not open; there was a settee before it; the gas was lighted about the time the bed was put up; Mr. Douglass engaged the bedstead for Mr. Eckel; after the bed was put up Dr. Burdell went into the front room and soon came out with the check. Witness here introduced a very shrewd puff of his cabinet manufacture.

To Mr. Tilden—Was positive the bill was not made the day before; is always particular when he makes out bills to give the date the same day as when delivered; remembered looking at his clock to determine the day of the month; the Doctor had dark clothes on that day; had known Mrs. Cunningham for ten or twelve years; got acquainted with her through his wife; Mrs. C. had been at his house; came on one occasion to see about taking a room; that was two or three years ago; Dr. Burdell, when witness saw him on the 28th of October, was very nicely dressed; thought his clothes were black; Mr. Eckel came in just as witness was going out; Mr. Eckel was introduced to him in the last of October, at the Crystal Palace; Eckel was in company of a niece of his, a daughter of Mrs. Van Ness; thought it must have been about a quarter to six o'clock when he left Dr. Burdell's house; remembered the hour more particularly, because he had made an appointment to be there at five o'clock; Miss Augusta, he thought, had on a dark silk dress; neither her nor her mother seemed to be more than ordinarily dressed; Mrs. Van Ness' business is dress-making.

To the Surrogate—Saw Dr. Burdell at his house two or three times before the 28th of October; called at such times to see Mrs. Burdell about making the bookcase.

Wesley W. Hall, Superintendent of the La Farge Hotel, was next sworn.—Dr. Burdell boarded at the hotel last Fall; only took meals; commenced, according to register, on the 23d of September, 1856; left on the 31st of October, or rather that was the time he paid his bill; that appears by transient cash-book; he returned on the 16th of November, according to the register; Mr. and Mrs. Fraser went there to the La Farge to board about the same time; the Doctor was very regular at his meals.

To Mr. Tilden—Dr. Burdell left on the 28th of November; came back again on the 21 of December, and finally left on the 30th of December.

Dr. Walter B. Roberts, dentist, of No. 55 Bond-street, was the next witness: Knew Dr. Burdell; had been acquainted with him for three years last April; had done a great deal of business with him in the last three years; were in the habit of mutually indorsing notes; on 11th of October indorsed a note for $7,000 for Dr. Burdell; saw Dr. B. nearly every day from the 17th to the 31st, when he went to the country; on the 18th or 19th of October had a conversation with him in relation to the settlement of the breach of promise suits; the Doctor was in the habit of coming into witness' office in the morning, and on the 24th told him that Mr. Fraser had that day resigned his office in the Artisan's Bank; Dr. Burdell told witness that he was going to the bank on Monday or Tuesday morning to try to get resolutions passed complimentary to Mr. Fraser; he was in the habit of leaving information when he went out of town; he said he was going to Herkimer to get some money to meet the note of $7,000, coming due on the 19th of December; this note was given in payment of stock of the Artisan's Bank; the Doctor was not absent from the City between the 24th and 28th of October to his knowledge; became acquainted with Mrs. Burdell on the 19th of August, 1855, at Saratoga, where he was introduced to her by the Doctor; Dr. Burdell at this time spoke very highly of Mrs. C., and represented her as worth $75,000 or $100,000.

At this point there was a great pressure of the crowd about the open windows, and the Surrogate said he would adjourn then, and at the next session have deputy sheriffs enough to keep the crowd back. It was 6¼ o'clock when the Court adjourned.

United States Court of Claims.

Before Hon. Justices Blackford and Scarburgh.

UNITED STATES STATUTES OF LIMITATION, SO CALLED—THEIR EFFECT AS TO CLAIMS FOR OFFICERS' "HALF-PAY FOR LIFE."

Robert H. Gray, Administrator, &c., vs. The United States.—(On argument.)—This was a claim, by an administrator, for the half pay for life of Francis Gray, a lieutenant of infantry in the Virginia Continental line, during the Revolution, who served through the war, and died in 1827. Lieutenant Gray became entitled to half-pay under the resolution of Oct. 21, 1780, which carries interest at 6 *per cent.*, according to the decision in Beird *vs.* The United States, in this Court.

As no evidence was available to show the presentation of this claim under any of the resolutions or acts of Congress, called acts of limitation, it was assumed to come within the decision, quite recent, (reported a few days since in the TIMES,) of the Court in Chamberlin *et al., vs.* The United States, and, therefore, to be *barred* and precluded from allowance.

The acts and resolutions in question are as follows: 1. The Resolution of March 27, 1785, (Journals of Congress, vol. 4 p. 493,) which required "all persons having unliquidated claims against the United States" to de

hours, and went to New-Orleans together, and staid there two or three days, and stopped at the St. Charles Hotel.

Mr. Aruga was then recalled for cross-examination through an interpreter.

I have business with Africa—trade in the products of Africa; have no interest in any vessel; but am charterer of the *Ellen*; I have been in business here for about a year; it does not require any establishment here; I pay commission to those who buy and sell for me—deal with Figueiere, Reis & Co.; came here from Lisbon as a passenger; have crossed the Atlantic several times; have been in Brazil at Pernambuco; my father was a captain: I was very young then; I have been on the Coast of Africa; was there in 1851; never have been a clerk of Figaniere, nor of D'Abranches; have been supercargo from Lisbon to Africa four voyages; never have been in New-Orleans nor in Cuba; don't understand about sailing a vessel; Figaniere, Reis & Co. were my agents to buy the cargo; paid for it part cash and part credit; about ten thousand dollars on credit; the whole cargo cost nineteen thousand dollars; the credit is nearly a year; I saw Mr. Reis in Africa, at Ambriz, I think; saw him two or three times.

Recrossmined—I have about eight hundred tons of cargo waiting for me on the Coast.

The evidence was here closed on both sides and the Court adjourned till Monday for the summing up.

THE TIMES LIBEL SUIT.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Alonk Blaisdell vs. *Henry J. Raymond et al.*—The facts in this case were published in full some days since in the TIMES. This morning Judge CLERKE rendered his decision, denying the motion to strike out certain parts of the complaint. We give the following short abstract of the opinion:

CLERKE, J.—This is an action for an alleged libel published in the DAILY TIMES, of which the defendants are the proprietors. The defendants move to have certain passages struck out of the complaint, on the ground that they consist of innuendoes not properly framed, and not supported by the published article containing the supposed defamatory matter.

The defendants' counsel refers to authorities, which he maintains are irreconcilable, on the subject of innuendoes in a complaint in this description of action; some of those authorities, he insists, deciding that an answer taking issue on an innuendo is bad; while others decide that its truth or falsehood can be determined by the jury, and that, therefore, an answer taking issue on it is proper. To avoid the perplexity and danger to their defence, which these supposed conflicting decisions occasion, the defendants ask, either to be released from the necessity of answering these passages in the complaint, by having them struck out, or, if they should answer them, that they may do so under the sanction of the Court.

On the first glance, the decisions, to which the counsel for the defendants refers, appear to be inconsistent; but it will be found, I think, in carefully considering those decisions, that their apparent disagreement arises from some want of perspicuity in speaking of the nature and purpose of innuendoes, and from confounding them with what are, in reality, only propositions, affirming the meaning of the supposed defamatory matter.

An action for spoken or written defamation is somewhat *sui generis*; and it is not always easy to distinguish between what should, on the trial, be decided by the Court and what should be left to the jury.

When a publication is so indirect and ambiguous in its terms, as that its libelous tendency is not apparent on its face, extrinsic circumstances must be averred, and the connection pointed out by an innuendo.

The office of the innuendo is to explain the application of the words, employed in the offensive publication, by connecting them with the intrinsic circumstances previously set forth in the inducement. This is strictly its only purpose. The design of the innuendo is well illustrated by the familiar example, (4 Co. R. 20,) taken from an old case, where the libelous words were, "he has burnt my barn," with the innuendo, "meaning a barn with corn." An innuendo here was necessary, because, burning a barn, at the time the action in that case was commenced, was not a felony; but it was held to have been improperly employed as it was not supported by introductory facts. If it had been averred, by way of inducement, that the defendant had a barn full of corn, and that in a conversation respecting that barn the words were uttered, the innuendo would have been good; and, by its connecting the libel with the inducement the sense would have been complete. This rule, requiring the preliminary statement of extrinsic facts to support an innendo, prevents obscurity and confusion, and is as indispensable now as under our former system except for the purpose of showing the application to the plaintiff of the defamatory matter out of which the cause of action arose,—it being sufficient for this purpose to state generally that the same was published, "of and concerning the plaintiff"—(section 164 of the code)—but, where the words do not convey a direct slanderous imputation, it is still necessary to state extrinsic facts for the purpose of showing the defamatory tendency of the words themselves—as in the case from Coke, to which I have referred.

I repeat, then, that the office of an innuendo is to connect the published words with persons, or facts, previously named, and being merely explanatory, cannot enlarge the sense of words, or supply or alter them, where they are deficient. Any defect, therefore, in the innuendo, such as that it is not supported by the prefatory extrinsic facts, or that it enlarges their meaning, or alters them, or substitutes other words in their place, is a defective statement of the case, on the face of the pleading, and, under the old system, could be taken advantage of by a special demurrer;—under the Code, as demurrers to complaints are abolished as a remedy for any formal defect, except for the improper joinder of causes of action, it can, I presume, be taken advantage of only by motion—as the defendants have endeavored to do in the present instance.

But are the passages in the complaint, to which the defendants take objection, innendoes in the proper sense of the term? Nothing is more certain now than that it is the province of the jury to determine *the meaning of the libel*:—it is merely the duty of the Court to define what constitutes it, referring to the jury the consideration of the particular publication, and allowing them to say whether it is comprised within that definition or not. If this is so, assuredly allegations in the complaint that the publication imputed certain crimes to the plaintiff—in other words, asserting the meaning of the words complained of—is only asserting a fact, the truth or falsehood of which the jury have to decide. The passages which the defendants move to have stricken out are obviously not inserted for the purpose of explaining extrinsic facts, previously set forth in an inducement, or for the purpose of connecting the offensive words with those facts. This would be a question of form exclusively for the consideration of the court, but they are an assevoration of the import of the publication itself, which, if the plaintiff is right, constitutes the injury for which he demands redress. The passages there sought to be stricken out, present the precise points upon which the jury are to pass. In short, although bearing the semblance of innendoes, they are allegations of issuable facts founded, according to the theory of the plaintiff, upon the matter contained in the published article set forth in the complaint.

Motion denied without costs.

Deniny Convicted and Sentenced.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Yesterday was the third day of Deniny's second trial. The Court room was densely crowded, the result being anxiously looked for. Mr. Busted commenced his closing remarks at 11¼ o'clock, and spoke till 3 P. M. He made an effective appeal on his client's behalf, but claimed that the prosecution against him was got up because he was, to use Mr. B.'s words, "one of that tainted class—known as Irishmen." He was very severe in his denunciation of the witnesses for the prosecution, and the Court itself, by innendo, came in for a share of his sarcasm and acerbity. The points where the evidence for the prosecution seemed to fail were mercilessly exposed, and every pimple of testimony that could be brought to bear in behalf of the prisoner, was enlarged to the dimensions of a cloud-capped mountain. Deniny did not lose his case for lack of an energetic counsel.

The District Attorney replied temperately but emphatically. He also reviewed the evidence, and showed that the prisoner, and the prisoner alone, had the motive and ability to commit the crime.

Late in the afternoon the Recorder began his charge, the Court and Jury having taken no recess. His Honor commenced by alluding to the great importance of the case. The life of a human being was at stake. They (the Jury) were supposed to be entirely unprejudiced and unbiased, except so far as they might hope that the party charged before them with crime might be innocent, and until by the force of the testimony placed before them, they were compelled to abandon that view, that hope should control them. The Court was responsible for the law of the case—the Jury for the facts. If any opinion should escape from the Court relative to facts, it should not be noticed by the Jury. In the former indictment found against the prisoner, since set aside by another action of the Grand Jury, there had been a count charging him with an attempt to defraud the Bowery Fire Insurance Company, but this charge did not appear in the new indictment, now under their consideration, in which the prisoner was only charged with setting fire to an uninhabited dwelling-house. It was therefore unnecessary for them to notice anything that has taken place in the course of the trial having reference to the Bowery Fire Insurance Company. They must simply confine themselves to the fact that it was a dwelling-house. And the questions for them to consider were: Was it a dwelling-house? Was it set on fire in the night time? Did the prisoner set it on fire? If these questions were proved in the affirmative, then they must find him guilty or Arson in the first degree. If they found that the premises were set on fire by the prisoner, being an inhabited dwelling-house, but not in the night time, then it would be Arson in the second degree. Again, if being so set on fire in the night time, the wood-work were not burned, but merely blistered, that would not be such burning as in law would justify a verdict of Arson in the first degree, but only of an attempt at Arson in the first degree.

In all cases where crime is charged, it is necessary that some motive should exist. Having ascertained a motive, the next thing was to see if the person on whom suspicion rested had opportunities to commit the crime. The evidence in this case, relied on by the prosecution, is that the prisoner had the motive, and that the motive was gain, and that the circumstances were such as to show fully that he had the ability to commit the deed. The model of the premises that had been exhibited, showed that with the exception of the store door, there was no way of communicating with the store except through the living room of the prisoner. This store door, when the fire was discovered, was firmly locked, and the officers had to use great force to break it open. When broken open, the fire was found burning so briskly that water thrown upon it only seemed to add to its fury. Now, time must have been required to arrange all the materials that were prepared for the conflagration, but the person making those arrangements must have passed into the store through the sleeping room of Deniny and his wife, and it was for the Jury to consider whether, if not done by him, it could have been done without his knowledge.

There was fire, also, in the cellar below, and it was claimed that, as that cellar had a door communicating with the street, which was unfastened, it might have been kindled by some outside person. But, however that may be, there was evidence that the fire below had not communicated to the store above. The fire below and the fire above were separate. That the fire above was kindled by some person was unmistakable. Who did it? That question they (the Jury) were to pass upon, and, in passing upon it, they were to cast aside every extraneous circumstance, for, whenever that time shall come when jurors shall forget the solemn oaths they have taken, and substitute mere statements of counsel, or appeals to prejudice, or nationalities, or sectionalities, among the causes that influence their verdict, we might cease, indeed, to look for justice, or the hope of justice. The Jury were to weigh the circumstances well, and, if they found them to point to the defendant—no matter what the consequences might be—they did not make the law—it was their duty to find him guilty.

In all trials, if the party charged fails to produce testimony that he might produce, the law says that such omission shall be held against him. It was charged by the prosecution that the stock of the prisoner was insured for $800, and that two days previous to the fire there was a good amount of goods in the store. How then was the small stock at the time of the fire to be accounted for? As merchants, they might, perhaps, be able to say whether Insurance Offices ever insured goods at much more than their value. There was the evidence before them, that chests of tea had been carried away at a very early hour in the morning.

They must not be influenced by anything outside of the evidence. The crime with which the prisoner was charged was the very worst in all the annals of crime. It was worse than murder, for there was no revenge to gratify, and one against which human ingenuity cannot possibly guard. The moment that a jury allows itself to be influenced by sectional prejudices, by questions as to the class or country to which a prisoner belongs, that moment we must bid adieu to anything like protection, or security to life or property.

Mr. Busteed offered several points for his Honor to charge upon, some of which he refused to charge. Mr. Busteed then excepted to most of the principal points in his Honor's charge, giving notice that he should prepare a bill of exceptions.

The Jury retired at 5½ o'clock, having taken no refreshment since they quitted their homes.

At 8 o'clock they sent to the Recorder to inquire if they could find a verdict of guilty of an attempt at arson in the second degree? The Recorder replied that they could do so, if they thought the evidence warranted it. In half an hour they appeared in Court, and rendered their verdict: "Guilty of an Attempt at Arson in the second degree, with a recommendation to mercy."

Deniny was then summoned to the bar and asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced upon him. He made a rambling address, from which all that we could gather woe that Mrs. Brown, from whom he obtained the policy of Insurance on the premises, owed him money.

The Recorder proceeded at once to pass sentence. His Honor observed that everything that human ingenuity could devise had been resorted to in his favor by the counsel engaged for him. There was not a Juror admitted into the box who was not rigidly challenged to show that he had no knowledge of his case, and no bias against him. He had very nearly had to forfeit his life. Only once, during his term of office, had it fallen to his (the Recorder's) lot to sentence a man to death, and he trusted he never should have to pronounce that sentence again. He was glad, therefore, that the Jury had not convicted him of the capital charge. As it was, the punishment that could be inflicted upon him was imprisonment for the term of his natural life; but the recommendation of the Jury should be taken into consideration, and the lowest term which the law allowed should be awarded him. The sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned, to herd labor, in the State Prison for TEN YEARS.

The Court-room was well-filled with spectators, many of them friends of Deniny, during these proceedings. The prisoner made no remark when the sentence was pronounced. Mr. Busteed will immediately prepare a bill of exceptions, on which he expects to obtain a new trial.

From the time of Deniny's first arrest in September last, until the present time, his wife has been constant and devoted in her attention to him. In connection with this unwavering fidelity, there is a touch of pathos mingled with the recent history of this unhappy man.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JUNE 10.

Before Justices Osborne and Connolly.

A great many cases were dismissed, the complainants failing to appear.

John Dolan stole three dresses from Julia Ann Cordez. She caught him going off with them from her room in the house No. 57 Spring street. Justice OSBORNE recognized him as an old offender; he was constantly on the island and before the Courts. Sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

John Mansfield and Edward Nugent were charged with a riot last Sunday. Counsel wanted to adjourn the case; the prisoners had no notice. "It is notice enough to a man to be in prison, I should think," said the Judge. The prisoner was remanded, however.

A rough-looking man, named Barney McGafnay, with some friends, were abusing a woman, and Johanna Vail went and got some Policemen, when they ran off. The next time Barnard met her he struck her with his fist, knocked her down and kicked her. He pleaded guilty to the charge which she preferred against him, and was sent up to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

Ellen Condon was going along South street, she said, with another woman, and on passing a tobacco store the latter said, "You're fond of tobacco," and put her hand into a box of it and took about twenty pounds. The testimony showed that Ellen was the real offender and it also showed her the way to the Penitentiary. She was sent up for three months.

A Chinaman entered a complaint of assault and battery against John Toule and Henry Seymour, good specimens of that class of dock hands who are met with daily on South and West streets. The prosecutor spoke English imperfectly, and the Judges could not understand him, so the prisoners were remanded until Saturday, so that an interpreter might be procured.

Owen Garvey pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a quantity of male wearing apparel, and was sent up for six months.

Daniel Marten, a common dock thief, stole a sailor's coat from on board a canal boat, and was sent to the penitentiary for six months to reflect upon the wickedness of his conduct.

Thomas Burns was brought before the bar with a hunged eye, charged with interfering with Officer McKenna, of the Sixteenth Ward Police, and assaulting him while he was trying to make an arrest. He was a rough-looking customer. Judgment, guilty; sentence suspended.

Wm. Meyer stole a shawl and umbrella from the room of Mr. Chase, a boarder at the Astor House. Michael McNamara, one of the porters of the hotel, followed him down Barclay-street and arrested him with the property in his possession. He was adjudged guilty and sent up for two months. He was an exceedingly sleek, genteel looking person, a perfect type of the hotel thief.

Lawrence Peters "took" 3 bags of sugar, value $15, from the bark *Titania*, at Pier No. 5 North River. The mate of the vessel testified against him, and only wanted him kept in prison until the vessel sails. Justice OSBORNE could not commit him to accommodate the mate unless the charge was substantiated. He was acquitted.

James Williams was charged by Jacob Beller with stealing a pair of Congress boots worth $2 from No. 111 Liberty-street. He was a hard-looking little boy and an old offender. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Joseph Lipinskie knocked a man down. The man was willing to let him off, and he was discharged.

William Raymond, a clerk in the store of J. B. Williams, was sent by his employer to collect some bills. He followed his instructions beyond their strict letter. He collected the bills but put the money into his own pocket, and the prosecutor had not seen him since. He was charged in two complaints, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Ichweiningen and Ignius Kuntz, charged with malicious mischief, were remanded till Saturday.

Patrick Braman, charged with assault and battery, was discharged—no one appearing against him.

John Baxter, on a similar charge, was not prosecuted, and went off rejoicing.

John Feeny, charged with stealing some gold coins, was let off in the same way.

John Soule, brought to the bar for stealing three locks and one door-spring, in the absence of witnesses was discharged.

Wm. Martin and Wm. McHenry, each charged with assault and battery, got off the same way.

Edward McDonald was drunk one day with a friend, and walking along the street met Michael Leo, an old man, quietly returning from his work, with a pipe in his mouth. Without any provocation McDonald struck him in the face with his fist, broke his pipe in pieces, and knocked him down, "and my head knows the difference for it now," said the complainant. The prisoner was accompanied by his wife and baby. Judge CONNOLLY sent him to the City Prison for ten days. "I am determined to put down these street rowdies," said the Judge.

Jacob Silber was prosecuted on a charge of embezzlement. William Deikenback, his employer, at No. 111 First-avenue, testified that money which a customer had paid the prisoner was not given to him as it should have been. The accused said he put it in the counter and went home; that he told his employer so.

Judge Osborne—(to Prosecutor)—Did he?

Prosecutor—No; he's a regular liar.

Prisoner—Don't you say I lie.

Prosecutor—Yes he.

Judge—Stop that.

The boy was remanded till Saturday.

John McNolan was charged with assaulting and beating his wife. She did not appear, and he was discharged.

"Thomas Munson to the Bar." Officer Loftus saw the prisoner (a negro) drop nine black brooches in West Broadway, and then run. The officer gave chase and arrested him, and it was afterwards ascertained that he had stolen them. The Judge asked the prisoner where he got them. He said another boy handed them to him. "Oh, yes," said Judge OSBORNE, "of course. You'll have to invent some new story, you thieves—that's worn out. Give him four months."

Michael Rafferty was adjudged guilty of stealing some bank bills, and remanded till Saturday to give him time to procure witnesses to his previous good character.

In the case of Charles Keefe, charged with stealing pen-knives, judgment was suspended.

Henry Kuger charged John Williams and James Thompson with stealing $6 worth of copper coin from No. 143 First-avenue, but did not appear to prosecute, and they were discharged.

Phillip Warren and Thomas Brady were brought upon a charge of assault and battery. It seems Brady had hired the premises, No. 543 Water-street, of Thos. Kershan. The latter on the night of the 28th of November was in possession, and while in bed he heard Brady and Warren in the house, having entered with the key of the former. Kershan got up and ordered them off; Brady ordered him off, claiming that he was the rightful occupant of the house and when he refused to go the prisoners committed the assault on him. It had already been decided in a civil suit that the complainant was the rightful occupant of the premises, and the charge was dismissed on the ground that he had a right forcibly to eject every one who had no business there if they refused to go peaceably.

Charles H. Fleming was charged with stealing $3 worth of paint from Mrs. Mary Parmlee, No. 36 Howard street. He was employed to paint the house, and she furnished the materials. She had paid him $15 for services rendered; he claimed $5 more; she wouldn't give it, and he took the paint-box, and held it security for the balance claimed. Judge OSBORNE said that if the original complaint had been made before him he would have dismissed it. Fleming was acquitted.

John Haffnagle prosecuted Ditman Cordee, on the ground that he kept a disorderly house. Officer Gleason was called as a witness, and knew nothing relevant. A German woman, called to testify, was equally ignorant of anything tending to criminate the accused. "This is not the place to manufacture testimony," said the Judge. It appeared that the complainant occupied the lower part of the house, and the prisoner the upper, and this charge was made to procure his ejectment. The complaint was dismissed.

Several cases were postponed to Saturday.

Charles Miller was found guilty of an assault on Officer Burden, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, while in the discharge of his duty. Sentence was suspended.

The complaint of assault and battery against John Hand was dismissed, no witnesses appearing, as usual.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 12, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Were salable and firm. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $8 12½@$8 25, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is rather quiet, yet stiffly held. Java, 15½c.@16¾c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@13¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 13¾c.; Bahia, 10½c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—A limited demand exists for lots here, but lots, in transitu, are in request. Prices have not improved in any respect.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12	12
Middling	13¾	13⅞	14	14⅛
Middling Fair	14⅜	14⅝	14¾	15
Fair	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛

FISH—The market appears tame. Prices of the leading kinds favor buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is brisker and dearer, with less offering. The Hudson River boats brought down only 5,000 bbls. the past twenty-four hours. The sales since our last comprise about 12,750 bbls., in lots, mainly at the prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 50@$6 70
Straight State	6 70@ 5 90
Extra State	7 00@ 7 20
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 65@ 6 95
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 75@ 7 05
Fancy Michigan	6 75@ 6 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 00@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 25@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 40@ 7 60
Extra Genesee	7 75@10 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@10 50

Canadian is unchanged. Sales have been reported of about 500 bbls., in lots, at from $6 70@9 for superfine to very choice extra ₰ bbl. Southern is in lively request, at higher and rising prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 3,000 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 75@$10 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and needed, at $4 50@$6 50 for Fine to Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 40 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 2,034 boxes Messina Lemons at $1 75@$2 25; 2,412 boxes do. Oranges at $3@$3 25; 1,808 boxes Sicily Oranges at $3 00@$3 50; and 619 boxes Palermo Oranges at $1 90@$2 60 ₰ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite scarce and is in demand at advancing prices. Sales, 12,500 bushels,—including very choice Canadian White at $1 97½; and good ordinary Western Red (Club) at $1 86 ₰ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down only 2,500 bushels of Wheat the past twenty-four hours. Rye was purchased to the extent of 7000 bushels, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Northern, at $1 1@$1 25—closing with little, if any, of any kind, procurable under $1 25,—while many factors quote Northern up to $1 30 ₰ bushel. Barley and Barley-Malt remain as last noticed. Oats are heavy and languid at 67c.@70c. for Western, 62c @66c. for State; 61c.@65c. for Canadian and Jersey; 58c.@61c. for Pennsylvania, and 55c.@58c. for Southern ₰ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper,—with a moderate home and a limited export inquiry. Sales—36,000 bushels at 95c.@96c. for mixed; 98c.@$1 for yellow, and 98c.@$1 01 for White, ₰ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down 10,000 bushels Oats and 8,000 bushels Corn the past 24 hours.

HAY—There were 700 bales River reported sold at 80c. @90c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in very moderate request at previous figures, buyers looking for a reduction.

HONEY—A report of a sale, effected yesterday, of 33 hhds. and 17 tcs. Cuba in bond, at 84c., cash, for export, was crowded out of this morning's paper, as likewise most else of our Commercial matter.

HOPS—Range from 9c. @12½c. ₰ lb, with a moderate supply and demand.

IRON—Sales transpired of 120 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $30@$31, usual terms, ₰ ton.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LEATHER—Sole is in rather better request at somewhat firmer prices.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits no new features. Sales 730 bbls., at $23 50 for Mess, and $19 20@$19 30 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are firm at 11c. @11¼c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is scarce and quiet at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₰ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, and is firm. The transactions since our last reach about 350 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@14½c. ₰ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 450 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50 @$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef, 42c@$31 ₰ tc. Beef Hams, $23@$23 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is plenty and in very moderate demand, at 15c.@ 20c., for new Ohio; 18c.@23c. for common to very good new State, and 24c.@28c. for prime to choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@11c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Is in fair demand, and is worth from $4 50@ $5 37½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The large and increasing quantity here does not weaken the confidence of holders; these show no disposition to make any concession, and buyers purchase very sparingly at the nominally prevailing rates. The sales reported since our last have been confined to small lots of Cuba, &c., in bhds., at 10¼c.@11c.; Melado, at 7¾c.; and Havana, in boxes, at 11¾c.@12c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales were reported of 35,000 lbs. prime, in lots, at about 11½c.@11¾c. ₰ lb.

TEAS—Are pretty freely sought after, and prices are well supported.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate supply, and quite stiffly held, hence it is inactive. Sales since Tuesday last: 82 hhds. Kentucky and Maryville 13c.@20c.; with 400 bales Havana for export, and 80 bales Yara on private terms; and, by auction, 10 cases Florida 15c.@18c.; 12 cases Seed Fillers 11½c.@12½c.; 77 bales and 10 cases Cuba and Sagua 22c.@24c.; and 10 bales Havana 32c.@33½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—There were 375 hhls. Ohio and Prison procured, chiefly at 34c. ₰ gallon.

WOOL—Is quite dull and heavy in this market. The London Colonial Wool Sales—which terminated on the 29th ult.—we find noticed in the Circular of Messrs. Sonthey & Son, thus:—

"The first series of sales of colonial wool of the season commenced the 30th ult., and concluded this day, comprising 15,320 bales of Sydney, 31,569 bales of Port Phillip, 8,252 bales of Van Dieman's Land, 9,025 bales of South Australian, 398 bales of New-Zealand, 35 bales of Swan River, and 7,604 bales of Cape; making a total of 62,143 bales, besides 1,016 bales of East Indian. The extreme prices paid in the early February sales had a very prejudicial effect at the time on both the wool and woolen trades, and, notwithstanding the giving way afterwards, it soon became apparent the established rates at that period checked consumption in the manufacturing districts, dull markets having prevailed for many weeks. Under such disadvantages, together with continued high rates of discount, these sales opened. Our home buyers made most determined efforts to start prices at a material reduction; this was checked by the great support given at the early sales by buyers on foreign account, who secured nearly 50 ₰ cent. of the wool offered at the early sales. In the second week, owing in a great measure to slackness of foreign demand, prices declined a little, but soon recovered, and proceeded to the end with increasing firmness. The general decline on the closing prices of last sales may be quoted at about 1½d. ₰ lb. Many superior marks in high condition, both from Sydney and Port Phillip, were supported by all classes of buyers, and sold very nearly at February prices. The wasting condition of a large portion of the wools from Port Phillip and Portland Bay accounts for prices per catalogue appearing below the above reduction. These sales contained a considerable quantity of lambs' wool; it sold only at moderate rates. A portion of the abundant supply of Cape sold in February being still in stock, the demand for the Wool of this colony was on the present occasion, as we expected, not very active. Fortunately, the arrivals have been limited; prices were about 3d. lower than the average of last sales. It is estimated that 25 to 30 ₰ cent. of the whole quantity of Wool at these sales were bought for shipment. The few East Indian Wools offered reached former prices."

FREIGHTS—Were depressed and rates were somewhat irregular. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3s @3s. 6d ₰ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 3d.@3d. ₰ bushel; Beef, 6d.@1s. ₰ tierce; Resin, 6d.@9d. ₰ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 10s.@15s. 6d. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by RIVERNETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 344 (old No 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **To Jews in particular and Gentiles generally.**—"The Christianity of the New Testament not Clerical Theology nor Rabbinical Judaism the Christianism of Moses and the Prophets." This is the compendium which it is proposed to illustrate and prove in full, free and fair discussion, in the hall No. 187 Bowery, near Delancey-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, when dissentients can state objections or ask questions. Subject: *The Political Resurrection of the Hebrew Nation.* In the evening at 7½ o'clock, continuation of *The Devil and his Angels.*—Last lectures until Sunday, July 5. JOHN THOMAS.

☞ **Church Opening.**—The First Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., in the City of Brooklyn, will be opened for public worship on Sabbath 14th inst. Services through the DAY and EVENING. Distinguished ministers from New-York City will assist on the occasion. Collection will be made in aid of the building fund of said Church. The public generally are invited to attend.

☞ **Notice.**—The free discussions between Christian and non-Christian Jews, will continue, D. V., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 106 Centre-st., until notice is given to the contrary. The Messianic lectures by Christian Jews every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the same place, will continue likewise.

G. R. LEDERER.
EPHR. M. EPSTEIN.

☞ **Universallst Church,** Orchard-st., near Broome.—Rev. J. F. WALKER, late of the "Troy Methodist Conference," will preach in the MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the morning—*Distinction between Salvation and Eternal Life*—and for the evening—*The Trinity of the New Testament.* Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Protestantism vs. Romanism.**—Rev. P. J. GOLDEN, formerly a Roman Catholic, will (D. V.) deliver a series of twelve lectures on the errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome, in the hall No. 696 6th-av., opposite Crystal Palace, commencing TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Priestly Absolution.* Roman Catholics are particularly invited to attend.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. Dr. DYER, Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley place, one block from the junction of 11th st. Greenwich, and 7th ave. Services at 10½, 4, and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church.**—The Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, will deliver an address to young men at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Religion of Revelation.* Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—The fifth Lecture on *Religious Decision as an Element in the Character of Young Men*, before the Young Men's Association of this Church, will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUDAS, on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Rev. S. A. Baker** will preach TO-MORROW, at the usual hours, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence st., corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn. The evening discourse is a continuation of the sermon *On the Immortality of the Soul.* The public are invited. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Edward H. May** will, by request, deliver a discourse on the close of the fiftieth year of his labors in the Gospel Ministry, on SUNDAY, June 14, in the Reformed Dutch Church, in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., of which he was formerly pastor. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ **By Request, will be Repeated** TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the lecture on *The Fulfillment of Prophecy*, in connection with recent discoveries in Egypt, by Rev. Dr. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor of the First Free Will Baptist Church, worshiping in Bleecker Building corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Seats free.

☞ **Baptist Church at Continental Hall,** corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. WM. ARCHER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. A large school is being gathered together here.

☞ **Rev. Wm. Garner,** Pastor of the Welsh Baptist Church, No. 141 Christie st., will deliver an English sermon at SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, at 3 o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free. Welsh preaching at 7 o'clock in the evening.

☞ **Rev. Henry E. Montgomery,** Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in the Free Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 14. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Westminster Church,** 22d-st., (near 7th-av.)—Rev. Dr. MCALPINE, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath, 14th inst.) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Subject of discourse for afternoon service—*Esau's sin in selling his birthright.*

☞ **Is the Gospel Dispensation Finished?**—This important question will be answered, according to the teachings of the Book of God, TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., at the hall in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, by Christ's messenger. Seats free.

☞ **The Reformed Presbyterian Church,** cor. of Atlantic and Bond sts., City of Brooklyn will be opened for Divine Service on Sabbath, June 14. Services DAY and EVENING, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ evening.

☞ **Rev. W. L. Parsons** will preach in the Twentieth-street Congregational Church, near 7th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath school in the morning at 9, and prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Burnet** will preach in Seventeenth-street Chapel, immediately west of 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject of the evening discourse: *Deism—Folly—Christianity—True Philosophy.*

☞ **Rev. J. Bryant Smith** will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) in the Park Congregational Church, corner of De Kalb and Carlton avs., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Stanton-street Presbyterian Church,** corner Forsyth st. Services TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Rev. JOSEPH YOUNG, from Haddington, Scotland, will preach in the forenoon.

☞ **Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., will preach** TO-MORROW EVENING, in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., South Brooklyn. Services at 7¼ o'clock.

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L. HARRIS will preach TO-MORROW, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond st., at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Religious Notice.**—There will be no services TO-MORROW in the Church of the Restoration, Monroe Place, Brooklyn.

☞ **Rev. T. Walsh** will (D. V.) preach in the Gramercy Hall, corner of 20th-st. and 3d-av., on SABBATH, the 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Broadway Tabernacle Church,** at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. S. A. Corey** will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF BRIDGET DONOHOE, who emigrated to this country about a year ago or upwards, a native of the city of Limerick, Ireland, daughter of Thomas Donohoe. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received. Address JAS. O. DONOHOE, at this office.

IDA, OR MISS S. S., WILL GREATLY oblige me if she will allow me to send her a note. Something of importance to me demands it. You know my address. JOHNSON.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN.—A Committee of the Parent Temperance Society have prevailed upon General CAREY, of Ohio, to address the citizens of Brooklyn on the subject of Temperance, at the Lyceum, Washington near Concord-st., on MONDAY evening, June 15, at 8 o'clock.

General CAREY, as an eloquent and able advocate of Temperance, has no superior.

It is hoped that all who can will embrace this opportunity of hearing the General.

Tickets for admission 10 cents, to defray expenses.

O. U. A.—PERSONS DESIROUS OF JOINING the Association for visiting Boston on the 17th and 18th inst., and who have not handed in their names, are informed that the only remaining opportunities for doing so will be at the meetings on SATURDAY EVENING, 13th, and MONDAY EVENING, 15th, at Chanfery dicial Rooms, No. 257 Bowery. The members are also notified to meet in the rooms of Manhattan Chapter, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st., on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for parade previous to embarkation.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamship *George Law*, with the California mail of May 20 and $1,920,376 in treasure, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. We received by the *Law* late and interesting news from California, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, New-Granada, Central America, and the South Pacific.

The intelligence from California presents no feature of special importance. There had been frequent showers of rain, which would greatly benefit the growing crops. Though the general yield will be far below the average, the crops are not ruined as was at first feared they would be by the dronth. Various meetings had been held throughout the State in favor of different routes for a wagon road across the Sierra Nevada. Another indictment has been found against Dr. BATES, the defaulting State Treasurer. It is alleged that he has embezzled $41,000 of the State moneys, which is over and above the missing $124,000.

From Oregon we learn that the Indians are again menacing hostilities. It is the general opinion in well-informed quarters that the Indian war will be recommenced as soon as the proper season opens.

There is scarcely an item of news, by this arrival, from the Sandwich Islands. Several British ships of war had stopped at Honolulu to coal on their way to China. Another guano expedition had started for Bird Island, one of the Hawaiian group.

We find in the San Francisco papers confirmatory intelligence of the murder of Mr. PARRISH and another gentleman near Salt Lake City. Our correspondent at Salt Lake sent us some particulars of this horrible occurrence, and they were published in this journal several weeks ago. The accounts in the San Francisco papers are substantially the same.

We have received and publish elsewhere, full details of the defeat and annihilation of General CRABB and his Sonora filibustering expedition. The battle, of which we previously had a brief account, took place at Cavorca, a small Mexican town of about 1,000 inhabitants, within one day's march of Lobos, on the Gulf of California, where CRABB's recruits and supplies were to land. This town consisted of one long street, quite closely built, with a church at its upper end, which was filled with Mexican troops. CRABB and his party occupied houses on the left side of the street. The fight lasted eight days, by which time the Americans, from ninety, (their original number,) were reduced to fifty-eight. At length the house which they were defending was fired, and they were forced to make unconditional surrender. The next morning they were all taken out and shot. One account states that the Mexican authorities were extremely brutal in dealing with their prisoners. General CRABB was calm and composed to the last. He died, as he lived, a man of great nerve and courage. The Californians were much moved at the fatal termination of this expedition, and many who would not sympathize with its members as filibusters, have still feelings for them as American citizens.

From New-Granada we have no news whatever in relation to our pending dispute with that republic. The Administration of President OSPINA remains dumb upon the subject. Mr. BOWLIN had intimated that,—satisfied that no proposition would be made to him,—he would leave Bogota on the 20th inst. for the United States. The British Mackintosh Claim has been settled. New-Granada pays $560,000 in paper instead of cash. Diplomatic intercourse between the two countries has been resumed.

We have received some intelligence from Nicaragua since the departure of Gen. WALKER and his staff. Two hundred sick and wounded filibusters—the remnant of WALKER's army—had arrived at San Carlos in the steamer of the same name. They were all on their way home, and are described as being in a most pitiable condition. The men left in Rivas have probably gone to Costa Rica, where there are already some three hundred deserters from WALKER's army. Nicaragua was tranquil, and an election was to be held on the 15th of June. The Republic would be occupied by the four Central American States until its Government was firmly established

From Peru we learn that the revolution under VIVANCO is at an end, and has proved, as we always anticipated, a complete failure. All the revolutionary ships had surrendered except the *Apurimac*, 44 guns, and by arrangements with her officers, she was to be delivered up to CASTILLA within a week. It is not believed that the troubles of Peru will cease with the reëstablishment of peace. Serious questions, we learn, will arise with Chili and the United States in relation to the guano. Large quantities were sold below the legitimate rates by VIVANCO, and the Peruvian Government is now about to claim the difference. The Republic of Chili has sent a special minister to Costa Rica for the purpose, it is supposed, of agreeing upon some plan by which the Spanish American alliance can be strengthened, and the advance of Anglo Saxon filibusterism effectually checked.

The *Empire City* arrived last evening from New-Orleans and Havana, having left the latter port on the 7th. The news is unimportant. Sugars were dull, and prices were unchanged.

DANIEL CLARK, of Manchester, Republican, was yesterday elected United States Senator by the New-Hampshire Legislature, over JOHN S. WELLS, Democrat, by 190 votes against 125.

Gen. WALKER and suite arrived in Washington yesterday. He denies that his object in visiting that city is to see the President, and says that his business is more especially in New-York.

The Committee of Arrangements for the reception of Gen. WM. WALKER, had a meeting last evening at the "Pewter Mug," in Frankfort-street. They appointed some Sub-Committees, but did nothing of any special import.

There was a balloon ascension at Newark, last evening, at 6 o'clock. Professor MURAT, a Mr. CRAMPTON, and a lady, a cended in the car. It passed over Bergen Heights at 6½ o'clock, and, when last seen, was pulling up Long Island Sound.

All was quiet down to last night at Seguine's Point. The builders are doing well by their shanty, and the Police by their quoits. The stuff for the new wharf went down yesterday without having ignited on the route.

One hundred and fifty additional members of the Police Department were summoned yesterday to appear for trial before the Metropolitan Commissioners. One hundred and thirty-five insubordinates were then removed from the Department, after which the Board adjourned till Monday. Mayor WOOD and City-Judge RUSSELL continue also to dismiss and appoint, but they transact their business in private, and keep secret the names of those whom they appoint. MCCUSKER, of Mayor WOOD's Police, who, on Wednesday last took a prisoner from a Metropolitan officer, appeared before the Recorder yesterday, and gave bail to answer in the sum of $1,000. Police-Justice CONNOLLY ordered two Metropolitan officers, who had been detailed at the Lower Police Court, to "clear out," as he did not recognize them as Policemen. Some of the old force detailed at the General Sessions, who refused to heed their dismissal by Recorder SMITH, and who attempted to prevent the new men from entering the Grand Jury Room, received a note from the District-Attorney, informing them that their services were no longer required about the Grand Jury Room. Still undecided, one of them locked the Jury-room door, put the key in his pocket, and went for advice to the Mayor, who desired him to return and surrender the key to the District-Attorney. This, of course, was done.

The obsequies of Mr JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, the late Street Commissioner, took place yesterday at St. Stephen's Church, Broome-street, where the funeral service was read by Rev. Dr. PRICE, who also preached an appropriate sermon. The Mayor, Common Council and Heads of Departments were present. After the ceremony the body was interred in the Second-street Cemetery. The flags on the public buildings and hotels were at half-mast throughout the day.

The funeral services of Dr. VACHE took place yesterday morning at the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth-street. Several members of the Common Council were in attendance. An impressive discourse was delivered by the pastor, Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON.

The U. S. Coast Survey schooner *Bowditch*, Capt. MITCHELL, lies at anchor in our harbor, and will sail on Tuesday for Nantucket and Vineyard Sounds, under charge of Prof. HENRY MITCHELL, for the purpose of carrying out his tidal and current observations on that part of the coast, establishing tide-guages, &c. This department of the Coast Survey Service in our waters has for a long time been under the supervision of Prof. MITCHELL, who has established greatly-improved tide-guages of his own construction at various important points. After the completion of his trip eastward, he returns to carry on his operations about Sandy Hook and the Lower Bay.

An evening paper, whose circulation runs largely to editions, stated yesterday that a slave schooner had been captured at 4 o'clock in the morning outside of Sandy Hook, by the Washington cutter, (meaning doubtless the cutter *Washington*,) and that she was sent up in tow of a tug, in custody of Federal officers. As the cutter *Washington* did not leave her anchorage in this harbor until about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and had not returned at night, and as the United States Marshal, who ought to know what slavers are captured in our waters, pronounces the story baseless, and that neither he nor FAUNCE knows anything about it, we take it that no slaver was captured. Still, if the United States officers were half as lively as our reporters were yesterday, after reading the statement, the news, if republished a week hence, we suspect, might prove eminently true.

The trial of the brig *Ellen* on a charge of being fitted out for the Slave trade was continued yesterday and the testimony closed. The owner and the charterer and the master all tell a straight story as to the employment of the vessel, and her preparation for the voyage was certainly made in the most open manner possible, and every opportunity offered to the authorities to test their suspicions by investigation. The main interest was in the examination of Capt VAN VECHTEN. He accounted for his statements, or, rather, inuendoes that the vessel was going on a slaving voyage, by saying that his brother had interfered improperly with his business and insisted that he was going on a slaving voyage, and he therefore allowed it to pass in that way, and that his statements to Capt. FAUNCE and Mr. MCKEON were equally unfounded, and some of them made in jest. It will prove rather an unprofitable affair for Capt. VAN VECHTEN's owners, even should the Court now accept his testimony that he knows nothing whatever of the vessel's being intended for the Slave trade. Perhaps Capt. VAN VECHTEN himself will learn that it is not well to admit guilt hereafter where there is none, even in jest. The case will be summed up on Monday.

Yesterday, in the Burdell Estate case before the Surrogate, the evidence was closed for the contestants. Dr. MAINE testified as to Rev. Mr. MARVINE's declaration that he could not recognize Dr. BURDELL as the man he married. Mrs. WILLIAMS and other witnesses were examined to prove that the Doctor was in Brooklyn on the evening of the alleged marriage—Oct. 28. Some letters written by the Doctor to DEMIS HUBBARD in October and November last were introduced, in which he speaks of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM as a "she devil" and "old hag"—with like expressions, not common to a happy bridegroom in his honeymoon. Evidence for the claimant commenced by the examination of Rev. Dr. SNODGRASS, who proved that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM had called upon him to perform the marriage with Dr. BURDELL.

The trial of DENINY was brought to a close yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The whole day was occupied with the speeches of counsel for the defence and prosecution, and the Recorder's charge to the Jury. After being absent nearly three hours,—a much shorter time than was expected—the Jury found a verdict of guilty of an attempt at arson in the second degree, accompanied with a recommendation to mercy. The Recorder promptly sentenced DENINY to ten years' imprisonment, with hard labor.

WM. SHEHAN, the sailor who was stabbed on Tuesday afternoon in Cherry-street, while engaged in a squabble with two negroes, died at the New-York Hospital on Thursday night. An inquest was held upon the body yesterday afternoon by Coroner CONNERY. The verdict rendered by the Jury was, that the said WM. SHEHAN came to his death from the effects of a stab inflicted in the abdomen on the 9th inst., in Cherry-street, at the hands of STEPHEN PINKETT, and that SAMUEL WATKINS was accessory to the fatal deed. The accused were then remanded to the City Prison.

Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Judge CLERKE denied the motion made on the part of the proprietors of the TIMES, in the suit brought against them by Dr. BLAISDELL, for an alleged libel, to strike out certain parts of the complaint. This decision does not affect the ultimate question, whether the publication complained of was libelous or not.

On the first of July the new tariff takes effect under which foreign liquors are subject to only thirty per cent. instead of one hundred per cent. *ad valorem* duty as heretofore: this will account, in part, no doubt, for the three cargoes of schnapps which have lately arrived here from Rotterdam and gone into bond for a single dealer in this line.

The Temperance Alliance has appointed Messrs. BENNETT, LEIGH, GREELEY, CAPRON, WARREN, SNOW, LLOYD, TRALL, SNODGRASS and WISEBURN to represent the Alliance in the State Temperance Convention in Albany, on Tuesday next, 16th inst.

The Fire Underwriters yesterday adopted some stringent regulations concerning bonded warehouses, intended to guard against any more such losses as were suffered by the fire in Baxter's building.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday, at the foot of Fifteenth-street, East River. He appeared to have been in the water about ten days, and was about 30 years of age. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Found drowned," rendered.

A young Scotchman named DOUGLAS P. REID killed himself with landanum, on Thursday, at No. 618 Sixth-avenue, where he resided with his parents. He was a graduate of the University of London, and was highly accomplished.

On Wednesday night, SNYDER & VANDEMARK's store, at Stone Ridge, Ulster County, was broken open, and a large quantity of valuable articles of merchandise and $150 in money were stolen. There is no clue whatever to the discovery of the robbers.

The disappearance of a young lady from Ashland, Greene County, has been accounted for. It turns out that she eloped with a married man, whose disappearance was also noted about the same time. The man left behind him a wife and several children.

The A 1 sloop yacht *Emily*, fifteen tons burden left Thorne's Dock, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with some twenty persons on board, for a pleasure trip to Seguine's Point. Among the passengers were Deputy Superintendent of Police FOLK, Sergeants STEWART and SMITH, and officers VAN WAGONER, RAYNER, FAOST and ROGERS, all of the Metropolitan Police force, Brooklyn; DANIEL L. NORTHRUP, DAVID K. SEAMAN, and other citizens. The party started off in excellent spirits and a strong breeze, and when off West Banks, about 1 o'clock, through some mismanagement or mishap the yacht struck upon the Banks, and almost instantly rolled over, spilling all on board into the water. Fortunately all clung to some portion of the boat, and soon after the steamer *City Island* came to their assistance, when an attempt was made to get the boat off, but the hawser parted. About this time Pilot Boat No. 7 came up and took off all but five of the passengers, and landed them near Fort Hamilton, when they made their way to the City, which they reached about 4 o'clock. Some various hats, boots, and other articles of clothing which happened to be scattered about the boat at the time she capsized were lost. Several of the passengers remained behind to take charge of the yacht, and the *City Island* was to return last night and tow them off the Banks.

The Coroner's investigation of the Hoyt-street (Brooklyn) wife-murder reveals some horrible low-life secrets. The neighbors testify that repeatedly they found the drunken mother with her babe, two years old, drunk in her lap, and once it rolled from her lap to the floor. For the presumed murder of this drunken mother, the drunken father is now under arrest.

New-York "Peoples" and Gen. Walker.

"Three tailors of Tooley-street" on a certain memorable occasion issued a proclamation, emanating from themselves, and themselves only, commencing—"We, the people of England." In the great filibustering meeting held on Thursday evening, to concoct a welcome for the inestimable WILLIAM WALKER, "the people of New-York" were represented very much in the same manner. We have unfortunately always at hand a large number of professional spouters, not only to say for us what we wish to say, but also what we never dreamed of saying. Strangers must think us the oddest people on the face of the earth. There is no subject on which "the people of New-York" does not hold sentiments diametrically opposed at one and the same time. We are Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery, Pro-Liquor-law and Anti-Liquor-law, Pro-Filibuster and Anti-Filibuster. Our political line is so curious, that we seem to be of two different colors at once. The people of New-York, speaking through the mouth of Alderman WILSON or Mayor WOOD, certainly appears a very different people from that which speaks through Dr. CHEEVER or HENRY WARD BEECHER, and yet there are not two peoples of New-York, but one.

The explanation of this apparent paradox is very simple. We are surrounded by impudent and audacious imposters, who, taking advantage of our absorption in business, present themselves to the world as our mouthpieces, and father upon us all their own folly and absurdity. To repudiate their bombast would be almost as ridiculous as for the three Estates of England to have disowned the three tailors of Tooley-street, but there are, nevertheless, occasions in which these pretendors deserve, for the sake of the community at large, something as like a rebuke as we can afford to bestow on a body of which "WILLIAM WILSON" is one of the leading members.

At the meeting in the National Hall on Thursday evening, representing as it professes to have done "the people of New-York," the said people proved themselves—with all respect, be it spoken—as great asses as any people of the same position and attainments in either ancient or modern times. The only good purpose the demonstration has served, is to show to the world what fountains of nonsense some of the military and legal luminaries of this metropolis have at command. Mr. BLANKMAN, for instance, thought there was no apology necessary for his appearance whenever the subject of liberty and humanity was under discussion.

What, we should like to know, is there so contemptible about "liberty and humanity," as to render it unnecessary for any blockhead who undertakes to speak about them to ask pardon of the public for his presumption? Mr. CREIGHTON, who followed in his footsteps, has entitled himself to the gratitude of posterity by giving to the world his notions of generalship and statesmanship. His great General is a man who begins a campaign with a thousand men and the resources of a whole State, and ends it with one hundred and fifty men, two streets of a small town, three mules and a horse, and makes his escape to avoid hanging. His great statesman is a man who starts as elected President of a flourishing Republic, and in eighteen months has the whole population in arms against him, and has to seek safety in flight. From ANDREW JACKSON PLUMB we have some most interesting particulars regarding General WALKER's early life, which, for his own sake, we are sorry he has made public, as some future biographer would, no doubt, have paid him handsomely for them. It appears—and our hand trembles with excitement, as we write the words—that he knew Mr. CREIGHTON's greatest captain and greatest statesman of modern times, when "he kept a law office in Marysville." As a mere matter of curiosity, it is a pity the gentleman contented himself with this simple fact. Mr. CREIGHTON has not thought it necessary to afford us any further information, but he has done better. He has assured us that ever since that eventful period, he has been "watching WALKER." Now when a man like CREIGHTON watches a man like WALKER, the world may well hold its breath. Something is sure to come of it, and from CREIGHTON's vigils, have resulted CREIGHTON's opinion that WALKER had shown "the elements of a General and statesman." What these "elements" are, or in what portion of his person, WALKER is in the habit of carrying them, Mr. CREIGHTON does not vouchsafe to inform us; but vague and meagre as the Intelligence is, its importance cannot be overrated. Mr. CREIGHTON has also discovered that KOSSUTH, rousing his own countrymen against Austria, furnishes an exact parallel to WALKER's leading American adventurers against a foreign nation, with which his own government was at peace. CREIGHTON himself is in one respect like GOETHE, who, we may mention for his information, was a well-known German philosopher and poet. GOETHE had a horse and so we presume has CREIGHTON; but we fear the parallel could not be extended much farther.

The great speech of the night, however, was from Colonel FABENS of filibustering notoriety, and a very great speech it was. He dealt out to all hands an ample allowance of figures and tropes. He tore passion to rags and tatters, and was as pathetic as a filibuster could reasonably be expected to be. It appears, according to him, that WALKER is not the only person who has gone to the wall within the last year. There has been a distribution of disaster and calamity all round, made upon the stinted principles of justice. The great chiefs of the Democratic party are pining in obscurity, and suffering the tortures of a reproving conscience. WALKER, after his two years of generalship and statesmanship, led out of his dominions a forlorn band, of whom only himself and another were able to pay their passage home, and is now reduced to such a pitch of degradation that his reputation has to depend for its lustre on CREIGHTON's reminiscences and FABENS' eloquence. W. L. MARCY, after all his clever diplomacy, is, it seems, "a stranger in his old house," from which we conclude all the people in that neighborhood died out or removed during the ex-Secretary's four years absence. CALEB CUSHING is, says Colonel FABENS, in much the same position as HESTER PRYNNE when she wore the scarlet letter on her breast, and is obliged "to parade his own infamy" before his fellow-townsmen. This mysterious statement we hope does not convey any imputation upon Mr. CUSHING's general morality.

The Colonel is never so eloquent as when he begins to tell us about the feelings of the people of this State—whom he divides into "blacksmiths, farmers, weavers, sailors, schoolboys and maidens"—with regard to WALKER's doings in Nicaragua. None of these people, it appears, think of anything, or see anything in WALKER's career but his "noble heroism, his self-denial, his voluntary hardships, and his patience in adversity," &c., &c. We beg to assure Colonel FABENS that these are just the classes upon whom WALKER's strong will and brute courage make least impression, and upon whom his heartlessness, cruelty, and ambition make most impression. It is only the trading politicians and demagogues of the City, who fatten upon public delusions, and foster gross iniquities, who are dazzled or pretend to be dazzled by the battles and sieges of the great Nicaraguan War. The blacksmiths, weavers, and farmers of whom the real people of this State are composed, who live by honest toil, and call a robber a murderer, and nothing more, care no more about WALKER than about any other buccaneer, ancient or modern; and as to the maidens, to use the touching language of Colonel FABENS, "whose throbbing breast and glistening eye told where her truant heart is wandering," we would not advise either General WALKER or any of his gallant companions in arms, to flatter themselves that their great deeds will cause many maidens' hearts in this part of the country to wander in their direction, let their eyes glisten, or their hearts throb ever so much, on account of any of their martial performances in Central America. The telegraph informs us that Gen. WALKER has arrived in Washington, and it is not unlikely that he will come to this City to receive the welcome that awaits him from at least two classes of the "peoples" of the commercial metropolis.

The Tammany Hall Imbroglio.

The old stagers of the City Hall purlieus, who have ruled in the land of the Tammanies so long, are in much perturbation lest the reform movement, initiated by Messrs. DILLON, COCHRANE, SICKLES & Co., should go so far as to replace with something like order the confusion which prevails in the Democratic City organization. The question naturally arises what *would* become of the back-door politicians of the Wigwam if primary meetings could no longer be bought and sold; if the market price for voters should go down, and General Committees be elected by the people, instead of being gouged into place by Mayor WOOD's policemen, to whom he once issued an edict prohibiting their interference at elections? Alas for the palmy days of Tammany, if the *faust-recht* dynasty end, and the Wilson-Small Committee should be found to have no place excepting on the Park-row sidewalk. Even the spoils of the Street Commissioner's office will scarcely console them for the necessity which will henceforward exist of voting honestly, and refraining from the ballot-stuffing Primary elections.

The set of regulations which were adopted at Tammany Hall on the 4th inst., by a majority of 73 to 8, as a basis of Democratic union and reform, appeared in the columns of the TIMES on Wednesday. They commend themselves to the approbation of the community, and are creditable to those who framed them. The names of the gentlemen who voted for the Report of the Reform Committee, include a more respectable array of talent and influence than we had been accustomed for some months past to see in connection with the action of Tammany Hall. The Mayor is, of course, opposed to the transfer of power in the party from his natural allies to the individuals who will hereafter preside over its action. On the other hand, the Corporation Counsel, and all of those Federal officers of the Government whose names appear in the Report, favor the reformation of existing abuses.

The Ward organizations, suggested by the reform plan, will hold their first elections on Wednesday next. Meanwhile the Wilson-Small Committee have expelled all of those of its members who have failed to *recognize it by* attending its meetings. The partisanship therefore of the anti-Tammanyites will, henceforth, be unbroken, while the regular organization will probably be unanimous in supporting the measures which were adopted on the 4th inst. Where the imbroglio will end, can only be surmised; but whatever promises to decrease the disorders which have so long prevailed will certainly meet with general sympathy, as well from those who are inside as outside of the Democratic party.

STRAWBERRY WEATHER.—We had, yesterday, an entire day of sunshine, the first pleasure of the kind we have enjoyed in a fortnight. It was particularly needed to sweeten the strawberries which were coming to market in great abundance, but as sour as cranberries. It was fine strawberry weather, and henceforward, until the season for this delicious fruit comes to an end, they will improve in flavor and abundance. The bright sun will also encourage the roses to open their buds, which have been perversely closed during the wet weather.

The End of the World.

Why should not this world come to an end to-day? That for some fifty thousand of our fellow-mortals the world will come suddenly and decisively to an end between the rising and the setting of the sun, past experience and the inexorable voice of the Statistical Society compel us to believe. Why not, then, for the rest of us? What reason have we for supposing that the depopulation of this globe of ours will go on forever, after the gradual fashion that has been so long in vogue?

The movement of mankind from one part to another of the "round terrestrial ball" has been singularly irregular. Intervals of general quiescence have been followed by ages of impulsive and uncontrollable excitement, when the fever of exodus possessed the tribes of men, and whole nations, displacing themselves like glaciers on the mountain-sides, went drifting off to other lands. Why may not the accounts of the race be suddenly closed, then, by one grand wholesale catastrophe which shall transfer us in a body to other seats and other spheres? These are questionings to which no philosophy can give a satisfactory answer. Analyze the matter as subtly as you may, you will find it impossible to determine why, if Smith or Jones may be unceremoniously knocked out of his comfortable or his uncomfortable cell in the great hive without a summons or a warning, the mighty multitude of us, the innumerable myriads of the comfortable and uncomfortable men and women that swarm in the same busy, bustling, troubled, vexatious, incomprehensible abode, may not be trundled off as unexpectedly, as decisively, into the limbos of space.

If Jones or Smith were never called away until he had visibly done the work which appeared for him to do, and lived out the life of which he seemed to be capable, then we might indeed hold the sudden termination of the world's great life to be a vague chimera. For clearly that vast and ingenious entity mankind has by no means as yet put the best face upon itself, its affairs, and the earth that we inhabit. There is a vast deal of work, of dirty work and of clean work, too, still to be done beneath the sun. The Russian war has ended, but the Chinese war has just begun—Kansas is in a way of pacification, but rebellion mutters menacingly in Utah—President PIERCE has expired by limitation, but JEFFERSON DAVIS is making eyes at the Gulf of Mexico—peace begins to reign at Seguine's Point, but the streets of New-York are yet uncleaned. Think of the terrible questions yet to be solved; of the future of France and of Europe, trembling in the uncertain breath of one bold, bad man; of the fearful possibilities and the odious certainties of our own Slavery question undecided, inexpiable, pressing passionately upon our attention. Think of the social difficulties yet to be made smooth—of pauperism and crime festering in the crowded heart of civilization—of the premature misery of millions of children, and of the hopeless degradation of adult millions more. Think, too, of the splendid opportunities yet to be improved—of the magnificent unsettled regions, teeming with undeveloped plenty and unrealized happiness for vaster generations yet than the earth has ever seen. Truly the world, if it vanish to-day in the fiery rush of the as yet undiscovered enemy whom the multitudes have scented afar off, can claim no euthanasy as having done its work and fulfilled its many chances.

But, as we have said, this thing cannot possibly be a guarantee of safety to us when we look around upon the perpetual flux and disappearance of incompleted Joneses and of unfulfilled Smiths whisking off into outer darkness and the silence from which no answer comes.

And so it is, that in all ages the masses of men have been in a flutter of uneasy anticipation whenever any extraordinary natural phenomenon seemed to threaten an unusual uproar in the elemental world. Plagues, pestilences, the Aurora Borealis, earthquakes, waterspouts, famines, inundations have each and all made themselves responsible, at one time or another for frightening mankind out of their senses with the notion that the "end of all things was at hand." But above all other strange and dolorous things, your comet has been the favorite herald of the final woe.

It does not matter that fifty comets have come and gone, leaving still adjourned the solemn settling day. The fifty-first shakes shuddering horror over all the weary world; and now, in the middle of the nineteenth century, more men than would care to own it will feel a little uneasy in their minds between the midnight of the twelfth of June and the morning of the fourteenth. To-morrow's breakfast will be eaten with a sense of great inward renewal by numbers of sufficiently intelligent people—while among the ignorant millions of both continents we may be sure that there will be almost as general a drawing of the long breath that follows danger as there was when DEAN SWIFT looked with sad and scornful eyes on the terrified piety and the reassumed blasphemy of London streets a century and a half ago—for after all, we do not believe the world will end to-day.

Monsieur BABINET's comet—which, be it observed, is *not* Monsieur BABINET's comet, as that distinguished *savant* has distinctly disowned it, if it comes at all will come "as gently as a sucking dove," or as HORACE WALPOLE's London earthquake which was so mild, "you might have stroked it." Nothing will end but the 13th of June, and the life of this current week. And on Monday it will all begin again. Would we might believe that the world in general, and any one of us in particular, would be much the better for the pause which the undying superstition of a thousand years will have offered to us for thinking upon that true, final and altogether inevitable end of the world whereof neither Monsieur BABINET nor the newspaper nor the almanac is like to give us timely warning!

CRICKET—AMERICANS *vs.* ENGLISH.—This match was concluded yesterday at 7 P. M., the result being a defeat of the American players. The bowling and fielding of the Americans was very good, but not equal to that of their opponents, who were a very strong eleven. The result was anticipated, as most of the Americans were comparatively young players, whereas the English had professional cricketers in their eleven.

The score summed up for the Americans at their first innings 55, at their second 58. Total, 113. For the English, first innings, 94; second, 20. Total, 114.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

From Washington.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. WALKER AND SUITE—THE CABINET AND UTAH AFFAIRS—MAIL CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 12.

Gen. WALKER, Colonels LOCKRIDGE and WATERS and Captain FAYSSOUX, arrived here at 11 o'clock, from the West. They are quartered at Brown's Hotel.

A number of gentlemen were introduced to Gen. WALKER during the day in his private department. He denies that his object in coming to Washington is to see the President, and says that his business is especially in New-York, for which City he will leave in a day or two.

The attention of the Cabinet was occupied by Utah affairs to day. The arrival of Ex-Governor PHILIP FRANK THOMAS, of Maryland, who has been designated for the Governorship, is daily expected. In the event of his non-acceptance the indications are that Col. CUMMINGS, who having once declined but is now an applicant, will be appointed. It is not improbable that an entirely new set of officers for the Territory will be sent out; the Surveyor General included. The three Judges will be appointed from the West or Northwest, and the Marshal from Mississippi. Several days will elapse before answers can be received from those to whom these appointments have been tendered. The corps of officers will travel to Utah with the military forces.

The Postmaster-General has concluded the contract for carrying the mails between San Antonio and San Diego, with JAMES E. BIRON, of California, at the rate of $150,000 per annum for the semi-weekly service.

The report that the contract for conveying the overland mail to California has been given to Messrs. BUTTERFIELD, FARGO & Co., of the American Express Company of New-York, is incorrect.

From Boston.

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION—LOSS OF THE SHIP SQUANDO.

BOSTON, Friday, June 12.

Much regret is felt in consequence of an announcement, said to be reliable, that General SCOTT will not be able to attend the Bunker Hill celebration.

The ship *Squando*, of Thomaston, is ashore at Beaver Island, between Halifax and Cape Canso, and will prove a total loss. Her keel is knocked out, and her rudder unhung. She is full of water, and has been stripped. Her burden was 1,100 tons, and she was built in Rockland in 1855. She was valued at $72,000, and was in ballast, from New-York for the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She is insured $9,000 in Rockland, and $5,000 in Thomaston, Me.

Daniel Clark Elected U. S. Senator for New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, Friday, June 12.

At the Republican Caucus, held here to-night, DANIEL CLARK, of Manchester, was nominated for U. S. Senator on the first ballot. The vote stood: CLARK, 110; THOMAS M. EDWARDS, 44; ICHABOD GOODWIN, 23; and AMOS TUCK, 8. Mr. CLARK's nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

BOSTON, Friday, June 12.

The New-Hampshire Legislature on joint ballot elected to-day DANIEL CLARK, of Manchester, Republican, to the United States Senate by 190 votes to 125 for JOHN S. WELLS, Democrat.

The Albany Disputed Mayoralty.

ALBANY, Friday, June 12.

A communication signed by 118 citizens, without regard to politics, has been presented to ELI PERRY and Dr. QUACKENBUSH, requesting them both to resign their claims to the Mayorship.

Convictions Under the New Liquor Law of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, June 12.

Two convictions were obtained to-day under the new law, which declares grog shops nuisances. The cases were carried up to the Supreme Court on a bill of exceptions.

Wallack's Theatre.

TALFOURD's tragic play of "Ion"—the most chaste and beautiful of all modern efforts at the purely classic—was produced here last night, with Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., as the hero. It was the good fortune of Mrs. WALLACK to receive the commendation of Baron TALFOURD for her impersonation of this character, and from a source so sincere, just and appreciative, merit has nothing better to desire. The play, notwithstanding its literary excellencies, is not, and never has been, a popular one. It exceeds its models in dramatic action, but notwithstanding this, it is for modern appetites dull and heavy. The plastic grace with which Mrs. WALLACK interprets the emotions of the hero, is full of the spirit of ancient poetry. Physically weak in voice, she speaks more plainly to the common understanding, than mere power, even where discreetly used, could possibly do. Her performance was excellent, and justifies her claim to a high position in the profession to which she belongs. The *Clemanthe* of Mrs. HOEY was also an admirably limned picture. Mr. DYOTT as *Adrastus*, deserves all the remaining honors of the piece. This excellent actor needs opportunities of this kind to show what he can do.

We are troubled about the scenery at this house, and must unbosom ourselves once more. When a piece is revived for a single performance it is not to be expected, although it is much to be desired, that the scenery will be perfect in every respect. But in life, and in scenery, it is necessary and philosophical to make both ends meet with as much seemly propriety as possible. This fact does not appear to be fully appreciated at Wallack's Theatre. The conglomeration of ancient and modern scenery which was thrust on the stage last night says very little for the judgment of the gentleman whose duty it is to attend to the matter. In the third act we had the spectacle of *Adrastus* sitting beneath an arch of questionable style, surrounded by gay Venetian casements on one side, gouty gothic tenements on the other, and a Moresco-Italian street at the back. In the last act we were regaled with an elegantly green papered apartment. These things are gross, but not to be compared with a custom which has obtained here of patching up a scanty scene with other scenes of a totally different character. Last night an incipient "interior" was placed on the stage supported by a fragment of forest on the left, and a slice of street on the right. A peculiarity of the "wings" may also be referred to. In olden times they used to make their appearance in a prompt and decorous manner. Now they come on leisurely like distinguished artists, one at a time; sometimes in a most extraordinary way too, like dancers, capering on their toes with a nimbleness wonderful to behold. We refer to these things because they need reform, and because we desire to consult the true interests of the best place of amusement in the city.

To-night Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, jr., takes her benefit. "London Assurance" is the attraction selected for the occasion, with Mr. H. PLACIDE, Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER, Mr. WALCOT, Mrs. W. W. WALLACK, and Miss MARY GANNON in the principal parts.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Empire City.

The *Empire City*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, left New Orleans on the 5th inst., at 8 A. M., and made the run thence to Havana in 55 hours.

There she transferred her California mails and passengers bound onward to the steamship *Granada*, S. P. GRIFFIN commanding, which latter vessel entered the harbor just after the *Empire City*.

Captain GRIFFIN reported his ship as having left Aspinwall on the 3d inst. at 5 P. M., to be followed shortly after by the *George Law* for New-York.

The *Empire City* brings some 20 passengers from Aspinwall, *viâ* Havana per steamer *Granada*, mostly passengers by the *Sonora*.

The West India mail steamer *Solent* arrived from Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 7th, to leave for St. Thomas on the following day.

The French steamer *Alma*, Captain BOCANDE, arrived at Havana on the 4th inst., from Cadiz *viâ* the Canaries and Porto Rico. The regular steamer was to leave Havana for Cadiz on the 12th.

There is little new at Havana. SANTA ANA is still "the coming man," and is looked for daily.

There is as yet no epidemic disease at Havana, either ashore or among the shipping, malicious reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sugars are quoted dull during the past week, with prices unchanged. Freights are still no better. Exchange is heavier: on London, 7@7¼ premium; New-York and Northern cities, 4¼@4½ discount.

The *Empire City* brings 781 passengers; of these 56 are from Havana and 20 from Aspinwall. Likewise, on freight from New-Orleans, $147,000 in specie, consigned as follows: $100,000 to Bank of America; $47,000 to BERRI & Co.

LONG ISLAND.

THE HOYT-STREET MURDER.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE CORONER.

A Child Two Years Old made Drunk—Horrible Revelations in Low Life.

The investigation as to the circumstances attending the death of MARY KEYS, was commenced yesterday afternoon, before Coroner REDDING and the following

JURY.

1. John Roake,
2. James Brady,
3. John Kelly,
4. Nicholas McGrath,
5. Ogden Denman,
6. John Cassidy,
7. James Roake,
8. Herman Tissey,
9. John Fraen,
10. Peter Roake,
11. Peter Nolan,
12. Patrick Coughlan.

William H. Van Duyne, M. D., sworn: I reside No. 315 Gold-street; I made a *p s' mortem* examination of Mary Keyes, in Hoyt street, yesterday, fourteen hours after death, in company with Dr. McGrath; in viewing the body externally there was one large contused wound on the outer edge of the left eyebrow, one small contused wound nearly opposite, over the right eyebrow; very large contused wound about the centre of the right cheek; also a small contused wound at the edge of the left lip another midway o the clavicle, or collar bone; there was a scratch about an inch to the left of a me ian line to the chin; there were three slight scratches about an inch and a half to the left of the median line to the neck: one directly across the median line of the neck; two slight scratches upon the posterior portions of each elbow shaved the head carefully, but found no contusion about the scalp or trunk; in making an incision through the scalp, there was about three ounces of extravasated blood escaped; between the dura mater and the brain there was half an ounce of extravasated blood on the left side, and about three ounces of blood on the right side, and about four ounces at the base of the brain; the organs of the chest, thorax and abdomen were all healthy; she died from compression of the brain, the result of extravasated blood between the membranes of the brain and the brain; there was no fracture of the skull or of the jaw; compression of the brain would be the result of such injuries as I have described on the head; think the injuries to the right were made by a blunt instrument or a fall—a boot would make such wounds.

To Jurors—She might have received some of the wounds by falling; the neck was black and blue at the collar bone, about midway; cannot say whether she was intoxicated or not at the time of death; examined the stomach, but found nothing to indicate it there.

Edward C. McGrath, sworn—I reside corner of Amity and Court streets; assisted Dr. Van Duyne at the post mortem examination, and fully concur with his testimony.

John Branegan, sworn—I reside in Bond-street near Warren; am a policeman; knew deceased; on Wednesday evening was going down Baltic-street towards Smith, about six o'clock, when two women (Mrs. Gormley I think was one) met me and said, "Well, officer, we have been looking for you, a man down here has nearly beat his wife to death;" went to the house and one of the women shoved the door open and said, "there he sits;" deceased was lying in the corner of the room, her legs bent up and her arms extended; one of the women told Keys that he had murdered his first wife and now he wanted to kill this one; asked deceased if she could speak, and she shook her head; one eye was closed; I said to Keys, who was sitting in the front room, "You have got yourself into a nice scrape, you have killed that woman;" he replied, "She be d—d, she should have been killed long ago;" some one said a Doctor should be brought; Keys asked if he should go after one; witness told him that he was under arrest; he showed me a bottle of liquor which he said he had taken from his bed at noon; told him to come to the Station-House, when he asked for permission to remain long enough to dress the child; Keys appeared to have been drinking, but didn't think he was intoxicated then.

To Jurors—He said that his wife had been out all the night before with a man; when I went in Keys was rocking the crib containing the baby; Mrs. Keys was at the Station-house the morning before for a warrant for him; when I was in the house Officer Wilson was with me; he said to Keys that his wife said she was dying of the horrors then; on the way to the Station-House he said his wife had fallen upon the sidewalk and hurt herself

Mary Gorman, sworn—I reside in Baltic-street, between Hoyt and Smith; knew deceased; on Wednesday evening a peddling woman told me that Keyes had nearly killed his wife; went to the house, and the children in the vicinity said that Keys had killed his wife; went into the house, and saw Mrs. Keys in the bedroom, and thought she was dead; then Keys was in the bedroom.

Lewis Berry, sworn—Live in Baltic street between Bond and Hoyt; knew Mr. and Mrs. Keys; day before yesterday, when going to school about one o'clock, heard Mrs. Keys screaming; went and looked into the window, and saw Mr. Keys over her; the window was up, I believe; did not see him strike her; he did not say anything, but she commenced to scold him.

To Jurors—They were in the bed-room; she called him names; could not see her; Jimmy King called me to the house; looked in at the window under the stoop; it was not very light in the room.

Catherine King sworn—Resides in the same house as Keye. This witness testified that, on Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, deceased came to her room, with a child in her arms, and asked to be permitted to stay all night, as Keye was drunk and had a knife and would kill her if she went in; she let her stay all night; the next morning, about nine o'clock, they started out together for fuel, when they met Keyes at the door; Mrs. K. stopped then, and witness went out alone. Witness proceeded: When I returned the child, three years old, was drunk; Mrs. Keys said that her husband had given the child liquor; that he brought home two pints of brandy, and that she had drank considerable herself, and felt high; went out again, and when I came back she had a black eye; towards night Mrs. Keenan came to me and said Mrs. Keys was dying, but I did not dare to go in; I was afraid of Keys.

To Jurors—Have heard deceased say that Keye often beat her; she was not drunk Tuesday night; saw him beat her three years ago; when I came into the house *the mother and child, two years old, were both drunk; the child fell from her lap to the floor, and blood flowed from its nose;* thought I heard them quarreling about five o'clock; could not hear what was said, or distinguish the voices; he was very quarrelsome.

Catharine King, daughter of the last witness, about six years of age, was called to the stand, but not sworn. She said: "Keys came home, and found the door fastened, and he put me into the window, to open the door; witness opened the door, when Keys commenced beating his wife; he put a chair upon her stomach, and then jumped upon her, kicked her on the head, and then took a broomstick, and beat her about the head: Mrs. Keys was drunk on the bed, and Mr. Keys said that he would have the life out of her before six o'clock; this was about one o'clock; he beat her again about five o'clock, when Keys sent her off with the little girl.

William Wilson sworn, policeman of the Third District—Was in the house with officer Branegan about 6 o'clock; saw the crowd at the house, and went in; testimony corroborates that of the other officer; Keys said that his wife ought to have been dead long ago; witness told him that it was an awful thing to beat his wife so, and he replied that she deserved all she had got.

William Curtough sworn—I reside corner of Hoyt and Butler; knew deceased; saw her Wednesday morning, between six and seven o'clock; came into my place and wanted a sixpence worth of liquor, and said that her husband was going to work, and she wanted to give him something good; about half past ten o'clock, Keys came in and said, "If my wife comes in don't give her any liquor, as she was drunk then, and had fallen upon the sidewalk and hurt her head;" did not see her after that; saw Keys about two o'clock P. M.; he appeared much excited, and I thought him drunk; he wanted me to go and see his wife, and see the condition she was in, as her friends would blame him; witness did not go.

To Juror—Mrs. Keye got only a gill of liquor from me that day; Mr. Keye did not carry any away; at two o'clock he was very pale, and much excited; knew that deceased had requested a brother of hers to take her away to Quebec, because she was afraid to live with him; never knew that deceased drank much; he said that he did not get any of the liquor purchased in the morning by Mrs. Keys.

Anna Marland, sworn—Resides at No. 117 Butler-street; knew deceased; saw her on Wednesday evening last; saw Mr. Keys same time; saw their little girl in the street crying, with her apron all bloody, and carried her into the house; Keys was sitting there, and Mrs. Keye was on a bed on the floor; he asked me "what he could do with the woman;" I did not say anything in reply; the child is not two years old; the baby was in the crib in the house, when I went in.

To Jurors.—Keys was in the same room with the deceased.

The Jury considered the testimony sufficient to hold the husband of deceased to await the action of the Grand Jury, and no more witnesses were examined.

The Jury rendered a verdict that Mary Keys died from compression of the brain, caused by blows inflicted by her husband, Samuel Keys.

REV. MR. GUION STAYS.—The congregation of St. John's Church having had information that their Rector, the Rev. T. T. GUION, had received a call to a church in the City of New-York, convened Wednesday evening, under an almost spontaneous impulse, and unanimously made an earnest expression of repugnance to the threatened severance of the tie, which, for about five years, has existed between them and their pastor, and adopted, in connection with others, the following resolution:

Resolved, That our Rector be affectionately and earnestly solicited to decline the call which he has received to a Church in the City of New York, and to continue his present relation to St. John's Church.

The action of the meeting was forthwith communicated to Mr. GUION, who, to the gratification of the Committee which waited upon him, assented to the request which they presented.

BOSTONIANS VISITING OUR "INSTITUTIONS."—Eight members of the Joint-Committee on Ordinances of the Boston Common Council, have been visiting the Institutions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, during the last two days, under the guidance of EX-Governor DUER. Heretofore each of the charitable and corrective institutions of Boston has been under a separate board of direction, but the Massachusetts Legislature has lately passed an act consolidating them and placing all under a Board of Ten Governors to be elected by the Common Council, empowering the letter to drew up an ordinance specifying the duties of the Governors. The object of the Committee in visiting the New-York Institutions was to obtain such information of their practical operation as would assist them in the organization and management of their own.

On Thursday they visited Blackwell's Island, going leisurely through each establishment, and, Yankee-like, interrogating freely as they went. The arrangement and architecture of the buildings, the method of letting out the contracts for prison labor, the duties and powers of the Governors, and in fact everything was minutely inquired into, and all eliciting unbounded admiration.

Yesterday a portion of the Committee passed a pleasant time at Randall's Island with the children. Mr. RIPLEY, with his youthful army welcomed the visitors,—the boys, to the music of their own hand, going through military evolutions creditably, and adding to the novelty o the occasion. Gov. DUER and Mr. THAYER, a member of the Committee, addressed the little fellows, and one of them, EDWARD RYAN, handsomely replied. By the way, Mr. RIPLEY intends to take a delegation of the boys to Boston, to attend the celebration at Charlestown, of the inauguration of the Statue of Gen. WARREN, on the 17th inst., when Master RYAN will probably deliver an address. The Bostonians expressed great pleasure in all they saw, and seemed well satisfied with the success of the consolidated system in operation here. Two of the Committee stated that they came much prejudiced against the centralization of power, but they are thoroughly converted and feel their institutions will be improved by the adoption of a system similar to ours.

BONDED WAREHOUSES IN THE HANDS OF UNDERWRITERS.—The Board of Fire Underwriters (composed of the officers and agents of the different Fire Insurance Companies) held a meeting on Thursday afternoon, to consider the matter of insuring storage, stores, and bonded warehouses. The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That no building shall be hereafter considered a bonded warehouse, in which are kept any other than bonded goods.

Resolved, That an inspector be appointed to visit at least once in each month, all bonded warehouses and all storage stores, and to report the condition of each promptly to each Company.

The appointment of an inspector was referred to the Standing Committee. Regulations were also adopted with reference to all storage stores, requiring that no smoking be permitted on the premises; that no open lights be allowed; that no egress be permitted except through the office, and other provisions tending to render such buildings more secure than formerly from the effects of spontaneous combustion, carelessness or design.

The destructive fire which occurred last week in GEO. W. BAXTER'S storehouse in Furman-street, Brooklyn, which was caused by the ignition of a bundle of hay, of which a quantity was stored in the building, and which occasioned a loss of nearly $200,000, was the immediate cause that roused the Insurance Companies of the City to guard against the recurrence of similar losses. By the new regulations, no company will insure bonded warehouses at the former low rates, unless the proprietors of such establishments guarantee that only bonded goods are stored in them. Taking into consideration, in connection with this, the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington requires a certificate from all bonded warehouses, that they are first-class buildings, and are insured at lower rates than ordinary stores, it gives the bonded warehouse-men no alternative but to comply with the regulations of the insurance companies.

MEETING OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners met in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part First, as usual. Present, Commissioners WM. JAY HACKETT and ROBERT D. HOLMES. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Applications for licensee were presented by JOHN B. LAFORGE, Esq., from ALBERT CLARK, No. 11 Fifth avenue, (Brevoort House.) PETER GILSEY, No. 697 Broadway; STEPHEN JOHNSTON, Jr., No. 342 Fourth-avenue, grocer; NATHANIEL BLOODGOOD, No. 4 Pine street, storekeeper.

Applications were also received from BOHLKE LUERSON, No. 76 Duane-street, and JAMES A. POWELL, No. 62 Varick-street.

The Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That on Saturday the 12th inst., the Commissioners will grant licenses to John H. Babcock, George W. Mesereau, Joseph McKee & Son, Henry A. Kerr, Wm. S. Corwin & Co., Peter Gilsey, Albert Clark, Shepherd Johnston, Jr., Nathaniel Bloodgood, Bohlke Luersson, and James A. Powell, and the fee to be paid by all of the said applicants is fixed at $30

The Board adjourned to meet to-day at the same place, when the above licenses will be granted.

FRIDAY, June 12.

Commissioner HASKETT took the Chair at 10 A. M. in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part First. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

HENRY A. KERR, of No. 746 Broadway, through JOHN B. LAFORGE, Esq., his Counsel, presented an application with the necessary papers, for a storekeeper's license.

THOMAS HOPE & Co., of No. 132 Chambers-street, applied for a storekeeper's license; also, WM. S CORWIN, No. 639 Broadway.

The Board adjourned to meet to-day at the same time and place.

The Colored Home—Seventeenth Anniversary Celebration.

The friends and patrons, and those connected with the "Colored Home," in Sixty-first street, below First-avenue, celebrated its Seventeenth Anniversary on Thursday afternoon. The weather was unfavorable, but notwithstanding that, there was a very good attendance. A number arrived late in consequence of the very heavy rain that began to fall at the hour for the commencement of the anniversary exercises. Rev. Mr. MCFARLAND commenced with the reading of a portion of the Scriptures; and after singing by the meeting, Mr. RAY offered a prayer. He was followed by Rev. Mr. WELLS, who read the annual report, by which it appears that during the past year, the Home has enjoyed a large amount of prosperity. Until recently the City of New-York has paid 70 cents per week for the support of each person sent thora by the authorities. Now the city pays 80 cents, or $41,60 a year each. Pensioners are received from private families and from any part of the State at the rate of $50 per annum. The remainder of the funds for the support of the Institution are contributed almost exclusively by private charity.

The statement of the number of pensioners in the Colored Home is as follows;

Number remaining May 1, 1856	293
Number received since May 1, 1856	357
Number of births	17
Total	672
Of these have died	82
Discharged *pro forma*, or dismissed	287
Total	369
Leaving now in the Institution	303

Of the deaths 37 were males and 48 were females.

The total amount of subscriptions for the year were $501 00

Amount of Donations $451 29

Received for Board of Pensioners 232 00

The total amount received during the year was $12,420 35, of which $84 48 is still in the hands of the Treasurer.

After the report had been read 15 of the children sung, and appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. WELLS, REACH, THOMPSON and others.

The Institution is apparently in excellent condition, although much in need of funds.

ONE CLEAN STREET.—Broadway is clean from Bowling green to Union-square. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, Mr. SMITH has fulfilled his engagement with the merchants so far. The machine-sweepers, two of them, in the course of four hours swept up such windrows of dirt, that, with all the carts they could get, it took 18 hours to cart it away. Three hundred tons, at least, were moved off in this way, while how much the rain swept away into the sewers no one can estimate.

Not Arranging for Walker.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I desire to state, through your columns, that the use of my name as Secretary of the meeting held last evening for the purpose of making arrangements for the public reception of General WALKER, was unauthorized by me, and that I do not approve of the objects of the meeting. EDWARD COOPER.

The Ohio Fugitive Case—The State to be Defended.

The Columbus *State Journal* says:

"We understand that Governor CHASE, at the earliest possible moment after reaching the city yesterday from Cincinnati, had an interview with Messrs. MASON and GOOD, who represent the Prosecuting Attorney of Clarke County, in the case before the Federal Judge at Cincinnati, involving the right of the State to enforce her own criminal laws within her own jurisdiction, against violators, whether Federal officials or others; and that he immediately telegraphed to Attorney General WOLCOTT to appear in the case on the part of the State, in conjunction with these gentlemen."

The Cleveland *Herald* adds:

"Attorney-General WOLCOTT passed through this city yesterday, on his way to Cincinnati, to attend to the case in behalf of the State. With such a Governor and such an Attorney General, the dignity of Ohio and the supremacy of her laws will be in safe keeping."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.

Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

PIESSE & LUBIN

FRANGIPANNI!! An everlasting perfume.

FRANGIPANNI!! A new and ever-durable and most delightful perfume.

FRANGIPANNI!! From the Holy City.

Laboratory of Flowers. London Agents, INGER & CO., No. 599 Broadway.

EMPHATICALLY CHEAP, DECIDEDLY ELEGANT, and unmistakably well made are the
TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS
Sold at CANTRELL'S new and popular establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. Ladies, do not leave the City without securing a supply of these excellent articles. With them you will enjoy your visit to the country. Without them, vexation will attend you as the consequence of your neglect. Remember, only 12 shillings per pair.

GENTLEMEN,
Visit CANTRELL'S when you want to procure well-made, neat-fitting and fashionable boots. The above fact is an evidence of the cheapness of his prices; a trial will convince of their excellence and superiority.

LADIES,
GENTLEMEN and
CHILDREN,
Will be furnished with better and cheaper articles of "feet-covering" at CANTRELL'S than they can purchase elsewhere.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Renewal of the Wilder Patent.

The public are respectfully informed that, notwithstanding the great efforts made by other Safe makers to defeat at all hazards the renewal of this Patent far making the GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, the subscribers are happy to say that the necessary documents were this morning received from Hon. Chas. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, granting the extension for the term of seven years from this date. All infringements upon the same will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law. A full assortment of all sizes can be found at the warehouse of Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., and at our warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, who are now the sole manufacturers in the United States. B. G WILDER & CO.,
JUNE 1, 1857. Patentees and Manufacturers

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF HERRING & CO.'S Fire and Burglar Proof Patent Champion Safes frustrated.

OFFICE OF J. S. REED & Co., Bankers,
MARION, Ohio, June 6, 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* Our banking-house was broken open last night, and an unsuccessful attempt made to force open the Safe; gunpowder was used in quantities sufficient to break glass in the back room, twenty-five feet from the safe, and to displace pictures and furniture, as well as to blow the inside of one of the outside doors into small pieces, but your Hall's Powder Proof Lock resisted all efforts to effect an entrance. The burglars left a very good selection of tools—sledge-hammer, a variety of queer looking chisels, braces and bits, together with levers, &c., &c. It took three good strong men nearly an hour to remove the remains of the wreck so as to reach the inside door, which, of course, remained unharmed. Considering this latter circumstance, together with the fact that no more doors awaited the thieves, if they had succeeded in opening the outside one, we have no hesitation in ordering a new door, and continuing our confidence in your "Burglar Proof Safes with Hall's Powder Proof Lock." One half the outer door is in good order. Can you make the other from measures in your books, or shall the iron be sent down to you?

We feel under so much obligation to you for the protection your safe has afforded us that we authorize you to make any use you may choose of this affair.

Very respectfully, J. S. REED & CO.

The subscribers have on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above, and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray st., New-York.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION.

Splendid bargains! A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

SUMMER CLOTHING! SUMMER CLOTHING!!
Great Bargains! Great Bargains!!
At Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

Men and Boys' Clothing, Ready-made; Garments of every description made to order at the shortest notice. Furnishing Goods. DE GROOT,
Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES.
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit, while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

ROGERS & RAYMOND (LATE ROGERS & CO) open the Summer season with a stock of gentlemen's and boys' clothing, of unusual magnitude, and intend always to keep even with the market in the freshness of their styles, and below it in price. Call at the warehouse corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., and see the Summer fashions.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARD PARACE.—FIFTEEN tables, all the new styles, neatest in America, Court and Remsen streets, Brooklyn. Old standard rooms—13 tables, slate, marble and metal; suitable for Europeans; fine players; Nos. 149 Fulton, 6 in a run; tables made to order; good players taught 100 by caroms.

OLD STAND CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU-st. Great reduction in Spring Clothing. N. R. COLLINS & CO. are closing out their large stock at very low prices. Also their Summer suits, of various kinds, are on sale, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Raglans, Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. Call and see them.

N. R. COLLINS & CO., corner John and Nassau sts.

HAS NO TASTE OF MEDICINE.
BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE

Clears the system from worms, gives new life and vivacity to the sufferer, and is perfectly harmless to give an infant. Sold at NORTON'S, No. 451 8th-av., BARNES & PARK'S, and by REDDING & CO., Boston.

SUMMER CLOTHES.

Go to No. 142 Fulton-st. if you desire to purchase Summer Clothing. Mr. E. DEGROOT has a large stock on hand, which he proposes to sell cheap. He also makes clothes to order, and having an excellent Cutter, warrants good fits.

JET AND GOLD BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS for Ladies.

Parasols, Fans and Kid Gloves for Ladies.
Traveling Bags and Reticules for Ladies.
Toys, Dolls and Games in every variety for Children.
Sold at H. S. ROGERS'S Bazaar, 499 Broadway.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE, OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade, all new style of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

SUMMER HATS FOR GENTS AND YOUTHS IN great variety consisting of Cassimeres, (a superb article,) Beavers, soft Hats and Straws of every style and quality.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal,
opposite West Broadway.

PRISMATIC TURNING COMPANY STOCK FOR SALE CHEAP.—The officers of the Company are Mr. L. H. TYLER, President, Mr N. HENDRICKS, Secretary, and their business is conducted at No. 39 Bethune-st., New-York. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 4 Broad-st.

CAMPBELL, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., strict personal attention to business and pure medicines, at all hours.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
Corner of 8th-av and 28th-st.

SUPERIOR SHIRTS, READY-MADE, OR MADE to order. Also, Marseilles Shirts and Collars, Summer Under-shirts and Drawers, in large variety, wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

EVERDELL'S ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes can be had only at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also, Silver Door-Plates for churches, steamships and private dwellings; Name Seal Engraving, &c.

PROF M. A. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS IS the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

MACKAY—SHIELAW.—In this City, on Thursday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 196 West 16th-st., by Rev John Brash, ALEXANDER MACKAY, late of California, to JANET SHIELAW, daughter of Jas. Shielaw, of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

CORY—LYMAN.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, June 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles K. Imbree, Mr. UZAL CORY to SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of L. G. LYMAN, Esq., all of Jersey City.

CARTER—SMITH.—In Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. John C. Brown, Mr. ADOLPHUS F. CARTER, of New-York, to Miss ELIZABETH SMITH, of the former place.

BALDWIN—HIXON.—In Cambridgeport, Mass., on Wednesday, June 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Cushman, CHARLES S. BALDWIN, of New-York City, to LIZZIE, daughter of Edward Hixon, Esq., of the former place.

WHEELOCK—SAVAGE.—At Cromwell, Conn., on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Mr. Bryan, Mr. JAMES A. WHEELOCK, of New-York, to Miss HARRIET WHITE, daughter of Edward Savage, Esq., of Cromwell.

GRAY—PATTERSON.—At St. George's Church, Hanover square, London, on Thursday, May 14, by Rev. A. E. Whaton, Mr. JAMES GRAY, of Bitterne, Hampshire, to ELLINOR second daughter of the late Mr. James Patterson, of Mayfield, Kelso.

DIED.

DICKIE.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 12, after a lingering illness, LAURA, only daughter of Edward P. and Mary E. Dickie.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 75 West 12th-st., without further invitation.

EICK.—In this City, on Thursday, June 11, Capt. JOHN D. EICK, aged 45 years, late in command of the ship *Sandusky*.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) June 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No 214 Madison-st.

Utica, Buffalo and New-Orleans papers please copy

TOPPING.—In this City, on Friday, June 12, HENRY TOPPING, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 22, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 55 3d-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ The members of Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 22, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, P. G., HENRY TOPPING, from his late residence, No. 55 3d st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Punctual attendance requested. By order,
THEODORE F. PRUDEN, Secretary.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, June 11, at his residence, FARRELJ. WARD, aged 31 years

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; also the members of Pilgrim Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and of the Bookbinders' Benevolent Society, from his late residence, No. 62 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROLMAN.—At Williamsburg, on Friday morning, June 11, JOHN LEVOR, son of Jesse and Jane A. Rodman, aged 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 29 South 4th st., without further invitation.

FREAN.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Thursday, June 11, WILLIAM LOZIER, 2nd son of Theodore and Amanda A. Frean, aged 1 year, 9 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Richmond-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HOWLAND.—Drowned, at Farmington, Conn., on Wednesday, June 3, WILLIAM W. HOWLAND, Jr., eldest son of Wm. W. and Rebecca A. Howland, of this City, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 7 West 32d-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BABBE.—At Watertown, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 9, of apoplexy and paralysis, Mr. JOHN P. BABBE, aged 62 years.

CRICHESTER.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, June 8, suddenly, of disease of the heart, ALFRED E. N., CRICHESTER, formerly of Chicago, Ill., aged 47 years.

KARTHAUS.—At Rheinstein, his seat, near Arnheim, Holland, on Saturday, May 16, FREDERICK WILLIAM KARTHAUS, a native of Westphalia, in the 69th year of his age.

He emigrated to this country in the beginning of this Century, and passed the early years of his manhood in Baltimore. From 1812 to 1819 he was extensively engaged in commerce in this City. Subsequently he removed to Amsterdam, Holland, and soon became a leading partner of the late eminent house of Karthaus, Hasenclever & Co., of that City. As a merchant, Mr. Karthaus had enlarged views, remarkable industry and energy of character; with occasional infirmities of temper, superinduced by a chronic affection, he combined a benevolent feeling and great goodness of heart, which endeared him to all who knew him best. He leaves a widow, with many relatives and friends, to mourn his loss.

☞ New-Bedford, Mass., and Baltimore papers please copy.

PRINTING.

From the Examiner, New-York, June, 1857.

"MR. GRAY'S ESTABLISHMENT.

We take pleasure in referring to the advertisement of Mr. John A. Gray, in another column. Mr. Gray is a THOROUGHLY RELIABLE man, and his Printing Establishment is one of THE LARGEST and MOST PERFECT in its arrangements that we have ever seen. Mr. Gray prints The Examiner, and he is capable of doing an INDEFINITE AMOUNT of work in the same BEAUTIFUL STYLE."

His office is are at No 375 BROADWAY, west side, near White-street, and at Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST., corner Frankfort-st., FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

STEREOTYPING FOR THE TRADE promptly executed, by JOHN A. GRAY, Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST.

N. B.—Where a sufficient quantity of work is offered, forms will be carried both ways, free of charge, by his own express.

"A WOMAN'S TRICK."

The capital joke related in yesterday's Express, of an English lady training her little pet poodle *Bibi* to jump into ladies' laps at balls and parties, and while the sweet creatures are in the act of caressing the perfidious villian, it unpaints their cheeks with its false and vigorous licking, does not apply, if it be distinctly understood, to Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S inimitable LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE. The rouges which the said how-wow-wow regaled itself with licking off, are the common rouges, unctuous in their nature; independent of this they are objectionable also from the fact of catching and retaining the dust and other floating matter with which the air is loaded, and especially so if the weather is very warm. GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE, on the contrary, has all the permanence of a stain, and cannot be disturbed by the most violent friction or licking, except by washing with soap and water. It contains nothing unctuous, and the rich roseate hue it imparts to the cheek or lip is such an exact imitation of nature that the utmost scrutiny will fail to detect that the coloring is artificial. This celebrated ROUGE is in great demand throughout the Union, and is manufactured and sold by Dr. GOURAUD at his old established Laboratory, No. 67 Walker-street, first door from Broadway. The depot also of the world-renowned ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. Agents—Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-street, Boston &c., &c.

WARNOCK & CO.
GENTLEMEN'S HATTERS,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel,

Offer for the consideration of gentlemen an extensive assortment of

SUMMER HATS, DRESS AND NEGLIGE,

consisting in part of

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WHITE BEAVER,
THE PLAIN CASTOR,

of coffee, tea, and chocolate color.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN SOFT FELT HATS of the finest quality and very desirable styles and shades, and an extensive variety of

STRAW HATS,

among which they mention the new and attractive
CONGRESS HAT,
a perfect zephyr, and exceedingly beautiful.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
AND READY FOR DELIVERY,
DICKENS' NEW STORY,
COMPLETE.

LITTLE DORRIT. LITTLE DORRIT.
LITTLE DORRIT. LITTLE DORRIT.
BY CHARLES DICKENS. (BOZ.)
EIGHTEEN DIFFERENT STYLES.

PAPER COVER EDITIONS.

Complete in one volume, octavo..... Price 50 cents.
Illustrated, one volume, octavo, paper cover.... 75 cents.

ILLUSTRATED OCTAVO EDITIONS—FIVE STYLES.

Complete with forty illustrations, bound in black cloth..... Price $1 50
Full Law, library style..... 2 00
Half calf, or half Turkey..... 2 25
Half calf, marbled edges, French..... 2 50
Half calf, ancient antique..... 3 00

LIBRARY EDITIONS—SIX STYLES.

Complete black cloth, full gilt back, or plain back... $1 50
Scarlet cloth, full gilt back..... 1 75
Full Law, library style..... 2 00
Half Turkey, or half calf..... 2 25
Half calf, marbled edges, French..... 2 50
Half calf, ancient antique..... 3 00

ILLUSTRATED DUODECIMO EDITIONS—FOUR STYLES.

Complete in two volumes of 1,000 pages, with forty illustrations, bound in cloth..... 2 50
Scarlet, full gilt, sides, edges, etc..... 4 00
Half calf, gilt, French style..... 5 00
Half calf, ancient antique..... 5 00

PEOPLE'S DUODECIMO EDITION.

Complete in one large volume of 1,000 pages, with two illustrations, bound in black cloth..... $1 50

Copies of any one or all of the above editions will be sent at once, per mail, free of postage, to any person, to any part of the United States or Canadas, on receipt of the price of the edition wanted.

Booksellers, News Agents, and all others, will please send in their orders at once for what they want of the different editions, all of which will be supplied at low rates.

Address all orders to E. D. LONG,
No. 80 Beekman-st., second story,
New-York.

N. B.—The City trade are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock.

PARISIAN ROSE BALLOONS.—A LARGE invoice just received from Paris. For sale, wholesale and retail, at HENRY DAVENPORT'S Rubber Depot, No. 337 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer ARIEL, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

EVANS'
EVANS'
EVANS'
EVANS'
EVANS'
EVANS'
EVANS'
EVANS'
EVANS'
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE
EXTENSIVE
EXTENSIVE
EXTENSIVE
EXTENSIVE
EXTENSIVE
EXTENSIVE
EXTENSIVE
EXTENSIVE
EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 and 68
66 and 68
66 and 68
66 and 68
66 and 68
66 and 68
66 and 68
66 and 68
66 and 68
66 and 68
FULTON STREET,
FULTON STREET,
FULTON STREET,
FULTON STREET,
FULTON STREET,
FULTON STREET,
FULTON STREET,
FULTON STREET,
FULTON STREET,
FULTON STREET,
BETWEEN GOLD AND CLIFF Sts.
BETWEEN GOLD AND CLIFF Sts.
BETWEEN GOL

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE'S FAREWELL CONCERTS.

MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE will give her LAST CONCERT BUT ONE in New-York, prior to her departure for Europe on the 24th inst., at Wikle's Saloon on

FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, 1857.

Madame DE LA GRANGE will be assisted by several eminent Artists, of which due notice will be given.

Admission..... ONE DOLLAR.

The sale of Tickets will commence on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, where seats may be secured (without extra charge).

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

EXTRA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF
MR. MOSS, (Treasurer.)
MONDAY, June 15,
The celebrated comedy in 5 acts of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM,
And Mr. Walcot's highly successful comic piece,
ONE COAT FOR TWO SUITS.

The evening's entertainments will combine the names of
MR. WALLACK,

MR. BLAKE, MR. LESTER, MR. WALCOT, MR. BYOTT, MR. G. HOLLAND, MR. H. B. PHILLIPS, MR. G. STUART, MR. LEE, MR. S. EYTINGE, MR. PETERS, MRS. HOEY, MISS MARY SHAW, MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY GANNON, MRS. ALLEN, MRS. SYLVESTER, MISS C. THOMPSON, SIG. LA MANNA, by permission of Mr. Niblo, and THE MEMBERS OF THE ORCHESTRA, who have volunteered their services to form an *unequalled* combination of talent for this occasion.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Jone 13.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Benefit and last appearance of
MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR.
Boucicault's fine comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE
will be given on this occasion with an unprecedented cast.

Mr. H. PLACIDE has most kindly volunteered, and will perform his original character of Sir Harcourt Courtly.

Mr. BLAKE has also kindly given his services, and will appear as Meddle.

Mrs. J. W. Wallack.....as.....Lady Gay Spanker
Mr. Lester...as....Charles | Mr. Walcot...as....Dazzle
Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Peters, Miss Thompson, &c., &c., also in the piece.

The entertainments will conclude with the farce of
OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.
in which Mr. George Holland will perform.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY, June 13, 1857.
BENEFIT OF DOORKEEPERS AND USHERS.
On which occasion will be presented, by desire, Buckstone's celebrated comedy.
MARRIED LIFE.
To conclude, with
VARIETY,
the most beautiful and successful extravaganza ever placed upon the New-York stage, with all its magnificent scenery, dresses, music and new tableaux.
The Queen of the Roses.
Milton and his Daughters.
The Four Seasons.
Daughters of the Stars.
The Shower of Gold,

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

SIXTH NIGHT
of the engagement of
MR. AND MRS. WM. J. FLORENCE.
Sixth repetition of the
THREE POPULAR PIECES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1857.
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Tim O'Brien.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence.
LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.
Mrs. W. J. Florence in six characters.
YANKEE HOUSEKEEPERS.
Peg Ann Mehitable Higginflatter..Mrs. Wm. J. Florence.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
SATURDAY EVENING, June 13,
Crowded each night with the elite of the City to witness
JEROME'S NEW PIECE—A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
and received nightly with shouts of laughter and applause
Antoine in his great character of.....Bianco
New scenery, tricks, costumes, properties, &c., &c.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
THE ELOPEMENT,
BIANCO and the Ravels every night.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, June 12.
UPS AND DOWNS OF NEW-YORK LIFE.
Gilbert Grayling.....Mr. J. H. Allen
Dance.....by.....Miss Adelaide Price
To be followed by the comic pantomime of
THE MAGIC TRUMPET
MASTER FALCONE.
After which A DAY IN PARIS.
To conclude with
Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 585 BROADWAY, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
SATURDAY, June 13, a grand afternoon performance of
ALADDIN;
OR, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP,"
commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age half price. Evening concert commences at 8 o'clock.

HITCHCOCK'S SUMMER GARDEN—NO. 172 New Canal st., open every evening, with a Grand Concert, by the following talent:
JAMES FRASER, the inimitable comic singer.
M. LYONS, the best baritone in the country.
T. BURNS, the Irish comic singer.
T. ELLIS, the favorite ballad singer.
W. HITCHCOCK, in all his popular comic songs.
Professor KENNEDY, pianist.
Admission 6 cents, and refreshments given for that amount. WM. HITCHCOCK, Sole Proprietor.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Extraordinary triumph of good sense, good taste and good morals, in the most effective domestic Drama of this or any other age. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS. Tom Trumper, C. W. Clarke; Gabriel Pummypot, Mr. Hadaway; Marian, Miss Orton. The Living Servant, Happy Family, &c. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

ATLANTIC GARDEN.—THIS FAVORITE place of resort is now open for the season, having been refitted and decorated in a manner that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. The proprietor assures all persons favoring him with a call, that no pains shall be spared to render their visit agreeable. Refreshments of all kinds served by prompt and attentive waiters.
J. J. ROSS, Superintendent.

WILL CLOSE.—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., will close for the season, on Saturday, June 20.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 32d Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Sec'y N. A.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

NO. 598 BROADWAY.—OTIS FIELD, Twelve Slate Bed Billiard Tables, with Decker's Mechanical Cushions. Bar Refreshments, &c.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st, or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, North Point,
Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent,
No. 10 Maiden lane, New-York,
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Maryland testimonial.

They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers, inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 222 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to
BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO,
No. 222 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton-rockets, double-headers, lose sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st,

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 207 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. POULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

CUMMINGS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN, NO. 658 East 13th-st., will close for the Summer vacation from the 1st July to the 1st September. Principals of schools, private classes and private scholars desiring the services of Mr CUMMINGS, or his assistants, for the ensuing season, are respectfully solicited to make present application for the appointment of hours. Schools and classes out of the City, or ladies in the City, desiring instruction in painting and drawing from nature, may be attended during the Summer vacation.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

ASHLAND HALL.—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK.—Parents and guardians desirous of educating their daughters, will find this a most desirable location, combining the advantages of City masters with the healthiness of the country. Circulars supplied by the Principal and Rev. C. WHITEHEAD, Washington Heights. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. SCONOIA.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payments made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman-st.; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITH-METIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 669 Broadway, keeps the largest commercial academy in New-York, and teaches double entry on plans of real business, so that students are qualified for any situation. Three $5 scholarships for book-keeping vacant; can only be secured this day at this price.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—6, 6½, 6¾, and 7 octaves, new and second-hand, cheapest ever offered in the City, to pay advances, 2 melodeons, boehm flutes, watches, jewelry, segars, paper, opera glasses, paintings, &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches, jewelry, dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, &c., &c., on storage, or bought for cash. J. F. JONES,
No. 52 Ann st., 2d floor.

PIANO-FORTES.—ALL THOSE PARTIES who have been waiting for the Hallet, Davis & Co. Piano, can now be supplied—a large invoice just received. Also, good New-York Pianos, cheap. Great bargains in second-hand pianos. Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, marble building, corner Grand-st.

A ROSEWOOD MELODEON, COST $145, nearly new, for $80, one for $33; a reed organ, with 3 stops, cost $150, for $65. New and second-hand Pianos and melodeons, in plain and carved cases, to rent, with rent applied, if purchased. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos, with and without aolian, at low prices, by
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GILBERT'S, CHICKERING'S AND WATERS' Pianos and Melodeons at reduced price, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150. Melodeons from $85 to $200. For sale on monthly payments, for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PRIZE PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 248 Bleecker-st., warerooms and manufacturers, offer a large assortment at great bargains, of the grand diagonal, over-strung bass and circular-scale Pianos. Also, superior second-hand Pianos cheap.

SPLENDID PIANO, OF POWERFUL TONE and touch, selected by a celebrated professor, and cost $500, warranted and made by one of the best makers, been used few months will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., near Broadway.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELebrated Organ Melodeons, and those of every variety of style, at wholesale and retail. Melodeons for rent. Rent allowed on purchase. A. M. KANOUSE,
No. 88 Walker-st., solo agent.

CHEAP PIANOS.—RARE BARGAINS.—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 462 and 466 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, new store, 2 New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $35 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 536 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CONFECTIONERS AND BAKERS.—For sale, an old-established confectionery and ice-cream business. Store elegantly fitted up with marble-top counters and tables. Tools, fixtures, and part or whole of stock. Soda fountains and generator complete, new oven 8 feet by 9, with a long lease of premises and instructions for the manufacture of soda water and mead. Apply No. 50 Division-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for horses, 2 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

$800.—FOR SALE—AN ICE-CREAM CONfectionary and oyster saloon, established and kept by the present proprietor for the last eight years. This saloon will make $2,000 the coming summer. Also, first-class restaurant and bar near the City Hall. Apply to C. B. HOWE & CO., No. 335 Broadway, room No. 14.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STOCK AND lease of the large livery stable, Nos. 136 and 138 Amos-st., between Hudson and Bleecker sts.; will hold fifty horses and wagons; one of the best locations in the City. Two billiard tables to let or for sale. This is a rare chance, as the proprietor is going West.

FOR SALE—A PATENT RIGHT FOR THE United States for one of the best articles ever made. An enterprising man can make a fortune in a short time. The present owner cannot attend to it. Apply to H. STREET, No. 81 Nassau-st., from 11 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, as above.

TO BROKERS.—THREE THOUSAND POUNDS of Indigo for sale; Brokers who can store and take charge of the above, and advance on it. Address C., Box No. 4,677 Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUG store No. 67 Canal-st., between Mercer and Greene sts. Apply on the premises.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—THE YACHT STARLIGHT, about 50 tons, well found, and having fine accommodations. Can be seen at Hoboken. For information, apply to N. BLOODGOOD, No. 4 Pine-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, a desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $25,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a bolt factory, in 12th st., near Avenue C—100 feet front by 103 deep; brick factory, stable and store-house thereon; a good steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property offers rare inducements from its situation and to be being ready for immediate occupancy, to any parties starting a saw or planing mill, smith or machine shop or any manufacturing business. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 8 Cliff-st.

LOTS ON TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., AND THIRTY-THIRD-ST., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

Four lots adjoining on 28th-st., near 8th av., each 25x170.
Two lots adjoining on 25th-st., near 8th av., each 25x175.
Seven lots adjoining on 33d-st., near 11th-av., each 25x160.

Near Hudson Railroad depot; a never failing spring on premises. Apply to JOHN W. HAMERSLEY,
No. 44 Bond st., 8 to 9 A. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSES BUILT BY PHILO BEEBE in East 14th-st., near 3d av., brown-stone, modern. Nos. 128 and 130, 25x60 feet each; Nos. 132 and 134, 16 1/2 each; keys at No. 130. Several very neat houses in "Beebe's-row," south side of 38th-st., commencing at and west of 7th-av; all will be sold at reduced prices. Cottages at 54th-st. and Broadway to rent low.
A. BEEBE & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF WIDE BROWN-stone houses, (on Murray Hill) well built with every convenience in excellent taste, will be sold at very reduced prices. Those wishing to buy, or who wish to give some good property in part payment, should not fail to apply soon. A $35,000 new brown stone house will be sold for $21,000. A. BEEBE & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A splendid hotel property, being a large 4-story brick building, situated in the business centre of one of the most flourishing Western cities. CHAS. R. MILLER & CO.,
No. 14 Pine-st., in base ment.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE THREE-STORY brick house on 24th-st., near Dr. Adams' Church, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st. Also, several very desirable medium-sized houses in other locations. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 44th st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREE-story-brown-stone-front house No. 112 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Apply to JAMES P. CUMMING, No. 41 Broadway, or No. 334 West 24th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE MAIN FLOOR AND CELLAR of the spacious store corner of West and Franklin sts. Will be leased to a good tenant; possession given immediately. Apply to SAMUEL HOTALING & CO., Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—RENT $260, AT SING SING—AN OLD-fashioned country ferm-house with garden, well shaded and convenient to the Hudson River Railroad Depôt. Inquire of McCORD, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 43 Murray-st., or of SAMUEL McCORD, at Sing Sing.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 6 53d-st., between 4th and 5th ave.; rent $250. Inquire on the premises; this house is very pleasantly situated, garden back and front.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood, and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORK-shop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 92 East 13th-st. Price moderate.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

NOTICE TO RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—TO LET—The Welsh Baptist Tabernacle, No. 141 Christie-st., on Sunday morning, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Inquire of LABAN LEWIS, Sexton, in the rear house.

TO ENGRAVERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS.—TO LET—The beautifully-lighted room in the upper-part of stone building corner of Beekman and Nassau sts. Inquire at No. 13 Beekman-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH ALL MODERN improvements; three-story building, with high stoop and sub cellar; lot 25 by 100 feet; to be situated from between 4th and 9th avs., and Broome up to 59th-st.; price $8,000, more or less. Partiolers please forward to E. BELONY, at bookstore No. 390 Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE, A NEAT 3-etory house, with modern improvements, between 5th and 6th avs. Address, with full description, Box No. 3,918 Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 12 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 65 acres of land, more or less. In a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, 5 acres of asparagus, a locust grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 6 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 43 ACRES EXcellent land, about one hour's ride from this City by railroad. The place is well adapted for a market garden or a dairy farm, it being only a short distance from the depôt, where the cars stop nearly every hour during the day. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, or it will be exchanged for productive property in Brooklyn or New-York. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 220 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of woodland. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, 1¾ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK of goods (boots and shoes preferred) a few choice acres of selected farming lands, situated in Wisconsin. Any party having goods to thus dispose of can learn description and particulars by addressing J. A. M., New-York Post Office.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 135 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 46 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of musquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—16 acres on Hudson river, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt; also communication with none minute's walk by steamboat to and from the City, morning and evening. The ground is about 600 feet front by 200 feet, beautifully laid out, and directly on the river. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed; fine boating, bathing and fishing. Convenient out buildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of D. P. BARHYDT, room No. 16, Nassau Bank Building.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 8 to 10 acres; good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to P. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, Cash-story, front.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two-story house, and from 6 to 30 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Railway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad, from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway, near Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS' FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, location equal to any on the River for health, convenience, comfort and security. The soil and water excellent, fruits abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. Reference, DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 23 Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ABOUT ONE hour's ride from New-York by Harlem Railroad, containing 25 acres of land, with an abundance of fruit of every variety; it is situated adjoining the celebrated evergreen farm. For further particulars, inquire at Coal office corner 9th-av. and 34th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 55 South-st., New-York.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, a very desirable residence at Westchester, opposite Throgg's Neck. There are six acres of land in a high state of cultivation. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound. The stables, carriage house and poultry yard are all in good order. It is easy of access to the City, and as a Summer residence such a place seldom offers. Will be sold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately. Apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 88 West 43d-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON PARK—ONE HUNDRED acres, ½ a mile above Spuyten Duyvel Creek, and 12 miles from City of New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson—beautiful location and magnificent views—together or in lots, to suit purchasers. Easy of access by Railroad or private conveyance. The steamboat EDWIN, to and from Yonkers, stops regularly twice a day at the landing on the premises.
D. N. TUCKER, No. 8 John-st., N

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE TO LET AT Stamford, Conn., near the Stamford Female Seminary, five minutes' walk from the Depôt or Steamboat Landing. House contains 13 rooms, on the first floor. Rent low to a good tenant, and immediate possession. Inquire of D. S. SCOFIELD, Esq., at Stamford Depôt, or address Box No. 582 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing nine rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 208 Front-st., up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Rye Neck, 28 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. There are 3½ acres of ground, well supplied with fruit, shade trees, shrubs, &c. Possession given immediately. Terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS.—TWO VERY desirable residences, beautifully situated, fronting the open grounds of Rudger's-College, at New-Brunswick, 250 yards from depôt. These properties are worthy the attention of those seeking out-of-town locations. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 8 Pine-st., or W. FLAGG, at New-Brunswick.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in the Village of Astoria, L. I. The house is large, in good order, lighted with gas, and has other modern improvements. Grounds handsomely laid out with trees, shrubs, &c. It is one of the best locations in the village.
M. P. DAYTON, No. 17 Murray-st.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, TO LET—For the Summer months; the garden is very productive, and the orchard well stocked with the choicest fruit trees in full bearing. A pair of horses and carriages will also be let if required. Address Box 1,436, Post-Office New-York.

TO LET—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS A NEW MODern-built house, furnished, lighted with gas, containing 10 rooms, with garden planted, and well supplied with fruit, in the most eligible part of Elizabeth, N. J., 8 minutes' walk from depot, whence hourly cars to New-York. Address JAS. R. MEEKER, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble residence at Terrytown, Westchester Co., furnished or not; suitable for boarding house; altogether or one half, to a private family. For particulars, apply to HENRY STORMS, Regular Agent, No. 102 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann.

TO LET AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—A COTTAGE, with a large garden, in good order, pleasantly situated on the main street in the village of Flatbush, four miles from the

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF COSTLY AND FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire costly and elegant furniture contained in the dwelling house No. 153 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., worthy the special attention of housekeepers and all in want of first-class furniture. The above sale will be positive, rain or shine, and being strictly without reserve a satisfactory deposit will be required of parties purchasing, who are required to remove their goods immediately from the premises. Catalogues will be ready at the house. Furniture in part consists of every description of elegant dining-room furniture, rich carved extension table, oak buffet, oak settee, chairs, velvet carpets, silver ware, Sheffield plate, French and Sevres China, cut glass, &c., with which the sale will commence: Immediately after which, parlor furniture consisting of full double suite rosewood parlor furniture in elegant brocede, two sofas, &c., one full suite, eight pieces; both of these suites are of the best description, and in perfect order, two richly carved rosewood etageres, with oval mirror, doors, and back, solid rosewood reception chair in brocade, splendid 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, with stool and cover, velvet and Axbusson carpets, silk and lace curtains, French shades, marble music cabinet, rosewood centre, pier, and sofa tables, with a great profusion of beautiful parlor ornaments, rich China vases, marble groups, &c., real bronze clock, superior secretary and book-case. Also, the elegant rosewood chamber and library furniture, rosewood armoire, with mirror front, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, suites in velvet, superb hair mattresses, beds, library book-case, with over six hundred yards new carpets. Also, a great variety of rosewood, oak and mahogany fixtures not mentioned, including everything to be found in a fashionable furnished residence.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCtion, on SATURDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their store No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany suites, in hair cloth, brocatel and plush, easy and parlor chairs, mahogany bookcases, mahogany marble-top side table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, centre tables, window curtains, mirrors, pier and mantel glasses, gas brackets, chandeliers, etc., oil-cloths, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, commodes, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, and a lot of glass and China ware. Sale without reserve.

At 12 o'clock, wines in bond. 200 baskets of the celebrated Duc de Montebello Champagne, in bond, sold on account of the owner leaving for Europe; 100 baskets of Golden Crown, in bond; 250 cases fine Clarets, of celebrated brands. Any of the above can be removed from bond if required. Also, 30 cases imported Hock Wines.

HENRY DREHER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY DREHER WILL sell by order of C. Kessler Smith, assignee of Hugh Kelly, at store No. 346 Broome-st., on the 15th day of June, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder for cash, the stock of a grate and fender manufacturing establishment, consisting of grates, tools, bar-iron, sheet-iron, summer pieces, fenders, soap-stone, upper locks and lower locks, iron safe, chairs, desk, stove and pipe, registers, brass, bannisters, vices, lathes, drilling machines and tools, anvil, blacksmith's tools, files, zinc boxes, and other articles comprised in the manufacturing of grates, &c. Also, one horse, wagon, harness, blankets and covers. Goods open for examination every day until sale.

Dated June 11, 1857. C. KESSLER SMITH, Assignee of HUGH KELLY.

M. F. FITTLE, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF JOHN QUINN, deceased, by order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York. The following property will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, noon: 4 lots of land on the northerly side of 41st-st., commencing 150 feet west of the 8th-av., each lot being 25 feet wide, and half the block 98 feet 8 inches) in depth. There are no improvements on the premises. The terms of sale made known on day of sale, or on application to

JOHN QUINN, } Administrators.
ELLEN QUINN, }
Or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a full-blooded Abdallah colt, 5 years old, about 15 hands high; kind in all harness; can trot in 3½ minutes; is a splendid saddle horse.

A set of silver-plated harness, nearly new; made by one of our City makers, and cost $65.

A fine top wagon, made by one of the best City makers; never used but three or four times, and cost $250.

The whole being the property of a gentleman, and sold without reserve.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF THE STOCK OF A DRY GOODS AND FANCY STORE.—BY PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising prints, muslins, linens, gloves, hosiery, ladies' bonnets, tablecloths and toweling, cutlery, fancy soaps, reticules, carpet bags, tooth brushes, silver-plated ware, hardwere, and other goods. Also, 5 silver watches, and lot gold pens and pencil cases.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at their store No. 81 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, rosewood secretaries and bookcases, bureaus, washstands, enamelled chamber suites, Brussels and other carpets. Also, one patent mangle.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ON SATURDAY, JUNE 13, by order of the Executors of M. Kohn, deceased, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., 1 gold patent lever watch, chain and seal, made by Robt. Roskill; 1 single-stone diamond ring, weighing 3½ and 1-16 carats; 1 do. pin, 1 coral and gold necklace.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, of valuable property in Maiden-lane. P. C. BULKLEY will sell, on TUESDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lot, with the buildings thereon, known as No. 142 Maiden-lane, near Front-st. Maps at the office No. 27 Wall-st.

SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—By virtue of the last will and testament of Peter McLoughlin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, and pursuant to the judgment of the Supreme Court, the undersigned will on the 19th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange in said City, by Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer, sell the following described leasehold property, to wit: All that certain lot of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying and being in the IVth Ward of the City of New-York, on the south side of Chatham-st. or square, distinguished on a map of the estate of the late Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, as lot No. 15, 1813, made by Bridges & Popplestone, and filed in the Register's Office, New-York, as lot No. 139, bounded northerly in front by Chatham-st. or square aforesaid; southerly, in the rear by an alley; easterly, on one side, by lot No. 158, and westerly, on the other side, by lot No. 156; containing in breadth in front, 25 feet 4 inches; in the rear, 25 feet 7 inch; in length, on the easterly side 76 feet, and on the westerly side 78 feet, be the same more or less—the said premises being now known as No. 197 Chatham-st. The lease of the above premises is for the term of 21 years, from the 1st day of May, 1837, at the yearly rent of $300, payable quarterly, and also taxes and assessments. The lease provides for a renewal of 21 years, at such rent as may be agreed upon between the parties; and in case of disagreement, the rent is to be fixed by disinterested persons, and is not to exceed 5 per cent. on the appraised valuation of the lot only. The lease also provides for three additional renewals, or payment for improvements. The premises are subject to lease, which will expire May 1, 1858, at a rent of $1,400 per annum. Dated May 27, 1857.

JOHN McLOUGHLIN } Executors, &c., of Peter
THOMAS MULDOON, } McLoughlin, dec'd.
MILLER & DEVELIN, Attorneys, No. 53 Liberty-st.

SALE IN PARTITION.—A VALUABLE FARM or country seat at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, on FRIDAY, the 26th of June, at 12 M., on the premises. The house, buildings and farm situate on the Dutchess Turnpike in the town of Washington, about one mile east of the village of Mechanic, lately owned and occupied by John M. Seelye, deceased. The farm contains about 160 acres of the most choice land in Dutchess county, being a strong loamy soil and well-adapted to all the purposes of farming; most beautifully located, within five miles of the depot on the N. Y. & H. R. R., at Dover Plains, two hours from New-York, only a short walk from the beautiful village of Mechanic, where there is a daily mail, in the immediate neighborhood of good schools and churches. There is an abundance of all kinds of fruit on the farm, and of the most choice varieties. There is also a large artificial fish-pond well stocked with fish. The house and outbuildings are large and commodious, and in good repair. A never-failing spring of pure water is introduced into the house by lead pipes; and no pains or expense has been spared in the improvement of the premises to render them all that any could desire for beauty, convenience and utility. Possession given immediately.

HENRY NICOLL, Referee.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND NEARLY HALF AN ACRE OF GROUND, AT TREMONT VILLAGE.—BELL & CO. will sell on MONDAY, June 15, on the premises, Fordham-av., near the Quarry road, at 1 o'clock P. M., a two-story house with wing attached; house contains ten rooms with closets; wing has three rooms and closets; size of lot 100 Fordham-av., running through to Madison av., and 166 feet deep; two cisterns and well of good water, grape-vines, fruit-trees, &c. Sale positive. Terms made known on day of sale.

DENTISTRY.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.—Dr. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway, has a new process of constructing artificial teeth, possessing all the advantages of our natural teeth, from its perfect adaptation, its durability, strength, &c. When connected with his peculiar atmospheric pressure plates, is for ever unapproachable by any other method. M. LEVETT having the right of use of Blandy's patent chloroplastic process, urges those requiring artificial teeth to examine his application of this process before engaging elsewhere. Established 1835. The public should be cautious of base imitators and infringers of the above patent.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are 75 lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

D. N. B. GRIFFIN, NOS. 253 AND 253 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, is inserting his beautiful mineral teeth on his improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full or partial sets on fine gold, $8 per tooth; silver $2.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as the information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. G. E. MENDUM

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments, which will be sold at very reasonable prices. W. SCHALS, No. 229 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c.,	&c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 90 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE NO. 89 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)
HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH. } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $30 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, by virtue of an Act of the General Court, hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the 20th inst., at noon, at the Office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, at the State House in Boston, for the purchase of the scrip of the Commonwealth of four hundred thousand dollars, payable July 1, 1877, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of July, 1857, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, on the coupons attached to said scrip, at the Treasurer's Office in the city of Boston. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening, to insure final payment; the whole amount of the loan to be paid on or before the 29th inst. Proposals may be made for any part of the above loan, not less than five thousand dollars. They must specify the amount of premium offered, (none otherwise will be received,) and must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Massachusetts State Loan," and be addressed to MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, at the State House, Boston. The right is reserved to reject all or any part of the proposals made.

MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer;
GEO. L. PERKINS, Treasurer Nor. & Wor. Railroad Company.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

BOSTON, June 1, 1857.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The offers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to voice pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, held at the office of the Company, this day, after hearing the analysis of the Baker Island Guano, by A. A. Hays, of Boston, and two other eminent chemists, read, which proved highly satisfactory, it was resolved that the following notice be published:

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers and to the holders of scrip stock of this Company, that they are required to pay the balance of the second instalment, or forfeit their stock, within thirty days from this date. By order of the trustees,

JAMES T. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

A Committee of five of the trustees was appointed to hire laborers and station them at the Island, and to purchase and ship all necessary buoys, anchors, chains for moorings, and all other necessary implements to ship the guano therefrom

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE.—This Company will continue, until further notice, to receive at par, contributions to its land fund, these, each, entitling the holder to one share of the ordinary stock of the Road, worth, at par $100, and one share of the privilege stock, convertible into eighty acres of land immediately contiguous to the Railroad. A clear, unrestricted fee simple title to the land given in all cases, and guaranteed by the Company. Maps, and all necessary particulars, may be obtained at this office, by letter or personal application. J. B. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st.,
NEW YORK, May 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAS ESTABlished an Office in this City at No. 37 William-st., 2d floor, for the transfer of their Stock and the transaction of financial business. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Transfer Books. Stockholders resident in New-York, and other persons interested, can obtain a recent full exhibit of the Company's affairs, on application at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ADNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. HIGGINS, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

WESTERN LAND TO EXCHANGE FOR HUDSON RIVER 3D M. BONDS.—480 acres in Eau Claire Co., Wis., located about three and a half miles from Eau Claire City, the county seat, in a splendid farming country. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad is expected to cross the Chippewa River at Eau Claire City. Hudson River Railroad 3d M. Bonds taken at par. Title perfect. Inquire of E. LOTT, No. 75 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 18 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

$4.000 OR $5,000 WANTED—FOR A term of years, for which a first mortgage on a farm of 100 acres, a few miles from this City, worth $15,000, will be given, interest payable in this City. Address S. W. S., Box No. 479 Post-Office.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 16, will be paid at the Treasurer's office, No. 63 Wall-st. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating business paper, sterling bills, loans, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 10, 1857.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

Francis A. Palmer,	George W. Platt,	Joseph Rudd,
John Bodine,	John R. Lawrence,	John T. Fisher,
John S. Harris,	John S. Roberts,	Wm. A. Hall,
Helmus M. Wells,	George C. Peters,	James Irwin,
Francis P. Schoals,	Francis P. Furnald,	Daniel Devlin.
Thomas Gardiner,	Chas. Burkhalter,	

And Cornelius L. Everitt, Andrew Mills and Reuben Burkhalter, were duly elected Inspectors of the next election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS A. PALMER was unanimously reelected President.

S. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 20 Warren near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., June 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer book will be closed from this date to the 12th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
Office No. 8 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE LAUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pantz,
Jacob Little,	Richd. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. Da Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Bognet,	Joannes Bourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Sentvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Boscange,	William Verdon,
F. J. Husford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY —Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold.
Charles R. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson	A. E. Ring,
Leonard S. Suarez	Joseph W. Corties,	Lawrence Furniture
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'r L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alva E. Laing.
Cor's W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.—April 20, 1857.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st. (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 25th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.

J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company," to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 9, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, (No. 5 Hall of Records,)
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1857.

NOTICE TO THE MEN EMPLOYED BY WILLIAM ROSS REYNOLDS IN CLEANING STREETS.—The Comptroller will settle with the sweepers and cartmen who have filed liens against WM. ROSS REYNOLDS, contractor, at Essex Market, on Monday, June 15, as follows:

The 1st and IId Wards, at 10 o'clock.
The IXth and XVth Wards, at 12 o'clock.
The VIIIth and XVIth Wards, at 2 o'clock.

Those who have tickets not yet returned to the contractor will present them at the time of settlement.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

CUSTOM HOUSE, New-York,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 6, 1857.

NOTICE.—IMPORTERS MAY ENTER GOODS IN bond which they may be under the absolute necessity of withdrawing for consumption, on or immediately after the 1st of July next, would facilitate business by having their entries prepared and presented at the Custom House, prior to that date or at any time after this notice, in order that the duties may be adjusted and liquidated and the necessary forms for passing the entries completed. (Signed) HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN to trust any person on my account without a written order from me; as I will pay no debts contracted without such written order. ROBERT DONALDSON, Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., June 11, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—GEORGE D. BALDWIN HAS THIS day withdrawn from the firms of BALDWIN, BALD & COUSLAND, of New York, and BALD, COUSLAND & CO., of Philadelphia. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the style of BALD, COUSLAND & CO., in New-York and Philadelphia, at the offices of the late firms. ALBERT G. GOODALL is this day admitted to an interest in said firm.

June 3, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership hitherto carried on under the firm of STRACHAN & SCOTT, is dissolved by its limitation. Either partner will settle the outstanding business of the firm. P. STRACHAN,

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1857. W. D. SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1857.

MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, SON of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our houses.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PROPOSALS.

TO SURVEYORS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the undersigned until the 25th instant for surveying and mapping that part of Bergen Township, bounded by the Morris Canal, New-York Bay, Kill Van Kull and Newark Bay. For particulars and specifications apply to

A. D. MELICK, No. 20 Pearl-st., New-York.
JACOB M. VREELAND, No. 93 Front-st., New-York.
HARTMAN VREELAND, Bergen, N. J.
Commissioners.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR refurnishing Ward School No. 8, in Grand-st., VIIIth Ward, until 18th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. The plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Clerk to the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. The officers reserve the right to reject any or all the bids upon consideration.

DAVID A. FOWLER, ELIPHALET BOOTMAN
SAM'L J. MONTGOMERY, JAS. S. BURNTON,
Committee on Repairs.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COUGHS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COLDS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES HOARSENESS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INFLUENZA.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES BRONCHITIS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES CROUP.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ASTHMA.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES WHOOPING COUGH.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES LUNG COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE INDIGESTION.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSENTERY.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE COSTIVENESS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE HEADACHE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE JAUNDICE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE ERYSIPELAS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE SCROFULA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE PILES.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FOUL STOMACH.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY FRED. BROWN, Philadelphia.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburg, Penn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY D. R. JONES & CO., Harrisburg, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. F. LONG & CO., Lancaster, Penn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY H. P. SWARTS, Alleghany, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY CLARK & BALDWIN, Erie, Penn.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY ANDREW KLEET, Williamsport, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. DANOWSKI, Allentown, Penn.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL, SOLD BY H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, Me.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY WARREN L. ALDEN, Bangor, Me.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL, SOLD BY JOHN G. COOK & CO., Lewiston Falls, Me.

AYER'S PECTORAL PILLS AND SOLD BY S. R. BYRAM, Eastport, Me.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY WM. R. PRESTON, Portsmouth, N. H.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY E. H. ROLLINS, Concord, N. H.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY J. A. PERRY, Manchester, N. H.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY T. H. GIBBY, Nashua, N. H.

AYER'S PILLS AND PECTORAL SOLD BY THEO. A. PECK, Burlington, Vt.

AYER'S PECTORAL AND PILLS SOLD BY S. P. PECK, B

PROGRESS OF THE POLICE QUESTION.

The New Board Summons One Hundred and Fifty-nine Incumbrancers to Appear for Trial, and Dismisses One Hundred and Thirty-five—The Old Board Continues to Try, Dismiss and Appoint, but Refuses to Allow the Names of the Appointees to be Published—Police Justice Connolly and the New Law—McCosker held to Bail, &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met at their office in White-street at the usual hour yesterday, and designated 159 members of the Department, whom they authorized their clerk to summon for trial. They also dismissed 135 of the old force, and then adjourned to Monday.

The Mayor continues hard at work in weeding the Department of all who deny his authority or give countenance to the Metropolitan Commissioners. He made a great many appointments yesterday, but the names of all his appointees *are studiously withheld from the reporters*. They are all declared to be "sound," however, and of the "right Democratic stock." Nearly all the "boys" are now decorated with municipal stars, which can be had almost for the asking.

The Ward returns were all very barren of news yesterday. Capt. TURNBULL, of the Eighth Ward, says, in his report to the Deputy Superintendent:

In compliance with your orders, I last night called the roll at the new Station-house, No. 185 Spring-street. Lieutenants KEELER and STAGE, Sergeant BURR, fifteen patrolmen and nine detailed men, and both door-men were absent—they refusing to recognise the orders of the Commissioners. Sergeants LENT, GLENNY and QUINN, and 24 patrolmen promptly reported for duty and covered the District, this being within eight men of my usual number of patrolmen. I scarcely missed the others. GEORGE PERKINS, a detailed officer, reported to me this morning, making a total of 29 for the law.

CHARLES S. TRUMBULL,
Inspector of the Eighth Precinct.

Officer MCCOSKER, of the Municipal force, who took a prisoner from Officer MCCONNELL, of the Metropolitan Department, on Wednesday, appeared yesterday before Recorder SMITH, and gave bail to answer in the sum of $1,000.

POLICE JUSTICE CONNOLLY AND THE NEW POLICE LAW.

On Thursday, Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER detailed officers LATTA and GARDENER for duty at the First District Police Court, at the Tombs. They reported themselves at once to Police Justice WELSH, who was on the bench, and their names were entered on the Court roll for duty. They appeared again at Court yesterday morning, when Justice CONNOLLY, who presided, inquired their business. They replied that they had been ordered to report themselves for duty there, by the Deputy Superintendent, and that they were obeying the order. Justice CONNOLLY thereupon informed them that they would not be permitted to any duty about the Court while he was on the bench. I do not recognize you as policemen, he said, nor the right of Ex Captain CARPENTER, nor Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE, nor any of the gentlemen who keep an office in White-street, to send you here to do duty as Policemen. I believe the law under which they claim to act to be unconstitutional. But, even admitting it to be constitutional, they are allowed only two clerks, by a vote of the Supervisors, while they have already appointed more than ten times that number. I am not animated by any personal feeling in this matter, gentlemen. Many of the gentlemen connected with the Metropolitan Commission are personally known to me, and personally I respect them much. As a good citizen I believe it my duty to act as I do in this matter. There is no necessity of your coming here. There are now men enough and good men detailed here for police duty. If you are sent here by your superiors that a test may be had, why then I am willing to meet it. In a word gentlemen, I will not permit you to remain here—you must go.

The officers addressed declared their intention to remain, and one of them was heard to remark that the Court of Appeals was not situated in the Tombs, and that however competent a man might be to send a vagrant to the Island or a drunkard to the cells for ten days, he might not be equally competent by law or intellect to settle a question of Constitutional law upon which the most eminent men in the State appeared to differ.

Justice CONNOLLY did not hear these last remarks or if he did he paid no attention to them.

LATTA and GARDENER remained about the Court until it was adjourned for the day.

AT THE COURT OF SESSIONS.

The Municipal detailed men at the Court of Special Sessions die hard. Some of them who declared that they would not obey the order to vacate and make room for the Metropolitan men, become slightly ob, streperous yesterday, and attempted to prevent the new officers from entering or performing their duties about the Grand Jury room. This fact being brought to the notice of the District-Attorney, he wrote a note to the removed men, informing them that their services were no longer needed about his office, or the Grand Jury-room. One, still stubborn and douhtful, locked the door of the jury room, (there was no one inside,) put the key in his pocket, and went to Mayor Wood for advice. The Mayor ordered the man to return forthwith and deliver up the key, which of course was done.

AN INDIGNANT LIEUTENANT.

Second-Lieutenant HITCHMAN, of the Nineteenth Ward, having received a summons to appear before the New Commissioners for trial, replies in a note to Deputy CARPENTER, which concludes thus:

"And not wishing to place myself with such notorious men under surveillance of the Municipal Police, I most sincerely hope the "august body," composed of Messrs. DRAPER & Co., may act in accordance with their every wish, and dismiss all hut their "Partisan Martyrs" from the Department which they are pretending to control, and thus have an opportunity of conferring place and power upon their faithful and pliant tools."

Another Candidate for the Gallows—Death of William Sheban—Coroner's Inquest.

WILLIAM SHEHAN, the sailor who was stabbed in the abdomen in Cherry-street, on Tuesday last, while engaged in a squabble with two colored sailors, died of his injuries on Tuesday night, at the New-York Hospital. Coronor CONNERY held an inquest upon the body yesterday afternoon. The facts elicited by the evidence did not vary materially from those concerning the matter already published in the TIMES. SHEHAN, who was a native of Ireland, and but 21 years of age, was intoxicated on the afternoon in question, and wilfully stumbled against two negroes (the prisoners) who were passing along; one of them resented and struck SHEHAN in the face. SHEHAN then pursued the colored men and stopped their progress, whereupon the one who had given the blow, turned about and drawing a knife from his pocket, opened it and thrust its blade into the abdomen of SHEHAN, who staggered and fell. Both negroes were thereupon arrested by some citizens and given over to the police. The transaction occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was witnessed by several persons. The prisoners are both young men,—one is 23 and the other is 21 years of age. One was born in Virginia and the other in Maryland. Both entered a plea of "not guilty."

After an examination the Coroner's Jury retired, and soon agreed upon the following verdict:

"That the said WILLIAM SHEHAN came to his death from the effects of a stab inflicted in his abdomen, on the 9th inst., in Cherry-street, at the hands of STEPHEN PINKETT, and that SAMUEL WATKINS was an accessory to the fatal deed."

The accused were then placed in the hands of officers of the Fourth Ward, who conveyed them to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BURGLARY AND PISTOL SHOOTING IN SING SING.—A daring attempt at burglary was made early Wednesday morning upon the Mt. Pleasant Academy Sing Sing, in which, through the recklessness of one of the burglars, Prof. MAURIER, of the Institution, came near losing his life. Prof. MAURIER had been to Tarrytown, and on his return at 2 o'clock in the morning was surprised at hearing the sound of footsteps in the hall as he was passing up stairs. He called out to know who the persons were, and directly a pistol was fired at him, the hall of which passed through his coat, vest and shirt on the left side, and grazed the skin sufficient to draw blood. The parties, two in number, at once made a rush for the front door and escaped. An immediate alarm was raised, but the vagabonds have not yet been discovered.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.—The examination of the Senior Class took place last week. The commencement exercises will take place on Wednesday, July 1, at New Brunswick.

BRAINS.—Physicians know that MIND is a potent agency in the aggravation and cure of diseases. PHRENOLOGY would greatly aid in their diagnosis. Examinations, and written descriptions of character, by Professor FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
WHO'S YOUR HATTER?
The countryman just come to town,
Espies its riches and renown;
He gazes round with vacant stare,
And feels bewildered by despair.
The busses, cabs, the shops, the boys,
The busy din, incessant noise;
Amid the pavement's patter, clatter,
He hears the question, "Who's your hatter?"
"My hatter? why ask this of me?"
"Just wait a moment, you shall see.
You prize appearances, you say,
And would unto the world convey
By outside garb, your claim to be
Respectable as those you see,
Although your trousers, coat and vest
Be neat in form, of make the best,
We do not care a straw for that,
If you pnt on a shabby hat.
If you would follow in the van,
Know 'tis the hat that makes the man,
A proper cover for the head,
In fashion's form shows you well bred."
"But how, amidst the various styles
Of fashionable natty tiles,
Shall I select one to attain
This object and keep out the rain?"
"Just step to KNOX'S on Broadway,
The first of hatters we can say,
And there you, to your heart's content,
Will find your money not ill-spent.
Then as you walk throughout the town,
You'll carry on your head renown;
And then it surely will not matter
If any ask you "Who's your hatter?"
Oh, no, you'll own with pride 'tis KNOX,
Whose customers are seen in flocks."
KNOX may be found on any day,
Corner of Fulton and Broadway,
And all our friends we recommend
To KNOX the fashionable's friend.

[Advertisement.]
GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]
☞ In going to the country be sure you protect your face from tan and freckles. Use the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, morning and night, and it will not only eradicate them, but prevent their appearance. For sale at No. 281 Broadway, and by all Druggists.
N. B.—Beware of a spurious imitation put up by a person pretending to have been a partner. We never had a partner in the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, and all such are fraudulent imitations. Be sure each bottle has the written signature of FETRIDGE & Co., on the side.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—No less than four favorite pieces are announced for representation at this popular Theatre to-night. Then who can wonder at its prosperity, with such a variety of entertainment nightly? All pieces carefully placed upon the stage, and sustained by as good, if not the best company in the City. To night—"Ups and Downs of New-York Life," "Magic Trumpet," "Matteo Falcone," and "A Day in Paris."

[Advertisement.]
☞ We are credibly informed that Messrs. CHAS. HEARN & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, will commence to close out their rich and fashionable stock of Dry Goods on Monday, June 15. We, therefore, say to all our readers, both City and country, that are in want of dry goods, to lose no time in paying this establishment a visit, for when this firm make up their minds to sell their stock, prices seem to be no consideration.

[Advertisement.]
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN FASHIONS.—At WILDE'S millinery warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, may be seen the most exquisite Summer bonnets, dress caps, head-dresses, &c., some of which are imported, and others are designed and made in the extensive workrooms of the establishment. The stock of Summer millinery is immense; the prices just the reverse.

[Advertisement.]
☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.
These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40s.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS—for washing infants and children—superior to all soaps and lotions; prevents chafing and eruptions, and imparts health, beauty and sweetness to the skin. For removing tan, pimples, freckles, and other imperfections it is unsurpassed. Sold by all druggists. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., Nos 305 & 589 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Every atom of mercury, iron, or other mineral, introduced into the system, leaves its mark behind. These pills are a combination of healthful, purifying, tonic vegetable extracts; they invigorate as well as purge and regulate, and relieve every complaint incident to the internal organs.

[Advertisement.]
NOTICE.—ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer *Metamora*, Capt. WILLIAM PERRY, will leave New-York, from pier foot of Jay-street, on Sunday morning, June 14, at 7 o'clock A. M., for the above place, making the usual landings. Returning, leave Newburg at 1 o'clock P. M. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]
KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Among the complaints that imperil the lives of children, vermicular disease is one of the most frequent; hence, a preparation like this, fatal to worms, and at once pleasant and inocuous, is indispensable in families. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all duggists, at 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
"FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS."—This elegant, truthful, stirring, touching, beautiful and effective drama, will be once more repeated this afternoon, and also this evening, at Barnum's Museum. Go!

[Advertisement.]
☞ R. HUNTER, M. D., and his associate, H. MELVILLE, M.D., Physicians for diseases of the throat and lungs. Office No. 828 Broadway. Hours for consultation, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Frangipanni! the pet perfume of London. INGE & Co., No. 399 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE CHEST OR LUNGS apply an Oiled Silk Chest Plaster which has been medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Plasters are sold at 25 cents, and Olive Tar at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
☞ FOR NEURALGIA OR FOR TIC DOULOUREUX, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Relief will be immediate. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
☞ FOR ANY RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. The pain will cease soon after it is applied. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF IMPURE BLOOD—Take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS. They are composed of Sulphur and a Preparation of Iron, combined with Sugar. Are agreeable to the taste; do not Sicken nor Purge, but act directly on the Blood. Sold for $1 a package of 12 powders; 3 packages $2 50, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD-PURIFYING POWDERS and OLIVE TAR OINTMENT—Will cure any Disease of the Skin. Powders $1 a package of 12 powders; Ointment 25 cents a bottle. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
☞ TO CURE DISEASE OF THE THROAT—Apply an OILED SILK THROAT PLASTER, which has been medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Relief will be almost immediate. Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Plasters 25 cents each; sold at 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 12.

$2,000 Ohio 6s, '60	102	900	ding R. R.	s3	78¾
1,000 Missouri State 6s	83½	100	do	c	78½
5,000 do	83¾	500	do	s30	78
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '70	62	100	do	s10	78¾
8,000 do	64½	200	do	s10	78¾
3,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	63½	600	do	b60	79
8,000 Virginia 6s	81¾	30	do		79
7,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	84	100	do	c	79¾
1,000 Erie R. 2d m. Bs	96	100	de	b30	79¾
3,000 H. R. R. R 2d M.	86	900	de	c	79¾
10,000 Mich S.S.F.Bds.	70	100	do		79¾
2,000 do	70¾	600	do	b60	79¾
14,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	97	105	Mich. Cen. R. R		91¾
1,000 Terre H. & A. 2d M	63¼	100	do		91¾
6,000 Del. L. & W 1st M.	78	30	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.		73½
22 Am. Ex Bank Scrip	110	50	do	c	73¾
10 Atlantic Bank	83	73	C. B. & Q. R. R.		90
48 Merchants' Bk Scrip	100¼	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	s10	43
75 Canton Company	18¾	100	do	s30	42
175 Del & H. C. Co.	116	50	do	s30	43½
200 Penn C. Co.	b60	93	840	do	c 43
100 do		92¾	450	do	s10 43
100 do	b3	93¾	50	do	h14 43¼
13 Pac. M. S. Comp'y		78	970	do	s3 43¼
50 C. & R. I. R. R.	b60	94½	50	do	s5 43¾
100 do		93¾	200	do	s 43¾
100 do		93¾	300	do	s10 43¾
22 Norwich & W. R. R.		18	100	do	b30 43½
400 N. Y. Cent. R.	s6m	80	180	do	b60 43¾
70 do		81¾	149	do	c 43¾
50 do	b3	81¾	400	do	s10 43¾
50 do		81¾	100	do	c 43¾
400 do	b60	81¾	400	do	b60 44
800 do	c	81¾	30	Mic. S. & N. I. p'f	St'k 81
250 do	s60	81	20	Mic. S. & N. I. p'f	St'k 81
100 Erie Railroad	b10	81½	100	do	80½
100 do	s10	81¾	100	Panama R. R.	b60 93½
300 do	s3	81¾	120	do	93
800 do	s	81¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	c 137
200 do		81¾	50	do	s6 136
100 do	b60	81¾	150	do	s60 136½
50 do	s10	81¾	250	Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	s30 42
13 do		82	650	do	c 43
500 do	s3	82	9	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.	103½
100 do	b60	82½	5	do	103
200 do	s10	81¾	27	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	81¾
500 do	s50	81¾	10	do	89
100 do	s10	81¾	500	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	c 56¼
75 Hudson R. R.		20	300	do	opg 56¾
65 Harlem Railroad		11	800	do	b30 56¾
66 Har. R. R. Pref'd		28	100	do	s3 fr opg 56½
5 Milw. & Miss. R. R.	s3	33½	300	do	opg 56
100 do	s30	62	350	do	opg 57
75 do		62½			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s	83¼	22	M. So. & N. I. R. p.s.		80½
1,000 Hd. Riv. R. 1st m.	38¾	25	do		80
118 Merchants' Bk. Sp	100	100	do	b60	80
200 Reading R. R.		77	50	Panama R. R.	92
600 do	b3	77	100	do	b30 92½
100 do		77¾	200	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	b60 57¼
100 do	b60	77¾	100	do	opg 57
115 Erie Railroad		31¾	100	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	b30 73
50 do	b60	32	600	N. Y. Cent. R.	s6m 80
60 Harlem R. R.	b3	11	100	do	81¾
200 M. So. & N. I. R.	s10	44	150	do	b60 83
500 do	b60	44	100	do	s60 81¾
200 do		43¾	50	do	s60 81¾
100 do	s10	43¾	100	do	s3 81¾
250 do	s3	43¼	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	89¾
100 do	b60	45¾	100	do	b60 89¾
160 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b60	43	6	do	89¼

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 12—P. M.

The California arrival is a highly satisfactory one; $1,920,376 in treasure for this port, and favorable accounts of the continued productive richness of the mines. In addition to the New-York manifest, the steamer on the Pacific side brought down to the Isthmus $485,000 for Europe direct. The shipment altogether is full $250,000 ahead of the previous packet. The mining and financial news is thus summed up by one of our San Francisco cotemporaries:

"The accounts from the miners are all of an encouraging character, and from the heavy deposits of snow in the mountains, the probabilities are that the miners will have a good supply of water throughout the entire year. This will to a certain extent interfere with the river washings in the Fall, but the loss will be far more than compensated by the increased steady yield of the tunnel and hill claims.

The money market gives less trouble this mail departure than usual. The receipts of dust from above have been large, and the discount facilities of the banks extended somewhat more freely. Rates, 2½ ₱ cent., are unaltered. Bars for shipment are in full supply, and 870 is quoted at par. There has been a good inquiry for Spanish dollars, and sales for the East Indies have been made at 12 ₱ cent. premium. The export duty in Mexico having been raised to 6 ₱ cent., even this figure does not pay the cost of importation.

During the fortnight, the arrivals at this port have been thirteen from foreign and Atlantic ports, and thirty-two coasters, viz: from China, ships *Kate Hooper*, *Archer*, (Br.) *Hamilton*; from New-York, ships *John Milton*, *Electric Spark*, *Asa Eldridge*; from Boston, ships *Charger* and *Noonday*; from Tahiti, Haw. brig *Suerte*; from Australia, (Br.) schooner *Sea Witch*; from Honolulu, schooner *Gen. Morgan*; from Manilla, bark *Rebekah* and schooner *Wanderer*.

Our own Money Market to-day is quiet, and the Street supply easy. The Domestic Exchange Brokers are buying a considerable amount of funds on the neighboring cities, and nearly all the interior exchanges are in favor of New-York. The ease in Money here, and the advices of continued high rates on the other side, are inducing the Bankers to remit freely to England and France in Bullion. The Havre and Bremen steamers to-morrow will add about $600,000 to the shipments of the week. The Discount Brokers quote higher rates for paper over 60 days, but the offering of first-class names is not excessive. Short dates are scarce, and almost the only choice acceptances offered are drawn against West India Sugars, of which the stock on sale and in public store is very large. The Sub-Treasury disbursements to-day were $254,909, against only $58,635. The balance is down to $11,887,373.

The low prices quoted on the Stock list this week are attracting some outside orders, and the market to-day gained a little strength, although against a pretty determined opposition to a recovery in prices from the *Bear* speculators. The Western Railroad list was 2½ ₱ cent. higher on Galena, 1½ on Rock Island, 1 ₱ cent. on Southern Michigan, and ¼@1 ₱ cent. on Toledo. It was 1 ₱ cent. weaker on Illinois Central, and 2@3 ₱ cent. lower on La Crosse. Some of the supporters of the last named Road have made themselves conspicuous as *Bears* against Milwaukee and Mississippi, and a slight measure of retribution is not unreasonable. The two New-York Roads were better to-day; Central sold for 81¾ cash, and Erie for 32 ₱ cent. The former is the special object of attack at present, and contracts were put out at 80 ₱ cent. on six months' option. There was quite an excitement in Reading. Very large sales at the early Board as high as 78⅞, but immediately after the adjournment a rumor was circulated that one of the tunnels on the line had fallen in, and upon this there was a rush to sell at 77⅛@77 ₱ cent. No Philadelphia dispatch of which we could find trace advised serious damage, and we presume none has followed the accident; but the stock here was too firm, as against the *short* sellers, to suffer any chance to escape to weaken the price. The Railway Bond list was weak. Illinois Central 7s have fallen off to 97 ₱ cent., and Michigan Southern Sinking Funds to 70 ₱ cent.

MAY TRAFFIC ON THE RAILROADS—ADDITIONAL.

	May, 1857.	May, 1856
Baltimore and Ohio	$383 995	$479,318
Pennsylvania Central	401,177	453,586
Catawissa	31,746	22,847
St. Louis Pacific	63,492	25,702

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $946,984, against $1,021,360 the week ending June 13, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Manuf. of Wool	151	$48,642	1,10	$398,294	67	$20,230
Manuf. of Cott'n	295	54,557	678	139,438	62	14 033
Manuf. of Silk	57	21,3 2	1246	133,203	21	13,549
Manuf. of Flax	72	12,171	220	46 554	61	9,776
Miscellaneous	116	22,919	286	69,794	25	2,640
Total	701	$158,701	2,620	$787,283	236	$60,227
		787,283				159,701
Total entered		$946,984	Total marketed			$219,928

The carnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for the first eight days of June, this year, were.....$27,709
Same period last year.....16,500
Increase, (69 ₱ cent).....$11,209

THE FOREIGN TRADE.

From the New-York Tribune.

From official tables made up at the Treasury Department, Washington, it appears that the imports and exports at the six principal collection districts, namely, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans and San Francisco, for the first three quarters of the fiscal year, ending March 31, were as follows:

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1857:

	Aggregate Exports.	Aggregate Imports.	Total.
Boston	$19,628,768	$33 041,213	$52,669 979
New-York	90,437,416	178,376 320	258,813,736
Philadelphia	5,806,557	13 260,469	19,067,038
Baltimore	10,290,590	7,563 227	17,853,817
New Orleans	63,198,419	17,302,521	85,496,949
San Francisco	10,869 990	6,979,200	17,849,1 0
Total	$205,351,660	$246,443,850	$451,754,616

Of the $17,670,4[illegible] worth of foreign merchandize exported during the three-quarters, $7,398,072 were free and $5,347,410 dutiable.

Of the imported foreign merchandize, amounting to $246 422,950, there were $24,158,187 free and $212,264,767 dutiable.

Of the exports $192 661,178 was of domestic produce. The above figures show an excess of imports of about $40,000,000, which has been met by the exports of gold.

This is a very imperfect as well as incorrect view. The Specie export *is* included in the return from the six ports. But there are 68 other ports, of which nothing is said, and the bulk of whose Foreign Trade *is on the Export side*. Let us take the six, as above, for three quarters this year, and the 68 for the last year, assuming the latter net to have increased their trade:

Exports of 6 ports, 1857	$205,331,660
Exports of 68 ports, 1856	84,284,310
Total	$289,565,970
Imports 6 ports, 1857	$246,422,950
Imports 68 ports, 1856	30,566,318—$277,089,268
Resulting difference favor Exports	$12,476,702

The Great Railway Opening.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 7, 1857.

DEAR SIR: The newspapers will furnish you through their general correspondence, abundant accounts of the festivities marking the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad opening. Upon that score I could add nothing. Perhaps, however, you would like to hear from one who has no individual interests to warp or color his judgment, some suggestions as to the advantages of this great work in point of location; in relation to the character of its construction, its probable durability, cost of working and repairs, and its prospect of developing a valuable way-business in both passengers and freight. Upon all these points I am free to say that the Ohio and Mississippi road will compare most favorably with any in the United States over which I have traveled,—and I am quite familiar with the principal railroad lines in the Northern, Eastern, Middle and Northwestern States. Of course I do not mean to say that the travel and traffic over this road is to become immediately as great as over any other; but I *do* mean that it passes through a country so fertile, and brings into prompt and the most direct communication points of such great commercial importance, that of necessity their speedy development under the stimulus and encouragement of this railroad enterprise, is an inevitable necessity, carrying with it a career of prosperity in the future for the road itself, which can scarcely be over-estimated.

The road between this point and Vincennes, Ind., has been in operation for some time, and its advantages you probably know all about. It passes in an almost air-line over beautiful rolling prairies, plentifully interspersed with groves of timber, and watered by many small streams. Between Cincinnati and Seymour, also, the road is not altogether new. Here it winds its way along the margin of some rather crooked rivers, but the curves are easy, and generally the grades are light. Everywhere the land over which it passes is exceedingly fertile, holding out irresistible invitations to its speedy cultivation and development. This is true of nearly every mile of the route. Scarce an acre not easily susceptible of improvement is visible, if we except those covered by forests, the timber in which is valuable, and must furnish profitable employment for an army of industrious woodsmen. Indeed there is no comparison between Northern Indiana and the southern portion of the State, traversed by this road, so much does the latter surpass the former; and when the "Egypt" of Illinois shall be developed by the population sure to follow in the track of the locomotive, the boastful counties comprising the northern tier will need look to their laurels.

From Seymour to Vincennes—a hundred miles or more—the road is new. Here we expected to dance by car-loads to the music of the steam-whistle, as we were whirled along over a rough and uneven track. Never were we more disappointed. Although the road is but partially ballasted, the universal testimony is that the running was smoothor, steadier, and freer, from jolting than that over the New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy railroads, long as the latter have been worked. This is owing in part, doubtless, to the broad guage adopted by the Ohio and Mississippi Company, but it is due still more to the great care which has been taken in grading and solidifying the road-bed, in laying the track, and in the firm elasticity of the material of which the bed is composed. It is not often that these qualities of solidity and elasticity are so admirably combined. A very small proportion of trestle work has been found necessary throughout the entire line of this road,—the bridges are not numerous, but very substantial, and the construction in all respects gives promise of great durability and very moderate cost for repairs, as there is little opportunity for land slides, washing away of the road-bed, or any of the other accidental incidents which often enhance so largely the cost of keeping a road in order. It will readily be seen that the advantages enumerated—light grades, easy curves, long stretches of straight track, solidity of the road bed, and non-liability to suffer from rains or floods—combine to promise a cost of working the road rather below than above the average. Fuel is abundant and cheap,—to be had indeed in any quantity for the cost of cutting. Already the stream of paying travel begins to pour through this avenue of communication just opened between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi,—and all along its line the farmers are anxiously awaiting the hour when they can transport their produce over it, and receive the supplies of light lumber and other staples required from abroad. Perhaps you may deem me enthusiastic in my depiction. If so, I can only answer that I have expressed, in terms quite inadequate, the general and spontaneous convictions of myself and fellow-travelers, who kept our eyes open in going over the road for the express purpose of learning its character and judging of its probable future. I know nothing personally of its managers, save their liberality towards their guests upon this festive celebration; but if the affairs of the Company are conducted with anything approaching the skill and prudence which we may expect from those who had the enterprise to carry so great a work to completion, I shall rely with entire confidence upon the not distant future to vindicate every word that I have here written.

In closing let me add a tribute to the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over which I have frequently passed, and always with new pleasure. It would be difficult to say anything novel of it,—for the fame of its grand scenery, and of the engineering triumphs it illustrates in climbing and crossing the Alleghanies is world-wide. Its line is completed at last by the opening of the branch road from Grafton to Parkersburg, Va.—a road which, instead of threading the valleys and winding a devious way around the spure of the mountains, strikes boldly across the ridges, dives through countless tunnelled hills, and opens up a rugged country as rich in mineral resources, probably, as any east of the Ohio River. Throughout the entire line and branches the management is as nearly perfect as can be. Certainly, regularity, economy and safety are everywhere apparent in its operations. Every officer seems thoroughly conversant with his duty, and ready to discharge its lightest detail with unerring fidelity; while each employe is engaged apparently in a laudable rivalry to emulate the example thus set by his superior. But my letter is already too long and I must bring it abruptly to a close. J. W. S.

From the St. Louis Leader.

THE NEW-YORKERS.—At a meeting of citizens of New-York, held at the city of St. Louis, June 5, 1857, on motion of JOHN P. CROSBY, seconded by Captain COMSTOCK, of the steamer *Baltic*, CHARLES TRACY was chosen Chairman, and OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, Secretary. On motion of ERASTUS BROOKE, seconded by CALEB O. HALSTED, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of New-York, present at the Railroad Celebration in the city of St. Louis, this day, be gratefully tendered to the President and Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, for their courtesy and kindness to us, and liberal provision for our comfort and gratification during the excursion; and that we congratulate not only the Company, but the East and the West, and the whole land, upon the successful achievement of their great enterprise.

On motion of SILAS BROWN, seconded by HENRY T. VAIL, it was further

Resolved, That our heartfelt thanks be tendered to the authorities and citizens of St. Louis, for their bountiful hospitality which we have enjoyed during our sojourn in their beautiful and prosperous city.

On motion of ROBERT H. MCCURDY, seconded by Capt. MORGAN, of the London Line of Packets, it was

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the newspapers.

CHARLES TRACY, Chairman.
O. D. F. GRANT, Secretary.

The Unadilla Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Inasmuch as there has been a paragraph circulating through the public prints, to the effect that the Unadilla Bank had failed to redeem its notes, we thought it due to the public to state a few facts.

Since April, 1856, the Metropolitan Bank has been endeavoring by every means in its power—such as demanding coin, and hoarding up the notes until the accumulations amounted to upwards of $60,000, and even as high as $90,000—to force the Unadilla Bank into a system of redemption different from that required by law. The first presentation was in July, 1856, of $50,000. A few days subsequent $40,000 were presented. Drafts were offered in payment for these notes, and accepted for all but $10,000, which were protested, and returned to New-York, to test the law of 1851, as their agent said. City bank bills were tendered for these protested notes, and, after some hesitation, accepted. From that time to the present the notes have been held until $50,000 or $60,000 had accumulated, when they would be presented at the counter of the Bank. In this manner there has been redeemed upwards of $497,000. All this was unprofitable to the Metropolitan Bank, but they hoped to reimburse themselves when they should have succeeded in *forcing* the Unadilla Bank into a system of redemption similar to that *imposed* on a majority of the country banks of the State. The last presentation at the Bank amounted to $57,000. Drafts similar to those that had been accepted all along before were tendered for these notes; $47,000 were accepted, while $10,000 were again protested, to test the law. This law, so much referred to, embraces a clause to the effect that fifteen days shall be allowed a country bank to provide itself with specie. This clause was inserted solely for the protection of country banks against maliciously-inclined City banks. For the $10,000, bills, under protest, were offered, the same and no better than the drafts before refused. They were accepted by the Metropolitan Bank, but no reference made to testing the law above referred to. The Metropolitan is now gathering up the notes again, and Mr. WILLIAMS, the President, says he shall protest the whole amount on the next presentation. Drafts, accompanied by an affidavit, if required, will be offered in payment of these notes.

The Unadilla Bank always has and always will redeem its circulating notes, agreeably to the banking laws of the State of New-York.

The whole thing resolves itself into this—that the Metropolitan insists upon *coercing* us into redeeming our notes from them in New York at one-half less than the law allows, and it is owing to our refusal to accept their dictatorial terms that they have pursued this aggressive course towards the Unadilla Bank.

We have acted on the defensive from the begin

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1790. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 15 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE CITY NEVER IN BETTER SPIRITS

The False Report of the Yellow Fever in Town.

THE TRUE STATE OF THE CASE AND WHERE THE YELLOW FEVER REALLY IS.

Why the Bark Mary is Quarantined and why the Lucy Heywood is sent to the Infected Anchorage.

Threats to Burn Old Quarantine.—Dominick Ragans, Ray Tompkins, Esq., &c.

THE LATEST FROM SEGUINE'S POINT.

The Shipping Interest Plotting a Dodge.

Interesting to Staten Island Tax-Payers.

The City health remains unusually good; the deaths last week were only 353, 19 less than the preceding week, which was a great improvement upon the week still previous. The deaths from small-pox which were 14 for the week ending June 9, were only 1. The reduction in scarlet fever is almost equally agreeable: this week the deaths were but 16, while the week before they were 30. Not a case of death from cholera, yellow fever, or any epidemic, has been reported, notwithstanding the exceedingly foul state of the streets and the universal state of preparation into which every dirty nook and corner of the City has put itself for the first thing of the sort that can possibly arrive. There was some excitement caused on Saturday by the publication of a statement to the effect that a man was lying sick with yellow fever at No. 103 Cherry-street, from on board a vessel that was lying in Atlantic Dock. An investigation of the case shows that there was no one at the place named nor at any other in the City or its suburbs, so far as can be learned, suffering from that disease. What was the basis of the statement may be gathered from the following facts carefully substantiated by one of our reporters:

The Yellow Fever and the Case of the Bark Mary.

The bark *Mary*, Capt. GIBBS, of New-York, arrived on Friday in 20 days from Trinidad, having two Spaniards on board as passengers, one of whom, it seems, had been sick for half the passage with what the cook supposed to be yellow fever. The cook also complained of being quite unwell, but with these exceptions the crew were in good health. On her arrival at Quarantine Capt. GIBBS reported to the Health Officer "all well on board," shutting the sick passenger in a state-room where the doctor could not see him. By this dodge he passed Quarantine with only the usual detention incident to a visit and inspection, and came up to Atlantic dock; but the cook having left the vessel, found his way to his old boarding place, No. 103 Cherry-street, when he told the story of the sickness of the Spanish passenger, and the manner in which the Captain had concealed the fact from the Health Officer.

Our reporter on hearing this statement called on JOHN STEWARD, the cook of the *Mary*, at No. 103 Cherry-street, and after listening to his story, accompanied him to Staten Island, where he stated the same facts to Dr. WALLSE, who sent him to the Hospital. On Saturday afternoon Mayor POWELL and Dr. CLEAVELAND, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, paid a visit of inspection to the bark *Mary*, in company with one of the Health Wardens, to inquire into the facts of the case. Our reporter was also present. Capt. GIBBS was not on board, he having gone away, as the mate stated, with the two passengers to send them to Portland. The mate informed Mayor POWELL and the Health Officer that the sick person referred to was only sea-sick, and that there was no yellow fever about him; he was some mysterious person whom the captain had taken pity on and brought away from Trinidad to save him from certain death; whether he was a criminal, a deserting soldier from the army, or a slave-trader, the mate did not know, but the captain, shortly after sailing, told him (the mate) that the life of the man would not be worth two cents if he had been caught in Trinidad, and he had brought the fugitive away privately because he could get no passport. He admitted the man had been sick on the passage, and that he had frequently bled at the nose but denied the cook's statement, that he had ever vomited blood. One of the chairs in the cabin was found to be bespattered with blood upon the legs and rounds, but, upon close inspection, Dr. CLEVELAND decided it was fresh blood, and could not have been thrown from the stomach. The fact that the sickness of the man had been of some ten days' duration, and that, as the mate alleged, he had gone ashore without assistance, and carried his own baggage up the dock, was pretty conclusive proof that the case was not one of yellow fever. The Mayor left word for the Captain to call for his permit to land the cargo, at which time he will be questioned more fully about the affair.

The cook complained of being struck, knocked down, and abused by the mate in Trinidad; and from the admissions of the mate, the cook's statement was no doubt correct, though the mate stated, by way of excuse, that the cook was "wrong in his head," and that he chased him with a carving-knife round the deck, and he was afraid of being stabbed by him.

Thus far, there has been but one case of yellow fever landed at Quarantine—that was a week ago Sunday last—and was a mild case, the patient having soon recovered.

THE BARK MARY—THE YELLOW FEVER STORY DENIED.

From another Reporter.

The Health Officer boarded the bark *Mary*, from Trinidad de Cuba, on Friday last. The Captain reported all hands on board well, and that they had not only been free from any pestilential disease during the passage, but perfectly free from such disease while in Trinidad, their port of departure. At the time of the vessel's examination, all persons on board of her appeared well. On Friday afternoon a story became current, coming from the mouth of the cook, who had gone to Cherry-street to his boarding-house, that the Captain of said bark had given a false statement to the Health Officer; that instead of there having been no sickness on board of the vessel, there had been several cases of Yellow Fever during the passage, and that one person thus sick was secreted in a closet, at the time the vessel and her crew were examined at Quarantine. This story found its way to the reporters of the City papers, but only the *Tribune* ventured the alarm that the publication of the statement must create, without having taken the trouble to look up the facts, and see if the story could be verified. On Saturday the Health Officer dispatched his Deputy and an officer to board the bark and to examine her captain and crew, with an order, if there should appear to be a shade of truth in the story, to bring the bark and crew forthwith to the Quarantine anchorage. The deputy and officer on visiting the vessel, found no one on board of her from whom they could glean the slightest information, all the officers and sailors being absent, and she being in case of some dock watchman. Under such circumstances, the officer, acting under the direction of the Health Officer, secured the services of a tug and with it towed the bark to Quarantine, where she is now lying at anchor.

When the facts of the bark *Mary* were investigated by an examination under oath of the first officer, he swore that the statements made by the cook were wholly false; that there had been no sickness whatever on board of the bark during her passage and while in her port of departure, except sea-sickness. The mate further stated that the cook, who started the rumor, had fought with him and quarreled with the captain during the passage and on their arrival at this port; and that he had no doubt but the quarrel induced the cook to slander the captain and his vessel. This affidavit was made and duly verified. It is as follows:

OFFICER BEYANT'S AFFIDAVIT.

PORT OF NEW-YORK QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND,
HEALTH OFFICER'S OFFICE, June 14, 1857.

THOMAS BEYANT, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he has been mate of the bark *Mary* since November last; that he was mate of the said vessel during her last passage from Trinidad to this port; that while at Trinidad he heard of no cases of yellow fever at that port, either on land or among the shipping; that there has been no case of yellow fever on board of the bark *Mary* since he has known the vessel, nor any case of sickness which confined the patient to his berth an hour, except from sea sickness; that there was one person on board of said bark during her passage to this port, who was not a sailor, and who was taken sick in about 8 days after sail vessel left Trinidad, when she got her first rough weather; that his complaint was sea sickness; that his symptoms were such, and such only, as persons have who are troubled with sea-sickness; that he was ill of this complaint, and none other, from the time the rough weather set in till we arrived in this port; that he was always able to rise from his berth and wait on himself, visit the water-closet, &c., without the assistance of anybody; that his symptoms were retching and bleeding at the nose—the nose bleeding only during or immediately after each effort at retching. The deponent further swears that he never said that the person above referred to had yellow fever, nor did he ever hear the captain of the said bark, or any other person, express such an opinion. And further the deponent saith not. THOMAS BRYANT.

Subscribed and sworn to this fourteenth day of June 1857. R. R. THOMPSON.

THE BRIG LUCY HEYWOOD.

Among the arrivals Friday was brig *Lucy Heywood*, of Bangor, Captain SWETT, (late SWETT, deceased), from Gonaives, (St. Domingo), twenty-four days, with coffee and logwood to ROLKER & MOLLMAN; vessel to master. May 15, at Gonaives, Capt. THEOPHILUS SWETT, of the *Lucy Heywood*, died of yellow fever. He was a native of Bangor, Me. May 28, at sea, lat. 23° 50', lon. 72° 45', JOHN R. BARKER, the second officer, of Bangor, Me., died of yellow fever. May 29, at sea, lat. 25° 46', lon. 72° 50', Captain BURRILL R. RICH, of Bangor, who had taken charge of the brig at Gonaives after the death of Captain SWETT, died of yellow fever. Also at the same time and place, and of the same disease, JAMES CAVENAR, seaman, of Boston. The cargo consists of 435,500 pounds of logwood, 2,000 bags of coffee, 76 sacks of cotton, 76 crotches mahogany to A. ROLKER & MOLLMAN. Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, ordered the brig to the lower Quarantine anchorage where she was towed by the steam-tug *Rattler*, Friday forenoon. There was no one sick on board this vessel upon her arrival. The vessel had been to St. Thomas where it is said the Captain contracted the fever, and which gave rise to the three other cases, which terminated fatally. There is no sickness at Gonaives.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH—IMPORTANT TO SHIP-OWNERS.

The Brooklyn Board of Health held a meeting Saturday morning. Quite a number of nuisances were ordered abated.

Alderman PRESTON offered the following:

Resolved, That if his Honor, the Mayor, concur, this Board declare and decide, that no vessel from any foreign or domestic port, be permitted to land or discharge her cargo, or any part thereof, upon any part or portion of the wharves or landings connected with the city of Brooklyn, unless said vessel shall have first obtained a permit so to land her cargo, from this Board of Health.

The resolution was approved by the Mayor, and adopted.

This resolution was adopted to prevent a recurrence of the scenes of last year, when the Health Officer at Quarantine, in many instances, refused to permit vessels to land their cargoes in New-York, but granted permits for the same cargoes to be landed in Brooklyn. Alderman PRESTON said that one case had come to his knowledge where the Health Officer permitted a cargo to be landed in Brooklyn, after refusing to allow it to be landed in New-York, and from this vessel five persons were taken to the hospital sick with the yellow fever, four of whom died. Under this resolution it is proposed to examine every vessel before a permit is granted to land cargoes.

The rumor of there being a vessel at the Atlantic Dock, with yellow fever on board, was pronounced to have no foundation in fact.

The other vessel referred to, brig *Lucy Heywood*, was not in the Basin on Saturday. Mayor POWELL, and Dr. CLEVELAND, Health Officer, made a thorough investigation of the rumor on Saturday afternoon, and found nothing to excite any uneasiness in the public mind whatever.

New Quarantine Matters.

FROM SEGUINE'S POINT.

Our reporter returned from the Point Friday evening, reporting everything quiet. The work of laying the foundation of the new Hospital is progressing as fast as the unfavorable state of the weather will permit. On Friday the materials for the wharf were sent down and landed without any spontaneous combustion. Immediately some 75 men will be set to building it—a cob dock, 150 feet long south, with an L westward, near to the line of the property, of 70 feet.

The Police do not anticipate being further molested at present, if at all. "They do not wish to die, any more than we do," said one of the Policemen. "Do they consider it a question of life and death, then?" "Certainly we do," said he, "if we are attacked. We are here to protect the workmen and the buildings, and if they are attacked either we or the assailants will have to die. We are not anxious, however," he added, "for a mass, and we presume they are not. They want the privilege of digging their oysters too much to jeopardize it by any further violence."

Our reporter conversed extensively with the inhabitants in the region of the new Quarantine, and found not one sentiment prevailing in relation to the subject, and that was that Seguine's Point was not a fit place for a Quarantine, that the Commissioners were actuated by selfish motives in locating it there, and that it *shall not stand*. On this latter point there is a unanimity and determination which augurs ill for the future peace and quiet of the Island. They say that no further opposition will be made until the new Hospital is finished, and then it will be burned down, as the other buildings were, except that the next attack will be made in the day-time. They say they do not intend to kill anybody, or hurt anybody, but no building that may be put up by the Commissioners shall stand twenty-four hours after it is completed. There is no use in arguing with them upon the subject; they believe they are right, and any one who spends three days among them, as did our reporter, will be convinced that they are bound to go ahead.

Old Quarantine Matters.

DOMINICK RAGANS.

DOMINICK RAGANS is around loose again, having given bail to answer in the sum of $300 each, upon three separate complaints that he violated the Quarantine regulations by boarding vessels at their anchorage. His friends assert that the prosecution will fall to the ground (upon the last complaint, at least) that the vessel he held communication with at the time of his arrest, held a clearance from the Health Officer. This story doesn't seem very probable, as it was upon the order of this officer that he was arrested. The Quarantine Officers have great hopes, if the penalty of the new law is inflicted upon RAGANS, in event of his conviction, if the New-York Courts do not play with the case, that there will be an end, henceforth, to one great source of infection to the people. There were several large passenger vessels lying at Quarantine, yesterday, but there was not a land-shark to be seen on the anchorage.

THREATS TO BURN THE PRESENT QUARANTINE BUILDINGS.

The rumor is aboard, and they have reached the ears of the Commissioners of Emigration, that a well-known gentlemen, RAY THOMPKINS, Esq., son of Governor THOMPKINS, had said that the time was near at hand when a large party would apply a torch to the present Quarantine Hospital and other buildings; and that when said time arrived, he would head the gang, irrespective of the high crime of arson, which he and his associates would thereby perpetrate.

A friend of Mr. THOMPKINS assures us that no such assertion has been made by Mr. THOMPKINS, but that the following were his words: "When the people of this town decide that this Quarantine is a nuisance and must be removed, and *to a man* are ready to act—in the day-time, and without masks—I will apply the first torch." But the Commissioners of Emigration, believing the statement ought not to go unnoticed, have sent the following communication, through their President, to the Sheriff of Richmond County:

COMMISSIONER VERPLANCK TO THE SHERIFF OF RICHMOND.

To Abraham Lockman, Esq., Sheriff of Richmond County:

Please to take notice that the Commissioners of Emigration have been apprized of the following facts:

That threats have been made to burn, injure or destroy the hospitals and other buildings within the Quarantine inclosure, in the town of Castleton, in your county, held by said Commissioners.

That such threats have been made by Mr. RAY TOMPKINS, a resident of your county, and that he has declared that he would lead or head a party, or persons, or people, to burn the said hospitals or buildings.

This notice is given under the provisions of an act of this State, entitled "An act to provide for compensating parties whose property may be destroyed in consequence of mobs or riots," passed April 12, 1855.

Yours, &c.
G. C. VERPLANCK, Pres. Com. of Emigration.
BERNARD CASSERLY, Secretary.
Dated New-York, June 11, 1857.

It is said that Mr. THOMPKINS, to prevent accidents, has been qualifying himself for the position of Deputy Sheriff, by which, in case of the sickness of the Sheriff, will make it convenient for Mr. THOMPKINS one of his probable duties.

The act alluded to above has not been published before. It holds out a pleasant prospect for Staten Islanders, and if the doctrines of the Seguine's Point people increase in popularity, taxes are likely to be a matter worth considering by persons who think to escape their burden by flying from New-York. Following is the act:

An Act to Provide for Compensating Parties whose Property may be Destroyed in Consequence of Mobs or Riots—Passed April 18, 1855.

SECTION 1. Whenever any building or other real or personal property shall be destroyed or injured in consequence of any mob or riot, the city or county in which such property was situated, shall be liable to an action by or in behalf of the party whose property was thus destroyed or injured for the damages sustained by reason thereof.

SEC. 2. Such action or actions, may be brought and conducted in the same manner that other actions may be prosecuted by law, and the judgment may be appealed from in the manner now provided for appeals in civil action, the Treasurer of said city or county shall upon the production and filling in his office, a certified copy of the judgment, roll, pay the amount of such judgment to the party or parties entitled thereto, and charge the amount thus paid to said city or county.

SEC. 3. No person or corporation shall be entitled to recover in any such action, if it shall appear upon the trial therefor that such destruction or injury of property was occasioned, or in any manner aided, sanctioned or permitted by the carelessness or negligence of such person or corporation; nor shall any person or corporation be entitled to recover any damages for any destruction or injury of property as aforesaid, unless such party shall have used all reasonable diligence to prevent such damage, and shall have notified the Mayor of such city, or the Sheriff of such county, immediately after being apprised of any threat or attempt to destroy or injure his or their property, by any mob or riot, of the facts brought to his knowledge—and upon the receipt of such notice, it shall be the duty of such officer to take all legal means to protect the property attacked or threatened; and any such officer or officers who shall refuse or neglect to perform such duty, shall be liable to the party aggrieved for such damages as said party may have sustained by reason thereof, provided said parties shall elect to bring his action against such officer instead of such city or county.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this shall be construed to prevent any person or corporation whose property has been injured or destroyed by any mob or riot, from having or maintaining an action against each and every person engaged, or in any manner participating in such riot or mob.

SEC. 5. No action shall be maintained under the provisions of this act, unless the same shall be brought within three months after the loss or injury.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

Quarantine and the Shipping Interest.

From inquiries made among the importers along South-street, it is evident that there is a strong feeling of opposition to the Quarantine regulations, and that some movement will be adopted to escape its delays and losses. The complaint is that there is not proper discrimination made between vessels perfectly healthy and those that are infected.

During the long detentions in Quarantine an organized system of pilfering is carried on in boats that float carelessly down stream in the afternoon, their occupants crying "Old rope!" but bring up alongside of vessels in Quarantine, where they drive a brisk trade, and put off with their plunder before daylight. At Yellow Hook, and all along shore a regular high 'Change was held last season, upon the fruits of this contraband trade. In some cases old beds were brought ashore and sold to the marines at Fort Hamilton.

There was a *shrinkage* of from 10 to 15 per cent., in many cargoes of sugars and molasses while anchored in the Lower Bay. These gentlemen assert that a great saving can be made by sending their vessels to some of the Eastern ports, where they will enjoy the advantage of their local markets; will get possession of their goods, and have their vessels released to make another round trip, while they would be fumigating in the lower bay. The expense of freight from these points to New-York will not generally exceed the charge for lighterage from below. New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Providence, New-Bedford, Boston, Portsmouth and Portland, will be glad to have this trade, they affirm, without imposing onerous restrictions in the form of quarantine; and at least, they will make enlightened discrimination between healthy and infected vessels. Letters have been received from Eastern merchants already, asking the direction of vessels to their care. How far these plans may be adopted it is not possible to determine at present, as, so far, there is no concerted movement on the subject. We have already shown why it is not likely to be an eminently profitable undertaking even if concerted.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 6th day of June, to the 13th day of June, 1857: Men, 65; women, 64; boys, 125; girls, 99; total, 353.* Adults, 129; children, 224; males, 190; females, 163; colored persons, 6.

DISEASES.

Abscess	3	Croup	8
Albuminaria, and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	2	Debility, adult	3
Apoplexy	2	Debility, infant	7
Asthma	2	Delirium Tremens	1
Bleeding from Navel	1	Diabetes, Mellitus	1
Bleeding from Womb	1	Diarrhœa	3
Brain	3	Dropsy in Chest	2
Bronchitis	4	Dropsy in head	18
Burned or scald	2	Drowned	6
Cancers	1	Dysentery	4
Casualties	2	Enlargement of the Heart	1
Cholera, infa'm	4	Erysipelas	2
Cholera, Morb'a	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	Fever, scarlet	16
Compression of the brain	2	Fever, typhoid	1
Congestion of the Brain	9	Fever, typhus	2
Congestion of the Liver	1	Heart, disease of	4
Congestion of the Lungs	4	Hernia	1
Consumption	53	Hooping cough	3
Convulsions, Infantile	31	Infam. bowels	4
Convulsions, puerperal	3	Infam. of brain	11
		Infam. of liver	4
		Infam. of lungs	12
		Infam. of stom'h	1
		Infam. of womb	1
		Intemperance	6
		Kidneys, disease of	1
		Kill'd or murd'd	1
		Liver, disease of	1
		Malformation, of sous	1
		Malformation of lungs	2
		Malformation of heart	3
		Marasmus, adult	1
		Marasmus, infantile	17
		Measles	4
		Old Age	1
		Palsy	3
		Premature birth	13
		Small-pox	7
		Softening of brain	1
		Stillborn	25
		Stone	1
		Suffocation	2
		Suicide, by hanging	1
		Teething	4
		Ulceration of the bones	1
		Ulceration of the throat	1
		Unknown to the Jury	3
		Total	353

*Decrease this week, 19.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to June 12, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 5	178	77	255
Admitted to June 12	34	13	47
Disch'd, cured or relieved	14	10	24
Died	2	—	2
Remaining at date	196	80	276

Males, 231; Females, 45.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

THE LATE REGATTA.—The Committee of the late Yacht Regatta have reported their decision upon the affair. It concludes as follows:

First—That yachts *Julia* and *Una* did not, as claimed by the protests, conflict with the purpose of the sailing regulations, viz., that of passing to the eastward of a buoy on the West Bank, whereby an advantage might be had in running out of the set or strength of the tide.

Second—That the protests against the *Favorita* and *Minnie* being withdrawn, the remeasurement of the sails of the *Luckey* showing their area to conform to that under which she entered, and the charges against the other yachts not having been formally substantiated, that their claims to be placed in the Regatta are in no wise forfeited.

Finally—That the prizes in the several classes were respectively won by the *Julia*, *Rowena* and *Luckey*, and that the *Widgeon* is the winner of the prize for the schooners of the first class.

In conclusion, the Committee recommend to the Club, that in future sailing regulations, for the same course, that the buoys of the West Bank be specified by numbers, as Nos. 11, 13 and 15; and that all yachts entering for a Regatta shall be provided with two pieces of canvas, on which shall be painted, in red, their number on the list of entries, one of which their owners be required to secure on each side of the mainsails of their yachts.

STRAWBERRY TRADE.—Captain ARROWSMITH of the Keyport steamer, brought to this City, on Saturday last, 832 barrels of strawberries, (about 15,000 baskets;) they were sold for more than $6,000. One basket contained only three berries that measured three and a quarter inches each in circumference. The season has only just commenced. Next week we expect to hear that they are sold for one and a half cent a basket, and sugar 15c. per pound!

THE POLICE.

Great Excitement in the Eleventh Ward.

Collision Between Members of the Old and New Police.

Two Men Supposed to be Fatally Wounded.

Policemen of the Eighteenth Ward Coming Over to the New Board—Dr. Kimbark Dismissed, &c.

The Eleventh Ward was in a state of great excitement Saturday night. A collision took place between some of the Metropolitan and Municipal Police. Two of the latter—one of them badly cut in the head—were arrested by the former, and conveyed to the new Station-house in Sixth-street, from which they were subsequently released on bail by Judge ANDERSON. During the excitement Officer OLIVER LAFLIN, of the Metropolitan Police, was dangerously stabbed in the abdomen with an ice-pick, a portion of which broke off and remained some time in the wound.

The trouble began in Ninth-street, near Avenue D, about 7 o'clock, and originated in the arrest, by some of the Metropolitan force, of a man for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The prisoner resisted this arrest, denied the right of the Metropolitan men to interfere with him, demanded to be shown their badge of authority, and declared that he would recognize only the Municipal Police who had stars. No attention was paid to his protests, and despite his struggles he was being taken along in the direction of the Sixth-street Station-house, when Policeman MALLEN, of Mayor WOOD's force, rushed among the crowd. The prisoner on seeing him said: "Here is a man whose authority I recognize. I will go with him to the Station-house." At the same moment MALLEN seized the prisoner and hurried away with him. He had not gone far, however, before he was overtaken by the Metropolitan men, who retook the prisoner, and also arrested MALLEN for interfering with them in the discharge of their duty, and in rescuing a prisoner. MALLEN, too, struggled to escape, but was tightly gripped. A great crowd had by this time collected, and many seemed determined to assail the officers and rescue the prisoners. They were kept at bay, however. In a moment afterwards Policeman CASTINE, of the old force, appeared, and rushed in with the intent of rescuing his companion MALLEN. He was stoutly resisted, and during the conflict that ensued CASTINE received a blow on the head from a club which knocked him down. He, too, was picked up and also carried to the Metropolitan Station-house.

News of the affair spread with great rapidity, and soon the most intense excitement prevailed. Capt. SQUIRES sent for aid to the Inspectors of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, and in a short time detachments from both these wards were on the ground to assist in maintaining the public peace. Deputy-Superintendant CARPENTER was also sent for, and he too was present without delay.

By this time an immense throng had collected about the Metropolitan Police Station, and many of the mob suggested that an attack should be made on the Station and the prisoners released. For a time it seemed as though such a suggestion would be acted upon, and every arrangement to repel the attack was made by the officers inside. After a time, however, Civil Justice ANDERSON appeared, and opening Court in the Station-house released MALLEN and CASTINE on bail to appear for examination before him on Wednesday next.

The crowd without cheered the liberated Policemen and three cheers were given for FERNANDO WOOD and three groans for the Black Republicans.

At a late hour officer LAFLIN, of the Metropolitan force, was attacked on the corner of Eleventh-street and Avenue C, by a gang of men who knocked him down, beat him badly, and then thrust into his abdomen an ice pick, a portion of which broke off, and remained in the wound, until taken out by Dr. KIMBARK. The wounded man was conveyed to his home, where he now lies. The Doctor is of opinion that the wound will not prove fatal, unless mortification should set in. The assailants were not arrested, and are not even known.

About the same time a citizen named JOSEPH TASS, while walking quietly home, through Avenue B, with a market basket in his hand, was struck on the head with a stone and felled senseless. He was conveyed to his home, corner of Avenue C and Tenth-street, when his skull was found to be fractured. He is reported as doing well. The person by whom the missile was thrown has not been arrested.

Towards morning all became quiet again, and the police from the other Wards proceeded to their respective stations.

In relation to the above far different versions are given. The stories of the respective officers—Municipal and Metropolitan—are not exactly alike. Sergeant CAMERON, of the Eleventh Patrol District, reports the affair to the Deputy Superintendent as follows:

"It is my painful duty to report a collision between some of the officers of this command and two of the old force. The facts of the case are as follows: ALEXER, TILDEN, HALLETT and CREMS of this command had arrested a prisoner for being drunk and disorderly, and while on the way to the Station-house, they were attacked by MALLEN of the old force, and a mob that had collected, who rescued the prisoner. They then arrested MALLEN, and during the conflict with him and the mob, assistance was sent from the Station-house, and on the way CASTINE, of the old force, ran in and attempted to rescue MALLEN, when he also was arrested, and both of them were brought to the Station-house. News of the collision spread with great rapidity, and the most intense excitement prevailed. Our force being small, we made a requisition on the Seventeenth and Fifteenth Districts for additional help, which was quickly responded to. Captain SQUIRE also sent for the Deputy Superintendent, who was present without loss of time. Judge ANDERSON soon afterwards appeared and opened Court in due form, when the two prisoners were admitted to bail to appear at the corner of Clinton and Grand streets on Wednesday for examination. After this the excitement ceased, and the crowd dispersed.

At a later hour another of the officers of this command, by the name of OLIVER LAFLIN, was attacked at the corner of Eleventh-street and Avenue C, and very nearly killed. He is shockingly bruised and beaten, and received a stab in the abdomen with an ice-pick, which entered the cavity of the abdomen to the depth of six inches. The instrument was extracted from the wound by Dr. KIMBARK, who was immediately called. Whether the wound will prove fatal or not it is impossible to tell as yet. At a late hour of the night, the men from the adjoining Districts were dismissed, and all remained quiet during the remainder of the night."

Capt. CRAFT, of the Municipal or old force, tells the affair thus, in his report to Chief MATSELL:

"At 8¾ o'clock, as Officer MALLEN was standing on the corner of Avenue D and Tenth-street, a man by the name of VANORSDALE called his attention to a row in Ninth-street. The officer ran as speedily as possible. When arriving there he saw several citizens belonging to the Black Republican Club lately organized in Sixth-street, near Avenue C, attempting to arrest a man on a charge of disorderly conduct. This man asked them to show their authority, saying that if they did not he would not go with them. MALLEN pushed his way into the crowd, when the prisoner remarked, 'There comes an officer—I will go with *him* to the Station-house.' At the same time the members of the Sixth-street Club let go of the man, and Officer MALLEN was conducting him quietly along, when eight or ten of these persons assuming to be so-called Metropolitan Policemen, rescued the prisoner from MALLEN and immediately seized that officer and conducted him to the Club room. Officer CASTINE, seeing the crowd, he being stationed on Eighth-street, asked what was the row. Scarcely had he uttered the words, when one of them struck him a severe blow on the head with a club, which knocked him senseless to the ground. And they took both officers to their club room, and made prisoners of them. Justice ANDERSON, hearing of the occurrence, about 12½ o'clock A. M., went to this crib and opened Court; took the complainant's charge, and he liberated the officers on bail to answer the charge at his Court on Wednesday next.

During the excitement hundreds of citizens collected round the place of meeting, and at one time it was feared that they would rescue the officers by force, but after some persuading, they quietly dispersed, giving three cheers for Mayor WOOD and three groans for the Black Republicans.

During the first excitement a man by the name of OLIVER LAFLIN, formerly a member of the Police Department, but who lately left and joined the parties assuming to be Metropolitan Policemen, was very badly stabbed in the abdomen by some person unknown with an ice-picker, about four inches of which broke off and remained in his body, until he was carried home and it was extracted by the doctor."

Capt. CRAFT also notes on his return: "About 10 o'clock P. M., Mr. JOSEPH TASS, residing at the corner of Avenue C and Tenth street, was, while walking up Avenue B with a basket of meat, when near Fourth-street knocked senseless by being hit on the head with a stone thrown by some person unknown. He was conveyed to his home, and a physician called. On examining the wound the doctor informed us that his skull was fractured. His wound was dressed, and he is doing well."

The affair caused a good deal of excitement about town yesterday, but the Ward remained quiet during the way. Fearful that some further difficulty might arise last night, the police force was considerably increased. But up to a late hour the disturbance was not renewed, neither was there any fear that there would be.

IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

On Saturday, in the Eighteenth Ward, First-Lieutenant BENNETT and thirteen men, declared for the Metropolitan Commissioners, left the old Station-house and went to a new Station-house, at No. 119 East Twenty-second street. The affair passed off quietly. Speeches were made to the men by Capt. WINES and Lieutenant BENNETT.

DR. KIMBARK AND THE POLICE.

Mayor WOOD has appointed Dr. TRUMAN NICHOLS Police Surgeon, in place of Dr. E. H. KIMBARK, dismissed. In relation to the dismissal of Dr. KIMBARK we have received the following:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 13, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: On the 11th of June I received a note from the Mayor's Office, of which the following is a copy, and am induced to offer it, together with the reply returned, with the belief that it may possess some interest to at least a portion of your readers.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1857.

Dr. E. H. KIMBARK—*Sir*: You are hereby notified that a complaint has been preferred against you by Dr. STEPHEN HASBROUCK, for inanhordination. You will appear before the Commissioners of Police, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., to answer.

Yours, &c., ALEX. MING,
Clerk Com. Police.

To this, the following reply was returned, no other attention of course, being paid to it.

ELEVENTH POLICE PRECINCT, June 12, 1857.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD—*Dear Sir:* In answer to your note of the 11th, (which, by the way, was not received till some hours after the time fixed for trial, or more properly, perhaps, execution,) I have simply to say, that a recent law of the State, changing the administration of the Police Department, withdrawing the control thereof from yourself and associates, and placing it in other hands, having gone into effect, of course I cannot, as a law-abiding citizen, to say nothing of my oath of office, do otherwise than obey the new Commissioners thus created. This I shall do, and therefore I must, with all due deference, refuse to recognize your authority, or to obey your high mandate. I know of but one Board of Police Commissioners, of which Mr. GEO. W. EMERY, and not "ALEXANDER MING," is chief Clerk.

Respectfully yours,
E. H. KIMBARK, M. D., Surgeon Police.

P. S.—Since the above was written, another similar communication has been received from His Honor the Mayor, informing me that one "Captain WM. D. CRAFT" had preferred a complaint against me for insubordination. As I do not know any "Captain WM. D. CRAFT," of course I cannot tell whether my accuser is a man of might, or a myth. But let the above note suffice as a response to all complaints of that sort, thus far, and to say that may come hereafter; for as that "Board of Commissioners," of which "FERNANDO WOOD" is the Alpha and Omega, is a sort of revolving concern, it is impossible to tell how many more charges may remain unexploded.

E. H. K.

WHO OWNS IT?

The following, signed by Capt. MANSFIELD, appeared yesterday on the return from the Seventeenth Ward sent to Mr. MATSELL's Office: "At sunrise this morning, as policeman HENLY was patrolling his beat a gentleman came to him and handed him a *light Kossuth hat*, which he says he found alongside of a man who was drunk or asleep on a stoop in Broadway. He tried to wake him up but could not. He took the hat,—which had a hand on it lettered—Metropolitan Police, No. 168, and gave it to the officer. The owner can have it by calling at the Seventeenth Ward Police Station.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL WALKER IN NEW-YORK.

Arrangements of the Committee—Selection of Orators—Directions to Military and Civic Organizations.

Gen. WILLIAM WALKER will arrive in this City, at the foot of Pier No. 1, at about 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening. The Committee appointed at the recent meeting to decide upon the manner of his reception, have progressed in their arrangements, as published below. The formal reception will take place in front of the City Hall soon after his arrival. The following is the report of the Committee:

THE COMMITTEE'S ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GENERAL WILLIAM WALKER.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed at the Meeting of Citizens held at National Hall, met on Saturday evening last and organized by the appointment of Capt. JOHN CREIGHTON as Chairman, and ALEX C. LAWRENCE, Esq., Secretary. A Committee of reception was appointed to proceed to South America to meet the President of Nicaragua, and escort him to the City. On the appearance of the steamer, one hundred guns will be fired at Pier No. 1 North River. The Military and Civic procession will then escort their guest to the Park, where a platform will be erected and a welcome to New-York will be made by Judge PHILLIPS in behalf of the Committee. The President will then be escorted by the procession to his Hotel. The cavalcade will be marshaled by Col. GEO. B. HALL, with Captains FARNUM, WALTERS, O'KEEFE, CRUGER and Major WELDON as his Assistants.

Military companies, associations and citizens generally, who desire to take part in the demonstration, will please report to Col. HALL, the Grand Marshal, without delay at his Head-quarters, No. 347 Broadway, room No. 12. Gen. WALKER will arrive in New-York at 7 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next. The members of the Committee of Arrangements are requested to attend the final meeting at GEORGE SHERWOOD's, corner of Worth-street and Broadway, this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock, without fail. Full particulars will be given in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES to-morrow.

GEORGE CREIGHTON,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
ALEX. C. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

The following order has been issued:

INDEPENDENT BATTALION—RYNDERS GRENADIERS.—*Order No. 17*—The officers and members of this organization are notified to meet this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at National Hall, Canal-street, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of General WILLIAM WALKER in this City, on Tuesday, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Punctual attendance is required.

By order. GEO. B. HALL, Colonel Commanding.
F. B. O'KEEFE, Acting Adjutant.

Meeting of the Excise Commissioners.

The Board met Saturday, at 10 A. M., in the Common Pleas Court-room, part first. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following communication was received and filed:

To the Commissioners of Excise:

GENTLEMEN: The subscriber respectfully states to your honorable Board that he is engaged in the business of distilling and refining alcohol, which he uses himself and sells to others, for no other purpose than the preparation of homœopathic remedies. The amount of his sales in quantities less than five gallons is so small that the profits would not justify him in paying $30 for a license; yet to be forbidden to sell any in small quantities would be a great damage to the subscriber, and a serious incouvenience to his numerous customers, and as he means to obey strictly the law, he asks information from your honorable Board in reply to the following questions:

1. Does alcohol of the purest quality and highest proof belong to the class of spirituous liquors?

2. Would the sale of such alcohol, in small quantities without a license, for the purpose above named, be a violation of the law?

3. Can a license for such sale of alcohol be obtained for a less sum than thirty dollars?

An answer to these inquiries will enable the subscriber to decide whether he shall apply to your honorable Board for a license.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,
JOHN T. S. SMITH, No. 434 Broadway,
By C. G. WARREN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 13, 1857.

Mr. JOHN B. LA FARGE presented the application of THOMPSON & PURCELL, No. 734 Broadway, for an increase per's license.

The application of JOHN B. COZZENS, of the Brandreth Building, Broadway, corner of Canal street, was presented, and a resolution passed that it be granted on the payment of a fee of $50.

Mexico among the public, in the press, and in the Congress. In the Congress the paragraph in the answer to the speech from the Throne was drawn up by M. GONZALEZ BRAVO (this Spanish Minister in England) in a much stronger tone than the corresponding passages in this speech; but it would appear that even this does not satisfy the Deputies, and an amendment will probably be moved to make the paragraph more bitter still. It is certain that the Government is just now exceedingly weak, from the many fractions into which the majority is split, and, as the Mexican question is the readiest and easiest of all means of opposition, Marshal NARVAEZ and M. PIDAL are becoming every day less free agents in the matter. Besides the natural feeling in the public to triumph over the imbecile ce of the old colony, an artificial irritation has been excited by persevering efforts and a lavish expenditure of money on the part of persons holding Mexican bonds to a large amount, and who think that nothing short of hostilities will obtain for them the payment of their more than doubtful claims. It is to be regretted that M. LAFRAGUA did not arrive in Madrid some time before the meeting of the Cortes. The Government feels that the Deputies, although for the greater part its own nominees, are growing unmanageable now that they are elected, and with ungrateful hardihood presume to make a show of independence. *There is now an outcry against Mexico*, which people persuade themselves and others, is *patriotic*—that unhappy adjective which is so dreadfully prostituted in Spain. On the whole, I fear that Lord HOWDEN and M. DE TURGOT may be working, not for Queen ISABELLA, but, as they say in France, "*pour le Roi de Prusse*"—that is, for nothing.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From the Liverpool Albion.

We learn that Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon* left Sheerness at 5:30 A. M. on Friday, for Liverpool, and may therefore be expected here hourly. She has been specially fitted for carrying and laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable, and is as well suited for the purpose as if she had been expressly built with that object. Her draught being situated nearer to the stern than is usual enables the cable to be stowed almost amid-ships, so as to preserve the trim of the vessel. A large hold, capable of receiving the cable in one coil, of this form which has been found by experience to be the best, has been cleared out, and a flooring laid over the kelson. The size of this division of the hold fitted for the cable is about 50 feet square, and the coil of 1,250 miles of cable will be about 11 feet high. At present she draws only 19 feet of water, her armament and superfluous stores having been removed; when the cable is on board this will be increased to 25 feet. A guard, or cage, of wrought-iron has been placed over the propeller, so as to avoid any chance of the cable getting foul of it. The machinery for paying out the cable, which is being made at Manchester, is of the most complete character, providing for every possible emergency; the precise strain borne by the cable, the exact amount delivered, the rate at which it is payed off, and other important particulars, being indicated during the whole process. The peculiar arrangement of the apparatus is such as to provide for every contingency which experience has pointed out as possible to occur in the paying out of either light or heavy cables. Frigates' masts have been fitted to the *Agamemnon*, in place of the heavier gear usually carried by her, to render her more suitable for the operation. Her engines, which are by PENN, are considered to be equal, if not superior, to anything afloat. They are nominally of 800-horse power, but have been worked up to 2,250. This power will not be needed in this case, for it is not to be expected that the cable will be laid at more than four to five knots per hour. 1,100 miles of the cable have now been completed by Messrs. NEWALL & Co., at Birkenhead, out of the 1,250 miles to be made there. This is laid in four coils, of about 25 feet diameter, and will be shipped in suitable vessels and coiled into the *Agamemnon*, in the Sloyne. Much as it is to be regretted that Liverpool has not been favored with the anticipated visit of the United States' steamer *Niagara* originally intended to take on board the cable at Birkenhead, it will be seen from the forgoing that the sudden derangement of the plans previously designed is not likely to cause delay in carrying out this great enterprise, through the measures which are being so promptly taken by the Government to provide so additional ship to compensate for the very great disappointment which has been so generally felt at the peculiar construction of the *Niagara* unfitting her for this particular service, although so splendid a specimen of naval architecture in other ways. Mr. CHARLES BRIGHT, the engineer of this great undertaking, has been in Liverpool during the last week making the necessary arrangements for coiling the cable on board of the *Agamemnon*. She will lie in the Sloyne, in consequence of her broadth not allowing her to enter the Birkenhead Dock, and the cable will be carried to her in other vessels. Mr. BRIGHT expects that his plan will allow of the *Agamemnon* leaving here on the 15th of July, to meet the other ships at Cork on the 18th, so that we may expect the cable to be laid in the first week in August, which is the period of the year most free, on the average, from wind and fog, and therefore best calculated for the completion of the undertaking.

From the London Times, June 2.

The United States' paddle-wheel steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, Capt. JOSHUA SANDS, after saluting the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE'S flag, as noticed in our report of His Imperial Highness' visit to Osborne, proceeded to Gravesend. The following particulars with reference to the construction of this frigate may be of interest to our readers: She has four tubular boilers fitted sth wert ships, with upright tubes, the water lying around them. These boilers were constructed on a new plan by the Chief Engineer of the United States' Navy, and were made at Baltimore; this is the first ship, with the exception of the *Merrimac*, which has been fitted with them. Her average consumption of coals (of which she stows away 1,000 tons) is about 35 tons for the 24 hours, which amount produces an average speed of 10 knots an hour under steam alone. Her cylinders are 6 feet in diameter, 10 feet stroke, carrying from 12 pounds to 18 pounds pressure of steam, 15 pounds being the average; average revolutions, 15 or 16. She has several officers on board, who have come over to this country to render their assistance in laying down the great Atlantic telegraph cable.

The *Agamemnon*, Master-Commander CORNELIUS T. A. NODDALL, reported as having left for Birkenhead, was recalled when between the Great Nore and the Mouse, in consequence of a telegraphic dispatch from the Admiralty, ordering her to remain at the Nore until further orders. She is to take in that portion of the cable intended to have been taken by the *Niagara*, and the *St. Jean D'Acre* is to proceed (when ready) to Birkenhead.

The *Cyclops*, paddle wheel steam-frigate, Lieutenant-Commander JOSEPH DAYMAN, left Sheerness on Saturday last, for the purpose of taking soundings of the line along which it is proposed the great Atlantic telegraph cable should be laid down.

From the Times, June 3.

Admiralty instructions were yesterday issued to Captain NODDALL, in command of Her Majesty's screw steamship *Agamemnon*, cancelling her recent order to proceed to Birkenhead, and directing that the former order to ship the Transatlantic cable from East Greenwich shall hold good. The United States' ship *Niagara* having been inspected by Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister, it was decided that the necessary arrangements should be entered into by the shipwright department of the dockyard, so as to adapt that vessel for the reception and transport of her intended portion of the electric cable from Liverpool.

Startling Increase in the Cuban Slave-trade —The Removal of Gen. Concha and his Reported Successor.

Madrid (May 25) Correspondence of London Times.

General CONCHA'S open opposition to Government renders his brother's removal from the command of Cuba even more certain than it was before. I have grounds for believing that this lucrative viceroyalty, the great point of ambition of every Spanish general, and the nomination to which is equivalent (besides the honor and glory of the post) to the grant of a large fortune, was recently offered to General ROS DE OLANO, who, however, felt himself compelled to decline it, on account of the implied condition of supporting the Government. It is said to have been thrice offered to him, until at last he declared that he should consider the application an insult if renewed. He informed CONCHA of what had passed, and the knowledge that his brother was as good as dismissed perhaps contributed somewhat to the decined opposition the Marquis DE DUERO last week showed to the Government in the Senate. It is thought here that the scandalous manner in which the Slave-trade has lately been carried on at Cuba, with the connivance and to the profit of JOSE CONCHA, and the representations of England on the subject, have also in some degree moved the Spanish Government to change the Captain-General. It is probable that General LERSUNDI will succeed him, in which case I suppose Senor GONZALEZ BRAVO will take the Ministry of Marine, as NARVAEZ is desirous of having him in the Government.

It is not to be expected, however, that because a new Captain-General is sent out the traffic in slaves will diminish. It may do so for a short time, just for appearance sake, and until the papers have trumpeted forth the vigilance and probity of the new man; but, after that, as he has only three years to serve there, and considere it a duty to himself and his family not to return home without a large fortune, we may be quite sure that he will tread in the steps of his predecessor. The English Government may make representations, Lord HOWDEN may multiply his notes and obtain fair promises from Pidal, but these are not worth the foolscap on which they are written, so far as potting a check to the evil goes. If it is really desired to stop the Slave-trade, now so active in Cuba, let a sufficient force of gunboats be sent out to stand sentry over the Cuban ports, and keep a bright lookout about the nooks and creeks in which slavers would be likely to run what portion of their wretched cargo the horrors of the middle passage may leave alive. As for remonstrances to the Spanish Government, it is just so much waste of large paper and big seals. I do not know if British philanthropists, who have contributed to Anti-Slavery funds and wiped their eyes over *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, imagine that the Slave-trade is really defunct, but they are mistaken if they do. For a deceased institution it is extremely lively, and it is much to be doubted whether any amount of diplomacy and red tape will suffice to confine it within narrower limits. A few shreds of British bunting flowing about Cuban coasts would be of much more efficacy. I cannot but think that, if the Yankees had the same interest and had made the same sacrifices to do away with the Slave-trade that John Bull has done, Spanish slavedealers would not find the traffic quite so easy, and captains-general would not make large fortunes quite so rapidly. The American would have acted while we have been complaining and notifying.

Madrid (May 28.) Correspondence of the London Times.

The recall of General CONCHA is still talked of as certain, although some persons think that the Government may, perhaps, in pursuance of the conciliatory policy announced by General NARVAEZ, avoid dismissing him, and wait his resignation, which is expected as a consequence of some severe communications that have been made to him. The time at which his period of office in Cuba expires is now so near that peremptorily to recall him might be taken for an act of vengeance, provoked by his brother's hostile demonstrations against the Government. In truth, however, there are abundant and valid motives for dismissing him, even with disgrace. As you may suppose, we are here kept minutely informed of what goes on in Cuba by numerous letters and frequent arrivals from that island. Recent accounts give details of the scandalous manner in which DON JOSE CONCHA, Marquis of the Havannah, has encouraged, for his own advantage, the importation of negroes. In the early days of this (his second) command in Cuba he pursued the slave-trade with extraordinary rigor and activity. Cordons of troops were established on all sides, and frequent domiciliary visits were made in the plantations. When this vigilance and severity had produced their effect, and that, owing to the rarity of the article, the value of negroes had nearly doubled itself, the Captain-General suddenly relaxed the rein, and connived at importation, on condition of receiving four ounces per head of negroes, instead of two, with which his predecessors had contented themselves. *It is estimated that* 100,000 *slaves have been brought into Cuba during his command there, and that he has made about* $800,000 *by the transaction.* To this enormous sum must be added, it is said, others also very considerable, received in the form of *pots de vin*—in other words, bribes for preferences and protection granted to particular enterprises. So that General JOSE CONCHA, who is noted for his parsimony, will return to Europe with a princely fortune. Not being on the spot, I, of course, cannot guarantee the correctness of these particulars, but I give them to you on the faith of accounts from Cuba, trustworthy, as I believe; and, it may be added, that they accord with reports long current, with the frequent complaints lately addressed to the British Government, and, through Lord HOWDEN, to that of Spain, and also that they seem generally credited here. If they be true, this sole quality that appeared to render General CONCHA eligible for the supreme command in Cuba—namely, his probity—melts away and disappears. Of the possession of superior abilities, and especially of administrative knewledge, I believe he has never been accused.

Great Popular Excitement in Brussels.

From the London Times, June 1.

Brussels was on the afternoon of Wednesday the scene of a popular turmoil, which at one time assumed the features of a serious political demonstration. The incident arose from the warmth of political feeling excited by the debates in the Chamber of Representatives on "charitable institutions," and particularly by the attitude of the Opposition in the sitting of Wednesday. M. FRERE, a member of the latter, laid the foundation of the subsequsut disorder by characterizing the guarantee offered by Government for the production of the accounts of monastic institutions as an insulting farce. Loud cries from the Right of "We know nothing of the kind" interrupted the speaker, who was requested by the President to retract his words. M. FRERE replied, in a stentorian voice: "When, some days ago, I denounced the conduct observed towards some young girls, lace-workers in a religious institution, a voice in this chamber taunted me as an *infame*." This sentence was received with applause by the strangers in the gallery, who commenced yelling and stamping. The President gave orders to the Huissiers to clear the gallery, and the public slowly withdrew. The allusion of M. FRERE to the lace manufacturers is explained by the following article in the *Précurseur* of Anlwerp.

"The *Observateur* published in one of its late numbers a fact so incredible that in the expectation of an official contradiction we have until now hesitated to lay it before our readers. In consequence of the silence of the clerical journals and of the persons interested we can no longer doubt the correctness of the account given by that journal. It is, therefore, now certain that the *religieuses* of the lace school of Liederkerke caused the hair of the heads of ten young girls who worked in their manufactory to be cut off, because, on the Sunday of Lakermesse, these poor girls had taken part in a dance."

After a few minutes had elapsed, and before the excitement created among the members of the Chamber by this incident had subsided, a great number of men with their hats on forced their way into the galleries, and it was necessary to have recourse to the troops on guard to clear the Chamber, and orders were given to strengthen the military posts outside. Half an hour after this second disturbance the President resumed his seat, and the discussion recommenced. Meanwhile the public, after having been expelled from the House, assembled in noisy and agitated groups in the space which separates the Park from the Chamber. Above a thousand persons, belonging to respectable classes of society, congregated round the steps of the Chamber, and awaited the close of the sitting. No sooner had the proceedings terminated and some members of the Right departed, than a storm of hisses and yells arose from the crowd. The Apostolic Nuncio, Monsignor GONELLA, who was leaving at the same time, misconstrued the attitude of the crowd into a personal attack upon himself, and withdrew into the Chamber. But the Minister of Foreign Affairs and M. DEMOOS, a Liberal member, hastened to acquaint him with his error, and, offering him their arms, they left the Chamber, and accompanied the Prelate to his carriage. The groups made way with respect for the Nuncio, and many persons took off their hats to the representative of the Church. It appears that the crowd had in the first instance mistaken the latter for the "Chanoine de Haerne," a most unpopular person, a fact which explained the hostile manifestation. The members of the Left were received by the crowd with enthusiastic cheers. M. ROGIER, on appearing on the steps, was the object of a particular ovation, but he retreated before the welcome which awaited him, and left the Chamber by a private gate. The crowd, after waiting in vain for M. FRERE, proceeded to his residence, where it sang the "Brabançonne" under his windows, and indulged in innumerable "*vivats*." The crowd next proceeded to the residence of M. VERHAEGEN, and favored him with a similar manifestation; it then dispersed in the utmost order. During the above scenes the troops were ordered to remain in barracks, ready to act should circumstances unfortunately demand their interference. At the commencement of Thursday's sitting of the Chamber Vicomte VILAIN XIV., Minister of Foreign Affairs, rose, and thus alluded to the events of the preceding day:

"GENTLEMEN: A circumstance to be regretted occurred yesterday. The Apostolic Nuncio to the Court of Brussels was seriously insulted. This incident took place yesterday at 5 o'clock, and at 5¾ o'clock the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in uniform, proceeded to the residence of his Excellency and offered excuses to him in the name of his Government, which the Nuncio would have been justified in demanding had he had time to draw up his representations. From the residence of the Nuncio I proceeded to the Chateau de Laecken, where I rendered an account of my conduct to the King. The King approved it, and has charged the Grand Marshal to express this morning to the Papal Nuncio the regrets of His Majesty. I consider the incident is terminated."

This brief speech was received by the Chamber with general approbation. After the sitting, the Cabinet Ministers proceeded to Laecken, where a Council, presided over by the King, took place. The Ministers remained to a grand dinner given at the chateau, where the Royal Family, the dignitaries of the Court, and several strangers of distinction were present.

From the Times, June 3.

We have received the Belgian papers of Monday.

Tranquility appears to be restored, but a portion of the Civic Guard is still under arms at Brussels, and troops are ready for any emergency. Some 70 individuals had been arrested, but the greater part of them have been set at liberty.

At Liege, where the windows of the Bishop's palace were smashed by a volley of stones, the excitement is also subsiding. The reports from Mons, Ghent, Antwerp, and other towns in the provinces are also of a tranquilizing nature.

The Mormon Question.

From the London Times, June 3.

* * * The United States' Court, having been suppressed by force, and a formal act of rebellion against the Federal Government having been committed, it would appear that there was only one course for the Federal Government to take, and that that was to dispatch a military force to Utah, suppress the present territorial Government, and carry on the laws by means of magistrates of Federal appointment, acting under the protection of the military, until such time as another territorial settlement could be effected. *If the United Government is true to itself it can have no choice in the matter, because the very principle of the federation is denied by this Mormonite act.* The Federal law has been virtually superseded in Utah a long time, and the Mormouite juries have refused to convict upon the plainest evidence. But this is an open and a definite act, and, though not done by the real instigator, BRIGHAM YOUNG, in person, is not cancelled or punished by him; so that the state of things is this,—that the Federal law is suppressed, and that, in the absence of any effort on the part of the territorial Government to reëstablish it, the Federal Government must itself step in and defend its own authority. The United States' Government were, perhaps, wise in giving the Mormons rope, and waiting till an act about which there could be no mistake was committed; but now, at any rate, the opportunity is given.

We may hope, then, now for something like a break-up of the Mormonite establishment. At present the sect profess to live under a kind of theocracy, which identifies Church and State, and places the Priesthood and civil Government in the same hands. There must be a considerable drooping of the Mormonite mind when these two authorities are fairly severed, and the Church finds itself one fine morning only—if we may so abuse the word—a religious communion, under a temporal government administered by "Gentiles." How deeply the union of the two estates enters into the Mormonite "idea" we see from these very facts, which are simply the result of impatience of any temporal power independent of and not included within the Church. When, then, the union has been formally severed by the reduction of Mr. BRIGHAM YOUNG from the King to the Priest simply, a great blow will have been struck at the system, and we hope that such a crisis will open the eyes of many a convert.

It is, indeed, lamentable to think how many of our own countrymen have been fascinated by this monstrous delusion. According to the calculation of Mr. CARVALHO, who was the companion of Colonel FREMONT in his journey over the Rocky Mountains in 1853, and spent several weeks among the Mormonites, "nine-tenths of the population were the peasantry of Scotland, England, and Wales." We cannot account for such a strange infatuation, except on the supposition of a remarkable union of motives and stimulants from different quarters which have conspired to favor it. There has been the emigration movement. The Mormons took advantage of this new tide in the popular mind. It took a great deal to shake the passive and stationary temper of the rural population, to rouse it from its lethargy, and give it the emigrant impulse. When that impulse, then, was once given them, it implied a kind of excitement of the popular mind, and the manœuvring from an old anchorage. The Mormons adroitly availed themselves of this excitement, and turned it to their purpose. Their arguments and pictures were addressed to a mass that was already on the move both in mind and body. Then they appealed to the superstitious element in the popular mind. We know from recent facts how strong that is, and to what an extent the lowest and coarsest impostures takes with our poor,—nay, even with a class above the poorest. That morbid deference to prestences to supernatural knowledge which sends our poor to the "wise woman," and, which sustained such gentlemen as Mr. HARRISON, had only to take another turn to follow the Transatlantic "prophet;" and, with a morbid religion, discontent and cupidity easily mingle. The time of distress which just preceded the great emigrant movement was exactly the time at which the highly colored picture of peace, comfort, and prosperity in a new land, drawn by the Mormonite missionary, would tell most powerfully upon our own people, pinched by low wages and tempted to look upon their own country as a scene of immoveable hardship, inequality, and oppression. It is but justice, too, to our poorer classes, to state that the worst features of Mormonism were studiously kept out of their sight. The missionaries from Utah received strict orders to conceal the whole fact of polygamy; they were even furnished with a false book, called *Doctrines and Covenants*, pretending to give, among other things, the marriage ceremonial in their communion, which only acknowledged one wife. A union of causes thus fevored the Mormonite movement. At no time, probably, in our history, were circumstances so much on its side. Travelers who have visited Utah, and even long residents there, assure us that the greater part of the Mormonite emigrants went over without any knowledge of the system, and simply under the influence of a vague belief in some new prophet that had risen up. It was a half religious, half-worldly dream, which led them out in quest of a sort of earthly paradise, where, under a theocratic rule, peace, plenty, and comfort reigned without interruption or decay. Even so long ago as 1851, however, the progress of Mormonite conversion in this country had reached its climax, and we trust now we shall soon look upon it as an event of the past.

THE CHINA WAR.

Interesting Exposition of the state of Affairs in China—The Expected Campaign—Injury of Delaying Operations against Canton—Successes of the Rebels—Intercepting Chinese Dispatches—Frightful Murder—The Emperor—Important Rumor.

Hong Kong (April 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

The situation remains the same; but our hopes of a change for the better are considerably increased by the news of the successes in Pereia and the proclamation of a peace with the Shah. This will liberate some 10,000 men and their attendant transports at Bushire, and 10,000 men will suffice to put an end to the Chinese puzzle.

But they must soon come. The Shanghai mail, which came in yesterday, brought some serious advices from the North. All the way from this, northward to our "furthest," it appears to be the general impression among these best qualified by experience to judge, that the delay in the Admiral's operations against Canton, caused by the perhaps very proper resolution to await the arrival of reinforcements, is creating immense mischief in the interior, and giving warranty for the report, industriously circulated by the Centonese, that we have been defeated and driven away from the City of Reme (Canton.)

I do not know that the gravity of this intelligence from a quarter where hitherto the long animosities of North and South have wrought in our favor, by supporting the prestige of our fame and fortune, is much compensated by the tidings, which are also come to hand, of great and important advantages gained by the insurgent Emperor over his rival of Pekin. If the Nankin Government is not persuaded that Canton is not impregnable to the skill and valor of the barbarians, the fall of the Tartar influence within its walls will signify nothing for the purposes of our diplomacy. This Viceroy YEH has already shown us what sacrifices of private affection and hatred he is capable of making to the grand policy of keeping China to the Chinese Government. At the taking of Nankin his wives, his children, and all his house, were massacred by the Iconoclasts, who are now reigning there in the stead of his master, and the decapitation of some 70,000 "rebels" by his order, at Canton, attests the sincerity of his avowed love of vengeance. Yet their surviving brethren in arms and himself are now leagued in the common cause of "Canton and Cantoonese," and the Yellow Dragon of the "White Emperor" floats from the masthead of every war junk in the combined fleets on the waters of the "Pearl." It is but a transfer of allegiance from a "red" to a "white" Emperor which these have made. It will be but the converse transfer which those will make when Tai Ping's conquest shall have rolled onward to the gates of the Viceregal Palace; and what Chinaman ever refused to render that token of his acknowledgment to "the Divinely Appointed," whose commission from Heaven is attested by the people's desire and sealed by success?

Therefore, so far as we are concerned, I say of the late conquests of the Nankin Government, *valeant quantum valere possunt*. But they certainly have not been small. It is now confirmed—what before was vaguely rumored—that the rebels of Kiangsi are in possession of the Chang-Yub Shan Pass, which commands the only road from that Province into the fertile and rich maritime Province of Ché-Keäng; that the west ern part of that of Fukien is in their hands, together with the mountain passes which lead into Kiangsi: that Kweiling-fú, the capital of Kiangsi, so long besieged in vain by the "God-worshippers" at the beginning of their rising in that their native Province, has at length yielded itself, and become "a possession," and that two of their chiefs have actually established themselves in the north of Kwangtung itself, while a third, their formidable LE, at the head of some 60,000 men, who have followed him from Kwangsi into that Province, has taken several of its southern cities, and from the easternmost, Tekheng, now threatens a visit to Canton itself, the capital of the Province.

The intercepting of Chinese dispatches is the most curious and perhaps the most important incident of the last fortnight. On the 6th inst. Commodore the Hon. G. J. B. ELLIOT, under orders from the Admiral, proceeded on board of Her Majesty's ship *Sampson*, with Her Majesty's ship *Hornet* and the two tenders, *Hongkong* and *Sir Charles Forbes*, in company, to Deep Bay in quest of a fleet of war junks, which were engaged, as usual, in cutting off our supplies of market produce from the main. The water being too short even for the tenders to approach within five miles of a number of junks which were discovered in a river high up the bay, the Commodore, Capt. HAND, of the *Sampson*, and Commander FORSYTH of the *Hornet*, proceeded with the boats of the two last mentioned steamers, and five boats belonging to Her Majesty's ships *Sybille* and *Nankin*, up the bay and into the river, when the vessels, which proved to be the fleet they had come in quest of, opened a heavy fire, sustained by that of a large body of troops ashore, but which was soon silenced by the steadier and more accurate fire of the British. Every vessel in the fleet, consisting of eleven war junks and two well armed lorchas, lately captured from their European owners, was burnt and their guns sunk in deep water, it being found impossible to dislodge even the lorchas from the beach where they lay.

The loss of the enemy must have been great. A seaman wounded by the accidental discharge of his own firelock was our only casualty. A Portuguese who had been a prisoner of the Chinese took the opportunity to make his escape, and was brought off in safety.

It was on board of the "flag junk" at the end of this brilliant little affair that a quantity of Chinese manuscripts was found by the captors, and on examination these proved to be a series of dispatches, reports, edicts and memoranda by different members of the Sunoan District administration on the events of the last three or four months of the pending controversy. Much of the correspondence will not interest your readers, since it consists of a criticism of the characters of certain men, employed by the worthies of Kaulung to carry out their numerous plots against the "lives and safeties all" of this community. I shall, therefore, merely state the results, so far as I have been able to ascertain these beyond the possibility of doubt.

The "poisoning case" is referred to approvingly, but not so as to implicate the poisoners or to clear them, but the burning of the store of the Englishman who, after their arrest, bought the poisoner's bread and biscuit bakery, and accepted the contracts by which the "devil soldiery" are fed, is the subject of a dispatch approving the plan, and, when successful, of another avowing and glorying in it. Assassinations, kidnappings, capture of vessels, are in like manner planned beforehand, and hoasted of after execution. Attempts to commit them and other crimes—among which may be mentioned one to destroy a steamer, and several to blow up the buildings and magazines of Victoria with gunpowder, are freely talked of, and their failure or postponement fully explained. The pains which YEH, as you know, has been taking of late to soothe public feeling at Canton into a belief that the "devils are broken" and "rubbed down," and suing for "leave to ask pardon," are also explained. His exchequer is empty. From the beginning of these troubles he had been obliged to depend upon his "braves," as the "people and gentry" were disinclined to bear the brunt of the action. But the "braves" were not volunteers, and his donations were immense. Further, considerable sums had been lavished on the taking of heads, for the service was a perilous one. To meet all these demands, forced, or else voluntary subscriptions were offered to the choice of the discerning public; and the result was answerable, but only for a season. The money is all gone. The "Canton Committee" can no longer pay even for heads. In vain their economy; in vain the reduction of reward from 100 to 30 taels, and lower still; in vain their obstinate refusal to pay more for a service which the "braves" represent as too dangerous for a "brave" to undertake at less than double the amount!—they have been at length compelled to suspend their payments altogether; and the adroitness of YEH has been put in requisition to cover the act of insolvency with the cloak of magnanimous compassion for the woes with which the rude and obdurate barbarians have so long been punished. This inability or unwillingness to pay for a war which your Exeter-hall-ites pretend to consider a war *pro aris et focis*, is one great fact. The small force of "braves" is another. All the exertions in YEH'S power to make, when his treasury was at the fullest, only rallied in a body of 1,000 men—even if there be no Chinese exaggeration of number—to the defence of the town and district of Keulung, within sight and gunshot of our own harbor, although the scheme of defence was combined with one for the invasion of this island and the destruction of our community. And now even this force is, for lack of pay, on the point of being disbanded.

Crimes and attempts to commit them continue, notwithstanding the announced deficit in YEH'S treasury. Since I last wrote the Mandarin's son who, having gained admission as a coolie on board of the *Guinare*, induced the emigrants to make an endeavor, all but successful, to murder her officers and crew, and take possession of her, has suffered the last penalty of the law. His IT adherents, who are to be transported for life, begged on bended knee that they might die with him. Was this the superstitious influence of their secret association of blood? Or was it the mere outbreak of the Chinese spirit, ever reckless of life and impatient of servile labor? I incline to the former solution.

The oven handed justice of England within two days after their condemnation fell heavy on an European and his Chinese accomplices, who were tried and convicted in the same Court of some very gross and cruel treatment of a large body of Chinese coolies, whom, after deluding into a contract to go to Cuba, they thought proper to confine, against their wills, for some three weeks in a filthy tenement ashore. But I doubt whether the example has been of benefit to the malcontents. It is not possible for a Chinaman to believe in the purity even of a Court of justice. Certainly crime and aggression have not as yet diminished.

A most frightful murder has been committed upon one of the most respected and oldest members of the British mercantile community in China—the late Mr. MARKWICH. The old man was found dead in his bed at a very early hour in the morning, with his throat literally torn away by a violent hand. From the articles of spoil found scattered on the floor it is plain that the assassins dreaded a surprise, and fled before they had time to secure his head as a trophy. They were his own house servants, and had been with him many years. It was to "house servants" that an especial reward had been offered for the heads of their masters.

A questionable violation of territory has at the hour I am now writing effected the capture of one of the miscreants. The Hon. East India Company's ship *Auckland*, late in the day of the murder, was dispatched to Hâm-tin, his native place, in quest of him. The "eldere" were invited on board, and, on their hesitation to come, one half hour's grace was given them to reconsider their determination. At the end of that time one of the *Auckland*'s 63-pound shot might be seen skimming over the village and kicking up a terrible dust beyond; whereupon the Hâm-tin mob were seen besetting the houses of the said "Elders," and compelling two of their number to yield themselves to the courteous invitation of Commander DROUGHT. They came on board, and to ransom their village undertook to surrender two of the assassins' relatives as hostages for himself, who, they said, had not yet arrived from Hongkong. The undertaking was fulfilled and the hostages delivered, and, upon an intimation that the assassin himself was arrived at Hâm-tin and in custody, the said hostages are to be reimbarked thither in a day or two in charge of the police authorities, there to be exchanged for the criminal.

There has been an unsuccessful endeavor to cajole a Yankee steamer within the clutches of the Mandarins, and a like endeavor upon a Portuguese armed lorcha, which has succeeded. We have also had an attempt to blow up the stores and magazines at the gun-yard. This discovery was made on the morning of the 5th inst., a few hours before it was put in execution. All the workmen were immediately discharged; but nothing transpired to lead to the detection of the real offender. By a happy inspiration, redolent of the Crimea itself, all the Chinamen on board of the *Minden* hulk, where no powder is stored, were also discharged, while all on board the kindred hulk *Hercules*, where are stored 40 tons of powder, they are still suffered to remain. The former were, for Chinamen, people of very high character; the character of the latter was, even for Chinamen, remarkably low.

The rainy season is beginning. There is much sickness. Some deaths among the persons poisoned three months since with arsenic are apprehended.

And what, you will ask, is the Emperor about? If we are to believe a late edict of YEH, he approves highly all that the "brave" Viceroy and his "braves" have done, and as highly of his proposal to give us peace, and "not be very harsh with us," if we "really and of our own accord come round," and cease to "dare to be perverse as of old." If we are to believe the Viceroy of the northern ports, His Majesty, neglecting YEH, and Canton, and all besides, has himself, really and of his own accord, come round to the traffic in opium, which by edict is now admitted at Shanghai on payment of "the duty of 12 taels per chest." It must not be forgotten that, in either instance, it is the remote Emperor speaking through a present Mandarin; and all which can with safety be affirmed is that such a peace is anxiously desired by YEH, and such a payment by his northern fellow-servant; and for the same sordid reason, no doubt.

At the moment of closing the mail I open this letter to communicate a piece of intelligence, which has just reached me through some Chinamen, this morning from Canton. They say—but who will vouch for them, albeit greatly confirmed by the facts above recorded?—that the Imperialist army there is in a state of mutiny for want of pay, the soldiers deserting in crowds, and the misery and disaffection of the population at the uttermost.

Later from Brazil.

By way of England we have advices from Pernambuco to the 1st of May.

Political intelligence is unimportant.

At Pernambuco large purchases of sugar had been made at 2,850 to 2,900 reis per arroba. A decline in prices was looked for in consequence of a scarcity of shipping. Cotton was quoted 7,500 to 7,700. Hides were selling at 346 reis ₱ lb. There was a brisk demand for manufactured goods at remunerating prices. Money for discounting was scarce, the Bank rate being 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Exchange on London to the extent of £30,000 had taken place at 27¾d. for 90 days' bills.

Freights to the Channel were 50s., and to the Continent 55c. to 60s., with 5 ₱ cent. primage.

From a private letter we learn that the Bahia and Rio markets were largely stocked with American flour. Better prices would have been obtained had it not unfortunately happened that the Provincial Assembly had notified to the bakers that the law passed two years ago, ordering all the bakers to remove their ovens to the suburbs of the cities, would be put into force on the 30th June. There was some hope that the law would be annulled, but should this not be the case a great many failures might be expected, and dealers were consequently afraid to purchase.

Latest by Telegraph from Liverpool to Southampton.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 3.

The Liverpool COTTON market is firm, but quiet and quotations are unchanged. Sales of the three days 17,000 bales, of which 2,500 were to speculators, and 2,500 to exporters.

The BREADSTUFFS market, owing to the favorable crop and weather, is heavy, and all qualities are depressed. FLOUR was very dull, at a decline of 1s. ₱ bbl. WHEAT is also in very trifling demand, and prices are fully 3d.@4d. lower. Quotations, however, are nominal. CORN is also very dull, and previous quotations are barely maintained.

The PROVISION market is dull. BACON is heavy, at prices fully 3s. lower. LARD is heavy, but without important change in rates.

RESIN is heavy, at a decline of 3d.@4d.

CONSOLS close at 94@94¼ for money.

London Money Market.

From the London Times.

TUESDAY, June 2—P. M.

Immediately on the commencement of business to-day the Bank broker announced that the Bank will make their usual advances on stock during the approaching shutting at 6½ ₱ cent., and this, coupled with the news of the arrival of the Mexican steamer with £632,500, caused the funds to open with firmness at an advance of an eighth. A continued pressure for money then caused a relapse to 93¾, from which there was again a temporary recovery to 94@⅜. Ultimately the market had an inanimate appearance, a rather less favorable condition of the continental exchanges, consequent upon the recent purchases of silver, coupled with the receipt of desponding accounts from Paris, tending to create general dulness, and there were sellers at 94 for money while for the account on the 9th of July the last transactions were at 94⅜, or 93½ ex. dividend. Bank Stock left off at 212@214; Reduced, 93⅜@⅝; new Three ₱ Cents., 93⅜@⅝; India Stock, 221@223; India Bonds, 9s.@4s. discount; Exchequer Bonds, 98⅝@⅞; and Exchequer-bills, June, 2s. dis. @ 2s. premium; Meroh, 3s.@6s. premium.

The advances to be made by the Bank during the shutting will, as usual, be upon Government Securities of all kinds, as well as upon India Bonds. They will not be granted for a less period than 14 days, and must in every case be repaid on or before the 11th of July, beyond which date there will, it is believed, be no extensions.

The demand for Money in the Discount market as well as in the Stock Exchange continues with full force.

In the Foreign Exchanges there was no alteration of importance from the rates of last post, but the tendency was towards flatness.

Uninterrupted heaviness prevails on the Paris Bourse. The final quotations of the French Three ₱ Cents. this evening were 69f. 10c. for money, and 69f. 35c. for the account, showing a further decline of nearly ¼ ₱ cent.

Liverpool Markets.

By Steamer Vanderbilt to June 2 P. M.

The COTTON market closed with some little activity, and prices of all kinds are quite as dear as last week. The buying for speculation and export has been all in the good middling and better qualities of American. The sales were estimated at 5,000 bales. There is a better feeling in the Manchester market, both for YARNS and CLOTHS, and a trifling advance has been asked, which, though not obtained, shows an improvement on last week. Buyers are willing to give the prices of last week for all kinds of CLOTH. The improvement is partly attributable to the advices from India, but more immediately through the progress which has been made in the short time movement, and the consequent decrease in productive. Stockport has now joined the short time movement for one month, and besides the looms thus partially stopped in the District, it is estimated that at least 5,000 looms have been wholly stopped, either through the poverty of the owners and adverse trade, or through failures. In YARNS there has been a good demand for 40's mule for India, which is firmer in price. For Germany and the Mediterranean there is but little demand, and the stoppage of looms has occasioned a quieter market for some trade YARNS.

The GRAIN market has ruled very dull this morning; we had a few buyers of wheat from the midland counties, but scarcely any from the Yorkshire side, and with a cessation of Irish demand for the moment, sales in anything beyond retail quantity could not be made, without submitting to a decline of 2d. ₱ bushel, which was conceded upon American parcels ex-quay, and the several lots of Danish on board ship just arrived; holders in general, however, were not disposed to press sales at this reduction. Of farmers' WHEAT very few samples appeared for sale to-day, and being held firmly on some what higher terms, little was disposed of. FLOUR is rather neglected to day, and is obtainable at 6d. to 1s. ₱ sack and barrel less money. BARLEY 2d. ₱ bushel cheaper, with a slow inquiry. PEASE steady, but little doing in them. OATS support their value, and OATMEAL is taken to a moderate extent at an improvement of 6d. ₱ load. INDIAN CORN is not pressed on the market; the stock is now in comparatively small compass; still, with a limited inquiry, prices tend somewhat easier: yellow American, 39s. to 39s 6d.; mixed, 38s. 9d. to 39s.; white, 40s. to 40s. 6d. ₱ 490 lbs.

China Markets.

By Overland Mail, April 15.

At HONG KONG there is little doing in the way of business. COTTON, small sales at, for Bengal, $9 50@$9 75; and Bombay, $10@$10 75 ₱ picul. COTTON YARN—High numbers are wanted. Nos. 16 to 24, $26; Nos. 28 to 32, $24@$25; Nos. 38 to 42, $42@$44. SHIRTINGS there has been but little inquiry for. Grays, 6¼ catties, $2 05@$2 10; Nail Rod IRON, $4; LEAD, $3 75; TIN PLATES, $10@$10 50.

RICE has been in considerable demand, and prices keep high, owing to the continuance of dry weather. The quotation is $3 90@$3 20.

RAW SILK—Purchases of 300 to 400 piculs reported at Macao at increasing prices.

E

I could borrow from at any time and one to whom I was perfectly willing to lend; he was punctual in meeting his engagements of that kind; during last October and September his whiskers were as long as I had ever seen them—rather more bushy than in the daguerreotype; a person at first sight of the doctor would say he was round-shouldered, from a habit of stooping acquired in working over the operating chair; this inclination of the shoulders is common to dentists who work over the operating chair; he wore very thick-soled boots; on the Tuesday prior to his death, the Doctor called to my office, and said he would want $300 on the first of February to make up the balance in meeting a note; on Thursday he met me, and said he would want the money on the following Monday; he was a changeable man, some days very lively and others the contrary, depending on how he felt; he walked with his head a little inclined, looking at the pavement; the doctor told me he had made arrangements to go to Europe this Spring.

Q.—Do you know that Mrs. Cunningham had made arrangements to go to Europe this Spring? A.—Mrs. Cunningham asked me last Winter if I knew of a good school where she could put her children; for that she and Augusta were going to Europe this Spring; had heard her speak of it as early as the Spring before; along in 1856 the Doctor and she spoke frequently of going to Europe—the Doctor, Mrs. Cunningham and Augusta; in the Spring of 1856, when she took the house, they fitted it up very nicely; since Doctor Burdell's death I have been often in the front room, third story; there is a small oval window opening from that into a dark bedroom, between the front room and back-room; I have tried it and could see through that window anything going on in the front room; when the Doctor was angry with a person, no matter whether he was relative, friend, or foe, he would say anything to injure them; he would be very friendly afterwards; he was what I call a two-faced man; in conversation with me, he has never said anything derogatory of Mrs. Cunningham; he always spoke in the highest terms of her, and he was a man that never spoke well of a lady except she deserved it very well; I have heard him speak very highly of Miss Augusta; he said Mrs. Cunningham was a smart woman, who attended to her own business, and that she was worth a good deal of property; that he had seen the papers; he always introduced her to his friends.

Cross examined—My attention was called to the window between the front room and the small room, from the circumstance of Mary Donohue swearing that the window looked into the back room; the Doctor never told me that any papers were signed in the settlement of the suits; he said they were settled; the Doctor was a man who would say anything of another behind his back, and although I was on good terms with him, I do not know but he may have spoken of me; I suppose he has made me as much a confidant as any of his acquaintances; I have been acquainted with Mrs. Cunningham and her family since 1855; I have been accustomed to visit her and her daughters, and my relations are friendly with them; I have given Mrs. Cunningham all the information I possessed, to show that Dr. Burdell was here from the 25th to the 28th of October, because I believe as was here; I have visited that family as I have any other ladies of my acquaintance, and nothing more than that; I have taken the oldest daughter into society, believing her to be a lady, as I believe her still; there has been a rumor that I have been engaged to Miss Augusta; this is not so, and I have no more interest in this case than any other gentleman here, beyond eliciting the truth, for I believe a great deal that is untrue has been said about them.

Q.—How as to the Doctor's whiskers? A.—They were thick on the chin and about his mouth, not thin on the sides of the face; the impression on looking at him first would be that he had a very heavy beard; on the week of his death it was dyed blacker than I have ever known it; so black did it appear when in the coffin, that I might have been puzzled to recognize him; his declarations that he would never marry any one, I considered nothing but habit; in the Doctor's conversation about going to Europe, in October, he did not say who he was going to take with him; he had told me frequently before; was as intimate with the Doctor in 1855 as in 1856; he told me that his invariable rule for ten years was to spend the month of August out of town.

Q.—Were you in the house No. 31 Bond-street on the day of the murder? A.—I was all over the house; I was a good deal of the time in the room where the Doctor was killed; I was there when the body was stripped; I looked into the room as I went up stairs to see Mrs. Cunningham; Dr. Main met me below and said Mrs. Cunningham and daughters were up stairs fainting, and I had better go up there; I did so, and after putting Mrs. Cunningham on the bed came down again; I generally make the entries in my book on the day the work is done; sometimes I do not do it till after a day or two; I can't tell anything about my work except by the book; I was never a partner of Dr. Burdell; I have receipts from the Doctor for $7,000 since 1854; I went to the Broadway Theatre once with Dr. Burdell, in the Winter of 1855–'56; I went with Ellen, and he with Mrs. Cunningham; that is the only place of public amusement that I know of his going with her during that Winter; I heard him say he had gone other times with her; Mrs. Cunningham does not owe me any money, to my knowledge; she has borrowed money from me on several occasions; never much at a time—not over $10; I have fixed Mr. Barlow's teeth more than once, but not more than twice; the first time was on Sunday; I don't know who was present then; Dr. Burdell was never in but once when I was fixing Mr. Barlow's teeth; the only way I remember any difference between these times was the Doctor's presence.

Re-direct Examination—When the Doctor said he would never marry, his general expression was: "I am not a marrying man;" when I went there the day after the Doctor's murder, and went up stairs, I found Miss Augusta sitting on a trunk, crying; Helen had just come out of a fainting fit, and Mrs. Cunningham was helpless on the bed; I went up some time after and found them in the same condition.

The counsel for the claimant offered to prove the declarations of Mrs. Cunningham as to her marriage to Dr. Burdell at the time.

Mr. Tilden objected.

Objection sustained.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Taylor, wife of Elias Taylor, of Herkimer, (a former witness,) was called to prove that Mr. Elias Taylor was at their house about three weeks after the death of her daughter, which happened on the 3d of October.

Mr. Edwards (counsel for the contestants) said that as they had not formally rested they would, at this stage, call Miss Demis Hubbard.

Dr. Dean objected, contending that the other side had rested, with the exception of a few specified reservations.

The Court decided to admit the witness to testify.

The counsel for the claimant still urged their objections, calling it an unfair procedure, and claimed that the Court, as a matter of discretion, should exclude the witness.

Court—They would not say they rested if they entered the rest for them, and therefore I cannot exclude the witness.

Mr. Edwards—We intended to examine this witness yesterday morning, but she was not here, and so we will examine her at the first opportunity. Dr. Roberts has stated things in his evidence which are untrue, and we should like to have the witness examined. You know well what connection she has in this case.

Court—I think I should hear them. I entered the rest for them.

Mr. Dean—I think it will make a great difference in the time occupied.

EVIDENCE OF MISS DEMIS HUBBARD, DOCTOR BURDELL'S COUSIN.

I reside at No. 126 West Twenty-Eighth-street; am twenty-three years of age; am first cousin to the late Doctor Harvey Burdell.

Q.—Did Harvey Burdell ever promise you that he would not get married until you got married?

Counsel for claimant—We object.

Mr. Edwards—I put the question on account of something that Augusta Cunningham says in her testimony; she was asked, "What reason did he give why he would not get married?" She replied, "He said he had promised his cousin, Miss Hubbard, that he would not get married before she did."

Mr. Dean—That is to contradict the testimony of Augusta, and that cannot be done unless you can prove the Doctor did not say that to Augusta. There are three objections to the question: first, it is leading in form; second, it is collateral; third, the truth or falsity of the Doctor's statements cannot be inquired into.

Mr. Edwards—We claim a right to find out from this witness if Dr. Burdell ever made such a promise.

Court—I do not think the evidence is inadmissible.

The witness, on being asked the question, before the Court had directed her not to answer, did say, "No, Sir."

Mr. Tilden claimed that the fact of Dr. Burdell's having or not having said so would be important to the case, and therefore should be admitted.

The question was then put as follows:

Q.—How far has Dr. Burdell ever made any promises to you about his not getting married?

Counsel for Claimant—We object.

Court—I think that is objectionable.

Mr. Edwards—Then we withdraw the witness if your Honor excludes that question.

Mr. Tilden, to his associates, in a low voice—No, no.

Q.—State whether you ever saw that paper before? A.—I have; [the paper was the release of the house No. 31 Bond-street by Mrs. Cunningham,] it was the Sunday before the Doctor's decease; I saw it at Mrs. Graham's, No. 910 Broadway; the Doctor told me when he got it; he said that on the Saturday night before Mrs. Cunningham signed it; he received it that Saturday night; he said she had had it in her possession some time, and that they had some difficulty, and Augusta told him to go and get his dinner, and when he came back her mother would sign the paper; he said he was going to Brooklyn to show it to Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Frazer; he was going to keep it about him all the time; he dare not leave it in the room for fear Mrs. Cunningham would get it; then he asked me if I would not keep it; I told him I would.

Cross-examined—I wrote Mrs. Cunningham a letter once—never more; I received a letter from Mr. Phelan while I was at No. 31 Bond-street.

Q.—Did you receive this letter? [The counsel handed the witness an anonymous letter.] A.—No—I think I never received this letter.

Q.—Do you know the handwriting? [Question objected to. Allowed.] A.—I could not swear to the handwriting; I do not know who wrote that letter; I do not know the handwriting; it looks like Mrs. Cunningham's handwriting; it looks like hers, but I can't say that it is.

Q.—Do you judge it to be hers or not? A.—I would not like to say it is, or is not.

Q.—Did you receive that letter? [A second anonymous letter was here handed the witness.] A.—No, Sir—nor do I know the handwriting; the letter you now handed me is not my handwriting; I know Mr. Phelan's handwriting.

Q.—Is that his handwriting? A.—I can't tell merely by looking at the envelope; my name was Demis Verst; I saw Dr. Burdell for half an hour on the Sunday previous to his death; it was between twelve and one o'clock; I saw him on Wednesday and Friday; I saw him on Friday between two and three o'clock; I was at his office once on Friday; I stayed there three-quarters of an hour; I saw a tall gentleman there, Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Stansbury, and others; I don't remember seeing Dr. Blaisdell there; I did not see Dr. Burdell that evening, anywhere; I never saw Dr. Blaisdell, to know him, till after the murder; I know Dr. Spicer; I have known him since last August; I first saw him then; I first knew him at Sackett's Harbor; I knew him up to the time I left there; I know Dr. Kimball, of Sackett's Harbor.

Mr. Edwards wished to reexamine the witness as to other points, which was objected to, as nothing new had been elicited on the cross-examination.

MARCUS B. BUTLER RECALLED.

I am in the Public Administrator's office; I examined the papers of Dr. Burdell, and found all his bills and important papers filed and well arranged.

Cross-examined—I found his name on his bills written Burdell, and also Berdell.

Mr. Edwards—I wish to bring a witness to show that the present claimant has been tried for the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell and acquitted.

Objected and excluded.

EVIDENCE OF N. CROCHERON.

I keep the Philadelphia House in Philadelphia; I am fifty years of age; I kept that house last year, and have for over a year past; I know David M. Grant, a former witness; I knew him when he stopped at my house; it was from the latter part of May, 1856, till October; I know his reputation for truth and veracity; it is very bad; all who have had business with him, or know him at all, said it was bad; I have known him for fifteen years; hnt had no business with him till the 20th of May, 1856: I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—I have heard John L. Hamilton speak against the character of Grant; he resides in Buffalo, and spoke to me about it last October; he said Grant tried to cheat him—lied to him; took property and sold it, that he had no right to, for he (Hamilton) had a mortgage of it; I cannot name any one else who I have heard speak against him, except this Potter, who was examined yesterday.

Re-direct examination—Q.—Have you heard Mr. Wright, of New-Jersey, speak about him? A.—I have: Mr. Wright told Mr. Grant that he was a liar to his face.

Re-cross-examined—This was at my house; Mr. Grant did not deny the charge; Mr. Wright said he would have Grant strung up.

EVIDENCE OF EDWIN H. STONE.

I reside at the Lafarge House; keep the books; am twenty years old; I was clerk of the Lafarge House last Fall; by turning to the cash book of the Hotel on the 31st day of October, I see Dr. Burdell's bill was paid up to that day; Dr. Burdell next began to take his meals on the 23d of next month; he always paid up his bills when he left, and then when he returned, opened his account again.

Cross-examined—We do not make any deduction when a man is absent for a day or two—not even when a man is absent a week; Dr Burdell paid $3 a week for his board; if he had any friends with him we put it in the bill; dinner was one dollar; other extras were also put in the bill; I don't know that he ever had any wine; there are other entries as follows; "28th of November, Dr. Burdell $16." "30th December, Dr. Burdell $23." Men sometimes pay before they leave, and sometimes after they do; the payments are put down in the cash book on the date of the payment; Dr. Burdell usually paid when he went away.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. CATHARINE DENNISON.

I reside in Brooklyn, No. 4 Carroll place; I am the wife of Theodore W. Dennisen; I was acquainted with Dr. Burdell over twenty years; I first saw the claimant, Mrs. Cunningham, a year ago last Fall, at 31 Bond-street; I was invited to see a cousin of the Doctor there who was sick, but I did not become acquainted with her till last Fall; I have had conversation with Dr. Burdell about Mrs. Cunningham; he spoke of her in the first place as being a very fine woman, a very able woman, and having a very fine family; this was before I ever saw her; he said he had been out with her; after he got so he traveled with her she paid her own expenses; he spoke of her last Summer as being a very fine lady, that she was going to move, to take her family and go into another house; with one exception he always spoke favorably of her; then he spoke about her listening to everything he said and watching him; he said she was then listening to him at the parlor door; he walked cautiously to the door and opened it, but she was not there; on Monday, before the Doctor's death I last saw the Doctor; I saw him on the stairs as I went in; he said Demis Hubbard was there; I went into the front parlor and Mrs. Cunningham came in; the Doctor came in afterwards and fixed the bracket; the Doctor spoke about an ambrotype he had taken; Mrs. Cunningham then said the girls had it up stairs; he asked her to go up and get it; we all went up stairs to the Doctor's room; I then had some conversation with him about a daguerreotype, but I wanted a better one and asked him where his double-cased ambrotype was; he said it was in his secretary; that he had all his daguerreotypes stolen; she said that everything that was stolen was laid to her, that she had stolen a likeness of him and then stole the case, &c.. I told him he was not looking well; he said he was out late the night before, and when he came in the door was locked; she said, "Harvey, the door was not locked, it only opened hard;" he said, "Yes, it was locked;" she went to his tool-case and was looking over his instruments; he said, "Let them alone;" she made no reply, but kept on; I said, "what are you doing?" she said, "I am looking for a pin;" she then went up to the Doctor and got him to pin her dress together on her breast; he said, "It looks suspicious when a woman could not keep her dress together;" the Doctor was not at our house late the night before—no later than 7 o'clock—but at that interview on Monday I noticed that the Doctor appeared very agreeable—more so than usual; I was at the party on the 14th of January; I saw the Doctor that night in his own rooms and in the parlor; I had a conversation with him; he said that afternoon, when he saw me, "Oh, I thought you were not coming;" I said, "I have brought Mrs. Cunningham some flowers;" he asked me if I was going home; I said I was going to Great Jones-street; he walked over to that street with me; on the way we conversed about the party; he said he was not going to the party; he had no clothes to wear; I asked him why he did not get himself some; he said he was not able; he seemed to be pleasant that night; he always spoke very kindly of Mrs. Cunningham and her family; he said she was a good mother and brought her children up well.

Q.—Do you know anything about an engagement of marriage between them? A.—Mrs. Cunningham told me before his death she was engaged to be married to him, but wanted me to keep it a secret; he spoke to me about going to Europe the present Summer; it was between the first of January and last of February; I asked him if he would take me with him; he said he would, if I would leave my children; he said he was going to take a lady with him, as gentlemen always fared better when they had a lady with them; Mrs. Cunningham never told me she was going to Europe; the Doctor paid me for the naturnl flowers that I took over to Mrs. Cunningham for the party; he did not sell on me on New Year's last; it was the first time he omitted it; I saw the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham together the day after the party; he opened the parlor door and told her he was going down to the bank, and he wanted her to send any one who called to see him up to Dr. Smith; she said she would do her best; I saw the Doctor the Sunday after New-Year's at my house, and the week after at No. 31 Bond-st.; a gentleman from Nicaragua was present.

The cross-examination elicited nothing new.

EVIDENCE OF MR. WM. A. BEECHER.

I am a brother of Rev. Mr. Beecher, of Saratoga Springs; live in New-York; Dr. Burdell brought a check of $60, to pay the bill of Mrs. Cunningham's daughter, then at my brother's school.

No cross-examination.

EVIDENCE OF MR. DANIEL R. TAYLOR.

I am a lawyer; my office is at No. 229 Broadway; I am 29 years old; was employed in the suit last Fall, Warner vs. Griffin, for the defence: Dr. Burdell was a witness in that case; I first spoke to you (Mr. Dean) about it; that case was called for the morning of the 27th of October; it was then adjourned till next day, as the defendant was not ready; I believe the trial did not actually begin till after the election: I saw the Doctor over here at the Court before the cause was tried, but am not able to say what particular day it was; Dr. Burdell was interested in the case.

Cross-examined—Nothing was done on Tuesday when the case was called, except to put it off rather indefinitely; my impression is that a long case was taken up on Monday, and was not finished till after Tuesday, so it had precedence over our case.

Adjourned till Monday morning at ten o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Jas. R. McGee vs. *Robert Stewart, et al.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Elizabeth R. Blydenburgh vs. *John B. Borst.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jas. Maguire vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jas. Lovell vs. *John Orser, Sheriff.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 13.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

THE FRENCH EXTRADITION CASE.

The Northern Railway of France vs. *Charles Carpentier et al.*—Some time since we gave a notice of an application which was made to have Auguste Parot discharged from the custody of the Sheriff. The adjourned argument was continued on Saturday.

Previous to the argument Mr. Marsh, for the Sheriff, objected to the affidavits which Mr. Townshend had given notice he would present, on the ground that they were only cumulative. His objection was overruled.

Mr. Spilthom, for the prisoner, read an affidavit of Mr. Townshend stating that Marshal Rynders had Parot in his custody, and held him on the authority of the United States, and that the prisoners were detained by no other authority. When deponent learned that the prisoner was in the Sheriff's custody, he was told that it was by Mr. Murrogh's orders. Deponent had never seen the warrant for the extradition of Greelet.

Mr. Marrogh read the affidavit of Marshal Rynders, stating, that in pursuance of an order from the Secretary, Greelet had been sent to France. Mr. Murrogh read an order of Commissioner Betts, authorizing the Marshal to take charge of Parot.

Mr. Galbraith claimed that the discharge of the prisoner from the custody of the United States, freed him from confinement, and that his subsequent arrest was illegal.

His Honor took the papers, and will render his decision shortly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Recorder SMITH and Judge RUSSELL were both on the bench on Saturday to pass sentence on prisoners convicted before them. The following were sentenced:

James Bowen, for stealing wheat, State Prison two years.

Henry G. Feksier, for an attempt to commit a rape on his servant, Eliza Faber. State Prison two years.

Mathew Conlan, who pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing counterfeit money. State Prison, two years.

Patrick Geraghty, for mayhem, in biting off the nose of James Lynch in a drunken fight, was allowed to go at large, the Court considering that Lynch was as much to blame as Geraghty.

Samuel Jones *alias* Moore, for robbing a Long Islander named Sydney Martin, at a den in Water-street. Five years in State Prison.

Charles Macomber, the man who bought four bottles of Kellinger's lineament at as many different druggists in the Eighth-avenue, paying for them with forged $5 bills on the Buffalo City Bank, and receiving good change, was sent to the State Prison for five years.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—June 13.

Before Justices Osborne and Connolly.

The prisoners' fold, in the corner of the Court-room, was filled with black sheep on Saturday. They were, as a general thing, less ragged and squalid in their appearance than usual, and several of them had an exceedingly genteel appearance.

The first prisoner brought to the bar was John Kane, arraigned on a charge of assault and battery committed on the person of Mary McDonald. Mary was going along Fourth-street by the Parade Ground on Thursday, in broad daylight, when this prisoner came up and spoke to her; she told him to go away, and he kept walking with her, and finally struck her and knocked her down.

Judge Osborne—What have you got to say to this, Kane?

Prisoner—I took her for another woman.

His father pleaded hard for his discharge. He was a hard-working mechanic in the Ninth Ward, he said. Toe Judge asked him if he knew his son had been locked up before. He knew it, but it was unjustly.

Judge Connolly—He's something of a rowdy, I guess. This was a decent married woman. If we let such men off, our wives and daughters are liable to be insulted in the street daily. He was sent to the City Prison for 60 days, and fined $25.

James Watts and Henry McManus were brought up on the instance of one of the conductors of the Eighth-avenue cars, who testified that they got into the car which he had charge of, June 9, and commenced carrying on, and when he remonstrated, struck him in the face with a whip, tore his clothes and injured him considerably. They were found guilty, but judgment was suspended at the request of the complainant, "but if you're caught here again," said the Judge, "we'll sentence you for this assault." They were not very rough-looking men, and promised not to be caught again.

Edward Nugent, John Mansfield and Thomas Downey were brought up on affidavits of John Wirth and James Harvey, charged with riotous conduct. It was alleged that on the night of June 7 they came to the dance-house kept by John Wirth, were quarrelsome and were ejected; that they then collected a crowd and commenced stoning the house, which was situated on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. The complainant, a German, said, "They fired the stones same as snow." Judge OSBORNE said the trouble was that the parties were not fully identified. The prisoners were acquitted.

John McIntyre, a little boy, was charged with stealing a board from a lumber yard.

Judge Osborne—What do you say to this, boy?

Prisoner—A boy told me he found the board afloat in the dock.

Judge—O, yes. Guilty, House of Refuge.

The complaint against Edward Lynch, for an assault and battery on June 10, was withdrawn by Walter Walsh, who had preferred the charge.

Henry Seymour and Francis Quigley, tried for beating Guigin, the Chinaman, in a brutal manner, were found guilty, and sentence suspended.

Francis Caraber, a Fourth Ward Policeman, with his face a good deal scratched, appeared to prosecute Mark Gorham for an assault upon him while in the discharge of his duty. The prisoner was drunk at the time, and the officer requested that sentence might be suspended. He was found guilty and permitted to go.

The ubiquitous John Brown was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. He had stolen a silver watch and brass chain, value $17, from Lewis L. Walker, No. 96 Greenwich-street. It appeared that he was in the habit of going around to lodging houses and lodging in the same room with some one else, for the purpose of stealing from them. The larceny in this case was committed in this way.

John Bestel struck his wife on the head with a club on Tuesday, at No. 248 Mulberry-street. He was discharged at her request.

John Gill, too, who had beaten a woman named Theresa Gehegan, was discharged at her request. "Go," said Judge Osborne, "but don't you touch her again." The first part of this advice was followed with alacrity. He went immediately.

Mary Higgens, arraigned for striking Thomas A. Doran with a brick was discharged, no witness appearing.

Fabina Hoffman and Catharine McDonald, stole a pair of boots from James Reilly, shoemaker. The woman had been before the Court three times before.

The Judge asked the man where he got those boots, which were found in his possession.

"I never stole nothing in my life, Judge," said he. They were sent up for three months. "All right," said Catharine, as she went off into the prison. "All right," echoed the Judge, "Why did not you plead guilty then, and save us the trouble of examining witnesses? I'm going to look after these second and third offences hereafter."

Mary Lenahan and Mary Ann Kinney had both been here before. They went into the complainant's store and stole some corn beef worth 10 cents a pound. The counsel said one of them had five children.

Judge Osborne—I don't believe these stories about children. A woman here the other day said she had three children, and come to find out she had buried them all. Penitentiary for three months.

Samuel Wilson, a boy with a head of doubtful phrenological developement in the region of the moral sentiments, had stolen a clothes-basket from Eliza Moran, No. 27 Rose-street; the Judge asked him what he had to say. "A man gave it to me." "House of Refuge," said the Judge. He was 19 years old.

Mike Rafferty stole a bunk bill from Michael Corcoran, No. 42 Prince-street. He was suspected of thieving, a trap was laid for him and he was caught in the act.

His mother gave him a good character. He was not out o' nights much.

Counsel—Here's his brother, Sir.

Judge—O, I suppose he knows him.

His brother gave him a splendid recommendation. He said he'd reform.

Judge—Well, we're disposed to try him.

Guilty, judgment suspended.

Jacob Silver charged with embezzlement was remanded.

Ignius Kuntz and John Scheniger, two Germans charged with mischief, were not very malicious looking individuals. They had loosed the basement of No. 49 Bowery from Robert C. Voorhees. A dispossessing warrant had been issued against them, and it was alleged before leaving the premises that they, on the 16th of March, injured the building purposely by tearing the paper from the walls, taking out the range, &c.; committing damages to the amount of $250. The case was postponed till Tuesday, when the Judges will render their decision.

Henry Grensell accused Adam Amman and John Guiree, *alias* Grammun, with assault and battery. It seems Greneell wanted to buy a horse from Amman. He was trying the horse, and some dispute arose concerning his treatment of the animal; and a row ensued, in which each claimed that the other was the aggressor. The prisoners were found guilty, and fined $10 each.

Permin Faulkhaber, charged with assault and battery, was discharged. It appeared, that with some friends about four weeks ago, he went into a German dance house, No. 80 West-street. He had a dispute with one of the girls, and while he was drinking some lager beer, at about 11 o'clock, Catharine Knack, proprietress of the place, coming out of her bed-room at the sound of the disturbance, took it into her head that was behind the counter, and struck him with it, when he let fly the glass he was drinking from and struck her in the eye, knocking her down. The blame was evidently hers in commencing the affray. Counsel pleaded for conviction, urging that it was unmanly to strike a woman. "Suppose it was your wife, Judge." The Judge was of opinion that it was not a supposable case. The Court disagreed concerning the judgment that should be rendered, and the defendant was discharged.

James G. Smith, who keeps a liquor store on the corner of Oliver and Water streets, complained of the house near by on Water-street. Frederick Kauffmann was the proprietor. Witnesses testified that the upper part was let to prostitutes, who were a nuisance to the neighborhood. A woman, Ellen Sampson, in that house, ran out and caught men, who were passing, around the neck. One woman there exposed her person indecently. The case was adjourned till Tuesday.

The case of Thomas Tuomey, charged with assault with a carving knife with intent to kill, was sent to the Court of General Sessions for trial.

William McAffee, charged with assault and battery, was discharged.

Edward Abner, charged with assault and battery on Andrew Copely, was acquitted.

The following disorderly women were discharged: Ann Williams, Ann Rogers, Ann O'Brien, Julia Larkins, and Mary Curley.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, June 15.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 12, 15, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 74, 22, 14, 17, 114, 115, 116.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 312, 803, 380, 914, 915, 916, 1,063, 497, 499, 503, 509, 515, 519, 527, 531, 539½, 545, 547, 548, 549.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 174 to 188. *Part II.*—Nos. 1004, 1002, 1063, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1069, 1070 to 1075, 1077, 1078, 1080, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1092, 11, 81, 163, 164, 171, 179, 856.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 13, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet firm. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $5 12½@$5 25 ₰ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 329 hhls. Pearls, and 228 hhls. Pots, together, 557 hhls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current*, of this morning, says: "The market continues nearly bare of Quercitron Bark, and it is wanted. Sale of 60 hhds. No. 1 at $50@$51 50 ₰ ton—closing at one highest figure. Tanner's Bark continues in fair request, but supplies come forward slowly. Sales of Spanish Oak at $18@$19 ₰ cord, and Chestnut at $14 50@$16."

COFFEE—Rio is in very lively demand, chiefly for export, and on speculation, and prices are quite firm and buoyant. Other kinds are moderately inquired for and unchanged in value. Java, 15½c.@16¼c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@13¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.; Bahia, 10¼c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is in somewhat better request at improving prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12	12
Middling	13⅞	13⅞	14	14⅛
Good Middling	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling Fair	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
Fair	15	15¼	15⅜	15⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour, of desirable quality, is salable and firm. The transactions reported since our last embrace about 9,000 bbls., chiefly to home dealers. The export movement is limited, hence shipping brands are dull and declining. The Hudson River boats brought down only 3,700 bbls. Flour, the past twenty-four hours.

Inferior State	$6 40@$6 50
Ordinary State	6 50@ 6 65
Straight State	6 70@ 6 85
Extra State	7 00@ 7 20
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 60@ 6 90
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 70@ 6 90
Fancy Michigan	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 25@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 35@ 7 55
Extra Genesee	7 75@10 00
Extra Missouri	6 60@10 50

Canadian is unchanged. Sales have been reported of about 750 bbls., for, at from $6 70@$9 for superfine to very choice extra ₰ bbl. Southern is in fair request, at full prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 75@$10 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and needed, at $4 50@$5 50 for Fine to Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 40 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and quiet. Sales: 5,300 bushels, including choice Canadian White, at $1 97½; and ordinary Genesee White, at $1 81½, ₰ bushel. There was no considerable arrival of Wheat, down the Hudson, to-day. Rye is up to $1 25@$1 30, ₰ bushel, with light receipts and sales. Barley and Barley-Malt remain as last noticed. Oats are plenty and languid at 66c.@68c., for Western, 68c.@68c. for State, 66c.@66c. for Canadian and Jersey; 56c.@59c. for Pennsylvania, and 54c.@57c. for southern, ₰ bushel. At these rates, a fair inquiry prevails. The Hudson River boats brought down 10,000 bushels Oats, the past 24 hours. Corn is quiet and depressed. Sales: 10,000 bushels, at 95c @97c. for mixed; 98c.@$1 for Yellow; and 98c.@$1 01 for White, ₰ bushel. No Corn arrived on the Hudson River barges to-day.

HAIR—With a large stock in first hands the market continues languid, and prices are feebly supported. Sales: 8,000 lbs. mixed Buenos Ayres on private terms

IRON—Scotch Pig is less freely offered and is now quoted up to $31 50@$32 50, usual terms, ₰ ton, with a moderate inquiry.

MOLASSES—Continues quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, in hhds., 60c.@68c.; Cuba Muscovado, 60c.@60c.; Clayed Cuba, 49c.@56c., and New-Orleans, 70c.@75c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin and Tar are in fair demend at mill rates. Nothing really new in Turpentine.

OILS—Linseed is in request and is worth 80c @82c. for large and small lots per gallon. Other kinds remain quiet, yet steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues as last noticed, with sales of 700 bbls., at $23 50 for Mess, and $19 20@$19 30 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are firm at 11c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is scarce and quiet at 11½c.@13½c. ₰ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, and is firm. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and kegs, mostly fair to prime, at 14½@14¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef, $22@$31 ₰ tc. Beef Hams, $23@$23 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is plenty and in very moderate demand, at 15c.@20c., for new Ohio; 18c.@23c. for common to very good new State, and 24c.@28c. for fine to choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@10½c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Is in lively demand, and is worth from $4 50@$5 37½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ₰ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business, thus: "*Goat*—The market continues well supplied with both Curacoa and Mexican, and prices remain steady. Sales 25,000 Mexican on private terms; 10,000 Cape de Verd and St. Nicholas on private terms; 1,700 Peruvian at 55c. each, and 5,000 Curacoa at 60c. *Deer*—There has been a good demand throughout the week, and the market has become almost entirely free of foreign Skins. Domestic, if of prime quality, command ready sale. Sales 14,000 lbs. Boltvar on private terms; 4,000 lbs. Chagres at 50c @53c. cash: 12,500 lbs. Western and Southwestern at 30c.@32c.; and 2,800 lbs Florida, &c., at 25c.@27c. cash."

SUGARS—Remain as last noticed, parties still differing about prices.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. prime brought 11c.@11¼c. ₰ lb.

TEAS—Continue in lively request, especially such as have arrived recently, as full and buoyant prices. The tare on tea in the original packages, so long a source of trouble and disagreement among importers, jobbers, and dealers in this City, is henceforward to be determined by the following standard, which the majority of the trade approve of:

RULES FOR THE REGULATION AND ADJUSTMENT OF TARES UPON TEAS—Adopted by the Importers and Traders, to be retarded from the date hereof as binding upon all classes engaged in the trade.

First—It shall be the duty of the importer or receiver to have *three* packages of all chops of Tea of less than one hundred, and *five* packages of all chops of more than one hundred opened, and carefully tared by a sworn weigher, a regular return thereof made, (observing the usual custom with reference to fractions.)

Second—The return shall specify the cargo, shipping mark, and numbers of the chop tared, and where there are two or more numbers, some of each shall be opened to the extent required.

Third—The tare shall be made, in all cases, before the Teas are weighed.

Fourth—A copy of the return shall be furnished to the buyer when the chops are divided and the original retained, and signed on the by the seller for purposes of reference. When the entire chops are sold, the original may be delivered with the invoice, or copies, at the option of the seller.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison were reported to day, at 34c ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no improvement. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3s @3s. 6d. ₰ bale; Flour, 5d.@9d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 2d.@2½d. ₰ bushel; Beef, 6d.@1s. ₰ tierce; Resin, 5d.@7d. ₰ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship, from Antwerp River to Venice, 650 hhds. Tobacco, at 40s.; ship *Enterprise*, for Valparaiso, Callao, and intermediate ports, 500,000 feet Lumber, $11; a ship, from Liverpool to Calcutta, 25s.; and back to Liverpool, £4 5s.; a ship, from Rio to London, Deal, £4 5s.; two from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £5@£3 5s.; a brig from Miramichi to Hull or Bristol Channel, £4 2s. 6d.; a Danish bark to Lisbon, Flour, 50c., and heavy Pipe-staves, $30; a brig, from Charleston to Rio Janeiro, and back to a port north of Cape Hatteras, $2 ₰ hhl.; a bark, 280 tons, to Turk's Island and back, Salt, 11c.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF BRIDGET DONOHOE, who emigrated to this country about a year ago or upwards, a native of the city of Limerick, Ireland, daughter of Thomas Donohoe. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received. Address JAS. O. DONOHOE, at this office.

INFORMATION WANNED—OF PATRICK BRADY, of Beagha Parish, of Killenken, county Cavan; when last heard from he was in Northumberland, Penn. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother THOMAS, at Nos. 300 and 302 3d-av, Philadelphia. Country papers please copy.

IDA, OR MISS S. S., WILL GREATLY oblige me if she will allow me to send her a note. Something of importance to me demands it. You know my address. JOHNSON.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE YACHT INCOGNITA, of 17 tons burthen, 40 feet long, in fine order and a fast sailer, having a spacious cabin and excellent appointments, will be let, for excursions, by the day or week. A man, competent to take entire charge, will in every case accompany her. Apply to S. & H. SMEDLEY, Penny Bridge, foot of Hamilton-av, Brooklyn, who have also sail and row-boats and fishing tackle constantly on hand.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—THE YACHT STAR

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 15 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Havre on the 2d and Southampton on the 3d inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning. The news, which is four days later, is not important. We learn from Madrid that negotiations in relation to the Spanish-Mexican dispute have taken an unfavorable turn, and apprehensions of a war are once more revived. It is again asserted that, in consequence of his notorious encouragement of the slave trade, Gen. CONCHA has been recalled from Havana. Emeutes of a political nature had occurred in Brussels and other Belgian towns, but they do not seem to have been of much importance. At latest dates order was restored. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE had visited Queen VICTORIA at Osborne. As the yacht which carried his Highness passed Cowes, she was saluted by the U. S. frigate *Susquehanna* with 21 guns. The British frigate *Cyclops* had left Sheerness for the purpose of taking soundings of the line along which it is proposed the great Atlantic Telegraph cable should be laid down. Details of late China news, which we publish in another part of this morning's issue, will be found very interesting.

The Canadian screw steamship *North America* has arrived at Quebec, bringing the same news as that brought by the *Vanderbilt* at this port.

Havana dates to the 10th inst. have been received. The Sugar market is reported quiet and firm. There is no political news.

Ohio is prolific of Fugitive-Slave troubles. On Saturday, four deputy U. S. Marshals arrested two slaves in Cincinnati—a man and his wife—when one of the marshals was stabbed dangerously by the negro, and another of the marshals shot the negro four times in the abdomen. The fugitives were then secured, though it is probable the man will die.

There appears to have been no ground for the statement that there was a case of yellow fever in town on Saturday. The bark *Mary* passed Quarantine on Friday, the Captain having declared that there was no sickness on board, and none at the port whence she sailed—Trinidad de Cuba. The cook, on arriving at his boarding place in town, however, said there was a man sick on board with yellow fever, who was concealed when the Health Officer boarded her. The mate's affidavit is in direct contradiction of the cook's story. The sick man, to whom some mystery seems to attach, has disappeared with the Captain. The vessel has been towed back to Quarantine. The brig *Lucy Haywood*, on board of which there had been four deaths during her stay at Gonaives, and on her passage hither, arrived with the balance of her crew well; but she was sent to the lower anchorage. The health of the City never was better; the number of deaths last week was only 353, 19 less than the week previous.

The Brooklyn Board of Health on Saturday last adopted a resolution requiring all vessels to obtain a permit from that Board before landing cargo in Brooklyn. This applies to vessels from Domestic, as well as Foreign Ports.

The New-Orleans Board of Health have issued a notice for the establishment of a very rigid Quarantine after the 15th inst. All vessels coming from ports beyond the United States, south of New-Orleans, where fever prevails, are to be detained in the river thirty days.

There was a collision in the Eleventh Ward on Saturday night between some members of the Municipal and Metropolitan Police. Two of the Mayor's men were arrested and locked up in the Station-house of the Metropolitan, from which they were afterwards released on bail,—one of them suffering from a severe cut on the head received by a blow from a club while resisting an arrest it seems. Late in the night, Metropolitan Policeman LAFLIN was assailed on his post by a gang of men, one of whom thrust an ice-picker into his abdomen, a portion of the instrument was broken off and remained in the wound for some time. A citizen named TASS, while proceeding through Avenue C, about the same time, was struck on the head with a stone, and had his skull fractured. Both men were doing well last night. Their assailants are not known. The affair created a great excitement in the Ward, and Policemen from other Wards were called in to prevent any further violation of the public peace. Steps were taken last night to maintain quiet, but there was no attempt to renew the difficulty. First Lieutenant BENNETT, of the Eighteenth Ward, and thirteen men, declared on Saturday for the Metropolitan Commissioners, and are now established in a new Station-house in East Twenty-second-street.

General WILLIAM WALKER will arrive in this City on Tuesday evening at pier No. 1. The Committee of Arrangements have decided to fire one hundred guns on the pier, and give him a formal reception in front of the City Hall, on which occasion Judge PHILLIPS will deliver "the welcome."

The following telegraphic dispatch came last night, from Newark:

NEWARK, Sunday, June 14.

MONSIEUR MORAT, accompanied by JAMES COMPTON and ABRAM VAN WINKLE, of this city, made a balloon-ascension on Friday evening, about 6¾ o'clock, passing over New-York City, in the direction of Harlem, and along the line of the New-Haven Railroad, where it is reported the balloon was seen at dark.

COMPTON and VAN WINKLE are young men about 18 years of age, most respectably connected, and as they had engaged to telegraph their safety from the nearest telegraph station to the point where they descended, their friends are much alarmed as to their safety. MONS. MORAT is a young man, but has made a great number of ascensions, and is considered careful and prudent. It was his design to pass over into Connecticut or Massachusetts.

In another part of the paper will be found Prof. MORAT's journal of his voyage, by which it will be seen that the Professor and friends, whom the Newarkers are in such a bad away about, had a very comfortable time of it.

We continue to report the evidence before the Surrogate in the matter of the Burdell estate. On Saturday, the contestants were allowed to reopen, and call DENIS HUBBARD, but nothing important was elicited from her. The claimant proceeded with the examination of Dr. ROBERTS, and called Mrs. DENISON to prove the intimate relations between Dr. BURDELL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM. The cash-book of the Lafarge Hotel shows Dr. BURDELL to have paid his bill there up to the 31st of October last, and to have resumed again on the 23d of the following month.

DANIEL D. CONOVER, Esq., Ex-President of the Councilmen, having received the appointment of Street Commissioner from Governor KING, attempted on Saturday to take the office, but Deputy CHARLES TURNER, who claims to be the present incumbent under the new Charter, refused to surrender.

The argument in the motion to discharge AUGUSTE PAROT from arrest was finished before Judge MITCHELL on Saturday. No decision was rendered.

JOHN NEWTON, son of Com. NEWTON, of the United States Navy, and formerly a midshipman in the United States Navy, died on Saturday last in Brooklyn, from injuries received by falling in the street.

The negro SALTERS, who was so unprovokedly shot in Thomas-street a few nights since by some strange men, died last night at the New-York Hospital.

RAGANS has been held to bail upon three separate complaints, for violating the Quarantine laws.

The Staten Islanders are having their attention called to the law of 1855, making the county liable for property destroyed by mobs, and the Sheriff personally liable if he neglects proper precautions in times of threatened danger. The Quarantine authorities have called the attention of the Sheriff to threats against the old Quarantine.

The Kansas Policy of the Times.

Our abstemious neighbor of the philosophic *Tribune* seems to have but little faith in the political integrity which pretends to be proof against the seductions of a dinner-party. He probably regards the story of Andrew Marvel and his leg of mutton as a myth to be accepted into authentic history only when the fabled legends of Hercules shall have been indorsed by the Gradgrinds of the public schools; and his reading of Shakespeare doubtless runs "In the midst of cakes and ale who can be virtuous?" For, while he assures us that he has never supposed the TIMES could be bought for a price, he finds an origin for what he chooses to regard as our halting policy, in the alleged fact that the Editor of the TIMES did one day "dine and wine" with certain unbelieving heathen of the Democratic faith.

It is really hardly worth while to controvert such a proposition as this, which, after all, can hardly have been seriously advanced; but, as we agree with our neigbbor in his notion that "short accounts make long friends" we avail ourselves of this opportunity to set forth a "short account" of the aforesaid Kansas policy once more, and as we devoutly trust, finally and once for all.

The "Kansas Question" was the leading topic of the Presidential conflict of 1856. The Free-State settlers of that Territory, upon whom the most atrocious wrongs had been perpetrated with the sanction, or at least, the connivance, of the Administration of Mr. President PIERCE, and who had hoped that a result of the contest for the Chief Magistracy in favor of Republican principles, and the Republican Party, would insure them prompt and perfect justice, found themselves disappointed in their hopes by the victory of the Democracy. It was but natural that before the heats of the conflict had begun to cool, and its passions to subside, multitudes of those who had opposed the election of Mr. BUCHANAN should regard the accession of that gentleman to the Presidency as involving the continuance of the deplorable state of things which had made the name of Kansas so miserably famous throughout the world. But to those who analyzed more calmly the conditions of Mr. BUCHANAN's success, and watched more narrowly the first indications of his policy, soon became convinced that whether as a President desiring to leave an honorable, a pacific, and a memorable reputation behind him, or a Democratic leader anxious for the preservation and prosperity of his party, it was in the highest degree improbable that Mr. BUCHANAN would lend any countenance to the schemes of the unprincipled politicians who had sought to annihilate American liberty, and that self-respect of American freemen which is the safeguard of liberty upon the plains of Kansas. For it was clear that a revival of anarchy in Kansas under his administration, or a violent and fraudulent usurpation of that Territory by the Slave-Power, could only result in the utter demoralization and destruction of the Democratic Party, and in the complete extinction of Mr. BUCHANAN's claims to present consideration or future renown. That Kansas was to be permitted to vindicate the undoubted wish of her people, and to take her place in the confederacy as a Free-State, soon became apparent to many persons whose devotion to the principles of American liberality may nevertheless, as we cannot but take the liberty to believe, have been quite as sincere as if they had persuaded themselves in the face of all facts and all arguments, that the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN meant to carry out the foolish and infamous policy of President PIERCE and Secretary DAVIS.

Such being the intentions of the Government, what course should the settlers in Kansas pursue? It was to be expected, of course, that men whose rights had been so violently invaded, and whose manliest instincts had been roused into such righteous indignation by the accomplices of the departing President, should be slow to manifest any degree of confidence in the disposition of his successor. But the case was plainly put before the leaders of the people of Kansas. The Government as a Democratic Administration, cannot possibly be expected to disown *in toto* the acts of its predecessor. The Executive and the Congress of the United States have sanctioned the usurping Legislature of Kansas as a legal body. But the Government will see to it that in the practical organization of the Territory the voice of the people shall be heard, and the will of the people executed. What, then, were the people of Kansas to do? Clearly two lines of policy lay before them for their adoption. They could either waive the past, and go into the election for a Constitutional Convention, conscious of their strength and determined to do themselves such justice as was pacifically obtainable, or they could repudiate the whole machinery of authority in Kansas, and continue to regard themselves as standing in an attitude hostile to the Administration, and prepared for a renewal of civil war. Either of these courses might fairly be considered an intelligent and consistent course. The TIMES and the *National Era* advised the adoption of the former; the *Tribune* and other papers advised the adoption of the latter course. What course has been actually adopted in Kansas? Certainly *not* the course proposed by the *Tribune*; nor does the *Tribune* continue to propose the course upon which it originally insisted. The Free-State men of Kansas, or at least a considerable proportion of them propose to abstain from voting in the election of members of the Constitutional Convention, with the intention of voting when the Constitution framed by that Convention shall be submitted *bona fide* to the people for ratification. This policy the *Tribune* advocates, and we hold it ourselves to be preferable to a blind policy of abstention, which *involves* but does not *contemplate* an ultimate resort to arms. But let it be observed that in *voting upon the Constitution drawn up by the Convention, the people of Kansas will virtually recognize that Convention.* Why not, therefore, begin where we proposed to end? We have a strong prejudice in favor of downright and manly proceedings, and we should infinitely prefer, therefore, that our fellow-citizens in Kansas should be advised and moved to accept their position frankly—or to repudiate it frankly. Our neighbor of the *Tribune*, some time since, called upon the people of Kansas to exhibit the spirit of the martyrs. We can understand such a call; but let it be remembered that the martyrs were apt to show their spirit less by words than by deeds—less by protests than by performance. We are heartily of the mind of the African Chief at his palaver with the Portuguese: "If you mean talk, talk—if you mean fight, fight!" But to talk about fighting is one degree more a weariness to the flesh than to fight about talking.

The upshot of our "Kansas policy," then, is simply this: We wish the voice of Kansas to be fairly heard. We believe that the people of Kansas mean to make of that Territory a Free State. We are convinced that the Administration is very far from being hostile to such a consummation. In our wish, our belief, and our conviction, we may be entirely wrong and profoundly deceived; but we submit that in advocating the practical policy which seems to us a natural consequence of our wish, our belief, and our conviction, we do not legitimately subject ourselves to the imputation of indifference to the cause of freedom, or to the suspicion of venality under temptation, whether that temptation roll vulgarly up to us in the plebian shape of palpable hard dollars, or more subtly insinuate itself under the dainty disguise of roast ducks and champagne, civil speeches and flavory compliments.

If the *Tribune* listens with incredulous ears to propositions savoring so strongly of a more than Spartan virtue, we have only to say that the constitutions of men are as different as their characters, and that some excessively enpeptic mortals do find it possible to digest a good dinner without sance of their own words, and to enjoy an exchange of opinions without a barter of convictions.

SANTA ANNA'S LAST MANIFESTO.—From his retreat at Carthagena, where time must hang heavy on his hands, ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, the exiled Mexican Dictator, has issued another manifesto. We received the document by the last mail from Aspinwall; we do not apologize, in the least, for its non-publication in our columns. The opinions of SANTA ANNA, when he really controlled the destinies of the Mexican Republic, were of importance; but now, he does not even represent a faction in the country from which he was so ignominiously banished. We should not have noticed this address at all were it not for the rumor, generally credited, that, in the event of carry out her projected invasion of Mexico, Spain intended to use the services of General SANTA ANNA. It may be that, inspired by the hopes of this new ambition, the ex-dictator has given publication to his opinions upon affairs in general and the condition of Mexico in particular. He has, however, only succeeded in making a pitiful exhibition of his own failing powers, and of that inordinate vanity and misguided ambition which, throughout life, have been the ruling traits of his character. We have seldom waded through a more tedious document or a mass of more unmitigated trash than this last—we trust it may be the last—of SANTA ANNA's harangues. He is candid, and doubtless sincere, when he says that reform has never been part of his political faith, and it is a pity he is not equally candid when he disclaims any unworthy ambition, and talks about having "voluntarily relinquished the pleasures of power when he might have silenced the cry of the Revolution." Every one who has the slightest acquaintance with Mexican history knows perfectly well how SANTA ANNA clung to the Dictatorship he had usurped long after he had alienated the affections of the people, and that at the last, when he was forced to fly from the country he had so wretchedly misgoverned, he could scarcely command sufficient aid for the protection of his person. Every one knows that, in impotent imitation of LOUIS NAPOLEON, he attempted to overturn the Republic and establish an Empire upon its ruins. For this disloyalty alone his punishment was most justly merited. And now, when with eager impatience he accepts the proffered bribe which the enemies of his country offer for his services, how dare this imbecile old man come before the world and prate about his patriotism! His harangue is filled with the most sickening egotism and self-adulation. With unblushing impudence he speaks of his own mighty "achievements," of his "triumphs," of his "popularity," of the "victorious laurels" that in times past "crowned his temples."

In alluding to the condition of Mexican affairs, he, of course, sides with Spain in the pending dispute, and with the Church in its rebellion against the State. He denounces the new Constitution to which the vast majority of the people have sworn obedience, nor does he lose the opportunity of riding once more his old hobby and giving vent to his abhorence of a free press and free institutions. The manifesto, altogether, and apart from its absurd egotism, is very ill-timed. It appears at a moment when Mexico, under the enlightened and popular administration of President COMONFORT, has emerged with honor from a severe domestic struggle. The Liberal cause in the Republic never achieved a more decided victory than in the promulgation of the new Constitution, and in the signal triumph of the Government over its enemies, lay and clerical. It is reaping its reward now in the strong support of the people. SANTA ANNA, if he has any self-respect left, had better remain *sub silentio* in his New-Granadian retreat, and, with unenviable reflections upon his past career as companions of his solitude, enjoy, if he can, his ill-gotten gains. As a public man he is dead, and must forever remain dead to his country and the world. He has always had the reputation of being shrewd and sagacious, and therefore, in common charity, we are willing to regard his last manifesto as nothing more than a peevish ebullition of age.

A GUBERNATORIAL COUP D'ETAT.—On Saturday last at 1 o'clock P. M. a bomb-shell suddenly exploded in the office of the Street Commissioner, which created great consternation and excitement in the neighborhood of City Hall. It was projected from Albany, and it came in the form of a command from Gov. KING to the acting Commissioner, instructing him to deliver up the papers and books of the office to Mr. D. D. CONOVER, whom His Excellency had appointed as the successor to the late incumbent. The Deputy refused, point-blank, to obey the Governor's demands, and holds on to his trust with a fearlessness of the higher powers which must be extremely gratifying to Mayor WOOD, if to no one else. His Honor was calculating on getting possession of the Street Commissioner's office without a struggle, and the assumption of the right of appointment by the Governor came upon him like a thunderbolt. All that can be safely said of the matter at present is that it will furnish profitable jobs for the gentlemen of the legal profession, and prove a new case of embarrassment for the Court of Appeals.

THE SONORA FILLIBUSTERS.—However much we may regret the fate of the unfortunate men who recently invaded Sonora, we cannot censure the Mexican officials for their conduct in the matter. They may have been unnecessarily harsh—and, indeed, the idea of taking some sixty men out in squads of five and ten, and shooting them in cold blood, is shocking to our sensibilities—but the provocation was greater than the punishment. Many of the fillibusters had borne high characters, and some of them had filled responsible positions in California. HENRY A. CRABB himself was a gentleman of ability and distinction. They may have been misled—let us do them every justice, and suppose they *were* misled, by false representations, to embark upon this fatal enterprise. Let us suppose they acted under the belief that they would be supported by a large native party—still, if we judge them solely by their own acts, there is no excuse, no palliation for their crime. It is difficult to understand the infatuation by which they were possessed. They seem to have rushed blindly to their destruction. When they found the whole population against them, why did not they retrace their steps? Did these ninety men think that, without ammunition or provisions—without any aid from within, or the probability of receiving any reinforcements from without, they could conquer the Mexican Republic? Their designs are fully proved by overt acts. Some of their number had the prudence to retire from the desperate undertaking before the fatal passage of the Colorado was made. The others, ninety in number, pressed on under the leadership of HENRY A. CRABB. They commenced hostilities at Cavorca by shooting a Mexican officer who sought a parley, and when, after two days' fighting, they were still allowed an opportunity to retreat, they refused to do so. Their object, wild as it may seem, was conquest; and for this they had declared, and were ready to wage war to the utmost of their ability. Their crime was a deliberate invasion of a country with which their own was at peace—a sister-Republic, whose citizens, free as themselves, had no tyrant to dethrone, and who neither asked nor desired foreign assistance in the management of their domestic affairs. Our fillibusters (for fillibusters they must be considered) thought that the weakness of a rich frontier State offered too good an opportunity to be neglected. They had only their own aggrandizement in view. They did not invade Sonora under any pretext of right, or excuse of expediency, but as freebooters, to kill, burn, destroy, and lay waste. They forfeited the protection of their own Government, and we do not see, therefore, that their friends can make out any case for retaliation against the Government of Mexico. The punishment of HENRY A. CRABB and his associates was severe, but just. To acts of such swift retribution Mexico is prompted by the instinct of self-preservation. We, of all people in the world, should not blame her for guarding, with jealous care, the integrity of her soil. We may, and do earnestly desire to, witness the legitimate expansion of American principles and American institutions, but, if our Continent can only be "Americanized" by such expeditions as those organized under WALKER and CRABB, it would be far better for our national honor, prosperity, and greatness, that the United States should remain forever within their present boundaries.

BOGUS ALARM ABOUT THE YELLOW FEVER.—Some of our cotemporaries are pursuing a very dangerous policy in respect to the sanitary condition of the City, and are doing all they can to spread the belief among our distant and rural neighbors, that New-York is already filled with yellow fever, cholera, and every imaginable pestilence; and that the cause of these devastating diseases is the filthy condition of our streets. The object of circulating these false reports is, of course, to inspire our City authorities with a wholesome terror which shall stir them up to doing something for the purification of the streets. But our City authorities are as indifferent to all such appeals as the brown-stone statue of WASHINGTON in front of the City Hall. Besides, they have eyes and they know perfectly well what the real facts are in regard to the streets; they know, too, that New-York was never in a more healthy condition than it is at this moment, and that the weekly reports of the City Inspector exhibit a gratifying decrease in the bills of mortality. But the distant readers of our City papers do not know these facts, and when the *Tribune* publishes a report, as it did on Saturday, with alarming type and inflammatory adjectives, to the effect that yellow fever had already made its appearance among us, the consequences must be naturally most disastrous to the interests of the City. There was not the slightest foundation for the reports published by the *Tribune*, except in the vague story of a black cook who had been discharged from a vessel which arrived here some days since. A vessel arrived from Gonaives on Friday last, whose Captain died of the fever before she left her port, and part of whose crew died on her passage. But, on her arrival, she was entirely free from disease; and the Health Officer, in conformity with the law, ordered her into Quarantine at the lower anchorage, where she must remain thirty days.

The streets are very dirty, it is true, and no expense should be spared in putting them in a cleanly condition; but to suppose that we are in the slightest danger of a pestilence from the accumulations of street mud, is in the highest degree preposterous. They were in a much worse condition all of last Summer, during the reign of the never-to-be-forgotten EBLING; but the City was free from disease, while the yellow fever was raging fearfully at the Narrows, the cleanest, breeziest, and most beautiful spot on Earth, and the victims of pestilence were the occupants of elegant villas, who lived embowered among roses and honey-suckles and in the midst of green lawns. During all the while that the inhabitants of that most charming of sea-side retreats were suffering from the yellow fever, the denizens of our closely packed and filthy streets were entirely free from the visitations of any infectious disease.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Walker's Expected Visit to New-York—Private Dinner Given by Tennesseeans—Walker's Speech—General News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 14, 1857.

GEN. WALKER will leave for New-York on Monday, where preparations are making for another expedition to Nicaragua. He has had no intercourse with officials here, and did not bring his matters before the President.

The private dinner which he attended last evening was given by Tennesseeans chiefly—among them Senator JONES, Major HEISS, Major ARNOLD HARRIS and others. Senator JONES presided, assisted by Col. BURNETT, of New-York. Eighteen or twenty gentlemen were present. Col. WALTERS was present. Gen. WALKER's remarks, in reply to a friendly greeting by Senator JONES in behalf of the company, were substantially that he preferred the approbation of the people to that of the Government, and that he was confident that he had the mass of the people in favor of his movement. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 14.

Mr. GARRISON, the contractor for carrying the mails between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, assures the Post Office Department that the service will positively commence on the 1st day of July next.

The New Orleans mails of Monday last have been received. The newspapers contain nothing of importance.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 13, 1857.

The arrival of General WALKER and Staff here has created no little excitement and curiosity to see the great chief. Every one is surprised at the small figure of the man, and his mild, modest, and even bashful demeanor, while it is generally conceded that he is a remarkable man, of great talent and firmness. Capt. C. J. FAYSOUX, the hero of the schooner *Granada*, also attracts great attention, and being even smaller than Gen. WALKER, creates still greater astonishment. He is very boyish looking, with a fine, sparkling, black eye, and is more prepossessing than WALKER, though quite as modest and retiring.

It is said that General WALKER had an interview last night with the President, but the nature of it has not transpired.

Captain FAYSOUX paid his devoirs to the Secretary of the Navy this morning, but no conversation was had about Nicaragua. The following officers are also here who were with General WALKER—General HORNSBY, Col. WATERS of the Cavalry, Col. LOCKRIDGE, and Col. C. R. WHEAT.

A private dinner will be given to General WALKER this evening at 6 o'clock, by a number of distinguished citizens of Washington, after which he will be serenaded by the Marine Band. General WALKER will leave here on Monday afternoon, stay over night in Philadelphia, and arrive in New York Tuesday evening.

The steam frigate *Minnesota* will sail on the 24th inst., with Mr. REED, Minister to China, for the Celestial Empire.

The steamer *Water Witch* arrived to-day at the Washington Navy Yard, with the stores and four guns for the *Cumberland*.

The weather is intensely hot to-day, and we have had a succession of heavy rains for the last ten days.

Major BEN. MCCULLOCH does not aspire to be a candidate for the United States Senate, in opposition to General HOUSTON, as has been stated, though the Major has already served in the State Senate of Texas. UNO.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 12.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York *via* Havana, has arrived here, with the California mails, and Havana dates of the 9th inst. The news from Havana is unimportant. Sugars were inactive.

CHARLESTON, Saturday June 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates to the 10th inst.

The sugar market was quiet and firm. The stock at Havana and Matanzas amounted to three hundred and thirty thousand boxes. Molasses was quiet, and the stock was reduced to six thousand hogsheads. Freights and exchange were dull. The island was generally healthy.

Fugitive Slaves Arrested in Cincinnati.

ONE OF THE U. S. MARSHALS STABBED BY A SLAVE, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 13.

This forenoon, as four of the U. S. Deputy Marshals were arresting a fugitive slave and his wife, the slave stabbed one of them, Mr. J. C. ELLIOTT, with a long sword knife, upon which another of the marshals shot the slave in the abdomen four times. The negroes were then taken into custody. The marshal's wound is dangerous, and the negro's is considered to be mortal. The affray occurred in a room in Vine-street, near the Post-Office, where the negroes were secreted.

Trouble with the Santee and Sioux Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 13.

Sir GEORGE GORE and suite returned here yesterday from a year's hunting expedition at the head waters of the Missouri. They report that the country was never in a worse condition respecting the Indians. The Santees and Sioux were committing atrocities against the whites, and since the removal of the troops from Forts Randall and Lookout the Indians in the neighborhood have assumed a hostile attitude. A party of troops had marched against the Santees.

News from Liberia.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 13.

The schooner *Antelope*, at this port from Monrovia, brings Liberia dates to the 5th ult. The extra session of the Legislature had adjourned, after admitting Cape Palmas as a County of the Republic on terms of equality with Mesurado, Bassa and Sinoe. The Cape Palmas difficulties with the natives had been settled. There was some scarcity of food, but the new rice crop was promising.

Fire at Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Saturday, June 13.

A fire broke out this morning about 2 o'clock, in the steam saw and planing establishment belonging to Messrs. VAN WINKLE and JOHNSON, and totally consumed it. The loss is estimated at $20,000, and there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from the furnace.

Execution of Ward, the Murderer.

TOLEDO, Friday, June 12.

RETURN J. M. WARD, who was convicted of the murder of his wife at Sylvania, Ohio, in February last, was hung in this city to-day. He confessed to the murder of two men and his wife.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. MOSS, the polite, efficient, and popular Treasurer of this Theatre, takes his annual benefit to-night. He has provided for the occasion an entertainment of rare attractiveness, and has secured the services of a host of first-class talent. Provided the world does not suffer demolition by the comet before to-morrow night, there will be no better entertainment in the city than that offered by Mr. MOSS. The comedy of the "Belle's Stratagem" is the opening piece; followed by Mr. WALCOT's farce of "One Coat for Two Suits." Mr. WALLACK, Mr. BLAKE, Mr. WALCOT, Mr. LESTER, Mr. HOLLAND, &c., assist.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The highly successful comic pantomime of "Bianco," and "Nicodemus" are on the bills for to-night.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The latest novelty "Life's Troubled Tides," and the burlesque of "Variety," are announced here for to-night.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. FLORENCE enter on the second week of their engagement to-night, playing in three pieces, "The Irish Lion," "Twice Married," and "Mischievous Annie."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The stirring domestic drama of "Fraud and its Victims" will be played here during the week. In the afternoon, the "Two Galley Slaves" and other entertainments.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Knight of Arva; or Connor the Rash;" "Pongo the Intelligent Ape," and "Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish," are the three attractive pieces at this house to-night.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This is the last week of the season at this popular place of amusement. The burlesque of "Aladdin," and plentiful Minstrelsy, are the features of to-night's performance.

KANSAS.

Political Aspects.

[OUR SPECIAL KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.]

LECOMPTON, K. T., Wednesday June 3, 1857.

In my last letter I intimated my intention to write somewhat at length, should the increased importance of the topics seem to demand it, on the condition of political feeling in this Territory, the relative positions and prospects of our different political parties, and the terms on which, substantially, a definitive adjustment of the difficulties in which the Territory has been involved for the last three years is likely to be effected.

The proximity of the period which has been assigned for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention which is to meet in September next, and the renewed interest in political affairs which has been thereby excited, warrant me in considering that the time has now arrived for redeeming my promise.

First, then, as to the state of political feeling:

Up to a very recent period—in fact, since Governor WALKER's arrival—the whole political sentiment of the Territory might be formulated into two expressions: Pro-Slavery and Abolition. The bitter and brutal warfare waged between the two parties who ranged themselves under these respective titles—is all matter of public history, familiar to everybody, and universally regretted. It is with the present condition and tendency of popular feeling I am now to deal; and that, I assure you, is a far more agreeable subject.

One of the most cheering premonitions of a new and peaceful era in the affairs of Kansas is furnished in the fact, patent to the most casual observer, that the two parties heretofore existing are being rapidly disintegrated, that the old political distinctions are gradually losing prominence, and that ultra notions, from a state of belligerent opposition, are rapidly softening down into a reciprocal concession of the principle of agreeing to differ. Here in Lecompton, for instance, which is regarded as the very focus of the Pro-Slavery party, there is a growing liberality of sentiment and regard for honest opposing opinion, which augurs the most happy results.

And over in Lawrence, which is considered as the concentration of the Abolition movement, there are to be found many discreet, sensible, moderate, upright and reliable men, from whose action in the approaching crisis the most favorable results are anticipated. And so it is all over the Territory.

Next, as to the relative strength and prospects of the different political parties. We are no longer divided, as I have said, into Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery—in other words, we no longer rally bodily under one or other of the cries of "Topeka Constitution," or "Bogus Legislature." Between these immense extremes has sprung up a numerous, powerful, intelligent, and determined middle party—a *juste milieu*, as the French would say—not absolutely committed to either and not absolutely opposed to either—a party which will vote against the Pro-Slavery party for a Free State and beat them, and vote against the Anti-Slavery party in recognition of and obedience to the laws, and beat them, likewise. And this is the party with whom the settlement of the Kansas question must ultimately rest.

It is true the leaders of the ultra Anti-Slavery men may hope, by calling spasmodic meetings, as they did in Lawrence a couple of days ago, to resist the assessors appointed under the Territorial laws, to fix the value of the taxable property of the citizens, and by issuing calls for the assembling of the Topeka Legislature, which will never meet, or if does meet, will do nothing—like the King of France, who (to quote hackneyism)—

"With fifty thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then marched down again;"

or, if it does meet, and does anything involving force, will, I apprehend, find General HARNEY "bobbing around" there in a most significant manner. It is true, I repeat, these people may resort to such means to arrest the dissolution, not of a party, but of the merest rump of a party, already in *articulo mortis*, but they will find, too late, perhaps, that they were very grievously mistaken. And so the extreme Pro-Slavery party may work themselves into a passion, and threaten, but they already begin to feel that the time for all that is now past, and that they must either calmly resign themselves to the tide of popular sentiment, or, like Mrs. Partington, when, mounted on pattens, she undertook with an old mop to sweep away the Atlantic, make themselves ridiculous by attempting to resist it.

The better sense of the community will not suffer itself to be influenced by effete cant, nor to be driven by senseless hectoring. That is now settled beyond peradventure.

Lastly, as to the basis on which the pacification of Kansas is to be effected. On that subject there can hardly be a difference of opinion among sensible men. The right of the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people of Kansas, to determine the character of the Constitution under which they are to live, through the agency of a free and honest exercise of the franchise privilege in voting for or against its adoption, is a right beyond question or denial, and must and will be extended to every man entitled to it, when the time for deciding the matter arrives. So Governor WALKER, backed by the instructions of the President of the United States and his Cabinet, has declared, and such is the trust in Governor WALKER's word, that nobody here attempts to doubt it. Here, then, is an immense point gained, namely, the restoration of public confidence, in the prospect of a speedy settlement of all difficulties, and an unswerving reliance on the firmness, determination and capacity of the Executive to secure the desired end.

Evidences of this change are accumulating every day. Many of the counties in which, owing either to the lassitude of the former executive functionaries, or to the inherent difficulty of the thing itself, no census had been taken, and therefore no election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention provided for, have recently requested leave to elect Delegates notwithstanding.

A few days ago applications were made by the citizens of Anderson, Franklin, Wise, Breckinridge, and Madison Counties, setting forth the fact that no census had been taken in their respective counties, and that they earnestly desired to be represented in the Constitutional Convention. The letter which Governor WALKER wrote in reply, I have been enabled to see, and it was to this effect:

"You cannot desire more earnestly than I do that the whole people of the Territory shall be fairly represented in the body which is about to assemble for the purpose of framing a Constitution. If it were in my power, consistently with the law, to assign you a proper representation, I would not hesitate to do so.

Under the condition of things which you represent, inasmuch as peculiar circumstances have prevented the timely organization of your county and the proper performance of the legal prerequisites for representation in the Convention, I have no doubt the Convention itself will be inclined to admit such Delegates as the qualified voters of your county may elect. I therefore suggest to you the propriety of holding an election at the time prescribed by law, registering the names of the legal voters at the time of taking the vote. You will observe that the legal apportionment already made, the representative number is 154 legal voters for every Delegate.

It is proper for me to say that the Convention alone will have power to admit such delegates as you may elect. I have no power to do more than express my conviction of the justice of your claim to be represented in that body."

Such is the present aspect of affairs in this Territory, so far as I, who stand perfectly unbiased, can discover. That Kansas is now on the eve of a new but peaceful excitement which is to end in a thorough settlement of the questions at present dividing public opinion is obvious, and that that settlement will be in accordance with the will of a majority—the vast majority, I venture to say—of all her "actual, *bona fide*, resident settlers," is my warmest hope and highest expectation.

An item or two in conclusion. Gov. AIKEN, the distinguished member of Congress from Charleston, South Carolina, arrived here to day, and has expressed the most decided approval of Gov. WALKER's Inaugural, and that fact, doubtless, will have a most tranquilizing effect upon the few violent Pro-Slavery leaders who hold out against it.

It is now ascertained, I believe, that a large majority, even of the registered voters, are in favor of making Kansas a Free State, but, as the Democrats says, conservative and constitutional; and such, there is no doubt, will be the final result.

The more uncompromising of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery Party will, in all likelihood, oppose the plan of the inaugural, but before the vote comes on, the great mass of the voters, even of that party, upon the question of adopting or rejecting the Constitution will vote, notwithstanding all efforts to keep them from the polls.

It is supposed that a constitution will be framed and submitted to the vote of the whole people next Fall, and accompanying it, a separate clause to decide, in the same election, and by the same voters, whether Kansas shall be a Slave State or a Free State. On such an issue the majority for a Free State, it is believed, will be not less than five to one, which, I take it, ought to be deemed sufficiently satisfactory.

P. H. C.

Convention of Registered Voters at Quindaro.

From the Quindaro Chindowan.

On Wednesday morning, June 3, there was a call for a Mass Convention of the "legal" voters in Quindaro, under the registration. The whole number consists of P. T. CONLEY, E. D. BUCK and JAMES TOWN. At 9 o'clock, the "sovereigns" began to assemble. It was understood that the Chairman would have to furnish the champagne for the convention, for being "legal" voters they must live up to the requirements of the Sons of the Blue Lodge.

At 9¼ o'clock two of the three voters had con-

vened. Mr. COLBY nominated Mr. BUCK for the Chair and pulled from his pocket the proxy of Mr. TODD, by which he seconded the motion. By his own vote and proxy he carried the motion and Mr. BUCK was duly conducted to the Chair, when he thanked the Convention for the distinguished honor conferred upon him.

A motion to go into an election by ballot for a delegate to the Constitutional Convention was made and carried. There being no regular ballot-box prepared, a cigar-box was substituted, which was duly guarded whilst the ballots were being deposited. THOMAS WEBB, of Missouri, was put in nomination, and strongly indorsed in speeches as being eminently qualified to represent the views of the Convention. Upon counting the votes polled, it was ascertained that Mr. WEBB was unanimously elected.

A committee, consisting of Mr. TODD, was chosen to draught resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The following is among the most important resolutions prepared:

Resolved, That the President, by his appointments in this Territory, has merited the gratitude of the "National Democracy," and we would most cordially recommend for any vacancy which may occur in the Federal offices of the Territory, the appointment of CHARLES FUGET, who, by his bravery in scalping a supposed rebel to our wholesome laws, contributed largely to the support and glory of the Administration, and consequent extension of Slavery over our fair domain.

The Convention concluding that enough had been accomplished for one session, took a recess, during which the Chairman ordered the champagne, and the two legal voters present proceeded to refresh themselves with the sparkling beverage.

After disposing of this interesting portion of business before them, they adjourned *sine die*, and both of them mounted one very small, very thin and very long-eared mule, and dispersed in the direction of Lecompton.

Personal.

THEODORE PARKER expresses his sentiments freely when occasion offers. A Boston paper having ridiculed the proceedings of an Abolition anniversary gathering, Mr. PARKER says that "if men control a newspaper who have only the instincts of adventurers and the principles of pimps—who expect to live by public lewdness—you must also expect them to lau,h at a black man because they think it witty; and to sneer at men too far above them for sympathy; you must expect such to lie—consciously, unmitigatedly and malignantly—and strike such as they think have no friends and cannot strike back again."

Mr. STRAKOSCH should feel greatly flattered by the "satisfactory" certificate of character he received lately in Detroit. While on a musical tour, the distinguished artist found a license necessary, and got it, thus:

"I do here Grant M. STRAKOSH A License and as all things is satisfactory. P. GALLAGHER
DETROIT, June 6, 1857. Cha'n Com. Lice."

Mrs. PATTEN, the woman who so heroically navigated the clipper *Neptune's Car* into California, after her husband lost his sight, is now dangerously ill in Boston with typhoid fever—consequent upon the fatigues and exposure incident to the voyage, and her untiring devotion to her husband. Capt. PATTEN has lost both his sight and hearing.

The Probate Court of Middlesex County, Mass. has declared the will of the late J. HUBD, of Malden, invalid, on account of mental alienation. By this will $6,000 was bequeathed to each of the New-England States, as a fund whose proceeds were to be applied to giving premiums for good sugar.

Signor BRIGNOLI was hissed on Wednesday night at the Boston Theatre for not answering an encore and singing his part in a concerted piece, and was indebted to the presence of Miss PHILLIPS on the stage at his appearance, for not being more severely dealt with.

KOHL, the noted traveler, has been in Boston, and has received many attentions. He will remain in that vicinity several weeks, for the purpose of examining the literary treasures contained in the public and private libraries of Boston and Cambridge.

Mme. GAZZANIGA has abandoned her idea of leaving this country for the present, and will sing at Philadelphia in the Fall. It is said she will spend the Summer at Long Branch.

Rev. Mr. SPURGEON concludes not to visit this country at present. His American publishers have forwarded $1,000 as the result of three months' sale of his Sermons here.

Captain NYE, who returned home in the *Canada*, has recently been making a tour through the most interesting portions of Europe—through France, Italy, Switzerland and Germany.

The man who sued an Eastern Railroad Company for pay for services as lobby agent has received damages to the amount of $648, besides $500 he had before.

Rev. Dr. TYNG has arrived in England in safety. It was his intention to leave for Jerusalem after the 17th of May.

EDWARD EVERETT will deliver the Academical Address to the students of Amherst on class-day, July 1.

FANNY KEMBLE and daughter have left Boston for their Summer retreat in Western Massachusetts.

Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Boston, has been elected Episcopal Bishop of Texas.

CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN, the poet, now an inmate of the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, suffers, it is said, under a hallucination of *five senses*—touch, taste, sight, smell and hearing. A letter from the editor of the Pittsburg *Journal* says:

"The most distressing indications of his disease are exhibited in his fancies that somebody is touching, or pressing, or pinching him; or that he sees persons and objects which trouble and disturb him. A trace of the aberration is apparent in his reminding me that our last meeting was many more than 16 years ago, and with sudden turn, forgetting the lapse of time, to make a polite inquiry after a young lady's health, as if he had parted with her but yesterday. The casual visitor will fail to detect traces of insanity in Mr. HOFFMAN, but will ordinarily be pleasantly impressed by his elaborate politeness and courtly demeanor. His intervals of perfect tranquillity are rare, but he is as rarely much excited, and never violent."

Rev. S. H. COX is highly indignant at the recent Anti-Slavery action of the Home Missionary Society, and writes a classical scoring thereat. He says:

"The new generation that has been since extemporized into being, and office, and experiments, may not be able to charge their memory with any of it—not so with me! I was defamed for its sake, blasphemed! hated, charged with things that I never did, could prove oblivion and *alibi* against them; and yet had to bear in my youth the yoke of calumny and infamy *forged* for my neck by others. But—I have only the more loved the cause and the Society. As to the late innovations, I entirely reprehend them! Woe to their authors, if splitting and bisection are again to result. *Festina lente—non repentino—cave et fave*—are mottoes that I would commend to them and to the General Assembly. Beware of Rehoboam's policy. He repudiated the counsel of old men, took that of young ones, split Israel—and the chasm was NEVER healed!"

A London correspondent notes the attendance of Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister, at the debates of Parliament, and adds:

"Since he has been amongst us, I think he has hardly missed an important debate, or, indeed, one occasion, either in or out of Parliament, for studying our institutions."

One of Gov. SLADE's school-ma'ams has got into a place out West where the children never heard prayer or preaching. So, one day, when she commenced her school with a prayer, one of the youngsters went home and reported:

"You never did see such a school-marm! She got down on her knees and swore with all her might!"

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express Company in Paris, to May 28:

J. A Middleton, John Calvill, J. S. Laurey, E. C. Hall. J. M. Fiske and lady, Dr. Moderno, G. H. Tucker, M. D., Dr. D. C. Peters, A. Wetter and lady, C. Ferrero, C. Widdefield, A. C. Hudson, M. Y. Beach, L. Negbaur, Mrs. C. Vanderbilt W. H. Allen, H. D. G. Autin, H. Raynor, W. T. Patterson, W. P. Talboys, A. P. Garcia, H. Hopkins and lady, E. Hastings, Dr. H. Slack, P. V. Mondon, J. H. Wood, Rev. Dr. Cummings, T. Colburn, G. W. Throp and lady, Mrs. J. C. Tucker, J. S. Andrews, G. C. Mumford, J. B. Walsh, B. L. Freeman, Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. N. G. Lambert and family, A. Gardner, S. L. Haven, R. M. Hartley and lady, G. N. Cleaveland, W. M. Tileston, J. O. Baker, E. Flues, B. Dey, R. Dillon, A. Kendall, E. C. Caramig, E. Fiske and lady, William Lawrence, George Fox, C. D. Smith and lady, D. McDougall, A. C. Fargis, B. Ullman, John T. Townsend, C. A. Lord, C. W. McCune, R. H. Dixey, A. Blumnethal, J. L. Banks, M. Peugnet, M. D.; S. M. Giddings, Rev. J. P. Lebsgh and lady, C. C. Merchant, J. B. Hall, W. Williams, Dr. J. C. McCamb, W. M. Lummis, D. Garren, of New-York; A. C. Garratt, D. P. Ives, J. T. Burr, J. M. Sanborn, J. O. Wainwright, A. S. Twombly, John Chandler, of Massachusetts; H. Karssen, H. P. Leland, E. M. Needles, F. Ferris, A. Ritter, Jr., J. Feulke, M. D., J. R. Everhart, Jas. Swain, C. H. Clark and lady, C. B. Keen and lady, D. Gans and nephew, of Pennsylvania; O. A. Pegram, T. Lee and lady, J. T. Brown, of Virginia; J. H. Easter, W. Callan, of Maryland; A. J. Beach, J. G. Worthington, S. E. Miller, W. Wiswell, Jr., W. H. Davis, of Ohio; O. de Baisawbrie, M. A. Fallen, C. Speck, of Maine.

DROWNED.—OBEDIAH JOHNSON, aged 18 years, was drowned on Saturday by the upsetting of a boat at the foot of Roosevelt-street. The body has not been recovered. The deceased resided at No. 76 Nassau-street, Brooklyn. He was dressed in dark cloth pants, red shirt, and white neck-tie.

Street-Commissioner Conover Attempts to Take Possession—Deputy Turner Won't Surrender.

The Street Commissioner's office was the scene of rather an interesting gathering Saturday noon. DANIEL D. CONOVER, Esq., late President of the Board of Councilmen, made his appearance at the office of the Street Commissioner, in the Hall o Records, bearing in his hand a paper, with Governor KING's signature at the end of it, appointing him, the said D. D. CONOVER, Esq., Street Commissioner, to fill the place of the late JOSEPH S. TAYLOR. Mr. TURNER, the Deputy Superintendent, was taken by surprise—he confessed that he hadn't heard the news, and, in all innocence and good faith, supposed that himself was the incumbent of that office. Mr. CONOVER assured him that the Governor thought otherwise, and had made the appointment accordingly.

He was willing to show Mr. TURNER the opinion of NICHOLAS HILL, Esq., which was to the effect that if the Governor failed to appoint he would fail to do his duty. By this time Aldermen CLANCY and several other members of the Board arrived, flanked by sundry policemen wearing the City stars and caps. The President of the Aldermen, in his capacity of City Father, authorized Mr. TURNER to hold on. When Mr. CONOVER assured him that Mr. TURNER must no hold on, Aldermen WILSON turned the lepel of hi coat over, and discovered the star of a magistrate, by whose authority he commanded Mr. CONOVER to keep himself collected and peaceful, or suffer an arrest. Without arriving at any conclusion of the affair, and without the spilling of any blood, when 6 o'clock came Deputy TURNER shut up the office, and put the key in his pantaloons pocket, where it remained until the hour of going to press.

Deputy TURNER was cordially invited by Mayo WOOD on Thursday to visit his Honor and talk the matter over, but he declined the invitation: on Saturday, with the key in his pocket, he accepted the old invitation.

Whether it will remain a triangular fight—whether Mayor WOOD will go on and appoint, according to his intention, or whether the Deputy will resign into the Mayor's hands the task of getting an injunction, remains but a little longer to be seen.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Corner Stone of the New Catholic Church about to be erected in 23d St., between 6th & 7th Avenues, was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. There were present at the house JAMES B. NICHOLSON Esq. 37 west 23d Street, the Most Rev. the Archbishop the very Rev. Father STORES, V. G, & Fathers DONNELL, CURRAN, McHENRY & LAFONT, the Pastor. From thence they proceeded in procession to the ground, when the following music was sung by the choir of the church, and prayers said by the Archbishop and Priests. *Veni Creator*, by DIETCH. *Te Deum*, by LAMBELLOTT; *Ave Verum*, by GASPARD. The accompaniment was the Alexandre organ.

After the ceremonies had concluded the Archbishop delivered an address. In the course of it he said ST. VINCENT DE PAUL was one who on earth was unknown except by his zeal and devotion to the service of God. He it was who in his ingenious charity invented the idea of establishing the Sisters of Charity, so called, and though he had passed from this world over two hundred years, still no conqueror that ever desolated the earth, no great warrior who ever left the blood-prints of his victories behind him, no man has received more benedictions from the poor, contributed to the elevation of mankind, as the humble Vincent de Paul. He is one of that band whose sons have erected this Church. I need not tell you that a Catholic Church is Catholic all over the world; there are no national doctrines belonging to it, and although all are baptized in the community of our faith, yet every nation upon earth loves to hear the Word of God in that language which he has, lisped in infancy and childhood. We have French Churches, not that they are *French* except in the sense I have just mentioned; we have also German Churches, and I would to God that there were Churches in which every man on earth could worship in the language he has heard in infancy and childhood.

The following is a description of the new church:

The Church of St. Vincent de Paul will be in the Roman style of architecture, with two towers and a centre pediment, with the statue of the Saint whose name it bears. The front will be of brown stone, the spires of cast iron, and the sides and rear of brick; the roof will be covered with slate; the inside will be finished in the Corinthian order, with two aisles 33 feet high, and a semi-circular nave 50 feet high; the nave and aisles will be finished in the sanctuary with semi-circular ends, and will have an altar in each, with the sacristies behind it. The basement will be divided to six school rooms and chapel with 400 seats; the church will seat a thousand. The dimensions will be as follows: Outside width 64 feet, length 130 feet, height of front 70 feet, height of spires 145 feet. The probable cost will be about $100,000. The design was furnished by the architect H. ENGLEBERT, and is being carried out under his superintendence. The builder is Mr. JOSEPH M. O'CONNOR.

NO COMET COME.—That Comet failed to keep its engagement. Whether it was the weather that didn't suit it, or whether its fiery tail was not in presentable condition; whether it does n't belong to the class of sensation-mongers, and was alarmed because the TIMES told of so many people who were panic-struck, and so, from consideration of human weakness, restrained itself, and whether it was switched off as it rounded the North Pole, or whether the Great Bear set its teeth into its caudal extremities, and so delayed its passage, we cannot say, because our special reporter, who was on board, has not made his arrival yet; but the Comet didn't come, and the women who washed their children's faces, and kept them dressed in the parlor all day, let them out at night, disappointed and utterly disgusted. It was a relief to a great many superstitious people to find that midnight of Saturday had passed, and we were all safe and sound yet. We have heard of but one sad accident, as the result of the day's excitement. A young man at an early hour in the morning was standing in the parlor of his residence, when a servant on the sidewalk suddenly directed a stream of Croton water in full force against the window just at his back. Our young friend *knew* instinctively that it was the tail of that Comet come at last, and fell at once upon his knees as the most fitting position in which to receive the *coup de grace*. The panic soon subsided in a roar of laughter at the expense of the superstitious victim of a Croton Water Comet.

FOR NANTUCKET SOUND.—The U. S. coast survey schooner *Bowditch*, soon to sail, has on board Mr. MITCHELL's surveying party, who are engaged upon the investigation of tides and currents in their varied relations with physical geography. This new and fruitful field of labor, falling, as it does, peculiarly within the province of a coast survey, has for its object the study of those agencies to whose constant action is due the formation of shoals and sand bars, the natural dredging of channels, the changes in the configuration of the sea coast, as well as the effects following the erection of artificial structures in the sea, and the removal of rocks from channels. It embraces the past, and predicts the future history of our coast. These investigations are conducted by Professor BACHE, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, who lays down the plan of the work to be filled out and executed by Mr. MITCHELL. This party have just completed an investigation of Hell Gate, and are now about leaving for Nantucket Sound. The examination of New-York Bar will engage their attention later in the season.

BALLOON JOURNAL.—Prof. NURAN furnishes the following report of his late ascension: Left Newark, N. J., at 6½ o'clock P. M. Friday, June 12, wind N. E. by E. When over West Farms took another current E. by N., passed over Hulett's Point, and then took another current E. by S.—came within 5 miles of Southport; then resumed an E. N. E. direction. Anchored at 9 o'clock P. M. at Clinton, Middlesex Co., Conn., distance 125 miles, in 2 hours and 30 minutes. Our greatest height was 8,528 feet—thermometer 51°—velocity of sailing between Southport and Clinton, over the Sound, was about 80 miles an hour, and over the same (Sound) passed two first-class steamers, the *Connecticut* and the *Vanderbilt*, leaving them behind in 20 minutes.

☞ A woman was bitten by a mad dog in Sixtieth street, near First-avenue, about 7 o'clock Saturday evening. The dog was pursued and shot dead by Metropolitan Policeman GREEN.

Fires and Alarms.

A fire broke out about 6¾ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in Taylor's Saloon, No. 508 Broadway. It originated from one of the flues, and was put out quickly. The damage done was trifling.

ALARMS.—The alarm of fire for the Fourth District, at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, was caused by the burning of a chimney in Mercer-street, near Houston. The alarm for the same District about 1 o'clock Sunday morning was caused by the accidental burning of a bundle of straw in the stable of FARRINGTON & Co., No. 79 Bleecker-street. Captains DILKS, of the Fifteenth, HOPKINS, of the Third, and TURNBULL, of the Eighth Precincts, were present, each with a section of men.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday evening a bed accidentally caught fire in the dwelling house No 58 Leonard-street, and filled the house with a dense smoke. Great consternation prevailed among the inmates who rushed into the street in dismay. Policeman GLASS of the Municipal force rushed into the house and threw the bed into the street, which put an end to the alarm.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE CURIOUS CASE OF CHILD-KIDNAPPING—THE CHILD RESTORED TO ITS PARENTS—ARREST OF THE KIDNAPPER—A STRANGE AVOWAL.—It will be remembered that a few days since a child eight months old, belonging to Mr. George Rhode, of No. 15 Avenue A, was stolen from its sister's lap by some unknown woman, and taken away to parts unknown. Mr. Rhode's daughter, aged about 9 years, was sitting on the stoop of her residence on the afternoon in question, with her little brother in her lap. A woman came along, and fondling with the baby a moment, required the little nurse to step into a baker's shop, next door, and buying some crackers, offering a 25 cent. piece with which to pay. The little girl at first declined to go, because she had to hold the baby. The strange woman said: "O, I will take care of the baby," taking the child in her arms at the same time. The little girl then went into the baker's and purchased the cakes. On coming out again, her baby was missing, as was also the woman in whose charge she had left him. She ran wildly about the street, crying loudly, but her search was in vain. She then returned and informed her mother, who renewed the search. The neighbors and the Police were notified, but all inquiries failed to reveal the whereabouts of the stolen child or the kidnapper.

Yesterday Alburtis Fritz, a constable at Stratton-ford, L. I., appeared at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, with the kidnapped child, who looked well and hearty and not at all discontented at his forced absence from home. Constable Fritz had with him, also, a young woman of 16 years of age, whom he introduced as the person who had stolen the child of Mr. Rhode. Mr. Fritz stated that he found the young woman and child in the vicinity of Flushing under circumstances that convinced him something was wrong, and that on instituting inquiry he became convinced that the child was none other than that stolen from Mr. Rhode, in Avenue C, New-York—an account of which he had seen in the newspapers.

The young woman, on being questioned, did not deny her guilt. She gave her name as Bertha Burkrekell, and that her age was 16 years. She stated that she had been seduced on Long Island, by a man in good circumstances, by whom she had a child, which she immediately made way with. Seeing her seducer a few weeks since, she asked him for aid, stating that she had given birth to a child of which he was father. Her story was treated as doubtful. She was asked, "Where is the child, then?" She replied, "I have it at nurse in New York." "Then show it to me," said the father, "and I will give you the money you ask for." Here the interview ended. Bertha, wishing to obtain possession of the money, promised to come straightway to New-York, resolved to either beg, borrow or steal a child, to show to and convince her seducer. She looked a long while, and in many streets, before she found an opportunity to procure one of suitable age. At length, while in Avenue C, she managed to kidnap the child of Mr. Rhode, in the manner above described.

The child was restored to its overjoyed mother, and Bertha was locked up to await an examination before one of the magistrates.

THE LATE SHOOTING CASE IN THE FIFTH WARD—ANOTHER MURDER.—The negro, Philip Salters, who was shot in the head about two weeks since, while quietly standing in Thomas-street, by some well-dressed strangers, who were passing in a carriage, died of his injuries last evening, at the New-York Hospital.

IMPORTANT ARREST AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Sergeant Banfield, of the Second District Police Court, arrested on the 10th inst., Lamele Dinkelspiel, of No. 21 Delancey-street, on a charge of receiving a quantity of satins valued at $1,500, which had been stolen from the premises of Hickok & Starr, No. 167 Water-street, during last month. Sundry other silks, valued at $3,000, were also found on the premises. From the facts which have been elicited in the preliminary examination of the case, it appears that ten pieces of said satins were found at the factory of Messrs. Duryee, Jaques & Co., who purchased the same of J. Smal & Co., No. 118 Maiden-lane, who either acted as agents for said Dinkelspiel or bought them of said individual; and furthermore, one piece of satin, a portion of the stolen property, was also found in the store of J. Smal & Co. These, together with a large quantity of other goods, were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and deserve the attention and inspection of merchants who have been robbed. Dinkelspiel was held to bail by Justice FLANDREAU in the sum of $3,000 to answer.

Suicides.

A LOVE AFFAIR—SUICIDE AND ANOTHER DEATH.—The Rochester papers give full accounts of two remarkable suicides, one growing out of the other. On Tuesday last a young man named THEODORE M. GANZ, disappointed in love, wrote certain frantic letters to his friends, and then went out to the railroad, laid his head deliberately down on the track, as the express train approached, and was instantly crushed to a jelly. A day or two afterwards Miss MARIA ROHR, the young lady who jilted GANZ, fell ill of anguish on hearing of her lover's dreadful death, and such was her mental suffering, that physicians who were called to attend her considered her case beyond their power, and she continued to approach the crisis of her disease very rapidly. Last night her grief was violent, and she continually accused herself of being the murderer of GANZ, or asked if it was true that she had caused his death. Death released her from her sufferings, but we understood our informant to say that she was removed from her sister's house before she died, on account of the disturbance her outcries caused in the family.

MARIA was about 20 years of age, of a cheerful and happy temperament, much intelligence, and good common education. GANZ was a native of Bavaria, about 25 years of age, and a very exemplary young man. He was expecting his mother, a widow, 65 years of age, to arrive in this country the present Summer. In one of these letters he left, occurs this passage:

"I am insane now, I know, but I am not perfectly unable to think. My eye is neither blinded nor veiled; I can see my future life before me. Hitherto it has been such a one as I once would readily lay open before—before my children, if——; but now, grief and pain are eating away my heart.

I must have some divertisement. There is the intoxicating cup; how long ere I shall be a slave to it? There is—, I cannot mention it!—ever abunned till now. Pure and fine Love has been my guardian angel. She has left me to myself! Well do I know I can live after all that has happened—but how? Friendship—yes, pure friendship, such as you would bestow, could keep my heart until the world regained a shape I could live in; but I see it—I see it now; the green-eyed monster, Jealousy, standing in my way. I could not get happy, and you would become miserable. Dying eyes open themselves wide——. May you never see the tears you caused? May you be happy—may she be happy, as much as she can?"

A SOUTHERN LITERARY MAN DISHEARTENED.—Professor D. BARTON ROSS, author of the *Southern Speaker* and other class books, attempted to commit suicide in Petersburg, Va., on Thursday, by taking chloroform and stabbing himself in the region of the heart with a clasp knife. He was not dead at 2 o'clock on Friday morning, though little hope is entertained of his recovery. The wound was inflicted while shut up in his room at Powell's Hotel, and when found he was lying on the floor in a pool of blood. On the bed were discovered letters addressed to his friends and wife, indicating disappointment and depression of spirits, and intimating and attributing the intention of taking his life to reverse of fortune, and the non-appreciation of his efforts in the furtherance of Southern literature.

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—In Boston, on Thursday, an Englishman 63 years of age, named CHAS. WESTWOOD, was found dead in his lodging room and shop, Doane-street. He was of intemperate habits, and leaves a family, from whom he had been separated a short time on that account. He committed suicide by cutting one of the arteries in his left arm.

No Murder at Beverly, Mass.

BEVERLY, MASS, Friday, June 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The announcement in the TIMES some days since, to the effect that one JOHN MCLEAN was arrested in New-York, charged with being a fugitive from this place, where he was indicted for the murder of Miss MARY NORTON, is, we are informed, entirely erroneous, so far as the committal of such deed, or the arrest of MCLEAN attaches to this township. We would add that said rumor is calculated to reflect upon the unimpeachable character of a gentleman bearing the above name, at this place, in consideration of which a due refutation of the same may be called for.

H. K. W.

Mr. Hendrickson.

HEMPSTEAD, Thursday, June 11.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I saw in your valuable paper of this morning that you represented me, J. S. HENDRICKSON, as being missing from my home on Long Island with a drove of cows, which you will oblige me by correcting the same in your next edition.

J. S. HENDRICKSON,
Supervisor of the Town of Hempstead.

The person missing with cows was, as our files show, not J. S. HENDRICKSON, who is the Supervisor of Hempstead, but HENRY HENDRICKSON. From him we do not know that anything has been heard since his mysterious disappearance.

Marine Matters.

The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. LUDLOW, sailed yesterday for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, with 150 passengers and $230,000 in specie.

The steamship *Washington*, Capt. CAVENDY sailed yesterday for Southampton and Bremen, with 75 passengers and $500,000 in specie.

Great Freshets and Destruction of Property.

The recent heavy rains have produced freshets and great destruction of property.

The Dansville (N. Y.) *Herald* says: "On Stony Brook, about three miles above this village, a man by the name of BURDICK had his house, shop and barn swept away, and carried down stream last night; we have not learned the amount of his loss. D. WHITING, Esq., living in the same vicinity, had part of his house, nearly all his clothing, and provisions, wagons, farming utensils, &c., taken by the resistless waters.

We hear rumors of the finding of a drowned infant in a cradle, in a field a few miles north of us.

The little 'Mud Creek,' at the foot of East Hill, also made considerable of a 'swell,' watering the gardens through which it ran, with a vengeance, inverting some of the vegetables and covering others to the depth of several inches with sand and mud.

Considerable damage has been done at L. SWEET & Co.'s works, at Commonsville, the water completely surrounding and entering their buildings—it being four feet deep in the moulding rooms.

The canal banks just above the aqusduct were completely destroyed. The creek broke in at Commonsville, and came out at the aqueduct, guttering the canal several feet below its bottom. Damage estimated at $5,000."

The *Herald* further says there is scarcely a rod of fence left on some farms on the Canaseraga Flats. Houses have been carried away, with furniture, bedding, etc., the families barely escaping with their lives, some of them being rescued in boats. Trees, three feet through, logs, dirt, almost everything, also obstruct the road.

The Penn Yan *Chronicle* says: The bridge belonging to the Dresden & Penn Yan Plank Road Company, on Clinton-street, was also carried away, as well as what remained of bridge and abutments of the old bridge on Head-street. All the gardens on the banks of this stream, were also overflowed, and many of them badly damaged. On the Outlet the only dam torn away that we hear of, was that of Ewin's Distillery, which, it is said, will prove a damage to him of nearly or quite $1,000.

The injury to the Crooked Lake Canal was quite extensive. A large break was made in the embankment on the long level near Dresden, some fifty feet in length. In several other places, large bars have been washed into the bed of the canal, which will require bottoming ont before navigation can be resumed. The damage on the next to the Upper Level, would have been serious but for the early and efficient efforts of the Messrs. HOLMES, and their employes, in attending to the waste weir, and other precautions for saving the embankments. The damage to the canal is estimated at $500. We are informed by the contractor that he expects to put it in order for the resumption of navigation during the present week.

The Hornellsville *Tribune* says: "The Canecadea and Crosby Creeks, by the heavy rain of last Monday night and Tuesday, were swollen to a height nearly equal to that of the June flood of 1855, overflowing some parts of our village, filling many cellars and causing other damage.

More serious results have been experienced on other streams and in other sections of the county. We understand a bridge and also a mill dam were carried away in the town of Freemont.

A railroad culvert was washed away near Whitney's Valley station, which prevented the Buffalo Express from performing its regular trip upon Tuesday evening. We also understand that the New-York and Erie Railroad has sustained considerable damage both East and West; and many fields of grass and grain on the flats have been considerably submerged and more or less injured. Much lumber is also afloat."

Gen. Scott not to be at Bunker Hill.

Gen. SCOTT writes the following letter to Boston, in explanation of his failure to be present this week at the Bunker Hill celebration:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor to receive, in due time, your note informing me that you were a Committee on the part of the Massachusetts Legislature, appointed to receive certain high public functionaries and myself, previously invited by the Bunker Hill Monument Association to be present on the occasion of the inauguration of the statute of General WARREN.

Your flattering communication I delayed answering, in the hope (as I have explained to your Sub-Committee) that some favorable change in the health of one of my family might permit me to visit Bunker Hill and the neighboring cities and towns on the approaching occasion of high national interest, but the critical illness that has caused me so much uneasiness, having, in the meantime, rather increased than diminished, I am compelled, at the last moment, to decline the many flattering inducements before me, to visit your noble Commonwealth.

With the highest respect, Gentlemen, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

(Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

The General was to have been escorted by the National Guard of this City.

Seduction, Abortion and Death—Another Boston Doctor in Trouble.

From the Boston Traveller.

Newburyport was astonnded on Thursday by the development of another of those acts, in which Boston is disgraced as a participant. A young girl, about twenty years of age, daughter of one of our most respected citizens, was seduced by a young man living at Belleville. For the past year he has visited the family, and always received the kindest treatment. A short time since he found the girl was *enceinte*; and after a number of attempts to get her to leave town, he at last succeeded. Her parents supposed she was in Dover, on a visit, instead of which she was kept in two houses of ill repute in this city. She was afterwards inveigled to Boston, and underwent a surgical operation, was hurried thence to Newburyport, on Wednesday, and on Thursday paid the forfeit of such acts, dying in excruciating agony. Her seducer was arrested, and in default of $2,000 bail, was committed to jail.

Dr. LEWIS DIX, who is charged with having procured the abortion, was arrested in Boston on Friday, and brought before the Police Court. The case was continued to Thursday, and the defendant ordered to find sureties in $4,000 for his appearance at that time. DIX keeps a medical office in Endicott-street.

The name of the individual charged with being the seducer of the deceased young woman, is F. R. RICKASON. The name of the deceased female is EMMA POST

☞ The number of vessels in this port on Saturday was 764, including 30 steamers, 175 ships, 151 barks, 124 brigs, and 284 schooners.

MESSRS. WILLIAM GOODING and JOHN B. PRESTON, the engineers who have been appointed to make surveys of the Illinois River, preparatory to the commencement of improvements in the navigation of that river, will begin operations on the 15th inst.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
2,709 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

PIESSE & LUBIN
FRANGIPANNI!! An everlasting perfume.
FRANGIPANNI!! A new and ever-durable and most delightful perfume.
FRANGIPANNI!! From the Holy City.
Laboratory of Flowers. London Agents, INGER & CO., No. 399 Broadway.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

PROF ALEX. C. BARRY'S
Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.
Sold everywhere.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, have removed to No. 3 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private Application Rooms for Ladies. A competent female in attendance.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $30 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $135. Pianos tuned and repaired.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits or the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL quantities of left-off clothing, second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest price paid for same, by calling at the store, or addressing, THOMAS D. CONROY, No 46 Centre-st.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE prices. Lace muslin curtains, from auction. Brocatels, satins, de laines, curtain materials, paper hangings, decorations and upholstery goods, cornices, bands, pins, &c., at great bargains. W. O. JENKS,
Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st., New-York.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE, OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade, all new style of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner by THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

EVERDELL'S ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes can be had only at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also, Silver Door-Plates for churches, steamships and private dwellings; Stone Seal Engraving; &c.

GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
W. F. SHAW'S PATENT GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
W. F. SHAW'S GAS COOKING STOVES.
No. 406 Broadway.
GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
W. F. SHAW'S PATENT GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
W. F. SHAW'S GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
W. F. SHAW'S PATENT GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
W. F. SHAW'S GAS COOKING STOVES,
No 406 Broadway.
GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
W. F. SHAW'S PATENT GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
W. F. SHAW'S GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
W. F. SHAW'S GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
W. F. SHAW'S GAS COOKING STOVES,
No. 406 Broadway.
&c., &c., &c.

The undersigned has on hand, and offers for sale, a large assortment of W. F. SHAW'S GAS COOKING and HEATING STOVES, adapted to the wants of large and small families. The peculiar merits of these inventions consist in economy of fuel, cooking being done at less than one-half the expense of any other method, avoiding heating the house or kitchen in warm weather, saving the wear and tear of expensive cooking ranges; doing away with kindling fires, and all the dust, dirt and smoke consequent upon putting a common stove or range in operation. For all kinds of nice cooking, they are unequalled, as the heat can be graduated to any degree, and kept at that point for any desired length of time. These stoves can be used in any house where the City gas is introduced, and from the simplicity of their construction, can be managed more easily than any other stove in use, requiring no particular skill in operating them.
W. F. SHAW. No. 406 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF HERRING & CO.'S Fire and Burglar Proof Patent Champion Safes frustrated.

OFFICE OF J. S. REED & Co., Bankers,
MARION, Ohio, June 6, 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents*: Our banking-house was broken open last night, and an unsuccessful attempt made to force open the Safe; gunpowder was used in quantities sufficient to break glass in the back room, twenty-five feet from the safe, and to displace pictures and furniture, as well as to blow the inside of one of the outside doors into small pieces, but your Hall's Powder Proof Lock resisted all efforts to effect an entrance. The burglars left a very good selection of tools—sledge-hammer, a variety of queer looking chisels, brace and bits, together with levers, &c., &c. It took three good strong men nearly an hour to remove the remains of the wreck so as to reach the inside door, which, of course, remained unharmed. Considering this latter circumstance, together with the fact that two more doors awaited the thieves, if they had succeeded in opening the outside one, we have no hesitation in ordering a new door, and continuing our confidence in your "Burglar Proof Safes with Hall's Powder Proof Lock." One half the outer door is in good order. Can you make the other from measures in your books, or shall we send the ruins down to you?

We feel under so much obligation to you for the protection your safe has afforded us, that we authorize you to make any use you may choose of this affair.

Very respectfully, J. S. REED & CO.

The subscribers have on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above, and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.,
and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st.,

DRY GOODS.

25 TO 40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
have still a large assortment of
DRY GOODS
AND EMBROIDERIES,
all marked down much below cost, to clear out before re-building.
SILKS,
BAREGES,
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
POPLINS,
TRAVELING DRESSES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st.
4 doors from Broadway.

MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS,
From Auction.
4,000 Mantillas from auction, at half the price of materials.
700 all Silk, with Ruffles, $2 each, worth $4.
1,500 Silk and Lace, newest styles, 12s, $2, $2 50 and $3.
The balance, the richest goods manufactured, from $4 50 to $10. Ladies, call and buy. Great bargains.
One price only. ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors from Monroe.

EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, AND GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
A large assortment of
EMBROIDERED AND EUGENIE SKIRTS, from $1 to $3 50.
2,000 dozen GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from $1 50 to $6 per dozen.
Gents' colored and white Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, in every style.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE SETS, SWISS SETS, TRAVELING SETS.
We will offer on MONDAY, 15th,
the balance of our
LACE, SWISS, LINEN AND BREAKFAST SETS,
at cost of importation,
to clear off our Spring stock.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS
40 per cent. less than the usual price.
BEEKMAN & CO., No 473 Broadway.

BASQUE MUSLINS AND BANDS AT COST.
We will close out The balance of our
BASQUE MUSLINS, LACES AND BANDS,
At Cost of Importation,
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadwey,
Will open, this morning,
An invoice of Black FRENCH THREAD LACES,
At very reduced prices.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN SILK ROBES.
ELEGANT SILK ROBES selling at $20.
Former price $30.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SMALL CHECK, BLACK AND WHITE
TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
Opened this morning
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Price $3 50 and $4.

BAREGE ROBES! BAREGE ROBES!
A large assortment
Of very choice styles,
Just received, by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT!
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
Below Cost,
AT NOS. 294 AND 296 6TH-AV.,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 15,
Rich Lace Mantillas,
Rich Stella Shawls.
Rich Summer Dusters.
Rich Plaid Cloths for Traveling Dress.
Rich Castillian Cloths for Traveling Dress.
Rich Plain Barages.
Rich Plain Poplins, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
Laces and Embroideries
At an Immense Reduction.
ORRIN TAYLOR.

MOURNING GOODS, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
We shall offer at retail on Monday, the 15th instant, and following days:
3,000 yards PINEAPPLE TISSUE, yard wide, 31c. per yard.
2,000 yards BLACK BAREGES, yard wide, 31c. per yard.
2 more cases FRENCH LAWNS, very fine, 12½ cents.
2 more cases of ROBES, warranted fast colors, $3 per Robe.
6,000 yards PLAID STRIPED SILK, reduced from 81 to 25 cents per yard.
N. B.—A splendid selection of Summer BONNETS, MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at a great reduction.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS REQUESTED
To our present large and desirable stock of
FLOUNCED ROBES AND DRESS GOODS
For Summer wear, which are offering
MUCH BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES,
IN ORDER
TO CLEAR THEM ALL OUT
Before the close of the season. A variety of new styles Barege and Tissue Robes and Piece Goods will be opened
MONDAY, JUNE 15.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILKS, SELLING OFF
at reduced prices.
Foulard Silks, 3s. 6d
Satin Stripe do. 5s. 6d.
Satin Stripe and Plaid, 8s. cheap at 12s.
Plain and Figured Black, at equally low prices.
LANE & PORTER, No. 72 Canal-st. near Mercer.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER MANTILLAS,
Every variety of design and material. Also,
DESIRABLE SUMMER SHAWLS,
Stella, Crape, Cashmere, Broché, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SUMMER DRESS SILKS,
In large variety. Also,
NEW STYLES SUMMER SILKS,
At 56 cents to $1 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Articles.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Draggets, &c., in great variety, at low prices. Also, a full and cheap stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, Tassels, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
Napkins, Shirtings, Pillow-case Linens, Towelings, Table Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
FULL STOCK AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR LADIES' DUSTERS
and traveling dresses.
Black and white Chine D'Eté,
at 25 cents per yard.
Ten cases for sale at retail.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS,
For traveling cloaks and dresses,
At 37½ cents per yard.
Three more cases for sale this week, at retail,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES SELLING OFF.
Plain Barege Robes at $3 50 to $8.
Grenadine Robes, colored or black, very cheap.
At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.,
near Mercer.

FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIES.
Beautiful Lawns reduced to 1s. and 1s. 3d., worth 2s.
Organdies at greatly reduced prices.
LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 72 Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

LACE AND BAREGE SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND CHEAP,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 72 Canal-st.,
Near Mercer-st.

MANTILLAS.
Lace Mantillas and Shawls.
Silk and Lace do., very cheap.
Also all Silk do.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

CLOAKS, DUSTERS, &C.
Dusters from 12s. to $3.
Beautiful Traveling Cloaks, 14s. to $8.
LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

CHEAP SHIRT STORE—No. 60 WARREN-st.; the place to get good fitting shirts, ready-made or made to order. Collars of every variety, wholesale and retail. Shirts cut and manufactured for the trade, or for individuals. Bosoms elegantly stitched, by the dozen or 1,000. J. A. DELLINGER.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS and sets of recent importations, Bands, Flouncings, Muslins, Baynes and Skirts; also, Infants' Caps, Mourning Collars, and sets quite new and very beautiful, at our new store, No. 703 Broadway. MILLER & GRANT.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I.
Offices No. 45 John-st. and
No. 720 Broadway.
HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 720 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to receive all kinds of Dyeing and Cleansing in their usual first-rate manner.

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.
The entire stock contained in No. 116 Canal-st., new No. 367, consisting of Silks, Shawls, Mantillas, Cloaks, De Laines, Challies, Barèges, Prints, Lawns, Brilliants, Domestics and haberdashery.
15 cases French Brilliants, 12½ cents, worth 2s.
Several cases Lawns, fast colors, 6¼ cents, worth 1s.
5 cases Challies Chintz colors, 12½ cents, a bargain.
Several thousand yards India Silks, 31¼ cents.
100 Dresses Summer Silks, 31¼ cents.
A endless variety of Plaid Silks, 3s. 6d., worth 5s.
The whole stock must be cleared out in 60 days, for the benefit of the creditors, at any sacrifice.
New No. 367, old No. 116 Canal-st.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
ALL SILK MANTILLAS.
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH THREAD CIRCULARS.
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS of every description.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

DRY GOODS
AT A
DISCOUNT!
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will commence their semi-annual clear-out sale on MONDAY, June 15, when their entire stock of
$80,000
WORTH OF RICH
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
will be offered at a discount of 25, 30, and some cases a sacrifice of 50 per cent. will be made. It is our determination to close them out before the middle of August, hence the great reduction. We call particular attention to our stock of
Silks, Tissues, Organdies, De Laines,
Shawls, Silk Robes, Lawns, Hosiery,
Mantillas, Barege Robes, Challies, Gloves,
Bareges, Jaconet Robes, Poplins, Embroideries,
&c., &c., &c.
Together with a large stock of lace and muslin drapery, table diaper, table cloths, domestic goods of all kinds, and goods for family use generally. We respectfully invite you to call and examine our stock, as every article will be sold without reserve.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand st., between Eldridge and Allen.
N. B.—Goods sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expence.

SELLING OFF.
$167,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
Damaged by Fire and Water
At the Linen Hall No. 333 Bowery.
EGAN & CO.,
Take leave to inform their customers and the ladies in general, that they have settled with the insurance, which enables them to offer their entire
STOCK OF SILKS FOR SALE,
On MONDAY 15th and following days,
50 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES,
Together with their
SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERIES,
AND GLOVES,
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
Linens of all kinds, our own importation.
MARSEILLES QUILTS.
N. B.—None of the above Goods have been offered for sale before.
All must be sold before the 4th July, as the store will be closed to undergo repairs.

LAWNS! LAWNS!! LAWNS!!!
Will open on Monday, June 15,
10 cases of Printed Lawns.
5 cases at 12½c. worth 18½c.
3 cases at 18c. worth 25c.
2 cases at 25c. worth 35c.
The above goods have been bought at a loss to the importer, and will be sold accordingly.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

FRENCH JACONET ROBES
At No. 767 Broadway, near 9th st.
Just received per steamer
250 French Jaconet Flounced Robes,
$5 each, worth $8.
The goods are very desirable and scarce in market.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

A LARGE INVOICE OF
FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES
Will be exhibited for sale
On MONDAY, June 15,
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

ENGLISH PRINTED JACONETS.
10,000 yards of
English Printed Jaconets,
At 12½ cents per yard,
Just received and will be ready for sale this week.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT
Of flounced robes in
New-York,
Are now offered at
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.,
By G. B. WILLIAMS.

SHEPHERD PLAIDS,
100 pieces of the above
DESIRABLE GOODS,
Just received,
And for sale this week,
At 18 cents per yard.
These goods are the best adapted of any in market for dusters.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-av.

SHEPHERD PLAIDS.
100 pieces of the above
Desirable goods,
Just received,
And for sale this week
At 18 cents per yard.
G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED MUSLIN
BASQUES,
The finest Assortment in the City,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
Also, another Lot of
FRENCH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At $1 50
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS
At 65 and 70 cents,
Original Price, 80 and 100 cents
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE AND JACONET
ROBES,
At $4 and $5.
These goods are usually sold at $6 and $8, and are of THE FINEST QUALITY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS!
PARIS EMBROIDERED, untrimmed, from $5 to $20.
PARIS EMBROIDERED, trimmed, from $7 to $30.
PARIS EMBROIDERED richly trimmed with Guipure lace.
The above goods are the latest Paris styles, and are offered at very low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

WOVEN BAREGE ROBES,
With HIGH COLORED FLOUNCES,
At $5,
Will be offered at Retail on Monday, June 15th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CORDED SKIRTS.
A large lot will be offered at Retail on Monday, the 15th, at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CARPETING FROM AUCTION,
At 25 per cent. below manufacturers' present prices.
20,000 yards English three-ply at 93c. per yard.
15,000 yards American at 88c. per yard.
An immense stock of best English Tapestry at 88c. per yard.
English Oil-Cloths, 24 feet wide, at 75c. per yard.
American Oil-Cloths, 2 to 12 feet wide, from 33c. to 45c. per yard. At STEPHEN LEAHY'S
New Store, No. 93 6th-av.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of beautiful Black and White check,
At $4 each,
New in shape and handsome in style.
Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 16,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES,
5,000 yards black and white check,
at 18 cents per yard,
on sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S No. 361 Broadway.

RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO.,
DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS,
Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS FOR CASH!
At No. 318 BROADWAY, cor. of Pearl-st.
HOMER & KETCHUM
offer (to the Trade only,)
STRAW BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S HATS,
BLOOMERS, GIPSIES, &c., &c,
At a reduction from former prices to Cash purchasers.
N. B.—PALM LEAF HATS and SHAKER HOODS, by the Dozen or Case.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments, which will be sold at very reasonable prices. W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE'S
FAREWELL CONCERTS.
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE
will give her LAST CONCERT BUT ONE in New-York, prior to her departure for Europe on the 24th inst., at Niblo's Saloon on
FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, 1857.
Madame DE LA GRANGE will be assisted by several eminent Artists, of which due notice will be given.
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
The sale of Tickets will commence on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and C. BRUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, where seats may be secured (without extra charge).
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF
MR. MOSS, (Treasurer.)
MONDAY, June 15,
The celebrated comedy in 5 acts of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM,
And Mr. Walcot's highly successful comic piece,
ONE COAT FOR TWO SUITS.
The evening's entertainment will combine the names of
MR. WALLACK,
MR. BLAKE, MR. LESTER, MR. WALCOT, MR. DYOTT, MR. G. HOLLAND, MR. H. B. CHILDERS, MR. C. STUART, MR. LEE, MR. S. EYTINGE, MR. PETERS, MRS. HOEY, MISS MARY SHAW, MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY GANNON, MRS. ALLEN, MRS. SYLVESTER, MISS C. THOMPSON, and LA MANNA, by permission of Mr. Niblo, and THE MEMBERS OF THE ORCHESTRA, who have volunteered their services to form an *unequalled* combination of talent for this occasion.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Seventh night of the very successful engagement of
MR. AND MRS. WM. J. FLORENCE,
the justly celebrated personators of the
IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GIRL.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1857,
THE IRISH LION.
Tim Moore.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence
TWICE MARRIED.
In which Mrs. Wm. J. Florence will sustain four characters, sing two songs and execute three dances.
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Mrs. Wm. J. Florence sustaining five characters, sing the Dutch organ song, &c., and execute the grand dance of "La Ariel."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. STUART has the pleasure to announce that he has effected an engagement with that distinguished American actress,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN,
who has won so high a meed of approbation in every portion of the country. Miss Logan will open the Summer season on the evening of THURSDAY, the 18th of July, in the character of
EVADNE,
in Sheil's great play of that name, being her first appearance in New-York.
Miss Logan will be sustained by a brilliant company, comprising some of the most distinguished actors of the leading cities of the Union, who will also appear for the first time in New-York.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
MONDAY EVENING, June 15,
Crowded nightly with the elite of the City to witness
JEROME'S NEW PIECE—A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
and received nightly, with shouts of laughter and applause Anteine in his great character of.....Bianco
New scenery, tricks, costumes, properties, &c., &c.
MARBELLES QUILTS.
BIANCO and the Ravels every night.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Second week of the New Piece.
On MONDAY EVENING, June 15, 1857,
will be presented the new Drama, received nightly by crowded houses with mingled tears and laughter,
LIFE'S TROUBLED TIDES.
Lucy Morton.....Miss Laura Keene
Arthur Morton.....Mr. G. Wneatleigh
To conclude with the successful extravaganza,
VARIETY.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 585 BROADWAY, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, June 15, and every evening during the week, the very successful piece of
ALADDIN.
After which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, a Complimentary Testimonial to Miss C. HIFFERT.
On SATURDAY, June 20, a Grand Afternoon Performance of ALADDIN, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening Concert at 8 o'clock.
The Hall will be to let for the Summer Season.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Another new feature. The entire first floor of the Museum has been thrown into a magnificent cosmorama saloon, orchitecturally embellished and frescoed in the first style of art, by that distinguished artist, M. D'Orsay, and now embraces a collection of large and costly views of places and events made sacred by history and time to the memory of the civilized world. Fourth and positively the last week of the most popular and stirring domestic drama ever produced in this establishment, FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS, which will be presented THIS EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, with the talented cast, and in the finished manner that has elicited from thousands of gratified people so many marks of distinguished approbation.
AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, songs, dances, and the melodrama of THE TWO GALLEY SLAVES. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., to be seen.
Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

HITCHCOCK'S SUMMER GARDEN—NO. 172 New Canal-st., open every evening, with a Grand Concert, by the following talent:
JAMES FRASER, the inimitable comic singer.
M. LYONS, the best baritone in the country.
T. BURNS, the Irish comic singer.
T. ELLIS, the favorite ballad singer.
W. HITCHCOCK, in all his popular comic songs.
Professor KENNEDY, pianist.
Admission 6 cents, and refreshments given for that amount. WM. HITCHCOCK, Sole Proprietor.

A STRAWBERRY AND CREAM FESTIVAL will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 17, by the ladies of the Moravian Church, in the Lecture Room, southeast corner of Jay-st. and Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, (to aid in defraying the expense of repairs occasioned by the late fire.) Tickets may be obtained at the door of the Lecture Room on the evening named.

A FAIR AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL will be held by the ladies of the Gowanus Baptist Mission in the Mammoth Tent, at the corner of 3d-av. and 9th st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 16 and 17, commencing at 1 P. M. Should the weather be stormy, it will be postponed until Thursday and Friday,

WILL CLOSE—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., will close for the season, on Saturday, June 20.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chaplin's Church, No. 549 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO-DAY, MONDAY, June 15, VERGNES Electro-dynamic engine in operation from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

NO. 398 BROADWAY.—OTIS' FIELD, Twelve Slate Bed Billiard Tables, with Decker's Mechanical Cushions. Bar Refreshments, &c.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS,
LABORATORY, North Point,
Jersey City, N. J.
Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent,
No. 10 Malden lane, New-York,
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial.
They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Malden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 222 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to
BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO.,
No. 222 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton-rockets, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOLLIS, Jr., No. 37 Jones-st., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

152 FULTON-ST.	DOWN-TOWN BOOKSTORE.	152 FULTON-ST.
152 FULTON.	C. SHEPARD & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.	152 FULTON.
152 FULTON.	The cheapest Bookstore in the world.	152 FULTON.
152 FULTON.	Some $3 Books at 75 cts.; $1 50 Books at 50 cts.; $1 Books at 25 cts.	152 FULTON.
152 FULTON.	IMRAY'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN at $2 50.	152 FULTON.
152 FULTON.	It will pay to come a great ways to buy Books and Stationery at	152 FULTON.
152 FULTON.	C. SHEPARD & CO.'S,	152 FULTON.
152 FULTON.	152 152 152 Fulton. Fulton. Fulton.	152 FULTON.

REMOVAL TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES.—In consequence of the unprecedented increase of EVANS & CO.'S GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE—from No. 439 Broadway to No. 677 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts., (Lafarge Buildings.)
Third year of the enterprise. In order to insure a speedy sale, all the Books, comprising a large assortment of new and standard works on Fiction, Poetry, Belle Lettres, Arts and Sciences, Biographies, Travels, Voyages, Annuals, Albums, Illustrated Works, &c., will be sold at the usual retail prices, and in many instances less. A gift, value 25c. to $100, presented with every book at the time of sale.
LIST OF GIFTS.
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Cameo Sets, Ear-Rings, Breastpins, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens, Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Fine Cutlery, etc., etc.
Catalogues, with explanations, sent gratis to any address, upon application.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States and Canada, EVANS & CO.,
Principal Store No. 677 Broadway,
Lafarge Building.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—THE great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $2; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGISTRATE.—THE MAGISTRATE, Illustrated Journal of Crimes and Courts, out every Wednesday. All Newsmen have it for sale. Startling pictures this week for the people.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times a day. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK.—Parents and guardians desirous of educating their daughters, will find this a most desirable location, combining the advantages of City masters with the healthiness of the country. Circulars supplied by the Principal and Rev. C. WHITEHEAD, Washington Heights. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. SOONCIA.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' Union, (1847,) by E. H. WILCOX & SONS, sharing equal dividends with checkholders and agents, No. 293 Broadway. A perpetual introducer, filling all orders, vacancies and changes, at 1 or 2 per cent. on the compensation, with many others constantly on hand, preparing and printing catalogues and circulars, transferring schools, all school property, &c. No charge to pupils seeking schools or private classes.

BOYS AND MEN, PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 689 Broadway, will keep his Commercial Academy open during July and August to prepare students for Fall business. They will become quick in figures, rapid business writers, and practical book-keepers. Two commutation seats, $15 for a full commercial course, vacant. One $5 seat for writing vacant.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer session commenced on the 4th of May. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payments made from the time of entrance. JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES.—WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Esq., No. 47 Beekman-st.; JOHN STEVENS, Esq., Mount Vernon.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av.,
Corner of 21st-st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

A MAGNIFICENT AND RICHLY CARVED double round 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale, finished in the style of Louis XIV., with four round corners, back same as front, with massive carved work on both sides, most elaborately inlaid with real pearl work of merit, triple mouldings all round, rich and costly carved legs, with grapes, fruit and vines on four corners; made to order by one of the best makers of this City, from whom reference will be given if desired; is a drawing-room grand overstrung bass, and in tone is one of richness and power seldom met, and can be fully tested in every way; is without fault or blemish, and worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano; new two months ago, and fully warranted. Price $400; cost $800; stool to match, box for shipping, &c., included. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near Crystal Palace, for four days, from 7½ A. M. till 8½ P. M. N. B.—An object will be offered to a cash buyer.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—6, 6½, 6¾, and 7 octaves, new and second-hand, cheapest ever offered in the City, to pay advances, 2 melodeons, hookm finte, watches, jewelry, segars, paper, opera glasses, paintings, &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches, jewelry, dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, &c., &c., on storage, or bought for cash. J. F. JONES.
No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

PIANO-FORTES.—ALL THOSE PARTIES who have been waiting for a Hallet, Davis & Co. Piano, can now be supplied—a large invoice just received. Also, good New-York Pianos, cheap. Great bargains in second-hand pianos. Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, marble building, corner Grand-st.

A ROSEWOOD MELODEON, COST $45, nearly new, for $30, one for $32; a reed organ, with 3 stops, cost $150, for $65. New and second-hand Pianos and melodeons, in plain and carved cases, to rent, with rent applied, if purchased. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos, with and without scolian, at low prices, by
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS:—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SPLENDID PIANO, OF POWERFUL TONE and touch, selected by a celebrated professor, and cost $300, warranted and made by one of the best makers, been used a few months: will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., near Broadway.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEBRATED Organ Melodeons, and those of every variety of style, at wholesale and retail. Melodeons for rent. Rent allowed on purchase.
A. M. KANOUSE,
No. 68 Walker-st., sole agent.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS.—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $60, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 125 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND dry rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of musquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms, and they are all

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY sale of richly-carved solid rosewood furniture, elaborately carved pianoforte, inlaid with pearl; fully warranted by the maker for three years, two suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, *real lace*, covered in fine French satin, brocatel, &c. THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 15, at the residence, No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th-av., without regard to weather, viz.: In parlors, royal velvet and tapestry carpets, rosewood marble top mirror back etageres, do. corner stands, finely carved; several very fine oil paintings; large French plate pier glass, with marble slab and gilt brackets; rosewood marble top centre-tables; also side and sofa tables of best description; very large French China and bisque vases; elegant mantle and side ornaments; one splendid ormolu clock; heavily-worked lace curtains; easy and Turkish arm-chairs; rosewood secretary, book case. Piano-forte.—A very richly-carved solid rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, iron frame, solid legs; a perfect instrument. Those in want of a really good instrument should do well to attend. Rich French satin covered parlor furniture, *en suite*, made of solid rosewood to order; there can be none better. Chamber furniture of the very best description, viz.: Rosewood Elizabethan and Gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, spring do., bolsters and pillows, lace quilts, carved mahogany sofa, bed chairs, rockers, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, marble tops, and washstands, plate glass, oval and oblong mirror frames, and engravings, eight day clocks, toilet sets, ingrain and three-ply carpets, shades and window curtains. Dining-room.—Large extension table, French China dinner set, two decorated French China tea services. Also, a large and excellent assortment of French and stone China tea and dinner service, too numerous to mention; silver-plate and ivory table cutlery. Catalogues at house. A deposit will be required from every purchaser, to insure the prompt delivery of the goods. Careful cartmen will be in attendance to pack or ship, if required. As this is the best sale of the season, parties will do well to attend.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JUNE 15, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$8,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, 7 per cent. Bonds.

10,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad, 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

25,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

2,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

15,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage, 8 per cent. Bonds.

5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Income Bonds.

2,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857.

64 shares Chic., St. Paul and Fon du Lac R.R. $100 each.

100 shares N. Y. and N. H. R. R. (gen. stock)...$100 each

100 shares Ohio & Mississippi R.R. (Ext. Div.)...$50 each

8 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each

130 shares Chatham Bank.....$25each

70 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co..$100 each

200 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each

9 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each

238 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co....$100 each

70 shares Coal River and Kanawha Mining and Manufacturing Co.....$50 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, June 18.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

THE ROMANTIC ESTATE.—AT PUBLIC sale, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, the extensive park and grounds of Henry Beckett, Esq., situated at Bordentown, New Jersey, formerly the property of Joseph Bonaparte, containing two hundred and thirty-four acres of land. A large and very handsome modern mansion, about sixty feet square, with three story wing and requisite outbuildings, has lately been erected on the most eligible portion of the park, commanding a splendid view of the river Delaware. The house is built in a most substantial manner, handsomely finished throughout, and with all the conveniences of a gentleman's town residence. Its convenient position for travelling is unsurpassed, there being six or seven daily lines of communication between New York and Philadelphia, and branches to the western and northern parts of Pennsylvania, making it peculiarly eligible for a large public institution. The house is handsomely furnished throughout, and the whole of the personal property may be had if desired.—Maps, showing the location and extent, with full particulars, may be had on application to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, New York.

DANIEL S. HONOR, Auctioneer,
Office No. 15 Park-row.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture, valuable carpets, oil paintings, rosewood piano-forte, &c., at public auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., all the contents of the elegantly furnished private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. The house has been recently furnished with first-class goods, and the sale will afford superior advantages to buyers. In the house are mahogany extension table and buffets, 2 solid rosewood suites, etageres, lace curtains, oil-paintings, pier and oval glasses, velvet carpets and rugs, China vases, rosewood piano, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, bookcase, sofas, chairs, couches, &c. For further particulars, see *Herald* of Monday.

HENRY DREHER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY DREHER will sell by order of C. Kessler Smith, assignee of Hugh Kelly, at store No. 346 Broome-st., on the 15th day of June, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder for cash, the stock of grate and fender manufacturing establishment, consisting of grates, locks, bar-iron, shelf-iron, summer pieces, fenders, soap-stone, upper locks and lower locks, iron safe, chairs, desk, stove and pipe, registers, brass, hammers, vices, lathes, drilling machines and tools, anvil, blacksmith's tools, files, sash boxes, and other articles comprised in the manufacturing of grates, &c. Also, one horse, wagon, harness, blankets and covers. Goods open for examination every day until sale.

C. KESSLER SMITH,
Dated June 11, 1857. Assignee of HUGH KELLY.

M. B. PUTLER, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF JOHN QUINN, deceased, by order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York. The following property will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, noon: 4 lots of land on the northerly side of 41st-st., commencing 100 feet west of the 8th-av., each lot being 25 feet wide, and half the block (98 feet 8 inches) in depth. There are no improvements on the premises. The terms of sale made known on day of sale, or on application to

JOHN QUINN, } Administrators.
ELLEN QUINN, }
Or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF THE STOCK OF A DRY GOODS AND FANCY STORE.—By PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 342 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising prints, muslins, linens, gloves, hosiery, ladies' bonnets, table cloths and toweling, cutlery, fancy soaps, reticules, carpet bags, tooth brushes, silver-plated ware, hardware, and other goods. Also, 5 silver watches, and lot gold pens and pencil cases.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—On MONDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 Greene-st., by ELIAS COMBY, viz.: Mahogany sofas, bureaus, tables, chairs and bedsteads, tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, wax figure, shower bath, inlaid tea set, ladies' bonnets, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, of valuable property in Maiden-lane. P. C. BULKLEY will sell, on TUESDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the lot, with the buildings thereon known as No. 142 Maiden-lane, near Front-st. Maps at the office No. 27 Wall-st.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF all kinds of Crockery, Glass, and China, just received from ship, by J. & H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, June 16, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots to suit City and country dealers. Goods well packed for shipping, and sale positive, rain or shine.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES OF PRIME AND SEASONABLE boots, shoes, and brogans, at auction, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ A. M., at the store of P. BLANCHARD & CO., No. 289 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—By virtue of the last will and testament of Peter McLoughlin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, and pursuant to the judgment of the Supreme Court rendered will on the 19th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange in said City, by Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer, sell the following described leasehold property, to wit: All that certain lot of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying and being in the IVth Ward of the City of New-York, on the south side of Chatham-st or square, distinguished on a map of the estate of the late Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, dated Nov. 15, 1813, made by Bridges & Poppleton, and filed in the Register's Office, New-York, as Lot No. 159, bounded northerly in front by Chatham-st or square aforesaid; southerly in the rear by an alley 15 feet wide, on one side by Lot No. 158, and westerly, on the other side, by lot No. 18; containing in breadth in front, 25 feet 4 inches; in the rear, 25 feet 1 inch; in length, on the easterly side 76 feet, and on the westerly side 78 feet, be the same more or less—the said premises being now known as No. 197 Chatham-st. The lease of the above premises is for the term of 21 years, from the 1st day of May, 1837, at the yearly rent of $300, payable quarterly, and also taxes and assessments. The lease provides for a renewal of 21 years, at such rent as may be agreed upon between the parties, and in case of disagreement the rent is to be fixed by disinterested persons, and is not to exceed 5 per cent. on the appraised valuation of the lot only. The lease also provides for three additional renewals, or payment for improvements. The premises are subject to a lease, which will expire May 1, 1857, at a rent of $1,200 per annum. Dated May 27, 1857

JOHN McLOUGHLIN, } Executors, &c., of Peter
THOMAS MILDOON, } McLoughlin, dec'd.
MILLER & DEVELIN, Attorneys, No. 53 Liberty-st.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK—NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid in the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 25th of same month. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND NEARLY HALF AN ACRE OF GROUND, AT TREMONT.—WILLIAM N. LEWIS & SON will sell on MONDAY, June 15, on the premises, Fordham-av., near the Quarry-road, at 1 o'clock P. M., a two-story house with wing attached; house contains two rooms with closets; wing has three rooms and closets; size of lot 100 feet on Fordham-av., running through to Madison-av., and 166 feet deep; two cisterns and well of good water, grapevines, fruit-trees, &c. Sale positive. Terms made known on day of sale.

NOTICE.—HEREAFTER MY OFFICE WILL close on SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M., until 1st of September next. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To Chicago and all points Westand southwest, *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
Office No. 175 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857, Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:20 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 8:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURGH IN ONE DAY.—Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11.15; due at Rutland 2.20 P. M.; Burlington 4.45; Rouses' Point, 7.15; Montreal, 9.00, and Ogdensburg, 11.30, same evening. Leave New-York 12 noon; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5.45; due at Rutland at 9.00, and Burlington 11.30 same evening.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent Troy and Boston Railroad.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. H. SMITH Receiver.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property.

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pents,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
E. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hognet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. & Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hoaford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as other institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Hilsey,	Richd. P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Huxley,
Robert L. Case,	Edwd. Willetz,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lindley Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BURDSALL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 76 2d-av., corner 99th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to Fernandina and the various landings on the St. Johns River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday.

Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31. To Palatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $5; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 92 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE NO. 89 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; to say, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 26th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; in such case, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 60 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association

GEORGE I. SMNEY, Cashier.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, by virtue of an Act of the General Court, hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the 20th inst., at noon, at the Office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, at the State House in Boston, for the purchase of the scrip of the Commonwealth of four hundred thousand dollars, payable July 1, 1877, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of July, 1857, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, on the coupons attached to said scrip, at the Treasurer's Office in the city of Boston. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening, to insure final payment; the whole amount of the loan to be paid on or before the 20th inst. Proposals may be made for any part of the above loan, not less than five thousand dollars. They must specify the amount of premium offered, (none otherwise will be received,) and must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Massachusetts State Loan," and be addressed to MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, at the State House, Boston. The right is reserved to reject all or any part of the proposals made.

MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer; GEO. L. PERKINS, Treasurer Nor. & Wor Railroad Company. } Commissioners of Sinking Fund Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

BOSTON, June 1, 1857.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Director of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books at their counter, and receive subscriptions on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be required on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 20 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and Ilne of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 90 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 18 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ANNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OSGOOD, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (last issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES.—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—THE INterest due 1st proximo, on the following issues of Bonds of the City of San Francisco, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

On two hundred thousand dollars, ten per cent: *Fire Bonds.*

On three hundred and twenty-one thousand, five hundred dollars: *City Bonds.*

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN AND MADISON R. R. CO.,
No. 39½ Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE July 1, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown. (Wis.,) issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds issued by this Company, will be paid at this office

H. K. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Chatham Bank have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. payable on and after the 1st July next. The transfer books will remain closed from and including the 22d inst., until that date.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 257 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent, has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., June 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date to the 12th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salerooms Nos. 736 and 738 Broadway; next to Grace Church entrance.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood. Thousands have been cured by this preparation, and thousands and tens of thousands may yet be restored to health by its use. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU, for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Urinary and Sexual Organs.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

It cures diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstructions, Female Complaints, Chronic Gonorrhœa, Strictures Gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudencies in life, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS, and removes all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,

gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought many of the human family to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by the use of THIS INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody from the simple delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. If you have contracted the terrible disease, which when once seated in the system, undermines the constitution, sapping the very vital fluids of life, procure the remedy at once.

The Leprous distilment, whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body,
Curding, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.

BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. Its popularity has extended in all directions, and whether used in town, country, hospital, or private practice, has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects. It has been and is used in all the principal cities in the United States and British Provinces, in both public and private practice, with great success. Henceforth, let it be understood, for the proofs are too overwhelming to be contradicted, that HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu is the most valuable remedy ever offered to the afflicted.

The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to science and fame, celebrated Physicians and distinguished Clergymen.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable work on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard works of medicine.

It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance

[Advertisement.]

WHO IS THE STREET COMMISSIONER?—The following are the only answers to this question which will stand the test of a rigorous examination:

From the Tribune, June 10.

The new charter expressly continued the Street Commissioner to the expiration of his term, which would be to the 31st of December, 1858; and all other officers are continued through their terms, or to the close of the present year, it not being intended to give any appointing power whatever to the existing Common Council. By the ordinances the Deputy Street Commissioner takes the place of his principal until the vacancy is filled according to law. By the charter the removal of elective officers can only be done by the Governor, for cause; in which case the Mayor and Aldermen can appoint till the next election. The removal of an officer by death certainly cannot work a change in the tenure of his office. It would appear, therefore, that as the Deputy succeeds *ex-officio*, he must be, *de facto*, Street Commissioner, until the close of the term specially declared by the Charter.

From the Times, June 11.

By the death of Mr. TAYLOR, the office of Street Commissioner does not become vacant, but devolves upon Mr CHARLES TURNER, hitherto Deputy Street Commissioner. The ordinance of 1849, organizing the departments of the Municipal Government, provides that "in case of a vacancy in the office of Street Commissioner, the Deputy shall act as Street Commissioner until the vacancy shall be supplied by a new appointment, and until the person appointed shall be duly qualified." The new charter prescribes that the Street Commissioner "shall continue in office until the expiration of his term, and shall not be removed from office during such continuance." As Mr. TAYLOR'S term would not have expired until the first of January, 1859, his Deputy will of course hold until that time.) The new Charter does not make any provision, even for cases of removal from office of heads of departments, excepting in the instances of the Comptroller and Counsel of the Corporation. Their places, if "occasioned by removal," may be filled by the Mayor, "with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." If these places were vacated, however, by death, the Mayor could not legally fill them, nor can he fill the Street Commissioner's post, under any circumstance whatever.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished letter
By applying in person
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 37c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 80c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 500 boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 120 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The Spanish ladies are "*connoisseurs*" in perfumery, and throughout South and Central America, Cuba and Mexico, this is preferred by them to every other floral extract. In the United States it is displacing the Farina Cologne and the Paris essences. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SPRING and SUMMER fabrics for the head, in boundless profusion and endless variety, beautify the spacious show rooms of R. T. WILDE'S new Millinery Warehouse, No. 251 Broadway, opposite the Park. The stock is of unexampled brilliancy and freshness, and new styles of silk and fancy Bonnets, Dress Cape, and Head-dresses, Straw Goods, Silks, Laces, &c., &c., are opened daily.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The recipe for making the Olympian Nectar is a secret with the gods, but it is questionable whether that poetic "tipple" equaled in flavor, in purity, in gentle exhilarating properties, or in comforting excellence, CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, the most wholesome of all known stimulants. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.—At Purdy's National Theatre a beautiful entertainment is to be given, which cannot fail to crowd ths house, viz: ths sterling and refined Irish drama of "The Knight of Arva," the laughable pantomime of "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and the interesting drama of the "Wept of Wish-ton-Wish." Make early application for places.

[Advertisement.]

LAW.—Young lawyers would find it greatly to their advantage to have a careful analysis of their phrenological developments. Examinations and written descriptions of character given by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The fable that Scrofula or King's Evil could be cured by a Monarch's touch has long been exploded. But the great truth that not only Scrofula and Salt Rheum, but all maladies developed in the skin and flesh, can be removed by this preparation is beyond cavil.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE CHEST OR LUNGS apply an Oiled Silk Chest Plaster which has been medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Plasters are sold at 25 cents, and Olive Tar at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR NEURALGIA OR FOR TIC DOULOUREUX, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Relief will be immediate. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. The pain will cease soon after it is applied. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF IMPURE BLOOD—Take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS. They are composed of Sulphur and a Preparation of Iron, combined with Sugar. Are agreeable to the taste; do not Sicken nor Purge, but act directly on the Blood. Sold for $1 a package of 12 powders; 3 packages $2 50, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD-PURIFYING POWDERS and OLIVE TAR OINTMENT—Will cure any Disease of the Skin. Powders $1 a package of 12 powders; Ointment 25 cents a bottle. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO CURE DISEASE OF THE THROAT—Apply an OILED SILK THROAT PLASTER, which has been medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Relief will be almost immediate. Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Plasters 25 cents each; sold at 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

THE BONDED WAREHOUSE FIRE.—Annexed we publish a correct list of property destroyed by the fire in Baxter's Bonded Warehouse, Furman-street, Brooklyn, on the 4th inst., and also a correct statement of the insurance.

MOSES TAYLOR, 225 hogsheads of sugar	$24,000
200 hides	1,000
Total	$25,000

INSURANCE.

Fireman's Insurance Company	$10,000
Hanover Insurance Company	10,000
Commercial Insurance Company	2,500
Grocers' Insurance Company,	800
Total	$23,300

STEVENS, KOHL & Co., 653 hogsheads of sugar. $75,000

INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company	$15,000
Market Insurance Company	13,000
Clinton Insurance Company	10,000
City Insurance Company	10,500
Republic Insurance Company	10,000
Manhattan Insurance Company	10,000
Grocers' Insurance Company	5,000
Commercial Insurance Company	4,000
Total	$77,500

VICTOR DUCKWITCH, 31 hogsheads sugar. $4,500

INSURANCE—Lamar Fire Insurance Co. $4 500

PEASANT & BRO., 137 hogsheads sugar. $13,000

INSURANCE—Continental Insurance Co. $13,000

STEVENS & ANGELO, 105 hogsheads sugar. $10,724

INSURANCE.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company	$5,000
Indemnity Fire Insurance Company	5,000
Market Fire Insurance Company	700
Total	$10,700

STURGIS & Co., 34 hogsheads sugar. $3,000

No insurance.

LEACRAFT & Co., 173 hogsheads sugar. $17,200

Insured in Liverpool and London Co. $17,500

Total loss on contents. $149,000

Total insurance. $146,500

NOT IN THE PROGRAMME.—A band of minstrels gave an exhibition at the Brooklyn Athenæum, Saturday afternoon, and during the performance, the audience became so much annoyed at the obscene language of an individual present that it was necessary to put him out, which was done gracefully by a member of the company. He returned to the hall again with a friend, and, at the close of the performance, the two went behind the curtain to inflict summary punishment upon the company. They had no sooner intruded themselves behind the scenes than they were both knocked down, and, in less than a minute, received a thorough and well-merited punishment, when they were advised by the Police present to go home and learn to behave themselves.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREETS.—JOHN NEWTON, formerly a midshipman in the United States Navy, was found dead early Saturday morning last, at the corner of Fulton and Front streets, Brooklyn. He left the Franklin House about 12 o'clock Friday night, and was soon after found dead as above stated, and the body was taken to the Second District Station-house, where Coroner REDDING held an inquest yesterday. The Jury rendered a verdict, that his death was the result of an accidental fall upon the sidewalk.

Deceased was a son of Commodore NEWTON, now stationed in Kittery, Me., and was with his father at Gibraltar when the *Missouri* was burnt.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—THOMAS FRANCIS, a resident of Delaware County, Penn., but at present sojourning at the Pacific Hotel, Cortlandt-street, New-York, was swindled out of $365 Friday last, on Ninth-avenue, near Greenwood, Brooklyn, by two sharpers, with a "patent safe." FRANCIS intends to subscribe for a paper, and go home early this morning.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN BROOKLYN.—A few of the more respectable retailers of ardent spirits in Brooklyn, are disposed to obey the law as to the closing of their places of business on Sunday and would do so willingly, if the Chief Magistrate of the City manifested a determination to compel others to obey it. One week ago yesterday quite a number of the largest saloons were closed, but finding that no effort is made to compel others to obey the law, yesterday nearly every place was open as usual.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.—This Association organized on Friday evening last, by electing the following officers:

President—WM M. BAVARD.
Treasurer—Mayor POWELL.
One Vice-President from each Ward and County Town, and an Executive Committee of 5.

FINANCIAL.—The Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, during the past week liquidated all outstanding claims against the Society, incurred in erecting their Church, which cost in round numbers, $70,000. Besides the regular Church expenses, this Society support two Missions School at an annual cost of $1,800.

MILITARY.—The 14th Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. J. C. SMITH, will parade in Brooklyn to-day, and at 11 o'clock will be reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen.

NEW-JERSEY.

FUNERAL OF JOHN C. STEVENS.—On Saturday, at 1 o'clock, the funeral of the late Commodore JOHN C. STEVENS was attended from St. Paul's Church, Hoboken. Previous to that hour his friends had taken a last view of the remains at his late residence in River terrace, from which the procession moved to the Church, headed by the officiating clergy, Rev. V. BEACH, rector of the parish, and Rev. Mr. LITTLE, of New-York. Next came the remains, borne by six men who had been in the employ of Mr. STEVENS, as coachmen, servants, &c. Then followed the pall bearers, who were as follows:

Gov. John A. King, N. Y.	G. W. Morton, Hoboken
Jas. A. Hamilton, Dobbs' Ferry.	Hon. J. R. Thompson, N. Y.
Thos. W. Ludlow, Yonkers	Geo. F. Talman, N. Y.
Com. Wm. Edgar, N. Y.	Charles King, N. Y.
Andrew Foster, N. Y.	Wm E. Lught, N. Y.
	James S. Greene, N. J.
	Gen. A. Fleming, N. Y.

Next came Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS and Mr. JAMES A. STEVENS, brothers, and other relatives. The Mayor, Council and citizens generally composed the remainder of the procession. Arriving at the Church the coffin was rested upon a pedestal erected for the purpose by Mr. MORRIS K. CRANE, the undertaker, in front of the altar. The ceremonies consisted of the reading of the funeral service of the Episcopal Church, by Rev. V. BEACH, assisted by Rev. Mr. LITTLE, and in the singing of an anthem by Mrs. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOETWICK, who was assisted in its performance by the choir. The Church was crowded to excess, and among those present were many prominent citizens of New-Jersey and New-York, including many members of the Union Club of New York, and of the New-York Yacht Club, of which Mr. STEVENS was a member.

The services over, the remains were taken to St. Mark's Church, New-York, to be deposited temporarily in the same vault with those of his wife, who died two years ago, until his family vault is completed at his country seat at South Amboy.

At a special meeting of the Hoboken Council, held on Friday evening last, at the Council Chamber Councilman BAMPTON had offered resolutions of grief and respect to the deceased, which were unanimously adopted.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Youth's Missionary Society of the Wayne street Reformed Dutch Church held its anniversary yesterday afternoon, on which occasion interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. WASHINGTON HASBROUCK of Jersey City, and Rev. WM. W. SCUDDER, of the Arcot Mission in India.

☞ Ahout 2,000 German singers of New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City left the Jersey City depot at 3 o'clock yesterday in a special train for Philadelphia, to unite in the musical festival in that city yesterday and to-day.

☞ Strawberry Festivals once peculiar to Jersey City, but now everywhere suburban, and especially efficient as a means of raising money for religious and benevolent purposes, are starting again.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 13.

$19,000 Missouri 8s, 68..	83⅛	100 Reading Railroad..	77½
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '70.	64	400 do	77
4,000 Cal. State 7s, '75.	64	400 do	76¾
1,000 do	64¾	200 do	76½
1,000 Virginia 6s	92	300 do	76¼
1,000 Bar. R. R. 2d m.	70	100 do	76¼
9,500 Ill. Cen. R.R. bs	97	100 do	76½
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 2dm. bs	76½	200 do	76½
118 Mer. Bank Scrip	109¾	900 do	76
53 Amer Ex. Bank	111	100 do	76
47 Continental Bank	110⅜	300 do	75
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	116	200 do	74½
30 Penn. Coal Co.	92½	300 do	74¾
100 Cumb Coal Co.	17½	200 do	73½
100 do	b30	17¾	300 do	b60	73
100 N.Y. C. R. R.	s30	81¾	400 do	74
600 do	82	200 do	74¼
300 do	s30	82	100 M.S. & N. Ia. R. R.	s60	42
150 do	b30	83¼	100 do	b30	42⅞
150 do	82½	200 do	b30	43
100 do	s3	82½	350 do	42¾
100 do	s10	82½	50 do	s10	42¾
100 do	s15	82¾	150 do	s16	42½
100 do	b30	82¾	100 do	43
225 do	82½	169 do	42⅞
1050 do	82¾	50 Panama R. R.	91½
100 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	b60	62½	100 do	91
10 do	61	150 Ill. Cen. R'd	136
100 Erie Railroad	c	32½	50 do	135⅝
200 do	32¾	50 do	135¼
450 do	32½	100 do	s30	134
650 do	s3	32½	50 do	s60	132½
100 do	b3	32½	50 do	s10	135
50 do	s10	32	100 Clev. & Pitts. R'd	42¾
150 do	s30	31¾	50 do	b60	43
50 do	b30	32¼	100 do	42¾
100 do	b45	32¼	20 Clev. C. & Cin. R'd	103
100 do	b10	32	150 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	89¾
370 do	33	300 do	89¾
200 do	b30	31⅞	600 do	b60	90
100 do	s30	31¾	100 do	s60	89
300 do	s30	31¾	10 do	89⅝
300 Hud. River R.R.	s3	20	200 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	s30	57
100 do	b60	20½	300 do	opg	57½
200 Harlem Railroad	b3	11	300 do	s10	57¼
100 do	at 10	11	300 do	b60	57⅝
25 N. & W. Railroad	18	400 do	b30	57¾
6 N. H. H. R. R.	120	25 La C. & Mil. R. R.	73¼
8 M.S. & N.Ia. pref'k	80	25 C. B. & Quin. R. R.	90

SECOND BOARD

$10,000 Mo. State 6s	83¼	300 Reading R. R.	s3	74¾
15 Ohio L. & T. Co.	101	100 do	s10	74¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	77⅜	200 do	b30	74¾
100 Erie Railroad	32	500 do	s30	74
200 do	32½	100 do	s10	74½
50 Gal. & Chi. R.R.	b60	89¾	200 do	b30	74¼
50 do	s60	89	500 do	b60	75
55 do	89⅜	300 do	s3	74¾
20 do	89½	50 N. Y. Cent. R.	s30	93⅝
25 do	b30	89¾	100 do	93¾
123 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	43	100 do	s60	93¾
150 M. So. & N. I. R. p.st.	80	100 do	s10	82¾
400 Illinois Cent. R. R.	136	100 do	b60	83¾
160 Panama R. R.	91½	25 do	b30	82¾
200 do	91½	50 do	b60	83¾
300 do	s60	90½	50 La Cr. & Mil. R.R.	72½

MONDAY, June 15—A. M.

The new steamer *Vanderbilt*, from Havre and Southampton Wednesday, June 3, arrived at this port early yesterday evening. Her English and French dates are four days later than by the *Canada*. The Liverpool markets are better for Cotton, prices being quite full, as compared with the quotations of the previous week, and some little activity being shown by speculators and exporters, as well as the regular trade. A better feeling in Yarns and Cloth is quoted from Manchester. The Grain Market of Tuesday, June 2, was dull, and 2d. was conceded on American parcels of Wheat, and 6d. on Flour. Indian Corn in limited supply, though the demand was also light, and prices about the same as on the previous Friday—39s.@40s. 6d. The London Money Market continued active, and the Continental exchanges scarcely so favorable. The movements of Gold and Silver since the sailing of the *Canada* are reported as very heavy, though chiefly inward. The West India packet delivered $3,160,000, mostly Silver; the Boston and New-York steamers, $1,566,000, and two vessels from Australia, $1,045,000. The Oriental steamer of the 4th June was expected to take ont $4,250,000 in Silver. The Funds were 94⅜ cent. for money, and 94⅝ for the July account. The Bank had notified that advances would be made on the Government Funds during the closing of transfers—say for not less than 14 days, nor beyond the 11th July. This announcement helped the feeling on the Stock Exchange, hnt the advance in the Funds was checked by the continued heaviness of the Paris Bourse, and ths unsettled reports from France in regard to the Silk crop The latest on this subject from the Southern Departments is, that apprehensions had ceased with respect to the health of the silkworm. The India and China mails had been delivered in London, though the American letters were probably forwarded hy the *Fulton* from Southampton. She left the same day with the *Vanderbilt*. The shipments of Tea from the four principal ports since 1st July, 1856, to 14th April, 1857, were 57,000,000 pounds wsight, against 73,000,000 the same period in 1856. Ths falling off from Canton and Hong Kong is 6,000,000, and from Shanghae 10,000,000. Exchange at Hong Kong and Shanghae have advanced; London, 4s. 11¾d.@5s. in the former market, and 7s. 3½d.@7s. 4d. at Shanghae. Freights had improved at Hong Kong, and vessels were wanted for California and Australia. The Chinese emigration to Australia had reached 14,500 persons in less than six months. In American Stocks in London the business reported was in Illinois Central shares at 19¾ premium, ex-dividend and ex-privilege, eqnal to 139 here. Ths Bonds are still qnoted 90@92 ₱ cent. Michigan Central Bonds—Sales at 91¾; shares, 87@89; Southern Michigan Sinking Funds, 71@73 ₱ cent; New-York Central 7s, 89@91, ex-dividend; 6s, 79@81; shares, 81@83; Erie's of 1883 at 84@86; Pennsylvania Central sterling mortgage, 91@93 ₱ cent.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the past week, was chiefly characterized by an unusually heavy export of Specie, amounting, in the aggregate, to $3,394,891, including $712,000 by the Bremen and Havre steamers *Washington* and *Ariel*, on Saturday, against $1,106,849 same week last June. The following are the particulars of these shipments:

June 8—Steamer *Quaker City*, Havana—		
	Doubloons	$268,508
June 9—Schooner *H. Hallock*, Maranham—		
	American Gold	5,000
June 11—Steamer *City of Washington*, Liverpool—		
	American Gold	112,564
June 11—Steamer *Arabia*, Liverpool—		
	American Gold	1,386,872
	Mine Boy—En. Gold and Sil. Coin.	105,333
	Mint Bars	393,227
	Gold Coins and Bars	51,241
	Napoleons	197,800
	Mexican Dollars	159,750
	Silver Dollars	41,000
	English Silver	1,452
June 13—Steamer *Ariel*, Bremen—		
	American Gold Coin	62,000
	Gold and Silver Coin	150,800
	California Gold	19,700
June 13—Steamer *Washington*, Bremen—		
	Gold Bars	451,041
	American Gold Coin	33,000
	American Silver	1,600
June 13—Bark *N. H. Gaster*, Barbadoes—		
	American Gold	30,000
	Total	$3,394 891

Against this large outward aggregate, the Bank reserve had the advantage of the

Receipts from California	$1,920,376
Net Disbursement of Sub-Treasury	ds1,704
Silver from New-Orleans	149,000
Spanish Coin from Europe	62 000
Together	$2,814,080

The difference against the Banks would thus appear to be only $580,811; hnt as the heaviest outgo, say $2,265,000 by the *Arabia* for Liverpool on Wednesday, went from Bank, two if not three days before the California arrival went into Bank, the average of the week, to be made up this afternoon, is likely to show a larger falling off, unless assisted materially hy the interior Gold exchanges, which still rule in favor of the City. The last average stood $13,134,714. The Sub-Treasnry balance s now down to $11,749,304, against $12,431,008 at the close of the previous week. Among the dishursements on Saturday afternoon were $45,000 on Government drafts from California. The Import entries of ths week, including the Dry Goods, hoth in our last paper, are $3,722,178, against $3,729,131 samc week last year. The Exporte of Domestic Prodnce and Miscellaneons Goods, $938,102, against $1,425,232.

The official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, make the Import Entries from the beginning of the current Treasury year, July 1, 1856, to the 1st Juns inst., amount to

Add two weeks in June	8,006,285
Total to date	$212,746,285
Against same time 1856	187,185,364
Increase since July 1, '56	$25,560,921

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Prodnce and Miscellaneons Goods, (including Foreign reexported) to

June 1	$75,617,000
Add two weeks in June	2,077,276
Total to dste	$77,694,276
Against same time last year	74,490,910
Increase since July 1, '56	$3 203,366

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York direct:

To June 1	$39,904,060
Add two weeks in June	3,854 559
Total to dste	$43,758 559
Against same time last year	20,743,256
Increase since 1st July, '56	$23,015,303
Add Increase in General Exports, as above	3,203,366
Increase of all Exports	$26,218,669

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hsnce of the leading articles of Domestic Prodnce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year.

	1856.		1857.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	3,178	$161,970	1,652	$112,477
Flour, bbls	45,307	300,055	10,510	75,403
Rye Flour,* bbls	—	—	284	1,298
Corn Meal, bbls	600	1,556	574	2,233
Wheat, bushels	73,770	116,750	10,009	15,014
Corn, bushels	62,125	36,766	524	631
Pork, bbls & tcs	2,543	43,602	240	5,213
Beef, bbls. & tcs	1,116	19,967	552	14,002
Hams,* lbs	—	—	4,495	605
Lard,* lbs	—	—	28,935	2,936
Butter,* lbs	—	—	15,704	3,900
Cheese,* lbs	—	—	78,535	10,025
Total Produce		$680,666		$244,737
Miscellaneous		744,566		693,365
Total for the week		$1,425,232		$938,102

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

The Money Market through the week exhibited few or no changes from the previous ease in supply; demand loans were readily had at 7 ₱ cent, and prime short paper current at Bank at the same rate, and with the Discount Brokers at 7½@8 ₱ cent. Private lenders, while employing their means in this way, are less disposed to take paper over 60 days except at ndvanced rates of discount; say for prime lists at 3 or 4 months' date, 8½@9 per cent. There is not, however, a choice selection of long-date mercantile paper pressing for negotiation. A few of the best Railway acceptances go at 10 ₱ cent. Foreign Bills rnle 109¾@109¾ on London; 5.17½ on Paris. The ease of the Money Market dnring the week caused the demand for the market on Wednesday last to increase at the close, and in turn contributed to swell the shipment of Bullion. The business at the Custom House grows lighter every week, and the further reduction of the Sub-Treasury balance to less than $10,000,000 is now looked for.

The lowest prices of the season—and for several stocks the lowest known since the gloomy season of 1854—were made at the Stock Exchange in the course of the week, and the feeling of depression continued until near the close, when an improved demand was felt on the dealings in New-York Central, New-York and Erie, Galena and Chicago, and one or two other Railroad stocks. There was considerable excitement experienced in Reading shares, which showed great firmness until Friday noon, when prices suddenly fell from about 79 to 77 ₱ cent., and again on Saturday from 77 to 73½ ₱ cent., recovering at the close to 74⅝ ₱ cent. The first change was attributed to a rumor of damage on the line of the road, bnt as this was authoritatively set right from Philadelphia, the fall was subsequently attrihnted, on the Street, to a large private sale from some one or more of the leading *Bull* operators to the prominent *Bear* cliqne at abont 79 ₱ cent.; and as this relieved the latter from the previous closeness in the transfers, every one hastened, before the fact was made generally known, to put out a new line of *shorts* at lower prices. The Brokers for Philadelphia account were quite befogged for a time, and after the first call of the stock on Saturday morning, came in as sellers. In the afternoon, there were orders at 74⅝ ₱ cent. The general market left off firm. The following figures exhibit the course of prices for the past fortnight:

	June 3.	June 6.	Lowest of week.	Closing June 13.
New-York Central	86	83⅝	81¼	82⅝
Erie	37½	34¼	30	32¼
Southern Michigan	55½	48⅜	42	43
Toledo	64	d1½	56	57½
Rock Island	96½	93	91	94
Galena	95	90	87	89¼
Reading	80¾	79	73⅜	74¾
Michigan Central	93⅜	92	89½	91½
Panama	9d	95	90	91½
Illinois Central	139	137a.60	135½c.	132½a.60
Pittsburg	47½	45		

A new and very elegant building, for office and banking purposes, has just been added to the improvements of the lower part of Nassau-street, immediately opposite the Nassau and Wall-street corner of the Custom-House, by the Continental Bank. The building is 50 feet front on Nassau-street and next adjoining DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The Bank will remove its business this day to the commodious and every way convenient suite of rooms on the first floor. The basement, which is also handsomely fitted np and well lighted, will be occupied hy Messrs, ATWOOD & Co., Bankers, and hy the La Crosse Railroad Company.

A letter from the Snperintendent of the new line of the Wahash Valley Company, advises that the traffic on the road shows a fair improvement since the 1st of June, the first week's receipts being $13,815.

The May traffic on the New-York Central line settles np $662,488, as against $710,554 the same month last year. The deficiency, instead of $100,000, as rsported on rumor by one of our cotemporaries hefors the close of the month, is only $48,066. This is ths first return of the present Railroad year which hae fallen behind, and the net increase of the eight months, October 1 to May 31, is still *over a half million of dollars.*

COAL TRADE OF THE PAST WEEK.

	1856.	1857.
Schuylkill Railroad	47,628	41,242
Schuylkill Canal	39,524	40,931
Lehigh Canal	46,790	17,121
Lehigh Railroad	3,580	10,003
Delaware and Hudson Company	19,800	15,183
Pennsylvania Coal Company	24,312	15,386
Scranton	—	7,844
Total	181,644	147,710

This falling off of the week, reduces the relative trade of the season 33,934 tons, and leaves 1857 only 34,199 tons thns far ahead of the previons year. The trade from the Trevorton Semi-Anthracite mines has gradnally increased to 3,877 tons per week, and the amount delivered for the season thus far, 63 days, is 27,396 tons.

In addition to the Specie received per steamer *George Law*, the following amount of treasnre has been transported over the Panama Railroad dnring the last two wseks, for English account.

Gold	$515,066
Silver	434,231
Total for Europe	$949,317
And for New-York	1,920,376
Together	$2,869,693

To-day, the half-yearly conpon on the 7 ₱ cents. of the New-York Central Company will be paid at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The convertible clause in these Bonds will take effect from this day, and the privilege of conversion into the shares of the Company continne nntil the 15th Jnne, 1859.

The last California mail brought the necessary funds to pay the July interest on the $200,000 Fire Bonds of the City of San Francisco and also on the issns of $321,500 Civil Bonds of the same city. The payments will be made by Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., who have been formally constituted the New-York agents of the City and County, under the following order:

The Treasurer of the city and county of San Francisco he, and he is hereby authorized, to transmit through Messrs. ALSOP & Co., to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of New-York, out of any moneys in the Treasury, the amount required to pay the July interest upon the bonds issued in pursuance of "An Act to provide for ths funding of the legal and equitable debt of the city of San Francisco, and for the final redemption of the same." Passed May 7, 1855.

We call attention to the eard of Mr. C. F. LINDSLEY, formerly well known in mercantile business in this City, who has just opened an office at No. 42 Pine-street, as a Bill Broker.

The Conspiracy in Wall-street.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

The enterprise of the Western country is now reeling under the concerted attacks of the "Bears" of Wall-street, to depress all Western stocks. Nothing short of a conspiracy now exists, to that end. Daily meetings, in private, are held, at which those implicated bind themselves to sell the doomed stocks at lower than market rates, all the accomplices agreeing to share the loss. In cases like the New-York Central, or tho Michigan Central, where there has been no stock in the market npon which to operate, spurious sales are made on time, to be delivered in 60 days, of five or ten shares of these stocks, and, at the same time, all manner of rumors are put afloat, calculated and designed to create a panic among real holders, and to compel them to sell. By these and the like influences, Eric Railroad stocks have been depressed from 43 to 33 per cent.; Hudson River Railroad from 33 to 19; Michigan Southern from 88 to 48.

The scope of the designs of these stock jobbers is general; they intend to depress every Western stock. Although the whole Stock Board are in a manner implicated in this disgraceful proceeding, yet the conspirators are known, and are distinct from the body itself. They hold their stated and frequent meetings at the St. Nicholas, or elsewhere, and determine how much stock of a given corporation shall be forced down, who shall do it, and how the loss shall be divided. The "fun" for the Wall-street Bears is death to the West. Stocks are depressed without the slightest reason or cause for it, and honest *bona fide* holders suffer, to gratify the gambling propensities of a few Wall-street speculators.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Chicago Grain Trade.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, 1857.

The private dispatches last evening and this morning giving the news of two foreign steamers were quite conflicting and to some extent neutralized each other. In consequence of the doubt as to the actual character of the news, but little was done at the Board. Receipts yesterday fell a trifle below those of the preceding day—equaling 118,693 bushels. The shipments of yesterday amount to 134,051 bushels, showing a loss to the stock on the day's movement of 15,358 bushels. The receipts as compared with those of the previous day show a gain of about one-third in flour and of about one-fifth in wheat, and a loss of one-eighth in corn, with no material variation in oats.

Our exchanges are daily filled with accounts of the large quantities of corn in every direction. The following, from the Peoria *Republican*, will convince croakers that "there is some corn in the country yet:"

"If any one supposes that the scarcity of corn in the country has anything to do with the high prices, the illusion will be dispelled by taking a westward trip. The country is full of corn, and it is pouring into every station in great plenty. The streets are full of teams, and the railroads have more than they can do to bring the grain into the City. This is especially the case on the Burlington Road. In the little village of Sandwich alone there are 50,000 bushels in store, with receipts of from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels per day. And the same is the case, to a greater or less extent, all along the route. The high prices are employing the well-filled granaries of our farmers. Considerable wheat, too, is coming forward."

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 13.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending June 12 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$101,910	Wool	$54,511
Iron and Steel	28,732	Copper in bars	135,743
Fish and oil	51,715	Hides	38,278
Sugar	142,601	Gunnies	27,390
Molasses	82,842	Linseed	21,986
Coffee	34,153	Other Articles	178,074
Madder	27,441		
Total			$696,706
The Imports of the corresponding week in 1856			790,476
Increase in 1857			$106,231

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull; sales 400 bbls., at $6 50 for Extra State, and $7 25 for Extra Ohio. WHEAT closes dull; sales 15,000 bush. at $1 33 for Chicago Spring. CORN lower; sales 30,000 bush. at 70½c.@72c., closing at the inside price. *Freights*—13c. for Wheat to Albany; and 11½c. for Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day:* 1,300 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bush. Wheat, 12,600 bush. Corn. *Canal Freights:* 37,000 bush. Wheat, 26,000 bush. CORN, and 7,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR qui

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1791. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WHO IS STREET COMMISSIONER?

Conflict of State and City Authority

Both D. D. Conover and Deputy Turner Claim the Office--Both are Backed by the Police.

Meanwhile the Sheriff Takes the Office in Possession.

Mayor Wood Nominates Charles Develin, but he Sticks in the Aldermanic Caucus.

CONOVER EJECTED FORCIBLY.

GREAT EXCITEMENT, BUT LITTLE BLOODSHED.

THE FIGHT BUT JUST BEGUN

The contest between DANIEL D. CONOVER, Esq., and Deputy TURNER, for the office of Street Commissioner, was resumed yesterday morning, and the excitement connected with it was kept up all day. When the office was opened in the morning, a force of twenty of the Metropolitan Police, under Captain SPEIGHT, and about 15 of the Municipal Corps, under officer MASTERSON, were present—detailed by the respective Boards to preserve the peace. As time advanced each force was augmented, until the Municipal Police numbered about 150, who, fully armed, held themselves in readiness about the City Hall, and the Metropolitan ranks were swelled to fifty. The latter were in citizen's dress, and took their stations about and in the Hall of Records. At 9 o'clock Mr. CONOVER entered the office, holding in his hand the commission from the Governor, in sight, which, with the ante room, was thronged with the Police and the friends of the rival Commissioners, and announced that he had come to take possession. Addressing Mr. TURNER, he blandly remarked: "Mr. TURNER, I appoint you my depnty, and shall retain the clerks who are now in office."

Mr. TURNER replied that he did not recognize the right of the Governor to appoint his successor, and therefore could not admit Mr. CONOVER's claim to the office of Street Commissioner.

The excitement in the crowd at this juncture was very great, and officer MASTERSON, backed by his men, inquired of Mr. TURNER what the matter was.

Mr. TURNER—I don't recognize Mr. CONOVER as Street Commissioner, and I want your protection in prosecuting my duties.

Officer MASTERSON—My orders are to protect you, Sir; and I shall do so.

Mr. TURNER—Well, keep your force here and see that no violence is committed.

Mr. CONOVER moved towards the private office of the Street Commissioner, where the papers of the department are deposited. The word "private" was pasted on the door, which was locked and guarded by two police officers.

Mr. CONOVER—As Street Commissioner I demand admission into that room. I wish to enter upon my duties.

Mr. TURNER (to officers)—I do not want anybody to enter that room. I don't recognize him as Street Commissioner.

Officer MASTERSON—Mr. CONOVER, I cannot permit you to enter that room.

Mr. CONOVER (to MASTERSON)—I should like to know by what authority you take possession of this office, and prevent me from performing my duties?

MASTERSON—The Sheriff is my authority, here is his warrant.

The warrant read as follows:

The People, &c., vs. Thomas McGinn, &c.—Execution issued June 13, 1857; interest from Nov. 18, 1856. JAS MALONY, Attorney for defendants.

I hereby depute, authorize and appoint Mr. HUGH MASTERSON, and all and every person or persons aiding or assisting him in the premises, to take charge of and safely keep the furniture, desks, chairs and all other property now being in the Street Commissioner's office in the Hall of Records, which property is seized and levied upon by me, by virtue of the execution above mentioned.

Given under my hand, at the City and County of New-York, this 15th day of June, 1857.

JAMES C. WILLETT, Sheriff.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Deputy-Sheriff.

The Sheriff also holds two executions upon the same property, which were levied upon June 18, 1856, in favor of GEORGE ALLEN for $441 41, and July 30, 1856, for $768 62 in favor of PETER CONOLLY. The appurtenances of the Mayor's, Comptroller's, Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen rooms are also in possession of the Sheriff, but the judgments upon them have been appealed. As the Sheriff is held responsible for its safe keeping he sent this *posse* over to protect the furniture.

Mr. CONOVER, having been refused admittance to the private office, took possession of a desk in the outer one, where he remained all day.

Mr. TURNER occupied his accustomed seat, and the clerks theirs. No business was done by any one. Mr. TURNER, in low tones, consulted with his friends, and Mr. CONOVER placidly conferred with his; the attending crowd freely expressed their views on this anomalous state of affairs.

Up to 11 o'clock the friends of the rival Commissioners had nothing in particular to disturb their equanimity. At that hour a squad of the Municipal Police marched through the crowd to the desk of Mr. TURNER, greeted with cries of "the Plug Uglies are coming!—down with the Black Republicans; hurrah for Mayor Wood; them's the boys can knock h—l out of the Albany men," &c. The Police, however, retired without making a demonstration, and comparative quiet was again restored.

Mr. CONOVER stated that the section of the Revised Statutes whence Governor KING derives his power to appoint a Street Commissioner, is to be found in the 4th article of the law of 1849, on resignations, vacancies, removals, and appointments of public officers. The first part of the 59th section reads as follows:

"Whenever vacancies shall exist or occur in any of the offices of this State, where no provision is made by law for filling the same, the Governor shall appoint some suitable person who may be eligible to the office, to supersede, or to become vacant, to execute the duties thereof until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy at which such office should be by law elected; and the person so appointed to fill such vacancy shall possess all the rights and powers, and be subject to all the liabilities, duties and obligations of such officers, as they are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law."

Mr. CONOVER stated that he had been sworn in by Recorder SMITH; that he filed his bonds with Comptroller FLAGG; that he was there to perform the duties of the office, and would remain there until removed legally, or by physical force.

The Deputy Sheriff says that their department is committed neither to the old nor the new Commissioners of Police, and that they had nothing to do with the Street Commissioner's office. The force at his command was there solely to preserve the property from being injured.

Mr. TURNER, on being questioned, said the Sheriff was acting in concert with himself; that the furniture was under their joint control; that neither of them recognized the authority of the Governor to appoint a Street Commissioner, and that they had so arrogued matters that he (TURNER) could carry on the business of the office as before.

At 2 o'clock Mr. CONOVER regaled himself with an excellent dinner brought from a neighboring restaurant to the office, and thus like a giant refreshed with new wine, returned to his station inside the iron railing. The sight of Mr. CONEVER's dinner drew from Mr. TURNER the remark, that "they were going to make an eating house of this place." This state of masterly inactivity was kept up until near 4 o'clock, relieved only by the pacing to and fro of the police and the entrance of the Deputy Sheriffs.

About the time for closing the office, at which period it was anticipated the grand crisis would come, the Police force under Officer MASTERSON was reinforced by a squad of the Third Ward, (old Police,) and Capt. FRANK SPEIGHT with a band of Metropolitans, from the Twenty-First Ward, who remained in the room. A large number of citizens were also present. Precisely at 4 o'clock, Mr. TURNER said: "Gentlemen, it is now 4 o'clock, and we must close the office; you will all please retire." The command was unheeded, and it was repeated by Officer MASTERSON with like effect.

Capt. BENNETT—"Gentlemen will please leave, as it is Mr. TURNER's wish—our orders to obey him are peremptory."

Mr. CONOVER—"I am in possession of this office by the appointment of the Governor of the State; I am the Street Commissioner, and as such I shall maintain my position here unless force is used to expel me. If, gentlemen, you want to see my authority, I will show it," and drawing his commission from his pocket, he exhibited it to the officers.

Mr. TURNER—I don't care about your authority.

Another pause followed, when Mr. TURNER reiterated his order to clear the office, stepping up to one of his Clerks—Mr. JOSEPH B. POLLOCK—he desired him to leave.

Mr. POLLOCK—I belong here—I'm a Clerk in this office, and shall remain here until Mr. CONOVER tells me to leave.

Mr. TURNER—Mr. CONOVER has no authority here—officer put him out, which the officers did, Mr. POLLOCK making but little resistance.

TURNER then advanced toward Mr. PECKHAM, another Clerk, and requested him to leave, which Mr. P. refused to do, stating that he would leave when Mr. CONOVER told him to.

Mr. TURNER—I command you to leave this room.

Mr. PECKHAM—I am a Clerk here, and have a right to remain here till discharged by the Street Commissioner.

Mr. TURNER—I am Street Commissioner, and I discharge you now. You are no longer Clerk in this Department.

The officers then unceremoniously ejected him, but be shortly returned. Captain FRANK SPEIGHT, who had been present, left for a moment to speak to Aldermen OWENS, who was in an adjoining room. On attempting to return again, he was met by several of the Municipal Police, who informed him that he must keep back. The Captain paid no attention to this order, but pushing himself through the guard, again entered the main room, saying as he did so, "I wish to speak to Mr. Conover." He had progressed only a few feet, however, before he was surrounded and seized by a number of the Municipal Police, who tried hard to eject him. SPEIGHT, who is a large and powerful man, resisted their efforts, and, for a time, successfully: during the *mêlée*, he was seized round the throat by a tall, long-armed man in a drab coat, who seemed determined to choke him. "Don't hurt him, MULLIGAN," was vociferated by several of the crowd, and thereupon the man in the drab coat released his hold. He had neither star nor emblem visible on his person, but it was asserted that he was a Policeman, one of Mayor WOOD's late appointments.

By this time the Captain had changed his position, and was standing with his hands clenched about an iron railing, still resisting with all his might. The excitement became every moment more intense, and maddened cries were made—"Put him out!" "Down with the d——d Black Republican!" "Give him the club!" Some of the officers seemed disposed to obey the orders of the crowd, but were restrained by their commanding officer, who told them not to strike. The Captain was finally forced from his position, his fingers being pulled one at a time from their hold upon the railing. The crowd who were then upon the inside gave a sudden push, made a loud shout of triumph, and the Captain was expelled, having suffered no further injury than a torn coat, a rumpled shirt collar, and a few slight scratches upon the hand, made visible by the blood which oozed therefrom.

The few Metropolitan Policemen who were on the outside immediately surrounded their Captain to prevent any further violence being offered him, but none was attempted. Soon afterwards the comparatively small Metropolitan force who were present formed in line, and marched to their head-quarters in White-street, whence, later in the day, they were dismissed for duty to their respective Wards.

At this time the office became comparatively clear, Mr. CONOVER still remaining at his post. An intermission of a few minutes was given, that all might recover breath from their arduous exertions, when Captain BENNETT again asked them to leave the room. "No exceptions," said he, "can be made, *all must leave*; not even the reporters can remain; now gentlemen, you will please retire," placing his hands upon those nearest him. The order was only partially obeyed, many still lingering, anxious to witness the end. Hereupon the officers, under HUGH MASTERSON, went to work pushing the crowd toward the door, and in a few moments they succeeded, by dint of great effort, in clearing the room.

MASTERSON and BENNETT then advanced to Mr. CONOVER, and urged him to leave quietly. "Do not place us in the position of having to force you," said they. "We will have to do so unless you will go quietly, for our orders are imperative to obey Mr. TURNER."

Mr. CONOVER replied, that "he would not leave unless forced to do so." Hereupon, BENNETT seized him by one shoulder, MASTERSON by the other; but CONOVER stood his ground, and the officers were assisted by as many of their force as could well get hold of him, and after much struggling on the part of CONOVER and great effort on the part of the officers, the whole crowd, finally, reached the door—the lookers on yelling "kill the son-of-a-b—h! put him out!" and such like expressions.

Mr. CONOVER was immediately surrounded by his friends, who congratulated him on his pluck and his escape from serious personal injury. Some advised him to again essay an entrance to the Office; he acted on the advice, but the door was strongly guarded, and they refused to let him pass. Capt BENNETT then spoke to him, offering his hand, stating he was sorry his duty compelled him to adopt such harsh measures. Mr. CONOVER accepted it, and remarked that he had no ill feeling towards any one present. He should do what he considered to be his duty in the premises, regardless of consequences. He was led off by his friends between the double line of Police which skirted the stairs, through the Park, to a carriage which awaited him in Chambers-street.

The crowd here gave three cheers and a tiger for DANIEL D. CONOVER, the new Street Commissioner, which he acknowledged by a graceful wave of his hat, declaring as he drove away that he should assume his duties in the morning.

The excitement seekers which filled the Park witnessed of the excitiug scenes that had passed, gradually dispersed, and the large Police force that had been assembled at the City Hall were dismissed.

It was currently rumored in the morning that Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN, contractor, had been nominated by the Mayor as number three of the Street Commissioners. In the afternoon his appearance was anxiously looked for in the office, but he didn't appear. His true position in connection with this matter may be learned from the proceedings of the Aldermanic Democratic caucus.

The New Commissioners met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. After the usual formal business, 159 members of the Department were dismissed for insubordination and disobedience of orders. But one appointment was made, that of C. K. DOWLING, as a patrolman in the Third Precinct.

Depnty Superintendent CARPENTER was then summoned, and a long private consultation was had. By this time squads of policemen from various districts began to arrive, and soon, under command of Captain SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-first Ward, they moved towards the Park.

The old Commissioners did not meet. Mayor WOOD was too busy in the matter relating to the office of Street Commissioner. His Honor had not time to go out and take dinner, even. It was brought to him, and he dispatched it with haste. All about were assembled, in anxious consultation, policemen, aldermen, councilmen, office-holders, &c., all receiving and giving orders. It seemed as though a civil war was about to break out. Presently all moved towards the Hall of Records, the great centre of attraction.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS ON THE MAYOR'S APPOINTMENT

The Board of Supervisors met last evening, and adjourned without transacting any business. They should have met at 4 o'clock, but as the Democratic members were in Caucus relative to the Mayor's appointment of a Street Commissioner, and consequently the roll was not called until an hour afterwards. Even then there was not a quorum, and the Board adjourned without day.

The roll of the Board of Aldermen was called immediately afterwards, with a like result. Alderman FULMER was in the Chair, and as there were but six members present, he adjourned the Board until Thursday next. Those present were, Aldermen Fulmer, Tucker, Blunt, Owens, Corwin and Griffiths.

Aldermen FULMER had hardly laid aside the honors of the Chair, when the Democratic members appeared, and, not knowing that the Board had been adjourned, Alderman CLANCY doffed his hat and was hurrying to the Chair, when he was informed of what had been done.

He immediately requested the sergeant-at-arms to request the members present to remain, while he issued a call for a special meeting.

Alderman TUCKER said the Board had met and adjourned to Thursday next, and as he was quite unwell; he did not wish to remain in the room.

The clerk and assistants were busy making out the calls, and the sergeant at-arms was at his post to prevent the egress of members.

Alderman FULMER repeated the remarks of Alderman TUCKER, relative to the adjournment of the Board, and moved towards the door, but the Sergeant-at-Arms was there, and he did not leave the chamber.

Soon afterwards the call was announced, and a meeting of the Board ordered for this (Tuesday) evening, at 5 o'clock.

THE CAUCUS.

The Democratic members were in session from 12 o'clock until after 5, endeavoring to arrive at some decision relative to their action upon the appointment of a Street Commissioner by the Mayor. It was understood that the Mayor had appointed Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN, and that the Democratic members would confirm it, *provided* the Mayor would give them the appointment of the several heads of bureaus in the Department. The refusal of the Mayor to acquiesce was the cause of the long debate. What the conclusion at length was, was derived from the assurance of Alderman CLANCY, that when the Board should meet, the matter would be settled in less than ten minutes.

A Note from Capt. Craft.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 15, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In answer to the card of Dr. E. H. KIMBARK, formerly clerk in a shoe store, stating that he did not receive the notice for his trial at the Mayor's Office on the charge of Dr. HASBROUCK until some hours after the time stated in said note, I will simply state that Officer WOLTMAN served the notice on him personally at 2 P. M., and the notice called for him to appear at the Mayor's Office for trial at 3 P. M. As for him not knowing any Police Captain by the name of WM. D. CRAFT, it is well to state that all the members of the Police Department do recognize him as Captain, and the only Captain of the Eleventh Ward in which he is still acting, and shall continue to act, until he is dismissed by the Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge.

WM. D. CRAFT,
Capt. of the Eleventh District.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

A long sitting was taken up with the final passage of bills respecting sewers, filling sunken lots, paving Fire Department, and similar matters, which have been already discussed and reported. The final constreets, flagging sidewalks, as well as bills affecting the currence with the Board of Aldermen respecting the purchase of the Arsenal property for $275,000, formed an exceptional important item.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of purchasing land on Ward's Island was opposed, on its third reading, by Councilman BRADY, on the ground that the price of the land was left to the discretion of the seller. After some discussion as to the report being referred for confirmation, ($20,000 per acre being deemed too much for the property,) such reference back to a Committee of the Whole of this Board was carried.

The contract to John S. Morrell for paving Lexington-avenue (which had already been fully argued in Committee of the Whole) was again argued on the third reading, and not confirmed for want of a constitutional vote. Councilman BOOLE contended strongly in favor of the affirmation of the contract; and on the other side Councilmen BRADY and OTTERSON contended that interested parties wished to swindle the City out of $7,000. The discussion occupied more than an hour. Renewed argument then arose as to the removal of a pump at the corner of Houston and Sixth, which, upon vote, was adopted by 33 to 1.

The report concurring with the Board of Aldermen to allow the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroad Companies to set back the curb and gutter in Vesey-street, was adopted.

Several petitions and resolutions were then acted on.

Councilman OTTERSON offered the following ordinance:

THE STREETS.

An ordinance authorizing and directing the City Inspector to clean the streets.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. The City Inspector is hereby authorized to have the streets, alleys and lanes of the City (except in the Twelfth Ward thereof) immediately swept and cleaned of all mud, ashes, garbage, refuse, and all offensive matter.

SEC. 2. Said City Inspector is further authorized to cause such street cleaning to be performed as often as in his judgment may be necessary for the preservation of the public health, until contractors shall assume the work, or other measures shall be taken by the Common Council.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the appropriation for cleaning streets for 1857, so much as may be necessary to liquidate the expenses incurred by the City Inspector, under this ordinance, upon receiving from the Inspector the required legal vouchers.

He requested unanimous consent to its passage.

Councilman WARNER objected to its consideration until the next meeting.

The President decided that it must lie over under the rule, and it was laid over.

On this subject, the following memorial from the medical examiners of various Life Insurance Companies was presented be Councilman JONES, and referred to the Special Committee on Cleaning Streets:

To the Honorable the Common Council, &c., &c.

We, the undersigned medical examiners of the Life Insurance Companies, doing business in the City of New-York, respectfully represent to your honorable body:

That in view of the accumulated filth in the streets, and the near approach of the hot season of the year, we feel impelled by the interests which these Companies represent, as well as by solicitude for the health of our citizens generally, earnestly to impress upon your honorable body the imperious necessity which exists of an immediate and thorough purification of the public highways of the City, and other localities teeming with the seeds of disease. The sacrifice of life and property which would result should our metropolis be visited by a virulent epidemic, the impossibility of a large portion of our citizens being able to remove from the infected districts, and the heavy burdens which would then be thrown on the Corporation in supporting thousands of indigent families, resulting in increased taxation, constrain us to solicit a speedy and favorable consideration of our petition. And your memorialists will ever pray.

MINTURN POST, M.D., Medical Examiner to Medical Life Insurance Company, of New-York.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., New-York Life Insurance Company.
JAMES STEWART, M.D., Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.
ABRAHAM DU BOIS, Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

Councilman MCCAHILL then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The peace and good order of the City have been disturbed by a lawless gang of desperadoes, under the assumed name of Metropolitan Police, therefore, be it

Resolved, That His Honor, the Mayor, be and is hereby requested to have the said desperadoes arrested forthwith and punished according to law. [Laughter.]

Referred to the Police Committee.

Presently the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

Reception of General William Walker of Nicaragua.

A special meeting of the Committee of Arrangements on the Reception of General WILLIAM WALKER of Nicaragua, expected here this evening, was held at Sherwood's Saloon, Broadway, on Monday night, JOHN CREIGHTON in the Chair.

The Committee on Finance reported $1,000 in hand, after which the following gentlemen were added to the Reception Committee; Wildes P. Walker, H. N. Wilds, A. P. Woodruff, and Judge Gilbert Dean.

A Committee on Arrangements reported as follows:

The Rynders Grenadiers will assemble at National Hall, Canal-street, at 4 o'clock P. M., (to-day,) and march to the Park, where the line of procession will be formed by the Grand Marshal, Col. GEO. B. HALL, and thence to Pier No. 1, North River, to await the arrival of Gen. WALKER.

A salute will be fired from the Battery on the appearance of the Philadelphia steamer.

The carriages appropriated to the guests and the Reception Committee will be escorted by the Rynders Greuadiers and citizens to the Park, where the distinguished visitor will be welcomed by Hon. Judge A. A. PHILLIPS; after which he will be escorted in the same order to his hotel.

Associations and others desiring to participate will report without delay to the Grand Marshal, Col. GEO. B. HALL, at his head-quarters, No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 12, who will assign them places in the line.

The Reception Committee will embark on board the *John Potter* at 2 o'clock, and proceed to Perth Amboy, where they will receive their guest, and on their arrival in the City General WALKER will be welcomed by GEORGE A. A. PHILIPS, after which he will be escorted to his quarters, the St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ One EDWARD COOPER, Esq., has cleared his skirts of the Walker Reception Meeting. But another EDWARD COOPER is willing to assume the opprobrium. The Mr. COOPER who disclaimed the honor is of the distinguished Iron house. The address of the Barkis who is willing is:

No. 44 WALL STREET, Saturday, June 13, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The signature of my name to the call for the meeting on Thursday evening last, for the reception of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, was fully authorized by me, as was, also, my selection as one of the Secretaries of the meeting; and, moreover, I was present and acted as such Secretary, and I fully concur in the objects of the meeting. EDWARD COOPER.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Quarantine Affairs.

DOMINICK RAGANS, who has been complained of for repeated violations of the Quarantine laws, was held to bail, under a Bench warrant, upon three separate indictments, in $300 each. The statement of RAGANS and his associates, that the vessel had received a clearance from the Health Officer, before he boarded or held communication with her, is pronounced untrue; besides, the offence against the Quarantine regulations consists in going upon the anchorage-ground while vessels are in Quarantine, and it does not matter, therefore, whether the vessel was boarded or not, or what her particular position was as to a clearance.

The bark *Mary* still lies at Quarantine, where she is being ventilated.

The Quarantine Commissioners have served a notice upon Mr. Sheriff LOCKMAN, of Richmond County, under the law of the State making the City or County, where property is destroyed by a mob, responsible for the damage done. They allege that open threats have been made to burn the State's buildings in process of construction, for Quarantine purposes, at Seguine's Point, and name several persons as implicated. After the service of this notice the Sheriff also becomes personally liable, unless he uses all due diligence to guard against the threatened outrage.

There is also another and potent argument for the faithful performance of his duties by the Sheriff. Should he disregard the legal notices served upon him, or felter in the discharge of his duties, the Governor, under the provisions of the act, will probably find another man for the place. But as yet no complaints have been made of the Sheriff, and he is fairly presumed to be on the side of good order, and against lawlessness, until his acts indicate the contrary. RAY TOMPKINS, Esq., who applied to Mr. LOCKMAN a few days since to be appointed Depnty Sheriff, was told that he had assumed such a position as to incapacitate him for the appointment.

WARNING NO. 2 TO SHERIFF LOCKMAN, OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

Following the example of the Commissioners of Emigration, the Quarantine Commissioners have caused a notice to be served upon the Sheriff of Richmond County, of the open and repeated threats made to burn the buildings now in process of erection at Seguine's Point. It is as follows:

To Abraham Lockman, Esq., Sheriff of Richmond County:

Please to take notice that the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station have been apprised of the following facts: That threats have been made to burn, injure or destroy the hospitals and other buildings in process of erection, and to prevent the erection of the same, on the property of the People of the State of New-York, in the town of Westfield, in your County, in the care and charge of said Commissioners, for temporary Quarantine purposes. That such threats are matters of common rumor, and that meetings have been held, at which inflammatory speeches were made, and resolutions passed, tending to the carrying out of such threats, and that WILLIAM HAGADORN, Jr., HARMAN B. CROSBY, LOT C. ULARK, ABRAHAM LATOURETTE, ALBERT JOURNEAY, Jr., GEORGE W. JEWESON and RICHARD D. LITTELL have openly stated that such buildings or erections could not stand, but would be destroyed by fire or otherwise, and the dwelling house and other buildings on said property, and intended for quarantine purposes having been burnt down; this notice is given under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled, "An act to provide for compensating parties whose property may be destroyed in consequence of mobs or riots," passed April 13, 1855.

GEORGE HALL,
Chairman of the Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station.

JOHN S. SNEDEKER, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 13, 1857.

State of New York, City and County of New-York, ss.—CHRISTOPHER LARKIN, of Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State aforesaid, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that on the 13th day of June, A. D., 1857, he served a notice, of which the notice hereto annexed is a true copy, upon ABRAHAM LOCKMAN, Sheriff of the County of Richmond, by delivering such notice to him personally, and leaving the same with him; and deponent further says that he knows the person, so served as aforesaid, to be the Sheriff of Richmond County, and the person to whom said notice was addressed or directed.

CHRISTOPHER LARKIN.

Sworn before me the 15th day of June, 1857.
EDMUND ELMENDORF, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board met yesterday morning at the usual hour. Present, the Mayor and Aldermen WALSH, PRESTON, FITHIAN and SCHOLS.

The rules of the Board, laid on the table on Saturday, were taken up and adopted,

The following rules for the government of the Board were presented by Alderman PRESTON and adopted:

The office of the Health Office in the City Hall shall be the office of the Board of Health, where all business appertaining to the duties of said Board shall be transacted. Said office shall be open to the public daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Board of Health shall assemble daily, Sundays excepted, at said office, (unless otherwise ordered,) at 9 o'clock A. M.

A majority of the members of the Board of Health shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number shall be competent to receive complaints against nuisances and refer the same to the Health Officer for his report thereon.

At the meetings of the Board of Health the order of business shall be as follows, after the approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting:

1. Complaints of nuisances.
2. Report from the Health Officer.
3. Report of Committees.
4. Resolutions.
5. Miscellaneous business.

The Health Wardens shall report daily to the Health Officer, and be subject in the discharge of their duties to such directions as they may receive from him or the Board of Health.

The Health Officer shall keep in his office a register of all complaints of nuisances, the testimony taken in relation thereto, and the action of the Board thereon, said register to be open to the public inspection.

All complaints of nuisances, applications for permits, and all communications to the Board of Health from persons transacting business with said Board, must be made in writing, duly signed by the person or persons interested, to the "Office of the Board of Health," and the same shall be communicated early to said Board by the Health Officer.

All complaints of nuisances shall be referred to the Health Officer, whose duty it shall be to examine into and procure testimony in regard to the same, and thereupon report in writing the facts in connection therewith to the Board of Health.

The "Health Officer" shall communicate to parties interested the resolutions or directions of the Board of Health in the matter of nuisances and permits, for which purpose he may require the certificate of the Clerk of this Board as to the authenticity of such resolutions as for such purpose he shall prepare.

Permits to land goods were granted to the following named vessels:

Schooner *Southern Belle*, naval stores, Wilmington.
Brig *James Bryant*, sugar and molasses, Cardenas, made application, and in consequence of the absence of any person connected with the vessel, Alderman PRESTON was disposed to refuse permission. Health Warden FROST reported all correct, whereupon the application was granted.
Brig *Mountain Eagle*, sugar and molasses, Trinidad de Cuba.
Brig *Belle Poule*, sugar and molasses, Porto Rico.
Bark *Star*, sugar and molasses, Cienfuegos.
Bark *Santiago*, sugar and molasses, Trinidad.
Bark *Philander*, sugar and molasses, Sague la Grande.
Brig *N. Stoors*, sugar and molasses, Porto Rico.
Brig *G. W. Horton* was given permission to land cargo under the discretion of the Mayor, provided she comes from a healthy port.

Alderman PRESTON moved that the Health Wardens be directed to make a personal examination of each vessel, and notify the parties in charge to be present at the Board when they make application, so that they may be, if necessary, examined under oath. And that no permit be granted unless the master or persons in charge of the vessel be present as directed. The examination to be with a view of ascertaining the sanitary condition of the port from which they sailed, and that of the vessel.

Alderman SCHOLS opposed the resolution on the ground of its unnecessarily occupying the time of the Board and the officers of the vessels. The Board had all information necessary to be obtained from the Health Officer at Quarantine. He made thorough examination, and could judge as near as was necessary.

Alderman PRESTON quoted the case of the brig *Mary* referred to above, as an evidence of how far the Health Officer could be relied upon in his reports and examination.

Alderman WALSH sustained the resolution, contending that it was necessary that precautionary measures should be adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

The schooner *Europa*, of Havana, with molasses, applied for a permit. Her captain was sworn, and he testified that he knew of no sickness at Havana or any port in that vicinity. He arrived on the 2d of June.

Permission was granted.

The Board then adjourned.

Reappportionment of Members of Assembly.

The following bill was passed April 13, 1857. In accordance with its provisions, it will be observed, it becomes the duty of the Supervisors of this City and County, and of every County in the State which is entitled to more than one Member of Assembly, to assemble next Tuesday, each Board at its usual place of meeting, and define the new limits of the Assembly Districts. It is provided in the Constitution of the State of New-York (art. iii., sections 4 and 5) that "the Members of Assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties of this State, by the Legislature, as nearly as may be, according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens and persons of color not taxed;" that an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken every ten years, beginning in the year 1855, and that "the Legislature, at its first session after the return of every enumeration, shall reapportion the members of Assembly among the several counties of this State." Accordingly the Legislature at its recent session, being the first held after the return of the enumeration of 1855, passed the following law, found at chapter 337 of the Laws of 1857:

An Act for the apportionment of the Members of the Assembly of this State.—Passed April 13, 1857.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The number of members of the Assembly of this State, hereafter to be chosen in the several counties thereof, shall be as follows:

In the County of Albany, four.
In the County of Alleghany, two.
In the County of Broome, one.
In the County of Cattaraugus, two.
In the County of Cayuga, two.
In the County of Chatauque, two.
In the County of Chemung, one.
In the County of Chenango, two.
In the County of Clinton, one.
In the County of Columbia, two.
In the County of Cortland, one.
In the County of Delaware, two.
In the County of Dutchess, two.
In the County of Erie, four.
In the County of Essex, one.
In the County of Franklin, one.
In the Counties of Fulton and Hamilton, one.
In the County of Genesee, one.
In the County of Greene, one.
In the County of Herkimer, two.
In the County of Jefferson, three.
In the County of Kings, seven.
In the County of Lewis, one.
In the County of Livingston, two.
In the County of Madison, two.
In the County of Monroe, three.
In the County of Montgomery, one.
In the City and County of New-York, seventeen.
In the County of Niagara, two.
In the County of Oneida, four.
In the County of Onondaga, three.
In the County of Ontario, two.
In the County of Orange, two.
In the County of Orleans, one.
In the County of Oswego, three.
In the County of Otsego, two.
In the County of Putnam, one.
In the County of Queens, two.
In the County of Rensselaer, three.
In the County of Richmond, one.
In the County of Rockland, one.
In the County of St. Lawrence, three.
In the County of Saratoga, two.
In the County of Schenectady, one.
In the County of Schoharie, one.
In the County of Schuyler, one.
In the County of Seneca, one.
In the County of Steuben, three.
In the County of Suffolk, two.
In the County of Sullivan, one.
In the County of Tioga, one.
In the County of Tompkins, one.
In the County of Ulster, three.
In the County of Warren, one.
In the County of Washington, two.
In the County of Wayne, two.
In the County of Westchester, three.
In the County of Wyoming, one.
In the County of Yates, one.

(By the apportionment of 1846, under which each succeeding Legislature has been elected heretofore, Cayuga County had three members of Assembly, Dutchess three, Genesee two, Greene two, Kings only *three*, Montgomery, two, New-York sixteen, Onondaga four, Orange three, Oswego two, Otsego three, Queens one, Schoharie two, Schuyler did not exist, Ulster two and Westchester two. The other Counties had the same number of representatives as under the new apportionment.) [redacted]

SEC. 2. The several Boards of Supervisors in each of the aforesaid Counties which are entitled to more than one member of Assembly, shall assemble on the third Tuesday of June next, at the place where their next annual meeting is to be held, and divide their respective Counties into Assembly Districts, equal to the number of members of Assembly to which such Counties are now severally entitled, and shall cause to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and the Clerks of their respective Counties, a description of such Assembly Districts, specifying the number of each district and the population thereof.

There will be a great gathering of interested City politicians at the City Hall to-day, to witness, and perhaps try to influence, the action of the Supervisors in redistricting the City.

ARREST OF A HOTEL THIEF.—JAMES HOWELL of Rochester, was arrested at the Astor House to day, at 11 o'clock, by Officer DEVOY, the Sheriff's officer, upon a charge of grand larceny, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

The chambermaid saw HOWELL coming out of the room of Mr. HAND with his valise, and knew it. She gave the alarm, and Mr. STETSON's son ran out of the office, caught the rogue, and held him until Officer DEVOY came and took him in charge. This is the second case of the kind at the Astor within the last week.

Upon searching him, the officer found a pawn-ticket, which led to the discovery of a valuable valise in the hands of a pawn-broker at No. 121 West Broadway, which had been stolen on the 16th of May, and for which $48 would have been paid, had it not been discovered.

HOWELL is a young man, only 22 years old, and says he was born in Massachusetts, and now has a home in Rochester. DEVOY visited him at the Tombs, and he owned up as to the valise. He said he would rather go down to hell than tell where his baggage is, as there are letters among it he don't wish any person to see. Nevertheless, DEVOY will find it before his descent to the hot place aforesaid.

NO MORE EXTORTION BY RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Fathers having large families of hooped and marriageable daughters who are bound to spend the Summer at a fashionable watering place, and take ten or fifteen large dress trunks apiece with them, containing the stuff which modern belles are made of—the fond fathers of such families will take a deep and abiding interest in a law which was passed by the recent Legislature, which will define, and in many cases lessen, their traveling expenses. All, indeed, who are making up their minds to take a new lease of life since the Comet has failed to eject them from the premises,—all who intend to be switched off from the stroll of a swept-at-private-expense if-at-all City, even if they take the bustle (and hoops) with them, into some "quiet rustic retreat," as Niagara and Saratoga have been facetiously termed by some of their frequenters, will take the following copy of the bill out of their pocket-books, having previously cut it out and laid it away for the express purpose, and snap their fingers at the conductor while they read it as they are borne away rapidly over the rail.

"Laws of 1857; chap. 185. An act to prevent extortion by Railroad Companies. Passed March 27, 1857.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—Any railroad company which shall ask and receive a greater rate of fare than that allowed by law, shall forfeit fifty dollars, which sum may be recovered, together with the excess so received, by the party paying the same. But it shall be lawful, and party paying the same. But it shall be lawful, and not construed as extortion, for any railroad company to take the legal rate of fare for one mile for any fractional distance less than a mile."

SEC. 2.—This act shall take effect immediately."

A STATEN ISLAND FERRY-BOAT AGROUND.—The *Huguenot*, of the Staten Island Ferry boats, ran aground on Robin's Reef yesterday afternoon, while on her way to the Island. Her passengers were taken off by the *Hunchback* and brought back to the City. The *Josephine* passed the boat after she had grounded, but being crowded with passengers herself, was unable to take off the *Hunchback's*. There was considerable commotion on the *Huguenot* after the boat grounded till the nature of the accident was ascertained. Some grumbling followed upon being obliged to come back to the City. The *Huguenot* remained aground several hours, when the ebb-tide set her afloat.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—48 Wall-st. and 192 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bids for Carrying the United States Mail Overland to the Pacific—Judicial Inquiry into the Cause of the Election Riots—Passed Midshipmen, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 15.

The following are the bids for carrying the Overland Mails:

S. Howell and A. E. Pell, from Gaine's Landing, on the Mississippi to San Francisco; to commence at Vicksburg if preferred, weekly, $1,000,000 for the first year; $800,000 for the second; $700,000 for the third, and $600,000 for the fourth year.

James E. Birch, from Memphis to San Francisco, semi-weekly, $600 000.

James Glover, from Memphis, or Vicksburg, semi-monthly, $300,000; weekly $450,000; semi-weekly, $600,000.

John Butterfield, William B Dinsmore, William G. Fargo, James V. P. Gardner, Marcus L. Kingsley, Hamilton Spence, and Alexander Holland; from St. Louis—weekly, $450,000; semi weekly, $600,000.

David D. Mitchell, Samuel R. Churchill, Robert Campbell, William Glipin and others—semi-weekly, $600,000.

John Butterfield, William B Din

ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SECOND NOTICE.

The name of a work of art, if it must have a name, should be an inevitable necessity. A picture, it is true, may very well dispense with a name, if it be a really complete picture, for it will either tell its own story, or, having no particular story to tell, will leave us to name it according to our feeling or our fancy. Hang MILLAIS' "Order of Release," for instance, in any exhibition, without a name, and who could hesitate to baptize it on the spot? A single glance reveals the meaning of the scene—the dismal tragedy of the past, the blessed rapture of the present moment. The Highland dress, the wounded arm, the fettered ankles of the stately prisoner—the passionate happiness that lights up the earnest features of the woman folded in his close embrace,—the official precision with which the military turnkey eyes the precious paper put into his hand by the triumphant wife,—these are enough. They bring back to you Culloden, and the red "Field of the Slain,"—they bring before you the little cabin which waits to receive its rescued owner back again into the bosom of his native hills and the freedom of the Highland air.

Or take, in another kind, TURNER'S wonderful painting of the "Old Téméraire." Who cares to know just what ship that is which moves so slowly down the broad and gleaming Thames, her great yards squared without a sail—her ports yawning, empty of the thunders that once shook the sea, her tall masts widowed of the ensign they had borne so proudly over all the deep; no longer a hulwark of Britain manned with "hearts of oak," but a helpless, decrepit hulk, drawn onward by a paltry puffing steam-tug to its doom? There is a pathos in all the picture—in the declining light of day and the sleeping tide, as in the mournful hulk that was once so terrible in its beauty; which is the picture's very soul, and this the picture yields you, nolens volens, if it pay you will.

But if an artist insists upon giving a name to his work, let him be careful what he does. His name will in nine cases out of ten betray him. It will test the reality of the thought which gave birth to his picture, the intensity of the study which has developed it. And this is an ordeal through which few men can pass unscathed. "A rose by any other name might smell as sweet," perhaps though we have always been inclined to doubt the truth of that proposition when it is applied to the actual rose, and to the actual rose-smelling mortals of the nineteenth century, who have been educated, from their youth up, to associate with the name of a rose those delicate anticipations, those almost sensations of the mind, which go far to determine the frail sensations of the body in all refined and cultivated constitutions. But a picture called by a name which does not and cannot belong to it, loses a portion of its positive value. See in our exhibition, for example, Mr. LEUTZE'S "Rose of the Alhambra." (No. 50.)

Every one who is familiar with Mr. IRVING'S charming story, (and to all others of course, the name of the picture must be a profound enigma,) naturally looks for a scene sparkling with vivacity and scintillating with humorous suggestions. He knows that the scene which Mr. LEUTZE has undertaken to represent, is not a serious, but a serio-comic scene. A hypochondriac King brought to his senses by the magic persuasions of a silver lute in the hands of a lovely young girl, called the "Rose of the Alhambra," and jumping up out of the catafalque, in which he had compelled his Queen to lay him, because he chose to believe himself dead, certainly is not a tragical figure. But Mr. LEUTZE'S reviving monarch looks as if he had verily come back from the dead, and all the assistants look as if they believe he had. The Queen who got up the farcical solemnity, is fainting in the arms of her attendants, a proceeding only to be excused by the supposition that she had hoped to carry the joke out to the end, and to fairly rid herself of a half-witted, incompetent spouse. The monks about the *catafalque* are praying with amazing vigor, and seem to be entirely overcome. The whole group suggests one of the most solemn and affecting incidents possible. The contrast between the name and the character of the painting is so violent as to become absurd. In thinking on it we hardly notice minor incongruities of detail which yet abound on the canvass. Why, for instance, is the "Rose of Alhambra" represented in a dress which resembles only that of the Moorish maiden familiar to the frequenters of the masked balls of Paris? The Rose was a Christian Rose, and respectably brought up. She gave concerts, it is true; but we have no reason for supposing that she got herself up in such a fantastic guise for the purpose of attracting the *posteas*.

M. LEUTZE is a clever painter; but it must be owned that he paints very bad pictures—pictures which no man less clever than he could venture to paint. There are grave defects in the handling of this work. And it seems to have suffered already a degradation of tone which does not improve its effect. In this respect the No. 473 of the same artist, otherwise commonplace enough, has the advantage of the "Rose of the Alhambra."

Mr. ROSEITER is another artist of repute, who falls into traps of his own setting. We have already said our say of his "Wise and Foolish Virgins," and of one or two other pictures exposed by him. His "Giorgione and his friends going to the Lido," (No. 98,) which strikes us as, on the whole, his best picture of the year, has this capital defect of nominal insignificance. Why Giorgione? Giorgione was a man of marked and intense character, if ever there lived such a man in this shadowy, uncertain world. Nor was his brief life uneventful. But what is there in this group of young men and women richly dressed which conveys one solitary notion of Giorgione's life and conversation to the mind? Even his face is not to be seen in the boat, yet his face was one worth painting, and painting carefully. The picture, too, is unequally handled. The sky on the right hand is deplorably crude and false—the water glassy and exceeding substantial. The gondola is not, indeed, "a painted ship upon a painted ocean," but it looks wonderfully like the boats one sees on French clocks, set upon waves of a vitreous composition. The reflections are reflections seen in a solid substance, not the delicious wavering reflections natural to such a medium as the green shallows of the Guidecca at such an hour. But a fine feeling for light is shown in the distance, and the *pose* of the gondola is capital. There is great merit, too, in the figure of the Capuchin rowing off to ask alms for his Convent, and casting a true friar's glance behind him at the gay ladies in the gondola of the great artist. The same sort of ineffectual, imperfect ability distinguishes the "Modern Christianity," (No. 61,) which we took at first to be the marriage ceremony of an old English cavalry general—but must suppose now to be intended for a composition to which Tuscany largely contributes. Very different from all these pictures are those of Mr. HUNT, which, though they do not quite bear out the promise of his last year's "Marguerite," show themselves at once to be what they were meant to be—closely studied, strongly felt, thoughtfully finished elaborations of ideas which were born sharp and clear in the artist's mind. The "Bouquetière" (No. 88) is one of the most attractive, and if we may use such a word in such a connection, one of the most *attractive* pictures in the Exhibition. You recur to it again and again with ever-increasing satisfaction. It is a *bouquetière*, and it is nothing more. It is just a poor child, seated under the lee of an old house, with her lap full of flowers, which she would be only too glad to sell if you would buy them. Her face is full of the quiescent misery of her class, a misery tinged with the inherent sweetness of her own nature. It is such a face as holds poets in their walks about the City streets; a face, telling in its tale of suppressed emotions, undeveloped instincts, imperfect perceptions, the ancient story of the millions of mankind. See, too, how wonderfully the canvas is covered! What figure will you find in these rooms so accurately, yet so unostentatiously modeled? Where will you look for finer truth of tone—for finer harmonies of coloring? There is knowledge enough in the treatment of that old scraped brick wall, to turn the heads of half the rash persons who have flaunted their flowery imbecility in our faces upon these walls. Yet one regrets the intense mannerism of this picture, and of all Mr. HUNT'S pictures. Because it shows that he is still where he was last year; still looking for precisely such effects as he likes in the pictures of MILLET as he learned in the *atelier* of COUTURE, without so much as trying to find any other effects in heaven or earth worth painting. Every picture which he has this year exposed shows the same characteristics. The "Belated Kid," (No. 519.) in which the eye is arrested by an extraordinary quality of atmospheric truth, is almost identical with the *Bguquetière* in character. So also is the "Sheep Pasture," (No. 70,) (which is moreover deformed by a ridiculously impossible sky;) and the "Girl at the Fountain" (No. 39) strikes a different note but on the same key. As a piece of modeling, this latter picture is singularly worthy of attention.

Clearness of conception, too, belongs to Mr. EHNINGER, who decidedly *has* improved upon his pictures of last year. His "Foray" (No. 484) is one of the very cleverest and most satisfactory pictures in the rooms. It is better than its name. For it is evidently not a "Foray," in general, but a particular Puritan Forny, as one easily perceives by a glance at the face of the horseman who pores over his Bible with such a sanctimonious and satisfied air, and by the thoroughly *roundheaded* character of the dismounted trooper who is leading his horse and driving before him a cow and a calf most righteously "raised" from the dairy of some diabolical "malignant." Mr. EHNINGER has treated his subject with the utmost simplicity, but with as much of force as of simplicity. His truth in the details of substance is not more remarkable (as in the case of so many other artists of this day it is apt to be) than the severe accuracy and artistic grace of his composition. In truth there is not a picture of incident in the exhibition so well composed as this. The landscape which is from the pencil of Mr. MIGNOT, is unfortunately neither equal to Mr. MIGNOT'S reputation, nor to Mr. EHNINGER'S figures. It is a gracefully conceived but very unequally painted bit of willowy marsh land, through which a brook runs, with a distant glimpse of a rich country in the sunset light. The distance is very happily treated, and so, too, the light which drowses through the trees upon the group of foragers. But the trees, themselves, are rather sketchily handled, and the lichenous rock in the foreground is picturesquely, as well as geologically false. It is in fact no rock at all, and is, or ought to be, quite put out of countenance by the admirable reality of the cattle coming down to the stream. Mr. MIGNOT, let us hope, will do fuller justice to his talent in South America under the influences and in the society of CHURCH. He has, indeed, a landscape, "Autumn," (No. 281,) in this exhibition which is a more favorable illustration of his delicate and peculiar but somewhat dangerous facility. Mr. EHNINGER'S other pictures of the year are less remarkable than the "Foray," which, as we have said, is a picture quite *hors de ligne*; the "Love me Love my Horse" (No. 430) wanting originality, though very effective and characteristic in treatment; and the "Michael Angelo in his Study," (No. 519,) exhibiting only the very fine qualities of the artist on a theme and upon a scale hardly fitted to afford them their just development. Mr. EHNINGER, however, decidedly *does* gain in regard to individuality of treatment, as Mr. HUNT does not, and as so few of our artists seem to dream of doing.

Mr. EDWIN WHITE ought not to be of this number, for he has rare gifts, and his pictures are always note-worthy; but we judge that he has not yet made up his mind to his own theory of colors. His "First New-England Thanksgiving," with very high merits as a composition, (the feeling of the whole group is excellent, and the boy in red whose back is turned to us, on the right hand, is a singularly expressive figure,) is uncertain, cold and hard in color. It is, moreover, very *flat*. This is a common fault with Mr. WHITE, and appears again in his "Hagar," which, however, is hardly finished far enough to justify positive comment. At least, however, Mr WHITE appears to know what it is that he means to paint, and why he means to paint it, which are two important steps taken towards painting something which men and women may take the trouble to see and to think about. And we wish Mr. WHITE, therefore, all success in the difficult task which he has undertaken of painting a historical picture which shall please both himself and a "Legislative Committee" for the State of Maryland. For the chances are that five "Legislative Committees" out of six would prefer the incomprehensible uproar labeled No. 360, in the catalogue of this Exhibition, and purporting to represent the retreat of the "embattled farmers" from Bunker's Hill (why "BREED'S?" BREED is dead and forgotten, but BUNKER is immortal, and can't be killed by any possible correction.) to all the "Bouquetieres," "Belated Kids," "Forays," and "Andes of Ecuador" in the world. In fact, there are a number of pictures in the Academy Rooms which we should be glad to dismiss with the general criticism, "suitable for Legislative Committees and omnibus doors." For what possible use can there be in criticizing the pictures of painters who can't by any chance ever paint any better, or much worse than they already do? One can be very facetious over a bad picture, and there are few funnier things to be found in a long day's stroll than some of the canvases which adorn the walls of this year's show. But then the people who paint such pictures don't think they have been perpetrating jokes, and they certainly would not be made the happier by our sprightly severity. If they could be made the *better* by it, well and good! But as that is past praying for, why indict the fate of MARSYAS on a bag-piper or an organ-grinder? We are not quite sure whether it will profit Mr. PEELE for us to tell him that he puts too much mud upon his palette to make his tints pleasing. But we like his "Sound of the Shell" (No. 398) so much—there is so much simple, sweet and real feeling in the conception of that flaxen-haired little fisher-girl's face, tremulously alive with the wonder of old ocean's voice sounding in the heart of his lost "little treasure," that we choose to believe something may come of our protest against such inconceivable confusion of color as Mr. PEELE has dashed into her dress, and such feebleness as destroys his background of cliff and sea.

Why do we stop with Mr. PEELE? We really do not know—excepting that we choose to reserve a variety of observations which we have still to make upon the portrait-painters, and the landscapists who have not yet passed under our notice, for another occasion.

ALMOST A COMET.—The telegraph office was the scene of rather an unusual freak of electricity on Saturday evening. At about 6¾ P. M. the wires were struck, at some point west, by a pretty smart shock of lightning, and a ball of fire the size of an orange dodged past CARPENTER'S elbow, and exploded with a report like that of a pistol. Three valuable relay magnets were badly burned, and copper wire in their neighborhood melted. We learn that the Albany office received a similar visit, and four fine magnets were rendered useless in consequence.—*Troy Whig.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

Testimony on Behalf of the Claimant Continued—The Declarations of Dr. Burdell, as to Having a Wife, last December—He was at the Artisans' Bank, New-York, on Oct. 28 and in this City on the Sunday and Monday Previous—Where Eckel was on the 28th of October—A Clear Alibi for Him—What Miss Van Ness Saw of the Doctor's Courtship, and his Love for Mrs. C.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—MONDAY, JUNE 15.

The Surrogate's Court was, this morning, again surrounded by a curious crowd, who were, however, kept at a respectful distance by the police and a heavy chain. Several counsel were present, to make applications in other causes, which have been delayed or put off in consequence of the protracted proceedings in this case.

MR. KNOWLTON'S TESTIMONY—DR. BURDELL SPEAKS OF HIS WIFE.

Stephen Knowlton, of Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, in the commission business, Front-street, was examined.—I knew the late Dr. Burdell since 1845; saw him in the month of December or January last; I had a piece of property in Brooklyn which I wanted to exchange for country property; one morning Dr. Burdell came to my office, and said he had been informed I wanted to exchange for City property; I said I did not, that I wanted to get into the country; I had little conversation with him then; a day or two after, he called, when I was not in, and he left a note saying he would call the following day, which he did; I told him it was useless to go and see my property, as I wanted country property; he said he did not want my property for himself; he appeared to be a man in trouble, and from his manner I feared he was involved; I asked him if the property he had was on a good title; he said it was clear of incumbrance, but he had some little trouble in his family, and *he did not know, if he sold it, whether his wife would be willing to sign the deed*; but that if we made an exchange he could give me ample security that I should have a clear title.

Q.—What time did this conversation occur? A.—Either in December or the beginning of January last; from the middle of December to the middle the January last, some time.

Cross-examined—I never had any business with Dr. Burdell except this; I have met him at the Metropolitan Hotel frequently, and in the street; I have met him also with my partner, Josiah Rich, I think; I never was intimate with Dr. Burdell, except when we met he frequently spoke to me, or bowed to me generally; he said it was his property in Bond-street he wanted to sell to me or exchange; within a year or two past I have met him in Broadway with a lady, and he bowed to me; about two years ago last Winter, I met him at a party given by the Metropolitan Hotel; he spoke about the party and weather, but nothing particular; I have no recollection of speaking to him particularly from that time to the business about real estate, last December, that I have mentioned; I unfortunately was acquainted with Dr. Burdell, and consequently have been brought here, but I have no interest one way or the other in this controversy; I never spoke to Dr. Burdell more than half a minute in the street—a passing salutation; I fixed a price on my property, $25,000, but do not know what price the Doctor fixed for his, because I did not want city property; his manner when I saw him appeared as if he was in trouble; he was cheerful when I met him at the Metropolitan Hotel, and his manner at this time was different; the Doctor said he did not want it in his own name, or for himself, or something of that kind; when I asked him if he could give a clear title, he said he did not know if his wife would sign the deed, but he was fixing matters, and could give a clear title; my property has been for sale, or exchange for country property, off and on, for the last two years, about; I fix the date of this interview with Dr. Burdell as in December or January, from the fact that I went about the middle of February to see the property of a Mr. Ward, and it was a few weeks—three or four weeks—before that Dr. Burdell called on me; at the time of the Doctor's death this all came up fresh in my mind; I could not say positively that it was before the 1st of January; there was no snow on the ground; he wanted me to exchange; I said I could not, as I wanted country property; I named a higher price than I calculated to take, and he did not object to the price; I am quite certain he used the word "wife;" I hardly like to be positive as to anything now a-days.

Q.—Do you recollect, and are you positive he used the word wife? A.—I am as positive as a man can be, that when I spoke about giving the title, he said his wife might object to sign the deed.

Q.—Did he not use the word "lady?" A.—I don't think he did; he spoke of his family, and I had no reason for supposing he had not a family, for I saw him frequently walk with a lady; I am sure he used the word "family;" I invited him into the house, but he did not come; I had told him I would not exchange for City property; from his conversation, I thought there was something wrong somewhere, when he spoke of not wanting it in his own name; he appeared different from what he did when I saw him before, to speak to, and I thought he was embarrassed; he spoke of the "difficulty in his family;" what that family consisted of I did not know; the Doctor appeared desirous to have my place; I told him I wanted a place ten to twenty miles from the City, near a depot, where I could get to my business early; I do not know Mrs. Cunningham or any of her family; I saw the Doctor only twice in regard to this—once at the office in Front-street, and once when I brought him to see my place; cannot recollect what he said in Front-street, exactly; he said he would go over to see my place; I do not know of his looking over my grounds, except when I was with him; no ladies were with him then; so far as I know, he never sent any ladies to look at the place; he never introduced any one to me as his wife; he never mentioned the name of any one he married; I cannot tell at what stage of the conversation it was he spoke about his wife, except that it was when I feared there was something wrong about his title, and questioned him about it; I told him from the start that I wanted country property.

Q.—Might he not have told you there was a lady in the house, who had a lease, and who might not be willing to sign off, but that he would give you security. A.—I am quite positive there was nothing of that kind said: the first time when he came to my office, he asked if Mr. Knowlton was in, and I looked up from my desk, when he said "How do you do, Mr. Knowlton?"; I cannot give the precise words of our conversation, but can give you the sum and substance of it; I suppose the last thing he said, before bidding me "good day," was that he would go over and look at my property; when I heard of Dr. Burdell's death, this circumstance flashed up in my mind; I may have spoken of it to three or four persons; I think I spoke to Dr. Powell about it, about a week after the death of Dr. Burdell; I do not know to who else I spoke about it, until some gentlemen from Mr. Clinton's office called to see me about it, and wanted to know what I knew about this; I was very uncivil to him because I did not want to be brought into this case.

DR. BURDELL IN NEW-YORK ON OCT. 28.

Mr. Charles T. Leake, Cashier of the Artisans' Bank, residing in Thirty-first-street, was called to produce the book of minutes of the Artisans' Bank. He stated that Dr. Burdell attended the meeting of the Board of Directors on the 24th and on the 28th of October, 1856; witness saw him on both occasions; Mr. Frazer resigned as Vice-President on the 24th of October, and on the 28th Dr. Burdell brought forward some business relative to that resignation; he was also present on the 31st of October, at the meeting of the Board; also present on the 14th and 18th and 28th of November; not present on the 2d of December, but was on the 5th of December.

Cross-examined—I do not know that there was any difficulty which led to the resignation of Mr. Frazer as Vice-President; the causes which led to his resignation originated probably a month before that event; they were spoken of in the Bank during that time, and by the other directors; I have no recollection of Dr. Burdell being present all the times his name is entered on the minutes, aside from the record; I recollect that he was there on the meeting of the 28th—that being the meeting after Mr. Frazer's resignation; the Board usually met at 9½ o'clock, and sat from an hour to an hour and a half.

Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, counsellor at law, was called to identify a paper produced, as an assignment which he had executed in blank, of a judgment against William Burdell, (brother of the Doctor,) on the payment of a judgment had by Wm. Burdell against Dr. Burdell, by the latter; Wm. Burdell had recovered a judgment against Harvey Burdell; I had a judgment which I recovered against William, for disbursements, &c., expended in his business, as I had been his counsel for years; the Court ordered that the judgment against Harvey be applied, as far as it went in payment of my judgment against William; this amount, Harvey was compelled by law to pay me, irrespective of any assignment; however, on Harvey paying me the amount of the judgment against him, I assigned to him the whole judgment against William.

Charles E. Babcock called and examined, stated that in October, 1856, he was a Director of the Artisans' Bank; according to the record of minutes, Mr. Frazer resigned on the 24th of October, and remembers from that circumstance that Dr. Burdell was present at the next meeting of the Board (the 28th.) The session on that day was later than usual; it probably broke up after eleven o'clock.

Cross-examined—From three to four weeks before Mr. Frazer resigned, the subject which led to his resignation was talked of by the Directors; it was regarded as a private matter, until after the resignation of Mr. Frazer.

DANIEL R. TAYLOR RECALLED.

Mr. Daniel R. Taylor was recalled, and cross-examined by Mr. Tilden; Produced his diary, with the entry: "Oct. 28, United States Court—Warner vs. Griffin—10 A. M.;" there was no entry of that suit on the 27th; the Attorney of record, (Mr. Kirkland,) died a few days before this; witnesses were present on the 28th to attend the trial of that cause; another case was on and it went off; there was also an entry of the case on the 29th of October, on the diary, which was in consequence of the request of Mr. Kirkland to examine the calendar; I think there was no regular adjournment of the cause, except when Judge DEAN was present; a stranger to me, representing himself as a relative of Dr. Burdell, called upon me, recently, to inquire what I knew about this matter; I do not know of any witnesses being subpœnaed for Monday, the 27th of October; I have no recollection of a formal postponement of the cause except once, on the 27th; I understood the cause was to be tried on the 27th; the subpœnas were prepared and issued that day, after leaving court, so as to have the witnesses ready the next day. [A subpœna, dated Oct. 27, was handed to witness, which he identified as one issued in that cause.]

MR. FRAZER'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Alexander Frazer, formerly Vice-President of the Artisans' Bank, was called, and stated that he knew Dr. Burdell intimately; on the 24th of October last witness resigned as Vice-President, and saw the Doctor present; on the 28th Dr. Burdell transacted business for witness at the Board; saw the Doctor in the City (thinks it was in Bond street) on the afternoon of the 24th of October, before dinner; had business with him then; thinks he also saw him on Sunday, Oct. 26, and remembers him dining at the La Farge Hotel; Mrs. Frazer was not well that day, and was not present at dinner, and Dr. Burdell sat next to witness; witness' son was present at dinner; about that period Dr. Burdell filled his son's tooth; the Doctor and witness made an arrangement as to what should be done at the meeting of the Board on Tuesday, between the meetings on the 24th and 28th; the last of the week after the 24th of October, the doctor left the City; in the Summer of 1856, witness and his family were introduced to Mrs. Cunningham by Dr. Burdell; the Doctor appeared frequent in his attentions to her; witness introduced Dr. Burdell to Dr. Beecher in reference to putting Mrs. Cunningham's youngest daughter to school there; Mr. Platt, (President of the Artisans' Bank,) his wife, and a large company, were staying at Congress Hall, Saratoga, and Dr. Burdell introduced Mrs. Cunningham to them; the Doctor represented her as a widow worth $100,000, and he was desirous of showing her attention; I was the person who signed the bond for Dr. Burdell on the occasion of the suits for breach of promise, &c.: up to that time I supposed his intercourse with her to be friendly; I met them at a party of a Mrs. Williams; the Doctor has taken her and her daughter to visit at my house; on the day of the arrest for the breach of promise suit, I went with the Doctor to the Sheriff's office; I advised him to dispose of or settle the suit, and have no such suits over him; I said I thought it would be a great detriment to him to have suits of that nature hanging over him; that whatever it might cost him he ought to get the suits out of the way; I called to see Mrs. Cunningham, to see if those suits could be disposed of; I called at the instance of Dr. Burdell; Mrs. Cunningham said she would not settle, except in an honorable manner; that she did not care for money; after that I heard from the Doctor that the suits were settled; that he had not given her anything, and that each party paid their own costs; I do not remember his saying anything especially against her; he said they were going to leave No. 31 Bond-street; they were friendly, as I supposed; the Doctor's hair was dyed a year or two before his death; I think the Doctor told me once it was Mrs. Cunningham who dyed it.

Cross-examined—Do not remember distinctly that on the evening of Oct. 24 the Doctor had a conversation with me; I think he called on that evening; I am pretty certain about his dining with me on Sunday, Oct. 26, because of my wife being sick on that day, and my son preparing to go away; I think we were together nearly every day, at that period, for a week; my resignation had not been the subject of conversation until it took place; it was my impression that the Doctor called on me about half past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, Oct. 28; I would not like to state positively; I was not present at the meeting of the Board of the 28th; I saw the Doctor at dinner at five o'clock, I think; he then spoke about the Bank; there was some business to transact that day that was put off, and he explained to me why he had not done it; I think, on the evening of the 28th, he said the business would be accomplished at some future meeting; I have looked at my papers, but there is nothing in them to fix the fact of the Doctor being here between the 24th and 28th of October; I am satisfied in my own mind that I saw the Doctor every day between those dates; on Thursday last, I think, I was sent for to Mr. Romeyn's office, and there saw him and Mrs. Cunningham, (Burdell;) she asked me if I remembered seeing the Doctor here on the 26th of October, (Sunday,) and Mrs. Frazer being sick; I said I had; she asked me also if I did not remember calling at No. 31 Bond-street on Saturday, the 25th of October; I said I did not. [The release by Mrs. Cunningham was here shown to witness, which he identified as having been shown him by Dr. Burdell, on the Sunday before his death.] The Doctor told me he was going to send it to Herkimer for safe-keeping.

To the Surrogate—My memory is more distinct as to seeing the Doctor on Saturday and Monday, (October 25th and 27th,) than it is of seeing him on the evening of Tuesday, the 28th.

Mr. Milo J. Jennings, a jeweler, from Saratoga, was called to prove that in the Summer of 1855, while Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham were on there, the Doctor introduced her and her daughter to him; spoke highly of her, and seemed very solicitous that she should appear amiable and to advantage.

Augustine Evrine, head waiter at the La Farge Hotel, proved some little circumstances corroborative of Mr. Frazer's testimony—as the fact of his wife being ill, and Dr. Burdell sitting with him and his son on that occasion. Dr. Burdell, he said, generally partook of almost everything on the table.

THE DOCTOR TAKES MRS. CUNNINGHAM TO ELIZABETHTOWN.

Abraham Schenck, keeper of a public house in Elizabethtown, testified that in the Spring of 1855, Dr. Burdell brought Mrs. Cunningham there, and introduced her as a rich widow who he wanted to purchase property in the neighborhood; witness frequently joked the Doctor about her; they slept at his house one night, when they had separate rooms.

Mr. James Fairbank, of the same place, corroborated the previous witness: The Doctor seemed very attentive to Mrs. Cunningham; he mentioned to witness that he had got a divorce for a niece of his from a Mr. Vorst, who had been the Doctor's agent in buying property out at Elizabethtown, and that Mrs. Cunningham had stepped forward as the next friend of his niece in assisting to get the divorce.

MR. ECKEL'S BOOKCASE BEDSTEAD.

Wm. Gardner, a carman, of No. 331 Ninth-avenue, testified that a few days after the close of the Industrial Fair, at the Crystal Palace, in October last, he carted a bookcase bedstead from there to No. 31 Bond-street, and carried it up to the room occupied by Mr. Eckel; and that on that occasion, a gentleman in the house told him to be careful not to hit the wall.

THE AWNING-RING.

Leopold Silverthau, a jeweler, in the Bowery, testified that Dr. Burdell had, some time last year, purchased a plain gold ring of him; but he could not identify the one worn by Mrs. Cunningham as the one he sold the Doctor; he once requested the Doctor to carry a bracelet he had repaired, to Mrs. Cunningham.

THE DOCTOR PRICES PLUM-CAKE.

Mr. Peteler, a confectioner, in Broadway, testified that on the 15th of October, 1856, Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham called to have a list made out for a party to be given on the 18th, and that the Doctor paid the bill.

AN ALIBI FOR ECKEL—WHERE HE WAS ON THE NIGHT OF THE MARRIAGE.

George W. Douglass, of No. 363 Eighth-avenue, was called and testified that prior to last Fall he and Mr. Eckel roomed together at No. 931 Broadway; that on the 15th of October, Mr. Eckel, after having advertised for a room and partial board, got a note from No. 31 Bond-street, and on examination of the house went there to live; that neither he nor Mr. Eckel had known Mrs. Cunningham or any one there previous to that; that for the first few days Mr. Eckel slept in the third-story back room, but on the 28th of October, witness purchased a bookcase bedstead of a Mr. Smith at the Crystal Palace, which was put up in the hall-room, third story, into which Mr. Eckel moved; witness was for some time negotiating about the purchase of the bedstead; on Sunday evening, Oct. 26, he went over to Bond-street to get Mr. Eckel's decided answer as to how much he should pay for it; on that occasion he saw Dr. Burdell in the house: on Monday, Oct. 27, he arranged with Smith to give him $104 for the bedstead, provided he carted it home at his own expense; on Tuesday the bedstead was sent home, and between seven and eight o'clock in the evening witness called on Mr. Eckel, and found him in the small room, regulating his things; he remained with Eckel about one hour and a half, when they went out together and had some supper in Broadway, after which Mr. Eckel accompanied witness as far as Union-square, and they separated; from towards eight o'clock, when he went to Eckel's room, he did not lose sight of him a minute until eleven o'clock, when they separated at Union-square; saw none of the family in the house that evening except Helen; a few days before at a party at Bond-street, witness saw Mr. Eckel wear a wig; before that he was pretty bald; never knew him to wear one before that; Mr. Eckel, after removing to Bond-street, slept several nights with the witness at No. 931 Broadway—one occasion five or six nights consecutively; witness was then in the laundry business; had done business for Mr. Eckel frequently, for which he paid him liberally.

THE DOCTOR INTRODUCES MRS. C. TO A SHOE STORE.

Sampson Reede, of No. 369 Bowery, who keeps a boot and shoe store, testified that the Doctor was a customer of his, and about eighteen months ago he introduced Mrs. Cunningham to him as "one of our folks," desiring witness to give her a good article; witness once joked the Doctor about the "young widow;" the Doctor said she was a first-rate woman, and better than all, she had $50,000. [Laughter.]

MISS VAN NESS TESTIFIES TO THE DOCTOR'S COURTSHIP OF MRS. C., AND HIS ARRANGEMENTS TO MARRY HER.

Hester Van Ness, of No. 104 Fourth-avenue, was called and testified that she knew Mrs. Cunningham intimately for the last twelve years; knew her former husband. Mr. Cunningham; first saw Dr. Burdell at Mrs. C.'s house, in Twenty-fourth-street, two years ago last Winter; he came there several times; witness, frequently saw him, her habit being often to spend the evening with Mrs. C.; from that Mrs. C. went to Twelfth-street, to Dr. Wollington's for a few weeks, where Doctor Burdell frequently visited her; that Miss Jouca and the Doctor both solicited Mrs. Cunningham to go to Bond-street to board, which she did against the advice of witness, who thought it improper for her as a widow to board in the house with the Doctor, a bachelor, paying her attentions; witness did not visit her so often as formerly, after she went to Bond-street; in the Fall of 1855, while boarding in Bond-street, she was on one occasion very ill, and witness was sent for; when she arrived she went directly up to her room, and found Mrs. Cunningham in bed, and Doctor Burdell sitting beside her; he did not wish any one to go in to disturb her, but Mrs. C. said she should see witness; the Doctor said to witness: "She must see you, although it is wrong; she is very low; I would give my own life to save here, for she is the dearest woman I have ever known!" this language only corresponded with what he had always said; he said he had sat up night and day with her; they stated to witness that Mrs. Cunningham had become dizzy and fallen on the stove; her face was badly cut, and she had bled a great deal; last Summer witness accompanied the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham to Saratoga; they went by the boat; the doctor stopped at Congress Hall, and Mrs. C. and witness at Dr. Beecher's seminary; he came to see Mrs. C. generally three times a day while there, and spent his evenings with them; he was very attentive and kind, just as witness had always seen him toward Mrs. C.; while Mrs. C. was at Twenty-fourth-street he spoke very plainly before witness, who was regarded as a friend of both, and his manner and language was very lendearing—even foolishly so; there was no privacy as to the relations existing between Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell, before witness; they asked her to be bridesmaid when they would be married; the doctor wanted witness *to* get Mrs. Cunningham to throw off her black dresses when she was only a year a widow, and remarked that a fine woman like her should not bury herself for any man; his manner towards her always continued the same to the last; witness saw no change; witness remained at Saratoga for a week after Mrs. Cunningham, and on her return, Mrs. Cunningham came to her, and began to tell her about some trouble she had with Dr. Burdell; witness said she did not want to hear it—that Mrs. Cunningham had taken Dr. Burdell for her friend; at this time witness was making and altering dresses for her intended marriage; some days after, Mrs. Cunningham came, and said they were going to be married; that she had had much unhappiness, but that the Doctor had come to his senses, and was going to act like a man; she said that he proposed, as his friends had made so much trouble, that she should be married privately, let no one know, and in the Spring go to Europe, and that by the time they returned it would be an old story, and he would not be annoyed; she wanted her to be a witness to the marriage, but she (Miss Van Ness) stated that she had objections to be present as a witness at a private marriage, and would not do it for her own sister; Mrs. C. wept, and tried to induce witness to do so, but she would not; witness advised her, if the Doctor was not man enough to come publicly forward, she ought to give him up; she answered that witness did not know how much she loved him; after that on an occasion the witness went about some dress, which she wanted Mrs. Cunningham to come and fit on, Mrs. C. and the Doctor were in the basement; Mrs. C. said she could not go, because they were expecting a book-case home; after that Mrs. C. called one day, and said to witness if she was not a good girl she should not be bridesmaid; witness replied she did not care about being bridesmaid so long as she (Mrs. C.) looked so happy; Mrs. C. replied, "All my business is settled;" Witness saw Dr. Burdell in Bond-street on the day of his death; she never heard the Doctor speak of Mrs. Cunningham except in the highest terms.

The cross-examination elicited nothing new from this witness, nor did it shake her testimony in any particular.

It being near 7 o'clock, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

Ann M. Sharp vs. *Augustus P. Sharp.*—Divorce granted.

Frederick May vs. *Lewis Gross.*—Motion to open default, &c., granted on payment of costs.

Louis Mielle vs. *Isaac Levy.*—Motion granted on payment of all costs, &c., and $10 costs of motion.

David Sterratt vs. *Charles J. Schreder.*—Motion denied, with liberty to renew.

Roderick C. Andrews vs. *Simon H. Colgrave.*—Referred to Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq.

N. A. Freeman et al. vs. *John Orser.*—Motion denied.

Michael Darkin vs. *Hugh Duffy.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the first cause of demurrer, and for defendant on second; costs set off.

Alexander McKenzie vs. *Valentine Mott.*—Referred to Philo T. Ruggies.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard and a Jury.

Catherine Hern, by Allen P. Man, her Guardian, vs. *John Osmers.*—This action was brought to recover $500 damages, for injuries received by the plaintiff, in April, 1856, by falling into the coal-hole in front of the defendant's residence, No. 107 Prince-street. The plaintiff, while passing through Prince-street, in front of the premises, stepped upon the iron covering, which was not securely fastened, and fell through, whereby she was dangerously injured, and became, and had continued, up to the present time, unwell, in consequence. Witnesses were called, to testify to the occurrence and the illness which ensued. The Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff—$280, with costs.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, June 16.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 203, 204, 205. *Part II.*—Nos. 1004, 220, 265, 268, 280, 281, 290, 293, 296, 305, 306, 402, 416, 465, 495, 511, 610, 629, 668, 702, 788½, 826, 828, 845, 860, 874, 876½, 880, 881, 882.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 691, 708, 84, 464, 602, 481, 420, 621, 623, 66, 603, 705, 351, 352, 711, 443, 8, 9, 582, 189, 197, 699, 229, 488, 1622, 320, 175, 713 to 718, 721.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 663, 713, 380, 1705, 1063, 554, 556, 557, 559, 571, 572, 388, 595, 593, 603, 606, 615, 623, 691, 707, 709.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 12, 13, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 74, 22, 14, 17, 114, 115, 116.

Brooklyn Courts.

SUPREME COURT BROOKLYN—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Birdseye.

DECISIONS.

The People ex rel. Disosway vs. *John L. Lake and others.*—The proceedings and determination of the referees reversing the order of the Commissioners of Highways, to lay out a highway in Westfield, Richmond County, set aside with costs.

Gilbert Wood vs. *Englebert Lott, late Sheriff.*—Motion for new trial denied with costs.

Hiram Colwell vs. *Jonas Rose, Elizabeth A. Lansing, Purcell Cook, et al.*—Motion for new trial denied with costs.

Sarah Kenny vs. *Joseph Caslin.*—Motion to set aside inquisition for a forcible entry and detainer, denied without costs. Amendement to traverse the inquisition within 20 days, and the issue when joined to be tried at the Circuit.

Richard S. Roberts vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Motion to modify injunction denied.

Isaac C. Kendall vs. *Thos. H. Treadwell and wife.*—Juogment for foreclosure of mortgage granted, and judgment settled.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR (Brooklyn) for this day.—Nos. 24, 25, 41, 66, 70, 106, 109, 111, 124,

of the hide imported it will be impossible to replace their stock at the prices asked for Leather. It is the general impression, both with the trade and manufacturers, that prices have already reached their lowest point, and with a little firmness on the part of dealers, and but a light stock to fall back on, the market must certainly advance. Heavy Buenos Ayres and good damaged Leather is very scarce and much sought after. Oak tanned is firm."

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	71,300	7,500
Sales during the week, sides	65,500	8,900
Stock at the close of the week, sides	80,600	14,600

We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 35c. @38c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Middle, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, 31c.@35c.; Oak light, Southern, 28c.@30c.; Oak heavy, for Bandig, 37c.@40c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, Good All Weights, 36c.@38c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 40c.@42c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 24½c @25c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 23½c @24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 23½c @24½c; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., & B. A. Damaged, all weights, 21c @22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., & B. A. Poor, all weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 27c. @28c., on six months' credit."

RICE—Continues in pretty good demand, and is worth from $4 50@5 37½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no alteration. Operators still differ about prices. Holders will not make any concession. Buyers claim some reduction. Hence business is impeded. The current receipts are large, and add much to the heavy stock already here. Yet there is not any apparent weakening of confidence among factors. The sales are not important, and they show no falling off in prices.

TALLOW—There were 15,000 lbs. prime, bought at 11c. @11¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—We heard of sales of 950 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 33@33½c., finally at 33½, though towards the close few buyers could be found who would pay over 33c. ₱ gallon. Receipts by the Hudson barges, 371 bbls. the past 48 hours.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed and irregular. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3s @3s. 6d. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@2½d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 6d.@1s. ₱ tierce; Pork, 6d.@7d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY COMPLETE.

LITTLE DORRIT,

BY CHARLES DICKENS, (BOZ.)

Beautifully illustrated, in both octavo and duodecimo form, is published and for sale this day by all Booksellers and News Agents everywhere. Eighteen different editions of it are published, ALL COMPLETE, at prices ranging from 50 cents to $2 50 for the complete work, according to the edition.

Booksellers, News Agents and all others should send on their orders at once to the Publisher,

T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
Or to E. D. LONG,
No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
EVANS & CO.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lasarge Hotel,) opposite Bond st.

Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Torquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.

We are not connected with any other establishment in the City.

The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.

We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.

If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

THE MAGISTRATE ON WEDNESDAY.
ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL EVENTS
THREE ENGRAVINGS!

1. STATUARY FOR COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER!!
2. MURDER SCENE OF MRS. MARY KEYES!
3. PORTRAIT OF PINKETT, THE MURDERER!

ALL NEWSMEN WILL HAVE IT!

TO DRUGGISTS, &c.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the next (July) number of the *American Druggists' Circular* must be sent in until the 20th inst. at latest. Ten cents a line for each and every insertion. Sent to 15,000 (fifteen thousand) druggists and physicians throughout America. Office, No. 36 Beekman, corner William-st. Hours from 10 to 4.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—The great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $3; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

A CARD.—INFORMATION WANTED.—MRS. FRANCILLA LEACH, CROUCH. McCALLUM, (she having married three times,) whose maiden name was MACGUIRE, received an annuity from an entailed estate abroad. Her death occurred seven years ago, since which, the next heir entitled, has not received it. If the agent in New-York, through whom the annuity was paid, or any person possessing the desired information, will communicate it to J. B. NONES, No. 1½ Warren-st., he shall be liberally rewarded.

INFORMATION WANTED OF BRIDGET DONOHOE, who emigrated to this country about a year ago or upwards, a native of the city of Limerick, Ireland, daughter of Thomas Donohoe. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received. Address JAS. O. DONOHOE, at this office.

IDA, OR MISS S. S., WILL GREATLY oblige me if she will allow me to send her a note. Something of importance to me demands it. You know my address. JOHNSON.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE Brotherhoods of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York, will be held in St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, June 17, inst. Delegates are requested to assemble for organization at 9½ o'clock A. M. Divine Service and Holy Communion, with a sermon by Rev. JNO. A. PADDOCK, at 11 A. M. All clergymen and members of kindred Societies from other Dioceses who may be in the vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. The Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, D. D., of Rhode Island, will preach before the Convention in the Evening, at St. Peter's Church. Service to commence at 8 o'clock. A collection in aid of the Charitable Funds of the Brotherhood will be made.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society will be held at the large Chapel in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 16, at 7½ o'clock. REMBRANDT PEALE, Esq., of Philadelphia, will read a paper on *Washington and his Portraits*.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

The families of members are invited to be present at this meeting. The lecture will be illustrated by several paintings appropriately lighted.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will assemble at the corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., in full uniform, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 6¾ o'clock P. M., to celebrate the Battle of Bunker Hill, by a concert, to be given at Knickerbocker Hall, by a number of patriotic citizens in that vicinity, for the benefit of the Veterans' Home. Music will be furnished for the occasion. Let every Veteran be present.

By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PEYPE, Adjutant.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF JACKSON LODGE No. 5 are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their lodge room on THURSDAY, June 18, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Arrangements will be made for going to Ponghkeepsie on the 4th of July. N. B.—Lodges who have accepted invitation of No. 5 are requested to communicate the number of members who intend going. Also lodges who are going as such will please to communicate with No. 5. By order

ANDREW GRAHAM, W. M.
JAMES MARTIN, R. S.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 16, at noon. Subjects—*The Manipulation of Ground for Crops*, and also, *The Best Succession of Crops*. Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 98 Fulton-st., between William and Gold.
Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N.Y.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK.
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BILL-HEADS ELEGANTLY PRINTED and ruled, receipt books neatly got up, circulars in every style, cards, and all other kinds of job printing, done neat, quick, and cheap, at THOMAS E. SUTTON'S Job Printing Office, No. 143 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Broadway.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists,
No. 246 (old No 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, AND GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
A large assortment of
EMBROIDERED AND EUGENIE SKIRTS, from $1 to $9 50.
2,000 dozen GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from $1 50 to $6 per dozen.
Gents' colored and white Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, in every style.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

25 TO 40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have still a large assortment of
DRY GOODS
AND EMBROIDERIES,
all marked down much below cost, to clear out before rebuilding.
SILKS,
BAREGES,
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
POPLINS,
TRAVELING DRESSES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
No. 305 (old No. 90) Canal-st.
4 doors from Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
ALL SILK MANTILLAS.
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH THREAD CIRCULARS.
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS of every description.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BASQUE MUSLINS AND BANDS AT COST.
We will close out
The balance of our
BASQUE MUSLINS, LACES AND BANDS,
At Cost of Importation.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN SILK ROBES.
ELEGANT SILK ROBES selling at $20.
Former price $60.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SMALL CHECK, BLACK AND WHITE TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
Opened this morning
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Price $3 50 and $4.

BAREGE ROBES! BAREGE ROBES!
A large assortment
Of very choice styles,
Just received, by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

THE HOSIERY DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
contains a complete stock of silk, cotton, woolen and thread underware and hose for ladies, misses, boys and infants, manufactured especially for the present season, and embracing everything in the line procurable abroad or made in this country.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
Children's Fancy Hats for Spring,
Paris and home manufacture, comprising a vast assortment of entirely new shapes and graceful trimmings, at
GENIN'S Bazaar,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOSING OUT.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
At reduced prices.
AT NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 15,
Rich Lace Mantillas.
Rich Stella Shawls.
Rich bummer Dusters.
Rich Plaid Cloths for Traveling Dress.
Rich Castilian Cloths for Traveling Dress.
Rich Plain Barages.
Rich Plain Poplins, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
Laces and Embroideries
At an Immense Reduction.
ORRIN TAYLOR.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS REQUESTED
To our present large and desirable stock of
FLOUNCED ROBES AND DRESS GOODS
For Summer wear, which are offering
MUCH BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES,
IN ORDER
TO CLEAR THEM ALL OUT
Before the close of the season. A variety of new styles Barege and Tissue Robes and Piece Goods will be opened MONDAY, JUNE 15.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES,
The finest Assortment in the City,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
Also, another Lot of
FRENCH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At $1 50.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER MANTILLAS,
Every variety of design and material. Also,
DESIRABLE SUMMER SHAWLS,
Stella, Crape, Cashmere, Brochè, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of beautiful Black and White check,
At $4 each,
New in shape and handsome in style.
Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 16,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
Napkins, Shirtings, Pillow-case Linens, Towelings, Table Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
FULL STOCK AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE AND JACONET ROBES,
At $4 and $5.
These goods are usually sold at $6 and $8, and are of
THE FINEST QUALITY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RICH SUMMER DRESS SILKS,
In large variety. Also,
NEW STYLES SUMMER SILKS,
At 56 cents to $1 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS!
PARIS EMBROIDERED, untrimmed, from $5 to $30.
PARIS EMBROIDERED richly trimmed with Guipure lace.
The above goods are the latest Paris styles, and are offered at very low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.
250 pieces CHENE-DU-SOI, for Travelling Dresses and Circulars, at only 12½ cents per yard, original price 25 cents. CHAS. HEARD & CO.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Articles.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CORDED SKIRTS.
A large lot will be offered at Retail on Monday, the 15th, at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FOR LADIES' DUSTERS
and traveling dresses.
Black and white Chine D'Etè,
at 25 cents per yard.
Ten cases for sale at retail.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

WOVEN BAREGE ROBES,
With HIGH COLORED FLOUNCES,
At $15,
Will be offered at Retail on Monday, June 15th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Druggets, &c., in great variety, at low prices. Also, a full and cheap stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, Tassels, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS,
For traveling cloaks and dresses,
At 37½ cents per yard.
Three more cases for sale this week, at retail,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS
At 65 and 70 cents.
Original Price, 90 and 100 cents
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.
3,000 yards FINE CHALLIES and DELAINES, only 12½ cents per yard, cost 25 cents, at the great closing out sale. CHAS. HEARD & CO.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES,
5,000 yards black and white check,
at 18 cents per yard,
on sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S No. 361 Broadway.

NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.
3,000 yards Rich PLAID, STRIPED and CHENE SILKS, worth 16c. and 12c. per yard, reduced to 8¼ on Monday, June 15. CHAS. HEARD & CO.

DRY GOODS.

LACE SETS, SWISS SETS, TRAVELING SETS,
We will offer on MONDAY, 15th,
the balance of our
LACE, SWISS, LINEN AND BREAKFAST SETS,
at cost of importation,
to clear off our Spring stock.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS
40 per cent. less than the usual price.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will open, this morning,
An invoice of Black FRENCH THREAD LACES,
At very reduced prices.

LAWNS! LAWNS!! LAWNS!!!
Will open on Monday, June 15,
10 cases of Printed Lawns.
5 cases at 12½c. worth 18¾c.
3 cases at 18c. worth 25c.
2 cases at 25c. worth 35c.
The above goods have been bought at a loss to the importer, and will be sold accordingly.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

FRENCH JACONET ROBES
At No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.
Just received per steamer
250 French Jaconet Flounced Robes,
$5 each, worth $8.
The goods are very desirable and scarce in market.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

A LARGE INVOICE OF
FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES
Will be exhibited for sale
On MONDAY, June 15,
At 25 per cent. less than cost.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

ENGLISH PRINTED JACONETS.
10,000 yards of
English Printed Jaconets,
At 12½ cents per yard,
Just received, and will be ready for sale this week.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT
Of flounced robes in
New-York,
Are now offered at
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.,
By G. B. WILLIAMS.

SHEPHERD PLAIDS.
100 pieces of the above
DESIRABLE GOODS,
Just received,
And for sale this week,
At 18 cents per yard.
These goods are the best adapted of any in market for dusters.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-av.

SHEPHERD PLAIDS.
100 pieces of the above
Desirable goods,
Just received,
And for sale this week
At 18 cents per yard.
G. B. WILLIAMS, No. 767 Broadway.

NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.
8,000 yards Fine PLAID DE BEIGE, for traveling dresses and dusters, only 12½ cents, cost 20 cents to import. CHAS. HEARD & CO.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS and sets of recent importations, Bands, Flouncings, Muslins, Basques and Skirts; also, Infants' Caps, Mourning Collars, and sets quite new and very beautiful, at our new store, No. 963 Broadway. MILLER & GRANT.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS FOR CASH!
At No. 318 BROADWAY, cor. of Pearl-st.
HOMER & KETCHUM
offer (to the Trade only,)
STRAW BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S HATS,
BLOOMERS, GIPSIES, &c., &c,
At a reduction from former prices to Cash purchasers.
N. B.—PALM LEAF HATS and SHAKER HOODS, by the Dozen or Case.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES.
Dépôt at J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau.
Laboratory, Middle Village, L. I., where every variety of beautiful designs, many of which are entirely new, will be found.
Mr. H. has no doubt his customers will be sufficiently satisfied with the quality of his works without his enumerating the number of premiums received (he has a few) at the late fairs, which has long since become almost a by-word. Sufficient to say that he will challenge the world to produce any better works, and is perfectly willing, if necessary, to test the same in any way where there are impartial parties to decide. The subscriber pledges himself that everything shall be as represented. Goods delivered in any part of the City free of charge.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
JOLLEY & TIERS,
Sole Agents,
No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 180 William-st., corner of Spruce, New-York.
J. & T. would call the attention of the trade to their well-known stock of fire crackers, torpedoes, rockets, Roman candles, wheels of all kinds, exhibition pieces, and all articles, large and small, required to make a full assortment for jobbing or retailing.
Quality guaranteed, at prices beyond competition.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, North Point,
Jersey City, N. J.
Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. O. & L. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent,
No. 10 Maiden lane, New-York,
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial.
They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 223 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to
BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO,
No. 223 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton-rockets, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS—OR ANY ONE desirous of embarking in the Paper-Making business, can hear of a very favorable opportunity of purchasing an established mill, located near New-York. The building can be rented or purchased. Terms easy, and part of the purchase taken in paper. Address PAPER MILL, care of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Advertising Agency, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

$2,000.—PARTIES NEEDING THE above amount for three or six months, in a successful business, will hold out extra inducements to those having the sum required. A liberal commission or an interest in the business until the money is refunded, with good security and references given. None but principals need apply. Address, by letter, W. H. S., *Times* office.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) tailed, mason's scaffolding for houses, 2 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

$600.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANufacturing, jobbing and retail business well established; profits large; goods sold mostly for cash. My successors have done twenty-five thousand a year. Active or silent. Call at No. 330 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, 1Agent.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that a draft (No. 52,160) for $23,000, dated San Francisco, Cal., May 19, 1857, drawn by Drexel, Sether & Church, on Van Bleek, Rud & Drexel, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York, at sight, was dropped in the street, in this City, this morning, and all persons are hereby notified not to discount, cash, or otherwise negotiate the same, as payment thereof is stopped. The finder, by returning it to the subscriber, will receive the above reward. P. CALLAGHAN,
Counselor-at-Law, No. 20 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, JUNE 13, 1857.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE'S
FAREWELL CONCERTS.
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE
will give her LAST CONCERT BUT ONE in New-York, prior to her departure for Europe on the 24th inst., at Niblo's Saloon on
FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, 1857.
Madame DE LA GRANGE will be assisted by the following eminent Artists:
MLLE. HENRIATTA SIMON, Soprano.
HERR MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
MR. E. GUYON, Pianist; Pupil of Thalberg
Admission ONE DOLLAR.
The sale of Tickets will commence on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and C. BREUSING'S, No. 704 Broadway, where seats may be secured (without extra charge).
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Dramatic Compliment to
MR. CHARLES T. P. WARE.
TUESDAY, June 16, 1857,
The performance will consist of the farce of
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
The second, third and fourth acts of Shakespeare's
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
And the musical farce of
A LOAN OF A LOVER.
Mr. C. T. Ware as Shylock, assisted by Mr. T. S. Nims, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Melton, Mr. Drew, Mr. Lavere, Mr. Norton, Mr. Nash, Mrs. T. S. Nims, Miss Fanny Deane, Mrs. H. B. Phillips, and many other professionals and amateurs.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. STUART has the pleasure to announce that he has effected an engagement with that distinguished American actress,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN.
who has won so high a meed of approbation in every portion of the country. Miss Logan will open the Summer season on the evening of THURSDAY, the 18th of June, in the character of
EVADNE,
in Shell's great play of that name, being her first appearance in New-York.
Miss Logan will be sustained by a brilliant company, comprising some of the most distinguished actors of the leading cities of the Union, who will also appear for the first time in New-York.

WALLACK'S, TUESDAY, JUNE 16.
EXTRA AND LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
COMPLIMENT TO
CHARLES WARE.....as.....Shylock
T. S. NIMS.....as.....Launcelot
MRS. T. S. NIMS.....as.....Portia
MISS FANNIE DEANE..as.....Jessica
Assisted by various other prominent amateurs and professionals, in three pieces.
Box book now open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Eighth night of the successful engagement of
MR. AND MRS. WM. J. FLORENCE,
the popular delineators of
THE IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GIRL.
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1857,
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Pandeen O'Rafferty.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence
TWICE MARRIED.
Mrs. Wm. J. Florence in four characters, three songs and two dances.
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE,
Mrs. Wm. J. Florence sustaining five characters, singing the Dutch organ song, and executing the grand dance "La Ariel."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
TUESDAY EVENING, June 16
Crowded nightly with the élite of the City to witness JEROME'S NEW PIECE—A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH. BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
and received nightly with shouts of laughter and applause Antoine in his great character of.....Bianco
New scenery, tricks, costumes, properties, &c., &c.
L'ALMEE.
BIANCO and the Ravels every night.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Second week of the New Piece.
On TUESDAY EVENING, June 16, 1857,
will be presented the new Drama, received nightly by crowded houses with mingled tears and laughter,
LIFE'S TROUBLED TIDES.
Lucy Morton.....Miss Laura Keene
Arthur Morton.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
To conclude with the successful extravaganza,
VARIETY.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
No. 585 BROADWAY, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, June 15, and every evening during the week, the very successful piece of
ALADDIN.
After which,
A NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, a Complimentary Testimonial to Miss C. HIFFERT.
On SATURDAY, June 20, a Grand Afternoon Performance of ALADDIN, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening Concert at 8 o'clock.
The Hall will be to let for the Summer Season.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Another new feature. The entire first floor of the Museum has been thrown into a magnificent cosmoramic saloon, architecturally embellished and frescoed in the first style of art, by that distinguished artist, M. D'Orsay, and now embraces a collection of large and costly views of places and events made sacred by history and time to the memory of the civilized world. Fourth and positively the last week of the most popular and stirring domestic drama ever produced in this establishment, FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS, which will be presented THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, with the talented cast, and in the finished manner that has elicited from thousands of gratified people so many marks of distinguished approbation.
AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, songs, dances, and the melodrama of THE TWO GALLEY SLAVES. The Living Serpent. Happy Family, &c., to be seen.
Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

A STRAWBERRY AND CREAM FESTIVAL will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 17, by the ladies of the Moravian Church, in the Lecture Room, southeast corner of Jay-st. and Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, (to aid in defraying the expense of repairs occasioned by the late fire.) Tickets may be obtained at the door of the Lecture Room on the evening named.

WILL CLOSE.—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., will close for the season, on Saturday, June 20.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 549 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The stationary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

NO. 598 BROADWAY.—OTIS FIELD, twelve Slate Bed Billiard Tables, with Decker's Mechanical Cushions. Bar Refreshments, &c.

SPORTING.

GRAND YACHT RACE BETWEEN THE HAZEAND UNA FOR $500 A SIDE.—EXCURSION.—The steamboat S. A. STEVENS will make an excursion down the Bay and round South Spit, to witness the great race between the above celebrated yachts, and back to the place of starting, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. The S. A. STEVENS will leave Peck Slip Dock at 9¼, and Spring-st., North River, at 10 o'clock. Tickets for the above excursion, $1.

GRAND YACHT RACE BETWEEN THE CELEBRATED YACHTS HAZE AND UNA.—The steamer THOMAS HUNT, Capt. E. H. HALL, will make an excursion down the Bay on WEDNESDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 26 N. R., between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 9¾ A. M., touching at Spring-st. She will accompany the yachts around the Southwest Spit, and return at 5½ P. M. Fare 50 cts.

GREAT YACHT RACE—HAZE AND UNA—$500 a side.—The splendid steamer R. L. MABY, Capt. J. HOWLAND, will accompany the yacht race on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, starting from Pier No. 3 North River, at 8¾ o'clock; Robinson-st., 9 o'clock; Jay-st., 9¾ o'clock; Spring-st., 9½ o'clock; Amos-st., 10 o'clock. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP YACHT INAUTILUS, as she lies off the Almshouse, Jersey City; is about six tons, coppered and copper fastened; built August last; has very large cabin, &c. Any gentleman wishing to purchase a very roomy, fast boat, should see above before going elsewhere. WILLIAM YOUNG, Cunard Dock, will show the above.

FOR SALE.—THE YACHT "BLACK EAGLE," of 20 tons, copper-fastened throughout, drawing 5 feet 6 inches, keel boat, with four berths in the cabin, water closet, &c. To be seen foot of 11th-st., East River.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—THE YACHT STARLIGHT, about 50 tons, well found, and having fine accommodations. Can be seen at Hoboken. For information, apply to N. BLOODGOOD, No. 4 Pine-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA and G. B. FRASER and CAMILLA. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 169 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. — GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.
Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will ease up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, now in her tenth day out from Liverpool, with three days' later news from Europe, had not been heard from at Halifax at a late hour last night.

The bids for carrying the United States mails overland to the Pacific have been published, and the names of the applicants, together with the amounts for which they propose to do the service, will be found under our telegraphic head.

A deficit of $550,000 has been discovered in the Ohio State Treasury, caused, as alleged, by the defalcation of JOHN G. BRESLIN, a former Treasurer. It will not prevent the payment of the July interest on the State debt.

A fire occurred in Syracuse on Sunday, in a row of new brick stores on South Salina-street, which destroyed property to the value of $50,000.

The excitement of yesterday centred in the House of Records and the Street Commissioner's Office. The bogus yellow fever panic—the Quarantine excitement—the Police embroglio—all disappeared from the public consideration; there is nothing talked of but this, Who is the Street Commissioner? Early yesterday morning DANIEL D. CONOVER, who was appointed on Saturday by Gov. KING to the office made vacant by the death of "young JO TAYLOR," again appeared at the Street Commissioner's Office and claimed it as his. Deputy TURNER again refused to recognize him as "his successor." The Mayor's police, to the number of some two hundred, were in and around the office to sustain Mr. TURNER—not that Mr. TURNER is the Mayor's man, but that very decidedly Mr. CONOVER is not. Fifty-four policemen who hold from the new Board were on hand to enforce the claims of Mr. CONOVER. There was no physical collision until the hour for shutting up the office arrived, when Mr. TURNER ordered all hands to leave the office. As everybody refused to go, the stronger party proceeded gradually to eject by force each of the weaker. Captain SPEIGHT, of the new Police, was carried out in the arms of the old Police, kicking, striking, scratching, and, but not seriously, scratched. When they came to Mr. CONOVER they were very polite, but when politeness failed, they gathered him up, and with the greatest care deposited him outside. The Sheriff's officers, to complicate the matter more, during the day took possession of the office by virtue of three old executions. At midnight, last night, the Sheriff still occupied the premises, a large force of police guarding it and all the entrances to it to prevent accidents. This morning the fight will be resumed. The infernal regions of the ancients were guarded by a three-headed Cerberus—our Metropolitan Hades has, thus far, enjoyed but a double-head, but to-day, so far as the Street Department is concerned, a third is likely to be added. Yesterday morning the Mayor appointed CHARLES DEVLIN, Contractor, to the Street Commissionership, already doubly occupied. The Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen and Supervisors were in caucus most of the day, in relation to this appointment—indeed, until near 5½ o'clock—so late that the other members organized and adjourned before they could bring the result of their deliberations in form before the Board of Aldermen. The Board meets again to-night, when probably the third man will be appointed, and the fight will be triangular and promising, certainly.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a great number of bills from the Board of Aldermen were read a third time, having reference chiefly to paving, curbing and guttering streets, flagging sidewalks, filling sunken lots, and other matters of a similar character. The purchase of the Arsenal property was finally affirmed. The purchase of land on Ward's Island was referred back to a Committee of the Whole. An important memorial was presented by the medical examiners of the various life insurance companies as to the consequences of the filthy condition of the streets.

To-day the Supervisors should meet to re-district the City into Assembly Districts.

The Committee appointed to receive General WALKER leave for Perth Amboy at 2 o'clock to-day. They expect to return with their guest 7 P. M., when he will be formally received in front of the City Hall.

The testimony on behalf of the claimant, before the Surrogate, yesterday, proves conclusively that either Dr. BURDELL was ubiquitous, or there has been no slight departure from truth on the part of witnesses for either side; for while it has been positively sworn that he was in Herkimer on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of October last, yesterday's evidence shows him to have been in New-York. Again, in his declarations of and relations to Mrs. Cunningham, he appears Janus-like—at one and the same time writing and speaking of her as a "she devil" and an "angel," a "fiend in human shape," and "the best woman that ever lived," for whom "he would sacrifice his life." Miss VAN ZILE, who had a long experience, testifies to the most unvarying and tender intercourse between them.

California Politics.

The Democracy in California seem to be in little better condition than in New-York. Indeed, the influences at work there are in no small degree a graft from Tammany Hall, carried out by Colonel STEVENSON'S regiment, and subsequently nourished into active life by "DAVE" BRODERICK, Senator elect, and formerly of this City. DAVE, it will be remembered, was nominated for Congress some ten years ago by the Democracy of the Third District. His associations in those days were such that the better portion of his party refused to become accessory to his election, and so "bolted" the ticket, and secured the election of his competitor. DAVE was creditably ambitious, and took advantage of the field which California offered, to renew the battle for political distinction. At San Francisco he soon organized the Democratic Party upon the Tammany Hall basis. By shrewd and unscrupulous operation of the tactics which he learned in the school of his early political education, he was not long in securing and wielding a powerful influence in the Democratic Party, which he made felt in every primary meeting, State or County Convention and election. From the beginning he fastened his eye upon the Senatorship,—and after years of struggle and defeat, in which he expended a newly-acquired fortune, DAVE obtained the object for which he had fought so desperately, and last Winter took his seat in the Senate at Washington, in company with his ancient foe, Dr. GWIN.

The cup of his ambition seemed full; but BRODERICK could not be content while he saw "Mordecai sitting at the King's gate." He was determined to wield undivided power to dispense the Federal patronage on the Pacific slope at will, punish his enemies, and so illustrate his triumph in the humiliation of his foes. Upon the advent of the present Administration he commenced this new contest with characteristic self-confidence and boldness. GWIN, with [illegible] equal energy and determination, [illegible] greater skill, accepted the gauntlet, and won the fight. In the valuable appointments for California, Dr. GWIN secured the cream for his friends, leaving the whey for those who had relied on his indiscreet competitor. BRODERICK rent his garments in wrath, left the White House with cursings, and departed immediately for California, vowing a determination to show the President that he was not to be thus trifled with.

Recent accounts indicate that he is now hesitating as to whether he shall continue *in* the Democratic Party to divide it and place himself at the head of the strongest wing, or go over at once to the Republicans. As the question with him is evidently one of personal expediency merely, unembarrassed by any considerations of principle, we are not disposed to give him credit for his inclination to abandon the Slaveocracy. If he sees a reasonable chance of making successful fight for supremacy among his old party affiliations, he will remain where he is. If satisfied that all is lost there, he will step over to the Republicans and try for a more successful deal. This sort of floundering is indicative of a failing position. The Republicans have nothing to hope from such an acquisition; and if the Administration at Washington are satisfied of the selfish character of Senator BRODERICK'S partisan fealty, they will be apt to see that they were right in giving greater heed to the counsel of his rival, and that his cooperation can only be secured at too great a price for profitable investment. Meantime the disorganization of the Democratic Party in California, already consequent upon BRODERICK'S movements since his return from Washington, at present promises an easy triumph to the opposition. If that event should happen, the ambitious Senator will find himself below par on his return to the Federal Capitol.

England in the Gulf of Panama.

The reported cession to Great Britain of a New-Granadian island in the Bay of Panama is not confirmed by the last advices from the Isthmus. On the contrary, our special correspondent writes that the Mackintosh claim has been settled by the transfer of over half a million dollars in New-Granadian "promises to pay." As it was in settlement of this claim that the grant of territory was alleged to have been made, there can be no doubt that the report of an absolute cession was erroneous. It is fortunate for our relations with Great Britain that this is so. Her acquisition of sovereignty over any portion of New-Granadian territory commanding the interoceanic communication, would have been looked upon by our Government with serious distrust and alarm, and have afforded occasion for a diplomatic discussion more definite and damaging in its results than any which have hitherto arisen out of Central American affairs.

That Great Britain would be glad to secure a point in the Gulf of Panama from which to menace us in time of war is undoubtedly true. Such a transaction would be in precise accordance with her long-established policy of setting forts down before the doors of other nations, all over the world, with a view to holding a check over them all, and so by menace securing compliance with such conditions of peace as she may choose to impose. It is in pursuance of this policy that she holds on to her North-American Provinces, and has acquired Gibraltar, Jamaica, and other West-India Islands, Malta, Hong Hong, and the East Indies, together with many another possession dotted all over the map of the world. The *purpose* of Great Britain in thus flaunting her purpled flag in the face of all nations is so evidently unfriendly, so expressive of an intention to hold the power of doing harm, and so anticipative of future hostilities, that our people and Government will be excused for viewing with distrust any attempt on her part to further extend that policy with reference to this Continent. We would not advocate any undue sensitiveness upon such a point as this; but it is impossible to review the history of British Colonial progress and its attendant results, without conviction that a prudent regard for our own peace and security requires us to avail ourselves of all legitimate means to thwart her acquisitive policy whenever aimed against American interests. British territorial expansion of itself is something with which we have nothing to do; but when undertaken for the clear purpose of our injury, it becomes our imperative duty to resist and defeat it.

The late Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON has frequently stated to the writer, that one of his chief objects in negotiating the Central-American treaty was to commit Great Britain to the abandonment of her policy of acquisition, so far as Central America was concerned, for the express purpose of preventing her from rearing a Malta in our way to and from the Pacific. Her acquisition of an island in the Gulf of Panama would be in clear violation of that instrument, and for that reason also would lead to unfortunate disturbance of the harmony which should subsist between us as Christian nations. The danger of any such difficulty seems past for the present, and it would scarcely be a profitable subject of comment now were it not for rumors that the objectionable project has really been entertained, and is not yet altogether abandoned.

The British Mail Steamship Company operating on the South Pacific coast, has its depôt on the Island of Taboga; and the Government has long coveted the same location for the purposes of a naval station, for which it is exceedingly well adapted. It is now said that the "promises to pay" with which the settlement of the Mackintosh claim was effected by New-Granada are secured by some sort of a mortgage upon the Island of Taboga. If this be true, as it is exceedingly doubtful whether New-Granada will ever be sufficiently in funds to redeem her promises, it would seem probable that at no distant day John Bull will be looking about for some plausible mode of evading his treaty obligations, in order to possess himself of his coveted territorial surety. It behooves our Government to keep a sharp eye on PALMERSTON, whose diplomacy is subtle as TALLEYRAND'S, and quite as unprincipled, at least wherever the United States are concerned.

AN ABSURD ERROR.—The art of reporting for newspapers being in its infancy in the State of Virginia, public speakers there are liable to be very strangely misrepresented, unless they furnish the reports of their own speeches to the local papers. A very absurd instance occurred in the reports published of the speech of Ex-President TYLER, at Jamestown, on the occasion of the celebration of the Anniversary of the Settlement of that decayed town. Mr. TYLER was reported to have said that STEWART'S marble palace in this City was built out of the profits of three thousand free negroes who were sent to New-York to be sold. We were a good deal puzzled by this strange statement: but the publication of Mr. TYLER'S oration in the Richmond *Inquirer*, enables us to correct the absurd blunder. Mr. TYLER, in alluding to the operations of DUNMORE in Virginia, just previous to the War of Independence, said:

"He proclaimed emancipation to the negroes, and invited them to join his standard. They did so in large numbers; and humanity, at this day, weeps over their cruel sufferings. Many were sent to the West Indies, while others were sent to New York to be forwarded elsewhere. From an aged citizen of Staten Island, (Mr. ISAAC BELL,) I learned a few years ago that the marble mercantile palace of A. T. STEWART is built upon the burial place of 3,000 of these unfortunates."

This is perfectly clear and comprehensible. All that Mr. TYLER meant to say was, that STEWART'S marble store occupies the site of what was once a negro burial-ground. As to humanity weeping over the sufferings of these freed slaves in being removed from Virginia to New-York, that is as it may be. If humanity has any tears to shed over the sufferings of Virginia Slaves, she will prefer to drop them over the thousands who are transported, at the present day, from Richmond to the cotton and sugar fields of Louisiana rather than waste them on the emancipated negroes who died and were buried in this City seventy-five years ago.

To the Pacific Overland.

The Post-Office Department at Washington is now engaged in considering the various bids for carrying the mails of the United States overland, from the valley of the Mississippi to San Francisco. Within a few days we may expect to learn who is the successful bidder,—and by which of the several routes proposed this new avenue of communication is to be opened. In the decision of these important questions Postmaster-General BROWN is possessed of a wide discretion, carrying with it, of course, and devolving upon that officer, the discharge of a weighty responsibility. The present is not an ordinary question of executive ability and financial economy, such as generally is supposed to govern and decide postal lettings. In the present case the Postmaster-General has unlimited power to reject each bid, regardless of its character, and to decide—as freely as though bids had not been called for—the route over which the mail shall be carried, and the parties to whom the contract shall be awarded.

In the selection of a route several considerations are important to be borne in mind. If possible this postal service and the "relay" stations which it will necessitate, should be made to afford incidental aid and protection to overland emigration, which can only be secured by the selection of a route possessing natural facilities for trans-continental travel. Regard should also be paid to securing the greatest possible dispatch in mail transportation, and reasonable surety against frequent delays by storms and snow blockades in Winter. As the United States spread over many degrees of latitude, and all its people are entitled to share equally as possible in the benefits to accrue from the establishment of this service, the route should be selected, also, as far as consistent with other necessities, so as to accommodate the largest possible number of those who desire to avail themselves of its advantages. These, we believe, are the considerations which ought to govern the Postmaster-General in awarding the stupendous contract now at his disposal.

It has been said that this advertising for bids was little more than a sham;—that Postmaster-General BROWN long ago decided in his own mind,—and so stated to certain prominent members of the Administration party,—that the contract would in all probability be awarded to a Mr. BIRCH, of California, and that the route selected would be the extreme Southern one from Marshall, Texas, *via* the Southwestern deserts and El Paso, entering California on its Southern border. We should regret to do Mr. BROWN an injustice, but we fear there is too much ground for apprehension that his prejudices are unreasonably in favor of the route thus indicated. This conviction we notice prevails also in California, and various popular meetings have been held there to protest against what is denounced as a gross perversion of the wise intent of Congress. The sectional influences of the Postmaster-General's home residence in Tennessee have undoubtedly prejudiced his mind more or less in favor of a Southern route,—and perhaps that is not surprising. His personal friends, too, those with whom he naturally seeks counsel, are of the same way of thinking; and the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. JACOB THOMPSON of Mississippi, whose Cabinet position necessarily gives him much weight in the decision of the pending question, is as fanatically zealous in behalf of an extreme Southern route to the Pacific, to the exclusion of all others, as is even JEFFERSON DAVIS himself.

If personal and local prejudices and preferences are laid aside, and this momentous subject is considered with rigid impartiality, it must be clear that the Southern route said to have been informally decided upon, is utterly destitute of any advantage whatever, and, in all respects that which will least accommodate and subserve the public interest. It is long and circuitous, and is not conducive, therefore, to the most prompt transportation of the mail between its respective termini. It passes over immense deserts, where water is scarce and poor, and whither all supplies must be carried from either end of the route. It is exposed to the constant depredations of the most warlike savages to be found between the two oceans. The climate is not unhealthy, but the heat is excessive. Its only advantage is the absence of snow at all seasons. The objections already noted sufficiently establish the fact that it will never become a favorite route for emigration,—even if practicable as such,—which can consequently derive no incidental benefit from the establishment of the mail posts and relay stations. And even if this Southern route *viâ* El Paso were such as to invite emigration, the distance which by far the largest portion of the immigrants would necessarily travel ere reaching the terminus at Marshall, would have carried them far on their way across the Plains by a route due west from their homes. Take St. Louis for a common central starting point, and describe a circle around it the radii of which shall be equal in length to the distance thence to New-Orleans, and we find that the mouths of the Mississippi are quite as near to this centre as is New-York, and that all the southern centres of commerce and population are in reality in closer communication therewith than are four-fifths of the centres of population and commerce lying North and East of that point. Look again, and we see that three-fourths of the whole population of the United States are located North of the latitude of St. Louis, while at least eleven-twelfths of all the emigration to the Pacific slope is drawn from the same region, and much the largest portion of that from points far more distant from the "Empire City of the Mississippi Valley" than is New-Orleans. The same result, precisely, follows a comparison of the demands for postal service. Ten letters to and from the Pacific are mailed or find their destination North of St. Louis; and the business and money transactions to which many of them relate, are almost entirely the interest of parties living in the same northern locality. These facts are indisputable, and it follows that the rule of "the greatest good to the greatest number" imperatively demands a more northern route than that with which we are threatened. If the northern verge of Minnesota were to be taken as the starting point, it would be far more equitable and just towards the interests of the whole country. The mass of immigrants even then, in reaching the point of departure westward, would save more than half the distance lost in traveling to Marshall, and the saving in pecuniary expense of travel would alone be sufficient to provide a large share of the supplies necessary for the overland journey.

But we do not advocate an extreme Northern route. That is objectionable for many considerations, not the least of which is its impassability during the season of snows. We see no reason, however, for taking a more Southern starting point than St. Louis, from which city already the Pacific Railroad is rapidly pushing its way towards the great plains where grass is abundant during the season of emigration. From here the line should run to Salt Lake, and thence to California by some of the lower passes of the Rocky Mountains. To this it is objected, we know, that the Independence route has proved a failure because of the snow in the mountains. The difficulty is easy to avoid. That route strikes across the Continent a hundred miles or more north of Salt Lake City; but during the Winter season a deflexion could easily be made far enough south to avoid the snow-blockades. From the Lake towards the Pacific the route down through the long line of Mormon settlements to San Bernardino, entering California at or near the same point proposed for the Southern route, would afford entire immunity from all difficulty, and serve a large number of American citizens on the plains now almost destitute of mail facilities. Thus in Summer the route would be taken which accommodates emigrants to all parts of our Pacific possessions,—and in the Winter, when that emigration is comparatively trifling, a mode of avoiding the snow is easily obtainable. To this proposition it may be objected that it would require two sets of posts and relay stations. That is true only with reference to a small portion of the route this side Salt Lake; and the additional expense attendant upon such an arrangement would be abundantly compensated by the additional advantages thus secured. West of the Lake the chief expense of providing stations would be incurred on the Summer route. In the Winter, the Mormons in their numerous settlements between Salt Lake City and San Bernardino, would be only too glad to provide all needed supplies in return for a little money, and at prices as low as their inland market is poor.

It is to be hoped that these and similar considerations which we have not the time to mention here will be carefully weighed ere it is definitively determined to disregard all the advantages of a Central route, and the wise provision of Congress for an overland mail is so executed as to utterly negative half the good it was designed to accomplish.

THE PERUVIAN REVOLUTION AND THE GUANO TRADE.—By the last mail from the South Pacific we were informed that the Peruvian Revolution, under VIVANCO, had turned out a complete failure. We never anticipated any other result. The revolution, so-called, was, from the outset, an unprincipled movement; its leaders did not even pretend, after the manner of demagogues, that they were the commissioned champions of right against might, or that they sought to redress any grievous public wrong. The fight was of the duello order between two rival chiefs—President CASTILLA on the one side, and General VIVANCO on the other—and the prize was the rich revenues of the Guano Islands. Both CASTILLA and VIVANCO had their supporters. Their popularity was about evenly balanced, but while the former was prompt, energetic and bold, and with ample means, paid his soldiers regularly, the latter was vacillating and weak, and except from pillage and plunder, had no resources with which to prosecute a vigorous war. CASTILLA was, moreover, sustained by the wealthy citizens of Lima, whose politics are always subservient to their interests, and who would support any administration rather than see the streets of the capital converted into a battle field. With all these chances in his favor, CASTILLA, of course, has triumphed over his opponents.

Nevertheless, at one time, a singular stroke of good fortune had well nigh turned the tables against the President. Four vessels of the Peruvian Navy, including the *Apurimac*, of 44 guns, declared for VIVANCO, who, by this act, became virtually master of all the Peruvian seaports. With other places, he held possession of the Chinchas for many weeks, and, to raise money for the prosecution of the war, he sold large quantities of guano to American citizens at from $6 to $8 per ton register instead of $36, the legitimate rate. It is now averred that CASTILLA intends to claim the difference from the United States; but such a claim is ridiculous, and cannot be entertained for a moment. Our Government has always refused to enforce in any way a civil debt which, by contract, may be due from a foreign Government to an American citizen; and far less will it be held reponsible for any real or supposed debts due by American citizens to a foreign Government. But Peru, under any circumstances, can have no legal claim against shipmasters and others because they received guano at the Chinchas for a consideration beneath the ordinary tariff rates. If VIVANCO has been as extravagant and reckless of the guano revenues as he is represented to have been, it is only one of the many penalties which the country must pay for that state of anarchy in which it so often delights to exist. President CASTILLA must keep a better look-out on his war vessels, now that they have returned to their allegiance, and when the next revolution breaks out, its suppression will not cost him so much trouble and expense as that of the late *émeute* under VIVANCO. His present attempt to make foreign Governments responsible for damage done by domestic insurrections—for that, as we understand it, is his design—is preposterous, and does not admit of an argument.

A Philanthropic Speculation.

What is to be done for the Meat Market? Really beef and mutton threaten us with a panic quite as serious as the yellow fever or cholera. One's butcher's bill is daily increasing its frightful proportions, and there is no immediate prospect of relief. We rebel against statutory provisions prescribing what we shall eat or drink, but submit in silence to such oppressive advances in the price of animal food as must necessarily force half the community into Vegetarianism. Roasting beef is from 21 to 28 cents a pound, and steaks from 22 to 27 cents. For mutton we pay 18 cents per pound, and lamb brings about the same price. If perchance our hearts are gladdened and hopes of relief revived under a decline of a penny or two to-day, we have learned by sad experience that to-morrow will carry prices up higher than ever. There seems to be no limit to the upward tendency. When we paid eight cents for good beef we thought it hard to be compelled to add a penny; but soon as we got used to the advance and ceased grumbling, another and another turn were given to the screw. This is the process by which we have reached the present high prices, and where it is to end short of an abandonment of fleshy diet, who can tell?

Speculation unquestionably has aided in no slight degree to enhance the cost of these necessaries of life,—but that influence would not be so potent except for the limited supply of beef cattle. The market demand is increasing far more rapidly than the means for satisfying it. Comparatively few men in the United States make a business of raising cattle for market. The enterprise to be eminently successful requires large capital;—and Western speculations in land, of late years, have proved more inviting to those who ought to be cattle raisers than the rearing of live stock, for the reason that the former seemed to involve less risk, larger profits and quicker returns. Besides, of those men whose tastes and pursuits are rural, comparatively few are possessed of the capital which would be necessary to enable them to rely entirely upon stock raising. They prefer to grow wheat and corn,—for from the latter they can begin to realize the means of subsistence in a few months, while the beef grazier cannot expect to send much to market for the first three or four years. These considerations give us little hope of adequately-increased home supplies for a long time to come.

Whence, then, shall we turn for relief? To foreign markets, doubtless, if any can be made available. This practical question was considered in a practical manner by a meeting of Baltimore butchers a week or two since, assembled for the express purpose of discussing the means of effecting a fall in prices. Among the speakers was a Mr. JOSEPH J. KEEFE, from the Republic of Venezula, who stated that fine beef cattle could be had there in any quantity at four or five dollars per head. Nay more, he referred to somebody now in this country who had come on to raise $150,000, for which he was ready to exchange beef cattle at one dollar per head! It is a well-known fact that cattle rove the plains of Venezula in countless numbers, almost as wild as the Buffalo of our Western plains. Mr. KEEFE declared that a million a year are slain for their hides alone, an assertion which is abundantly confirmed by reference to the statistics of export of that article of South American commerce. Colonel JOHN WHITING, of Cbiriqui, stated at the same meeting that he had spent twenty years in Venezuela, and saw no difference between the meat of that country and this.

Here is opportunity for a speculation as philanthropic as it may prove to be profitable. Surely the experiment is worth trying. An ordinary steam propeller will make the trip from Venezuela in ten or twelve days, and would find profitable employment in transporting cattle at ten or fifteen dollars per head. The expense of time and money in thus bringing Venezuelan beef to our market would scarcely be greater than that of bringing the animals from Illinois and Iowa—now our largest sources of supply. If the statements of Messrs. KEEFE and WHITING are accurate—and it is easy to verify or disprove them—our meat market may speedily be abundantly supplied at much lower rates than now, while those who have the enterprise and public spirit to achieve this much-desired result may at the same time reap an abundant reward for their agency. Who will move in the matter? Why not the butchers themselves, of whom we have several energetic and highly respectable organizations in our City? It may be objected that beef would deteriorate upon so long a sea voyage. The experience of travelers will not justify this conclusion. Besides, why not bring the cattle here and "plant" them, if needs be, as we do oysters,—put them out at pasture, or in fattening stalls, until they shall be in the best possible condition for market? At the present high prices here, it would pay to import beef "frames" at fifteen dollars per head, to fatten after their arrival. We shall record, with pleasure, any evidence that the subject is to be investigated, or the experiment tried, for it is one of vastly more importance to the people in this part of the country than many another about which more noise is made.

THE CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1857-'8.—Mr. TROW has issued his *City Directory* somewhat earlier this year than usual. It is, as usual, compiled by Mr. WILSON, and in fullness and the order of arrangement it is an improvement upon any previous issue. The Appendix contains a well-digested mass of useful information in City affairs. Take it altogether, the *Directory* is the cheapest and most useful publication of the year, and we could better dispense with two-thirds of the books published than do without this City annual.

AN AGED ARTIST.—The venerable artist REMBRANDT PEALE, author of the *Court of Death*, &c., is in town, and this evening reads a paper before the Historical Society on WASHINGTON and his portraits. The meeting is to be held in the large chapel of the New-York University, and promises to be one of unusual interest. Members and their ladies—the public generally are invited to be present, and no money demanded for admittance to the lecture or the strawberries.

The Last Meeting of the National Medical Association.

The late anniversary meeting of the American Medical Association at Nashville, Tenn., is a matter of national interest. Owing to the out of the-way situation of Nashville, its distance from all other great centres, it was meagerly attended by Northern physicians, but six going thither from all New England and New-York. Our own quota deserve a mention for their spirit. They were Messrs. JAMES R. WOOD, REESE, BARWELL, and ALDEN MARCH. But four from Pennsylvania, a small delegation from the north-western States, and the bulk, making some one hundred and fifty, were from the South. Great preparations had been made by the profession of the State and city to properly entertain the members of the Association, but much to their chagrin, this small number came to share it.

The meeting opened in the Representative Hall of the State capitol—the President, Dr. ZINA PITCHER, of Michigan, taking the Chair. The Committee of Arrangements, Dr. C. K. WINSTON, welcomed the Association in a neat manner. The business of the first day was the annual address of the President, the reports of various scientific societies, and the election of officers for the ensuing year—Dr. PAUL F. EVE, of Tennessee, being chosen President. The evening was spent in the stately mansions of Professors EVE, JENNINGS, and Dr. FOSTER, where every luxury which wealth and refinement could gather together, were served with an apparently thoughtless prodigality.

On the second day Dr. EVE took the Chair, with a few remarks, and the Association went on to hear abstracts of various papers, which were referred to the Committee on Palliation, also requests from many, asking for time to complete their papers. The session was closed early to enable members to visit the Hermitage, paying their respects to Mrs. POLK, widow of the late President, visiting the park of Gen. HARDING, with its hundreds of deer, elk, buffalos, &c., and the large hybrids resulting from a cross between this latter animal and the common cow, all roaming in apparent freedom through its broad confines. In the evening the [illegible] of Dr. SEELEY was thrown open to the Association, where was a repetition of the unsurpassed luxuries of the previous evening.

The third day, finishing the ordinary business, was characterized by two discussions of more than usual interest. One seemed to be an outbreak of the general feeling of the Association, and was debated (all on one side) with considerable warmth. The purport of it was, that men holding high positions in the community had detracted from the reputation of the profession by promulgating certain views, not only as their individual opinions, but as the views of the profession respecting moral insanity, and requesting a Committee to be formed to protest against this outrage; that Dr. REESE alone had taken hold of this subject as it should be viewed, viewing the whole matter with reprobation, and proposing that he should be appointed Chairman of the Committee. This was done with great unanimity.

The next question was the long-agitated, long-deferred subject of Medical Education, and a Committee, Dr. JAS. R. WOOD Chairman, was appointed to report a system of Medical Instruction.

After the satisfactory accomplishment of a large amount of business the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

The evening of the third day had been specially set apart for a grand reunion. The floor of the House of Representatives was cleared away for a ball-room, and that of the Senate Chamber for a supper room. 2,500 tickets of admission brought a house full of the beauty and *elite* of the Capital and State. We dare not trust to the reports of those present. Their heads were evidently turned. They describe it as a gathering such as was never witnessed upon the Continent. The beauty of the women, their prodigality in surpassingly brilliant toilets, such displays of flowers, heaps' diamonds, silks, seem to have been unprecedented. There seemed to have been no one old, no one without taste, none without money. Fortunately, our Northern delegation took their wives with them, or perhaps so tempted as they were by these Western Circes, they might have forgotten the poor inmates at Bellevue Hospital and their suffering patients all around.

The meeting, although attended by so many less than was supposed, was one of great value. Much business was effected. It has awakened the West to professional union, shown the North the wealth, education, resources, generosity of their distant brethren, and stirred up a spirit of emulation which cannot but be of great good to the profession and the nation.

The next meeting is to be held in Washington, D. C., at the Smithsonian Institute.

Marine Matters.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This mammoth iron steamer, it is now said, will probably visit New York upon her first visit across the Atlantic, instead of Portland, as it has been heretofore announced. The difficulty of her approaching this City by the way of Sandy Hook, on account of a lack of water upon the Bar, has been the excuse for allotting Portland as the place to land at, as there is plenty of water in that harbor, and extensive arrangements, it is reported, have been made for her reception by building docks, warehouses, &c.

Should this change in her destination take place, it will, no doubt, be a great disappointment to the Portland people, whilst it will give thousands of New-Yorkers the opportunity so see this wonderful specimen of naval architecture, who would not otherwise have that gratification. Upon the Bar, by the way of Sandy Hook, there is 27 feet at high water, and 23 at the shallowest place at low water. The Spring tides give a rise of 6 feet. The pilots would not agree to take the ship in if drawing over 26 feet, which would not allow of her taking in freight.

By the way of Long Island Sound, however, the shallowest point in channel-way, at low tide, is 26 feet, and the Spring tides giving a rise of 8 feet, which is more than amply sufficient for the purposes required. Pilots assert that 35 feet can be found by some slight variations at high water.

If the *Great Eastern* were brought in by way of the Sound, the natural stopping-place would be at Morris' wharf, the other side of Hell Gate. There is a wharf 600 feet in length already built at that place, which could easily be extended, with ample depth of water for the big ship to lie alongside. As there is a line of railroad running to that point which would furnish convenient accommodations for visitors, the distance would probably be in favor of the enterprise, as far as this is dependent upon opportunities for inspecting the ship.

Port Matters.

THE PORT WARDENS

Coutinue to have all they can attend to in the way of Marine Surveying, averaging about forty vessels per day; and the steady progress of the opinion and feeling among the merchants in their favor, satisfies them that all opposition will ultimately die out. In a word, they have no spare time on their hands to devote to litigation at present.

HARBOR MASTERS.

The recent searching scrutiny into the abuses mutually practised by the Harbor Masters, and some of the less scrupulous shipowners, by which it was alleged dock privileges had become too much a matter of barter and sale, seems to have had a good effect upon both parties, and there are now few cases of grievance occurring. Some of the merchants, however, express themselves displeased that one of the old Harbor Masters who was removed, still visits his former haunts along the docks, and darkly hint that he may be acting, in a quiet way, as a deputy, in violation of the new regulations. But as they do not mean to complain without cause, they will give new appointees a fair trial, keeping their weather eye open, ready to report to Governor KING the first case of malfeasance they can put their fingers on.

ADVANCE WAGES.

Messrs A. A. LAW & BROTHER have sent the first vessel to sea under the new regulation of no advance wages to seamen. Their bark *Hongua*, Captain CARTWRIGHT, sailed on the 27th of May, for Hong Kong, with eighteen men all told, none of whom received the long customary advance wages. Their shipping agents state that no such feat was ever accomplished before. Every man who returns in the ship will receive a bonus of 10 per cent. upon the wages due him at the end of the voyage. Comfortable clothing, equal to a suit for each man, was put on board. The men, however, were of a respectable class, and all went sober and well provided.

It is said a Boston ship has, also, been sent out under the new *régime*. Opposition, if any, will come from the worser class of boarding-house landlords.

DEEPENING THE SLIPS.

Operations in this Department proceed slowly. The Pilot Commissioners have made an order forbidding the dumping of the mud taken from the slips any where in the East River. A line will be defined well back on the flats in the North River where it will be deposited, unless, as is possible, it may be deposited in the Wallabout Flats and mixed with the sand now being used for filling up that locality.

SHAD POLES.

The shad fishery in the North River is done for the present season, and the poles are being taken up. The fishermen account for a rather indifferent season by the prevalence of long continued cold weather, which has kept the fish off shore in deep water.

THE RAILROAD EXCURSION.

Scenes and Incidents of the Festival.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 7, 1857.

The ceremonies attendant upon the great Railroad Celebration are over at last, and though a little late perhaps, I propose to give the readers of this DAILY TIMES some description of the scenes through which we have passed, and the attendant incidents, although an adequate idea of all we have seen and enjoyed is beyond the power of my pen. This celebration, as you know, was gotten up under the auspices of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, to commemorate the opening of their road through from Cincinnati on the Ohio—"the Queen City of the West"—to St. Louis, the "Empire City of the Mississippi." The occasion was embraced, however, to celebrate also the completion of the Northwestern Virginia Road, from Grafton on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, to Parkersburg on the Ohio River, and the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, between the two cities of the same name. Thus three Railroad Corporations united in the effort to make the occasion a memorable one to all who should participate in its incidents. Right well have they succeeded. A most delightful week have we passed in enjoyment of the treat provided for us; and nothing whatever has transpired to detract in the least degree from the sum of hilarity and happiness.

Your correspondent formed one of a party of some four or five hundred, who made Baldmore their starting-point on the morning of the 1st inst. Seated in a train of the commodious and elegantly-finished cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, we speedily found ourselves whirling rapidly along through the grandly-beautiful scenery which characterizes that route. Its beauties I have described on former occasions, and can add nothing new on that score. Suffice it to say that the scenery is unequaled by any other through which an American railroad passes, and that to the lover of mountain views it stands unrivaled throughout the Continent. Since I was over the road last the arching of its great tunnels has been completed, the immense wooden trestle-work replaced by exquisitely beautiful but substantial iron work, and the road, in all respects, completed in the most substantial manner. The Petersburg branch, as already stated, is a new work, and I suppose it would have been the *main* road at the beginning had not the cranbedness of Virginia legislation then forced it a hundred miles farther North to Wheeling, in the vain idea that by such a process the tide of trade and travel would be made to pour through that City, regardless of other circumstances, to build up and enrich it. The Petersburg branch was completed only a few weeks since, and although its tunnels and high embankments comprise a large share of the entire line of one hundred miles, it is so substantially constructed as already to be found in fine working order.

The day wore rapidly away—the guests the while receiving every possible attention from Mr BROOKS, President of the Company, WM. PASCOTT SMITH, assistant Master of Transportation, WENDELL BOLLMAN, Master of the Road, and other officers of the Company with whose names I am not familiar. The versatility of Mr. SMITH especially, in interesting the company, suggesting advantageous points of view, making the guests acquainted with each other, and in various ways contributing to the comfort of the guests, was the subject of general remark. Throughout, the perfect organization of the road was apparent. Every little detail of the day's progress had been carefully provided for, and was adhered to with scrupulous fidelity, thus insuring regularity, safety and comfort. We dined at Cumberland, and arrived at Grafton—the junction of the Parkersburg Road—at a seasonable time in the evening. Here, also, the liberality of the Company had provided for our substantial entertainment. A snug hotel, containing some forty rooms, has been erected here by the Company, for the accommodation of travelers who desire to remain over night. It also contains a capacious dining-room, sufficient for the accommodation of two or three hundred guests. The telegraph had advised of our coming, and we were soon ushered in to an excellent and bounteous supper, to which our mountain-aired appetites did ample justice.

The rooms of the hotel were allotted to the use of ladies and their husbands, and the young men were provided for in the sleeping cars, where a satisfactory night's rest was obtained. I had omitted to mention that the company brought from Baltimore an excellent brass band, which discoursed fine music occasionally along the route as we tarried a few minutes at the prominent stations, or left the cars to get a better view of the glorious scenery in the Cheat River region of the Alleghanies, or to examine and admire some of the airy yet substantial structures of iron by aid of which we leaped across great chasms from mountain to mountain. So, too, at Grafton, when the inner man had been bountifully refreshed, the sweet strains of music were employed to lull us to the embraces of "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

On Tuesday morning our iron horse was harnessed again, and ere the sun had long climbed over the mountain ridges and dispelled the mists from the charming little valley in which daylight found us, we were again on our way towards the Ohio at Parkersburg. The country through which we now passed was exceedingly rough, and probably never saw white man until the Railroad engineer struck his levels across it to mark out a path for the steed which tires not. As we pass over it now we wonder that the natural obstructions to its completion did not appal its projectors, and peremptorily forbid all efforts to subdue them. Nevertheless, the work has been done. Attempts to traverse the route by winding among the hills through a succession of little valleys were useless here. The ridges and the streams all run at right angles to the road. To circumvent the mountain barriers and the difficulties they reared was simply impossible. There was nothing to do but attack and vanquish them. This has been done. The streams have been bridged in numbers almost countless; the valleys are filled up by embankments of many miles length, and the mountains bored by tunnels to such an extent that I half suspected we had found the "Underground Railroad" at last, running right through Virginia and straight to the free-soil of Ohio. Had FAYETTE MCMULLEN (who was of the party) let off one of his characteristic speeches on Northern fanaticism,—in which he talks the longest and says the least of any public man I know of—we must have admitted the provocation to be ample.

Ere noon we shot out from the mountains and landed upon the fertile banks of the Ohio. Here we were met by a delegation from Marietta, who accompanied us on board a pair of steamers waiting to receive us. Soon the lines were cast off, the steamers were lashed together side by side, and proceeded thus to Marietta, some twelve miles distant. On board the steamers an ample dinner was served, and by the time the travelers had appeased their appetites we reached the Plymouth of the northwest. The history of Marietta is well known. Here it was that American civilization first broke ground in the vast and fertile Northwestern Territory. After the war of the Revolution had closed with the firm establishment of American Independence, a band of war-worn veterans gathered the remnants of their broken fortunes—sacrificed in the cause of Liberty—and started for the Northwest Territory to seek for themselves new homes to cover with Virginia Land Warrants. They landed on the banks of the Ohio where now stands Marietta, founded that town, and so began the development of the great State of Ohio and its sisters of the northwest which have followed in such rapid succession.

In view of these reminiscences Marietta was a most appropriate place for the reception of the Eastern guests. Here we were met by the Municipal authorities and the Governor of Ohio, who welcomed us to the State in an eloquent and appropriate speech, a copy of which I forwarded you several days since. Gen. CASS responded happily on behalf of the guests, and was followed by the inevitable FAYETTE MCMULLEN, who couldn't let the opportunity slip to display before an Ohio audience the figure of a live Governor of Washington Territory—a curiosity which he doubtless believed would be hailed with as lively emotions as the advent of a black bear. The speech of General CASS possessed the more interest for us all from the fact that half a century ago he here received his first political trust, and began his long career of continuous public service. It was a pity to have the reflections awakened by these coincidences abruptly disturbed by the rude bombast of the energetic Virginian and embryo Governor; but as it was easy to get out of the way, the guests bore the infliction good-humoredly as possible, finding consolation in the prospect that he will soon transfer his sphere to the other side of the Rocky Mountains. I forgot to mention that while on board the steamers on the Ohio, somebody got up in behalf of the Press a series of resolutions of thanks to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for their very liberal attention to us all. The object was certainly a good one, but the equivocal manner of its accomplishment would not speak well for the intelligence of "the Press,"—and on behalf of not a few *bona fide* members of that "institution" as represented on this occasion, I take this opportunity to say that the Press proper had little or nothing to do with it. Even the nemee of some of the few members of the Editorial fraternity signed to the resolutions published, were attached without their knowledge or consent. It is one of the usual incidents of an affair like this that the men whose "modesty" is sure to undertake the personification of the "Press," are generally those who have little or no other than a temporary or accidental connection with the professions: and so it happens often that the geniuses are held responsible for the freaks, foibles and blunders of the "accidentals." In this instance the Press is made to thank the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company "for their *unusual* attention on the present occasion." For one I repudiate the equivocal compliment altogether. It is my experience, and I believe the experience generally of the Press and the public, that the Baltimore and Ohio Company are *always* kind and attentive, and that there was no occasion in attempting to compliment them, to slap them with a back-handed blow indicating that kindness and attention on their part are *unusual* virtues with them, to be encouraged and fostered into development by *double entendre* resolutions.

After some additional remarks by the Mayors of Marietta and Baltimore, and a hurried ride by a portion of the guests to the celebrated Indian mound in the near vicinity, the party took the cars for Chillicothe. As the grades for the first few miles are very heavy, and a steep hill has to be crossed upon a "W," the cars were divided up into five trains. This "W" is a temporary work only, and is expected to be superseded within a few weeks by a long tunnel already far advanced towards completion. Upon the eastern division of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, there is a great deal of heavy work, the country being very rough. The hills, however, are rich in mineral resources, the development of which, it is confidently believed, will soon afford a liberal remuneration for the enterprise which has traversed them by rail, and so afforded the means of communication with the outer world, without which those treasures of nature were as valueless as the mother earth in whose bosom they have been locked for ages. After some twenty or thirty miles were passed, we struck into the rich bottom lands for which Ohio is famous, and which are capable of supporting a dense population, independent of any and all outward resources.

At 9 o'clock in the evening we reached Chillicothe. Here we were met in the cars—the moment their speed was checked—by a host of hospitable citizens, who picked us up like old familiar friends, placed us in carriages, and drove us off to their mansions to entertain us for the night. A more hearty exhibition of generous hospitality than that displayed by the people of Chilicothe, I never hope to witness. Every door stood wide open—every table groaned with substantials and delicacies, and every heart seemed as open as the doors. We came as strangers, but met as old friends, as electric was the thrill which taught us at once that we were at home. Not less than eleven hundred guests were thus quartered on the citizens that night, and yet many complained because their rooms were not filled to overflowing with the free lodgers. An amiable rivalry among them, as to who should secure the greatest number of guests and entertain them in the best style, was everywhere perceptible. Your correspondent and traveling companion formed part of a company of fifteen who enjoyed the elegant hospitality of Col. JOHN MADEIRA, whose mansion will ever be remembered, I am sure, as the scene of one of the most pleasurable incidents of our lives. It was with unfeigned regret that we bid him and his family farewell on the following morning to take the train for Cincinnati, sincerely hoping that at some future time our paths may again cross, that we may renew an acquaintance the pleasure of which was equaled only by its brevity.

At Cincinnati we found the city in holiday attire, the streets filled with people, and the buildings gaily decked with innumerable flags. Here, too, we found the hotels all filled, with the exception of the few rooms retained by proprietors for favored guests, and the vast crowd of strangers were thrown upon private hospitality. And again did the people respond. Private mansions innumerable were thrown open, and in a brief time all were comfortably provided for in families, where they were entertained with a repetition of the kindness and liberality which our Chilicothian experience had already taught us to expect of Ohioans. Here your correspondent was indebted to the hospitality of JOHN RAWSON, Esq., and family, whose kind attention will ever be remembered with lively emotions of gratitude. Except for private hospitality, a large proportion of the guests must have gone hungry and sleepless. Cincinnati is sadly deficient in first class hotel accommodations,—having scarcely enough to accommodate the ordinary travel; and the best of those she has, already appear to have deteriorated lately, until they have reached a grade far below the standard of excellence which they once justly boasted. Cincinnatians complain of this much, and express the hope that steps may be taken soon to supply the deficiency, and give them an Astor or St. Nicholas.

The telegraph has already notified you that the chief feature of the public celebration at Cincinnati was the parade of the Fire Department and the exhibition of steam fire engines. This certainly was a very interesting spectacle. In an incredibly short space of time after lighting the fires—a few minutes at most—these steam-engines were throwing half a dozen streams, each a distance quite beyond the power of our best New-York machines; and half-a-dozen of them together raised high in air a perfect river, sufficient to flood and drown out, instantaneously, the most furious conflagration. Experience has given the Cincinnatians such confidence in the invincibility of this new agent of protection, that they do not pretend to insure property now-a-days for more than half its value—and that only with a view to covering damage by water—for the considerable progress of a fire is something they now never apprehend. If these steam fire Engines could only vote, we might hope to see them adopted in New-York, but, until that improvement is accomplished, I fear we can scarcely expect their merits to receive such practical indorsement with us.

The trip from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and the incidents of the celebration here, I will endeavor to notice in another communication. S.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Monday, June 8, 1857.

My last brought the Railroad excursionists to Cincinnati, where we arrived early in the afternoon of Wednesday. On Thursday morning some twenty-nine cars, divided into two trains, and filled with the Excursionists, started from the "Queen City" for St. Louis. Everything passed off delightfully. The weather was clear, but copious showers had effectually laid the dust, and the travelers consequently experienced no inconvenience from that source. The Road, though new, was in excellent condition; the arrangements of the day to secure speed, comfort and safety were perfect, and the company all in gay and lively spirits. A more detailed description of the Road itself you will have already received, so I need not repeat it here. In deference also to the never-failing "crowd" upon your columns I pass hastily over the events of the trip. The party were plied all the day long with abundant supplies of refreshments served in the cars through the liberality of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company—lunched at a station, the name of which I have forgotten, and dined at a capital dinner at Vincennes, Ind. All along the line of the Road the people had turned out with music and banners to testify their joy at the consummation of the enterprise which brings them into such close connection with both the East and the West. As the shades of evening closed in the day, bonfires were lighted along the roadside, and the settlements by which the train swiftly passed were bathed in lurid glare.

The approach towards the banks of the Mississippi, near midnight, was announced from the St. Louis bluffs by the firing of cannon, and upon the arrival of the trains a multitude of people had crossed to the Illinois side to meet them. Bonfires, torches and fireworks lighted up the scene as Mayor WIMER, of this city, welcomed the guests. The latter were immediately conducted on board the steamers *Reindeer*, *Baltimore*, *Illinois* and *Di Vernon*, which were moored on the east side of the river ready for their reception and entertainment during the night. A sumptuous supper was soon served up, and then the state-rooms were allotted to the tired travelers for a night of needed rest. St. Louis was a blaze of light when the train arrived, and the levee, as one looked across the turbid stream, seemed one sheet of fire, from which ever and anon shot upward pyrotechnic meteors of varied colors and form.

Early next morning the steamers started with their guests for a trip to Carondelet, to give them opportunity to view the extent of the city of St. Louis. The countless steamers lying at the levee were gay with flags, and their decks crowded with people in holiday attire, came to take a look at the strangers from the East. Music from multitudinous bands, cheers from the masses, and salutes from cannon afloat and ashore, combined to raise the general enthusiasm to fever best. At about 9 o'clock the boats came to the levee and landed their passengers, who were conveyed to omnibuses waiting in the near vicinity, and by 9½ o'clock the procession moved towards the fair grounds, situated on the heights overlooking the city. These grounds, it will be remembered, I described somewhat at length during a visit which I made to St. Louis last September. They are spacious, finely situated, and provided with altogether the most complete set of buildings for purposes of agricultural display to be found in the United States. The principal structure is an immense amphitheatre, containing in its galleries seats for many thousands. Into this place filed the procession, and mingled with the thousands of both sexes already assembled to honor the occasion.

When all were seated a song of welcome was sung by the German Sängerbund with fine effect,—and then Mayor WIMER introduced Hon. ED. BATES as the orator of the day, who delivered an excellent speech which had no fault save its great length,—two hours being rather a long time certainly to detain a hungry crowd with a substantial dinner just before their longing eyes. The dinner, however, was the next article on the programme. It was well worthy the occasion, and was discussed with zest and universal satisfaction. In quantity it was abundant, and in quality all that could be desired. The removal of the cloth was followed by a series of toasts and speeches in response by Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, Lewis B. PARSONS, and others, after which the guests dispersed.

I had almost forgotten to say that private hospitality was again appealed to in St. Louis to supply the guests with quarters, and that a large number of family mansions were thrown open for their entertainment. Profuse liberality was everywhere characteristic of the people, and I meet no stranger here who does not seem delighted with all he has seen and enjoyed, or who will not carry away with him pleasant recollections of their festive occasion. There is much more which I could say, did I not know how limited is your space, but which I must defer to some other opportunity. S.

The guests who went to St. Louis by the way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, held a meeting in that city on the Saturday evening of their arrival. H. N. GALLAGHER, Esq., of Charleston, Va., was called to the Chair, and the following-named gentlemen were appointed Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice-Presidents—Hons. Erastus Brooks, New-York; P. T. Thomas, Maryland; Fayette M'Mullen, Maryland; J. M. Harris, Maryland; Edward Sarver, Maryland; John L House, District of Columbia; Cuss. A. Phelps, Massachusetts; Ex-Governor Dutton, Connecticut.

Secretaries—J. R. Thompson, Esq., Virginia; Edward Fulton, Esq., Maryland; William Parker, Esq., Massachusetts.

W. B. Shaw, of D. C.; W. H. Travers, of Md.; J. W. Simonton, of N. Y.; Paul Cooke, Esq., of Va., and Hon. Chas. A. Phelps, of Mass., having been appointed a Committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the completion of the several lines of railway from Baltimore and St. Louis, over which we have passed with such speed, safety and comfort, constitutes a result of truly national importance, forming as they do a short and direct route between the Atlantic Sea and the commercial centres of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys—Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Resolved, That the good practical management, the stupendous engineering triumphs, and the sublime natural scenery which characterize the Baltimore and Ohio Road, render it one of the most attractive and valuable of all our internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Marietta and Cincinnati, and Ohio and Mississippi Roads, which continue this great avenue to the central West, are destined to become a grand trunk line, extending not only from the Atlantic to the "Father of Waters," but even to the shores of the Pacific Sea.

Resolved, That the generous hospitality of the Baltimore and Ohio, Marietta and Cincinnati, and Ohio and Mississippi Roads, and also of the citizens of Chilicothe, Cincinnati, and Vincennes, commands and receives our warmest acknowledgment.

Resolved, That the boundless liberality shown in our overwhelming reception and kind treatment by the people of St. Louis mark them as a community of rare generosity, which will be ever held in our most grateful remembrance.

The following was offered by WILLIAM H. WHITE, Esq., of Baltimore, as an additional resolution, and was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That our thanks are due and hereby tendered to those Railway Companies who have in their generosity tendered to us a free passage over their roads on our way to and from St. Louis.

Central American Affairs.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 13, 1857.

The proposition which Lord PALMERSTON, in his recent speech, mentions as having been offered to this Government, to wit: the adoption by the United States Government of the conditions and stipulations of the convention of August last between Great Britain and Honduras, is altogether inadmissible. The press of that country is almost unanimous on that point. It is competent for Great Britain and Honduras to enter into what stipulation they please, but there is no propriety in making the United States a party to them. The counter-proposition of the United States was simply to omit all mention of that convention, and to provide that England and the United States should acknowledge the Bay Islands as a part of the territory of Honduras, thus requiring that the cession to Honduras should be unconditional. Every difficulty as to Central America seems to have been got over but this.

The proposition of Lord PALMERSTON above referred to, was offered to the Government some weeks ago, and the reply of the Secretary of State declining it was communicated to the British Minister about the 1st of this month.

It is not at all improbable that some other proposition will be offered on the part of Great Britain after some further negotiation. It seems to have been the general impression in England that the treaty, as amended by the Senate, would be accepted by the British Government, and it is very possible that public opinion there will require the adjustment of the question upon the terms proposed by the United States.

We learn from Nicaragua that Costa Rica, and other States lately allied with her, are about to take possession of Nicaragua as a conquered country, and partition it among themselves. The Costa Ricans claim the lion's share. They not only claim the river San Juan, but the whole line of transit by way of the lake. The other States will not assent to this, and will resist the pretension by force. Another civil war, involving all these turbulent little States, is on the eve of commencement. There is a Walker party in Nicaragua, and they will call upon WALKER to return, even before he is quite ready for another campaign. Upon his return he will probably be at the head of an alliance of all the States against Costa Rica.

Brick Block Caved in at Grand Rapids, Mich.—Twenty-Six Persons Buried.

We learn from the Grand Rapids *Enquirer* that, on Monday forenoon, the brick block adjoining the south end of Taylor & Burns' Block, on Canal-street, fell with a crash, indiscriminately pitching the brick, timber and workmen into a heap together. In a very few seconds the alarm was given, and there was a general rush to rescue the unfortunate men. There were twenty six men upon the walls, and two men on the floor of the first story. A majority of them escaped without serious injury, though they were all more or less jammed and bruised. Nine of them were injured more seriously.

BENJ. F. POTTER, son of Mr. POTTER, the master builder, was standing upon the south wall, with CONNELLY, as he pitched down, struck upon his face—no serious injury—saw him around in the afternoon.

MORRIS CONNOLLY, mason, unmarried, was hurt about as seriously as any of the rest, but if there is no internal injury, of which fears are entertained, will be around in a few days.

MARTIN COVART, hod carrier, married, presented a pretty bloody appearance, but was not seriously hurt.

JOSEPH CARROL and his son PATRICK, hod carriers, were pretty seriously jammed—the young man especially.

PAUL ADRIANCE, hod carrier, was the only Dutchman unlucky enough to get hurt—he escaped with a gash in the head.

WM. WHEDAN, mason, married, was among the wounded, though not dangerously injured.

Judge LYON had a rib fractured, and was severely bruised. In the afternoon he was more comfortable, able to sit up, and desirous of coming down town.

FRANK, son of Judge LYON, had his face severely bruised. His eyes were full of mortar, and burned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DUTCHESS CO.—There was an alarm of fire at Poughkeepsie, on Friday night last, caused by the burning of the extensive flouring mills of G. W. NORTHROP, near Bangall; Dutchess Co., 12 or 14 miles distant. The mills with their contents, including 500 bushels of rye, were entirely destroyed. Loss at present unknown.

One of the Allopathy doctors in Goshen, Orange County, has preferred a complaint against a professional brother because he dared to call in a Homeopath in the same village in consultation; whereupon the County Medical Society first refused to hear testimony, and then unceremoniously expelled the offending member. Meanwhile, half the township is going into the Homeopathic faith, and it is a pretty fight.

The Cooperstown *Journal* says: The vine has grown finely in most parts of the county during the past week. There is considerable complaint that the vine has been winter killed.

THE MORMONS.

What the New-York Mormons Think of the Utah Governorship.

The New-York *Mormon* indulges in the following comments upon the question of the Governorship of Utah. The article also gives information not before published, of the number and locality of the periodical publications now existing in the Mormon interest in different parts of the world:

"Our readers will perceive in the telegraphic dispatch from Washington of the 4th instant, that a Governor for Utah has been found and his policy blocked out. After reaching Utah he is 'to issue a proclamation that such persons residing in the Territory, male and female, as desire to return to the States, shall receive protection and necessary assistance from the Government.' This is a 'splendiferous' move. 'Goodness gracious!' who won't pray for long life and happy death to the Democratic Administration at Washington, if they only carry out this move? Talk of compromises—this is the compromise of compromises. Who won't be pleased now? Apostates will doubtless be grateful for deliverance from the society of those whose sacred laws they had trampled upon; the Mormons will be quite as thankful for the unoccupied space their absence will leave for better folks; and the Gentiles cannot fail to be benefited by such accessions to their numbers. Seeing, then, that all parties will be considerably benefited, we go in for the movement. It is admirable in conception—carried out in detail it may be something more glorious than it has entered into our minds to conceive. We long for its realization. Hurry it up. We promise the Administration and the new Governor our hearty cooperation. Send us on the proclamation, and we will give it the widest circulation. We shall lead the van by publishing it in this paper; we shall send it to, and speak for its publication in the *Western Standard*, San Francisco, Cal. in the *Millennial Star*, Liverpool, England; in *Zion's Trumpet*, Wales; in the *Scandinavian Star*, Copenhagen, Denmark; in *Zion's Watchman*, Australia; in the *Tyntheller*, Geneva, Switzerland; and by way of pamphlet, we can have it published by our Elders in France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Gibraltar Cape of Good Hope, East Indies, China, and in all the nations and islands of the sea where a Mormon is to be found. All this, we were about to say, we would do free, gratis, for nothing; but on remembering that Uncle Sam is expected to have some twenty three millions in his long stocking before many months, moulding, for aught we know, for want of a free circulation, our charity withers; the benevolent sentiment is stifled; and we come to business behind the counter, and offer to do all that, and as much more if we can, for the circulation of the proclamation, for a reasonable share of the dollars. We are aware that other papers have a greater circulation than ours; but then the Administration have doubtless a greater wish to do good than to seek after the vain glory of the world. We know that we are the best advertising medium for this business, ask a share of government patronage, and give our reasons for speaking so highly of our paper for this business. Apostates are well aware of the greediness with which their lies have been received in the States; they know that the public are hoaxed continually by editors, and would, therefore, treat the proclamation as one more added to the great list of fabrications. From want of confidence they would take no preparatory measures for leaving the Territory, and thus the sublime mission of the new Governor and the army would in a measure fail. If they read it in our paper they would believe it; besides, the Mormons in Utah, did they believe that the general Government intended to bestow such a favor on the Territory as to take away the grunting portion of the community, they might be tempted to elbow that class they wanted to get rid of, and really prepare something like a return emigration to justify Uncle's expenditure. All this, we think, can be better accomplished through the publication of the proclamation in *The Mormon*, and the papers we have named, than by publishing it in ten papers of the Gentiles. We would, in the event of being selected, likewise recommend the folks in Utah to take early advantage of the "assistance and protection;" and as the female portion of the community are to be the special objects of care, we would also assure them that the object of the mission was their deliverance from thraldom and not to replenish the monogamic Christian institutions, such as Five Points and Blackwell's Island, which in their simplicity they might judge it to be. Let the Government only try us, and they will see how nicely we will prepare the road before the Governor. His mission won't fail if he sticks to us. We get credit for knowing a thing or two. If it be not treason to give a hint, we had serious thoughts of hinting to the administration to take into their kind consideration the terrible condition of many of the inhabitants of the States. What a pity it is to see a Governor and an army of assistance and protection going over the plains to Utah without doing good by the way! What if a proclamation was published in the States, and all the inhabitants, male and female, who were discontented with their positions, were informed that they had now the opportunity of going to Utah with the assistance and protection of the government? What of that, gentlemen? Glorious again! All the corrupt Mormons living in the pure, virtuous cities of the States could then clear out. Who in the Cabinet will take this up? This is something like business. No fun, gentlemen, we assure you—all downright, good, sober earnest. Furthermore, we are certain that from ten to one hundred persons can be found crying in the States to go to Utah for every one that can be found in that Territory longing for a return to the States. The gentleman in the Cabinet who takes up this subject, and puts it through in a right manner, will have his name handed down among the honorable men of the earth, and shall no more be associated with DRUMMOND and the long string of blackguards who are thirsting for blood, and in their fury so blinded that they do not discover the eyes of the world fixed upon them, and know not the power of a righteous God, who will overthrow them for shedding the blood of innocence."

The Military Expedition to Utah.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Active preparations are making here and elsewhere for a military expedition to Utah. The current opinion seems to be, that a force of about 2,500 men is to be sent to that Territory, and some dispatches even specify the regiments which are to be sent thither; but we doubt whether this number of men can be obtained from them. The expedition, we infer, is not expected to take up the line of march from Fort Leavenworth until the middle of July, and then, as it will take at least sixty days to reach the neighborhood of Great Salt Lake City, it is well enough to consider what can be done before the Winter sets in. The snows commence in that region in October, and unless peaceable occupation can at once be taken of Salt Lake City, and quarters obtained for the troops, great privations and sufferings may follow. Such an emergency seems to have been contemplated by the Government, for they have advertised for the delivery of two thousand head of beef cattle at the point of destination of the army, but they may not arrive in time, and the cunning of the Mormons, if they make resistance at all, will teach them to cut off all supplies, and thereby greatly embarrass the Commissary Department. We much fear that this expedition is projected too late in the season for effective military operations, and that it may fail altogether.

The Difficulties of Abolishing Mormonism.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Polygamy, as it is called amongst the Mormons, is only concubinage. No form of marriage is executed between the parties. BRIGHAM YOUNG, or one of the Elders, says to a woman that she is "sealed" to such a man, and she goes and lives with him. BRIGHAM calls all who are sealed to him wives, but they are only concubines. Now, is there any law of the United States making concubinage a crime? Some of the States make adultery a punishable offence in their Courts. But there is no such law enacted by Congress for the Territories, nor made by Utah for the people which inhabit its Territory. The concubinage of Mormonism may, therefore, continue in existence with the full authority of the United States in this Territory.

As to the other peculiarity—the *quasi* Government of their church—all churches take cognizance of the conduct of their members, and the submission to their behests is entirely voluntary. So, if the Mormons think proper to submit to the decrees of their church, in matters of personal conduct or even in matters of property, as did the primitive Christians, how can Government interfere? If the people will not bring suits into the Courts of the United States. How can the Courts adjudicate? It appears to us, therefore, that the peculiarity of Mormonism may coexist with the full acknowledgment of the authority and laws of the United States.

But if there was an incompatibility between them, the remedy is so easy of making themselves a State, that we cannot doubt they will use it. They have upwards of one hundred thousand people in Utah, and proselytes are daily flocking into the Territory, both from Europe and this country, to swell their numbers. Now, what is to prevent them from applying at the next Congress for admission into the Union as a State? What will the advocates of squatter sovereignty say to the proposal? Can they reject it? Even on the principle laid down in the President's inaugural address, Utah must be admitted. The Constitution of the United States prescribes but one condition to the admission of a Territory as a State—the Constitution shall be Republican; and by the laws of Congress, as well as the usages of the General Government, any Territory having a sufficient number of inhabitants to send a member of Congress, shall be admitted into the Union. That number is now one hundred thousand, and the Mormons have this number, and more, in Utah Territory. Once a State, are not the contracts of marriage, like all other contracts, under the exclusive control of the State? Can the General Government, or any other State, dictate what shall be the laws of marriage in a State, or prescribe or limit the authority of Courts established within its limits by a State?

For these reasons it appears to us that Mormonism can only be abolished by the progress of civilization and the morality of a true religion. The force of the United States, employed to establish United States authority, will not touch the peculiarities of Mormonism, and cannot overthrow its institutions. Force employed to destroy the people, or extirpate their doctrines, would be worthy only of the dark ages of persecution.

FINE CUTLERY—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, EMbracing every style of pen, pocket and sporting knife. Also, razors of the finest quality. For sale at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, at No. 7 Astor House.

CHATHAM BANK STOCK FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DARING ATTEMPT TO BURGLARIZE HALL & CO.'S Fire and Burglar Proof Patent Champion Safes frustrated.

OFFICE OF J. S. REED & CO., Bankers, MARION, Ohio, June 6, 1857.

Gents: Our banking house was broken open last night, and an unsuccessful attempt made to force open the Safe; gunpowder was used in quantities sufficient to break glass in the back room, twenty-five feet from the safe, and to displace pictures and furniture, as well as to blow the inside of one of the outside doors into small pieces, but your Hall's Powder Proof Lock resisted all efforts to effect an entrance. The burglars left a very good selection of tools—sledge-hammer, a variety of queer looking chisels, braces and bits, together with levers, &c., &c. It took three good strong men nearly an hour to remove the remains of the wreck so as to reach the inside door, which, of course, remained unharmed. Considering this latter circumstance, together with the fact that two more doors awaited the thieves, if they had succeeded in opening the outside one, we have no hesitation in ordering a new door, and confirming our confidence in your "Burglar Proof Safes with Hall's Powder Proof Lock." One half the outer door is in good order. Can you make the other from measures in your books, or shall we send the ruins down to you?

We feel under so much obligation to you for the protection your safe has afforded us that we authorize you to make any use you may choose of this affair.

Very respectfully, J. S. REED & CO.

The subscribers have on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above, and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.,
and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Renewal of the Wilder Patent.

The public are respectfully informed that, notwithstanding the great efforts made by other Safe makers to defeat at all hazards the renewal of this Patent for making the GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, the subscribers are happy to say that the necessary documents were this morning received from Hon. Chas. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, granting the extension for the term of seven years from this date. All infringements upon the same will be prosecuted to the utmost venture of the law. A full assortment of all sizes can be found at the warehouse of Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., and at our warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, who are now the sole manufacturers in the United States. E. G. WILDER & CO.,
JUNE 1, 1857. Patentees and Manufacturers

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION.

Splendid bargains! A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

LADIES' JET AND GOLD BRACELETS SOLD at ROGERS' BAZAAR.

GENTLEMEN'S Dressing Cases and Cutlery sold at ROGERS' BAZAAR.

CHILDREN'S Toys, Dolls and Games, sold at ROGERS' BAZAAR.

LADIES' Parasols, Kid Clover, Fans, &c., sold at ROGERS' BAZAAR.

GENTLEMEN'S Canes, Brushes, &c., sold at ROGERS' BAZAAR.

CHILDREN'S Carriages, Rocking Horses, &c., sold at ROGERS' BAZAAR. No. 499 Broadway.

ASTONISHING!
Beautiful English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets,
At lower prices than ever before heard of
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
WILDER'S PATENT.
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
2,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHERS.

Silver-plated, very handsome as a parlor or dining-room ornament, and will keep ice all day. Silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles, $4 75; silver-plated tablespoons, the dozen, $3 75; silver-plated teaspoons, the dozen, $1 50; silver-plated tea sets, 4 pieces, $20; silver-plated cake-baskets, $5 50. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS.

Another lot of the White Dinner sets, 154 pieces, at $16, and White Tea Sets, 44 pieces, at $3 25. Also, an immense stock of cut and pressed Table Glass, silver-plated ware and cutlery.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 & 633 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT
Silver-plated Ware, go to DAILEY'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. They will give you a silver-plated Caster, with 6 cut bottles, for $4 75; a silver plated Coffee Urn for $11; a silver-plated Tea Set, 6 pieces, for $20; and a silver plated Cake Basket for $5 50. When there, look at their China, Glass and Gas Fixtures.

PROF ALEX. C. BARRY'S
Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.
Sold everywhere.

THE MOST CHARMING AND REFRESHING sail, within the short space of fifteen miles of the City, at a low fare, is acknowledged by all, in taking a trip by the fast and beautiful steamboat ENOCH DEAN, for Flushing and College Point. See advertisement.

AN ACKNOWLEDGED FACT.

Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, are the largest dealers in China, earthen ware, table glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware in America. What's more, they sell at lower prices than you can find elsewhere. Everybody says so, and what everybody says must be true.

POETABLE DRESSING CASES, MANUFACtured by the subscribers, are becoming daily more in general use, for they entirely supersede the cumbersome and old fashioned. Can be found in great variety at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No. 7 Astor House.

EVERDELL'S ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes can be had only at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also, Silver Door-Plates for churches, steamships and private dwellings; Stone Seal Engraving, &c.

GENIN'S BEAVER CASSIMERE HATS,
Incomparable in beauty, unapproachable in style. The leading elegancy of the season. For sale (only) by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

MARRIED.

UNDERHILL—COMBS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. George Hall, Mr. OSCAR W. UNDERHILL to HARRIETT EMILY, only daughter of Samuel H. Combs, Esq., all of this City.

RIGGS—DIEFENDORF.—In this City, on Thursday evening, June 11, at the Norfolk st. Baptist Church, by Rev Thomas Armitage, Mr. J. OLIVER RIGGS to Miss LAVINA DIEFENDORF.

SLATER—ALTEM.—In this City, on Monday evening

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $25,000; I will sell for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. F. W. BISHOP.

COTTAGE SITES AND 1,500 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—1,500 acres of land in the town of Courtlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill, and about 1¼ hours ride by railroad from the City of New-York, being part of the ancient manor of Van Courtlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut and hickory, and on it are valuable granite quarries, iron ore, and valuable clay beds, and a number of beautiful building sites. It will be sold together, or in separate parcels. This property has been in the Van Courtlandt family since its original grant by Royal Patent from William III. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

VALUABLE SHORE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The subscriber would call the attension of manufacturers and others, who may be in pursuit of a convenient water-front for business purposes, to a portion of his property lying on Flushing Creek, which he offers for sale or to lease. Said property is always accessible for vessels drawing from 8 to 10 feet of water, and no location is in a safe and convenient harbor, within one hour's mail from New-York.

For manufactories and many other business purposes, this property will be found to possess many advantages over other places. The communication to this place is frequent, per steamboat and railroad, and at a low fare.
FLUSHING, June 16, 1857. ISAAC PECK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A HOTEL AND SUMMER RETREAT.—The finest place on this Island. It embraces about 25 lots of ground of a beautiful grade, and commodious house and out-buildings, and is filled with noble forest trees of rare size. Lying on the confines of the City, and yet combining all the delights of a country residence, it presents great attractions for immediate use, and the assurance of future value of the highest character. For a public institution, boarding-school, or any object combining rural beauty, great healthiness, with City comforts, it is unrivaled in New-York. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C—100 feet front by 103 deep; brick factory, stable and storehouse thereon; a good steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property offers rare inducements from its situation and its being ready for immediate occupancy, to any parties starting a saw or planing mill, smith or machine shop or any manufacturing business. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

LOTS ON TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., AND THIRTY-THIRD-ST., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.
Four lots adjoining on 28th-st., near 8th-av., each 20x170.
Two lots adjoining on 25th-st., near 8th-av., each 25x175.
Seven lots adjoining on 33d-st., near 11th-av., each 20x100.
Near Hudson Railroad depôt; a never failing spring on premises. Apply to JOHN W. HAMERSLEY,
No. 44 Bond-st., 8 to 10 A. M.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY brick house 20x40, lot 20x98, No. 253 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.; contains all the modern improvements and built in the most thorough manner. Price $8,500; only $2,500 cash required.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, 14 LOTS ON Bickery-st., free from encumbrance, and 7 on Quincy-st., having a mortgage of $1,900, 4 years to run; the lots are finely located near Ralph, and Divison av., Brooklyn. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, No. 249 Bivington-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th-st. and 3d-av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREE-story brown-stone-front house No. 112 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Apply to JAMES P. CUMMING, No. 41 Broadway, or No. 334 West 24th-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 728 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 63 William-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The three-story house No. 8 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, will be let, furnished or unfurnished, for one year—if taken unfurnished it will be let for two years—it is one of the finest locations in the City, and within five minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at the house before 9 o'clock or after 5.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 372 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 30 by 60 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORK-shop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 92 East 10th-st. Price moderate.

TO RENT, BROADWAY WAREROOMS. Lofts in the new marble-front buildings No. 506 Broadway, unsurpassed for eligibility of location or desirableness in every other respect, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. For terms inquire of M. W. DODD, Bookseller, on the premises, or C. J. LAWRENCE, No. 29 Chambers-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Tritton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

TO ENGRAVERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS.—TO LET—The beautifully-lighted room in the upper part of stone building corner of Beekman and Nassau sts. Inquire at No. 13 Beekman-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Astor House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH ALL MODERN improvements; three-story building, with high stoop and sub cellar; lot 25 by 100 feet; to be situated from between 4th and 9th avs., and Broome up to 16th-st.; price $9,000, more or less. Particulars please forward to E. BELONY, at bookstore No. 390 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—IN OR NEAR THE VIIth Ward, part of a furnished house, by a small family of lady, child and servant. Reference exchanged. Address M. P. B., *Times* office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 12 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 65 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, 5 acres of asparagus, a locust grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 6 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out-buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 40 OR 70 acres, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, within a mile and a half of the village of Woodbridge, and on a very public road leading from the above place to Rahway, two miles to steamboat landing and two and a half miles to depôt at Rahway, 19 miles by railroad to New-York. On the farm is a two-story dwelling, with wing, carriage-house, barn, stable and other out-buildings, and a variety of choice fruits. For further particulars, inquire of A. M. TREDWELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., or JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st., or on the premises.
JOHN B. EDGAR.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED NEAR Washington Lake, New Windsor, Orange Co., 5 miles from Newburg, containing about 100 acres with good buildings, with the stock of grain on the ground, farming utensils, &c. Price for the whole $12,000, or for the farm $10,000. Possession given immediately. Inquire of M. KANE, No. 197 West 13th-st., or M. NICHOLS on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE FARM OF ABOUT 56 acres, pleasantly situated near Nyack, N. Y., will be sold low or exchange for good productive City property. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway, first floor.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, 1¼ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. F. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 125 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of mosquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 28 Ann-st.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments, which will be sold at very reasonable prices, W. DYBALL, No. 699 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, 14 Created on Hudson river, 13 miles from the City Hall, and within ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt; also communication with a one minute's walk by steamboat to and from the City, morning and evening. The ground is about 650 feet front by 200 feet, beautifully laid out, and directly on the river. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed; fine boating, bathing and fishing. Convenient out buildings, carriage-house, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of D. P. BARHYDT, room No. 10, Nassau Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvel, in a very desirable and healthy location, 12 miles from the City Hall, and within five minutes' of the depôt. House contains parlor, dining rooms, library, kitchen, pantries, nine bedrooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, and is well finished in every respect; with an acre of land, or more if desired, neatly improved. Good stable and carriage house. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at No. 374 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvel. Price $8,000.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by railroad, and three minutes' walk from the depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 50 acres; good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTENDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third-story, front.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two-story house, and from 6 to 30 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride by railroad, from Jersey City, and a perfectly healthy location. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway, near Malden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS' FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, location equal to any on the River for health, convenience, comfort and security. The soil and water excellent, fruits abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. Reference, DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 22 Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ABOUT ONE hour's ride from New-York by Harlem Railroad, containing 25 acres of land, and an abundance of fruit of every variety; it is situated adjoining the celebrated evergreen farm. For further particulars, inquire at Coal office corner 9th-av. and 34th-st.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS DElightful country seat is situated on the Connecticut River, 5 hours' ride from New-York or Boston. The house is entirely new, 2½ stories high, built of stone, with verandahs and balconies, and finished in modern style with frescoe, bath-room and water closets, hot and cold water, &c., &c., barn and out-houses also of stone. The grounds contain 6½ acres, more or less as desired, embracing a magnificent grove, and situated on an eminence commanding a prospect for beauty and extent unsurpassed by any in the country. Address Box No. 53, Portland Conn.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, a very desirable residence at Westchester, opposite Throgg's Neck. There are six acres of land in a high state of cultivation. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound. The stable, carriage house and pondy yard are all in good order. It is only 2 miles to the City, and as a Summer residence such a place seldom offers. Will be sold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately. Apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 88 West 43d-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON PARK—ONE HUNDRED acres, ½ a mile above Spuyten Duyvel Creek, and 12 miles from City of New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson—beautiful location and magnificent views—together or in lots, to suit purchasers. Easy of access by Railroad or private conveyance. The steamboat EDWIN, to and from Yonkers, stops regularly twice a day at the landing on the premises.
D. N. TUCKER, No. 8 John-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—About twelve acres, situated on the ridge above the Croton Aqueduct, being a splendid site for a country seat, and possessing an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country and villages; also, an extensive view of Piermont, Rockland County, Catt-kill Mountains, &c., &c. For sale on liberal terms. Apply to WARD CARPENTER, or CARNEY L'AMOUREUX, Tarrytown; JOHN WARRIN, No. 48 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE AND 12 ACRES, with a great abundance of the choicest fruits, 30 miles from New-York per steamer and stage. Fare 37c. Apples, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, quinces, grapes and berries in the greatest profusion. Also, bees, poultry, crops, &c. Possession immediately. C. H. OLIVER, No. 15 John-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. There are 3½ acres of ground, well supplied with fruit, shade trees, shrubs, &c. Possession given immediately. Terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, POSSESSION immediately, a handsome country seat at New-Rochelle, ten minutes' walk from depôt, on Long Island Sound, with three or more acres of land, well shaded with fruit and forest trees; house contains 10 rooms, with kitchen attached; a good garden, coach house, stables, &c. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange-place, or to G. P. DAVIS, near the premises.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 208 Front-st., up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, furnished, delightfully situated on the shore near New-London, with garden and about 12 acres of land on the bay. Also, a store with goods, and old-established trade, a large stone dock, a ferry with two boats, &c. Inquire at Dr. ELLIOTT'S Office, No. 7 Astor-place.

TO LET—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS A NEW MODern built house, furnished, lighted with gas, containing 10 rooms, with garden planted, and well supplied with fruit, in the most eligible part of Elizabeth, N. J., 2 minutes' walk from depôt, whence hourly cars to New-York. Address JAS. R. MEEKER, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—6, 6½, 6¾, and 7 octaves, new and second-hand, cheapest ever offered in the City, to pay advances, 2 melodeons, boehm flole, watches, jewelry, cigars, paper, opera glasses, paintings, &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches, jewelry, dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, &c., &c., on storage, or bought for cash. J. F. JONES,
No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

PIANO-FORTES.—ALL THOSE PARTIES who have been waiting for a Hallet, Davis & Co. Piano, can now be supplied—a large invoice just received. Also, good New-York Pianos, cheap. Great bargains in second-hand pianos. Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, marble building, corner Grand-st.

A ROSEWOOD MELODEON, COST $45, nearly new, for $30, one for $33; a reed organ, with 3 stops, cost $150, for $65. New and second-hand Pianos and melodeons, in plain and carved cases, to rent, with rent applied, if purchased. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos, with and without æolian, at low prices, by
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. CONCHE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOOD PIANOS CHEAPER THAN EVER OFFERED.—Come and see them on Wednesday morning, and be convinced. A variety of new and second-hand for sale and to let, at prices that cannot fail to satisfy, at No. 288 Bowery, near Houston. Terms easy.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

PRIZE PIANO-FORTES.—C. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., wareroom and manufacturers, offer a large assortment at great bargains, of the grand diagonal, over-strung bass and circular-scale Pianos. Also, superior second-hand Pianos cheap.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS.—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

7 PIANOS AND 1 MELODEON TO RENT, at $2 50, $3, $5, and $3 50 a month, or for sale, the cheapest in New-York; a handsome rosewood 6½-octave piano-forte for $95, a melodeon for $27. Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 225 Grand st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.
HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 100 lbs. each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.
100 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukie, and all places West and Southwest, 277 New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN P. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passengers, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 6:00 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.
8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURGH IN ONE DAY.—Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11.15; due at Rutland 2.20 P. M.; Burlington 4.45; Rouses' Point, 7.15; Montreal, 9.00, and Ogdensburg, 11.30, same evening. Leave New-York 12 noon; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5.45; due at Rutland at 9.00, and Burlington 11.30 same evening.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent Troy and Boston Railroad.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M.
SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M. The care leave Flushing, L. I., on the same hours, connecting with exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an ebundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FORT HAMILTON, BAY RIDGE AND STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—On and after THURSDAY, June 4, the SISTER ISLAND will ply daily as follows:
Leave Fort Hamilton, at 7¼, 9½ and 11¾, A. M.; 1½, 3½, 5¾ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Bay Ridge, at 7¾, 9¾ and 11¾, A. M.; 1¾, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Staten Island, for Fort Hamilton, via Bay Ridge at 8½ and 10½, A. M., 12½, 2½, 4½, and 6½, P. M., and for Bay Ridge only, at the intermediate hours.
Fare between any of the landings, 5 cents. Twenty-five tickets, $1 20; 50 tickets, $2 35; 100 tickets, $4 50.
Stages at Fort Hamilton for Greenwood, New Utrecht and Bath. Cars for Greenwood and Brooklyn from Bay Ridge avenue, 5 minutes' walk from the Ferry.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Courtlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:			
	Cabin.	Deck.	Cabin. Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua $4 25 $3 25
Worcester	2 00	2 50	Lowell 4 25 3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junat'n. 4 00 —
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich 2 00 1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIful steamer MINNEHAHA, which has just been completed, will commence her trips from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain, on the 8th day of June.
THE "FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL"
will open for the reception of guests on the 1st day of June. The proprietor is determined to preserve the reputation the house has heretofore sustained, affording every comfort and luxury that the visitor to this region of health and beauty can desire, and respectfully asks of the traveling community their patronage. DANIEL GALE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain R. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th-sts., each way. Fare 6 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 18 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $6; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 12 Broadway.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE, carrying freight for Geelong, Adelaide, and Sidney. Packet for 23d of June—The magnificent A 1 extreme Clipper Ship SEA NYMPH, 1,315 tons, Windsor Commander, will have, the usual dispatch of this Line and clear positively on her advertised day, Monday, June 22. This ship is the only clipper now on the berth, and is guaranteed to be the only vessel leaving in June. Her accommodations for first and second cabin passengers are unequaled for convenience and comfort. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 E. R., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 102 Wall-st., or GOODEVE, ARRELL & ELLIOT, No. 107 Pearl-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,231 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,344 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
The steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 24, and be succeeded by the JASON, July 8, and QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, July 22.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,954 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,138,924 90
Average amount of Specie..... 874,550 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 324,441 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,409,558 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$621,240 00
Average amount of Specie..... 49,911 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 102,668 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 383,140 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,463,576 39
Average amount of Specie..... 917,714 87
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America..... 25,324 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,851,479 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$11,740,571 64
Average amount of Specie..... 1,344,731 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,381,042 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD KING, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. R. KING, Assist. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,330,338 15
Average amount of Specie..... 88,370 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,009 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,314,233 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,464,398 56
Average amount of Specie..... 371,923 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 393,375 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,199,938 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1857.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,669,818 47
Average amount of Specie..... 117,326 58
Average amount of Circulation..... 77,828 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,468,387 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,275,628 50
Average amount of Specie..... 720,954 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 77,589 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,518,981 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. ROWE, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,772,174 59
Average amount of Specie..... 577,401 55
Average amount of Circulation..... 561,453 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,950,666 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. QUAM, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. QUAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,026,804 31
Average amount of Specie..... 82,064 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 175,756 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 873,176 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1857.
JAS. L. BENEDICT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,570,146 91
Average amount of Specie..... 132,817 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 227,583 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,411,627 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PALMER, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
MATHIAS BENTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$663,375 80
Average amount of Specie..... 22,074 30
Average amount of Circulation..... 127,581 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 384,602 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,444,012 80
Average amount of Specie..... 95,561 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 152,110 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,052,910 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$816,446 09
Average amount of Specie..... 44,857 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,251 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 582,485 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,155,978 00
Average amount of Specie..... 217,642 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 240,848 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,201,212 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $725,241 97
Average amount of Specie..... 88,191 27
Average amount of Circulation..... 185,658 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 579,606 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,800,330 16
Average amount of Specie..... 150,194 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 21,346 25
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,434,670 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
W. D. MCADAMS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,642,977 85
Average amount of Specie..... 364,116 15
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,314 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,816,937 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,639,386 59
Average amount of Specie..... 140,225 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 80,128 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,606,298 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$494,802 00
Average amount of Specie..... 81,298 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,642 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 419,948 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of June, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,588,726 53
Average amount of Specie..... 178,881 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 131,263 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,341,003 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
F. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$739,147 97
Average amount of Specie..... 24,644 39
Average amount of Circulation..... 45,810 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 535,105 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$731,680 75
Average amount of Specie..... 34,747 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,516 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 605,353 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JOHN C. BARGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,475,295 01
Average amount of Specie..... 52,438 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,818 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 923,904 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,810,926 71
Average amount of Specie..... 118,844 91
Average amount of Circulation..... 201,866 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,256,427 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
RICHARD SILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$428,654 00
Average amount of Specie..... 24,156 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,310 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 259,598 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$769,141 13
Average amount of Specie..... 55,913 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,480 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 605,358 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,318,518 76
Average amount of Specie..... 187,520 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 224,077 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,091,890 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ALLEN, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ALLEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,479,926 83
Average amount of Specie..... 345,329 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 324,050 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,981,541 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$967,616 75
Average amount of Specie..... 76,659 62
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,436 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,010,631 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,740,963 11
Average amount of Specie..... 119,228 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 169,445 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,238,540 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAVENS, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAVENS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,810,865 71
Average amount of Specie..... 201,866 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 1,256,427 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$380,545 75
Average amount of Specie..... 22,076 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 122,081 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 521,236 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,436,908 89
Average amount of Specie..... 181,251 53
Average amount of Circulation..... 105,395 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,716,568 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,616,884 30
Average amount of Specie..... 956,537 23
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 281,513 16
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,345,427 83

Under this head are included coin, bullion, Clearing House certificates, and Mint certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,306,365 47
Average amount of Specie..... 143,734 29
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 125,429 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,935,779 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,192,077 65
Average amount of Specie..... 549,201 30
Average amount of Circulation..... 207,965 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,302,683 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE L. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of June, 1857.
JESSE BULL Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,418,224 00
Average amount of Specie..... 171,213 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,325 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,084,596 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,076,839 03
Average amount of Specie..... 178,006 75
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 190,773 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,173,531 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$411,717 01
Average amount of Specie..... 11,412 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 186,951 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 241,359 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,249,230 87
Average amount of Specie..... 11,233 05
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,741 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,147,540 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,198,728 95
Average amount of Specie..... 62,007 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 135,547 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 801,084 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,449,941 15
Average amount of Specie..... 130,289 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 143,295 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,464,141 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$591,557 06
Average amount of Specie..... 89,805 96
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,702 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 446,575 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of June, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$984,768 38
Average amount of Specie..... 48,435 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,444 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 795,575 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of June, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,452,852 73
Average amount of Specie..... 427,506 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 174,702 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,937,700 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $765,785 63
Average amount of Specie..... 44,548 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,053 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 451,100 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,003,885 28
Average amount of Specie..... 232,036 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,609 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,220,931 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
THOS. S. BOMMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$957,266 56
Average amount of Specie..... 61,304 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,929 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 722,080 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JAS. BILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,288,504 62
Average amount of Specie..... 110,213 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 244,187 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 748,943 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,214,516 00
Average amount of Specie..... 137,196 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 106,660 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,991,017 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,526,384 89
Average amount of Specie..... 161,700 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,098 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 854,834 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of June, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,700,746 72
Average amount of Specie..... 340,394 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 186,951 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,238,054 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of June, 1857.
JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

$10,000,000.

MORTGAGE BONDS CONVERTIBLE.

$3,500,000 FOR CONSTRUCTION. $6,500,000 FOR REDEMPTION OF FUNDED DEBT.

Date, January 1, 1857. Principal payable January 1, 1885.

Interest at seven per cent., payable July 1 and January 1.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

To provide means for the immediate completion and full equipment of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad of 465 miles, as well as to make timely provision for the redemption of the Funded Debt of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies respectively, maturing at different periods between Sept. 1, 1864, and July 1, 1873, the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, into which those three Companies were legally merged by consolidation August 1, 1856, has authorized the issue of TEN THOUSAND BONDS, of which 3,500 of $1,000 each are known as Construction Bonds, and 6,500 of $1,000 each are known as Redemption Bonds, and are of the tenor above stated.

These Bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE IN TRUST to JOHN FERGUSON and THOMAS E. WALKER of New-York, covering the Company's Road of 465 miles, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, with all its Depôt grounds, appurtenances and franchises, embracing the Railroad Bridge over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh, and Depôt grounds of great value in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Chicago, Fort Wayne and at other points.

The Mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund.

The Redemption Bonds will remain under the control of the Trustees, and be issued

NEW-YORK CITY.

More than Five Thousand Children Lost.

During the past year more than five thousand children were lost in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. But it is a pleasure to add they have all been found again and returned to their crying friends. Many will so much marvel at the numbers of the lost and found as they who remembered the solemn procession of the old times when a single child was lost—the old man ringing the bell and crying at intervals, "Any body lost a baby," while by his left hand he led the little one, sometimes with its knuckles in its eyes sobbing over its lost condition, but oftener, with only wonder in its face—wonder what all the fuss is about, and behind, a long string of girls and boys ragged and genteelly dressed, pressing on to see who shall claim the foundling, and generally one or two of the crowd to be lost before the thing is ended.

Very differently these things are managed now. Seldom one stops for three hours in a Station-house, without hearing the anxious inquiry from a mother, "Have you seen my child?" The policeman hopes not, but "will she say how he looked?"

"He was a very pretty boy—he had full, red cheeks, a smooth, fair skin, flaxen, curly hair, and a clean white pinafore, that I ironed yesterday, before I cooked his dear little dinner for him; and O, dear, i you could have seen him feeding his dear little pet dog Bully, you would have died, he's so liberal and unselfish. Why, bless his little heart, do you know he'd give away every thing he gets, except his playthings. He has beautiful blue eyes—large, and so intelligent-like. Can you tell me where I'll find my child?"

It is in some cases a long time before the officer in attendance can ascertain the size, appearance and age of the child. As soon as he does, however, he puts the Police Telegraph in operation (if in this City) and inquires at the office of the Chief of Police, whether any lost children have been reported there. If not, the operator in the Chief's office opens the line to the other Station houses, and if a child has been found at any of them, an answer is returned immediately, and forwarded over the line to the station where the inquiry was first made. Such inquiries are hardly ever fruitless, for it is the duty of every Policeman to report all children found strolling about, and unable to tell where they live, to their respective Station houses, without delay. Such childre are kept there for two days, when, if not claimed they are transferred to the Alms House. It is, however, seldom that a child remains unclaimed so long. The facilities which the Police and Police Telegraph afford, for the discovery of lost children, is now pretty generally known, so that when a child is missing some one repairs to the nearest Station-house immediately, and the whereabouts of the absent little one is often learned in two or three minutes, even though it be in a distant part of the City.

During the past year there have been in this City alone:

Lost children restored	4,952
Sick and injured aided	916
Rescued from drowning	94
Horses astray restored	602
Cattle astray restored	26
Lodgers at the Station houses	64,908
Money and property taken from lodgers and drunken persons and restored	$66,293 64

EXAMINATION AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The concluding examination for the year was commenced on Thursday at Columbia College. It will continue daily until Tuesday, the 16th, when the result will be announced.

Professor McVICKAR examined the Seniors in Ethics. They acquitted themselves as well as members of the Senior Class (proverbially the least studious in Colleges) generally do. The Juniors were very thoroughly sifted in their knowledge of the classics by Professor ANTHON.

Professor HACKLEY examined the Sophomore Class in Mathematics; some of the problems in Trigonometry were demonstrated on the black board with great readiness.

The Freshmen yesterday had a holiday; their turn will come to day.

Candidates for admission will be examined in the President's room at 10 A. M. on the 25th and 27th inst., and Commencement takes place at Niblo's on the 30th.

The buildings, which are at present occupied by the College, are undergoing thorough repair; the recitation rooms are in rather a bare condition. They have recently been repainted and repaired. The alterations and improvements will not be completed until October. Meantime the students have a vacation during the warm months.

THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.—The corner-stone of the building for this Hospital will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on Monday, the 22d of June, at 4 o'clock P. M. The new site is at the corner of Lexington avenue and Fiftieth-street, where the ceremonies of the occasion will be conducted by Rev. Dr. ANTHON. This institution was first organized in 1854. Favored by the unceasing kindness of many patrons, and the occasional aid of many others, it now takes rank as a permanent institution. The Report of the Visiting Physicians of the past year shows that 204 women, and 329 children have passed under their inspection during the year. Numerous sick children of the indigent have been restored, and the daily labors of many mothers out at service have been lightened by placing their children in this building for care and protection. Families have been supplied with nurses from the Institution, approved by the Physicians, a treble benefit, to the family, the nurse, and the Institution, which receives a fee in each case. The whole household at the Nursery is under the immediate care and control of a matron, and two of the Lady Managers by turns make daily visits and examinations in detail throughout all of the wards of the establishment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB.—A regular conversational meeting of the Mechanics' Club of the American Institute was held at the rooms on Broadway on Wednesday evening, Mr. BUTLER in the Chair. Several papers were read, among them one on Economic Geology, and one a new marble, by Professor A. H. HILDRETH.

The subjects for conversation were the electric telegraph and steamboats. Professor HILDRETH made a long and able statement, in which he set forth the claims of Dr. JACKSON, of Boston, as the original discoverer of the Magnetic Telegraph, as early as the year 1832, at which time he had a machine, with drawings illustrative of the methods of conveying ideas by the magnetic current, all of which were shown to Professor MORSE, on board the ship *Sully*. Professor H. recited the exact language used by Dr. JACKSON to Professor MORSE. He also stated further, that the French had awarded the palm to Dr. JACKSON, as the true discoverer of the Telegraph, while Professor MORSE was given due credit for his enterprise in making a merchantable article through his patent of the Magnetic Telegraph. He stated that Mr. JONES, in the Patent Office, offered to give Dr. J. a patent for the invention of the Telegraph, which was refused by the Doctor, on the ground that no man of science ought to take out and hold a patent, for science is truth and should be free.

Mr. TILLMAN, of the Committee on Science, replied rather sharply to the statements of Professor HILDRETH, and in support of the claims of Professor MORSE.

Mr. ROOSEVELT and Judge MEIGS joined in the conversation.

Mr. CHASE exhibited a model of a window blind, of a novel and admirable method of construction.

The Chairman announced steamships as the subject for the next meeting, and the Club adjourned.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the Philosophical Society of the Mechanics' Institute was held on Wednesday evening at the rooms No. 20 Fourth avenue, G. B. WHITMAN in the chair. The subject was "*Wood, considered in its relation to the Arts.*" Mr. VAIL opened the conversation by a statement of the proper arrangement of the subject for discussion, and was followed by Mr. REID, who stated some interesting facts in relation to the history of Art in connection with Wood, in different countries and at different periods. The conversation was very interesting, and the audience larger than at previous meetings. The application of wood to ship building will be considered at the next meeting. The Literary Society of the Institute holds its meetings on Monday evenings. The question for discussion at the next meeting is, "*Ought Ministers of the Gospel to engage in Politics?*"

A SUNDAY EXCURSION SPOILED.—The steamboat *John Birkbeck* having advertised to leave the foot of Broome-street, E. R., on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., for Harlem, some twenty five persons assembled at that point to take their Sunday ride. Having waited with some impatience for the arrival of the hour and the steamboat she was at last seen approaching, when the [illegible] began to move down to go on board. The [illegible] stopped her wheels at the Pier below, but instead of taking the passengers on board, put on steam again and cleared out, leaving the crowd on the dock, giving utterance to complaints loud, if not deep, at their shabby treatment. The complainants say if you *don't* want to go Harlem, make a special effort to meet the appointments of the *John Birkbeck*, and you will be gratified by being left behind.

ANOTHER YACHT RACE.—To-morrow the schooner *Haze*, M. H. GRINNELL's yacht, and the sloop *Una*, belonging to W. B. DUNCAN, are to sail for $500 a side, from the City around the Southwest Spit and return. Some of the steamboats will take the occasion for an excursion down the Bay at a dollar a head, to witness the race.

ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.—At the Anniversary Exercises of the Literary Societies of the Rochester University, the Oration will be delivered by Prof. A. J. UPSON, of Hamilton College, and the Poem by J. N. WILDER, Esq., of Albany, on Anniversary evening, Tuesday, July 7.

☞ The United States mail steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, to sail on Saturday the 20th inst., having been put in the most perfect order, will be open to those who wish to visit her to-day.

☞ The ship *Antelope* was yesterday taken upon the Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and coppered.

Catharine Ferry Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Will you, through your paper, inform the public that a wrong is regularly perpetrated at the Catharine Ferry on Sunday evenings, to wit: On Brooklyn side no person stands to receive your fare; consequently, upon your arrival at New-York, a great rush is made for the narrow gate—the other gates being firmly secured and warily watched. Last evening some two hundred and fifty unfortunates—certainly not less—made their escape from "durance vile" after some fifteen or twenty minutes' confinement. This is an intolerable nuisance, and, while I have no hope that the slightest change for the better can be effected in the regulations of "The Union Ferry Company," I have hope that you, for the sake of the people, will publish a word of warning.

A SUFFERER.

Omnibus Impositions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Paying as you enter an omnibus has become an intolerable nuisance, and requires the united efforts of the Press to abolish it. Last evening, upon the arrival of the Hudson River Railroad train at 10 P. M., at Thirty first-street, a sufficient number of ladies and gentlemen filled stage No. 18 of the Fourteenth-street and Broadway line, anticipating they would get down town quicker than by the railroad train. In collecting up fare, one gentleman held his change ready and said he would pay when he got through, if the driver did not stop at all the cheatres too long, whereupon the driver stopped his horses and said his orders were not to move until all fares had been collected, thus keeping the whole load of passengers waiting to hear his abuse. To end it, another gentleman paid the fare and the driver slowly moved on, and, with thirteen inside and three outside, he would negotiate with every standing person along the different corners of the street to get in after much delay, some of the passengers got out to take other stages, and two gentlemen with heavy traveling bags were forced to leave the stage near Fourth-street, and run on foot to get to a railroad depôt in time to take the train about leaving. About this time a young lad stepped in, and went making his own change the driver came to a full stop, and we again had to wait until the fare was handed up. If the stage companies are victimized by those who won't pay, let them adopt some other method than this troublesome practice, as the paying portion of the community think too much of their time to be thus detained. By the old system no time is lost, and the change is ready when the passenger gets out, and much faster rides are the result. Again if any accident occurs they will never refund, although a person may have rode two blocks of the long distance for which they have to go. Anticipating your valuable assistance, I remain an opponent of this nuisance and a friend to FAST TRAVELING.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A genteelly dressed female called recently at an office, with a written statement signed CHARLES A. HOFFMAN, A. M., purporting that her husband was suffering from protracted illness, and in poverty, and calling herself Mrs. HERMAN, adding that she lived at No. 65 Hester-street, and that HOFFMAN lived at No. 90 same street. Her paper has a number of genuine signatures from persons who have given her money. On application at No. 65 Hester street no such person was found there, nor could Prof. HOFFMAN be found at No. 90.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE AND EXPOSURE.—An inquest was held yesterday morning at the City Prison, by Coroner PERRY, upon the body of Capt. —— STONE, formerly a popular North River steamboat captain, who at one time commanded the steamer *Lighter*. The deceased was admitted to the City Prison on Sunday morning. He was brought in on a chair. He was in a dying condition, and so feeble as to be hardly able to speak. Policeman SHEHAN said he found him in the street in a destitute condition, and brought him to the Tombs, that he might be sent to the Almshouse. Dr. COVEL, the Prison physician, gave the sick man all the attention possible, but he sank gradually, and died at 6 o'clock that evening. Dr. COVAL, in his evidence before the Coroner, said; "I should judge that intemperance was the remote cause of his death; the immediate cause was exhaustion." The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from intemperance and exposure."

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest at the City Hospital, yesterday, upon the body of SOPHIA COENZE, a native of Germany, and aged 48 years, who came to her death, so the Jury found, "from severe burns, accidentally received by her clothes taking fire from the upsetting of a fluid lamp upon a hot stove, on the 14th day of June, 1857, at No. 262 West Thirty-eighth-street." The deceased was a married woman, and resided where the accident occurred.

KILLED ON BOARD THE "VANDERBILT."—THOMAS EARLY, a sailor on board the new steamship *Vanderbilt*, was almost instantly killed on that vessel, yesterday, by falling from the maintopgallant-yard to the deck. The body was removed to the late residence of deceased, at No. 10 Washington-street.

THE FIFTH WARD HOMICIDE.—An inquest upon the body of the negro SALTERS, who was fatally shot a few nights since in the Fifth Ward, was commenced yesterday at the New-York Hospital, but was adjourned till to-day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In going to the country be sure you protect your face from tan and freckles. Use the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, morning and night, and it will not only eradicate them, but prevent their appearance. For sale at No. 281 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

N. B.—Beware of a spurious imitation put up by a person pretending to have been a partner. We never had a partner in the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, and all such are fraudulent imitations. Be sure each bottle has the written signature of FETRIDGE & Co., on the side.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART."—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.
Photographs, in oil, pastel, and aquerelle, by FREDRICKS' corps of Parisian artists.
Photographs, in Indian ink, Parisian style.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART."—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.
Photographs, in oil, pastel, and aquerelle, by FREDRICKS' corps of Parisian artists.
Photographs in Indian Ink, Parisian style.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX AT THE HEAD OF AFFAIRS.—In his trade there is certainly nobody like KNOX, of Broadway, corner of Fulton, and nothing, consequently, like his hats. For color, richness of appearance, durability and exquisite finish, the world might be traversed before it could furnish any rival to the far-famed articles emanating from KNOX'S. Our artist in these essential crownings of the outward man, studies physiognomy, and no matter what the countenance may be, it is sure to look comely under one of KNOX'S own.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—A protection against counterfeits exists in the water-mark, "*Holloway, New-York and London*," which appears in semi transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. If this is not seen when the paper is held to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wealth and fashion are usually classed together. But it is not necessary to be rich in order to be fashionable. T. WILNE'S new millinery warerooms and workrooms, at No. 251 Broadway, are filled with the latest Paris novelties in Summer bonnets, straw goods, silk goods, artificial flowers, laces, dress caps and head dresses, and the reasonable prices render these sumptuous fabrics accessible to all.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—They contain no mercury, require no mercury to be taken after them, destroy every species of intestinal worms with absolute certainty; are enticing in appearance and extremely palatable. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For washing infants and children, "FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS" is commended by nurses and mothers as superior to all spirits or lotions. For shaving, removing tan, freckles, &c., it is a luxury. Sold by all druggists. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., Nos. 345 and 589 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Another amusing performance" is to be given at Purdy's National Theatre, consisting of the three following pieces: "Carpenter of Rouen," "Pongo, the Intelligent Ape," and "The French Spy," all the favorite members of the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,
FOR WARM WEATHER.
Elastic, durable and gentle absorbents of perspiration.
GIVE THEM A TRIAL.
A. RANKIN & CO.
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The recipe for making the Olympian Nectar is a secret with the gods, but it is questionable whether that poetic "tipple" equaled in flavor, in purity, in gentle exhilarating properties, or in comforting excellence, CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, the most wholesome of all known stimulants. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

[Advertisement.]

YOUR HEAD.—Merchants, Clerks and others may now avail themselves of the professional services of Mr. FOWLER, Phrenologist, No. 308 Broadway. Charts with written descriptions of character.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE CHEST OR LUNGS apply an Oiled Silk Chest Plaster which has been medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Plasters are sold at 25 cents, and Olive Tar at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR NEURALGIA OR FOR TIC DOULOUREUX, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Relief will be immediate. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. The pain will cease soon after it is applied. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF IMPURE BLOOD—Take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS. They are composed of Sulphur and a Preparation of Iron, combined with Sugar. Are agreeable to the taste; do not sicken nor Purge, but act directly on the Blood. Sold for $1 a package of 12 powders; 3 packages $2 50, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD-PURIFYING POWDERS and OLIVE TAR OINTMENT—Will cure any Disease of the Skin. Powders $1 a package of 12 powders; Ointment 25 cents a bottle. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO CURE DISEASE OF THE THROAT—Apply an OILED SILK THROAT PLASTER, which has been medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Relief will be almost immediate. Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Plasters 25 cents each; sold at 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three story brick building at the corner of Court and Centre streets, owned by S. GUNDER, and was damaged to the extent of $1,000, covered by insurance. The first floor was occupied by E. FARRILL, as a liquor saloon. He reports his loss in stock at $800, and that he also had $,200 in bills destroyed which was paid to him on Saturday. Insured in the Clinton Insurance Company. The second floor was occupied by M. GAINES, and the third floor by JAMES MULLIGAN. They saved most of their property.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—A young man named MICHAEL GEARY, residing at No. 264 Fourteenth-street, New-York, had both of his feet shockingly crushed on Sunday evening by one of the Greenwood cars on Court-street, near Schermerhorn. He was standing on the front platform, and stepped off to allow a lady to leave the car, and the car starting again before he had regained his position, he was thrown upon the track. He was conveyed to his home. The feet are so badly injured that he never will be able to use them again.

A German named SEBASTIAN STAGGERS fell from the third story of a house to the area, at the corner of South First street and Eleventh street, Sunday night, where he was found about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by officers BELL and AUSTIN of the Sixth Precinct, who were called to the spot by the groans of the injured man. It was found that he had broken one arm, collar-bone, two ribs, and was otherwise severely injured. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

THE FIRST ARREST.—ROBERT THOMAS, porter-house keeper, No. 6 Greenpoint avenue, the head and front of the Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association—the one who offered the resolution to expel any member who applied for a license—has been arrested for selling liquor last Sunday, in violation of the law. He gave bail before Justice PERRY. This is the first arrest under the new Excise Law.

AN ANNOYING MISTAKE.—Two men, in charge of one of the garbage-carts of the Fourth Ward, espied a barrel full of what they supposed to be garbage, in front of a grocery on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Adams-street. They emptied the contents of the barrel among the refuse in the cart. Too great ran out in breathless haste, and great was the astonishment of the garbage men when they ascertained, but too late, that they had dumped a barrel full of eggs, fresh from market, into their cart; a few were picked out whole, but most of them were broken. The grocer was inconsolable, but had to pocket the loss.

☞ There was some little excitement in Brooklyn yesterday caused by the report that the body of a child had been brought ashore from a vessel in the Atlantic Basin in a somewhat mysterious manner. Upon investigation it turned out that the Captain of a vessel had a child die in a foreign port, and desiring to bring it home, put the body in a barrel of spirits, and being ignorant of the local law, brought it ashore without the usual notice to the Health officer.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the East River, off the foot of Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The body is 5 feet 8 inches in height, light complexion, dark hair and small moustache. The only clothing on the body was a shirt and pair of pantaloons.

☞ An attempt was made to fire the Brooklyn City Hall Sunday night last, by firing a pile of lumber in the basement. As there is no wood work about the building to burn, the attempt was a failure. It was evidently done to create an alarm.

MILITARY.—The 14th Regiment N. Y. S. M. made their annual Spring parade yesterday in Brooklyn, and were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council. The corps, as usual, made a creditable appearance.

ANOTHER SWINDLE.—On Saturday, Dr. J. A. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, was swindled out of a $75 gold watch and $25 by the patent-safe game, near Greenwood Cemetery. He was taken from a hotel in New-York by two sharpers to see the sight.

BURGLARY.—The residence of DANIEL SHELLY, corner of Powers and Bergen streets, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars on Sunday night, who stole a watch and $46 in bills.

☞ GEORGE LAW made complaint in Brooklyn yesterday against PETER MCQUADE for stealing his horse and wagon from near the Atlantic Basin one day last week.

The Great German Saengerfest.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of yesterday.

The great Musical Festival commenced in this city on Saturday, and thus far the previously arranged programme has been carried out. The weather has been very favorable, and the affair thus far has gone off with great *éclat*. On Saturday evening the grand reception took place in Independence square, and the scene presented there will be long remembered by all who had the good fortune to witness it. The stranger societies were received in the main avenue of the square, and the display of lanterns, flags, &c., was superb. After the singing of the Song of Welcome by a powerful choir, the strangers were escorted to headquarters at Jayne's Hall, where they were addressed by Mr. WM. ROSENTHAL, and after partaking of a collation they were escorted to their lodgings.

The great event of yesterday was the concert of Sacred Music at Jayne's Hall. The room—particularly the galleries—was well filled. The stage was beautifully decorated with the flags of the different societies, which were placed at intervals in the semi-circle at the northern end of the Hall. The showy flags, the wreaths of evergreens, the poetic inscriptions—and above all the gaily dressed ladies, who occupied the boxes above the stage, made up a scene which was striking and novel. The singers occupied the stage, while in front of the latter, on the main floor, a space was set apart for the powerful orchestra.

It was very evident, this morning, that something unusual was afoot. In many parts of the city flags were displayed liberally, and in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, composing the Old District of Northern Liberties, the display of bunting exceeded all previous efforts, in that way. The American flag, blended with the ensigns of different German States, and the German patriot flag flouted the breeze in every direction, while, in many instances, the houses were adorned with evergreens and words of welcome set forth in German phrase. Business, except such as pertained in some measure to the Festival, was suspended, and scores of stout German citizens, with their wholesome looking wives and rosy-cheeked sweethearts, were hurrying through the streets in their holiday attire.

Here and there young Germans in the orthodox, brown linen suits, black belt and felt hats, which constitute the Turner uniform, might be seen working their way towards some house where a display of flags and laurel, with a lettered transparency in the midst, denoted that it was the rendezvous of a Turner *bund* or a Singer's *Verein*.

The members of the societies from abroad, were also conspicuous objects among the throng in the streets, and they could readily be distinguished by their fanciful scarfs, or the neat little badges they wore upon the lappels of their coats.

The great centre of attraction, early this morning, was the Academy of Music, on Broad street, where a rehearsal for the Grand Jubilee Concert which comes off this evening, was to take place.

Eight o'clock was the hour fixed for the rehearsal, but in consequence of many of the singers being late in reaching the Academy a much later hour had arrived before the rehearsal was commenced. In consequence of this delay, it was one o'clock before the societies left the building, and then some time elapsed before the line was formed and the procession started.

To-night the great Jubilee Concert takes place at the Academy of Music, and to-morrow the picnic at Lemon Hill will come off.

TREMENDOUS FRESHET.—$40,000 WORTH OF LUMBER DESTROYED.—The rains of the past few days have been very heavy to the north of us, and the Alleghany consequently was swollen very rapidly. It commenced rising here on Tuesday evening, and by noon yesterday had risen eight feet, but then commenced to recede.

Ever since the late rise, large numbers of rafts of lumber and timber have been tied up along the shores of the Alleghany, from this city up to Sharpsburg, ready to be floated down when wanted.

The river rose so unexpectedly during Tuesday night, that but little effort was made to secure these rafts, and so rapidly, that by midnight they were beginning to break loose and go adrift. From midnight to daylight the rapidly-rising stream was bearing them away on its turbid bosom, and the watchman at the old Alleghany Bridge says he could hear them constantly surging against the piers and making the old fabric tremble all over. What number of rafts broke loose we are not yet able to say; but the shores above the city are pretty well swept. Large numbers were dashed against the piers of the bridge and torn in pieces, and probably but few, if any, escaped this fate. The amount of lumber and timber thus destroyed is estimated at $40,000, very little of which was insured.

The following-named persons, among numerous others, are heavy losers: Messrs. HAND, WICKERSHAM, POOR & REED; HEATH & LUCAS; J. HERRON: COOK, BARNEY & Co.; HORNER & HARRIT. WATSON & Co. lost two empty flats, and Captain DENNISON two loaded metal boats and three empty flats. His loss is covered by insurance in a Wheeling office.

But little of the lumber will be secured again. The most of it will become trophies to the wreckers along the river below.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JUNE 15.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	92	1,950	Reading Railroad	75
6,000	Missouri State 6s	83½	200	do	c 75½
50,000	do	b10 83¼	1,000	do	bh 75¾
3,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	87¾	300	do	b50 75½
1,000	N Y C R 7s, 1st m	99	1100	do	b60 75¾
6,000	Erie R. Con bs, '71	73	1300	do	b60 75½
2 000	N Y Cent. R. 6s, c	84	100	do	b30 75¼
1,000	Hd. R. R. R. 3d m.	56	50	do	s15 75
1,000	Hd. R. R. Con bs.	57	250	do	s10 75
5,000	Ill. Cen R. R. Bds.	97½	200	do	s60 74½
7,000	do	97	450	do	s2d 74¾
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. Be	76	200	do	s30 74¾
10	Bank State N. Y.	104½	200	do	s30 74¾
49	do	104¾	16	do	75¼
16	Am. Exchange Bnk.	111¾	50	do	c 75½
9	Bank Commerce	109	350	Mich. Cen. R. R.	91¾
10	Bank of America	118	50	do	91¼
18	Del & H. Ca. Co.	116	10	do	91¾
100	Comb. Coal Co	s3 18½	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	s3 45
200	do	18	50	do	s10 45
100	do	b60 18	350	do	s3 45¼
200	do	b3 18	50	do	45¾
100	do	18¼	105	do	45¾
233	Pa. M. Steam. Co.	79	250	do	b30 45¾
112	Penn. Coal Co	92¾	150	do	b30 45¾
50	do	b60 93	400	do	s30 45
75	Chi. & Rock I. R'd.	94½	50	do	45¾
1450	N. Y. Cent. R.	s30 93	200	do	s10 45¾
50	do	s10 93	5	M. S. & N. I. pref.	s3 80½
100	do	b60 93¾	20	do	80¾
262	do	c 93¾	26	do	b60 81
100	do	b30 94¾	100	do	b30 8 ¼
100	do	s30 93¾	150	M. S. & N. I. scrip	s 80
300	Erie Railroad	b60 33	100	Panama R. R.	b60 92
37	do	33¼	150	Ill. Cen. R. R.	c 136
690	do	33	100	do	s90 133
50	do	b3 33	100	do	c 135¾
100	do	33¾	100	do	s3 135¾
300	do	s10 33¾	50	do	c 135¾
80	do	b60 33¾	50	do	c 135½
100	do	b60 33¾	450	do	s60 133
50	do	s3 33¾	5	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	89¾
100	do	s60 33¾	100	do	90
100	do	wk 33¾	150	do	b60 90¾
100	do	s30 33¾	100	do	s60 89½
50	do	c 33	25	Mil. & Miss. RR.	61
100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	20¾	15	do	60¾
25	do	b30 21	20	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	90
100	Harlem Railroad	s3 11½	50	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	43¼
240	do	11½	150	do	42½
140	Harlem R. R. Pref.	25			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H NICOLAY:

$8,000 Cle., Painesville and Ash. R. R. 1st. sd.	80¾
$2,000 Cle. and Pitts. R. R. 2d mort. Int. ad.	65¾
$15,000 Mil. and Hor. R. R. 1st mt. 8 ct Int. ad.	57¾
$2,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	66¾
164 shares Chi., St. Paul and Fon du Lac R. R.	24
8 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	108
200 shares Citizens' Fire Ins. Co	179@180
26 shares Firemens' Ins. Co	150
38 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refin. Co.	79¾@80¾
38 shares Coal R. and Kan. Min. and Man'g Co.	$10

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s	83½	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	s15 45
4,000	do	83½	150	do	s30 45¼
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	48	100	do	b30 46
10	Atlantic Bank	83	200	do	h15 46
100	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	118	100	do	h10 46
19	do	118¾	100	do	h10 46¼
260	Comb. Coal Co	18¾	200	do	b60 46¾
18	Panama R. R.	92	70	do	46
50	do	b60 93	300	Gal. & Chi. RR.	91
155	N. Y. Cent. R.	93¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	s30 60
125	do	b60 93¾	100	Reading R. R.	s30 75¼
100	do	s30 93¾	100	do	b30 75¾
13	M. So. & N. I. R. p. st.	80¾	100	do	s30 75¾
25	Cleve. & Tol. RR.	59½	400	do	b30 75¾
25	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	95	100	do	s3 75½

MONDAY, June 15—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, June 13, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, June 6:

Increase of Loans	$77,015
Decrease of Specie	1,159,835
Decrease of Circulation	141,682
Decrease of Actual Deposits	1,121,766

The average decrease of Specie is not unexpected after the export demand of $3,394,000, which was mostly supplied from Bank three days before the California arrival. The average would indicate that the Banks open business for the present week with $800,000 or $1,000,000 more than is here reported. The other items of the statement are satisfactory and consistent. The actual deposits keep up well, after so large a remittance to Europe. Including the Exchanges through the Clearing-House, and the balance in the Sub-Treasury, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 14, 1856.	June 13, 1857.	June 6, 1857
Capital	$50,791,000	$60,442,000	$60,442,000
Loans	104,168 881	115,419,541	115,338,526
Specie	17,414,680	11,974,879	13,134,714
Circulation	8,360,735	8,696,893	8,838,575
Gross Deposits	91,602,245	96,168,937	96,594,391
Exchanged	22,015,560	28,067,613	27,361,301
Undrawn	68,586,695	68,111,324	69,233,090
In Sub-Treasury	9,876,491	11,749,304	12,431,008

The week opens on an easy supply of Money at call and on first-class short date paper. As noted last week, lenders are disposed to ask higher interest on bills having over 30 or 60 days to run, and 8½@9 ₱ cent. are the terms on the longer dates. The Foreign Exchanges to-day, for the Boston steamer, are 109¾@109⅞ on London; 5.17½ on Paris, the same as for the packets of last week. A moderate business thus far done for the present opportunity. Some three days' sight London was on the market at 110¾@110⅞. About $225,000 in Gold was deposited in the Sub-Treasury to-day for transfer drafts on the Boston office where the Gold will be put up for the steamer on Wednesday. The further sum of $750,000 will go over by express. The Sub-Treasury receipts, including the Boston transfers, were $323,428; payments $219,104; balance $11,853,029. The payments include the further sum of $45,000 on Government drafts from California.

There is an improved Stock Market to-day. The firmness was quite decided throughout the list and the advance established on the Railroad list was equal to 3 ₱ cent. in Southern Michigan, 2 ₱ cent. on Galena and Chicago, ¾@1 ₱ cent. on New-York Central, Erie, Rock Island and Southern Michigan Guaranteed, and 2 ₱ cent. on Toledo. Another heavy day's work was done in Reading shares and a large amount of buyers' options taken at 75¾@¾@¾ ₱ cent., and sellers' options at 74½@¾. The cash price, at Second Board, was 75¾ ₱ cent. The dealings at the Board altogether show a more equal contest between the speculators for a rise and fall. The general market left off firm.

The defalcation in the State Treasury of Ohio, telegraphed from Columbus this afternoon, is an old affair, originating with a former treasurer. The amount now made public is larger than was generally supposed. The loss in no wise affects the current finances of the State, and the July interest will be paid as usual in this City on the first day of the month.

BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.—JUNE 6.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits
Citizens' Bank	$4,604 479	$2,194,197	$3,481,890	$3,256,647
Canal Bank	1,711,481	976,353	1,308,995	813,149
Louisiana	2,444,921	1,427.161	894,639	2,447,868
Louisiana State	4,048,713	1,923,396	2,116,425	3,098,967
Mech. & Traders	828,755	271,063	308,175

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1792. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RIOTING AND BLOODSHED.

Mayor Wood Arrested and Held a Prisoner.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

THE CITY UNDER THE SHERIFF'S CHARGE.

Warrants for the Arrest of the Mayor Sheriff, Deputy Street Commissioner and Others.

FERNANDO WOOD RESISTS THE OFFICERS OF LAW

D. D. Conover Ejected Forcibly, and Contractor Develin Appointed Street Commissioner.

Desperate Fight Between the Old and New Police.

SEVERAL FATALLY WOUNDED.

Proclamation from the Mayor while a Prisoner.

UNPARALLELED EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY

The Recorder's Office the State Head-Quarters, and a Coroner Doing Sheriff's Duty.

Yesterday was a day of more excitement than New-York has suffered before for many years. It was thought that it would be a busy day when its programme was announced in the papers of yesterday morning. The unfinished business of Monday at the Street Commissioner's office, the Police quarrel giving all signs of an early approaching collision, the turnout of the Seventh Regiment on its way to embark for Boston, and, most of all, the preparations for the arrival of General WM. WALKER, the chief of filibusters, in the evening. Any one of these was excitement enough for one day, but coming all together an unusual hubbub and confusion was expected. But the reality swamped all previous calculations, and made such a day as has not been experienced in the metropolis since the Astor Riots. The scene of the greatest excitement was at the City Hall.

As it was expected that Mr. CONOVER would again attempt to take possession of the Street Commissioner's office yesterday morning, at 8¾ o'clock Officer MASTERSON, under the authority of the Sheriff, placed his men in the Street Commissioner's room. These prevented access behind the railing, where were seated Mr. TURNER, Capt. BENNETT, of the Municipal (old) Police, and one of the Deputy Sheriffs.

The Police were drawn up in a semi-circle, beginning from each side of the door and extending round the room. Officer MASTERSON told the men who guarded the gate that should Mr. CONOVER attempt to pass, they must politely forbid him, but if he tried to force a passage they must put him out.

At 9 o'clock, Mr. CONOVER appeared entirely unattended; passing through the double line of Police which skirted the stairs and hall, he entered the outer office, where he was met by his friends, who congratulated him on the course he had pursued in the matter. Mr. CONOVER proceeded to the inner room and attempted to pass the gate, but the officers refused to let him enter. He then requested Captain BENNETT to admit him, but the Captain answered:

"You cannot come in, Sir. I trust you do not consider this a personal matter in any wey. It is a disagreeable duty, but I have strict orders not to permit you to pass the gate, and I must enforce them."

Mr. CONOVER—I have nothing to do with personalities; but I am the Street Commissioner, and this is my office. I am here under the authority of the highest power of the State, and I will show you the commission under which I act.

Mr. CONOVER here produced his appointment, bearing Governor KING's signature and the seal of the State.

Mr. BENNETT—You need not produce it.

Mr. CONOVER, (holding it up)—I demand admittance to and possession of this office. You deny both, and I now offer to show you the authority under which I act.

Mr. BENNETT—Mr. CONOVER, it is not my province to read any of those documents; I do not wish to look at your papers; I have orders which I must execute.

Mr. CONOVER—By what authority do you refuse me?

Mr. BENNETT—As a Deputy Sheriff and Captain of Police.

Mr. CONOVER—The "Captain of Police" I care nothing about. Are you deputized by the Sheriff?

Mr. BENNETT—Yes, Sir.

Mr. CONOVER then addressed himself to Mr. TURNER, who was seated behind the railing, apparently a good deal excited:

"Mr. TURNER," said he, "I wish to speak with you a moment."

TURNER, (shaking his head)—No, Sir.

Mr. CONOVER—Only a moment, Mr. TURNER.

Mr. TURNER—No, Sir, I will not hear it; I will not speak with you.

Mr. CONOVER—You refuse to hear me?

Mr. TURNER—Yes, the time has gone by.

Mr. CONOVER then turned to the gate, and reaching over the arms of the officers, attempted to open it. Officer MASTERSON, taking him by the collar, said: "You cannot go in, Sir! Here, men!" and the semi-circle immediately closed around Mr. CONOVER, completely surrounding him.

"But I must go in," said Mr. CONOVER.

"You shall not go in, Sir!"

"I must—I will go in."

Mr. CONOVER then renewed his attempt to enter, when he was again seized by the collar by Officer MASTERSON and another Policeman, when a brief struggle ensued. Other officers seized him by the arms, and he was carried to the door and released.

Turning to MASTERSON, he said: "You have resisted me. By what authority do you act?"

Mr. MASTERSON—I act as Deputy Sheriff.

Mr. CONOVER—Gentlemen, I have the law upon my side: I proceed upon authority above yours; you have resisted me, and in so doing have resisted the laws of the State. I have proceeded in a strictly legal manner thus far, and shall take only legal steps.

Mr. CONOVER then went to the outer room of the office, and took possession of a desk behind the railing, seating himself between his two Clerks, Messrs. POLLOCK and PECKHAM. These gentlemen were Clerks under Mr. TAYLOR, and recognizing Mr. CONOVER's commission as valid, accepted a reappointment at his hands.

A builder, who was present, required an extension of time, for the removal of some sand, and he applied to Mr. CONOVER for it. One of the clerks made out the paper, which Mr. C. signed, and it was delivered to the builder.

So matters remained for about twenty minutes, the crowd increasing, but conducting themselves peaceably. At the expiration of this time, however, Capt. BENNETT received a message from Mayor Wood, directing Mr. CONOVER's immediate expulsion from the office.

"Sergeant LEWIS," said Capt. B., "you must eject Mr. CONOVER from this office. Do it peaceably if you can, but should force become necessary, you can have 500 men at your disposal."

Officer LEWIS stepped up to Mr. CONOVER and stated his orders.

Mr. CONOVER—I shall not go.

Capt. BENNETT advanced and said: "Mr. CONOVER, this is a very painful duty to me. I have nothing against you personally, but I must insist on your leaving this room."

Mr. CONOVER replied that he intended to stay unless he should be forcibly ejected. Whereupon Capt. BENNETT took him by the collar.

Mr. CONOVER requested one moment to show the authority under which he acted, and again exhibited the Governor's commission, but the Captain said he had seen it already, but could not recognize it, and, renewing his grasp on Mr. CONOVER's collar, dragged him to the door. The police force gathered round them and shoved Mr. C. towards the door. He made no attempt at resistance except refusing to walk. A few of the police made insulting remarks to Mr. C. as he passed them, but they were promptly reprimanded by their officers. In the hall Mr. C. was released and his friends recommended him to institute legal proceedings.

By this time several thousands had collected about the Hall of Records, and all sorts of rumors were afloat. Police squads, in full dress, marched and counter-marched about the Park, and the general expectation was that a bloody collision between Mayor Wood's party and the Metropolitan Police was at hand.

Mr. CONOVER, with a body guard of friends, passed through the crowd and took a carriage in Chambers-street, whence he proceeded to the office of Mr. FIELD. Meantime Mr. TURNER remained in the Street Commissioner's office, and said he was ready for business, but he did not like the kind that had been transacted that morning.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE CLOSED.

About 11 o'clock, however, the excitement was too much for him, so he requested the Mayor to order the police to close the office, which the police set about doing. The heavy iron shutters were closed and bolted, the doors locked, and the office vacated.

THE SHERIFF WASHES HIS HANDS OF THE MAYOR'S ACTS.

While this was going on, Deputy-Sheriff VULTE made a speech to the crowd, defining the position of the Sheriff in the premises, and protesting against the Mayor's movement of closing the office, as the force under the Sheriff's orders was fully competent to protect the public property and preserve the peace.

From this time up to three o'clock affairs remained comparatively quiet. Knots of politicians and citizens gathered about the Park and the neighboring restaurants to express their opinions on the state of the City affairs generally, but particularly on the events of Monday and yesterday morning.

In the interim Mr. CONOVER went over to the Superior Court room, where the following took place:

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice HOFFMAN.

Yesterday, upon the complaint and affidavit of Daniel D. Conover, Judge Hoffman granted an order of arrest against Fernando Wood, James C. Willet, Charles Turner, and John W. Bennett. The defendants were held to bail in the sum of $5,000 each, and the order made returnable on the 20th inst. The following is a copy of the summons and complaint:

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—*Daniel D. Conover vs. Fernando Wood, James C. Willet, Charles Turner and John W. Bennett.*—Summons for relief.

To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 82 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1857.

FIELD & SLUYTER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—*Daniel D. Conover vs. Fernando Wood, James C. Willet, Charles Turner, and John W. Bennett.*

Daniel D. Conover, plaintiff, complains and alleges:

First, That on the 15th day of June, 1857, the plaintiff being Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, while peaceably seated in his office in the Hall of Records of the said City, was violently assaulted by the defendant, Bennett, assisted by other persons unknown to deponent, who acted under his directions, who made an unprovoked attack upon deponent, seizing him by the collar and the arm, bruising and otherwise injuring his head and neck, and violently ejected him from his office.

Second, That as the plaintiff is informed and believes, the defendant, Bennett, and the persons so assisting him, acted under the advice and direction of the other defendants, Willet, Wood and Turner, who procured the said assault to be committed, and aided and abetted therein.

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants to the amount of ten thousand dollars. FIELD & SLUYTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

City and County of New-York: Daniel D. Conover, the above-named plaintiff, being sworn, saith that the foregoing complaint is true, of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true. D. D. CONOVER.

Sworn, June 16, before me,
SAMUEL S. ACKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF DANIEL CONOVER.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—*Daniel D. Conover vs. Fernando Wood, James C. Willet, Charles Turner and —— Bennett.*

City and County of New-York: Daniel D. Conover, the above-named plaintiff, being sworn saith, that he is the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, having been appointed such by the Governor of thee State upon the decease of Joseph S. Taylor, the late Street Commissioner: that his apartments consist of four rooms in the Hall of Records in said City, and that the defendant, James C. Willet, is the Sheriff of the said City and County.

That on the 15th day of June, 1857, while deponent was peacefully seated in said apartments, the defendant Willet entered the same.

That at that time several men were stationed in front of one of the rooms before mentioned communicating with the room in which deponent was sitting, and on deponent's attempting to enter said room, they refused to permit him to do so, alleging that they had been deputized to act as deputy sheriffs by the said Willet, and were directed by him to prevent deponent from entering said room; that said Willet informed deponent that they had been so deputized and received from him such orders; that said Willet in deponent's presence directed said men to prevent deponent's entrance into said room, and that he subsequently sent other deputies to remain in deponent's office, as deponent believes, to embarrass and annoy him in the prosecution of his duties as Street Commissioner, and deponent further saith that subsequently and on the same day the deputies so placed in deponent's office by said Willet ordered deponent to leave his said office, and that thereupon defendant, Bennett, ordered and assisted by several other men unknown to deponent, who acted under his directions, seized deponent forcibly by the collar and by his arm, and on deponent's attempting to defend himself struggled violently with him, hurting his arm and neck, and otherwise injuring him, and forcibly ejected him from said apartments.

That as deponent has been informed by the person so assaulting him, and verily believes, all the persons committing said assault acted by the direction of the defendant Wood, who ordered said assault to be made upon the deponent, while in the peaceable prosecution of his duty.

And deponent further saith that during the said assault the aforesaid deputies of the defendant Willet and the said Charles Turner, stood by and encouraged, and aided, and abetted the defendant Bennett in his said attack, and as deponent is informed and believes, the said deputies were directed by the defendant Willet to lend their aid and countenance thereto; that the said Bennett during the day frequently went back and forth from deponent's office to the office of the defendant Wood.

Deponent further saith that he believes all the defendants conspired together to procure said assaults to be committed upon him.

And this deponent further saith that, on this 16th day of June, 1857, this deponent took his place in his said office, when the said Bennett, who is acting as a policeman under the order of the said Wood, appeared and ordered this deponent to leave, whereupon this deponent demanded his authority, and the said Bennett answered that he was acting by the express orders of the said Wood to turn this deponent out. He and the men under his command thereupon forcibly removed this deponent from the said room.

D. D. CONOVER.

Sworn June 16, 1857, before me,
SAMUEL S. ACKER, Com. of Deeds.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—*Daniel D. Conover* vs. *Fernando Wood, Charles Turner, James C. Willet and John W. Bennett.*—Order to arrest and hold to bail.

TO THE CORONERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK: It appearing to me, by affidavit, that a sufficient cause of action exists under section 179 of the Code, you are required forthwith to arrest the defendants in this action, and hold each of them to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, and to return this order to Field & Sluyter, plaintiff's attorneys, at their office, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on the 18th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. [Signed] MURRAY HOFFMAN.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1857.

NICHOLAS HILL'S OPINION.

In filling the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Taylor, it is said that the Governor acted upon an opinion given by Nicholas Hill. It is as follows:

"I have examined the question whether the existing vacancy in the office of Street Commissioner, in the City of New-York, may be supplied by an exercise of the appointing power vested in the Governor, and have arrived at the following result:

1. No power over this vacancy is given to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen by the 19th or any other section of the amended charter. Even the power of *appointment* given by that section was not to take effect, in respect to *this office*, until the expiration of the term of the deceased incumbent, (Sec. 51.) The cases, moreover, in which the power to fill vacancies was intrusted to the Mayor and Aldermen are *expressly* designated, and their right to fill them in cases *not* designated, is thus excluded by implication, (Sec. 29.)

2. I know of no special enactment or other law authorizing the filling of this vacancy, except the statute passed Feb. 3, 1849, (Laws of 1849, Sec. 23;) and it seems to me that the case comes fairly within the power there given to the Governor. (Signed) NICHOLAS HILL."

CAPT. WALLING'S ATTEMPT TO ARREST MAYOR WOOD.

An order of arrest against Mayor Wood for inciting to riot, was also issued by Recorder SMITH, and placed in the hands of Capt. WALLING, of the Metropolitan force. The Captain immediately proceeded to the Mayor's office. He entered without opposition, and walking up to the Mayor, put his hand on his Honor's shoulder, saying, "I arrest you, Sir!"

The Mayor looked at him with apparent astonishment, and then turning to his policemen, said "Men, put that man out!"

The policemen obeyed orders; seized Capt. WALLING and ejected him forcibly from the room. Capt. W. then returned to the Recorder's office, and said that he had been unable to accomplish the arrest of Mayor Wood. The Recorder thereupon issued the following warrant of arrest:

To any constable or policeman of the City of New-York:

Whereas complaint on oath has been made before the undersigned, Recorder in and for the said City, by George W. Walling, obergiog that he was resisted by Fernando Wood in the execution of criminal process duly executed on the 16th day of June, instant, at the City of New-York: These are, therefore, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to command you, the said constable or policeman, and every of you, to apprehend the body of the said defendant, and forthwith bring him before me, at my office, No. 23 Chambers-street, in the said City, to answer the said charge, and to be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand and seal, this 16th day of June, 1857. JAMES M. SMITH, JR., Recorder.

The Recorder also wrote a requisition upon the Metropolitan Police Commissioners for one hundred additional men. This requisition was responded to, and one hundred and fifty men, under the command of Depnty-Superintendent CARPENTER, marched to the scene. This swelled the Metropolitan force to about two hundred, who were all drawn up opposite the Recorder's Office in Chambers street.

CORONER PERRY'S ATTEMPT TO ARREST THE MAYOR.

Meanwhile Coroner PERRY was found by a messenger in the street—and told that he was wanted by the Court on business. Without dreaming its nature he instantly obeyed the order, and appeared before the Judge, to whom the Judge intrusted his warrant to arrest the parties named above. [The Coroner who called on for this Sheriff duty because the Sheriff was a party, and the statutes provide that in such a case the Coroner shall be called on.] Coroner PERRY proceeded to the Mayor's office with a warrant for his arrest on this civil suit. The Coroner stated the business with which he was charged to the officers who were guarding the Mayor's quarters, but they refused him admittance. He then returned to the Recorder's office, and made the following affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Frederick W. Perry, of the said City and County, doth depose and say, that he is one of the Coroners of the said City and County, duly elected and sworn, residing in the said City and County and exercising the duties of the said office of Coroner; that as such and on the 16th day of June, 1857, at the said city, a warrant of arrest, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, was delivered to and received by this deponent for execution according to law; that he went with the said warrant to the City Hall in the said city for the purpose of arresting the defendant Fernando Wood thereon, under and by virtue of the said warrant; that he went to the outer door of the said office of the Mayor, the said Fernando Wood, in the said City Hall, and was at first denied admittance; but on being informed that he was such Coroner, and had business with the Mayor, was admitted within the said office up to the railing within the same, where he was met by some twenty or more of the Municipal Policemen, who denied him admission to the inner room, where, it was said, and where deponent believes and has no doubt the said Wood then was; that this deponent declared to them his business, and told them that he was such Coroner, and had such process or warrant of arrest; that thereupon a messenger went into the inner office and informed said Wood of deponent's business, that deponent does not know his name, but that he also was a Municipal Policeman; that he returned almost instently, and then a Mr. Ackmerman, formerly, and now claiming to be Captain of Police, who was then present, and who, as I believe, came out of the said private office of the said Wood, came to deponent and told him that it was the Mayor's orders that he should be turned out of the room; that he then immediately seized this deponent, and after a little resistance on his part, led and forced this deponent out of the room, and he was, therefore, wholly unable then to execute the said warrant of arrest, by reason of the resistence then and there given by the said Wood and the said Ackerman to such service by this deponent. F. W. PERRY.

Sworn before me this 16th day of June, 1857.
JAMES M. SMITH, JR., Recorder.

CORONER PERRY'S SECOND ATTEMPT.

At the Recorder's office Mr. PERRY found D. D. FIELD, Esq., whose, and the Recorder's, advice he sought. Mr. FIELD opened the Revised Statutes to Article VII., page 537, Sec. 101, part 3, and read the section concerning the duties of Sheriffs, as follows:

"When a Sheriff, or other public officer authorized to execute any process delivered to him, shall find or have reason to apprehend that resistance will be made to the execution of such process, he shall be authorized to command every male inhabitant of the County, or as many as he shall think proper, and with such arms as he shall direct any military Company or Companies in said County, armed and equipped, to assist him in overcoming such resistance and, if necessary, in seizing, arresting and confining the resisters, their aiders and abettors, to be dealt with according to law."

So said Mr. FIELD: "I advise you at once to make a requisition upon the military; take a sufficient and overpowering force of armed men, and serve your warrant."

The RECORDER—I advise—but it is only my advice, remember; I have no authority in the matter, for the warrant is not returnable to me—I advise you to take a force, say, of 50 policemen, and with them go to the Mayor and serve the warrant, if you can. Take men whom you can rely upon. Don't peril your lives, but, until they are in danger, yield nothing.

Coroner PERRY—Gentlemen, I am not lacking in courage, nor am I fool-hardy; I am willing to go alone, with 50 men, or with 500, as you may advise me intelligently. But I want to know that I am right first. The Mayor's Office is surrounded by the most desperate characters in the City. Let me know: Am I to serve the warrant, at all hazards? I am prepared to try, but 50 men of the best spirit—the most determined courage—will not be sufficient to enable me to do it.

"Tell them who you are, and your errand," advised the Recorder. "Assure any who oppose that they do so at the peril of imprisonment for twelve months—even if they use no violence. It will be less likely to provoke the passion of the mob than if you take a larger force.

Besides these, there were several of the old Police injured,—but not any of them seriously. Among the number was:

18. J. N. PURDY of the Sixteenth Ward—hurt in the side.

PURDY and CRAWFORD had their wounds dressed at Mr. MATSELL's office by Surgeon-General HAGEBOUK and Dr. GILLIGEN.

19. A man named DE COURCEY, keeper of a bar-room in Chambers-street, got mixed in the fight and received some severe wounds about the head.

The wounded of the Metropolitan force taken to the office of Recorder SMITH were attended to by Dr. JONES, Dr. HARROLD, and others, and were afterwards removed, some to the New-York Hospital and some to their homes.

"I am ready," said Coroner PERRY, rising; "and here are your men," said Captain SEBRING, of the Ninth Ward (now) Police. "Fifty men of the Department are at the door." "Can I rely upon them?" asked the Coroner. "They will not run, Sir—they will do their duty"—and they went out—the Captain taking the lead, the Coroner following, and the force two by two in order. The crowd gave three cheers as they started, and followed them. A minute after Chambers-street was unusually still. Most of the throng in front of the Recorder's office had pressed up toward towards the rear of the City Hall. The roofs of the houses and windows were filled with lookers-on, but in the anxiety to see how the men bore themselves there was no cheering, but a marked stillness—almost breathless waiting for the result.

A BLOODY ENCOUNTER OF THE RIVAL POLICE.

At 3 o'clock the Park was thronged. The City Hall was filled with Mayor Woon's Police, fully equipped, who had been summoned from all the Districts. Nearly all the Captains were present. The gates in front of the main entrance of the Hall were closed fast. The archway beneath was jammed with a reserve. The Sixth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Ward men protected the western entrance leading to the Chief's office. The eastern and middle entrances were guarded by men from several Wards. At the upper back entrance stood Captain HARRIS WIMES of the Eighteenth Ward with a large force of his District, flanked by Captain JOYCE of the Twentieth Ward and many men from the upper Wards.

Half an hour later there was a terrible commotion. The crowd ran wildly towards Chambers-street, shouting, "Here they come; pitch into the sons of b—h's." The Irish brogue was very common. From the vicinity of the Court of Sessions building or New City Hall, came steadily on the Metropolitan Policemen. They had each upon their hats a ribbon with a number and the words, "Metropolitan Police." They were closely pressed by the throng, who hooted and hallooed and cheered for "FERNANDO WOOD." Lieut. JACOB L. SEBRING, of the Ninth Ward, who had command, led the advancing force. They marched steadily on, and halted only on reaching the steps leading to the rear entrance of the Hall. There the crowd behaved most frantically, and made a rush towards the Metropolitan men, but they were quickly repelled. Lieut. SEBRING, after a moment's halt, proceeded to ascend the steps. The old Police under Captain WIMES resisted. A great many fighting men (not policemen) from the Fourth and other Wards, rushed to the attack. Alderman WILSON of the First Ward was in the midst of the affray, with his official baton in hand. Clubs were drawn and freely used. Many of the "roughs" drew from beneath their coats huge sticks and various other weapons and going in the fight charged upon the Metropolitan men, who fought with great determination. Many on both sides were felled to the ground, and blood spirted high from the wounds of the combatants. At length, overwhelmed by the superior numbers of their opponents, the Metropolitan Police gave way, for a moment, but it was only for a moment. They again formed and again essayed to mount the steps and take the entrance by storm, and for a time it seemed as though they would succeed. The scene was a terrible one; blows upon naked heads fell thick and fast, and men rolled helpless down the steps, to be leaped upon and beaten till life seemed extinct. Still the small Metropolitan force pressed on firmly, against the overwhelming odds, until attacked in the rear by a large number of outsiders, they were forced to split and retreat. The Metropolitan men were attacked separately by Woon's men in uniform and without, knocked to the ground and kicked about the head again and again, amidst terrible execrations and cheers in broken English, for "FERNANDO WOOD," and "our side," and loud cries of "Down with the Black Republicans!" At length all the maimed men were gathered up by their companions and carried away—some to the office of the Recorder, and some to the office of Mr. MATSELL, beneath the Hall. Loud shouts were then repeated by the maddened crowd, who pursued and beat any and all whom they suspected of being a Metropolitan officer.

Lieut. SEBRING, who escaped uninjured, marched his men, supporting their wounded ones or carrying them in their arms, back to Chambers-street, in front of the Recorder's office.

That many men were not killed outright is wonderful. The clubs used in the fight were the heaviest "day clubs," and all the blows given by them were upon the head.

It was almost impossible to ascertain with accuracy

THE NUMBER OF THE WOUNDED.

It is certain, however, that about twenty suffered more or less,—three of them fatally it is feared. We annex the names of the injured so far as learned:

The following named of the Fifth Ward were injured:

1. Samuel S. Slater—shockingly mutilated about the head; fatal result feared.
2. Thos. Bell—seriously.
3. S. B. Smith—terribly; not expected to survive.
4. James Greer—slightly.
5. Peter Bodine—several scalp wounds.
6. Wm. Van Tassell—severely cut about the head.
7. Henry S. Green—slightly.
8. John Girvin—severely.
9. S. W McKay, Third Ward—slightly.
10. —— Milton, Third Ward—slightly.
11. —— Swazzle, Third Ward—slightly.
12. —— Benedict, Third Ward—badly.
13. —— Kelly, Third Ward—slightly.
14. Elisha Burlison, Ninth Ward—badly.
15. Daniel Allertson—very badly; not expected to live.
16. Lyman Crawford, Seventeenth Ward—very badly; wounds not considered fatal.

All the above are members of the Metropolitan force.

AT THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

It was scarcely fifteen minutes after the 50 men, under Capt. SEBRING, left the Recorder's Office before they were back again at the door. During the absence a messenger was discharged to find Major-General SANDFORD. Brigadier-General HALL had been requested, in the event of the messenger's ill success in finding Gen. SANDFORD, to furnish advice in the contingency. Gen. HALL ordered the National Guards, who at the moment were marching down Broadway to embark for Boston, to halt and await orders. Gen. SANDFORD, meanwhile, had been found and made his appearance at the Recorder's Office. The Recorder explained succinctly the state of affairs—an excited mob—an immense gathering of wild, reckless men were surrounding the City Hall—and some 500 men bearing the emblems of the old Police Department were on guard, preventing the service of two warrants, one of a civil and one of a criminal nature, upon FERNANDO WOOD. Coroner PERRY had gone out with 50 policemen to repeat the effort;—there was little hope that he would succeed. The warrants must be served—to have it done would require a force of several hundred men. He did not feel justified in exposing even that number unarmed to the fury of the mob. He appealed to the General, did not the public peace require that a regiment should be brought to the field, whose simple presence would, without a doubt, prevent bloodshed, and effect the ends of justice? At this moment a Metropolitan Policeman came rushing in with news from the fight in the Park. "Well," said the Recorder, "what reception have you met?" "We are cut all to pieces," was the answer; "our men have been knocked down, trampled upon, and some of them killed, we fear."

Captain SEBRING was the next man in. "We are all cut to pieces," said he; "it was folly for us to attempt it. They rushed upon us from above, and bore us down by superior weight. A dozen of our best fellows are horribly cut." One asked if the men were true. "Not one of them flinched," said he. Turning to the door, "Fetch in those wounded men," said he, and one after another, six, with terrible gashes on their heads, were borne in by their companions. "Good God," said one, "General SANDFORD, what more do you want?"

"Don't be excited," said the General; "let us hear the story from the Coroner."

Coroner PERRY proceeded to rehearse it calmly, as we have given it above.

"That is enough," said the General. The following paper was immediately served upon him:

CORONER PERRY TO MAJOR GENERAL SANFORD.

SIR: Having been resisted in the execution of a civil process issued to me out of Superior Court of this City, commanding me to arrest FERNANDO WOOD, I hereby require from you ten military companies, armed and equipped, to assist me in overcoming such resistance, and, if necessary, to seize, arrest and confine the resisters and their aiders and abetters, to be dealt with according to law.

Yours, F. W. PERRY,
Coroner City and County of New-York.

The General left, and in five minutes more, about 4 o'clock, the National Guards (7th Regiment) were drawn up in front of the City Hall.

We have already stated that Mr. CONOVER went directly from the Street Commissioner's office when he had been forcibly ejected. From that place he directed to Sheriff WILLET the following:

STREET COMMISSIONER CONOVER TO SHERIFF WILLET.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1857.

JAMES C. WILLET, Esq., *Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:*

SIR: Having received from the Governor the appointment of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, I beg to inquire of you by what authority you have interfered and do now interfere with my possession of the rooms pertaining to my office.

Yours, &c., D. D. CONOVER.

The following reply was received in a few moments afterwards:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Monday, June 16, 1857.

SIR: I have just received your note inquiring by what authority I interfere with you in relation to your holding possession of the rooms appertaining to the business of the Street Commissioner. I have not interfered in said matter, nor do I intend to. It is not my province to decide who is Street Commissioner. My duty is simply to protect the property I hold, under and by virtue of an execution, and to preserve the peace as far as possible. I have the honor to remain truly yours,

JAMES C. WILLET,
Sheriff of City and County of New-York.

Commissioner CONOVER also addressed the following pregnant note to the Comptroller:

A. C. FLAGG, COMPTROLLER, *Dear Sir:* I have been duly appointed to fill the office of Street Commissioner in the City, left vacant by the death of J. S. TAYLOR. I have entered upon the duties of the office, pursuant to said appointment, and desire that no payment be made on account of the Street Department, except upon my requisition. Yours respectfully,

D. D. CONOVER.

Commissioner CONOVER next made the following affidavit before Recorder SMITH, upon which criminal warrants was issued.

MR. CONOVER'S AFFIDAVIT BEFORE RECORDER SMITH.

State of New York, City and County of New-York.—Daniel D. Conover, of said City, being sworn, saith that he is the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, having been duly appointed such by the Governor of this State upon the decease of Joseph S. Taylor, the late Street Commissioner; that his apartments consist of four rooms in the Hall of Records, in said City, and that James C. Willet is the Sheriff of said City and County, and that on the 16th day of June, 1857, while deponent was peaceably seated in his said apartments, the said Willet entered the same; that at that time several men were stationed in front of one of the rooms before mentioned, connecting with the room in which deponent was sitting, and on deponent's attempting to enter said room, they refused to permit him to do so, alleging that they had been deputized to act as Deputy Sheriff's by the said Willet, and were directed by him to prevent deponent from entering said room; that the said Willet informed deponent that they had been so deputized, and that they had received from him such orders; that said Willet, in deponent's presence, directed said men to prevent deponent's entrance into said room; and that he subsequently sent other deputies to remain in deponent's office, as deponent believes, to embarrass and annoy him in the prosecution of his duties as Street Commissioner.

Deponent further said that subsequently and on the same day the deputies so placed in deponent's office by the said Willet ordered deponent to leave his said office, and that thereupon one John W. Bennett, aided and assisted by several other men unknown to deponent, who acted under his direction, seized deponent forcibly by the collar and by his arm, and on defendant's attempting to defend himself, struggled violently with him, hurting his arm and neck and otherwise bruising and injuring him and forcibly ejecting him from said apartment.

That as deponent has been informed by the persons so assaulting him, and verily believes, all the persons committing the said assault acted by the directions of Fernando Wood, Mayor of the said City, who ordered said assault to be made upon deponent while in the peaceable prosecution of his duty.

Deponent further saith that during the said assault the aforesaid deputies of the defendant, Willett, and that Charles Turner stood by and encouraged and aided and abetted the said Bennett in his said attack, as deponent is informed, and believes they were directed by the said Willet to lend their aid and countenance thereto; that the said Bennett during the day frequently went back and forth between deponent's office and the office of the said Wood, and, as deponent believes, acted under his orders during the whole day; deponent further saith that he believes all the defendants conspired together to procure the said assault to be committed upon him.

Deponent further says that on the 16th day of June, 1857, when he entered his office aforesaid at about nine o'clock, A. M., he found a portion of said office occupied by several persons claiming to act as Deputy Sheriffs, and who, as deponent believes, were deputized to act as such by said Willet, and were ordered by him to annoy and molest deponent; that said persons refused to permit deponent to enter a portion of his office inclosed by a railing where his desk is situated, and on his attempting to enter the same, laid violent hands upon deponent, and forcibly pushed him away from said railing; that subsequently after deponent took another desk the defendant, Bennett, accompanied by 10 or 12 men, who acted under his orders, entered deponent's office, and stated that he was directed by the said Wood to eject deponent from said office, and that he would bring 500 men to effect that purpose if necessary, and then ordered deponent to leave said office, and on deponent's refusal the said Bennett seized deponent by the collar, and the men aforesaid acting under Bennett's orders surrounded and threatened deponent, using violent language, and finally after a struggle the said Bennett violently ejected deponent from said office. Deponent further saith that as he is informed and verily believes that said Bennett committed said last mentioned assault by the direction of the said Wood, and that the said Turner was present and to take part in directing the movements of the persons who assaulted deponent.

D. D. CONOVER.

Sworn June 16, 1857, before me,
JAMES M. SMITH, JR., Recorder.

We have already related the unsuccessful attempt of Capt. WALLING to arrest the Mayor on the process founded upon the above, whereupon the following requisitions were made:

RECORDER SMITH TO SHERIFF WILLET.

JAMES C. WILLET, Esq., *Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:*

SIR: Officer WALLING has been forcibly resisted in the execution of a warrant against FERNANDO WOOD and others, issued by me. The law must be enforced. I call upon you for a sufficient force to enable the officers to execute the process.

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES M. SMITH, JR., Recorder.

Served at 2 P. M.

RECORDER SMITH TO THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

To the Board of Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby make a requisition on your Board for fifty men, to aid in the execution of a criminal process against FERNANDO WOOD and others.

JAMES M. SMITH, JR., Recorder.

THE SHERIFF DISMISSES HIS SPECIAL DEPUTIES AND PUTS ON HIS OWN DEPUTIES.

The Sheriff came to his office yesterday at 9 A. M., the usual hour. He immediately proceeded to the Hall of Records and notified Capt. BENNETT and some 20 other Deputies whom he had appointed on the preceding day, to keep guard at the Street Commissioner's office, that their services as Deputies were no longer required. He told Capt. BENNETT that the action which he had taken on the evening previous in aiding to eject Mr. CONOVER from the Street Commissioner's office was in violation of his orders.

Capt. BENNETT—I acted then in accordance with instructions received from his Honor Mayor Wood.

THE SHERIFF—That is no special matter now. I shall require your services no further. Nor those associated with you as Special Deputies. My own regular force of Deputies will answer every purpose.

Capt. BENNETT—I shall continue to act, though not as your Special Deputy.

The Sheriff at once took warrants from the Special Deputies, which were handed over without hesitation or comment. Having done this, he gave instructions to six of his regular Deputies to protect the property in the office of the Street Commissioner. Leaving these men in charge, he returned to his own office. Intelligence came to him that the crowd surrounding the Street Commissioner's office were generally of the opinion that he was sustaining Mr. TURNER, the Deputy Commissioner, and that in thus sustaining he was acting in concert with Mayor WOOD. With a view to give a clear exposition to the public of the position he held, he caused the following notice to be placed on the door of the Street Commissioner's office:

THE SHERIFF DEFINES HIS POSITION.

"Notice.—Having been informed that sundry persons acting under special deputations for preserving the peace and protecting the property levied upon by me, at the office of the Street Commissioner, have exceeded their authority, I have been advised, and concluded to, and I hereby do, revoke such special deputations.

I have nothing to do with the contest for the office; my duties are merely to preserve property and to keep the peace.

I have placed my own regular deputies in charge of the property, and I request all good citizens to respect their authority. JAMES C. WILLETT,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York."

When the notice was being put up, there was a general desire to know its character. So great was the jam, in order to get a sight at the document, that some of the Municipal Police on guard had to raise their clubs to keep the crowd back. One individual at length read it aloud. Most of the auditors expressed their approbation. An old gentleman, but with considerable youthful blood still running in his veins, cried out, "I knew the Sheriff was all right, Mayor Wood can't come the suction over him."

About the time the above scene was being transacted at the Hall of Records, the Sheriff received a message at his own office from Mayor Woon, asking that he appoint 15 new special deputies to assist in keeping guard at the Street Commissioner's office. The Sheriff refused to grant the application, stating that he had no further force, in his opinion, required for the purposes he desired of them than the deputies he already had in attendance. Subsequent to this, matters remained very quiet for two or three hours, as also about the Hall of Records.

ARREST OF MAYOR WOOD.

Shortly after 3 P. M., word was brought from the Recorder's office, to the Sheriff that Capt. WALLING was coming over to arrest Mayor WOOD. A message was sent was; sent to the Sheriff asking if resistance should be made to the arrest of the Mayor whether he would aid in effecting such. The Sheriff replied that he would give every legal aid in his power to secure enforcement of the laws. He regarded Capt. WALLING as an officer legally appointed by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners under laws of the State in active force. Mr. WILLET, attended by Counsel went over to the Recorder's office to inquire more fully as to the contemplated arrest. The Recorder produced a warrant drawn up for the arrest of the Mayor, directed to any constable or policeman of the city simply. It was decided to amend the warrant by directing it also to the Sheriff or any of his deputies. Thus amended, the warrant was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, CITY HALL PARK.

To the Sheriff or his Deputy, to any Constable or Policeman of the City of New-York:

Whereas complaint on oath has been made before the undersigned, Recor

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

Further Testimony for the Claimant—Examination of Dr. David Uhl, C. G. Gunther, Governor of the Alms-House, Mr. Gilmore, Dr. Ware—Dr. Burdell Pays Mrs. Cunningham's Medical Bills.

SURROGATE'S COURT—TUESDAY, June 16.

The Surrogate sat at 10 o'clock this morning, when testimony for the claimant was resumed.

TESTIMONY OF DR. DAVID UHL.

Dr. David Uhl was first called, and testified: I am a physician, residing at East Twentieth-street; knew Dr. Burdell for two years; first became acquainted with him in October, 1855; he got me to attend a lady at his house; I went and found the lady was Mrs. Foute; was employed by him to attend his brother Lewis and Miss Helen Cunningham; Dr. B. paid my bill for attending Miss Helen; I became acquainted with the present claimant at the time I attended Miss Helen, which was in November, 1855; saw Dr. B. frequently after that time; was well acquainted with his personal appearance; went to No. 31 Bond-street the day of the murder; I noticed the appearance of Dr. B. at that time; I saw the body again on Sunday, and every day after that until it was buried; there was a very remarkable change in the appearance of the body from Saturday to the day of its burial; on the day I first saw the body the face was very blue, and much congested, and looked so little like him that, had I seen him under different circumstances, I should not have known him.

The examination of the witness was here suspended, on order to allow the examination of Mr. C. G. Gunther, who was called away on official business.

TESTIMONY OF MR. C. G. GUNTHER, GOVERNOR OF ALMS HOUSE.

Mr. Gunther then testified as follows: I am one o the Ten Governors of the Almshouse; met Mrs. B. last Tuesday week at the Almshouse; was told that Mrs. B. was there to see Mary Donohue; found her seated by the bedside of Mary Donohue; Mrs. B. commenced asking a variety of questions; she asked Mary if she had ever seen anything improper in the house No. 31 Bond street, and she said she had not.

TESTIMONY OF DR. UHL RESUMED.

Dr. Uhl again took the stand, and testified as follows: The next day the body looked more natural; when the body was found, it laid all night on the face, but subsequently the position was changed, and it looked more natural from day to day after that; saw Mr. Marvine on the Sunday he gave his testimony; I heard him describe the person he married; never had seen Dr. Marvine before; I asked him if he could swear to the body, and he said he would not swear positively, but said there are some strong points of resemblance between the deceased and the man I married, particularly about the mouth; he was on the second floor, and had just come out of the door of the room where the inquisition was held; he passed down stairs, and was immediately surrounded by a great many persons, who asked him questions, and he gave a description of Dr. Burdell, his manner and appearance; he said his beard was somewhat long; persons around him frequently interrupted him, and said that that was not like Dr. Burdell, but did not refer to any one else; Dr. Marvine said that death made such great alterations in a person that it made it extremely difficult to swear positively; the Coroner wanted him to swear positively, but he would not do it; I can't recollect that he said anything about Eckel at that time; I saw him a few days afterwards, before the funeral; he said he had seen the body again, and it reminded him more of the man he had married; Dr. Burdell had two different manners; when he called upon a person upon professional business he spoke silently and hesitated a great deal—would turn from side to side; was very peculiar in his manner on such occasions; at other times when he met persons in the street he spoke quickly; on several occasions he called upon me on professional business; Mrs. C. was the subject of frequent conversation between us when he called at my office; always spoke of her in the highest terms; when he first called upon me he said there was a lady living in his house very wealthy, and had two accomplished daughters; until about the 1st of May, 1856, he used to speak to me about her; after that time I had removed my office from that street; saw him in the latter part of October, 1856, on Monday, as I was passing through Bond street; his whiskers then were very black; I made the remark, he was fixing up, and I asked him if he was going to be married; I have joked with him about marrying the widow, and he would reply that he was not a marrying man, that Mrs. C. was a nice woman, and would make a good wife;" I have frequently met the Doctor with Mrs. C. in Bond-street walking arm-in-arm; he told me about going with her to Brooklyn; he knew some friends of hers there, and he knew all about her property there; I think the time was the 27th of October, by reference to my books.

Cross-examination by Mr. Tilden—Mr. Marvine, in the presence of the persons who gathered about him when he came down stairs from the room where the inquest was held, said, when he had described the person he married, that could not be Dr. Burdell; at the time Dr. B. was buried it looked more like him than at any time previous; the change in the body was so remarkable that I mentioned it to physicians; I am certain that the face did not become discolored, independent of the wounds; it was in November when I was called to attend upon Miss Helen; the conversations I had with the Doctor about Mrs. C. were anterior to May, 1856; after that time I used to meet the Doctor frequently, but don't recollect meeting him with Mrs. C.; I saw the body every day until it was buried; do not see Mrs. C. frequently; I saw her two or three days ago; had seen her from time to time professionally, and only so; have seen her every week within the last three months; sometimes three or four times a week; Mrs. C. may have mentioned to me something about the testimony of Rev. Mr. Marvine, but I have no distinct recollection of it; I went to Brooklyn on the 27th of October, in the morning, to see a patient, A. L. McCarthy, and it was on my way down from my house that I met Dr. Burdell; stopped at the Coroner's office first; never saw Dr. Burdell after that day; was present at No. 31 the day after the murder; was there about two hours; did not see Mrs. C. that morning at all; never saw Mrs. C. alone before the murder; I never called upon her or her family over five or six times before the murder; I spoke to the Doctor about marrying Mrs. C. on the 27th; I told him that I thought of moving; he wanted me to take his house; in reply to my question, why he wanted to sell out? he said he was going to Europe; that Mrs. C. was going with him; that is the only time he ever mentioned that Mrs. C. was going with him; he said at one time that he had charge of Mrs. C.'s property in Brooklyn, and knew all about it; that the property consisted of lots and houses and would be very valuable; in attending Mrs. C. professionally I made the charge always against her; in regard to the *post mortem* examination before the Coroner, I stated that it was not correctly done.

Redirect—Have had considerable experience in *post mortem* examinations; am a lecturer in a medical college in Thirteenth street.

TESTIMONY OF MR. GILMORE.

James B Gilmore testified as follows: Am a Director of the Artisans' Bank; was present at the meeting of the Board on the 24th of October last; saw Dr. Burdell there and Mr. Frazier; Mr. Frazier resigned his position as Vice President; I base my statement upon other facts than the minutes; had a conversation with Dr. Burdell after the breaking up of the meeting; he asked my opinion about a matter to be brought before a subsequent meeting; was not prepared to give him an opinion about it then; he said that at the next meeting he would propose it; I sent him word the next day that I had considered the matter and recommended that he should not bring it forward as I should be obliged to oppose it; Dr. Burdell introduced his business at the next meeting; this business was in reference to Mr. Frazier, who was regarded as a particular friend of Dr. Burdell.

Cross-examination.—Considerable discussion arose out of this business which Dr. B. introduced; the Doctor talked of this business, subsequently, and spoke to individual members of the Board afterwards, in regard to it; did not relinquish the idea for three or four weeks afterwards; I think he introduced a resolution at the meeting, but it was not seconded; the Doctor at the meeting on the 28th talked with me after it was over; he appeared to be excited; it was on the 24th, immediately after the adjournment that he spoke to me about his business.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHN WARE.

Jonathan S. Ware examined by Mr. Dean.

To the Surrogate—My office is at No. 23 Twentieth-street; I live at No. 280 Fourth-avenue; I am a dentist; am 58 years of age.

Q.—Did you know the late Harvey Burdell? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—For about how long? A.—Some 7 or 8 years, Sir.

Q.—Did you formerly live the next house to him in Bond-street? A.—Yes, Sir, at No. 29 Bond-street.

Q.—How long ago, about? A.—I went there in May, 1847, and left in October, 1854, I think it was.

Q.—You lived next door to him for seven years, then? A.—He moved there after I lived there.

Q.—You knew him well, did you? A.—I knew him very well.

Q.—Did you see him on the 28th of October? A.—I did see him.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I was coming up Bleecker-street, upon the west side, towards Broadway; I had been down Bleecker street; I was coming up from the North River.

By the Surrogate—On the side next the Battery? A.—Yes, Sir; it was on the south side—the left-hand side as you go down.

Q.—State how you saw him, and when? A.—When I came to the corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway, I met Dr. Burdell and two ladies; I turned and he bowed to me, and I recognized him.

Q.—You was coming up to Broadway? A.—I was coming to Broadway, and than going down.

Q.—What did Dr. Burdell do? A.—I said that I met Dr. Burdell and two ladies; he crossed Bleecker-street to the other side and passed down; after passing him I turned round and looked at him, and saw him go down; it was rather uncommon to see Dr Burdell out with the ladies, and it attracted my attention.

Q.—You say Dr. Burdell was going down; down which way; to the North River, or to the East River? A.—To the North River.

Q.—Did he separate from the ladies? A.—No, Sir; the ladies were with him.

Q.—Did you know those ladies? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you describe their persons? I wish you would come as near to it as you can. A.—I did not notice the ladies; I think they were in dark dresses; but whether one or both were so, I could not tell.

Q.—Were they both of a size? A.—I did not take particular notice enough to say.

Q.—Was he walking one side of them, or between them? A.—He was walking between them.

Q.—Did you notice whether either of them had hold of his arm, or not? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—By what means are you able to fix the night upon the 28th of October? A.—Upon the morning of the 28th I received a note from C. W. Snow, Esq., on private business; the note was dated upon the 27th, and I got it upon the morning of the 28th.

Q.—How do you connect that note with meeting him? A.—I had been down to his house, No. 80 Macdougal-street, and, not finding him in, I returned.

By the Surrogate—And upon your return you met the Doctor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tilden—Where did you meet the Doctor? A.—At the corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway.

Q.—Standing in Broadway? A.—Not standing at all, but coming up Bleecker street, and he crossed over and turned down Bleecker-street, just as I came up with him.

Q.—On the opposite side of the way? A.—No, Sir; he came down the west side of Broadway, and I came up Bleecker-street and met him at the corner.

Q.—Which way were you going? A.—I came up on the right hand side of Bleecker street, and was going down, and turned up on the right at Broadway; first I came up Bleecker-street, and then went down Broadway.

The Surrogate—"I was at the corner coming up Bleecker-street, and the Doctor was going up Broadway, upon the left-hand side as you go up, towards the North River; I was going towards Broadway, upon the south side of Bleecker-street, towards the Battery?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You met just at the corner? A.—Yes, Sir; I got to the corner as he got past me.

Q.—You were able to see these persons pretty distinctly I suppose? A.—I saw the Doctor and the two ladies; I bowed to the Doctor and he returned it.

Q.—Do you remember what sort of a day it was, whether a warm or a cool day? A.—My impression is that it was rather a warm day; I do not recollect particularly.

Q.—Was this before sundown? A.—As near as I can recollect, it was about 8 o'clock.

Q.—After dark, was it? A.—After dark.

Q.—Which way did they go? A.—They crossed Bleecker-street and then turned down Bleecker-street; I stopped after they had passed me and saw them turn down Bleecker-street, because it was an uncommon thing for me to see the Doctor with the ladies; it was a curiosity.

Q.—When was the last time you saw him before that? A.—I had not seen him for a good while.

Q.—When did you move out of Bond-street? A.—In 1854.

Q.—Have you any distinct recollection that you had seen Dr. Burdell after you moved ont of Bond-street before this time? A.—Yes, Sir; I could not tell you what time, but several times.

Q.—Any time recently before that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You mentioned the ladies dresses; could you state what the Doctor's dress was? A.—I could not.

Q.—Had he a frock coat on? A.—That I could not tell; I did not observe any part of his dress at all; merely saw the individual.

Q.—Had he gloves on? A.—That I could not tell.

Q.—Would not white gloves have been rather a conspicuous object, and would you not have been likely to notice them if he had had them on? A.—No, Sir; I think not; if he held his hands up in that way [opened palm] I might.

Q.—Did you notice whether the ladies had white kid gloves? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you notice the face of either lady so that you could recognize it if you should see her again? A.—No, sir; I did not notice the face of either of the ladies.

Q.—Did you say that you spoke to him? A.—No, sir; I merely bowed to him.

Q.—Where you were going down Broadway? A.—To no place in particular; this was my evening walk.

Q.—Where had you started from in order to go to Macdougal street. A.—From No. 280 Fourth avenue.

Q.—Away up town? A.—Yes, sir; above Twentieth street.

Q.—Is No. 80 Macdougal-street above or below Bleecker-street? A.—It is between Bleecker-street and the Hospital, on the left hand side.

Q.—Which is it nearest to, Bleecker or Houston-street? A.—Bleecker-street is nearer for me than Houston-street.

Q.—Is No. 80 nearest to Bleecker or to Houston-street? A.—It is two-thirds of the way down from Houston-street.

Q.—When you turned down Broadway, where did you go to; how far down? A.—Perhaps down to the Battery; perhaps down to the Park.

Q.—Did you go as far as the Park? A.—Perhaps I die.

Q.—Do you know whether you did or not? A.—I could not be positive of that.

Q.—Did you see anybody else you knew on your way down? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—You do not recollect whether you stopped at the Park or at the Battery? A.—No, sir; not at the Battery; I did not mean that.

Q.—Was your impression first that you went to the Battery? A.—I merely said that as a casual remark.

Q.—Did you not say that you went down to the Battery? A.—I meant that I went down towards the Battery.

Q.—Why did you say that you went down to the Battery if you had no recollection of it? A.—I answered casually.

Q.—Is it your habit to answer casually when under oath? A.—No, Sir; that is not my habit.

Q.—If you did not go down to the Battery, as I did not ask you anything about the Battery, how did it come into your mind to tell me casually that you went down to the Battery? A.—I did not intend to say that I went down to the Battery, but towards the Battery.

Q.—You meant to say then that you went towards the Battery? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I did not ask you where you went towards, but where you went; and you said down to the Battery; I should like to know if you can explain how you happened to say that casually? A.—I answered you without thought.

Q.—Without thought when under oath?

Mr. Dean suggested that the witness had corrected himself in the same sentence, and this course of inquiry was not legitimate.

Mr. Tilden replied, that it was a question of the accuracy of memory and the moral structure of a man's character about which he had a right to interrogate.

Q.—After you turned back, where did you go to? A.—I went home.

Q.—You went directly home? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any other human being on that walk that you knew? A.—I could not say now that I recognized any one; I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Have you a good many acquaintances in New-York? A.—Yes, Sir; a good many.

Q.—How is your practice as a physician? A.—Very good.

Q.—Considerably extensive? A.—Ordinary.

Q.—Have you not social relations with a good many people? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—Are you an observing man? Do you ordinarily know men you meet in the street? A.—Not very often.

Q.—You did not notice any other human being you knew, on this long walk, excepting this one? A.—I could not recollect a single individual.

Q.—Either going down or coming up? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was this document you have spoken of? A.—It is a letter on private business. I have it with me and am willing to show it to the Surrogate.

Q.—Were you asked to bring this letter? A.—I do not recollect that I was.

Q.—When did you first speak of it? A.—I do not recollect when; last week I think it was; I was asked if I had seen Dr. Burdell, and I mentioned the fact that I had seen him so and so; but I could not tell the date.

Q.—Who asked the question? A.—Mr. Romeyn.

Q.—When? A.—I could not tell that.

Q.—When do you think it was? A.—I think it was after the murder trial.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Romeyn? I do not know.

Q.—Have you had any business with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you a client of his? A.—No, Sir; I have had law business with him; have employed him at some time.

Q.—Have you seen Mrs. Cunningham? A.—I never saw her.

Q.—Who is this gentleman whom you went to see that evening? A.—G. W. Snow.

Q.—Who is Mr. Snow? A.—A merchant, at No. 21 Chambers-street.

Q.—You did not find him at home that evening? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When after that did you find him at home? A.—I could not state the date.

Q.—Was this business of importance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About which you felt solicitude? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did it concern yourself or himself mainly? A.—It concerned myself.

Q.—You did not relinquish the attempt to see him because you failed to see him that night? A.—No, Sir.

By the Surrogate—Q.—When did you go again? A.—I might have gone the next evening or the evening after.

Q.—How long was it before that business was finally terminated or closed up? A.—It is not closed up yet.

Q.—Do you see Mr. Snow sometimes about it now? A.—Occasionally I do.

Q.—At his house? A.—At his house in the evening.

Q.—Do you go there frequently in the edge of the evening? A.—It is the only time I ever do go there.

Q.—You seldom see him anywhere excepting at his house? A.—No, Sir; I am not out in the daytime at all.

Q.—Because you are occupied in your profession? A.—Yes, Sir; I usually take about the edge of the evening to go there to see him.

Q.—Have you been there a great many times to see him about this business since? A.—I have.

Q.—You think you did go, or may have gone, the night after? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You think you did go, or may have gone, the second night after? A.—I couldn't tell whether it was one, two, or three nights after.

Q.—Hadn't you been there before to see him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At the same house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About the same business? A.—Yes, Sir, about the same matter.

Q.—How long ago did you commence going there to see about this business? A.—I could not tell the time.

Q.—Was it not a month before? A.—Yes, Sir; three months before.

Q.—You had been going there for three months at this hour of the evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And have continued to go there from that time up to the present about that hour of the evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then it has been your habit for nearly six months to go to see him very frequently about that hour of the evening at his house; and sometimes you found him in and sometimes you did not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you oftener find him in or out? A.—I oftener found him in.

Q.—You often found him out? A.—Sometimes out.

Q.—You frequently found him out? A.—Not very frequently.

Q.—Did you not frequently find him out? A.—Not frequently.

Q.—Sometimes you found him out? A.—Yes, Sir.

By the Surrogate—How did you receive that note? A.—By the penny postman; I have not got the envelope.

Q.—Was it Boyd's? A.—I could not tell whether it was Boyd's or not.

Q.—Where is the envelope? A.—The envelope has been destroyed; the envelopes I destroy and file away the letters.

By the Surrogate—Was it destroyed at the time of receiving the letter? A.—About that time; it is my habit to destroy the envelopes and file the letters away.

Q.—Did you say anything to Mr. Snow about having seen Dr. Burdell? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell anybody else of it at the time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not for some months after? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not fix the date for some months after, did you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When did you fix the date? A.—I did not fix the date until I ascertained it from this letter; I could not tell when it was.

Q.—When did you ascertain it from the letter? Did you look for the letter until after the murder trial? A.—I did not look for the letter until recently; No, Sir.

Q.—From the time of the occurrence until you looked for the letter, had you any knowledge what night it was? A.—No, Sir.

By the Surrogate—When did you look for the letter?—recently, you say? A.—I think it was last week.

Q.—Last week you first looked for the letter? A.—First looked for the letter.

Q.—Then you were never able to say until last week what date it was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean to say that, going to that house very frequently before, at this same hour in the evening, to see this man, and very frequently afterwards, not having recollected this thing for a period of between six and seven months, you can swear positively that it was on that identical night you met this man? A.—I can, Sir.

Q.—There is no possibility of your making an error? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—None whatever? A.—None whatever.

Q.—You are absolutely certain? A.—I am certain.

Q.—When was the first time you ever talked to anybody about this circumstance? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Who was the first person you ever talked to about it?

Witness—About the date?

Counsel—No; the circumstance of your meeting Dr. Burdell that night? A.—Mr. Romeyn.

Q.—When was that? A.—I could not give the date.

Q.—About when? A.—I think Mr. Romeyn asked me the question at the time the murder trial was going on, if I recollect.

Q.—Where were you? A.—In my office.

Q.—What was he doing there? A.—He called in to see me.

Q.—What about? A.—This very business.

Q.—What did you tell him? A.—I told him I recollected meeting him, but could not give him the date.

Q.—At that time you was not able to fix the date? A.—I was not able to fix the date.

Q.—You did not look for the letter from that time until this last week? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not at first recollect about the letter, I suppose? A.—I had forgotten it the first time he came to see me. The first time Mr. Romeyn saw me, this letter had not been written.

Q.—What time was that? A.—The first time he saw me about seeing Mr. Burdell, and I told him I would look up my papers and books and see if I could ascertain.

Q.—This letter had not been written then? A.—At this first call of Mr. Romeyn it had not been written.

By the Surrogate—Who wrote it? A.—There, Sir, is his handwriting, [Handing the letter to the Surrogate.]

Q.—You did not look for this letter from Mr. Snow immediately after the first time Mr. Romeyn called upon you, then, when he first called upon you about seeing Dr. Burdell? A.—I told him I could not fix the time; I did not tell him anything about the letter.

Q.—You did not remember anything about the letter at that time? A.—I did not.

Q.—How long was it after that before you remembered about the letter? A.—I did not recollect about it until I found it. Mr. Romeyn called upon me a second time and requested me to look at my book.

Q.—When was that second time? A.—I think it was last week.

Q.—You never recollected about the letter until that day? A.—I had no occasion to recollect it.

Q.—Of course; I merely wanted the fact that you did not recollect it. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What book did he ask you to look in? A.—In my appointment book.

Q.—Did you look there? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you find anything there? A.—No, Sir; nothing at all by which I could fix the date.

Q.—What date did he want you to fix? A.—He wanted to know if I recollected the date of the meeting with Mr. Burdell, and I could not fix the date.

Q.—Did he state what date he wanted it fixed upon? A.—Not that I recollect; nothing was said upon the subject.

Q.—When was it that you looked at the book? A.—I think I was not until last week.

Q.—Did you give the book a thorough search then? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—And found nothing? A.—I found nothing.

Q.—How did you come at that time to think of looking after the letter? A.—I cannot tell you how I came to, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Romeyn suggest that? A.—That I do not know.

Q.—Don't you recollect whether he suggested looking after the letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect that he did not suggest it? A.—No, Sir; I have no recollection of that.

Q.—Will you say that Mr. Romeyn did not ask you to look after this letter? A.—I am not certain; I said that possibly some memorandum or letter might fix the date.

Q.—You recollect that that occurred? A.—That occurred.

Q.—You recollect that you said that to Mr. Romeyn, and he said that to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then what did you mean by telling us you did not recollect? A.—I don't think I understood you.

Q.—I asked you whether Mr. Romeyn suggested to you to look after this letter, and you said you did not recollect. A.—I told you that he wanted me to ascertain the date, and called upon me for that purpose; and this is what I wished to be understood, that I told him I would look at my appointment book and see, and I would look at some letters, and perhaps something of that kind would fix my memory; then I found this letter, and remembered the circumstances.

Q.—Then you recollected that the night after this letter was received was the night you saw Dr. Burdell? A.—That was the first time I recollect anything about this letter.

Q.—That was last week? A.—That was last week.

Q.—You did not recollect, before that, that it was this night you received this letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not recollect, before that, that it was this night you had called at Mr. Snow's? A.—I could fix no date that I called upon Mr. Snow.

Q.—You called upon him so often that you could not recollect what night it was until you saw this letter? A.—No, Sir, I had called continually about that time.

Q.—About the same time of the evening? A.—About the same time of the evening.

Q.—You, therefore, could not tell what time it was until you found this letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not remember that it was the same night upon which you had received this letter? A.—No, Sir, until I found the letter.

Q.—You did not remember anything about the letter until you found the letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not connect the two circumstances in any manner until you had found the letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—All the way in which you were able to connect the two circumstances of the receipt of the letter and the seeing of Dr. Burdell, have arisen since you found this letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Entirely? A.—Wholly, Sir.

C.—You have no recollection of it before that? A.—None at all.

Q.—And this was last week? A.—This was last week, Sir.

Q.—You had the first interview with Mr. Romeyn about this business during the murder trial? A.—I think that was the time; I could not be positive.

Q.—There is nothing in this letter about Dr. Burdell. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Dr. Burdell had no connection with this letter? A.—None at all.

Q.—No connection with the business to which the letter relates? A.—None at all.

Q.—No connection with Mr. Snow? A.—None at all.

[The Surrogate here read the letter.]

Q.—Now, Sir, do you mean to say that you did not look for that letter for the express purpose of fixing that date upon the 28th day of October? A.—I looked for it to ascertain the date.

Q.—Didn't you look for that letter to fix the date upon the 28th of October? A.—No, Sir; I understand you now.

Q.—Didn't you know at the time you searched for the letter that it was desired to fix the date upon that day? A.—I do not understand your question.

Q.—Did not you know that Mr. Romeyn desired to fix the date upon that day before you looked for this letter? A.—He didn't say that to me.

Q.—Did not you know that? A.—I might infer it; but did not know it.

Q.—How would you infer it? A.—I don't know that I can explain it to you, Sir.

Q.—I want you to try—how did you infer it, and why did you infer it? A.—I cannot tell you, Sir.

Q.—Was anything said by which you could infer it? A.—I do not recollect now.

Q.—Do you say that nothing was said whereby you could infer it? A.—I do not recollect the conversation particularly, Sir.

Q.—You recollect you had a conversation? A.—I had a conversation; yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did that conversation last? A.—Perhaps ten minutes.

Q.—Do you recollect any one thing said in it? A.—He asked me if I could fix the date upon which I saw Mr. Burdell.

Q.—Did he ask you anything else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was anything else said? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was anything else said upon your part? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was anything else said upon your part? A.—I do not recollect anything said; I cannot recollect the particular conversation.

Q.—This was last week, was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You recollect all that happened six months ago—now, can you tell me what was this conversation last week? A.—He merely asked me if I could fix the date, and I said I would look and see; that was all that was said between us, I was busy; he came in the evening; and he did not stay there three moments.

Q.—Nothing else was said or talked about, then, in the ten minutes that you say he was there, but his asking one question and your giving one answer? are Mr. Romeyn and you so slow spoken as that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you mean by telling me that this conversation lasted ten minutes? A.—You asked me if he was there in the evening, and stayed long.

Q.—I did not ask that, I asked how long this conversation lasted; did you not say that the conversation lasted ten minutes? A.—I said it lasted ten moments; it might not have taken five moments?

Q.—Would it take five moments for him to ask that one question, and for you to give that single answer? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why then did you tell me that the conversation lasted ten moments? A.—I cannot tell you why; it might have been your manner of asking.

Q.—Why did you not tell me the truth, that he only asked one question, and you made one answer, if that be the truth? A.—He may have talked upon some other subject; I do not recollect particularly now.

Q.—What did you mean by saying he did not? A.—I do not recollect whether he did or did not.

Q.—You recollect that it was a ten minute conversation? A.—I cannot say that it was a ten minute conversation, we were only a few moments together, and I was busy at the time.

Q.—Why didn't you say so then when I asked you? A.—I cannot tell you why.

Q.—You say you inferred that it was desired to have you fix this meeting upon the night of the 28th. Did you infer what time in the evening it was desired you should fix it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not infer about the time in the evening? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How came you to infer about the evening, and not about the time of the evening? A.—I could not tell you why I did so.

Q.—You did infer that they wanted you to fix it upon that evening. Have you read any of the testimony in this trial? A.—I have.

Q.—Most of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How much of it have you read? A.—I could not tell you how much, very little indeed.

Q.—Which part did you read? A.—I have read no part in particular.

Q.—Mention some one part that you have read? A.—Testimony on both sides.

Q.—Mention the testimony of some one witness that you have read? A.—I could not do it.

Q.—Did you read the testimony of the murder trial? A.—I read part of it.

Q.—Did you read the testimony of the Coroner's inquest? A.—I read part of that.

Q.—Did you read the marriage certificate? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you read the testimony of Rev. Mr. Marvine at the Coroner's inquest? A.—I read a part of that.

Q.—What part? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—Did you read the testimony of Rev. Mr. Marvine at this trial? A.—Some part of it upon this trial.

Q.—What part of it? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Did you read that of Helen Cunningham? A.—A part of that.

Q.—Did you read the testimony of Augusta Cunningham? A.—Yes; Sir.

Q.—Did you read the testimony of Augusta Cunningham, wherein she fixes the time when this marriage took place? A.—I presume I did, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known that it was claimed that this marriage took place on the night of the 28th of October. A.—I could not fix the date, Sir.

Q.—You knew that the marriage was alleged to have taken place upon that night? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known it? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—Have not you known it, Sir, ever since the Coroner's inquest? A.—I presume I have, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever talk to anybody, up to last week, about having seen Dr. Burdell walking with these ladies that night? A.—Never.

Q.—Never to any human being? A.—I have no recollection of mentioning it to any human being.

Q.—Are you a married man? A.—I am not, Sir.

Q.—Are you a widower? A.—I have no wife, Sir.

Q.—You have never been married? A.—I have been married.

Q.—Then you are a widower, I suppose? Have you any children? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do they live with you? A.—They do.

Q.—What are their ages? A.—From 13 to 20; I have three children, one daughter and two sons.

Q.—What are their respective ages? A.—The oldest one I think is 21—a daughter; my two sons are younger.

Q.—You never mentioned to your children the circumstances of your having seen Dr. Burdell? A.—Not a word.

Q.—Are you a housekeeper, Sir? A.—I am not.

Q.—Where do you board? A.—At No. 280 Fourth-avenue.

Q.—What boarding-house is that? A.—I forget the lady's name, at this moment.

Q.—How long have you boarded there? A.—Since last Fall in the same house, but there are two individuals who have kept it; Mrs. Hope keeps the house now.

Q.—You have boarded there since last Fall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are there any other inmates in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who are they? A.—The names of the individuals I do not know—those that are there now.

Q.—Do you know any of them? A.—Not any in the house.

Q.—How many are there? A.—I think there are two gentlemen.

Q.—Any others? A.—No, Sir; none that know of.

Q.—What are the names of these gentlemen? A.—I forget these gentlemen; I have not been long in the house; the lady who now occupies the house only came in the 1st of May; they are all strangers to me.

Q.—When did you go there? A.—Last Fall; another lady was keeping the house at that time.

Q.—Who kept the house before the 1st of May? A.—I cannot think of the name.

Q.—Your memory of names is not so good as your memory of countenances when you see them in the dark? A.—That is too true, Sir.

By the Surrogate—The time you went there last Fall, was it before or after you met the Doctor in the street? A.—I was at the same house, boarding there.

By the Surrogate—You have stated that at the first time Mr. Romeyn called to see you, this letter was not written? A.—I did not understand your question, Sir.

Q.—What did you think the question was? How did you understand it? A.—I don't know how I did understand it.

Q.—Don't you know that the letter was not written at that time? A.—No, Sir; the letter was written according to its date.

Q.—What did you mean, then, by saying that it was not written according to its date? A.—I got an impression upon my mind that the whole transaction was previous to the writing of the letter; that I had got into my mind.

Q.—What had got into your mind? A.—It had got into my mind that Mr. Romeyn—

Mr. Dean objected to this course of questioning.

Mr. Tilden objected to interrupting and prompting the witness, and said that he intended to have the full benefit of the examination of such witnesses as this.

Mr. Dean objected to the expression, "such witnesses as this."

The Surrogate said that it would be proper to refrain from such remarks in the presence of witnesses.

Q.—You say that your impression at that time was that this whole transaction was before the letter was written? A.—You asked me that question; that was my impression at that moment.

Q.—That your conversation with Mr. Romeyn was before the letter was written? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What transaction did you mean? A.—I have reference to the murder trial; I got that impression; in recollecting dates, it is very difficult, unless I can have something to fix upon, some document or something of that kind; and putting the question in that form, I merely misunderstood and said what I did not mean with regard to it.

Q.—Do you think you have explained it? A.—The letter was written upon its date, and had no reference to any subsequent matter.

Q.—But notwithstanding the recollection of this date, the moment I asked you the question you had the impression that it was written subsequent to the murder trial? A.—I could not fix the date.

Q.—You now say that the letter was written at the time of the date it bears? A.—I said it was written at the time of the date it bears.

Q.—And the moment I interrogated you about it, you had the impression that it was written subsequent to the murder trial? A.—That passed my mind at the moment, when you put the question.

Q.—That is the reason you answered in the way you did? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the reason I answered in the way I did.

The Surrogate—Is it necessary to press this farther?

Mr. Tilden—I think, your Honor, that it shows the structure of this man's mind, and his habits of memory.

Q.—Do you remember the day you received this letter, Sir? A.—It was the day after it was written, Sir; the next morning.

Q.—What time in the morning? A.—I could not tell you what time, Sir.

Q.—Early in the morning? A.—I could not tell what time in the morning.

Q.—Where were you when you received it? A.—At Nos. 284-286 Fourth-avenue; that was my office at the time.

Q.—You received it through the Express? A.—Through the penny post.

Q.—Is your wife living? A.—Yes, Sir; she that was my wife.

Q.—Have you been divorced? I have, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—I could not give the date; as some two years ago.

Q.—Who was the plaintiff in the suit? A.—A gentleman from Connecticut; I cannot recollect his name.

Mr. Dean objected to these questions.

The Surrogate admitted the questions, as bearing upon the question of memory.

Q.—Who was the plaintiff in that divorce suit? A.—I think his name was Lockwood, Sir; I would not be positive; he was from Connecticut; I could not tell his name without reference to the documents.

Q.—You do not remember his name? A.—No, Sir; I could tell you by referring to the documents.

Q.—Can you ever remember people's names without documents? A.—Not unless they excited some attention so as to be fixed in my memory; not the names of individuals or dates; by referring to the documents I could tell you.

Q.—Do you know what the word "plaintiff" means? A.—You mean the Attorney of the one suing for the divorce. I suppose.

Q.—Was this man your Attorney? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He was your wife's Attorney? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was your Attorney? A.—I had no Attorney.

Q.—Did you defend the suit? No, Sir.

Q.—What Court was this suit in? A.—In the Supreme Court of Connecticut, Sir.

Q.—Do you often receive letters by the Penny-Post? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Always the same day they were written? A.—Not always.

Q.—Not always? A.—Always if written in the first part of the day; otherwise not until the next day.

Q.—Sometimes not until the second day; how often? A.—A great many times not until the next day; if the letters werenot written until the afternoon, I did not get them until the next morning.

Q.—Did you not sometimes fail to get them the next morning? A.—Not that I know of; there may have been cases; but I do not know of any.

Q.—Has it not sometimes happened that you did not get them until the morning after that? A.—I do not recollect any case now, Sir.

Q.—Do you know what time of day this letter was written?

Witness—Which letter?

Counsel—No matter.

Q.—Did you go out for the purpose, after seeing Mr. Snow, of going down towards the Battery to walk? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you intend to take that walk before you went out? A.—I started to go to Mr. Snow's.

Q.—Are you accustomed to take long walks? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—For your health? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To any particular place? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Frequently down Broadway? A.—My object when I left home was to go to Mr. Snow's, I believe.

Q.—And then to take a walk afterwards? A.—And to take a walk afterwards.

Q.—Didn't you mean to go down Broadway? A.—I had no fixed intention.

Q.—When you left Mr. Snow's, did you not intend to go down Broadway? A.—I could not recollect what my thoughts were then.

Q.—Can you tell when when you made up your mind to walk down Broadway? A.—No, Sir; when I got to the corner, perhaps.

Q.—Was that a longer walk than you usually take? A.—That I could not tell.

Q.—How long ago was it that this divorce took place? A.—I believe it was about two years.

Q.—Upon the suit of your wife against you, was it? A.—It was, Sir.

Q.—For what cause?

Mr. Dean objected to the question.

The Surrogate—I do not know why you should object to it; the character of the witness is material.

Mr. Dean suggested that adultery was not the only ground of divorce in Connecticut, and that the fact of divorce did not, therefore, prove any thing.

The Surrogate—Then it cannot hurt his character.

Q.—What was the cause? A.—You know what the cause for divorce in Connecticut is.

Q.—No, I do not; what is it? adultery? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You made no defence? A.—I made no defence.

Q.—In what court of law was this suit prosecuted? A.—I believe in the Supreme Court, Sir.

Q.—Where did you reside at that time? A.—In the City.

not careful;" he said "He might do worse;" that was the last conversation I had with him concerning her: this was after the 1st of October, 1856; the Doctor never spoke of her in my presence in any other terms than of respect.

Cross-examination.—When the Doctor was angry at a person he was the most vituperative man I ever knew, and he did not hesitate to say anything without any reference to its being true, if he thought it would be injurious to the person; I never had any difficulty with him; he did not hesitate to denounce in the most unmeasured terms any person whom he might imagine had injured him; he was quick-tempered and violent; I have known him speak in terms of praise of an individual, then denounce him, in a few days afterwards, most bitterly, and then praise him again; was very extravagant when he was praising or denouncing any one; I never heard any body so much abused by him as his relatives were; I never heard such bitter language used by anybody as he used towards his brother William and his near relatives.

Mr Clinton here rose and stated that there seemed to be great difficulty in public matters. There was great danger of a public riot, and his associate, Judge Bean, desired to have this case stand adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Surrogate accordingly adjourned the Court till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—June 16.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

THE FRENCH RAILWAY FINANCES.

The Northern Railway of France vs. *Charles Carpentier, et al.*—Mr. Townshend, yesterday, came into Court and asked permission to put in an affidavit in opposition to the one put in by Mr. Morrogh on Saturday last. If the Court would permit him to do so, he would draw up an affidavit to be placed with the rest of the papers, and would serve a copy of it on the other side.

His Honor thought that the proper course would be to take an order to show cause why this proposed affidavit should not be appended to the other papers.

Mr. Townshend then submitted the following affidavit, and the Judge granted the order returnable this morning:

City and County of New-York, ss.

John Townshend of said City makes oath and says, that he is informed and believes that after the consent in this cause of James Morrogh, the plaintiff's attorney, dated May 22, 1857, the defendant, Louis Grelet, was, by the Sheriff of New-York, suffered to leave the State of New York and the United States without any further or other consent of the plaintiff's attorney than that of the 22d of May, 1857, and that the said consent was treated and acted upon by said Sheriff as a complete discharge out of his control of the said Parot and Louis Grelet.

JOHN TOWNSHEND.

Sworn before me this 16th day of June, 1857.

H. S. Lincoln, Com. of Deeds.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Ordered—That the Trial Term for June be continued into the fourth week, and that causes to be tried by a Jury will be disposed of during that time.

June 16, 1857. B. H. JARVIS, Clerk.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Justus Chollar vs. *McDonough Bucklin, William Muller and John D. King*.—The defendants, Bucklin and Fuller, Feb. 24, 1857, made two promissory notes, payable to their own order at the Shoe and Leather Bank, one month after date, for $150 each. The defendants indorsed both notes, and the plaintiff, the rightful owner and holder of each, presented them for payment severally on March 27 and April 27, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, and payment was refused. The plaintiff gave due notice of the refusal to the indorsers, and looked to them for payment. The plaintiff demanded judgment for $300, and interest on each note from the time of its maturity, with the costs of this action. Judgment $303 73 and $12 costs and allowance as against the defendant King, and $303 73 and $7 allowance and costs, as against Bucklin and Fuller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The State vs. *Dominic Ragans, for Violations of the Quarantine Laws*.—This case, which had been set down for trial in the Court of Sessions yesterday, had not been called up tu 11½ o'clock, in consequence of unfinished business. At that hour, John Van Buren, with copies of the three indictments against Ragan, in his hands, called the attention of Judge Russell to the case. He had been suddenly called on, just as he was about to leave the City to act as counsel for the defendant, but he had not read the indictment, and was not prepared to go into the case. Mr. Clark, also, who was associated with the parties, was engaged in the trial of a case which would occupy him most of this week, and he requested to have the case deferred until Saturday, to allow time for him to prepare. It was his intention to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and ask to have the indictments quashed, at which time he would present some of the points of this law to the Court.

Mr Hall, the District Attorney, opposed the motion to defer. The indictments were found on Friday, and the case was set down for trial on Tuesday; the defendant had also stated he was ready for trial, and had his witnesses all ready to bring into Court. He should be sorry to appear to be wanting in courtesy, but the circumstances of the case obliged him to press for the immediate trial of the case, and he was ready; this defendant was no stranger in this court, and had not been taken by surprise; he was before the Court last year and the year previous, upon charges precisely similar to this under which he was now arraigned, but under pleas of not being ready, for lack of counsel or witnesses, the cases had been deferred and had never been tried. The District-Attorney said a motion to quash could not be made under the ruling of this Court after the plea had been entered.

Judge Russell—In cases where parties may have acted without counsel, or had been taken by surprise, the motion might be granted as a matter of courtesy.

Mr. Van Buren did not wish to be understood as asking that the case should not be tried—he wished it tried at this term, but the defendant had no counsel, and they only wanted time to prepare the case. If the object was to injure and break down the defendant, who was a poor boatman, this was the way to do it; but if, as the District-Attorney had stated, there were grave matters of law to be gone into, time should be allowed. This case, which was for alleged violation of the Quarantine regulations, was a matter of every day occurrence—one which he and the Judge violated every time they went to Staten Island, and which every Ferry boat violated upon every trip to and from Staten Island. These buoys of the Health Officer were all over the bay.

The District-Attorney said: The offence charged, although it appeared an ordinary misdemeanor, yet under the circumstances, it involved consequences of the greatest importance to the public health, and his position required him to insist upon the trial of the man, that if he were found guilty he might be punished. The very immunity he had enjoyed in his former breaches of the law had seemed to embolden him to repeat the offence; he was one of those who had violated the law repeatedly—had contemned it, and set it at defiance. The cause for making this law stringent, and requiring a summary trial, was because the persons who violated the law were generally sailors, who were here to-day and gone to-morrow, and the same was true of the witnesses. Heretofore this person had procured delays until the witnesses were all gone, and they had then come into Court, and were anxious for a trial. The Health Officer was present, ready to swear to the *corpus delicti*, and they were ready to proceed. He read from chapter 412 of the Acts of the Legislature, section 4 of the "Act to provide for more effectually guarding against the spread of pestilential diseases," passed April 14, 1857, which is as follows:

"Every person who shall oppose or obstruct the said Health Officer in performing the duties required of him by law, and every person who shall go on board of, or have any communication, intercourse or dealing with any vessel under Quarantine, or with any of her crew or passengers, without the permission of the Health Officer, or who shall, without such permission, invade the Quarantine grounds or anchorage, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, not less than three nor more than six months in the Penitentiary."

Mr. Van Buren again repeated in substance his former points, and asked that the case might be deferred.

Judge Russell—The difficulty is, that if it is not tried now, it must go over to the September term. I will permit you to defer the case until next Thursday, with the distinct understanding that the case is to proceed at that time. I shall not permit you to withdraw the plea, but I will hear you; if upon the hearing the Court should be with you, a plea to quash the indictment can then be made—if not, the trial must go to the Jury.

Mr. Van Buren, with Ragans, Roy Tompkins, Esq., and some other of his friends, then left the Court.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, June 17.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 206 to 220. *Part II.*—Nos. 1004, 220, 265, 268, 280, 281, 290, 293, 294, 295, 306, 402, 416, 465, 495, 511, 610, 629, 669, 702, 708½, 826, 828, 845, 869, 874, 876½, 880, 881, 892.

Superior Court.—Nos. 691, 84, 602, 481, 421, 621, 623, 705, 251, 352, 445, 8, 9, 189, 197, 239, 488, 1622, 616, 220, 168, 714, 715, 716, 717, 158, 229, 190, 696.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Nos. 614, 604, 1229, 614, 508½, 635, 641, 643, 653, 655, 659, 660, 662, 667, 669, 670, 697, 692, 689, 688, 711, 715, 719, 723, 727, 741, 747, 749, 759, 764, 763, 764.

United States District Court.—Nos. 11, 12, 15, 26, 28 to 31, 74, 22, 14, 17, 114, 115, 116.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets..*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Tuesday, June 16, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in very moderate demand at previous figures. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $7 12½@$8 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

COPPER—Is quiet, and prices of all kinds lean in favor of buyers.

COTTON—Continues in good demand at full and buoyant rates. Middling Uplands are now worth 13¾c. @14c.; do Gulf, 14½c.@14¾c.; and other kinds, proportionate rates, ₰ lb. Neill Brog & Co. report the week's sales, at 36,000 bales. They add that "the recent week's sales, at 36,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour of really desirable quality, is not freely offered,—while it is in pretty fair request, chiefly for the home trade. Common grades are plenty and lower, yet scarcely noticed by buyers, there being very little inquiry from shippers. Sales, 9,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range.

Inferior State	$6 30@$6 40
Ordinary State	6 40@ 6 55
Straight State	6 55@ 6 70
Extra State	6 75@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 40@ 6 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 55@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 55@ 6 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 75@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 10@ 9 00
Fancy [illegible]	7 25@ 7 45
Extra [illegible]	7 [illegible]@10 00
Extra Genesee	8 00@10 50

Canadian is still dull and drooping. Sales have been reported of about 500 bbls., in lots, at from $6 50@$6 for superfine to very choice extra ₰ bbl. Southern is in quick request, at declining prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,400 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 50@$10 ₰ bbl. Included in the sales of Southern Flour, was a small lot, made from Georgia new Wheat, and received from Savannah, by steamer. It is brought a little more than $10 75 ₰ bbl., owing, partly to the fact, that it was the first lot of new wheat flour offered here this season. Rye Flour is scarce and needed, at $4 50@$6 50 for Fine to Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy, at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 40 for Brandywine. ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet and somewhat unsettled. We can only report sales of 7,900 bushels, including fair Canadian White, at $1 85, and Western Red, at Chicago, $1 56 ₰ bush. Rye is inactive and languid at $1 25@$1 28 ₰ bushel. Oats are plenty, heavy and drooping, at 62½c.@65c., for Western; 64c.@67c. for State and Canadian; 53c.@58c. for Jersey; 51c.@55c. for Pennsylvania, and 50c.@54c. for southern, ₰ bushel. Barley and Barley-Malt are unchanged. Corn continues abundant and depressed, being sparingly sought after. Sales: 27,000 bushels, at 92c.@93c. for mixed; 94c.@95c. for Yellow; and 94c.@96c. for White, ₰ bushel.

HAY—River is still plenty and heavy at 80c.@90c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Appears inactive and somewhat nominal.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady, at 8c.@12c. ₰ lb.

IRON—Is slightly dealt in, at previous quotations.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited at old figures.

OILS—We can report no important movements in this line here.

PROVISIONS—Pork is somewhat unsettled, sales having transpired of only about 500 bbls., at $23 30@$23 35 for Mess; and $19 20@$19 25 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are firm at 11c.@11¼c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is scarce and quiet at 11¾c.@13¼c. ₰ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, and is firm. The transactions since our last reach about 370 bbls. and tes, mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@14½c. ₰ lb. Beef is in good request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 550 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess: $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do. ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef, $28@$31 ₰ tc. Beef Hams, $23@$23 25 ₰ bbl. Butter is plenty and in very moderate demand, at 15c.@20c., for new Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good new State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c.@10½c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Continues in pretty good demand at full and buoyant rates—$4 50@$5 37½ for ordinary to prime, ₰ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Exhibit no important change.

SPICES—Are quiet and somewhat nominal.

SUGARS—Appear very tame, owing mainly to the disagreement of parties about prices. We heard of no important movements to-day.

TALLOW—Sales 23,000 lbs. prime were reported at former rates.

TEAS—Are rather less active, yet are quite stiffly held.

TOBACCO—With the exception of a large sale of Kentucky to a manufacturer, the condition of the market is unchanged. Sales since Friday last: 267 bbds. Kentucky at 14½c.@21c.; 83 bales Havana at 40c.@50c.; 81 bales Yara on private terms; 50 bales Cuba at 24c.; and 114 cases Seed Leaf at 13½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 340 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired at 33½c.@34c., mainly at 33½c. ₰ gallon

FREIGHTS—Varied little. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3a. ₰ bale; Flour, 6d. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 2d. ₰ bushel; Beef, 5d.@9d. ₰ tierce; Resin, 5d.@7d. ₰ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ₰ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

PERSONAL.

A CARD.—INFORMATION WANTED.—MRS. FRANCILLA LEACH, CROUCH, McCALLUM, (she having married three times,) whose maiden name was MACGUIRE, received an annuity from an entailed estate abroad. Her death occurred seven years ago, since which, the next heir entitled, has not received it. If the agent in New-York, through whom the annuity was paid, or any person possessing the desired information, will communicate it to J. B. NONES, No. 1½ Warren-st., he shall be liberally rewarded.

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—CARD.—The undersigned desires to return his thanks to the firemen for the zeal and efficiency displayed by them last night in extinguishing the fire on the upper floor of the large six-story building No. 34 Barclay-st., occupied as a chair manufactory, and containing material of a very combustible nature. C. FRANCIS, No. 39 Bowery.

INFORMATION WANTED OF BRIDGET DONOHOE, who emigrated to this country about a year ago or upwards, a native of the city of Limerick, Ireland, daughter of Thomas Donohoe. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received. Address JAS. O. DONOHOE, at this office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE Brotherhoods of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York, will be held in St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn, THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 17, inst. Delegates are requested to assemble for organization at 9½ o'clock A. M. Divine Service and Holy Communion, with a sermon by Rev. Jno. A. Paddock, at 11 A. M. All clergymen and members of kindred Societies from other Dioceses who may be in the vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. The Right Rev. Bishop Clark, D. D., of Rhode Island, will preach before the Convention in the Evening, in St. Peter's Church. Service to commence at 8 o'clock. A collection in aid of the Charitable Funds of the Brotherhood will be made.

TO SILVER-PLATERS.—THE COMMITTEE of the Newark, N. J., Platers' Society would respectfully request the journeymen Platers throughout the Union to appoint one delegate from each shop in every city and town in the United States, to attend A NATIONAL CONVENTION to be held at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, New-York, on TUESDAY, July 7, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M. Papers favorable please copy.

J. S. WATTS,
J. DOUGHERTY, Committee.
H. I. JACOBUS,

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will assemble at the corner of 8th-av. and 24th-st., in full uniform, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., to celebrate the Battle of Bunker Hill, by a concert, to be given at Knickerbocker Hall, by a number of patriotic citizens in that vicinity, for the benefit of the Veterans' Home. Music will be furnished for the occasion. Let every Veteran be present.

By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

Isaac M. Pryfe, Adjutant.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOciety will hold their June exhibition on FRIDAY the 19th, at the Athenæum, from 3 to 11 o'clock P. M., when a fine floral display may be expected.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that a draft (No. 53,160) for $22,000, dated San Francisco, Cal., May 19, 1857, drawn by Drexel, Sother & Church, on Van Bleek, Rud & Drexel, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York, at sight, was dropped in the street, in this City, this morning, and all persons are hereby notified not to discount, cash, or otherwise negotiate the same, as payment thereof is stopped. The finder, by returning it to the subscriber, will receive the above reward.

CALLAHAN,
Counselor-at-Law, No. 20 Nassau-st.

New-York, June 13, 1857.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SUPERIOR HORSE—FOR THE SADDLE or harness, warranted sound and without fault, and to stand without tying, very fast traveler and of good style, will be sold at a fair price, on a credit of three or six months, with good security. Apply, with name and address, to Box, No. 1,370, General P. O., when he can be seen or tried.

CARRIAGES.—ONE ELEGANT TWO-SEAT extension-top Rockaway, with pole; one do. do. with shaft; one Prince Albert Phaeton, all new, City built. For sale low for cash, or approved City paper, 6 months. Apply to A. Y. VAN AMRINGE, No. 241 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—A BOSTON GIG, MADE BY THOS. B. GODDARD, of Boston, in perfect order. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

Office of the Eagle Fire Company, New-York, June 15, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, this day, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The Board of Directors has received the sad intelligence of the death of Aquila G. Stout, the President of this Company, who departed this life at his residence in this City, after a short illness; therefore

Resolved, That this Board have heard with deep regret of the unexpected death of their President, Mr. Stout, who for many years has acted with them in the care and management of this Company.

Resolved, That we entertain a grateful recollection of the kindness and courtesy which have marked our intercourse with Mr. Stout, since he has been the President of this Company.

Resolved, That we remember and duly appreciate the probity of his character, the clearness of mind, and prompt and active habits of business that distinguished him; that we are indebted to his zeal, intelligence and industry in re-uscitating the Company after the disastrous fire of 1845, in securing public confidence in its character and resources, and promoting, during his administration of its affairs, its respectability, prosperity and success.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our departed friend, and sincerely condole with them on the loss of an affectionate husband and father, whom it has pleased Heaven to remove from their circle.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

At the same meeting, JAMES N. COBB, Esq., was elected President of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL Reloading Trough and Hot Air Oven, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.

EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
A. BERNARD, No. 41 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS FONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. 228 Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments, which will be sold at very reasonable prices. W. SCHAUS, No. 439 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LACE SETS, SWISS SETS, TRAVELING SETS.

We will offer on MONDAY, 15th, the balance of our LACE, SWISS, LINEN AND BREAKFAST SETS at cost of importation, to clear off our Spring stock:

EMBROIDERED COLLARS

40 per cent. less than the usual price.

BEEKMAN & CO., No 473 Broadway.

25 TO 40 PER CENT BELOW COST.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

have still a large assortment of DRY GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES, all marked down much below cost, to clear out before rebuilding.

SILKS,
BAREGES,
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
POPLINS,
TRAVELING DRESSES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

No. 805 (old No. 60) Canal-st. 4 doors from Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!

REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
ALL SILK MANTILLAS.
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH THREAD CIRCULARS.
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS of every description.

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN SILK ROBES.

ELEGANT SILK ROBES selling at $20. Former price $30.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SMALL CHECK, BLACK AND WHITE TRAVELING WRAPPERS,

Opened this morning

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,

Price $3 50 and $4.

SELLING OFF.

$167,000 WORTH DRY GOODS,

Damaged by fire and water,

At the Linen House, No. 334 Bowery.

EGAN & CO.,

Take leave to inform their customers and the ladies in general that they have settled with the insurance, which enables them to offer their entire stock of Silks for sale, on MONDAY, 15th, and the following days, Fifty per cent. below former prices, Together with their SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERIES and GLOVES, MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, LINENS of ALL KINDS, our own importation, MARSEILLES QUILTS.

N. B.—None of the above goods have been offered for sale before.

All must be sold out before the 4th of July, as the store will be closed to undergo repairs.

LADIES', MISSES' AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

In this department GENIN'S Bazaar stands alone; nothing approaching in beauty, style and variety can elsewhere be found in articles of

Ladies' and Misses' Swiss Embroidered Basques.
Ladies' and Children's outfits of every description.
Ladies' Robes de Chambre.
Children's Aprons, Sacques and Basques.
Outfits for the Nursery, comprising every requisite
Infants' Robes in great variety.
Misses' Dresses, Pelisses and Paletots.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.
Boys' Summer Clothing.

All marked at moderate prices, and in plain figures.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS REQUESTED

To our present large and desirable stock of FLOUNCED ROBES AND DRESS GOODS For Summer wear, which are offering MUCH BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES, IN ORDER TO CLEAR THEM ALL OUT Before the close of the season. A variety of new styles Barege and Tissue Robes and Piece Goods will be opened MONDAY, JUNE 15.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES,

The finest Assortment in the City,

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

Also, another Lot of FRENCH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, At $1 50

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER MANTILLAS,

Every variety of design and material. Also, DESIRABLE SUMMER SHAWLS, Stella, Crape, Cashmere, Broche, &c., &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS,

Of beautiful Black and White obeck, At $4 each, New in shape and handsome in style.

Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 16, At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,

Napkins, Shirtings, Pillow-case Linens, Towelings, Table Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

FULL STOCK AT LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE AND JACONET ROBES,

At $4 and $5.

These goods are usually sold at $6 and $8, and are of THE FINEST QUALITY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RICH SUMMER DRESS SILKS,

In large variety. Also, NEW STYLES SUMMER SILKS, At 56 cents to $1 per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS!

PARIS EMBROIDERED, untrimmed, from $5 to $20.
PARIS EMBROIDERED, trimmed, from $7 to $30.
PARIS EMBROIDERED richly trimmed with Guipure lace.

The above goods are the latest Paris styles, and are offered at very low prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Articles.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CORDED SKIRTS.

A large lot will be offered at Retail on Monday, the 15th, at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FOR LADIES' DUSTERS

and traveling dresses, Black and white Chine D'Eté, at 25 cents per yard.

Ten cases for sale at retail.

BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

WOVEN BAREGE ROBES,

With HIGH COLORED FLOUNCES, At $5,

Will be offered at Retail on Monday, June 15th.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,

Druggets, &c., in great variety, at low prices. Also, a full and cheap stock of CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, Tassels, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS, Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS,

For traveling cloaks and dresses, At 37½ cents per yard.

Three more cases for sale this week, at retail, At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS

At 65 and 70 cents, Original Price, 80 and 100 cents

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES,

8,000 yards black and white check, at 18 cents per yard, on sale this week at retail, At BULPIN'S No. 361 Broadway.

1000 DOZEN MALTESE MITTS, IN every variety, for ladies and misses. UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO., 471 Broadway.

50 PER CENT. UNDER PRICE.—500 PS. Satin Plaid Barege, at 2s. 6d. per yard. UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO., 471 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS and sets of recent importations, Bands, Flouncings, Muslins, Basques and Skirts; also, Infants' Caps, Mourning Collars, and sets quite new and very beautiful, at our new store, No. 708 Broadway. MILLER & GRANT.

500 FLOUNCED ORGANDY ROBES, plain colors, only $8 50 per dress. UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO., 471 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CHENILLE FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES, only $4 00 per dress. UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO., 471 Broadway.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS FOR CASH!

At No. 318 Broadway, cor. of Pearl-st.

HOMER & KETCHUM

offer (to the Trade only,) STRAW BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS, MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S HATS, BLOOMERS, GIPSIES, &c., &c.

At a reduction from former prices to Cash purchasers.

N. B.—PALM LEAF HATS and SHAKER HOODS, by the Dozen or Case.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY COMPLETE.

LITTLE DORRIT,

By Charles Dickens, (Boz,)

Beautifully illustrated, in both octavo and duodecimo form, is published and for sale this day by all Booksellers and News Agents everywhere. Eighteen different editions of it are published, all complete, at prices ranging from 50 cents to $2 50 for the complete work, according to the edition.

Booksellers, News Agents and all others should send on their orders at once to the Publisher,

T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
Or to E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

THOUGHTS, FEELINGS AND FANCIES.

WILEY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway, will publish on Thursday, THOUGHTS, FEELINGS AND FANCIES, By C. Nestell Bovee.

"This book is the result of a habit, early adopted by its author, and long adhered to, of jotting down from time to time, as occasions served and convenience permitted, such impressions, deemed worthy to be noted as occured to him in the intervals of active professional business."—*Preface.*

1 vol. 12mo. Fancy cloth; bevel boards; gilt top. $1 25.

Just Published:

TUPPER'S PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY, IN BLUE AND GOLD.

Complete in one neat 32mo. vol. Blue and Gold. 75 cents.

From the Cin. Daily Atlas.

Full of genius, rich in thought, and admirable in its religious tone and beautiful language.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!

EVANS & CO.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond-st.

Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.

We are not connected with any other establishment in the City.

The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.

We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and the extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.

If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

152 FULTON-ST.	DOWN-TOWN BOOKSTORE.	152 FULTON-ST.
152 FULTON.	C. SHEPARD & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.	152 FULTON.
152 FULTON.	The cheapest Bookstore in the world.	152 FULTON.
152 FULTON.	Some 23 Books at 75 cts.; $1 50 Books at 50 cts.; $1 Books at 25 cts.	152 FULTON.
152 FULTON.	IMRAY'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN at $2 50.	152 FULTON.
152 FULTON.	It will pay to come a great ways to buy Books and Stationery at	152 FULTON.
152 FULTON.	C. SHEPARD & CO.'S,	152 FULTON.
152 FULTON.	152 Fulton.	152 Fulton.

THE MAGISTRATE—OUT!

SEE THE ENGRAVING OF STATUARY!
See the Murder in Brooklyn and Portrait of Pinkett!
Three Engravings! Newsmen have it!
Only Illustrated Journal of Crimes!

THE MAGISTRATE EXCITEMENT!

ENGRAVING OF THE GREAT POLICE FIGHT!
ARREST OF MAYOR WOOD!
ALL NEWSMEN WILL HAVE IT.
ORDER IT EARLY.

WHO MADE THE BEST FIGHT?—When you have finished reading about the "muss" in the Park yesterday, take four cents, purchase a copy of the CLIPPER, and read an "artistic" report of the recent prize fight between Harry Lazarus and Denny O'Horrigan. Two to one that you will say the "regulars of the P. R." settle their quarrels in the most praiseworthy manner.

THE MARRIAGE ALMANAC.—TO BOOK Agents, Newsmen and others.—The LADIES' MARRIAGE ALMANAC, in which every day in the year is marked with reference to three important epochs; also containing over 1,250 Christian names of admired euphony from 10 different languages. Price 30 stamps (20 cents) per 100; retail price $5 per 100. Two specimen copies mailed free on receipt of two post stamps. Address D. R. DUBOIS, No. 69 West 15th-st., New-York.

TO DRUGGISTS, &c.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the next (July) number of the *American Druggists' Circular* must be sent in until the 30th inst. at latest. Ten cents a line for each and every insertion. Sent to 15,000 (fifteen thousand) druggists and physicians throughout America. Office, No. 36 Beekman, corner William-st. Hours from 10 to 4.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—THE great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $2; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, At Claverack, N. Y., Three miles from Hudson. Board and Tuition, $113 a year. Male and Female. G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK.—Parents and guardians desirous of educating their daughters, will find this a most desirable location, combining the advantages of City masters with the healthiness of the country. Circulars supplied by the Principal and Rev. C. WHITEHEAD, Washington Heights. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. Soconza.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN, WHOSE SALARIES may depend on their being first-rate Business Penmen, are invited to join the classes now forming at 5, 6, 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. The system is essentially Gymnastic, and patented by the United States Government. Terms reasonable—time short, and the most perfect results absolutely certain. W. S. MACLAURIN. No. 345 Broadway, opposite Appleton's.

BOYS AND MEN PRACTICALLY PREpared for Business.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 409 Broadway, will keep his Commercial Academy open during July and August to qualify students for Fall business. They will become quick in figures, rapid business writers and practical book-keepers. Commutation terms for 20 lessons in each branch $15. One seat vacant.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT New-Rochelle, one quarter of a mile south of the N. H. R. R. depôt. The 8th term of this School now in session. The short or Summer term continues 3 months. Pupils may enter at any time.

R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUC

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1857.

News of the Day.

The City yesterday was in a state of excitement greater than it has experienced since the time of the Astor-place riots. Indeed, considering how many more were directly interested in the result of this than that occasion, it is doubtful whether, in a score of years, there has been in the City's history such another day as yesterday. It grew out of the forcible ejection again of the lately-appointed (by Gov. KING) Street Commissioner from his office. Mr. CONOVER obtained, upon his affidavit, from Judge HOFFMAN, warrants for the arrest of the Mayor, Sheriff, Deputy Street Commissioner and others. As the Sheriff was a party Coroner PERRY was required to serve these warrants. On attempting to arrest the Mayor he was furnished with 50 (new) policemen to enforce it. These were met by the Mayor's Police as they ascended the City Hall steps, and by an immense mob of the Mayor's friends, and a terrible fight ensued, which resulted in the fatal wounding of several men. Retreating to the Recorder's office, and taking their wounded with them, Major-General SANDFORD acceded to the requisition of Coroner PERRY, and ordered the National Guar—dwho, fortunately, at the moment were passing down Broadway, to embark on a pleasure trip to Boston—to draw up in front of the City Hall. After this there was no more rioting. During the day, Captain WALLING attempted to serve a criminal warrant upon HERNANDO WOOD. The arrest was effected at last, by the aid of the Sheriff. A writ of *habeas corpus* bad been sued out, in anticipation of the Mayor's surrender, which was made returnable to his friend Judge RUSSELL. The Judge inadvertently having left town, the Mayor in consequence was held a close prisoner all night—no bail in such cases being allowable. On a third warrant, Mayor WOOD is to appear before Recorder SMITH at 10 o'clock this morning—fiveregiments of the militia being detailed to enforce his attendance. The City was full of rumors last night that Capt. DILKES had died of his wounds—that HARRY HOWARD had been terribly cut on attempting to pass the lines of the militia, and was captured and imprisoned for the night. There is no truth in these. Proclamations from President DRAPER and Mayor WOOD were issued late last night. The Aldermen yesterday confirmed contractor CHARLES DEVLIN Commissioner of Streets a few moments after the Mayor had put him in possession of the office. Gov. KING, who had gone to Boston to attend the Banker Hill celebration, was notified by telegraph of the matters transpiring in the City, and answered that he would be in town to-day. At the hour of going to press all things were quiet.

The Court of Appeals met at Albany yesterday, and the Metropolitan Police case will be taken up this morning before the full Bench, notwithstanding there are several hundred cases on the Caleadar ahead of it. Yesterday preliminary proceedings in this matter, reported specially for the DAILY TIMES, will be found elsewhere.

The arrival of General WILLIAM WALKER, late of Nicaragua, in this City yesterday, added much to the general excitement that prevailed. He was met at pier No. 1 by a very large number of people, and conveyed in a carriage to the Park, in front of the City Hall. There he was welcomed in an address by Judge PHILLIPS, and with cheers by the people. His response was very brief, in consequence of the prevalence of a heavy rainstorm. Subsequently he was conveyed to the Lafarge Hotel, where he now is. The gathering to see him was immense, and the confusion great. It is probable that he will be arrested soon, at the instance of Commodore VANDERBILT. His arrival at Philadelphia was not followed by any public demonstration.

The Cunard steamer *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, with three days later news from Europe. Parliament had reassembled after the Whitsuntide vacation, but in its proceedings there was nothing of special interest. The politico-religious tumults in Brussels and other Belgian cities had subsided, and no renewal of the disturbances, previously reported to have occurred there, was apprehended. The U. S. steam-frigate *Niagara* had gone to Portsmouth, there to undergo the necessary alterations for the reception at Liverpool of her portion of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. From Madrid we learn that negotiations with the Mexican Envoy have been broken off. There are still hopes of peace, but at present there are grounds to apprehend that a resort to hostilities cannot be prevented, even by the strong mediation of France and England.

By way of Havana we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst. Another conspiracy against President COMONFORT and his ministers had been discovered in the City of Mexico. The conspirators, instigated, it is supposed, by the Spanish Government, were agents and supporters of the Ex-Dictator SANTA ANA. Their plan (to get possession of the Government and murder the President) was happily discovered and frustrated, and the ringleaders were promptly punished. The returns indicate that Gen. COMONFORT is reelected President by an overwhelming majority. Great defensive preparations were going on at Vera Cruz, in anticipation of the threatened Spanish invasion.

The Commission appointed by the Governor of Ohio, to examine into the condition of the State Treasury, in consequence of the discovery of a heavy defalcation by a former Treasurer, consists of WILLIAM DENNISON, Jr., of Cincinnati, and the Auditor of the State. The *Commercial* exposes a state of affairs at Columbus truly startling: for if the assertions of our cotemporary be correct, the politics of the State are under the control of men who do not scruple to use the public monies in business, in speculation, and even in gambling.

The Massachusetts American State Convention met at Boston yesterday, and about three hundred delegates were present. The Springfield Platform was reaffirmed, and that of the National Convention, held at Louisville recently, was repudiated. Hon. N. P. BANKS was nominated on the first ballot for Governor—having received 219 out of 229 votes. The nomination was made unanimous. ELIPHALET NASH, of Springfield, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and JOHN H. CLIFFORD for Attorney-General.

The Albany Board of Excise Commissioners refuse all applications for a license under the new Liquor law, stating that they construe its provisions to limit the time for granting licenses to ten days after the law went into effect. Notice was given to the Board yesterday that a mandamus would be obtained to compel them to entertain applications.

The semi-annual meeting of the State Temperance Society took place at Albany yesterday, and was attended by about fifty delegates. The financial report shows the Society to be in debt about $6,000, which the President, Mr. DELAVAN, in the course of his opening address, said he would pay himself, if the Society did not. The report of the Business Committee embraced a reference to the new Excise law, which occasioned a lengthy debate, and the presentation of a series of resolutions on the subject by HORACE GREELY. The proceedings will be found reported quite fully under our telegraphic head.

The celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill at Boston to-day bids fair to exceed all former ones. The display of military and civic societies will be immense, the programme for the procession embracing ninety-five lodges of Masons alone. The telegraph informs us of the safe arrival of several New-York fire companies to take part in the ceremonies.

The examination in the matter of the Burdell estate was resumed yesterday before the Surrogate. Several witnesses were introduced to prove that the most amicable relations existed between Dr. BURDELL and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, among whom were Rev. Mr. BARCHER, of Saratoga Springs, Mr. SANXAY, Dr. B.'s counsel. The evidence as to the state of feeling between the parties was somewhat contradictory. Young Mr. FRAZIER testified that he heard Dr. B. say that Mrs. C. had a dressmaker that would swear to anything, and he hoped his hands would be withered before he ever married Mrs. C. or any old woman with children. He heard him say also that he would set fire to the house, for the sake of getting her out, if she staid there after the first day of May. She was a bad woman, and would do anything. A very important point in the testimony was that in the evidence of Dr. WARE, who swore that he saw Dr. B. with two ladies on the evening of the 28th of October, about 8 o'clock. He fixed the date by having received a letter from G. W. SNOW that morning, and being at the time on his return from Mr. SNOW's residence. He was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Mr. TILDEN, in which it appeared that the witness had been in the habit of calling at Mr. SNOW's for three months before and ever since that time, at the same hour of the evening, and no particular reason was given why he should remember that day more than any other.

Civic Rebellion.

Eight years ago the military of this City were called out to aid the police in suppressing a mob of ruffians in Astor Place, who had attempted to prevent an actor from making his appearance on the boards of the theatre in that locality. We had a Mayor then who put himself at the head of the Police, to preserve the peace of the City, and it was at his order that the fatal orders to fire on the mob was given, by which several lives were lost. Since that time there has been found no occasion to call upon the military until yesterday, when their aid was again invoked, to assist the civil authorities in arresting the Chief Magistrate of this City, who had, himself, forcibly resisted the officers of the law in the execution of their duty. If New-York could be further disgraced by having such a man in the office of its Chief Magistrate as FERNANDO WOOD, the disgrace was inflicted yesterday. While part of our citizens were assembling to give an ovation to an unsuccessful filibuster, the Mayor of the City was forcibly resisting the service of a civil process, issued by one of the Judges of the Superior Court, and the Recorder and Coroner were compelled to call upon the Sheriff and the military to aid them in serving processes upon him for violently resisting the authority of the Governor of the State.

After a serious collision between the two police forces, and a desecration of the City Hall by the ruffianly conduct of the Mayor's men in resisting the officers of the law in the execution of their duty, a truce was effected by the intervention of the military, and the peace was preserved for awhile. The Mayor remains in the custody of the Sheriff until this morning, when, it is understood, another attempt will be made, and no doubt with success, to arrest him for resisting the officers of the law, and bring him before the Recorder.

The whole of these processes and disgraceful transactions, have grown out of the appointment of Mr. CONOVER as the successor of Mr. TAYLOR, the late Street Commissioner, by the Governor. Whether the Governor has the right to make the appointment or not, is not for the Mayor to decide; and, as the Chief Magistrate of the City, he has no other duty than to see that the laws are obeyed. But, instead of compelling others to obey the laws, he has himself set the officers of the law at defiance,—the City has been made the scene of the most outrageous and disgraceful disorders, which have not only been countenanced, but instigated by the Mayor himself.

Nearly the whole of yesterday the Park was filled by a noisy and disorderly mob, the business of two or three of our Courts was suspended, the Sheriff's office was in a state of siege, a large number of the policemen were drawn away from their regular beats, the passions of the vilest part of the populace were excited by the demoralizing spectacle of the Chief Magistrate of the City setting the law at defiance, and putting himself at the head of a turbulent force to oppose and defeat the execution of a process issued by one of our highest Courts. There cannot, of course, be the slightest doubt as to how these outrages will terminate. The law must be respected. The call upon the military will be promptly responded to, and the rebellious opposition of the Mayor will be put down without difficulty. There is not a man in the City, who has any regard for his own safety, or any desire for the preservation of our institutions, who would hesitate to assist in opposing such revolutionary and demoralizing conduct as that of our Mayor yesterday.

Mayor WOOD has issued a good many proclamations to the people since he has been in the office; but the one issued by him this morning in reference to the occurrences of yesterday exceeds in its monstrous impudence everything that has before proceeded from him. His calling upon the citizens to "remain calm," in the midst of a civic rebellion at which he is himself at the head, is the very sublime of assurance. Let opinions be as divided as they may in respect to the authority of the Governor, or the propriety of his conduct in appointing a Street Commissioner, there cannot, among men pretending to respectability, be any difference of opinion as to the conduct of the Mayor yesterday. There has been an impression that the Sheriff was on the side of the Mayor and the Deputy Street Commissioner in resisting the appointment by the Governor, but there seems to have been some misapprehension on this point. The Sheriff, we understand, has no disposition to interfere to prevent Mr. CONOVER from entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

GRIEFS OF THE TRIBUNE.—The feelings of our amiable neighbor, the *Tribune*, have been grievously lacerated, it seems, in consequence of a Custom-House advertisement having found its way accidentally into our columns. We can well understand the motives of the Collector in sending his advertisements where they will be likely to have the most readers; but we shall be under the necessity of excluding them hereafter, as we can fill the space they would occupy in our paper with much more profitable matter. We would very cheerfully transfer all such favors, if we had the power, to our aggrieved cotemporary, who has been rendered so very unhappy by this unappreciated addition to our advertising columns.

The "Walker Reception."

General WILLIAM WALKER *did* arrive in this City at just about seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, as it had been previously made known to an expectant community that he would, in all probability, do. How many more ex-citizens of the United States, put by their own acts out of the pale of the law and of civil life, did at the same time honor the streets of this unhappy metropolis with their presence, we cannot possibly undertake to say. A carefully taken census of the individuals who remained in the Park after the collision between the Municipal and the Metropolitan authorities had come to an end for the moment, might throw more light than we can just now command upon this question. In the present semi-paralytic condition of the public Police, it is not perhaps advisable that we should push these inquiries too far.

Enough, that the ejected Lieutenant of President RIVAS, of Nicaragua, was visible last evening, at about half-past seven o'clock, of course in an "open baronche," drawn by horses whose color it was impossible for us, in the uncertainty of the twilight, to descry—that he came to the City Hall, got out of his vehicle and made "an address," abruptly terminated by a sudden and severe shower of rain which dispersed his audience, and thereafter departed again, and so, as old PEPYS in his "Diary" hath it—and "so to bed." Thanks to the outrageous proceedings of the afternoon, a large number of people were assembled in the Park, who, having nothing particular to do, and being in a state of mind more or less prepared for any adventitious excitement, welcomed the runaway hero with an appropriate confusion of cheers, jokes, squibs and laughter. Partly as a consequence of this unlooked-for accession to their numbers, and partly, too, as a consequence of the judicious action of the illustrious "Committee of Reception," who advised the intending beneficiary to enter New-York at an hour when most of the respectable inhabitants are reposing themselves, after the toils of the day, and most of the disreputable population are emancipating themselves for the amusements of the evening, "General" WALKER enjoyed the opportunity of making himself inaudible to about one-half as many of the "people" of New-York as were assembled in the Park to witness the passage of the funeral *cortège* of the lamented WILLIAM POOLE. That the citizens of the metropolis are not to be held responsible for any part of this vague and jovial "Reception," we need hardly say. If "General" WALKER labors under the delusion that he or his proceedings have been in any way indorsed by the inhabitants of New-York, we recommend him to test the reality of that indorsement by an appeal for "material aid."

We have conceded so much space in our columns as we thought due to a report of a considerable assemblage in one of the principal public places of the City. We should have given as much prominence to a public reception of General Tom Thumb, or to the dying speech and confession of a distinguished murderer, for it is the office of a metropolitan journal to chronicle the follies and the frailties not less carefully than the accidents and the catastrophes of the day. But we think it due not less to the good fame of our City (already sufficiently compromised by domestic difficulties of a grave and serious kind), than to the reputation of the country, that we should express the sentiments of mingled disgust and contempt with which the most decent and intelligent citizens of New-York, of all classes and of all parties, regard the filibuster farce performed last night after the tragedy of the Police war in the Park. Foreigners, who do not and cannot understand that a "public meeting" in an American city means something or nothing—according to the names of the parties prominent in its proceedings—ought to be informed that we really can hear the explosion of "one hundred guns at the foot of Pier No. 1," and the discharge of two or three incoherent and inaudible speeches from the steps of the City Hall, without thereby compromising "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," in a plan for the conquest of the Isthmus of Panama, and the Society Islands, or for the immediate annexation to the State of New-York of the Republic of Costa Rica and the East Indian possessions of her Britannic Majesty.

War with the Mormons.

Nothing is more clear than that a man may be a Mormon without being an idiot or a poltroon. Odious as are the practices, and absurd as are the doctrines of the followers of JOE SMITH, there is nothing in the odium of their practices, or in the absurdity of their doctrines absolutely incompatible with the possession by these deluded mortals of so much sense as is requisite to make them very troublesome and dangerous antagonists.

Even three thousand Mormon soldiers, regularly disciplined and respectably commanded—a Territory populous with credulous Mormons, and sufficiently stocked with the necessaries of life—an unfavorable climate and a region of uncivilized prairie to be traversed by the assailing army—what are we to infer of the probable results of an attack upon the aforesaid Mormons by a body of 2,500 United States troops? In commenting some time since upon the signs of a vigorous policy with regard to BRIGHAM YOUNG and his usurpations, which had been already put forth by the President, we took occasion to call the attention of the Administration to the question of the adequacy of such a force as has been detailed for service in Utah to the duties required of them. We then thought it extremely desirable that the first armed demonstration made by our Government in vindication of its insulted authority should be of so peremptory a nature as to make resistance ridiculously impossible. It is now reported, on the faith of the Charleston *Courier*, that General HOPKINS, of Florida, a "famous Indian fighter," has been appointed to the Governorship of Utah. A "famous Indian fighter," if he accepts the appointment, will probably try to foster his old fame into new life by fresh fighting, and if in his first attempt he should be defeated, it is clear that we shall have a long and tedious conflict upon our hands. This view, which we have taken from the beginning, is supported, as we are glad to see, by journals which, like the St. Louis *Republican*, enjoy the opportunity of studying the Mormon Question, from the vantage ground of proximity to that anomalous people. And the St. Louis *Republican* avers its belief that if the Mormons "make such resistance as they are capable of making, 2,500 men is not a sufficient force to quell them, and the expedition will prove a failure."

The neighborhood of the City Hall yesterday bore melancholy testimony to the danger of attempting forcible measures without a sufficient force to insure their success. And we do most earnestly hope, that in dealing with BRIGHAM YOUNG, Mr. BUCHANAN will not commit the error into which Mr. Coroner PERRY fell in his dealing with Mayor WOOD. When a blow must be struck, it should be struck emphatically, and once for all.

ANOTHER OPENING FOR GENERAL WALKER.—General WALKER has arrived among us at a very opportune moment for the exercise of his peculiar talents, if he should still be disposed to seize upon any province or city that happens to be in a state of anarchy from the reckless conduct of conflicting factions. Thanks to Mayor WOOD, the City of New-York is now very much in the condition of Nicaragua when WALKER made his descent upon that distracted country, and made himself its dictator. Who knows but that the disappointed Filibuster, taking a hint from the conduct of the Mayor and his remarkable proclamation, may make up his mind to assume the supreme command of the City.

A SLIGHT COLLISION.—This is the gentle term which the *Journal of Commerce* applies to the series of gross outrages which have been perpetrated by the Mayor and Deputy Street Commissioner, in their resistance to the law of the State, and the commands of the Governor. The *Journal's* idea of gentleness is something like that of Nick Bottom's. It must be a very remarkable outrage indeed, on the part of Mayor WOOD, which the *Journal* would regard as anything but gentle. It will probably call the broken heads of the Metropolitan Police who were assaulted by order of the Mayor while attempting to serve a process upon him, a mild rebuke.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 13½ Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Walker's Letter to the President—The Utah Governorship—The Overland California Mail Contract.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 16.

Gen. WALKER's letter to the President will appear to-morrow.

Gov. P. F. THOMAS has declined the offer of the Governorship of Utah, and it has been offered to two others.

The Postmaster-General will decide upon the bids for the Overland California Mail contract this week.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 16.

Ex-Governor PHILIP FRANK THOMAS to-day formally declined the Governorship of Utah, the office, according to the statement of his friends, not being sufficiently remunerative. It is untrue that Major HOPKINS, of Florida, was offered it. The probability is that Col. CUMMINGS will be appointed, as no other person is now mentioned in that connection.

Notwithstanding the pressure relative to the California overland mail, it may be positively asserted that no foreshadowing of the route to be selected has been authorized to be published in any quarter. Nothing definite has yet been done, the subject requiring the most thorough investigation in view of its great national importance, and which it is believed has already been the subject of Cabinet deliberation. An early decision may be expected.

General WALKER has written a long letter to the President, which, to-day, he placed in his hands. His (WALKER'S) statements will, doubtless, cause a full investigation by the Government, of the conduct of Captain DAVIS. A letter has been received from Ex-Secretary DOBBIN, to the effect that he does not recollect having used the name of WALKER in his official dispatches to Captain DAVIS, nor instructed him in reference to the war in Nicaragua, and that the object of sending a vessel to San Juan del Sur was for the protection of Americans in that quarter.

CORNELIUS, the public printer, was seriously bruised this afternoon. He was standing by his carriage, when the horse took fright, and throwing him down, the wheels passed over his body.

Albany Matters.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS AND THE LICENSE LAW—THE MAYORALTY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 16.

The Board of Excise Commissioners met to-day. Applications for licenses were made, which the Board refused to entertain, stating that they construed the law to limit the time for granting licensee to ten days. Notice was given that a *mandamus* would be obtained to compel them to entertain the applications. This will test the point as to whether the limit of ten days is discretionary with the Commissioners, or binding upon them.

Mayor PERRY publishes a letter declining to resign the office of Mayor, but expressing a willingness to set any day which Dr. QUACKENBOS, the contestant, may agree upon, for a final trial of the claim before Judge GOULD.

The State Temperance Society.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING AT ALBANY—DEBATE ON THE EXCISE LAW, ETC.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 16.

The State Temperance Society held a semi-annual meeting at the Assembly Chamber to-day. About fifty were present, among whom were HORACE GREELEY, Senators RISER, PATERSON and BRADFORD, and Rev. Dr. MARSH. The proceedings opened with a prayer from Rev. Mr. DENNISTON, of Buffalo. E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., President of the Society, delivered an address. In it he alludes to the passage of the Excise bill with regret; declares that it has bound down the people to liquor taxation for one year at least; states that no true temperance man can favor the licensing and sanctioning of crime; advises no action by the Temperance Society, as such, in relation to the law, leaving it to each temperance man to pursue the course he deems best in regard to that law; reviews the whole history of adulteration from 1833 to the present time, showing that all liquors consumed in this country are more or less adulterated and pointing out their poisonous qualities; recommends and urges the entire disconnection of the Society from all party politics, and a standing upon its own merits as a party, rather than be forced into any other organization. He concluded by stating that the debt of the Society is $6,000, which he says he will pay if the Society does not.

After the address, Professor MCCOY, Secretary of the Society, moved to take a ballot for President. He introduced the motion by stating that Mr. DELAVAN'S frequent propositions to withdraw from that position had created a desire at least to go through the form of an election. Many had come here with the intention of voting for a President. It would be for the benefit of the Society should the President consent to this course, for if he opposed it, it might give rise to unpleasant and harmful discussion.

Mr. JOHN N. WILDER denounced the motion as indecent, both in tone and time, and moved the adoption of the President's address, which was carried.

Professor MCCOY renewed his motion.

Rev. Dr. MARSH moved as a substitute, that the Society learns with pleasure the consent of Mr. DELAVAN to continue in the office of President of the Society.

The substitute was declared adopted.

Professor MCCOY demanded a count, when all but himself and one other Delegate voted in favor of the substitute of Dr. MARSH.

The financial report was presented, and shows the indebtedness of the Society to be $5,953 75. The report was accepted.

The following Business Committee was appointed: Dr. Marsh, Rev. W. Denniston, Messrs. Gorliss, E. W. Jackson, E. B. Day, E. J. Warren, Jermain, Rice and Cannon.

Several of the delegates then delivered addresses.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After speeches from various delegates, the Business Committee reported a series of resolutions which are, in substance, as follows:

The first denounces the re-establishment of the sale of intoxicating liquors, under the seal of the State, in every city, town and village, and declares that no restriction can atone for it.

The second quotes Judge BIRDSEYE'S declaration approvingly, that the new Excise law differs in no material respect from the old, and declares that two hundred years experience shows the tremendous evils of the principle of excise.

The third places the responsibility of the execution of the law upon the executive officers of State.

The fourth expresses the conviction that the people will not be lulled into false security, nor be satisfied until prohibition is secured.

The fifth recommends all the friends of Temperance to organize prohibition bands, and to raise funds for the support of lecturers, &c., so as to secure nominations of Senators and Assemblymen.

The sixth calls for the aid of the pulpit and the press in the cause of prohibition.

The seventh refers to the triumphs of Hon. NEAL DOW, and offers a welcome to all temperance apostles from abroad.

The eighth declares the prohibitionary principles to have been a perfect success wherever fairly tried.

The remaining resolutions return thanks to the President and other officers; express regret and sympathy at the death of CHARLES BARTLETT, Vice-President of the Society; approves the efforts of PETER SINCLAIR, of Scotland, among the youth of New-York; deplores the Society not discouraged by momentary reverses, and recommends the Executive Committee to have the temperance pledge prepared in a new and attractive form, and introduced into families and among youths.

Mr. WARREN, from the Business Committee, presented a minority report, from himself alone, in which he indorsed the present license law as likely to be productive of good, if properly enforced.

The reports were accepted, and the majority resolutions taken up *seriatim*.

The first resolution was passed.

On the second resolution being read a warm debate arose. Mr. STEBBINS, of Rochester, moving to amend by declaring the present excise worse than the old law.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY opposed the amendment and the resolution. He thought the present law would limit the number of dealers, which, in New-York, would be a great step towards prohibition.

Mr. COFFLIN said he was from Oyster Bay, which derived much benefit from the present law, and if the license principle was denounced, Oyster Bay would be lost to the temperance cause.

Rev. Mr. DENNISON strongly attacked the hellish principle of license, and declared that the issue must be made between prohibition and free rum.

Senator BRADFORD was opposed to violent denunciation of the present law. Let it be observed while in existence, and it would one day be replaced by prohibition.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY asked if it was not a benefit to have liquor-shops closed on Sunday.

Mr. JOHN N. WILDER said he agreed with those who believed it wrong to license crime. If the Legislature of New-York should reinstate slavery in the State it would be no recommendation of the act should they emancipate on Sundays and holidays. The people wanted prohibition, and the present law was only palmed on them by political tricksters to smother that sentiment and operate for the benefit of a party in the next election.

After further warm debate, Hon. HORACE GREELEY offered substitutes for the resolutions of the Committee relative to the principles of excise and prohibition. They are as follows:

First: That the true law of temperance is total abstinence, and the true rule of legislative, prohibition; *second*, that exertion to secure the latter must not be relaxed; the *third* declaims responsibility for the Excise law; the *fourth* declares the act of the last Legislature the best effort yet made to moderate, regulate and render respectable and safe the use of intoxicating beverages, but predicts its failure; the *fifth* declares it has many wholesome features calculated to mitigate the evils flowing from the use of alcoholic beverage; the *sixth* repudiates the law as a finality, but accepts it as the means of popular education for prohibition; the *seventh* declares it to be the duty of all to obey the law; and the *eighth* calls upon the friends of temperance not to cease their exertions for prohibition, and to regard the present law as a truce only.

Mr. WILDER moved to refer Mr. GREELEY'S substitute to the Business Committee. Motion lost.

Pending the question on the adoption of the substitute the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

General CAREY is announced to speak to-night at the Capitol.

The Banker Hill Celebration.

ARRIVAL OF DEPUTATIONS FROM NEW-YORK, ETC.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 16.

Oceanus Engine Company of New-York, with Sheltou's Band, arrived at about 1 o'clock to-day. They were received at the depôt by Washington Company No. 5, of Charlestown, and escorted through some of our principal streets to that city, where they are being well taken care of. The Company numbering 54 men, with their splendid engine, attract much attention. They remained in Worcester several hours this morning, as the guests of the firemen of that city.

New-York Hose Co. No. 5 arrived at Lowell this forenoon, *vid* Norwich and Worcester, and are entertained by the Lowell firemen. They are expected in Boston early to-morrow.

The boys from the Orphans' School at Randall's Island were introduced to the Mayor at the City Hall to-day. They visited Faneuil Hall, and afterwards dined by invitation with the Mayor.

Governor KING, of New-York, arrived to-night.

Considerable excitement was manifested late in the afternoon, in consequence of a report that the Seventh Regiment was ordered on duty in New-York to suppress a riot, and would not come.

The weather is cloudy, with indications of an easterly rain storm.

Massachusetts American State Convention.

NOMINATION OF HON. N. P. BANKS AS CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 16.

The American State Convention, numbering about 300 delegates, representing 82 towns, assembled to-day in a room of Tremont Temple. GEO. W. MESSINGER, of Boston, presided.

The Convention reaffirmed the Springfield platform, and refused to adopt the platform of the National American Party, recently constituted at Louisville.

On the first ballot for Governor, N. P. BANKS received 219 votes, out of 229 cast, and was then, amid cheering, declared the candidate unanimously by acclamation.

ELIPHALET TRASK, of Springfield, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, receiving 224 votes.

JOHN H. CLIFFORD was nominated for Attorney-General.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. BANKS, who found him quite ill. He is understood to have verbally accepted the nomination, and promised to write a letter explanatory of his decision.

The New-Hampshire Legislature and the Dred Scott Decision.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 16.

Resolves were introduced into the Legislature to-day strongly denouncing the Dred Scott decision as an attempt to usurp the legislative functions of the Government.

An act to secure personal freedom was also presented, giving all races and colors the same rights as white citizens.

N. G. ORNWAY has been appointed High-Sheriff in place of Mr. RIXFORD, removed, by address from the Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Public Works.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 16.

Before the Supreme Court, in session here, the application for an injunction against the sale of the main line of the public works was made to-day. Gov. POLLOCK protested against the decision of the Court in the premises, and in favor of the right of the defendants to be heard.

Fire in Nanuet, N. Y.

NANUET, N. Y., Tuesday, June 16.

The mills known as Warren's Mills, in this place, and owned by JOHN SMITH, were destroyed by fire at about 3½ o'clock this morning. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is about $5,000, and there is no insurance.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 16.

The following are the footings of the Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	53,664,600
Specie	3,972,500
Amount due from other Banks	6,771,000
Amount due to other Banks	4,569,000
Deposits	17,971,000
Circulation	6,799,700

BENEFIT.—Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, a very old and approved good servant of the public, takes his benefit to-night at Wallack's Theatre. It is the last night of the present season. Give him a bumper.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

The Niagara to Receive her Share of the Submarine Cable.

Tranquility Restored in Belgium

BREAD RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Expectations of Hostilities Between Spain and Mexico.

COTTON STEADY---BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

Consols 93 7-8 @ 94.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office, 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, from Liverpool, at 9 A. M., on Saturday, June 6, arrived at this port, at 5 o'clock this morning.

The Canadian screw steamer *Indian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool, at 2 A. M., on the 4th.

The screw-steamer *Kangaroo* left Liverpool on the 3d, for New-York, and the U. S. Mail steamship *Fulton*, left Southampton on the same day for New-York.

Great Britain.

Parliament resumed its sittings on the 4th, but the proceedings were only of local interest.

In the House of Commons, Lord PALMERSTON had intimated that he intended to submit a bill at this session for the abolition of Church rates.

Mr. BERKELY gave notice of his intention to bring up the question of the ballot on the 23d of June.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that there was no intention, at present, of reducing the duty on paper for educational purposes.

Ineffectual efforts were made for the appointment of Committees to revise the duties of the Board of Trade, and to consider and report measures for improving the condition of the laboring classes.

The Princess Royal annuity bill was finally passed.

The London *Times* states that there is not the least ground for the report that the U. S. frigate *Niagara* is not to take her share of the Submarine Cable. She was to leave the Thames on Monday, for Portsmouth Dockyard, where some of her stanchions were to be taken out, and her ward-room altered to accommodate the cable. This done, she would at once proceed to Birkenhead, and commence taking in the cable.

At the Greenwich Works, about nine hundred miles of cable was completed, and the whole length would have been done but for the fact that the daily consumption of fine wire has been more than all the wire drawers of England could furnish.

The *Agamemnon* was to commence taking in the cable at Greenwich on the 9th or 10th of June. Her tender is to be the steam frigate *Leopold*.

All the vessels will rendezvous at Cork Harbor, where the final arrangements will be made.

The war steamer *Cyclops* is now taking soundings along the proposed deep-sea route.

The period for paying out the cable is the month of August.

The suspension of WILLIAM MCINTOSH & Co., of Manchester, is announced. The liabilities are supposed to be about £100,000.

An appeal is put forth for funds to carry out Lady FRANKLIN'S Arctic Expedition, which is expected to start by the beginning of July.

France.

The statement that during the late visit of the Emperor to the Minister of Artillery, an attempt was made upon his life is reiterated, and the fact that the English journals containing any reference to this matter, as well as to the Government election plan, were intercepted at the French Post-Offices, gives color to the story. The recent Government circular in regard to the approaching election formed the main political theme, and Paris correspondence generally agree in saying that the document has created a sensation highly detrimental to Government interests.

The list of Democratic candidates for Paris had not been arranged. The correspondent of the *Times* says that in the event of the election of these candidates, the difference of opinion as to taking the oaths to the existing Government will probably be satisfactorily arranged. He also states that it is doubtful if Gen. CAVAIGNAC will appear as a candidate.

It was expected that the monthly returns of the Bank of France, to be published in a few days, would show an increase in the stock of bullion amounting to more than £100,000.

Rumors of an approaching interview between the Emperor ALEXANDER and the Emperor of the French are again circulating in Paris.

Belgium.

The recent excitement appears to have completely died out.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE of Russia had paid a visit to the King at Antwerp.

Spain.

Some cheap-bread riots had occurred at Granada. A large number of people paraded through the principal streets, and, having assumed a menacing attitude, were ordered to disperse, and failing to do so, they were fired upon by the troops, which had been called out, and four persons were wounded. They then retired to their homes and quiet was restored. The City was, nevertheless, declared in a state of siege. On the 26th all was tranquil.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* says the negotiations on the Mexican question have been suspended until the arrival of the Mexican mail, due early in June, and adds: "If it brings authentic intelligence of chastisement inflicted on the delinquents, this will give a favorable impulse to the ulterior march of the question—but if the expected news be within the mark, and less than the requirements of the Spanish Cabinet, it is not impossible that LA-RHADA, unless Lord HOWDEN and the Marquis DE TURGOT are able to detain him, will leave Madrid on account of the refusal of this Government to recognize him officially. In this case hostilities may be expected. It is to be feared that the Mexican question presents very serious difficulties, and is by no means so near its settlement as some have recently supposed."

Italy.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* recounts a large number of continued barbarities on the part of the authorities and says that a placard addressed to the citizens calling on them to rise had been put in circulation. Tri-colored bills of an inflammatory nature had also been freely distributed.

Austria.

The announcement of Marshal RADETSKY'S death appears to have been premature, as the official gazette of Verona, of the 31st of May, contains a medical bulletin that his health continued to be satisfactory.

Russia.

The Prussian papers say that the Emperor of Russia is about to reduce his army, and it is stated at Vienna that the St. Petersburg government has made advances to Austria.

Persia.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace between England and Persia were exchanged on the 2d of May at Bagdad, with great ceremony. Mutual congratulations passed between Mr. MURRAY and the Persian Plenipotentiary.

Greece.

The French Consul at Athens has demanded of the Greek Government, the establishment of a Greek Embassy at Paris.

Turkey.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, says the Porte has forwarded a memoir of its Diplomatic Agents in Europe, demonstrating the necessity for some change in the Treaties between Turkey and the Christian Powers. In the document it is set forth that public peace and security cannot be maintained in Turkey, so long as each separate Legation and Consulship have a right of jurisdiction.

The Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord STANLEY intimated in respect to several petitions for a relief in the Merchants' Shipping act, that Government saw no reason for any alteration in the existing law.

In the House of Commons Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said

he found that in the ordinary course of things there would be little chance of his bringing forward his motion on National Education until too late a period of the Session to admit of its being properly discussed, unless he received some indulgence from the Government. He therefore appealed to Lord PALMERSTON to aid him in enabling the new Parliament to discuss so important a subject.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted the importance of the subject, but could not at present offer a government day for the discussion.

This, it is presumed, abolves the measure for the session.

The Sound Dues question was taken up, and the House voted £1,125,000 in liquidation of England's share in the redemption.

MR. LIDDELL called attention to the Danish transit dues, which although of comparatively small amount, were vexatious in their operation, and ought to be abolished by treaty, as well as the Sound Dues.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said in response that the Government had endeavored to get the abolition of the transit dues included in the treaty, but had been unable to obtain the assent of the Danish Government to the proposition.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says Count DE MORNY, previous to his departure from St Petersburg, which is to take place about the 25th of this month, will sign the treaty of commerce between the French and Russian Governments, of which the clauses are already agreed to.

BELGIUM.

Official dispatches from Brussels of the 3d, declare that tranquility is restored, but that many petitions against Church abuses had reached the Government A very strong feeling against the Jesuits continued to manifest itself throughout the country.

A Brussels letter in the Paris *Presse* says, that at a Cabinet Council it was resolved to withdraw the obnoxious bill on charities, and that two or three ministers tendered their resignation, which the King refused to accept.

The Chambers will be convened again in a few weeks, but only to vote upon urgent measures, and after they are passed the session will be closed.

SPAIN.

Madrid datae are to the 30th ul'timo.

The disturbance at Granada had entirely ceased but the authorities continue to take military precautions, and were causing bread to be sold to the poor at a reduced rate.

LONDON, Saturday.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Catherine Adams* from Sydney has arrived off Plymouth, but her amount of gold remains to be ascertained. This vessel is said to have made the passage in 69 days.

FRANCE.

The improved position of the Bank of France having led to rumors of a contemplated reduction in the rate of discount, the writer of the *Times'* city article says: "It seems that such a step will be resorted to before the artificial purchases of gold are entirely stopped.

The *Medway*, 110 days from Melbourne, was off Plymouth yesterday evening, with 50 tons of copper ore, 4,560 bales of wool, 18,000 ounces of gold dust, and 106 passengers. She sailed Feb. 17, rounded Cape Horn March 24, entered Pernambuco May 3, left on the 6th, and crossed the Line on the 8th.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH NEW GRANADA.

Advices from Bogota to the 24th of April state that the Mackintosh question was either settled, or on the point of being so, and that relations were about to be restored between the two governments It is added that Don JUAN DE FRANCISCO MARTIN, who has resided for the last three years in Paris, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from New Granada to the Court of St. James.

From the Times City Article.

LONDON, Friday evening.

"The funds opened at an improvement of ¼ per cent., which subsequently experienced an increase of an eighth. Further arrivals of overdue vessels from Australia, coupled with better accounts from Paris Bourse, was the principal cause of the increased confidence. Relief was likewise felt from the termination of the extra pressure in the Discount Market, consequent on the liabilities on the 4th and 5th of the month.

Money on the Stock Exchange was lower, and was still in full demand on Government securities, at 6½ per cent. The quotations of French 3 per cents. show a preponderance of money purchasers, and a further average improvement of ¼ per cent. The gold by the *Walmer Castle*, from Port Philip, was valued at £152,192. This makes the total for the present week of £573,000.

Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived here from Liverpool at 5 o'clock, this morning, and sailed again for Boston at 7 o'clock, where she will be due on Wednesday afternoon. Weather clear and calm.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Broker's Circular* of the Liverpool Market quotes COTTON generally unchanged, as compared with the rates of the previous week, though for the inferior qualities there was but little inquiry, and prices were weak. The sales of the week were 40,000 bales, including 4,500 on speculation, and 6,000 for export The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators, and 1,000 bales to exporters, the market closing steady at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7 13-16d.; Fair Mobile 8¼d.; Middling Mobile, 7 11-16d; Fair Uplands 8d.; Middling Uplands, 7¾d. The stock in port consisted of 638,800 bales, of which 342,000 bales were American.

State of Trade.

Business in the Manchester Market was interrupted by the holidays.

Liverpool Breadstuff Market.

The Liverpool Breadstuff Market was dull, and all qualities were somewhat lower. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull at a decline of 1s.@2s. WHEAT very dull and 6d. ₰ bushel low. CORN quiet, prices easier, but quotably unchanged. The Brokers and other Circulars quote WHEAT dull and 1d. lower; FLOUR dull and 6d.@1s. 6d. lower; CORN quiet, but steady. The weather had been favorable for the crops.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Western Canal FLOUR 31s.@31s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@32s.; Ohio, 32s.@32s. 6d.; Red WHEAT, 8s. 6d.@9s. 1d.; White, 9s.@9s. 6d.; Yellow CORN, 39s.; White, 40s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The Liverpool Provision Market was generally quiet. BEEF was steady. PORK was dull. BACON was dull and 2s.@3s. lower; short middles, boneless, 55s @56s.; rib in 2cs. 6d @56s.; long mamidles, 52s.@56s.; rib in, 48s.@54s 6d. LARD was heavy at 63s @64s. TALLOW had experienced an advance on all qualities; the Butchers Association quote 58s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular quotes ASHES dull. Pots 42s. 9d.@43s. for old, and 45s. for new; Pearls 45s.@46s. RESIN firm and excited; sales of 5,000 bbls. at 4s. 7d.@5s. for common; 6s. 6d.@8s. for medium, and 15s. for fine. SPIRITS TURPENTINE closed firm at 43s. 6d.@44s. TAR firm, with sales of 2,500 bbls. at 12s. 6d @13s. 6d. for Carolina. Of LINSEED OIL, the sales were unimportant—quotations nominally 40s. 6d.@41s. SPERM OIL, quotations are nominal. SEAL and COD were slow of sale, but prices unaltered. TEA was in but small demand, and prices were weak: Common Congou, 1s. 5d.; in Greens there were average sales at unchanged rates. SUGAR was quiet. MOLASSES, sales unimportant. COFFEE was buoyant; Rio 51s. 6d.@52s. 6d. RICE quiet, at 26d. for Carolina. DYEWOODS firm, with a good demand. BARK, nothing doing.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS steady: White Wheat, 6s.@6s.; Red, 6s.@6s.; Flour, 31s.@33s. IRON dull: Rails and Bar, £7@£7 5s.; Pig, 52s. 6d. COPPER firm. SUGAR opened dull, but closed firm and active. TEA.—Average sales at unchanged rates. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy and quotations barely maintained. TALLOW closed quiet but steady. RICE buoyant, with a large speculative demand: Carolina, 29s. 6d. COPPER declined £1 per ton; Tough Cake and Tile, £125. LEAD firm; Pig, £24 10s. LINSEED CAKES active, £10. OILS in but little inquiry, and prices weak; Linseed, 40s. TIN declined 5s.; sales at 134s @135s.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS' Circular quotes the London Money market generally unchanged, with an active demand. The drain of SILVER had an unfavorable influence upon CONSOLS, which closed for money at 93⅞@94, and for the account at 94⅛@94¼. BAR SILVER was nominal at 5s. 1¾d. EAGLES, 76s. 3d.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co., report American Securities generally unchanged:

United States Sixes of 1867-8	106 @106⅜
United States Bonds 1868	106 @106½
Maryland Fives, Bonds	89 @ 91
Massachusetts Fives, Bonds	99 @101
Pennsylvania Five	74 @ 76
Virginia Fives, 1888	84 @ 86
Virginia Sixes, 1886	83½@ 84½
Pennsylvania Bonds 1877	79 @ 81
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, Freeland	107 @109
Illinois Central 7s of 1875	90 @ 91
Illinois Central Sixes	87 @ 89
Illinois Central Sixes, 1870 paid, (Perm.)	98 @ 99
Michigan Central Eights, 1869	90 @ 91
New-York Central 7s	93 @ 95
New-York Central 6s	79 @ 80
Erie Railroads 7s, 3d Mortgage	83 @ 85
Erie, Convertibles	77 @ 79
Erie, Sinking Fund	82 @ 83
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage	80 @ 91

The *London Times* reports the following business on Thursday: Illinois Central 7s, of 1875, 90½; Michigan Central 8s. of 1869, 91; Michigan Central Shares 88.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the Market slow of sale and prices unaltered. The Mississippi Planters' Bank was placed at 95.

WELCOME TO GEN. WILLIAM WALKER.

His Reception Preceded by a Riot and Concluded by a Storm.

GREAT GATHERING IN THE PARK.

An Address by Judge Phillips.

REPLY OF GEN. WALKER.

Proceedings from his Arrival in the City to his Retirement in the Lafarge.

Were WM. WALKER an Alexander, just returned from a series of brilliant successes, bearing in his hands the rich spoils of nations added to his empire, he could not have been received with more enthusiasm than marked his advent into our City last evening. The weather was not very propitious. All day the skies betokened rain, and the air was raw and chilly. Fortunately, however, for the pageant the clouds withheld their contents until the proceedings were nearly over.

It was feared, also, during the day, that a disagreeable difficulty would occur upon the landing of WALKER and his associates, growing out of the pending difficulty between Col. LOCKRIDGE and Captains FARNUM and HALL. It will be remembered that these Captains were dismissed from LOCKRIDGE'S command for alleged intemperance, and that they, in turn, have published the Colonel as a coward, and incompetent to lead the expedition with which he endeavored to force his way up the San Juan River to reinforce WALKER. The consequence is, a bitter state of feeling between these parties, which manifested itself this morning in declarations by FARNUM and HALL—who were Marshals of the procession—that Col. LOCKRIDGE should be prevented, forcibly, if need be, from taking a seat in the carriage provided for the distinguished strangers. This breeze also blew over, we believe,—at least we heard of no effort to put the uttered threats in execution. Nevertheless, the apprehensions of so disagreeable an incident not a little disconcerted and discouraged the Committee having the conduct of the reception ceremonies in their charge.

THE COMMITTEE EMBARK.

At 2 o'clock, several members of the Committee of Reception went on board the steamer *John Potter*, and proceeded to South Amboy to meet the object of their attentions. These gentlemen—who were designated by a silver star set in a rosette of white and blue ribbon—were as follows: Capt. JNO. CREIGHTON, Chairman; Judge A. A. Phillips, H. N. Wild, Edward Cooper, Gen. C. R. Wheat, Alex. C. Lawrence, Wildes P. Walker, and Malcom Campbell. Gen. C. F. HENNINGSEN was also of the party,—looking younger and heartier than he did five years ago, notwithstanding his rough campaign in Central America.

THE STEAMER DECORATIONS.

The steamer was not decorated except with her usual colors, and a dozen flags, on each of which was blazoned the blood-red star of Nicaragua, displayed over the hurricane deck. The union jack was also spread to the breeze at the bow, where it waved in close embrace with the flag of Nicaragua, which hung from the same staff. Nothing of interest transpired on the trip to Amboy, where the steamer arrived in about two hours time. At 5 o'clock the train from Philadelphia came in eight, and in a few minutes more reached the wharf.

THE MEETING WITH WALKER.

The Committee of Reception met Gen. WALKER as he left the cars. On recognizing Generals HENNINGSEN and WHEAT in the collection of friends, WALKER advanced and greeted them cordially, and was then introduced to Judge PHILLIPS, who bid him welcome, without, however essaying any speech. WALKER responded to the greeting without formality, expressing his pleasure at meeting again his companions-in arms who were present. The friends who accompanied Gen. WALKER from New-Orleans and arrived here with him yesterday, were Col. LOCKRIDGE, Col. J. P. WATTAS and Capt. FAVSONX, late of the Nicaraguan war schooner *Granada*. Col. FRANK ANDERSON accompanied him hither from Washington.

THE RECEPTION ON BOARD.

The guests accompanied by the Committee, proceeded on board the boat to the ladies saloon, where Mr. CAMPBELL, addressing the General said:

Gen. WALKER: On behalf of the Committee appointed for your reception, by the citizens of New York, a portion of that Committee have come here to welcome you, and to escort you to the City, where suitable ceremonies of reception will be observed.

The General bowed in acknowledgment, took his seat, and received the congratulations of a crowd of persons presented to him by the Committee, until Capt. SIMPSON, of the steamer, rescued him from the throng, and escorted him to a private room, for refreshment. After his return to the saloon, the remainder of the time was expended in general conversation between the guests and their friends.

SCENES ALONG THE ROUTE.

Our reporter, who accompanied the party from Camden to Amboy, states that nothing of note occurred along the route, except the assemblage of enthusiastic masses of people at different points, all anxious to see the "President of Nicaragua." At Burlington and Bordentown in particular, the concourse was very large. On the way across the bay, the steamer *Wyoming* dropped alongside the *John Potter*, ringing a salute, to which General WALKER responded from the deck of our vessel, amid cheers from the *Wyoming's* passengers. At various points along the "Kills," also, small collections of people upon the banks of the river saluted the *Potter* as she passed.

CONVERSATIONAL INCIDENTS.

While crossing the bay, J. W. GERARD, Esq., who was among the Philadelphia passengers, obtained an introduction to Gen. WALKER, with whom he entered into conversation, assuring him that he bore a striking resemblance to Gen. TAYLOR—a suggestion which the party to whom addressed received with great dignity, evidently half suspicious that the comical attorney was quizzing him. Mr. G. subsequently introduced that novel topic of conversation, the weather, and drew the General out upon the subject of the climate of Nicaragua, which he described as very fine, the temperature upon its high table-lands rarely rising above 85°.

THE CAUSES OF DISEASE IN NICARAGUA.

Mr. GERARD remarked that he had seen Gen. HENNINGSEN, and that he looked remarkably well. WALKER replied that those who took care of themselves in Nicaragua were well enough. Mr. G. suggested that the soldiers who went out to that country were a rough, careless set, we supposed, and apt to be disastrously free with bad whisky. WALKER rejoined that there were some certainly who suffered from that course, but that bad food and an insufficiency of food, was a far more frequent and more serious difficulty.

DIPLOMACY GREETING WAR.

Chevalier WYCKOFF next presented himself and introduced an agent of BEADY, the celebrated daguerreotypist, who made application to Gen. WALKER to sit to him this morning for a photograph. The General promptly acceded to the request, and fixed an hour for the engagement. WYCKOFF subsequently struck very naturally into the field of diplomacy. In WALKER'S triumph would be the solution of the Central American imbroglio, he said to the General, and added that he had made the same remark a day or two since to a British functionary at Washington, who received the suggestion with significant nervousness. Lord NAPIER should instantly demand his passports.

A GREETING FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

An old gentleman from Massachusetts sought an introduction, and asked WALKER if he proposed to visit that State. WALKER replied that it was uncertain. The old gentleman said that if he did, he would find he had friends there. They would not be descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, WALKER replied, if they did not welcome the cause which I represent,

THE APPROACH TO THE BATTERY.

When the steamer was within a mile of the Battery, the cannon planted there began to thunder forth its salute of one hundred guns, served with great rapidity and precision. As she neared the wharf, Gen. WALKER, and his accompanying companions-in-arms, took their station upon the upper deck, where the General, with uncovered head, and supported on either side by Colonels HENNINGSEN and ANDERSON, bowed acknowledgment of the cheers sent up by the dense mass of human beings who assembled in thousands, blackening the wharf, the Battery and the lower end of State-street. The sight was certainly such as is not witnessed every day. Alderman WILSON was one of the first to rush on board when the steamer touched the dock. Seeking G. WALKER, he welcomed him again in behalf of New-York.

FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION.

During the afternoon, Col. HALL, Captain O'KEEFE, Captain FARNUM, and Captain MCKEELE, were upon the platform that had been erected for the formal reception. The presence of the Colonel was remarked, particularly, because those who had read the reports of the proceedings of the Committee of Arrangements, thought he would have been engaged in superintending the Ryndere Grenadiers, who, it had been said, would appear in full strength, and take prominent part in the reception. Such was the intention of the Committee, and such, at one time, was thought to be the intention of the Grenadiers. But they did not appear at National Hall, Canal-street, at 4 o'clock, as ordered, and consequently Col. HALL was not engaged in the direction of their movements.

At 5 o'clock a gentleman came upon the platform with a transparency, on two sides of which was written:

"*We Honor the Brave,*"

and on the two others—

"*Nicaragua shall soon be Free.*"

This was nailed on the right, and in front of the platform. Soon afterwards another gentleman appeared with a tri-color flag—three horizontal stripes, the upper and lower blue, the middle white, with a red star in the centre. It was nailed to the left front of the platform.

At a few minutes past 6 Capt. O'KEEFE stood upon the reporter's table, and said:

GENTLEMEN: Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, the hero of Nicaragua, will arrive at pier No. 1 in half an hour and all who desire to take part in the intended reception, are requested to form into line behind the band, and march down to meet him when he lands. Stewart's Band marched off, and a large portion of the vast assemblage that had been there for hours witnessing the extraordinary proceedings of the authorities at the City Hall, followed, passing out of the western gate to Broadway and down Broadway to the steamboat landing. While they were forming and for some time after they had left, a cannon was fired at intervals of two or three minutes.

THE DEBARKATION—SCENES AT THE WHARF.

An open barouche, drawn by four horses, was in waiting upon the wharf when the steamboat arrived. To this Gen. WALKER attempted to walk, but the crowd all rushed to seize his hand, lifted him up on its wave and fairly swept him into the seat provided for him. An attempt to organize a procession quite failed in consequence of the tremendous pressure of the masses to get near enough to shake the hand or see the face of the man they had come to honor. Accompanied by a band of music, the carriage containing the guests and Committee passed up State-street and Broadway to the PARK. All along the route the side-walks were crowded with anxious spectators, who cheered this lion of the day with enthusiastic rounds as he passed. The Police force was evidently elsewhere engaged at this time, for very few if any of its members were visible in the procession, much to the damage of General WALKER'S carriage, the springs of which were broken, and its back torn out by the rude efforts of "the boys" to climb into the vehicle for a better look at its distinguished occupant.

KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENTS.

Capt. CREIGHTON tumbled one of these intruders out of the carriage, and was himself knocked down in the crowd. In the *melée*, the Captain's cost was nearly torn from his back and quite ruined—a fact which will probably necessitate his purchase of a new wedding garment immediately, as he had designed getting spliced in the coat which now is itself so sadly in need of splicing.

AT THE PARK.

When the first carriage arrived at the western gate, the crowd in the Park, between the stand and the City Hall, became very much excited; and by the time it reached the front of the platform, there was the most densely packed mass of human beings that have gathered in front of the City Hall for many years. They were much closer together than sardines in a tin case, for sardines admit a little fluid between them, while, although it was raining freely at the time, not a drop could penetrate lower than the line of the breasts of the assemblage. Above that line there was a quantity of water, which fitted from one to another along the open space above the line of pressure of backs and breasts. There was no room for the carriage, and for some time it could not be moved. The horses remained remarkably quiet, considering that they were hard pressed in front and on either side; and that many who doubted the resisting power of their ribs were dodging under their bellies, in the hope of escaping under the platform. Others clung to the horses' harness and to the carriage, and those who could climbed up the platform to save themselves from injury. When the second carriage arrived, drawn by four horses, and containing Gen. WALKER and some of the members of the Committee, the confusion was, if possible, greater than ever. As the mass swayed towards it, those in front clung to the carriage and to the harness to save themselves. Several minutes elapsed before General WALKER could gain the platform. As soon as he appeared, three cheers were given, and there were loud cries of "Order!"

REMARKS OF CAPT. CREIGHTON.

Capt. CREIGHTON, mounting the reporters' table, said: If those who cry "Order!" will only keep order, we will soon have order. Fellow-citizens: If you will give me your attention for one moment, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, I will not occupy your time by a long speech, but will merely introduce to you Judge A. PHILIPS, who will deliver the address of welcome to the noble chieftain we have assembled to do honor to. [Cheers, and for utmost confusion.] I now introduce to you Judge A. PHILIPS, who will deliver the congratulatory or welcome address to Gen. WM. WALKER. Three cheers for WALKER!

This was responded to loud and long, and Judge PHILIPS, amid confusion which rendered him inaudible beyond the stage, addressed Gen. WALKER, who stood opposite him with head uncovered.

GENERAL WALKER'S REPLY.

When Judge PHILIPS had concluded, the rain was coming down heavily, but an umbrella being held over his head, Gen. WALKER spoke as follows, in a clear, deliberative voice:

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I thank you for your expressions of sympathy toward a cause of which I am the humble representative. I thank you for these manifest approbations of a cause for which we have been so lately engaged, and for which we expect to struggle yet in the future.

[The noise and confusion was here so great that Captain CREIGHTON made a fresh appeal to the crowd, that while the President of Nicaragua was addressing them they would have sufficient self-respect to keep silence. This appeal had very little effect, and General WALKER continued.]

CITIZENS: It is gratifying to have heard allusions to the fields, which I hope may be termed glorious, of Nicaragua; but with far higher pride than any which mere victories may inspire, I stand in your presence, to-day, and declare with satisfaction that I challenge any one to point to the first instance in which I have acted contrary to the law of right or justice. Prouder do I feel to make this declaration than to have been victor on a thousand fields! [Enthusiastic cheers.]

[The rain was now falling very fast and the confusion was so great that it was impossible to hear a word beyond the reporters table. Observing this Mr. H. N. WILD cried aloud to the audience.]

REMARKS OF H. N. WILD.

Gentlemen, if you are desirous of hearing the tones of General WALKER, you must be as quiet as possible.

While Mr. WILD was addressing the audience, Gen. WALKER concluded his remarks as follows:

Again I thank you for these expressions of sympathy and approbation, and I hope to see you all at any time that you may make it convenient.

The General and those of his officers who accompanied him were immediately shown to their carriages and driven to the St. Nicholas, and the crowd dispersed.

AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

Arriving at the hotel the General alighted, when it was discovered that there were no rooms provided for him. Another crowd gathered, and the General was again hemmed in. Discovering Gen. WHEAT near by, Gen. WALKER said to him: "General, get me out of this."

AT THE LAFARGE.

No sooner said than executed, the powerful arm of Gen. WHEAT made way for his friend. As soon as he reached the door, Gen. WHEAT procured a carriage. They both entered, and the driver drove in haste down Broadway until the crowd was far behind, then up again to above Fourth-street. Gen. WHEAT then ascertained that there were rooms prepared at the Lafarge, to which he drove immediately, and Gen. WALKER was admitted through the private door to his rooms without the knowledge of any who were searching for him.

As the rain had caused the General to shorten his intended remarks at the Park, it was thought he would resume them at the Hotel, but, under the circumstances, he declined. Subsequently, it was determined to make an occasion on some future day, for the General to speak at length.

During the evening, he was visited by a large number of friends—among whom was GEORGE LAW—but nothing of a public nature transpired.

Probable Arrest of General Walker.

Commodore VANDERBILT has had a *capias* issued for the arrest of General WALKER, charged with having combined with Messrs. C. K. GARRISON and CHARLES MORGAN to break up the accessory Transit steamships line. The Commodore is, of course, well aware that General WALKER'S pockets must be completely empty. He has had the writ issued as a matter of form. The effect of the writ, though not pecuniarily remunerative to the Commodore, will probably compel the General to show himself before a New-York Court.

FINE CUTLERY—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, embracing every style of pen, pocket and sporting knife. Also, razors of the finest quality. For sale at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store now in No. 7 Astor House.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT Less than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHERS.

Silver-plated, very handsome as a parlor or dining-room ornament, and will keep ice all day. Silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles, $4 75; silver-plated tablespoons, the dozen, $3 75; silver-plated teaspoons, the dozen, $1 50; silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, $20; silver-plated cake-baskets, $5 50.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
WILDER'S PATENT.
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

AN ACKNOWLEDGED FACT.

Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, are the largest dealers in China, earthen ware, table glass, gas fixtures and silver-plated ware in America. What's more, they sell at lower prices than you can find elsewhere. Everybody says so, and what everybody says must be true.

ASTONISHING!
Beautiful English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets,
At lower prices than ever before heard of!
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

IF YOU WANT
Silver-plated Ware, go to DAILEY'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. They will give you a silver-plated Caster, with 6 cut bottles, for $4 75; a silver plated Coffee Urn for $11; a silver-plated Tea Set, 6 pieces, for $20; and a silver-plated Cake Basket for $5 50. When there, look at their China, Glass and Gas Fixtures.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $2 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS.

Another lot of the White Dinner sets, 154 pieces, at $16, and White Tea Sets, 44 pieces, at $3 25. Also, an immense stock of cut and pressed Table Glass, silver-plated ware and cutlery.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 & 633 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S
Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.
Sold everywhere.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF HERRING & CO.'S Fire and Burglar Proof Patent Champion Safes frustrated.

OFFICE OF J. S. REED & CO., Bankers,
MARION, Ohio, June 6, 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* Our banking-house was broken open last night, and an unsuccessful attempt made to force open the Safe; gunpowder was used in quantities sufficient to break glass in the back room, twenty-five feet from the safe, and to displace pictures and furniture, as well as to blow the inside of one of the outside doors into small pieces, but your Hall's Powder Proof Lock resisted all efforts to effect an entrance. The burglars left a very good selection of tools—sledge-hammer, a variety of queer looking chisels, braces and bits, together with levers, &c., &c. It took three good strong men nearly an hour to remove the remains of the wreck so as to reach the inside door, which, of course, remained unharmed. Considering this latter circumstance, together with the fact that two more doors awaited the thieves, if they had succeeded in opening the outside one, we have no hesitation in ordering a new door, and continuing our confidence in your "Burglar Proof Safes with Hall's Powder Proof Lock." One half the outer door is in good order. Can you make the other from measures in your books, or shall we send the burnt one down?

We feel under so much obligation to you for the protection your safe has afforded us, that we authorize you to make any use you may choose of this affair.

Very respectfully, J. S. REED & CO.

The subscribers have on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above, and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st.,
and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

1857.—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND Summer Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, in our Custom-Room, is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready-made or made to order, and at moderate prices.

D DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits or the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, MANUFACtured by the subscribers, are becoming daily more in general use, for they entirely supersede the cumbersome and old fashioned. Can be found in great variety at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

WAGNER—BEISER.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, FRANCIS WAGNER to ELIZABETH BEISER, both of this City.

ATWOOD—SLATER.—In this City, on Monday, June 15, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hratt, JOHN M. ATWOOD to SUSAN A. SLATER, all of this City.

PARRY—DAVIES.—In this City, on Monday evening, June 15, by Rev. John Ellis, Mr. ROBERT E. PARRY, of Pennsylvania, to Miss ELINOR DAVIES, of this City.

WELS—WOLLENHAUPT.—In this City, on Monday, June 15, by Rev. Dr. Stohlmann, Mr. CHARLES WELS to Miss PAULINE WOLLENHAUPT, all of New-York.

DIED.

KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 16, Mrs. JANE E. FEQUET, wife of Luke Kelly, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. No. 172 West 25th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

SHATZEL.—In this City, on Monday evening, June 15, SUSANNAH, widow of the late Jobo M. Shatzel, aged 88 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons-in-law, John Carr, John Fletcher, and the late John Buckmaster, are respectfully invited (without further notice) to attend her funeral, from the M. E. Church, Sullivan st., near Bleecker, this day, (Wednesday,) the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GORHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 16, JAMES H. GORHAM, in the 40th year of his age, and for many years connected with the Croton Mills of Hecker & Brother.

His remains will be removed from his late residence, No. 152 Henry-st., on Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, to the Church of the Epiphany, No. 120 Stanton st., (of which he has been for several years a vestryman,) where the funeral services will be held, and thence to the New-Haven Railroad Depot, at 26th st., to be taken to Darien, Conn., his native place, for interment. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MERRITT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 14, of scarlet fever, ISABEL, infant daughter of Randolph and Catharine Merritt, aged 1 year and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, White Plains, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The cars leave Centre-st. Depot at 9½ o'clock.

STEVENSON.—In Hoboken, on Monday, June 15, MARTHA LAWRENCE, youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth Stevenson, aged 15 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and 3d sts., Hoboken, N. J., without further invitation.

COLYER.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, June 15, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM HARPER COLYER, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at — o'clock, from his late residence, No. 293 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

MEMORANDUM BOOKS
AND CATALOGUES.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS in want of MEMORANDUM BOOKS or CATALOGUES, for their Country Friends would do well to consult JOHN A. GRAY, No. 375 BROADWAY, and Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB street. He does a LARGE BUSINESS in that line, and gets them up in GOOD STYLE, at short notice. The *Christian Intelligencer* says: "The immense capabilities of Mr. GRAY'S mammoth Establishment enable him to execute orders with the utmost dispatch, and at rates that almost DEFY COMPETITION. A REPUTATION OF TWENTY YEARS' GROWTH is the best security that can be given that all orders intrusted to him will be faithfully and promptly executed."

STEREOTYPING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, from a LABEL to a BOOK, promptly executed by JOHN A. GRAY, Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST., cor. Frankfort-st., Fire-proof Buildings.

PARISIAN ROSE BALLOONS.—A LARGE invoice just received from Paris. For sale, wholesale and retail, at HENRY C. VENPORT'S Rubber Depot, No. 197 Broadway.

VIDOCQ.—THE LIFE OF VIDOCQ, WRITTEN by himself, will commence in No. 43 of the POLICE GAZETTE. All fiction sinks into insignificance in comparison with the astounding adventures of this remarkable man.
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, NO. 43.
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, NO. 43.
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, NO. 43.
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, NO. 43.
ALL NEWS-AGENTS SELL IT.
ALL NEWS-AGENTS SELL IT.
ALL NEWS-AGENTS SELL IT.
ALL NEWS-AGENTS SELL IT.
OUT TO-MORROW

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$7,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co. 7 per cent. Bonds, due in 1861.
10 shares Etna Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
By order of Charles F. Zimmermann, Executor:
$3,000 New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,500 Swynase Mining Co., Tennessee, 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York City 5 per cent. (water) stock, payable in 1888.
$40 20 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1852 and 1853.
$20 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1850.
137 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co.....$50 each
20 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.....$40 each
20 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each
20 shares Park Bank.....$100 each
250 shares Hiwassee Mining Co.....$5 each
600 shares Swynase Mining Co.....$10 each
64 shares Preston Coal and Iron Co.....$50 each

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

THE BONAPARTE ESTATE.—AT PUBLIC sale, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, the extensive park and grounds of Henry Beckett, Esq., situated at Bordentown, New Jersey, formerly the property of Joseph Bonaparte, containing two hundred and thirty-four acres of land. A large and very handsome modern mansion, about sixty feet square, with three story wing and requisite outbuildings, has lately been erected on the most eligible portion of the park, commanding a splendid view of the river Delaware. The house is built in an unusually substantial manner, handsomely finished throughout, and with all the conveniences of a gentleman's town residence. Its convenient position for travelling is unsurpassed, there being six or seven daily lines of communication between New York and Philadelphia, and branches to the western and northern parts of Pennsylvania, making it peculiarly eligible for a large public institution. The house is handsomely furnished throughout, and the whole of the personal property may be had if desired.—Maps, showing the location and extent, with full particulars, may be had on application to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, New York.

WM. H. KNOX, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, GAS CHANDELIERS, &c. &c.—WM. H. KNOX will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Room No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, of every description, comprising, in part, sofas, sofa beds, lounges and lounge beds, in hair cloth, and damask, mahogany and rosewood centre, side and card tables, black walnut, oak extension tables, black walnut dining and tea tables, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses and palliasses, mahogany rockers, washing and easy chairs, gas chandeliers, and, also, fine oil paintings. In short, every article which is necessary for housekeeping. Good chance for those in want of good furniture. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCtion, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Union Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, a large and valuable collection of original Oil Paintings, belonging to a well-known amateur of this City. Most of them were brought by him direct from France in the year 1846. Among the number will be found choice specimens of Guercino, A. Ostade, P. Lilberve, Asselyn, S. Veronese, Molbein, C. Dolci, P. Wouverman, Ribera, D. Heene, Van Balen, D. Teniers, Van Dyke, and other masters of various schools. Also, a valuable collection of ancient and modern original drawings, obtained about 30 years ago from several celebrated cabinets in Paris, all of them suitable for the parlor or studio. They will be ready for examination on Monday, June 15, as above, with catalogues.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF LEASE of basement of No. 357 Broadway, elaborately fitted up for a restaurant and shooting gallery, with all the contents, by TUNIS MORRELL, on FRIDAY NOON, on the premises. Divided in lots to suit buyers. Lease with the most permanent fixtures, as flooring, gas and water pipes. Then, the elaborate ornamental, carpenter, &c. work, which cost over $2,000; mirror, oil cloth, bar and oyster counters, kitchen range, all the furniture, stock, glassware, &c., also, elegant sign, &c. Whatever may be the sacrifice it must be sold, as the owner leaves for Europe. 20 per cent required time of sale; balance following day. Rent $760 per annum. Chance for speculators, &c.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SPLENDID rosewood and mahogany household furniture, elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture entire, of the most costly description, pier and mantel mirrors, valuable collection of choice oil-paintings, &c.—F. NASH will sell, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire rich and desirable contents of the large 5-story residence No. 230 14th-st., west of 8th-av., the whole of which is worthy the special attention of housekeepers, as being the largest and best assortment of valuable furniture offered at public auction for many years, having cost upward of $10,000, and will positively be sold without limits, rain or shine.

SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—By virtue of the last will and testament of Peter McLoughlin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, and pursuant to the judgment of the Supreme Court, the undersigned will on the 19th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange in said City, by Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer, sell the following described leasehold property, to wit: All that certain lot of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying and being in the IVth Ward of the City of New-York, on the south side of Chatham-st. or square, distinguished on a map of the estate of the late Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, dated Nov. 15, 1813, made by Bridges & Poppleton, and filed in the Register's Office, New-York, as lot No. 159, bounded northerly in front by Chatham-st. or square aforesaid; southerly, in the rear by an alley; easterly, on one side, by lot No. 158, and on the westerly side, by lot No. 161; containing in breadth in front, 25 feet 4 inches; in the rear, 25 feet 1 inch; in length, on the easterly side 76 feet, and on the westerly side 78 feet, be the same more or less —the said premises being now known as No. 197 Chatham-st. The lease of the above premises is for the term of 21 years, from the 1st day of May, 1837, at the yearly rent of $300, payable quarterly, and also taxes and assessments. The lease provides for a renewal of 21 years, at such rent as may be agreed upon between the parties, and in case of disagreement, the rent is to be fixed by disinterested persons, and is not to exceed 5 per cent. on the appraised valuation of the lot only. The lease also provides for three additional renewals, or payment for improvements. The premises are subject to a lease, which will expire May 1, 1859, at a rent of $1,400 per annum. Dated May 27, 1857.
JOHN McLOUGHLIN, } Executors, &c., of Peter
THOMAS McLOUGHLIN, } McLoughlin, dec'd.
MILLER & DEVELIN, Attorneys, No. 53 Liberty-st.

NOTICE.—HEREAFTER MY OFFICE WILL close on SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M., until 1st of September next. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, CASH, OR GOOD NOTES, IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE MERCHANDISE.—The advertiser, having relinquished his importing business, now offers balance of stock: consisting of brandy, wine, Irish and Scotch whiskies, gin, &c., together with usual office furniture, on fair terms for cash, approved paper, or well located improved or unimproved real estate in Brooklyn, or for a sunny country house and some land. The business has been done in one of the best localities in New-York. The stock will not exceed $5,000; it may be divided and disposed of in smaller—say two or three—lots; but it sold together, can be removed or remain, for convenience of purchaser, for a time, at low rent. Address, for the present, through Brooklyn Post-Office, A. LA TOURETTE, or Agent, Brooklyn.

$2,000.—PARTIES NEEDING THE above amount for three or six months, in a successful business, will hold out extra inducements to those having the sum required. A liberal commission or an interest in the business until the money is refunded, with good security and references given. None but principals need apply. Address, by letter, W. H. S., *Times* office.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for horses, 2 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick baskets, 9 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT, SIDE WHEEL, length 198 feet, beam 23½ feet, depth of hold 9 feet, draft of water 6 feet, burden 379 tons; beam engine 16½ inch, cylinder 11 feet stroke—tubular boiler—diameter of wheel 25 feet. Ample accommodations for passengers. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

STEAMBOAT ISLAND CITY FOR SALE.—Together with the lease of slips, route, &c., connecting with Flushing Railroad. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 5 Beekman-st.

$1,200.—A PARTNER IN A CASH BUSINESS in successful operation for the last nine years. Apply at the Lumber Yard, corner of 29th-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, Agent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.
Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $40 to $100.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, *Times* office.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PRESERVING vision, suitable for life and needing no change. Invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 3 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 160 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $35,000; I will sell it for $18,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house.
P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C—100 feet front by 103 deep; brick factory, stable and storehouse thereon; a good steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property offers rare inducements from its situation and the being ready for immediate occupancy, to any parties starting a saw or planing mill, smith or machine shop or any manufacturing business. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, 14 LOTS ON Hickory-st., free from encumbrance, and 7 on Quincy-st., having a mortgage of $1,200, 4 years to run; the lots are finely located near Ralph and Division ave., Brooklyn. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, No. 248 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th ave., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD place in the country, two small first-class four-story brown-stone houses, high basements and under-cellars, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Apply to or address JAMES M. STARK, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeastery corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREE-story brown-stone-front house No. 112 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Apply to JAMES P. CUMMING, No. 41 Broadway, or No. 334 West 34th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN CLINTON-AVENUE, Brooklyn, with grounds, shade trees, garden, and all kinds of fruits, grapes, strawberries, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, apples, &c., all in perfect order. The house is large, in good condition, with gas, range, &c., making altogether a very desirable residence for a family with children, wishing a country residence. Rent $500 per year, possession 1st July. Address CLINTON, this office.

TO LET—HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The three-story house No. 6 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, will be let, furnished or unfurnished, for one year—if taken unfurnished it will be let for two years—it is one of the finest locations in the City, and within five minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at the house before 9 o'clock or after 5.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, a three story brick house, 20 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE (English basement) No. 173 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts; house 24½x44 feet, lot 100 feet deep; rent $600 per annum. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 176 9th-av.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 15 Lamartine place, opposite Lamartine Park, 29th st. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, or to H. F SEWALL, No. 78 South-st.

TO LET—LARGE AND WELL LIGHTED rooms, suitable for any trade, with Steam power, if wanted, in building No. 67 Crosby-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 92 East 13th-st. Price moderate.

TO RENT, BROADWAY WAREROOMS. Lofts in the new marble-front buildings No. 506 Broadway, unsurpassed for eligibility of location or desirableness in every other respect, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. For terms inquire of M. W. DODD, Bookseller, on the premises, or C. J. LAWRENCE, No. 20 Chambers-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—OF A MODerate size, with every convenience and in a pleasant part of the City. To let for the Summer or longer if desired. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH ALL MODERN improvements; three-story building, with high stoop and sub cellar; lot 25 by 100 feet; to be situated from between 4th and 9th avs., and Broome up to 155th-st.; price $8,000, more or less. Particulars please forward to E. BELONY, at bookstore No. 590 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 13 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 65 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, 5 acres of asparagus, a locust grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 6 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out-buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 40 OR 70 acres, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, within a mile and a half of the village of Woodbridge and on a very public road leading from the above place to Rahway, two miles to steamboat landing and two and a half miles to depôt at Rahway, 19 miles by railroad to New-York. On the farm is a two story dwelling, with wing, carriage-house, barn, stable and other out-buildings, and a variety of choice fruits. For further particulars, inquire of A. M. TREDWELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., or JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st., or on the premises.
JOHN B. EDGAR.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—576 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat, about 32½ acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portians if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; or WESTFALL & CORWIN, No. 263 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 74 ACRES OF LAND, in a high state of cultivation, situated in Middlesex County, New-Jersey, adjoining the Raritan River, 4 miles from New-Brunswick, and 3 from Boundbrook, two hours' ride by railroad from New-York. The improvements consist of a large dwelling house, tenant house, barn, wagon and cow-house, with all other necessary out-buildings, all in good repair. Also, the growing crops. Apply in rear of No. 162 Church-st., New York, or on the premises, to HENRY TEN BROECK.

FINE FARM AT SMITHTOWN HARBOR, L. I.—140 acres, half under tillage, the balance in thrifty growth, with handsome cottage, containing 17 rooms; surrounded by trees and ornamental shrubs, an abundance of fruit, in great variety, and several thousand locust trees. The house and outbuildings are in thorough repair. The fishing and shooting excellent. Stock and farming implements also for sale.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED NEAR Washington Lake, New Windsor, Orange Co., 5 miles from Newburg, containing about 100 acres with good buildings, with the stock of grain on the ground, farming utensils, &c. Price for the whole $12,000, or for the farm $10,000. Possession given immediately. Inquire of M. KANE, No. 197 West 13th-st., or M. NICHOLS on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. B. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 125 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. BULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

HAVEMEYER & MOLLER'S
PATENT CUT LOAF SUGAR.
A superior quality of Loaf Sugar cut by a Patented machine into square pieces of convenient size for hotel and family use, and free from the fine sugar found mixed with the ordinary crushed; put up in bbls. of about 170 lbs., and half-bbls. of 80 lbs. For sale by the principal wholesale and retail grocers in all parts of the City and country, or with the several other varieties of refined sugar, at our office, No. 99 Wall-st.
HAVEMEYER & MOLLER.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMPOSITION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Saleroom No. 794 and 796 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR exchange, at Jamaica, Long Island, 1 acre of land laid out with lawn, ornamental and fruit trees, garden, vines and beautifully fenced. House 38x34, 2 story, with cupola, marble mantles, grates, gas and speaking tubes throughout, wing 16x24, 2-story finished with bath-room, hot and cold water, range &c. Stable 22x26, finished for 4 horses and carriages. Granary loft, location perfectly healthy and no encumbrance. Apply to GEORGE R. SEIDMORE, Jamaica, corner Fulton and Canal sts.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS DELIGHTful country seat is situated on the Connecticut River, 5 hours' ride from New-York or Boston. The house is entirely new, 2½ stories high, built of stone, with verandahs and balconies, and finished in modern style with frescoe, bath-room and water closets, hot and cold water, &c., &c., barn and out-houses also of stone. The grounds contain 6½ acres, more or less as desired, embracing a magnificent grove, and situated on an eminence commanding a prospect for beauty and extent unsurpassed by any in the country. Address Box No. 53, Portland Conn.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 12 miles from the city, on the Albany Post road, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, and one mile from Riverdale Station. The house is large and new, containing a large number of rooms, with suitable outbuildings for a gentleman's residence, finely protected on the north, surrounded by forest trees, containing 4 to 5 acres of land, with a good garden. It cannot be surpassed for health and good society. Inquire at No. 1 Lawrence Court or J. ODELL, near the premises—would be exchanged for a good house in the city.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., 1 mile and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 88 West 43d-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—About twelve acres, situated on the ridge above the Croton Aqueduct, being a splendid site for a country seat, and possessing an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country and villages; also, an extensive view of Piermont, Rockland County, Catskill Mountains, &c., &c. For sale on liberal terms. Apply to WARD CARPENTER, or CARNEY LAMOUREUX, Tarrytown; JOHN WARRIN, No. 48 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, POSSESSION immediately, a handsome country seat at New-Rochelle, ten minutes' walk from depôt, on Long Island Sound, with three or more acres of land, well shaded with fruit and forest trees; house contains 10 rooms, with kitchen attached; a good garden, coach house, stables, &c. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange-place, or to G. P. DAVIS, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, furnished, delightfully situated on the shore near New-London, with garden and about 13 acres of land on the bay. Also, a store with goods, and old-established trade, a large stone dock, a ferry with two boats, &c. Inquire at Dr. ELLIOTT'S Office, No. 7 Astor-place.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Manran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20 by 43, a stable, &c., and 32 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Newsink. For terms, apply to JAMES B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT ASTORIA—A large house, fourteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, about three acres of high land, choice fruit, and garden planted, large barn and gardener's house, situated on Broadway, Astoria, L. I. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence on the corner of Bowne-av. and Barclay-st., Flushing, L. I., is now offered at private sale, upon reasonable terms. Apply to the premises, or the Office, opposite the depôt, at Flushing, or to C. FOWLER, No. 208 Fourth-st., Williamsburg. Possession given immediately.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—A PLEASANT country residence situated in the town of Fairfield, Conn., within five minutes walk of the New York and New Haven depot. Terms moderate. House partly furnished. Apply to ISAAC JENNINGS, No. 240 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT—SITUATED in the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House; entrance on Vesey-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av.,
Corner of 21st-st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

A RICHLY CARVED ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—Finished with great elegance; full round corners; rich carved double-mouldings, all round; magnificent tone and touch; richly inlaid with pearl, full bronze plate, grand action, celebrated City makers, full warranted; is a perfect beauty; cost the owner $475; price, $360; a richer instrument is seldom met with; can be seen and fully tested for three days at the Furniture Packing Establishment in 6th-av., four doors from 40th-st., next door to Tremont Hotel. N. B.—A bargain will be offered to a cash buyer; has a box for shipping, or can be moved without charge. Apply from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—6, 6½, 6¾, and 7 octaves, new and second-hand, cheapest ever offered in the City, to pay advances, 2 melodeons, boshm finte, watches, jewelry, segars, paper, opera glasses, paintings, &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches, jewelry, dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, &c., &c., on storage, or bought for cash. J. F. JONES,
No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway, N. Y. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

A ROSEWOOD MELODEON, COST $45, nearly new, for $30, one for $33; a reed organ, with 8 stops, cost $150, for $65. New and second hand Pianos and melodeons, in plain and carved case, to rent, with rent applied, if purchased. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos, with and without aeolian, at low prices, by
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

TWO ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOS taken for debt—Will be sold at a great sacrifice, carved sweep legs, round corners, scalloped case, and fully warranted, but little used. Price $185 and $275—this being about one half their value. Can be seen at No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 18. M. WRAY.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SPLENDID PIANO, OF POWERFUL TONE and touch, selected by a celebrated professor, and cost $500, warranted and made by one of the best makers, been used a few months; will be sold for $360. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., near Broadway.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS.—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail
At prices from $35 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 38,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 838 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and style call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enamele l chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment of all colors at H. P. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 44 and 48 Wooster st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country.
J. B. PRESDER.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.—CONSUMERS and dealers in this article are informed that it can be obtained at the warehouse of the undersigned, of a superior quality, claiming greater economy and durability than any other article heretofore known. JOHN W. QUINCY, corner of William and Platt sts.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT the entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 58 William-st.

COIL CHAINS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of ¼ to 1¼ inch, for sale by
JEE, CARMER & Co., No. 67 Broad-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra hard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 58 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople, Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem, &c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE NO. 36 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr., }
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.
Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.
Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.
Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.
For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.
Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.
It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.
It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association
GEORGE L. SENEY, Cashier.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE COMMONwealth of Massachusetts.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, by virtue of an Act of the General Court, hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the 20th inst., at noon, at the Office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, at the State House in Boston, for the purchase of the scrip of the Commonwealth of four hundred thousand dollars, payable July 1, 1857, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from 1st day of July, 1857, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, on the coupons attached to said scrip, at the Treasurer's Office in the city of Boston. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening, to insure final payment; the whole amount of the loan to be paid on or before the 29th inst. Proposals may be made for any part of the above loan, not less than five thousand dollars. They must specify the amount of premium offered, (more otherwise will be received,) and must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Massachusetts State Loan," and be addressed to MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, at the State House, Boston. The right is reserved to reject all or any part of the proposals made.

MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer;	Commissioners of Sinking Fund.
GEO. L. PERKINS, Treasurer Nor. & Wor. Railroad Company.	Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

BOSTON, June 1, 1857.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company proposes to sell to those holders their Eight per cent. 20 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.
Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote per rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.
The subscription price for said Bonds to be 90 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.
The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000. TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction at the United States Warehouse, No 64 Atlantic Dock, South Pier, by SAMUEL OSGOOD, on July 6, 1857. The goods will be open for examination on FRIDAY, July 3.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, MAY, 1857. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

DATE.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
	Samples No. 1. Samples No. 2.				
	M P		one case,	Jane D. Cooper,	Leghorn
Decem'r, '55	No mark	1	3 bdls Iroa tubes,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Decem'r, '55	Rollin, Thorn & Co		one case,	George Law,	Aspinwall.
Decem'r, '55	Carl Schmadhill, care of Mr. Louis Tobias, 248 Grand-st N.Y		one case,	Herman,	Bremen.
Decem'r, '55	Prof. Wm. Morris, No. 14 Howell-st., Rochester		one package,	St. Loois,	Havre.
Decem r, '55	Thomas Tountoa, No. 9 Sammons-place, South 2d-st., Phila.		one case,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '55	Hedgeman, Clark & Co		one case,	Brig Wasp,	Nassau.
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Amizade,	
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Alegria de Miuho,	
	Augustus Cameron, Beaver-st. N Y		one package,	Atlantic,	
	Robert Mackie, care Barclay & Livingston, New-York		one package,	Atlantic,	
	C (diamond S) & Co	201 250	one package,	Planter,	
	M E S	17	one package,	Washington,	
	M. Meletta		one package,	Washington,	
September, '53	Robert C. Clark		one case,	Clarissa,	Neuvitas.
August, '55	J L	19	one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
August, '55	J L		oao keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
January, '55	4 in circle		fnor casks,	Helea aad Fraacis,	
January, '55	5 in circle		two casks,	Helen aad Francis,	
September, '53	F and L, and C P and F under	729,730,761 762,765	five ½ casks,	Marshal Ney,	Bordeaux.
May, '53	J M and M under	6	one cask,	Sarah Ann,	Cadiz.
July, '54	H B united	203	one case,	Schiller,	Rotterdam.
	M C G	99	one case,	Aurora,	Liverpool.
	Mrs. Hammond, care Grinnell, Minturn & Co		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Miss Clements		two half barrels,	Fidelia,	Liverpool.
	A D	1293	one case,	Neptune,	London.
	F D	3077,3215	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	P S	1	one case,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	F D	1566,2171	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Dr Abbot's Museum		one case,	Rhine,	London.
	Cook, N. Y		oae box,	R. Robinsoa,	Liverpool.
Jan. 23, '56	J K	15	oae case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	P K R Co. in a cross	416	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	D over D K in diamond	100	oae case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M & C		ninety-nine cases,	Dirigo,	Glasgow.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		10 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	Mrs. Washburn, care Washburn, Esq., Middleburo, Mass		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Poulder & Wood London		10 pigs lead,	Woodcock,	London.
	A G		one box,	G. E. Kelley,	Cadiz.
	P B	1012	one case,	Geo. Hurlburt,	Aatwerp.
	L H. Simpson & Son		one case,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	A M	750	oae case,	Connecticat,	Hevre.
	H & Co	5001	one case,	F. A. Palmer,	Havre.
	American & For. Bible Society		one box,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	Miss K. F. Richards, care Chas. Richards, Quebec, Canada		one case,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	No mark		two bags,	Lynda,	Unknown.
	F B	1	one case,	Margaret Evans,	London.
	A R united	11	three cercons,	Munsaratte,	Sarzaille.
	U A		one ceroon,	Restier,	Savaoilla.
	S L over S C S		six bales,	Senator,	London.
	U A	211	one ceroon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over N	75	one ceroon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over R	100	one ceroon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	No mark		lot willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	I H Z M		one chest,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M	6.	ooe bale,	Unkoown,	Unknown.
	No mark		ooa bale,	Unknown,	Unkaown.
	J P B	5	oae bale,	Unknowa,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one crate cork,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bund. wiltows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	G R & G	101	one case,	Vermont,	Havre.
	I in a diamond		one bale,	Yorktown,	London.
	U S & C	2	one case,	Agnes,	Bremen.
	A Iselin & Co		oae case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April '56	C D with an anchor between	2209, 2201, 2209, 2202, 2204,	five cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	C D with an anchor between	2196, 2197, 2195, 2198	four cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
March 8, '56	W B, in a diamond	20,21,28,29	four cases,	Africa,	Liverpool.
	D	1	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
	L W B		one box,	Catharine,	Bremen.
	H J B		oao box,	D. Hoadley,	Aatwerp.
	H H, united		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
	M I N S U E		one case,	God Speed,	Marseilles.
	T W B & C		one case,	J. W. Andrews,	Bordeaux.
	H F, united	3, 5	two cases,	Northwood,	Bordeaux.
	H J B		two boxes,	Unknowa,	Unkoowa.
	C J B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B		one box,	Unkaown,	Unknown.
	P Q R	456	one case.	Union,	Havre.
	L S & C	19	oae case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	K		one box,	Unknown,	Uaanown.
	A		oae box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	L, in a ring		oae box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	H C		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	R, in a diamond	17	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknowo.
	J	20	ons cask,	Undine,	New-Castle.
	Messrs. Westerman & Co. No 290 Broadway, N. Y.		one package,	Westphalia,	Bremen.
	DLD, Trenton, N J		oae package,	Washington,	Liverpool.
	T, in a diamond	109	one cask,	Christiaae,	Loadon.
	No mark		one cask,	General Pierce,	Moravia.
	I E	50	one hamper,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	T & Co	302	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
	J	2	one cask.	Undine,	New-Castle.
	No mark		two casks,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P in a diamond or I in reverse triangle or no mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Uakoawo.
	No mark		one hamper,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	U D in an octagon		one box,	Uoknown,	Unkaown.
	VD united and M		one cask,	Venus,	Caracoa.
	G F over T	52	one bale,	Champion,	Legborn.
	A	758	one case,	Connecticut,	Havre.
	No mark		one anvil,	Excelsior,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two kegs,	Mary Morris,	Glasgow.
	J M		two bags,	Quick Step,	Loadon.
	No mark		one beg.	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		one box,	E. Drummon,	Aspinwall.
	P in a triangle	1, 2	two bales,	Naples,	Leghorn.
	No mark		two barrels,	Tivoli,	Neuvitas.
Feb. 24, '56	N C B in a cross	1989	oae case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 24, '56	I in a diamond	144, 149	one bale,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one carpet-bag,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
	S in a triangle	717	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 26, '56	L N	19	o ne case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 26, '56	L N	21	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 18, '56	W elevated	18	one case,	Steamer Ericsson,	Havre.
	J M L		one bale,	N. B. Palmer,	Caaton.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark or	100	oae cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	C H, or no mark		one bogshead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	H, or no mark	36	ooe keg,	Unkoown,	Unknown.
	A pole on top of a triangle	125	oae bale,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	A pole on top and an S at bottom of a triangle	12,13,16,21	four bales,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	Mary Burham		oae box,	Empire State,	Liverpool.
	A pole on top and bot of a diamond, with B over C in centre.	6,849 5,923, 5,924	three cases,	Orpheus,	Bremen.
	I H over B		one box,	Union,	Bremen.
Feb. 26, '56	B M J	1	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	K B	376	one bale,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	W B	98	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	A D in a diamond	831	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
December, '55	J. Foolkes & Sons, New-York		nne looking-glass,	Eupheonia,	Curacoa.
November, '56	J. Sberwood		oaa box,	Express,	Havana.
October, '56	No mark or B in a diamond		one bag,	Fawa,	Jamaica.
October, '56	R in a diamond		oae bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
December, '56	No mark		one bag,	Hope,	St. Thomas.
January, '56	W in a diamond		five boxes,	London,	St. Johns.
January, '56	Michael Carrol, care Cyrus Field, Cliff street, New-York		one cask,	Loadou,	St. Johns.
March, '56	J F P		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
March, '56	G B Watts		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
	M L D		one empty barrel,	Switzerland,	Havre.
	No mark		one ceroon,	Azalia,	Aspinwall.
	A K	49	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	Triangle with balance pole	5	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	L W C	250	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	W in double triangle	19	one package,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	G M F, N. Y		one carpet-bag,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
March, '56	B M	1	one trunk,	Barcelonae,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Elwood Walter,	Liverpool.
March, '56	E H	75	one case.	Steamer Fulton,	Havre.
	G K	904	one basket.	Hermann,	Amsterdam.
	H over C	34	one case,	Havre,	Havre.
October, '55	M	1	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	C	2	one package,	St. Denis,	Havre.
		3	one case,	St. Denis,	Havre.
February, '56	R in triangle W below	267	one case,	A Z,	Liverpool.
October, '55	B U K	2111	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
February, '56	D A & Co		four cases,	J. M. Morales,	Havana.
December, '55	Mr Ginligny		one case,	Bavaria,	Havre.
	H F	2	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
December, '55	H & Co	1229	one basket,	Emma Jane,	Havre.
October, '55	M over J U	88	Helvetia,		Havre.
	A B over B in diamond, K on left	17, 18	two cases,	Humboldt,	Hamburg.
	No mark		four bales,	Unkaown,	Uakaown.
	Corner 3-4 Cherry-street		one barrel,	M. Evans,	London.
March, 1855	A E, care J. E. Santos	1	one box.	John Benson,	Havana.
	J. E. Santos over R	15	one barrel,	John Benson,	Havana.
December, '55	V I E in diamond	26	one barrel,	L. D. Carver,	Bordeaux.
March, 185	Ira Tune Carmachi		one box.	Tennessee,	St. Thomas.
December, '55	No mark	1, 2, 3, 4	eight logs timber,	F. P. Ladd,	St. Johns.
	R W	1,214 to No	four cases.	Aura,	Melbourne.
	No mark		three cases,	Aura,	Melbourne.
			one roll felt,	Aura,	Melbourne.
October, '56	A C	54	one case.	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in diamond and K on right	5	one case,	American Congress,	London.
October, '56	[illegible]		one case,	Athens,	Bordeaux.
October, '56	W M Bell		one case,	Arctic,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one bundle iron,	City of Brooklyn,	Liverpool.
	P. Tuns, 47 Sandhill, Broadway		one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M	5	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M P	1	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	A T K	1	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	No mark between	2127, 2128 2129, 2130	four cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	No mark		one chest,	Pioneer,	Liverpool.
	P in and D in triangle		two bags,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Henry B. King, No. 20 Wall st.		one case,	St. Peter,	Leghorn.
	No mark		one bundle bags,	Sartelle,	Antwerp.
	No mark		one cask,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two barrels,	Victoria,	London.
	V over anchor between		one case,	Flying Childers,	Havre.
	Messrs. Mosquera & Co		one case,	H. W Monegre,	Kingston.
	I G	2	one cases,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	H	464	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Victoria,	London.
	E and no mark		two bales,	Chicago,	Liverpool.
October, '56	A. Hermanson, A. H	81	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in a diamond with N on right	2	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
	M		one case,	A. Dorathea,	Bordeaux.
	U A		one ceroon,	Unknown.	Unkoown.
	Samuel Rielly		one box,	Ocean Queen,	London.
	H in a diamond with W & Co on r'ht		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Miss McNally		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '54	P with a large C	1,404,1,405	two cases,	Andes,	Liverpool.
January, 1854	G in a star	321@324	fourteen cases,	Hermine,	Bremen.
March, '54	[illegible]		three cases,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
Sept. '55	H S with &c. in a diamond	102,103,104	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	S in a diamond, &c	101	one case,	Franklin,	Liverpool.
March, '54	S & W	7	one case,	Fulton,	Havre.
	G & H		one package,	Fulton,	Havre.
	Robert Godfrey	Salem	one package,	Europa,	
	C in a diamond with F	104-47,66-93	one package,	Edinburgh,	
	Wm. Hobday, care J. N. Weed.		one package,	Arago,	
	Huntington & Brooks	4	one package,	Africa,	
	H Fisher		one package,	Bermuda,	
April, '56	R W Boyd		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April, '56	& H		one case,	Africa,	Havre.
April, '56	No mark		one cask,	Alma,	Havre.
April, '56	H A Coit		one case,	Grenada,	Havana.
April, '56	No mark		one bale,	Isis,	Havana.
April, '56	B Bedola		one case,	Quaker City,	Havana.
April, '56	V	1@5	five packages,	R. L. Lane,	Havre.
	J T	181,182 184	three half pipes,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	J T	187	one qr cask,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	Mark defaced		one case,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M H	522	one case,	Franklin,	
Aug. '54	No mark	24 bags	gum copal,	Humboldt,	Melbourne.
	T K	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
Dec. '55	D & S		one bale,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B & C in a triangle, with [illegible] under and diamond over	156	one cask,	American Eagle,	London.
April, '56	L in a diamond, with D on left		one bundle iron,	Lucy Thompson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B		one case,	Neptune,	Liverpool.
July, '56	G H		one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.
August, '56	Triangle with balance pole		one box,	Comet,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D over B		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
July, '56	U		one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No 193 Broadway, corner of Day st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Via* Suspenaion Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
Office No, 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st, as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 6:00 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

The Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Cornlag with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for All any, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
8:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:00 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:00 P M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 5:00 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 6:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York and Jersey City at 8 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M., at $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 3 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

LAND ROUTE.—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains on the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 9 A. M.

SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taking at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURGH IN ONE DAY.—Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11.15; due at Rutland 2.20 P. M.; Burlington 4.45; Rouses' Point, 7.15; Montreal, 9.00, and Ogdensburg, 11.30, same evening. Leave New-York 12 noon; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5.45; due at Rutland at 9.00, and Burlington 11.30 same evening.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent Troy and Boston Railroad.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.—AS FOR FISHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FORT HAMILTON, BAY RIDGE AND STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—On and after THURSDAY, June 4, the SISTER ISLAND will ply daily as follows:

Leave Fort Hamilton, at 7½, 9½ and 11¾, A. M.; 1½, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Bay Ridge, at 7¾, 9¾ and 11¾, A. M.; 1¾, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Staten Island, for Fort Hamilton, *via* Bay Ridge at 8½ and 10½, A. M., 12½, 3½, 4½, and 6½, P. M., and for Bay Ridge only, at 8 P. M.

Fare between any of the landings, 5 cents. Twenty-five tickets, $1 20; 50 tickets, $2 25; 100 tickets, $4 50.

Stages at Fort Hamilton for Greenwood, New Utrecht and Bath. Cars for Greenwood and Brooklyn from Bay Ridge avenue, 5 minutes' walk from the Ferry.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Courtlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain I. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

	PRICES: Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIful steamer MINNEHAHA, which has just been completed, will commence her trips from Cauldwell's Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain, on the 8th day of June.

THE "FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL" will open for the reception of guests on the 1st day of June. The proprietor is determined to preserve the reputation the house has heretofore sustained, of affording every comfort and luxury that the visitor to this region of health and beauty can desire, and respectfully asks of the traveling community their patronage. DANIEL GALE, Jr.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Potterville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

FOR STEAMER SYLVAN GROVE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 26th-st. foot of each way. Fare 8 cents.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WOOD.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra sized state rooms, $275. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, June 20	1857 Wednesday, June 24
Saturday, July 4	1857 Wednesday, July 8
Saturday, July 18	1857 Wednesday, July 22
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857 Wednesday, Aug. 5
Saturday, Aug 15	1857 Wednesday, Aug. 19
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857 Wednesday, Sept. 2
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857 Wednesday, Sept. 30
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857 Wednesday, Oct. 14
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857 Wednesday, Oct. 28
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857 Wednesday, Nov. 11
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857 Wednesday, Nov. 25
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857 Wednesday, Dec. 9
	Wednesday, Dec. 24

1857
1857
1857
1857
1857
1857
1857
1857
1857
1857
1857
1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.—The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,231 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,264 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 24, and be succeeded by the JASON, July 8, and QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, July 22.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons. WILLIAM CUMMIN, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,951 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend selling these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, at 12 noon.	
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 11, at 12 noon.	
GLASGOW, Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 12 noon.	
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 22, at 12 noon.	
EDINBURG, Saturday, Sept. 5, at 12 noon.	
FROM GLASGOW.	
EDINBURG, June 17.	EDINBURG, Aug 8.
GLASGOW, July 8.	GLASGOW, Sept. 5.
NEW-YORK, July 22.	

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MOSYMON, No. 17 Broadway, New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 17
CANADA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ERICSSON will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on the 4th of July. COLUMBIA, 18th of July. ATLANTIC, the 1st of August, and the BALTIC, the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:	
First cabin	$130 Second cabin $75.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 25. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13

THE STREET COMMISSIONER DIFICULTY.

[Continued from First Page.]

ments under arms all night, and they would be at the disposal of the Recorder in the morning.

The Recorder then directed Deputy CARPENTER to report himself, with the force under his command, at his office, at 10 o'clock.

The Metropolitan Police force, which up to this time had been standing in front of the Recorder's office, now marched up Broadway to White street, where they were dismissed to their respective precincts. The crowd also dispersed, with the shouts of one party and the groans of the other.

Several arrests were made of disorderly persons in front of the Recorder's Office while these events were transpiring. Two of the arrested parties were taken before the Recorder, who committed them to the Tombs to answer the charges against them.

ALDERMAN BILLY WILSON.

An affidavit was also made before the Recorder against Alderman WILSON for being implicated—indeed for being foremost—in the riot, and the Recorder issued a warrant for his arrest.

A SPECIAL POLICE.

An indication of the strong public feeling of indignation and distrust that has been excited by the recent proceedings of the City authorities is furnished by the fact that upwards of 2,000 citizens of the highest respectability and social position have offered to enrol themselves into a special police, for the protection of the public weal, and the preservation of of the peace of the City. We may congratulate ourselves that the impulsee of the well-inten tioned of the community take this constitutional form, instead of running wild on vigilance committee ideas.

GOVERNOR KING.

It was currently reported, last night, that a telegraphic dispatch had been received from Governor KING announcing that he would be in the City to-day

THE MILITARY.

The operations of the military yesterday were conducted with a promptness, and quiet decision that reflect the highest credit not only on the officers but the men under their command. The speedy appearance of the 7th Regiment was no doubt the means of averting a serious conflict. Cartridge boxes and steel have a soothing effect on the pugnacious instincts of angry men.

The necessity for the cooperation of the military in support of the civil arm was anticipated. On Monday night the Generals and officers of the various corps held a meeting at the house of Gen. HALL and remained in readiness during the night, to act when the emergency required. But the clouds although gathering fast and fiercely marked no electricity until yesterday. It will be interesting to know how in cases of necessity the military is called called out. Being, in these cases merely a branch of the civil power, it acts of course under the direction of the recognized officer for the peace of the City. A requisition from the Commissioners of Police, the Mayor, Sheriff, Coroner or Recorder, is all the authority that is required. This is served on the Mayor-General, or in his advance on the oldest Brigadier. By the latter it is distributed to the Commandants of Regiments; thence through the proper officers to the rank and file, who assemble immediately at their drill rooms and await orders. This is the mild way of doing things, and under ordinary circumstances takes some little time—perhaps two or three hours. If it becomes necessary however to call out the military with extreme promptness, twelve strokes are sounded on any of the City Bells and instantly all the members of the military companies leave their occupations ann hasten to the drill-room. In a very short time six thousand men, completely armed and equipped, are ready for orders.

Major General SANDFORD "hath his quarrel right" and is more than "thrice armed," for he has requisitions from the Recorder, the Sheriff, the Commissioners and the Mayor. It is due to the latter official to state that he did not awake to the consciousness of the riot until he had been secured as the cause of it—until he was under arrest.

At this moment the Seventh Regiment, attired in its newest uniform, and additionally buoyant from the prospective pleasure of an excursion to Boston—an excursion on which they have expended, it is said, upwards of $10,000—marched gallantly down Broadway on the way to the steamer. Its festive career was at once arrested, and the men proceeded to the City Hall. They were informed of the unpleasant duty that devolved upon them, and without a murmur, relinquished their hopes of Boston glory. The presence of this splendid corps, coming as it did with perfect instantaneousness, had the most salutary effect on the rioters. Had it been delayed for an hour or two there would have been, without doubt, a fierce and sanguinary battle. As it was, they eclipsed the angry stars, some of whom gazed out of the open windows of the City Hall with most woe begons faces. The Eighth regiment was also bound for Boston, but when their services were required, acted with cheerfulness, notwithstanding some slight difficulty with an officer at the outset.

A volley from the 7th Regiment, situated as it was, would not have been attended with very fatal consequences, for it is doubtful if the entire body possessed a single ball-cartridge at the moment of its grand demonstration in front of the City Hall. But they were not long before they obtained an ample supply. Major-General SANDFORD sent an order to Commissariat-General WARD for ammunition, and that officer immediately dispatched Major ANTHON and Major SMITH, with 100 rounds of grape and canister, and 6,000 rounds of ball-cartridge.

The following regiments were also called out: The 4th, under Col. Hinken; the 5th, under Col. Schwartzwalder; the 6th, under Co'. Pinkney; the 8th, under Col. Lyons; the 9th, under Col. Pitkin; the 11th, under Col. VAN BUREN; the 12th, under Col. Cocks; the 71st, under Col. Vosburgh; the 55th, under Col. Segal. These regiments were quietly secreted in the various arsenals and drill-rooms of the City, under arms, and ready for instant action. Four or five of the number remained under arms all night.

It is, of course, hoped that all further occasion for the cooperation of the military is at an end; but in case this hope should prove delusive, ample provision has been made for the preservation of the public peace, and the prompt suppression of any further violence. ¶ The 5th Regiment and a company of Light Artillery are ordered to be under arms this morning by 8 o'clock; also, the 7th and 71st Regiments at 9 o'clock. Peaceable people need labor under no uneasiness whilst their houses and families are protected by a citizen soldiery so prompt and competent as that which New-York is proud to call its own.

The music store of WM. HALL & SON, being near to the scene of action, was selected as the head-quarters of Major-General SANDFORD, Brigadier-General HALL, &c. It presented an appearance strongly in contrast with its useful peaceful aspect. The military chieftains, instead of writing their dispatches on the tops of drums in the old-fashioned way, used the most beautiful pianos for desks. Who can tell what gentle influence may have been exercised by this simple circumstance!

Mr. Commissioner DRAPER, General NYE, Dr. QUACKENBOSS, and other notabilities were in eager consultation until a late hour.

As late as 10 o'clock the different military companies continued to arrive at the arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets. At 9½ P. M. there were three Regiments, the 6th, 11th, and 12th, assembled, numbering over 1,000 men; the 55th Regiment having already been dismissed. The 10th, 11th, 12th, and 69th Regiments of the 4th Brigade, were dismissed and ordered to report at 12 o'clock to-day, in fatigue uniform.

The promptness with which the order was obeyed by the various Regiments, was a suprise to themselves as well as to the citizens.

Company F, Captain MCMAHON, received the order to assemble at 5½ o'clock—at 6 o'clock they were all mustered, and all animated by a common impulse to obey the ordere of their Chief.

General YATES' Brigade, of the 4th Regiment, in command of Col. KINCKEN, and Lieut. Col. TELLER, were promptly out in full force.

The first troop of National Guards, Capt. LYTLE, did not receive the order until 6 o'clock. At 8 o'clock they were all mustered. At 9 o'clock they were dismissed, with orders to report to Maj. General SANDFORD at 9 o'clock this morning. The City Guard, of the Sixth Regiment, Capt. WM. H. HALLICK, received the order about 4½ o'clock, and at 6½ o'clock they were at the Armory ready for duty.

The Sixth Regiment Governor's Guard, under command of Col. PINCKNEY, received an order from Maj. General SANDFORD at 5:30 P. M. They were all assembled at their Armory, in Centre Market, 200 strong, at 8 o'clock.

One company of this Regiment, consisting of 30 men, were detained for special duty at the Arsenal during the night.

The 12th Regiment, under command of Colonel COCKS, mustered 160 men upon one hour's notice. This is as many as were mustered at the last parade. The officers stated that this regiment would obey, without faltering, the command of their superiors. They had nothing to do but to obey orders, and they would do it, to protect the Laws and the peace of the City.

UNAVAILING SEARCH FOR MR. DEPUTY TURNER.

After the closing up of the Street Commissioner's office Mr. TURNER, the Deputy Commissioner, left the Hall of Records, and was not seen about there or the City Hall during the remainder of the day. It was rumored that his had received intimations of an intention to arrest him, and that he had absented himself from view accordingly. It was certain that a number of his own friends, who were looking for him, could not find him. When the warrant for his arrest was sent to the Sheriff the letter made a personal search for him at his house and elsewhere, but did not succeed in getting him or learning his whereabouts. A depnty, who made a subsequent search of several hours, had met with no better success up to a late hour last evening.

INCIDENTS.

While the Metropolitan Police were valiantly charging up the City Hall steps one of them, an old man, was felled to the ground by heavy blows on the head from the "locusts" of the municipal force, one of whom continued to pound him as he lay almost insensible on the steps. SAMUEL MACKAY, a member of the Third Ward Metropolitan force rushed in to protect his comrade, and while in the act of raising him he was beaten badly on the back and stabbed in the left breast. The weapon passed through his thick coat, vest, shirt and under-shirt, just grazing the skin enough to bleed.

Foremost among those who fought in defence of the stoop against the Metropolitan force was SAMUEL MYERS, one of the assistant Clerks to the Board of Aldermen.

Two loafer-like individuals, each carrying a rifle, and a band on his hat, inscribed "No King," were inclined to create a disturbance but they were promptly locked up.

When Mr. CONOVER sat at the desk in the outer room of the Street Commissioner's Office, he was accosted by Dr. BRUENNINGHEISEN with, "Good morning, Mr. Street Commissioner; stand your ground, Sir. If you need assistance to sustain you in your position, say the word, and in less than an hour, 500 of your German fellow-citizens will lend you their aid."

Mr. CONOVER thanked the Doctor, and Capt. BENNETT ordered the latter to leave the room.

"Shall I leave, Mr. Street Commissioner?" asked the Doctor.

"Yes," replied Mr. CONOVER. "We had better act, for the present, quietly."

The Doctor retired, and anathamatizing the Mayor as he went.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners were in session up to a late hour. Their office in White-street was beseiged by citizens through the afternoon, asking to be sworn in as special policemen, and a large number were added to the force. The Commissioners state that they could have had two thousand persons if necessary. They will continue to add to the force until they have enough to take care of the City without the aid of the military.

REPORT OF THE WOUNDED UP TO MIDNIGHT.

Dr. JONES, the surgeon who last visited the injured policemen, makes the following statement of their situation:

Officer GREEN is the most dangerously hurt of all the rest. He was dragged into the City Hall and beaten and stabbed after the fight. He had four severe wounds about the head, a very deep stab in the left arm, and was jumped upon in the face until shockingly mutilated.

Officers REILLY and HINTON, of the First Ward were not very badly hurt, being only bruised about head and face.

Officer SWAZEY, of the Third Ward, was very badly cut about the head and face; there was a profuse hemorrhage of the wound, and symptome of congestion of the brain. He is seriously injured. Officer MACKEY was cut in the left side by a knife, a gash four inches long having penetrated through his coat and under-clothing on the left breast, but has no serious flesh wounds; his head is cut, and his person kicked and bruised. Officers SLATER and PETIT, of the Fifth Ward, were slightly wounded in the head. BODINE and GOODELL have severe scalp wounds. STEPHEN B. SMITH is very seriously and dangerously cut about the head, with threatened congestion. Officer GREEN very badly cut about the head. Messrs. SMITH, GREER and SWAZEY are considered in a very dangerous situation. Officer LAFLIN, who was stabbed by the ice-pick, is recovering.

The nomination, by the Mayor, of CHARLES DEVLIN to the office of Street Commissioner, was made at five o'clock, when, without waiting for the indorsement of the Board of Aldermen, he was escorted to the office, and installed by Capt. BENNETT and his squad. He was, however, ratified by that Board. The office was then closed, locked, and Capt. BENNETT held the keys, and kept possession by a small force.

President Draper to the Citizens of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 16, 1857.

The unusual excitement now prevailing in this City, and the appearance of a military force to aid in the execution of the law, make an exposition of the circumstances which have led to such a state of things proper, if not necessary.

At about 11 o'clock A. M., this day, a warrant was sent to this office by the Recorder to be served upon Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, (Mayor of this City,) who, with others, was charged with inciting a riot. This warrant having been placed in the hands of Officer WALLING for service, about 2 o'clock P. M., a requisition came from the Recorder for fifty men to aid in the execution of the warrant, which Mr. WOOD refused to obey, and which he had resisted by force. This requisition being, of course, complied with, at about 3½ o'clock, information was received at this office from the Recorder, that the men placed at his command had proved insufficient to serve the process, and while ascending the steps of the City Hall, had been assaulted by an overpowering force placed there to protect Mr. WOOD against the service of the warrant, and claiming to be Municipal Policemen. The Recorder requested that as the civil force had proved insufficient to serve this process, the military should be called upon to protect them in the discharge of their duty, and to preserve the peace of the City.

Upon repairing to the scene of the riot, we found a great concourse of people, many of them in a state of tumultuous excitement, and about five hundred men armed with clubs, to resist the service of the process upon Mr. WOOD. Deeming that the peace of the City, the due service of process issued from our Courts of law, and the protection of property required the promptest and most decided measures, we at once exorcised the power conferred upon me by law, and issued an order to Major-General SANFORD to hold sufficient force in readiness to preserve the peace. He was in a position to comply with this order immediately, and did so. The Commissioners of Police have now at their disposal a force sufficient for that purpose. The City is now quiet, and the Commissioners are happy to state that hundreds of substantial citizens have offered their services as special policemen. A sufficient number of these have been accepted. Relying upon this indication of the feeling of the citizens of New-York, the Commissioners have confidence in their ability to secure preservation of order and the execution of the law. S. DRAPER, President Board of Police.

Proclamation to the People of New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 16—7 P. M.

As if the usurpers of your muncipal rights were not content with act after act of unjustifiable, illegal and tyrannical encroachments, they have this day attempted to take life in an effort to degrade you through my person. But for the efforts of myself and those under my command your streets would have been deluged with blood and your property destroyed.

In this emergency, and at this crises in the government of the City, I call upon you to remain calm—to observe the laws, to respect persons and property, and to avoid excitement and collision. Rest assured, as Chief Magistrate of New-York, clothed with ample power to preserve the peace, there is nothing to fear. I shall continue at my post, regardless of threats or illegal attempts to deprive me of the means of executing the laws. So far our people have borne with patience and without resistance these repeated insults and injuries. Let us continue in the same spirit, trusting to the courts and that higher authority of the franchise, which enables the American people, sooner or later, to rid themselves of insolent, corrupt or imbecile rulers. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Board of Aldermen.

CHARLES DEVELIN CONFIRMED AS STREET COMMISSIONER.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, President CLANCY in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following communication was received from his honor the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1857.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I nominate Charles Develin to the office of Street Commissioner, in place of Joseph S. Taylor, deceased. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Alderman BLUNT, of the Fifteenth Ward, said, in view of the excitement outside and the importance of the appointment, they should not proceed to consider this matter now. He thought this appointment belonged to the gubernatorial power under the circumstances. He quoted the Revised Statutes on the power of the Governor to fill vacancies in the event of the decease of the incumbents of public offices, and moved that the matter be referred to the Corporation counsel.

Alderman COULTER, of the Seventeenth Ward, said the matter should be acted on then. He did not care for the old statute laws. Put an end to the excitement now. Put a man in there who has got the nerve to exercise the functions of the office and put out all who have no right there. They were not to be coerced on this occasion. "Let us see," said he, "what Democrat will dare to falter now."

Alderman JACKSON, of the Twelfth Ward, did not know what the gentleman meant by "dare." They were there to do their duty without fear. He thought the Mayor and Aldermen had authority to fill the vacant office.

A motion to lay the previous question on the table was lost; 16 votes in the negative, 4 in the affirmative. The previous question was then put and carried; affirmative votes, 17; negative, 4.

The motion to confirm the nomination of Mr. Develin was carried, Alderman BLUNT calling for the Ayes and Noes. 17 votes in the affirmative, and Aldermen Fulmer, Owens, Valentine and Blunt, 4, in the negative.

Alderman FULMER, of the Sixteenth Ward, explained his reasons for voting in the negative. He had nothing against Mr. Develin personally, but he thought it would look like a farce to appoint so large a contractor over a bureau which had the giving out of such large contracts.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Peter Duffy to the office of Inspector of Vessels.

The reading of the report of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on cleaning the streets was interrupted by a motion to suspend the reading and lay the report on the table. Alderman BLUNT called for the Ayes and Noes, and the motion was lost. The report was then read through, and the Aldermen concurred in it.

Alderman MCCONNELL, of the Thirteenth Ward, offered a resolution confirming a contract for street cleaning, which was carried.

Alderman MOSHEDON, of the Nineteenth Ward, offered a resolution to appropriate $500 to defray the expense of the funerals of Alexander F. Vache and Joseph S. Taylor. Adopted unanimously.

An invitation was received from the mechanics and working-men at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to be present at the presentation of a service of plate to J. McLeod Murphy, late engineer at the yard.

The Board then adjourned.

THE POLICE IMBROGLIO.

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Before Honorable Judges Hiram Denio, Chief Justice, Alexander S. Johnson, George F. Comstock, Samuel L. Selden, John W. Brown, Alonzo C. Paige, William H. Shankland, and Levi F. Bowen.

Counsel for the Appellants—CHARLES O'CONOR and Judge EDMONDS.

And for the Respondents—Messrs. EVARTS and CUTTING.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 16, 1857.

The People of the State of New-York, on the relation of Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, Plaintiffs and Appellants, vs. Simeon Draper, James Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell and James S. T. Stranahan, Defendants and Respondents.

STATEMENT OF FACTS FOR THE APPELLANTS AND FOR THE RESPONDENTS—THE ARGUMENTS IN THE CASE ADJOURNED UNTIL TO-DAY.

The Court of Appeals met this morning in the Senate Chamber, instead of the room in which they usually transact their business, all of the Judges being present with the exception of Judge BROWN.

This cause arose on a *quo warranto* issued by the Attorney-General of this State, on the relation of the Mayor of the City of New-York, on which an injunction was granted by Judge ROOSEVELT, on the 25th of last April. To make the cause intelligible, we append a copy of the complaint:

The people of the State of New-York, plaintiffs, on the relation of Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, by Stephen B. Cushing, the Attorney-General of said people, complain of Simeon Draper, James Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell, and James S. T. Stranahan, defendants in this action, and show that at the time of the passage of a certain pretended act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the Government thereof" on or about the 15th of April, 1857, the office of Police Commissioners, and member of the Board of Commissioners of Police of the City of New York was, and ever since hath been, and still is a public civil office of said City, the said Police Commissioners of right comprising such board, being three in number—that is to say, the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge of the said City of New-York; and at the same time the office of head of the Police Department of the City of New-York was and ever since hath been, and still is, a public civil office in said City, of right belonging and appertaining to the office of Mayor of said City, and, at the same time, the office of head of the Police Department in the city of Brooklyn was, and ever since has been, and still is a public civil office in said city of Brooklyn; and the said plaintiffs further say that after that time, on the 23d day of April, 1857, at the City and County of New-York, Simeon Draper, James Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell and James S. T. Stranahan, as a pretended Board of Police, under said pretended act, without any legal warrant, act or grant whatsoever, intruded into and usurped the said several offices of Police Commissioners and head of the Police Department in the City of New-York, and head of the Police Department in the city of Brooklyn, and also all the power and authority which before the passage of said pretended act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, was conferred by law upon the Board of Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York, or upon the said Mayor, Recorder and City Judge of the City of New-York, or upon the Mayors of the said cities of New-York and Brooklyn respectively, as the head therein, and which state or are in any way connected with the Police government, Police appointments, or Police discipline within either of the said cities, or within the counties of Kings or New-York, and still do so unlawfully usurp, hold and exercise the said several offices of Police Commissioners and head of Police aforesaid, and all the power and authority aforesaid, in contempt of the people of the State of New-York, and in violation of the constitution and laws of the said State, and to the prejudice of the said people. Wherefore the said plaintiffs pray that the said Simeon Draper, James Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Cholwell, and James S. T. Stranahan, that they and each of them, be ousted from the said office, from all the said power and authority aforesaid, and every part thereof; and that the said relator be declered entitled to hold use, exercise, and enjoy all the powers, rights, and privileges of the said office of Police Commissioners and head of the Police Department in the City of New-York, as he of right ought to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the same, under the laws of the State of New-York existing and in force at the time first above mentioned; and that the said defendants pay the costs of this action; and that the said plaintiff may have such other, or further, relief, in the premises, or both, as may be granted. S. B. CUSHING, Attorney-General.

STATEMENT OF FACTS FOR APPELLANTS.

By chapter 315 of the laws of 1844, nearly all the offices connected with the police in the City of New-York, created by charter or statute, were abolished, and a new department of police established in their stead. The organization of this Municipal Police was modified in its minor details by subsequent acts. By the latest of these, enacted April 13, 1853, p. 440, the whole body, consisting of a Chief of Police, Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants, Policemen and Doormen (art. 1, § 2) was placed in subordination to the Mayor of New-York as the Head of the Department. (Art. 2, § 1.) The power of appointment and removal as to all officers and members of this department was vested in a Board of Police Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge. (Art. 3, § 1.) At all previous times, the police officers in New-York, as in all other parts of the State, were elected by the people of the vicinage, or appointed by some local authority.

Chapter 569 of 1857 is an act clothed with all the requisite forms of legislation, purporting to institute a new state of things. Its provisions are as follows: A "Metropolitan Police District" was formed, consisting of the counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond, and placed under the government of a Board of Police, seven in number, consisting of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and five Commissioners to be triennially appointed by the Governor and Senate, (§§ 1, 2.) The powers of appointment and removal were vested in this Board, (§§ 6, 7.) Immediately on taking the oath of office, said Commissioners were to organize as a Board, (§ 3,) and from their first meeting they were invested with all the power and authority theretofore "conferred by law upon the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, or upon the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge of said City of New-York, and upon the Mayors of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn as the heads therein of the Police Departments of those cities," which related to or was in any way connected with the government, appointment, or disciplins of the police, &c. (sec. 31.) From and after such first meeting, all powers, &c, inconsistent with those thereby created were to cease, and all laws, &c, inconsistent with that act were repealed. (Secs. 33, 35.)

The moneys required to support this new civil force were to be raised, as theretofore, by the Supervisors of the respective counties, in proportions dependent upon the relative number of men employed in the respective counties; that subject also being regulated by the Common Councils or Boards of Supervisors. (Secs. 20, 6.) This police fund, however, was not to be directly disbursed by local officers, but was to be paid into the State Treasury, and thence drawn and applied to the payment of salaries, &c., by the (Metropolitan) Board of Police. (Sec. 27.)

A complaint against the defendants, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, was filed by the Attorney-General, setting forth the facts hereinafter mentioned. The defendants answered, substantially admitting the facts. The plaintiffs demurred. And judgment was rendered in favor of the defendants at Special Term.

On appeal to a General Term sitting in the first District, this judgment was affirmed.

The defendants having been appointed, commissioned and sworn into office in due form as Commissioners of Police of the Metropolitan Police District, in conformity with the act of 1857, held their first meeting, and organized as a Board of Police under said act, on the 22d day of April, 1857. They, thereupon, assumed the official government of the Police force in the City of New-York, and the offices and duties theretofore held and exercised by the Mayor as head of the Police, and the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge as Police Commissioners, and continued to hold, exercise and perform these offices and duties until the commencement of the action.

The case presents only a single question, *i. e.*, whether the Metropolitan Police Act of 1857 is constitutional.

STATEMENT OF FACTS BY THE RESPONDENTS.

The relator, Wood, is Mayor of the City of New-York. By the tenth section of the Charter of 1849, (Laws of 1849, ch. 187,) an executive department known as the "Police Department," is provided as a part of the City Government, and the Mayor is made the head. By an act reorganizing the Police Department in the City and County of New-York, its administration is placed under a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge (Laws of 1853, ch. 228). On the relation of Wood, claiming that the office of Police Commissioner, and member of the Board of Police Commissioners, is a "public civil office," and the office of head of the Police Department "is a public civil office," "of right belonging and appertaining to the office of Mayor," this action is brought against the defendants as having intruded into, and usurped the said offices, praying that they may show by what warrant they claim said offices, and that they may be ousted therefrom, and the relator be declared entitled thereto.

The defendants by their answer set up their appointment and induction into the of "Commissioners of Police for the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," as created by the "Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857, (Laws, 1857, ch. 569,) and deny the intrusion and usurpation complained of.

At the time of the framing and adoption of the present Constitution, the Police Establishment of the City of New-York existed and was administered under "An Act for the establishment and regulation of the Police of the City of New-York," passed May 7, 1844, as amended by an Act May 13, 1846, (Laws, 1844, ch. 315; Laws, 1846, ch. 302.)

Previous to these legislative establishments of an organized system of Police for the City, the Police powers and duties were distributed through various classes of officers, of more uncertain functions, and with no fixed subordination, created from time to time by special enactments of the Legislature, or under the general powers of the City Charters. The act of 1844 was the fundamental and originating source of the *Police system* of the City.

The act of 1853 first introduces the office, till then unknown in name or function, of "Police Commissioners" and "Board of Commissioners," and transfers the whole power of appointment and government of the police force from the charter functionaries of Mayor and Aldermen to this statutory Board. The acts of 1844 and 1846 were substantially (if not entirely) repealed by the act of 1853.

By the act in question, the Counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond are constituted, for the purposes of the act, into one District, to be called "The Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York."

Five Commissioners, deriving their appointment from the Governors, (by and with the consent of the Senate,) and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, *ex-officio*, form the Board of Police for the District. (Sec. 1.)

The power and duty of the Board extend to the maintenance and exercise of authority in all matters of police administration throughout the district. (Sec. 5.) Their Police force is to do duty in any part of the district, "without regard to residence or county lines." (Sec. 6.)

The members of this Police force "possess, in every part of the State, all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil process; and any warrant for search or arrest, issued by any magistrate of the State of New-York, may be executed in any part of this State," by any member of this Police force. (Sec. 8.)

All the Powers conferred by law on the Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York, on the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and on the Aldermen of Brooklyn, are to cease upon the organization of this Board, and thereafter to be vested in such Board. (Sec. 31.)

The title and authority of the defendants, under the terms of the act of April 15, 1857, to exercise the functions complained of as usurpation of office, are unquestioned; and if that act be valid, it furnishes sufficient warrant for their exercise of those functions.

The plaintiffs have demurred to the defendants' answer, on the ground that the act set up is unconstitutional.

After ons or two trifling motions had been disposed of,

Mr. O'Conor rose and said: May it please the Court—In the case of the People of the State of New-York, against Simeon Draper, James Bowen and others, which I believe is No. 403 upon the Calendar, notice has been given on the part of the people of a motion to be made this morning to advance that cause to the earliest opportunity consistent with the opinions and views of the Court.

The Chief Justice—Has it not a preference from its character?

Mr. O'Conor—Yes, Sir; it is an action in the nature of a *quo warranto* presented by the Attorney-General in the name of the people.

The Chief Justice—It has a preference by statute, I believe.

Mr. O'Conor—I believe so. But of course your honors have control over the business of the Court. The counsel are here upon the other side, and I will, with the permission of the Court, move it when the motions are through. I would also inquire of the Court in reference to the time to be allowed in the hearing of the cause, and also as to the number of counsel to be heard.

Mr. Cutting—We desire to know whether the Court think this case should be argued by one or two counsel upon either side. This is a matter for the Court to determine. We want nothing more than the instructions of the Court about it. It is a matter that we will leave entirely to it.

The Chief Justice—Do you desire that two counsel may be heard on both sides?

Mr. Cutting—I have no very great desire about it.

Mr. O'Conor—My associate, Judge Edwards, and myself, are disposed to be heard, I believe. It will therefore not be disagreeable to us, if it be agreeable to the Court, that two counsel be heard on both sides.

Mr. Cutting—We are indifferent upon that subject, if your Honor please, at least as far as I am personally concerned. I am quite disposed to leave it to be argued by one on each side, or two on each side, just as the Court may see fit.

The Court—We will hear two counsel, in consideration of the importance of the case, and limit them to two hours each.

Mr. Cutting—Not to exceed four hours on each side?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—I presume that counsel may divide their time between themselves, as they may deem expedient.

The Court—Certainly.

Mr. Cutting suggested that the Court should proceed with motions, and allow the argument in this cause to stand over until to-morrow morning, (the 16th instant,) to which the Bench assented, and it was adjourned accordingly.

☞ Judge BIRDSEYE, of the Kings County Supreme Court, rendered a decision Monday in the case of RICHARD S. ROBERTS against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York, in which he denies the application for a modification of the injunction prohibiting the expenditure of the $10,000 appropriated to contest the validity of certain laws passed by the last Legislature respecting the City of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptives circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Fifteen years of triumphant success in South America, is the recommendation of this peerless extract of tropical flowers to the ladies of the United States. Imitations are in the market, but their odor is both sickening and evanescent. That of the genuine is lasting, refreshing, delicate and healthful. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

NEW AND POPULAR IDEA.—R. T. WILDE, late of Nos. 20 and 22 John-street, has opened an immense millinery warehouse and manufactory, with a stock equal in extent to that of half a dozen ordinary houses, at No. 251 Broadway, thus affording a field for choice in elegant millinery never before presented in that central avenue of business and fashion. By uniting cheapness with high fashion, he has won "golden opinions" from every class of purchasers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ If the reader wants to be preserved from headache and the scorching rays of the sun, and by an article at once as becoming as useful, let him hie at once to KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and invest in one of his Summer style of Hats, light, airy, graceful and gentlemanly. It is unsurpassed for beauty and comfort. His stock of Summer Hats of every kind and quality is most extensive, and his prices are greatly reduced.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Where are their vouchers? The reply is, *Where are they not?* The living language cannot be named in which they have not appeared! All races, in all climes, are subject to liver disease, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhœa, asthma, and general debility, and wherever these exist, the pills have proved infallible.

[Advertisement.]

THE DISTURBANCE IN THE PARK.—This disturbance created a great sensation yesterday. Barnum's Museum had its balconies crowded with people to look at it. They had been admiring the grand saloon of the Picturesque, just opened there. Most beautiful thing in the world.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT.—Artists may ascertain scientifically to what particular branch of art they are best adapted, by consulting a competent phrenologist. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, and advice given daily by Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York,

[Advertisement.]

POMEY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Who could resist the temptation of visiting this pleasant, comfortable and neat place of amusement to-night, where so many beautiful and amusing pieces are to be performed, viz: "The Mysteries," "Pompo, the Intelligent Ape," "Nick of the Woods," and "Nature and Philosophy." Apply early for places. During the day the stage and rear of this Theatre is all hustle; the sound of hammer, saw, plane and chisel are heard throughout; carpenters, painters, property-makers—all, all are busy as bees in their hives, preparing for C. W. TAYLOR'S great new Historical, Military Spectacle Drama, entitled, "Bonaparte, or the Siege of Moscow," which is to be produced on Monday night.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF IMPURE BLOOD—Take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS. They are composed of Sulphur and a Preparation of Iron, combined with Sugar. Are agreeable to the taste; do not Sicken nor Purge, but act directly on the Blood. Sold for $1 a package of 12 powders; 3 packages $2 50, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE CHEST OR LUNGS apply an Oiled Silk Chest Plaster which has been medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Plasters are sold at 25 cents, and Olive Tar at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR NEURALGIA OR FOR TIC DOULOUREUX, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Relief will be immediate. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. The pain will cease soon after it is applied. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ TO CURE DISEASE OF THE THROAT—Apply an OILED SILK THROAT PLASTER, which has been medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Relief will be almost immediate. Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Plasters 25 cents each; sold at 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD-PURIFYING POWDERS and OLIVE TAR OINTMENT—Will cure any Disease of the Skin. Powders $1 a package of 12 powders; Ointment 25 cents a bottle. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 16.

$500	Virginia 6s	92	376	Erie Railroad	c 33⅛
2,000	do	92½	100	do	b30 33⅛
3,000	Missouri State 6s	83⅝	200	do	b7 33⅜
20,000	do	s3 83⅛	800	do	b60 33⅜
20,000	do	b0 83⅜	200	do	b30 33½
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	64	250	do	c 33¼
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	63½	100	do	b10 33¼
3,500	do	63⅝	300	do	s30 33
2,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	84½	200	do	s30 32⅞
1,000	Erie R. 2d mn. b	95	150	do	c 33⅛
1,000	N. J. R. 2d ls. Ba.	73	200	do	b60 33⅛
500	Ill. C. R. R. Ba.	97½	300	do	s30 32⅝
25,500	do	97	50	do	b10 33⅛
1,000	Ga. & C. 2d M. Bs.	76½	63	Har. R. R. Pref.	25
5,000	do	76½	200	Reading R. R.	c 75½
8,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs	20	100	do	s3 75½
18	Am. Ex. B. Scrip	110	50	do	b30 75¾
12	Bank of N. Am.	108	200	do

THE CIVIL WAR.

The Mayor still in the Sheriff's Keeping.

Eight Hundred of the Mayor's Policemen in the City Hall.

The Metropolitan Force increased to Nine Hundred.

FOUR REGIMENTS UNDER ARMS.

Fernando Wood Acknowledges the New Police, General Sandford assuring him that he must.

Hearing on the Habeas Corpus.

THE MATTER POSTPONED TO FRIDAY.

TWO STREET COMMISSIONERS ACTING.

ALDERMAN WILSON TO BE ARRESTED.

UNABATED EXCITEMENT.

THE MAYOR NOT YET BEFORE THE RECORDER.

Deputy Turner and Capt. Bennett give Bail.

GOVERNOR KING ARRIVES AT MIDNIGHT.

There was no more blood shed yesterday, nor rioting on account of Mayor Wood's resistance to the officers of the law. The excitement of the people was scarcely less, however, than on Tuesday. The Park was crowded soon after sunrise. The Police closely guarded the avenues to the City Hall throughout the day.

Governor KING, while in the procession at Charlestown, Mass., that went out to inaugurate the Warren Statue and celebrate the Battle of Bunker Hill, received a telegraphic despatch from President BUCHANAN, of the Police Commissioners, wheeling his horse out of line, he instantly rode to the depôt, and took the train for New-York. Here he arrived at a little past midnight, this morning, proceeded to the Astor House, where the Commissioners, General HALL, and a few others were in waiting.

The Governor expressed himself gratified on finding that quiet had been restored to the City at last. After a brief discussion of affairs the party sat down to dinner—where they still were when our paper went to press.

THE RETURN OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, the writ of *habeas corpus* issued Tuesday, to require the Sheriff to produce the body of FERNANDO WOOD at the office of the City Judge, in Chambers, was duly returned; but Mayor was *not* produced at the City Judge's office.

Judge RUSSELL, fearing an increase of the excitement, saw fit to alter the place of return for the writ, and the by the following order, selected the Mayor's office:

ORDER OF JUDGE RUSSELL.

Before the City Judge.

The People vs. Fernando Wood.—A *habeas corpus* having been allowed by me on the 16th day of June, 1857, returnable before me forthwith, and it having been represented to me that great public excitement exists in consequence of the arrest of the said Fernando Wood, he being the Mayor of the City and County of New-York, the said *habeas corpus* requiring the said Sheriff to produce the body of the said Fernando Wood at the office of the City Judge, No. 25 Chambers-street, in said City, said Sheriff having made return to said writ that he hath the said Fernando Wood in custody ready to be produced, and in view of the great public excitement in consequence of the said Sheriff to [illegible] the said Fernando Wood as directed in [illegible] I hereby adjourn the hearing upon said [illegible] to said writ to room No. 6 in the City Hall [illegible] said City forthwith, in pursuance of the direction of said writ, at which place I require the [illegible] Sheriff to produce before me the said Fernando [illegible].

A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge.

NEW-YORK, June [illegible].

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

At a few minutes before [illegible] o'clock, District-Attorney, Mr. A. O. HALL, attended at the Mayor's office, in pursuance of the notice served upon him of the change of place. Mr. [illegible] found his passage objected to. He sent [illegible] his name by a man in citizen's clothes. Before [illegible] answer returned Mr. HALL attempted to [illegible] in and was repulsed. Soon, however, the answer came to admit, and he went in. Within the Mayor's outer office he found about 20 policemen. In the inner room were the City Judge, the Mayor, the Deputy Sheriff, G. G. BARNARD and Judge DEAN of counsel.

Mr. HALL immediately protested in warm terms against the hearing in this private room, claimed it was a public proceeding, spoke of the large force that was present, and the indecorum of a Judge sitting in the private office of the defendant thus surrounded, of his own difficulties in getting in, and demanded [illegible] adjourned to some more proper

Judge RUSSELL said if the District Attorney would evince the production of the defendant's body, so that he might go on with his duties as Mayor, he would adjourn it elsewhere. Mr. HALL suggested to the Court of Sessions room. The Mayor shook his head, but the Judge so adjourned it—to the Sessions room.

At the Court room he postponed the regular Calendar, and the argument was proceeding when Mr. HALL objected to the right of the City Judge to issue or hear a *habeas corpus*, arguing that the City Judge was created since the Code of Procedure and the New Constitution, and that no officer possesses the powers of a Supreme Court Commissioner except he were in being at the time of the New Constitution and Code. The Judge decided that he had jurisdiction.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PLACE.

Judge RUSSELL adjourned the case to the Court of Sessions Room, where a formal hearing took place.

The following petition was put in by the Mayor's counsel:

PETITION FOR DISCHARGE FROM ARREST.

To Hon. A. D. Russell, City Judge of the City of New-York:

The petition of GILBERT DEAN shows that FERNANDO WOOD is restrained of his liberty by Captain WALLING or the Sheriff of New York, and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any power issued by any Court of the United States, or by any Judge thereof. Nor is he committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretence of such imprisonment, according to the best knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is that the Recorder of the City of New-York has issued a warrant charging that one DANIEL D. CONOVER has made complaint against your petitioner, CHARLES TURNER and JOHN W. BENNETT for inciting a riot in said City on the 15th and 16th of June last., and for assaulting the said CONOVER. Your petitioner further shows that said WOOD is the Mayor of the City of New-York, and was on said 15th of June, and that all the acts done by him were as Mayor of said City.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that the writ of *habeas corpus* issue directed to the said Sheriff, commanding him to return the body of him, the said FERNANDO WOOD forthwith, before your Honor. Dated the 16th day of June, 1857.

G. DEAN, City and County of New-York.

FERNANDO WOOD being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the facts set forth in the above petition, subscribed by him are true.

Sworn before me this 16th day of June, 1857.

A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge.
G. DEAN.

ANSWER TO WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The following answer was put in by Judge DEAN:

In force Hon. A. D. Russell, in the matter of the imprisonment of Fernando Wood.

The petitioner, GILBERT DEAN, for answer to the return of JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff of the City and County of New York, says that the said Sheriff has no right longer to detain the body of the said FERNANDO WOOD on the said warrant, because he says that he is informed that the said warrant was issued on an insufficient affidavit—and further, that he is informed and believes that all the acts therein charged to have been done by said FERNANDO WOOD, were done by him while acting in his official capacity as Mayor of the City of New-York, and that the said FERNANDO WOON is not liable to arrest or imprisonment on account of his official acts, and your petitioner prays that the cause of said imprisonment may be inquired into by your Honor.

JUNE 17, 1857. GILBERT DEAN.

City and County of New-York, ss.—The above-named petitioner, being sworn, says that the above answer is true, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and, as to those matters, he believes it to be true. G. DEAN.

Sworn before me, this 17th of June, 1857.

A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge.

The District-Attorney, examining the document attentively for a moment, said: "I shall accept this, as in law I think I am justified in doing, as a demurrer; it sets forth no new facts, and sets up that all the acts done by Mr. WOOD were in his capacity as Mayor, in which I join issue."

Judge DEAN—Then the District-Attorney admits all the facts stated as true in the return.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—No, Sir, I do not.

Judge DEAN wanted the demurrer in writing.

Judge RUSSELL—An oral demurrer is sufficient for the present as all the facts in the case are well known.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—Then put his argument in writing, which is given elsewhere.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S DEMURRER.

The District-Attorney immediately put in the following demurrer:

I join in the above demurrer, so deeming it in law, and ever in negative terms:

1. That the affidavit is not insufficient.
2. That the acts, whether done in any capacity, are subjects of arrest in law.
3. That the privilege as Mayor does not, in law, avail the defendant in the warrant annexed, or in the acts for which it issued.

A. OAKEY HALL, District-Attorney.

Judge DEAN had engagements at the Surrogate's office, in the Burdell case, and asked a postponement of the case until morning, as it was now reduced to a few simple law points. The District-Attorney opposed the adjournment of the case upon any plea whatever, except it were for a half hour or an hour, to allow the learned counsel to prepare: the case possessed momentous interests as it affected the peace of the City. Its first Chief Magistrate was under arrest for a felony, and had set the example of open resistance to the service of a legal process by officers of the law. He could not consent to the adjournment of the case.

Judge RUSSELL inquired of Judge DEAN how soon he could be ready, who answered he would go on at 2 o'clock.

Judge R. to District-Attorney—If you say so, then Mr. Hall, we will defer the hearing until 2 o'clock—which was agreed to.

Judge DEAN, with some warmth, then said: "It is unjust to FERNANDO WOOD, as well as to the Chief Magistrate of the whole people, to allege, as the learned gentleman had done, that this warrant was issued for a felony—it was a misdemeanor. (The Judge—A misdemeanor.) It was unjust, he repeated, to make this charge. Had it been issued for a felony, he would have been the last man to resist the service of the warrant.

By whom was this warrant attempted to be served? By a discharged and a disgraced policeman, whom the Mayor could not recognize as an officer, &c.

Mr. HALL—This is, of course, merely in the way of personal explanation, and has no bearing upon the case. He had seen the warrant issued for felony, and may have confounded the two. The Court was then adjourned by the Crier to 2 o'clock P. M.

RETURN OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The proceedings of the Court of Sessions were resumed at 2 o'clock.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity, occasioned by a rumor that Mayor WOOD would be brought up for examination in charge [illegible]. This excitement was greatly increased shortly before the opening of the Court by the appearance of Major-General SANFORD [illegible] Park. The General being, as the present [illegible], the most important man in the community, was the object of much popular attention, and [illegible] his way towards Centre-street followed by a crowd of people. When it was known that District-Attorney Hall had waived the attendance of the Mayor, all the proceedings before the Judge lost their savor, and, instead of a crowded Court, there were merely a sprinkling of people of a legal turn of mind and a host of reporters.

JUDGE DEAN'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Dean, addressing the Court, said: If your Honor please, the Mayor of the City of New-York is now before your Honor, on a petition for his discharge from arrest on a criminal warrant. The charge against him was read at the opening of the proceedings this morning. It was substantially that on the 15th and 16th of the present month he had incited a riot, and had assaulted one Daniel D. Conover. The answer to that charge was and is, first, that the affidavit on which the warrant was granted was utterly insufficient for the issuing of any criminal process; and, secondly, that as matter of fact, that whatever Mayor Wood did in the premises was done by him as the chief magistrate of this City.

At the time that that answer was put in, owing to the state of affairs round the City Hall, neither the Mayor nor myself were able to communicate, and we had to act on information and belief, as to the contents of the affidavits, regarding what is charged against the Mayor.

The Mayor informed me that from the time he had reached the City Hall in the morning of yesterday, and on the morning of the day before, until the time that the attempt was made to arrest him, he had not left the apartment set apart for him by the authorities; that all he had done had been done by him in the exercise of his official capacity as Mayor, and that he had not been [illegible] (or the reverse, as he may be considered) of seeing Daniel D. Conover.

Believing then that Mr. Conover swore to the truth—not supposing that perjury had been employed as one of the instruments to degrade the Chief Magistrate of this City,—we put in as one of the returns of the Sheriff, that the affidavit on which the warrant had been issued by his personal and political opponents—by the men who are willing, for the purpose of stabbing him, to destroy law and order,—that that affidavit was insufficient.

Believing, I say, that perjury had not been employed, we stated in our answer to the return of the Sheriff, that the affidavit in which Fernando Wood was charged with inciting a riot, was charged with having assaulted Daniel D. Conover, without having seen him—that this affidavit was insufficient to warrant the arrest of any citizen, much less the arrest of a man intrusted by your City Charter, and by every charter of this City for the last hundred years, with the execution of the law. Since coming into Court this time I have, for the first, seen this affidavit—I have read it—and all that was sworn to on information and belief can now be sworn to in positive language, and will be so adjudicated by your Honor in the decision of this case, and by every Court in which this *thing* called an affidavit can ever be brought. I say that I have now read it, and the only allusion made in this whole affidavit to Fernando Wood is this: Mr. Conover claims that the "King," (and it is almost a century since our fathers said that they had no King,)—Mr. Conover says that the "King" of this City—an instrument to deprive citizens of their rights of self government—has appointed him to a responsible office here, without consulting those whose interests are at stake. Lest there should be some mistake about this *jewel*—this *jewel*, I say, of a judicial proceeding, that could only originate in the muddy corner of Chambers and Centre streets—lest there should be some mistake about it, I beg leave to read to your Honor, as part of my argument, this affidavit, to show that we were right in our information and belief that there was no sufficient affidavit on which to warrant the issuing of this process:

"*Daniel D. Conover*, of said City, being sworn, saith that he is the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York."

Here he swears to a matter of law, because we say that he is not such Street Commissioner, and if your Honor should now send over you would find Mr. Devlin not only appointed by the Mayor and Common Council, but *de facto* Street Commissioner.

However Mr. Conover is not to blame for swearing to what his lawyers tell him.

District Attorney—Mr. Devlin was not such when the affidavit was made.

Mr. Dean—I think he was; but that is a matter of law; well the affidavit proceeds:

"Having been duly appointed such by the Governor of this State upon the decease of Joseph S. Taylor, the late Street Commissioner; that his apartments consist of four rooms in the Hall of Records, in said City, and that James C. Willet is the Sheriff of said City and County, and that on the 15th day of June, 1857, while deponent was peaceably seated in his said apartments, the said Willet entered the same; that at that time several men were stationed in front of one of the rooms before mentioned, connecting with the room in which deponent was sitting, and on deponent's attempting to enter said room, they refused to permit him to do so, alleging that they had been deputized to act as Deputy Sheriffs by the said Willet, and were directed by him to prevent deponent from entering said room; that the said Willet informed deponent that they had been so deputized, and that they had received from him such orders; that said Willet, in deponent's presence, directed said men to prevent deponent's entrance into said room; and that he subsequently sent other deputies to remain in deponent's office, as deponent believes, to embarrass and annoy him in the prosecution of his duties as Street Commissioner.

Deponent further said, that subsequently, and on the same day, the deputies so placed in deponent's office by the said Willet, ordered deponent to leave his said office, and that, thereupon, one John W. Bennett, aided and assisted by several other men unknown to deponent, who acted under his direction, seized deponent forcibly by the collar and by his arm, and on defendant's attempting to defend himself, struggled violently with him, hurting his arm and neck, and otherwise bruising and injuring him, and forcibly ejecting him from said apartment."

Thus far we hear nothing about Fernando Wood, but now comes the allegation:

"That as deponent has been informed by the persons so assaulting him, and verily believes, all the persons committing the said assault acted by the directions of Fernando Wood, Mayor of the said City, who ordered said assault to be made upon deponent while in the peaceable prosecution of his duty."

That is the only charge in this entire affidavit affecting him, and I will not occupy your Honor's time by reading the rest. Not only is this the only charge against Fernando Wood, but the only allusion to him in this entire affidavit; that some persons who took Mr. Conover by the neck and hurt it; who forcibly ejected him from the place where he had been put by some irresponsible persons; that these persons told him that Fernando Wood directed it. He did not see Fernando Wood—he did not speak to him. Fernando Wood was nowhere in the neighborhood. He does not even tell the Recorder that the Hall of Records was in the same county that Fernando Wood was when the assault was committed on him. He does not charge a riot in this indictment—merely an assault and battery—and that assault and battery, he says, was committed by persons other than Fernando Wood.

We say, therefore, that on the first point of our answer, that this warrant was issued upon an insufficient affidavit, we are right, because there is no pretence that Fernando Wood was present, and there is no evidence that Fernando Wood ordered it.

Mr. Conover says that he was told by the persons who did it that Fernando Wood, the Mayor of New-York, ordered them to do it. He does not name who told him so. We say, then, in behalf of the person who is detained on criminal process, that this affidavit is insufficient; and I ask your Honor—I ask those who represent the people, and who have not come here to-day, if they discharge their duty in behalf of the public, for the purpose of imprisoning any citizen without authority of law,—I ask them if the liberty of the citizen is so cheap, that a man, whether he occupy the position of Mayor, or be the humblest citizen in the country,—if he is to be deprived of his liberty on a statement like this;—that somebody, without saying who,—without calling on that somebody,—has said that somebody else told him to commit a crime? That is the point.

Suppose a burglary was committed in this City, and the burglar was arrested in the act, and he should say that Fernando Wood or John Smith told him to commit this burglary, I ask if Fernando Wood or John Smith could be arrested, or held, on any such affidavit as that? And yet that is the testimony—that is the evidence, under oath—on which Fernando Wood was arrested by the Recorder of this City. There is no pretence that he himself committed any act—no pretence that any person unconnected with the act itself had said that he had directed it—no pretence that there was any joint action—nothing but merely that the persons who did the act said that the Mayor told them to do it. That is the charge and affidavit on which the Recorder of the City has issued his warrant.

Ah! Sir, I do not mention half the truth, when I say has "issued his warrant," because I ought to allude to the fact that he issued his warrant at the time and on the occasion when it was issued!

There is Lynch law in California and in some other places; but here in this great city, with this vast population,—at a time when there are two bodies claiming to be the Police force of the city, and each claiming to have the right to protect the lives and property of citizens;—I say, at such a time, for the Recorder, on such an affidavit, issue a warrant not only against a citizen, but to issue it against the Chief Magistrate of the city, and to deprive him of his liberty, is an act which, if it does not receive, deserves impeachment! It is an act which was done with the design and for no other purpose than to incite a riot; and which would have had the effect that was designed by its author, only that Fernando Wood, the Chief Magistrate of the city, and those who acted under his directions, were moderate, and were [illegible] that the law only should be executed [illegible] and that [illegible] under these circumstances [illegible] granted in discharging the defendant from arrest, or the ground first named—the insufficiency of the affidavit.

Now, on the other point, as I desire to hear what may be said on the other side, before arguing it—I propose merely to state the law, as we understand it, I propose to state it, not merely for the purpose of this argument and for the purpose of this proceeding, but I want to state it for the purpose of clearing up and dispelling and correcting a misapprehension that has gone out in the public mind, that Fernando Wood claims to be exempt from arrest if he has committed a crime, and that he is exempt from arrest in a civil process. There is no such claim advanced by him—no such pretence made. We claim merely that we are not liable to arrest on *this* process, for the acts here charged and on the facts here admitted. If Fernando Wood, as an individual, has committed a crime, he is, like every other citizen, subject to arrest. If he has done anything which subjects him to arrest in a civil process, he is as liable to arrest as any other individual in the community, and will be as quickly submissive to the law as any other citizen. But, as the Chief Magistrate of this City, in the discharge of his duty, he is not only exempt from arrest on an order issued by the Recorder for any act as Mayor, but he is exempt from presentment or indictment by the Grand Jury. If Daniel D. Conover, or any other man, chooses to usurp any of the offices of this City, and Fernando Wood, as head of the Government, tells the Chief of Police to put the man in possession who is entitled to the office, he is exempt from arrest. If he act improperly, or exceed his authority, there is a right of appeal, and his proceedings can be supervised.

I will not cite authorities, but allude only to the Charter which was smuggled through that Legislature which will be as infamous as the celebrated Rump Parliament in the time of Cromwell, to show that the Mayor is exempt from indictment for any act he does by virtue of his office. The 49th Section of the Charter expressly excepts the Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation and Comptroller, from those officers whom the Grand Jury may present and indict for any official misconduct. We say that the Mayor cannot be presented, indicted, or arrested by any officer for his official conduct. If he, in the discharge of his duty as Mayor, should order a man to be shot down, he cannot be indicted for it.

Now, your honor, the question is one in which Fernando Wood is not the only person interested—it is a question which concerns the social order of this City and every city in the Republic.

Counsel concluded by recapitulating his points, and contending that to subject the Mayor to arrest, would take away all discretion from him, and render him powerless in fulfilling the duties of his office.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S REPLY.

The District-Attorney, in reply, said: If your honor pleases, it might personally very much gratify me to follow the learned gentleman who has just taken his seat, outside of the record in this case; it might gratify my professional vanity to extemporize a reply to the many considerations he has thrown out—to follow him, in behalf of your coördinate Judge, your associate, whose office has been so invidiously spoken of before you; but, Sir, standing here as a sworn public officer, at a time when no appeal should be made in the slightest degree to the passions or the prejudices of an audience, (for in law it is considered a Judge can never be impressed by them, and therefore to urge them before a Judge is, I think, at all times a breach of professional etiquette,) at such a time I shall not do so. I can only regret that the kind courtesy of your Honor should have permitted my friend on the other side to speak of a writ bearing on it the *imprimatur* of a Judge of this Court, as coming from the "muddy corner of Chambers and Centre streets." No, Sir! I will rely on the dignity of my position and of your Honor's, and although he whose acts I am called on to defend may be obnoxious to the charge of "a petty-larceny Judge," I know him only as a magistrate and officer of the law. I shall, therefore, in this matter, simply confine myself to a strictly legal line of argument. I represent the people of the State of New-York, according to the notice which has been sent to me under the statute, and am uninstructed, except so far as I have derived aid from the learned gentlemen (Messrs. Field and Noyes) who are associated with me. But I cannot help stating my satisfaction in behalf of your Honor, as judge, of myself as officer and of the people whom I represent, that by the arrangements which your Honor are pleased to make, I am here in a public, open manner, unawed by power, unfettered by anything which might look like menace or threat to any one—be he judge, or District Attorney, or any officer in the solemn discharge of his duty.

With these observations, which I think it necessary to make, I come to answer the few propositions which have been made before your Honor, as tending to show that you should discharge the individual (not the officer) who is before you on this charge, and whose attendance I have waived. The Mayor is not before you on a commitment. That is one of the errors which my learned friend has fallen into. There has been no examination of witnesses after an arrest—no assignment of probable cause, under the seal of the magistrate—not even a temporary commitment, nor a jurisdiction over the person acquired by the magistrate who issued this paper. The intercepting of the order by your *habeas corpus* has prevented this, and there is, therefore, simply a warrant of arrest on which your Honor is to pass. Now it is not complained that there is any insufficiency in the warrant. With or without a seal it is sufficient. There is no pretence that the gentleman who issued it is not a magistrate—no pretence that the crime charged on the face of the warrant is not an offence of which the law has cognizance. My learned friend has fallen into error when he supposes it necessary by the law of the State that a formal affidavit in writing should precede the warrant of a magistrate for any offence. The statute states that a magistrate may grant a warrant on discretion in two cases: first, where he has ocular demonstration of an offence or crime, and secondly, where there is mere verbal intelligence, on which he relies that the offence or crime has been committed—even when the person bringing it makes his statement on information and belief, and without specifying except in general terms, what the offence is. Your Honor will see that such a discretion is absolutely necessary to give the common law vitality, for the law supposes emergencies, when the warrant cannot be preceded by an affidavit in writing, or the delay consequent on an examination as to whether the evidence in the written affidavit is sufficient to sustain the warrant, and, therefore, discretion is vested in magistrates to issue a warrant based on information and belief.

Your Honor then perceives that we come to contemplate the warrant itself, before the magistrate has acquired jurisdiction; and all you have to inquire into, in my opinion, is, whether on the face of the warrant there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed,—probable cause to believe that the person named in the warraot has been guilty of the offence charged, and whether the warrant is sufficient to authorize the officer in whose hands it is to take the party named therein before the magistrate issuing it, to be by him held to bail or discharged,—and not discharged by another magistrate's intercepting that warrant.

To maintain the first subdivision of my proposition: that the insufficiency of the affidavit cannot be urged, because it is not necessary that any evidence in writing should precede a warrant; it may issue on information and belief for the purpose of inquiry, I will give your honor authority——

Judge Russell—I have no doubt on the correctness of that proposition.

Mr. Dean—But it must be on oath.

Judge Russell—There is no doubt that a magistrate may issue a warrant when he has ocular demonstration, or on the statement of a citizen, either under oath or not. I have examined the question, and my mind is made up on those two points.

District Attorney—I will then merely refer to an authority on that point. The People *vs.* Hicks.—(15th Barbour, 153.)

After some further remarks on this point, still further enforcing his views, the District Attorney took up the second point of his argument, viz: That to say the Mayor cannot be indicted for *any* act done in his official capacity, is a monstrous proposition, untenable by argument and unsupported by authority.

It is laid down in the elementary books that "If a public officer intrusted with definite powers to be exercised for the benefit of the community, wickedly abuses, or fraudulently exceeds them, he is punishable by indictment, though no injurious effects result to any individual from his misconduct. The crime consists in the public example in perverting those powers to the purposes of fraud and wrong which were committed to him as instruments of benefit to the citizens, or safety to public rights." (*Wharton's Cr. Law, p. 885.*)

The evil, say the elementary books, consists in the public example. There was the answer to the argument on the other side; for that officers were not indictable at common law for any act done in their official capacity, would be such a monstrous proposition that, if true, we might shut up our constitutions, bar our temples of justice, pull down the flag of liberty, and forever bid justice banish herself from a republic or limited monarchy. The learned District-Attorney continued to argue that the official character of the Mayor carried with it no exemption from responsibility for his acts, unless he could show that he had not exceeded his powers. When an officer exceeded his duty, the remedy against him was two-fold—first as an individual, and secondly as an officer—he was amenable as an officer and as a man. Now, if, on the theory of the other side, we were to punish him as an individual, and while suffering imprisonment for his offence, continue him as an officer, it would a monstrous, and a great political wrong. Were we on the other hand to punish him by deprivation of office, but still allow him (on proof of a criminal offence) to walk abroad in the community, it would be a gross moral wrong from which [illegible]

[illegible] Counsel cited the case of a Judge in one of the English Colonies who was indicted, tried, and executed for murder, for exceeding his authority in ordering the whipping of a man, who died under the sentence. He also called the attention of the Court to the fact that the very same plea set up by Mayor Wood's Counsel had been urged on behalf of Charles I., of England, but was overruled.

What, continued the District Attorney, do we claim on behalf of the people of the State of New-York? First, as to our rights; second, as to the remedy. The legal right of the Magistrate to issue the warrant is, I believe, not objected to. He is arrested under a warrant, and while in obedience to the statute he is about being taken forth before the Magistrate, your Honor is applied to for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which you must grant under an extreme penalty. You grant it, and it then becomes incumbent on my learned friend who seeks the discharge of this man, first to impeach the warrant. The moment the warrant is shown to be legal on its face, your Honor's duties are at an end. A great deal of this is addressed to your discretion, and I suggest that where a warrant comes from a coördinate Judge, you will not step in and say that this valid warrant is insufficient, or that you will take bail from the party; for if so, to-morrow the same thing might be done by another Judge, if discharging your duty you should issue a warrant, say, against myself. I suggest that if you deem there is not cause to dismiss the defendant on this writ of *habeas corpus*, there your duty ends, and you cannot bail the defendant, for the reason that the writ of *habeas corpus*, while it gives you jurisdiction of the body, does not give you jurisdiction of the subject-matter of the warrant, and except you have concurrent jurisdiction of both the subject-matter and the person, you cannot take bail.

I have performed my duty, and I have only to say that while, on one the hand, the liberty and rights of citizens are to be carefully guarded, yet it well behooves a judge, in days when it is allowed at all events that judicial jurisdiction is taking hold of the Common and Statute law, to show that the day will never come in this Republic when, as between two judges of a coördinate jurisdiction, there will be a judicial usurpation on one hand or the other: but that he who first requires jurisdiction, and has a right to it, should continue to act in the matter according to the strict letter of the law, as his duty calls him.

Mr. Dean replied at some length, recapitulating and enforcing his former arguments. He concluded by saying: We have applied to your Honor, as one of the Judges of this City, in a crisis of great public moment. We have applied to you in this case for the purpose of preserving life and the public peace. We have confidence in the judiciary and in its integrity, and we believe that this case will be decided by your Honor in such a manner that the people will be proud to rally around that judiciary which is the last resort in all cases where the rights or liberty of citizens are attacked. I appear, not alone for Mayor Wood, as the Chief Magistrate of this City—not alone for Fernando Wood as an individual, but as the representative of individual liberty against the attacks of personal malice and individual hatred, conveyed through the corrupt channels of official power.

Judge RUSSELL said that in this case he would take time to prepare his decision, and would in the meantime continue the custody of the Mayor in the Sheriff. If he had time to prepare it by 3 o'clock to-day, he would deliver his decision at that hour; if not, on Friday.

The following order was then entered on the back of the writ of *habeas corpus:*

"The further hearing is adjourned to Thursday, June 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the room of the Court of General Sessions, at which time and place the Sheriff of the County will produce the prisoner, unless the same be waived, and until then and further orders, let the custody be and continue with the Sheriff of the County.

JUNE 17, 1857 A. J. RUSSELL, City Judge.

On the adjournment to June 18, at 3 o'clock, I waive the necessity of the personal appearance of the defendant. A. OAKEY HALL, Dist. Atty."

AT THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

There was quite a large gathering all the morning in the vicinity of the Recorder's office in Chambers-street, and the Park was filled with men, all discussing the condition of the City with more or less earnestness, and anxiously awaiting the appearance of the Mayor, on his way to the Recorder's office. The main room of the office was closed until near 11 o'clock, while the Recorder was consulting with D. DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., WILLIAM E. NOYES, Esq., Gen. SANFORD and others.

In consequence of Judge RUSSELL's having postponed the return of the writ of *habeas corpus* of Mayor WOOD until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a procedure of the City Judge that created much astonishment, as it is a departure from precedent—it being customary for proceedings on writs of *habeas corpus* to take precedence of all other business, while Judge RUSSELL has preferred to sit first in the Court of Sessions, some new action was deemed necessary, and Deputy CARPENTER was sent to the Mayor to see whether he would obey the warrant.

At noon Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER came from the Mayor to the Recorder and told him that he had been to the Mayor with a warrant for his arrest: that the Mayor told him that he did not recognize his authority as a police officer, and should not go with him. Deputy CARPENTER said the Mayor desired him to return that answer to the Recorder as his official one. "The crowd," said Mr. CARPENTER, "that surrounds the Mayor is so large that it would be folly for the force now at my command to attempt the Mayor's arrest, and many would be seriously injured if not killed, should it be attempted. However, I am willing to try, if I am so directed."

The Recorder said he would send to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and inquire what their force was, and if it was sufficient, to make the arrest without resorting to the military.

DEPUTY TURNER'S ARREST.

Mr. TURNER was arrested at his house by Coroner PERRY, on Tuesday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock. He was brought before the Recorder at 11½ o'clock.

The Recorder said, "Mr. TURNER, the charge against you is for assault and battery, and for inciting to riot."

"Very well," said Mr. TURNER, but my counsel is not present, and I should wish you to defer action until he comes."

The following affidavit was then shown, together with the warrant that had been issued in consequence:

City and County of New-York—Thomas Dutche being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he resides in the south side of Twenty-Fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues in said city; that on the afternoon of this the 16th day of June inst., at the City Hall, in said city, the said William Wilson, Alderman of the First Ward, of said city, struck one of the members of the Metropolitan Police with a club; that at the same time others whose names the deponent does not know, struck the said policeman with clubs; that the said policeman when struck, as aforesaid, had on his hat the badge of his office, and that the said Wilson wore on his breast a star; that within a few minutes after the said assault, the said Wilson, addressing his crowd around him said in a loud tone of voice, "Don't go away boys—stick together." THOMAS DUTCHE.

Sworn before me this 16th day of June, 1857.

J. M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

The following is the warrant;

CITY HALL, PARK.

State of New York, City and County of New-York.—To any constable of the City of New-York:

Whereas complaint on oath has been made before the undersigned, Recorder in and for the said City, by THOMAS DUTCHE, charging that WM. WILSON was engaged with others, on the 16th inst., in a riot and assault in the City of New-York;

These are, therefore, in the name of the People of the State of New-York, to command you, the said constable and policeman and every of you, to apprehend the body of the said defendant, and forthwith bring him before me, Recorder of the City of New-York, at No. 23 Chambers-street, to answer the said charge, and to be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand and seal this 17th of June, 1857. JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

CAPT. BENNETT GIVES BONDS.

Counsel for Capt. BENNETT came forward, and was asked by the Recorder what course he intended to pursue.

He said he proposed to waive an examination and give bail for his appearance.

Recorder—Mr. RENNETT, who are your bondsmen?

Capt. Bennett—Mr. C. C. SEELEY.

Mr. SEELEY came forward and swore he was worth more than $5,000, and was accepted as bondsman in that amount.

The same counsel said he wished to pursue a like course in the case of Mr. TURNER, Deputy Street Commissioner.

Mr. C. C. ELLIS was accepted as bondsman. Bail $5,000.

The Recorder said he would send the papers to the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, then sitting.

TWO WARRANTS SERVED UPON THE MAYOR—HE ACKNOWLEDGES THE NEW LAW.

Two warrants were during the morning handed to Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER and Capt. SPEIGHT of the Metropolitan Police, issuing from Recorder [illegible] for resisting the service of a warrant by [illegible], and the other for resisting Captain WALLING. All the preliminaries being agreed upon, and Major-General SANFORD having pledged to see the warrants duly served, Captains SPEIGHT and Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER left the office of the Recorder in company with Gen. SANFORD and proceeded towards the City Hall. The Municipal Police were formed in double-line extending from the north door of the Hall for a long way outside the iron gate.

The approach of the Metropolitans was the signal for a movement in the crowd, and another sensation among the Police, but there was something in the presence of General SANFORD which had a magical effect, and the lane opened respectfully right and left as they passed along. They were met at the door of the Hall by a gracious smile and bow of recognition from Chief MATSELL, who preceded them to the Mayor's private room, which they all entered.

The Mayor was seated at his table in consultation with his counsel, Judge DEAN, the Sheriff, and one or two other friends.

Deputy CARPENTER and Capt. SPEIGHT advancing, General SANFORD introduced them to the Mayor.

Capt. SPEIGHT, smiling, "Mr. Mayor, we have come to see you again."

MAYOR, smiling, but retaining his seat, "I am glad to see you."

Deputy CARPENTER, holding out the two warrants: "Here are two warrants on which we have come to arrest you."

Judge DEAN—"Let me see them," taking them from the officers.

Deputy CARPENTER, explaining—"One is for resisting the Coroner, and the other for resisting Captain WALLING."

Judge DEAN—"Yes, but there is nothing new."

The Sheriff, mildly—"I will say, Gentlemen, that I hold the Mayor in my custody under another warrant, and also under arrest of *habeas corpus*, and I cannot allow him to be taken out of my custody upon these warrants. When he has been discharged on these, I will see your warrants executed, and meantime pledge you the Mayor shall remain in my custody."

GEN. SANFORD TO MAYOR WOOD—You acknowledge the service of these warrants, Mr. Mayor, and will obey them?

THE MAYOR—Yes, Sir.

Deputy CARPENTER—And you will have them served, Mr. Sheriff, as soon as the *habeas corpus* is discharged?

THE SHERIFF—I will.

CARPENTER, SPEIGHT and SANFORD then said that was all they required.

Judge DEAN—I wish to state here that there has been a misunderstanding about our position in this matter; the Mayor has not resisted legal process, and does not intend to.

Deputy CARPENTER and Gen. SANFORD addressing the Sheriff—Will you receive the warrants, as service of arrest, and execute them when the other warrants are disposed of?

ANSWER—I will.

The whole party then withdrew, Capt. SPEIGHT and Deputy CARPENTER remaining in the Mayor's outer room, in good-natured conversation with their old *confrères* of the Municipal Police.

Capt. SPEIGHT remarked to one of these good-naturedly: "If you had been strangers to us, it would have been a different affair; we dislike to come in conflict with old friends. If we had not been friends, I think we should have had a good fight before this."

As the officers passed out of the Hall, some characteristic remarks were made by some of the "Roughs" which contained obscene and profane allusions, but no notice was taken of it. As they left the Park, proceeding direct to the Recorder's Office, the crowd, supposing "FERNANDO" was being carried out under arrest, made a grand rush, but there was no violence offered in any form.

WHY THE MAYOR'S ARREST ON THE ORIGINAL WARRANTS WAS INSISTED ON.

About half-past one o'clock Commissioners DRAPER and NYE and General SANFORD, in accordance with a request of the Recorder, met him at his office. General SANFORD stated that the mob was very large, and in a state of great excitement, and that to attempt an arrest he would be compelled to sacrifice the lives of many persons. That the mob were armed, and that muskets alone on the part of the military would not answer,—he would be compelled to use cannon. The General thought that a collision might be avoided by withdrawing the warrants, and directing other warrants upon the same charges to the Sheriff. That the Mayor had expressed his readiness to obey the warrants if they were executed by the Sheriff, but that he would not submit to an arrest by the Metropolitan Police. The Recorder said he would not accede to the proposition.

The person charged with crime could not be permitted to select the officers to make the arrest—there was a principle involved in this case that must not be lost sight of. The law must not be trampled upon—it must be enforced, even at the hazard of human life. He would not consent, under any circumstances, to countenance rebellion to the law,—he could not consent to recede in the discharge of his duty—and would not, even to avoid a conflict involving the loss of life. It was finally agreed that Gen. SANFORD should accompany the officers to the Mayor's office and make the arrest of the Mayor. If he failed to recognize the authority of the officers and to permit the arrest, then the military was at once to be called into requisition. Officer SPAIGHT and Sergeant CARPENTER then proceeded with their warrants to the office of the Mayor, made the arrest and then the Sheriff claimed to hold the prisoner on process then in his hands. The officers then

NICARAGUA.

Letter of Gen. Wm. Walker to the President of the United States.

From the Washington States.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 15, 1857.

SIR: On the 1st of May last, I entered into a convention with Commander DAVIS, of the United States' sloop *St. Mary's*, to evacuate the town of Rivas, in the Territory of Nicaragua. Justice to myself, as well as to the Republic of which I claim to be the rightful and lawful Chief Executive, requires me to communicate to your Excellency the circumstances which attended this convention. And in order that the events which led to the agreement between Commander DAVIS and myself may be more fully understood, I beg leave to narrate some facts connected with my presence and authority in Nicaragua, which have never been properly presented to the Government of the United States.

In the month of May, 1854, a few exiles from Nicaragua landed in the port of Realejo, declared against the then existing Government of the Republic, and secured, within two months, possession of nearly all the principal places in the State. They soon organized a Provisional Government, of which Don FRANCISCO CASTELLON was the head. It soon became apparent, however, that although the vast majority of the people of Nicaragua were friendly to this movement, it was likely to fail through want of proper military force and organization. CASTELLON, therefore, sent to me—I was then residing in San Francisco—a contract authorizing me to raise three hundred men for the service of the Provisional Government. This contract I rejected, because it was contrary to the act of Congress of 1818; and I sent back the agent employed by CASTELLON, with instructions to secure, if possible, a grant of colonization, which would not make me amenable to the laws of the United States. Such a grant was obtained; and as soon as I received it, I showed it to the United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of California, and to the General commanding the Pacific Division, who then had special powers and instructions from the President, under the neutrality act of 1818. Both these officers informed me that I could act under the officers informed me that I could act under the contract, not only without fear of interference on their part, but with the express assurance that they would do all in their power to forward the enterprise. Not only did I sail from San Francisco with the approbation and well wishes of all the Federal authorities, but the American sailors, from a revenue cutter then in port, actually beat the sails for the vessel as she was towed out of the harbor.

After arriving at Realejo, I and my fellow-colonists were regularly naturalized as citizens of Nicaragua; and it became necessary for us to use our arms in defence of the rights we had acquired under the Provisional Government. It was soon apparent, however, that the presence of the Americans in Nicaragua was not acceptable to all the adherents of CASTELLON, and I therefore informed the Provisional Director that if our cooperation was injurious to his cause and prospects, we would willingly retire from the country. But CASTELLON insisted that the Americans were the only hope for the Democrats, not only of Nicaragua, but of all Central America, and he begged with fervency and perseverance that we would not think of abandoning him in his extremity. Thus appealed to and besought, we undertook the campaign, which ended in a peace between the contending parties; and I may safely assert, that the American influence was chiefly instrumental in achieving the treaty of the 23d October, 1855.

By this treaty of the 23d October, the old Legitimist Government recognized the rights of the Americans naturalized in Nicaragua under the grant from the Provisional Government. And in order to restrain, as the Legitimists said, the excesses of the Democrats, made arrogant by their success, they insisted that I should retain command of the army of the Republic.

Soon after the inauguration of the Provisional President, under the treaty of the 23d October, one of the Americans in Nicaragua was accredited as Minister to the United States. An American was selected by the Provisional President at the suggestion of members of his Cabinet—all natives of Nicaragua—that such a person would be most acceptable in the United States, from his knowledge of the language and laws of the country to which he was sent. Unfortunately for Nicaragua and for Central America, this Minister was not received by the Government of the United States.

About the time the news of the refusal on the part of the United States to recognize the Nicaraguan Minister reached Granada, General CABANAS was applying to the Provisional Government for assistance to regain his authority in Honduras. I opposed this policy and endeavored to impress on the Government that the first necessity of Nicaragua was peace. Instead of making war on Honduras, I suggested the propriety of sending notes to the other States of Central America, declaring our peaceful intentions and soliciting friendly intercourse. These suggestions prevailed with the Provisional President, but were not palatable to the Minister of Relations, Don MAXIMO JEREZ, who resigned in consequence of the peaceful policy pursued by the Government.

In the meantime, decrees had been issued inviting migration to Nicaragua, offering grants of land and other privileges to such as took up their residence in the State. Under these decrees, a large number of Americans and other foreigners emigrated to Nicaragua, and extensive interests were acquired by them in the country.

As soon, however, as the other States of Central America perceived the policy of the United States Government, they entered into a league for the expulsion of the Americans from Nicaragua. On the 1st of March, 1856, Costa Rica declared war, not against Nicaragua, but against a certain class of persons resident there, and accompanied this declaration with other decrees, disgraceful to the age and revolting to civilization. Costa Rica invaded our Territory, and was repelled by the courage of the naturalized Americans.

But, soon after the enemy retired, it became apparent that Don MAXIMO JEREZ—who had, for his own purposes, again entered the cabinet of the Provisional President—was smarting under the defeat of his war policy, and was conspiring with Don PATRICIO RIVAS to join the other States in their opposition to the Americans. This was so palpable that, in the election for President in June last I became a candidate before the people, and was elected by a large majority. The great objection urged against my election was, that I was not a native of Nicaragua. The Constitution of 1854, however, required no such qualification; and Don FRUTO CHAMORO himself was a native of Guatemala. As the office of President was not known in the Constitution of 1838, it is clear that the qualifications for the office were to be fixed by the Constitution of 1854, which alone created such a Chief Executive.

Duty to the Americans who had been invited to Nicaragua required me to accept the place of President, no matter how anxious I might be to escape its labors and responsibilities. Their interests were to my eyes above and beyond all others; for on them I verily believe the welfare of the whole country, and its utility to all the civilized nations of the earth, depend.

It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the events of the struggle in Nicaragua for the last year. You, as well as others, are familiar with the dangers through which the Americans naturalized in Nicaragua have passed. You know whether or not they have sustained the ancient fame of their race for valor and good faith. You know how they met the open foe and the lurking pestilence, with nothing but a sense of duty and justice to sustain them in the hour of trial. Alone in the world, unrecognized by the government to which they naturally looked for sympathy and countenance, they have still shown that they knew how to die in defence of rights justly acquired and attempted to be wrested from them by violence and fraud. It merely behoves me now to state how the evacuation of Rivas was effected and how the Americans in Nicaragua became exiled from the land of their adoption.

On the 22d of March last, the allied force of Costa Rica, Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras opened a cannonade on the town of Rivas, where the main body of the army of Nicaragua was situated; and on the morning of the 23d they made a general assault, which was repulsed with great loss on the part of the enemy. Afterwards they attempted to invest the town, but never fully succeeded, on account of the vast force required for such an undertaking. On the 11th of April they again assaulted Rivas, but were driven back with even more loss than on the 23d of March. In order to show how the enemy were reduced after the 11th of April, I need only state that on the arriving of that day a single officer, accompanied by a native servant, passed out of Rivas and went down to San Juan del Sur. He there received the letters sent to me from New-York by the steamer of the 20th of March, and brought them to Rivas on the morning of the 13th of April. This fact, let me say, was known to Commander DAVIS.

From the 23d of March until the 23d of April, I knew that Com. DAVIS was in correspondence with the allies concerning the state of the force in Rivas. I knew that he was receiving information from them calculated to mislead him in relation to my position and prospects. But Com. DAVIS was, in the meanwhile, making such professions of friendship for his country en in Nicaragua, that I was disposed to attribute his conduct to an over anxiety for the garrison of Rivas. On the 23d of April, however, circumstances occurred which led me to doubt the sincerity of his professions.

On that day, the second lieutenant of the *St. Mary's*, Lieut. HOUSTON, accompanied by a non-commissioned officer of marines, came into Rivas for the purpose of conducting the women—both American and native—from that place to San Juan del Sur. While in the town, Lieut. HOUSTON expressed his great surprise at the good condition of the garrison, and at the spirit of cheerful confidence which pervaded the officers and men. But, during his presence, he and the soldier of marines with him gave information to the garrison calculated to diminish the courage of the command. These acts, derogating from their neutrality, were done in violation of an order by me that the soldier of marines was not to repeat in Rivas any of the reports circulated by the enemy in San Juan del Sur. The effect of Lieut. HOUSTON's visit was apparent, from the desertions which immediately followed it.

Another circumstance occurred during Lieut. HOUSTON's stay in Rivas, to which I afterwards learned its after importance. That officer informed me he was ordered by Commander DAVIS to tell me that any communication I desired to make to Mr. C. J. MACDONALD, agent of Messrs. GARRISON, MORGAN & SONS, might be made under enclosure to Capt. DAVIS himself. Although I felt such an offer was a departure from duty on the part of a United States officer, I did not hesitate to take advantage of the offer. I informed Lieut. HOUSTON that I did not desire to write to Mr. MACDONALD; but that he might say to Commander DAVIS from me—and with the understanding that it was to be communicated to Mr. MACDONALD—that I considered my position at Rivas impregnable to the force at the disposal of the enemy, as long as my provisions lasted; that if Col. LOCKRIDGE did not join me in Rivas by the time my commissary stores were exhausted, I would abandon the place and join the force on San Juan River; and that I considered myself entirely able and competent to carry out such a movement. When I learned afterwards that this message was never delivered to Mr. MACDONALD, I was forced to consider Commander DAVIS' offer an effort to draw from me a declaration which he might afterwards turn to my disadvantage.

After the visit of Lieut. HOUSTON, I heard no more from Commander DAVIS until the 30th of April, when two aids-de-camp from the enemy came under a flag of truce with a letter from that officer to myself. The letter proposed that I should abandon Rivas and go aboard of the *St. Mary's* to Panama, Commander DAVIS undertaking to guarantee my personal safety. Although this proposition was extremely offensive—insinuating, as it did, that my personal safety, instead of the honor and dignity of the Government of which I was the Executive, might prove a determining circumstance in a military convention—I replied that the proposition was vague, and suggested his coming into Rivas, and a personal conference between us. I only submitted to the mortification of answering such a letter on the supposition that Commander DAVIS might have information I did not possess, and which might justify the substance, though not the manner, of his offer. He answered by saying that he was sorry I found his proposition vague; that he proposed "I should abandon the enterprise and leave the country;" that I might rely on the fact of Col. LOCKRIDGE having left the San Juan River; and finally, that he had maturely considered the invitation to enter Rivas, and had decided, unreservedly, not to take such a step.

The tone of this note was, if possible, more offensive than that of the first; and the use of the word "enterprise," in connection with a Government which Commander DAVIS had studiously acknowledged by addressing me as "President" but a few weeks previously, sounded strangely discordant. As, however, the letter stated the evacuation of the San Juan River—the first news I had of this event—I stooped to answer the offensive note by proposing to send two officers—Gen. HENNINGSEN and Col. WATERS—to meet Commander DAVIS, provided they had safe conduct from the allied generals. An answer soon came, enclosing the required safe conduct; and the answer was, in effect, that Gen. HENNINGSEN and Col. WATERS should proceed at once to the head-quarters of the allies, as Commander DAVIS' instructions required his speedy return to San Juan del Sur. I was surprised to recognize the body of the note as the handwriting of General ZAVALA—one of the Generals of the allied forces who spoke and wrote English—and to find that such a note was signed by a professed neutral.

For what passed between General HENNINGSEN and Colonel WATERS and Commander DAVIS, I refer you to the report of the former officer, herewith enclosed, and to the terms of the convention of Rivas. Allow me to suggest, that the convention itself is the best evidence the army in Rivas was not on the eve of destruction or dissolution. If the peril to my command was as great as has been publicly represented, the allies would never have permitted us to evacuate the place, not only in safety but with honor.

In his interview with General HENNINGSEN, Commander DAVIS had expressed his "unalterable determination" to seize the schooner *Granada*; and this had been a determining circumstance with me in signing the convention. I was, therefore, surprised on the morning after I went aboard the *St. Mary's* to hear Commander DAVIS propose that I should deliver the vessel to him without the necessity for the use of force. This I rejected. He then proposed I should deliver the vessel on condition he gave me the arms and ammunition on board of her. I replied, not a rag or a splinter should be given up, except to an overwhelming force; for the honor of the little vessel was in her hull and rigging and in the flag she bore, and, in comparison with this, the value of the property aboard her was mere nothing. Need I express surprise that a United States naval officer should make so dishonorable a proposition?

Seeing that Commander DAVIS appeared to be acting in the execution of what he had declared was his "unalterable determination," I endeavored to convince him of the gross wrong and injury he would commit by the seizure of the *Granada*. I endeavored to satisfy him he had no right to question the flag of the schooner as she lay in the port of San Juan; that while there she was within the territory of Nicaragua, and subject only to the sovereignty of that Republic; that it was unworthy of the United States thus to trample on the most sacred rights of a sister State; and that I could not and would not believe his Government would sanction such a violation of international law. He replied he would weigh what I had said and see me again on the subject; but without any further conversation he gave written instructions to his first lieutenant to seize the *Granada* by force. The order was executed. The first lieutenant boarded the *Granada* with a large force. Captain FAYSSOUX, of the *Granada*, beat to quarters. Lieut. MAURY endeavored to persuade Capt. FAYSSOUX to give up his vessel, judging, in accordance with his instructions, that it would be in accordance with the Rivas Convention. Captain FAYSSOUX said his orders were not to deliver the schooner unless to an overwhelming force. Lieut. MAURY returned to the *St. Mary's*, and informed me that he intended to take the *Granada*; and if I desired to save the effusion of blood, I should give an order to deliver her to him. He then brought his broadside of eleven guns to bear on the schooner, manned his small boats with 100 men, and came to me for the order; which was, of course, given. Soon after I had the mortification to see the Nicaraguan flag hauled down and the American flag hoisted. Indignation as an officer of Nicaragua at the lowering of its flag was stifled by shame as a native of the United States at seeing its glorious ensign disgraced by covering an act of perfidy and wrong.

I ask leave to beg your special consideration of the fact that Lieut. MAURY applied to me for an order to Capt. FAYSSOUX. This was an acknowledgment that Capt. FAYSSOUX was still an officer of the Government of which I was the Executive.

But the dignity and honor of Nicaragua had not been sufficiently degraded by having her own flag lowered in her own port. It was reserved for Commander DAVIS to complete a series of insults, by delivering the *Granada*, with all her armament and equipments, to an alien enemy.

Nor did the hostility of the United States naval officers cease on our departure from San Juan del Sur. On the arrival of the *St. Mary's* at Panama, Commodore MERVINE kept me and the sixteen officers with me prisoners on the sloop. He would not permit us to land or hold communication with the shore. Even my letters from the United States were sent back to the shore; and when I requested to send aboard the California steamer in order to inquire for letters I expected, the Commodore replied he would send one of his own officers to inquire for my letters. I protested that I had gone aboard the *St. Mary's* as an officer—with my sword on—and not as a prisoner; but the Commodore replied, that the New-Granada Government had published a decree forbidding any one lately engaged in the Central American war to land at Panama unless upon conditions. An American citizen at Panama afterwards assured me that the Governor of the place remarked, there would have been no difficulty about my landing, if the application for it had been made.

Such, Sir, is a faithful history of the means which have been used to exile the Americans naturalized in Nicaragua from the country for which they have spilt their blood and risked their lives. For the land of their adoption they left the ease and comfort of homes endeared to them by many a tender tie and many a glorious recollection. One thousand Americans have perished in order to secure the lands and privileges promised them in Nicaragua. Their heirs are, for the most part, citizens of the United States; and I leave it to your wisdom to decide whether it is right or politic that such interests should be endangered, if not sacrificed, by the acts, either authorized or unauthorized, of American officers.

But whatever your wisdom may decide, in relation to the policy of such conduct, I know the justice of the Government your Excellency so worthily controls will not fail to raise up the honor of Nicaragua, wounded by the seizure of her own vessel in her own port, and by its delivery to a foreign foe. I know you will not, with impunity, permit the sovereignty of a sister-Republic to be violated, simply because she is weak. With full confidence, I trust for such acts and declarations, on the part of the Government of the United States, as will entirely clear it from any participation in the insults and degradation which Nicaragua has received at the hands of American officers.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. WALKER.

To His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN,
President of the United States.

One Man Marrying Six Wives and Killing Four Persons.

From the Louisville Democrat.

Some weeks ago we published a brief account of the career of EDWARD W. HAWKINS, convicted of the murder of the two officers in Estill County. He paid the penalty of his high crime on Friday last, in the county where the murder was committed. The same day upon which the unfortunate man was hanged he wrote the following letter to the editors of this paper:

I see in your last issue a piece styled "Incidents in the Life of a Felon," and as there are various inaccuracies in it, I wish to point them out to you, and hope that you will correct them. I am a felon, it is true, and am sentenced to the death, which debt I imagine I shall this day pay. The first error is, that I am 23 years old; I will not be 21 until the 11th day of July next, (1857.) Your next error is, that all my wives are alive; alas! one of them, young, beautiful, and lovely as she was, committed suicide on account of the enormous deception I had practiced upon her. Your next error is, you say I am the grandson of TOM HARPE. I have no connection of that name. Your next error is, that you say I killed a commanding officer of the regular army; this is not true. Your next error is, that I number my murdered victims by the half dozen: I have only murdered four persons in my life. I have married the six women, as stated in your article. I have committed the many other felonies—and more than alluded to by you.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Discovery and Suppression of Another Conspiracy Against the President—Agents of Santa Ana at Work—The Presidential Election—Preparations for a War with Spain, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 10, 1857.

The English steamer arrived from Vera Cruz on the morning of the 8th, and brings the full particulars of the discovery and summary punishment of another conspiracy against General COMONFORT. The instigators were principally friends and admirers of Ex-President SANTA ANA, and their object was to overthrow the existing Government and recall SANTA ANA to power. It is generally believed in the city of Mexico that this movement had been previously combined and agreed upon by parties in the confidence of the Spanish Government, who offered every assurance of protection. The conspirators were seized on the night of the 26th, together with all the documents, and were sent off the next morning manacled to Acapulco, whence they would be forwarded to Lower California to work with the chain gang in the opening of public roads. A part of their plan was to get possession of the Government by murdering COMONFOOT and all his ministers.

Orders have been transmitted to the war steamers *Democrata* and *Guerrero* to cruise off Tampico in search of an expedition of filibusters under the command of Capt. VILLAVICENCIO, who is also at work for the cause of SANTA ANA. This is the same worthy individual who ran away with the steamer *Democrata* and brought her into this port.

The returns have been received from several of the States, and the general impression was that COMONFORT would be elected President by an overwhelming majority. A large English and French fleet was collecting at Vera Cruz, and the Mexicans seem to anticipate some interference on the part of the allies and their domestic relations.

COMONFORT, in anticipation of serious difficulties with Spain, has sent a large division down to Vera Cruz to defend the castle and town. Orders have also been given to fortify the National Bridge and several other important passes. Several other parties concerned in the assassination of Spanish subjects had been tried and punished; but the impression prevailed that there would be difficulties, and COMONFORT intended to take the command in person, and ALVAREZ would watch the movements of the domestic enemies.

Americans in China.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read with attention and interest the correspondence between Commodore ARMSTRONG, Commander of the United States Naval forces in the China seas, and certain American merchants at Hong Kong, published in your journal of the 6th inst. If their object was to bring to the notice of the Government at Washington the inefficient naval force in the China seas, it was well intended, but if intended to reflect upon the gallant Commander, it seems, upon a careful perusal of these letters, that they have signally failed, and brought discredit upon themselves. Some weeks since was published a correspondence commenced by Mr. SILAS E. BURROUGHS and Commodore ARMSTRONG. Mr. BURROUGHS, it would seem, wanted a man-of-war detailed for the protection of a trading schooner of his at Wampoa. These Merchant Princes solicit from the Commodore protection for two small steamers (passenger boats) running between Macao and Hong Kong, stating, as a reason for this request, that two steamers under the English flag had recently been captured by the Chinese, acknowledging at the same time that the capture of those vessels was owing to the grossest carelessness of the officers in command. The facts were these: The steamer *Thistle*, running between Canton and Hong Kong, received on board at the former place, a number of passengers who be proved to China soldiers with concealed arms; they rose upon the officers of the boat and put them all to death, taking their heads to Canton for the reward of $150, offered for the head of a long-haired or "western devil." The other boat was lost in much the same manner. The best defence of the American steamers running between Hong Kong and Macao, would be ordinary prudence and vigilance on the part of the officers and crews of the boats. The letters refer to armed junks cruising between Macao and Hong Kong. If these armed junks can outsail American steamboats, the Chinese since their war with the English must have improved the models of their junks. We rather think their armed junks only existed in the imaginations of the letter writers. The English have some six or eight war-steamers in and near Canton River, and some of them are almost daily entering the harbor of Hong Kong, and all that can be learned of these formidable cruising junks, amounts to reports that for safety they have been carried up the shallow streams that fall into Canton River, and the English are waiting for the arrival of their gun-boats of light draft, to ascend the streams and destroy these ferocious *cruisers*.

These writers complain that all the protection they receive is from the English forces. They have sought refuge in an English colony, and under the protection of the British flag. They might with the same reason complain that they are indebted to British enterprise for the receipt, semi-monthly, of letters from their European and American correspondents. To the Peninsular and Oriental Mail steamers not only are the American merchants in China, but the United States Government are also indebted for receiving communications from China in sixty days, that would otherwise be from 100 to 120 days in transit. It seems exceedingly unfair for the press to reflect upon Commodore ARMSTRONG for the inadequate American naval force in the Chinese seas. When Commodore ARMSTRONG took command of the Chinese squadron, his force consisted of the steamer *San Jacinto*, of 9 guns, and the *Levant* of eighteen; the *Portsmouth* sloop of sixteen guns has since joined him. The British naval force at that period was not much less than *three hundred* guns afloat. This squadron has since been reinforced, and more vessels are on their way to China to join the squadron of Admiral SEYMOUR. Before our squadron can be increased, Canton will be occupied by the English forces, and Governor YEH will be in danger for allowing the long haired barbarians to take an Imperial City of the Celestials. An English force will be sent up the Gulf of Pichely to the mouth of the Pi Ho; a treaty will be concluded securing a resident Minister at Pekin, and the opening of other ports in China to foreign trade. We shall come in to the benefits of this arrangement, upon the footing of the "most favored nations," without the cost of a large fleet or any hard blows.

Commodore ARMSTRONG, in ordering the capture and subsequent destruction of the Barrier Forts has now a character for decision, energy and gallantry deserving of the highest honors. The American flag had been fired upon from these Forts, and an American had been killed; before the lapse of twelve hours, the Commodore was, with his only available force, the *Portsmouth* sloop, with a broadside of eight guns and the *Levant*, with a broadside of nine guns,—with this small force, (the steamer *San Jacinto*, the flag ship, drawing too much water to approach the forts,) the Commodore with his flag on board the *Portsmouth* commenced action with the Barrier Forts, and for more than an hour was under the fire of these heavy batteries with the *Portsmouth* alone; this attack tested the strength of the enemy, and also the destructive power of the shell guns used on this occasion for the first time, (in the history of our Naval operations,) against a granite-built fortress. The subsequent capture of these Forts by the *Portsmouth* and *Levant* and their destruction by the orders of Commodore ARMSTRONG is well known; the ruined walls will long remain a monument to his energy and ability, and a warning to these arrogant barbarians, that they cannot with impunity insult our flag.

The absolute necessity for steam sloops-of-war on the China station is obvious. Commodore ARMSTRONG could not have carried on his operations against the Barrier Forts without the aid of steamers which were *hired by him to tow the Levant and Portsmouth* into position before these batteries. The frequent calms and the periodical winds which prevail on this coast render our old sloops-of-war almost useless. One of these sloops was forty-five days in making a passage up the China Sea, which a steamer could have made in *eight days*. Small steamers are required to ascend the Gulf of Pichely and approach the entrance of the Pi Ho, the river near which Pekin is situated.

There seems to be an impression that our treaty with China has expired by limitation, but such is not the case. The treaty of "Wang Hiya" was a treaty of "perfect, permanent and universal peace." There is an article of the treaty to the effect "that its provisions shall not be altered without grave cause," but as circumstances might arise rendering modifications &c., relating to navigation, necessary, in which case the two governments at the expiration of *twelve years* from the date of the Convention, (1844) can appoint suitable persons to treat amicably thereon; this limitation expired in July, 1856. Having in view this limitation, the United States Government in the summer of 1855 determined to reopen negotiations with the Court of Pekin. For this purpose the American Commissioner was charged with a letter from the President of the United States to the Emperor of China, to be delivered to one of the Imperial Governors, as pointed out in the treaty. The Commissioner charged with this important trust was to be supported by a respectable naval force, which Mr. Secretary DOBBIN was to furnish, but which he failed to do, being at that period probably too much engaged in decimating the Navy list and disorganizing the service at home, to attend to its efficiency on foreign shores. The consequence was, the Commissioner reached Hong Kong (*via* the *English* mail steamer,) in June, 1855, and there met Commodore ARMSTRONG with the *powerful* force of a steamer of 9 guns and a sloop-of-war of 18 guns; the latter was all that could be placed at his disposal, the *San Jacinto* being under orders to carry Consul-General HARRIS to Japan.

With the *Levant* the Commissioner proceeded to the River Mir, the Governor of Foo Chou on that river being also Governor of the provinces of Mir and Chele, to whom the letter of the President of the United States for the Emperor of China was delivered by the American Commissioner and received with every demonstration of respect. The important document enclosed in a sandal-wood box lined with yellow satin, (the imperial color) was duly forwarded to Pekin, and in the course of the month was returned to the American Commissioner then at Shanghae. The reason assigned was the letter should have been sent through the hands of YEH, the Governor of Canton. If the American Commissioner had been supported by a respectable naval force, which it was the duty of Secretary DOBBIN to have provided, and could have followed his letter by ascending the Gulf of Pichely to the mouth of the Pi Ho, within fifty miles of Pekin, his mission would probably have resulted differently. What a mortifying contrast does this effort to reopen negotiations with the Court of Pekin offer to the powerful force sent by Mr. DOBBIN's predecessor to treat with the Emperor of Japan; this difference of force could not have been lost upon the Chinese; a small sloop-of-war furnished by the great American nation to support the commission in negotiating with the most arrogant, powerful race of semi barbarians of the Eastern world. 'Tis to be hoped that the next letter or commission sent to the Imperial Court will, instead of a sandal wood box, be inclosed in a Paixhan shell, the only mode of sending communications that will commend the attention of these self-sufficient barbarians.

The refusal of the Court of China to reopen negotiations except through the medium of Governor YEH, of Canton, seems to denote a foregone conclusion that YEH was placed at Canton to "manage the foreigners," and repel any effort to reopen negotiations for commercial purposes. His subsequent course with the English officials would lead to this conclusion. Possibly they wish to return again to their old system or policy of non-intercourse with foreigners; in fact, the result of a Chinese no nothing movement.

CHIN CHIN.

Jeff. Davis' Reception in Mississippi—His Speech Reviewing the Pierce Administration.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Mississippian, June 2.

A more agreeable morning than Friday is not often granted to the purposes of a popular demonstration. Sixteen guns proclaimed the advent of the day which the people of Hinds and their neighbors of contiguous counties had consecrated to gratitude. In carriages and on horseback the people poured in from the country—a stream of joyous and expectant life. By 10 o'clock, it was computed that there were 3,000 people in the Capitol and on the adjacent grounds.

It was intended that Senator DAVIS should be received in the specious Hall of Representatives; but long before the designated hour it was a *jam*, on floor and in galleries, and it was found necessary to adjourn the ceremonies of the day to the open air. A platform was hastily constructed, and the other arrangements made in accordance with the change. At 11½ o'clock, Gen. GRIFFITH, Marshal of the day, with his aids, formed the citizens into procession. A band of music preceded followed by an open carriage, in which was seated Judge C. S. TARPLEY, Chairman of the Committee of Reception, drawn by four white horses. Arrived at the mansion of Mrs. DICKSON, Col. DAVIS entered the carriage, and the procession returned to the Capitol. On they went, through the broad and massive iron portals with their pillars of stone, the front of the State House being conspicuously adorned with a garlanded banner bearing the inscription,

"WELCOME JEFF. DAVIS."

From the soul of the congregated thousands went up a vocal welcome still more cordial and thrilling.

After an address of welcome by Gov. MCRAE, Col. DAVIS rose, visibly affected by the cordiality and magnitude of his reception, his blue eye flashing the emotions of his soul, and that countenance upon whose every feature intelligence is traced, expressive of surcharged feeling. Proud was the greeting, as his tall form stood erect before them. The ladies, who were present in multitudes, waved their handkerchiefs, the men cheered, and a few of the soldiers of Monterey and Buena Vista were excusably boisterous in their huzzas. When the applause subsided, Col. DAVIS said:

He was thrice and four times happy to meet again his fellow citizens of Hinds and the adjacent county at the capital of the State.

For the past four years he had been absent, at the call of the elected chief of the nation, to take charge of a department of government. It was with reluctance that he accepted the position of Secretary of War, and he need not say he did so with assurance that no principle of State rights democracy would be contravened. The promise was not broken; the Administration proved unflinchingly true; the pledges to the people were redeemed with a stern fidelity, and the whole country, in its peace, its prosperity and growing regard for the constitutional rights of all sections, were the eloquent witnesses for its good faith and patriotism.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE PIERCE ADMINISTRATION—DAVIS "INDORSES" FILIBUSTER WALKER.

It was but just to say that the late Administration had done much to improve our foreign relations. From our immediate neighbors to the remotest point ever reached by the Argonautic expedition, the flag of American commanded the homage of respect, and the name of American was a passport and a protection through the world. In regard to one thing, however, he confessed to disappointment—the legitimate acquisition of the island of Cuba. The failure of that most desirable object was not chargeable upon the President. To the lower house of Congress was all censure attributable. In its premises. They withheld supplies, refused even a vote of confidence in the Administration; and the next election surged upon the country a curse worse than the locusts of Egypt—a horde of Black Republicans and Know-Nothings desecrated the hall of Congress.

The Black Republicans aimed at the legalization of treason, and from the Know-Nothings nothing was expected. Born of a fantastic nothing, they knew nothing, and they done nothing, and that was the total of their history. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty—a diplomatic blunder—threw serious obstacles in the way of an equitable arrangement of our relations with Britain. The Dallas-Clarendon treaty was obnoxious because of the recognition of the English treaty with Honduras, prohibiting Slavery from that American State. By the conservatism of the Senate it was amended in that respect; but we are told that England rejects the amended treaty, so that our affairs with that Government are still in an unsettled condition. He (Col. DAVIS) was an advocate of the Monroe doctrine. The attempt of England to exclude Slavery from Honduras was an unwarrantable interference, and it was well that it was resisted, no matter what the hazard.

Within a few years another event, which lately met with a painful termination, had given hope to the South of the expansion of her institutions. Central America was in a transition state. The people of Nicaragua had revolted against despotism, and had invited a well-known citizen to their aid. With a Spartan band he answered the summons. But he had other foes to contend with than the native tyrants of the soil. There was palpable British interference under the flimsy guise of protection to British subjects; there was Black Republicanism at the North pouring in gold, munitions and armaments to the Costa Ricans; and there were the supplies of the patriots cut off, their reinforcements prevented from junction, and such an accumulation of obstacles from powerful sources that successful resistance became impossible, and defeat was the end. He attached no importance to the story that WILLIAM WALKER and his men *capitulated* to the commander of the *St. Mary's*. He knew her captain well; knew that a more chivalrous gentleman never trod an American battle-deck, and knew that the story must be false that he took WALKER and his men as prisoners. No, he rescued them from Costa Rican vengeance, threw over them the ægis of our flag, and bore them to their friends. He was glad that the people of Louisiana had given such a welcome to the filibusters. They were not vanquished; it was but temporary defeat. Clearly, in responding to the call of the oppressed Nicaraguans, they were guiltless of crime, though Black Republicanism had denounced them as murderers and brigands.

THE RETRIBUTION OF ANTHONY BURNS—MORE PROTECTION NEEDED FOR SLAVE PROPERTY.

In its domestic policy, the late Administration had much to encounter. For instance, there was the slave rescue in Boston. The arm of municipal law was paralyzed. The Marshal could not take a fugitive to the waiting ship; and to the performance of the duty of that Federal officer neither State or city authorities gave aid or countenance. A conflict between State and Federal power seemed to impend. It was a crisis; but the Administration was equal to the delicate and hazardous emergency. The Federal authority was coercively interposed, the supremacy of the law was vindicated, and the rights of a Southern citizen maintained.

But (said Col. DAVIS) we will never have obtained all our rights until the legislation of Congress shall amply protect slave as it does all other property. Of that, he was rejoiced to say, he had stronger hopes than ever. The Federal opposition of 1851, which so unnaturally prevailed even in the South, to a full measure of our rights, was being reduced to an impotent minority. There was a healthful reaction at the time, and that reaction was still in progress.

JEFFERSON DAVIS OBJECTS TO SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

He had ever combatted the "Squatter Sovereignty" doctrine as a dangerous innovation. And what a harvest have we reaped from that novel tenet. It sent the Slavery issue from the Halls of Congress to the Territories, there to generate fraternal strife, bloodshed and the other unhallowed incidents of civil war, without producing one tangible good. It compelled the administration, in the Kansas difficulties, to interpose the federal arm, notwithstanding the earnest desire that the local civil power, with the ordinary aid of the *posse comitatus*, would be all sufficient. Such were the results of Squatter Sovereignty, even as exemplified in a Territory where the inhabitants were emigrants from the old States; and their tendency should be to convince every citizen of the danger, the fallacy and the impracticability of the doctrine.

BLACK REPUBLICANISM IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. BUCHANAN ALL RIGHT ON THE SECESSION QUESTION.

In the last Presidential contest, we witnessed the great crisis. It was the mightiest effort of the Black Republican faction, grown up to the colossal proportions of a sectional party. The contest was known to be between Democracy and the Black Republicans. True, there was a third party; but it was like the tub thrown to the whale—it meant nothing. Grandly passed the constitutional Union through that most terrific of all our crises; and where is that man that does not know, whether he will confess it or not, that the Southern Democracy saved the Union of equal rights? Yes, in that appalling emergency, when all that was held dear was jeopardied, they stood like the old guard of NAPOLEON, with the inscription written upon their brows, "The Old Guard knows how to die, but never surrenders," [Cheers.] He claimed for Mississippi the van in that grandest of moral combats for the perpetuation of co equal liberty. Mississippians had their reward. It was enough for them to know that they had done battle for no phantom—that Buchanan was true.

NE VINDICATES SOUTH CAROLINA—PREPARE FOR SECESSION IN 1860.

He (Col. DAVIS) was no alarmist; he had a contempt for panics and a scorn of panic-mokers; but he would tell them that in 1860 the monster crisis was to be met. Then shall American patriotism pass the ordeal of fire. He hoped for the best; but a sense of danger imposed upon him the duty of warning them to prepare for the worst. The time had been when the puling newspapers of the opposition would have denounced him as a traitor for uttering this sentiment. It was a time when patriotism was construed to be submission to degradation and wrong, for the sake of a Union whose soul was perishing away, and which was being periled only by such submission.

He thanked Heaven that time was passed. It was not the Revolutionary time: O, no; submission was an unuttered word in that day of bold resolve and high achievement. It was a period intermediate between now and then—a "dark age" in our political history. But he need not adjure them to preparation. They were preparing. That iron interlink, now in progress, with Charleston on the Atlantic, was such preparation. The Southern Railroad was originally a conception of JOHN C. CALHOUN's. He sought this commercial and social intimacy between Mississippi and South Carolina. And—who would think it?—it was stigmatized at the time as an act of treason.

How fugitious, then, according to the quaint judgment of that day, must be Mississippi's perfidy; for she has made the treason practical—the locomotive traitor is partially on its way! It would bring the South in intimate communion with herself; it would develop her resources within the South; and that was her great need. Mississippi wants factories; he hoped they would spring up in every town and neighborhood all over the State. Ay, *public* factories for arms and ammunition. Virginia, in the epoch of her pride, built them, and it was no treason; but she has permitted their decay, and they are now but vestiges of her power and pristine grandeur. South Caroline built them, and they are still fostered, giving to her people a sense of security, to the State a spirit of independence, to the country a guaranty of her patriotism. Better than any State in the Union is she prepared for the exigencies of war or peace.

But the name of South Carolina, most unaccountably to him, seemed always to evoke in certain quarters, even in the South, a peculiar sentiment of dread. What had she done, that gallant sister of the ancient and primitive Thirteen, to inspire aversion or incite contumely? Did she falter in the Revolution? No! Was she faithless to the Constitution? Never—always is defender! but the ignorant calumniator says she nullified. The charge was untrue; she never nullified a federal statute; but her voice has been shrill and clear in the cause of right, and her opposition invincible to wrong. Why charge upon South Carolina the sin of Massachusetts? Massachusetts nullifies both the statute and organic law; South Carolina is consistently obedient to both; yet Massachusetts is eulogized, South Carolina derided!

The Fugitive Slave Affair in Ohio—Proceedings Before the Courts.

The following additional testimony has been produced in this case:

RUSSELL HYDE testified that he was arrested at Mechanicsburg by ELLIOTT, who read a line or two at the top and the same at the bottom of the writ, but did not read it all, and refused to let it be seen. The affidavit detailed the going to Urbana, the turning off when they had gone four or five miles, the ordering RUTAN and COLWELL not to follow, RUTAN saying "they were going to see fair play," the striking of COLWELL, his drawing his pistol, (Squire RUTAN preventing his firing it, the Marshals drawing their pistols, and TAYLOR begging his neighbors not to stop behind. The affiant then said one of the United States posse seized TAYLOR's arms, another his hair, and a third his throat while they handcuffed him, and I went on to detail the assault on Sheriff LAYTON and COMPTON, and the remark made by one of the posse that "these men (LAYTON and COMPTON) must be d—d fools to attempt to stop them with two men, and the next time they would not get off so easily."

CHARLES TAYLOR, one of those arrested by the United States posse, made affidavit to very nearly the same circumstances as the last affiant stated. Heard one of the Marshals address Mr. RUTAN with, "What the devil are you following us for?" RUTAN said, "To see justice done to my neighbors." Affiant appealed to RUTAN not to stop behind. He (affiant) was then seized and abused. CHURCHILL said, "G—

NEW-YORK CITY.

Quarantine Matters.

IMPORTERS VS. THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

We mentioned, a day or two since, that a conflict of opinion exists between the importers and our Health Officers; that the importers complained that sufficient discrimination was not made between vessels perfectly healthy and those that are infected; that the detention of their vessels and consequent losses were greatly in excess of what is really necessary; that their vessels were robbed by persons in small boats while in the Bay and under Quarantine; and that they were about to initiate some movement by which they could escape the delays and losses to which they were subject during the last Summer. All these complaints are made by the importers. But those who stand between the infected vessels and importers on the one hand, and the people on the other, say that the importers they notice profess great willingness that vessels belonging to their neighbors should be considered infected; that they think it highly proper for their neighbor's cargo to be detained at Quarantine; and that on no account should their neighbor's "sickly vessel" be allowed to come to the wharves of the City short of her full period of detention at the Quarantine anchorage. When the authorities are busy or rigid in dealing with the vessel of the neighbor, not a growl is heard that they do not properly discriminate "between vessels perfectly healthy and those that are infected!" But the Quarantine restriction comes *home* to the importer, his eyes are suddenly open to the *bad judgment* of the Health Officers, and shut to any necessity for Quarantine at all! It is very evident to the Board of Health, however, that the people of the port better not rely on the *good judgment* of the West India importer, for the protection of the public health, when the case for Quarantine adjudication should happen to be his own vessel.

SHRINKAGE OF CARGOES AT QUARANTINE.

It is admitted on all hands that "harbor thieves" made sad havoc with cargoes of sugar on board of vessels under Quarantine last Summer; but it was the fault most clearly of the ship-owner, whose duty it was to man his vessel with trust-worthy men—men who would not collude with the "thieves" by day and deliver to them their employer's cargo by night. Each ship-owner has the same privilege to place whom he pleases as ship-keeper on board of vessels under Quarantine that he enjoys when vessels are at the wharves in the City. There are no quarantine restraints imposed in this respect. So far as the selection of ship keepers is concerned the health authorities do not interfere at all, and hence they do not like to be held responsible; that the cargoes of vessels under Quarantine are not stolen by "harbor thieves." The fact that "there was a *shrinkage* of from ten to fifteen per cent. in many cargoes of sugar and molasses, while anchored in the lower bay last season, to which we have before alluded, proves that their owners did not properly care for them, but left them in the hands of irresponsible men. The remedy for this wealth from vessels under Quarantine is within the power of the ship-owner.

PREPARING TO PREVENT EVASIONS.

We have several times said that the importers have it in contemplation to avoid delays and losses to their cargoes and vessels at Quarantine by practicing a "dodge"—ordering their vessels from the West Indies to put into some Eastern or near Southern port, and thence to bring them and their infected cargoes immediately to the City of New-York. In a few instances it was perpetrated last year from New Haven, and was not discovered by our authorities until several cases of yellow fever appeared along the East River, which could not be accounted for, from vessels which had been allowed in the usual way to come to the wharves. It will be remembered, as soon as the "dodge" was suspected, the Commissioners of Health passed an ordinance, directing the Inspector of Vessels to cause all vessels having thus invaded our Health laws, as well as their cargoes, to be forthwith taken" to the Quarantine grounds or other place of safety." This action of the Commissioners of Health broke up the "dodging" commerce. It was soon found to be a losing game. The West Indiamen, however, propose this season to change the programme. They do not contemplate to bring the infected vessel into our harbor at all, but to enter and discharge it at some small sound port, and thence bring its cargo in small vessels to our City. This arrangement, compared with the plan of last year, is certainly an improvement and might work like a charm, were it not that the Commissioners of Health have already arranged to care for the "small vessels" and their infected cargoes, as they would if they were to come directly from Havana. By a perusal of the Health laws, it appears that the Mayor and Commissioners of Health have full power to order *any vessel* at the wharves of the City, or in its vicinity, "to the Quarantine grounds or other places of safety," and also the *cargo of any vessel*, so that it would seem impossible for importers of goods from the West Indies into this port to evade the restrictions of our Quarantine, however burthensome they may be.

FROM SEGUINE'S POINT.

One of our Reporters visited the new Quarantine grounds at Seguine's Point yesterday, and found everything quiet. On his trip he met a physician of much experience, who called his attention at the new site, to the great extent of marsh and fresh water pond included in the purchase of 50 acres. The Doctor assured him that this is the most favorable spot for the development of epidemic yellow fever that could have been selected. Moisture and heat are essential to an infectious state of atmosphere—as Dr. BARTON argues and proves—and here is a large district of quagmire and stagnant water, directly alongside the new hospitals. Intermittents have always prevailed here to a great extent, and the Doctor thinks this an insuperable objection to the use of this spot for Quarantine purposes. The fifty acres purchased by the Commissioners seem to embrace nearly all the swamp on the Wolfe farm.

Alleged Smuggling on Board the Steamship Fulton.

THOMAS RONE, steward on board the steamship *Fulton*, was arrested Thursday afternoon, charged with having attempted to smuggle into port on board the *Fulton* a large quantity of diamonds, rubies, oriental pearls and jewelry of different descriptions, valued at nearly $50,000. As the *Fulton* was coming up the bay two Custom House officers, named THOS. BYRNS and ALEXANDER ISAACS, boarded her off Staten Island. Upon inspecting the cargo of the steamer and baggage of passengers they discovered the diamonds, rubies, &c., stored in small boxes placed in different parts of the vessel. The appearance of the boxes and the manner of their disposition on board the steamer excited the suspicions of the officers and they at once made diligent examination as to their contents. They discovered that they contained diamonds and other precious stones. It was ascertained that the boxes belonged to the steward, and he was arrested accordingly. Yesterday the diamonds were delivered into the custody of Mr. RENWICK, the Collector. The steward was taken before United States Commissioner BRIDGEMAN and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer the charge of smuggling.

CENTRAL PARK.—The Board of Central Park Commissioners met on Tuesday afternoon at their office, at 3 o'clock, the President, Mr. COOLEY, in the Chair.

The President reported that the request for $50,000 from the Common Council had been sent to the Mayor.

Mr. DILLON reported that the Counsel to the Corporation had drawn up a complaint in the name of the Corporation and the Commissioners of Central Park, and obtained an injunction from the Supreme Court restraining the Land Commissioners from selling the State Arsenal, and that said sale had been deferred to the 24th inst.

On motion of Mr. STRONG, the Board then went into an election for Chief Engineer of the Park, which resulted in the choice of EGBERT L. VIELE, Esq.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., was chosen Treasurer and after some other unimportant business, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 3 o'clock.

THE SUICIDE OF WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS—NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT.—A little boy named HENRY STEIN entering the drug store No. 29 Spring-street, Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, discovered the body of WM. COX WILLIAMS, a clerk in the store, lying dead on the floor in the back room. His face was cut and bloody and at first it was supposed that he had been murdered; bottles of prussic acid and other poisons were lying around and many thought he had committed suicide. His wife, an Irish woman, was arrested. She had not, it would appear, been on the most amicable terms with the deceased, and was known to have had a quarrel with him the night before, which resulted in the cute in his face, inflicted with a pestle by her; and in his saturating her clothes with sulphuric acid and almost burning her up.

CORONER CONNERY held an inquest at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house at 9 A. M. yesterday; MRS. WILLIAMS, in her testimony, gave an account of the quarrel as above. It appeared they were both inebriated and that the deceased was habitually drunken. The body was cut up and prussic acid was found in the stomach. His habits had been such that he could not have lived very long. His blood and liver were in a diseased state, and his right lung entirely gone. The Jury found that his death was occasioned by taking prussic acid. The inquest was adjourned at 2 P. M.

Historical Society.

On Tuesday evening the special meeting of the New-York Historical Society took place in the large chapel of the University, the object being to listen to a lecture from G. REMBRANDT PEALE, Esq., of Philadelphia, on the existing portraits of Washington. The hall was completely crowded with an attentive auditory. The aged artist was introduced with a few appropriate remarks by the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, President of the Society.

Mr. PEALE commenced with some remarks in reference to the personal physique of the immortal hero, and of his distinguishing mental characteristics. His father's first portrait of WASHINGTON was painted in 1772. Mr. PEALE proceeded to give a detailed account of all the other portraits which had been painted by other artists upon these; his remarks were chiefly technical. Mr. PEALE spoke long in reference to STEWART'S pictures of WASHINGTON with mixed eulogy and criticism. Some persons had said that if the father of his country were to rise from the dead, and it were found that he did not resemble STEWART'S portrait he would be repudiated. [Laughter.] Subsequently Mr. PEALE spoke of his own efforts in depicting the features of WASHINGTON, of which he stated he retained the strongest recollection, his best picture being painted from memory, as well as from assistance derived from the works of other artists. He spoke of the "awful reverence" which the presence of WASHINGTON inspired as a fact, and quoted the well-known expression of ERSKINE to that effect, as not hyperbolical.

He exhibited by stroeg reflection a study for a picture of WASHINGTON on horseback, attended by LAFAYETTE. He recounted the transaction. It is about 40 inches by 30. It was offered to Congress, but yet remains in the artist's possession. The head, imperfectly seen in so large a room, is hardly more than three inches in depth. The artist gave the history of the travels of this; picture of its intrinsic merits it was impossible to judge. Mr. PEALE quoted many testimonials as to its excellence. The picture painted from this study was sold to Congress for $2,000, a small sum compared with the price LAWRENCE realized for the portraits of the members of the Holy Alliance.

The audience listened for two hours very patiently and with interest to the pleasant gossip of the speaker.

Marshal Rynders Defines his Position.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: It may be considered an unjustifiable waste of time and paper for any man to defend himself against every gross and absurd slander which appeare in a newspaper. But my attention has been directed to a malicious and unwarrantable falsehood contained in a leading article of this morning's *Herald*, which is of such a mischievous character as will justify a contradiction. In the editorial alluded to it is stated that we have a Democratic faction here aiding and abetting the Seward party in their work of subjugation, and among the chiefs of this treacherous faction are I. V. FOWLER, GEO. N. SANDERS, E. B. HAAT, and ISAIAH RYNDERS. I speak for myself, and denounce that assertion as an unmitigated falsehood in every respect. I ask those who gave the editor of the *Herald* this information to state when, where, and in what manner I have, either directly or indirectly, aided and abetted the Seward Party in their work of subjugation; or if the editor knows the fact himself, let him proclaim it. The only public meeting which I have attended was in the Park, and the report of the *Herald* will speak for itself. I then briefly gave my opinions upon the subject of the unjustifiable, and, as I believe, unconstitutional laws, passed by the late Legislature, and I have seen nothing to change my views since.

But I understand the object of this attack, and will inform "all whom it may concern" that I am not to be driven into the support of any faction or clique in the Democratic Party, nor to take part in a quarrel among conflicting authorities which the propriety of my position will not justify.

Yours, &c., &c., ISAIAH RYNDERS.

Waiting for the Comet.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 16, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I noticed in your paper some time ago, an article on a man who walked up and down Murray-street. You can now see an equally singular man, where he has been for the last ten days, walking up and down the flags opposite Park Row, from morning till night. No one can tell anything about him. The writer of this accosted him at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. All he could get out of him was that he was waiting for the "Comet;" that he had got private information it would be here precisely at 11 o'clock. Though Saturday has passed, and no comet has come, this mysterious being still pursues his pilgrimage from 7 o'clock in the morning till night. T. M. G.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday, at the residence of the Warden of the Almshouse.

The Warden of the Penitentiary forwarded a communication, stating that for some time past there has been received at that institution a bad quality of meat. The last lot was refused by the inmates. He asked that a better quality may be furnished.

Governor TIEMANN said that perhaps a mistake had been made by using as food for the inmates material intended for feed.

Governor MOLONEY said that an inferior quality of provisions was purchased by Mr. Spellman, because the cost was below market prices. The matter was referred to the Committee on Supplies.

A communication was received from the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, submitting a resolution adopted by them, June 5, to the effect that the Primary Department of School No. 6 (Randall's Island) be placed in the charge of the Principal of the Grammar Department of said school. Ordered on file.

After the transaction of other routine business the Board adjourned.

MEETING OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS—June 17.—The Board met pursuant to adjournment at the Common Pleas Court room, Part First. Present Commissioners WM. J. HASKETT and ROBERT D. HOLMES. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

HENRY S. CROCKER, Esq., Gramercy Park House, by his council, J. M. ACKLEY, Esq., presented an application for an innkeeper's license.

After a session of an hour the Board adjourned to meet at 10 A. M. to day, in the same place.

Commissioner HASKETT announced that it is the intention of the New-York Temperance Alliance to prosecute those storekeepers who sell liquor without license in preference to prosecuting members of the Liquor Dealers Association. Respectable storekeepers, he thinks, would do well to procure licenses immediately.

Next Monday the Board will commence to hold the fifty days' session for granting licenses and receiving applications as provided by the law.

COMMODORE STEVENS AND THE YACHT CLUB.—The New-York Yacht Club, at a special meeting, on Tuesday, adopted a series of resolutions deploring the loss which they had susteined in the death of Commodore JOHN C. STEVENS, who founded the Association. The flags of the New-York Yacht Squadron will be hoisted at half mast, while at anchor, for thirty days from the day on which the meeting was held, as a token of respect to his memory.

A copy of the resolutions will be sent to the family of Mr. STEVENS, and to the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squedron, of England. Commodore STEVENS had especial claims upon the regard of his fellow-members of the Club; through his fostering it has attained its present prosperous condition; and he, it will be remembered, was in command of the yacht *America* when, in 1851, she astonished our English friends, and carried off the prize, in the regatta at Cowes.

☞ A new and independent line between New-York and Boston has been established at a $3 fare, *via* Newport, Bristol and Providence. The steamer *Governor*, now running, will soon be followed by the steamer *Eastern City*.

☞ The dog law went into effect to-day. All dogs not safely muzzled are outlawed, and when found will be taken to the pound and there drowned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday at Staten Island, the President, G. C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

A communication from counsel was read to the Board, relative to a letter from the Quarantine Commissioners of notification of the temporary Quarantine. Counsel's opinion being that the Commissioners are *required* to take charge of the temporary hospital at Seguinn's Point.

The letter was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. CARRIGAN, GARRIGUE, and CURTISS.

The Committee appointed on the subject, reported in favor of paying the special police detailed by the Metropolitan Police Commission for their term of service, and recommended their discharge.

The Board then adjourned. The following is the usual weekly return:

Number Emigrants arrived to June 10, 1857	71,418
Number Emigrants arrived since June 17, 1857	3,953
Total	75,491
To same date in 1856	47,316
	1857. 1856.
Number inmates in Institution W. I.	1,269 1,525
Number inmates in Institution M. and F.	153 154
Total	1,423 1,679
Overdraft on Bank Jan. 1, 1857	$9,202 75
Aggregate receipts to June 10	$142,161 17
Receipts since June 17 for Commutation of Alien passengers	12,784 00—$154,945 17
Balance	$145,742 42
Disbursements as per previous account to June 10, 1857	$95,894 53
Sundry expenses of June 3 and 10	5,320 68—$101,215 41
Balance	$44,527 01

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BURDELL ESTATE.

Mr. Sanxay's Testimony Resumed—Dr. Burdell's Ledger Produced, Showing Entries made by him on the 28th and 29th of October—Testimony of Hiram N. Stevens, and A. Laflin—Catharine Lamb Relates a Conversation which she heard between Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham, in which they Speak of Marriage.

SURROGATE'S COURT—June 18.

The examination in the matter of the Burdell Estate was resumed before the Surrogate this morning at 10 o'clock A. M., when the following additional testimony was presented for the claimant:

The following paper, in the hand-writing of Dr Burdell, was offered in evidence by counsel for claimants:

"Received, New-York, Jan. 14, 1856, of Harvey Burdell, $35. it being the balance in full for law services, referee fees, and charges, and all other matters appertaining to the suit of Vorst *vs.* Vorst, before referee Wm. B. Horne, Esq. This is also all the demand I have against E. A. Cuningham, or her bond or other obligation for costs in the above entitled suit, and this is also a receipt for the suit of E. A. Cuningham. J. R. AMMERMAN. Attorney for Demis Vorst (Hubbard.)

Mr. Sanxay was again called to the stand and verified the following entries in the ledger of Dr. Burdell: Page 47, for filling a tooth on the 28th of October, charged to Mr. ALEX. Frazier's account; also, on page 73 an entry for the receipt of $20 from T. C. Fields on the 29th of October. He further testified as follows: It was a constant habit of Dr. B. to indulge in abuse of his relatives; he used to speak of the female sex as not being entitled to any confidence.

Mr. Clinton desired to show what Dr. Burdell's opinions of the Deity were, and his opinions of female chastity, but the question was objected to by the counsel for the contestant, and ruled out by the Surrogate.

Mr. Clinton offered, in evidence, three checks, numbered 3, 6, and 12. No. 3 read as follows:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1856.

ARTISANS' BANK:

Pay to Mrs. E. Van Ness, or order, thirty dollars. ($30.) HARVEY BURDELL.

Mr. Clinton contended that the entries in the check-book, which was produced, showed that Mrs. Cuningham's name was taken out. Dr. Burdell having first drawn the check in that name, but as he was then married to her, he did not wish her to use the name of CULNINGHAM, accordingly drew two of the checks in the name of Miss Van Ness and Mr. Gunther.

SIDAM N. STEVENS' TESTIMONY.

Hiram N. Stevens was sworn and testified: I live in Carroll place of this City; am a clerk at No. 70 Chambers street, with Stevens & Co.; have stopped at Taylor's Hotel in Herkimer; have been there five or six times; Taylor used to keep a register two years ago.

ADDISON LAFLIN'S TESTIMONY.

Addison Laflin sworn and testified: Am a paper manufacturer; have resided in the village of Herkimer about four years: knew the late Harvey Burdell; have seen him at Herkimer; I came on the 27th of October to New-York; took the steamboat train at five o'clock P. M.; did not see Dr. Burdell in that train, and did not see him on board the *New World* coming down the river; am in the habit of keeping a memorandum, in which I find that I left for New-York on the 27th of October; have not the book with me.

Cross examination—Never had any business with Dr. Burdell; I come in what is called the express train in which there is usually a large number of the passengers; there are frequently seven or eight cars in the train; have no recollection of seeing any body at the depôt whom I knew.

CATHERINE LAMB'S TESTIMONY.

Catherine Lamb was sworn, and testified as follows—Live at No. 174 Fourth-avenue; am housemaid with Mrs. Van Ness; lived with Mrs. Burdell five years ago, and left her last June two years ago; lived with her when she resided at Twenty-fourth street; saw Dr. Burdell when he came there; he used to come there often—came every day, sometimes twice a day, to see Mrs. Cunningham; he used to go out with her; they treated each other very kindly, indeed; saw Dr. Burdell last October, at No. 31 Bond-street; Mrs. Cunningham was present when I saw Dr. Burdell; Mrs. C. asked me to come and live with her; I told her I heard she was going to break up house; she said no, she was going to be married; I asked who with; she said with Dr. Burdell; I said, "Are you, Doctor?" and he said "Yes, and you can come and live with us;" I came down the next day to No. 31 Bond-street for him to finish my teeth; he said then, "wouldn't I come back;" I said I would see about it, and that was all.

Cross examination—Do not know whether it was middle of the month; I know it was the month of October; I have told no person about it until I told Mrs. Burdell the other evening; she was making me about it at No. 31 Bond-street; Mrs. Cunningham sent for me and asked me if I remembered this; Mrs. Cunningham did not ask me anything about what day of the month it was; the finishing of my teeth took about half an hour; did not have much conversation with the Doctor; Mrs. Cunningham was not present the second day, when the Doctor was finishing my teeth; it was Thursday when he fixed my teeth first; did not tell Mrs. Cunningham that it was Thursday; I paid him $5 50 for fixing my teeth; did not find him busy when I went there; went in at the basement door and went up stairs; did not see Hannah Conlon or Mary Donohue or Mary Murphy; have not been doing any work for Mrs. C. lately; have been staying two years this June with Mrs. Van Ness; have told Mrs. Van Ness about it since I saw Mrs. C.; did not know Mrs. Van Ness was going to be a witness; heard of the murder at the time of it; have been in the habit of calling this lady Mrs. Burdell ever since she was in the Tombs; heard Mrs. Van Ness call her so and also Miss Van Ness; went twice to see Mrs. C. in the Tombs; have seen her at Mrs. Van Ness' once since she was at the Tombs; don't remember who told me that Mrs. C. was married; I didn't want to mention the conversation I heard, because I had my own business to attend to; Mrs. C. asked me if I remembered what Dr. B. said to her when I got my teeth filled; I said yes; she did not tell me last week what Dr. Burdell had said; she asked me if I remembered what it was that Dr. B. said when he fixed my teeth, that is all; she never asked me what Dr. B. said at any other time than the time when he fixed my teeth; I am sure of this; she never talked to me about any other conversations of Dr. Burdell's, or asked me anything about what she said before or after that time; the Doctor was a pretty good-natured man at the time when he fixed my teeth; this conversation took place while he was fixing my teeth; this conversation in which I asked him if he was going to be married, and he said yes; never asked him the question but this once.

Q.—Who talked to you about testifying to-day? A.—They sent me a paper; Miss Van Ness gave it to me; she said I would have to come down here; this was last Friday; don't remember whether it was before or after I talked with Mrs. C.; Miss Van Ness didn't say anything else in that conversation; I told Mrs. Van Ness and Miss Van Ness that I had to come here; don't know whether it was the same day or after; have had no conversation about it with any of the other members of Mrs. C.'s family.

ABNER LANE'S TESTIMONY.

Abner Lane was sworn, and testified as follows: My business is that of agent for oil paintings; I served a subpœna on Dr. Burdell.

Q.—Is that the original subpœna of which you left a copy? [handing the paper.] A.—Yes, Sir; I served it on him at No. 31 Bond-street, on the 27th of October; he talked ten or fifteen minutes about witnesses, and then went together to Dr. Main's office, and there had room talk about one or two witnesses.

Cross-examination—Was at the Court, on this business, two or three times, but not at this time; I was a supernumerary in the office of my brother, who is a lawyer, and who was an attorney for Griffin, in the suit of Warner *vs.* Griffin; Dr. Burdell was the first person I served a subpœna on; Dr. Main the second; the witness also gave the names of other parties on whom he served subpœnas;) I saw my brother on the 28th, at the office, after dinner; he said to me: "I do not know but I may want to use you again, to serve his subpœnas again;" I subpœnaed only two or three the second time—Dr. Nait and another gentleman, whose name I can't recollect; did not subpœna Dr. Burdell or Dr. Maie, the second time; when I subpœnaed Dr. Burdell it might have been twelve or one o'clock: my brother handed me the subpœna at seven or eight o'clock in the morning; I rang the bell at the Doctor's, and he came to the door; couldn't say that my brother was engaged the next day after the witnesses were subpœned in the trial of the case; was not in the court on the 29th or 29th of October; knew that the trial was coming on the 28th; the case was put off twice, I think; it might have been put off three or four days the last time: the trial lasted, on and off, some week or ten days; I left the office before it was through; the indorsement on the subpœna is not in my handwriting.

Judge Dean said that it was absolutely necessary for him to leave this case for the day. When he was taken from here yesterday, the summons was such that he did not feel authorized to obey it. He was detained until after 9 o'clock, so that he had been unable to see any of his associates this morning. He asked the Court for a recess of half an hour that he might consult with them in regard to the facts of which he was in possession, so that they might go on with the case.

A recess of half an hour was accordingly ordered.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD D. STILWELL.

Richard D. Stilwell, a clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court, was sworn, and verified the Calendar of that Court for the October Term of 1856, in which the case of *Warner* vs. *Griffin* was set down for October 27, and in which Dr. Burdell had been subpœnaed as a witness.

Upon the cross-examination, the witness stated that no Jury causes were tried on that day, nor on the 28th; the case taken up on the 29th was that of *Sickles* vs. *Borden*, a patent case about a steam cut-off. The trial of the case, *Warner* vs. *Griffin*, was commenced on the 10th day of November.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN SPARKS.

Mr. John Sparks was then called and testified as follows: I am now, and have been, for a number of years, a Deputy Clerk of the Court of Sessions and Oyer and Terminer; have heard of Cyrenus Stevens; the indictment now shown me (Mr. Clinton having handed the witness some papers) was found in the Court of Common Pleas and Oyer and Terminer on the 15th of June, 1832, against Cyrenus Stevens for forgery in the second degree.

Mr. Tilden—I wish to make the point whether the counsel thinks the indictment would hurt anybody.

Mr. Clinton—Mr. Stevens swore, upon his examination, that he was never indicted in his life.

TESTIMONY OF GILBERT P. HAYS.

Gilbert F. Hays was then called, and testified as follows: Have been a policeman of this City for the last twenty-five years; am now an officer appointed by the Sheriff; I know Cyrenus Stevens; have known him by reputation for twenty-five years; during that time his character has been very bad, as bad as bad can be.

By Mr. Clinton—Do you know anything about his occupation?

The Surrogate—That course of inquiry will not do. We cannot try him here.

Q.—What is his reputation for truth and veracity? A.—I would not believe him under oath in any manner or shape.

Q.—I would ask you whether he is a man well known to the Police?

Mr. Edwards objected to the question.

Mr. Clinton—What I propose to prove by this witness and other Policemen—and it is unfortunate that the father of this gentleman is not alive, distinguished as he was for his great skill in Police matters—is this: that for the last thirty-five years, if not more, Mr. Stevens has been known to the Police as a counterfeiter and receiver of stolen goods, and that his associations during all the period to which I have referred have been with thieves and counterfeiters. Your Honor knows the testimony which he gave before you, and I think it is right that we should know who this pure and spotless witness was who swears away the character of this lady.

Mr. Tilden—I would suggest to your Honor, that it was proved by the office boys and by several other persons of unimpeachable character that Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were in association with the plaintiff, the claimant in this case. If this is offered as rebutting testimony to shew that any character which she might have acquired is impaired by associations with them by which the gentleman alleges that they have been surrounded, I do not know but it would be legitimate.

Mr. Clinton—The counsel does not object, then, to the question.

The Surrogate—I shall not allow it, as I do not intend to sit here and try crimes.

Mr. Edwards—With regard to this indictment there is an affidavit of Stevens' accompanying it to the effect that he was not guilty of forgery.

Mr. Clinton said that the indictment was only offered by him in evidence.

By Mr Clinton—What has been Stevens' reputation as to truth and veracity since the time you first knew him down to the present time? A.—Very bad, and I would not believe him under oath in any manner and shape, directly or indirectly.

Mr. Edwards—I presume all the papers about the forgery are to be received.

Mr. Clinton—I do not want to offer anything but the indictment.

The Surrogate reserved the question whether he would admit the affidavit or not.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES B. WELSH.

James B. Welsh was then called and testified as follows: I keep a hotel at present; was many years a policeman, but left the service when the new organization came in, which was about ten years ago; knew Cyrenus Stevens well when I was upon the police; I first knew him about 25 years ago or thereabouts; his reputation has been bad from that time until the present, as dealing in counterfeit money and such kind of business; I would not believe him under oath.

JAMES WILSON'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. James Wilson was next sworn, and testified as follows: I am a bed-joiner, residing at Elizabethport, New Jersey, and was a tenant of Dr. Burdell for two years, up to the time of his death; have seen him at my house five or six times, and I saw Mrs. Cunningham there with the Doctor about a year ago; on the Tuesday or Wednesday of the week before the murder I met the Doctor at the corner of Broadway and Broome streets; I was on my way to see him upon business when I met him; I said, "How do you do, Doctor," and said he, "how do you do, Wilson;" I said, "how is Mrs. Burdell, or Mrs. Burdell that is to be," and he says, "it is Mrs. B. I am sorry to say, or I am sorry for it;" I had joked with him two or three times before, and asked him how the lady was that he brought down to our house.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Could not say when it was that I asked him this question, but it was when he came for rent; when I met him at the corner of Broadway and Broome streets we were together some five or six minutes; when he was down to our house in January, if I recollect right, I asked him if he knew of anybody who had any money to loan, and he said that he could let me have a little in a week or two; that was the reason I was going to see him, when I met him; he said he was sorry he could not accommodate me then; that was a main part of the conversation; I asked him if he would not take a ball ticket to a fireman's ball which was to be given in our ward; he said he never took such tickets; I did not feel much interest about Mrs. Cunningham, but I remember what was said about her; I said, "How is Mrs. C. ?" or "How is Mrs. Burdell that is to be?" he replied, "I am sorry to say it is Mrs. Burdell," or, "I am sorry that it is Mrs. Burdell;" he did not say he was sorry "if it was Mrs. Burdell;" he seemed very solemn in saying it, but I can't say that he felt very bad; I am not aware that there were any other words said about this affair but those I have repeated; the first person I mentioned this conversation to was Mr. Fairbanks, of Elizabethport, some time last week; Mr. F. asked me if I was going on with the drain about my house; I said that I was going to have nothing to do with it, for I did not know how the property was to be settled; I asked if he had any idea how it was to be settled; he said that Mrs. Burdell was going to be the owner of the property; Mr. Fairbanks is not the agent of the property; there is none of the rent in arrear; in the conversation with Mr. Fairbanks he did not say whether the estate was settled or not, but he said he did not see anything to keep her out of it; I said if Mrs. Burdell knew what I did she would have had me on the stand; then he asked me, what do you know, and I told him the conversation that passed between me and the Doctor; he said he would send her word; I have said to my wife and several others that Mrs. Cunningham was Mrs. Burdell, and that I had no doubt about it, that the Doctor had told me so; the Doctor did not seem to be very lively when I talked with him at the time I met him; I thought he appeared sad; have not seen Mrs. Cunningham recently; the first person I talked with after I talked with Mr. Fairbanks was my wife, and I told her that Mr. Fairbanks thought I ought to come down here; she said I ought not to have anything to do with the matter; I came directly here and the subpœna was put into my hands at a quarter past twelve o'clock by Mr. Schenck; I never mentioned to my wife the conversation I have given until the murder case; paid $100 a year for the rent of my house; never had any business with Dr. Burdell except as a tenant.

JEROME B FELLOWS' TESTIMONY.

Mr. Jerome B. Fellows was then sworn, and testified as follows: Am a merchant at No. 30 Pearl-street, and reside at No. 22 Bond street; have seen Dr. Burdell; was present at the Coroner's inquest at the first Sunday when Rev. Mr. Marvine was there; had a conversation with him after he was examined before the Coroner and came down stairs; Mr. Dennison, one of the Directors of the Artisans' Bank, Mr. Frazier and Mr. Howell, I think were present also; Mr. Marvine was talking about the murder and I stood listening; after he got through I asked him whether or not it was Dr. Burdell that he married, and he told me that he was positive as he could be that it was Dr. Burdell, but at the same time as Eckel was a similar-looking man it might be doubtful; if he could see Eckel he could make up his mind immediately.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

This was after Mr. Marvine had come down stairs; he did not say that he was as positive as any man could be; he stood very near me so that I could hear him.

Mr. Clinton suggested that the Surrogate adjourn now, it being 4 o'clock, until to-morrow morning. They were prepared to finish their testimony in half an hour more. He made this announcement so that counsel might be prepared upon the other side.

The Surrogate then adjourned the Court till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

James A. Philips vs. *Edward J. Powers.*—Motion granted.

John C. Wheeler, &c., vs. *F. A. Fowler.*—Motion for leave to commence action granted.

Benjamin V. Corwin vs. *L. H. Simpson, &c.*—Referred to Edward E. Cowles.

Barney Murray vs. *Walker & Jones, et al.*—Motion to strike out demurrer as frivolous denied.

Antoine Bernard vs. *Cents Vierre.*—Motice granted.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, June 18.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 221 to 227, 174, 182, 214, 217. *Part II.*—Nos. 416, 495, 783½, 903¾, 921, 934, 939, 971, 977, 986, 989, 993, 1000, 1008, 1013, 1016, 1053, 1054, 265, 610, 1024, 1095, 1093½, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1002, 1108.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 84, 602, 491, 621, 623, 705, 251, 252, 443, 8, 9, 189, 197, 239, 488, 1622, 616, 320, 718 to 717, 553, 229, 190, 696, 590, 389, 530, 531, 563.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 614, 1165, 860½, 740, 776, 779, 781, 784, 790, 793, 795, 796, 797, 804, 84, 812, 815, 810¾, 820, 821, 826 to 832, 83, 835, 836.

LONG ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday.

The Vagrant Act—A committee reported in favor of leasing the old Penitentiary building to the City of Brooklyn at the nominal sum of $100, to be used as an Asylum under the Vagrant Act of 1853, which requires all idle and truant children about the streets, who have no parents and who have parents and they refuse to care for them, to be arrested by the police and cared for at the public expense. The City has appropriated $10,000 for this project.

The report was adopted.

Assembly District—The committee having in charge the redistricting of the County into *seven* instead of *three* Assembly Districts, reported that they had not been able to agree upon any one plan, but each member of the Committee submitted a plan, making three, from which the Board could select.

The following plan was adopted:

No. Dist	Ward or Town.	Rep. Pop. of Ward or Town.	Rep. Pop of Dist
1	New Utrecht	1713	
	Gravesend	859	
	Flatlands	1201	
	Flatbush	1824	
	New Lotts	1498	
	Eighth Ward	3655	
	Seventeenth Ward	4327	
	Eighteenth Ward	1963	17040
2	First Ward	3690	
	Sixth Ward	10979	
	Twelfth Ward	3902	18841
3	Fourth Ward	8841	
	Tenth Ward	14708	23549
4	Second Ward	5647	
	Third Ward	6246	
	Fifth Ward	11545	23438
5	Ninth Ward	5962	
	Eleventh Ward	16445	22407
6	Thirteenth Ward	11005	
	Fourteenth Ward	8992	19997
7	Seventh Ward	6774	
	Fifteenth Ward	4795	
	Sixteenth Ward	7473	
	Nineteenth Ward	2976	22018
			147290

The vote stood as follows:

Ayes—Mayor Powell, Supervisors McLaughlin, White, Bell, Bleecker, Hamilton, Smith, Campbell, Delaney, Cummings, Lindsey, Bontelle, Woodworth, Bergen, Schoonmaker, Stryker, Ryder—17.

Noes—Studwell, Adams, Will, Cross.

Supervisor BLEECKER, who reported the plan adopted, said he did so, *not because it was the best division that could be made for the community, but because it was best for the Democratic party*, and he believed Democracy the best for any community.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.—Sergeant PATTERSON, of the Second Precinct, Brooklyn, while going his rounds Monday night, was attacked and severely beaten by a gang of rowdies, who said they made the attack because he was a "Metropolitan." A complaint has been made against several of the assailants, who will probably be arrested to-day.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.—In the Brooklyn Common Council, Monday evening, Alderman KALBFLEISCH, of the Eighteenth Ward, charged that at least one member of the Board of Health had received a bribe, and offered a resolution appointing a committee to investigate. He subsequently based his charge upon rumor, and the resolution was adopted.

DISEASED MEAT.—WILLIAM DOUGHERTY and JOHN TALBOT, keepers of a meat-market in Jay-street, Brooklyn, were held, on Tuesday, by Justice CORSWELL, to answer a charge of selling diseased meat.

☞ The Health Officer of Brooklyn reports eighty deaths for the week ending Saturday last.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*

WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at former quotations. Pearls $7 75; Pots, $8 12½@$8 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7½c. ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is in demand, and is now worth 32c @32½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at previous figures. Java, 15¾c.@16¾c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.; Bahia, 10½c., ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, yesterday, 91,209 pks.

COTTON—Is in fair request, and is stiffly held.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There was no blood shed in the City yesterday on account of the Mayor's resistance to the laws. Four regiments were under arms throughout the day, but were not called into active service. The Mayor was not taken before Recorder SMITH, as was the programme; but during the day he admitted the authority of the Metropolitan Police by accepting the service of a warrant at their hands upon him, Gen. SANDFORD standing by and assuring him that he must. Judge RUSSELL three times during the day changed the place at which the writ of *habeas corpus* was made returnable.

On the return of the writ before Judge RUSSELL, at 2 o'clock, Judge DEAN argued the motion to discharge Mayor WOOD, contending that the affidavit on which the warrant had been issued was insufficient, and also that the Mayor was not amenable to arrest for acts done in his official capacity.

Attorney-General HALL replied, quoting the statute, to show that a Magistrate had discretion to issue a warrant on the allegation of an offence being committed, when founded on information and belief. The other point, that the Mayor could *not* be indicted for *any* act done in his official capacity, was, he argued, a monstrous proposition, untenable and unsupported by authority. Judge RUSSELL reserved his decision until 3 o'clock to-day, if prepared, or if not then, to Friday, the Mayor in the meantime to continue in the custody of the Sheriff.

The anticipations of a riot continued until near sundown. Several alarms of fire increased the excitement, and the parade of sundry companies of military in the street tended to complicate the matter. The papers, however, of which frequent editions were issued throughout the day kept the people so well informed that in ten minutes after the adjournment of the Court of Sessions comparative quiet was restored. The showers of the afternoon and the heavy rain of the evening contributed much towards keeping the peace. The following dispatch was received last evening from Boston:

GOVERNOR KING left Boston this afternoon in the 3 o'clock train for New-York, accompanied by Colonels STEWARD and LEROY of his staff. During the forenoon he received a dispatch signed by some of the State Police Commissioners requiring his immediate return, and asking that the Seventh Regiment might be ordered immediately to New-York as their presence was indispensable. The Governor accordingly immediately drew up and signed an order for the regiment to leave at 5½ o'clock. After the Governor had gone, however, and all the preparations had been made for the return of the regiment, Col. DURYEA received a telegraphic message from General SANDFORD telling him there was no necessity for his immediate return, whereupon Col. DURYEA countermanded the order for the return of the regiment.

The Governor arrived in town about midnight.

The argument in the Court of Appeals in the Metropolitan Police case was proceeded with yesterday, by Messrs. O'CONNOR for Mayor WOOD, and EVARTS and CUTTING for the new Commissioners. Judge EDMONDS will speak this morning and close the argument. It is expected that a decision will not be rendered until the latter part of next week.

The letter from Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, of Nicaragua, to the President of the United States, embodying a protest against the recent action of Commander DAVIS, of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, will be found in our columns this morning. He sets out with a claim to be "the rightful and lawful Chief Executive" of Nicaragua, and details all the circumstances of his connection with the fortunes of that Republic, from his first correspondence with CASTILLON to the seizure of the *Granada* by Capt. DAVIS and the subsequent capitulation. He is very bitter against Capt. DAVIS and his officers, and calls upon the President to take such action as will entirely clear the Government of the United States from "any participation in the insults and degradation which Nicaragua has received" at their hands.

The celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill at Boston yesterday was a grand affair. The great feature of the occasion was the inauguration of a statue of Gen. WARREN, whose name is inseparably connected with the historical event commemorated. The inauguration address was delivered by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, and the response was made by Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. Both speeches—for advance copies of which we are indebted to the courtesy of members of the Boston Press—will be found in full elsewhere, together with a very full telegraphic sketch of all the other proceedings of interest.

The Kansas Free-State Legislature met at Topeka on the 9th inst., but no quorum was present on the first day. On the 11th, W. A. PHILLIPS was elected by the Senate U. S. Senator, in place of Col. LANE. The Free-State Convention also met on the 9th, and the former action of the Free-State men, disowning the Territorial Government, etc., was reaffirmed. The action of the Convention is sustained by the Legislature.

AUGUSTE PAROT, one of the prisoners in the French Extradition case, which was recently decided by Commissioner BETTS, was yesterday given into the custody of the Deputy Jailor of Eldridge-street Jail, acting on behalf of the Sheriff, by United States Marshal RYNDERS. Commissioner BETTS denied an application of the French Consul-General to reopen the case, and decided that the United States had no authority to detain PAROT. With the assistance of his counsel, Messrs. TOWNSHEND and GALBRAITH, the prisoner succeeded in making his escape from the Deputy soon after his surrender by the Marshal.

Commencement at Spingler Institute came off yesterday morning with *éclat*. The exercises were commenced at 11 o'clock. After a chant—"Thy will be done"—a selection from the Scriptures was read and prayer offered. An original song—"Farewell to the Graduates"—appropriate to the occasion, followed. Compositions by members of the graduating classes were read, parting hymns were sung, and Dr. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, the Principal, presented diplomas to the senior class with an affecting address. In the evening the twenty-third *soirée musicale*, under the direction of Professors BERG and LEATI, closed the anniversary exercises of the Institute. There were duetts, and solos, and choruses, and performances on the harp and piano-forte, all by pupils of the School. It was an interesting occasion and seemed to be especially enjoyed by the parents and friends of the pupils, who thronged the rooms. The following are the members of the Graduating Class:—Misses Harriet V. Abbott, Me.; Fannie Anderson, N. Y.; Mary S. Andrews, N. Y.; Laura M. Ayres, Tenn.; Laura J. Baker, N. J.; Henrietta V. Barnum, N. Y.; Fannie Burch, N. Y.; Ellen F. Clark, N. Y.; Annie E. Goulson, Miss.; Clara B. Coventry, N. Y.; Rebecca Curtis, N. Y.; Elizabeth C. Delano, Ohio; Virginia M. Gibson, N. Y.; Anna Gilman, Me.; Sarah H. Hills, N. Y.; Helen W. Lndlow, N. Y.; Gertrude McNamee, N. Y.; Mary Anna Palmer, N. Y.; Josephine Perry, N. Y.; S. Agnes Pinney, N. Y.; Harriett O. Scultz, N. Y.; Catharine L. Smith, N. Y.; Carrie E. Stiles, N. J.; Elizabeth J. Stokes, N. Y.; Adelaide Van Dyke, N. Y.

The testimony in the matter of the "Burdell Estate" is now nearly all presented before the Surrogate, the counsel for the claimant having announced, at the close of yesterday's proceedings, that they would finish this morning in half an hour. About a dozen witnesses were examined yesterday. CATHARINE LAMB testified to a conversation, last October, between the Doctor and Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, at No. 31 Bond street, in which they talked of their marriage, and asked CATHARINE to come and live with them. Dr. BURDELL'S ledger was produced, showing entries made by him on the 28th and 29th of October. Witnesses were introduced to impeach the testimony of CYRENUS STEVENS. It is understood that the counsel will not sum up to-morrow, but that a recess of two or three days will be taken before their arguments will be made.

The steward of the steamship *Fulton* was arrested yesterday charged with attempting to smuggle some diamonds and other precious stones, worth about $50,000, into this port. He was held to bail in the sum of $5,000, before United States Commissioner BRINGMAN, to answer the charge. The diamonds have been given over to the keeping of the Collector of the Port.

Broadway was thoroughly swept, on Monday night, from Union-square to Bowling Green. It was again swept on Tuesday night, with exception of that portion of it which flanks the Park. The contractor, Mr. SMITH, thought it was not safe to risk the machines in that part of the street while the excited crowd around the City Hall remained there. The same considerations deterred them only from cleaning that part of Broadway last night.

A special meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held last evening, at which a very valuable paper was read by Dr. SQUIB, of the U. S. N., on the manufacture, properties and tests of chloroform. Dr. CLARK continued the discussion of puerperal fever, in some very interesting statements. Dr. MCNULTY presented some resolutions on the filth of the City.

The Board of Education failed to hold its regular session last evening for the want of a quorum.

The Live Stock Market showed less activity and less firmness yesterday. The week's receipts of Beeves were 524 less than last week—and about 1,000 less than the weekly average for last year. There were more available, however, than butchers required,—at the high rates prevailing. A more plentiful supply of Mutton deducts somewhat from the Beef trade,—and strawberries and fresh vegetables come in for competition with the heavier and more costly meat-diet. Yet prices for Beeves at Forty-Fourth-street presented no noticeable change as compared with those of last week,—ranging from 11c.@13c. per lb.

The Appointment of Street Commissioner.

It is, of course, understood by every one, that the tumults which have been excited by the Mayor, during the past three days, derive from the question—Who has the right to hold, or to fill the office of Street Commissioner, made vacant by the death of Mr. TAYLOR? There are three individuals who claim the Street Commissioner's place, viz., Mr. DANIEL D. CONOVER, the appointee of Governor KING; Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN, nominated by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen; and Mr. CHARLES TURNER, who held the post of Deputy under the late incumbent. Each of the aspirants affects to recognize the new Charter, the ordinances of the Common Council, and the statutes of the State, as guides of action in the premises. It only remains, therefore, to be seen what the law is, in order to judge of the degree of weight which ought to attach to the respective pretensions of the three candidates. Mr. DEVLIN is an adherent of the political fortunes of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, though it is understood he aided the election of the late Street Commissioner; Mr. CONOVER is a political friend of Governor KING; and Mr. TURNER is a Whig Know-Nothing; but it is to be hoped that political feeling will be sufficiently disregarded by the thinking masses of the people to enable them to form a judgment at the present time, *in accordance with law*, and not biased by mere party instincts.

Mayor WOOD founds his claim to nominate a Street Commissioner solely upon the 19th section of the new charter. It reads as follows:

"The Mayor, Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation, shall each be elected by the electors of the City; the Mayor for the term of two years, the Counsel to the Corporation for the term of three years, and the Comptroller for the term of four years. The Comptroller shall be voted for upon a separate ballot. *The other heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen.* The Board of Aldermen shall have power to confirm or reject all nominations of officers made by the Mayor; and whenever any person nominated by the Mayor shall be rejected by the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor shall immediately nominate another person."

If the clause in italics stood alone, or if there were no limitation to it elsewhere, it might be considered as conclusive in favor of the Mayor. There are other provisions, however, which show that the possibility of vacancies occurring in the superintendence of Departments, previous to the expiration, on the 1st of January, 1858, of Mr. TAYLOR'S term, was probably contemplated by the framers of the new Charter, and that the right of Mr. WOOD to fill them was, in any case, explicitly provided against. The 51st section of the Charter reads as follows:

"The Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen, PROVIDED FOR IN THIS ACT, *shall be elected at the first election for Charter Officers to be held after the passage hereof, which election shall take place on the first Tuesday* OF DECEMBER, 1857."

As the Charter also declares, that the "Street Commissioner shall continue in office until the expiration of his term," which would have been at a period subsequent to the next election, the present Mayor cannot, by any process of reasoning, suppose himself to be the "Mayor provided for in the Act," who shall be elected "on the first Tuesday of December, 1857." No other "Mayor" than such *future* incumbent of the office of Chief Executive, as the people may choose, can supply vacancies under the authority conferred by the 19th section. Power to act in the present emergency, is bestowed by the Charter upon *no one*; nor is *any direct provision whatsoever made by it for filling the office* recently held by Mr. TAYLOR. It becomes necessary to look elsewhere for a means of solving the difficulty. The decision of Hon. NICHOLAS HILL, than whom a higher legal authority could scarcely have been appealed to by Governor KING, is based upon this necessity. Respecting the illegality of any appointment to the office by the Mayor, he is most explicit, as follows:

"*No power over this vacancy is given to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen by the 19th or any other section of the amended charter.* Even the power of *appointment* given by that section was not to take effect, in respect to *this office*, until the expiration of the term of the deceased incumbent. (Sec. 51.) The cases, moreover, in which the power to fill vacancies was intrusted to the Mayor and Aldermen are *expressly* designated, and their right to fill them in cases *not* designated, is thus excluded by implication." (Section 20.)

And he adds:

"I know of no special enactment or other law authorizing the filling of this vacancy, except the statute passed Feb. 3, 1849, (Laws of 1849, Sec. 28,) and it seems to me that the case comes fairly within the power there given to the Governor."

The act to which Mr. HILL refers, reads as follows:

"Whenever vacancies shall exist or shall occur in *any of the offices of this State*, where no provision is now made by law for filling the same, *the Governor shall appoint some suitable person* who may be eligible to the office so vacant or to become vacant, to execute the duties thereof, until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election, after the happening of the vacancy at which such officer could be by law elected, and the person so appointed to fill such vacancy, shall possess all the rights and powers, and be subject to all the liabilities, duties and obligations of such officer as they are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; but nothing in this act contained shall authorize the Governor to fill a vacancy in the office of County Judge and Surrogate, or either of them, where provision is made by law for the election of local officers under the 15th section of article 6 of the Constitution of this State."

The question might arise how far the Street Commissioner is to be considered an "*officer of this State*," but as "*local officers*," under State laws, are referred to as embraced within the meaning of the act, this objection seems to be sufficiently disposed of. It is the well-founded opinion of Mr. HILL, who is an out-and-out Democrat, as well as of the Governor, that the latter has the power of making the appointment, which the Mayor cannot, and, in spite of the intrusion of Mr. DEVLIN, and the disturbances to which the WOOD struggle for more patronage has given rise, this will probably be the view which will be sustained by the Courts.

The ordinance of 1849, organizing the Departments of the Municipal Government, provides that "in case of a vacancy in the office of Street Commissioner, the Deputy shall act as Street Commissioner, until the vacancy shall be supplied by a new appointment, and until the person appointed shall be duly qualified." Mr. TURNER, Deputy of the late Commissioner, claims office under this ordinance, and justly claimed, for some days, that the Mayor had no legal right to supersede him. If, however, as appears from the statute of 1849, the right of filling offices vacated, for which there is "no other provision by law," is vested in the Governor, Mr. CONOVER is now his superior officer, and, distasteful as it may be to him individually, it is his duty to submit to the law.

The Era of Rowdies.

We are fast verging on a period when physical strength will become the great standard of fitness for public office. The system of competitive examinations so long in use in that old and highly-respectable concern, the Chinese Empire, and which is gradually working its way into adoption in many European countries, has clearly no chance of finding favor in our eyes. If any great change takes place in our mode of filling vacancies—if the claims of merit are ever substituted for those of political partisanship, it will certainly not be merit of a moral or intellectual kind. For the examiner's chair, we shall substitute a weighing-machine, a crowbar, or boxing-gloves. Instead of extorting from candidates specimens of English composition, or boring them with questions on history or geography, calling for the solution of a problem, or the working out of an equation, upon the absurd plan now pursued in London, we shall ascertain their dead weight, their height in their stockings, their breadth around the chest, their freedom from organic disease, and the length of their arms. The old world has tried, with more or less success, the government of birth, of wealth, of talent, and of military organization. It will be our proud lot to inaugurate the reign of pure and unmitigated brute force. A famous buffer, far from pursuing a disreputable calling and winning ignoble triumphs, may then aspire with confidence to the highest offices in the State. A man of two hundred pounds weight may feel tolerably sure of a seat in the Common Council. Five feet ten will give one a fair chance of the office of District-Attorney. A six-footer will have his choice either of the Street Commissionership, or a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. Those who rise much above the average of height or rotundity, by dint of being fat and strong, extend their reputation beyond their native State, become leaders of parties, and find federal offices fall within their grasp. A man's paunch or calves will get him a Secretaryship of State, or a foreign embassy, or he will be serenaded for his *embonpoint*. How the price of beef would rise, and the consumption of beer extend! What honors would await all professors of the noble art of self-defence. Good hits would then bring down as enthusiastic applause as now; but they would be hits delivered by the clenched fist, and not sparks from a glowing intellect. Seeing a giant in the street, men would say—"What a Mayor he would make," or "What an Attorney-General he might become." Mind would at last give way to muscle, and ideas to inches.

We have no doubt that many of our readers, on perusing the above suggestions, will accuse us of extravagance. Nothing can be further from our intention than either to outrage probability, or practice on public credulity. That we are really tending in this direction, a very small amount of attention to what is passing around us will show. A man has clearly no chance in political life, now-a-days, unless he is a practiced bruiser. For instance: Has the position of Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES not been lowered by his supposititious castigation at the hands of Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY? or has MURPHY not suffered from being worsted in a personal encounter with SICKLES? We know not which way the issue went, but, on whichever side the victory lay, the illustration is equally good. Capt. RYNDERS is certainly not a large man, but he is an active and determined man, and, in a prize-fight, we have not the slightest doubt he would deliver some very hard knocks upon his adversary's countenance. The gallant officer, until this year, never attracted public attention save by displays of physical force. What he wants in size he makes up for in vigor, and has consequently been appointed United States Marshal. We are sorry that the principle upon which the Federal authorities have so wisely acted in his case is not adhered to more rigidly in our selection of our State and Municipal officers. The right to fill offices in this city is no longer determined by the Courts of Justice, or the mandates of the Executive. The new Commissioners of Police, for instance, can only maintain their position by dint of scientific bruising, on the part of their adherents. The possession of station-houses, the right to capture felons are both determined by personal encounters between rival ministers of the law. The tenacity with which Captain SPEIGHT held on to the railings in the Street Commissioner's office the other day has evidently created a profound impression on the public mind. A public official, whom twelve men cannot drag out of an office, is *prima facie* lawfully appointed; but he must take into account that the weight of this authority is somewhat lessened by the fact that he was very near being throttled by a large Irishman, named "MULLIGAN," and MULLIGAN is one of Mayor WOOD'S party. Had MULLIGAN not compressed Mr. SPEIGHT'S windpipe, we should certainly have been prepared to set down the Constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police act as beyond question. As it is, we have our doubts.

Then take the case of Mr. CONOVER. We are not aware what is the precise extent of this gentleman's bodily powers, but after what has occurred, it is quite plain to us that his appointment is not simply illegal, but a gross blunder. Governor KING should have appointed a more muscular man. It is mere driveling to quote the Revised Statutes, or the new Charter, to us, in support of the claims of a man to an office of such importance as the Street Commissionership, who has allowed himself, though aided by two clerks, to be dragged ignominiously from his office desk, and deposited in the street with torn clothes and ruffled countenance. He ought to have given TURNER a black eye by way of confirming his appointment as Deputy, and then delivered a few such taps on the "knowledge boxes" of Mayor WOOD'S police as would have at least vindicated Governor KING'S judgment in selecting him. More care is evidently called for at the hands of the Republican Party in making its nominations. It wants practiced buffers—men long in the arms, broad in the chest, with plenty of wind, and not under six feet, and who "strike from the shoulder"—men who "travel on their muscle." We want to have an end of the present state of anarchy, and we know of no way of arriving at that desirable consummation so soon as by the infliction by one party upon the other of a thorough and effectual drubbing, to establish the superiority of one side or the other.

COMPETITION FOR THE GREAT EASTERN.—A marvelous spirit of hospitality is shown by some of our neighbors in their desire to receive the *Great Eastern* on her first passage from England to this Continent. Norfolk and Portland have both sent forward a polite request to be permitted the honor of entertaining the monster on her arrival, although it is by no means certain that even though she should ever leave port at all she would come to this country. Unless she come across the Atlantic on an experimental trip merely, whatever cargo she may bring, whether of merchandise or human beings, its destination would probably be for this port, and it would be decidedly the more sensible plan for her to come here.

The only obstacles in the way of her coming to New-York, is the lack of a sufficient depth of water on the bar of Sandy Hook. But New-York has the advantage which no other sea port on the Atlantic Coast can boast of, of two entrances from the ocean, and, if the gate way by Sandy Hook is deficient in water, there is no such deficiency through that other entrance, which is known by the name of Hell-Gate; and this latter entrance, notwithstanding its unpromising name, is equally safe as the other, and much more picturesque and pleasant, while the water is deep enough for a ship twice the size of the *Great Eastern*, great as she is. It is through Hell-Gate that three or four of our largest steamers make their daily passages, and there is no reason why the *Great Eastern* should not come to New-York through that entrance. In fact Hell-Gate is within the City limits, and the monster steamer might lie there much more securely and comfortably than she can in the Thames where she is built. We have no wish to deprive either Norfolk or Portland of whatever advantages are to be derived from the great ship; but our merchants and City officials should not permit the idea to be sent abroad that there is any obstacle to the entrance of the *Great Eastern* to our port if her proprietors should be desirous of sending her here; and, if the object be to let her be seen by the largest number of persons New-York is the proper place for her to be sent to.

THE MAYOR'S ROAD TO RUIN.—If Mayor WOOD had tried his best to gratify his worst enemy he could not have accomplished that object more effectually than he has done by his conduct during the past ten days. If he had resigned his office, as he once positively threatened to do on the event of a certain contingency which has since happened, he would have falsified the predictions of his enemies and gained a character for sincerity, at least. But he has now not only justified the worst things that have been said of him, but shown himself more audacious than any one supposed him capable of being. He must either be as mad as a March hare, or else he must believe all the inhabitants of this City to be a pack of imbeciles, or he would never indulge in such criminal vagaries as he has been doing this week. If Governor KING or the Legislature violate the Constitution in respect to our chartered privileges, there is a legal method for obtaining redress. The Mayor is not a member of the Court of Appeals, and, if he were, he would have no right to decide on the constitutionality of a measure until it was brought properly before him. He has set himself up as a power above the law, and not only decided what is and what is not constitutional, but, in his madness, even, has resisted, as an individual the execution of a civil process. But we shall have no more trouble from Mayor WOOD; he has taken rope enough, of his own accord committed *felo de se*.

A WORD TO OUR COUNTRY COTEMPORARIES.—Quite as a matter of course, our excitable cotemporaries in the rural districts are indulging in fearful visions of the "anarchy" and "revolution" in our City. But it may be as well to disabuse their minds of the idea that New-York is a whit the less comfortable and agreeable as a residence than it ever has been. The anarchy does not extend beyond the Mayor's office, and nobody has been in the slightest degree inconvenienced by the resistance made by his Honor to the officers who attempted to serve a writ upon him. All the ordinary affairs of the City have been transacted as usual, in spite of Mayor WOOD'S little eccentricities. The jobbers have attended to their customers just as though nothing had happened; the dinner tables at the hotels have been as well filled as ever, strawberries have been just as abundant, and all our places of amusement have been just as crowded as they were before. The only person who has suffered in consequence of the Mayor's row has been Gen. WALKER, who has not been quite so much of a lion as he might have been, but for the attention which the Mayor has drawn upon himself. Otherwise we are quite as well as could be expected.

GENERAL WALKER'S INGRATITUDE.—The letter of General WALKER to the President, complaining of Commander DAVIS, to whose interference he and his staff are indebted for their lives, will strike the majority of people as a singular instance of ingratitude. It reminds us very forcibly of the indignation of the Queen of Lilliput, who protested against the humane conduct of Captain GULLIVER in extinguishing the conflagration which threatened to destroy her Majesty's palace. Some people are more precise than wise, and General WALKER appears to be one of them. If Commander DAVIS had left him and his starving comrades to their fate, a terrible outcry would have been raised against the inhumanity of his conduct. But, since the General shows so much dissatisfaction at the manner of his rescue from certain destruction, the better way to settle the difficulty will be for the President to send him back and place him exactly where Commander DAVIS found him. If he should object to this we do not see what right he can have to complain.

NOMINATION OF MR. BANKS.—The Nomination of Hon. N. P. BANKS for Governor of Massachusetts, with extraordinary unanimity by the American Convention of that State, brings him again prominently before the public, and will doubtless elevate him to the Executive chair. The American sentiment in Massachusetts is very decided, and any nominee of the American Party whose opposition to Slavery extension, and fealty to free Kansas, are well known, as in the case of the late Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, will be quite likely to sweep away all opposition. Of course it is not yet known what the Republican Convention will do, but we should think it more than probable that it also will nominate Mr. BANKS. As Speaker of the late House, Mr. B. displayed executive abilities of no common order, giving assurance that if successful in the contest on which he is now entering, the duties of the Gubernational office will be discharged with wisdom, energy and fidelity.

BOGUS DEMOCRACY.—The Mayor, busy with "fierce and bloody war" in the Park, fails to continue his side-walk conflict for power, against the regular Democratic organization at Tammany Hall, with that vigor which he infused in the days when he carried the Wigwam "in his breeches pocket." The rowdy-dow resolutions of night before last, which were voted for by the Wilson-Small schismatics, offer but a lame apology for reform, and bid fair to end in smoke, where they began. They explicitly repudiate what they call the "Sachem nnmmery," and thus virtually separate the Wood faction forever from Tammany Hall. The plan of action itself is called a "*reorganization*" of the Democratic party, and amounts to nothing more than a disfranchisement of all anti-Fernandoes for his own aggrandizement and that of his Allies.

Examination at West Point.

The examination of the graduating class at West Point closed on Monday evening, with the announcement of its result, including the settlement of the relative rank of the different members, the distribution of the diplomas, and the recommendation of the graduates to promotion.

The following named gentlemen, who had been, as usual, invited by the Secretary of War to attend the examination of the cadets, constituted the Board of Visitors for the present year:

1. Samuel H. Blake, Esq.....Maine.
2. Col. Benjamin F. Butler.....Massachusetts.
3. Henry C. Deming, Esq.....Connecticut.
4. Gen. Noble P. Elderkin.....New-York.
5. Gen. Conrad Shiemer.....Pennsylvania.
6. Prof Campbell Morfitt.....Maryland.
7. Col. Galloway.....North Carolina.
8. Gen. Paul Simmes.....Georgia.
9. Robert B. Lindsay.....Alabama.
10. Dr. Edward H. Bryan.....Mississippi.
11. Col. L. G. DeRussy*.....Louisiana.
12. George W. Houk, Esq.....Ohio.
13. Major William H. Chase.....Florida.
14. Rev. J. Phelps.....Iowa.
15. Prof. Daniel Reed.....Wisconsin.

*Absent.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the Board of Visitors and the staff of instructors took their seats on the platform of the Library Hall, followed by the friends of the officers and the young cadets, the graduating class of whom, in addition to their uniform of gray and white, were allowed to wear side-arms.

Heretofore the exercises of graduation day have been held in the chapel, but this time the library was preferred.

The following is a list of the graduating class, in the order of their proficiency as decided by the Board of Visitors yesterday, together with the military promotion for which they are recommended to the President:

Recommended by the Academic Board for promotion in Engineers, Topographical Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry, Dragoons, Mounted Riflemen or Cavalry.

1. John C. Palfrey,
2. Richard K. Meade, Jr.
3. E. Porter Alexander.
4. Henry M. Robert.

Topographical Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry, Dragoons, Mounted Riflemen or Cavalry.

5. George C. Strong.
6. J. L. Kirby Smith.
7. Thomas G. Baylor.
8. Haldeman S. Putnam.
9. William S. Smith.

Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry, Dragoon, Mounted Rifleman or Cavalry.

10. George A. Kensel.
11. Thomas J. Berry.
12. Charles H. Morgan.
13. Oliver H. Fish.
14. Abraham C. Wilderick.
15. Charles J. Walker.
16. Francis Beach.
17. Hiram Sinclair.
18. Augustus G. Robinson.
19. Samuel W. Ferguson.
20. Marcus A. Read.
21. Edward R. Warner.
22. Manning M Kimmel.
23. George A. Weeks.
24. John T. Magruder.
25. Geo. A. Cunningham.
26. Henry C. McNeil.
27. Ira W. Claflin.

Infantry, Dragoon, Mounted Riflemen or Cavalry.

28. Aurelius F. Cone.
29. Paul J. Quattlebaum.
30. John S. Marmaduke.
31. George W. Hull.
32. Joseph S. Conrad.
33. Edward J. Conner.
34. George Ryan.
35. Robert H. Anderson.
36. Charles E. Ferrand.
37. Thomas J. Lee.
38. Lafayette Peck.

The student who had obtained the highest honors had previously graduated at Harvard College, and is a son of JOHN J. PALFREY, some years since a prominent Congressman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HENRY C. DEMING, the Connecticut member of the Board of Visitors, and Mayor of Hartford, was then invited to deliver the farewell address to the graduating class, who rose from their seats and stood during its delivery.

MUSICAL.—Mme. LA GRANGE'S first concert since her return to the City, is definitely fixed for Friday next, and will, we are assured, take place on that day without fail. It will, we trust, be generally remembered by the innumerable friends and admirers of the lady. Mme. LA GRANGE will be assisted by Miss SIMON, Mr. MOLLENHAUER, and M. GUYON, Pianist.

THE NEW FERRY TO WILLIAMSBURG.—The new ferry which runs from the foot of James Slip, East River, to the foot of South Tenth-street, Williamsburg, has now been in operation over six weeks. Its success, we learn, exceeds what was anticipated. At present two large boats ply between the opposite shores. The present season there have been large additions to the stores and private dwellings in Williamsburg. The opening of Chambers-street, in this city, will make a wide avenue from James-Slip to Hudson-street, and by means of the new Williamsburg ferry will connect that city with the midst of this.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Much complaint is made against this Company for landing passengers for Greenwood Cemetery on Third-avenue, instead of extending their trips to near the Cemetery entrance, as formerly. The road from where the cars now stop to the Cemetery is in a very bad condition for foot passengers, particularly for ladies, and many are deterred from visiting the Cemetery on this account.

☞ There were in this port yesterday, 794 vessels,—including 28 steamers, 176 ships, 154 barks, 125 brigs, and 311 schooners.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—42 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

THE BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.

Inauguration of A Statue of Gen. Warren.

Address of Hon. Edward Everett and Response of Hon. George Washington Warren.

Speeches by Other Distinguished Gentlemen.

Grand Procession of Military and Civic Societies.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 17.

The sky to-day was overcast, but there was no rain, making the weather favorable for the Bunker Hill Celebration. The 7th Regiment, Colonel DURYEA, arrived shortly after 7 o'clock this morning, and were received at the dépôt by the National Lancers and escorted to head-quarters at the Revere House, where they breakfasted. The Regiment is quite full, and their marching and serviceable appearance drew immense admiration.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present to participate in the celebration, are the Governors of New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont; the Mayors of Baltimore and Montreal; Senator MASON, of Virginia; Judge BREESE, of Illinois; GEORGE PEABODY, CALEB CUSHING, and a crowd of other notabilities.

At 12 o'clock the procession was got in order, and proceeded to Bunker Hill, where the statue of WARREN was inaugurated.

The procession, the main features of which were the Freemasons, the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Governors of different States, and distinguished guests in carriages, was about one hour in passing a given point.

On the route from the State-House to Charlestown, every available point was occupied by crowds of strangers and citizens.

The "Seventh Regiment" was especially an object of admiration, and received hearty cheers. Companies from Providence, Portland, Lowell, Manchester, and other places, were also present, and with a full turn-out of the military of Boston and vicinity, made up a brilliant display.

The Masons, in their varied imposing regalia, turned out about 1,500 strong.

The procession reached the Monument grounds at about 3 o'clock, where a pavilion, capable of holding 7,000 persons, was immediately filled, while thousands were unable to press in.

The statue of General WARREN was within the pavilion, hidden from view by a tent composed of American flags, and facing the speakers' platform.

Previous to the commencement of the services, an invitation was extended to the Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, to march through the pavilion and view the statue, it being their only opportunity, as they were ordered home by Governor KING this afternoon.

The inauguration exercises then commenced by prayer from President WALKER, of Harvard College, which was followed by an original ode finely sung by the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was then introduced, when the statue was uncovered, the Band playing the "Star Spangled Banner." Mr. EVERETT then proceeded to deliver his inauguration address.

ADDRESS OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

SIR: On behalf of a Committee of the Directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, I have the honor to surrender to you, as the President of that body, yonder marble statue of General JOSEPH WARREN, who laid down his life for his country on this spot, eighty-two years ago this day. In this act of grateful commemoration, we do but pay an early-promised long-deferred tribute of affection and respect, to one of the most zealous champions and efficient promoters of American liberty and independence—the first distinguished victim in the cause. As far as it is in our power, we wipe off the reproach which has rested upon us for two generations. As early as the 8th of April, 1777, it was ordered by the Continental Congress, that a monument should be erected to the memory of General WARREN in the town of Boston, and to the memory of General MERCER in Fredericksburg, Virginia. The marble of which those monuments are to be erected has not yet been quarried. In 1794, the members of King Solomon's Lodge of Masons in Charlestown erected on the summit of Bunker Hill a Tuscan column, in honor of General WARREN and his brave associates in arms. The property of the spot on which this monument stood was, by the donation of Hon. JAMES RUSSELL, vested in the Lodge, and was ceded by them to the Bunker Hill Monument Association in 1825, on condition that some trace of their early patriotic effort should be preserved within the more appropriate and permanent monument which the association was about to erect. This pledge was fully redeemed in 1845, by allowing the Lodge to place within their great work an exact copy in marble of the original monument and of the inscriptions upon it.

At the celebration of the anniversary of the battle, in 1850, three-quarters of a century after the great event, it occurred to a generous and patriotic citizen present—whose heart and hand were ever open to the calls of public spirit or benevolence—the late THOMAS HANDASYD PERKINS, that the time had come, when the duty of erecting some permanent memorial of General WARREN ought no longer to be neglected, and a contribution of $1,000 was liberally offered by him for this purpose. This offer, contained in a letter to the late lamented Dr. JOHN C. WARREN, was referred to a committee of the Directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association; by whom, after due consideration, a marble statue, to be executed by some American artist, was recommended as the most suitable form of the memorial. This recommendation was adopted by the Directors, was approved by Col. PERKINS, and has been carried into effect by his generous subscription and the contributions of other liberal benefactors. The work was confided, in conformity with the expressed wish of Col. PERKINS, to Mr. HENRY DEXTER, of Cambridgeport, a meritorious self-taught American artist, who, in its execution, has united the sympathetic ardor of the patriot with the conscientious zeal of the sculptor. He has adopted the original portrait of WARREN, by COPLEY, as the basis of his likeness, and has no doubt attained as perfect a resemblance of the youthful hero, as it is now in the power of the art to produce. In his presence, and that of his work, it would be alike superfluous and indelicate to enlarge upon its merits. I perform the last pleasing and honorable duty of the Committee for procuring the statue, in now transferring to your official possession, and placing it through you in the permanent custody of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

The performance of this pleasing and honorable duty is not unattended with sadness. In the interval of seven years, which has elapsed since the work was proposed, its first and greatest benefactor has passed away, and with him the other earliest and largest contributors to the statue, our late respected and liberal fellow citizens, JOHN WELLES and SAMUEL APPLETON, and the two noble brother patrons of every public-spirited and philanthropic undertaking, AMOS and ABBOTT LAWRENCE. One half of the cost of the statue was defrayed by these five departed benefactors,—the residue is the more recent donation of living contributors. The pedestal of beautiful *verde antique* is the contribution of the family of the late Dr. WARREN. For whatever of interest there is in this occasion—for whatever of satisfaction we enjoy, in seeing the first beloved and youthful victim in the cause of American liberty restored to us in enduring marble, we are indebted, in the first instance, to the large-hearted, warm-hearted man whose names I have repeated. They have all passed away; and with them has also passed away another honored associate, the friend of nearly half a century, who would have enjoyed a silent but intense gratification in this day's proceedings—the late lamented Dr. JOHN C. WARREN, the nephew of Gen. JOSEPH WARREN, whose warm and active interest in the commemoration of the 17th June, 1775, transcending the limits of mania and kindred, led him to consecrate the strenuous exertion of more than 30 years, not merely to the erection of the monument, but to the illustration of all the memories that cluster round Bunker Hill. And may it be permitted to me, Sir, as the only survivor of the first Committee appointed to procure subscriptions in 1825, and of the Executive Committee clothed with the full powers of the directors, in the construction of the work, to state, that among all the zealous, persevering and judicious friends of the Bunker Hill Monument, there was none who from first to last contributed more effectively to its successful prosecution and final completion than Dr. JOHN C. WARREN.

Nor let it be thought, Sir, that, in erecting the statue of Gen. JOSEPH WARREN, and bestowing the honors of this day exclusively upon him, we forget the services of the brave men, of whatever rank, who partook, with like courage and patriotic devotion, the perils of the ever-memorable 17th of June, 1775, whether with him they gave their lives to the country, or survived for other fields of danger and other calls of duty. To honor, without attempting to enumerate or compare their names—to mark, to the latest generation, the spot where they stood, side by side, through the live-long hours of that anxious, toilsome night, and that tremendous day—and braved, in their most terrible form, and most of them for the first time, the

perils of the battle—is the object of the time-defying work which crowns the hill on which we stand. It commemorates no individual man or State. It stands, indeed, on the soil of Massachusetts, where the battle was fought; but there it stands equally for Connecticut, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island, and the younger sisters of the New-England family, Vermont and Maine, whose troops shared with ours the dangers and the honors of the day. It stands for PRESCOTT and WARREN, but not less for PUTNAM, and STARK, and GREEN. No name adorns the shaft; but ages hence, though our alphabets may become as obscure as those which cover the monuments of Nineveh and Babylon, its uninscribed surface (on which monarchs might be proud to engrave their titles) will perpetuate the memory of the 17th of June. It is the monument of the day, of the event, of the battle of Bunker Hill; of all the brave men who shared its perils—alike of PRESCOTT and PUTNAM and WARREN—the chiefs of the day, and the colored man, SALEM, who is reported to have shot the gallant PITCAIRN as he mounted the parapet. Cold as the clods on which it rests, still as the silent heavens to which it soars, it is yet vocal, eloquent, in their undivided praise. Till the ponderous and well-compacted blocks of granite, which no force but that of an earthquake will heave from their bearings, shall fall asunder, it will stand to the most distant posterity a grand and impartial illustration—(nature's own massive lithography)—of the noble page, second to no other in the annals of America, on which History shall write down the names and the deeds of the 17th of June, 1775.

But while the obelisk, unappropriated to any individual name, however brilliant, forgetful of no individual merit, however humble, towers in serene simplicity, the one impartial monument of the day,—it seemed proper to the munificent proposer of the work we now inaugurate, and to his liberal associates in the undertaking, that a beginning should at length be made of a separate commemoration of those who rendered especial service in an action which gave a character to the whole succeeding contest; a battle in which the loss of the enemy exceeded two-fold that of Saratoga, Monmouth, or Yorktown, or of any other conflict in the war; and which, disguising a disastrous defeat with the name of victory, was, in the language of Gen. BURGOYNE, who witnessed the engagement, "the loss of the British Empire in America." No one, I am persuaded, will think it unjust that the first statue has been erected to WARREN; no one but must desire that the example thus set should be followed by those of PRESCOTT, of PUTNAM, of MCCLEARY, and of whomsoever else a grateful posterity may deem worthy to be associated with them in these posthumous honors. I need not tell you, Sir, that it has long been in contemplation to erect a permanent lodge on some portion of these consecrated grounds, which shall afford an appropriate place of deposit for the archives of the Association, and for the relics and memorials of the battle, and there it is probable, if this design is executed, that the statue we this day inaugurate will be definitely set up, to be surrounded, let us hope, with the busts and statues of many others of the brave men who stood or fell in the cause of the country on that momentous day.

In these ways and by these works—by the majestic structure which points its uninscribed shaft to the skies, and by the monumental statues which we dedicate to individual merit, a grateful posterity will seek to honor those to whose wise and brave counsels, to whose toils and whose blood, we are indebted, under Providence, for this rich heritage of public and private prosperity. Of these—in this part of the Union—there is no name to stand before WARREN'S. Prudent, resolute, fearless, not yet thirty five years of age, he was in reality, as President of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, and Chairman of the Committee of Safety, the efficient head of the patriot cause in New-England. In addition to these important offices, three days before the battle of 17th of June, he was chosen Major General of the Massachusetts troops. He was himself opposed to the occupation of Bunker Hill, but, that measure having been resolved upon by the council of war, WARREN determined to support it by his presence, and, if need should be, his blood. Mr. GERRY, his associate in the Committee of Safety, in conference with him on the 16th, strongly dissuaded his joining the detachment, which had been ordered on this eventful errand. "It will be madness," said he, "to expose yourself where destruction will be all but inevitable." "I am aware of this," said WARREN, "but I live within the sound of the cannon—how could I hear their roaring in such a cause and not be there?" Again Mr. GERRY remonstrated, and concluded with saying, "As surely as you go to the hill, you will be slain." WARREN'S reply was:

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

"It is sweet and becoming to die for the country."

That day, the 16th, he passed at Watertown, the seat of the Provincial Assembly, remaining there the greater part of the night, in the discharge of the public business. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 17th he rode to Cambridge, and suffering severely from headache, threw himself on the bed for a little repose—the last he ever took on earth. When the intelligence reached Cambridge that the enemy was in motion, it was communicated to him by General WARD. He rose from his bed—declared that he was well,—mounted his horse, and rode to Charlestown. Just elected a Major-General, he repaired to the field as a volunteer,—refused the command which was tendered him by PUTNAM and PRESCOTT,—inquired where the attack would be most formidable, and placed himself there,—among the foremost in the conflict, among the last in the lingering retreat; till he was struck with a bullet in the head, and fell to rise no more. The next morning the body was found by Dr. JEFFRIES and General WINSLOW, who visited the field, and who saw the spot where it was buried. The following Spring, after the departure of the Royal forces, the honored remains, identified by sure indications, were re-interred with appropriate funeral ceremonies in Boston. The pall was borne by General WARD and other distinguished associates in arms, and the opening words of MORTON the Eulogist,—"Illustrious Relics! what tidings from the Grave?"—produced a thrill in the audience, which clung through life to the memory of those who heard it. In the official account of the battle, prepared a short time afterwards, at the instance of the Committee of Safety, Major General JOSEPH WARREN is named first among the dead, as "a man whose memory will be endeared to his countrymen, and to the worthy in every part and age of the world, so long as virtue and valor shall be esteemed among mankind."

Eighty-two years have passed away since these prophetic words were uttered, and we now behold a pledge of their fulfillment, in this great assembly gathered to do honor to his name, and to the attendance of so many of the most distinguished of our community and of the land. We are deprived, indeed, by a cause which demands all our sympathy, of the desired presence of the illustrious Chief, the Lieutenant General of the armies of the United States, whose own blood has not been spared in the service of the country, who has fought her battles victoriously in every climate, from the Canadian frontier to the tropics, and who, more favored of Providence, has lived to an honored age, to enter into that reward of gratitude and veneration, which it was given to WARREN to deserve, but not to enjoy. But we are honored by the presence of the chief magistrates of several sister States, and especially of the Empire State of New-York, worthy representative of a noble Massachusetts sire, Governor of a State whose population equals that of the whole United Colonies on the day when WARREN fell; of others who have served the Republic in posts of honor and usefulness, in different parts of our common country; of these patriotic military corps, and civic and literary and benevolent fraternities; in a word, of this vast multitude of every age and either sex, assembled to pay homage to the marble presentment of the youthful hero; eager to crown with this earthly immortality of fame the first great martyr in the cause of American Independence.

Nor is it the least of the satisfactions with which we pay these honors to the memory of WARREN, and celebrate the anniversary of his sacrifice, that we do it with no feelings of unkindness toward the land of our fathers. Time has long since poured its healing balm into the wounds of the Revolution, and the ancient ties of common language and kindred blood have resumed their force. Reason and humanity alike forbid that the fierce collisions which unavoidably attend the disruption and reorganization of States should open perennial fountains of national bitterness. When the excitements of the struggle are past, the great movements of public policy should be as calm and passionless as the march of the planets through the sky. While we pay due honors to the illustrious men who led the armies of the Revolution, we rejoice to believe and do know, that the great separation which they effected has been productive of equal benefits to both countries, and that the enlightened English statesmen of the present day, like the BURKES and CHATHAMS of the Revolutionary period, acknowledge the soundness of the principles for which our Fathers flew to arms, and ere everywhere extending their application throughout the colonial empire of Great Britain. Henceforth let our only contest with the father-land be a generous emulation in the arts of peace. While I speak, the public vessels of the two countries are bound on a joint errand to the mid ocean, not to stain its waters with fraternal blood, but to knit the two continents together by those mysterious bonds by which modern science and art, outstripping the laggard bours, annihilating the width of oceans, and flashing like thought through the rayless depths, is bringing the whole civilized world into the magic circle of instantaneous communication.

But, after all, the obelisks we erect and the statues we set up are but expressive symbols. The proudest monuments to the memory of our fathers are not those which are carved by the skillful artist from blocks of marble, or reared by the architect in majestic piles of granite. These indeed have their value and their interest. They mark for the latest posterity the scene of some momentous conflict; they redeem from the power of time and decay the features of some noble countenance and the proportions of some manly form, causing the poor dust to start into life again from the molten bronze or the quarried marble. But these are not the rewards for which WARREN and his associates braved death; not the monuments which will best perpetuate their fame. The principles of free government for which they laid down their lives; the national independence which by united counsels and painful sacrifices they achieved on hard fought fields; this great family of States which, with prophetic foresight, they bound together in a fraternal confederacy; this admirable adjustment of local and federal government—the most exquisite contrivance of political wisdom which the world has seen—these shall be their enduring monument. Nor less eloquent in their praise shall be the material prosperity which has resulted from their wise and patriotic measures. The world surrounding ocean whitened with the sails of American commerce, which before the Revolution was beamed in by the narrow limits of colonial restriction; and hundreds of cities that line the coast and crown the banks of noble rivers, and which have started from the soil since the establishment of independence; the vast wilderness, whose primeval forests are yearly bowing to the settler's axe, affording a home to the redundance of our own population and the hungry millions of Europe; those boundless prairies over which the living wave of population is pouring like a rushing tide, bringing with it to the utmost verge of settlement the last results of civilization; railroads following the line of the recent Indian trail, electric telegraphs to convey intelligence where the mail-coach was a thing of yesterday; great steamers on rivers and lakes traversed within a generation by the bark canoe,—these proclaim, in language more expressive than inscriptions on the monumental granite—in forms more significant than the sculptured marble—the worth and the memory of the great and good men who sowed in weakness the harvest which we raise in power, who, in the doubtful elements of national greatness which opened upon them in a visionary future beheld the germs of this palmy growth, of this imperial abundance, as the sculptor beholds in advance the muscular limbs, the glowing features, the triumphant expression of his marble hero, in the heart of the shapeless block.

Finally, my friend, let the recollections of a common danger and a common glory, which the day and the spot awaken, bring with them the strengthened love of a common country. The patriotism of our fathers, and especially of the illustrious man whom we commemorate, was of the most comprehensive cast. In a letter of the 21st of November, 1774, addressed to JOSIAH QUINCY, another early-lost, devoted champion of American liberty, General WARREN declares, "it is the united voice of America to preserve their freedom or lose their lives in defence of it. I am convinced that the true spirit of liberty was never so universally diffused through all ranks and orders of the people in any country on the face of the earth, as it now is through all North America."

On the day on which WARREN fell, WASHINGTON was commissioned as "Commander-in-Chief of all the continental forces raised or to be raised in defence of American Liberty." Massachusetts and Connecticut had their arms in the field, commanded by their favorite generals; but JOHN ADAMS took the lead in promoting the nomination of a general from that part of the Union, where there was as yet no force embodied, eager to give a striking proof that no local feelings swayed New-England, by entrusting the command of her army,—for such it was,—to a leader from the banks of the distant Potomac, whom he already designated as the "Beloved WASHINGTON." The melancholy tidings of the death of WARREN were received with poignant grief throughout the country, and it may be doubted whether the most brilliant success on Bunker Hill could have done as much to bind the colonies together as the noble, though in its immediate results unavailing resistance; the profuse, though at the time unprofitable, outpouring of human blood. A great revolution must be inaugurated with a great sacrifice, and all the loftier passions are enobled by the purification of sorrow; nor is it certain that WARREN, had he assumed the command and driven the enemy back to his boats, would have done as much to kindle a chastised and resolute enthusiasm throughout the country, and unite the colonies in the impending struggle, as when he shouldered his musket and fell in the ranks.

And, oh! my friends, let the lesson of fraternal affection which he taught us in his death be repeated in the persuasive silence of those stony lips. In his own heart-stirring language, let "the voice of our fathers' blood cry to us from the ground;" and upon this sacred day, and on this immortal hill, let it proclaim a truce to sectional alienation and party strife, as the mediæval Church proclaimed the "Truce of God." Wherever else the elements of discord may rage, let the billows sink down and the storm be hushed, like yonder placid waves, at the foot of Bunker Hill. Here let the kindly feelings that animated our fathers revive in the bosoms of their sons, assured that—should "malice domestic or foreign levy" invade us—if living champions should fail, that monumental cheek would burn with the glow of patriotism, that marble sword would leap from its scabbard, and the benving rods of Bunker Hill give up their sheeted regiments to the defence of the Union!

Mr. EVERETT, during the course of his remarks, was repeatedly applauded.

Hon. GEO. WASHINGTON WARREN, as President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, responded to the address of Mr. EVERETT, as follows;

REPLY OF HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, PRESIDENT OF THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

MR. EVERETT: It most becomes me, in following you, Sir, in this distinguished presence, to respond in the briefest manner possible to the suggestions you have so eloquently made, in the formal delivery to me, as President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, of this valued treasure of art and historic interest. We accept it gratefully, Sir, and here give our sacred pledge for ourselves and our successors that it shall ever be cherished with reverential regard. BUNKER HILL herself—crowded as she now is with people from every part of that nation to which her glory equally belongs—is proud to welcome back, as it were, to her soil that manly and heroic form which, eighty-two years ago to-day was seen to mingle in the thickest of the combat, was among the last to follow in the retreat, and was struck down to death on yonder spot, while lingering there as if loth to leave the place ever after to be identified with his name.

While it was the good fortune of many of the fathers of the Revolution to live for years after that period in the service of the country they had helped to make free, and to share in her new glories, it was the peculiar lot of WARREN to be among the first to die in her cause. On entering upon the vigor of manhood, being in a high social position, and living upon the most intimate terms with the Governor and magistrates of the Province, and also with the officers of the British army—who were not here to enforce submission to laws now universally conceded to be wrong, but then pertinaciously insisted upon—he had to make his election between a base acquiescence in them, which would have been accepted, or an open opposition, and a consequent separation from many chivalrous friends. True to the instincts of his native land, and true even to the inbred principles of freedom transmitted from his British ancestors, he chose the American side. He grew in popular favor. He passed rapidly into distinction. He was a close friend and adviser with SAMUEL ADAMS.

He was successor to JOHN HANCOCK as President of the Provincial Congress, when the latter resigned that place to go to the Continental Congress. At the same time being chairman of the Committee of Public Safety, in this united capacity he may in fact be regarded as being to all intents and purposes an illustrious predecessor of Your Excellency (Gov. GARDNER) as Governor of the then incipient Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Thus JOSEPH WARREN was not only the foremost man in this most portentous movement, but he had not a little of that power which no man living knows better than you, Sir, (Mr. EVERETT,) how to wield, and to wield most effectively for the grandest purposes—the power of an *orator*. He knew how to move the heart of the people; and he knew also how to speak unwelcome truths to the face of those in high authority, who had presented themselves to overawe him. By the moral courage which he exhibited, he proved himself to be worthy of the post of Major-General, with which title his name has been, down to this day, most commonly connected. And in this enduring and life-like statue before us we see him as he may well be supposed to have been at the very moment he had in his mind determined to accept this accumulated honor. We behold him meditating upon the wrongs inflicted upon his native land; we know by that expressive gesture that he is kindling with those heaven-born aspirations under which he acted; he holds in his left hand the sword, which he resolves to gird about him, with which he is to learn the, to him, new art of war, and which he vows never to relinquish in life, until his country's cause shall triumph.

You have, Sir, most aptly alluded to the fact, that the order to fortify this Hill was given against his advice; he entertained the opinion that the attempt would not succeed. But notwithstanding he was overruled by the body of which he was chairman, he gave to the execution of their decision his heart and soul, aye, even his life! A glorious example! a type of many patriots who have imitated him in different periods of our country's history; of noble men, who, when the exigency of the time required, have sunk their conflicting opinions, their various political principles and jealousies, and acted together for the common good. To go no farther back than to our late war with Mexico, so nobly and successfully conducted by him, our chief-promised guest, whose absence and its lamented cause, we now most sincerely deplore, but in relation to whom, we may now, in his absence, with perfect propriety, speak out our mind, and say, that he is unquestionably the greatest General of the age—at that critical time, eminent men and sons of eminent men, forgetting their differences and the grounds of them, rallied and fought bravely side by side. So may it ever be with our own America! In her every peril, in every period of imminent difficulty and danger, may her true-hearted sons from every section of our vast extended domain, stand together as one man to defend her honor, and to maintain the entire integrity of our glorious confederated Union!

For the present occasion of this statue we have provided an unpretending temporary building. And you, sir, have alluded to the plan, for many years determined upon, and postponed only for the want of means, of providing a permanent granite structure, which shall be so designed and located as to be in perfect harmony with the monument and which shall at the same time serve the purposes of which it may be required. Our monument—which the Association holds in trust for the benefit of the whole country—is visited, and ascended even by tens of thousands annually. In the still cold days of winter, when from its summit in the clear translucent atmosphere, free from exhalations, the farthest reach of prospect is gained, as well as in the hot summer's day, when in those upper currents the air whistles through those openings most luxuriously, while every thing is dry and parched below,—the patriotic pilgrim from our own or foreign lands is glad at least for once in his life to enjoy the unsurpassed view from that elevated position. Some place of shelter is therefore demanded for visitors, both before and after the somewhat toilsome ascent. Another early pledge of the Association remains to be fulfilled; it is the one first given, and I believe, Sir, under your own hand as the first Secretary, that of depositing in the archives of the Association the original subscription books for the erection of this monument, which was built almost entirely by private effort. All of these books, with many original papers, many of them of great interest, are in my possession, waiting for this final disposition of them. When this is done it will not unfrequently happen, and at many distant periods from this, that some exploring visitor will leap with joy and pride at the sudden discovery of the genuine autograph of his own ancestor, who had helped to build this mighty work. In providing for these ends, the Association may also provide for a status room, as you have suggested, Sir, somewhat larger than the one before us. And while the exposition of any statue standing upon these grounds in open contrast with this monument would neither be agreeable or proper, there can be no well founded objection to placing within a keeper's lodge, properly constructed and adapted to the legitimate uses connected with the monument, this and other appropriate works of art, calculated to deepen the impression of all the hallowed and lofty associations of the place. As in the contemplation of some one of the grand cathedrals of the Old World—in the building of which by men's hands centuries were employed—the display upon one of its lofty outer walls of a painting, illustrating some touching scene in Scripture, though even by a RAPHAEL or a RUBENS, would be offensive from a too violent contrast and disproportion, and yet the same picture hung within the same cathedral, in one of its chapels and under one of the many arches which greet the eye in the interior, would not only be deemed to be well placed, but its effect would be heightened in that very position, and would tend to enchant the beholder and to draw him at every enraptured gaze, nearer and nearer to his God.

In a convenient room in such a building, then, which the Association have already determined to erect, at least two other statues should at no remote intervals be placed. One should be of the gallant, the intrepid, the cool and resolute PRESCOTT, the duly appointed commander of the expedition, to whom the great military merit in the conduct of the day we commemorate is now by common consent conceded, and whose name is in our own time rendered illustrious by a distinguished descendant, in quite another department of fame; and the other statue should be that of the bold and brave General PUTNAM, who was for a long time after the Battle of Bunker Hill the compulsion in arms and friend of WASHINGTON, then, like WARREN, a noble volunteer, active and efficient at every point, thinking only where he could do most service, utterly regardless, at such moment, of the place due to his military rank; not caring at such time, not he, indeed, even though a Colonel were commander. Busts or paintings of other heroes of that day should be also obtained, and thus the culture of the highest art, in this direction, will administer to the most patriotic commemoration of men and deeds most worthy to be commemorated.

The Bunker Hill Monument Association is a permanent body. One of its objects is by an occasional observance of this Anniversary to recall from time to time the public attention to these principles and deeds, and that cordial cooperation of our fathers which gave us the privileges we enjoy. In this design we have to aid us the Society of the Cincinnati, the Historical Society, the Charitable and Mechanic Association, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and last, but most of all, our beloved Alma Mater, Harvard College, the mother of the hero of this celebration and of many who have gone before and after him; we all have the same great object to carry out—each in its peculiar way; the promotion of the greatest possible attachment of us all to our civil and religious institutions. This peculiar indulgence of our own, in ancient reminiscences, is certainly no just occasion of offence to other nations, and least of all to our mother country, from whom this characteristic has been transmitted to us. It is with nations as with individuals; those who exhibit the highest self-respect, and a just pride of character, founded upon past glorious antecedents, especially if coupled with a generous spirit of emulation, will for that very trait illicit the greatest respect from others. An intense national sentiment springing from the common glory of our past, and looking forward to a common enjoyment of the future is in itself a bond of union, and so incentive to great national progress. Let the name of BUNKER HILL be ever a watch-word throughout the Union, to arouse, when need be, the patriotism of the country; so that every citizen throughout our wide spread land may always be ready to reaffirm his allegiance to that happy formula of the good citizen's creed, first promulgated by the immortal WEBSTER at the corner stone of yonder monument—"OUR COUNTRY, OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, AND NOTHING BUT OUR COUNTRY." And as it was said in former time,

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand,"

so let it be the fervent prayer and faith of us all, that as long as this, we hope, imperishable obelisk shall point its grey cap-stone to the centre of the blue ethereal arch above us, so long may the blended galaxy of the stars—still increasing in number and brilliancy—of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA shed its untarnished lustre among the nations of the world.

The Masonic ceremonies, under the direction of J. T. HEARD, Grand Master, and other high officials of the fraternity, were then gone through with. This part of the proceedings was highly interesting, and during the performance an original hymn was sung.

Numerous gentlemen then made brief speeches. Among them were Governor GARDNER, of Massachusetts; Governor DUER, of Rhode Island; Governor HOLLY, of Connecticut, and Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Mr. WINTHROP said he would make but a few remarks of his own, but in behalf of the Association sincerely regretted the absence of General SCOTT, and paid him a highly complimentary tribute. He then referred to the fact of the presence of a distinguished friend—a native of the State who claimed as her son him whose name all responded to with patriotic emotion, the immortal WASHINGTON. Mr. WINTHROP in a very felicitious manner introduced Hon. J. M. MASON to the assembly as a Senator in Congress from the Old Dominion.

Mr. MASON responded in a speech of considerable length, and was followed by Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore.

At the conclusion of Mr. KENNEDY'S remarks, "Hail Columbia" was sung by the audience, and the assembly quietly dispersed.

A battalion of the Washington Grays, under Major BUCK, arrived this evening by the overland train from New-York, and were received at the Depôt by the 2d Regiment, and escorted to the American House.

The firemen did not take part in the procession, but enjoyed themselves in their own way.

Hose Company No. 5, of New-York, came down from Lowell this morning, and have been the guests of No. 4 of Charlestown.

Dodworth's Band at Faneuil Hall drew an immense audience, as did also the Band of the National Guard at the Music Hall.

In the course of his address Mr. EVERETT alluded in a highly eulogistic manner to the regret of all present at the absence of Gov. KING, of New-York, who is on his way to that State, complimenting him as an honorable scion of a noble New-England stock, and as Governor of a State whose population now outnumbers that of the old New-England States. The allusion was received with hearty applause.

There will be a grand parade to-morrow forenoon. Governor GARDNER reviews the 7th Regiment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NO INSTRUCTIONS FROM SECRETARY DOBBIN RELATIVE TO GEN. WALKER, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 17.

The official documents show that no instructions were given by Secretary DOBBIN to Commodore MERVINE or Capt. DAVIS relative to General WALKER and his men. The language of Secretary DOBBIN to Commodore MERVINE was: "It is prudent and for the interests of the country to have a man-of-war visit San Juan del Sur."

The Navy Department have determined to build one of the five sloops-of war by private contract, for which proposals are soon to be issued.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO—THE PART TAKEN BY OUR GOVERNMENT AGAINST WALKER—THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE NORTHWEST, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 15, 1857.

As soon as the Secretary of War returns, a Cabinet meeting will be held in relation to our affairs in Central America and Mexico. The latter government will be held to a strict account for the murder of the four invalid Americans, LONG, PARKER, HARRISON and YOUNG, who were butchered at the house of E. E. DUNBAR, on the American side of the San Juan, on the 18th of April last.

It is contended that General WALKER is as much President of Nicaragua as SANTA ANA was of Mexico, after his surrender to the Texans. At a proper time a reclamation will be made in the name of the Republic of Nicaragua, against the United States, for indemnification, &c., for the part taken by this Government under the action of Captain DAVIS. It is well known that Mr. CALEB CUSHING was instrumental in obtaining the instructions against the American-Nicaraguan party, issued by Mr. DOBBIN. A call will be made, as soon as Congress meets, for all the documents and papers issued by the Pierce *régime* in regard to Nicaragua, and we shall then see the part that was played by that Administration, from the blockade of Colonel KINNEY'S steamer to the capture of the schooner *Granada!* By the way, I learn that the redoubtable Col. KINNEY is quietly planting on his estate, not many miles from Greytown, and has a force with him of some 150 men-at-arms, who occupy his lands and serve as his vassals. His land-scrip has lately been offered for sale in this city.

I have private advices from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the 5th inst. The election of Delegates to the Convention to frame and establish a State Constitution, went strongly Democratic, as far as heard from, with ons or two minor exceptions. The recent outrages committed by a renegade band of the Sioux Indians called War-pe ku-tahs, headed by a noted devil, named INK-PA-DU TAH, had created great excitemen here, but the rescue of Mrs. MARGARET ANN MARBLE, one of the four women carried off from the vicinity of Spirit Lake, in Iowa, near the Minnesota line, and her arrival here, has added to the fever. The account of her capture and imprisonment, which she suffered with the other women, as published in the St. Paul papers, thrills one with horror.

The troops on these wild borders are all being ordered to Kansas, leaving only one company at each fort. This might do, if they were cavalry, but the red-skins laugh at the idea of being pursued by Uncle Sam's infantry.

The most unwise and unfortunate thing, however, is the abandoning of the frontier forts, and withdrawing the troops from very important and exposed positions merely to accommodate a horde of greedy speculators. These men want to seize on the reservations attached to the forts, and who cannot do so until the forts are abandoned. The War Department knows nothing of the real state of the case, and thus immense regions will be left entirely unprotected. This encourages Indian depredations by the tribes who roam all over the country between the upper Mississippi, say from the mouth of Crow-wing River to the Red River of the North.

Take Fort Ripley as an instance, situated on the Mississippi, about 130 miles above St. Paul, and is a very important point. To this Fort there belongs an extremely rich and valuable military reservation of fifteen miles long by four wide. To grasp this speculators have induced the Department to abandon the Fort, so that they can buy up the lands at *private* sale, although the law requires it should be public.

Mr. FLANDEAU, the Indian Agent of the Sioux district, says they have had "*too much peace*" out there. The Indians are supposed to be perfectly harmless and under control. Such is not the case, and if the country is left thus unprotected at the mercy of the savages, we must soon have another Black Hawk war. A regiment of Mounted Rangers would prevent at this time, such a calamity, and it becomes the Government to inquire into the true state of this frontier.

The Court of Claims did not sit to day, there being only two Judges present, and lawyers are not willing to try their cases in the absence of Chief Justice GILCHRIST, as they say Judge BLACKFORD always dissents, and thus no decision could be had. The Court will probably adjourn this week till October. It is woefully behind with its decisions, which it is as hard to get as a report of Congress. UNO.

News from Kansas.

MEETING OF THE FREE-STATE LEGISLATURE AND CONVENTION AT TOPEKA, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 16.

The *Democrat* learns that the Free-State Legislature met at Topeka on the 9th inst., but there was not a quorum of the members present. On the 10th they went into secret session to discuss the propriety of immediately organizing and putting in operation the new Government. On the 11th the Senate elected W. A. PHILLIPS United States Senator in place of Col. LANE. The Legislature almost unanimously sustain the Convention.

The Free-State Convention met at Topeka on the 9th inst., Col. LANE presiding. A resolution was adopted disowning the Territorial Government, and declaring that the admission of the Territory into the Union under the Topeka Constitution was the only method of adjusting the difficulties. The Convention pledged itself to pursue the application now pending before Congress, believing that a measure so just and in accordance with the principles of the past legislation of the country will be eventually conceded, and announced that it is the duty of the Legislature to complete the State organization. Other resolutions, recommending the Free-State Party to disregard the approaching election, and casting suspicion on any man who consents to become a candidate for the Constitutional Convention, were passed, and the Convention adjourned.

The State Temperance Society—Semi-Annual Meeting at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 17.

The Temperance Convention reassembled this morning, and the debate on the resolutions submitted yesterday was resumed.

Mr. JNO. N. WILDER reviewed the substitute of Mr. GREELEY, declaring that it misrepresented the whole spirit of the temperance cause by implying that the sale of liquor may be made safe and respectable.

The debate was warmly continued by Rev. Mr. DENNISON, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Judge CAPRON, Prof. MCCOY and others.

Judge CAPRON offered a substitute embracing the three first resolutions in Mr. GREELEY'S series, and another leaving to temperance men the privilege of taking their own position in relation to the Excise law.

General CAREY, of Ohio, submitted a somewhat similar proposition—to accept of the first three resolutions offered by Mr. GREELEY, adding to them the following:

Resolved, That while we differ as to the value and efficiency of certain provisions of the late Excise act, we will continue united and importunate in our demands for a law of entire prohibition as the only efficient remedy for intemperance.

Judge CAPRON accepted of this proposition in lieu of his own.

Mr. STEBBINS, of Rochester, attacked Mr. GREELEY'S substitute, and charged Mr. GREELEY with having fallen from grace. He was once the teacher of Western New-York, but could be so no longer. He had proved false to "prohibition," and when in the Republican Convention at Syracuse, had prevented prohibitory resolutions from being introduced. He (STEBBINS) had been on the Committee with Mr. GREELEY in that Convention, and by GREELEY'S management the prohibitory resolutions had been thrown out, and two liquor Judges elected in the State. He charged him with introducing these resolutions simply to indorse the Excise law passed by the Republican Legislature, and in order to divert the public mind from prohibition at the next Fall election. He denied that any prohibitory man in Western New-York would favor the License law.

Mr. WESLEY BAILEY interrupted, and said Judge FOOTE, of Ontario, would.

Mr. STEBBINS contended that Judge FOOTE was no prohibitionist. The trouble with him was the same as with Mr. GREELEY—he had no backbone against the principle of license.

Mr. GREELEY in reply, said the reason he opposed the Prohibitory resolution at the Republican Convention, was because it sought to assert a falsehood. It said the Republican Party favored Prohibition when it did not. He had never mingled temperance with politics.

Judge CAPRON opposed Mr. GREELEY'S resolutions with the exception of the three first, because they sought to convey a false impression by leaving in the public mind the belief that the Temperance Society endorsed the license principle.

Rev. Mr. DENNISON, of Buffalo, spoke warmly and strongly against the main portion of Mr. GREELEY'S resolutions. In Western New-York nothing but prohibition was believed in. Mr. GREELEY, in a political point of view, acted unwisely, for to indorse the license system would destroy the Republican Party in Western New-York. They would ever onward in the cause of prohibition.

Rev. Dr. MARSH then moved the adoption of Mr. GREELEY'S three first resolutions, and the resolution offered by General CAREY endorsing prohibition, as a substitute for the remainder. Adopted.

The remainder of the Committee's resolutions, after number five, were then also adopted.

Mr. STEBBINS moved the following:

Resolved, That we hereby renew most earnestly the expression often put on record of our confidence in the Prohibitory law as the only sure remedy to close the liquor traffic, and hereby renew the pledge that at the coming election we will vote for such candidates only as are unequivocally outspoken in favor of Prohibition, and that in case no one political party nominate such candidates, then independent nominations be made by temperance men. Adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON then offered the fifth resolution of the Committee in relation to the raising of a Prohibition, and it was adopted.

Prof. MCCOY offered a resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to authorize laws to carry out Prohibition.

Senator RIDER opposed the resolution as calculated to create the belief that without an amendment of the Constitution Prohibition could not be carried.

The resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Gen. SMITH a resolution was adopted authorizing the Executive Committee to call a Convention in the Fall, if necessary.

Rev. Mr. WARREN closed the proceedings with prayer, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

European Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER KHERSONESE AT ST. JOHNS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, June 17, 1857.

Owing to a slight derangement of the submarine cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, telegraphic communication between this Island and Nova Scotia has been suspended for some weeks past, but to-day we have been again placed in almost instantaneous connection with Halifax, Boston and New-York, and do not apprehend any future interruptions. The screw steamship *Khersonese*, from Liverpool, June 2 for Halifax and Portland, arrived here on Sunday, and sailed at 12 o'clock to day for Halifax.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There are no items of interest in addition to the dispatch from Halifax. The mails were placed on board the steamboat *Traiu* for Stonington, and will be due in New-York at an early hour to-morrow morning.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 17.

The Royal Mail steamship sailed for Liverpool *via* Halifax at 8 o'clock this morning, with about 170 passengers and $1,216,000 in specie.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Renewal of the Wilder Patent.

The public are respectfully informed that, notwithstanding the great efforts made by other Safe makers to defeat at all hazards the renewal of this Patent for making the GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, the undersigned are happy to say that the necessary documents were this morning received from Hon. Chas. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, granting the extension for the term of seven years from this date. All infringements upon the same will be prosecuted to the utmost venture of the law. A full assortment of all sizes can be found at the warehouse of Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., and at our warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, who are now the sole manufacturers in the United States. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
JUNE 1, 1857. Patentees and Manufacturers

PARIAN, BRONZE AND CHINA ORNAMENTS.—Sold at ROGERS' BAZAAR.

Dressing Cases for Ladies and Gentlemen, sold at ROGERS' BAZAAR.

Shell Combs, Brushes and Perfumery, sold at ROGERS' BAZAAR.

Jet and Gold Bracelets and Ornaments, sold at ROGERS' BAZAAR.

Pearl and Ivory Fans and Card Cases, sold at ROGERS' BAZAAR.

Games, Dolls, and Toys of every variety, sold at ROGERS' BAZAAR. No. 499 Broadway.

EMPHATICALLY CHEAP, DECIDEDLY ELEGANT, and unmistakably well-made are the TWELVE-SHILLING GAITERS sold at CANTRELL'S new and popular establishment, No 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. Ladies, do not leave the City without securing a supply of these excellent articles. With them you will enjoy your visit to the country. Without them, vexation will attend you as the consequence of your neglect. Remember, only 12s. per pair.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.

Splendid bargains! A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES WILDER'S PATENT. HAVE NEVER FAILED. Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked. 9,700 of the Safes now in use. For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

ASTONISHING! Beautiful English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, At lower prices than ever before heard of! HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

PROF ALEX. C. BARRY'S Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold everywhere.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF HERRING & CO.'S Fire and Burglar Proof Patent Champion Safes frustrated.

OFFICE OF J. S. REED & Co., Bankers,
MARION, Ohio, June 6, 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* Our banking-house was broken open last night, and an unsuccessful attempt made to force open the Safe; gunpowder was used in quantities sufficient to break glass in the back room, twenty-five feet from the safe, and to replace pictures and furniture, as well as to blow the inside off one of the outside doors into small pieces, but your Hell's Powder Proof Lock resisted all efforts to effect an entrance. The burglars left a very good selection of tools—sledge-hammer, a variety of queer looking chisels, braces and bitts, together with levers, &c., &c. It took three good strong men nearly an hour to remove the remains of the wreck so as to reach the inside door, which, of course, remained unharmed. Considering this latter circumstance, together with the fact that two more doors evaded the thieves, if they had succeeded in opening the outside one, we have no hesitation in ordering a new door, and continuing our confidence in your "Burglar Proof Safes with Hall's Powder Proof Lock." One half the outer door is in good order. Can you make the other from measures in your books, or shall we send the ruins down to you?

We feel under so much obligation to you for the protection your safe has afforded us that we authorize you to make any use you may choose of this affair.

Very respectfully, J. S. REED & CO.

The subscribers have on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above, and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray st., New-York.

SINGER

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE'S FAREWELL CONCERTS.
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE
will give her LAST CONCERT BUT ONE in New-York, prior to her departure for Europe on the 24th inst., at Niblo's Saloon on
FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, 1857.
Madame DE LA GRANGE will be assisted by the following eminent Artists:
MLLE. HENRIETTA SIMON, Soprano.
HERR MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
MR. E. GUYON, Pianist; Pupil of Thalberg
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
The sale of Tickets will commence on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and C. HEHUSING'S, No 701 Broadway, where seats may be secured (without extra charge).
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
SECOND NIGHT OF TOM TAYLOR'S
intensely interesting drama, in three acts, of
PLOT AND PASSION.
The success achieved by this piece on its original production, was so great that it was played through
AN ENTIRE SEASON,
at Wigan's Olympic theatre, London, to
Nightly Crowded Houses.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 18, 1857,
PLOT AND PASSION.
Madame de Fontenges.....Miss Laura Keene
Fouche, Minister of Police.....Mr. Burnett
Mons. Desmarets.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
To conclude with the successful extravaganza,
VARIETY,
with all its beautiful scenery, music, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
THURSDAY EVENING, June 18, }
STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION.
JEROME'S NEW PIECE—A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
and received with shouts of laughter and applause.
Antonio in his great character of.....Bianco
New scenery, tricks, costumes, properties, &c., &c.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
New Grand divertissement of
JULIENI'S PRIA DONNA WALTZ.
Characters by the Wonderful Ravels and L. Espinosa.
BIANCO and the Ravels every night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The Management has the pleasure to announce that
MISS ELIZA LOGAN
will make her first appearance in new York on
THIS EVENING, the 18th of June,
in the character of
EVADNE,
in Shell's great play of that name, sustained by the following cast:
Colonna.....Mr. Eytinge. | Ludovica.....Mr. Canol.
Ricciotto, (his first appearance in N. York)...Mr. Thayer.
King.....Mr. H. B. Phillips | Olivia.....Miss Thompson.
General Walker, General Henningsen and General Cannean have signified their intention of being present on the occasion.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
of the versatile and popular delineators of Yankee and Irish character.
MR. AND MRS. WM. J. FLORENCE.
Thursday—
IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.
Pat.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence
Nancy Sickes, with the songs of "Riddle Cum Dinkey Doo" and "My Mary Ann"...Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
WORKING THE ORACLE.
Mrs. Wm. J. Florence.....In.....Five characters
Mr. Wm. J. Florence.....in.....Five characters

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, June 18,
WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
After which the Fairy Drama of the
MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
MARCO FALCONE
Doors open at 6¾; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 585 BROADWAY, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, June 15, and every evening during the week, the very successful piece of
ALADDIN.
After which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, a Complimentary Testimonial to Miss C HIFFERT.
On SATURDAY, June 20, a Grand Afternoon Performance of ALADDIN, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening Concert at 8 o'clock.
The Hall will be to let for the Summer Season.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Another new feature. The entire first floor of the Museum has been thrown into a magnificent cosmoramic saloon, architecturally embellished and frescoed in the first style of art, by that distinguished artist, M. D'Orsay. Fourth and positively the last week of FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS, presented THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, Two Popular Farces. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

LADIES' ICE-CREAM AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL at the 42d-st. M. E. Church, near 8th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, June 18. Tickets obtained of J. RANDELL, No. 522 8th-av.; G. W. SMITH, corner of 8th-av. and 44th-st.; and at the door, on the evening of the Festival. Addresses delivered by Rev. JOHN KENNEDY D. D.; Rev. J. T. PECK, D. D.; Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, and others.

WILL CLOSE—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., will close for the season, on Saturday, June 20.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

THE LADIES OF THE SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL Church, corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn, hold a Strawberry and Musical Festival THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock; music by Dodworth's Band. Tickets may be had at the door.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respects the purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SPORTING.

A REGATTA WILL BE GIVEN BY MOSES MAGRATH, on MONDAY, June 22, at the foot of 26th-st., East River, open for all sail boats 30 feet long and under, the 1st prize in first class to be $60; 2d, a splendid silver cup; the 1st prize on second class, $25; 2d, to save entrance fee. Entrance fee for first class, $5; second class, $3. The race to be sailed in Kipp's bay, between Blackwell's Island and 16th-st. buoy. All boats to contend for the different prizes to be entered one day before the race comes off.
MOSES MAGRATH, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.—THE YACHT "BLACK EAGLE," of 20 tons, copper-fastened throughout, drawing 5 feet 6 inches, keel boat, with four berths in the cabin, water closet, &c. To be seen foot of 11th-st., East River.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st, or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

THE EXCURSION OF THE WILLET-ST. Sabbath Schools which was postponed in consequence of the weather on the 17th inst., will take place on FRIDAY, the 19 h, if the weather should be favorable. The boat will leave the foot of Broome st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall st., corner of South, up stairs.

NOTICE TO TWO UNITARIAN CHURCHES OF BROOKLYN.—The annual excursion of Sunday Schools, on account of the state of the weather, is postponed to FRIDAY, (19th inst.) at same hour and place.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 120 Nassau st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bible, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

MRS. FREEMAN'S SEMINARY, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND ST., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW-YORK.—Parents and guardians desirous of educating their daughters, will find this a most desirable location, combining the advantages of City masters with the healthiness of the country. Circulars supplied by the Principal and Rev. C. WHITEHEAD, Washington Heights. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. SCONCIA.

ASHLAND HALL.—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FEAME.

$2.50—WRITING, 16 LESSONS, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., $10—Time unlimited. This course embraces general principles as well as details of actual business, taught every day and evening, at PAINES', No. 62 Bowery, and No. 323 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col Paine stands unrivaled.—*Newport Daily News.*

BOYS AND MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 659 Broadway, readily obtain good situations in stores, offices or banks, as they become quick in figures, rapid business writers and practical book-keepers. Commutation terms, $10. (Late Assistant Teacher, &c., N. B.—Students [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

25 TO 40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
have still a large assortment of
DRY GOODS
AND EMBROIDERIES,
all marked down much below cost, to clear out before rebuilding.
SILKS,
BAREGES,
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
SHAWLS,
TRAVELING DRESSES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
No. 306 (old No. 60) Canal-st.
4 doors from Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of beautiful Black and White check,
At 50 each,
New in shape and handsome in style.
Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 16,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.
800 pieces new Spring and Summer Silks are offered at a great discount from original prices at the great closing out sale. 67½ cent. silks are reduced to 4s. 6d. and 5s 81 25 Silks only 6s. 6d. CHAS. HEARD & CO.

FOR LADIES' DUSTERS
and traveling dresses.
Black and white Chine D'Eté,
at 25 cents per yard.
Ten cases for sale at retail.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.
600 Barege Robes in new and choice styles selling at reduced prices at the great clearing out sale.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS,
For traveling cloaks and dresses,
At 37½ cents per yard.
Three more cases for sale this week, at retail,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.
250 pieces Chene De Ete, in black, white and grey for dusters and traveling dresses, only 12½ cents per yard, usually sold at 25 cents. CHAS. HEARD & CO.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES,
5,000 yards Black and white check,
at 18 cents per yard,
on sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S No. 361 Broadway.

NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.
700 pieces fine English Prints, only 8 cents per yard, always sold at 1s. at the closing out sale
CHAS. HEARD & CO.

1000 DOZEN MALTESE MITTS, in every variety, for ladies and misses.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
471 Broadway.

50 PER CENT. UNDER PRICE!—500 PS. Satin Plaid Barege, at 2s. 6d per yard.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
471 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS and sets of recent importations, Bands, Flouncings, Muslins, Basques and Skirts; also, Infants' Caps, Mourning Collars, and sets quite new and very beautiful, at our new store, No. 703 Broadway. MILLER & GRANT.

500 FLOUNCED ORGANDY ROBES, plain colors, only $3 50 per dress.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
471 Broadway.

CLOTHING.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN having any to dispose of, can receive a fair cash price for the same, by sending to, or addressing H. COHEN, No. 12 Laurens-st., near Canal, or No. 53 West Broadway. Ladies waited on by Mrs. C. H. COHEN.

CHENILLE FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES, only $4 00 per dress.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
471 Broadway.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES.
Dépôt at J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau.
Laboratory, Middle Village, L. I., where every variety of beautiful designs, many of which are entirely new, will be found.
Mr. H. has no doubt his customers will be sufficiently satisfied with the quality of his works without his enumerating the number of premiums received (he has a few) at the late fairs, which has long since become almost a byword. Sufficient to say that he will challenge the world to produce any better works, and is perfectly willing, if necessary, to test the same in any way where there are impartial parties to decide. The subscriber pledges his self that everything shall be as represented. Goods delivered in any part of the City free of charge.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
JOLLEY & TIERS,
Sole Agents,
No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 169 William-st., corner of Spruce, New-York.
J. & T. would call the attention of the trade to their well-known stock of fire crackers, torpedoes, rockets, Roman candles, wheels of all kinds, exhibition pieces, and all articles, large and small, required to make a full assortment for jobbing or retailing.
Quality guaranteed, at prices beyond competition.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, North Point,
Jersey City, N. J.
Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & J. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent,
No. 10 Maiden lane, New-York.
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found, and goods delivered in any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

JOSEPH G. & J. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the last seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial.
They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & J. EDGE, Jr.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & J. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 223 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed, within to BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO.,
No. 223 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, cannon-rockets, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country holidays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 237 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—FIVE PAIRS HORIZONTAL ENGINES—second hand—varying from 60 to 140 horse-power a pair.
One VERTICAL CONDENSING ENGINE, 160 horse power, second-hand.
Ten HORIZONTAL ENGINES, second-hand, varying from 5 to 80 horse-power each.
One BEAM ENGINE for Steamboat, 45-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke.
One INCLINED STEAMBOAT ENGINE, 36-inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, this day, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:
Whereas, The Board of Directors has received the sad intelligence of the death of AQUILA G. STOUT, the President of this Company, who departed this life at his residence in this City, after a short illness; therefore be it
Resolved, That this Board have heard with deep regret, of the unexpected death of their President, Mr. STOUT, who for many years has acted with them in the care and management of this Company.
Resolved, That we entertain a grateful recollection of the kindness and courtesy which have mark d our intercourse with Mr. Stout, since he has been the President of this Company.
Resolved, That we remember and duly appreciate the probity of his character, the clearness of mind, and prompt and active habits of business that distinguished him; that we are indebted to his zeal, intelligence and industry in resuscitating the Company after the disastrous fire of 1845, in securing public confidence in its character and resources, and promoting, during his administration of its affairs, its respectability, prosperity and success.
Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our departed friend, and sincerely condole with them on the loss of an affectionate husband and father, whom it has pleased Heaven to remove from their circle.
Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.
At the same meeting, JAMES N. COBB, Esq., was elected President of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WANTED.—A FEW LADIES AND GENTLEMEN wanted to learn a new and beautiful business that can be done at home, and is both very profitable and saleable. Only $5 required for full instruction. Apply at No. 62 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., room No. 3, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant young woman of undoubted reference, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and very good laundress; has good references; is willing to do housework; also, by a neat English girl, as nurse and seamstress; no objection to travel; both will go in the country; apply this day or to-morrow at No. 371 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO NEAT, TIDY girls, with excellent City reference. One does the plain cooking; is a good baker; makes herself generally useful in a small genteel family; wages $6. Her neice is a girl of 18; chambermaid and nurse: is a plain, neat sewer; lately landed from Ireland; will make herself useful; is quick at the needle; minds children; does light housework; wages $5. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THREE EXCELlent girls, as cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress. Apply at their present employer's, No. 29 East 16th-st, who will give them the best recommendation.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do the chamber-work and waiting of a private family, or would prefer going with a family to California. Best of City references from last place. Can be seen at No. 59 Mott-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a young woman, or as chambermaid; plain sewing. Good City references. Call at No. 143 West 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a Protestant, as nurse and plain sewer, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Call at No. 353 2d-av., third floor, back room, between 23d and 22d sts. Good city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman, in a small private family. Understands her business well. Can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at her present place, No. 59 East 26th-st., near 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has lived with the best families. Best City references given. To be seen for two days at No. 134 East 23d-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at house of present employer No. 11 West Washington-place, near McDougal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a Scotch girl; can cut and fit dresses; can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, and to take care of children, by a competent and reliable woman. Call or write to MARY McKEON, at her present place, No. 260 Sacket-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation in a private family, as waitress; has good City reference, and no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at 204 Amos st.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-RATE STEADY GERman girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; must know how to make bread; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Two well-disposed, faithful girls will find a steady place and fair wages on application to No. 260 West 23d-st., between 9 and 3 o'clock this day.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY IN AN office where there is but little leisure. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. at No. 16 State st., East side of the Battery.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN OF GOOD EXperience in the tea trade. Apply at 193 Grand st., Williamsburg.

EMPLOYMENT.—A COMPETENT MAN MAY have a permanent situation, with good wages, as deliverer. Apply to JOHNSON, FRY & CO.,
No. 27 Beekman-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1961 Post-Office.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—In a pleasant, healthy location on the waterside, where one large or two small families can be accommodated, within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and fifteen of the Railroad Depôt. Inquire for Miss E. A. DEVEREUX, Clinton-av., Flushing.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board, by applying at No. 330 Broome-st.

BOARD.—NO. 82 ADAMS-STREET, BROOKLYN, not five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Second floor of a handsome house, furnished or unfurnished, as may suit gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Dinner at 5½. Terms very moderate.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a young gentleman, where he can have the comforts of a home. Location must be west of Broadway, and above Houston-st. Terms moderate; address E., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 189 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. Reference exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 37 Beecker-st., near Broadway.

HOTELS.

COMPTON HOUSE.
This new and elegant hotel, just completed on the corner 3d-av. and 24th-st., will be opened for the reception of the public on MONDAY, June 22. It is large and commodious in its arrangements, containing 80 well-ventilated apartments, the whole being perfectly adapted for the requirements of comfort and convenience.
For such parties as desire to avail themselves of the American plan, a *table d'hote* will be served at regular hours; but in connection with the house is a well regulated restaurant where those who prefer the European plan can be served with all the delicacies of the season, prepared for the table by experienced professional cooks. The long connection of the proprietor with the business, and the popularity of the Mercantile Dining-rooms on Fulton and afterwards on Chambers-street, are the best evidence of his means as a caterer to the public taste.
ORLANDO FISH, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Ponds Hotel at Ponds, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and in the rare of Col ABNER MAY. Ponds is on the Central Railroad, within an hour of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Ponds the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine hunting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $8 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th-story.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING good country board with all the advantages of fine sea bathing, snipe shooting, sailing, &c., can be accommodated at the residence of JOSIAH H. BISHOP, Esq., which is beautifully situated upon the south shore of Long Island, about one mile from the village of Moriches, and commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Boats and carriages when required. Easy of access by railroad. For further particulars apply to D. L. CORNELL, No. 31 Johnst., or WM. T. CORNELL & SON, No. 229 Id-av.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—BOARD MAY NOW BE obtained at this delightful Summer resort, at the commodious house of the subscriber, eligibly located on the south shore of the lake, about a half-mile from the hotels. Terms moderate. Apply to the proprietor, JACKSON WRIGHT, on the premises; or to C. J. J. KIERSTED, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors by the 1st June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time. D. A. CROWELL,
CHAS. STRINGER.

STATIONERY.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N.Y.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK.
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 93 Fulton-st., between William and Gold.
Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. Importers and manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and tinia books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.
HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertiliser for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.
200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 100 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $25,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. F. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C—100 feet front by 103 deep; brick factory, stable and storehouse thereon; a good steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property offers rare inducements from its situation and its being ready for immediate occupancy, to any parties starting a saw or planing mill, smith or machine shop or any manufacturing business. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 8 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 149 East Broadway, between Pike and Rutger sts.; house is three stories with high basement, size 25x40 feet, built in the best manner two years ago, with all the modern improvements; baths, gas, hot and cold water, ranges, water closets, washbasins, chandeliers, &c., complete in every respect, and will be sold at a moderate price. Possession given immediately if desired. Terms very easy. Inquire of D. BUHLER, No. 450 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, 14 LOTS ON Hickory-st., free from encumbrance, and 7 on Quincy-st., having a mortgage of $1,200, 4 years to run; the lots are finely located near Ralph and Divison avs., Brooklyn. Apply to J. A. DELANOY, No. 248 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brownstone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE VACANT LOTS AND houses and lots in the XIVth Ward of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) on favorable terms, situated on 1st and 2d sts. and North 8th, North 9th and North 10th sts. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE houses and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREE-story-brown-stone-front house No. 112 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Apply to JAMES P. CUMMING, No. 41 Broadway, or No. 334 West 34th-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 92 East 13th-st. Price moderate.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOFTS, IN THE MARble building No. 554 Broadway. Inquire on the premises of N. THURSTON & SONS.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year *La Favorita*.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit for two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 62 William st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 12 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 65 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, 5 acres of asparagus, a locust grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 6 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 40 OR 70 acres, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, within a mile and a half of the village of Jamaica, and on a very public road leading from the above place to Rahway, two miles to steamboat landing and two and a half miles to depôt at Rahway, 19 miles by railroad to New-York. On the farm is a two story dwelling, with wing, carriage-house, barn, stable and other out-buildings, and a variety of choice fruits. For further particulars, inquire of A. M. TREDWELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., or JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st., or on the premises.
JOHN B. EDGAR.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—576 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 320 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 203 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED NEAR Washington Lake, New Windsor, Orange Co., 5 miles from Newburg, containing about 100 acres with good buildings, with the stock or grain on the ground, farming utensils &c. Price for the whole $12,000, or for the farm $10,000. Possession given immediately. Inquire of M. KANE, No. 197 West 13th-st., or M. NICHOLS on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c., eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 135 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of C. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

RICHLY CARVED ROSEWOOD SEVEN-octave piano-forte for sale, finished with great elegance, full round corners, richly carved double scrolled legs all round, magnificent tone and touch, richly inlaid with pearl, celebrated makers, fully warranted, is a perfect beauty; cost $475, price $360. A richer instrument is seldom met with. Can be seen and tested for three days at the furniture packing establishment in 8th-av., four doors from 40th st., next door to the Tremont Hotel. N. B.—A bargain will be offered to a cash purchaser. Has a box for shipping, or removed without charge. Apply from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JUNE 18, AT 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$8,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s 6 per cent. Bonds.
7,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
25,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.
5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Income Bonds.
3,000 Waterloo Corporation 6 per cent. Water Bonds.
440 shares Mad. Riv. & L. Erie R.R. (hypothecated)$50 each
125 shares N. Y. & N. H. R. R. (genuine stock)..$100 each
110 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co.....$50 each
225 shares Great Western R. R. Co. of Illinois...$100 each
40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bk of L.I.....$25 each
25 shares Park Bank.....$100 each
5 shares Mechanics' Banking Association.....$25 each
160 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
40 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....$17 each
48 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
70 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.$100 each
20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
50 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.....$17 each
50 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
20 shares National Fire Insurance Co.....$37½ each
12 shares Union Ferry Co.....$100 each
140 shares Prismatic Turning Co.....$10 each
10 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co.....$100 each
8 shares North American Chontales Co.. (scrip stock)

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. this day and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Monday, June 22. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 4 Broad-st.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR RICHLY carved rosewood and other FURNITURE, valuable rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl; suits of rosewood in rich satin brocatel; large and costly Parian and French china vases, richly decorated; royal velvet carpets, oil paintings, statues, &c.—H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in the four story dwelling No. 70 West 26th-st., a few doors from 6th av., viz: Round-corner carved rosewood pianoforte, richly carved legs, superior instrument, in use but a short time; two rosewood corner-stands, two rosewood etageres, with mirror doors and backs, marble top; about 500 yards of royal velvet carpet, also three-ply and ingrain throughout the house; pier glasses, heavy lace and brocatel curtains, suites of very richly-carved parlor furniture, covered in French satin brocatel, made to order; Turkish arm-chairs, reception do., rosewood marble top centre, side and sofa tables; secretary bookcase, costly framed oil paintings, Parian and bisque vases and mantel ornaments; Chamber Furniture, consisting of rosewood marble-top dressing bureau and stands, sofas, settees, rockers in hair-cloth and brocatel, rich painted shades, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, pore curled-hair and spring mattresses, pillows and bolsters bedding, toilet sets, &c.; dining room extension table, a large and choice assortment of china and glass, silver plate; also, a quantity of crockery and kitchen furniture, lounges, clocks, gas fixtures. Sale peremptory, without regard to weather. Catalogues at the house. Careful carmen in attendance to pack and ship if needed. Persons in want of superior furniture in fine order should attend.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN JERSEY CITY at public auction, belonging to the Association of the Jersey Company and others; sixty lots in blocks, C, to I, fronting on and extending 150 feet east from Hudson-st. Will be sold at public auction in Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. The street is regulated and paved, and sewers built. The sale will take place on the premises of the Jersey City Insurance Company, corner of Bidwell and Montgomery sts. The remainder of the property in said blocks, and which may not then be sold, will be for sale or lease at the agency of J. R. THOMPSON, in said building, or upon application to LEWIS ATTERBURY, Treasurer of the Associates. Terms of sale: 10 per cent. and the auctioneer's fee, $5 per lot, on the day of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on the premises for five years at 7 per cent interest, at the option of the purchaser; balance in three months, when the deeds will be delivered. If the purchaser stipulates for immediate improvements, a larger amount may remain on bond and mortgage.

The property will be sold subject to restrictions as to nuisances, and with a fire limit clause.

By order of the Board of Trustees, Jersey City, May 21, 1857.

D. S. GREGORY,
E. P. JACCOMY,
S. GRIFFITH,
JOHN ACKEN,
} Executive Committee.

For maps and further particulars inquire of the auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTIVE SALE OF FORTY FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FOUR GRAND FORTES, FIVE PARLOR SUITS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MAHOGANY AND ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, (Friday,) June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor, by order of an executor, about forty French plate and oval mirrors of various sizes and descriptions, many of them entirely new and in good order. Also eight or ten richly carved gold frame, oval do., quite large. Also, four second-hand piano-fortes. Also, five suites of rosewood parlor furniture in crimson and gold brocatelle. Also, marble-top and mahogany dining-room, bedroom, and basement furniture, carpets and oil cloths, superior hair mattresses, oil paintings, 200 chairs, second-hand furniture, &c. &c.

N. B.—The sale will be large and worthy the attention of all concerned. Catalogues, giving full particulars, will be ready early Friday morning. Goods packed as usual at a moderate charge.

DANIEL S. HORGH, Auctioneer,
Office No. 15 Park-row.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MA- HOGANY FURNITURE AT AUCTION TO-MORROW, Friday, June 19, at 10½ A. M., all the contents of the elegantly furnished residence No. 248 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. In the basement are mahogany buffet and extension table, &c., together with a rich assortment of China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, &c. In the parlors are velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites; centre, side and pier tables; rosewood etageres, elegant mantel ornaments, fine all-pastiches, easy and reception chairs, pier and oval glasses, lace window curtains, one of Nunns & Fisher's Cocatave pianos, &c. In the chambers are the usual variety of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, bookcases, sofas, carpets, chairs, and fine hair mattresses, and a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention.

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION—By order of George N. Sanders, Navy Agent, F. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:

70 binnacle compasses; 12 boat compasses.
6 telltale compasses; 16 azimuth compasses.
24 thermometers; 2 simpiriometers; 1 telescope.
27 spy-glasses; 1 sextant; 1 quadrant.
6 cases mathematical instruments; 3 anoroid barometers.
2 time-pieces; 12 tripods; 6 boxes charts.
1 chronometer, No. 1,707, Chas. Frodsham.
1 chronometer, No. 2,676, Dent.
1 chronometer, No. 2,654, Parkinson & Frodsham.
1 chronometer, No. 2,434, Parkinson & Frodsham.
1 chronometer No. 2,017, Dent.

Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUC- tion, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Union Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, a large and valuable collection of original Oil Paintings, belonging to a well-known amateur of this City. Most of them were brought by him direct from France in the year 1846. Among the number will be found choice specimens of Guercino, A. Cuyp, Jan Steen, Salvator Rosa, Rembrandt, Claude, Berghem, Wouverman, Ribera, D. Heeme, Van Balen, Boucher, Teniers, Van Dyke, and other masters of various schools. Also, a valuable collection of ancient and modern original drawings, obtained about 30 years ago from several celebrated cabinets in Paris, all of them suitable for the parlor or studio. They will be ready for examination on Monday, June 15, as above, with catalogues.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN.—FRI- day, June 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. — Cumberland-st., between Park and Flushing avs., a general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, velvet and Brussels and Ingrain carpets, gas fixtures, walnut extension table, crockery, &c., &c. Carriages in the rear. To Let.—The above genteel cottage house and lot in good order. Rent $260.

Friday, June 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. PECULAR WEEKLY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, mattresses, large French plate pier glasses, rosewood and mahogany pianos, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, crockery and other stores, &c., &c. Also, 1 new silk chandeliers in gold bronze.

TOBIAS MOSERFELD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF LEASE of basement of No. 431 Broadway, elaborately fitted up for a restaurant and shooting gallery, with all the contents, by TOBIAS MOSERFELD, on FRIDAY NOON, on the premises. Divided in lots to suit buyers. Lease with the most permanent fixtures, as the ceiling, gas and water pipes. Then, the elaborate ornamental carpenter, &c. work, which cost over $2,000; mirror, silver, bar and oyster counters, kitchen range, all the furniture, looking-glass-ware, cigar case, elegant cameo show case, &c. What we may be the sacrifice it must be sold, as the owner leaves for Europe. 20 per cent required first day of sale; balance following day. Rent $500 per annum. Chance for speculators, &c.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SPLENDID rosewood and mahogany household furniture, elegantly carved rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture suites of the most costly description, pier and mantel mirrors, valuable collection of choice oil paintings, &c.—F. NASH will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire rich and desirable contents of the large 5 story residence No. 220 Fifth-ave., opposite Hancock-pl. The whole of which is worthy the special attention of housekeepers, as being the largest and best assortment of valuable furniture offered at public auction for many years, having cost upward of $10,000, and will positively be sold without limits, rain or shine.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE BY PEED & COLE—FRIDAY, June 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 68 South 10th-st., Williamsburg, good furniture, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs, pier glass and slab, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, China and glass ware, range, oak extension table, kitchen furniture and cooking utensils, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, brogans and store fixtures, being the entire stock of a jobbing house in good order, to be sold at auction on FRIDAY, June 19, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 225 Greenwich-st. By order of Samuel A. Stowell, assignee.

J. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at No. 216 Pearl-st., at 10 o'clock, a well assorted stock of shelf hardwares; also, 18 kegs wrought nails, and 25 reams sandpaper, 50 pair of pistols, &c.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments, which will be sold at very reasonable prices. W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France, Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Russia, Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens, Bayroot, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Alexandria, &c., Cairo, &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE No. 89 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI- rectors of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 168 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to the Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but cer ainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association.

GEORGE L SENEY, Cashier.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE COMMON- WEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, by virtue of an Act of the General Court, hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the 20th inst., at noon, at the Office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, at the State House in Boston, for the purchase of the scrip of the Commonwealth of four hundred thousand dollars, payable July 1, 1877, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of July, 1857, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, on the coupons attached to said scrip, at the Treasurer's Office in the city of Boston. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening, to insure final payment; the whole amount of the loan to be paid on or before the 20th inst., and no proposals made for any part of the above loan, not less than five thousand dollars. They must specify the amount of premium offered, (none otherwise will be received,) and must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Massachusetts State Loan," and be addressed to MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, at the State House, Boston. The right is reserved to reject all or any part of the proposals made.

MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer;
GEO. L. PERKINS, Treasurer Nor. & Wor. Railroad Company.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

BOSTON, June 1, 1857.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing at any time within two years from the 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 20, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE IN- CREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAS ESTAB- lished an Office in this City at No. 37 William-st., 2d floor, for the transfer of their Stock and the transaction of financial business. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Transfer Books. Stockholders resident in New-York, and other persons interested, can obtain a recent full exhibit of the Company's affairs, on application at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN AND MADISON R. R. CO.,
No. 39½ Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE July 1, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown, (Wis.,) issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds issued by this Company, will be paid at this office

H. K. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—THE IN- terest due 1st proximo, on the following issues of Bonds of the City of San Francisco, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

On two hundred thousand dollars, ten per cent: *Fire Bonds.*

On three hundred and twenty-one thousand, five hundred Dollars: *Civil Bonds.*

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

$10,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND mortgage for 5 years, on satisfactory City property, to any good bondsmen who is willing to pay a handsome bonus for the loan. Address BOND AND MORTGAGE, Box No. 555 Post Office.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

KEOKUK CITY BONDS.—THE COUPONS on the above bonds due in New-York 1st prox., will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hobert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN Coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 5, P. O. Office, New-York.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI- RECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a dividend of six per centum be and the same is hereby declared on all full cash paid shares in the general stock of this Company entitled to dividends on the 1st day of July, 1857, to be paid out of the net earnings of the first half of the current year, and that the said dividend on all shares transferred to the Stock Transfer Agency of this Company in the City of New-York, be paid at the Company's Agency office in said city, on the first day of July next. And that the said dividend upon all other full paid shares entitled to the same be paid at the Company's office in Milwaukee on the 7th day of July next.

Resolved, That the books of transfer of the capital stock of this company be closed in the cities of Milwaukee and New York, on and after the 20th inst., and remain so closed in the City of New-York until the third day of July, and in the city of Milwaukee until the 10th day of July next.

J. HADLEY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors held this day it was resolved:

That a dividend of *five* per cent. be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July next to such stockholders as shall be registered on the books of the Company at Boston or New-York, at the close of business on the twentieth day of the present month, and on the first day of August next to such stockholders as shall be registered on the books of the Company in London, at the close of business on the first day of July next.

Payment to be made at the stockholders' offices in Michigan and not registered in New-York, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the city of New York, at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY; to holders of stock registered in the city of London, at the Union Bank of London; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 16, 1857.

The Transfer Books at the New York Agency will close on the 20th instant, and open on the 2d July.

TRANSFER OFFICE, NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, New-York, June 17, 1857.—The dividend due upon the Preferred Stock, amounting to twelve per cent. with the accruing interest, has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 6th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th instant to the 6th of July. By order of the Board.

H. AITKEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA MINING COMPANY,
No. 25 William-st., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the first day of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d inst. to the 1st of July. By order of the Board.

JOHN STANTON, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 257 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of New-York has, this day, declared a semi-annual Dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the 24 day of July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., June 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer book will be closed from this date to the 13th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BULL'S-HEAD BANK.—NEW YORK, JUNE 13, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, No. 338 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY, July 1 next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. R. WILLIAMSON, President.

BANK NOTICES.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June, 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty ($860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 25th of same month. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

MARINER'S' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made before 1st July will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.,
P. W. ENGS,
CHAS. MILES,
} Vice Pres't's.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 16, 1857.—The second instalment of $25 per share, on the increased capital stock of this Bank, has been ordered by the Board of Director to be paid to-day, payable on the 1st day of July next, with interest from May 1, last. Any stockholder may have the option of paying the remaining $50 per share required to make full paid stock, between the 1st and 10th of July, by adding interest as above. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 3 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER A. TITUS,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary. President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLD- ers of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, House hold Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooke,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. F. Laliceo,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Hozford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles E. White
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSU- RANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 29 Wall-st., Janney Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY —Cash Capital $250000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles R. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
Jacob deS. Suarez	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hont,	Thomas Smull,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'r L. H. Ward,
W. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing.
Cor'n W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 536 BROAD- way, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.— New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE. —Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
by E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo,
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
Night express, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily. Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGE- MENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:20 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No.

THE CIVIL WAR.

[Continued from First Page.]

night. Previous to the departure of the Deputy, Mr. WILLET gave Mr. MCKIBBEN orders to retain the Mayor in his custody and on no cause or pretext to allow him to remove himself from his care. If any attempt should be made to rescue the Mayor he was to resist such attempt to his utmost, and, if necessary, resist force by force. Mr. MCKIBBEN gave the Sheriff to understand that his orders would be faithfully and fully complied with.

It is stated that no fewer than thirty fresh warrants have been issued against the Mayor, and that they will be put into execution with the greatest possible dispatch.

THE CITY HALL FLAGS.

During the progress of the legal argument before Judge RUSSELL, the three flags of the City were hoisted on the City Hall. Appearing at such a singular time, they gave rise to many strange rumors, the most prevalent of which was that the Mayor was chuckling to himself and rejoicing in his own virtuous and patriotic way over some minute and net generally apparent triumph. Others maintained that they were intended as signals to the henchmen of the Chief Magistrate to hasten to his rescue; and others that they were in honor of Gen. WM. WALKER.

These silly rumors were quieted at length by a simple statement of fact. The flags were hoisted (somewhat tardily it must be confessed) commemorative of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

OLD POLICEMEN ON DUTY.

The number of Municipal Policemen on duty in the Park yesterday was much larger than on the previous day. Every one of the Municipal Captains were present, some of them having with them almost their entire force. Every member of the First Ward Police was present but one—the doorman—who was left to maintain order in his Ward, and prevent the rats from running away with the Station-house. Mr. MARSHALL had the general command, and looked as collected as usual, and quite well in his police uniform. As on the previous day, the iron gates at the main entrance of the hall were closed. The other entry-ways were well guarded, and the passages closed, except to those having business within. The men remained in the positions assigned them, chatting, smoking, and enjoying themselves as well as they could under the circumstances.

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Within the Mayor's office were stationed quite a number of men, including Capts. ACKERMAN, DILES and WITTER. Capt. BENNETT and other officers assigned to the guardianship of particular posts, were either personally or by message constantly communicating with the Mayor, and orders were given and sent to and fro. Several aldermen called upon the Mayor, as did also in the afternoon ex Gov. SEYMOUR. Towards evening all the men, save a section from the Third Ward, under command of Sergeant SPENCE, who remained in the cellar passage-way, until about 9 o'clock, when Sergeant OWEN dismissed them, saying that he "and TOM MARMAN could take care of things for the night."

THE MILITARY.

Four Regiments were under arms—the Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth. The Ninth Regiment (under command of Colonel PITKIN) remained under arms all Tuesday night. Yesterday morning they were supplied with rations for twenty-four hours longer. About sundown they were dismissed, with the exception of a small guard who have charge of the ammunition served out for the crisis, and not yet restored to the Arsenal.

MAJOR GENERAL SANDFORD.

The man of the times—*the* hero of the hour, is undoubtedly Major General SANDFORD. It was in the highest degree amusing to observe the chaotic effect which the appearance of this gentleman created everywhere. If the comet of his excellent Majesty King CHARLES had walked through the Park with his tail under his arm, he could not have created a more solemn impression. Yet there is nothing terrific in the appearance of the Maj. General. He is not a giant in size, nor an Adonis in beauty; he does not wear a scowl and a long sword, or clank ferocious spurs as he treads the earth. There is not the slightest smell of gunpowder about him, or the mildest suggestion of a bayonet. He is simply a jovial-faced little gentleman, rather thin, and slightly snowed with the advancing honors of age, but straight as a ramrod. He is, to all appearances, incapable of excitement—a sort of military iceberg, which all civic steamers are glad enough to avoid. The facility with which he found admission to all places yesterday, whether guarded by the Mayor's Police or rowdies, was in the highest degree prevaking. Wherever he went people fell back. He smiled benignantly at the politeness, and trotted away as if his pockets were filled with *bon-bons* and Sunday School medals. Hundreds followed in his wake, but we are not aware that a single discourteous expression was uttered, *even* behind his back.

In times of popular excitement more firmness and decision of character are needed to *prevent* bloodshed than to effect it. Irritated by a mob and goaded on by indignant officials, a military commander has a vital duty of the utmost consequence and delicacy to discharge. He must be firm with both masters. This, it is universally conceded, has been the course with Major-General SANDFORD. Called on under very peculiar circumstances to preserve the peace, he has done so thoroughly, and without the exhibition of any angry feeling. He has satisfied respectable people, and even the "roughs," who gave him three hearty cheers yesterday as he passed through the Park.

Elsewhere we publish an account of the service of two warrants on the Mayor by Deputy CARPENTER and Capt. SPEIGAT of the Metropolitan force. Major General SANDFORD accompanied the officers, and there was no difficulty in the matter. But before this boon had been secured, one or two little scenes occurred which may be given in this place. In the first place Mayor WOOD, it is well known, has a natural repugnance to the new force. All along he has refused to acknowledge its officers as officers of the law, and consequently objected to receive any legal process at their hands. Major-General SANDFORD had an interview with the Mayor on the subject:

SANDFORD.—There are some warrants to be served on your Honor.

MAYOR.—I am ready to receive them from the proper officers.

SANDFORD.—They will be served on you by members of the Metropolitan Police.

MAYOR.—I know nothing about the Metropolitan Police, and refuse to acknowledge their authority in the matter.

SANDFORD.—Then I shall have to make you acknowledge it at the point of the bayonet.

The Mayor had nothing more to say to the little mild gentleman, but as the sequel proved, thought it best to accept service of the warrants at the hands of two members of the Metropolitan Police, and thus abandon one of his strongest positions without a blow.

On the other hand, General SANDFORD had to show his teeth to the Commissioners. They were anxious for a display of physical force, and entirely indisposed to meet things in a benevolent way. The warrants, they said, had to be served; the service would be resisted, and at least a thousand men would be needed to avert a second defeat by the doughty champions of the Mayor. To this General SANDFORD replied that an array of numbers would undoubtedly provoke a collision, and consequently a breach of the peace. That he had been called in with the express object of preventing this, and that he should undoubtedly do so in this and every other instance. One or two men could serve the warrants without molestation or fear of tumult. More than this he would not allow to go on the errand. He kept his word, and obtained all that was necessary without any unpleasant results.

Growing out of this matter was a discussion in which Mr. FIELD lost some of his temper. He said that if he could not get the proper amount of assistance from Major General SANDFORD, he would apply to the Governor by telegraph, and desire him to send on by express the Seventh Regiment, then in Boston. Not satisfied with saying this, he put the threat into execution.

The most singular part of the matter is, that Governor KING actually gave instructions to the Seventh Regiment to return. The following is the telegraphic dispatch from Boston on the subject:

"The National Guard had scarcely arrived on the scene of the celebration to-day, when order was received from Gov. KING, based on a dispatch from New-York, to prepare to return to New-York in the evening. The National Guard immediately marched to the Revere House and sent word for the train boat to be in readiness on the Providence and Stonington route. Scarcely had this been effected when another dispatch came announcing that their presence was not needed. Order to Steamboat Company countermanded. Will return on Thursday."

The explanation of this matter lies in a nutshell. When Major-General SANDFORD learnt that a message had actually been sent to the National Guard, through the Governor, without, as he thought, the slightest occasion, and simply from a spirit of petulant opposition to peaceful measures, he dispatched a second and peremptory message to the Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, saying that the presence of himself and corps were in no way needed, and that they need not hasten their return in the slightest. It was an absurdity, the General thought, to suppose, under any circumstances whatever, that the peace of the City could not be preserved in the absence of the Seventh Regiment. It is probable that the Governor did not know of the second dispatch until his arrival here last night. He left Boston by the 3 o'clock train, and Major-General SANDFORD did not telegraph until after that hour.

MEETING OF THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

The Metropolitan Commissioners had a meeting at their office in White-street yesterday forenoon, and appointed thirty persons on the Department, who were immediately sworn in, and put upon duty. The names of the persons so appointed are:

Joseph L. Liscomb,	Wm. Stuhlebein,
David Golden,	John Esdin,
Charles Minor,	George Lavender,
Oscar D. Fisher,	James K. Philips,
Benjamin Bates,	H. Nelson Grey,
Samuel Fabor,	L. L. Treadwell,
Robert E. Fay,	John H. Porter,
Albert G. Hayden,	Wm. Sutterland,
Joseph Thayer,	Jason Mills,
Alexander Finch,	John McPherson,
Patrick Halloran,	Robert Cairns,
Archimedes Bell,	Patrick Flavan,
James B. Petit,	James Alexander,
Henry C. Vanorden,	Jacob Acker,
Alonzo Forbee,	G. W. Brickner.

The whole of the Sixth Ward detailed force, together with many others from various Wards, received notice yesterday of their dismissal by the new Commissioners.

COMING OVER.

Several of the old force have declared within a day or two for the new law. Yesterday Officer ROACH, of the Sixteenth Ward, gave up his star to Capt. MOKEE, declaring his intention to go over to the new Board.

AT THE OFFICE IN WHITE-STREET.

The Deputy Superintendent and a large number of men remained in the Office in White-street all Tuesday night. Early yesterday morning sections of men from various Wards, headed by their Captains, appeared and reported for duty. They were all retained within and about the building ready to act, if required.

During the entire forenoon, citizens came pouring into the Office of the Commissioners. They came singly and in bodies, numbering in all between four and five hundred, and each and all volunteered their services gratuitously to aid in the enforcement of the law. "If it be necessary to fight," said many among them, "why we will fight, and teach WOOD and his ruffianly gang that the law must be carried out." These volunteers were introduced, as they came to the officers, and their wishes made known. The Commissioners consulted a moment and finally agreed to swear in, as special policemen, about 400 men. They were given badges, and put, like the rest of the force present, under command of Capt. TURNBULL, of the Eighth Ward, who acted in place of Deputy CARPENTER, who was away, having been on duty the whole of the previous night. Each man was given, also, a piece of red tape, to wear in a button-hole of the coat. Each was supplied with a club, and when marshaled in front of their head quarters made a martial appearance. Crowds thronged about as usual, and remained around until about sundown, when most of the force was dismissed, Deputy CARPENTER having learned that the Municipal men about the City Hall had been previously dismissed for the night. About 30 men remained on duty at the White-street office all last night.

The Mayor of Brooklyn Preparing for an Emergency.

The following is a copy of a paper issued quite extensively, it is said, to citizens of Brooklyn by the mayor. What necessity exists for this deputizing a large number of citizens—a power which it was not known the Mayor possessed—is, at present, a mystery:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, June 15, 1857.

This certifies that authority is hereby given, so far as the same is vested in me, to ———, while in the discharge of his duty, in preserving order, to arrest all persons engaged in the violation of any of the ordinances of this City or in the commission of crimes or misdemeanors under the laws of this State, and the members of the Police Department of the City are hereby required to render said ——— all necessary and proper assistance herein.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.

Help for the Wounded Policemen.

Coroner PERRY sends us the following

NOTICE:

The undersigned, one of the acting Coroners of the City and County of New-York, being called upon yesterday to serve a warrant of arrest under the authority of the Superior Court, and being resisted in his first attempt, he made a demand and promptly received assistance from a *posse* of the Metropolitan Police, and while proceeding to execute the process the men so assisting were set upon and beaten by a gang of lawless ruffians, assisted by the Municipal Police, some of them, so that there is but little hope of their recovery. The subscriber would earnestly urge the necessity upon the law-abiding citizens of assisting to relieve the men so injured while in discharge of their duty, in assisting to enforce the laws, most of them being in destitute circumstances, with families depending upon them for their daily bread.

Any contributions left at the *Daily Times* office, (at the counter of the publishing office,) at the *Tribune* or the *Courier and Enquirer* offices, will be promptly applied.

F. W. PERRY.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1857.

The Metropolitan Police Case before the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 17.

The Metropolitan Police case came up for argument before the Court of Appeals this morning. A large number of persons were present, and the greatest interest was manifested in the case.

CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., opened for Mayor WOOD.

Mr. O'CONOR's argument was confined to constitutional objections to the Districts formed by the act

At the close of Mr. O'CONOR's argument Mr. EVARTS opened for the Metropolitan Commissioners. Mr. CUTTING followed on the same side. Mr. EDMONDS speaks to-morrow morning for two hours on the part of the people. This closes the argument. The decision will not be rendered until the close of next week.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER.

HE VISITS THE BOWERY.

GREAT SENSATION AMONG THE BOYS.

He is Called Upon by the Friends of his Lost Men.

The Lafarge House in Broadway, where Gen WALKER and his friends are staying, was throughout the day yesterday the centre of attraction to the friends of Nicaragua, and the General was kept busy in receiving calls, answering polite invitations to all sorts of entertainments, by word and by letter, besides entertaining those who called upon him to pay their respects and to express their sympathy in the movements which he represents.

Mr. DUNN, from Newark, called on behalf of a friend to inquire of the General if he could inform him of the whereabouts of ALBERT WILLIAMS, a young man who was among the forces at Serapiqui, and from whom his friends had not heard since the receipt of a letter speaking in discouraging terms of the prospects at that place. The General informed him that the Company to which he probably belonged was nearly all annihilated by a sudden attack of the Costa Ricans, owing to the culpable careless of Capt. THOMPSON, who was in charge of that post. Col. LOCKRIDGE informed him that there were only eight out of some 45 persons who escaped on that occasion, and he could give him little encouragement that he was living. Another person, a citizen of New-York, was introduced by Ex-Councilman WILD, who greeted General WALKER with great cordiality, and expressed his regret that he had not met with that success which his merits deserved, and hoped the cause was not lost yet. The General replied that it was never more encouraging; this over, and having taken a seat beside the General, he said he had called to make inquiry for his son, a young man whom he had fitted out and sent to Nicaragua; he had not heard from him for a long time, and he was very anxious to know what had become of him; his mother was almost distracted on his account; for himself he had no hopes that he was living. General WALKER asked where he was at last accounts, and on being told he was at Rivas, he seemed to have some recollections of the young man, and referred the father to one of his officers who could probably inform him about his son.

During the afternoon he received a call from GEORGE LAW, who remained in conversation with him for about an hour. In conversation he speaks in a very low, precise and measured tone, standing close to the person he talks with, and looking him steadily in the face with his large gray eye that never winks. He seldom smiles, but his manner in other respects is affable, though somewhat reserved. Mr. LAW, who called while our reporter was present, was received with the same consideration that he had bestowed upon a score of other persons who had previously called, and no more.

HIS VISIT TO THE BOWERY.

By invitation of the managers of the Bowery Theatre, Gen. WALKER and his associates paid a visit to that place in the evening. The front box had been decorated by the American Ensign, and the pillars wreathed with flags, and left vacant for his reception.

At 9 o'clock he entered the Theatre, accompanied by his staff. As he advanced to the front seat, the audience greeted him with cheer upon cheer. The General rose and bowed his acknowledged merits, whilst the orchestra played "Hail Columbia" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." When the music had ceased, a shout arose—"A speech, a speech." The General rose up, and order being restored, he spoke with a loud, full voice as follows:

SPEECH OF GENERAL WALKER.

I thank you for these manifestations of approbation of a cause which your conduct proves is dear to every American heart. [Cries of "Good! good!" and calls for silence.] The conduct of the people of the United States proves that they cannot be misled by any misrepresentations, however industriously circulated. The people in their instincts are always in favor of a cause which tends to promote their welfare and their glory. Again I thank you, in behalf of the cause I represent, for these manifestations of approbation.

Gen. WALKER resumed his seat amid tumultuous cheers, and the orchestra struck up Yankee Doodle.

The following persons were with him in the box: Col. PEDRO SELVA, of Nicaragua; Col. FAYSOUX, Col. MCARDLE, Col. LOCKRIDGE, Col. WATERS, Judge PHILLIPS, and A. C. LAWRENCE.

The house was full, and the Bowery boys were in their glory.

When the curtain fell at the close of the first piece, the General and his friends retired, and drove back to the Lafarge House, where the remainder of the evening was spent in conversation upon Nicaraguan affairs. Several friends called upon him here. Among these was the distinguished Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS, United States Marshal, who was closeted with the chief of the fillibusters for some time.

ESCAPE OF PAROT.

Surrendered by the U. S. Marshal to the Deputy Jailer—He is Rescued by his Lawyers.

APPLICATION TO REOPEN THE CASE.

COMMISSIONER BETTS DENIES IT.

The escape of PAROT, one of the prisoners in the French Extradition case, absorbed a great deal of attention yesterday, exciting as were the incidents of the Police War. The history of the case, from the beginning, shows some curious legal windings and turnings. The circumstances of the case, as we learn from a reliable source, are substantially as follow:

PAROT, in company with the two GRELETS, CARPENTIER and others, came to this country in August last, and were arrested at the instance of the Northern Railway Company of France, on a civil suit, on the ground that they had brought their property with them into this State. They were held under $500,000 bonds. This was probably only a preliminary transaction, preparing the way, and to give an opportunity to hold them upon a criminal suit. They continued to be held on that suit until the 19th of February, when they were cited upon a criminal process before United States Commissioner BETTS. The prisoners were to be returned to France without the benefit of counsel, and short work was to be made of the case. However, the prisoners' counsel insisted upon having a hearing in the matter, and the Commissioner began to hold hearings, adjourning them from day to day, until the 21st day of May. On that day, EUGENE GRELET, a young brother of one of the prisoners, who was apprehended with them, and had been incarcerated several months in Eldridge-street Jail, died. The concluding argument was made on the same day. In the meantime, CARPENTIER, the principal in the frauds, had, by the advice of his counsel, voluntarily returned to France.

In order to attend the funeral of young GRELET, it would be necessary to go out of the jurisdiction of the Courts of this County; and in order to get over the difficulty, and allow the prisoners to attend the funeral, they were transferred to the custody of the United States Marshal. From the 22d until the 25th of May, they remained in Eldridge-street Jail, when the Commissioner gave his decision inculpating L. GRELET, but stating he did not find evidence sufficient to hold PAROT. After that decision the prisoners were taken from Eldridge street jail and placed in the custody of the United States Marshal. On the 30th of May came the President's warrant for the rendition of LOUIS GAZLET to the French authorities. PAROT was still to be left in the custody of the Marshal. On the 1st of June, Mr. TOWNSHEND, counsel for the prisoners, began to make efforts to obtain a *habeas corpus*, in order to liberate PAROT, as there was nothing against him in the Commissioner's decision. On informing Marshal RYNDERS of his intention, the Marshal informed him he should pay no attention to any writ of that kind unless issued out of a United States Court. On the 2d day of June, the counsel TOWNSHEND found PAROT in the custody of the Sheriff, and lodged in Eldridge street again. On questioning the Sheriff, he stated that he had obtained possession of PAROT on the verbal order of Mr. MORROUGH, counsel for the French Government. Here was an attempt to hold PAROT upon the civil suit, which, in the beginning, was instituted simply as a convenience. On the 4th of June application was made to Commissioner BETTS by the French Consul General for permission to give further evidence in the case of PAROT, and upon that application the Commissioner made an order, remanding him to the custody of the United States Marshal to await a further examination. Thus matters stood until yesterday, when the request of the French Consul General, that the case might be reopened for the admission of new testimony was denied by the Commissioner in an elaborate decision. He recited the legal history of the trial before him. On the 21st of May, after hearing the testimony and arguments presented by counsel, he had finally indorsed upon the warrant an order that "the prisoners he continued in custody of the Marshal until their surrender to the proper authorities of the French Government, according to the stipulations of treaties or conventions between the Governments of the United States of America and of France, or until their discharge according to due course of law, or until the further order of the Commissioner."

On the 5th of June, after the application of M. DE MENTHOLON, Consul-General of France, before the examination was commenced, the counsel for PAROT objected to proceeding, on the ground that the Commissioner had no jurisdiction. The Commissioner decided that, under all the circumstances, he had jurisdiction. The prosecution are not without remedy if they think that the case against PAROT, as made out, calls for his extradition. This proceeding is no bar to an application for another warrant and a new examination of PAROT on this accusation. But the case having been passed on by him, the Commissioner thought he had no authority to reopen it.

THE DEPUTY JAILER'S STORY.

Mr. HAENARD, Deputy-keeper of Eldridge-street Jail, gives the following as his side of the story touching the escape of PAROT: He was present at the rendering of the decision in PAROT's case by United States Commissioner BETTS. At this time PAROT was the prisoner of Deputy Marshal RYNDERS under a United States warrant, as also in the custody of the Sheriff under a civil process on behalf of the State. He represented the Sheriff himself, so that PAROT was simultaneously a United States and State prisoner. At the termination of Mr. BETTS' decision, in which the latter declared that he did not think he had any authority to hold the prisoner for examination under the United States warrant, Mr. RYNDERS immediately told Mr. PAROT that he was no longer a prisoner of the United States. He (RYNDERS) added further, "You are now his prisoner," (pointing to Mr. HAENARD.) Mr. HAENARD says he immediately told PAROT also that he was his prisoner. The remarks of RYNDERS and himself were understood by PAROT and the prisoner—so stated at the time. Mr. TOWNSHEND, one of PAROT's counsel, immediately came up and told PAROT that he was no longer a prisoner of any one, and asked Mr. HARNARD to produce his warrant.

Mr. HARNARD—I have my authority, and shall arrest him.

Mr. TOWNSHEND—I forbid you to take him into your custody. If you do so it will be at your peril.

Mr. HARNARD said he was indifferent to any threats that might be uttered; he had his duty to perform, and should do it. Having said this he passed his arm through the arm of PAROT, and both came together out of the United States Marshal's office. Messrs. TOWNSHEND and GALBRAITH, PAROT's counsel, followed directly on behind. He proceeded with PAROT up Murray-street about half a block. TOWNSHEND and GALBRAITH kept telling PAROT that he (HARNARD) had no authority to detain him in custody. Suddenly, Mr. TOWNSHEND stepped up on his right side and seized him by the right arm. Mr. GALBRAITH made a similar and simultaneous movement on his left side. Both held his arms tight, and told PAROT to go—to make himself free and run.

PAROT was taken by surprise, and inquired if the counsel were really in earnest.

Mr. TOWNSHEND—We mean what we say—run for your liberty—run quick and don't stop to look around.

Mr. GALBRAITH—I tell you he has no right to hold you as prisoner—you run and we will hold him.

Mr. PAROT, assured now that the advice to escape was given meaningly, finally heeded the counsel, and proceeded on a run towards Broadway. Mr. HARNARD struggled to get away, but found it impossible to break from the grip of the two attorneys. PAROT turned into Broadway, and was out of sight in less than no time. The two counsel, as soon as PAROT disappeared, released their grasp. Just as they were relessing their hold, Mr. MORROUGH came up and began to say something which he did not stop to hear. He started at once in pursuit of the escaped prisoner, but could see nothing of him. Mr. HARNARD spent all yesterday afternoon and last evening in search for PAROT. He went to the Mataran Hotel, in Beekman-street, where PAROT's wife is stopping, and was informed that he had been there. Beyond this he was unable, up to a late hour last evening, to get any clue to PAROT's whereabouts.

[Advertisement.]

MEN NEWLY MADE.—Until quite recently, it was our opinion that the circumstance of one old acquaintance passing another without recognition was to be set down, in most cases, to change of fortune; but since we have known KNOX of Broadway, corner of Fulton, and witnessed the transfiguration completed by his Hats, we have owned ourselves in error; for such is the improvement these articles cause in the personal aspect, as to render an explanation necessary to the identity of an ancient friend, and to inspire an exclamation of wonder at KNOX's power of making a man over again.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Habitual constipation predisposes the system to receive infection, vitiates the breath, and renders the whole body impure. Mere purgatives aggravate the disease and impair the strength of the sufferer. This remedy, on the contrary, permanently regulates the excretive function, and lends vigor to the frame while it purifies the animal fluids. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—An unusually fine bill is announced at this house to-night, viz., the drama of "Wallace," pantomime of "Pongo," comedietta of "Mountain Sylph," and drama of "Matteo Falcone." Great preparations are being made here for the production of C. W. TAYLOR's new historical piece, "Bonepart, or the Siege of Moscow," which will be ready on Monday next. But don't forget the excellent bill for to-night.

[Advertisement.]

☞ During the blazing heat of Summer there is nothing that will sustain the system and prevent lassitude and mental depression, like CHARLES' London Cordial Gin. Other liquors create thirst and fever, but this medicinal cordial refreshes and invigorates the physical and mental powers. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. All respectable druggists and grocers keep it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The choicest millinery of the season in infinite variety, and at prices which bring the newest fashions within the reach of every purse, will be found at R. T. WILDE's extensive store and warerooms, just opened, at No. 251 Broadway. New styles in bonnets, silk goods, artificial flowers, straw goods, dress caps, &c., continually arriving from Paris.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla, the oldest, the purest and the only reliable preparation of the kind, is now manufactured in a highly concentrated form, with improved machinery, by the undersigned, who are the sole proprietors of this preeminent cure for scrofula, skin diseases, general debility, &c. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at $1 per bottle

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned having purchased the UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, will issue the first number (July) of the new series on the 25th inst. Subscriptions by letter or otherwise received at the office of the Review, No. 335 Broadway.

C. SWACKHAMER.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For washing infants and children, "FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS" is commended by ladies and mothers as superior to all spirits or lotions for shaving, removing tan, freckles, &c., it is a luxury. Sold by all druggists. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., Nos. 305 and 589 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ R. HUNTER, M. D., and his associate, H. MELVILLE, M. D., Physicians for diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Office, No. 828 Broadway. Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GENERAL WALKER.—A Superior Imperial Photograph of General WALKER was yesterday added to the collection at BRADY'S gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED SILK THROAT or CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, which are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday, when, after ordering a number of nuisances abated permits were granted to the following vessels to land cargo:

Ship *Razee*, from Liverpool, with salt and coal; bark *E. Sherwood*, from Santa Cruz, with sugar; bark *America*, from Cardenas, with molasses; bark *J. Payson*, from Cardenas, with sugar; schooner *J. Cassidy*, from Trinidad, with molasses; brig *Surf*, from Cienfuegos, with molasses; brig *Sally*, from Cienfuegos, with sugar; bark *E. Fountain*, from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses; schooner *F. Denning*, from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses; bark *J. A. Lee*, from Matanzas, with sugar.

Bark *Howes*, from Grammarius, with sugar and molasses.

Brig *Echo*, from Cardenas, with sugar.

Schooner *Havre*, from St. Jago de Cuba, with sugar.

Brig *Olio*, from Aspinwall, with hides.

The application of the brig *Olio* was laid on the table until to-day, on motion of Alderman WALSH.

At a meeting of the Board yesterday morning, permits were granted to land cargoes of the following vessels:

Schooner *C. W. Lafferty*, naval stores, St. Mary's.

Schooner *Leonora*, naval stores, Cape Hatteras.

Bark *Tennessee*, coffee and sugar, Maracaibo.

Schooner *W. Disco*, sugar and molasses, Cardenas.

Bark *Kate Lincoln*, sugar, Demerara.

Brig *M. Staples*, sugar and molassee, Sagua la Grande.

Bark *Provost*, sugar, Cienfuegos.

Brig *Linden*, sugar, Cienfuegos.

Sloop *J. Parker*, sugar, Cienfuegos.

Schooner *P. Alexander*, sugar and molasses, Cardenas.

Brig *Mary Lowell*, palm leaf, Santa Cruz.

Brig *E. Stevens*, sugar, Cardenas.

Brig *Tormax*, sugar, Cardenas.

Schooner *Mary Jane*, naval stores, Norfolk.

Bark *Mary*, sugar, Trinidad de Cuba. (This is the vessel ordered to Quarantine last week.)

The application of the bark *Amenack*, from Aspinwall, was laid upon the table till to day, to have Health Officer's certificate amended so to include hides.

Brig *Obie*, permit granted to discharge dry hides.

Schooner *Wallace*, naval stores, Wilmington.

Brig *Teresa*, coffee and hides, Maracaibo. Laid on the table for examination.

Brig *Talatine*, molasses, Cardenas.

Schooner *Delia Jones*, naval stores, Newburg.

Schooner *S. A. Goouain*.

Several nuisances were ordered abated, and the Board adjourned.

☞ Some fifty or a hundred Irishmen had a private fight at Red Hook Point on Sunday last—the Police belonging to the same race, of course did not interfere. The fighting ceased only when the combatants got out of breath. The result was quite a number of bruised heads, and a female (*enceinte*) badly injured, who pitched in, inconsiderately, to help her husband.

DISEASED MEAT.—DOUGHERTY, the Jay-street butcher, and TALBOT, the milkman, arrested on Tuesday, in Brooklyn, for exposing diseased meat for sale, were yesterday brought before Justice CORNWELL, when the former was fined $25, and the latter $10, and in default of payment were sent to jail.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 17.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s.....	83¾	100	Harlem R.R.....s30	11¾
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	84	100	do.....	11¾
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	99	100	do.....	11¾
4,000	Hd. Riv. R. 1st m.	98¾	270	do.....	11¾
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 2d m.	88	300	do.....b60	11¾
6,000	Mich. S. & P. 1s.	70¾	300	Reading R. R.....s3	74¾
5,000	Gal. & C. 2d m. b.	76¾	200	do.....b60	74¾
5,000	Te. He. & Al. 2d m.	50	200	do.....b30	74¾
6	City Bank.....b10		1000	do.....b60	74¾
16	Bank of Commerce.	108½	600	do.....	74¼
10	Bk. of N. America.	109	100	do.....c	74¾
60	Phenix Bank.....	112	500	do.....	74
55	Merchants Bk. Scrip	109¼	500	do.....s30	74
100	Canton Co.....s3	18½	200	do.....s3	74
25	Del. & Hud. C. C.	117¾	100	M. S. & L. R. pref. stk.	b60 83½
290	Penn. Coal Co.....	93	112	Mich. Cen. R. R...	91¾
50	do.....	93¼	60	do.....	91¾
25	U. S. Trust Co....	107	100	Mich. S. & N. Ind R.	s30 49
100	Chi. & R. I. R....s3	94	10	do.....	49¾
100	do.....s3	93¾	650	do.....s3	49¾
50	do.....	93	100	do.....b7	49¾
70	do.....s3	92½	250	do.....s3	49
50	do.....s60	92	100	do.....b60	49¾
338	N. Y. Cen. R. R...s3	83¾	205	do.....	49¾
100	do.....b30	83¾	100	do.....s10	49¾
200	do.....b30	84	400	do.....	49¾
200	do.....b60	84	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b60 49¾
473	do.....c	83¾	200	do.....b60	49¾
200	do.....s10	83¾	300	do.....b60	49¾
600	do.....s30	83¾	100	Gal. & Chicago R.	s3 91
200	do.....	83¾	55	do.....c	91¾
500	do.....b60	83¾	150	do.....s3	91¾
100	Erie R.R.....s30	32½	50	do.....s30	91
315	do.....c	32¾	60	do.....s60	91
100	do.....b60	33	100	do.....b60	91¾
700	do.....b60	32¾	500	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	89¾
350	do.....s3	32½	200	do.....b60	89¾
300	do.....s3	33¼	100	do.....b10	60
50	do.....c	32¾	300	do.....b30	60
150	do.....	32½	100	do.....s30	59¾
200	do.....s10	33	200	do.....s15	59¾
50	Hud. Riv. R.R.	b30 21¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	s30 61
125	do.....s3	21¾	50	do.....s3	62
50	Ill. Cent. R. R....c	135¼	80	La Crosse & Mil. R.	75
200	do.....b60	135	200	do.....s60	74½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$3,000 N. J. R. R. & Transportation Co. Int. ad. 91
1,000 Sewanee Mining Co. Tennessee. Int. ad... 51
6,000 N. Y. City 5 ₰ cent. [water] stock. Int. ad. 95¼
36 N. Y. Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853..... $8¼
20 Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853..... 5¾
131 shares N. J. R.R. & Transportation Co.....125
52 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.....134½
30 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....100¾@100¾
90 shares Park Bank..... 105
230 shares Hiwasse Mining Co.....p. e. $1 70
625 shares Sewanee Mining Co.....p. e. $2
25 shares N. American Ins. Co..... 112

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	97	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R	47
$1,000	Te. He. & Al 2d m.	59	150	do.....	46¾
2,000	do.....	58	400	do.....	46¾
21	Bank of Commerce.	108¾	100	do.....b60	47
100	Pacific M. S. Co....	78¾	50	do.....b60	46¾
100	Reading R. R.....	73½	100	do.....	46¼
10	do.....	73¾	50	do.....	46¼
200	do.....b60	73	100	do.....b30	46¾
100	do.....b60	73½	50	do.....s30	46
90	do.....	73	200	Erie Railroad....s30	31
350	N. Y. Cent. R.....	s3	500	do.....	31¾
50	do.....b60	83¼	50	do.....b60	31¾
50	do.....s60	83¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. RR.	89
100	do.....b30	83¾	100	do.....s60	88
100	do.....s80	83¾	300	do.....	88¾
150	Harlem Railroad...	11½	5	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	92¾
50	do.....	11	100	Mil. & Miss. R.....	62

WEDNESDAY, June 17—P. M.

The Street demand for Money to-day was not important, and most of the Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers report ease and quiet in the supply. The Discount Br

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1794 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE CITY QUIET.

THE GOVERNOR LEAVES FOR ALBANY.

Judge Russell sets the Mayor at Liberty on the first Habeas Corpus, and issues a Second.

IS MAYOR WOOD IN CONTEMPT?

Ten New Writs for his Arrest yesterday

BOTH POLICE FORCES REDUCED.

STATE OF THE WOUNDED.

CROFUT IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

Conference of Governor King and Mayor Wood.

THE ALDERMEN TO MEET DAILY.

Exceedingly Interesting Proceedings.

Comparative quiet was restored to the City yesterday. There was a general feeling among citizens that no further blood would be shed in the contest; the matter had come into the Courts where none but the erudite can long follow it; it had lost its absorbing interest, so the Park was not densely thronged. The force about the City Hall was greatly reduced. The assemblage outside the Hall—less than fifty persons at 8½ o'clock—gradually swelled to some 300 at noon. Most were evidently curious lookers on. Not the slightest excitement, or anything tending to it, was shown. The general talk was, that if the policemen were withdrawn from the Hall, all others would withdraw also. About 10 o'clock, all the special policemen sworn in on Wednesday, were dismissed by order of the Metropolital Police Commissioners, who returned their thanks through Deputy Carpenter for the services rendered. Twelve men, including two sergeants—were permanently added to the new force. The Governor, who arrived in New York by the Wednesday night train from Boston, was present at the office in White-street during the forenoon; and in the afternoon, previous to his departure for Albany, he had a consultation with Mayor Wood, at the Astor House. An account of this interview (given by the Mayor) will be found below.

All the wounded men are believed out of danger except Lyman Crofut, of the Metropolitan force, who resides at No. 84 Ludlow-street. Coroner Gamble, at the request of the Mayor, was in attendance at the residence of Mr. Crofut during the day, ready to hold an inquest, should it be found necessary.

At the office of the Street Commissioner matters proceeded quietly. There was no evidence of any unusual state of things there other than the presence of a considerable police force lounging upon benches or sitting composedly upon the stairs. Commissioner Conover had made no new effort to gain entrance. He is said to have been in consultation with Governor King all the morning. One of his clerks was in the outer room of the Recorder's office, but did not appear to be doing any business. The Recorder himself was testifying in the Burdell case during a portion of the morning, and holding Court at the General Sessions the remainder.

Mayor Wood came to his office at 9½ o'clock of the morning, looking refreshed. Deputy Sheriff McKibben, in whose custody the Mayor is, nominally, was not in sight, but soon after he appeared. The office of the Mayor was accessible throughout the day to those who had business with him. At six o'clock the vigilant Deputy assured our Reporter that his Honor had not been out of the office for more than four minutes during the day, that being the length of time that he had not been most carefully watched. His Honor assured our Reporter, however, that about one o'clock he went by invitation to the Astor House, and enjoyed a long conference with Governor King. He begged attention of our Reporter to this point—whether, as was the opinion of the TIMES of Thursday, he (the Mayor) was much careworn and haggard. He felt fresh—and certainly his Honor looked refreshed. "I wish it understood," he said too, "that I am going home alone to night—I'll have no Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff with me." Mr. McKibben, the Deputy, stood by, and made no demurrer to this. About 6½ P. M. the Mayor entered his carriage alone, and—unaccompanied rode homeward.

It was thought that there might be some excitement when Judge Russell's Court reassembled at 3 P. M. for the hearing of the first *habeas corpus*. There was no occasion for any, however.

Judge Russell, as was generally expected, discharged the Mayor on the writ of *habeas corpus*. Immediately before rendering his decision, however, a new writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for and granted, returnable immediately at Room No. 6 City Hall, (the Mayor's office.) This was to enable the force of the warrants served on the Mayor yesterday by Captains Carpenter and Speight, under which the Sheriff was bound to bring the Mayor before the Recorder, on his discharge by Judge Russell. This second *habeas corpus* was returnable forthwith in the Mayor's Office. District Attorney Hall declining however to proceed, it was adjourned for one week. Ten separate orders for the arrest of Mayor Wood in actions commenced against him by members of the Metropolitan Police, were granted during the day, four in the Supreme Court, three in the Superior Court and three in the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Hoffman, in the Superior Court, upon the affidavits of Coroner Perry and Daniel D. Conover, made an order requiring Mayor Wood to show cause before him on the 23d of June, instant, at 10 o'clock, why he should not be punished as for a contempt in resisting the service of process issued out of that Court on the 16th instant. Governor King, at the representation of District-Attorney Hall, has directed that a Special Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer be held in this City, to commence on the first Monday in July.

GOVERNOR KING.

In the morning Governor King remarked to one of our reporters, that he entirely approved the course of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners throughout this unfortunate affair—their moderation and their firmness be cordially sanctioned. With reference to his appointment of Mr. Conover, the Governor had made it after an opinion as to his power had been given by eminent legal gentlemen. Mr. Conover, in his opinion, has adopted the proper course in taking legal measures. He thought the crisis of the contest had passed, and that his presence here was no longer necessary. He left at 5 o'clock by the Harlem cars for Albany.

CONFERENCE OF GOV. KING AND MAYOR WOOD.

Two rumors prevailed extensively yesterday afternoon at the City Hall relative to an interview between Gov. King and Mayor Wood. One story was that Gov. King had called upon the Mayor and told him distinctly that he repudiated the action taken by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners touching the Street Commissionership, and the hostile position in which they had all along placed themselves to the Municipal Police under Mayor Wood. The story went further, that he was indignant at the calling out of the military on Tuesday last, and excessively wroth at having been summoned peremptorily from Boston when he was enjoying himself so well. On the contrary, it was stated that Mayor Wood called upon Gov. King and expressed his regrets at the recent embroilment between the two Police forces in the City and the disastrous results of the contest relative to the office of the Street Commissioner, and that he promised to acknowledge in future the authority and supremacy of the Metropolitan Police.

One of our Reporters called upon Mayor Wood, and received his statement of the interview between Governor King and himself. The Mayor prefaced his statement with the announcement that when he purported to recite facts he gave facts, and that his statements of the interview in question would be facts, and only facts. He remarked upon the high position of newspapers and the importance of Reporters getting their facts from reliable parties, after which he entered upon his recital:

MAYOR WOOD'S REPORT OF HIS CONFERENCE WITH THE GOVERNOR.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, a personal and political friend of Governor King called at his office, and stated that a visit from him to Governor King would be very acceptable to the latter, and asked him if he would not call at the Astor House and pay his respects to the Governor. He (the Mayor) was very much occupied with the business of his office, and was unable at that hour to comply with the invitation. At 2 P. M. another person, also a special personal and political friend of the Governor, called at his office and renewed the invitation of the previous visitor. At about 2½ o'clock the Mayor went to the Astor House, and his name was announced to Governor King. The Governor received him in a cordial, friendly manner.

After the exchange of the usual civilities and introductions to parties present, the Governor said that he had been sent for rather peremptorily while enjoying himself in Boston. He now regretted that he had come to New-York, as he saw no necessity for his presence here. He thought him (the Mayor) capable of taking care of the peace of the City. He should leave town at 5 P. M. He had marched up hill and all he had to do was to march down again. If there had been a riot in the City, he had no doubt that he, the Chief Magistrate of the City, would have stood by him in restoring quiet to the City.

The Mayor stated in reply, that he felt capable of maintaining and preserving the peace of the City without the aid of the Governor. No person regretted more than he did what had occurred. He deprecated violence under any circumstance, and was entirely a man of peace.

In what he had done in the present crisis he had been actuated only by a sense of public duty. He had resisted what he deemed an encroachment upon the rights of the City of New-York. The painful collision which had occurred between the two police forces claiming supremacy in the City had been produced by an effort to degrade him personally. The idea of sending armed force to serve a warrant upon him at his office, where, as every one knew, he was at all times accessible and willing to obey a writ legally served was perfectly monstrous. He had no doubt that those of the municipal police who resisted the efforts of the opposite police in their effort to serve a warrant upon him, were actuated by pure and proper motives. He was satisfied that had the Governor been in the City to give his counsel in the case, he would have prevented the imprudent steps which had been taken.

The Governor remarked that he, too, regretted exceedingly what had occurred. New-York was his native City. It was painful to know that such scenes of violence had occurred. He hoped that he (the Mayor) would use his utmost endeavors to prevent their recurrence.

The Mayor replied that in the whole controversy, from first to last, he had rather suppressed any outburst of partisan feeling on the part of his friends, but had counseled peace and harmony so far as the Police question was concerned. This question has soon to be decided by the Court of Appeals. He was willing to wait and abide their decision. The appointment of Street Commissioner was entirely distinct, however, from the Police question. He felt perfectly justified in the course he had taken in ejecting Mr. Conover from the Street Commissioner's office. Although the Governor had appointed him, his right to do which he disputed, he (Mr. Conover) had failed to qualify himself properly to enter upon the duties of the office. He had failed to comply with the requisitions of the ordinances of 1849, now in full force, requiring him to give two sureties, in bonds of $10,000 each, to be filed in the Comptroller's office, and to receive the Mayor's approval. In consideration of these facts he had taken the course which he had pursued in relation to Mr. Conover. He felt fully justified in taking this course, and should continue it, be the consequences what they may. At the same time he should continue to act as the guardian of the City, while the Governor retained his position as guardian of the State.

The Governor said he had just heard that Mr. Conover had failed to submit his sureties to the Mayor for approval.

Some conversation ensued about Bunker Hill, the weather, &c., when, after a cordial invitation from the Governor to call on him at Albany, they shook hands, and the Mayor retired.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

The new Commissioners met yesterday at the usual hour. Gov. KING was present a part of the time. About 10 o'clock, the large special force sworn in on Wednesday were ordered to the Fifth Precinct Station in Franklin-street, where they were discharged from further duty. Whereupon they surrendered their clubs to Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, who, before their departure, read to them the following order:

The Acting Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police is directed by the Commissioners to tender the thanks of the Department to the Special Patrolmen who, in the recent disturbance of the public peace, so nobly assisted to vindicate the supremacy of the law, by enrolling themselves as part of the Police force of the District. The Acting Superintendent has the pleasure to inform the Special Patrolmen that order has been restored, and that their services are no longer required for the maintenance of the Peace. DANIEL CARPENTER,
Acting Superintendent.

The Special force then dispersed, assuring the Deputy that whenever required they would be found willing to act in behalf of law and order.

The Commissioners made fourteen appointments—two Sergeants and twelve Patrolmen, viz:

Jno. Williamson, Sergeant,	H. S. Cox,
Edward Collin, Sergeant.	Arthur Johnston,
Thomas Beatty,	Floyd Palmer,
Enoch C. Lewis,	J. H. Thorn,
W. L. Miller,	James Alexander,
John W. Elliott,	D. C. Davis,
Joseph Waterbury, Jr.,	Geo. W. Majory.

No other public business was done by the Commissioners.

THE MAYOR'S FORCE YESTERDAY.

Two hundred and seventy-nine municipal policemen, drafted from all the Wards, reported themselves for duty at Chief Matsell's office, yesterday morning, and were immediately detailed for duty about the City Hall and Street-Commissioner's office. The following is a statement of the number of men and the Wards from which they came:

First Ward, 11; Second, 10; Third, 13; Fourth, 12; Fifth, 16; Sixth, 14; Seventh, 14; Eighth, 11; Ninth, 15; Tenth, 10; Eleventh, 11; Twelfth, 10; Thirteenth, 12; Fourteenth, 15; Fifteenth, 10; Sixteenth, 12; Seventeenth, 15; Eighteenth, 15; Nineteenth, 18; Twentieth, 11; Twenty first, 10; Twenty-second 12. Total, 279.

Besides these, there were about the hall the usual number of men there detailed, which, added to the force above given, increased the number of Mayor Wood's force to about 300.

The main entrances were guarded, as on the previous days, but not with so much strictness, as no fears were entertained of any further collision. The men remained on duty until late in the afternoon, when they were dismissed for the night.

No formal meeting of the old Commissioners, Messrs. Woon and RUSSELL, has been held for several days.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

MR. CROFUT NOT EXPECTED TO SURVIVE.

Police-Surgeon Jones, who has charge of the Metropolitan Policemen disabled at the fight at the City Hall on Tuesday, reported yesterday, to Deputy Carpenter, and to the Recorder, also, at this official's request. Policemen Bell, Greer, Bodine, Goodel, Petit, Van Tassell, Green, and Girvin, of the Fifth Precinct, were reported as doing well, and entirely removed from all danger.

Messrs. Smith and Slater, both of whom suffered severely, are also doing well, all threatening symptoms in each having disappeared.

Policeman Swagle, of the Third Precinct, who was badly cut about the head, is likewise fast recovering. The wounds inflicted were merely scalp ones.

Messrs. McKay and Benedict, of the same precinct, are so far recovered as to be able to report for duty.

Elisha Burlieon, of the Ninth Ward, is about as Mr. Burlison was, like nearly all the wounded, cut upon the head.

Officers Smith, of the Third Ward, Burlison, of the Ninth Ward, and Crofut, of the Seventeenth Ward, who were the most seriously injured, are all very low. Crofut is not expected to live much longer. He is at his residence, No. 184 Ludlow-street. He was one of the first who ascended the steps occupied by the Mayor's men, and the very first, it is believed, who resisted the attack of the crowd who opposed the progress of the Metropolitan force. Though quite an old man, he fought most desperately and felled many of his assailants before he himself was overpowered by numbers. While lying helpless upon the walk he was pounded most savagely. The people about implored that that his life might be spared. "He has got enough," they said, "don't hit him again." No heed was paid to these remonstrances, and poor Crofut would have been pounded to a jelly had not some of the municipal officers, more humane than their fellows, rushed forward and interposed against any further violence. His rescuers then conveyed him to the Chief's Office, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was conveyed to his residence.

When news of Crofut's condition reached the Mayor, he sent immediately for Coroner Gamble, that he might be present to hold the inquest and make known the verdict.

Mr. Gamble not appearing quickly, Coroner Connery was sent for, and immediately reported himself. In the meantime Coroner Gamble, having been notified of the Mayor's wishes, hastened with his Deputy straightway to the house of Mr. Crofut, to be in at the death and hold a proper inquest. Capt. Hartt was present, as was also Dr. Jones. Capt. Hartt, coming from the room of the sick man, said to those who stood in the passage-way, "Gentlemen, Mr. Crofut is in a very precarious condition; and it is the request of Dr. Jones and of Dr. Perry, who have seen him, that no visiters should be admitted."

"I am on the same footing here as Coroner Perry," said Coroner Gamble; and this gentleman here (pointing to his companion) is my Deputy."

Some words of explanation hereupon took place between Capt. Hartt and Coroner Gamble, during which all present, save Coroner Gamble and his Deputy, retired as they had been requested to do. Coroner Gamble and his Deputy were, at the last accounts, on hand awaiting a chance for official duty, but Mr. Crofut was alive at a late hour last night, and some hopes of his recovery were entertained by his sanguine friends.

Policeman Dutcher, who is also among the injured, and upon whose complaint a warrant for the arrest of Alderman Wilson has been issued, is not yet out of danger.

CAPTAIN BENNETT TURNS UPON THE RECORDER AND OTHERS.

The following affidavit was drawn up yesterday and was to have been signed by Captain Bennett, whose name appears at the commencement. It is said that it will be duly signed by the Captain and certified by a commission this morning and warrants be served upon Recorder Smith, Coroner Perry and Capt. Carpenter, charged with making the alleged assault and inciting to riot

City and County of New-York, ss.—John W. Bennett, Captain of the Third Patrol District, being duly sworn, says that on the 16th day of June, 1857, an assemblage of men, calling themselves members of the so-called Metropolitan Police District, made an onslaught upon divers members of the Municipal Police force of said City, thereby causing a riot to take place in said City, against the provision of the statute of said City and County, and against the dignity of the people thereof. Deponent further charges Daniel F. Carpenter, Frederick W. Perry, and James M. Smith, Jr., as being the instigators, abettors and leaders in said riot. Deponent therefore prays that the said defendants may be arrested forthwith, and conveyed before a proper magistrate in said City, to be dealt with as the law directs.

It was stated that a large number of Municipal policemen, who participated in the fight on Tuesday, in the rear of the City Hall, had been applied to to sign an affidavit similar to the above, but refused, as they could not conscientiously swear that an assault was made first by the Metropolitan police, and not by themselves.

THE RETURN OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

At 3 o'clock, the hour named by Judge RUSSELL for rendering his decision on the writ of *habeas corpus*, the Court of Sessions was densely crowded, and considerable anxiety prevailed as to the result, many predicting that in the event of the City Judge discharging the Mayor, some dodge would be resorted to in order to evade the necessity of his appearing before the Recorder under the warrants served yesterday by Captains Carpenter and Speight. This proved true, for no sooner had Judge RUSSELL taken his seat than

Ex-Judge Dean rose and said: "May it please your honor, before proceeding to render the decision in this case, I beg leave to present another matter that I deem of importance to bring immediately before you. I have here a petition of Fernando Wood, which I will read, with your honor's permission:

To the Hon. A. D. Russell, City Judge of the City and County of New-York:

The petition of Fernando Wood shows that he is restrained of his liberty by J. C. Willet, Sheriff of the said City and County, and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any Court of the United States, or by any Judge thereof; nor is he committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretence of such imprisonment according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your Petitioner is several warrants issued by the Recorder of the City of New-York for the arrest of your Petitioner for misdemeanors alleged to have been committed by your Petitioner while acting as Mayor of the City of New-York, in the discharge of his official duties as Mayor of said City; and your Petitioner further shows that he believes that said warrants have been issued by personal and political enemies, and for the purpose of gratifying personal and political malice only: wherefore your Petitioner prays that a writ of *habeas corpus* issue directed to said James C. Willet, Sheriff of said City and County, commanding him to bring the body of Fernando Wood before your Honor forthwith, together with the cause of his imprisonment. Dated the 18th day of June, 1857. FERNANDO WOOD.

City and County of New-York, ss:—Fernando Wood, the above Petitioner, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above petition, subscribed by him are true. FERNANDO WOOD.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of June, 1857.
A. D. RUSSEL, City Judge.

I ask (continued Mr. Dean) that your Honor will grant me a writ of *habeas corpus*, which right the statute gives to every citizen. I ask, moreover, that it may be returnable to the Office of the Mayor, Room No. 6 City Hall, forthwith.

Judge Russell—I do not know that it will be possible for me to have a hearing to day, but I will issue the writ, as the statute makes it imperative on me to do so.

Mr. Dean—That is enough. This is a writ which your Honor has a right to postpone the hearing of. We suppose that under the present exigencies, the Mayor should be kept in the citadel. After the writ is granted, we are willing to postpone the hearing under it until any time which suits the convenience of your Honor.

District-Attorney—I, of course, have nothing to say in this matter; but as *amicus curiæ*, I suggest, to your Honor that a "return forthwith" of a *habeas corpus* is not legal. It is a mistake to draw up a *habeas corpus* as returnable "forthwith," for the expression of the statute is "immediately on service of this writ."

Mr. Deane—I am willing to put it in that way.

District-Attorney—"Forthwith" does not mean anything. Your Honor had better quote the statute.

Mr. Deane—We think, your Honor, that the present exigencies are such as require the Mayor to be at the City Hall.

Judge RUSSELL here signed the writ of *habeas corpus*, and handed it to Judge Dean, who served it on Sheriff Willet, standing within the bar. The writ reads as follows:

The People of the State of New-York to Jas. C. Willet, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, greeting:

We command you that you have the body of Fernando Wood, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the time and cause of your imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name it shall be called or charged, before me, at room No. 6 of the City Hall, in said City, immediately on the service of this writ, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning him; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness—Henry A. Davies, Esq., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, the 18th day of June, 1857.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.
DEANE and DONOHUE, Attorneys for the Petitioner.

JUDGE RUSSELL'S DECISION.

Judge RUSSELL then read the following decision on the writ of *habeas corpus*, argued yesterday:

This case comes before me upon the application of Gilbert Dean for a writ of *habeas corpus* to inquire into the cause of the imprisonment of Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York. By the return of the Sheriff to the writ, it appears that he arrested the Mayor on the 16th instant, and that he detains him in his custody by virtue of a warrant issued by the Recorder of the City of New-York, in which the Mayor is charged, in connection with Charles Turner and John W. Bennett, with inciting to a riot in the City of New-York, on the 15th and 16th instant, and with assaulting and procuring others to assault one Daniel D. Conover, on those days. I speak of Mr. Wood as Mayor, not because he is so designated in the charge or complaint against him, but because, from what transpired before me, it appeared that he was in fact the Mayor of the City of New-York, and that whatever he did on the occasions referred to was in that character or capacity. On the part of the applicant for the writ, a traverse of the Sheriff's return was interposed, denying the sufficiency of the affidavit or complaint on which the warrant was issued, and alleging the official character of the Mayor as a bar to arrest or imprisonment for his official acts. The learned District Attorney insisted that this traverse was, in effect, a demurrer, and joined in it as such, and averred in addition, in negative terms: First, that the affidavit was sufficient; second, that the official acts of the Mayor were the subjects of arrest in law; and, third, that the privileges of office did not avail the Mayor as to the acts for which the warrant was issued. The only evidence before me on the subject of the Mayor's alleged criminality was the affidavit on which the warrant was issued. On the return of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the District-Attorney urged, as a preliminary objection, that there was no right or power on the part of the City Judge to issue or allow such a writ. I had then and have now no doubt as to my jurisdiction in the matter. It was a subject I had previously satisfied myself upon by a careful examination and consideration of the powers and duties of the office. It would take away a most important attribute from the office to admit that it had no such power. It would be against the policy of the law, as well as against that liberal rule of construction which prevails in relation to remedial statutes, to confine or restrict the right to issue this merciful writ to a few hands. By the act of the Legislature creating the office of City Judge, (Laws of 1850, p. 388, section 3,) it is distinctly declared that, "All judicial powers vested by law in the Recorder of the City of New-York are hereby conferred upon such (the) City Judge, and said (the) City Judge shall, concurrently with said (the) Recorder perform and discharge all judicial duties imposed upon such (the) Recorder. The Recorder, as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, has the same powers as the Judges specially elected for that Court; and the powers of the latter, as Supreme Court Commissioners, are expressly continued to them by chapter 285 of the laws of 1847. (Laws of 1847, page 281, sec. 7.) This law has undergone judicial construction by the Court of Appeals of this State, in Renard vs. Hargaus, (3 Seld., 259,) and the decision of the Court of Appeals in that case, in relation to the Superior Court of this City, will be found to sustain fully and completely this position. The right of the Recorder to issue writs of *habeas corpus* has never been drawn in question. If he has the power, the City Judge has also. If the City Judge has the power to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*, the statute leaves him no discretion as to the exercise of his right; for he would forfeit $1,000 to the party aggrieved were he to refuse to allow the writ, when legally applied to, besides being liable to impeachment if not indictment also. (2 R. S., 4th ed., 799, sec. 46.) This brings me to the consideration of the question submitted upon the merits of this application.

First—Is the affidavit upon which the warrant of arrest issued sufficient or not? I can see nothing in it, in a legal point of view, establishing the criminality of the Mayor. It is made by Mr. Conover, who claims to be the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and the substance of it is that on two occasions, to wit: on the 15th and 16th inst., he was thrust from the possession of his (alleged) official apartments by the violence of certain parties, and that one of them, Bennett, who is charged in the warrant with the Mayor, stated that it was by the direction of the Mayor, the latter not being shown to have been present, on the contrary conceded to have been absent, and there being not the least evidence beyond to connect him with the transaction more than the veriest stranger. Mr. Conover further states that he believes all the defendants conspired together to procure the said assault to be committed upon him. It would be altogether unnecessary to attempt to show that, upon no principle of law or reason can or ought a criminal complaint to be entertained upon a basis or foundation like this. The affidavit strikes me as clearly insufficient so far as the Mayor is sought to be implicated. The case of the People *vs.* Hicks, (15 Barb., S. C. R. 157,) to which I have been referred by the District-Attorney, does not, as I understand it, take away from me the right to examine the complaint for the purpose of seeing that the Recorder, by reason of something alleged in it, had the right to cause the arrest of the Mayor. In that case the Recorder (Tillou,) upon a general affidavit showing the commission of a crime, instituted an examination to ascertain who were the perpetrators of it; and the court held that he had that right, as well as the right, by reason of his jurisdiction under the complaint, to inquire into the commission of other similar offences. That case involved the question of jurisdiction of subject matter. This case involves the question of jurisdiction of the person. It would be monstrous to say that under a general affidavit as to the perpetration of an offence, or that under an affidavit showing a *prima facie* case against certain parties, any number of persons could be arrested and detained in custody, whether implicated or not by the facts stated. If there was a reasonable color of jurisdiction on the part of the Recorder over the Mayor under the complaint, I might view the matter differently.

Second—Assuming the Mayor to have given the directions specified or mentioned in the affidavit, does not the privilege of his office guard him against arrest or imprisonment for what he said or did in that character or capacity? It was assumed as a fact on the argument of the application before me, that the Mayor was acting as a public officer—as Mayor—on the occasion adverted to. Granting this, I do not think the privilege of his office is perfectly absolute. Were he to abuse his office—act corruptly or maliciously, and without sufficient cause, and this fact should be established against him—the law would hold him responsible. It is a familiar principle that the abuse of power destroys the official character of an individual completely—entirely. The difficulty here is, that no such case is made out against the Mayor; and being conceded to be a public officer, and to have acted in that capacity, the presumptions of law are, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that what he did was in the execution or performance of his duty. On these presumptions, I choose to repose, in the absence of express testimony impugning them.

Third.—It was insisted by the learned District-Attorney, that until the Mayor was finally committed upon the charge in the warrant, by the Recorder, the present writ should not legally have been issued.

This certainly differs from the practice, as I have always understood it to exist. Every part of the statute relative to *habeas corpus*, shows that unless in the cases from which the writ is absolutely excluded, or in relation to which the proceedings upon it are expressly limited or qualified in their scope or extent by the statute, the intention of the Legislature was to provide a speedy mode of deliverance from unjust or unlawful imprisonment. It is a very common thing to issue a writ of *certiorari* (which differs from a writ of *habeas corpus*, in not requiring the person of the party in whose favor it is issued, to be produced on the return of it) to a magistrate while proceeding with the examination, which the statute contemplates after the arrest of an accused party, and before the magistrate has finally passed upon the case—that is, before he has decided whether he would commit the party or not; and yet the regularity of the writ is invariably admitted. A certiorari issued under such circumstances would be invalid, if the present proposition is tenable. Under my present convictions I cannot recognize the correctness of the position, and cannot therefore subscribe to the views of the learned District Attorney. Other points were raised and discussed on both sides, which I do not deem it necessary to pass upon. The conclusion I have arrived at is that the Mayor must be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, unless the District-Attorney elects to proceed with the usual examination after arrest before me. Should he not so elect, the order of discharge must be absolute. Should he so elect, the examination can proceed in the customary way. This will save all the rights of the prosecution in the premises.

When his honor had concluded reading his decision,

The District-Attorney said: I understood your honor distinctly to say that you should not regard the affidavit. I therefore stopped in my argument upon that.

Judge Russell—I said that I did not regard the affidavit, except so far as it gave color of jurisdiction.

Mr. Hall—That was a thing I was about to argue on, when your honor stopped me. The point I took was that your honor had no right to argue on the affidavit—that you could not go behind the warrant: and then I was going on to show that even if you could look at the affidavit, it was sufficient. There I was stopped by your honor stating that you would not regard the affidavit.

Judge Russell—I do not regard it, except as to say whether the Recorder had a color of jurisdiction.

Mr. Hall—I understood your Honor that you passed distinctly on the affidavit, and to say it was sufficient. In the next place, your Honor does me an injustice. I certainly never took the ground that pending the return on a warrant, there could be no *habeas corpus* issued.

In regard to last observation which fell from your Honor, in regard to my *election* to go on, I do not know that I have anything to do in the matter at all. A complaint is made before a magistrate, and my duty never attaches, except in two ways: in the first place, after an indictment, my duty is to attend on the trial; and, secondly, when notice of a *habeas corpus* is served on me, it is my duty to attend on the hearing, and urge the reasons why the defendant should not be discharged on *habeas corpus*; but when the hearing on the return is ended, I conceive I have no right, nor can I at all subscribe in any possible way to your Honor's right to jurisdiction over the subject matter. I concede that you may have a right to acquire jurisdiction of the person absolutely, or to discharge or hold him to bail, but you cannot, except by *certiorari*, take possession of the subject matter.

Judge Russell—I have examined the question very carefully, and I am perfectly satisfied that my course is correct. I have no doubt that on a *habeas corpus*, where a person is arrested on a warrant, and before examination, I have full power to direct a hearing to be had before me, as magistrate.

Mr. Hall—And thus oust the Recorder out of his jurisdiction under the warrant?

Judge Russell—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Dean—I wish to refer my learned friend to several cases in Parker's Criminal Reports, in which it has been expressly held that a *habeas corpus* brings up before the magistrate the whole matter. The case of The People *vs.* Martin is one of the cases.

Mr. Hall—Up to the time that your Honor passe on it—the *habeas corpus*—but no further.

Judge Russell—I have no doubt whatever that I have jurisdiction. Do you decline to elect, Mr. Hall, to go on?

Mr. Hall—Yes, Sir. My opinion is that your Honor, having decided this *habeas corpus*, cannot continue to have jurisdiction.

Judge Russell—Then, Mr. Sheriff, here is an order directing the discharge of Fernando Wood.

On this announcement there was some commotion in the body of the Court, and an attempt to get up a cheer, which was quickly repressed by the police.

Mr. Hall—I wish not to be misunderstood. I do not refuse to elect, but *decline* to elect, because I think I have no such power, nor do I believe that your Honor has the power to compel me to elect.

The following is the order made by Judge Russell, and handed to the Sheriff, together with the endorsement by the District Attorney.

BEFORE CITY JUDGE—*In the matter of the Writ of Habeas Corpus issued to inquire into the cause of the imprisonment of Fernando Wood, June 18, 1857.*—This cause having been brought before me to test the legality of the arrest of Fernando Wood, for whose benefit this proceeding was had, and after hearing Gilbert Dean, Esquire, counsel for Fernando Wood, and A. O. Hall, Esquire, District Attorney for the people,

Ordered, That the said Fernando Wood be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff of the City and County of New York, unless the District-Attorney elects to proceed with the usual examination after arrest before me; should he not so elect immediately, the order of discharge must be absolute: should he so elect, the examination can proceed in the customary way. A. D RUSSEL, City Judge.

Mr. Hall indorsed the order in these words:

"The District-Attorney declines to make any election, as proffered within, because he denies the right of the Judge to make any such conditional discharge, or to impose such an election upon him; and because he denies the right of the City Judge, without *certiorari* in aid of the *habeas corpus*, to go into any investigation or hearing on the merits, or by *habeas corpus* to change the right of this hearing from the magistrate who issued the warrant, unless by *certiorari*.

A. OAKLEY HALL, District-Attorney.

The order being handed to the Sheriff, the parties left Court, and Judge RUSSELL repaired to the Mayor's office.

In 15 minutes' time the notice given below was served upon the District-Attorney, to which the following answer was sent:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,
DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, June 18, 1857.
To Hon. A. D. Russell, City Judge, Room No. 6 City Hall:

SIR: I have the honor to be in receipt of a notice in the following words:

"*In the matter of the imprisonment of Fernando Wood.*

Take notice, that the hearing upon the *habeas corpus* this day allowed by A. D. Russell, City Judge, on behalf of the above petitioner, will be heard before A. D. Russell, Esq., City Judge of the City of New-York, at room No. 6 in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, June 18, 1857, immediately.

Dated Judge (so in original) 18, 1857.
Yours, &c., DEAN & DONOHUE,
Attorneys for petitioner.

To A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District-Attorney."

Upon inquiry I learn that room No. 6 City Hall is the office of the defendant in the proceedings, and the same place wherein I officially attended June 17 in a *habeas corpus*, and from whence an adjournment was had to the public court-room of the General Sessions.

I have not the right to dictate where your Honor may make the writ of *habeas corpus* returnable, nor would it become me to criticize it, if I had. But as I must decline to attend upon such notice at the place designated, justice to my official position and respect for the Judge issuing the writ demand that I should give my reasons.

I was yesterday subjected to gross personal indignity in obeying the notice on the first writ for the same place, and that after announcing my official position and claims to entrance. The indignity was inflicted by apparent officials, with full knowledge of my errand, at the very door of Room No. 6 of the City Hall.

I am informed and believe that the City Hall is still guarded by a posse of men, in such a manner that I have fears for my personal safety, particularly as being in Court when the writ was applied for, I understood counsel for the petitioner to speak of the "necessity of the Mayor's continuing within his citadel."

Nor, without sacrificing self-respect and official duty, can I attend on a hearing of a public proceeding in a private place, guarded under the authority and by the direction of the prisoner against whom I am to appear. Your obedient servant,
A. OAKEY HALL.

To Hon. A. D. RUSSELL.

This letter was ordered to be delivered to the City Judge in person. The officer who bore it to the Mayor's office was met by Judge RUSSELL in the City Hall.

The Sheriff then made the ordinary return with the copy of warrants annexed under which he held them. Judge RUSSELL then adjourned the hearing for one week as follows:

BEFORE CITY JUDGE.

In the matter of the application of Fernando Wood for a writ of habeas corpus, June 18, 1857:

The above-named Fernando Wood being brought before me on *habeas corpus* this day allowed, returnable before me immediately, and the hearing of this matter being adjourned until the 25th day of June, at 12 o'clock, until judgment be given upon the return, ordered that the said Fernando Wood be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and to remain in his custody during all the time until judgment be given in the matter.

A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge.

Legal Proceedings Against Mayor Wood.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Duer.

Lemuel S. Slater vs. *Fernando Wood*—*John G. Goodell* vs. *The Same*—*Wm. Pettis* vs. *The Same.*—In these three suits, which with three others in the Supreme Court, and three others in the Common Pleas, were commenced day before yesterday by the injured Metropolitan policemen, Judge DUER granted orders of arrest, fixing the amount of bail in each at $5,000. The following is a copy of that in the first, the others being similar:

ORDER TO ARREST AND HOLD TO BAIL.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:

Samuel S. Slater versus *Fernando Wood.*—It appearing to me that a sufficient cause of action exists under section 179 of the code, you are required forthwith to arrest the defendant in the action, and hold him to bail in the sum of $5,000, and to return this order to Field & Sluyter, plaintiff's attorneys, at their office, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1857. JOHN DUER.

Dated, June 18, 1857.

Coroner Perry made the same affidavit in each case, a copy of which will be found below. The affidavits of the other plaintiffs, is, except with regard to the nature of the injuries, like that of Mr. Slater's below. The complaint in each case enumerates the same facts.

AFFIDAVIT OF CORONER PERRY.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Frederick W. Perry, sworn, says, that he is one of the Coroners of the City and County of New-York, and that he led the party of the Metropolitan policemen, by whose aid he endeavored to arrest the defendant on the 16th day of June, 1857, under the order of arrest issued by Mr Justice Hoffman; that on his first entering the City Hall he found a large body of men calling themselves the Municipal Police, marshaled and commanded by the defendant Wood, who occupied an office in one corner of the building, and under whose orders the said municipal police acted throughout: that when he endeavored to enter the Mayor's office he was stopped until a communication was made with said Wood and orders received from him; and that whatever was done, was done by the orders or under the direction of said Wood.

And this deponent further saith, that there were several hundred of the municipal policemen ranged in the City Hall, guarding every entrance and occupying the halls and passages. And this deponent further saith was the assault upon the said Metropolitan Policemen issuing from the north doors of the City Hall and from the basement of the said building.

And this deponent further saith that he, on the morning of the 17th instant, went to the City Hall to see the said Wood in reference to the arrest of the preceding day, when he was stopped at the outer door of the Mayor's office, and told by an official of the Mayor's office that though he was Coroner he could not come in. The deponent stated that he wished to speak with the Mayor; the official replied to deponent, "I will go see him," and said to the municipal policemen, "Don't let him in till I return;" he shortly returned and asked deponent, "Do you wish to arrest the Mayor again?" This deponent answered, "He did not." The official asked again, "Upon honor?" The deponent said "Yes," and thereupon this deponent was admitted and shown into the Mayor's office, where he found the said defendant Wood; and while this deponent remained in the said office the said Wood gave frequent orders to the said municipal police. Signed, W. F. PERRY.

Sworn, June 18, 1857, before me,
JOHN F. GRAY, Com. of Deeds.

MR. SLATER'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New York, ss.—Lemuel S. Slater, the

THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Progress of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

New Developments Concerning the Central American Treaties.

Present Aspect of the Dispute between Spain and Mexico.

The mails by the *Europa*, from Boston, reached this City yesterday morning. Our European exchanges, by this arrival, extend from the 4th to the 6th of June. We select from them some additional news of interest.

The reward offered by this journal for the discovery of the murderers of Dr. BURDELL, is extensively noticed in the European press. Our French contemporaries view it as an argument against the security of American law, and as an evidence of the disorganized state of cis-atlantic society. The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the subject, says: "Here is another proof that the United States is a country of a great deal of individual initiative, but of little government."

The King of Denmark has determined to dispatch the war corvette *Najaden* to the Chinese Seas. She is to be stationed at Macao during the impending hostilities.

The Atlantic Submarine Telegraph.

VISIT OF THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION TO THE MANUFACTORY—PROGRESS OF THE UNDERTAKING—PREPARATIONS FOR SHIPPING—THE NIAGARA TO RECEIVE HER PORTION OF THE CABLE.

From the London Times, June 5.

Yesterday afternoon the Lord Mayor, accompanied by a numerous party of the Corporation and civic officers, paid a visit to the works of Messrs. GLASS & ELLIOT, where the monster submarine cable is now rapidly advancing towards its final completion. This visit could hardly be called a public one, and it certainly was not private, for the party went in a corporation state barge, rich enough in flags and gilding to have satisfied the Queen of Sheba. Its approaching the shore at such a wild hotel-less looking spot, where whitebait was never heard of and turtle is unknown, seemed to create no small amount of sensation among the natives who dwell along the river's banks on slimy piles, in stranded boats, or long West country barges. The visit was an event in their dreary life of flood and ebb, and they testified the r interest accordingly by lounging to the doors of the various lockers in which they live, and watching the visitors come on shore. It was a feat worth seeing. Most of the gentlemen who inspected the works will agree with us this morning that GLASS & ELLIOT's yard is not a pleasant place on which to land at low water The shore is stony, and, as a general rule, unsavory in hot weather, when all the shomiuable flotsam and jetsam of the dirtiest river in Europe evaporate enough miasma to poison an alligator. As an initiatory process, all the visitors had to walk from the barge to the shore along a narrow plank, and this necessitated feats on the part of stout gentlemen which in a circus would have covered them with immortal honor. Plank-walking under such circumstances is always difficult, and when the performance has to be gone through by a portly functionary in full Court dress and cocked hat, anxious to preserve his dignity, yet afraid of losing his balance, the result has no medium, but is at once either sublime or ridiculous. During yesterday's visit there was a little of both extremes, and successive efforts gave rise to much amusement among the party, as each individual walked ashore, with more or less peril from the mud and water. The party were conducted over the works by Mr. GLASSE, and the various processes which the cable undergoes in the course of its manufacture were fully pointed out and explained. Two small iron cohorns were also fired by a spark sent through a short piece of the cable.

Since our last notice of the progress of this great undertaking, with the exception of a short interval of forty hours last Monday and Tuesday, the work has advanced incessantly day and night. The "strand," "closing," and "serving" machines, which revolve with such astounding rapidity, and whose noise can be heard even to the centre of the river, have done their work well, and spun an additional 500 miles of cable. Nearly 900 miles are now completed, and at least 1,200 would have been ready could the wiredrawers have supplied wire as fast as the machines consume it. But unfortunately, has not been the case, for the daily consumption of fine wire has been greater than all the wiredrawers of England could furnish, and the consequence is that less is ready for shipment than was wished or anticipated. The making of the two shore ends of the cable is well advanced. Those portions—namely, for 10 miles from the Newfoundland and 15 miles from the Irish shores, are being manufactured of immense strength, in order to resist the action of the waves over rocks, and dangers from vessels, anchors, &c. They are made of 12 No. 1 wires, forming a cable 1¼ inch in diameter, and weighing about 6 tons to the mile. The size of the wire used in these ends gradually diminishes as deep water is reached, so that it tapers down where it joins to the diameter of the main portion of the cable. These No. 1 wires are welded on to No. 2, which, in turn, are joined to No. 3, and so on, as shallow water and liability to accident are decreased. At these ends the gutta percha and "sewing" of greased and tarred hemp is also made proportionally thicker, to lessen the chance of accident from compression of the outside spiral iron casing.

The manufacture of the centre portion of the cable has also begun. In order to avoid risk from the first strain at starting, about five or six miles of the centre will be made of the strongest steel wire. In place of twisted strands the cable will here be bound with 8 No 13 solid wires of steel, so that this part of the telegraph will, it is asserted, bear the weight of twelve tons with safety, or nearly twice the amount of dead strain that is likely to come upon it at the outset.

The preparations for shipping the cable are nearly finished, and the operation of transferring the ponderous coils from the factory to the hold of the *Agamemnon* will commence on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Workmen from the dockyards are now engaged in laying down moorings for the *Agamemnon*, which will arrive off GLASSE & ELLIOT's to-morrow (Saturday) morning. No less than ten anchors have been fixed to secure her from motion while this important work is going forward. From the factory to this side of the ship ten barges will be moored stern and stern, and along these the cable will be slowly wound by a twelve horse power engine. It will be stowed away in the hold in one tremendous coil 45 feet in diameter and nearly 12 feet high. No vessel better suited than the *Agamemnon* for this purpose could be found in the Navy.

There is not the least ground for the reports that the United States frigate *Niagara* is not to take the other half of the cable, manufactured by NEWALL at Birkenhead. At first there were some doubts as to whether it was worth while to make certain alterations in the vessel, which were necessary in order to avoid risk in paying out the coil But this question has been definitively decided, and either last night or this morning the *Niagara* quitted the Thames for Portsmouth Dock-yard, where some of her stanchions will be taken out, and her fine warderoom not a little disfigured to accommodate her long passenger. This vessel is undoubtedly not so well suited for the work as the *Agamemnon*, and on board of her the cable will have to be piled in two or three coils, fore and aft, an arrangement which would have been better avoided, if it were possible. Both at Birkenhead and at East Greenwich the manufacture of the cable at one end will be continued, while the other end is being shipped. In fact, both firms will work up to the last moment, in order that in paying out across the Atlantic a liberal allowance may be made for slack without fear of running short. The *Susquehanna* will accompany the *Niagara*, and we believe the *Leopard* goes with the *Agamemnon*. All the vessels will rendezvous at Cork harbor, when the final arrangements will be made as to starting. The *Cyclops* is now out in the Atlantic taking soundings along the proposed deep-sea route.

At Rosas, GLASSE & ELLIOT's yard a fine submarine cable is being made for the Norwegian Government. This is, as far as we are aware, probably the first electric telegraph which has ever been used for fishing purposes. During the fishing season the shoals of herrings enter the fiords of Norway at most unexpected intervals, and at places where often not more than one or two fishing-boats are to be found. Before the boats from the surrounding bays and fiords can be summoned to the spoil, the herrings have generally spawned, and are away to sea again. To prevent these repeated disappointments and losses to the fishermen, the Norwegian Government is about to lay a submarine cable along some fifty miles of the coast most frequented by the shoals, with land stations at short distances, communicating with the fishing villages. The instant the shoal is seen in the offing, therefore, (and it can always be known at a distance by the whales which surround it,) a message will be sent along the coast telling each village the fiord or bay which it has entered. Alas for the poor herrings! What will become of them now that science enters the deep against them, and their enemy lurks in their watery home? They may elude whales and fishing-boats, defy tides, winds and waves, but what can they do against the electric current? They will splash heedlessly over the queer looking rope on the bottom, without thinking that it is telling their numbers and the way they have taken, and guiding their pursuers to the destruction of them all.

A small "sub mud" cable, to be used in communicating with the workmen engaged in clearing the mouth of the Danuba, is also in course of manufacture at GLASSE & ELLIOTT's. It will be regarded with interest, as the material embodiment of the Paris protocols.

From the London Times, June 5.

The arrangements for shipping the Transatlantic electric cable have at length been concluded, according to the original plan entered into by the British and American Governments. The *Agamemnon* is to leave her moorings at Greenhithe this morning, at 9½ o'clock, and will proceed to the basin prepared for her reception off East Greenwich, Commodore SHEPHERD, Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, having been directed to dispatch a party of riggers to give the requisite assistance on her arrival. Mr. MCDONALD, Master-Attendant at Woolwich, accompanied by Mr. JONES and a party of between forty and fifty seamen riggers, will be in attendance at Greenwich, to make fast the lashings and lay the vessel to her destined moorings. A telegraphic order was dispatched to Davenport on Wednesday evening, to arrest the proceedings commenced on board the *St. Jean d'Acre*, a compact having been concluded for adapting the United States' ship *Niagara* so as to receive the Liverpool portion of the wire, it having been considered that sufficient time will yet elapse for that purpose, the period of paying out the cable being the month of August next.

The Central American Treaties.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY THROWN OVERBOARD BY LORD PALMERSTON—OPPOSITION TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE—IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

From the London Post, (Ministerial)

The language of diplomacy is usually technical and sometimes obscure; but we must confess that we are at a loss to discover why either technicality or obscurity should be imported into those Parliamentary explanations and discussions which everybody knows are provoked for the sole purpose of enlightening the public with respect to the progress and results of negotiations in which the country is interested. At the present time and for some years past the condition of the Central American Republics is a matter which has excited deep and anxious attention, both in England and in the United States of America. The most refined arts of diplomacy have been exercised, first for the purpose of securing the nantrality of the important line of railroad which traverse the Isthmus of Panama; secondly, for the purpose of defining the political *status* of the Mosquito Indians; and thirdly, for the purpose of equally binding all powerful maritime nations by mutual obligations from the acquisition of territory the possession of which would give to one the virtual command of the most important geographical and military position in the world. It now appears that the whole web of this curious diplomacy has been unraveled, *and that it is doubtful whether the Bulwer-Clayton Convention can be reckoned amongst existing things any more than the recently repudiated Clarendon Dallas Treaty.* Last night Mr. DISRAELI very properly put a question to the noble lord at the head of the Government respecting the latter treaty, and in reply he received an explanation, which would no doubt be perfectly satisfactory if the public could carry in their recollection the history of these negotiations with which the right hon. gentleman and the noble lord are, of course familiar. Every question connected with Central America has, at the present moment, unusual gravity and importance, because it is a matter of notoriety that the Government of the United States is about to undertake belligerent operations against the Republic of New-Granada,—not without apparently sufficient provocation—and that an English squadron has been ordered to assemble on both sides of the Isthmus to watch the proceedings of our American brethren. The brief discussion of last night, if not technical, was abundantly obscure; but this obscurity can be easily removed by a short statement of the reasons which have led her Majesty's Government to the rejection of the Clarendon Dallas Treaty. The occupation by England of the Bay Islands, off the coast of Honduras, was considered by the United States Government to be inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the Bulwer-Clayton Convention. To remedy this difficulty, in the Autumn of last year a convention was concluded between Great Britain and the Republic of Honduras, which provided that the former should cede to the latter Ruatan and the other Islands of the Bay group. This cession was not made unconditionally; for after provisions securing the rights of British subjects who had settled upon the Islands, and providing for their future government as "a free territory," the convention contained an engagement on the part of Honduras not "to cede the islands, or any of them, or the right of sovereignty over such islands, to any nation or State whatever." It further recited that "whereas Slavery has not existed in the said Islands, the Republic of Honduras engages that Slavery shall not at any time hereafter be permitted to exist therein" This last engagement, as between Great Britain and Honduras, can only be considered as the assertion by the former of a policy which she has honorably and consistently pursued. The Clarendon-Dallas Treaty subsequently negotiated contained an express reference to the Honduras Convention, and one of its separate articles bound the two contracting parties—Great Britain and the United States—to recognize and respect in all future time "the independence and rights of the said free territory of the Bay Islands as part of the Republic of Honduras." The Senate of the United States, which possesses the power of accepting or rejecting treaties, thought proper to introduce words which provided that the two Governments might recognize the sovereignty of the Bay Islands without being bound by the provisions of the convention of last Autumn. Upon this assumption the cession of the islands by England would have been unconditional, and Honduras might at any moment have handed them over to the United States, and made them not "a free" but a "Slave Territory"—an additional nucleus of that system of Slavery which either by filibusterism or other means some portion of the United States people wish to see extended throughout the regions of Central America. With the "dread" President, which the decision in the case of DRED SCOTT supplies, the British Cabinet has, beyond question, acted wisely and well by having refused to sanction a course which would have played directly into the hands of the slave-holding planters of the South. The treaty has been rejected upon the technical ground that, having been formally couctuded, the alterations proposed by the Senate could not be sanctioned by her Majesty. Under these circumstances, negotiations are still in progress, and no one can doubt that their conduct in the hands of Lord NAPIER, whose popularity has already obliterated every recollection of the enlistment dispute, will lead to a result equally honorable and satisfactory to both parties—to England as to the United States. The Queen, as the Sovereign of the magnificent province of Canada, is the second Power on the continent of North America, and in that capacity *she has an undoubted right to oppose, not only every possible enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, but that gradual extension of the curse of Slavery which appears to be the suicidal and insane policy of a considerable portion of the American people.* The loss of the Bulwer-Clayton Convention, of the Honduras Convention, and of the Clarendon-Dallas Treaty, will be amply compensated if England should now have the happiness to save Central America from the infliction of that domestic institution, equally abhorrent to the laws of God and man, which is the plague spot—the *damnosa hereditas*—of the people of the United States.

THE TREATY FOR THE CESSION OF THE BAY ISLANDS NOT RATIFIED BY HONDURAS—THE HONDURAS INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.

From the London News, June 1.

We understand that since the speech of Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons on Friday night, in answer to Mr. DISRAELI's question relative to this subject, intelligence has been received in London of the ratification, by the Honduras Government, of the treaty of commerce and friendship between that Republic and Great Britain; as also of the ratification of the "additional article," providing for the neutrality of the Interoceanic Railway, that is to traverse the state of Honduras from Porto Cabellos, on the Atlantic, to the Fonseca, on the Pacific. It is added that the Convention, which was signed at the same time as the foregoing treaty, last Autumn, in London, by Lord CLARENDON and Señor HERRAN, the Honduras Plenipotentiary accredited to England and France, and which provides for the cession of the Bay Islands and the arrangements respecting the Mosquito Territory, *has not been ratified by Honduras*, for what reasons has not yet been communicated to the representatives of Europe. Señor HERRAN, who resides in Paris, has received the assurance of Count WALEWSKI that the French Government is ready to ratify a treaty in every respect similar to that just completed between Great Britain and Hondnras, including the "additional article" securing the independence of the Interoceanic Railway. On the surveys of this line a large staff of engineers has for some time been engaged, having been accompanied from New-York by Señor ALVARADO, the Honduras Minister at Washington, where he likewise signed a treaty with the Government of the United States, identical with that already referred to as between Great Britain and Honduras, and embracing the "additional article," which makes the Honduras Railroad an unimpeded highway for the common use, on equal terms, of the citizens of all states alike.

The Hispano-Mexican Dispute.

UNPROMISING ASPECT OF NEGOTIATIONS—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE DISPUTE—APPREHENSIONS OF HOSTILITIES—THE SANTA ANNA MOVEMENT.

Madrid (May 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

The hopes of an amicable and speedy adjustment of the quarrel between Spain and Mexico, which were founded on the arrival at Madrid of Señor LAFRAGUA, the authorized negotiator on behalf of the country last named, have not as yet advanced much towards a realization, and, upon the whole, I fear the state of the affair cannot be considered satisfactory. Little or nothing of what has passed between Señor LAFRAGUA and Señor PIDAL has come to the knowledge of the Madrid public, but a portion of the press, and especially the *Espana* newspaper, has made itself remarkable by its unfriendly insinuadoes and exaggerated pretensions, calculated to envenom the question and increase its difficulty of settlement. The motives of these journals for adopting this unusual, uncalled for, and unpatriotic course—unpatriotic because it tends to and provokes a war with Mexico, from which Spain could derive no possible benefit worth the naming, while such a conflict would assuredly expose her to great risk and loss—may easily be conjectured; but it is more interesting and important to remark that the Ministerial papers have taken exceedingly little trouble to countaract the effects of perfidious insinuations and exaggerated estimates of the satisfaction due from Mexico to Spain.

I am enabled to give you, in a brief compass, an exact sketch of the present etete of the Hispano-Mexican question, as it stande up to this very morning. In the first place, it is much to be regretted that Señor LAFRAGUA did not think it in accordance with his instructions to come at once to Madrid instead of lingering in Paris. It is possible, and even probable, that the difficulty might then have been settled long before the meeting of the Cortes. Now the feeling in both Chambers is such as to render its pacific arrangement much more doubtful. And, besides this, the progress made by the negotiators—as I presume we may term them, although the Mexican Envoy be not officially received—Señor LAFRAGUA and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been hitherto extremely slow. The English and French Ministers here have spared no effort to remove difficulties, smooth away asperities, and inspire both parties with mutual confidence; but hitherto very little progress has been made towards a solution of the question.

The Spanish Government demands, certainly not without reason, the signal punishment of the robbers and assassins of Cuernavaca. The Mexican negotiator, it is said, pledges himself that all shall be done that it is possible to do. Where the Spanish Government shows itself unreasonable is in refusing to renew diplomatic relations until the punishment shall have been actually inflicted. Spain is of those whose sufferings do not teach them mercy. She should remember the forbearance that has so frequently, within the last 20 years, been shown to her, feeble and distracted. How often, within that period, have her promises to do her best been accepted as current coin? How often have internal circumstances and political convulsions been pleaded by her to other Powers as *argumenta ad misericordiam?* How often has her weakness proved her strength in the case of just claims brought against her, and which she was unable to meet? She should not forget this when dealing with Mexico.

A troublesome question, and one which may very probably ultimately break off the negotiations, is that of the execution of the treaty for the payment of Spanish claims. Spain has, on her side, the plausible, perhaps the rightful argument, that as the treaty was signed so must it be executed. Shylock demands his pound of flesh, and will have all that is set down in the bond. Mexico declares her readiness to execute the treaty, but adds, through Señor LAFRAGUA, the expression of her conviction that Spain cannot desire to insist upon its manifestly fraudulent part. Two-thirds of the claims are admitted as good, and she proffers immediate payment, but she asks for a revision of the other third. Spain, perfectly aware that some of the bonds are fraudulent, but knowing also that they belong to Spaniards, (some of them wealthy and of high degree,) refuses, and probably will persist in refusing, the revision, which, in common fairness, she ought not to deny. It is by some of these claimants that a portion of the Madrid press is said to be influenced. Be that as it may, there seems a strong feeling abroad against making any kind of concession to Mexico, and the Spanish Government (even if it be well disposed to an arrangement) is not strong, and hesitates to set this feeling at defiance. But there is another (more real and a greater) obstacle to the peacemaker. It is the conviction that, should things come to the worst, England and France will step in at the eleventh hour, cover Spain with their ægis, and oppose, in pursuance of their own necessary policy, any encroachment of the United States on Spanish possessions. The Spanish Government seems safe, and their reliance may lead it to folly and grief.

At the moment the negotiations are suspended until the arrival of the Mexican mail, due at Southampton on June 1 If it brings authentic intelligence of chastisement inflicted on the delinquents, this will give a favorable impulse to the ulterior march of the question; but if the expected news be within the mark, and less than the requirements of the Spanish Cabinet, it is not improbable that Señor LAFRAGUA, unless Lord HOWDEN and M. TURGOT are able to detain him, will leave Madrid on account of the refusal of this Government to recognize him officially. In this case hostilities may be expected.

There is a rather widely-spread belief here propagated by Señor SORELA, the late *chargé d'affaires* in Mexico, that a hostile movement from Cuba would produce a revolutionary one in favor of SANTA ANNA, said to be entirely favorable to the Spanish cause. I have strong reason to think that the Spanish Government reckons upon this, losing sight of the probability that there might occur a simultaneous and antagonistic movement in a country adjoining Mexico, a movement which would find great support, and which would be hailed, from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, with joyous and exulting acclamations.

It is to be feared that the Mexican question presents very serious difficulties, and is by no means so near to its settlement as some have recently supposed.

The New Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin.

The following letter from Captain M'CLINTOCK has been received by Mr. S. R. GRAVES, the Coalman of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association:

UNITAN SERVICE CLUB, Pall mall, May 13.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you the more freely, perhaps, because by your letter you seem to feel considerable interest in the object of my voyage. I regret much that I cannot visit Liverpool now as all the work is thrown upon my hands. In this note I simply purpose to offer you my best thanks for your cordial offer of assistance, and also to afford you a few details of my plan, and the means placed at my disposal for carrying it out.

As you may not have a convenient pocket map at hand for reference, I send you Lady FRANKLIN'S pamphlet, which contains one. Upon it you will see marked out the area to be searched. All the other lands laid down have been searched.

I intend to sail about the end of June, from Aberdeen, and proceed to Barrow Strait,—ascertain that the provisions, stores, and boats left at Fort Leopold and Beeching Island by the recent searching expeditions are in good order, in the event of my having to fall back upon them,—examine the state of the ice in Peel Strait, and, if practicable, proceed down it into the unknown area.

Should I not succeed here, I intend to return to Port Leopold, and proceed down Prince Regent's Inlet to Bellot Strait, and there make another attempt to pass into and through the field of search to Victoria Land, where I shall Winter, and in the ensuing Spring, before the thaw sets in, complete the entire exploration, and search by means of sledges drawn by men and by dogs.

In endeavoring to reach Victoria Land, it is my intention to avoin, if possible, any risk of becoming involved in the ice; and, should I not succeed in reaching Victoria Land, I will return to Bellot Strait to pass the Winter, as we know by experience that the retreat of the ship from there amounts almost to a certainty. From Victoria Land the homeward voyage is equally certain, but by way of Behring's Strait.

The means of accomplishing Lady FRANKLIN'S object, the completion of the search, and now placed at my disposal, are ample. The vessel is a three masted screw schooner yacht, with fore topsail and topgallant sail; the topsail reefs from the deck; she is decidedly a clipper—diagonally built, 132 feet long over all, 320 tons builder's measurement, with a light draught of water; trunk engines, of 30-horse power; crew numbering 30 individuals, including an Esquimaux interpreter.

Almost all will be old shipmates of my own in former Arctic voyages; they shall be fed and clothed as in the Government expeditions, and receive double pay. I, therefore, anticipate no difficulty in keeping up precisely the same discipline as that which we found to answer so well in the three Arctic expeditions in which I have served. The vessel is now in the hands of Messrs. HALL, Aberdeen, for the purpose of being fortified, by means of doubling, extra holdbeams, stringers, &c., to enable her to withstand icepressure; and upwards of 100 men are at work upon her. All Arctic men agree in pronouncing her to be the best adapted vessel ever selected for Arctic service. From her sharp midship section she will rise to ice pressure which would crush in the sides of a wall-sided vessel. Her speed, under steam, when deep, is expected to be six knots.

She will carry five weeks' fuel for full speed, and two and a half years' provisions—being enough to last us for a second Winter, should we unavoidably be detained. I believe I have nothing more to add, except to say that the volunteer offers of service from officers, seamen, and landsmen, are very numerous; and as I have already secured the very best of *material*, so I hope, also, to be fortunate with the *personnel* of the expedition.

Thus, having all the means, I gladly accept the responsibility; and no efforts upon my part shall be wanting to secure the accomplishment of an object so earnestly desired by the great and good of all nations.

Believe me to be, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

F. L. M'CLINTOCK.

To S. R. GRAVES, Esq., No. 9 Baltic-buildings, Redcross-street, Liverpool."

Walker's Visit to Washington.

Correspondence of the Richmond South.

The former President of Nicaragua, General WALKER, arrived here to-day, accompanied by Colonels LOCKRIDGE and WURTS, and took rooms at BROWN'S. There was no public demonstration whatever, or even any evidence of curiosity to see the famous filibuster, who entered the city and drove up to his hotel in the quietest manner possible. There were a few calls, yesterday, at the hotel, by private friends, to see the General; but his rooms were strictly closed to all visitors, while he remained in secret session with a few of his Nicaraguan associates, among them Gen. HORNSBY, who has been awaiting him here for some time past. Captain FAYSOUX is also here with WALKER, but I understand that he will leave for Philadelphia to-morrow. I had the pleasure of seeing and conversing for a few minutes with Gen. WALKER, and of remarking how unchanged he was in his personal appearance, except from the loss of flesh. He seemed to be in excellent health, and very cheerful; in fact, he is never known to exhibit anything like despondency, and he has worn the same peculiar smile of indifference to fortune whenever I have seen him. He conversed about commonplaces, and I did not address him any question as to his mission to Washington, as I well knew it would be useless to attempt to draw any information from him on that subject. All reports of his intentions here are the merest guess work, as he has never communicated them, even to any of the officers in his suite, who satisfy themselves that "nobody will ever know what General WALKER is going to do, until the time comes." The reporters, who are besieging the General at all hours of the day, will find their inquisition into his affairs a very profitless one. The most they will probably extract from him will be that drawling, unmeaning monosyllable of his, "Yes es," pronounced in a tone of the most melancholy stupidity, to everything they can say. The republican simplicity with which the General receives his visitors here is not a little curious. He has no reception room whatever, but occupies for all purposes one of the most unpretending rooms in the hotel; and as he keeps no servant, he answers the door himself. The visitor follows his card up two or three flights of stairs, to the door of one of the commonly furnished rooms; he knocks and the door is opened by a little plebian-looking man, who looks slowly at him very much in the manner, it must be confessed, of a gentleman usher into the august presence. That man is General WALKER himself, and the visitor finds himself thus face to face with the most remarkable man of the age.

The *Minnesota* has been ordered to sail on the 25th inst., for China. The *Waterwitch* arrived at Washington on Friday, with the crew and guns for the *Plymouth*.

BURDELL ESTATE.

Close of the Testimony—Evidence offered to Impeach the Testimony of several Witnesses—Mrs. Crane's step son and husband's nephew called to impeach her—The Final Arguments of Counsel not to be made till the Decision of the Surrogate upon the application for a Commission to examine Wm. C. Hyde, of California.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

The examination in the matter of the Burdell estate was resumed before the Surrogate at 10 o'clock A. M.

RECORDER SMITH'S TESTIMONY.

Recorder Smith, called by the contestants, was then sworn, and testified as follows: I was present for a short time during the examination of witnesses before the Coroner's inquest. The Coroner requested me to assist him; I conducted the examination of Miss Augusta Cunningham.

Q.—Will you state the manner and appearance of Miss Augusta as to self possession while testifying before the Coroner?

Mr. Clinton objected to the question.

The Surrogate ruled that the question was admissible.

A.—She testified with great deliberation; I did not observe in her manner anything like excitement.

Q.—Did you observe her at any time to smile or laugh?

Objected to by the counsel for the claimant.

The Surrogate decided that the question was admissible.

A.—I remember her doing so upon one occasion.

Q.—How was it when she was interrogated, did she answer slowly or rapidly? A.—She answered with great deliberation; at times there was such an interval elapsed after the question was put before she could answer, that I repeated the question.

Cross-Examination—I think it was on Saturday she gave her testimony; as far as my connection with her examination was concerned, it ended on that day; I remember an officer arriving on that day with a *habeas corpus* first for Mrs. C., and subsequently for the two daughters; at the time I was consulted upon the subject, it was when the *habeas corpus* came for the daughters; the examination of Miss Augusta occupied, I should think, two or three hours; there was a very large crowd there, and the excitement was very great; I do not think my eyes were off from the young lady from the time I commenced the examination till I closed it; I recollect that I was very mild in my manner in examining her.

EZRA BLISS' TESTIMONY.

Ezra Bliss was then called by the claimant and testified as follows: Resids at West Twenty-seventh-street; am a nots and bill broker; was at No. 31 Bond-street twice at the inquest, on the first Sunday, and on the Monday or Tuesday following; saw Rev. Mr. Marvine and several gentlemen in conversation with him; saw a person who was a stranger to me; asked Mr Marvine if he thought the Doctor was the man he married; he said that there were strong points of resemblance between him and the man he married; he was in the front parlor or in the hall; there were several persons standing around, among others a policeman who has testified here.

Cross-examination—This was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon; this conversation was after Mr. Marvine had been examined; the other persons present were strangers to me; Mr. Marvine said he thought that the whiskers on the man he married were a little heavier than on the Doctor; the conversation lasted about five minutes; have seen Mr. Marvine since than when he was under his examination here; had a conversation with Mrs. C. some time since at the Tombs; she did not send for me; I went there mainly from curiosity; had no conversation with her about the incident; communicated it to Mr. Clinton about ten minutes since.

JOHN CONNERY RECALLED.

John Connery was recalled by counsel for contestants.

Mr. Clinton asked what the counsel desired to prove by the witness.

Mr. Tilden said that he wished to show by this witness that Mrs. Cunningham declined, at the beginning of the inquest, to state what her name was, until she had the advice of counsel, and she said that she had not communicated the secret of her marriage to any body, even to her children.

After a spirited discussion between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Tilden, as to the introduction of testimony upon the point in question, the Surrogate decided that the evidence was inadmissible.

The witness then retired from the stand.

GEORGE W. PARSONS' TESTIMONY.

Mr. George W. Parsons, called by counsel for contestants, was sworn, and testified as follows: Am a lawyer; was originally one of the attorneys in the cause of Warner vs. Griffin; was in the United States Circuit Court on the 27th of October last; the panel of Jurors was called by the Clerk, to see who would answer; know Judge Dean, and did not see him there that day; Mr. Barnard was the counsel for the plaintiffs; I appeared to attend the cause in consequence of the absence of Mr. Barnard; it was disposed of on that morning, upon my motion, till the following day; am somewhat acquainted with the practice of that Court; did not see Dr. Burdell in Court when the cause was called; I knew him very well.

MR. STILWELL RECALLED.

Mr. Stilwell, recalled by counsel for contestants, testified that the Court opened at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Monday, the 27th; there were two panels of Jurors called; on the first day of each term there is always more or less delay in the business; the Court took up the calendar about twelve o'clock.

Cross-examination—The term commenced on the third Monday of October; the calendar was not then called; Judge Betts presided, and he said that Judge Nelson would not be in town till the following Monday, and the Court was then adjourned.

MR JOHN W. CRANE'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. John W. Crane, called by counsel for claimant, testified as follows: Am a step-son of the Mrs. Crane who was called as a witness in this suit; am a dentist by profession; the reputation of Mrs Crane is very bad—would not believe her under oath.

Cross-examination—Am her step-son; there is difficulty between her and her husband; my father has no more animosity against her than she has against him; I live with my father when he is at home, but he is now absent in Europe; in this controversy I take sides decidedly with my father; I came here of my own free will, in order that "vice might not triumph over virtue."

Q.—What do you mean by that? A.—I know she is a very bad woman, and would swear to anything; the evidence given by her I consider to be on the side of vice.

To Mr. Clinton—My feeling against her is because of her actions, her past life, and the treatment of my father.

To Mr. Tilden—A divorce suit between her and my father is still pending.

Question by Mr. Clinton—Was it commenced because she was living in open adultery?

The Surrogate decided the question to be inadmissible.

DR. PUTNAM'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Clark S. Putnam was called, and testified as follows: Live at No. 35 Bond-street; was a witness subpœnaed in the Griffin and Warner suit; was in the United States Circuit Court on the 28th of October, as a witness in that Court; I think Dr. Burdell was in Court that day, but could not say positively; I saw Dr. Burdell cross Bond-street from his house, in company with Mr. Lane, to Dr. Main's, on Monday, the 27th.

Cross examined—I was a witness for the plaintiff; I saw Mr. Lane with Mr. Keyser when we first commenced getting up testimony some month or two previous to the trial; saw him attending Court; read Mr. Lane's testimony this morning; did not refresh my mind by reading it; did not communicate to any one before that, that I saw Dr. Burdell cross the street; I attended the Court the next day after I was notified and found that another cause was pending; I was only in attendance upon the Court on the 28th; was not there the day previous or the day after; Mr. Keyser came down to the Court on Monday, and finding that the case would not come on that day, he he sent around Monday evening and notified the witnesses to attend on Tuesday.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE W. HILTON.

George W Hilton was called by counsel for contestants, and testified as follows:—Reside in Buffalo: have been Judge of the Superior Court there and also Recorder; have known Mr. David M. Grant as resident of Buffalo for about 14 years; know him as a clerk previous to his going into business; never heard anything said against his truth and veracity.

Cross-examination—My acquaintance with him has been of a business character; he kept a carpet and furnishing store; must have known him from 1845; think he has resided there all the time; never heard of any criminal warrants out against him for false pretences; do not know what he has been doing for the last year or two, but I suppose he has been there and that he had a store there in what is called the Granite Block, below the American; have not had any dealings with him for 6 or 8 years.

Q.—Have you ever heard of any patent frauds of his in Buffalo?

Objected to by Mr. Edwards.

The Surrogate ruled out the question as inadmissible.

To Mr. Edwards—Never heard anything of a criminal character against him.

DR. CRANE'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Henry Crane was sworn, and testified—Reside at No. 103 West 43d street; am a dentist by profession; know Mrs. Mary W. Crane; her general character is bad; I would not believe her under oath.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Am a nephew of Mrs. Crane's husband; have taken no side in the controversy between them; am intimate with Mr. Crane, and have been for a number of years.

FREDERICK SCRIBA'S TESTIMONY.

Frederick Scriba, called by counsel for contestants, was now sworn and testified: I reside at Newark, and am cashier for Doremus, Nixon & Co., of this City; have known David M. Grant since the Winter of 1849 and 1850; upon inquiry then I found his character to be good; have had business and friendly relations with him since; his reputation for truth and veracity a good; I would believe him under oath.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Know the firm of Haggerty & Co.; I never heard of Grant defrauding them; since '49 or '50 do not know that I have heard his character discussed except by members of our house; have had friendly personal relations with him, but have not had social relations with him, such as the interchange of visits of our respective families; never called upon him socially; it devolved upon me to ascertain his credit; we had dealings with him up to 1855; have seen Mr. Grant within the last year.

Q.—Has Mr. Grant made an assignment to your firm?

Question objected to by Mr. Edwards, and ruled out by the Surrogate.

To Mr. Clinton—Never heard of any frauds of his; have seen him at General Hall's; never heard of his defrauding any man at No. 8 West-street.

This case was here closed on the part of the claimant.

RICHARD S. ROBERTS' TESTIMONY.

Richard S. Roberts was called by counsel for contestant, and testified as follows: Reside at Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn; know Stephen Knowlton; would not believe him under oath where his interests were affected.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

There was a difficulty with Mr. Knowlton; I have written anonymous letters to Mr. Knowlton; consider it manly to write such letters; am not ashamed to put my name usually to my letters; was not ashamed or afraid to put my name to the anonymous letter I sent to to Mr. Knowlton; the difficulty with him was in a church matter; my place of business is at No. 51 Maiden-lane, and am an importer of hat trimmings; I have never known of more than one difficulty with Mr. Knowlton; the opinion I have stated was based upon this difficulty; have heard a great deal about his character in connection with that and other matters; have heard others besides Mr. Eastman who have spoken unfavorably of Mr. Knowlton's character; aside from the church matter I could not mention any other person but Mr. Eastman, who has spoken unfavorably of Mr. Knowlton; don't know how many anonymous letters I have written to him; am a member of Clinton Avenue Congregational Church: don't think I wrote more than one anonymous letter; possibly I might have written two; don't know what fictitious signature I put to this letter.

Mr. Clinton handed up Mr. Knowlton's scrap book, and asked him to identify the letter which he wrote, which the witness did.

I consider it Christian to call a man a "head devil;" my private opinion is that Mr. Knowlton is; I could give my reasons for it; do not profess to be a perfect man.

Q.—Is it your habit to write anonymous letters? A.—It is not; don't recollect of writing any other anonymous letters besides this; I have no hostile feelings towards Mr. Knowlton, nor any desire to blacken his character.

DANIEL P. BARNARD'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Barnard was sworn by the counsel for contestants, and testified as follows: Am a counselor-at-law, residing at Brooklyn; was counsel for the plaintiff in the case of Griffin and Warner; was in the United States Circuit Court on Tuesday, 28th of October; the case was called for trial; I answered "ready" for the plaintiffs; a gentleman on behalf of the defendants answered he was not ready, as he desired to procure Judge Dean to try the case, and that the Judge had not come in or down town, and he had not been able to see him; it was then put off till the next morning, Wednesday; I attended on that morning and met Judge Dean; a case which had the preference came on, the Sickles case, and when I ascertained that my case was not likely to come on, I then left with Judge Dean; the Judge stated that he had just come into the case and he wanted to look into the case and prepare for it; did not see the Judge on Tuesday; this cause came on finally for trial on the 10th of November; on Tuesday evening Judge Nelson said that the case was set down and ought to come on; but on account of the death of Mr. Kirkland, one of the attorneys, it was postponed.

To Judge Dean—Wednesday morning the Sickles cause had the preference; Tuesday morning I answered ready, but the defendant was not ready; was never in Court when you asked time to prepare for defence; was not in Court the 27th; was not aware that the case had been set down for that day; did know Dr. Burdell before the trial; I only know from my notes that Dr. Burdell was in Court as a witness.

JAMES F. HALL'S TESTIMONY.

James F. Hall was called by counsel for contestants, and testified as follows: Am a member of the firm of William Hall & Co.; have known David M. Grant for eight years; have seen him often here and in Buffalo; he had his letters directed to our care;

he was a boatman, rowing about the Quarantine anchorage, which was frequently done.

The Recorder denied the motion, stating it was a question of fact for the Jury to decide.

Mr. Van Buren then addressed the Jury, on behalf of the prisoner, and was followed by District-Attorney Hall, for the prosecution.

The Recorder charged the Jury that the vessel *Benjamin Adams* was in a condition that would subject the defendant to all the penalties (if the evidence showed that he had violated the law) which the act imposes. Also, that under the first count of the indictment, which charged him with inveding the quarantine anchorage without permission of the Health Officer, if they found he had so invaded the anchorage, they should find him guilty; and that under the second count they should be satisfied from the evidence that the prisoner had communicated with the vessel *Benjamin Adams*.

The Jury retired for an hour, and returned a verdict of guilty, under the first count, for invading the quarantine anchorage contrary to law.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—June 16.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The four seamen, on board the *General Pierce*, convicted of manslaughter in killing the master of the vessel, and one of them of murder, and the others of manslaughter in killing the cook, were brought up for sentence. Mr. Nash, their counsel, moved for a new trial, on the ground that as Smith was the only one who had been convicted of murder, while the others had been acquitted of that charge, and only found guilty of manslaughter, he was entitled to a new trial, on which he could have the benefit of their evidence. The Court, however, did not consider that ground for a new trial, and proceeded to pass sentence on Smith, that on the 13th day of August next, between 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., he be hung by the neck till he be dead.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—June 17.

Before Judge Betts.

THE SLAVE-TRADE—CASE OF THE MERCHANT.

The case of the schooner *Merchant*, seized as forfeited for being fitted out for the slave-trade, was called again upon the calendar to-day. The claimants were ready, but the prosecution was not ready—their witnesses being absent. Judge Betts said his rules about calendar causes must be enforced as well against the United States as any other party, and the claimants might call on the cause. Mr. Joachimsen, however, moved for an attachment against some of his witnesses, returnable to-morrow morning, and the case was finally laid over till that time, then to to proceed peremptorily.

The case against the steamer *John Birkbeck* took the same direction for the same reason.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, June 19.

Superior Court.—Nos. 602, 623, 351, 352, 443, 8, 9, 97, 1622, 716, 717, 553, 229, 603, 590, 369, 553, 701, 168, 674, 722, 723, 725, 730, 731, 735, 736, 737, 739, 740.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Adjourned until Wednesday next at 12 M. *Part II*—Nos. 1583, 939, 97, 977, 958, 1053, 1054, 1104 to 1107, 1109, 1109½, 1110, 1111, 1111½, 821, 163, 477, 917, 1096.

United States District Court.—Nos. 15, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Thursday, June 18, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are very quiet at old rates. Pearls $7 75; Pots $8 12½@$8 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Saleratus 7¾c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—The demand continues moderate at previous figures. Java, 15½c. @16½c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo 13c.@13¼c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 11¼c.; Bahia, 10¾c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is not so active, yet it is held with much confidence.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12	12
Middling	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Middling Fair	14¾	14⅞	15	15⅛
Fair	15	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is generally more freely offered, and is in rather slack request at lower and irregular prices. Sales, 6 500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 00@$6 15
Straight State	6 15@ 6 30
Extra State	6 30@ 6 50
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 15@ 6 45
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 30@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 60@ 8 40
Extra Ohio	7 75@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 10@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 50@10 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@10 50

Canadian is still heavy and cheaper. Sales have been reported of about 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$9 for superfine to very choice extra ₩ bbl. Southern continues in slack request, at declining prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,000 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 20@$9 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and needed, at $4 25@$6 50 for Fine to Superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty and less valuable, with a livelier inquiry for it, from millers and shippers. Sales 26,300 bushels, including ordinary to fair Western Red, at $1 46@$1 52½; and choice Southern White, at $1 98, ₩ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal at from $1 20@$1 25 ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt remain as last noticed. Oats continue quite plenty and heavy at 60c.@63c. for Western; 54c.@60c. for State; 52c.@58c for Canadian; and 50c.@56c for Jersey and Pennsylvania, ₩ bushel. Corn is sparingly sought after, and is less valuable. Sales 16,000 bushels, at 88c. for Mixed in store; 90c.@92c. for Yellow; and 91c.@94c. for White, ₩ bushel.

LEAD—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—Is quite plenty, yet it is very sparingly purchased. Porto Rico, 30c.@37½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@36c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c. @75c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Exhibit no important change.

OILS—The general inquiry is tame, prices of the principal kinds are nominally supported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in slack request at drooping rates. Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at $23 25@$23 30 for Mess; and $19 20@$19 25 for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy at 11c.@11¼c. for Hams, and 10c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is scarce and quiet at 11¾c.@13¼c. ₩ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, and is firm. The transactions since our last reach about 420 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@14¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 275 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do. ₩ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef, $28@$31 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $23@$23 25 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty and in very moderate demand, at 15c @20c., for new Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good new State, and 23c.@30c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues in moderate demand at full rates—$4 25@$5 25 for ordinary to prime, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are quiet. Though many holders desire to sell, they are not disposed to reduce their claims to suit buyers; hence the inactivity. The heavy stock here, however, tends to depress the market, and to defeat the efforts of factors to keep up prices.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs. Prime, at 11¼c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There were 630 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of, at 33c.@33½c., mainly at 33c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Appeared about the same. To Liverpool—Cotton, 3-32d. ₩ bale; Flour, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 2¾d @ 3½d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 60s. ₩ tierce; Resin, 5s. @7s. ₩ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 7s 6d.@12s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports proportional quotations.

PERSONAL.

A CARD.—INFORMATION WANTED.—MRS. FRANCILLA LEACH, CROUCH, MCCALLUM, (she having married three times,) whose maiden name was MACGUIRE, received an annuity from an entailed estate abroad. Her death occurred seven years ago, since which, the next heir entitled, has not received it. If the agent in New York, through whom the annuity was paid, or any person possessing the desired information, will communicate it to J. B. NONES, No. 1¾ Warren-st., he shall be liberally rewarded.

INFORMATION WANTED OF BRIDGET DONOHOE, who emigrated to this country about a year ago or upwards, a native of the city of Limerick, Ireland, daughter of Thomas Donohoe. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received. Address JAS. O. DONOHOE, at this office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TO SILVER-PLATERS.—THE COMMITTEE of the Newark, N. J., Platers' Society would respectfully request the journeymen Platers throughout the Union to appoint one delegate from each shop in every city and town in the United States, to attend A NATIONAL CONVENTION to be held at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, New-York, on TUESDAY, July 7, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M. Papers favorable please copy.

J. S. WATTS,
J. DOUGHERTY, } Committee.
H. I. JACOBUS,

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting of the corps will be held at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 19, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for the Fourth of July, and other business of importance. Let every member be present. By order,

Isaac M. Pryer, Adjt. H. Raymond, Lieut.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF "The Nursery and Child's Hospital," in 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d ave., will take place on MONDAY, the 22d of June, at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their June exhibition on FRIDAY the 19th, at the Athenæum, from 3 to 11 o'clock P. M., when a fine floral display may be expected.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN ON THE evening of the 16th, in the Park, a porte-monnaie containing a certificate of deposit for $200; also, a small amount of money. Whoever will return the same to this office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked. The certificate is of no use to any one but the owner, as payment has been stopped.

FOUND—ON TUESDAY EVENING, IN A MADison-av. omnibus, a lady's PORTE-MONNAIE, containing a small sum of money. The owner may obtain the same on calling at the law office of COOPER & RICE, No. 33 Pine st.

FIRST PRIZE HUNGARIAN WINES!
THE GOLD MEDAL
OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1855,
For sale by FREDERICK S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-st.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHERS.—A large and well assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at auction prices, at No. 831 Broadway, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered at any part of the City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THOUGHTS, FEELINGS AND FANCIES.
WILEY AND HALSTED,
No. 351 Broadway, have just published

THOUGHTS, FEELINGS AND FANCIES, by Mrs. Nestell Boyer.

From the Preface.

This book is the result of a habit early adopted by its author, and long adhered to, of jotting down from time to time, as occasions served and convenience permitted, such impressions deemed worthy to be noted as occurred to him in the intervals of active professional business.

1 vol. 12mo. Fancy cloth; bevel boards; gilt top. $1 25.

II.

TUPPER'S PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY,
IN BLUE AND GOLD.
Complete in one neat 32mo. vol. 75 cents.

From the Albany Atlas.

No one can glance at this work without perceiving that it is produced by the inspiration of genius. It is full of glorious thoughts, each of which might be expanded into a treatise.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
EVANS & CO.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond st.

Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Ear *Drops*, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.

We are not connected with any other establishment in the City.

The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.

We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.

If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

THE BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.
Look out for the
NEW-YORK LEADER
ON SATURDAY,
WITH THE BEST AND FULLEST ACCOUNT
of
ALL THE BOSTON FESTIVITIES.
A SPLENDID LARGE PORTRAIT OF LORD PALMERSTON, the English Prime Minister, in this number.
Half-a-dozen Capital Stories,
and altogether
a Star Number.

32,000 "MAGISTRATES" SOLD!
GREAT ENGRAVING OF POLICE BATTLE!
GREAT ENGRAVING OF BURDELL STABBING!
GREAT ENGRAVING OF BROOKLYN MURDER!
AND OTHER PICTORIAL EMBELLISHMENTS!
THE BEST CRIMINAL JOURNAL OF THE AGE!
ALL NEWSMEN SELL IT.

BLOW! BLUSTER! BRAG!
Seems to be the mottoes with some stores in this City, but we are content with selling books at lower prices and giving as valuable presents as at any other gift book store. Those wishing to purchase books will please call and judge for themselves. J. S. ANDREWS, No. 140 Nassau-st., near the City Hall, New-York.

FERNANDO IN SING SING.
The PICAYUNE of this morning contains a letter from Fernando Wood to his friend Clancy, dated Sing Sing, July 4, 1857. For sale by all newsmen.

To DRUGGISTS, &c.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the next (July) number of the *American Druggists' Circular* must be sent in until the 20th inst. at latest. Ten cents a line for each and every insertion. Sent to 15,000 (fifteen thousand) druggists and physicians throughout America. Office, No. 36 Beekman, corner William-st. Hours from 10 to 4.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—THE great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $2: six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

NEW BOOKS.—GODFREY'S NARRATIVE OF the last Grinnell Arctic Expedition.
Livingston's 17 Years in Africa. For sale at the Gift bookstore, No. 140 Nassau-st. J. S. ANDREWS.

DRY GOODS.

25 TO 40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
have still a large assortment of
DRY GOODS
AND EMBROIDERIES,
all marked down much below cost, to clear out before rebuilding.
SILKS,
BAREGES,
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
SHAWLS,
TRAVELING DRESSES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st.
4 doors from Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of beautiful Black and White check,
At $4 each,
New in shape and handsome in style.
Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 16,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

FOR LADIES' DUSTERS
and traveling dresses.
Black and white Chine D'Etè,
at 25 cents per yard.
Ten cases for sale at retail.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS,
For traveling cloaks and dresses,
At 37½ cents per yard.
Three more cases for sale this week, at retail,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES,
5,000 yards black and white check,
at 18 cents per yard,
on sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S No. 361 Broadway.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES.
Dépôt at J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau.
Laboratory, Middle Village, L. I., where every variety of beautiful designs, many of which are entirely new, will be found.
Mr. H. has no doubt his customers will be sufficiently satisfied with the quality of his works without his enumerating the number of premiums received (he has a few) at the late fairs, which has long since become almost a byword. Sufficient to say that he will challenge the world to produce any better works, and is perfectly willing, if necessary, to test the same in any way where there are impartial parties to decide. The subscriber pledges himself that everything shall be as represented. Goods delivered in any part of the City free of charge.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & L. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent,
No. 10 Maiden lane, New-York,
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial.
They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 223 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to
BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO,
No. 223 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 195 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton-rockets, double-headers, long sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 195 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 327 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS!
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Dépôt No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE'S
FAREWELL CONCERTS.
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE
will give her LAST CONCERT BUT ONE in New-York, prior to her departure for Europe on the 24th inst., at Niblo's Saloon on
FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, 1857,
Madame DE LA GRANGE will be assisted by the following eminent Artists:
MLLE. HENRIETTA SIMON, Soprano.
HERR MOLLENHAUER, Violinist.
MR. E. GUYON, Pianist; Pupil of Thalberg
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
The sale of Tickets will commence on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, where seats may be secured (without extra charge).
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THIRD NIGHT OF TOM TAYLOR'S
intensely interesting drama, in three acts, of
PLOT AND PASSION.
The success achieved by this piece on its original production, was so great that it was played through
AN ENTIRE SEASON,
at Wigan's Olympic theatre, London; to
NIGHTLY CROWDED HOUSES.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, 1857,
PLOT AND PASSION.
Madame de Fontanges.....Miss Laura Keene
Fouche, Minister of Police.....Mr. Burnett
Mons. Desmarets.....Mr. G. Wheatleigh
To conclude with the successful extravaganza,
VARIETY,
with all its beautiful scenery, music, &c.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Benefit of
MR. WM. J. FLORENCE,
on which occasion
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE
will appear in
THREE OF THEIR POPULAR PIECES.
FRIDAY—THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Tim O'Brien.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence
THRICE MARRIED.
Vivian Ripple.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence
Carlotta.....Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
Sustaining four characters, singing two songs, and three dances.
MISCHIEVOUS ANNE.
Tim Louns.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence
Annie Spruce.....Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
And four other characters, singing the famous Dutch organ song.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
FRIDAY EVENING, June 19.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF JEROME'S NEW PIECE,
BLANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
and received with shouts of laughter and applause.
Antoine in his great character of.....Blanco
New scenery, tricks, costumes, properties, &c., &c.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
New Grand divertissement or
JULIEN'S PRIMA DONNA WALTZ.
Characters by the Wonderful Ravels and L. Espinosa.
BLANCO and the Ravels every night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The Management has the pleasure to announce that
MISS ELIZA LOGAN.
will make her second appearance in new York
THIS EVENING, the 19th of June,
in the character of
EVADNE,
in Sheil's great play of that name, supported by Messrs Thayer, Conoll, Phillips, Eytinge, Miss Thompson, &c., &c. The favorite farce of A KISS IN THE DARK will also be performed.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, June 19,
The entertainments will commence with the popular local drama of the
NEW YORK FIREMEN.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
After which the Drama of the
IDIOT WITNESS, and NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGE ILLUSTRATED.
This exhibition will open on the first week of July in Boston, showing a life-like illustration and vividly portraying the
SUBLIME AND AWFUL GRANDEUR OF THE POLAR REGIONS,
prepared from sketches furnished by the late Dr. Kane and officers attached to the expeditions under his command.
MR. WILLIAM MORTON,
the discoverer of the open Polar Sea, and interested in this Panorama, will deliver the lecture. Among the most interesting relics will be shown the boat *Faith*, Dr. Kane's Rifle, presents from Lady Franklin, Esquimaux Dresses, and the only surviving Esquimaux Dog, "Etah."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
No. 585 BROADWAY, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, June 15, and every evening during the week, the very successful piece of
ALADDIN.
After which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, a Complimentary Testimonial to Miss C. HIFFERT.
On SATURDAY, June 20, a Grand Afternoon Performance of ALADDIN, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening Concert at 8 o'clock.
The Hall will be to let for the Summer Season.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Another new feature. The entire first floor of the Museum has been thrown into a magnificent panoramic saloon, architecturally embellished and frescoed in the first style of art, by that distinguished artist, M. D'Orsay, positively the last time but one of FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS, presented THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, a Dance, and MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

WILL CLOSE.—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., will close for the season, on Saturday, June 20.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

THE LADIES OF THE NORFOLK-ST M. E. Church, between Rivington and Houston sts., will give a Strawberry Festival THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets 25 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SPORTING.

AREGATTA WILL BE GIVEN BY MOSES MAGRATH, on MONDAY, June 22, at the foot of 36th-st., East River, open for all sail boats 30 feet long and under, the 1st prize in first class to be $50; 2d, a splendid silver cup; the 1st prize on second class, $25; 2d, to save entrance fee. Entrance fee for first class, $5; second class, $3. The race to be sailed in Kipp's Bay, between Blackwell's Island and 10th-st. buoy. All boats to contend for the different prizes to be entered one day before the race comes off.
MOSES MAGRATH, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP YACHT NAUTILUS, as she lies off the Almshouse, Jersey City; is about six tons, coppered and copper fastened; built August last, has very large cabin, &c. Any gentleman wishing to purchase a very roomy, fast boat, should see above before going elsewhere. WILLIAM YOUNG, Canard Dock, will show the above.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge FRENF, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

THE EXCURSION OF THE WILLET-ST. Sabbath Schools which was postponed in consequence of the weather on the 17th inst., will take place on FRIDAY, the 19th, if the weather should be favorable. The boat will leave the foot of Broome-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall st., corner of South, up stairs.

MATRIMONIAL.
PAULINE L'ESTRAGE will upon the receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, return to any person a true picture of their past, present and future life from a specimen of their handwriting; give a picture of future wife or husband, advice in lawsuits, love affairs, journeys, &c. Address, postpaid, PAULINE L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-Office.

Office of the Eagle Fire Company,
New-York, June 18, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, this day, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The Board of Directors has received the sad intelligence of the death of AQUILA G. STOUT, the President of this Company, who departed this life at his residence in this City, after a short illness; therefore

Resolved, That this Board have heard with deep regret of the unexpected death of their President, Mr. Stout, also for many years has acted with them in the care and management of this Company.

Resolved, That we entertain a grateful recollection of the kindness and courtesy which have marked our intercourse with Mr. Stout, since he has been the President of this Company.

Resolved, That we remember and duly appreciate the probity of his character, the clearness of mind, and prompt and active habits of business that distinguished him; that we are indebted to his zeal, intelligence and industry in resuscitating the Company after the disastrous fire of 1845, in securing public confidence in its character and resources, and promoting, during his administration of its affairs, its respectability, prosperity and success.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our departed friend, and sincerely condole with them on the loss of an affectionate husband and father, whom it has pleased Heaven to remove from their circle.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

At the same meeting, JAMES N. COBB, Esq., was elected President of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl; is a good, neat and plain pastry cook and an excellent washer and ironer, neat and obliging, and produces the highest references; also, for a nice, genteel and intelligent girl, 16 years of age, as child's nurse, or for light work; wages moderate; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, Friday and Saturday.

WANTED.—A LADY, WELL EDUCATED, AND who has traveled much, wishes a situation as companion to a lady; would assist in domestic duties, or would take the entire charge of grown children, were their mother unable to see to them herself, having filled a similar situation for several years. Best of references given. Address, by letter, K. E. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman of undoubted City references, as nurse and seamstress; being accustomed to travelling with families to different parts, would like to take a place as lady's maid with a family going to the country or the continent; is accustomed to children, and can take entire charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do general housework, or to do chamberwork and the fine washing and sewing of a small private family; has the best of City reference for 5 or 6 years; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 9½ Frankfort-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing. Can give the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 246 West 26th-st., near the 9th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a first-class cook, and one to do housework; also, by two nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THREE EXCELlent girls, as cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress. Apply at their present employer's, No. 39 East 16th-st, who will give them the best recommendation.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman, in a small private family; understands her business well; can give the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at her present place, No. 13 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a young woman, or as chambermaid; plain sewing. Good City references. Call at No. 143 West 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse or lady's maid; is capable of filling either situation. Best of reference. Apply at No. 136 West 12th-st.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COLORED STEWARDESS FOR a steamer, 2 colored porters for a wholesale store, 2 bar-keepers, 1 clerk for a shipping office, a clerk for a steamer. Apply to GILLEN & CO., 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CASHIER IN A RESTaurant. None need apply without they are perfectly acquainted with the business. Address Z. Z., box 2,859.

WANTED—PROTESTANT SERVANTS, AT NO. 149 Grand-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF MUSIC AND German and French languages, and one who has much experience and the best references, would like to take one or two more pupils. Address MENDELSSOHN, *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS—WANTED IN A PRIVATE family in the country, to teach English, French, music and drawing. Address PUTNAM, at the office of the *Times*.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, with board, to a lady or gentleman; first-class, with all the modern improvements; pleasantly situated near 4th av. Address E. C. R., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, WITH board, may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house is first-class, and has just been renewed for the present occupant. The situation unsurpassed for a Summer residence.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN, NEAR FULTON FERRY.—A pleasant front room on second floor, with large parlors, comfortably furnished, in a house delightfully situated within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Address M. M., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., is a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1861 Post-Office.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—In a pleasant, healthy location on the waterside, where one large or two small families can be accommodated, within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and fifteen of the Railroad Depôt. Inquire for Miss E. A. DEVEREUX, Clinton-av., Flushing.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board, by applying at No 330 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife, with a pleasant well-furnished room, supplied with gas and water, not above 26th-st., and within two blocks of Broadway; undoubted references as to respectability will be required and given. Address, stating full particulars and terms, E. D., Box No. 3,402 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

HOTELS.

COMPTON HOUSE.
This new and elegant hotel, just completed, on the corner 3d-av. and 24th-st., will be opened for the reception of the public on MONDAY, June 22. It is large and commodious in its arrangements, containing 80 well-ventilated apartments, the whole being perfectly adapted for the requirements of comfort and convenience.

For such patrons as desire to avail themselves of the American plan, a *table d'hote* will be served at regular hours; but in connection with the house is a well regulated restaurant where those who prefer the European plan can be served with all the delicacies of the season, prepared for the table by experienced professional cooks. The long connection of the proprietor with the business, and the popularity of the Mercantile Dining-rooms on Fulton and afterwards on Chambers-street, are the best evidence of his means as a caterer to the public tase.
ORLANDO FISH, Proprietor.

THE UNION HOTEL, BROOKLYN—(LATE Charles Cox, of the Original Shades, New-York.)—The business of the above house will be conducted from this date by Mrs. CHARLES COX, hoping to deserve a continuance of business favors, and soliciting the patronage of friends and the community. The undersigned will endeavor to please all.

A choice assortment of ales, wines and cigars, as usual; chops, steaks, relishes, cold cuts, &c. Lodgings by the day, week or month. Excellent billiard tables, and accommodations for supper or dinner parties.
W. C. RISING, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1857.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued *To-Morrow Morning*, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *George Law*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arguments of counsel before the Court of Appeals on the constitutionality of the new Police Law, were brought to a close yesterday, by Judge EDMONDS, who addressed the Court for the plaintiffs, FERNANDO WOOD, &c. Mr. EVARTS impressed upon the judges the great need, in the existing state of things, of a prompt decision on their part. It is expected that in the course of the ensuing week that decision will be rendered.

The City was entirely quiet yesterday, except within the iron railing of the City Hall Park, nor was there any great crowd there. Mayor WOOD was not taken before the Recorder, the hearing upon the *habeas corpus* having resulted in his discharge by Judge RUSSELL. Before he was set at liberty—it was a *coup d'etat* that saved his Honor—a second writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, which was made returnable forthwith at the Mayor's Office. Afterwards the hearing was adjourned for one week. The Mayor had an interview with the Governor during the day, of which very different versions are reported. Of the multitudinous proceedings in Court against the Mayor and rioters—of the condition of the wounded, of whom one is likely to die—of the disposition of the police, and of other matters which everybody talked about yesterday, though at their homes and at their work, and not as on Wednesday in the public places only, we give a full account this morning.

The *Europa's* mails, from Boston, reached this City yesterday morning. Among the extracts, which we publish elsewhere, from our foreign exchanges, will be found an interesting account of the progress of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. Nearly 900 miles of the cable were completed on the 4th of June, and the operation of transferring the coils to the hold of the *Agamemnon*, was then about being commenced. The London *Times* contradicts the reports that the *Niagara* was unfitted to receive one half of the cable manufactured at Birkenhead. On the morning of the 5th inst., the *Niagara* left the Thames for Portsmouth Dock-yard, where she will be arranged for the reception of the Liverpool portion of the wire.

The London *Post*, organ of Lord PALMERSTON, has a rather significant article on Central American affairs in which it doubts "whether the Clayton-Bulwer Convention can be reckoned among existing things any more than the recently repudiated Dallas-Clarendon Treaty." On more than one occasion the articles in the *Post* have foreshadowed the policy of the British Government with reference to Central American affairs, and this one, in particular, merits attention.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter dated the 29th ult., states that the hopes of an amicable and speedy adjustment of the quarrel between Spain and Mexico, which were founded on the arrival at Madrid of Señor LAFRAGUA, the Mexican Negotiator, have not as yet advanced much towards a realization, and, upon the whole, the state of the affair cannot be considered satisfactory.

A letter from our correspondent on board the U. S. steamer *San Jacinto*, now at Hong-Kong, gives some interesting and important information concerning the progress of hostilities in the Celestial empire. Our correspondent's account is the more valuable as it gives an American view of the Chinese troubles, while, with the exception of those hitherto published in this journal, all other accounts are usually received through British sources, and are, naturally enough, biased in favor of British interests.

Our Albany correspondence reveals a curious condition of affairs in our State Treasury Department. The last Legislature made appropriations amounting in the aggregate to over $3,100,000, and the whole amount which the Comptroller can command is less than $1,800,000. And of this amount the greater part is not yet paid in by the County Treasurers—there being due from the County of New-York alone the sum of $500,000. The time within which the law requires returns to be made by the County Treasurers having expired, the Comptroller has directed the Attorney-General to bring suits against the delinquents. Meanwhile the State may be considered in a state of bankruptcy.

Advices have been received from Topeka, Kansas, to the 12th instant. The Free-State Legislature succeeded in obtaining a quorum on the 11th, when Governor ROBINSON sent in his message. The Legislature have resolved to complete the State organization, and will enact laws and make provisions in view of future State elections. Our dispatches are contradictory as to the whereabouts of Governor WALKER. Our correspondent says he is at Lecompton, making preparations to canvass the Territory, and another says he is at Topeka, where he has spoken twice, and is trying to defeat the action of the Free-State men. The first is undoubtedly nearest the truth.

The village of Corning, in this State, is suffering from the effects of a terrible freshet. The principal bridges have been torn away, a number of houses have been swept off, nearly all the cellars have been flooded, and communication between the upper and lower parts of the village has been entirely cut off. The destruction of property is very great, and the running of trains on the Erie Railroad has been temporarily suspended. At last accounts, however, the water had in a measure subsided, and the danger was considered past.

The deficit in the Ohio State Treasury is not far from $900,000. A report is now current at Cincinnati that, in consequence of the defalcation the July interest cannot be paid. The State officers are trying to make a loan, but their power to do so is doubted. The Legislature will be called together to overcome the difficulty.

An emigrant train has been attacked by the Cheyenne Indians, about 80 miles West of Fort Riley, and entirely destroyed. Six persons were killed and four wounded.

THEODORE MARINUS VAN LIMBURG was on Wednesday introduced to the President, and presented his credentials as Minister Resident of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands. The usual formal speeches were made on the occasion.

The Mansion House and two adjoining buildings, at Cape Island, N. J., were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. No damage was done to the other hotels.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a resolution was adopted, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to conduct the defence of all suits brought against members of the Board of Aldermen or Councilmen, brought in consequence of any action taken in the appointment of CHARLES DEVLIN, Street Commissioner. They also resolved to sustain the Mayor by all legal means, and to meet daily until the excitement shall have died away.

The Councilmen failed to get a quorum yesterday.

The National Guard left Boston last evening, at 7 o'clock, by the Stonington train, where they were to embark on board the steamer *C. Vanderbilt* for New-York.

The Anti-Wood, *alias* Reform, Convention of the City Democracy met, last evening, in the City Hall, ELIJAH F PURDY, presiding, and examined into the result of the Ward organizations, adopted on Wednesday night. From the Third, Seventh and Ninth Wards reports were made that the organizations in these Wards were not complete, and a further extension of time asked for. The Sixteenth Ward returns were sent back, and Mr. THOMAS DUNLAP was appointed umpire to settle the differences in that Ward. From the Twenty-second the ticket headed ALEXANDER WARD was received. The Convention then adjourned till Thursday.

The testimony in the matter of the "Burdell estate" before the Surrogate was closed yesterday. Evidence was introduced by counsel on both sides to impeach the testimony of several witnesses who had been examined during the present trial. A step-son of Mrs. CRANE and also a nephew of her husband were called to impeach her character for truth and veracity. A motion is pending before the Surrogate for a commission to take the testimony of WILLIAM C. HYDE of California, which he takes time to consider. If the commission be refused, the counsel will then make their final arguments in the case at such time as shall be hereafter agreed upon by themselves and the Surrogate.

DOMINICK RAGANA, a boatman, was yesterday tried and convicted, in the Court of General Sessions, for a violation of the Quarantine Laws, in rowing passengers to a vessel within the Quarantine anchorage contrary to the orders of the Health Officer. He will be sentenced to-day by the Recorder.

General WALKER attended Wallack's Theatre last evening, made a neat speech, was escorted to to the Lafarge House by a band of music and a crowd, where he again spoke from the balcony. He honored the TIMES with a left-handed compliment, and was followed by General WHEAT and others—the band meantime playing "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "Root Hog or Die," &c.

The fourth anniversary of the Mariners' Family Asylum, on Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing, was held yesterday, with very interesting ceremonies, in presence of a very large attendance of visitors. The Asylum has thirty-five inmates at present, and its finances are in good condition.

At 7 o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in the smoke-house rear of the four-story brick building No. 361 West-street. The flames extended to and destroyed the front building. The loss on the stock amounts to $12,000. It was owned by Mr. GEO. C. REED, a member of the National Guard, who is now in Boston. Insurance not known. The building was owned by WM. B. ASTOR. Loss $3,000. No insurance.

The alarm for the Eighth District at 6¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by the breaking out of a fire among some cases of glass bottles on the third floor of the building No. 144 Liberty-street.

The Recent Crimes of Fernando Wood and their Penalties.

Ten warrants were yesterday issued against Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, in suits which have been brought against him by different policemen, who were wounded in the performance of their duty in endeavoring to arrest him, on the 16th instant. Four of these warrants were issued by Judge MITCHELL, presiding Judge of the Superior Court, three by Judge DUER, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and three by Associate Justice BRADY, of the Common Pleas. Mr. WOOD was held to bail, on each of the ten charges preferred against him, in the sum of five thousand dollars—in fifty thousand dollars altogether. They will all be tried at the proper time, and the respective Juries who shall be called upon to decide the question of damages, may mulct him in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the benefit of each separate individual who was injured at his instigation. Besides these ten warrants, an order was also issued, yesterday, by Judge HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court, requiring WOOD to show cause, on Tuesday next, why he should not be punished for criminal contempt, in resisting process of the Court. The penalty for the contempt may be thirty days imprisonment, together with a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, and it is also indictable as a misdemeanor, which is punishable with one year's imprisonment, and another fine of two hundred and fifty dollars.

On the civil warrant of arrest, at the suit of Mr. D. D. CONOVER, for riotous assault, during which he was injured, Mr. WOOD was held to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, and the damages which a Jury can find against him are ten thousand dollars. Under the criminal warrant for the same riotous assault, the Mayor is liable to heavy fine and to imprisonment. It will be recollected that Mr. WOOD resisted the execution of both of these last warrants, and that, consequently, two more warrants were issued by the Recorder, which led to the final recognition by the rebellious Chief Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police which he had so long affected to despise. This tardy recognition, which was mainly due to the firmness and energy of Major-General SANDFORD, prevented the Mayor from plunging into a short but desperate career of still more reckless crimes, the consequences of which it is fearful to contemplate. As it is, the offences for which he has already been either arrested or prosecuted form but a small portion of those for which it is to be hoped that he will be brought to punishment, under the action of the laws and of our Grand Juries.

Section 31, of the late act to establish a Metropolitan Police, provides as follows:

"From and after the first meeting of the Board of Police, under the provisions of this act, *it shall possess all the power and authority heretofore conferred by law upon the Board of Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York, or upon the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge of said City as Police Commissioners,* * * and from and after the said first meeting of the Board of Police of the 'Metropolitan Police District,' *the duty and authority and power of each and all of the aforementioned officers in relation to Police Government, appointment and discipline,* SHALL WHOLLY CEASE."

This is THE LAW. Whatever the private views, or interests, or tastes of Mr. WOOD might be in the matter, it was his bounden duty to set the example of acquiescence in it, until the question of its constitutionality should have been decided on by the properly constituted authorities. He has rendered himself liable by disobeying it: 1. To punishment for misdemeanor *for every single separate instance* in which he has exercised duty in defiance of the provisions of the Act. 2. To prosecution indictment and damages for every trespass, and for each assault or battery committed by any member of the Municipal Police, all of whom received authority for their actions from him. 3. To all the penalties which the law awards for inciting to riot, by instructing officers to resist CONOVER by concerted means. 4th, *To the death penalty for murder, in case Crofort, which is most probable, shall not survive his wounds.* The New-York statute makes no distinction between a principal in the first and second degree, in cases of murder, or of accessories before the fact. "Every person," says the law, "who shall be a principal in the second degree to the commission of any felony, or who shall be an accessory to any felony before the fact, shall, upon conviction, be punished in the manner herein prescribed with respect to principals in the first degree." The third subdivision of the fifth section of the act, in the revised statutes, concerning crimes and punishments, under the title of "Crimes punishable with death," moreover declares that "killing shall be murder when perpetrated, *without* any design to effect death, by a person engaged in the commission of any felony." That the assaults with murderous weapons, and with intent to kill, instigated by Mayor WOOD, on Wednesday last, were felonious, few in the community will question. Should the unfortunate CROFORT die from the stabs which he received, it may be taken for granted that the Grand Jury will take immediate action against those who caused his death, and the sad spectacle may be witnessed of the Chief Magistrate of this great City being put upon his trial for murder.

For the "Metropolitan" Policemen, in their assaults upon the "Municipals," were undoubtedly acting as the "*posse comitatus*" of the Coroner, in which capacity the most unreasonable supporters of our would-be Napoleon will be forced to recognize a quality of legality beyond cavil or denial.

Such are the melancholy results of the insane attempt of a disaffected executive official to erect himself into a supreme judicial and legislative authority! Every private individual has an undoubted right to appeal from State legislation to the Constitution, in accordance with which the laws must be framed. But resistance to law, on the part of those whose duty it is to enforce it, is simply monstrous, and can only result in the riotous triumph of anarchy or the forcible victory of the law, whose reign, in a Republic, should be as peaceable as it is beneficent. An officer, reluctant to enforce the execution of a superior law, has no other choice than to yield unwilling obedience, or to resign his place. Disobedience and, above all, conspiracy to prevent the execution of an obnoxious statute, is equivalent to rebellion.

The Judicial Ally of the Mayor.

Every step which has been taken in the progress of the conflict between Mr. WOOD and the constituted authorities of New-York, has given fresh confirmation to the growing popular conviction that the Mayor of the Metropolis has, for some time, been engaged in organizing a formal conspiracy against the public order of the community.

It is impossible for any candid person to read the report of the proceedings had before the City Judge RUSSELL in relation to the Mayor's application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, without being satisfied that Judge RUSSELL has made himself a party to such a conspiracy. The previous conduct of this functionary, in regard to the new Police, had afforded *prima facie* evidence of his absolute disregard of his duties and his responsibilities as a judicial officer. He continued to act as a "Commissioner" in concert with Mayor WOOD, and to uphold the claims of Mr. MATSELL as "Chief" of Police after the first meeting of the duly appointed Metropolitan Board, and thus clearly brought himself within the scope of the Statute providing for the punishment of all conspirators guilty of "obstructing justice or the due administration of law." (2 Rev. Stat., 4 edit., 874, sec. 8, sub. 6.) For it is not to be asserted for an instant that the act appointing the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners was not to be regarded by Judge RUSSELL as a law binding upon himself until such time as it should have been decided by the competent Court to be unconstitutional; and this act provides that, "from and after the first meeting of the Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District, the duty and authority of all and each the aforementioned officers, (the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge of New-York City,) in relation to police government, appointment and discipline, shall wholly cease and vest in the said Board of Police constituted by this act, except that the Mayors of Brooklyn and New-York shall be, with the Commissioners, members *ex-officio* of the Board of Police."

The authority of the Metropolitan Board having now been acknowledged by the Mayor upon the effective persuasion of Major-Gen. SANDFORD, it remains to be seen in what way Judge RUSSELL shall be held to account for his conspiracy with Mr. WOOD to defeat the execution of a law of the State. Meanwhile a new light is thrown upon the Judge's past behaviour by his extraordinary conduct in the matter of the *habeas corpus*. He began by issuing a writ vicious in form—such a writ in fact as no Judge properly alive to the minute responsibilities of his office (and no Judge who trifles with the terms of so important a writ can be trusted with the substance of justice) could possibly have issued.

In the next place he adjourned the hearing upon the writ, originally made returnable to his office in Chambers-street, from that office to the Mayor's office—*without presence of the body of the defendant*—whereas, without having jurisdiction over the body, he could not legally change the writ once granted.

The District-Attorney appeared at the Mayor's office (into which he only obtained entrance after undergoing personal violence and insolence at the hands of the Mayor's officers) and there protested against the hearing of the writ in the private office of the defendant and in the presence of his disorderly personal retainers. Thereupon Judge RUSSELL finally agreed to adjourn the proceedings to the Court of General Sessions, the District-Attorney waiving the production of the defendant's body.

The hearing came off yesterday, and resulted in the discharge of the Judge's accomplice. The consistency observable throughout the illegal course of Judge RUSSELL's actions did not however, obtain between his observations made in the progress of the argument and the grounds taken by him in his final decision.

Indeed the direct reverse was so conspicuously the case as to justify and even to provoke an inference that the Judge's written arguments, like his public activity, must have emanated from a "power behind the Bench." For instance, the Judge said, in the course of argument, that he "would not regard the affidavit"—the "affidavit was not before him"—and yet his first ground of discharge is "that the affidavit is insufficient to hold."

Moreover, Judge RUSSELL, not meeting the argument of the District-Attorney against his jurisdiction, imagined a point never raised by the District-Attorney, which he combatted, to the effect that a writ of *habeas corpus* could not be issued between the issuing of a warrant, and the return of the defendant to the magistrate who issues it.

In short Judge RUSSELL wasted a great many words in attempting to establish two points which we strongly suspect will not be accepted as good law by the courts or the people of the City or the State.

The first of these points concerns the virtue of official station, and goes to the length of asserting for the Mayor of New-York the same exemption from wrong that inheres in the King of Great Britain. The second affects the private rights of every citizen, and the value of all our courts of justice, and tends to decide that if Justice A. issues a warrant for the arrest of Mr. B., Mr. B., preferring that his case should come before his personal friend, Justice C., may have a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out, returnable to Justice C., who thereupon coolly says to the prosecutor of B., "I will discharge Mr. B. *unless you elect to continue the case before me!*"

How Commissioner Devlin got his Office.

The nomination of Mr. DEVLIN to the office of Street Commissioner by Mayor WOOD, the prompt action of the Board of Aldermen in confirming his nomination, notwithstanding that they had strenuously opposed him at first, and the extraordinary steps taken by them to induct him into office, have naturally excited a very lively curiosity on the part of the public to learn the secret of such remarkable proceedings. We believe that we can unfold a clue to the mystery, at least of the agreement of the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, though the mystery of the nomination by the Mayor of a man like Mr. DEVLIN to an office of such importance as that of Street Commissioner, may be surmised, but cannot now be positively stated. It is well known that he was not the candidate of the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen, who had vainly endeavored to urge upon the Mayor the nomination of another person. But, the necessities of the case were urgent, and the Mayor was determined that not only his own man should be Street Commissioner, but that he should have his own way in naming a successor to Captain WILEY, who has been translated to the Custom House to be the successor of Assistant Surveyor RYNDERS, as Inspector of Ships. The difficulty was at last settled in caucus. Mr. DUFFY, the brother-in-law of Alderman WILSON, was made Inspector of Ships, and Mr. DEVLIN was accepted by the Aldermen for Street Commissioner on the condition that the immense patronage of the office should be divided among the Aldermen by lot. All the best offices in the gift of the Commissioner were made up in parcels and numbered, and the prizes put into a hat, each Alderman being entitled to the number he might draw. No. 1, the highest prize, was drawn by Alderman HARRIS, of the Third Ward. This office is the Collector of Assessments, which has been considered the very best office in the City Government; and it was bestowed by the late Commissioner, upon his father, JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, who now holds it. Alderman HEALY, of the Fourth Ward, drew the third prize, and the others, to the number of eleven lots, fell into the hands of the other Aldermen. At least, such is the secret that has leaked out of the caucus, and, though we cannot vouch for its absolute correctness, we have good reasons for believing it to be essentially true. It affords some solution of an otherwise most mysterious transaction. That there has been a monstrous fraud perpetrated upon the people, there can be no doubt, and before this matter of the Street Commissionership shall be finally disposed of, there will be developments made which will astonish the public, accustomed as they are to stupendous acts of rascality in connection with our Municipal Government.

More Rebellion.

From Washington—By Extraordinary Telegraph.

The Cabinet has been suddenly called together, and is now sitting in deliberation upon an extraordinary letter just received from the Collector of the port of New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1857.

TO THE PRESIDENT—*Sir:* The late instructions of the Treasury Department, requiring me to be vigilant in the execution of the Tariff Act of 1846, with the amendments of the last session, have induced me to reëxamine the legislation of Congress upon that subject, and I have come to the conclusion that those acts are unconstitutional. You are aware that my oath of office requires me to obey the Constitution of the United States, as well as the laws of Congress. Of course, if those laws are in violation of the Constitution, I must obey the Constitution, and disregard the laws. Now I am entirely satisfied that the Tariff Acts of 1846, and amendments, are a Tariff for protection, and not of revenue; and that they violate the Constitution of the United States, which permits Congress simply to raise revenue—not to protect one branch of industry at the expense of another. Under these circumstances, I have but one course to pursue, and that is, to disregard the Tariff, and to refuse to execute the Tariff laws, until they are declared to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is proper to say that the judgments of the District or of the Circuit Courts of the United States will not be sufficient to remove my constitutional scruples, or swerve me from my duty. Nothing short of the decision of the highest Court in the United States will be sufficient. You will please, therefore, to take notice, that, on the 1st day of July next, I shall stand by the Constitution, and uphold the rights of this locality. No duties will be collected, except such as may be necessary to pay the salaries of myself and the faithful band of officers who intend to stand by me in this emergency. I am proud to say that the Mayor of New-York, who, you are aware, is a master of constitutional law, approves of this course, and has promised to aid me, with the immeuse force at his command, in suppressing the indignation of the merchants, which may naturally be expected. Yours, respectfully,

H. J. R——D.

Personal.

Prof. MCCOY, Editor of the *Prohibitionist*, and Secretary of the State Temperance Society, Thursday resigned both positions. The *Prohibitionist* will probably be removed to this City, and joined with the temperance papers here.

THE SLAVE AT THE EXCHANGE.—The celebrated statue of the Greek Slave, to be sold at auction on the 25th, was erected Thursday morning in the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, drawing crowds of visitors.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 13½ Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Minister Reed to Start on the 25th—No Governor for Utah—Minister from the Netherlands, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

The United States frigate *Minnesota* will be ready for steam on the 20th, and Minister READ is required to be ready to start on his mission to China on the 25th.

There is no Governor for Utah yet, and no decision upon the bids for the Overland California Mail Contract.

No removals of Whigs have been made because they were Whigs.

The two parties to the Sloo Tehuantepec Company are besieging the Postmaster-General for a new contract. Each goes against the other.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

Mr. PANNELL has been reappointed Surveyor of Customs at Wheeling. This completes the action of the Administration in all the cases where the commissions of Custom House officers have expired.

Baron VON LEIMBURG was yesterday introduced to the President by Assistant Secretary of State APPLETON, and delivered his credentials as Minister of the King of the Netherlands. Mutual assurances of a desire to maintain the friendship which has always existed between the two Governments were expressed. Baron VON LEIMBURG was in full Court dress.

The President has officially recognized JEAN NOTTBECK as Vice Consul for Russia at New-York; WARNER DRESSEL as Consul for Baden at Baltimore, and HENRIQUE V. WARD as Consul for Chili at Boston.

The examination just completed in the Coast Survey Office fully confirms the fact of sufficient depth of water in Long Island Sound for the passage of the *Great Eastern*.

The Cabinet, to-day, had a special meeting to consider the question of the overland mail to California.

The President has recognized ENRIQUE F. FALLOT as Consul from Chili, in New York.

It is said that Col. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, has declined the Governorship of Utah.

Judge STILES and United States Marshal DOLSON, of Utah, have arrived here.

Gen. Walker's Letter to the President—Costa Rica and the Transit—The Overland Mail Contract.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 16, 1857.

The letter addressed by Gen. WALKER to the President, in relation to the position which he held in Nicaragua, and the conduct of Capt. DAVIS, of the *St. Mary's*, in the forcible seizure of the schooner *Granada*, while under the Nicaragua flag, and in Nicaraguan waters, was delivered to the President to-day.

It appears that in Gen. WALKER's interview with the President, he made some remarks upon the improper interference of Capt. DAVIS, as the cause of his return, and that the President requested him to reduce the statement to writing. There was no conversation between the President and Gen. WALKER in relation to the affairs of the latter, except that Gen. WALKER alluded to Capt DAVIS' acts, and the President requested him to reduce his statement to writing. The letter itself was sent to you by mail.

I understand that it is Gen. WALKER's intention to return to this city on his way to the South, in five or six days.

I do not know that he has any fixed plan as to his return to Nicaragua, but, as he has appealed to the people, he will probably await some popular movement in his behalf.

The President has been consulted in regard to the means of reopening the Nicaragua Transit, by several parties, and, upon one point, he has made up his mind, and declared, yesterday, that he would not permit Costa Rica to interfere with the transit. The claims which Costa Rica makes to the Transit are founded, not only upon former territorial disputes with Nicaragua, but upon a right of conquest. The President admits neither claim. Costa Rica will find, too, that her claims, upon which she has already made two exclusive grants of a right to the Transit, will be resisted by other States of Central America.

Meanwhile, parties have gone to Costa Rica, with a view to procure less impracticable grants, and to obtain also the assent of Nicaragua to them.

The contract for the overland mail to San Francisco is likely to be given either to the Express Companies who propose St. Louis as the shortest point, or to Mr BIRCH, the California contractor, who proposes to start from Memphis. X. Y. Z.

News from Kansas.

ACTION OF THE FREE-STATE LEGISLATURE—A MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR ROBINSON—CONTRADICTORY ACCOUNTS OF THE MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER, &C.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

TOPEKA, K. T., Friday, June 12, *via* JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, June 18.

The Legislature met on the 9th, but did not obtain a quorum until the 11th, when Governor ROBINSON delivered his message to both Houses. The Legislature will complete the State organization, and laws are to be enacted, and provision made for future State Elections.

Gov. WALKER is at Lecompton. He intends canvassing the Territory. MANCHESTER.

[DISPATCHES FROM OTHER CORRESPONDENTS.]

TOPEKA, K. T., Wednesday, June 10.

The Legislature convened yesterday, but adjourned until this morning to leave room for the action of the Convention.

The Convention passed strong resolutions instructing the Legislature to complete the organization, and have it ready for the necessity of the people.

Gov. WALKER and suite are here. He has spoken twice, and is trying to defeat the action of the people.

The Pro Slavery men made a step towards having the Legislature broken up, but the Executive authorities have not sanctioned it.

TOPEKA, K. T., Friday, June 12.

The Free-State Legislature is now in session, and busy at work. Last night Gov. ROBINSON sent in his message. It created a sensation, and is said to be an able document.

The Legislature are proceeding to perfect County and Township organizations. Governor WALKER and his suite are disconcerted. No attempt has been made to break up the Legislature.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 16.

The *Democrat* says that W. A. PHILLIPS has been chosen a State Senator, instead of United States Senator, in place of Col. LANE.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 18.

The Kansas Free-State Legislature met at Topeka on the 11th inst. Governor ROBINSON sent in his message. It recommends immediate and thorough organization of the State Government, and codification of the laws; examines the inaugural of Gov. WALKER; contends that the Topeka Constitution is the only clear expression of the popular will of Kansas; thinks it incompetent for the neighboring States longer to exercise sovereignty in Kansas, and declares it impossible for Free-State men to vote at the bogus election. He concluded by saying he will maintain the position of resistance to usurped authority at all hazards and at all times.

The Village of Corning Flooded.

TREMENDOUS FRESHET—BRIDGES AND HOUSES SWEPT AWAY—RAILROAD TRAVEL INTERRUPTED, ETC.

CORNING, N. Y., Thursday, June 18.

The village of Corning is flooded. The principal bridges and walks have been torn away, and the destruction of property is immense. The working classes have suffered severely, a large number of their houses having been washed away. Communication between the upper and lower parts of the village has been entirely cut off. The running of the trains on the Erie Railroad is temporarily obstructed, but they will doubtless be running regularly to-morrow.

The freshet has now in a measure subsided, and the danger is passed. The cellars of the business portion of the village are filled with water, and masses of timber fill the streets.

Great Fire at Cape Island—Mansion-House and Kursaal in Ruins.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CAPE ISLAND, Thursday, June 18.

About a quarter to twelve o'clock last night flames were discovered issuing from the rear of the Mansion-House.

The fire spread so rapidly that all efforts to subdue it were unavailing, and in a short time the Kursaal and the two adjoining buildings, together with the Mansion-House, were enveloped in a sheet of fire.

This morning they are a mass of ruins. No damage was done to the adjacent hotels. M.

The Bunker Hill Celebration.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE NEW-YORK GUESTS—REVIEW OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, ETC.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 18.

The Bunker Hill Monument Association, whose head-quarters are at the Winthrop House, were entertained last night at the residence of Ex-Mayor SMITH. They were attended by Wallace's Band.

An easterly rain-storm prevented the parade and review of the New-York and Boston Military this morning, on the Common, by the Governor. It is hoped the review will take place this afternoon.

Colonel DURYEA and the field officers of the Seventh Regiment, Major BUCK and the officers of the Washington Greys, and a large number of other civic and military notabilities, were splendidly entertained last evening by Col. T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE at his mansion in Beacon-street.

BOSTON, Thursday—P. M.

It has been decided that the review of the Seventh Regiment, of New-York, and other military, shall take place this afternoon.

The Washington Greys return to New-York *via* Fall River to-night.

The Seventh Regiment leave in a special train at 7 P. M. for Stonington, and will reach New-York to-morrow morning.

BOSTON, Thursday—8 P. M.

Governor GARDNER and staff reviewed the Seventh Regiment, of New-York, this afternoon. A drizzly rain did not prevent the attendance of many thousands of spectators, and the soldierly appearance and proficiency of movement exhibited by this splendid regiment elicited great applause and universal admiration. At 6 o'clock the regiment, under the escort of the First Regiment and National Lancers, left their quarters at the Revere House, and marched to the Providence depôt, where a special train was in waiting. They started at 7 o'clock for home, an immense crowd of citizens heartily cheering, and wishing success to the glorious Seventh Regiment of New-York.

Much regret was expressed at the brief stay of the battalion of Washington Greys, under Major BUCK. They arrived last evening, and left for home, *via* Fall River, this afternoon. The Second Regiment escorted them to the depôt.

New-York Hose Company No. 5 visited Salem to-day, escorted by Hancock Company, of Boston. They left for home to night.

Oceanus Company, of New-York, visited the Navy-Yard, State's Prison and other institutions to-day. They were escorted by the Charlestown firemen. They will probably leave to-morrow night for home.

CHARLES LINCOLN, of the Marine Artillery, had his hand blown off while engaged in firing a salute in honor of the New-York Regiment, as it passed through the city this evening.

An Emigrant Train Attacked and Destroyed by Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 17.

A Fort Riely correspondent of the 9th states that the Cheyennes had attacked and destroyed an emigrant train eighty miles west of that post. Six persons were killed and four wounded. He also says there are Indians in the rear of SUMNER's force.

The Deficit in the Treasury of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 18.

A report is current here that the State, owing to the defalcation in the Treasury, will not be able to meet the July interest. The State officers are trying to make a loan, but their power to do so is doubted. An extra session of the Legislature will be called. The total deficit is not much less than $900,000.

Destructive Fire at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, June 18.

An extensive fire broke out here last night, destroying the whole block of buildings occupied by the Bank of West Tennessee, the Commercial Bank, J. W. MCCRACKEN & Co.; GOODLETT, NABORS & Co.; STEWART, KING & Co.; S. MCMANUS, and GUESSMAN & HEFFMANN; also, a number of offices occupied by cotton factors. Amount of loss not yet ascertained.

Townsend, the Canadian Murderer.

TORONTO, Tuesday, June 16.

It is reported that the murderer, TOWNSEND, brought over here from Cleveland under the Extradition Treaty, was set at liberty by a mob of his old accomplices while on his way from this city to Cayuga, where he was to be tried.

Death of Hon. Augustus Young.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Wednesday, June 17.

Hon. AUGUSTUS YOUNG, State Naturalist and formerly member of Congress from this State, died here this afternoon, at the age of 63 years.

Disaster to an Unknown Steamer.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 18.

An unknown steamer was seen to strike off Nantucket, at 12½ o'clock, on the 16th inst, but she got off in about an hour, and put to sea again under sail, steering North.

Movements of General Walker.

General WALKER is an early riser, said to be habitually so—at any rate, he got the start of the reporters yesterday morning, having left his quarters at the Lafarge House before 7 o'clock in the morning, and, notwithstanding the most industrious efforts to find him, he completely eluded pursuit. It was said he took breakfast with General HENNINGSEN, in Twelfth-street, but we could not trace the rumor to any authentic source. Other reports stated that he had gone to Brooklyn, to spend the day with a friend, but, so far as could be learned, he had not been seen after passing out of the door of the Lafarge at the unseasonable hour above mentioned.

Another rumor prevailed that the General and his friends would be serenaded by Dodworth's Band during the evening, on which occasion he would deliver himself upon Nicaraguan affairs generally, but this story, like all the others, could not be traced to any certain source.

The last rumor and the only one that seemed to possess any feature of truth, was that he would visit Wallack's Theatre in the evening, which had a show of authority in the shape of sundry large placards pasted through Broadway, which read as follows:

"GEN. WILLIAM WALKER VISITS WALLACK'S THIS EVENING."

Having failed to get a sight of the great filibuster, during the day, our Reporter contented himself with stopping at BRADY's, in Broadway, and taking a look at his reputable photograph, redeeming, indeed, the terribly scaly counterfeit of him that the same artist's ambrotype presented.

THE GENERAL AT WALLACK'S.

The Theatre was unusually crowded, in anticipation of seeing Gen. WALKER. Shortly before 8 o'clock he entered the house, with Gen. HENNINGSEN and lady, Capt. FAYSOUX, Col. WATERS, Gen. CAZNEAU, and others, and took a seat in BOX No. 2, which had been reserved for him. His presence was greeted with cheers. When the curtain had dropped, at the close of the second act, the calls for WALKER grew tumultuous, and he rose up and addressed the audience as follows:

GENERAL WALKER'S SPEECH.

Permit me, in returning my thanks to you for these expressions of your sympathy, to return those thanks by referring to a scene painted by the great dramatic poet of the century. When Jeannie Deans went to the Duke of Argyle to beg the life of her sister, she wore the tartan of her country; after pressing her suit with impassioned earnestness, she said to the Duke, "I thought your Grace's heart would warm at the sight of the tartan." He answered, "When the heart of Maccullum More ceases to warm at the sight of the tartan, may it cease to beat, and lie cold under the sod." And I say now—"When this heart shall cease to beat in favor of the liberties and institutions of my native land, and to such marks of approval of my countrymen, may it cease to beat, and lie cold under the sod."

Gen. WALKER sat down amidst cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies, prominent

among whom was Mrs. General Cazneau and her lady friends, who occupied the opposite box.

The General and his staff left the Theatre at the close of the first play, a band of music having already arrived and commenced playing in the street. He was escorted to the Laferge House, where the band halted and struck up "Hail Columbia."

General Walker soon appeared upon the balcony.

General Walker said: "This outpouring of the heart proves that the cause of the Americans in Nicaragua is the cause of the Americans in the United States. Nothing but the deepest popular sympathy—nothing but the real instincts of the people can ceuse such self-expressions of sympathy for the past, but are guarantees of hope and encouragement for the future. I hope that the war in Central America is not ended—that there is a truce and nothing more. For myself I feel there has been too much noble blood shed on that soil to allow it to sink into the ground—it must rise and produce most glorious fruits for the future. One of our bitterest enemies has given us hope,—one of your morning papers has thought proper to express the opinion that I have no attributes of success but luck. I am proud of such a compliment from an enemy. When the Roman General returned from the war they were accustomed to eulogize him for his sagacity, his wisdom and his courage, and to exclaim that more than all he was favored by the gods. I feel proud of such a compliment to myself and to the cause in which we have been struggling; and I have no doubt that the gods who have carried me thus far through the war, and have not suffered our cause wholly to fail, will yet carry it forward to the entire accomplishment of whatever is for the glory of the American people.

The band played "Yankee Doodle," and then a call was made for Gen. Wheat, who came out and spoke at considerable length, in which he said the cause of freedom in Nicaragua was not dead; that Gen. Walker was going back stronger than he ever was before; that upon his second coming he would be acknowledged as the greatest man in the assembled world, &c.

H. N. Wild, Col. Hall, Col. Blankman and others spoke, and the band continued to play until a late hour, notwithstanding a drizzling rain.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Present Aspect of the War—Attitude of the Chinese Towards the English and Americans Respectively—Destruction of Pirate Junks—Movements of the American Squadron—Operations of the Rebels—Shipwrecks—Coolie Horrors—Hauling Down the American Flag by British Authorities.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

United States Steamer San Jacinto,
Hong Kong, China, April 15, 1857.

Your correspondent has duly received from you a package of papers for which he is thankful. Said papers contain some "art criticisms" which have not given satisfaction to the *afflicted* ones. Well! whose the coat fits let him wear it. I only regret that the Navy has not an able exponent of its rights and wrongs: an *attaché*, who has the ability and inclination to show up its beauties and beasts, lights and shades. I heartily wish every one of our national legislators who makes a move towards reform in the Navy success. The institution only needs to be seen as it is, by the people,—who know less of it than any other of our "Democratic institutions"—and we will have what is consistent with our Democracy, a republican Navy, and not what it is now, a nursery of snobs, and the hot-bed of aristocracy.

I once heard tell of a *man* who ordered the sea to be whipped because it would persist in being unruly: whether the sea obeyed or not I have never learned.

There has been *no* reform in the Navy as yet, for the reason, I suppose, that Milton gives, that

"Devils with devils damned, firm concord hold,
Men only disagree."

Since the departure of the mail on the 15th of March, little of importance has occurred to disturb the equanimity of the dwellers in China, affairs remaining in *statu quo*. The events of the past month I will briefly sum up; of war news there is but little to give; miscellaneous some, and of Coolie horrors much.

I am able to give you from reliable sources, as follows: Yeh, the Governor of Canton—who, with Admiral Seymour, are by far the most conspicuous personages on the stage of action in China—still continues to issue his proclamations to his countrymen, hurling his anathemas and breathing his blessings out upon the heads of the *barbarians* in no very mild terms. By barbarians, of course he means especially the English, whom he loves with an everlasting love. I must say that Yeh shows great ability in the composition of his epistles. That he is a ruler possessed of great energy and ability has been clearly proven since the breaking out of the present war. Prompted and provoked to harsh and cruel conduct by the arrogance and outrages of the English, misrepresented by them, he should not be misunderstood and judged too harshly of at home. I believe Americans sufficiently understand Englishmen to know how totally unprincipled they are when speaking of an enemy, and how prone to villify and detract. It should always be kept in view by Americans that the Chinese are to them more friendly by far than to any other people. When the cry of "foreign devil" is howled in the ears of an Englishman, the American is saluted and recognized as "our American brother." This was the case previous to the present war,—even in the southern part of the Empire where the people are more hostile to foreigners than in any other part. In the north it was perfectly safe for Americans to go two hundred miles into the interior, and it was common for missionaries to go fifty or sixty miles into the interior in the discharge of their duties. That the English are intensely jealous of this fact is very evident; that they rejoice with a joy unspeakable, but not full of glory, that we are in trouble with the Chinese is equally evident. We were fast monopolizing the tea and silk trade, a traffic which for very good reasons England wishes to pass exclusively into her hands. Here then is the key to British rejoicing over our participation in their troubles in China. That she wishes us to "lose caste" there is no doubt. To any resident foreigner whose judgment is unbiased, it is plain that English policy tends only to one thing here in the East—self aggrandizement.

The English treatment to the Chinese is almost invariably cruel and unjust. By keeping these facts in view, and also that the ways of the Chinese are not our ways,—they being an exclusive people,—we will not, perhaps, so strongly sympathize with those who cry "war to the knife." What has been done by the United States Squadron of late in China, could not be avoided, and was no doubt just, but for the sake of our best interests let us wish for no more trouble with this people, as accounts of the state of affairs here will go to the world through English channels. I would advise people to believe only one-half of what they read and hear from that source. One fact I have observed, that those speculating gentry here who call themselves Americans,—who have been acquiring wealth at the price of Chinese blood, finding that the Chinese were not so easily bullied as they supposed, are now the first and loudest to sing the song of peace. But I am rambling from my subject.

Troops are arriving here almost weekly. The H. Company's steamer *Zenobia* and H. B. M. steamer *Inflexible* arrived on the 23th and 28th of March, the latter having one of the long expected fleet of gunboats (*Starling*) in tow. The first was laden with native troops. The arrival of those troops has given the denizens of Hong Kong a greater sense of security than they have enjoyed since the commencement of the war.

Military operations for the past month have been as follows: On the 19th of March H. M. steamship *Hornet* took, near the island of San Shan, about ninety miles from this place, a fleet of nineteen piratical junks. Out of twenty-four only five escaped. This, from all accounts, was *the* affair of the season. The junks were attacked by the ships' boats, which dashed in amongst them, pouring in a deadly fire of musketry into the crowds of Chinese who were prepared to repel boarders. The action lasted for one hour, and resulted as above. The British loss was none killed and one wounded; Chinese loss very great, though not exactly known. The island of San Shan is known as the burial place of St. Francis Xavier. He came here from his Japan Mission in 1551, and died the following year.

At Canton and on the river everything is quiet. The ruins of the factories, &c., are being rapidly removed by the Chinese, and probably ere this there is not "one stone left on another." The gardens have been totally destroyed by digging salt into the soil.

On the 9th of April Commodore Elliot made a boat attack upon a fleet of thirteen war junks, and took and destroyed all of them. The Chinese resisted stoutly, making a great deal of use of their most potent weapon, stink pots. As usual, their loss was large; on the side of the English none killed and only one man was wounded.

As to the *doings* of the United States East India squadron, Commodore Armstrong yet awaits advices from his government, which will, no doubt, be received by the next mail, expected the 25th of this month. We are at a loss to know how our *doings* out here will be received by the government and people at home. I hope the Commodore will be sustained and upheld by the powers that be. Much as I regret the injury done to our interests by this war, yet I must say that in the attack and destruction of the Barrier Forts by the Americans, we simply did what was *right*. We await the judgment of the great unwashed however.

The U. S. steamship *Portsmouth* started on the 11th of April for Singapore, to investigate the why's and wherefore's of the hauling down of the American flag by the British authorities on the bark *Henrietta Maria*, whose Coolie history will be found in this epistle. I send you a version of the affair clipped from the *Friend of China* of April 4. Of its truth I cannot speak, for this is the English of it. I think a dinner party will settle it all.

The U. S. ship *Levant* is at Shanghae undergoing repairs, upon the completion of which she is to proceed to Hong Kong.

We are most anxious on this ship for our orders home. The East Indian is a most delightful station to leave. An active two years' cruise in these seas is all that should be required. There can be no greater punishment inflicted upon an officer of the navy than to be ordered to the East Indies. The Coast of Africa is preferable to it. We have been rejoiced that we are brought nearer home by the establishment of a semi-monthly mail. Let those having friends in this part of the world send no mail matter to them *viâ* California, for in nine cases out of ten they will fail to receive it. Send *viâ* England.

A report reached Shanghae a short time since that the rebels had taken the important city of Ho-how, in the black tea district. This or some other cause has very materially affected the tea market, that article having doubled in price within the last four or five months.

The rebels are in force near Canton. The soldiers and militia having collected to seize and fight the rebels in the district of Ching Gen and Loy che, having entered the mountain district, were inclosed and surrounded by the rebels and several thousand of them put to the sword. In some of the provinces in the south famine prevails; many of the poor are coming to Hong Kong to save themselves from starving. Rice is enormously high and scarce in the interior, as also it is everywhere in China.

Of crimes and casualties there are legions. There is certainly an excess of the first: murders are common in Hong Kong; a case of poisoning now and then lights up the background. On the night of the 1st of April the Government auctioneer, Mr. Marquick, was strangled to death in his bed, and robbed by the Chinese in his employ. Seamen are frequently murdered, and very rarely is it that the murderers are caught.

The American steamer *Antelope*, belonging to the firm of Russel & Co., having grounded on a rock off Taichow Bay was forced to throw overboard some $18,000 worth of tin and other freight, to lighten her before she could be got off. The *Antelope* is Boston build, and only the fact that she was unusually strong saved her from "breaking her back."

I have to record the loss of the British bark *Challenger*, Clanson commander, about one days' sail southerly from Shanghae, by striking a rock. Officers and crew reached Shanghae in the boats.

The American bark *Sea Nymph* reached Shanghae on the 1st of March, and reported as follows: "That when in lat. 29 50' N., lon. 131 41' E., she sent boats to the Hamburg brig *Posa*, and found that she had been deserted apparently about one month, and is a buoy. She appeared to have a general European cargo on board, mast of which was under water."

You have no doubt heard of the loss of the American whaler *Alice Mandell*, which was lost sometime about the 1st of last month. The last remaining boat, supposed to have been lost, containing the fourth mate and seven seamen, arrived here on the 16th of last month, they having reached Macao on the 13th in a state of great exhaustion. This was the boat which the *San Jacinto* went in search of, but failed to find.

Of "coolie horrors" there is a legion. Weekly and sometimes daily, we hear of some tragedy that—save in this now bloody land, where a dweller therein gets hardened to the recitals of bloodshed—makes the blood run cold. Were I to enumerate the full particulars of each tragedy it would take up more space than you or I have to spare.

The British ship *Gulnare*, 1,100 tone register, left Swatow for Havana, on the 11th of March, with a cargo of coolies. On the morning of the 12th, they in a body attacked the third mate and sentry in the forepart of the ship, yelling like a pack of devils. The officers and crew rushed to the rescue and saved the mate and sentry, who were seriously wounded. The coolies fought like tigers, and in some cases were fairly cut to pieces before they could be driven below. After that they still continued the fight, throwing up billets of firewood, etc. Finding they could not regain the deck, the coolies broke up their berths and set fire to the ship in the main, mizzen and poop hatchways. The leaders in the incendiarism were forthwith shot down, when the rest extinguished the fires. Ten of the coolies were killed, three drowned and fourteen wounded, several jumped overboard on the passage of the ship to this place, where she arrived on the 13th of March.

The American ship *Cœur de Lion* arrived at this place on the 15th of March, and reports that on the 26th of February a bark was descried in an apparently unmanageable state. Upon boarding her she was found to be the Dutch bark *Henrietta Maria*, which left Macao in February last with a cargo of coolies, bound for Havana. A disturbance had occurred between the crew and coolies, in consequence of which the officers and crew, except four, had left the vessel. Two hundred and forty Chinamen left at the same. The remainder of the crew, with sixty coolies, had been knocking about the China seas ever since, until fallen in with by the *Cœur de Lion*. The Captain of this ship placed his mate in charge, ordering him to proceed to Singapore. One of the seamen had received three stabs from the Chinamen, who had complete possession of the vessel. The Captain and his company are supposed to have reached the main land, and fallen into the hands of the Chinamen.

The Peruvian ship *Carmen* left Swatow on the 1st of March for Callao, with seven passengers and a cargo of 201 Coolies. On the 8th of March, when off the Great Natamas, about 8 P. M., the interpreter warned the Captain that the Coolies meditated a revolt, intending to take the ship. They were forthwith sent below; all was quiet until the next morning, when the Coolies were permitted to come on deck. Whilst the crew were at breakfast the Chinese went forward and threw into the hold a quantity of burning straw, upon which the officers and crew armed themselves, and forcibly drove the Coolies below, fastening down the hatches. The powder was thrown overboard, and an attempt made to quell the flames, but in vain; they spread over the whole ship in a few minutes, scarcely giving time for the hoisting out of the boats, without water, provisions or compass. Finding that there was no sail in his boat, the Captain returned to the ship for one; this was the last that was seen of him. About this time some of the Coolies forced the hatches and took to the rigging; the mast soon went by the board carrying all with them. It is supposed that the Captain's boat went down with the ship, which soon sunk. The most of the Chinese were suffocated by the smoke—all of them perished except an interpreter, from whom it was ascertained that it was the intention of the Chinese to have murdered the officers and crew, and to have beached and plundered the vessel.

You are, perhaps, sickened by the recital of these "horrors," and have had a surfeit of narrative of the same. That this atrocious trade should be allowed by Christian nations, is a matter of surprise and grief. The interests of humanity should make the traffic piracy. That the traffic should be carried on by civilized men, is only another evidence of fact that men are dead to all that is right, just and humane, when gain is the lever that moves their impulses. Why, Sir, we have men here in China, *Americans*, who are engaged in this and the opium traffic, who would steal the gray hairs off their old mother's head, and pinch the bread out of their children's mouths, did they but hope to aggrandize themselves by so doing. The sum and substance of villainy is centered among foreigners here in China. I no longer wonder at the term "outside barbarians." These are the men who, in the *forcible and impressive* language of *naval authorities*, "entertain so finely," where grand dinners and fine wines blind our officials to all that is right and wrong. These are the men whose battles we are fighting and rights protecting. "Take it and eat it up; and it shall make thy belly bitter, but it shall be in thy mouth sweet as honey."

As for commercial news, I have but little to communicate. Silks are high owing to the increased demand. There will be over 100,000 bales exported this year. Teas are also high and rising in price. The articles most in demand here are Rice and Flour. The last is hard to be had at $20 and $25 per barrel; the first at $4 50 per picul. Freights and tonnage—Canton now Shanghae to London, £2 to £2 10s. for Tea; and £5 for silk. To New-York, £5 per 40 feet.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..June 18.

$2,000	Indiana State 5s.	83⅜	666	Erie Railroad	31⅜
5,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	64	100	do	30⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s	93	110	do	s30 30⅝
2,000	Missouri State 6s.	83⅝	150	do	s10 31
2,000	Hd. Riv. R 1st m.	98⅜	100	do	b60 31⅛
1,000	Gel. & Chi. 2d m. b.	76⅛	100	do	b60 31⅛
5,000	do	b10 76⅛	13	do	31⅛
8,000	Ul & T. Con. Bds.	65	25	Hnd. River R. R.	21
34	Ocean Rock	99¾	40	Harlem R. R. Pref.	25
16	Imp. & Trad's Bk.	119	2100	Readieg R. R.	71¾
100	Canton Co.	s3 18⅜	300	do	b60 72
50	do	b30 18⅜	920	do	72
100	do	s3 18⅜	100	do	b60 72⅛
90	Del. & Hnd. C. Co.	117⅜	300	do	72⅛
250	Penn. Coal Co.	93	100	do	b60 72⅜
45	Cumb. Coal Co.	18	20	Mich. Cen. R. R.	91⅜
50	do	c 17⅜	405	do	91⅜
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	78	50	do	b60 91⅜
100	do	s45 78⅛	50	do	b60 91⅝
150	Nic. Transit Co.	5	100	do	b60 91⅝
131	Mil. & Miss. R.	62⅛	210	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	46
100	do	b60 62⅜	100	do	46⅛
240	N. Y. C. R'lroad.	82⅜	100	do	s15 46
50	do	82⅝	100	do	s30 45
300	do	b60 82⅝	100	do	s60 45
943	do	83⅛	300	do	46⅛
200	do	b10 82⅛	100	do	s10 46⅜
200	do	s10 82⅛	200	do	s10 46
100	do	s7 82	50	do	46⅛
800	do	s10 83	300	do	46⅜
200	do	82	22	Mich. S. & N. Ia. s stk	83⅜
100	do	s20 81⅞	50	do	82⅛
200	do	s30 81⅝	50	M. S. & N. I. pref. stk	82
100	do	s3 83⅛	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	c 90
20	Chic. & R. I. R.	b3 93	200	do	s30 90
50	do	s3 92⅜	300	do	s60 90
57	La Crosse & M. R.	74	170	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 58
100	do	73	15	do	58⅜
105	do	72⅜	650	do	58⅛
40	Panama Railroad	83	900	do	58⅜
25	Illinois Centrel R.	125⅜	500	do	b30 58⅛

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by Albert B. Nolan:

$10,000 Del., Lack. & West. R. 1st mtg., int. nd. 80
$3,000 Watertown City 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, int. nd. 90
$25,000 L. Erie, Wab. & St. L. R. 2d mtg., int. nd. 20⅜
$5,000 Chic. & Miss. R. 10 ₱ cent. Bonds, Flat.. 45
125 shares N. Y. & N. Haven R., (genuine stock) 50
100 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad..... 10⅜
40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.. 75⅛
26 shares Park Bank..... 105⅛
15 shares Mechanics' Banking Association..... 103⅛
40 shares Firemen's Insurance Company..... 149
23 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company... 74
70 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co. 114
20 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company... 134½
12 shares Union Ferry Company..... 91⅜
5 shares North American Chontales Co.... p. c. $5

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s.	83⅜	400	Reading R. R.	b60 72⅛
12,000	L. E. & W 2d m. b.	20	200	do	s60 71¾
3,000	Mic. S. S. Fd. Bs.	70	400	do	s60 72
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	97	200	do	b60 72⅛
20	Hoe & Loether Bk.	169	400	do	b3 72⅜
500	Canton Company.	18⅝	125	Ill. Cent. R. R.	133¾
500	do	b30 18⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s60 40
100	do	b90 19	100	Gal. & Chi. RR.	90
200	M. So. & N. I. R.	b60 46¾	250	Cleve. & Tol. RR.	58⅝
300	do	46⅜	100	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	92¾
100	do	s10 46¾	200	Harlem R. R.	s30 10⅝
50	Mil. & Miss R.	62⅝	50	Harlem R. R. pref'd	25
50	La Ce. & Mil. R. R.	71⅜	100	Erie Railroad	s10 31¾

THURSDAY, June 18—P. M.

The changes in Money affairs to-day are not important. Some fair 60 to 90 days paper was taken at 9 ₱ cent., and strictly prime at 8 ₱ cent. These are a little dearer rates than ruled early in the month and indicate some preparation for the more active mercantile employment of Money under the new Tariff. At a few of the large banks, the offerings for discount this week are quite full; others report a falling off. For the moment, general trade is dull, and at the same time there is not much speculative employment for money in Wall-street. Most of the active shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange are relatively scarce. Of the stock and bonds of four of the prominent Railroads, costing together a hundred and ten millions of dollars, we estimate that the Street is carrying, at present prices, less than three millions, all told, say $2,000,000 value in shares, and $1,000,000 in bonds—the last an outside calculation. The recent heavy fall has not only lessened the value, but the number of shares held among the Brokers. These facts account in part for the continued and very marked ease in demand money loans, while the shipments of Bullion are going on at the rate of $2,500,000 to $3,500,000 a week. This week a prominent banking firm, who have not hitherto, this Summer, been exporters of Gold, will ship about $500,000 by the Collins steamer on Saturday. The two steamers sailing on that day will, from present appearances, take about $1,700,000. Nevertheless, the Bank average for the week promises well, and we hear no complaint of the running down of the reserve from any of the Wall-street banks. We remark, however, that the tendency of the late almost general increase in their capitals, has been to modify the views of some of the managers as to the necessity of carrying a large amount of Specie. They cannot well afford to do it and keep up their 8 or 10 ₱ cent. dividends on their enhanced capitals, since the increase in the actual or undrawn line of deposits cannot in all cases be made to correspond. To say nothing of the wisdom of the change of policy, it seems quite certain that $10,000,000 a minimum of Specie average is likely to be deemed by even the "conservative" bankers of the Street, as quite sufficient on the enhanced capital of $60,000,000—the general features of the trade and finances of the country, (including the all-important point of the growing crops, which now promise almost universal abundance,) being all right. The business of the Sub-Treasury, on both sides the account, has fallen off very much this week. The receipts to-day were only $42,197, and the disbursements $63,271. The balance this afternoon $11,646,693.

The Stock Market opened weak at the early Board, but on the second call of the list, and at the second session of the Brokers' acquired considerable strength, and left off higher than yesterday. The business done was not, at first, up to the usual average amount, while the bidding for cash stock, as the day progressed, by a prominent operator who has the reputation of having recently shifted to the *Bull* side, was quite spirited. This was especially marked in New-York Central, Erie, Southern Michigan and Toledo. Several of the Western stocks were neglected, and the few sales made were at lower prices; Pittsburg, 40; La Crasse, 71½; Galena, 90; and Illinois Central, 133¾. The general market left off firm; Erie, 32¼; Central, 82⅝; Reading, 72⅝; Michigan Southern 46¼, seller 10 days; and Toledo, 58⅛ ₱ cent. The Band list rules dull.

The foreign mails by the *Europa*, at Boston, to June 6 from Liverpool, and to the 5th from London, advise nothing important in American Stocks. Prices keep steady, and the quotations for Illinois Centrals, Eries and Southern Michigan are relatively from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. ahead of this market, though made on our higher quotations of May 18. The movement of the precious metals since the sailing of the *Fulton* and *Vanderbilt* was again large. From Australia, $3,000,000, and from Boston $1,000,000. In a day or two the *Asia*, from this port, would be in with $1,500,000. The Bank of France bullion for the month was reported $6,250,000 higher, and the bank of England, for the week ending May 30, $1,135,000 higher. [A typographical blunder in *Wilmer & Smith* says lower.] The reserve in the latter is again over ten millions sterling. Consols closed in London, by the circular advices, 94 ₱ cent. for money. A later telegraphic dispatch says full 94 ₱ cent. The Cotton trade reported fair, and Breadstuffs, owing to the fine weather at home, had relapsed into dullness. The Bank of British North America, which has an agency in this City, had declared a regular half-yearly 3 ₱ cent. dividend, and also, an extra 3 ₱ cent. dividend, carrying a liberal surplus to the account of reserved profits. We copy in another place an interesting leader from the *London Times*, on the English Railway system and its profits, suggested by a general movement among stockholders to have this interest better cared for by the Government. Several of the suggestions of the writer are not wholly inapplicable to the state of things in the American Roads. The British Export list of the first quarter of 1857 has been published, footing up £28,827,000 sterling, or at the rate of five hundred and seventy-five millions dollars ₱ annum. Deducting the proportion to the distant Colonies of the Empire, the Foreign Export Trade proper, for the year, would indicate in British manufactured fabrics about $410,000,000, while the Exports to Foreign Countries of the United States in ordinary American Produce, is but little short, this year, of $300,000,000, and $65,000,000 in the produce of our Gold mines. During the quarter just mentioned Great Britain exported

To the Colonies	£8,191,090
To the United States	6,281,720
To France	1,631,672
To Germany	2,892,930
To other States	10,030,081
Total, 3 months	£28,827,493

The Land sales of the Illinois Central Company the first two weeks in June were to the value of $284,664, or 21,445 acres, at an average of $13 30 ₱ acre. The entire sales in June last year were $241,291.

London Money Market.

From the London Times, June 5.

Short loans on Government Securities were in extreme demand at from 6½@7 ₱ cent., and but for the accommodation afforded by the Bank of England the dealers would have found considerable difficulty in arranging the account.

The pressure for money and the discontinuance of purchases on account of the savings banks have caused a reaction in Exchequer-bills, which renders it not improbable that some considerable portion of the amount dated in June will be sent in for payment instead of for renewal on the 8th inst. In that case the Government balances at the Bank will have to be drawn upon, and the supply of money in the market will be temporarily increased. The final quotations to day were 4s. discount to par for the June descriptions, and par to 3s. premium for those of March.

The activity in the discount-market to-day, and the extent of the applications at the Bank consequent upon the settlement in the Stock Exchange and the ordinary commercial requirements of the 4th and 5th of the month, are believed to have been extraordinary. The amount of bills falling due to-morrow is heavy, but when these shall have been met a short period of comparative ease may possibly be experienced.

The final quotations of the French three per cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 69f 85c. for money and 69f. 20c. for the end of the month, showing a recovery of nearly ½ ₱ cent. The full yesterday is stated to have been caused by a forced closing of some of the accounts of needy speculators.

The price of silver is firm, at 5s. 1¾d. ₱ oz. standard, owing to the Eastern demand. The price realized for the remittance by the packet which arrived from the West Indies in the middle of last month was 5s. 1½d. ₱ oz.; but in the interval higher rates have been paid.

From the London News, June 5.

It is calculated that operators for the rise who have during the last six months maintained their position, and paid the rates of "continuation" current at each settlement, must have made a loss of about 4 ₱ cent., taking Consols at the closing quotation of to-day. It is not, therefore, matter for surprise if some of those speculators should evince a disposition to close their accounts. The pressure for money in the Stock Exchange, in connection with the monthly settlement, was to day unmitigated, as much as 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum being paid in exceptional cases to carry over speculative purchases.

The demand for money was again active to-day in nearly all quarters, and a good commercial demand is anticipated to-morrow. In endeavoring to read the future of the market, it must not be overlooked that, although the drain of silver to the East is so severe that the next steamer is expected to take out fully a million sterling in silver, the position of the Bank of France has steadily improved. It is reported in Paris that the stock of specie and bullion held by that establishment is now 30,000,000f., or say £1,200,000 sterling, more than at the date of the last return.

From the London Correspondent of the New-York Commercial.

Since the departure of the last packet the pressure in the London money market has been almost greater than ever. This is to be attributed to the shipment just completed of £750,000 in silver to India and China, and the preparations to transmit £1,000,000 more in the course of a fortnight. But for the unfavorable quotations of the Chinese rates of exchange, received by the last overland mail, the Bank of England would by this time have been prepared to reduce their rate of discount from 6½@6 ₱ cent. Under existing circumstances, although £600,000 of gold, long overdue from Australia, has just arrived, it is impossible to conjecture when a relaxation may take place. The tendency, notwithstanding the large exportation of silver, is rather toward an increase than a decrease in the Bank stock of bullion, but the improvement is altogether slow and uncertain. One favorable fact that has just transpired is that the bullion in the Bank of France is believed to have received an augmentation equal to more than a million sterling during the past three weeks.

In the Consol market the speculators still cling abstinately to their anticipations of the approach of better times, and therefore continue to borrow money at the rate of 6½ ₱ cent., to keep their hold upon stock which pays only 3 ₱ cent. In railroad shares and other securities the operations are less active and few new enterprises meet with the least attention or favor. The £1,000 shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company on which £500 have been paid, are quoted at £10 or 90 discount.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, June 16—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged and steady. Sales 800 bbls. at $6 50@$6 75 for superfine Wisconsin; $7 00@$7 37 for extra do.; and $7 50@$7 62 for extra Ohio. Wheat is steady and scarce. Sales of 10,000 bushels Milwaukee Spring, at $1 38 and Club $1 39. Coan lower. Sales of 16,000 bushels at 68c. Oats steady at 58c. Whisky lower and inactive. Sales of 500 bbls. at 30c.@30½c. *Freights* lower—9c. for Corn to Albany and Troy, and 10½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day:* 4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports:* 20,000 bushels Wheat, all to the interior, 20,000 bushels Corn, half to tide-water, 14,000 bushels Oats, all for do.

Chicago, Thursday, June 18—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat inactive. Corn quiet. Oats slow of sale. *Shipments to Buffalo*—700 bbls. Flour; 35,000 bushels Wheat; 71,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—800 bbls. Flour; 29,000 bushels Wheat; 73,000 bushels Corn.

Albany, Thursday, June 18—6 P. M.

Flour dull at firm prices. Sales small. Corn meal declined. Sales at $1 75@$1 87 ₱ 100 lbs. Wheat quiet. Milwaukee offered at $1 55. Corn quiet. Sales 6,000 bushels Western Mixed on private terms. Rye, $1 25. Whisky, 32c.@32¾c.

Oswego, Thursday, June 18—6 P. M.

Flour and Wheat are very quiet. *Canal Freights to New-York* are dull; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 7¼c. *Lake Imports in* 24 *hours up to noon to-day*—30,150 bush. Wheat, and 14,000 bush. Corn. *Canal exports in the same time*—1,800 bbls. Flour, and 9,700 bush. Wheat, and 18,000 bush. Corn.

New Orleans, Wednesday, June 17.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 3,500 bales. The market is unchanged. White Coan, 90c; Yellow Coan, 80c. Bacon—Shoulders steady at 10½c.; Sides, 12¼c. Coffee closed firm at an advance of ¼c.@½c. The middling and lower qualities have improved most. Sales of the last two days, 43,000 bags. Freights to Havre, 9-16c. Other articles are generally unchanged.

New-Orleans, Thursday, June 18.

Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day, 800 bbls. Flour dull. St. Louis, $7 25. Corn, 85c.@89c. Lard firm: keg, 16c. Freights very dull. Sterling Exchange, 10¾ ₱ cent. prem., and on New-York, ¾.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 18.

Stocks are steady. Pennsylvania fives, 82¾; Reading Railroad, 36½; Morris Canal, 50¾; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JUNE.
And that sweet month of beauteous flowers,
Seems of a brighter world than ours.
Ladies, if you wish to promenade, if you wish handsome Gaiter Boots and Shoes for yourselves or children, good articles, moderate prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
WILDER'S PATENT.
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

ASTONISHING!
Beautiful English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets,
At lower prices than ever before heard of!
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S
Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. "Ladies try it.
Sold everywhere.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF HERRING & CO.'S Fire and Burglar Proof Patent Champion Safes frustrated.

Office of J. S. Reed & Co., Bankers,
Marion, Ohio, June 6, 1857.

S. C. Herring & Co.—*Gents:* Our banking-house was broken open last night, and an unsuccessful attempt made to force open the Safe; gunpowder was used in quantities sufficient to break glass in the back room, twenty-five feet from the safe, and to displace pictures and furniture, as well as to blow the inside of one of the outside doors into small pieces, but your Hall's Powder Proof Lock resisted all efforts to effect an entrance. The burglars left a very good selection of tools—sledge-hammer, a variety of queer looking chisels, braces and bitts, together with levers, &c., &c. It took three good strong men nearly an hour to remove the remains of the wreck so as to reach the inside door, which, of course, remained unharmed. Considering this latter circumstance, together with the fact that two more doors awaited the thieves, if they had succeeded in opening the outside one, we have no hesitation in ordering a new door, and continuing our confidence in your "Burglar Proof Safes with Hall's Powder Proof Lock." One half the outer door is in good order. Can you make the other from measures in your books, or shall we send the remains down to you? We feel under so much obligation to you for their protective your safe has afforded us that we authorize you to make any use you may choose of this affair.

Very respectfully, J. S. REED & CO.

The subscribers have on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above, and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.,
and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

A SUPERBLY FITTING BOOT.—EVERY MALE reader will understand the difficulty that exists in purchasing a comfortable and elegant Boot, and will appreciate the fact that M. C. T. KIMBALL is now manufacturing these articles for CANTRELL, who, at his new establishment, No. 513 Broadway, has a splendid stock of them now on hand. CANTRELL sells cheap, and gentlemen will do well to purchase their Boots of him.

SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS FOR preserving all kinds of fruit and vegetables without sugar or any other preservative property, are the only reliable and safe cans in use. All orders by post or otherwise forwarded to any part of the City free of expense. Depot No. 215 Front-st. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors.

BRYAN'S CAMOMILE PILLS INCREASE THE powers of digestion, act freely on the liver, and are purifying and anti bilious. Bryan's Taenifuge clears the system from worms and removes the cause. Price 25 cents. Sold at NORTON'S, No. 451 8th-av.; BARNES & PARK, and by REDDING & CO., Boston.

A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THIS WONDERful City; Brooklyn, with its noble Navy Yard, Blackwell and Randall's Islands, with all their splendid public buildings, and a lovely sail—all for only fifteen cents, by taking the fine sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, for Flushing and College Point. See advertisement.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, MANUFACtured by the subscribers, are becoming daily more in general use, for they entirely supersede the cumbersome and old fashioned. Can be found in great variety at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only; No. 7 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, EMbracing every style of pen, pocket and sporting knife. Also, razors of the finest quality. For sale at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

Randolph—Ireland.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Thompson E. F. Randolph to Miss Maria A., daughter of Thomas J. Ireland, Esq., all of this City.

Colby—Stewart.—In this City, on Monday, June 15, by Rev. Joseph Price, Mr. Andrew J. Colby to Mrs. Emily M. Stewart, daughter of the late Philip Suckel, of Geneva.

Baker—Pote.—In this City, on Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Thomas Baker, Mr. Joseph A. Baker to Miss Allie, youngest daughter of Capt. Greenfield Pote, all of this City.

Wallis—Hendrickson.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. W. Balch, W. H. Wallis to Victorine, daughter of Benjamin S. Hendrickson, Esq., all of this City.

Duy—Gookine.—In this

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF "CLERMONT," THE elegant country seat of the late Montgomery Livingston, at Clermont, Columbia Co., N. Y., at Auction.—E. H. Ludlow & Co. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1857, at 9 o'clock P. M., at the Mansion House (on the premises).

In pursuance of a judgment in partition.

The property consists of about 300 acres or land. On it is a mansion house built of brick and stone in the chateau style of architecture. The rooms are celebrated for their beauty and proportion. The property is so well and favorably known, having been the residence of Chancellor Livingston and afterwards of Mr. Robert L. Livingston, that a particular description is unnecessary. The house is bounded on its eastern side for a distance of nearly half a mile by the Hudson River; along the river banks clumps of fine old forest trees break the river into a variety of picturesque landscapes. On the opposite side of the river and in the background of several pretty villages, are the Catskill Mountains. The view of the mountains from this place is surpassingly beautiful, and perfectly healthy.

Its lawns, (for it has three,) avenues and trees (it is believed) are unequaled in this country.

The soil is of the very best; the garden excellent: a gardener is now working it.

There are large orchards with great varieties of fruit trees.

It lies about a mile and a half north of the Railroad Station at Tivali, Dutchess County, to which the trains run in about three hours, and where the trains stop.

The library consists of some 2,000 volumes of choice works, and will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M.

The celebrated Gobelin Tapestry hanging in the drawing-room will be sold immediately after the property.

Persons can leave New-York by one or more trains in the morning, and attend the sale or inspect the premises and return in the afternoon.

For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st.,
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st.,
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, No. 18 Wall st., Referee.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, with eve-ything contained in the costly furnished residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock.

In calling attention to this sale we would say to housekeepers and parties who attend this sale, that everything in the house is first class. The valuable collection of paintings, marble groups, bronzes, and other elegant ornaments, such as is seldom or never offered at auction; the whole of which is for absolute and positive sale, and must be removed immediately; to insure which a satisfactory deposit will be required of all purchasers. Sale positive, rain or shine, descriptive catalogues of which are ready. The furniture consists in part of:

Elegant 7¼-octave rosewood piano-forte; with grand action, full double suite of rosewood parlor furniture, two sofas, &c., covered in rich brocade, one suite in rich three-colored brocade, both suites made to order two months ago; two magnificent rosewood carved etageres, with mirror fronts; elegant rosewood pier and book cases, French escritoire, reception and Turkish chairs, Turkish lounges, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; rich silk and lace curtains, with imported shades to thirty windows: over 700 yards of superb velvet, Wilton and other carpets, chandeliers and gas fixtures, elegant mantel vases and ornaments.

With a large and valuable variety of rosewood chamber furniture, elegant marble set with mirror fronts, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, mirrors, full suite in velvet, dressing bureaus, French and other chairs, with every description of superior dining room furniture, magnificent extension table, rich China, silver ware, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, with chamber and basement furniture, marble, hall, stair oil-cloth, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ precisely.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUC-tion, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., 10 shares of Preferred Stock of the Western Virginia and Kentucky Railroad Co.—sold hypothecated.

Also, about 30 marble mantels, sold to pay advance.

Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, stair rods, rosewood bureaus, washstands, marble-top centre and side tables, arm and easy chairs, mahogany sofa in hair cloth, mahogany parlor chairs, mirror and pier glasses, gas brackets, or-mola chandeliers, window curtains, and a lot of china and earthenware.

Also, a lot step-ladders, wooden tubs, pails, iron pots, kettles, &c., to sell without reserve, to close an invoice.

At 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of dark brown horses, 16 hands high, 8 years old, very stylish and good travelers. Also, a phaeton, in fine order. Also, a double silver-mounted harness.

An entirely new running-geared trotting wagon, made of the best material, by one of the best City makers; has been used but twice—made to order for the present owner, and only sold for want of use.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

THE BONAPARTE ESTATE.—AT PUBLIC sale, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, the extensive park and grounds of Henry Beckett, Esq., situated at Bordentown, New Jersey, formerly the property of Joseph Bonaparte, containing two hundred and thirty four acres of land. A large and very handsome modern mansion, about sixty feet square, with three story wing and requisite outbuildings, has lately been erected on the most eligible portion of the park, commanding a splendid view of the river Delaware. The house is built in an unusually substantial manner, handsomely finished throughout, and with all the conveniences of a gentleman's town residence. Its convenient position for travelling is unsurpassed, there being six or seven daily lines of communication between New York and Philadelphia, and branches to the western and northern parts of Pennsylvania, making it peculiarly eligible for a large public institution. The house is handsomely furnished throughout, and the whole of the personal property may be had if desired.—Maps, showing the location and extent, with full particulars, may be had on application to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, New York.

D. Scott, Auctioneer.

AWAY TO THE COUNTRY.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH CITY ADVANTGES.—Will be sold on TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., the beautiful "Brokaw Cottage" at Claremont, 2 miles from Jersey City ferry, on the Bergen Point plank road. This cottage and out-buildings were erected three years ago by the late Alderman Brokaw for his own use, of best material and workmanship, marble mantels, hard-finished walls &c. The carriage-house and stables are nicely finished and roomy. The property contains about two acres of ground, the most elevated on Bergen heights, over 90 feet above tide water. The view is unsurpassed, overlooking the bay and harbor of New-York, Staten Island, Narrows, Highlands, &c. Water good, and location unexceptionable. Soil very rich. Stages from Jersey City ferry to Bergen Point pass the premises hourly. Possession given immediately. Will be sold on the premises by D. SCOTT, auctioneer. The house will be open for inspection during the day on Monday, 22d inst: also, on day of sale. Conditions made known on day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of D. SCOTT, auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or, BENNETT & HUNTINGTON, No. 4 Front-st., New-York.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FORTY FRENCH plate mirrors, four piano fortes, five parlor suits, carpets, oil cloths, mahogany and rosewood furniture, &c.—F. Colton will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor, by order of an executor, about forty French plate and oval mirrors of various sizes and descriptions, many of them entirely new and in good order. Also eight or ten richly carved gold frame, oval do., quite large. Also, four second-hand piano-fortes. Also, five suites of rosewood parlor furniture in crimson and gold brocatelle. Also, marble-top and mahogany dining-room, bedroom, and basement furniture, carpets and oil cloths, superior hair mattresses, oil paintings, 200 chairs, second-hand furniture, &c. &c.

N. B.—The sale will be large and worthy the attention of all concerned. Catalogues, giving full particulars, will be ready early Friday morning. Goods packed as usual at a moderate charge.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer.
Office No. 15 Park-row.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MA-hogany furniture at auction, this day, (Friday,) June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the contents of the elegantly furnished residence, No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. In the basement are mahogany buffet and extension table, &c., together with a rich assortment of China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, &c. In the parlors are velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites; centre, side and pier tables; rosewood etageres, elegant mantel ornaments, fine oil-paintings, easy and reception chairs, pier and oval glasses, lace window curtains, one of Nunns & Fisher's 7-octave pianos, &c. In the chambers are the usual variety of rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, bookcases, sofas, carpets, chairs, and fine hair mattresses, and a multitude of other articles too numerous to mention.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUC-tion, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Union Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, a large and valuable collection of original Oil Paintings, belonging to a well-known amateur of this City. Many of them were brought by him direct from France in the year 1846. Among the number will be found choice specimens of Guercino, A. Ostade, P. Liberve, Asselyn, S. Veronese, Holbein, C. Dolci, P. Wouverman, Ribera, D. Heene, Van Baleu, Domluchino, D. Teniers, Van Dyke, and other masters of various schools. Also, a valuable collection of ancient and modern original drawings, obtained about 30 years ago from several celebrated cabinets in Paris, all of them suitable for the parlor or studio. They will be ready for examination on Monday, June 15, as above, with catalogues.

Wm. H. Knox, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSE-hold furniture, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, GAS CHANDELIERS, &c., &c.—WM. H. KNOX will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Room No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, of every description, comprising, in part, sofas, sofa beds, lounges and lounge beds, in hair-cloth and damask, mahogany and rosewood centre, side and card tables, black walnut, oak extension tables, black walnut dining and tea tables, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses and paillasses, mahogany rockers, Voltaire and easy chairs, gas chandeliers, and, also, fine oil-paintings. In short, every article which is necessary for housekeeping. Good chance for those in want of good furniture. Sale positive.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, of that valuable property known as No. 182 West 27th-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs. A. J. BLEECKER & Co. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., Referee, the lot, together with the three-story and basement brick dwelling house erected thereon, situate on the south side of 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 182 West 27th-st. The house is three rooms deep, and contains all the modern improvements. Title in fee. See Referee's advertisement in New-York *Evening Post*. For further particulars, apply to

HENRY NICOLL, Referee, No. 24 William-st.

Peed & Cole, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE BY PEED & COLE.—FRIDAY, June 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 63 South 10th-st., Williamsburg, good furniture, comprising mahogany sofas, chairs, pier glass and slab, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads and bureaus, China and glass ware, range, oak extension table, kitchen furniture and cooking utensils, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

J. Smith, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH ROSEWOOD, black walnut and mahogany furniture, splendid rosewood piano-forte, &c.—J. SMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 19, at 10½ o'clock, the fine furniture in the four-story dwelling No. 116 West 16th st., consisting of a fine assortment of splendid suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson hair cloth, one splendid suite of nine pieces in silk plush, two large etageres, with plate glass doors and backs, music cabinets, large rosewood secretary bookcase, cost $100, Brussels and velvet carpets, do. ingrain, handsome paintings, parlor ornaments, solid rosewood centre tables, do side with stationary tops, Gothic rosewood bureaus, bedsteads and washstands to match, 20 pure hair mattresses, rosewood suites in hair-cloth, stuffed back chairs, mahogany sofas, sofa beds, oak and walnut extension tables, pillar and bottoms; marble top hat-and, dinner and tea sets of French China, with a large lot of common crockery and kitchen ware. Sale positive. Persons from a distance can rely on the furniture being equal to advertisement.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF LEASE OF BASEMENT NO. 377 BROADWAY.—Elaborately fitted up for a Restaurant and Shooting-Gallery, with all the appliances, by TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, divided in lots to suit purchasers; lease with the most permanent fixtures, as flooring, gas and water pipes; then the elaborate ornamental carpenter work, &c., which cost over $2,000, mirror, oil-cloth, bar and oyster counters, kitchen range, all the furniture, stock, glass ware, cigar-case, elegant fresco sign, &c. Whatever may be the sacrifice, it must be sold, as the owner leaves for Europe. 20 per cent. required time of sale; balance following day. Rent $500 per annum. Chance for speculators, &c.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, brogans and store fixtures, being the entire stock of a jobbing house in good order, to be sold at auction on FRIDAY, June 19, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 225 Greenwich-st. By order of Samuel A. Stowell, assignee.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART. THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 58 Henry st., the genteel household furniture of a small family leaving the City; sofa, parlor chairs, easy chairs, centre tables, carpets, marble-top bureaus, kitchen furniture, &c.

NOTICE.—HEREAFTER MY OFFICE WILL close on SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M., until 1st of September next. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHI-CAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

$10,000,000.

MORTGAGE BONDS CONVERTIBLE.

$3,500,000 FOR CONSTRUCTION. $6,500,000 FOR REDEMPTION OF FUNDED DEBT.

Date, January 1, 1857. Principal payable January 1, 1887.

Interest at seven per cent., payable July 1 and January 1.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

To provide means for the immediate completion and full equipment of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad of 465 miles, as well as to make timely provision for the redemption of the Funded Debt of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies respectively, maturing at different periods between Sept. 1, 1864, and July 1, 1873, the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, into which those three Companies were legally merged by consolidation August 1, 1856, has authorized the issue of TEN THOUSAND BONDS, of which 3,500 of $1,000 each are known as Construction Bonds, and 6,500 of $1,000 each are known as Redemption Bonds, and are of the tenor above stated.

These Bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE IN TRUST to JOHN FERGUSON and THOMAS E. WALKER, New-York, covering the Company's Road of 465 miles, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, with all its Depôt grounds, appurtenances and franchises, embracing the Railroad Bridge over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh, and Depôt grounds of great value in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Chicago, Fort Wayne and at other points.

The Mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund.

The Redemption Bonds will remain under the control of the Trustees, and be issued only from time to time, as they can be exchanged for, or are required to be used to redeem the outstanding Bonds of the three Companies consolidated, and the privilege of such exchange is now extended to holders of those Bonds, and their attention is especially invited to the advantages that will result alike to the Consolidated Company and themselves by such exchange.

The Construction Bonds are offered for sale to provide means to finish the Road between Plymouth and Chicago, 93 miles, and to ballast it and equip and furnish it with a full stock of Rolling Machinery, Engine-Houses, Shops, Station-Houses, &c., the estimates for all of which are nearly $3,000,000.

The Capital Stock of the Company is fixed at...$16,000,000
The present cost of the Road is about.....13,000,000
The paid Capital is nearly.....6,000,000
The Funded debt secured on the Road is.....4,838,000

The earnings of the Road, mainly from local traffic, since the consolidation, from the 1st of August, 1856, to the 1st of May, 1857, eight months, have been over $1,330,000. The net earnings for that time are at a rate of over 7 per cent. on the entire cost of the Road. They are the earnings of an unfinished and but partially ballasted and equipped road.

The earnings for 1857 are estimated at $2,000,000.

The Road is operated for 382 miles, from Pittsburg to Plymouth, Indiana, where its business passes to and from Chicago over another more circuitous route of different gauge.

The 82 miles between Plymouth and Chicago are in progress of construction, and far advanced toward completion. Four thousand tons of American iron are purchased, 40 miles of track can be laid this season, and the whole work completed to Chicago within twelve months: after which the earnings will increase, as is believed, with the development of the business of the road, to a permanent income of $4,000,000 per annum.

The guaranties of this result are believed to exist in these facts:

1. The road has immense resources for local traffic in passengers and freights. It connects by the shortest line Pittsburg and Chicago, and passes through fourteen and 15 county towns, (including the terminal,) the valuation of whose property for taxable purposes in 1855 exceed $150,000,000—the counties embracing some of those the best developed and most productive in Ohio and Indiana, and the towns being among the most important centres of trade between Pittsburg and Chicago.

2. The road has over 15 lateral railway connections, bringing it in communication with the whole Western Railroad system—these connections conferring marked advantages to the road as a route over various and large portions of its line from Chicago to Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, and from Pittsburg to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c. A reference to a map will more fully illustrate this point.

3. The Road is a single line, without branches, and the longest continuous Railroad in the United States, and for its whole length of 465 miles, part of a great central route, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, of 818 miles from Philadelphia to Chicago, and of 906 miles from New-York to Chicago, *viâ* Philadelphia, and on completion of the Alleatown Road in Pennsylvania, of 895 miles only from New-York to Chicago, thus saving from 52 to 73 miles in distance *viâ* Philadelphia, and from 93 to 93 miles *viâ* Allentown, as compared with the great routes through New-York—making also the shortest route, of 798 miles *viâ* Harrisburg, between Baltimore and Chicago. In alignment and grades the entire line from Chicago to Philadelphia has marked advantages, no grades existing between Chicago and Philadelphia, going East, over 52 feet per mile. Between Pittsburg and Chicago no grades occur exceeding 47 feet per mile, and for 235 miles there are no grades over 26 4-10 feet per mile, and for more than that distance the route is practically a straight line. The Road, therefore, must become one of the most important, if not the most important, permanent avenues of American commerce, and its traffic will be limited only by its capacity.

4. The Road will be completed at a low cost, as compared with other leading through lines, and has corresponding advantages in grade, alignment, &c., for safe, speedy and economical operation, and easy and cheap maintenence.

A full Exhibit of the history, condition and prospects of this Road, with copies of the Bonds, Mortgages, Articles of Consolidation, &c., has been prepared and will be furnished for the information of parties desiring to invest in the Bonds.

The Company solicits a full investigation of the merits of this loan. It is offered as one in every respect worthy the attention of capitalists, and applications are now invited for the Construction Bonds, $150,000 of which have already been sold.

A subscription for $1,000,000 of the Construction Bonds, conditional on that amount being taken, with the option to subscribers of taking $2,000,000 at the same rate, is open at the office of the Company, No 37 William-st., (2d floor,) where all needful information will be furnished.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

Office of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, May, 1857.

Metropolitan Bank, New-York, May 18, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-rectors of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 33 William-st., New-York.

References—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 15 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Office No. 89 William-st.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Options, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $30 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the instalments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the instalments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the instalment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, in pursuance of an Act of the General Court, hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the 20th inst., at noon, at the Office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, at the State House in Boston, for the purchase of the scrip of the Commonwealth of four hundred thousand dollars, payable July 1, 1877, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of July, 1857, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July, on the coupons attached to said scrip, at the Treasurer's Office in the city of Boston. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening, to insure final payment; the whole amount of the loan to be paid on or before the 29th inst. Proposals may be made for any part of the above loan, not less than five thousand dollars. They must specify the amount of premium offered. (most otherwise not be received,) and must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Massachusetts State Loan," and be addressed to MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, at the State House, Boston. The right is reserved to reject all or any part of the proposals made.

MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer;	Commissioners of Sinking Fund
GEO. L. PERKINS, Treasurer Nor. & Wor. Railroad Company.	Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

Boston, June 1, 1857.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of lands granted to Public Uses from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the 1st days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

Continental Bank, New-York, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE IN-CREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, at $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. Warner, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE.—This Company will continue, until further notice, to receive at par, contributions to its land fund, Shares $200 each, entitling the holder to one share of the ordinary stock of the Road, worth, at par $100, and one share of the privilege stock, convertible into eighty acres of land immediately contiguous to the Railroad. A clear, unrestricted fee simple title to the land given in all cases, and guaranteed by the Company. Maps, and all necessary particulars, may be obtained at this office, by letter or personal application.

J. B. SMITH, President.

Office of the Watertown and Madison R. R. Co.,
No. 30½ Exchange-place, New-York, June 15, 1857.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE July 1, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown, (Wis.,) issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds issued by this Company, will be paid at this office

H. K. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—THE INterest due 1st proximo, on the following issues of Bonds of the City of San Francisco, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

On two hundred thousand dollars, ten per cent: *Fire Bonds.*

On three hundred and twenty-one thousand, five hundred dollars: *Civil Bonds.*

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

$60,000 TO LOAN.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to loan the amount in sums to suit, on good securities, at fair rates. Parties who may not wish to give their names until they know whether their application is approved, need not do so. All transactions confidential. Address S., Box No. 4,081 Post-Office.

KEOKUK CITY BONDS.—THE COUPONS on the above bonds due in New-York 1st prox., will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-St., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—ONE ELEGANT TWO-SEAT extension-top Rockaway, with pole; one do. do. with shaft; one Prince Albert Phaeton. All new, City built. For sale low for cash, or approved City paper, 4 months. Apply to A. Y. VAN AMRINGE, No. 211 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—A BOSTON GIG, MADE BY THOS. H. GODDARD, of Boston, in perfect order. Apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 18 William-st.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments, which will be sold at very reasonable prices, W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS

Office La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Co.,
Milwaukee, June 10, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-rectors held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a dividend of six per centum be and the same is hereby declared on all full cash paid shares in the general stock of this Company entitled to dividends on the 1st day of July, 1857, to be paid out of the net earnings of the first half of the current year, and that the said dividend on all shares transferred to the Stock Transfer Agency of this Company in the City of New-York be paid at the Company's Agency office in said city, on the first day of July next. And that the said dividend upon all other full paid shares entitled to the same be paid at the Company's office in Milwaukee on the 7th day of July next.

Resolved, That the books of transfer of the capital stock of this company be closed in the cities of Milwaukee and New York, on and after the 20th inst., and remain so closed in the City of New-York until the third day of July, and in the city of Milwaukee until the 10th day of July next. J. HADLEY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors held this day, it was voted:

That a dividend of *five* per cent. be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July next to such stockholders as shall be registered on the books of the Company at Boston or New-York, at the close of business on the twentieth day of the present month, and on the first day of August next to such stockholders as shall be registered on the books of the Company in London, at the close of business on the first day of July next.

Persons entitled to dividends to stockholders residing in Michigan and not registered in New-York, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the city of New York, at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY; to holders of stock registered in the city of London, at the Union Bank of London; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

Boston, June 16, 1857.

The Transfer Books at the New York Agency will close on the 20th instant, and open on the 2d July.

TRANSFER OFFICE, NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, New-York, June 17, 1857.—The dividend due upon the Preferred Stock, amounting to twelve per cent. with the accruing interest, has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 6th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23th instant to the 6th of July. By order of the Board

H. AITKEN, Secretary.

Office of the Eureka Mining Company,
No. 25 William st., New-York, June 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the first day of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d inst. to the 1st of July. By order of the Board

JOHN STANTON, Jr., Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Chatham Bank have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. payable on and after the 1st July next. The transfer books will remain closed from and including the 22d inst., until that date.

H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

New-York, June 13, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 227 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of New-York has, this day, declared a semi-annual Dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, 6 Wall-st., June 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

Atlantic Bank, New-York, June 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date to the 12th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
CAPITAL, $300,000.
Office No. 89 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures against loss by fire on Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Vessels in Port, and other Property,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
Henry Quackenbos, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction at the United States Warehouse, No 54 Atlantic Dock, South Pier, by SAMUEL OSGOOD, on July 6, 1857. The goods will be open for examination on FRIDAY, July 3. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

DAYS.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
	Samples No. 1.				
	Samples No. 2.				
	M P		one case,	Jane D. Cooper,	Leghorn
Decem'r, '55	No mark	1	3 bdls iron tubes,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Decem'r, '55	Rollin, Thorn & Co		one case,	George Law,	Aspinwall.
Decem'r, '56	Carl Schmndbill, care of Mr. Louis Tobias, 248 Grand-at N.Y		one case,	Herman,	Bremen.
Decem'r, '55	Prof. Wm. Morris, No. 14 Howell-st., Rochester		one package,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '55	Thomas Tonnton, No. 9 Sammons-place, South 2d-st., Phila.		one case,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '56	Hedgeman, Clark & Co		one case,	Brig Wasp,	Nassau.
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Amizadie,	
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Alegria de Minho,	
	Ang'tus Cameron, Beaver-st. N Y		one package,	Atlantic,	
	Robert Mackie, care Barclay & Livingston, New-York		one package,	Atlantic,	
	C. (diamond S) & Co	201|350	one package,	Planter,	
	M R S	17	one package,	Washington,	
	M. Meleita		one package,	Washington,	
September, '53	Robert C. Clark		one case,	Clarissa,	Neuvitas.
August, '55	J. L	10	one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
August, '55	J. L		one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
January, '55	4 in circle		four casks,	Helen and Francis,	
January, '55	5 in circle		two casks,	Helen and Francis,	
September, '53	F and L, and C P and F under	729,730,761 762,765	five ½ casks,	Marshal Ney,	Bordeaux.
May, '53	J M and M under	6	one cask,	Sarah Ann,	Cadiz.
July, '54	H B united	903	one case,	Schiller,	Rotterdam.
	M C G	99	one case,	Aurora,	Liverpool.
	Mrs. Hammond, care Grinnell, Minturn & Co		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Mrs. Clements		two half barrels,	Fidelia,	Liverpool.
	A D	1393	one case,	Neptune,	London.
	F D	2077,3215	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	P S	I	one case,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	F D	1566,2171	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Dr Abbot's Museum		one case,	Rhine,	London.
	Cook, N. Y		one box,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
Jan. 23, '56	J K	15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	K R Co in a cross	416	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	D over D K in diamond	100	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M & C		ninety-nine cases,	Dirigo,	Glasgow.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		10 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	Mrs. Washburn, care Washburn, Esq., Middlebury, Mass		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Pontifex & Wood London		10 pigs lead,	Woodcock,	London.
	A G		one box,	C. R. Kelley,	Cadiz.
	P B	1012	one case,	Geo. Hurlhurt,	Antwerp.
	L H. Simpson & Son		one case,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	A M	759	one case,	Connecticut,	Havre.
	H & Co	5001	one case,	F. A. Palmer,	Havre.
	American & For. Bible Society		one box,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	Miss E. F. Richards, care Chas. Richards, Quebec, Canada		one case,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	No mark		two bags,	Lyuda,	Unknown.
	F B	1	one case,	Margaret Evens,	London.
	A R united	11	three cercons,	Monseratte,	Savanilla.
	U A		one cercon,	Restler,	Savanilla.
	S L over S C S		six bales,	Senator,	London.
	U A	211	one cercon,	T. A Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over N	75	one cercon,	T. A. Cuccingham,	Savanilla.
	U A over R	100	one cercon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	No mark		lot willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	I H Z M		one chest,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M	6	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J P B	5	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one crate cork,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Q R & G	101	one case,	Vermont,	Havre.
	I in a diamond		one bale,	Yorktown,	Liverpool.
	U S & C	2	one case,	Agnes,	Bremen.
	A Isellin & Co		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April '56	C D with an anchor between	2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204,	five cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	C D with an anchor between	2196, 2197, 2198, 2199,	four cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
Blarch 8, '56	W B, in a diamond	20,21,28,29	four cases,	Africa,	Liverpool.
	D F	1	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
	L W B		one box,	Catharine,	Bremen.
	H J B		one box,	D. Hoadley,	Antwerp.
	H H, united		ona box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
	M I N S U E		one case,	God Speed,	Marseilles.
	T W B & C		one case,	J. W. Andrews,	Bordeanx.
	H F, united	3, 5	two cases,	Northwood,	Bordeaux.
	H J B		two boxes,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	G J B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P Q R	456	one case,	Union,	Havre.
	L S & C	19	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	R		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	L, in a ring		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B C		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	E, in a diamond	17	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J	20	one cask,	Undine,	New-Castle.
	Messrs. Westerman & Co., No 200 Broadway, N. Y.		one package,	Westphalia,	Bremen.
	D L D, Trenton, N. J		one package,	Washington,	Liverpool.
	T, in a diamond	100	one cask,	Christiana,	London.
	No mark		one cask,	General Pierce,	Moravia.
	I E	50	one hamper,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	T & Co	502	one case,	Pacinc,	Liverpool.
	J	2	one cask,	Undine,	New-Castle.
	No mark		two casks,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P in a diamond or I in reverse triangle or no mark	1, 2	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hamper,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	U D in an octagon		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	V D united and M		one cask,	Venus,	Caracos.
	G F over T	52	one case,	Champion,	Leghorn.
	A	758	one case,	Connecticut,	Havre.
	No mark		one anvil,	Excelsior,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two kegs,	Mary Morris,	Glasgow.
	J M		two bags,	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		one bag,	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		one box,	E. Drummon,	Aspinwall.
	P in a triangle	1, 2	two bales,	Naples,	Leghorn.
	No mark		two barrels,	Tivoli,	Neuvitas.
Feb. 24, '56	N C H in a cross	1899	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 24, '56	I in a diamond	144, 149	one bale,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one carpet-bag,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
	S in a triangle	717	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 26, '56	L N	10	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 26, '56	L N	11	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 18, '56	W elevated	10	one case,	Steamer Ericsson,	Havre.
	J M L		one bale,	N. B. Palmer,	Canton.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark or C H, or no mark	100	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	H, or no mark	26	one hogshead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A pole on top of a triangle	125	one kag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A pole on top and an S at bottom of a triangle	12,13,16,21	one bale,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	Mary Burham		four bales,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	A pole on top and bot of a diamond, with B over C in centre.	5,923, 5,924 8,842	one box,	Empire State,	Liverpool.
	I H over B		three cases,	Orpheus,	Bremen.
			one box,	Union,	Bremen.
Feb. 26, '56	B M J	1	one case,	Ems,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	K B	276	one bale,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	W B	98	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	A D in a diamond	821	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
December, '55	J. Foulkes & Sons, New-York		one looking-glass,	Euphemia,	Curacos.
November, '55	J. Sherwood		one box,	Express,	Havana.
October, '55	No mark or B in a diamond		one box,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
October, '55	E in a diamond		one keg,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
December '55	No mark		one bag,	Hope,	St. Thomas.
January, '56	W in a diamond		five boxes,	London,	St. Johns.
January, '56	Michael Carrol, care Cyrus Field, Cliff-street, New-York		one cask,	London,	St. Johns.
March, '56	J F P		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
March, '56	G B Watts		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
	M L D		one ampty barrel,	Switzerland,	Havre.
	No mark		one cercon,	Azalia,	Aspinwall.
	A K	49	ona case,	Arago,	Havre.
	Triangle with balance pole	5	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	L W C	250	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	W in double triangle	19	one package,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	C M F, N. Y		one carpet-bag,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
March, '56	B M	1	one trunk,	Barcelone,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Elwood Walter,	Liverpool.
March, '56	E H	75	one case,	Steamer Fulton,	Havre.
	G K	894	one basket,	Hermann,	Amsterdam.
	H over C	34	ona case,	Havre,	Havre.
October, '55	M	1	one case,	Helvetie,	Havre.
	C	6	one packege,	St. Denis,	Havre.
	C	3	one case,	St. Denis,	Havre.
February, '56	R in triangle W below	367	one case,	A Z,	Liverpool.
October, '55	B G K	3111	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
February, '56	D A & Co		four cases,	J. M. Morales,	Havana.
December, '55	Mr Glatigny		one case,	Bevaria,	Havre.
		2	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
December, '55	H & Co	1229	one basket,	Emma Jane,	Havre.
October, '55	M over J U	69	one bale,	Helvetie,	Havre.
	A B over B in diamond, K on left	17, 18	two cases,	Humboldt,	Hamburg.
	No mark		four hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Colner, 344 Cherry-street		one barrel,	M. Evans,	Loudon.
March, 1855	A E, care J. E. Santos	1	one box,	John Benson,	Havana.
	J. E. Santos over K	13	one harrel,	John Benson,	Havana.
December, '55	Y L E in diamond	46	one barrel,	L. D. Carver,	Bordeaux.
March, 1856	Fra Tune Carmachi		one hag,	Tennesee,	St. Thomas.
December, '55	No mark		eight logs timber,	F. P. Ladd,	St. Johns.
	B	1, 2, 3, 4	four cases,	Aura,	Melbourne.
	K W C	1,2 I no No	three cases,	Aora,	Melbourne.
	No mark		one roll felt,	Aura,	Melbourne.
October, '56	A C	54	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
October, '55	H in diamond and K on right	36	one case,	American Congress,	London.
October, '56	G H P		oua case,	Athens,	Bordeaux.
October, '56	W M Neil		one case,	Arctic,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one bundle iron,	City of Brooklyn,	Liverpool.
	Pr. Titus, 47 Sand st., Brooklyn		one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M	5	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M B P	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	J T K	1	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	C D, anchor between	2127, 2128 2129, 2130	four cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	No mark		one chest,	Pioneer,	Liverpool.
	F D, and D in triangle		two kegs,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Henry B. King, No. 50 Wall-st.		one case,	St. Peter,	Leghorn.
	No mark		one hundle bags,	Sartelle,	Antwerp.
	No mark		one cask,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two barrels,	Victoria,	London.
	M R, anchor between		one case,	Flying Childers,	Havre.
	Messrs. Mosquera & Co		one case,	H. W Monoure,	Kingston.
	L G	2	one case,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	H	454	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Victoria,	London.
	K and no mark		two bales,	Chicago,	Liverpool.
October, '56	A. Henanson, A. H	81	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in a diamond with N on right	2	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
	M		one case,	A. Dorathea,	Bordeaux.
	U A		one cercon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Samuel Riely		one box,	Ocean Queen,	London.
	H in a diamond with W & Co on right		one case,	Unknowo,	Unknown.
	Miss McNally		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '54	P with a large C	1,004,1,005	two cases,	Andes,	Liverpool.
January, 1854	G in a star	331@334	fourteen cases,	Hermioe,	Bremen.
March, '54	H S with &c. in a diamond	102,103,104	three cases,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	S in a diamond, &c	101	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	B & W	7	one case,	Franklin,	Liverpool.
	G & H		one package,	Fulton,	Havre.
	Robert Godfrey	Selem	one package,	Europa,	
	G in a diamond with F	104-47,66-93	one package,	Edinburgh,	
	Wm. Hobday, care J. N. Weed.		one package,	Arago,	
	Huntington & Brooks	4	one package,	Africa,	
April, '56	R. W. Lloyd		ona package,	Borussia,	
April, '56	S & S		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April, '56	No mark		ona case,	Arago,	Havre.
April, '56	H. A. Coit		one case,	Alma,	Havre.
April, '56	No mark		one casa,	Grenada,	Havana.
April, '56	Ni Bledoin		one hale,	Ida,	Havana.
April, '56	V	1&5	one caza, five packages,	Quaker City, R. L. Lane,	Havana. Havre.
	J T	181,183,184	three half pipes,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	J T		one qr. cask,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	Mark de'aced		one case,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M H		one case,	Franklin,	
Aug. '54	No mark	522 2?1 bags	four bales,	Humboldt,	Malbourne.
	T K	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
Dec. '55	D & S		one hele,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B & C in a triangle, with C B under and diamond over	126	one cask,	American Eagle,	London.
April, '56	L in a diamond, with D on left	187	one bundle steel,	Lucy Thompson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B		two iron tires,	Neptune,	Liverpool.
July, '56	G H	3	one case,	Nebraska,	Bremen.
August, '55	Triangle with balance pole		one box,	Comet,	Bremen
May, '56	T D over B		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
July, '55	U		one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.

DAYS.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
October, '55	Pole over C D		one box,	J. Ahlers,	Bremen.
January, '56	Pole over C D		one box,	Johana,	Bremen.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	Double triangle		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B C		one bhl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B F		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	S. Louis		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L B. Blank Blain		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one hhl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		ona hasket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg.	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one can,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one harrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
February, '56	Dr. G. W. Cabanisa		one case,	Horatia,	Shanghae.
	E	16	one case,	Hermann,	Bremen.
	'53. U	5	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
January, '56	No mark		one demljohn,	Stephani,	Bremen.
	No mark		two demljohns,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one demljohn,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D. E. Venoge		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A J	68	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M & C	6014	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	W T W & C		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L R & C	300	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D P	100	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	F D	200	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct. '55	H & W	7	one packag's,	North Star.	Havre.
Nov. 15, '55	No mark		one chest,	Arago,	Havre.
Oct. 7, '55	No mark		one trunk,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
May 13, '56	G H		two bales,	Edinburg,	Glasgow.
Nov. 24, '55	Geo. Mallory		one case,	Ocean Queen,	London.
Oct. 4, '56	E. Cunard		one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
May 30, '56	No mark		ona case,	Shamrock,	Liverpool.
March 12, '56	A	1,2	two trunks,	Cumberland,	Liverpool.
May 13, '56	18	18	ona tin box,	C. Lawrence,	Liverpool.
Unknown	Michell & Romamenburg		one bundle,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 29, '56	J. B. Doubona		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
Feb. 24, '56	S over G S in a triangle		one case,	Christiana,	London.
March 19, '56	S & C	783	one case,	Fulton,	Havre.
Unknown	E D F	30,40	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '56	No mark		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
April, '56	R. Fisher & Manning		one case,	Canrobert,	Havre.
Jan. '55	T A		one case,	Cariolan.	Bremen.
April 10, '56	Sturgis & Shaw	8121	one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
April 23, '56	B		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 5, '56	H		one case,	Sea Lark,	Antwerp.
May 27, '56	G G		ona case,	Bergmuller,	Antwerp.
Unknown	John Gihon	47	one package,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Unknown	P & C		one packaga,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
May 14, '56	V A V	126	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 14, '56	V A	8	ane ceroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V	3	one ceroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A		one ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	A R over H		one ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
June 16, '56	A R over H	113	one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U A P		one ceroon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
Unknown	No mark		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L in a diamond	264	one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	C	1	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	W & A		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	D B C	50	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U S	3	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	G in a square	250	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L P		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	P Q	43	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 12, '56	B	5	one bale,	Titania,	Trieste.
March 11, '56	No mark		one bale,	Arabella,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	No mark		one lot rattans,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one lot hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one hale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		three hales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U A		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct, '56	Q & Co	3039	one case,	Martha,	Bremen.
July, '56	G. D. Munroe, N. Y		one case,	N. B. Palmer,	Canton.
April, '55	P & Co	159	one case,	North America,	Liverpool.
Nov., '56	L		24 bhls.,	Order,	Hamburg.
August, '55	M in a triangle, pole across top		one case,	President Smith,	Bremen.
May, '55	J Brooks		ona cask,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
May, '55	No mark		one bbl. chains,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
October, '55	S & R	50	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '55	S & C	101	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
December, '55	T S united	3	one cask,	Pennsburg,	Rotterdam.
August, '55	B reversed and united to L		two ceroons,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
August, '55	J G, or O & A		one ceroon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
April, '56	S W	1025	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
April '55	A B	59	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
August, '55	No mark	448	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
August, '55	F		four hales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
July 12, '56	A D in a diamond	1191	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
July 12, '56	8 over D in a diamond, W on each upper side, end N Y under	15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
July, '55	8 over G in a diamond, W on each upper side, and N Y under	4, 5	two cases,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
July, '56	B G K	3110	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
July, '56	12 R in a diamond	1137, 1138	two cases,	Mary Bradford,	London.
June, 56	Mr Valeria		one case,	H. K. Williams,	Havana.
Jan. 8, '56	J S, N Y	1, 2	two casks,	Manhattan,	Liverpool.
Jan. 9, '55	800 in a diamond		12 bdls. sheet iron,	Australia,	Liverpool.
Jan. 10, '56	M M over O B united	1, 2	two hempers,	Rhine,	Hamburg.
Jan. 12, '55	B in a triangle	11	one case,	Robert,	Hamburg.
Jan. 18, '55	M & Co	3498	one case,	Astracan,	Rotterdam.
Jan. 27, '55	No mark		2 bdls. sheet iron,	Marsh'l O. Roberts,	Liverpool.
March 7, '55	No mark		3 logs rosewood,	Hermitage,	Liverpool.
March 22, '55	No mark		one box sugar,	S. D. Horton,	Bermuda.
April 25, '55	I B and C in a diamond	1	one cask,	Americus,	Liverpool.
May 14, '55	Mr Taylor (Quen Frances, Port Owando, care J Thompson, No 47 South-st	1	one cask,	Americ'n Congress,	London.
July 3, '55			one box,	Julia M. Hallock,	St. Jago de Cuba.
July 16, '55	No mark		one box,	Lucy Ann,	Cardenas.
Nov. 30, '55	H & B		one hale,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savenille.
April, '54	S B	3	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
April, '54	J S over N Y	3	one cask,	Africa,	Liverpool.
October '54	No mark		one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
August, '55	N H in a diemoud	300	one case,	A. Bonninger,	Rotterdam.
February, '55	Loeschinck & Womandock		one parcel,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
February, '55	La Saia & Co		one parcel,	Brother Jonathan,	Not reported.
July, '55	John Wilson, Madison Co, N Y		one box.	New-York,	Liverpool.
July, '55	P N	3	one case,	C. A. Bogslide,	Bremen.
June, '55	No mark		one berrel,	Caroline,	Liverpool.
February, '55	I N Y		one case,	Dirver,	Liverpool.
April, '54	P N		8 iron pipes,	Europa,	Liverpool.
June, '55	J F Donnell, care Lord & Taylor		one barrel,	Fearnot,	St. Johns.
July, '55	M & C R B	120	one case,	F. Fabens,	St. Jago de Cuba.
August, '55	Mrs Harvey, N Y		one case,	Geo. Seymour,	Jamaica.
September, '55	J		one cheet,	Oceanese,	Hamburg.
January, '55	No mark		7 hars steel,	Hermine,	Bremen.
August, '55	P L in a circle	4350	one case,	Lella,	Rotterdam.
September, '55	No mark		one bag,	Louisiana,	Hamburg.
September, '55	H B and M	30	one hale,	Louisiana,	Marsallea.
October, '55	No mark		one trunk,	Minnesota,	Liverpool.
May, '55	A in a circle	557	two cases,	Montreal,	Rotterdam.
October, '55	T B over S in e diamond	3?4@3?8	five casks,	Mary Bradford,	London.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasanteat route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandsigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracose and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hempton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain William H. Reynolds, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 9:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

Returning—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L SMITH, Clerk.

FORT HAMILTON, BAY RIDGE AND STATEN

THE POLICE WAR.

[Continued from First Page.]

phatically that he struck or otherwise assaulted anybody in the police office at the City Hall, on Tuesday, as charged in the warrant for his arrest issued by Recorder SMITH. The warrant has not been served upon him yet, and he is unable, he says, to account for the delay. He shows a bold front around the City Hall, and has rather invited service than otherwise. He has sent his counsel to Recorder SMITH and ascertained that a warrant had certainly been issued. To inquiry of counsel whether the Recorder would admit the Alderman to bail, the Recorder is said to have answered dubiously. The bail ought to be some $5,000, but as the party making the complaint of assault still lies in danger of his life, he (the Recorder) might deem it improper to admit any bail.

As for the facts of the alleged assault, the Alderman says that instead of assaulting any one, he prevented several from being knocked down and beaten. He declares that he arrested two men, who were making themselves active and cruel with their fists and clubs. Relative to the service of the warrant, he avers, with profane emphasis, that no Metropolitan Policeman shall arrest him. He will fight his best, and they will have to fight their best, before they take him in custody. He will allow Mayor Wood's Policemen and the five Municipal Policemen appointed by the Board of Supervisors to arrest him, and none others.

ASSAULT BY A MUNICIPAL POLICEMAN.

The following affidavit concerning officer OAKFORD was made before Recorder SMITH yesterday morning:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Thompson C. Dunn, of the City of New-York, carman, being duly sworn, says that on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, instant, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon, this deponent was in Sherwood's Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in said county, when John Oakford, having on the uniform and star of the Municipal Police of said City, came into said restaurant, accompanied by another of said Police officers, and soon after followed by half a dozen or more of said Police; that deponent was standing in said restaurant, in conversation with several persons, when said Oakford came up; that the subject of conversation was Mayor Wood, against whom ill opinions were expressed by different persons then present; that said Oakford was not known to this deponent; that said Oakford said to deponent and others that Simeon Draper was as bad a man as Fernando Wood, and addressed deponent, and asked how he knew anything against Fernando Wood, to which deponent replied, by common report and his treatment of his partner, to which said Oakford replied: "You are a damned liar!" Deponent said, "You are a gentleman," and said Oakford immediately struck deponent a heavy blow over his right eye, which felled deponent to the ground; that deponent was stunned by the blow, and severely cut and bruised; that said Oakford had some instrument on his knuckles; that deponent, after getting upon his feet, asked said Oakford his name and number; that he replied, "Kiss my a—!" and soon left the place. That this treatment was entirely unprovoked by and unexpected to this deponent; that said Oakford was an entire stranger to this deponent, and had no conversation with him or any persons with him, other than as above stated.

THOMPSON C. DUNN, No. 53 Perry-street.

Sworn before me this 18th day of June, 1857.

JAMES M. SMITH, Recorder.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Mayor Sustained by the Aldermen—The Board to Remain in Session Daily.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman CHANCY, President, in the Chair, when the following business was transacted:

The following resolution was offered by Aldsman MCSPADON, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation he and he is hereby instructed to conduct the defence of any suit brought against the Mayor of the City, or against any of the Aldermen or Councilmen, whether in courts of civil or criminal jurisdiction, which have been instituted by reason of the appointment of CHARLES DEVLIN to the office of Street Commissioner, or which have grown out of or have any connection with the official action of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality, in respect of such appointment.

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Alderman MOSPENDON:

Whereas, The City has been and still continues in a state of extreme and dangerous excitement in consequence of the attempt of D. D. CONOVER, under the alleged authority of the Governor of this State, to usurp and occupy the position of Street Commissioner, which vacancy under the plain provisions of the Charter, can be supplied only on the nomination of the Mayor; and

Whereas, The said parties have since resorted to unusual and vexatious proceedings, by the issue of innumerable warrants and processes of law, requiring excessive attendants of bail, and not calculated to bring the existing controversy to any satisfactory conclusion, but to foment and increase the present popular excitement and alarm, therefore

Resolved, That this Board pledges itself to sustain the Mayor and the Municipal Authorities in every legal manner, at the existing crisis, in their efforts to vindicate the laws and charter of the City, and secure effectively the peace and order of the Metropolis.

Resolved, That this Board remain in continuol session until the termination of the existing excitement, and that we cordially tender to the Mayor our services in every legal form, as the Chief Magistrate and highest Executive officer of this City.

Alderman TUCKER hoped the resolution would not pass. There was no necessity for it. It was the duty of every Executive officer to maintain the peace, and he believed that would be done. To pass such a resolution was to increase the excitement. He had hoped the farce had been played out; they had had enough of it. Such a measure passing the Board would only tend to continue it, and therefore he was opposed to its adoption. It could see no necessity for the Boards meeting every day—they could be called together at any time when necessary.

Alderman BLUNT moved to refer it to the Law Committee. If those persons had done anything wrong, he, for one, was not willing to make himself responsible for their acts. And he saw no good reason for doing so at the present time. The motion to refer was lost. The ayes and noes were called, and the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 15 to 4.

A report directing the Chief Engineer of Fire Department to procure 75,000 feet of leather hose, was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

The following resolution was adopted;

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be, and he is, hereby authorized to take for public use any five engines not in actual service, and place the same in possession of any organized Fire Company that will work the same.

The Board then adjourned to this morning at 10 A. M.

THE POLICE WAR IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Argument of Charles O'Conor for the Appellants.

Points on which they base their Claims to Victory.

Mr. Evarts' Argument for the New Commissioners.

The Legal Points submitted for the Respondents;

Argument of Judge Edmonds for the Plaintiffs.

Before Hiram Denio, Chief Justice, Alexander S. Johnson, Geo. F. Comstock, Samuel L. Selden, John W. Brown, Alonzo C. Paige, Wm. H. Shankland, and Levi F. Bowen.

The People of the State of New-York, on the relation of Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, Plaintiffs and Appellants, vs. Simeon Draper, James Bowen, James W. Nye, Jacob Chelwell, and James S. T. Stranahan, Defendants and Respondents.

The Court of Appeals was opened in the Senate Chamber, in the Capitol, on Wednesday morning, and the above case was immediately called on.

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR commenced the argument of the case on behalf of the appellants. He commenced by dwelling on the importance of the case then submitted to the people of the State and to the inhabitants of the cities in particular. In a legal point of view, however, he considered it a very simple question, and had feared that he would find some difficulty in finding words enough to occupy the two hours given him.

Mr. O'CONOR then read the "Statement of Facts" of the appellants which we have already published. He continued by remarking that the case turned upon the question whether the Constitution was to be interpreted by the Judiciary according to its spirit, or according to its letter. Because the Constitution did not expressly forbid an offence, the respondents assumed that it was authorized by some twenty words at the end which were thus made to nullify the spirit of the whole instrument. This the appellants were prepared to deny.

Mr. O'CONOR then went into an argument in regard to the different divisions of the State, which he claimed were by fundamental law, irrespective of any Constitution, counties, cities, towns and villages with their subdivisions. Mr. O'CONOR then showed the derivation of the word county, and maintained that the police, both in this and the mother country, had always been a local institution. The Legislature, however, had undertaken to change all this, and divide the State into districts and precincts.

The counsel then proceeded to read and argue upon his various points.

In the first place, he contended that it was the office of a written constitution to declare in more effectual manner the form and framework of the Government which the supreme authority has approved. Experience has taught that this may only be done by classifying the powers of Government and vesting them in independent departments. The Constitution of 1846 does this, and therefore contains effectual guards against administrative abuse.

It created and defined, in express words, the two great administrative departments, the Legislative to frame laws, and the Executive to carry them out, without giving either of those departments the slightest influence in the choice it evoked from the original source of all power, the judicial department.

To this department, guarded as it was from all corruption, was given the power of declaring the supreme law, and of restraining all attempts to evade it. This was not done in express terms, but by inevitable implication.

Constitutions must be approached by the judiciary with the greatest reverence, but still there was room for interpretation and construction. The duty of the Court is to seek for the spirit which pervades the constitution, and interpret it in good faith accordingly.

"Construction," says a learned writer, "is the deduction of meaning from the spirit of the text, where it is not plainly referable from the letter. Let everything that is in favor of power be closely construed, but everything in favor of the liberty of the citizen be comprehensibly construed, inasmuch as power can protect itself, while the citizen needs protection. For the same reason, this writer continues, we ought always to construe comprehensively in favor of the judiciary as against the Legislature. The power of local government is subject to the supreme central power, and that central power must therefore be guarded against. After some further remarks, and an appeal to the Court to defend the judiciary in the assault now made upon it by the Legislature, and to save the City of New-York from the bloodshed and anarchy that threatened it, Mr. O'CONOR proceeded to read his second point. This related mainly to the question of the Legislature having power to abolish the divisions of counties, towns and villages. The counsel quoted several sections of the Constitution in which these divisions are recognized.

If it be true that the Legislature cannot, for general purposes, make other divisions than counties, cities, towns or villages, yet for *specific* purposes it was argued that they might—for taxation, or for lamp and watch districts. Thus they might take two thirds of New-York, and one third of Brooklyn, and call it an *arrondissement*. So for purposes of police, they might make a new coat out of two or three old coats, and redivide, and set off in scraps and parcels, and make new districts, and having thus confounded the whole subject of local government, they might *get around* that prohibition which forbids the alteration for purposes of general government, and the whole scheme and design of the Constitution is defeated.

The leading intent of the whole Constitution was to decentralize. Confidence in the people and distrust in those whom they have chosen appear in every line. The patronage of the Governor and the Legislature was taken away and placed in the hands of the people or of the local authorities. Even the power of "gerrymandering" was taken from the Legislature by vesting the power of forming election districts in the hands of the County authorities. But the present Legislature had hit upon a new method of gerrymandering, and there was no express negative to be quoted against it.

Third Point. The Metropolitan Police Act, in its whole scope and design, and in every one of its provisions, is repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and it is consequently void.

I. There is a manifest intent pervading the Constitution that districts shall not be created for permanent purposes of civil government which are "new, anomalous and unknown" to the people and to the Constitution itself.

II. The Legislature cannot be permitted to defeat this design or to circumvent and overreach the provisions of the fundamental law by new and unheard-of devices.—(*Warner vs. The People*, 2 *Denio* 275.)

III. The division of the country into separate districts with powers of internal government, administered through officers chosen in and by the vicinage, is the distinguishing feature of a Free State. To carry this principle to the utmost practicable extent was a leading object of the Constitution. If *all* local officers may be appointed by the central power that object must fail, and each county, city, town and village, so far as official patronage is concerned, may, by Legislative magic, be reduced to the condition of an Eastern pashalic or satrapie.

IV. There is nothing in the suggestion that *necessity* might arise for the creation of these anomalous governmental districts. Such is not the fact. And, if it were, the people in their fundamental law have refused to acknowledge it.

1. The divisions recognized for permanent purposes of civil government contemplate society in its normal condition. The exigencies of insurrection, war, pestilence, famine, &c., invoke the military power of the State, or the employment of temporary civil *agencies*, not permanent *officers*.

2. Pilots and coast-guards of every description must always be employed in reference to *natural* divisions. They do not come within the idea of arbitrarily-formed local districts. Officers to attend the movement of vessels or property along the whole course of a natural or artificial stream, or even along a railroad, or in a balloon route, when one shall be established, might well be brought within the same principle.

3. Hospitals and asylums for the reception of patients without reference to the local residence of such patients, and prisons, or other public establishments of like general character, have no feature of political locality.

4. It may be conceded that many acts which have been passed for the draining of swamps, and for the building of bridges, court-houses, &c. by State appointees within the limits of particular counties, cities, towns, &c. and at their cost, are valid. These are mere temporary agencies for the performance of a single specified act. Under this head, much irritating odious abuse of the legislative power, and much virtual usurpation may occur. But the want of effectual restraint at that point, is no reason for throwing down the barriers which have been provided at others.

V. Even if the general concluding words of Art. 10, § 2, should be deemed of obscure or doubtful import, they cannot be so construed as to set aside or render inoperative all the positive provisions of the Constitution concerning local offices. The operation claimed for them would make void the first and fundamental article in the bill of rights. *Const., Art.* 1, § 1.

1. If these words, as probably designed by the Committee who framed the section, shall be deemed applicable to local officers only, then they must be construed *reddendo singula singulis*, *i. e.*, "elected" by the people of the counties, cities, towns or villages, or "appointed" by the authorities thereof, as the Legislature may direct.

2. If they are to be applied to all officers, State or local, the same principle of construction must be followed. As to State officers, they, too, must be "elected" by the people of the whole State, or "appointed" by some state authority.

3. The construction is necessary to avoid the loathsome conclusion that the people, by an ill-worded supplement, have virtually repealed a great part of their own Constitution.

Fourth Point.—The repealing clause is inoperative.

I. The Legislature did not intend to abolish the pre-existing system, unless the new device contrived to take its place should take effect. Simple, absolute and unconditional repeal was not intended, but only substitution or repeal *sub modo*.—(Time vs. The State, 26 Alabama 165, 170. Fasen vs. The State, 6 English's (Ark.) R. 4, 81.)

II. The whole design and frame-work of the act depend upon the provisions which are void. In such a case, all mere incidents must fall with their principal.—(Warren vs. Charlestown, 2 Gray 84, 97, 98. Exchange Bank vs. Hines, 3 Ohio State R. 34.)

Such was a summary of the arguments which he had to urge on the part of the appellants, and he respectfully submitted to their honors that the judgment of the Supreme Court should be reversed, and judgment entered for the people.

OPENING ARGUMENT OF WM. M. EVARTS, ESQ., FOR THE RESPONDENTS.

Mr. EVARTS then addressed the Court. He agreed with Mr. O'C. in regard to the importance of the case under argument. But the inquiry into the constitutional powers of the State Government were of more importance to the people of the State than any points concerning local government or the election of mere local officers. It was in the attitude in which we regarded this particular law and the fundamental power of the State, that the importance of this case consisted.

It would be found that a great portion of the argument of the other side had been applied to preliminary matters. The major proposition of the other side was that all laws must be in consonance with the Constitution of the State; and the minor proposition that this law being repugnant to the Constitution of the State is invalid. They would claim as a converse proposition, that what was not repugnant to the Constitution of the State in legislation is valid, and that this law is not repugnant to the Constitution of the State. The first section, as well as the title of the law, announced in a plain, straightforward manner what the Legislature intended to do. Its title was "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof." The first section carried out the first part of the title—the remaining sections were to carry out the details. Within the constitution of the police district and the attribution of duty the Court has the whole subject-matter of this act. It might be conceded that in the act there was some particular authority given in reference to particular offences, such as keeping gambling houses, &c. It would be found that the Legislature had throughout consulted the existing civil divisions of the State, and had given authority to the local Governments in respect to the raising of the money to pay the police, to declare the number of police, &c.; so that these Commissioners might be considered as officers to act under the direction of the local authorities. It rested in the power of the local authorities to defeat the operation of this law, because they were trusted to supply the whole force and operation of the act. The Supervisors had it in their power to say of what number their police should consist. The authorities of New-York might disband the present police force, and make no provision for the payment of a new police. The Supervisors of New-York could do as they had done—say that the police force should consist of only five men, but they could not at the same time say that the other police force of 800 men should be under the control of the authorities of the City; for the law said that the police force of the district should be under the control of the Commissioners. By force of this statute any officer of the Metropolitan Police could execute a warrant any where throughout the State without having his warrant indorsed by the local Magistrate. Though it was not deemed necessary to have a large police force stationed elsewhere in the State, it was thought advisable to have this central force in the Metropolitan District, so that wherever, within the State, there was riot or insurrection, there was this large topical police force that might be called on, and thus save the necessity of calling on the military.

The act was a necessary one, a proper one, a useful one, and should by no means be attributed to partisan motives or to the grasping of patronage by the Executive. Were it usual at the present day to have preambles to acts, the preamble to this one might read as follows:

"Whereas, offences against property have of late increased in and near the Metropolis, and the local establishments of nightly watch and nightly police have been found inadequate to the prevention and detection of crime, by reason of the frequent unfitness of the individuals employed, the insufficiency of their number, the limited sphere of their authority, and their want of connection and co-operation with each other; and, whereas, it is expedient to substitute a new and more efficient system of police in lieu of such establishments of nightly watch and nightly police, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, and to constitute an officer of police, which, acting under the immediate authority of one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, shall direct and control the whole of such new system of police within those limits, it is therefore enacted, &c. &c."

Such was the preamble and such were the grounds for the establishment of a police by the British Parliament in the time of GEORGE IV. In 1844 the Legislature of this State took into consideration the inefficiency of the Police in the metropolis, and passed a law establishing a day and night police. In 1845 the same State of New York further took charge of the Police, and further amended the system by making the Mayor its head and giving the appointment of the men to the Aldermen of the Wards. In 1853 this same Legislature again interfered and placed the appointing power in the hands of a Board of Commissioners appointed by the State, the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge. Has insisted that they were a Board of Commissioners appointed by the State. It is true two of those officers existed before and were only selected as such Commissioners by the Legislature. It was clear that if the Legislature could lodge that power in such three officers, it could lodge it in any other three. There was no distinction between lodging that power in three officers elected for other purposes, and lodging it in the hands of three men appointed for the purpose and holding no other office whatever. In 1857, the police system—the authority of which was so lodged—did not, it must be said, work well either for the stationary citizen or the temporary visitor. The expansion of the population of the city of New-York and of the city of Brooklyn, the population of Richmond and Westchester, also increasing, needed some adaptation of the police system peculiar to the altered circumstances. The population of these places, doing business in the city and residing elsewhere, are at one period of the twenty-four hours in one county, and at another period in another.

The law may prevent the New-York City Policemen doing duty in Brooklyn or on Staten Island, but it does not prevent the New-York rowdy fighting in a riot in Brooklyn. And what was there to prevent New-York pickpockets following a crowd into and exercising their profession in Richmond County? Why deny the upholders of the peace the privilege which its violators enjoy?

Mr. Evarts went on to say that the first point for the respondents was, that the act establishing the Metropolitan Police District is within the constitutional power of the Legislature. The State of New-York is a body politic, a political and social civil unit—the people of the State of New-York are political, uniting in the body called the State of New-York. We are citizens of the State of New-York, and between the boundaries of the feeble individual on the one side, and the powerful Government on the other, there stands no master whatever. And let me say, that the law-making is the only power necessary to Government. The Governor and the Government are the only relations necessary to civil society. Now, when the governors meet in Convention, everybody in the State is supposed to be there, with all the powers belonging to civil society, and they arrange and distribute that power, or reserve it to themselves as they think fit. They say, in effect, that we will not pass any laws encroaching upon the liberty of speech or of the press,—taking private property for public use, without compensation, and each of us are left after the Convention has done its work, with our individual rights not subject to that power or control. Our Constitution undertakes, also, to exercise certain powers of specific legislation, the whole power of the legislation which the people possess, being vested in the Legislature chosen by them, with power to pass all laws not disposed of by the Constitution. So true is this, that the Legislature is the only form in which the people can make laws, and if a body of the people themselves, in convocation, pass laws they are not legal, because they have placed themselves in the hands of the Legislature, in the Senate and Assembly, where the whole people assemble to make laws in such way as the Constitution has provided.

The *subject* of this act, therefore, he contended was within the control of the Legislature. The first duty of any law-making body was the protection of the peace. This was the second subdivision of their first point:

II.—The subject matter of this act is wholly within the legislative power.

The following citations of statutes and authorities show the variety, reach and scope of police powers:

See 4 Bl. Com., ch. 13, "Offences against the public health and the public peace or economy." 5 R. R. S., 881, *Title Misdemeanors*. 1 R. S., 818, Title, "Regulations for the Preservation of Public Health." Id. 818, "Quarantine," in the port of New-York. 2 R. S. 6, "Of the Internal Police of the State."—21 titles. Charters and Ordinances of Cities, for the prevention of fires. 2 R. S. 1813, 2d ed., 698, § 83, power to order destruction of buildings to prevent spread of fire. (18 Wend., 126, the Mayor *vs.* Lord. 2 Denio, 461, Russell *vs.* the Mayor. 5 Mass. R., 437, Commonwealth *vs.* Sessions of Norfolk. 9 Id. 388, Same *vs.* Sessions of Middlesex. Laws regulating intramural burials, &c.; see 7 Cowen, 526, Stuyvesant *vs.* New-York. Id. 549, Vanderbilt *vs.* Adams. 3 Mete., 329, Commonwealth *vs.* Damrell. 12 Pick., 184, Baker *vs.* Boston; 11 Metc., 58, 9. 6 Commonwealth *vs.* Tewksbury. 7 Cush., 86, Same *vs.* Alger. 33 Maine, 580, Preston *vs.* Drew. And see 11 Peters, 102; Corporation of New-York *vs.* Miln, where the subject of Police Regulations was largely considered. 5 How. U. S. R., 504, the License Cases.)

Having disposed of those authorities, he came to the next question.

III.—That any pretence that the Act of the Legislature in question, either in form or substance, encroaches upon the Judicial or Executive power of the State as lodged by the Constitution in appropriate courts and officers.

There is no pretence that, in form or substance, it invades the individual rights of members of the State, reserved from all Government by the Constitution, or, in fact, existing at the time of its adoption; nor does it, in the remotest degree, touch the integrity or affect their harmonious relation to the State or to each other in the frame and scheme of government established and to be maintained under the Constitution.

II. It does not create, "for any permanent purposes of civil government," or for any governmental purposes, any new civil division of the State.

A civil division of a State for the purposes of government exists only when, within its limits, it has an organization and administration of separate, however subordinate and special, government.

III. The act, in intent and effect, purpose and plan, is an exercise of the police power of the State, by delegation from the State Government to a Board of Commissioners, over the population within certain existing civil divisions of the State whose local governments and magistracies are made to cooperate, in their several functions, in the execution of the legislative will.

IV. The whole control of the civil divisions of the State, of what they shall be, and how far their local legislation and administration shall reach, and how it shall be conducted, is, in the nature of the case, with the Central Government.

Whatever restrictions upon this power are claimed, must be found in the Constitution; and if there be any touching the exercise of Police power by the State throughout its borders, they must be pointed out.

V.—It may readily be conceded, without approaching the subject in hand, that whatever provisions in conservation of local rights or powers to and in the civil divisions of the State the Constitution contains, could not be avoided or defeated by legislative changes, either in the designation or bounds of these civil divisions, or in the arrangement of their magistracies and the powers of their governments. The substance remaining, the Constitution would apply, notwithstanding the change of name and form.

Sixth point.—The question is of the *power* of the Legislature in the police of the State and of all the parts of the State, not of the wisdom or policy of this or that exercise of such power.—*Brown vs. Maryland*, 12 *Wheat.*, 439.

1. It must be admitted that the Legislature could repeal all the police powers by law vested in any local authorities.

2. It must be admitted that the Legislature could suspend to and existing system of police powers lodged in local authorities a general system regulated by State magistrates, and its force made up by State enrollments.

3. It must be admitted that this additional State system may either be applied only to parts of the State, as the Legislature may determine, or, if applied to the whole State, may be accommodated in its form, strength and pressure, to the different social needs of the various parts of the State.

4. It must be admitted that if existing local police powers can be repealed *before* any State system is established, such repeal may be made after, or simultaneously with, the establishment of a State system.

II. The *principle* of the objection of repugnancy to the Constitution made to this Act goes to the denial of the essential sovereignty of the State Government, and exalts the local authorities and the inferior civil divisions of the State into supremacy over it.

1. If, on *any* occasion or in *any* necessity, the State can exercise, of its own central vigor, and by its own official administration, the police powers set in motion by this Act, to *any* extent, form or effect,—if it could do so in case of famine, pestilence, invasion, insurrection, local or general—the Legislature, not the Judiciary, are vested with the power and with the discretion of its exercise.

2. If this police power of the State is abrogated by on *implication* arising out of the recognition of the civil divisions of the State in the Constitution, and an expressed purpose to maintain special and subordinate local administration within them, it is impossible to save the whole body of legislative power from the same fate.

No legislative measure does or can, operate, except over or within one or more of the civil divisions of the State; and there is no legislative measure of administration but what, by the authority of the State, might be confided to local officers for its conduct.

3. The reasoning on which this objection rests makes the parts of the State greater than the whole—disproves the rule by the exceptions—annihilates the mass of legislative power deposited with the Central Government, by exhibiting the fragments which have been lodged elsewhere.

Seventh Point.—The question of repugnancy of a statute with the Constitution, as a judicial question, is determinable by a comparison of the text of both, in the sensible meaning of each, interpreted so as to elicit the thought that the words express.

All considerations beyond these limits are not forensic, but deliberative—not judicial, but legislative. (Fletcher *vs.* Peck, 6 Cranch, 87. Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, 9 Wheat. 188. Jones *vs.* Patten, Paige, J., 2 Seld., 12, 13. Oakley *vs.* Aspinwall, Bronson, J., 3 Comst., 568. The People *vs.* The Mayor of Brooklyn, Ruggles, J., 4 Comst., 428-9. Newell *vs.* The People, 3 Seld., 9. Ruggles, J., p. 84. Johnson, J., pp. 97-99. Edmonds, J., p. 109. Wells, J., pp. 124-2. The People *vs.* Cowles, Johnson, J., 3 Kern., 359 60. Wynehamer *vs.* The People, 3 Kern., 378. Comstock, J., pp. 392-3. Johnson, J., pp. 419-13. Hubbard, J., pp. 429-32. Hubbard, J., pp. 451-52. T. Johnson, J., pp. 473, 476-7. Grant *vs.* Courtee, Supr. Ct. Gen. Term, Wright, J., Pamphlet pp. 8, 11, 12, 14.)

The Constitution of this State is a *written* Constitution. No distinction can be taken between a written Constitution and *what is written in the Constitution*.

The notion of "the spirit of the Constitution" as something other than, or superior to, the body of the Constitution, or *what is embodied in the Constitution*, is either purely visionary and fanciful, or, if it be substantial, is universal judicial despotism, or absolute popular anarchy, as it may chance to shape itself.

The notion that a law may be *not repugnant* to any one portion of the Constitution, and yet be *repugnant* to the whole Constitution, is illusory.

Eighth Point.—The logic of the objection to this act for repugnancy to the Constitution has no other force or support than that it is repugnant to the second section of Art. X. of the Constitution, rightly interpreted in connection with the general frame of the Constitution in the distribution of power and of the administration of power.

I. The text of this article does not touch the subject or purview of this law.

II. The general purpose imputed to the Constitution, to decentralize power, is not in conflict with the Act.

The extent of that purpose, and the manner in which it is to be executed, are defined by the text of the Constitution itself.

It makes the great State officers elective by general ticket.

It makes the entire legislative force of the State elective.

It makes the entire judicial force of the State elective.

It makes all the *enumerated* county officers elective, and all county town officers not enumerated elective, except as the Legislature may direct them to be appointed by the local authorities.

It leaves all village and city officers to be elected at large or by divisions, or appointed by local authorities, as the Legislature may direct.

Here the purpose of decentralization stops. The Constitution so far declares its will, and provides for its execution, in the disposition of offices: *all beyond is left absolutely to the action of the Legislature.* "*All other officers* whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, *and all officers whose duty may hereafter be created by law*, shall be elected by the people, or appointed as the Legislature may direct." (*Const.*, Art. X. 2.)

The effect of all this is:

(A.) To make certain offices elective by the whole State.

(B.) To make others elective in judicial, county, town, city, and village districts, and divisions.

(C.) To fill others by local election or appointment, as the Legislature may deem best.

(D.) To leave *all others* then existing, and not so provided for, and all others the Legislature might thereafter create, to the sovereign discretion of the Legislature.

III.—The purpose of the Constitution to decentralize power has been greatly overstated.

The great legislative department is a central power.

The great judicial department is a central power, with unimportant exceptions.

The executive power remains central, except as the Constitution has to a partial extent, and the Legislature may to a further extent, decentralize it.

So far as it reaches, the principle of decentralization applies equally to local offices and to those not local. The principle not being *universal*, its effect in each particular case must depend upon the terms of the Constitution and upon particular rather than general reasons.

Our construction, as explained and limited, does not and cannot subvert the policy of the Constitution. It only leaves to the Legislature *that part of the sphere of official creation which the Constitution has not itself preoccupied.*

IV.—The instances and illustrations of the power to create new offices, and new spheres of duty, and to delegate administration of governmental functions, and to provide offices and functionaries for them, otherwise than by local election or appointment, presented by the legislation of the State since the adoption of the Constitution, are numerous.—See Statutes cited in Supplement to Points —(infra.)

Ninth Point.—The objection to the act on the ground that the fifteenth section "invades private property without compensation," does not arise on this *quo warranto*, but the section is not open to this animadversion.

Tenth Point.—The relator is without title to the office, on the ground that the new law (1857) is Constitutional, or that the old law (ch. 228, Laws 1853) is unconstitutional.

He was not elected a Police Commissioner.

He was not appointed by any local authority.

If the function of Police Commissioners is an *office*, a *person* must be elected or *appointed* to fill it; attaching it *ex officio* to another office would not be to elect or appoint, but would be a mere evasion. And if it is not an office *per se*, a *quo warranto* will not lie to oust an intruder and admit the relator. If the office is that of Mayor, or Recorder, or City Judge, it is an answer to the action that the defendants are not alleged to have intruded into the office of Mayor, City Judge, or Recorder.

Eleventh Point.—The judgment should be affirmed.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
JOSHUA M. VAN COTT,
WM. CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
FRANCIS B. CUTTING,
} Of Counsel for Respondents.

The time of adjournment having arrived, Mr. EVARTS suspended his argument until the afternoon session.

The evening session of the Court commenced at 4 o'clock P. M., when Mr. Evarts concluded his argument, and was followed on the same side by Mr. Cutting, who spoke till the adjournment of the Court.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Yesterday morning the Court assembled at 9½ o'clock, when Judge Edmonde rose to make the concluding argument on the part of the appellants. He observed that if, in the course of his remarks, he should fail to give to the arguments of counsel on the other side the attention which they deserved, he trusted it would be attributed to the right cause—the limitation of time to which he was bound. He would first notice the tenth point of the respondents, in which they aver that the relator is without title, as he was not elected a Police Commissioner. He submitted that, on a *quo warranto*, it was of no moment for the Court to pass upon the title of the relator, being a matter with which they had no concern.

If he were reasoning with the Legislature on the propriety of passing, he could not present the necessity for such a law in more glowing colors than had been done by the counsel on the other side. With reference to the anarchy now prevalent in New-York, the bloodshed and strife, he charged it on the law which he now had under discussion. The counsel had asserted that there was in the hands of the Legislature power to provide no police for this great State. He was not there to question that power, but to insist that out of the letter and spirit of the Constitution there was a limitation of those powers. He conceded that there was a general power in the Legislature for establishing a police for the State, but what he contended for was that there was no provision for an independent police, subsisting irrespective of local authority, and the appointment of such a police was, he maintained, an infraction of the Constitution. He would concede the power of the Legislature to create new territorial divisions in the State, subject to the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution. The power of the State to incur debt, for instance, was unquestioned, but the Constitution placed a restriction upon it, and a question arising from that restriction had once been passed upon in that Court.

The Legislature might change the boundaries of counties, but the Constitution provided that no new county should be erected. It has been argued that the Legislature might centralize the Police force; the Chief of Police might reside at Albany, and he might have a deputy in each town, who might take their orders from Albany. This would indeed be a State Police, and though no violation of the Constitution, would be found to be impracticable. The Albany Chief would soon become a cipher; his local deputies would act independently of him, and the office would continue a local one.

It has been urged that the Legislature might repeal all the Police Laws relating to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, without meeting the restrictions of the Constitution. Is this such an act? You may repeal police laws without meeting such restrictions, but in the enactment of a new law, appointed to such and such duties, you meet, as we contend, the restrictions of the Constitution, and override them, as is done with the present law.

Another objection made by the counsel is, that there is no express prohibition in the Constitution—nothing prohibiting the Legislature from passing such a law as this. There certainly is something in the Constitution with reference to the election or appointment of local officers; and it is for us to find out what that something is. The spirit of the Constitution must be studied to get at its meaning in any particular instance. There was not a deed or document produced in a court of law that had not to be studied for its spirit as much as for the letter. Judge Story and others had written on this point, that where ambiguity occurred in the wording of the Constitution, which is in fact a prohibition. The learned gentleman referred their Honors to several cases from the law books, in support of this proposition, and proceeded to enforce it, with great earnestness, and at great length, depicting the direst consequences to the liberties of the people from this attempt of the Albany Legislature to centralize all power in their hands.

Mr. Evarts pressed for an early decision of the case, in view of the present state of affairs in the City. The Chief Justice replied that the Court was fully aware of the importance of an early decision.

The case was then left with the Judges, who will render their decision probably during the next week.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A monster performance will be given at this favorite theatre to-night. Four choice pieces, viz: "New-York Fireman," "Pongo," "Idiot Witness," and "Nature and Philosophy." Who can wonder at the success of this place, when such beautiful entertainments are given? Expectations on tip-toe for C. W. TAYLOR'S new historical military drama, entitled, "Bonaparte; or, the Siege of Moscow," which is to be produced next Monday. Report lands it to the skies. Remember the mammoth bill of to-night.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.—Retail dealers in millinery and millinery goods, who wish to give tone to their apartments, will find at P. T. WILDE'S new wareroome and manufactory, No. 251 Broadway, the most brilliant and extensive variety of Paris pattern bonnets, silk goods, straw goods, summer ribbons and flowers, dress caps and coiffures, borner frames, &c., in New-York. Ladies will find all the Paris modes represented in this superb stock.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water is a perfume of matchless richness; a cosmetic that immediately removes rashes, tan, blotches and all complexional blemishes; a purifier of the breath after smoking; a preservative gum and tooth wash, and exhales a finer and more indestructible fragrance than the Maris Farina Cologne. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is offered to the victim of inflammatory rheumatism as a certain means of assuaging the pain, and radically curing the complaint, when all other treatment has utterly failed. The flesh should be fomented with warm water, and then the ointment applied with such a degree of friction as the patient may be able to bear. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 155, 157 and 159 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED SILK THROAT OR CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 23 | Sun sets..... 7 39 | Moon rises. 1 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 5 55 | Gov. Island. 6 40 | Hell Gate. 10 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 18.

Cleared.

Ships Orpheus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Henninger, Muller & Gosling; London, Hurlbut, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Welkin, Barrett, Valparaiso, W. Bartlett; O. H. Hayes, Shiverick, Buenos Ayres, W. W. De Forrest & Co; New Light, Speight, Baltimore, master.

Brig Lincoln, Cornwallis, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Zone, Thomas, Boston, J. W. Delano & Co.; A. Cooper, Smith, Portland, Russell & Vining; Gov. Brock, Lovell, Salem, L. B. Gager; Crawford, Small, Newark, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Fanny, (Prus.,) Schaoer, Stettin, W. F. Schmidt; Eola, (Ital.,) Scalia, Cadi and Palermo, Boyd & Hincken; A. Owen, Ray, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen; Ida Raynes, Webber, St. Thomas, S. de Agrela, Jove & Co.

Schooners North State, Morton, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Belus, (Br.,) Le Grasley, Blanc San Blas, Sifken & Ironsides; Ocean Wave, Cousins, Washington, Telfair & Horn; H. J. Stoney, Alden, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Telegraph, Nickerson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand & Co.; Lilly, Francis, Wilmington

THE LATE RIOT.

Mayor Wood's Interview with Gov. King

THAT BOGUS "STORMY CONFERENCE."

Who is Street Commissioner?

Mr. Conover Couldn't See the Mayor to Submit his Sureties.

IMPORTANT LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Commissioner Cholwell Arrested and Alderman Wilson Bailed.

IS MAYOR WOOD RESTRAINED OF HIS LIBERTY?

Mr. Conover Prepares a Quo Warranto.

The City Flags Hoisted Over the City Hall Yet.

The late riot in the Park continues to be the town talk, though by 3 P. M. of yesterday, all the Policemen had been ordered away from the City Hall, though the Mayor went home *alone* at 3½ P. M., though there was no crowd about any of the public buildings that so late were the head-quarters of the contestants, though the Street Commissioner's Office was open as usual for ordinary business, Mr. Devlin acting in the place of the late Joseph S. Taylor, Esq., and though there was nothing but the tattered City flags still flying to remind one of the Mayor's victory. There was nothing generally talked about but the Mayor's riot. There was some questioning why the flags were flying. They were not hoisted until near night of the famous Tuesday, the keeper averring that they had forgotten in the turmoil that it was the battle of Bunker Hill Anniversary. His memory served him about the hour that the Sheriff served the *habeas corpus*. They were kept flying all day Wednesday, the keeper averring that he wanted to get them dry. They were flying all night and yesterday through the whole of the storm. Whether they were dry at 9 o'clock when they were taken in we have failed to discover.

MAYOR WOOD'S CONFERENCE WITH GOV. KING.

Ex-Alderman Sturtevant, who, under the circumstances, ought to know, assures us that what was published as the Meyor's version of the interview with the Governor, was inaccurate in several respects. In the first place he says the Governor did not seek the interview, and, therefore, did not send "two of his personal and political friends" as Ambassadors to his Honor to ask for it. The way it came about was this: Mr. Charles Stetson, of the Astor House, called on Mayor Wood to request his approval of an ordinance lately passed by the Common Council, in favor of narrowing the sidewalk in Vesey-street by St Paul's Church-yard. Mr. Stetson—it was a business transaction—mentioned that Gov. King was at the Astor House, and doubtless would be heppy to receive a call from Mr. Wood. Mr. Stetson, soon after he left the Mayor, met Mr. Sturtevant, and said: "Mr. Sturtevant, you are acquainted with the Meyor. I wish you would see him about that bill, and at the same time invite him to come and see the Governor." Mr. Sturtevant assenting, went over to the Mayor's Office about 1¾ o'clock. After speaking awhile of the ordinance, Mr. S. mentioned that the Governor was at the Astor House, and that he (Mr. S.) would be glad if the Mayor would go over and pay His Excellency a visit of courtesy. The Mayor said he would be happy to do so, for he had very pleasant recollections connected with the Governor, but he was fearful that his visit would be misconstrued, for the papers had published a rumor that the Governor intended to turn him out of office. Mr. S. advised him to be above the effect of rumors, telling him that as the Chief Magistrate of the City it was his duty to call on the Chief Magistrate of the State who was his superior officer, and render his respects. The Mayor agreed to go. Mr. S.'s carriage was at the door, but the Mayor declining it, took Mr. S.'s arm, and they walked over to the Astor House, where the Mayor was introduced to the Governor. Gov. King sat down on a sofa with him and they entered into conversation. Commissioner James G. Bowen was in the room when Mayor Wood entered, but he hurriedly left—without speaking to any one, leaving no one in the room with the Governor and Mayor, but James G King, Jr., the Governor's nephew.

When Commissioner Draper met the Governor, a few minutes after the Mayor left, the Governor informed him of the interview, saying that their conversation had been guarded. Relative to the affairs of the City the Mayor had expressed his views at length, defending the position he had taken, remarking that he was a law-abiding and order-loving citizen. The Governor signified his disapproval of the Mayor's course, but was glad that he had an appreciation for law and order, and said he should hold him responsible for it. He told him, substantially, that he was pleased with the pacific measures adopted by Gen. Sandford and the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, as well as with the course of Mr. Conover. The Mayor told him that Mr. Conover had failed to comply with the requisitions of the ordinance of 1849, requiring him to give two sureties of $10,000 each, to be filed in the Comptroller's Office, and to receive the Mayor's approval. The Governor confessed that he had not been so informed, and with mutual expressions of personal good feeling, they separated.

General Nye says that the Commissioners and Mr. D. D. Field met the Governor on his arrival at the Astor House, where they had a supper provided, at which the Governor sat down with them. Previous to the supper, Commissioners Draper and Nye retired into a private room with the Governor, and gave him a detailed account of all that had been done in relation to the Street Commissioner's office, and the disturbances which had taken place. The Governor expressed his entire approval of their course—there was nothing of an unpleasant nature between them. The General added that the statement of the *Herald* was utterly false.

THAT BOGUS AND "STORMY CONFERENCE."

The *Herald* published what purported to be the "stormy proceedings" of a conference of Commissioners Draper and Nye with Gov. King, on the night of his arrival in the City. The Governor is represented to have been very wroth at his summons to come on from Boston, disapproving entirely of the course of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in the late troubles, and of Mr. Conover's endeavors to gain possession of the Street Commissioner's Office. Mr. Draper says that the report, like every other in that paper, on the same subject, is altogether untrue and imagined to order by the "little reporter." On the other hand, says President Draper, there was no "stormy conference;" we laid the matter before the Governor, and when he had heard the whole, he expressed unqualified approval of all that had been done,—both by the Police Commissioners and by Mr. Conover.

It is a little curious who could have informed the *Herald* of the "stormy conference." Our reporter and one other (who certainly was not from the *Herald*) were in the room with the Governor until President Draper, Commissioner Nye and His Excellency retired to a private room, and without any witnesses conferred. As neither one of the party of three would be likely to report the matter to the *Herald*, the source of our neighbor's information is a profound marvel to the town. To our reporter at midnight of Wednesday, (just before the conference,) and again next morning, (several hours after it,) the Governor expressed his satisfaction with the proceedings of the Commissioners of Police.

ALDERMAN WILSON PLACES HIMSELF IN CUSTODY.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning, Alderman WILSON, accompanied by his counsel, entered the Court. The counsel, addressing the Recorder, said that the Alderman, having heard that a warrant had been issued against him, on a charge of riot, had, like a good citizen, come to deliver himself into custody without waiting for the execution of the warrant. He was ready to give bail to any amount the Recorder might require.

The Recorder immediately ordered him to find bail in the sum of $5,000. CHARLES DEVLIN, the Mayor's appointee for Street Commissioner, was on hand and gave the required securities.

DID MR. CONOVER SUBMIT HIS SURETIES TO THE MAYOR?

The Mayor, in his interview with Governor King, made this strong point against Mr. Conover:—that the latter had failed to submit to him his sureties as required by the law. One of our reporters called upon Mr. Conover, yesterday, and received from him the following statement of the attempts made by himself to submit his sureties to the Mayor, and how it had happened that the sureties were not submitted.

On Saturday last Mr. Conover, having obtained the bonds and sureties, with the signatures to them as required by the statute, preliminary to entering upon the duties of the office of Street Commissioner, to which he had been newly appointed, he proceeded to the Mayor's office to present the sureties in due form to the Mayor. This was about 11 A. M. He entered the outer office and sent in a message to the Mayor, announcing his desire to see him. Word was returned that the Mayor was very much engaged, and that it would be some time before he would be at liberty. He waited half an hour when he sent in a second message avowing that he had very important official papers which he wished to lay before the Mayor. An immediate response came back to this second message, declaring that the Mayor could not see him (Mr. Conover) nor anybody else that day.

These messages were conveyed back and forth through the door leading from the main office into the Mayor's private office. Upon the receipt of this latter message Mr. Conover thought it unnecessary to tarry longer, and immediately proceeded to take his departure. On his way through the narrow hall leading from the main office to the outer entrance, he saw that parties were having access to the Mayor through a side door communicating from the entrance-way to the Mayor's office. He tried to get through this door, but Mr. Matsell, Chief of the Police, who was standing by the door, commanded some policemen in attendance not to let a living soul inside. He afterwards discovered, however, that parties were allowed to pass freely to and from the Mayor through this door. All efforts to get admitted being unavailing he went away.

At 2 P. M., Mr. Conover called again at the Mayor's office and asked Mr. Ming, who was present writing, if he was the Mayor's clerk, to which Mr. Ming gave an affirmative response. Mr. Conover said that he wished to see the Mayor, to leave some official papers with him. Mr. Ming replied that it would answer every purpose to leave the papers in his care. He then showed Mr. Ming his commission from Governor King, appointing him Street Commissioner, with the seal of State attached thereto, and his bonds and the names of the sureties. Mr. Matsell, Chief of Police, seeing Mr. Ming looking at the papers, told him he should not receive any papers from Mr. Conover, nor look at any papers of his—it was dangerous business. Mr. Ming handed the papers back, and thereupon Mr. Conover went **immediately away and filed his bonds with the Comptroller, and was sworn into office.**

THE POSITION OF MR. CONOVER.

Mr. Conover, on the other hand, asserts that Section 19 of the Charter of 1857, is to be interpreted as referring to the powers of the Mayor, who shall be elected after the term of the present Municipal Chief Magistrate shall have expired. The 51st section of the Charter directs that the Mayor, &c., *provided for in that Act*, shall be elected at the *first election of Charter officers to be held after its passage*, and that such election shall take place on the *first Tuesday of December*, 1857, six months hence. By the Statute passed Feb. 3, 1849, relative to the power of the Governor to fill vacancies "where no provision is now made by law for filling the same," it is held that Mr. Conover, the appointee of the Governor, is entitled to take possession of the office. There is no provision in the Charter for filling vacancies in the office of Street Commissioner, and this is a significant fact taken in connection with the provisions of the law of 1849, both parties claiming their appointment under the new Charter.

Attorney-General Cushing had given his consent (which was requisite in the premises) for a *quo warranto* to issue commanding Mr. Develin to appear and show by what authority he is exercising the functions appertaining to the Office of Street Commissioner. The papers were yesterday being prepared by Mr. Conover's counsel, for this exceedingly important proceeding in law.

Mr. Develing had been expecting to have the papers served upon him all day, but that they had not arrived. He said that he had heard on good authority that they were all drawn up and ready the night before, and it was his opinion that the only object of Mr. Conover in procuring them to be issued was to intimidate him.

The alleged error of Mr. Conover was his omission to file his bond, in the sum of $10,000, with sureties approved by the Mayor in accordance with the following provision of the Ordinance of 1849:

That part of the ordinance which prescribes the steps to be taken by the Street Commissioner before entering upon the duties of his office, is found in section one hundred and fifty-seven of Chapter I of Article II of Title IV of Part II of the Act, and is as follows:

SEC. 157. The Street Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the Corporation, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, and filed in the office of the Comptroller in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

SUPREME COURT—JUNE 19.

Before Judge Peabody.

Yesterday Messrs. Field & Sluyter, Attorneys for Daniel D. Conover, recently appointed Street Commissioner to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Joseph S. Taylor, presented the following petition of Mr. Conover to Judge PEABODY:

To Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:

The petition of Daniel D. Conover, of said City, respectfully shows that Joseph S. Taylor was elected to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York in November, 1855, and entered upon the duties of said office in January thereafter, and continued therein until June 9, 1857, when he died; that your petitioner was, on the 12th day of June, 1857, duly appointed and commissioned by the Governor of the State of New-York to fill the vacancy in that office, occasioned by the decease of the said Joseph S. Taylor, the late Street Commissioner; that your petitioner has accepted the said appointment, and has duly taken and filed his oath of office, has duly executed with sufficient sureties, and filed the necessary official bond, and has done, as he is advised and believes, everything necessary to be done by him to qualify himself for exercising the duties of said office; that appertaining to the said office is a large quantity of books and papers, maps and documents of various descriptions; that such books, papers, maps and documents have come into the hands of one Charles Develin, and are in his possession.

That your petitioner has demanded the same from him, but that he withholds the same and refuses to deliver them to your petitioner, claiming himself to be the Street Commissioner, under an alleged appointment to that office by the Meyor and Aldermen of said City.

Your petitioner therefore prays that the said Devlin may be ordered to show cause before you, on the 23d inst., at noon, at the Chambers of the Justices of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, why he should not be compelled to deliver the said books, papers, maps and documents to your petitioner.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

D. D. CONOVER.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Daniel D. Conover, the above petitioner, being sworn, saith that he has read the foregoing petition by him subscribed, and that the same is true, to his own knowledge.

D. D. CONOVER.

JAMES T. FARR, Commissioner of Deeds.

On the above petition, Judge PEABODY made the annexed order:

SUPREME COURT.

On the foregoing petition, let Charles Devlin, therein named, show cause before me, on the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Chambers of the Justices of this Court, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, why he should not be compelled forthwith to deliver to the petitioner the books, papers, maps and documents belonging or appertaining to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York.

Dated June 19, 1857. C. A. PEABODY.

HOW GOVERNOR KING REGARDS MR. CONOVER'S COURSE.

Mr. Conover states very emphatically that Governor King expressed hearty approval of his (Mr. Conover's) course relative to the Street Commissionership. He called upon the Governor, at the Astor House. The Governor grasped both of his hands heartily, as he entered, telling him he liked the way he had acted. In the course of the interview Governor King alluded to what had been said by the Mayor relative to his failure to submit his sureties to the Mayor for approval. Mr. Conover explained how he *attempted* to submit the papers in question. Ex-Judge King, the brother of the Governor, who was present, at once stated that the sureties had been submitted to the extent of the requirements of the law. The Governor was pleased to hear the explanation, and concurred with his brother, the Ex Judge, in the opinion he expressed upon the matter.

A PLUG-UGLY LOOK.

The Recorder is said to have taken umbrage at some remarks made by Judge Dean, relative to his official career and character, in the argument, on Wednesday, about the warrants served upon Mayor Wood. The Ex-Judge states that he heard yesterday that the Recorder had intimated an intention to horsewhip him and pull his (the Ex Judge's) nose. The Judge says that he sent word to the Recorder that he was ready to meet him at any time and place, and efford any needed opportunity for the application of a horsewhip, or for a nose-twisting. The Recorder had not yet put in his rejoindar.

WHO IS STREET COMMISSIONER?

After all the excitement, the broken heads and anticipations of riot, of the past few days, the controversy concerning the Street Commissioner's office is at best reduced to the form of a calm, dispassionate and orderly suit at law. The passions aroused have been quieted, and proceedings in the nature of a *quo warranto* are about to be taken, which will bring the matter to a speedy decision before a judicial tribunal. If, after an examination, upon a writ duly issued, requiring Mr. Develin, the present incumbent, *de facto*, to show by what authority he exercises the functions of Street Commissioner, it should be decided that Mr. Conover is Street Commissioner, *de jure*, nothing can prevent his taking his office immediately. If, on the other hand, it should be decided that Mr. Devalin is entitled to the position, there will be nothing left the opposing party but to acquiesce in the judgment rendered. So the proceedings which are being taken by Mr. Conover, as detailed below, are the hinge on which this whole matter must ultimately turn. The important step that has been taken in regard to the succession in the office vacated by the decease of Mr. Taylor will be the issuing of this *quo warranto*, as by far the most important measure which has yet been adopted in that other matter, intimately connected with that under consideration, which has recently exercitated the public mind,—Mayor Wood's resistence to the service of judicial process,—was the order granted by Judge Hoffman, in the Superior Court, day before yesterday, commanding the Mayor to appear and show cause why he should not be committed as for a contempt. These two proceedings in Court, and the decision of the Court of Appeals, will probably settle finally the matters which have caused all the recent excitement. Meantime the parties who have been the most interested in the embroilment in relation to the Street Commissioner's office stand, two of them (Messrs. Devlin and Turner) on the Meyor's side of the bone of contention, and one (Mr. Conover) supported by those who interpret the law as Governor King does.

POSITION OF MR. DEPUTY TURNER.

Mr. Deputy Turner at the Street Commissioner's office, who has retired from the position which he at first took, that he was entitled to succeed Mr. Taylor, and that no person could be appointed either by the Governor or by the Mayor to fill the office during the remainder of the late incumbent's unexpired term He seems to have sacrificed his own convictions to his friendship for the Mayor, and to a desire to prevent the further complication of affairs. Probably he to-day believes he is entitled to the office until Jan. 1, 1859. The ground on which he assumed the control of the Street Commissioner's Department, immediately upon the decease of Mr. Taylor, was undoubtedly correct; the only point on which he disagreed with Mayor WOOD was concerning the period that he was entitled to retain it. The following is that portion of the act passed by the Common Council, approved by the Mayor May 30, 1849, entitled "An Ordinance organizing the Departments of the Municipal Government of the City of New-York and prescribing their powers and duties," upon which Deputy Turner claimed to be the head of the Street Commissioner's Office on Mr. Taylor's death, *ipso facto*, without any action on the part of the appointing power; it occurs at Part II., Title iv., art. ii.:

Chap. II., sec. 155. In case of a vacancy in the office of the Street Commissioner, the Deputy shall act as Street Commissioner until the vacancy shall be supplied by a new appointment, and until the person appointed shall be duly qualified.

"Under this section," said Mr. Turner, "I could not surrender the office to Mr. Conover, even if he was rightly appointed, until he had given his bonds to the Mayor and been duly qualified. I succeeded Mr. Taylor at his decease, and when Mr. Develin had been appointed and his sureties approved by the Mayor, I immediately acquiesced." The new Commissioner has no power to appoint a new Deputy: the Deputy appointed by the old Commissioner on his accession was appointed for the whole term, and cannot be removed except for probable cause.

Upon Section 51 of the Charter of 1857 Mr. Turner founds his claim to the office for the remainder of Mr. Taylor's term:

"Sec. 51. The Mayor, Alderman and Councilmen, provided for in this act, shall be elected at the first election for Charter officers, to be held after the passage hereof, which election shall take place on the first Tuesday of December, 1857; all persons who shall have been elected under former laws regulating or affecting the election of Charter officers, and shall be in office at the time of the passage of this act, *shall continue* in office until the officers elected under this act shall take office, and no longer, except that the offices of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, are hereby abolished, and except that the persons now filling the several offices of Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation, Street Commissioner, and City Inspector, and the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department *shall continue* in office until the expiration of their several terms, and shall not be removed from office during such continuance, except for the cause and in the manner provided for in sections Nos. 20 and 49 of this act, and all other Charter offices and all School officers, and each Governor of the Almshouse, whose term of office may expire with the present municipal year, shall be also elected on the day before provided for this section."

Mr. Turner held that, under the above provision, the Street Commissioner and other officers shall continue in office (dead or alive) until the expiration of their present terms; he, as the representative of the late incumbent, would remain Street Commissioner until January 1, 1859. But Mr. Turner assured our Reporter yesterday that he has no intention of pressing his view of the matter, and is quite willing to retain his present position of Deputy Commissioner.

THE POSITION OF MR. DEVELIN.

We gave an exposition of the grounds on which Mr. Develin claims that his appointment was valid, on Thursday. Mayor Wood claims the right to fill the vacancy, because section 19 of the new charter provides that the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, shall appoint all the municipal heads of Departments other than the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation, who, with the Mayor, are by that instrument to be elective officers. Mayor Wood, claiming to act in accordance with the provisions of the new charter, under protest, holds that this section relates back to the present Mayor in the case of the vacancy in this office, and gives him the appointing power.

THE (NEW) POLICE COMMISSIONERS

At the office in White-street only a few policemen were present, yesterday, and there was no crowd in front of the building, owing, probably, as much to the unpropitious weather as to anything else.

About 10 o'clock the Commissioners entered the building, and, after a brief consultation with the Deputy-Superintendent, retired, with their Clerk, to their own room, where they organized for business and remained in session for some time.

After the usual formal business, and the transaction of private matters relating to the Commission, the following-named persons were appointed and sworn in as members of the Metropolitan Police Department:

J. H. Polly, Jas. Tennant, Andrew Houston, J. D. Berkwell, John N. Merrill, Wm. Clinton, (for Nineteenth Ward,) Alexander James, (Nineteenth Ward.)

Below stairs, in the Deputy's office, the Ward returns were received as usual. There were not many items of interest on them.

Sergeant Cameron reported that he visited the Seventeenth Ward Station-House at 7½ o'clock Monday evening, but was refused the right to promulgate his orders to the men by Capt. Letts. He then attempted to speak to the men as they came out, but they would not hear him; for as soon as they reached the street, they set up cheering for Fernando Wood.

He then proceeded to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-House, corner of Third-street and Bowery, where at 8¾ o'clock officers Horatio B. Park, Christopher Graham and William Montross, reported themselves to him. He adds that in all probability some three or four more will come over.

Captain Squires reported as follows:

"The addition of eight men to my patrol force last night enabled me to enter upon a more systematic and efficient course of duty in the District than formerly. All is quiet thus far, and I hope to be able to preserve the peace and enforce order."

Capt. Turnbull notes the arrest of Alderman Wilson, by policeman Mount, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Thomas Dutcher.

On the other Ward returns arrests for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, &c., are noted.

AT THE SIXTH WARD STATION.

Sergeant HIX, of the Seventeenth Precinct, called last evening at the Sixth Ward Station-house, and desired to read an order from the new Commissioners. Capt. Dowling prevented him doing so. Lieut. Dix then repaired to the sidewalk, and summoned all who favored the new law, to report themselves at No. 88 White-street this morning. All the force declared for the old Board and Sergeant Hix retired.

THE WOUNDED.

By order of the Commissioners, Deputy Carpenter will to-day issue an order to the various Captains, desiring them to report daily for the future the names and condition of any under their command who may be injured while in the discharge of their duty.

The physician reported yesterday that all the wounded except Crofut were doing well, and would probably recover. Mr. Loftus is likewise reported as improving.

In relation to Mr. Crofut, the following additional facts have been learned:

Yesterday he seemed to be a little easier. He had slept well the night previous, though on the whole, no great alteration had taken place since the preceding day. His family have been greatly annoyed with visitors, and Mr. C. has been disturbed by persons who pretend to call by authority. As early as 3 o'clock yesterday morning the family were aroused at the loud rapping on the door by the roundsman of the old Police, who wanted to know if Mr. C. was yet alive. His physician, Dr. Bigelow, has taken charge of the case, at the request of Coroner Perry. Mr. Jones, said our informant, called and told the family that unless they had him as physician Mr. C. would lose his pay, as he could only be paid by the Doctor's authority. In consequence of these annoyances Captain Heartt has detailed an officer at the house, with orders to keep out both friend and foe, as it is absolutely important the sick man should be kept quiet. Mr. Crofut recognizes a man named Andrew Mulligan as the one who assaulted him.

The following amounts have been received at the TIMES Office, for the aid of the wounded policemen:

JUNE 18.		H. S. (Laborer)	1 00
Cash	$3 00	343 Broadway	8 00
Geo. F. Turner	2 00	JUNE 19.	
W. Q. Youmans	1 00	Cash	1 00
Cash	2 00		$18 00

ARREST OF COMMISSIONER CHOLWELL ON A CHARGE OF THREATENING MAYOR WOOD'S LIFE.

On Thursday an Irish tailor, named Patrick Garvin, made an affidavit before City Judge RUSSELL, that he had heard Jacob Cholwell, one of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, threaten to take the life of Mayor Wood, and prayed that he (Cholwell) might be forthwith arrested to prevent him carrying out his threat. A warrant was at once granted, and placed in the hands of one of the Deputy Sheriffs, who yesterday arrested Mr. Cholwell, and brought him before Justice Connolly. The affidavit of Garvin, which reads as follows, was then read to the accused:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—*Patrick Garvin*, of the Eighth Ward of the City and County of New-York, doing business as a clothier at No. 383 Hudson-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on the 17th day of June, 1857, at the New World House, in Hudson-street, in the said City and County of New-York, he heard Jacob Cholwell, who claims to be one of the Metropoliton Police Commissioners, say and threaten he would plunge or run a dirk-knife into the heart of Fernando Wood; and at the time of said threat, said Cholwell opened the breast of his coat and showed the handle of said knife to deponent; that said Cholwell, at such time, said he was armed to the teeth with pistols; that he was very violent against and abusive of said Fernando Wood. Deponent believes, from said Cholwell's manner, action and threats, that if he is not arrested and held in bonds to keep the peace towards the said Wood, that he will put his said threats in execution, by stabbing or running a knife into the said Wood.

P. GARVIN.

Sworn before me this 18th day of June, 1857.

A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge.

Mr. Cholwell deigned no reply to the charge, merely saying he would enter into recognizances, and that his bondsman was present.

Justice Connolly said laughingly, Very well, Sir, that's all right. I shall bind you to keep the peace to the people of New-York in general, and Fernando Wood, in particular, for the space of twelve months, in the sum of $5,000. Mr. Johnson, (addressing the Clerk,) you will please fill out the necessary papers."

Thereupon Mr. Louis S. Fellowes, of No. 103 Second-avenue, stepped forward as security, and made oath to being owner, "over all his debts and liabilities," of the sum of $5,000.

The papers were then signed by the respective parties, and Mr. Cholwell and Mr. Fellowes retired.

These proceedings were had very quietly, and only a few persons were present.

IS MAYOR WOOD IN THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF?

It is a great mystery to many whether Mayor Wood is, at the present time, in the custody of the Sheriff or not. In the numerous legal processes served by the Mayor's counsel, and still waiting to be adjudicated, the Mayor certainly is spoken of as restrained of his liberty, by James C. Willet, Shariff for the City and County of New-York. On the other hand, the Mayor has repeatedly declared that he is *not* in the custody of the Sheriff, but enjoys the fullest and most complete liberty. One of our reporters called yesterday upon the Mayor, (the "fountain-head of information," at which, on Thursday, he advised our reporters always to apply for correct facts concerning himself,) and asked respectfully his explanation. Our reporter referred to the petition of the Mayor's counsel for the *habeas corpus*, still pending, wherein it is stated that he is "restrained of his liberty," and wished to know how the same was to be reconciled with his personal statements to the contrery.

"O," said the Mayor, "the petition spoken of is simply drawn up in the usual form—a mere legal fiction—nothing more."

"But perhaps," ventured our reporter, hoping his remark might be deemed facetious, "the whole thing is a fiction."

"Not entirely so," responded the Meyor. "But one thing is very certain, I am not in the custody of the Sheriff at the present time, neither have I been heretofore. *I have gone home alone in my carriage every night*, and returned to my office alone in the morning. I have gone when I pleased and where I pleased, and shall continue to go when and where I please."

Then our reporter modestly withdrew.

It was but a step to the Sheriff's office.

REPORTER—(to the Sheriff)—"The Mayor, I suppose, remains in your custody still?"

SHERIFF—"Yes, he is still in my custody, and will remain so till the present *habeas corpus* is disposed of."

The able conversation that ensued between the Sheriff and our reporter elicited no facts of interest additional to those already made public. Readers must solve for themselves, from what appears above, the really mysterious question, "Is Mayor Wood in the custody of the Sheriff?"

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met, yesterday, at 10 o'clock, according to adjournment, but did not transact any business. They adjourned till 2 P. M.

At the 2½ o'clock session of the Board of Aldermen, Alderman MONEGHAN in the Chair,

Alderman TUCKER moved a further adjournment to Monday. He afterwards withdrew the motion, in order to allow the reception of a report.

The report of a Committee on Finance was then brought up, authorizing D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, to prepare a map of the original grants of land on this island, as a valuable historical addition to the City archives, and allowing him a clerk for that purpose, at $3 per day.

The Report was unanimously concurred in.

The Board then adjourned to Monday at 5 o'clock

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1795. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Southern Opposition to Governor Walker—Santa Ana's Probable Return to Mexico—A Utah Judgeship Accepted—The California Mail Contract, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention, to be held on the 24th inst., will denounce Governor WALKER's proceedings in Kansas.

General VIDAL, SANTA ANA's father-in law, has written to SANTA ANA's friends that the former Dictator of Mexico will be again in Vera Cruz in less than ninety days.

It is now not considered probable that either BIRCH or the Express Companies will get the California Overland Mail Contract. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

A telegraphic dispatch has been received from EMERY D. POTTER, accepting one of the vacant Utah Judgeships. He is an ex-member of Congress from Ohio. The other judgeship has been offered to Mr. ECKLES, of Indiana, who will probably accept. It is uncertain whether Judge STILES, who is now here, will return to the Territory. A well founded report assigns the marshalship of Utah to THOMAS H. DUNN, of Mississippi. Col. CUMMINGS will again be tendered the Governorship, and his acceptance is considered certain.

The California Overland Mail question, after undergoing thorough consideration in the Cabinet, has been referred to the Postmaster-General, who is not yet prepared to pronounce a decision. The impression prevails, however, that the Southern route will be selected, commencing at Memphis, and continuing by way of Forts Smith, Donna Anna, and Fort Yuma. The object is to have the route through country susceptible of easy settlement, and which will not be interrupted by heavy snow. Some of the bidders desire to be heard before the Postmaster-General before he shall finally dispose of the question.

Information has been received to the effect that the Spanish Government has prolonged to the 31st of December the exemption previously accorded to all vessels arriving in Spain from foreign ports with flour, grain, beans, and other mealy substances; but the exemption from all duty can only be enjoyed when the *whole cargo* consists of these substances. Several instances have occurred of vessels being made to pay full duties in consequence of their having on board a few staves or other trifles.

From a document recently received at the State Department, relative to the observations of the British squadron in the West Indies, it appears the fact has been ascertained, beyond a doubt, that the "Salmedina Bank" extends further to the eastward that it is laid down in the chart by nearly two miles.

Costa Rica's Claims to the Transit not to be Admitted—Policy of Mr. Buchanan's Administration relative to Central American Affairs Established.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18, 1857.

The President has taken a decided stand in regard to the interference of Costa Rica with the Nicaraguan Transit, and has declared that her claims to the Transit, whether founded upon conquest or a disputed boundary, shall not be admitted. This is a bold determination, and implies an entirely new policy on the part of the Government—to wit: the assumption of a direct control over the Central American States and their affairs.

It is a declaration of the very policy which, it had been supposed, Mr. BUCHANAN would have most especially avoided.

The Crampton-Webster Treaty negotiated under Mr. FILLMORE's administration, and the principle of which was approved by Mr. WEBSTER's succession, Mr. EVERETT, proposed to settle the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua on terms favorable to the former State, and Nicaragua rejected them for that reason. The protests of the Nicaraguan Minister against the acknowledgment of the claims of Costa Rica, were always very earnest. That treaty project was generally censured by the Democratic opposition, and upon the ground that it interfered with the local affairs and disputes of the Central American States.

The President takes the ground of Mr. MARCOLETA against Costa Rica, but he differs from the position of the Democratic Party upon the question of intervention. He decides in favor of taking a part in the contest between the two States, but decides to take part with Nicaragua, and against Costa Rica in this instance. Other cases may arise, in which the President, for the time being, if this principle be admitted and established, may decide upon other questions between these two parties.

The same question, when presented to another President, may be differently decided.

Mr. BUCHANAN's decision in this case involves another point of importance. The late Administration looked quietly on, when the Nicaraguan transit was interrupted in various ways, and refused to take any steps to restore it. Mr. BUCHANAN, on the contrary, declares that Costa Rica shall not block it up, and, of course, this involves a decision that it shall not be again suspended by another power, or by any other war.

Still, again, another important point is established by Mr. BUCHANAN's declaration, to wit: a general surveillance over the transit, independently of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and of any interest of any other power in the Isthmus. Thus, if England should happen to take a different view, at any time, of this or any other matter of controversy relative to the transit between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and should take part with Costa Rica in the question, there will arise, necessarily, a quarrel between Great Britain and the United States.

The declaration which I have alluded to is vastly more important, because more direct and practical, than anything that can be found in Mr. BUCHANAN's Inaugural. It is tantamount to a declaration of an exclusive protectorate, or rather dictatorship, over the Central American States.

One effect of the decision is to involve the United States in the war of Gen. WALKER, who claims to be the legal and legitimate Executive of Nicaragua. It promises him the potent aid of the United States as against Costa Rica. Y. Y. Z.

Further from Kansas.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE—AN ELECTION FOR STATE OFFICERS IN AUGUST, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 19.

The correspondent of the *Democrat*, writing from Quindaro on the 16th inst., says that the Legislature adjourned on the 13th. Acts providing for taking of the census; appointing an election on the first Monday in August for State officers and Representatives to Congress, and locating the seat of Government at Topeka, were passed, as also a joint resolution under the Topeka Constitution census act, providing for the appointment of five Marshals, whose deputies shall take a census immediately, and make an apportionment of the State which shall give a Senate of not more than 20 members, and a House of 60.

Some of the Territorial County Judges have pronounced parts of the Census law inoperative.

It is reported that Gov. WALKER has been informed that the Constitution will not be submitted to the people.

TOPEKA, Sunday, June 14.

The State Legislature adjourned at midnight last night, after having completed sufficient legislation to maintain the Free-State organization. No steps were taken to break up their sitting.

The bogus election takes place to-morrow. The County Judges in several Counties have declared certain parts of the census act inoperative. The Pro-Slavery men have informed Gov. WALKER that the Constitution will not be submitted to the people.

Letter of Acceptance from Hon. N. P. Banks.

BOSTON, Friday, June 19.

Hon. N. P. BANKS in a letter to GEORGE W. MESSENGER, President of the American Convention, accepts of the nomination for Governor, and says:

"I have opposed with earnestness the policy of the Slavery propagandists and have endeavored as far as laid in my power to defeat their pernicious measures, which were calculated, in my judgment, to substitute for the toleration of negro bondage in the States where it now exerts its universal and absolute dominion, thus obstructing the success of every industrial interest, and bending the Government itself to a course of measures which could not fail to cripple the prosperity and impair the dignity of free labor."

Upon the subject of foreign influence, he says his record is open and convictions unchanged, and that he is now ready, as heretofore, to concur with the people of Massachusetts in every just measure that shall tend to diminish this unnatural influence, and restore to the American people the full share of power and direction which was designed for them by the framers of this Government.

After alluding to retrenchment and reform in State affairs and urging a unity of action on the part of those who do not nominally differ in political sentiments he closed as follows:

"If in the coming canvass it shall appear that my name fails to draw together those who are separated by no great principle it shall be promptly withdrawn, and I will cheerfully fall into the ranks of the supporters of any man who can rally to another triumph the column of men that sustained the gallant FREMONT in the great canvass of last year."

Mr. ELIPHALET TRASK, of Springfield, also accepts the nomination of the same Convention for Lieutenant-Governor.

Expected Decision in the Metropolitan Police Case.

ALBANY, Friday, June 19—7 P. M.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals have been in private consultation, all the afternoon, on the Metropolitan Police bill, and the session is not yet closed. There are some rumors flying about that a decision will be rendered to-morrow. This is, probably, incorrect; but, from the diligence with which the Judges are working, a decision will, likely, be rendered on Tuesday, at the latest. Confidence is expressed here that the constitutionality of the law will be upheld; but there is, at present, no good authority for such opinion.

Great Freshets.

DAMAGE TO THE CHEMUNG AND CROOKED LAKE CANALS.

ALBANY, Friday, June 19.

Intelligence has reached the Canal Department of a fearful freshet and serious break on the Chemung Canal. Fifteen hundred feet of the bank is going between locks No. 8 and No. 28, and seven breaks are reported between locks No. 28 and No. 44. The Chemung Canal repairs have just been completed, and news of serious damage is expected from there.

THE FRESHET AT THE VILLAGE OF CORNING.

CORNING, N. Y., Friday, June 19.

More rain fell here last night, and the trains on the Erie Railroad are still detained west of this point by the flood. The passengers are taken west by the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad *vid* Rochester.

THE FRESHET AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Friday, June 19—3 P. M.

The storm of the last two days has been unusually severe. The streams are very much swollen, and the houses on the banks are very much injured. A freight train was literally blown off the track between this place and Corning, yesterday, by a gust of wind and rain. No person was injured. The travel by the Erie Railroad is obstructed by the washing away of the banks. The weather is now clear, and the streams are subsiding. The railroad will be in order by to-morrow.

Steam Boiler Explosion at Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, Friday, June 19.

The steam boiler connected with the establishment of A. C. VAN BLARCUM, carpenter and builder, exploded at 8¾ o'clock this morning, and entirely demolished the building

PARIS GOSSIP.

The London Times and Duke Constantine's Visit—Grand Ball to the King of Bavaria—Grandeur of the Decorations, &c.—Spiritualism in Paris—Political Matters—Secret Societies, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, June 1, 1857.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, jealous of the attentions shown in France to the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, has at length fallen upon a discovery. The Emperor did not allow the Grand Duke to visit the Museum of Artillery, but he not only invited the King of Bavaria to visit this establishment, but accompanied him there himself. This time the correspondent was right; but why this difference? The Museum of Artillery is an establishment where are collected an immense number of ancient and modern arms, where all new improvements in the art of war are kept and experimented upon, and where, at this very moment, thorough trials are being made of the Emperor's own artillery inventions. King MAXIMILIAN, of Bavaria, is a friend to France, and if he were not, he is not dangerous; besides, he is an admirer of the Fine Arts, and prefers the galleries of the Louvre and Versailles, to those of Vincennes and Cherbourg. The Duke CONSTANTINE is the opposite of all this. The avidity with which he availed himself of all offers to visit military and marine works, and the care with which he took notes on everything he saw, inspired the French at last with a little distrust; and it is tolerably clear that the Prince was not invited to the Museum of Artillery because it was felt they were gratifying a curiosity that might prove dangerous to them. The London *Times* says that the Paris journals were prohibited from mentioning the visit of the King to the Museum of Artillery, in the hope that the event would not reach the ears of the Grand Duke; but if such were the fact, the affair has singularly failed, since *Le Nord*, the Russian journal of Brussels, has noticed it.

I was fortunate enough to fall among the six thousand invited guests to the grand ball of the Hotel de Ville, given to the King of Bavaria on Thursday evening last. For the Queen of England, efforts were made at the Hotel de Ville, by opening new apartments, but especially by the decoration of one of its largest courts, to add new grandeur to this already magnificent palace. What was then accomplished was regarded as a miracle of art; the the ball to the King of Sardinia was improved upon the preceding, and now we have still an improvement upon the other two. King MAXIMILIAN looked astonished as he entered the court Louis XIV., an astonishment that was quite legitimate, in such a scene of unequaled splendor. The immense *salon des fêtes*, three hundred feet long, was, until lately, the miracle of this admirable palace; it has had to cede the superiority to the court Louis XIV. In this court gold and the finest marbles, flowers, statues, gushing fountains and cascades, are blended with a marvelousness of effect difficult to depict. The grand double or horse-shoe stairway out of which and under which the water gushes and falls in abundance into a basin ornamented with naiads and dolphins, adds immensely to the grandeur and beauty of this court, converted into a vast room. At the opposite end of this room the students of the *conservatoire de musique*, nearly two hundred in number, vocal and instrumental, were concealed in two immense *bosquets* of exotic plants and flowers, and, thus concealed from the promenaders of the court, furnished them at the same time the sweetest of music. The other twenty-four saloons of the palace were not, however, neglected in their ornamentation for this one. The sum paid alone for the loan of the living flowers and shrubs for this ball was $10,000, and flowers and shrubs are cheap in Paris.

The great crowd, as usual, was in the Salon des Fêtes, where STRAUSS' band was stationed, and where the *quadrille d'honneur* was danced. The King danced with the Princess MATHILDE; his *vis-à-vis* was the Prince NAPOLEON, who danced with the Princess MURAT-WAGRAM. The King MAXIMILIAN II. is in appearance about forty-five years of age. He is a slim, straight man, a little over the medium height. His face, while of the German type, and not handsome, is highly expressive and agreeable to look at. There is not a particle of hauteur in his bearing. On the occasion of the presentation of the diplomatic corps, he astonished those gentlemen with his fluency in speaking a variety of languages—English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. At the Hotel de Ville his Majesty wore a light blue uniform, with epaulettes and sword, and the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. The King and suite supped at one o'clock, then danced a quadrille, in which the Duke of MALAKOFF figured his corpulency and rich uniform in the company of Mlle. HAUSSMANN, and in which the King took some fancy steps not often seen in the French Court, and retired at 1½ o'clock, apparently with reluctance. The dancing, however, continued till broad daylight, and then those who remained were gratified with an unusual and curious sight. The whole façade of the Palace on the Place de Grève was illuminated by a dozen lines of gas burners, following the inflections of the architecture, and the effect of these in the dawn of the morning was most singular. The place was full of soldiers and carriages, drawn up in line, and the gray light of the morning, mingling in the bright illumination from the palace, fell on the burnished shakos and arms of the soldiers with a strange effect.

I heard many foreigners say at this ball, who had seen it for the first time, that none of the descriptions they had ever read gave them any conception of its grandeur. After such a declaration, which one can readily accept as true, there is no longer any encouragement to attempt a description. And yet it is always a surprise even to the *habitués*, for there is always some new beauty, some new magnificence of the decorative art.

The same cannot be said, however, of the aristocratic lions who flock to Paris within the last two or three years. In the month of May, 1830, while the King of Naples was being conducted to the Tuileries in the equipage of the Court, the crowd made an immense noise, and the event was the occasion of a veritable excitement in the city. An old woman, seated in an obscure corner of the Place Carrousel, and dressed in rags, cried out, "Babi a King! Under the Emperor we saw nothing but kings!" The Parisians of the second Empire can say as much, for Paris never saw within its walls more Sovereigns or Princes. Only the people are growing indifferent to these oft-repeated royal exhibitions.

If exactitude in their engagements is a rule with comets, we have but twelve days' grace between this and total annihilation. The unwelcome visitor and the destruction that is to follow in his wake, are announced for the thirteenth June, the day on which you will read these lines. Perhaps it is the near approach of this solemn event that gives such a vogue to the spiritualists. During HUME'S first three days' residence in the Champs Elysées, after his return from the United States, he was so besieged with visitors, petitions and petitioners, that he was obliged to change his residence. The Sunday after his arrival in France he had the honor of breakfasting with the Emperor and the King of Bavaria, at the Palace of Fontainebleau. On that occasion he attempted the production of some of his remarkable spiritual phenomena, but the fluid was not liquid and his phenomena were rather indifferent proofs of his power.

HUME has become nothing less than a King, or at least a Grand Duke of an invisible empire. He treats sovereigns and grandees as do these more common people. It would be difficult to predict to what result his influence is going to lead. He has placed his young sister, who is but 11 years old, at school, and professes himself to be a student. Two or three rivals are attempting to divide with him the honors of his diabolic reputation, and one, a Mr. BUCHANAN, has already made a certain impression in the saloons. If all this is to continue a comet, would not be a bad intervention to save the world from the scandal of having turned fool.

The Democratic party at Paris has constituted its Electoral Committee in the persons of Messrs. CARNOT, BENAZET, HENRI MARTIN, BEROLD, LAGLONY, and the deputations of the Democratic journals, the *Siècle*, the *Estafette*, and the *Courrier de Paris*. This Committee meets to-morrow to name the candidates of the party. It is pretended that the candidates likely to be chosen are: Messrs. CAVAIGNAC, CARNOT, MARIE HAVIN, REGUET, GARNON, FERDINAND DE LASTEYRIE, GARNIER PAGES, GOUDCHOUX, and BETHMONT. But, as several of these gentlemen refused to take the oath in 1852, it is more than doubtful whether they will now conform to the requirements of the law, in offering themselves as candidates, in view of the very meagre chance of election. It is hardly worth while to compromise their position of independence for an uncertainty.

The *Moniteur* yesterday morning published a decree setting down the 21st of this month as the day of election for the new Chamber. The number of electors inscribed are 9,521,220. "The Government, as in 1852, will propose its candidates to the electors, and they will make their choice." The Minister announces further, that with a few exceptions the Government will propose the same candidates as at the last election. But the Minister concludes by manifesting the hope that "the imperceptible minority of hostile parties, if they dare to appear, will drown themselves in an immense popular manifestation." The reader will not fail to perceive here a faithful illustration of the representative principle as it exists in France. The Government first says it will leave electors to their choice, a figure of speech parallel to that of the *Senatus Consulte*, which declares that there shall be a legislative power in France, when none exists. Then it is followed by another figure of speech which is exactly parallel to the fact, that France is a despotism, and when "hostile parties" raise their heads they are to be drowned—but not so much by an immense popular demonstration as by bayonets. But is it absolutely necessary to belong to a hostile party to vote in favor of another than the official candidate? Might there not be local or other objections to the Government candidate, independent of party? I think you will agree with me that none but a government steeped in despotic acts could have so far forgotten itself as to have issued an electoral bulletin containing the language I have quoted from this one.

The trial of the members of the secret society called the *Franc Juges*, arrested a month ago for conspiracy against the life of the Emperor and the integrity of the State, terminated in the conviction of nearly all of the forty-four on trial, and in the condemnation to longer or shorter terms of imprisonment. The trial was public, but the journals were prohibited from publishing it. It was shown that the society was very numerous, and that it was divided into sections of four men each. They met in the environs of the hill of Montmartre, and were presided over by a young man of 24, named AUCAIGNE, a law student, who is occupied in literary pursuits. They took the oath of secresy on poniards, and pledged themselves by eternal vows and the most terrible imprecations. It was in fact but a duplicate in its initiation, ordinances and objects of its terrible predecessor, the *Franc Juges* of the Revolution.

There is another secret society in France, as you know, called *La Marianne*. Recently it has been remarked that in certain quarters where republicanism is the prevailing sentiment of the people, a considerable number of children have been presented at the heptismal fount bearing the name of Marie-Anne.

A few nights ago, while the curtain was down at the theatre Porte St. Martin, a man stepped into the dress circle and threw a packet towards the pit. The packet soon became undone, and showered over the heads of the audience hundreds of written proclamations accusing the Government of deceiving the nation, and declaring the possibility of reducing the price of bread. The man escaped before the nature of the proclamations were made known.

The Court has taken up its residence at St. Cloud for the Summer. The King of Bavaria still remains at the Tuileries. A review of the cavalry will take place to-morrow in his honor at Longchamps, Bois de Bologne.

MALAKOFF.

YALE COLLEGE.

Presentation of the Wooden Spoon.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 17, 1857.

The Wooden Spoon Exhibition which took place last Monday evening, is universally conceded to have been a superior performance of its kind. This is the Junior Exhibition of those not allowed to speak at the "real original" performance, either on account of having received too low an appointment or none at all; for those who fall in the two or three grades below Second Disputes are not permitted to appear on Junior Exhibition Stage, unless they may wish to display their poetical talent or their knowledge of some one of the modern languages. But why the appellation, "Wooden Spoon Exhibition?" The name originated in the custom of presenting a large wooden spoon to the greatest glutton in his class. With the abolition of College Commons and the dispersion of students to private boarding houses, the eating powers of students could not be so satisfactorily determined as when all took their meals at the same table. But custom must be preserved; the spoon must be presented, and the question was to whom? All difficulties as to deciding were easily done away with by disregarding WHATELY'S rules. Thus: if a student eats a great deal he cannot be a good scholar. Such or such a person is not a good scholar, *ergo* he must eat a great deal. Present the spoon then to one who ranks among the poorer scholars and the custom will be preserved without departing from its original purpose.

Let the recipient be a jolly fellow and a general favorite and the certainty of selecting the proper person is still greater, for no "lean and hungry man" could be supposed to attain such a position among his classmates. So much for general principles; now for this particular occasion. Invitations as well as programmes are peculiar. The former were issued a week previous and had on a vignette a spoon drawn by four *ponies* which are making the best of their way to Parnassus, dimly seen in the distance. One cupid acts as charioteer, while another occupies the bowl of the spoon. The programmes have as a vignette a quartered shield, which contains on its several divisions two spoons crossed; a pair of balances with an appointment man tumbling from the elevated scale, and a spoon in the opposite scale. This quarter has the motto "*mene, mene, tekel upharsin.*" Then an appointment man is represented emerging from the small end of a horn, and the fourth quarter bears an inverted Phi Beta Kappa Key. The shield bears the motto, "*super sinistram lugemus,*" and beneath it is a spoon encircled with a scroll, on which is inscribed "*in hoc signo vinces.*" Long before the commencement of the exercises Brewster's Hotel was crowded. None need imagine that because these exercises are not conducted under the auspices of the faculty that the town's people frown on them. The audiences which attend are as select and numerous as any which attend any other of the college exercises.

The first thing on the programme was very naturally an "opening *load*." An infirm old Irishman limped over the stage, and trundling out a wheelbarrow with a load of programmes, proceeded to distribute them. Then came the "Latin Salutatory," which was delivered by C. RICHARDS, of Cincinnati. This performance was so unique that we give one or two passages:

Vobis inferis—vobis superis—vobis omnibus who are in hoc loco lo-night salutatiouem et hearty welcome do. Especially vobis a pulcherrime puellæ who grace have joyful occasionem cum your presence et beauty. O puellæ! puellæ! Why do you entice studentes ab suis libris at Chapel et reetum flirtere with vos: Why do you induce illos catchere several colds in noctis nis scrensdibus sub tuis windowibus? O crudeliesime virgines, why do you encourage dignifiedissimos seniores makero horrida noises in the Brothers Halle which they call musicam sed vos know discordiam esse.

Sophomores, Freshmen quoquo saluto. Vos conscientiosimi pueri who refused nobis cum ludere in manly sportibus limentes forsooth ne you might hurt somebody. O generosissimi juveres, qui nobis dedistis this nobilissimum societatem Gamma nuisance. O noble Sophomores, who are ut your motto dicit, "Qu donki all onol." * * * Et nunc Juniores nunc gloriosissimam '58 le maxime saluto. Non est mihi tempus, non est ability, recountare tua permagna actionem multa sunt. Tu es deeus Yalensis respected a studentibus, loved a virginibus atque envied ab omnibus. Si quis Tutor sit vir you respect him, si quis Tutor needs correction, you do your duty. Primi in bello, primi in pace, et primi in the hearts of your country women. Macte virtute ceto '58, now as ever, "Fortiter, Fideliter, Feliciter."

In explanation of a paragraph in the above it may be allowable to say that the present Sophomore Class when Freshmen Instituted a society ostensibly anti-secret, the title of which is Gamma Nu, and that their class motto, to Anglicise the Greek, is *ou dokein all' einai*.

A colloquy entitled "English Classics" succeeded the salutatory. It opened with a burlesque of a Faculty meeting—for every one in authority is deemed proper game at such a time as this, from the College Sweep to the Professors—and concluded with a recitation from the *Pickwick Papers*, much after the manner of an ordinary Greek recitation. The impersonations of different individuals in this, as well as in other colloquies, were too manifest to be mistaken, and drew forth shouts of laughter.

The programme next announced a piece of music by Dodworth's Band, but added in a foot note that said band "was excused on account of absence from the City." Then followed an original song to the tune of "Annie Laurie." Next was a philosophical oration on "the Comet," by H. ROYER, of Trappe, Penn., and then another colloquy entitled "Initiation." It was an excellent take-off of the initiation of the Freshmen into their secret societies by the Sophomores. Those who had been through the ordeal could appreciate the terrible stories which were employed to terrify those who personated Freshmen, and the fiendish noises which were made as they were being "put through." For be it known, that on these occasions Sophomores let their traditional hatred of Freshmen have free run and exhaust their powers in inventing means to terrify and frighten them, sometimes too, with pretty good success. The different parts in this colloquy were excellently acted. No. 8 was another original song. Air, Roealie the Prairie Flower. No. 9, a Poem by W. R. FRISBIE, of San Francisco, on the "Sunny Side of College Life." Then the audience roared over a violin solo, "Home Sweet Home," by an Amateur. The burlesque was so complete that a repetition was demanded.

The third and last of the colloquies was the "Committee Meeting." Here the curtain was lifted and outsiders given something of a peep behind the scenes as the way in which "Wooden Spoon Committees" conducted their meetings for business. It afforded an excellent opportunity which was not lost, for caricaturing obnoxious tutors, telling one or two excellent stories and hitting off, rather severely too, some recent occurrences in which students have had some interest. After another song, (air "Litoria,") J. RILEY, of Montrose, Pa., delivered an exceedingly amusing oration on the Aurora Borealis. It was one of the best performances of the evening, but want of space and regard to the feelings and theories of scientific men prevent our presenting the hypothesis by which this phenomenon was accounted for.

The exercises of the evening were closed with the "Spoon Addresses." J. E. KIMBALL, of Oxford, Mass., delivered an excellent presentation Address, and B. D. SLEIGHT, of Sag Harbor, L. I., the recipient of the Spoon, replied in suitable terms.

The spoon is as usual of rosewood, beautifully carved, and bears on a silver plate, the name of the recipient, together with the class motto, "*Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter.*"

That the spoon is no mere wooden ladle, may be inferred from the fact that it cost about thirty dollars.

The senior were to-day presented to the President in the College Chapel, and, notwithstanding the rain, their supplementary out-door exercises are now in progress.

W——G.

Insurance on Bonded Warehouses.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Your paper of Saturday morning contains the action of the Insurance Companies on the storage of free and bonded goods in one store; and, it seems to me, that there is far more excitement on this subject than the case warrants, or common sense approves. That the Government should complain of such deviation from their "Regulations" is easy to understand, but why these Companies should be so roused, not so easy. It is true, their rates are less on bonded than on free stores—*five cents* on the one hundred dollars. Is even this little difference a wise one? We think not. Let us look at the facts of the case: A Bonded Store may contain *sugar, sulphur, hemp, oil, &c.*—a little of the latter on a bale of hemp—and there is the materiel for combustion in a few hours. Adjoining this store is one with free goods, which may contain *guano, hides, horns, flour, &c.*—all incombustible, under almost any circumstances, and yet by this arbitrary rule of the Insurance Companies, the Bonded Store has a preference in their rates.

The supposed spontaneous combustion of hemp was the cause of a fire in THORNE'S Bonded Warehouse in Brooklyn some years since, and at this moment there are large quantities stored in this City. Why then this difference of rates on Bonded Stores? Is there more care or vigilance? By whom? Does not the same Storekeeper have the same supervision of both? Is he not equally interested in both? It is true, a Custom-House officer is to affix his lock to the door, at the close of business—not as a fire committee—and he rarely or never enters a storehouse.

Again: Suppose the bales of straw had been ordered out of RAXTER'S Bonded Store by the Custom-House officer, they would have been placed in a free store, and, it may be, with equally or more valuable goods, would the Insurance Companies have suffered less? Straw and hay in bales are recognized articles of insurance, and are contained in the same list with sugar, hemp, &c.

And now let me ask, who has the greatest interest in the preservation of property, either in bonded or free warehouses? The Insurance Companies, who, by the loss of a few hundred thousand dollars, may very their profits one per cent. in six or twelve months, and which is divided among a large number of stockholders, or the unfortunate warehouseman, who, in one hour, may see the anticipated and unisured profits of many months swept away before his anxious eyes?

The periodical visits of the Insurance Inspector can do no harm; but will it be pretended for a moment that his vigilance can be compared to the deep interest of the warehouse proprietor and storekeeper? One word as to the insurance certificate required by the Secretary of the Treasury for bonded stores: It is not correct that he requires that all of them should be *first class*; he recognises several classes, according to the nature of the goods to be stored. A glance at the printed "Regulations" shows this. It is also suggested that no ingress or egress be allowed, except through the office of the stores. Is it meant that horses and carts are to be driven through the counting-house? The warehouse burned a few days since, was a first-class store, and had no public passage through it, and yet it took fire.

AN OLD MERCHANT.

The English Railway System—Its Cost and Profits.

From the London Times, June 5.

Three hundred millions of money, (1,500,000,000,) at the very least, have been invested in the Railways of this country. There are thousands of men still living who can recollect when the whole National Debt of the kingdom, though then considered incredible, was but 240 millions, and even now the figures symbolizing railway property represent an amount equivalent to one third of our proceeds State obligations. Now, when it is asserted—no doubt with substantial accuracy—that the average profit upon these investments in this tranquil, prosperous, and well governed country is only £3 12s. 4d. per cent., and that of all the Railways established and at work three only have their shares quoted at a premium, nobody will deny that the proprietors, if not an ill-used, are certainly an unfortunate body: nor are we in the least degree disposed to wonder or complain at the agitation which they seem to be preparing, and which they inaugurated at the metropolitan meeting reported in our columns of yesterday. There is no need for expatiating on the "widow's annuity," or the "orphan's patrimony," or any other particular investment appealing with special force to public sympathy. All this is comprised in the bare mention of the aggregate at stake. Hundreds of millions could not possibly be subscribed without the destinies of thousands of families being involved in the success of the venture. It is equally manifest that in the security and productiveness of such a mass of property the interests of every individual in the community must be more or less concerned. Nobody can doubt the reality or magnitude of the evil: the only question is as to its cause, and as to the remedy which can be most hopefully applied.

We can readily excuse the splenetic force of expression in which the sufferers depict what they consider their grievances, and in some respects their protests are undoubtedly well founded. It was certainly hard upon railway shareholders that they should be visited at once both with legislative control and unrestricted competition. From one, at least, of these conditions they might have expected to be spared. When the State grants a monopoly it should, of course, see to some equity of dealing between the monopolist and the public; but, when it leaves those dealings to find their level by the natural operations of trade, direct intervention assumes a gratuitous and oppressive aspect. Railway shareholders complain that legislation which controls their proceedings, regulates their prices, and limits their profits, should also expose them to the risk of being undersold by competing lines, and their expostulations are so far reasonable enough. It cannot be denied, in fact that our whole policy in these railway transactions would have admitted of incalculable improvement if we could have brought the experience of 1857 to the deliberations of 1845. Money might have been saved in all quarters alike, proprietors might have had heavier profits, passengers better accommodations at lower rates, and the country at large a greater amount of benefit. In justice, however, to the statesmen and legislators of those days, it must be remembered that the question was entirely new, while the fault charged to their account amounts, after all, to little more than an omission of control over those very bodies who now complain of the results of freedom. It is not fair to say that the extravagance of enterprise and competition was the immediate work of our rulers; these elements of mischief were supplied by the speculators themselves, and all that the Government neglected was the restriction of this exuberance within what, as is now discovered, would have been more salutary bounds. Yet it is by no means improbable that if a policy of repression had been actually adopted it would have been held accountable for all the mishaps and deficiencies afterwards experienced, and the late Sir ROBERT PEEL might be denounced, perhaps at this very moment, as the arch obstructor of railway development in England.

As regards the minor grievances alleged on behalf of railways, there is not quite so much to be said. If they are heavily rated for the relief of the poor, it must at any rate be plain, after recent discussions, that there is plenty of other property in the same case. If they are undersold by the Post-Office in the parcel-carrying department, the fact is only an unavoidable incident in the progress of public accommodation. The Post-Office has machinery pervading every quarter of the kingdom with its ramifications, and to expect that this machinery should be withheld from the service of the public, in order that railways might have more parcels to deliver at such stations as they touch, is utterly preposterous. Still more injudicious was the complaint that companies should be charged so heavily for their dealings with the lives and limbs of Her Majesty's subjects, while, as regards the limitation of profits so feelingly put forth, if the course is clear up to 10 per cent., and the average performances at present lie under 3½, there is surely scope for about as much expansion as can be anticipated just yet.

However, we are not concerned to gainsay the assertion that Railways have here and there been harshly treated, and certainly we should rejoice to see this immense aggregate of property producing better returns, and bearing a more becoming value in the market. But, after saying this much, we are bound to add, that a very considerable portion of the hardships alleged is traceable to the conduct of the companies themselves. In what respects, indeed—to go at once to the very marrow of the question—have Railways disappointed their proprietors? Certainly not in the amount of receipts, for, as regards the returns per mile from goods and passenger traffic, we doubt if there is a single line in the kingdom which has not exceeded the most sanguine estimates of produce originally formed. The public, then, have done all and more than all their part in the way of encouragement; they have been most liberally forthcoming with their patronage and their money, and the only reason why profits are small is, that these returns are intercepted in their way to the pockets of the shareholders by the enormous claims which must be satisfied before any dividend can be declared. The simple truth is not that fares, as a general rule, have been pushed too low by competition—not that traffic has been obstructed by a carrying department of the Administration itself—not that mailbags are conveyed at a loss—not, in short, that anything keeps money out of the railway tills—but that too many mouths have to be filled from the produce before the actual proprietors can come in for their turn. The receipts, in short, of Railway Companies are abundant, and would be remunerative enough in most cases, even after working expenses had been defrayed;—what impairs the dividend is not the smallness of the division total, but the number of the divisors. *And what created this hungry multitude?* Why, the greed, the ambition, the conflicts, and the limitation of the companies themselves, which so swelled the capital on which interest was to be paid that even an unexpected fertility in returns has proved insufficient for the objects desired.

There is another point, too, which cannot be passed over without destruction to the soundness of the whole argument. Why is it that property which, if not so productive as it ought to be, is at any rate producing upon an average between 3 and 4 per cent., should be quoted at such disproportionate prices in the share-market? Very likely £3 12s. 4d. is too small a rate of interest, but it is higher than Consols, and the security is only inferior in its character to *terra firma* itself. Nothing advanced at the meeting explained the ugly fact that of all these numerous cessions three only were quoted at a premium. This fact can be interpreted only by the indefinite distrust to which uncertainty gives rise, and this uncertainty in the public mind is due to the obscurity of railway accounts. Nobody knows the exact truth, and the want of knowledge has a worse effect than the truth could have, if it were ever so bad. Let the worst be known, and men will soon come forward to make it better, for this is proverbially the point at which things mend. Provided there was nothing behind the scenes—no mischief to come out by and by when all was thought to be over—the natural and unvarying elasticity of such property in a country like this would soon be reckoned upon to bring things round. The road to a rise in shares lies through a real and incontestable audit.

In the main, the improvement of railway property must rest with the shareholders themselves. If there are any points on which legislation presses them unfairly, they will have the good wishes of the public in agitating for redress, and, independently of such points, if the authority of Parliament can enable them in any way to act more effectively for their own relief, we trust that they may obtain the facilities desired. The aggregate and taxable wealth of the nation, as was observed at the meeting, is affected by the depreciation of funds enormous, and the question assumes an importance truly imperial. But even Parliament itself cannot recall what is past, and the counterpoise is only to be found in good management and resolution. Let the companies first deal as liberally with the public as the public does with them: not stint their accommodation, not cut down their working staff, not curtail the very indulgences to which they are driven. If they are forced to carry a passenger 60 miles for 5s., they need not expose their ill will and their caprice by charging 7s. 6d. for one-half of the identical distance. Let them abstain of their own accord from slashing at each other's throats, and not pray the Legislature to make them well-behaved by compulsion. Above all, let them look boldly into their own affairs, and give the public the benefit of their discoveries; and, if they do this for themselves, they will do more than "a strong Government, and a willing Parliament," and even "Lord PALMERSTON" himself can ever do for them.

The Bunker Hill Celebration—Letters Received.

The following letters from invited guests were received at the Bunker Hill celebration on the 17th:

From President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 13, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your kind invitation, on behalf of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to be present on their approaching anniversary at the inauguration of "a statue of Gen. JOSEPH WARREN near the spot where he fell." I regret that public duties of grave and pressing importance will prevent me from enjoying this privilege.

The erection of a statue to Gen. WARREN is a tribute of gratitude eminently due to the memory of the first great martyr in the cause of American independence. At the present moment it cannot fail to have a happy effect in recalling the memory of the present generation from topics of dangerous political excitement to the heroic age of the Republic,—"to the times which tried men's souls." Gen. WARREN no more belongs to Massachusetts than the Father of his Country belongs to Virginia. The name and the fame of the heroes and statesmen of the Revolution belong to the United States of America as a common property,—as a glorious bond of union between the several States. May the day never arrive when this bond shall be severed, and when the people, with sacreligious hands, shall tear down the temple erected and dedicated by their great forefathers to the Constitution, to the Union, and to civil and religious liberty!

Repeating my regrets that I cannot be with you on this interesting occasion, I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.

From Vice-President Breckinridge.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Thursday, May 7, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Upon my return home a few days ago, after a temporary absence, I found your letter of the 7th ult., inclosing an invitation to me from the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to be present at the Eighty-second Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, when it is proposed to put a statue of Gen. WARREN on the battle grounds.

I have delayed an answer in the hope of being able to accept the invitation, but I regret now to say that professional and other engagements will make it impossible for me to leave Kentucky. It would give me very great pleasure to visit New England, for the first time, on the grateful errand of honoring the memory of one of the most striking and heroic characters in our history, and of contributing in some small degree to revive the feelings that marked the era of WARREN and his compatriots.

It increases my regret that I am unable to attend, since Mr. CHOATE has been kind enough to express through you a desire for my presence. Please to present him my cordial regard, and accept for yourself the wishes of your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., President Bunker Hill Monument Association.

From Ex-President Pierce.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. H., Monday, June 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Engagements which cannot well be deferred, forbid my acceptance of your invitation to be present at the inauguration of the Statue of General WARREN on the 17th inst.

It gratifies me to know that the eighty-second anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is to be signalized by ceremonies so appropriate and interesting, and you will have my sympathies on the occasion, and my best wishes for all that can make the day pleasant and memorable.

The regret which I feel in not being able to participate with you, is enhanced by recollections which are revived with peculiar freshness in this locality, when, during the earlier years of my life, I enjoyed, to so large an extent, intercourse with officers and soldiers of the Revolution, who settled in this region after the close of the war.

It occurs to me as an agreeable reminiscence, that 49 years after Gen. WARREN fell, it was my privilege to be present, when 14 of the survivors of the battle, the anniversary of which you are to commemorate—all at that time residents of this town—were assembled under the hospitable roof of one of the number. They have passed away with the generation of the Revolutionary epoch. There is no survivor now.

Rejecting all sentiments and opinions calculated to lower our estimate of what the valor and wisdom of the fathers of the Republic achieved, let us manifest our reverence for their memory, not only by the erection of suitable monuments, but by taking the more earnest heed to their example and precepts.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks for your kind consideration, and believe me very truly,

Your friend and serv't, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., WM. W. WHEILDON, Esq., TIMOTHY T. SAWYER, Esq., Committee, &c., Charlestown, Mass.

From Gov. Wise of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, May 25, 1857.

SIR: I beg you to thank the Committee for their invitation to me to attend their celebration of the eighty-second anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June next, and to express my regret at my inability to attend. Public duties, at that time especially to be discharged, will prevent my leaving Virginia. Coming through you, sir,—a WARREN—this invitation is very acceptable to me; for though this Union shall be torn, if it must be, by some madness or other, and though the sun of our destiny as a nation shall set in gloom and a night of darkness, and though fratricidal blood shall flow by the hand of folly and stain the hearths of our homes hereafter, I can never forget Old Massachusetts,—her Bunker Hill, her WARRENS, her ADAMSES, her HANCOCK, her hall—her sister hall—once to Virginia—in "times which tried men's souls." No, never, never, never! *May God revive our Revolutionary feelings!*

Very gratefully, yours,

HENRY A. WISE.

Military Movements at the West.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, May 21, 1857.

SIR: I send you an outline of the movement of troops from this post during the past week, believing that it may prove of interest to some of your many readers.

Lieut. Colonel J. E. JOHNSTON, 1st Cavalry, with two squadrons 1st Cavalry and two companies 6th Infantry, left on the 16th. Col. J. will run the southern boundary of Kansas, and act against any hostile tribes he may meet.

First Squadron—Companies C and I, Capt. T. J. Wood, commanding—Company C, Capt. Wood; Company I, Capt. G. T. Anderson and Lieut. E. Ingraham. *Second Squadron*—Companies F and K, Capt. D. W. De Saussure, commanding—Company F, Capt. De Saussure, 1st Lieut. E. Otis, 2d Lieut. J. A. Thompson; Company K, 1st Lieut. D. Bell, commanding, 2d Lieut. J. H. Taylor: Company K, 6th Infantry, Capt. R. B. Garnette, 2d Lieut. O. K. McLemore; Company E, 6th Infantry, 2d Lieut. J. A. Smith, commanding. Lieut. J. R. Church, 1st Cavalry, Quartermaster; Surgeon J. J. B. Wright, Medical Officer.

Major J. SEDGWICK, with two squadrons 1st Cavalry left on the 18th. Major SEDGWICK goes against the Cheyenne Indians.

First Squadron—Companies E and H, commanded by Capt. S. D. Sturgis; Company E, Capt. Sturgis, 2d Lt. E. A. Crittenden; Company H, Capt. E. W. B. Newby, 1st Lt. Jas. McIntyre; 2d Lt. E. Long. *Second Squadron*—Companies G and D, Capt. Jas. McIntosh commanding; Company G, 2d Lieut. G. D. Bayard commanding; Company D, Capt. McIntosh, 1st Lieut. D. S. Stanley; 2d Lieut. L. L. Lomax, Adjutant 1st; F. Wheaton, Quartermaster; Assistant Surgeon E. N. Coney, Medical Officer.

Col. E. V. Sumner, with one squadron 1st Cavalry, left on the 20th.

Squadron, companies B and A, Capt. W. N. R. Beall commanding; company B, 1st Lieut. P. Stockton commanding; company A, Capt. Beall, 1st Lieut. J. N. Perkins, 2d Lieut. R. H. Riddick; 2d Lieut. A. C. Colburn, Adjt.; 1st Lieut. J. E. B. Stuart, Reg. Quartermaster: Assistant Surgeon C. Brewer, Medical Officer.

One squadron 2d Dragoons will join Colonel Sumner at Fort Kearney, and three companies 6th Infantry at Fort Laramie. Col. S. will go against the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and other hostile tribes, and will unite with Major Sedgwick in the Cheyenne country, near Bent's Fort.

The Charge Against the Mayor of Chicago—John Wentworth's Official Account of His Arrest.

From the Chicago Democrat, June 12.

A grand conspiracy was formed between the Know-Nothings, under the lead of Judge MORRIS, and the Border Ruffians, under the lead of Judge DOUGLAS, on Monday last, to arrest the Mayor while presiding over the meeting of the Common Council that evening. The conspirators used Mr. STARKWEATHER'S post-master (PRICE) and Judge DOUGLAS' mail agent (PAUL DENNIE)—the latter a discharged policeman—to trump up the charge against the Mayor of robbing the mails, because men at work on his farm had carried thereto at sundry times a few old mail bags, which had been sent to the Mayor many years ago while he was member of Congress, containing garden seeds and public documents. These old bags laid about the *Democrat* office for years, as of no account, save for the boys in the office to do errands with, and the men in the country to carry out (according to the testimony of DENNIS) salt fish, bacon, bran, meal, &c., &c., in. DENNIS testified that one of the bags smelt very strongly of fish, and it was proven that it was really a fish bag, and had been repeatedly brought into the city for the purpose of taking back fish to the suburbans.

Judges DOUGLAS and MORRIS sent this DENNIS to the farm to get some of these bags and make profert of them in open court. Having found them, he hurried back and got out a warrant, called all the conspirators together and agreed to arrest the Mayor in his chair, try him before a United States Commissioner and incarcerate him that night. They anticipated a glorious gratification of revenge on the occasion. The blacklegs, and thieves, and shysters around the Police Court and the disappointed and dissatisfied generally, with many who have had the misfortune to get into the watchhouse, were let into the secret. The appearance of so many suspicious persons around the Court House made the police a little on the alert, but all at once the courage of the conspirators oozed out. Besides, the United States Marshal was quite refractory. He declined to be made the instrument of any such base design. He would neither serve the papers himself, while the Council was in session, nor give them up for any one else to serve until the Council adjourned. Thus the Council was not broken up, for the reason that DOUGLAS, MORRIS & Co. could not find a man to do what they wished to do themselves, but dared not.

On Tuesday morning the Mayor, with his attorneys, Messrs. STUART & HOYNE, called upon Judge DRUMMOND and insisted that he try the matter, instead of the United States Commissioner, who was a stranger to Mr. WENTWORTH, but whom the conspirators had led the public to believe was in their interest.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Judge DRUMMOND appeared on the bench. We never saw a man more chop-fallen than was the late Know-Nothing candidate for Governor at his appearance. He could hardly go through with the usual speech of his, about his not being prepared, not having investigated the case, &c., &c. He, however, went through with the speech that he made on the Shirley fizzle, his face continually blanching, all but his nose, which kept continually reddening.

Judge DOUGLAS would not come into the hall at all.

Postmaster PRICE was running round among the Nebraska men, complaining that there was some misunderstanding. He said he wanted the United States Commissioner, and not DRUMMOND, to sit.

But the case went on, and it was proved by DENNIE that the mail bags were scattered about in every printing office in the city, and by others that they were scattered about in several of the neighboring counties for the purpose of buying wheat, potatoes, &c.

It was proved by KELSEY, late United States Mail Agent, that DOUGLAS and WENTWORTH had a great many bags with seeds and public documents, and that neither of them had either been requested or expected to return their bags, or that either of them had ever done so.

Judge DRUMMOND here stated the case, and said that he had received a great many books from the General Government, and that they came in valuable boxes. He had never felt obligated to return these boxes, nor should he bags under the same circumstances. But if the Government should make a demand, he should think that the boxes and bags both ought to be returned.

The audience here broke out in a deafening round of applause, and for a time interrupted the Judge, who, at length, explained the difference between bags in the mail service and bags directed and labelled to members of Congress, containing documents for them to distribute to their constituents.

At the close the audience broke out into another round of applause, whereat Judge MORRIS' face grew paler and his nose redder, and he apologized to the Court for the part he and his brother Nebraska men had taken. He hoped neither the Judge

shrink from my duty to maintain the law, in consequence of any popular excitement, no matter what the results might be. I should be recreant to every principle of duty if I should fail to enforce a law to its very extent, against those who are attempting to violate and set aside the laws, because they do not themselves happen to approve of them. I should be recreant to the public as a Magistrate, if I did not protect the public peace by enforcing the law to its full extent. The time has come when that must be done by those entrusted with judicial power, or we shall cease to be protected by law, and the safety of the public will be destroyed.

But your case does not present these features. There is some color of a license for your visits to the Quarantine, and although I am compelled to pronounce in this case what may be considered, under the circumstances, a severe sentence, yet at the same time, I shall exercise my discretion to the utmost limit in your behalf, because I believe the object of punishment is answered when it is understood that the law is to be enforced. And there is something in the suggestion of your counsel, that this is the first attempt to enforce the law. This is a new statute, and it is sufficient for the ends of justice that it is understood it shall be enforced. If there are other invasions—if other cases of violation of the law are brought before me, after this example, I shall most assuredly punish them to the utmost extent of the law. In your case I shall impose the most lenient sentence I can.

The sentence of the Court is, that you be fined $100, and stand committed until it is paid.

After some remarks to the Court by Ragans' counsel, Ragans went to the Clerk's desk and paid the fine.

ALDERMAN WILSON HELD TO BAIL.

Alderman Wilson appeared in Court and surrendered himself. He was held to bail in $5,000. Devlin the Mayor's Street Commissioner, went bail for him. We have elsewhere related more fully what occurred.

Eliza Flynn, an old, well-dressed woman, who was brought into Court in a fainting condition, pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit bank bills, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

George Smith and Abraham Lawkins pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and were sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

In the case of Henrietta Churchill, a resident in a house of prostitution, charged with stealing a diamond ring from the keeper of said house, the District Attorney declined to prosecute, on account of the doubtful nature of the evidence in all such cases. She was discharged.

Catharine Miller was tried for stealing silk, valued at $75, from the store of Converse, Todd & Co., Canal-street, on June 3. The evidence was very clear. The jury found her guilty, and the Recorder sentenced her to two years in the State Prison.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a batch of indictments. They made no presentment, as it was expected they would. As they had finished their business the Court discharged them.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Daniel H. Pierce was tried for manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of Joshua Weekes, by a blow with his fist. The parties met in a grocery store, corner of Stanton and Lewis streets, and had some angry words. Weekes was very drunk. Pierce struck him and he fell down helpless. He was taken home, and died three days afterwards.

Dr. Chapin testified that he attended the deceased, who died of erysipelas of the head, and of delirium tremens. The erysipelas was produced by the blow, but if deceased had not been laboring under delirium tremens, the blow would not have been fatal.

The Jury found Pierce guilty. Sentence was deferred till to-day.

James Burke and John Murphy were charged with stealing a boat, the property of Patrick Gallagher. The testimony was insufficient, and the District-Attorney withdrew the charge.

The Court will pass sentences to-day, when the June term will close.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—June 18.

Before Justices Osborne and Brownell.

The majority of those who were brought before the bar were, as usual, discharged, in the absence of the prosecuting witnesses. Fighting and stealing were the charges against most of the prisoners.

William Jones stole a silver watch, worth $15, from Henry Morsoge, of No. 192 Madison-street. He snatched it from the complainant in the street. There were two other young men with him at the time, (June 15.) Found guilty, penitentiary for 4 months.

Eliza Cox was accused by Matilda Nelson of stealing a ten-dollar gold-piece, a dollar bill, and some change, from Matilda Nelson. It was alleged that Eliza was at the complainant's room, June 14, and after she left, a pocket book containing the money was missing. The same amount was found on her person.

Judge Osborne—Where did you get the money?

Prisoner—It belongs to my brother's boss, who is in Ticonderoga. She produced a letter from her brother, mentioning her possession of such money; but the Judge said "gammon" to this. She went to Ludlow-st., and the complaint was dismissed for want of sufficient evidence.

Adam Groke was charged with assaulting Philomela Groke, his wife, with his fist, at No. 196 Stanton-street, June 14. The woman appeared against him and procured his conviction, and then, at her request, sentence was suspended. He had been held in $300 to answer.

Angelo Damico was brought up at the instance of Alice Sweeny, of No. 89 Park-street, who complained of him for assaulting her and throwing a stone at her, which struck her in the side of the head, June 15. The prosecuting witness failed to appear, and he was discharged.

Eliza Derwin stole a bank bill. After hearing witnesses, the Judge asked her what she had to say. She commenced to tell a long yarn about matters which were foreign to the charge, and Judge Osborne cut her short—"I guess you're a slick one," said he. "Penitentiary for 3 months."

A boy, named Charles Keefe, was complained of for petit larceny. He had stolen some knives and forks worth $2. He was discharged on a complaint of theft only last Saturday. Sent to House of Refuge. Edwin Kerswell, No. 356 Broadway, the owner of the property, caught him in the act.

James Morrissey caught John Wilhelm in the act of stealing a box of starch, worth $2, belonging to him, June 16, at No. 32 Centre-street, Morrissey's place of business. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Thomas Hunter was accused by Mary O'Donoell, No. 95 Cherry street, of stealing her shawl. He was discharged, the witness failing to appear.

Mary Johnson was charged with an assault and battery of John Zahn, at No. 189 East Twenty-eighth-street, June 14. It was alleged that she struck him with her fist, but Zahn did not appear, and the Judge told her to go.

Cornelius Sullivan, on the 15th of June, stole a piece of timber from the site of the old Brick Church, Cyrus Goodman entered the complaint. The stick was found in the possession of the accused. He was found guilty, and sentence suspended.

Ann Daner, charged with petit larceny in stealing a shawl worth $7 from Mary Boylan, in the City Prison, was found with the property in her possession by Officer Davis, of the Twenty-first Ward. No one appeared against her, and she was discharged.

Jeffrey Hoskins struck Thomas Lyons in the face with his fist, threw him down and pounded him while down. He was found guilty and remanded until Saturday.

Jasper F. Cropsey, of No. 335 Canal-street, dry-goods merchant, had a piece of lawn containing 20 yards, value $4 stolen from him by Mary McDarby, on Monday. She came into the store for the purpose of purchasing some lawns, and secreted the goods under her cloak. The parcel accidentally fell to the floor, and she was immediately apprehended and taken before Justice Davison, who committed her. She was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Joseph Eagan threw pieces of wood, brickbats, and potatoes at Eliza Taylor, on Saturday, about 5 o'clock, and she brought a charge of assault and battery against him. The complainant testified that she kept a store at No. 255 Tenth-avenue, where the occurrence took place, and related the circumstances of the quarrel and assault. Counsel asked her what kind of a store she kept.

Witness—I keep dry goods and other things—a little liquor.

It seemed Eagan had previously complained of her to see as the result of disorderly characters, and his counsel tried to convince the Judge that this was the reason of her entering the complaint against him.

Judge Osborne—Oh, I think this complaint very frivolous; the prisoner will be compelled to pay his lawyer, and that will be punishment enough in all conscience. It would have been cheaper to pay $5 fine in the first place, than to pay $10 fees to counsel. We find him guilty and suspend sentence.

Thomas Flynn and Daniel Curtain were brought to the bar for assaulting William Flynn, whom, it was alleged, they knocked down and beat cruelly on June 6, at No. 31½ Whitehall-street. The complainant did not appear, and they were discharged.

A fancy-looking man, named Daniel Matthews, flashily dressed and mustachioed, had a quarrel with Mary A Eason, at No. 23 Thompson-street. The complainant—a pretty woman, Judge Brownell said, (aside)—testified that Matthews beat and kicked her in a shameful manner, on the 7th of this month. She had had a previous quarrel with him, when he struck her and she threw a glass of beer at him. The prisoner said she threw a glass camphene lamp at him at the time of the assault.

Judge Osborne—Was that before or after you struck her?

Prisoner (facetiously)—Well, it was at the same time.

Judge—She testifies, and so do other witnesses, that you struck her first, and she had a right to strike you back. That's a pretty thing for a man like you to strike a woman, isn't it? We find you guilty and fine you $20.

The prisoner looked at the Judge as if it would afford him infinite satisfaction to commit $20 worth of assault on him, and then slowly left the bar.

Christiana Kaib, a German woman, denied that she stole an Ambrotype, worth $4, from Wm. Tomlinson, No. 441 Broadway, on the 9th of May. She was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

Catharine Scanlon and Ann Murphy, two Irish women, had a sort of knock-down and drag-out, rough-and-tumble and no-quarter fight on Saturday. Ann considered herself the aggrieved party; she seems to have got the worst of it and perhaps thought matters might be squared and a balance struck between them by procuring Catharine's immurement in the Tombs. She testified that the prisoner struck her with a shovel and a saucer. The prisoner at the bar (with a child in her arms) claimed that she was the attacked party. The complainant wanted the case postponed. "The other woman has got all me witnesses drunk," said she. The Judge would not consent to this, and at once went on examining witnesses.

The Court—(To Counsel)—Don't make too much out of it. It was a fair field-fight, it seems to me. A drawn battle. Let her go.

The feminine pugilists looked fistic uffs at each other and departed.

Henry Steiffer who, on Tuesday, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery and was remanded, was brought up to be sentenced. Judge Osborne asked the Clerk if he had been in prison since Tuesday. The Clerk said he had. "Well," said the Judge, "that's punishment enough. Let him go."

Two interesting young women with heavy veils over their faces were next brought to the bar to be sentenced. Emma A. Field and Julia Montague, the prisoners, on the 11th of June entered the store of Lane & Porter, No. 72 Canal street, with the purpose ostensibly of making purchases. After examining some of their goods, they were about to leave, when a clerk perceived a piece of jaconet which Emma had under her arm, which was the property of the firm, and which she was apparently about to purloin. An officer was called, and they were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and detained on a charge of petit larceny. Emma had been but six months in the City, and had come from the country. Respectable persons gave her a very good general character. She, however, was adjudged guilty, and was directed to pay a fine of $15. She asked that an officer might go with her to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where she had given up $15, all the money she possessed, on her arrest. Justice Osborne said he could not send an officer with her; if any one of them saw fit to volunteer to go with her, he might do so. An officer immediately volunteered, and went after the money. The other prisoner was discharged.

A pause now ensued in the proceedings of the Court. "Mr. Johnson," said Judge Osborne, "what impedes the wheels of Justice?" "We're waiting for the prisoner Kauffman," said the clerk, "his trial was to be resumed this morning before your Honor and Justice Connolly." The crier adjourned the Court for a few moments. Judge Connolly soon after took his seat beside Judge Osborne, and Frederick Kauffman, charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 283 Water-street, was brought before the bar. After some conversation with counsel he was discharged. "This is the third time you have been discharged on complaint of keeping a bad house," said Judge Connolly to the prisoner; "orders will be given to Captain Ditchett to keep his eye on you. Take care that you are not caught here again."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, June 19, 1857—6 P. M.

The rainy weather impedes business.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $8 12½@$8 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES WAX—Yellow is scarce, and held above the views of buyers.

CANDLES—The market is rather tame; prices show no important change.

COFFEE—The demand is generally limited; prices are sustained. Last evening an invoice of 2 600 bags Rio, received ₱ *Azalia*, was sold at 10½c., 4 months credit, ₱ lb. We quote: Java, 15½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c; St. Domingo, 11¼c.; Bahia, 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Dull and drooping, with more sellers than buyers.

COTTON—Is quiet, yet firm, as previously represented.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	13	13
Middling	14	14	14½	14½
Good Middling	14½	14½	14¾	14¾
Middling Fair	14¾	14¾	15	15¼
Fair	15	15¼	15½	15¾

FISH—All kinds are lightly dealt in at heavy and declining prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is very dull, heavy and irregular. Sales—6,000 bbls.

Inferior State, ₱ bbl	$5 80@$6 00
Ordinary State	$5 00@$5 10
Straight State	6 15@ 6 25
Extra State	6 30@ 6 60
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 45
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 25@ 6 45
Fancy Michigan	6 35@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 6 85
Extra Ohio	7 75@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	6 60@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 50@10 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@10 50

Canadian is quite heavy and is a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported of about 500 bbls., in lots, at from $6 20@$6 for superfine to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern continues in lack request, at nearly all quoted prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,500 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid, at $4 25@$5 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and infirm, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in pretty fair request, chiefly for home use, at, however, somewhat easier rates. Sales 16,500 bushels, including prime Western White on terms not disclosed; and fair do. Red (club) at $1 50@$1 52 ₱ bushel. Rye has not varied much. 1,700 bush. found buyers at $1 20@$1 25 ₱ bushel. The nominal range is from $1 20@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Barley is also unchanged. A parcel of Barley Malt has been disposed of at $1 85 ₱ bushel. Oats attract more attention and are now worth 62c.@65c. for Western; 64c.@68c. for State; 58c.@61c. for Canadian; and 52c.@56c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is still sparingly sought after, and is less valuable. Sales 18,000 bushels, at 86c.@87c. for Mixed in store; 88c.@90c. for Yellow; and 89c.@95c. for White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Small sales of River transpired, at 75c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are lightly dealt in, yet holders claim full prices.

LEAD—Quiet at former figures.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair request, and is quoted pretty firm.

LIME—Rockland, inactive and nominal.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited, and prices favor buyers. Porto Rico, 60c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 54c.@60c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c. @75c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Common Resin is salable and firm, at $1 92½@$1 95 ₱ 310 lbs. No change of moment in other kinds of Resin, in Tar, or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine is more freely sought after, and is worth 44½c. @46c., the bulk of the sale being at 45c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The general inquiry continues very moderate at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker, but Mess is less valuable, while Prime is firm. Sales, 2,800 bbls., in lots, at $22 90@$23 for Mess; closing at $23, with no eagerness among factors to sell at such a price; and $19 20@$19 25 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy at 11c.@11¼c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet and nominal at 11¾c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at languid prices. The transactions since our last reach about 550 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $15 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do. ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef, $26@$31 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $23@$23 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty and in very moderate demand, at 15c @20c., for new Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good new State, and 23c.@35c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in moderate demand at full rates—$4 25@$5 25 for ordinary to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Appear inactive,—owing, chiefly, to the difference existing in relation to prices.

TALLOW—There were 20,000 lbs. Prime sold at yesterday's quotations.

TEAS—The demand is fair, and prices are well supported.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet firm. Sales since Tuesday last: 98 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 14c.@22c; and 165 cases Seed Leaf at 12c to 26½c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales transpired, to-day, of 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 31½c @32c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and languid. To Liverpool—Cotton, 3-. ₱ bale; Flour, 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 2½d @ 3½d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 6d.@9d. ₱ tierce; Resin, 5d.@7d ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 7s 6d.@12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DIRECTED TO "THE CASHier of the Broadway Bank," containing a draft on John Stroud, Jr., & Co., of New-Orleans, dated June 9, at 30 days, for $500. The public are notified against negotiating it, and the finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to JOHN H. BIRD, No. 52 John-st.

LOST—FIREMAN'S BADGE NO. 2,850. A SUITable reward will be paid for the return of the same. P. A. RUNDELL, No. 231 Water-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

PAULINE L'ESTRAGE will upon the receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, return to any person a true picture of their past, present and future life from a specimen of their handwriting; give a picture of future wife or husband, advice in lawsuits, love affairs, journeys, &c. Address, postpaid, PAULINE L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-Office.

FIRST PRIZE HUNGARIAN WINES!

THE GOLD MEDAL
OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1855,
For sale by FREDERICK S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-st.

STEREOSCOPES.—A FRESH ARRIVAL OF Instruments and Views
STATTAFEY,
ME. AND MRS. CAUDLE,
MARRIAGES,
BAPTISMS,
BURIAL SCENES,
LANDSCAPES, &c.

This is the greatest wonder of the Photographic Art and the most fascinating and wonderful illusion ever known.

No home without a Stereoscope.

For sale at the London Stereoscopic Company's Agency, W. HALL & SON, Fisco Parts and Music Store, No. 338 Broadway.

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR—CONstructed on a new and entirely original principle, because perfectly *dry* and *cool*, and at the same time, economical in the use of ice; involving an important improvement in the preservation of meats, game, fish, vegetables, drinks, &c., is now offered to the public for the first time, and warranted to be the most effectual, complete and perfect Refrigerator ever manufactured.

For sale at wholesale and retail at No. 861 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., next door above Grace Church.

GEO. PIERCE & CO.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING IN A FEW PRICE.—Wedding, at home, visiting, invitation, address and autograph cards, bridal envelopes, fancy stationary, &c., business cards, bill-heads, notes, checks, drafts, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st., New-York. For sale, a large number of steel engravings, plates of American and Foreign scenery, &c., &c.

NIAGARA FALLS.—HOLMES' PHOTOgraphs of the Falls, just taken, look so natural you can almost hear the roar of the waters. Nothing like them has appeared in the Photograph art. Taken stereoscopic and plain. Suspension Bridge and Brock's Monument. See them at No. 289 Broadway.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOciety will hold their June exhibition on FRIDAY the 19th, at the Athenæum, from 3 to 11 o'clock P. M., when a fine floral display may be expected.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Congregation of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church—Worshiping for the past five years in the Hall corner of Myrtle-av. and Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, have removed to their new place of worship in Duffield-st., between Myrtle av. and Willoughby-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID J. PATTERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School Concert of Prayer, in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

☞ Salvation through Christ, and Salvation by Penance.—Rev. P. MACMENAMY, D. D. and missionary friends will (D. V.) meet TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Mission Church, 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. to expound the Gospel and to refute Romish arguments in support of penance, the cunningly-devised counterfeit of the truth. All are respectfully invited.

☞ Samuel Sheffield Snow, Bishop of Mount Zion Church, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery, at 3 o'clock TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. General attendance is invited. Subject—*The Ancient Jewish and Modern Christian Churches compared, proving the identity of their Moral Character and their Doom.* Text, Rom. xi. 22.

☞ Livingston Reformed Dutch Church—(Northwest corner 33d-st. and 8th-av.)—F. N. ZABRISKIE, Pastor. Public worship next SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, the anniversary of the Sabbath School Central Society will be held, and addresses made by Rev. PETER STRIKER and the Pastor.

☞ Pauperism, its Causes, Prevention and Relief.—Rev. GEO. A. HUBBELL, Pastor of the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, (near Myrtle-av.,) Brooklyn, will deliver a discourse on the above subject, TO-MORROW EVENING, 21st inst., being one in a series on the Lord's Prayer. Services commence at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ Protestantism vs. Romanism.—Rev. P. J. GOLDEN will (D. V.) deliver the second of the series on the errors and corruptions of Rome, in the Murray Hill Mission Hall, No. 698 8th-av., opposite Crystal Palace, TO-MORROW EVENING, (8th,) at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Seven Sacraments of the Church of Rome.*

☞ Allen-Street Presbyterian Church.—The sixth Lecture on *Religious Decision as an Element in the Character of Young Men*, before the Young Men's Association of this Church, will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7¾ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ Missionary Meeting.—Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, and Rev. W. W. SCUDDER, Missionary in India, will address a meeting in the West 23d st. Reformed Dutch Church, (Mr. GANSE'S) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. All interested in Foreign Missions are invited to attend.

☞ Rev. S. A. Baker will deliver his discourses on the *Immortality of the Soul*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn. Preaching morning and afternoon as usual. Seats free.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, in the University. Essay by Rev. J. W. BINGHAM. Young men generally are invited to attend. EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Recording Secretary.

☞ The Sixth of a Series of Sermons—Under the auspices of the American Juvenile Temperance Society—will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Baptist Church corner of Bedford and Downing sts., by Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D.

☞ Baptist Church at Continental Hall, 34th-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. WILLIAM AACHER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. God has prospered this interest with great success. Friends are invited to visit the Sunday School, at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

☞ Lecture.—Rev. PATRICK J. GOLDEN, formerly a Roman Catholic, subsequently a Congregationalist, late a Baptist, and now a Presbyterian, will deliver a lecture (D. V.) on Popery, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the hall No. 695 6th-av. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, near 2d-av., Rev. GEO. R. CROOKS, Pastor. Sermon, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, by request of the Quarterly Conference, *on Sunday School's*. Service in the evening at 7½. Seats free.

☞ Market-street Church.—Rev T. L. CUYLER will deliver his closing sermon before sailing for Europe, TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The communion service will take place at 10½ o'clock A. M. The old members of the church are invited to attend.

☞ Rev. Dr. Vankleeck, Secretary and General Agent of the Committee on Domestic Missions, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 183 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 21. Service to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Forsyth—By request, will repeat TO-MORROW MORNING, in the Mercer-st Church, (Rev Dr. PARNTISS'.) the sermon recently delivered before the American and Foreign Christian Union. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Rev. James Prestley will preach in the Church corner Houston and Thompson sts., on SABBATH next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ and 8 o'clock P. M. Subject of evening discourse—*The Sinner Directed to the Saviour.*

☞ John-street First M. E. Church.—Preaching next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES F. HARRIS, a Christian Jew. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ "Memorial Church."—Rev. Dr. EBENEZER MONTGOMERY will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hamilton and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th avs. Services 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ Orchard-street Universalist Church near Broome-st. Services, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev C. H. FAY, of Middletown, Ct., will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

☞ Rev. J. Bryant Smith will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in the Park Congregational Church, corner of DeKalb and Carlton ave., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ St. Paul's Church, South Brooklyn, having been released for repairs, will be opened for Divine Service on SUNDAY MORNING the 20th. The rector, having recently returned from Europe, will preach.

☞ Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn.—Rev. A. D. MAYO, of Albany, will officiate TO-MORROW MORNING in the Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts.

☞ Rev. W. L. Parsons will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the 20th-st. Congregational Church, near 7th-av. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ Rev. William W. Scudder, of the Arcot Mission, will preach on Foreign Missions, in the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. BETHUNE'S,) TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

☞ Forsyth-street M. E. Church.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. JAMES FLOY; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JESSE T. PECK.

☞ Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL; 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD.

☞ Rev. J. Bryant Smith will preach at the Park Congregational Church, Brooklyn, corner of Carlton and DeKalb avs., on SUNDAY, June 21. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ Rev. Henry Lyon will preach in the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW morning and evening.

☞ Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

PERSONAL.

A CARD.—INFORMATION WANTED.—MRS. FRANCILLA LEACH, CROUCH, MCCALLUM, (she having married three times,) whose maiden name was MACGUIRE, received an annuity from an entailed estate abroad. Her death occurred seven years ago, since which, the next heir entitled, has not received it. If the agent in New York, through whom the annuity was paid, or any person possessing the desired information, will communicate it to J. B. NONES, No. 1½ Warren-st., he shall be liberally rewarded.

H. G. ONDERDONK, MANHASSET, L. I., in searching for papers, documents, &c., stolen from him May 16, has recovered sundry papers supposed to belong to the Brunswick Canal and Railroad Co., or the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Co., or to Amos Davis. Whoever owns them will receive them at No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, any Wednesday, 12 till 3 P. M.

INFORMATION WANTED OF BRIDGET DONOHOE, who emigrated to this country about a year ago or upwards, a native of the city of Limerick, Ireland, daughter of Thomas Donohoe. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received. Address JAS. O. DONOHOE, at this office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC Health having the following subjects under consideration, will meet on MONDAY, June 22, inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. Parties interested are particularly requested to appear:

Filling sunken lots between 59th and 51st sts., and 3d and Lexington avs.

Filling sunken lots south side 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

Filling sunken lots north side of 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Filling sunken lots in 41st st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Filling sunken lots between 52d and 56th sts., and 3d and 4th avs.

Filling sunken lots between 48th and 51st sts., and 2d and 3d ave.

JAMES STEERS,
BENRY R. HOFFMIRE,
ORISON BLUNT,
} Committee on Public Health.

TO SILVER-PLATERS.—THE COMMITTEE of the Newark, N. J., Platers' Society would respectfully request the journeymen Platers throughout the Union to appoint one delegate from each shop in every city and town in the United States, to attend A NATIONAL CONVENTION to be held at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, New-York, on TUESDAY, July 7, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M. Papers favorable please copy.

J. S. WATTS,
J. DOUGHERTY,
H. I. JACOBUS,
} Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Great Book for the Car, Cabin and Coach.
PUBLISHED THIS MORNING:
CHIT-CHAT
OF HUMOR, WIT AND ANECDOTE.
With 50 Original Illustrations, from Designs by that Eminent Humorist, JOHN MCLENNAN.
EDITED BY PIERCE PUNGENT.

In one elegant 12mo volume, neatly bound in muslin, Gilt. Price $1 25.

Here is a cyclopædia of wit, humor, anecdote, droll yarns, Western sermons, fun, fancy and fiction. A Chit-Chat for the million—of the choice gems of genius—fresh, racy and genial, whether coined by the sentimentalist or the humorist, a rattling, random miscellany of proverbs, jests, sharp sayings, stories, curious epitaphs, and comic epigrams. Every line tells either jocosely, pathetically, sathically or wittily; side splitting laughter, alternating with sympathetic grief, as the Humorist or Moralist presides at the overflowing banquet. In this *Brochure* of Humor, Wit and Anecdote will be found the most *recherché* sparks that have flashed out from the mind of genius in every department of literature. Every page will be read with intense avidity by all classes who peruse its pages.

From the Syracuse Standard.

Here is an array of wit, humor, anecdote, fun, facts, and fancies, such as was never gathered together before within the two lids of a volume. It is a perfect avalanche of good things. The author must be "some pumpkins," if not more. If the reader is going a journey, or about spending a few days "out of town," let him call and get a copy.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

"CHIT CHAT OF HUMOR, WIT AND ANECDOTE."—This is simply a collection of *bon mots*, spicy paragraphs, anecdotes, &c., which, nevertheless, are, like "Orient pearls at random strung," none the less valuable on that account. Lovers of fun will buy this book, and so should sedentary persons of every class, as a preventive of the "blues" or hypochondria.

From the Springfield Republican.

The compilation is very comprehensive, and, so far as we have examined it, is drawn from the best sources. We propose to show our appreciation of its contents by placing selections from them among our "pleasant paragraphs."

Published and for sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York, and for sale by all booksellers and newspaper agents everywhere.

JUST PUBLISHED.
NOTHING TO WEAR,
AN EPISODE OF CITY LIFE.

Miss Flora M'Flimsey, of Madison square,
Has made three separate journeys to Paris,
And her father assures me, each time she was there,
That she and her friend Mrs. Harris,
(Not the lady whose name is so famous in history,
But plain Mrs. H., without romance or mystery,)
Spent six consecutive weeks without stopping,
In one continuous round of shopping;
Shopping alone, and shopping together,
At all hours of the day, and in all sorts of weather;
For all manner of things that a woman can put
On the crown of her head or the sole of her foot,
Or wrap round her shoulders, or fit round her waist,
Or that can be sewed on, or pinned on, or laced,
Or tied on with a string, or stitched on with a bow,
In front or behind, above or below;
For bonnets, mantillas, capes, collars and shawls;
Dresses for breakfasts, and dinners, and balls;
Dresses to sit in, and stand in, and walk in;
Dresses to dance in, and flirt in, and talk in;
Dresses in which to do nothing at all;
Dresses for Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall:
All of them different in color and pattern,
Silk, muslin, and lace, crape, velvet, and satin,
Brocade, and broadcloth, and other material,
Quite as expensive, and much more ethereal;
In short, for all things that could ever be thought of,
Or milliner, *modiste*, or tradesman be bought of,
From ten thousand franc robes to twenty-sou trifles:
In all quarters of Paris, and to every store,
While M'Flimsey in vain stormed, scolded and swore,
They footed the streets, and he footed the bills.
The last trip, their goods shipped by the steamer *Arago*,
Formed, M'Flimsey declares, the bulk of her cargo,
And yet, tho' scarce three months have passed since the day
This merchandise went, on twelve carts, up Broadway,
This same Miss M'Flimsey, of Madison square,
The last time we met was in utter despair,
Because she had nothing whatever to wear!
NOTHING TO WEAR! Now, as this is a true ditty,
I do not assert—this, you know, is between us—
That she's in a state of absolute nudity,
Like Powers' Greek Slave or the Medici Venus;
But I do mean to say, I have heard her declare,
When, at the same moment, she had on a dress
Which cost five hundred dollars and not a cent less,
And jewelry worth ten times more, I should guess,
That she had not a thing in the wide world to wear!
I should mention just here, that out of Miss Flora's
Two hundred and fifty or sixty adorers,
I had just been selected as he who should throw all
The rest in the shade, by the gracious bestowal
On myself, after twenty or thirty rejections,
Of those fossil remains, which she called "her affections,"
And that rather decayed, but well-known work of art,
Which Miss Flora persisted in styling "her heart."
So we were engaged. Our troth had been plighted,
Not by moonbeam or starbeam, by fountain or grove,
But in a front parlor, most brilliantly lighted.
Beneath the gas fixtures we whispered our love.
Without any romance, or raptures, or sighs,
Without any tears in Miss Flora's blue eyes,
Or blushes, or transports, or such silly actions,
It was one of the quietest business transactions.
With a very small sprinkling of sentiment, if any,
And a very large diamond, imported by Tiffany,
On her virginal lips which I pressed a la mode
She exclaimed, in a sort of parenthesis,
"NOTHING TO WEAR!"

We give the above beginning of that wonderfully clever satire upon the fashions and extravagance of New-York female aristocracy, which appeared lately in *Harper's Weekly*, entitled,

"NOTHING TO WEAR,"

and which proved to be so complete a *hit*, that over one hundred thousand copies were sold, and the demand is still unabated. A superb edition of this capital poem has just been published, profusely and elegantly embellished, and printed upon tinted paper, with exquisite wood engravings, from original designs by HOPPIN (the first humorous artist in America.) The book has been produced in the very highest style of art, as regards paper, printing, illustrating, and binding; and the publishers are confident that no taste, however cultivated, but will be satisfied and delighted with this charming little work.

12mo, elegantly bound in cloth, pp. 68. Price 50 cents.

For sale by all booksellers. Copies of this book will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price, in stamps, 50 cents.

RUDD & CARLETON,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
EVANS & CO.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond st.

Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Earrings, Bonbon Fine Pins and Chased Rings also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver P

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *George Law*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full Lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Prices—in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is a great calm in town—while, quietly, everybody discusses the causes and consequences of the late riot in the Park. Mr. DEVELIN is acting as Street Commissioner, retaining all of Mr. TAYLOR's clerks except the two that Mr. Deputy TURNER so suddenly ejected while he was contesting Mr. CONOVER's physical endeavors to take possession. Mr. CONOVER is about to seek by a *quo warranto* to obtain the place out of which the Mayor and Aldermen have crowded him. Other legal proceedings instituted yesterday may be found in our columns this morning. Ex-Alderman STURTEVANT's version of the famous interview between Governor KING and Mayor WOOD, which differs essentially from the Mayor's,—President DRAPER's and General NYE's flat contradiction of the "stormy conference" between the Governor and those gentlemen as manufactured for the *Herald*, and the methods by which Mr. CONOVER was prevented from complying strictly with the law that makes it necessary for him to submit his sureties to the Mayor,—all which and much more of the sort we publish this morning, will charm the interested reader, we do not doubt.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals were in consultation all yesterday afternoon and evening on the Metropolitan Police case. Rumors were current in Albany that a decision would be rendered today, but there was probably no foundation for them. It is thought at the capital that the constitutionality of the law will be upheld.

Our Havana correspondence is to the 14th inst. The Spanish squadron destined to act against Mexico had not yet arrived, but was hourly expected, and great preparations were made for its reception. The most important item of intelligence, however, is the recall of Captain General CONCHA, and the appointment of Señor SORSUNDI in his place. The cause of this unexpected movement is a demand for his recall by the English Ambassador at Madrid, on account of CONCHA's alleged open connivance at the slave-trade. The evidence against him is said to be so conclusive that the Spanish Government could not hesitate for a moment to accede to the demand. The yellow fever has decreased somewhat since previous advices.

The Spanish Government has extended until the 31st of December the exemption from duty to all vessels arriving in Spain from foreign ports with flour, grain, beans, and other mealy substances. The whole cargo, however, must consist of these substances, or full duties will have to be paid.

The steamship *Kangaroo* arrived last evening, from Liverpool on the 3d inst. Her advices have been superseded by previous arrivals—the *Europa* having brought news to the 6th.

Further news from Kansas states that the Legislature adjourned on the 13th. Various acts were passed—among them one appointing an election for State officers and Representatives to Congress on the first Monday in August, and another locating the seat of Government at Topeka.

Hon. N. P. BANKS has written a letter to GEORGE W. MESSENGER, Esq., President of the American State Convention, accepting of the nomination for the Governorship of Massachusetts. The leading points of the epistle will be found under the telegraphic head.—ELIPHALET TRASK, Esq., the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, has also written a letter of acceptance.

We learn from Washington that one of the vacant United States Judgeships of Utah has been accepted by EMERY D. POTTER, ex-member of Congress from Ohio. The other Judgeship has been offered to Mr. ECKLES, of Indiana, who, it is thought, will accept.

JACKSON, who murdered RONAL MORRIS in Lake County, Ill., last Fall, was executed yesterday morning near Chicago. He confessed to the murder previous to the execution of the sentence.

The people of Providence, R. I., after five attempts, have at last succeeded in electing a Mayor. WM. M. RODMAN, the American candidate, was yesterday elected by 983 majority over all.

The establishment of A. C. VAN BLARCUM, carpenter and builder, at Paterson, N. J., was blown up yesterday morning, by the explosion of a steam-boiler. The building was entirely demolished. No lives were lost.

The Old Dominion Steam Flour Mills, at Petersburg, Va., were destroyed by an incendiary fire on Thursday night. Loss $50,000.

AUGUSTE PAROT, the prisoner in the French Extradition case, who escaped from the Eldridge-street Jail on Wednesday last, has not been found yet. The Jailer and one of his Deputies have been searching the City through for him. It is rumored that he has pushed for Corado. Meantime the Sheriff, in whose custody he was at the time of his escape, has taken no measures to secure the prisoner's rearrest. He says there are some legal points in the matter to be decided by counsel, but refuses to shed any light on these points.

It is stated that a motion will soon be made to strike the names of Messrs. TOWNSHEND and GALBRAITH from the roll of Attorneys, for the course they pursued in effecting the escape of PAROT. The Sheriff will endeavor to compel them to indemnify him on his bond, in the sum of $500,000, and a criminal suit will be instituted against them for resisting an officer in the discharge of his duties.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Alderman WILSON, against whom a warrant had been issued, appeared, and surrendered himself. The Recorder held him to bail in $5,000. Street-Commissioner DEVLIN became his surety. DOMINICK-RAGANS was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 for violating Quarantine laws. He paid it, after a brief delay. Some cases of no special importance were tried. The Grand Jury were discharged without making a presentment.

General WALKER enjoyed a respite yesterday from the numerous calls of the previous days, the rain and the General's evident anxiety to be quiet keeping the sympathizers at home. Col. LOCKRIDGE left by the evening train for the South, and General WALKER went to Staten Island to spend Sunday with C. C. NORVELL, Esq., his uncle.

The late heavy rains have caused the most destructive freshets in various parts of the State. In addition to the overflow of the village of Corning, which we noticed yesterday morning, we now publish dispatches announcing serious damage to various portions of the canals. The interruptions to business in consequence must of necessity be very considerable.

The Aldermen met twice yesterday and—adjourned.

HEAVY BURGLARY AT KINGSTON.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning it was discovered that the store of TOWNSEND, MERWITH & Co., at Kingston, Ulster County, had been burglariously entered during the night and a large quantity of goods taken therefrom. Ten pieces of black silk, twenty-five pieces of colored silk, and some twenty five pieces of satin, amounting to over $1,500 were taken. It is thought that the burglars came from this City.

Mayor Wood's Apologists.

The *Daily News* of yesterday, in commenting upon the attack which the Municipal Police made, on Tuesday last, upon the *posse comitatus* assembled by Coroner PERRY to enforce the law, remarks:

"Their entrance was resisted, of course, BY ORDER OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY, and these fool-hardy men, or men of a fool-hardy and unrecognized official, were disconfited, *and they retired, many of them, with sore heads, some with half broken ones.*"

The "fool hardy official" referred to by the *News*, was not the individual that paper appears to suppose; but a Coroner of the City, who had already been at the Mayor's Office for the purpose of arresting him, and who had been refused admittance. The Coroner, most unexpectedly to himself, had been called upon to act, because the original order, of the Superior Court, to arrest, had included the Sheriff as well as the Mayor, in which case the statutes expressly provide that the Coroner shall be summoned to fulfill the Sheriff's duty. Coroner PERRY can be supposed to have had no personal feeling in the matter, nor do we believe that he had any. It was only after having exhausted every effort to obtain admission to the presence of Mr. WOOD, that he reluctantly returned to the Recorder's Office, and there did his duty by making an affidavit of the facts of the case, the principal one of which were as follows:

"That he went with the said warrant to the City Hall in the said City for the purpose of arresting the defendant FERNANDO WOOD thereon, under and by virtue of the said warrant; that he went to the outer door of the said office of the Mayor, the said FERNANDO WOOD, in the said City Hall, and was at first denied admittance; but on being informed that he was such Coroner, and had business with the Mayor, was admitted within the said office up to the railing within the same, where he was met by some twenty or more of the Municipal Policemen, who denied him admission to the inner room, where, it was said, and where deponent believes, and has no doubt, the said WOOD then was; *that this deponent declared to them his business, and told them that he was such Coroner, and had such process or warrant of arrest; that there upon a messenger went into the inner office and informed said Wood of deponent's business*, that deponent does not know his name, but that he also was a Municipal Policeman; that he returned almost instantly, and then a Mr. ACKERMAN, formerly, and now claiming to be Captain of Police, who was then present, and who, as I believe, came out of the said private office of the said WOOD, came to deponent and TOLD HIM THAT IT WAS THE MAYOR'S ORDERS THAT HE SHOULD BE TURNED OUT OF THE ROOM; that he then immediately seized this deponent, and after a little resistance on his part, led and forced this deponent out of the room, and he was, therefore, wholly unable then to execute the said warrant of arrest, by reason of the resistance then and there given by the said WOOD and the said ACKERMAN to such service by this deponent."

Under the circumstances, Coroner PERRY might have at once called out the military. The law authorizes him to do so. Art. VII., p. 537, sec. 101, part 3 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

"When a Sheriff, or *other public officer* authorized to execute any process delivered to him, shall find or have reason to apprehend that resistance will be made to the execution of such process, he shall be authorized to command every male inhabitant of the County or as many as he shall think proper, and with such arms as he shall direct any military Company or Companies in said County, armed and equipped, to assist him in overcoming such resistance, and, if necessary, in seizing, arresting and confining the resisters, their aiders and abettors, to be dealt with according to law."

The Recorder counselled, with a proper spirit of moderation, that the smallest possible force should be employed, and his advice was followed. The Coroner returned to the City Hall with fifty men, and it was against this body of "male inhabitants of the county" that the City Hall was barricaded, and whose "entrance," according to the *News*, "was *resisted by order of the Mayor of the City.*" It is idle to say that the men called upon to assist the Coroner were members of the new Police. Resistance would even then have been illegal; but admitting that *they* had no right to arrest the Mayor, what has that to do with the admitted authority, resisted from the outset, of Coroner PERRY? What excuse is afforded by the idle prattle of the *News*, and the changes it rings upon the words "Albany Police," "Metropolitan Police," "Bogus Commissioners," &c., for the original order of the Mayor to Mr. ACKERMAN that he should turn the Coroner out of his office? Granting, for an instant, that the Metropolitan Police deserved resistance while acting in their official capacity, is, therefore, a *posse comitatus*, assembled under the law which authorizes public officers to "COMMAND *every male inhabitant to assist him* in overcoming resistance, in arresting the resisters," to be "of course" (!) resisted, and those who compose it to come off, "by order of the Mayor," with "sore" or "half-broken" heads? We hope that the *News* will pause before it allows factional feeling to sweep it away into reckless defence of such wretched civil ethics. We prefer hoping that the author of the article from which we have quoted, and of another, in the same paper, entitled "the revolution is at an end," wrote in utter ignorance of all of the facts of the case, to reciprocating the charge of falsehood, which, "to relieve itself from odium and disgrace," it brings against no less than four of the City journals. The enormous guilt of Mr. WOOD is as clear as noon-day. He so well knows it himself that he has used every effort since Wednesday, to retreat from the consequences of his errors by substituting the language of peace and submission to the law, for the bloody threats and determined rebellion of Tuesday and Wednesday last. *It is too late.* The punishment for his misdeeds has yet to come. It is equally necessary as a warning for the future, and as a just retribution for acts which never would be pardoned in a private citizen, but of which the atrocity, in a Municipal Chief Magistrate, can scarcely be exaggerated.

The *Journal of Commerce*, in attempting to palliate the misdeeds of the Mayor, founds its editorial comments upon the deliberate misstatements of its reporter. In its columns of Wednesday, after treating upon the fight in front of the City Hall, in which the presence of the Coroner, as well as his previous attempt to arrest the Mayor, and his affidavit, are wholly ignored, it says:

"*After the difficulty was* over Coroner PERRY called upon the Mayor for the purpose of serving the civil process upon him, (a Coroner being the only officer who can arrest the Mayor and the Sheriff) The Coroner was politely received, fulfilled his mission, and accepted recognizance in the sum of $10,000 for the appearance of the Mayor before Judge HOFFMAN as required by the writ."

The words in italics would, of course, leave the impression that the only interview between the Coroner and the Mayor related to the civil process, and that their meeting took place subsequently to the riot which the latter incited. The truth, as stated above, is widely different. "After the difficulty was over," the Coroner, as we believe, did not see the Mayor at all; but his arrest finally took place by the hands of Mr. WILLET, on a warrant in which the Sheriff's name was not included. On Thursday morning the *Journal* reiterated its misstatement, as follows:

"The Mayor, *correcting his mistake of the previous day*, submitted to be arrested by an Albany-made Policeman, Capt. SPEIGHT. However trying this may have been to the Chief Magistrate of the Empire City, it was an homage due to law—even to a bad law, and in some of its provisions probably an unconstitutional one. But until so decided by the courts, there is no other way but to conform to its precepts.

We have no doubt in our own minds, that the affair was deliberately planned by the State Police interest on purpose to tempt the Mayor into a false position. *They doubtless knew that if the warrant were sent by an officer whom he acknowledged as entitled to make the arrest, he would yield without hesitation. Such officers were at hand, and might as easily have been employed for the purpose, as his own discharged policemen. Whenever they were employed, he respected their authority and submitted to arrest.*"

If the writer of the above was unaware of its inaccuracies when it was written, he ought, at least, to have apologized to the public, yesterday, when, for the first time, the affidavit of Coroner PERRY was published in the *Journal's* columns. Instead of performing this act of simple justice, the leader of that paper is once more devoted to plastering up the Mayor's criminality, which it no longer wholly dares to deny. It cannot do this, however, without again, in direct contradiction to its editorial report in another column, denying that a properly qualified officer attempted to make the arrest, and attributing the whole difficulty to the Metropolitan Police, who, in the eye of the law, had nothing to do with the matter. It says:

"But it was determined by the eminently-pacific State Police Commissioners, and Recorder SMITH, to *compel him to receive it from one of his discharged Policemen.*—discharged for insubordination, and now a member of the State Police force. Hence the trouble which followed. And here, as we stated yesterday, was, in our view, the Mayor's chief mistake. However imprudent and rash it was on the part of these gentlemen, especially in the then highly excited state of the public mind, to insist on this point, it would have been wise in the Mayor to comply. By refusing, he put himself on the wrong side of the law, and gave his opponents an advantage which they did not fail to use."

Be it remembered that the same page of the *Journal* which contains this last quotation—nearly every line of which is tantamount to an untruth—gives in full the sworn testimony of Coroner PERRY, that he was "turned out of the Mayor's office" while there to perform the duty which the writer insists was exclusively intrusted to Metropolitan Policemen! When so staid a paper as the *Journal of Commerce* can thus be carried out of its latitude by prejudice and passion, what can be expected from more mercurial dispositions? If the confessions of the *News* are added to the *Journal's* blind dogmatism, and the ravings of the Mayor's organ, the *Herald*, and all three are compared with the simple, historical facts of the case, an accurate view may be obtained, not only of the depth of the atrocities into which Mayor WOOD has fallen, but also of the means by which he vainly seeks to justify himself to the public.

Logic of the Fist.

We took occasion recently to draw attention to the fact that physical strength was gradually taking the place of everything else, as a qualification for public officers. Reports, decisions, cases, commentaries, text books, year books, quibbles, quiddets, quirks, are all becoming so much useless lumber. Society is simplifying. The public service is, henceforward, to be carried on by dint of hard knocks.

We must observe that we intended our remarks more especially to apply to rival candidates for public offices. We wished to establish the great fact, a fact as noteworthy as any to which this age has given birth, that with a freedom from stupid forms, and a superiority to the arts of chicane and intrigue, which reflects the highest credit upon our social as well as political organization, the work of Government promised ere long to be carried on by men who had fought their way to eminence, not by tricks of the tongue, or wiles of the brain, but by the use of those weapons with which nature has gifted them—their fists. What nobler spectacle has been witnessed in any country or at any period, than a host of functionaries administering the affairs of a great people, not in virtue of the warrant of tyrant rulers, or the votes of a fickle populace, but in virtue of the profession of sinewy arms and hard knuckles. What prouder device was ever borne upon a municipal escutcheon than that which promises, ere long, to be the only one worthy of ours—than a brawny hand, a black eye, and a bloody nose. When some Albany junto of some future day shall ask our sons for the commissions by which they claim their places, they may adopt with greater applicability, and a more touching simplicity, the language of the old Scotch baron, when one of the JAMES' asked for his title deeds. "This is my title deed," said he, pointing to his sword. "By this I acquired my lands and with this I shall defend them." If the Mayor of New-York, in a century to come, is ever served with a *quo warranto*, the world will ring with applause when he, the chief of bruisers, presents himself before a bench of other bruisers, and makes the proud return, "By this club I acquired my office, and with this club I will retain it."

Our object, in recurring to this subject today, is to draw attention to the fact that the principle which is working so complete a change in the *personnel* of our Government is making itself felt, also, in the learned professions. The lawyers have been always remarkable for their ready adaptability to the wants and changes of the times. They, too, are evidently recognizing the great truth by which society at large will soon be leavened, that the battle should be to the strong alone—that the prize-ring is, after all, the true Court of last resort, and a well-delivered punch in the head is worth volumes of fusty precedents and yards of special pleadings. The first symptom of this change in legal sentiment was afforded by that eminent jurist, whose reputation has now reached the very confines of civilization—Mr. BUSTEED. That "learned person," as the text-books say, vindicated, at great personal risk, and at the cost of much obloquy and misrepresentation, the great doctrine that any book, paper, map, or document, of which conneel can obtain possession in Court, he may lawfully retain, *vie et armis*, as long as he is able.

To a broad insinuation from the other side against BUSTEED, that gentleman replied—and we call the attention of all young lawyers to the form—by advancing in a menacing manner, intimating, we presume, a readiness to box. We would recommend practitioners, however, who purpose resorting to this proceeding, to perform this last movement with turned up coat-cuffs. The principle once established, its application is naturally spreading. As soon as clients know that their lawyers' duties are not simply confined to writing and speaking, but may also extend to assault, battery, forcible seizure, ouster and rescue, the large men will naturally creep soonest into practice. BUSTEED's precedent has been carefully followed, as may be seen by what occurred in PAROT's case on Wednesday. The prisoner, while still in the hands of an officer—whether rightly or wrongly so held in custody, was, under the old system, a matter for the decision of one of the Courts, passing upon the sufficiency of a return to a writ of *habeas corpus*. Since the recent change, it appears that the proper course for a man's legal adviser to pursue, when he conceives his client to be unlawfully detained in custody, is to rescue him by main force. This was precisely the course pursued by Messrs. GALBRAITH and TOWNSHEND at noonday and in full thoroughfare. We congratulate the legal profession upon the spirit and ingenuity displayed by these able members of their body. A few more such exploits and the New-York Bar will be able to boast men, before whose robust and vigorous frames, and dexterous pugilism, the graceful eloquence of MANSFIELD and the well ordered lore of KENT will pale their ineffectual fires. We sincerely hope the great lights of the Bar in past times sleep soundly in their graves. If they ever hover round the haunts which their genius once hallowed, and drink in the "*forensis strepitus*" by which their ears were once refreshed, they must be strangely surprised by some of the men who have succeeded them. Who cannot fancy SOMERS, in the rich autumn of his glorious life, advising a rising junior that he owed it to himself, as a barrister and a gentleman, when all other expedients failed, to rescue his client by force from the hands of the officers of justice?

Flighty Advice from Lawyers.

"What have you done with your client?" asked an old justice of a distinguished lawyer, as he returned alone from the consultation room, adjoining the judicial chambers, but which he had entered in company with a citizen charged with horse-stealing. "If your Honor pleases," was the answer, "when I was assigned as his counsel, you told me to take him into yonder room, and give him the best advice I could. I have heard his case, and the best advice I could give him was to run."

The Court took no steps to punish the facetious advocate, but, if rumor be true, the District-Attorney is preparing the proper affidavits on which to move for the dis-barring from the Court rolls of the two legal gentlemen who, a few days ago, advised Monsieur PAROT, after the fashion of Jo. MILLER'S counselor. Messrs. TOWNSHEND and GALBRAITH, his attorneys, have been fighting for his liberty, in connection with counsel BUSTEED, with a zeal worthy of a less lame and impotent conclusion. The "PAROT" in question has been a jail-bird for some time, and his "how-dye-does," parrot-like, have been given to the passers-by of the Eldridge-street cage in rather broken English. No one finds fault with *him* for putting in leg bail, or, according to his native custom, taking French leave of the Sheriff; but his advisers to flight will have an account to settle hereafter with their professional brethren, the Court, and the public.

Some years ago Counselor BUSTEED not only advised an extradition client to flight, but actually ran with him a certain distance; and, unfortunately, ran *before* and not behind, or the charitable would have said he was attempting a recapture. No notice was taken of this highly unprofessional act.

Messrs. TOWNSHEND and GALBRAITH, perhaps, taking courage from this former inattention from justice, each held the Deputy Sheriff by an arm, whilst the client fled, leaving to the officer a slight *souvenir du voyage* in the shape of liability to the snug sum of half a million of dollars. Meantime, whilst the Courts and Grand Jury are to consider what shall be done with these lawyers, who are evidently believers in the Lord Brougham obligation of fidelity to clients in all extremities, every good citizen who may encounter the stray PAROT are requested to return him to the debtors' cage, where the Sheriff has in readiness a large-sized "cracker."

Exhibition of the National Academy.

THIRD NOTICE.

We closed our last notice of the Academy Exhibition with a word upon Mr. PEELE'S agreeable little picture of the "Sound of the Shell." A harmonious instinct leads us to the same artist's "Music of the Reeds," (No. 529,) which has fewer faults and fewer merits, too, than its companion work. The two paintings seen in contrasted combination make up, however, a very pleasant duet. The coloring of the No. 529 is impaired by the same thickness and murkiness of tone upon which we found occasion to remark in speaking of the "Sound of the Shell." This is particularly true of the draperies of the figure and of the trees—the carnations being on the whole more pure and pleasing than those of the No. 399, and the distance full of feeling and of fidelity to Nature. The characterization of this little brown-haired rustic maiden, like that of her flaxen-tressed sister of the shore, leaves very little to be desired. If we wished to ornament our palatial residence with a series of characteristic pictures of children, we should count upon such an artist as Mr. PEELE with confidence.

Hardly so upon such an artist as Mr. GIGNOUX, whose otherwise fine landscapes are singularly defective in regard to this special quality of typical truth. Mr. GIGNOUX paints what he sees very well, but he does not see so well what he should paint.

Take, for instance, the "View on the Saguenay," No. 427, painted for the late Lord ELLESMERE, and destined to revive upon the walls of Bridgewater House the splendid *souvenirs* which all travelers must bring away from the wildest and most magnificent of Canadian, and, for the matter of that, of American rivers. Who that remembers that wonderful stream, with its grand sweeps and breadths of duskily gleaming waters—with its stupendous barriers of rock, and its stately fringes of "forest primeval," will recognize the "Saguenay" in this picture of purple cliffs and naked pines, wherein the river is hinted at as an accident, and a bit of the shore scenery made the prominent subject of the artist's skill? The cliffs and the pines are treated, certainly, with a great deal of power, though their effect would have been improved by a slight suggestion of atmosphere—but the picture is not in the least a satisfactorily characteristic picture. The same criticism must be made, with very little less vivacity, upon Mr. GIGNOUX's picture, No. 476, of the "Seven Falls" of Canada—in which, moreover, we have to question the water. In an allegorical representation of Goethen, for instance, or of any other land which "flows with milk and honey," this cataract of cream might be legitimate enough. We don't believe it is to be seen at the "Seven Falls."

Here, after all, is one of Mr. KENSETT's leading merits. His scenes are always recognizable, and even if you do not know their prototypes, you are struck at once by their unquestionable reality. You feel that if you saw the places which Mr. KENSATT paints, you should never forget them. How true this is of such a picture as his No. 453. The waves of the sea are "put in" a little *dramatically*, perhaps; but how excellently composed, how complete a unity the picture is! Mr. HART, again, has something of this same priceless power. His "October Afternoon in the Tropics" (No. 185) is one of the most individual landscapes in the collection—pervaded with a true and tender autumnal sentiment—a well-conceived, harmonized, thoroughly agreeable picture—very much such a picture as we can fancy that DURAND would paint were he to lose a little knowledge and to gain a little inspiration. There is vitality, too, in another landscape, not far from this of Mr. HART's. "Nightfall in the Wilderness," by Mr. STILLMAN (No. 172)—with something of affected mannerism unites a singular sincerity of feeling and close fidelity to natural effects. It reminds us of all we like and all we dislike in WORDSWORTH's sonnets upon scenery. Mr. STILLMAN'S picture has a neighbor, too, in Mr. DANA's "Waiting for the Fishing-Boat," (No. 179) which must not be passed over without notice. This is a scene on the Norman coast, and shows a true feeling for sea-shore effects which is as delightful as it is rare, among our artists. The treatment is rather conventional, but the picture is a picture of promise.

For our other landscapists, from whom we had hoped much on looking over the catalogue, we have not received all that we hoped for. SHATTUCK, COLMAN, HOTCHKISS, all clever and advancing artists, have disappointed us this year by their evident cliqueism. "That way destruction lies," and we can't afford to lose such pencils as these. Mr. GIFFORD, whose pictures of former years we remember with interest, sends from England one lovely little cabinet picture of Stratford-on-Avon, (No. 477,) which is a temptation to Shakespearian eyes and a peril to poetic pockets. It is, indeed, worthy of a much abused epithet, now grown almost ridiculous, though nothing can be prettier or more appropriate than the feeling it portrays when applied to such a picture—"it is really *a gem*." For a gem is something which you wish to associate with yourself and your daily life, and one would like to hang such pictures as this in the cosiest nook of his library. Not so most of this year's portraits!

Perhaps there exists no intrinsic reason for the dreariness of exhibited portraits. In fact, we are sure that no such reason exists. For, after all, what is more worthy of the painter's art than a human face, with all the wonderful history of a human soul written out upon its balanced proportions! Nevertheless, exhibited portraits are dreary, and those of this year do form no exception to the sad rule.

There are foolish portraits—portraits so simpering, so conscious, so imbecile of expression, that you blush for your kind in looking on them, and feel as one feels when he hears a speaker trip in his discourse and stammer for half an hour, blundering onward through a maze of verbless nominatives, and of unlimbered antecedents. There are insolent portraits, portraits that provoke you to put up your *lorgnette* and prepare for an exchange of cards. There are insignificant portraits; portraits of the people who always lose their seats in the theatre, and never get up to the ticket office of a railway when there is a full train starting; there are ridiculous portraits—portraits of people who bought new suits of clothes to be painted in, or put on their Winter garments at Midsummer—of people who strike attitudes impossible in ordinary life, or affect a *nonchalant* ease, odious upon the canvas. But of quiet, yet effective, earnestly studied and powerfully painted portraits, reproducing the true characteristics of a certain man or woman, there is, alas! a plentiful lack on most occasions, as there is upon the present occasion, no overflowing supply thereof furnished to us. On the whole, the best picture of this class, (though not a pleasing one by any means,) is Mr. PAGE's "Roman Mother and Child," (No. 543.) The tone of this picture is vexatious enough, but it is wonderfully colored, and drawn with infinite feeling and force. There is no mistaking *this* type. It is the proud Trasteverine face, the grand strong Trasteverine figure—in many ways a wonderful little picture—which renews our regret that PAGE's fine portrait of BROWNING should not have had a fair chance of being seen at the London Exhibition of last year. HICKS has a single portrait—in fact, a single picture, (No. 459,)—which might have been called an apotheosis of HENRY WARD BEECHER. That emphatic and thorough-going divine appears on Mr. HICK's canvas in the aureole of a silver-gray glory, "sitting clothed and in his right mind," as it would appear, for his face has evidently been washed with unusual severity, and the whole man is redolent of soap and water, brushes and the toilet. It is an inanimate "feast of purification." Also, it is a very clever, though a whimsical picture, and is modeled with very great power. Not so Mr. ELLIOTT's pictures, which are singularly feeble and uneven; in tone and in treatment unworthy of his great and proved ability; nor do we much delight in Mr. HEALY's most ambitious work, the "Portrait of a Lady," (No. 480.) The details of this picture are remarkably good, but the likeness is unsatisfactory, and the coloring crude and cold—altogether *not* a picture to be coveted by any admirer of the fair original, nor by an amateur of portraits in the mass. Mr. HUNTINGTON has done better. His portraits of Mr. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, (No. 86,) and Mr. MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, (No. 110,) are not only capital portraits in the matter of resemblance, but very agreeable and life-like pictures. His "Earl of Carlisle," (No. 19,) is more common-place and conventional, though clever. Mr. BAKER, as usual, paints like a successful limner, and young Mr. E. D. E. GREENE has made real progress towards a very high position in his art. His pictures (Nos. 55 and 274) are among the most earnestly studied in the Exhibition, and show a genuine feeling both for character and for color. He wants technical and anatomical knowledge, and a larger æsthetic philosophy alone to put himself among the peers. Mr. FAGIANI, whose eye is singularly faithful, and who rarely fails to seize a face, has this year given us some notable physiognomies, the most remarkable of which are those of Dr. KANE, (No. 269,) painted, as the catalogue tells us, for Sir HENRY L. BULWER, and of Governor KING (No. 124.) The large group by this artist, of a mother and three children is so badly hung that we cannot judge of its merits. Of crayon portraits, which we do not much affect, and of miniatures, which we almost alone among extant mortals *do* affect, the show is this year just respectable. Mr. LAWRENCE has a number of indifferent portraits, and one capital one (No. 344.) Mr. ROWSE has several, and Mr. STUGG has two charming drawings, one of a lady (No. 349) and one of a boy, (No. 351,) finished with refined grace and firm truth of design. The same artist, whose name ought to be at least as much honored in his own city as it is by an Athenian Censuis, gives us one or two delicious miniatures. His miniature of Mr. MIGNOT (No. 295) is worthy of the closest study.

Mr. GEORGE FREEMAN, well known on our Academy walls in former days, reappears with two characteristic miniatures (Nos. 299 and 300) which recalls the good old ante-photographic days. Of the aristocratic pastel we have some indescribable specimens, and one truly artistic and admirable example (No. 342) which is from the pencil of M. SARIBTINE, to whom we owe also certain crayon portraits, while some water-colors of great merit, by Mr. PHILP, (particularly Nos. 320 and 323,) and some clever pencil-drawings by the Messrs. HILL, make up the circle of the pictorial art.

After all, as we began to do, we end. The Exhibition is the best the Academy has ever given us. For which reason we regret that the Committee have resolved to close it so soon—this day being the last. We should have been glad of another opportunity to dwell upon the merits and demerits of many pictures which we have noticed, but have had no time to mention. And we should have been still more glad to see again and again the pictures that we like. But all things must have an end, and come to confusion; and the wise man will content himself with speeding the parting as he welcomes the coming guests of the year. A healthy, happy Summer, then, to all our artist friends—a profitable Winter, and a pleasant meeting for us all when the Spring comes back once more!

Musical.

After an absence which has been badly felt, Madame LA GRANGE made her reappearance last night, at Niblo's Saloon, before an enthusiastic and overflowing audience. It was the first of her two farewell concerts; the second and last coming off on Monday next, at the same room.

Programmes are so much alike now-a-days, that it is mere tedious repetition to refer to the items of which they are composed. It will be sufficient to say that Madame LA GRANGE displayed all those wonderful vocal characteristics for which she is famous, and appeared to be well in health and voice. She was warmly applauded. Her assistants were Miss SIMPS, a young lady with a fresh and pleasing soprano voice, but not much executive ability; by Mr. MOLLENHAUER, of whom it is unnecessary to speak; and by Mr. GUYON, a pianist of "distinction," who played a couple of solos and the accompaniments to the vocal pieces in an artistic and agreeable manner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Among the artists engaged by Mr. CORBYN for this popular place of amusement and soon to arrive in this country, is Mlle. ROLLA, *première danseuse* of about a dozen respectable theatres in Europe. Her engagement at Mr. NIBLO'S is for a brief period, and was effected through the kindness of B. LUMLEY, Esq., Director of the Italian Opera, London, to whom Miss ROLLA belongs by right of prior engagement. Miss ROLLA is described as a talented and beautiful young girl of nineteen, and unusual exertions are being made at Niblo's Garden to give *éclat* to her appearance here.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.,
Invite the attention of strangers visiting New-York to their
VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING.
A. M. & CO.
Have on hand, at all times, by continually replenishing from their
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,
one of the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS
in the City.
They manufacture all their
CLOTHING,
which enables them to mark their goods
AS LOW
as any other establishment in the City can sell the same quality: also, to guarantee every garment to be
WELL MADE,
in every respect.
A. M. & CO. is the only firm in the Clothing business that adheres strictly to the
ONE-PRICE SYSTEM.
No deviation can in any instance be made from
MARKED PRICES.
BOYS' CLOTHING
of all kinds, adapted to all ages, from three years upwards.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway.

ALFRED MUNROE,
WM. D. ABBATT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

PROFITABLE PURSUIT.
The ladies, actuated by a laudable spirit of economy, slightly tinged with that quality said to be characteristic of the sex—curiosity—crowd
CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., in pursuit of his
TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS.
They admire cheap articles if they are good, and the neatness and elegance of these remarkably cheap fabrics excite their admiration.
TRAVEL
the entire length of Broadway, and you can find nothing equal to these Gaiters in style of manufacture, and their durability has been attested by thousands in the habit of wearing them.
Equally cheap and excellent boots for gentlemen, manufactured under the supervision of C. T. KIMBALL, are to be purchased only at CANTRELL'S.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Renewal of the Wilder Patent.
The public are respectfully informed that, notwithstanding the great efforts made by other Safe makers to defeat at all hazards the renewal of this Patent for making the GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, the subscribers are happy to say that the necessary documents were this morning received from Hon. Chas. MASON, Commissioner of Patents, granting the extension for the term of seven years from this date. All infringements upon the same will be prosecuted to the utmost venture of the law. A full assortment of all sizes can be found at the warehouse of Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., and at our warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, who are now the sole manufacturers in the United States.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
JUNE 1, 1857. Patentees and Manufacturers

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. Purchasers are allowed to manufacture their own patent, if more than complete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
WILDER'S PATENT.
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,500 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION.
Splendid bargains! A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $5 TO $30.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

ASTONISHING!
Beautiful English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets,
At lower prices than ever before heard of!
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S
Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.
Sold everywhere.

MR. DE GROOT,
of No. 142 Fulton-street,
is well supplied with every kind and variety of Summer Clothes, which he can sell cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else in this City.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF HERRING & CO.'S Fire and Burglar Proof Patent Champion Safes frustrated.
OFFICE OF J. S. REED & Co., Bankers,
MARION, Ohio, June 6, 1857.
S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* Our banking-house was broken open last night, and an unsuccessful attempt made to force open the Safe; gunpowder was used in quantities sufficient to break glass in the back room, twenty-five feet from the safe, and to displace pictures and furniture, as well as to blow the inside of one of the outside doors into small pieces, but your Hall's Powder Proof Lock resisted all efforts to effect an entrance. The burglars left a very good selection of tools—sledge-hammer, a variety of queer looking chisels, braces and bits, together with levers, &c., &c. It took three good strong men nearly an hour to remove the remains of the wreck, so as to reach the inside door, which, of course, remained unharmed. Considering this latter circumstance, together with the fact that two more doors awaited the thieves, if they had succeeded in opening the outside one, we have no hesitation in ordering a new door, and continuing our confidence in your "Burglar Proof Safes with Hall's Powder Proof Lock." One half the outer door is in good order. Can you make the other from measures in your books, or shall we send the ruins down to you? We feel under so much obligations to you for the protection your safe has afforded us that we authorize you to make any use you may choose of this affair.
Very respectfully, J. S. REED & CO.
The subscribers have on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above, and superior

BUSINESS NOTICES.

1857.—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND Summer Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, in our Custom Room, is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready-made or made to order, and at moderate prices.
D DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS FOR preserving all kinds of fruit and vegetables without sugar or any other preservative property, are the only reliable and safe cans in use. All orders by post or otherwise forwarded to any part of the City free of expense. Depot No. 215 Front-st. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits or the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

EVERDELL'S ELEGANT WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes can be had only at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Also Silver Door-Plates for churches, steamships and private dwellings; Stone Seal Engraving, &c.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, MANUFACtured by the subscribers, are becoming daily more in general use, for they entirely supersede the cumbersome and old fashioned. Can be found in great variety at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No. 7 Astor House.

ELEGANT BOOTS AND GAITERS.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., is justly celebrated for the elegance of his chaussures. All who wish something recherche should go to WATKINS'. No article of inferior quality is offered at his establishment.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade, all new style of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

FINE CUTLERY—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, EMbracing every style of pen, pocket and sporting knife. Also, razors of the finest quality. For sale at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, at No. 7 Astor House.

CAMPBELL, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, CORner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure medicines and strict personal attention to business. SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
corner 8th-av. and 28th st.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE, OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by
THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway.

MARRIED.

EVANS—GREENWOON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 18, at the Presbyterian Church, Madison-square, by Rev. Dr. Adams, HENRY EVANS to MARY, daughter of the late Clark Greenwood, all of this City.

BLOOM—WAY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, June 18, at the Church of the Messiah by Rev. Dr. Osgood, JAMES G. BLOOM to CLARA, daughter of the late Frederick H. Way, both of Brooklyn, L. I.

ARTHUR—COREY.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 17, at the residence of Geo. Shephard, Esq., by Rev. Dr. McCarty, FRANCIS J. ARTHUR to Miss MARY C. COREY, all of this City.

SMYLIE—WENZEL.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas Macfarlan, Mr. CHARLES ALBERT SMYLIE, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss MENA A. WENZEL, daughter of Henry Wenzel, Esq.

SCHNITZSPAHN—MEELE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 18, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, of Christ Church, FERDINAND SCHNITZSPAHN to MARY GEOEGINE, eldest daughter of G. Meele.

PENTON—VARICK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 15, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, THOMAS B. PENTON, of Chicago, to HATTIE J. VARICK, daughter of the late J. Lawrence Varick, of Brooklyn.

SWAN—HOBBY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 18, at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., by Rev. J. W. Diller, CHARLES HENRY SWAN to EMMA JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of Joseph H. Hobby, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MONTFORT—MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 17, by Rev. N. E. Smith, JOHN MONTFORT to MARY E., daughter of David W. Miller, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

POETZE—MORGAN.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, June 18, by Rev. D. H. Riddle, D. D., TEUMAN H. POETZE to RACHEL LUDLOW, daughter of Minot C. Morgan, all of Jersey City.

JANES—ENTZ.—At Mary's Park, Westchester Co., by Rev. Mr. Huckle, GEORGE JANES and LOUISE P. ENTZ, daughter of John F. Entz, all of the above place.

CHAPPELL—READ.—In Smithville, on Monday, June 15, by F. E. Rogers, Rector of Zion's Church, B. G. CHAPPELL, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., to LIZZIE N., only daughter of Jesse Read, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Jersey City, on Friday, June 19, at No. 113 Cole st., after a short but severe illness, LUCY HELEN, wife of Robert Anderson.
The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, without further notice.
☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

MEN OF BUSINESS,

LAW, LETTERS, OR PHYSIC, WHO DESIRE to PUBLISH anything ABOUT their affairs, or PRINT something FOR their wares, but cannot find time to fix their minds upon its exact style or diction, are invited to examine GRAY'S BOOK OF SPECIMENS, at No. 375 BROADWAY, west side, near White-st. They are the "Oracles" which have resolved the doubts and saved the time and money of multitudes, and can be freely consulted by all, whether in want of printing or not.
His office is the MOST EXTENSIVE of its kind in this country, and sends its productions ALL OVER the length and breadth of the land.
JOHN A. GRAY, No. 375 Broadway, and
Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

SOUTH AMERICA NEW PEOPLED, AND NOT BY FILIBUSTERISM.

A REVOLUTION THAT WILL BE HAILED WITH JOY BY ALL PARTIES.—Every climate has its peculiar inconvenience, and every race of men some disease to which they are more peculiarly liable. Here in North America, tens of thousands are yearly hurried to their graves by consumption, while in South and Central America the vast majority of the population carry in their veins or on their bodies, the festering and disgusting evidence of their own or their fathers' follies. Hereditary syphilis, with all its horrid train of diagnostics and results—the punishment of unbridled appetites and the mark set by nature against promiscuous intercourse—this foul and hideous disorder has run riot through generation after generation in the sultry climate of the tropics; and heretofore all attempts to eradicate the constitutional virus from the system have been attended with not the slightest success.

The poison was in the blood, in the bones, in the marrow, said the "regular doctors;" and with that sententious opinion they consigned their patients to despair. But it has just been found that RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, aided, when necessary, by the READY RELIEF and REGULATORS, has absolute control over the malady, and can not only check all outward indications of it, in a space of time most incredibly short, but can eliminate every taint of the subtle and pervading poison from the body, and give back to the deteriorated blood that vitality and purity which it lost in descending through the veins of a corrupt and unfortunate parentage. The importance of this discovery it would be impossible to overrate, and we feel justified in predicting from it, that before twenty years a new race of healthy and vigorous men, women and children will be found in the place of the present emaciated and ulcerated sufferers who excite the pity of European and American travelers as they pass through the smiling landscapes of that country.

Where all, save the spirit of man, is divine.

All who have ever visited South America must admit that we do not exaggerate when we state that at present it would be difficult to find any single native without more or less of the effects of the syphilitic disease observable in both his mental and physical constitution. Some owe their wretchedness to their own uncurbed and riotous passions; but by far the greater number have inherited the phagidenic poison from their parents, either immediate or remote, and we have known cases in which the hereditary taint has been transmitted for as many as five generations, and with every transmission the succeeding race became more emaciated and powerless in their bodies, (though without any external ulcer,) and more dwarfed and imbecile in intellect.

It is not, therefore, too much to say that the discovery of a sufficient cure for this constitutional virus assumes the importance of a great national regeneration; and the prediction that the R. R. R. will, in less than a quarter of a century, have given a new race of healthy, active and industrious people to the whole of this long distracted country, becomes rather a deduction of logic than the anticipation of any over sanguine hope. We know the facts on which we speak and cannot be mistaken in their bearing; the Renovating Resolvent utterly extirpates the inherited poison, and the Ready Relief and Regulators bring back the organs of secretion to that condition of normal activity and health in which pure blood is generated to take the place of the corrupt and noxious particles expelled.

It would greatly tend to facilitate and develope the physical revolution we have in view if the Governments of South and Central America would combine together and take specific action for the further and faster introduction of the remedies by which (and by which only) these desirable objects can be accomplished; but with or without such assistance, the discovery once made cannot fail of assurance of its own inherent importance, and every victim rescued will be a call to hundreds of his companions to come and be healed by the same potential influence. Some of our agents are already on the ground, and its first fruits of their experience we have written; and others are on their way there, or are now preparing to start, in that within a year we shall have depôts for the sale of R. R. R. at every chief town and river mouth from Cape St. Roque to Cape Blanco, and from the mouths of the Orinoco to those of the Rio de la Plata.

RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York.

THE SIGNET RINGS;

OR THE

MYSTERY OF FATE.

A TALE OF

PERSECUTION AND WRONG.

BY T. HAMILTON VANANDA.

CHAPTER I.

THE RIDGT.

"Father!"

The word, uttered in a pleading, tremulous tone, came from the white, quivering lips of a young man, who stood in the portals of the Castle of Marstonwold, England. The sun was setting in the western wave, and the lawn and the archway of the Castle, fronting the east, were veiled in shadow. The youth had scarcely completed his twentieth year, and the dark, curling locks that wreathed his fine open brow, wore a soft and raven gloss. His features were of a fine Grecian mould, his figure slight and undeveloped, and his large brown eyes, now uplifted in supplication, burned with the sanguine fires of an impetuous soul.

Before the youth stood an old man of messy form, with gray hair and severe features, whose cold gray eyes gleamed with scintillations of anger and wounded pride. He waved his arm, as with a stern decree of banishment, while he frowned fiercely upon the youth.

"Father!" repeated the young man, in a tone of heart-searching entreaty. "Father, recall those terrible words of banishment! I cannot go from you! I would rather ask *his* pardon!"

"Go!" shouted the old man, with increased anger and rage. "You have always been accursed in my sight, and I do not wish to look upon your face again. Henceforth, you are no longer a son of the Earl of Marston. Go!"

A moment's hesitation—a furtive, pleading glance—one quiver of the lip—and then that young man rose in an upright position, his breast throbbing, and his eyes flashing with noble pride. He tossed the black locks from his flushed brow, and, in a voice deep, but firm, he said:

"Earl of Marston!—since I may no longer call you father—I obey the edict of your anger—the decree of my late! At your bidding, I go out into the world a homeless wanderer, disinherited, disgraced, a wretched outcast! You have cursed me with bastardy and shame, and, because, when one of your sons, to-day, taunted me with this curse, I struck him down, you now drive me forth. But, Earl of Marston, one word before I go: Be I legitimately born or not, one thing is certain, I have your blood in my veins, and so sure as this is the case, I swear to you that you shall again look upon my face before I die, and perhaps in an hour when you little wish it. Farewell!"

The sun set, and the old Earl stood in the doorway, watching the retreating form of Paul Marston, as he strolled down the road, and was soon lost in the shadows of the park.

"How much like his mother!" muttered the old man, as he closed the door, and turned away.

At the same hour of the evening, as the twilight shadows were settling over St Giles, London, in a small, low room, in an humble street leading to that wretched locality, an other scene was being chronicled by the Recording Angel of Time. It was a small apartment, scarcely eight feet square, almost devoid of furniture, and with but one centre of attraction. Stretched upon a dirty chaff bed, in the corner, covered by a torn and ragged quilt, were discovered the outlines of a human form. A woman's face, marked and haggard with human suffering and human woe, was just visible above the coverlet, while by the side knelt a woman of youthful appearance, gazing compassionately upon the sufferer beneath. The shadows were too dim to trace the definite beauty of the watcher's face. It could only be seen that its outline was regular, her hair full and luxuriant, and her form graceful and bold in its contour.

"Closer, my dear Annabel! lift me in your arms—I am dying!" moaned the sufferer.

The girl crept closer to the bed, took the woman in her arms and crouchiug down beneath her, rested her head in her lap.

"No, mother! not dying! Do not say so!" said the watcher, in a youthful voice, which trembled with emotion. "Do not so despair, mother dear! To-morrow I will go out again, and endeavor to get means to procure you some medicine. Cheer up, mother!"

The last gleams of the evening twilight fell upon the lifted face of the poor sufferer. It revealed her dark hair, slightly sprinkled with gray, features strongly marked, and her arms, lifted and clasped round her daughter's neck, thin and heathless.

"No, Annabel, do not deceive yourself; my voice sounds stronger in your ear; therefore, you think I am better. But it is the strength gathered from the fever which precedes death. Annabel, in an hour I will be dead—do not grieve! Let me talk while I may—I have something particular to tell you."

"But cheer up, mother," said the girl, solicitously, while the tears coursed down her cheeks. "You weary yourself talking, mother; try and sleep!"

"Annebel!" said the woman, in a deep voice, "the soul, purified as mine has been by the ordeal of sorrow and penitence, feels and knows when the angels welcome, and Death, the messenger, begins to unmoor their life-boat from the shores of Time. My hour has come—I feel—I know it—do not again interrupt me! Feel under my pillow, and get the packet."

There was no *pillow* on the bed. But Annabel felt on the floor under the head of the humble chaff bed, and, after a moment's search, drew forth a paper closely wrapped and carefully sealed.

"What is this?" she asked, "I have never seen it before!"

"Listen, Annabel," said the woman, her voice more husky and her words more broken, "this package contains the history and origin of your life. I never had the courage to tell you during my existence, and feared that I would not have the fortitude when I came to die. Therefore, I prepared that paper, with such proofs as were necessary to prove origin. But, Annabel, while I charge you to preserve that package as you do your virtue and your life, do not open it until it becomes necessary to prove your worthiness in some great worldly realization of pure happiness. Here, take this ring; it has upon it a peculiar signet, that may sometimes avail and protect you. But the packet—daughter—Annabel, keep it holy—remember—farewell!—we will meet in Heaven!"

A few short breaths, slower and slower—a slight tremor, subsiding into silence—tear-drops upon the face of the dead—a groan of conscious loneliness in the world, and silence reigned in the lonely death chamber!

In the chronicles of Fate, the events of this chapter were written within the hour, by invisible hands, and the horoscope of two souls were cast on the dial plate of the future. Let us read the hieroglyphics wrought by the shadows on the surface!

CHAPTER II.

CHANGE AND MARVELS.

There had been a storm at sea. A dismantled ship rode into the pier at the foot of Cortlandt street, just as the sun went down, on a bleak October evening, 18—. There were shattered masts, rent sails, entangled ropes, and a equal sea crew visible upon the deck and about the rigging, as they moored her to the pier. The last rays of the sun witnessed the hustle and confusion of the landing, and fell upon some prominent characters as they stepped upon the shore.

A young girl of perhaps nineteen years, with the brilliant glory of meek but radiant beauty, believing her humble garb, approached the captain, as he stood near the wheel, just as the boat touched, and said:

"Captain Mason, permit me, before leaving the boat, to return you my sincere thanks for the kindness you have shown me during the passage; and assure you that, though I may never live to repay you for your generous favor to a friendless girl, yet I shall ever remember you in my prayers!"

The captain—a young, handsome man, of twenty-five—gazed admiringly into the lovely face of the beautiful girl, whose head was slightly bowed with meekness, and then, in a tone of secret gratification, replied:

"Why, my dear Miss Mayhew, what do you owe me such gratitude for? You came to me on the quay of the Thames, stating that you were friendless, with only half passage money, yet wishing to come to America, where, you thought, you could do better than in the thronged metropolis of England. I thought so, too, and so I brought you. I have only done what every true American should and would do for every helpless female, and I ask no thanks. But what do you propose to do, now that you are here?"

The girl paused for a moment, with a show of timid fear, and then said:

"I have heard that the needle-women are paid better here than in England, and I am very ready with my needle, with some knowledge of the millinery business. As you have so generously refused to accept any portion of my scanty funds, I suppose I shall be able to subsist until I can procure a situation in that capacity."

"I have just been thinking," said the young Captain, musingly. "I have a married sister living in Waverley-place, whose husband follows the sea, as I do, and is much from home. Kate, I know, will be glad to have your society—at least, you can remain there until you can secure another home."

"O, Captain, this kindness over—"

"No word of thanks. Lieutenant Wilson," said the Captain, addressing a young officer near, "accompany Miss Mayhew to our shipping-office, until I have completed the orders of the day. I will be there, Miss, in half an hour, and convey you to my sister's residence."

There were two other persons near by, who overheard the above conversation, and watched the parties with equal interest, though with different motives. One was a young man dressed in sailor's garb, who stood by the railing near, apparently gazing off upon the city, but, in reality, listening to the conversation, and stealing an occasional glance at the speakers. He seemed about twenty years old, possessed a handsome face, and form rather slight; and, from the delicate texture of his skin, and the rich gloss of his hair, he had evidently just completed his first voyage.

The other watcher was a tall, dark-featured man, who stood lounging near the wheelhouse, seemingly desiring to get behind it, and evade observation, while his attitude was one of intense interest, as he listened to the conversation. He was rather handsome, so far as concerned the regularity of his features, or the curl and gloss of his hair; but his black, piercing eyes were apparently *sheathed* beneath bold, dark brows, giving a subtle, sinister expression to his countenance. There seemed to be a retiring, mysterious air about him, that was repulsive and offensive.

"Curses on your generosity!" he muttered between his teeth, as he heard the Captain utter his kind intention to Miss Mayhew. And, then the seething passions of a fiendish nature distorted his face, and scintillated in his basilisk eyes, as he continued: "But, by the eternal! you will not foil me, Captain Mason. Let but Oscar Darlington get back to his old haunts again, and he will foil the devil for such a prize as that! Egad! but she is a rare beauty! How fortunate that we came in the same ship!"

The Lieutenant had stepped ashore with the young girl, and the dark stranger followed to where the Captain stood.

"I will send for my baggage in the morning, Captain," he said, blandly, "and permit me to say, that you deserve the hearty thanks of the crew for piloting us safe into harbor through such a storm as we have endured."

"Permit me to say, Sir, that I deserve nothing of the kind; my own life was quite as valuable as any one else's, and I struggled for that as well as yours," said the Captain, with cold politeness, as he bowed and turned away.

"Insolent puppy!" muttered the stranger to himself, as he leapt upon the pier and walked away.

"There goes as great a villain as ever nature made, and the devil saved!" said Captain Mason, turning to the young sailor. "I feared the man at through the voyage, and, when in the storm he betrayed such alarm and fear, it only confirmed me in my suspicions of his villainy. None but the guilty could ever be so frightened."

"Please yer honor, cap'n," said an old tar, leaving near, having overheard the remarks, "I can't exactly make out his figer head, but it strikes me I've seen him in these parts afore."

"That is evident, Jack; for he steers out into the city, you see, without chart or compass, and seems to be familiar with his quarters."

"Dammee! if I aint got a suspicion! I—I'll visit old Duncan's crib to-night, just for tha satisfaction of it. But, cap'n, how soon can we go ashore?"

"In ten minutes, Jack. The ship is too badly shattered to put her in any plight to night—clear away the larboard a little and pipe the boys to quarters."

A few moments after, the Captain reirmed from the cabin, and finding his orders obeyed, gave the crew a formal discharge, and started himself for the office of the company in whose employ he was.

"I say, messmate," said the old tar, as they stepped ashore, addressing the young sailor we have before described, "which way lies your course now? You said you had never been in these waters afore, en' I rather guess you're lost, aint you?"

"Well, comrade," said the other, with a sad, peculiar smile, "it is true. I am in strange quarters; but I have funds enough to keep me for a while at some respectable hotel."

"O, yes, shipmate! that's all well enough. I heard you had a little funds when you left England, and the Cap'n 'll pay you well for your valuable services; but, dam me me! aint there anything else! You aint agoin' to desert the crew the first night in strange shore, are you?"

"O, we can both go together, Jack, for that matter," said the young man, who, though in dress and appearance was a model young sailor, yet spoke none of the tars. "I believe you told me you had a family."

"Devil a kid or frigate, messmate; Jack Watson's a free ship to sail through life with a privateer's flag at the mast-head. But I'll tell you now what to do. I know you're not goin' to sea again, and 'll be likely to flounder in New-York waters for a long spell. Before you go out of salt water, though, come with us to-night, and spend your first night ashore in a regular sailor's crib!"

"Well, it shall be so," said the youth, with a careless air. "The fact is, messmate, I've been rather a dull, melancholy companion in the forecastle, and I will try and be merry with you to-night, by way of redeeming my reputation as a sailor."

The twain had now been joined by quite a number of the crew, who manifested their gratification at the youth's decision by cries of "Good!" "Bravo!" &c., proving to an observer that he was a favorite in the entire company.

The shadows of the evening were beginning to gather over the city, as they reached Broadway, and turned into Chatham-street, where the crew began to separate, each turning to his respective quarter of residence. There were quite a number of strangers in the crew, however, who still followed in the wake of Jack Watson and his young *protégé* like sheep after a leader.

They had reached the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt streets, when Jack paused.

"I'm just reck'nin'," said he, "whether to hunt up Moll Davis' board'n crib, or go straight to Duncan's. I believe I'll go to Moll's first though, and put up, and then steer round to Bill's, and see about that pirate craft we towed along. Veer away there!"

Jack was about to start down Roosevelt street at a gait which would have soon brought him to his destination, when the withered hand of an old man was extended, asking for alms. His form was bent, his gait halt, and his features repulsively wrinkled and bleared.

"Please, good sailors, help the necessities of a poor old man!" he uttered in a trembling, pleading voice.

"Well, old top, I confess you look a little the worse for the weather; you must have sailed in rough seas. Well, there's a stivar for you—take it, and take your last happiness in a drink!" And Jack thrust a shilling into the old man's hand, as though he meant exactly what he said.

The young sailor now advanced and placed a sovereign in the decrepit hand. The amount caused the old man to lift his eyes to the donor's face. One hasty look and he dropped to the sidewalk upon the pavement, and staggered back against the house, trembling and quivering from head to foot, like one stricken with paralysis.

"What ails the land lubber?" asked Jack, in astonishment.

"Speak! young man!" grasped the decrepit beggar; "what—I mean—are you of this land?"

"No," said the youth, greatly astonished at his demeanor, "I am not."

"Of England?" continued the beggar.

"Yes!"

"Your name?"

"Paul."

"Paul!" echoed the old man, thoughtfully. "Yes—yes—that was it! What else? Pray, pardon me!"

"Marston!"

"Marston! What, did he?—did he?—did he? But no—no—it's all a mistake! I am stopping you young man; proceed upon your journey. Thanks for your sovereign!" And the mendicant stopped to pick up the coin.

It was a surprising sight to see the strong storm of feeling which swept over the old man's soul, and was as quickly calmed. Yet our could see that a terrible reaction—the recoil of doubt upon awakened hopes—had been the cause of the sudden check upon the vagrant's feelings.

"This all seems very remarkable," said the young sailor. "Old man, what does it mean? Have you heard my name before, or is it in any way connected with your own history, that you are so affected by it?"

"Marston—perhaps!" uttered the old man, evasively. "Where do you stay to-night?"

"At Moll Davis' boardin' house, p'raps. You know where that is?" interrupted Jack.

"Perhaps," to Jack. Then turning to Paul, he continued, "Perhaps I may see you there, to-night, young man, if not, we will probably meet soon again. Good night!" And the old beggar passed the party, and proceeded toward Chatham-st.

"Well, that's what I calls harpoonin' a whale in fresh water!" exclaimed Jack, as they proceeded down the street. "I tell you what, comrades, it runs in my fig'rehead we're agoin' to have rum times and a few edventures this be-tay spell!"

"Well, that is a most singular one to begin with," said Paul Marston, thoughtfully. "It puzzles me!"

"O, don't mind it, messmate; life's only a sea voyage at best; and you may have all sorts of weather afore you run. There's old Moll's handkerchief still hanging out at the same place! Steer away, boys, and moor fast!"

Meanwhile, the old beggar still stood upon the corner of the street, gazing after the retreating crew.

"It is—it is *her son*!" he muttered with evident agitation. "But could he have done it! Could he have meded her—no—no! He was too proud—too base a villain!"

It was painful to see the growing agitation of the old man. He turned into the side street again, and reclined against the house, while hot scalding tears ran down his cheeks.

"And I wonder if she is dead!" he continued, as memories of the past swept like winds over the sea of his soul. "I wonder what became of the other little one! Poor Mabel! I treated you harshly—but I have suffered greatly! But what am I to do now! Let me think—let me think!"

And thus muttering to himself, the old man went tottering down the street, and was soon lost in the darkness.

CHAPTER III.

TAYLOR'S SALOON—THE ASSIGNATION.

We turn away from the gloom and the gloomy thoughts suggested by Roosevelt-street. We leave the honest tar, Jack Watson, to seek out his old haunts, and initiate Paul Marston, the lordly-born, into the mysteries of a sailor's boarding-house. We say "Good bye" to the old beggar, in his grief, leaving him to seek out his wretched home, wherever it may be, and enter upon the more respectable and aristocratic thoroughfare—Broadway. In this night of gloom and darkness let us have as much light and security as possible.

There is a tide of eternal souls, borne on by human impetus, along Broadway. It is a great stream of being, flowing up and down, bearing its burden of thought and emotion. Dense and dark, it moves along swaying to and fro, now small as a rivulet, then swelling like a flood. But the thickest and densest portion, as though sheltering themselves from the gloom, are hovering near, and standing in front of that grand palatial rendezvous—TAYLOR'S SALOON.

Let us enter this magnificent place and take a survey—not of the establishment and its adornings—everybody have seen this—but of the company forming its host of patrons.

One glance serves to afford us a miniature portrait of the better classes of New-York. Here are old and young, merchant, minister, judge, lawyer, prosperous mechanics of all trades—their wives, sisters, daughters, and—we will not write what else. It is a fine array of respectability and beauty, engaged in the enjoyment of the *ragouts*, and most delicate viands. Let them revel!

But, on the evening upon which our story commences, three young men were sitting at one of the marble tables near the centre of the saloon, indulging in that night de-lectable season of the year, the final luxury of a dish of ice cream, and the convivial element of a half bottle, stamped "Florence." Each of them were dressed in the height of fashion, though their facial appearance plainly indicated a difference in calling.

Mr. Augustus Lattimer, who sat nearest the right hand aisle, was a gentleman of handsome exterior, fair and florid, with a most exquisitely-trimmed moustache, black, glistening eyes, and a smooth, curling head of hair. To look in his face, glance at his white, unglove'd hand, and mark his "free and easy" manners, was sufficient to tell you that Mr. Augustus Lattimer was a young gentleman of fortune and leisure.

Frank Wharton, who sat by his side, had scarcely attained his majority, and still bore quite a boyish appearance. His upper lip, however, bore faint evidence of efforts to cultivate a moustache, and the flushed condition of his yet mobile face gave a more powerful testimony of his proximity in dissipation. Frank was the nominal partner in his father's extensive mercantile establishment, and as such, was admitted into senior society. He had better been kept among the boys—it would have afforded him less chance for dissipation.

The third gentleman of the set was of the mature age of thirty-five, wore side-whiskers that had not felt the brush for two days, and his head of bushy, coarse hair was certainly a protracted allow to the comb. His features were strongly marked, with prominent nose and cheek-bones, and a cold gray eye, that looked out from his rough brows like crystals in a wall. When he smiled, it was like sunbeams on Lofodden, cold, cheerless, yet not repulsive. Mr. Attorney Livingston, of the ——— Court, was not an objectionable man in his appearance, or inapproachable in his address. He was simply cold, passive, and thoughtful. Famed for this in a profound attorney. They live amid the hard actual of fact, and could not be otherwise. "Twere as fit for flowers on ice-fields.

"And is that story really true, Gus?" asked the attorney, looking at the fashionable gentleman, with his cold eyes and smile.

"Wait, and you will see. Look, she comes this way."

At that moment, a beautiful woman, of more than medium height, and voluptuous form, and arrayed in the very extreme of fashion, rose from one of the tables in the hall, and, in company with an elderly gentleman, came down. Her glance rest that of the handsome *roué*, and a smile overspread her face; but, as she passed the table, a small piece of paper dropped upon it, in front of Lattimer's hand. He covered it quickly, until the couple had passed from the establishment, and then bursting into a laugh, cried uxuilingly:

"There! what think you of that. I told you I would get it."

"It was most adroitly managed," said the lawyer, "but tell us what is in it."

Lattimer opened the small bit of note paper dropped by the beautiful woman, and read as follows:

"DEAR GUS: I must see you to-night. Be at the Rookery in an hour. AMELIA."

"My dear legal friend," continued Lattimer, in a triumphant tone, "I guess you will pay for this wine."

"With all my heart," said the lawyer. "I give in; I would not have believed it of *her*. But Gus, my boy, let me give you a little advice and warning. In the first place, although your legal counselor, yet I have nothing to do with your private adventures, and don't want to meddle with them. But be careful how you act in this case. Winterton is a man of stern nature, high integrity, and great wealth, and would resent an injury if discovered."

"What do you call high integrity?" said Lattimer, with a cold sneer. "He is, by profession, a Wall-street swindler—a bear of the broker shop. His wife died a year ago, and left him childless. He goes on an exploring expedition into the States, finds a lovely girl, proud of her beauty, and ambitious above her poverty; he intoxicates her mind with the splendor of wealth, and marries her—not for love, but that he may sate his sickliest pas-

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

EMERSON'S UNITED STATES MAGAZINE is out for July, with the commencement of a magnificent, original, illustrated LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. This, with the great, humorous, illustrated work of MAJOR JACK DOWNING; THE LOVER AT SEA, a beautiful poem by the author of "Maggie Bell," superbly illustrated; THE NEW-YORK HERALD ESTABLISHMENT, illustrated—and its many other brilliant features, make this number the richest that has yet been issued of this "YOUNG GIANT OF THE MONTHLIES." For sale by all dealers.
J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 1 Spruce-st., New-York.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The pictorial illustrations of the "LIFE OF WASHINGTON," in EMERSON'S UNITED STATES MAGAZINE for July, are among the finest ever executed in this country. This number of Emerson's also contains an interesting description of the NEW-YORK HERALD ESTABLISHMENT, illustrated with thirteen large and beautiful engravings. Get one copy, and see what you think of "THE YOUNG GIANT OF THE MONTHLIES." For sale by all dealers.
J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers.
No. 1 Spruce st., New-York.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The thousands who have read and admired the beautiful poem of "MAGGIE BELL," which has, during the last year, been quoted into more than one thousand different publications in this country and Europe, will not fail to read the "LOVER AT SEA," another original poem by the same author, superbly illustrated in EMERSON'S UNITED STATES MAGAZINE for JULY which also contains the illustrated "LIFE OF WASHINGTON." This number of the "YOUNG GIANT OF THE MONTHLIES" contains over forty pictorial illustrations. For sale by all dealers.
J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers.
No. 1 Spruce-st., New-York.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

All who delight in real exquisite humor and infinite drollery will not fail to read MAJOR JACK DOWNINGS "THIRTY YEARS OUT OF THE SENATE," profusely illustrated, in the JULY NUMBER OF EMERSON'S UNITED STATES MAGAZINE, which also contains the illustrated "LIFE OF WASHINGTON." This "YOUNG GIANT OF THE MONTHLIES" is filled with original matter, from the most brilliant writers of the day. Get one copy and examine it. For sale by all dealers.
J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 1 Spruce st., New-York.

MRS. STEPHENS'
NEW NOVEL.
THE ROYAL SISTERS,
TO COMMENCED IN
MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY,
FOR JULY.
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED,
The Number for July begins
A NEW VOLUME
Of this popular monthly. With the new volume and the new novel is the time to subscribe.
12½ cents per number.

CALENDARS FOR 1858.

1858.—CALENDARS for 1858 can be furnished for ALMANACS and PATENT MEDICINE pamphlets, by JOHN A. GRAY, No. 375 BROADWAY, and Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST.

Will be ready at 12 o'clock,
THE GIANT OF THE MONTHLIES.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR JULY,
CONTENTS:
SCRAPS FROM AN ARTIST'S NOTE-BOOK—THE CARIB SETTLEMENTS—Illustrated by Eleven Engravings.
NORTH CAROLINA ILLUSTRATED—III. GUILFORD—Illustrated by Eighteen Engravings.
THE SHAKERS—Illustrated by Eighteen Engravings.
LICHENS—Illustrated by Eleven Engravings.
THE TWO KATES; OR, FIRST AND SECOND LOVE.
CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.
MR. QUIGLEY'S EXPERIENCE.
THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON THE THIRD.
OUR COUSIN FROM TOWN—A FAMILY REMINISCENCE.
A SUMMER IDYL.
THE HOLBROOK HOUSE.
THE STORY OF A PIANO.
LITTLE DORRIT. By CHARLES DICKENS. (*Conclusion.—Illustrations.*—Damocles—The third Volume of the Register. CHAPTER LXVI.—Closing in. CHAPTER LXVII.—Closed. CHAPTER LXVIII.—Going. CHAPTER LXIX.—Going. CHAPTER LXX.—Gone.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES. Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
FAMILY DAGUERREOTYPES. FOUND EVERYWHERE.—*Illustrations.*—Grand Ma—Grand Pa—Ma and Pa before Marriage—Pa and Ma after Marriage—The Baby—Little Tommy and Sis—Brother John—Sister Mary Ann, who writes Poetry—Cousin Frank who adores Mary Ann—Aunt Sally—Uncle Ben—Uncle Josh—Lucy Lilac and Cary Cowslip—Colonel Popkins—Cousin Fred—Cousin Tom.
FASHIONS FOR JULY.—*Illustrations.*—Dinner and Carriage Toilet—Child's Costume—Infant's Robe—Lace Frieze.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND Copies are now issued of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The Publishers have endeavored, by a well-directed use of the abundant resources at their command, to render it not only the cheapest, but the most attractive and most useful Magazine for popular reading in the World; and the extent to which their efforts have been successful is indicated by the fact, that it has attained a greater circulation than any similar periodical ever issued.
Special efforts will be made to render it still more interesting and valuable during the coming year. The new Volume commenced with the Number for JUNE. No labor or expense will be spared to render it in every way, and in all its departments, still more worthy of the unparalleled favor with which it has been received.
HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE owes its success to the fact that *it presents* MORE *reading matter, of a* BETTER *quality, in a* MORE ELEGANT *style, and at a* CHEAPER *rate, than any other publication.*

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of booksellers, periodical agents, or from the publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a number. The seven semi-annual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five cents. Fourteen volumes are now ready, bound in cloth, and also in half calf.
The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs at two persons at Five Dollars a year, five persons at Ten Dollars, or eleven persons at Twenty Dollars. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also, the bound volumes.
The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the office where the Magazine is received, is THREE CENTS.
Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest miscellaneous literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous pictorial illustrations, accurate plates of the fashions, a copious chronicle of current events, and impartial notices of the important books of the month. The volumes commence with the numbers for JUNE and DECEMBER; but subscriptions may commence with any number.
HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS
FOR JULY.
MINIGO:
OR, THE FAIRY OF CAIRNSTONE ABBEY.
HARPER'S STORY BOOKS, A MONTHLY SERIES OF NARRATIVES, BIOGRAPHIES AND TALES, for the Instruction and Entertainment of the Young. By JACOB ABBOTT. Embellished with numerous and beautiful Engravings.
TERMS.—Each number of "Harper's Story Books" will contain 160 pages in small quarto form, very beautifully illustrated, and printed

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) June 20,
Miss ELIZA LOGAN
will repeat the performance of
EVADNE,
a part in which she has elicited the most enthusiastic approbation on the last two evenings, from brilliant and crowded houses, and the following flattering eulogiums from the leading press:

From the New-York Herald.

It is rarely so distinguished an assemblage comes together in this city as convened last night in this theatre. The house was filled with authors, actors, critics, literary savans, well known merchants, and last, but not least, by filibusters distinguished and otherwise. Miss Logan's style of acting is impulsive, electric and at times singularly impressive, from the power she throws into a few brief words. It is this peculiarity that has doubtless given her much of her popularity in the West, where, to be successful, artists must lay their colors on with a lavish brush. Miss Logan is an exquisite elocutionist, and in this particular will rival any actress on the American stage.

From the New-York Tribune.

Miss Logan did what we have never seen done before—she redeemed the play from its customary monotonous dullness, and put an earnest life into the character which made it positively interesting. Miss Logan is thus surpassed as an elocutionist—her voice is unusually sweet, as well as powerful naturally, and it has been cultivated to an extraordinary degree of perfection. She is most graceful and pleasing in all her movements, and she seemed to thoroughly appreciate the few good points there are in the character of Evadne. She called down enthusiastic applause, was greeted with the stereotyped floral honors, and was called twice before the curtain. We welcome this lady heartily to the New-York stage.

After the play a favorite afterpiece will be performed.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE NEW PIECE,
which must unavoidably be withdrawn to make way for the
NEW COMEDY,
which will be produced on Monday, June 22, after due preparation, and with new scenery, dresses, properties, &c., &c., of
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH,
performed with the greatest success on its original production at the Princess' Theatre, London,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, June 20, 1857,
PLOT AND PASSION.

Madame de Fontanges.....Miss Laura Keene
Fonche, Minister of Police.....Mr. Burnett
Mons. Desmarets.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
To conclude with the unsurpassable extravaganza,
VARIETY,
with all its beautiful scenery, music, &c.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Last night of
MR. AND MRS. WM. J. FLORENCE
the popular personators of
IRISH AND YANKEE CHARACTERS.
SATURDAY,
IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

Pat.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence
Nancy Stokes.....Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
With the songs of "Riddle Cum Dinkey Doo," and "My Mary Ann."
A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.
Fanny Tottle.....Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
Sustaining six characters, songs and dances.
O'Leary.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
SATURDAY EVENING, June 20,
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF JEROME'S NEW PIECE,
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
and received with shouts of laughter and applause.
Antoine in his great character of.....Bianco
New scenery, tricks, costumes, properties, &c., &c.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
New Grand divertissement of
JULIEN'S PRIMA DONNA WALTZ.
Characters by the Wonderful Ravels and L. Espinosa.
BIANCO and the Ravels every night.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, June 20,
The entertainments will commence with the Irish historical drama entitled
O'NEAL THE GREAT.
After which, Circassian Cymbal Dance by Miss Price.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
To conclude with the Drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS.

LAST APPEARANCE OF
MME. DE LA GRANGE IN AMERICA.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE will give her second and last
GRAND CONCERT,
which will positively be her last appearance in America, (as she sails in the steamer of the 24th inst.,) on MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1857, at Niblo's Saloon.
Tickets for sale, and seats secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.
Tickets, $1 each. No extra charge for secured seats.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
No. 585 BROADWAY, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, June 15, and every evening during the week, the very successful piece of
ALADDIN.
After which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, a Complimentary Testimonial to Miss C. RIFFERT.
On SATURDAY, June 20, a Grand Afternoon Performance of ALADDIN, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening Concert at 8 o'clock.
The Hall will be to let for the Summer Season.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Positively the last time, THIS (Saturday, June 20, 1857,) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, of the great, domestic Drama of FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS, cast with the whole strength of the talented company, AFTERNOON at 3, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. The new Saloon, so magnificently decorated, is open at all hours, and in it may be seen a collection of the most beautiful illuminated Paintings, gotten up in Paris, especially for this establishment. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

WILL CLOSE.—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirty-second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., will close for the season, on Saturday, June 20.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SPORTING.

A REGATTA WILL BE GIVEN BY MOSES MAGRATH, on MONDAY, June 22, at the foot of 36th-st., East River, open for all sail boats 30 feet long and under, the 1st prize, in first class to be $50; 2d, a splendid silver cup; the 1st prize on second class, $25; 2d, to save entrance fee. Entrance fee for first class, $5; second class, $3. The race to be sailed in Kipp's Bay, between Blackwell's Island and 10th-st. buoy. All boats to contend for the different prizes to be entered one day before the race comes off.
MOSES MAGRATH, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP YACHT NAUTILUS, as she lies off the Almshouse, Jersey City; is about six tons, coppered and copper fastened; built August last, has very large cabin, &c. Any gentleman wishing to purchase a very roomy, fast boat, should see above before going elsewhere. WILLIAM YOUNG, Cunard Dock, will show the above.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MECHANICS.—The advertiser is desirous to meet with three or four persons (two of them practical mechanics) to engage with him in the purchase of the patent right for Brooklyn and Long Island for the manufacturing and sale of a superior and important article, from which a business on a large scale can be conducted. The same has been introduced into most of our large Western Cities with great success. In Cincinnati over $80,000 profit has been realized the past year, and in Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg and other places proportionate results have been obtained. The best of references given as to the utility and profit of the article, some of which is in New-York City, where it has been recently established. The price of the right is $12,000. $4,000 of which will be advanced by the subscriber. Undoubted references for integrity and business habits are required. Address O., box No. 1,444 New-York Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRING to enter into a hairworks and jewelry manufacturing business may apply to a gentleman who, having been engaged for a number of years in that line in France, England, and in this country, wishes to found such establishment. Only those who have means from $5,000 to $10,000 may address F. W. B., New-York Post-Office.

TO TAILORS OR OTHERS.—WANTED, A partner in the clothing business, or a purchaser for the stock of a clothing-house, now doing about $70,000 per annum, permanent trade. Any person having $5,000 or more may address L. J. K., at this office, stating where an interview can be had, which will be treated confidentially.

A GOOD CHANCE TO DISPOSE OF A stock of goods in exchange for a valuable tract of land within one hour's distance by railroad of one of the principal cities West. A good opportunity offers to any party wishing to make a trade of the above description. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, room No. 14, to C. B. HOWES & CO.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 2 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT, SIDE WHEEL, length 198 feet, beam 23½ feet, depth of hold 9 feet, draft of water 6 feet, burden 570 tons; beam engine 42½ inch, cylinder 11 feet stroke; tubular boiler—diameter of wheel 25 feet. Ample accommodations for passengers. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, Agent.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHERS.—A large and well assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at auction prices, at No. 581 Broadway, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered in any part of the City.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, a desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains 180 rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost over $25,000; I will sell it for $15,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house.
P. W. BISHOP.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a bolt factory, in 12th-st., near Avenue C—100 feet front by 103 deep; brick factory, stable and storehouse thereon; a good steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property offers rare inducements from its situation and its being ready for immediate occupancy, to any parties starting a saw or planing mill, smith or machine shop or any manufacturing business. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 149 East Broadway, between Pike and Rutger sts.; house is three stories with high basement, size 25x40 feet, built in the best manner two years ago, with all the modern improvements; baths, gas, hot and cold water, range, water closets, washstands, obandeliers, &c., complete in every respect, and will be sold at a moderate price. Possession given immediately if desired. Terms very easy. Inquire of D. BUHLER, No. 450 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY marble-front dwelling house No. 75 1st place, first house from the corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. Premises can be seen at all hours in the day. If not sold before the 1st of July, will be rented, with furniture, on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to WM. H. WARING, No. 24 William-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FRAME COTTAGE, Freeman-av., $2,800, Greenpoint; also, 2-story brick house, Huron-st., Greenpoint, $3,500; also, splendid box making factory, Stanton-st., $30; also, fine millinery store, near New-York, $2,000; Liquor store, Hudson-st., $150. Apply at No. 334 Broadway, room No. 11.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREE-story-brown-stone-front house No. 112 West 44th-st., near Broadway. Apply to JAMES P. CUMMING, No. 41 Broadway, or No. 334 West 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE WATER POWER on Bronx River with ten or more acres of land, at Depot of Harlem Railroad, at Scarsdale, Westchester Co. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

SMALL AND GOOD INVESTMENT.—SEVeral village lots for sale, two miles from Hoboken, N. J.; stages run every 15 minutes, fare 5 cents. Terms, $10 first payment, and $5 per month until $70 be paid, and the balance in 15 years.
M. WRAY, No. 289 Broadway, room No. 18.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BUILDING, with store on first story, No. 444 4th-av., on the west side, between 31st and 32d sts., near the railroad depot; also, No. 446, adjoining, lately occupied as a hotel. Apply to N. LAWRENCE, No. 45 East 29th-st, before 9 o'clock, at 4 o'clock, and in the evening, or at No. 81 Nassau-st., third story, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house, No. 137 Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements, having a private staire, and all in perfect order, and in a very desirable neighborhood. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of N. B. LLOYD, No. 135 Lexington-av.

TO LET—DOCK PROPERTY AND VARIOUS houses in the city of Newark, N. J.; also, a mansion, out-houses, and several acres of land, on the Passaic River, near Newark Bridge; also, a coal yard, in Brooklyn, near a ferry. Inquire of FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenent. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE (English basement) No. 173 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; house 24½x44 feet, lot 100 feet deep; rent $600 per annum. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 176 9th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOFTS, IN THE MARble building No. 554 Broadway. Inquire on the premises of N. THURSTON & SONS.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No 92 East 13th-st. Price moderate.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 62 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALUABLE SHORE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The subscriber would call the attention of manufacturers and others, who may be in pursuit of a convenient water-front for business purposes, to a portion of his property lying on Flushing Creek, which he offers for sale or lease. Said property is always accessible for vessels drawing from 8 to 10 feet of water, and its location is in a safe and convenient harbor, within one hour's sail from New-York.
For manufacturing and many other business purposes, this property will be found to possess many advantages over other places. The communication to this place is frequent, per steamboat and railroad, and at a low fare.
Flushing, June 16, 1857. ISAAC PECK.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS DELIGHTful country seat is situated on the Connecticut River, 3 hours' ride from New-York or Boston. The house is entirely new, 2½ stories high, built of stone, with verandahs and balconies, and finished in modern style with Presseca, bath-room and water closets, hot and cold water, &c., &c; barn and out-houses also of stone. The grounds contain 6½ acres, more or less as desired, embracing a magnificent grove, and situated on an eminence commanding a prospect for beauty and extent unsurpassed by any in the country. Address Box No. 53, Portland Conn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 88 West 43d-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—About twelve acres, situated on the ridge above the Croton Aqueduct, being a splendid site for a country seat, and possessing an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country and villages; also, an extensive view of Piermont, Rockland County, Catskill Mountains, &c., &c. For sale on liberal terms. Apply to WARD CARPENTER, or CARNEY L'AMOUREUX, Tarrytown; JOHN WARRIN, No. 48 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—HUDSON PARK—ONE HUNDRED acres, ¼ a mile above Spuyten Duyvel Creek and 12 miles from City of New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson—beautiful location and magnificent views—together or in lots, to suit purchasers. Easy of access by Railroad or private conveyance. The steamboat EDWIN, to and from Yonkers, stops regularly twice a day at the landing on the premises.
D. N. TUCKER, No. 8 John-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20 by 45, a stable, &c., and 32 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Newerwink. For terms, apply to JAMES B. GLENTWORTH, No. 5 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with all the modern improvements, at Clifton, Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing; will be sold at a low price, and on advantageous terms, as the owner designs leaving the country. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

$2,500—FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN AND large garden in the village of Danbury, Conn., 4 hours from New-York. House is finely situated, of fair size and in good order, convenient to depot. A very healthy and desirable residence. MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence on the corner of Bowne-av. and Barclay-st., Flushing, L. I., is now offered at private sale, upon reasonable terms. Apply to the Real Estate Office, opposite the depôt, at Flushing, or to C. FOWLER, No. 308 Fourth-st., Williamsburg. Possession given immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The above property consists of 30 acres of land, with a modern built cottage and out-buildings, good water, and location very healthy. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of J. MONILAWS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A 2-story house and six or more acres of land, pleasantly situated near the village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 10 minutes' walk from depot and one hour from New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and out-buildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises to J. K. UNDERHILL.

TO LET AT SCARSDALE—TWO LARGE cottages, with gardens, and one or more acres of land, within a few minutes' walk of Harlem Railroad depot, at Scarsdale, Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

LETTERS FOR ENGLAND, FRANCE, Germany, &c., to be mailed per steamship VANDERBILT, will be received, each prepaid 25 cents per half ounce up to 12½ o'clock of the morning of Saturday June 27, at the office No. 5 Bowling-green.

FARMS FOR SALE.

SALE IN PARTITION.—A VALUABLE FARM or country seat at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, on FRIDAY, the 26th of June, at 2 P. M., on the premises. The house, buildings and farm situate on the Dutchess Turnpike in the town of Washington, about one mile east of the village of Mechanic, lately owned and occupied by John M. Seelye, deceased. The farm contains about 140 acres of the most choice land in Dutchess county, being a strong loamy soil and well-adapted to all the purposes of farming; most beautifully located, within five miles of the depot on the N. Y. & H. R. R., at Dover Plains, two hours from New-York, only a short walk from the beautiful village of Mechanic, where there is a daily mail, and in the immediate neighborhood of good schools and churches. There is an abundance of all kinds of fruit on the farm, and of the most choice varieties. There is also a large artificial fish-pond well stocked with fish. The house and outbuildings are large and commodious, and in good repair. A never-failing spring of pure water is introduced into the house by lead pipes; and no pains or expense was spared by the late occupant of the premises to render them all that any could desire for beauty, convenience and utility. Possession given immediately.
HENRY NICOLL, Referee.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 13 miles from the City of New-York, near the Union and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 65 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, 5 acres of asparagus, a locust grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 6 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 40 OR 70 acres, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, within a mile and a half of the village of Woodbridge, and on a very public road leading from the above place to Rahway, two miles to steamboat landing and two and a half miles to depôt at Rahway, 19 miles by railroad to New-York. On the farm is a two story dwelling, with wing, carriage-house, barn, stable and other out-buildings, and a variety of choice fruits. For further particulars, inquire of A. M. TREDWELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., or JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st., or on the premises.
JOHN B. EDGAR.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—576 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 320 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one half or two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 203 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN DUTCHess County, N. Y., commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and adjacent country. The farm is well stocked, and with a promising crop of all kinds, such as oats, wheat, rye, corn, &c. The party owning, having more landed property than he wants, will sell or exchange this at a very reasonable rate. There are, in all, about 100 acres of as productive land as could be desired. As a Summer residence it is unsurpassed. Address or call at the office of SWEENY'S Hotel, corner of Duane and Chatham-sts. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Hyer's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out-houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 237 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED NEAR Washington Lake, New Windsor, Orange Co., 5 miles from Newburg, containing about 100 acres with good buildings, with the stock; grain on the ground, farming utensils, &c. Price for the whole $12,000, or for the farm $10,000. Possession given immediately. Inquire of 51. KANE, No. 197 West 13th-st., or M. NICHOLS on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, 1¾ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

$20 ONLY PER ACRE FOR 5 OR 100 acres of superior farming land, near the depôt at Thompson, L. I., 41 miles from New-York. Said land is a rich mellow loam soil, free from stone or swamps, healthily located and very productive. No incumbrances, and title warranted. Terms easy.
E. A. BUNCE, No. 212 Broadway, room No. 3.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—3,000 ACRES OF selected prairie land in Indiana, 2,000 acres in one parcel. For particulars, apply to J. ADAMS, No. 39 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—FOR THE season, (furnished preferred,) with stable, and from 1 to 5 acres of land, and within 2 hours' travel of the City. Address, with terms and description, Box No. 3,557 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A small house in a genteel neighborhood, convenient to the Ferry. Address Box 568, Post-Office, stating rent, &c.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 125 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Ha'ne sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rent. 1; JOHN GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by B. N.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES.
Depôt at J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau.
Laboratory, Middle Village, L. I., where every variety of beautiful designs, many of which are entirely new, will be found.
Mr. H. has no doubt his customers will be sufficiently satisfied with the quality of his works without his enumerating the number of premiums received (he has a few) at the late fairs, which has long since become almost a by-word. Sufficient to say that he will challenge the world to produce any better works, and is perfectly willing, if necessary, to test the same in any way where there are impartial parties to decide. The subscriber pledges himself that everything shall be as represented. Goods delivered in any part of the City free of charge.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
JOLLEY & TIERS,
Sole Agents,
No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 180 William-st., corner of Spruce, New-York.
J. & T. would call the attention of the trade to their well-known stock of fire crackers, torpedoes, rockets, Roman candles, wheels of all kinds, exhibition pieces, and all articles, large and small, required to make a full assortment for jobbing or retailing.
Quality guaranteed, at prices beyond competition.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, North Point,
Jersey City, N. J.
Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & L. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent,
No. 10 Maiden lane, New-York,
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to stockholders' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

JOSEPH G. & L. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Maryland testimonial.
They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition
JOSEPH G. EDGE, JR.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first peculium fireworks of Joseph G. & L. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 222 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to
BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO.,
No. 222 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 186 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton-rockets, double-headers, jose sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 186 Front-st.,

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 257 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 Colden-st., up stairs.

HAVEMEYER & MOLLER'S
PATENT CUT LOAF SUGAR.
A superior quality of Loaf Sugar cut by a Patented machine into square pieces of convenient size FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE, and free from the fine sugar found mixed with the ordinary crushed; put up in bbls. of about 170 lbs., and half-bbls. of 80 lbs. For sale by the principal wholesale and retail grocers in all parts of the City and country, or with the several other varieties of refined sugar, at our office, No. 99 Wall-st.
HAVEMEYER & MOLLER.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.
Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.
Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.
Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.
For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.
Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.
It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.
It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association.
GEORGE L SENEY, Cashier.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE COMMONwealth of Massachusetts.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, by virtue of an Act of the General Court, hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the 30th inst., at noon, at the Office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, at the State House in Boston, for the purchase of the scrip of the Commonwealth of four hundred thousand dollars, payable July 1, 1877, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of July, 1857, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, on the coupons attached to said scrip, at the Treasurer's Office in the city of Boston. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening, to insure final payment; the whole amount of the loan to be paid on or before the 29th inst. Proposals may be made for any part of the above loan, not less than five thousand dollars. They must specify the amount of premium offered (none otherwise will be received,) and must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Massachusetts State Loan," and be addressed to MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, at the State House, Boston. The right is reserved to reject all or any part of the proposals made.

MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer;	Commissioners of Sinking Fund
GEO. L. PERKINS, Treasurer Nor. & Wor. Railroad Company.	Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

BOSTON, June 1, 1857.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.
Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.
The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.
The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INcreased to $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.
The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, with ever ything contained in the costly furnished residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock. In calling attention to this sale we would say to housekeepers and parties who want really good furniture, that everything in the house is first class. The valuable collection of paintings, marble groups, bronzes and other elegant adornments, such as is seldom or never offered at auction; the whole of which is for absolute and positive sale, and must be removed immediately; to insure which a satisfactory deposit will be required of all purchasers. Sale positive, rain or shine, descriptive catalogues of which are ready. The furniture consists in part of:

Elegant elaborate rosewood piano-forte, with grand action, full double suite of rosewood parlor furniture, two sofas, &c., covered in rich brocade, one suite in rich three-colored brocade, both suites made to order two months ago; two magnificent rosewood carved etageres, with mirror fronts; elegant rosewood secretary bookcase, French extension, reception and Turkish chairs, Turkish lounges, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; rich silk and lace curtains, with imported shades to thirty windows; over 700 yards of superb velvet, Wilton and other carpets, chandeliers and gas fixtures, elegant mantel vases and ornaments.

With a large and valuable variety of rosewood chamber furniture, elegant bedsteads with mirror fronts, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, mirrors, full suits in velvet, dressing bureaus, French and other chairs, with every description of superior dining room furniture, magnificent extension table, rich China, silver ware, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, with chamber and basement furniture, marble, hall, stair oil-cloth, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ precisely.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN JERSEY CITY at public auction, belonging to the Association of the Jersey Company and others: 60 lots in blocks C and I, fronting on and extending 150 feet east from Hudson-st. will be sold at public auction in Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. The street is regulated and paved, and sewers built. The sale will take place on the steps of the Jersey City Insurance Company, corner of Hudson and Montgomery sts. The remainder of the property in said blocks, and which may not then be sold, will be for sale or lease at the agency of J. R. THOMPSON, in said building on application to LEWIS ATTERBURY, Treasurer of the Associates. Terms of sale—10 per cent, and the auctioneer's fee, $5 per lot, on the day of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on the premises for five years at 7 per cent, interest, at the option of the purchaser; balance on the 1st of July next, when the deeds will be delivered. If the purchaser stipulates for immediate improvements, a larger amount may remain on bond and mortgage.

The property will be so'd eunject to restrictions as to nuisances, and with a fire limit clause.

By order of the Board of Trustees, Jersey City, May 21, 1857.

D. S. GREGORY, J. P. JACKSON, J. GRIFFITH, JOHN JOCKEN, } Executive Committee.

For maps and further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st, Jersey City.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCtion, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., 10 shares of Preferred Stock of the Western Virginia and Kentucky Railroad Co.—sold hypothecated.

Also, about 20 marble mantels, sold to pay advances.

SATURDAY, June 20—At 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, stair rods, rosewood bureaus, washstands, marble-top centre and side tables, arm and easy chairs, mahogany sofa in hair cloth, mahogany parlor chairs, mirror and pier glasses, gas brackets, or-molu chandeliers, window curtains, and a lot of china and earthenware.

Also, a lot step-ladders, wooden tubs, pails, iron pots, kettles, &c., to be sold without reserve, to close an invoice.

At 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of dark brown horses, 16 hands high, 8 years old, very stylish and good travelers. Also, a phaeton, in fine order. Also, a double set of second hand harness.

An entirely new running-geared trotting wagon, made of the best material, by one of the best City makers; has been used but twice—made to order for the present owner, and only sold for want of use.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE. VARIETY OF ARTICles to be sold THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 324 Broadway, furniture, new and second-hand mirrors, oil-paintings, engravings, gold jewelry, silver-plated ware, new and second hand mattresses, feather beds, bottled wine and brandy, cigars, steam-engine, miscellaneous articles too numerous to name. N. B—Speculators, rely upon bargains, as not a grain of protection where there are two bidders.

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, &c.—THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No 324 Broadway, 50 parlor oil-paintings and engravings in gilt frames, 200 lots of books, &c., from celebrated publishers, stationery, maps, charts, checker boards, &c. Special sale. Every article must be sold. Catalogue ready and can be had by calling for it.

The lease of basement, fixtures, furniture, etc., No. 337 Broadway, will be sold on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises without any reserve. Rent $700. The fixtures very elaborate; a shooting gallery; the whole 250 feet deep. Making money. Owner leaving for Europe. N. B.—Private sale may be effected previous to the day of sale.

D. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

AWAY TO THE COUNTRY.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH CITY ADVANTAGES.—Will be sold on TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., the beautiful "Brokaw Cottage" at Claremont, 2 miles from Jersey City ferry, on the Bergen Point plank road. This cottage and out-building were erected a few years ago by the late Alderman Brokaw for his own use, of best material and workmanship, marble mantels, hard-finished walls &c. The carriage-house and stables are nicely finished and roomy. The property contains about two acres of ground, the most elevated on Bergen heights, over 90 feet above tide water. The view is unsurpassed, overlooking the bay and harbor of New York, Staten Island, Narrows, Highlands, &c. Water good, and health of location unexceptionable. Soil very rich. Stages from Jersey City ferry to Bergen Point pass the premises hourly. Possession given immediately. Will be sold on the premises by D. SCOTT, auctioneer. The house will be open for inspection during the day on Monday, 22d inst; also, on day of sale. Conditions made known on day of sale. For further particulars inquire of D. SCOTT, auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery st, Jersey City, or BENNETT & HUNTINGTON, No. 4 Front-st, New-York.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

CENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, &c.—On TUESDAY, June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 8 Ashland-place, Perry-st. T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above, the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting in part of superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, by Linderman & Son, parlor furniture, sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm-chairs, parlor do., marble-top centre and pier tables, English Brussels carpets and ingrain carpets, chair do., hall oil-cloths, hall stand and chairs, oil-paintings, a part of which are very valuable, paintings by well-known artists, lace curtains and shades, dining-room furniture, extension-table, chairs, side-table, sofa, China, glass and crockery ware, table cutlery, silver plated ware, chamber furniture, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, tables, toilet sets, mirrors, best hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., a large variety of kitchen articles, stoves, refrigerators, &c. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION.—BY order of George W. Sanderson, Navy Agent, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn:

20 binnacle compasses; 12 boat compasses.
6 telltale compasses; 16 azimuth compasses.
24 thermometers; 2 simpleometers; 1 telescope.
27 spy-glasses; 1 sextant; 1 quadrant.
6 cases mathematical instruments; 3 aneroid barometers.
2 time-pieces; 13 tripods; 6 boxes charts.
1 chronometer, No. 1,407, Chas. Frodsham.
1 chronometer, No. 2,076, Dent.
1 chronometer, No. 2,054, Parkinson & Frodsham.
1 chronometer, No. 2,434, Parkinson & Frodsham.
1 chronometer, No. 2,017, Dent.
Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCtion, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, at the Art Union Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, a large and valuable collection of original Oil Paintings, belonging to a well-known amateur of this City. Most of them were brought from Europe by him last year, in the year 1846. Among the number will be found choice specimens of Guercino, A. Ostade, P. Libarco, Asselyn, S. Vespucci, Holbein, C. Dolci, P. Wouverman, Ribera, D. Heeps, Van Balen, Domenichino, D. Teniers, Van Dyke, and other masters of various schools. Also, a valuable collection of ancient and modern original drawings, obtained about 25 years ago from several celebrated cabinets in Europe, all of them suitable for the parlor or studio. The Paintings are now on exhibition with catalogues.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, of that valuable property known as No. 152 West 27th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th ave. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, under the direction of HENRY M. Cox, Esq., Referee, the lot, together with the three-story and basement brick dwelling house erected thereon, situate on the south side of 27th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., and known as No. 152 West 27th-st. The house has three rooms deep, and contains all the modern improvements. Title in fee. See Referee's advertisement in New-York *Evening Post*. For further particulars apply to

HENRY NICOLL, Referee, No. 21 William-st.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF JOHN QUINN, deceased, by order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York. The following property will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, (unless adjourned), on TUESDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock noon: 4 lots of land on the north side of 41st-st., each fronting 100 feet West of the 9th-av., each lot being 25 feet wide, and half the block (98 feet 8 inches) in depth. There are no improvements on the premises. The terms of sale made known on day of sale, or on application to

JOHN QUINN, } Administrators.
ELLEN QUINN, }
Or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a gray horse, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, sound, and kind in all harness, and can trot a mile in 2'55, very free and stylish driver, and rest about 5 months ago $600. Also, silver-plated single harness, by one of the best City makers, together with a light trotting wagon, by Brower, nearly new. The whole establishment to be sold as the owner is going South for his health.

By H. H. LEEDS & CO.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 20, IMMEDIATELY after the furniture, a large collection of stuffed birds, consisting of a great variety of specimens found in North and South America, single or branches and under shades; also, several shades containing many specimens prepared by the celebrated Taxidermist, Wm. Gibbs, Esq.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.

For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 214 (old No 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Via* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
Office No, 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 8:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 8:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:50 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st., station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line leaves New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford at the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hertford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M.

SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

☞ THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. ☜
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FORT HAMILTON, BAY RIDGE AND STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—On and after THURSDAY, June 4, the SISTER ISLAND will ply daily as follows:

Leave Fort Hamilton, at 7¾, 9¾ and 11¾, A. M.; 1¾, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Bay Ridge, at 7¾, 9¾ and 11¾, A. M.; 1¾, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Staten Island, for Fort Hamilton, *via* Bay Ridge at 8¾ and 10¾, A. M., 12¾, 2¾, 4¾, and 6¾, P. M., and for Bay Ridge only, at 8 P. M.

Fare between any of the landings, 5 cents. Twenty-five tickets, $1 20; 50 tickets, $2 35; 100 tickets, $4 50.

Fare at Fort Hamilton for Greenwood, New Utrecht and Bath. Cars for Greenwood and Brooklyn from Bay Ridge avenue, 5 minutes' walk from the Ferry.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st. pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	2 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junction	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIful steamer MINNEHAHA, which has just been completed, will commence her trips from Caldwell to Tconderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain, on the 8th day of June.

THE "FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL" will open for the reception of guests on the 1st day of June. The proprietor is determined to preserve the reputation the house has heretofore sustained, of affording every comfort and luxury that the visitor to this region of health and beauty can desire, and respectfully asks of the traveling community their patronage. DANIEL GALE.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLEN WOOD, AND intermediate landings, Sleights' Dock, White Stone, Great Neck and Sands Point. The steamer CROTON, being fitted anew for comfort and speed, will run daily from Peck Slip to the above points. Leaving Glenwood at 8:30 A. M., and Glen Cove at 7 A. M., and New-York at 4 P. M. The boat will commence on or about the 1st inst. to run double trips, affording a pleasant sail to the various points on the route, the public-houses and grounds at which are now in complete order for visitors.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.—INDEpendent Line between New-York, Newport, Bristol, Providence and Boston. The splendid sea steamer GOVERNOR, Captain CHARLES DERBY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. Fare to Boston, $2; Providence, $2; Bristol, $1 75; Newport, $1 50. Freight taken at propeller's rates. For passage or freight, apply to M. H. BYRUM, or GEO. T. STANLY, at the office on the wharf.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANSON SMITH will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, June 20, leaving Spring-st. at 9½ A. M. and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; pier No. 3, North River, at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.; Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton, Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BERGEN, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 28, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays accepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th-sts., each way. Fare 8 cents.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PREserving vision, suitable for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 8 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting all the principal cities of the United States.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, $80 and $60 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
I. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. SEAL, 2,221 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,316 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

In returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 24, and he succeeded by the JASON, July 8, and QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, July 22.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ERICSSON will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on the 4th of July. COLUMBIA, 18th of July. ATLANTIC, the 1st of August, and the BALTIC, the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer BELTON, J. A. WORTEN, Commander, will leave New-York, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First cabin.....$130 | Second cabin.....$75.

This ship has five water-light compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 25. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the BELTON.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIS, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,951 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK FOR GLASGOW.

New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon. Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon. Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'sday, Aug. 5, 12 noon. New-York, July 22
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon. Edinburg, Aug 5.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon. Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN SPENCE MON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, M. L. FRANTZEN, Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on TUESDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 39 North River. Rates of passage, including provisions:

In First Cabin.....$80 | In Third Cabin.....$35
In Second Cabin.....50

This steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT,
No. 7 Hanover-st.

Certificates of passage will be issued to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends, at the following rates:

In First Cabin.....$100 | In Third Cabin.....$40
In Second Cabin.....60 | In Steerage.....35

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CANADA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CANADA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 10½ and 10 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 8th July.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 82 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. — GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $600.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest mennufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, *Times* office.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt No. 424 Broadway. Beware of pedd ers! Beware of counterfeits.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE, carrying freight for Geelong, Adelaide, and Sidney. Packet for 22d of June—The magnificent A 1 extreme Clipper Ship SEA NYMPH, 1,316 tons, Windsor Commander, will have the usual dispatch of this Line and clear positively on her advertised day, Monday, June 22. This ship is the only clipper now on the berth, and is guaranteed to be the only vessel leaving in June. Her accommodations for first and second cabin passengers are unequaled for convenience and comfort. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 E. R., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or GOODEVE, ELLIOT, No. 105 Cedar-st.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COUGHS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COLDS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES HOARSENESS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INFLUENZA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES BRONCHITIS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES CROUP.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ASTHMA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES WHOOPING COUGH.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES LUNG COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE INDIGESTION.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSENTERY.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE COSTIVENESS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE HEADACHE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE JAUNDICE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE ERYSIPELAS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE SCROFULA.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE PILES.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE FOUL STOMACH.
AYER'S CATHART

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

The United States steamer *Black Warrior*, J. W. SMITH Commander, sailed from New-Orleans 12th inst., and Havana at noon the 15th, arrived at this port early yesterday evening.

SANTA ANA had not arrived at Havana.

The Spanish fleet intended for the Mexican difficulty was said to be near the Island, and soldiers are arriving by every vessel from Spain.

The Island is quiet and healthy. No fever as yet reported.

Sugar market same as last advices; holders are firm in their determination to keep it up. Stock at Havana and Matanzas as previously reported.

Freights very dull, though many vessels have left in ballast; the tonnage exceeds the wants of shippers.

Exchange declining. 60 days on New-York is quoted at 3¾@4¼ ₱ cent. discount.

The Spanish Fleet Not Yet Arrived—Santa Ana's Proclamation to the Mexicans—Recall of Captain-General Concha, and Appointment of his Successor, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, June 14, 1857.

As yet there are no signs of the squadron, though it is now due here. The flag-ship will be towed here by the war-steamer *Francisco de Asis*, and two other steamers have been sent from here to meet the other vessels and tow them to Havana. Buoys have been placed in the harbor for the expected vessels, which will serve to block up the harbor more effectually than ever, so that the whole merchant marine is to be put to a great inconvenience, simply because the Spanish Admiral likes to display his force to the strangers that throng our port. This little national pride may be readily pardoned in men who are about to repeat the heroical achievements of CORTEZ and his followers.

The last English steamer from St. Thomas brought out General SANTA ANA's proclamation to the Mexican people. It is a lengthy affair, but interesting in the present state of European intrigues. Large numbers have been sent to Vera Cruz for distribution. The Spanish officials have been very active in the business, and no obstacle has been placed in the way of landing the barrels containing the papers in this city. It is currently reported that he will arrive here in the latter part of this month. The destruction of his partisans, who have prematurely raised the standard of revolution in Mexico and other cities may retard his coming.

General CONCHA has been recalled, and LERSUNDI appointed in his place. CONCHA will leave here in the French mail packet on the 12th of August, if his successor does not come before that time. A large party is being made up by his intimate friends to accompany him to Paris. The cause of this sudden change of fortune against him is that the English Ambassador at Madrid has demanded his recall for openly conniving at the Slave trade, and accompanied the accusation with such powerful evidence that NARVAEZ has had no other choice than to consent to the necessity. This fact has affected CONCHA deeply, as he has always been ambitious to merit the good reputation ascribed to him by the English Press.

He has no one to blame but himself, for $50,000 per annum ought to place a man beyond the influence of gold. That he has participated in the bribes lavishly expended by the slave dealers no one here pretends to deny, and he has been so negligent in this respect that even his friends have been obliged to confess that the slave-trade has been more active since the year 1856 than was ever known before. At least twenty expeditions have been fitted out at this port to my own knowledge, and there is no way of finding out the exact number of the cargoes successfully landed.

The English Government also complained of the abuse committed by the under-officers of this Island in granting "cedulas" to men whose sole occupation was the Slave trade, and who were supplied with the facilities for carrying it on, apparently with the sanction of the laws. When he was recalled before, he had a bosom friend who wrote the book published under his name in defence of the several acts of his administration, but that bosom friend was garoted for his attachment. We will see who he procures to save his reputation now.

The French steamers now employed in carrying the mails between the island and Spain, are about to change their flag, provided the Cortes approves their contract, which has been given for ten years. The *Alma* had a full list of passengers and cargo on her return trip.

The yellow fever has diminished a little in virulence since my last, and but few new cases are reported. The weather has improved considerably since the frequent showers.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

The Court of Appeals—Metropolitan Police Bill—Prospect of an Early Decision—The Broadway Railroad Case—The State Bankrupt—Defalcation of County Treasurers—The Averill Ore Bed.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 18, 1857.

The arguments, *pro* and *con*, on the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police bill, before the big wigs of the Court of Appeals, were closed this morning by Judge EMMONDS, on the part of FERNANDO. Those who have listened to the entire argument, while representing it as extremely able on both sides, give especial commendation to Mr. EVARTS for the ability and clearness with which he presented his side of the question.

It is said that the necessities of the case will impel a somewhat more rapid revolution of the judicial wheels than is general, that the "Circumlocution Office" will be closed for a time, and that we may anticipate from their Honors "a decision as is a decision" some time in all of the coming week. It is of course going into deep-sea soundings to attempt a conjecture as to what that decision will be. I think, previous to the opening of the Court the sympathies of the Judges were against the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Act. In nine cases out of ten that you may present to the Court of last resort, if the question has a political bearing, or is even argued by counsel of strong partisan antecedents, the sympathies of the Judges will have quite as much influence in determining their judgments as law or equity. My observation daily tends to strengthen this estimate of the character of the Judiciary, and I think it would be fully sustained by a careful analysis of the parties and causes that have passed through the Appeals since its organization.

Stripped of all its surroundings, and presented to the Judges in a quiet, regular way, I think they would have pronounced the Metropolitan Police bill unconstitutional. There seems to be ambiguity and etasticity enough in the fundamental law to justify a wide difference of opinion—a multiplicity of views, doubts and contradictions—and such a decision might have been made without incurring any general charge of a special elongation of the judicial conscience.

But the rashness of the Mayor—his unwarrantable assumptions of power—his iniquitous attempts to control or to override the constituted tribunals—the infamous character of those by whom he is surrounded—his bold and determined violation of the public peace, and his wicked and wanton disregard of the public good—have, unfortunately for him, come up to the Court, side by side with his appeal against the Constitutionality of the new Police bill. These confront the Court, in any aspect in which his case could be presented, and must with their crimson hues obliterate the coloring of right and justice, in which his counsel presented his position—though it were painted in hues a myriad times more brilliant. The Court must regard and uphold the Legislative authority, when it comes in conflict with individual opinion—it must, in such a crisis, give the benefit of every doubt to that side which best promises by precept and example to promote the public good, and to maintain the public peace. If it does not, its own existence must be imperilled—for it were idle to suppose that law may be successfully opposed by one individual, and still hold in awe and subjection the masses—it were more than folly to believe that the multitude would not rather follow in the path marked out by Mayor WOOD, than to await the tedious and uncertain process of an appeal to the Courts.

In connection with this prospective decision of the Court of Appeals, I want to correct a blunder made by the *Herald*, which has caused much misapprehension. With its characteristic enterprise, five months after the Court had rendered a decision in the Broadway Railroad case, and the decision had been published at length in the TIMES, the *Herald* obtains a copy of a dissenting *opinion* given by a single Judge (WRIGHT,) and paradee it at length as an evidence that the Court had in that case decided substantially the same points raised by Mayor WOOD, and all in his favor. Now exactly the reverse is the truth. Six of the Judges decided, in the case of the Broadway Railroad, substantially against the Mayor, Judge WRIGHT dissenting.

Did you know that the Empire State was bankrupt? I suppose not, and yet such is substantially the case. The last Legislature made appropriations amounting in the aggregate to over $3,100,000, and yet all told, there are in the State Treasury, past and prospective, applicable to the payment of these appropriations less than $1,800,000. The Comptroller says "cent of funds," and the claimants on the State Treasury have to stand aside—for the State cannot be sued nor protested—but if it were an individual, she—(I believe States are feminine)—would have been in bankruptcy three months ago, and probably in the hands of the Sheriff within thirty days. The want of funds wherewith to retrieve the necessities of those having claims, cause no little annoyance to the Comptroller. He finds it no easy thing to turn off the Charities that were voted aid by the Legislature, and still less easy to make them realize that he is absolutely reduced to that extremity. One of your City institutions (the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb) has been able to realise only $5,000 out of more than $50,000 appropriated. Some of the others have been still less fortunate.

To add to the difficulties and embarrassments which surround the Comptroller, the County Treasurers do not feel inclined to pay in what should go to make up the $1,800,000 estimated as assets by the Comptroller. Our own County of New-York is $500,000 behind, and many of the other counties are proportionately so.

The time having expired within which the law makes it obligatory upon the County Treasurers to pay up, the Comptroller has determined to resort to etones, which he has directed the Attorney-General to fire away at the delinquents with all his "might and main." He has already brought suit against the Treasurer of the County of Oneida, and will continue the process until he has gathered in all that is available. So to save trouble, and especially to relieve the necessities of the myriads who are anxious applicants at the office of the State Treasurer, I would advise that the several County Treasurers who are still in arrears shall make speedy payment.

Two years ago the Legislature, impelled by a powerful lobby, passed an act authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office—if in their judgment it was necessary—to purchase for the use of the Clinton Prison, a piece of property known as the Arevill Ore Bed. The ostensible reason for the purchase, was the alleged fact that the Ore Bed was necessary to the profitable employment of the convicts.

The then Commissioners of the Land Office, after an examination, declined to purchase the property, and it was supposed that the speculation was at an end. But shortly after the present Commissioners entered office, on the application of a member of the Senate, who had "fugled" the bill through the Legislature, the question was revived, and after due negotiation, a bargain was made whereby the State agreed to pay $100,000 for the ore bed, and it passed into the possession of the officers of the prison. Last Winter, application was made for an appropriation to pay the fine stipulated. The application was pressed with considerable pertinacity, but without meeting with any success. The reason assigned for declining to pay, was that there was no ore on the Averill property, that the State, in the brief time it held possession, had worked across the line, and was then actually following up the lead on another man's land. Under these circumstances, it seemed the proprietors of the Averill were not in the way of speedily "realising," but they appear determined not to give up trying. On Wednesday they made a motion before Judge GOULD, for a mandamus, directing the Comptroller to issue his warrant in their favor for $100,000, and it is said that they are likely to succeed. Nothing like perseverance and soap.

LEO.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The National Guard's Excursion to Boston.

The National Guards, (Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M.) Col. DURYEA, returned yesterday morning from their excursion to Boston to take part in the Bunker Hill Celebration, and the inauguration of the Warren Statue.

After being dismissed from duty in the Park on Tuesday afternoon, they embarked on the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, chartered specially for the occasion, *en route* for Boston, by the way of Stonington. The boat, in consequence of the delay at the City Hall, did not reach Stonington until 2 o'clock, but the little town was alive with the firing of cannon, illuminations, and blazing of tar barrels, to welcome the arrival of the Corps, whose name and fame had gone before them. Rockets and other fireworks were set off on board in return, as the steamer approached the wharf. Twelve cars soon received the Company on board, and at 3 o'clock A. M., the train moved off amidst great cheering.

At Providence the Marine Corps of Artillery was on the ground to greet the Regiment, and fired a rapid salute while the change of locomotives was made. At 7 o'clock the Guard arrived in Boston, and were received and escorted to their quarters, at the Revere House, by the National Lancers, Capt. DEARBORN. Most of the privates were assigned quarters in a new building at the rear of the hotel, but all hands were fed at the Revere.

The Guard joined in the procession on the 17th, and of course attracted very general attention. The marches and countermarches they were subjected to by the contradictory dispatches from New-York, would have been extremely trying to persons of much nervous susceptibility. As it was, they took it rather stoically, and agreed to console themselves by the thought of the review and parade next day on the Common.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., the weather was unpropitious, and it was not till 1 o'clock that the Guard formed in front of their hotel and set out for the Common, under the escort of the First Regiment Volunteer Militia, Captain BURBANK, and the Lancers, Captain DEARBORN. A large assemblage soon gathered about the parade ground in the Common, numbering not less than eight or ten thousand.

On the ground, Governor GARDNER and Staff, and the Mayor of Boston, made their appearance and were saluted by a fire of artillery. The Guard then marched in review before the Governor and Mayor in turn, eliciting lively applause. Just as the review was finished, the rain came pouring down, and the parade proper was necessarily dispensed with. At 6½ o'clock the same evening, the Guard took the cars for Stonington, and thence the steamer *C. Vanderbilt* for New-York. On their arrival here yesterday morning, the Garde Lafayette, and State Guard, both of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, were in waiting, and escorted them up Broadway to their armory, where they were dismissed.

The excursion has been eminently satisfactory to the corps, and there is reason to think, entirely acceptable to the military and citizens of Boston. Never before has the regiment left the City with so many muskets, and on no former occasion of a similar character has it gained more credit. The total force, including officers, non-commissioned officers, hand and drummers, numbered 542.

Mariners' Family Asylum for Aged Women on Staten Island.

A large and highly respectable company of ladies, gentlemen and children took the steamer *Josephine* at the foot of Whitehall-street on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of attending the Fourth Anniversary of the opening of the Asylum for the destitute wives of mariners, their mothers and sisters, over sixty years of age. The trip down the bay was delightful, the day being cool and the weather apparently halting between rain and shine. The steamer brought up about 3 o'clock, P. M., at Vanderbilt's, near the Sailor's Retreat and the Asylum. Here the merry company took to the land and proceeded through the United States grounds, passed the Retreat to the Asylum near by, on the same property, six acres of which is inclosed for the use of the asylum. The Asylum is a square, box-like building of brick, exceedingly plain, capable of accommodating at least seventy-five persons, and is designed to be enlarged by wings, when the means of the society shall warrant it. The founding of this admirable charity is due to the devoted labors of Mrs. C. W. HAWKINS and Mrs. S. C. LOVELAND, who is now in San Francisco, endeavoring to establish a similar institution there, aided by a generous band of earnest men and women. It required over seven years of unwearied labor before the means were secured to enable them to lay the corner stone, which was done the 19th of June, 1853, the institution being opened on the following year. There were a large number of aged and destitute women, wives, mothers and sisters of sailors, requiring entire support among the sea-faring population of the City, with whom the ladies of the Mariners' Industrial Society, became acquainted. Effectually to relieve this class of persons, the Asylum was projected and carried into its present successful operation. There are now thirty-five respectable women occupying pleasant rooms and enjoying the comforts of a home in the Asylum. The scenery on every side, as seen from the windows of the Asylum, is unexcelled for varied and picturesque beauty.

Rev. Mr. JONES, Capt. BRIGGS, Capt. HART, Rev. Dr. LORD, Mr. PERRY, Mr. HAWKINS, and other active friends of the sailors were present, and joined the lady managers in organizing and conducting the anniversary exercises, which were held in the chapel. After singing and prayer, Capt. BRIGGS made a brief statement in behalf of the lady managers, setting forth the present condition and prospects of the Institution. The receipts for the support of the Asylum amount to about $2,500 annually, or 10 per cent. on the entire sum raised for the seamen' fund.

At the close of the exercises, refreshments were served to the company under the direction of the matron, after which most present called on the ladies at their rooms—a proceeding giving infinite delight apparently to them all. It was surprising to see how lively a curiosity many showed to know what was going on about the City Hall. If the newspapers would only print the story in large type, they would enjoy reading them very much. Visitors can scarcely take them more highly appreciated favors than newspapers and books that have a consideration for aged eyes.

MEETING OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS, June 19.—The Board met at 10 A. M., in the usual place. Present, Commissioners HOLMES and HASKETT.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

JOHN B. LAFORGE, Esq., presented the application of ROBERT EARL, No. 44 Avenue C, for an innkeeper's license.

THEODORE BURGOYNE, No. 65 Liberty-street, applied for a storekeeper's license, and the Board adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when licenses will be granted to those applicants who have complied with the requirements of the law.

One of the Commissioners informed us yesterday that the New-York Temperance Alliance were preparing to prosecute a large number of the storekeepers who are selling liquor without licenses. It is the intention of the Temperance Alliance to prosecute the larger dealers in liquors first, and not to take legal proceedings against the members of the Liquor Dealers' Association—who are generally retailers—so immediately. The Commissioner above referred to gave us the following list of large dealers whose names are in the hands of the Temperance Alliance, and, if report be true, will soon be in the mouths of the criers of some of the New-York Courts: Burnett & Coddner, R. E. Messenger & Co., E. C. Charles, Udolpho Wolfe, Neilson & Anthony, Dusenberry, John Duncan & Son, M. Gaulon, in Canal street; Morrill & Co., J. & W. Geary, H. D. Felter, C. Driggs, Van Benschoten, C. Bellows & Co., T. McMullen, Samuel Smith, Sterling & Shailer, A. B. Mills, Whitlock & Co.

ARREST FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—A man, named WILLIAM HENRY, was arrested yesterday, by Officer SHERLOCK, of the Sixth Ward, and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, for a felonious assault, with a carving-knife, upon PETER PARKER, one of the employes in a saloon at the corner of the Bowery and Bayard-street. The offence was committed at the above saloon on the 6th of last May. PARKER was stabbed in the back so seriously as to necessitate his confinement to his house for several weeks. HENRY, when asked what he had to say, replied that the knife was first flung at him by PARKER, who called him a hard name. The prisoner was held for trial.

RUN OVER—ARREST.—WILLIAM MORAN, a native of China, was knocked down and run over near the Park yesterday afternoon by a horse and wagon, driven by a man named JOHN ACKER. MORAN was badly injured. ACKER was immediately arrested and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who held him for examination.

[Advertisement.]

$100,000!!—SUMMER CLOTHING AT OAK HALL!—Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-street, extending to Nos. 47 and 49 Gold-street. Great bargains at the great ready made clothing establishment for men and boys. Finding the season unusually late, with a large supply, we are determined to sell our unprecedented stock of fine Summer Clothing without regard to cost. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Beautiful Italian Cloth, Alpacs, Marseilles and Linen Coats, double etitched; Summer Raglans and Dusters of every description; splendid Summer Vests, new styles; Pants of light Cassimere, Marseillos, Linen, &c., and every article of Summer wear in the market. Boys' clothing. Furnishing Goods. Remember the Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-street, DE GROOT.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A powerful entertainment is to be given here to-night, viz: N. B. CLARK's historical drama of "O'Neal, the Great," the comic pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet," and the drama of "Nick of the Woods," Mr. G. L. FOX having returned from his Boston trip, appearing in all three pieces. What a rush there will be to welcome back their favorite comedian! The full strength of the company, including Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. NICHOLS, Miss FANNY HERRING, &c., take part in the entertainment. Monday—A great day here, being the first night of C. W. TAYLOR's great military historical drama "Bonaparte, or the Siege of Moscow."

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Thousands of children pine, sicken and die from no other cause than worms. This is a safe remedy. Infants may take it without danger, for it contains no mercury. All children relish the Pastillee. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT have been *counterfeited!* There is a sure test, however, whereby to tell the genuine, viz.; the *water-mark*—"*Holloway, New-York and London*," that exists in every leaf of the book of directions. The words are semi-transparent in the paper, and visible by looking through the leaf to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

PLEASANT NEWS.—At last we have a Millinery establishment centrally located, and stocked with a splendid profusion of Paris bonnets, silk goods, straw goods, dress caps and head dresses, artificial flowers, bonnet frames, etc., where the charges are as moderate as the assortments are varied and elegant. This new attraction is R. T. WILDE's superb warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, opposite the Park.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs will be found at the great manufactory depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The best gas cook stove in the world. Call and see it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Ootong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For washing infants and children, "FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS" is commended by nurses and mothers as superior to all spirits or lotions. For shaving, removing tan, freckles, &c., it is a luxury. Sold by all druggists. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., Nos. 365 and 569 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART."—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.

Photographs, in oil, pastel, and aquerelle, by FREDRICKS' corps of Parisian artists.

Photographs in Indian Ink, Parisian style.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

THE PLAGE TO VISIT.—The most entertaining place of amusement is, beyond all question, Barnum's Museum. The performances are excellent and select, the curiosities abundant and rare, and the company of comedians full of talent and ability. The famous comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep," is announced there for this afternoon, and the incomparable drama of "Fraud and Its Victims," for the last time, this evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ There is a shop in New-York over the door of which is written "Real Dantzic Beer brewed here." The bogus gin-venders should each have inscribed on their signs, "Real London Gin made here." CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN is the only genuine London Gin in the market. Dépôt No. 40 Broadway. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,
FOR WARM WEATHER.
Elastic, durable and gentle absorbents of perspiration.
GIVE THEM A TRIAL.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ R. HUNTER, M. D., and his associate, H. MELVILLE, M. D., Physicians for diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Office, No. 828 Broadway. Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED SILK THROAT or CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—A collision occurred on Friday morning on the Long Island Railroad, at Bedford Station, between a freight train passing into a siding, and the early passenger train from Jamaica. The freight train attempted to back into a siding but was not able to do so, by reason of the length of the train, and then attempted to reach another siding some 300 feet distant, but got only a part way upon that siding when the passenger engine approached upon another track, which though signalled could not be stopped in time, and the corners of the two engines just touching, a portion of the gearing upon one of the engines was broken and one of the tenders considerably damaged. Two freight cars also were damaged slightly.

No injury was done and the cost of repairs to the engines will not be heavy.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—At the usual hour for the meeting of this Board, yesterday morning, Alderman WALEN was the only member present, and as he could not transact business alone, he of course adjourned.

It is said that no business will be transacted until the charges preferred by Alderman KALBFLEISCH, against the Board, have been disposed of.

CONFIRMATION.—Two hundred boys were confirmed in St. James' Cathedral, Brooklyn, on Tuesday last, by Bishop MCLAUGHLIN.

The same Bishop, on the same day, confirmed four hundred more in the Church of the Assumption.

NEW-JERSEY.

ERIE RAILROAD OBSTRUCTION.—Up to last night there had been no arrival for two days of a through western train at Jersey City, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, in consequence of the freshet at Corning, by which the track of that road is submerged. The trains start regularly for the West.

☞ WM. C. MORRIS, of Jersey City, has been appointed a Judge of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas, in place of SAMUEL BROWNING, deceased.

☞ WM. B. DUNNING has been chosen President of the Fire Department Fund Association, by the Board of Trustees, in the place of C. C. MARSHALL, who resigned, having been elected a Fire Commissioner.

☞ The will of the late JOHN C. STEVENS was filed with the Surrogate of Hudson County yesterday, and will be proved on Monday.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 19.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	93½	25 Hud. Riv. R.R	21
2,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	98⅜	100 Harlem R.R	10
2,000 Bd. Riv. R. 2d m.	58⅝	750 do	9½
1,000 do	58	1250 Reading R.R	67
3,000 Mich. So. S. Fd. b.	70	2700 do	71¾
1,000 Gal. & Chi 1st m.	91½	100 do	71⅞
1,000 G. & C. 2d m. b.	10 78½	100 do	⅜30 71⅞
4,000 do	b10 76	400 do	b60 72½
5,000 do	76	950 do	b60 72⅝
200 Merchants' Bk Sp.	169⅝	750 do	⅜30 73¼
100 Ocean Bank	b3. 100	20 do	73
20 Am. Ex. Bank	111	700 do	⅜30 71⅝
5 Bank North Am	109	100 do	b60 72
20 Atlantic Bank	82	200 do	⅜10 71⅝
16 Canton Company	19	300 do	⅜30 71⅝
100 do	b60 19¼	300 do	⅜20 71⅝
5 Del. & Hud. Can Co.	117	720 Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	40⅝
60 do	117⅛	100 do	40⅝
8 do	117⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R'd	91¼
955 New-York C. R. R.	82⅜	160 do	91⅜
105 do	82⅜	100 do	b30 91
100 do	b60 82⅜	150 do	90⅜
680 do	82⅜	15 do	91
200 do	b30 82⅜	50 M. S. & N. I. R'd	⅜10 45⅜
50 do	c 82⅜	100 do	⅜30 45
200 do	⅜10 82⅜	400 do	44¾
50 do	⅜10 82⅜	100 do	⅜15 45
100 do	⅜15 82⅜	50 do	⅜10 45
300 tll. C. R. R.	⅜60 131⅛	100 do	⅜15 44¾
100 do	⅜10 133	100 do	b60 45⅜
50 do	133	100 do	45¼
50 Pac. M. S. Co	78	100 do	45⅛
250 do	77	50 M. S. & N. I. sc.	81⅜
500 Erie R. R	31⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. pref.	81⅜
100 do	31⅜	100 do	81
200 do	b30 31⅜	150 Panama R. R	92⅞
100 do	⅜30 31	100 do	⅜60 92⅝
250 do	31¾	500 Gal. & Cb. R. R	b60 90
200 do	31⅜	16 do	90
100 do	b60 32	50 do	89⅜
200 do	b30 31⅜	10 do	⅜60 89⅛
100 do	31⅜	100 do	b10 89⅜
100 do	⅜10 31⅛	50 do	83⅜
400 do	⅜10 31	900 Clev. & Tol. R. R	58¾
350 do	31⅜	200 do	b60 58⅝
400 do	31⅜	100 do	b60 58¾
300 do	⅜60 30	400 do	⅜30 58
600 do	31	15 Chic & Rock I R. R	92⅜
100 do	⅜30 30⅛	95 Mil. & Miss. R. R	62⅝
100 do	30⅛	do	b60 62½
300 do	b60 31⅛	100 La Crosse & Mil. R	70
200 do	b60 31	25 do	69
100 do	⅜10 30¾	65 C. B. & Quincey R.	90

SECOND BOARD

$4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	87¼	100 Gnt. & Chi. RR	b60 90
1,000 do	87	60 do	89¾
3,000 Te. He. & A 2d m.	58	100 Clev. & Tol. RR.	57¾
3,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.	84½	100 Erie railroad	30⅞
100 Canton Comp'y	19	200 do	b10 30¾
75 do	52⅝	850 do	30⅞
60 La Ce. & Mil. R.R.	67	600 Reading R. R	71⅛
40 M. S. & N. I sp sk.	81	100 do	b3 71⅜
150 Ill. Cent R. R.	⅜60 131¼	300 do	⅜30 71⅜
150 do	⅜60 132	200 M. So. & N. I. R	b60 45⅛
200 do	133⅛	105 do	45¾
100 do	⅜60 132⅛	100 do	⅜10 45
100 Mil. & Miss. R.	62½	30 do	45

FRIDAY, June 19—P. M.

There was a decline to-day of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. in Sterling Bills. A leading drawer put down his rate to 109⅝. Francs are dull, but no change in rates; 5.18¾@5.17½ is the quotation. The shipments of Gold and Silver by both steamers tomorrow now count up $1,475,000, a little short of the estimate of yesterday, though there may be some small engagements of which we are not at present advised. Among the Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers there is a fair inquiry for Money. Demand loans come pretty easy, however, at 7 ₱ cent. With the Discount Brokers strictly prime paper is in demand at 8@9 ₱ cent. The transactions at the Sub-Treasury are again light; Receipts, $40,298; Payments, $62,032; Balance, $11,618,758.

Stocks are down at the close of business, and showed considerable weakness throughout the dealings of the day. The *Bears* used the light receipts officially reported on the Erie road for May, and the continued export movement of Gold, against the market; while the few prominent *Bulls* at the Board evinced less spirit than yesterday. The *Herald* rumor of only 3 ₱ cent. dividend in July on the Reading Stock, was not generally credited, but a large amount of Stock was put out on contract and for cash, and the price fell off to 71⅜@½. Erie sold at Second Board 30¾@⅞, and left off about 30⅝. The Western Road list was weaker by ½@1 ₱ cent.; except Illinois Central, which, for cash, was wanted at 133½ ₱ cent. The general market left off dull.

The Pennsylvania and Reading half-yearly dividend to be declared in July, we hear from several well-advised sources, will be 4 ₱ cent. The Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany (OLCOTT'S) has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

The annual election of the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Road was held yesterday. The old Board was reëlected with the exception of Mr. ELISHA C. LITCHFIELD, who declined, and whose place was filled by Mr. CALVIN BURR of this City.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says of the money market of that City:

The money market is rather quiet, though there is a considerable amount of inferior paper all the time offering. Best bills can be placed at 10@11 ₱ cent. discount, though there is comparatively little of this description offering. The great bulk of the paper on the market goes begging at from 1¼@2 ₱ cent. a month.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, held in the city of Peoria, on the 10th day of June, 1857, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: Nathaniel B. Curtiss, William S. Moss, William Kellogg, Norman H. Purple, Peoria; A. C. Harding, Monmouth; James F. Secor, Samuel Gilman, Thos. C. Fields, City of New-York; Wm. H. Cruger, Peoria. Upon the organization of the new Board, NATHANIEL B. CURTISS was unanimously reëlected President. The Company will have completed their Eastern division to the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central by the 1st of September. The Illinois Central Company have secured, by perpetual contract, the use of this division between their own main line and the Chicago Branch. The arrangement is a most important one to their own traffic, and will be remunerative to the Peoria Company—the guarantee of compensation being fully $50,000, but to exceed $75,000 per annum. Upon this guarantee the Peoria Company issue $750,000 in 8 ₱ cents., putting the contract, in trust, to Mr. OSBORN and Mr. PERKINS, of the Illinois Central, to secure,

1. To the interest on those Bonds which bear the numbers one to five hundred, inclusive.

2. To a Sinking Fund of 2 ₱ cent. per annum, for the benefit of the said last described five hundred Bonds.

3. The remainder to the accruing interest, and a similar Sinking Fund upon and for the remaining parcel of two hundred and fifty Bonds, numbered from 501 to 750, inclusive.

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN TRAFFIC.

	1857.	1856.
January	$117,275 60	$155,035 00
February	116,207 13	133,789 88
March	218,020 03	230,008 86
April	236,650 00	293,754 63
May	210,000 00	243,965 44
Total, 5 months	$887,154 85	$1,029,453 00

NEW-YORK AND ERIE TRAFFIC.

Railroad Year.	1857.	1856.	1855.
October	$564,133	$598,340	$541,429
November	517,911	541,587	486,792
December	581,800	581,800	534,431
January	330,646	402,988	429,336
February	271,685	367,915	342,525
March	502,562	469,620	492,159
April	530 434	628 073	506,597
May	462,905	587,785	475,127
Total, 8 months	$3,722,293	$4,175,108	$3,808,386

Some doubt was thrown by the telegraph this morning on the payment of the 1st July interest on the Public Debt of Ohio, because of the defalcation in the Treasurer's office. We have reason to repeat that the interest *will* be provided for, as usual, in this City.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,125,902, against $1,699,066 the week ending June 20, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Manuf. of Wool	103	$30,224	1,243	$430,483	82	$25,875
Manuf. of Cot'n	150	29,123	753	179,870	42	8,725
Manuf. of Silk	71	28,388	264	287,253	22	8,624
Manuf. of Flax	74	10,873	337	30,577	47	6,994
Miscellaneous	36	8,720	431	70,387	35	898
Total	434	$107,332	3,028	$1,018,570	229	$51,174
		1,018,570				107,332
Total entered		$1,125,902		Total marketed		$158,508

The following is a comparative stat

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1796 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 22 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GENERAL WILLIAM WALKER.

Personalities of his Men.

On Saturday, Gen. WALKER was called upon by Gen. WALBRIDGE, HYRAM M. FULLER, Am. M. C. from Philadelphia, ex-Gov. PRIOR, of N. J., J. S. MARMADUKE, U. S. N., Judge ENOS, M. A. SHERMAN and others.

As frequent calls are made by persons seeking information of their missing friends, the General directs all such inquirers to address themselves to the Adjutant-General, Major JOHN V. HOOFF, at New-Orleans, who has the registry of all the men in his possession. Pressing invitations are made upon the General to attend soirées, theatres, and all kinds of public and private entertainments. Autograph hunters and daguerreotypists have him at every turn. This evening he is announced to attend Laura Keene's Varieties, and to-morrow evening at Bryant's Minstrels, some of the brothers having enjoyed a personal intimacy with him in California.

Prominent among the friends who accompany Gen. WALKER on this present trip is:

Major General HENNINGSEN, was a prominent officer under Gen. WALKER, during a considerable period in Nicaragua. Gen. HENNINGSEN was born in England, in 1818, of Swedish parents; and although still a comparitively young man, he has occupied many important positions. When seventeen years of age he volunteered to serve under ZUMALACARREGUI in the Basque Provinces. The Spanish war was then at its height, and HENNINGSEN rose to be Captain of ZUMALACARREGUI's body-guard, Knight of St. Ferdinand, &c. The "Elliot Convention" sent HENNINGSEN to England. There his history of the war in Spain served as an introduction to WELLINGTON SOUIT and others.

Returning to Spain, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, before he was twenty, he was indebted to accident for his first important command. General DE LACY EVANS met the Spanish forces near San Sebastian, and offered battle. The Spanish General pretended to be sick; his chief of the staff, a man without military knowledge, was glad to avail himself of Colonel HENNINGSEN's instructions in the management of his force. The Foreign Legion was beaten back on San Sebastian, and their leader wounded. He was subsequently of the expedition which marched on Madrid from Aragon and Castile. After the battle of Villar-de-los-Navarros, he took the command of the cavalry, and obtained, as a reward for his gallantry, the rank of full Colonel, and the title of Knight of Isabella. When within three miles of Madrid, he was attacked by the Queen's cavalry in great force. Seventeen times that day HENNINGSEN led his men to the charge; only on the last occasion did he succeed in breaking their ranks. Once broken, they were routed. This was the last of his successful exploits in Spain. A few days afterward he was taken prisoner, and released on parole not to serve again during the war. His next service was in Circassia, where he spent a campaign in the Russian service, and from the knowledge thus obtained he compiled a report on the Caucasian countries, which was published as a public document by the Russian Government.

He next appeared in Hungary, and exchanged the pen for the sword when the crisis in that unhappy country was approaching. There were but 30,000 men, with 1,300 pieces of cannon, in Comorn; the question was, how to use these men. HENNINGSEN proposed a plan of campaign. Gen. GUYON so highly approved it that he obtained the chief command in Comoro, and was invested with all the despotic powers which the Diet had conferred on two former representatives—the Minister-of-War and Count BATTHYANI. When this struggle was over Gen. HENNINGSEN turned his attention to the subject of improvements in firearms. He made various experiments with the Prussian needle gun and HALE'S Rockets in England, and superintended the construction of the first Minié ever made in the United States. He likewise devoted a part of his leisure to literature, wrote for the magazines, and published one or two works—the "White Slave" among others—which have been successful. When the war in Nicaragua became important, Gen. HENNINGSEN was called upon to join Gen. WALKER, which he did. His career there, like that of his chief, is still fresh in the public mind. After the evacuation and burning of Granada, he was made Major-General, and continued in command until the end. He is now in the City with Gen. WALKER. Of the others:

Gen. ROBERDO CHATHAM WHEAT is probably the most prominent. He was born in 1826, in Alexandria, Va., and was educated in Nashville, Tennessee. When war was declared with Mexico, he enlisted in the United States Army, as a Captain of dragoons, and served throughout the campaign. When his regiment was disbanded, Gen. WHEAT, then a captain, volunteered again with his command, and went on with Gen. SCOTT to the City of Mexico. At the close of the war, he was mentioned by Gen. SCOTT in his report to Congress, in terms of high favor. He was subsequently admitted to the bar at New Orleans but immediately afterwards joined the Cuban expedition under LOPEZ, with the Louisiana regiment. When that failed, he returned. In 1852, he was wounded at Cardenas, while with CARAVAJAL, in the revolution in Northern Mexico; and was also wounded at Matamoras, at Caralvo and at Camargo. In 1854, he was again invited to Mexico, by President COMONFORT, to command his artillery. Accepting the invitation, he was made Brigadier-General in the Mexican Army. During the time he remained, he was Military Governor of Vera Cruz, and had command of the army and fleet. He was in command when the castle of San Juan del Ulloa was taken from the insurgents. In August, 1856, he resigned the Mexican service to join Gen. WALKER, in Nicaragua. Leaving this City in December of that year he arrived in the harbor of San Juan del Norte a few days after the river San Juan had been taken by the Costa Ricans. Finding that he could not reach Gen. WALKER, and that there was a party under Col. LOCKRIDGE, on Punta Arenas, preparing to force the river, he immediately offered himself as a volunteer to do anything for the advancement of the cause. A soldier of his experience was a great acquisition to the little force; and he was immediately offered the command of the Artillery, which he accepted. He superintended the mounting of the guns, and after the little army had been reinforced by the party under Col. TITUS and Capt. FARNUM, commanded the Artillery at the taking of Cody's Point and Serapiqui. In both fights his experience and courage commanded the admiration of all. When the delays of Col. LOCKRIDGE, and the peculiar retreat of Col. TITUS from before Castillo, had dispirited the men, they were not backward in expressing the opinion that, with Gen. WHEAT as Commander-in-Chief, and Col. ANDERSON to lead them on, the plan of operations would have been different, and the fall of San Carlos sure. This opinion was not, by any means, confined to the ranks. When success became impossible on the river, Gen. WHEAT returned with the others to Greytown. He was on the *N. J. Scott* when the boiler exploded and was blown into the river. As soon as he rose to the surface, he, as is his custom, did not wait to ask himself whether he was seriously injured, but, grasping the first of his comrades that came within his reach, swam with him to the shore. It proved to be young COGHLIN, of Philadelphia, who was a Lieutenant, and as brave as any man in the army. But, poor fellow, he was dead. After aiding to the utmost of his power he went down with the others to Greytown, and, after making every effort to join Gen. WALKER on the other side, without succeeding, finally returned to this City, where he is at present. When in the U. S. Army, Gen. WHEAT was considered the finest-looking man in it, and also a man of undoubted courage. He is now a man of noble presence, and his subsequent experience has enlarged his military knowledge, and fixed the fact, that the original idea of his bravery was not exaggerated. In case another expedition to Nicaragua should not be organized for some time, we have been informed that he will remain in the City and commence the practice of law.

Col. ANDERSON, another of Gen. WALKER'S officers, has had an adventurous life. He was born in the City of Brooklyn, of Scotch parents, and is still a young man. When the "California fever" made its appearance here, he left for that region and remained there, with varied fortune, until the invitation to Gen. WALKER to join the Liberals in Nicaragua. He joined him immediately, and became one of the "Original Fifty six." To mention minutely all his acts, while under WALKER there, would require more space than we can spare. From the time he arrived in Nicaragua until his return a short time since he was ever active and foremost where there was danger. He has more wounds than any other man who served there. While suffering from a wound in his arm, in 1856, he received a furlough, and returned to the United States for a brief period. While here his admirers presented him with a sword at the St. Nicholas Hotel, with appropriate ceremonies. He went back to Nicaragua, the last time, in December, 1856, and on arriving in the Harbor of San Juan del Norte, found that the River San Juan had been taken by the Costa Ricans. Like Gen. WHEAT, he immediately joined the party under Col. LOCKRIDGE, and commanded again with honor, at Cody's Point, and at the taking of Serapiqui. He is as brave a man and as steadfast a friend of Gen. WALKER, as ever served under him.

Lieutenant-Colonel DOUBLEDAY is not in this City at present. His was in Nicaragua before General WALKER arrived there, and had greater knowledge of the country and the people, than any other man in Gen. WALKER's army. He joined Gen. WALKER soon after his arrival, and did him valuable service as interpreter and Commissary General. He was known to all the principal men of the country and a great favorite of the people. Being universally respected he was enabled to do much towards the advancement of his General, until the latter made the mistakes which resulted in the execution of CORAL and the estrangement of RIVAS. Col. DOUBLEDAY visited the United States in 1856, and returned with Gen. WHEAT and Col. ANDERSON, in January of 1857. Finding the river closed, he volunteered under LOCKRIDGE, and was immediately appointed to the command of a company. For gallant services at the taking of Cody's Point, he was raised first to the rank of Major and then to that of Lieutenant-Colonel. He returned with the remains of the river party, and is now in Ohio, awaiting the organization of another expedition to Nicaragua. There was no man in the army more highly esteemed than Lieutenant-Colonel DOUBLEDAY.

Col. GEORGE B. HALL, a son of EX Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, was born in that city, and educated in Erasthmus Hall, Flatbush. He entered the United States Army soon after war was declared as existing with Mexico. He was mustered into the service with the regiment of New-York Volunteers, at Fort Hamilton, as First Lieutenant of Company I. The Colonel, W. B. BURNETT, honored him with the positions of Commissary of Ordnance, of Quartermaster, and of Adjutant. He was afterwards selected as Captain of Company C, and went with Gen. SCOTT to the City of Mexico. He came home at the close of the war, and was breveted Major by the special act of the Legislature "for gallant and distinguished services in the Mexican War." He was identified with the first organization under LOPEZ, and when it was feared that war would come out of the *Black Warrior* affair, he organized the "Worth Legion," and became its Colonel. That organization was continued until Gen. WALKER arrived in Nicaragua. Being a friend of his cause, he decided to help him. A meeting of the officers was called, and they decided to go. The result was the embarking of 480 men on board the *Northern Light*, and their subsequent arrest. Col. HALL was put under $3,000 bail on a charge of having violated the neutrality laws, but he was not tried, and when his bail had been cancelled he left for General WALKER. While with him, served as Commissary-General with the rank of Colonel. He remained in the service until attacked by the fever, when he was urged to go home. He was in the first battle of Massaya and at Grenada. He received a ninety days' furlough, and left for home on the 5th of November, 1856. He returned in the first steamer after his parole had expired, and found the San Juan River closed. He did not report to Col. LOCKRIDGE, but nevertheless acted as Commissary-General until he became satisfied of the incompetency of LOCKRIDGE, and left. He could not reach Gen. WALKER, and consequently he returned home. He is now in the City.

Capt. J. EGBERT FARNUM is a Pennsylvanian, born in 1825. He entered the American army in 1846, on the staff of Col. WYNKOOP, and served until 1850. At the close of the Mexican war he surveyed the river Mescala, or what is known as the Ramsey route to California. He was subsequently connected with the Lopez Cuban Expedition as Captain, and as aid to LOPEZ. He went to Nicaragua in June, 1856, and received a Captain's commission from Gen. WALKER. While in the country he was stationed principally at Granada. After the expedition to Sapoa, he was taken with the fever, and received a furlough. On his way home he suffered from the yellow fever at Greytown so much that he was not able to return until the January following. He arrived at Serapiqui with a company just in time to take active part in the capture of that fort. After raising the *J. N. Scott* with his command, he became dissatisfied, in consequence of his failure to reach Gen. WALKER. He proceeded to Aspinwall, when finding he could not reach him from that point, he returned home.

Col. LOCKRIDGE, who commanded upon the San Juan River. He stands six feet three inches in stockings, is slightly round shouldered; he wears a black beard and moustache, and has nothing fierce or warlike in his features. He is a native of Louisville, Ky.; and is only 26 years of age. He spent some six years in Costa Rica previous to the advent of General WALKER, and still considers himself a citizen of that country. The cause, in his opinion, was never more hopeful, and there was never so abundant means at their disposal for carrying on the war; although the discipline of the camp prevails about the head-quarters respecting the *particular* movements intended. Col. L. is quite averse to being publicly mentioned in connection with the war, but this diffidence evidently is not put on from any want of confidence in his future success, as he was among the first to embark with WALKER, and says he means to devote himself still to the "freedom of Nicaragua." His manner is mild and affable, but he expresses himself with much force, and seems well informed upon the affairs of Nicaragua. He left on Friday afternoon for the South. As General HENNINGSEN shook hands and parted with him, he remarked: "I shall not see you again until we meet at Philippi." LOCKRIDGE said: "Yes, we will meet again at Philippi."

Capt. FAVSOUX, who commanded the little schooner *Granada*, and with his two six-pounders engaged the Costa Rican man-of-war brig *Onze de Abril*, blowing her up, and sinking her after a fight of only twenty minutes, is the Paul Jones of the fillibusters. He is a little man, physically, but seems to have achieved a greatness by this single act of daring gallantry, which many an aspirant for fame will not attain in a lifetime. Capt. FAVSOUX is very taciturn, and it is with much difficulty that he can be drawn into conversation. A person who was present at his encounter with the Costa Rican brig, gives the following incident illustrating his coolness and tact in that engagement. The brig had discharged several broadsides, and the two small pieces on board the *Granada* had been fired in such quick succession the guns had become hot. FAVSOUX ordered his men to cease firing to allow them to cool, and let the smoke clear away: but as his men were disposed to keep on firing, he threw himself astride one of the guns, and repeated his orders peremptorily. In a moment more the smoke cleared away and revealed the precise position of his enemy; waiting for another discharge from the brig, which only cut away some of his rigging and tore the sails, the gun on which he sat was shotted, and by a well-directed aim it struck the enemy's magazine; in an instant she was blown into fragments, and the contest was over. Captain F. lowered away his boats and made every exertion to save the lives of the Costa Ricans who had been thrown into the sea by the explosion. At the time that he ran his schooner out to sea, wing-and-wing, to engage this well armed brig, it is said that he had not provisions enough on board to make a breakfast for his crew. Capt. F. complains of the report made by telegraph to the New-York press, that while in Washington he had applied to the Secretary of the Navy to obtain his back pay as a member of the Texan Navy. He says he merely made an inquiry as to the construction of the late act of Congress indemnifying the officers of the Texas Navy, of which he was a midshipman, and ascertained that it only included the commissioned officers; having obtained this information he asked no other questions and left.

Col. WATES, who with Capt. FAVSOUX are the only officers properly constituting the staff of General WALKER, is a native of South Carolina, and was one of the 56 who joined WALKER in September, 1855. He has been in all the principal engagements in Nicaragua.

Don PEDRO SELVA is a young man belonging to an old family of the first respectability in Nicaragua. In 1854, when the Democratic party rose against the aristocratic party, of which President CHAMORRO was the leader, he joined the revolution and cast in his lot with the liberals, attaching himself to the army as a Lieutenant. Don FRANCISCO CASTELLON having been named Provisional President, SELVA was attached to his staff, and acted occasionally as his private Secretary. He was thus familiar with all the important movements of the war. He came to the United States accredited from General WALKER as Secretary of Legation, having also letters from JOHN H. WHEELER, then the U. S. Minister at Leon. SELVA, like most of his associates, expresses much reluctance to making any public mention of himself, one reason for which is his unwillingness to direct attention to, or in any wise compromise, his friends who are still living in Granada, but who, he affirms, took no part whatever in the war. He speaks of his mother with great affection, and affirms that for three years past he has not tasted ardent spirits of any kind, having given her his pledge that he would wholly abstain. SELVA speaks the French language with the same fluency that he does his own, and converses readily too in English. He is very much esteemed among his associates for his quiet, unobtrusive manner.

"Don AMILLE," as he is called by his Nicaraguan associates, is a tall, well formed, and polite young man, who has become an exile from Central America for the part he took in favor of the Democratic Party. He was born in Jamaica, and is a very light mulatto, graceful in his person, and precise and smooth in speech. He went to Granada, Nicaragua, when a lad, and accumulated a fine property. According to Mrs. General CAZNEAU, who was at his house in Granada, he owned a kind of palatial residence, which was burned when General HENNINGSEN destroyed the town. Don AMILLE is strongly in favor of the movement, and believes fully in General WALKER. He has no desire to become a resident of Nicaragua again, until the cause in which he has embarked is successful. He was with General HENNINGSEN through the memorable siege of Granada. There he distinguished himself for the grace with which he came down from the elegant diet of his Hacienda, to mule steaks and roast dog. Whilst executing an order for General HENNINGSEN, he received a shot through the top of his panama and his scalp. Neither proved fatal. He fully indorses as just and right, that in the conduct of WALKER, toward his soldiers, which has been so often set down as cruelty. He thinks if the General had been more severe, he would have succeeded better in the management of the natives.

During an interview of a leading shipping merchant with Gen. WALKER, on Thursday last, he imparted to the General the important information that $150,000 had been contributed and paid, of his own knowledge, by the California Mail Steamship, and the Panama Railroad Companies, for the purpose of breaking him up in Nicaragua, in order to get control of that route. Upon inquiry at the quarters named this statement is declared wholly untrue; that not a cent has ever been contributed for that purpose by these Companies, and that, on the contrary, they would much rather have paid something to keep Gen. WALKER fighting than to stop his operations, as the Panama steamers were actually doing a better business while the war went on in Nicaragua than they have done since.

GEORGE LAW speaks eloquently of Gen. WALKER. He defies any one to point to an instance in history where a man has accomplished so much with such small means. The exploits of CORTEZ were nothing to WALKER's, says he; CORTEZ met a primitive people who had no knowledge of firearms, and could only oppose the march of the Spaniards by the spear, the bow and arrow. WALKER with his 56 men had to fight against Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, the British men-of-war, VANDERBILT, the Panama Railroad Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and everybody else. Finally, Mr. LAW thinks his friend marvelously resembles General TAYLOR.

The Puritans on a Fete Day—The Bunker Hill Celebration and Warren's Statue.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 18.

You will have had a general account of the proceedings here this week, but may yet find a few notes by a New-Yorker, looking on, acceptable.

A New-Yorker in Boston is struck at all times by the simple country-like manner of most people he comes by chance in contact with. The patronizing and host-like manner of the hackmen, as well as their direct way of doing their business, is very interesting. I have two or three times used a public carriage without any previous bargaining, and been asked at the end of the route to pay the exact sum of thirty-seven and a half cents. Any man who should be known to have acted so carelessly in New-York, even to a reporter, would hardly escape being presented with a service of plate for his greenness. The faculties of self-preservation and combativeness are at once excited when one hears the voice, or lets his eye rest for an instant upon a New-York hackman. A Boston driver inspires me with a delicious sense of respect, confidence and repose. I ask what I have to pay, as I would ask for cream in an Orange County farm-house.

On a holiday in New-York, however attractive, the largest part of our crowd is composed of New Yorkers, and our country guests are to be distinguished by a glance; they are another sort of mankind. Here, it was perceptible, chiefly by the ear, that eight-tenths of the crowd of the streets were from out of town, yet were familiar with the town—a whining, but sensible, wide-awake people, able to make themselves at home, and not a bit afraid of pick-pockets, nor awed by swells.

The truth is, that out a smell part of Boston is to be found on this little peninsula, and half the remaining people of Massachusetts share the metropolitan character of Bostonians. Town and country are married; the town people seem country-bred, and the country people not a little town-bred.

In the military parade Boston did not compare favorably with New-York. There were some tolerably drilled bodies, though none which would compare with the 7th, but the average was much below ours. In general the men looked *gawky* and the officers nervous and ill at ease. Nearly all were dressed shockingly; not that their uniforms were the worst which could have been contrived for a soldier's purposes, though generally bad enough, but they were put on awkwardly and slovenly, and were frequently vilely dirty and dilapidated. Since the Burns trial, I understand, the military amusement has fallen into disrepute here, and such was the appearance of things. The Bostonians have been proud of "the Lancers," and they are the best body of militia horsemen I have seen; still, one would think a bounty had been offered for all the round-shouldered fellows in town to join them. They are worse-dressed than most of the infantry, and the narrow white sword-belt over the right shoulder draws across the flabby breast of their loose scarlet coat in a manner which awakens a suffocating sympathy in the observer; not more than one in twenty wore a coat sitting snugly on the chest. A body of horse artillery looked well, for militia horse-artillery.

The decorations of the buildings on the route of the procession and of the grounds in Charleston were of the confectionary style, with nothing original or commendable. We have had much better in all respects in New-York, bad as is our general taste in such matters.

The Pavilion was very simple, entirely inelegant and unadorned. I judge it to be the same canvass formerly used at the Hippodrome in New-York.

Considering Mr. EVERETT as beyond commendation or criticism, Gov. GARDNER was the only speaker I heard with any satisfaction. He has a good address and speaks fluently, confidently and cheerfully. The Masonic "exercises," addresses, declamations, and recitations, were unspeakably stupid and tiresome; yet only one or two of them so had as to be droll. Throughout, the audience was very unresponsive. Mr. EVERETT's reference to "the colored man, SALEM," drew the loudest and longest cheers; the Union saving business was remarkably poor, applause coming chiefly from the dignitaries and office-holders on the stage. Mr. PEABODY, who had a prominent seat among the Governors and veterans, leading off. Mr. MASON's remarks were received with quiet dignity by the Massachusetts audience, and the Free Soil speakers who followed him were not tempted to any pertinent response. The announcement of the President that the Seventh had received orders from New-York to return immediately produced a "profound sensation," and the invitation to them to march through the tent, (not accepted,) was loudly applauded.

The Marshals were very inefficient; the arrangements very badly contrived and worse executed. Those having tickets to the Pavillion were invited to attend at 11 o'clock, and the procession was to have left the Common an hour earlier. Many ladies took the Committee at the word and were obliged to wait, sitting on narrow, low, hard benches, crowded together, from four to five hours before the exercises commenced. After the procession arrived it was at least an hour before the selected audience found their places. Three hours longer had the wearied women to remain before the "addresses by several gentlemen" could be heard. Maddened by hunger, some were constantly engaged in trying to force a passage out through the compact body of humanity, and turmoil and confusion were necessarily constant.

The rabble and the police seemed to be quite as bad and as little opposed to each other as those of New-York. During the exercises in the tent, the wooden fence which surrounded it was broken down, and the rabble surged in at the entrances and under the canvas walls, bursting these in some instances from the bolt ropes. The police were unable to protect the audience, not merely from the uproarious interruption, but even from the danger of being crushed, and orders were once actually given by the Governor, through his aids, to bring in a detachment of military to restore order at the point of the bayonet.

On the whole I do not think the Boston people show a whit more talent for holiday-keeping than the New-Yorkers—hardly as much.

But they have one advantage for holidays, as well as for all other days, which New-York will have to wait full fifty years for. The Common is wonderfully fine now. The grass, the trees, this fountain, are perfect of their kind, and there is nothing in the world finer, in its way, than the terrace promenade at the Court-house side. The Central Park will be, if Mayor WOOD shall ever get his deserts and do no more mischief, some twenty times as large, as it should be, to meet the proportionate requirements of our population. It may be very much better laid out and planted, still it probably will never be better than the Common in the essential elements of a City play-ground. As a play-ground, I am glad to see a "caravan" of wild beasts, with the cantonnement of the Belgian Giant encamped upon the parade ground of the Common; a base-ball club, suited with an admirable open field; children swimming dogs and racing yachts on the pond, and babies playing boo peep with squirrels in the trees. I would like to see cafés, acrobats and Punch and Judy—anything and everything amusing, and not positively and certainly vicious—introduced; but the Common is not large enough. If it were, and were so made use of, the Boston folks would be better than they are. I am glad to see how completely these hard, decorous Yankees refute the supposition that we should not make use of a park. I was in the London Parks every day for two months, last year, and I did not see them better used, or by a completer representation of all classes of the people, than is the Common in Boston. I have taken an observation once or twice each day for the last week, and have found it, morning and evening, giving of its health, beauty and cheerfulness, always to many hundreds of men and women, and thousands of girls and boys. Near sunset its avenues are mostly thronged; and on the holidays all parts—for it is large enough to admit the people everywhere upon the grass—were full of animated ramblers.

TIPTOE.

How the New-York Herald's Correspondence is Made Up—An Admirable Source for Information.

From Emerson's English Traits, Chapter XV.

The tendency in England towards social and political institutions like those of America is inevitable, and the ability of its journals is the driving force. * * * *

The most conspicuous result of this talent is the *Times* newspaper. No power in England is more felt, more feared, or more obeyed. What you read in the morning in that journal, you shall hear in the evening in all society. It has ears everywhere, and its information is earliest, completest and surest. It has risen year by year, and victory by victory, to its present authority.

I asked one of its old contributors whether it had once been abler than it is now, "Never," he said; "these are its palmiest days." It has shown those qualities which are dear to Englishmen—unflinching adherence to its objects, prodigal intellectual ability, and a towering assurance, backed by a perfect organization in its printing-house, and its world-wide net-work of correspondence and reports.

It has its own history and famous trophies. In 1820 it adopted the cause of Queen CAROLINE, and carried it against the King. It adopted a poor-law system, and almost alone lifted it through. When Lord BROUGHAM was in power it decided against him, and pulled him down. It declared war against Ireland and conquered it. It dopted the League against the Corn Laws, and when COBDEN had begun to despair, it announced his triumph. * * * *

The influence of this journal is a recognized power in Europe, and of course none are more conscious of it than its conductors. The tone of its articles has often been the occasion of comment from the official organs of the Continental Courts, and sometimes the ground of diplomatic complaint. What would the *Times* say? is a terror in Paris, in Berlin, in Vienna, in Copenhagen, and in Nepaul. * * * It draws from any number of skilful contributors. No writer is suffered to claim the authorship of any paper; everything good, from whatever quarter, comes out editorially. * * * It thinks for all; it is their understanding and day's ideal daguerreotyped. It has the national courage, not rash and petulant, but considerate and determined. It attacks a Duke as readily as a policeman. * * * It addresses occasionally a hint to Majesty itself, and sometimes a hint which is taken.

Correspondence of the New-York Herald.

LONDON, June 5, 1857.

It seems to be admitted that there is in England an inevitable tendency towards social and political institutions similar to those of America, and the newspaper press is the great propelling power.

* * * * *

At this time the power most felt, most feared, and most obeyed in England is the press, at the head of which stands the London *Times*—an "institution" which wields more influence over all Europe than any of their crowned heads. The columns of the morning *Times* furnish topics of conversation for all society during the day; while all admit its information is the earliest, completest and surest, gathered as it is from an army of correspondents scattered and stationed throughout the globe. * * * *

The *Times* is now in the zenith of its power and prosperity, the necessary result of those qualities which always secure newspaper success in this as well as in other countries—unflinching adherence to its object, prodigal intellectual ability, and a towering assurance, backed by a perfect organization of its printing establishment, and its world-wide network of correspondence and reports.

* * * * *

I lately had an opportunity of taking a peep into the *Times* office. One feels here as if he should tread lightly. He is about entering the temple whence issued the mighty power which carried the cause of Queen CAROLINE AMELIA AUGUSTA, of Brunswick, against GEORGE IV.; which caused to be adopted the poor law system; which leveled Lord BROUGHAM; waged successful war on Ireland; adopted the League against the Corn Laws, and "when COBDEN had begun to despair, announced his triumph."

The conductors of the *Times* are well aware of the influence of their journal, the tone of which has been the occasion of comment from the official organs of the Continental Courts, and even the ground of diplomatic complaint. What would the *Times* say? is a terror in every capital in Europe. The editorial staff has always been made up of able men, and now it commands the best pens in England; but no writer is suffered to claim the authorship of any paper; everything good, from whatever quarter, comes out editorially. The paper thinks for the whole nation; its columns daguerreotype British ideas and British understanding. Bold but considerate, it speaks alike the peasant and the prince, and not unfrequently drops a hint to Majesty itself.

☞ And for a diluted reproduction of Chapter XV. of EMERSON'S *English Traits, vide passim* "OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE" of June 5, as published in the New-York *Herald* of June 21, 1857.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.

Mass Free-State Convention at Topeka.

No Organization of a State Government.

Free-State Men Recommended Not to Vote Under the Registration Act.

SPEECH OF GOV. WALKER AT TOPEKA.

THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY.

[OUR SPECIAL KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.]

TOPEKA, Tuesday, June 9, 1857.

Topeka has now become doubly distinguished—first, as the place wherein was enacted the Constitution, so called, and second, as the place where the political disturbances which called that Constitution into existence have at length been settled and subdued. By far the most important meetings which have taken place since I entered the Territory, and, probably, by far the most important meetings that have occurred in Kansas et any time, were held here on Saturday last, and are now in progress to-day. On Saturday, by invitation of some of the citizens, Gov. WALKER addressed an immense audience at this place in a speech (of which I send you a printed copy reported *verbatim*) which was invested with a peculiar interest by the frankness with which he was frequently interrupted by his hearers, and the readiness and efficiency with which he replied to their numerous interrogatories. You will perceive that all the great questions of the Territory were fully discussed between them, and that each furnished the other with a candid exposition of their respective views. Having thus got rid of any possible misapprehensions as to their sentiments and wishes, it is remarkable how easily and with what rapidity the frigidity of mere party ties began to thaw. The change thus produced in the political sentiments of the bulk of the people of Topeka appears to me to be immense. Politics seem to have been completely revolutionized, and by a process at once the most practical and natural in the whole world—to wit, free discussion and honest expression of honest views.

To-day, the State Legislature, elected under the Topeka Constitution, assembled here, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose, as believed by some, of putting the State government into full operation. Various committees had compiled a complete code of State laws, and the Legislature designed to enact those laws and put them at once into force. This, of course, would have produced immediately a direct collision between the Government of the United States and the Topeka State laws, and necessarily have embroiled Kansas again in civil war.

Simultaneously with the call for the meeting of the Legislature, a requisition has been extensively circulated throughout the Territory for a Mass Free-State Convention also to be holden in Topeka to-day. The Convention met, pursuant to the requisition, and organised this morning by the appointment of General LANE as President. Save a few speeches of no great intrinsic importance, nothing was done during the morning session, which terminated at noon. At 3 o'clock the Convention reassembled and plunged at once *in medias res*, by proceeding to discuss a series of resolutions submitted by a committee appointed for the purpose.

Prodigious efforts were made by the ultraists to induce the Convention to pass the amendment to the fourth resolution, proposed by Judge CONWAY, of Lawrence, providing for the immediate organization of the State Government. A most excited debate sprung up, in which nearly every leading man of the Free-State Party—ROBINSON, DELAHAY, LANE DIETZLER, THATCHER, CONWAY, ARNY, &c., &c.—took part. CONWAY was completely floored, however. His amendment was voted down by a large majority and the original resolutions, with two or three additions, were adopted.

To save any misunderstanding, I forward you the official report of the Convention, for advanced slips of which I am indebted to the Topeka *Tribune:*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FREE-STATE CONVENTION HELD AT TOPEKA, JUNE 9, 1857.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by Judge CONWAY. Gen. J. H. LANE was unanimously appointed President.

On motion, W. F. M. ARNY, Judge CONWAY, M. W. DELAHAY, G. W. DIETZLER, and G. W. CUTLER were appointed a committee to recommend to the Convention the names of five persons as Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries.

The Committee reported as follows:

For Vice-Presidents: J. W. Morris, W. C. Laribee, Lyman Allen, Fielding Johnson, W. W. Ross. For Secretaries: W. F. M. Arny, T. D. Thatcher.

Which report was received and unanimously adopted.

On motion, the President appointed the following Committee to report business for the action of the Convention.

Judge Conway, M. W. Delahay, Walter Oakley, Gov. Robinson, Judge Hunt, G. W. Deitzler, Alex. A. Jamison, C. K. Holliday, J. P. Root, and Judge Smith.

The Committee asked leave to retire, which was granted, and by invitation Gen. LANE and Gov. ROBINSON addressed the Convention, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

At 3 o'clock the Convention met, and the Committee on business made the following report:

Resolved, That the people of Kansas now, as ever, disown as valid, and of no force or effect the authority of the Territorial government as embodied in the enactments of the so-called Legislature of Kansas.

Resolved, That it is made incumbent on the people of Kansas, by the highest considerations of justice and expediency to look forward now, as ever, to their admission into the Union under the Constitution which they have already formed, as the only method of adjusting existing difficulties to which they will assent.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas will pursue with unfaltering steadiness of purpose, the application now pending before the Congress of the United States, for their admission into the Union under their own Constitution, and with their own government, resting their hopes for the success thereof upon the profound confidence they feel that a measure so eminently just, and so accordant to the principles of past legislation in our country will eventually be conceded and sanctioned to them by the representatives of the American people.

Resolved, That the Constitution framed and adopted at Topeka, had its origin in a public necessity, and the offspring of the popular will; and experience has proved the wisdom of those who framed it, and it is the duty of the Legislature and officers elected under it to complete the State organization, and keep its machinery in readiness for use so soon as we are admitted into the Union, or the necessities of the people shall require.

G. W. SMITH, G. K. HOLLIDAY,
G. W. DEITZLER, C. ROBINSON,
J. P. ROOT, MORRIS HUNT,
A. A. JAMISON, M. W. DELAHAY,
WALTER OAKLEY.

Judge CONWAY dissented from the report, and offered the following as a substitute for the fifth resolution:

Resolved, That while we disclaim any intention to employ force to maintain the authority of our Government, we do now recommend to the people of Kansas that they, voluntarily, peacefully and universally accept, as their only rightful Government; and act in all things with, and up to the Government established under the Topeka Constitution; that they should look to it exclusively to extend protection to individual rights and to regulate all the relations of society; and that they should refer all their personal controversies to its judicial tribunals for adjudication and settlement, and should scrupulously abide the decisions of the same; that they should to fine adopt it in all its details, and the business of every day life, and everywhere respect its legislation as binding upon them; and its official functionaries as entitled to their obedience; to the end that the aforesaid Government shall become the living Government of the community.

Resolved, That in order to enable the people to accomplish this object, the Legislature under the State Constitution now in session at this place, in the opinion of this Convention, should proceed to complete the organization of the State Government so far as that work constitutes part of its Legislative duty—first, by establishing counties throughout the State, and providing for the form of government for the same. Secondly, by providing for the incorporation of towns throughout the State, including forms of government for the same; and by the enactment of all laws whatsoever which may be necessary to the complete development of the forms of the government to that point at which they may be taken hold of by the people in all their local departments and made the fundamental rule of government.

The substitute, after considerable discussion by Judge CONWAY, WM. PHILLIPS, CHARLES F. W. LEONHARDT and W. F. M. ARNY, in favor of the substitute, and Col. DELAHAY, Governor C. ROBINSON, Judge SMITH, General LANE, T. D. THATCHER, J. M. WALDEN and J. W. MORRIS, against the substitute, was submitted to the vote of the Convention. The President could not decide by the sound, and a division of the Convention was had—the substitute lost. The original resolution was then amended on motion of Mr. ARNY, by striking out the words "the admission into the Union, or." After which the report of the majority was unanimously adopted.

The Committee reported the following which was also adopted:

Whereas, By unfair legislation by the Lecompton "Legislative Assembly," and the manner of registration under the act providing for a call of a Convention to form a Constitution, has excluded a large majority of the voters of Kansas from a participation in the election of delegates to said Convention; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully and earnestly recommend to the Free-State party of Kansas that the election for delegates, in pursuance of the law enacted by the Lecompton bogus Legislature, be disregarded and permitted to pass without any participation therein by the Free State party of Kansas.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That since the issues of the past have been sufficient to develop the startling principles of every man in Kansas, therefore we regard any man who sympathizes with our oppressors to the extent that he consents to become a delegate to the Lecompton Convention, or a candidate to the same, is unworthy the fellowship or confidence of Free-State men, and should be regarded with suspicion every where.

After which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

J. H. LANE, President.

W. F. M. ARNY, T. D. THATCHER, } Secretaries.

That the Legislature will pursue a course substantially the same is now a matter of certainty. To-morrow they will meet, and, under the influence of honest counsels and a sound policy, will adjourn without taking any action calculated to lead to collision with the Federal Government or authorities.

About 8 o'clock in the evening, when the Convention had broken up, the crowd proceeded en masse to Governor WALKER's lodgings at the Garvey House, and by repeated calls, succeeded in bringing him forward to address them. His remarks were delivered with deep feeling, and listened to with the utmost attention, and in a stillness unbroken save by an occasional murmur of assent or expression of approval. He dwelt with great force on the magnitude of the interests, national as well as local, involved in the settlement of the affairs of Kansas, and closed with a touching appeal to the people to uphold the laws and constitution and preserve the Union. The result was a complete victory over ultra-sentiment, which I consider entirely decisive of the fact that the days of bleeding Kansas are over, and the days of peaceful Kansas have begun, never again to be interrupted by the agitation of the Slavery question.

To-morrow, at 2 o'clock, the Governor addresses a meeting at Big Springs, of which I shall endeavor to give you some account. Thence he returns to Lecompton, from whence he again sets out, I believe, to visit every county in the Territory, and address the people wherever he goes on these grave and momentous questions. His path is now plain, and his progress, I do not doubt, will be easy. I now regard the peaceful settlement of the Kansas question as almost *un fait accompli*, and this without the shedding of a single drop of blood, or the ordering of a single soldier into the field.

It is universally admitted here that if the Governor had not boldly faced the danger by coming to Topeka, and clearly and distinctly reiterating his views, that the Constitution should be submitted to the whole people, and that they should decide the matter by their own vote, the flames of civil war would have burst forth afresh over this Territory, and deluged the land again with blood.

The visit of the Governor to Topeka, has been signalized by a series of social festivals of the most agreeable character. Last night he was entertained at a ball at the Garvey House, which was intended as an appropriate finale to the Governor's visit, and passed off with unpr

Constitution and introduce such social institutions as the majority prefer. But how is this to be done? The Congress of the United States has established for Kansas but one mode of action on this subject, and that action is through the Territorial Legislature.

Now, none of you can regret more than I do any of those deplorable and calamitous circumstances which have taken place in the past. For myself, I wish to overlook the past and look forward to a better and brighter future. That Territorial Legislature has, in respect to the authority over this question, been recognized by the acts of Congress of 1855 and 1857. That Legislature has called a Convention to assemble in September next. That Constitution they will or they will not submit to the vote of the majority of the then actual, resident settlers of Kansas. If they do not thus submit it, I will join you, fellow-citizens, in lawful opposition to their course. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] And I cannot doubt, gentlemen, that you much higher than I, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, will join you in opposition. But, gentlemen, for myself, I cannot doubt that that Convention will submit such an instrument as they may frame, for the adoption or rejection of the whole people of Kansas, to all who now are or then may be actual, *bona fide*, resident settlers of the Territory of Kansas. Then, at that time, and in pursuance of the method designated by the laws of your country, by the instructions of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, who was placed there by the people and sworn by them to execute the laws; I do not entertain a doubt but that that Convention will submit to the whole of the then *bona fide* settlers of Kansas, the determination for themselves by an actual majority of the whole people whether they shall adopt or reject that Constitution. If they reject it, there is an end of that Convention. It has performed its office. It has adjourned never to meet again. [A Voice—What next?] What next, you ask, gentlemen? There are two other easy exits from the difficulty, and as the question is a practical one, I propose to answer it. In October next, not under the act of the late Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a delegate to Congress, and to elect a Territorial Legislature; and through that Legislature you can speak your views and instruct them either to call a new Convention to submit a new Constitution for the consideration of the people, or they can instruct their delegate to Congress, chosen by a majority of their own votes, to ask Congress to pass a law, authorizing the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution for themselves.

It is quite certain, gentlemen, that in this mode there is in any event a peaceful, tranquil, quiet exit from all the embarrassments and difficulties by which you are surrounded, and that the time is rapidly coming, if it has not already arrived, when the rule of justice and the people shall prevail in Kansas. [Cheers.]

Then, gentlemen, what is the other mode which is presented? You are about to have assembled here at Topeka, next week, what is called the State Legislature, for they tell you that they are now about to convene a Legislature for the State of Kansas. Who elected that Legislature? [A voice—"The people."] The people! why the whole vote given for your so-called Constitution, as claimed by yourselves, was but 1,731, whereas there are now registered over 10,000 votes, residents here on the 15th of March last, exclusive of the thousands omitted or who have arrived here since that date. The people! Do you mean to tell me that 1,731 votes constitutes the whole number of votes in the Territory of Kansas? [A voice]—"Took was a year and a half ago."] But should those 1,731 votes a year and a half ago impose a Constitution for all time to come upon the present people of Kansas? [A voice—"Not against their will."] Should the constitution be submitted to their will for adoption, or not? [A voice,] "Yes." That, gentlemen, is the great question, so far as they are concered. But I understand you claim to be a State now, and that your so-called Legislature, chosen by a small number of votes, propose next week to enact laws to be enforced in Kansas. This miserable minority, constituting not one-tenth of the present people of Kansas, propose, in absolute defiance of the acts of Congress, and in open rebellion, mark you, gentlemen, not only against the Territorial laws, but against the laws and Government of the United States, to assemble here, and, representing 1,731 people, impose this constitution by force, upon the people of Kansas by the enactment of laws. [A voice]—"Where are those 10,000 voters that are now on the record?"] Some inadvertently omitted, many who would not register, and thousands who have arrived since the 15th of March last. As regards the register, however, I say to you that it is of comparatively little consequence if the Constitution be submitted to the whole people.

It may suit the purposes of faction to ask such questions by those who refused to register, but the substantive fact le that the Constitution can he of no force or effect unless it is submitted to the vote of the people, and if it le so submitted to is for them to declare whether they will adopt it or not. But here comes a body of men acting in defiance of the laws of Congress, and in open rebellion against the Government of the United States, representing, according to their own statement, less than one-tenth of the people of Kansas, who come forward and say that the people next Fall shall not decide this question! That neither you nor I, nor any of our fellow-citizens elsewhere throughout the Territory shall have the right to determine whether we shall accept the new Constitution, or reject it!

Gentlemen, I come here for purposes of peace and pacification. I come here to inaugurate the rule of law, of justice and of the whole people of Kansas by giving them all an opportunity of adopting their own Constitution instead of allowing a handful of 1,731 men to thrust a Constitution on them, by adopting a code of laws, for I am told that they have actually a code of laws prepared by their various Committees, cut and dry, to put in operation as soon as they meet, binding the whole people of the Territory and depriving them of the right to decide on their own form of Government and to adopt their own Constitution.

Now, then, I repeat that I come here for the purpose of restoring and perpetuating peace, but I tell you candidly that my instructions and my oath of office require me to put down the execution of such laws, and for the good of the people of Kansas, they must and will be put down. [Cries of "Never, never." A Voice—"Do not the people of the United States say that those laws are right?"] The people of the United States have just elected a President who declares that such laws would be unconstitutional, null and void. [A Voice—"Who cares?"] Nay more; the people of the United States have just elected a majority to Congress who entertain the same opinion with him. This is a matter involving the peace, happiness and prosperity of the whole people. Your towns will advance in importance and wealth, your claims will increase in value, harmony and good will reign throughout the Territory if the people who are now here and who will be here in November or December next will only decide for themselves what shall be their own form of government, and their own social institutions. But what is it this Legislature proposes to do? Without the slightest necessity, without the slightest pretext or apology under the mode of adjustment now proposed—I speak not now as regards the past; I wish to God that you, and I, and all of us could rub out the past. [A voice—"It cannot be done." Another voice—"Rub out the bogus laws."] Rub them out, gentlemen, if you please, by a vote of the people. [A voice—"We cannot get that."] Yon cannot get that! [A voice—"Give us a fair vote at the next election."] You will get that. At the next election in October, when you elect the Territorial Legislature, you can repeal those laws, and you can then also, by a majority of your own votes, adopt or reject the Constitution presented for your consideration next Fall. Now, what, I ask again, is proposed to be done by this Legislature? It is proposed to put in operation a body of laws. But you must remember the passage of laws is no farce; it is not a humbug. [A voice—"It has been here."] A law is a command; it exacts obedience from the whole people, and is to be actually put in force in the Territory. What is the consequence? Why you thus produce an absolute, clear, direct and positive collision between that Legislature and the Government of the United States. There are two sets of laws then to govern you. Every man's contract, every man's title, every man's possession will then be involved in difficulty, and, in the course of three or four months you will have a large importation of lawyers. [A voice—"We have plenty of them now,"—laughter.] It will involve you in endless litigation, from which there will be no possible extrication. Now, gentlemen, is there any necessity for this? [A voice—"None—not a bit—there never was."] Can you not peacefully decide this question in the mode pointed out by the act of Congress, if, as you can and will have, a full opportunity of recording your vote. [A voice—"Why have we not had it?"] Gentlemen, I was not Governor of Kansas and Mr. BUCHANAN was not President of the United States. [A voice—"How are we to get it?"] You will get it by the Convention submitting the Constitution to the vote of the whole people. [A voice—"Who is to elect the Convention? That is the grand question."] Gentlemen, this is a comparatively small point by whom the Constitution is to be submitted. Don't let us run away after shadows. Do not refuse to register and then say you can't vote. The great substantial point is this: Will the whole people of Kansas, next Fall, by a fair election, impartially and fairly conducted, by impartial judges, have an opportunity to decide for themselves what shall be their form of government and what shall be their social institutions? I say they will, but I go a step further. [A voice—"Have you the power?"] If I have not the power to bring it about; if the Convention will not do it, I will join you in lawful opposition to their proceedings. [Cries of "good, good." A voice—"We will hold you to your promise." Another voice—"How are we to vote for this here Convention?" Another voice—"Nothing can be asked fairer than what he says."] Well, gentlemen, I have no power to repeal the laws that have been passed in reference to the Convention, and if those laws have not been fairly executed it is simply no fault of mine. [A voice—"Has not JAMES BUCHANAN power to repeal those laws?" Another voice—"Hasn't he sanctioned them?"] He has had nothing to do with them, but the Congress of the United States has authorized the Territorial Legislature to pass laws. The President of the United States has taken an oath to carry the laws into effect, and it is for you, if you are opposed to those laws, through the people's vote, to repeal them. [A voice—"We cannot get at them."] There is not the least difficulty about your getting at them. [A voice—"Keep out Missouri and we will do well enough."] Well, gentlemen, I pledge myself to you that, so far as my power is concerned—and I do not doubt that you are not in any event to have reënacted here the scenes of the past—but so far as my power is concerned I pledge myself that the people of Kansas, and of Kansas alone, and not the people of Missouri or of Massachusetts, or of any other State, shall interfere even by one single vote to decide for the people of Kansas what shall be their institution. [A voice—"That is my doctrine." Cries of "Good, good."] But, gentlemen, they shall decide it for themselves. When these views of mine are not carried into effect—when you see that you will not have a full and fair opportunity to decide for yourselves what shall be your form of government and your social institutions, it will then be time enough to complain of me, but not till then. [Several voices—"That is truth." Another voice—"What about the bogus laws?"] And now I am asked what about the bogus laws? Why, your very Governor, Mr. ROBINSON, has acknowledged those bogus laws by putting into effect a charter passed by that bogus Legislature, and so have many of you and nearly all the people of Kansas. And if the bogus Legislature has power to pass charters, it has power to pass any other law not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. [A voice—"How are those Inspectors to be appointed?"] They must be appointed fairly and impartially, of course. [A voice—"Who is to appoint them?"] I doubt not that the Convention will prescribe a fair, just and impartial method, as they do in other States. [A voice—"They did, in giving us two hundred and eighty voters in this county." Laughter.] Well, gentlemen, let us look at that question. What have these two hundred and eighty voters to do, if you have all a fair vote next Fall on the Constitution? [A voice—"There has been no census taken."] That has nothing on earth to do with the question. But whilst I must deeply regret and deplore the circumstance that there has been an insufficient census, what am I to think when told by those who profess to represent the Republican Party of this Territory, that tell you that you should neither register or vote? You were kept from registering, as you all know, by following the advice of these party leaders of yours, and then complain they cannot vote. You could have registered here if you pleased, and hundreds in this Territory, since hearing my plan, have expressed to me their deep regret that they had not registered, and many of your county since my arrival have changed their position and resolved to vote. Every man who responds that he will not acknowledge those laws has been deprived of no privilege in not being registered, because he declares that whether registered or not, he will not vote. If you dislike the Convention, do you best oppose it by standing aloof and allowing a majority of other persons to adopt their Constitution, or by voting down that instrument? If you do not vote next Fall for or against that instrument when you have a fair chance, Congress will act as though you had. No, you cannot defeat the Constitution by refusing to vote. [A voice—"The Governor is right, and we will vote then."] Now, gentlemen, I really believe I have detained you too long. There is nothing on earth that I love more than free opinion, a free press and popular discussion. [Cries of "right."] Instead of objecting to it I love to hear some few of you differ from me or ask questions. Come let us reason together. Discarding passion and prejudice, regretting as you and I do, all the difficulties that have occurred in the past, let us ask ourselves this great practical question: What is best for the great future of Kansas? [A voice—"The Topeka Constitution."] Well, gentlemen, I hope no one will say so, unless the man who believes that 1,731 voters should deprive some 20,000 or 30,000 voters now in the Territory or that soon will be here of deciding their own form of government for themselves.

[A Voice—"How was it when the people of Missouri came here?"] I have nothing to do with the people of either Missouri or Massachusetts. I am only looking to the future. And I say if you desire war—(loud cries of "No, no")—if you desire conflict; ("No, no;" if you desire to enter into a rebellion, not against the Territorial laws only, but against the Government of the United States, ("No, no,") all you have to do is to set up the State Government against the Government approved by the President and the acts of Congress by the present enactment of State laws. [A voice—"Not now."] There cannot be a State Government without a State Governor, without his superseding the Governor appointed by the President of the United States under the laws of Congress. There cannot be a State Government without State Judges, and there cannot be State Judges without their superseding the Judges appointed by the President of the United States, under the laws of Congress, or a State Legislature, without superseding the Territorial Legislature. It means that, or it means nothing. Surely this is open rebellion against the Government of the United States, to which you tell me you do not mean to resort.

Now then, gentlemen, I return you my most sincere thanks for the kind and indulgent attention with which you have listened to my remarks.

[A Voice—What as to the taxes?]

Long before I am called on for any official action, the reign of law, of justice and of the people will be so fully established here that, as good citizens, you will all cheerfully pay this small pittance to support your own Government.

[A Voice—We will have a great deal more confidence in the vote of the people to be given next Fall if you will tell us by what authority the Judges are to be appointed.]

I will answer that question, for I have no doubt it is fairly asked and in a fair spirit.

[The Voice—It certainly is.]

I will say then to you, gentlemen, that if they do not appoint a fair and impartial made by which the majority of the actual, *bona fide*, resident settlers of Kansas shall vote, through the instrumentality of impartial Judges, I will join you all in lawful opposition to their doings, and the President and Congress will reject their Constitution. [A Voice—"Will the Convention appoint impartial judges?"] It is their duty to do so. [A Voice—"Will they do so?"] Gentlemen, I am not the Convention, but I do not doubt they will give you impartial judges. [A Voice—I will ask the "Governor if there is any one who will be allowed to vote for this Convention except those registered?"] As regards the past, I have got no power to recall it. The past is irrevocable, even by Almighty power, and I profess to have very little power, much less such power as that. Over the past I have no control, but over the future I have; and I say to you, that unless a full and fair opportunity is given to the whole people of Kansas to decide for themselves what shall be their form of Government, including the great sectional question which has so long divided you—unless, I repeat, they grant you such an opportunity, I have one power of which no man or set of men can deprive me, and to which I shall unhesitatingly resort, and that is, to join you in lawful opposition to their acts. [Cries of "Good, good," and loud applause, during which the Governor withdrew.]

POSTSCRIPT.—WEDNESDAY, June 10.

To-day, the Governor; Mr. STANTON, the Territorial Secretary; Mr. PERRIN, of Tennessee, and Mr. DALAHAY, of the *Wyandotte Register*, addressed an audience of about 300 persons at Big Springs.

The speeches of these gentlemen were received, if not enthusiastically, at least favorably.

Gen. JIM LANE replied to the Governor and Mr. STANTON. He declared it to be the intention of the Free State party to submit the Topeka Constitution, as opposed to that which is to be formed by the Convention assembled under the provisions of the Territorial Legislature, or, as he called it, the Bogus Legislature—(though that is a matter on which the difference of opinion is immense)—he declared, I say, that it was the intention of his party to submit that Constitution to the people in August next. The gist of his speech may be gathered from the resolutions adopted at the Mass Convention. The General's remarks were received with frequent applause from a portion of his audience. The meeting did not disperse finally until 7 o'clock P. M. P. H. C.

Message of Charles Robinson, Delivered at Topeka, June 11, 1857.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

You are again convened together at the expiration of the recess taken by you in January last. You meet under circumstances scarcely less difficult, and no less embarrassing, than have characterized the previous meetings of the Legislature. But your duties under the Constitution are plain, and the necessity for action imperative.

As the representatives of the people, you are here to do the work for which they selected you. The bitter experience of the past has brought nothing with it that could relieve you of your responsibility. Every step in that experience has shown the necessity for you to do your work, and that you with calmness, wisdom and determination prepare those bulwarks on which the people may rest their constitutional rights, as American citizens, and keep the State Government in readiness for admission into the Union.

As it becomes my duty to recommend such measures as I may deem expedient for your action, and to communicate to you the condition of affairs in the State, I shall endeavor briefly to do so.

Since I sent my message to you, when first convened in March, 1855, many important and startling events have marked and disturbed the current of affairs. The horrors of actual warfare have existed in our midst. Towns and cities have been sacked and burned, and our citizens have been brutally murdered on the highways and in their homes. A hostile enemy on our Eastern border has ponred in predatory band after band, and army after army, with the design of harassing our citizens, and completing the subjugation they had begun.

The General Government, which still assumes the power of protection over us, has basely used that power as the screen under which it has rendered aid and comfort to our enemies, and strengthened the hands of those foreign invaders who still pretend to hold the political power of the people, which they usurped. Nor have your labors or your persons been exempt. Lawless arrests have been made of your members, and also of Executive Officers, by men who, although they possessed some power, and in many instances, held positions in connection with the Federal Courts, acted with irregularity and in defiance of even the rules which they professed to respect.

A large and necessary portion of the labors of your codifying committee was destroyed, with much other property at Lawrence, in May, 1856, when that place was pillaged and partly burned by a mob brought there by a United States Marshal. When your bodies met pursuant to adjournment, in July last, your Assembly was broken up by a large force of United States troops, in battle array, who drove you hence in gross violation of those constitutional rights which it was their duty to have protected. When you again convened in January last, at your regular session, your proceedings were interfered with by a Deputy Marshal, and many of your members arrested.

I do no not propose entering into a minute detail of all the unhappy occurrences that have marked the past year—occurrences which have stamped a page of infamy on the history of the country. Let me refer you to the comprehensive address prepared by a committee of the convention that assembled in this place on the 10th of March last, for those particulars, an enumeration of which would absorb too much of your time. Suffice it to say, that owing to these causes the State Government is not fully organized, and waits in urgent necessity for the completion of your work.

The period for which you were elected is drawing to a close. No provision for taking the census has been made, and no election law adopted. Without these, your function in the government will expire, and with it the power of reproducing it. I cannot think that you will, in any contingency incur the reproach of leaving helpless the people who trusted you, or compelling them to recur through original action to their primary power, for those needed steps which it is your duty to supply.

In my message sent to you in March, 1856, I enumerated the outlines of the legislation it would be incumbent on you to frame and adopt. Let me respectfully refer you to that document for these details.

There is one subject of great moment for our present and future prosperity. The public land in our midst still belongs to the General Government. To secure these lands, or all of them that can be obtained, is a matter to which we should devote no ordinary attention. The policy hitherto adopted towards other new States gives us just grounds to look to Congress for a grant of all the public lands in our midst. To your enterprise and endurance its value can be traced, and to you it rightly belongs. The sale of much of our most valuable lands for the behalf of the Indians, give an additional claim on the Government for the remainder. Surely the General Government will not seek to make a speculation on the bones and sinews of the struggling pioneers, who seek to add another State to confederacy. Let us respectfully urge upon the assembled wisdom of Congress our claim for donations of these lands, and let us press these claims before the Government has passed its title to all the valuable portions, into the hands of speculators. No donation should, by its terms, conflict with the claim of a squatter on the soil.

The inanimate frame-work of a Territorial Government still exists in Kansas. While the popular branch of Congress has accepted our application for admission into the Union, the Senate has still withheld its approval. In this isolated condition, our rights as American citizens, under the Constitution, and our inherent rights as *men* remain to us. The Territorial Governor, recently sent among us by the Federal Government, in his inaugural, has truly said:

"It is the people of Kansas, who, in forming their State Constitution, are to declare the terms on which they propose to enter the Union. Congress cannot compel the people of a Territory to enter the Union as a State or change without their consent, the Constitution framed by the people. Congress, it is true, may for constitutional reasons refuse admission, but the State alone, in forming her Constitution, can prescribe the terms on which she will enter the Union. This power of the people of a Territory in forming a State Constitution, is one of vital importance, especially in the States carved out of the public domain. Nearly all the lands of Kansas are public lands, and most of them are occupied by Indian tribes. These lands are the property of the Federal Government, but their right is exclusively that of a proprietor, carrying with it no political power."

The doctrine here enunciated is only what has been established by precedent, and reiterated time and again. In it we have a right to form a State Constitution, and of necessity the complete State organization, for which its specific terms must provide. As Congress has neither the right to frame a Constitution for us, nor to "change" the same, it must be apparent to all that they have no more power to destroy it when created. Governor WALKER goes even further than this, and further than we have ever proposed going, for he says that "the State alone, in forming a Constitution, can prescribe the terms on which she will enter the Union," clearly implying that she may *enter* the Union or not. Under these circumstances, it is clearly apparent that the Federal Government has only sent Gov. WALKER as a Territorial officer to Kansas, because we have hitherto failed or been unable to complete the organization we have begun. In the absence of the full and vital powers of government adopted by the people, this is merely an endeavor to carry out the implied protection.

What renders this more unhappy, is the fact that the Federal authorities have never yet been able to afford us such protection, and as there is no Territorial law here, recognized by the people as such, the executive function is a mockery.

Your first consideration is the necessities of the people, but beyond that it is your duty to act with promptness, so as to relieve these Federal appointees of a merely nominal duty, that must be embarrassing and disrespectful to them, whilst the unsettled state of affairs conveys an impressive reproach to those Republican institutions on which all our hopes as a people centre. In the Inaugural to which I have referred, there is a recommendation that our people forsake the government they have adopted, and under the management of usurping, pretended officials, seek to do over again what has been done.

We do not think that any serious or generally entertained desire exists among our people to do so, and, while opinions from such a source may be justly entitled to respect, it is at least unfortunate that a course of action in relation to the Constitution, should be pointed out in the official address of a Federal appointee, who, in that very address, urges the right of the people, and their right alone, to take steps for a State government. It is as clearly evident from that address itself, that Gov. WALKER has not been sufficiently conversant with affairs in Kansas, to warrant the expression of opinion on so grave a matter. In that document he assures us that we shall have everything over which his Executive function has no control, and refrains from expressing any opinion on the only points for which we could entertain hopes of his action. You are doubtless aware that Acting-Territorial Gov. STANTON issued a proclamation containing an apportionment of representation for a Delegate Convention. That apportionment leaves nearly one-half of Kansas without any representation, and as no census has been taken there by any one, they will, of course, have no privilege of even voting.

Had there been no State Constitution in Kansas, had a fraudulent, pretended Territorial Legislature never originated the steps to which this Inaugural refers, had that action come simply from the people as it legitimately should, there would still have been the strongest reasons why all good men should refrain from participating in an act so grossly fraudulent and deceptive as this pretended census, and partial apportionment under it. In any event, such proceedings will inevitably fall to the ground as lacking in that great essential, the popular will, which alone could give it vitality.

Although that strange appointment which deliberately anticipates disfranchising one half of the people, was issued a week previous to the Inaugural of Governor WALKER, there was not the slightest allusion to it in that document. And yet the evidence of the fact was of easy access to him, and he was not ignorant of it. What does he mean when he says, "the law has performed its entire appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage."

Has it done so? or, is Governor WALKER ignorant of the fact that it has not? He adds:

"Throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage, authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and the absentees are as much bound under the law and Constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as though all had participated in the election."

It would be needless to tell you that such a position, however good, is quite inapplicable to this so-called census law, and all the proceedings under it. It originates in an usurping fraud. It is not a proposed election to ascertain the wishes of the people, but a foregone conclusion, every part of which is carefully framed to accomplish a certain result. But if its applicability cannot be found in these proceedings, let me suggest where it can be applied. In the proceedings under which the State Constitution was framed and ratified, all the actual voters had the privilege of participating. Men of all parties did do so, and if any parties declined, it was because they feared to hazard the policy they were trying to thrust on Kansas to a popular vote.

How are we to reconcile the two positions of this Federal inaugural—first, that the people alone must freely and fairly make or change their Constitution, and secondly, that if the Territorial Legislature is the power ordained for this purpose by the United States, and in opposing it you oppose the authority of the Federal Government."

Well knowing that the complaint that the Legislature referred to did not derive its power from the people of Kansas, he makes up for its lack of popular legitimacy thus: "That Legislature was called into being by the Congress of 1854, and is recognized in the very latest Congressional legislation. It is recognized by the present Chief Magistrate of the Union."

There is not much of "popular sovereignty" and "self government" here. This usurpation is repudiated by the people, but it is recognized by "Congress" and the "President." Its pretended enactments are a dead letter. All the official proclamations and bulletins of President and Territorial Governors cannot make them law, for nothing is law or can have the authority thereof, save the legitimately expressed will of the people. But if the Federal authorities cannot make their usurpations laws, they seem bent on preventing the people from having any law unless they will stoop to accept of this. Never let it be said that the people of Kansas were so recreant to the principles of self government as to accept the laws thrown upon them by a body of invaders. Such a fatal precedent would sow the seed that would spring up to the ultimate ruin of our Government. An inelgnificant minority in Kansas may cooperate with the invaders outside to perpetuate this usurpation, but as Gov. WALKER says: "The minority, in resisting the will of the majority, may involve Kansas again in civil war; they may bring upon her reproach and obloquy, and destroy her progress and prosperity; they may keep her for years out of the Union, and, in the whirlwind of agitation, sweep away the Government itself; but Kansas can never be brought into the Union with or without Slavery, except by a previous solemn decision, fully, freely and fairly made by a majority of her people in voting for or against the adoption of her State Constitution.

This has been done in the adoption of our State Constitution—has been done in accordance with the very principles and requirements of this inaugural itself, and we may well ask, in the language of Gov. WALKER, "Why, then, should this just, peaceful, and constitutional mode of settlement meet with such opposition from any quarter?"

I cannot dismiss this inaugural, sent among us by the federal authorities and Territorial Governor, without noticing one or two other points. He says there is a clause in our Constitution forever excluding the African race, bond or free, from Kansas. There is no such clause in our Constitution, and it is to be regretted that Gov. WALKER, who talks so much about the "will of the people," should not have given a Constitution emanating from them a more careful investigation. At the time the Constitution was submitted to the people, a resolution from the people to the first Legislature was also submitted. This was neither "in" nor connected with the Constitution, and has just as much force as the first Legislature may choose to attach to it. It originated in an anxious desire to show favor to the peculiar institutions of "her sister States"—especially her immediate neighbor, the State of Missouri. And how has this compromise spirit been met? By invasion, usurpation, rapine, fire and sword. Such clauses as that which he has sarcastically said were in our Constitution, he expressly denies, in another paragraph, to be in it.

How much more deeply must he feel the interests of Missouri than Kansas is, is apparent when he recalls the debt of gratitude that the people of Kansas owe that State which has stripped our people of every Constitutional right, has involved us in the confusion of civil discord, and which is trying by the aid of General Government to place its feet upon our neck to-day. The first cause of a political struggle in Kansas was whether Kansas should be a free or slave State. After the invasion of 1855 a still more fearful issue arose whether the people of Kansas should have a right to govern themselves. It is for this we struggle. The rights of the people, the glory of Republicanism on earth, the integrity of our Government are all wrapt up in the issue. Truly we can say, "never was so momentous a question submitted to the decision of any people, and we cannot avoid the alternatives now before us of glory or of shame."

The rights of a free people we love, the Union we regard, the integrity of the Government we will maintain. The devotion of the people of Kansas to the Union is evidenced by the stern reality of their sufferings and their endurance. In wisdom and devotion the people of Kansas will struggle to preserve the Union should they ever be permitted to enjoy the bonds of sisterhood, they will do so by endeavoring to make the Union worth preserving, without which it will inevitably crumble in pieces. We may with such a logic hand tear from the tomb of WASHINGTON or JEFFERSON some perishable relic of the mortality of those who while living, were devoted to liberty and reverenced the claims of God and humanity and under the cover of the awe-striking symbol, incite the reluctant representatives of the people to acts disfranchising American citizens, robbing Republicanism of all that is good in it. We may shout "the Union," "the Union," over acts of the most reckless despotism, and hurry our Government into oligarchy and anarchy under the delusion, but the delusion will not save us from the penalty of our folly and our crime.

Let us then preserve the Union by maintaining the integrity of Republicanism.

It is an universal maxim that usurpers never voluntarily relinquish their power. Under whatever guise it may come, the action of those who now pretend to hold territorial power, will be for the continuation of that power.

For Gov. WALKER to urge us into that flimsy trap in which they hope to ensnare our people is wrong; and to talk to us in that connection of fairness and justice is to add insult to wrong.

While the great principle for which we have to contend, is to maintain our right to self-government, the second consideration of preserving Kansas a Free State is not to be lost sight of. It is of importance that the principles of Freedom should prevail, not only because the people have willed it, but because it is good policy, and above all because it is right. Where would be our prosperity if slavery were entailed upon us? Where would the towns and cities, the railroads and the commerce be, with such a plague-spot on our energies? The owls would hoot through the cities now laid out in Kansas, the railroads be confined to charters of usurped legislation.

The industrious settler would shrink from the contamination of slave labor that would degrade his manhood and his honest toil. Nor can we trace all the reasons by which the unerring finger of a just Providence guides the policy of every systematic wrong to a sure decay, and entails the curse that there should be no prosperity in the land that is stained by the tears and watered by the unpaid sweat of any portion of the children of man.

There is indeed an "isothermal line" and a law of the thermometer "which may make slave labor comparatively profitable or unprofitable," but there is unhappily no "law of the thermometer" to prevent infatuated slavery propagandists from attempting to establish the institution, where wise policy says it never should be. It will therefore be an important duty in us to guard carefully against all the steps in such an inelegant design; the more so that "policy" and an "isothermal law" are united with the claims of Republicanism and justice.

Under these circumstances we can contemplate the duties before us, and with judicious calmness undertake them. We struggle for our birthright, and we must not sell it for a "mess of pottage." The eyes of the country are on us, for our cause is the common cause of all who love Republicanism. In our defeat the principle on which the Government rests will sustain a shock; in our victory it will take root and be perpetuated. To you is confided no common share of the task. To you will be meted no common share of the glory of victory or the misfortune of defeat. Be true and we shall triumph. Our task is difficult, let us meet its responsibilities in full reliance on the Wisdom of Him who is the God of Justice. A future of prosperity and usefulness is before the people of Kansas. A great State is rapidly expanding into prosperous existence. May we hope to establish in it a Government not unworthy of this civilized age and our Republican institutions.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

TOPEKA, Tuesday, June 9, 1857.

NEBRASKA.

Condition of Affairs in the Territory.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OMAHA, Nebraska Territory, May 29, 1857.

The steamer *Florence* arrived here to-day from Fort Randall, some four hundred miles above this place. She brings down a company of three—agents for the American Fur Company, who left the Territory of Washington in March, came over the Rocky Mountains to Fort Benton, eighteen hundred miles above here, where they took a skiff down the Missouri River till they met the *Florence* at Fort Randall. They report very cold weather in that far-off country, with an abundance of snow and ice. They had no trouble with the Indians, and report them as generally peaceable and quiet, except at Fort Pierre, where they are rather impudent and restless. They believe there will be no very serious trouble in that direction at present.

The mania for land speculations and town shares is now at its height, and while you are trembling with apprehension for a disastrous result, we are rushing on regardless of any future except such as shall yield its thousands of per cent. upon our hopeful investments.

Nebraska, though rich in her agricultural elements, is poor in the actual products of her soil; and though honest farm labor would be abundantly profitable, yet almost every one seems to leave Agriculture and take to the manufacture of fancy towns and embryo cities, believing that every "claim" can be staked and plotted and its many corner lots be made into sudden fortunes. The consequence is, provisions of every sort are high and have to be imported, while City Scrip is a drug in market and can only be disposed of by exportation. The plateau upon which lies Omaha is seven miles long, yet it is all laid out into town lots, commencing with South Omaha and continuing on through the several distinctions of Omaha City, Scrip Town, Saratoga and Florence, and the holder of each lot enjoys the prospective fortune which the future imaginative population of several hundred thousand will be sure to yield.

But the prospects of Omaha never were brighter to one whose anticipations have not been of the *very* brilliant order. Here will grow up steadily and naturally a city of importance, but of what population and in what time, the development of the country about it alone will determine.

The enterprise of man may do much to build up a town, but it must be aided by natural advantages of considerable importance, else it cannot largely succeed; and if the advantages claimed for Omaha shall really be secured to her, she will take rank with the cities of 20,000 or 30,000, within the coming ten years. Building of every description goes on as rapidly as the supply of material will admit, and it is safe to say she will double her importance this Summer. Lots are held at $75 per foot, and claims within five miles of the city, in cases where Government title is obtained, cannot be bought for less than $10 to $15 per acre. Emigration, chiefly from the East, is coming in rapidly, and prices are advancing, though not as fast as in Kansas. The character of this emigration is good, it coming chiefly from the East—New-York taking the lead—Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan coming next. Those who have come this season have come more to settle and improve the country, than to speculate out of, and prove a curse to, it. For the former there is an abundance of room, and then honest, faithful labor will bring an abundant reward.

Your readers should beware how they purchase Nebraska property from strangers. I know of an instance in which a stranger showed to members of a prominent wholesale dry goods house in Philadelphia very pretty plots of the two towns, Hudson and Melrose, which were represented as opposite one another, on the Missouri River, fifty miles above here, and at the western terminus of the Iowa Central Railroad. On the strength of these representations, thirty dozen of choice and valuable corner lots in those fictitious embryo cities were made out and delivered at a dollar each to the hopeful parties, but unfortunately for them, there are no such towns, and the Iowa Central Railroad is not yet located within 200 miles of the Missouri. Other similar swindles have been successfully consummated, and Nebraska is not free herself from suffering at the hands of sharpers; for a few weeks ago a man claiming to be a large operator in Wisconsin bought some seven or eight thousand dollars worth of real estate for which he paid his sight draft on Milwaukee. Now sight drafts on Milwaukee are desirable in certain cases, but in this instance, after the transfers were made and the liberal purchaser had liberal time to leave the city, these drafts began to come back condemned as forgeries, and the triumph of duplicity was complete.

I was at Florence a day or two ago, and witnessed the operations of Lynch law at the hands of a Claim Club. Three or four claims had been jumped, and the jumpers were tried, convicted and sentenced. In the crowd were some half dozen desperadoes, who, armed with bowie-knives, revolvers and slung-shots, threatened, if any pugilistic demonstration should be made, there would be a serious muss: that the Short-Boys were around, and would defend the jumpers. Immediately one of the crowd took the stand, and announced that, as sentence had been passed upon the convicted ones, he would be one of any number of companions to arrest and try any person who should undertake to resist the execution of law, to which some thirty men responded by pitching into the "fancy," disarming them, when they were bound and tried. During the progress of their trial, one man explained that these ruffians had come with their murderous weapons, hostile intent and rotten whisky, into a community of peace-loving, quiet citizens, ignoring the customs of the people and defying them with insulting threats; that he, for one, had tolerated them long enough; he had been raised among Christian institutions and religious influences, and wasn't used to such things; for his part, he "was in favor of whaling them like hell, and setting 'em over on the other side of Jordan, and further, he would be one to help to do it."

Another speaker offered to be one of five to buy up their whisky and whisky shanty, and destroy it, upon condition that the ruffians would leave the country. At this point it was announced that one of the offending whisky sellers had yielded, and had promised to destroy the whisky without pay, and instead of leaving the country forever would never sell another drop of liquor and would remain and become a valuable citizen. He was then received back into the community; but his companions with the jumpers declining to yield, had their heads shaven and were sent over the river into fair young Iowa, the Botany Bay of Nebraska.

We are living here without laws, for the last act of the memorable Legislature of last Winter was to abolish all law. Hence our only present appeal is to claim clubs, which happily are not much resorted to, we being generally an order-loving people.

Trains for California, Oregon, and the great pesthouse of our country, poor degraded Utah, are now leaving here almost daily for their weary, lengthy journey. How much of suffering and toil, of privation and death, will they see ere they reach their destinations!

A pamphlet has appeared here from the press of A. S. BARNES & Co., of your City, giving a history and description of Nebraska. It contains much excellent advice to the emigrant and traveler, and a pretty correct account of the Territory. It is accompanied by a new county map, and altogether will prove a valuable aid to all interested in Nebraska.

OMAHA.

Terrible Whirlwind in Oneida County—Loss of Life.

From the Utica Herald, Monday.

On Saturday afternoon very many of our citizens noted the appearance of a very remarkable formation of nebulous or cloudy substance extended from the heavens nearly to the earth, where it seemed to diminish almost to a point, but expanding gradually as it ascended, until the peculiar form was lost in the clouded sky. This remarkable and tunnel-like column of cloudy mist passed over the city at about 4 o'clock, and was remarked not only by its peculiar appearance, but by a rushing, buzzing noise, as it swept off in the direction of Deerfield.

It was watched for some moments, and people generally believed it to be a water spout, as its conical form corresponded with all ideas of such natural phenomenon. It soon passed from sight, and was made the subject of sportive conversation for the hour, without the least just conception of what the body consisted, or its destructive power. Its effects, however, have been most wonderful, and may justly attract the attention and scrutiny of the scientific world.

The conical mass first settled to the earth a few minutes past 4, in Deerfield, and in an instant scattered a barn to pieces, and tore up several trees on the opposite side of the road, &c.

Mr. JOHN WARREN informs us that he was engaged in his garden at about 4 o'clock, and saw the approach of the cloudy object as it threw up the trees. As its course pointed in the direction of his own house, he ran to the dwelling, caught two of his oldest children and called to his wife to save the other three and herself by following him to the cellar. The husband had descended two or three steps with his charge, and the wife, with an infant and two older children, had reached the cellar door, when the house was struck. The whole frame-work was lifted from the foundation; the entire wood-work above the first floor was carried some twenty feet and then dropped in grand perfection of ruin, while the first floor with the sleepers attached, which caught in the foundation, was finally turned, roof like, over the entire mass.

Mr. WARREN, with two of the children, remained in the cellar inclosure, without injury; Mrs. WARREN was found on the ground about ten feet from the cellar door, almost entirely stripped of her clothing, and so severely injured about her neck and body that she died within an hour after the calamity, although entirely conscious; her infant was found near by and almost entirely free from injury, yet entirely destitute of clothing; a little boy who was following his mother to the cellar is now lying unconscious from the wounds he received in the common wreck. His recovery is very doubtful; an older girl escaped without any injury. The dwelling was two stories and substantially built. In the rear of it was a barn, distant about five rods, which was literally shivered into splinters.

Next in the due southeasterly line of its course it uprooted several large trees, scattered the fences, crossed the road, and demolished a large barn belonging to Mr.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Farmers' Club.

The meeting of the Farmers' Club, on Tuesday, was very well attended, with the President in the chair. On the table was a splendid strawberry plant in full bearing, with a number of berries of mammouth size, one of which measured four and a half inches in circumference. The President read some extracts concerning

MUSHROOMS.

The cultivation of mushrooms in France is chiefly in the environs of Paris and the larger cities. Prejudices exist against their free use as an aliment, owing to frequent accidents. Their substance is highly azotized. In boiling they exhibit all the character and smell of boiling ozmazome in meat. They can only be eaten like animal food, moderately, and rapidly putrify. All danger disappears when they are cultivated artificially in beds,—no unwholesome mushrooms will grow in that manner.

PLOWING.

The subject of the proper time for plowing and planting different soils was discussed at considerable length. One member who had considerable experiences stated that heavy soils are too generally injured by early plowing, and no soil ought to be disturbed until it is in a proper condition after the usual heavy Spring rains. He said that some soils may be plowed and planted even in February, with success, but that, as a general rule, a much later period would be preferable.

PLANTING CORN.

The President made some statements in regard to the best time for planting corn, considered in connection with the final plowing of the soil, based upon his own experience. He said, after numerous trials, extending over a number of years, he had obtained the best results from planting on the day, or not later than the day after the ground was plowed, and that his practice now is to plow his land only as fast as he plants it. He said the soil undergoes a chemical change very rapidly after a fresh plowing.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

The strawberry question was next taken in hand, and a very able statement in reference to the best kinds of soils, the proper treatment and the most prolific bearing varieties adapted to our climate, with the value of the crop per acre, under the most favorable circumstances.

Mr. ROBINSON followed Mr. PARDEE in reply to the question for how long a time in one season is it possible to grow strawberries. He said Mr. PEABODY, of Georgia, had succeeded in growing strawberries of excellent quality, during ten months of the year, after numerous experiments and unsuccessful trials. Mr. PEABODY's method, described by the speaker, is as follows: He selects sandy soils, with a very light vegetable surface covering, by the side of small streams, and sets out his plants in the usual way, watering them well every day. By this means fruit stocks are constantly being sent up from the root all through the season, showing every state of growth on the same root, from the bud to the ripe fruit. The only manure he uses (at the end of the season, in December,) is a slight covering of oak leaves, which are permitted to decay as the plant forces its way out in the Spring. This simple contrivance prevents the growth of weeds and of leaf stocks on the plant, there usually being not more than one twelfth part of leaf stems as compared with the fruit.

Mr. PARDEE corroborated Mr. ROBINSON's statement, and said that a gentleman, Mr. HENRY LAWRENCE, of the third municipality of New-Orleans, was in the habit of supplying strawberries to that market for ten months in the year.

It was stated that, in Paris, the strawberry was supplied to the markets during the entire year, in considerable quantities, and the seed of ripe strawberries may be planted immediately after the ripening of the fruit, and vigorous plants grow from it in the same season, without the necessity of a Winter freezing—contrary to the common belief.

It was stated that three hundred bushels of strawberries had been raised from a single acre, and that ordinary strawberries, in the season, average at least twelve cents a quart, while the finer qualities range from twenty-five cents to fifty cents a quart, and usually one-third of the crop are of the superior qualities.

AMERICAN THREAD.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced Mr. MOULTON, the agent of an American Thread Manufacturing Company, at Willimantic, Conn., and exhibited a large number of specimens of American spool cotton thread, which he said he had himself tested with the greatest care. He had the testimony, also, of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, who had for some time used this thread on over one hundred and fifty sewing machines, in their shirt manufactory, with success, finding it invariably even, and, at least, one third stronger than the imported threads. He also said that various intelligent ladies of his acquaintance had, at his request, tested the thread, and there was but one voice in relation to its superiority.

Members took specimens away with them for trial, and the President requested complete samples of all the numbers to be submitted to a test under his own eye, with a view to a proper estimate upon its merits, a report of which will be rendered at a future meeting of the Club. Mr. MOULTON stated, at the request of the President, that the Company had made many experiments in machinery and modes of manipulation, and that they had finally attained a very complete success over the practical difficulties which have hitherto proved insuperable obstacles in the way of thread manufacture in this country. He said this thread was laid and finished by a process patented by the Company, which gave a gloss like silk, and obviated the necessity for oiling wax, and that the thread was used very largely instead of silk.

In reply to a question from the President in regard to cost, Mr. MOULTON said it was not greater than the cost of the best imported spool cottons. Only the best qualities of New Orleans and Sea Island cottons, worth on an average fifty cents a pound, are used in the manufacture.

The subject for the next meeting was announced by Judge MEIGS to be the "Natural History of the Amonia from Arom and its influence upon the commercial value of manures."

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 13th day of June, to the 20th day of June, 1857: Men, 71; women, 56; boys, 108; girls, 99; total, 334.* Adults 127; children, 207; males, 179; females, 155; colored persons, 13.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Convulsions Infantile	15
Albuminaria and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	1	Croup	5
Apoplexy	2	Cyanosis	1
Asthma	1	Debility, adult.	2
Bleeding	1	Debility, infant.	7
Bleeding from Lungs	2	Delirium Tremens	1
Bleeding from Navel	1	Diarrhœa	4
Bleeding from Stomach	2	Dropsy	7
Bleeding from Womb	1	Dropsy in Chest	1
Bronchitis	1	Dropsy in head	15
Burned or scald	2	Drowned	7
Cancers	6	Dysentery	1
Casualties	3	Epilepsy	1
Cholera, Infa'm.	4	Erysipelas	1
Cirrhosis Liver	1	Fainting	1
Compression of the brain	1	Fever, bilious	1
Congestion of the Brain	3	Fever, hectic	1
Congestion of the Lungs	5	Fever, puerperal	5
Consumption	44	Fever, remittent	3
Convulsions, adult	1	Fever, scarlet	22
		Fever, typhus	3
		Fungus	1
		Heart, disease of	3
		Hip, disease of	1
		Hooping cough	3
		Inflam. bowels	8
		Inflam. of brain	11
		Inflam. of heart	2
		Inflam. of liver	5
		Inflam. of lungs	11
		Inflam. of stomach	1
		Inflam. of ear	1
		Influenza	1
		Intemperance	3
		Jaundice	1
		Liver, disease of	1
		Lockjaw	1
		Marasmus, infantile	18
		Measles	3
		Mortification	1
		Old Age	1
		Palsy	3
		Parturition difficult	1
		Poison	1
		Premature birth	13
		Rheumatism	1
		Scrofula	1
		Small-pox	5
		Stillborn	11
		Stomach, disease of	2
		Suicide	2
		Teething	7
		Total	334

*Decrease this week, 19.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

THE NEW-YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution held their second meetiog (according to adjournment) in the City of New-York, June 17. A quorum being present the meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. The minutes of the first meeting were read and approved. The Chairman of the Committee on By-laws submitted his report, which was read, approved, and accepted.

The Board completed its organization by electing Hon. WM. T. MCCOUN, of Long Island, Vice-President; Hon. JOSIAH B. WILLIAMS, of Ithica, Second Vice-President; J. H. RANSOM, Esq., of New-York, Treasurer, and J. EDWARD TURNER, Corresponding Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected a Committee on Finance: WM. E. DODGE, Esq, New-York; JOHN F. RATHBUN, Esq., Albany; Hon. CHARLES COOK, Havana; Hon. HENRY P. ALEXANDER, Little Falls, and J. EDWARD TURNER, New-York.

A Committee on Location was elected, comprising the following gentlemen: Hon. REUBEN H. WALWORTH, of Saratuga; Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, Lockport; Hon. RANSOM BALCOM, Binghampton; Hon. EDWARD A. LAMBERT, Brooklyn, and J. EDWARD TURNER, New-York.

The Committee on Location acts under the following by-law:

"The Committee on Location shall select and report to the Board (subject to their approval) a site for the Asylum; and for this purpose may receive all proposals which may be made by any city, town, incorporation, or individuals, for such site; and may visit the same before any report be made to the Board of Trustees.

It is the intention of the Committee to visit various parts of the State during July and August, in order to make their report to the Board of Trustees at their meeting in September. Mr. N. A. PRINCE, No. 97 Chamberlain's, is Recording Secretary of the Institution.

DEATH OF GRAHAM, THE DEFORMED MAN.—JAMES GRAHAM, a well known cripple, who was admitted in Bellevue Hospital sometime since in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, died on the 15th of May. For many years back citizens have been accustomed to see him moving about in a little hand-car, which he set in motion at pleasure by means of a crank attached to the wheels. Till within a year previous to his death he had worked at the watchmaker's trade. He was very ingenious, and found no difficulty in making a respectable living. His physical deformity did not interfere with his intelligence. A few days before his admission to the Hospital, having crawled out into the street for exercise, he became so feeble that he was unable to make his way to his lodgings, and late in the evening entered a barber's shop in the Bowery, whence he was taken to a lodging-house down town, and finally to the Hospital. He was 44 years old at the time of his death, and unmarried.

YACHTING.—The annual race of the Hoboken Model Yacht Club will come off on Wednesday, June 24th. The Yachts will start from a stake-boat, anchored opposite the new Club-house, foot of Fourth-street, Hoboken. Prizes to consist of plate. This Club was organized only last September, and at present numbers 13 yachts and over 60 members. Some of the yachts have already distinguished themselves in these waters, while others are entirely new this season.

☞ There were in this port on Saturday, 753 vessels, including 29 steamers, 170 ships, 144 barks, 115 brigs and 295 schooners.

☞ The Pilot Commissioners, who are charged with enforcing the law to prevent deposits of rubbish in our harbor, and to prevent the piers becoming encumbered in any way, met on Wednesday, Captain RUSSELL STURGIS in the chair. They resolved not to proceed to execute the law. They propose, among other things, to contract for a dredging machine, to remove accumulations from the slips, and to take some action with a view to prevent deposits from the sewers. The Pilot Commissioners are faithful and energetic men, who will perform what they undertake in a thorough manner.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, June 22.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Nos. 1025, 916, 628, 363, 1165, 139, 815, 837, 839, 841, 843, 844, 845, 847, 849, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 857, 859, 860, 851, 862, 863, 864, 867, 868, 869.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 717, 718, 751, 752, 797, 799, 803, 806, 808, 811, 827, 836, 838, 847, 861, 871, 897, 914, 920, 924, 926, 969, 990, 1016, 1026, 1035, 1048, 1051, 1058, 1071, 1080, 1082, 1096, 1100, 1110, 1123, 1125, 1134, 1135, 1138, 1149, 1151, 1161, 1163, 1174, 1180, 1188, 1192, 1195

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 115, 59, 38, 55, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 821, 917, 1112 to 1120, 1122 to 1133, 1096, 293.

MARINE COURT.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

CLAIM FOR GENERAL AVERAGE.

Charles M. Barlow vs. *William H. Bird and John Nelson*.—The Captain claims that in 1855 he was master and owner of the schooner *Eulorado*, plying between New York and New-Orleans and other Southern ports. That he applied to the defendants, who are ship-brokers in this city, to make a general average of the ship and cargo. That they did so, and he brings this action to recover a balance of $500 which he alleges they owe him. On the part of the defence it appeared that as the vessel was coming to this port she was cast near the Jersey shore, badly leaking, having lost her anchor, and the steamer *Isaac P. Smith* went to her relief and brought her to shore, and claimed $1,000 salvage; that suit was tried in the United States Court, and $350 and costs awarded to the libelants; that the defendants in this action employed counsel, and paid the judgment and all the expenses pertaining thereto. The defendants further insisted that they paid other expenses necessary for the care and protection of the vessel, amounting to $169 more than they had received from the insurance companies, and they claimed that the plaintiff had no interest in the vessel, but that it belonged to Thomas L. Ward, as whose agent they acted; and they never had heard that the plaintiff claimed any interest in her until within a short time past. The plaintiff produced documents to show that the agreement between him and Ward was to the effect that plaintiff should receive three-fifths of the net earnings for his services, &c., and Ward (who held a mortgage bill of sale on her) was to receive the remainder. The Court held that the testimony conclusively showed that the defendants acted in good faith as the agent of Ward, and had paid more than they had received; and further, that the plaintiff could not maintain this suit without joining Ward as a party in any event, and that it was questionable whether as the money was paid on Ward's order the suit should not be as against him if he (plaintiff) was entitled to bring it.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—JUNE 20.

Before Justices Osborne and Brownell.

The Court-room was crowded, as usual, with the friends of the prisoners, witnesses, and those whom curiosity had brought there. The Judges took their seats at 9 A. M., and the Clerk called

"Mary Pew to the Bar." She was an exceedingly pure-blooded descendant of Ham, and had stolen a tin wash kettle from Eliza Jackson, of equally ebon complexion. The gist of the complainant's story is, that Mary, taking advantage of the owner's temporary absence from home, "took de kettle and run." She was caught with it in her possession.

Judge Osborne—Well, Mary, what have you got to say for yourself?

Prisoner—I was agoin' down de street and I met anoder woman wid de kettle, and she asked me to hold it.

Judge—Who was the wuman?

Prisoner—Well, she couldn't come this morning.

Judge—She's guilty. Give her three months in the Penitentiary.

Louis Eberts had beaten Catharine, his wife. He appeared very sorry for what he had done, and Catharine asked the Judge to let him off. "He'll not do so any more, Judge," said she. The Judge told him he might go, and he went off sobbing, "I'll never do it again—as long as I'm alive I'll never do it again." It seems he was under the influence of liquor at the time he committed the offence.

Julia Shea, charged with petit larceny, was discharged, the witness failing to appear. Also, for the same reason, Michael Quinn, Ellen Cunningham and Charles Firsten, all complained of for assault and battery, were set at liberty without punishment. Firsten was complained of by Officer Clancy, of the Seventeenth Ward Municipal Police. "Policemen," remarked Judge OSBORNE, "almost invariably fail to appear after entering their complaints."

Samuel Johnson had complained of his wife Ann as an habitual drunkard, who neglected her family. He did not appear, and the Judge told the prisoner she might go. She looked as if she ought to be sentenced to the Inebriate Asylum for life.

Wm. Sickler, "an old Washington Market hummer," as Judge Conolly (not on the bench) told Judge OSBORNE, was a bloated looking specimen of the lowest class of dock thieves. He had stolen a barrel from a North River pier near Washington Market. He pleaded guilty, and said he was "in liquor" at the time, in extenuation of the offence.

Judge Osborne—Penitentiary for 3 months. That's right isn't it? (to Judge BROWNELL) You (to the prisoner) are one of those old Washington Market thieves who know just enough not to steal so much as will take your case out of the Special Sessions.

Thomas Smith was another old offender. He stole a meerschaum pipe (June 18) and thus secured for himself apartments in the Penitentiary for 2 months.

Catherine McGurl stole a shawl from Ann Easter, June 17. The complainant was walking in the street, and Kate tore her shawl off her shoulders and ran away with it. The Judge asked the prisoner what she had to say.

Prisoner—I never did it.

Judge—You're an old acquaintance in this Court. I guess we'll give you 4 months in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Mulligan pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing three boats, worth $4, June 18

Judge Osborne—How old are you?

Prisoner—Twenty-four.

Judge—You have the reputation of being an old thief. What's your excuse this time?

Prisoner—I didn't mean to, your Honor.

Counsel—He couldn't help it.

He was sent up for four months.

Elizabeth Schmidt, an old offender, stole some wearing apparel, worth $2, from Ellen Rowe, June 17. The witness did not appear. "It's too bad to let her go," said Judge OSBORNE. "She has been here three times before. Let her go back till Tuesday." The complainant afterwards came into Court, and substantiated the charge, and Elizabeth was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Joseph Smith, a little boy, stole a pair of gaiters from William H. Ingraham, No. 304 Second-street, June 17

Judge Osborne—Have you got any parents?

Prisoner—Yes.

Judge—Have they been to see you since you've been in jail?

Prisoner—Yes.

Judge—He has a good countenance; let inquiries be made about him, and meantime we'll remand him.

Frederick Stahl and John Switzer were complained of by John D. Block, No. 9 Jacob-street. Mr. Block was away from home, and the prisoners came to his leather store, June 18, and while Stahl, who was rather good looking, was talking to Mrs. Block, his confederate ran off with 5 sides of kip leather. They were caught with it in their possession before they had gone far. Sentenced to the Penitentiary four months each.

Michael Curry, a shoemaker, slapped Owen Murphy in the face, June 11. Both parties resided at No. 334 Greenwich street. The Prisoner had been charged with a similar offence before Judge Conolly in the Police Court, and judgment suspended, "But," said the witness, "he would not leave off abusing me. There's a grass plot in front of the house—I'll tell you the whole story."

Judge Osborne—No you needn't; let the horticultural part go. What did he do to you?

Witness—He struck me with one hand, and held an awl in the other.

Judge—He was a shoemaker by trade, wasn't he? We find him guilty and suspend sentence. It's a very frivolous matter at best.

The complainant began to expostulate.

Judge—The sentence is only suspended; we cannot hang a man because you want him hanged.

Wm. Rooms was charged with throwing Johanna Colman down, beating and kicking her at No. 136 Church-street, June 16. The witness did not appear.

Johnny Lyng (the well-known) preferred a charge against a German named Auguste Spager. It was alleged that the prisoner, driving a lager-bier wagon, June 9, ran into the light wagon of the complainant purposely and damaged it to the amount of $30. The carriage was worth $175. The case was postponed till Tuesday.

Christian Gran, a tall good looking German, resides at No. 229 William street. He split open the door of John Biggler's room in the same house, June 5, and, the complainant said, assaulted and threatened to kill him. It seemed both parties were to blame. The difficulty arose from the women quarreling.

Judge Osborne—Discharge this complaint as frivolous. If the complainant is afraid of his life let him go before a Police Magistrate and state the circumstances, and probably they will both be bound over to keep the peace.

Several cases were here adjourned till Tuesday.

Thomas Butler failed to appear against James McGee, charged by him with assault and battery, and he was discharged.

Michael Rics and Michael Gillins were accused by Charles Katsenshumeckaseirner, (as nearly as we could make it out,) with blacking his eye and choking him at No. 55 Rose-street, June 12. The Clerk, with some difficulty called the complainant's name. He did not appear and the Clerk was about to call him again, "Discharge the prisoners," said Judge Osborne, "such a name as that ought not to be called but once."

John Lynch assaulted Henry Steimke in a public house May 15. They had a dispute about $5, and the prisoner took the method of balancing accounts. The Judge thought it was not an aggravated case, and found Lynch guilty, but suspended sentence.

John Grandon, a little boy, said John Harley, another little boy, took three shillings out of his drawer at No. 126 Cherry-street. The prisoner said he was only skylarking, and the prosecutor acknowledged that he put the money right back. "Pah!" said the Judge, "What did you bring the complaint for? Let him go."

John Geyer and James Andrews were charged, in separate complaints, with assault and battery on two men named Eddington and Hirsch. The latter were going through Fourth-street, one Sunday evening, over a year ago, with some ladies and children, and a boy in the street struck one of the children with a paving stone. Hirsch took hold of the boy and threatened to beve him arrested, when Geyer and Andrews came across the street, asked what they were doing to the boy, and assaulted them. The occurrence took place between Avenues A and B, May 26, 1856. They were both found guilty, sentence suspended as against Geyer, and Andrews fined $10.

William Haskins and Thomas Lyons are private watchmen. On Monday, at 6 A. M., at No 276 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, the prisoner assaulted Lyons, who is an old man, and injured him severely. His face was bruised in a terrible manner, and he showed a bunch of gray hair, which had been pulled out of his head in the fracas. It was difficult to ascertain which was the most to blame, but the Judges finally sentenced Haskine to 10 days' imprisonment, with a fine of $25. They afterwards changed it to $50 fine, without the imprisonment.

Margaret Woolf, fifteen years old, was complained of by her mother for striking her. The testimony of the old lady was elicited with difficulty. "She had been living out and I was bringing her home."

Judge—Well, go on.

Witness—We were going home.

Judge—Ah, come to the point.

Witness—We were going along the street.

Judge—Did she strike you?

Witness—Yes.

Judge—Well, that's enough.

Margaret, who was not ill favored or ferocious-looking, cried a good deal.

"If you'll please to let me go home I'll never do it again."

Judge—Well, go home, and never strike your mother again.

John Bush was fined $25 for assaulting a negro with a cart-rung.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20. 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet and languid. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $8@8 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 265 bbls. Pearls and 123 bbls. Pots—together 5-8 bbls

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current*, of this morning, says: "The receipts continue extremely light, and it is in demand. Sales of 40 hhds No 1 Quercitron at $51 ₱ ton, ca h. Tanner's Bark has been in moderate supply. Sales of 200 cords Spanish at $17@$17 50 ₱ cord, and Chestnut $14@$15."

COFFEE—The market appears rather quiet, yet firm. We quote: Java, 15½c. @16½c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@12¾c.; Jamaica, 12½ @12¾c.; Maracaibo 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.; Bahia, 10¾c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is reported inactive,—buyers being indisposed to pay the advanced prices, now generally claimed by factors. Middling Uplands, 14¼c.@14½c.; do. Gulf, 14¼c.@14½c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more inquired for, at previous quotations. Sales—5,000 bbls.

Inferior State, ₱ bbl	$5 80@$6 00
Ordinary State	$6 00@$6 10
Straight State	6 15@ 6 25
Extra State	6 30@ 6 60
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 10@ 6 45
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 30@ 6 40
Fancy Michigan	6 30@ 6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 8 10
Extra Ohio	6 70@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 50@10 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@10 25

Canadian is unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 20@$9 for superfine to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern continues in moderate request, at former prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid, at $4 25@$6 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and infirm, at $4 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction—1,700 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $1 25@$2 40; and 2,600 boxes Sicily Oranges, at $3 25@$4 15, cash, ₱ box.

GRAIN.—Wheat is quiet, and prices of most kinds lean in favor of buyers. Sales 11,450 bushels, including prime Western White at $1 90, and fair do. Red at $1 50, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 18@$1 22 ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are moderately dealt in, and are steady: 63c.@67c. for Western; 65c @ 64 for State; 52c.@61c for Canadian, and 59c.@63c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel. Corn is still sparingly sought after, and is less valuable. Sales 20,000 bushels, at 80c @84c. for Mixed, afloat and in store; 88c.@90c. for Yellow; and 89c.@92c. for White, ₱ bushel.

The Hudson River barges brought down 3,850 bbls. of Flour, 2,500 bushels of Wheat, 1,600 bushels of Rye, 1,525 bushels of Barley, 1,500 bushels of Oats, and 17,500 bushels of Corn, the past 24 hours.

HAY—There were 800 bales River purchased at 70c.@ 80c. ₱ 100 lbs

HIDES—The current receipts and sales are limited: prices are sustained. Stock of all kinds in first hands—175,700 nes last 104,000 same time last year.

HONEY—Cuba was last sold for export at 84c.@85c., cash, in bond, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—There have been 45 bales last year's crop disposed of at 9c.@12c., cash, ₱ lb.

IRON—Has not varied.

LARD—Inactive and nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is pretty active at a shade firmer prices for Hemlock, and full rates for Oak tanned.

SOLE

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	58,900	8,300
Sales during the week, sides	63,000	6,500
Stock at the close of the week, sides	70,500	18,700

MOLASSES—The demand is very limited, and prices favor buyers. Porto Rico, 30c.@32½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c @30c; Clayed Cuba, 30c; New-Orleans, in bbls., 30c. @32c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in demand, and is now worth 43c.@44c., with very little disposition among factors to sell their supplies under 46c. ₱ gallon.

OILE—The demand is moderate, and prices are firm for the leading kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty brisk at, however, unsettled prices. Sales 1,750 bbls. in lots, mainly at $23@ $23 25 for Mess; $19@$19 25 for Prime, usual terms, and $18 50 for Prime, deliverable, at the option of the seller, within 30 days, ₱ bbl. At the close, buyers were not disposed to pay over our lowest quotations for Mess and Prime in the regular way. Cut Meats are in limited demand, and are heavy at 11c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet and nominal at 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at steady prices. The transactions since our last reach about 470 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do. ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef, $28@$31 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $23@$23 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty and in very moderate demand, at 15c @20c., for new Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good new State, and 28c. @35c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues in moderate demand at full rates—$4 25@$5 25 for ordinary to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Remain quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. The latest advices from Havana were to June 13, when the stock there comprised about 245,000 boxes against 200,000 in 1856; 200,000 in 1855; 155,000 in 1854; 225,000 in 1853; and 150,000 in 1852, same periods. Holders here had lost all vigor, buyers refusing to purchase at the high rates claimed by factors.

TALLOW—15,000 lbs. prime brought 11½c. ₱ lb

WHISKY—Small lots of Ohio and Prison were sold at 21c @22c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy. To Liverpool—Cotton, 3-32 ₱ bale; Flour, 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 2¾d. @2¾d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 60.@70. ₱ tierce; Resin, 3d. @4d. ₱ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 5s.@12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports no particular quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship from St Andrew, N. B., to Liverpool, at £3 2s. 6d.; the *Ocean Monarch*, 2,150 tons, from St. John to Liverpool, £3 2s. 6d.; one from Cape Clear to London, £4 5s.; one, 430 tons, to Buenos Ayres, about $4,000; one to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, lumber, about $43; a brig to Cadiz, $24 for Light Pine, and proportionate rates for Hard, and Staves; one, 190 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,400; one, 241 tons, from Machias to Guadaloupe, lumber, $7; one to Porto Rico and back, sugar, 40c., and molasses, $3 25; one to North Side Cuba and back, 35c. and $3; a schooner, 107 tons, to Sisal and back, $1,700; one, 120 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,100; a brig, 260 tons, to Havana and back, $1,800; one to St Johns, N. F., 45c; a schooner, to Tortuga, cement, 50c, and measure out, 40c.

50,000 WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE prices, cornices, bands, pins cord, tassels, loop-holders, gimp, bands, paper hangings, at prices defying competition, at W. O. JENKS', Nos. 456 and 458 Pearl-st.

PERSONAL.

A CARD.—INFORMATION WANTED.—MRS. FRANCILLA LEACH, CROUGH, MCCALLUM, (she having married three times,) whose maiden name was MACGUIRE, received an annuity from an entailed estate abroad. Her death occurred seven years ago, since which, the next heir entitled, has not received it. If the agent in New-York, through whom the annuity was paid, or any person possessing the desired information, will communicate it to J. B. NONES, No. 15½ Warren-st., he shall be liberally rewarded.

INFORMATION WANTED OF BRIDGET DONOHOE, who emigrated to this country about a year ago or upwards, a native of the city of Limerick, Ireland, daughter of Thomas Donohoe. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received. Address JAS. O. DONOHOE, 41 Abingdon-square.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC Health having the following subjects under consideration, will meet on MONDAY, June 22, inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. Parties interested are particularly requested to appear:

Filling sunken lots between 50th and 51st sts., and 3d and Lexington ave.

Filling sunken lots south side 14th-st., between Avennes B and C.

Filling sunken lots north side of 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Filling sunken lots in 41st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Filling sunken lots between 52d and 56th sts., and 3d and 4th avs.

Filling sunken lots between 48th and 51st sts., and 3d and 3d avs.

JAMES STEERS,
HENRY R. HOFFMIRE,
ORISON BLUNT,
} Committee on Public Health.

TO SILVER-PLATERS.—THE COMMITTEE of the Newark, N. J., Platers' Society would respectfully request the journeymen Platers throughout the Union to appoint one delegate from each shop in every city and town in the United States, to attend A NATIONAL CONVENTION to be held at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, New-York, on TUESDAY, July 7, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M. Papers favorable please copy.

J. S. WATTS,
J. DOUGHERTY,
H. L. JACOBUS,
} Committee.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF N. Y.—An adjourned meeting will be held on Monday evening, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, at head-quarters, Biell's Star house, No. 62 Lispenard-st., to conclude arrangements for celebrating 4th July. By order

WM. E. CHAMBERS, President.
A. W. JONES, Colonel.

WM. CORRIER, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, in the University. Essay by Rev. J. W. BINGHAM. Young men generally are invited to attend. EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Recording Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOciety will hold their June exhibition on FRIDAY the 19th, at the Athenæum, from 3 to 11 o'clock P. M., when a fine floral display may be expected.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD.

Stolen from the factory of the subscriber At Bloomfield, N. J.,

12 pieces of fancy cassimeres, viz:

4 pieces Cadet Mix	75 yards.
3 do Black Cross Rib	88 yards.
6 do Brown Drab with Spot Side Stripe	264 yards.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Office of the Chief of Police. The above reward will be paid on the recovery of the Goods and conviction of the Thieves.

June 15, 1857. DAVID OAKES.

LOST.—ON THE MORNING OF THE 19TH inst., Friday, (supposed to be near the corner of Cedar-st. and Broadway,) a small sized GOLD WATCH, (Pollias maker,) single case, gold hands. The numbers on dial raised; without chain, and the gift of a friend. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the subscriber, PETER F. DALY, No. 240 Elizabeth st., or at No. 66 Wall-st., rear office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING-ROOM PIANO-FORTE for sale, elaborately finished with four round corners, finished all round alike, back the same as the front, costly rosewood case, 7 octave, scale scolloped bottom, all round work back and front, carved legs to match, with vines, grapes, &c., in relief, rich fluted pearl keys, magnificent pearl inlaid fruit, flowers, plants, &c. in front, finished in style of Louis XIV. French action, is a parlor grand, with overstring bass, rich, delightful tone; made to order by one of the best makers of this city; is a perfect gem, without fault or blemish; has been carefully kept for three months; guaranteed by the makers, and cost $800; price $400. Apply at the residence, No 678 8th av., between 39th and 40th sts., from 8 A. M till 8 P. M., for four days. N. B.—Will be made an object to a cash purchaser. It has a box for shipping.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW PIANOS AT lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. One 6¾ octave Gilbert Æolian Piano; price, when new, $400; will be sold for $160; one do. 6-octave Æolian, price $325, will be sold for $160; one 7-octave rosewood Nelson piano, $110; one 6-octave mahogany Smith Piano for $90; one Chickering 7-octave Piano, new, $350, for $250; one Gilbert Piano, new, price $350, for $250; one 7 octave Chickering Piano richly carved, with pearl keys, price $700, will be sold for $500. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway,) New York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A ROSEWOOD MELODEON, COST $45, nearly new, for $30, one for $32; a reed organ, with 3 stops, cost $150, for $65. New and second hand Pianos and melodeons, in plain and carved cases, to rent, with rent applied, if purchased. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos, with and without æolian, at low prices, by

S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES. N. THURSTON & SONS, No. 554 Broadway, offer to purchasers a large assortment of superior instruments upon reasonable terms.

Also, a great variety of new and second-hand pianos to let at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, will have a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave rosewood piano, elegant case, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; cost $600; been used few months; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $160 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av.

T. H

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish this morning a verbatim report of the speech of Gov. WALKER, of Kansas, delivered to the people of that Territory at Topeka, on Saturday, June the 6th. We also publish the address of Mr. ROBINSON to the Free State Legislature at Topeka on June 9th. Our special Kansas correspondence will be found interesting in other respects.

The State Treasurer of Ohio has announced that the July interest on the State debt will certainly be paid.

The great National Trial of reapers and mowers, has been appointed by the President of the United States Agricultural Society to take place on the 13th of next month, at Syracuse.

This certainly has been a most remarkable Summer thus far, as regards the weather and atmospheric phenomena. From every section of the country we receive accounts of tornadoes, whirlwinds, hail storms, heavy rains, and consequent freshets. Millions of dollars' worth of property have been destroyed by these causes within the present month of June.

A terrific hail-storm visited Washington and vicinity, yesterday afternoon, the hail-stones being of enormous size. Great damage was done to sky-lights and windows; and grain, vegetables, and shrubberries were beaten to the ground. Serious injury must have been done on the plantations in its track, which extended twelve miles in breadth.

We had another showery Sunday, yesterday, accompanied by thunder and lightning, but the weather was much warmer than it has been the past fortnight.

The new Commissioners dismissed forty, and appointed eleven men on Saturday, and ordered the Superintendent to distribute the force equally in the various precincts. By order of Mayor WOOD, the men in all the Wards were summoned again on Saturday to declare which Board they would recognize. In the Fourth Ward four men declared for the new. In all the other Wards the men declared for the old Board, which appointed nearly all of them within a few days. The wounded policemen are doing well. Four more of the Municipal Police surrendered their stars and caps last evening to Captain CRAFT, and reported for duty at the Metropolitan Station in Sixth-street.

General WALKER still holds his levees at the Lafarge House, where he is called upon by prominent politicians, invited to all sorts of entertainments, teased for his autograph, and his picture, and bored by all sorts of reporters.

A man named HOLLY HUBBARD attempted to murder his wife on Saturday at his residence, No. 249 Ninth-street, by cutting her throat with a razor. He inflicted some very dangerous wounds. Her recovery is regarded as doubtful. Mr. and Mrs. HUBBARD are Americans. They were formerly in good circumstances, but of late years have lived unhappily, and in poverty, in consequence of the husband's bad conduct. HUBBARD is in custody.

The June term of the Court of General Sessions closed on Saturday. A number of culprits were sentenced by the Recorder and City Judge, and in some cases judgment was suspended. HIRAM L. BARNES, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at arson in the fourth degree, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the City Prison.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a young man from this City was drowned at the new dock, New-York and Erie Railroad, Jersey City. His name we were unable to learn.

The work of street cleaning seems destined to meet with delay. The Mayor sent word on Friday last to Mr. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, that he would not sign the resolutions passed by both branches of the Common Council, authorizing the City Inspector to proceed with the cleaning of the streets forthwith. On Saturday the City Inspector sent a communication to the Counsel to the Corporation, asking advice as to the course proper for him to pursue in the premises. He had everything in readiness to enter upon the work of street cleaning to day.

There were only 334 deaths in the city last week. The number of the week previous amounted to 353. There were 22 deaths from scarlet fever, 5 from small pox, 3 from measles, and 14 resulted from violent causes. The city was never more healthy.

Officer QUINN, of the Sixth, was terribly beaten yesterday morning, in a house of ill-repute in Centre-street, while attempting to quell a disturbance. Two of his assailants are in custody.

Nearly a dozen arrests for assaults, with intent to kill, were made by the police of the lower Wards on Saturday.

The Case of Mayor Wood.

A part of the press persists in maintaining the monstrous fiction that the riots incited, during the past week, by Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, were exclusively owing to an attempt to serve warrants upon him illegally, by the hands of the Metropolitan Police, and to his forcible ejectment of Mr. D. D. CONOVER from the Street Commissioner's Office. The end in view, of the journals which propagate this falsehood, is to change the issue, upon which Mr. WOOD is to be tried by the Courts, from a personal to a political one, and thus to enlist in his favor the sympathies of all who are opposed to the State Administration, and to the laws recently passed by the Legislature, affecting this City. The public are not to be deceived by any such blurring and mutilating of the facts of the case. As far as we can learn, the vast majority of the members of the very party which elected Mayor WOOD to office, protest indignantly against the misstatements upon which such an unwarrantable interpretation of his conduct is founded. Whether Mr. DEVELIN or Mr. CONOVER were legally appointed Street Commissioner, had little, if anything, to do with last Tuesday's disturbance. The rival pretensions of the old and new Police in an equally small degree affect the matter. Whether Governor KING acted indiscreetly or otherwise in abiding by the decision of Mr. NICHOLAS HILL, has neither a direct nor an indirect bearing upon the question. The brutalities perpetrated by Mr. WOOD's orders, and for which he will be tried, were upon individuals acting under the legal authority of the Coroner, and of the Coroner only—an officer whom the Mayor himself acknowledges to have been fully competent to arrest him. The assault upon the persons whom Coroner PERRY "commanded," as the Statute directs, "to assist him in seizing upon" the delinquent WOOD, was deliberately and willfully committed, after the latter had received due warning in relation to the dangers to which he exposed himself by resistance.

It is the sworn testimony of the Coroner—whose common-law authority is even greater than that of the Sheriff—that, before summoning a *posse comitatus*, he first went, unaccompanied, to the Mayor's office; that he was met, at the railing within it, by twenty or more municipal policemen, who denied him admission to Mr. WOOD's presence; that he declared to them that he was the Coroner and came with a process of arrest; and that *the Mayor, after he had been informed of his business, ordered that he,* THE DEPONENT, SHOULD BE TURNED OUT OF THE ROOM. There is no getting over, or around, or behind this fact. Neither the Governor, nor the Metropolitan Police, nor the Coroner, had anything more to do with it than the Governor of Kansas, or the King of Siam. The necessary result was that the Coroner was *compelled* to fall back upon the law requiring him to "command every male inhabitant of the county, or as many as he should think proper," to aid him in fulfilling his duty. Sundry persons, belonging to the Metropolitan Police, were at hand, better adapted for service than a miscellaneous crowd; but they were only called upon, as has been stated by abundant witnesses, after the statute under which they were summoned had been read, and their office had been clearly defined.

The scandalous guilt of Mayor WOOD is as evident as the noonday. No better proof could be afforded that he is sensible of it, than this very effort which he is making, and which his friends are making, to change the issue between himself and the public. Not one out of ten of our citizens cares, *per se*, whether Mr. DEVELIN or Mr. CONOVER occupies the place of Street Commissioner. The TIMES has been compelled to censure the course of Gov. KING in some of his appointments, from the very outset. The choice he made of Police Commissioners was calculated to excite distrust and dissatisfaction, and would have tended to defeat the objects of a good, much more of an imperfect, law. The opinion of NICHOLAS HILL (a stanch Democrat) may, or may not, have been erroneous, in relation to the right of the Governor to appoint a successor to Mr. TAYLOR. In any case, the selection was little to our taste, and carried with it none of our sympathies. But these are individual opinions, and neither those held by us, nor by the Mayor, nor by the Governor, nor by any party, or segment of a party, can add to, or subtract from, the homage which every good citizen owes to the supremacy of the law, but especially those who have been elected to execute the law. And, therefore, for the Chief Executive Officer of a city like this to have failed in recognizing an officer like the Coroner, to have ordered him to be bullied and roughly handled, and to have driven away, with bloodshed, the *posse* which he, as a last resort, summoned to aid him, is an atrocity which cannot be exaggerated.

It is noteworthy that, although rivalry had for months existed between the respective partisans of the Metropolitan and Municipal Police forces—both professing to await the decision of the Court of Appeals—the first and only time that the claims of the former were interfered with by violence, was when an accidental opportunity offered of increasing Mr. WOOD's *individual* power—the possibility of doing so occurring, also, from the new charter, which the Mayor has almost as strenuously opposed as the Police Bill! On a score or more of previous occasions, the two conflicting elements have been brought within the probabilities of collision, but where the Mayor had no higher stake in view than the public good or the maintenance of the law. These, therefore, passed by without any appeal being made to brute force. The sudden death, however, of Mr. TAYLOR, and the unexpected presentation of himself by a State appointee, at the Street Commissioner's Office, touched the Mayor upon the *only* point where he has ever shown himself to be either politically consistent, or personally sensitive, viz.: his individual aggrandizement.

The "Governors" of Kansas.

We publish, to-day, an address, which may be fairly enough called the true Inaugural Address of Gov. WALKER to the people of Kansas, for the gubernatorial function, in a free country, is not a sham, but a reality. It is the actual exercise, by one man, of the faculty of control, for the use and benefit of his fellow-men. And a man, therefore, really inaugurates his office in a Territory situated as Kansas now is, when he honestly and directly meets the difficulties of his position, and accepts the actual responsibilities which it imposes.

We took occasion to find fault with the nominal Inaugural of the new Governor of Kansas, precisely because in that speech Governor WALKER wandered away not once, but several times, from the sharp and vital questions before him into general disquisitions upon subjects of political economy and of social philosophy, more apt to the discussions of the college lecture-room, or the scientific association, than to the halls of legislation, or the conferences of an outraged and indignant people with the functionary who was to restore them to peace, by commanding their confidence and their respect. It affords, therefore, the more satisfaction to commend to the attention of our readers the plain, practical, and altogether satisfactory language in which Governor WALKER addressed the people of Kansas at Topeka on the 6th of June.

Nothing could be more direct than the Governor's premises; nothing more sage than his counsels. He undertakes to exert his utmost influence in every legal direction to insure for the will of the majority in Kansas a fair hearing and an efficient action. He declares that if the Constitutional Convention shall not submit the result of its deliberations to the judgment of the people, he will join the people of Kansas in all legitimate efforts to repudiate that result. In fact, while Governor WALKER is very particularly careful to maintain the positions which, as an official of the Federal Government, it becomes him to maintain, he shows as warm and as manly a sympathy with the great democratic instincts of the people of Kansas, as is manifested by Governor ROBINSON, in his address to the Topeka Legislature on the 9th of June.

Those who will take the trouble to read both of these documents impartially and quietly will come, we are sure, to the conclusion that the cause of Freedom is not likely to receive any serious detriment in Kansas, while the people of the Territory are represented by so calm and resolute a will as that of Governor ROBINSON, and the disposition of the Federal Government by so just and pacific a temper as that of Governor WALKER.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERY.—The high commendations bestowed by the Boston press on the fine appearance of our Seventh Regiment, which visited them to participate in the Bunker Hill celebration, must be extremely gratifying to the officers and members of that regiment. The Bostonians, it seems, had never before seen such perfect military evolutions, and the Boston press has given vent to the admiration of the people in the most laudatory terms of praise, which will act as a stimulant to our other regiments to emulate the admirable drill of the Seventh.

Our New-Granadian Relations.

All hope of any proposition from New-Granada for a peaceful adjustment of pending difficulties with the United States, is dissipated by the last advices from that quarter. The new President, OSPINA,—though known to entertain kindly sentiments towards us, and believed to be personally solicitous for an arrangement satisfactory to our Government—evidently dares not brave the popular sentiment against any accommodation; so he remains entirely silent on the subject. The fact affords another indication of the imbecility of the New-Granadian Government, and its utter powerlessness to maintain its laws and treaty obligations against the ignorant passions of a semi-barbarous people: and it indicates as well the futility of all expectation that the fearful riots of last year, and the robbery and massacre of American citizens at Panama, will ever be atoned for in any degree until the power of the United States has made itself felt upon the Isthmus.

Under these circumstances, the course which our Government ought to pursue becomes a serious and important question. If our demand of indemnity for the past, and security for the future was untenable, self-respect and national duty require that we should retire from it frankly. If it was just when first presented, it is just now, and ought to be pressed with decisive firmness and vigor. We believe it was and is just,—and that every consideration of national honor and of duty to our citizens requires its enforcement. The weakness of New-Granada was a good reason why we should not proceed hastily to extremities; but it affords none for disgraceful retirement before the puerile insolence of a puny Republic. Had weakness and poverty been plead in bar of execution, we might have suspended judgment as an act of grace; but when our complaints are treated with mockery, our demands for redress with insult, and our propositions to aid the fulfilment of treaty stipulations are spurned with contempt, we become justly the scoff of other nations, and confess our pusillanimity, if we fail to teach the aggressor a lesson of our power and will to enforce every just demand.

It is an error to suppose that this controversy is one for the benefit of the Panama Railroad Company, or the California Steamship line. Not so. They happen to be the agencies through whose assistance our citizens just now seek to avail themselves of the privilege of crossing the Isthmus in passing to and from the Pacific Ocean. They thus became necessary but minor incidents in the pending discussion. The treaty between the United States and New Granada—made for the express purpose of inviting and guaranteeing protection to commerce and travel *viâ* the Panama route—has no reference to particular companies or enterprises. It guarantees, in general terms, protection of persons and property of either party resident or temporarily in the respective countries. The obligation is mutual. We are bound to respect and protect New-Granadian rights here, and New-Granada stipulates to protect our citizens and their property while in her dominions. In consideration of this and other stipulations, the United States agrees to guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus—thus precluding itself for all time to come from acquisition in that quarter, and pledging itself to preserve the integrity of our sister Republic against the assaults of a foreign foe.

Any one whose mind recurs to the bloody scenes of April, 1856, at Panama, will realize the sort of protection which New-Granada affords. Many precious lives, and a large amount of property, were sacrificed to the brutal violence of a mob, composed in part of the troops of the Republic. Even women and innocent children fell before the fury of an ungovernable band of semi-savages; buildings were destroyed, and the personal property of the victims of this outrage was seized and appropriated with bandit audacity. For all this we have demanded indemnity,—and that demand is insolently rejected. Nay more,—no effort has been made for the recovery of the stolen property, and none for the punishment of the guilty. Thus a premium for fresh outrage is offered, of which brutality and cupidity will be likely to avail itself whenever our expensive squadrons at Aspinwall and Panama are withdrawn. Can we tamely submit to so flagrant a violation of the treaty guarantee of protection, and let the criminals go unwhipped of justice, without assuming the responsibility of future reënactments of the scenes of April? Can we retire from our just demands without lasting dishonor? It is impossible. Indemnity for the past is a debt due to the injured citizen, for which our Government has become sponsor, and which it must secure. There is no evading it—no mode of compromising it.

Under the protection and guarantees of a treaty into which New-Granada entered from motives of self-interest, American capital, energy and skill have constructed a railroad which has become the great highway of nations across the Isthmus. With the protection stipulated this great work is of inestimable value to its proprietors and to the world. Without it, it is comparatively valueless, because commerce and travel is necessarily checked or extinguished by anything which renders it insecure and uncertain. Without the treaty it never would have been constructed. American energy would have sought some other avenue of inter-oceanic communication, and American enterprise would have supplied it with the needed facilities. The question now is whether we shall give up the best possible means of communication with the Pacific, over the most favorable and practicable route yet discovered, because the Government of New-Granada—which invited and encouraged its establishment, and has reaped of its benefits—chooses to disregard its solemn and unalterable engagements?

In answer, we are met again by the assertion of New Granada's inability to restrain the turbulent spirits who sway affairs in the State of Panama. We admit the plea at once, and propose an easy means of relieving her from the expense of affording the protection that she is bound to give. We propose that, without abating one jot of her sovereignty, she shall so shape the government of the interoceanic route as to enable us to keep her outlaws in subjection at our own expense. Nay, more, for the privilege of thus relieving her from the trouble and expense of a duty which she confesses her political and pecuniary inability to discharge, we even offer to pay a sum more than sufficient to indemnify our citizens for the pecuniary losses to which New-Granadian imbecility subjected them in April, 1856.

This liberal arrangement—objectionable alone to the beggarly pride characteristic of decaying Princes—is rejected with scorn. To sum up—New-Granada's duty to protect the Isthmus transit is clear. She confesses herself unable to fulfill it,—and then refuses to avail herself of the means of doing so, which we place at her disposal. If there ever was a case in which the energetic exercise of every power of a government was demanded for the enforcement of treaty stipulations, the present is that case; and a fearful responsibility will rest upon the national administration should it hesitate in that course, and so peril the great interests which centre on the Panama route. The demands made through Messrs. MORSE and BOWLIN were just in every particular, so far as we understand them, and their rigid exaction at whatever needed cost, will be as triumphantly sustained by the American people as it is demanded by every consideration of equal justice and sound public policy.

The Chinese Mission.

The present week, it is hoped, will see Hon. WM. B. REED fairly upon his way toward the East, for the purpose of assuming the duties and responsibilities of United States Minister to China. The interests confided to his care, in this connection, are of no common order, and if he shall display the wisdom, prudence, and fidelity which the country expects, he may hope to accomplish for his country more than any diplomatic agent of the United States has secured during many years past. Our commerce with China is second only to that of England; and, in a few years, with the stimulus it will receive from a line of steamers between San Francisco and Shanghae, and in the facilities extended by the Panama Railroad, and through our California clippers, there is no reason why we should not surpass even Great Britain in the extent and value of our trade with the Celestials. There is little required by Chinamen for consumption that we do not produce, and they have scarcely anything to sell which we are not ready to purchase at all times. But John Bull got in ahead of us, and so acquired an advantage which he has hitherto maintained.

Events growing out of the internal dissensions among the Celestials have tended to open the heart of the Kingdom wider than ever before to foreign intercourse,—and it is believed that judicious negotiation may break down, to a great extent, the wall of exclusiveness which has hitherto prevented the outward development of Chinese resources and so of foreign commerce. If such a result can be brought about, the United States must inevitably be more benefited by it than any other nation. All we want is a fair field—equal opportunities with other nations, to attract and maintain a large proportion of the increasing trade. England foresees this,—and Mr. REED will find exercise for all his wisdom and industry to check-mate the efforts of our transatlantic cousins to secure the weather-gange of us. In dealing with the Celestials he will, of course, carefully avoid any committals to either party in the pending Revolution, and in his negotiations will unite decisive firmness in behalf of just demands, with a scrupulous regard for the rights of other parties, and all proper consideration for the customs, peculiarities and even whimsicalities of the Chinese if need be.

China can never be opened by gunpowder, for she is crowded with such a surplus of human beings that war, however sanguinary, makes comparatively little or no impression upon her population. Even pestilence, sweeping down its tens of thousands, proves a national blessing rather than a plague—a sort of weeding operation by which needed room is obtained for the growth and development of the survivors. Our diplomacy, consequently, must rely for success on peaceful measures alone; and when *they* fail there is no remedy. This single consideration presents at a glance the difficult and delicate character of the duties which Mr. REED has assumed to discharge. If he shall achieve success, his triumph will be better deserved and more enduring than any to which military chieftain ever aspired.

Municipal Rights of European Cities.

There have been various attempts made, since the commencement of this Police controversy, to back up the Mayor's cause by citing European cities, and particularly London, as examples of the respect paid, even by monarchical Governments, to municipal authority. No despotic Government, we are told, ever attempted so gross an outrage upon the rights and privileges of a chartered municipality as has been perpetrated upon the Mayor and Common Council of New-York, in taking out of their hands the appointment of Police Constables.

Paris and London are, we believe, the two principal capitals in Europe. As for Paris, the *gens d'armerie* are, as all the world knows, soldiers acting under the direct orders of the Préfet, and the Préfet is the servant of the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of the Interior of His Imperial Majesty NAPOLEON III. The *Sergens de ville*, who are the servants of the Municipality, take about as much share in preserving order as the doorkeeper of the Common Council in maintaining the peace in New-York. Paris, however, is so completely in the hands of an unscrupulous despot, that, as we have already said, we do not think the illustration is of much value in determining the rights of the belligerents in the present contest. London furnishes a case much more nearly in point because it is the City whose Charter has furnished the model of those by which our own has been governed for two hundred years, and is one, moreover, which flourishes under a system of government and of law very nearly akin to our own. The only portion of London in which the municipal police are employed, is that portion known as the "city," containing about 100,000 inhabitants out of a total of 2,500,000. The whole of the remainder of that vast metropolis, with its huge suburbs, on both sides of the river, covering an area of about sixty square miles, in the map of which "the city" is little more than a dot, is subject to the jurisdiction of the Home Secretary, acting through the "Metropolitan Police Commissioners," who are his appointees, and responsible to him alone for official misconduct, he himself being of course responsible to Parliament. Moreover, all offenses committed on the Surrey side of the river, from Richmond down to Greenwich, and on the other side of Hampstead Hill to Temple Bar, and from Highgate to the Thames, are brought before magistrates appointed by the Home Secretary, and holding office during his pleasure.

THE CORPORATION LOTTERY AND WHO GOT THE PRIZES.—We have already given an account of the manner in which the reconciliation was effected between the Mayor and the Aldermen in the selection of candidates to fill the offices of Inspectors of Ships and Street Commissioner, and how the spoils of the Street Department were distributed by lottery among the high contracting powers. But we omitted to mention that the Mayor himself took a chance at the prizes with the Aldermen. The five highest prizes were drawn in the following order:

1. Alderman HARRIS.
2. Alderman MCCONKEY,
3. Alderman HEALY,
4. Alderman STEERS,
5. Mayor WOOD; and so on.

The Mayor was greatly disappointed, it is said, at not obtaining the 1st prize, the office of Collector of Assessments, which is quite as valuable, in a pecuniary point, as that of the Commissioner.

These are the current rumors in relation to this matter, and bear out the determination of the Mayor not to permit any outsiders to participate in the City spoils.

THE CITY ALL QUIET.—The assurance of some of our daily cotemporaries that the City is "all quiet," may, and probably will, mislead our out-of-town friends to think that it has been otherwise. The quiet of the City was not in the least disturbed, at least externally, except in the immediate neighborhood of the Mayor's office. The riotous proceedings were all enacted under the angust shadow of the wooden Justice who stands on the cupola of the City Hall; and the rioters were only the officers who are commissioned to preserve the peace. The City is as quiet as it has been, and, thanks to the copious showers with which we have been favored during the past fortnight, a good deal cleaner than we had any reason to expect it would be.

THE DIAMOND SMUGGLING.—The property seized on board the steamer *Fulton*, in the possession of the steward, has been valued at $15,000. It consists of gold jewelry, oriental pearls and precious stones. If forfeited to the Government, as it no doubt will be, the Court, as is customary, will order the distribution of the property according to law, which is as follows: The half goes into the United States Treasury, one quarter of the nett proceeds to the private informant, where there is one, and the balance is shared by the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor; but as the informant is generally required to sign an affidavit declaring that he has no interest whatever in the case before proceedings are instituted, he is sometimes confronted with this little statement upon a division of the spoils, and told that the law unfortunately makes no provision for him.

It is said this was actually done in a case which occurred not long since, and so the informant got nothing. In this case it is not impossible that an agreement exists between the three officers of the port to give the informant half of their share, by which means the informant does not appear, and is thus enabled to keep his eyes open for other cases.

A petition has been filed against the libelling of the steamer on the ground that her officers were not cognizant of the attempt to smuggle, and, as in other cases of the kind, she will no doubt be released by the Secretary unless he should think it necessary, as he said he intended at some time, to enforce strictly the penalty for violation of the Revenue laws.

THE STREETS—THE MAYOR DOES NOT APPROVE THE COMMON COUNCIL'S ACTION.—The two weeks' agreement for cleaning Broadway, between the storekeepers, on that thoroughfare, and Mr. SMITH, of the sweeping machines, expired last Saturday night. Though the weather was raining for eight days of the twelve, that street has been kept in good condition, and has been swept its whole length ten times. Heretofore it has been deemed impossible in rainy weather, to sweep to advantage, but the success of this experiment with the machines has proved the contrary. With water-tight carts to remove the dirt, the work can be more easily performed in wet weather, for the mud is then soft and easily swept off. The merchants, it is probable, in the absence of measures by the Corporation to keep Broadway clean, will renew their contract with Mr. SMITH.

Meanwhile the majority of the Wards have relapsed into their former deplorable condition.

Last week resolutions were adopted by both Boards of the Common Council authorizing the City Inspector to advertise immediately for proposals to clean the streets, and empowering him, until such contracts should be confirmed, to go on with the work himself. These resolutions Mayor Woon last Thursday returned to the Clerk of the Common Council without expressing his approval or disapproval of them.

Section 11 of the New Charter says:

"Every legislative act of the Common Council shall be by ordinance, act or resolution, which shall have passed the two Boards of Common Council, before it shall take effect shall be presented duly certified, to the Mayor of the City for his approval. If he approve, he shall sign it; if not, *he shall return it within ten days thereafter with his objections*, to the Board in which it originated.

Section thirteen also provides:

"If the Mayor shall not return the ordinance so presented to him within the time above limited for that purpose, it shall take effect in the same manner as if he had approved it."

Mr. MORTON says, as the Mayor has declined to act on the resolutions, he believes that he has no authority to commence work until the 28th Inst., when the ten days will have expired. To make all sure, however, he has twice written to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion, but has not yet received an answer. If Mr. BUSTEED should advise him to go on with the work, he promises immediately to proceed, and give the City a clean sweep.

CRUELTY ON SHIP-BOARD.—A colored sailor, badly wounded and bruised about the head and body, appeared yesterday morning before Justice CONNOLLY, and stated that he had been, that morning, beaten by the mate of the ship *Wyoming*, on board that vessel, then lying in the stream preparatory to her departure for Europe. The complainant stated that he was one of the crew of the *Wyoming*. After the vessel had dropped down the stream, all hands were called on deck by the mate and a quick response was made by all except himself (the complainant) who feeling very ill did not obey the summons as quickly as the mate expected. The mate grew angry, and putting upon his fingers a pair of brass knuckles, he attacked the colored man and beat him so cruelly that he was forced to leap overboard to escape further violence. He swam some distance when he was picked up and conveyed ashore. The mate, not yet satisfied, assailed several of the other men and beat them also.

A warrant for the mate's arrest was issued, but it was not served at the time of the closing of the Court.

PROPERTY OF THE LATE JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.—Application will be made in a few days for letters of administration in the matter of the estate of the late JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, deceased, late Street Commissioner, by his widow. It is understood that Mr. TAYLOR had no assets beyond the life insurance; in fact, his liabilities were large, some say to the extent of $50,000, a large portion of which is due his father, JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Collector of Assessments, formerly Comptroller.

The life insurance policy was for $40,000,—one half in his own favor and the other for the benefit of his wife. He left a young child. Mrs. TAYLOR is in comfortable circumstances,—having a house and lot in eighty-eighth-street and other property in her own right, to the extent of $30,000 probably.

The $40,000 Life Insurance was distributed among the following offices: United States, $10,000; Mutual, $10,000; New-England, $10,000; Manhattan, $5,000; American Mutual, $5,000. Total, $40,000.

The Police—The Test Question again put in all the Wards by Mayor Wood's Orders, &c.

All was quiet Saturday and Sunday in police circles. The new Board met in White-street, Saturday morning, and dismissed forty men for insubordination, and made eleven appointments. A resolution was adopted directing the General Superintendent to distribute the forces equally in the several precincts.

On Monday 26 men of the Twenty-Second Ward, 22 in the Eighth Ward, and 17 in the Twelfth Ward, will be tried for insubordination.

Complaints have been entered against those of the force in the First, Sixteenth and Fourteenth Wards who have refused to recognize the new law.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

The old Board did not meet on Saturday.

On Saturday, at the sun-down roll-call, the entire Municipal Police were mustered in their respective Wards, in obedience to a general order issued by Mayor Woon, and required to signify their preference either for the old or new Police Commissioners. All the Wards were heard from. The men were unanimous for Mayor WOOD, except four in the Fourth Ward, who declared for the new Commissioners. Their names are Murphy, Denning, Folger and Oram. Many others of the old Police, it is expected, will, to-day, report themselves for duty at the office in White street.

Officer Connery, of the Sixteenth, delivered up his star and resigned on Saturday.

Harrison Bellamy, a native of the United States, aged 33 years, and Municipal policeman, was among the list of persons arrested for intoxication in the Ninth Precinct on Saturday night. Sergeant Sebring alludes to the affair as follows, on his report to Deputy Carpenter: "Information was received this morning (given by A. M. C. Smith) by acting Sergeant Carpenter, that a man was lying in a beastly state of intoxication at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Seventh-avenue. Officer Clark was dispatched to the locality, where he found Bellamy lying upon his back. His star and club were in the possession of some citizens. His cap was lying upon the sidewalk, while his coat, which was closely buttoned to his throat, plainly showed that he belonged to Mayor Wood's force.

THE WOUNDED.

The men wounded at the late police collision are all doing well. Mr. Crofut bids fair to recover. Capt. Squires says on his return yesterday, "Officer Laffin is doing well—the bruises have mostly disappeared, and the stab wounds are healing."

Shields, which are to be worn instead of stars by the new force, will be delivered to the men to-day.

COMING OVER.

Four more of the old force declared last night for the new Police Commissioners,—gave up their stars and caps and reported for duty to Capt. Squires, at the new Station-house in Sixth street.

A MAN CUTS HIS WIFE'S THROAT WITH A RAZOR.—Notice was given at the Seventeenth Ward Municipal Station, about 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, that a man named HOLLY HUBBARD, residing at No. 242 Ninth-street, had just cut his wife's throat with a razor, wounding her severely, and that she could not possibly long survive. Policemen CRAMER and JENNINGS were sent to the place designated, and there they found Mrs. HUBBARD lying on the floor of her room, weltering in blood. Her throat was cut in several places, and her breast and hands were gashed. She was able to speak, and in reply to questions put to her said, "'Twas my husband who did this." The husband, who had not left the premises, was thereupon taken in custody. His clothes and hands were besmeared with blood flown from the wounds which he had inflicted on his wife. A bloody razor, with which the assault had been committed, was lying near by.

Police Surgeon SHEPPARD was soon in attendance, and Coroner GAMBLE was notified that he might hold an *ante mortem*.

After her wounds had been dressed Mrs. HUBBARD revived considerably, and later in the afternoon was able to answer the questions asked her by the Coroner, in presence of a Jury summoned to attend. Mrs. HUBBARD's statement to the Coroner was as follows:

"*Mary Elizabeth Hubbard*, being duly sworn, says—I reside at No. 242 Ninth-street; Holly Hubbard, at whose hands I received my injuries, is my husband; we have been married fourteen years; I threatened to leave him several times on account of ill treatment, and his having diseased me; he was very intemperate, and used to go with other women; I separated from him about eighteen months ago; we had two children; he made fair promises to me of his reform, and we came together again the following May; that was about four months after our separation; I lived with him then until January last; he was no better than before; he gave me no support; I left him last January, and took the children with me; since then I lived in Williamsburg, in a situation as housekeeper, up to the 5th of May last; he agreed to bring back the children, and have his sister support the family if I would live with him; I agreed to this, and consequently we hired apartments in the house No. 242 Ninth-street; he did not bring back the children since; they are with his people in Greenwich, Conn.; I have supported him and myself by taking in washing, &c.; I was constantly asking him to go for the children; he agreed to go on Saturday last, a week ago; I provided him with money to enable him to do so; he left home, and returned the following Friday without the children, saying that his family would not permit him to bring the children if I did not consent to go to the country and live with him. He has been acting since his return as if he was continually under the influence of liquor. He said last evening that he would go to-day for the children, and he packed his trunk and set out to do so. I told him this morning if he did not bring back the children I would not live with him. He said, I guess you do not want me to live with you anyhow. He then proposed to me to sign a bill of mutual separation; and that he would take one of the children and give me the other. I said I would do so as quick as I got the child. He wanted me to go to Portchester to sign this agreement; I asked why it would not do for me to sign it here? He answered, that he had his own reasons for my going with him to Portchester. He left me after he had this conversation; was gone about two hours; when he returned I was ironing in the back room; there was no one present but myself; he came into the room and approached me, asking if his clothes were ready. I answered that they were, and asked him to take something to eat; he made no answer, but went towards the closet in the room; he then came to me and placed his arm around my neck; I thought he was going to caress me as he was going away; soon I found he was in the act of cutting my throat; I called for help and flung myself on the floor. He endeavored to raise me up, and I called out "he is killing me." Upon this, some gentlemen in the house came in and took him away from me; he was removed by some officer, and the doctor came and dressed my wounds. There was a razor in the closet which I had used for paring corns, and this was the instrument he used to inflict the wounds upon me; I did not see it in his hands, but saw it soon after."

When the statement had been concluded the Jury rendered a verdict that the wounds from which Mrs. MARY E. HUBBARD was suffering were inflicted by her husband, HOLLY HUBBARD. The accused was thereupon committed to the Tombs, by order of the Coroner.

Mrs. HUBBARD is about 30 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts. She was alive last evening, but her recovery was regarded as very doubtful.

The prisoner is a native of Connecticut. His people as well as those of his wife, are wealthy and respectable.

EXCURSION TRAINS ON HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—This Company has made arrangements at all their stations between this City and Albany, to sell trip tickets, or rather tickets to and from New-York, good for the day upon which they are issued. These are sold *at a reduction of more than one-third* from the regular rates.

This arrangement will be a great benefit to our citizens, who are desirous of living on the river, and yet are under the necessity of doing business in the City, and affords satisfactory evidence of a desire, on the part of the Hudson River Company to adapt its rates of fare to the necessities of the traveling public.

☞ The *Courrier des Etats Unis* says of the rescue of PAROT, one of the defendants in the Extradition case: "The flight of PAROT places the Sheriff in an extremely embarrassing position; making him responsible to the Northern Company for the amount of the prisoner's bail—some $500,000. Besides the audacity of braving the law thus openly and assailing its officer, there is reason why special energy should be given to the pursuit of PAROT and the prosecution of his liberators."

☞ The steamships *Atlantic*, *Vanderbilt* and *Glasgow* left this port at noon Saturday, respectively for Liverpool, Havre and Glasgow. They carried out an aggregate of five hundred and twenty one passengers. The *Atlantic* and *Vanderbilt* took out $1,898,573 in specie—a greater sum than the total shipment during the month of June, 1856. The steamer *Star of the West* also sailed Saturday for Aspinwall. She carried out the semi-monthly mails for the Pacific and 470 passengers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—13 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

War Department Orders—Illness of Commodore Jones—Terrific Hail Storm, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 21.

The War Department has issued orders to the Army, directing that when officers of the Army arrive at the seat of Government they will report at the office of the Adjutant and record their names; and during their sojourn in the city will wear either the undress costume prescribed in paragraph 1,574 of the general regulations, or the military frock coat with or without epaulettes, at their option; and that the inspection of military supplies reported as unserviceable required by paragraph 1,927 of the general regulations for the Army, will, unless otherwise ordered, be made by the commanding officers of posts. Fort Cascadee, Washington Territory, is announced as a double ration post, and will be considered as such from the date of its occupation.

Commodore THOMAS AP. CATESBY JONES, U. S. N., is lying dangerously ill of an affection of the heart. His life is despaired of.

Professor ANDERSON, the new Commissioner on Coinage, had an interview with Secretary CORB, today, and will soon leave for England. He is instructed under no circumstances to yield the decimal principle.

The surplus in the Treasury was reduced nearly half a million of dollars last week.

HENRY C. STEDMAN, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, a first-class —$1,200—clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, vice JOSEPH DOWDELL, resigned.

A terrible thunder-storm at about 3 o'clock this afternoon passed over this city, and 10 or 10 minute, hailstones of an enormous size fell. Some of the stones weighed from five to six ounces. There was an immense destruction of skylights, windows of churches, public and private buildings and Government conservatories. Several private galleries of art were seriously damaged, trees were half stripped of their foliage, and grain, vegetables and shrubbery were beaten to the earth. There are some cases of horses and cows which were severely cut. The storm extended twelve miles in breadth, and its course was from the southwest to the northeast. No reports have been received from the plantations in this vicinity, but the crops are undoubtedly greatly injured, if not entirely ruined.

The Utah Rebellion—Why McCulloch Declined—Matrimonial Argument—The Darien Ship Canal—Affairs with New-Granada.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 17, 1857.

Again the Governorship of Utah goes begging, ex-Governor THOMAS, of Maryland, having respectfully declined it. Rumor assigns the appointment now to three or four other parties,—but Mr. CUMMINGS seems to be most likely to obtain it at this time. If offered to him new it is understood that he will accept. Since the President has decided definitely to send troops to Salt Lake to establish the supremacy of the law, there seems to be less anticipation of serious difficulty in effecting that object, which certainly ought make it easier to find a suitable man to fill the office of Governor. The tone of much prominent Mormons as are within reach, is materially modified within the last week or two. They scout the idea of any collision, put on the air of men aggrieved by suspicion, and declare that the troops will find they have nothing whatever to do when they reach their destination.

HOW YOUNG WILL YIELD.

This is significant of returning sense or of a crafty foresight of the futility of any attempt to maintain open rebellion against Federal authority. The presence of an armed force sufficient to protect the officers of the law in the execution of its forms, at least, will put an end to overt acts of rebellion. That it will establish justice in that Territory there is little hope;—and hence arises the most serious difficulty which the Administration finds in dealing with the Mormon question. Nothing can be clearer than that BRIGHAM YOUNG, while yielding to legal force, will take care, by suborning jurors as in the past, to use those forms themselves to work his will; while the ready obedience of his secret band of Danite assassins will find safe means of punishing and effectually suppressing any attempts to evade his commands.

SUBSTANTIAL REASONS FOR DECLINING OFFICE.

Major BEN MCCULLOCH who has been here for several days, was again strenuously urged by the President to undertake the Governorship. The Major, among other reasons for declining, suggested that he would inevitably suffer in public estimation if he should undertake to fulfil the duties of that position, for the reason that the people would expect him to string up BRIGHAM YOUNG at once, and thrash his adherents soundly—gentle pastimes for indulgence in which he was well satisfied the Mormons would give him no pretext when they found him backed by troops. If a peaceful policy was to be pursued—as he believed it must be necessarily—that Major thought it better that some man of whom the public have a less ferocious idea, and consequently less ferocious expectations, should be the instrument of its initiation and development at Salt Lake. The President was unwilling to let him off on this plea,—and then the Major fired his reserve,—informing the bachelor Executive that he *couldn't* go because he was intending to get married soon—a duty, the discharge of which he had neglected for forty years or more, until his day of grace had nearly expired. This argument brought Mr. BUCHANAN down. He at once acknowledged its invincibility, and bowed his acquiescence.

THE SHIP CANAL EXPEDITION.

The expedition ordered to survey the Atrato and Truando Rivers Ship Canal route across the Isthmus of Darien, will not set out before October next, when the season for operations there will be most favorable to the health of the party, and to dispatch in the fulfilment of the duty assigned them. Secretary TOUCEY manifests a good deal of interest in the work, and seems determined to carry out the order of Congress for the survey in the most liberal manner. Mr. KENNISH, of the Engineers who made the original private survey of this route, will be appointed as guide to the party,—but otherwise the survey will be conducted entirely by the U. S. officers detailed for that purpose. Mr. TOUCEY does not deem himself authorized to provide measures for making examinations of any other proposed ship canal route than this one to which Congress specially directed his attention.

PREPARATIONS FOR JOINT SURVEY.

Mr. KELLY, President of the Atrato Ship Canal Company, has been anxious for a general survey of the Isthmus, for the purpose of ascertaining where the best route for a canal lies, and during his recent sojourn abroad had obtained assurances from both the British and French Governments that they would cheerfully respond to an invitation from the Government of the United States to unite in a joint survey of that character. It is unfortunate that so desirable an arrangement should fail of consummation; but the interest awakened by the Atrato Survey may lead Congress next Winter to provide for an extension of its search after information on this important subject.

THE NEW GRANADIAN QUESTION.

The Administration is silent on New-Granadian affairs, evidently disposed to wait awhile to see what will turn up. Mr. BUCHANAN has a very conservative dread of positive collision, and will be glad to avoid it with New-Grenads, if possible. But it is difficult to see how he can hesitate to enforce the demand made through Commissioner MORRIS, unless, on behalf of the nation, he is ready to condemn the course of his predecessor in making those demands, and to frankly and publicly withdraw them. That he will thus outrage public sentiment, and humiliate the nation, is not to be anticipated. Take it altogether, and our position before the world with respect to this Isthmian imbroglio, is not calculated to achieve us honor. We stand insulted, mocked and submissive, before a power whose weakness is almost below contempt.

J.

From Boston.

THE NATIONAL TRIAL OF REAPERS AND MOWERS—SEAMEN'S WAGES.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 20.

The 13th of July has been appointed by the President of the United States Agricultural Society for the national trial of reapers and mowers, at Syracuse, N. Y. Seventy machines have already entered for competition.

The Committee of Merchants and Shipowners appointed at a recent meeting to consider the subject, reported in favor of abolishing Advance Wages to Seamen, the rule to be modifiedly carried into effect on July 1, and fully on the 1st of January ensuing.

Five Murderers Executed.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 20.

JOHN LAPOINT, for the murder of ROBERT WHEATON, ISRAEL SHOULTZ, for shooting JOHN INNAM, and JACOB WOESLIN, for killing his wife, were executed in the jail yard in this city yesterday, and at Edwardsville, Ill.; GEO. W. SHARPE and JOHN JOHNSON were hung for the murder of BARTH.

Proceedings of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 20.

The Court of Appeals have announced that no case will be taken up to-night, or till after the conclusion of the one now on argument, and that at the rising of the Court it will adjourn till eleven o'clock on Monday.

The Mission to Russia declined by Colonel Pickens.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, June 19.

Hon. F. W. PICKENS, of South Carolina, has positively declined the Mission to Russia. He will probably be returned to the United States Senate, *vice* Mr. BUTLER, deceased.

The Governor of Canada on a Visit to England.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 20.

The Governor-General of Canada and suite left for England, this morning, by the steamship *North America*.

The Interest on the Ohio State Debt.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, June 20.

The Treasurer of the State has announced that the July interest on the State debt of Ohio will be paid.

Annual Dinner of the Board of Brokers of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 20.

No business was done, to-day, by the Stock Board, on their annual dinner occurs to-day.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from May 28 to June 4, 1857:

Dr. C. W. Harvey, W. D. Greene and lady, Mrs. P. T. Heartt, H. R. Angus and lady, J. Loder, E. D. Hiller, J. E. Gall, H. H. Anderson, W. Austin, P. M. Bryson, J. C. Genin, A. Belmont, T. T. Wilmerding, J. H. Hollister, G. B. English, U. C. Burnap, James Romann, T. S. Thorp, J. H. Thorp, G. M. Curtis, C. Mauran, C. Astain, A. P. Garcia, H. S. Warner, H. A. Lapp, J. B. Minturn, M. D., J. Hodges, New-York; John A. Bernard, J. Kohn, N. A. Destrehan, E. Mittenberger, J. Eager, Louisiana; S. W. Fay, G. F. Adams, Massachusetts; T. W. Evans, C. B. Wright, F. S. Williams, Pennsylvania; J. H. Easter, J. Cosle, Jr., Maryland; P. E. Griffen, South Carolina; S. J. Lewis and wife, Connecticut; Dr. C. H. Quinlain, Illinois.

The Governor-General of Canada has left for a visit to England. Gen. EYRE assumes the reins of Government in his absence.

Hon. WM. B. REED accepts the compliment of a public dinner, tendered him by citizens of Philadelphia.

SAVAGE ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—Policeman JOHN J. QUINN, of the Sixth Ward, (one of the detailed officers at the Court of General Sessions) was terribly beaten on Saturday night in a house of ill-repute, at No. 114 Centre-street, which he entered for the purpose of quelling a disturbence. The moment he entered the place, the same young men who were present locked the door, and then attacked him violently. They knocked him down, kicked him, and beat him so badly about the head and face that his best friends could not recognize him. They then thrust him into the street, from which he made his way to the Station-house, only a few doors distant. Policemen were sent at once to the place where the assault had been committed, but the ruffians had fled. Two of them, FRANCIS COLTMAN and JOHN BURKE were arrested during the forenoon by Sergeant JOURDAN, who brought them before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Lower Police Court. They were fully identified by Mr. QUINN, who made the necessary affidavits against them, after which they were committed to the Tombs for trial.

ANOTHER BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A young woman, giving her name as EMMA JEWETT, and her residence No. 36 Lispenard-street, applied, yesterday morning, at the Lower Police Court, for a warrant for the arrest of JOHN MOORE, whom she charged with committing a felonious assault upon her. Her face was much blackened and bruised, and her head was covered with deep wounds, from which the blood yet oozed. He stated that she had been living with MOORE; that he was "her man," and she was "his woman;" that late on Saturday night she came home with another girl, named ISABEL DOTY, whom she invited to remain all night, because it rained so hard. Some words passed between the parties as to the arrangements that should be made for the accommodation of the visitor. MOORE made a remark which "his woman" resented, and she clapped him on the cheek. MOORE became enraged; he knocked her down with his fist, struck her in the face several times, and, not satisfied with this, seized a washbowl, with which he struck her on the head.

MOORE was arrested and locked up to answer.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—There were sixteen licenses granted on Saturday. The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in the Common Pleas Court room, Part First, at 10 o'clock A. M. Present Commissioners HACKETT and HOLMES. Mr. KERR is still too unwell to attend the meetings of the Board.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Applications, presented by J. B. La Forge, for innkeeper's licences, were received from Peter H. Dodge, of McComb's Dam, One-hundred and fifty-fourth-street, Andrew Matthew, No. 380 Greenwich street; Albert Crook, No. 195 Washington street; Isaac Bagwell and William Ray, No. 13 Wall-street. Applications for storekeeper's licences were received from Albert T. Albro, No. 376 Bowery; A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-street; Frederick S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-street; J. J. Drummond & Co., No. 85 Canal-street; Albro & Smith, No. 328 Bowery; Charles C. Durenbury, No. 756 Broadway; and Benjamin V. R. Corwin, No. 811 Broadway.

CHARLES A. STETSON, of the Astor House, also applied for an innkeeper's license.

It was resolved to grant licenses to the following persons as innkeepers on the payment by them of $30 each: Robert Earl, Peter Henry Dodge, Henry L. Crocker, Albert Crook, Andrew Matthew, Isaac Bagwell and William Ray; and to the following persons as storekeepers on payment of the same fee: Charles C Duenbury, Albert T. Albro, Benjamin V. R. Corwin, Albro & Smith, Bethuel Bunker, Theodore Burgoyne, A. Bininger & Co., Bininger & Dewitt, Frederick S. Cozzens, J. J. Drummond & Co.

It was resolved that the applications of HIRAM CRANSTON, of the New-York Hotel; CHARLES A. STETSON, of the Astor House; and HAWLEY D. CLAPP, of the Everett House, be held under further advisement.

The Board adjourned to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of granting licenses. This is the third day that has been assigned to this business, and the Commissioners intend both to grant and receive applications for licenses daily hereafter until the term during which they are authorized to do so has expired.

Many of the storekeepers who were to be prosecuted by the Temperance Alliance, as stated in the TIMES on Saturday, applied during the day for licenses.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A WEALTHY CUBAN.—Notice was given at the Coroner's office on Saturday afternoon that CYNARIOA CAZERO, a gentleman just arrived from Cuba, had died very suddenly that day at the New-York Hotel. Coroner GAMBLE proceeded to the place and held an inquest. Dr. E. ACOSTA testified that about 1 o'clock Saturday morning he was called to attend deceased, and on arriving soon after, found him dead. He then, assisted by Dr. ISAACS, embalmed the body, when it was shown that deceased was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidney, which caused congestion of the brain. The Jury rendered as their verdict, "Death from Congestion of the Brain." Mr. CAZERO was 60 years of age. He was one of the wealthiest men in Cuba. He arrived on Friday, in the *Black Warrior*, accompanied by his wife, three children and six servants.

DROWNED—The body of MICHAEL FITZGERALD, the watchman, who disappeared so mysteriously about two weeks since from the foot of Stanton-street, where he was employed in watching iron, was found, on Saturday, near the foot of Stanton-street. No marks of violence were found upon the body. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon it. No evidence to show in what manner the deceased came into the river was offered. The Jury rendered a verdict: "That deceased came to his death by causes unknown,—supposed drowning." The deceased was a native of Ireland and aged 28 years.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A WINDOW.—The same Coroner held an inquest, on Saturday, at No. 222 Stanton-street, on the body of FREDERICK BARTH, a child aged 2 years and 6 months, who came to its death by falling from a second-story window. The little fellow, while playing in the room, clambered upon a chair to the window and was precipitated to the sidewalk and was instantly killed. Verdict: "Fracture of the skull from falling out of a window."

Marine Matters.

A BARK BURNED AT SEA.

The Bark *W. H. Brodie*, Captain MOORE, left New York on the 30th May, for the West Indies, with an assorted cargo. They had light SW winds most of the time until June 12, weather fine and moderate; about 8:50 PM, discovered smoke coming through the cabin bulkhead, and in five minutes afterwards she blew up from powder, which was stowed in between decks under the afterhatch; had just time to get clear of the vessel with two boats, saving nothing whatever. Some of the crew were badly injured by the explosion, and afterwards by falling timber. The bark went down stern first, and afterwards came to the surface, and then fell over on her side; the most of her was gone from midships aft. Lay by the wreck through the night, and on the next morning was picked up by schooner *Diadem*, Captain WILLITT, from Bracos for New York, to whom for his kindness we feel grateful.

SCHOONER LYDIA GIBBS.—Captain WATSON, of schooner *Lydia Gibbs*, from Providence for Boston, which put into Norfolk 13th instant, after collision with schooner *Storm Cloud*, of Southport, writes that the accident took place during a severe thunder storm on the night of the 9th, and that both vessels were badly damaged. The cost of repairs on the *Lydia Gibbs* will amount to about $500.

Schooner *B. W. Sanders*, previously reported ashore near Squam Beach, was, on Friday evening, got off through the assistance of Messrs. HUALBUT & BINNEIT. She now lies at anchor on the outer bar, and a steamtug has been sent down to tow her to the City.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Trotting, Saturday, June 20. Match $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness:

S. HOAGLAND, s. c. *Sarsaparilla*..... 1 1 1
H. WOODRUFF ch. s. *Plough Boy*..... 2 2 2
Time: 2:37½; 2:38; 2:40.

This Stallion race came off according to announcement, and was witnessed by a large concourse of turfites. An immense amount of money changed hands. *Plough Boy* had the call in betting, previous to starting, $100 to $70. It was an exciting race throughout, and well contested. Contrary to all expectations *Sarsaparilla* came home the winner, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of *Plough Boy*.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Trotting, Thursday, June 18. Match $2,000, mile heats, to saddles:

H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Rose of Washington*..... 1 1
W. WOODRUFF, ro. g. *Tacony*..... 2 2
Time: 2:30; 2:31.

SAME DAY.—Purse and stake $350, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness:

D. PFIER, ro. g. *Captain Henry*.....Received forfeit
Owner, g. mare.....Paid forfeit
Owler, br. mare.....Paid forfeit

The Recent Freshets.

GREAT FLOOD AT DANSVILLE!—IMMENSE DAMAGE TO THE CANAL!

From the Rochester Union.

We are this morning favored with intelligence of the flood at the South referred to yesterday. The greatest amount of mischief was caused at Dansville, where the Canal has been nearly destroyed, or rendered useless for the season. The rain began to fall on Tuesday afternoon and continued until Thursday without intermission. The water poured from the mountains into the valleys of the Canasaraga and Mill Creeks, and these streams deluged the village of Dansville, sweeping before the flood immense quantities of lumber piled upon the docks. The water was upwards of a foot in depth in the main streets of Dansville.

The branch of the Genesee Valley Canal heads there, and the village is reached by a succession of locks. Three of these locks nearest the village were swept away, or partially destroyed. The aqueduct over the Canasaraga was left standing, but the canal at either end is gone. The damage to the canal and locks is so great that well informed parties doubt whether an attempt will be made to put it in order for navigation the present season. A messenger arrived here this morning for Canal Commissioner WHALLON to proceed to the spot and direct what shall be done. The public abroad will understand that the damage is not to the Genesee Valley Canal proper, but to the Dansville branch of the same.

The loss to the owners of lumber at Dansville must be heavy, as large quantities were piled there. It is said that all has been carried away by the flood and most of it is lodged at Cummingsville, a mile and a half below Dansville.

The Dansville *Herald* contains the following particulars:

"On Stony Brook, about three miles above this village, a man by the name of BURDICK, had his house, shop and barn swept away, and carried down stream last night; we have not learned the amount of his loss. D. WHITING, Esq., living in the same vicinity, had part of his house, nearly all his clothing and provisions, wagons, farming utensils, etc. taken by the resistless torrent.

"The dwelling-house of Mr. HOWLAND, near the California House, was nearly "swamped," and the contents considerably damaged, and we understand that Mr. H. was somewhat injured.

"Considerable damage has been done at L. SWEET & Co.'s works, at Commonsville, the water completely surrounding and entering their building—it being four feet deep in the moulding rooms.

"The Canal bank just above the aqueduct was completely destroyed. The creek looks in at Commonsville, and came out at the aqueduct, guttering the canal several feet below its bottom. Damage estimated at $5,000.

"The bridge over the Canasaraga at the foot of Osaian-street, was about two-thirds carried away, between five and six o'clock yesterday afternoon. The bridge near Porter's Mill was also swept off, and as far as we can learn, the bridges on these epiteful little streams were all destroyed.

"All the bridges on Losey Creek, between that place and Rogersville have also been swept away.

"From THOMAS FOGLE, driver of the Dansville and Geneseo stage, we learn some particulars of the state of affairs between here and Geneseo.

"The is scarcely a rod of fence left on some farms on the flats; houses have been carried away, with furniture, bedding, &c., the families barely escaped with their lives, some of them being rescued in boats. Trees three feet through, logs, dirt, and almost everything else obstruct the road.

"One thing strange about this storm is that at Rochester up to 5 P. M., yesterday, there had not fallen a drop of rain. Passengers on the afternoon train from that city, say there was no appearance of rain having fallen the other side of Conesus Center; between that place and Springwater Station the train passed through water four feet deep.

"The damage done by this freshet is estimated at $50,000 for this vicinity alone.

The Freshet—Lives Lost.

From the Binghampton Republican, 19th.

We learn that on Wednesday afternoon and evening last the Six-Mile Creek, at Ithaca, was so swelled by the incessant rains that Halsey's mill and dams were carried away, that the water rose on the main street three feet in half an hour, and 11 or 12 persons were drowned. The railroad track has been torn up for about 100 rods, and it will take a week to repair the track and bridges. The tannery belonging to Mr. STODDARD was also destroyed. A man climbed upon the top of a tree, which was torn down by the water, and he was hit by a log and carried down the stream some distance.

Destructive Tornado in Central Illinois.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

PANA, (Christian Co.,) Sunday, June 14, 1857.

Our town was visited, yesterday afternoon, by the most terrific and destructive hail-storm ever known in Christian County. It has destroyed almost everything in its course. It has leveled twenty five houses in our village, and done serious damage to fifty others, nine among them. Many of the houses left standing are rendered worthless, being riven and shattered. Some of the houses have been taken up so clean, and precipitated from their foundations, that you could hardly tell where they had stood. Roofs were carried through the air as if they were straws. A number of new stores, just completed, were torn into fragments, and the wreck scattered about. The new Presbyterian Church was moved some distance, and partially destroyed. The roof of the Illinois Central freight depot was taken off; a large number of cars were hurled by the fury of the wind from the track. Quite a number of persons were wounded by timbers and pieces of buildings thrown through the air by the tornado, and I have just heard a report that a woman and three children were killed by a falling building. Others may not recover from their injuries.

The storm was accompanied with a deluge of rain and a heavy shower of hailstones. The air was dark when the awful tornado broke upon us. It was a terrific scene while it lasted. The elements howled and roared; buildings were dashed in the path of the storm; timbers, rails, boards, roofs and every movable article hurled through the air. Strong men stood aghast; women and children screamed with terror. Many were hurled headlong to the ground, and rolled forward by the merciless element. Some of the more ignorant people supposed the comet was about striking the earth, and was causing all the uproar and devastation. They were awfully frightened, believing as they firmly did that the last day had come.

Our pleasant town is in a sad plight—shattered, torn and destroyed. Many of our people are left wholly destitute, escaping from their dwellings with nothing but the few clothes upon their bodies, all their household furniture and other personal property having been swept away or destroyed by the atmospheric deluge. These poor people are left in a very suffering condition, and are proper objects for public benevolence.

The value of property destroyed is variously estimated at 50 to $100,000.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Jan. 19, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 12.....	196	80	276
Admitted to June 19.....	27	10	37
Discharged, cured or relieved...	39	14	53
Died.....	2	2	4
Remaining at date.....	192	74	266

Males, 211; females, 45.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

☞ The body of a drowned man was taken, yesterday, from the water at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street.

Public Lands—Official Regulations.

Attorney-General BLACK has issued the following important circular:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 4, 1857.

The following regulations have been prepared for the convenience of those who may have occasion to draw conveyances, make abstracts, or collect evidence of title to lands in cases where it may be the duty of this office to certify concerning the validity of title. A strict observance of them will greatly facilitate the examination, as well as tend to correct conclusions:

1. The deed from the vendor to the United States and their assigns must be acknowledged according to the laws of the State, District, or Territory where the land lies.

2. A plot or draft of the land should be furnished, showing the boundary lines, their courses and distances, and the adjoining owners, streets, rivers, or other waters.

3. Where the property proposed to be sold consists of more than one piece, the titles to which are derived through different persons, the dividing lines must be traced on the draft, and the seperate pieces distinctly marked.

4. It is necessary to have an accurate and full abstract of the titles, showing its transmission from the original source to the vendor, with each transfer noted in the proper order of time, the name of each grantor and grantee written at length, with dates showing when the several conveyences were executed, acknowledged and recorded. This abstract must note every fact on which the validity of the title depends, whether it be proved by matter of record, by deed, or *en pais*.

5. The abstract must be verified by being accompanied, either with the original documents it refers to, or else with copies legally authenticated.

6. The title papers must all be marked with numbers corresponding to the numbers under which they are arranged in the abstract.

7. When an estate in the land has passed by devise, the will and the probate must be shown, and if the devisee is named proof of his identity will be required.

8. Where it has descended from an intestate ancester to his heirs, satisfactory proof of the condition and number of the descendant's family must be given.

9. If the estate has passed by a judicial sale, or by a sale under the order of any court, or if it has been divided by proceedings in partition, the regularity of the sale or partition must be shown by a copy of the record.

10. The foreclosure of a mortgage can be shown only by an authentic copy of the proceedings had for that purpose.

11. When the wife of a grantor has not joined in a deed, some evidence must be given that he was unmarried at the date of the deed from her.

13. When a deed is executed by the heirs of a person within twenty-one years after his death, evidence will be required to show that they were of full age at the time of the grant.

14. When the title has passed through a corporate body, the charter must be produced, and the authority of the officer who granted away the estate must be shown.

15. When the estate has been conditional, it will be necessary to furnish clear proof that the conditions have been fulfilled or lawfully excused.

16. When the title depends on statute law, other than the public laws of the United States; upon a local law differing from the general rule of the common law; upon a public document, or upon history, the books relied on to establish it should be accurately referred to and the page noted.

17. Presumption arising from lapse of time will be allowed the weight given to them by the judicial tribunals of the State where the land lies. An apparent defect in an old deed need not be explained if the possession of the property has been according to such deed for thirty years or upwards.

18. A title offered to the United States will not be regarded as invalid on account of an outstanding title which has been barred by a legal limitation. But in all case where time is relied on to extinguish an outstanding title of the party must show by clear proof not only an adverse possession for the full period, but also that there are no persons who have rights that may be saved by exceptions to the statute.

19. Before sending the papers to this office for examination, they should be submitted to the attorney of the United States for the district in which the land lies. It will be his duty to certify an opinion on the whole title, and state particularly whether the local laws are correctly given, the papers properly authenticated, and the facts established by satisfactory proof. Very respectfully, J. S. BLACK.

Indian Hostilities on the Plains—An Emigrant Train Attacked and Destroyed—Four Men Killed, two Men and one Woman Wounded—The Indians in rear of Col. Sumner's Command.

From the St. Louis Republican, 16th inst.

We have just received a letter from Fort Riley, which we publish below, informing us that an emigrant train has been attacked and destroyed by the Cheyenne Indians, about 80 miles west of that post.

It may be recollected that Col. SUMNER left Fort Leavenworth some three or four weeks ago, with six companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry, for the purpose of making war upon the Cheyennes. He divided his force, sending one portion up the Arkansas, under command of Major SEDGWICK, and leading the other himself up the Platte. It would appear that the Indians have slipped down between these two columns, and commenced murdering and robbing in their rear.

The Cheyennes are amongst the boldest and most warlike Indians on our Western prairies, and if once fairly aroused, will be difficult to subdue. They number about 1,000 warriors, and will, doubtlessly, be joined by many young Sioux braves, with whom they are closely connected.

As there are a great many emigrants crossing the plains this season, it is very much to be feared that we shall soon hear of other catastrophes similar to that described below:

NEAR FORT RILEY, Tuesday, June 9, 1857.

MR. EDITOR: Our quiet community has just been thrown into considerable excitement by the news that the Indians, supposed to be the Cheyennes, have attacked a small party of emigrants about 80 miles West of Fort Riley, and killed four men and wounded two men and one woman. One of the survivors, Mr. A. P. WEAVER, has reached this place, and makes the following statement:

"About eighty miles from the Post on the Republican fork of Kansse River, my party had just left camp on the morning of Saturday, the 6th of June, 1857, about 9 o'clock, A. M. About 150 Indians, mounted, charged on our train and surrounded it; they commenced firing on our men; they killed four men of our party. After their guns were discharged, the Indians retired to a creek close by, and continued their fire until we had left the wagons. Before we had got out of sight they had emptied the wagons; a part of them pursued us. Our party consisted of ten men, eight women, and ten children. I left the party coming down in this direction, with two men and one woman wounded, all on foot, and out of provisions. One of the four men killed was endeavoring to escape, but was overtaken, and the last that was seen of him the Indians were dragging him by a lariat.

The names of three of the men killed are S. D. WEAVER, M. LEWIS and SAM SMITH. The wounded are J. HOUSTON, J. SMITH, and a woman, name unknown. Capt. HENDRICKSON, with two companies of the 6th Infantry, who had just arrived here from Leavenworth, has gone out to bring in the survivors. As his command is on foot it will be impossible for him to pursue the Indians, who are all well mounted.

This may be looked upon as the commencement of the Cheyenne war. Col. SUMNER has gone out after this tribe; but one portion of his command is on the Arkansas, and the other on the Platte, two hundred miles apart, so that the Indians have a fine chance of slipping in between and getting in his rear, which, it appears, they have done. As the emigration crossing the plains this year is very large, there will be a great loss of life and property unless the Government promptly sends an additional mounted force in that direction. Instead of sending such an unnecessarily large number of troops to Utah, a portion should be sent to chastise the Indians who are murdering and robbing our citizens at our very doors.

Yours, &c., A. B."

The Fire at Cape May.

We have the following particulars of the recent destructive fire at Cape May:

"The Mansion House was an old and favorite hotel at this place. It was kept for many years by the owner, Mr. SMITH LUDLAM. At the time of the fire it was in possession of the Sheriff.

The "Kursaal" was a very long building, which was erected some 12 or 13 years ago by Mr. BAOLASKY, for dancing purposes, and as a place for public exhibitions, concerts, &c. It was handsomely finished upon the inside, and has been the scene of many pleasant entertainments.

A range of sleeping apartments ran along over the hall. They were connected with the Mansion House, and were used by the guests at that establishment in the height of the bathing season.

Both the Mansion House and the Kursaal were built entirely of wood. As there is no fire apparatus on the island, the flames had their own way, and the immense structures burned furiously until they were consumed. The light caused by the fire was seen at a great distance.

Congress Hall and the Ocean House were greatly endangered, but fortunately both escaped.

The Mansion House was the property of Mr. SMITH LUDLAM, who has kept it for a long time. The Kursaal belonged to Mr. BAOLASKY, of Philadelphia.

An insurance of $10,000 upon the Kursaal, expired on Wednesday.

Mormonism in Pennsylvania.

From the York Advocate.

A Mormonite named CHARLES BIRD, one of the followers of JOE SMITH, recruiting for wives for the saints in Utah, visited this place and advertised the community that he would deliver an address in the Market House on last Sunday evening. His audience was quite numerous; but when he commenced his address with an indiscriminate onslaught upon all Christians, he was interrupted by some of his auditors, and the meeting was dispersed by the Police, in order to prevent a row. It must require some assurance to come into a community protected from polygamy by statute laws, for the purpose of advocating the fitness and advantages of such a semi-barbarous state of society.

☞ The Union Singing Association, a German Musical Club, serenaded Justice CONNOLLY on Saturday evening, at his up-town residence. The Justice came out, made a brief speech, and then invited his friends in to partake of some refreshments.

Insurance in Bonded Warehouses.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Over the signature of an "Old Merchant," in your paper of this date, there is proof in the old adage of "Straws show which way the wind blows," and if the "Old Merchant" is not the keeper of a storage store I am very much mistaken.

Can he suppose for a moment that the Insurance Companies can wilfully rush into danger by writing upon a general assortment of goods, some very good, and some very liable to spontaneous combustion, as is usually contained in storage stores. In the latter cotton is very extensively stored, and the recent large fires in the South prove conclusively the fact that it is subject to spontaneous combustion, and the only thing in its favor is of the large salvage being greater than any other article. Look at the succession of fires in THORNTON & MAJOR'S, No. 249 Water-street, which probably resulted from the warehouse being closed during Sunday, and no air to ventilate the same. The idea is as novel as it is new, that hemp is liable to spontaneous combustion; and allow me to ask how the oil is to get out of the cask and upon the hey were they in the same warehouse. The difference in the rates is not sufficient to compensate for the extra danger, and the storage stores should be increased to make the risks co-equal. As it is, there are some Insurance Companies who do not, nor will not, write upon merchandise in a storage store, which is a very good evidence of their experience, founded upon past results. Five cents' difference will never increase the profits much, and it is perfectly absurd to think that the Insurance Companies must submit to very heavy losses to accommodate the keepers of storage houses.

A great misunderstanding exists in regard to the recent fire in BAXTER'S store. The lock that was put upon it was obtained for the back doors of his *bonded warehouse*, and by (him and) the rascally storekeeper, who was discharged, used upon the storage store without permission, and Mr. BAXTER well knew that he had not executed the necessary bond and papers to make it a Bonded Warehouse. He further knew that the bonded goods in that store were there contrary to the rules and regulations of the Treasury Department for Custom-house officers.

The rules of the Department are so very strict upon the subject of bonded goods that the Insurance Companies write very largely upon them and then cannot supply the demand in many of them. Were this rigorous system removed the merchants would be sorely troubled to get insurance at any rate, and rates would naturally be advanced upon them; and unbounded thanks are due for the prompt and efficient manner in which the officers of the Government conduct this vast business. It is true, that there are several grades of Bonded Stores and the rates differ according to class.

AN OLD INSURER.

HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL FOR THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—After many months' interregnum and an eternity of suspense to the numerous candidates for the office, we learned more than a week ago, through a non-official channel, that a successor to Mr. BARCLAY had been chosen from the long list. We should not, however, have made this information public, until the report was positively confirmed, had not an American contemporary announced the fact, and coupled with it some extremely superfluous remarks. We have reason to believe that Mr. FRANCIS LOUSADA will ere long be gazetted to this office.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that we are deeply interested in the character and qualifications of the persons selected by our Government to fill the very responsible office of Consul, at the commercial and geographical metropolis of this country. And if the mere name of Mr. LOUSADA convey with it no direct guarantee for the efficient performance of this highly important duties to be intrusted to him, his antecedents lead us to suppose that he will be found perfectly qualified to satisfy our requirements. On the supposition therefore that it will interest our readers, we may state that Mr. LOUSADA is descended from a most respectable family in Jamaica; that his first services were rendered as precis writer to Lord CLARENDON, then Mr. VILLIERS and President of the Board of Trade, in 1846; that he was subsequently employed as Secretary to the Merchants' Seamen Fund Commission; that in 1853 he was appointed H. M. Consul at Riga; and transferred thence to Cuba, in 1855, as Arbitrator of the Mixed Commission at Havana, where he at present resides.—*N. Y. Albion.*

SYMPATHY AMONG THE NATIVES IN NICARAGUA FOR GENERAL WALKER.—We learn from Mr. HEWITT, who arrived from Greytown day before yesterday, on the *Philadelphia*, some interesting particulars, which we hasten to lay before our readers. He says that the arrival of the news of the capitulation of WALKER awakened no demonstration of rejoicing among the native population in Greytown, except on the part of a few individuals evidently under the influence of British interests. The number of Costa Ricans now at Greytown do not amount to over eighty men. They are in charge of the river boats. The posts along the whole of the San Juan River are under the occupancy of about three hundred and fifty Costa Ricans. The Nicaraguans, under the agency of some of their leaders, had demanded of them to evacuate their positions, but the request received no attention. A serious struggle was daily anticipated between the Chamorietas and the Leonese, and the war would have, undoubtedly, broken out before this time, were it not for the overawing presence of the Costa Ricans. The people of Nicaragua express their regrets at the turn which affairs have taken, and it is thought, by well informed persons, that but a short time will elapse before they recall General WALKER.

New-Orleans Picayune, June 14.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and Nos. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As those are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
WILDER'S PATENT.
HAVE NEVER FAILED.
Their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
2,700 of the Safes now in use.
For sale at NO. 40 MURRAY-ST.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $30.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S
Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BURTON'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR.

PART 7
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
(Sold only by subscription.)
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
ARE NOW PUBLISHING IN NUMBERS,
To be completed in 24 numbers, at 25 cents each, every number containing a steel-plate portrait and numerous wood-cuts,
CYCLOPÆDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR,
OF
AMERICA, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and ENGLAND.
BY WM. E. BURTON,
Comedian,
Embellished with 24 steel portraits and upwards of 600 engravings on wood.

This is not a book for a day—it is for all time; a library in itself, for the men of mirth. Not a line offensive to delicate minds will be admitted.

CONTENTS OF NO. 7.

Polly Peablossom's Wedding. By John B. Lamar.
Gonello. By Epes Sargent
The Critic. By Epes Sargent.
The Dog-Days. By John G. Saxe.
The Cold Water Man. By John G. Saxe.
Socialism—A Scene from a Comedy. By J. Fenimore Cooper.
That Gentleman. By Edward Everett.
Shaking Hands. By Edward Everett.
The Thimble Game. By T. W. Lange.
Over a Cigar. From *Reveries of a Bachelor.*
My Little Daughter's Shoes By Chas. James Sprague.
The Yankee Zincali. By John G. Whittier.
The Manager and the Nightingle.
"Doing a Sheriff." By T. A. Burke.
The Young Tragedian. By Eliz F. Ellet.
Widow Rugby's Husband. By J. J Hooper.
An Alligator Story. By J. J. Hooper.
Captain Mordaunt. By J. D. Cooper.
A Village Alehouse. By F. L. Olmstead.
Pee-wi Ho-ki. the Tahitian Cannibal.
Miss Alhina McLush. By N. P. Willis.
Agents wanted in all sections of the country. Address
J. B. FORD,
Agent for the Publishers, New-York.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!

EVANS & CO.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond st.
Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver Pencils with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.
We are not connected with any other establishment in the City.
The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.
We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.
If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

GET THE LADY'S BOOK FOR YOUR WIFE.

She will save money by it. The preserving receipts in this number are alone worth $5. It also contains a fashion plate with seven figures beautifully colored, and a slipper pattern printed in colors.
YOUR DAUGHTER would like to have it for the embroidery and crotchet patterns.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for July is the most beautiful and useful number of the year.
"Grandfather's Watch," is a splendid line engraving.
Children's Fashions for July, beautifully colored.
Tidy-Embroidery for children's garments, morning dress, note book, chair cover, design for sofa cushion, bridal slipper pattern, all kinds of embroidery, the drawing master, aquanunus with engraving, cottage and plans, basques, head-dresses, bracelet, patch-work, mantilla from Brodie, point lace, collars and cuffs (new style), trussing and carving, and other engravings too numerous to mention. Full instructions in all kinds of needlework, and how to cut and contrive children's clothes.
Read "The Tailor's Family in America," "The Mother's Wages," "Trials of an English Housekeeper," and other very excellent stories. For sale by all the dealers.

33,000 OF THE MAGISTRATE.
ONLY ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF CRIMES.
Save the last number!
GET THE NEXT ON WEDNESDAY!
Splendid Engravings,
NO RIVAL!
ALL NEWSMEN SELL IT!
LOOK OUT!

TO DRUGGISTS, &c.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the next (July) number of the *American Druggists' Circular* must be sent in until the 30th inst., at latest. Ten cents a line for each and every insertion. Sent to 15,000 (fifteen thousand) druggists and physicians throughout America. Office, No. 36 Beekman, corner William-st. Hours from 10 to 4.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—THE great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $2; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES.
Depôt at J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau.
Laboratory, Middle Village, L. I., where every variety of beautiful designs, many of which are entirely new, will be found.
Mr. H. has no doubt his customers will be sufficiently satisfied with the quality of his works without his enumerating the number of premiums received (he has a few) at the late fairs, which has long since become almost a byword. Sufficient to say that he will challenge the world to produce any better works, and is perfectly willing, if necessary, to test the same in any way where there are impartial parties to decide. The subscriber pledges himself that everything shall be as represented. Goods delivered in any part of the City free of charge.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, North Point,
Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent,
No. 10 Malden lane, New-York,
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial.
They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers, inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 223 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to
BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO.
No. 222 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton rockets, double-beaders, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residence at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 16th-st.; Prof. CASOUX, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 53 Clinton place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

$5.—BOYS PRACTICALLY PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR DOLBEAR, No. 809 Broadway, will keep his Commercial Academy open during July and August, to prepare students for Fall business. Those who enter this day will have a full commercial course at half price, and be qualified in writing, arithmetic, and bookkeeping, for any situation. Two $15 seats for a full commercial course vacant. Writing $5. Apply early for cheap seats.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APpleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. A teachers' agency for supplying schools and families with teachers and governesses. Competent teachers wishing situations should address us immediately. Books, and school furniture supplied at low rates.
SMITH & BOYD.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The Management would inform the public, that on Monday evening, June 22,
GENERAL WM. WALKER AND STAFF
will honor this establishment with their presence on which occasion they will be accompanied by
DON FERMIN FERRER,
ex-President of Nicaragua, and those distinguished military heroes,
GENERALS HENNINGSEN AND CAZNEAU.
During the evening will be performed "The Nicaraguan Grand March," composed and dedicated to General Walker, by Thomas Baker, Esq.
Positively last time here of the celebrated play of
PLOT AND PASSION.
Madame de Fontanges.....Miss Laura Keene
Fouche, Minister of Police.....Mr Burnett
Mons Desmarets.....Mr C. Wheatleigh
To conclude with the successful extravaganza,
VARIETY,
with all its beautiful scenery, tableaux, dresses &c.
On Tuesday evening, June 23, will be produced, first time in this country, the comedy of
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH,
with new scenery, dresses, properties, &c. &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
MONDAY EVENING, June 22,
Fourth week of the unprecedented triumph of
JEROME'S NEW COMIC FAIRY PANTOMIME,
BLANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
Mounted with new and beautiful scenery, tricks, transformations, costumes, accessories, &c.
Antoine in his great character of.....Blanco
The cast embracing names of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
The evening entertainments to commence with the
CONTRABANDIST.

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGE ILLUSTRATED.
This exhibition will open on the first week of July in Boston, showing a life-like illustration and vividly portraying the
SUBLIME AND AWFUL GRANDEUR OF THE POLAR REGIONS,
prepared from sketches furnished by the late Dr. KANE and officers attached to the expeditions under his command.
MR. WILLIAM MORTON,
the discoverer of the open Polar Sea, and interested in this Panorama, will deliver the lecture. Among the most interesting relics will be shown the boat *Faith*, Dr. KANE's Rifle, presents from Lady FRANKLIN, Esquimaux Dresses, and the only surviving Esquimaux Dog, "Etah."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On MONDAY EVENING, June 22,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN,
whose beautiful personations have been received with such enthusiasm both by the public and the press, will appear for the first time as
JULIA,
In Sheridan Knowles' play of the HUNCHBACK.
To render the performances as perfect and complete as possible, the management has the pleasure of announcing that an engagement has been effected with that celebrated actor Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, who will make his first appearance at this theatre, on Monday evening, in the character of Sir Thomas Clifford.
The favorite farce of DR. DILWORTH will follow.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THIRD WEEK
of the eminently successful engagement of
MR. AND MRS. WM. J. FLORENCE,
the popular delineators of Yankee and Irish character.
MONDAY,
IRELAND AS IT IS.
Ragged Pat.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence
Judy O'Trot.....Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria, and five other characters, with songs and dances.....Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
Mr. Wm. J. Florence as the.....Tragedian

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
No. 585 Broadway, (opposite Niblo's.)
MONDAY EVENING, June 22, Benefit of L. SHORT, Treasurer, and last night of the season, on which occasion will be given a great bill of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
YOUNG AMERICA in several Songs, Dances, &c.
GEORGE S. BUCKLEY in his LAUGHING CHORUS.
Mr. SEXTON in his ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY.
Mr. C. HIFFERT in the SWEEP'S SONG, &c., &c.
Concluding with an
EXPLOSION ON THE MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents.
On THURSDAY, June 25,
BENEFIT OF YOUNG AMERICA.

LAST APPEARANCE OF
MME. DE LA GRANGE IN AMERICA.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE will give her second and last
GRAND CONCERT,
which will positively be her last appearance in America, (as she sails in the steamer of the 24th inst.,) on MONDAY EVENING, June 22, 1857, at Niblo's Saloon.
Tickets for sale and seats secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and BRUSNIG'S, No. 701 Broadway. Tickets, $1 each. No extra charge for secured seats.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, June 22,
The entertainments will commence with the historical drama entitled
BONAPARTE, OR THE SIEGE OF MOSCOW.
After which, Fancy Dance by Miss Price.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of a
SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
To conclude with the Comedy of
MY AUNT.

LAGER BIER FOREVER.
PETE MORRIS IN THE FIELD.
PETE MORRIS respectfully announces to the citizens of this, his native City, that he will open on SATURDAY next the establishment known as the Coliseum No. 210 William-st., under the title of
PETE MORRIS' VARIETIES.
The richest, raciest and rarest entertainments will be presented nightly in the magnificent Concert Saloon, under his immediate supervision, which is a sufficient guarantee of the unique and novel, quaint and moral character of the performances. *verb sap.*
The finest and purest brands of liquors, wines and cigars served out by fair and attentive waiters.
Pure Philadelphia Lager—sure.
PETE MORRIS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1857.—Benefit of C. W. CLARKE, AFTERNOON and EVENING, on which occasion Mr. George Jordon, Mr. Burke, T. B. Prendergast, C. H. Fox, B. Carroll, Bryant's Minstrels, and Miss Eliza Goldemil, have kindly volunteered to appear. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock—the drama in 3 acts, and 5 tableaux, of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Scenes, Dances, &c., and the popular farce of THE TWIN BROTHERS. Walsingham Potts, G. Jordon. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, first time of an original American drama, entitled the SYBIL'S CAVE, followed by the humorous afterpiece of LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. The new Saloon, so magnificently decorated, is open at all hours, and in it may be seen a collection of the most beautiful Illuminated Paintings, gotten up in Paris, especially for this establishment. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SPORTING.

A REGATTA WILL BE GIVEN BY MOSES MAGRATH, on MONDAY, June 22, at the foot of 36th-st., East River, open for all sail boats 30 feet long and under, the 1st prize in first class to be $50; 2d, a splendid silver cup; the 1st prize on second class, $25; 2d, to save entrance fee. Entrance fee for first class, $5; second class, $3. The race to be sailed in Kipp's Bay, between Blackwell's Island and 16th-st. buoy. All boats to contend for the different prizes to be entered one day before the race comes off.
MOSES MAGRATH, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—THE YACHT "BLACK EAGLE," of 20 tons, copper-fastened throughout, drawing 5 feet 6 inches, keel boat, with four berths in the cabin, water-closet, &c. To be seen at the foot of 11th-st., East River.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANSON SMITH, will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, June 20, leaving Spring-st. at 9½ A. M. and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; pier No. 3, North River, at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.; Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton, Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Half fare for children.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 169 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to H. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall st., corner of South, up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHILTON and HENRY STOCKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said firm will be settled by JOSEPH SHILTON, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, June 1s, 1857. JOSEPH SHILTON.
HENRY STOCKS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership hitherto carried on under the firm of STRACHAN & SCOTT, is dissolved by its limitation. Either partner will settle the outstanding business of the firm. P. STRACHAN,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1857. W. D. SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1857.
MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, SON of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our houses
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR Europe wishes to dispose of a pair of bay horses, 15¾ hands high, of remarkable style and action, in fine condition, sound and kind. Apply at private stable No. 53 Great Jones st.

CARRIAGES.—ONE ELEGANT TWO-SEAT extension top Rockaway, with pole; one do. do. with shaft; one Prince Albert Phaeton. All new, City built. For sale low for cash, or approved City paper, 4 months. Apply to A. Y. VAN AMRINGE, No. 211 Centre-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR OVER 150 SERvants, 20 excellent good cooks and washers and ironers; also, 4 good hotel or Summer house cooks, and several good, plain cooks, chambermaids, waiter girls, general house workers. The above will be found a first-class selection of Catholic and Protestant servants, suitable for first-class families in the City or country. Ladies in want of good help will call at HENDERSON'S old-established Agency, No. 6 Court-st. Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with servants that can give unexceptionable City references for integrity and capability.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN WITH excellent City reference, a place to cook, wash and iron; makes excellent bread; does up linen in style; wages $7; City or Brooklyn; the other is $6; a neat sewer; a good nurse; will do up her work in the neatest manner; can read; the country or City; will wait on a lady who boards; wages $4; call at No. 216 East 33d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as companion to a lady about to travel on the continent, in the capacity of lady's maid; thoroughly understands her business; or would take a place as nurse and sew; is a nursery governess; can cut and fit; can care a child from its birth; best of references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and plain gardener, a man of undoubted references; will be; willing to make himself generally useful; is a careful driver and knows his duties well; and by a smart young boy to take care of a horse and cow and make garden; understands it well; no objection to any distance. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT widow woman, with one child, an interesting boy of four years of age, and who has resided for several years in this country, desires a situation as housekeeper; is capable of filling any situation. Would prefer the country. Wages not so much an object as a home. Address M. N., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A LITTLE GIRL 14 years old, to do light work, tend a baby, or make herself generally useful, sews nicely and is neat in her person, willing to go in the country; and would work for her board and clothes. Well recommended from her last place. Can be seen by applying to Mrs. MANNING, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE STEADY WOman would like to obtain a situation with a family when she could go to board in the country for the Summer; can wait on the lady and to plain sewing, or mind a child and do the washing; would be willing to go for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 60 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a young woman, or as chambermaid; plain sewing. Good City references. Call at No. 142 West 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse and plain sewing; understands the care of children, or chambermaid; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 71 West 18th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A WOMAN WANTS A CHILD TO wet nurse, at her own house, having a fresh breast of milk; has lost her own child. Apply at No. 294 West 28th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs. She has the best of references.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTant girls, for housework and chamberwork; have good City references, no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

A GENTLEMAN, THIRTY-FIVE YEARS old, about to visit Europe, and intending to travel in England, Ireland, Scotland, and on the Continent, would like to take charge of some kind of business, as agent for other parties, or, if agreeable, would take an interest in such business; can give all proper satisfaction as to capacity, integrity, and experience in business matters, the only object being to obtain business that would help pay expenses and form acquaintances. Address S. H. W., *Times* office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS ARE now at A. MASON'S Office, No. 11 sixth-avenue, and No. 229 Bowery, near 4th-st. Those wanting good servants will please call and see them.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS JOBbing-house requires a salesman who can influence a short line and prompt-paying trade. To such a one a liberal salary will be paid. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 718 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. He must be practically acquainted with the business, and will not be expected to introduce trade. Address Box No. 2,596 Post-Office in hand-writing of applicant, with name, age and reference.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO GO A short distance in the country, as cook, washer and ironer. The best of references required. Apply at No. 67 Washington-st, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CASHIER IN A RESTaurant. None need apply without they are perfectly acquainted with the business. Address Z. Z., box 2,859.

WANTED—A SMALL BOY, AT NO. 45 Greene-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—PROTESTANT SERVANTS AT NO. 140 Grand-st. Excellent situations now ready.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH PROFESSOR.—A GENTLEMAN recently arrived from France, where he was a Professor of the French University, provided with diplomas and testimonials, wishes to obtain in the City or the country a situation as French teacher. He is also thoroughly acquainted with the German language. Best City references. Address Post-Office, Box No. 2,407.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room and parlor, with bedroom adjoining, to let with board to gentleman and their wives; house first class, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly situated near 4th av. Address E. C. R., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, WITH board, may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house is first-class, and has just been renewed for the present occupant. The situation unsurpassed for a Summer residence.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1861 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen, or a small family, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a private family by applying at No. 21 South Oxford-st., near the Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 72 2d-av.

NOTICE TO PERSONS LOOKING FOR ROOMS.—A young English widow lady whose family consists of herself and servant only, occupying a small and convenient house below Canal-st., and near Broadway, having more room than she requires, would be pleased to make arrangements with a party who would be willing to pay for all the comforts and freedom of a pleasant, quiet, and genteel home. It is hoped that none will answer this who are not willing to pay liberally for the above accommodations. For full particulars address, for one week, Mrs. M. A. W., Broadway Post-Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and in the care of Col. ABNER MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trouting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th-story.

THE LAKE HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE.—This house, the universal favorite of visitors at this delightful resort, and of the traveling public, has already opened for the season. Its picturesque grounds have been enlarged and beautifully improved, and every effort made by the proprietor for the increase of that patronage which the location demands, and which he hopes his improvements and numerous friends will continue to insure.
JOHN F. SHERRILL.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—This new and spacious hotel is now open for Summer Boarders. An abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables are supplied daily from the proprietor's own farm, which is but a few moments' walk from the hotel. Board from $5 to $14 per week. Address S. H. GREGORY.
T. GREGORY, Proprietor.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visiters by the 1st June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time. D. A CROWELL,
CHAS. STRINGER.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove landing. City reference—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—FIVE PAIRS HORIZONTAL ENGINES—second-hand—varying from 40 to 140 horse-power a pair.
One VERTICAL CONDENSING ENGINE, 160 horse-power, second-hand.
Ten HORIZONTAL ENGINES, second-hand, varying from 5 to 80 horse-power each.
One BEAM ENGINE for Steamboat, 48-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke.
One INCLINED STEAMBOAT ENGINE, 36-inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A HOTEL AND SUMMER RETREAT.—The finest place on this island. It embraces about 25 lots of ground of a beautiful grade, and commodious house and out-buildings, and is filled with noble forest trees of rare size. Lying on the confines of the City, and yet combining all the delights of a country residence, it presents great attractions for immediate use, and the assurance of future value of the highest character. For a public institution, boarding-school, or any object combining rural beauty, great healthiness, with City comforts, it is unrivaled in New-York. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 64th-st. and 5th-av.; 4 on 5th-av., and 4 on 64th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 57th-st., 125 feet west from 5th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 5th-av. and 49th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFIEFFER, No. 20 John st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD place in the country, two small first-class four-story brown-stone houses, high basements and under-cellars, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Apply to or address JAMES M. STARK, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE WATER POWER on Bronx River with ten or more acres of land, at Depôt of Harlem Railroad, at Scarsdale, Westchester Co. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 86 Front-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—DOCK PROPERTY AND VARIOUS houses in the city of Newark, N. J.; also, a mansion, out-houses, and several acres of land, on the Passaic River, near Newark Bridge; also, a coal yard, in Brooklyn, near a ferry. Inquire of FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three story brick house, 30 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK (English basement) No. 173 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts; house 24½x44 feet, lot 100 feet deep; rent $600 per annum. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 176 9th-av.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 16 LAmartine place, opposite Lamartine Park, 29th st. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, or to H. F SEWALL, No. 78 South-st.

TO LET.—WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5th av., a large brown-stone 1st class 4-story house, furnished; has all the modern improvements.
JOHN BRAINERD, Wall st. ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 92 East 13th-st. Price moderate.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—OF A MODerate size, with every convenience and in a pleasant part of the City. To let for the Summer or longer if desired. Apply to C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—FOR THE season, (furnished preferred,) with stable, and from 1 to 5 acres of land, and within 2 hours' travel of the City. Address, with terms and description, Box No. 3,557 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A small house in a genteel neighborhood, convenient to the Ferry. Address Box 668, Post-Office, stating rent, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A WELL-FINISHED AND ELEGANT country house for sale cheap; situated in Westchester County, within one-half mile of a railroad depot, and 45 minutes ride by train from the City. The house is fitted up with all the modern improvements, having baths, &c., and commanding a very fine view. A sufficient quantity of land will be sold with the house to meet the wishes of the purchaser. Also a farm in the same neighborhood, of 100 acres, beautifully situated and easy of access. The land good and nearly all under cultivation, and possessing superior advantages as a location for a gentleman's country seat. Apply to H. B. MILLER, No. 54 William-st., room No. 17.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 12 miles from the city, on the Albany Post road, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, and one mile from Riverdale Station. The house is large and new, containing a large number of rooms, with suitable outbuildings for a gentleman's residence, finely protected on the north, surrounded by forest trees, containing 4 to 5 acres of land, with a good garden. It cannot be surpassed for health and good society. Inquire at No. 6 Jauncey Court or J. ODELL, near the premises—would be exchanged for a good house in the city.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 86 West 43d-st.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, POSSESSION immediately, a handsome country seat at New-Rochelle, ten minutes' walk from depôt, on Long Island Sound, with three or more acres of land, well shaded with fruit and forest trees; house contains 10 rooms, with kitchen attached; a good garden, coach house, stables, &c. Apply to M. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange-place, or to G. P. DAVIS, near the premises.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 30 by 45, a stable, &c., and 33 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Newer-ink. For terms, apply to JAMES B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Rye Neck, 23 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. There are 3½ acres of ground, well supplied with fruit, shade trees, shrubs, &c. Possession given immediately. Terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with all the modern improvements, at Clifton, Staten Island, rear Vanderbilt's Landing; will be sold at a low price, and on advantageous terms, as the owner designs leaving the country. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence on the corner of Bowne-av. and Barclay-st., Flushing, L. I., is now offered at private sale, upon reasonable terms. Apply to the Real Estate Office, opposite the depô

AUCTION SALES.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, OF THE FINEST DESCRIPTIONS.—To be sold at public sale for cash, by H. T. LEEDS, auctioneer, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the large five-story private dwelling house, No. 116 West 15th-st. On account of the great quantity and variety of goods contained in the house, it is necessary that purchasers should be punctual in their attendance. The contents are, in part, as follows: Rosewood secretary and etagere, plate front; centre tables, quartettes, French work-tables, reception chairs, corner stands and corner etagers. Elezabethan and antique bedsteads, bureaus, washstands sofas, tete-a-tetes, richly covered parlor suites, &c. all being to solid moulded rosewood; mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes; lounges, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, &c.; carpets, consisting of English, Wilton, velvet and tapestry, Brussels do., ingrain, Brussels, and Venetian stair do.; velvet and tufted rugs, Adelaide and cocoa mats, decorations, oil-paintings, a fine collection and pleasing subjects; vases and caroffes of Dresden and Sevres porcelain; richly painted Parian figures, fancy colognes, artificial flowers and vases, French pier and oval glasses, brocatel and lace window drapery, gilt-bordered window shades, candelabras, gas chandelier, inlaid Gothic clock, alabaster and fancy do., heavily colored 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, of the finest tone; bedding, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, palliasses, sheets, counterpanes, blankets, toilet sets, &c.; crockery and silver-ware, tea sets, tumblers, preserves, colored wines and Bohemian cut decanters, sets, &c.; silver-plated salvers, tea services, casters, cake baskets, forks, spoons, napkin rings, &c. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JUNE 22, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Canandaigua and Corning Railroad 1st mortgage, per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage, per cent. Bonds.
7,000 Ohio and Mississipi Railroad 2d mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.
3,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds.
1,000 Peru and Indianapolis Railroad 1st mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage, 7 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds. (The 1st mortgage on this Road is less than $300,000; there is no floating debt, and to pay the interest of $100,000 there is a nett annual receipt of $300,000.)
200 shares Hayward Rubber Co., Norwich, Conn., $25 each
100 shares Prismatic Turning Co.....$10 each
100 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
25 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co. $100 each
100 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.....$30 each
20 shares National Fire Insurance Co.....$37½ each

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. this day and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on Thursday, June 25. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

D. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

AWAY TO THE COUNTRY.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH CITY ADVANTAGES.—Will be sold on TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., the beautiful "Brokaw Cottage" at Claremont, 2 miles from Jersey City ferry, on the Bergen point plank road. This cottage and out-buildings were erected three years ago by the late Alderman Brokaw for his own use, of best material and workmanship, marble mantels, hard-finished walls &c. The carriage-house and stables are nicely finished and roomy. The property contains about two acres of ground, the most elevated on Bergen heights, over 90 feet above tide water. The view is unsurpassed, overlooking the bay and harbor of New-York, Staten Island, Narrows, Highlands, &c. Water good, and health of location unexceptionable. Soil very rich. Stages from Jersey City ferry to Bergen Point pass the premises hourly. Possession given immediately. Will be sold on the premises by D. SCOTT, auctioneer. The house will be open for inspection during the day on Monday, 22d inst.; also, on day of sale. Conditions made known on day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of D. SCOTT, auctioneer, No. 76 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or BENNETT & HUNTINGTON, No. 4 Front-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

THE BONAPARTE ESTATE.—AT PUBLIC sale, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the extensive park and grounds of Henry Beckett, Esq., situated at Bordentown, New-Jersey, formerly the property of Joseph Bonaparte, containing two hundred and thirty four acres of land. A large and very handsome modern mansion, about sixty feet square, with three story wing and requisite outbuildings, has lately been erected on the most eligible portion of the park, commanding a splendid view of the river Delaware. The house is built in an unusually substantial manner, handsomely finished throughout, and with all the conveniences of a gentleman's town residence. Its convenient position for travelling is unsurpassed, there being six or seven daily lines of communication between New-York and Philadelphia, and branches to the western and northern parts of Pennsylvania, making it peculiarly eligible for a large public institution. The house is handsomely furnished throughout, and the whole of the personal property may be had if desired.—Maps, showing the location and extent, with full particulars, may be had on application to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, New-York.

J. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH ROSEWOOD, BLACK WALNUT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—J. SMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 22, at 10½ o'clock, the fine furniture in the 4-story dwelling in 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., consisting of a fine assortment of splendid suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson hair cloth, one splendid suite of nine pieces in silk plush, two large etageres, with plate-glass doors and backs, music cabinets, large rosewood secretary bookcase, cost $100, Brussels and velvet carpets, do. ingrain, handsome paintings, parlor ornaments, solid rosewood centre tables, do side with statuary tops, Gothic rosewood bureaus, bedsteads and washstands to match, the same hair mattresses, rosewood suites in hair cloth, stuffed back chairs, mahogany sofas, sofa beds, oak and walnut extension tables, pillar and bottoms; marble top hat stand, dinner and tea sets of French China, with a large lot of common crockery and kitchen ware. Sale positive. Persons from a distance can rely on the furniture being equal to advertisement.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, &c.—TO-MORROW. June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 8 Ashlund-place, Fourth-st. T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above, the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of parlor and superior rosewood piano-forte, by Linderman & Son, parlor furniture, sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm-chairs, parlor do., marble-top centre and pier tables, English tapestry carpets, three-ply and ingrain carpets, stair do., hall oil cloths, hall stand and chairs, oil paintings, a part of which are very valuable, paintings by well-known artists, lace curtains and shades, dining-room furniture, extension table, chairs, side table, sofa, china, glass and crockery ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, chamber furniture, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, chairs, ottomans, tables, toilet sets, mirrors, best hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., a large variety of kitchen articles, stoves, refrigerators, &c. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture at auction, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 218 West 23d-st., near 7th-av., embracing the entire magnificent furniture of the above first class house. The sale of which will be absolute and positive, the immediate removal of the goods from the premises is imperative. Furniture consists of every description of costly and elegant parlor furniture, three full suites in brocade, made to order, 7-octave rosewood piano forte, pier and mantel mirrors, etageres, arms and Turkish chairs, rich carpets, rosewood tables, costly vases and ornaments, with a large and valuable variety of rich chamber, library and dining room furniture. For full particulars of which, see *Herald* of Monday. Catalogues now ready. Sale rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 7½ o'clock in the evening at the Art Union Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, a large and valuable collection of original Oil Paintings, belonging to a well-known amateur of this City. Most of them were brought by him direct from France in the year 1856. Among the number will be found choice specimens of the Spanish, Italian, French, Dutch, Flemish, Veronese, Holbein, Dolci, Ruysdael, Wouverman, Rubens, Rembrandt, Van Balen, Lombardino, Teniers, Van Dyke, and other masters of various schools. Also, a valuable collection of ancient and modern original drawings, obtained about 10 years ago from several celebrated cabinets in Paris, all of them suitable for the parlor or studio. The Paintings are now on exhibition with catalogues.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF JOHN QUINN, deceased, by order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York. The following property will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, pursuant to adjournment, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock noon: 4 lots of land on the northerly side of 41st-st., commencing 100 feet West of the 8th-av., each lot being 25 feet wide, and half the block in depth. There are no improvements on the premises. The terms of sale made known on day of sale, or on application to

JOHN QUINN, } Administrator.
ELLEN QUINN, }
Or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway.

UNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.—THE LEASE of basement, 25 feet deep, of No. 337 Broadway, under Gilley's segar store, (next the Museum,) with counter, fixtures, cash drawer, &c., and which will be given with injury to building or fixtures; also, a large French plate mirror, cost over $100; the tables and chairs, cost $200; bar-counter, with rear counter and shelving, &c.; also, oyster counter, all the gas fixtures will be sold with lease. The rear of basement fitted for shooting gallery, and doing good business. The front restaurant cannot fail but make money in right management.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, AT 12 O'CLOCK, in front of the store No. 29 Nassau-st., a large piebald bay horse, about 16½ hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind to harness and a good traveler, sold for want of use.

Also, a Stanghari rockaway in good order, very little used, with pole and shaft, built by Miner & Stevens. Also a stylish iron-gray horse, 5 years old and warranted, entirely sound and kind, 15½ hands high; such a horse as any gentleman would like to own.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the entire furniture of a genteel family removing to the country, at No. 124 West 2d-st., embracing rosewood piano forte, mahogany and walnut chamber, parlor and dining-room furniture, beds and mattresses, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, &c., together with a fine lot of kitchen furniture, with which sale will commence, and wor by the attention of families and dealers. Deposits required.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA, AT auction, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, THIS DAY, June 23, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, a large assortment of all kinds: white granite, blue and common ware, just received from ship: also China, glass, Britannia ware, &c. Good-well packed for shipping, and sale positive, rain or shine.

H. H. LEEDS & Co. Auctioneers.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK, in front of our store, No. 29 Nassau-st.,

A brown horse, about 16 hands high, about 7 years old and the owner has no further use for him.

Also, a new yellow running seated trotting wagon, made by one of the best workmen in the city.

AUCTION SALES.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN JERSEY CITY, belonging to the Association of the Jersey Company and others. Sixty lots in blocks, C, to I, fronting on and extending 150 feet east from Hudson-st., will be sold at Public Auction in Jersey City on WEDNESDAY the 24th June, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The street is regulated and paved, and sewers built. The sale will take place on the steps of the Jersey City Insurance Company, corner of Hudson and Montgomery sts. The remainder of the property in said blocks, and which may not then be sold, will be for sale or leased at the agency of J. R. THOMPSON, in said building, or on application to LEWIS ATTERBURY, Treasurer of the Associates. Terms of sale 10 per cent and auctioneer's fee $5 per lot on the day of sale. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on the premises for five years, at 7 per cent. interest at the option of the purchaser. Balance on the 1st of July next, when deeds will be delivered. If the purchaser shall so desire immediate improvements a larger amount may remain on bond and mortgage.

The property will be sold subject to restrictions as to nuisances, and with a fire limit clause.

By order of the Board of Trustees, Jersey City, May 21, 1857.

D. S. GREGORY,
J. P. JACKSON,
J. GRIFFITH,
JOHN ACKEN,
Executive Committee.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France, Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Russia, Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens, Beyroot, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Alexandria, &c., Cairo, &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH;
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

OFFICE No. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.,)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those boioing stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 15th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association

GEORGE L. SENEY, Cashier.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, by virtue of an Act of the General Court, hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the 20th inst., at noon, at the Office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, at the State House in Boston, for the purchase of the scrip of the Commonwealth of four hundred thousand dollars, payable July 1, 1857, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of July, 1857, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, on the coupons attached to said scrip, at the Treasurer's Office in the city of Boston. A deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening, to insure final payment; the whole amount of the loan to be paid on or before the 20th inst. Proposals may be made for any part of the above loan, not less than five thousand dollars. They must specify the amount of premium offered. (none otherwise will be received,) and must also give the address of the party making the proposals, and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Massachusetts State Loan," and be addressed to MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, at the State House, Boston. The right is reserved to reject all or any part of the proposals made.

MOSES TENNEY, Jr., Treasurer;
GEO. L. PERKINS, Treasurer Nor. & Wor Railroad Company.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund
Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

BOSTON, June 1, 1857.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote per share, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000. TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier. W. T. HOOKER, President.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office No. 32 William-st.,

THE JULY INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING securities of the Company, viz.:

Eight per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, M. P. R. R. Co.
Eight per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, M. P. R. R. Co.
Eight per cent. Bonds of Iowa County issued to and endorsed by the Mineral Point R. R. Co., will be paid on and after the 1st of July next on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 30 to July 6 inclusive.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN AND MADISON R. R. Co.,
No. 39½ Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE July 1, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown, (Wis.,) issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds issued by this Company, will be paid at this office

H. K. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The transfer books of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, in New-York, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until July 1, 1857.

By order A. WORTH, Secretary.

$60,000 TO LOAN.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to loan this amount in sums to suit, on good securities, at fair rates. Parties who may not wish to give their names until they know whether their application is approved, need not do so. All transactions confidential. Address S., Box No. 4,081 Post-Office.

$5,500, $2,500, $1,500, $1,500.—THESE sums to lend on New-York vacant lots. $12,000, in one or two sums, to lend on Brooklyn vacant lots. Also various sums to lend on improved property only. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall-st.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND Sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 39 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 10 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

KEOKUK CITY BONDS.—THE COUPONS on the above bonds due in New-York 1st prox. will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a dividend of six per centum be and the same is hereby declared on all full cash paid shares in the general stock of this Company entitled to dividends on the 1st day of July, 1857, to be paid out of the net earnings of the first half of the current year, and that the said dividend on all shares transferred to the Stock Transfer Agency of this Company in the City of New-York be paid at the Company's Agency office in said city, on the first day of July next. And that the said dividend upon all other full paid shares entitled to the same be paid at the Company's office in Milwaukee on the 7th day of July next.

Resolved, That the books of transfer of the capital stock of this company be closed in the cities of Milwaukee and New-York, on and after the 20th inst., and remain so closed in the City of New-York until the third day of July, and in the city of Milwaukee until the 10th day of July next. J. HADLEY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors held this day it was voted:

That a dividend of *five* per cent. be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July next to such stockholders as shall be registered on the books of the Company at Boston or New-York, at the close of business on the twentieth day of the present month, and on the first day of August next to such stockholders as shall be registered on the books of the Company in London, at the close of business on the first day of July next.

Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and not registered in New-York, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the city of New York, at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY; to holders of stock registered in the city of London, at the Union Bank of London; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

BOSTON, June 16, 1857.

The Transfer Books at the New York Agency will close on the 20th instant, and open on the 3d July.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1857.—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 19, 1857.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the increased capital stock of the Broadway Bank are hereby notified that said increased capital, together with the premium thereon, is required to be paid in full, on the 1st day of July, 1857, at the banking-house. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Great Western Buildings, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York, June 22, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE, NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY. New-York, June 17, 1857.—The dividend due upon the Preferred Stock, amounting to twelve per cent. with the accruing interest, has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 6th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 6th of July. By order of the Board.

H. AITKEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA MINING COMPANY,
No. 2 William-st., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the first day of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d inst. to the 1st of July. By order of the Board

JOHN STANTON, Jr., Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Chatham Bank have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. payable on and after the 1st July next. The transfer books will remain closed from and including the 22d inst., until that date.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 174 Broadway, New-York.—The Directors of the Union Express Company have declared their fifth semi annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at their office in New-York, on and after July 1.

EDWARD P. BEACH, Sec. and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of New-York has, this day, declared a semi-annual Dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of July.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., June 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the date to the 12th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW YORK, June, 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 16th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking House, and the residue on or before the 28th of September next. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 354 av., corner 9th-st., Deposits made before 1st July will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. NICHOLAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec., P. W. ENGS, } Vice Presi's.
CHAS. MILES, }

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 10, 1857.—The second instalment of $25 per share, on the increased capital stock of this Bank, has been ordered by the Directors to be called for, payable on the 1st day of July next, with interest from May 1, last. Any stockholder may have the option of paying the remainius $50 per share required to make full paid stock, between the 1st and 10th of July, by adding interest as above. E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 15, 1857.—The second installment of twenty-five dollars on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July next. The prepayment of the three remaining installments, adding interest from 1st February last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend. By order of the Board. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Cortlandt-st., open every day from 10 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 10th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER A. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first instalment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 o. Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 354 av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. F. STILLMAN, Pres.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. — GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement, &c., &c.

We import one kind "of movement" that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will ease up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, *Times* office.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
Office No. 193 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 8:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily. Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 6:00 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD, SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Percy's for Ridgefield, at Bowerman's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Willimne's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and Intermediate places from Pier No, 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by the 3:30 trains and at 6:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30

NEW-YORK CITY.

The New Harbor Masters.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JUNE 20.

Spencer S. Benedict vs. *Edward Holley.*—Some four weeks ago, upon the affidavit of the plaintiff in this case, setting forth that the defendant, who was a Dock Master under the old *régime*, had hindered him in the discharge of his duties, an order of arrest was granted in the Marine Court. Since then the parties, we understand, have agreed upon the following case, to be submitted to the General Term of the Supreme Court without argument, in pursuance of section 372 of the code of procedure:

Facts to be submitted to the Supreme Court as agreed upon by the parties to action:

Spencer S. Benedict and others were before the — day of May, 1857, appointed Harbor Masters of New-York, and duly qualified and entered upon their duties as such on the 28th day of April, 1857; in the division of the labor into — districts, Benedict was assigned all that part of the City from Market-street, Pier No. 37, to the end of New-York City, which geographically included the wharf next mentioned.

That Pier No. 43 East River belongs to the City of New-York, and is by them leased to the present holder.

That Edward Holley was duly appointed Dock Master for the First Ward of New-York, which includes the Pier above mentioned.

That on the — day of May, 1857, said Spencer Benedict claimed the right to regulate and station vessels at said Pier No. 43 East River, as such Harbor Master directed the ship *Harvest* to be hauled into a berth at said pier, ordered others to accommodate him, and that said Holley prevented said vessel harboring into the pier and prevented her from being accommodated, he claiming the right to do so as such Dock Master.

The question submitted is whether under the laws of the City of New-York, the said Benedict has the power to regulate and station vessels as what are called Corporation Wharves, or whether the powers in the Dock Master.

Spencer C. Benedict vs. *Edward Holley—City and County of New York, ex.*—Charles Donohue, being duly sworn, says that he is counsel for Spencer C. Benedict; that he is acquainted with the facts set forth in the annexed submitted case, and that the same are true and as they really exist; that this controversy is real and actually existing between the parties hereto; that the proceedings are instituted in good faith, by the said parties, to determine their respective rights and duties and to settle the question as submitted, to avoid the expense of litigation.

Chas. Donohue for plaintiff; Richard Busteed for defendant.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple And efficient gas machine,

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, founderies, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages

Details will be furnished By applying in person letter To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co., No. 74 Wall street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.—The subscribers continue to furnish and affix to buildings their improved Lightning Rods. These rods are very neatly and substantially applied, and have the approval of many scientific men. They have been thoroughly tested, and have never failed to afford complete protection from lightning. Circulars and further information may be had on application to A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA are combined a tonic, laxative and disinfectant. It strengthens the stomach, regulates the secretions, and refines and quickens the sluggish and infected blood. In diseases of the Lungs, Scrofula, Dropsy, and all eruptions, its curative effect astonishes the most sanguine. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water st., New-York, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wet destruction is the name given by a distinguished author to the adulterated liquors of our day. Among alcoholic stimulants there is but one that is surrounded by professional, personal, and commercial guarantees which *preclude all suspicion* of impurity; that article is CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The eyes of the fashionable world have never glanced over a display of Summer millinery embracing a greater amount of elegant novelties than will be found at WILDE'S extensive warerooms, No. 251 Broadway. Paris and American taste present their claims side by side in assortments of Summer bonnets, straw goods, dress caps and coiffures, together with every variety of millinery goods.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Bonaparte, or the Siege of Moscow," is the title of a new historical spectacle by C. W. TAYLOR, which is to be produced in great splendor at Purdy's National Theatre to night. It has been a long time in preparation and is expected to outrival anything of the kind ever presented on these boards. The pantomime of "A School in an Uproar," and the comedy of "My Aunt" will be performed with it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Pills must eventually banish mineral preparations from the repertory of medical science. They act more powerfully than any other known remedy upon the stomach, the liver, the blood, and the pulmonary system, and restore the vigor of the internal organs, while relieving them of obstructions.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 35c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 45c. to 50c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 25 lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine. No. 126 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We would invite the attention of capitalists to the sale, by MULLER & Co., in the Merchants' Exchange, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, of the large valuable lot and store, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street. A more desireble location for a wholesale grocer cannot be found in the City.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED SILK THROAT OR CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

THE LICENSED IN SUFFOLK COUNTY.—Following is a list of licenses granted by the Board of Commissioners of Excise, in and for the County of Suffolk, at their meetings held at Riverhead on the 27th and 28th of May and 8th and 9th of June:

Huntington.—Inn-keepers—Gilbert Akerly, Francis Olmstead, Abram W. Hudson, George S. Walters, William S. Hudson, Phebe A. Seaman, Stephen C. Rogers, Nathan E. Bassett, William B. Watson. Store-keeper—Ezra W. Seaman.

Riverhead.—Inn-keeper—John Corwin.

Islip.—Inn-keepers—Richard Higbee, Elizabeth H. Snedicor. Storekeepers—Elbert P. Duryea, Samuel P. Green.

Smithtown.—Inn-keeper—Lyman Wheeler. Storekeeper—Claudius Cornish.

Brookhaven.—Inn keepers—Austin Roe, Sarah J. Hendrickson, Moses H. Akerly, Townsend V. Ketcham, Joel D. Norton, Jacob D. Arthur. Storekeepers—Carlton, Jayne & Co.; William & John L. Roe, Rogers Robinson, William Penny, Walter Jones, Jr.; Sheperd S. Jones. Druggist—Sidney S. Norton.

Southampton.—Inn-keepers—Alfred Oakly, George Seaman, Elijah H. Payne, John C. King. Storekeepers—Stephen B. French, Charles J. Conklin, Thomas H. Eldridge, Thomas Brown, Benjamin L. Rogers. Druggist—William Buck.

East Hampton.—Store-keeper—James L. Smith.

Southold.—Inn-keepers—John Clark, Stephen P. Conklin, L. O. Robbins & John Sidney, William M. Betts, Abram Booker. Druggists—George H. Corwin, David F. Brown.

Whole amount received by the Excise Commissioners for licenses granted May 27 and 28, and June 8 and 9, $695.

A SINGULAR CASE.—An application has recently been made to the Surrogate of Brooklyn by HESTER E. MILLSTAUGH, to be appointed administratrix of the estate of her father, THOMAS NOAHS, in place of CATHARINE D. NORRIE, who represents herself as the wife of deceased. The difficulty arises in the fact that deceased had two wives—one the mother of the applicant, whom he abandoned, and took up with the second Mrs. NORRIE, who also claims to have been legally united to him. The only ques ion is as to the legitimacy of the applicant, and after a partial examination of the case, the Surrogate suggested that as the circumstances were so recent as to be easily proved, the parties make some mutual arrangement, and with this view the case was adjourned. There is only about $3,000 worth of property involved.

DROWNED.—A lad named BRADLEY Sr. JOHN STEELE, aged 11 years, and the only son of a widow living in Bridge-street near Johnson, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Clinton avenue on Saturday afternoon. Upon hearing of the accident, Officer JOSHUA EVANS hastened to the spot, but was too late to rescue him; he, however, dove down and brought up the lifeless body of the lad, which was lying upon the bottom ten feet from the dock. Coroner REDDING held an inquest, and the body was taken home to his mother.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon last, a young son of Mr. WALTERS, grocer, on North First, near Seventh street, Brooklyn, was run over by one of the Calvary Cemetery omnibuses, on North Second-street, and almost instantly killed. Coroner SNELL held an inquest, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

A CONSTABLE IN THE JUG.—Early yesterday morning a *posse* of police, under the direction of the Mayor, made a descent upon a gambling den in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, and succeeded in captuning the keeper of the place and five other persons, one of whom was a Mr. LADLEY, elected to the office of Constable by the people of that Ward.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A man named THOMAS BROWN was arrested in Flatlands, Saturday, on a warrant in which he is charged with attempting to perpetrate a gross outrage upon the person of a girl only nine years of age. The accused has been committed to the Kings County Jail, in Brooklyn, for examination.

BODY IDENTIFIED.—The body of a sailor, found a few days ago in the water at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, from papers found on the body, is supposed to be that of BENJAMIN P. GOODRICH, of Biddeford, Maine. Further particulars can be obtained by applying to Coroner REDDING, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EXCISE.—This Board has granted 199 licenses, and they have now on hand 334 applications not considered. They can hold but one more session.

☞ Mr. DENT, who keeps a saloon on High-street, Brooklyn, was arrested, yesterday, by the First-District Police, for selling liquor on Sunday.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JUNE 20.

$1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	87¼	150 Hud. River R. R....	21
2,000 Virginia 6s.....	93½	300 Harlem R.R.....	9⅜
7,000 Missouri State 6s.	83¼	100 do.....b3	9½
3,000 Erie R. Con bs.'71	71	500 do.....	9¾
1,000 do.....s3	73	800 do.....s3	9⅝
2,000 Erie R. Con bs.'82	81	600 do.....	9¾
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	98¾	700 do.....	10
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	58	100 Har. R. R. Pref....	21
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs	97	200 do.....	23
5,000 do.....	96¾	7 Chi. & R. I. R. R...	91¾
5,000 do.....	96¾	10 do.....	91½
3,000 Ill. F'd bs. wt. p.	94½	100 do.....	9⅜
35 Ill. Cen. Rights....	120½	10 do.....b30	91¾
5 American Ex. Bank.	111	1950 Reading R. R.....	71
5 Ohio Life & T. Co...	101	500 do.....s15	70¾
100 Canton Company...	19	323 do.....b60	71⅜
100 do.....b60	19⅛	5 Mich. Cen. R. R....	90
22 Penn. Coal Co.....	93¼	50 M. S. & N. I. R. R..	45
200 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	80	150 do.....	44⅝
200 do.....b3	40	840 do.....	44¾
100 do.....b3	40⅜	100 do.....s10	44¼
100 do.....s60	40⅛	100 do.....s10	44¾
50 do.....	40¾	558 do.....	44
400 N. Y. C. R. R.....s30	81⅜	216 M. S. & N. I. pref. s.	80½
100 do.....s10	82	10 do.....	80⅜
100 do.....b60	82⅛	250 Illinois Central R. R.	134
100 do.....b40	82¼	300 do.....	135⅛
100 do.....	82⅛	100 do.....s60	131
50 do.....b60	82¼	200 do.....s90	132
200 do.....c	82	150 do.....	133
120 do.....	82¼	100 do.....c	133½
20 do.....	82¾	250 do.....	133
50 do.....s60	81	150 do.....s60	132
100 do.....b60	82½	10 Clev. Col. Cin. R. R.	102
340 Erie Railroad.....	30⅜	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	89
300 do.....	30⅜	15 do.....	89½
200 do.....c	30¼	100 do.....b6	89¾
30 do.....	30¾	1520 C. & To. R. R.....	57⅝
100 do.....s10	30	100 do.....	57¼
250 do.....b30	30⅜	300 do.....	57½
100 do.....c	30⅜	100 do.....s31	57
400 do.....c	30⅝	500 do.....s30	57
500 do.....s30	30	500 do.....s30	56⅝
215 do.....c	30⅝	300 do.....b10	57¾
100 do.....s3	30⅜	100 do.....b60	57⅝
100 do.....b60	30⅝	50 Wis. L. S. R. R.....	57
400 do.....s10	30⅜	230 La C. & Mil. R. R.	69
100 do.....s10	30¼	11 do.....	67⅝
500 do.....s30	30⅛	40 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	107
100 Cumb. Coal Co....	17	25 Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	76

"SECOND BOARD."

$6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	87	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	43
3,000 Mo. State 6s.....b3	83½	300 do.....s30	42⅝
100 Cumb. Coal Co.....	16⅝	300 do.....	42⅞
50 do.....	16⅜	300 M. So. & N. I. R. pref.	80
100 do.....	16¾	20 La Co. & Mil. R. R.	71
500 Harlem R. R.....s3	9⅜	100 do.....s60	69
300 do.....	9¾	100 do.....b30	69
50 N. Y. Cent. R.....s3	81¾	150 Erie Railroad.....s10	30
200 do.....s60	81	500 do.....	29½
150 do.....	81⅜	100 Reading Railroad...	70¾
100 do.....s10	81¼	120 Ill. Cen R. R.....s60 ex d.	126

MONDAY, June 22—A M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New York, for the past week, was again characterized by a large export of Bullion, the steamers *Vanderbilt* for Havre, and the *Atlantic* for Liverpool, having carried out on Saturday $1,897,927, in addition to which $850,000 was forwarded to Boston for shipment, and $137,462 shipped to the West Indies. The Sub-Treasury balance was further reduced during the week $270,715, the balance on Saturday afternoon standing $11,472,589 against $11,749,304 at the close of the previous week. There was no income of Gold beyond the usual receipts through the interior exchanges, which continue to rule in favor of this city. The apparent difference growing out of the various Specie movements of the week, against the Bank reserve, is $2,008,674, but as the week probably opened with a reserve considerably above the declared average of the previous week ($11,974,879), and as the heaviest outgoings was on Saturday. The average to be made up this afternoon is not likely to prove a very unfavorable one. The export demand of the week upon which we are just entering will be nearly, if not quite balanced by the California packet of the 5th of June, now in her nineteenth day out. While the amount of the export of last week was enhanced by the continued ease in the Money Market, the movement itself, in connection with the previous transhipments, was not without its influence on the Foreign Exchanges, which fell on Friday to 109⅝ for leading bills on London. This declining tendency in Exchange and a gradual, though as yet not very marked inclination to dearer rates for money, are calculated to lessen the movement of Bullion, though it may not be sensibly checked until money gets to be worth 10@12 ₰ cent. in the open market instead of 7@9 as at present. Whether the higher rates are soon to rule, or not, will according to the prevailing opinion among the bankers in the Street, depend on the complexion of the financial news from Europe. Thus far there has been considerable disappointment, on both sides, at the slow progress of improvement in Paris and London, and the disposition among prudent business people in the Foreign Trade is, to move with caution, until a more decided change is felt. The Banking interest here have not hesitated to contribute the largest sums in Bullion that can be spared to the two markets on the other side, to bring about their desired relief, and nothing could speak louder, for the financial credit of the United States, than the fact that the ports of New-York and Boston will have shipped *over eighteen millions in Bullion, in May and June*, without disturbance to the market for Money, or lessening materially the accustomed reserve in the Banks.

The Import entries of the week were nearly all for Warehousing, to await the operation of the new Tariff next week. They amount to $1,214,796 including the Dry Goods table in our last paper against $1,490,727 the week ending 21st June last year. The accumulation in the Public Stores will be materially, though not rapidly relieved after the 1st July. The change will, of course, greatly add to the cash duties going into the Sub-Treasury. At the same time, that establishment will immediately disburse about $750,000 for the half-yearly interest on the Public Debt, and other large disbursements, which have been awaiting the commencement of the new fiscal year, will soon follow. The Exports of the week of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $1,954,958 against $1,926,407 the corresponding week last year. The direct Export of Specie, (as above mentioned,) was $2,055,380 against $525,034 same week direct last year.

The official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, make the Import Entries from the beginning of the current Treasury year, July 1, 1856, to the 1st June inst., amount to.....$204,740,000

Add three weeks in June..... 12,921,075

Total to date.....$216,961,075

Against same time 1856..... 191,682,091

Increase since July 1, '56.....$25,273,984

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign reexported) to June 1.....$75,617,000

Add three weeks in June..... 4,031,929

Total to date.....$79,648,929

Against same time last year..... 76,117,317

Increase since July 1, '56.....$3 531,612

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York direct:

To June 1.....$39,904,060

Add three weeks in June..... 5,889,948

Total to date.....$45,793,948

Against same time last year..... 21,269,190

Increase since 1st July, '56.....$24,524,758

Add Increase in General Exports, as above. 3,531,612

Increase of all Exports.....$28,056,370

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FOR THE WEEK.

New-York and Erie.....	32¾@33¼@30⅜
New-York Central.....	92⅛@83@81¾
Michigan Southern.....	43½@50@13¼
Cleveland and Toledo.....	57@61@57½
Reading.....	75@76@71
Panama.....	91½@93¾@92
Illinois Central.....	136@136½@132½
Illinois Central.....	s. 60 days. 132½@129
Galena and Chicago.....	89¾@92@89
La Crosse.....	72¾@75@87
Chicago and Rock Island.....	92¼@94@91¾
Illinois Central Bonds.....	97@97¾@96¾

The first figures in the above table represent the closing sales of the previous week. From this point there was a steady advance for several days to about the middle of the week, when the speculators against the market again secured the ascendancy, and kept it until the close on Saturday afternoon. The general market left off with some degree of steadiness on the cash sales of Reading, New-York Central and Erie. The extreme fluctuations of the week average full 3 ₰ cent. the list through. There was a free supply of Reading for transfer, and of this fact advantage was taken in pressing sales both for cash and on contract. Most of the other active Road Stocks continue scarce. The Cleveland and Toledo transfers were closed for the annual election. The dealings of the week were occasionally marked by considerable spirit, one of the leading operators of the Street, from having been a large seller for the decline, apparently turned to be a heavy buyer of several prominent stocks for the rise.

We are under obligations to Mr. JOSEPH G. MARTIN, of the Boston Stock Exchange, for a copy of his tabular compilation of the weekly condition of the New-York and Boston Banks for the past twelve months ending May 31. We avail of this convenient document to present the following:

NEW-YORK BANK AVERAGES—THREE YEARS.

	1857.	1856.	1855.
Capital.....	$55,855,630	$49,266,149	$47,828,331
Loans.....	109,613 505	98 485 548	89,17',673
Specie.....	12,437 879	13,325,986	13 579,052
Actual Depo'ts	65.966,123	62,665,943	53,761,605
Circulation....	$ 555,544	7,862,293	7,992,818

The increased means of the Country invested in the shares of and left on deposit with the Banks in the City of New-York, may, from the above averages, be thus stated.

Increase 1856 over 1855:		
In Capital.....	$1,437,818	
On Deposit.....	8,2,44338	
Together.....		—$9,682,156
Increase 1857 over 1855:		
In Capital.....	$6,588,881	
On Deposit.....	3,969,180	
Together.....		—$10,540,061
Total average increase two years.....		$20,231,217

At the recent election of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, the following persons were chosen Directors: Thomas Allen of St. Louis, Samuel Wade, Hiram Sandford, Thomas A. Marshall, S. W. Monlton, Calvin F. Hone and P. C. Huggins, of Illinois. Charles Craft of Indiana; John Stryker, D. B. St. John, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Robert Christie, Jr., of New-York, and James Barnes of Massachusetts. THOMAS ALLEN, Esq., of St. Louis, was elected President. Mr. ALLEN is a gentleman of intelligence and high position in St Louis, and was formerly President of the Pacific Railroad Company. The earnings of the road for the year ending 1st March last were $764,291 76, and for the first quarter of the current year the earnings have been as follows, compared with last year:

	1856.	1857.
March.....	$39,956 23	$71,119 46
April.....	42,635 30	72,381 95
May.....	47,469 61	71,422 73
Total.....	$130,061 14	$214,924 14

At the same rate of increase for the year, writes a correspondent, "the total earnings would exceed $1,250,000 for the season ending 1st March next. The Directors have estimated $1,100,000 to $1,200,000, and there is every prospect that their estimate will be realized."

The Coal Trade.

From the Miner's Journal, June 20.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 46,614 02—by Canal 36,123 10—for the week 82,737 12 tons. Total by Railroad 867,560 12, against 949,272 00 tons. Total by Canal 857,370 01, against 308,816 05 tons to same period last year.

The shipments this week exceed those of last week only 544 tons, and fall short of the quantity sent for the corresponding week last year 11,473 tons.

The trade sums up for the week as follows:

	Week.	Total.	Inc.	Dec
Schuylkill Railroad...	46,614	867,601	—	81,774
Schuylkill Canal.....	36,124	357,370	—	10,956
Lehigh Canal.....	34,973	183 697	—	112,272
Lehigh Railroad.....	9,0 2	180,251	132,702	—
Del. and Hudson Co..	16,726	61,373	—	34 127
Penn. Coal Company.	28,464	79 548	—	14 993
Scranton.....	7,190	132,783	130,0 0	—
	179,127	1,863,396	262,702	254 052
Last year.....	203,186		254,052	

From the above it appears that we have lost, compared with the corresponding week last year, 25,549 tons, reducing the increase to only 8,650 tons, all of which, and more too, will be overcome the ensuing week. Last April the increase from these regions was about 200,000 tons.

Vessels are scarce at Port Richmond for the East, and some of the dealers in New-England are limiting freights even as low as $1 25, when they know that nothing short of $1 50 to $1 60 will more than pay expenses. We believe that some of the dealers prefer having a short supply of Coal in market, in order to reap enormous profits in the Winter season. The quantity of Coal which has reached Boston this season, is only about half as much as last year to same period, and there are orders for every ton of Coal at Port Richmond, but no vessels to carry it away, particularly to the East. Freights are now 35 cents a ton less than they were this time last year, and the freight from Pottsville to Philadelphia is 20 cents less, making 55 cents less than last year—yet the retail price of Coal in Boston is quoted the same as last year. Under these circumstances, the dealer that would limit freight at less than $1 50, or at less than the actual expenses of carrying, must have a very contracted soul, to say the least of it. For the last two years, the consumers have been taxed at least 50 cents a ton on the prices of Coal, by this skinning system of limiting freights, below what they ought to be in the Summer season, driving off the vessels into other channels of business, and subjecting the whole trade to derangement and embarrassment.

Business at Chicago.

From the Chicago Journal, June 18.

The week past, however croakers may grumble, has been an active one in the general business of the city. Never before were there so many proofs of the rapid growth and material progress of our city in every respect, as at present. Money is easier, the grain market is finding a healthy level, and speculation is impeded; the erection of new buildings stares at you at every block, the docks are crowded with merchandise, and in fact everything goes to prove that not only is business prosperous, but that business is conducted on a safe and paying basis, in spite of the gramblings of Eastern papers that are rapidly approaching a crisis here in Chicago. Of the fatal failures in the United States, only nine are in Chicago, and these so small that they were not known here until announced in New York.

The crops promise well in every part of the State, and the present weather is nothing rather detrimental to our crops, is favorable to the crops. Receipts have greatly increased, and the farmers are sending in grain rapidly, many of the roads being taxed to their utmost capacity.

The receipts for the week have been as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	9,112 Wheat, bus..... 181,853
Corn, bus.....	51,756 Oats, bus..... 21,727

The shipments for the same time are:

Flour, bbls.....	1,180 Wheat, bus..... 174,315
Corn, bus.....	437,777 Oats, bus..... 6,000

The general jobbing trade of the city has been very active. The stock of Dry Goods is large, and additions will be made by the first of next month. Great complaint exists in the foreign market of the small American demand. This fact is a very important one, and one at which every reflecting person will rejoice. With the cessation of the ridiculous demand for foreign luxuries will come an improved demand for home manufacture, and a reduction of the immense shipments of specie every month to foot foreign bills.

The Ohio Treasury Defalcation.

From the Ohio State Journal.

The announcement made by us on Saturday of the resignation of WM. H. GIBSON, Treasurer of State—the appointment by the Governor of A. P. STONE to fill the post, and the defalcation to the amount of nearly $550,000 ascertained to exist in the State Treasury, created, as may be supposed, an excitement in this City. We propose now to give a statement more in detail of the facts of the case.

The interest upon the State debt, which falls due on the 1st of July, had to be provided for, and the State Auditor, Mr. WRIGHT, had an interview on Wednesday with Mr. GIBSON in relation to it. Then it was that Mr. GIBSON first disclosed the existence of the deficit in the Treasury.

Mr. GIBSON stated to Mr. WRIGHT that when he came into office he found Mr. BERSLIN, his predecessor in the Treasury Office, to be a large defaulter, and that he was induced by representations made to him by BERSLIN to the effect, that if nothing was said in regard to the default, and if time was given him, that the whole deficit would be made up, and the State would not lose anything by his operations with the State funds. In an evil hour Mr. GIBSON agreed to the proposition made to him by Mr. BERSLIN, and from that time until the present he had been shouldering this vast load of debt. The whole amount of deficit in the Treasury, exclusive of the sum of $225,819 30, long since made public, at the time Mr. GIBSON entered upon his duties, was about $550,000. Mr. GIBSON further stated that not one dollar of the public funds had been taken by him, or used illegally by him since he had been in office, and that the entire default was the work of Mr. BERSLIN.

The Auditor of State in his report for 1856, page 7, says, "The books of this office show, on the 15th day of November, 1856, a balance in the Treasury of $579,517 57; of this I am informed by the Treasurer of State, there is $226,815 30 which has not been paid over into his hands." This amount was deposited in sums varying in amount as follows:

In the Commercial Bank of Toledo.....	$36,271 23
In the W. W. Cosses & Co., of Cincinnati....	47,788 00
In the City Bank of Cincinnati.....	79,611 95
In the With Daniel Beckel of Dayton.....	50,785 49
which with the further sum of.....	21,162 64

charged and retained by the late Treasurer as amount paid by him for exchange during the four years of his administration, make up the aggregate named by us above. Not any of this money, we believe, has ever been received into the Treasury. How much of it can be recovered from the depositaries or from Mr. BERSLIN is wholly uncertain. A large proportion of it is lost without doubt. The whole amount of the deficit under Mr. BERSLIN'S administration of the Treasury is about *seven hundred and seventy five thousand dollars.*

On the same day after making the disclosure, Mr. GIBSON left Columbus for Tiffin, from whence he did not return till late on Friday night. In the meantime, and at the earliest possible moment, Mr. WRIGHT communicated the state of affairs to the Governor. A dispatch was sent to the Attorney General at Cincinnati, requiring his presence, and early on Saturday morning the Governor and Fund Commissioners had an interview with Mr. GIBSON, the result of which was his resignation in the afternoon. In the meantime, the keys of the safes had been placed by Mr. GIBSON in the hands of the Governor, who retained them until he handed them over to Col. STONE, his successor, who was appointed immediately after the resignation, and proceeded at once to obtain the necessary sureties on his bond, required by law to be given in the sum of $250,000, with not less than six sureties. This, of course, with the execution of the bond with the necessary certificates of sufficiency and execution of the bond by the Treasurer and his sureties, was the work of some time. The Governor did not leave his office on Saturday evening until all was accomplished—the bond given, the oath taken, and the new Treasurer in his office.

This morning (Monday) Mr. STONE, on receiving the keys of the safes from the Governor, invited Mr. DENNISON and Mr. SPARROW, late Postmaster of Columbus, to be present at the opening of them, and to assist him in taking an inventory of everything found in the Treasury. Mr. DENNISON has also been appointed by the Governor, under the act of last Winter, to make, in conjunction with the Auditor of State or one of his clerks, the examination of the Treasury required by that act to be made once in three months. Mr. MORGAN, late Auditor of State, was invited by the Governor to act with Mr. DENNISON in making this examination, but being obliged by his engagements to decline, recommended the appointment of W. S. V. PRENTISS, who, we understood, has consented to act.

These, we believe, are all the *facts* that are yet fully known. Mr. BERSLIN is absent from the city on a visit to Nebraska. He was expected home on Saturday evening, but he did not come. Mr. GIBSON left the city on Saturday night for his home in Tiffin, but will be here again to-morrow.

Our city is filled with all sorts of rumors and surmises, growing out of the disclosures made on Saturday, but we believe that all is really known in regard to them, as we have above stated. The bond of Mr. GIBSON, which is on deposit in the office of the Secretary of State, is said to be one of the most substantial ever given to the State. We shall endeavor to acquaint our readers with all the facts in the case as they transpire.

Banks and Money at New-Orleans.

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 13.

The money market to-day has exhibited no change. Some negotiations were made both of long and short dated paper at previous rates, say 9¾ for the former, and 9@12 for the latter, mostly at the inside figures. The bank statement shows but trifling alterations and is rather favorable. The exact changes, as compared with last week are as follows:

Decrease in Short Loans.....	$256,175
Decrease in Specie.....	25,018
Decrease in Circulation.....	234,935
Increase in Deposits.....	126,639
Decrease in Exchange.....	187,538
Increase in amount due Distant Banks.....	28,433
Increase in Deposits proper.....	100,206

A considerable business was done in cotton to day, all for the continent, and not a bale on English account. A heavy purchase of coffee was made by two parties, amounting to 30,000 bags, partly on speculation and for export, as it is said to England. Unfavorable advices from Rio, in regard to crop, are assigned as the cause for this move.

Exchange is without alteration. Clear Sterling is selling at 109⅝@110¼, but scarcely anything under 110. Some Bill of Lading drafts were taken at 109. Francs are drooping, and sales have been made at the reduced rate of 5f. 15. We quote from 5f. 15@5f. 12½, but difficult to sell over 5f. 13¾. There are more offering. Sixty-day bills on New-York ¼@1⅛ ₰ cent. discount. Sight ½@⅝ ₰ cent. premium.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. June 13.	Loans. June 6.	Specie. June 13.	Specie. June 6.
Citizens' Bank..	4,509,318	4,604,479	2,174,432	2,194,197
Canal Bank.....	1,651,720	1,711,482	946,091	976,353
Louisiana.....	2,799,267	2,842 921	1,219,150	1,427,161
Louisiana State..	4,076,937	2,048,713	2,110,719	1,932,396
Mech. & Traders'	808,563	829,755	278,181	271,063
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,632,853	1,641,882	337,252	324,191
Southern Bank..	227,637	249,554	107,457	121,986
Union Bank.....	1,322.175	1,297,959	289,600	302,356
Bank of J. Robb..	628,584	646,491	217 884	241,123
Total.....	17,857,653	17,913,228	7,771,797	7,796,815
	Decrease....256,175		Decrease.....25,018	

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. June 13.	Circulation. June 6.	Deposits. June 13.	Deposits. June 6.
Citizens' Bank..	3,395,315	3,431,390	3,10,068	3,253,647
Canal Bank.....	1,246,280.	1,308,995	698,137	813,149
Louisiana.....	895,539	894,839	3,637,497	3,447,868
Louisiana State.	2,603,625	2,118,425	3,365,186	3,098,987
Mech. & Traders'	385,880	398,175	652,663	579,803
Bk. of N. Orleans	732,910	694,605	744,855	714 839
Southern Bank..	218,555	227,155	154,832	174 557
Union Bank.....	704,930	705,520	831,460	89,, 312
Bank of J. Robb.	261,740	250,185	595 784	583,551
Total.....	9,814,154	10,049,089	12,690,482	12,501,793
	Decrease....234 935		Decrease.....128,689	

Banks.	Exchange. June 13.	Exchange. June 6.	Due Dist. Banks. June 13.	Due Dist. Banks. June 6.
Citizens' Bank...	687,173	753,009	117,372	107,571
Canal Bank.....	1,044,099	1,237,703	125,718	207,008
Louisiana.....	1,089,707	944 917	258 968	276,006
Louisiana State..	503,976	578,801	373,772	274,256
Mech. & Traders'	149,058	85 621	30,336	2 ,799
Bk. New-Orleans.	164,980	171,863	40,009	52,804
Southern Bank..	548,815	534,421	.....	.....
Union Bank.....	370,260	398,572	27,403	101,092
Total.....	4,517,568	4,704,906	1,072,575	1,044,442
	Decrease....187,538		Increase.....28,433	

Pittsburg City Bonds.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 20.

The holders

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1797. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PEEPS BEHIND THE POLITICAL CURTAIN.

OUR MUNICIPAL HORIZON.

Wires, Wire-Pullers and Puppets.

Prophecy as to the Decision of the Court of Appeals.

How Charley Develin was Appointed—His Honor's Plan for the Defeat and Capture of his Foes—Grand Dramatic Entertainments, &c., &c., &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Effects must be measured by their originality and force, and in proportion to the vasiness of imitation is the low estimate we form of the natural powers of the imitator. Although "a bird in the hand"—a callow fledgling perched on the ebony branches of the *Tribune*—sets itself up as being (proverbially) "worth two" of me, and with poisoned beak and venemous talons has attempted to pluck some of my most cherished plumes—the burden of his song running to the effect that my "crop has been stuffed," *et hinc illæ lachrymæ*, and that I have proved myself but a "very venal carrion crow after all."

Now, therefore, I admit that my crop *has* been stuffed, but not with notes of the description he insinuates—rather with private notes intended for the public ear and public good; and, as to being a "carrion crow," the Fledgling has vindicated me from that while blaming me for not having gorged upon the last remains of the dead and dying on the field of the Tammany fight. The rule holds good, as well in politics as religion, to let the dead bury the dead; and, in a letter to our friend Col. FULLER, (who will remember those *noctes ambrosianæ* at the New-York Hotel,) we expressly declared our determination "never to strike our epistolary beak into moribund matter of any kind." For further particulars, inquire of Mr. G. F. THOMSON, (THOMSON "without a P.,") who publicly declares that *he*, that duck of a man, Mr. MCINTIRE, and the "Weary DRAKE," their associate, will give recognizances in any amount for any statement vouched by your correspondent.

OUR BIRD EXPLAINS HIS SILENCE.

The book shortly to be published by the APPLETONS, entitled, *Dealings of the firm of Fernando Wood & Co.; Men, Means and Measures, Banks, Bankers and Bamboozlements*, will best explain my silence. This work—for which I beg to give a puff in advance—will be got up regardless of expense, and illustrated in every paragraph with the neatest and choicest "cuts." You will find it, I think, the most instructive, interesting and amusing book ever published (for modesty) on either side of the Atlantic; it will be a chart for the dangerous waters of municipal politics, without which no adventurous mariner can successfully attempt these perilous seas. By a process entirely our own, the politicians, big and little, who have had dealings, public or private, with the above firm will be turned inside out and held up to a newly-invented and partially-patented "Speaking Mirror," for the examination, dissection, amusement and judgment of the people of this City and the remainder of mankind. It will compass the entire political field, from the Presidential coalitions, through all the range of minor scoundrelism, down to the latest intrigue for the reelection of BILLY WILSON, in the first Aldermanic District, under the new Charter.

THE THROTTLEMENT OF A BIRD OF PREY.

The Fledgling before alluded to, with a bird-acity peculiarly its own, attempted at one fell swoop to carry off, without notice and without leave, the entire dramatic company—stars, stock actors, supes, fiddlers, stage properties, and machinery, embracing a vast amount of tragic, comic, and melo-dramatic talent, together with ground-and-lofty tumblers, tight-rope balancers, clowns, harlequins, pantaloons, equestrians, and muscle-men—which your correspondent had collected together at an enormous outlay of oyster-suppers, Champaigne dinners, and convivial engineering.

CAVEAT FILED AND RECLAMATION MADE.

In this emergency we have professionally consulted Mr. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, who has called to his aid Judge DEAN and Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS (who has, in *his* turn, called upon the ghosts of COKE and LYTTLETON,) and under the advice of this living talent and spirited assistance, we have made requisition on the official help of Marsha RYNDERS, filed a *caveat*, and now give legal notice to all the feathered and unfeathered bipeds of the universe that the following dramatic company are exclusively engaged, for the present and all future time, at this establishment, and this establishment only:

LEADING STARS.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	ISAAC V. FOWLER,
FERNANDO WOOD,	JAMES M. SMITH, JR.,
EDWIN CROSWELL,	ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN C. MATHER,	DAN. E. SICKLES,
JOHN KELLY,	DAN. E. DELAVAN,
HORACE F. CLARK,	JOHN VAN BUREN.

These eminent actors will have the distinguished honor of appearing before the public on the boards of this Establishment at regular intervals, in all their well-known, highly popular and varied round of characters; and the exalted Histrio, whose name heads the list, is underlined for the 30th instant, when he will make his *début* in a wholly new and original character (the *rôle* from the pen of a distinguished author now in Washington,) entitled—"The Steam-Guillotine at work, or the Collector Cornered."

STOCK ACTORS AND SUPES OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

They will be assisted in their various representations by the powerful and versatile Stock Company, consisting of Mr. Wilson Small, (the world-renowned "Sancho Panza,") Mr. Michael Tuomey, (as the "Rumin Hero,") Mr. R. B. Conolly, (favorably known as "Slippery Dick,") Richard Busteed, (highly popular both as "Glorious" and "Dirty Dick,") Mr. Josiah Sutherland, (in his celebrated personations of "Uriah Heep" and "McSycophant,") Benjamin Wood, ("Brother Ben," in his new and irresistibly ludicrous character of "The Banker") Wm. J. Brisley, (Braudy-sour Brisley, as "Stiggins" the spiritual shepherd,) Mr. George F. Thomson, (as Bunsby—"wot a head!") Tom Byrnes, ("Working the rotary,") Weary D. Parsons, (as Captain Cuttle, "with a hook,") Anson Herrick, (as "the Deacon,") John Cochran, (the "Red-bearded Indian,") Isaac Townsend, (the "Retired," but not "Retiring politician,") Dan Linn, (everywhere known as "Robert McCaire,") Jim Irving, (the "muscleman,") Charley Develin, (the new favorite, who has recently made his first appearance with such *éclat*,) Peter B. Sweeny, (the "Devil on two Sticks,") Nelson J. Waterbury, ("Oily Gammon,") Mr. M. Ives, (in the universally misappreciated *rôle* of "The man who knows nothing about it, and can't help it,") John Y. Savage, Jr., (his Honor's "confidential friend,") John H. Chambers, ("Jingle,") Jack Brown, (the "Adjutant,") John Clancy, (as "Dazzle" and the "*Leader*,") Isaac Bell, Jr., (convulsing the world as "The Eminent Politician,") Charles H. Ring, (Pangloss—"I owe you one,") Mr. George H. Purser, (in his duality of characters "the Pirate and Puritan,") Tom Dunlap, (profound in politics and perspicuity.) Baldwin, (as the "Pale-face of the Pollywogs,") and Minor as ("Chief of the Braves.")

The foregoing large amount of available talent will be further assisted by Irish Tom, and Bill Powers, as "Whiskey Braves," together with the following Supes, Dancers, and Fiddlers: Charley May, Garry Striker, George Barnard, Aleck Ming, Billy Cook, (no relation to the "Captain,") Tom Carroll, Ase Reed, Barney Kelly, Tom Ferris, Fishy Ely, Chemung Smith, (with *that* "buffalo-robe,") Joe Cornell, Dug Taylor, with others too numerous to mention, however distinguished their merits.

PRODIGIOUS EQUESTRIAN FEAT IN PREPARATION.

The Manager has the further satisfaction to announce that he is negotiating engagements with Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, ELIJAH WARD, and WM. B. MACLAY,—one of whom will appear in the never-hitherto-successfully-performed grand and terrible equestrian feat of riding two horses going in opposite directions at one and the same moment!! This truly-wonderful Acrobat has long performed this prodigious feat in private, without any visible damage; and it must be needless to observe that the chief interest of this performance consists in the fearful danger which the rider encounters of being trampled under the hoofs of both steeds, and finding himself "nowhere" at the end of the race.

Having thus disposed of the Fledgling, we now address ourselves to business,—merely remarking, in parenthesis, that we are content to accept the account given by a "Bird in the Hand" of the fight in St. Tammany, and his muster-roll of "the killed and cold on the field of combat," as parts of a veracious history, not needing any particular reprehension or correction.

THINGS EXPLAINED AND POINTS REQUIRING FURTHER LIGHT.

Your regular reporters having so ably kept you posted on the progress of the late Police contest, resulting in civic insurrection—(a contest, let me add, *which will be terminated within six hours after the appearance of this letter in your columns by a wonderfully unanimous decision of the Court of last resort* AGAINST HIS HONOR—thus giving the *coup de grâce* to our municipal autocrat, already staggered by the "blow between the eyes" received from the "Reformers" in St. Tammany)—it only remains for us to supply the secret history of the cellar-caucuses, confederations, combinations, corruptions and wire pullings which lay behind the overt acts of the dethroned King of Manhattan and his associate conspirators.

CROWDING THE MOURNERS FOR THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

When the tidings had reached his Honor that the late Street Commissioner had ceased to live, a council of war was immediately held, at which were present Sancho Pauza SMALL, Brother Ben, BEN. FAIRCHILD, Mr. MICHAEL TUOMEY, JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, Judge RUSSELL and four others of the inner circle of boudsmen—whose names it would not be prudent to mention for obvious reasons. The first thing determined on was that his Honor, in order to keep the Bohemians at bay, should pretend a holy horror of the hunger which would fill the office before its late incumbent had received the last rites of the Church, and this was done in order to gain time for the discovery of an applicant whose moral and social stature would fulfill the requirements on which his Honor insisted. Mr. MICHAEL TUOMEY then presented a list of candidates for the vacancy, with some curious Arabic numerals opposite every name, and these numerals were preceded by a mysterious hieroglyph, purporting (in the tongue of the Egyptians) "Says he'll give."

Prominent on the list stood Mr. CHARLES H. RING, BEN FAIRCHILD himself, JOHN H. CHAMBERS, JOHN CLANCY, JOHN R. BRIGGS, (*very* heavy numerals,) WM. N. MCINTIRE, JOHN PETTIGREW, JAMES MURPHY, ("Boiler Jim,") JOHN D. MURPHY, of the Eighteenth, ("Bricks,") MCLEOD MURPHY (Navy Yard) and one *other* MURPHY, (just imported,) a third consin to "Glorious," and for whom said "Glorious," in his own classic phrase, offered "to pint up the dibs."

HIS HONOR DEVELOPS HIS PHILOSOPHY—HOW CHARLEY DEVELIN WAS APPOINTED.

When these names had been read with suitable comments, Mr. MICHAEL TUOMEY went back to the name of JOHN H. CHAMBERS, on which he dwelt with particular affection;—whereupon his Honor brought him up with a round turn, (waving his hand and pulling up his shirt collar, Henry-Clay-fashion,) saying in a highly Senatorial tone, and with his "muscular smile" in full development,—"No, MICHAEL, No! There's a philosophy about this thing which none of you can pretend to understand. The office of Street Commissioner, just at this juncture, is more important than any of you can comprehend. It is worth, with proper *management*," went on his Honor emphatically—(the two fore-fingers of his right hand being again in operation, as when he made that memorable boast that he could "twist Mr. BENNETT either this way or that, like a child or a straw,")—"It is worth, I say, with *proper* management" (and BEN FAIRCHILD showed his grinning teeth, while the paunch of Sancho Pauza shook like a bowl of jelly,) "at least one hundred thousand dollars in hard cash, to say nothing of the immense patronage—little inferior to the Custom-House itself—with bureaus, clerks, inspectors, deputies, contractors, laborers and jobs innumerable,—affording me, also, the opportunity of either promising or employing nearly all the force of Irish and German legionaries just in advance of the election. This is the best card in my hand, and must be played to the best advantage. You see, MICHAEL," continued His Honor, patting the perspiring Commissary-General of his Liquor Department on the head, "nearly all those on the list have rendered me very important political and personal services, and consider me very deeply in their debt. You will grant *that*, MICHAEL, will you not?" queried His Honor, persuasively.

"To be sure I will," blurted out the individual appealed to;—"and isn't that the very reason——"

"Stop—stop! Mr. TUOMEY," said his Honor (he had called him "Michael" previously). "I have no doubt that in *your* innocence you may think so: but if you knew a little *more*, MICHAEL, you would know that this is the very reason you should *not!* They would consider it mere payment of a debt, and wish to use the office for their own benefit. But the safest plan—*my* plan, MICHAEL—is *never* to pay a political debt, or any other debt, for that matter, so long as I can help it:—and when the obligation becomes too heavy to be longer borne, the true course is to quarrel with the man you owe all to, and destroy him by all means within your power."

Mr. MICHAEL TUOMEY stared agbast at this new and rather striking development of political economy—but, like a dumb dog, he opened not his mouth—while his Honor thus went on: "Now, MICHAEL, I want for this place a man who hasn't the slightest earthly claim, political, personal or otherwise; and then, you see, he and his office will be wholly within my power. But as to those you have *named*, MICHAEL, I can still feed them on promises of fat sinecures in the good time coming, when I myself shall have taken that celebrated 'backest of back seats.' You now know my wishes, gentlemen," added his Honor triumphantly, "and now go hunt for the proper man!"

The Council, having thereupon adjourned, reassembled in about a quarter of an hour, having caught CHARLEY DEVELIN, whom they unanimously recommended.

YOU CAN'T TEACH AN OLD DOG NEW TRICKS.

Brother BEN saying it "was all right," CHARLEY DEVELIN was instantly agreed upon; but just then a knock sounded on the door, and the portentous visage of BILL BOWERS, big with unfathomable mysteries, was seen winking to Mr. MICH'L TUOMEY to come out—to whom he confided upon the landing place, with many a shrug, and finger shake, that the Democrats of the Board of Aldermen had held a secret meeting, and had resolved, *nem. con.*, that they would confirm no man not appointed on their own recommendation. This reaching his Honor's Council, Surprise and Dismay flapped from their Condor wings "invisible woe" over the faces there assembled; and the countenance of Mr. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND in particular assumed that hazy film of morbific feebleness, which his Honor once so happily hit off by the remark that "SUTHERLAND in a fix, always reminded him of one who had swallowed a bad oyster." But his Honor, ever fruitful in chicanery, now came to the relief of his terror-stricken brood, and thus he spake, in his best imitation of the Sage of Ashland:

"Brother BEN," said he, "this case demands some 'policy.' It won't do to quarrel with the Aldermen, and I'll give you a plan by which we can bind them hand and foot. Let them suppose they are securing everything, while, in point of fact they will be cutting their own throats. We'll come a 'Georgia-lottery game' over them, Brother BEN, dividing the offices into prizes, and each taking an equal chance. Then, after the confirmation has been secured, we can settle, on our own terms, about the payment of the winners. DEVELIN will be completely within my power, as he can only be removed by me, or a two-thirds vote, which they haven't strength to accomplish; and then"—added his Honor, with another muscular and furtive smile, broadening on Brother BEN's face into an open grin—"then, Brother, we'll see about the paymeuts! *We'll show them that men may pack cards without winning the game.*"

This was on the afternoon of last Saturday week, and the Aldermen were assembled in the Library, where his Honor attended, and, having made known his plan, superintended the "drawing" in person. Alderman HARRIS, as your admirable reporter discovered, drawing the first prize; and the others being distributed in the order you have already made public. [The *point* of this joke will not be fully realized until the winners "step up to the Captain's office for settlement;" and then ——!]

NEW MOVEMENTS IN CHINESE TACTICS.

It was next day (yesterday week) that the widely whispered of caucus was held at his Honor's town-house—*not* the Bloomingdale villa—where the plan of primary elections, since adopted by the Wilson Small Committee, was introduced, digested and passed out to the world in its present form. Here were assembled the same parties engaged in the Develin conference, with the omission of BEN. P. FAIRCHILD, who had an engagement on that day to see a certain fair child in Westchester, for whose welfare he has generously interested himself; but this loss was more than compensated by the additional deliberative strength of Captains MURRAY, of the First, LEONARD, of the Second, and WINES, of the Eighteenth, together with Deputy Sheriff ROLLINS, ASE REED, JOHN ZIPPER, of the Custom-House, and Deacon HERRICK, of the *Atlas*, all members of the sub-Committee from the Wilson-Small organization, to prepare a system of primary elections, for the perpetuation of His Honor's dynasty, and the prospective reward of SUTHERLAND, HERRICK, CHAMBERS, RING, MORANGE, and other "chiel of that kidney."

Here it was that his Honor unfolded the project, since obediently adopted, by which the Democratic Inspectors of Election, who will have to superintend officially the next General Election, could be directly interested in advance in the result of that contest over which they are to sit as judges—in fact, becoming partisans of his Honor, by being involved as directors in the enrollment of voters, and the formation of Ward Associations. His Honor, upon this occasion, also, developed his plan in a Sage-of-Ashland speech, which we have been so lucky as to obtain a report of, and which we shall have to divide into separate paragraphs, under headings appropriate to each.

HOW THE CHINESE SALVE MEDICINE IS EXPECTED TO WORK.

"Certain facetious gentlemen," commenced his Honor, "amused themselves highly, and, no doubt, afforded comfort to my enemies, by their highly-colored descriptions of what they termed the 'Chinese War,' in connection with the Tammany fight, and that infernal combination made by me with Mr. SCHELL for the subjugation and annihilation of the refractory Reformers. They designated me as Grand Mandarin, and all of you, my faithful friends and followers, as Coolies—a degraded East Indian caste, of whom you must most probably have heard a certain ship-master's grim joke.* But, I'll give them, by this new system of Primary Elections, under the direction of the already elected Inspectors, a dose of Chinese medicine that will make their finger-nails grow considerable, if not more, before they know it." [Capt. WINES here attempted a cheer at this allegorical mode of describing the powerless condition of inactivity which the Reformers would be reduced to.] "The Chinese, as you know, when assailed by an enemy, resort to poisons—of the bread, springs, and necessaries of life; and the elective franchise, as you will all admit, is just at this time the most important element of our political existence: so that if I can 'doctor' *that*, by getting the Inspectors mixed up in my political squabbles, so that they shall be bound to sink or swim with me—I think," and again that furtive, muscular smile, "my adversaries will have a nice time of it when they come to vote! Who ever heard, RUSSELL," and he winked at the City Ermine, "of a man losing his cause where the Judges were partisans of his own appointment and personally interested in the defendant's success?"

The City Judge faintly intimated an apprehension that the Inspectors (in his own classical phrase) could not "be rung into the arrangement;" but this was derisively pooh-poohed by the uniformed gentlemen present (who have strictly *uniform* ideas of political matters) and the proposition was at last unanimously carried—the City Ermine consoling itself with a cigar.

HIS HONOR'S DEFINITION OF THE COLLECTOR'S POSITION.

The proceedings were here slightly interrupted by Deacon HERRICK, who blurted out in his bluff way—"But how does SCHELL stand in the fight, and what can you reckon on him to do for you?"

His Honor scratched his head for a moment, bit his nails, and manifested unusual hesitation. "To be candid with you, gentlemen," he said—the allusion to candor being one of his Honor's very severest jokes—"I have found that SCHELL about the toughest bivalve I ever attempted to chaw up. It was no later than yesterday that, dining with him at his brother DICK'S, and broaching the subject of the Custom-House patronage, our new Collector expressed himself very much in the following manner: 'I have acquired my position,' said he, 'not as a matter of personal right, but as the representative or banker of the party whose sacrifices and struggles have made me what I am. I may consider myself the custodian of the political treasures accumulated by our National Democracy; and am bound to administer these funds as conscientiously as would the President of a Saving's Bank the funds intrusted to his honesty; and I could no more permit you to exercise that control over the patronage which you desire, than I could—were I President of a Bank—allow you to overdraw your account, as you did in the case of that North River Bank.' This allusion," went on his Honor, wincing, "was made with an appearance of facetiousness which forbid my taking notice of it; but, having professed entire candor with you, I was bound to give you the whole story. You will see, therefore, gentlemen," said his Honor, summing up, "that I am wholly at sea about our new Collector, and must place my whole dependence on SCHELL'S affection for JOHN C. MATHER, who is now engaged cleaning saucepans and hiring cooks for the Custom-House Kitchen Cabinet—over which said MATHER (that "bad egg" to the contrary, notwithstanding) still hopes to reign as *chef de cuisine*, with Bill MCINTIRE, Mr. G. F. THOMSON and a third party, who shall be nameless, as his scullions, dish-washers and turn-spits. I told you how I would work on MATHER to make him consider, and cause others in the rural districts to believe, that every attack upon *him personally*, is proof of a vast conspiracy got up by FOWLER, SAUNDERS, HART, SICKLES, DEAN RICHMOND and CAGGER, ("not CODGER,") for the destruction of the Hard-Shell Party. So completely has this delusion taken possession of him, that I verily believe, if his landlady should present her board-bill for the few weeks he has sojourned in our City, the deluded individual would draw himself up to his full height and ask her, "How much she had been paid for insulting the National Democracy in his person?"

HIS HONOR EXPATIATES ON THE MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Here Judge RUSSELL'S cigar going out, he suddenly turned round and exclaimed, "But what the, ahem, will you do, FERNANDO, should the Court of Appeals decide the Police case against you?" This was evidently what JIM IRVING would call a sockdologer, and staggered his Honor for several minutes; but recovering himself, the wounded Mayor faintly gasped, "Yes, Judge, that would be awful; for the Police, trained as I have them now, are a political engine possessed of the domiuating power. Every man of them I regard as a political prize-fighter in my cause; and were I to lose them, what would become of 'The Traveling Committee of Five Hundred?' how could my enemies be kept from voting, as at least ten thousand of them were at the last election? And how could the shoulder-strikers who prevented them, escape with impunity as heretofore? Besides, Judge"—and here his Honor's face became truly ghastly—"just fancy these men, now and heretofore my most supple and reckless tools, converted into bitterest enemies, as they must inevitably become should I lose in my present game! O'CONOR'S advice to me, to obey the law and allow the policemen to remain in the service, drawing pay until a decision of the Court of last resort could be obtained—that advice, Judge, and be hanged to it, has somehow or another leaked out; and every scoundrel of them all will hold me responsible for his dismissal and the sufferings of their wives and families, should I fail through an adverse decision. The idea of day and night watchmen under the old Montgomerie and Dongan Charters which I have kept them going with, is of course the ahem-dest bosh; for even, supposing there to be authority, they would have to look to the ghosts of those Eminent Deceased for their pay; in which case," and a shuffling chuckle ascended from his Honor's epigastric region, "the assistance of my friend, Judge EDMONDS, would be about the best they could employ."

HOW THE DUTCH AND IRISH ARE TO BE DIDDLED.

After this his Honor very lucidly unfolded his scheme for the continued hocussing of the Irish and Dutch handitti,—observing that CONNERY had sworn "upon his sowl that he was not only willin' but aiger to die for him;" and that, although things were not quite so smooth in the German camp, he yet hoped to be able to bring round EIKOFF, of the *Staats Zeitung*, to sneak into Tammany Hall, as heretofore, without further Teutonic growls. But those who depend on CONNERY'S "gratitude" must be not only willing to deceive themselves, but blind to the thorough manner in which he has "vindicated" himself from any such weakness.

A GOOD STORY ABOUT JUDGE RUSSELL.

The Fledgling of the *Tribune* truly reported that our respected City Judge was maintained at the Everett House, by his Honor's order, as a sort of overseer and wet-nurse to the venerable ogre of one of our daily prints. When the exposure was made public, the hotel was in a roar, and Mr. CLAPP, the respected proprietor, finding the Judge insensible to the *ecce homos* and finger-pointings of the other guests, quietly took him aside and related his Honor's remarks. Upon this the City ermine waxed indignant as if rubbed against the fur, and swearing any number of extra judicial oaths, which (as a mere matter of taste) we omit, he ripped out: "You don't say so, CLAPP! Did he actually say that? I haven't sat with him making appointments for the last three weeks, and if he talks that way—cuss me if I won't show him up! No—no, Mr. CLAPP. I *can* stand as much as any man. But when people go to rub it in, they'll not find me thar!"

"Why," said CLAPP, innocently, "don't you know people say that his Honor carries you in his breeches pocket?"

"Who says it? Let me see the man," yelled the City Ermine, squaring off and allowing his voice to rise in proportion with his anger.

Startled by the row in that quiet house, faces were everywhere thrust out of doors and over bannisters; and Mr. CLAPP at length managed to get the rioter off to a secluded place, where he was cooled down, (through a straw,) and quiet once more reigned supreme.

DAN LINN MAKES A BET WITH HIS HONOR.

This story reaching DAN LINN, through PETE DUFFY, the newly-appointed Inspector of Vessels, (the Judge's shadow,) DAN repeated it with embellishments to his Honor, who laughed heartily at RUSSELL'S amusing assertion of independence.

"Carry him in my *breeches* pocket!" laughed the Mayor. "There was a time, DAN, that I did so; but he's grown so small of late that I now carry him in my vest pocket as easily as my tooth-pick or tobacco-box; and I'll bet you one of LEARY'S new hats that in less than twenty-four hours I'll have him holding the Court of Sessions in my private office."

DAN and his Honor shook hands upon it, and the result—to the great dismay of Mr. "O. K." HALL—has been that DAN lost his beaver.

OUR BIRD SETS HIS FACE AGAINST WIRE-PULLING.

There is a great deal of political manœuvering going on which it will become the duty of your correspondent to unravel in his next, unless certain active wire-pullers come out from their ambush and face the music of responsibility in the Tammany trouble. The Bird will be under the necessity of letting a little light into the operations of the third story, back room, in the house No. 51 Chambers-street. To use the strong language of Mr. O. K. H., before referred to, it will "unroof the building" if PETER B. SWEENY continues his thaumaturgic operations there much longer. The conspiratorial cauldron that has been kept constantly boiling there, with JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., Judge WATERBURY and TOM BARR as the dancing witches, has been recently simmering at a white heat, and threatens explosion if the steam be not either condensed or drawn off. And this reminds us of a good story in connection with ISAIAH RYNDERS, EDWIN DOBBS, President of the Twentieth-ward organization, and the political "Twins," which is too good to be abridged, and so long that we must reserve it for our next.

A FEW LAST WORDS FOR THE PRESENT.

Let me advise Irish Tom not to take *this* copy of your paper off his file, and to restrain that tendency to effervescing indignation which so pains his respected and attentive friend, (our friend as well,) Mr. GEORGE COLE. Let Glorious, also, look out for our next warble, as we have a vast amount of material, entertaining and instructive, which we intend to expend in a manner that cannot fail to interest him. And as to his Honor and those Central Park speculators, of which Messrs. FERRIS and CALLAHAN can tell us a "thrilling" twenty-five-hundred-dollar story, to say nothing of the Lowber matter, and many other similar transactions which the special Oyer and Terminer now summoned will probably be impertinent enough to inquire into,—"these things," as the Fledgling said, "are they not funny—but is this the proper time to speak of them?"

Let us conclude this letter with the following sage advice to his Honor, who suffers such vicissitudes of private friendship; he will find it, we think, in *Bacon* if he looks; and that is—"*to always live with his friends, so that he can afford to have them become his enemies.*"

Obediently, and so forth,

A BIRD IN THE BUSH.

JUNE 22, 1857.

* His Honor must here have alluded to a certain Boston clipper captain who recently wrote home to his employers that he "had shipped 430 coolies at Singapore, all in good condition; but that, unhappily, 270 of them had *spoiled on the passage*, and had to be thrown overboard, all efforts to salt them down for the use of the survivors proving utterly futile."

THE POLICE QUESTION.

Action of the New Commissioners—Rumors—Condition of the Injured, &c.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners dismissed a number of insubordinate members of the Department, and appointed the following-named patrolmen: G. Elder, T. Snodgrass, C. Coon, W. Little, N. Dubois, S. H. Hastings.

At the Mayor's office there were during the forenoon a large number of applicants for appointment on the Municipal Police, but, so far as learned, no further appointments were made.

Rumors as to the decision of the Court of Appeals were plenty during the day, and bets thereon were freely made. The Municipal men expressed themselves sanguine of success.

Towards evening the newspaper offices were crowded with policemen, new and old, and citizens generally, asking anxiously for the latest news from Albany.

Judge Brown, of the Court of Appeals, was in the City during the day, and paid a visit to Chief Matsell. This fact becoming known, added much to the general interest, which was greatly heightened by the avowal from a "quarter entitled to credence," that Superintendent Talmadge had received a private dispatch from Albany to the effect that the Court of Appeals had decided, by six to one, in favor of the new Police, and by the spread of other reports of similar purport.

Chief Matsell, it was also asserted, was so convinced that the decision had gone "the other way," that he would start, on Monday next, for his farm in Iowa.

The statement that four more of the old men of the Eleventh Ward had gone over on Sunday evening to the new Commissioners, is contradicted. The story has its rise in the fact of officer Sham of the new force having tendered his resignation to Capt. Squires.

Not any arrests of importance were noted on the returns made yesterday to either Deputy Carpenter or Chief Matsell. Sergeant HICKS, formerly of the Seventeenth Ward, made a "blank" return yesterday from the Sixth Ward to Deputy Carpenter. The Sergeant reports, "forty-six men absent without leave, and fourteen vacancies."

A warrant for the arrest of officer Andrew Mulligan, of the Seventeenth Ward, now on detail, was issued yesterday by Recorder Smith. Mulligan stands charged with felonious assault, and with resisting the officers of the law in the discharge of their duty, on Tuesday last, at the City Hall. When Policeman Mulligan learned that the warrant had been issued he repaired to the Recorder's office to answer. Corporation-Counsel Busteed was in attendance to defend him. The Recorder was absent, whereupon Mulligan left, by advice of counsel, to report himself again at the Recorder's office to-day.

Dr. Bigelow reports that policeman Crofut is yet quite low, and not entirely out of danger. The rest of the injured are doing well.

Patrick Garvin, the Hudson-street tailor, is still under arrest on a charge of perjury, in swearing that he had heard Commissioner Cholwell threaten to "stab or run a knife into Fernando Wood's black heart," exhibiting at the same time the knife with which the deed was to be done.

F. John J. Rabineau, of the Ninth Ward, has been appointed a clerk of the Commissioners' office in White-street. He entered upon his duties yesterday morning.

The Bell Strikes Twelve—We Take a Note of Time.

The practice of striking on all the fire bells of the City, the hour of nine in the evening, has proved so serviceable to our citizens, enabling them to keep their watches constantly regulated, that, at the suggestion of the Mayor, Professor BULL has extended the service to the hour of noon, a great convenience to all business men, especially to workmen and others employed in factories or large establishments, whose hour allotted to dinner commences with the first stroke of twelve. Variations of time, if only for a minute or two, have often occasioned disputes between employers and employed. The City Hall bell, cotemporaneously with the other bells in the City, will, for the future, obviate all such difficulty. It commenced the good work on Saturday, and henceforth the hour of noon will be tolled forth in real, good, observatory time.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

The petition of E. W. Voorhees for flagging and curbing in Sixth-avenue, was referred to the Committee on Streets. Several petitions for remission of taxation were referred to the Committee on Finance. So also was a petition from Hose Company No. 50, for repairs.

A remonstrance from George W. Pell and others against the formation of a sewer in Broadway between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Several similar documents of no public interest were referred.

The report of the Committee on Finance, concurring to substitute 6 per cent. bonds in lieu of 5 per cent. in payment for land in Central Park, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Also, the report of the same Committee on petition of Francis M. Baum, was similarly referred.

A communication from the New-York Fire Department relative to the use of steam fire engines, and embodied by that Department and adopted at one of their meetings, was presented to the Board. The document, already published, protests against the use of such engines. It was referred to a Special Committee.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in the payment of $529 to defray the funeral expenses of the late Joseph S. Taylor, and that of the late Dr. Vaché.

Also, with another resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to conduct the defence of any suits brought against the Mayor by reason of the appointment of Charles Develin as Street Commissioner.

Also, adverse to the petition of Patrick O'Brien in his complaint as to insufficient award from the Central Park Commissioners.

Some other formal business being transacted, the Board then adjourned to Thursday, at 5 o'clock.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Expected Revelation in Mexico—Security of Private Interests—Survey of the Darien Ship-Canal Route, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 22.

The prospect of another revolution in Mexico has given rise to great efforts for the security of private American interests. Agents are going out, and the parties to the Tehuantepec grants—GARAY, HARGOUS, BENJIMEN and SLOO—are urgent for action.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 22.

Lieutenant CRAVEN has received preparatory orders for building boats and making other arrangements for a survey of the Isthmus of Darien, with this view of a ship canal. He will not start before October. The Navy Department has made application to the War Department for the assignment of an officer to cooperate with the expedition. For this purpose the *Varina* will take the place of the *Arctic*, which will be employed by the Coast Survey under Lieutenant BERRYMAN, in taking deep sea soundings on the coast of Newfoundland for the Submarine Telegraph.

The *Saranac*, which has been ordered to the Pacific, will precede the *Merrimac* as the flag-ship there, and take the place of the *John Adams*.

New-Orleans papers of the 16th inst. are to hand by the arrival of the mail as late as due, but they contain no news of importance.

More Trouble in the Anti-Rent District.

A SHERIFF'S PARTY FIRED UPON—SEVERAL PERSONS ARRESTED.

ALBANY, Monday, June 22.

As WALTER S. CHURCH and Sheriff BRAYTON, with two Deputies and others, were proceeding on Saturday afternoon to make a sale of propery in the town of Berne, 22 miles from this city, in the Anti-Rent District, they were fired upon by some one in ambush. They immediately gave chase and arrested a young man named SCHULTZ, son of the person whose property was to be sold, and found him armed with a gun. One of his shots passed through the hat of one of the Sheriff's party. No one was injured. The sale was then concluded without further trouble.

The Albany *Argus* has the following additional particulars:—As Sheriff BRAYTON with Messrs. TYLER and CHURCH were on their way to a sale under execution at SCHULTZ, in Berne, on Saturday last, they were fired at by persons unknown and concealed on the roadside in the bushes. They gave chase and captured SCHULTZ, a son of the defendant, in the execution, who had in his possession a loaded gun. They kept him prisoner and went on to the sale; and were not further molested. Afterwards, Deputy Marshal WEMPLE accompanied by Deputy Sheriff VAN LUVEN, made arrests under writs of United States Courts, of ERASMUS ST JOHN, DANIEL BAKER, and JAMES SANDFORD, at the complaint of EPHRAIM M. FISH, who, it will be recollected, brought suits and recovered damages against Anti-renters several years ago.

These persons were brought into the city, and were followed by several of their townsmen, who offered bail, which was accepted by Commissioner HILTON.

The prisoners, we believe, have in turn commenced actions for damages against WEMPLE, CHURCH and VAN LUVEN for violence in making the arrest. A. J. COLVIN, Esq., is their attorney.

SCHULTZ, who was caught with the gun in the vicinity of the place where the shots were fired, is in jail, and will be examined on Tuesday at the Police Court. He was committed after a preliminary examination by Justice GALLUP on Sunday morning.

News from Kansas.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 22.

The *Republican* learns that the Counties of Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth, Johnson, Jefferson, Shawnee and Douglas, in Kansas, have elected 41 Democratic Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

A letter to the *Democrat* says that the vote of Leavenworth is 225, and that of the whole county will not exceed 500. Jefferson County gives 50, Douglas 175, and Franklin 30, as far as heard from.

LAWRENCE, K. T., June 15, *via* ST. LOUIS, June 22.

The total vote of Douglas County for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention is only 293. Only three precincts had polls opened. The ultra ticket is elected. Only five precincts were opened south of Kaw River except in the Border Counties. The total vote will probably fall short of 4,000.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 22.

The Alexandria *Gazette*, of this morning, has a letter from Williamsport, dated the 19th inst., saying that the work on Dam No. 5 was commenced on that day, and the canal would be open for the passage of boats in three weeks. President MAULSBY has obtained permission from the Secretary of War for Capt. MEIGS to visit the work as advising Engineer. There is no difficulty about pecuniary means.

Onslaught on Houses of Ill-Fame in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, June 22.

A mob of 50 or 60 persons made an onslaught on Saturday night, on the houses of ill-fame in the upper part of the City. They burned three, demolished two others, and drove out the inmates of the sixth. A large crowd gathering, the rioters were compelled to desist in their work of destruction. One person was stabbed. No arrests were made.

The New Officers of the Custom-House of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 22.

Collector BAKER has made his appointments of officers of the Custom-House of this city, including, it is said, the following old Whigs: ALBERT R. SOCFIELD, HARMAN YERKES and PAUL POHL, and some others less prominent. There is much dissatisfaction among the faithful Democrats.

Grand Masonic Festival.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, June 22.

Extensive preparations are being made to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, in this city, on the 24th inst. Encampments, Chapters and Lodges from various parts of the country have given notice of their intention to be present. Many distinguished persons are also expected.

Burning of a Paper-Mill Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Saturday, June 20.

Yesterday the paper-mill of JAMES HOWARD & Co., at Manchester, near this city, was burned to the ground, with all its contents. The fire was caused by an incendiary. The loss amounts to $35,000, and the insurance, which is in the Pittsburg offices, to $10,000

KANSAS—THE MORMONS—SLAVERY.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Delivered at Springfield, Ill., June 12, 1857.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I appear before you to-night, at the request of the grend jury in attendance upon the United States Court, for the purpose of submitting my views upon certain topics upon which they have expressed a desire to hear my opinion. It was not my purpose when I arrived among you, to have engaged in any public or political discussion; bnt when called upon by a body of gentlemen so intelligent and respectable, coming from all parts of the State, and connected with the administration of public justice, I do not feel at liberty to withhold a full and frank expression of my opinion upon the subjects to which they have referred, and which now engrosses so large a share of the public attention.

The points which I am requested to discuss are;

1st. The present condition and prospects of Kansas,

2d. The principles affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case.

3d. The condition of things in Utah, and the appropriate remedies for existing evils.

Of the Kansas question but little need be said at the present time. You are familiar with the history of the question, and my connection with it. Subsequent reflection has strengthened and confirmed my convictions in the soundness of the principles and the correctness of the course I have felt it my duty to pursue upon that subject. Kansas is about to speak for herself through her delegates assembled in Convention to form a Constitution, preparatory to her admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Peace and prosperity now prevail throughout her borders. The law under which her delegates are about to be elected, is believed to be just and fair in all its objects and provisions. There is every reason to hope and believe that the law will be fairly interpreted and impartially executed, so as to insure to every *bona fide* inhabitant the free and quiet exercise of the elective franchise. If any portion of the inhabitants, acting under the advice of political leaders in distant States, shall choose to absent themselves from the polls, and withhold their votes, with a view of leaving the Free-State Democrats in a minority, and thus securing a Pro-Slavery Constitution in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the people living under it, let the responsibility rest on those who, for partisan purposes, will sacrifice the principles they profess to cherish and promote. Upon them and upon the political party for whose benefit and under the direction of whose leaders they act, let the blame be visited of fastening upon the people of a new State, institutions repugnant to their feelings and in violation of their wishes. The organic act secures to the people of Kansas the sole and exclusive right of forming and regulating their domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject to no other limitation than that which the Constitution of the United States imposes. The Democratic Party is determined to see the great fundamental principles of the organic act carried out in good faith. The present election law in Kansas is acknowledged to be fair and just—the rights of the voters are clearly defined—and the exercise of those rights will be efficiently and scrupulously protected. Hence, if the majority of the people of Kansas desire to have a Free State, (and we are told by the Republican Party that nine-tenths of the people of that Territory are Free State men,) there is no obstacle in the way of bringing Kansas into the Union as a Free State, by the votes and voice of her own people, and in conformity with the principles of the Kansas Nebraska act; provided all the Free-State men will go to the polls, and vote their principles in accordance with their professions. If such is not the result let the consequences be visited upon the heads of those whose policy it is to produce strife, anarchy and bloodshed in Kansas, that their party may profit by Slavery agitation in the Northern States of this Union. That the Democrats in Kansas will perform their duty fearlessly and nobly, according to the principle they cherish, I have no doubt, and that the result of the struggle will be such as will gladden the heart and strengthen the hopes of every friend of the Union, I have entire confidence.

The Kansas question being settled peacefully and satisfactorily, in accordance with the wishes of her own people, Slavery agitation should be banished from the halls of Congress, and cease to be an exciting element in our political struggles. Give fair play to that principle of self-government which recognizes the right of the people of each State and Territory to form and regulate their own domestic institutions, and sectional strife will be forced to give place to that fraternal feeling which animated the fathers of the Revolution, and made every citizen of every State of this glorious confederacy a member of a common brotherhood.

That we are steadily and rapidly approaching that result, I cannot doubt, for the Slavery issue has already dwindled down to the narrow limits covered by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. The moment that decision was pronounced, and before the opinions of the Court could be published and read by the people, the newspaper press in the interest of a powerful political party in this country, began to pour forth torrents of abuse and misrepresentations, not only upon the decision, but upon the character and motives of the venerable Chief Justice and his illustrious associates on the bench. The character of Chief Justice TANEY and the associate Judges who concurred with him require no eulogy—no vindication from me. They are endeared to the people of the United States by their eminent public services—venerated for their great learning, wisdom and experience—and beloved for the spotless purity of their characters and their exemplary lives. The poisonous shafts of partisan malice will fall harmless at their feet, while their judicial decisions will stand in all future time, a proud monument to their greatness, the admiration of the good and wise, and a rebuke to the partisans of faction and lawless violence. If, unfortunately, any considerable portion of the people of the United States shall so far forget their obligations to society as to allow partisan leaders to array them in violent resistance to the final decision of the highest judicial tribunal on earth, it will become the duty of all the friends of order and constitutional government, without reference to past political differences, to organize themselves and marshal their forces under the glorious banner of the Union, in vindication of the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws over the advocates of faction and the champions of violence. To preserve the Constitution inviolate, and vindicate the supremacy of the laws, is the first and highest duty of every citizen of a free Republic. The peculiar merit of our form of Government consists in the fact that the law, instead of the arbitrary will of a hereditary prince, prescribes, defines and protects all our rights. In this country the law is the will of the people, embodied and expressed according to the forms of the Constitution. The Courts are the tribunals prescribed by the Constitution, and created by the authority of the people to determine, expound and enforce the law. Hence, whoever resists the final decision of the highest judicial tribunal aims a deadly blow to our whole republican system of Government—a blow which, if successful, would place all our rights and liberties at the mercy of passion, anarchy and violence. I repeat, therefore, that if resistance to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a matter like the points decided in the Dred Scott case, clearly within their jurisdiction as defined by the Constitution, shall be forced upon the country as a political issue, it will become a distinct and naked issue between the friends and the enemies of the Constitution—the friends and the enemies of the supremacy of the laws.

The case of DRED SCOTT was an action of trespass, *vi et armis*, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, for the purpose of establishing his claim to be a free man, and was taken by writ of error on the application of SCOTT to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the final decision was pronounced by Chief Justice TANEY. The facts of the case were agreed upon and admitted to be true by both parties, and were in substance, that DRED SCOTT was a negro slave in Missouri, that he went with his master who was an officer in the army to Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, and thence to Fort Snelling, on the west bank of the Mississippi river, and within the country covered by the act of Congress, known as the Missouri Compromise; and then he reaccompanied his master to the State of Missouri, where he has since remained a slave. Upon this statement of facts two important and material questions arose, besides several incidental and minor ones, which it was incumbent upon the Court to take notice of and decide. The Court did not attempt to avoid responsibility by disposing of the case upon technical points without touching the merits, nor did they go out of their way to decide questions not properly before them and directly presented by the record. Like honest and conscientious judges, as they are, they met and decided each point as it arose, and faithfully performed their whole duty and nothing but their duty to the country by determining all the questions in the case, and nothing but what was essential to the decision of the case upon its merits. The State Courts of Missouri had decided against DRED SCOTT, and declared him and his children slaves, and the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Missouri had decided the same thing in this very case which had thus been removed to the Supreme Court of the United States by SCOTT, with the hope of reversing the decision of the Circuit Court and securing his freedom. If the Supreme Court had dismissed the writ of error for want of jurisdiction, without first examining into and deciding the merits of the case, as they are now denounced and abused for not having done, the result would have been to remand DRED SCOTT and his children to perpetual slavery under the decisions which had already been pronounced by the Supreme Court of Missouri, as well as by the Circuit Court of the United States, without obtaining a decision on the merits of his case by the Supreme Court of the United States. Suppose Chief Justice TANEY and his associates had thus remanded DRED SCOTT and his children back to slavery on a plea in abatement or any mere technical point, not touching the merits of the question, and without deciding whether under the Constitution and laws as applied to the facts of the case, DRED SCOTT was a free man or a slave, would they not have been denounced with increased virulence and bitterness on the charge of having remanded DRED SCOTT to perpetual slavery without first examining the merits of his case and ascertaining whether he was a slave or not?

If the case had been disposed of in that way, who can doubt that such would have been the character of the denunciations which would have been hurled upon the devoted heads of those illustrious Judges with much more plausibility and show of fairness than they are now denounced for having decided the case fairly and honestly upon its merits?

The material and controling points in the case—those which have been made the subject of unmeasured abuse and denunciation—may be thus stated:

1. The Court decided that under the Constitution of the United States a negro descended from slave parents is not and cannot be a citizen of the United States.

2. That the act of the 6th of March, 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise act, was unconstitutional and void before it was repealed by the Nebraska act, and consequently did not and could not have the legal effect of extinguishing a master's right to his slave in that Territory. While the right continues in full force under the guarantees of the Constitution, and cannot be divested or alienated by an act of Congress, it necessarily remains a barren and a worthless right, unless sustained, protected and enforced by appropriate police regulations and local legislation, prescribing adequate remedies for its violation. These regulations and remedies must necessarily depend entirely upon the will and wishes of the people of the Territory, as they can only be prescribed by the local Legislatures. Hence the great principle of popular sovereignty and self-government is sustained and firmly established by the authority of this decision. Thus it appears that the only sin involved in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act consists in the fact of having removed from the statute-book an act of Congress which was unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and void because passed without constitutional authority, and constituted in lieu of it that great fundamental principle of self-government, which recognizes the rights of the people of each State and Territory to control their own domestic concerns.

I will direct attention to the question involved in the first proposition, to wit: That the negro is not and cannot be a citizen of the United States.

We are told by a certain political organization that that decision is cruel—is inhuman and infamous, and should neither be respected nor obeyed. What is the objection to that decision? Simply that the negro is not a citizen. What is the object of making him a citizen? Of course to give him the rights, privileges and immunitiee of a citizen, it being the great fundamental law in our Government, that under the law, citizens are equal in their rights and privileges. It is said to be inhuman—to be infamous—to deprive an African negro of these privileges of citizenship, which would put him on an equality with the other citizens of the country.

Now let me ask, my fellow-citizens, are you prepared to resist the constituted authorities of this country, in order to secure citizenship, and through citizenship, equality with the white man. [Voices, "No! no!"] If you are, you must reverse the whole policy of this State—the organic law of our own State. In order to carry out that principle of negro citizenship and negro equality under the law, you must not only reverse the organic law in our own State, but of every other State in this Union. But you have not accomplished it then, you must make furious war upon the Slaveholding States, to compel them to emancipate and set at liberty their three millions of slaves. When that shall be done, before you have secured that great principle of equality to the sons of Africa, you must strike out of the Constitution of Illinois that provision which prevents a negro, whether free or slave, from crossing the Ohio or the Mississippi, and coming into Illinois to reside. When you shall have made that change in our organic law, and turned loose all the Africans that may choose to come from the slaveholding States to settle upon our prairies and turn Illinois into a negro colony, rather than into a State of white men, still you have not secured to the negro the rights of citizenship on an equality with the white man. You must then strike the word "white" out of the Constitution of our own State, and allow the negro to come to our polls and vote on an equality with yourselves. You must also change the Constitution in that respect that declares that a negro shall not be eligible to office, and declare that a negro shall be eligible to your Legislature, to the bar, bench and gubernatorial chair. And still you have not reached that point to which we are told we must go, of placing the negro on an equality with other citizens. You must admit him to the jury-box, and license him by law to marry a white woman. And then you will have secured nearly all the privileges that the decision of the Supreme Court has denied him. [Applause.]

I submit to you, fellow-citizens, whether any man can pronounce the decision inhuman and infamous, without resorting to that great principle, which, carried out, puts the negro on an equality with other citizens. But listen to the speeches of any one of those who sympathize so much with the poor African that they are not willing to allow him to occupy an inferior position, and you will find that they all adhere to the position of negro equality. For instance, did you ever hear any of them make a public speech in which he did not quote the Declaration of Independence, that "we hold all men are born free and equal," and then appeal to you to know whether Slavery could be justified or palliated by any man who believed in the Declaration of Independence. Do they not argue that, by this instrument, negroes were declared to be born equal to white men, and hence, any man who is opposed to carrying out that great dear principle of theirs, of negro equality with the white man, is opposed to the Declaration of Independence.

Now, my friends, permit me to reply to this assumption, that the Declaration of Independence declared the negro to be equal with white men, by a few historical facts recorded in our school books and familiar to our children. By reference to the History of the United States, you will find that on the Fourth of July, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was put forth, the thirteen colonies were then, each and all of them, slaveholding colonies. Each signer of the Declaration, without an exception, represented a slaveholding constituency. Every battle of the Revolutionary War, from Lexington and Bunker Hill to King's Mountain and Yorktown, was fought in a slaveholding constitutency. The treaty of peace with Great Britain, which acknowledged our independence, was made, on the part of Great Britain on the one side and the thirteen original slaveholding States on the other. Passing from that to the formation of the Constitution of the United States, you will find that instrument was framed, and adopted, and put into operation, with the immortal WASHINGTON at the head, by twelve slaveholding States and one free State, or one State about to become free. In view of these facts, I submit to you whether any sane man can assert that the founders of our institutions intended to put the negro and the white man on an equality in the system of government which they adopted? If the signers of the Declaration had intended to declare the negro equal to the white man, would not they on that very day have abolished Slavery in every one of the States of the Union in order to have conformed to that Declaration! If any one of these States had thus understood to the Declaration of Independence, would not that State then immediately have abolished Slavery, and put the negro on an equality with the white man in conformity with that Declaration? Did they do so? I have already shown you that no one of those States abolished Slavery during the whole period of the Revolutionary war. I have already stated, and I challenge contradiction that to this day no one of them have put the negro on an equality with the white man in all the laws touching on the relations of life. And yet if they honestly believed the Declaration of Independence meant negroes as well as white men, they were bound to advocate every law so as to carry out their principle. Their position on this subject would charge the signers of that Declaration with hypocrisy in making it to the world and going on to fight battles on the principle thus asserted. But no vindication is needed from me of those immortal men who drafted and signed and proclaimed to the world the Declaration of Independence. They did what they professed; they had reference to the white man and to him only when they declared all men were created equal. They were in a struggle with Great Britain. The principle they were asserting was that a British subject born on American soil was equal to a British subject born in England—that a British subject here was entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities under the British Constitution, that a British subject in England enjoyed; that their Parliament, whose power was omnipotent, had no power to alienate them. They did not mean the negroes and Indians—they did not say we white men and negroes were born equal; but they were speaking of the race of people who colonized America—who ruled America, and who were declaring the liberties of Americans, when they proclaimed the self evident truth that those men were born free and equal. And if you will examine the journal of the Continental Congress, you will find this great principle carried out. No one of the colonies would then consent to the Declaration of Independence until they had placed on the record the express reservation, that each colony reserved and retained to itself the sole and exclusive right of regulating its own domestic concerns and police regulations. It was made a fundamental condition of the Declaration, that this right should be forever reserved beyond the power of Congress or other confederation or power on earth, except the free will of their own people. The articles of confederation were based upon the same great fundamental principle, and the Constitution of the United States was adopted for the purpose of preserving and carrying into effect the same great principle that made us one people for one especial object, but reserved to each State and each locality the sole and exclusive privilege of managing its own domestic concerns.

At that day the negro was looked upon as a being of an inferior race. All history had proved that in no part of the world, or of the world's history, had the negro ever shown himself capable of self-government, and it was not the intention of the founders of this Government to violate that great law of God, which made the distinction between the white and the black man. That distinction is plain and palpable, and it has been the rule of civilization and of Christianity the world over, that whenever any one man, or set of men, were incapable of taking care of themselves, they should consent to be governed by those who were capable of managing their affairs for them. It is on that principle that your courts of justice appoint guardians to take charge of the idiot, the lunatic, the insane, blind, dumb, the unfortunate, whatever may be his condition. And if history had proved that the negro race, as a race, were incapable of self-government, it was not only the right but the duty of those who were capable to provide for them. It did not necessarily follow that they were to be reduced to Slavery. The true principle is that the inferior race should be allowed to enjoy all their rights, which their nature is capable of exercising and enjoying, consistently with the good of society. I would not advocate that the negro should be treated harshly or unkindly. Far from it. I would extend and secure to him every right, privilege and immunity he was capable of enjoying consistent with the highest welfare of society. The Constitution is founded on that great principle, and leaves to each State, as the articles of confederation did to each colony the right to determine for itself what those principles were, and the extent of them, in order that they might adopt their laws to their actual condition.

Under that great provision, Illinois has chosen to say, that the negro shall not come here to reside—that a negro shall not vote—shall not hold office—shall not serve in the jury-box—shall not marry white women—and I think that the Constitution of Illinois is wisely framed as to this provision. On the other hand Kentucky goes further, and deprives the negro of his right over his person. Kentucky, under the Constitution, had a right to make that provision. We have no right to complain of her, nor can she complain of us. Each has the right to do as it pleases, and each must mind its own business and not interfere with its neighbor's concerns. [Applause.]

Our fathers, when they framed this Government, had witnessed the sad and melancholy results of the mixture of the races in Mexico, South America and Central America, where the Spanish, from motives of policy, had admitted the negro and other inferior races to citizenship, and, consequently, to political and social amalgamation. The demoralization and degradation which prevailed in the Spanish and French colonies, where no distinction on account of color or race were tolerated, operated as a warning to our revolutionary fathers to preserve the purity of the white race, and to establish their political, social and domestic institutions upon such a basis as would forever exclude the idea of negro citizenship and negro equality. [Applause.]

They understood that great natural law which declares that amalgamation between superior and inferior races brings their posterity down to the lower level of the inferior, but never elevates them to the high level of the superior race. I appeal to each of those gallant young men before me, who won immortal glory on the bloody fields of Mexico, in vindication of their country's rights and honor, whether their information and observation in that country does not fully sustain the truth of the proposition that amalgamation is degradation, demoralization, disease and death? Is it true that the negro is our equal and our brother? The history of the times clearly show that our fathers did not regard the African race as any kin to them, and determined so to lay the foundation of society and government that they should never be of kin to their posterity. [Immense applause.]

But, when you confer upon the African race the privileges of citizenship, and put them on an equality with whits men at the polls, in the jury box, on the bench, in the Executive chair, and in the councils of the nation, upon what principle will you deny their equality at the festive board and in the domestic circle?

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that under the Constitution, a negro is not and cannot be a citizen.

The Republican Abolition Party pronounce that decision cruel, inhuman and infamous, and appeal to the American people to disregard and refuse to obey it. Let us join issue with them, and put ourselves upon the country for trial. [Cheers and applause.]

Mr. President, I will now respond to the call which has been made upon me for my opinions of the condition of things in Utah, and the appropriate remedies for existing evils.

The Territory of Utah was organized under one of the acts known as the compromise measure of 1850, on the supposition that the inhabitants were American citizens, owing and acknowledging allegiance to the United States, and consequently entitled to the benefits of self government while a Territory, and to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, so soon as they should number the requisite population. It was conceded on all hands, and by all parties, that the peculiarities of their religious faith and ceremonies interposed no valid and constitutional objection to their reception into the Union, in conformity with the federal constitution, so long as they were in all other respects entitled to admission. Hence, the great political parties of the country indorsed and approved the compromise measure of 1850, including the act for the organization of the Territory of Utah, with the hope and in the confidence that the inhabitants would confirm to the constitution and laws, and prove themselves worthy, respectable and law-abiding citizens. If we are permitted to place credence in the rumors and reports from that country, (and it must be admitted that they have increased and strengthened and assumed consistency and plausibility by each successive mail,) seven years' experience has disclosed a state of facts entirely different from that which was supposed to exist when Utah was organized. These rumors and reports would seem to justify the belief that the following facts are susceptible of proof.

I. That nine-tenths of the inhabitants are aliens by birth, who have refused to become naturalized, or to take the oath of allegiance, or to do any other act recognizing the Government of the United States as the paramount authority in that Territory.

2. That all the inhabitants, whether native or alien born, known as Mormons, (and they constitute the whole people of the Territory,) are bound by horrid oaths and terrible penalties, to recognize and maintain the authority of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and the government of which he is the head, as paramount to that of the United States, in civil as well as in religious affairs; and that they will, in due time, and under the direction of their leaders, use all means in their power to subvert the government of the United States, and resist its authority.

3. That the Mormon government, with BRIGHAM YOUNG at its head, is now forming alliance with Indian tribes in Utah and adjoining territories—stimulating the Indians to acts of hostility, and organizing bands of his followers under the name of "Danites, or Destroying Angels," to prosecute a system of robbery and murders upon American citizens, who support the authority of the United States, and denounce the infamous and disgusting practices and institutions of the Mormon Government.

If, upon a full investigation, these representations shall prove true, they will establish the fact that the Mormon inhabitants of Utah, as a community, are outlaws and alien enemies, unfit to exercise the right of self-government under the organic act, and unworthy to be admitted into the Union as a State, when their only object in seeking admission is to interpose the sovereignty of the State, as an invincible shield to protect them in their treason and crime, debauchery and infamy. [Applause.]

Under this view of the subject, I think it is the duty of the President, as I have no doubt it is his fixed purpose to remove BRIGHAM YOUNG and all his followers from office, and to fill their places with bold, able and true men, and to cause a thorough and searching investigation into all the crimes and enormities which are alleged to be perpetrated daily in that Territory, under the direction of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his confederates; and to use all the military force necessary to protect the officers in discharge of their duties, and to enforce the laws of the land. [Applause.]

When the authentic evidence shall arrive, if it shall establish the facts which are believed to exist, it will become the duty of Congress to apply the knife and cut out this loathsome, disgusting ulcer. [Applause.] No temporizing policy—no half way measures will then answer. It has been supposed by those who have not thought deeply upon the subject, that an act of Congress prohibiting murder, robbery, polygamy and other crimes, with appropriate penalties for those offenses, would afford adequate remedies for all the enormities complained of. Suppose such a law to be on the statute book, and I believe they have a criminal code, providing the usual punishment for the entire catalogue of crimes, according to the usages of all civilized and Christian countries, with the exception of polygamy, which is practised under the sanction of the Mormon Church, but is neither prohibited nor authorized by the laws of the Territory.

Suppose, I repeat, that Congress should pass a law prescribing a criminal code, and punishing polygamy among other offences, what other effect would it have—what good would it do? Would you call on twenty-three grand jurymen, with twenty three wives each, to find a bill of indictment against a poor miserable wretch for having two wives? [Cheers and laughter.] Would you call upon twelve petit jurors, with twelve wives each, to convict the same loathsome wretch for having two wives? [Continued applause.] Would you expect a grand jury composed of twenty-three "Danites" to find a bill of indictment against a brother "Danite" for having murdered a Gentile, as they call all American citizens, under their direction? Much less would you expect a jury of twelve "destroying angels" to find another "destroying angel" guilty of the crime of murder, and cause him to be hanged for no other offence than taking the life of a Gentile? No? If there is any truth in the reports we receive from Utah, Congress may pass whatever laws it chooses; but you can never rely upon the local tribunals and juries to punish crimes committed by Mormons in that Territory. Some other and more effectual remedy must be devised and applied. In my opinion, the first step should be the absolute and unconditional repeal of the organic act—blotting the territorial government out of existence—upon the ground that they are outlaws, denying their allegiance and defying the authorities of the United States. [Immense applause.]

The Territorial Government once abolished, the country would revert to its primitive condition prior to the act of 1850, "under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States," and should be placed under the operation of the act of Congress of the 30th of April, 1790, and the various acts supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof, "providing for the punishment of crimes against the United States within any fort, arsenal, dock-yard, magazine, OR ANY OTHER PLACE OR DISTRICT OF COUNTRY, UNDER THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE *jurisdiction of the United States.*" All offences against the provisions of these acts are required by law to be tried and punished by the United States Courts in the State or Territories where the offenders shall be "FIRST APPREHENDED OR BROUGHT FOR TRIAL." Thus it will be seen that under the plan proposed BRIGHAM YOUNG and his confederates could be "apprehended and brought for trial" to Iowa or Missouri, California or Oregon, or to any other adjacent State or Territory, where a fair trial could be had, and justice administered impartially—where the witnesses could be protected and the judgment of the court could be carried into execution, without violence or intimidation. I do not propose to introduce any new principle into our jurisprudence, nor to change the modes of proceeding or the rules of practice in our Courts. I only propose to place the district of country embraced within the Territory of Utah under the operation of the same laws and rules of proceeding, that Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and our other Territories were placed before they became organized Territories. The whole country embraced within these Territories was under the operation of that same system of laws, and all the offences committed within the same were punished in the manner now proposed, so long as the country remained "under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States;" but the moment the country was organized into Territorial Governments, with legislative, executive and judicial departments, it ceased to be under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, within the meaning of the act of Congress, for the reason that it had passed under another and a different jurisdiction. Hence, if we abolish the Territorial Government of Utah, pursuing and existing all rights and place the country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, offenders can be apprehended and brought into the adjacent States or Territories for punishment, in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations which obtained and have been uniformly practiced, under like circumstances since 1790.

If the plan proposed shall be found an effective and adequate remedy for the evils complained of in Utah, no one, no matter what his political creed or partisan associations, need be apprehensive that it will violate any cherished theory or constitutional right in regard to the government of the Territories. It is a great mistake to suppose that all the territory or land belonging to the United States must necessarily be governed by the same laws and under the same clause of the Constitution, without reference to the purpose to which it is dedicated or the use which it is proposed to make of it, while all that portion of the country which is or shall be set apart to become new States, must necessarily be governed under and consistent with that clause of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to admit new States, it does not follow that other territory, not intended to be organized and admitted into the Union as States, must be governed under the same clause of the Constitution, with all the rights of self-government and State equality. For instance, if we should purchase Vancouvers' Island from Great Britain for the purpose of removing all the Indians from our Pacific territorise and locating them on that island as their permanent home, with guarantees that it should never be occupied or settled by white men, will it be contended that the purchase should be made and the island governed under the power to admit new States when it was not acquired for that purpose, nor intended to be applied to that object? Being acquired for Indian purposes and applied to Indian purposes, it is not more reasonable to assume that the power to acquire was derived from the Indian clause, and the island must necessarily be governed under and consistent with that clause of the Constitution which relates to Indian affairs. Again, suppose we should deem it expedient to buy a small island in the Mediterranean or in the Caribbean sea for a naval station, can it be said with any force or plausibility that the purchase should be made or the island governed under the power to admit new States? On the contrary, is it not obvious that the right to acquire and govern in that case is derived from the power "to provide and maintain a navy," and must be exercised consistent with that power. So, if we purchase land for forts, arsenals, or other military purposes, or set apart and dedicate any territory which we now own for a military reservation, it immediately passes under the military power and must be governed in harmony with it. So if the land be purchased for a mint, it must be governed under the power to coin money; or, if purchased for a post-office, it must be governed under the power to establish post offices and post-roads; or for a custom-house, under the power to regulate commerce; or for a Court-House, under the judiciary power. In short, the clause in the Constitution under which any land or territory belonging to the United States must be governed is indicated by the object for which it was acquired and the purpose to which it is dedicated. So long, therefore, as the organic act of Utah shall remain in force, setting apart that country for a new State, and pledging the faith of the United States to receive it into the Union so soon as it should have the requisite population, we are bound to extend to it all the rights of self-government, agreeably to the clause in the Constitution providing for the admission of new States. Hence the necessity of repealing the organic act—withdrawing the pledge of admission, and placing it under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, in order that persons and property may be protected, and justice administered, and crimes punished under the laws prescribed by Congress in such cases.

While the power of Congress to repeal the organic act and abolish the Territorial Government cannot be denied, the question may arise whether we possess the moral right of exercising the power, after the charter has been once granted and the local government organized under its provisions. This is a grave question—one which should not be decided hastily, nor under the influence of passion or prejudice. I am free to say that in my opinion there is no moral right to repeal the organic act of a Territory, and abolish the government organized under it, unless the inhabitants of that Territory, as a community, have done such acts as amount to a forfeiture of all rights under it—such as becoming alien enemies, outlaws, disavowing their allegiance, or resisting the authority of the United States. These, and kindred acts, which we have every reason to believe are daily perpetrated in that Territory, would not only give us the moral right, but make it our imperative duty to abolish the Territorial Government, and place the inhabitants under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, to the end that justice may be done and the dignity and authority of the government vindicated.

I have thus presented plainly and frankly my views of the Utah question—the evils and the remedy—upon the facts as they have reached us, and are supposed to be substantially correct. If official reports and authentic information shall change or modify these facts, I shall be ready to conform my action to the real facts as they shall be found to exist. I have no auch pride of opinion as will induce me to persevere in an error one moment after my judgment is convinced. If, therefore, a better plan can be devised—one more consistent with justice and sound policy, or more effective as a remedy for acknowledged evils, I shall take great pleasure in adopting it, in lieu of the one I have presented to you to-night.

In conclusion, permit me to express my grateful acknowledgments for your patient attention and the kind and respectful manner in which you have received my remarks.

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JUNE 22.

In accordance with notice from the Surrogate, the parties in the matter of the Burdell Estate appeared by their respective counsel to show cause why the case should not be opened to admit rebutting testimony in behalf of Mrs. Crane, whose character for truth and veracity had been impeached by the testimony of her step-son and her husband's nephew, given on Friday last.

Mr. Clinton claimed if the case was opened with regard to Mrs. Crane, it should also be opened in regard to other witnesses. He would like to produce merchants of respectability and standing here, who would prove that Mr. Knowlton, a witness for the claimant, and whose character had been impeached by one witness called for the contestants, had no such peculisrity as the contestants claimed, and that the witness by which they attempted to prove it had the very same peculiarity himself. If the case was opened, he would like to introduce witnesses well known to the counsel on both sides to show that Dr. Burdell had assigned reasons to them for not divulging his marriage.

Mr. Edwards hoped that the Surrogate would allow the counsel for Mrs. Crane to rebut the testimony of that young viper who been warmed into life by the hand that he sought now to strike. If his Honor would allow him to introduce testimony in regard to the character of his mother, he would show under his own handwriting what his real feelings were towards her and what character the father really bore. As the matter now stood, it appeared that there was an unhappy difference between Mr. and Mrs. Crane, resulting in a suit for divorce, in which Mrs. Crane was the plaintiff. But with the virtues or vices of Mrs. Crane they had nothing to do upon the part of the contestants. They did not seek this opening of the case; they had been appealed to by this lady—shocked and grieved as she had been in reading the testimony of this boy against her—to allow her to introduce evidence to sustain her good character and reputation. What were they called here for? Simply this: This lady had been examined as a witness in this case, and an effort had been made to impeach her veracity by this boy, who could know nothing about the general character of the lady, and whose feeling in this matter must have been that of spite, malevolence and mere family feeling. If he were a decent young man, he would not have come forward as he did. This appeal to open the case was not sought for by the counsel for the contestants. It was an appeal made to his Honor by the respectable counsel of this lady, who approached him and urged that the lady seeing the testimony of this boy in the papers, was so shocked and terrified that she walked her room all night long in a perfectly frantic state, and as soon as she could see them called in great distress of mind to implore them to open the case, so that she might introduce testimony to sustain her character. They asked that this case might be opened, not in regard to the merits of the case, but simply that they might introduce rebutting testimony in favor of Mrs. Crane.

Mr. Richardson, counsel for Mrs. Crane, said that when she was summoned before the Coroner, she was very ill, and she came to his office to consult with him about the necessity of her appearing here. He advised her personally, that she must go and give her evidence. When he was engaged in the Supreme Court, trying the case between her and her husband, when the son was acting in a most determinedly bitter manner in that Court towards her by affidavit, when the father had absconded from the country, leaving his affairs in the hands of his attorney, at this time this young man came forward voluntarily and pressed upon counsel his testimony against his mother-in-law, and that too, when they had a letter from him now in their hands, in which he expressed the utmost friendship and reverence for her, and desired that he might become a member of her family instead of remaining in his father's. His client came to his office, and in the greatest agony of mind, from finding that every newspaper in New-York was filled with attacks upon her character, to implore him to take the step now asked for. Her counsel had appealed to the Surrogate to open the case for the purpose of having her rights protected, and the scandal and abuse cast upon her by this son-in-law rebutted and met by citizens whose character was beyond all dispute. They desired to show the true character of this woman, and the true position of this son-in law, and put in here letters from both the father and son in reference to her, that would wipe out the stain which would otherwise rest upon her.

Mr. Clinton said it was proper that the gentleman, as the partisan counsel of this lady, selected by her to guard her interests in every possible way, should make precisely the remarks he did. The counsel said that he could show by letters of the father and son, what they really thought of her; that he (Mr. C.) held letters from this lady's mother, stating that these charges against Mrs. Crane were true. He (Mr. C.) would not have alluded to it but for the imprudent remarks of the counsel alluding to this young man as a young viper, because he had espoused the cause of his father and because he believed those rumors, which her own mother said were true, that she had slept with some man in his office. The counsel might thank himself for his allusions to the pretended letters of the father for the remarks he had made in regard to the mother of this lady. He did not suppose that his Honor would allow them to try this divorce suit between these respective parties, Mr. and Mrs. Crane, each accusing the other of rank adultery. He did not see that counsel were guilty of gross laches in not having their witnesses in Court. They were liable to the same calamity or misfortune, had they been guilty of the same negligence in having their witnesses in Court, whose impeachment had been attempted by the other side. Having contradicted Mary Donohue and proved that she said certain things in the presence of Governor Gunther, tomorrow they might come with an application to sustain her, and so they might go on *ad infinitum*. Facts had been communicated in relation to this Herkimer testimony, which they would like to spread upon the record as to the way in which it had been got up; and other facts, too, they would like to present, but his Honor must stop this case somewhere. He would like to have this case opened upon its merits. Notwithstanding the violent harangue upon the other side, he submitted that the case should not be opened in relation to this lady.

After remarks from Mr. Peck, counsel for Mrs. Crane, sustaining the position taken by Mr. Edwards, Judge Dean said that he did not regard the testimony of Mrs. Crane as at all material in this case. There was so much evidence from other parties in regard to Dr. Burdell's declarations, hostile as well as those of a more loving character, that he did not regard her testimony as at all material. If the case was to be opened, he thought the number of witnesses should be limited. If she were to call more than two, they ought, upon their side, to be allowed to go into testimony as to her character generally.

The Surrogate decided that he should limit the number to four.

Mr. Tilden, counsel for the contestants, said that he did not regard the testimony of Mrs. Crane as at all material, for the reason stated by his friend Judge Dean, that it related exclusively to a point which had been covered over and over again by other witnesses, who had not been impeached. So far as this case was concerned, it was of no consequence whether his Honor would grant this motion or not. They, therefore, should not regard it in case his Honor admitted witnesses to testify to the character of this lady, as a reopening of the case. The witness, Mrs. Crane, compelled by the mandate of law to testify here, had no opportunity to defend herself against the impeachment of her character made in this Court. It was a matter of discretion with his Honor whether he would open the case simply for the purpose of enabling her to vindicate her character. He was sure that for no other purpose would his Honor entertain the idea of reopening this much vexed, laborious and almost endless case. In respect to reopening it for this single purpose, they deemed it ungracious on their side to refuse the privilege asked for by the counsel of Mrs. Crane, to have the case reopened to admit the rebutting testimony which her counsel desired to introduce.

The Surrogate decided that he would reopen the case on Tuesday, June 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that the counsel for Mrs. Crane should be permitted to call four witnesses, after which he would decide whether or not he would grant the commission to California to take the testimony of Wm C. Hyde. He, also, notified counsel that he would then be prepared to hear their final arguments in the case.

Virginia Items.

A correspondent of the *Lynchburg Courier*, writing from Nelson County, says: This morning, some ten miles from this place, a desperate encounter took place between Messrs. HENRY H. HARRIS and BENJAMIN DIGGS. Each was armed with five-shooters, and although when firing *at a tree*, are very capital shots at long distances, when firing at *each other*, within a few steps, and both discharging the entire contents of the shooters, missed their aim. They then resorted to double-barrelled guns, at about thirty paces, Mr. H. receiving eleven buck-shot in the back. As Mr. D. made his escape, it is not known whether or not he was shot, but it is thought he was. Nelson County is hard to beat in the way of cutting, shooting, and maiming. In the last twelve years upwards of twelve persons have been killed, averaging one a year, and about twenty times that number either shot or stabbed; we say nothing of affrays where none of the parties have been wounded.

The Washington *Star* has the following: Yesterday, R. R. PRENTISS, Proctor of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, arrived in Washington in quest of two students of that University named THOMAS P. BRANCH and C. IRWIN WILSON, who, in company with four others, left Charlottesville on Thursday in this direction for the purpose of fighting a duel. Warrants were issued, and one of the parties arrested by Officer KIMBALL, and he was taken before Justice GODDARD, where he proved to the satisfaction of the Justice and the prosecuting witness, that previous to the arrest the affair had been amicably adjusted. He was accordingly discharged, and the party returned to Charlottesville last evening by the Alexandria and Orange Railroad. The cause of the difficulty was not stated but was said to have been trifling.

One of the principals to the contemplated duel belonged to Georgetown, D. C., and the other in Petersburg, Va. All concerned in the affair were young men apparently between eighteen and twenty two years of age.

The Fredericksburg *Herald* states that Dr. C. HASLOW has sold his farm, containing ninety five acres, located about seven miles from that town, to Mr. MORRISON, of Delaware, for $1,937. Rev. Mr. OWENS bought some 300 acres of the farm next adjoining him, belonging to Mr. J. HOWISON, at $15 per acre, in Spotsylvania. Mr. W. ROFF, of Albany, N. Y., bought 500 acres more of Mr. HOWISON's farm, next adjoining town, for which he gave $17,500.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH EXcellent reference, wishes to do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as nurse and seamstress in a gentleman's family. Will endeavor to please in either capacity. No objection to the country. Also a situation by a young American woman as nurse for children; is a good plain sewer; neat, and of pleasing deportment. Two Protestant girls for housework in City or country, and a first-class cook. Apply for 2 days, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, GENTEEL GIRLS, situations in the City or country, one as general servant makes bread, washes and irons well, does no linen in style; wages $7, excellent City references; her niece, a girl of 17, as waitress and chambermaid, is fond of children, sews neatly, will go in the country with a lady, has good City reference, wages $5. Call or address, No. 218 East 23d-st

WANTED—BY AN EXCEEDINGLY NICE colored girl, a situation for housework in a small family; thoroughly understands her business; would do chamberwork; obliging, and particularly neat; wants a good home; also, by an English girl to travel with a family; is a perfect seamstress, willing to assist with children or wait on ladies; is educated and a competent person. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 266 7th-av., near 24th st.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT widow woman, with one child, an interesting boy of four years of age, and who has resided for several years in this country, desires a situation as housekeeper; is capable of filling any situation. Would prefer the country. Wages not so much an object as a home. Address M. N., this office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women, sisters, of good capacity—one as experienced cook; has no objection to assist in the washing if required: the other as waiter; would be willing to do light chamberwork if required. Can be seen, for two days, at 461 2d-av., bet. 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to go in the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 259 East 14th-st., between Avennes A and B, first floor, front.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COURIER AND traveling servant to Europe, by an experienced young man, who speaks the four continental languages fluently, and has the best recommendation. Address LUDWIG, No. 179 Chambers-st., Frankfort Hotel.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as waiter and chambermaid; have no objection to a short distance in the country. One has been 4½ years in one place, the other 3 years. Call at No. 47½ Pacific-st., Brooklyn, one door from Henry.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY for the Summer season, by a lady of good education, as amanuensis, teacher or companion. Salary no object. Address COBINNE, at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a small family, or to go in country for the Summer. Apply at her present situation, No. 40 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waiter or waiter. Has no objection to the country; has got good City references. Apply at No. 165 West 27th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a young woman, or as chambermaid; plain sewing. Good City references. Call at No. 142 West 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, who has worked in this country and in England, on a farm, as carpenter or painter, or blacksmith, and can make himself generally useful. Can be seen for two days. Address D. D. C., No. 66 4th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUation in a small private family as chambermaid and amstress, is a neat sewer. Can give City reference, no jection to go a short distance in the country. Call at n. 271 Bleecker-st., opposite Commerce st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as first-rate cook, washer iroocr, in a small private family. The best of City erence from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-., front basement.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse or ladies maid; is capable filling either situation: best of reference from her last ituation. Can be seen at No. 136 West 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women: one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, and one as chambermaid and waiter, or seamstress. Also, by one to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as waitress in a private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 Hester-st., in the rear

A GENTLEMAN, THIRTY-FIVE YEARS old, about to visit Europe, and intending to travel in England, Ireland, Scotland, and on the Continent, would like to take charge of some kind of business, as agent for other parties, or, if agreeable, would take an interest in such business; can give all proper satisfaction as to capacity, integrity, and experience in business matters, the only object being to obtain business that would help pay expenses and form acquaintances. Address S. H. W., *Times* office.

LAW—WANTED BY A MEMBER OF THE Suffolk Bar, employment in an office where his services would be given as an equivalent for an insight into the New-York practice. Address Mr. HOWARD, No. 17 Wall-st.

THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND.—A MAN AS nurse to the sick, who has had much experience, offers his services. Satisfactory references will be given and required. For further particulars, inquire at No 438 Pearl-st., or No. 120 Chatham-st., or No 230 East Broadway.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD SERvants will find a large number of well recommended English, Scotch, German and Irish cooks, chambermaids, nurses and girls for general housework. Also coachmen, gardeners and porters, at this or the branch, No. 126 Greenwich-st.

NO. 52 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—To let, to gentlemen, in a private family, handsomely furnished rooms, with Croton, gas, bath, &c. None but highly respectable persons need apply. Breakfast if desired.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS ARE now at A. MASON'S Office, No. 14 Sixth avenue, and No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st. Those wanting good servants will please call and see them.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS JOBbing-house requires a salesman who can influence a short line and promit-paying trade. To such a one a liberal salary will be paid. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 718 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. He must be practically acquainted with the business, and will not be expected to introduce trade. Address Box No. 2,599 Post-Office in hand-writing of applicant, with name, age and reference.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO GO A short distance in the country, as cook, washer and irooer. The best of references required. Apply at No. 67 Washington st., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO WELL-EDUCATED, ACTIVE boys in a dry goods jobbing house. Apply, before 10 A. M., to ENO, ROBERTS & CO., No. 107 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN OLD-ESTABlished Silk and Millinery Goods House. Address, with name and references, box No. 1,193, Post-Office.

WANTED—A LAW CLERK. NO ONE NEED apply who is not acquainted with the business of a law office. Address LEGES, *Times* office, stating age, name, residence, &c.

BOY WANTED.—A STRONG BOY FROM 15 to 16 years of age. One that is correct in figures, and willing to make himself useful. Address, in handwriting of applicant, V. C., box No. 4,236, New-York Post-office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BACKUS RANGES
For Summer and Winter.
SUMMER RANGES,
FURNACES.
A general assortment of COOKING STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Stuyvesant Stove Works Depôt,
SAM. S. UTTER, Proprietor,
No. 233 Water-st.

BOILERS FOR SALE.
5 UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, new.
6 BOILERS, 30 in. dia. x 4 ft long, second-hand.
LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, new and second-hand.
1 NEW HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, of about 30 horse-power. Will be set up, and put in operation, and no pay unless satisfactory. Several other boilers, both new and second-hand. Apply to CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 96 Broadway, N. Y.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURnace.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No 380 Broadway, corner of Whitest., New-York.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.—CONSUMERS and dealers in this article are informed that it can be obtained at the warehouse of the undersigned, of a superior quality, claiming greater economy and durability than any other article heretofore known. JOHN W. QUINCY, corner of William and Platt sts.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COIL CHAINS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of ¼ to 1¼ inch, for sale by JEE, CARMER & Co., No. 67 Broad-st.

IRON SAFE FOR SALE—OF APPROVED make and but little used, will be sold low. Address ., Box 634.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room and parlor, with bedroom adjoining, to let with board to gentleman and lady or two; house first class, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly situated near 4th av. Address E. C. T., Times Office. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1861 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 166 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD—WANTED BY A YOUNG LADY IN A respectable genteel family, where there are few or no boarders. Terms not to exceed $3 per week. Address W. W., *Times Office*, this day.

NO. 131 BLEECKER-STREET—A HANDsome front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife. Also a single gentleman accommodated; house first class, containing all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED BY A young man, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; in the neighborhood of Oxford-st., or thereabouts. Address R. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 73 2d-av.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant front room and board, by applying soon at No. 330 Broome-st.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS WANTED—For a gentleman, wife and two daughters, between 14th and 20th sts., and 4th and 6th ave. Address Dr. W., No. 786 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS MAY BE HAD BY single gentlemen, in a small private family. Apply at No. 636 Houston-st. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and in the care of Col. ARMIN MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as easily as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine fronting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th-story.

THE LAKE HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE.—This house, the universal favorite of visitors at this delightful resort, and of the traveling public, has already opened for the season. Its pleasure grounds have been enlarged and beautifully improved, and every effort made by the proprietor for the increase of that patronage which the location demands, and which he hopes his improvements and numerous friends will continue to insure. JOHN F. SHERRILL.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—BOARD MAY NOW BE obtained at this delightful Summer resort, at the commodious house of the subscriber, eligibly located on the south shore of the lake, about a half-mile from the hotels. Terms moderate. Apply to the proprietor, JACKSON WRIGHT, on the premises; or to J. J. J. KIERSTED, No. 529 Broadway, New-York.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.—This new and spacious hotel is now open for Summer Boarders. An abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables are supplied daily from the proprietor's own farm, which is but a few moments' walk from the hotel. Board from $5 to $14 per week. Address S. H. GREGORY, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has excellent rooms for the accommodation of families for the season, which can be secured on immediate application. His large farm mansion near Glen Cove, L. I., has every convenience for large and small families. Also stabling for horses and carriages. A line addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—A SMALL FAMILY, keeping no other boarders, is willing to receive a lady and gentleman, or a party of 3 or 4 persons, who desire first rate board for the Summer. The cottage stands high, and the grounds around it are very beautiful; stable attached to the house; best of references exchanged. Address Mrs. WATTS, Yonkers Post-Office, N. Y.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visiters by the 1st June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time. D. A CROWELL, CHAS. STRINGER.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITH VERY PLEASANT Rooms, may be had in a private family of three persons, in the most desirable part of Stamford, Conn., three minutes' walk from the Depôt. Families or single persons accommodated. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st. or to C. A. L., Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing City references—Wm. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; JOH. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY BOARD, CONVENIENT TO THE City, wanted by a young gentleman. Address, stating terms, F. H., Box No. 918 New-York Post-Office.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES.
Depôt at J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau.
Laboratory, Middle Village, L. I., where every variety of beautiful designs, many of which are entirely new, will be found.
Mr. H. has no doubt his customers will be sufficiently satisfied with the quality of his works without his enumerating the number of premiums received (he has a few) at the late fairs, which has long since become almost a byword. Sufficient to say that he will challenge the world to produce any better works, and is perfectly willing, if necessary, to test the same in any way where there are impartial parties to decide. The subscriber pledges himself that everything shall be as represented. Goods delivered in any part of the City free of charge J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. & J. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden lane, New-York.
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

C. A. LILLIENDAHL'S
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
JOLLEY & TIERS, Sole Agents,
No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 180 William-st., corner of Spruce, New-York.
J. & T. would call the attention of the trade to their well-known stock of fire crackers, torpedoes, rockets, Roman candles, wheels of all kinds, exhibition pieces, and all articles, large and small, required to make a full assortment for jobbing or retailing.
Quality guaranteed, at prices beyond competition.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial.
They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers in as much as they decline placing their works in competition JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 223 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO, No. 223 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton-rockets, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st,

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHERS.—A large and well assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at auction prices, at No. 831 Broadway, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered at any part of the City.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMbination Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use Salerooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PREServing vision, suitable for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 2 Bank-row. Dr. FRANKS attends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 2 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of Y. R. & A. GUILIER, No. 37 East 33d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.
THE FOURTH AND LAST CONCERT of the present Season will take place at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 442 Broadway, near Grand-st, on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., when HAYDN'S GRAND ORATORIO, THE CREATION, Will be performed, with the aid of an EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA.
The solos will be sustained by the following named ladies and gentlemen, members of the Society:
Miss C. A. DINGLEY,
Miss MARY C. TINGLE,
Miss MARIA LEACH,
Mr. MARCUS COLBURN,
Mr. STEPHEN W. LEACH,
And Mr. CHARLES WEINECKE.
Pianist.....Mr. W. BERGE.
Conductor....Mr. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.
Subscribers can obtain their tickets by applying at Messrs. JUDSON & MUNGER'S Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 722 Broadway.
The Members of the Society are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Rehearsal this evening, 23d inst., at the City Assembly Rooms.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
TUESDAY EVENING, June 23,
Fourth week of the unprecedented triumph of JEROME'S NEW COMIC FAIRY PANTOMIME, BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
Mounted with new and beautiful scenery, tricks, transformations, costumes, accessories, &c.
Antoine in his great character of.....Bianco
The cast embracing names of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
The evening entertainments to commence with the ballet of NICODEMUS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On this evening, TUESDAY, June 23,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN
Will appear as JULIET,
In Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
sustained by Mr. GEORGE JORDAN as Mercutio, and Mr. DAVENPORT as Romeo, being his first appearance at this theatre Mr. Cannoll, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Vernon and other popular artistes in the cast.
A FAVORITE AFTERPIECE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NEW COMEDY.
On TUESDAY EVENING, June 23, 1857,
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH,
performed with the greatest success on its original production at the Princess' Theatre, London.
To conclude with the successful extravaganza,
VARIETY,
with all its beautiful scenery, music, &c.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
FOURTEENTH NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. WM. J. FLORENCE,
The popular representatives of the
IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GIRL.
TUESDAY,
IRELAND AS IT IS.
Ragged Pat.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence
Judy O'Trot.....Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria, and five other characters, with songs and dances.....Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
Mr. Wm. J. Florence as the.....Tragedian

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, June 23,
The entertainments will commence with the historical drama entitled
BONAPARTE, OR THE SIEGE OF MOSCOW.
After which, Fancy Dance by Miss Price.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of a SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
To conclude with the Drama of the MANIAC LOVER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TUESDAY, JUNE 23, EVENING at 7½ o'clock, second time of SYBIL'S CAVE; or THE WILD WOMAN OF HOBOKEN. A stirring production, full of effects, and AN UNCOMMONLY AWKWARD POSITION. AFTERNOON at 3, THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER. Grand COSMO PANORAMIC STUDIO, into which the entire first floor of the establishment has been converted, is open at all hours, and includes a collection of the most complete and costly ILLUMINATED PICTORIALS. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

LAGER BIER FOREVER.
PETE MORRIS IN THE FIELD.
PETE MORRIS, respectfully announces to the citizens of this, his native City, that he will open on SATURDAY next the establishment known as the Coliseum No. 310 William-st., under the title of PETE MORRIS' VARIETIES.
The richest, raciest and rarest entertainments will be presented nightly in the magnificent Concert Saloon, under his immediate supervision, which is a sufficient guarantee of the unique and novel, quaint and moral character of the performances—*verb sap.*
The finest and purest brands of liquors, wines and cigars served out by fair and attentive waiters.
Pure Philadelphia Lager—sure
A RICH LUNCH
Will be served up every day at 11 o'clock,
FREE
LAGER FIVE CENTS PER GLASS.
Entertainments in the concert saloon commence at 7½ o'clock.
A full military band will perform, during lunch hours, all the new and popular overtures, marches, polkas, schottisches, &c., &c. PETE MORRIS, Sole Proprietor.

CLINTON-AVENUE STRAWBERRY MUSICAL AND FLORAL FESTIVAL—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 23d. The ladies of the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will hold their Annual Festival at the Chapel, (corner of Cliuton and Lafayette avs.,) this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. The avails of the Festival to be appropriated to the furnishing of the Chapel.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC EXCURSION OF the Broadway Universalist Sunday School (Rev. E. H. CHAPIN) will take place on THURSDAY, June 25. The propellor MAYO, together with Dodworth's Band, have been chartered for the occasion. The boat will leave Delancy-st. at 7, Spring st. at 7¾, 22d-st. at 8¼ o'clock, and proceed to Dudley's Grove, near Hastings. Tickets 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st, or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE—THE YACHT "BLACK EAGLE," of 20 tons, copper-fastened throughout, drawing 5 feet 6 inches, keel boat, with four berths in the cabin, water-closet, &c. To be seen at the foot of 11th-st., East River.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residence at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 18th-st; Prof. CROSBY, University of New-York; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 52 Clinton place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

$5.—BOYS PRACTICALLY PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will keep his Commercial Academy open during July and August, to prepare students for Fall business. Those who enter this day will have a full commercial course at half price, and be qualified in writing, arithmetic, and bookkeeping, for any situation. Two $15 seats for a full commercial course vacant. Writing $5. Apply early for cheap seats.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashlaod Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. A practical agency for supplying schools and families with teachers and governesses. Competent teachers wishing situations should address us immediately. Books, and school furniture and apparatus for sale.
SMITH & BOYD.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A GENtleman who has the best accommodations and facilities for the education of twenty boys, in a pleasant and healthy location, wishes to fill three vacancies with pupils between the ages of eleven and fourteen. For further information, apply to Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, of the N. Y. *Evangelist*, No 5 Beekman-st.

TELEGRAPHIC.

New-York Printing Telegraph, communicating to all parts of the City and Brooklyn, and connecting with every telegraph station in the Union, from the following offices:

No. 21 Wall-st., Corner of Broad.	Chatham-square, Cor. East Broad'y.	New-York Hotel, 721 Broadway.
Astor House. Left side, main ent	Metropol'n Hotel, Down stairs.	Madison-sq'r. P. O., Cor. Bd'way & 22d-st.

All despatches coming to New-York over the printing telegraph lines—also several other important ones—for every part of the City above Canal-st., are distributed from the various offices above mentioned, according to their location, serving variously from one hour to half a day of valuable time.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
REAL LACE MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
ALL SILK MANTILLAS.
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH THREAD CIRCULARS.
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS of every description.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE SETS, COLLARS, BASQUES, &C.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SWISS SETS.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED TRAVELING SETS.
POINT LACE, AND HONITON SETS.
POINT LACE, HONITON, MALTESE, JACONET, LINEN and SWISS COLLARS.
EMBROIDERED, DOTTED and MARSEILLES BASQUES.
Below cost of importation.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

LAWNS AND ORGANDIES CHEAPER THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
have about
6,000 yards of Lawn at 1s., usual prices, 1s. 6d. and 2s.
1,000 rich Chintz Organdies at 3s., usual prices 4s. 6d.
Also, other Lawns, Organdies and Organdie Robes.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st.,
4 doors from Broadway.

STRAW HATS! STRAW HATS!
MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S
STRAW, LEGHORN, PANAMA,
And SENNETT HATS
In Every Variety and Style,
LOW FOR CASH,
At No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.
JUST RECEIVED—
10 Cases SUPER MISSES' LEGHORN FLATS.

SELLING OFF GREATLY BELOW COST.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS wish to make the most of the short time they have before REBUILDING, so are selling goods at astonishingly low prices.
SILKS, FOULARDS, BAREGES, TRAVELING MATERIALS, LAWNS, PRINTS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
No. 305 (old number 60) Canal-st.,
4 doors from Broadway.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS,
French veils and Barbes,
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $3 50 to $25.
Black French Lace veils, from 75 cents to $60.
Do. Coiffures and Barbes, from 50 cents to $40.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 BROADWAY.

BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS AND COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday, the 22d,
500 Traveling and Breakfast sets at 75 cents, worth $1.25.
2,000 Cambric and Linen Collars, from 25 to 50 cents each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN FRENCH JACONETS.
25 cent goods all reduced to 12½ cents.
37½ cent goods all reduced to 18 pence.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

SMALL CHECK, BLACK AND WHITE TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
Opened this morning
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Price $3 50 and $4.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. REDUCTION ON ALL MY STOCK OF MANTILLAS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES.
The cheapest Mantillas in the City are at WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE'S.
Black Silk and Silk and Lace Mantillas at Wm. Buchanan Mackenzie's.
French Lace and Silk and French Lace Mantillas at Wm. Buchanan Mackenzie's.
Real Thread Lace and Silk Mantillas at Wm. Buchanan Mackenzie's.
Guipure Lace Scarfs and Mantillas at Wm. Buchanan Mackenzie's.
Dark grey and clouded Silk Mantillas at Wm. Buchanan Mackenzie's.
Chantilly and Poussa De Enlolt Lace Mantillas at Wm Buchanan Mackenzie's.
British Chantilly Prints and Mantilles at Wm. Buchanan Mackenzie's.
White, black and colored Barege Mantillas at Wm. Buchanan Mackenzie's.
Business, net and trimmed Mantilles at Wm. Buchanan Mackenzie's.
Traveling Cloaks in all materials at Wm. Buchanan Mackenzie's.
No. 291 Canal-st., (old Nos. 45 and 47,)
Brandreth House, United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Proprietor.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM.
No. 361 Broadway.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the unprecedented unfavorableness of the present season, which has unavoidably entailed an unusual overplus of stock, and with a view to effect the sale of the same prior to the receipt of extensive Fall importations, which are in course of selection under the supervision of the subscriber, who is now in Europe, it has been determined, on and after Monday, June 22, to submit the large and varied stock of SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK BASQUES,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
AND CIRCULARS, &c., &c.,
At such prices as must tend to secure the desired object. Ladies are respectfully invited to give the stock an early inspection.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.
A GREAT SACRIFICE.
1 Case Black Berages, 25 cents per yard, worth 37½.
1 Case Black Berages, 31 cents per yard, worth 44.
1 Case Crape Maretz, (handsome,) 31 cents per yard, worth 44.
1 Case Tissues, yard wide, 31 cents per yard, worth 50.
2 Cases very fine French Lawns, warranted fast colors, 12½ cents per yard, worth 25 cents.
2 Cases Lawn and Organdy Flounced Robes, warranted fast colors, $3 per robe, worth $5.
Please call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, at W. JACKSON'S
New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Princesta.

FLOUNCED BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,
In Plain and Rich Chintz colors:
Also,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
in great variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR,
A new and beautiful garment,
In black and white check,
At $5.
A large variety will be opened
On Monday, June 22,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
Of black and white check,
At $2 50.
An immense assortment will be opened
On Monday, June 22,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS.
Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Articles,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
Shirtings, Pillow-case Linens, Towelling, Napkins, Table Cloths, Doylies, &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
Two more cases black and white checks,
19 cents a yard,
On sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will offer all their Spring stock
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
On Monday, June 22.
Cauel, corner of Mercer.

ELEGANT SUMMER DRESS SILKS.
In large variety; also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
New styles, 56cts. to $1.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

300 GRENADINE ROBES, NEW STYLES,
With Chintz Flounces, only $20.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

MALTESE MITTS.
A large and varied assortment at reduced prices.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

500 PIECES FOULARD SILKS, YARD WIDE,
Only 60 cents per yard.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

50 PER CENT. UNDER PRICE.
500

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from Albany states that it is still expected that the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Metropolitan Police case will be rendered to-day. A rumor was current in the City last evening that it had already been given, but it was of course untrue.

A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F, transmitted at 10:35 A. M., and received in Wall-street at 10:34 A. M., yesterday, announced a large steamer as having been seen off that point, heading West. The supposition is that it was the *Persia*, and, if so, she will probably reach this port this forenoon.

Partial returns have been received of the election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Kansas, and indicates, of course, the return of Pro-Slavery delegates almost exclusively, in consequence of the determination of the Free-State men to take no part in the contest. It is thought that the total vote will fall short of four thousand.

Orders have been issued to Lieut. CRAVEN from the Navy Department, for building boats and making other preparations for a Survey of the Darien Isthmus to determine definitely the practicability of a Ship Canal, and application has been made to the War Department for the assignment of an officer to coöperate with the expedition.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found the speech of Hon. WM. B. REED, our new Minister to China, delivered last evening at the public dinner given in his honor by prominent citizens of Philadelphia.

A new trouble has arisen in the Anti-Rent District, in the town of Berne, about twenty-two miles from Albany. Sheriff BRAYTON, with several deputies, on Saturday afternoon was proceeding there to make a sale of property held by a man named SHULTZ, when they were fired upon by some persons concealed in the bushes by the roadside. No one was injured, though one of the party received a shot through his hat. They immediately gave chase, and succeeded in capturing SHULTZ's son, who had a gun in his possession. The Sheriff then proceeded to Berne and made the sale without further trouble. Subsequently several other arrests were made, and young SHULTZ was committed after a preliminary examination.

Our readers this morning, will find another instructive and amusing letter from the "Bird in the Bush," which treats freely of local political affairs, and will prove worth the reading.

The Port Wardens have commenced suits in the Supreme Court of Kings County against several persons for violations of the Port Warden law of 1857, among whom are Capt. TINKHAM, one of the old Marine Surveyors, who was appointed one of the Port Wardens, but refused to be qualified: also, Messrs. FAYSTEIM, BURGESS, GLOVER and AVERY, besides several shipowners and masters of vessels, who have employed outsiders in violation of the statute. The penalty for employing persons not legally qualified to act under the law, is the same as for performing the duty. They have all been served with the complaint, and have each given bonds to take their trial at the next term. The decision of the constitutionality of this law will settle another fruitful source of contention.

Some additional appointments were made yesterday by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, who also removed another large batch of insubordinates. Applicants for appointment on both forces are very numerous. The injured men are doing well. Great interest was manifested yesterday as to the decision of the Court of Appeals, and there was much betting on it, the odds, until towards night, being in favor of the "Municipals."

The steamer *Baltic* is now entering passengers for her trip hence to Liverpool on the 15th of August. She has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and, with the important additions to her boilers and machinery, is expected to make better time than ever heretofore. She is still to be commanded by her old and popular Captain, COMSTOCK.

General WALKER's *levee* was better yesterday than any day yet. In the evening he dropped in at LAURA KEENE's, and made another two minutes' speech. The reception Committee are talking of a public dinner for him, at which it is hoped that he will deliver a speech of some length, in which he may indicate his intentions for Nicaragua and his own fortunes.

Holders of Nicaragua scrip were in spirits yesterday, at the sight of GEORGE LAW and General HENNINGSEN riding coolly through Broadway together.

During a heavy squall yesterday afternoon, several vessels lying in the North River, dragged their anchors. The ship *Onward* came in collision with the ship *Webster*, carrying away a portion of the ship's stern. The ship *Anna Decatur*, lying at Pier No. 11 N. R., broke loose from her moorings and ran foul of a brig, carrying away forward rails and head-gear. A small boat, when off the Battery, was also upset and two men that were in her were rescued by a Whitehall boatman.

There is nothing new from Seguine's Point or the new fever hospital. The work of preparing shanties goes on rapidly, but the oystermen wisely keep the peace yet.

The counsel for Mrs. MARY W. CRANE, whose testimony in the "Burdell case" before the Surrogate was impeached by her step-son last week, appeared yesterday morning before that officer, and claimed that the case should be reopened, in order to allow rebutting testimony for the purpose of sustaining her good character. The Surrogate decided that he would reopen the case on Tuesday, June 30, when counsel for Mrs. CRANE might call four witnesses to establish that point. He notified the counsel in the case that he would then be prepared to hear their final arguments.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening and adjourned, after having passed upon a few unimportant papers. The reports for the relief of Broadway were made the special order for Thursday next. The Board of Supervisors did not meet.

The proceedings in the Board of Councilmen last evening were brief, and of no public interest.

The number of arrivals at Castle Garden, from June 1 to Saturday at noon, was 17,134.

The Brooklyn Common Council last evening adopted a resolution withdrawing the consent of the city to the use of steam on Atlantic-street, and repealing all ordinances conflicting with this action; and also a resolution requesting the Long Island Railroad Company to take off steam.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS IN THE CASE OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.—We have not thought it worth while to discuss the probabilities of the decision by the Court of Appeals in the case of the Metropolitan Police Bill, as the decision itself must so soon put all discussion and doubt on that subject at rest. But we have good reasons for stating that we believe the decision of the Court will be given in favor of the constitutionality of the bill by a very large majority. Such a decision will disappoint no one but Mayor WOOD and the deluded men who have trusted implicitly in the power and wisdom of that functionary. Of course he will not attempt to make any further opposition to the law after the decision of the Court of Appeals shall be made known; but he will quietly take his seat in the Board of Commissioners, and endeavor to obtain the control of the body which he has heretofore refused to recognize.

The Cotton-Supply Question.

All England is alarmed by the evident fact that the supply of cotton by no means increases proportionately to the demand. The statement is startling, and, being made while all England is yet flushed with the apparent victory of Free-Trade principles, cannot readily obtain credence. "The supply must increase with the demand," say all the wiseacres; "pay a higher price for it and more land will be planted; better tools and machinery will be used, and the supply will be enlarged." A constantly advancing price has been paid, more land has been cultivated, and some improvements doubtless have occurred in the method of cultivation. Yet it has been hard to get enough cotton to keep the mills running, and some have been obliged to work half-time, when they would have gladly doubled their hands.

The law of supply and demand can't be fallacious; this difficulty is only temporary, it continues to be said, and yet each year's experience shows the demand to be increasing far more rapidly than the supply. It cannot be thought that the area of soil lying in a suitable climate is too limited to furnish a supply to meet the demand when millions of acres of the richest land in the world remain in the shade of the primeval forest in the Southern States of America. Where, then, is the difficulty?

Is there anything in the climate or in the character of the labor required, to prevent a rapid transfer of laborers from other, and over-supplied fields to this? The Germans in Texas have proved that there is not.

The difficulty lies almost entirely in the effect of Slavery wherever it exists to greatly increase the cost of a laborer's comfort. The same labor, applied with the same skill and the same conveniences may produce five hundred dollars a year in cotton culture in Arkansas, and but half that when applied to wheat culture in Illinois; but two hundred and fifty dollars will house, clothe, and feed a man better in Illinois, educate his children and give him altogether a more satisfactory life, as a laboring man, than five hundred dollars will in Arkansas.

The German laborers in Texas, although their prosperity is universal, do not increase in number since their settlements originally made in the wilderness have been overtaken by the planters with their slaves. Sixty times as many white people move from the Slave States into the free as from the free into the Slave States.

Such facts as these are now much discussed in England, and the law they establish begins to be recognized as a permanent one. The system of Slavery insures in effect, a monopoly of cotton production on an extensive scale, to the owners of slaves. If cotton were fifty per cent. more valuable than it is now, the production would be accelerated very little more than proportionately to the reproductive power of the negroes, so long as slave-labor has this virtual monopoly of its production. We cannot expect, say the manufacturers, while that monopoly continues, to obtain a supply of the raw material which will enable us to meet the increasing demand for the manufactured article. The interests of commerce, of England, and of the world, demand *now*, therefore, that that monopoly be in some way overcome.

The only plan yet suggested for this purpose is that of establishing colonies of free labor in soils suitable for cotton culture. Such soils, recent experiments give reason to believe are to be found in Northern Africa. The cotton lately arriving at Havre from Algeria, has not only proved of admirable quality, but is reported to have cleared a handsome profit to its producers, beyond any Governmental encouragement. The Cotton-Supply Association, of Manchester, and the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, have had their attention drawn to this fact, and much confidence is felt that the deficiency of supply arising from the limited labor which can be devoted to the staple in America, will thus be met.

Upon this the London *Morning Post* remarks:

"Now, if some extensive new cotton growths be developed, even although the first object shall have been to secure a merely *supplementary* quantity of the article, there is no saying whether this may not speedily supplant the American produce, instead of only covering the deficit in the market. If investments of this nature be once obtained, they will be limited solely and wholly to the capabilities of the fresh plantations brought thus into existence. It is quite possible that these may land a bale of cotton on the wharves of Liverpool as cheaply as the American plantations are now able to land it. It is quite possible that they may find means of doing this even *more* cheaply."

The threat is an old one to be sure, and our Southern friends have learned to laugh at it. Yet it cannot fail to strike sensible men that with every penny's rise in the price of cotton, the probability of its speedy accomplishment increases. And the mere suggestion that Europe may soon obtain its supply of cotton elsewhere than from the United States, is unpleasant to us. The income to the country, arising from our present export, is now about one hundred and thirty million dollars *per annum*.

Is it not possible to increase the supply of labor in the Slave States without resorting to the reëstablishment of the African Slave-trade, as argued in South Carolina? The only practical plan for this purpose which has been proposed is that of forming communities or neighborhoods of free working families, who, led by an industrial purpose and a prospect of profit, will establish themselves together in such a way as to maintain those social, industrial and moral advantages which the dispersing necessity of Slave agriculture renders generally impossible at the South.

Our Envoy to China.

The inevitable public dinner which overtakes most men at the end of their career, has befallen Mr. REED at the outset of his. Very sincerely do we hope that it may prove an augury of good to his mission. He goes from the city of Brotherly Love to deal with a people who have been most obstinately unfraternal in their relations with the rest of mankind. He will occupy a position of active neutrality between the impenetrable Celestial Empire and the Western Powers' resolved upon making a great breach in the venerable Chinese wall. He must maintain the present interests, and provide for the future expansion of American commerce with China as not to compromise us in the hostilities actually waging or to be waged, and yet he must keep us clear of the imputation of wishing to profit by the achievements without sharing in the effort of England and of France. It certainly is not easy to overstate the difficulties of such a position; nor does Mr. REED seem to be unaware of their number and their importance. Forewarned of what awaits him, it is but fair to conclude that he goes forearmed to meet it. And we look to him with confidence for practical results of such a nature as shall abundantly justify us in welcoming him on his return with a still better dinner and more speeches than we have bestowed upon him at his departure.

Important from the South.

Mr. THACKERAY opens his lecture on the third "of the fools and the scoundrels called GEORGE" with a story of his own childhood. He tells how the ship which brought him from his native land of India to England stopped on the way at an island; how he was then carried ashore by the faithful black servant to whom his father had entrusted him; how they two wandered through a little town, and were taken to see a simple country house, where, in a small garden, they beheld a small, stout, sallow-faced gentleman, in a broad hat, who was superintending some horticultural experiment, and how this small, stout, sallow-faced gentleman was described to him by his guardian, speaking loud, and with bated breath, as "the terrible ogre, BONAPARTE, who ate three sheep to his breakfast every day, beside all the little children he could get." This alarming story, adds Mr. THACKERAY, "was confirmed to me on my arrival in England by all to whom I mentioned the name of the formidable person that it had been my fortune to see." There is but little exaggeration in this picture of the English notion of NAPOLEON as it existed forty years since in the juvenile British mind. Nay, the schoolboy's frightful conception of this crowned and ravening beast, from whose devouring jaws Old England had so happily escaped, was hardly peculiar to the schoolboy. Grave men had their own monstrous ideas of the "Corsican adventurer," less absurd, indeed, but not less atrociously false and foolish than the spectral fancies of the child. Diplomatists, in their correspondence with each other and with the Continental Cabinets—orators, great and small, in Parliament and out of it—stately reviewers and laureate poets—were all alike enveloped in the same mist of prejudices. The author of *Waverley*, in his maturity, was not less ready to swallow the slanderous lies of a GOLDSMITH, than the author of *Pendennis*, in his boyhood, to believe the tremendous legend of his Oriental protector. Nor is it easy, now, to estimate how much of blood and of treasure—how many wrongs and losses in the past—how many heart-burnings, jealousies, and possible disasters, in the coming time—might have been spared to England and to France, had it been possible for the Englishmen of the old *régime* to do justice to the Dictator of Republican France, and for the modern Cæsar to comprehend the position and the character of his indomitable neighbor.

But it is, unfortunately, as true of nations as of men, that—

> "Others' follies teach us not,
> Nor much their wisdom teaches;
> And most of solid worth is what
> Our own experience preaches."

And so the mutual understanding, the interchange of common sense and common justice which would have converted the blundering deceivers of Amiens into honest negotiators, had to be learned by fire and sword, which though they be the best of arbitrators, are certainly the worst of teachers. The lesson which came so bitterly to the first NAPOLEON at Waterloo, and not much less bitterly to the grand-daughter of GEORGE III. in the Chapel of the Garter at Windsor, and beneath the dome of the Invalides at Paris, might have been learned with less pain surely, and perhaps with not less profit, from monitors less severe than sanguinary defeat and smiling humiliation.

Wherever two great and apparently irreconcilable systems, whether of thought, of society or of Government, are brought by the necessity of circumstances to face each other, their adherents have but one alternative, to understand each other, or to fight. The time allowed them for their decision may be longer or shorter, but to this complexion it must come at last. Arguments *a priori* and arguments *a posteriori*—the logic of feeling, and the logic of facts, alike force us to this one conclusion. There is no escape from it.

The Northern and the Southern States of this Union occupy precisely this position. The South has long and ably asserted it; the North is slowly and unwillingly admitting it. Our systems of society, our modes of life, are radically and absolutely dissimilar. Are they, therefore, irreconcilable—are they, therefore, necessarily and inevitably hostile to one another? Here are the questions which we should have the courage to meet, before they meet us, and overtake us with a crash instead of a solution. We have *not* had the courage to meet them. We at the North have winked them out of sight. Our brethren at the South have frowned them out of sight. To enter upon the discussion of them at the North has been heretofore denounced as treason. To hint at the discussion of them at the South is now to invite disgrace and death. We do most earnestly deplore and lament this state of things. It is inconsistent with the self-respect of freemen. It is incompatible with the safety of the Republic.

The "Slavery Question" is the gravest question which any existing nation is called upon to solve. Are we in a way to solve it? It calls upon the people whom it confronts, for the utmost calmness, the utmost fairness; for perfect freedom of investigation, for mutual toleration, and mutual forbearance? Are any of these conditions very hopefully fulfilled in our private or public consideration of the matter? What mean do we at the North observe between a reticence which would be contemptible if it were not so dangerous, and a rage which would be ridiculous were it not so odious? Do we not seem to suppose that out of the most inevitable and the most complicated of national dilemmas, we can be extricated by the combined and counteracting force of ignorant or cowardly demagogues who deny its existence, and of fever-smitten fanatics who proclaim it insoluble?

And at the South what progress do we see towards such a condition of the popular mind as shall justify us in hoping for anything like a rational conclusion of this imbroglio? So little, that we find ourselves astonished at reading in the Charleston *Courier* so gracious an admission as the following: "It is entirely within the reach of our comprehension that an Abolitionist, in the sense in which that term is used in reference to the institution of domestic Slavery, *may be an honest Christian gentleman!*" Not much this to be thankful for! [illegible] will say—that one of the most grave and peaceful of Southern journals actually professes itself able to believe that a man may agree in opinion with three-fourths of the civilized world, without forfeiting his claims to common respect! And yet it *is* much to be thankful for. For the South has been and is in the habit of treating the faintest indications of disapproval of the Institution of Slavery as proof positive that he in whom they appeared must have a bad heart, a worse head, and a soul not worth the saving. The man who should venture in a Southern city to suggest the most practical aspect of the controversy, would be howled against on the spot as savagely as if he had waved the red flag of revolt over the plantations of a dozen States. To aver that land in Ohio sells at a higher rate than land in Kentucky, is to be an "Abolitionist"—to prove that the cotton-lands deteriorate under Slave-labor, and to show that under Free labor they might improve, is to be an "Abolitionist"—and to be an "Abolitionist" is to be a demon in human shape. You may be the veriest of Gradgrinds—you may agree with the Harvard Professor, who held "philanthropy to be the worst passion of our nature;" your objections to Slavery may be wholly lucrative—utterly immoral—it doesn't signify in the least. An "Abolitionist" you are—for you hemp grows and crab-trees put forth their branches—for you North Carolina yields the adhesive life-blood of her pines—for you the bird of Michaelmas surrenders his downy robes.

While things are in this state, the true patriot may well tremble for the future of a people so angrily divided and so mutually unjust. And we cannot, therefore, withhold the expression of our satisfaction at the discovery which has been made by our Charleston cotemporary. We hope it may be tested by all the intellects of the South. For if it is properly digested, and properly applied, it may result in the abundant production of the one sure panacea, yet discovered for all the diseases of emotion and of interest—the ancient "simples" of common sense and common justice.

The Press in Diplomacy.

The loose talk of paragraphists, who play with newspaper columns as if they were popguns, sometimes causes a deal of mischief, quite disproportionate to either the capacity or the intentions of the parties responsible.

The force of nonsense follows the law of gravitation in the conditions of its increase, and a phrase which disturbed no man's breakfast in the town where first it saw the light, may gravely compromise the character of a city, and even complicate the affairs of a nation, at the distance of a hundred miles or a thousand leagues.

Our rural and provincial neighbors, for instance, have been grievously exciting themselves for some time past over the approach of anarchy in this Metropolis. The social catastrophe of New-York has been looked for as confidently as the coming of the final comet—with this difference, that while nobody is responsible for the comet, we of the Metropolitan Press must bear our share of accountability for the perturbation that has been caused in the brains and the sympathizing tumult that has been evoked in the hearts of our Arcadian friends. The worst results that can flow from this idle panic about the stability of the Island of Manhattan, and the seven hundred thousand "adventurers" who have set up their tents of freestone, brick and mortar thereupon, will be the momentary diversion of a few letters from our Post-Office to those of smaller and less conspicuous centres, and a dangerous inflation of the organ of self-complacency in the heads of some of our fellow-citizens of other States. New-York is, after all, her own best friend, as she is certainly her own worst enemy, and she will take very decent care of herself.

But it really is a matter of some importance that, in regard to questions of foreign policy, some greater reticence and thoughtfulness of expression should be observed than has always obtained even in our leading journals. Exaggerated statements of the public feeling in regard to points of which, in nine cases out of ten, the "public" knows nothing, and cares less; formidable innuendoes as to "purposes" of the Administration, whereof, in the majority of instances, the Administration turns out to have been as innocent as the compositors who set up the alarming and mysterious suggestions—gunpowder proclamations about the things which are, and are not, compatible with a "national policy," which most of those who talk of it the most loudly, would find it as hard to define as it would be for them to specify the length of the Chinese Emperor's sacred finger-nails—all such declamatory explosions of verbiage as these, which would do no sort of harm if they never went out of the country, do occasionally, and very seriously interfere with the progress of important negotiations, by creating the most unreasonable impressions in the minds of a foreign people who take them at a false estimate of their value. So it has been, for example, with the fulminations of certain journals in regard to New-Granadian affairs. No sensible man who has enjoyed any opportunities of understanding what was going on at Washington, has ever imagined for an instant that we were "going to war" with New-Granada. The idea was so ridiculous on the face of it that people thought it a fair topic for a little harmless display of Buncombe. The display was made. And now, we find, by our last files, that the anticipation of hostilities between the United States and New-Granada, is thought likely to make still more grave the whole Isthmian question in the English Parliament, and between the diplomatists of the two countries. Of course no such consequences will follow. Of course we shall deal with New-Granada firmly but sensibly, and New-Granada will yield us our just rights in the matters of dispute between us. But this does not affect the fact, that heedless and headlong animadversions upon questions which concern a foreign people, and in regard to which, therefore, the observations of our press will be taken by that people as seriously offered, can never fail to do more harm than was meant. Our most pressing foreign "difficulty" at this moment, is the Central American imbroglio with England. To keep this question open is utterly undesirable. Demagogues and conspirators alone can profit by any delay in the settlement of issues which could be arranged, as Lord ELGIN felicitously said in his place in Parliament, by two honorable and intelligent gentlemen after an hour's conversation. Every step of Lord CLARENDON in the recent negotiations which have taken place upon this subject, has been marked by the most unmistakable good will to this country. Whatever the past policy of England or the United States may have been, nothing is more certain than that the interests of the two countries upon all the points of contact between them are identical. If England were governed by a Sir CHARLES NAPIER's insatiable love of conquest for conquest's sake—or if America were ruled by a JEFFERSON DAVIS, frantic for the ruin of the Union and the foundation of a new Southern empire, it might not be easy to bring matters to a peaceful, because it would be impossible to bring them to an *honest* solution. But, with plain rights, and *only plain rights* on the one hand, and on the other to be guaranteed—and the best disposition on the one hand, and on the other to see these plain rights of either party so established, nothing ought to be suffered to interrupt the satisfactory arrangement of our difficulties. And the press on both sides, above all, should justify its position in the van of a true and civilized diplomacy, by care and consideration in the discussion, not of the main question only, at issue between the two countries, but of such collateral subjects as may afford an indication either to England or to America, of the temper and spirit of the rival nations whose rivalry can only be profitable to either while it is profitable to both; and whose mutual relations will be firm and satisfactory in exact proportion to the frankness, the sincerity, and the good feeling of either party.

British Colonial Government.

The pending difficulty between the colony of Newfoundland and the mother country, in relation to the Fishery treaty between France and England, affords, probably, the most recent illustration of the folly of administration, by one central Government, of a score of separate and distant Parliamentary systems. It matters not whether the basis of the Fishery treaty be free trade, or a simple desire to extend an expensive courtesy to the imperial Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON. In either case, the persevering efforts of England, for many years, to legislate for Newfoundland, in opposition to the wishes of the *whole people*, and the threats of disfavor and punishment with which her endeavors have been accompanied, prove how slowly the teachings of modern political economy are received by statesmen, when State policy points in a different direction. ADAM SMITH asserted, sixty years ago, that "the exclusive end and only object of colonial dominion is commercial monopoly." So little progress is made by rulers that Earl GREY, in 1853, expressed his "deliberate opinion" that "it would be far better to part with the colonies at once, than to retain them on condition of having the onerous duty of defending and protecting them, without the exercise of any substantial authority." The "substantial authority" then referred to was the right of sending convicts to Van Diemen's land, in opposition to the wishes of the people of that island! In like manner Lord CLARENDON instructed Mr. ADDINGTON to write to Newfoundland that unless that colony should assent to measures, in favor of France, which would ruin the island, the "protection" of Great Britain would be withdrawn!

England's dominion extends from the rising to the setting of the sun. Her colonial rule is the best in the world. Thanks to the thinking supremacy of Great Britain, the old mercantile idea that colonies were merely markets for English manufactures, and reservoirs for products less advantageously obtainable from other sources, has been, in a great measure, abandoned. The active agitation from HUSKISSON's day down to the era of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, of the question how far Colonies were of use at all, has completely overturned the "mutual dependency" system of the last century. The discovery has been made that supplies, from and for the Colonies, can be procured by each, elsewhere, at lower prices than from each other. England can buy her indigo, coffee, sugar and cotton cheaper from the United States, Cuba, &c., than from her dependencies; and the Colonies can get iron, silk, wool and manufactures in more advantageous markets than in England. Self-interest has inaugurated a new commercial era, and the abandonment of protective and differential taxes and duties. The revolutionary principle of *economy* has overthrown many of the despotic international antiquities which, until recently, governed Great Britain. The consequence, however, is that the Colonies are now recognized to be of no commercial profit whatever, and that the highest wisdom of modern rule has been shown to consist in not ruling at all. The efforts which are sometimes made, as in the case of Newfoundland, to depart from the sagacious policy of non-interference, must always end in the discomfiture of the home Government, and, in extreme cases, in declarations of independence similar to those which have so repeatedly been made by Colonies in North and South America.

Each colony of freemen must, of necessity, have its own legislation, its own peculiar homogeneity, and frequently be in distinct antagonism with the land of its origin, on points of local interest. Hence, the colonial history of England, especially at a period anterior to the present, has been an ever-flowing stream of jealousies, strifes, discords, complaints, rebellions, hatreds and difficulties—ending, invariably, in humiliating concessions on the part of the mother country. Only pride, and tho most unjustifiable and unprofitable self-glorification could wish to perpetuate, at an expense of £4,000,000 a year, such disastrous connections. They necessitate otherwise useless fleets and armies in time of peace, and constitute, in time of war, a most grievous yoke and burden. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH estimated the expense of the colonies as equal to the united income, sugar, and malt tax, and repeatedly proved that a universal war would cost England, on their account, double the expense. Yet, with this knowledge, and in the teeth of the disastrous experience of centuries, the British Government have persisted in the endeavor to *compel* Newfoundland into acquiescence with a measure which would destroy her commerce, cripple that of Labrador, and seriously encroach upon the fishery rights of the United States. We are led, by recent accounts, to hope that Lord PALMERSTON has determined to drop the whole question, and that Newfoundland representations will have had more weight than was at first intended; but the lesson taught is fraught with interest and instruction for statesmen everywhere, and it is to be hoped that they will lastingly profit by it.

ONE-SIDED NEWS.—It is dangerous to place implicit reliance on one-sided statements in political matters. The Boston *Post*, which appears to depend upon papers of its own stripe in this City for local intelligence, says:

"Mayor WOOD is yet Mayor of New-York—SIMEON DRAPER has discharged his police—the old municipal authorities are in full power, and CONOVER has retired to bind up his cracked head. Gov. KING has indicated his displeasure at the conduct of his officials, and they have, accordingly, drawn in their horns."

There is a grain or two of truth in this summary; but SIMEON DRAPER has not discharged his police, nor is there any probability of his doing so; CONOVER has not retired, nor has Governor KING indicated his displeasure at his officials, unless he did it in a very private manner. Mayor WOOD is yet Mayor, it is true, but, as his term does not expire until the 31st of next December, there is no necessity of announcing that he still lives officially.

A HANDSOME REWARD.—It will be seen by referring to the letter of a correspondent in another column, that a reward of five hundred dollars is offered to any one who will give such information in relation to the late alleged bargaining for the office of Street Commissioner, as will lead to the presentation by the Grand Jury of the parties concerned in that business. The offer is made in perfectly good faith, and we will guarantee the payment of the money on the conditions being complied with. A very excellent opportunity is hereby offered for any person having a competent knowledge of the affair to earn five hundred dollars, and at the same time render a great service to the public.

Beef Cattle Coming.

A special correspondent of the TIMES writes that in the early part of last week he saw a large number of loaded cattle trains coming eastward from Cleveland, Ohio. On Wednesday, by the politeness of the Superintendent of the Cleveland and Erie, and the Cleveland and Columbus Railroads, he was permitted to examine their car registers, from which it appeared that during Monday and Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning, 106 full car loads of stock, mostly beeves, had come eastward. Most of these, with many others at different points, were destined for this market. The present prospect is that we shall still have an abundance of beef at reasonable prices, notwithstanding the fears awakened three and four weeks since.

A BUST OF DR. BELLOWS.—When a man makes himself famous, the next step is for somebody to preserve him in plaster; and the cheapest of all the materials used in art is a more precious testimonial of popularity than precious metal or precious stone. We saw yesterday a miniature bust in plaster, by a German artist named KUNZ, of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, who has become more renowned by means of his sermon on theatres, than by any of his previous exercises. The bust is a very excellent likeness of Dr. BELLOWS.

Personal.

At the late Commencement of the University of Nashville, the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Professor WM. M. GILLESPIE, of Union College, Schenectady.

Commodore JONES, says the *States*, was attacked with an affection of the heart about two weeks ago, from which he recovered; but, subsequently, in consequence of excitement produced by some incident occurring in one of the Naval Courts of this city, he was again prostrated, though with dissimilar symptoms, and has not since rallied. Yesterday his condition was regarded as very critical, if not helpless, though, at 3 o'clock P. M., the moment of our latest information, there had appeared a slightly favorable change. He is under the medical treatment of Dr. LAUB, of Georgetown. Commodore JONES is 66 years old.

Musical.

Mad. LA GRANGE'S second concert last night attracted a full and fashionable audience—the best we have seen for some months. It was a very agreeable affair.

It is rumored that Mad. LA GRANGE will not sail for Europe on the 24th, but, in all probability, repeat some of her former operatic roles in a short season at the Academy. There seems to be a difficulty about the tenor. Every one will be glad to hear that LA GRANGE will not leave us.

General Walker's Movements—His Speech at Laura Keene's Theatre—A Dinner.

General WALKER was kept more busy, yesterday, than upon any day since his arrival in New-York, in receiving calls from all sorts of persons, distinguished and otherwise; among them were J. S. THRASHER, Esq., and several ladies. General HENNINGSEN rode out with GEORGE LAW, and there was a good time generally among the Filibusters at the apparently growing attention paid to them and their Chief.

In the evening, General WALKER paid a visit to LAURA KEENE's Theatre, as announced. He arrived about 9½ P. M., in company with Captain FAYSOUX, Colonel WATERS, General HENNINGSEN, and others. His entrance was greeted by cheers and clapping of hands from the full house which had assembled to get a view of the chief of the Filibusters. The Orchestra played "Hail Columbia." In the Parquette, those under the galleries, crowded down in front, filling up the aisles and gaping with intense curiosity at the box in which he and his friends had taken their seats. The play was interrupted for several minutes by calls for "WALKER,"—"Speech,"—"Three cheers for General WALKER,"—calls for HENNINGSEN, &c. WALKER rose several times and bowed civilly, but resolutely refused to speak. The Orchestra finally broke the suspense, and the play went on, but there were ten looking at the front balcony to one at the stage. When the curtain fell at the close of the third act the clamorous calls of the multitude brought the General to his feet. The noise ceased, and the reporters seized their pencils in breathless suspense to catch the words as they fell from the lips of the speaker. He said: "In behalf of those who have struggled and suffered and died—in behalf of a cause tending to promote American greatness and American glory, I thank you for your expression of approbation. This exhibition of your hearty approval consoles us for our sufferings, our fastings and the dangers and death we have had to encounter. With these, the soldier can go on, no matter how great the difficulties may seem which lie in his way. With such hearty expressions of your approbation and your sympathy, we will renew the contest, and hope for a sure and speedy triumph of our cause." As he took his seat, cheers and cries for HENNINGSEN and others arose, until the orchestra drowned the noise, and the play once more proceeded.

The friends of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER contemplate giving him a grand dinner before his departure from the City, for the purpose of affording him a fair opportunity of expressing his views on Nicaragua and his fillibuster movements. Owing to the unpleasant state of the weather on the day of his reception, he was unable to address the assemblage in the Park, and many having been disappointed in not hearing him, it has been suggested to honor him with a grand dinner, and an opportunity to speak.

The Reception Committee hold a meeting on Wednesday night, when it will be finally arranged.

Gen. WALKER will remain at the Lafarge Hotel for a day or two longer, when he will take up his residence at a private house, and will in the course of a week or so return South, first visiting Philadelphia and Washington.

An invitation has been tendered him to visit Albany, but we understand he has declined, on account of important business, which will shortly call him to the capital of the Union.

Marine Intelligence.

The ship ashore near the Woodlands, was not the *Flora*, as reported, but the *Knickerbocker* from Liverpool. She has been towed up to the City by the steamer *Hercules*.

Speech of Hon. Wm. B. Reed, our Minister to China.

As previously appointed, last evening the public dinner to Hon. WM. B. REED, our new Minister to China, "given by prominent merchants, politicians and citizens of Philadelphia, came off at the La Pierre House in that city. The following is Mr. REED'S speech in acknowledgment of the compliment:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I have a very few words of earnest gratitude to utter for this mark of your good will. They come, believe me, from the fullness of a heart deeply touched by what has to-day been so kindly and gracefully said.

Thirty-one years ago exactly, I left the city of Philadelphia as the humblest member of a diplomatic mission, dispatched on what was supposed to be an errand of benificence to the world, and privantage to our own country especially. The mission proved a sad failure, and the only persons who derived any benefit from it, or had even any enjoyment, was the class to which I belonged, whose duties consisted in copying a few dispatches, being assiduously attentive at all places of public amusement, and studying a foreign language under the most agreeable circumstances and the most fascinating auspices. Such, to this point, is the diplomatic experiance of my life. This is the exact measure of my real task. There was, however, gentlemen, one benefit of inestimable value which that brief experience gave me—of association, the closest, the most confidential and affectionate, with one whose memory is dear in this community (Mr. SERGEANT.) I need hardly say to you, Mr. President, who knew him as well as I did, to whom I refer. He was not only my kinsman, but my friend, my counsellor, and guide in early life and early manhood; and it is to his precept and example I owe, with many debts besides, the invigoration of that sentiment of State loyalty—consistent with national feeling—love for Pennsylvania, affection for what Doctor FRANKLIN long ago called "dear Philadelphia," which, if I know my own heart, has been the controlling influence on my public life; and, if I had no other reason for the political course which I felt it my duty to pursue, I found one in this—that it had for its aim the elevation to the Presidency of a Pennsylvania statesman who, with a singleness of purpose beyond all praise, is now trying to keep his faith to the Nation, and to execute his high trust on principles of enlightened and conservative patriotism.

Thirty-one years ago! This is no small portion of human life—and these years have been passed, wholly under your eye, in the labor of my profession, in public trusts conferred by you, as your representatives in the councils of the State and City, and in semi judicial functions still more responsible; and now that I am about to venture on a different ephere, and in doing so to leave you, with all the perils of such separation, I feel more sensibly than I can describe, this proof, that all these years of life have not been fruitless, but that I have won and now enjoy your confidence and esteem—that I leave friends behind me who will care for me, and think of me, and be proud of my success, if I succeed in the distant and doubtful enterprise on which I am venturing. To you, my immediate friends and townsmen, I owe more than I can ever repay; and yet this, your kind farewell, affects me more than all beside. It is your approval that I prize. For it I have been most sollcitous, and I venture to add, that when the President did me the honor to offer me this responsible mission, I paused long enough before accepting it, to be made conscious that my immediate fellow-citizens—the men of business and character here, without distinction of party, approved his selection heartily, and, I believe unanimously. For all this, again I thank you and them.

And now, gentlemen, shall I veuture to say a word or two as to the future—my future as one of the representatives of the United States abroad—the future of our country in its relations to the mysterious Empire to which I am accredited? There are, of course, official proprieties imposing some reserve, which no one will expect me to violate; but there is, on the other hand, an official affectation which here, at least, I should be sorry to be suspected of. There is, I imagine, a marvellous exaggeration about this thing called diplomacy, and diplomatic reserve, if not diplomatic reputation. It is Lord CHESTERFIELD, I think, who, describing the mysterious journey of a German diplomatist, says: "The mystery was not on account of the journey, for he made the journey for sake of the mystery." I have no desire that there should be any unnecessary mystery about my errand. A character for diplomatic skill sometimes does a man harm. I am in no danger of suffering in this way, for there has been said to me by some who have criticised my appointment, what I cannot but suspect was an unintentional compliment, in being described as one "wholly without diplomatic experience," (which I freely admit)—a specimen of that "natural curiosity" known the world over as "a Philadelphia lawyer," and with some share of tact, shrewdness and *common sense*. Now it seems to me the point of the praise—if such was meant—lies in this last attribute, for, after all, gentlemen, it is "common sense," enlightening a loyal American heart which must guide me now.

China is a place where the homely quality called mother wit is very much in requisition. The public men are well educated, shrewd masters of the science of courtesy, and eminently diplomatic in the technical sense of the word—they are very apt to get the better of those who try these weapons with them. There is nothing like precedent or authority to regulate intercourse in that region of isolation. One approaches Chinese diplomacy very much as the navigator approaches the Chinese coasts. There are no light-houses, no buoys, no signs of friendly counsel or guidance. They want no strangers, and they help none to come. The gallant ship which is to bear me must find her way into their ports and rivers by the skill and courage of the American men on board of her, and will anchor there without a word of welcome, except from strangers like herself. But, thus piloted, she will get securely in. She will be safe and respected under her flag—aggressive in no act, for her errand is a peaceful one, but ready to resent insult, and to give prompt protection where protection is due.

My mission, I sincerely hope, may not be unlike my ship. Its animating spirit, vigilance over my country's interests, consciousness of power, reluctance to use it, fidelity to my country's traditions and republican faith. I can honestly say I go abroad with no despondency as to the future, no want of self reliance, if the anchorage which my education has given me only holds. I am proud to belong to that school which believes in the traditionary policy of this nation as it first came from the lips of WASHINGTON, and as it has been maintained with certain mischievous aberrations, ever since. There is not on the pages of our brief history an instance of a departure from WASHINGTON'S foreign policy unattended with mischief to all parties concerned. It is this belief, this implicit faith, resting on principle which alone can guide me through the perplexities of a state of distant warfare to which we are no parties. I have no foreign sympathies or antipathies. I have no cosmopolitan enthusiasm. I have a suspicion there is more danger from too many treaties than too few, especially of undertaking to regulate other people's concerns, on the general policy of the earth and sea they assume the forms of "guarantees." I go abroad—and I hope in this to carry out the views of the Government—with a fixed resolution to avoid such diplomatic complications which, even before my day is over, would be sure to breed new controversies and new dangers to those who are now friends, and who can best keep so by not being too intimate.

But, gentlemen, on the other hand, let me not, either here or elsewhere, be understood as saying, that from the legitimate communion and sympathies of the civilized nations of the world with regard to China, the United States should stand coldly aloof. Almost every practical question to be there determined has relations to others beside ourselves. We have nothing to ask that other may not share; but we choose to ask it in our own way, and in our own good time. No one can find fault. It can be no part of the duty of an American representative to be the sullen spectator of what others are doing and have a perfect right to do; to exchange no word of counsel; to refuse or omit to confer frankly and fully on matters of common interest; for such there are of vast moment. I am more than content,—I go abroad with great anxiety, on all subjects of common and legitimate interest, to have an early and sincere avowal of views and intentions, and to try to interchange, with the representatives of every friendly power in the Chinese vicinage, mutual good offices. I do not presume to be a mediator in other people's quarrels, but I shall be proud to show, by example at least, that Peace can win victories as well as war. The fault will not be mine, gentlemen, if there be any efficacy in candor and fair dealing, if I am not on the best terms with every one in similar trust, belligerent or neutral, and this without disparaging entanglement. I rely on my common sense, and I hope kindly disposition, to effect this result in spite of my inexperience.

I go abroad with a clear sense of responsibility to public opinion at home, the only responsibility an American public man should know. I recognize it fully; and it does not require much foresight to determine what it will exact with reference to this Oriental communication. It will exact there, as everywhere, defence to what in distant excitements are sometimes lost sight of—the restraints of the Constitution of the United States, which happily denies the power to shed blood to the Executive, or to an Executive subordinate. I have heard people, who ought to know better, talk of seizing or conquering Islands in the Eastern seas, as if it were as easy a thing as for an old sea-rover to locate a land warrant in one of our Western Territories. Other nations may fight, and conquer, and colonize, by the mere force of executive will. We—and we ought to be grateful for the restraint—can only do so when the whole representation of the people is authorizes it, or the actual hand of aggression and insult is raised against us—and then we can fight as effectively as other people.

I make these observations, gentlemen, because in the loose talk which excitement and a sense of commercial injury provoke, these land marks are often lost sight of, and the well defined restraints of the Constitution ignored. I mean to try to remember them even on the other side of the globe.

With these lights, with this consciousness of duty at home, with the Constitution and the traditional policy of my country always before my eyes, with the strongest desire to be on friendly terms with all, with a determination to demand all that my country has a right to ask, I trust I can exercise the large discretion which distance requires and which the confidence of the President has clothed me with, without a fear, I will not say, of failure; for really with a people so peculiar as the Chinese, nine times in ten failure is a probability, but without discredit abroad or at home. I hope I am not presumptuous in this. It is not self-complacency. It is common sense, self reliance. It is patriotism of the most homely texture.

And let no one, and, least of all, no one of you, my friends and fellow-citizens, who know and can measure the personal sacrifices I am making, underrate the importance of the trust I have assumed. It is certainly no diplomatic sinecure. It is no obscure function. By one of those sudden whims our planet sometimes makes, China and Chinese affairs have presented themselves in most imposing interest to the eyes of mankind. They discovered Great Britain the other day; the English people forgive, whether rightly or wrongly I do not pretend to say, that a point of honor was involved. It occupies the attention of the two great empires of Continental Europe, and in Paris and St. Petersburg there are sagacious, far-seeing men, now scanning the map of the distant world.

It has stirred the commercial policy of the smaller States for, I observe, they are dispatching ships of war and diplomatic agents to the scene of trouble. The sympathies of Christendom are awakened, from the venerable power of the Church of Rome through every denomination of Protestant Christians which has made a missionary experiment; and China, which, from 1840 to this day, has been relatively forgotten, except by the never-sleeping vigilance of commercial men interested in its peculiar trade, China looms up from the dim distance as the great object of the world's interest just now; and I venture to affirm that no civilized nation has more direct and important relations to China than the United States. Not England, with her string of colonial settlements, and her military and commercial marine in every nook and corner of the world—not imperial Russia, with her conterminous territory extending over sixty degrees of longitude—none have more direct interest than this Republic, mainly through its youthful settlement of the Western coats. When Mr. CUSHING, after the negotiation of his treaty of 1844, turned his face homeward by the way of the Pacific, he had to seek his path through Mexico, and a friendly hand or voice, no sound of his mother tongue, greeted him on the soil of this continent. In four years the flag of this Union, planted by the hand of unexpected conquest—planted by the Navy of the United States; always ready for gallant enterprise—floated in every part of California: and now, thirteen years later still, a great and prosperous community, American in name, in organization, in feeling, and most American in energy and enterprise, has been created, which claims an interest in the commerce of the East, beyond all measurement.

Across the waters of the Pacific ocean, in the extreme northeast, is a growing commerce of vast amount, or the beginning of it, with the Russian ports and great rivers, and in the south, from Australia to China, come to us the familiar sounds of the English language, words, we may always hope, of peace, and friendliness, and good will, to meet the echo from our shores of the same friendly voices, mingled with respectful and decisive warning, that on this continent it is better for all parties there should be no intrusion, no interference—that our progress is the progress of free principles of trade and security of commerce under law everywhere, and no enlightened nation need be afraid of it. Gentlemen, there has always seemed to me something sublime in the last century's growth of this language of ours, and now that the circle is nearly complete, all who speak it may proudly and gratefully think of it. Just one hundred and two years ago, a hostile army hung upon our western frontier, routed within twenty four hours' ride of this spot, with fearful carnage, the only Anglo-American force between the Ohio and the seaboard, and threatened this city of Philadelphia with despoilation or conquest. The English language and with it constitutional liberty were in danger here. In the East, in India, the struggle was equally doubtful, and yet in both hemispheres it prevailed; and now, as I have said, the century's triumph is complete. Victoria and San Francisco (I wish both had Anglo Saxon names) are within hailing distance, and the commerce of the Pacific—to be increased to our benefit immeasurably by freedom of intercourse with China—is mainly in the hands of those who speak our mother tongue. If my mission shall succeed in enlarging and liberalizing the free commerce of the world, of which we Americans always manage to get our full share, if we have a fair chance—if something more than mere superficial intercourse with China can be created—if the free navigation, in some form, of her great rivers can be secured, without discoloring her waters by one drop of blood—if the scourge of piracy can be wrested from the outlaw hand that wields it—if the just claims of our citizens can be adjusted—if this or anything like this can be accomplished, I shall feel and hope you, my friends and neighbors, will feel with me that the ambition to whose temptation I have now yielded has not been an unworthy one.

I try to look at this new function of mine from an elevated point of view, and, though no diplomatic expert, to contemplate it from a statesmanlike platform; and this, too, with an intense impulse of selfish patriotism. I met in New-York, the other day, some most accomplished and intelligent gentlemen, professors of a peculiar geographical faith, who sought to convince me that the real centre of the world's commerce was the Mediterranean, and particularly that corner of it known as the Levant; that, by a proper application of the energies of man, and America was to contribute a full share, Tyre and Sidon were to rise from their graves in the sea, and Carthage was to be restored, and Venice become again a commercial queen, and the great route of the world's traffic was to be from China and India, across Persia and Asiatic Turkey; and that all this was far better than Pacific railroads across a dreary continent and long voyages in the Western seas. It was all very plausible and very captivating, but one element was wanting to accomplish my conversion. It wanted nationality. It measured lines of distance from New-York and Boston to the Levant and the Persian Gulf, and it showed how much shorter would be this line of commerce; but it ignored the great inland west of our country. It excluded that wonderful community of enterprise on the Pacific coast. It shut its eyes to the great hands of railway throughout this continent, and I turned from it, kindly and respectfully, to its projectors, to the more homelike theory that the true course of the world's commerce from the East must be across the Pacific—narrowing every day by the power of steam, and over our own territory—safer, surer, and more peaceful than the fragmentary barbarous power of Asia ever can be, and protected by the one great charter, the Constitution and the Union.

These are my visions, gentlemen. It is, I repeat, a high ambition to try to see them realized. If, on my errand, I fail, I am sure you will judge me kindly. If I succeed, how proudly and gratefully shall I bring my honors back, and lay them at the feet of the loving mother that has nurtured me and now sends me forth with her kind wishes for my welfare.

Again I thank you, and now, old you farewell.

THE THUNDER-STORM OF YESTERDAY.—About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, the thunder-storm which had done such serious mischief at Washington on the previous afternoon, reaching Baltimore in the evening, and Philadelphia about 11 o'clock at night, broke in full force upon this City and its environs. It was, according to universal report, one of the most tremendous tempests that was ever witnessed in this latitude. The lightning certainly was the most vivid and incessant that we ever beheld. So continuous were the flashes, and so imperceptible the interval between them, that they seemed literally to run into one another, and kept the sky in one continual terrific blaze. Far brighter than the broadest glare of noon-day, they penetrated the remotest corners and crannies of houses, revealing secrets that the unsuspected spiders had carefully shrouded for years. The thunder was equally remarkable, one peal breaking upon another before it had died away, rolling and reverberating around the sky as if caught and repelled by a thousand angry echoes. So for nearly an hour the storm lasted, the rain meanwhile falling in torrents. And for a long time after the thunder and lightning had proceeded on their journey Northward, the rain continued to fall as if we had been strangers to it for many weeks past, and the country were suffering from drouth. Strange to say, we have not heard of any accidents.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICANS CONCERNING THE RIOT.—At a meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association, held on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican Association of the Ninth Ward heartily approve of the prompt and judicious action of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in enforcing the laws against a violent and factious mob, led on by FERNANDO WOOD, in his rebellious opposition to the laws and the legal processes of the established judicial tribunals.

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Policemen and the citizens who so bravely, at the peril of their lives, engaged in enforcing legal process against the murderous attacks of the ruffians who took possession of the City Hall, are entitled to the thanks and gratitude of all law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That we will sustain, by all lawful means, the Commissioners, in their commendable efforts to preserve the peace and protect the lives and property of the citizens of this great City.

JOHN KEYSER, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

DOGS' DEATHS.—During the week ending June 20th, 838 dogs, consisting of all grades and conditions, New-foundland, Scotch and Bull Terriers, Pointer, Blood-hounds, Spaniel, common cur and poodle, have been killed in accordance with City ordinances and sent to the dead animal contractor's dock at the foot of 45th street, and immediately transferred to Barren Island, with 31 dead horses, 4 cows and 11 hogs.

Frogs in Albany.

People in the vicinity of Utica are turning their attention to raising frogs, which, when fat and cooked, are devoured by the people who reside at the Capital of the State. The frequenters of a single restaurant in Albany consume two hundred per week. Those who have visited Albany say the effect is perceptible in the people there.

GOLD IN VIRGINIA.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Mr. GEORGE W. FISHER, who showed us some specimens of gold ore, from the Norvell Mines, in Albemarle. One specimen was valued at $220, and another at $45.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Crops in Eastern and Central Ohio.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEWARK, Ohio, Friday, June 19, 1857.

During a week past I have gone over the route from Buffalo, along the Lake shore to Cleveland; thence across eastern Ohio through the counties of Portage, Stark, Columbiana, Carroll, Jefferson, and west through Harrison, Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Muskingum, into Licking, of which this place (Newark) is the capital town. The grass crop I find abundant everywhere, though of a less rank growth in Ohio than in New York State. Clover fields in Tuscarawas, Coshocton and the adjoining counties show well, and are now in full bloom. In northern and northeastern Ohio very little wheat was sown last Autumn, owing to the extensive ravages of the wheat midge during the previous two years. Further south there is nearly if not quite the usual surface, and, with a few exceptions, the present prospect is unusually good. I have, to-day, seen a number of fields fully headed out. Farmers are quite hopeful. They think the abundance of rain, already fallen, is a guarantee of dry weather at harvest time, and consequent freedom from rust. Nothing but future wet weather or the "insect" can now harm this crop. Oats are extensively sown this year, and look very promising

Corn, however, is the staple crop, and an unprecedentedly large area has been planted this year—probably twenty to thirty per cent. more than ever before in the regions I have visited. Though late, this crop looks finely; there are few fields which have not come up evenly. The leaves show a healthy green color, and now shoot forward rapidly under the influence of a warm temperature and an abundant watering by rain. The valleys of the Tuscarawas and Muskingum Rivers, varying in width from one fourth to four or five miles, are literally covered with growing corn, the most of which has received its first hoeing. I learn from several sources that an unusual degree of attention is being directed to raising and fattening beef cattle. The only fear is that the present high prices in the Eastern markets will tempt farmers to send off the young stock which will be needed at home to consume the forthcoming grass and corn crops. I shall next visit other parts of central Ohio, and especially the valleys of the two Miamis, and thence go to Kentucky, and through Indiana, Illinois, &c. J.

Stock Exchange Lloyds.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The practice of *Bearing* Stocks is abstractly one of the most pernicious and iniquitous that can be conceived. Selfish and unscrupulous in its very nature, the gainers thereby are the sharp-witted operators of Wall-street; the ultimate sufferers individuals who have neither means nor facilities to resist the powerful faction before whose wily schemes their property suffers a rapid and unmerited depreciation.

The Bear attacks a stock from a vantage ground, putting out bis contracts without securing interest; while the operator for a rise with his buyer's option has the interest always to contend with. Then, again, a fraud or disaster to one stock always operates more or less unfavorably upon the market for others, while a proportionate degree of success influences only the particular security to which it attaches. Mankind, too, is more powerfully influenced by fear than hope—consequently a panic depresses more than an equal degree of confidence elevates, men being always prompt to realise their property under a sense of mistrust, but, however sanguine they may be, it requires some degree of time and circumspection to arrange for an outlay. Combinations for the inflation of stocks are notoriously unsafe, from the temptation to break faith as soon as some can secure a profit to themselves without regard to their associates; but the Bear is in a better position with regard to his partners, as there can be no tempting profit to corrupt till a certain point of depression has been attained.

These are mere samples of the influences at work in the war of Bulls and Bears, but enough to show on what a precarious tenure we hold our property, when once it becomes a football of the Brokers.

To meet this, I have a Utopian idea of a Stock Exchange Lloyds, where bets can be opened to sustain the value of good sound stocks in danger from the Bruins of Wall-street, and where any responsible person can take a line for the protection of a security, in which he may be interested. The arrangement would be a very simple one: A has an interest in a certain stock which is being systematically depressed by time-contracts: off he goes to Lloyds, and the Broker opens a list for subscribers to a certain amount, limiting the price at which the security may be bought and the profit for which it is to be held. A takes a line, B and C do likewise, and when the requisite amount is subscribed, Lloyds proceeds to purchase, calls in such installments as may be required, and puts up or sustains the price according to circumstances. If a profit is realized, of course it would be shared *pro rata*, deducting the Broker's commission; and if no further benefit be obtained than the withdrawal of a certain number of shares from the market, to be divided at the average cost among the friends of the enterprise, that would be a great advantage to all, attained by a small outlay on the part of each one interested.

Such a scheme is doubtless open to abuse, and would probably be availed of, to some extent, to bolster up worthless stocks, but the only *safe* operations would be those based upon *bona fide* valuable considerations; stocks that are sought for investment, but liable to be realized when money is required.

Won't some good conservative Broker try the plan by way of experiment? Advertise the formation of a list, open to any responsible party interested in the stock to be sustained—fix a *limit* at which to buy and sell, but to secure this from being a matter of public notoriety, give also a discretionary power to the broker to vary therefrom to the extent of 10 per cent. either way, and let him operate to the best of his ability—with the secret known only to himself. Let the commission depend on the list being filled up, not upon actual operations, as in many cases the fact of such a combination may be sufficient to answer the required end. NO STOCKJOBBER.

Perilous Balloon Ascension—The Aeronaut in Lake Erie.

From the Detroit Tribune.

We received a call this morning from Mr. JOHN STEINER, of Philadelphia, a somewhat noted aeronaut, who has just made his fortieth ascension, which has proven quite a perilous adventure.

After several days' delay he finally succeeded in making the ascent from Erie about 8½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The weather was stormy, with squalls of wind, which rendered the voyage not entirely pleasant. The wind being in the right direction, however, it was determined, it being his purpose to sail across the lake and alight in Canada.

He arose to the height of about three miles, and started off at a slow but steady rate.

The outlook was very benutiful. The Lake could be seen from one end to the other nearly, save as clouds intercepted it occasionally from view. At one time Mr. STEINER counted 38 sail vessels, all in sight, and far below him. The hands on board several of the vessels saw him, and rightly apprehending that he was an aeronaut, cheered him heartily, and he states that their shouts could be heard by him quite distinctly.

The wind kept blowing steadily from the right quarter, and the voyage promised a very successful termination. He neared the Canada shore a little below Long Point, and was gradually coming in to shore. When about 10 miles from land, however, a counter current struck him, which was bearing directly down the lake. This was quite a squall, and more so than the one which had propelled him safely thus far, and he was accordingly driven towards Buffalo.

He was about two and a half miles above the surface of the water. Night was drawing on and it became apparent that he could not, with this current, get away from the water before dark, and after nightfall it would not be safe to come down. Seeing a propeller making her way up the Lake, he therefore resolved to descend, and, if possible, strike the water so as to be rescued by the steamer.

The propeller proved to be the *Mary Stewart*. Her officers discovered the balloon about the same time that they were described by its occupant. The American ensign was run up and her whistle sounded. Mr. STEINER responded by waving a small American flag from his car. He threw out a large anchor, attached to about 30 feet of strong rope, for the purpose of making fast to the vessel if he should cross above her before reaching the water. He then began to descend, and came down rapidly.

He first struck the water about 25 miles below Long Point, and three miles above the propeller, which was bound up. In seven minutes he passed her about twenty rods astern. During this time Mr. STEINER says he thinks his balloon bounded from the water at least twenty times. It would strike and then rebound, like a ball, going into the air from twenty to fifty feet, and still rushing down the lake at railroad speed. His anchor not catching to anything caused this not very agreeable episode.

A boat was immediately launched from the propeller, which went in pursuit of him. They got hold of a long rope which he had thrown out, and which was attached to the balloon, and began to haul in. Hints soon as the line was made taut the balloon took the boat in tow with a will. The sailors pulled the oar-locks off the boat, but could not stop their novel "tug." Mr. STEINER then abandoned the balloon, leaping into the water and swimming towards the boat, which speedily reached him. He was taken on board, hospitably entertained, and brought to this city, where he arrived last evening, none the worse for his adventurous voyage.

This is the third balloon Mr. STEINER has lost. It cost $500. He requests the Canada papers to state that any person who may pick up the balloon is requested to communicate with him at No. 286 Parish-street, Philadelphia. He goes down to Cleveland tonight. He desires us to return thanks to the captain and crew for their hospitality.

We have been permitted by Captain WOODWORTH to copy the following account of this singular meeting from the log book of the *Mary Stewart*:

"Sailed from Buffalo, June 19, at 56 minutes past 10. At 2¼ P. M., we had a heavy squall from W. N. W., with heavy rain, which lasted 40 minutes. At 5 P. M. wind at S. W. and equally as my mate and myself were standing forward, I saw an object bearing about S. S. W., and at an angle of about 45°, which, after considerable observation, made out to be a balloon.

We were heading directly towards it, and I instantly gave the American ensign, and sounded the steam-whistle, which was responded to by the balloonist displaying the American ensign. This was twenty-five miles below Long Point, and about in the centre of the lake. I ran up to leeward of him, and sent a boat to pick him up. As he passed close under our stern, I had a fine view of the balloon, as well as of the recklessness of the aeronaut. We were all astonished at his daring recklessness, striking the water and rising to the height of fifty to seventy-five feet, and descending suddenly again to the surface of the water with such force that we were very apprehensive for his safety. As the boat pulled up and men took hold of the balloon, and my friend Sinbad left his phantom ship, a sudden gust of wind swept away the balloon. My first mate being in the boat, used every endeavor to save it, but the wind was blowing so hard that his efforts were unavailing, and it soon disappeared before the gale. By this time my new passenger was on board, and I again shaped my course up the lake."

Mr. Peale's Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was one of a large number who had the pleasure of attending the lecture delivered by REMBRANDT PEALE, Esq., of Philadelphia, before the Hietorics Society in this City, on the evening of the 17th, and the attention given by the audience for *two hours* to the words as they fell from the mouth of the venerable artist showed with what interest and pleasure they were received. A lecture on WASHINGTON would be full of interest at all times, but in this case doubly so, as it was delivered on WASHINGTON and his *Portraits*, and that too, by the only artist living at the present time who painted the Father of his Country from *Life*.

In looking over your valuable journal the next morning after the lecture, I discovered, as I believe, some unintentional errors, and the object of this communication is to request you to publish the following in justice to the venerable lecturer.

The portrait of WASHINGTON which elicited the approbation of his relatives and friends was the *result* of an effort to combine the merits of his own original study and that of his father—both from the life in 1795. The small picture shown by Mr. PEALE was only the study for his large equestrian portrait, fourteen feet high, for the purchase of which the Senate passed a bill, not acted on in the other House of Congress for want of time in 1824; it has not been offered since, but remains in the artist's possession.

Yours respectfully, JAMES M. WEED.
NEW-YORK, Monday, June 22, 1857.

A Word in Behalf of the Little Ones.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you open your columns, Mr. Editor, to a remonstrance from a bachelor, but a friend of little children, against parents and guardians allowing their little ones to sit up so late at night. I am sure that it is owing to a want of proper consideration on the part of parents thus to allow the hours which rightfully belong to these *growing nativities* to lay them down to sleep, to be, as is often the case, spent in a social gathering or family party, at which even the sinews and muscles of older parties are strained and taxed till that which might contribute to a healthful and pleasant relaxation becomes wearisome and a burden. I protest most earnestly for my young friends, that the rights of their *constitution* be respected, and, if their parents and guardians do not put them to bed at proper hours, I hope the new Police Board, Mayor, Common Council, or Governor, will swear in enough nurses, clothed with di(aper)plomatic powers to do so. If this matter is attended to, these youngsters will rise up, in after years—no matter how much they may scream and rebel now—and call us blessed. If you, Messrs. Editors, will draw the attention of unthinking parents to this subject, I doubt not you will come in for your share.

HUMANITY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 19, 1857.

The Proposed National Convention of Butchers.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The proposition to hold a National Convention of Butchers in this city on the 3d of September next, not only meets with universal approval from the fraternity, as well as the people generally, but is already having its effect upon speculators, who, seeing that they have forced prices up to such an exorbitant extent as to drive the butchers and the consumers to measures of self-defence, are now becoming frightened, and manifest a willingness to accede to more moderate prices. In Philadelphia last week the prices of beef cattle declined from $1 to $1 50 per hundred; and if the measures proposed by the butchers are adopted and strictly carried out, it is confidently anticipated that prices will further considerably decline, and probably entirely break up the whole business of speculation in beef cattle—an event that will be hailed with the utmost satisfaction by the entire body of the people, for in this case we do not consider speculators as of "the people."

In New-York so completely are the speculators said to have the control of the market, that many butchers, rather than longer submit to their demands, have refused altogether to purchase cattle for the present. The consequence has been that one of the largest speculators in the country failed last week.

The butchers of Philadelphia, a few evenings ago, elected their delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and have transmitted to the butchers of this city the following propositions, to be laid before the Convention, to form the basis of its action:

1. To consider the propriety of abolishing the scales as a medium of purchase.

2. To recommend the establishment in each city of a board of purchase, to act in concert in purchasing all cattle and sheep for their respective markets from the original grower and feeder.

3. To recommend on and after ——— the cash system be established.

4. The Convention to recommend the formation of associations in each city, and to that end they adopt a uniform constitution for their guidance, with the right of admission to any butcher hailing from any other association.

5. To constitute the presidents of each association a board of correspondence on the subject of stock and all matters of interest to the butchers; said presidents communicating from time to time to the committee of purchase the state of their respective markets.

6 Said Association so formed to elect delegatee to form the National Association of Butchers—said Association to meet when and where a majority of the delegates may decide: and all other propositions that may be submited by any city sending delegates will be proper subjects for consideration.

The Butchers of Philadelphia recommend the cities to be represented as follows:

New-York City 15 delegates; Philadelphia 10; Baltimore 8; Boston 8; Brooklyn 5; Cincinnati 5; Pittsburgh 5; Newark, N. J., 2; Wilmington, Del., 2; Camden, N. J., 2; Harrisburg, Pa., 2; Easton, Pa., 2; Buffalo, N. Y., 3; Dunkirk, Pa., 3; Albany 3; Allegheny, Pa., 2; Charlestown, Mass., 2; Washington, D. C., 2; Lancaster, Pa., 2; York, Pa., 2; Reading, Pa., 2; Pottsville, Pa., 2.

Newspaper Postage to Foreign Countries, via England.

From the Washington Union.

We are requested to state that the following is a list of the countries and places to which newspapers from the United States cannot be forwarded, *viâ* England, unless prepaid at the higher rate than four cents each, (United States and British postage.)

The charges on a single newspaper to each of these countries, *viâ* England, are as follows—prepayment compulsory:

Australia, South	*viâ*	Marseilles	8 cents.
Australia, Western	*viâ*	Marseilles	8 cents.
Borneo	*viâ*	Marseilles	10 cents.
Borneo	*viâ*	Southampton	6 cents.
Bourbon, (Reunion)	*viâ*	Marseilles	10 cents.
Bourbon, (Reunion)	*viâ*	Southampton	6 cents.
Ceylon	*viâ*	Marseilles	8 cents.
China, including Hong Kong	*viâ*	Marseilles	8 cents.
Egypt	*viâ*	by Brit. packet	8 cents.
India, including Aden	*viâ*	Marseilles	8 cents.
Java	*viâ*	Marseilles	8 cents.
Mauritius	*viâ*	Marseilles	8 cents.
New South Wales	*viâ*	Marseilles	8 cents.
New Zealand	*viâ*	Marseilles	8 cents.
Penang	*viâ*	Marseilles	8 cents.
Phillippine Islands	*viâ*	Marseilles	10 cents.
Phillippine Islands	*viâ*	Southampton	6 cents.
Tasmania, (Van Dieman's Land)	*viâ*	Marseilles	8 cents.
Victoria	*viâ*	Marseilles	8 cents.
Belgrade	*viâ*	Belgium	7 cents.

Other parts of Turkey not enumerated below, *viâ* Belgium ..... 6 cents.

Moldevia, (except places enumerated below,) *viâ* Belgium ..... 7 cents.

Wallachia, (except places enumerated below,) *viâ* Belgium ..... 7 cents.

Upon newspapers to the following places the United States and British postage is four cents each, to which must be added a foreign postage beyond England of three cents for every half ounce in weight—prepayment required:

Botuschany,	Jassy,	Salonica,	Tenedos,
Bucharest,	Lornica,	Samsoun,	Trebizond,
Candia,	Mostar,	Seres,	Tultcha,
Galatz,	Ralchuck,	Tchesme,	Varna.

Postmasters should note these rates upon the table of postages to foreign countries.

THE PUBLIC SURVEYS.—Returns have been received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from the Surveyors-General of Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and California, exhibiting considerable progress in the public surveys. The surveys of six townships of land lying on the Platte River, in Nebraska Territory; two townships situated west of the Menomonee river, in Wisconsin; eight townships west of the Mississippi River, and northwest of the Falls of St. Anthony, in Minnesota, and thirteen townships in California, situated on the eastern boundary of the State, and in a northeasterly direction from San Bernardino mountain, have been completed, and the townships are ready for subdivision.—*Washington Union.*

WASHINGTON—THE WORK AT THE CAPITOL.—The foundations of the connecting corridors between the centre building and the new wings of the Capitol are nearly ready for the superstructure of marble. The cast iron brackets, for the support of the columns of the central dome, have been elevated to their place, and the brick-work between them is being formed.

The ceiling of the House and is nearly completed, and the scaffolding is being taken down. It shows to finer effect from the floor than from the scaffolding. The Tennessee marble, used in ornamentation for mantel-pieces, balustrades, &c., is susceptible of a very high polish, and its variegated beauty cannot be surpassed. The main corridors of the wings are being laid with encaustic tiles. Artists are engaged in painting and frescoing the walls and ceilings of the basement rooms. These are being turned, in the machine shop, immense marble columns for the new Post-Office building. These columns are twenty feet long and about three feet in diameter. They are placed on a steam lathe, proportioned to their magnitude, and revolve about once a minute. The chisels are stationary on the side, and are fed by an imperceptible longitudinal motion of the carriage on which the column is placed.

In one of the statuary shops is a new model recently from Mr. Crawford, at Rome; that of an Indian boy returning from the chase, with his dog at his side, and a duck and rabbit hung over his shoulder on his hunting-stick.—*States.*

THE LYNCHING CASE IN VIRGINIA—CONFESSION OF MURDER.—The Charlottesville (Va.) *Advocate* has the following in relation to the crimes of RANDALL, who was hung by the "Vigilance Committee:"

"Since the hanging of JEFF. RANDALL by the Port Republic mob, his wife and daughter have confessed to a knowledge of many crimes which he perpetrated, including arson, rape, robbery and murder. They also implicate some of the SHIFFLETS, who, they say, aided RANDALL in some of his burnings and robberies. The only case of murder to which they have confessed any satisfactory knowledge was that of an old woman who lived upon the Shenandoah River, and has been missing for several years. This old lady had a son in California who forwarded her some money directed to the care of Gen. LEWIS. The money was paid over to the widow. RANDALL heard of it, met the old woman, murdered her for the gold, and brought the corpse to his own house, where he buried it in the ground beneath the floor of his own room.

The Committee have arrested JAMES SHIFFLET and handed him over to the authorities. JONES, the son-in-law of RANDALL, has also been handed over to the authorities for trial. It appears, however, lawlessness has not been checked in Rockingham County by the Vigilance Committee. A few nights since an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. HENRY HAMNER, near Elk Run, and Mr. CHAPMAN COLLIER, in the same vicinity, lost two valuable horses by poison."

ICE IN LAKE SUPERIOR.—They have had very extraordinary June weather up on the big lake, and the ice, instead of growing thinner, appears to grow the other way. The *Lady Elgin*, which has just returned from the lake, reports that she was embarrassed on the 11th to the 14th of June by immense fields of ice 12 or 14 inches thick, and was hemmed in at Graud Island for two days, unable to proceed, by the vast expanse which met her on every hand. We may well rejoice that the comet has taken its leave.—*Toledo Blade.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FRANGIPANNI.—FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS, GROSS IMPOSITION.—Whereas certain perfumers in the United States are offering for sale Frangipanni perfume of a spurious nature, an imitation of the real article made by Messrs. PIESSE & LUBIN, this is to caution the public that none is genuine but what has the name of PIESSE & LUBIN, of Bond-st., London, pressed on the bottles, and sold by INGER & CO., No. 399 Broadway, agents, and all druggists.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF HERRING & CO.'S Fire and Burglar Proof Patent Champion Safes frustrated.

OFFICE OF J. S. REED & Co., Bankers,
MARION, Ohio, June 6, 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* Our banking-house was broken open last night, and an unsuccessful attempt made to force open the Safe; gunpowder was used in quantities sufficient to break safes in the back room, twenty-five feet from the safe, and to displace pictures and furniture, as well as to blow the inside of one of the outside doors into small pieces, but your Hall's Powder Proof Lock resisted all efforts to effect an entrance. The burglars left a very good selection of tools—sledge-hammer, a variety of queer looking chisels, braces and bitts, together with levers, &c., &c. It took three good strong men nearly an h

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ITALIAN VILLA, less than half an hour by railroad, in New-Jersey, with forty trains daily; house large and all modern improvements; hot and cold water all through, permanent washstands in bedrooms, bath room, water closet, wash trays in laundry, large store room, and closets in abundance, furnace range, gas pipes, &c., all built by days' work in the best manner under the supervision of the owner; there are twenty lots of ground handsomely laid out in lawn, vegetable garden, fruit and ornamental trees, large barn, cow-house, hennery, ice-house, (filled,) in all as complete a residence, combining all the advantages of city and country, all for $20,000, which is less than it could be built for: $10,000 cash, balance on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. Address H. P. W., care C. LYONS, letter carrier, New-York Post Office.

COTTAGE SITES AND 1,800 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—1,800 acres of land in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill, and about 1½ hours' ride by railroad from the City of New-York, being part of the ancient manor of Van Cortlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut and hickory, and on it are valuable granite quarries, iron ore, and valuable clay beds, and a number of beautiful building sites. It will be sold together or in separate parcels. This property has been in the Van Cortlandt family since the original grant by Royal Patent from William III. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A HOTEL AND SUMMER RETREAT.—The finest place on this island. It embraces about 26 lots of ground of a beautiful grade, and commodious house and out-buildings, and is filled with noble forest trees of rare size. Living on the confines of the City, and yet combining all the delights of a country residence, it presents great attractions for immediate use, and the assurance of future value of the highest character. For a public institution, boarding-school or any object combining rural beauty, great healthiness, with City comforts, it is unrivaled in New-York. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOUSE, BOGRMAN-place, 33d-st., a bargain, or rented with or without furniture; stone fronts, 31st and 32d-st.; various others at low prices; farms, country seats, Western and Southern lands, unsurpassed, at all prices. Terms easy, or exchanged. 20 acres, Keyport, well improved with abundance of fruit—cheap or trade for sloop. Call at the old place where trading is satisfactorily done.

TO LET—For Four-story in 33d and 37th sts., $450. No. 315 9th av. J. E. HATCH.

HUDSON RIVER, TELLER'S POINT, FOR SALE.—Splendid villa sites, adjoining the land of Dr. Underhill, having extensive views up and down the river, and not surpassed by any on the Hudson, now in the possession of the original proprietors. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 64th-st. and 5th-av.; 4 on 5th-av., and 4 on 64th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 57th-st., 125 feet west from 5th-av. Also, 7 lots north-east corner 5th-av. and 66th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFIEFFER, No. 30 John-st.

$2,500—FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN AND large garden in the village of Danbury, Conn., 4 hours from New-York. House is finely situated, of fair size and in good order, convanient to depot. A very healthy and desirable residence. MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th-st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE WATER POWER on Bronx River with ten or more acres of land, at Depot of Harlem Railroad, at Scarsdale, Westchester Co. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—DOCK PROPERTY AND VARIOUS houses in the city of Newark, N. J.; also, a mansion, out-houses, and several acres of land, on the Passaic River, near Newark Bridge; also, a coal yard, in Brooklyn, near a ferry. Inquire of FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house, No. 187 Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements, having a riveting stairs, and all in perfect order, and in a very desirable neighborhood. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of N. B. LLOYD, No. 135 Lexington-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS.—The house contains 12 rooms, in good order, garden all made. Will be let for 3 or 4 months to a genteel tenant. Inquire of PETER H. FORSTER, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—PARLORS, LARGE AND SMALL rooms, furnished and unfurnished, to families or single gentlemen, in an unusually pleasant, airy house, gas, baths, &c.; delightful in Summer, particularly. References exchanged. Apply at No. 108 4th-av., below 12th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class three-story brick house, delightfully located in South Brooklyn, about ten minutes' walk from the South Ferry, furnished throughout with good furniture and every convenience, in good repair; excellent neighborhood, within stone's throw of half a dozen churches. Can be rented until the expiration of the lease, (next May,) at the rate of $50 per month. Address ROBINSON, Box No. 3,890, P. O.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita,) a respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 92 East 13th-st. Price moderate.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOFTS, IN THE MARble building No. 544 Broadway. Inquire on the premises of N. THURSTON & SONS.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 62 William st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—FOR THE season, (furnished preferred,) with stable, and from 1 to 5 acres of land, and within 2 hours' travel of the City. Address, with terms and description, Box No. 3,557 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A small house in a genteel neighborhood, convenient to the Ferry. Address Box 568, Post-Office, stating rent, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City: a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 88 West 43d-st.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, POSSESSION immediately, a handsome country seat at New-Rochelle, ten minutes' walk from depôt, on Long Island Sound, with three or more acres of land, well shaded with fruit and forest trees; house contains 10 rooms, with kitchen attached; a good garden, coach house, stables, &c. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 41 Exchange-place, or to G. P. DAVIS, near the premises.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20 by 43, a stable, &c., and 32 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Neversink. For terms, apply to JAMES B. GLENTWORTH, No. 5 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence on the corner of Bowne-av. and Barclay-st., Flushing, L. L., is now offered at private sale, upon reasonable terms. Apply to the Real Estate Office, opposite the depôt at Flushing, or to C. FOWLER, No. 303 Fourth st., Williamsburg. Possession given immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I., FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The above property consists of 30 acres of land, with a modern-built cottage and out buildings, good water, and location very healthy. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of J. MONILAWS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

A SUMMER HOME—NEAR NEW HAMBURGH, on the Hudson River, 70 miles from the City; good board, rooms large and airy, fruit abundant, vegetables fresh, water soft, and scenery beautiful. For information inquire at No. 308 Broadway, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., daily.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—FOR A TERM OF years, provided the person leasing would purchase all moveables that are on the place; or the house might be let for the summer months furnished. Apply at No. 104 Duane-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A 2-story house and six or more acres of land, pleasantly situated near the village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 10 minutes' walk from depôt and one hour from New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises to J. K. UNDERHILL.

TO LET AT SCARSDALE—TWO LARGE cottages, with gardens, and one or more acres of land, within a few minutes' walk of Harlem Railroad depôt, at Scarsdale, Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER TO LET, At low rates, At No. 125 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN FAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and works of art, the property of Cornelius T. Lawrence, Esq., to be sold at auction TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) June 24, on the premises No. 113 West 31st-st., West of 5th-av., commencing at 10 o'clock.

Full descriptive catalogues of this magnificent sale are ready, and can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank. The whole will be absolutely sold without reserve rain or shine, and embraces everything adapted to a costly and fashionable furnished residence. Parlors replete with solid carved rosewood furniture, en suite, double and sliding sashes, covered in crimson and maroon brocade, rosewood marble-top in crimson and maroon brocade, rosewood marble-top centre tables, with plate doors, cornices, in buhlwork, centre and pier tables, with Egyptian tops, splendid 7½-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Nachke, with the unexpired warrantee, marble mosic cabinet, Turkish and reception chairs, Turkish lounges, four large and elegant mantel and pier mirrors, satin and lace curtains, bronze and ormolu clock, French escritoire, elegant vases and Dresden China vases, marble groups, Paul and Virginia, Bacchus feast, Painting and Music, Venus at the Bath, &c. Also, beautiful ornaments, collection of choice and valuable paintings, including a magnificent Madonna, by Raphael, elegant dining-room and library furniture, oak carved extension table, silver ware of every description, rich China dinner and tea sets, ruby and crystal cut glass, superior rosewood secretary and bookcase, elegant library do., rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble washstands, rosewood armoires, with French plate doors, wardrobes sofas, French chairs, velvet, Wilton, and tapestry carpets, a great variety of chamber and parlor furniture, not enumerated; also all the elegant chandeliers, and gas fixtures in the house. The sale will commence in dining room at precisely 10 o'clock. A satisfactory deposit will be required of all purchasers.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, OF THE FINEST DESCRIPTIONS.—To be sold at public sale, for cash, by H. T. LEEDS, auctioneer, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10½ A. M., from the large five-story private dwelling house, No. 116 West 13th-st. On account of the great quantity and variety of goods contained in the house, it is necessary that purchasers should be punctual in their attendance. The contents are, in part, as follows: Rosewood secretary and etagere, plate front; centre tables, quartettes, French work-tables, reception chairs, corner stands and corner etagères, Elizabethian and antique bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, tête-à-têtes, richly covered parlor suites, &c., all being in solid moulded rosewood; mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes; lounges, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, &c.; carpets, consisting of English, Wilton, velvet and tapestry, Brussels do., ingrain, Brussels, and Venetian stair do.; velvet and tufted rugs, Adelaide and cocoa mats, decorations, oil-paintings, a fine collection and pleasing subjects; vases and ornaments of Dresden and Sevres porcelain; splendid painted Parisian figures, fancy colognes, artificial flowers and vases, French pier and oval glasses, brocatel and lace window drapery, gilt-bordered window shades, candelabras, gas chandelier, inlaid Gothic clock, alabaster and fancy do., heavily colored 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, of the finest tone; bedding, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, paillasses, sheets, counterpanes, blankets, toilet sets, &c.; crockery and silver-ware, tea sets, tumblers, preserves, colored wines and Bohemian cut decanters, ices, &c.; silver-plated salvers, tea services, casters, cake baskets, forks, spoons, napkin rings, &c. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN JERSEY CITY, at public auction, belonging to the Association of the Jersey Company and others, sixty lots in blocks, &c., fronting on and extending 166 feet east from Hudson st., will be sold at Public Auction in Jersey City on WEDNESDAY the 24th June, 1857, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The street is regulated and paved, and sewers built. The sale will take place on the steps of the Jersey City Insurance Company, corner of Hudson and Montgomery sts. The remainder of the property in said block and not which may be then for sale, will be in sale or leased at the agency of J. R. THOMPSON, in said building, or on application to LEWIS ATTERBURY, Treasurer of the Associates. Terms of sale 10 per cent and auctioneer's fee $5 per lot on the day of sale. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on the premises for five years, at 7 per cent, interest at the option of the purchaser. Balance on the 1st of July next, when deeds will be delivered. If the purchaser stipulates for immediate improvements a larger amount may remain on bond and mortgage.

The property will be sold subject to restrictions as to nuisances, and with a fire limit clause.

By order of the Board of Trustees, Jersey City, May 21, 1857.

D. S GREGORY,
J. P. JACKSON,
J. GRIFFITH,
JOHN ACKEN,
Executive Committee.

For maps and further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

E. COLTON, Auctioneer.

RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, VELVET TAPESTRY AND OTHER CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, LACE AND BROCATEL CURTAINS, &c.—E. COLTON will sell on THURSDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Stanton-st., the entire rich furnitnre of the house. It will embrace in part two very rich suites of rosewood parlor furniture in purple and gold brocatel; very rich lace, damask and brocatel curtains, with heavy gilt cornices; large French plate mirrors, with marble and gold pedestals; superior velvet, Wilton, tapestry and other carpets; oil-cloths of all patterns; several elegant rosewood and mahogany secretaries and bookcases; wardrobes; one elegant rosewood piano forte; a very choice oil paintings; French and gilt bedsteads; spring and hair mattresses; marble-top furniture in great variety; large and small dinner and tea sets in gold and China; silver-plated cutlery and table ware, together with every variety of kitchenware, refrigerators, croton hose, safes, &c. &c. N. B.—All the above furniture has been made to order without regard to cost, and is in good order. Catalogues may be had at the auctioneer room No. 59 Beekman-st., on Wednesday morning, one day previous to the sale.

D. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

AWAY TO THE COUNTRY.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH CITY ADVANTGES.—Will be sold on TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., the beautiful "Brokaw Cottage" at Claremont, 2 miles from Jersey City ferry, on the Bergen Point plank road. This cottage and out-buildings were erected three years ago by the late Aldermen Brokaw for his own use, of best material and workmanship, marble mantels, hard-finished walls &c. The carriage house and stables are nicely finished and roomy. The property contains about two acres of ground, the most elevated on Bergen heights, over 90 feet above tide water. The view is unsurpassed, overlooking the bay and harbor of New-York, Staten Island, Narrows, Highlands, &c. Water good, and health of location unexceptionable. Soil very rich. Stages from Jersey City ferry to Bergen Point pass the premises hourly. Possession given immediately. Will be sold on the premises by D. SCOTT, auctioneer. The house will be open for inspection during the day on Monday, 22d inst., also, on day of sale. Conditions made known on day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of D. SCOTT, auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or, SENNETT & HUNTINGTON, No. 4 Front-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION—BY order of George N. Sanders, Navy Agent, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn:

70 binnacle compasses; 12 boat compasses.
6 telltale compasses; 16 azimuth compasses.
34 thermometers; 2 simpiermometers; 1 telescope.
37 spy-glasses; 1 sextant; 1 quadrant.
6 cases mathemmdical instruments; 3 sounding lines; 2 time-pieces; 13 tripods; 6 boxes chronometers.
1 chronometer, No. 1,506, Chas. Frodsham.
1 chronometer, No. 2,676, Dent.
1 chronometer, No. 2,054, Parkinson & Frodsham.
1 chronometer, No. 2,454, Parkinson & Frodsham.
1 chronometer, No. 2,017, Dent.
Terms cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSES ON 31ST AND 32D STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 23, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

FORTY-FIRST STREET.—The 3 story and basement brick house and lot, on north side 41st-st., 80 feet west of 7th-av. The house is 20x40, finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements, marble-tiled hall, under-cellar, &c. Lot 20x60 feet. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET.—Two 3-story and basement brick houses and lots, on north side 53d-st., commencing 150 feet 5 inches west of Broadway. The houses are each 25x50, finished in the best manner, with brownstone trimmings, and furnished with all the modern improvements, under-cellar, &c. Lots each 25x100.5. $8,000 on each house can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years.

53d-st. is sewered, curbed, guttered, and flagged.

For Maps apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS DAY (Tuesday,) June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at house 8 Ashland-place, Jersey-st. T. C. HOUGHTON will sell as above, the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting in part of superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, by Lindermnn & Son, parior furniture, sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm-chairs, parlor do., marble-top centre and pier tables, English tapestry carpets, three-ply and Ingrain carpets, stair do., hall oil cloths, hall stand and chairs, oil-paintings, a part of which are very valuable, paintings by well-known artists, lace curtains and shades, dining-room furniture, extension-table, chairs, side-table, sofa, China, glass and crockery ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, chamber furniture, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, chairs, ottomans, tables, toilet sets, mirrors, best hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., a large variety of kitchen articles, stoves, refrigerators, &c. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale.

DANIEL S. HORGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., embracing the entire magnificent furniture of the above first class house. The sale of which will be absolute and positive, the immediate removal of the goods from the premises is imperative. Furniture consists of every description of costly and elegant parlor furniture, three full suites in brocade, made to order, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, etageres, arm and Turkish chairs, rich carpets, rosewood tables, costly vases and ornaments, with a large and valuable variety of rich chamber, library and dining room furniture. For full particulars of which, see *Herald* of Tuesday. Catalogues now ready. Sale rain or shine.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, of that valuable property known as No. 182 West 27th-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, under the direction of HENRY NICOLL, Esq., Referee, the lot, together with the three-story and basement brick dwelling house erected thereon, situate on the south side of 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 182 West 27th-st. The house is three rooms deep, and contains all the modern improvements. Title in fee. See Referee's advertisement in New-York *Evening Post*. For further particulars, apply to HENRY NICOLL, Referee, No. 24 William-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at the store No. 81 Nassau st., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, a select lot of rich rosewood and mahogany furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, solid oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak wardrobes, bookcases, bureaus, washstands, chairs, &c.; also, 1 patent sewing machine. Without reserve, by order of the Assignees.

AUCTION SALES.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST.—250 building lots at auction, the most desirable property in the vicinity of New-York, situated on the Bergen Hill, within one mile of Jersey City, on an omnibus route over a plank road, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 25 and 26, on the premises on Bergen Hill, the house and estate lately owned and occupied by Jeremiah Jackson, Esq., commencing each day at 2 o'clock, having over 700 feet front on the Newark plank road, being the most desirable and sightly property on the entire heights, commanding one of the grandest views in the world, overlooking the bay and harbor of New-York, Narrows, Staten Island, and surrounding country. A large number of gentlemen's villas have been erected near the above, being occupied by the owners, merchants from the City of New-York. Omnibuses pass the property every ten minutes throughout the day and evening, affording every facility to gentlemen doing business in New-York. The above estate has been laid out in 70-feet avennes, and nicely graded and drained, the entire ground being covered with choice fruit trees, shrubberies, &c. Terms—10 per cent, and auctioneer's fee on the day of sale; 40 per cent. on the 10th day of July next, balance of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer.

M. WEAV, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS AND BAR-ROOM FIXTURES AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the house No. 512 Broadway, comprising beds, bedsteads, easy beds, settee, chairs, bureaus, washstands, oil paintings, crockery, glass ware, &c., and one elegant rosewood piano, cost $350 a few weeks ago; also, the contents of the restaurant known as the St. Nicholas Shades, in the same building; one large French plate mirror, recently cost $90, with an extensive assortment of bar-room fixtures and furniture. Sale positive. Deposits required from every purchaser at time of sale.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE OF JOHN QUINN, deceased, by order of the Surrogate of the County of New York. The following property will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, pursuant to adjournments, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, noon: 4 lots of land on the northerly side of 41st-st., commencing 100 feet West of the 8th-av., each lot being 25 feet wide, and half the block (98 feet 8 inches) in depth. There are no improvements on the premises. The terms of sale made known on day of sale, or on application to

JOHN QUINN, }
ELLEN QUINN, } Administrator.
Or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 271 Broadway.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SPLENDID rosewood and mahogany household furniture, elegantly carved rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture entire, of the most costly description, pier and mantel mirrors, valuable collection of choice oil-paintings, &c.—H. T. LEEDS will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire rich and desirable contents of the large 5 story residence No. 116 West 13th-st, west of 6th-av., the whole of which is worthy the especial attention of housekeepers, as being the largest and best assortment of valuable furniture offered at public auction for many years, having cost upward of $10,000, and will positively be sold without limits, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCtion, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, at the Art Union Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, a large and valuable collection of original Oil Paintings, belonging to a well-known amateur of this City. Most of them were brought by him direct from France in the year 1846. Among the number will be found choice specimens of Guercino, A. Ostade, P. Liberve, Asselyn, S. Veronese, Holbein, C. Dolci, F. Wouverman, Ribera, D. Heene, Van Balen, Dominichino, D. Teniers, Van Dyke, and other masters of various schools. Also, a valuable collection of ancient and modern original drawings, obtained about the same period from several celebrated cabinets in Paris, all of them suitable for the parlor or studio. The Paintings are now on exhibition with catalogues.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.—THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 334 Broadway, corner Worth-st., standard books, &c., from the best authors, comprising publications from a number of publishers; 50 magnificent oil-paintings and engravings in gilt frames, desirable subjects for furnishing parlors, &c. Catalogues now ready. At private sale during the day: Furniture, mirrors, jewelry, Otard brandy, claret wine, cigars, miscellaneous articles, all sold at auction prices.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, AT 12 O'CLOCK, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a large powerful bay horse, about 16¾ hands high, 8½ years old, sound and kind in harness and a good traveler, sold for want of use.

Also, a Brougham rockaway in good order, very little used, with pole and shaft, built by Miner & Stevens. Also a stylish three-seat horse, 5 years old and warranted, entirely sound and kind, 15½ hands high. Such a horse as any gentleman would like to own.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY S. BOGART, WILL be sold THIS DAY, June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at Bogart's auction rooms, corner of Frankfort and William sts., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, eight rosewood mahogany and black walnut Phelan patent combination cushion, marble and slate bed billiard tables. Also, balls, cues and all other appurtenances belonging to the same.

JOHN O'ROURKE,
Attorney for Mortgagee, Office No. 10 Centre-st.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c.—PETER PARKS, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, June 25, at 10½ A. M., at No. 133 Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston sts., third floor, the entire machinery and tools of a large manufactory of gas burners, &c., to close a concern, comprising lathes, shifting, belting, patent forge, stocks and dies, gas burners, finished and unfinished, portable benches, &c. &c., of the finest quality; most of it has never been used. Terms cash. A deposit required from every purchaser. Catalogues at sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA, AT auction, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, TUESDAY, June 23, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., is lots from the shelves, a large assortment of all kinds; white granite, blue and common ware, just received from ship; also China, glass, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and sale positive, rain or shine.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN DUTCHess County, N. Y., commanding a fine view of the Hudson River and adjacent country. The farm is well stocked, and with a promising crop of all kinds, such as oats, wheat, rye, corn, &c. The party owning, having more landed property than he wants, will sell or exchange this at a very reasonable rate. There are, in all, about 100 acres of as productive land as could be desired. As a Summer residence it is unsurpassed. Address or call at the office of SWEENY'S Hotel, corner of Duane and Chatham sts. No agents need apply.

FINE FARM AT SMITHTOWN HARBOR, L. I.—140 acres, half under tillage, the balance in thrifty grove, with handsome cottage, containing 17 rooms; surrounded by trees and ornamental shrubs, an abundance of fruit, in great variety, and several thousand locust trees. The house and outbuildings are in thorough repair. The fishing and shooting excellent. Stock and farming implements also for sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 13 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 65 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, 5 acres of asparagus, the latest known on this north and south side of the house. Also, about 6 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out-buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—573 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 320 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and le offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 203 Front st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 40 OR 70 acres, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, within a half a mile of the village of Woodbridge, and on a very public road leading from the above place to Rahway, N. J., two miles to steamboat landing and two and a half miles to depôt at Rahway, 19 miles by railroad to New-York. On the farm is a two-story dwelling, with wing, carriage-house, barn, stable and other out-buildings, and a variety of choice fruits. For further particulars, inquire of A. M. TREDWELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., or JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st., or on the premises.

JOHN B. EDGAR.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Hyler's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 247 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—HUDSON PARK—ONE HUNDRED acres, ½ a mile above Spuyten Duyvel Creek, and 12 miles from City of New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson—beautiful location and magnificent views—together or in lots, to suit purchasers. Easy of access by Railroad or private conveyance. The steamboat EDWIN, to and from Yonkers, stops regularly twice a day at the landing on the premises.

D. N. TUCKER, No. 8 John-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, in perfect order, one hour from City Hall, and one minute's walk from depôt. Possession immediately. Inquire of JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against CALVIN T. CHAMBERLAIN. The New York and Erie Railroad Company, James O. Spencer, Benjamin Chamberlain, Edwin W. Park, Hiram P. Mills, William Baldwin, Reuben P. Wisner, Marshall B. Champlin, Henry A. Smith, Tyler C. Lord, Silas Boardman, The Genesee Valley Bank, William Kidd, Emmitt H. Hollister, Bronson W. Churchill, The Rochester City Bank, James M. Whitney, Samuel G. Andrews, Nathaniel T. Rochester, James P. Rossville, Benjamin F. Green, Lucius S. May, Isaac Morley, Jr., Edwin Hyde, James Moore, James Brackett, William J. Averill, Robert A. Hogerty, Martin E. Green, Rufus D. Case, Charles Morgan, Collins H. Bradley, Daniel P. Riley, Joseph Riley, Lucien Billinghurst, Sidney D. Shipman, James F. Robinson, John E Robinson, Jeroma Hill, Heson Hill, Platt C. Ingersoll, Moses Taggart, Asahel Emigh, Wilkes Angel, William Carrier, Linus B. Fuller, William H. Dayton, Frederick S. Martin, John D. Kelsey, Amanda Sweetland, David Sweetland, Warren W. Weatherly, Horace Green, Jonas Glanzier, David Forbes, James McMonagle, Benjamin Fuller, Herman Cymp, Sherman Lingley, Ossian Gregory, Waller Howard, Elkana Bates, The Erie and New-York City Railroad Company, Daniel H. Fitzhugh President of the Genesee Valley Bank, Margaret Otis, Hiram Sisson and Rebecca Sisson his wife, William Bagley and Sally Bagley his wife, John Boardman and Anna Boardman his wife, Edward H. Johnson and Harriet Johnson his wife, Mary Ayres, J. Dana Ayres, and William H. Averill, and J. Watson Averill, Administrators, &c., of Horatio Averill, deceased: To Daniel P. Riley, Sidney Ely, Shipman, Platt, Ingersoll, Linus B. Fuller, Warren W. Weatherly, Ossian Gregory, Margaret Otis, Tyler C. Lord, Jerome Hill, Asahel Emigh, William H. Dayton, Sherman Lindsley, Elkana Bates, Isaac Morley, Jr., William Bagley and Sally Bagley, Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on us at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if the defendants fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. And you will take notice that the amended complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Allegany County, on the 17th day of March, 1857

ANGEL & BOLLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Je9-law8wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM BEADY and MARGARET his wife, CHARLES B. PATTERSON, JUDSON GREENING, ROBERT LONG, BURNETT DURNING, JAMES PRINTING, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, DANIEL McGUIRE, FRANCIS BAILEY, and EDWARD PHILLIPS, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.) To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 16 Nassau street, in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1857.

HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of May, 1857. HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER,
Je2-law8wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PATRICK McGAURAN, plaintiff, against JOHN HART, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,967,430 56
Average amount of Specie	951,199 59
Average amount of Circulation	231,748 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,338,893 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$801,238 14
Average amount of Specie	43,810 60
Average amount of Circulation	92,697 00
Average amount of Deposits	437,065 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$613,106 00
Average amount of Specie	33,825 00
Average amount of Circulation	104,769 00
Average amount of Deposits	377,340 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,328,711 92
Average amount of Specie	1,213,715 21
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America	26,330 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,137,714 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM L. JENKINS, Asst Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,649,832 23
Average amount of Specie	1,432,780 12
Average amount of Circulation	2,096 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,380,214 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,293,423 50
Average amount of Specie	107,028 68
Average amount of Circulation	83,892 66
Average amount of Deposits	1,281,135 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,448,799 55
Average amount of Specie	402,174 27
Average amount of Circulation	325,035 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,542,733 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,668,476 28
Average amount of Specie	174,189 71
Average amount of Circulation	83,081 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,596,384 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,373,679 92
Average amount of Specie	714,556 11
Average amount of Circulation	79,046 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,750,016 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,717,143 49
Average amount of Specie	414,186 48
Average amount of Circulation	557,998 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,612,124 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,040,561 44
Average amount of Specie	89,534 42
Average amount of Circulation	173,666 00
Average amount of Deposits	858,206 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,520,258 31
Average amount of Specie	121,571 76
Average amount of Circulation	216,456 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,324,299 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$355,849 12
Average amount of Specie	15,452 10
Average amount of Circulation	123,875 00
Average amount of Deposits	269,992 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,454,308 40
Average amount of Specie	21,643 18
Average amount of Circulation	132,394 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,063,040 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$618,467 00
Average amount of Specie	45,620 13
Average amount of Circulation	111,626 00
Average amount of Deposits	384,666 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,493,128 00
Average amount of Specie	239,036 00
Average amount of Circulation	241,704 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,241,801 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$737,257 96
Average amount of Specie	96,503 65
Average amount of Circulation	136,945 00
Average amount of Deposits	670,613 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,837,684 93
Average amount of Specie	131,994 63
Average amount of Circulation	31,816 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,870,945 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,019,904 38
Average amount of Specie	239,921 82
Average amount of Circulation	99,016 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,863,635 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,698,130 49
Average amount of Specie	111,832 67
Average amount of Circulation	80,179 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,591,093 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$407,844 00
Average amount of Specie	55,989 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,332 00
Average amount of Deposits	417,151 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,654,798 40
Average amount of Specie	139,632 28
Average amount of Circulation	127,837 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,379,976 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$743,542 78
Average amount of Specie	30,121 81
Average amount of Circulation	109,092 00
Average amount of Deposits	536,395 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JAS. HAGERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$719,336 33
Average amount of Specie	52,557 73
Average amount of Circulation	81,158 00
Average amount of Deposits	586,467 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,530,193 25
Average amount of Specie	97,709 66
Average amount of Circulation	116,859 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,005,607 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,804,440 63
Average amount of Specie	96,797 40
Average amount of Circulation	195,335 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,204,934 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$433,614 60
Average amount of Specie	24,728 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,187 00
Average amount of Deposits	275,587 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JOHN FOOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$819,393 15
Average amount of Specie	88,585 49
Average amount of Circulation	119,634 00
Average amount of Deposits	852,544 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,415,889 39
Average amount of Specie	149,652 69
Average amount of Circulation	213,167 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,045,027 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ALLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ALLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,389,956 73
Average amount of Specie	595,307 91
Average amount of Circulation	315,218 83
Average amount of Deposits	3,043,496 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$804,010 10
Average amount of Specie	84,819 09
Average amount of Circulation	97,191 00
Average amount of Deposits	900,230 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,739,250 12
Average amount of Specie	110,651 35
Average amount of Circulation	170,341 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,184,235 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,120,017 58
Average amount of Specie	374,731 09
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the old Bank	355,197 94
Average amount of Deposits	3,252,077 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,115,261 62
Average amount of Specie	72,712 39
Average amount of Circulation	190,740 00
Average amount of Deposits	870,566 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$853,931 29
Average amount of Specie	50,262 47
Average amount of Circulation	130,306 00
Average amount of Deposits	527,981 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,330,696 94
Average amount of Specie	204,346 17
Average amount of Circulation	102,926 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,610,650 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,732,296 60
Average amount of Specie*	1,093,564 52
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	257,956 50
Average amount of Deposits	4,733,459 98

* Under this head are included coin, bullion, Clearing House certificates, and Mint certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,365,804 35
Average amount of Specie	159,351 55
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	116,280 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,575,809 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,069,388 73
Average amount of Specie	512,142 54
Average amount of Circulation	318,842 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,970,055 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,365,957 00
Average amount of Specie	64,683 00
Average amount of Circulation	118,793 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,003,598 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,054,908 17
Average amount of Specie	284,188 28
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	172,065 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,311,061 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

ERWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,367,689 88
Average amount of Specie	11,331 06
Average amount of Circulation	94,305 00
Average amount of Deposits	237,511 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$456,638 02
Average amount of Specie	37,349 90
Average amount of Circulation	115,907 00
Average amount of Deposits	129,469 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice 5th District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$241,948 64
Average amount of Specie	10,813 85
Average amount of Circulation	121,478 00
Average amount of Deposits	237,582 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,199,965 17
Average amount of Specie	51,038 54
Average amount of Circulation	158,473 00
Average amount of Deposits	744,881 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,841,391 48
Average amount of Specie	130,581 60
Average amount of Circulation	141,994 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,413,474 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$621,100 55
Average amount of Specie	45,443 92
Average amount of Circulation	122,385 83
Average amount of Deposits	417,641 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of June, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$955,132 64
Average amount of Specie	60,785 18
Average amount of Circulation	117,406 00
Average amount of Deposits	718,297 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of June, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,569,620 05
Average amount of Specie	320,753 96
Average amount of Circulation	175,383 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,687,420 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$785,525 89
Average amount of Specie	35,593 15
Average amount of Circulation	123,387 00
Average amount of Deposits	649,040 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JAMES PRICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,921,469 15
Average amount of Specie	298,231 69
Average amount of Circulation	86,049 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,147,647 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JACOB DU BOIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,007,227 54
Average amount of Specie	86,554 63
Average amount of Circulation	83,658 00
Average amount of Deposits	772,511 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of June, 1857.

JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Street Department Lottery—$500 Reward.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It will be recollected that, several months ago, the Mayor sent into the Board of Aldermen the nomination of CHARLES FLETCHER, as Inspector of Vessels, and that the Board rejected the nomination, insisting upon the appointment of PETER DUFFY, the brother-in-law of Alderman WILSON, to the vacant post. This the Mayor refused to do. Matters remained in this amiable condition until the death of the late Street Commissioner, when it became of supreme importance that that office should be immediately filled, before CONOVER, the appointee of the Governor, could obtain possession. The Aldermeo determined that the Mayor should nominate CHAMBERS for Street Commissioner, and DUFFY for Inspector of Vessels, and that they would confirm no other nominations. The Mayor, having an eye to the Irish vote next Fall—doubly important to him since the defection of the German)—and knowing DEVLIN'S useful facility, swore that he would nominate nobody else. It was no time, however, for either party to hold out very long—time was important, and unless the office was soon filled, CONOVER would step in and take it. Under these circumstances, the high contracting parties entered into a bargain and sale for the settlement of these difficulties. The Mayor should nominate DUFFY for Inspector of Vessels and DEVLIN for Street Commissioner, and the latter should hand over the patronage of his office to the members of the Board of Aldermen voting for his confirmation. Fifteen votes were necessary, and fourteen of the most valuable places in the Department were placed at their disposal. These places were:

One Collector of Assessments.
Three Deputy Collectors of Assessments.
Three Assessors.
One Superintendent of Roads.
One Superintendent of Pavements.
One Superintendent of Wharves and Piers.
One Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies.
One Superintendent of Lamps and Gas.
Two Inspectors.

In order that there might be no cheating the Aldermen proceeded to ballot for these prizes, and HARRIS, the Alderman of the Third, drew the chief prize, the office of Collector of Assessments, now held by JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, and each of the other Aldermen drew a prize, minor in value, hnt each a plum. These preliminaries having been arranged and the booty fairly and satisfactorily divided, DUFFY was confirmed as Inspector of Vessels, and DEVELIN Street Commissioner; the other appointments will ha sent in and confirmed, from time to time, according to the programme. Long life to the chartered rights of the City, and these—its chartered guardians!

Of the facts thus stated, I have reliable information—but from a source which I am bound to consider confidential. I now offer a reward of *Five Hundred Dollars* to any person who will produce such evidence of the bargain and sale of these public offices as shall be deemed by the Grand Jury sufficient to indict the offenders, to be paid upon the finding of the indictments.

A. BIRD.

WASTED OPPORTUNITY FOR A POLICE FIGHT.—A curious incident occurred in the Fifteenth Ward on Saturday evening. Mr. THOMAS LEAVY, formerly Foreman of Niagara Engine Company No. 4, and still a member, had been to market, and having purchased a fine salmon, was taking it home to his family. On the way he stopped at the engine house in Mercer-street, near Amity, and having conversed awhile with those of his friends whom he found there, the party concluded, as the night was warm, to go out awhile and cool themselves. Mr. L. was unwilling to leave the salmon exposed in the engine house, and, therefore, went over to the Fifteenth Ward "Municipal" Station-house, immediately opposite, and requested permission to leave it there for awhile, for safety. The officer sitting at the desk readily gave consent, and told Mr. L. to hang it on a nail, which he pointed out.

After awhile Mr. L. returned and demanded his salmon, it being gone from the nail. Great was his surprise when every one in the Station-house denied all knowledge of it, and on his insisting that he left it there, the "Municipals" ordered him from the house. Mr. L. was, of course, indignant, and proceeded to the Metropolitan Station of the District, and requested a platoon of men so as to search the "thieves' den." This being refused, he requested the "Metropolitans" to see fair play, and he would raise men enough himself to turn out the Mayor's men, if the others would only keep outsiders away. But this also the Sergeant in charge could not promise, and Mr. L. had to go home, sore of heart, and obliged to dine on something else than salmon on Sunday.

LAYING A CORNER STONE.—The construction of the proposed new building for a Nursery and Child's Hospital, to be erected in Fifty-first-street, between Lexington and Third avennes, was laid yesterday by Mrs. CORNELIUS DUBOIS, the first directress of the Institution. Rev. Dr. ANTHON performed the religious exercises, and Hon. ERASTUS BROOAS delivered an address, in which he stated that the grant by the Legislature was only about one-third of the whole amount required for the building, and made an appeal in behalf of the charity. Forty children were present whose ages ranged from two to six years, and delighted the audience by the manner in which they sung a hymn. The following articles were deposited in the stone: A Bible and Prayer Book; the papers of the day; the coins now in use; copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the Institution; the annual reports; also a memento of Mrs. ALBERT MATTHEWS, an efficient manager, and one of the building committee, recently deceased, and a copy of the address delivered on the occasion by Hon. ERASTUS BROOAS. The building will be completed in about a year nnder the superintendence of JOHN W. RITCH, architect, and will be 129 by 70 feet front, 60 feet deep, and having two wings 27 by 40 feet. The ceremonies were very interesting.

The STREETS.—City Inspector MORTON has got a force of men in the Third Ward, and in the Sixth, in the neighborhood of the Five Points, who are doing their best to clear away the accumulations of filth which have so long abounded there. In the Third Ward, and in other parts of the City, the merchants are having the streets cleaned by subscription, and cobble-stones yesterday were brought to light, which have lain mnd-entombed for weeks.

We have already stated the opinion of Mr. MORTON, that as Mayor WOOD has refused to express his approval or disapproval of the resolntions of the Common Council, no authority is vested in the City Inspector to commence cleaning the streets until the 28th inst., when the ten days will have expired which are necessary to make the resolutions law. This opinion was yesterday sustained by an eminent legal gentleman of this City. It was intimated last evening, however, that the Corporation Counsel would give his opinion to-day in favor of Mr. MORTON'S proceeding with the work immediately, which the latter says he shall do, as he is all ready to proceed if he can have the shadow of authority for so doing. Meantime Mr. MORTON has sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen, stating his position and asking advice.

THE HOMŒOPATHISTS ON THE STIR.—A petition is in circulation asking that Homœopathic physicians be appointed over six wards in Bellevue Hospital. Some 4,500 names have been signed to it. The reasons urged are that this number is one-twelfth of the number of wards in the Hospital, and they allege that one-twentieth of the citizens of New-York are Homœopathists.

We have not been informed whether it is the intention to get the names of one-twelfth of the citizens of New-York to the petition before it is laid before the Ten Governors.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—Commissioner HASKETT called the meeting to order at 10 A. M., in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part I. Present, Commissioners WM. J. HASKETT and ROBERT D. HOLMES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

An application for a storekeeper's license was received from B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK, No. 13 Beekman-street. Messrs. JAMES F. O'ROURKE, No. 495 Broome-street, and CHARLES PLINTA, of No. 665 Broadway, applied for innkeepers' licenses.

The Board then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, June 23.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 79, 137, 150, 190, 241, 124, 113, 125, 149, 199, 158, 155, 164, 243, 174, 9, 11, 116, 200, 8, 91, 92, 93, 157, 173, 18, 103, 143, 167, 185, 194.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 718, 751, 803, 670, 808, 811, 828, 1016, 1035, 1096, 1109, 1110, 1225 1151, 1163, 1174, 1192, 1195, 1207, 1209, 1214, 1243½, 1249, 1258, 1284, 1287, 1305, 1308, 1309, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1319, 1321, 1329, 1330, 1340, 1352, 1359, 1361, 1365, 1368, 1369, 1373, 1374, 1396, 1407, 1411, 1421, 1422.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 1134 to 1169, 1165, Live.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Peabody.
DECISIONS.

In the matter of the First Methodist Church.—The order confirming the award affirmed, with costs.

Adeline M. Curtis vs. *Joseph F. Curtis*—Judgment of Special Term confirmed, with costs.

Chester M. Foster vs. *Dennis Julien.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Aaron D. Fenton, &c., vs. *Elias V. Munson, &c.*—Judgment for defendant affirmed, with costs.

Reuben W. Howes, President, &c., vs. *Fernando Wood, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Geo. W. Striker vs. *John H. Striker.*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Van Ryker vs. *Van Ryker.*—Order for new trial, without costs of appeal.

In the matter of the Guardianship of Mary A. Conant—The order transferring the custody to Mr. Conant is rescinded, and Mrs. Burton is appointed the guardian of the child.

The People ex rel. Lang vs. *Joseph E. Ebling: The Same* vs. *The Same.*—Judgment on the *mandamus* opened and the writ quashed.

Edward P. Cowles, Receiver, &c., vs. *Joseph Potter.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs.

The People ex rel. Roundstone, vs. —— *Henshaw.*—Order of justice affirmed.

Ibrahim P. Main vs. *John N. Beach.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs

The Mercantile Insurance Company vs. *Madison M. Caleb.*—Judgment for defendant affirmed with costs.

Chas. E. Whitehead vs. *Alex. McCotter.*—New trial granted, without costs of appeal.

Edward Beck, &c. vs. *Jacob Rybsch, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Catharine A. Conover vs. *Samuel J. Hunt, &c.*—Judgment for the defendants affirmed, with costs.

Hill vs. *Hill.*—The appellant on paying the costs of this motion may submit the case to both parties, their points, if the submission be made within a short time, to be prescribed in the order; and if the Court should be of opinion that the judgment should be reversed, the default will be opened, otherwise it must stand.

Miller vs. *The Illinois Central Railroad Company and Robert and George L. Schuyler, &c.*—New trial granted: costs to abide event. Judge Roosevelt dissenting.

SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.
PRACTICE—APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS IN PARTITION SUITS.

James A. Disbrow vs. *Benjamin H. Folger.*—MITCHELL, J.—The order for the appointment of a guardian in partition may be made in this District by a Judge at Chambers, and it operates as an order of the Court.

The infant lived in California and was a married woman: there was no service of the summons upon her, and no advertisement ever commenced against her as a non-resident. Without such service or advertisement, the court could have jurisdiction to appoint a guardian for her against her will. But an infant, when a suit is pending wherein she is interested, may come in voluntarily to protect her own rights in the suit. This she did. The petition by the infant was not verified before a proper officer. It was enough that there was record evidence of the nature of the action, and that the guardian was thereupon duly appointed. The proofs did not show that the guardian had no interest adverse to the infant; that now appears by affidavit. It is only a rule of Court (not a statute) which requires such proof, and it is not essential to jurisdiction. This covers the formal objection.

It is not alleged that three years have not elapsed since the letters of administration were granted on the estate of the ancestor, who owned the lands; that an order may be obtained within that period from the Surrogate to sell the lands for payment of debts; and that it may also turn out that there is a will not yet discovered. These are questions of facts which must be established beyond any reasonable doubt against the purchaser, or he is not bound to take the title; but when they are so established, he must take it, although there may be a possibility that the result may prove to be different from what may now be established. The purchaser may, therefore, if he wishes, have a reference to ascertain whether there are any unpaid debts or liabilities of the testator, and whether there is any will left by him, and if either matter be found as he alleges, he may be discharged with his costs; but if the contrary be found, he must complete the purchase and pay the costs of the reference. He should hear those costs, as the affidavits now presented make it very probable that the finding must be against him.

As the proceedings of the plaintiffs were not strictly formal, no costs are allowed on the note.

The infant has only a contingent dower right in an undivided share; the principal of that may, if the purchaser so elect, be retained in the Trust Company, to accumulate there until she shall be twenty-one years of age, and is to be paid out after she shall come of age, (except the interest to her husband or his heirs,) until she shall release her claim to it or depart this life, and at no time to be paid out without notice to the purchaser or his assigns, owners of this land.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

James McGiven vs. *Hannah McGiven.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Washington Kendrick vs. *Osbert B. Loomis.*—Order granted.

Osbert B. Loomis vs. *Washington Kendrick.*—Directions allowed.

Edward Willis vs. *John V. Onderdonk et al*—Motion granted, and order set aside on repayment and purchase of deposit, with interest and expenses actually incurred by him; $10 costs of this motion.

In re the application of the Mayor, &c., relative to the opening of a public place, &c.—Report of Referee confirmed.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Staples vs. *Franklin.*—New trial granted on payment of costs.

Samuel Waddell vs. *Henry Chartin.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale in the usual manner.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—June 22.
Before Judge Birdseye.
DECISIONS.

Gilbert T. Raisbeck vs. *Chester B. Tuttle and David Hennion.*—Motion to set aside execution granted, with $20 costs of the two motions. Plaintiff also to pay to defendant, Hennion, his disbursements on the reference.

Rachel Acker, by her next friend, &c. vs. *James Acker and others.*—Motion for appointment of receiver granted. $10 costs of motion to plaintiff, to abide event.

The People vs. *John Moore and others.*—The commitment on which the prisoners were imprisoned held sufficient, and the decision of the county judge of Westchester county refusing to discharge the prisoners on *habeas corpus* affirmed.

Charles M. Gould vs. *Josiah R. Sturges and Ira Hersey.*—Complaint to ha made more definite and certain in particulars stated on the papers. Motion to strike out parts of the complaint denied. No costs of motion allowed to either party.

In the matter of Emily Marsac and George Marsac, infants.—Next friend appointed, and penalty of bond fixed.

In the matter of Benjamin R. Western and Charles C. Western, infants—Order of reference, and for appointment of special guardian.

Sarah E. Valentine vs. *Henry E. Valentine.*—Judgment for absolute divorce granted.

Mary Jane Gascoyne vs. *Henry Gascoyne.*—The like judgment.

Timothy P. Richards vs. *John Lamb and others.*—Motion to vacate injunction granted, with $10 costs.

George Griswold et al. vs. *Isaac V. Fowler et al.*—Motion that purchaser complete his purchase, &c., granted, with $10 costs.

Matilda Brown vs. *Margaret B. Cumming.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with costs, with leave to the defendant to answer, on payment of costs, within twenty days.

David H. White and others vs. *Obadiah Holmes and others.*—The like judgment.

Anson Blake vs. *William B. Barber.*—The like judgment.

Matilda Brown vs. *Margaret B. Cumming.*—Motion to set aside attachment denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

In the matter of the application of the City of Brooklyn, for the appointment of a Commissioner under the "Act relative to the payment of expenses for local improvements in the late village and city of Williamsburg," &c., passed March 25, 1857.—A. J Spooner appointed Commissioner, in place of Tunis G. Bergen, who declines to serve.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Brady.
DECISIONS.

George F. A. Parsons vs. *Henry C. Bauk.*—Motion granted.

A. A. White vs. *Peter B. Sweeney.*—Judgment ordered.

James Wallace vs. *Thomas Holt.*—Motion to open default granted.

Samuel V. Quinpel vs. *Bennett Buttan et al.*—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Esther Leopold, &c., vs. *Morris Meyers.*—Motion granted.

James A. Phillips vs. *Edward J. Powers.*—Motion to set aside default granted.

Ezra V. Davis vs. *Edward H. Henderson.*—Motion granted, without costs.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge Thompson.

John Andariese vs. *Jonathan T. Johnson.*—The plaintiff, by an agreement in writing, hearing date Feb. 11, 1852, let to the defendant the store No 317 Bowery, for one year, with the privilege of hiring it for four years more. The defendant covenanted to pay, and to quit and surrender the premises at the expiration of the term, and that he would not occupy them for any business deemed extra hazardous, without the written consent of the plaintiff, under the penalty of forfeiture and damage. The defendant had occupied the premises until May 1, 1857, and, it was alleged, had broken his covenant in occupying the premises for an extra-hazardous business, manufacturing fancy soap, in leaving them in an unclean condition, and in failing to pay his last quarter's rent, $75. Judgment for plaintiff, $75 51.

[Advertisement.]
SUMMER ATTIRE.—France has issued some splendid silk hats for this season. R. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway, has received all the new modes from Paris, and has besides a stock of dress caps, head dresses, straw gooda, ribbons, artificial flowers, silks, fancy feathers, &c., which defy competition in extent, beauty, variety and cheapness.

[Advertisement.]
PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

TO THE PUBLIC: The undersigned have been engaged for many years in perfecting a mode of protection from lightning, and, so far as they know and believe, their lightning rods have never failed to accomplish the desired purpose. The popular impression is that lightning rods should be insulated, while QUIMBY'S rods are not insulated, because the subscribers have found in the course of their experience, that insulation impairs the efficiency of the rod. Under these circumstances the vendors of rods with glass fastenings find it necessary to combat the reputation of QUIMBY'S rods, which they attempt by making statements that buildings with QUIMBY'S rods on, have been injured by lightning, and that these rods, not being insulated, are unreliable and do not conform to the requirements of science. Such statements are either the result of mistaks or are deliberate perversions of the truth. The subscribers *are not aware of any* case of failure of their rods; they could just as well insulate them as not, but as their business is to protect buildings from lightning, they adopt only those means which they know from experience and thorough investigation, to be the most effectual.

The undersigned have examined many buildings with insulated rods, which have been injured by lightning, and in some of which persons were killed. Besides being behind the age, insulated rods are of poor construction, and very awkwardly applied to buildings, so that they frequently disfigure them; on the contrary, no pains are spared to make QUIMBY'S rods as neat and substantial as possible, and they may be relied on as perfect safeguards from lightning.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau street.

[Advertisement.]
☞ MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water soothes irritation of the Skin after shaving, imparts to the handkerchief an exquisite and enduring perfume, refreshes and invigorates the nerves, and is the only floral extract that will relieve nervous Headache. Applied to the face, neck or arms, it clears the skin from all blemishes, and lends transparency to the complexion. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co, wholesale druggists, No. 69 Weter-st., New-York, and by all druggists at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
THE SUMMER FABRIC.—Rocky Mountain Beavers, Cassimeres and Straw Hats are decidedly in the ascendant, and KNOX has a splendid stock of these articles. His Summer hat, the "Cassimere," is decidedly cool and comfortable, and we recommend those who have not yet discarded their black hats to make an early call upon him at his popular and widely-known establishment, No. 212 Broadway, and he will furnish them an agreeable and comfortable substitute on the most accommodating terms.

[Advertisement.]
FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS.—Ladies not in the habit of using soap upon the face will find this a delightful substitute, which cannot be dispensed with after a single trial. It beautifies the roughest skin, removes tan, pimples, freckles, &c., and imparts bloom, clearness, delicacy and fragrance. For shaving, gentlemen consider it one of the greatest luxuries of the toilet. Sold by all druggists.
F. G. FONTAINE & Co.,
Nos. 305 and 589 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
"FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART."—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Hallotypes, superior to any made in this city.
Photographs, in oil, pastel, and Aquerelle, by FREDRICKS'S corps of Parisian artists.
Photographs in India ink, Parisian style.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]
IRWIN COAL COMPANY, OF CLINTON COUNTY, PENN.—Important to gas companies and consumers of bituminous coal. This Company, having finished their improvements, are ready to contract for the delivery of their coal for eastern markets, at Delaware City, and northern markets at Elmira, and this market at Philadelphia. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, No. 42 Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]
BONAPARTE, OR THE SIEGE OF MOSCOW.—The new historical military drama which was produced last night at Purdy's National Theatre made a most decided hit. It is the most magnificent production we have ever witnessed, and reflects great credit on the author and managers. It will be repeated to-night, with the pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet," and the drama of the "Maniac Lover."

[Advertisement.]
☞ Holloway's Ointment is the only external application which can be used without danger in erysipelas. Suppressive salves and lotions drive the disease to the brain. This ointment penetrates far below the surface, and neutralizes the exciting cause. In all diseases of the skin it is equally reliable.

[Advertisement.]
☞ BRADY'S Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., will be found, by persons occupied down town, a convenient place to procure first-class Ambrotypes and Photographs. Imperial Photographs of Generals WALKER and HENNINGSEN on exhibition.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Imperial Photographs of Generals WALKER and HENNINGSEN have just been added to the collection at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED SILK THROAT OR CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

The Long Island Railroad Company Requested to Stop the Use of Steam on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

Under the "Special Order," the Brooklyn Common Council last evening took up the reports relative to the use of steam on Atlantic-street, by the Long Island Railroad Company. Alderman LOWBER moved to adopt the following resolutions attached to minority report, No 1:—

"*Resolved*, That this Common Council hereby withdraws all and every consent given to the Long Island Railroad Company to use steam on Atlantic-street, and that all ordinances conflicting herewith are hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the running of locomotives on said street is a nuisance, and that the said Company be notified to abate the same.

Signed by H. R. PIERSON.

Alderman KALBFLEISCH moved to lay the same on the table. Lost. Ayes, 15; Nays, 20.

The motion to adopt was then carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Aldermen McNamee, Lowber, Pierson, Dolan, Clarke, Del Vecchio, Rowe, Bogart, Oliver, Shaw, Fithian, McMahon, Woglan, Wilson, Snyder, Preston, Ralphs, Suydam, Schols, Jenkins—20.

Nays—Aldermen Cashow, Russell, O'Neil, Doherty, Marvin, Van Brunt, Spader, Walsh, Vail, Bannan, Colohan, Snyder, Preston, Walters, Ralphs, Palmer, Kalbfleisch, Suydam—19.

Nays—Aldermen McNamee, Lowber, Pierson, Clarke, Del Vecchio, Hudson, Rowe, Bogart, Oliver, Shaw, Fithian, McMahon, Woglan, Wilson, Schols, Jenkins—16.

Alderman WALSH moved to lay over for one week.

Alderman KALBFLEISCH moved to lay on the table. Lost—Ayes, 16; Nays, 19.

Alderman MCMAHON moved to adopt minority report No. 1.

Alderman KALBFLEISCH called for the reading of all of the reports. They were read by the clerk.

Alderman COLOHAN moved to adopt minority report No. 2, signed by Alderman Runell.

Alderman CASHOW called for the reading of the contract entered into between the City and the Railroad Co.

The agreement was read. The reading of all the documents occupied one hour, and at the conclusion,

Alderman WALSH moved to adjourn for one week.

Alderman CASHOW seconded the motion. Lost. Ayes, 11; noes, 24.

Alderman PALMER asked for the reading of the law which passed the Legislature in 1853.

The Chair decided the same to be out of order—he might as well call for the reading of the Revised Statutes.

Aldermen MCMAHON and LOWBER urged that some definite action be taken immediately.

Aldermen WALTERS and PALMER urged the reading of the law—they did not wish to involve the city in a lawsuit.

Alderman PIERSON spoke at some length, urging immediate action.

Alderman WALSH moved to have an opinion read which he held in his hand.

Decided out of order.

Alderman KALBFLEISCH called for a division of the question.

The vote was then taken on the first resolution of the minority report, as given above. Carried.

Ayes 19; Noes 16.

Alderman WALSH moved to lay the second resolution upon the table.

Ayes 15; Nays 20.

Alderman NELSON moved to adjourn.

The Chair decided that the motion was out of order.

Aldarman KALBFLEISCH moved to amend the second resolution so as to read as follows:

"That the running of locomotives on said street is deemed by this Common Council a nuisance, and that the said Company be *requested* to abate the same." Accepted.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Ayes, 30; nays, 5.

The amendment of Alderman KALBFLEISCH to the original resolution is in *italics.*

The Board then adjourned.

SERIOUS RESULT OF AN AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO BOYS.—About two weeks ago two boys named FRANCIS DELAMORE and JAMES DUNN, got into a dispute on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, about a horse, during which DUNN stabbed DELAMORE in the arm, inflicting a severe wound, mortification enpervened, and DELAMORE died at the German Dispensary, on Court-street, yesterday. DUNN cannot be found. Coroner REDDING will hold an inquest to-day on the body.

THE EXCISE LAW.—JOSEPH DENT, JAMES MCNULTY and CHARLES WAGNER were arrested in Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, by Officers BROKAN, CORWIN and DOHERTY, of the First Precinct, for violating the Excise law, by selling liquor on Sunday. They were brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday morning, when their examination was set down for this morning.

LAUNCH.—On Saturday last, an iron steamship of 500 tons burden, was launched from the yard of MESSRS. BIRKBECK & HODGES, foot of North Fifth-street, Brooklyn. This vessel is to be sent to New-Orleans, and was built for "The Sound Company." Her dimensions are: keel, 230 feet; beam, 65 feet: depth of hold, 9½ feet.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A German, named GOLLEIT WEITE, was knocked down and robbed Sunday night, on Hamilton-avenne, near Summit-street, Brooklyn, by two ruffians, who obtained $250. WEITE was found senseless by officer HANLON, of the Third Precinct, who took him to the Station and called in medical aid.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN TUOMEY, well known as the keeper of the Knickerbocker Shades, on Court near Warren-street, Brooklyn, about 11 o'clock, Sunday night, fell down a flight of stairs at the rear of his premises, by which his neck was dislocated, and death ensued within a few minutes.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—At the meeting of this Board, yesterday, permits were granted to land cargo of all vessels from healthy ports, except hides, and these were not prohibited if in good order.

A number of nuisances were ordered abated.

A dog, supposed to be mad, was killed on Fleet street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

CIRCUIT COURT, BROOKLYN.—JUNE 22.
Before Judge Birdseye.

Charles G. Kellogg vs. *E. J. Totten.*—The Jury in this case rendered a verdict of $7,550 for plaintiff, when the Court adjourned for the term.

NEW-JERSEY.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT BY BURNING FLUID.—A girl, 17 years of age, named ROSE COLE, employed as a domestic in a family residing in Wayne-street, between Henderson and Grove streets, Jersey City, was fatally burned yesterday, at 11¼ o'clock, under the following circumstances. She was alone in charge of a child in the part of the house occupied by the family of her employer, and at 11¼ o'clock commenced kindling a fire in the stove. Having aronsed the wood, she threw upon it some burning fluid to ignite it more readily, and left the can containing fluid standing near by. When the fire was ignited the flames communicated to the can, which was found burst, and to her clothing, which soon enveloped her in flames. She ran to the lower part of the house and alarmed the inmates, and into the back yard. Assistance soon came, and water was thrown upon her and the flames extinguished, but not until she had been so frightfully burned that the skin nearly all came off her body. She was alive last evening, but with no probability that she could live through the night.

MILITARY EXCURSION.—The Tompkins' Blues of New-York, passed through Jersey City, yesterday, on their way by railroad to the city of Elizabeth, to celebrate the thirty-second anniversary of the formation of that Company. They went out with forty-five muskets, and were accompanied by Dodworth's Band.

RESCUED.—As one of the Jersey City ferry-boats was landing at Jersey City on Sunday evening, an elderly man named WILEY, residing in New-York, fell overboard. Notwithstanding the boat was near to the bridge, one of the employes at the ferry named SAMUEL COMFOAT, leaped in and rescued him.

ARREST.—A man named KAVANAH was arrested in the city of Hudson, N. J., on Saturday, on the charge of stealing $15 in money and a gold watch of one of his fellow boarders. The accused was committed for trial.

JERSEY CITY CENSUS.—An official census of Jersey City just taken shows its population to be: First Ward, 4,023; Second Ward, 4,479; Third Ward, 9,029; Fourth Ward, 7,174; total, 24,795. The increase during the past year has been 2,447. In 1851 the population of Jersey City was 13,613.

TO UTAH.—Three companies of United States soldiers passed through Jersey City, yesterday, on their way westward by the New-York and Erie Railroad, to join the forces detached for service in Utah.

DROWNED.—The young man reported as drowned at Long Dock, Jersey City, on Sunday evening, while bathing, was FRANCIS COX, 19 years of age. He resided in New-York.

APPOINTING A WOMAN TO OFFICE.—The Jersey City Common Council having appointed Mrs. EATON of that city a lamplighter, she has qualified for that office.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 22.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	92⅜	50 Ind. River R'd	21
4,000 do	92¼	100 do	21½
3,000 Erie R. Cn. bs. '71	70	500 Reading Rail'd. b30	71
1,000 Hud. Riv. R 2d m.	81	100 do s10	70¾
2,000 Hud. Riv. R 3d m.	58	800 do s30	70¾
1,000 Hd Riv. R Cn bs.	55¼	100 do s15	70¾
5,000 Gal. & C. 2d m. b.	76⅝	300 do s30	70⅝
7,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	95	900 do	71
11 Shoe & L. Bank	110⅝	300 do s30	71
80 do	111	300 do b60	71¼
80 Bowery Bank	103	600 Cle. & Pitts. R. R s30	40
239 Penn. Coal Co	93	300 do b30	40¾
120 do	92¾	30 do	40¼
100 Cum. Coal Co	16¾	558 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	42¾
200 do s3	15	6 do	43
100 do s60	16	50 do b30	43⅞
100 do b27	16¾	200 do s30	42
50 Canton Co	19⅝	50 do s10	42⅝
35 P. M. S. Co	75¾	120 do	42⅝
200 Cl. & T. R. R	56¾	100 do s3	42⅝
100 do	56¼	300 do b30	42⅝
400 do c	56¾	400 do s10	43
25 Mil. & Miss. R. R	62	50 do s3	42¼
12 N. Y. Cen. R. R	81⅞	450 do	42¼
800 do	81¼	300 do stw	42
300 do 2d	81	100 do	42
50 do	81⅛	24 M. S. & N. I. pref. stk.	80
100 do s60	80½	22 do	79½
100 do stwk	81	37 do	79¼
500 do	81¼	100 do	78¾
150 do s3	81	100 Panama Railroad	92
400 do btw	81	50 do b3	92
100 do s30	80⅝	450 Ill. Cen. R. R. s30	124
30 do s10	81	250 do opg.	126⅝
766 Erie Railroad	30¼	150 do opg.	127⅛
100 do s4	30⅛	359 Galena & Chi. R. R.	88
100 do s60	29¾	400 do b60	89
25 do b60	30⅛	15 do	88¾
200 do s3	30¼	100 do s15	88
200 do s10	30¼	100 do	88½
100 do s5	30⅛	6 do	88⅜
500 do s10	30⅛	62 La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	57⅝
50 do c	30⅜	100 do b30	57
545 Harlem R. R.	9¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$2,000 Terre Haute and Alton 2d mt. int. ad. 55⅜@56¾
$3 000 Illinois Central R. Const. Bonds, int. ad.. 93¾
120 shares Chatham Bank 79¾
100 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co. 17¾
20 shares National Fire Insurance Co. 190¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Gal. & C. 2d m. b.	76¾	150 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	42¾
7,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	58	50 do	42⅝
10 Pacific Mail. St. Co.	76	300 do b60	43
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	117	100 do b10	42¾
1200 Erie Railroad e30	30	200 do s3	42⅜
500 do	30¾	500 Cleve. & Tol. R. s30	56⅜
50 do b60	31	100 do s10	56¾
200 do b10	30¾	100 do	57
10 Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	90	100 Ill. Cent R. R. opg	128¾
100 do b80	91	200 Harlem R. R.	9¾
100 Gal. & Chi R. R. s30	88	50 N. Y. Cent. R. s30	81
75 Mil. & Miss. R.	60	50 do b5	81¾
400 Reading R. R. s60	71	100 do s20	81¾
100 do b30	71¾	100 do s30	81
100 do s10	71¾	50 La Ce. & Mil. R.	56
200 do s30	71½	100 do b30	56

MONDAY, June 22—P. M.

The official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, June 20, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately, on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, June 13.

Decrease in Loans	$292,347
Increase in Specie	815,576
Decrease in Circulation	103,913
Increase in Actual Deposits	570,122

The large increase in the Specie line is unexpected, as the heavy export of the week, The explanation, in part, is that the Banks held considerably over the average of the previous week on Monday last, and less than the present average on the opening of business this morning. But beyond this, there is the more substantial cause of a steady income from the interior, not in large, but in numerous small sums, aggregating $600,000 or $800,000 for the week. The other features of the report are also satisfactory. There is a fair accumulation of Deposits, and a moderate curtailment in Loans; thus manifesting not only a cautious policy, bnt a comfortable money market. In the latter there is no new feature to-day, while Foreign Bills are weak, and the London quotation reduced, in order to effect sales, to 109⅝@109¾. The whole range is 109¼@109¾ ₱ cent. The clearances last week between the Banks were not quite so heavy as the previous week. The daily average was $27,158,172. Including these and the Sub-Treasury statement, the following is the general comparison between the two weeks, and also with the week corresponding in June, 1856:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 21, 1856.	June 20, 1857.	June 13, 1857.
Capital	$51,458 000	$60,442,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1798. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

OUR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Progress of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

The Cable at Birkenhead Completed.

Meeting in Liverpool on the Deficiency of the Cotton Supply.

The Dispute between Spain and Mexico still Unsettled.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Execution of the Murderer of Mr. Cunningham.

Cotton Advanced---Grain Firm---Money Easier Consols 93 1-4 Ex-Dividend.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, June 13, arrived here at 7 o'clock yesterday morning

The steamship *Asia* arrived out at Liverpool at 3 o'clock A. M. on Monday June 8.

The screw steamer *Queen of the South* arrived at Southampton on Wednesday the 10th.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of Thursday the 11th.

The *Arago*, which left here on the 30th ult., made an exceedingly good passage,—the best she ever made,—reaching Cowes early on the morning of Thursday the 11th inst. and Havre a little after noon on the same day. Nearly one-fourth of her passengers left at Cowes. Baron GAROLT, the Prussian Minister at Washington, went on to Havre *en route* for home, which he visits for the purpose of bringing his family to Washington in the Fall. Madame DE WILHORST proceeded immediately to Paris, where she intends to spend some time studying her art. The Count DE VARINUX, lately French Consul at Panama, who went home in the *Arago*, does not return to that arduous and uncomfortable post, his successor having been installed some weeks before his departure.

Among the notabilities who went out in the *Arago*, it will be remembered, was L. GERLET, the French fugitive from justice, who went out in charge of Police officer DE VOS, and, upon his arrival at Havre was immediately handed over to the French authorities. We learn by a note from the ship that he went back without the slightest reluctance, preferring a speedy trial even with the chances of conviction in France, to a longer confinement in Eldridge street, with the prospect of sharing his brother's melancholy fate. He thinks, however, that his services to the Railroad Company as a witness may avail to secure, if not his acquittal, of which he has little hope, at least a short sentence with light employment in the galleys; two or three years, he says, with work as a book-keeper, he would not mind. He expressed himself highly pleased with the treatment he experienced at the hands of the officer who had him in charge, and who extended to him every indulgence consistent with safety; and before leaving the ship he sent him the following note:

WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1857.

I thank Mr. DAVOE for the kindness which he had for me during the voyage from America to France. I make my compliments and promise after my release to go back to New York, and pay him my first visit, and to be grateful towards him according to my means.

His obedient servant, L. GERLET.

It is safe to predict that he will not pay officer DAVOE his first visit, unless he reaches New-York under different circumstances from those of his previous arrival there.

The screw steamship *Circassian* arrived at Liverpool at noon on the 12th, making the run from St Johns, Newfoundland, in 8 days.

The steamer *Jason* sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 11th with 490 passengers.

The proceedings in the British Parliament during the week possessed little more than local interest.

In the House of Lords a petition in the long-pending case of "SHEDDON vs. PATRICK," in which a large amount of property and the validity of a civil marriage according to the laws of the State of New York are involved, had been presented and attracted a considerable share of attention. The House refused to entertain the petition.

In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON announced that the French Government had given no opportunity for remonstrance in regard to the firing upon a British merchant vessel by a French war schooner at Belleisle, but had promptly expressed regret at the unjustifiable occurrence and dismissed the officer who ordered the shot to be fired.

The oaths bill of the Government for the admission of Jews into Parliament was read a second time without discussion, although Sir F. THESIGER announced his intention of moving in Committee that the existing objectionable sentence should be inserted. The Roman Catholic members of Parliament, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, had risen in opposition to the measure, and had waited upon Lord PALMERSTON and held a meeting for the purpose of securing relief for the Catholics from the objectionable passages in the oaths now taken by members of the Legislature. The interview with Lord PALMERSTON not being deemed satisfactory, it was resolved to support amendments to the bill in Committee embodying the views of the Catholics, and to memorialize Parliament to frame an oath for all classes without distinction of creed. It was feared that this movement would jeopardize the bill, and some of the Catholic pressee opposed the interference.

In the House of Lords the Princess Royal's Annuity bill had quietly passed through Committee.

A numerously-attended public meeting was held in the Liverpool Exchange, on Friday, June 11, for the purpose of helping on the movement to obtain an increased supply of Cotton. Numerous speeches were made by prominent cotton dealers.

Messrs. NEWALL & Co., of Birkenhead, completed their half of the Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable—twelve hundred and fifty miles—on Monday, the 8th of June, and on the following day they gave a banquet to about 600 of their workmen and families in celebration of the event. The process of spinning this portion of the cable occupied 60 days. The cable was being transferred into small vessels, whence it would be placed on board the *Niagara* as soon as she arrived in the Mersey, which it was expected would be in the course of a few days. Experiments with the cable demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner that telegraphic communication along the whole length of wire was perfect.

The shipment of the cable at Greenwich on board the *Agamemnon* had been unavoidably delayed, but would, it was expected, be commenced on Monday, the 15th of June.

A large number of men were at work upon the *Niagara*, at Portsmouth, where the vessel attracted much attention, and had been subjected to a great deal of critical inspection. The London *Times* is complimentary enough to remark that the critics "agree upon one point—the vessel's ugliness!"

DOUGLAS JERROLD died at his residence in London, on the 8th of June, after a very painful illness of only about ten days' duration. His disease was rheumatic gout, and his age 55 years.

It is intimated that Sir W. F. WILLIAMS (the hero of Kars) is about to be promoted from the command at Woolwich to the Governorship of Malta.

The American schooner *Silver Key*, from Boston, with hydraulic apparatus for raising the sunken ships at Sebastopol, arrived at Malta on the 26th of May, and sailed again on the following day for the scene of operations.

Genial rains in Ireland had largely benefited the crops, which gave promise of great abundance.

A Conference of clergymen, upon the Maine Liquor Law, had been held at Manchester, and a resolution was adopted declaring legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic to be the only effectual means for the suppression of drunkenness.

The suspension of Messrs. EVANS, HOARE & Co., of London, a firm largely engaged in the Australian export trade, is announced. The liabilities are estimated at from £150,000 to £200,000.

The extensive warehouses of Messrs. PICKFORD & Co., the great railroad carriers, at Camden Town, had been destroyed by fire. An immense amount of property, including 40,000 quarters of corn, was consumed. The estimated loss is about a quarter of a million pounds sterling.

A deputation headed by Lord SHAFTESBURY had had an interview with Lord PALMERSTON in regard to the increase in the Slave-trade and the means for its suppression.

Lord PALMERSTON had brought upon himself the indignation of the London press generally, for refusing to allow reporters to attend, as usual, at certain interviews between the Premier and deputations appointed to confer with him.

The London *Shipping Gazette* publishes the copy of a note dated April 28 from Gen. CASS to Lord NAPIER, in reply to a representation which the latter, under instructions from Lord CLARENDON, had made to the United States Government relative to the oppressive treatment to which seamen are subjected on board of American vessels. Mr. CASS gives it as his belief that the laws now in force are quite sufficient to check the evils complained of, and that where offenders have escaped punishment the fault altogether must be attributed to defective proof or other accident.

The election movement in France was the all-pervading topic in French politics.

Official influence in all shapes was being exerted in favor of the Government candidates; while the Opposition forces and their candidates were actively at work, but without having apparently arrived at any definite understanding as to the list for Paris and the oath question. Accounts, however, are quite contradictory, and according to some, the Opposition list has been completed, and includes the name of General CAVAIGNAC. Another statement is that the Red and White Republicans having found it impossible to coalesce, the Whites have united with the remnants of the old Constitutional parties, and a common list of candidates has been drawn up, CAVAIGNAC figuring at the head.

The Ultramontane party has, through the *Univers*, declared itself in favor of an active interference in the elections.

The King of Bavaria had quitted Paris. The political object of his visit had reference, it was supposed, to the succession to the crown of Greece.

The accounts from the silk producing districts are still contradictory, but under the influence of fine weather, they had become more cheering.

The *Patrie* announces that M. DE GERMINY is certainly appointed Governor of the Bank of France. The returns of the Bank for the month show an increase of cash in hand of 15,725,000 francs in Paris, and 34,635,000 francs in the branch banks. A reduction in the rate of discount at the bank was looked for, but no intelligence of such a movement had reached England at the latest dates.

Harvest prospects in France continue most satisfactory.

The departure of a large number of distinguished persons from Naples, including several members of the Royal family, attracted a good deal of attention. Some of the absentees were thought to be engaged in political missions to Vienna and elsewhere, and it was believed that the King himself contemplated a visit to the Austrian Capital.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* telegraphed, on Friday, as follows: "At Floreace, last night, the scenery of the theatre caught fire, during the performance of the 'Siege of Sebastopol.' A panic arose, when forty-three persons were killed, and one hundred and thirty four wounded."

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"The Police is understood to have obtained a clue to a wide-spread conspiracy among the working classes for the purpose of bringing about a general strike in all trades on the same day in Germany, Belgium and Switzerland. The instigation of this plan is traced to Belgium, while similar plans, which have lately been detected in France, were traced to have been broached in England. The police of Berlin have accordingly made a communication to the municipal magistracy, and the latter have made it further known to the heads of the various trades companies, with the additional injunction that the very first symptom of anything like a suspension of work by whole shops or any number of workmen shall at once be communicated direct to the police, who will then take the promptest steps. As yet no such symptom has exhibited itself."

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid of the 8th of June says that the Ministers and Señor LARSAGUA, the Mexican Envoy, had not been able up to that date to effect a settlement of the difficulties with Mexico

The House of Deputies had adopted the bill providing for a levy of 50,000 men.

The *Wiener Zeitung* publishes the text of the Currency Treaty recently negotiated between the various German States. "Union Coins" are to be minted.

Marshal RADETZKY still survived, but the condition of his health was unsatisfactory.

Dispatches from Stockholm state that the health of the King of Sweden was causing great uneasiness.

The text of the treaty of peace between England and Persia is published. It is agreed, among other things, that the Shah of Persia recognizes the independence of Herat and of the whole of Afghanistan, and will never attempt to interfere with the independence of those States; and in case of differences arising between the Government of Persia and the countries of Herat and Afghanistan, they are to be referred for adjustment, to the British Government. It is likewise stipulated that the existing agreement between England and Persia for the suppression of the Slave-trade in the Persian Gulf shall continue in force for ten years after the expiration of the original treaty, which occurs in 1862, and until such time thereafter as it is annulled by a formal declaration on either side. Ample provision is made in the treaty for the satisfaction of British honor, and for the adjustment of British pecuniary claims.

The truce between the Russians and SCHAMYL having come to an end, the Russians, under command of Prince Baratinski, had opened a campaign against SCHAMYL.

The *Independence Belge* publishes the following Berlin dispatch:

Reliable advices from Konigsberg state that the new Russian tariff has been already approved by the Emperor, and will be published without loss of time.

Another journal of Brussels, (*Le Nord,*) which receives some official communications from Berlin, contains the following announcement:

The Government has been officially informed of the sanction given by the Emperor ALEXANDER to the new Russian Tariff.

The Swiss National Council unanimously ratified the Neufchatel Treaty on the 8th. It will be laid before the Council of States for their ratification to-morrow. The extraordinary session will then close.

It is stated that the liabilities of Messrs. GOSLING & Sons, Kettering Bankers, whose failure was announced on Wednesday, June 10, are estimated at about £140,000, and that it is expected that the estate will show sufficient to pay 13s. or 14s. in the pound

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

Central American Affairs in Parliament—Great Britain Abandoolog Territory—Americans in London—Speech of Mr. Dallas at the Royal Humane Society's Dinner—Complimentary Remarks of Lord John Russell at the Royal Free-Hospital Celebration, and Reply of Capt. Sands, of the Susquehanna—Interesting Literary Sale—Posthumous Novel of Miss Bronte, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday Night, June 12, 1857.

It was expected that, in consequence of the news received by the *Arago* this morning, one or more questions would be put in the Commons to-night to Lord PALMERSTON, respecting the condition of affairs in Central America. The only notice of question, however, on the books, was the following by Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON, a very fierce politician of the old Tory or Derbyite school, and brother of the Marquis of ABERCORN, who is groom of the Stole to Prince ALBERT, and is therefore supposed to represent certain Court views. The question was as to whether any steps had been taken to redress the wrongs of British sufferers at Greytown, and if the Premier would produce the correspondence that had taken place on the subject with the United States. No opportunity offered to put the question, and no answer accordingly had been elicited, up to 8 o'clock this evening, at all events. Perhaps, however, the notice that it was to have been put may justify a remark or two.

The files received by the *Arago* indicate a disposition on the part of Americans to regard Great Britain as displaying an undue desire for the acquisition of new territory in any and every quarter of the globe. The proper corrective of such mistake as to the policy and tendencies of the British Government may be found in the estimates for the civil service for the current year, issued on Wednesday. So far from desiring to acquire new possessions, there seems a disposition to abandon such as are not self-supporting, rather than incur any longer the expense of maintaining them. There are the Falkland Islands, for instance, the only spot of American soil possessed by Great Britain between the Equator and the Horn, and regarded as the key of the Pacific. Yet the Government of a country whose annual expenditure is between fifty and sixty millions sterling, and who have just carried a vote of £40,000 as a dowry for one of the Queen's daughters, besides an annuity of £8,000, reluctantly proposes a grant of £500 for the mail service between the Falklands and Montevideo, intimating that, if the Colony continues to languish and to be an annual burden upon the mother country of £3,831, it is not improbable that it may be abandoned. So again with regard to the little island of Labuan, off the north coast of Borneo and contiguous to Sir JAMES BROOKE'S rajahship of Sarawak. This place was occupied about ten years ago, in the hope that, as it contains an exceedingly fine harbor, and also mines of coal, the possession of it might prove beneficial to commerce, and especially to steam navigation in the China Seas. But coal-mining has not been a profitable speculation there as yet, owing to water getting into the pit, and to a landslip burying a large quantity of the coal and damaging the works. The anticipated royalty on the coal has, therefore, been very small in amount, and now that a grant of £5,700 is required—the first asked for during the last three years—more than half of which is for arrears of expenses, the Colonial-office authorities state that, "It may become a grave question whether this island should not hereafter be relinquished, rather than retained as a permanent burden on the Imperial Treasury." The vote is, therefore, to be asked for with a distinct understanding that, unless within a very few years the Colony should be rendered more productive and more useful to British commerce, the question of its abandonment will be brought under the consideration of the British Government. It is not thought expedient to relinquish it at present, as more powerful steam-engines, and a manager of skill and experience, have been sent out by the company working the coal, and it is hoped that the mines may be rendered more productive, while the drainage works to be undertaken will remedy the insalubrity of the place.

The important news brought by the *Arago* adds to the interest which American matters have lately possessed for British readers. Americans were never more lionized in London circles than they have been the last few weeks.

Mr. DALLAS was present on Monday at the annual dinner of the Royal Humane Society, and, on the Recorder of London proposing his health, which was drank with enthusiasm, returned thanks in a speech which was not only appropriate to the occasion, but full of personal interest. He related how about the year 1774, a young gentleman of family and fortune was strolling along the banks of the Thames, accompanied by a servant, when, the day being sultry and cool water inviting, he undressed and plunged in. He struck out boldly for the middle of the stream, but being seized with a violent cramp, he uttered a shriek and sank. His servant raised an alarm, and the appliances of the Humane Society having just then been organized, he was rescued and resuscitated. Afterwards he married in Devonshire, and went to reside upon his patrimony in the Island of Jamaica. Subsequently he went to the United States, where he applied himself to the study of the law, and became a distinguished barrister, author, and politician, and the associate of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and MADISON. That young man was his father. He lived some thirty years afterwards, and his descendants are now well known throughout the United States. Mr. DALLAS said he mentioned this incident with the greatest pleasure, and hoped it might tend to encourage the Society in the pursuit of the noble object which they proposed to themselves to accomplish.

At another of the annual festive gatherings for which the London Tavern is so famous, that of the Royal Free Hospital, which was held on Wednesday, when Captain SANDS, of the *Susquehanna*, and several other American gentlemen, were among the guests. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who occupied the chair, in proposing the health of these Transatlantic visitors, said he had always been of opinion that if there were any two States entitled to make a family compact, they were the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Englishmen, he said, not only admired the great qualities of the Americans, but felt flattered in reflecting that they had descended from the same stock as themselves. If their American relatives had some foibles, he believed they were the exact counterpart of their own. He would say further, that whenever, of late years, there had been any of those little jars which would happen among the nearest relatives and the best friends, he had always found that if a British and an American naval officer could talk the matter over, they always settled it better than the most skillful diplomatists. He remembered a gallant friend of his own, Sir G. SEYMOUR, and he had no doubt Captain SANDS could speak for his own commodore, who, when they came to talk over the disputed question of the fisheries, put it into such a train that it was not difficult for the representatives of the two States to make a treaty, which, he trusted, would confirm their amity. The oftener Americans came to England the better, and the oftener Englishmen paid America a visit the better, for he always found that his countrymen were received with the greatest hospitality and good will in the United States, and unless they belonged to an ill-disposed and ill-conditioned class whom he would not name, they always returned with the highest opinion of America. The health of Capt. SANDS and his officers having been drank with much enthusiasm, the gallant commander of the *Susquehanna* rose to return thanks. He said that he had the gratification of meeting, on a former occasion, one of England's greatest noblemen, who had then expressed himself in this wise: "Mother and daughter against the world." He then adverted to the important object of his visit to the British shores, and expressed a hope that the cable he had come to lay down might be a silver cord to unite the two nations in the bands of brotherhood and peace. The electric cable, however, while binding America and England together, would not oppose them to the rest of the world. He trusted their relationship to other countries would be of the kind which existed between the noble charities of London and the recipients of their bounty—binding the world in the bands of good feeling.

In connection with these matters it might be added that in a great forensic contest in our House of Peers, two Ex-Chancellors being opposed to two Ex-Chancellors, in the case of SHEDDON and PATRICK, the highest admiration was expressed for the American jurisprudence disclosed in the course of the arguments.

Passing from science to literature, there stands first for notice a sale of very interesting character which came off to-day at PUTTICK & SIMPSON'S, the eminent auctioneers of literary property in Piccadilly. The lots consisted chiefly of autograph letters and MSS., including ten letters of NAPOLEON I., twenty of Lord NELSON, many others of celebrities of the present day, including Lord PALMERSTON, JOSEPH HUME, &c., and a number addressed to M. G. LEWIS ("Monk" LEWIS, as he is more often called, from his romance of that title) by BYRON, MOORE, ROGERS, FOX, COLMAN and others. Among the Nelson letters was one hitherto unpublished; it is addressed to Lady HAMILTON, in reference to his "adopted" daughter HORATIA, and seems to have been written with the view of blinding the lady's husband as to the child's parentage. "Before we left Italy," he says, "I told you of the extraordinary circumstance of a child left to my care and protection. On my first coming to England, I presented you the child. You became, to my comfort, attached to it; so did Sir WILLIAM, thinking her the finest child he had ever seen. She is become of that age that it is necessary to think of removing her from a mere nurse, and educating her. My earnest wish is that you would take her to Merton, and if Miss CONNOR will become her tutoress, under your eye, I shall be made truly happy." The letter from BYRON to LEWIS, written from La Mira, near Venice, Aug. 9, 1817, is highly interesting, as going far to clear the noble poet's reputation from the cloud thrown upon it by his domestic troubles. "It has been intimated to me," he says, "that the persons understood to be the legal advisers of Lady BYRON have declared their lips to be sealed up on the causes of the separation between her and myself. If their lips are sealed up, they are not sealed by me, and the greatest favor they can confer upon me will be to open them. From the first hour in which I was apprised of the intentions of the NOEL family, to the last communication between Lady BYRON and myself in the character of wife and husband, (a period of some months,) I called repeatedly and in vain for a statement of their or her charges, and it was chiefly in consequence of Lady BYRON'S claiming (in a letter still existing) a promise on my part to consent to a separation, if such were *really* her wish, that I consented at all. This claim, and the exasperating manner in which their object was pursued, which rendered it next to impossible that two persons so divided could ever be reunited, induced me reluctantly then, and repentantly still, to sign the deeds which I shall be happy, most happy, to cancel, and go before any tribunal. Mr. HOBHAM made this proposition on my part the day before the separation was signed, and it was declined. This proposition I beg leave to repeat, and to call upon her and hers to say their worst, pledging myself to meet their allegations, whatever they may be, and only too happy to be informed at last of their real nature." An interesting lot in this portion of the collection was an unpublished MS. of LEWIS, a metrical Romance, called *Oberon's Henchman*, or *the Legend of the Three Sisters*, founded upon a story attached to three large stones in the neighborhood of Blantyre Priory, in Scotland. The manuscript appears to have been intended for an album, each page being surrounded by an ornamental embossed border, inclosing French mottoes. It has the name of M. G. LEWIS on the title-page, but is not in his own handwriting. It is embellished with eight drawings in colors by LEWIS himself, Lady MONTAGU, Hon. Miss WINFIELD, Hon. CAROLINE DOUGLAS, and WILLIAM BLAKE, the painter. Memoranda in the caligraphy of the author indicate the names of the artists, with the exception of the last-named, in which the hand of BLAKE is too clearly seen to need any other authentication. It is the largest of the drawings, and appears to have been intended for the frontispiece—the others, including a view of the ruins of Blantyre Priory, by Lady MONTAGU, being small vignettes. It is a weird and ghostly scene, representing the banks of a river, with the spirits of the water hovering over it, and four of them lifting, on a sheet of which they hold the corners, the corpse of a drowned person. The grouping is admirable, and the combination of the grotesque and the horrible in the figures of the water-spirits evinces that marvelous power of imagination which BLAKE possessed in no ordinary degree.

The interest which has been excited with regard to Miss BRONTE, better known during her life by her *nom de plume* of Currer Bell, has been availed of to issue a three-volume novel of hers, called the *Professor*, published to-day, though written before either *Jane Eyre* or *Shirley*. The authoress, in her preface, disclaims, however, the character of a first attempt for it, for though she had not published anything when the *Professor* was written, she had, by many a crude attempt, "got over any such taste as she might once have had for ornamented and redundant composition, and come to prefer what was plain and homely." What she proposed to herself in the present work is told, in the preface, with some remarks which may serve to show why the appearance of this work has been so long delayed. "I said to myself," she says, "that my hero should work his way through life as I had seen real living men work their's—that he should never get a shilling he had not earned—that no sudden turn of luck should lift him in a moment to wealth and high station; that whatever small competency he might gain should be won by the sweat of his brow; that before he could find as much as an arbor to sit down in, he should master at least half the ascent of the Hill of Difficulty; that he should not even marry a beautiful girl or a lady of rank; as Adam's son he should share Adam's doom, and drain throughout life a mixed and moderate cup of enjoyment. In the sequel, however, I found that publishers in general scarcely approved of this system; but would have liked something more imaginative and poetical—something more consonant with a highly-wrought fancy, with a taste for pathos, with sentiments more tender, elevated, unworldly. Indeed, until an author has tried to dispose of a manuscript of this kind, he can never know what stores of romance and sensibility lie hidden in breasts he would not have suspected of casketing such treasures." There is a lurking irony in this indication of the reception which the *Professor* received from publishers during the life of the authoress; for it can scarcely be supposed that she was serious in attributing such predilections to the trade, who, as a class, are apt to estimate the value of a manuscript by the probable amount of hard cash it is likely to be transmuted into in their crucible. Publishers, no more than other men, will buy a commodity which their knowledge of the public taste tells them is unsalable; not that their judgment is always correct, as many an instance has occurred in which the work of an unknown author, rejected by many, has eventually found a publisher, and attained a large circulation.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 11, 1857.

You will, no doubt, remark, with more or less of astonishment, the general opposition that has started up against the Government in the coming election for Deputies. On the occasion of the organization of the Empire, and the election of the Chamber, which has just expired, the *souvenir* of the *coup d'état* was too fresh in the minds of the people to permit any organized opposition to the candidates of the Government. But we are far from that epoch now; five years is a long time in France to recollect a revolution otherwise than as a page of history, and we have now the prospect of a serious opposition. The *Presse*, last evening, named its list of candidates for the ten election districts of Paris. It is a coalition ticket—a coalition with the Orleanists, for the Legitimiste proper are decided upon an abstention from the polls. But it is a coalition which embraces nine Democrats to one Orleanist. The following is *La Presse's* ticket, which may be regarded as the choice of the *Democratic* party:

First District.—EDWARD LABOULAYE, member of the Institute, one of the Editors of the *Journal des Debats*, Orlesnist.
Second District.—BETHMOUT, former Minister.
Third District.—General CAVAIGNAC.
Fourth District.—EMILE OLLIVIER, lawyer.
Fifth District.—CARNOT, former Minister.
Sixth District.—GOUDCHAUX, former Minister.
Seventh District.—DARIMON, one of the editors of *La Presse*.
Eighth District.—VARIN, former Representative of the People.
Ninth District.—F. DE LASTEYRIE, former Representative.
Tenth District.—REGNAULT, former under-Prefect of Sceaux.

With the exception of the first, these are all names familiar to republican ears. They are names, too, calculated to give the Government party uneasiness, for in Paris, at least, the vote will be, in a measure, independent. The pressure of the Police agents is not so much felt here, and it is pretended that there is a fair chance to elect a portion of this list of candidates.

But the *Presse* is the organ of what it affects to call the *democratic* section of the opposition. There remains yet the candidates of the *Siècle* and *Estafette*, the organs of the Republican party proper. Their Committee has been in session several days, and has at last issued a circular, signed by GARNIER-PAGES, CARNOT, ARMAND LE FRANCOIS, and HEROLD, well known Republicans, in which they call on the party to go to the polls and vote, but they do not yet name their candidates, and it is hoped that the ticket of *La Presse* will be adopted by this section of the party.

All of the last members for the nine districts of Paris, it is believed, will be maintained by the Government, for reelection with the addition of M. VARIN, for the new district.

The contest is acquiring every day more and more the character of a true election contest. The opposition candidates, in their addresses, are allowed and make use of a liberty of *speech*, for which we were not prepared, and this license, it is hoped, will be seized by the people as an example for a like liberty of action in presence of the ballot-box. It is tolerably evident that the Government does not view with pleasure the manifestations of opposition that are becoming general throughout the country. Thus, in several districts, we see the Prefects usurping power in repressing candidatures, which were certainly not guaranteed to them by the judgment of the Court of Cassation on this subject, and the Government does not interfere. Again, in Corsica, a court candidate (more than a Government candidate, for he belongs to the household of Her Majesty, by his family) offers, in his address to the people, a copy of a letter received from the Emperor, in which His Majesty tells him that he is glad to see him before the people as a candidate, and hopes he will be elected. The happy candidate displays this letter to his prospective constituency and tells them that if they oppose him they will be opposing the Emperor! The people, however, not seduced by this kind of reasoning, have put forward an opposition candidate.

Since the foregoing was written, the *Siècle* has adopted and published at the head of its columns the ticket of the *Presse*. The Republican Party in all its divisions, red, moderate and democratic, in coalition with the Parliamentary or Orleanist Party, have therefore agreed to unite on this ticket, and the Government thus far has signified no intention to suppress any of these candidacies. It is said that Gen. CAVAIGNAC will accept the nomination, and will conform to the Government requirements in the regularization of his candidacy. All the rest are quite willing to stand as candidates. The ticket, however, was not formed without a good deal of difficulty, nor without more or less of that maneuvring called at home "wire-pulling." GARNIER-PAGES, Minister under the Provisional Government, was a prominent candidate; but he made himself unpopular to the faubourgs, during his term of office, by the imposition of unpopular taxes, and the Committee of Nomination felt obliged to withdraw his name. The gentlemen nominated are infinitely superior in point of talent to the candidates of the Government, and aside from their political opinions, are entirely worthy the confidence and the sympathy of the electors of all classes or opinions.

In the departments the opposition candidates are slow in coming forward. In certain districts there will be no opposition at all; but this perhaps will be the exception. The most severely contested election in the country will be that between the Count DE MONTALEMBERT and the Marquis DE CONEGLIANO, Chamberlain of the Emperor, candidates for the department of Doubs.

In connection with the election, a singular report has gained credence with the inhabitants of the environs of the city. It is the habit when any great military *fête* is to take place in Paris, to march the soldiers from the surrounding country to the environs of the city the day before the *fête*, and there to lodge them over night with the people of these localities. The people who lodged the soldiers called to the city for the review in honor of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, have been informed that they will soon be called upon to lodge a larger number than on that occasion. Naturally this fact excited the liveliest curiosity, and when they demanded why, they were told that an Eastern monarch was going to arrive at Paris. This announcement put the imaginations of Paris and the environs in movement, and soon we were to see defiling on the Boulevards—the Sultan of Turkey! Such a spectacle might well, indeed, excite emotion in Paris, always in the search of novelties. But all this concentration of troops has no doubt but one object in view, that of preserving peace during the coming election. It is true that an Eastern ruler, the Queen of Oude, is about to arrive in Paris, but there will be no parade over that one.

This habit of camping soldiers on the inhabitants of the environs, a service meanly paid for by the State, and considered onerous and unjust by those who have to bear the burden, has been seized upon by an independent candidate as a hobby to carry him into the Chamber. He declares, in his address to the constituency, that this servitude to the military power, *which is weighing down the country*, must be abolished! This would be great man is evidently one of the sufferers.

Another independent candidate declares himself in favor of the abolition of poverty, and, consequently, of charity! This is the same man, the Citizen PIONNIER, who was a candidate after the Revolution of '48, and who was then known by the name of *L'Homme à la Loupe*. MALAKOFF.

Death of Mr. Douglas Jerrold.

From the London Times.

The intelligence conveyed by the above heading will probably take the whole literary public of England completely by surprise. But a few days ago Mr. DOUGLAS JERROLD was a prominent figure in London life. An assembly of "wits" would hardly have been deemed complete without his presence, and his last *bon mot* was one of those items of news that everybody was glad to hear. To the special world in which he chiefly existed it is scarcely necessary to say that his illness was of short duration. On Sunday night he took leave of several of his intimate friends, and shortly after the noon of yesterday his earthly career had terminated.

Mr. DOUGLAS JERROLD was in a great measure what may be styled a "self educated" man, and the celebrity he attained with every class of his countrymen that is capable of appreciating intellectual worth may be cited among the many instances that show how distinct is the path to fame from any of those beaten tracks of instruction that time and usage have prescribed. He was born in London on the 3d of January, 1803, and to the fact that his father was manager of the Sheerness Theatre may be attributed that predilection for the stage which forms a leading characteristic of the greater portion of his life. However, his earliest expressed passion, fostered, no doubt, by the scene which Sheerness presented during the height of the war, was for a maritime life, and he obtained a midshipman's appointment through the good offices of Capt. AUSTEN, brother of Miss AUSTEN, the novelist. With the war ended his nautical career, and, on quitting the service, he was apprenticed to a printer in London. His leisure hours were now devoted to self-instruction, SHAKESPEARE being his chief author. An essay on the opera of "Der Freischütz," which he dropped into the editorial box of a newspaper on which he was employed as a compositor, is the reported beginning of his literary labors. To his infinite delight, his own anonymous "copy" was handed over to him to put in type, and shortly afterwards appeared an editorial notice soliciting other contributions from the unknown correspondent.

"Black eyed Susan," originally produced at the Surrey Theatre, under the management of Mr. ELLISTON, and afterwards transferred to Drury-lane, is generally considered the first of his dramatic works, but we believe it was preceded by a number of farces to which he did not affix his name, and which were certainly not worthy of the oblivion to which he consigned them. It was followed by the "Rent Day," and these two works now stand as the classics of their respective kinds. That tendency which was exhibited by Mr. JERROLD, through life to sympathize with the cause of the poor and lowly, and to launch his indignation against the oppressors in high places, was plainly manifested in these earlier productions.

We shall not go too far if we designate Mr. DOUGLAS JERROLD as the last of the truly English dramatists. Not only did he refrain from that practice of adaptation from the French that now constitutes the chief vocation of the playwright, but he was altogether free from that French influence which may be discovered even in those of our writers who still dare to be original. Let us add that his anti-Gallicism was carried to a fanatical extreme, and that, while his dialogue showed a command over the English language which no wit of ancient or modern times could have excelled, his construction was frequently marked by that English laxity which a greater respect for French models might have corrected. But the "literature" of the drama was everything in the eyes of DOUGLAS JERROLD, and all the mechanism by which "stage effect" is produced he regarded as mercenious and mischievous to the interests of dramatic art.

Latterly the greatest literary triumphs of Mr. JERROLD have been achieved in the periodical publications of the day. The papers which he collected under the title of "Cakes and Ale" are charming emblishions of the fancy, and the "Caudle Lectures," which so accelerated the rising popularity of *Punch*, stand as specimens of minute life-painting that can scarcely be surpassed. At the time when these famous lectures were in course of publication there was not a breakfast table in the united kingdom who did not snatch up *Punch* every week to contemplate his own misfortunes "result in spectacle."

For the last few years Mr. JERROLD was chiefly occupied as the editor of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, and, by the custom of the English press, his own individuality could no longer be expressed as distinctly as in his earlier works. But there was one character in which Mr. DOUGLAS JERROLD was always preeminent, and that was as the social wit. MARMONTEL said of DIDEROT that those who had read his works only, and had never heard him speak, could not form an estimate of his merits, and the same may be said of DOUGLAS JERROLD. To conceive a brilliant and elaborate repartee when with him the work of a moment; but, we could, if we would, cite cases, in which the cue was barely pronounced before the retort was fired off. The most novel combinations of ideas were effected by him with electric rapidity, even an old pun could become new from his manner of uttering it, and, what was most wonderful of all, there was generally a deep truth couched at the bottom of his pleasantry, so that the joke, which had created a roar on its first utterance, actually appeared bitter when it became a subject of sober reflection.

The sharpness of Mr. JERROLD'S satire has caused many persons to attribute to him a character of misanthropic ill-nature; but never was a more egregious mistake committed. The large-hearted blue eye of DOUGLAS JERROLD beamed nothing but benevolence, and to this expression the feeling of his heart fully responded. Like all wits, he loved his joke, and if an opportunity for uttering a repartee presented itself he was not the man to let the firelock escape his grasp. Hence, some unfortunate personage who obtruded his egotism or his pedantry might chance to get an unlucky "hit" if DOUGLAS JERROLD was in company, and as the weapon was of first rate quality the mark of the wound might remain unobliterated for years. But, to suppose that DOUGLAS JERROLD ever deliberately intended to inflict pain proves a total ignorance of his large and philanthropic nature. Wrong and oppression he hated in the abstract, but he had a friendly grasp for all individuals, even among his adversaries.

The reading public, which knows and celebrated men in black and white only, has lost a writer who for epigrammatic brilliancy has never been excelled in our language. But far deeper has been the loss of the circle of friends who delighted to spend whole evenings in catching the stream of wit as it flowed unimpeded from JERROLD'S lips, and acquired for themselves a reflected glory by repeating "JERROLD'S last." The "wits" of London have lost their acknowledged chief.

Mr. DOUGLAS JERROLD died at Kilburn Priory in the arms of his eldest son, and retained his intellect till within a few minutes of his death.

Progress of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

COMPLETION OF THE LIVERPOOL HALF OF THE CABLE—FESTIVITIES—THE SHIPMENT.

From the London Times, June 11.

The completion of 1,250 miles (one-half) of the cable for the Submarine Atlantic Telegraph by Messrs. NEWALL & Co., was celebrated at their works, Birkenhead, yesterday, by a dinner given to about 600 of their workmen, with their wives and families. Messrs. NEWALL'S contract has been executed with great speed and punctuality. On the 19th of November last they tendered either for half or the whole of the cable, to be finished by the 30th of June. The tender for the half was accepted in the December following, and Messrs. NEWALL, who had taken one of the transit sheds attached to the Birkenhead Docks, at once set to work to provide the necessary machinery, all of which had to be created for the occasion. The wire was supplied to Messrs. NEWALL by their own wire-drawers, Messrs. RICHARD JOHNSON & Co., of Manchester, who completed their task by the 1st of June. Messrs. NEWALL commenced spinning the cable on the 18th of February, and proceeded without interruption until Monday last, the 8th of June, when 1,250 miles (one-half of the whole cable) were completed. The cable consists of a strand of copper wire covered three times with gutta percha. The gutta-percha is sewed from end to end with spun yarn, and covered with 18 strands of seven wires each. There are thus 15,000 miles of strand, composed of seven times that quantity of wire, being a total of 175,000 miles of wire. The process of spinning occupied 60 days, 2,500 miles of wire being used per day, and 350 hands being employed. The spun yarn was also made by Messrs. NEWALL upon the same premises, 100 machines for this purpose being ranged in one of the upper floors of the works. The cable is now lying in four huge coils (each 28 feet in diameter and 8 feet high,) all ready for being shipped. It will be transferred, probably to-day, into small vessels, and thence on board the *Niagara*, which is expected to arrive at the month of the river early next week. The weight of the cable averages one ton per mile; and it is to be laid by the process patented by Mr. NEWALL, and adopted in the Black Sea (passing the wire through a hollow cone) which prevents twisting.

The festivities yesterday were presided over by Mr. GORDON, the manager of the works, and were witnessed by a large number of gentlemen, including Messrs. NEWALL, PICKERING, C. LINDELL, WHITEHOUSE, R. GRIFFITH, R. S. MAXWELL, &c. Among the toasts were "the President and People of the United States," "the Atlantic Telegraph Company," "R. S. Newall & Co.,"

subjects, the ill-treatment and robbery of others; and these outrages are alleged to have been committed—at least in part—by the troops or armed bands of ALVAREZ. Now, if the question were limited to this it might perhaps be easily settled. The Spanish Government demands the punishment of the offenders, and compensation for the injured. The first point Mexico at once concedes—not within eight days, as was arrogantly and imprudently demanded by Señor SORELA, but within such reasonable period as may be needed for investigation and for the action of the tribunals. Upon the result of such investigation must depend the question of compensation. If it be proved that Mexican troops or Government officials are the authors of the excesses complained of, Mexico, as I am positively informed, admits that there is a claim for compensation. But if, on the contrary, it is shown that the crimes have been perpetrated by lawless ruffians and marauders, not in Government pay or employ, there is nothing in the law of nations to entitle Spain to insist on compensation for her injured subjects. It is certainly deplorable that, owing to the weakness of the Executive, or other causes, such outrages should have been perpetrated, and such bands of ruffians be suffered to infest the land, but foreigners resident there must take the consequences of the situation, and not expect a compensation which Mexican subjects would have no right to claim.

But, besides the question of the San Vicente and Chernavaca outrages, the Spanish Government brings forward all its other claims and causes of complaint against Mexico, and demands their settlement before diplomatic relations shall be resumed. This is, to say the least, an unwise course. The plain and prudent one would be, first to settle the most irritating point in dispute, that out of which the rupture of diplomatic intercourse arose, and then, when the present heat should be allayed, and Señor LAFRAGUA, now here as Mexican Minister Plenipotentiary, the elder questions in dispute might be discussed; and, with temper, moderation and fair play on both sides, might, doubtless, be amicably adjusted. This, however, is not the view taken by the Spanish Government, which insists on lumping its grievances, and, pending their settlement, makes warlike preparations, and suffers the press and opposition orators, stirred by various, and, there is reason to believe, in some cases, discreditable and unpatriotic incitements, to rouse a feeling of hatred and hostility to Mexico, and bring Spain to the brink of a war. The tone of some of the Madrid papers is most irritating and intemperate. In their columns one finds the terms "Caribs," "barbarians," "savages," &c., daily applied to the Mexicans. With the censorship that exists such offensive terms could not be employed without the consent of the Government, and the natural inference (although, perhaps, not a strictly correct one) is, that it approves this aggravating course, and is not disinclined to the appeal to arms to which it may probably lead.

The good offices, strenuously exerted, of the English and French Ministers at Madrid, have as yet been without effect; and, as I have already informed you, matters are for the moment at a standstill, both parties intending to wait the arrival of the next mail from Mexico with the rather vague hope that it may bring something or other that will facilitate the settlement of the question. It may very possibly bring news of the condemnation, and perhaps of the punishment, of some of the persons guilty of outrages on Spanish subjects; but it cannot be expected to bring the solution of the question of compensation, of that of the claims of Spanish creditors, and of the various other matters which Spain has thought proper to associate in her demands for satisfaction.

DANGERS TO SPAIN OF A WAR WITH MEXICO.

Madrid (June 3) Correspondence of the London Times.

Mexico, owing to its distance from her shores, would be to Spain a sort of Crimea on a small scale, with this difference that she is unable to support those expenses of war in the extreme West which were a heavy burden on England and France in their Eastern campaign. Her commerce would be ruined, for Mexico, would, immediately on the outbreak of war, send thousands of letters of marque to the United States. If, for want of means, she was obliged to desist from the contest; the fact of her having engaged in it would have annulled all treaties, and her claims on Mexico would be valueless. The Mexican Government is not without resources. There can be no doubt that if hostilities commenced it would immediately seize the church property and levy war taxes. Spain reckons on the operation of SANTA ANA'S partisans, and Mexico, if this expectation were realized, would be plunged into the horrors of a civil as well as a foreign war. In short, whichever way we view the question, we see nothing but certain disasters and damage for both countries, with scarcely a chance of benefit to either. It is difficult to conjecture what line of conduct the United States might observe in presence of a war between their neighbors and the Power that possesses Cuba; but one cannot but foresee the probability of peril to this prosperous Spanish colony. If England and France would avert complications that might become extremely serious, and involve them to an extent that perhaps at present is hardly foreseen, they will interpose their authority to prevent an unprofitable and unnecessary struggle. The matter might be submitted to arbitration, and settled without compromising the interests and honor of either party. The first thing to be done is to bind over Mexico and Spain (and especially the latter) to keep the peace.

Madrid (June 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

In the Mexican affair the Spanish Government has certainly suffered itself to be acted upon by the agitation that has been got up since the Cortes met, although that agitation had not its origin in any strong feeling of right or of wounded national dignity, but in the intrigues of fraudulent, or at least doubtful, creditors of Mexico, and in the desire to create embarrassment for the Government, whose fall would probably be the consequence of its allowing itself to be spurred into hostilities with the Mexican Republic. One can hardly imagine a serious and protracted war occurring between two countries so remote from each other, and, financially speaking at least, so unable to carry it on; but even brief and slight hostilities would have the effect of burdening the Spanish treasury, already in a critical position, and of imperilling the Spanish West Indian possessions.

The Slave Trade.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN A DEPUTATION AND LORD PALMERSTON.

A deputation of gentlemen connected with the West India interest, headed by Lord SHAFTESBURY, had an interview with Lord PALMERSTON, on the 10th inst., for the purpose of calling his attention to various circumstances tending to show the increase of Slavery, and to make suggestions calculated to suppress the traffic. The gentlemen who formed the deputation were Mr. S. W. TAYLOR, M. P., Mr. THOMAS HANKEY, M. P., and Messrs. JOHN CATER, L. R. VALPY, STAFFER CAVE, W. MACKESON and W. D. CHILD.

The points pressed upon Lord PALMERSTON'S attention were the violation by Spain of the treaties with Great Britain, the increase in the trade in Cuba, especially during the last three years, the further impetus to be dreaded from the high price of sugar, the depressing influence on the prospects of free labor, the serious obstruction to the progress of the negro population, the necessity for negro labor on the plantations, and for the influx of such labor in almost all the West India Islands, and, as a consequence, the supply of Slave labor to meet such demand, unless free labor of the same quality is provided.

The following are the suggestions made for abolishing Slavery by African emigration treaties:

"Suppression of Slavery itself, not the trade alone, through emigration treaties, by substituting the free black African for the slave.

Emigration must be universal; if restricted to British colonies Britain might be charged with interested motives. If France be not joined she will soon import the free black by herself. To Spain and Portugal it must be shown to be their interest to join.

Emigration must be accompanied or followed by emancipation. Free blacks must not be imported into a slave country, lest, like emancipados, they become slaves.

Emigration may be regulated by a mixed commission in Africa, the objects thereof to be—voluntary contracts, free passage and outfit, suitable vessels, return passages, or grants of land.

Emigration in lieu of Slavery is for the interest of Cuba. Compare cost of slave, $700, (£140,) with that of free black emigrant, £7 10s a head (adults). Slavery furnishes but a temporary supply of labor by individuals worked to death in 10 years, while emigration gives a permanent supply by colonization in families.

How emancipation is to be effected in Cuba. An immediate Spanish law for emancipation in a limited period for purchase of slaves through loans guaranteed as to interest by Britain, if necessary; the interest to be met by a poll-tax, and annual tax on emigrants, and tax on exports. Emigration to be the bonus for emancipation.

Colonization of the West Indies with free blacks will civilize Africa by constant communication, through an emigration highway between the African tribes and civilized nations. The Emigration and Missionary Boards will aid each other. Numerous emigration stations, with a mixed commission and open treaties, will instil confidence everywhere.

Emigration will tend to put down lotestine African wars. The normal state of Africa is war, followed by captivity. Commerce and civilization must root out war. Each new emigration depot will be a bond for peace. The emigrants will be selected from freemen, not captives."

Lord PALMERSTON listened most earnestly to the remarks made by those gentlemen who addressed him, and thanked them for the suggestions they had offered, and the practical form in which their views had been embodied. With reference to the wide subject of emigration, his Lordship expressed his doubts whether the time had arrived for such treaties, and alluded to various objections which might be raised. For the present, therefore, he could not testify to his approval of the plan. His Lordship then stated that her Majesty's Government were most anxious to do all in their power to repress, and, as far as possible, crush the Slave-trade. He admitted the force of much that had been urged as to the probable success of a squadron on the coast of Cuba, and was glad to be able to state that now there were vessels at liberty for such service, and proposed that one or two gentlemen should wait on the First Lord of the Admiralty to confer with him on the subject. His Lordship also admitted the advantage to accrue from a transfer of the mixed commission Court, and explained the position in which the Government were placed in connection with the treaties. He would, however, further examine into the subject, and assured the deputation that all their suggestions should receive full consideration.

Deficiency in the Supply of Cotton.

MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.

A public meeting was held, on the 12th inst., in the Cotton Salesroom at Liverpool, "to take into consideration the present deficient supply of Cotton."

The room was crowded, nearly 300 cotton merchants and brokers, and influential merchants, being present. Mr. JOHN TORR, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. A number of gentlemen attended from Manchester, as a deputation representing the Cotton Supply Association. Amongst those upon or near the platform were JOHN CHEETHAM, Esq., M. P., South Lancashire; T. B. HORSFALL, Esq., M. P., Liverpool; F. SHAND, Esq., Mayor; Mr. W. P. ANDREWS, Chairman, and General CHESNEY, Engineer of the Euphrates Valley Railway; Alderman HOLME; Mr. C. BUSHELL, Vice-President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, &c.

The Chairman commenced the business by reading letters of apology for non attendance from Mr. J. C. EWART, M. P., Sir J. POTTER, M. P., and Mr. J. A. TURNER, M. P., all of whom expressed their warm sympathy with the object of the meeting. He felt that no apology was needed on behalf of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce for calling them together. When they saw that the question of the supply of cotton had been discussed in Manchester and other places, the Chamber considered that Liverpool would have been remiss in her duty, as the great emporium of the cotton trade, if she had remained silent in a matter in which her own interests were so deeply involved. It has been objected that it was a question entirely for Manchester; but while the existence of Manchester no doubt depended upon the adequate supply of cotton, that article was the mainstay of Liverpool. The time might arrive when Americans would thank us for our efforts to extend the production of cotton; for they would, at no distant day, be able to consume in their own mills the greater part, if not the whole, of the quantity which they produced. So recently as last week, a purchase of Surat cotton was made in Liverpool for the spinners of Lowell—not that there was not sufficient cotton in America, but because it was necessary to obtain descriptions of a peculiar character.

T. B. HORSFALL, Esq., M. P., moved the first resolution:

That this meeting is deeply sensible of the inadequacy of the present supply of cotton to meet the requirements of manufacturing industry; that such supply being almost entirely derived from one source is uncertain and precarious in quantity, and unduly fluctuating in price, causing thereby loss and inconvenience to the consumer, and endangering the stability of our trade, as well as the future prosperity of this country.

The question of the adequate supply of cotton was one not of local but of national importance. The duty of solving the present difficulty devolved mainly upon British enterprise and British capital. [Applause.] At this moment we received four-fifths of our cotton from America. He did not anticipate any interruption of the good-feeling which now existed between England and that country, and even if such an interruption occurred he believed that the cotton would find its way to this market. But we could not lose sight of the fact that in America slaves were the principal cultivators of cotton; and what would be the result supposing the possible, he might even say the probable, event of their legalized emancipation, or of an insurrection among them? Look at our own colonies where the emancipation of slaves was legalised. Had there not been a great falling off in the productions of those countries; and was it too much to assume that there would also be a great diminution in the quantity of cotton produced in America? Bearing this in mind, we should endeavor to discover where the deficiency could be supplied. We received at present a large supply from India; and if improvements were made in the irrigation, in the means of transit, and in the tenure of land, in that country, the quantity could be materially increased. A large supply might also be procured from the West Indies if the Government would sanction arrangements for the admission of immigrants, which could be advantageously accomplished without any fear of establishing anything like slavery.

J. CHEETHAM, Esq., M. P., seconded the motion. After looking very deeply into this question, not only as a manufacturer, but as the representative of the great bulk of the cotton trade, he had come to the conclusion that there never was a period in the history of the cotton manufacture in which it stood on more doubtful or more difficult ground. [Hear, hear.] The late Governor of the Bank of England, who had recently visited the Art Treasures Exhibition, had stated in the House of Commons that there was the utmost buoyancy in the trade of the manufacturing districts around Manchester, and that the high price of money had in no way affected it. He (Mr. CHEETHAM) regretted that he was not present on that occasion to answer the honorable gentleman. It was true that the high price of money had not produced much effect; but there never was a period when the position of the manufacturers was more disastrous. The spinners certainly might be able to obtain a small profit; but the great bulk of the trade were working not only without profit, but, in many cases at a serious loss. Short time had been resorted to in many instances, and the result must be a curtailment of the comforts of the workpeople. This state of things might lead to an extensive emigration of these persons to the United States. [Hear, hear.] There were two modes by which the Cotton Supply Association proposed to work. One was, to look to the various parts of the world in which the article could be produced, and to afford encouragement by giving seed, machinery, and advice; the other was, to bring its combined efforts to bear upon the Government and the Legislature of the country. Already grave alarm was felt in the House of Commons. It was considered there that the adequate supply of Cotton was only next in importance to an adequate supply of food for the people. From private information which he (Mr. CHEETHAM) had received, he believed that the Government and the East India Directors were desirous of knowing what the Association wanted, and, if possible, to aid and assist them. He believed also that they were fully aware of the great difficulties under which this part of the country suffered; and the efforts of the Association would be directed towards procuring ameliorations which would result in the increased supply of Cotton from India. [Applause.]

Mr. W. BARBER (a member of the Dock Committee, and an American merchant) urged that, by the passing of the resolution, it should not go forth that a foregone conclusion had been affirmed, that there really was a difficulty from insufficient supply. From careful inquiry, he believed that in America, at the present time, there was the same relative position between the slave labor applicable to cotton cultivation and the general population, as existed in 1839, when there was a great scarcity; and while the number of slaves in the cotton-growing States had thus been increased, by their removal thither from other parts, the health of the slaves had gradually improved. A little cessation of work on the part of manufacturers would relieve any difficulties that might exist; and the energy of the United States was great enough to meet any real call for extended cultivation, although he did not mean to say that it was always to be depended upon.

Mr. G. BROOKS moved:

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the colonial dominions and other dependencies of Great Britain afford ample resources for the cultivation and development of the cotton plant; and that it is the duty as well as the interest of the British nation to aid in the promotion of those measures by which the growth of cotton may be established and extended not only in the British dominions but in all accessible countries.

Mr. W. P. ANDREWS seconded the motion. The supply of cotton (he said) was a subject of national importance; for the cotton fibre he considered to be identified with, and almost a part of, our institutions. He considered that in the efforts to increase the supply of cotton, we were practically confined to British India, if it was desired that the supply should be prompt, efficacious and permanent. The successful cultivation of cotton required suitable soil and climate, settled government, and a numerous and industrious population. All these ingredients were at hand in India; but there was one thing of paramount necessity that was wanted—easy and cheap communication. There were in India some of the finest works for irrigation to be found in the world. In the Punjaub, the existing fertility was oppressive; cultivation could not be extended for the people could not sell what they now produced. The railway now being carried out, from Calcutta to the northwestern frontier, was most judiciously planned for the district it would serve; but by leaving what was formally called the "garden of India," without some roads that should supply the means of cheap transit, those provinces would be injured; because the railway now being made would enable other provinces to undersell them in their own neighborhood. Gentlemen might express their surprise that we received so little cotton, and that of so bad a quality, from India. After what he had seen in that country, it was surprising to him that any worth sending here ever reached the port of shipment. [Hear, hear.] Nearly all that did come was from the maritime provinces; and an adequate supply never could be received until there were cheap and extensive means of transport from other provinces. In the great regions of Berar, there was cotton enough to supply Europe, if it could only be got at—[hear, hear;—and on the banks of the five rivers, in the Punjaub, there were regions capable of supplying a second Europe, if it existed. [Hear, hear.] Attention to other matters, and improvements in them—such as the land tenure and irrigation—were needed; but more important than anything else, stood out the want of communication. [Hear, hear.] The most tremendous blow ever struck at Slavery would be struck on the day when railways, on a cheap and extensive scale, were opened in India. [Applause.] Gen. CHESNEY dwelt upon the importance of the Euphrates Valley Railway and its prospects. A large quantity of cotton could be obtained from Mesopotamia: and the proposed railway would be the best and cheapest, if not the only possible mode of bringing it to this country. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. C. BRISTOPHER BUSHELL moved:

That this meeting has observed with satisfaction the formation in Manchester of a Cotton Supply Association, having for its object a more extended supply of cotton; that this meeting pledges itself to render to such Association every support; and that a Corresponding Committee, in conjunction with the Association, and to consist of five gentlemen, be and is hereby established in Liverpool, for the purpose of enrolling members, receiving subscriptions, and conducting all business connected therewith.

The motions were all unanimously agreed to, after which the meeting adjourned.

Treatment of Seamen on Board American Ships.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

We have been favored with the following copy of a note addressed by General Cass to Lord NAPIER, her Majesty's Minister at Washington, in reply to a representation which Lord NAPIER was instructed by the Earl of CLARENDON to address to the United States Government relative to the oppressive treatment to which seamen are subjected on board American vessels:

[Copy.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 28, 1857.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's note of the 10th inst., stating that the attention of her Majesty's Government and of the British public has of late been awakened to the irregularities attending the enlistment of seamen on board the mercantile vessels of the United States, and the nature of their treatment when so employed. Your Lordship expresses a hope that some remedial measure may be suggested for their redress.

In reply I have the honor to state that it is believed the laws now in force upon the subject of seamen employed on board the merchant vessels of the United States are quite sufficient for their protection.

The execution of these laws in foreign countries for the most part devolves upon Consuls. It is possible that these officers may, in some instances, have been delinquent in the discharge of their duty in Her Majesty's ports. This department, however, is not aware of any such delinquencies; but, upon being satisfied of their existence, will not hesitate to apply the proper remedy. A copy of the United States Consular regulations is herewith transmitted, and your lordship is particularly referred to the 19th chapter, entitled "Duties of Consular officers in relation to seamen of the United States." From the great demand for sailors in our ports, in proportion to their supply, and the improvidence and credulity which usually characterize them, they are necessarily exposed to imposition to a degree which, probably, no laws could prevent. It is presumed that seamen required for the British mercantile marine in Her Majesty's own ports are more or less subject to the same grievance.

I should be glad to concur in any measures for the relief of this useful class of persons, but the laws of this country intended to prevent their ill-treatment are as effective, it is believed, as those of any other. Instances may have occurred where offenders have escaped punishment, but this, I am persuaded, should be imputed to defective proof or other accident, and not either to any inadequacy in the law itself, or to want of impartiality in its administration.

I avail myself, &c., LEWIS CASS.

The Dying Gladiator.

From the Madrid Correspondence of the London Times.

Madrid mourns and crape covers the Bullring, for DESPERDIGIOS is dying. DESPERDIGIOS is the *nom de guerre* of DOMINGUEZ, a famous *toreador*, who was expected here shortly to gladden the eyes and hearts of the lovers of tauromachian sports. But fate and a fierce bull have otherwise decided. On the 1st inst., in the Bullring of Puerto de Santa Maria, DESPERDIGIOS met with one of those grievous accidents which sometimes occur even to the most skilful of these modern gladiators. A bull, says the account which last night arrived and spread grief and consternation through Madrid, caught him on the right side with the left horn, threw him on the left with the right horn, tossed him, and as he fell caught him under the chin, splitting his jaw and driving the horn up to the right eye, which it forced out. The poor fellow displayed the pluck usual in members of his dangerous craft; he submitted with great fortitude to the necessary operations; but the loss of blood was so great that it was deemed impossible he could survive, and the last sacraments were administered. Nevertheless, on the following morning his state was somewhat better. Ten thousand persons were spectators of the horrible sight. On the same day, EL TATO, another well-known bull fighter, was wounded in the leg. In the south, in hot weather, bull fighting is particularly dangerous, owing to the furious excitement of the beasts. Some very serious accidents occurred the other day, near Madrid at a festival of *Novillos*, or young bulls, held at a village called Getafé. On such occasions the spectators and amateurs are apt to get in the way of the bulls, and to commit most extraordinary imprudences. This was probably the case at Getafé, where one person was killed on the spot, and upwards of a dozen went into the hospital; some of them, it is said, with small hopes of life. Spaniards are offended if they are placed second in civilization to any other European nation, but they will hardly be allowed a place on the first rank until they cease to take delight in these savage and cruel sports.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Affairs at Canton Unchanged—Discontent among the People—Menacing Movements of the Rebels—Small Pox on board the United States Ship Levant—Execution of the Murderer of Mr. Cunningham—Movements of the American Squadron.

The dates from Hong Kong are to the 26th of April, and Canton River 22d April.

Nothing of importance had occurred since the last advices. At Canton it is reported that great discontent prevailed on account of the existing state of affairs and YEH'S inability to adopt any energetic measures against the British.

It was feared that the frigate *Raleigh* would prove a total loss.

Advices from Foo-Chow Foo to the 13th April state that the rebels were again making head in the districts in that neighborhood, and large amounts of money forwarded for operations in tea in the Kishow and other districts, had to be brought back, hence the first crop of Kishow teas would be lost, and the second and third crop would also be affected by the movement of the rebels. Trade was very quiet, and dealers held their stocks of teas for a further advance.

Shanghae dates to the 20th of April, report that the town of Hokow in the Keangree province, had been taken possession of by the rebels.

Exchange on England 7s. 4d.@7s. 5d.

In tea two chops of Congou had been settled at 15½@17 taels. Greens were unchanged. The total export of tea to Great Britain showed a deficiency as compared with the same date last year of 22,000,000 pounds.

At Hong Kong trade was quiet. Freights had improved, and vessels were wanted. Exchange on England, 6s. ½d.@6s. ½d. Rice had declined in price, but subsequently recovered, and was expected to rule high for some time. The long drouth is said to have affected the first crop of Canton silks, which will be a short one.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
HONG KONG, CHINA, Saturday, April 25, 1857.

With the exception of one or two *brushes* with the pirates, there has been no fighting between the barbarians and Chinese, and the distribution of the English naval and military force has been unchanged for the past few weeks.

The loss of Her Majesty's ship *Raleigh*, of fifty guns, has been the occasion of great rejoicing among the Celestials. This took place on the 14th of this month, a short distance from Macao. She was a fine ship, just arrived from England, in command of Commodore KEPPEL, R. N. She struck a sunken rock—not laid down on the charts—while going through the water at the rate of eight knots per hour, about three miles northwest from Chukwan. The damage sustained was so great that it was found necessary to beach her after six hours' hard pumping, at the mouth of the Type, near Macao. A portion of her guns have been saved; the ship is a total loss. The Chinese regard the loss of this ship as an omen of good luck, and ascribe it to the interference of *Josh* in their behalf.

The movements of the rebels are just now attracting more than ordinary attention. Dr. PARKER has recently received dispatches from the American Consul at Foo Chow-foo, advising the sending, forthwith, of an armed vessel to the place to protect and afford a refuge to our citizens and their property. The rebels are encamped within half a mile of the city walls, numbering some seventy-five thousand strong. A battle was fought recently near the city, resulting in the defeat of the Imperialists with a loss on their side of twelve hundred. Owing to the disturbances, the remittances from the tea district had been sent back, and it was feared that the trade in that article would be greatly injured.

The rebels still continue to menace Canton; as yet they have not attacked the city. There are two parties of them in the district of Cheng, (near Canton,) who are about uniting their forces and making a joint attack on the city. His Excellency Governor YEH is making all possible preparation for the defence of the "fourth city in the world." A large portion of his army had been disbanded, owing to the inability of the Government to pay and provide for them. His Excellency now finds the greatest difficulty in procuring troops, owing to the above-named causes. Famine prevails at Canton, and the people have difficulty to sustain life. Altogether affairs are in a most lamentable state; "outside barbarians," rebellion and famine are three enemies which are hard to contend with. Three hundred and fifty millions of people are suffering under these curses, yet who cries pity? Truly "when one gets to going down hill everybody gives him a kick."

Fear of disturbances has made many of the Missionaries resident there, quit Ningpo and take up their residence at Shanghae.

The United States storeship *Celestial*, with United States stores, arrived here to-day, being one hundred and twenty-nine days out from New York.

Late advices from Shanghae state that the small-pox had broken out on the United States ship *Levant*. Thirty-three cases had been reported. This ship has been very sickly since her arrival in the China Seas, and will doubtless be ordered home soon on account of the above.

Since writing the above, I have news from Foo-Chow per steamer *Formosa*, from Shanghae direct, to the effect that the Viceroy has addressed a letter to Dr. PARKER, assuring him that the murderer of Mr. CUNNINGHAM has been strangled for the offence. The duties which have been kept back by the United States Consul on that account, were about to be paid up. Everything was quiet, and no further fighting has been done.

The murderer of Mr. CHARLES MARQUIT, the Government auctioneer, spoken of in my last, (15th of April,) has been given up by his fellow villagers, and is now in custody here. The reward offered by the Governor of five hundred dollars for his arrest, was what *brought him*.

The disposition of the United States East India Squadron is the same as when I last wrote: the *Portsmouth* at Singapore, the *Levant* at Shanghae, which place she is to leave upon the completion of her repairs, and return to Hong Kong. We await documents from the magnates at home, ere we can shape our course. DANL.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE PROJECTED CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.

From the London Times, June 10.

There is no likelihood of any important movement until the hot weather of 1857 has passed away. About the first anniversary of the Canton bombardment an immense armament will have assembled in the harbor of Hong Kong. The British and French and American Commissioners will have been at their posts long before, but these dignified personages will have had to pass a period of compulsory leisure, which they may devote to framing their list of demands or their several plans of procedure. We shall, during the next two or three months, hear now and then of our vessels at Cape Verde, at St. Helena, at the Cape, at Point de Galle, and, one by one, some in good condition, some broken down or leaky, they will make their way into the presence of the Admiral commanding. By August a fine fleet will be under the orders of Sir M. SEYMOUR. Another month will be sufficient to repair damages and make all straight for immediate operations. About that time, too, the less pretentious, but not less useful craft will slowly come to anchor in the Canton River—all the shot and shell, and clothing and medicines in their numbered transports, will come to hand, after pitching and rolling about on the ocean for some four or five months. A great firstrate, which a few years since would have taken its place in an experimental squadron will now descend to the rank of a hospital ship, and its huge hulk will be moored in some convenient spot as soon as it makes its appearance after such a voyage as its shape and weight will permit it to achieve. Then the fleet will be reported ready. But, though Chinese may not be very formidable enemies, and bluejackets, armed with cutlasses and pistols, are likely to be a match for any warriors they meet on shore, yet even CORTES or CLIVE would hardly think of invading the Celestial Empire with ships' crews only. The troops from England must be in readiness, and this readiness will depend on the performances of the *Transit*, the *Urgent*, the *Assistance*, and similar ironically named craft. Let us hope that the delay enforced by the heats of Summer may be sufficient for even these, and that by the time the steamers and ammunition are ready, and the Commissioner, the Admiral, and the General are anxious to begin, we may have our 5,000 or 6,000 Englishmen, in addition to a good muster of Asiatics, safely encamped in the neighborhood of Canton.

Though events may not keep pace with public impatience, and though the first news of the coming operations may fall on the ears of a public which has begun to tire of the subject, and a Parliament which is in the agonies of a new Reform bill, yet it cannot be doubted that, when all is ready, success, immediate, complete, and lasting, may be gained. But, whether we fight Russians or Chinese, there is equal need of resolution and promptness. We do not speak of that mere readiness for battle which every soldier possesses, but of the vigor of will, and the bold acceptance of responsibility, which are among the highest merits of a commander. Now, in China we have three chiefs; the Admiral and General are independent of each other, and we presume neither considers himself bound to obey, in a military question, the behests of the Commissioner. In these cases the difficulty of entire agreement may be considered to vary almost as the squares of the number of individuals concerned, and we cannot help feeling that the three authorities may fall into the same error of mutual expectation which has rendered famous the joint command of the Earl of CHATHAM and Sir RICHARD STRACHAN. It is therefore not unreasonable to ask that they will, in conjunction with the Home Government, improve the next few months in determining on a plan of operations which may be carried out without hesitation or delay. Lord ELGIN and the commanders should know what they are to do by the time that the season and the arrival of reinforcements give them liberty of action. It seems, certainly, that the best plan would be to punish a local outrage by local retribution. The Northern Ports are tracing with us, we are taking more tea than ever; we took immense quantities of silk last year, and, from the state of the European culture, we are likely to require a still larger quantity. It cannot be a good policy to bombard Shanghae and Foo-chow-foo, which know full well and apparently care nothing about the barrel at Canton. For harmonre, in a general war with the Chinese Empire we do not know with whom we are fighting. The Emperor is to us almost as mythical as Prester John. What his authority is, how far he has sanctioned the insolence of YEH, and how far he can prevent it, are matters on which we can form no judgment. We do not even know whether at this moment he wears his crown in security. The rebels occupy vast provinces in the very heart of the Empire. We learn that they are making head in the neighborhood of Foo chow-foo, and that the first crop of teas in certain districts would be lost because money could not be safely transmitted for purchase. The whole fabric of Chinese rule may even now be crumbling to ruin. It seems, therefore, a sensible policy for England to abstain for the present from any organized invasion of the Empire. But her resolution and severity may be well shown by the capture of Canton, the expulsion of the offending Governor, and the occupation of such points on the coast as may prove to the enemy that their country lies at our mercy. Should events require it, another campaign may carry our standards to the inland cities of the Empire.

PLAN OF FUTURE OPERATIONS.

From the Friend of China, April 15.

The great question of the day in China is that regarding our line of military operations. Of course—the first purpose for fulfilment is the capture of the City of Canton, and the destruction of so much of the suburbs as will enable us to hold the walls with safety throughout the Summer, and until weather and reinforcements are available for progress in the surrounding country—the subjugation of the whole of the ninety-six villages being step the second. If promptly entered on, we may reasonably expect to see these matters effected by the close of the Spring of 1858; but long before that period, indeed during the southwest monsoon's full strength, a larger force than will be requisite for the purposes mentioned must be on its way to that great artery of the Empire—the Yang-ize-kiang. Passing Chinkiang, and Nanking, we must proceed onwards to Tai ping-foo—to Tchi-tcheow foo and to Kigan king-foo. From thence, the capital of the province, we should go on, still following the course of the Yang ize-kiang to Hoang-tcheeu-foo, and to Ou-tchang foo, another provincial capital, and to Han yang-foo, an immense city, as also is Yo-tcheo foo, near Tong ting-hou, a lake, or inland sea, capacious enough to float the whole of the navies of Europe. Thence our ships of light draft might proceed to King-tcheou-foo and through the province of Sze-tchuen—from the Yang-tse, reaching the renowned Poo-ching Lake, and afterwards Yao chow foo and Nan tchan-foo, the capital. The places named are those at which we should have Consular establishments, and insist on a trade direct with the inhabitants—all too willing to welcome us in their midst. As for going to Peking, for which there has been so much clamor—*Cui-bono?* Futile promises are all we should obtain from HIENFUNG, even if we ever got speech of His Majesty. No—we must go direct to the places with which we wish to have commercial intercourse, and from them dictate a treaty with whomsoever may be *de facto* the ruler of the country—and that, if we read the times aright, will not be the effete Manchou.

NEWS FROM INDIA.

Calcutta dates are to the 2d, and Bombay to the 11th, of May.

Gen. ASHBURNHAM and staff had arrived at Madras, *en route* for China.

It was supposed that the bulk of the British army in Persia would remain there for some months to come. The general health of the troops had been good.

A telegraphic dispatch from Meerut, thought to be exaggerated, says that the third regiment of Bengal Cavalry were in open mutiny; that several officers and men had been killed and wounded, and that the line's and officers' bungalows had been burnt down.

A Madras paper had announced the death of the Nizam, but the statement lacked confirmation.

Exchange on Bombay on London 2s. 1 9-16d.

Freights had slightly fallen.

No change in either the import or export trade.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Yield of Gold—Murder of the Inspector-General by Convicts—Great Excitement—Markets.

Advices from Melbourne, *via* England, are to April 16. The summary of the Melbourne *Argus*, April 14, states that the yield of the gold fields continues to be subject to the fluctuations with which the current year commenced. The mildness of the weather and the scarcity of water have been protracted over a longer season than usual, and the escort returns have not been maintained up to the average of the year 1856. It is, however, satisfactory to know that they have been considerably above the average of the years 1854-55.

The Melbourne Parliament was to reassemble on the 15th, when the "verdict upon the O'Shanassy Ministry" would be given. The *Argus* says that the country has unmistakably pronounced against the new ministry. Four out of the seven ministers had, however, been reelected.

On the 26th of March, the Inspector General of the Penal Department, Mr. PRICE, was brutally murdered by a number of convicts at Williamstown.

The excitement among the convicts, both in the stockades and on board the hulks, became exceedingly great after Mr. PRICE'S murder. The greatest insubordination prevailed, and on board the *Success* this reached such a height that the warders were unable to go among the prisoners, who maintained a continual uproar for several hours. It was deemed necessary to place the *Victoria* war steamer with shotted guns alongside of the *Success*, and had the mutiny among the convicts gone much further, orders would have been given to fire into the hulk. Since then quiet has been restored.

The state of the labor market was crusing some anxiety at Melbourne. In the *Argus*, of April 14, we read:

"When arrangements were made, a short time since, for establishing an immigration department, on a rather extensive scale, it was the general belief that there was not labor enough in the country to carry out the projected public works. At that time we were in the middle of harvest, and there certainly was no labor to spare for new undertakings; but the question has since assumed a very different aspect. For several weeks past there have been many men seeking employment in vain, and people are beginning to ask the reason why."

The trade of the past month has not been marked by an extraordinary excitement, but although stagnation is complained of in some branches of business, in commercial affairs generally there has been a sensible improvement. The aspect of dulness which characterizes some departments of trade is owing, in a great degree, to the machinery of mercantile operations compared with the actual business to be transacted. Trade is still considerably overdone in Sydney, and commercial establishments exist to a greater extent than they can find profitable employment. Still credit is good.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Persia.] LONDON, Friday, June 12, 1857.—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been firm during the week, with a fair business. TEA, SUGAR, COTTON and COFFEE are the departments. MONEY in rather less demand. CONSOLS leave off 93¾@93¾, ex dividend, for the account. Bar SILVER 5s. 1¾d. Mexican DOLLARS 5s. 1¾d. American EAGLES 76s. 3d. DOUBLOONS; Spanish 77s. 6d., South American 75s.

COCOA—500 bags Trinidad were partly disposed of from 83s. for good gray to 94s. for good red. 240 bags Grenada were chiefly sold from 79s. for fair to 89s. for good red.

LARD steady. Western in tubbls. and tierces 64s. @66s.

COFFEE—There has been an improved Continental demand, and six Rio cargoes afloat (together 20,000 bags) sold at about 1s. 6d. advance on the sales of last week, say 51s. 3d. @52s. for good firsts, and 53s. 6d. for superior, all for near ports, ins. f. p. s. On the spot prices are firmly clear; the transactions comprise 854 casks, 168 tierces, 683 bags Plantation Ceylon at auction, from 69s. 6d @82s. 6d. for fine ord. grayish to good bold colory; 82s. @104s. for colory peaberry; 73s @78s. 6d. for pale ditto, and 40s. @71s. 6d. for triage; 23 bales Mocha at 80s. @82s. for clean garbled greenish, and 362 bales Malabar at 64s. for fine ord. pale. Nothing done in Native Ceylon; 300 bags nuclean were withdrawn from public sale at 60s.

COTTON—2,900 bales sold during the week at firm prices. At Liverpool the demand has improved, the sales for the week amounting to 74,000 bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 7 15-16d. ℔ lb.

COPPER—The demand has improved since the last reduction in price. We quote Tough CAKE and TILE £117 ℔ ton. Sheathing, 1s. 1d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, 11¼d. ℔ lb.

LEAD—In good demand. Common Pig, £24 10s.

COCHINEAL—Of 300 bags at auction about half sold. Honduras Silver from 3s. 10d. @4s. for fair to good bold, and 3s 5d. @3s. 9d. for ordinery to middling; ordinary Black. 3s. 1td. @3s. 11d., fine being held from 5s. 2d @5s. 10d. Teneriffe silver was taken in at 3s. 10d., and middling and Black at 4s 1d.

INDIGO—3,642 chests declared for the sale to commence July 14.

CORN—There is no change of importance in the market, which is steady, but not active. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 58s. 9d. on 132,553 quarters, against 56s. 6

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
THE GREAT PHILADELPHIA PAPER.
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
THE GREAT PHILADELPHIA PAPER.
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
THE GREAT PHILADELPHIA PAPER,
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
THE GREAT PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY.
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,

For next Saturday, June 27, is issued this morning. It contains five more chapters of the very interesting story, CHIP, THE CAVE CHILD, which has attracted so much attention. It also contains a large number of other articles, calculated both to interest and instruct, as will be seen by the following table of

CONTENTS:

CHIP, THE CAVE CHILD; A story of Pennsylvania, written expressly for the POST, by Mrs. DENISON, and will be published in no other paper.
CHAPTER XIV.—Chip sees his mother in her delirium.
CHAPTER XV.—Chip finds another home.
CHAITER XVI.—Le Vaughn returns to a desolate home.
CHAPTER XVII.—The Quaker's Forewoman.
CHAPTER XVIII.—The good Martha consoles Le Vaughn.
FIVE ENGRAVINGS—"He was alone with his Dead;" "The Gloria Hill at Rio;" "A cruel Proscription;" "The Shuttle Cock Nuisance;" "Paving the Streets at Rio"
THE WAR TRAIL.
Five more chapters of this fascinating Story.
THE HOSPITAL STUDENT.
A strange Story—complete in this number.
ANECDOTE OF VILOCQ, the Thief-Catcher of Paris.
THINGS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
A LONDON ASTEOLOGER.
A SENSIBLE FRENCH HUSBAND.
USEFUL RECEIPTS:
Treatment of Founder—Remedy for the Bots—How to Preserve the Skins of Animals—Remedy for Snake Bite—Hard Cement, &c.
ANOTHER HARD-SHELL SERMON—"I'm an orful sinner; the chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovly."
BUTTERING HER HEELS. JUVENILE WIT.
MUNCHAUSEN ABROAD.
ELLENBOROUGH'S JOKES.
AGRICULTURAL—Bad effects of Watering Plants, from the London *Field*—Animals sometimes get too much Salt—Cucumber Bugs—Arabian mode of Training Horses, by the use of the Horse Castor, Cumin and Rhodium, &c., &c.
ENIGMAS, CHARADES, CONUNDRUMS, &c.
COMETS AND COMETARY INFLUENCES—A very interesting and instructive article, based on the best authorities, relative to Comets.
ON THE DEATH OF A FAVORITE CAT.

"She died when earth was fair beyond all price.
When hearts were warm as her own coat of silk;
When people's houses seemed the homes of mice
And when life's cup for her n'erflowed with milk."

LETTER FROM PARIS—Mr. Hume, the Spiritualist, again in Paris with the Emperor—Two Strange Stories—A Bird Tournament, &c., &c.
THE PROSPECT OF THE FOURTH.
A NEW SUMMER COMPLAINT.
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

The POST is published by DEACON & PETERSON, No. 66 South 3d st., Philadelphia. Subscription price $2 a year, or four cents a single number.

Single numbers can also be had of DEXTER & BRO., No 14 Ann-st., and ROSS & TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st., New-York, and of all the News Dealers. Price 4 cents.

Back numbers of the POST can be obtained of any enterprising News Dealer

"More mirth-provoking than 'Punch.'"—*Troy Budget.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

CHIT-CHAT,

OR

HUMOR, WIT, AND ANECDOTE.

WITH FIFTY ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS,
From Designs by that Eminent Humorist,
JOHN McLENNAN.
Edited by PIERCE PENGENT.

In one elegant limo. volume, neatly bound in muslin, gilt,
Price $1 25

From the Syracuse Standard.

Here is an array of wit, humor, anecdote, fun, facts, and fancies, such as was never gathered together before within the two lids of a volume. It is a perfect avalanche of good things. The author must be "some punkins," if not more. If the reader is going a journey, or about spending a few days "out of town," let him call and get a copy.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

This is simply a collection of *bon mots*, spicy paragraphs, anecdotes, &c., which, nevertheless, are like "Orient pearls at random strung," none the less valuable on that account. Lovers of fun will buy this book, and so should sedentary persons of every class, as a preventive of the "blues," or hypochondria.

From the Springfield Republican.

The compilation is very comprehensive, and, so far as we have examined it, is drawn from the best sources. We propose to show our appreciation of its contents by placing selections from them among our "pleasant paragraphs."

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York, and for sale by all Booksellers and Newspaper Agents everywhere.

NEW ILLUSTRATED GUIDE BOOKS FOR TRAVELERS.

D. APPLETON & CO., No. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY:

I.

APPLETONS' ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK
OF AMERICAN TRAVEL;

A full and reliable Guide by Railway, steamboat, and Stage, to the Cities, Towns, Watering Places, Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Hunting and Fishing Grounds, Watering Places, Summer Resorts, and all scenes and objects of importance and interest in the United States and the British Provinces. By T. ADDISON RICHARDS, N. A. With 40 careful Maps of all parts of the country, and 100 pictures of famous places and scenes, from original drawings by the author and other artists. 1 vol. over 400 pages. Price $1 50.

II.

THE AMERICAN ANGLER'S GUIDE
OR, COMPLETE FISHER'S MANUAL,
FOR THE UNITED STATES:

With 26 illustrations of the principal Angle-Fish of American rivers, and upwards of 70 illustrations on steel, stone, and wood. One Volume, 350 pages. Price $1 25.

D. APPLETON & CO. ALSO PUBLISH
(Third Edition for June being ready)
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE,

Containing 70 Maps. Published monthly, under the supervision of the Railroad Companies. One Volume, 300 pages. Price Twenty-five cents.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
EVANS & CO.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond st.

Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold; stilling, Silver Pencils, with Gold Vests, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.

We are not connected with any other establishment in the city.

The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.

We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books of paper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.

If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the city. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

CHEAP LISTS AND CATALOGUES OF
RARE AND REDUCED BOOKS.

Bookbuyers, collectors of rare, valuable and curious works, who desire to examine as early as possible the latest lists and catalogues issued by the London dealers in old and curious books, are invited to call at the store of the subscribers immediately after the arrival of every steamer.

These lists are distributed gratuitously, and will be mailed to any address on receipt of postage stamps.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE PERSIA
and ready for examination:

Quaritch's Museum for June 15; W. S. Lincoln; Catalogue No. 130; John Miller, June 1; William Ferguson, No. 19; John Camden Hotten, Part 10; Robert Bullock for June; William Harper, Part 5; John Stenson, No. 5; John Netherton, Parts 19 and 20; John Pearce.

Orders executed with the greatest dispatch by the steamer. WILEY & HALSTED, No. 351 Broadway.

THE WORLD'S BOOKSTORE.

SHEPARD & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st., invite the patronage of the whole world, and the rest of mankind, to their unprecedented low prices of BOOKS and STATIONERY. Only think of it! we have books published at $3 which we will sell at 75 cents; $1 50 at 50 cents; $1 at 25 cents. IMRAY'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN is wanted by everybody. Price $2 50.

DO WE, AS A PEOPLE, BEHAVE OURSELVES? If not, Why not? Read this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED, and judge for yourselves. You can find it at any of the news depots. It has also something about Bachelor Servants, Stubborn Children, Corporal Punishment, the Power of Kindness. DID YOU EVER PLANT A TREE? If not, do so at once, or be expelled from the National Tree Planting Association, the rules and regulations of which Society are to be found in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. PRAIRIE HOMES IN ILLINOIS, with Life Pictures; and Fashion Plate Supplement, illustrated. Iowa Rivers—Something curious. SMALL WIT. EAT OUR HORSES? Effects of Lightning. STEP HIGHER! Look pleasty role in small. Turkish Potters, illustrated. Key to Goodness, in words Commandment form by THE ALLEGHANY GIRLS. Important to Unmarried Ladies. New-York and Scotch. THE NEWS OF THE WEEK—Science and Curiosities, and all sorts of General Information, Gossip and Small Talk—with Receipts, Knowledge, in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Price only Five Cents, and we believe it a brilliant number.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE—A BOOK EXPRESSLY for the married or those about to marry, by DR. TRALL, 15 pages and pictures. One hundred and fiftieth edition just issued. One vol. 300 pages, well bound, with colored plates. Price $1. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 30 Nassau-st., New-York city, who will send it anywhere, free by post, on receiving $1 and the address. The book gives all the facts in connection with the true relation of the sexes, and is the only one that treats the subject in a manner to be understood, and yet entirely avoids any and everything offensive to the most refined mind. Every adult person should possess it.—*Medical Journal*

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—THE great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $3; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE SETS, COLLARS, BASQUES, &C.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SWISS SETS.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED TRAVELING SETS.
POINT LACE, AND HONITON SETS.
POINT LACE, HONITON, MALTESE, JACONET, LINEN and SWISS COLLARS.
EMBROIDERED, DOTTED and MARSEILLES BASQUES.
Below cost of importation.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

LAWNS AND ORGANDIES CHEAPER THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
have about
6,000 yards of Lawn at 1s., usual prices, 1s. 6d. and 2s.
1,000 rich Chintz Organdies at 3s., usual prices 4s. 6d.
Also, other Lawns, Organdies and Organdie Robes.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st.,
4 doors from Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
ALL SILK MANTILLAS.
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH THREAD CIRCULARS.
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS of every description.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

SELLING OFF GREATLY BELOW COST.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS wish to make the most of the short time they have before REBUILDING, so are selling goods at astonishingly low prices.
SILKS, FOULARDS, BAREGES, TRAVELING MATERIALS, LAWNS, PRINTS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
No. 305 (old number 60) Canal-st.,
4 doors from Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN FRENCH JACONETS.
25 cent goods all reduced to 12½ cents.
37½ cent goods all reduced to 18 pence.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

SMALL CHECKS, BLACK AND WHITE TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
Opened this morning
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Price $2 to $4.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the unprecedented unfavorableness of the present season, which has unavoidably entailed an unusual overplus of stock, and with a view to effect the sale of the same prior to the receipt of extensive Fall importations, which are in course of selection under the supervision of the subscriber, who is now in Europe, it has been determined, on and after Monday, June 22, to submit the large and varied stock of
SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK BASQUES,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
AND CIRCULARS, &c., &c.,
At such prices as must tend to secure the desired object.
Ladies are respectfully invited to give the stock an early inspection.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FLOUNCED BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,
In Plain and Rich Chintz colors:
Also,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
in great variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR,
A new and beautiful garment,
In black and white check,
At $5.
A large variety will be opened
On Monday, June 22.
At BULPIN'S,
No 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
Of black and white check,
At $3 50,
An immense assortment will be opened
On Monday, June 22,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS.
Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Articles, MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
Shirtings, Pillow-case Linens, Towelling, Napkins, Table Cloths, Doylies, &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
Two more cases black and white checks,
18 cents a yard,
On sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will offer all their Spring stock
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
On Monday, June 22.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

ELEGANT SUMMER DRESS SILKS.
In large variety; also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
New styles, 56cts. to $1.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

300 GRENADINE ROBES, NEW STYLES,
With Chintz Flounces, only $20.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

MALTESE MITTS.
A large and varied assortment at reduced prices.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

500 PIECES FOULARD SILKS, YARD WIDE,
Only 60 cents per yard.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway,

50 PER CENT. UNDER PRICE.
500 PIECES SATIN PLAID BAREGE,
At 2s. 6d. per yard.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
Of black and white checks,
$3 50,
At
BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

CLOSING AT LOW PRICES!
Large Summer stock
FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES AND DUSTERS.
BLACK AND WHITE CHINE D'ETE,
25 cents per yard,
At retail this week,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS,
For traveling cloaks and dresses.
For sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO.,
DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS,
Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York.

PINEAPPLE DRESSES.
A beautiful article for Summer wear, at $4.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

301 GRAND-STREET.
250 pieces beautiful Spring and Summer Silks are being closed out at nearly half price at the great clearing out sale.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

301 GRAND-STREET.
250 pieces super. White Brilliants, only 12½ cents per yard—worth 2s.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

DRY GOODS.—MUSLINS, PRINTS, LAWNS, De Laines, Linens, Table Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer wear, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, and a general assortment of seasonable goods at reduced prices. For sale by W. M. MATELWS, No 54 Catharine-st.

301 GRAND-STREET.
2,500 pieces elegant French and English Lawns, only 12½ cents per yard—worth 25.
CHARLES HEARD & CO'S.

301 GRAND-STREET.
75 Flounced Barege Robes in Plain and Printed, at very reduced prices.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND Sets of recent importations, Bands, Flouncings, Muslins, Basques and Skirts; also, Infants' Caps, Mourning Collars, and sets quite new and very beautiful, at our new store, No. 703 Broadway. MILLER & GRANT.

301 GRAND-STREET.
Elegant Canton Crape Shawls and Mantillas are being closed out at a great sacrifice at the clearing out sale.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

301 GRAND-STREET.
Great clearing out sale of Spring and Summer Dry Goods at a tremendous discount.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

TO DRUGGISTS, &c.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the next (July) number of the *American Druggists' Circular* must be sent in until the 26th inst. at latest. Ten cents a line for each and every insertion. Sent to 15,000 (fifteen thousand) druggists and physicians throughout America. Office, No. 26 Beekman, corner William-st. Hours from 10 to 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 24,
Fourth week of the unprecedented triumph of
JEROME'S NEW COMIC FAIRY PANTOMIME,
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
Mounted with new and beautiful scenery, tricks, transformations, costumes, accessories, &c.
Antoine in his great character of.....Bianco
The cast embracing names of.....
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
The evening entertainments to commence with the ballet of THE ELOPEMENT.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
SPECIAL NOTICE—The talented and beautiful
SIGNORITA ROLLA,
premier danseuse assoluta of La Scala, at Milan; La Fenice, at Venice; the Imperial Opera, Paris; and Her Majesty's Theatre, London, has arrived in the *Persia*, and will shortly appear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The management is pleased to announce to the public the production at this establishment, this evening, of
AN ADMIRABLE COMEDY,
In three acts, entitled
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH,
after a careful preparation, and with new scenery, dresses, properties, &c., &c., and cast to the entire strength of this talented company.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 23, 1857,
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.
Princess Blanche.....Miss Laura Keene
Arthur de Solberg.....Mr. H. Wheatleigh
Baron Pumpernickel.....Mr. Burnett
To conclude with the highly successful extravaganza,
VARIETY,
with all its beautiful scenery, music, dresses, &c., for the last night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
To-night, WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1857,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN,
having been received on Monday night with the greatest enthusiasm, by a house
CROWDED FROM PIT TO CEILING,
will, in accordance with general desire, repeat the character of JULIA,
in Sheridan Knowles' fine play of
THE HUNCHBACK,
In which she will be sustained by
Mr. G. Jordan.....as.....Sir Thomas Clifford
Mr. Canoll, Mr. Eytinge, Mr. Peters, Mr. C. Stuart, Miss Thompson, &c.
The farce of A KISS IN THE DARK will follow.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.—JUNE 23.
It is requested that all letters intended for the subscriber, on theatrical business, concerning the next Winter season, be addressed under cover to the care of Mr. MOSS, Box Office, Wallack's Theatre, for the next six weeks. J. W. WALLACK.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
FIFTEENTH NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. WM. J. FLORENCE,
IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GIRL.
WEDNESDAY,
THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Ann Mehitable Higginfluter...Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Mrs. Wm. J. Florence as the.....Young Actress
Sustaining six characters, songs and dances.
Mr. Wm. J. Florence as the.....Tragedian
THE LIMERICK BOY.
Paddy Miles.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, June 24,
The entertainments will commence with the historical drama entitled
BONAPARTE, OR THE SIEGE OF MOSCOW.
After which, Fancy Dance by Miss Price.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of the
MAGIC TRUMPET.
To conclude with the Drama of the
MULETEER.

LAGER BIER FOREVER.
PETE MORRIS IN THE FIELD.
PETE MORRIS respectfully announces to the citizens of this, his native City, that he will open on SATURDAY next the establishment known as the Coliseum No. 210 William-st., under the title of
PETE MORRIS' VARIETIES.
The richest, raciest and rarest entertainments will be presented nightly in the magnificent Concert Saloon, under his immediate supervision, which is sufficient guarantee of the unique and novel, quaint and moral character of the performances—*verb sap.*
The finest and purest brands of liquors, wines and cigars served out by fair and attentive waiters.
Pure Philadelphia Lager—sure
A RICH LUNCH
Will be served up every day at 11 o'clock,
FREE
LAGER FIVE CENTS PER GLASS.
Entertainments in the concert saloon commence at 7½ o'clock.
A full military band will perform, during lunch hours, all the new and popular overtures, marches, polkas, schottisches, &c., &c. PETE MORRIS, Sole Proprietor.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING at 7½ o'clock, SYBIL'S CAVE; or THE WILD WOMAN OF HOBOKEN. A stirring production, full of effects; after which, in the EVENING, AN UNCOMMONLY AWKWARD POSITION. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, into which the entire first floor of the establishment has been converted, is open at all hours, and includes a collection of the most complete and costly PICTORIAL ILLUMINATIONS. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

YORKVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The ladies of this Church, under the direction of the Sewing Society, will hold a Fair and Strawberry Festival THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at Harwood Hall, corner 86th-st. and 4th av. Proceeds to aid in furnishing new Church. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC EXCURSION OF the Broadway Universalist Sunday School (Rev. E. H. CHAPIN) will take place on THURSDAY, June 25. The propellor MAYO, together with Dodworth's Band, have been chartered for the occasion. The boat will leave Delancy-st. at 7, Spring st. at 7¾, 22d-st. at 8¼ o'clock, and proceed to Dudley's Grove, near Hastings. Tickets 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. P. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall st., corner of South, up stairs.

SPORTING.

REGATTA.—THE ATLANTIC GARDEN, Hoboken, all say, is the best spot to view the YACHT RACE TO-DAY, Hoboken Model Yacht Club. Starting hour, 9 A. M.; return from 1 to 2 P. M. Sport ahead.

FOR SALE—THE YACHT "BLACK EAGLE," of 20 tons, copper-fastened throughout, drawing 5 feet 6 inches, keel boat, with four berths in the cabin, water-closet, &c. To be seen at the foot of 11th-st., East River.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS.
Red top, red top strap leaf, Improved.
Ruta Baga of American growth and
Imported, Yellow Aberdeen, large white Globe.
Large white Norfolk, and other approved varieties of Turnips.
Long Orange and white Belgian Carrots.
Clean heads, white and yellow Sugar Beet.
Mangel wurzel,
Millet—Chinese Sugar cane,
For fodder, all now in season for planting, and
For sale in small or large quantities by
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
No. 15 John-st., New-York.

FERTILIZERS.
HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing.) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No 31 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.
200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 125 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the Manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address. EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris. A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York. ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTROPLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (old No 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or country for the Summer. One does the chamberwork of a respectable private family or boarding house, is a competent waitress, takes charge of the dining-room in good style; wages $3, will wash the table linen and napkins; her niece, a girl of 14, as nurse to a baby, sews neatly, willing to wait on a lady who boards; can read and write, wages $3; excellent City reference. Call No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT THE AMERICAN and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 59 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, for an excellent selection of American, British, German, French and colored domestics, for every department of household service. An Agency established under such favorable auspices and distinguished patronage as this, has long been required in this locality. S. M. WHELPLEY, Superintendent.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a permanent home in a genteel private family; is a good dress, cloak and mantilla maker; is competent to take charge as a housekeeper, and is willing to devote a portion of her time to an invalid if required; no objection to removing from the City. Address Box No 1,891 New-York Post-Office for two days, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESpectable American Protestant girl, to do the housework of a small private family; is thoroughly neat and competent, and has the highest references. Also, by a very experienced highly-recommended girl, as first-class cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse or seamstress; is capable of instructing children in the first rudiments of their education; has no objection to travel; can be highly recommended. Any commands addressed to W. H. will be strictly attended to, for two days, at No. 163 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT widow woman, with one child, an interesting boy of four years of age, and who has resided for several years in this country, desires a situation as housekeeper; is capable of filling any situation. Would prefer the country. Wages not so much an object as a home. Address M. N., this office.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH man wishes to make an engagement for two or three months in some very good family as gardener or carriage-driver, or to travel to the South. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Address L. M., *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as waiter and chambermaid; have no objection to a short distance in the country. One has been 4½ years in one place, the other 3 years. Call at No. 47½ Pacific-st., Brooklyn, one door from Henry.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a steady Protestant woman; also as chambermaid and waitress, as chambermaid and laundress, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by very active girls. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman, in a small private family; understands her business well; can give the best of City references. Apply for two days, at her present place, No. 12 West 23d-st., near 5th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a small family, or to go in country for the Summer. Apply at her present situation, No. 40 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and plain sewer, or to assist with chamberwork; no objection to the country; good references. Call at No. 353 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 11 West Washington-place, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; she has the very best of City reference, and has no objection to the country. Call, for 2 days, at No. 372 2d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a young woman, or as chambermaid; plain sewing. Good City references. Call at No. 142 West 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY PROTESTANT female, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to town or country; can give good City references; can be seen for 3 days at No. 15 Lndlow-st., from 10 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROtestant young woman, one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress. Also, by a smart American girl of 15, and a white colored girl. Apply at No. 7 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT French girl, in an American or French family; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook, and willing to go in the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, or an assistant in washing; can do good plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 Minetta-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young person as chambermaid and waiter in a respectable family. Good reference can be given. Apply for two days to S. D., at No. 114 East 23d-st.

THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND.—A MAN AS nurse to the sick, who has had much experience, offers his services. Satisfactory references will be given and required. For further particulars, inquire at No 498 Pearl-st., or No. 120 Chatham-st., or No 230 East Broadway.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS ARE now at A. MASON'S Office, No. 14 Sixth-avenue, and No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st. Those wanting good servants will please call and see them.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN Christian lady, as nurse; one who has had experience with children, is free from incumbrance, and enjoys good health. To one who is competent, and willing to assist in the care and education of three children, from two to six years old, liberal wages will be paid, and a home secured if desired. Reference required. Apply at No. 124 West 13th-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS JOBbing-house requires a salesman who can influence a short trade and promptly-paying trade. To such a one a liberal salary will be paid. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 718 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. He must be practically acquainted with the business, and will not be expected to introduce trade. Address Box No. 2,598 Post-Office in hand-writing of applicant, with name, age and reference.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO WITH A FAMILY in the country to take care of children and to make herself generally useful. None need apply without good reference. Call, for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 32 Greene-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO GO A short distance in the country, as cook, washer and ironer. The best of references required. Apply at No. 67 Washington-st., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN OLD ESTABlished Silk and Millinery Goods House. Address, with name and references, box No. 1,193, Post-Office.

WANTED—A LAW CLERK. NO ONE NEED apply who is not acquainted with the business of a law office. Address LEGES, *Times* office, stating age, name, residence, &c.

EMPLOYMENT.—A COMPETENT MAN MAY obtain a permanent situation, with good wages as deliverer. Apply to JOHNSON, FRY & CO., No. 27 Beekman st.

BOY WANTED.—A STRONG BOY FROM 15 to 16 years of age. One that is correct in figures, and willing to make himself useful. Address, in handwriting of applicant, V. C., box No. 4,236, New-York Post office.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $112 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bath, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. A practical agency for supplying schools and families with teachers and

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, with one week's later news from Europe, arrivad at this port yesterday morning. It is annonnced that the half of the Atlantic Telegraph cabls mannfactured by Messrs. R. S. NEWELL & Co., at Birkenhead, was completed on the 10th inst. This is the portion which will be taken by the *Niagara*. The other half of the cable, contracted for by Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., at Greenwich, was nearly completed when the *Persia* sailed.

We receive little political intelligence hy this arrival. The Spanish-Mexican dispnte remains in *statu quo*, and, according to latest accounts, a war between the two conntries was believed to be imminent. In France, ths electlon movement occnpied public attentlon to the exclusion of other matters. Our Paris Correspon lent gives the latest information on this snbject. From Berne it is reported that, on the 8th inst., the National Council nnanimously ratified the Nsufchatel treaty.

Our London Correspondent, in a letter which we pnblish elsewhere, gives reports of two intsrestiag speeches: one delivered by Mr. DALLAS, at the dinner of ths Royal Hnmane Society, and the other by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, at the anniversary of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, whils proposing "the health of our American Visitors." To this ssntiment Capt. SANDES, of the *Susquehanna*, responded.

At Florence, on the night of the 7th of June, a deplorable calamity occnrred at ths Theatre dei Acquedotti. Ths scenery snddenly caught fire, and snch a panic ensued among ths audience, that, in ths attempt to escape, two hnndred persons were killed and wonnded.

Among the interesting items of miscellaneous foreign news with which our columns are, this morning, filled, will be fonnd a report of the meeting in Liverpool, to take into consideration the deficiency in the supply of Cotton, and also a report of a meeting between Lord PALMERSTON and a deputation, which waited npon him on the 10th inst., to protest against the great and increasing prevalence of the Slave-trade.

Our correspondent, writing on board the *San Jacinto*, now at Hong Kong, furnishes us with an interesting summary of the latest Chinese news. From this source we learn that the murderer of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, our conntryman, has snffered death by strangnlation, the extreme penalty of Celestial law, and that ths dnties which have been hitherto kept back by the U. S. Cousul on this account are now about to be paid np. It is reported that great discontent prevails at Canton owing to the existing state of affairs nnd YEH's inability to adopt any energetic measures against the British. There had been no change in ths positions of the vessels belonging to ths United States squadron. Small pox, in an aggravated form, had broken out on board the *Levant* at Shanghai.

We have received, by way of England, advices from Melbourne, Australia, to the 16th of April. Ths Inspector-General of the Penal Department had been brntally murdered by a number of convicts at Williamstown, and the event had been followed by great excitement and mntiny among the prisoners on the hulks. A war-steamer, with shotted guns, was brought aloog side, hnt quiet was restored without a resort to extreme measures. The escort returns of gold have not been maintained this year, so far, up to ths returns of 1856. They have, nevertheless, been above the average of the years 1854-55.

We find in the New-Orleans papers further particulars of late Mexican news. The men implicated in the conspiracy to overthrow the existing Government composed a formidable organization, and the discovery of the crime was considered a most fortunate event. It was doubtless set on foot, or at least authorized, by SANTA ANA. Defensive preparations at Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other parts of the Republic, are constantly going on. Mr. FORSYTH has already opened a correspondence with the Mexican anthorities in relation to the execntion of HENRY A. CRABBE and his party of Americans in Sonora.

The decision in the Metropolitan Police case, contrary to expectation, was not given yesterday, and it is now considered a matter of uncertainty when the pnblic mind will be satisfied on the snbject.

In the Snperior Court the case of CONOVER *vs.* FERNANDO WOOD and others, came up on an order to show cause why the defendant WOOD should not be punished for contempt in resisting the service or process of that Court npon him. It will be remembered that on the day of the late riot, Coroner PERRY was sent to arrest the Mayor. When he reached the outside of the Mayor's office, he was stopped by the doorkeeper, Mr. DUTCHER. Coroner PERRY did not succeed in making the arrest, and on giving up the attempt, made an affidavit, in substance, that on being met by DUTCHER, he told him that he had process or order from the Snperior Court, which he wished to serve on the Mayor. On information and belief, he stated that the doorkeeper went to the Mayor and informed him that he was present, and wished to serve upon him an order from the Superior Court. The Mayor refused to see him, and as he alleges, had him turned out of the office. On this affidavit an order was granted by Judge HOFFMAN, to show canse why FERNANDO WOOD should not be punished for contempt in thus resisting the officer. The writ was returnable yesterday, and Judge DEAN, for the Mayor, read several affidavits. The first was Mayor WOOD's, in which he stated that on the day in question, he was busily engaged in his office, "*endeavoring to prevent any public disturbance*," and that until after the Coroner called *and left*, had no knowledge of any suit having been commenced against him; and that he received no intimation that the Coroner had any process of any kind to serve upon him. As soon he heard that the Coroner had the order, he sent for him, and voluntarily offered to have the process served; thnt he gave no orders to DUTCHER, ACKERMAN or other persons, to eject Coroner PERRY from the office; deponent denied that PERRY was obliged to and did invoke the aid of the military to aid him to serve the process, but on the contrary he submitted to be arrested and gave bail npon the spot; that at all honrs of the day it was cnstomary for persons to be refused admittance to the inner office of deponent. The affidavit of DUTCHER stated that he merely informed the Mayor that the Coroner wished to see him, bnt he did not tell his business. The Sheriff (Mr. WILLET) swore that the Mayor sent for the Coroner, as above stated, and that he did not resist the process of the Court, but merely refnsed to recognize the Metropolitan Police. Affidavits of some twenty-four policemen, and others, were read, to show that no force was nsed to eject Mr. PERRY. Mr. FIELD, Counsel for Mr. CONOVER, stated that as there was such a flat contradiction between the two affidavits, (of PERRY and WOOD,) he must request an order for the examinatlon of Mr. WOOD and the other deponents, under oath; he wished the case referred, either to a referee or to a jury. This was opposed by Mr. DEAN. After considerable discussion his Honor concluded to postpone his decision on this second motion (for a reference) until Thursday. His Honor remarked that unless Mr. WOOD knew that the Coroner had an order of the Court, he, of course, could not be guilty of the attempt to violate that order. Then the question arose whether the affidavits presented by the Mayor presumptively presented a clear case of perjury of the alleged contempt, and if so, whether it was within the province of the Court to direct a further inquiry. These questions he promised to answer on Thursday next.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the application of Mr. CONOVER was brought up for a writ of *mandamus* to compel Mr. DEVELIN to deliver np the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's Office. The affidavits of Messrs. CONOVER and DEVELIN were read, each stating the facts as they appeared from their point of vision. The most of the time, however, was occupied by Messrs. FIELD and BRADY in discussing whether they should first argne the point of law in regard to the authority of the Court to declare Mr. CONOVER the *bona fide* Street Commissioner; or whether the question of fact, as to who first had actual possession of the office, should be tried. The case was adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock, to allow new affidavits to be introduced.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners made thirty removals and forty appointments yesterday. The shields to be worn by the new force, instead of stars, were distribnted last evening to the men of the various precincts. The old Commissioners, it is understood, made a number of appointments yesterday, hut, as usual, the names and number of the appointees are withheld. The failure of later advices from Albany to corroborate the rumor of Saturday, has given new heart to the Municipal men, many of whom seem yet sanguine that the Court of last resort will decide in their favor.

The Board of Excise Commissioners met yesterday as usual. Storekeepers' licenses were granted to Messrs. Thomas McMullen, Samuel G. Smith, Philip Gordon, B. M. & E. A. Whitlock, W. E. & F. B. Pitman, and William H. Jackson. An inkeeper's license was granted to Mr. Charles Plinta, No. 665 Broadway. On motion of Mr. HOLMES, it was resolved that a storekeepers' license be granted to Thomas Hope & Co., No. 132 Chambers street. Mr. HOLMES moved that the license fee charged Hope & Co. be $50. Carried. Mr. HASKETT voting in the negative. An innkeeper's license was granted to Lorenzo Delmonico, Esq., No. 3 William-street, and on motion of Mr. HOLMES, it was resolved, by the same vote, that his license fee be $50. An inkeeper's license was granted to Siro Delmonico, Esq., Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, and on motion of Mr. HOLMES it was resolved that the fee to be charged him be $100. Mr. HASKETT voting in the negative. Inkeepers' licenses were granted to Charles A. Stetson, of the Astor House, with a fee of $75; Hawley D. Clapp, of the Everett House, fee $50; Hirsm Cranston, of the New-York Hotel, fee $60; ths majority voting for the increased price of the several licenses, and Mr. HASKETT protesting. Commissioner KERR was elected the permanent Chairman of the Board. It was resolved that the Board hereafter receive no application, unless accompanied by a bond, duly executed as required by statnte.

WHEAT, the American candidate for the Chief Justiceship of Kentucky, has probably been elected by a small majority.

Barnegat Light-house is in danger of being wholly nndermined and destroyed by the washing away of the embankment, the tide having cnt a channel at its very base. The late heavy storms carried away more land than is now left between it and the sea, and the presumption is that another northeasterly storm will tumble it down; there will then be no light house on the most dangerous part of the New-Jersey coast nntil another can be built.

The City Inspector will put a double force of men and carts on to-day, or as soon as he can get them, to clean np the dirtiest parts of ths City. Corporation Counsel BUSTERD having advised him that he can legally go on with the work under the late resolutions of the Common Council.

The Board of Governors had a protracted session on Tuesday, it being requisition day, but the business transacted was of little public importance. The Lunatic Asylum is unusually crowded, having 640 inmates at present, with accommodations for only 450. The weekly returns present no important variation.

The Randall's Island children have had $150 appropriated by the Governors, to enable them to do justice to the Fourth of July.

The Young Men's Christian Association gave a parting breakfast (an imported but likely to prove a highly popular institntion,) to Rev. THEODORE CUYLER, yesterday morning—a good-bye to him as he starts for Europe to-day. President ROBERT BLISS, Mr. GRAFTON of the Montreal Association, Drs. MAGOON, ASA D. SMITH and GRISCOM, Rev. Mr. PORTER, of the *Intelligencer*, and Mr. GOUGH united in the pleasant speech-makings of the novel occasion.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the large range of cow stables on the block bounded by Flushing, Park and Franklin avenues and Skillman-street, Brooklyn, were burnt down—the result of carelessness, as is supposed. The stalls, capable of holding 1,800 cows, were recently purchased by Messrs. PETER CLARK and JOHN MCGOWAN, of EX-Alderman HEUSTED for $9,000. Six hundred of the stalls were destroyed by fire, and the loss thereon is estimated at $3,000. The Police and Firemen succeeded in rescuing all of the cows. These buildings were erected about twenty years ago, and have frequently been complained of as a nuisance. A City ordinance prevents their being rebuilt.

Counterfeit $10's on the Honesdale Bank are circulated in Brooklyn.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, Judge MORRIS charged the Grand Jnry to find indictments under the new Excise Law, only under sections 15, 20, 21 and 29; that the penalties under the other sections were to be recovered by civil process, and also not to consider any complaints against the old Police force, for alleged offences committed by them, except as policemen.

The girl, ROSE COLE, who was so badly burned in Jersey City on Monday, while using burning fluid to kindle a fire, died during Monday night of her injuries.

On Sunday last the trains of the New-York and Erie Railroad passed again over that part of the road at Corning which was submerged. Trains have arrived regularly since that time.

A letter from Troy says: You will be surprised and alarmed to learn that Major-General WOOL lies in a very precarious state at his residence in this city, laboring under a sudden and severe fit of illness, so severe that his recovery is a matter of doubt. The General during the past week has been suffering from a bad cold, produced by exposure during the recent inclement and damp weather, but was well enough to indulge on Saturday evening last in a game of billiards at the house of a friend. On Sunday, the cold increased and resolved itself into pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs, which continued until yesterday, when the symptoms took a dangerous turn, and a new silly, bronchitis, set in, stronger than all the Mexicans who were leagued against the old veteran at Buena Vista. This complication of diseases has rendered the General very low and feeble, and his life is really in very great danger. General WOOL has an attending physician, Dr. THORN, of this City; as consulting physicians, Dr. JAMES MCNAUGHTON, of Albany, and Dr. WATKYNS, of Troy. Their responsibility is indeed a heavy one.

General WALKER spent most of yesterday at General HENNINGSEN'S, in Twelfth-street; many called as naual at his hotel, bnt went away disappointed. In the evening there was a levee and a gathering of choice spirits who affiliate with the leaders; they were splendidly entertained by Mrs. General H., and the festivities were kept up to a late hour.

The annual Sermon before the Alumni of the General Theological Seminary was preached last evening by Rev. Dr. SMEDES, of North Carolina, a large number of clergymen and others being present. Other exercises will take place to-day at 1 and at 6 o'clock P. M.

A New Era in Shipping.

The merchants of New-York had better take heed that the days of our maritime supremacy be not numbered. Until lately our progress in ship-building and in the carrying trade astonished the world. England was the only nation on the globe which even pretended to compete with us, and even she had begun to tremble lest she should be ousted from the throne of Neptune. A change has recently come over the spirit of our dream, which furnishes at once a lesson and a warning.

Amongst the fiercest opponents of the Free-Trade movement, during the agitation of the question in England, were the ship-builders and shipowners of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Sunderland and Newcastle. Many of the most important of the boroughs sided, in the struggle, with the landed interest. If the cheaply constructed vessels of the Baltic, and the fast-sailing clippers of America were to be "imported" for sale, they declared it would give a death-blow to the ship-building trade in England, and what guarantee would she then have, for her boasted mastery of the sea? English ships would not sell in the market for the value of the materials of which they were built, and the sun of England, whose disappearance from the political horizon had been so often falsely prophesied, would really and truly set forever. The public, however, refused to recognize the right of the home ship-builders to a monopoly of dear and slow craft. The interests of the whole people were decided to be paramount to the interests of a class, and the Free-Trade principle trinmphed. There was a panic at first, bnt it soon turned ont that in reality the public interest and that of the ship-builders were identical. If it suited a traveler better to make his voyage, or a merchant better to forward his cargo in a month than in six weeks, it assuredly suited a shipowner to have the trip shortened, just as well as either of them. The voyage shortened, the expenses are diminished, and the fare and freight increased, and returns quickened. The result of the abolition of the navigation laws was accordingly the importation of large numbers of American clippers and cheap Baltic craft, to carry on the English carrying trade. The most humiliating chapter in the whole history of English protection is to be found in the prophesies of ruin and disaster which followed the change. No vaticinations, since augury first became a profession, were ever so completely falsified. And not simply were the prophets put to confusion, but the fact was established beyond all question or cavil, that any trade or interest which is of sufficient importance to need protection, has vitality enough to live without it. Protection was demanded for the English farmers; they have not only survived its overthrow but flourish without it. Protection was maintained for the benefit of the British shipping interest, but no sooner was it withdrawn than the ship-builders proved what they could do, if put on their mettle. They built as fast clippers as ourselves, and succeeded in the face of free competition in keeping the hulk of the China trade to themselves. At the same time the Colonial shipwrights woke up as well. With abundance of timber and youthful enterprise and activity, the builders of the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, had annually sent a fleet of both large and small vessels for sale to the mother country. But they had then only the old-fashioned, oak-built craft of the English builders to compete with, and the combination of the old heavy model with the new light wood produced but a poor result. As soon as the new *régime* brought them into direct rivalry with the United States, they found they would either have to change their ways or starve; they chose the former.

The general result is that while the oak-built ships of Great Britain are preferred by the merchants of the old world for the more valuable Eastern cargoes, the British colonial ships are preferred by those who seek lightness and cheapness. But to have the command of the market of the world, a shipowner cannot live in the United States. If he does he is confined in his choice to American built ships. We say this without in the least intending to depreciate the splendid specimens of naval architecture which we produce. But we wish to call attention to the fact that while the British shipowner has the four markets—his own, the colonial, the Baltic and the American to buy in, the American shipowner has only ours. This, we must confess, entails on our merchants a very formidable disadvantage in competing with their rivals in London and Liverpool, and is of itself sufficient to check our maritime progress as compared with that of Great Britain.

So much for sailing ships, which after all are only one of our weak points. The following extract from an English pamphlet recently published, will suggest another:

"The indications are too distinct to be misconceived, that a new era in ocean navigation is rapidly approaching. The proofs have become convincing, to investigating minds, that iron and steam are to supersede wood and canvas, in the movement of the products and passengers between the two hemispheres. The greater size, strength and security in every respect—to say nothing of durability of wear—which may be imparted to iron steamships, combine to render such a result positively certain. *Before the end of this century there will not, probably, be a wooden hull navigating the Atlantic under canvas.*"

Now, if "iron and steam are to supersede wood and canvas" on the ocean,—which position do we find ourselves placed in? Why in such a position, that if iron and iron ships are not admitted to our ports without charge or impost, we may as well make up our minds to be driven ere long from the carrying trade. The present state of our mercantile marine is thus described in the *Journal of Commerce* on Wednesday:

"Such a depression as now exists in the mercantile marine, has been seldom experienced. Wharves, far up town, usually vacant, are fully occupied by ships laid up in idleness; other vessels, taking their chance in trade, sail in ballast, or otherwise earn an uncomfortable loss to the owners. Profitable voyages are the exceptions. Prominent among the causes tending to this result, is the great increase of ocean steamers. Certainly their abundance aggravates the evil, if it is not an occasion of it. Their influence has been more perceptible since the close of the Eastern war, by which quite a number of them were released from the transport service. Now, it is distinctly recognized; and predictions are already made that we only see the beginning of the end; that sailing vessels must gradually yet inevitably disappear from the Atlantic, before the omnipotent power of steam."

While many of our finest ships are lying idle, there are stated to be upwards of eighty steamers being built in the ports of Great Britain alone, all but two or three being screw propellers; and many of them intended for the Atlantic trade. In other words, they are intended to beat our sailing ships out of the market, and they do beat them.

What is to be done? If any one still believes that we can build steamers to compete with the iron-built steamers of England, we can only refer him to the experience of every company who have navigated the Atlantic. It has been long admitted on all hands that paddle steamers cannot be employed at a profit without a Government subsidy. Screw-propellers can; and hence the phenomenon now witnessed in England of the all but universal adoption of the screw. But wooden vessels are too heavy for rapid screw propulsion. An experiment made by one company of building half their screw steamers of wood has proved a failure, and was abandoned after one or two vessels had been constructed, and iron is now the only material used.

There is not a single screw propeller on the stocks in this country for the European trade; there are upwards of eighty in England. The obvious and unavoidable conclusion is that we cannot build them without loss. But screw steamers are absorbing the whole foreign trade, and unless we are prepared to supply ourselves, as the rest of the world does, with iron ships where we can get them cheapest, we may as well abandon the carrying trade at once. We need, therefore, feel no surprise at the fact, that France, Belgium, Germany, and even Spain and Italy are getting up companies which will traverse the Atlantic with innumerable steamers, bring us the goods we consume, and depart laden with our produce, and thus, not simply deprive our merchants of the profits of our carrying trade, but the country of the glory of standing first among maritime nations.

The Reward of Impartiality.

Mr. Pickwick, between the rival Editors of the Eatonsville *Gazette* and the Eatonsville *Independent*, affords a permanent type of the impartial man in this world of petty passion and paltry views.

Mr. Slurk and Mr. Pott propose to accomplish an act of mutual annihilation. They have met in the kitchen of the inn. Pott rises from his seat and grasps the shovel from the fireside. Slurk pauses at the door and clutches more firmly the handle of his carpet-bag. Pickwick, prescient of a collision, rushes between the foes with outstretched arms, and pathetic imprecations of forbearance, just in time to receive the full weight of Slurk's carpet-bag upon his back and the passionate force of Pott's fire-shovel upon his breast. In fact, nothing but the chivalric devotion of Mr. Samnel Weller, and the spontaneous gallantry of Mr. Robert Sawyer, rescue the Quixotic "perpetual chairman" from instant death.

Governor WALKER, in Kansas, in attempting to play the part of this benevolent champion of harmony upon a grander scale, is menaced now with a fate analogous to his—not, indeed, it would appear at the hands of the actual belligerents, between whom he is mediating, bnt, by the volunteer enthusiasm of the friends of either party outside of the Territory. We have already alluded in these columns to the terms in which the Governor has been described by some of the more impracticable Northern "friends of freedom," and we beg the present attention of our readers to the following complimentary observations which have just been bestowed upon him by the Richmond "*South*."

"We have confidence in Mr. BUCHANAN, and we utterly refuse to believe that his countenances WALKER's outrageous proceedings in Kansas. On the contrary, we predict that the South will yet have reason to be satisfied with the course of the Administration. It is utterly impossible that Mr. BUCHANAN can be guilty of the enormous ingratitude to the South, to say nothing of the apostacy from principle, which would be involved in his approval of WALKER's intrigues with the Black Republicans and his efforts to abolitionize Kansas. The Administration would not dare, even were they so disposed, to defy the utmost resentment and indignation of the Southern Democracy."

The reader will remark that the Southern definition of the word "abolitionism" is even more elastic than we had supposed it to be. To "abolitionize" Kansas, according to the *South*, is to carry ont in that Territory, the principle of equal rights for free-born citizens of the United States,—it is to object to the despotism of the howie-knife and to maintain the supremacy of the ballot-box. It will be worth while for Northern men to remember this definition—and for the Northern Democracy to lay to heart the flattering assurance flaunted in their faces by this Richmond "power behind the throne," of the absolute supremacy of the Southern Democracy, in the counsels of the party and in the "control" of the Administration.

Nor should it be uninteresting to Northern citizens not of the Democratic faith, to consider the probable issue of our national affairs, should the direction of them be confided absolutely to the will of a party so avowedly sectional in its aims, and so boldly insolent in its tone, as that of which the Richmond *South* is the appropriate organ.

PREPARING FOR THE WORST.—The Mayor has summoned all the Captains of his guard to meet at his office in the City Hall, to-day, on business of importance. Probably the cause which has impelled him to summon his Captains is the anticipated decision of the Court of Appeals on the Metropolitan Police bill. Though he professes still to believe that the Court will decide in his favor, he is prudently preparing for the worst, and will, probably, give his men timely warning of a possible change which will inevitably alter his relation towards them. He is now laboring under the hallucination that he derives his powers from the Dongan Charter, which has about as much vitality as the leaden statue of GEORGE III., which once stood in the Bowling-green. His recent appointments have all been made under the Dongan Charter; and, as that instrument did not make any mention of a City Judge, this Mayor has denied the right of Judge RUSSELL to any exercise of authority in making appointments, to the great astonishment and indignation of his confederate Commissioner.

Personal.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express Exchange Company, Paris, from June 4 to June 11, 1857:

Thomas Crafts, W. A. Cole, Dr. G. H. Tucker, Dr. D. R. Simmons, L. Simonet, A. B. Childs, D. Haviland, O. Hsggerty, Dr. T. F. Cornell, S. W. Kattor, L. D'Angelis, Geo. Fox, A. Maris and lady, H. Sparks and lady, Mrs. Brandegee, Mrs. Van Zandt, J. Ames, A. Du Bercoau, M. D., A. H. Baldwin, J. A. Bliss, J. A. H. Bell, New-York; James Stinson, Wm. Clarke, Illinois; Jas. Derbes, Jr., J. B. Derbes, Louisiana; W. E. Johnston, Ohio; W. A. Walker, C. B. Cummings, Massachusetts; P. J. Smith, Mrs. R. P. Smith, F. W. Smith, Jas. Thomson, Pennsylvania; V. de Bsissnhue, Missouri; J. H. Cawthra, Canada; John Bevan, W. P. Lewis, W. R. Constable, Maryland; S. E., J. R., and A. T., Habersham, Ga.; O. A. Pegraw, Virginia; H. Levy, T. T. Pratt, Alabama.

Death of Douglas Jerrold.

Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper, in announcing the death of DOUGLAS JERROLD, of which paper he was editor, says:

"This sad event took place on Monday last, at his residence, Kilburn Priory, St. John's-wood, after a very painful illness of about a week or ten days. On Saturday and Sunday all hope of his recovery was abandoned, as the disease had shown unmistakeable symptoms of attacking the heart. Medical attendance could only elleviate, in a very slight degree, the agony he endured, and on Monday morning the worst fears of his friends became unfortunately verified. He continued very feeble during the morning, and about 12¾ o'clock he expired in the arms of his eldest son, and surrounded by relatives and friends."

"The London *Times* publishes a generous tribute to the personal and literary qualities of JERROLD, and assigns him a higher rank, both socially and as an author, than we had supposed he held in England. His writings were all intended for home consumption, and they were so purely local in their allusions, that they have never enjoyed that degree of popularity in this country which the productions of some of his cotemporaries have done who were not half so well known, or so much talked about. Neither of the novels of JERROLD ever had a great popularity here, and his plays, with the exception of the "Rent Day," have not kept a place upon the American stage. His brief stories and essays have had a circulation in the class of periodicals which republish indiscriminately almost everything that appears in the current light literature of Great Britain; but his political writings have little in them to interest American readers. He was the author of one piece of capital domestic satire, which has done more to make him known on this side of the Atlantic than anything else he has published. The "Caudle Lectures," published in *Punch*, were full of telling humor, and the satire was of a kind which all human beings could comprehend and relish. Wherever there are husbands Job Caudle is sure of a sympathetic admirer. But this happy success was an exception to all of Mr. JERROLD's other productions. His efforts were all intended for Englishmen, and he never put pen to paper without seeming to regard the little instrument in his hand as a catspult to demolish some obstacle to the happiness of the people around him. He tried his hand at almost every species of literary composition—plays, novels, essays, epigrams, and apologues; but his true sphere was that of a journalist; his epigrammatic turn of thought, his personal experiences, his sympathies, and his force of language, all eminently fitted him for the post of a writer for the Press; and it was in this employment where he found himself most at home, and achieved his greatest successes.

Of his social qualities, his brilliant sarcasms in conversation, and his unpremeditated utterances, those who knew him best speak in the highest terms, and the tributes paid to his memory by the English Press, are in the highest degree complimentary to his character. But, it is only as an author that we know him, and in that character he ranks next below the great men who were his cotemporaries. He had been a midshipman, and a player, but he appears to have had small qualifications for either the quarter-deck or the stage. He had a hearty and honest contempt for all shams and for every form of oppression, and was bitter in his denunciations of the oppression of the poor. He has been represented as grossly given to drink, but a man who worked so well and so long, and who supported himself and his family by the exercise of his pen up to the hour of his death, could not have been a man of grossly intemperate habits. He had edited a great number of literary journals, all of which were successful while under his charge. His son, BLANCHARD JERROLD, succeeds him as the Editor of *Lloyd's Weekly*, a paper which he had placed at the head of periodicals of its class.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—48 Wall-st and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Governor of Utah—Other Appointments—The California Mail Contracts, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23.

Governor CUMMING will take his family with him to Utah, intending to make that Territory his permanent home. Col. JACK HAYS, of TEXAS celebrity, now Surveyor-General of California, will probably be transferred to Utah in a similar capacity.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has never recognized the United States surveys, but claims possession of all the soil in Utah. Not one of the inhabitants there holds lands derived by Government title, and hence even Salt Lake City is open to preemption. This is one of the perplexities with which the Federal Courts in the Territory will have to deal, together with establishing or confirming titles to lands which may be derived in pursuance of United States laws.

It is expected that the troops and civil officers will leave for Utah in the middle of July, or on the 1st of August.

Colonel RICHARDSON having declined the Governorship of Nebraska, Governor IZARD will return to the Territory and resume his duties.

T. H. O'NEILL has been removed as District Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, and probably STANLEY MATTHEWS will be appointed in this place.

Mr. RENCHER, of North Carolina, has returned home with the assurance of his appointment to the Governorship of New-Mexico, *vice* MERIWETHER, who has tendered his resignation, to take effect in October.

Contrary to public expectation, there has been no definite action to-day by the Administration on the California Overland Mail Contract service. The various bidders, or their friends, continue to vigorously press their respective interests. In consequence of their wishing to be heard, it is probable an Official Decision will not be made before the close of the week.

The Appointments for Utah Completed—Position of the Mormons—The Only Remedy for the Abuses of Mormonism.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 22, 1857.

The Government has probably completed the appointments for Utah, both Executive and Judicial, and the instructions for the Governor are no doubt ready. The spirit of these is simply what has been declared by Mr. BUCHANAN, to wit: that the laws of the United States must be obeyed in the Territory. The body of troops who, if need be, are to aid in the enforcement of the laws, are already detailed for this service, but will not reach the Territory before the 1st of September.

The Mormons, generally, as we are advised, deride the idea of the exertion of military force against them. They have among them shrewd lawyers and diplomatists, who will contrive to keep all Mormondom within the pale of constitutional law. Over the consciences of the Mormons the Federal authorities can exercise no control, and their morals cannot be improved by force of arms. It is probable that they will be careful to commit no overt act of treason, but their Juries will be so constructed that a due and impartial administration of Justice will be impracticable.

A remedy for the abuses of Mormonism will be found only in the repeal of the act establishing the Territory, and this we have no moral right to do, unless it shall be justified by their persistence in such a treasonable course as shall render the Territory unfit to come into the Federal Union. Before such an act will be resorted to by Congress they will take care to inform themselves, from disinterested and impartial sources, of the actual state of facts which will justify it. Perhaps they will send a Commission to Utah, as they did to Kansas, to inquire into the past and present condition of the Mormon community.

Meanwhile, the Mormons, receiving daily accessions to their ranks from foreign countries, are spreading through the central regions of the continent, and instead of one community at Salt Lake, will, before long, have many organized and thriving communities. It is a new fanaticism, and commends itself to the licentiousness of the times. The Gentiles themselves, including some of the Federal officers, [illegible] disposed, it is said, to fall in with it, but in an irregular manner. It is to be hoped that the new appointees, and also the officers of the troops who may be sent out there, will set a better moral example to the Mormons than has been done in some cases heretofore.

X. Y. Z.

Allegheny County (Penn.) Tax Convention.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Tuesday, June 23.

The Allegheny Tax Convention assembled here to-day. The County was generally represented.

The Committee of Investigation reported the following resolutions:

First, that while we declare our conviction that the County of Allegheny and cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny are able and willing to pay every dollar of their honest and legal indebtedness, it is the duty of the people to avail themselves of the legal investigation challenged by the County Commissioners and Railroad Directors, and thoroughly investigate the conduct of these officials in their issues of Railroad bonds, and warrants for the payment of Railroad interest and for the recent newspaper publications, and as to the legality of the taxes now proposed to be assessed for the purpose above specified.

The second recommends that measures be taken to bring about a transfer of the stock held by the County, in all the railroad companies to which she has subscribed, to all the holders of bonds issued in payment of said stock, or to their trustees, for the benefit of said holders; and that, until the same be effected, the right to control said stocks, and vote upon the same, be taken from the Commissioners, and vested in the Judges of the several Courts of the County.

The third recommends an entire divorce between the County Commissioners and Railroad Companies, and that no Commissioner or others in their employ be made a director or hold an office under a railroad company.

The fourth recommends the Legislature to pass an act to prohibit the Commissioners from drawing on the Treasurer, or accepting or paying warrants except for legitimate purposes, or for funds actually in the treasury, unless the Commissioners give security for the performance of their duties.

The fifth recommends reform in the offices of the County Commissioners and Treasurer; declares the right of the people to look into their own affairs, and says that we will support no one who holds opinions contrary to the security of property.

The sixth recommends a Standing Committee of citizens, whose duty it shall be to direct and supervise such measures as are necessary; to address the people; and to devise the means to carry the views of the Convention into effect.

The seventh says that in case it should be held that taxes are leviable for railroad purposes, that it be requested by law, and that the same be separately and specifically assessed, and a separate account kept at the Treasury.

The eighth demands if it shall be found that money has heretofore been paid without authority of law upon time-warrants drawn by the Commissioners or Treasurer, that proper measures be taken to hold the parties concerned to a strict accountability.

The ninth demands, if bonds given by the county have been disposed of at any time at a loss to the people, without their consent, or in violation of the terms upon which they were issued, that measures be taken for repairing the loss by a suit against the parties offending.

After the reading of the minority report, to the effect that Messrs. MCCLINTOCK, BAILY and BINGHAM, of the Committee, were prevented from giving their views to the Convention for want of time, and expressing a desire for the maintenance of the public faith inviolate, the above resolutions of the majority were adopted, by 65 against 9.

There was considerable discussion and excitement in the interval; during which a resolution protesting against paying any such tax, and a substitute protesting against repudiation and asserting that the County was bound in honor and good faith to meet all the responsibilities incurred for the legal acts of the Commissioners, were laid upon the table.

The Convention was not altogether harmonious in its proceedings. Some of the members withdrew. Many of the delegates from the country if not in favor of repudiation, were opposed to paying interest on any bonds of illegal issue, while the city delegates, with few exceptions, were in favor of paying the bonds.

From St. Louis.

RETURNS FROM THE KANSAS ELECTION—GREAT HAIL-STORM, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 23.

The Leavenworth *Journal* says the twelve regular Democratic candidates of that county have been elected by an average vote of 420. The average vote of the Independent candidates was 75. In Douglas County the Democratic nominees received an average vote of 135, and the Independent candidates of 100.

FOUT, the murderer of HOPPS, has been acquitted.

A hail-storm in Buchanan County, Missouri, on Saturday, destroyed all the crops, and killed some cattle in the fields. Several men were injured, and one, a negro, was killed. The hail-stones were as large as goose eggs.

From Louisville.

ELECTION OF CHIEF-JUSTICE OF KENTUCKY—MILLS BURNT, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Monday, June 22.

Incomplete returns indicate the election of WHEAT, American, by a small majority, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the Chief Justice of Kentucky.

Hon. W. H. MCWILLIE has been nominated by the Democrats of Mississippi for Governor of that State.

The McKibben Mills, in Talladega County, Ala., were destroyed by fire last week.

The crops, throughout Arkansas, promise an abundant yield.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 23.

In the House, to-day, the personal liberty bill was discussed and adopted, by 194 to 114.

The resolutions condemning the Dred Scott decision were next taken up, and Mr. GREENLEAF, of Portsmouth, made an elaborate speech against their passage.

Much interest was manifested in the debate, and the galleries and lobbies were crowded.

The Public Works of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 23.

In the Supreme Court this morning Judge LEWIS gave a decision in the injunction case relative to the sale of the main line of Public Works. The decision declares that the State had a right to order the sale, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company or any other body had a right to purchase; but the Legislature had no right to exempt the purchasers from tonnage tax. This decision will probably prevent the sale.

No Decision in the Metropolitan Police Case.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 23.

No decision in regard to the Metropolitan bill case, has yet been arrived at, and there is no certainty as to when it will be given. The rumors that the constitutionality of the law will be upheld are utterly without foundation, as there is not the slightest ground upon which to base a report as to the decision of the Court one way or the other.

Case No. 7 is now on argument.

The Brig Henry Hicks Ashore.

NANTUCKET, Tuesday, June 23.

The British brig *Henry Hicks*, from Philadelphia, for St. John, N. B., loaded with corn and flour, went ashore on Muskegat on the night of the 22d, but got off without damage, after throwing overboard part of her cargo. She was at anchor yesterday, and reported in the evening again ashore on North Rip, Nantucket.

The New-School Presbyterian Church.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, June 23.

The New-School Presbyterian Church here endorses the action of its Representatives in the Cleveland Assembly, and appoints Delegates to the proposed Convention at Washington on the 27th Aug.

Congressional Nomination in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Geo. Tuesday, June 23.

The Democrats of the third district of Georgia, have nominated Mr. BAILEY for Congress. They also passed resolutions denouncing Gov. WALKER's course in Kansas.

Collision on Lake Superior.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, June 23.

The propeller *Ontonagon* and schooner *North Star* came in collision at Point Aux Barques on Saturday night, and the latter with a cargo of Corn valued at $12,000 became a total loss.

Arrival of the Khersonese.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, June 23.

The steamship *Khersonese* arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning, with three hundred and ninety-one passengers, from Liverpool, *viâ* Halifax and St. John, N. B.

The Sloop-of-War Cumberland.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 23.

The Sloop-of-War *Cumberland* proceeded to sea to-day. Her destination is the coast of Africa.

THE LATE RIOTS.

MAYOR WOOD'S CONTEMPT.

Affidavits Denying the Resistance to Process.

The Prosecutors Ask for a Jury or a Referee.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE STREET COMMISSION.

Mandamus Against Develin.

CONOVER'S COUNSEL'S POINTS

NOTHING SETTLED.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Daniel D. Conover vs. *Fernando Wood, et al.*—It will be remembered that the order requiring Mayor Wood and others, to show cause why they should not be punished for contampt in rasisting the process of the Superior Court, was returnable yesterday at 10 o'clock.

The attendance of spectators was rather small, considering the excitement which the matter has occasioned. The diminntive Special Term room, however, was quite crowded.

Mr. Field appeared for the plsintiff, and expressed himself prepared to proceed.

Ex-Judge Dean stated that he appeared for Mr. Wood, and inquired if it were necessary for his client to be personally present. If so, he would come immediately, but if not, as he was particularly engaged he should like to have his appearance waived.

His Honor remarked that in a mere motion to show cause, the personal appearance of the defendant was not necessary.

Judge DEAN then read the following affidavits:

AFFIDAVIT OF MAYOR WOOD.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Fernando Wood, the above-named defendant, being duly sworn, says, that he is the Mayor of the City of New-York, and was such Mayor on the 16th day of June inst. That from early in the morning of said 16th June, until after dark, he was engaged in the Mayor's office of said City in the transaction of official business.

Deponent further says that on account of certain occurrences on the 16th day of June instant, deponent and others feared that there might be a conflict between certain parties and organized bodies of men; that very many persons in said City were excited, and large crowds of people had assembled around the City Hall; that deponent was actively engaged in the said Mayor's office in endeavoring to prevent any public disturbance, and until after the said Frederick W. Perry, Coronsr, had been at the City Hall, on the 16th June instant, and had left, deponent had no knowledge or intimation either that this suit had been commenced, or that said Perry had any process of any kin d to serve on deponent.

Deponent further saith, that it is not true that he has either willfully or designedly resisted the service on him of any lawful order, or of any order or process of this Court, bnt, on the contrary, that deponent did, on the said 16th day of June, instant, and before there had been any breach of the public peace, and as soon as he heard that said Perry had process to serve on him, send for said Perry, and voluntarily offer to have said process served.

Deponent further says that the circumstances attending the first visit of said Perry to the Mayor's office on the said 16th June, inst., so far as they come to deponent's knowledge, were as follows, viz: Said Perry called at the outer office, and informed the messenger, Wm. St. Dutcher, that he desired to see deponent; that Dutcher opened the door of the Mayor's private office, and announced the name of Mr. Perry, but did not say anything about the nature of the business on which said Perry desired to see deponent; that deponent was at the fime engaged, and replied to the said Dutcher, and told him to say to Mr. Perry, "I am engaged, and cannot see any person now." Deponent says, had he known the nature of Coroner Perry's business, he would have called him in the said private office, and afforded him a very possible facility.

Deponent says that he gave no orders to said Dutcher, to Capt. Ackerman, or to any other person or persons, to turn said Perry out of the said outer office of the Mayor of New-York; and deponent says that if the said Perry was either forcibly or violently ejected from the said office by said Ackerman, or by any other person or persons, it was done without the order, knowledge or assent of deponent, and that said Ackerman was not in said private office on that day, nor did deponent see said Ackerman on that day; deponent says it is not true that said Perry was obliged to, and did invoke the aid of the military, and that by means of such assistance he was enabled to make the service which he could not otherwise do on account of the resistance of this deponent and the said Ackerman to the execution of the said process; that, on the contrary, deponent, as Mayor of New York had, at about 11 o'clock A. M, on the 16th of June, and prior to the commencement of the said action, made a requisition on Major-General SANDFORN for the military to preserve the public peace, and long before the arrival of any military company or companies at the Park, had sent for said Perry to come and serve the said process; and said Perry did come, alone and unaccompanied by any military aid or assistance whatever, and did, in the private office of the said Mayor, serve the said order of arrest; and deponent gave bail thereon on the said 16th day of June, inst. Deponent says that it is a matter of usual and almost hourly occurrence to refuse admittance to persons to the Mayor's private office when deponent is engaged in business, and that it is an absolute necessity to have persons stationed at the door to prevent the admission of persons to said private office except at such times as they can be seen without interfering with other business. That persons have been so stationed for the entire time that deponent has occupied the office of Mayor, and that Mr. Dutcher, the Messenger, who was so stationed at the door on the 16th, has acted as Messenger for deponent for nearly a year last past.

FERNANDO WOOD.

Sworn before me, this 22d of June, 1857. WM. MCKELLAR, Commissioner of Deeds.

SHERIFF WILLET'S AFFIDAVIT.

James C. Willet, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is Sheriff of said County, and that on the 16th day of June instant he, in the discharge of his duty, called upon Fernand Wood, at the Mayor's office, at about 3 to 3½ o'clock. That after an interview with said Mayor on business having no reference to the process in this action, and prior to the collision that occured at the rear steps of the City Hall, said Fernando Wood requested deponent to send for Coroner Perry and say to him that he, said Wood, was informed that said PERRY had an order of arrest to serve on him; that deponent immediately repaired to the Sheriff's office, and sent Deputy-Sheriff Stewart over to the Coroner's office to find said Perry. Deponent further says that he was in and around said City Hall during the entire day of the 16th of June, and at no time heard or understood that there was any opposition made by said Wood to the service of the process in this action, but that he supposed at the time and understood that the opposition of toe Mayor was only to the right of the Metropolitan Police officers to serve criminal process.

JAMES C. WILLET.

Sworn before me this, the 23d June, 1857. W. H. STEPHENS, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF DEPUTY MCKIBBEN.

City and County of New York, ss.—John McKibben of said City being duly sworn, says he is one of the Deputies of the Sheriff of said City and County, and was on the 16th day of June inst; that he was in the outer office of the Mayor of said City on the afternoon of that day, prior to 3 o'clock, P. M., where it was announced to the Mayor, Fernando Wood, that Coroner Perry had on that day been at the outer office of said Mayor for the purpose of serving process, and had been denied admission; deponent says that immediately on said announcement being made, said Wood called for the messenger at the door and ordered him to send for Coroner Perry.

Deponent says that he himself did, at the request of said Fernando Wood, go to the sheriff's office and outside the City Hall, and inquired for said Perry for the purpose of informing him that the Mayor wanted to see him, and he made diligent inquiries for said Perry, but that he was unable to find him; deponent, while at the Mayor's office on the said 16th of June, heard said Fernando Wood direct the messenger to admit Coroner Perry whenever he should call.

Deponent further says that all he has stated occurred at least one hour prior to any collision on that day between the Metropolitan and Municipal police, and that it was understood by deponent, so far as deponent knows by every person who had any interview with said Fernando Wood prior to the collision between the persons at or near the rear steps of the City Hall on the said 16th day of June inst., that said Wood not only did not seek to avoid the service of the process in the hands of the said Perry, but was anxious to have the said Perry found and admitted to said Wood's office. JOHN MCKIBBEN, Ja.

Sworn before me this 23d day of June, 1857. FRED'K. L. VULTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

DEPUTY SHERIFF STEWART'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New York, ss.—John T. Stewart of said City, being sworn, says that he is one of the deputies of James C. Willet, Sheriff, and that on the afternoon of the 16th of June, inst., said Willet requested deponent to go to the Coroner's office, and find Coroner Perry, and request him to come to the Sheriff's office in said city; and inquired for said Perry; that said Perry was not in, and deponent not knowing the business on which said Willet wanted to see said Perry, brought another Coroner with him to the Sheriff's office. JOHN T. STEWART.

Sworn before me this 22d of June, 1857. WM. MCKELLAR, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF WILSON M. DUTCHER.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Wilson M. Dutcher, of said City and County, being sworn, says, that for several months last past he has been a member of the police of the City of New York, and stationed at the outside of the door to the Mayor's private office, and was on duty at the place on the 16th of June inst. That the outer office of said Mayor is occupied by the City Marshal and his clerk, by the first and second assistant Marshals, by the Mayor's Chief Clerk, by the Police Clerk, by the Mayor's Complaint Book Clerk, by the Clerk of the Health Physician, and by other persons, all of whom have and occupy desks in said office, and all of whom have persons constantly calling during the day to transact official business. That the Mayor occupies a small room adjoining, and that the usual course for persons having business with the Mayor, is to inquire of deponent; for deponent to take the names and announce it to the Mayor, and for the Mayor to answer whether he can see the person so calling, and for deponent to communicate the answer. That it is an ordinary occurrence for the Mayor to reply that he is engaged and can't see the person calling. That from one to five hundred persons call during the day at said office to see the said Mayor, and that his official engagements require him to refuse to see many at the time they call. That owing to a difficulty growing out of the attempt of the plaintiff, Daniel D. Conover, to take forcible possession of this office of Street Commissioner, there was an excitement around the City Hall, and that more than doubles the ordinary number of persons were in the outer office of the Mayor on the said sixteenth, and seeking interviews with him. That some time after noon of the said 16th, Coroner Perry called at said outer office, and informed deponent that he wanted to see the Mayor. That deponent in the usual manner announced the name of said Perry. That the Mayor replied, "I am engaged, and cannot see any person now." That deponent did not know that said Perry had any process of this Court to serve, and did not inform said Wood that he had any process, nor did said Perry inform deponent that he had any such process. Deponent further says, that the same answer given to said Perry had been given to others during the day, and that he knows the fact that said Wood was at the time that the said Perry called, actually engaged in the transaction of important official business.

Deponent further says, that he used no violence towards said Perry on said 16th June, nor did he see any one else use violence toward him. That in a short time after said Perry had left, some person was admitted to see said Wood. That almost immediately was called and was told by said Wood that if said Perry came again to admit him, and to send some messenger to find him. That this order was given by said Wood at least an hour prior to the collision between the police at the rear steps of the City Hall.

Deponent further saith, that about 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, said Perry again announced his name, and he was forthwith admitted to the Mayor's private office, and that said Perry came in alone, unassisted and unaccompanied by a military or other officer or person. WILSON M. DUTCHER.

Sworn before me this 22d June, 1857. WM. MC KELLAR, Com. of Deeds.

SECOND-MARSHAL HINCHMAN'S AFFIDAVIT

City and County of New-York, ss.—George W. Hinchman being duly sworn says, that he is the Second-Marshal, and that his desk and place of business is in the Mayor's outer office in said City; that he saw Coroner Perry in the out office on the 16th June instant; that his attention was called to the fact of his presence by some loud talk, and that he saw said Perry walk out of said office, and that there was no violence or force used toward or upon said Perry in said office. G. W. HINCHMAN.

Sworn before me this 22d June, 1857. WILLIAM MCKELLAR, Commissioner of Deeds.

CAPTAIN ACKERMAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New York, ss.—Abraham Ackerman, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is a Police Captain, and is the person referred to in the affidavit of Frederick W. Perry; that he was present on the 16th of June inst. in the outer office of the Mayor, when said Perry called; that deponent shook hands with said Perry, and they each spoke to the other in a friendly manner; that he did not hear said Perry mention the word warrant, order of arrest, or anything relating to any action or any process in any action. Deponent further says, that the only time during this day on the 16th of June when he or any person in his presence touched the said Perry was when they, in a friendly manner, shook each other by the hand; and that it is not true that deponent, or any one in deponent's presence told said Perry that the Mayor's orders were that deponent should be turned out of the room—or that he seized said Perry and forcibly and violently ejected said Perry from said apartment or from any apartment. Deponent further says that within fifteen minutes or a half hour after said Perry left the office of said Mayor, he heard the Mayor's messenger, Mr. Dutcher, send a person to find said Perry, by, as he said, the order of the Mayor.

ABRAHAM ACKERMAN.

Sworn before me, this 22d June, 1857.
WM. MCKELLAR, Commissioner of Deeds.

AFFIDAVIT OF NINETEEN POLICEMEN.

City and County of New York, ss.—Wm. Murray, Carpenter Brown, Wm. B. Pentecost, Isaac S. Sharp, James A. De Clark, John Noon, Patrick Reilly, Jos. Garnison, Isaac T. Redfield, Michael Coggins, Peter Muldoon, Andrew Jackson, Joseph Wills James T. Downing, Peter D. Demarest, Robert Miller, George Weeks, Edward Scammell and Henry Harrison, being each severally sworn, doth for himself severally depose and say, that he has heard read the affidavit of Abraham Ackerman, and that he was present in the Mayor's outer office, in the City Hall, on the 16th inst., at the time that Coroner Perry applied for admission to the Mayor's private office, and that he knows that the facts stated in said affidavit of said Ackerman are true so far as relates to the interview between said Ackerman and said Perry, and so far as relates to the fact that said Perry left the said outer office of said Mayor voluntarily and without any force or violence being used by said Ackerman, or by any other person, toward said Perry.

(Signed.) WM. MURRAY, and 18 others.
Sworn to, this 22d June, 1857.
WM. MCKELLAR, Commissioner of Deeds.

A REFERENCE TO EXAMINE MAYOR WOOD.

On the reading of the affidavits being concluded, Mr. Field remarked that the affidavits did not corroborate each other. Coroner Perry was a reliable man, and his affidavit, upon which the order to show cause was granted, was entitled to as much respect as that of any person. These affidavits just read flatly contradicted his, and there must be perjury somewhere, and it must be looked into. He thought that the Mayor went a little too far in stating that all these interviews were peaceable, and he should like an order of reference to examine Mr. Wood, and the other deponents, personally, upon the facts in the case. He thought that the Court clearly possessed the power to issue such an order, and cited the importance of the case as warranting it. He referred the Court to 2 R. S., 626, sec. 19 and sec. 271 of the code for a definition of their powers.

Judge Dean opposed the motion for a reference, on the ground that the affidavit upon which the order to show cause had been granted was insufficient. The Coroner did not claim to have seen the Mayor, and did not even know that he was within his office at the time. The Mayor, he thought, had been misunderstood, if not misrepresented by the press. So far from resisting the process of any court he would be the first one to submit to legal process.

Judge Dean read and commented on Coroner Perry's affidavit in support of this view. Mr. Perry, he continued, does not name the person who announced the order that the Coroner should be turned out. The Mayor swears positively that the business the Coroner came upon was not announced to him; and the Messenger says that he did not announce to the Mayor the business of the Coroner. Another answer to the affidavit are the affidavits of persons to be relied upon—Sheriff Willet and his two Deputies. The question is not whether a police officer or a Coroner has committed perjury—there is not much difference between them, (laughter;) but the question is whether Fernando Wood has been guilty of contempt in resisting the process of this Court. Sheriff Willet says that Mayor Wood requested him to send for the Coroner, as he had heard that he wished to serve a process upon him. The messenger returned, and brought another Coroner along, supposing probably that some ordinary Coroner's business was to be done—holding an inquest—

Mr. Field—Upon Mayor Wood?

Mr. Dean—No, Sir; upon a metropolitan police officer—prospectively, as we have lately seen to be the case. [Laughter.]

Judge Dean went on to say that Mr. Wood did not desire to avoid investigation; but he insisted that, under the statute, the Mayor was not guilty of contempt, which was defined very clearly by the statute. (2 R. S 278.) There must be *willful* resistance to the order or process of the court, not mere resistance to the service of the order or process, to constitute contempt. Even the anti-renters were permitted to ride away to avoid arrest, without being adjudged guilty of contempt. If Coroner Perry wanted a remedy, he could find it in a civil action, and he was not sure but he had already commenced one. So many had been commenced that he had not yet read all their titles. The Mayor was responsible for any damages the coroner had sustained by his orders, and under the new Code both he and the Mayor could be witnesses. But the power of the Court to punish for contempt should not be invoked to aid him.

A JURY TRIAL PROPOSED BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Mr. Field then proposed that the Court should order it to go before a Jury. He would be ready with a case to-morrow morning. The proceeding was both for a civil and criminal contempt, and the affidavit upon which the order was granted was sufficient. The Mayor could not release himself from his responsibility by alleging that he was ignorant. Criminal force had been used to prevent the service of the process, and the Mayor, if he authorized such resistance, must be punished the same as any other individual who ignorantly or willfully violates the law. The Sheriff and Coroner Perry are both credible men, and the affidavit of one is as worthy of credence as the other. The Coroner distinctly stated that after twice making known his errand he was forcibly ejected from the office. If the Mayor was sincere in his answer why should he desire to avoid an investigation? All they wanted was a reference, either to a referee or to a Jury, and an opportunity to cross examine the Mayor and the others, and bring further proof.

THE DECISION RESERVED.

His Honor then made the following remarks:

I feel it necessary to say a word here, though I shall not decide this motion at the present time. I congratulate myself—(and, indeed, I believe it is the good fortune of most of the Judges in this City)—that applications of this kind are so rare as to make at least myself destitute, from inexperience, of the necessary information, immediately to decide questions of contempt or any other questions which arise on motions of this nature. This application arises under an order to show cause, mainly drafted by myself after an examination of the law. It is founded upon a provision of the statute which has been referred to by Judge Dean—(2 R. S., page 278, section 10, and subdivision 4.) It being founded upon that, an order to show cause appeared to me to be the proper as well as the legal course to be pursued—the direction of the statute being that the party shall have notice of the accusation against him for a reasonable time to prepare for his defence. The affidavits which are now produced presumptively make out a case exonerating this defendant from the charge of intentional resistance to the service of the process ordered by this Court. It is not to be denied that the *scienter* (so to speak) of that intended resistance—the criminality of contumacy in regard to an order of the Court—consists in the intention; and the existence of that intention must be deduced upon knowledge or reasonable information. In other words, unless Mr. Wood knew, at the time Coroner Perry attempted to serve this order, that he had an order, to which the defendant was bound to pay obeisance—unless he had that knowledge, or some information that Coroner Perry came there to serve such order, he could not be guilty of the attempt to violate or resist the process of this Court. His own affidavit is explicit that no information was given to him by Coroner Perry that he had such a process—that the communication which was made to him was made through Mr. Dutcher, his ordinary messenger; and that the only information communicated to him was that the Coroner wished to see him. Mr. Dutcher corroborates this fully. He did not communicate to the Mayor that Coroner Perry was there with a process for the purpose of serving it on the Mayor. He is thus placed in a position in which it appears to me difficult to imagine that the foundation upon which the alleged intention of violating or resisting the process can be sustained; in other words, how any testimony can be adduced which will tend to convict Mayor Wood and Mr. Dutcher of such falsehood—such absolute falsehood and perjury as they must have been guilty of in these affidavits, if Coroner Perry did communicate to Dutcher, and Dutcher did communicate to the Mayor a knowledge of the process or order which was in his possession, and his desire to see the Mayor for the purpose of serving it. Yet that is not impossible, because there may be proof of declaration made by Dutcher, or of admissions made by the Mayor which would tend to neutralize or contradict their positive statements. I am then brought to the question, whether, under this section of the statute, when the affidavits to meet the order to show cause, present a strong case to the Judge's mind of freedom from any contumacy done or intended, it is within the province of the Court, and the practice that has been observed in similar cases, to direct a further inquiry; and it appears to me that that is the only question; but, at any rate, it is the only question which, as at present advised, I should take time to consider. I think at present that the order to show cause had sufficient foundation; and again I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the provision of the Revised Statutes, to which reference has been made by the defendant's counsel (subdivision 4, sec. 10) can properly bear any interpretation which would embrace a case of intended resistance to a process or order known or to be issued by a Court, although no actual service is made upon the party. Upon these two points, I see no reason to change the opinion which induced me to grant the order to show cause, although I shall give them further consideration. The main question is the one alluded to—whether in the case and upon an order to show cause (being equivalent to the notice of the accusations against the party) under this mode of proceedings—and when the defendant makes a case sufficient to exempt him, it is the course of practice in similar instances to give an opportunity to the party making the accusations for further inquiry, and to adduce testimony, and, if that be the case, whether a reference of the matter to a referee would be the proper mode. I will, therefore, adjourn the case for decision on the application until Thursday, at 10 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JUNE 23.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—APPLICATION FOR ORDER FOR DELIVERY OF BOOKS, ETC.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to procure delivery of books, &c., of Street Department.—This case was commenced yesterday. Messrs. Conover and Develin were present with their counsel. Mr. Sickles and Richard C. Connolly were also in attendance as spectators. The room was passably filled, though no excitement was manifest.

Mr. Field arose and read the facts of the controversy, contained in the affidavit of Mr. Conover, which has before been published in the TIMES.

Mr. Busteed, for Mr. Develin, then read the following

AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles Develin, of said City, being duly sworn, saith, that he is in possession of the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and was so in possession of said office and its books, records, maps and documents, and performing the duty when he received the order to show cause in the proceedings above entitled.

And this deponent further saith, that he is advised and believes that he is, in law and in fact, Street Commissioner of said City, and entitled to hold that office.

That deponent was duly appointed to such office on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1857, by the Mayor of the City of New-York, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen of said City.

That he has accepted the said appointment, and has duly taken and filed his oath as such Street Commissioner, and given the requisite security as such, according to law.

Deponent further saith that at the time he was so appointed, Charles Turner was, as he has been informed and believes, performing the duties of Street Commissioner aforesaid, claiming and having, as deponent is informed and believes, the right to do so, in virtue of his holding the office of Deputy Street Commissioner for the City of New-York.

Deponent lastly saith that he has been advised and believes that Daniel D. Conover has no right or title whatever to the office of Street Commissioner for the said City. (Signed) CHARLES DEVELIN.

Sworn this 22d day of June, 1857.
JAMES SANDFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Brady stated that the case was one of great importance, and as he was associated with Mr. Develin, he would ask if there was any objection to his appearing with the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Field—O, certainly not.

Mr. Brady thought the case was in the nature of a replevin, rather than a suit to obtain the franchise. He wished to know if all the points of the case would now be discussed. He contended that it would be improper to have the question of the title to the office decided on such a motion. He thought it should only be decided by a *quo warranto*.

Mr. Field stated that they should discuss the case on all the questions directly appertaining thereto which appeared, and all those questions should be disposed of together. This proceeding was the proper one, and the only way in which the question of title could be tested. He referred to 1 R. S., 336, where it provided the manner in which the demand should be made for the books and papers of the office.

Mr. Brady thought it was only a question of the order of the argument. It was expressly decided that the statute just referred to had no application where the title of the claimant to the office was denied.

His Honor remarked that he thought this was not the place to decide the title to the office.

After some discussion, the Court decided that the case would proceed as it stood.

Mr. Field proposed to show, 1st, that the Court should inquire into the circumstances of the case; and 2d, that it should declare that Mr. Conover was entitled to the office of Street Commissioner.

The Court—Is there any dispute as to the facts?

Mr. Brady—No, Sir.

Mr. Field—Yes, Sir. I propose to show that the applicant is entitled to the office, and then I shall call on you to see if he has had possession of the office, and has been turned out of it by force.

Mr. Brady asked the Court to inform him what the gentleman was proceeding upon. The facts had been submitted on affidavits, and yet a question of facts was being raised.

Mr. Field—I am proceeding to show to the Court, that the power of appointment is in the hands of the Governor, and the Mayor and Common Council have no more power than any other respectable persons to appoint a Street Commissioner. He claimed that no inquiry should be made into the facts of the expulsion.

Mr. Brady claimed that the counsel should elect on which point he was to argue the question; whether first on the point of law, or question of fact.

Mr. Field proceeded by claiming that the Court should inquire into all the circumstances. He proposed that the Court should inquire into the question of the ejectment, and he preferred to have the argument on the questions of law previous to those of fact.

Mr. Brady objected. He thought that the Court should strictly confine itself to the position defined by the law. He thought that the preliminary question should be disposed of previous to touching the questions of law.

Considerable discussion here followed as to what was the preliminary question. Mr. Brady spoke at some length in regard to the nature of the proceeding before the Court, and the propriety of introducing further proof.

Mr. Field replied that no fact stated in the petition was denied, but it averred that Mr. Develin now held possession by force of the office and its appurtenances. He only wanted to show that, at the time Mr. Develin took possession of the office, Mr. Conover was in full legal possession, but was driven out by a mob, at the head of which was the Mayor of the City. This he was prepared to show in five minutes, by the evidence of Mayor Wood, Deputy Sheriff McKibben, Mr. Develin, and others, and asked his Honor to allow him to subpœna those gentlemen forthwith.

Mr. Brady objected to any testimony in relation as to who now had possession of the office. It was wholly irrelevant to the issue before the Court. He cited numerous authorities to sustain his view.

The Court remarked that Mr. Brady was assuming that his client was in the legal possession of the office.

Mr. Brady said the proper remedy, when there was a dispute as to the possession of a public office, was by a writ of *quo warranto*.

Mr. Field proposed to put in an affidavit from Mr. Conover denying the assertion of Mr. Develin that he, (Conover) was not in possession of the office when he was forcibly ejected.

The Court ruled that the affidavit could be admitted.

Mr. Field then read the affidavit as follows:

City and County of New York, ss.—Daniel D. Conover, the above-named applicant, being duly sworn, saith, that he took possession of the office of Street Commissioner on Ssturday, June 13, 1857, and remained in possession thereof during the day. That on Monday, June 15, he retained possession thereof, and remained in the rooms appropriated to the Street Commissioner in the Hall of Records during the whole of that day till four o'clock P. M., the time of closing said office. That on Tuesday, June 16, he returned in the morning to his said rooms and transacted business pertaining to his said office, and was proceeding in the discharge of his duties when a party of policemen, headed by John W. Bennett, who stated that he was acting by command of the Mayor, finally ejected deponent from the said rooms and kept him out of them all day.

That on Wednesday morning, June 17, deponent returned to his said rooms, and was there met by Charles Develin, who refused to allow deponent to go to deponent's desk, and said that he had force enough to keep deponent out, and intended to do so, and deponent further saith that the said Develin had with him a large force of policemen and other persons to assist him in keeping deponent away, and did so keep him away. And this deponent further saith that, as he is advised and believes, the said Charles Develin has not been in any way in possession of the said office, except by retaining the rooms aforesaid, and the books and papers of the office, since the forcible expulsion of deponent; and further, that as deponent is informed and believes, Charles Turner has never had any possession of said rooms or the office of Street Commissioner, except as Deputy under deponent or some other person.

D. D. CONOVER.

Sworn, June 23d, 1857, before me, C. A. PEABODY.

Mr. Busteed objected to the reception of the affidavit, because it raised the very question which the Court had intimated it would not try here—the question as to who was entitled to the office of Street-Commissioner. It did not raise the question contemplated by the Revised Statutes—the only one which the Court had any authority to determine. He then read from the Revised Statutes the section under which the order of the Court in this proceeding was issued, and under which the claim of Mr. Conover was based—the proceedings to compel a public officer to deliver the books and papers of the office to his successor.

The Court interrupted Mr. Busteed, by remarking that the counsel might set up any claim which they pleased, but that claiming a point would not establish it.

Mr. Busteed replied that there was another point of objection in the affidavit. It presented an entirely new state of facts to those presented in the original petition. It involved both a question of law and of fact, and his and his associates required time for consultation as to their next course of proceeding. After consultation with his associates, he said they would be prepared to answer the affidavit at 12 o'clock tomorrow, if a copy of it should be given to them immediately.

The Court then adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day.

We append the points upon which Mr. Conover base his claim to the relief demanded:

MR. FIELD'S POINTS.

First Point.—Mr. Conover has been duly appointed to perform the duties of the office made vacant by the death of Mr. Taylor, the late Street Commissioner.

1. The Constitution of the State (article 10, section 5) has made it the duty of the Legislature to provide for filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late incumbent, by declaring that "the Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office."

2. The Legislature by the act of February 3, 1849, provided that "whenever vacancies shall exist or shall occur in any of the offices of this State, where no provision is now made by law for filling the same, the Governor shall appoint some suitable person, who may be eligible to the office so vacant, or to become vacant, until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy at which such officer could be by law elected." At the time of the passage of this act, no provision had been made by law for filling a vacancy in the office of Street Commissioner. Indeed the office itself was not known to the laws of the State. It then existed only by the by-laws or ordinances of the City. Since then it has been established by law. Unless therefore there be a subsequent law, providing another means of filling a vacancy in the office, and to that extent repealing the law of February 3, 1849, the Governor must fill it. And in determining the question of such repeal, we must bear in mind the well known rule, that repeals are to be clearly made out, and not admitted by implication, except in a clear case.

3. There have been, it is true, several subsequent statutes providing for filling a vacancy in this office, viz: the act of April 2, 1849, the act of July 11, 1851, the act of April 12, 1853, and the act of June 14, 1853; but these statutes were all repealed by the present Charter. The only law, therefore, remaining to be considered is that passed April 14, 1857, and unless that gives the power of filling this vacancy to another officer, the power of the Governor remains in force.

4. The act of April 14, 1857, (the present Charter,) does not provide for filling a vacancy occurring in June, 1857, in the office in question. There are two parts of the Charter which have been supposed by some to have that effect.

1. One of them is the 32d section, which declares that, until the Common Council otherwise direct, the existing ordinances shall apply to the departments so far as the same are applicable, and are not inconsistent with the Charter. But it is clear that this section cannot apply, unless the Common Council would have power by ordinance to direct how the vacancy should be filled, which is begging the question.

2. The only other part of the Charter which is supposed by any one to give the power, is that which—after providing that the Mayor, Comptroller and Counsel shall be elected by the people—declares that "the other heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." But this provision does not attach to the Mayor till the 1st of January, 1858, nor to the office of Street Commissioner till the 1st of January, 1860. This limitation to the 19th section is given by the 51st section, which is in these words: "The Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen provided for in this act, shall be elected at the first election for charter officers to be held after the passage hereof, which election shall take place on the first Tuesday of December, 1857. All persons who shall have been elected under former laws regulating or affecting the election of charter officers, and shall be in office at the time of the passage of this act, shall continue in office until the officers elected under this act shall take office and no longer, except that the offices of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies and of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps are hereby abolished, and except that the persons now filling the several offices of Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation, Street Commissioner and City Inspector, and the officers in the Croton Aqueduct Department, shall continue in office until the expiration of their several terms, and shall not be removed from office during such continuance, except for the cause and in the manner provided for in sections 20 and 49 of this act, and all other charter officers, and all school officers, and each Governor of the Almshouse, whose terms of office may expire with the present municipal year, shall also be elected on the day before provided for by this section.

Second Point.—Mr. Conover, having been duly appointed to the office, is antitled to an order for the delivery to him of the office books and papers, under the following section of the revised statutes. 1. R. S., 336, (4th ed.)

Sec. 60. "If any person appointed or elected to any office shall die, or his office shall in any way become vacant, and any books or papers belonging or appertaining to such office shall come to the hands of any person, the successor to such office may in like manner as hereinbefore prescribed demand such books or papers from the person having the same in his possession; and on the same being withheld an order may be obtained, and the person charged may in like manner make oath of the delivery of all such books and papers that ever came to his possession; and in case of omission to make such oath and to deliver up the books and papers so demanded, such person may be committed to jail, and a search warrant may be issued, and the property seized by virtue thereof may be delivered to the complainant as hereinbefore prescribed." (Matter of Whiting, 2 Barb. 518.)

Third Point—The objection that Mr. Conover has not filed his oath of office and official bond is not tenable. He has taken the oath, and, not being able to see the Mayor, filed it in his office with his clerk. He has executed a proper bond, with the requisite sureties, which the Mayor refused to see, and it was, therefore, filed with the Comptroller, without the Mayor's approval. The Mayor could not defeat the execution of the office by refusing to decide upon the sufficiency of the sureties. Mr. Conover performed all the acts which it was his duty to perform. A dereliction of duty by the Mayor can not deprive him of his office, nor the public of his services.

Fourth Point—Nor is it a tenable objection, that the Constitution (art. 10, sec. 2) requires that such City officers as were then known to the law, should be elected by City electors, or appointed by City authorities.

1. This was not an office established by law at the formation of the Constitution. Its first creation by law was in June, 1849.

2. This section of the Constitution applies only to permanent officers, and not to persons appointed to exercise the functions of an office, 'till it can be regularly filled.

2. The 2d section of the 10th article, and the 5th section of the same article must stand and be construed together. While one provides that City officers shall be elected or appointed by City electors or authorities, the other provides that the Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office.

The construction which the Constitution has heretofore received, accords with these views. In 1847, a law was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint a successor to Samuel Jones, in the Superior Court, although the Constitution requires judicial officers in cities to be elected by the city electors. Laws of 1847, ch. 291. So the law provides that persons to fill the offices of Sheriffs, Coroners, County Clerks, and District-Attorneys, shall be appointed by the Governor, in case of vacancy, though the Constitution provides that all these officers shall be elected by the people of the counties. Laws of 1847, ch. 360; Laws of 1848, ch. 4, and Laws of 1849, ch. 28. 9 Paige, 507. Tappan *vs.* Gray, Shedeker's case, lately decided in the Court of Appeals.

Messrs. D. and D. D. Field, for petitioner; Messrs. Jas. T. Brady, A. J. Willard and Richard Busteed, for respondent.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, June 24

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 1161 to 1184 inclusive, 788½, 905, 1010.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 3184, 2675, 727, 3591, 740, 603, 903, 907, 909, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 919, 920, 621, 941½, 926, 927, 175.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 752, 898, 811, 835, 1109, 1110, 1253, 1316, 1319, 1352, 1361, 1373, 1374, 1380, 1409, 1421, 1082, 1423, 481, 1429, 1436, 1437½, 1440, 1467, 1473, 1482, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1491, 1504, 1519, 1520, 1523, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1544, 1547, 1563, 1566, 1568, 1569, 1565, 1574, 1058, 1640.

A POLICEMAN MISSING.—Policeman WM. STINSON, of the Seventh Ward, has been missing since last Saturday evening. He was on special detail duty along the docks. He was last seen on the corner of Clinton and South streets. He was a man of regular and temperate habits. His friends fear that he has been thrown overboard by dock-thieves, or accidentally fallen into the river.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

More Appointments and Dismissals—The Case of Mulligan, &c.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Commissioners, yesterday, thirty removals and forty-seven appointments were made. The names of those appointed are:

James Hanley,	H. A. Bliss,
Henry Ottee,	D. C. Smith,
Henry Foot,	J. H. Turner,
Peter Bogart,	W. J. Williams,
Jacob C. Busteed,	J. R. Weed,
John Howe,	M. Brien,
J. H. Bradley,	J. F. Brooks,
C. H. H. Taylor,	C. W. Little,
J. Ackerman,	F. McIntire,
R. Stephens,	J. Rockwell,
Henry Brayton,	J. Jenness,
A. B. Stoddea,	J. C. Barker,
John R. Perkins,	Russell Myers,
J. Gallaird,	J. G. Fitch,
C. R. Jump,	A. T. Hunt,
A. B. Marston,	J. Romains,
George W. Church,	Thomas Wilson,
Oscar Van Tassell,	Robert Smith,
Henry Wolfort,	B. Lamsen,
Benjamin Lawrence,	Jaremiah Petty,
F. Van Hagen,	Alexander Lynchback,
Benjamin Burrell,	P. H Sickle,
Robert Brown,	J. Z. Chutkoroski,
	Patrick Ryan.

This first-named was detailed for duty at Saguine's Point.

The shields, which the new force are to wear, instead of stars, were distributed last evening to the men of the different precincts.

The office of the old Commissioners was besieged yesterday, as usual, with applicants for place on the "City Watch." A number, it was understood, were sworn in, but, as usual, their names and the Wards to which they were assigned were withheld.

General quiet has succeeded the late storm in Police circles. The great subject of discussion now is the probable decision of the Court of Appeals. The failure of late advices from Albany to corroborate the rumors of Monday has given new heart to the Municipal men, who now express themselves with more confidence, and some of them were even sanguine enough to offer and accept large bets as to the final result.

The case of Policeman ANDREW MULLIGAN, of the Seventeenth Ward, charged with assault and battery and inciting to riot, was brought before Recorder SMITH at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, at his office in Chambers-street. The accused was accompanied to the office by Corporation Counsel BUSTEED, who said to the Recorder:

"May it please your Honor: I appear with my client, for whom a warrant was issued yesterday. We called at your office in the afternoon, but not finding you in, I left word that I would call this morning. I am, therefore, now ready to give bonds for his appearance at the Court of Sessions."

The Recorder answered: "Very well, Sir. I shall hold him to answer in the sum of $1,000.

Mr. EDWARD BONNELL, of No. 28 Second street, then stepped forward and entered into recognizances, in the sum mentioned, for the appearance of MULLIGAN, who was thereupon permitted to depart.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF "CLERMONT," THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE MONTGOMERY LIVINGSTON AT CLERMONT, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1857, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Mansion House (on the premises,) in pursuance of a judgment in partition

The property consists of about 300 acres of land. On it is a mansion house built of brick and stone in the chateau style of architecture. The rooms are celebrated for their beauty and proportion. The property is so well and favorably known, having been the residence of Chancellor Livingston, and afterwards of Mr. ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON, that a particular description is unnecessary. The lawn is bounded on its eastern side for a distance of nearly half a mile by the Hudson river. Along the river bank climbs of fine old forest trees break the river into a variety of picturesque landscapes. On the opposite side of the river, and in the back ground of several directly opposite, Catskill Mountains. The view of these mountains from this place is surpassingly beautiful. The location is perfectly healthy.

The lawns, (for it has three,) avenues and trees (it is believed) are unequaled in this country.

The soil is of the very best. The garden excellent; a gardener is now working it.

There are large orchards with great varieties of fruit trees.

It lies about 1¾ miles north of the railroad station at Tivoli, Dutchess County, to which the trains run in about three hours, and where the trains stop.

Persons can leave New-York by one or more trains in the A. M., and attend the sale or inspect the premises, and return in the afternoon.

The library, consisting of some 2,000 volumes of choice works, will be sold at 10 o'clock, A. M. The celebrated Gobelin Tapestry hanging in the drawing-room, will be sold immediately after the property.

For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, No. 18 Wall-st., Referee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and works of art, the property of Cornelius T. Lawrence, Esq., to be sold at auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 24, on the premises No. 182 West 21st-st., West of 5th-av., commencing at 10 o'clock.

Full descriptive catalogues of this magnificent sale are ready, and can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 1 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank. The whole will be absolutely sold without reserve rain or shine, and embraces everything adapted to a costly and fashionable furnished residence. Parlors replete with solid carved rosewood furniture, en suite, double and single suites, covered in crimson and maroon brocade, rosewood marble-top etageres, with plate doors, consoles, in buhl work, centre and pier tables, with Egyptian tops, splendid 7½-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Nitchie, with the unexpired warrantee, marble mantle ornaments, Turkish and reception chairs, Turkish lounges, four large and elegant mantel and pier mirrors, satin and lace curtains, bronze and ormolu clock, French escritoire, elegant Sevres and Dresden China vases, marble groups, Paul and Virginia, Bacchus feast, Painting and Music, Venus at the Bath, &c. Also, beautiful ornamenta, collection of choice and valuable paintings, including a magnificent Madonna, by Raphael, elegant dining-room and library furniture, oak carved extension table, silver ware of every description, rich China dinner and tea sets, ruby and crystal cut glass, superior rosewood secretary and bookcase, elegant library do., rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble washstands, rosewood armoires, with French plate doors, wardrobes sofas, French chairs, velvet, Wilton, and tapestry carpets, a great variety of chamber and parlor furniture, not enumerated; also all the elegant chandeliers, and gas fixtures in the house. The sale will commence in dining room at precisely 10 o'clock. A satisfactory deposit will be required of all purchasers.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, VELVET TAPESTY AND OTHER CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, LACE AND BROCATEL CURTAINS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell on THURSDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 130 Stanton-st., the entire rich furniture of the house. It will embrace in part two very rich suites of rosewood parlor furniture in purple and gold brocatel; very rich lace, damask and brocatel curtains, with heavy gilt cornices; large French plate mirrors, with marble and gold pedestals; superior velvet, Wiltan, tapestry and other carpets; oil-cloths of all patterns; several elegant rosewood and mahogany secretaries and bookcases; wardrobes; one elegant rosewood piano forte; very choice oil paintings; French and gothic bedsteads; spring and hair mattresses; marble-top furniture in great variety; large and small dinner and tea sets in gold and China; silver-plated cutlery and table ware, together with every variety of kitchenware, refrigerators, croton hose, safes, &c. &c. N. B.—All the above furniture has been made to order without regard to cost, and is in good order. Catalogues may be had at the auction-room No. 59 Beekman-st., on Wednesday morning, one day previous to the sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

THE BOAZ ESTATE.—AT PUBLIC sale, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, the extensive park and grounds of Henry Beckett, Esq., situated at Bordentown, New Jersey, formerly the property of Joseph Bonaparte, containing two hundred and thirty four acres of land. A large and very handsome modern mansion, about sixty feet square, with three story wing and requisite outbuildings, has lately been erected on the most eligible portion of the land, commanding a splendid view of the river Delaware. The house is built in an unusually substantial manner, handsomely finished throughout, and with all the conveniences of a gentleman's town residence. Its convenient position for travelling is unsurpassed, there being six or seven daily lines of communication between New York and Philadelphia, and branches to the western and northern parts of Pennsylvania, making it peculiarly eligible for a large public institution. The house is handsomely furnished throughout, and the whole of the personal property may be had if desired. Maps, showing the location and extent, with full particulars, may be had on application to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, New York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION.—BY order of George N. Sanders, Navy Agent, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn:

70 binnacle compasses; 12 boat compasses.
6 telltale compasses; 16 azimuth compasses.
34 thermometers; 2 simpiermometers; 1 telescope.
27 spy-glasses; 1 sextant; 1 quadrant.
6 cases mathematical instruments; 3 anoroid barometers.
2 time-pieces; 13 tripods; 6 boxes charts.
1 chronometer, No. 1,707, Chas. Frodeham.
1 chronometer, No. 2,676, Dent.
1 chronometer, No. 2,054, Parkinson & Frodsham.
1 chronometer, No. 2,434, Parkinson & Frodsham.
1 chronometer, No. 2,017, Dent.
Terms cash.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BARK LANDS IN ULSTER COUNTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 A. M., at the Court House, in the town of Kingston, Ulster Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Referee.

About 9,000 acres of land, having a heavy growth of the best Tan Bark Trees, late the property of Montgomery Livingston, deceased, lying in Ulster County. To be sold in lots of about 1,000 acres each. See advertisement in the Kingston Democratic *Journal*.

For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee, No. 18 Wall-st

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

KINGSTON POINT, ON THE HUDSON RIVER AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-House, in the town of Kingston, Ulster Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of S. Cambreleng, Esq., Referee, about 43 acres of land, late the property of Montgomery Livingston, deceased.

The premises include the south side and extreme end of Kingston Point, and are bounded on the east by the Hudson River, and on the south by Rondout Creek for a distance of about half a mile

For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee, No. 18 Wall-st

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, of that valuable property known as No. 182 West 27th st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, under the direction of HENRY NICOLL, Esq., Referee, the lot, together with the three-story and basement brick dwelling house erected thereon, situate on the south side of 27th st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 182 West 27th-st. The house is three rooms deep, and contains all the modern improvements. Lot is 20 feet in fee. See Referee's advertisement in New-York *Evening Post*. For further particulars, apply to

HENRY NICOLL, Referee, No. 21 William-st.

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS AND BAR-ROOM FIXTURES AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the house No. 512 Broadway, comprising bedsteads, carpets, tables, chairs, bureaus, crockery, glass ware, &c., and one elegant rosewood piano, cost $350 a few weeks ago; also, the contents of the restaurant known as the St. Nicholas Shades, in the same building: one large French plate mirror, recently cost $90, with an extensive assortment of bar-room fixtures and furniture. Sale positive. Deposits required at time of sale.

PETER PARKE Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, TOOLS &c.—PETER PARKE, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, June 25, at 10½ A. M., at No 133 Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston sts., third floor, the entire machinery and tools of a large manufactory of gas burners, &c., to close a concern, comprising lathes, shafting, belting, patent forge, stocks and dies, gas burners, finished and unfinished, portable benches, &c. &c., of the finest quality; most of it has never been used. Terms cash. A deposit required from every purchaser. Catalogues at sale. Sale positive.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

YACHTS "STARLIGHT" AND "IRENE" AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 30, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (unless previously disposed of at private sale,) yacht *Starlight*, schooner, about 51 tons burden; she is well found, in good order, has unusual accommodations, centre board, &c. Also, yacht *Irene*, sloop, about 60 tons, well found and in good order, centre board, &c. Will be sold complete, with all their usual equipages. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, AT 12 O'CLOCK, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a large powerful bay horse, about 16½ hands high, 6½ years old, sound and kind in harness and a good traveler, sold for want of use.

Also, a Brougham rockaway in good order, very little used, with pole and shaft, built by Miner & Stevens. Also a stylish iron-gray horse, 6 years old and warranted, entirely sound and kind, 15¾ hands high. Such a horse as any gentleman would like to own.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., seasonable fresh goods, for cash. Catalogue sale of 400 cases will be on THURSDAY, July 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—SPLENDID HOUSEhold furniture contained in the private residence No. 226 West 18th-st., west of 8th-av.—F. NASH will sell on MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent contents of said house, consisting in part of a costly rosewood 7-octave piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl; two superior rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin, and two elegant rosewood suites in silk plush; carved rosewood centre and sofa tables, large pier and oval French plate mirrors, heavy lace window curtains and cornices, rosewood secretary bookcase, lined with satin wood; elegant rosewood etageres, with plate glass doors and back; velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant China vases, ormolu clocks, parian and bisque figures, costly oil-paintings, embracing various subjects, some of which cost $1,000, painted in 1816, together with a large and extensive variety of dining-room furniture, extension tables, of 10 and 12 feet, China tea and dinner sets, ivory and pearl cutlery, silver-ware, consisting of tea and dinner service, castors, salver, spoons, forks, cake baskets, heavy crystal cut glass ware, &c.; also, all the bedroom furniture, which is of the most costly description, richly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, magnificent French China toilet sets, 18 pure hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, silk, satin and Marseilles bed spreads, bedroom carpets, mirrors, clocks, rugs, carpets, oil cloths, rosewood and bronze hall-stands, basement furniture, &c., &c., the whole of which was mostly made to order, and is of the best description. N. B.—In announcing this sale, the Auctioneer says to parties in want of really costly furniture, this claims superiority over any that has been offered at auction this Spring. No goods admitted in the sale but those belonging to the family.

P. KIMBALL, Assignee.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN JERSEY CITY, at public auction, belonging to the Association of the Jersey Company and others, sixty lots in blocks, C. to I., fronting on and extending 150 feet east from Hudson-st., will be sold at Public Auction in Jersey City on WEDNESDAY the 24th June, 1857, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The street is regulated and paved, and sewers built. The sale will take place on the steps of the Jersey City Insurance Company, corner of Hudson and Montgomery sts. The remainder of the property in said blocks, and which may not then be sold, will be for sale or leased at the agency of J. R. THOMPSON, in said building, or on application to LEWIS ATTERBURY, Treasurer of the Associates. Terms of sale 10 per cent. and auctioneer's fee on the day of sale. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on the premises for five years, at 7 per cent. Interest at the option of the purchaser. Balance on the 1st of July next, when deeds will be delivered. If the purchaser stipulates for immediate improvements a larger amount may remain on bond and mortgage.

The property will be sold subject to restrictions as to nuisances, and with a fire limit clause.

By order of the Board of Trustees, Jersey City, May 21, 1857.

D. S. GREGORY,
J. P. JACKSON,
J. GRIFFITH,
JOHN ACKEN,
Executive Committee.

For maps and further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 26, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the residence of C. J. FREMONT, No 56 9th st., genteel household furniture, consisting of tapestry carpets, green and crimson window curtains, lace curtains, ornamental frame for plate mirrors, do. pier glasses, covered rosewood suites in green plush, do. in crimson plush, do. in gold and crimson damask, rosewood reception chairs in green figured brocatel, etageres, encoignear marble-top centre table, do. side, mahogany M. T. sofa table, colored rosewood 7-octave piano, superb seal by figures, rich dec. China vases, B. & O. clocks, chandeliers, mahogany bookcases and several fine oil-paintings.

BEDROOMS—Brussels and ingrain carpets, damask and lace curtains, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, M. T. dress bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, elegant mantel and pier glasses, B. W. suits in worsted, brocatel sofas in hair cloth, B. W. wardrobe, lounges, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows.

DINING-ROOM—Ingrain carpet, carved B. W. M. T. buffet, extension dining table, chairs in green rejs, mantel mirror, chandelier, &c.

RECEPTION-ROOM—Tapestry Brussels carpet, black walnut secretary-bookcase, do. table and chairs, M. T. centre table, arm-chair, oil-paintings, engravings, chandeliers, &c. Also, oil cloths, ingrain carpets, stair-rods, chandeliers, tables, &c.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST. —250 building lots at auction, the most desirable property in the vicinity of New York, situated on the Bergen Hill, within one mile of Jersey City, and within a ride over a plank road, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 25 and 26, on the premises on Bergen Hill, the house and estate lately owned and occupied by Jeremiah Jackson, Esq., commencing each day at 2 o'clock, having over 700 feet front on the Newark plank road, being the most desirable and sightly property on the entire heights, commanding one of the grandest views in the world, overlooking the bay and harbor of New-York, Narrows, Staten Island, and surrounding country. A large number of gentlemen's villas have been erected near the above, being occupied by the owners, merchants from the City of New-York. Omnibuses pass the property every ten minutes throughout the day and evening, affording every facility to gentlemen doing business in New York. The above estate has been laid out in 70-feet avenues, and nicely graded and drained, the entire ground being covered with choice fruit trees, shrubberies, &c. Terms.—10 per cent. and auctioneer's fee on the day of sale; 40 per cent. on the 10th day of July next, balance of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer.

WILLIAM H. KNOX, Auctioneer

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THREE-PLY, TAPESTRY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, &c.—WM. H. KNOX will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, comprising rosewood parlor suits, in brocatel and hair-cloth, mahogany and rosewood dressing bureaus, with marble tops; do. washstands; Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, sofas and tete-a-tetes, lounges and lounge beds, black walnut dining, tea and extension tables, quartette and fancy tables, mahogany French bedsteads, cottage do., mahogany and rosewood centre, side and card tables, Voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany and cane rockers, hair mattresses and paillasses, feather pillows; in short every article necessary for housekeeping.

Also, a fine lot of oil paintings. Also, one gnicar. All of which will be sold without reserve. Catalogues early this morning.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, &c.—THIS EVENING, at No. 324 Broadway, first floor, corner of Worth-st. The collection is worthy of notice, containing choice paintings and engravings, with books from most celebrated publishers; also, private library. N. B.—Cell early and examine. They are ready at 8½ o'clock. During the day, private sales of furniture, &c., at auction prices; solicits offers.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 3d-av.,
Corner of 21st st., New-York,

Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS.—The undersigned is sole agent in New-York for the sale of these elegant parlor and Church instruments, so highly commended by Thalberg and W. Mason. MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS, from $60 to $200. MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, with six and eight stops, one and two banks of keys, with and without pedal bass, from $300 to $400. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address.

S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO FORTES, No. 423 Broome st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A ROSEWOOD MELODEON, COST $45, nearly new, for $30, one for $33; a iced organ, with 3 stops, cost $150, for $65. New and second hand Pianos and melodeons, in plain and carved cases, to rent, with rent applied, if purchased. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos, with and without scollan, at low prices, by

S. T. GORDON No. 297 Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES. N. THURSTON & SONS, No. 564 Broadway, offer to purchasers a large assortment of superior instruments upon reasonable terms.

Also, a great variety of new and second-hand pianos to let at low prices.

A GREAT VARIETY OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES.—New-York pianos very low. Second hand pianos at $20, $50, $75, $100, $125 to $250. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. Great Bargains given. T. S. BERRY, marble building No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO-forte, seven-octave, made by one of the best makers in the city, for half its original cost, together with warrantee from the maker, four years. H. MILLER, No. 161 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, little used, and warranted superior in every respect, will be sold exceedingly cheap. A second-hand piano will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

CHEAP PIANOS.—RARE BARGAINS.—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $190 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av.

T. H. CHAMBERS.

A SUPERIOR SEVEN-OCTAVE $450 rose-wood piano, carved legs, and serpentine moulding, will be sold at a large discount for cash. Call at No. 154 East 27th st. The above is new, and warranted perfect.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 6½ OCTAVE Piano-Forte for $165. A bargain. No. 358 Bowery.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France, Holland, Portugal, Germany,
Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia,
Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE NO. 89 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 198 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to which end, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association

GEORGE I. BENEY, Cashier.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured on their entire Road and Line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon 2 million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within three years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $3,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject, in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 16th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, as not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 16th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, held at the office of the Company, this day, after hearing the analysis of the Baker Island Guano, by A. A. Hayes, of Boston, and two other eminent chemists, read, which proved highly satisfactory, it was resolved that the following notice be published:

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers and to the holders of scrip stock of this Company, that they are required to pay the balance of the second instalment, or forfeit their stock, within thirty days from this date. By order of the trustees,

JAMES T. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

A Committee of five of the trustees was appointed to hire laborers and station them at the island, and to purchase and ship all necessary buoys, anchors, chains for moorings, and all other necessary implements to ship the guano therefrom

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At an election held at the office of the Company on Monday, June 8, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year:

Jesse A. Marshall, B S K. Richardson, Peter B. Sweeney,
J. Campbell, Jr., John S. Siney, Chester Lamb,
James Murphy, Hugh Smith, Eben. Beadleston,
Chas. B. White, Wm. M. Pullis, John Kerr.
Amos F. Hatfield, Timothy Townsend,

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected:

President—JESSE A. MARSHALL.
Vice-President—HUGH SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.
J. CAMPRELL, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE.—This Company will continue, until further notice, to receive at par, contributions to its land fund, shares, (scrip entitling the holder to one share of the ordinary stock of the Road, worth, at par $100, and one share of the privilege stock, convertible into eighty acres of land immediately contiguous to the Railroad. A clear, unrestricted fee simple title to the land given in all cases, and guaranteed by the Company. Maps, and all necessary particulars, may be obtained at this office, by letter or personal application. J. B. SMITH, President.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office No. 23 William-st.

THE JULY INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING securities of the Company, viz.:

Eight per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, M. P. R. R. Co.
Eight per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, M. P. R. R. Co.
Eight per cent. Bonds of Iowa County issued to and endorsed by the Mineral Point R. R. Co., will be paid on and after the 1st of July next on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 30 to July 6 inclusive.

NEW-YORK, JULY 2, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN AND MADISON R. R. Co.,
No. 25½ Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE July 1, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown, (Wis.,) issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds issued by this Company, will be paid at this office

H. K. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, June 19, 1857.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, will be closed from 20th June to 1st July.

L. M. HUBBY, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late lease,) having twenty years to run. Interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE. The transfer books of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, in New-York, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until July 1, 1857.

By order A. WORTH, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on $400,000 Bonds of the First Mortgage of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, due July 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

BANK NOTICES.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June, 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. The proceeds of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 28th of same month. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, as Individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to which end, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association

GEORGE I. BENEY, Cashier.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured on their entire Road and Line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon 2 million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within three years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to St

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction at the United States Warehouse, No 54 Atlantic Dock, South Pier, by SAMUEL OSGOOD, on July 6, 1857. The goods will be open for examination on FRIDAY, July 3. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

DAYS.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
	Samples No. 1.				
	Samples No. 2.				
	M P		one case,	Jane D. Cooper,	Leghorn.
Decem'r, '55	No mark	1	3 bdls iron tubes,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Decem'r, '55	Rollin, Thorn & Co		one case,	George Law,	Aspinwall.
Decem'r, '56	Carl Schmudbill, care of Mr. Louis Tobias, 248 Grand-st N.Y		one case,	Herman,	Bremen.
Decem'r, '55	Prof. Wm. Morris, No. 14 Howell-st., Rochester		one package,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '55	Thomas Tonuton, No. 9 Sammon-s-place, South 2d-st. Phila.		one case,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '55	Hedgeman, Clark & Co		one case,	Brig Wasp,	Nassau.
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Amizade,	
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Alegria de Minho,	
	Augustus Cameron, Beaver-st. N.Y		one package,	Atlantic,	
	Robert Mackie, care Barclay & Livingston, New-York		one package,	Atlantic,	
	C. (diamond S) & Co	201|250	one package,	Plaoter,	
	M R S	17	one package,	Washington,	
	M. Melnttа		one package,	Washington,	
September, '53	Robert C. Clark		one case,	Clarissa,	Neuvitas.
August, '55	J. L	10	one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
August, '55	J. L		one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
January, '56	4 in circle		four casks,	Helen and Francis,	
January, '56	5 in circle		two casks,	Helen and Francis,	
September, '53	F and L, and C P and F under	729,730,761			
		762,765	five ½ casks,	Marshal Ney,	Bordeaux.
May, '53	J M and M under	6	one cask,	Sarah Ann,	Cadiz.
July, '54	H B united	208	one case,	Schiller,	Rotterdam.
	M C G	99	one case,	Aurora,	Liverpool.
	Mrs. Hammond, care Grinnall, Minturn & Co		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Mis Clements		two half barrels,	Fidella,	Liverpool.
	A D	1292	one case,	Neptune,	London.
	F D	3077,3915	two cases,	Patrick Heory,	London.
	P S	1	one case,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	P H	1566,2171	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Dr Abbot's Museum		one case,	Rhine,	London.
	Cook, N. Y		one box,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
Jan. 23, '56	J K	15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	P K R Co. in a cross	416	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	D over D K in diamond	100	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M & C		ninety-nine cases,	Dirigo,	Glasgow.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stonn,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		10 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	Mrs. Washburn, care Washburn, Esq., Middleburg, Mass		one case,	Flying Clond,	Canton.
	Pentifex & Wood London		10 pigs lead,	Woodcock,	London.
	A G		one box,	C. E. Kelley,	Cadiz.
	P B	1012	one case,	Geo. Hurlburt,	Antwerp.
	H. Simpson & Son		one case,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	A M	759	one case,	Connecrit,	Havre.
	H & Co	5001	one case,	F. A. Palmer,	Havre.
	American & For. Bible Society.		one box,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	Miss E. F. Richards, care Chas. Richards, Quebec, Canada		one case,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	No mark		two bags,	Lynda,	Unkown.
	F B	1	one case.	Margaret Evens,	London.
	A R united	11	three ceroons,	Monseratta,	Savanilla.
	U A		one ceroon,	Restler,	Savanilla.
	S L over S C S		six bales,	Senator,	London.
	U A	211	one ceroon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Sevanilla.
	U A over N	75	one ceroon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over R	109	one ceroon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	No mark		lot willows,	Unkoown,	Unknown.
	I H Z M		one chest,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M	6	one bale,	Unknown,	Unkown.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J P B	5	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one crate cork,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hund. willows,	Unknown,	Unkown.
	C R & G	101	one case,	Vermont,	Havre.
	I in a diamond		one bale,	Yorktown,	London.
	U S & C	2	one case,	Agnos,	Bremen.
	A Iselin & Co		one case.	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April '56	C D with an anchor between	2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204,	five cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	C D with an anchor between	2196, 2197, 2198, 2199,	four cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
March 8, '54	W B, in a diamond	20,21,28,29	four cases,	Africa,	Liverpool.
	D E	1	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
	L W B		one box,	Catharine,	Bremen.
	H J B		one box,	D. Hoadley,	Antwerp.
	H H, united		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremca.
	M I N S U E		one case,	God Speed,	Marsnilles.
	T W B & C		one case,	J. W. Andrews,	Bordeaux.
	H F, united	3, 5	two cases,	Northwood,	Bordeaux.
	H J B		two boxes,	Unknown,	Unkoown.
	C J B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	2		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P Q B	455	one case,	Union,	Havre.
	B S & C	19	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	R		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	L, in a ring		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B C		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	R, in a diamond	17	one cask.	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J	20	one cask.	Undine,	New-Castle.
	Messrs. Westerman & Co. No 290 Broadway, N. Y.		one package,	Westphalin,	Bremen.
	D L D, Trenton, N. J		one package,	Washington,	Liverpool.
	T, in a diamond	100	one cask,	Christiana,	London.
	No mark		one cask.	General Pierce,	Moravia.
	I P	50	one hamper,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	T & Co	802	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
	J	2	one cask.	Undine,	New-Castle.
	No mark		two casks,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P in a diamond or I in reverse triangle or no mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hamper,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	U D in an octagon		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	VD united and M		one cask,	Venus,	Ceracoe.
	G P over T	52	one bale,	Champion,	Leghorn.
	A	758	one case,	Connecticut.	Havre.
	No mark		one anvil,	Excelsior,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two kegs,	Mary Morris,	Glasgow.
	J M		two bags,	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		one bag.	London.	
	No mark		one box,	E. Drummon,	Aspinwall.
	P in a triangle	1, 2	two bales.	Naples,	Leghorn.
	No mark		two barrels,	Tivoli,	Neuvitas.
Feb. 24, '56	N C H in a cross	1389	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 24, '56	I in a diamond	144, 149	one bale,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one carpet-bag,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
	S in a triangle	717	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 25, '56	L N	10	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 25, '56	L N	11	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 18, '56	W elevated	16	one case,	Steamer Ericason,	Havre.
	J M L		one bale,	N. B. Palmer,	Canton.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark or C H, or no mark	100	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	H, or no mark	26	one bogshead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A pole on top of a triangle	125	one keg,	Unkown,	Unknown.
	A pole on top and an S at bottom of a triangle	13,13,16,21	one bale,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	Mary Burham		four bales,	Empire State,	Liverpool.
	A pole on top and bot of a diamond, with B over C in centre.	5,923, 5,924 6,342	three cases,	Orpheus,	Bremen.
	I H over B		one box,	Union,	Bremen.
Feb. 26, '56	B M J	1	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	K B	276	one hale,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	W B	98	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	A D in a diamond	821	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
December, '55	J. Foulkes & Sons, New-York		one looking-glass,	Euphemia,	Curecoa.
November, '55	J. Sherwood		oce box,	Express,	Havena.
October, '55	No mark or B in a diamond		one beg,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
October, '55	R in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
December, '55	No mark		one bag,	Hope,	St. Thomas.
January, '56	W in a diamond		five horses,	London.	St. Johns.
January, '56	Michael Carrol, care Cyrus Field, Cliff-street, New-York		one cask,	Londou,	St. Johns.
March, '56	J F P		one box,	Pedce,	St. Iago.
March, '56	G B Watts		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
	M L D		one empty barrel,	Switzerland,	Havre.
	No mark		one ceroon,	Azalia,	Aspinwall.
	A K	49	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	Triangle with balance pole	5	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	L W C	256	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	W in double triangle	19	one package,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	C M F, N. Y		one carpet-bag,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
March, '56	B M	1	one trunk,	Barcelone,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Elwood Walter,	Liverpool.
March, '56	E H	75	one case,	Steamer Fulton,	Havre.
	G K	804	one basket,	Hermann,	Amsterdam.
	B over C	34	one case,	Havre,	Havre.
October, '56	M	1	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	C	6	one package,	St. Denis,	Havre.
	C	3	one case,	St. Denis,	Havre.
Fahruary, '56	R in triangle W below	367	one case,	A Z,	Liverpool.
October, '55	B G K	3111	one case,	Helvetie,	Havre.
February, '56	D A & Co		four cases,	J. M. Morales,	Havana.
December, '55	Mr. Gisligny		one case,	Bavaria,	Havre.
	D F	9	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
December, '55	H & Co	1229	one basket,	Emma Jane,	Havre.
October, '55	B over J U	69	one bale,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	A B over B in diamond, K on left	17, 18	two cases,	Hnmboldt,	Hamburg.
	No mark		four hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Colner, 344 Cherry-street		one harrel,	M. Evens,	London.
March, 1856	A E, care J. E. Santos	1	one box,	John Benson,	Havana.
	J. E. Santos over B	13	one barrel,	John Benson,	Havana.
December, '55	V L E in diamond	46	one barrel,	L. D. Carver,	Bordeaux.
March, 1856	Fra Tnne Carmachl		one bar,	Tennessee,	St. Thomas.
December, '55	No mark		eight logs timber,	F. P. Ladd,	St. Johns.
	B	1, 2, 3, 4	four cases,	Aura,	Melbourne.
	R W C	1,21 no No	three cases,	Aora,	Melbourne.
	No mark		one roll felt,	Aura,	Melbourne.
October, '56	A C	54	one ceee,	Atlaotic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	B in diamond and K on right	36	one case,	American Congress,	London.
October, '56	C H P		ooe case.	Athens,	Bordeaux.
October, '56	W M Nell		one case.	Arctic.	Liverpool.
	No mark		ooe burdle iron,	City of Brooklyn,	Liverpool.
	M	5	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M B P	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	J T K	1	one case.	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	C D, anchor between	2127, 2128 2129, 2130	four cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	No mark		one chest,	Pioneer,	Liverpool.
	P D, and D in triangle		two kegs,	Patrick Henry,	Londoo.
	Henry B. King, No. 50 Wall-st.		one case.	St. Peter,	Leghorn.
	No mark		one bundle bags,	Sartelle,	Antwerp.
	No mark		one cask,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two barrels.	Victoria,	London.
	M E, anchor between		one case,	Flyiog Childers,	Havre.
	Messrs. Mosquera & Co		one case,	H. W. Moncure,	Havre, Kingston.
	L G	2	one case,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	H	454	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask.	Victoria,	London.
	K and no mark		two bales,	Chicago,	Liverpool.
October, '56	A Henauson, A. H	81	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in a diamond with N on right		one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
	M	2	one case,	A. Dorathea,	Bordeaux.
	U A		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Samuel Riely		one box,	Ocean Queeo,	London.
	H in a diamond with W & C on r't		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Miss McNally		one package,	Unknown,	Unkuown.
March, '54	P with a large C	1,004,1,005	two cases,	Andes,	Liverpool.
January, 1854	G in a star	331@334	fourteen cases,	Hermine,	Bremen.
March, '54	S in a diamond, &c	101	three cases,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
Sept. '54	H S with &c. in a diamond	102,103,104	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	S in a diamond, &c	101	one case,	Franklin,	Havre.
March, '54	B & W	7	one package,	Fulton,	
	G F H		one package,	Europa,	
	Robert Godfrey	Salem	one package,	Edinburgh,	
	G in a diamond with F	104-47,66-93	one package,	Arego,	
	Wm. Hobday, care J. N. Weed.		one package,	Africa,	
	Huntington & Brooks	4	one package,	Borussia,	
	H. Ober		one package,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April, '56	R. W. Lloyd		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
April, '56	S & S		one cask,	Alma,	Havre.
April, '56	No mark		one case,	Grenada,	Havana.
April, '56	H A. Cois		one hale,	Isis,	Havana.
April, '56	No mark		one case,	Quaker City,	Havana.
April, '56	H Bledoin		five packages.	R. L. Laue,	Havre.
	V	7@5	J T	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	J T	184,183,184	three half pipes,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	J T	187	one qr. cask,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
	Mark de'aced		one case,	Franklin,	
May, '54	M H	523	one case,	Humboldt,	Melbourne.
Aug. '54	No mark	291 bags	gum copal,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	T K	2	one case,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
Dec. '55	D & S		one hale,		
April, '56	B & C in a triangle, with C B under and diamond over	128	one cask,	American Eagle,	London.
April, '56	L in a diamond, with D on left		one bundle steel,	Lucy Thompson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B		two iron tires,	Neptune,	Liverpool.
July, '56	G H	3	one box,	Nehraska,	Bremen.
August, '55	Triangle with balance pole		one box,	Gomet,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D over B		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremea.
May, '56	T D		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
July, '56	U		one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.

DAYS.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
October, '55	Pole over C D		one box,	J. Ahlers,	Bremen.
January, '55	Pole over C D		one box,	Johana,	Bremen.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	Double triangle		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B C		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B F		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	S. Louis		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	I. B. Blank Blain		one pig, lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one basket.	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknowo,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg.	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one harrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one harrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
February, '56	Dr G. W. Cabanias		one case,	Horatio,	Shanghae.
	E	10	one case,	Hermann,	Bremen.
	'53 U	5	one case.	Unknown,	Unknown.
January, '56	No mark		one demijohn,	Stephanl,	Bremen.
	No mark		two demijohns,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one demijohn,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D L. Venoge		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A J	66	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M & C	8014	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	W T W & C		one hasket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L R & C	300	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D P	100	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	F D	300	one hasket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct. '55	H & W	7	one package,	North Star.	Havre.
Nov. 15, '55	No mark		one chest,	Arago,	Havre.
Oct. 7, '55	No mark		one trunk,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
May 12, '56	G H		two bales,	Edinburg,	Glasgow.
Nov. 24, '55	Geo. Mallory		one case,	Ocean Queen,	London.
Oct. 4, '56	E. Cunard		one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
May 30, '56	No mark		one case,	Shamrock,	Liverpool.
March 19, '56	A	1,2	two trunks.	Cumberland,	Havre.
May 19, '56	16	18	one tin box,	C. Lawrence,	Liverpool.
Unknown	Mitchell & Romemenburg		one bundle,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 29, '56	J. B. Doubons		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
Feb. 25, '56	S over G S in a triangle		one case,	Christiana,	London.
March 19, '56	S & C	788	one case,	Fulton,	Havre.
Unknown	E D F	30,40	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '56	No mark		one case,	Canrobert,	Havre.
April, '56	B Fisher & Manning		one case.	Carolan.	Bremen
Jan. '56	T A	6121	one package,	Unknown.	Unknown.
April 10, '56	Sturgis & Shaw		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
April 22, '56	B		one case,	Sea Lark,	Antwerp.
May 6, '56	H		one case,	Bergmuller,	Antwerp.
May 27, '56	G G	47	one package,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Unknown	John Gthon		one package,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
Unknown	F & C	128	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 14, '56	V A V	8	one ceroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
May 14, '56	V A	3	one ceroon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one ceroon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	A Rover 11	112	one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
June 16, '56	A Rover 11		one ceroon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
Unknown	U A P		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L in a diamond	264	one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	C	1	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	W & A		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	D B C	50	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U S	3	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	G L in a square	250	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L P		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	P Q	43	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 12, '56	B	5	one bale,	Titania,	Trieste.
March 11, '56	No mark		one bale,	Arabella,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	No mark		one lot rattans,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one lot hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one hag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bele.	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		three hales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U A		one ceroon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct '55	Q & Co	3039	one case,	Martha,	Bremen.
July '55	G. D Munroe, N. Y		one case,	N. B. Palmer,	Canton.
April, '55	P & Co	159	one case,	North America,	Liverpool.
Nov. '56	L		24 bbls.	Order,	Hamburg.
August, '55	M in a triangle, pole across top		one case,	President Smith,	Bremen.
May, '55	J Brooks		one cask,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
May, '55	No mark		one bbl. chains,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
October, '55	S & B	50	ons bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '55	S & C	101	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
December, '55	T S united	3	one cask,	Pennsiburg,	Rotterdam.
August, '55	B reversed and united to L		two ceroons,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
August, '55	J G, or O & A		one ceroon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
April, '55	S W	1035	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
April, '55	A B	59	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
August, '55	No mark	443	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
August, '55	F		four hales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
July 19, '56	A D in a diamond	1191	one case,	Aain,	Liverpool.
July 12, '56	S over D in a diamond, W on each upper side, and N Y under	15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
July, '56	S over G in a diamond, W on each upper side, and N Y under	4, 5	two cases,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
July, '56	B G K	3110	one case,	Helvetin,	Havre.
July, '56	R R in a diamond	1137, 1128	two cases.	Mary Bradford,	London.
June, 56	Mr Valeria		one case.	hk. C. B. Williams,	Havna.
Jan. 8, '55	J D, N Y	1, 2	two casks,	Manhattan,	Liverpool.
Jan. 9, '55	800 in a diamond		12 bdls. sheet iron,	Anstralia,	Liverpool.
Jan. 10, '56	M M over O B united	1, 2	two hampers,	Rhine,	Hamburg.
Jan. 12, '55	B in a triangle	11	one case,	Robert,	Hamburg.
Jan. 18, '55	M & Co	3492	one case,	Astracan,	Rotterdam.
Jan. 27, '56	No mark		2 hdls. sheet iron,	Marsh'l O. Roberts,	Liverpool.
March 7, '56	No mark		3 legs rosewood.	Hermitage,	Liverpool.
March 29, '55	No mark		one box sugar,	S. D. Horton,	Bermuda.
April 25, '55	J B and C in a diamond	1	one cask,	America,	Liverpool.
May 14, '56	Mr Taylor	1	one cask,	Americ'n Congress,	London.
July 3, '56	(Juan Frances, Port Owando, care) J Thompson, No 47 South-st		one box,	Julia M. Hallock,	St. Jago de Cuba.
July 16, '55	No mark		one box,	Lucy Ann,	Cerdenas.
Nov. 30, '56	H & B		one hale.	T. A. Cunninghem.	Savanille.
April. '54	S B	3	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
April, '54	J S over N Y	2	one cask.	Africa,	Liverpool.
October, '54	No mark		one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
August, '55	N H in a diamond	800	one case,	A. Bonninger,	Rotterdam.
February, '55	Loescbinck & Womandock		ons parcel,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
February, '55	La Sala & Co		one parcel,	Brother Jonathan,	Not reported.
July, '55	John Wilson, Madison Co, N Y		one box,	New-York,	Liverpool.
July, '55	P N	3	one case,	C. A. Bogstide,	Bremen.
June, '55	No mark		one harrel,	Caroline,	Liverpool.
February, '55	(M & W Myron, Mrs Wingrove,) N Y		Dirver,		Liverpool.
April, '54	P N		8 iron pipes,	Europa,	Liverpool.
June, '55	J F Donnell, care Lord & Taylor		one barrel,	Fearnot,	St. Johns.
July, '55	M & C R B	120	one case,	F. Fabens,	St. Jago de Cuba.
August, '55	Mrs Harvey, N Y		one case,	Geo. Seymour,	Jamaica.
September '55	J H		one chest,	Genesee,	Hamburg.
January, '55	No mark		7 bars steel,	Hermine,	Bremen.
August, '55	P L in a circle	4350	one case,	Leila,	Rotterdam.
September, '55	No mark		ons bag,	Louisiana,	Hamburg.
September, '55	H B and M	39	one hale,	Louisiana,	Marsalles.
October, '55	No mark		one trunk,	Minnesota,	Liverpool.
May, '55	A in a circle	557	two cases,	Montreal,	Rotterdam.
October, '55	T B over S in a diamond	384@388	five casks,	Mary Bradford,	London.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—BENJAMIN B. TILT against JOHN DAY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall in the City of New-York and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Beekman street in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and two cents, with interest from the 14th day of April 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 15, 1857.

ISAAC VAN WAGONER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 5 Beekman street.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, on the 16th day of June, 1857.—NEW-YORK, June 23, 1857.

ISAAC VAN WAGONER, Att'y for Plaintiff, J24-law6w.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE PETTIBONE against BARMON K. ROOT, et. al.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale, on the 26th day of June, 1857, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, by E. H. Lodlow, Auctioneer:

All that certain house and lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Fourteenth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map or chart of the lands of Nicholas Bayard, deceased, by lot number twelve hundred and eight (1208), bounded westerly in front by Broadway, northerly by lot number twelve hundred and seven (1207), easterly by ground now or late belonging to Charles M. Graham, and southerly by lot number twelve hundred and nine (1209), containing in breadth in front and rear twenty five (25) feet, and in length on each side one hundred (100) feet, being the property commonly known as number five hundred and twelve (512) Broadway, in the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, June 3, 1857.

JAMES C. WILLET, Sheriff. R. GOODMAN, Pl'ff's Att'y.

Je10 14t.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE ROBBINS CORDAGE COMPANY, plaintiffs against JOSIAH ACHORN, and SETH C. DYER, defendants.—To said defendants:—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 25 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, June 13, 1857.

PECK & BRAMHALL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of June, 1857.

PECK & BRAMHALL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

je17-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNING C. TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of TUCKER, COOPER & CO., No. 70 Sooth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1857.

RICHARD SANDS TUCKER,
AQUILA G. STOLT,
SIDNEY MASON, } Executors.

Ja14-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. DOTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of LEWIS DOTY, No 1 Third-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1857.

MARTHA A. DOTY, Administratrix.

ap22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of SWIFT & SEAMAN, No. 209 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1856.

d24-law6mW* EPENETUS SNIFFEN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ARNOT, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 First-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, March 31, 1857.

mh31-law6mW* ALLAN HAY, Executor, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—MORRIS KETCHUM, EDMUND G. FOWE, and THOMAS BELKNAP, Jr., against SAMUEL T. TISDALE.—Summons for a money demand on contract. To Samuel T. Tisdale: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 29 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred dollars, with interest from the 30th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June, 1857.

H. KETCHUM, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 23d day of June, 1857. H. KETCHUM, Jr.,

Je24-law6wW* Attorney for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EUGENE MULLIGAN against JAMES M. RUSSELL. Sommons for a money demand on contract. To JAMES M. RUSSELL—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the County Clerk of said City and County, June 2, 1857, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 33 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents, with interest from the 16th day of February, 1856, besides the costs of this action. Dated, New-York, April 9, 1857. COOPER & RICE,

je3-law6wW. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.—DAVID WALDRON AND STEPHEN D. BURDETT, lately doing business under the name of DAVID WALDRON, have this day made a general assignment to me for the benefit of their creditors. All persons having claims against them are required to present the same to me at No. 491 3d-av., within ninety day from the date hereof. W. FETTRETCH, Assignee.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857. my27-law6wW*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.—April 20, 1857.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE STREETS TO BE CLEANED AT LAST.—After much cogitation, Corporation Counsel BUSTEED has concluded that the City Inspector can proceed to clean the streets without further delay, under the late resolutions of the Common Council. Mr. MERTON yesterday received Mr. BUSTEED's written opinion to that effect, and he promises that he will act upon it immediately. In the dirtiest Wards—the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th, and 22d—double gangs of men and carts (it is promised) will be put to work to day, if they can be had, or as soon after to-day as possible—for it is a hard matter to procure carts now, the owners preferring to remove rubbish from new buildings, which pays better, and there is plenty of such work to be had. The joint committee of the two Boards of the Common Council are to draw the specifications for the new street-cleaning contracts, and when that is done proposals will be advertised for. In the present disgusting state of the streets it is well that citizens should know where to apply when they want dead animals or any thing else removed which is detrimental to health. It is the duty of the Health Officers of the several Wards to have all such nuisances attended to. We give the names and residences of these officials:

Wards.	Names.	Residences.
1.	N. B. Stokely,	No. 6 Wall-street.
2.	Richard L. Gilbert,	No. 63 Fulton street.
3.	Charles Hicks,	No. 110 Vesey street.
4.	George Rice,	No. 26 Vandewater-street.
5.	James Lawrence,	No. 16 Hubert street.
6.	Joseph Cenning,	No. 99 Bayard-street.
7.	Wm. A. Haggarty,	No. 315 Henry-street.
8.	Geo. S. Leacraft,	No. 57 Vandam-street.
9.	Jas. H. Demarest,	No. 628 Greenwich-street.
10.	Jnn. Slowey,	No. 112 Essex-street.
11.	Oliver Green,	No. 171 Sixth street.
12.	Henry E. Hoyt,	East One hundred and twenty-seventh-street, near Third avenue.
13.	J. P. Abbott,	No. 20 Norfolk-street.
14.	W. S. Wood,	No. 269 Mott-street.
15	Jnn. S. Wreeland,	No. 189 Macdougal-street.
16.	Charles Tripp,	No. 203 Seventh avenue.
17.	Lewis J. Kirk,	No. 276 Houston street.
18.	G. H. Adams,	No. 124 East Twenty-first street.
19.	C. L. Frost,	East Eighty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.
20.	R. Woolsey,	No. 125 West Thirty first street.
21.	Edmund R. Sherman,	No. 39 East Thirtieth-street.
22.	Wm. Holden,	Sixty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue.

Books have also lately been opened at the office of the City Inspector to enter complaints in. These are under the care of Mr. J. M. BAKER, whose time is exclusively devoted to them. Any complaint of nuisance is placed in the hands of the proper officer to be looked after.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALPHA DELTA PHI SOCIETY.—The twenty-fifth anniversary and annual convention of this fraternity commences this evening, and continues through Thursday. DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq., ("Ik Marvel,") delivers the oration, and WM. C. WILLIAMSON, Esq., of Boston, is the poet of the occasion. The oration and poem are given to-night at Dr. CHAPIN's church. The business convention sits upon its session Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and assembles with the Manhattan Chapter of the Free Academy. In the evening the members sit down to a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. This is one of the oldest of the College secret societies, it has chapters in 15 colleges, as follows: Hamilton, Amherst, Geneva, Yale, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, and Williams Colleges, the New-York Free Academy, Harvard, Miami, Brown, Michigan, Rochester, Alabama and Wesleyan Universities.

SALE OF POWERS' GREEK SLAVE.—This world-famous statue was sold at noon yesterday, at the Merchant's Exchange, by Mr. H. H. LEEDS. The bidding commenced with $1,000, which speedily run up till it reached $6,000, at which sum the statue was knocked down to its original owners, the Cosmopolitan Art Association. There were only five bidders, but they competed warmly for the possession of the treasure. One gentleman, named BOWLER, came from Cincinnati on purpose to purchase it, but he declined to go beyond $5,500, and so lost it. A large crowd attended the sale.

The Turf for 1857.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, June 23. Purse and stake $200, mile heats, in harness.

H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Frank Dickerson*.....	1	1
J. D. MCMANN, br. m. *Topsy*.....	2	2
R. WALKER, b. m. *Jenny Hawkins*.....	drawn	

Time: 2:55; 2:55.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, June 22. Match $600, mile heats, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, bk. g. *Black Bill*.....	1	
W. WHELAN, blk. m. *Mary Taylor*.....	dist.	

Time: 2:59½.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, June 22. Purse 75, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, br. m. *Queen Dido*.....	1	2	1
W. WHELAN, b. m. *Deception*.....	2	1	2

Time: 2:40½; 2:41; 2:39; 2:39.

The above was one of the best contested trots that ever took place. The fourth heat was the most exciting, from the fact that the horses' heads were together, without the slightest perceptible variation, to the quarter-pole, when *Dido* broke up several times down the back stretch and around the lower turn. Betting at this part of the race was $1,000 to $10 against her, as she fell off too great a distance to be made up, unless an accident to *Deception*, who broke, however, on the home stretch, tired, and would not strike a trot. *Dido* became more settled and came home a winner of the heat and race a couple of lengths in 2:39.

Coroner's Inquests.

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 50 years of age, was found yesterday morning at the foot of Stanton-street. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner GAMBLE. No information could be obtained concerning the deceased. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by Drowning."

A SINGULAR DEATH.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 243 Elizabeth-street, upon the body of JOHN O'SHEA, a native of New-York City, and aged fifteen years, who came to his death from violence. The verdict rendered was: "That the said John O'Shea came to his death by falling from the first story of the building, which is being altered, in Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets, on Saturday June 20 1857, while gathering broken pieces of wood; and We believe that the said fall was occasioned by John Nicholson, a laborer, having very unjustifiably thrown a brick at deceased when he deceased stooping to avoid being hit by said brick, fell through the well hole of first story into the lower cellar, thereby receiving such severe injuries of the head as to cause his subsequent death on Sunday evening, June 21, 1857."

Upon the rendition of the verdict NICHOLSON was committed to the Tombs in default of bail.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—ELIZA TENBROOK, a colored child, aged 7 years, was run over by one of the City Railroad cars, at 8 o'clock, Monday evening, at the corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where she soon afterwards died. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

G. R. WOODWORTH & CO.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, staple And efficient gas machine,

Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, founderies, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages

Details will be furnished By applying in person letter To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

"WHO LOOKED THE BEST IN BOSTON?"—This may seem an extraordinary question and difficult to answer, but it has been put a thousand times since the recent celebration in our sister city, and has met with only one reply—that has been, "The gentlemen who wore KNOX's Hats." There can be no mistake in the business. We were present in Boston, and to KNOX we are obliged to refer a considerable portion of the glory attendant on the national festivities. American skill was thus acknowledged along with American patriotism.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The subscribers continue to furnish and affix to buildings their improved Lightning Rods. These rods are very neatly and substantially applied, and have the approval of many scientific men. They have been thoroughly tested, and have never failed to afford complete protection from lightning. Circulars and full information may be had on application at A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 9 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

LAND WARRANTS AND WESTERN LANDS.

Persons wishing Land Warrants located on rich farming, timbered or mineral lands, by reliable agents, who have just returned from a survey of districts open to entry, can hear of a favorable opportunity by addressing the subscribers, on or before the 1st of July. To secure first-class lands with warrants, at the low prices now ruling, (about 90 cents per acre,) it is important that no time should be lost in making selections.

DREXEL & Co.,
E. W. CLARK & Co.,
Bankers, Philadelphia.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The migratory million continually passing to and fro on business or pleasure, should arm themselves against the consequences of change of water with CHARLES' LONDON CORNIAL GIN, the wholesome properties of which will convert the dysentric and drastic water of our Southern and Western rivers into a pure as well as palatable fluid. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. Sold by all respectable druggists and grocers.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—The great historical drama of "Bonaparte, or the Seige of Moscow," at PUBLY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, attracted another crowded audience again last night. It is a most magnificent piece, and will be a great favorite. It is to be repeated to-night, with the pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet," and drama of the "Muleteer."

[Advertisement.]

BUSINESS FACTS FOR LADIES.—In the purchase of her Summer millinery every lady desires to unite fashion with economy. Now at WELDS's new warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, there is the largest, freshest and most varied stock to be found in New-York. All the Paris modes for the season, in bonnets, dress caps, head dresses, &c., are represented there, and the prices, graduated in accordance with an almost unlimited trade, are low beyond all precedent.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEWEST EXCITEMENT.—Now that the comet has concluded to absent itself, the popular excitement has been transferred to Barnum's Museum. The new Drama of "The Sybil's Cave, or the Wild Woman of Hoboken," (played there this afternoon and evening,) and the wonderful Cosmo-Panopticon, are the subject of universal talk and universal admiration.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Maternity has many cares, and the child's health must depend upon the mother's; there should therefore be double care employed. If the mother is dyspeptic, the child will share; if the mother has sore breasts, that happy office becomes an agony. Be advised, then, and use these remedies, which will give health to both.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—The frightful mortality among children is in part attributable to the internal worms. They produce innumerable diseases. Check the mischief early with these Pastilles, a pleasant, harmless, unfailing remedy. Mothers should be aware of *mineral* vermifuges. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 49 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED SILK THROAT or CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD's OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD's OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD's OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD's BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Further Particulars of the Conspiracy Against the Comonfort Administration—Implication of Santa Ana—Preparations for the Spanish Invasion.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Advices from Vera Cruz are to the 6th instant. The papers are filled with the most exciting accounts of the recent arrests at the capital. There is no essential fact, however, to add to our previous intelligence, except the statement of many papers that the conspirators were found with arms in their hands. It is also stated that most of them are Spaniards by birth. They were dealt with very summarily, thrown into the chain-gang with common malefactors, and sent to the public works in the Callejon de Santa Clara, where, at last accounts, they were engaged in cleaning the public sewers. The *Extraordinary* says:

"The contrast between patent leather boots and shackles was striking from their unpleasant juxtaposition, and the more so from a back ground of black mud peculiar to the city, and very redolent of sulphuretted hydrogen. The promptitude and novelty of the essligation caused a general surprise and excitement, as well as much comment, and some sympathy, which last we cannot help thinking superfluous, as we remember that hanging and quartering was, until recently, the punishment for treason."

The conspirators were all educated men, highly connected in the City of Mexico, and held offices of honor and confidence in the civil Government or in the army. The excitement was very great, and though there was no doubt of their guilt, the extreme disgrace of their punishment had begun to react on the public mind. Crowds of the common people, however, flocked daily to the Callejon de Santa Clara to witness, no doubt, with satisfaction, the novel spectacle there presented. Yielding probably to a reactionary feeling, by no means unnatural, considering the social standing and high connections of the Santa Ana conspirators, arrested on the 20th ult., COMONFORT had ordered them to be withdrawn from the chain-gang and placed in solitary confinement.

As an incident of this remarkable arrest, it is stated that the morning before the conspirators were surprised, they had all but one left the City by the Acapulco road, ostensibly on an excursion to Lower California. It is very possible that this singular movement was the very means of their detection.

As to the documents found on the persons of the conspirators, when surprised, only their titles have generally been given to the public. We have one, however, and that from the celebrated SANTA ANA. entire. It is dated Carthagena, April 10, and addressed to MANUEL FLORES ALATORRE, who seems to have escaped. It shows the style of the old chieftain's correspondence with his friends:

"MY ESTEEMED NEPHEW AND FRIEND: I have received yours of Feb. 28, as well as that of my friend, Gen. ORTEGA, the reply to which I send in closed. I am well advised of the most important events of our unhappy country, and I pray Heaven daily to have compassion on it. May an end be put to the calamities which have fallen upon it, as if for chastisement. The service of my country has always been dear to me, and to-day, when in the midst of great conflicts, it is my desire to serve her still. The only thing I desire is that my efforts be not fruitless, as they have been in times gone by, when I not only found my coadjutors wanting in energy, but had to contend with the obstinacy of some and the infidelity of others.

"My salutations to your estimable wife, and to all the members of your family, with whom be peace and happiness. Your affectionate uncle and friend.

A. L. DE SANTA ANA."

There is nothing in this letter, no more than in the published fragments of others, that could possibly compromise the recipient, and yet it shows plainly enough the intimate relations which the restless old chieftain manages still to maintain with his former political and personal friends at home. Our intelligence is still imperfect, but a revolution on a grand scale, and a long time maturing, has evidently been nipped in the bud. We can only await the next development in this unhappy country, of political and ecclesiastical dissension.

In connection with this revolutionary movement, and doubtless for the purpose of preparing the minds of the people for it, we observe that the country has been flooded with SANTA ANA's manifesto of April 1, before alluded to.

The works of defence at Vera Cruz, Tampico and other parts of the Republic proceed with activity. Among other movements of troops, 3,000 men have recently been cantoned at Jalapa, says the *Progreso*, to be at once transferred to Vera Cruz in case of necessity. It is stated by the *Eco National* that, in case of war with Spain, the President will put himself at the head of the Mexican army. Other papers record evidences of the greatest enthusiasm in defence of the soil, throughout the Republic. The National Guards of Cordova and Tlalpam, in offering their services to COMONFORT, beg, as a great favor, to be permitted to march as an advanced guard against the enemies of their country. Other equally patriotic and chivalric offers of services are constantly being made.

Certain Spanish citizens in Mexico having expressed apprehensions as to their treatment in case of a war with Spain, the *Extraordinary*, doubtless by authority, counsels them to dismiss their fears. If they take no part in the quarrel, the laws of Mexico as well as the generous feelings of the people will protect them.

From the Northern States we have but little news of interest. The Monterey papers publish a correspondence between Gen. VIDAURRI and D. MARIA CALVO, in reference to a statement in the Puebla *Constitucional*, that the General had been bribed in the sum of $25,000 to pronounce against the Government. CALVO declares the statement false, and without foundation or excuse of any kind.

The people of Tamaulipas had protested in the strongest terms against the appointment of ex-Governor CANALES to the command of the Federal forces in that State. It is stated that the populace were scarcely restrained from mobbing their old enemy outright. It is not likely he will be allowed to exercise any authority.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 23.

$2,000	Virginia 6s.....	92	850	Reading R.R.....	c 72
5,000	do.....	s60 91⅞	650	do.....	s30 72
2,000	do.....	s60 92	500	do.....	b3 72
1,000	N. Car. State 6s.	91⅞	100	do.....	b60 72½
5,000	Missouri State 6s	83	100	do.....	c 71⅞
1,000	F. R. 1st m. b. ex. In.	99	450	M. S. & N. I. R. R..	42½
1,000	Erie R. Cn. bs.	71 70	400	do.....	b30 43
6,000	Erie R. Cn. bs. '62	80	200	do.....	s10 43¼
4,000	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	41	47	do.....	s60 43½
16,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	95	100	do.....	s10 42½
10,000	do.....	s60 94¾	85	do.....	42¾
1,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d M.	58	500	C. & Pitts. R.R.	b60 41
80	Bank of Commerce.	108½	40	Mic. S. & N. I. rr.	st'k 70
13	do.....	108	72	do.....	b6 43¾
15	Am. Ex. Bank.....	111	28	do.....	43⅞
10	bk. of N. America.	100	100	Ill. Cen. R. R...	s60 127
35	Metrop. Bank.....	110	50	do.....	s60 127⅛
32	Met. Bk. Rights..	105	100	do.....	b60 130
61	Mer. Bk. Scrip.....	109⅜	50	do.....	c30 129⅜
80	Del. & H. Canal Co.	116⅛	158	do.....	s60 128
10	Penn. Coal Co.....	93⅛	100	do.....	s15 129
25	C. R. & Quin. R. R.	90	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s10 84¾
50	N. Y. Cent. R. R..	c 83	11	do.....	83
300	do.....	b3 81⅞	25	do.....	b3 83⅞
110	do.....	s20 81¾	75	do.....	84⅛
50	do.....	b60 82¼	25	do.....	b60 80½
120	do.....	81¾	500	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	b60 58½
100	do.....	b60 82	100	do.....	58¼
300	do.....	b60 81⅞	500	do.....	58
900	do.....	b30 81¾	100	do.....	b3 58
100	do.....	81¾	200	do.....	b60 58¼
100	do.....	s30 81	100	do.....	b60 58
700	Erie Railroad..	s30 30½	100	do.....	s10 55½
300	do.....	c 30½	100	do.....	55⅝
700	do.....	s10 30½	900	do.....	55½
600	do.....	s30 30	200	do.....	55⅝
50	do.....	s3 30⅜	1,000	do.....	s30 55
400	do.....	c 30⅜	800	do.....	55¼
100	do.....	30⅜	50	do.....	b60 90½
150	do.....	s10 30⅜	50	do.....	b30 90⅝
50	do.....	b60 30⅜	50	do.....	b30 90⅝
600	do.....	s3 30⅜	125	Mil. & Miss. R'd.	b60 57⅛
100	do.....	b3 30¼	50	do.....	c 56¾
250	do.....	s10 30	300	LaC. & Mil. R'd....	56
300	do.....	s3 30	100	do.....	b30 56¼
150	do.....	c 30⅜	100	do.....	b30 56½
50	do.....	b60 30⅜	200	Cum. Coal Co.....	16⅜
100	do.....	s5 30	100	do.....	b60 16¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Louisiana 8s.	67	400	Reading R. R.....	71¾
7,000	Bad. Fav. R.	3d m. 57⅜	200	do.....	b60 71⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s60 16	200	do.....	b30 71¾
160	N. Y. Cent. R....	81	100	Ill. Cent R.R....	ops 128½
100	do.....	b60 81¼	200	do.....	129
300	Mich. So. & N. I. R	41	100	do.....	s30 127½
450	do.....	s10 41	50	Erie Railroad.....	29¾
100	do.....	41¼	100	do.....	29⅝
100	do.....	s30 40¾	150	do.....	s3 29⅛
100	do.....	s60 39¾	50	do.....	b3 29⅜
100	Cleve. & Tol. R....	54⅜	100	do.....	29¾
100	do.....	b60 54⅞	100	do.....	b30 29⅝
100	do.....	s30 54	100	do.....	29¾
200	do.....	54	100	do.....	b60 29⅜
100	La Ce. & Mil. R.	s30 55	100	do.....	s30 29¾
25	do.....	55	75	Gal. & Chi. RR....	84⅜
100	do.....	b30 55⅜	100	do.....	s10 88¼
200	Mil. & Miss. R..	s30 54	100	Harlem R. R.....	11⅜
10	do.....	54⅜			

TUESDAY, June 23—P. M.

The favorite steamer *Persia*, of the Cunard line, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning, making the voyage short of ten days, and bringing advices a week later than the previous arrival from all parts of Europe. The English market accounts are to Saturday, June 13, and the French to June 12; and financially they are by far the most favorable we have had for several months. The Funds are now quoted ex July dividend, both in London and Paris, and each had improved ⅜@½ ₰ cent. Consols left off equal to 94¾ or 93¼ half-yearly dividend, and the Rente 68.40. The English Bank had gained the further sum of $1,290,000 in Bullion on the weekly report of June 6, and the Bank of France $10,250,000 on the monthly report to June 10. The arrivals of Bullion in England for the week were equal to $4,865,000, and for the three weeks $18,150,000. The Bank rate of interest had not been reduced, but disconnts were easier, and an early change in the market value of money not improbable. The production of Gold in Australia goes on at the rate of about sixty millions of dollars a year. The export from Melbourne for January, February and March amounted to $15,000,000. The Cotton market at Liverpool and trade at Manchester had both improved. The advance in Cotton is equal to ¼ cent, and the sales of the week nearly double the late average, say 74,000 bales, speculators and exporters participating in the purchases to the extent of 20,000 bales. The Grain trade was also firm, although the prospects for the English harvest were looking well. Wheat is quoted 3d.@4d. dearer, and Corn 1s. the quarter higher, on White parcels. Provisions were dull. Sugar, Teas and Coffee are all quoted higher. Of American Stocks, Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"The demand for American Railroad Securities, which we noticed in our last, still continues to a moderate extent, buyers being indnced to invest by the low prices. The large fall in Erie Shares, reported from New-York, has brought out many buyers at anything like a corresponding price. Illinois Central Bonds are strong at 90⅝, buyers; and Shares ex all at 20 premium."

MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO., on the same subject write:

"The market for American Securities has been very inactive. Michigan Central Railroad Bonds of 1870 have changed hands at 91, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund Bonds at 71¾, Erie Bonds of 1871 at 70⅝, Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent. Construction Bonds at 90½@90¾, and the shares of the Company at 19½@20 premium on interest and new allotment."

Other private authorities write from London that the low price of Erie shares had attracted attention, and would lead to orders, unless something less unfavorable than the mere market ruling of the Stock should appear from this side.

In our own market, to-day, Sterling Bills were difficult of sale, even on the very best signatures, over 109¼ ₰ cent., and the comparatively dull demand has reduced the engagements of Bullion for the *Canada* to-morrow to about one-half the sum sent forward by the last direct Cunarder a fortnight since. The four principal shippers, thus far named, send $1,100,000. The Continental Exchanges were also dull to-day, and the amount of business altogether for this opportunity is below the usual average of May and June. The Street demand for Money shows little variation; but with the Discount Brokers the rates are firmer this week, and there is a partially increased offering of mercantile paper in anticipation of the wants of business in July. First-class names, 8@9 ₰ cent.; fair or second choice, 10@12 ₰ cent. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $219,757; disbursed $262,336, and held at the close $11,366,739.

The Stock market was made, by a bold and concentrated effort, to counteract the news from abroad, and the bank statement of the morning, at home, as discouraging for buyers as possible. The *Bears* having proved the winning party of late—and that heavily—and being still largely short, were eager sellers through the whole list, and, although the prices of yesterday were partially sustained on the first call at the early Board, the market was completely broken down at the Second Board, and made to assume all the appearances of a panic. Reading left off at 71 ₰ cent.; Erie, 29¼; Southern Michigan, 40; New-York Central, 80⅝; Toledo, 54; Galena, 88½; Milwaukee, 54; La Crosse, 55. Illinois Central improved to 129 for the opening of transfers, July 1. Convertible Bonds were again put out at 95 ₰ cent. Of course the additional fall was accompanied by the usual and (in every instance) false rumors, on the Street, of impending difficulties in the finances, or fares, or receipts, of the different Roads, which were made the subject of attack, and prognostics were ventured, that this, that, or the other concern, would fall short of their dividend, or fail to pay their bills, or be compelled to borrow the maturing interest on their bonds, or probably go to protest. In all the experience of the past five or six months, in the fierce *Bearing* of prices, and the new and unprecedented, as well as bold and shameless, gambling against Railway credit, and the values of the country generally, which the Street has witnessed, the incidents of the past day or two have surely excelled. The parties rampant have, of course, a motive to extra efforts in this way, in their position as heavy *shorts* in nearly all the active stocks on the list and in the disappointment experienced in the comfortable condition of the Money Market under the export of Bullion, and the present turn in the exchanges, and the financial news from abroad. As the country, however, has not yet been convulsed, nor the banks broken, nor the leading railways driven to protest, under all these efforts of Wall-street speculation, it is fair to presume that the ontside public will continue to hold on, as they have heretofore done, to seven-eighths of the property which has the misfortune to be under the ban of the Stock Exchange, if not gradually to relieve the brokers of the few thousand shares of each stock yet remaining in that street, as these worthy gentlemen drive prices down to unusually low and tempting figures. Meanwhile it may not be out of the way to report, authentically, that neither the New-York Central nor Reading will fall short of their usual Summer dividends, nor the New-York and Erie fail to pay promptly their July, August, September, and all other interest dividends, nor are we apprised that the bills payable of either Company stand less current in the Money Market, as they certainly do not stand in more danger of protest than at any time these three years past. We may further add that neither the Harlem nor the Michigan Southern, nor any other Company included in the catalogue, against the solvency of which wagers are offered in the Street, have been or are likely to be protested.

The following half-yearly dividends for July have been announced: Broadway Bank 5 ₰ cent.; Bank of America 4 ₰ cent.; Tradesmen's Bank 5 ₰ cent.; Metropolitan Bank 4 ₰ cent.; Cleveland and Columbus Road 5 ₰ cent.; Great Western Insurance Company at the usual rate of of interest on the subscribed capital.

The value of the exports, hence, of the leading articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, during the week, was $940,076, against $1,226,230 the week ending June 27th, last year.

The Money Circulars for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 23, 1857.

Since our last advices of 15th inst. we have had a general decline in all the speculative stocks dealt in at the Stock Exchange. This falling off can only be attributed to the lack of confidence in railroad shares, as the money market continues easy in spite of the heavy shipments of specie for the week. Stocks of a more permanent character have varied but little in price. Trade generally is spoken of as being exceedingly dull in every branch. State Stocks: The transactions have been chiefly in Missouri, Virginia and Tennessee 6s; but little done and without much change in prices. City and County Bonds have been rather more active. We have to mention sales of Brooklyn 6s, Milwaukee 7s, St. Louis 6s and Cincinnati 6s; also, some Henry County 8s, Muskingum 7s, and Fayette County 6s, without material change in price. Railroad Bonds: At the Board the most important sales were of Illinois Central Constructions, Galena and Chicago 2d mortgage, and Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds. At private sale some Burlington and Mississippi 1st mortgage, Milwaukee and Mississippi 3d section, and Peoria and Quawka 1st mortgage, all at a trifling decline in price. Railroad Shares: The sales have been large and the decline general in Reading, Erie, New-York Central, Cleveland and Toledo, Illinois Central and Michigan Central. The last two are quoted dividend off. The prices of all shares at the close were tending downward. Money continues abundant on good securities, but lenders are timid and scrutinize closely the character of collaterals. We quote money on call at 7, business paper 8 to 12, according to class and length.

DE COPPET & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1857.

By our last Circular of the 15th inst. we reported an almost general decline in our Stock Market. The same remarks we can repeat almost for the week since elapsed, perhaps with the one exception that the decline in some of the Western Railroad Stocks has been larger than before. The decreased traffic in a great part of our Railroads, for details of which we refer to our monthly table below—the fear of many that the Money Market will rule with more stringency during the next month, and the general indisposition of the public to buy Railroad Stocks just now, created by the late continued decline, seems to prevent for the present any lasting reaction. Money has again been more active, and rates have slightly risen. State Stocks—Transactions limited with few variations. Virginia advanced 1 ₰ cent., Missouri without change, Tennessee declined ¾, California 1875, 1¼; do. 1870, remained at 64; Indiana 5 ₰ Cent. sold at 83. City and County Bonds—No transactions of any amount. Railroad Bonds—Erie 1st mortgage sold at 99 ex int.; do. 2d mortgage, 95; 1871 Bonds at 71, 72 and 70—2 ₰ cent. decline; and 1862 Bonds at 81; New-York Central 7 ₰ Cent. declined ½; Illinois Central Construction Bonds, 2; Hudson River 2d mortgage, without change; do. 3d mortgage advanced 2; Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis 2d mortgage declined 5½; some Michigan Southern Sinking Fund sold at 70. Railroad Shares—Have been active, the principal sales being in Reading, with a strong and general decline, one or two stocks excepted. Erie declined 2⅞; Reading 3⅝; New-York Central 2; Michigan Central 1⅛; Michigan Southern 3¼; do. Preferred 1⅝; Illinois Central 4; Cleveland and Toledo 4; Chicago and Rock Island 5; Galena and Chicago 2¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 1; Cleveland and Pittsburg 2¾; La Crosse and Milwaukee at first 6s, and since the dividend of 6 ₰ cent. at 56@10½ decline; Milwaukee and Mississippi 3½; Hudson River has advanced ½; Harlem has been in demand at a decline, selling at 9⅝@9¾, and the preferred stock at 21@22; Wisconsin and Lake Shore sold at 57—a decline of 2 ₰ cent.

MARIE & KANZ.

Money in London—Bank of France.

From the London Times, June 13.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The funds have been firm to day at the improvement which occurred last evening after regular hours, Consols for the 9th of July have stood at 93¼ to ⅜, ex dividend. Bank Stock left off at 212 to 214; Reduced, 92⅛ to ¾; New Three per Cents, 92¾ to ⅞; and India Bonds, 3s, to 3s. discount. Exchequer-bills were heavy in consequence of an increase in the demand for money, and the knowledge that only a small amount of the June bills has been sent in to be paid off and withdrawn from the market.

In the Stock Exchange, as well as in the discount-market and at the Bank of England, there was a considerable pressure for money throughout the day, 6½ ₰ cent. being the lowest rate.

In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rates for Hamburg and Paris were a shade higher, but Amsterdam remained the same as last post.

The corn-market was firm this morning at the rates of Monday.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows an active demand, and a tendency to higher prices.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening, were 68f. 40c. for money and 68f. 65c. for the end of the month, showing an improvement of a half per cent.

A further sum of about £32,000 in Australian gold was sold to the Bank to day, raising the total of Australian gold taken there during the week to £355,000.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 6th of June, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits.....	£7 (36,896....	Increase....	£773,450
Other deposits.....	9,767,386....	Increase....	570,337
Rest.....	3,321,818....	Increase....	19,461

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£10,326,131....	Unchanged.
Other securities.....	19,066,740....	Increase.... 754,165
Notes unemployed.....	5,277,990....	Increase.... 553,050

The amount of notes in circulation is £18,755,980, being a decrease of £291,495, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £10,290,649, showing an increase of £258,247, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 5th inst.:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
June.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Saturday, 6..	93⅞	94⅛	93	93	94⅜	93⅛
Monday, 8..	93⅜	93¾	93¾	94	94⅜	94⅛
Tuesday, 9..	93⅜	94	93⅞	93	93⅞	93⅛
Wed, 10..	93¾	94	94	93	93⅞	93⅛
Thursday, 11..	93¾	94⅛	94⅛	93	93⅞	93⅛
Friday, 12..	94⅛	93⅞	93⅝	93	93⅛	93⅛

The monthly return of the Bank of France, published this morning, produced a very favorable affect. The advices received a few days back as to the extent of the increase in the stock of bullion are fully confirmed, and the total now held is £11,490,000, showing an augmentation during the month of £2,050,000. At the same time the position of the establishment has been improved by a contraction of £554,000 in the note circulation. The Government balance has increased £1,289,000, while in the deposits of the public there is a diminution of £160,000. The discounts show a decrease of £1,338 000, and the prospect of a lowering of the rate is proportionately strengthened. The advances on Rentes and shares have experienced a further reduction of £210,000, and the whole of the latter do not exceed £700,000. The amount of premiums paid for the purchase of gold has been large. Last month it was only £10,000, and on the present occasion it is £17,000. About a million and a half of the increase in the stock held may, therefore, be attributed to artificial operations. These, however, are of no real importance, since they merely anticipate by two or three weeks the influx that would otherwise take place from natural causes. The Bank pays a heavy price for the temporary advantage, but, having once entered upon the system, they cannot discontinue it while the exchanges are in their present state, without the risk of their returns presenting suddenly an unfavorable appearance, and thus causing discouragement to the speculators.

Australian Market.

From the Melbourne Letter of London Times, April 4.

I am sorry to say there is a good deal of depression in commercial affairs. Many descriptions of goods have been imported in excess of the immediate demand, and there is a general indisposition among the dealers to increase their stocks. This, of course, embarrasses the importers. The Customs

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1799. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Mayor Wood on the Stand.

MR. DEVELIN'S AFFIDAVIT.

Argument on the Motion for a Mandamus,

NO DECISION YET.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

ARGUMENT ON THE MOTION FOR A MANDAMUS—[illegible] COMMISSIONER'S POSITION.

In the matter of the Application of Daniel D. Conover to compel the delivery to him of the Books, Papers, &c., of the Street Commissioner's Office.—Pursuant to adjournment, this case was again brought up yesterday. The room was well filled. Mr. Busteed first offered to read an affidavit of Mr. Turner. Mr. Field wished to know for what purpose it was presented. [illegible] discussion ensued as to its admissibility, [illegible] it was admitted. Mr. Busteed then read

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. DEVELIN.

Charles Develin being duly sworn, says: that he is [illegible] this proceeding; that he was duly appointed Street Commissioner on Tuesday, the 16th [illegible] inst. by the Mayor, and by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, and that he took the oath of office and filed his official bond in due form of law, and entered upon the duties of his office the same day aforesaid; that his immediate predecessor was Charles Turner, who entered upon the duties of the office of Street Commissioner on the 9th day of June inst., under and by virtue of the ordinances of the Common Council; he having been for a [illegible] time theretofore the Deputy Street Commissioner; that on the said 9th day of June, Charles Taylor, who was the predecessor of Turner, and each Deputy, Turner, under the ordinances aforesaid, entered [illegible] the office, and continued to hold charge all the other duties there [illegible] ment of deponent, when the said [illegible] the office to deponent.

[illegible] this deponent entered upon the duties of the said office, to wit on the 19th day of June inst., he has held undisturbed and peaceable possession of the same, has transacted all the business thereof, and has been recognized as the Street Commissioner of every Department of the City Government, and by all persons having business with the office.

That, while deponent has been in office, he has, at no time, nor upon any occasion whatever, expelled the said Conover from the office, or threatened to do so; that, upon two occasions, the said Conover called at the Street Commissioner's office and demanded possession of the same from deponent; which this deponent declined to give him; that the first time said Conover called was on Wednesday, June 17, when, after deponent's refusal as aforesaid, Conover left, saying he would procure another office; and deponent denies that he said that he had force enough to keep deponent out, and intended to do so; and deponent further denies that he had with him any policemen or other persons to assist him in keeping said Conover away, or that he (deponent) did keep said Conover away except as aforesaid, by refusing to surrender to his possession, of the office as aforesaid.

And deponent further says that on the following day, Thursday, the 18th of June, inst., the said Conover came again to deponent's office and demanded possession of the books and papers of the office; deponent told him there was no use of those repeated applications, for he (Conover) would always get the same answer, Conover then said to deponent: "I only want to make a formal demand, and have you refuse me, so that I can go to the Courts for my remedy." Thereupon deponent did again refuse Conover's demand, who immediately left of his own accord, and deponent has not seen Conover since, at the office, and, as this deponent is informed by his Clerks, and verily believes, Conover has not since been there.

This deponent is informed and believes that the Mayor of said City has never administered the official oath to said Conover, and that the said Mayor has not approved any bond or sureties given by said Conover, nor has any such bond been presented to the Mayor, or such sureties offered to him for his approval.

And deponent further says that he is informed by his Deputy Street-Commissioner, the said Charles Turner, and verily believes, that while he, the said Turner, was acting Street-Commissioner, as aforesaid, to wit: on the morning of Tuesday, the 16th inst., the said Conover came to the Street-Commissioner's office, and was ejected therefrom by the Sheriff's posse, who were then present, and in possession of the books and papers and furniture of the office by direction of the Sheriff, who had levied upon the same under the several judgments recovered in the Court of Common Pleas, executions issued thereon, to wit: George Allen against the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., execution for $441 22, issued June 18, 1857, levy made the same day upon the books, papers, &c., in the Comptroller's and Street-Commissioner's office: Peter Conolly against the same defendants; execution for $534 31, issued July, 30, 1856, levied same day upon same property. The People, &c., against Thomas M. C. Ginn, &c; execution issued June 13, 1857, for $41 81, levied same day upon same property; that this is the same ejection complained of and set forth in the plaintiff's affidavit of the 23d inst.

And this deponent is informed by his said Deputy, Charles Turner, and deponent verily believes that at no time while the said Turner was acting Street Commissioner as aforesaid, to wit, from the 9th until the 16th of June inst., did he, the said acting Street Commissioner, use, direct or employ any force whatever to eject the said Conover from the office aforesaid, nor did he, the said Turner, in any way eject the said Conover therefrom; and that all the force, and the only force employed upon any occasion to eject said Conover from the rooms occupied by the Street Commissioner as aforesaid, was used and directed by the Sheriff and his posse, who held possession of the books, papers and furniture of the office, under and by virtue of the levy aforesaid; and that said Conover was not at any time ejected from the office except by the Sheriff, and persons acting under his directing, in defence of the Sheriff's possession, under the levy aforesaid.

And deponent further says the said judgments still remain unsatisfied, that the levy made upon the books, papers and furniture of the office still continues as aforesaid, and that the same are in the lawful custody of the Sheriff, and have so continued; the said Sheriff permitting deponent, as Street Commissioner, to use the same in the discharge of the duties of the office. (Signed,)

CHARLES DEVELIN.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of June, 1857.

JAMES SANFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Field asked if that was all they presented.

Mr. Busteed—All that we read, Sir.

Mr. Field asked that either the affidavit be rejected, or that the Court should go into an inquiry of the facts of the expulsion by means of depositions taken from certain persons whom he would designate. He should prefer, however, to have the affidavit dismissed.

Mr. Brady stated that it was not legitimate to go into the inquiry as to who had the first possession of the office, or who held it now. It was not in this form that the title to an office could be determined. The relevance of the affidavit was obvious. He commented upon the substance of the two affidavits, and claimed that his affidavit was necessary and proper. If the Court went into an investigation of the question of fact, it would be the first time that it had been done except before a jury. He would like to have his Honor think of what was the question of fact to be inquired into. Mr. Conover was not obliged to use the room held by Mr. Develin, but could procure any place to conduct his business. The judiciary had no authority to decide to whom the City should rent its rooms. In regard to the books, &c., the Court had the right to order their transfer if they were illegally detained. The title to the office of Street Commissioner did not depend upon who first got possession of the room, or who was first turned out of it. Mr. Conover, if duly appointed, was just as much the Street Commissioner if expelled from the room as if he never went into it. He objected to the introduction of the testimony on the question of fact, but if it must be admitted, he was prepared to meet it.

Mr. Field thought the only inquiry was whether the affidavit should be admitted. He was surprised that Mr. Develin should to-day swear that the books were in the hands of the Sheriff, and had been ever since he came into possession of the office, while yesterday he swore that he had the possession of them. Mr. Field then proceeded to discuss the question of the admission of the affidavit. He objected to its being received, but if it was, he should send a very polite note to Messrs. Fernando Wood, Samuel C. Willet, John W. Bennett, John McKibben, and Hugh Masterson, requesting their immediate attendance, and if they should refuse, he would ask the Court, under 2 R. S. 554, to issue a commission that they might be examined under oath.

Mr. Brady thought that the section only referred to an action before the Supreme Court, whereas this was merely before a single Judge.

The Court—We have not come to that yet, don't get on too fast.

The Court overruled the motion to dismiss the affidavit, and Mr. Field moved for the commission.

The question as to the power of the Court to summon witnesses was then discussed,—notes having been dispatched to the above-mentioned witnesses requesting their voluntary attendance. The Court was inclined to think that he had the power to take testimony, but desired to hear the suggestions of counsel.

Mr. Field thought that, as a single Judge had a right to decide questions of fact, he had a right to take testimony, even without any special statute to that effect.

Mr. Brady took a different view of the case, and denied this authority of a single Judge.

Mr. Field declined to admit that Mr. Conover had not filed his bond with the Mayor. He had tried to see the Mayor, but failing, had filed the bond with the Clerk, which was the same thing.

Mr. Busteed requested leave to amend Mr. Develin's affidavit by adding that he is informed and believes that the Mayor had not administered the oath of office to Mr. Conover, nor approved of his bonds and sureties. (The affidavit published before contains the amendment.)

Mr. Field objected to the introduction of new matter upon the record. If the Mayor had been guilty of dereliction of duty, in not approving the bonds, he was guilty of a misdemeanor, for which he was liable to be indicted.

Mr. Busteed replied that what the Mayor was liable for was not a question that could be argued collaterally in this case. Whether Mayor Wood was the incarnation of every virtue, or the impersonation of every crime, was irrelevant to the case before the Court. He hoped their ears would be saved such attacks on the highest officer of the City, who was not on trial.

The Court decided that the amendment might be made.

Mr. Field then requested leave to put in still another affidavit from Mr. Conover, in relation to the filing of the bonds, which was granted by the Court. Mr. Field also stated that answers had been received from the Mayor and Capt. Bennett, and that they would be present in a few minutes.

After waiting some little time, however, Judge Dean entered the Court, and a letter was handed to Mr. Field. It proved to be from the Mayor, who stated that he had consulted with his counsel, and had changed his mind. He refused to come voluntarily into Court and make a deposition, but would cheerfully obey any process.

Judge Dean said that the Mayor had consulted him, and that he had advised his Honor not to volunteer any testimony. He had also seen Captain Bennett, and advised him not to come voluntarily. Both of them, however, were ready to obey any order from the Court.

Mr. Field applied to the Court for a summons, to compel the Mayor to attend, remarking that he supposed it would be resisted by 500 men on the City Hall steps.

Judge Dean retorted that the process would not be resisted, but that a bogus policeman would.

Mr. Field—That is a very improper remark in a Court which has already decided that those Policemen are not bogus.

After some remarks by Mr. Field and Mr. Brady, on the power of the Court to grant a summons, Mr. Field drew up the writ compelling the attendance, as witnesses, of the Mayor, Capt. Bennett, Sheriff Willet, John McKibben, and Hugh Masterson. This was signed by the Judge, and immediately taken out of Court by Mr. Peckham to be served on Mayor Wood. In a few minutes his Honor appeared in Court.

Q.—You are Mayor of the City? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you, on Saturday, the 13th inst., receive information that Mr. Conover, the applicant in this case, had been appointed by the Governor Street Commissioner? A.—I heard a rumor to that effect; I think it was on Saturday—I am not sure as to the day.

Q.—At what time of day? A.—Probably twelve o'clock.

Q.—Did you, in consequence, go to Mr. Turner, the Deputy Street Commissioner and give him any instructions? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to the Street Commissioner's office? A.—I was there on that day.

Q.—After you heard the rumor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you give any instructions to Mr. Turner or any body else in reference to that rumor? A.—I think I did.

Mr. Brady objected to the question, contending that it was wholly irrelevant.

Mr. Field said that he expected to prove that the Mayor gave instructions to policemen and others that Mr. Conover should not be admitted to the Mayor's office, so that the Mayor might avoid seeing his official bonds.

Mr. Brady contended that the question was irrelevant, because it was conceded that the Mayor had not approved Mr. Conover's official bonds. And if the Mayor had done wrong in that, there was a remedy as between Conover and the Mayor, but Mr. Develin had nothing to do with the business. He understood that there were many suits, both civil and criminal, pending against the Mayor, and, in view of that fact, that his testimony might not be used against him, it was the duty of counsel, and it was the duty of the Court, not to let the Mayor be examined on matters which had no relevancy to the present issue. The fact that he had not approved the bonds was conceded. His reasons for refusing to recognize them were immaterial.

Mr. Field replied, remarking that Mr. Brady had begged the whole case. If the Mayor was to be sustained in refusing to recognize official bonds in one instance, he might in another. He might paralyze the City by refusing to approve the bonds of any of its officers, at his pleasure.

Mr. Brady rejoined that the Mayor was responsible to the Corporation for the use and abuse of the corporate powers intrusted to him, and nowhere else.

The Judge decided to admit the question. It was repeated.

Question repeated as follows—Did you give any instructions to Mr. Turner, or anybody else, in reference to that rumor?

Mayor Wood—Does your question apply to that day?

Mr. Field—Did you at any time? A.—Yes.

Q.—When for the first time? A.—On the day that I heard the rumor.

Q.—That was on Saturday? A.—I think it was on Saturday.

Q.—To whom did you give the instructions? A.—To Mr. Turner.

Q.—What instructions did you give? A.—I told him that he was the Deputy Street Commissioner, and that he must maintain his position as such until the Mayor and Board of Aldermen appointed a successor to Mr Taylor.

Q.—Did you give any instructions as to force? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was this before twelve o'clock on that day? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—After that, did Mr. Conover come to your office? A.—I have no positive information upon that subject.

Q.—Have you any information at all? A.—I have been told that he was at my office.

Q.—About what time of day? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—When were you told that? A.—On the day he was there, I think.

Q.—Were you told it when he was there? A.—I think it very likely I was.

Q.—Do you not know that, Sir? A.—I have no very distinct recollection as to it.

Q.—Was not word brought to you that Mr. Conover was waiting to see you? A.—I think there was such word brought on that day, but I can't fix the time.

Q.—Is it not your impression that it was that day? A.—My impression is that it was that day.

Q.—What was the message brought to you? A.—That Mr. Conover, among other gentlemen, was wanting to see me.

Q.—Was that all the word brought to you? A.—That was all.

Q.—Did you not then understand that he was waiting to see you about his appointment as Street Commissioner? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not suppose that?

Mayor Wood—Your inquiry was as to what I was told, was it not?

Mr. Field—I ask you from what you understood or supposed? [Mr. Busteed made some objection to this question; it was not pressed, however, and the witness answered.]. A.—I certainly supposed that it was something in connection with the subject.

Q.—And supposing that, you refused to see him? A.—I refused to see anybody at that time; but I did not refuse to see Mr. Conover *because* he was there on that subject, but because I was very much engaged on other subjects, and could not see any one except the Chief of Police.

Q.—Did you see no one but the Chief of Police? A.—None but the Chief of Police and my messenger who announces the visitors.

Q.—You saw none but the Chief of Police? A.—None until after office hours; the next morning I saw everybody who called; Mr. Conover has not been at my office since.

Q.—You mean Monday morning? A.—The next business morning following; he could have been seen on Monday morning had he called.

Mr. Field—You volunteer that testimony?

Mayor Wood—(Smiling)—Yes, Sir, I volunteer that.

Q.—Is Mr. Ming your Chief Clerk? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he say anything to you about Mr. Conover's papers that day? A.—I did not see him again, Sir, that day at all.

Q.—On Monday following did you give any instructions as to keeping Mr. Conover out of the office?

Mayor Wood—I don't understand your question.

[Mr. Field repeated the question.] A.—He hadn't been in the office.

Mr. Field said he wanted to prove that Mr. Conover, being in possession of the office, was turned out by a mob directed primarily by the Mayor.

Mr. Brady objected to this putting the Mayor upon trial. He would have a perfect right to refuse to answer the question.

After some remarks by Mr. Field, who argued his right to put the question, and by Mr. Busteed on the other side, the Judge said he would decide the point at the meeting of the Court this morning.

The Court was accordingly adjourned at the Judge's direction to 11 o'clock to-day.

We append the following:

POINTS FOR RESPONDENT.

First—This is a proceeding to try the title to the office of Street Commissioner. That trial cannot be had in this form. Mr. Conover must proceed either by *quo warranto*, or as directed to section 432 of the Code. The summary method of giving possession of an office to one having a clear title to it, is not applicable here, where the party proceeded against claims under a formal appointment, and is admitted to be already in possession. (People *vs.* Stevens, 5 Hill, 616. Matter of Whiting, 2 Barb., 513. Matter of Welch, 14 Barb., 396. People *vs.* Corporation N. Y., 3 J. C., 79.)

Second—Mr. Conover shows no title to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York.

A. The charters of Dongan and Montgomerie, with the acts subsequently passed before 1857, conferred and recognized the power of the Corporation of the City of New-York to provide for the control, regulation and government of the streets by ordinances, by the appointment of suitable officers, and otherwise. These charters are continued in force. (Charter of 1857, sec. 54.)

B. The charter of April 14, 1857, continues the Corporation, "with all the grants, powers and privileges heretofore held." (See charter of 1857, sec. 1.)

C. The power above mentioned was exercised many years ago by the appointment of a Street Commissioner for the City of New-York. (See ordinances of 1849, p. 35.)

D. Until the year 1849 he was appointed in the manner prescribed by the charters, viz: by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the legislative department of the City Government.

E. The only material change made by the Charter of 1849 in reference to the office of Street Commissioner, was to make it an elective office. (Charter of 1849, sections 12-21.)

F. The 20th section of that Charter expressly provides, that in case of vacancy of any of said heads of departments, by removing from office or otherwise, the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, shall appoint a person to fill the same, *until the vacancy shall be filled by the electors at the next charter election.* The Street Commissioner is one of the heads of the departments here referred to.

G. The 21st section of the same Charter provides that "the several Executive Departments, and the *officers* and *clerks* thereof, shall be subject to the *legislative* direction and control of the Common Council, so far as the same shall not be inconsistent with this act.

H. The Corporation, under the powers conferred upon them by Charter, passed, in 1849, an ordinance regulating the Executive Departments in which, among other things, they provided for the appointment of a Deputy Street Commissioner, who, in the event of a vacancy in the head of the department, should perform the duties of Street Commissioner.

I. The same ordinance provided that the vacancy in the head of the department should be filled by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. (See Charter of 1849, sections 19, 20 and 9; Charter of 1830, section 21; Charter of 1851, section 2; ordinances of 1856, sections 227, 234.)

I. The Charter of 1857 has not altered the organization of the Street Department, nor the mode of selecting its officers, nor the control or regulation of its action otherwise than as follows:

1. It restores the power of appointing the Street Commissioner to the Mayor.

J. This Charter does not deprive the Mayor of the power to appoint a Street Commissioner in the event of the office becoming vacant before its term would expire by lapse of time.

1. The provision which was to continue in office the person who was Street Commissioner when the Charter of 1857 took effect, cannot be taken to have assumed that no event other than lapse of time would render his office vacant.

2. And although the Charter does not expressly provide for the filling of a vacancy occurring otherwise than by lapse of time, yet reasonable and just construction requires it to be so interpreted. A term may expire on the happening of any other event, as well as upon the coming of a given day. And as the power to appoint a Street Commissioner under the Charter of 1857 was conferred on the Mayor as to all cases, without any exception, it cannot be fairly supposed that any exception was to be taken as implied, or that in any event the Governor of the State was to appoint that officer for the City.

The Charter negatives this idea in its whole theory and in its details. The 15th section declares that "the executive power of the Corporation shall be vested in the Mayor and the executive departments." In the 19th section it provides, "The other heads of departments, (other than Mayor, Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation,) shall be appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen.

3. This power claimed for the Governor is not conferred either by the Constitution, the Charter of 1857, or any other law, nor could it be constitutionally given to him.

1. The act of 1849 applies only to State officers, and such alone as are elective.

It is limited in terms, to "officers of the State."

2. The State officers are named in the Constitution on the classification given in 1st Revised Statutes, 96.

3. The Street Commissioner is a City officer.

4. Where a vacancy is filled by the Governor under the law of 1849, the person appointed is to hold his office "until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy at which said officer could be by law elected."

The Street Commissioner ceased to be elective by the provisions in the charter of 1857.

This provision in the statute of 1849, cannot therefore be applied to him, without producing this strange and absurd consequence, viz: Mr. Conover would hold until the 1st day of January, 1858, that being the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy, at which election a Street Commissioner, if the office had continued to be elective, might have been elected.

That would be less than two years from the passage of the charter of 1857, which prescribes two years as the official term of the Street Commissioner.

There would be, of course, another vacancy in the office on the 1st of January, 1858.

According to the position of Mr. Conover's counsel, the Mayor could not fill that vacancy. The Governor would then appoint again, and the appointee would hold the office until the 1st day of January, 1859.

It cannot be reasonably supposed that the Legislature have made such a result possible.

K. The Constitution (article X, section 2) provides that "all City, town and village offices whose appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose."

If the act of 1849 can be construed as giving the Governor the right in any event to appoint a Street Commissioner, who is a City officer, that act is clearly unconstitutional.

L. But even if such act were valid and could operate upon a City office, and an office not elective, yet it does not apply to the vacancy which occurred by Mr. Taylor's death, because:

1. The Charter of 1849, passed after the act of 1849, giving the Governor his power over vacancies, provided, as already shown in these points, that a vacancy in this office should be filled by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen.

2. When Mr. Taylor died, there was a Deputy Street Commissioner who, under existing ordinances, had legal authority to perform the duties of Street Commissioner until one was appointed. (Tappan *vs.* Gray, 9 Paige 507.)

M. But if it be held that the Charter of 1857 gives the Mayor no power to fill a vacancy occurring otherwise than by lapse of time, in the office of Street Commissioner, still that power belongs to the Mayor, because:

1. As already shown, the ordinance of 1849 gave it to him.

2. That ordinance has never been repealed.

3. It is expressly adopted and confirmed by the 32d section of the Charter of 1857, which provides that "until the Common Council shall otherwise direct, the existing ordinances shall apply to the departments herein mentioned, so far as the same are applicable thereto, and are not inconsistent with this act."

If, therefore, the Charter of 1857 is silent and ineffectual as to the vacancy by death, the ordinance which speaks on that subject is not inconsistent with the Charter, and not being inconsistent, is continued in force by the act of the Legislature, precisely as if in this respect it were written and embodied in that act.

4. The power to appoint a Street Commissioner, irrespective of all legislation, resided in the Corporation; and all legislation to the contrary being removed, that power revives.

5. The Constitution of this State prohibits the exercise of this power by the Governor.

Fourth—Mr. Develin is the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York.

He has been duly appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, and having duly taken the official oath, and given the official bond with sureties, is in possession of the office, with perfect legal right to hold it.

Fifth—This application, for the above reasons should be denied.

RICHARD BUSTEED,
JAMES T. BRADY,
Of Counsel for Respondents.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CITY CLEANING.—About 200 men—adepts with the shovel and broom—and all the dirt-carts, with their drivers, that could be procured, were yesterday engaged in street-cleaning, under the orders of the City Inspector. This force he promises to increase to-day, and says all possible expedition will be made to get the City as clean as it should be.

In the Second Ward a gang of men began work on South-street. To-day a double force will be operating.

In the Third Ward, two forces were at work on Liberty and Cortlandt streets.

In the Fourth Ward, two gangs have been working on Catharine and Roosevelt streets.

In the Fifth Ward a gang will commence in Lispenard-street, which has not been swept since last Fall. The eastern part of the Ward will be attended to first.

In the Eighth Ward, as soon as carts can be procured, they will begin work on Mercer-street.

In the Ninth Ward two gangs will work on Downing and Bedford streets.

In the Fourteenth Ward—noted as one of the filthiest of the filthy—two gangs commenced on Elizabeth and Baxter streets.

In the Fifteenth Ward, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets are the fields of operation.

In the Twentieth Ward, a double force commenced on Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

Work will not be proceeded with in the Seventeenth and Twenty-second Wards until a convenient dumping-place can be procured.

The contractors for the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards have kept them in tolerably good condition. So long as this continues the City Inspector will let them remain on their hands.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Metropolitan Police Law to be Sustained—Probable Decision this Week.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 24.

After a careful canvass of the opinions entertained by the members of the Bar in attendance upon the Court of Appeals, I am confident that the decision of the Court in the Metropolitan Police case will be made this week, and that it will sustain the constitutionality of the law.

I think there are six in favor and two against the law, and that BROWN and COMSTOCK are the dissenting Judges. LEO.

From Washington.

TEST OF THE RELATIVE MERITS OF FIREARMS—BRITISH CONSUL AT BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24.

There was a pleasant and exciting time at the Arsenal to-day on the occasion of testing the relative merits of various firearms. Col. COLT was present with his revolving rifle; Gen. BURNSIDE with his breech-loading carbine; Col. BAKER with SHARPE's carbine, and Col. MERRILL with his own carbine.

The firing was satisfactory, the distance fired being from one hundred to five hundred yards. The effects were noted by Major BELL.

Those arms already introduced into the army, and their comparative merits, were tested by direction of the Secretary of War, who, together with the Secretary of the Navy and many other gentlemen, witnessed the experiments, and were subsequently handsomely entertained by Major BELL at his quarters.

The President has recognized ENWARD WALKHOUSE MARK as British Consul for Maryland, to reside at Baltimore.

Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

NOMINATION OF N. P. BANKS FOR GOVERNOR, AND OLIVER WARNER FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM REAFFIRMED, ETC.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, June 24.

The Republican State Convention met in this City to-day. After the organization had been perfected, an informal vote was taken for a candidate for Governor, and Hon. N. P. BANKS received 291 votes out of 464. The result was received with great applause.

The Convention is presided over by Mr. JOSEPH WHITE, of Lowell, with numerous Vice Presidents. One hundred and fifty-two towns are represented by 530 delegates. There is an excited opposition to Speaker BANKS, but the indications are that he will get the nomination for Governor.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A warm discussion took place upon the informal nomination of Mr. BANKS.

Messrs. ERASTUS HOPKINS, CHARLES G. DAVIS, RODNEY FRENCH, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, and J. G. GOODRICH, all gave in their adhesion to Mr. BANKS, provided he should come out squarely on the Republican platform.

Without definite information as to the plank or planks on which Mr. BANKS stands, he received the nomination for Governor by the following votes:

N. P. Banks	337	J. G. Goodrich	78
Scattering			16

Mr. GOODRICH was nominated Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation, but declined.

OLIVER WARNER, of Northampton, was then nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; THOMAS D. ELIOT, of New-Bedford, for Attorney-General; JOSEPH WHITE, of Lowell, for Secretary of State; VALORUS TUFT, of Upton, for Auditor; and THOMAS J. MARSH, of Waltham, for Treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted adhering to the Philadelphia platform; in favor of limiting legislative sessions to one hundred days, and demanding more economy in State expenditures.

It was resolved that "we regard the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case as a usurpation of judicial power for political purposes—an insult to the memory of the Father of our Country and founders of our Government—a violation of the plainest, natural and constitutional principles of law—a perversion of history—an encroachment upon the rights of the States, and a blow deliberately struck at the rights and freedom of man."

The last resolution pledges the Republican Party anew to unlining and uncompromising opposition to the existence and further extension of Slavery.

Advance Wages to Seamen.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 24.

At a meeting of shipowners this morning an agreement was made, that after the first day of July next, the payment of advance wages to seamen was to be discontinued, in accordance with the plan of shipowners of other ports. Hereafter they will furnish one suit of warm clothing, and engage to give a bounty of ten per cent. on the earned wages of those of the crew who perform the voyage, and, in case of the loss of the ship on an outward voyage, the seamen to be paid the wages earned to the time of such loss, and in no case less than for one month on foreign, and for two weeks on coastwise voyages.

Fracas in the State-House, Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn, Wednesday, June 24.

At noon to-day, JAMES E. DUNHAM, of Bridgeport, one of the Bank Commissioners of Connecticut, and WILLIAM E. NOBLE, also of Bridgeport, attacked Judge BROOKS, Chairman of the Bank Committee, in the vestibule of the State-House, calling him an old liar, scoundrel, &c., on account of his position in regard to a Bank.

Judge BROOKS seized Mr. NOBLE by the collar and thrust him against the wall. He was about to throw him down stairs when the spectators interfered and separated the combatants by force. Mr. DUNHAM fled on the first demonstration from Mr. BROOKS. A Committee of Investigation was appointed by the House, and they are now taking evidence with a view to bring Messrs. DUNHAM and NOBLE to an accountability for assaulting an officer of the House while in the discharge of his official duty.

A later account of the affair says that Mr. NOBLE interfered to prevent a fight between Messrs. BROOKS and DUNHAM, but was not at all involved in the fight.

The Committee reported to the House that Mr. DUNHAM ought to apologize to Mr. BROOKS and also to the House, and this Mr. DUNHAM is willing to do, but Mr. BROOKS, it is understood, refuses to accept apology.

Shooting Affair at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, June 24.

JOHN ABLE, known as a gambler here, was shot dead this afternoon by a man named JOHN EVERSON, in front of the Washam House. ABLE asked EVERSON for some money that he owed him, and the reply was a pistol ball through his body. The affair created great excitement amongst the citizens, who, assembled at the jail, determined to hang EVERSON, but through the persuasions of the Mayor and others, they were calmed down. A meeting was appointed for this evening, however, to decide upon what was to be done with EVERSON.

Masonic Celebrations.

CELEBRATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24.

The Masons of this District were joined by their brethren of Richmond and celebrated St. John's Day by a visit to Mount Vernon. The ceremonies at the tomb were of a deeply solemn character. Among the incidents was the christening on the premises of two children, to bear the name of WASHINGTON.

THE MASONIC CELEBRATION AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, June 24.

The Masonic celebration passed off very pleasantly. The assemblage was large and the display fine. The Oration was by Rev. Dr. RANDOLPH, and the Poem by Mr. VAN ZANDT. Both were excellent. The De Morley Boston Encampment made a particularly good appearance. The dinner was superb.

THE COLORED FREEMASONS OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 24.

The colored Masons of this city made an imposing procession this morning to celebrate and dedicate their Hall, which has just been finished. There were nearly seven hundred persons in the line, who were handsome regalia and other paraphernalia of the Order. The Lodges were accompanied by bands of music, and displayed several rich banners. Among the strangers present were a Lodge from Camden, the Maryland Grand Lodge, and the Meridian Lodge of New-York.

Great Horse Race at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 24.

A race for $2,000 a side came off this afternoon between the Dalton horse, owned here, and the Taylor horse, owned in New-York. The distance was twenty miles, in harness. The Dalton horse made a waiting race for seventeen miles, laying close to Taylor's quarter and taking it easy, and at the 18th mile Dalton drew ahead and maintained it for a mile, when Taylor ran past him, going in a few lengths ahead. The time for traveling twenty miles was 1 hour 12 minutes and 54 seconds. The Judges decided the race in favor of Dalton, who got the stakes in consequence of Taylor's horse running. The horses are matched for a fifty-mile race, to come off at New-York.

Fires.

BURNING OF THE OAKUM WORKS AT BRISTOL, R.I.

BRISTOL, R. I., Wednesday, June 24.

The Bristol oakum works, owned by Messrs. DEVER, DIMON & Co., were discovered to be on fire at 3 o'clock this morning, and were soon totally destroyed by it. The origin of the fire is unknown. The buildings were insured for $10,000, among the Hartford and North Western, Western Massachusetts and Sleter Mutual Insurance offices.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 24.

The building No. 114, on Blackstone-street, occupied by W. E. P. BROOKS, furniture dealer, JOHN MORGAN, liquor dealer, and others, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $25,000.

BURNING OF AN IRON FURNACE, ETC.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 24.

The new blast-furnace in Hamtranck, owned by the Detroit and Lake Superior Iron Mining Company, with some valuable machinery, was destroyed by fire about 8 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at $38,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

Burglaries.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, June 24.

The jewelry store of W. W. ADAMS in this place was entirely swept by burglars last night. Upwards of $20,000 worth of jewelry and plate was stolen by them. There is no clue to the robbers.

BURGLARY IN PATERSON, N. J..

PATERSON, Wednesday, June 24.

The residence of Mr. JOHN MURRAY, in this place, was broken into, this morning, during his family's absence, and an English Geneva watch and chain, two bracelets, two seals, two keys, and a pencil-case, all of gold, were carried off. Thirty dollars in money was, also, taken. It is believed that the thief has gone to New-York.

Governor Marcy at Ballston Spa.

BALLSTON SPA, Wednesday, June 24.

Hon. W. L. MARCY arrived here last evening, and is stopping at the Sans Souci Hotel, where he will remain until the time of his departure for Europe.

Anniversary of the German Saengerbund.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 24.

A large number of Delegates have arrived here, to attend the ninth anniversary of the German Saengerbund, which commences in this city to-day. They will give a grand concert this evening, at Russell Hall, and another to-morrow evening. The festival will conclude with a ball, on Friday evening. It is understood that the net proceeds of the concert and ball will be devoted to the benefit of the destitute population of Northern Michigan.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 24.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	53,756,600
Specie	3,630,000
Amount due from other Banks	7,254,800
Amount due to other Banks	4,556,500
Deposits	18,127,600
Circulation	7,103,000

The Police—Condition and Number of the Metropolitan Force.

The meeting of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners yesterday was a very brief one. No further appointments were made nor dismissals ordered.

The following table, gleaned from the returns and books at Deputy CARPENTER'S Office, exhibits the numbers and condition of the Metropolitan force at the present time:

WARDS.	Absent with leave.	Sick.	Vacancies.	Suspended.	Captains.	Sergeants.	Roundsmen.	On special duty.	Patrolmen.	Doormen.	Grand Total.
1II	..	3	22	..	1	1	3	2	27	1	67
1V	2	..	14	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
V	..	7	17	..	1	2	..	22	1	..	57
VI	..	..	14	45	..	..	..	..	4	..	60
VII	..	..	15	48	..	..	..	..	1	..	64
VIII	..	1	29	..	1	2	2	1	22	..	58
IX	..	2	9	..	1	3	2	3	38	2	55
X	4	..	19	..	1	..	1	2	23	2	59
XI	1	2	5	..	1	1	3	2	40	1	56
XII	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	24	2	36
XIII	..	..	34	..	..	1	2	..	13	..	50
XIV	1	..	13	37	..	1	..	..	..	..	52
XV	..	..	2	..	1	2	3	9	28	2	47
XV1	..	..	40	..	..	..	1	..	12	1	54
XVII	..	1	38	..	1	1	2	3	13	1	60
XVIII	..	1	13	19	..	1	2	1	14	1	52
XIX	..	1	23	..	..	1	2	1	28	1	57
XX	8	..	1	16	..	1	4	2	23	1	56
XX1	..	..	9	..	1	1	3	4	31	1	50
XX11	..	..	26	..	..	2	2	..	23	2	55
Totals	16	18	343	207	7	22	36	42	385	19	1195

Nothing as yet has been done towards organizing a

of the Fort then organized an expedition; its result has not yet been ascertained.

Of the party composing the emigrant train, the names have been given to me as follows: C. R. Weaver and wife, E. P. Weaver, L. D. Weaver, and M. Lewis, all of Carroll County, Arkansas; Samuel Smith, J. Smith, W. Smith, J. Huston and E. Garrison, all of Barry County, Missouri. There were three women besides Mrs. Weaver, whose names I have not been able to learn. The names of the killed are L. D. Weaver, M Lewis, S. Smith and E. Garrison.

It is said that among the Indians were several whites, supposed to be Mormons, who, it is supposed, from their bitter hatred of Missourians, premeditated the attack; and, having ascertained the time of the party's departure from the Fort, set out in advance and incited the hostile Indians to the murderous attack. The news was conveyed last night by express to Gen. Harney, at Fort Leavenworth. P. H. C.

The Election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—Probable Result in Douglas County—The Proceedings of the Topeka Legislature.

OUR SPECIAL KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

Lecompton, K. T., Monday, June 15, 1857.

I take advantage of the departure of one of Richardson's Missouri Company express messengers (an enterprising and obliging firm, to whom I am indebted for several favors) to send you the result in general terms, so far as it can be ascertained, of the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The polls were opened here, as elsewhere, today, and speedily beset by voters from Lecompton and its vicinity. Some of our friends from the rural districts, where the luxuries of combs, brushes and soap have sunk into mere traditions, presented a *coup d'œil* of the most striking character, and would certainly make the fortune of any enterprising manager if exhibited as genuine specimens of the Border Ruffian at a fair price in the New-England towns. Believe me, however, they are not so bad as they seem; and if you could only succeed in having your elections conducted as fairly and as peaceably as these squatter sovereigns manage theirs, all your well disposed citizens would have reason to bless their stars.

As I have already informed you, (though my last letter having been sent by hand may have miscarried,) we have had two tickets here, each based on the principle that the Constitution must be submitted to the vote of the whole people, but differing, in some cases, on mere local interests, though more generally, I apprehend, on the question whether the rigidly conservative and partially Pro-Slavery Party or the out-and-out Free-Soil and partially Republican Party should preponderate in the Convention. In Lecompton the former, which is the regular ticket, though considerably leavened by a Free State minority, has been carried by a vote of about two to one. This result, however, may be very materially modified by the votes elsewhere, though I entertain no doubt that the regular ticket will have an absolute majority of all the votes in the county.

In Lawrence, (as I have been told by a gentleman who spent most of the day there,) where there are two hundred registered voters, the Abolition Party instituted a reign of terror, and refused to let any poll be opened at all; and in Franklin the rumor is that the same proceedings have occurred, and in precisely the same way. This has simply had the effect of permitting the opposing party to have everything according to their wishes, and cannot be too severely reprehended. It is true the political character of the Convention is a matter of secondary importance when it is considered that the Constitution will be submitted to the vote of the whole people, but, withal, I think the policy of ignoring the election of delegates was unwise, ill-advised and absurd. If the same course has been pursued by the ultra Anti-Slavery men in the other counties (which I am disposed to think has been the fact,) then the consequences may be serious. I believe, however, that the Convention will be pretty fairly constituted, and I have no doubt that it will represent, though disproportionately it may be, all the political sentiment of the Territory.

Recent information from Topeka confirms me in the belief that the Legislature which sat there last week did little or nothing calculated to bring them into any conflict, direct or remote, with the Territorial Government. I believe the census bill, and the measures for making election appointments and electing a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, and members of the Legislature, were passed. These acts provide that the elections shall take place on the first Monday in August, when, it is affirmed, the Topeka Constitution will be resubmitted to a vote of the people. An act to make Topeka the capital was carried, of course, by an overwhelming majority. An adjournment took place on Saturday. P. H. C.

THE MORMONS.

Another Letter from Judge Drummond.

Indianapolis, Friday, June 19, 1857.

To Hon. Oliver H. Smith, J. A. Wright, A. P. Willard, Dr. Winslow S. Pierce, Ingalsby, Tuttle, Achey, Morrison, Henderson, Woolly and others, of Indianapolis, Ind:

Gentlemen: Some weeks since, when I was in your city, you most kindly invited me to address you at such time as should be most convenient to myself upon the legitimate, moral and social condition of the Territory of Utah, with my suggestions for the evils therein existing. Knowing the high character of the many gentlemen whose names I find upon this list, and fully appreciating the past life of their devotion to our common country, I cannot but feel myself much flattered by a demand from my fellow-countrymen who have served in both branches of the American Congress, several as Governor of your flourishing State, and many of you now filling honorable positions at the hands of your constituents; and, above all, when the unadulterated and pure masses join in a demand of this nature, I feel it to be the highest sense of duty to an action spontaneous on the part of the parties to this note to give your several interrogatories a full, clear and distinct answer, and when I do so, I shall not deal in terms of unusual kindness with the Administrations of Presidents Fillmore nor Pierce.

Preferring to set myself right before the country on this Mormon question, I have prepared a reply to your note in writing; but, as I have just had an interview with Hon. Geo. P. Stiles, who was one of the Judges therein with myself, and also with Mr. Peter Dotson, the late Marshal of that Territory, both of whom left Great Salt Lake City in April last, and are now in Washington City for the express purpose of giving additional information to this slow and indifferent Administration on the subject of more recent Mormon outrages in Utah Territory, I have deemed it proper to withhold the communication for the present, as I do not desire to say or do anything that will in the least embarrass the friends of the Administration on this vexed question, and it is solely out of due respect to your high and distinguished character as a man that I address you this note.

But one word in conclusion, gentlemen. You have read, time after time, in all the papers of the day who claimed to speak by authority, that the Administration was going to act, and that quite speedily, upon the Mormon question. But why do they not act? Can either one of the distinguished gentlemen who addressed to your humble servant the friendly note give any tangible reason why they do not act? Is it not of far more importance to the people of the United States that all our own States and Territories should be locked after, cared for, governed and fully controlled, than the appointment of a few gentlemen to consulships in foreign countries? Yet these appointments are daily being made, while the stars and stripes of the flag of our own country is shamefully trailed in the dust by the mandates of one of the most powerful men alive—while the laws of the country are neither obeyed nor respected—while multiplied thousands of alien enemies are daily coming from foreign countries to strengthen and enrich that nest of vipers whose end and aim is the ruin of our whole nation—while helpless females and innocent children are tortured worse by far than any slave on the Southern coast—while the officers of the present Government are robbed, slandered and murdered, and their wrongs unredressed by the Government who sent them there to be thus maltreated for seven long years past.

Certainly I know that the generous heart of each one of you will beat an affirmative response to this suggestion, then I ask why is this cruel indifference and this barbarous neglect? Is it because the administration is too timid to undertake the task, or is it the policy of Mr. Buchanan's administration to temporize with Brigham Young and his strong arm until the masses upon the frontiers who have been robbed, and plundered, and their friends butchered by the score, shall be compelled to rise in the majesty of their power, and vindicate the many wrongs and injuries which the Government either neglects or refuses to do in its legitimate capacity? Being a life-long Democrat I take it that I have a right to speak plainly (and on this subject I confess I have some feeling) of my own party, and here I would state, as many others do, that the course so far pursued by Mr. Buchanan's Administration, in connection with Utah, will, and justly should, politically damn any administration. Now it is near the last of June, and *not an act yet* done toward *accomplishing anything relative to Utah*, while it is well known that the season has now advanced so far as to render it almost an utter impossibility to reach Utah this season while the Mormons are going over by thousands.

I see that a distinguished Senator from my own city and State, has recently been called upon for his views on this subject, and as far as I have read his remarks I find that he has "stolen *some* of my thunder." But all right, he has the official harness on, and I fancy he will yet have to bend all the energies of his mighty mind to bring the courage of Mr. Buchanan's Administration to a sticking point in connection with Mormonism. Unfortunately for our Western States there is not a *practical Western man* in the Cabinet, save General Cass, and he is too old and feeble for the arduous duties of his office. You may think that I am a little inclined to find fault, but it is not strictly so. I can well appreciate the good intentions of the present Administration, at the same time I can deeply sympathize with all my Western friend over the weakness, timidity, and want of activity upon so vital a question by the members of the present Cabinet, and you want no better illustration of their utter ignorance of the Mormon power, than the idea of one thousand men enforcing the law. At an early day, Gentlemen, I hope to answer each of your questions fully, and for the present, I remain, your obedient servant, W. W. DRUMMOND.

The Appointment of Col. Cumming as Governor of Utah.

From the Washington Union of yesterday.

We believe we are not too premature in announcing, this morning, that Col. Cumming, of Missouri, has been appointed Governor of Utah, and that he intends to remove his family thither, with the view of making that Territory his permanent residence. Col. Cumming is a gentleman of tried official integrity, and of large experience in frontier life. Possessing great personal courage, of a conciliatory nature, yet prompt and energetic in the discharge of duty, he will bring to the important responsibilities which he has assumed the most essential qualities for success in the delicate, and even dangerous, mission which has been confided to him.

The difficulties to be encountered in Utah are more numerous and complicated than is now generally supposed. Among them may be incidentally mentioned that Brigham Young claims a title to all the lands in the Territory, and has never recognized the United States surveys. None of his followers have purchased lands in accordance with our laws. Hence one of the delicate duties of the Federal Courts of that Territory will be to establish and maintain the rights of those who may hereafter purchase in accordance with our laws. Not an individual in all Utah now holds a foot of land the title of which is derived from the United States, and it follows, under this strange condition of things, that all parts of the Territory are at the present time open to preemption.

THE MISSION TO CHINA.

Dinner to Mr. Reed—The American Policy—No Alliance With Other Powers—"Old Ironsides," &c., &c.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, 23, 1857.

The complimentary dinner to which the personal friends of Hon. Wm. B. Reed had invited him, on the eve of his departure for China, came off last evening, at the La Pierre House, and was in all respects a pleasant and interesting occasion. The company was not partisan in character, but made up of men of all political creeds, who had united as friends, in this tribute to one whom they esteem as a gentleman, and to whose diplomatic career they look with abiding confidence and hope. The dining hall was decorated entirely with flowers, arranged in rich clusters, wreaths, and pendants, while by the side of every plate stood a fragrant bouquet, of delicate and varied hues. I know not whether this plan of ornamentation was so intended, but certainly it was very suggestive of the "Flowery Kingdom," whither the distinguished guest of the evening is bound.

Hon. Joseph R. Chandler presided, and with his accustomed grace, prefacing each toast with brief and pertinent remarks, and added not a little to the evening's entertainment. At his right, of course, sat Mr. Reed, who was flanked by Major Biddle, son of the famous Nicholas Biddle, of Bank memory. On the left of the President were Commodore Stewart, Gen. Patterson, and other prominent Philadelphians. Mr. Reed is an exceedingly agreeable gentleman, easy and courteous in manner, calm and collected without being frigid, and looking scarcely 40 years of age, although I understand that is considerably below his mark. As you will have seen by his speech, he is fully aware of the responsibilities of his new position, has carefully considered them, and, so far as is possible, has marked out his course. He has the credit among his friends of boldness and fearlessness without rashness, and of prompt decision without unseemly or imprudent haste. If expectation of success is half the battle, our new Minister starts upon his mission under the most favorable auspices.

The attentive reader of his remarks made last evening, will see that the policy of the Administration is against the proposed treaty alliance with England and France, for the purpose of pressing negotiations upon the Chinese Government. But while Mr. Reed, acting for the Administration, will avoid any such alliance, it is his purpose—as it is the wish and instructions of the President—to consult and cooperate with the representatives of all other Governments, as freely and as heartily as though bound so to do by treaty stipulation. The United States seek no exclusive advantages in China. We ask only equal privileges with other nations, and have nothing to gain therefore, but everything to lose, by attempting exclusive negotiations. While Mr. Reed, in all such matters, will maintain entire independence, he will carefully guard against the opposite extreme, and so secure for his country all the advantages which could flow from the alliance proposed, without complicating us in any of its incidental entanglements.

Commodore Stewart attracted much attention. In the feeble white-haired man who responded to the toast in honor of the Navy, it is difficult to recognize "Old Ironsides," whose gallant exploits once filled the world with his fame. Although now upwards of seventy years of age, no man seemed to enjoy this festive occasion more than he, or to enter more heartily into all its incidents. His retirement by the late Naval Board, however, still causes him much distress. In rising to speak last evening, he referred to it incidentally in a tone of sadness and despondency quite at variance with his usual hilarity and good spirits.

I will not attempt to give you the speeches made after the dinner cloth was removed, for I know that it would be impossible to find a place for them in your over-crowded columns. The chief speakers were those whose names have already been mentioned, with Chief Justice Lewis, Ex Collector Lewis, Morton McMichael, Esq., Major Biddle and Col. Forney. Suffice it to say that the company separated at a late hour, each member of it more than satisfied with the liberal and elegant manner in which those who had charge of it had got up in their behalf this farewell tribute to a fellow citizen and a friend.

I understand that Mr. Reed goes to Old Point Comfort, Va., whence he will take the *Minnesota* as soon as she shall be ready for sea. His family accompany him to the place of embarkation, and his two sons proceed with him to his destination. As an evidence of the good understanding in relation to the object of Mr. Reed's mission which exists between our Government and that of Great Britain, I may mention the fact that Lord Napier has signified his intention of meeting him at Old Point, to bid him farewell and God speed.

I append, in conclusion, a letter received from President Buchanan in answer to an invitation to be present at the dinner.

S.

Washington, Thursday, June 18, 1857.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your invitation, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, to be present at the public dinner to be given, on Monday next, to Mr. William B. Reed, previous to his departure on his mission to China. I should most gladly accept the invitation were this in my power, consistent with public duty, because, in view both of the importance of the mission, and the eminent qualifications of the Minister, the occasion will be one of great interest. I regret, therefore, that I shall be deprived of the pleasure and the privilege of uniting with my Philadelphia friends in doing honor to one to whom honor is so justly due.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Joseph R. Chandler, C. Macalester, F. Fraley and G. M. Wharton, Esqrs., Committee, &c., &c.

Political Preaching.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached to his congregation last evening on the responsibility of the Church and of individual Christians for the public sentiment of the community. In the course of it he spoke of the right of the pulpit to speak against any wrong, even if it had got into the sanctuary of politics, in connection with which he said he had recently received from some unknown friend an extract bearing upon this subject, which he proceeded to read, somewhat as follows: "One day, says Luther, as Satan and his imps were gathered together to consult in relation to their plans and to give an account of what each had done, one said—'I let loose the wild beasts upon a caravan of pilgrims, and now their bones lie bleaching upon the sands of the desert.' 'Pshaw,' said the Devil, 'their souls were all saved;' 'and I,' said another, 'by tempest wrecked a ship loaded with Christiens on ther way to found a new community.' 'Pshaw!' said the Devil again, 'their souls were all saved;' 'and I,' said a third, 'cultivated an intimate acquaintance with an 'independent preacher,' and after long persuasion I induced him to drop his Bible and go to preaching politics,' and then the Devil shouted in exultation till the arches of Pandemonium rang and all the night stars of Hell sang together for joy."

"Whether Luther ever wrote that or not," continued Mr. Beecher, "it is true; I dont wonder that when the man *dropped his Bible* and went to preaching politics, he went to the Devil at once: but he would have had no trouble if he had lived in our day. It is not such preaching as that that makes disturbance now—it is when a man takes the Bible and applies its truths hissing hot to the side of public affairs that the Devil screams."

It is to be hoped that the kind friend who sent the extract may have been present to hear the whole sermon, but as it is possible that he was not, the above is sent to the Times to give him another chance of lessening the effect he produced. If he should see it let him not be discouraged, but "pick his flint" and try it again. R.

New-York, Monday, June 22, 1857.

Houses of Ill-Fame Burnt by a Mob.

From the Detroit Tribune.

On Saturday night about 10 o'clock an organized and premeditated onslaught of a most determined character was made upon some low dance-houses in the Tenth Ward. The gang of men numbered at least 100, and was headed by some of the prominent citizens of the Ward, as also by several aspirants, we are told, to the honors of an Aldermanic seat and a School Inspectorship.

A plan of operations had evidently been settled on, and the posse proceed to carry it into systematic effect. The first house attacked was situated on a cross street between Lafayette and Croghan. The building was entered, the inmates driven out forcibly, the furniture smashed up and used for kindling a fire which soon communicated to the whole house, which was speedily consumed.

The vilest and most notorious of all these dens, Charley Lawrence's negro dance-house, was next visited. It was found full, as usual, with its wretched inmates, an amalgamated mass of blacks and whites of the worst description, and their vile visitors. Here a fight ensued, as Lawrence had been apprised of the contemplated attack and was in a posture for defence. The inmates were overpowered, however, by the large force, driven out, and the building was quickly wrapped in flames and burned down.

A house on Congress-street, just over the railroad track, kept by a man named French Jo, was next attacked, riddled and burned.

The crowd then came down Congress-street across the track, and attacked a house owned by Ann Bosly, an old familiar to indictments and Police Court annals. Its occupants fled at the first sound of attack, and the house was delivered up to the tender mercies of the excited crowd, who rushed in. The furniture was demolished, carpets ripped up and bedding thrown out and trampled in the mud. The arrival of several Fire Companies on the ground prevented the firing of this building, which was without doubt intended. The windows were all stoned in, however, and the house left a pretty complete wreck.

This house was repaired yesterday, new windows being put in, doors mended, &c., but last night it was again attacked and every window stoned, and the occupants driven in terror from the place.

The Fire Companies did everything in their power to prevent any further outbreaks of violence. Quite an excitement was the result. People from the adjacent Wards by hundreds swarmed to the scene of excitement, and the crowd who had performed all these acts seemed determined to pursue their occupation till the houses on Lafayette-street should share in the ruin of the others. A row was imminent, but the firemen were firm, and the fear of detection led the crowd finally to desist.

The outbreak was lawless and cannot be justified. The mob that can redress its grievances in this particular, if it has any right, can exercise it in any other case where it may decide to do so. It would be entirely unsafe to allow these things with impunity. But the blame does not rest with these people only. These nuisances, it is well known, have grown insufferable. Some three weeks since the Council was petitioned to abate them, and went through the farce of referring the petition to the Committee of the Whole Council and the Mayor, with instructions to *visit* them. It might have better been killed at once by laying it on the table.

Heartless Seduction and Desertion of a Girl.

From the Cincinnati Times.

We stated yesterday that the dressmaking establishment of Miss Black, on Longworth-street, had been entered early in the morning and robbed of several silk dresses. It was supposed the crime had been perpetrated by some expert burglar, but an investigation by the police, led to the suspicion that the theft was committed by some one well acquainted with the premises. Further inquiry caused them to take into custody a girl named Ellen Williams, who was in the employ of Miss Black. She at once confessed to the robbery, and gave up the goods. She is only 14 years of age, and it appears is the victim of a base and heartless seducer.

Some two months ago, she applied to Miss Black for employment, and was given a situation. She was very ready with the needle, and was so industrious, attentive to her business, so amiable and gentle in her disposition, that Miss Black soon became fond of her. Ellen, however, was apparently in trouble, and finally after much persuasion, confessed to her employer, that she had deserted a good home and kind parents, and come to this city with a man who had deceived her. Sympathy retained the girl, whose very face is the expression of innocence, in Miss Black's employ, until she voluntarily left, as is supposed, through the persuasions of her seducer. The same influence, it is supposed, caused her to commit the crime of yesterday.

She did not seem to fully realize her situation until she was placed in a cell. She then wept most grievously, and wished herself dead and in the grave. The Mayor and others held interviews with her, and though she told them freely the history of her wrongs, she withheld most obstinately the name of the man who is the author of all her misery. She says she will suffer incarceration and even death before she will expose him. Her story is as follows:

She lived at or near Boston, Indiana, with her parents. Her father is a farmer, and she was fourteen years of age last January. At home she became acquainted with a young man, a carpenter by trade, who persuaded her to leave her parents and come with him to this city. She came here and for a few days lived happy with him, but he got out of money and would not work. She looked for and obtained employment, and though she does not say so, it is presumed that her villainous seducer received at least a portion of her earnings. She refuses to state why she committed the robbery yesterday.

She says Miss Black treated her with kindness; that she appreciated it, and that she did not intend to wrong her. But, worse than all, she confessed that, young as she is, she is now in a condition to become a mother, and has been since her arrival in this city. She would like to return home, and gives the most positive assurances that, if released, she will proceed directly to her parents, and stay with them. She will probably be committed to the House of Refuge until her parents can be notified of her whereabouts and condition.

Suicides.

The Morris *Jerseymen* gives particulars of the death of Betsey, wife of Newton Woodruff, of Hanover, Morris Co., who is supposed to have committed suicide on Tuesday last. In the afternoon Mrs. Woodruff took her youngest child, eight years of age, and remarked that she was going fishing. She returned in a few minutes with the child, and said there were some men near the river she was afraid of. She went out again in about half an hour, alone, and had not been seen until search was made during the night and on Wednesday, when her body was found in the river a few rods below the bridge.

Mrs. L. P. Ross, wife of Professor D. Barton Ross, contradicts the report that her husband attempted to commit suicide at Petersburg, Va. He was attacked by vertigo, and took chloroform as a remedial agent. Its effect, however, was to aggravate the symptoms, and while in a state which rendered him unconscious of his actions, he inflicted two stabs upon himself with a common pocket knife, neither of which produced any serious effects.

John Ellis, who attempted to commit suicide at Henriette, N. Y., by cutting his throat, died on Sunday night, having lived upwards of three weeks with a severed windpipe and without nourishment.

At North Woodbury, Conn., on Monday, Mrs. Katharine Coggswell, wife of William Coggswell, committed suicide, by cutting her throat from ear to ear, with her husband's razor.

☞ P. Anguara, United States Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has sent to the State Department at Washington, the following important communication:

"The Spanish government having prolonged until the 31st December next the exemptions previously accorded to all vessels arriving in Spain from foreign ports with flour, grain, beans, and other mealy substances, I deem it proper to state that the exemption from all duty accorded both to the cargo and to the vessel that brings it can only be enjoyed when the whole cargo consists of those substances. And whereas several instances have occurred of vessels being made to pay full duties in consequence of their having on board a few hundred staves or other trifle, I consider myself bound to report this fact to your excellency, with the hope that it may thus be made known to all the shippers of such articles and to owners of vessels, so that, by complying with the strict rules enforced in the matter, the American interests may be more fully benefited by the exemption than at present."

Shocking Murder in Philadelphia.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, a disturbance took place among some low characters in Carberry's Court, running South from Catharine street, below Fifth. During the fight Edward Muldoon, a newly elected constable of the Third Ward, interfered to stop the disturbance, and while in the performance of his duty he was stabbed in the stomach with a knife in the hands of one of the party. The wounded man was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died about 4 o'clock the following morning. James Diamond, a young man, a shoemaker by trade, virtually acknowledged his guilt to the officer who took him into custody. The Coroner commenced an inquest in the case yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined, and the evidence of some here very heavily upon Diamond. The latter, together with Michael and John Lavery, and Lewis Pickering, were committed to prison by Alderman Floon to await the result of the Coroner's investigations. The deceased was a young unmarried man, and resided with his mother, in Lebanon-street. The alleged murderer is also an unmarried man. He bore a very bad reputation before this bloody occurrence.—*Evening Bulletin.*

The Arctic.—We understand that the Navy Department has determined not to send the steamer *Arctic* on the surveying expedition on the Isthmus of Darien, for which Lieut. Craven has been designated. This vessel has been temporarily transferred to the coast survey, to be employed under Lieut. Berryman in taking deep sea soundings connected with that branch of the service.—*Washington Star.*

The Hail Storm at Washington—The Damage.

From the Star.

A threatening cloud blackened the western sky, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, portending the usual daily instalment of rain, "and nothing more." This we had, accompanied by fearfully vivid lightning and heavy thunder. Then occurred a pause, and then came a fearful, unfamiliar, crashing sound, and a fall of hail, or rather large cakes and flakes of ice, which smote mercilessly the tender vegetation, and carpeted the ground, almost instantaneously, with a thick covering of crushed plants, and green leaves stripped from the trees. The loaded boughs of fruit trees were in many instances entirely denuded; fields of grain were laid postrate, as by the mower's scythe; green houses, public and private, were naturally stricken down with a crash, and the rare plants in many instances completely destroyed. The westerly windows of buildings unprotected by shutters or blinds were completely riddled; even the heavy glass—some three eighs of an inch thick—in the roof of the new Halle of Congress was broken by the terrible blows inflicted by these falling masses of ice. Houses were unroofed: fire bells rang; cattle plunged from point to point, bellowing, in piteous fright; trees were torn up by the roots, or their limbs broken off like pipe-stems; shutters were twisted from houses; the streets were deluged with water.

The Smithsonian Institution lost 2,000 panes of glass; Hoover, gardener, lost 7,500 panes and had his garden flowers and rare plants ruined. The beautiful field of oats in the public square, west of the Smithsonian Institution, is cut down as with a scythe. Apparently not more than one stalk out of fifty is left standing, where was the most vigorous field of grain we have seen this season. It is cut off almost horizontally about one foot from the root. In nearly all the private gardens, the grape vines, peach trees, strawberry vines, and vegetables are entirely ruined.

The Government Green House at the foot of the Capitol is a complete wreck; the United States Hotel has lost 400 panes of glass, and sustained a damage of some $300; the new Government Armory has lost every pane of glass on its north-westerly front; the sky lights at the Capitol, (a specimen of which is now before us,) ½ of an inch thick, were cracked and broken.

Rev. Mr. Canother's church, corner of Fifth and I streets, lost some 260 panes of glass; the tin roof of the church was also badly bruised. Rev. Mr. Canothers himself, while in the neighborhood of the church, was so much stunned by the electric fluid as to be rendered unconscious for a time.

The President's green-house, hitherto so attractive an object, under the careful superintendence of Mr. Watt, was demolished.

The driver of one of Whaley's omnibuses got terribly cut in the face by the hailstones, in consequence of his hat blowing off while he was restraining his plunging horses. The gas-lights were not lit last night in consequence of the general destruction to street lamps by the storm. It is estimated that the cost to the Government and Corporation of repairing breakages upon the street lamps will not be less than $2,000.

Three Children Drowned by Their Mother.—On Thursday, the 28th ult., the village of Leoni, Jackson County, was the scene of a terrible tragedy, as we learn from the Jackson papers. Mrs. Logan, a colored woman—mother of a family of nine children, in a fit of mental derangement, attempted the murder of her whole family. In the absence of her husband, she called all her children into the house—the eldest being but 14 years of age, and forbid their going out. Presently she took one of her children, went out, and threw it into the well; then another, and so on, until she had carried out four. The older children, having their fears excited, followed their mother with the fourth victim, and saw her throw it into the well. They tried to interfere, but were unable—the maniac mother making most desperate efforts to drown them; failing in this, she threw herself down upon her dead and drowning children. The well was curbless—some 12 feet deep, with about 4 feet water. While in the well, her children from the top handed her down a pole, to which the mother and one child clung, and were drawn out. The remaining three were drowned—all efforts of the neighbors to resuscitate them proving unavailing. Pecuniary troubles, it is said, induced the temporary aberration of mind, which led to this dreadful tragedy.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Fatal Railroad Accident.—A most distressing occurrence transpired on Saturday, at Hanover, Pa., resulting in the death of Jacob Matthias, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Westminster. It appears that Mr. M. had taken passage at the Baltimore Depôt, for Harris, and while the cars stopped at Hanover a minute or two, he entered the public house and drank a glass of lemonade. He had scarcely drank it before the train commenced moving off, when he ran from the place and caught hold of one of the cars, which jerked him around with considerable violence. Making a second attempt, he grasped an iron handle of the next car, and on attempting to spring up was thrown completely before the wheels, which passed over both legs, cutting them almost entirely off, and fracturing the skull. Mr. Matthias was immediately taken up and conveyed to a place of safety, where every possible means were resorted to, but all to no purpose. Death terminated his intense sufferings in 15 minutes after the occurrence. He was in the 75th year of his age, and highly regarded as a most excellent citizen. He was quite wealthy and leaves a family.—*Baltimore American.*

Launch of the Arctic Brig Iceberg.—Dr. Rae's prettily modelled brig, the *Iceberg*, was launched from Gouwer's ship-yard on Saturday last. She is heavily built—strength being more necessary than beauty, considering the severe work she is destined to perform. Yet her appearance in the water is particularly graceful. Dr. Rae, we are sorry to learn, was detained at Hamilton by illness, and could not be present at the launch. The season being too far advanced to enter upon her intended mission, the *Iceberg* will be engaged in freighting until the Fall, when Dr. Rae will take her to England, and be prepared next Spring to leave for the Polar Seas to accomplish the purpose for which his vessel was designed.—*Kingston (Canada) Whig.*

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending June 23, 1857, and all bearing that date.

Napoleon Aubin, of Albany, N. Y.—Improvement in gas generators.

Franklin L. Bailey, of Boston, Mass.—Improvement in printing presses.

Thos. Batty, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Improvement in means for reducing top-sail.

Eugene Blattner, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Improvement in machines for polishing raw hide whips.

Willard W. Chipman, of Lowell, Mass.—Improved method of holding and adjusting plane irons in their "stocks."

Ezra Coleman, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Improvement in grinding mill.

Jacob Erdle, of West Bloomfield, N. Y.—Improved saw-set.

Anthony Fass, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Improvement in fastening handles to baskets.

Horatio Fairbanks, of South Brookfield, Mass.—Improvement in vapor-burners.

Francis Gustine, of Medford, Mass.—Improvement in vapor governor for steam engines, &c.

Edward Hamilton, of Chicago, Ill.—Improved valvula arrangement for faucets, &c.

James G. Kennedy, of Cincinnati, Ohio.—Improved sawing mill.

Levi B. Lloyd, of Warwick Township, Pa.—Improved device for feeding and limiting the depth of hole in boring-machines.

Thos. Mitchell, of Lansinburgh, N. Y.—Improved machine for finishing brush handles.

Geo. P. Perrini and James L. Boyle, of Richmond, Va.—Improved hydrant.

Jos. Percy and Abraham Sanborn, of Bangor, Me.—Improvement in ships' windlasses.

Hiram Pierce, of Claremont, N. H.—Improved machine for straightening knife blades.

Edward Pierce, of Philadelphia, Pa.—Improvement in enamelling iron pipes and hollow ware.

Wm. G. Pike and Isaac R. Scott, of Waltham, Mass.—Improvement in safety apparatus for regulating steam boiler furnaces.

Jno. Reese and Chas. N. Tyler, of Washington, D. C.—Improved lantern for lighting street gas.

Luther Otway Rice, of Caistorville, Canada West—Improved central dreft joint of carriages.

Jas. N. Beckwell, of Nepanock, N. Y.—Improvement in hardening axes, &c.

Timothy Rose, of Cortlandville, N. Y.—Improvement in candlesticks.

Wm. Sellers, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Improvement in boring mills.

Jno. P. Scheoki, of Boston, Mass.—Improved breech-loading fire-arms.

James H. Simmons, of Erwin, N. Y.—Improvement in cylindrical throttle valves for steam engines.

Gilbert Smith, of Buttermilk Falls, N. Y.—Improved breech-loading fire-arms.

Wm. Stoddard, of Lowell, Mass.—Improved mode of securing and adjusting plane irons in their stocks.

Jno. F. Taylor, of Charleston, S. C.—Improvement in machines for cleaning rice.

Chas. Thurber, of Worcester, Mass.—Improvement in calligraphs.

Harry Whitaker, of Buffalo, N. Y.—Improvement in steam boilers.

Chas. Winslow, of Lynn, Mass.—Improvement in preparing elastic India rubber cloth.

Chas. Wilson, of Springfield, Mass.—Improved machine for excavating tunnels.

J. W. Wykes, of Wheeling, Va.—Back-ground for photographs on glass.

Chas. N. Lewis, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., assignor to Geo. C. King, of same place—Improved method of attaching air chambers to pumps.

Peter H. Nies, of Boston, Mass., assignor to himself and Alfred Douglass, Jr., of Boston, aforesaid—Improved water meter.

Ira A. Richards, of East Brookfield, Mass., assignor to Silas Stevens, of same place—Improved taps and dies for cutting screws.

Sylvester W. Warren, of Brooklyn, (E. D.) N. Y., assignor to Dexter N. Force and S. W. Warren, aforesaid—Improvement in steam whistles.

Thos. D. Worrall, of Lowell, Mass., assignor to Thos. F. Caldicott, of Charlestown, Mass.—Improved bench plane.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Owen Redmond, of Rochester, N. Y.—Improved spoke and axe helve machine. Patented Oct. 30, 1855. Additional improvement June 23, 1857.

Wm. P. Wood, of Washington, D. C.—Improved sawing machine. Patented Feb. 24, 1856. Reissued March 25, 1856. Additional improvement June 23, 1857.

DESIGNS.

Conrad Harris and Paul W. Zoiner, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Design for coal cooking stoves.

Conrad Harris and Paul W. Zoiner, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Design for wood parlor stoves.

Conrad Harris and Paul W. Zoiner, of Cincinnati, Ohio—Design for shining room stoves.

S. W. Gibbs, of Albany, N. Y., assignor to North, Chase & North, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Design for cooking stoves.

N. S. Vedder, of Troy, N. Y., assignor to North, Chase & North, of Philadelphia, Penn.—Design for stoves.

Jacob Beesley and Edward J. Delany, of Philadelphia, Penn., assignor to Creeson Stuart and Peterson, of same place—Design for stoves.

The Ohio State Treasurer's Defence.

From the Tiffin (O.) Tribune.

A STATEMENT.

I have resigned the office to which a generous public called me, and am now the victim of slander, whilst a venal press seizes upon my misfortune as food for excitement. But to all this I must submit. I have implored the Great Ruler for wisdom and courage to meet it all.

But I am under untold obligations to the people of this county, irrespective of party, and to them a statement is due of the causes that led to my resignation. My predecessor failed to pay what he owed to the State by a very large sum. He paid what the accounts showed against him, but failed to put me in funds to meet receipts which he had given County Treasurers. These were legally binding on the State, and I was compelled to receive them as cash. When Mr. Breslin failed to put me in possession of the funds I should have made it public.

My kindness of heart, which with me amounts to positive weakness, led me to rely upon his assurances, and say he had paid all, except the $204,000 reported.

This was my great and only error. It may have been wrong. I found it impossible to obtain the amount from him, and it was then manifestly proper that I should resign and invoke a legal examination. Its result will soon be known, and by it I must abide.

No one has ever suffered by me, nor shall they.

I rely upon a full acquittal from pecuniary liability to the State and for just censure. Conscious of no wrong myself, I am not excited, nor will I despond. I will devote my life to extricating myself from this misfortune. I could wish my friends felt no greater mortification than myself.

I shall not leave home and country. As I have spent the days of my childhood, and the years of my manhood in your midst, I shall remain here, and here, where repose the ashes of kindred and friends, shall my body be buried. With the generous citizens of this County, whose friendship I esteem, and where I have been so long known, the storm of slander will not avail.

I glory in the history of my County, and rejoice that I have shared the confidence of its people. That confidence will never be abused. Not an enterprise has characterized its progress for the past thirteen years, but what has received the aid of my energies and purse. Relieved from the cares of an office so unfortunate to me, I shall return to abide with you, to share your hospitalities, and claim your continued confidence. I shall, in a few weeks, launch my craft upon the legal deep, and call upon those in trouble to seek my aid, which will be at their command.

June 15, 1857. W. H. GIBSON.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday, June 25.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—Nos. 3084, 740, 175, 676, 774, 729, 739, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 959, 966, 970, 962.

Supreme Court—*Special Term*—Nos. 9, 11, 173, 79, 160, 149, 200, 8, 157, 143, 6, 131, 175, 215.

Common Pleas—*Part II*—Nos. 905½, 623.

Superior Court.—Nos. 138, 1110, 1253, 1316, 1361, 1531, 1537, 1544, 1547, 1559, 1647, 1656, 1653, 1651, 1665, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1673, 1685, 1696, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1709, 1713, 1730, 1737, 1738, 1761, 1783, 1786, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1796, 1800, 1805, 1806, 1811, 1818, 1822, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1839, 1840, 1847, 1851, 1853, 1858, 1865, 1872, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1887, 1890, 1895, 780, 829.

United States Court of Claims.

Mail Contracts—Claim for Extra Compensation.

McAtee and Eastman vs. *The United States.*—(On Trial.)—On May 20, 1846, the petitioners entered into a contract for carrying the mail on route No. 3,960, from Louisville to Vincennes, daily and back, in four-horse coaches, at $7,754 40 a year, for the term from July 1, 1846, to June 30, 1850.

On March 20, 1847, they entered into another contract for carrying the mail on route No. 4,169, from Vincennes to St. Louis and back, in four-horse coaches, at $12,645 a year, for the term from April 15, 1847, to June 30, 1850.

They were not bound to carry the great Eastern mail, that is, the through mail between the Atlantic and the West, which belonged to regular routes extending from Columbus to St. Louis, *viâ* Dayton, Indianapolis and Terre Haute. But late in 1846, or early in 1847, a portion of that mail was thrown upon them, by diverting it from the routes to which it belonged, and they continued to carry it, to a greater or less extent, till about Jan. 1, 1850, when the difficulties were arranged.

They, however, as the proofs show, made no formal complaint to the

him by the throat. He was found guilty, and sentence suspended.

Severn Kanne, charged with assault and battery, on his wife Mena, was discharged at her request.

William Dougherty, for the same offence, against the people and his wife Eliza, was discharged, in default of her appearance.

Anne Stafford stole a table cloth and some towels, worth $36, from William S. Wilson. She was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. *Judge Osborne*—You've been here so often that your face is familiar to every officer in Court. *Prisoner*—I have never been here in my life before.

Frank Cassidy last Saturday night laid down on a stoop in the Bowery and went to sleep, and he asserted that William Griffith searched his pockets and stole two shillings therefrom. *Judge Osborne*—What time was it? *Witness*—9 o'clock; I was tired, and laid down and went to sleep. *Judge*—Yes, you was pretty tired about that time, I guess. The prisoner was acquitted.

George Morse stole a shirt from Monroe D. Morris, June 20. The Judge suspended sentence, and let him go.

Michael Waters, a boy and a very hard character, threw a stone at the door of Michael Ryan, June 22. Judge CONNOLLY said he had suspended sentence against him in a similar case before. He had been on the Island once as a vagrant. *Judge Osborne*—I think we'd better send him to his old quarters. The prisoner went off with the officer calling the prosecutor "a great big old bloat."

John D. Richarde had stolen some silver and copper coins from James Winn. He was discharged at the request of the complainant. Albert Gardner, a boy, stole some barrels from Michael McCanur. The witness did not appear and he was discharged. "You've stolen barrels before," said Judge CONNOLLY. He did not stop to deny it but left the Court with the greatest rapidity.

Matida Greene, an old offender, charged with stealing a slate worth 20 cents, was discharged, no witness appearing.

Margaret Harpin got off in the same way. She was complained of for stealing a sheet from a poor washerwoman.

George Palmer, complained of by Michael Gilligan for assault and battery, was discharged for the same reason.

George Spitzer, for striking John Kremmel, suffered the same penalty for the same cause.

The sentence of Joseph Smith, for stealing a pair of gaiters from Wm. H. Ingraham, was suspended.

In postponing several causes, Judge Connolly here remarked that the sooner lawyers learned that causes would not be postponed without good cause shown, the better.

Officer Jacob Wilsey, of the Sixth Ward, withdrew his charge of assaultiog and attempting to stab him, June 7, made against Frank Crosh.

James McGee threw a stone at Thomas Butler, June 16, who it seemed has provoked him a good deal. Sentence was suspended.

John Fagan, a Police officer, had assaulted Minna Teurnenhaltz, June 12. He wee discharged at her request.

Patrick McCann struck Jacob Wilsey, Police officer, June 21, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

No witnesses appeared against Thomas Ryan, charged with stealing bank notes, June 20, and he was set at liberty.

John H. Hillyer, a deputy constable, said he was standing in front of the Exchange Office of Wm. H. Dayton, in Bleecker-street, near Broadway, June 3, when the latter came out and pushed him off the walk saying he did not want loungers around there; he'd had money stolen recently. An hour afterwards, passing by, he saw a friend of his standing in the door of the Exchange Office, smoking. Hillyer told him he'd better come away, for he'd just had a row for standing on the sidewalk, even. At this, Dayton and one John S. Sipert appeared, when an altercation ensued, and Sipert ran in and brought out $10 in bank notes and a pistol, ready to bet the former that he could whip Hillyer. A charge was entered against Dayton and Sipert, the former of whom was fined $10, and judgment suspended in the case of the latter.

Annie Hollister, teacher in a Ward school, corrected Mary Ann Copper's child for ill-behavior. The mother went to the school and committed an assault on Miss Hollister. She was fined $5, but the sentence was remitted at the request of the complainant's counsel.

The criminal suit of Johnny Lyng against Auguste Thayer, for running into his light wagon, was settled between the parties.

Edmund Burke was charged with stealing a tumbler worth 12 cents from John Morremus, No. 62 Essex-street, June 14. John did not appear and Edmund was told to disappear. He wasn't told but once.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 24, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 23, 1857.

MARKS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep& Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2637	2676	39	626	626	2216
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	104	37	69	4880	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	69	71	143	2822	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	32	84	49	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	.....	2133	231	887	7338	2216
Last week	2075	2567	270	969	8586	3956

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856..... 3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	353	.....	.....	.....	1141
Hudson River Railroad	1119	.....	.....	.....	475
Hudson River Boats	1963	.....	.....	900	599
Harlem Railroad	43	 39	 626	426	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabethtown Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The receipts of Live Stock, by the Erie Railroad, during the week, ending this afternoon, were as follows:

Cattle	695	Hogs	3444
Sheep	2043	Horses	12
Calves	343		

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	658	Massachusetts	—
New-York	268	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	1078	Texas	61
Kentucky	370	Connecticut	—
Indiana	243	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	13c. @13½c.	13c. @13½c.
First quality	12½c. @13c.	12½c. @13c.
Medium quality	11½c. @12c.	12c. @12½c.
Poor quality	11c. @11½c.	11¾c. @12c.
Poorest quality	10c. @11c.	11c. @11¾c.
General selling prices	11c. @13c.	11c. @13c.
Average or all sales	12c. @—	12c. @—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 11c.@13c O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 10½c.@12½c. BROWNING reports Beevea at 11½c.@12c.

REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The cattle market opened this morning under more favorable auspices (for the buyer at least) than for several weeks past. A clear, cool day with a good supply of beeves of fair quality brought out a goodly number of purchasers, and the transactions of yesterday and to-day were larger than they had been at any one previous market for several weeks. With 2,637 cattle yarded at ALLERTON'S yeaterday, or near 600 more than last week, sales commenced at about the closing figures of our last report. Some 400 head were thus sold yesterday, but as butchers begun to be supplied from this and down-town markets, prices took a downward tendency this morning and did not stop short of ¾c.@1c. decline, taking quality and weight into consideration. As some of the cattle were sold at last week's prices, and many more at figures but little removed, we give the general average of the same quality about ½c. less than last Wednesday. As an illustration of the falling off during the day, one lot for which $80 cash ₱ head was refused in the morning, sold towards night at $74 each, on time. The quality of the cattle to-day was an improvement upon that of the last market, and weights were rather in favor of buyers. About 100 cattle were turned out to feed at Bergen, to be brought in for a future market, if not sold on the river. About 500 head were taken East from Buffalo and Albany. Illinois and Ohio have been the principal contributors for this market. Owing to a break upon the Erie Road in consequence of the late freshet, trains were detained for a few days, and cattle intended for that route were forwarded over the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads, or by boat from albany. The break is now repaired, and trains arrive on time.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day including a few disposed of last evening:

Nos.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
166	Tex. & Ill.	Westheimer & Bro.	Owners.
48	Ky.	Westhalmer & Bro.	Owners.
43	Ill.	A. Hurd	O. Hurd.
108	Ohio.	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
117	Ill.	Smith & Lamb	T. White & Son.
51	Ohio.	S. W. Bills	Geo Ayrault.
64	Ohio.	Bloomer & Silleck	Owner.
78	Ohio.	J Campbell	Mead & Holcomb.
91	Ill.	Stone & Chapman	Hoag & Sherman.
54	Ill.	N. Meek	Shepard & Carey.
61	Ill.	C. Sherman	Shepard & Carey.
66	Ohio.	Shelton & Bedell	Geo. Ayrault.
64	Ohio.	Estes & Turner	Geo. Ayrault.
33	Mich.	Burt & Baker	W. Ayrault.
80	Ill.	Lakey & Madron	Wells & Hoxie.
45	Ill.	McBeth & Lakey	Wells & Hoxie.
103	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
125	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ulery.
15	Ohio.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
143	Ky.	C. C. Cronnse	Owners.
45	Ill.	H. Eckstein	Owner.
54	Ill.	Stanaught & Samnels	Owners.
58	Ill.	J. McPherson	W. H. Harris.
139	Ohio.	J. Bryant	T. Wheeler.
91	Ill.	J. Bailey	W. H. Belden.
30	N. Y.	N. Lynch	D. Burnes.
45	O. & N. Y.	S. Parks	Beach & Bray.
135	Ky.	W. H. C. Moreland	Owner.
74	Ill.	Platt & Read	W. H. Harris.
162	Ill.	J. R. Williame	J. H. Williams.
112	Ky.	B. Bartram	Owner
105	Ill.	Alexander & Conklic	J. A. Merritt.
95	Ill.	Jas. Williams	J. H. Williams.
106	Ohio.	E. Williams	Merritt & Williams.
28	N. Y.	A. C. Reary	B. Bartram.
60	Ky.	H. Eckstein	Owner.
30	Ill.	A. M. Reed	W. H. Belden.
24	Ill.	P. Reed	Owner.
62	Ill.	A. C. W. Norten	Owner.
11	N. Y.	Geo A. Toffey	Owner.
17	N. Y.	J. Joelyn	Owner.
20	N. Y.	Wm. H. Belden	Owner.
20	Ohio.	M. D. Dalton	Owner.
13	N. Y.	E. D. Welling	Owners.

We present as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

J. MCPHERSON forwarded a choice lot of 58 Ohio steers, estimated 650 lbs., which W. H. HARRIS sold at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb., on an average of $111 50 each. We saw nothing finer in the yards to buy.

SHEPARD & CAREY sold 54 Illinois cattle yesterday for N. MEEK, at 11c.@13c. They were medium 625 lb. steers.

They were selling to day 61 fair Illinois steers, rated 650@675 lbs., at 12c.@12½c. C. SHERMAN, owner.

STONE & CHAPMAN forwished 91 common to fair Illinois cattle, estimated 650 lbs. net, which HOAG & SHERMAN sold at $65@$100 per head, or about 12c. average.

J. CAMPBELL forwarded 78 nice Ohio steers and beifers, averaging near 800 lbs. net. MEAD & HOLCOMB disposed of them at 12½c.@13c. WILLIAM MOORE took 10 of the finest at $114, or 13c. ₱ lb.

BLOOMER & SILLECK sold 64 medium to good Ohio Cattle, which they purchased here of J. CHERRY. Estimated weight 350 lbs. They averaged about 12c. ₱ lb.

WESTHEIMER & BROTHER sold 61 fair Texas cattle, which they estimated at 725 lbs. @756 lbs. net, at near 12c.; also, 60 fine Illinois Steers at 12½c.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN contributed 208 fair to good 650 lbs. Illinois cattle, a part of which were sold by R. MURRAY at 12½.@13c. and the balance by S. ULERY, at similar prices. They were superior in quality to those of last week.

J. BRYANT forwarded 103 fair to good Ohio cattle, for which C. G. TEED was getting 12c.@13c. on 750 lbs. J. HARRIS took 11 at $105, and GEO. DEVOE 8 at $100 each, being about 13c. ₱ lb. on each lot.

LOVEHEAN & MOORE forwarded 58 head of common Ohio cattle, rated at 650 lbs. MILLER, HARING & GURNEY sold them at 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., net.

A. HURD had 43 fair Illinois cattle, estimated 725 lbs. net. They were disposed of by O HURD at 12c. @13c.

B. BARTRAM sold 112 fine Kentucky cattle on his own account, at 12½c.@13c. Estimated weight 725 lbs.

H. R. SMITH came on with 117 fair Illinois cattle, on account of SMITH & LAMB. Home weight, 1,650 lbs., and sold to-day by T. WHITE & SON, at 11c.@13c. ₱ lb. Mr. SMITH complains that he had to pay fare for himself over the Hudson River Road, although he showed a freight bill where he had paid for 1,000 cattle over that road. He gives a decided preference to the Erie Road for accommodation, besides being $10 per car cheaper for his stock.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20 @$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

Cows are in less demand and prices have declined from $3 to $5 ₱ head. The abundance of rain furnishes plenty of grass, thus keeping up a good supply of milk.

ALLERTON reports 39 Milch Cows received during the week, selling at $30@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Selling slowly at a slight decline in price.

BROWNING reports receipts of 37 Milch cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $35@$40 for good, and $60@ $70 for extras. The market is dull and prices have declined upon all but *good* stock.

CHAMBERLIN reports 71 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $60@$65 for extras. Market dull, with only a medium supply.

O'BRIEN reports 84 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good, and a few at $60@$65.

The supply is not large, but sales are very dull at a reduction of $3@$4 ₱ head.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Boba"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'e, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The supply gradually diminishes at this season, and prices have advanced during the week. Good calves are now bringing high prices.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 668 Veal Calves, selling for 5c.@7½c. A few at 8c. Short supply, with an active demand.

BROWNING reports receipts of 69 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb. A few extra Calves brought 8c.@8¾c. Stock general ly good. Those at 8¾c. were very fine, weighing near 200 lbs.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 142 Veal Calves, selling at 5c@7½c. ₱ lb. live weight. Extras 8c. Market brisk, with a fair supply. An advance of near ½c. is given for the week.

O'BRIEN reports 48 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@ 7½c. Demand active, which is not met by the supply, selling briskly.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 56 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The foolings give a decrease of more than 1,000 head for the week, but the downward tendency of last market extended through the week, and induced some to turn their sheep out to pasture.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 626 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb., live weight, or $3@ $6 ₱ head. Prices have fallen off 50c @$1 00, ₱ head, during the week. Good Sheep have been sold to day at about 10c. dressed weight. Lambs sell well, 3 of 60 lbs. each, bringing $5 25, ₱ head.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,830 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 11c.@12c., net. Lambs are bringing $3 50@$5. Receipts have been large,—about 600 on sale this morning. Lambs are rather scarce and sell as last week. Sheep are about 50c. ₱ head lower.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,832 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$7 per head. Supply large and price a nearly as last week, or a little lower.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by S. JUNN at CHAMBERLIN'S for the week ending June 24, 1857, 1,256 Sheep sold for $5,689 68. Average ₱ head $4 53.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 23, 1857.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of

30 sheep at	$162 00	45 lambs at	$227 00
138 sheep at	620 50	23 lambs at	113 75
39 lambs at	171 62	31 lambs at	159 00
28 lambs at	135 25	5 lambs at	24 25

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Arrivals are tolerably free, and the quality generally good. Prices about as last week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,216 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at 7c.@7¾c. for first quality, and 6c.@7c. ₱ lb. for second quality and stock hogs. There are very few of the latter, and they are very dull. Of fat hogs the quality is quite an improvement over last week.

VAN BRUNT & WARDELL, Pork-Packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

HOGS-DRESSED.

Live..... 7¾ | Dressed..... 9¼@9¾

DISTILLERY.

Live..... 7 | Dressed..... 8@9

Arrivals free.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dead.
Western corn hogs, heavy	7¼@7¾	9¼@9¾
Western corn hogs, light	6¾@7¼	9 @9¼
Still hogs, heavy and prime	7 @7¼	8¾@9
Still hogs, light	6¾@7	8¾@9¾
Stock hogs	6¾@7	

Hogs selling slowly, with enough offering to keep the market about the same; 1,000 on the market unsold.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 24, 1857.

There was an evident disposition upon the part of the Butchers, yesterday and to-day, to refuse the payment of exorbitant prices for beef cattle, and therefore a decline of about 50 cents on the 100 lbs. took place, and a number of cattle were left over. If this course is pursued for a week or two longer, we shall expect to see beeves sell at about $10 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE—The offerings amounted to over 1,800 head, but only about 1,000 head were sold, at from $10 50@$11 50@$12 50. A few from Ohio, in prime order, were sold as high as $13 per 100 lbs., but the ruling price was from $11@$12 50.

SHEEP—This market was well stocked, the receipts having reached 7,500 head, most of which were sold at from $2 50 to $5 a head, as in quality. This is a slight decline compared with last week's sale.

HOGS—The demand for Swine was very good, and all offered; 2,500 head were sold at from $9 25@$9 75 the 100 lbs.; 800 head were sold at these prices to the packers.

COWS AND CALVES.—This market was rather dull, the sales only amounting to about 300 head, at from $18@$50 each, as in quality and condition.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 24, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The cold and rain of the past week have retarded the ripening of early fruits, and strawberries, especially, lack that fine flavor and sweetneee which a few warm, sunny days would give them.

Prices of new vegetables are far from being stable, at this season, an overstocked market one day reducing the "truck"—much of which will not keep—to a mere nominal value, while a few days of scarcity, from unfavorable weather or other causes, as readily incline to the opposite.

Potatoes, both old and new, are firm. The stock of Bermudas on hand is not large.

Bermuda Onions are in good supply at the present time, and prices have fallen materially.

Strawberries are abundant, but lack the sweetness which warmer weather would impart. Prices vary with the quality of the fruit and the size of the basket, some of which, it is said, hold *three to five berries.*

Spinach and other greens, Asparagus and Rhubarb are in large supply and sufficiently cheap.

Watermelons and Pumpkins are beginning to arrive from the West Indies.

Butter is inactive, with light active shipping demand for California. There is a full supply on hand.

Eggs are more plenty and a little lower. Sales moderate during the "strawberry season."

Poultry is decidedly dull.

Potatoes—White Mercere, ₱ bbl	3 75	@	4 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	4 00
Potatoes—Reds, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	—
Potatoes—Kidneys, ₱ bbl	3 75	@	4 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 75
Potatoes—Bermudas, new, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	6 50
Potatoes—Charleston, S. C., new, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Potatoes—Sweet, W. Indies, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Onions—New-Orleans, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Onions—New, ₱ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Onions—Bermuda, ₱ lb	1½	@	2
Beets—Charleston, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Spinach—₱ bbl	50	@	87
Strawberries—Jersey, ₱ 100 baskets	1 50	@	2 50
Strawberries—Hackensack, 100 bask.	3 00	@	4 00
Lettuce—₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Green Peas—Long Island, ₱ basket	50	@	—
Green Peas—Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	—
Cucumbers—Norfolk, ₱ doz	1 00	@	—
Tomatoes—Bermuda, ₱ box	75	@	1 00
Gooseberries—₱ bushel	3 50	@	4 00
Cherries—Norfolk, Va., ₱ lb	12	@	18
Watermelons, West India, ₱ 100	30 00	@	—
Asparagus—₱ dozen bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Radishes—₱ 100 bunches	1 25	@	1 50
Rhubarb—₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Turnips—N. Jersey, ₱ 100 bunches	3 50	@	4 50
Squashes—Charleston, S.C., new, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
String Beans—Charleston, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	—
Cabbages, new, ₱ 100	6 00	@	8 00
Parsley—₱ 100	2 00	@	—
Dried Apples—State, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Dried Peaches—State, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb	23	@	25
Butter—State, ₱ lb	21	@	23
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	16	@	21
Lard—in bbls	14	@	14½
Lard—Kegs	14	@	15
Cheese—New, ₱ lb	9	@	10½
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₱ doz	17	@	17½
Eggs—Western, ₱ doz	17	@	—
Fowls—₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Chickens—Spring, ₱ pair	50	@	88
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Ducks—Spring, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Turkeys—₱ lb	18	@	20
Geese—Spring, each	1 50	@	1 75
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz	75	@	1 25
Pigeon—Squah, ₱ doz	2 00	@	2 50

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 24, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Appear quiet at old prices. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $8. ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7¾c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are salable and firm.

COAL—Is lightly dealt in at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request at previous quotations: Java, 15¾c.@16c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@12¾c.; Jamaica, 12c.@12½c.; Maracaibo 12c.@13c.; Rio, 10½c.@ 11¾c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.@11½c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@ 14c., ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands yesterday: 84,434 pkgs., including 55,604 bags Rio, 16,139 pkgs. Java, 4,822 bags Maracaibo, 3,047 Laguayra, 2,500 Costa Rica, 1,625 Native Ceylon, and 500 St. Domingo.

COPPER—Is dull and heavy, as before reported.

COTTON—The demand is fair and prices favor factors. Our available stock is 56,500 bales, against 50,500 bales same time last year:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12	12
Middling	14¼	14¼	14⅜	14⅝
Good Middling	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	15
Middling Fair	14⅞	14⅞	15	15⅛
Fair	15	15¼	15⅜	15⅝

DRY GOODS—Trade is quiet and depressed. Clothiers are the principal purchasers, and they only buy what goods they need to prepare their stocks for the Fall season. The receipts are generally moderate, while the available supplies are ample, and owners are anxious sellers. Prices are heavy, irregular, and in many instances altogether nominal. Western remittances are becoming a little more frequent, and this feature is about the only encouraging one discernible at present. Still, it is not as satisfactory as it ought to be, and much remains to be done by Western debtors ere they can feel relieved from the reproach of being unjustifiably tardy in discharging their obligations to our merchants.

FEATHERS—Prime live Geese, 48c.@54c. ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $2 87½@$3 ₱ box.

FISH—The market is tame; prices are essentially unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is sparingly offered, and is in lively request, chiefly for home use, though, to some extent, for export to Spain, at improved and rising prices. Sales, 12,450 bbls., in lots, at prices within our annexed range:

Ordinary State	6 35	@	6 40
Straight State	6 40	@	6 45
Extra State	6 65	@	6 85
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 30	@	6 70
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45	@	6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 55	@	6 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 65	@	8 50
Extra Ohio	7 00	@	9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 20	@	7 35
Extra Genesee	7 75	@	9 00
Extra Missouri	7 75	@	10 50

Canadian is doing better. Sales have been reported of about 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$9 for superfine to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern continues in pretty good request, at rising prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,900 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 25@$10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid, at $4 25@$6 for Fine to Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $4 for Jersey, and $4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue inactive and somewhat nominal.

FRUIT—A moderate inquiry exists for the leading articles at about former rates. Supplies, rather limited. Sales by auction, to-day: 1,500 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1@$1 75; and 2,720 do. Oranges at $1 55@$3 85 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in light supply and good demand at advancing prices. Sales 16,000 bushels, including ordinary Canadian white, at $1 80; good do. Club, at $1 60; prime Western White, $1 90; fair do. Club, at $1 55; and (100 bushels) new crop Georgia White, the first lot of new Wheat received here this season, at $2 50 ₱ bushel. The latter was a fair lot, and was purchased of VANSCHOICK & Co., the receivers, by a Brooklyn miller. The range for all kinds of old is from $1 75@$1 95 for White, and $1 80@$1 75 for Red, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive and nominal, at $1 18@$1 23 ₱ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are moderately dealt in and are steady: 65c.@68c. for Western; 60c @66c. for State; 59c.@65c. for Canadian, 62c.@66c. for Jersey, 57c. @60c. for Pennsylvania, and 56c @59c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn opened with a lively inquiry, chiefly for home use, at higher prices, but closed tamely. Sales 52,800 bushels at 80c.@84c. for unsound and inferior; 85c. @86½c. for mixed; 85c.@88c. for Yellow; and 94c @98c. for White, ₱ bushel. White Beans, $2 25; Canadian Peas, $1 12½@$1 15; Split Peas, $1 87½@$2 ₱ bushel; Black-eyed Peas, $3 50@$3 75 ₱ 2 bushels.

The Hudson River barges brought down 3,600 bbls. Flour, 10,250 bushels Wheat, 4,600 bushels Oats, and 19,500 bushels Corn, the past 24 hours.

HAY—There were 860 bales River taken at 65c @75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Remain inactive yet firm.

HOPS—We heard of sales of 50 bales last year's crop at 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The only sales reported to-day, were small lots of Scotch Pig at $31, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 87½@$1 87½, ₱ M.

LEAD—Is inactive, yet stiffly held.

LEATHER—Sole is salable and steady, as previously represented.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very limited, and prices favor buyers. Porto Rico, 60c.@67½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@52½c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c @75c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce, quiet and nominal, at $4 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is more sought after, and is worth 44c.@45c. here ₱ gallon. Many holders declined selling under 45c. ₱ gallon. Tar is inactive and languid, at $1 75@$2 50, according to quality ₱ bbl. Resin is salable and firm, at $1 95 for Common, ₱ 310 lbs.; $3@$5 for No 1, and $5 25@$7 50 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 lbs. Pitch sells slowly and irregularly, at $3@$3 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Whale is in fair demand, while Sperm is sparingly sought after at old prices. Red Oil, 63c.@64c. ₱ gallon; Palm, 10½c.@10¾c.; Olive, $1 30 ₱ gallon, and $3 50 ₱ basket. Linseed is moderately dealt in, and is firm, at 60c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil, $1 15@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, June 22—*Sperm*—We have to report a sale of 500 bbls., to fill a foreign order, at $1 30 ₱ gallon; we also notice further transactions for manufacturing, including 645 bbls., in parcels, at $1 25, and 160 do., at $1 20 per gallon, prices varying according to quality.—holders of prime lots being firm at $1 30, and the market closing with further inquiry. *Whale*—The demand has continued through the week, and prices, according to quality, well sustained; the transactions for the week include 4,366 bbls., in parcels, as follows: 1,366 bbls. at 72c.; 800 do. at 73c.; 800 do. at 73½c.; and 200 parcels amounting to 2,150 bbls. dark, for export, at 69c. @ 73c. ₱ gal. also 400 bbls. South South Sea at 58c., and 100 do. home-back at 67c. ₱ gallon. Letters received in this city from New London report sales of 500 bbls in the last market week, at 73c. ₱ gallon. In Stonington we learn of a sale of 700 bbls. at a price not transpired. *Whalebone*—The market is brisk and firm; the transactions for the week include 10,000 lbs. Ochotsk (delivered in New-York) at 55c., cash; 4,000 do. Ochotsk and Northwest at 58c.; 6,100 do. do at 57½c.; 14,300 do. do at 58c.; 13,000 do. Ochotsk at a price not transpired; 1,600 do. Northwest at 53½c.; 1,100 do. do. at 52½c.; 500 do South Sea at 77½c. In Stonington we learn that the *Eugene's* cargo sold at 90c. The quantity of Bone in first hands in this city and Fairhaven at the present time is estimated at 175,000 lbs.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is in request, but at easier rates; sales 530 bbls., in lots, at $22 70@$23 80 for Mess; and $19@$19 10 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are steady at 11c.@11¾c. for Hams and 9¾c.@10c. for shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet and nominal at 11¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at languid prices. The transactions since our last reach about 235 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls. at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do. ₱ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef, $28@$31 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $23@$24 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 16c @22c. for new Ohio; 18c.@ 23c. for common to very good new State, and 34c.@36c

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A special dispatch from a reliable Correspondent at Albany, indicates the probability of a decision in the Metropolitan Police case this week. Our Correspondent has ascertained carefully the opinions entertained by Members of the Bar in attendance upon the Court of Appeals, and thinks there is no doubt that the decision will be in favor of the constitutionality of the law, only two of the Judges dissenting—BROWN and COMSTOCK.

The Street Commissioner's case, as it is commonly called, was continued yesterday. Mr. BRADY read an affidavit of Mr. DEVELIN, which was in substance the same as the one read on Tuesday, with the exception that in the former one he states that he was in possession of the books, papers, &c., of the office, while, in the one presented yesterday, he declares that the books, papers, &c., are in the possession of the Sheriff, (having been levied on under several judgments rendered against the City,) and have been ever since he became Commissioner, and that he uses the books merely through the permission granted him by the Sheriff. The affidavit denies, on information and belief, that Mr. CONOVER ever filed his bonds and sureties with the Mayor. This, however, is one of the principal questions in the case. It is admitted that he filed them with the Mayor's clerk, and the question is whether, being unable to see the Mayor, filing the papers with the clerk was sufficient. It having been decided to inquire into the facts of the expulsion, Mayor WOOD was requested to give his evidence. Under advice of counsel he declined to appear, except he was summoned by the Court. A summons was issued, and the Mayor made his appearance. His examination was commenced, but nothing of importance was elicited. The case will be continued to day, at eleven o'clock, and the Mayor's examination proceeded with.

Mayor WOOD is still in custody of the Sheriff. At 4½ P. M. yesterday, Deputy Sheriff MCKINBEN, sitting in the Sheriff's Office, insisted upon the truth of this statement—the Mayor meanwhile being at his out-of-town residence on the Bloomingdale Road, having left "the citadel" in the Park, two hours before, alone in his private carriage. Custody evidently don't seriously restrain a Mayor of his liberty.

Vessels from nearly all the principal ports of the West Indies have arrived at Quarantine during the last week, none of which have brought any cases of sickness. They report the places from which they sailed healthy, with the exception of Gonaives and Havana, where there is the customary amount of yellow fever at this season of the year. From the present healthy condition of the atmosphere, and the prospective exemption from imported disease, there is likely to be but little use for the Yellow Fever Hospital at Seguine's Point.

Hon. N. P. BANKS was yesterday nominated by the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, in session at Worcester, for Governor, by a very decided vote—337, against 78 for J. G. GOODRICH, and 16 scattering. OLIVER WARNER, of Northampton, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. GOODRICH declining. The resolutions adopted reaffirm the Philadelphia Platform, and denounce the Dred Scott decision.

A Convention of Spiritualists is to be held at Portland, Maine, commencing to morrow and continuing through three days. There doubtless will be an immense rush of spiritualists from all sections of the country, but more particularly from the Eastern States.

The trial of HOLMES, at Staten Island, for obstructing officers BOWER and others, in arresting RAGANS for violating the Quarantine boundary, commenced last evening; the question of jurisdiction, or authority, on the part of the Metropolitan officers, among other things, was raised for the defence.

The Port Wardens, evidently anxious to terminate the suspense which hangs over the decision upon the Port Warden law of 1857 are multiplying their complaints against persons for its violation; on Monday, Capt. CANDLER, one of the oldest Marine surveyors, was served with a copy of the usual complaint, and he gave bonds to take his trial with the others in the Supreme Court of Kings County, sustained by the Board of Underwriters, and the Chamber of Commerce, who will defend the suits. The Surveyors will, however, continue in discharge of the duties of their office until they are stopped by the Courts; if the decision is against them, the case will go to the Court of Appeals.

The Pilot Commissioners are doing what they can, without funds, to carry out the objects of the pilot bill by hearing and attending to complaints of its violations, and in making arrangements for dredging the slips. A complaint was lodged with the Commissioners a day or two since that a large boiler had long cumbered one of the piers on the North River side, but before the order for its removal could reach the owner he had taken it away. There being no salaries attached to this office there are no disputes about the laws being constitutional, and no law suits are apprehended.

No appointments or dismissals were made yesterday by the Police Commissioners, who had only a short session, devoted to private matters. A table, showing the strength and condition of the Metropolitan Police, will be found in another column.

The buildings at the new Quarantine are progressing favorably. There will be one in readiness for patients in the course of a week, and the whole will be ready before the middle of July. The work upon the Pier and L for the steamboat landing is going forward favorably. The Policemen, in the interims of the labor of patrol and fighting mosquitoes, amuse themselves with catching fish, which are now beginning to bite, which affords them good pastime and saves some provisions to the State.

Our parti-colored fowl, the "Bird in a Bush," who has now and then enlightened the public through the columns of the DAILY TIMES, by promiscuous revelations about local politics, we fear, has occasionally overstepped the strict line of propriety, as talking birds sometimes will. We suspect he did as much, unintentionally, in alluding to our City Judge, in his last communication. The intimation that the Judge was "maintained" at the Everett House by Mayor WOOD, was probably intended as a joke, for no one would believe that Mayor WOOD ever maintained any one, either politically or otherwise, at his own expense, besides his own precious self. The "Bird" loves his jokes, and this was one of them.

At the meeting of the Councilmen's Street Committee on Wednesday, six individuals addressed the Committee in favor of opening the Sixth-avenue through the Old York Road. One person was heard against the project. Nothing new was elicited. The Committee adjourned finally and will now report.

The City Inspector yesterday put 200 men at work on the streets, in several of the Wards. To-day he promises to increase the force, and use all possible dispatch to make the City clean.

Yesterday was St. John's Day. It was observed by the various City Lodges.

The Alumni of the General Theological Seminary met for the second day's business yesterday, at 1 P. M., when an essay was read by Rev. Professor FRENCH, of West Point, on the "Evils of Systemizing on Matters of Faith." The Rev. gentleman recommended that all should regard the teachings of the Holy Scriptures in preference to human reasonings. The annual commencement takes place to-day.

General WALKER gradually withdraws the light of his countenance from public observation; there were a large number of callers at the La Farge Hotel to see him yesterday, but his most intimate friends could not tell where he had gone; there were rumors that VANDERBILT had sent that warrant after him, but it could not be traced to any reliable source. In the afternoon Messrs. MOAGAN & GARRISON called twice to see him, but he wasn't in; Mr. WM. B. ASTOR, Jr., GEORGE L. PENDAR, and J. S. THRASHER, also left their cards. The whole party, it is said, will leave for the South on Friday, margre the unlucky augury of that day for embarking upon important enterprises.

The Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity held their twenty-fifth Anniversary last night at Dr. CHAPIN's Church. The orator of the occasion was Ik Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Bachelor." Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Boston, was the poet. These gentlemen delighted a large audience, and did themselves abundant credit.

There was a good supply of Beef Cattle at the Forty-fourth-street market yesterday, and prices declined considerably. The bulk of the sales were made early in the day at prices indicative of a falling off of about ½c. per pound from last Wednesday's quotations. Sheep were also plenty, and cheaper by about ½c. per pound, dressed weight. There were free arrivals of swine, in which a fair business has been transacted during the cool weather. As far as we can learn, those arriving at present are free from the disease, the prevalence of which, at one period, occasioned much uneasiness among consumers of pork.

Hard Swearing.

Coroner PERRY made affidavit, a week ago last Tuesday, that he had been that day to the Mayor's Office to serve a criminal warrant upon Mr. FERNANDO WOOD; but that a "Municipal Policeman" having informed Mr. WOOD of his errand, the latter gave orders to Mr. ACKERMAN—a Captain of Police—"that he, the Coroner, *should be turned out of the room.*" Moreover, that said ACKERMAN "seized the deponent, and, after a little resistance on his part, led and forced the deponent out of the room." Thereupon, Coroner PERRY summoned a body of citizens to aid him in arresting the Mayor, and, whilst endeavoring to do so, several of them were severely wounded, and, as says the Mayor's obscure organ in Nassau-street, sent away with "sore heads" or "broken ones." It is mainly upon the testimony of Mr. PERRY that the honest masses of the community have so severely condemned the course of the Mayor. He was doubtless guilty of inexcusable wrong in instigating the scenes of violence at the Street Commissionership, and afterwards in refusing to obey the Recorder's warrant; but no circumstance was so aggravated as that of causing an assault to be made upon an officer invested with the common-law authority of the Coroner. The punishment due to such a crime ought, in every instance, to be inflicted, and the offence is doubly enormous when committed by the Chief Magistrate of such a City as New-York.

On Wednesday the order requiring Mr. WOOD to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, in resisting the process of the Superior Court, was returnable, and Judge DEAN presented a series of affidavits, which seriously impugn the testimony of Mr. PERRY. Indeed, if the facts sworn to by the Mayor himself, Sheriff WILLET, (whose integrity is acknowledged by every one to be unassailable,) and nearly a score of others, are implicitly to be relied on, the Coroner himself will eventually have a harder task, in justifying his conduct to the community, than any other individual. The Mayor swears that "he had no knowledge or intimation that PERRY had any process to serve" on him; that, had he "known the nature of the Coroner's business, he would have afforded him every possible facility;" and that he "gave no orders to any person to turn Mr. PERRY out of his office," and, if it were done, it was without his "order, knowledge, or assent." Mr. WILLET's testimony is purely negative, but it tends to show that, *after the departure of Perry*, Mr. WOOD expressed a willingness to submit to arrest, if the Coroner had a warrant against him. Messrs. JOHN MCKIBBEN and JOHN T. STEWART, both of them Deputies of the Sheriff, make affidavit that they sought for PERRY, but could not find him, and that "WOOD not only did not seek to avoid the service of the process in the hands of the Coroner, but was anxious to have him found and admitted." These oaths, of course, only go to substantiate the Sheriff's declaration concerning WOOD's action *after the Coroner had left*. Mr. DUTCHER—a Municipal Policeman who has for months stood at the door of the Mayor's inner office, in the capacity of Cerberus—was the person whom PERRY swore to as having carried in the message concerning the warrant. His testimony is, therefore, very important. He swears emphatically as follows:

"That some time after noon of the said 16th, Coroner PERRY called at said outer office, and informed deponent that he wanted to see the Mayor. That deponent in the usual manner announced the name of said PERRY. That the Mayor replied, "I am engaged, and cannot see any person now." That deponent *did not know that said Perry had any process of this Court to serve, and did not inform said Wood that he had any process, nor did said Perry inform deponent that he had any such process.* Deponent further says, that the same answer given to said PERRY had been given to others during the day, and that he knows the fact that said WOOD was at the time that the said PERRY called, actually engaged in the transaction of important official business. Deponent further says, that he used no violence towards said PERRY on said 16th June, nor did he see any one else use violence towards him."

ACKERMAN goes further and makes an affidavit, the truth of which is sworn to by nineteen other policemen, that every word and syllable related by PERRY, as having occurred in the outer office of the Mayor, is false. There is no getting round the conclusion that either PERRY has wilfully perjured himself, or that ACKERMAN and his associates have done so. The Mayor's testimony had better go for nothing, as he is testifying *in propria causa*, and his evidence is worthless except in relation to points of personal knowledge. Neither do the affidavits of WILLET and his Sheriffs contain any circumstances which directly exculpate Mr. WOOD. Those, on the contrary, of DUTCHER, ACKERMAN and the nineteen other officers, cover all the ground in the affidavit of the Coroner, and flatly contradict every word of it. ACKERMAN says:

"That he was present on the 16th of June inst. in the outer office of the Mayor, when said PERRY called; that deponent shook hands with said PERRY, and they each spoke to the other in a friendly manner; *that he did not hear said Perry mention the word warrant, order of arrest, or anything relating to any action or any process in any action.* Deponent further says that the only time during this day, on the 16th of June, when he or any person in his presence touched the said PERRY was when they, in a friendly manner, shook each other by the hand; and that *it is not true that deponent, or any one in deponent's presence told said Perry that the Mayor's orders were that deponent should be turned out of the room—or that he seized said Perry and forcibly and violently ejected said Perry from said apartment or from any apartment.*"

After the reception of the affidavits by Judge HOFFMAN, the Honorable Justice remarked that, with such testimony, it "was difficult for him to imagine that the foundation upon which the alleged intention of violating or resisting process, was made, could be sustained;" yet that it was "not impossible," and that it remained for him to consider, "whether it was in the province of the Court to direct a further inquiry." He adjourned a decision of the question until to-day at 10 o'clock. If it shall be affirmative, the Mayor and others will have to be examined on oath, and new facts may be elicited. If the competency of the Court does not, however, extend to "further inquiry," the case falls to the ground, and the issue on the score of veracity between the Mayor's friends and the Coroner must be decided elsewhere.

The Overland Mail—Official Juggling.

A few days since we gave expression to our fears that, notwithstanding bids had been called and received for the contract to carry the overland Pacific mail, the Postmaster-General had already prejudged the case, and absolutely determined that this service should be performed by JAMES E. BIRCH, of California, and *viâ* the extreme southern route. The ink was scarcely dry upon our paragraphs ere it was announced that BIRCH had been awarded the contract for carrying the mail between San Antonio and San Diego *viâ* El Paso,—the Post-Office Department reserving the right to terminate it, whenever any new route should be established including service over that thus contracted for. It required little sagacity to see that this arrangement distinctly anticipated the award of the great California mail contract to the party named: and now we have an abundance of rumors from Washington, apparently designed to prepare the public mind for the announcement that the scheme has actually been consummated, and that the route least of all adapted to serve the public interest has been chosen.

It is hard to believe that the President and his Cabinet would willingly lend themselves to so fraudulent and unjustifiable a scheme. What right had they to call upon gentlemen of capital and enterprise to lay aside other business, and give time and attention to the work of estimating and bidding for a contract the award of which had already been secretly determined? Such a proceeding is utterly indefensible. It differs not at all, in principle, from obtaining money under false pretences, wisely punished as a felony in every State of the Union; for if time is money, it is as base to rob a man of it by a deceitful plot to obtain valuable information, as it would be to swindle him out of his check or his merchandise.

We hesitate, therefore, to accept as true the unpleasant rumors charging the Administration with a proceeding so undignified and disgraceful. Nevertheless, it must be confessed that the character of Mr. BIRD'a bid lends seeming corroboration to the charge. It is known that he is very anxious to obtain the contract, and to be ready to execute it over any route which shall be determined upon. He knew that there were other parties—including a combination of Express Companies—equally anxious to undertake the service, quite as competent, at all events, with himself, and more likely to command the public confidence, because of their known experience, energy and strong capital. These, he certainly must have foreseen, would endeavor to win by underbidding. Yet we find that Mr. BIRCH puts in a single bid for the Memphis route alone, at $600,000 per annum—the extent of the appropriation made by Congress for this service. We submit that under the circumstances, this bid indicates a perfect confidence in its acceptance, such as could scarcely result from anything less than knowledge that the bidding was a farce, and that at the end he was to be declared the victor. If the scheme is carried to maturity we shall probably be told that BIRCH's bid was the lowest because his previous contract for the San Antonio and El Paso mail route stipulates the contingent discontinuance of the latter and the saving in that way of $150,000, thus reducing his California bid in effect to $450,000 per annum. The public can find no difficulty in detecting such a card-packing operation as this, and will visit it with the reprehension it so richly deserves.

If Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet advisers are not all parties to what seems a gross perversion of the design of Congress in deference to the demands of merely sectional and local interests, there still is time to avert the impending evil, do justice to those who put in their bids in good faith, and secure such an award as will give the various States of the Union as nearly equal advantages in connection with the proposed mail service as may be possible. That the selection of the Southern route is the one least consistent with every single consideration which should decide the question, we have shown on previous occasions. But important as the decision is for present purposes, it is far more so in view of the fact that this wagon-road route is or ought to be merely the pioneer of the Pacific Railroad route; and whatever disadvantages appertain to it now, will be bequeathed to the great work which we all hope at some day to see connecting our Eastern and Western shores with its Briarean arms,—unless indeed we give up all idea of securing to the Railroad route the advantages which its slower-paced pioneer is reasonably expected to accumulate for it.

What possible object there can be in selecting this extreme Southern route we are utterly unable to conceive, unless it is that of forcing the future railroad to take an unnatural course, such as neither buffalo, emigrants nor capital would ever select. It is idle to suppose that populous and vigorous settlements will be established along any great portion of this objectionable route, or that overland emigration will ever think of wandering across the great desert traversed by it. What nonsense, then, is the suggestion telegraphed from Washington in connection with broad intimations that the Southern route is to be decided upon—that the Postmaster-General deems it desirable that the route chosen should be one along which a line of settlements is likely to spring up! Such certainly should be his desire; but if he is honest in expression of it, the evident pre-arrangement with Mr. BIRCH or his friends will never be consummated, to the outrage of every consideration of economy and justice, and the utter disregard of that popular sentiment throughout the country north of the latitude of the Carolinas which is almost universal in its demand of a central route.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital.

When the world was younger but certainly not much wiser than it now is, men treated misfortune as a crime. The question of the Pharisee, "Lord, who hath sinned, this man or his parents, that he should be born blind?" condenses the moral and the medical philosophy of many centuries. In our own day the steady tendency of the race to the opposite extreme of opinion has become so strongly marked and has taken upon itself such an acceleration of pace as seriously to alarm many quiet bodies who have been carefully closeted and brought up in the venerable notion that Truth lies always in a mean. These good souls fancy that the order of the world is in serious danger from the growing disposition of mankind to regard crime as a misfortune. We are told that exuberant Philanthropy has made the prison a pleasanter abode than the poor-house, and that the egregious villain is more tenderly treated than the imbecile sufferer. What with theories of hereditary depravity, notions of moral insanity, there will soon, our alarmists assure us, be no chance left of the conviction and punishment of any man accused of an extraordinary offence against the laws of society.

We do not think the case so bad as it is represented to be. We are persuaded that the great majority of habitual sinners find their sinful lives no more cheerful and attractive now than their predecessors found such lives to be in the "good old days" of the pillory and whipping-post—before HOWARD was or Mrs. FRY; ere a single penitentiary was model-built, or one Prison-discipline Association organized. And if the era anticipated by the most timid of terrorists should arrive, when the physician shall supersede the hangman, and the straight-jacket shall be substituted for the handcuffs, we do not suppose that any absolute social cataclysm will immediately thereupon result, to the annihilation of property and the extinction of all civilized relations between man and man. But of the advent of that era there is no impending probability. We have not yet passed so far out from beneath the shadow of the old dispensation that we should begin to fear being blinded by the excessive light of the new. No man, it is true, now upholds the ancient doctrine that misfortune is, in theory, a punishable crime. But do not the regulations and the habits of society still enforce the practice of that doctrine? Do we not still treat the victims of our compassion as if they were the righteous objects of our vengeance? If our prisons are pleasanter places now than our poor-houses are, is not that fact itself a sharper criticism upon our systems of industry and of charity than upon our notions of chastisement and repression? How great soever may have been the advances which we have made in penal science, are they not balanced by our backwardness and semi-barbarian ignorance in regard to the fundamental principles of social economy?

While in great and prosperous communities it is still possible for decent and orderly persons to live their lives out in squalid penury, and to die of starvation and neglect; while in wealthy and populous cities it is still possible for human life to begin in abject desolation and to end in friendless destitution, we may be sure that society has still more to fear from the defects of its order, than from the excesses of its philanthropy, and may still find more cause of self-reproach in its disregard of the claims of ignorant and inert innocence than in its sentimental concern for the consequences of blind and passionate sinfulness. Ought we to be entranced with alarm at the near approach of an undesirable millennium, when we consider that three years have not yet elapsed since the first attempt was made in this City to organize a remedy for the enforced neglect of thousands of children, whose mothers are compelled to desert their dearest duties in the quest of the simple means of existence?

On Monday afternoon of this week the corner-stone of a permanent building, to be erected for the use of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Within this building are to be assembled as many as its limits will accommodate of the hapless infants of the very poor. These unfortunate little creatures, heretofore abandoned to the cruel mercies of such venal or indifferent nurses as can be induced by a wretched pittance, or by the mere indolence of careless "good nature," to afford them a miserable shelter during the long hours which their starving mothers must devote to the stern drudgeries of their daily life, are now to be gathered together in comfortable quarters, under the supervision of trained and disciplined women. How terribly great the need of such an institution was and is in our City, may be gathered, by those who have never thought upon such subjects, from the facts which were set forth by Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS in his interesting address delivered upon the occasion to which we have referred. In that address Mr. BROOKS arrests the attention of the most thoughtless by his picture of the state in which the children already received into the temporary care of the Nursery have, for the most part, come to its sheltering arm. Drugged, that their cries might not weary their mercenary guardians—bruised with many falls, burned, scalded, foul with squalor and feeble with disease, freezing, famished—these miserable little sufferers have borne a witness to their own woe, and to the criminal indifference of the society in which they were born, more eloquent than any pen or any tongue can render. In a vast proportion of instances they have been literally snatched from death to life. With limited means and most inadequate accommodations at their disposal, the noble-hearted ladies, to whose generous and active sympathy this institution owes its origin, have in three years rescued eight hundred and forty children from the jaws of disease and destruction. They have afforded substantial relief too, to four hundred and fifty-one women. In their work past they have of course only vindicated the efficiency of their charity and demonstrated its importance. They are now preparing to extend their operations so as to make them somewhat more nearly adequate to the immense necessities of the metropolis. By the energetic exertions of one of their number, a Charter from the State has been secured for their enterprise, and a gift from the Treasury of the Commonwealth of ten thousand dollars attests the value set upon their efforts by the Legislature. The City has come to the front in the grant of the use of six lots of land in Fifty-first-street. It remains now for the Christian and civilized citizens of the metropolis to come forward and carry this admirable work through to a speedy completion. It will be a disgrace without a name, to us and to our community, if the individual benevolence and common sense of our people shall prove to be less accessible to a call so imperative than the "collective wisdom" of the Capitol and the City Hall.

Who is She?

BALZAC tells a story of an old Judge in Touraine, learned in the law and yet strange to say, not wholly unlearned in human nature, who used to put one invariable question to every criminal that was brought before him. No matter what the age or appearance of the accused might be—no matter what the crime of which he stood impeached, the astute old functionary would attack him with the trenchant query: "well, *who is she?*" For very sure he was, this wise old watch-dog of a wicked and willful world, that happen what might, a woman must sooner or later be found to be at the bottom of it.

The old Judge was in the right. And though the province of Touraine does not much resemble the State of New-York, the Judge's question has a cosmopolitan value—and cleverly applied will elicit as much light from the dark places of human history on the one side of the Atlantic as upon the other.

The influence of woman is the mainspring of society, after all. And whenever we hear of a new social enterprise, our first concern is not to find out how many "grave and reverend seigniors" of the stronger and more stupid sex have wagged their wigs over it in approval, but how many women have taken the trouble to talk about it or to make others talk. In grave matters as in gay, the sagacious observer knows well that it is to the women he must look for the auspices of success or the omens of failure. From the church which rests now, as it rested in the days of godly Saint CHARLES BORROMEO, upon the "faith and fervency of the devout female sex," to the watering-places which would dry up, and perish utterly were the world of women to desert them—all the institutions of modern society live by the same breath.

It is with no slight satisfaction, therefore, that we find the women of New-York disposed to make a sporting people of us. We have borne our testimony once and again in favor of all manner of manly games and "Isthmian" festivities. We have chronicled the races with care—we have kept our eye on the cricketers, and sailed with the yachtsmen. But our ardor revives with redoubled force to-day, for we have received and now give to the world point-blank proof that the Yacht Club, at least, have enlisted the female interest in their behalf. In another column our readers will find an epistle of which we can truly say that, like SHAKESPEARE'S Hermia, "though it be but little, it is fierce;" a letter which should provoke the Regatta Committee of the Yacht Club to utter with one voice the question of the old Tourangean Judge. It is such a letter as Deborah of old, or the Maid of Saragossa might have written, had either of those heroines sailed in a yacht race, and been unfairly beaten—a letter of criticism soaring into condemnation—a letter of investigation sublimated into denunciation. We do not mean to take sides in this controversy. We only allude to it, deferentially, yet with exultation, as a cheering evidence of the progress of athletic and inspiring amusements among us. What particular gentlemen should have been allowed to run away with the dishes or the spoons of the Yacht Club it is not for us to decide. The Committee have settled that point—and now the Committee are, it seems, to be settled themselves, by the impassioned Naiads whom they have so rashly evoked. Our only concern is to make "*place aux dames*," and to express the profound satisfaction which it gives us to believe that our naval chivalry may henceforth count, like their tilting prototypes of other days, upon the inspiriting sympathy and interest of "store of ladies, whose bright eyes," if they may not "adjudge the prize," will at least "rain influence" upon the annual returns of our peaceful *naumachia*.

THE STREETS.—During the civic disturbance of the past ten days, and while the weather was cold and wet, that standing topic of complaint, "the streets," was suffered to lie fallow; but twenty-four hours of warm and dry weather have made us painfully conscious, again, of the wretched condition of our thoroughfares. Clouds of dust and stifling stenches are sufficient reminders of the fearful condition of our streets, and the neglect which they suffer from. We are now just on the verge of the most perilous season of the whole year, and the City Inspector is waiting to learn whether or not he can lawfully remove the filth which is at the same time so dangerous and so uncomfortable. It is high time that this momentous question were settled.

The Port Warden Controversy.

On Monday the Port Wardens included in their complaint for violations of the Port Warden law of 1857, Capt. SAMUEL CANDLER, another of the old Marine Surveyors, who was appointed in 1843 by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters, and who has acted in that capacity ever since. Capt. CANDLER is the oldest shipmaster out of the port of New-York, and though now in his 76th year he is still in good health, and very active for one of his years.

The Marine Surveyors are sustained by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters, and under their direction are still going on in the discharge of their duties in the surveying of ships and cargoes.

They say, that had the Port Wardens brought their suit in a United States Court, they would have cheerfully furnished them with all the information and evidence they required in carrying on the suit, and would also have come under obligations not to make another survey until the case was decided; but, having sued them in a Kings County Court, the effect, whatever the particular result may be in those cases, will only be to delay the settlement of the question, and tend to harass and incommode all parties. The case, if decided in favor of the Port-Warden law, will be carried to the Court of Appeals; and, as a last resort, the lawyers suggest that Congress will be petitioned to enact a law putting the whole matter under the supervision of the United States officers. It is said that there is no port in the world where merchants or captains are compelled to employ one set of officers for this duty; that although Port Wardens are appointed, as for instance by the Board of Trade in Boston, and by the Common Council in Philadelphia, and by the Governments in the commercial cities of Europe, for this particular duty, no one is compelled, under penalties, to employ them; captains and owners being left free to select those whom they consider most competent for the duty. Captain CANDLER has commanded a ship for upwards of thirty years, and during that period has visited the principal ports on the globe, but has never called upon a Government officer to survey hatches, cargo or vessel, and has never had the certificate of survey disputed or in any way impeached. His custom always was, in cases where a note of protest was made, to call upon some competent ship captain to judge of the damage to either the cargo or the hull of the ship.

A nice judgment is often required to decide questions coming under the notice of these officers.

The cause of damage and its extent, are the main questions to decide, but a novice would often be at fault in deciding either with accuracy. Coffee, for instance, is sometimes injured on the passage, not from being wet by leaks in any part of the ship, but from being shipped green; in such case the whole mass will appear solid, but the bags will appear as when shipped: if it has been wet by the sweat of the vessel, which consists of condensed vapor dropping from the under part of the deck and beams, it will show itself on the bags in spots, as if rained upon, and the coffee will have a musty smell: but when wet by sea-water the bags become discolored, and the coffee will appear of a darker color, as if rotten. In other cases if wet by the bilge water of the ship by being blown through the ceiling, which is sometimes caused by the ship laboring heavily, and being hove down on her beam ends, the coffee will appear still worse, or be wholly destroyed. In respect to iron, claims are often made for damage upon the finer qualities for rust, which may arise from dampness in the vessel. If produced by this cause, an experienced person will be able to determine it at once, while a novice might suppose it was damaged by sea water, or by being rained upon before it was shipped. In the one case the consignee would have a claim for sea damage, and in the other would have to stand his own loss, whatever it might be.

In respect to the dunnage of a ship, there is no law on that subject, as different vessels require a different mode of dunnaging, and the same is true of different kinds of cargo; therefore on this point the whole is left to the judgment of the surveyor, and this judgment can only be acquired by a long and careful experience. *Dunnage* is the mode of separating the different kinds of cargo, and of keeping it off the ceiling or skin of the ship; for this purpose every kind of fire-wood, pieces of plank, broken spars, and any other loose material about the ship is used. In East India cargoes the bamboo of the country is generally used. A ship lately arrived from Calcutta, with linseed, which had a whole barn stowed amongst the cargo for dunnage.

It will convey some idea of the importance of the interests passed upon by these officers to state that six million dollars worth of damaged goods were sold in the City of New-York last year, and that over a million of dollars were adjudicated by the Marine Surveyors for damages to the hulls of vessels. In some cases $30,000 have been expended on a single ship. In taking the office, each of the Surveyors made oath before a Commissioner to do exact justice to all parties interested in matters upon which they were called to decide. There has been, they state, no case where the underwriters have refused to pay the claims adjusted by them, and no dissatisfaction has arisen on the part of the ship-owners and importers. They will continue, as heretofore, to go on in the discharge of the duties assigned them by the merchants and underwriters; they express no fears of the result, and say they have good backers.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new piece, called "Love's Telegraph," was produced here last night with success. It is an English adaptation of a French comedietta, and in a literary point of view presents no especial merit except that of general neatness. The title suggests the idea of the plot. A lady and gentleman, courtiers at the Court of a Princess, invent a system of telegraph communication whereby they can make love to each other before the face of the princess herself. When the lady plays with her fan her conversation is directed to her lover, and when the gentleman gesticulates with his glove his compliments are intended for his inamorata. It happens that the princess, notwithstanding the fact of her having a lover of her own, a prince too, falls in love with the gentleman in question, and of course appropriates all the fine compliments that are uttered over her head. She makes a written confession of her love, which the telegraphed individual, being high-minded, hands over to the princely suitor. This occasions some perplexity, but in the end all is set straight by the discovery of the flirtation that has been carried on by telegraph. The princess makes a sacrifice; marries the prince, and allows the ingenious courtiers to unite their fortunes in life and matrimony.

The plot of the play is too faint for analysis; but it is ingeniously wrought out, and, without any positive action, keeps moving pleasantly to the end. The result is a very agreeable and graceful entertainment. Miss LAURA KEENE sustains the principal character, and is ably supported by Mr. WHEATLEIGH and Mr. BURNETT. To these artists, and to the admirable scenery, stage properties and costumes, the piece owes its success. The first scene is one of the most brilliant and elegant we have ever seen on any stage. Its positive excellence and completeness carry it beyond what has been done here.

"Love's Telegraph" was a success and will be repeated.

MUSICAL.—The Mendelssohn Union announces its fourth and last Concert of the season for to-night, at the City Assembly Rooms. HAYDE'S Oratorio of the "Creation" will be given, with Miss TINGLE, Mr. MARCUS COLBURN, Mr. S. LEACH and Mr. CHARLES WERNICKE in the principal parts, and a grand orchestra for the instrumental parts.

ITALIAN OPERA.—In another column we publish Mr. ULLMAN's first announcement for the coming season at the Academy of Music. After an immense amount of diplomatising he has succeeded in effecting an engagement with Signora FREZZOLINI. She will arrive here in August, and return to her engagement at the *Italiens*, Paris, in January. This appears to be all at present. Of tenors, and baritones and bassos we hear nothing. The first hunt is for the prima donna—that successful, there is time enough for smaller game.

Signora FREZZOLINI has been before the public for a great number of years, and her reputation in Europe is established. Here she is almost unknown. This is scarcely an objection, for her unquestionable genius and executive ability will appear in the most effective and permanent way to the judgment and taste of her cis-Atlantic critics. Unless she has greatly changed for the worse, she is, we think, capable of creating and sustaining a genuine and merited "sensation." Mr. ULLMAN has done wisely in engaging her, unless the fact of paying her $4,000 per month is a proof to the contrary.

There is something in the wind with LUMLEY, of Her Majesty's Theatre. It is said that he intends to bring his entire company, Operatic and Terpsichorean, to this country: but the precise time of this musical epoch is shrouded in mystery. It seems pretty certain that it will not be next season. Perhaps it may be the season after. Whenever Mr. ULLMAN can effect an arrangement of this kind he may calculate on the most certain and gratifying results.

In the meantime, Mr. MAretzek has taken his departure for Europe, and will try his luck with artists.

Personal.

Hon. N. P. BANKS arrived in town yesterday, and is stopping at the Astor House. It will be seen by reference to the telegraphic column that our anticipations of his nomination for Governor of Massachusetts by the Republican Convention of that State are realized. In the Convention which met yesterday he received a decided majority of the entire vote upon the first ballot.

STATE ARSENAL SALE POSTPONED.—The sale of the State Arsenal was postponed again yesterday, to 24th of July, in order to give the City time to meet the State demand of $275,000.

Alpha Delta Phi.

The fraternity of Alpha Delta Phi, celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary last night, at Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway. That large building was filled to its utmost comfortable extent, with no inconvenient crowding, ladies, happily, being as plentiful as gentlemen. Mr. GEORGE WASHBURN MORGAN presided at the organ, and with his aid, MEYERBEER, ROSSINI, WEBER, AUBER and HAYDN, contributed with their genius to swell the triumphs of the occasion. Rev. Dr. SPRAGG, of Brooklyn, presided. After Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM, of Jersey City, had offered prayer, he delivered the Presidential Address, in which he pleasantly glanced at its origin, rapid growth, present condition and future prospects of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. Of graduates and undergraduates it numbered 1,000 members, but its present prosperity was only a prophecy of what it was to accomplish in time to come. As scholars, gentlemen and Christians, let it be the object of them all to extend the honor and usefulness of the Alpha Delta Phi's.

Mr. DONALD G. MITCHELL (Ik Marvell) was then introduced as the orator of the meeting, and a very pleasant oration he delivered. Lovingly he dwelt on the College past, so dear to graduates, calling to mind the old companions and treasured haunts. College studies may be cast aside like the cut of boyish garments, but the old youth-love of HOMER'S hexameters and heroes, though it never came back with any profit, still there was an aroma about the old book which was transfused into every-day thought and action without our knowledge. HECTOR and PERICLES, and all the great fable-life, became to us a living presence in the soul, by which we measured all kindred power.

In the changes that had taken place in the literary work of the past 25 years, we noted the antagonism that had grown up between classical requirements and the active demands of the age. GUIZOT, NIEBUHR and GROTE had written history in the latest modern light, and the ancients in their pages were men like ourselves, and not gods or demi-gods. Romance had well nigh disappeared. Jack the Giant Killer, and him of the Bean Stalk, had given place to DICKENS' "Christmas Stories and Mr. Gradgrind." Compare "Household Words" with the "Spectator," and the difference would at once be apparent. You could not make Will Honeycomb or Sir Roger de Coverly live again; and even good old Dr. Primrose was growing seedy. The followers of the negro minstrels could not be got to laugh at MOSES and JENKINS. In short the "Vicar of Wakefield" was attractive any longer only as history.

Æsthetic culture, in the last twenty-five years, made numerous strides. Even the Pre-Raphaelites, though they tended to extravagance, were on the right side, as they tended towards complicity. Every year we were getting nearer to nature, and Strephons and Clorindas had become impossible.

JOHN RUSKIN was highly lauded by Mr. MITCHELL for his bold amalgamation of æsthetic aims with everyday life and endeavors. He had sublimed the artist's life by the union which he had established between it and our daily religious life.

Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Boston, recited the poem. It was well delivered and well received. Title we cannot give it, as it glanced at so many subjects. The Maine Law, the Crimean War, Spirit Rappings, Florence Nightingale, Newspapers, Sensation Murders, and Woman's Rights.

A benediction and a chorus from Haydn on the organ, concluded the ceremonies of the evening, and the large audience dispersed thoroughly gratified, at a somewhat late hour.

The Late Yacht Race.

LETTER FROM AN INDIGNANT LADY.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

With some slight misgivings I take up my pen to indite a few remarks on the subject of the late yacht race, and of the card of Mr. G. W. BLUNT, which certainly makes the judgment of the Yacht Club Committee appear imbecile and absurd, to use Mr. BLUNT'S own expression, if not liable to the charge of undue partiality. I tremblingly confess myself one of the weaker sex, and can only plead great interest in the subject, and a keen and somewhat manly relish for the pleasure it affords, as an excuse for interfering with the illustrious potentates who form the Committee. Perhaps, also, a love of justice, and a feeling of indignation against the ill-used gentlemen, who don't come out with one accord and assert their rights as they ought to do, is sufficient cause for this unwonted rush of the young lady against the experienced hand of luxurious, comfortable, dinner-giving tars, who know so much more about the buoys than the people who put them there.

To prove my knowledge of the facts, let me make a simple statement of them as they occurred. The Regatta Committee issued printed instructions to the yacht owners, on the morning of the race, by which they were directed to sail their boats to the eastward of all the buoys on the West Bank going and returning. A certain number of owners thought proper to disregard these directions, and to take the westward one of them, thereby, in the opinion of many, winning the race over those who simply and faithfully adhered to the instructions of the Committee. At an early hour on the morning of the race, I, with many other ladies, prepared to follow it, and with my best feelings and wishes interested in those gallant gentlemen who have the pluck to take the tiller in their own hands, sail their own boats, and not, as many of the Club do, retire on the slightest occasion of importance, and abandon their boats to the hands of the pilots they pick up in the lower bay. The pilots are no doubt very good fellows in their way, but hardly the style we would expect gentlemen to select as judges and umpires for themselves, and whose education and refinement can scarcely be such as to render their statements superior to those of Professor BACHE, and others who have devoted years to the scientific pursuit of the very profession in which their opinion is so coolly snubbed and ignored by the Committee and their friends of the lower bay. How much more conducive to the very end and aim of the Club, which is avowedly to cultivate a taste for those pursuits among gentlemen, and thereby improve the merchant and naval marine of the country, would it be if every gentleman sailed his own boat, and gallantly, tiller in hand, uniform on, strove for the honor of the race, *personally*, as well as for his boat, independent of the jolly tobacco-chawing professionals, who ought to have nothing to do with the business. At present it looks as if an insatiable desire for the mere dishes themselves possessed the gentlemen, who, one would think, would scorn and disdain an article to which, in the opinion of so many respectable and reliable people, they have not the smallest right. In fact it would appear that their friends, the pilots, are their principal, if not their only backers as regards the fact of their quiet appropriation of these dubious punch bowls; and I should suppose that the best of punch would have a vague and uncertain flavor under such circumstances. How is it reconcilable with justice, that where there is obviously an error, those who strictly and faithfully adhere to the rules of the Committee, should be the losers by so doing? while those who made the error are rewarded on the plea that they were misled, or did not know. Not particularly conducive to discipline in the Club, I should think, are such eccentric reasonings, and about on a par with the statement that eighteen pilots know more about the buoys than the gentlemen who placed them. Verily is the Committee a brilliant Committee, and in its weakness and inability to stand on its own legs, it might be called a fortunate Committee in having crutches in the shape of the eighteen pilots, to support and lead its wavering steps. Being a lady, I claim the right to be metaphorical, and would mildly suggest an immediate renovating and strengthening among the potentates of the Club. The utter eradication of all who have not youth enough to be active in the interests of the Club, or knowledge enough of the subject to advance and improve it. I await with some anxiety the finale of this much-vexed question, for it is hardly to be supposed that, after the announcement of Mr. BLUNT, the present owners of the cups will take much satisfaction in them, being thus shorn of all the honor. We will wait, and, *nous verrons*. AN INVITEE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND PROBABLE MURDER.—Notice was received at the Coroner's office yesterday morning that a Dr. KIMSHIRE was lying at the point of death at his residence No. 197 Seventh-street, from violence received at the hands of some unknown parties on the night of Thursday last. It appears that on the night in question two men called at the doctor's residence and requested that he would accompany them to see a sick man. He went with them, and when in the upper part of the Seventeenth Ward, the men suddenly fell upon him, and after beating him badly robbed him of about $10, a gold ring and a silver snuff-box, after which they decamped. The wounded man soon afterwards reached his home where he has since lain, growing gradually worse.

MURDER IN CORNWALL.—JOHN TOLE, of Canterbury, came to his death at the house of Mrs. DAVENPORT, at Cornwall, Orange County, under the following circumstances: A man came into the house and demanded liquor, which Mrs. DAVENPORT refused to give him. He then caught up a pump-handle and aimed a blow at Mrs. D., when TOLE stepped in between them, and received the blow on the head. He remained insensible until Monday afternoon, and then died. Coroner WRIGHT held an inquest on the body, and the murderer has been taken to the jail at Newburg.

Marine Matters.

LAUNCHES.—Yesterday morning Mr. JOHN ENGLIS safely launched from his ship-yard, foot of Tenth-street, E. R., a splendid steamer, called the *Montreal*. She is 1,100 tons register, length on deck 244 feet, 33 feet beam, 12 feet hold. She will have a beam engine, cylinder 52 inches, and 11-feet stroke. She is owned by the Portland Steam Packet Company, and will run between Portland and Boston. Mr. W. H. WEBB also launched from his ship-yard, foot of Eighth-street, E. R, a fine medium clipper hark. She is 500 tons, 30 feet beam, and 15 feet hold. She is built of the best material, her top frame being live-oak, live-oak canta, white-oak bottom frame, with white-oak outside plank, and pitch-plank inside; has one flush deck, with half poop cabin, and second se of beame in bold; is double strapped in hold, with iron bars on the ceiling. She is owned by Mr. WEBB. A splendid steamship, owned by the U. S. P. M. S. Co., will be launched from the above yard in a few days.

The keel of the great Russian man-of-war ha been laid in the yard of Mr. W. H. WEBB, foot of Eighth-street, E. R.

☞ We have had furnished the particulars of two elopements in or from the City lately—in each case the females being already married. The particulars are a good deal more interesting than edifying.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EXCITING TIMES!!
Great Rush! to secure one of the most
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAPEST!
Carpets ever offered in New-York, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S
Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.
Sold everywhere.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF HERRING & CO.'S Fire and Burglar Proof Patent Champion Safes frustrated.

OFFICE OF J. S. REED & Co., Bankers,
MARION, Ohio, June 6, 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* Our banking-house was broken open last night, and an unsuccessful attempt made to force open the Safe; gunpowder was used in quantities sufficient to break glass in the back room, twenty-five feet from the safe, and to displace pictures and furniture, as well as to blow the inside of one of the outside doors into small pieces, but your Hall's Powder Proof Lock resisted all efforts to effect an entrance. The burglars left a very good selection of tools—sledge-hammer, a variety of queer looking chisels, braces and bitts, together with lewers, &c., &c. It took three good strong men nearly an hour to remove the remains of the wreck so as to reach the inside door, which, of course, remained unharmed. Considering this latter circumstance, together with the fact that two more doors awaited the thieves, if they had succeeded in opening the outside one, we have no hesitation in ordering a new door, and continuing our confidence in your "Burglar Proof Safes with Hall's Powder Proof Lock." One half the outer door is in good order. Can you make the other from measures in your books, or shall we send the ruins down to you?

We feel under so much obligation to you for the protection your safe has afforded us that we authorize you to make any use you may choose of this affair.

Very respectfully, J. S. REED & CO.

The subscribers have on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above, and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.,
and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray st., New-York.

EMPHATICALLY CHEAP, DECIDEDLY ELEGANT, and unmistakably well-made are the
TWELVE-SHILLING GAITERS,
sold at CANTRELL'S new and popular establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts. Ladies, do not leave the City without securing a supply of these excellent articles. With them you will enjoy your visit to the country. Without them, vexation will attend you as the consequences of your neglect. Remember, only twelve shilling per pair.

GENTLEMEN,
visit CANTRELL'S when you want to procure well made, neat-fitting and fashionable boots. The above fact is an evidence of the cheapness of his fabrics. A trial will convince you of their excellence and superiority.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN
will be furnished with better and cheaper articles of "feet coverings" at CANTRELL'S than they can purchase elsewhere.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Renewal of the Wilder Patent.

The public are respectfully informed that, notwithstanding the great efforts made by other Safe-makers to defeat at all hazards the renewal of this Patent for making the GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, the subscribers are happy to say that the necessary documents were this morning received from Hon. Chas. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, granting the extension for the term of seven years from this date. All infringements upon the same will be prosecuted to the utmost venture of the law. A full assortment of all sizes can be found at the warehouse of Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., and at our warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, who are now the sole manufacturers in the United States. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
JUNE 1, 1857. Patentees and Manufacturers

1857.—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND Summer Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, in our Custom-Room, is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready-made or made to order, and at moderate prices.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN SUMMER CLOTHING.

Alpaca Coats	$1 50 to $5 00
White Duck Coats	2 50 to 5 00
Linen and Alpaca Raglens	1 00 to 4 00
Summer Coats	75 to 4 50
Summer Pants	75 to 5 00
Summer Vests	50 to 3 50

Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHERS
Just the thing for the present hot weather. It will keep ice all day in the warmest climate. Also, a complete variety of silver-plated ware, silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces $30; silver-plated cake baskets $5 50, silver plated casters $4 75.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

CUT AND PRESSED TABLE GLASS!
Embracing everything in the line, and at twenty per cent. below the usual rates. Cut glass goblets, the dozen, $1 75; cut glass wines, the dozen, 75 cents; colored Bohemian finger bowls, the dozen, $1 80; colored Bohemian decanters, the pair, $3 50.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker st.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS.
Another lot of the White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces, at $16 White Toilet sets, $1; White Tea sets, 44 pieces, $8 25. The largest assortment of Gas Fixtures in America at equally low rates.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION.
Splendid bargains! A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.—THE BUSINESS CONvention will assemble THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock. The Dinner will take place this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel. Members of the Fraternity are cordially invited to attend. In behalf of the General Committee.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Chairman.
FRANKLIN S. RISING, Secretary.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safe and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS FOR preserving all kinds of fruit and vegetables, without sugar or any other preservative property, are the only reliable and safe cans in use. All orders, by post or otherwise, forwarded to any part of the City free of expense. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Malden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages, of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, IN ALL THAT the name imports, compact and complete, containing articles of the very best quality and elegant finish. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FANCY CAP PINS—IN GREAT VARIETY OF color, size and style.
JET AND GOLD JEWELRY.—Bracelets, necklaces, &c.
At OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—The subscribers offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the city.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES
Salerooms, No. 726 and 728 Broadway,
Entrance in 10th-st.
Manufactory, No. 62 Ann-st.

MARRIED.

BARTON—GARRISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 23, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., assisted by the bride's uncle, Rev. J. W. Dishrow, Rector of the Parish of Simonds, N. B., SAMUEL M. BARTON of this City, to HENRIETTA, only daughter of the late Capt. Samuel GARRISON, of the city of St. John, N. B.

HOWARD—NELSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 24, by Rev. Dr. Anthon, E. W. HOWARD, of Providence, R. I., to ELIZABETH STUYVESANT, daughter of the late John Nelson, Jr., of this City.

MINOR—JESSUP.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 24, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Mr. JOSEPH E. MINOR to Miss SARAH J. JESSUP, daughter of Samuel Jessup, all of this City.

DECKER—WESTCOTT.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 24, by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, ALFRED F. DECKER to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Esbon S. Westcott.

GOULD—JARMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 24, by Rev. E. R. Gilbert, JOHN GOULD to ELIZABETH, daughter of Elford E. Jarman.

TYLER—HUDSON.—At Miller's Place, L. I., on Tuesday, June 23, by Rev. Thomas Harris, WILLIAM H. TYLER, of Brooklyn, L. I., to LIZZIE ROBBINS, daughter of Horace Hudson, of the former place.

THOMPSON—CLARK.—At Canandaigua, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Daggett, Mr. F. F. THOMPSON, of this City, to Miss MARY L., daughter of Ex-Governor Myron H. Clark.

DIED.

BRADBURN.—In this City, RICHARD H., the beloved son of Thomas and Bridget Bradburn, aged 5 years 1 month and 21 days.

The friends of his parents are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which takes place from their residence, No. 498 3d-av., at 3 o'clock P. M., to day, (Thursday,) for Calvary Cemetery.

CLARK.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 23, Mr. JOHN CLARK, of the firm of R. Nunns & Clark, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 96 East 26th-st.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 24, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. CORNELL, aged 44 years, 3 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brothers, John L., Stephen H., Charles G. and Robert G. Cornell, of his son-in-law, Samuel S. Wandell, and his brothers-in-law, Wm. A. Freeborn, Henry D. Grant, Samuel Kohler, George W. Jewett and James H. Landers; also the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, of Free and Accepted Masons, and the fraternity in general; also the officers and members formerly attached to the Fifth and Second Companies National Cadets, 9th Regiment, N. Y. S. Artillery, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 2d-st., on Friday, June 26, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, and his remains will be deposited in the receiving vault.

WOODS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 24, at his residence, No. 27 Vestry st., Mr. STEPHEN WOODS, formerly of Bin, Kings Co., Ireland, in the 55th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SEAMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 24, GEO. A. SEAMAN, aged 29 years and 1 month, sergeant in New-York Volunteers during the Mexican war.

His funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 476 Cherry-st. The friends and relatives, also the Volunteers, are requested to attend.

WYCKOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 24, after a short illness, of apoplexy, JACOB Z. D. WYCKOFF.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Bergen-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WINANT.—At Edinburg, Saratoga Co., N. Y., on Saturday, June 20, CORNELIUS, only child of Cornelius and Sarah M. Winant, aged 1 year, 7 months and 4 days.

His remains will be interred at Saratoga Springs.

GEISSENHAINER.—At Reading, Penn., on Tuesday, June 23, ANNA MARIA, widow of the late Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, D. D., aged 81 years, 6 months and 7 days.

BREWER.—In Norwich, Conn., on Friday, June 19, at his residence, LYMAN BREWER, for 33 years Cashier of the Thames Bank in that city, aged 71 years.

KIPLING.—In London, Eng., on Sunday, June 7, Mrs. MARTHA KIPLING, aged 69 years.

☞ The funeral of the late Capt ASA A. CORNING, (son of the late Ephraim Corning, of Brooklyn,) will take place from the First Baptist Church, Nassau-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. His relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

WEYMORE.—In Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, June 23, ARGUETTE WEYMORE, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Stamford, on Thursday afternoon, June 25, at 3 o'clock. The New Haven cars leaving Canal st. at 12½ o'clock arrive at Stamford at 2½ o'clock; returning, leave Stamford at 6 o'clock. Conveyance will be in waiting at the Dépôt.

1858!—CALENDAR PLATES FOR 1858 furnished for ALMANACS and PATENT MEDICINE Pamphlets, containing FIVE calendars, complete, calculated for the meridians of Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Charleston and Texas. JOHN A. GRAY, No. 375 BROADWAY.

JOHN A. GRAY, NO. 375 BROADWAY, and Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST., can COMPOSE, STEREOTYPE, PRINT, RULE and BIND ANYTHING REQUIRED, at the SHORTEST NOTICE, and in the very BEST STYLE. His facilities are the MOST EXTENSIVE in the City.

HOE'S DOUBLE-CYLINDER PRESS for SALE CHEAP, or exchanged for ADAMS' PRESSES. Size of bed, 60x40 inches. Has been used for printing the New-York *Observer*, *Independent* and *Evangelist*. IS IN GOOD ORDER, and will do GOOD work at 12 to 14 tokens an hour.
JOHN A. GRAY, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st.

A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—THE OXYGENated Bitters are highly recommended by persons whose names give the most satisfactory evidence of astonishing cures by using this medicine. It will certainly relieve the worst cases.

OUT TO-MORROW!! OUT TO-DAY!!!
PEACE!! PEACE!! PEACE!! PEACE!!
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
No. 44, vol. 12,
will be a splendidly illustrated number,
containing portraits
of the principal actors in the late Police War.
MAYOR WOOD.
GENERAL SANDFORD.
JUDGE RUSSELL.
SIMEON DRAPER.
DANIEL D. CONOVER.
The Cause of the Police Difficulty.
Incest, Infanticide and Suicide.
Blackmailers and Vampyres.
Conviction of a Merchant for Theft.
Execution of Hawkins.
Execution of George Bare in England.
Execution of a Bushranger in Australia.
Extraordinary conflict in Russia.
Diamond Robbery in Naples.
Extensive Robbery by a Mormon.
Letter from Utah by "A late Mormon Elder."
and
A splendid illustration to Vidocq's Life.
To be had of ROSS & TOUSEY, and all news agents.
Subscription $2 per annum; $1 for six months. Address,
R. A. SEYMOUR, New-York City.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
KING'S CRUISER,
OR THE
REBEL AND THE ROVER.
BY HARRY HAZEL.
Price 25 cents.
JACK LOUDON,
OR THE
OUTLAW'S REVENGE.
Price 25 cents.
BUCKLAND'S PHYSIOLOGICAL REVELATIONS AND MYSTERIES OF THE HUMAN FORM AND BEING.
With 15 Wood-cuts. Cloth, $1.
EVERETT LONG,
No. 30 Beekman-st.,
Up stairs.
Dealers in town and country supplied with over 2,000 different cheap publications. Lists of T. B. PETERSON'S, Philadelphia, publications of Dickens, Lever, Marryatt, Mrs. Hentz, Mrs. Southworth, and other works supplied gratis. Any book sent by mail free on receipt of published price.

PROCLAMATION.
TO POLICEMEN,
MUNICIPAL AND METROPOLITAN.

On Thursday, the 18th of June, 1857, and every Thursday thereafter, you are ordered to proceed to the nearest newspaper depôt and purchase a copy of THE POLICE GAZETTE, the better to enable you to discharge the duties of your position. In it you will find a full description of many notorious burglars, pick-pockets, and thieves of all the different grades, with the localities they frequent, the manner in which they operate, &c. It also contains the life of VIDOCQ, showing how he became the great thief-catcher of the world. By order of
R. N. SEYMOUR,
Editor and Proprietor of the *National Police Gazette*.

CAUTION TO BUYERS.
LOW'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP being counterfeited by unprincipled persons at the present time, thereby causing great disappointment in the quality, they intend to take proceedings against those firms who are vending the spurious article.
Low's new Glycerine Soap, of a peculiar healing nature, and superior Honey Soap, to be obtained genuine of Mr. W. A. KINNILLY, No. 88 Chambers-st., New-York.
LOW, SON & BENBOW,
No. 330 Strand, London.

TO COMMITTEES ON FIREWORKS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully informs purchasers for public display that orders cannot be taken after the 27th of June, in consequence of the numerous orders already received. All other kinds of FIREWORKS can be obtained as usual at JOLLEY & TIERS', No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 130 William-st. Address, as above, G. A. LILLIENDAHL.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.
I will present one box of my MAGNETIC SALVE to any respectable patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, Old Ulcers, Scrofula and Burns, unsurpassed.
S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist,
No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—LAFAYETTE LODGE NO. 64, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to attend a special meeting, at Gothic Room, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on FRIDAY, June 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Right Worshipful Brother, WILLIAM H. CORNELL. The members of the Fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. JOHN REED, W. M.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RETIRED clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 9 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COBB'S NEW STORY—HIS BEST—NOW ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and for sale everywhere.

ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....Half price
THURSDAY EVENING, June 25,
Fourth week of the unprecedented triumph of
JEROME'S NEW AND CONCERTANT PANTOMIME,
BLANCO, OR THE MAGIC LYRE,
Mounted with new and splendid scenery, tricks, transformations, costumes, accessories, &c.
Assisted in his great character of.....Blanco
The great unrivalled
TRICK WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
The evening entertainments to commence with the ballet of THE CONTRABANDIST.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The talented and beautiful
SIGNORITA ROLLA,
premier danseuse assoluta of La Scala, at Milan; La Fenice, at Venice; the Imperial Opera, Paris; and Her Majesty's Theatre, London, has arrived in the *Persia*, and will shortly appear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The admirable comedy, in three acts, called
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH,
having fully sustained its previously acquired reputation by the achievement of an almost
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS,
and having been received by a discerning audience with
ACCLAMATIONS OF DELIGHT,
will be repeated this evening, with its beautiful new scenery, dresses, appointments, and its truly eminent cast,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 25, 1857,
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.
Princess Blanche.....Miss Laura Keene
Arthur de Solberg.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Baron Pumpernickel.....Mr. Burnett
To conclude with the highly successful extravaganza,
VARIETY,
with all its beautiful scenery, music, dresses, &c., for the last night.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.
THE FOURTH AND LAST CONCERT
of the present Season will take place at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, near Grand-st., on
THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst., when
HAYDN'S GRAND ORATORIO,
THE CREATION,
Will be performed, with the aid of an
EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA.
The solos will be sustained by the following named ladies and gentlemen, members of the Society:
Miss C. A. DINGLEY,
Miss MARY C. TINGLE,
Mr. MARCUS COLBURN,
Mr. STEPHEN W. LEACH,
And Mr. CHARLES WERNECKE.
Pianist.....Mr. W. BERGE.
Conductor.....Mr. G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8.
Subscribers can obtain their tickets by applying at Messrs. JUDSON & MUNGER'S Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 721 Broadway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
To-night, THURSDAY, June 25, 1857,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN,
having been received on Tuesday night with the greatest enthusiasm, by a house
CROWDED FROM PIT TO CEILING,
will, in accordance with general desire, repeat the character of
JULIET,
in Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
To-night June 25,
In which she will be sustained by
Mr. G. Jordan.....as.....Mercutio
Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mrs. Vernon, Mr Gaunell, Mr. Peters, and other favorite members of the company.
The farce of A KISS IN THE DARK will follow.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY
SIXTEENTH NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. WM. J. FLORENCE,
IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GIRL.
THURSDAY,
THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Ann Mehitable Higginfuter...Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
To conclude with THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Mrs. Wm. J. Florence as the.....Young Actress
Sustaining six characters, songs and dances.
Mr. Wm. J. Florence as the.....Tragedian
THE LIMERICK BOY.
Paddy Miles.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, June 25,
The entertainments will commence with the historical drama entitled
BONAPARTE, OR THE SIEGE OF MOSCOW.
After which, Fancy Dance by Miss Price.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of the
MAGIC TRUMPET.
To conclude with the Drama of
MY AUNT.

MADAME FREZZOLINI.
Mr. Ullman respectfully announces to the public, that by an especial arrangement concluded with Mr. Calrado, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, an engagement has been effected with
MADAME FREZZOLINI,
who will arrive in New-York early in September, on a professional tour of four months' duration through the United States.

LAGER BIER FOREVER.
PETE MORRIS IN THE FIELD.
PETE MORRIS respectfully announces to the citizens of this, his native City, that he will open on SATURDAY next the establishment known as the Coliseum No. 210 William-st., under the title of
PETE MORRIS' VARIETIES.
The richest, raciest and rarest entertainments will be presented nightly in the magnificent Concert Saloon, under his immediate supervision, which is a sufficient guarantee of the unique and novel, quaint and moral character of the performances—*verb sap.*
The finest and purest brands of liquors, wines and cigars served out by fair and attentive waiters.
Pure Philadelphia Lager—sure.
A RICH LUNCH
Will be served up every day at 11 o'clock,
FREE.
LAGER FIVE CENTS PER GLASS.
The Company consists of the following talented American, German and French artists:
PETE MORRIS, the preeminent American comic melodist.
PIC BUTLER, the greatest banjo-player in the United States.
MASTER CHOLE, the infant representative of Ethiopean peculiarities, jig dancer, tamborinist, &c., &c.
MADAME FRANCOIS, the French prima-donna, from the Academie De Musique, Paris.
MADEMOISELLE FIOT, the première danseuse, from the principal theatres of France and Germany.
MADAME BLANCHE, the cantratice comique.
THE FULL MILITARY BAND.
M. UNGO will preside at the piano-forte.
M. DELONME, first violinist.
LOOK! WONDER!! BEHOLD!!!
ADMISSION FREE.
Entertainments in the concert-saloon commence at 7½ o'clock.
A Grand Sacred Concert on SUNDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THURSDAY, JUNE 25, in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, SYBIL'S CAVE; or THE WILD WOMAN OF HOBOKEN, a stirring production, full of effects, after which, DEEDS OF THRILLING NOTE. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, into which the entire first floor of the establishment has been converted, is open at all hours, and includes a collection the most complete. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of the 1st place Methodist Episcopal Church, junction of 1st place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn, will hold a Strawberry Festival THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, (including refreshments,) 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERA, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respects his purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SPORTING.

$1,000—THE GREAT SAILING MATCH between the celebrated model yachts SKIMJACK, of Mamaroneck, and the EMMA, of New-Rochelle, for $500 a side, will come off on Saturday, June 27, to start at 1 P. M., from Sheep Rock, Collins' Point, and to sail 10 miles to windward and back. Boats will be in readiness at New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck to take parties to witness the race.

FOR SALE—THE YACHT "BLACK EAGLE," of 20 tons, copper-fastened throughout, drawing 6 feet 6 inches, keel boat, with four berths in the cabin, water closet, &c. To be seen at the foot of 11th-st., East River.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, LUCIUS P. STARR retiring from and relinquishing his interest in the business.
GEORGE W. BLAKE,
W. W. WHEELOCK,
L. P. STARR.
The undersigned will continue the business heretofore conducted by BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., in all its branches, under the name of the same firm, at No. 71 Gold-st., New-York, and are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
GEORGE W. BLAKE,
W. W. WHEELOCK,
JUNE 22, 1857. CHARLES COATES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHILTON and HENRY STOCKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said firm will be settled by JOSEPH SHILTON, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1857. JOSEPH SHILTON.
HENRY STOCKS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between E. Gosselin & Fanouan under the name of E. Gosselin & Co. is this day dissolved. The outstanding business will be settled by E. GOSSELIN, who will carry on the business in future in his own name, and on his own account, at No. 173 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1857. E. GOSSELIN & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership hitherto carried on under the firm of STRACHAN & SCOTT, is dissolved by its limitation. Either partner will settle the outstanding business of the firm. P. STRACHAN,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1857. W. D. SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1857.
MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, son of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our houses.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

JUST IMPORTED FROM FRANCE.—BUG AND INSECT DESTROYER—Invented by Charles Prevaux, Chemist in the Imperial Academy, Paris. A teaspoonful or tablespoonful scattered over a bed and bedstead will be sufficient to destroy the bugs in them. Quart bottles, $1; pints, 50 cents; half pints, 25 cents.
This article is unsurpassed for hotel or private family use. Sold by JOHN PREVAUX, No. 11 Walker-st., New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—SOUTHERNERS OR STRANgers visiting the City and desiring board for the season, where they will not miss the home comforts to which they have been accustomed, and willing to make a liberal allowance for the same, can find such accommodation with a young widow lady, by addressing Mrs. M. I. R., Metropolitan Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—A FEW young gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and partial board, in a small family, five minutes' walk from Wall-st or South ferries. Address S. A., Box No. 8,909 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, also parlor with bedroom adjoining, to let with board to gentlemen and their wives. House first class, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 35 East 25th-st., a few doors from 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1961 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant front room and board, by applying soon at No. 380 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 72 2d-av.

NO. 52 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—To let, to gentlemen, in a private family, handsomely furnished rooms, with Croton, gas, bath, &c. None but highly respectable persons need apply. Breakfast if desired.

ROOMS TO LET.—A FURNISHED ROOM, OR suite of rooms without board, may be had by gentlemen only, in a house containing the usual conveniences, situated within a few doors of Broadway and occupied by a strictly private family. Apply No. 24 West 11th-st.

HOBOKEN.—ONE OR MORE GENTLEMEN may obtain pleasant furnished bedrooms, with partial board, who are desirous of enjoying a fine view of the river, combined with comfort, and near the bath and ferry. Address A. L. T., Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASONable terms—coolest rooms in town. Parlors large and small rooms adjoining; gas, baths, &c.; delightful in Summer, particularly. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 108 4th-av., below 12th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Inquire at No. 39 Clinton-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and in the care of Col Aaron May. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 5 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trotting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th-story.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, lighted with gas, and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and surrounding scenery and grounds are beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.

THE LAKE HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE.—This house, the universal favorite of visitors at this delightful resort, and of the traveling public, has already opened for the season. Its picturesque grounds have been enlarged and beautifully improved, and every effort made by the proprietor for the increase of that patronage which the location demands, and which he hopes his improvements and numerous friends will continue to insure.
JOHN F. SHERRILL.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.—This new and spacious hotel is now open for Summer Boarders. An abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables are supplied daily from the proprietor's own farm, which is but a few moments' walk from the hotel. Board from $5 to $14 per week. Address S. H. GREGORY,
T. GREGORY, Proprietor.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—BOARD MAY NOW BE obtained at this delightful Summer resort, at the commodious house of the subscriber, eligibly located on the south shore of the lake, about a half-mile from the hotels. Terms moderate. Apply to the proprietor, JACKSON WRIGHT, on the premises; or to J. I. J. KIERSTED, No. 529 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has excellent rooms for the accommodation of families for the season, which can be secured on immediate application. His large farm mansion near Glen Cove, L. I., has every convenience for large and small families. Also stabling for horses and carriages. A line addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF SIX OR eight persons, or two small families with children and servants, can obtain board for the Summer in a delightful country residence in Connecticut. The location is healthy, easy of access, and a fine lake with facilities for sailing, fishing, &c., is in the immediate vicinity of the house. References given and required. For further particulars, inquire at PINKNEY'S office, No. 69 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE HAD AT THE residence of a private family, beautifully situated near Darien, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, two hours from the City. House commands a fine view, and is within 15 minutes' walk of Long Island Sound. Persons looking for a place where they can enjoy the comforts of a home will find this a rare opportunity. A family of eight or nine persons preferred. Terms moderate. Call at MASON'S paper store, No. 300 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITH VERY PLEASANT Rooms, may be had in a private family of three persons in the most desirable part of Stamford, Conn., three minutes' walk from the Depot. Families or single persons accommodated. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st. or to C. A. L., Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN Orange, N. J., 12 miles from this city, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, will accommodate with pleasant rooms and board one or two small families. Address J., Box No 94 Orange Post-Office, with real name, &c., for particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cova Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; Jos. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD at Hohokus, 21 miles from New-York, on the New-York & Erie Railroad. Inquire of the Railroad agent at the above place.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A SINgle gentleman convenient to this city. Apply to J. C. C., Box No. 4,653 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD, CONVENIENT TO THE City, wanted by a young gentleman. Address, stating terms, F. H., Box No. 918 New-York Post-Office.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus Sept. 1, 1857	125,500
Total	$325,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:		
Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Phukett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. F. Laheus,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Ferdon,
F. J. Basford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. H. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:		
Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold.
Charles R. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson	A. R. Eno,
Leonardo S. Suarez	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'r L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. Y. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alve E. Laing.
Cor's W. Lawrence,	E. Townsend,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856, now acknowledged to be the best in use. Saleroome Nos. 765 and 768 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JUNE 25, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$5,000 San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1875.
5,000 Lecta and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st mortg. 7 per cent. Bonds.
3,000 Pierre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Peru and Indianapolis Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
15,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
4,000 Paterson and Ramapo Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
100 shares N. Y. & N. H. R. R. (genuine stock)...@100 each
70 shares New-York and Erie Railroad.....@ each
300 shares Great Western R. R. Co. of Illinois...@100 each
35 shares Mississippi and Missouri Railroad...@100 each
100 shares Chic., St Paul and Fon du Lac R.R..@100 each
113 shares Bank of America.....@100 each
25 shares Bank of Commerce.....@100 each
25 shares New-York Exchange Bank.....@ each
100 shares Chatham Bank.....@25 each
20 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Co.....@ each
125 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....@15 each
29 shares New York Screw Dock Co.....@ each
13 shares Knickerbocker Ice Co.....@100 each
2 shares Rutgers Female Institute.....@100 each
4,458 shares Vermont Copper Mining Co.....@5 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, June 29.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—SPLENDID HOUSEhold furniture contained in the private residence No. 226 14th-st., west of 8th-av.—F. NASH will sell, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent contents of said house, consisting in part of a costly rosewood 7-octave piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl; two superior rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin, and two elegant rosewood suites in silk plush; carved rosewood centre and sofa tables, large pier and oval French plate mirrors, heavy lace window curtains and cornices, rosewood secretary bookcase, lined with satin wood; elegant rosewood etageres, with plate glass doors and back; velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant China vases, ormolu clocks, parian and bisque figures, costly oil-paintings, embracing various subjects, some of which cost $1,000 painted in 1816, together with a large and extensive variety of dining-room furniture, extension tables, of 10 and 15 feet, China tea and dinner sets, ivory and pearl cutlery, silver-ware, consisting of tea and dinner service, castors, salver, spoons, forks, cake baskets, heavy crystal cut glass ware, &c.; also, all the bedroom furniture, which is of the most costly description, richly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, magnificent French China toilet sets, 18 pure hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, silk, satin and Marseilles bed spreads, bedroom carpets, mirrors, clocks, rugs, carpets, oil cloths, rosewood and bronze hall-stands, basement furniture, &c., &c., the whole of which was mostly made to order, and is of the best description. In announcing this sale, the Auctioneer says to parties in want of really costly furniture, that this claims superiority over any that has been offered at auction this Spring. No goods admitted in the sale but those belonging to the family.
P. KIMBALL, Assignee.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 26, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the residence of Col. FREMONT, No 56 9th st., genteel household furniture, consisting of tapestry carpets, green and crimson window curtains, lace curtains, ornamental frame for plate mantel mirrors, do. pier glasses, covered rosewood suites in green plush, do in crimson plush, do. in gold and crimson damask, rosewood reception chairs, in green figured brocatel, etageres, encoignear marble-top centre-table, do. side, mahogany M. T. sofa-table, colored rosewood 7-octave piano, superb seal by figures, rich dec. China vases, B. & O. clocks, chandeliers, mahogany bookcases and several fine oil-paintings.
BEDROOMS—Brussels and ingrain carpets, damask and lace curtains, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, M. T. dress bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, elegant mantel and pier glasses, B. W. suite in worsted, brocatel sofas in hair cloth, B.W. wardrobe, lounge, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows.
DINING-ROOM—Ingrain carpet, carved B. W. M. T. buffet, extension dining-table, chairs in green rep, mantel mirror, chandelier, &c.
RECEPTION-ROOM—Tapestry Brussels carpet, black walnut secretary bookcase, do. table and chairs, M. T. centre table, arm-chair, oil-paintings, engravings, chandeliers, &c. Also, oil cloths, ingrain carpets, stair-rods, chandeliers, tables, &c.

H. T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., of all the contents of the elegantly-furnished residence of Mr. WILLIAMS, No. 70 West 26th st. In basement are mahogany, huffet, and extension tables, &c., together with a rich assortment of China, dinner, and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, &c. In the parlors are velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, centre, side, and pier tables; rosewood etageres, elegant mantel ornaments, fine oil paintings, easy and reception chairs, pier and oval glasses, lace window curtains, &c. In the chambers are the usual variety of rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, bookcases, sofas, couches, chairs, and fine hair mattresses, and a multitude of other articles, too numerous to mention. To persons desirous of getting good furniture, this is a good chance. Dealers will do well to attend.
House to let, possession given immediately. Will be let for three months, up to three years, to suit a tenant.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, VELVET TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, PARLOR FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Stanton st., near the Bowery, the entire furniture of the house. It will consist in part of very superior rosewood parlor furniture in purple and gold brocatelle, one very fine rosewood piano forte, 7-octave, rich velvet tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany, French, Gothic, and Jenny Lind bedsteads, marble-top furniture in mahogany and rosewood, several large French plate and oval mirrors, mahogany extension tables, superior hair and spring mattresses, lace and brocatelle curtains, and cornices, China and glass ware, oil paintings, &c., &c.
N. B.—All the above furniture has been made to order, and is in good condition. Catalogues early this morning, and no postponement on any account.

DANIEL S. HORAN, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture at auction, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., embracing the entire magnificent furniture of the above first-class house. The sale of which will be absolute and positive, the immediate removal of the goods from the premises is imperative. Furniture consists of every description of costly and elegant parlor furniture, three ply and ingrain carpets, Brussels carpets in New-York, and other persons interested, can obtain a recent full exhibit of the Company's affairs, on application at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN AND MADISON R. R. Co.,
No. 39½ Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.
COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE on July 1, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown, (Wis.,) issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds issued by this Company, will be paid at this office
H. K. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD CO., No. 12 Wall-st.
THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 UPON THE 10 years Bonds of this Company, and also upon the Bonds of the cities of Fond du Lac and Watertown, Wis., issued to and in aid of the construction of this road, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, June 18, 1857.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st., New-York, will be closed from 20th June to 1st July. L. M. HUBBY, President.

MERCHANT'S LOAN OFFICE, NO. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton.—Money advanced in small or large sums upon stocks of goods, diamonds, jewelry, personal property, &c., &c. All business done with us strictly confidential; we being well known in the community, the public will be satisfied as to terms, by calling on PHILLIPS & CO., No. 208 Broadway, cor. Fulton. Office hours, 8 till 6.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 25, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The transfer books of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, in New-York, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, will be closed on the 26th inst., and remain closed until July 1, 1857.
By order A. WORTH, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 1 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on $400,000 Bonds of the First Mortgage of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, due July 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1857.
MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA, BONDS.—The coupons due July 1, 1857, on Marysville City Bonds, are payable at the American Exchange Bank.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments, which will be sold at very reasonable prices, W. SCHAUS, No. 639 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.
Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE NO. 69 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.
Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.
Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.
Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.
For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.
Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.
It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.
It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.
Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands not till paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.
The subscription price for said Bonds to be 90 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 90 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.
The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock to the sum of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.
The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A HOTEL AND SUMMER RETREAT.—The finest place on this island. It embraces about 25 lots of ground of a beautiful grade, as 1 commodious house and out-buildings, and is filled with noble forest trees of rare size. Lies upon the confines of the City, and yet combining all the delights of a country residence. It presents great attractions for immediate use, and the assurance of future value of the highest character. For a public institution, boarding-school, or any object combining rural beauty, great healthiness, with City comforts, it is unrivaled in New-York. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MANSION house and ground in Hudson City, near the Court House, on the Newark Plank Road, within a mile and a quarter of the Jersey City Ferry. The house is commodious and supplied with all conveniences, with coachman's house, coach house, stables and complete hennery. The grounds are filled with shade and the choicest fruit trees, shrubbery, grapes, &c. A very desirable residence for a gentleman wishing to live in the country, and at the same time near the City of New York, or for a first class boarding house. Apply to DAVID SCOTT, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 64th-st. and 5th-av.; 4 on 5th-av., and 4 on 64th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 57th-st., 125 feet west from 5th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 5th-av. and 49th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFIEFFER, No. 29 John-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th st. and 2d av.: house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE VACANT LOTS AND houses and lots in the XIVth Ward of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) on favorable terms, situated on 1st and 2d sts. and North 8th, North 9th and North 10th sts. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—FINE MODERN HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, No. 269 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., location beautiful, improvements first class; house 20x48 feet, lot 100:4 stories, nearly new, and in fine order. For sale low. Terms to suit.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS houses, Nos. 280 and 282 West 19th st., four stories high and three parlors deep, with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. Apply at No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 7 P. M., or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE WATER POWER on Bronx River with ten or more acres of land, at Depôt of Harlem Railroad, at Scarsdale, Westchester Co. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLING IN A good location, a good store and tenement property paying 12 per cent; the difference will be paid in cash. Apply to W. H. JOHNSON, No. 292 3d-av.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—DOCK PROPERTY AND VARIOUS houses in the city of Newark, N. J.; also, a mansion, out-houses, and several acres of land, on the Passaic River, near Newark Bridge; also, a coal yard, in Brooklyn, near a ferry. Inquire of FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house, No. 137 Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements, having a private stairs, and all in perfect order, and in a very desirable neighborhood. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of N. B. LLOYD, No. 135 Lexington-av.

TO LET.—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS A NEW MODern-built house, furnished, lighted with gas, containing 10 rooms, with garden planted, and well supplied with fruit, in the most eligible part of Elizabeth, N. J., 3 minutes walk from depôt, whence hourly cars to New-York. Address JAS. R. BEEKER, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—IN TILLARY-ST., BROOKLYN, A three story brick house in good order. Rent $30 per month. There is some furniture in the house which would be sold or rented to the tenant. Address Box No. 148 Post-Office, Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 213 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 20th-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE La Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita,) Long Island Sound, to let with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 62 William st.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 92 East 13th-st. Price moderate.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—FOR THE season, (furnished preferred,) with stable, and from 1 to 5 acres of land, and within 3 hours' travel of the City. Address, with terms and description, Box No. 3,557 New-York Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN DUTCHess County, N. Y., commanding a fine view of the Hudson river and adjacent country. The farm is well stocked, and with a promising crop of all kinds, such as oats, wheat, rye, corn, &c. The party owning, having more landed property than he wants, will sell or exchange this at a very reasonable rate. There are, in all, about 100 acres of as productive land as could be desired. As a Summer residence it is unsurpassed. Address or call at the office of SWEENY'S Hotel, corner of Duane and Chatham sts. No agents need apply.

FINE FARM AT SMITHTOWN HARBOR, L. I.—140 acres, half under tillage, the balance in thrifty grove, with handsome cottage, containing 17 rooms; surrounded by trees and ornamental shrubs, an abundance of fruit, in great variety, and several thousand locust trees. The house and outbuildings are in thorough repair, fishing and shooting excellent. Stock and farming implements sold for sale.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 12 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 62 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is wood-land, 5 acres of asparagus, a locust grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 6 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—575 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2¾ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 300 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WEBSTER, LETT & CORWIN, No. 205 Front st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 40 OR 50 acres, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, within a half a mile of the village of Woodbridge, and on a very public road leading from the above place to Rahway, N. J., two miles to steamboat landing and two and a half miles to depôt at Rahway, 11 miles by railroad to New-York. On the farm is a two story dwelling, with wing, carriage-house, barn, stable and other out-buildings, and a variety of choice fruits. For further particulars, inquire of A. M. TREDWELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., or JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st., or on the premises.
JOHN B. EDGAR.

VALUABLE NO. 1 FARM AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—One hundred and forty acres, under the highest state of cultivation, and highly manured; 15 wood, 6 locust timber, and 13 in orchard of the best grafted fruit. The buildings and outhouses are large and extensive; the land crops immense; the situation delightful with fine views of the Bay and Sound; only 14 miles from New-York by rail and railroad.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes walk from Hyler's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 237 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—HUDSON PARK—ONE HUNDRED acres, ¼ a mile above Sparten Duyvel Creek, and 13 miles from City Hall, on the east bank of the Hudson—beautiful location and magnificent views—together or in lots, to suit purchasers. Easy of access by Railroad or private conveyance. The steamboat EDWIN, to and from Yonkers, stops regularly twice a day at the landing on the premises.
D. N. TUCKER, No. 5 John-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm containing 60 acres. Upon it is a good two-story dwelling house, carriage-house and necessary outbuildings, situated 3 miles from Stamford, Conn. Will be sold with or without the stock and crops. For particulars inquire of J. L. SARGEE, No. 50 Broadway, New York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM.—TWENTY-eight acres superior land under the highest state of cultivation and lying upon a gradual slope, facing east; large orchard, 150 grafted trees in full bearing; snug cottage, shingled all around; good barn, &c. Price $2,500.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and contiguous to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick houses, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,555 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

SALE IN PARTITION.—A VALUABLE FARM or country seat at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, on FRIDAY, the 26th of June, at 2 P. M., on the premises. The house, buildings and farm situate on the Dutchess Turnpike in the town of Washington, about one mile east of the village of Mechanic, late owned and occupied by John M. Seelye, deceased. The farm contains about 140 acres of the most choice land in Dutchess county, being a strong loamy soil and well-adapted to all the purposes of farming; most beautifully located, also in five miles of the depot on the N. Y. & H. R. R. R. at Dover Plains, two hours from New-York, only a short walk from the beautiful village of Mechanic, where there is a daily mail, and in the immediate neighborhood of good schools and churches. There is an abundance of all kinds of fruit on the farm, and of the most choice varieties. There is also a large artificial fish-pond well stocked with fish. The house and outbuildings are large and commodious, and in good repair. A never-failing spring of pure water is introduced into the house by lead pipes; and no pains or expense was spared by the late occupant of the premises to render them all that any could desire for beauty, convenience and utility. Possession given immediately
HENRY NICOLL, Referee.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 88 West 43d-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large two-story attic and basement house, pleasantly situated on Broadway. The lot is large, view very fine, good water, fruit and shrubbery. Also, for sale, a large brick house, with 1½ acres of ground, good view and near the station. Possession of either can be had immediately. Apply, or address, S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I. FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The above property consists of 20 acres of land, with a modern-built cottage and out buildings, good water, and location very healthy. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of J. MONILAWS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

A SUMMER HOME—NEAR NEW HAMBURGH, on the Hudson River, 70 miles from the City; good board, rooms large and airy, fruit abundant, vegetables fresh, water free and scenery beautiful. For information inquire at No. 868 Broadway, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., daily.

$2,500.—FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN AND large garden in the village of Danbury, Conn., 4 hours from New-York. House is finely situated, of fair size and in good order, convenient to depôt. A very healthy and desirable residence. MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 12 acres of land, abundance of fruits of the choicest kind, selected and planted by the owner, extensive views of the Hudson, south and west, fine springs and running brook, at Claremont, near Sing Sing. Plans and particulars at A. J. BLEECKER & CO.'S, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A 2-story house and six or more acres of land, pleasantly situated near the village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 10 minutes walk from depôt and one hour from New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset Long Island. Apply on the premises to J. R. UNDERHILL.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A GOOD-sized stone cottage with a large garden and a pasture lot adjoining. An omnibus line for Green Point passes the house hourly, and a steamboat for the City four times daily. Apply to EBENEZER STEVENS & SONS, No. 195 Water-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Fourteen miles distant. House large, with modern improvements; grounds beautiful, views fine, springs and fruit abundant, and place completely stocked. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to D. P. BARHYDT, Room No. 10 Nassau Bank.

TO LET AT SCARSDALE—TWO LARGE cottages, with gardens, and one or more acres of land, within a few minutes' walk of Harlem Railroad depôt, at Scarsdale, Westchester County. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 125 Avenue D.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS AND WESTERN LAND.—Persons wishing Land Warrants located on excellent lands by competent and reliable agents who have just returned from a survey of lands open to entry, will hear of a favorable opportunity by addressing immediately, DREXEL & CO., or E. W. CLARKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW PIANOS AT lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. One 6¾ octave Gilbert Æolian Piano; price, when new, $400; will be sold for $200; one do. 6-octave Æolian, price $325, will be sold for $160; one 7-octave rosewood Nelson piano, $110; one 6-octave mahogany Smith Piano for $90; one Chickering 7-octave Piano, new, $350, for $250; one Gilbert Piano, new, price $320, for $150; one 7-octave Chickering Piano, highly carved, with pearl keys, price $700, will be sold for $500. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—ONE OF J. & C. Fischer's 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes for sale; magnificently finished, rich mother of pearl work, octagon round corners; cost $450 dollars; made to order; superb tone, only two months old, a truly elegant piano. Must be seen to be appreciated. Fully warranted by the makers. Price $265. Apply at the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av., 5 doors from 40th-st., next door to the Tremont Hotel. Will be made an object to a cash buyer. Has packing box for shipping. Apply from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS.—The undersigned is sole agent in New-York for the sale of these elegant parlor and Church instruments, so highly recommended by Thalberg and W. Mason. MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS, from $60 to $200. MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, with six and eight stops, and two banks of keys, with and without pedal bass, from $260 to $450. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address. S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. BIRKLE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A GREAT VARIETY OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES.—New-York prices very low. Second-hand pianos at $20, $50, $75, $100, $125 to $200. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. Great Bargains given. T. S. BERRY, marble building No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, little used, and warranted superior in every respect, will be sold exceedingly cheap. A second-hand piano will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

$175.—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIano for sale—NO forfeit—round corners, used but three months, cost $350, fully warranted. Must be sold immediately, as the family is leaving for Europe. No. 280 Broadway, Room No. 18. M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS.—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

SPLENDID GRAND, DIAGONAL, SEVEN-octave, rosewood piano, full rich tone, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $500, will be sold for $250; been used a few months; can be seen No. 141 9th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 6¾ OCTAVE Piano-Forte for $165. Also, one for $100.
S. M. AMBLER, No. 358 Bowery.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. GLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st, or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 130 Wall st., corner of South, up stairs.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 3:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 8:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
8:00 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chetham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
8:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
9:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.
8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 8 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., 33; 12 M., 3:15; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

LAND ROUTE—NEW YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M.
SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY at 8:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!
☞ THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. ☜
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing, at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 75
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	2 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIful steamer MINNEHAHA, which has just been completed, will commence her trips from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain, on the 8th day of June.
THE "FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL" will open for the reception of guests on the 1st day of June. The proprietor is determined to preserve the reputation the house has heretofore sustained, of affording every comfort and luxury that the visitor to this region of health and beauty can desire, and respectfully asks of the traveling community their patronage. DANIEL GALE.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLEN WOOD, AND intermediate landings: Sleights' Dock, White Stone, Great Neck and Sands Point. The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, being fitted anew for comfort and speed, will run daily from Peck Slip to the above points. Leaving Glenwood at 6:30 A. M., and Glen Cove at 7 A. M., and New-York at 4 P. M. The boat will commence on or about the 1st July to run double trips, affording a pleasant sail to the various points on the route, the public-houses and grounds at which are now in complete order for visitors. Fare to Glen Cove 25c.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BERGEN, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays accepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the Season: Leaving Annex-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY—Fare, 75 cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT, BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.—The steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., THIS DAY (Tuesday) at 4 P. M. W. H. BYRAM, Agent.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9¼ A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¾ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th-sts., each way. Fare 8 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs, (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1855, pages 90 and 195.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR Europe wishes to dispose of a pair of bay horses, 15¾ hands high, of remarkable style and action, in fine condition, sound and kind. Apply at private stable No. 53 Great Jones-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $275. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug 19...1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30...1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN RENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Shannon,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, June 24
PERSIA, Lelich,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 1
NIAGARA, Wilkinson,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, July 8
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, July 15
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Lelich	leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday, Aug. 19

Berths not secured until paid for.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.
The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BRAL, 2,221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate Saturday, for London and Breman, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every

NEW-YORK CITY.

A SPARRING EXHIBITION.—On Tuesday evening there was a large attendance of youths at Kerrigan's Hall, No. 22 White-street, to witness a set to with the gloves, for the benefit of a young man named HARRY AARON, who is a favorite among the youthful sports, and, as his teacher says, a remarkably promising lad, in the "manly art of self-defence." The exhibition was to have commenced at 8 o'clock, but the first two were not stripped and gloved until half an hour afterwards. At this time the Hall was well filled by those who take particular interest in pugilistic displays, and all observed good order throughout. At the hour named, the master of ceremonies, Mr. WILLIAM TOVEE, ascended the platform—erected in the centre of the Hall—and introduced young DONNELLY and SMITH, for a friendly bout. Both were quite small, and neither appeared over 16 years of age. As they raised their maulers the gloves appeared too cumbersome to be wielded with effect by arms so small—but as soon as time was called both began flourishing them in the most approved style. Both stopped very well, and, consequently, it was some time before either got a good hit home. The first blow came from Young DONNELLY, who slipped in with his left a blow on SMITH's knob, that sent him hopping to the guards. He soon rallied, however, and returned the compliment, first by a loud call upon DONNELLY's ribs with his right, and then by a well-executed upper-cut on his mug with his left. Some excellent ear warmers followed from both, and then they retired to their respective corners, to recover their wind. Three or four more rounds followed, with similar results, when they retired—DONNELLY with his ribs well tickled, and SMITH endeavoring to allay the excitement prodnced by the frequent disturbance of his nose.

The next pair introduced was YOUNG TOVEE and CHRISTOPHER HILL, about 17 years of age. They were larger than the others, and "better sport" was anticipated. As soon as time was called they shook hands and began pummeling each other in a harmless way to the infinite delight of their respective friends. They confined themselves chiefly to "Chancery Practice," in which they are considered expert for their age, with an occasional drop and upper-cut from TOVEE, which generally made a profound impression upon HILL's physical system.

The next pair was "Peter the Great" (quite small) and HOB BELL (fond of a ring.) These, it was considered, displayed quite as much science as either of the above. The feeding of both was good, and, although there were not so many blows given and received, they were generally got in handsomely, and seldom failed to bring down the house.

They were followed by SCOTTY, of Brooklyn, and Young KERRIGAN; and they by MCCARTY and JIM GAETZ, who were followed by TOEL and DUNCAN; all of whom showed considerable skill, but the most admired was the bout between Cheek HARRIS and JEMMY GALLAGHER; both men whose growth had been stopped some years previous, and who had had large experience in the methods of knocking down their fellow men, that obtain in the English ring. The hitting, dodging and stopping, were very fine. HARRIS was, perhaps, the most expert of the two, although JEMMY was not to be sneezed at. On the first round HARRIS got in a star-maker, square on JEMMY's mug, which caused him to give vent to an involuntary "ooh!" and it served him right, for he would insist upon keeping it open very wide; and when in that position it was not fair to look upon. In return he made an effectual call upon the nose of HARRIS, which he responded to by an eloquent appeal to JEMMY's right listener. JEMMY heard it, and retired to his corner to recover his wind. Time was again called, and three rounds were had with similar effect. HARRIS doing his best to develop the main opening in JEMMY's frontispiece, and JEMMY, in return, sounding the ribs of his antagonist, and paying fervent attention to his kidneys.

When they had concluded, the Master of Ceremonies remarked that the conditnon of their pockets was not equal to their skill with the gloves, and that, as a natural consequence, the smallest favors would be thankfully received. As soon as he had finished speaking, there was a shower of dimes and quarters upon the platform, which JOHNNY proceeded to gather, and while he was arriving at the aggregate, HARRIS gave some imitations of JOHNNY WALKER and other celebrated pugilists.

The exhibition closed with a set-to between BARNEY AARON (the beneficiary) and MIKE TRAINOR. The play was very fine for lads of their age, and when they had concluded Mr. TOVEE returned thanks, and the spectators dispersed as orderly as they had arrived.

SUICIDE.—A young man by the name of C. S. COOKE, about 28 years of age, and a jeweler by trade, committed suicide last Sunday at his residence in Amity-street, by taking strychnine. Deceased was formerly of Oneonta, Otsego County, where we believe his father now resides. The cause of the act was unrequited love. The annexed were found on the dressing-table of deceased:

"Death, 'tis but a tranquil passage to a more tranquil life.—*Cousin.*

Tell my friends that I am not afraid to die, but if they are happy, live. C. S. COOKE.

Send the photograph over the table to the address marked on the back.

My thoughts are with her and I love her to the last. Albeit we are not congenial here, we may be beyond."

COOKE had attempted self-destruction three times previously. His effects were properly taken care of by his employer, with whom he had lived for a number of years.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health are to hold their first meeting of the present year on the 1st July and daily thereafter. They enter upon their stated Summer session later this year than for 9 years past. The first meeting last year was on the 26th of June. The parties composing the Commissioners of Health are the Mayor, President CLANCY, of the Board of Aldermen; President PHILLIPS, of the Board of Councilmen; DRS. JEDDIAH MILLER and WM. ROCKWELL, Resident Physicians; and Dr. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

COMMITTEE ON STEAMBOAT LINES.—The Aldermen's Special Committee met again for the *ninth time* on Wednesday, to hear speeches on this subject. Two merchants, Messrs. MILES and GRANT, the one a dealer in leather, the other in wool, addressed the Committee in favor of the removal. Mr. MILLS, a ship-joiner, followed on the same side, also another gentleman doing business in Brooklyn. A petition in favor, to which about one hundred names were appended, was presented. Mr. ISAAC NEWTON again addressed the Aldermen, to the effect that he paid taxes on his steamboats in common with the proprietors of several other lines, a fact which had been called in question.

THE BONAPARTE ESTATE.—The former residence of JOSEPH BONAPARTE, in Bordentown, N. J., with the extensive park and grounds, was to have been sold at auction to-day, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at the Exchange, but as there were no bidders, the sale was postponed indefinitely. The estate cost over $200,000. The auctioneer offered to commence with a bid of $60,000, but it was not offered.

[Advertisement.]
PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.
The subscribers continue to furnish and affix to buildings their improved Lightning Rods. These rods are very neatly and substantially applied, and have the approval of many scientific men. They have been thoroughly tested, and have never failed to afford complete protection from lightning. Circulars and further information may be had on application to A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Ten thousand dozen of MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water were sold in South America and the West Indies last year. The perfume when applied to the handkerchief, is indestructible except by washing, and is superior in delicacy to the Farina Cologne. Sold by the proprietors, D. T. LANMAN & CO., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st, New-York, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
BONAPARTE, OR THE SIEGE OF MOSCOW.—The grand new military historical drama at Purdy's National Theatre is taking the City by storm. Night after night the house is thronged, and many are turned away for want of room. It is pronounced the best drama of the day, and no doubt will have a long run. The pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet," and comedy of "My Aunt," will be performed with it to-night. Go early.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands of involuntary suicides are committed by persons who take the metallic poisons misnamed "specifics." These pills soothe, cleanse, regulate, and invigorate the diseased and enfeebled internal organs instead of irritating and inflaming them like mercury, iron, and other mineral medicines. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Once upon a time to "follow the fashions" was ruin to a slender purse; but now enterprise is cheapening the elegancies of life. For instance: at WILDA's popular millinery warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, the most splendid Summer bonnets, dress caps, coiffures, silks, ribbons, French flowers, &c., may be obtained without embarrassment to the most moderate finances.

[Advertisement.]
CATARRH CURED.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. GOODALL, at No. 385 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York,

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway, Over Thompson's Saloon.
Attention is solicited to the superb display of IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS at BRADY'S. Within a month upward of fifty Portraits of celebrities, including recently those of Generals WALKER and HENNINGSEN, have been added to the collection.

THE GALLERY will be found an interesting place of resort by persons visiting the City.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, recognized as the most perfect work of the camera ever produced, was introduced and is made only at BRADY'S. At No. 205 Broadway.

Persons occupied down town, or stopping at hotels in the vicinity, will find it convenient to procure first-class Ambrotypes or Photographs.

SPECIMEN PHOTOGRAPHS at the Astor, St. Nicholas, Brevoort, New-York and Clarendon Hotels.

[Advertisement.]
FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS.—Ladies not in the habit of using soap upon the face will find this a delightful substitute, which cannot be dispensed with after a single trial. It beautifies the roughest skin, removes tan, pimples, freckles, &c., and imparts bloom, clearness, delicacy and fragrance. For shaving, gentlemen consider it one of the greatest luxuries of the toilet. Sold by all druggists.
F. G FONTAINE & Co., Nos. 305 and 589 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Books for Summer reading can be bought at WM. P. FETRIDGE & Co's, opposite STEWART's, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

[Advertisement.]
☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED SILK THROAT or CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—There was another great time at the Lee-avenue Sabbath School Rooms last night. Mr. JEREMIAH JOHNSON, the Superintendent, of course presiding. The occasion was the inauguration of the allegorical tablet, representing the Benevolent Society of the School. There was abundant and excellent singing by the scholars, under the lead of Mr. LUMMUS, an opening prayer by Rev. Mr. PORTER, of the *Christian Intelligencer*, an inaugural address by a promising young orator, Master WELDON HOPE, who now crowds his fourth year; the presentation address by Miss ALMIRA SMITH, the reception address by Miss MARTHA HENDRICKS, a solo by Mr. J. M. BROWN, a short speech by Mr. F TUTHILL, and a house crowded to its utmost capacity, notwithstanding it was a ticket admittance The spirit of the whole thing was excellent, and its object was evidently advanced by the occasion.

BROOKLYN CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—From the report of the Brooklyn City Tract Society, for the last quarter, we take the following particulars:

	1st Month.	2d Month.	3d Month.	Total.
Tracts distributed in Navy-Yard and Public Institutions	3,070	3,410	3,467	9,947
Shipping	2 362	2,217	2,119	6,698
Throughout the city	21,661	21,714	21,957	65,331
Total	27,093	27,341	28,543	84,977
Bibles distributed	43	73	36	152
Testaments	191	93	102	196
Children induced to attend Sabbath Schools	61	42	73	178
Public Scoools	7	5	4	16
Church	37	41	49	127
Sign Temperance Pledge	47	58	42	147
Prayer Meetings held	53	63	58	179
Missionary visits	654	816	712	3,182
Backsliders reclaimed	5	5	2	12
Conversions	5	6	9	21

Body Found.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Tuesday, June 23, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The body of a man, apparently 25 years old, was found last evening on the beach in front of the Sea-side House. He was supposed to be a seaman, and to have been in the water about two weeks. No property but a sheath knife was found on him

The Justice of the Peace *refused* to hold an inquest—and the Coroner being at too great a distance—the corpse was buried on the beach by the employes of Messrs. REMSEN & JOHNSON of the Sea-side House.

B. CARROLL.

THE LATE STABBING CASE IN ATLANTIC-STREET, BROOKLYN—INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE CORONER.—Coroner REDDING yesterday commenced the inquest on investigation of the body of FRANCIS DELAMORE, who died on Monday last from a stab received in the left wrist while quarreling with JAMES DUNN, near Atlantic-street Market, about two weeks ago. The following gentlemen were sworn as jurors:

E. B. Shaw,	Nathaniel Strong,
C. H. Tugman,	James Rourke,
Wm. Grady,	Hiram R. Haskins,
Bernard Kinney,	James Deary,
Wm. McGee,	Charles T. Baldwin,
George Corwin,	James Keenan.

Wm. H. Van Dugme, M. D, sworn—I made a *post-mortem* examination of deceased, in company with Dr. Bauer, yesterday; he died from putrid typhoid fever, the result of mortification of the left forearm.

The incisions made in the forearm after the injury I consider were properly made and had nothing to do with the death.

Lewis Bauer, M. D., sworn—I reside corner of Baltic and Court streets; I treated deceased from last Thursday until his death, and yesterday assisted at the *post-mortem* examination; deceased came to my house on Thursday last, and said he had had a scuffle the Saturday previous with another person at the Atlantic Market; he had a poultice on his left arm, and the arm was much swollen to the elbow; he said that the wound had bled but slightly, and that a few hours after the occurrence he had called on Dr. Drake for surgical aid; I examined the arm, and found it considerably swollen and discolored; tissue was hard and unyielding, and in some places the arm was blue, vivid and red, especially at the back of the hand it was ashy and spotted red; there was considerable pain; he was very feverish, weak and had prostrated pulse; his tongue was coated, dryish, and he had no appetite; he had not enjoyed rest for three or four nights previous; upon examining the arm closely I felt liquid in the depth of it; a small quantity of that liquid issued from the wound, and had a very bad and mortified smell; to relieve the tension of the forearm, I made a long incision across the wound, to draw the matter from below the facia; I made a long incision on the back of the arm through the facia, but without severing any blood-vessel; this done, told him to go home to bed, keep quiet, and to live liberally, the arm to be covered with poultice, and prescribed some medicine to regulate his digestive organs; when the incision was made, found the parts below the facia already mortified, and considerable gangrenous matter, and mortified fragments of the soft parts came from the incision; near the bone found the point of a knife about 1¾ inches long and ¾ inches wide; I suppose the blade must have remained as it entered, so that it presented a very small surface, and was not discovered when first probed; the next Saturday I was called to examine the patient, and found that mortification had fully set in, and the arm was very much swollen to the shoulder; made two more incisions and one on the back of the hand—from each flowed decomposed matter, gas and mortified fragments; advised the patient to go to the German Disponeary; he did go, and everything possible was done for him there; he died on Monday about twelve o'clock; considered him in a perilous condition on Thursday; I believe that the result was principally owing to the bad state of the blood of deceased; the wound would not have seriously injured a healthy person; I do not consider the surgeon who first probed the wound to blame for not finding the blade—it was below the facia; the wound was the innocent cause of death.

Nelson S. Drake, M. D., sworn: I reside corner of Henry and Pacific streets; deceased came into my office on Saturday morning, June 13; had a pocket-handkerchief tied tightly round the arm; he said his arm was cut and bleeding, and had tied that on to stop it; unloosed the handkerchief, but there was no bleeding; sponged off the blood; found the wound was in a slanting direction, and filled with clotted blood; he said a boy had stabbed him with a knife at the market; he was sure that there was no blade in the wound, and that the knife was clean; I examined the wound carefully with a probe; it extended down slantingly about an inch, and I had no reason to suppose that it extended below the facia; the was probstopped by the facia; probed it in every direction; drew the wound together with adhesive plaster, and fledged it with lint; put on a cold water bandage and put his arm in a sling; told him to keep quiet, and particularly not to use that arm; an hour afterwards saw him driving in a cart in Hicks-street; did not see him again until Monday morning the 15th, when he came to my office; the forearm was then a little swollen; the wound was perfectly closed; ordered him to put an evaporating lotion, and keep perfectly still, as I apprehended trouble; to eat nothing but gruel and dry toast; drink nothing but cold water; he told me he lived in Classon-avenue; I told him to go home and go to bed, and to let me hear from him again within 24 hours, or sooner if necessary, but did not see or hear from him again until he was dead.

Adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M., to-day.

A Curious Case.

In the matter of the application for removal of Catharine D. Norris, administratrix, &c., of Thomas Norris, late of the city of Brooklyn.

Before RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of Kings County, June 24.

This case, which was opened one week ago, was continued yesterday, when the following testimony was taken:

The present administratrix, it is alleged, married deceased, Thomas Norris, while his first wife was living and without divorce. The first wife is dead, but a daughter, Mrs. Millspaugh, applies for letters of administration.

Robert Hauxill, called by counsel for Mrs. Millspaugh, and sworn, says: I am a Sandy Hook Pilot; I reside at 93 Suffolk-street, New York; I knew Thomas Norris in his lifetime, knew him some 30 years; have seen Matilda Norris his wife; I saw her in the Summer of 1832; Thomas Norris introduced me to her on Chestnut (formerly Walnut) street, New-York; next saw her in December following, just before Christmas; I had been absent from the City in the meantime—had been to France; In December, 1832, I saw her in Rose-street—saw her at Thomas Norris' house; they kept house; this time he introduced her to me as his wife; the first time he did not; so far as I could see they were living together as husband and wife; saw her in the street afterwards; never saw her in another house afterwards; I have seen her in company with him; knew Mrs. Millspaugh, formerly Hester Norris; have seen her with her father, Thomas Norris; I saw her in Chestnut-street, New-York City: I saw a younger child—that one is now deceased; it was April; I recollect the fact of the separation; he told me he had separated with his wife; he brought the children to the house where I boarded; Hester must be now about twenty-three years old; I should suppose from her size that at that time Hester was four years old; the other child died at the house where I boarded; I think its name was Mary, but I won't be positive; I saw Mrs. Norris frequently after the separation; saw her once in Grand street, near John-street, New-York; don't know the house No 42 Jackson street, near Cherry; have seen her in Jackson street, New-York; she was in the street; I spoke to her; I asked her where she had been; she said she came from Philadelphia; she said nothing about Thomas Norris at that time; this was about four years ago; I have seen Mr. Thomas Norris and Mrs. Norris together in Jackson street, near Cherry; they were talking together on a stoop; I mean, by Mrs. Norris, the woman he introduced to me as his wife in 1832; I always supposed she was his wife; he always spoke of her as his wife to me; Mr. Norris has often spoken to me of his daughter Hester; I have no recollection of his inquiring after Hester; it is all of twelve years since I saw Mr. Norris with Mrs. Norris; I can't tell how long he lived in Monroe street; I went to see them.

Cross examined by Mr. Cooke, Counsel for Administratrix—When I saw them in Chatham-street, in 1832, it was before the marriage; they were then going to the theatre; he introduced her to me as his intended wife; he said, "Bob, this is my intended wife;" I think he called her Mary; I am hard of hearing, and was then; she did not tell me how long she had been in Philadelphia; since I saw them together in Jackson street he went a whaling; he was away between two and three years; he went in the ship *Mogul*; I saw him about a week or so after he got back; it was shortly after he got back that he told me he had Catharine D. Norris, the administratrix; from that time down to his death, he lived with her as his wife; the house he brought the children to, was No. 9 Chestnut-street; he said he and his wife had separated; he said, "We have separated;" I believe these were the words; he referred to Hester's mother and himself; I told him before he married the last woman, he ought to go through a course of law with the other first; he said he knew all about that; I said, if you know all about it, that's sufficient; he used to talk it over now and then; he never gave any reason for marrying this lady while the other was living; I never heard the woman above referred to called Matilda, until called so by the plaintiff's counsel; I have heard her called Mary, and knew her by no other name—I mean Hester's mother; Thomas Norris told me that Mary, his wife, was Hester's mother; I have seen this Mary Norris since the death of Thomas Norris; I saw her in the street where Mr. Norris lived the day he was buried; he did not say he had taken legal proceedings to be relieved from his first wife; this was after he returned from whaling; I knew the first wife was living at that time; I don't know whether he knew it; I had not seen his wife for a year or more.

Adjourned for one week.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—PATRICK MCNULTY was knocked down and robbed by two men, Tuesday night, on Hamilton-Avenue, Brooklyn. He yelled so lustily that Officer KINLEY of the Third Precinct was aroused and went promptly to assistance, and eventually succeeded in arresting one of the robbers who gives his name as BARNEY GREEN. He was committed to answer.

☞ RICHARD SANDERSON, of Canada, was swindled out of $175, on Tuesday, by two New-York sharpers, who employed the patent-safe game as their medium.

☞ The corner-stone of a Methodist Protestant Mission Church was laid with appropriate exercises, Tuesday, on Graham-avenue, near Withers-street, Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Princeton College Commencement—The Hundredth Anniversary at that Place.

Yesterday was a day long to be remembered by the graduates and under-graduates of Princeton. It was the occasion of the One Hundredth Commencement of this College held at Princeton since its removal to its present seat in 1757. Previous to that year its sessions were held at New-Brunswick first, and afterwards at Newark. There were more graduates assembled at Princeton, yesterday, than had been there since the Centennial celebration in 1847.

The exercises commenced on Tuesday at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon. The members of the two literary societies of the institution, the American Whig, and the Cliosophic, marched in procession from the College Chapel to the First Presbyterian Church, a commodious building, in which the public exercises at Princeton are always held, situated on a plot of ground adjoining the "campus," as with classic correctness the College grounds are called. Here an address was delivered before them by Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, a graduate of the class of 1824, President of the Senate of New-Jersey. His theme was—"The Influence of Literary Institutions on Human Freedom." With the advance of civilization and learning the love of liberty and a sense of its proper appreciation had grown among mankind. Men of educational attainments had been the leaders in some of the greatest struggles for freedom which the world had witnessed. He instanced that English Revolution in which a graduate of Oxford was the leading spirit. He referred to that struggle for liberty in Scotland, in which graduates of Aberdeen and Glasgow were conspicuous; to the French Revolution of 1830, when the pupils of the Polytechnic School at Paris exerted such an influence, and to the Revolution in Bavaria, to which the principal impetus was given by literary men. In this country, he said, the influence of Nassau Hall, where the great principle of Constitutional liberty called for countenance and support, had been in times past by no means inconsiderable. RICHARD STOCKTON, a graduate of the first class (of six members only) which left this institution in 1748, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. JOHN WITHERSPOON, a President of the College, was also a signer of that instrument, and one fifth of all who signed it were graduates of Princeton. At one time one-sixth of the United States Senate were Princeton men.

Mr. ALEXANDER'S Address, which was delivered in excellent voice and with great energy, closed with an exhortation in poetry to the graduating class, to imitate their elder brothers, and uphold the reputation of their Alma Mater. Upon them, as liberally educated men, would devolve the great responsibility in the coming age.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the Honorary Orations of the Junior Class commenced to be delivered in Nassau Hall, as follows:

JOHN V. L. FINDLAY, Maryland—"The Missionary Aspect of the English Language."

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Jr., New-Jersey—"San Marino, the Model Republic."

MORRIS H. STRATTON, New-Jersey—"The Master Spirit of the Reformation."

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, New York—"Three Sisters of the Celtic Race." Caledonia, Hibernia and Wales were the subjects of his eulogy.

C. VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., New-Jersey—"The Life of Matter."

CHARLES S. HOWELL, New Jersey—"Triumphs of Principles."

FRANK G. WOOD, New-York—"The Crusade of the Nineteenth Century."

HENRY A. BUTTZ, Pennsylvania—"The Meccas."

Yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, the Faculty, Alumni, under-graduates and invited guests formed in procession at the College chapel and proceeded to the Church. The Faculty and speakers only were in their gowns. The Church was crowded to overflowing. All the villagers for miles around, as usual on such occasions, had flocked together to witness the exercises, and the friends of the two hundred students from twenty-eight different States were quite as numerous as the delightful day and the interesting occasion might have been expected to draw together. On the stage were the President of the College, Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D. LL. D.; His Excellency Gov. WM. A. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, President of the Board of Trustees; Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, late candidate for the Vice-Presidency, looking exceedingly well; Rev. Dr. RAIRN, of New-York; BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, Chancellor of New-Jersey; the Trustees and Faculty; the Graduating class, &c. After prayer by the President the exercises proceeded according to the following programme, interspersed frequently with music:

ROBERT M. FULLER, South Carolina, Latin Salutatory.

JOHN MCKELWAY, Jr., New-Jersey, English Salutatory.

JOHN S. VAN DYKE, New Jersey, Philosophical Oration—"Philosophy not Atheism."

DANIEL S. GREGORY, New-York, Belles Lettres Oration.

GUSTAVUS W. MAYER, New-Jersey, "Counsel and Action."

ISAAC A. BLAUVELT, New Jersey, "Dawnings of Life."

MARTIN HAVENS, New-Jersey, "The Origin of the American Republics."

WALLACE DEWITT, Pennsylvania, "Life—Its Dignity."

JOHN B. KUGLER, New-Jersey, "Power of Association."

CHAS. C. KIRBYE, New-Jersey, "Government."

THOMAS R. HAINES, New-Jersey, "The Moors of Spain."

HENRY P. ROSE, Pennsylvania, "Man at the State, Social and Political."

JOHN S. BERRMAN, New-Jersey, "Our Earth, Is a Star among the Stars."

J. ADDISON HENRY, New-Jersey, "Prepare for Usefulness."

HENRY W. WATSON, Pennsylvania, "The American Citizen."

KNEELAND P. KETCHAM, Long Island, "The Policy and Fate of Nations."

JOHN STEWART, Pennsylvania, "Liberal Systems."

SAMUEL H. WILCOX, New-York, "National Benefactor."

CALVIN M. CHRISTY, Missouri, "Ocean's Cemetery."

AARON PEOK, JR., New-Jersey, "Labor ipse Voluptas."

CHARLES B. MOORE, Arkansas, "Life is Real."

HUGH L. CRAVEN, Pennsylvania, "Benevolence."

EDWARD L. WELLING, New-Jersey, "Heroism of Literature and Science."

THEOPHILUS Y. HAWKINS, Maryland, "The Scholar's Hope."

CHARLES DEGRAW, New-Jersey, "No Chence."

CHARLES K. HAYWARD, Florida, "The Limit of Intellectual Power."

The Conferring of Degrees.

JAMES W. A. WRIGHT, Mississippi, Valedictory Oration.

Prayer and Benediction.

The belles lettree eration of Mr. GREGORY was very much commended. It was very well written, and abundantly flowery. A floral tribute rewarded the speaker when he left the stage.

The oration of Mr. PECK was listened to with great interest.

PIERCE, United States Senator from Maryland, class of 1822, who was to have addressed them, was prevented by other engagements from being present.

The Degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Arts were conferred upon the candidates in course. The following Honorary Degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—John A. Orr, District-Attorney Northern District of Mississippi; Wm. Radcliffe De Witt, Md.; Henry B. Pierce, N. J.; Lucien B. Cory, N. Y.; Joe. B. Sesbrook, Rev. John Seaman, Cedar Grove; Grahsm Alex. Mitchell, Scotland; Nathan Hodges, Newark; Alanson A. Harris, N. J.; James Linn McLain, A. M., Lafayette College *ad eundum Sacras Theologias Doctor*; Peter Lorimer, President of the Theological College, London; Daniel W. Poor, Newark, N. J.; Thatcher Thayer, Newport, R. I.; Geo. D. Cummins, Washington, D. C.; David D. Demareet, Hudson, N. Y.; Wm. H. Greer.

The usual ball was not given by the students last night. The Faculty have always objected to it.

Regatta of the Hoboken Model Yacht Club.

This junior Association had its second annual contest for prizes yesterday. The flag-boat schooner *Mystery* was anchored off the new club-house, opposite River Terrace. The following boats, with arrangement of class, length, &c., were entered for the race:

THIRD CLASS.

Names.	Length.	Owners.
Emily	20 feet	H. Onderdunk.
Anna	23 feet	W. H. Curtis, Jr.
Walton	24 feet	A. Barker.

SECOND CLASS.

Ada	25 feet 6 inches	B. Brower.
Frolic	24 feet	V. B. Livingston.
Wanderer	27 feet	B. F. Crane, W. T. Cushing.
Banshee	27 feet	Mallory and J. Woods.
Audubon	28 feet	H. Byron, H. E. Baillicre.
Spencer Kirby	29 feet	P. S. Cyphers, J. Gorham, W. Wickam, J. Roberts.
Estelle	29 feet	P. S. Cyphers.

FIRST CLASS.

Louise	32 feet	H. A. Thomas.
Smoothing Iron	32 feet	C. F. Morton, E. L. Morton.
Pastime	34 feet	G. L. Haight.

The *Wanderer* and *Pastime* did not sail,—the latter being absent and the former not being in trim. The direction of sailing was from the club house, around a stake boat anchored at Stryker's Bay, and thence passing inside of the Hoboken stake-boat to another stationed off Gowanne Bay, and back to the place of starting; distance about 20 miles. The third-class boats got off at 1 o'clock; the second at 1:5, and the first at 1:10. An allowance of 1½ feet was made for the difference of length.

The return of the boats, in point of order and time, was as follows:

	Arrived.	Time.
Smoothing Iron	3.40½	2 30½
Walton	3.49	2.49
Estelle	3.52	2 47
Audubon	3.59½	2.52½
Louise	3.59¾	2.49¾
Anna	4.01	3 01
Banshee	4.01⅛	2.56⅛
Spencer Kirby	4.05	3.00
Frolic	4.06	3.01

The winners were the *Smoothing Iron*, (first class,) *Estelle*, (second class,) *Walton*, (third class,) in the same order.

The prizes were a tankard, a goblet, and a cup and saucer, all silver. The *Emily* broke her tiller soon after starting, and was consequently disabled. The *Ida* was aground when the signal was given, and did not get under weigh until some fifteen minutes after.

The wind was fresh throughout the race, and though the tide was generally unfavorable, good time was made. After the sport was over, the members of the Club partook of a bountiful collation in the new Club house.

JOHN C. STEVENS' WILL.—The will of the late JOHN C. STEVENS, of Hoboken, New-Jersey, has been recorded in the office of the Surrogate of the County of Hudson. The first article directs the payment of all his debts and funeral expenses. He then directs a division of his real property in South Amboy into two parts. That portion on which the Brick Cottage stands he bequeaths to his two sisters, HASTEE and SOPHIA, to hold as joint tenants, without accountability, during their lives, and to the survivor of them for life, the remainder on the death of the last survivor to go to his nephew, FRANCIS CONOVER. The other portions he gives to his sister, JULIANA CONOVER, wife of THOMAS A. CONOVER, with a request that, if she desire to sell, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company may have the refusal of it. To his brother EDWIN A., he gives his part of what is known as the Mansion House and grounds immediately attached, on the Hill at Hoboken. He also gives him his interest in the silver and plate heretofore in use and belonging to the yacht *Maria*, including all cups or pieces of silver won in any regatta, excepting the piece of silver with the inscription "Wave" upon it, which he gives to his nephew, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON. He gives to his cousin JULIA STOCKTON $1,000, and to his sister JULIANA CONOVER all the silver and pictures in the South Amboy mansion, except the portrait of Mrs. CRAWFORD and the miniature of Gen. CRAWFORD. Those he gives to JOHN G. LIVINGSTON, to go to his son CAMBRIDGE, at his death; and, also, excepting the portraits of his family, which he gives to his brother EDWIN. He gives to his brother-in-law THOMAS A. CONOVER, all the farm and garden implements, &c., and the products of the farm at South Amboy, including his wines and liquors. To several servants he gives $500, and to the New York Union Club, two honds for $1,000 each, made by the Club, and belonging to him. All the remainder of his property he gives, one half to the members of his own family, and one half to the relatives of his late wife. He appoints his brother, EDWIN A. STEVENS, and his nephews, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON and RICHARD G. CONOVER, and their survivors, his executors. The will was executed February 4, 1857. In a codicil, dated March 6, 1857, he gives his nephew FRANCIS CONOVER, property to the amount of $21,500, in consequence of his agreement to resign his commission as Lieutenant in the United States Navy. A subsequent codicil makes some changes, but they are not material.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—DAVID SCOTT, auctioneer of Jersey City, sold, yesterday, a part of the property lately improved on the Jersey City shore-front, by filling in at the expense of the Jersey Associates, who held the sale. Only twenty-four lots out of the entire number were sold. They were disposed of at prices varying from $4,160 to $2,500. E. CUNARD bought three, extending from the warehouses to Hudson-street, for $11,000. The lot at the South-east corner of Hudson and York streets, was struck off for $4,160. The sale of the remainder of the lots was postponed until the improvements at the ferry are completed.

ORDINANCE CONCERNING RUNNERS.—The Jersey City Common Council has adopted an ordinance requiring, among other things, that hack and omnibus drivers and public porters who practice their business in Jersey City must be citizens of that city, and must take a licence for $10, and $1 for clerk fee must be paid. It defines all persons acting as runners or agents for hotels, carriages, transportation lines, &c., to be public porters. Nine votes in the Common Council—being a majority—is required to grant such a license. A badge must be worn by those licensed. A fine of $10 is established for disobedience to city officers. A fine of $20 is fixed for those who act without a licence. Penalties are provided for a violation of this law.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JUNE 24.

$8,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.	87	400	Reading R. R.	s3	69⅛
5,000 Virginia 6s	92¾	700	do		69¾
3,000 do	92¾	200	do	s30	69
4,000 N. Car. State 6s	91¾	100	do		69¾
1,000 Erie R. 1st mt. b.	99¾	300	do		69¾
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	98	400	do		69¾
4,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	58	700	do	b60	70¾
3,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	75	212)	do		69
2,000 Har R. R. 2d Mtge.	70¾	300	do	b60	70
500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	86¾	400	do		70¼
8,000 do	86¾	100	do	b30	70¼
5,000 Ga. & Chi. 2d M. B.	76¾	200	do	b60	70¼
1,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds.	93	50	do	s60	69¾
1,000 La C. & M. R. R. p. b.	78	155	M. C. R. R. p. &c. ex-d.		81¾
15 Metro. Bank Rights	105	50	do	p. & c.	82
100 Merchants' Bank	113	13	do		83¼
8 Bk. State of N. Y.	106	45	Harlem Railroad		11
10 Ohio Life & T. Co.	101	850	M. S. & N. Ia. R'd.		39¼
50 Penn. Coal Co	99¾	100	do		37¾
100 Cumb. & Coal Co	16⅞	100	do	s10	39
500 do	16	250	do		39¾
90 Pacific Mail S. Co.	78	100	do		39¾
200 Canton Co	18¾	300	do

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1800 NEW-YORK FRIDAY, JUNE 26 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE MAYOR'S CONTEMPT.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE DENIED

The Mayor Discharged on the Habeas Corpus.

The Street Commissioner's Office.

Interesting, but not very Harmonious Testimony.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the Application of Daniel D. Conover to compel the delivery to him of the Books, Papers, &c., of the Street Commissioner's Office.—At precisely 11 o'clock Mayor Wood entered the Court-room, accompanied by his counsel, and took a seat on the bench with Judge PEABODY. The Court was soon after opened, and the Mayor took the witness stand. Mr. Field resumed the examination as follows:

Q.—Was Mr Conover ejected from the Street Commissioners' Office by your order? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Brady objected to this question.

Q.—Did Capt. Bennett act under your orders?

This was also objected to by Mr. Brady.

The Court decided that all testimony relating to the fact of the ejection of Mr. Conover from the office was admissible.

Mr. Field—Was Capt. Bennett acting under your orders?

This was objected to by Mr. Busteed, but the objection was overruled.

Mr. Field—If the Mayor will say to me that he desires to be excused because he is afraid that it will subject him to a civil or criminal prosecution. If he does not it rests entirely with me. Was Capt. Bennett acting under your orders? A.—So far as Capt. Bennett acted in protecting Mr. Turner in the discharge of his duty as Deputy Street Commissioner, and preserving the peace of that office, so that the public business could be transacted, is concerned, he did it under my direction.

Q.—Did he when he rejected Mr. Conover? A.—No. Sir, because I never considered Mr. Conover in the office to be ejected.

Q.—Then you gave him no orders to turn Mr. Conover ont of the rooms? A.—I say that I never considered him in the way, and so far as I knew, he never attempted to exercise the duties of Street Commissioner.

Q.—And you had no objection to his remaining in the rooms, of course? A.—No, Sir, so far as he behaved himself.

Q.—And so far as you know he did behave himself? A.—I had heard say, and have read in the newspapers, that he came there with some bullies and attempted to take possession.

Q.—Were any of your policemen acting under and as deputies of the Sheriff? [Objected to and ruled ont by the Court.]

Q.—When did you first know of the executions against the City, which was held by the Sheriff? A.—I think one of the deputies came into my office after the Street Commissioner's Office was in the possession of the Sheriff under the execution.

Q.—When? A.—I think it was on Monday; I speak now merely from recollection.

Q.—What time of the day? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Had you previously had an interview with the Sheriff about the matter? A.—About the execution?—No, Sir, I never heard of the existence of it.

Q.—Did you not have an interview with the Sheriff about sending a force then to keep Mr. Conover out? A.—No, Sir; my recollection is that I suggested to the Sheriff that he deputize some persons to stay there as there was a controversy about the legality of the persons called policemen.

Q.—Was not the issue of those executions arranged between you and the Sheriff for the purpose of keeping Mr. Conover out? A.—No, Sir, that intimation is entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Field—I make no intimation whatever.

The Witness—I will state further that the question involves impertinence on the part of the counsel who makes it.

Q.—Had you not any interview with the Sheriff with reference to the arrangement by which Mr. Conover should not be allowed to come into office? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never? A.—Never.

Q.—Do you know of any such arrangement having been made by anybody?—No, Sir; nor do I suppose there was any.

Q.—Then the executions were issued in the ordinary course of business in such matters? A.—I cannot say; I am no Sheriff

Q.—But so far as you know? A.—So far as I know they were.

Q.—Then you did not know that they were to be issued? A.—I did not know that there was a judgment of the kind in existence.

Q.—For what purpose was a large body of policemen assembled in the vicinity of the Hall of Records on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th, 16th and 17th inst.? A.—To keep oullies and rowdies from disturbing the business of the office, and protect the Deputy Street Commissioner and the Street Commissioner, Mr. Develin, after he was appointed, in the discharge of their duties.

Q.—Had you any intimation that any person was coming there to make any disturbance? A.—That was the general rumor.

Q.—From whom did you hear that rumor? A.—I cannot recollect the individuals, but that was the information communicated.

Q.—Who communicated it? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Had you an interview with anybody when Mr. Conover was in the Hall of Records in relation to anything that was to be done there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor did you cause the police to be assembled? A.—No, Sir, not for that purpose.

Q.—Did you give the police any orders to assemble at the Hall of Records? A.—No. Sir, not directly.

Q.—Did you indirectly? A.—I may have advised Capt. Bennett.

Q.—What directions did you give? A.—To preserve the peace about the office of the Street Commissioner, so that Mr. Turner, and afterwards Mr. Develin, could transact their business.

Q.—Are you willing to state what was the nature of your business with the Chief of Police when you were consulted with him on Saturday?

The Witness—I desire the Court to understand that I have expressed no unwillingness to answer any question.

Mr. Field—Then, will you answer that? A.—I will; the rule of the Mayor's office is that the Chief of Police report twice each day—to the Mayor once at ten o'clock, and again at half-past one o'clock, to transact the Police business of the City; he was there in his official capacity, but the specific business I have no recollection about.

Q.—Do you know that there were any persons—any fighting-men marshaled under your police? A.—There were no such; I know that.

Q.—Were you there at the time? A.—I was not; but it was my duty to know who was there so far as the public is concerned.

Q.—Who was there beside the Police?

Mr. Brady suggested that they had better put the City Directory in evidence.

Q.—My question relates not merely to the Hall of Records, but in the vicinity of the Hall of Records in those three days? A.—I do not know who was in the Park; there was a large mass of people.

Q.—Were there not fighting men in the City Hall? A.—I was in my office.

Q.—Do you say that you know there were no fighting men gathered inside the City Hall? A.—Not so far as I know.

Q.—You saw none? A.—I saw none.

Q.—And heard none? A.—I heard none.

Q.—And you believe that there were none but policemen? A.—None but policemen and the ordinary visitors at the City Hall.

Q.—You don't consider that class of men visitors? A.—I mean to say that I was in my private office on those three days; I was there from nine o'clock in the morning until I left; of the persons who were in the Hall, and in the vicinity of the Hall of Records, of course I have no positive knowledge; both were public places and were visited by persons.

Q.—Now, Sir, I understand that so far as regards Mr. Conover's ejection from the office, (and when I say office I mean the rooms in the Hall of Records,) you gave no orders? A.—I gave no direct orders for his ejection; I desire to repeat what I said on that point, so that there may be no mistake: I told Mr. Turner that he was the Deputy Street Commissioner; that he should be protected in the discharge of his duties until there was a person properly appointed to succeed Mr. Taylor; Mr. Turner desired that he should be so protected, and called upon me, as Mayor of the City, to protect him; these officers were placed there for that purpose, so that there should be no obstruction in the discharge of the duties of his office; of what occurred I know nothing; I am told, however, that Mr. Conover was ejected; so far as I understand and believe he was never in a position to be put out, and I only know that he was put out by what he has stated.

James C. Willet was called next and testified as follows:

Mr. Field—You are Sheriff of the City and County of New-York? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Conover ejected from the Street Commissioners office by you or by your orders? A.—Not at all, Sir.

Q.—Was he ejected by any persone under your direction? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you deputize any of the Mayor's Policemen? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you deputize any persons at the request of the Mayor to aid you in the service? A.—I gave him twenty blank deputations and a requisition made upon me as a magistrate.

Q.—When did he make that requisition? A.—I think it was on Monday.

Q.—At what time? A.—In the forenoon.

Q.—How early? A.—I think about 10 o'clock.

Q.—These deputations were given by you in the block? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—To preserve the peace. The requisition upon one stated the purpose.

Q.—Did those requisitions continue in force until Mr. Conover was ejected? A.—I think they did, Sir. That is until I heard he was ejected. When I heard he was ejected I immediately went to the Street Commissioner's office and saw Capt. Bennett.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think it was on Tuesday.

Q.—Give us the time of day? A.—It was in the forenoon about ten o'clock; I asked Captain Bennett by whose authority any persons had been ejected from the office of the Street Commissioner; he told me that it was by the Mayor's; I asked him if he had—

Mr. Brady objected to the question and it was ruled out.

Q.—What did you say to Mr. Bennett? A.—I asked him if he had a special deputation from me; he replied that he had then; after the previous conversation which the Court has just ruled out I told him I should revoke that warrant, and I asked him to deliver it up to me; he said it was at home, but that he had never acted under it—that he was acting as a Captain of the Police in all he had done.

Q.—Did you levy on the books and papers in the Commissioner's Office on the execution you held? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever had them in your possession? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever have control of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever loaned them to Develin? A.—No, Sir; the only control we have is over the furniture in the office.

Q.—You levied on the furniture of the office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you receive the execution? A.—I don't know without I refer to my register.

Q.—When do you think? A.—I think it was on Monday; Mr. Vultee can testify to that; he had the executions; there was quite a crowd, and he thought that deputies should be sent to protect the property.

Q.—Previous to that time did you see the Mayor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it previous to when he asked you for the deputations? A.—I think he asked for them on Monday morning.

Q.—Was anything said by the Mayor to you about an execution? A.—Nothing, Sir.

Q.—The conversation between the Mayor and yourself related to deputations? A.—Yes, Sir; he asked for a deputation, and I told him if he would give a written order I would furnish one; Vultee, my deputy, had levied upon the furniture of the Mayor's and Comptroller's offices, before this disturbance took place; he said he had not furniture enough, and so seized that in the Street Commissioner's office.

Q.—Are these executions still outstanding? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How is it then that the furniture is given up to Mr. Develin? A.—I don't know that it is.

Q.—Was the Street Commissioner's private office kept shut by your directions? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who put the word private over it? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Conover refused admission to that room? A.—He may have been; I put deputies there to prevent any parties from entering.

Q.—Did you at that time do anything to keep anybody out of that room? A.—Yes, Sir; but not Mr. Conover in particular.

Cross examined by Mr. Brady—I was not present when Mr. Vultee made the levy; it was made under his direction; on Monday morning, I think, about ten o'clock, Mr. Vultee took possession; Mr. Turner and quite a crowd were present in the office; Mr. Turner was attending to his duties; Conover sat beside the railing; I remained in the office about three minutes, and said to the crowd, "Gentlemen, you must not interfere here;" I went in again the next morning and found Captain Bennett and some ten or fifteen Policemen; Turner and Conover were also present; I went in the office twice on Monday; the second time Mr Conover was inside the railing eating his dinner; I never afterwards, at any time, saw him in that building.

Direct Examination Resumed—Mr. Conover showed me a copy of his commission from Gov. King, I told him I didn't recognize the Governor's commission, or any thing of the kind.

Capt. John W. Bennett, of the Third Ward Police, sworn: Q.—Are you a Captain in the late Municipal Police? A.—I am a Captain in the Municipal Police.

Q.—You are now acting in that body? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were at the Hall of Records with a Police force on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th, 16th and 17th inst.? A.—Yes, Sir; in command of the Police force.

Q.—At whose order were you there? A.—By my own order.

Q.—Did not the Mayor order you to go there? A.—I received no order from the Mayor or anybody else; there were about a dozen policemen there; I did not bring them there; they were there when I came.

Q.—Why did you go there? A.—I have answered that question before, Sir; I went there because I thought proper to.

Q.—Did you receive information from anybody that led you to go there? A.—The object of my going was, that I found a crowd and several officers there; as there was no higher authority there than mine, I took command.

Q.—Did you eject Mr. Conover on Monday? A.—Yes, Sir, after remonstrating with him and telling him to go quietly; some of the officers attempted to assist me, but I told them that I could do it alone.

Q.—Were there any fighting men there? A.—I don't know what you mean by fighting men; I am not acquainted with any such; you probably know them as well as myself.

Q.—Did you see any fighting men there? A.—None, to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you eject Mr. Conover on Tuesday morning? A.—Yes, Sir, after remonstrating with him and asking him to go quietly.

Q.—Did you tell him you were acting under the orders of the Mayor? No, Sir, I don't think I did.

Q.—Did you tell one of the officers, previous to this time, to eject Mr. Conover, and, if necessary, a force of five hundred men would be placed at his disposal? A.—No, Sir, I have no recollection of saying so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—When I ejected Mr. Conover, on Monday, he was sitting at a desk in the little room next to the Street Commissioner's private office; I saw Mr. Turner give persons out of stock, but I did not see Mr. Conover give any such permits; I saw him write a note while he sat inside the railing

Mr. Charles Turner, having been sworn, testified that: He was in the Street Commissioner's office, in the Hall of Records, on Saturday, the 13th, and on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday following; he was appointed Deputy under Mr. Taylor; he saw Captain Bennett and others eject Mr. Conover from the office on Monday, the 15th; he did not hear Mr. Conover ask under whose authority the Police were acting; he did not hear Bennett say he was acting under the orders of the Mayor and Sheriff; he heard the latter tell Captain Bennett to preserve the peace; he did not see any fighting men there; he was not acquainted with such persons; he was present on Tuesday morning when Mr. Conover was turned out of the office; he did not hear Mr. Conover ask Captain Bennett under whose authority he acted; never heard the Mayor give an order or say a word relative to putting Mr. Conover out of the office; about twelve and one-half o'clock he sent for the Mayor to come over to the Street Commissioner's office, and see him; the Mayor said that he had heard an appointment to the vacant office had been made by Gov. King, and he [Turner] replied he had heard the same thing; the Mayor told him to hold on, and keep possession, until an appointment was made by him, and confirmed by the Common Council; in the afternoon the Aldermen came to the office in a body; Alderman Wilson directed him to hold on to the office; most all of them said something to him; he first asked protection from the Mayor, and told him that there were too many about the building; the Mayor replied; if he [Turner] would keep possession of the office, he should be protected; about a dozen policemen came over with the Aldermen, and others came afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I was appointed Deputy Street Commissioner on the 3d or 4th January, 1854, by Mr. Taylor; had been Deputy eight years, next January; had been employed in the office nine years, on the 1st of next August; after Mr. Taylor's death he acted as Street Commissioner, and performed all the duties until Mr. Develin took possession; no official act during that time was performed by any other person; he had possession of everything belonging to the office during that time; Mr. Develin has since performed the duties; Mr. Conover came to the office about two o'clock on Saturday, in company with fifteen or sixteen persons; he (Turner) had only two friends with him at the time—another subsequently came in; he knew four or five of those who came in with Mr. Conover; they marched in in a body, two by two; when Mr. Conover found that he would not accept his commission they dispersed; when Conover came back he had with him a number of the "up-town police;" he had heard that Mr. Conover said he would have five hundred men there to protect him; on Monday Mr. Conover was put out by the police; on Tuesday he walked out.

Direct examination resumed—Mr. Conover did not grant a permit to remove sand on Tuesday morning, because it was contrary to law; he did not grant a permit in the Street Commissioner's office, but he could not say what he might have done when he was in the Assessor's room; on Saturday, he (Turner) performed all the ordinary duties of the office, and so he did on Monday, though that day he was disturbed a good deal; Conover sat there on Monday, and he did not like to turn him out; Conover claimed to be Street Commissioner, and offered to appoint him (Turner) his deputy; he had asked for the Sheriff's posse to protect him from the crowd; there were probably eight police officers, and about twelve or fifteen citizens, composing the Sheriff's posse.

Frederick L. Vultee sworn and examined by Mr. Field—He was out in the Street Commissioner's office on Saturday the 13th June, but went there on Monday the 15th, by authority of his office to protect the property he had levied upon last year; he saw a large crowd about the Street Commissioner's and that was the reason he went there to protect the property; he went of his own accord; Mr. Conover was not ejected by his order, nor under his direction; he did not interfere with him at all; he only Policeman that he knew who acted under the deputation of the Sheriff was Officer Masterson; he put Mr. Masterson in charge as he was there by direction of Sheriff Willet, but did not know he was one of Mayor Wood's police men; he could not say whether officer McPherson was there as he did not know him; the executions he had spoken of had been stayed by order of the Court and remained in that condition on Monday, the 15th; he did not see Capt. Bennett there on Monday, but he saw him there on Tuesday about 10 o'clock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—He remained in charge of the Street Commissioner's office all last week, either in person or by deputy.

Mr. Field stated that these were all the persons whom he supposed were unwilling witnesses, but there had been several affidavits voluntarily made, which he should now read. He then read the affidavit of S. Harrison Reed, as follows:

SUPREME COURT.—*In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to compel Charles Develin to deliver papers, &c.—City and County of New-York.*—E. Harrison Reed being sworn, saith that he was present on Saturday, the 13th day of June, when the said Daniel D. Conover went to the Mayor's office with his oath of office and official bond; that the said oath of office was in due form of law and was taken and subscribed before the Recorder of the City of New-York; that the said bond was in due *form of law* and was executed by the said Daniel D Conover and by two sureties, each of whom was in every respect sufficient.

That on arriving at the Mayor's office, which was about noon, Mr. Conover found the Mayor closeted in his private room. He then asked to see the Mayor and was refused. He sent a messenger to the Mayor, stating that he wished to see him on official business. The messenger went into the Mayor's office and returned with the answer that the Mayor was engaged and could not see Mr. Conover, the messenger at the same time stating that he had informed the Mayor that Mr. Conover's business with him was official, and that he had official papers to submit to him, and Mr. Conover after waiting till about two o'clock, then left with his bond and proceeded to the Comptroller's office, where he then filed it, and that immediately after so filing it he went into the Street Commissioner's office and then and there took possession of the said office.

That during the time deponent and said Conover were waiting in the Mayor's office, although admission to the Mayor was refused Mr. Conover, other persons were admitted to him through both doors leading to said private office.

E. HARRISON REED.

Sworn June 25, 1857, before me.

WM. B. DUSENBERRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Reed was sworn, and examined by Mr. Brady. He was a commission broker, and had known Mr. Conover several years; took no part, had no interest, in procuring the office of Street Commissioner for Mr. Conover; Mr. Jones and himself went with Mr. Conover to the Mayor's office to serve the bonds upon the Mayor. [Witness then detailed their unsuccessful attempts to procure an audience.] Then the three went to the Comptroller's office, to file the bonds.

Mr. Brady asked to see the bonds.

Mr. Field said they were in the Comptroller's office.

Mr. Brady—They must be produced as parol evidence is inadmissible.

The next affidavit read was Mr. John M. Gridley's.

John V. Gridley being sworn, saith that on Saturday, the 13th June inst., he was at the Mayor's office, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock; that he saw Daniel D Conover in the general office of the Mayor, trying to get admission to the private office of the Mayor; that he could not get such admission; that deponent then went into the passage outside the door of the office, on which there is a door leading to the Mayor's private office; that while deponent was standing in said passage the Mayor came to the said door, looked out, and immediately closed the door; that thereupon Mr. Matsell came up and went into the Mayor's office; that immediately after Matsell's entrance two other persons came and were admitted; that then Matsell came out, and standing at said door was a policeman, whom he directed not to admit a living soul to the Mayor's office unless he was called for; that deponent remained in the passage until Mr. Conover left the office, and then went with him to the Comptroller's office, where Mr. Conover told him that he had been refused admittance to the Mayor's office, exhibited to him his commission and filed with him his bond; that Mr. Conover then repaired to the Street Commissioner's office, announced his appointment as such Commissioner, exhibited his commission, and took possession of the office.

JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

Sworn to before me, June 25, 1856, W. H. DUSENBERRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Gridley was sworn and examined by Mr. Brady.—He was a stairbuilder; had known Mr. Conover four or five years; went to the Mayor's Office to see Mr. Conover go in; could not say how many of Mr. Conover's friends went there with him.

In answer to a question by Mr. Field witness stated he had known Mayor Wood since about the time of his first nomination for Mayor, and saw him at the office on the day Mr. Conover called there.

Mr. Field next read the affidavit of John Colvin, as follows:

City and County of New-York.—John Colvin being sworn, saith that he is a clerk in the office of the Street Commissioner; that this deponent's desk is immediately adjoining the desk of the Street Commissioner; that this deponent was at his desk on the morning of Saturday, the 13th inst.; that Charles Turner, who was the Deputy Street Commissioner, was at the desk usually occupied by the Street Commissioner; that this deponent was present in the room so occupied by said deponent and the said Turner, at about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., on the said day; that Fernando Wood, Mayor of this City, entered the room at that hour or thereabout, passed to deponent's desk to the desk occupied by the said Turner as aforesaid, and entered upon a whispered colloquy with the said Turner, whereupon this deponent was requested by the said Turner to leave the room; that this deponent immediately left the room, closing the door behind him, and remained in the outer room nearly half an hour, during which time no person entered the room so occupied by the said Wood and Turner; that at the expiration of the time mentioned, or thereabout, the said Wood came out of the said room, and directly went out of the building, whereupon this deponent returned to his desk as aforesaid; that at the time mentioned this deponent was aware of the appointment of Daniel D. Conover as Street Commissioner; that the said Wood was never before, to this opponent's knowledge, in the office of the Street Commissioner during this deponent's term of service therein, from January, 1856, to that date; that this deponent further says that the appointment of the said Conover was known to other employes in the Street Commissioner's office at the time aforesaid, on the said 13th inst., and the visit of the said Wood was freely commented upon as very unusual and extraordinary by the clerks in the said office; this deponent further saith that at or about two o'clock of the same day, the 13th inst., as aforesaid, the said Daniel D. Conover entered the room above mentioned as occupied by this deponent and the said Turner, passed this deponent's desk to the desk occupied by the said Turner, and exhibited his commission from Governor King; that this deponent examined the said commission, and noted thereon the seal of the State and the signature of John A. King; that the said Conover proclaimed aloud that he had been duly sworn, and filed his official bonds, and did all things necessary to enter upon the discharge of his official duties, and that he demanded of the said Turner all the books, papers, maps and documents pertaining to his said office of Street Commissioner; that the said Turner denied the authority of the Governor to make such appointment, and refused to deliver up the books, &c., so demanded. This deponent further saith that the said Conover remained in the office, in peaceable possession until about four o'clock, the usual hour for closing, when he left. This deponent further saith that on Monday, the 15th instant, the said Conover came into the said Street Commissioner's office, at about nine o'clock A. M., and remained there in peaceable possession until the hour of closing, about four o'clock P. M., when he was forcibly ejected by John W. Bennett and others, in the garb of policemen, who acted under the said Bennett's orders. This deponent further saith: That on Tuesday, the 16th inst., the said Conover again entered the office at about the usual hour of nine o'clock; that he remained there peaceably until about ten or eleven o'clock, when he was violently put out by John W. Bennett and others acting under his direction; that the said Bennett proclaimed that he was acting by the orders of the Mayor; that, after he was ejected, the said Bennett took the said Conover by the hand, and said: "Conover, you must not blame me, for I am only acting by the orders of the Mayor."

JOHN COLVIN.

Sworn June 25, 1857, before me, WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Colvin, in reply to Mr. Brady, stated that he saw Captain Speight, of the Metropolitan Police, at the Street Commissioner's Office, but did not know if any other Metropolitan policemen were present; there were a great many persons present.

Mr. Merwin R. Brewer was sworn and examined by Mr. Field.—He was a counselor-at-law, and drew up the bond and oath of office for Mr. Conover. [The bonds, which had been sent for from the Comptroller, were produced.] The Comptroller signed the bonds.

By Mr. Field—The bondsmen are both represented to be men of means—one of them, Mr. Augustus Conover, is said to be very rich.

Mr. Field was about to read the affidavit of Mr. James Peckham, when

Mr. Brady interrupted, by saying it was a waste of time. They only went to prove that Mr. Conover made an ineffectual attempt to obtain access to the Mayor.

Mr. Field—We propose to show that the Mayor is mistaken in saying Mr. Conover could have seen him on Saturday.

Mr. Brady—The Mayor was your witness, and you cannot contradict him. We admit that Mr. Conover did all he could do to get the Mayor's approval.

Mr. Field—We want to show that the Mayor's office was accessible to all except Mr. Conover.

Mr. Brady—Whether the Mayor saw other people is of no earthly consequence.

The Court decided to admit the affidavits, and Mr. Field read Mr. Peckham's, as follows:

SUPREME COURT.—*In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover, to compel Charles Develin to deliver books, &c.*

City and County of New-York.—*James Peckham* being sworn, saith that he is a clerk in the office of Street Commissioner; that on the 15th inst., he was in the said office; that Mr. Conover was there in the private office; that about four o'clock Alderman Clancy, Aldermen Wilson and others came to the office and went into the private room; that deponent heard Alderman Clancy say that in the name of the Mayor and Common Council of New-York, he instructed Turner to keep possession of the office until the Mayor and Aldermen directed him otherwise; Mr. Turner nodded assent; that Mr. Conover asserted his right to the office; that on Monday morning Mr. Conover came in and was denied admittance to the private office by officers who said it was in possession of the Sheriff; Mr. Conover then took a desk in the room adjoining; that deponent acted as his clerk during the day in conjunction with Joseph B. Pollock; at four o'clock Mr. Turner requested Mr. Conover to leave; Mr. Conover refused; Mr. Turner gave orders to officers to have the office cleared; he also ordered deponent to leave, and upon deponent's refusal, Mr. Turner directed him to be put out; that deponent stated to the officers that he was a clerk in the office and had a right there, whereupon the said Turner stated that deponent was no longer a clerk, and ordered the officers to put deponent out, which they did; that while deponent was in the hall outside the door he saw the officers put Mr. Conover forcibly out of the office; that on Tuesday evening deponent went to the office with Mr. Conover, who was denied admittance inside the railing by a deputy Sheriff or a person acting as such; Mr. Conover then took a desk in the map clerk's room; that deponent acted by his orders and drew up a document for Mr. Conover, which he signed as Street Commissioner; that while Mr. Conover was performing his duties as Street Commissioner, Captain Bennett stepped forward and said that it was the order of the Mayor that Mr. Conover should leave the office, peaceably if he would, but that if he would not five hundred men would be had to eject him; that the said Bennett then by physical force, put Mr. Conover out of the office into the main hall of the building, and deponent was also forcibly put out. JAMES PECKHAM.

Sworn June 25, 1857, before me,

WM. B. DUSENBERRY, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Peckham was sworn and examined by Mr. Brady.—He did not know a man calling himself Theodore Bergmann; had seen a man who represented that name to be his; he applied in the Street Commissioner's office on Tuesday, the 16th, for a permit to let some sand remain in the street; he (Peckham) directed him to Conover; had never noticed the building where the sand was; it was, he believed, at 169½ Chatham-street; he kept a copy of the permit. [Mr. Brady wished to see it. The witness stated it was in the Street Commissioner's office. Mr. Brady said he would suspend his examination until it was produced. The witness, accompanied by Mr. Develin, went to the office and procured it.]

Witness resumed—He had never known a copy of a permit to be kept in the office before, but that had not been his business; he was copying clerk; he obeyed Mr. Conover's orders, as he recognized him as Street Commissioner; he wrote that permit and delivered messages from Mr. Conover to certain parties, but could not recollect who they were; he did not know who got Capt. Speight to come there, and did not know what Speight did there; Mr. Turner directed the officers on Monday night to put him out of the office; he told Capt. Bennett he was a clerk there; Bennett replied he must go out, but did not say by whose orders he was to be put out.

By Mr. Field—Mr. Conover has now a key of one of the drawers in the map clerk's room; it was the key of his drawer; he (Peckham) and Mr. Pollock afterwards used the latter's drawer in common.

By Mr. Brady—When he opened the drawer a short time before, there was in it the Secretary's book of the Board of Officers of the Second Regiment, and some other books; did not think there were any public papers in the drawer connected with the Street Commissioner's office; he found the permit in the drawer he occupied.

The following affidavit of Mr. Jones was now read

SUPREME COURT.—*In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover, to compel Charles Develin to deliver to him the books and papers of the Street Department, &c.*

City and County of New-York: Merwin W. Jones, of said City, being sworn, saith that on the 13th day of June, instant, he accompanied Daniel D. Conover to the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, in order to procure from the said Mayor the approval of the official card of the said Conover as Street Commissioner; that on their arrival at the said office, the said Conover sent in his name to the Mayor by the messenger at the door of the Mayor's private office; that the messenger shortly returned with the answer that the Mayor was much engaged and could not see Mr. Conover or any one else; that, thereupon, deponent and said Conover waited about half an hour, during which time several persons entered the Mayor's private room, through the door which Mr. Conover's message had been sent, but the deponent and Conover could not procure entrance through the same; that the deponent then went into the passage outside the main door of the Mayor's general office, when he discovered that several persons were going in and coming out of the Mayor's private room, through a private door opening from said passage; said Conover then sent in a second message to said Mayor, saying that he had official business with the Mayor, that he had important papers to submit to him, and when the messenger returned, Mr. Conover asked him if the Mayor intended to admit him, to which the messenger replied that his orders were peremptory, and that he could not admit the said Conover; Mr. Conover then remained some time at the door communicating with the inner office, during which time deponent heard the door in the passage open and shut repeatedly, and saw several persons go in and come out of the Mayor's private room; that said Conover then applied for admission by the door in the passage way, which admission was denied to him, though others were at the same time admitted through the same door; Mr. Conover then said to the doorkeeper I must see the Mayor, and will go in. At that moment Mr. Matsell, late Chief of Police, came out and spoke to one or two persons, seemingly officers, and the guard at the door was then increased by some two or three men. That deponent and said Conover then waited at the said outer door, in the passage, nearly an hour; that deponent and said Conover then returned to the Mayor's general office, where Mr. Ming, the Mayor's clerk, was seated; whereupon Mr. Conover said to him: "Mr. Ming, I have been appointed the Street Commissioner by the Governor of the State; I wish to see the Mayor, to file my oath of office, and submit my official bond for approval. I am denied admittance to him, have been waiting here nearly two hours since I was first refused admittance, and it is evident that he don't intend to see me." He then exhibited his commission to Mr. Ming, and his oath of office, and said, "I will file this oath of office with you." Ming replied, "You can do so; I am the Mayor's Chief Clerk." Mr. Conover thereupon exhibited his official bond, and said, "I wish to submit this to the Mayor for his approval." Ming examined the bond, saying, at the same time, "The Mayor is engaged, and his orders are strict to admit no one." Conover then said: "I shall file this bond with the Comptroller, which you will state to the Mayor." That, thereupon, deponent and said Conover repaired to the Comptroller's office, and there filed the said bond.

And this deponent further saith, that it was evident from the conversation and remarks of the different persons congregated about the door of the Mayor's office, that the nature of his business with the Mayor was understood, and that his exclusion was intentional. MERWIN N. JONES.

Sworn, June 24, 1857, before me,

G. T. HAWE, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Field said he supposed the attendance of Mr Ming could be enforced if necessary, to prove what Mr. Conover did, and asked whether it was necessary.

Mr. Brady said they did not know what had been done. But finally the attendance of Mr. Ming was not required.

Sections of the Corporation ordinances were then read, in relation to the bonds required, and the manner of filing the same; also, the Mayor's appointment of Mr. Develin, and its confirmation by the Aldermen, together with Mr. Develin's oath of office.

Mr. Turner, the late Deputy Street Commissioner, was then sworn as to the genuineness of the papers received, and to the fact that he had received a letter of instruction from the Mayor relative to the appointment of Mr. Develin, who, he said, was in office at the time.

Mr. Turner was asked whether, in the discharge of his duties in the office of the Street Commissioner, from the time when Mr. Taylor was unable to attend in the office, he did not come in contact with the various Executive and Legislative authorities of the City. He answered that he did.

He was asked who gave the requisitions, and answered that he prepared them; they were prepared by him, and sent to the Comptroller. A requisition was shown, which he said had been prepared by him, and recognized by the Comptroller.

He was then asked whether he had received an opinion from the Corporation Counsel, as to who was the rightful claimant to the office of Street Commissioner.

Mr. Field objected; said he would only instance the Comptroller as not recognizing Mr. Develin, and the question was not pressed.

Mr. Field asked the witness whether there had been any other implied recognition by the Comptroller, and he answered there had not been any other that he was aware of.

Mr. Field asked him whether or not he had been in "*contact*" with any of the Departments on Monday last.

Mr. Turner said he did not know what he meant by contact.

Mr. Field said he meant the same as when the word was used by the other side, and he had answered yes.

Mr. Brady said he did not remember having used the word during the past year.

Mr. Field said it had been used by one of the counsel in that connection—perhaps "in communication" would be better. The witness said he had, with somebody from the Comptroller's office. And on Wednesday and Saturday he had been in communication with others.

Comptroller Flagg was now called.

Mr. Field asked him whether he had recognized Mr. Develin as Street Commissioner?

Mr. Flagg said, I can't say that I have recognized any body of late. [Laughter.]

The requisition, before named, was shown him, and he explained that Mr. Parley, a contractor, came to him for an advance of seven per cent.

Mr. Brady objected to any conversation between him and Parley.

Mr. Field said it was matter of fact.

Mr. Brady said that was why he objected to it. He apprehended that Mr. Flagg, as Comptroller, could not qualify any official act by any mental reservation, nor conversation understood. He was not at liberty to tell what he talked of or thought.

The Court allowed Mr. Flagg to continue.

He said he told Mr. Parley, that with a contract on file, all he should require was a certificate of work done by the surveyor; he would not require any additional evidence. In reply to a question, he answered that he did not consider the requisition essential; he recollected filing Mr. Conover's bonds; he had done so merely to recollect the date, in case he should be called upon; and he had done the same by Mr. Develin.

The testimony was here closed on both sides, and this morning at eleven o'clock, designated as the hour for the commencement of the arguments of counsel.

Opinion of Judge Hoffman—Order of Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 25.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Daniel D. Conover vs. *Fernando Wood.*—Upon return of an order to show cause why the defendant should be punished as for a contempt. To day His Honor rendered his decision in this case, reading the following opinion:

HOFFMAN, J.—Upon the return of an order to show cause why the defendant should not be punished for resisting the process of the Court, an application is made on the part of the plaintiff for a reference to ascertain the facts by examining the parties and taking testimony. The order to show cause was made under the 1st article of title II, chap. III of the Revised Statutes, (p. 276,) and under the 4th subdivision of the 10th section. The Coroner had certified to the Court the names of the resisters, their aiders and abettors, to the end that they might be proceeded against for their contempt pursuant to section 1st (100) of 2 R. S., 441. A distinction is made between proceedings in such a case and those under the title proceedings or for contempts to enforce civil remedies, (2 R S, 528.) The 14th section of the Statute first referred to (2 R. S, 278) provides that nothing in the preceding sections shall be construed to extend to any proceeding against parties or officers, as for a contempt for the purpose of enforcing any civil right or remedy, and in proceedings under the latter act it is essential to the infliction of punishment that the Court shall adjudge the act to have impaired, defeated or prejudiced the rights or remedies of a party. This distinction is referred to by Mr. Justice Bosworth in the case of the People vs. Compton, (2 Duer, 578,) and the case of Ammis vs Dancer, 2 Brod. and Bing., 24, is an example of it. A sheriff's officer serves the defendant with a copy of a *capias*, showed him the original and explained the object. The defendant collared him and ordered him to quit his presence. On moving for an attachment for a contempt of the process, the counsel was desired to obtain an affidavit, pointing out more fully in what respect and to what degree the act of violence obstructed the due execution of the process of the Court. On another day, nothing being added, the Court said, "they would lay down no rule whether every collaring and shaking an officer would or would not be deemed a contempt of the Court; but it sufficed to say, that no case was here made which disclosed any such obstruction of their process as to require this summary mode of punishment." The 12th section of the statute (2 R. S. 277) directs that in cases where the contempt is not committed in the presence of the Court, the party charged shall be notified of the accusation, and have a reasonable time to make his defence. This was given by the order to show cause. The counsel for the defendant insists that the case is not within the provision of the statute; that the order of process must be served before the case of resistance can arise. I think not. In my opinion, when a party knows of the existence of an order in the hands of an officer to be served upon him, and wilfully prevents that service by open force made or directed, the resistance is as fully within the statute as if he had received and contemned it. In the Commonwealth vs. Feely, (2 Virg. cases 1,) Feely was punished as for a contempt, for using means to prevent one Wright from attending as a witness to prove a deed executed by him, Feely, after a subpœna had been served upon Wright. And the Practical Register defines a contempt to be "a disobedience to the Court, or an opposing or despising the authority, justice and dignity thereof. Sometimes it arises from one or more opposing and disturbing the execution or service of the process of the Court, or using force to the party that serves it." (Pract. Reg. 99, 100.) See also Gilbert's History of the Common Pleas, 20, 21, for an account of the origin of the power, and the reasons why a trial by jury in such cases is not a right. The affidavits on the part of the defendant have made out a case exonerating him from either the act of resistance or the intention to resist. His own oath is corroborated by that of Butcher, that no communication of the fact that the Coroner had process to serve upon him, was made to him. The inquiry, and the only pertinent inquiry is, whether the defendant knew of the Coroner having an order to serve upon him, or whether there are facts enough disposed to, to make him chargeable with such knowled

PARIS GOSSIP.

A Steeple Chase in France, a PAnglais—Persecution of the Grand Duke Constantine in Paris—Feruck Khan on the United States—The Treaty Between England and Persia—Opinions of a Russian Admiral on the United States Frigate Niagara—The King of Bavaria in Paris, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 4, 1857.

La Marche, on Wednesday last, offered a singular interest to the amateurs of the turf. On that occasion the French Jockey Club offered the English Jockey Club their hospitality and their competition in a Military Steeple Chase, which was only to be ridden by gentlemen, still more, by gentlemen of the army. The jockeys laid off their cape and breeches for that day, and appeared on the ground as simple spectators. Like those coachmen who sit on the box with folded arms while their masters drive, the jockeys gave themselves the satisfaction of watching, in turn, the gentlemen disputing the palm, rolling in the dust, or taking a leap in the ditch. Eleven officers, French and English, had inscribed their names for this Military Steeple Chase. On the French side, the Viscount LAURISTON, of the Imperial Guard, the Marquis de GALLIFFET, of the Guides, the Viscount TALON, of the Hussars, and the Duke de GRAMMONT. The English side was represented by Captain GEORGE and Lieutenants WILKINS and BLUNDELL. All the gentlemen inscribed did not appear in the contest.

The great excitement of this kind of race, it must be admitted, is the accidents that are almost sure to arrive as well to man as to horse. On this occasion the interest was redoubled by the names of the riders, for they were names that are read in history The crowd was consequently great, especially in fine toilettes. But no one was killed; there was not even a broken arm. It is a deplorable confession assuredly, but it is a fact. The jockeys—the real jockeys—were disgusted. There were numerous falls, into the water and over the fences, but no serious accident. The number of obstacles to leap were 27, among which were a high stone fence, called an Irish wall, and a ditch 16 feet wide and four feet deep. The distance to run was 6,000 metres—three miles and two-thirds. The Viscount LAURISTON took the lead for the greater part of the race, but Captain GEORGE, mounted on the English horse *Cigarette*, was only holding back for the last mile. Horse and rider fell at the Irish wall, where the Captain had taken the precaution to station two of his servants in case of accident. But he was soon in his saddle again, and, catching the Viscount, passed him at a sweeping gait, and, leaning the remaining obstacles with much more grace than he had done the preceding, won easily.

The steeple chase is fairly naturalized in France. It is adopted the more readily that it is an English institution. Not the least curious feature of these races, on this side of the channel, is to hear the young Frenchmen trying to look and talk English, and to see the ladies not eating, but devouring, as they say, *à l'anglaise*, cold wings of chicken, or *slices* of galantine and cake. The last imitation is the better of the two.

One of the most singular features of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE'S residence in Paris, was the multiplicity of attempts made to obtain money or position through his influence. During his residence here it is said that he received more than a hundred letters daily. The most of these were in prose, but there were poetry as well. The Duke was obliged to organize from his suite, a special service for the examination of these documents. Happily for him, it was found that the greater proportion of them were not letters to which he was obliged to give any attention. The Duke was anxious to know the contents of this voluminous correspondence, and had it classed and marked with care. But the classification was not easy, since there were every form and quality of paper, as well as every style of penmanship. Sometimes was a petitioner, who pleaded his cause with the Grand Duke to obtain from the Emperor NAPOLEON money, a place, or other favor, or else to be released from prison or have his relative or friend released; another demanded a Russian decoration, and it is related of one of this class of petitioners, that, *not to occupy too much of the time of his Imperial Highness, and to save him the embarrassment of choosing*, he designated himself the Order with which he would prefer to decorate his button hole; another letter demanded the favor of a loan of money for a period more or less long. There were girls who demanded *dots*—marriage portions, and other girls of another category, who demanded interviews with his Highness, without the ceremony of an introduction. After these came books, odes, sonnets, ballads, and acrostics, all their authors in the hope of discovering, some morning, on their table, a mine of Muscovite diamonds. The letters written simply for autographs formed a large proportion of this epistolary persecution. But among the rest there were some that excited the liveliest sympathy on the part of the Prince. Some of these spoke simply of the gratitude which their authors cherished towards Russia or the Imperial family, for a reception or a favor rendered, perhaps, a long time ago—many for favors and kindnesses to prisoners during the war. Others, again, were from political proscripts, who demanded the intervention of His Highness in obtaining their pardon and the right to return to Russia. To all of these the Grand Duke promised his immediate attention, on his return to St. Petersburg.

The Grand Duke left 5,000 francs for the poor of Paris. He contributed a sum of 8,000 francs to the building of a Greek Church at Paris. He also left a sum with the Russian Archipretre, VASSILIEFF, for the relief of necessitous countrymen.

Divine, if you can, what the word "Yenghadonia" means. I was honored, on Saturday last, through the kindness of a distinguished gentleman, with a presentation to the great Oriental statesman, FERUCK KHAN. The Persian Embassy is situated on the Avenue Montaigne, and occupies the elegant hotel built by M. VISCONTI, the late Architect of the Louvre, for himself.

As we drove into the court we encountered a certain number of domestics and *attachés* of the Embassy, dressed in their national costume, lounging about the door and in the vestibule of the stairway. These, with one or two exceptions, hastened to precede us up stairs, and we found them formed in two lines, as an escort of honor, in the ante chamber leading to the saloon of reception. They bowed low as we passed, and their high pointed Astracan caps met and dove-tailed behind us in such a way as to form an arch of a new kind. In the saloon there was a centre table, and four *fauteuils* of Persian fabric, beautifully worked and costly articles, but the rest of the furniture of this and of a suite of rooms that opened beyond, was French. A life-size half bust of the Emperor in plaster occupied a conspicuous place in the saloon.

We were received by one of the Secretaries of the Embassy, a fine looking young man, who had been educated in France, and spoke French fluently. We were soon joined by MIRZA MALCOLM, the first Secretary, who was also educated in France, and who speaks a little English when necessity compels a resort to that language. His Excellency, who had gone to pay Lord COWLEY a visit, previous to the departure of the latter for London, was expected every moment, and in effect soon arrived. The *attachés* and domestics again formed in a double line at the door and bowed low as his Excellency entered.

FERUCK KHAN is a tall, slender man, about forty-five years of age. He wears a dense and very black beard, cut short; his skin, like that of all attached to the Embassy, is bronzed, his eyes black and penetrating. His face is expressive, full of dignity and kindness. He wore a long gown of dark nankeen colored stuff, richly embroidered. On his head was the inevitable tall cap, which he, as well as *attachés* and domestics, wear everywhere and on all occasions, in the house as well as out, before the Emperor as well as at dinner, and which seems glued rather than stuck on the head.

FERUCK KHAN is versed in the Oriental languages and Oriental literature, but he does not speak the languages of the West. The interview was carried on through two interpreters—the first Secretary for Persian, and myself for English—the French forming the connecting link between the two interpreters After the settlement of the business which had been the occasion of the visit, the conversation became general. In its course we heard his Excellency while speaking of America, pronounce several times a word which sounded so nearly like "Yankee Doodle" that I was prompted to ask the Secretary what was the definition of the word, and its orthography. We were astonished to find that it was the word "New World," the word almost exclusively used in Persia to designate the American Continent, and was spelt thus: *Yenghedonia*. The pronunciation of this word in his Excellency's mouth was much nearer Yankee Doodle than it appears on paper. I asked what the Americans were called in Persia? He replied: *Yenghes!* We were more astonished than ever, and demanded the origin of these words. They did not know; they were classical words in the Persian tongue. I demanded what was their word for English? He replied, *Inglis*. My friend replied that those were Indian words. But how did they find their way into the Persian tongue?

FERUCK KHAN desired to know what the American Congress—the Congress of *Yenghedonia*—had done in regard to the creation of a Persian Mission. When he was told that at the end of the session the bill had been laid over for want of time, he expressed great regret, and said that his Government and people, especially the mercantile class, were growing very impatient for the arrival of the long-looked for American Legation. He said that they were going to buy our cotton, our guns and our industrial inventions, and he did not seem to understand why, in so important and urgent a matter, the President could not act without the Congress. He had learned with pleasure the immense progress of *Yenghedonia*, and he was sure it would be to the benefit of his own country, at least, to contract diplomatic and commercial relations with her.

FERUCK KHAN received that day the official news of the signing of the treaty he had concluded with Lord COWLEY, by the Shah, at Bagdad. He was, in consequence, in a special good humor. I understood him to say that it would be ratified at Constantinople, contrary to what is asserted in the journals. He denied that the assertions of the Russian journal *Le Nord*, to the effect that the Shah had refused to sign till certain modifications, limiting the number of Consuls, were made, ever had any foundation in truth. The treaty allows England "as many Consuls as the most favored nation." Russia is the most favored nation, and is allowed a considerable number of Consuls. But Russia is friendly to Persia, and if Persia will ask her to reduce and fix the number of Consuls at a low figure, the English treaty falls, by necessity, to the standard of the most favored nation.

The Euphrates Railroad has been abandoned temporarily. A railroad from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf, a road of two hundred miles in length, is much needed by Russia, to bring her in communication with the Indian Seas. This road lies through a level country, and can be constructed at a small cost. Persia is unable to construct it herself, but she is ready, the Ambassador says, to give the contract to any foreign company that will. An American company could obtain it on the most favorable terms, since in that case there would be no political points to avoid. It would be a pure financial speculation so far as the builders were concerned.

FERUCK KHAN is concluding commercial treaties with all the maritime powers. The last one signed was that with Sardinia. At the same time he is visiting the manufactories and industrial museums, and is thus collecting materials to aid in the movement towards progress and civilization which he says has commenced in his country. He was told that the Persian Government ought to send some of its competent men to the United States, to study there the great movement in material progress. He said that the moment that the two Governments had established reciprocal legations, this would be done, and indicated his principal secretary, MALCOLM, as the person who would undoubtedly be charged with the mission.

It is somewhat singular that France instead of England or the United States should have been chosen by the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE in which to study maritime progress. But whatever may be said of the intelligence of Russian officers, they are enormously in arrears on the question of maritime improvement, and may therefore derive great advantage even from a visit to French dock yards. I am told that one of the Admirals of the suite of the Grand Duke contended in argument with the American Minister, that the *Duke of Wellington* was a superior vessel to the new *Niagara*, that is to say, that she would prove superior in a single-handed conflict. He could not conceive the possibility of inventing more effective guns than those of the *Wellington*, and since her battery more than doubles that of the *Niagara* in point of number, he therefore argued that the superiority laid on her side. What hope can there be for a navy in which such "fogyism" prevails among its admirals?

Gen. TONLEBEN, whose studies differ from those of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, has left his suite, and is now at Cherbourg, examining the fortifications of the place.

The King of Bavaria, in turn, is visiting the various objects of curiosity in Paris, or, as the English say, is "doing the town." I met him yesterday afoot, going from the Tuileries to the Louvre; but I should never have suspected I was in a Kingly proximity, if he had not been accompanied by the Chamberlain of the Palace, whom I knew had been attached as guide to his Majesty's person. At the Opera last night, however, he was in regimentals, and looked better. NAPOLEON and the citizens treated his Majesty to an illumination on the Boulevard. The whole Court turned out in costume, the Cent-Gardes were in *grand tenu*, the Opera House dressed for a *fête*, and it was tolerably evident that LOUIS of BAVARIA was dazzled. LOUIS NAPOLEON has all the appliances for a display at hand, and when he undertakes to employ them he does not often fail. The Monarchs and off-shoots of Monarchs who come to Paris, must go home considerably humbled in their ideas of their own grandeur and magnificence.

The Prince NAPOLEON'S great success at Berlin has given immense satisfaction here to the Bonaparte family. This success is attributed mainly to his resemblance to his uncle, and in the present case that is exactly where the compliment lies.

MALAKOFF.

MODERN CHIVALRY OF VIRGINIA.

Grand Virginia Tournament at Rocky Ford, by the Knights of Fauquier and Loudon Counties—Splendid Rural Feast and Entertainment—The Hurdle Races—The Tournament Grounds—The Coronation of the Queen of Love and Beauty, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ROCKY CLIFF, Fauquier County, Va., Monday, June 22, 1857.

A grand Tournament and splendid rural entertainment came off last Friday in Loudon County, at Rocky Ford. It was given by the Chivalry of Upper Fauquier and Loudon to the fair and beauteous women of those counties. It is 967 years ago since tournaments first became the fashion, and many a crusador from the Holy Wars, who had won the spurs of Knighthood for his gallantry, could he have returned and been present, would have found it no easy task to have competed with our Virginia Knights. The ground selected for the tournament was one of the most charming and exquisite landscapes that the eye ever rested on. It was on a beautiful plain, skirted with forest trees, and bordered on one side by a pretty winding stream. Sloping hill sides, cultivated in rich, green fields of wheat, hemmed in the plain, with smiling valleys between. In the westward distance arose the mountains of the Blue Ridge, and to the southward lie the round tops of the Coblers. Broad seats were placed between the trees at admirable distances for lovers, and for flirtations. A marquee, or large tent, was raised near the stream, for a ladies' dressing room. Carriages, phætons, barouches, buggies, and horsemen were to be seen in every direction on the field.

The sports first commenced with a hurdle race. Four piles of brushwood about four feet high, and placed some fifty yards apart, composed the hurdles. The distance was six hundred yards, best three in five. Six horses entered, which, with their riders, presented a goodly array. At the sound of the bugle they got well off together; the horses leaped the hurdles beautifully, and the chevaliers showed great skill in riding. One or two horses bolted at the hurdles, however, and lost the race. After the third heat one of the most successful riders, Mr. UALL, fell from his horse, and the race was awarded to Mr. GREENE. The band of music from the stand now struck up some melting strains which echoed over the plain. I have rarely witnessed a more exciting race, or more graceful horsemanship.

The repast was now announced. A long table filled with the most delicate viands and the good things of this life were spread before us, and which were topped off with strawberries and cream, ice-cream, lemonade and native wines. A flow of soul and sentiment mingled with the feast, and many a toast was drunk to the chivalrous and the fair.

Preparations were now made for the tournament Col. JNO. M. HARRISON, of Loudon, acted as Grand Marshal; J. W. ARMSTRONG, Esq., as Deputy Grand Marshal; and Dr. ELLASON, and Messrs. JNO. SCOTT and BRUCE GIBSON, of Fauquier, as Heralds. A bugle-blast from the Heralds proclaimed the lists to be open, and for all gallant Knights, who desired to break a lance in honor of their fair ladyes, to come forth. Armed with spears, and wearing the scarf or badge of their ladye-loves, the Knights appeared on prancing steeds, and were announced by the Heralds, with blasts of the bugle, as follows: Knight of Loudon, EDWARD GRANT; Knight of Markham, J. W. GREENE; Knight of Llodon, M. TALIAFERRO; Knight of Warren, H. FITZHUE CARTER; Knight of Baltimore, JOS. COLVERT; Knight of Ravenswood, T. M. TUCKER; Knight of Blue Ridge, EDWARD SMITH; Knight of Newstead, ALEX. GRAYSON; Knight of "Number Six," AUGUSTUS CARTER.

At the distance of about seventy-five yards were placed two stanchions, some ten feet apart, and a ring was suspended from the top, in the centre. The feat consisted of riding the horse at full speed through the stanchions, and taking off the ring on the point of the spear.

The Knights were now separately summoned at the sound of the bugle, and those who proved successful received the cheers of the spectators, and the plaudits of waving handkerchiefs at the hands of the fair, while the band struck up its liveliest airs. Those who failed received the laughs and jeers of the crowd, who were ever ready to amuse themselves at the expense of the vanquished.

The victory consisted in taking the ring off three times in succession. The contest now lies between the Knight of Markham, decidedly the best and most graceful rider in the lists, the Knight of Lindon, and the Knight of "Number Six," they having taken the ring three times respectively. After a hard struggle it was decided in favor of the Knight of Markham, who won the privilege of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty, and the other two Knights to choose the Maids of Honor.

The Heralds proclaimed the victors and announced the coronation, when the music struck up, and carriages and horsemen were seen driving and dashing towards the throne of the cloth of gold. The Knight of Markham then approached, and having knelt before the beautiful Miss JENNIE HARRISON, addressed her in a most loyal and gallant speech, and with a wreath of flowers crowned her "Queen of Love and Beauty." Then came forth the Knight of Lindon, and bowing before the captivating and lovely Miss SUE GRAYSON, crowned her First Maid of Honor. Again came the Knight of "Number Six," and bending his knee to the bewitching and fascinating Miss SOPHIE CARTER, crowned her Second Maid of Honor. The Queen and her Maids of Honor then ascended the throne and received the homage of the gay cavaliers, as well as the congratulations of the fair sex. This ceremony over, the tournament broke up, leaving to linger on the mind for future days one of the most pleasant and delightful reminiscences of life.

I cannot close this hurried description of a scene which deserves an abler pen than mine, without mentioning, for the sake of my bachelor friends, that among the fairest and loveliest portion of Fauquier present, were Miss Mianie Harper and her sister Miss Sallie Harper, Miss Roberta Taliaferro and her sister Miss Cecile, Miss Sallie Powell, Miss Lucy Gray, Miss Betty Stephenson and her sister Miss Mittie, Miss Betty Armistead, Miss Mary Gibson, Miss Fanny Carter, Miss Luckett, Miss Colvert Miss Eliason, Miss Lemoine, Miss Judith A Gibson, Miss Mary Hereford and Miss Lucy Gibson. Among the matrons were the accomplished and intellectual Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. Dulaney, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Colvert and Mrs. James Hill.

I must not forget to mention that Mr. JOHN SCOTT rode a mule in playful derision of the gallant Knights, and whose freaks and antics created great merriment and frequent shouts of laughter.

An exquisite sunset closed the scene, and thus ended as joyous a day of sport and pleasure as ever was succeeded by a starlight night in "old Virginny."

COEUR DE LEON.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Distribution of Government Patronage—Ratio of North and South.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 23, 1857.

I sent you a few weeks ago a statement from the Treasury, showing the distribution of the Government treasure on deposit in the different States. I am now able to lay before your readers some of the most important, curious and interesting statistical information that has yet been published. It will prove invaluable to politicians.

The first is a table showing the amount of Government patronage distributed to citizens of the several States, as Foreign Ministers, Assistant Treasurers, Custom-House Officers, Weighers and Measurers, Surveyors of Public Lands, Indian Agents, Public Buildings, National Observatory, Naval Academy, Coast Survey, Commissioners of California Claims, Governors of Territories, Superintendents Public Buildings, Auditors, Clerks at Washington, &c., amounting to $5,367,530.

This sum, distributed to the several States, and the District of Columbia, according to Federal representation in the House of Representatives, allowing to the District one Representative, will give to each Representative of the States a control of patronage equal to the ratio of $22,793! This gives at a glance the amount of power and influence of each Representative, estimated in round dollars. The disbursements made to the Judiciary, the Postmasters of the country, and the Army and Navy proper, have all been omitted in the following table. But it contains all appropriations made by Congress, and direct attention is paid to the distribution of patronage by the Executive Departments. This statement also shows the excess over, and deficiency due to each State, according to its representation, which may not prove uninteresting at this time to office-seekers. Ohio, it will be perceived, has the largest deficit, but then, it must be remembered, it did not vote for Mr. BUCHANAN:

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT DUE AND ACTUALLY RECEIVED BY THE UNITED STATES SEPARATELY, WITH THE EXCESS AND DEFICIT OF EACH:

States.	No. Rep.	Amt. due each State.	Amount Received.	Excess.	Deficit.
Maine	6	$136,788	$225,052	$88,264	
N. H.	3	68,394	108,200	39,806	
Vermont	3	68,394	26,971		$41,423
Mass.	11	250,778	372,784	122,006	
R. Island	2	45,596	48,530	2,934	
Conn.	4	91,192	70,961		20,231
New-York	33	752,383	1,033,956	281,622	
New-Jersey	5	113,990	91,312		22,678
Penn	25	569,950	444,937		125,013
Delaware	1	22,798	25,509	2,711	
Maryland	6	136,788	279 879	143,091	
Virginia	13	296,374	252,091		44,283
N. Carolina	8	182,384	65,317		116,577
S. Carolina	6	136,188	105,400		31,381
Georgia	8	182,384	55,907		127,177
Alabama	7	159,584	89,271		70,313
Mississippi	5	113,990	40,484		73,506
Louisiana	4	89,192	264,010	174,818	
Ohio	21	478,758	116,134		362,624
Kentucky	10	227,980	62,342		165,638
Tennessee	10	227,980	49,202		178,775
Indiana	11	250,778	69,168		181,610
Illinois	9	205,182	66,882		138,300
Missouri	7	159,584	31,550		128,034
Arkansas	2	45,596	54,100	8,504	
Michigan	4	91,192	98,813	7,621	
Florida	1	22,798	76,741	53,943	
Texas	2	45,596	80,963	35,367	
Iowa	2	45,596	76,530	30,934	
Wisconsin	3	68,394	70,707	2,313	
California	2	45,596	489,189	443,593	
D. C.	1	22,798	409,800	387,002	
Total			$5,367,530		

By the following statement it will be perceived that the States voting against Mr. BUCHANAN have really received more patronage than the States that voted for him:

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF PATRONAGE RECEIVED BY STATES VOTING FOR AND AGAINST MR. BUCHANAN:

States Voting For.		States Voting Against.	
New-Jersey	$91,312	Maine	$225,052
Pennsylvania	444,937	New-Hampshire	108,200
Delaware	25,509	Vermont	26,971
Virginia	252,091	Massachusetts	372,784
North Carolina	65,317	Rhode Island	48,530
South Carolina	105,400	Connecticut	70,961
Georgia	55,907	New-York	1,033,956
Alabama	89,271	Maryland	279,879
Louisiana	264,010	Ohio	116,134
Kentucky	62,342	Michigan	98,813
Tennessee	49,202	Iowa	76,530
Indiana	69,168	Wisconsin	70,707
Illinois	66,882	Total	$2,528,517
Missouri	31,550		2,416,075
Mississippi	40,484		$112,442
Arkansas	54,100		
Florida	76,741		
Texas	80,963		
California	489,189		
Total	$2,416,075		

The annexed table shows that the amount of patronage received by the Northern States, exceeds that of the Southern States by $1,877,560.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT RECEIVED BY THE NORTH AND SOUTH, FREE AND SLAVE STATES:

States.	North.	States.	South.
Maine	$225,052	Delaware	$25,509
New-Hampshire	108,200	Maryland	279,879
Vermont	26,971	Virginia	253,091
Massachusetts	372,784	North Carolina	65,317
Rhode Island	48,530	South Carolina	105,400
Connecticut	70,961	Georgia	55,907
New-York	1,033,956	Alabama	89,271
New-Jersey	91,312	Mississippi	40,484
Pennsylvania	444,937	Louisiana	264,010
Ohio	116,134	Kentucky	62,342
Indiana	69,168	Tennessee	49,202
Illinois	66,882	Missouri	31,550
Michigan	98,813	Arkansas	54,100
Iowa	76,530	Florida	76,741
Wisconsin	70,707	Texas	80,963
California	489,189		
Total	$3,410,126	Total	$1,532,566
	1,532,566		
	$1,877,560	over Southern States.	

It has been rumored since Gen. WALKER'S arrival in the United States, that Major BEN. MCCULLOCH was going to join his standard. The reasons given by the Major to the President for declining the Utah Governorship, that he is about to take unto himself a wife, is sufficient to contradict this filibustering intention.

Commerce of the Belize.

The pacification of Central America, and the probability of a revival of the old Confederation, give additional interest to everything relating to the commerce and resources of that interesting part of the world.

Sir H. BARKLY'S report to the British Government shows that the commercial position of that settlement is steadily improving, there being a slight increase in the value both of imports and exports, the latter having now reached something like a half million sterling, whilst the former fall little short of half that amount. Mr. STEVENSON, the superintendent, states, however, that the statistics of the export trade must not be regarded as an indication of the productive resources of the country, as many items of merchandise—as, for instance, cigars, cochineal, indigo, sarsaparilla, and others of less importance—merely pass through the settlement for shipment elsewhere, and ought to be entered as transit goods. The export trade would be greatly benefited by the introduction of an arrangement for warehousing goods in bond Mr. STEVENSON strongly recommends such a system, and states his conviction that, whatever the effect on the revenue for the first year or two, the counterbalancing advantages in other respects would greatly improve the commercial position of the country, and, at the same time, in all probability, prove a permanent assistance, rather than a detriment, to the revenue. The shipping statistics show that four-fifths of the foreign vessels, and more than a third of the whole number of ships, frequenting the ports of Belize, were under the flag of the United States. The most interesting portion of Mr. STEVENSON'S report, to which Sir H. BARKLY'S dispatch is merely the introduction, is that which relates to the progress made of late years in developing the produce resources of the country, hitherto limited almost entirely to mahogany and logwood. For a long while no other description of agriculture was attempted than such as was necessary for the partial support of the laborers engaged in wood-cutting, and the most primitive processes even of manufacturing industry were not thought of. It was considered by those well acquainted with the country that there were many spots favorable to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and several attempts were made, some on a large scale, but the results did not afford sufficient remuneration to induce the planters to repeat the experiment. Within the last few years, however, the cultivation of the cane has been attempted by the recent Spanish and Indian settlers in the northern district, who, though their processes are somewhat rude, have succeeded in establishing several small, but what Mr. STEVENSON considers "rather profitable" plantations near Corozal, and along the banks of the rivers in that part of the settlement. The spots suitable for this product are not of large extent, and this may be one reason why the cultivation of the cane on a large scale was not found remunerative and did not hold out sufficient inducement to planters with capital to continue planting. The tables show, however, that, with a comparatively restricted field for cultivation, and the absence of anything like scientific methods of cultivation and manufacture, there has been of late years a gradually increasing pressure on the revenue derived from sugar and rum, the aggregate produce being very considerable, though sent into Belize in small quantities. In consequence of sugar cultivation being in its infancy, and to a certain extent experimental, no duty has yet been imposed on these articles, the Legislature considering it important to encourage that description of immigration and cultivation, and Mr. STEVENSON states that the mahogany and logwood cutters have been benefited by the new industry as well as those engaged in it.

Crops in Ohio and Kentucky—Beef Cattle—Clay's Monument.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 23, 1857.

Since my last communication I have visited the valleys of the Little and Great Miami rivers in Ohio, and the country between Cincinnati and this place. From my own observation, and from what I can gather from farmers, I am safe in saying that the prospects for a very large yield of wheat in the sections named were never better at this season of the year. Early in the Spring the fields were quite unpromising, and the reports of extensive Winter killing were not wholly unfounded; but the weather has been remarkably propitious for such fields. I have to-day conversed with several farmers, who say they will have from 15 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre on ground which looked so poor in March that they would have plowed them up had there not been too much wet weather to allow them to do so. The corn in the two Miami valleys, though late, looks very fine. Hereabouts this crop is quite as backward as in Ohio, and it is now suffering badly for want of hoeing. I also notice that some of the wheat fields to the north of this place show a thinner "stand" than usual, but this is not the general condition. Considerable hemp is grown in this section, and it now promises well.

This is a great stock county, and large number of cattle are now being collected for Northern and Eastern markets. From the freight-books of the Covington & Lexington Railroad, I learned that, 912 cattle and 3,195 hogs were shipped over that road, last week, the cattle being chiefly forwarded to the East. Most of the beef consumed in Cincinnati is driven in from Northern Kentucky. The number was still larger the preceding week. To-day I counted 18 car-loads of cattle going northward. They say, here, that New-Yorkers need have no forebodings of a scarcity of beef, for some time yet; for, at present prices, Kentucky can send forward a few thousands, to say the least.

In the Great Miami Valley, from Cincinnati to Dayton, a distance of 60 miles, I noticed that the fruit-trees are much injured by the *measuring worms*, which are less easily subdued than the caterpillars, as the former do not collect in nests or clusters, like the latter. The only way to destroy them will be, to go over the orchards, in Winter or early Spring, before the leaves are in the way, and destroy the webs.

Great preparations are being made at this place for the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Henry Clay Monument on the 4th of July. The occasion will doubtless be one of great interest. I visited the site of the monument this afternoon, in the Cemetery or "City of the Dead," which is just on the western border of Lexington, one mile from the Court-House. A solid foundation of mason work, 40 feet square, is already laid even with the surface of the ground. The statesman's remains repose a few rods distant in a plain grave, with no stone or pillar to mark the spot. They are to be removed to a vault under the monument, when erected. "Ashland," his late residence, is one and a half miles East of the Court-House.

J.

Prevention of Railroad Accidents.

THURSDAY, June 25, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Accidents on our City Railroads are almost of daily occurrence, and yet by a simple alteration in the construction of the cars they might be entirely prevented. The remedy is so apparent that it is very strange it has not been adopted by the Railroads for their pecuniary interest as well as for the cause of humanity. By having the casing extend nearly down, and entirely around the wheels—brought to a point front and rear—it would not only prevent the dust from rising, but render it utterly *impossible* for even the body of a child to be carried under the wheels. The expense would not be over $25 per car, and our Railroads should be compelled to provide as far as practicable against the numerous accidents.

HUMANITY.

A WIDOW MURDERED IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY BY A SCHOOL TEACHER.—The Ogdensburg papers give particulars of a murder in Louisville, St. Lawrence County, for which the accused was examined on Saturday last. EDWIN ELDRIDGE, of Louisville, was arraigned, charged with the murder of Mrs. GOULD, a widow. The evidence showed that ELDRIDGE resided at Lonisville in December last, and taught school during the Winter. After his school closed in March last he went to Mr. BRITTON'S, where the deceased resided, to board, and was on intimate terms with her, and informed the family that they were shortly to be married. About the middle of May last arsenic was seen in a valise of ELDRIDGE'S. On the 25th Mrs. GOULD was taken sick, and her symptoms were such as usually follow cases of poisoning. She died on the 30th. A *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that she was *enciente*. On being charged with having committed the offence he attempted to poison himself, but took so much that it operated as an emetic, and did not destroy life. The Court held him for trial, and he is now safely lodged in jail.

THE INDIAN MURDERS.—We have already given an account of the attack, by a band of one hundred Cheyenne Indians, on a company of emigrants on their way to California—the killing of four men, and the wounding of two men and one woman. We now learn that the party consisted of C. B. WEAVER and wife, A. P. WEAVER, R. WEAVER, M. LEWIS, SAMUEL SMITH, E. GARRISON, J. SMITH, WM. SMITH and J. HURSTEN, from Carrol County, Ark., and Berry County, Mo. Two rounds were fired, and then the Indians robbed the waggons; and, meanwhile, two of the men escaped to the Younkin settlement, where a company of twelve men was raised, with provisions and arms, and immediately proceeded to the relief of the defeated party.

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE.—The Trustees of the Peabody Institute offer three premiums, one of $500 for the plan of the building and estimates which shall obtain a preference over all, one of $300 for the plan and estimates next in order of preference, and one of $200 for the third best plan. The Trustees reserve the right to make use of the plans and estimates to which the premiume are awarded, and also to employ or not the authors of them to superintend the construction of the building. The building of the noble institution is in the hands of an able Committee, composed of some of the first business men of our city, and will without doubt be pushed forward with as much speed as the nature of the undertaking will allow.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

FIVE MEN HUNG.

Execution of John LaPerritt, Israel Shoultz and Jacob Nuselin, at St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Saturday, 20th June.

JOHN LA POINTE, ISRAEL SHOULTZ and JACOB NUSELEIN, were executed yesterday afternoon in the yard of the St. Louis County jail. The platform of the scaffold was about twelve feet square, and twenty-five feet from the ground, the cross being about eight feet above it, and the extent of the drop five feet. A strong flight of some thirty steps led to the platform. Upon the latter was a bench for clergymen and officers, and fronting it three chairs for the condemned men. Behind the chairs was the trap-scuttle of some three and a half feet in width, to fall downward upon hinges. The most painful portion of the scene was the presence of LA POINTE'S mother, who alternately knelt upon the stones and prayed and paced the yard distractedly. She was at length induced to retire into the jailor's apartment.

The press had properly been, at the prisoners' request, excluded from their cells, but we learned that they had passed the night waking, except SHOULTZ, who had slept a little; and further, that they remained in a firm, cheerful and resigned state of mind. At about 1½ o'clock the last meal was carried up to them, of which each partook but sparingly. Shortly after 2 o'clock the gate of the jail opened and the fearful procession appeared, in charge of Marshal SMITH and his deputies, JOHN LA POINTE, accompanied by his priest, came first. His once robust form and ruddy face were now weak and pallid. He tottered mechanically onward with his eyes dim and half closed, and lips moving as if in prayer. After a glimpse of the scaffold, his head dropped and he toiled up the fatal steps with evident difficulty. ISRAEL SHOULTZ, supported by Father PARIS, of the Cathedral, followed. His white face shone with resolution, his lips were strongly compressed, his eye was dauntless and his step quick and nervous. He bore his part with an air of marked heroism, which would have honored a martyr. Between his carriage and that of JACOB NUSELEIN, who, with his priest, and followed by the officers of the law, closed the brief but awful procession—the contract was painful. NUSELEIN looked anxiously about among the spectators, and with a singular mixture of imploring grief and social pleasure, stopped to shake hands with those whom he could recognize. Several weeks ago we saw him buoyed with hope, and felt it charitable to advise him to be less sanguine. He remembered us, and we cannot forget the earnest grasp of his cold hand, his wild but grateful look and his tremulous tones.

On the scaffold the religious exercises were deliberate and prolonged. We were too distant distinctly to hear them. Each of the felons had a crucifix—NUSELEIN continually clutched and kissed, gazed upon, and prayed to his—convulsively. After prayer, SHOULTZ rose, mounted his chair, and briefly addressed the spectators. He was collected and his step was firm. He said:

"MY FELLOW-CITIZENS—I have now come upon the scaffold this day to die. I am a cripple. At nine months old I was crippled, and have been a cripple since, and to-day I come here to die. I trust to die a Christian. I believe that I am a Christian. If one was ever a Christian I believe that I am. I hope to die in the grace of God. Fellow-citizens, farewell."

NUSELEIN then rose and delivered himself rather incoherently, substantially thus:

GENTLEMEN: I have now get to die. I never had a thought to murder any person. But I have got to die, and I know God will take care of me. Gentlemen, I am a Christian. All that I did to the person (his wife) I thought was my duty. But I forgive all I thank you all who have been kind to me. I may look like a murderer to some of you, but God in Heaven knows my heart, and that is enough for me. For you who think I did wrong, I pray that you may all do better. Gentlemen, good-bye.

NUSELEIN speaks English quite imperfectly, and was much agitated in speaking. At one time it appeared that he would have to desist, but he recovered and concluded.

LA POINTE declined to speak from the scaffold. But Father PARIS assured us that he at length, on the night preceding, acknowledged that he was satisfied with the justice of his fate; said that he had brought it upon himself by dissipation, but when in liquor he was wild and knew not what he was about, and that he felt that God had brought him to this end as the only means of his reformation.

The verdict and sentence of the Criminal Court, and the warrant for his execution, were next read by the Marshal to LA POINTE; the decision of the Supreme Court, and the fatal warrant to SCHULTZ, and the same to NUSELEIN. During the reading to him, NUSELEIN, for a time, looked the Marshal full and clearly in the eye, but at length betook himself to a half-distracted kissing and embracing of the crucifix. The reading, with further religious exercises, occupied till nearly 3 P. M., when the priests took a painful farewell with kisses and tears of those unhappy men, in whose welfare they evinced so laborious a solicitude.

The prisoners rose, the chairs were taken away, and they turned to look upon the machinery of death. They were then successively led over the trap and placed upon an elevation, each with the noose before and just below him. The long white cap was then drawn over their heads and faces, to the neck, beginning with LA POINTE. NUSELEIN'S trepidation vented itself in a rapid series of invocations to "Jesus, Mary and Joseph!" The prop was now removed from beneath, almost simultaneously the drop fell, a half shriek was cut short in the air, and three mortals were passing out of life. SHOULTZ died tranquilly and soon. NUSELEIN was shortly relieved; LA POINTE swayed and clutched fearfully for some moments. After hanging for half an hour, the bodies were successively lowered into coffins, pronounced lifeless by three attending physicians, and given in charge to the friends of the deceased. The caps were not removed by the officers. The

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 36, 44, 49, 37, 50, 51.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 9, 11, 79, 149, 107, 143, 6, 131, 175, 215, 7, 164, 243.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2760, 3092, 3250, 3388, 3135, 3140¾, 3109, 3094, 102, 3189, 1896, 2765, 3264¾, 3264, 2182, 2183, 3116, 3276, 732, 2672, 199, 855, 2351, 662, 783, 3291, 2431, 2231, 2675

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1836, 1851, 623, 66, 9, 351, 352, 197, 674, 229, 696, 590, 389, 583, 701, 166, 722, 723, 735 to 737, 739, 740, 172.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUNE 24.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Louis Schuster.*—The defendant in this case was indicted for passing counterfeit half dollars. An innkeeper in Newburg testified that the defendant asked him to give him bills for change, and that he gave him $5 in change, out of which two or three pieces were bad. A keeper of a saloon in the place also testified to his passing a bad half dollar in payment for some beer; and another man to his passing a similar one for some oysters. When arrested there were found upon the defendant several counterfeit half and quarter dollars. It was proved also that after his arrest he slipped a $5 bill into the policeman's pocket.

The defendant on the contrary proved by a grocery keeper, that having taken some counterfeit money he kept it separate in his drawer, and his boy, unknown to him, changed a bill for the defendant, and the counterfeit coin was then gone from the drawer.

An innkeeper testified to a stranger coming to his place, and on his introduction, employing the defendant to carry him to Ellenville. It was also proved that on the way over they stopped to get a drink, that Shuster offered a bill in payment for it which the barkeeper could not change, and the stranger then changed the bill for him, giving half dollars for it. Another witness testified that he told Shuster he ought to give the policeman something for his politeness when he was arrested, and that Shuster afterwards told him he had done so. The defendant also proved good character by residents of Ellenville, where he himself lived.

The Jury could not agree and were discharged.

N. Y. SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM—June 24.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

CLAIM FOR COMMISSIONS ON SALE OF PANAMA HATS.

John Prentice vs. *Juan F. Valenzuela.*—This was an action upon an assigned claim for commissions. It was tried without a jury.

The defendant, from New Granada, Central America, arrived in New-York in February last, with a consignment of Panama hats, 2,000 dozens, of varieties suitable for the wholesale trade. The complaint alleged that after his arrival here he personally made an arrangement, or contract, with Mr. Bryan, doing a commission business, the assignor of the plaintiff, to make sale of the hats at a commission of five *per cent.* That B. procured a customer for and effected a sale of 349 dozens to Leland & Co., of this City, upon which commissions were unpaid. This action was commenced by attachment.

It appeared in evidence on the trial, that the arrangement between B. and the defendant was made through an interpreter, whose testimony was not procured, as he had left for South America. The services of an interpreter were secured by the defendant. It was, therefore, contended that in interpreting, he was acting as defendant's agent, and his conversation with Mr. B. was as if held directly with the defendant himself, who was bound by the version in English of his words as given by the interpreter. But his Honor excluded evidence of what the interpreter had said, and held that he must be produced, or evidence given of some authority for him as agent of the defendant, other than that implied from the fact of his having acted as interpreter.

It was shown that Mr. Bryan had first brought the Panama hats to the knowledge of Leland & Co., and obtained from them an offer, which resulted in the purchase of the 349 dozen by them.

It appeared further, in evidence, that the goods had been consigned to Cesar & Pauli, a commission house in the City, who had effected insurance upon them in advance of their arrival. That C. & P. held them for sale, and had charged commissions, in their accounts with V., the defendant, upon the very lot sold to Leland & Co. They denied the contract with Bryan, and claim that he was not entitled to compensation at all.

The Court held that the plaintiff, upon the lot of hats sold, was entitled to brokerage commissions, namely, one per cent., amounting to $53 65, and gave judgment in his favor for that amount.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Devereux; for the defendant, Messrs. Foster & Thompson.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

William S, King vs. *Robert Hogan.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer.

Archibald Montgomery vs. *Thomas Edmonds.*—Motion for leave to issue execution granted.

Samuel P. Quipel vs. *B Britton.*—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $5 costs.

Christian Hitzer vs. *Bernard Stell*—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

Edward Hore vs. *Joseph Hunt.*—Motion granted, &c.

James Meyer, &c. vs. *John H. Archer, &c.*—Motion granted.

David Stevens, &c. vs. *William Connoly.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted.

YELLOW FEVER IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The following is an extract from a letter dated at Montevideo, April 14:

"In the beginning of last month the yellow fever broke out in a most malignant form, and upwards of 400 have already fallen victims to this disease which has spread over the city. It commenced in a part of the town which had, for some years past, been the receptacle for all the refuse of animal matter thrown from the Barracas, and which had become a mass of the most offensive character. The place is nearly deserted, and all who can have retired to the country."

THE CROPS.—A gentleman traveling in the interior, writes us that, though backward, the crops in the valleys of Tennessee look remarkably well and promising. There was a great increase in the quantity of land sown to wheat throughout East Tennessee than ever before. That sown on the high land (mountains, &c.,) has been greatly Winter-killed. The prospect for corn in that region is very flattering. The ravages of the chinch bug, cut worm, and fly are creating much alarm among the Virginia tobacco growers, our friend informs us.—*Washington Star.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 25, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and drooping. Pearls, $7 68¾@$7 75; Pots, $7 87½@$7 95, per 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair demand, partly for export, while other kinds are rather sparingly sought after, at our quotations: Java, 15½c @16c.; Laguayra, 13¾c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 10¾c. @11¼c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@11¾c.; Costa Rica, 13½c. 14c., ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is in request, and is on the advance. Middling Uplands, 14½c @14¾c.; do. Gulfs at 14¾c.@ 14¾c.; and other kinds at proportiate prices, ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is steadily improving in demand and value. Sales 12,000 bbls. in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 50@$6 55
Straight State	6 55@6 60
Extra State	6 75@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lakes	6 45@ 6 75
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 55@ 6 70
Fancy Michigan	6 65@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 75@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 00@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 30@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@10 00
Extra Missouri	7 75@10 50

Canadian is unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$8 for superfine to very choice extra ₰ bbl. Southern continues in pretty good request at rising prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,100 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 20@$10 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid, at $4 25@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in request and is rather more valuable. Sales 13,000 bushels, including prime Canadian White at $1 92; ordinary Western White at $1 80; and fair Western Red at $1 54@$1 55 ₰ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, at $1 12@$1 23 ₰ bushel. A sale of Barley was reported at $1 66 ₰ bushel. Oats are moderately dealt in and are steady; 55c.@56c. for Western; 56c.@56c. for State; 58c @65c. for Canadian; 62c @66c. for Jersey; 57c. @61c for Pennsylvania, and 56c @59c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is active and advancing. Sales 48,000 bushels, at 83c. @84c. for unsound and Inferior; 86c.@89c. for mixed; 89c.@90c. for Yellow; and 90c.@92c. for White, ₰ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River taken at 65c.@75c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—We heard of sales of 30 bales last year's crop at 9c.@12c ₰ lb.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—Dull and somewhat nominal

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very limited, and prices favor buyers. Porto Rico, 30c.@37½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 30½.@32½c.; New-Orleans, in bls., 70c.@75c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine in good request, and is worth 44c.@45c. ₰ gallon.

OILS—Exhibit no important change.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and decidedly cheaper, but is reported active at the reduced prices. Sales: 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $21 75@$22 for Mess, and $18 90@$19 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are steady at 11c.@11¼c. for Hams, and 9¾c @10c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is quiet and nominal at 11¾c. @13¾c. ₰ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at languid prices. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14¼c @14¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is in fair request at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 425 bbls., at $14@$16 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $7@$8 ₰ tc. Beef Hams $23@$24 ₰ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 16c.@22c. for new Ohio; 18c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@25c. prime to choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 5½c.@10¾c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Is in good demand at full rates—$4 37½@$5 37½ for ordinary to prime, ₰ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are dull and somewhat nominal.

WHISKY—Is in good demand at 32c., but is generally held at 34c. ₰ gallon. Sales unimportant.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and languid. To Liverpool—Cotton, 3s. 3d.@3s. ₰ bale; Flour, 6s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 2d.@2½d. ₰ bushel; Beef, 6d.@9d. ₰ tierce; Resin, 3d @6d. ₰ bbl., and Heavy Goods, 5s.@12s 6d ₰ ton. Southern ports, proportionate quotations.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE SETS, COLLARS, BASQUES, &c.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SWISS SETS.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED TRAVELING SETS.
POINT LACE AND HONITON SETS.
POINT LACE, HONITON, MALTESE, JACONET, LINEN AND SWISS COLLARS.
EMBROIDERED, DOTTED AND MARSEILLES BASQUES.
Below cost of importation.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!
REAL LACE MANTILLAS.
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
ALL SILK MANTILLAS.
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS.
FRENCH THREAD CIRCULARS.
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS.
MANTILLAS of every description.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

SELLING OFF GREATLY BELOW COST.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS wish to make the most of the short time they have before REBUILDING, so are selling goods at astonishingly low prices.
SILKS, FOULARDS, BAREGES, TRAVELING MATERIALS, LAWNS, PRINTS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
No. 305 (old number 60) Canal-st.,
4 doors from Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK DUSTERS
Selling At $1 50,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the unprecedented unfavorableness of the present season, which has unavoidably entailed an unusual overplus of stock, and with a view to effect the sale of the same prior to the receipt of extensive Fall importations, which are in course of selection under the supervision of the subscriber, who is now in Europe, it has been determined, on and after Monday, June 22, to submit the large and varied stock of
SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK BASQUES,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
AND CIRCULARS, &c., &c.,
At such prices as must tend to secure the desired object.
Ladies are respectfully invited to give the stock an early inspection.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR,
A new and beautiful garment,
In black and white check,
At $5.
A large variety will be opened
On Monday, June 22,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
Of black and white check,
At $2 50.
An immense assortment will be opened
On Monday, June 22,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
Two more cases black and white checks,
18 cents a yard.
On sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

MALTESE MITTS.
A large and varied assortment at reduced prices.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

500 PIECES FOULARD SILKS, YARD WIDE,
Only 50 cents per yard.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway,

50 PER CENT. UNDER PRICE.
500 PIECES SATIN PLAID BAREGE,
At 2s. 6d. per yard,
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
Of black and white checks,
$3 50,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

FOR LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES AND DUSTERS.
BLACK AND WHITE CHINE D'ETE,
25 cents per yard,
At retail this week,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS,
For traveling cloaks and dresses.
For sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEARLY READY:
A NEW LIBRARY EDITION,
Much Enlarged and Thoroughly Revised, of
A BIOGRAPHICAAL HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY,
From its Origin in Greece Down to the Present Day.
BY GEORGE HENRY LEWES.
One Handsome Vol. 8vo.
"This new Edition may almost be considered as a new work, so many of the additions and so extensive the alterations. Seven new names have been added to the list of Philosophers—Abelard, Algazzali, Giordano Bruno, Hartley, Darwin, Cabanis, and Gall. An Introduction setting forth the distinguishing characteristics of Philosophy and Science, replaces the original Introduction. Under the heads of Socrates, the Sophists, Aristotle, Hume, Condillac, Kant, and Eclecticism, considerable additions and alterations will be found; and throughout, the revision has been such that scarcely a paragraph remains unaltered."—*Preface.*
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

IN PRESS:
By D. A. & C.,
HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN ENGLAND.
BY HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE,
The "Wolf-Boy of China."

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
EVANS & CO.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond st.
Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.
We are not connected with any other establishment in the City.
The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.
We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.
If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS, &c.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the next (July) number of the *American Druggists' Circular* must be sent in until the 30th inst. at latest. Ten cents a line for each and every insertion. Sent to 15,000 (fifteen thousand) druggists and physicians throughout America. Office, No. 36 Beekman, corner William-st. Hours from 10 to 4.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—The great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $3; six months, $1. Address F. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 27? Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

CHAS. W. MOSEMAN, CALL ON YOUR brother, corner of Water and Beekman sts., immediately, as he has something of great advantage to communicate to you. If not in the City, write without fail.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 26, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July, and hear the favorable report of the Committee; let every member be present to hear something to their advantage. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

HOLLAND LODGE NO. 8, F. A. M.—THE brethren are requested to attend the funeral of the late Treasurer, J. V. D. WORKMAN, on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No 64 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.
The members of Phœnix Chapter No. 2 are also invited.
R. R. BOYD, W. M.
SYLVESTER LAY, Secretary.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE M. W. Grand Lodge of the ancient and honorable fraternity of F. & A. M. of the State of New-York, are requested to attend the funeral of R. W. Wm. H. CONNELL, Past Grand Treasurer, at his late residence, No. 34 2d-st., THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE WANTED—By a family going up for the season. Address ETOS AGE, this office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
FRIDAY EVENING, June 26.
Fourth week of the unprecedented triumph of
JEROME'S NEW COMIC FAIRY PANTOMIME,
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
Mounted with new and beautiful scenery, tricks, transformations, costumes, accessories, &c.
Antoine in his great character of.....Bianco
The cast embracing names of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
The evening entertainments to commence with the ballet of the SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
SPECIAL NOTICE—The talented and beautiful
SIGNORITA ROLLA,
premier danseuse assoluta of La Scala, at Milan; La Fenice, at Venice; the Imperial Opera, Paris; and Her Majesty's Theatre, London, has arrived in the *Persia*, and will shortly appear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The admirable comedy, in three acts, called
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH,
having fully sustained its previously acquired reputation by the achievement of an almost
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS,
and having been received by a discerning audience with
ACCLAMATIONS OF DELIGHT,
will be repeated this evening, with its beautiful new scenery, dresses, appointments, and its truly eminent cast,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 26, 1857,
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.
Princess Blanche.....Miss Laura Keene
Arthur de Solberg.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Baron Pumpernickel.....Mr. Burnett
To conclude with the highly successful extravaganza,
VARIETY,
with all its beautiful scenery, music, dresses, &c., for the last night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
To-night, FRIDAY, June 26, 1857,
The great American actress,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN,
will repeat her celebrated character of
JULIET,
in Shakespeare's beautiful tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
which has been received on each night of its representation with the
MOST RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE,
by audiences
CROWDED FROM PIT TO CEILING.
She will be sustained by Mr. G. Jordan, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Canoll, Mrs. Vernon, and other prominent members of the company.
A favorite FARCE will follow,
TO-MORROW, June 27—Benefit of MISS LOGAN, when she will appear as PAULINE in Bulwer's play of THE LADY OF LYONS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY
SEVENTEENTH NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. WM. J. FLORENCE,
THE IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GIRL.
FRIDAY,
IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.
Pat.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence
Nancy Stokes.....Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
WORKING THE ORACLE.
Mr. Wm. J. Florence.....in.....Five characters
Mrs. Wm. J. Florence.....in.....Five characters
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Nan.....Mrs. Wm. J. Florence

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, June 26,
The entertainments will commence with the historical drama entitled
BONAPARTE, OR THE SIEGE OF MOSCOW.
After which, Fancy Dance by Miss Price.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of the
SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
To conclude with the Drama of
MATTEO FALCONE.

GRAND CONCERT.
A Grand Concert will be given on SATURDAY EVENING, June 27, at Dodworth's Saloon, with the eminent talent of Madame GAZZANIGA, and Signori BUGNOLI, AMODIO, GUYON, ALBITES. Tickets at HALL & SON'S and BREUSING'S and SCHAFFENBERG'S.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, JUNE 26, in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, for the Benefit of Mrs. ELDRIDGE. On which occasion Mme. Ponisi, Mr. K. G. France, Mr. J. S. Sims and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hale have tendered their valuable assistance. The excellent comedy, in 3 acts, of MARRIED LIFE. After which, THE KING'S GARDENER. In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the melodrama of THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, into which the entire first floor of the establishment has been converted, is open at all hours, and includes a collection the most complete. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL Palace is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE—THE YACHT "BLACK EAGLE," of 20 tons, copper-fastened throughout, drawing 5 feet 6 inches, keel boat, with four berths in the cabin, water-closet, &c. To be seen at the foot of 11th-st., East River.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls, with excellent City references; one as nurse and seamstress, is competent to take charge of a baby, makes children's clothes, ladies' fancy sewing, makes shirts, does flonncing, alters neatly, wages $8 by the month, or $3 a week; the other as regular waitress and chambermaid, takes charge of the silver, the country preferred, wages $5. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who can take charge of a baby from its birth and do plain sewing; has no incumbrance. Can produce the best of City reference as to capability. Apply at No. 151 East 24th st. for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A HIGHLY recommended young English woman to do general housework in a small family. Also, for a competent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, and two Protestant German girls, with three years' reference each. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A FIRST CLASS laundress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and seamstress, as waiter and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very active girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing, by a respectable young woman. Good City reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 142 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first rate cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of children. Best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 93 1st-place, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a young woman, or as chambermaid; plain sewing. Good City references. Call at No. 142 West 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as wet nurse to a private family who has lost her baby 3 weeks old. Call or address, for 2 days, No. 46 Mott-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation, as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., first floor, back room.

THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND.—A MAN AS nurse to the sick, who has had much experience, offers his services. Satisfactory references will be given and required. For further particulars, inquire at No. 438 Pearl-st., or No. 130 Chatham-st., or No. 230 East Broadway.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 4th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A FIRST-RATE Pressman, one who understands making ready and printing a Pictorial paper on Cylinder Press. Inquire of Mr. CHAMBERS, Foreman of Harper & Brothers' Press Room, No. 82 Cliff-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, OF GOOD address. To such a one a profitable employment can be had. Address CRISTEN. *Times* office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small private family; wages $5 per month. Apply at No. 133 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ATTEND A BAKERY. Apply at No. 573 4th-av., cor. 27th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 93 Fulton-st., between William and Gold.
Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N.Y.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and STATIONERS.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a room in Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN CAVIT, No. 123 Walker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, also parlor with bedroom adjoining, to let with board to gentlemen and their wives. House first class, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 35 East 25th-st., a few doors from 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1661 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Wall-st and Fulton ferries; a private family offer to one or two gentlemen a large airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated, and has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory references required. A note addressed to Box No. 3,071, New-York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 72 3d-av.

NOTICE TO PERSONS LOOKING FOR ROOMS.—A young English widow lady whose family consists of herself and servant only, occupying a small and convenient house below Canal-st, and near Broadway, having more room than she requires, would be pleased to make arrangements with a party who would be willing to pay for all the comforts and freedom of a plain, quiet, and genteel home. It is hoped that none will answer this who are not willing to pay liberally for the above accommodations. For full particulars address, for one week, Mrs. M. A. W., Broadway Post-Office.

COMPTON HOUSE—CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 24th-st. Furnished rooms to let, with or without board. The rooms and furniture are both new, and visitors will find everything neat and clean.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASONable terms—coolest rooms in town. Parlors, large and small rooms adjoining; gas, baths, &c.; delightful in Summer, particularly. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 108 4th-av., below 12th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Inquire at No. 29 Clinton-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery County, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and in the care of Col. ABNER MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 6 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trouting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., 4th story.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.

SEA BATHING.—ISLIP PAVILION, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—This new and beautiful Hotel has been recently built by John D. Johnson, Esq., and will be open for the reception of visitors on the 27th inst. It is most beautifully situated in the great South Bay, so famous for its many beauties; to the lovers of good fishing it cannot be excelled. Trains leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Stages at Suffolk Station to convey passengers and baggage to the Hotel. V. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.—This new and spacious hotel is now open for Summer Boarders. An abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables are supplied daily from the proprietor's own farm, which is but a few moments' walk from the hotel. Board from $5 to $14 per week. Address S. H. GREGORY.
T. GREGORY, Proprietor.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated with board in a private family delightfully located in Oxford, Orange County, easy of access by New-York and Erie Railroad. Terms reasonable. For further particulars, inquire at No. 290 Allen-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITH VERY PLEASANT Rooms, may be had in a private family of three persons in the most desirable part of Stamford, Conn., three minutes' walk from the Depot. Families or single persons accommodated. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st. or to C. A. L., Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN NORWALK, CONN., two hours' ride from New York, by New-Haven Railroad, can be had for the Summer. Address Mrs. M. RICHARDS, Norwalk, Conn., or apply at No. 229 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD at Robbins, 21 miles from New-York, on the New-York & Erie Railroad. Inquire of the Railroad agent at the above place.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner of 21st-st., New-York,
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, at warerooms, as above.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW PIANOS AT lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. One 6¾ octave Gilbert Æolian Piano; price, when new, $400; will be sold for $160; one 7-octave rosewood Nelson piano, $120; one 6-octave mahogany Smith Piano for $80; one Chickering 7-octave Piano, new, $350, for $250; one Gilbert Piano, new, price $350, for $250; one 7-octava Chickering Piano richly carved, with pearl keys, price $700, will be sold for $500. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS.—The undersigned is sole agent in New-York for the sale of these elegant parlor and Church instruments, so highly recommended by Thalberg and W. Mason. MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS, from $60 to $200. MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, with six and eight stops, one and two banks of keys, with and without pedal bass from $200 to $400. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address. S. T. GORDON,
No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1857.

☞ D. KIMBALL & Co., No. 17 Market-square, Providence, R. I., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or THE CALIFORNIA TIMES. All orders promptly attended to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Act of 1850, establishing the Territory of Utah, contains a provision whereby Congress can, at pleasure, abolish the Territory, or attach it to any other State or Territory. The Act was passed with the express understanding that polygamy would not be tolerated.

Mayor WOOD is at last out of the Sheriff's custody. The writ of *habeas corpus* was returnable yesterday. The District Attorney did not object, and so Judge RUSSELL entered an order of discharge. So his Honor is a free man again, and enjoys as large a liberty as his meanest subject to-day.

Coroner PERRY lays a plain statement of his connection with the process that the Mayor's friends forbade him to serve on the day of the late riot, before the people, this morning, in our columns.

In the Superior Court yesterday the Mayor's Contempt case was decided by his Honor Judge HOFFMAN. He took the ground that, though Coroner PERRY's affidavit might conflict with that of DUTCHER in regard to what PERRY told him, yet it could not aver what DUTCHER told the Mayor. From all the affidavits presented, it appeared that the Mayor was ignorant of the fact that the Coroner wished to serve any process of the Court upon him. In this view he was sustained by the fact that the Mayor afterwards sent for the Coroner to be served with the writ. On this principal ground, his Honor comes to the conclusion that the order to show cause should be discharged.

The Street Commissioner's case was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court. Mayor WOOD's examination was continued, and Sheriff WILLET, Capt. BENNETT, Deputy TURNER and Deputy Sheriff VULTEE testified. Several affidavits were read by Mr. FIELD, and the Court adjourned with the understanding that counsel will sum up this morning.

Advices have been received from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 30th of May. Vigorous measures were being adopted to punish the Indians for their numerous outrages upon the whites—three hundred and fifty troops, under Colonel BONNEVILLE, having entered the Gila-Apache country for that purpose. The Governor of the Mexican State of Chihuahua also designed opening hostilities, in which he would co-operate with Colonel BONNEVILLE.

The Maine Republican State Convention, yesterday, nominated LOT M. MORRILL for Governor, by a vote of 585 to 16.

The Main Line of Public Works of Pennsylvania was sold at auction last evening, at the Exchange, in Philadelphia. It was purchased by J. EDGAR THOMPSON, in behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for $7,500,000.

The dealers in glass, China and earthern ware, had a grand banquet at the La Pierre House, Philadelphia, last evening, given by dealers of that city to their brethren in other cities.

The "Wilson Small" or "Regular" Democratic Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall. Reports were received from the different Wards, submitting the names of the Ward officers and the persons selected for the General and Young Men's Committees. A time for the organization of these Committees was named, and a Committee appointed to draft an address to the Democracy. Resolutions in reference to the death of Ex-Alderman CORNELL were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The practice, which was not uncommon heretofore of evading the Pilot laws by hiring a steamer to tow a vessel to sea, the captain of the tug really acting as a pilot, has not wholly died out under the new regulations, notwithstanding a stringent clause against that particular mode of evasion. The pilots are, therefore, about commencing suits against the steamer *John J. Birkbeck* and some others for towing vessels to sea without a pilot. Similar suits are now pending against steam-tugs for violating the Hell-gate Pilot laws in the same way.

The best thing we publish, this morning, is an original resolution of Alderman FULLMER'S, offered last evening, and promptly adopted by the Board.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the only transaction of any importance was a debate in Committee of the Whole upon a resolution of Councilman HASWELL, to raise the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to $5,000 per annum. The Committee agreed to report in favor of such increase.

The work of street cleaning progresses. Yesterday large forces worked in each of the Wards—excepting the Seventeenth, for which they have not yet procured a dumping place. No brooms have been used as the dirt was too thick for them, but the hoes and shovels have made a vast improvement. In some of the down-town streets picks were brought into requisition to clear the gutters.

The Health Officer, yesterday, gave a permit to lighter the cargo of brig *Lucy Heywood*, excepting the cotton, which he stored at old Quarantine. The vessel is to be still further detained at the new Quarantine anchorage for thorough fumigation.

At Seguine's Point everything remains quiet, and the work progresses with energy.

General WALKER will not leave us as soon as was announced; not having fully accomplished the business on which he came to New-York, he will, it is said, remain for two or three days longer, not, however, at the Lafarge, where he is too much interrupted by calls, but at a private house. He spent last evening at General HENNINGSEN'S; hereafter it is uncertain if his whereabouts will be known except to the knowing ones. He declines any further lionizing at the theatres.

Sheriff THOMAS CARNLEY's will was admitted to probate yesterday. He died worth $100,000, all which he leaves to his wife, "free from the control of any future husband she may have." The widow is made sole executrix.

The Under-graduate Association of the New-York University dined together at the Clinton Hotel last night, and had a jovial time.

Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, the Union, American and Republican nominee for next Governor of Massachusetts, left by the New-Haven train, at 8 o'clock this morning, for Boston.

The body of Policeman, WM. STETSON, of the Seventh Ward, New-York, who suddenly disappeared from his beat last week, was picked up last evening in the East River, near the Fulton Ferry. The body bears no marks of violence.

Two hatters, named JAMES MCDONNELL and THOMAS MORRELL, while at work in PRENTICE & Co.'s hat factory, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, got into a quarrel, when MCDONNELL struck MORRELL over the head with a heavy billet of wood, injuring him so severely that it is thought impossible for him to recover. MCDONNELL has been arrested.

ANOTHER JUDICIAL ALLY.—Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY, who is a Police Justice at the Tombs, was a highly respectable cigar merchant before he was elevated as an expounder of criminal law by an enlightened constituency; and he has abundantly proved the prophesies of his friends that when on the bench he would make offenders "smoke." Whether he consults *Burns' Justice*, or *Russell on Crimes*, or Arch-bold it is very evident that he is little versed in the Revised Statutes. Last week he held Mr. Commissioner CHOLWELL to bail to keep the peace towards Mayor WOOD. The Revised Statutes, part 4, chapter 2, title 1, section 4, provide that when a magistrate takes a recognizance to keep the peace from an offender, "upon such person being brought before the magistrate, he may be required to enter into a recognizance *in such sum not exceeding* $1,000, as such magistrate shall direct, &c." This is very explicit, but Mr. CONNOLLY, no doubt following the bold position of Ex-Judge DEAN, that the Mayor was a very high personage when in a criminal proceeding, held the rival Commissioner to bail in FIVE thousand dollars—just quintuple the prohibition of the Statute. We commend Mr. CONNOLLY to the tender mercies of the Grand Jury of the Special Oyer and Terminer, for such excess of zeal against the prohibition of law may possibly turn out to be oppressive in office.

The Rebellion of Mayor Wood.

There is a disposition evinced in certain quarters to exonerate the Mayor from all share in the riot and rebellion of the 16th inst., since he has produced a batch of affidavits showing his ignorance of the nature of the Coroner's errand when he first called at the City Hall with the warrant of arrest issued by Judge HOFFMAN. He has got nineteen policemen, a door-keeper and messenger, and, we doubt not, could get as many more, to swear that he was not aware, until PERRY had left the building, that he had come to serve a process. Consequently he would have us acknowledge that he has been guilty neither of contempt nor of rebellion. Many of the public have no little difficulty, we dare say, in striking a balance between the Coroner's oath and those of the Mayor and his men, and the partisans of the latter rest in imaginary triumph upon the overwhelming weight of the avalanche of testimony with which His Honor has overwhelmed the Courts.

We are greatly scandalized, as no doubt are all good citizens, by the perjury, by which on one side or other, these proceedings have been marked. Whether WOOD or PERRY has sworn falsely—and one or other has assuredly done so—the disgrace to the City is equally great. We dwelt yesterday at some length on this branch of the subject. We wish to-day to call the attention of our readers once again to the fact, of which we fear they are apt to lose sight in the haze which legal procedure casts round the simplest matter, that WOOD's ignorance of the nature of PERRY's mission when he first called in no way affects the character of the occurrences which subsequently took place. The Mayor's position is not a whit improved, if it were proved ten times over that the Coroner never explained his business to DUTCHER, nor DUTCHER to the Mayor, and that he left the City Hall in perfect amity with every one of the inmates. The resistance afterwards offered on the steps to the entrance of the *posse comitatus* Police headed by the Coroner was still rank and unmitigated rebellion, and no explanation which either WOOD or his friends have offered or can offer, can in the slightest degree alter its complexion. The service of a warrant is no more illegal by fifty men than by one. The process of the Courts is just as valid in the hands of the whole power of the county as in the hands of a Sheriff's deputy. The failure of the Coroner through ignorance or mistake in serving a warrant on the first attempt, is no excuse for resisting him on the second attempt, and that such a plea should ever have been deliberately put forward on the Mayor's behalf, is a significant proof of the extent to which the spirit of faction blinds the best-meaning men to the simplest dictates of law and justice. There are people in this City whom it would seem almost ridiculous to accuse of treasonable designs, of a spirit of either disaffection to the government, or insubordination to the laws—men who, when the rendition of a fugitive slave is in question, are the first to clamor for the sacrifice of every good feeling of the human heart to devotion to the law. These very people, and amongst them we number the *Journal of Commerce*, are exhausting all their rhetoric in the attempt to palliate WOOD's conduct on the 16th, by the allegation that those whom he repelled by force were "bogus policemen." Now there is no law, or color of law, in this State or any other State, and there is no lawyer or judge in any portion of this Union who has ever asserted, or will venture to assert, that a decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court is not binding on everybody in the State till it is overruled. What it decides to be constitutional and genuine is constitutional and genuine until the Court of Appeals reverses its decision. It had formally decided long before the 16th that the Metropolitan Police Commissioners and their men were officers lawfully appointed, and that the office which they held, and the duties they performed, and the act which created them, were in no way repugnant to the Constitution. No one disputes this proposition. The fifty who were driven back by force from the City Hall were, therefore, legally qualified to discharge police duties, and resistance to them by an armed force, was rebellion. It was rebellion whether the Coroner had ever entered the City Hall previously or not, whether the Mayor knew there was a warrant out against him or not, whether PERRY had been previously assaulted or not. We care not two straws which of the two has perjured himself. It is enough for us to know that on the 16th inst. a body of armed men, acting under the orders of Mayor WOOD, forcibly resisted the execution of warrants in the hands of the Coroner of the County, aided by fifty policemen, appointed under an act of the Legislature, which act had been declared constitutional by a judgment of the General Term of the Supreme Court. This is the leading fact of the case. WOOD and PERRY's doings and sayings, either before or after, in no way affect it. They may swear till they are tired, without in the least degree effacing the "damned spot" on the Mayor's reputation.

Upon the gross indecency of Judge DEAN'S conduct on Wednesday, in telling Judge PEABODY, in open Court, that the Metropolitan Police were "bogus," we shall not stop to comment. The day seems unhappily to have come when "lawyers" have forgotten where the line lies which divides the honest "counsel" from the shameless blackguard. It is not enough now-a-days to plead a client's cause. A lawyer must be also brazen-faced, turbulent and riotous in his service.

The French Elections.

The French Empire is now upon its trial before the tribunal of the popular will. That the trial will not, and cannot be a fair and impartial trial, we need not say. Yet the arrangements which have been made for holding it go far towards determining us to believe that the verdict will after all be essentially a fair verdict—that it will reflect the dominant convictions of the country—and that it will confirm the authority of NAPOLEON III.

The pet parallel of so many public writers will doubtless be summoned out to do duty again upon this occasion. We shall be told of the modern Augustus aping his ancient prototype, and sitting with mock humility at his palace-gates to ask the suffrages of the people. The parallel is not a purely imaginary one, nor is the application of it utterly pointless. Yet France, after all, is not Rome, and the heir of BONAPARTE unquestionably holds his throne by a more democratic tenure than that which assured the dominion of the world to the nephew of JULIUS. Ignorance and despair consigned the provinces of the ancient Republic to the intelligible and pacific sway of the chief of the Republican armies. The people of France deliberately accepted the restoration of the Empire, as the surest check which could be put upon the rival factions of the National Assembly and the rival parties of the Parisian world. The Legitimists, the Orleanists and the Republicans had been tried by turns, and by turns found wanting. Bonapartism, if a tradition, (and it was nothing but a tradition,) was at least a *National* tradition. France would certainly never have sent for the third NAPOLEON, had he not come of himself. But he came, strong in will, unscrupulous of character; and seeing his own opportunity in the legislative confusion, of selfish purposes, and partisan ambitions, he seized it, and threw himself for support upon the people of all France. He found the support which he sought, not because France loved him personally, nor because the "dynasty" of which he talks so much was synonymous in the mind of France with peace, prosperity and power, but because, while he represented a national tradition sufficiently vivid to excite the popular sympathy at home, and sufficiently formidable to impose respect abroad, he had at the same time approved himself to be personally a man of many resources, and more than a match for the strongest combinations of those astute politicians, of whose miserable chicanery and impotent manœuvering, the whole people, and especially the people of the Provinces, were utterly weary. That LOUIS NAPOLEON could never have put the imperial crown upon his head had he not held in his hand the army of France is most true;—but not less true is it that, *with* the army of France in his hand, he would have been powerless to effect his object had not the people, as a body, acquiesced, and intelligently acquiesced, in the change. That they did so acquiesce is matter of history—nor will history record it to the discredit of the French people. For it was due neither to the moral degradation nor to the mental imbecility of that great, powerful, and intelligent nation. It was not a criticism upon France, as unfit for liberal institutions,—but a condemnation of the public men of France as unfit to be trusted with power. The popular vote in favor of the Empire was a legitimate consequence of the deterioration which had been going on in the character and tone of public life in France ever since the accession of LOUIS PHILIPPE. The coincidence of this deterioration, with the steady contemporaneous advance of the people at large in the elements of national worth and national power, ought not to perplex any student of history, least of all should it appear mysterious to any American familiar with the currents of our own political and national life. If the production of a THIERS is an argument of national incapacity for freedom, what shall we say of the people who elevated a PIERCE to the Presidency? The peculiar political system of France bequeathed to her by the founders of the Monarchical unity, by RICHELIEU, MAZARINE and LOUIS XIV., gave to her degenerate and unprincipled politicians a more formidable power for mischief than our as yet imperfectly centralized Government affords to the debased and dangerous class of public men whose numbers and whose influence have of late years been so rapidly increasing in this country. For the same reason it was more difficult for the national sentiment of France to make itself efficiently felt at Paris than it has yet become for the will of the American people to make itself respected at Washington. In fact, it may almost be said with truth, that the national mind of France exercised no more control over the proceedings of the Assembly which was dissolved by the *coup d'état* of December, than is exerted by the public sentiment of New-York over the Municipal authorities of our own City.

Enthroned as the representative of France for the chastisement and repression of the morbid and selfish individualisms and factions which had run riot in the Government, NAPOLEON III. has fulfilled his mission at least as well as was to have been expected, perhaps as well as it was possible he should. He has made France more formidable and more respectable than ever in the eyes of Europe. He has contributed not so much indeed as his admirers claim, but more than his enemies are willing to allow, to the development of French industry, and the increase of French wealth. Against the lamentable inferences which have been deduced from the fact that the population of France has not materially advanced, (inferences, which, if they were admitted to be sound, would go to prove that Southern China is a more prosperous country than Massachusetts, and Bengal a wealthier province than Canada,) may be set the conceded advance of the commerce of France, the steady rise in the value of taxable property, and the financial ability of the empire to meet the most sudden and serious drains upon the national treasury.

But NAPOLEON III. has done much evil with some good. He has fostered a spirit of frantic speculation quite inconsistent with the health of national enterprise and energy. He has brought forward into public life a set of men no better than those whom he ousted—a set of men, indeed, only less intolerable than their predecessors, because their power of evil is more limited and their representative importance diminished. In one word, he has organized not a reform, but a respite; and the experiment which, after a trial of five years, is now submitted again to the popular judgment, must still be passed upon as an experiment and not as a success.

The result of the elections, we do not doubt, will show the Empire is to be tolerated—not that it is to be established. The list of candidates presented by the Liberal opposition to the electors of Paris is admirably made up. That General CAVAIGNAC has suffered his name to be put upon it is a sufficient indication to the world that his colleagues are men of character. To those who are at all familiar with French politics, the names of these colleagues are in themselves most satisfactory. For they are men who will make the calm, honorable and intelligent liberalism of France heard and respected in the Imperial Councils. In suffering the elections to be held with tolerable fairness, at least in Paris, NAPOLEON III. has proved that he understands his position—that he knows himself to be a necessity to the most respectable portions, even of his opponents, so long as he shall refrain from pushing his dominion into despotism. He will endeavor to prevent the return from the provinces of dangerous men, who might impose themselves on the rural population, as so many did in 1848, but who could not find a hearing among the enlightened Republicans of the Capital. In short, he will play a new game on the old principle, and will win as before, though by a different stroke. Thereafter will follow the hardest trials he has yet been called upon to meet, and he will find the gradual accommodation of the Imperial rule to the reviving demands of true French Constitutionalism, a much more difficult enterprise than the repulse of Russia from the frontier of Turkey, or the pacification of Europe.

For us, meanwhile, whom the immediate result of the French elections cannot greatly affect, the whole of the recent history of France is more full of useful warnings, than seems to be suspected by our sayers of smooth sayings, who have chiefly "improved" the Revolution of February, and the *Coup d' Etat*, to a sermon of self-praise, and a canticle of national self-congratulation.

"Municipal Liberties."

A paper which, to serve a purpose, feels generally at liberty to draw on its imagination for learning as well as facts, employs the phrases, "despotic usurpations against our municipal liberties" and "despotic and insolent interferences in our municipal affairs," to characterize the legislation at Albany for this City. As utterances of opinion, from such a source, they possess no authority; but, nevertheless, embody assertions which in themselves are worth examination.

What are our Municipal Liberties, and were they usurped by the legislation in question?

It is sought to derive aid and comfort for Mayor WOOD and his abettors, by assuming an analogy between our Municipal Liberties, so-called, and the corporate or municipal franchises of a past age, as being equally conservative of free Government, or popular rights. Now, there exists no such likeness between them; the supposed analogy is inaccurate.

In the centuries when the municipal institutions were of peculiar benefit to mankind, society was just reviving from the confusion of middle-age events. Then, the bond of political union in States was feeble; the sources of anarchy innumerable. The king and the noble, having no intermediate balancing power, were continually at variance. The Commons, the most numerous and the most useful class, were in actual servitude, or in a condition next to it. There was no protection for the advantages men expect from society. At this time, municipal institutions first grew into importance. Cities and communities, in different parts of Europe, gradually acquired or extorted, in return for services or supplies, or from the sheer necessity of self preservation, certain privileges of municipal jurisdiction, at first fluctuating and uncertain, afterwards confirmed by grants or charters from feudal superiors or the crown. They proved safeguards against the usurpation and oppression which were otherwise unbounded, and almost universally prevailed. These municipalities, so formed, contributed more than almost any other cause, yet indirectly, to introduce and diffuse regular government, police and the arts.

Not that they were free in themselves, or cultivated an equality of personal rights. The reverse rather was generally the case. They were free, and are so styled, *e. g.*, the "free-cities," in a qualified sense only. Enjoying immunity from outside control or oppression, they also, to a large extent, had the privilege of self-government. Thus, not in fact free institutions in themselves, they yet advanced freedom, by measurably promoting intelligence, public order and prosperity, and were obstacles in the way of tyranny, harriers to despotic power.

Municipal organizations, however, have ceased to occupy that position, or bear similar relations towards the States within which they respectively exist. From the economic point of view, indeed, these organizations are still appealed to, and with interest, as means to restrain centralization, or promote local interests, but, as patrons or guardians of liberty, civil or political, their occupation is gone—not to return, until society shall revert to a condition from which it was emancipated centuries since.

Times are changed. *Here*, at least, no municipal liberties can be greater than the liberties which the community at large enjoy. In this State, particularly, we fairly luxuriate in a freedom, constantly freshened and replenished by contact with the people in their sovereign capacity. No free city, in comparison, can be regarded as other than a highly conservative institution.

From the preceding, it is clear that analogies between municipal bodies of the dark ages, and now, are altogether fallacious.

But the municipal liberties of this City, such as they are, what are they? A great deal is declaimed just now of the Dongan and Montgomerie Charters, and of the inestimable franchises they confer upon and secure to New-York. The nearer those franchises are regarded, the more closely they are scrutinized, the less they appear to amount to. They have, in fact, been dissipated in legislation of more recent dates. Nearly every privilege the charters in question were supposed to guarantee, has been, time and again, legislated upon at pleasure, without leave or license, by this or that party, and has become, thereby, so patched, and stitched, and altered, that scarcely a remnant remains of the original article.

Indeed, in 1804, the position that charters of incorporation, containing grants and privileges, were not to be essentially affected without the consent of the parties, or without due process of law, was formerly repudiated, and has never, in this State, been judicially sustained. With a reservation in favor of certain vested rights of property, the so-called liberties of this, like every other city in the State, have been, are, and will continue, subjects for free legislative action; and, we take it, there can be no usurpation in legislation by the people's representatives, which is not in itself unconstitutional.

A Word for the School Children.

A few hours of sultry Summer weather set grown folk cogitating on the best means of maintaining a reasonable degree of health and comfort. At no other season do we study so carefully, and obey so self-sacrificingly, the laws of hygeine. Those whose means will admit of it flee to the sea-side, the mountain nook or some other rural retreat, laying aside the toils and cares of business, satisfied that recreation pays better than hard work at such a time. It may be questioned, however, whether we are not more heedless in regard to the welfare and happiness of the school children, who swelter six tedious hours in school-rooms which, however well ventilated, are not altogether conducive to health.

Physiologists have settled upon the theory that six hours devoted to school studies, under favorable circumstances, is quite as much as consists with the mental or physical well-being of children. That it is more than most of them ought be subjected to, during the Summer months, we think any one may satisfy himself who will step into one of our public schools on a warm afternoon, half an hour before the close of its daily exercises. The sickly lassitude, the lustreless eye and dejected, fatigue-marked faces, tell the story of utter exhaustion. True, upon emerging into the open air, the elasticity of youth throws off the spell;—but such daily strains upon the physical powers of the little ones cannot fail of serious injury, though it may not be immediately apparent. When the body is relaxed, too, the mind fully shares in its exhaustion, and is fretted and tortured by demands upon it which, under more favorable circumstances, would be met and answered with pleasure.

The Board of Education sometime since made partial provision against these Summer disadvantages, by directing that the schools should be opened and dismissed an hour earlier. The movement was a wise one; but we doubt whether it is sufficiently radical. A step further in advance by the reduction of the school term, during the Summer heat, to five hours per day, would probably more fully meet the necessities of the case. In this movement we understand the school officers of the Fifth Ward have already taken the lead, gathering the children together at 8 o'clock in the morning, and dismissing them at 1 in the afternoon. If the experiment is persisted in long enough to test its advantages, we should think there can be little doubt of its general adoption in our public schools,—for it will be found to secure better attendance, more perfect recitations, while the benefit to health will of itself more than compensate for the change. Let us hope that this important subject will receive prompt, careful and practical consideration in the right quarter.

BEWARE OF DOGS.—This is a scriptural caution, and we have no doubt that it was especially intended for the season vulgarly known as the "dog days." At this time of the year dogs go mad, and newspaper columns throughout the country are filled with accounts of "fatal results" from their bites. Our municipal authorities take the matter in hand, and, in imitation of the Chinese practice of criminal law, decree the penalty of death by strangulation to canine vagrants. While, therefore, the citizens of New-York should beware of dogs and hydrophobia, the dogs themselves should beware of the executioner. Every one owns dogs, and hence, for the benefit of every one, we have devoted a portion of this morning's issue to an elaborate treatment of the subject. The article will be found to contain much valuable information.

THE SWEEPERS AT WORK.—We had, yesterday, the first actual feeling of Summer, without feeling any of the usual ill effects of hot weather. But we had, also, what was much more unexpected, though not a whit the less pleasant, the first sight of a squad of street-sweepers that has blurred our eyes in a long time. As new brooms are proverbial for clean sweeping we hope that the proverb will hold good in their case, and that the City Inspectors and sweepers will give us the unwonted luxury, for at least one day if no more. From such a disorganized department, however, we have no right to expect much, and we shall not be disappointed. After all, our great security against disease lies, not in the sanitary measures of the Corporation, but in the natural position of the City and the effects of the purifying sea-breezes which daily blow over us, carrying off all miasmatic exhalations.

Uncle Sam Robbed.

Ex-Alderman HERRICK, Naval storekeeper, found yesterday morning upon visiting his office, that a drawer of one of the desks had been opened during the night, and five watches stolen. The watches were silver, patent levers, valued at $40 each, and belonged to the United States. Mr. HERRICK laid the subject of the theft, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. MASTERSON of the Chief's Office, and the latter detailed an officer to hunt up the stolen property. The new storekeeper grievously laments the theft, not so much because it hints that he has a loose way of keeping charge over Uncle Sam's property as the fact that unless the stolen articles are found he must pay for them from his own pocket.

ARSENAL MANAGEMENT.—We have already stated in the TIMES that the auction sale of the State Arsenal in this City, has been further postponed by the Commissioners of the Land Office to the 24th of July. By that time the sixty days allotted to the City to buy and pay $275,000 for the Arsenal property will have expired, and if our Finance Department fails to disburse previously thereto, nothing, probably, but the force of a permanent injunction from the Courts will prevent the Commissioners from selling, and it is doubtless their interest to put it up to the highest bidder, thereby increasing the Arsenal fund.

What necessity there can be for the said postponement of sale, when the Common Council has directed the issue of the required bonds, it is difficult to understand. The Comptroller sits ready to give his signature to the bonds whenever the Commissioners of the Land Office call for them, but the latter gentlemen have made themselves scarce about the Hall of Records, and thus no money has yet changed hands. Mr. FLAGG, it seems, indulges in the fond hope that the Commissioners will take his City bonds without any palaver; but this is doubtful, for those gentlemen about a month since passed a resolve that the $275,000 should be deposited in cash by the Comptroller, in the Manhattan Company's Bank, subject to the order of the State Treasurer.

Customarily, the Comptroller is required to advertise for thirty days before issuing bonds, but he claims to discover no provision in the act for the sale of State Arsenals, obliging him to give any notice whatever of this kind. As the case stands it rather looks as if the Commissioners want to sell to the highest bidder.

THE MARINE SURVEYORS.—We have been requested by a distinguished authority to correct our statement that "the Marine Surveyors are sustained by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters, and under their direction are still going on in the discharge of their duties in the surveying of ships and cargoes."

The position of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters on the subject of the Port Warden law, has been pretty well defined by the official acts of those bodies. At a regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on the 7th day of May last, a communication was presented from the Marine Surveyors, requesting some action on the part of the Chamber in reference to the act of the Legislature, passed April 14, 1857, "to reorganize the Warden's office of the port of New-York." Thereupon a Committee of Five were appointed to examine the subject, and to obtain the opinions of counsel upon the validity of the law.

On the 4th of June, at a regular meeting this Committee made its report, consisting first of a letter from the Marine Surveyors, asserting that they had hitherto discharged their duties to the entire satisfaction of the mercantile community of New York, as well as most foreign ports; they complained of being restrained in their professional duties by the law in question, making it a misdemeanor and heavy fine for each and every offence; they denounced the law as oppressive and arbitrary, and interfering with personal liberties and privileges. They solicit the advice of the Chamber as to how they—their own appointees—should act in this unpleasant position.

Upon this the Committee report that they had addressed letters to WM. A. BUTLER, Esq., counsellor-at-law. In this letter the Committee express the opinion that the law cannot be maintained, because it invades private rights, is detrimental to the interests of commerce, and especially at variance with section 8 of article 5, of the Constitution of the State of New-York—they asked the professional opinion of Mr. BUTLER, and that he would obtain the legal concurrence of Mr. O'CONOR in his opinion.

In answer to this communication the Committee received the written opinions of both Mr. BUTLER and Mr. O'CONOR, when the Committee stated those learned gentlemen arrive at the conclusion that the law in question is opposed to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or to the laws of the State of New York; that it is, therefore, not a valid law, and must fall under judicial investigation; and they concluded by offering the following resolution:

"That the report of the Committee be accepted, and that it be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the members of this Chamber, and of the Marine Surveyors, and also of the Board of Underwriters of the City and port of New-York."

These proceedings were accordingly published, together with the full opinions of the two eminent legal gentlemen already named, and there the matter rested.

That the Board of Underwriters and Chamber of Commerce paid all the expenses of a former suit against these same officers, and that they expect them to do the same in the present case is undeniable. It is also in contemplation to anticipate the decision of the Supreme Court in Kings County, by making up a case for the United States Circuit Court. All these facts seemed to our reporter to warrant a full reliance upon the statements of the Marine Surveyors that they were sustained by the respectable bodies of merchants referred to.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY DINNER.—The under graduates of the New York University assembled in jovial conclave at the Clinton Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth street, last evening, to partake of a bountiful repast provided for them—to eat and drink to the temporary increment of their own obesity and the future prosperity of their *Alma Mater*. It was originally intended that the Faculty and Alumni of the Institution should join with them in the Anniversary Dinner, but only two of the latter were present last evening, and the Faculty were less numerously represented than they by two.

The Alumni, it is understood, will have their annual dinner as usual this year, after the Commencement. When the substantials had been disposed of, the President invited the ladies of the hotel, who were assembled in an adjoining room, to partake with them of the dessert, which consisted of strawberries and cream *ad infinitum*, toasts and speeches. It was accepted.

Mr ALFRED A. POST, President of the Undergraduates' Association arose at the conclusion of the gastronomic exercises to initiate the Demosthenean. The exercises then proceeded as follows:

Abstract of the minutes of preparatory meetings, A. A. REDFIELD.

Toast to undergraduates, responded to by J. ALLEN MAXWELL.

Original Song—"How Sweet to Roam."

Toast to the Senior Class, responded to by Mr. GILLETTE.

Toast to the Junior Class, responded to by Mr. GEO. Z. GRAY.

Toast to the Sophomore Class, responded to by JOHN BLAKE.

Toast to the Freshmen Class, responded to by Mr. A. A. REDFIELD.

Toast—*Our Sister Institutions*—responded to by Mr. S. TAYLOR.

Toast to the Alumni, responded to by Mr. GEO. H. MOORE.

When we left they were having a "roaring" time and we were awakened by the echo at an earlier hour than usual this morning.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The commencement speeches of the Female Normal School at the Academy of Music, last evening, were particularly good. The Academy was crowded, inside and out, at an early hour, thousands being unable to obtain admission. The appearance of the house from the rear of the stage, which was occupied by young ladies dressed in white, was exceedingly fine.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President of the Board of Education, made the opening address, which was received with applause. The compositions submitted by the graduates were meritorious performances.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS made the closing address to the graduates, eighty-four in number, after the delivery of the diplomas by Mr. HAZELTINE, Principal of the Normal School. The singing was very fair.

The following are the names of the graduates:

Acheson, Sarah A.	Garvie, Helen J.	McKinney, E. E.
Adler, Sophia M.	Hallock, Amy E.	Nunns, Mary E.
Bell, Julia A.	Hart, E. T.	O'Leary, Mary J.
Berrien, Sarah E.	Hazard, Anna M.	O'Neil, Rose M.
Birch, Eliza J.	Holmes, Mary M.	Pullis, Jane A.
Buchbee, Sarah E.	Hunter, Helen B.	Ramsey, Victoria J.
Brack, Maria	Huthwaite, A.	Rasmond, Helena
Barker, G. M.	Irwin, Harriet E.	Robertson, J.
Burton, Kate A.	Irwin, Josephine	Roo, Clarisa
Birdsell, Rachel T.	Irwin, Marion	Rogers, Rosamond
Cassidy, Catharine	Iles, Isabella	Saunders, Adele M.
Cavanagh, Kate H.	Jasper, Marie	Scarlett, Frances
Clark, Mary J.	Johnson, Mary J.	Scudder, Emily
Conarl, Catharine	Joslin, Jane	Sill, Prudence
Cornell, Carl. C.	King, Mary A.	Silen, Susan E.
Cornell, Angelica	Kohler, Cath. A.	Sperling, Susan A.
Cunningham, J. K.	Lewis, Fanny K.	Spencer, J. Anna
Davies, Cecelia S.	Lowrie, Rebecca S.	Sudlow, Helen E.
Devereaux, M. J.	Lyon, Mary A.	Stainburn, S. A.
Dolan, Mary R.	Mayhew, A. G.	Talbert, Mary
Dore, Elizabeth A.	Mayhew, Phebe	Tanzer, Matilda
Dornan, Margt.	Miller, Mary H.	Thompson, E. L.
Dorsey, Sarah J.	Mosher, Louisa	Trainor, Mary E.
Dunbar, C. A.	Mosher, Nancy	Wheeler, Anna E.
Eames, A. W.	Mc Intire, Cath.	Walling, Mary A.
Gannon, Sarah	McGrath, E. M.	F. Wood, Eliza, and
	McGrath, E. A.	

Misses White, Bowman, Rockwell and Connor.

MEETING OF THE "SMALL" COMMITTEE.—The "Regular" or Wilson Small General Committee had a meeting at Tammany Hall last evening.—Chairman PURDY presided. The various Wards were called and reported the officers of their organization, and the names of the General and Young Men's Committees agreed upon.

A Committee was appointed to draft and report an address to the Democracy.

A resolution was also passed that the General Committee meet for organization on June 29, and the Young Men's Committee on the 30th inst.

Resolutions of condolence were passed on the death of Ex Alderman CORNELL, after a eulogy by Judge WATERBURY.

Second Ward Police.

Sergeants TWEED and WHITE, of the Metropolitan Police, called, last evening, at the Second Ward Station-house. Sergeant TWEED said he had been sent to assume command of the District, and desired to read an "order" to the men.

Capt. SEWARD said he would not permit any such order to be read.

Sergeant TWEED thereupon retired, and announced to the men, as they left for their beats, the object of his visit. But one man—Policeman CURTIS—accompanied him. It is pretty well understood, however, that seven others of this Ward will declare, to-day, for the new Board.

FIRE IN NINTH-AVENUE.—A frame building in Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, occupied as a feed store by BRIDGES & ROBERTS, and owned by Mr. FEITNER, was, with an office adjoining, destroyed by fire between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. FEITNER's loss is estimated at $800; insured for $500 in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The loss of BRIDGES & ROBERTS amounts to about $300 also. They are insured for $500 in the St. Nicholas Company. The fire is believed to be an incendiary one.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—43 Wall-st and 161 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of Governor Cumming—Power of Congress to Abolish the Territory of Utah—The Late Election Riot, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 25.

Governor CUMMING left this afternoon for St. Louis, on his way to Kansas. He will return in ten days, and will then receive his commission and instructions.

By the act establishing the Territory of Utah of 1850, right is reserved to Congress to abolish the Territory at its pleasure. It provides that said Territory may be divided or attached to any other State or Territory. The act passed on assurances that Polygamy was not one of the institutions to be introduced into the Territory. The vast majority of the Mormons are not citizens of the United States.

The *States* this evening contains an explanation that Mr. FLAGG was instructed by Secretary MARCY to distribute statistical documents, irrespective of the political character of the journals to which they were sent. UNO.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 25.

R. C. MURPHY, United States Consul at Shanghae, resigned his office this morning.

The Postmaster-General has increased, and taken measures to expedite, the Mail service between Richmond and Memphis.

The Grand Jury of the District have undertaken the investigation of the late election riot. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 25.

The Postmaster-General has rearranged the mail service between Richmond and Memphis, thus insuring a saving of time and greater regularity.

A letter has been received from Col. PICKENS, of South Carolina, declining the tender of the Russian mission.

The Instructions to the New Governor of Utah—The Spanish Naval Force—Inquiry into the Execution of Crabb's Party in Sonora, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 24, 1857.

Col. CUMMING will probably receive his commission to morrow, and also his instructions from the President. The Secretary of State to Utah, has not yet been appointed. The instructions to the Governor of Utah will be of a very positive and stringent character, as the President is determined to preserve the domestic tranquillity of the country. It will be in vain for the Mormons to veil their brutal murders and beastly immorality under the guise of religion. In the East it is a part of the religion of some of the heathens to murder and eat their fellows, but certainly no such monstrosities would be tolerated in a Christian land.

It is true that no power is vested in the Federal Government to put down the Mormons as a sect, but the Executive is vested with the power to see that the welfare, peace and tranquility of the country is preserved. And therefore whatever endangers the domestic tranquility of the country is in the power of the Executive to arrest, and, if necessary, by force of arms. The position is not tenable that there is nothing in the Constitution to justify a crusade against Mormonism, any more than there is against Abolitionism. The latter is a mere political opinion, and is neither *contra bones mores* or *flagrante delictu*. The days of religious higotry, on this continent, at least, have passed away, and the Mormons cannot hope, by making martyrs of themselves, to gain the sympathies of the world. Suppose it were a part of their religion to murder and rob, (which it seems it is,) will it be contended for a moment that the Executive has no power over the territory of the United States to insure the domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare; which is the very language of the preamble of the Constitution the President has sworn to carry out? The question is not whether there is any power under the Constitution to prohibit or punish polygamy, but it is, whether there is not power under the Federal Government to put down outrages arising under any political or religious fanatical sect, which endangers the public safety? We have already seen that there is, and the late Washington riot is a bloody proof of the fact. It is all nonsense, then, to talk of a crusade against the Mormons to put down their religion, and putting their acts of fiendish beastiality on a par with the political questions of Abolitionism.

There is no foundation for the rumor that the Spanish naval force intended for Vera Cruz, had appeared off the coast of Cuba. Spain is far from being lulled in the lap of security as regards Cuba, and if she sends over any force, it will be for the further protection of that Island, instead of making war on Mexico, which would be suicidal to her, and be the very means of losing Cuba. It is the opinion among those conversant with Mexican affairs, that it is the interest of a party of speculators and others connected with Mexico, to get up the excitement and belief that Mexico is on the eve of another revolution, and that a war with Spain is certain, in order to effect and carry out certain designs, Mexico has certainly nothing to fear from the decrepitude of SANTA ANA'a somplicity.

Instructions have been sent to our Minister in Mexico to make a full investigation in regard to the murder of the Americans who belonged to CRABB'S party, and who were butchered on the American side. If the facts are found to be true as related Mexico will be held to a strict account.

In a letter by the last steamer from London, from a friend, I learn that Mr. DALLAS, our Minister, visited, with his family, the Ascot Races, and were highly delighted and gratified. The University of Oxford had informed Mr. DALLAS that they intended conferring on him the degree of LL. D. Politics and diplomacy in England were very dull. It is said when Mr. DALLAS heard that England had fillibustered an island from New-Granada, in the Pacific, that if it was true, he was willing to take a hand at fillibustering himself. It is said that Mr. DALLAS has been applied to by several very distinguished men in London, to know something of the Rackensack University of Arkansas, as they had been informed that the honorary degree of LL. D. had been conferred upon them, and they had remitted the initiation fee of £2! Some wags in Rackensack, no doubt, have been amusing themselves.

The President attended the annual Commencement of Columbia College to day, and expressed himself highly pleased with the exercises.

The Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy, visited the Arsenal to day, to see experiments made with Col SAM COLT'S breech-loading rifles and pistols, and also that of the Minie weapon.

The examination at the Military Academy at Lexington, Va., a State Institution, not inferior, it is said, to West Point, takes place on the Fourth of July next. Senator HUNTER has accepted an invitation to make an address upon the occasion.

The *States* of yesterday, under the head of "Fevers to the Enemy," indirectly charges WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq., Chief Clerk of the State Department, with having furnished the Louisville *Journal*, and St. Louis *Intelligencer*, two Know Nothing papers, with public documents. Both of those journals published editorial acknowlegements as having received public documents from Mr. HUNTER. The circumstances are not conclusive of Mr. HUNTER'S guilt, however, who never sent the documents acknowledged. They were sent by Mr. FLAGG, the Statistical Clerk of the State Department, who sent the labels to Mr. HUNTER to frank, and afterwards posted them on the documents in question. If there be any Know-Nothing suspicions created by this act, they must rest entirely on Mr. FLAGG.

Mr. HUNTER has been 28 years in the State Department, and came in under Gen. JACKSON'S Administration in 1829. UNO.

Banquet of Dealers in Glass, China and Earthenware.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 25.

A splendid banquet was given, this evening, by the dealers in Glass, China and Earthenware, of this city, to their brethren of other cities, at the Lapierre House. One hundred and fifty persons partook of it. W. P. HACKER presided. Delegates were present from New-York, Baltimore, Boston, Richmond, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Wheeling, Chicago, and other cities. Mr. GEO. W. HERRING, of Baltimore, and Mr. JOHN R. MUMFORD occupied seats each side of the President.

Mr. HERRING responded to the first toast, complimentary to Baltimore. Mr. UNDERHILL, of New-York, responded in behalf of that city, and Mayor VAUX, MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., and others made speeches suited to the occasion.

A happy allusion was made to the Earthenware Banquet following so soon on the China Mission dinner, given at the same saloon.

News from New-Mexico.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 25.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived, bringing dates to the 30th of May.

Three hundred and fifty troops, under Colonel BONNEVILLE, had entered the Gila Apache country for the purpose of punishing the Indians for the numerous outrages committed by them upon the whites.

The Governor of the Mexican State of Calhuahua, also designed opening hostilities against the Indians, and would prevent their taking refuge on Mexican Territory. The Governor also intends to coöperate with Colonel BONNEVILLE in his movements against the Indians as much as possible.

There is no other news of interest by the mail.

Maine Republican State Convention.

NOMINATION OF LOT M. MORRILL FOR GOVERNOR

BOSTON, Thursday, June 25.

The Maine Republican State Convention at Bangor to-day, nominated LOT M. MORRILL for Governor, by a vote of 585 to 16.

Resolutions were adopted admonishing the Free States to be more zealous of their rights; advising stronger vindication of State Sovereignty; pointing to the Supreme Court Dred Scott decision, and the Democratic Party as threatening to liberty and popular rule; declaring in favor of all Federal officers as far as practicable being elected by popular vote, and concluding with recommending a withdrawal of the liquor question from politics.

Addresses were then delivered by Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., Hon. SAMUEL FESSENDEN and others.

The New-Hampshire Legislature, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 25.

The New-Hampshire Legislature, to-day, passed resolutions denunciatory of the Dred Scott decision, and in the House, this afternoon, the negro disability clause was expunged from the militia bill.

A heavy thunder-storm broke over Boston this evening. The lightning struck on the Common and one or two other places, but no serious damage was done.

Movements of General Cass.

DETROIT, Thursday, June 25.

General Cass leaves for Washington this evening to resume his official duties. His furniture, paintings, statuary, &c., have already gone forward.

General CASS, Judge MCLEAN and GERRITT SMITH were present at the opening of the State Sabbath School Convention in this city to-day.

Sale of the Main Line of Public Works of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 25.

The Main Line was sold this evening by auction, at the Exchange. There was a large attendance, and the Governor was present. It was purchased by J. EDGAR THOMSON, President, in behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for $7,500,000,—one bid only being made.

Loud cheers were given for the Governor and the Pennsylvania Road at the conclusion of the sale.

Previous to the sale an announcement was read that the demands of certain owners of property on the line would affect the claim for immediate possession.

The Sheeting Affair at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 25.

At a meeting of citizens last night, a jury was formed having six representatives from each Ward. ABLE, the murderer of EVERSON, was found guilty of his murder in the first degree. Twelve of the Jury were in favor of lynching ABLE, and the rest for disposing of him lawfully.

A resolution was passed requiring all the gamblers to leave the city in ten days, or be forcibly expelled.

The father of ABLE, who is also a murderer and gambler, has been required to leave the City at noon to-day. Last night, a crowd having a cannon in their possession, proceeded to the jail, intending to take ABLE forcibly therefrom and hang him, but they were dissuaded from doing so by the Mayor.

[NOTE.—Yesterday's dispatch read that EVERSON shot ABLE. It should have been that ABLE shot EVERSON.]

The Affray in the State-House at Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, June 25.

The Committee of Investigation on the affray which occurred in the State-House yesterday, have reported that the parties were excited over the remarks made in the House by Mr. BROOKS, and those of Mr. DUNHAM to Mr. BROOKE; that Mr. DUNHAM had apologized to the House through the Committee, and that Mr. BROOKE would apologize directly to the House. The report was accepted, and the matter was thus settled. The "personal violence," reported yesterday, appears to have been little more than the excited language of all parties.

Break in the Crooked Lake Canal.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 27.

Advices received from Havana at the office of the Canal Department in this City, state that another great freshet last night at Penn Yan has done greater damage to the Canal than the former one. The water at the outlet is fearfully high and is washing out the greater portion of the bank.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 25.

The schooner *Patriot*, of Manchester, from Salem for Bangor, went ashore at Whitehead, Me., on the night of the 23d inst., and became a total loss.

The schooner *Mechanic*, of Urry, was also ashore at the same place. Several other disasters also occurred there at the same time. A southwest gale was blowing.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.—It will be seen by a card published below that Mme. LA GRANGE, the most estimable and admirable artist we have ever had on these shores, has leased the Academy for a short season of Opera, commencing on Monday next. We trust that the enterprise will prove a successful one. BAGIONOLI, AMONIO, COLLETTI, ARNOLDI and other popular artists are in the company.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.—The last *soirée* of this prosperous and deserving association took place last evening at the City Assembly Rooms, and notwithstanding the heat, was attended by a very large audience. Of the few musical societies in our City, this is perhaps the only one that exhibits a creditable enthusiasm, and a willingness to work on proper eclectic principles. During the past season the Union has presented to the public a series of programmes remarkable for their variety, and for the labor which they have entailed on the members. From the condition of our least important Society it has become the most energetic, capable and highly appreciated. Much of the credit of this desirable result is due to Mr. MORGAN, who, in addition to every musical requisite, seems to possess the happy faculty of inspiring his associates with genuine ardor for their duties.

The performance of HAYDN'S "Creation," last night, was, on the whole, extremely creditable. It is a work, however, which needs very excellent solo-singing to be enjoyable. The "Union" is rich in capable artists, but for HAYDN'S solos the best will alone suffice. The elaborate melodic phrases of the composer are like the figures in a minuet—they require the extremest grace, combined with much physical perfection, or they are awkward and tedious. For amateurs the singing was excellent, but we do not think it deserves to be placed on a higher level. From this remark, however, must be excepted Mr. LEACH, who sang like an artist.

Mr. MORGAN conducted, and had an orchestra which, considering its smallness, was singularly willful. The choruses were excellent.

Card from Madame Lagrange.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having been induced to defer my departure for Europe, by the persuasions of the President and Directors of the Academy of Music, together with many of my personal friends, who are desirous I should again appear in Opera prior to my leaving the United States, I have therefore taken the Academy of Music, and shall give six representations of Italian Opera, commencing on Monday next, the 29th inst., and having succeeded in making arrangements with Sig. BAGIONOLI, AMONIO, COLETTI, ARNOLDI, TOZIANO, and well-known artiste, I trust the public, in whose liberality I confide, will not be disappointed in the entertainments they will receive under my direction. No Opera will be repeated during the engagement.

ANNA DE LAGRANGE.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 23, 1857.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

The Court of Appeals—Prospect of a Decision and What it will be—The State Reporter—The Contracting Board—The Temperance People—The Political Cauldron—The Averill Ore Bed—and the Twenty-Mile Trot.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 25, 1857.

The Court of Appeals still has undergoing the process of incubation the decision of the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police bill. I do not think that, collectively, the Judges themselves know what the decision will be—or that any deliberate consultation has yet been had between them. But, nevertheless, it appears to be well settled here that the constitutional question will be decided in the affirmative. Every lawyer in attendance,—and among them are such men as Judges BRADLEY and FOOTE, and NICHOLAS HILL and WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES—and every layman with whom I have conversed, express but one opinion as to what the decision will be. Most of them arrive at these conclusions from the points and arguments presented to the Court, and from carefully putting together chance words that have escaped from the Judges in the course of conversation.

Were it not that the people are really interested in the result of the argument before the Court, I think the opinion of the Judges could be readily ascertained. But your Judge of Appeals is one of the big wigs, and the whole race of big wigs, from Adam's dey to this, have inherited constitutional objections against doing any thing as the mass of common-sense people would do it. Any thing like a compliance with the public expectation—any thing like a speedy, or even timely, solution of a vexed question, is not to be thought of in the Court of Appeals. Hence, with delay and uncertainty, the city—that great bear of the State—is to be kept in a state of disorder, and chaos, and its peace and wealth at the mercy of the corrupt and perjured. How long we are yet to wait, is only to be conjectured; but we have sanguine hopes that we shall get a response from the oracle on Saturday. The term of the Court will not close until Friday, the 3d of July, and it is possible that no decision will be given until that time.

The term of office of the State Reporter comes with this session of the Court. The appointment of a successor is with the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Attorney General. The candidates prominently named are Judge CONKLING, of Utica, W. BARNES, of Albany; PLATT POTTER, of Schenectady; GEORGE UNDERWOOD, of Auburn; CHARLES SEDGWICK, of New-York, and E. PERSHINE SMITH, formerly of Rochester, but now Depuly Superintendent of Public Instruction. I presume the appointment will be determined on Saturday next. In the meantime, applications forwarded to either of the three gentlemen named as the appointing power, will receive proper attention. The duties of the office are said to be very pleasant, though laborious, the time three years, and the pay $2,500 a year, and no legitimate stealings. Qualifications—a little knowledge of the law, a high appreciation of "circumlocution," and etc., etc., etc.

The "Contracting Board," organized by the last Legislature, is not exactly a unit. It is supposed to be made up of the State Engineer and Surveyor, the three Canal Commissioners and the Comptroller. Comptroller BURROUGHS and Commissioner WHALLON have not been in the habit of attending the meetings of the Board. They are in the political minority and appear to have little relish for the entertainment of which they would have to partake, if they met with their associates, and so they wisely abstain from attending the sessions. Messrs. FITZHUGH and SEYMOUR and SHERRILL meet for the transaction of business, but the very first motion made the vote stood: aye, 1; no, 1; blank, 1; whereupon Mr. FITZHUGH, seeing "how things were going, took his hat and went ashore," and since that there has been "no quorum present" of the Contracting Board. What prompts the continued absence of Mr. FITZHUGH, is of course the subject of much conjecture. The irreverent liken his position to that of the Saviour on the Cross, and the busy bodies say that he was only "one to two," and that he had no ides of being a cipher. Be all these things as they may, one thing is certain—that the "Contracting Board" is not likely to do the State much service—(I beg pardon, for doing nothing is probably the greatest service it can do the State)—during the present season. It is well that it is so. The law under which it was organized was the one pet idea of a member of the last Legislature, and has all the imperfections which usually attach to measures that are the offspring of men who have no experience or judgment, or capacity to guide them.

Professor MCCOY has withdrawn from the alliance—offensive and defensive—made with DELAVAN & Co. some two or three years since. The Professor also withdraws from the editorial chair of the *Prohibitionist*, and the Secretaryship of the State Temperance Society. There is, I suppose, nothing indicative in this, except that the "Professor and the Philanthropist," or *vice versa*, as an enthusiastic admirer used to classified them, have reached the parting of the ways—have arrived where they could only agree to disagree. This is a common result of the Delavan practice. In fact, I believe these two, now being put asunder, have been joined together longer than it is usual for one of the parties to fraternize with anybody.

In the matter of the application of the parties in interest for the claim of $100,000 for the Averill Ore Bed, Judge GOULD has denied the motion for a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to issue his warrant for the amount promised to be paid by the Commissioners of the Land Office. This decision has taken the claimants by surprise—they not anticipating such a result upon the points and arguments presented. But in examining the law under which the claim was made, the Judge found that more than two years had elapsed since its enactments, and as the general statutes outlaw appropriations not paid within two years from the time they are made, the claim for a *mandamus* was necessarily refused. This is not the first time the payment of an unjust claim upon the State has been barred by the lapse of time. What will be the next dodge it is difficult to conjecture, but it looks now as though the game was about played out, and that the last passage to the State Treasury was plugged up, and the "Averill Claim" seems destined to become one of the stand-bys. It was a very pretty game—very boldly played—and has been lost, not from any want of skill in the gamblers, but simply because their hands would not stand a "call."

The political cauldron begins to bubble slightly, preparatory to a general simmer-down. It is said that all of the present State officers, with the single exception of Comptroller BURROUGHS, are in training for another heat; that Mr. SEYMOUR expects a nomination on the Republican ticket, for a continuance of his present position; that DOESTEMMA expects to be named for Treasurer, as a reward for past services with his German fellow-citizens; and that Senator UPHAM is on the slate for Comptroller. These are the only names at present talked of. Just now the driftwood and scum only appear to have come up, but, the pot once boiling, we have them rising to the surface fast and faster.

All Albany was on the Island yesterday—the attraction being the twenty-mile race between animals known as the *Dalton* and *Taylor* horses. The same nags were last Winter driven 100 miles inside of ten hours. Then the *Taylor* horse was the victor—yesterday the *Dalton* took the money. The twenty miles was done in 73 minutes—not by any means slow time for two horses who have no known pedigree. Not the least novel part of the performance was the attendance. You might easily have picked out on the grounds a majority of the Canal Board, a quorum (just now somewhat difficult of attainment) of the Contracting Board, two-thirds of the Appraisers, three quarters of the State officers, and I think enough of the Court of Appeals to have given a binding decision. The material part of the body Executive was not visible, but the chances are ninety-nine to a hundred that his Excellency had two thoughts on the race to one on the business of the day—which just now happens to be almost exclusively made up of importunate applications for pardons. In fact, it is said that early in the morning there was heard in the inner office something that sounded very much like the refrain of one of CHRISTIE'S melodies—something about a "hog-tail nag" and a "gray." This is very like gossiping slander, and yet not very unlike the Governor, who has a keen eye for the good points in the making up of horseflesh, and a high appreciation of a good stepper, either in harness or crinoline—especially in crinoline. LEO.

OUR CLAIM AGAINST VENEZUELA.—We find in *El Foro*, of Caracas, of the 6th of June, the following statement in relation to the claim for indemnity, brought by the United States against the Venezeelan Government, for depriving certain American citizens (Messrs. SHELTON, SAMPSON & TAPPAN, of Boston) of their right of the guano Bird Islands, which they had discovered in an abandoned condition, and had occupied and "annexed." *El Foro* says: "We have already announced that the Resident Minister of the United States has written to the Government, declaring that if his letter of the 31st of March is not answered forthwith, he will consider his claim as refused, and will withdraw from the country. We can now state, on the best information, that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has replied that he can give no definite answer on the subject, and that if his Excellency should leave Venezuela, the Government will communicate with that of Washington through the medium of its Minister accredited there. It is rumored that, in consequence, Mr. EAMES will leave for Laguayra on Monday, in order to embark on the steamer which has arrived there."

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—The celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, of F. A. M, of the State of Rhode Island, took place in Providence on Wednesday. Fifteen hundred Masons appeared in regalia. The public exercises were held in the First Baptist Church. An original hymn, composed by Mrs. GEO. F. WILSON, was sung, and an address was delivered by Rev. GEO. M. RANDALL, P G. M. of the G. L. of Massachusetts.

THE TWENTY MILE TROT OF THE TAYLOR AND DALTON HORSES.—The following is the time in which each mile was made in the late race between these two horses:

1st mile	3:45	11th mile	3:33
2d mile	3:44	12th mile	3:32
3d mile	3:45¾	13th mile	3:47½
4th mile	3:47	14th mile	3:41
5th mile	3:55	15th mile	3:37½
6th mile	3:43	16th mile	3:33
7th mile	3:39	17th mile	3:45
8th mile	3:33	18th mile	3:43
9th mile	3:22	19th mile	3:37
10th mile	3:29	20th mile	3:45

GEN. WOOL'S HEALTH.—We learn, from Dr. MCNAUGHTON, that Gen. WOOL, late last evening, though very low, was hopefully better then during the day. The General is attended by Drs. WORTHEN, THORNE, and WINSLOW—the latter his physician in MEXICO; and, under their united skill, aided by the counsel of Dr MCNAUGHTON, everything within human scope will be done to restore the venerable soldier to his wonted health.—*Albany Eve. Journal*, 25th.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 27.

I.—POETRY—The Sycamores, by JOHN G. WHITTIER.
II.—LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA—No. 3.
III.—LITERARY—Female Cooperage—Early Summer Fashions—The Umbrellometer, from *Punch*—Spurgeon Secundus—Saloons and Crinoline.
IV.—PUBLIC LANDS—Official Regulations.
V.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from our London, Paris and Hong Kong Correspondents.
VI.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.
VII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.
VIII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
IX.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.
X.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
XI.—GEN. WALKER—Personalities of his Men.
XII.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
XIII.—THE MORMONS.
XIV.—THE RIOT IN NEW-YORK.
XV.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Important from the South—The Cotton Supply Question—The Press in Diplomacy—Our New-Granadian Relations—The Chinese Mission—The "Governors" of Kansas.
XVI.—IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—Speech of Gov. Walker at Topeka—Message of Gov. Robinson—Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondent.
XVII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Reports of Markets—Interesting Items.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, pe yable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.—STRANGERS WILL save time by going directly to ROGERS'S extensive Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 499 Broadway, as a greater collection and variety will be found there than elsewhere. Jet and gold bracelets and brooches, beautiful pearl and ivory fans and card-cases, ladies' workboxes, ladies and gentlemen's dressing-cases, &c. Also, dolls, games and toys of every variety, children's carriages and sign. All imported and sold at the lowest prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

MEDICAL.—DR. VAN ALEN, LATELY FROM Europe, has in his possession Dr. FELL'S, of London, celebrated remedy for cancer. Offices No. 191 1st-av., near 12th st., and No. 15 St. Mark's-place, New-York City.

EXCITING TIMES!!
Great Rush! to secure one of the most
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAPEST!
Carpets ever offered in New-York, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S
Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.
Sold everywhere.

BOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No 475 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN SUMMER CLOTHING.

Alpaca Coats	$1 50 to $6 00
White Duck Coats	2 50 to 5 00
Linen and Alpaca Raglans	1 00 to 4 00
Summer Coats	75 to 4 50
Summer Pants	75 to 5 00
Summer Vests	50 to 3 50

Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DELAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF HERRING & CO.'S Fire and Burglar Proof Patent Champion Safes frustrated.

OFFICE OF J. S. REED & Co., Bankers,
MARION, Ohio, June 6, 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents*: Our banking-house was broken open last night, and an unsuccessful attempt made to force open the Safe; gunpowder was used in quantities sufficient to break glass in the bank room, twenty-five feet from the safe, and to displace pictures and furniture, as well as to blow the inside of one of the outside doors into small pieces, but your Hall's Powder Proof Lock resisted all efforts to effect an entrance. The burglars left a very good selection of tools—sledge-hammer, a variety of queer looking chisels, braces and bits, together with levers, &c., &c. It took three good strong men nearly an hour to remove the remains of the wreck, so as to reach the inside door, which, of course, remained unharmed. Considering this latter circumstance, together with the fact that two more doors awaited the thieves, if they had succeeded in opening the outside one, we have no hesitation in ordering a new door, and continuing our confidence in your "Burglar Proof Safes with Hall's Powder Proof Lock." One half the outer door is in good order. Can you make the other from measures in your books, or shall we send the ruins down to you?

We feel under so much obligation to you for the protection your safe has afforded us, that we authorize you to make any use you may choose of this affair.

Very respectfully, J. S. REED & CO.

The subscribers have on hand, for sale, the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above, and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st.,
and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 3½ Malden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages, of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance. MARSH & CO.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—The subscribers offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the city. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

1857.—OUR LATE STYLE OF SPRING AND Summer Garments are now ready and on sale. As most of these are from fabrics imported by and confined to us, and got up with great taste, it will be to the interest of our friends to make an early selection. The Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, in our Custom-Room, is the largest and most elegant ever exposed in this City.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

FURNISHING GOODS.—We offer a large and superior stock of every description of Shirts, Gloves and Under-Garments for Spring and Summer wear. Special attention is now paid to the manufacture of Shirts of the newest styles, either ready-made or made to order, and at moderate prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren sts.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

THE DEMAND UNABATED.—CANTRELL HAS sold an immense number of his Twelve Shilling Gaiters, at his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., and the demand for them continues very great. They are neat, well made, and of excellent materials, just the articles for town or country wear. Ladies, do not leave the City without procuring a supply of these articles. Men cannot fail to be delighted with them.

EVERY LADY SHOULD HAVE A PAIR OF MILLER'S Linen Slippers and Gaiters, at 6s and 12s. per pair. Also, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all kinds and prices. Ladies, remember J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

A FASHIONABLE INDORSEMENT TO GENIN'S beaver cassimere has been made by all who have had the pleasure of seeing this inimitable dove colored beauty—the lightest and only appropriate dress hat for the warm season. For sale exclusively by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUpees, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits or the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

LOVEY'S WAHPENE, AN INDIAN VEGETABLE extract, the only preparation that will restore gray hair to its original color, cure baldness, and remove all scurf and dandruff from the scalp. All orders promptly attended to at No. 86 Bleecker-st., where reference will be given.

PESTACHIO-NUT SKIN AND COMPLEXION Powder imparts a natural whiteness and youthful delicacy to the skin, attainable by no other means; also, represses the unpleasantness of too copious perspiration. In boxes, 6 shillings and 12 shillings each. INGER & CO. No. 399 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, IN ALL THAT the name imports, compact and complete, containing articles of the very best quality and elegant finish. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS.—THE greatest luxury of the season. They are made of fine Britannia metal, and are also richly silver-plated. For sale, wholesale and retail, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

FANCY CAP PINS—IN GREAT VARIETY OF color, size and style.

JET AND GOLD JEWELRY.—Bracelets, necklaces, &c. At OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 537 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

MARRIED.

DRISCOLL—HUBBARD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, June 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Janes, FRANK S. DRISCOLL, of New-York, to KATE W., eldest daughter of G. D. Hubbard, Esq.

POTTS—PHELON.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, June 24, by Rev. H. S. Carpenter, of Brooklyn, JOSEPH C. POTTS, Esq., of Trenton, N. J., to MARIA H. PHELON.

IRVING—KYCKING.—At Bay Ridge, on Wednesday, June 24, in Christ Church, by Rev. John S. Stone, D. D., Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., to MARIA LOUISE, eldest daughter of John B. Kitching, Esq.,

MCEWEN—DAY.—At Walnut Grove, Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday, June 24, at the residence of James J. Day, Esq., by Rev. D. C. Weston, JOHN B. MCEWEN, M. D., of New-York, to MARY S. DAY, of Stonington.

HILL—LYNDE.—At Milwaukee, Wis., on Monday, June 15, by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Mr. JAMES L. HILL, of Madison, Wis., to Miss ELIZA G. LYNDE, of Milwaukee.

DIED.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 24, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. CORNELL, aged 44 years, 3 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brothers, John L., Stephen H., Charles G. and Robert G. Cornell, of his son-in-law, Samuel S. Wandell, and his brothers-in-law, Wm. A. Freeborn, Henry D. Grant, Samuel Kohler, George W. Jewett and James H. Landers; also the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, of Free and Accepted Masons, and the fraternity in general; also the officers and members formerly attached to the Fifth and Second Companies National Cadets, 9th Regiment, N. Y. S. Artillery, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 2d-st., on Friday, June 26, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, and his remains will be deposited in the receiving vault

BOGERT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 25, EMMA M., wife of John W. Bogert, and daughter of the late Joseph Pool, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father in-law, P. J. Bogert, No. 133 Macdougal-st., this (Friday) afternoon, 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

DOUBLEDAY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 25, JOHN T. DOUBLEDAY, aged 61 years.

His friends, and those of his sons, John M. and William E. Doubleday, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the house of W. E. Doubleday, No. 90 1st-place.

BALL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 25, Mrs. JULIA SHADDLE, wife of Elias M. Ball.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 291 State-st., near Bond.

WYCKOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 24, after a short illness, of apoplexy, JACOB Z. D. WYCKOFF.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Bergen-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

1858!—CALENDAR PLATES FOR 1858 furnished for ALMANACS and PATENT MEDICINE Pamphlets, containing FIVE calendars, complete, calculated for the meridians of Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Charleston and Texas. JOHN A. G

AUCTION SALES.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 26, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the residence of C. I. FREMONT, No 56 9th st., genteel household furniture, consisting of tapestry carpets, green and crimson window curtains, lace curtains, ornamental frame for plate mantel mirrors, do. pier glasses; covered rosewood suites in green plush, do in crimson plush, do. in gold and crimson damask, rosewood reception chairs in green figured brocatel, etageres, encoignieur marble top centre-table, do. side, mahogany M. T. sofa-table, colored rosewood 7-octave piano, superb seal by figures, rich dec. China vases, B. & O. clocks, chandeliers, mahogany bookcases and several fine oil-paintings.

BEDROOMS—Brussels and ingrain carpets, damask and lace curtains, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, M. T. dress bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, elegant mantel and pier glasses, B. W. suite in worsted, brocatel sofas in hair cloth, B.W. wardrobe, lounge, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows.

DINING-ROOM—Ingrain carpet, carved B. W. M. T. buffet, extension dining-table, chairs in green reps, mantel mirror, chandelier, &c.

RECEPTION ROOM—Tapestry Brussels carpet, black walnut secretary-bookcase, do. table and chairs, M. T. centre table, arm-chair, oil-paintings, engravings, chandeliers, &c. Also, oil cloths, ingrain carpets, stair-rods, chandeliers, tables, &c.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., of all the contents of the elegant residence No 116 West 15th st. In basement are mahogany, buffet, and extension tables, &c., together with a rich assortment of China, dinner, and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, &c. In the parlors are velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, centre, side, and pier tables; rosewood etageres, elegant mantel ornaments, fine oil-paintings, easy and reception chairs, pier and oval glasses, lace window-curtains, 7-octave pianos, &c. In the chambers are the usual variety of rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, bookcases, sofas, couches, chairs, and fine hair mattresses, and a multitude of other articles, too numerous to mention. To persons desirous of getting good furniture, this is a good chance. Dealers will do well to attend.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL, BY auction, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 25 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany sofa in hair cloth, chairs do., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, gas chandeliers, gilt frame mirrors, pier and mantel glasses, window curtains, cornices, rosewood pianos, rugs, &c.

Also, a lot of wooden ware, iron do., tin do., China and glassware.

Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 23 Nassau-st., a fine donkey, about 4 years old, 12 hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and well broke to either saddle or harness, suitable for a child's riding or driving.

Also, a saddle in good order.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 15 Park-row.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., embracing the entire magnificent furniture of the above first-class house. The sale of which will be absolute and positive, the immediate removal of the goods from the premises is imperative. Furniture consists of every description of costly and elegant parlor furniture, three full suites in brocade, made to order, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, etageres, gilt and Turkish chairs, rich carpets, rosewood tables, costly vases and ornaments, with a large and valuable variety of rich chamber, library and dining room furniture. For full particulars of which, see *Herald* of Friday. Catalogues now ready. Sale rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN CLINTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 three-story brick houses and lots, situated on east side Clinton st., Brooklyn, between Nelson and Huntington sts.; the houses are each 20 by 43 feet, in prime order, having been recently painted, &c., and are furnished with all the modern improvements, basement and parlor floors to each house 10 feet. This property is located on one of the most desirable streets in Brooklyn, is convenient to the ferries, and easy of access by City railroads. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 36 Wall-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 30, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 976 Broadway, by order of the mortgagee, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered with damask, suites of mahogany furniture, covered with hair cloth, sofas, tete-a-tetes, Voltaire chairs, pier and centre tables, mantel mirrors, pier glasses, black walnut, mahogany and cottage bedroom furniture, blankets, bedding, mattresses, table linen, China, glass ware, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No 11 Wall-st.

E. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Piano-forte, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, English tapestry carpets, &c. THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 67 West 36th-st., near 6th-av. E. B. HENRY will sell as above, by order of J. F. C. Pickhardt, Attorney for the mortgagee, the entire furniture of the house, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, carpets, glass and China ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, mirrors oil-paintings, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c; also, a fine rosewood piano-forte by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Sale positive. Catalogues on the morning of sale at the house.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DESIRABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY IN COURT AND PACIFIC STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, at the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, on Court st., 17 lots, E. S., comprising fronts between Centre, Mill, Church and Huntington sts. Also, house and lot No. 66 Pacific-st., affording purchasers an unusually good opportunity of making investments, as every lot offered will be positively sold without reserve. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JUNE 26, AT 10½ o'clock, at the genteel furniture of the residence No. 144 West 26th-st., consisting of elegant Wilton velvet and Brussels carpets, richly carved rosewood parlor furniture in suites, rosewood piano-forte, bookcases, oil-paintings and mahogany chamber furniture, all in good order; hair-mattresses, feather-beds and bedding, wardrobes, extension-table, library-bookcase, common and mahogany chairs, China, crockery and glass ware, kitchen utensils. See catalogues at house. No postponement.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 45 PINE-ST., CORNER WILLIAM.—FRIDAY, June 26, at 12½ o'clock, at No. 36 Pine-st.—Havana Cigars, Londres, Medias, Damas and Prensados; Guava Jelly, in boxes. Sold on account of a person closing business, in lots to suit purchasers.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—To be sold at auction on FRIDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., being the balance of a jobber's stock in good order. The whole to be sold without reserve, for cash. By order of SAMUEL A. STOWELL, Assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 238 Myrtle-av., corner Navy-st., Brooklyn, the balance of the stock of a retail liquor dealer, consisting of brandies, wines, gin, &c

Also, a small quantity of household furniture.

LAND FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—In the town of Rye, Westchester County, consisting of 5 lots, from two to 10 acres each, lying on the Old Boston Post Road, between the villages of Rye and Port Chester. This land is part of the Carpenter Farm, much improved and in a good neighborhood. On a part of the farm there are fruit and forest trees. The land is elevated and commands an extensive view of the country and Long Island Sound, one-half mile distant. The above will be sold to the highest bidder, to close up the partition made by the undersigned, of the above farm. The sale will take place on the premises on the 13th day of July, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Gentlemen from the City taking New-Haven Cars at 7 or 9 o'clock, and stopping at Rye or Port Chester depots, will find carriages to take them to the ground in time to view the land before the sale. Terms of Sale—10 per cent. on day of sale, and 15 per cent in 20 days after, at which time good warrantee deeds will be given, balance on bond and mortgage, 3 to 5 years.

THOMAS SENT.
WILLIAM P. ABENDROTH.

For further information, inquire at the office of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, CASH OR APPROVED paper, in exchange for a good stock of Brandy, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Sprits, Wines and other liquors, together with iron safe and usual office furniture. The advertiser having withdrawn from the business of importing will now sell or exchange as above for eligible lots among houses, (finished or incomplete,) in or near Brooklyn; country place, with few acres of land suited to culture of hardy foreign fruits. The remaining stock may not exceed $5,000; it can with advantage be divided into smaller lots; and difference, if any either way, can be arranged for cash or other wise. Address A. LATOURETTE or agent, Brooklyn.

$20,000 OR $30,000 WANTED—A Partner in one of the very best and most complete iron foundries and machine shops in Pennsylvania. Address, real name, for two days, Proprietor St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, or after then, Messrs. DUMMEY & SON, No. 76 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, who will furnish particulars.

PARTNER WANTED.—I HAVE JUST RECEIVED from the United States Patent Office one of the most valuable patents ever issued. Any gentleman having a few hundred dollars and wishing to invest it in a sure business in selling patent rights, will find this a safe investment. For further particulars, address S. M., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, Agent.

A NEW BILLIARD SALOON AND BAR will be opened on Saturday, June 27, at the corner of Canal and Centre sts. The saloon will be kept in the best Italian, French and American style. It will be the particular care of the proprietor to render everything comfortable.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 10, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Saleroome Nos 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden,

ALSO ON

Athens,	Constantinople, Alexandria,	Cairo,
Beyroot,	Jerusalem, &c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
OFFICE No. 49 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)

HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, April 2, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 30th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $30 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expires on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent.; their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 6th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At an election held at the office of the Company on Monday, June 8, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing:

Jesse A. Marshall,	B S K. Richardson,	Peter B. Sweeney,
J. Campbell, Jr.,	John S. Siney,	Chester Lamb,
James Murphy,	Hugh Smith,	Eben. Beadleston,
Chas. B. White,	Wm. M. Pullis,	John Kerr.

Amos F. Hatfield, Timothy Townsend.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected:

President—JESSE A MARSHALL.
Vice-President—HUGH SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1857.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office No. 22 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1857.

THE JULY INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING securities of the Company, viz.:

Eight per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, M. P. R. R. Co.
Eight per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, M. P. R. R. Co.
Eight per cent. Bonds of Iowa County issued to and endorsed by the Mineral Point R. R. Co., will be paid on and after the 1st of July next on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 30 to July 5 inclusive.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN AND MADISON R. R. Co.,
No. 89½ Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE July 1, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown, (Wis.,) issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds issued by this Company, will be paid at this office

H. K. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD CO., No. 12 Wall-st.,

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 UPON THE 10 years Bonds of this Company, and also upon the Bonds of the cities of Fond du Lac and Watertown, Wis., issued to and in aid of the construction of this road, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date.

J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, June 19, 1857.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, will be closed from 20th June to 1st July.

L. M. HUBBY, President.

MERCHANTS' LOAN OFFICE, NO. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton.—Money advanced in small or large sums upon stocks of goods, diamonds, jewelry, personal property, &c., &c. All business done with us strictly confidential; we being well known in the community, the public will be satisfied as to terms, by calling on PHILLIPS & CO., No. 208 Broadway, cor Fulton. Office hours, 8 till 6.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The transfer books of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company in New-York, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, will be closed on the 26th inst., and remain closed until July 1, 1857.

By order A. WORTH, Secretary.

$60,000 TO LOAN.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to loan this amount in sums to suit, on good securities, at fair rates. Parties who may not wish to give their names until they know whether their application is approved, need not do so. All transactions confidential. Address S., Box No. 4,081 Post-Office.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on $400,000 Bonds of the First Mortgage of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, due July 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1857.

MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA, BONDS.—The coupons due July 1, 1857, on Marysville City Bonds, are payable at the American Exchange Bank.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND Sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which, should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $800,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $200,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,100 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.

The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st.,
NEW YORK, June 23, 1857.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—THE INTEREST due on the 1st day of July next, on the following securities, will be paid on and after that day at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

Bonds Ohio and Penn. Railroad Co., 1st mortgage.
Bonds City of Pittsburg, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds City of Alleghany, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Stark County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Richland County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County Ohio, to Ohio and Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Crawford County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Van Wert County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ind., to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., 1st mort.
Construction Bond. Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE ONTARIO AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York, June 25, 1857. The subscribers for One Million of Dollars of the Bonds of this Company, are hereby notified that the ninth Installment of five per cent. will be payable on Wednesday, July 1, to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank. By order. E. D. SAXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MISSOURI INTEREST.—THE INTEREST Coupons due July 1 on *all* Bonds of the State of Missouri will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Holders are requested to separate the various descriptions before presenting for payment. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE INterest Coupons due July 1 on Bonds of St. Louis County, Missouri, will be paid at Bank of Commerce, in New-York H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue circular letters of credit for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $3,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5 000 additional shares of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK—NEW-YORK, June, 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. M. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking House, and the residue on or before the 28th of same month. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 5th day of July next. By order of the Board,

JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier.

The Stockholders of the Bank who have not already subscribed for their portion of the new additional capital of One Million of Dollars, and holders of assigned rights of Stockholders to subscribe, are here notified that the subscriptions must be made before the 1st of July, on which day the first installment of 25 per cent. is required to be paid at the Bank.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made before 1st July will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec., P. W. ENGS, Vice Prest's. CHAS. MILES,

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 10, 1857.—The second installment of $25 per share, on the increased capital stock of this Bank, has been ordered by the Board of Directors to be called for, payable on the 1st day of July next, with interest from May 1, last. Any stockholder may have the option of paying the remaining $50 per share required to make full paid stock, between the 1st and 10th of July, by adding interest as above. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $100, deposited in this Bank, on or before the 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 18, 1857.—The second installment of twenty-five dollars on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 1st July next. The prepayment of the three remaining installments, adding interest from 1st February last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend. By order of the Board. A. PAKKHURST, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 9 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 6 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER A. TITUS, CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary. President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLders of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BULL'S-HEAD BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 13, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, No. 338 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY, July 1 next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. R. WILLIAMSON, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

SEEDS.—RED TOP, RED TOP STRAP LEAF, improved Ruta Baga of American growth and imported, yellow Aberdeen, large white Globes, large white Norfolk, and other approved varieties of TURNIPS.

Long Orange and white Belgian CARROTS, otean seed; white and yellow SUGAR BEET; MANGEL WURZEL MILLET; CHINESE SUGAR CANE, for fodder. All now in season for planting, and for sale in small or large quantities by J. M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That a dividend of six per centum be and the same is hereby declared on all full cash paid shares in the general stock of this Company entitled to dividends on the 1st day of July, 1857, to be paid out of the net earnings of the first half of the current year, and that the said dividend on all shares transferred to the Stock Transfer Agency of this Company in the City of New-York be paid at the Company's Agency office in said city, on the first day of July next. And that the said dividend upon all other full paid shares entitled to the same be paid at the Company's office in Milwaukee on the 7th day of July next.

Resolved, That the books of transfer of the capital stock of this company be closed in the cities of Milwaukee and New York, on and after the 20th inst., and remain so closed in the City of New-York until the third day of July, and in the city of Milwaukee until the 10th day of July next.

J. HADLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1857.—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 19, 1857.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the increased capital stock of the Broadway Bank are hereby notified that said increased capital, together with the premium thereon, is required to be paid in full, on the 1st day of July, 1857, at the banking-house. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND,
PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA R. R. Co.,

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same pro-rata on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending June 30 inst. Shareholders will be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or bright check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and under; and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for, will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st, East of Broad way.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Friday, June 19,

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the road for six months, ending June 30, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after July 1, 1857, in Cleveland, at the office of the Treasurer, and in New-York at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. No 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TERRE HAUTE, June 16, 1857.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock for the six months ending May 31. Eastern stockholders will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, on or after the 30th of June inst

CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York, June 22, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May, 1857.

NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction at the United States Warehouse, No 54 Atlantic Dock, South Pier, by SAMUEL OSGOOD on July 6, 1857. The goods will be open for examination on FRIDAY, July 3. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

DATE.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
	Samples No. 1.				
	Samples No. 2.				
	M P		one case,	Jane D. Cooper,	Leghorn
Decem'r, '55	No mark	1	3 bdls iron tubes,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Decem'r, '55	Rollin, Thorn & Co		one case,	George Law,	Aspinwall.
Decem'r, '55	Carl Schmudbill, care of Mr. Louis Tobias, 348 Grand-st N.Y		one case,	Herman,	Bremen.
Decem'r, '55	Prof. Wm. Morris, No. 14 Howell-st., Rochester		one package,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '55	Thomas Tounten, No. 9 Sammons-place, South 2d-st., Phila.		one case,	St. Louis,	Havre.
Decem'r, '55	Hedgeman, Clark & Co		one case,	Brig Wasp,	Nassau.
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Amizade,	
	Barclay & Livingston	B & L	one package,	Alegria de Minho,	
	Aug'tus Cameron, Beaver-st. N.Y		one package,	Atlantic,	
	Robert Meakin, care Barclay & Livingston, New-York		one package,	Atlantic,	
	C. (diamond S) & Co	201|250	one package,	Planter,	
	M R S	17	one package,	Washington,	
	M. Meletta		one package,	Washington,	
September, '53	Robert C. Clark		one case,	Clarissa,	Neuvitas.
August, '55	J. L	10	one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
August, '55	J. L		one keg,	Francis A. Palmer,	
January, '56	4 in circle		four casks,	Helen and Francis,	
January, '56	5 in circle		two casks,	Helen and Francis,	
September, '53	F and L, and C P and F under	729,730,761			
		762,765	five ½ casks,	Marshal Ney,	Bordeaux.
May, '53	J M and M under	6	one cask,	Sarah Ann,	Cadiz.
July, '54	H B united	202	one case,	Schiller,	Rotterdam.
	M C G	99	one case,	Aurora,	Liverpool.
	Mrs. Hammond, care Grinnell, Minturn & Co		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Mrs. Clements		two half barrels,	Fidella,	Liverpool.
	A D	1293	one case,	Neptune,	London.
	F D	2077,3215	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	P S	1	one case.	Patrick Henry,	London.
	F D	1566,2171	two cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Dr Abbot's Museum		one case,	Rhine,	London.
	Cook, N. Y		one box,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
Jan. 22, '56	J K	15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	P K R Co. in a cross	418	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 9, '56	D over D K in diamond	100	one case,	Persia,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M & C		ninety-nine cases,	Dirigo,	Glasgow.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		9 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	B		10 pieces stone,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	Mrs. Washburn, care Washburn, Esq., Middleburg, Mass		one case,	Flying Cloud,	Canton.
	Pomfret & Wood London		10 pigs lead,	Woodcock,	London.
	A G		one box,	C. E. Kelley,	Cadiz.
	P B	1012	one case,	Geo. Hurlburt,	Antwerp.
	L. H. Simpson & Son		one case,	Lizzie Harward,	Havre.
	A M	769	one case,	Connecticut,	Havre.
	H & Co	5091	one case,	F. A. Palmer,	Havre.
	American & For. Bible Society		one box,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	Miss E. F. Richards, care (Chas. Richards, Quebec, Canada		one case,	Joshua Bates,	Shanghae.
	No mark		two bags,	Lynds,	Unknown.
	F B	1	one case.	Margaret Evans,	London.
	A R united	11	three cercons,	Monserratte,	Savanilla.
	S Luver S O S		one cercon,	Restler,	Savanilla.
	U A	211	six bales,	Senator,	London.
	U A over N	75	one cercon,	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	U A over R	100	one cercon.	T. A. Cunningham,	Savanilla.
	No mark		let willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	I H Z M		one chest,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M	6	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J P R	5	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one crate cork,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one hund. willows,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	G R & G	104	one case,	Vermunt,	Havre.
	I in a diamond		one bale,	Yorktown,	Unknown.
	U S & C	2	one case,	Arnes,	Bremen.
	A Haslin & Co		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April '56	C D with an anchor between	2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304,	five cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	C D with an anchor between	2196, 2197, 2198, 2199,	four cases,	Asia,	Liverpool.
March 3, '56	W B, in a diamond	20,21,28,29	four cases,	Africa,	Liverpool.
	D F	1	one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
	L W B		one box,	Catharine,	Bremen.
	H J B		one box,	D. Headley,	Antwerp.
	H H, united		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
	M I N S U E		one case,	God Speed,	Marseilles.
	T W B & C		one case,	J. W. Andrews,	Bordeaux.
	H F, united	3, 5	two cases,	Northwood,	Bordeaux.
	H J B		two boxes,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	C J B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P Q S	456	one case,	Union,	Havre.
	L S & C	19	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	B		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	L, in a ring		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	H C		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	E, in a diamond	17	one cask.	Unknown,	Unknown.
	J	24	one cask,	Undine,	New-Castle.
	Messrs. Westerman & Co. No. 290 Broadway, N. Y.		one package,	Westphalia,	Bremen.
	D L D, Trenton, N. J		one package,	Washington,	Liverpool.
	T, in a diamond	100	one cask,	Christiana,	London.
	No mark		one cask,	General Pierce,	Moravia.
	I E	50	one hamper,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	T & Co	802	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
	J	2	one cask.	Undine,	New-Castle.
	No mark		two casks,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	P in a diamond or I in reverse triangle or no mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Nu mark		one hamper,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	L D in an octagon		one box,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	V D united and M		one cask,	Venus,	Caracoa.
	G F over T	32	one bale,	Champion,	Legborn.
	A	758	one case,	Connecticut	Havre.
	No mark		one anvil,	Excelsior,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two kegs,	Mary Morris,	Glasgow.
	J M		two bags,	Quick Step,	London.
	No mark		one bag.	Quick Step,	London.
	Na mark		one box,	E. Drummon,	Aspinwall.
	P in a triangle	1, 2	two bales,	Naples,	Leghorn.
	No mark		two barrels,	Tivoli,	Neuvitas.
Feb. 24, '56	N C H in a cross	1899	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
Feb. 24, '56	I in a diamond	144, 149	one bale,	Asia,	Liverpool.
	Nu mark		one carpet-bag.	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
	I in a triangle	717	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 26, '56	L N	10	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 26, '56	L N	11	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
Jan. 13, '56	W elevated	19	one case,	Steamer Ericsson,	Havre.
	J M L		one bale,	N. B. Palmer,	Canton.
	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark	100	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	C H, or no mark		one hogshead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	H, or no mark	26	one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A pole on top of a triangle	125	one bale,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	A pole on top and an S at bottom of a triangle	12,13,16,21	four bales,	Copernicus,	Hamburg.
	Mary Burham		one box.	Empire State,	Liverpool.
	A pole on top and bot. of a dia. mond, with B over C in centre.	5,923, 5,934, 6,842	three cases,	Orpheus,	Bremen.
	1 H over B		one box,	Union,	Bremen.
Feb. 26, '56	B M J	1	one case.	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	K B	276	one bale,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	W B	98	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	A D in a diamond	821	one case,	Etna,	Havre.
December, '55	J. Foulkes & Sons, New-York		one looking-glass,	Euphemia,	Curacos.
November, '55	J. Sherwood		one box,	Express,	Havana.
October, '55	No mark or B in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
October, '55	B in a diamond		one bag,	Fawn,	Jamaica.
December, '55	No mark		one bag,	Hope,	St. Thomas.
January, '56	W in a diamond		five boxes,	London,	St. Johns.
January, '56	Michael Carrol, care Cyrus Field, Cliff-street, New-York		one cask,	London,	St. Johns.
March, '56	J F P		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
March, '56	G B Watts		one box,	Pedee,	St. Iago.
	M L D		one empty barrel,	Switzerland,	Havre.
	No mark		one cercon,	Azalia,	Aspinwall.
	A K	49	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	Triangle with balance pole	5	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
	L W C	250	one case,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	W in double triangle	19	one package,	Arago,	Havre.
March, '56	C M F, N. Y		one carpet-bag,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
March, '56	B M	1	one trunk,	Barcelone,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Elwood Walter,	Liverpool.
March, '56	E H	75	one case,	Steamer Fulton,	Havre.
	G K	804	one basket,	Hermann,	Amsterdam.
	H over C	34	one case,	Havre,	Havre.
October, '55	M	1	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
	C	6	one package,	St. Denis,	Havre.
	C	3	one case,	St. Denis,	Havre.
	C	987	one case,	A Z,	Liverpool.
February, '56	B in triangle W below	3111	one case.	Helvetia,	Havre.
October, '55	B G K		four cases,	J. M. Morales,	Havana.
February, '56	D A & Co		one case,	Bavaria,	Havre.
December, '55	Mr. Glatigny		one cask,	Canadian,	Glasgow.
	D F	3	one basket,	Emma Jane,	Havre.
December, '55	H & Co	1239	one bale,	Helvetia,	Havre.
October, '55	M over J U	99	two cases.	Humboldt,	Hamburg.
	A B over B in diamond, K on left	17, 18	four hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		two barrel,	M. Evans,	London.
March, 1856	A E, care J. E. Santos	1	one box,	John Benson,	Havana.
	J. E. Santos over R	13	one barrel,	John Benson,	Havana.
December, '55	V L E in diamond	36	one barrel,	L. D. Carver,	Bordeaux.
March, 1856	Fra Tune Carmachi		one hag,	Tennessee,	St. Thomas.
December, '55	No mark	1, 2, 3, 4	eight logs timber,	F. P. Ladd,	St. Johns.
	B		four cases,	Aura,	Melbourne.
	R W C	1,21 no No	three cases,	Anra,	Melbourne.
	No mark		one roll felt,	Aura,	Melbourne.
October, '56	A C	54	one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
October, '55	H in diamond and K on right	36	one case,	American Congress,	London.
October, '56	U L P		one case,	Athens,	Bordeaux.
October, '55	W M Neil		one case,	Arctic,	Liverpool.
	No mark		one hurdle iron,	City of Brooklyn,	Liverpool.
	Mr. Titus, 47 Sand-st., Brooklyn		one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M	5	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	M B F	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	J T K	1	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	C D, anchor between	2127, 2128 2129, 2130	four cases,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	No mark		one chest,	Pioneer,	Liverpool.
	P D, and D in triangle		two kegs,	Patrick Henry,	London.
	Henry B. King, No. 50 Wall-st.		one case,	St. Peter,	Leghorn.
	No mark		one bundle bags,	Sartelle,	Antwerp.
	No mark		one cask,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
	No mark		two barrels.	Victoria,	London.
	M K, anchor between		one case,	Flying Childers,	Havre.
	Messrs. Mosquera & Co		one case,	H. W. Moncure,	Kingston.
	L G	3	one case,	Henry Reed,	Antwerp.
	H	454	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
	No mark		one cask,	Victoria,	London.
	K and no mark		two bales,	Chicago,	Liverpool.
October, '56	A. Henauson, A. H	81	one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
October, '56	H in a diamond with N on right		one case,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
	M	3	one case,	A. Dorathea,	Bordeaux.
	U A		one cercon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Samuel Rielv		one box,	Ocean Queen,	London.
	H in a diamond with W & Co on r't		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	Miss McNally		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '54	P with a large C	1,004,1,005	two cases,	Andes,	Liverpool.
January, 1854	G in a star	221@234	fourteen cases,	Hermine,	Bremen.
March, '54					
Sept, '53	H S with &c. in a diamond	102,103,104	three cases,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	S in a diamond, &c	101	one case,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '54	B & W	7	one case,	Franklin,	Havre.
	G F H		one package,	Fulton,	
	Robert Godfrey	Salem	one package,	Europa,	
	G in a diamond with F	104-47,66-98	one package,	Edinburgh,	
	Wm. Hobday, care J. N. Weed.		one package,	Arago,	
	Huntington & Brooks	4	one package,	Africa,	
	H. Qber		one package,	Borussia,	
April, '56	R. W. Lloyd		one case,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
April, '56	S & S		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
April, '56	No mark		one cask,	Alma,	Havre.
April, '56	H. A. Colh		one case,	Grenada,	Havana.
April, '56	No mark		one bale,	Isis,	Havana.
April, '56	H. Bledoh		one case,	Quaker City,	Havana.
April, '56	V	7 @5	five packages,	E. L. Lane,	Havre.
	J T	181,183,184	three half pipes,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	J T	187	one qr. cask,	Telegraph,	Bordeaux.
	Mark defaced		one case,	Underwriter,	Liverpool.
May, '54	M H	523	one case,	Franklin,	Havre.
Aug. '54	No mark	291 bags	gum copal,	Humboldt,	Melbourne.
	T K	2	one case,	J. H. Ryerson,	Havre.
Dec. '55	D & S		one bale,	R. Robinson,	Liverpool.
April, '56	B & C in a triangle, with C B under and diamond over	138	one cask,	American Eagle,	London.
April, '56	L in a diamond, with D on left		one bundle steel, two iron tires.	Lucy Thompson, Neptune,	Liverpool. Liverpool.
April, '56	B				
July, '56	G H	3	one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.
August, '56	Triangle with balance pole		one box,	Comet,	Bremen.
May, '53	T D over B		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
May, '56	T D		one box,	Eberhard,	Bremen.
July, '56	U		one box,	Nebraska,	Bremen.

DATE.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	PORT.
October, '55	Pole over C D		one box,	J. Ahlers,	Bremen.
January, '55	Pole over C D		one box,	Johana.	Bremen.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	Double triangle		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B C		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	B F		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	S. Louis		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	I. B. Blank Blain		one pig lead,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bbl.,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one basket.	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one can,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one keg,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one barrel,	Unknown,	Unknown.
February, '56	Dr. G. W. Cabanis		one case,	Horatia,	Shanghae.
	E	16	one case,	Hegmann,	Bremen.
	'53 U	5	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
January, '56	No mark		one demijohn,	Stephani,	Bremen.
	No mark		two demijohns,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	No mark		one demijohn,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D. E. Venoge		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	A J	60	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	M & C	3014	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	W T W & C		one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L R & C	308	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	D P	100	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
	F D	209	one basket,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct '56	H & W	7	one package,	North Star.	Havre.
Nov. 13, '55	Nu mark		one chest,	Arago,	Havre.
Oct. 7, '56	No mark		one trunk,	Atlantic,	Liverpool.
May 13, '56	G H		two bales,	Edinburg,	Glasgow.
Nov. 24, '55	Geo. Mallory		one case,	Ocean Queen,	London.
Oct. 4, '56	E Cunard		one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
May 30, '56	No mark		one case,	Shamrock,	Liverpool.
March 12, '56	A	1,2	two trunks,	Cumberland,	Havre.
May 12, '56	18	18	one tin box,	C. Lawrence,	Liverpool.
Unknown	Mitchell & Romemenburg		one bundle,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 29, '56	J. S. Doubons		one case,	Arago,	Havre.
Feb. 26, '56	S over G S in a triangle		one case,	Christiana,	London.
March 19, '56	S & C	788	one case,	Fulton,	Havre.
Unknown	F D F	30,40	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
March, '56	No mark		one case,	Canrobert,	Havre.
April, '56	R. Fisher & Manning		one case,	Carlotan,	Bremen.
Jan. '55	T A	5121	one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
April 10, '56	Sturgis & Shaw		one package,	Unknown,	Unknown.
April 23, '56	B		one case,	Sea Lark,	Antwerp.
May 6, '56	H		one case,	Bergmuller,	Antwerp.
May 27, '56	G G	47	one package,	Africa,	Liverpool.
Unknown	John Gihon		one package,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
Unknown	P & C	128	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 14, '56	V A V	8	one cercon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
May 14, '56	V A	3	one cercon,	A. Taylor,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one cercon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A		one cercon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	U A V		one cercon,	M. Ellin,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	A Rover II	113	one cercon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
June 16, '56	A Rover II		one cercon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
Unknown	U A P		one cercon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	Ne mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	I in a diamond	264	one cercon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	G	1	one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	W & A		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	D B C	50	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U S	3	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	G D in a square	250	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	L P		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	P Q	43	one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
May 12, '56	B	5	one bale,	Titania,	Trieste.
March 11, '56	No merk		one bale,	Arabella,	Aspinwall.
Unknown	No mark		one lot rattans,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one lot hides,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bag,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one bale,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		three bales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	No mark		one case,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Unknown	U A		one cercon,	Unknown,	Unknown.
Oct, '56	Q & Co	3039	one case,	Marsha,	Bremen.
July '55	G. H. Munroe, N. Y		one case,	N. B. Palmer,	Canton.
April, '56	F & Co	159	one case,	North America,	Liverpool.
Nov., '55	L		24 hhls.,	Order,	Hamburg.
August, '55	M in a triangle, pole across top.		one case,	President Smith,	Bremen.
May, '56	J Brooks		one cask,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
May, '55	No mark		one bbl. chains,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
October, '55	S & R	50	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
March, '55	S & C	101	one bale,	Pacific,	Liverpool.
December, '56	T S united	3	one cask,	Peonisburg,	Rotterdam.
August, '55	B reversed and united to L		two cercons,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
August, '56	J G, or O & A		one cercon,	Winthrop,	Savanilla.
April, '55	S W	1025	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
April, '56	A B	59	one case,	Washington,	Bremen.
August, '55	No mark	448	one cask,	Unknown,	Unknown.
August, '55	F		four bales,	Unknown,	Unknown.
July 13, '56	A D in a diamond	1191	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
July 13, '56	(S over D in a diamond, W on each upper side, and N Y under)	15	one case,	Africa,	Liverpool.
July, '56	(S over G in a diamond, W on each upper side, and N Y under)	4, 5	two cases,	Baltic,	Liverpool.
July, '56	B G K	3110	one case,	Helvetia,	Havre.
July, '56	B R in a diamond	1137, 1138	two cases.	Mary Bradford,	London.
June, 56	Mr Valeria		one case.	bk. C. B. Williams,	Havana.
Jan. 8, '55	J S, N Y	1, 2	two casks,	Manhattan,	Liverpool.
Jan. 9, '55	800 in a diamond		12 bdls. sheet iron,	Australia,	Liverpool.
Jan. 10, '55	M M over O B united	1, 2	two hampers,	Rhine,	Hamburg.
Jan. 12, '55	B in a triangle	11	one case,	Robert,	Hamburg.
Jan. 13, '53	M & Co	3462	one case,	Astracan,	Rotterdam.
Jan. 27, '55	No mark		2 hdls. sheet iron,	Marsh'l O. Roberts,	Liverpool.
March 7, '55	No mark		3 logs rosewood,	Hermitage,	Liverpool.
March 22, '55	No mark		one box sugar,	S. D. Horton,	Bermuda.
April 25, '55	J B and C in a diamond	1	one cask,	America,	Liverpool.
May 14, '55	Mr Taylor	1	one cask,	Americ'n Congress,	London.
July 3, '55	(Juan Frances, Port Owando, care of J Thompson, No 47 South-st.)		one box,	Julia M. Hallock,	St. Jago de Cuba.
July 16, '55	No mark		one box,	Lucy Ann,	Cardenas.
Nov. 30, '55	B & B		one hale,	T. A. Cunninghem,	Savanilla.
April, '54	S B	3	one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
April, '54	J S over N Y	3	one cask,	Africa,	Liverpool.
October, '54	No mark		one case,	Asia,	Liverpool.
August, '55	N H in a diamond	808	one case.	A. Bonninger,	Rotterdam.
February, '55	Loeschinck & Womandock		one parcel.	Baltic,	Liverpool.
February, '56	La Sala & Co		one parcel,	Brother Jonathan,	Not reported.
July, '55	John Wilson, Madison Co, N Y		one box,	New-York,	Liverpool.
July, '55	P N	3	one case,	C. Bogstide,	Bremen.
June, '56	No mark		one harrel,	Caroline,	Liverpool.
February, '55	(M & W Myron, Mrs Wingrove, N Y)		one case,	Diver,	Liverpool.
April, '54	P N		8 iron pipes,	Europa,	Liverpool.
June, '55	J F Donnell, care Lord & Taylor		one barrel,	Fearnot,	St. Johns.
July, '55	M & C R B	120	one case,	F. Rhoens,	St. Jago de Cuba.
August, '55	Mrs Harvey, N Y		one case,	Geo. Seymour,	Jamaica.
September, '55	J H		one chest,	Genesee,	Hamburg.
January, '55	No mark		7 bars steel,	Hermine,	Bremen.
August, '56	P L in a circle	4350	one case,	Leila,	Rotterdam.
September, '55	No mark		one bag,	Louisiana,	Hamberg.
September, '55	H B and M	80	one bale,	Louisiana,	Marsailes.
October, '55	No mark		one trunk,	Minnesota,	Liverpool.
May '55	A in a circle	557	two cases,	Montreal,	Rotterdam.
October, '55	T B over S in a diamond	3840@3848	five casks,	Mary Bradford,	London.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 38,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 500 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S fwarerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDER.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by R. PATON, No. 34 Grove-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ONLY THINK OF FREEZING ICE CREAM IN FIVE MINETES.—The Master's Patent Five-Minute Ice Cream Freezer is perfectly simple, has full directions for use and recipe for the Ice Cream. The Cream is pronounced frozen equal to the first-class confectioner's cream. Sizes for family use: 3-quart, $3; 4-quart, $4; 6-quart, $5; 8-quart, $6; 14-quart, $8. The trade supplied. Ice Cream Moulds, Ice Bags, Ice Picks, &c., for sale by
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle, No. 534 Broadway, near spring-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 30 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surface. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 380 Broadway, corner of Whitest., New-York.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.—CONSUmers and dealers in this article are informed that it can be obtained at the warehouse of the undersigned, of a superior quality, claiming greater economy and durability than any other article heretofore known. JOHN W. QUINCY, corner of William and Platt sts.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COIL CHAINS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of ¼ to 1¼ inch, for sale by
JEE, CARMER & CO., No. 67 Broad-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin. Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.
3 UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, new.
6 BOILERS, 30 in. dia. x 4ft. long, second hand.
LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, new and second-hand.
1 NEW HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, of about 30 horse-power. Will be set up, and put in operation, and not pay unless satisfactory. Several other boilers, both new and second-hand. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. Wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,302 Post-Office, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company," to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.
N. P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 9, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks.
J. T. HADLEY, Secretary of State.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 23, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is further postponed to the 23d day of July next.
N. P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State,
And Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

CUSTOM HOUSE, New-York,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 6, 1857.

NOTICE.—IMPORTERS HAVING GOODS IN bond which they may be under the absolute necessity of withdrawing for consumption on or immediately after the 1st of July next, would facilitate business by having their entries prepared and presented at the Custom House, prior to that date or at any time after this notice in order that the duties may be adjusted and liquidated and the necessary forms for passing the entries completed. (Signed) HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

HEATING AND VENTILATING NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL IN MOTT ST., VIth WARD.—Sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 30th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and setting apparatus for heating and ventilating the new Primary School in Mott-st., in the VIth Ward.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of A. McVay, Superintendent of Public Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and proposals will be received at the store of Walter Roche, No. 514 Pearl st., corner of Centre, and at no other place.

The Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest.
WALTER ROCHE, } Committee of Board
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, } of School Officers
THOMAS CLARK, } VIth Ward.
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHILTON and HENRY STOCKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said firm will be settled by JOSEPH SHILTON, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1857. JOSEPH SHILTON.
HENRY STOCKS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN D. KING and JOHN CUTTER under the name of KING & CETTER, was on the 1st of April dissolved by mutual consent. All debts against and due the said firm are to be collected and paid by JOHN D

CITY DOGS.

Hydrophobic Opportunities—Improving Notes on the Manners of City Dogs, and the Customs, Ancient and Modern, Concerning them—Of the Pound of Dog's Flesh and how it profits the People and their enterprising Boys—Of a Canine Boarding School and the Ring where they delight to bark and bite on a wager.

A dog, supposed to be mad, ran into Broadway from Duane-street yesterday, and then down Reade-street. Before any one was bitten a stout colored man dealt him a blow that quieted him forever. This is not the first mad dog reported this season hereabouts. One alarmed the neighborhood of Fleet-street, Brooklyn, last Monday, and some month ago we had a horrible story of a man whose arm was torn pitifully by a mad dog. Since the 18th of June all the dead walls have flamed with posters announcing to the boys that the season has come again when stealing dogs may be legitimately reckoned as the largest source of income. In Brooklyn, the posters announce a penalty for allowing dogs to go unmuzzled between the 1st of May and the 1st of October, and authorizing every body to kill them in the street. The law thus enunciated, however, is a dead letter. The dog-catchers find it profitable to steal and indeed to raise pups, for the New-York market. The fifty cents premium offered for delivering them at the Pound, pays pretty well for one's own pup; but if the old lady who owns the pup affectionately and punctually sends me him, the business remunerates the skillful operator very handsomely indeed, besides profiting the public, for he gets the premium over and over again and the redemption money goes to swell the Metropolitan finances, and at last when the old lady makes up her mind to get a muzzle, the hardware trade is encouraged.

Until about fifty years ago, dogs enjoyed the freedom of the City and knew no muzzles. It was about 1807 that our Mayor advised—but there was no ordinance on the subject—that the Captains of Police pay fifty cents for each dog found unmuzzled in the streets and brought to his Station house during July and August. The captains had a good time killing the captives, and the boys enjoyed the recommendation and acted upon it so successfully that several fine fortunes of wealthy citizens are said to have been laid by the means. In 1850 Mayor WOODHULL suggested a more systematic method of keeping dogs down. A regular Dog Bureau was organized. Three squads of men of ten each, with a captain, and under Municipal encouragement, were appointed to look after and kill all badly-behaved dogs.

These office holders would perambulate the streets, armed with big clubs—harmless as dandies, unless a specially "gallus lady" of their acquaintance came dashing along the sidewalk; then they vied with each other in exhibitions of prowess upon poodles, mastiffs, grayhounds—anything that went unmuzzled or without a collar. On figuring up the cost, it came out that the City was paying $2 a head for every one of the dead dogs—considerably more than they were worth as they run, alive.

In 1851, under Mayor KINGSLAND, the first dog-pound of New York was established. The ground appropriated for this interesting purpose was the present site of the Bible House, at the head of the Bowery. The residents in the vicinity protested so earnestly against it, however, that after a few weeks it was removed to the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, where it stayed during the rest of the year. This first pound was opened on the 25th of June, and remained opened till the 1st of September.

In 1852 the ground was located on the corner of Mangin and Rivington streets. In the years 1853 and 1854 it was at the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-first-street. In 1855 it was removed to the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-sixth street, and in 1856 it went back again to the corner of First-avenue and Thirty first street, where it still remains. It is not a very easy matter to get a good location for a dog-pound. The owner of the present grounds has agreed, however, to let the City have their use so long as Mr. MACKELLAR has the general charge of the establishment, and his varnish factory occupies the adjacent ground. The City is at chargee to the amount of $250 for rent of the ground during the season. The following is a statement of the number of dogs received during the respective dog seasons since the opening of the first pound in 1851:

Year	No. Dogs Rec'd.	Year.	No. Dogs Rec'd.
1851	2,240	1854	4,064
1852	2 584	1855	4,224
1853	3,722	1856	5,345
Total			22,179

From which it will be seen at a glance that the number of dogs drowned has kept pace with the increase of our population and the progress of civilization.

The canine population of the City, as far as we are aware, has been subjected to no census, but the best authorities estimate it at 10,000. This is a large estimate, but it is not far, we suspect, from being correct. Even if it were larger, we should be behind Constantinople, which is populated equally by dogs and Turks. Some travelers say there is a dog and a half to one Turk. It is a matter of little importance, and may be merely a dogged assertion.

Dogs have figured in the world's history from its first era. TOBIT'a dog, the dog of ALCIBIADES, ARBIAN'S dog, are world-famous. In Greece, at the feast of Isis, dogs were so highly estimated that they walked before men in the procession. The Persians represented their god Ormuzd in the form of a dog. To strike a dog was punishable with a thousand lashes, and the killing of one was a capital offence.

The question whether dogs have souls has been seriously debated. KIT NORTH thought they had. Sir WALTER SCOTT inclined to the same opinion. The Indian, according to POPE, concedes the point.

Of what eulogies have dogs been the subject! Their admirers have attributed to them "every virtue under Heaven." Their detractors are few in number, like the growlers against women and children. LAVATER advised his friends to beware of men who disliked bread, music, and the voice of a child. And those who dislike dogs and horses have a kink somewhere, and should be distrusted.

But the old Roman well said "*Cave Canem.*" Only think of a mad dog!

When our Summer pleasures begin—when we retreat into the country, intent upon cool pastures and purling brooks, then commences the dog's misery The Mayor opens the Dog-Pound. Smart, shoeless urchins are abroad before daylight in search of unmuzzled dogs. They well know the trick of enticing dogs from their owners' houses. They can even slip a muzzle, and capture the animal, whose requirements were strictly according to law. For each dog taken to the Pound, the urchin is richer by fifty cents.

Last year, a man named SULLIVAN, dwelling in the lower part of the City, purchased dogs at 25 cents each, from the boys, and when he had 100 collected he would take them in a cart to the dog-pound, and obtain 50 cents for each of them. He was the greatest enemy the dogs had, for he had always from 30 to 40 boys in his service, hunting after them. But there is ever a retributive justice. A mad dog bit SULLIVAN, and he died of hydrophobia.

The dog-pound is now open, and receiving nigh a hundred dogs a day. It is situated at the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-first-street, and is worth a visit. If a stranger asks the nearest urchin what that place may mean, fenced in by a row of planks 15 feet high, he may be answered that dogs are tanned alive there to make their skins water-proof. Listening to the gamut of the indignant dogs, he will almost credit the smart urchin.

But let him investigate that fence, and he will find there a door, and let him examine that door, and he will see "Dog-pound" inscribed on it, and let him knock, and Mr. SAMPSON, the door-keeper, a very polite Municipal Policeman, detailed by the Mayor, will open and admit him. He will find an inclosure about 100 feet long, and 20 wide, rutted up with stalls, in which from 15 to 20 dogs, of all breeds, qualities, sizes and conditions, are confined, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs and all." Many of these animals are very valuable, and these are generally kept for two or three days, to allow their owners time to come and claim them. Other dogs are only kept till sundown, when, if not reclaimed, and all expenses paid, they are drowned indiscriminately, in a tank prepared for the purpose, and their bodies removed in a cart to the foot of Forty-fifth street, East River, whence they are taken to Barren Island.

The parties bringing these stray dogs to the pound are not paid on the spot, but receive from Mr. SAMPSON a check in the following form:

No.....

This is to certify, that.....
.....Brought to the Dog Pound
.....Amount, $....cents.
Paid from 10 to 2 o'clock, at the Office of the Chief of Police, Sundays excepted.
New-York,.....185
W. SAMPSON, Keeper.
To GEORGE W. MATSELL, Chief of Police.

These checks having been forged, Mr. SAMPSON indorses them with some private mark, agreed upon with Mr. MACKELLAR, of the Chief's Office, who pays the money. This dog-money amounts to no inconsiderable sum in the City's expenses.

The scenes at the dog-pound are not without interest. A carriage will drive up, from which a well-known millionaire will alight, in a state of excitement. He rushes into the pound, and examines the dogs. His has missed a valuable dog, and would redeem him, if brought to the pound, at any cost. The dog is not there. He may come in bye and bye. If so, Mr. SAMPSON will restore him with pleasure. Mr. SAMPSON knows his business and feels his position. How blandly he addresses the old lady whose pet lap-dog disappeared in the morning so mysteriously. He is sorry to drown lap dogs, but he has to do it. It is a bitter duty, but it is duty. The old lady is sure he wouldn't drown *her* dog. Not if he knows it, he wouldn't, for he is aware of what is due to a lady. Old lady looks at the five score of canine victims, and sheds commiserative tears. Mr. SAMPSON looks as if he could shed tears too, (though he doesn't feel a bit like doing it,) and wishes the old lady's pet would be brought in before she goes, and while she hes that porte-monnaie in her hand. But pet is not brought in, and the old lady departs. It is now gundown and the drowning tank is got ready. It is about 20 feet square, and into it as many dogs as it will hold are tightly packed. Then the cover is shut down and water is turned on. There is a confusion of howls, a gulping, bubbling, choking sound, or conglomeration of sounds, and when the water is drawn off there are fifty dog-corpses ready to be turned into empire animal fertilizer on Barren Island.

The dogs have one friend, at least, in these days of canine persecution and dog-pounding. The curiosity of our reporter was attracted, yesterday, by the following advertisement:

RESPECTABLE DOGS MAY OBTAIN THE best accommodations and board at the Half-way House (formerly the Mosquito Hotel) on the Bergen and Newark road, four miles from Jersey City. The education and training of dogs superintended by accomplished teachers. The best of references given and required. Only dogs of the best breeds need apply. No muzzling in the dog-days.

To the Half-Way House the reporter turned his face. The stage at Jersey City conveyed him to Bergen Four Corners, and thence, along a well macadamized road, he walked to the aforesaid canine boarding quarters, half way between Jersey City and Newark. There was not another house within a mile. It stood in enviable solitude, in the midst of the far-stretching Jersey marshes, a two-story frame building, of a dingy-white color, with its former name, "The Mosquito Hotel," only partially obliterated by a single coat of paint. Here dwelt the dogs' boarding-house-keeper, and the proprietor of the hotel, for such the Half Way House purported to be. Our reporter, avoiding the bar-room, entered the building by its main portico, and found himself face to face with the gentleman in question, Mr. OSCAR SANDFORD.

REPORTER—Good afternoon, Mr. SANDFORD.

Mr SANDFORD—Good afternoon, Sir. Fine weather, after the rain, Sir. From New York, Sir?

REPORTER—Yes, from New-York. I understand that dogs are accommodated with board here during the Summer months?

Mr. SANDFORD—They are, Sir,—respectable dogs,—dogs as has good references. You see, Sir, I have dogs from Boston and Philadelphia, and Washington and Baltimore, that come from the first families and are of the purest breed. Consequentially, I can only accommodate dogs as is used to the best society, and for them my terms is one dollar a week.

REPORTER—Only one dollar! Really, your terms are moderate.

Mr. SANDFORD—Considering the price of provisions, I think I may say they are moderate. I make nothing by them, for the air here is so pure and invigorating that the dogs have wonderful appetites. Two full meals a day, Sir, and as much as they can eat, at each. Then, Sir, for exercise, I takes them out morning and evening for a run, and those as is want to be educated, have their daily lessons in setting and pointing.

REPORTER—What accommodations have you for them, Mr. SANDFORD?

Mr. SANDFORD—First-class, Sir. Separate beds of fine clean straw.

REPORTER—Could I inspect their lodgings?

Mr. SANDFORD, having summoned his wife to attend to the hotel in his absence, incontinently led the way to a large red frame building, having a barn-like appearance, but which had been since its first erection fitted up as a stable. The stalls, however, instead of being tenanted by horses, were occupied by dogs, "of the best breeds," as Mr. SANDFORD insisted. They looked happy enough, wagging their tails with delight, as he addressed a few encouraging words to them. "My family, Sir," he remarked complacently, "they knows and appreciates me. When I lifts my finger there is no need of a whip. I don't approve of corporable punishment. Cultivate the morals and you form the character. When a dog misbehaves himself he loses one of his meals, and gets no straw to lie upon. And ha feels that, Sir, more than fifty lashes."

Mr. SANDFORD proceeded to inform our reporter that his fame was so well established as an educator and trainer of dogs, that he frequently had under his charge animals from most of the principal cities of the Union. They came to him raw, uncouth, green, and silly dogs. He returned them to their owners polished and urbane, fitted to mix on equal terms with the *elite* of the canine world, yet not deficient in pluck and *physique*, and the noble art of self-defence.

REPORTER—Then you have dogs under your care, Winter as well as Summer, I presume, Mr. SANDFORD?

Mr. SANDFORD—Yes, Sir, and fine warm beds I gives them in the Winter. And so fat as they gets! That dog there, Sir, in the corner, I had him last Winter, and he got so fat he couldn't look out of his eyes.

REPORTER—But I should call that a fault.

Mr. SANDFORD—Right, Sir, you are right, but it was an old lady's whim. He was her son's dog, Sir, who was blowed up on the Mississippi, and the pride that she took in him was delightful. She was afraid to keep him at home, because he would bite the servant girl's heels, but she sent him to me with a charge to let him eat as much as he pleased, and when he slept never to wake him.

More familiar and improving conversation our reporter enjoyed with Mr. SANDFORD. He found that not only for educational purposes were dogs intrusted to that gentleman's charge, but that, as the advertisement implied, they were sent to the Half Way House merely for Summer board and lodging. Their owners were usually parties living in the City, who, disliking to have their favorites subjected for three consecutive months to the torturing constraint of a muzzle, and still less willing to risk the chances of the dog-pound, transferred them out of danger's reach and civic temptations, to those innocent delights of country life, of which the pastoral poets have sung so charmingly. *O sua si bona norint*—those dogs of the best breeds! At 6 A. M., they take their matutinal meal, and enjoy a delicious run to Snake Hill, two miles distant. They walk leisurely back, diverging at their pleasure after birds, muskrats, and other little game. Then they retire to their straw and take a nap. Afterwards they receive company, the travelers between Newark and Jersey City, who pull up at the Half-Way House, and patronize the bar, as much for the inspection of "the best breeds" as for the brandy. Then comes another run over the adjacent country, followed by the evening meal, and a night's rest upon the "fine, clean straw," with such dreams as only happy, well-ordered dogs can dream. How preferable, we thought, to the indignity of the muzzle, and the terrible imminence of the dog-pound, with the inevitable death by drowning, if the poor animals are unclaimed before sundown. When we keep a dog, he shall board in the Summer at OSCAR SANDFORD'S.

We have not done with dogs yet. In so large a canine population there must be rowdy dogs, Plug-Uglies, Awful Gardners, Lewis Bakers, Yankee Sullivans. The best place to find this race of dogs is at HARRY JENNINGS' quarters, No. 49 Madison-street. Noted dogs there defy noted dogs to mortal combat. The canine duello is there regulated according to the canine sense of honor.

The place is called "Sportsman's Hall." It is a kind of Walhalla for defunct heroes. Dogs that have distinguished themselves and died, stand stuffed and imperishable on its shelves, mummied for a future age that shall treat New York as we have treated ancient Thebes. Wise men of that distant day will say that Americans worshiped dogs. How mistaken they will be! It is the Bowery boy's worship, indifferently offered to an Alderman of the First Ward, or a fierce beast of a bull-dog. Rowdy, brutal, beastly pluck is all that is demanded, whether in dog or Alderman. Your Bowery or Greenwich-street rowdy falls down and worships the beastly pluck.

So we are not surprised in finding in this place of HARRY JENNINGS, any number of the worst fighting breed of dogs. That the premises should be crowded with ferrets, rat eaters, musk rats and raccoons, is quite in keeping with their reputation. The source of astonishment lies here, that Mr. JENNINGS should be patronized by our best merchants, our foremost men of wealth, dwellers in the Fifth-avenue, and kindred aristocratic neighborhoods, and yet he is.

Mr. JENNINGS is the successor of Yankee SULLIVAN in the dog-fighting business. SULLIVAN combined sparring with dog sport, and made money, Mr. JENNINGS, in combination with the Mayor, is making money. Until 1856, there was no law against dog-fighting, and although he has been once fined $25 for permitting canine antagonism on Sundays, Mr. JENNINGS quotes the authority of Mayor WOOD, and rightly despises the law. Indeed, says he, if a man is going to keep the laws now-a-days he can't make a living, no how.

The dogs at JENNINGS' are not such dogs as OSCAR SANDFORD would receive. They constitute the vile scum and ultra canine rowdyism of the City. If dogs could be elected to either branch of the Common Council, they are the dogs that would be elected. They would snarl and bite beautifully in the Aldermanic chamber. They would mangle each other admirably in the Board of Councilmen.

In the meantime, Mr. HARRY JENNINGS keeps dogs at the cost of three shillings a day, and fights dogs at so much per ticket for admission. He is also great on rats. He breeds his own rats, raising eleven litters a year. When his stock runs low he gets any quantity he is in need of on board of Liverpool emigrant ships. Fast young men, wishing to test the powers of their dogs, can buy rats at a shilling a head of Mr. JENNINGS. A few dollars will yield an evening's entertainment.

Mr. JENNINGS' house of entertainment for dog and man is not the only one of the kind in the City. A Mr. MCLOUGHLIN is known in the same line, in Tenth-street, between First and Second Avenues. Here the dogs are more aristocratic. The dogs are better bred than those of JENNINGS, and behave decently. A dog fought here last January five hours and twenty-seven minutes, and only yielded his valor with his breath. He died on the spot like a true hero, and is embalmed in a glass case, an example to ambitious puppies.

But of dogs, the history is not written, the work of DIBBS, MAYO and FRANK FORESTER notwithstanding. Of City dogs, in the meanwhile, the majority escape the dog-pound, and yet grow up ignorant of the country. Their means being circumscribed, they cannot board at Mr. SANDFORD'S. When the dog-days are ended, and hydrophobia is no longer feared, they exhibit their want of education almost at every stoop or store door, snapping and snarling like ill-conditioned curs as they are. A tax of $50 on each dog kept in the City, rigorously collected, would be a good ordinance, which we commend to the attention of our legislators. The dog-pound would scarcely be needed, and cases of hydrophobia would be rare indeed.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.
The subscribers continue to furnish and affix to buildings their improved Lightning Rods. These rods are very neatly and substantially applied, and have the approval of many scientific men. They have been thoroughly tested, and have never failed to afford complete protection from lightning. Circulars and further information may be had on application to
A. M. QUIMBY & SON,
No. 119 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART."—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Hallotypes, superior to any made in this city.
Photographs, in oil, pastel, and Aquerelle, by FREDRICKS'S corps of Parisian artists.
Pootographs in India ink, Parisian style.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Eruptions and all diseases of the external structure are simply the efflux of poisonous virus circulating in the veins. This preparation purges the blood of this foul element. Hence it cures. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Wealth and fashion are usually classed together, but it is not necessary to be rich in order to be fashionable. T. WILDE'S new millinery warerooms and workrooms at No. 251 Broadway are filled with the latest Paris novelties in Summer bonnets, straw goods, silk goods, artificial flowers, laces, dress cape and head-dresses, and the reasonable prices render these sumptuous fabrics accessible to all.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is not a mere surface Salve. It does not begin and end by simply *skinning over* an ulcer, or discharging the redness of inflammation from the cuticle. On the contrary, it sinks, with the aid of gentle friction, to the *creative cause* of the disease in the flesh, the fibres, and the larger blood vessels, and *expels it*. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great French military drama of "Bonaparte, or The Siege of Moscow" has thus far proved highly successful on each representation. The house has been crowded, and the probability is that it will hold possession of the stage till after the 4th. To-night, that never-to-be-forgotten pantomime of "A School in an Uproar," and drama of "Matteo Falcone" are to be performed with it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The poisonous water at Wasbington is said to have sickened 200 and killed 30 persons. A dash of CHARLES' London Cordial Gin in each pernicious draught would have prevented the mischief. It is a positive disinfectant in such cases. Its peculiarities are wholesomeness, powerful medicinal properties and matchless flavor. Warehouse No. 40 Broadway. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX!—KNOX!—KNOX!—KNOX is a genius. If you would be convinced of this fact, go to his elegant store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, and look at his assortment of Summer hats. Nothing can be more comprehensive, and at the same time more varied. KNOX'S hats are beautiful in style, excellent in make and material, and lighter than the wings of a butterfly, comparatively speaking. Give KNOX a call, by all means.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Books for Summer reading can be bought at WM. P. FETRIDGE & Co.'s, opposite STEWART'S, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED SILK THROAT or CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.
For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.
For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.
For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.
OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

DEATH WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF CHLOROFORM.—A little girl 11 years old, residing with her parents in South Brooklyn, a few days ago got a tamarind stone lodged in her throat. A physician called in to extract it decided that he must use the knife. To render the operation less painful, chloroform was given, and while under the influence of it the patient died. The child was buried, and it was not until after the funeral that the Coroner was called upon to investigate the case. This he will probably do to-day.

SERIOUS AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO HATTERS IN BROOKLYN.—Yesterday afternoon, a collision took place between two hatters, named JAMES MCDONNELL and THOMAS MORRELL, in PRENTICE & Co.'s hat manufactory, at the corner of Raymond and Bolivar streets, Brooklyn, resulting in serious injury and probable death of MORRELL.

It appears that the parties above named, with others, were at work at the same vat, and while thus engaged MORRELL and JOSEPH URELL, another workman, commenced joking MCDONNELL, and continued so long that he got out of temper and used very harsh and improper language to MORRELL, who, in return, struck MCDONNELL in the face with his fist.

Already much excited, the blow made MCDONNELL frantic, and he dealt MORRELL a blow with a roller, (used by hatters in the manufacture of hats and is made of heavy wood, large in the centre and tapering to an inch in diameter at each end,) hitting him upon the left temple. MORRELL staggered under the effect of the blow, but soon gathered himself again and seized MCDONNELL and struck him several times in the face, when he (MORRELL) fell senseless to the floor. He was immediately taken to the office, where every effort was made to restore him to consciousness, but without avail. A physician was called in, who advised that MORRELL be at once taken to the City Hospital in Raymond-street. This was done about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and from that time up to a late hour last night he remained insensible, notwithstanding every effort was made to arouse him. At last accounts there was little or no hope of his recovery.

Soon after the affray, the injury having been considered a serious one, Deputy Sheriff CUNNINGHAM arrested MCDONNELL, and committed him to the County Jail, to await the result of the injuries to MORRELL. MCDONNELL is a married man, and about 20 years of age. MORRELL is 22 years old, and has no family.

Previous to this affair, we understand, both of the parties have been on the best of terms—indulging frequently in innocent jokes, and occasionally "sky larking," but always remaining friends.

This is the third case recently occurring in this City, where a collision between friends, under a temporary excitement, has resulted seriously to one of the parties.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF POLICEMAN STETSON.—About 7 o'clock last evening, as a son of Mr. GRAY, keeper of the Brooklyn Baths, was rowing across the East River, in the track of the Fulton Ferry boats, and near the Brooklyn shore, he discovered two bodies floating in the water. He secured one, but on account of the current, was unable to obtain the other. Upon reaching the Brooklyn shore he notified constable BIRDSALL, who took possession of the body, and upon examining it found it to be that of WM. STETSON, of the Seventh Ward Police, New-York, who suddenly disappeared the latter part of last week.

Upon a cursory examination of the body in the water, no marks of violence can be seen. His star, pocket-book and money were found upon his person. Coroner REDDICO will hold an inquest at the Dead House in Canton street, this morning.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN STABBING CASE.—Coroner RENNING continued the investigation yesterday as to the circumstances attending the death of FRANCIS DALAMORE, stabbed at the corner of Atlantic and Hicks street, on the 13th inst., by JAMES DUNN. The Jury have ascertained the cause of death, from several medical witnesses, and are now trying DUNN for the offence. Several witnesses to this end were examined yesterday, when they adjourned until Monday next, upon the Coroner promising to bring on more witnesses.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 25.

$10,000 St. 6s, '86, ex. int.	103	600	Reading R. R...b60 70⅛
5 000 Missouri St. 6s...	82½	600	do.....c 69¾
2,000 do.....b30	82	2000	do.....s3 69⅝
2 000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	84	200	do.....s10 69⅛
1,000 Erie R. 2d mt. bs.	95	500	do.....s30 69⅜
1,000 Erie R. Bds. '75..	80	1100	do.....c 69⅞
5,000 Har. R. 1st m...s3	75	300	do.....b30 70
2,000 Mich. So. & N. I. b.	69⅝	500	do.....s60 69½
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs..	96¼	225	Gal. & Chi. R. R... 88½
8,000 do.....c	96	20	do.....b60 88¾
5,000 Ill. F'd Bs. wt. p.	94¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R R. s10 40¾
100 Merchants' Bank...b3	102	350	do.....c 41
100 Merchants' bk. Sep.	109½	100	do.....b60 41¾
5 Canton Company..	19½	100	do.....c 41½
150 do.....b60	18¾	100	do.....s3 42
100 do.....s60	18	50	do.....b3 43
1350 do.....s3	18	115	do.....s30 41¾
50 Del. & H. Ca. Co..	116½	350	do.....s30 41
50 do.....b30	116	1050	do.....s3 41½
200 Harlem R'd.....s60	10½	20	M. S. & N. I. pf. Stk. 78
75 do.....s30	10¾	50	do.....b60 78¾
10 Penn. Coal Co.....	94½	50	do.....b60 79
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.s60	79	70	do.....77⅝
1169 do.....b3	79⅜	500	Panama R. R.....s3 99
100 do.....b3	79⅜	10	do.....92½
240 do.....s30	79⅜	400	Ill. Cent. R. R. opg 127
50 do.....b3	79⅜	100	do.....s60 125
230 do.....s3	79⅜	100	Cl. & P. R. R...s10 40¾
700 do.....b60	80¼	300	do.....s10 40
15 do.....b30	80¾	100	do.....b30 40¼
200 do.....s3	79⅝	500	do.....b60 40⅜
5 Erie Railroad.....	29¾	600	do.....b30 40
60 do.....	29	60	do.....s3 39¾
550 do.....	28⅞	10	Cl. C. & C. R. R. ex. d 96
100 do.....s30	28¾	10	do..... 95
100 do.....s10	28⅜	300	Cleve & Tol. R. R.. 54
100 do.....s3	28⅜	100	do.....c 54⅛
50 do.....b30	28⅝	900	do.....c 54⅜
50 do.....s3	28⅝	200	do.....s30 53⅞
100 do.....s10	28⅝	500	do.....s30 54
100 do.....	29	50	do.....b10 42½
100 do.....s3	29	200	La Ce. & Mil. R. b60 55⅞
300 do.....b30	29¼	100	Mich. Cen. RR...s60 81

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 Mo. State 6s....	82¼	100	Gal. & Chi. RR..s30 83
1,000 Tc. Hc. & Jd m.	60	100	do..... 88½
200 Canton Comp'y..b3	18	30	do..... 88⅝
36 N. Y. Cent. R....	79¾	100	do.....b60 89¼
50 do.....s10	79¾	60	Mil. & Miss. R..... 54
100 do.....	80	100	do.....s30 52
100 do.....s60	79⅝	500	Reading R. R.....s3 70¾
100 Chi. & Rk. Is. R....	87½	200	do..... 70¾
100 do.....s60	87	100	do.....s10 70⅝
100 Ill. Cent. R. R.....	127	100	do..... 70¼
50 do.....s60	125	200	do.....s10 70¼
600 Erie Railroad....s30	28	200	do.....b60 70⅝
140 do.....	28¾	50	M. So. & N. I. R. s10 41¾
110 do.....s10	28⅝	100	do.....s10 41⅞
200 do.....b10	28⅞	300	do..... 42
200 do.....	28⅞	100	do.....s30 41⅝
200 do.....	29	50	do.....b10 42⅛
100 do.....	29	200	La Ce. & Mil. R b60 55⅞
300 do.....b30	29¼	100	Mich. Cen. RR...s60 81

THURSDAY, June 25—P M.

The offerings at some of the large Banks have increased this week, in anticipation of the wants of the importers in making their July entries, and outside Money-lenders are also having a fair selection of paper, at 8@9 ₱ cent. for prime, and 10@12 ₱ cent. for fair or second choice names. There is more actual disposition evinced to buy Stocks at the very reduced prices to which a large portion of the share list has been borne down, and the private banking houses are finding good employment for Money at call. These facts, in turn, have flattened the rates of Foreign Exchange, and bills on London rule dull at 109½ ₱ cent., the proportion of sellers to buyers having been suddenly reversed within the week past. As some interest is felt as to the probable course of the Sub-Treasury account for July, under the new tariff and under the enlarged scale of Government expenditure after the new fiscal year sets in, we make reference to the same month last year, when the amount of Foreign Goods which went into consumption, was $22,757,000 upon which the average duty under the old tariff, was 22 ₱ cent. The duties paid amounted to $5,510,000. The Sub-Treasury increased during the month $1,736,000. This season, in July, it is possible—though, from all we can gather from the importers, scarcely probable—that the direct entries for consumption, and the net withdrawals from the accumulation in the public stores, may reach $15,000,000, or double the business of last July. This sum, at an average duty under the new tariff of 16 ₱ cent., would throw $7,200,000 into the Sub-Treasury, and allowing for the increase in the probable drafts made by the Government on New-York during the month, the net accumulation in the office here may be $3,000,000, as against $1,736,000 last July. But this calculation is irrespective of the understood disposition on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to render the burden upon the money market, from the extra duties arising from the heavy withdrawal of goods from public stores, as light as possible. We have presented the least favorable view of the question for the Money market, desiring to suggest caution, rather than to hold out undue encouragement. Our conviction is that no serious embarrassment to the banking movement is to ensue, though dearer rates for money may possibly obtain, if the demand for Dry Goods from the jobbers, and the consumption of Sugars, which constitute an important item in the present accumulation in the public stores, should chance to be very active. As the crops of the West promise well, an early trade may set in before the close of the next month. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $13,454; disbursed $100,635 and held at the close $11,177,305.

The Stock Market was active to-day, and the total business on the share list about 30,000 shares. The seller's options in Erie and Reading were again large, and were made at such differences, as to keep down any large advance on the cash sales. The fluctuations in the latter from yesterday afternoon, were, on Reading, from 70⅜ down to 69¾ in the forenoon, and up to 70⅝ at and after the Second Board; and in Erie from 28⅝ to 28¾, and up as high as 29⅛, closing 29@29⅛. New-York Central left off firm at 80@80¼, and Toledo advanced to 55 ₱ cent. Illinois Central gave way 2 ₱ cent., and Rock Island 2 ₱ cent. To Michigan Southern a further advance of 1¼ ₱ cent. was established. The Board of Directors are now in session in this City, and the accommodation of the difficulties or incompatibility in the exclusive management, which have unfortunately been too much talked about outside the office, for the proper appreciation of the Stock, is confidently anticipated. The general market closed firm.

Mr. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road has opened an office for the business of the Company in this City, at No. 37 William-street and has received the additional appointment of Transfer Agent for New-York. He will disburse the July interest on all the Bonds of the old Companies constituting the line, and on such of the City and County Bonds connected with it as are named in his advertisement on another page.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI—MAIN LINE.

Capital Stock.....	$3,265,100
Funded Debt.....	2,949,000
Together.....	$6,214,100
Interest Charge on Debt.....	$232,910
Dividend Charge on Stock.....	826,510
Sinking Fund for Debt.....	50,000
Altogether requiring net revenue of.....	$609,420
The estimate for 1857 is a	
Gross Revenue of.....	$1,200,000
Operated for 45 ₱ cent.....	540,000—$660,000
Surplus.....	$50,580

These are the fair approximate figures for the main line of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, from the Lake to the Mississippi River, 198 miles, (including a detour of 8 miles to Janesville,) and they are here repeated that the bond and stockholders may not be inconsiderately deceived or alarmed by the mendacious assertion of the New-York *Herald* that the work cannot earn even the interest on its funded debt. The Company, with the aid of a subscription of $300,000 from the city of Milwaukee, are building the Southern Wisconsin Branch of 35 miles, upon which a recent issue of $350,000 first-mortgage bonds have been made. The interest charge upon this, and the city subscription, and the sinking fund of the former, amount to $52,500 ₱ annum.

An exciting as well as bitter personal controversy is now going on at Milwaukee, touching the Land Grant projects of the La Crosse and the Fond du Lac Companies—more especially that of the La Crosse Company—provoked, in part, no doubt, by the recent unfair treatment of the Milwaukee stock in this City, by certain parties prominent in the La Crosse Road. To this controversy the *Herald* has made itself a party, not so much in defence of the La Crosse grant, the manner and means of procuring which have been brought into question, and boldly arraigned, where the facts of the case ought to be best understood, but as an aggressive assailant of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Stock, which has been recently and heavily *short* at the Brokers' Board. In other words a side issue has been made, to direct attention from the main question, in the pursuit of which the *Herald* threatens, in its usual way, sundry startling developments concerning the Milwaukee management. Whatever the nature of these may be, the *Herald* had best hurry up its documents. If personal in their character, they ought to be, and probably will be, met by the parties implicated; this was the proper course adopted by the friends of the La Crosse interest, under similar circumstances. But if impeaching the ability of the property to pay its own way and a fair dividend to the stockholders, we should like to have the opportunity of correcting, if need be, the figures which have heretofore been officially or otherwise presented, as well as any mistaken opinion which may have been drawn from them.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1801 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STREET COMMISSION.

The Matter of D. D. Conover and Charles Develin.

Argument on the Legal Questions Involved.

Speeches of D. Dudley Field and the Corporation Counsel.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—June 26.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to compel the delivery of the Books, Papers, &c., of the Street Commissioner's Office.—This case was continued yesterday according to adjournment. The room was densely crowded with attentive audience. At 11 o'clock the Court was opened, and Mr. Field, counsel for Mr. Conover, proceeded to open, in substance as follows:

MR. FIELD'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Field said that the circumstances of the case were not difficult to perceive, notwithstanding the contradictions of the witnesses. On the 12th of the month Mr. Conover received from the Governor, representing the sovereignty of the State, his appointment of Street Commissioner for the unexpired term of the late Mr. Taylor. The office was then vacant, and there was no one then in office upon whom he could have served his process, in order to take possession. He, therefore, executed his bond and sureties, and took his oath of office in due form of law. It was the duty of the Mayor to approve the bond, as sureties were acceptable, and in due form, if the appointment was legal. They were correct, yet that functionary shut himself up in his office, and refused to see Mr. Conover. Although the Mayor testified that he had seen no one that day but the Chief of Police, yet a respectable person has testified that he had meanwhile seen several other persons look out furtively as if to see if Conover was still waiting. Mr. Conover not being able to see the Mayor, filed the bond in due form, and proceeded peaceably, with a few friends, to the Street Commissioner's office, and took actual possession. He remained there for the whole day, and did the same on Monday; remaining ready to perform the duties of the office, and was acknowledged as its legal head by all the clerks, with the exception of Mr. Turner. At four o'clock of that day he was forcibly turned out by a mob of men, under whose orders, however, remained still to be ascertained. He thought that the evidence on Thursday well illustrated the "seven men in buckram." The Mayor and the Sheriff both denied any complicity with the expulsion, and Mr. Bennet had to father the whole of it, and he now testifies that he did it on his own responsibility, but Turner testifies that he did it very reluctantly by the orders of the Mayor.

Mr. Conover returned to the office again the next morning, performed an official act, and remained attending to all the duties of the Street Commissioner until he was again expelled by force. The City Hall was besieged all that day, and the crowd of hungry contractors which surrounded the Hall of Records was wonderful to behold. At five o'clock the Mayor and Aldermen appointed Mr. Develin, and, notwithstanding the alleged possession of the books and furniture of the office by the Sheriff, he took possession as quietly as he would of a vacant lot in a wilderness.

The next thing seen was Mr. Develin refusing to admit Mr. Conover to the room; and this possession, obtained by violence and fraud, was set up as showing the title of Mr. Develin to defeat Mr. Conover. If his opponents would set him on the right of the Government to make the appointment he would know where they stood, but when they set up the title by right of possession, he should claim that a possession got by violence could afford no ground for a title to be recognized by any court.

They had, however, somewhat changed their tactics, and Mr. Develin swore that the documents were in the possession of the Sheriff. The Sheriff and his deputy, however, had completely refuted this, by testifying that they never levied on the books, and they also denied that they ever told Mr. Develin that fact.

In respect to the course which Mr. Develin and his advisers have pursued, he would say a word. Instead of appealing to the law and using legitimate means, they had used force to eject Mr. Conover;—they had taken the *quo warranto* into their own hands, and then told Mr. Conover to appeal to the law for protection.

THE LEGAL CONCLUSIONS.

Mr. Field claimed that Mr. Conover was rightly appointed Street Commissioner by the Governor; or rather, he continued, was appointed as a person to fill the duties of the Street Commissioner's office "*ad interim*," for such was the language of the act.

Mr. Field proceeded to argue the case in accordance with his points, as published in the TIMES of the 24th instant. In connection with the second point, (which is, that Mr. Conover, having been duly appointed to the office, is entitled to an order for the delivery to him of the office books and papers) under section 66, 1 R. S., 336, (4th Ed.) remarked that his opponents seemed to think that they could not at that proceeding try the title to the office. He admitted that this was not a proceeding to try the title to an office; the order his Honor might make would not be *conclusive*. Mr. Develin, if Mr. Conover received the books, might bring a *quo warranto*, and try the question again as to the title to the office. His Honor was only to try the question of the *present possession* of the office. He referred to Whiting's case, in 2d Barb. 518, which was a similar suit, and there Judge Edmonds put Whiting in and Childs out of the possession of the books and papers of the office. The question as to whether the Governor could appoint the Street-Commissioner was very similar to the question which he had argued in the Metropolitan Police case, and he would not repeat it. He also referred to the matter of Stephens in 5 Hills, p. 616, also to 7 Barb. 31.

He thought that the right to the office was complete on the appointment from the Governor. After the appointment, yet before the bonds were filed, the Governor could not appoint another person. The only provision was, that Mr. Conover should not *enter on the duties of the office* until he had so filed his bonds. In 1 R. S., 219, it provided that the officer, *before entering on the duties of* the office, should take the oath, &c., thus supposing that his appointment was complete, *as an appointment*, before the bond was filed.

The oath was properly taken and filed by Mr. Conover with the Mayor. By the Charter (sec. 30,) it was the duty of the Common Council to provide for the taking care of the bond of the Street Commissioner. This they did not do, and, therefore, Mr. Conover was not bound to give any bond at all. The act providing for this matter, he understood, was passed by the Common Council on Thursday evening, but at the time in question there was no provision for its reception.

But if the bond was required, the approval of the Mayor was only a certificate that it was filed, and was not necessary for its validity. But supposing that it was required, then the approval by the Mayor was merely directory, or a condition *precedent* or *subsequent* to the exercise of the duties of the office. He maintained that it was not a condition precedent, but, at most, merely consequent. But further, if the condition was *precedent* to any action of the official duties, his answer was that Mr. Conover was in possession of the office, and was intruded upon by Mr. Develin, and the Court had no authority to look into the fact of his having taken the oath or not. Mr. Develin being a mere intruder, had no right to demand such an examination. The question of the intrusion was the only one now at issue.

Suppose, said he, that the Commission had read so as to provide that he should be the officer in question, if he would obtain the consent of the Mayor. Now, if the Mayor should obstruct the performance of this condition, then the condition is gone. The Mayor did refuse thus to do, and therefore lost the condition, even if it ever existed. In support of this view, he cited 3 Hill, 570; 8 Cow., 297; 12 Wend. 589.

While the Legislature could not take away from the City the right of the electors to elect the officers, it might fill the vacancy *ad interim*.

MR. BUSTEED'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Busteed, for Mr. Develin, then arose. He agreed, with Mr. Field, that the circumstances of the case were easily perceived, but differed from him entirely in his conclusions of law and fact. He proceeded to state the fact of the filling of the office, essentially as detailed by Mr. Field. He claimed that the office was not rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Taylor, but was immediately, on his death, filled by the Deputy Commissioner.

The only question of public interest in this case was as to the right of the people to have the work of the office done by some one. It was not whether, upon a *quo warranto*, Conover would succeed or Develin would succeed, but whether, meanwhile, the duties of the office should be discharged.

He reverted to the question of who used force in expelling Mr. Conover. Mr. Conover, armed with the supposed commission, went to the office with a dozen or two persons. What should he wish this force for if he had the authority of the highest officer of the State? It was said that the chief title of Mr. Develin, was his possession, by force, of the office.

This was false. Mr. Develin rested his claim on the fact that Conover never had any possession, and that the Governor had no more right to appoint him than had his Honor the Judge, nor half as much. He stated that the Sheriff levied on the furniture of the Street Commissioner, "*et cetera*." Now, he had supposed, when drawing the affidavit, that the "*et cetera*" referred to the books and papers thereof, and thus the statements of his opponents as to the real facts were explained. He thought that the proposition of the counsel, that Mr. Develin should vacate his office and bring a *quo warranto*,—thus violating his oath of office,—was comfortably cool when the thermometer was 500 in the shade, but they could not advise him to accept it.

Mr. Busteed then proceeded with his argument, taking his ground according to the points which were published in Thursday's TIMES.

He reiterated in various shapes, too prominent point of his opponent's argument. The Governor had a right to make the appointment. Why did he consult Mr. Nicholas Hill and other lawyers, as to his power to make the appointment? If in doubt as to his power, why did he not consult the Attorney-General? That gentleman was appointed by the State to advise with the Governor in doubtful matters. Why was he not consulted? Mr. Field said he was in the West when the Governor wanted him. Yes, he took care not to be in the East. The Governor had no power to appoint a municipal officer, and he did not dare to do so till he had consulted lawyers who were themselves uncertain what they should advise. Mr. Busteed made a speech two hours long, but advanced nothing particularly new. The Governor had no right to appoint Mr. Conover. That was all Mr. Busteed said in many-sided language. When he finished, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, to hear Mr. James T. Brady.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—48 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Wagon Road—Overland California Mail—Indian Agent for New-Mexico, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 26.

The Interior Department has received information that the Superintendents of the several branches of the Pacific Wagon Road are prosecuting the work with energy, and will hurry its completion.

The subject of the Overland California Mail was again considered by the Cabinet to-day. The points in the route having been determined, it now lies with the Postmaster-General to make the contract.

The President will leave for Bedford Springs about the middle of July. On his return he will remove to his Summer residence, the Soldier's Home, four miles from Washington.

Mr. WILLIAM R. HARLEY has been appointed Indian Agent for New-Mexico.

"A New Era in Shipping"—British Filibusterism—The Naval Courts of Inquiry, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 25, 1857.

The article in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, headed "A new Era in Shipping," has created universal attention, and our shipping merchants throughout the Atlantic States must open their eyes to its truths. Mr. T. S. MORT, a wealthy and influential merchant of Sidney, New South Wales, in a late speech said, in speaking of the present and future progress of ocean steam communications, "that the time had arrived for commencing operations for the opening of the Panama route." It might appear paradoxical to recommend the opening of what many might deem an opposition line; but what he contended for was a line of continuation, the one line feeding the other.

By means of a through line and through tickets, places might be secured for any part of the world. A traveler might purchase a through ticket in Sidney, proceed thence to Melbourne, thence to India; from India to the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom. The Cunard Company were already in coöperation with their new mail company, and conveyed the Australian mails from Alexandria to Southampton. Could not their coöperation be secured to effect punctual steam communication between New-York and Panama? By thus encircling the Earth, they would soon get rid of subsidies altogether, and seas would be covered with steamships thick as stepping stones from shore to shore, multiplying trade and commerce beyond all present comprehension. Of the extensive trade of America with India and China, it was unnecessary to speak. He would merely remind them that if a system of through tickets were adopted, Australia would be adopted in this important line of the maritime interests of the United States."

Thus, even in the most distant colonies of Great Britain, exertions are being made to compete with our commerce, and it is now proposed to open a line from Sidney to Panama, to connect with another line of British steamers from New York on the Atlantic side. Certain it is, if our merchants do not bestir themselves, the prophecy will be carried out, that British steamships will cover the seas as thick as stepping stones from shore to shore.

The news by the last steamer, that England is disposed to abandon territory, instead of the desire imputed to her by Americans for the acquisition of new territory in every quarter of the globe, excites a quiet smile among the *diplomats* here. That Great Britain entertains for a moment the abandonment or relinquishment of the Falkland Islands, or the Island of Labuan, off the north coast of Borneo, as has been intimated, is not to be conceived for a moment. Her late seizure of territory in India, and the little island commanding the Red Sea, does not look much like relinquishing her fillibustering propensities.

It is believed here that New-Granada offered to Great Britain the island spoken of as having been ceded to her, in satisfaction of all claims, but that England modestly refused!

The Navy Department, in order to expedite the trials before the Courts of Inquiry, has issued an order that if officers who have been summoned as witnesses do not report within a reasonable time after the mailing of the subpœnas, they shall not be allowed their traveling expenses. It would be still better if the Secretary of the Navy would establish two or three more Courts, and thus give the officers who are waiting their trials, and kept here on great expenses, a chance to learn their fate, and relieve themselves of their poverty-stricken condition.

Universal complaint is made by the garroted officers, and with great justice too, that instead of providing for the trial of the "Star-Chamber Council of Fifteen," who promoted themselves at such an enormous sacrifice and cost to the country, the most of them have been rewarded by the Secretary of the Navy for their inquisitorial deeds. For instance, Commander DUPONT, who promoted himself to a captaincy, is rewarded by the magnificent command of the steam-frigate *Minnesota*, and has the honor conferred upon him of carrying Mr. REED, our Minister to China, to the Celestial Empire. Lieutenant MISSROON, who promoted himself to a commander, is given the command of a fine sloop-of-war, and so with many others who were of the Star-Chamber Council. It is said a bill will be introduced at the next session of Congress ordering the trial of this Council of Fifteen, and thus put them on an equal footing with the suffering officers of the Navy. Such a bill would, no doubt, pass unanimously.

GEO. W. HAMER, of Ohio, a promising young lawyer, who recently died at Harper's Ferry, was the son of the late gallant General HAMER, who fell at the battle of Monterey, in Mexico. Mr. HAMER was a young gentleman of a high order of talent, and was universally esteemed for his noble and generous qualities. He was the youngest delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, and was a warm adherent of Mr. BUCHANAN. UNO.

FROM ALBANY.

No Decision in the Metropolitan Police Case—Court of Appeals Reporter Appointed.

ALBANY, Friday, June 26.

There is very little probability that the decision of the Judges of the Court of Appeals will be given on the Police Bill to-morrow, as the Judges have not yet compared their opinions. The term closes on Friday, next week.

Mr. E. PERSHINE SMITH, of Rochester, has been appointed Reporter to the Court of Appeals.

Georgia Democratic State Convention.

GOVERNOR WALKER DENOUNCED—DIFFICULTY IN SELECTING A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, June 25.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention met at Milledgeville on Wednesday. Resolutions were passed in favor of the Cincinnati platform, expressing confidence in Mr. BUCHANAN, and condemning Governor WALKER's policy in Kansas.

The resolution in relation to Governor WALKER reads as follows:

Resolved, That the address of Gov. WALKER, in prescribing the terms on which Congress should admit Kansas into the Union, and in attempting to dictate to the people as to the submission of their Constitution for ratification, and to what class of persons, constitutes a presumptuous interference in matters over which he has no legitimate control, and that the same address, in expressing the official opinion that Kansas will become a Free State, and in presenting arguments to support that side of the question, is a gross departure from the principles of nonintervention and neutrality which were established by the Kansas bill, and that the Convention has full confidence that Mr. BUCHANAN will manifest fidelity to the principles which carried him into office, by recalling Gov. WALKER.

After twenty unsuccessful ballotings for Governor, the name of Mr. GARDNER was withdrawn.

On the last ballot taken, Mr. IVERSON received 170 votes, and Mr. LAMAR 174. This result created great excitement, and a Committee of conference was appointed.

Mr. STEPHENS was nominated for Congress.

Death of Hon. Zeno Scudder.

BOSTON, Friday, June 26.

Hon. ZENO SCUDDER, formerly a member of Congress, died this morning at his residence in Barnstable.

The Mayoralty of Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 26.

Mr. BAUGH, American, has been elected Mayor of this city by 288 majority.

Condition of the Ohio River.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 26.

The river is falling, and the water in the channel is eight feet three inches deep, and five to six feet deep on the falls.

Worms on Our City Trees.

The rapidity with which all vegetation has advanced this season has been very favorable to the appearance of our City trees. Though in the City Hall Park, and in a few of the finest streets of Brooklyn, there are exceptions, generally they are unusually free from worms. In a more genial season they make their appearance at the same time with the young leaves. This year a week only was necessary to transform the bare limbs into a condition of full verdancy, outstripping the more tardily hatched worm, and speedily not only arriving at full size, but offering a more mature, tougher, less inviting and less succulent leaf to these destructive parasites.

There are but few trees fit for a city street. The linden or basswood, once a favorite, is almost entirely discarded, because it is a special favorite of the worms. Bond-street was shaded by them once, but save for scarcely two weeks in the early Spring, they added little to its ornament; and these worms soiling down to the walk below, very effectually prevented nervous ladies and more brawny men from passing. The linden is still to be found, however, in our Parks, and may be distinguished in a week or two by its eaten leaves, as also by the profusion of dead flies under and around it. The leaves secrete a saccharine poison very tasteful to the fly, but fatal in its effects. The elm and maple are also favorites with the worms; less so is the silver leafed poplar. Still, when these worms are very rife, they are likely to be denuded, as is also the horse chestnut. The poplar, however, is objectionable from the numerous offsets it throws up from the roots, injuring all the adjacent ground for grass or cultivation. The horse-chestnut is gnawed by horses, stoned by boys, for both flowers and fruit, and generally much disfigured and stunted in its development. The catalpar is liable to similar objections. The balm of Gilead showers down clouds of white, fine, everywhere-penetrating seed-tufts in the Spring—a serious objection. The willows are short-lived, injured by boys to make whistles from, wormy in root and branch—easily blown over, and rarely a proper tree for a city. The ailanthus is speedy-growing, putting out its leaves late in Spring and dropping them early in Fall, thus shading only when a shade is desired, is extremely beautiful in the pride of its gaily-colored seed-pods in the early Autumn, immaculate in its cleanliness, not dropping dead leaves, exfoliated bark or the petals of flowers. It is, moreover, so free from vermin that the belief is that a worm is never seen upon it. This is not quite true, but the worm sometimes found on it is not very destructive in its habits, nor is very offensive to man, several of them in small groups clinging fast to the under side of the leaf, and leaving it only for another when entirely destroyed. It is freer from worms, however, than any other City tree, and but for the faint odor of the female blossom, which is offensive to some, would remain as it once was, the first favorite of all.

The Buttonwood is a favorite of caterpillars.

In this City the "measure worm" is the only one that is a serious nuisance. It belongs to a large tribe of worms that receives its name from its method of progression, apparently trying how many times its length will go in a certain distance. When detached by the wind or any jar from a branch, it swings down by a strong silk which it spins, and then, if undisturbed, may be seen climbing back by it to the original position. At a given period it lets itself down to the ground, and then goes through its change, no one being seen on the trees lately so full. In a week or two it emerges as a white feathery miller. Both male and female are winged, and both seek the end of the topmost branches of the tree, and there the eggs are deposited by the female. The eggs may also be found all around the branches lower down, and the stem of the tree, especially if on account of deficient foliage the worm was liable from insufficient food. The eggs are numerous, placed in regular order, and tightly glued to the bark and covered by a glazing impervious to water. These eggs remain here unchanged until the next Spring.

Till two years since, these worms were supposed to be identical with the "canker worm" of New-England, and many methods effectual with the latter were tried in vain to destroy these. The trees were tarred, encircled with gutters filled with oil, &c. The canker worm is smaller than the measure worm, and after emerging from the chrysalis, which it does on the warm days in the last of Fall and first of Spring, the female is a wingless grub that laboriously climbs up the stump of the tree and seeks the end of the limb whence the young sprouts will spring. The male, a white miller, finds her while climbing, and fecundates the eggs which are deposited at the end of the journey. Both soon after die.

By means of the oil troughs, the tar, &c., the female is destroyed and the male is unimportant. But of the measure worm both male and female are winged, both fly to the top of the trees, as may be seen by any one in the course of a few weeks, on all of the trees which they frequent.

The tarred bands and lead gutters are evidently useless, and there is no effectual way for destroying worms unless the chrysalis is killed by carefully plowing or digging all around under the trees infested, or by means of swine, (throwing around a few handfuls of corn as an encouragement,) or less surely by destroying the miller, by means of a small bonfire lit immediately after dark in the vicinity and into which they will fly.

Another, but less devastating worm, which however injures evergreen and other harder-leaved plants, is called the leaf-worm. This insect gnaws out pieces of leaves and uniting them to one another, forms a sort of cone-shaped house, which it carries about with it, and into which it withdraws when it is disturbed. Of this collection of leaves it forms a cocoon which it suspends to the end of the highest twigs by an astonishingly firm attachment, requiring no little strength to tear it from its fastening. These cocoons are an inch long, easily seen in the Fall when the leaves are gone, and the tree may be readily rid of this species of worm by picking each cocoon off and burning it.

There are other worms found on city trees and vines, but not numerously, and they are comparatively unimportant. Among them is a large green or brown worm, for all these worms are colored according to the food upon which they live, having numerous colored eyes, and a horn upon the tail. The lovers of the beautiful will be rewarded by gathering and feeding them for a few days and watching till they emerge from the chrysalis, beautiful butterflies.

POLICE MATTERS.—The Police Commissioners transacted only private business yesterday and made no new appointments. Four of the Municipal force of the Second Ward, viz: KLINE, ORPHEUS, WINTINGHAM and TRACY, went over yesterday to the Metropolitan Board, and four more from the same Ward are expected to do the same to-day.

FATAL FALL.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a woman named MARY JANE PESCOTT, while laboring under the influence of liquor, fell from the stoop of No. 21 Baxter street, to the side-walk, injuring her head so seriously that she died in less than half an hour afterwards.

FIRE.—A fire was discovered under the stoop of the Pagoda, at Clifton, S. I., yesterday morning, and put out before any serious damage was done. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

MARINE MATTERS.

The largest yacht yet built in this country has been constructed for Mr. JOHN D. JOHNSON, of the New-York Yacht Club. She was built at Setauket, L. I., by JOSEPH HOWLAND, under the superintendance of Capt. THOS. B. HAWKINS, of Port Jefferson; she is to be schooner rigged, and the sails will be made by R. H. WILSON, of Port Jefferson, who made the sails of the yacht *America*. She is to be fitted in New-York. She is christened *The Wanderer*, and is of the following dimensions: Length of keel, 95 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; length over all, 114 feet, and she is 250 tons burthen. She gives promise of great speed, and is, withal, of great strength and beauty of model.

THAT IRON SCOW TO BURN BEDDING ON.—The best methods of disposing of the infected bedding which it has always been the custom of emigrants to throw overboard on coming into this port, has been the subject of investigation by the Quarantine Commissioners and the Health Officer, and as they are all agreed on the subject, there will be no cause of complaint hereafter, unless the citizens within an area of ten miles of the Quarantine anchorage should make an outcry against the burning of them. A large iron scow is to be always at hand, into which the bedding, old sheets and the like will be thrown in a promiscuous heap; the scow will then be removed at a safe distance from any shipping and set fire to and the whole mass consumed.

This is what is promised, but we do not hear that the first move has been made toward its construction. Come, come, gentlemen, let some of these things be begun, or the people will lose faith in your promises. By the way, when is that steam tug to be furnished, with which vessels were to be boarded at the anchorage from Quarantine.

Our Ship-Yards.

Notwithstanding that the shipping interest is dull, and vessels are lying idle at the wharves, some work is going on in our ship-yards. Vessels of peculiar descriptions are always wanted, which have to be built as the emergency arises, and capitalists, with an eye to future needs, build vessels when on account of the little demand the shipbuilders are willing to take reduced prices.

MR. BELL'S YARD, FOOT OF STANTON-STREET.—A large three-decked freighting-ship, called the *Norway*, of about 1,600 tons, is far advanced. It is built for Capt. MAJOR, and its future employment is undetermined. There is also a small bark of 800 tons, building for parties in this City.

ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co., in the adjoining yard, have two small vessels in progress, a barkantine, the *Eph. Williams*, built for BEALE, DIXON & Co. of this City, intended to carry stone, nearly ready to launch; of the other, the keel of a bark of 500 tons only, is laid for persons in this City.

WESTERVELT'S SHIP YARD.—There is a bark of some 600 tons named the *Poiero*, and built for an Italian resident of that name. The keel, stem and stern of a steamer of 1,500 or 1,600 tons is also in this yard. She was commenced for MORGAN & GARRISON, for the Nicaragua line, but the work on it was arrested in consequence of the failure of Gen. WALKER.

At SMITH & DIMON'S Yard nothing is going on.

WM. H. WEBB'S YARD, FOOT OF SEVENTH STREET.—The laying of the keel of a man-of-war for the CZAR of Russia is just completed. She is to be a vessel of 1,500 tons, and to carry 10 heavy guns on her upper deck. She is to be a steam propeller, but otherwise to be rigged as a man-of-war. Her engines are in progress at the Novelty Works, and are to be two oscillating engines, and together about 350 horse power. The keel is 220 feet long. The vessel is to be finished early next year.

In the same yard the United States Revenue steamer is in progress, agreeably to the contract recently awarded to WM. H. WEBB, Esq., in accordance with the unanimous report of the nautical commission at Washington, in the justice of which verdict, all who witnessed the models there exhibited fully concurred: the contract being awarded without reference to the persons, and solely on the merits of the models and specifications presented.

Next to the Russian frigate is a far advanced steamship for the United States Mail Steamship Company, of 1,500 tons burden, to be named the *Moses Taylor*. She is to have two American beam engines, each 50-inch cylinder, and 12 feet stroke. She is very sharp and being obviously intended to be very fast, uncommonly great speed may be expected.

Close at hand, in the same yard, is a very large three-decker, of 1,500 tons. She is a heavy freighting ship, and built for WILLIAMS & GUION'S line of Liverpool Packets, and to be commanded by Capt. FREEMAN. She has yet no name, but upon her bow is the number 114, which signifies that she is the 114th vessel built on this ground by Mr. WEBB. It is stated that Mr. WEBB has built more tons of vessels than any other man that ever lived.

There is also near by and to be launched to-day, a nameless bark of 500 tons, built by Mr. WEBB, and for sale.

Preparations are evident for the immense Russian man-of-war in the huge piles of timber and other material lying around. This vessel, it may be remembered, was contracted for some years since, but its construction was delayed in consequence of the late war.

AT GREEN POINT.—Across the river some small vessels may be seen in the yard of EDWARD WILLIAMS, and three or four similar ones in the yard of WEBB & BELL.

AT THE NOVELTY WORKS.—The alterations of the machinery of the *Adriatic* are slowly advancing. The *Baltic* is also undergoing extensive repairs.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—The increase in ocean steamers has more than kept pace with all other enterprises in the way of freight and passenger transportation, and has probably outrun the profitable demand for ocean steam navigation. The German propellers do a good business in passengers and freight, and the same is true of the greater portion of the Havre and Liverpool sailing ships. Good authority assures us that without the aid of the Government mail contract, no first-class steamers can be sustained. The departures of steamers from America have averaged about five per week, and the same number weekly depart from the different ports of Europe for America. When the steamers now under contract on the other side, are completed, and the additional lines contemplated are under way, there will no doubt be a steamer departing daily for Europe, and from Europe for America.

There are fourteen different lines of steamers, making, under their present arrangement, an aggregate of nearly six hundred trips per year.

They are as follows:

	Trips.
Cunard Line—Liverpool, Boston and New-York	104
Collins'—Liverpool and New-York	52
Livingston's—Southampton, Havre and New-York	26
Vanderbilt's—Southampton, Bremen and New-York	16
Sands' (Ocean Steam Navigation Company)—Bremen, Southampton and New-York	26
European and American Steam Company—Bremen, London and New-York	52
Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Companies	52
Glasgow Line—Glasgow and New-York	52
Belgium Line—Antwerp, Southampton and New-York	52
Hamburg Line—Hamburg and New York	24
Montreal Line—Liverpool and Portland, or Quebec	52
North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company—Liverpool, St. Johns, Halifax and Portland	26
Montreal Ocean Steamship Company—Quebec and Liverpool	26

Besides these there are several transient steamers, as the *Clyde*, plying between Quebec and Glasgow, and others.

One line of steamers will stop at St. Johns to land and receive passengers, and, when necessary, to coal. By this arrangement, the European news, until the completion of the Ocean Line, will reach New-York in from five and a-half to six days. The telegraph to St. Johns is now in good working condition.

A BOY SHOT.—A son of Mr. WILSON, residing near Limestone Hill, Orange County, came to his death on Tuesday, under the following circumstances: A loaded gun had been kept in Mr. WILSON'S barn, with the lock not ready for firing. The lad and his youngest brother were sent to the barn for eggs, and while handling for them the gun was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through the back part of the head of the boy, causing his death in a few hours.

A Vase of Silver and Swords of Gold.

Among the noticeable articles now on exhibition at TIFFANY & Co.'s, is a silver vase, presented by the British Government to Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, which bears the following inscription:

Presented by
the British Government,
As a token of their sincere gratitude and esteem,
to
HENRY GRINNELL, of New-York,
Through whose exertions and munificence
the American Arctic Expedition,
in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and the officers and crews of her Britannic Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, was undertaken and
carried into execution between
the years 1850 and 1855.

The vase is of a large size, of massive silver, and of most elaborate workmanship. The style is that of the Renaissance, and of the Italian variety. It is chased in bas relief of the English oaks, and in alto relief by a group of three figures, one of which is equestrian, of exquisite design, and evidently intended as emblematic of the spirit of chivalry.

There is also a splendid sword which was a personal present of the Queen of Great Britain to Capt. HARTSTEIN, about the time he surrendered with so much grace the ship *Resolute*, as a present from our Government. The blade is of the finest Damascus steel, the scabbard is chased in silver, and the guard set with carbuncles and brilliants.

But probably the most elegant and costly sword or sabre in the United States is the one presented to President BAEZ by the Congress of Venezuela, to be seen at the same place. It is a Damascus blade, on one side of which is inscribed:

"*Al Ciudadano Esclarecido*, General JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ,"

and on the obverse:

"*El Congreso de Venezuela en* 1836."

The handle and guard, of solid gold, is a figure of the Goddess of Peace bearing an olive branch, the guard forming wings, studded on the outside with rubies, sapphires and diamonds, and on the inside with carbuncles and chrysoberyl, the winge being folded to represent the stationary Peace; the shield are an acanthus foliation and laurel wreath, one side bearing the inscription:

"*La Representation*
National,
En 1836,"

around which are chased the words:

"*Alcituladanaes Claricedo Defendiendo La Constitution y leyse du su Patria.*"

The scabbard, also of massive gold, is chased with allegorical figures representing Minerva introducing the nine muses to Venezuela, with bosses of Medusa heads, and Cornucopiæ holdings, the rings composed of laurel wreath; the inscription, which forms a portion of the arms of Venezuela, is worked in acanthus foliation. It is said to be the handsomest sword ever seen in this country. It was made by RUNDALL & BRIDGE, of London, and is valued at £5,000.

Cricket.

A match between the Second Eleven of St. George's and the Bridgeport School, came off yesterday at Hoboken, and was won by the young gentlemen from Bridgeport, the St. George's taking the first innings.

ST. GEORGE'S.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Embery c Banks b Tiffney	8	b Van Buren	0
Wells c J. Van Buren b Calthrop	19	b Banks	3
Turner b Tiffney	2	c E. Van Buren b Calthrop	0
Hinchaugh run out	18	not out	3
Bailey b Hubbell	8	b Banks	0
Brown st Banks b Tiffney	2	b Calthrop	9
Osborne l b wkt h Van Buren	3	b Banks	0
Matthews not out	7	c A. S. Post b Banks	1
Stephenson b Van Buren	1	b Van Buren	0
Noble b Van Buren	0		
Vinten c Banks b Banks	12	b Van Buren	0
Byes	5	Byes	1
Wides	14	Total	17
Total	98		

BRIDGEPORT.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Van Buren c Brown b Brown	7	c Bailey b Brown	3
Hubbell b Bailey	0	run out	0
Banks hit wicket	1	b Bailey	3
F. Van Buren b Bailey	7	b Brown	3
Calthrop run out	4	b Bailey	37
Tiffney b Brown	0	run out	16
E. Van Buren b Brown	0	b Bailey	5
Cutting b Bailey	0	b Matthews	9
K. Post b Bailey	0	b Wells	4
A. Post b Bailey	5	not out	4
Hoffman, not out	0	b Bailey	1
Byes	5	Byes	20
Leg-byes	1	Leg byes	1
Wides	1	Wides	5
Total	31	Total	104

The batting of the young Bridgeporters was really beautiful, and so, indeed, was the fielding. F. VAN BUREN in size is but a child, yet he made a four hit, as well as several odd ones, making a very good score. Other players batted well, too, as may be seen by the score. The St. George's were beat by twenty runs.

New-York Press Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association, was held last evening at 8 o'clock, at the residence of JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., No. 42 East Twenty-ninth-street. Present, the Chairman, Dr. GRISCOM, and Messrs. ISRAEL RUSSELL, RICHARD REED, R. N. HAVENS, STEPHEN CUTTER, SALEM H. WALES, JOHN H. KEYSER, SOLOMON JENNER, WM. HEGEMAN and JAMES C. HOLDEN.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved. In consequence of the absence of the Treasurer, the financial report was not submitted. The following sums have been contributed to the funds of the Association since their last meeting: REISS, BROTHERS & Co., $5; W. C. RHINELDER, $25; HASKETT, MERRICK & BULL, $10; No 44 Exchange-place, $20; THOMAS EDDY, $25; LUCY H. EDDY, $25.

The diaries of the agent showed what had been done during the last month. Upward of 400 persons were visited in our detention prisons. From this number the inexperienced in crime, trifling and frivolous complainte, the penitent and the innocent, were carefully selected, counseled and aided; 47 of these complaints were discontinued on their advice; 43 were discharged from our various Courts and prisons on their recommendation; 29 discharged convicts and persons from our County jails and penitentiaries were assisted with money to enable them to leave the city for those places away where labor is more abundant and greater facilities afforded them to reform; 34 of these were supplied with suitable clothing—shirts, shoes, hats, caps, &c.; 13 persons discharged from our State and County prisons were provided with employment, and as far away as possible, and Bibles and other good books were freely given them.

During the evening several important questions were discussed with animation, clearly indicative of a thorough desire on the part of the Executive Committee to carry out throughout the entire State the philanthropic objects of the Association. A resolution was unanimously carried to visit the County Prisons and report the result to the next Legislature, agreeably to their Charter. A large number of persons are daily calling upon them for pecuniary aid.

TRICKS OF THE DIRT CARTMEN.—One of the great causes of the dust in the streets is the dirt cartman. In his tender compassion for his horse, when he carts a load of sand from a cellar, he manages to have the tail-board of his box-cart so low that by the time he arrives at the "dumping ground" one-half of the few bushels he started with is jolted out. Another of his dodges is—if 12 or 6 o'clock overtakes him, and he has a loaded cart—to deposit its contents upon the spot, or take it to some unfrequented street near by. Citizens are deceived by his open and above-board way of doing this, and think some repairs are about to be made in the neighborhood. Should one have his suspicions awakened and ask why the earth is placed there, the ready reply comes, as PAT mounts the cart, "It's all right; the boss towld me to put it here," and he vanishes, having gained a bit of leisure, and he saved the shilling a load which is charged for depositing the dirt at the dumping-places. Except at the foot of Bank-street and Thirty-Fourth-street there are no places where dirt can be dumped without paying for the privilege. There is an ordinance which inflicts a fine of $10 on any person who shall deposit earth, dirt or rubbish in any one of the streets or sidewalks without permission, and if the offence is committed by a dirt cartman it is punishable as a misdemeanor. Now that the streets are under the charge of the City Inspector it will be easy to prosecute the violators of this wholesome ordinance.

☞ JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Esq., (the late Street Commissioner of New York,) was the largest stockholder in the Atlantic Iron Works of Bridge st. and, owing to his death, the Company have suspended operations at their establishment for the present.—*Hartford Courant, June 25.*

Commencement at the General Theological Seminary.

This event took place Thursday morning at St. Peter's Church, Twentieth-street, near Ninth-avenue. After religious services, conducted by Bishops KIPP, of California, and POTTER, of New-York, the annual address was delivered by Bishop KIPP, in which he warned the young graduates of the difficulties which would surround them in their future religious career. A blessing was then invoked upon the graduating class, whose names are:

Hurley Baldey, B. A.; T. F. Cornell, A. M. M. D.; Geo. Sherman Converse, B. A.; J. W. Goughler, W. Allen Jonson, A. B.; Octavius Perinchief, B. A.; W. C. Robinson, A. B.; Wm. Alexander Rich, John Scarborough, B. A.; C. B. Smith, B. A.; John B. Southgate, A. M.; J. F. Spaulding, A. M.; S. H. Synnot, A. B.; Alhra Wadleigh, Jr., A. B.

The portrait of Rev. SAMUEL TURNER was presented to the Seminary by Rev. W. H. MOORE, in behalf of the Alumni, with a brief address. Bishop KIPP hoped the portrait of Bishop WHITTINGHAM, of Maryland, would also be presented. Rev. D

LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

"The Athelings," a novel of English life—literary, fashionable and domestic—which has been running through *Blackwood's Magazine* for several months, has been variously attributed to Mrs. OLIPHANT, author of "Zaidee" to BULWER, to Miss MULOCK, and to MARY HOWITT. These various guesses, however, seem to be erroneous, as the story is now generally accredited to Lieutenant-Colonel HARNLEY, who wrote "Lady Lee's Widowhood," in *Blackwood*, and also the dashing and spirited Sketchee of the Crimean War, which appeared, some two years ago, in the same periodical.

Speaking of *Blackwood* reminds us that we ought to remind, or inform our readers that there was last year published, as a stately octavo of 600 pages, double columns and small type, a *General Index to Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, containing many thousand references to persons, subjects, places, and things treated on, or even glanced at, in the first fifty volumes of *Blackwood*. This index, which, literally, was the result of years of patient labor, is extremely well executed, and gives references to the Magazine from April, 1817, (the date of its opening number,) to December, 1841. It will save a world of trouble to those who have occasion to look back through the pages of *Maga*. It is analytical, in an eminent degree. Of course, this volume can scarcely ever have such a sale as will pay the expenses of producing it. In this country there are very few complete sets of *Blackwood* in any public or private library, and in these the volumes containing the "Chaidee Manuscript" and other suppressed articles are scarcer still. Yet rarer is it to find a complete series containing the suppressed engravings also. It is believed that there is one copy of the latter in New-York.

An English author, named J. W. KING, (who is also his own publisher,) has just produced a biography of ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI, who caused such excitement, by his Anti-Papal Lectures three years ago, in this City, and more particularly in Canada, where riots and loss of life were the results. This memoir, written with extraordinary admiration on the part of Mr. KING, mentions some things which are peculiarly interesting. The first is the fact that GAVAZZI's first addresses to English audiences were greatly applauded, though spoken in Italian, a language with which a vast majority of his auditors were wholly unacquainted. The appropriateness of his dramatic action, or rather of his gesticulation, the music and power of his voice, the picturesque novelty in his attire, and the dignity of his personal appearance, *told* almost as well as if his audience could follow the meaning of his words. For six months he attracted London audiences, composed of all classes, to listen to and admire him. Secondly, during the twelve months of GAVAZZI's provincial performances an English friend of his was his constant companion and coöperator. It was GAVAZZI's practice to speak for half an hour in Italian, after which, his friend would follow for half an hour, in English, translating or paraphrasing what he had spoken. At last, like KOSSUTH, (though far less successfully,) he taught himself English, of which he is now a better master than he was when in this country.

It was Father MAHONY, now one of the editors of the London *Globe*, who first drew attention, in England, to GAVAZZI. MAHONY, who, under the soubriquet of "Father Prout," obtained a high reputation, was so fortunate, several years ago, as to be appointed head of the College at Malta, by the British Government. It was necessary, "as a mere matter of form," to obtain the confirmation of the Pope. MAHONY went to Malta, to enter into office, and was there met by a notice that the Pope had been pleased to *veto* his appointment. An impression prevailed in Rome that "Father Prout," though a fine scholar, good poet, and eminently social man, was by no means orthodox as to faith, nor over-moral as to conduct. So he had to return to England. When, in the year of revolutions, (1848,) Rome became convulsed, a reliable "Own Correspondent" was required for the London *Daily News*, and Father MAHONY was sent to the Eternal City in that capacity. Remembering how harshly the Pope had treated him on the Malta affair, MAHONY did not spare his Holiness in his public letters for London. Moreover, he dwelt with constant and warm eulogy on the abilities of GAVAZZI, who, under the short-lived "Roman Republic," was Chief Military Chaplain, with almost the power of a Dictator. Subsequently, when GAVAZZI commenced making demonstrations in London, he was again distinguished by the very strongest praise from the pen of MAHONY, then (as now) editorially employed on the *Globe*, the particular newspaper which is the semi-official organ of Lord PALMERSTON. Indeed, it is doubtful whether, but for the strong and constant praise of GAVAZZI by MAHONY, the Italian would ever have ventured to face an English audience with an Italian speech. Thus, and by other acts against Rome, (particularly using the *Globe* in 1850-1, as the decided opponent of the movement under Cardinal WISEMAN,) MAHONY has been paying off his debt to the Papacy.

After all the discussions on the subject, JOHN RUSKIN, the art-critic, was not even proposed as candidate for the Professorship of Poetry, in the University of Oxford. Two persons were brought forward—a clergymen named ERNEST BODE, whose name had never before been associated in any way with poetry, and MATTHEW ARNOLD, whose poems were republished last year by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston. After a very severe contest, voters coming to Oxford from all parts of England, ARNOLD was elected by a majority of 85—as many as 641 persons voting.

After all, there is little more than honor in the Professorship itself. Among the few eminent men who have held it are THOS. WARTON, (the historian of English poetry,) and HENRY HART MILMAN, author of *Fazio* and other dramatic poems, and now Dean of St. Paul's. The salary is only $500 a year, and, of late years, the lectures have been supposititious, Mr. CLAUGHTON, the late Professor, having wholly evaded delivering any. The office is tenable for ten years. Professor ARNOLD, son of the late Head Master of Rugby School, (and the well-known historian of Rome,) was born on Christmas Eve, in 1822. At Oxford he won the Newdegate prize for English verse; the subject—"Cromwell." In 1845 he was made Fellow of Oriel College, and two years later became Lord LANSDOWNE's Private Secretary, which he retained until 1851, when his marriage vacated his Fellowship. He is now one of the Government Inspectors of Schools—a lucrative office. In 1849 anonymously appeared his first volume, *The Strayed Reveler, and other Poems*. In 1852, *Empedocles on Etna, and other Poems*. In 1854 he published a volume, under his own name, including selections from the previous books, and soon after issued a second series. He has excluded *Empedocles* from his avowed poems,—the most popular of which is an Eastern episode, *Sohrab and Rustum*. Mr. ARNOLD is very much of an intellectual and very little of a passionate poet. His style is noble,—statuesque and graceful, but cold also. However, he is not 35 years old, and may yet warm into breathing life. As he is resolved not to hold his Professorship as a sinecure, some excellent lectures on Poetry may be expected from him.

The copyrights of the three London Tory newspapers,—*Morning Herald, Standard and St. James' Chronicle*,—were put up at such a high price (over $100,000, for printing plant, lease of offices, and good-will) that no one bid for them. But it is understood that these journals are kept on chiefly at the cost of the Earl of DERBY.

Several biographical works of interest have lately appeared in London, and several which promise well are announced. There is an excellent life of MICHAEL ANGELO, (actually MICHEL AGNOLO,) by Dr. HARFORD, full of anecdotes of contemporary artists. A Life of ANDREW CROSSE, the gentleman who, in the course of electrical experiments, some 15 years ago, produced an insect out of copper and nitric acid, wholly unknown before:—this biography will be written by his widow. A Life of GEORGE STEPHENSON, the father of locomotive steam traveling; he died in 1848, aged 67, and was, perhaps, the most entirely self-taught man who ever won fame and fortune in England. In 1825, he was afraid that the people would not believe that his engine could run ten miles an hour. In 1845, he saw fifty miles an hour the ordinary express speed between London and Bristol. The *Cornwallis Papers*, with a memoir of their writer, Marquis CORNWALLIS, who surrendered to American arms in October, 1781, and afterwards, as Viceroy, put down TIPPO SAIB in India, and the Rebellion of '98 in Ireland. The third and fourth volumes of Sir CHARLES JAMES NAPIER's *Life and Opinions*. A Life of JOHN BANIM, the Irish novelist, and author of the play of *Damon and Pythias*, so often attributed to SHEIL, the orator.

The long promised Life of DANIEL O'CONNELL, by his daughter, is said to be so nearly completed that it may be expected in September. It will commence with an Autobiography, up to the passing of the Union in 1800, and will contain a diary, with extracts from his correspondence, and several poetical attempts—chiefly sentimental! The work will probably extend to four large octavo volumes, and will contain portraits and vignettes.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, the Scotch publisher, who ran through the United States and Canada three years ago, has just brought out *American Slavery and Color*, which particularly refers to the Southern States, and also refers to the outrage on Mr. SUMNER, the Kansas-Nebraska affair, and the position and prospects of the Kansas question. He says that Slavery is greatly on the increase, and despairs of a remedy.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Americans in Europe—Tourists on the Move—Places of Fashionable Summer Resort—Rachel—Departure of the King of Bavaria—A new Explosive Ball—The sunken Ships at Sebastopol—Literary Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 11, 1857.

The period for the annual inundation of Americans into Paris has arrived. Like fair weather birds, they only emigrate in the Spring. Compared to last year, the influx is more than doubled—but last year suffered from the reaction of the Exhibition. Soon these will be scattered over Europe—some sweltering through the scorching sun of Italy, to climb Vesuvius or the dome of St. Peter's; some trudging up the long steeps of the Alps; and others spending their thalers at the gambling hells of the Rhine. Already a considerable number of Americans have fixed themselves at Baden-Baden—that other Paris—for the Summer. But these are principally families who own cottages there. As each year revolves, the explorations of our countrymen extend. The visit to Egypt and Turkey, which only a few years ago was scarcely practicable, and undertaken but by few, is now so common that tourists are seeking new routes and new objects of curiosity. This year a good many will visit Russia and the Scandinavian States. The Russian Government, ashamed of the exposures of its absurd police regulations, made during last year by the travelers who were present at the Coronation, has relaxed its system, and a visit to that Empire is now possible without too great a disturbance of one's equanimity of temper. It would be too hazardous to pretend that bribes were not still as powerful in securing certain immunities from the Police as before, but the rigore of police inspection, and the delays of repeated examinations within the interior of the country, are very much modified. Spain, for a reason difficult to explain satisfactorily, remains untraveled and unsought for, by the tourist of modern days. After England, Spain presents the most historical interest to the American; but the American rushes off in preference to the monotonous lowlands and dykes of Holland, to the steppes of Russia, or the desert sands of Arabia. Out of many hundred voyagers whom one encounters every year in Paris, he rarely meets one that has passed the Spanish frontier. It is a kind of fashion not to go to Spain.

With the return of Spring and fine weather, fashion deserts the asphaltum of the boulevards and the alleys of the Bois de Boulogne, for the Summer retreats of the Rhine, the Alps and the Pyrenees, and gives place to an incursion of nondescript tourists from the other States of Europe that is not difficult to recognize. The melancholy children of *merry* England form the principal part of this class of tourists. But such tourists! The real English, the traveled aristocracy of the British Isles, whom we encounter in the Winter saloons of Paris, take their flight from the French capital on the opening of Parliament, towards the month of March, for then the fashionable season begins in London; and they are soon replaced, in the streets at least, by a crowd of motley country merchants and Manchester and Birmingham industrials, that dislocate completely one's knowledge of natural history. The males are *coiffed* in pointed Scotch caps, with vests that resemble jackets, jackets that resemble vests, and pantaloons too short for legs that are too long; the females are easily distinguished in the street by a total absence of crinoline, by the flat bonnet and plume, by the pirogues which serve them for shoes, by their complexion of wax, eyes of porcelain, and freckles. This graceful variety of the Britannic species, are the terror of cheap restaurants at fixed prices, an Englishman never using the right to command "three plates at choice" but to order three consecutive beefsteaks! Even then they "eat and grumble," and some swallow afterwards the bowl of rinsing water, not forgetting to protest against the singularities of French habits!

The Summer English (and in this category must be ranked very many newly-arrived Americans) are parsimonious and suspicious to a point that destroys all the pleasure of their visit. I can conceive of nothing more offensive to good taste and good manners, than this constant and persistent depreciation of everything that is met: the blue sky is too blue, the river is too narrow, the gardens too large, the people dishonest, the merchants impostors, the servants thieves, and so on. This class cannot even find a word of praise for the admirable police system which protects them, and which they do not have to pay; it is too numerous and offends their eyes. They "jew" a poor man on the price of an apple, on a vague suspicion that they are being cheated, and they "jew" a cabman on his fixed tariff. They find nothing good nor nothing honest but in their own country; they leave with a bad impression of France, and what is worse, give France a bad impression of them.

Baden-Baden will be this year more than ever the terrestrial paradise of the borders of the Rhine. During the season a series of *fêtes* of a superior order will be given, and this Summer rendezvous of the fashionable world bids fair to rival Paris in the brilliancy of its saloons, and the quality of its operatic and theatrical representations. The American residents are mostly to be found in the Alley of Lichtenstein, where they occupy the finest villas of the place.

At the last ball at the Hotel de Ville, given in honor of the King of Bavaria, the public, or rather "the million" that garnished the approaches to the city palace, were the spectators of a singular circumstance in the onward and upward progress of crinoline. The husband and wife were almost in every carriage separated: the husband mounted on the box beside the coachman, the wife occupying alone the interior. But it was not this fact that excited the ridicule of the crowd; the hoops were so enormous and the dresses so precious, that their wearers could not sit down so that when the doors were opened, the ladies were found standing up in the carriage, the body bent forward, the hands fastened to the cords, offering a side profile that resembled a jockey at the outcome of a race. It was hard work, for the *queue* of carriages was long and the halts frequent, so that they arrived with faces the color of a boiled lobster; but they were amply compensated for their perseverance by immaculate skirts and faithful hoops.

There is a good deal of amusement this year at the expense of the village of Nanterre, which for the first time for more than half a century, failed to crown its annual *rosière*. This village, situated near Paris, and renowned for its irreproachable butter and eggs and its more or less irreproachable young women, is in the habit of crowning every year that one of its maidens who has offered the most evidences of womanly virtues during the course of the year. The proximity of the place to Paris was the instigation of this commendable ceremony; it was found that an annual premium was the only salvation for the morality of the town. The Mayor usually selected the *rosière*: but this year there was competition; the *curé* of the village church presented a candidate, the daughter of one of his assistants, as the greatest model of virtue within the parish. The Mayor adhered to his own candidate, the *curé* to his, the village divided on the question, and to put a stop to the quarrel, it was decided that for this year no crowning should take place. The circumstance has been already proposed to the Palais Royal Theatre as the subject of a comic piece.

There is no question of Mademoiselle RACHEL returning to the stage, at least for the present. Her health continues to demand the greatest precaution. Neither is there a word of truth in the pretended conversion of the daughter of Israel—and Melpomene—to the Catholic faith, much less to the Protestant.

The King of Bavaria leaves Paris this evening to return to Munich. On Saturday evening a ball was given by the Emperor to his Bavarian Majesty at the Palace of St. Cloud. At this ball, to which the invitations were very limited, and confined to the diplomatic corps, the first dignitaries of the Empire, the spiritualist HUME was invited! After that, Paris is ready to make its preparations for the comet of the 13th! There is very little doubt in the minds of the Parisians but that HUME is a bold, but cunning impostor, and they do not understand the nature of the strange infatuation he has known how to inspire in the court circle.

The Emperor was asked the other day by a diplomat who is on the best of terms with his Majesty, how it was that he gave so much more personal attention to the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, who was not a monarch and but lately an enemy, than to the King of Bavaria, who was a monarch and a friend to France? NAPOLEON replied: "Is there not more rejoicing in heaven over one sinner who repents and returns, than over the entry of the hundred elected?"

You have all read of JULES GERARD, the lion-killer, and of his wonderful encounters in the jungles of Africa. When GERARD came back to Paris the last time from his favorite amusement in Africa, he suggested to DEVISME, the well-known gunmaker of the Boulevard des Italiens, the idea of inventing a ball that would explode when it arrived in the animal's body. M. DEVISME went to work to realize this idea, the utility of which in the chase of lions, elephants and other wild beasts, is but too obvious, and it is pretended that he has perfectly succeeded. The new projectils is about the size of the Minié ball; its penetrating force is equal to the common ball. Arrived in the animal's body it explodes like a bomb, and, of course, causes the sudden death of the animal. If shot into the lungs of an elephant for example, the ball in exploding, disengages carbonic acid gas, and the animal, which from its size might otherwise survive for a short time, will suddenly fall asphyxialed. A few days ago a party of gentlemen accompanied M. DEVISME to a horse slaughter-house in the environs of the city. There the new projectile was tried on five horses who were standing tied to a fence waiting to be shot. They were each shot in the lungs, the ball exploded, and the animal fell dead. The experiment was completely satisfactory. Since then, M. DEVISME, to demonstrate the practicability of his new projectils as a substitute for the harpoon in the destruction of whales, has gone to Havre, not with the hope that a whale would present itself to be killed, but to try the experiment on an artificial whale that would respond in its resistance to a real one. The experiment was entirely successful, and those who witnessed it assert positively that the substitute for the harpoon is found. But if this ball will penetrate the blubber of the whale to a sufficient depth, its utility over the harpoon is so great that the use of that instrument must suddenly cease; for the harpoon is not only an uncertain but a dangerous instrument to those who use it, while the ball of M. DEVISME is both certain and safe. Making a due allowance for French exaggeration in the matter of inventions, there yet remains a hope that this invention is a serious and a practicable one.

A singular accident, more or less connected with crinoline, was observed a few days ago on the Boulevard. Two young women, elegantly dressed, with an abundance of the expansive material, were crossing the street in the most fashionable and crowded part of the Boulevard, when one of them was suddenly seen to be in a blaze of fire. The other girl ran to her assistance, and her clothes being light, the flames were communicated to her as well. A crowd hastily collected, and the flames were extinguished, but not till the first one had all her outside clothes and her bonnet burnt off her, and her skin slightly hurt. The second one only had her dress spoiled. How could such an accident have happened? The girls had been sitting at a restaurant taking their coffee. A lighted cigar, by some means, found its way under the lady's dress on the floor; the balloon-like form of her skirts and the confined air served the double purpose of restraining the flames and of preventing the fire from touching her person, until the movement of walking in the street renewed the air and caused the flames to break out suddenly, in the manner already described.

The death of young GRELET in the Eldridge-street prison has served as a text for a series of criticisms on American humanity and American administration of affairs, which I am sure would not flatter you if you were to read them. They cannot understand how the management of a prison and the nourishment of the prisoners is left as a matter of speculation to the officer in charge, or how prisoners are placed absolutely at the mercy of one man, in a great measure irresponsible for his acts.

A Russian journal, speaking upon good authority, contradicts the report that the American Company had already raised several of the ships sunk at Sebastopol, and then details the division of operations in that work. The Americans are employed only to raise those vessels sunk by Prince MENSCHIKOFF, at the mouth of the Bay, to prevent the entry of the enemy's fleet, and they have not yet commenced operations. The Russians, on their part, are already at work on the raising of the vessels sunk higher up in the Bay, and especially those sunk on the north bank the day after the taking of the south side of the city by the Allied Army. In this operation they have already raised six or eight vessels.

The death of M. BAIFFANT, who has been an occupant of one of the forty chairs of the French Academy since 1826, leaves two vacancies in that distinguished body of *savans*. He was the ninth occupant of the chair, his immediate predecessor, who was elected in 1787, being the Marquis of AGUESSEAU.

Last evening's *Presse* contains a long study on the character, the works, and the style of THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, from the pen of M. CHARLES DOLLFUS. This writer places THEODORE PARKER between CHANNING and EMERSON, and asserts that he belongs to that class of men who will one day reclaim the American people from the reproach, still too much merited, of materialism. The transcendental style of the Boston theologist has struck a vein of admiration in M. DOLLFUS, and his translations are so faithful to the original, that if the French reader will kindly accept these as evidences of American immaterialism, the country will be saved from the reproach that has long weighed it down.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, for June, contains a twenty-five page criticism on American literature, from the pen of M. ETIENNE. It is but the first article of a series, and this one is devoted to a preface on the general character of American literature, and to NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. The general appreciation of American literature is exceedingly interesting, and ought to be republished at home. The writer, like most French critics since the appearance of the works of EDGAR A. POE in France, and the marvellous tales of the spiritualists, seems impressed with the belief that all American literature must necessarily smell of the graveyard and of the supernatural. He admits, however, that our literature has a character of its own which has its charm, dark, gloomy and mathematical as it may be.

The June number of the *Revue Contemporaine* contains a long article on "The History of Pain," in which the discovery of anæsthesia by WELLS, JACKSON and MORTON, is carefully, impartially and most amusingly described.

Amylène, the new anæsthetic agent discovered by Dr. SNOW, of London, lately received the honor of a discussion before the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris. VELPEAU, MALGAIGNE and other distinguished surgeons who had given the new agent a careful experimentation in their hospital practice, pronounced it inferior to chloroform, and the Academy voted its condemnation. Unfortunately for the Amylène, a case of death had just occurred from its use in the hands of the inventor, Dr. SNOW, and this circumstance, it may be imagined, did not contribute to its reputation as a practical agent.

The Ministry, in concert with the Faculty of Medicine, are about to establish the rule that all students of medicine in presenting themselves as such to the Faculty, must exhibit not only the diploma of a bachelor of sciences, already required, but also that of bachelor of letters.

SALAKOFF

MORMONISM.

Movements of the Saints—They Will Celebrate the "Fourth"—Some Additional Facts.

The Mormons in the neighborhood of New-York are circulating in the most lively manner.

President CANNON has been preaching Mormonism during the past week, in the vicinity of Northfield and other points in Connecticut.

The "Saints" are invited to assemble on the Fourth of July at Norwalk, Conn., for a grand celebration, in which patriotism and Mormonism are to be mingled in equal proportions. President APPLEBY, the High Priest of the Eastern Conferences, is to deliver an oration, and a pilgrimage is to be made to Nauvoo Island, an ancient gathering place of the Saints in Norwalk Bay. They all go down there in a sloop.

Elder PETER HARROCKE has arrived in town from Salt Lake City, on his way to England, which he visits on a mission tour.

Elder CHRISTIAN HYER, a missionary appointed to labor among the Scandinavians in the States, has also arrived here from head-quarters. He has preached in Illinois and Wisconsin on the way. It was up-hill work.

Twenty-five Mormon missionaries, whose departure from Utah with hand-carts was noticed some time since, have all arrived at St. Louis, in the jolliest possible manner. The *Mormon* states "that they have brought a good portion of the spirit of Zion with them."

The Mormons threaten the Government through their organ this week, that it will be unsafe to try extreme measures upon the Saints in Utah.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

A communication from a "Gladdenite," one of the seceding Mormons, is published in the Washington *Star*. It gives some curious statements concerning the aims of the Mormons:

"Their object from the first has been to occupy and hold the whole Territory of Utah exclusively, making and executing their own laws and appointing their own officers of every kind, civil, judicial and military, so that everything shall be exclusively Mormon throughout the Territory. Hence not only their officers, but also their juries and witnesses being Mormons, they can carry out any measure they desire; and, therefore, any Gentile officer, whether Governor, Judge or Marshal, would have nothing to do but to be constantly on the alert for his own safety from the secret machinations of the famous Danite Band, who are sworn, on the peril of their lives, to do the bidding of their august leader, BRIGHAM YOUNG.

It need not be expected that BRIGHAM will oppose openly any force to the army sent there this Summer, or openly refuse to receive and obey (in the presence of the army) the newly appointed officers; for, in their organ in New-York City, they say as much. This same Mormon organ, noticing the suggestion that the Government shall offer protection to all Mormon seceders to enable them to return to the States, declares that they have the matter with the greatest pleasure and gratitude, since it will save them the trouble of driving them out, as they have always done, and declare they will still do. This illustrates the idea of free speech or a free press, which cannot exist among the Mormons (save in name, notwithstanding all their pretensions to the contrary.

A few years since a small law and order party, openly professing true loyalty to the Federal Government and a purer religion, arose among them. They were termed, by the Brighamite Mormons, Gladdenites, all of whom (who were openly known) were mobbed, their lives threatened, and were, finally, forcibly compelled to leave the Territory. They are now in the States, waiting to return when they can have the protection of the Government as good citizens. It appears, by late advices from that country, that this party have again attempted a demonstration, causing BRIGHAM considerable fears and trouble, and, also, their own expulsion from the Territory. They number, at this time, some two thousand. It seems that the weapons the Brighamites use against their enemies are slander, falsehood and the concealed dagger, which latter they appear to have handled pretty freely among the Gladdenites. When the Gladdenites can have the protection of the Government, as good citizens should have, they will, by fair means, oust BRIGHAM and his hand from their strongholds. Indeed, this body of seceders is all the dependence of the Government for a foothold in Utah, and hence they should be encouraged to return and remain in the Territory; as their presence (to act as Jurors, witnesses and Territorial officers, as well as friends to the newly-appointed Federal officers and the army,) would be very important at this time.

Of course, as now generally suggested by the press, the Government can do nothing with the Mormons as a religious body; but they can be dealt with as rioters and insurrectionists, and as criminals so far as their acts of murder, theft, perjury, counterfeiting money, &c., can be proved against them. Organized as they are in their fanaticism, BRIGHAM YOUNG and others of the leading Mormons are justly responsible, and ought to answer for the many horrible atrocities of the past, and such as may be hereafter committed by his ignorant, miserable dupes. They are especially amenable to trial as the ringleaders of the late riotous proceedings and insurrectionary movement in breaking up the Federal courts and destroying their records, papers, &c., as stated by Judge DRUMMOND, and confirmed by the rest of the returned officers and others.

The course, then, for the new Governor to pursue would be, upon his entrance into the Territory to issue a proclamation to the effect that the presence of the troops in Utah is for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection, and for the protection of all good citizens of the United States; also to demand the arms of all the inhabitants of the Territory, until order and peace be perfectly established throughout that region. In case this demand be not complied with, then let warrants be issued against all offending and accused criminal parties, that justice may take its course, (and should resistance to the Governor's orders be offered, the remedy is at hand,) which course would, in the end, so expose the real character of certain interested individuals, that they would probably soon come to think that even Utah, their chosen earthly paradise, was too hot for them. So they would prefer some part unknown; and as they hoist on a large church in the Sandwich Islands, perhaps they might go there. In that case, the United States would be rid of the hated presence of those who survived the halter and the penitentiary. If the course here suggested is taken, it would seem that Utah would soon no longer need the presence of the United States to preserve order, as well as to protect life and the sacred rights of citizenship. When the foul and now spreading ulcer is healed, she will be able to take care of herself, and her remaining inhabitants being good citizens, she will become an important and useful community in that far-off country. If a course contrary to this is pursued, the expedition to Utah will accomplish nothing; and, consequently, another set of officers will return in everlasting disgrace."

The *Police Gazette* has a letter from Salt Lake, signed "One who was once a Mormon Elder," which says:

"But a short time ago I had an interview with LUCINDA STRATTON, a "spiritual" of HEBER C. KIMBALL. She formerly lived in Ohio, where herself and family were respected, loved and esteemed by all. But a Mormon preacher, or missionary, entered her once happy home, and taught his pernicious doctrines, which lured that peaceful family to this city. Mr. STRATTON was murdered in one month after he reached here, because he cried out strongly against the plurality wife system. His wife died soon after, and then their only child was in the hands of this destroying band. Only fifteen years of age, yet beautiful and accomplished much beyond her years. But not long was she to enjoy the calm, innocent, retrospection. The tempter was there in almost every form, and the destroyer in one. That man is HEBER C. KIMBALL, whose white hair tells his years of crime to be over a half century. His harem is filled from the elite and educated of many once happy homes. He has fifteen "spiritual" and forty-two illegitimate children! Sisters have married the same man, and their offspring both call him father, and both sisters claim him as their husband.

We send you with this letter an embrotype of a young female, who lived two years ago in the State of New-York, but was decoyed from home and friends to become a being of shame and crime. Her name we shall not disclose, as her family are enjoying the respect and esteem which is due them in that State. She has become a sort of queen in the harem of one JOHNSON, and seems to enjoy the life she leads regardless of the future. She has more iron firmness and determination when once aroused than any woman in Utah. A short time ago another brother became enamored of this fair but frail wonton woman, and while JOHNSON was absent to a settlement about sixty miles from the city, he went to brother JOHNSON's and tried to persuade his "spiritual" to leave her lord and go to live in his house where he had but five wives, while JOHNSON had nine. But she promptly refused to go, and plainly told him not to come there again. Not from any virtuous scruples, by any means; but she did not like him, and enjoyed herself with JOHNSON. But this brother would not give up the chase so easily; he went again, and BRIGHAM with him, to see her. The Prophet told her that it was the will of the Lord that she should be divorced from her former husband, and be "sealed" up to this brother; but she told the Head of the Church plainly that she would do no such thing, and that they might leave her house. This from a woman, and to the Prophet, who feels himself all-mighty and powerful, made him angry. He told the brother who had come with him to "take a kiss and then they would go." The other done as he was bid, or at least attempted to do so, when she flew at him like a wild cat, scratching him in the face and tearing his shirt bosom entirely out! The lover could make but a feeble show against this woman, and soon called to YOUNG to "take her off."

When he was released he presented a truly laughable sight. The "claret" was running profusely, and the prime of her nails were visible on every part of his lustful visage. YOUNG was so full of laughter at the sight that he was laughing as he passed our boarding house, while our whipped brother was by his side, with coat buttoned to the throat to hide the loss of shirt and collar.

As it has been my misfortune to have been a Mormon Elder, I am well acquainted with the heinous [illegible] deluded people. I shall write the history of villainy, for in no other way can I do my duty to myself and the whole American people.

I should have left this priest-cursed land long ere this, but my repugnance to the spiritual-wife system has long since "marked" me as one who "shall never go from the hive" with the secrets I hold. To attempt a departure from the city would insure my certain imprisonment, and perhaps death.

The Crisis in our Shipping.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A leading article in your paper of 24th inst., took my attention. The crisis in shipping is likely to prove of growing importance to the public. My attention has leaned toward this subject for some time past, and I have thought, on reading your article, that I might place a few ideas in juxtaposition, as briefly as possible, at your service.

Ship-building had been for some years, until quite lately, a very flourishing business. The stimulus given to trade universally by the gold discoveries, and, subsequently, the employment afforded to a large amount of tonnage by the Eastern War, have caused investments in shipping to an extent that was altogether unwarranted.

The reaction, ever consequent upon inflated business, the release of one large fleet from the transport service of European Governments, the diversion of another from its accustomed route homeward from California, *viâ* China—these have contributed largely toward the existing depression.

But an over-supply of shipping for the ordinary wants of the carrying trade is only the natural result of the causes first stated, and would probably have been sooner felt and acknowledged but for the temporary relief afforded by the war above alluded to.

As it is, there are more ships in the world than the world has use for just now, and this would be the case at the present time, equally, whether the carrying service were performed entirely under canvas, entirely by steam, or in the mixed manner in which it is at present done.

Mainly apart from this present depression, however, which time would of itself alleviate, there are other elements of consideration bearing upon the prosperity of our mercantile marine that demand attention.

1. Steam has at length attained the point of perfection that enables it to compete fairly with the sailing ship, on some lines of passage at least, in the general freighting and passenger business.

2. Iron has been so successfully substituted for wood in the construction of hulls, that its preferability, more particularly for steamships, seems to be pretty well established, on English authority.

3. The irregularity and delay in receipt of shipments from Europe by sailing ships, during our last two severe Winters, has placed them unfavorably in contrast with European screw-steamers now running; and there is no reason to doubt that Great Britain, particularly, will exert, and is exerting, every effort to sustain and improve her position in this competition.

4. Great Britain will work in this contest with materials that are peculiarly her own—Iron, Coal, Capital, Mechanical Skill, and Cheap Labor—the sum of her resources is epitomized in the screw-steamer.

5. Dependent upon Great Britain chiefly for our supply of iron, and with a heavy import duty upon it, we certainly cannot hope to build iron hulls for ourselves for some time to come. Economy requires that the screw-propeller be used instead of paddle-wheels; and it is said that wooden hulls have been proved to be unfit for propulsion by the screw. Worst of all, our trans-oceanic steamers hitherto have not proved successful in competition with those of Great Britain.

No doubt we are now on the point of a crisis—"a new era in shipping." Europe will work with all the materials she can command, but we are not without our own resources.

It is not improbable that the ingenuity of our shipbuilders may devise means in the construction of wooden hulls to secure all the strength and solidity necessary to endure propulsion by the screw.

In the management and working of such hulls in service, it is more than probable that enterprise and promptitude would fully compensate for any deficiency in the structure, resulting from difference of material.

It is quite certain that very great advantages may be secured by a more judicious combination of sail with steam-power than has yet been arrived at,—that perfection in the mould of hull has hardly yet been attained, so as to secure highest speed with greatest capacity, on a given length of keel,—and that there is a wide field yet open for improvement in the economical as well as mechanical arrangements of the steamship.

In the use of steam from the first on shipboard, the error seems to have been entertained that its introduction was incompatible with the use of canvas to any extent. The fact is, that for ordinary merchant-service, the wind, during two-thirds at least of every ship's passage, on the average, will drive her on a direct course at a good fair speed; and costing nothing in the supply, is certainly entitled to hold a place against any other motive power whatever.

Furnished with auxiliary steam-power (screw) and fore-and-aft rigged, a vessel would probably use her canvas five-sixths of her whole time at sea. There would be only about four points of the compass from which the wind could blow on any passage, that it would be unserviceable to her. Then it would be optional with her to work to windward under canvas, or steam head to wind, and, in calms she would have all the advantage of her steam-power.

Calms, however, are the exception; winds are the rule of the ocean. Over nineteen-twentieths of the navigable surface of the globe, the winds may be calculated upon to blow two days out of three, or thereabouts, upon the average, either from one or the other half of the compass; whilst over nearly one half of all the earth the trade-winds and monsoons blow.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant, G. T. M.

The Race on the New Empire Track, Albany, between Mr. Dalton's Horse, of Albany, and Mr. Sheeban's, of New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TROY, Thursday, June 25, 1857.

A lovely day, a new race course to be inaugurated, and two well-matched horses to contest for the neat little sum of $1,000, all combined to draw a large crowd at the race yesterday. The horses were the heroes of the hundred-mile trot last Spring, from Albany to Whitesboro', and although they bear the classical appellations of *Broker* and *Doctor*, are better known, the former as the Sheehan or New-York horse, the latter as the Dalton or Albany animal; you will remember that the former, after many stoppages on the part of both horses, won the hundred-mile race by a very few minutes, and their relative speed has been a subject of much dispute, to settle which the present twenty-mile match was made. Let me first describe the course.

Upon the largest of the many islands that cover the Hudson near its westerly bank, between Troy and Albany, is located the Empire Race Course, the property of WM. P. PAFF, Esq., the only track in the Union owned by a private individual. It is level as a floor, and a good square mile in circumference. In the centre is a large and commodious stable, and contiguous thereto a building where the alcoholic wants of sporting humanity are attended to. The legitimate entrance to the island is across a long floating bridge, almost equal to that of JULIUS CÆSAR's, but many came on from boats. I grieve to say most of them crossed from Troy on the track of the Hudson River Railroad. The admission to the Course was one dollar for every member of the human race. This was universally conceded to be too much, and, although Mr. PAFF should have a benefit for his enterprise in laying out the track, and to repay him for the damage caused by the freshet, (the island was about twenty feet under water, and the bridge carried away,) yet in future races it will prevent large numbers from attending, and on the present occasion many took a great deal of trouble to go by boat who would cheerfully have paid fifty cents. But when the crowd got on the island all were pleased with the track. Although not posted up in sporting matters, I prophesy a long career for the "Empire Course."

No public event ever yet came off at the precise hour it was set down for, and the crowd just began to get impatient when the judges, Messrs. SMITH, WATERMAN, ELIJAH SIMMONS, GIL CRANE and C. B. DEXTER assumed their places in a sort of lighthouse, and the horses made a good start for their twenty-mile goal. First came the Sheehan horse, with a light yellow trotting buggy, and close at his heels the Dalton, with a buggy whose wheels were somewhat darker, and away they went. And thus it was for seventeen long miles, light yellow and dark, one right behind the other, sometimes a very little further off than at others, but always the same position, until it seemed that they were to continue so. By no means! "The Dalton's caught him!" "Passed him!" "He's ahead!" "Hurrah!" Sure enough, on the eighteenth mile the positions were reversed, and on the nineteenth, in spite of many brushes and skirmishes, the Dalton preserved his lead as they came around. Now came the tug of war. Everybody stood up as high as nature would permit him. "Dalton's ahead!" "Sheehan's run passed him!" "Dalton ahead again!" "Sheehan's run by!" until the light yellow wheels came in ahead, and Mr. SHEEHAN exultingly drove back, while DALTON more sensibly put his jaded animal into the stable. Then all was uncertainty, whether it was fair, a sort of question of constitutionality, and the judges, somewhat more prompt than their brethren in the Court of Appeals, decided that it was not fair on Mr. SHEEHAN's part to run during the last mile, and that Mr. DALTON, though in some four lengths behind his competitor, should yet win the money; and this American *Think Bonny* had the credit of going twenty miles without being touched by the whip, and of only breaking once. The time, as you know, was 1 h., 12 min., 54 sec.

A grand rush was made for home forthwith. Also for the vanity of human expectations! "*Frustis descensus Averni, sed revocare gradum.*" The floating bridge was broken. It seems that while we were disporting ourselves and looking at the race, the crowd on the main land charged the bridge *en masse* instead of the bridge charging them one dollar. The sappers and miners in the employ of the proprietor resisted, and the consequence was a general disruption of the elements of the bridge, and their floating to New-York. Until they were replaced we had to wait. Fortunately there was plenty of material for conversation, and bets were paid, &c., during the interval, but at last we were off. Some went straight home, some to the numerous hotels which line the Troy and Albany road, and some ons set fire to the barn near the toll-gate, which made a bright light and sent the crowd in search of some new excitement.

A crowd will have some amusement: generally they prefer those upon which the law frowns. Sweet—so called on account of the effect produced upon its votaries—was indulged in. King Alcohol—that potent monarch—had his subjects, but not on the island; I did not see a single drunken man on the course. One individual with a red trotting wagon, insisted on keeping up with the race, until put off by the police. Several fights ensued during the afternoon, besides the battle of the bridge, which was quite a serious affair, and produced several bloody countenances, besides submerging every one engaged in it, by the bridge sinking some distance under its increased weight. The scene

larceny were rather more numerous than those of assault and battery, which generally occupy more than half of the calendar.

Thomas Welsh was a very decent looking laboring man in overalls. He stole a barrel, June 22, from James Coyle, No. 60 West Broadway. *Judge Osborne*—Well, what have you got to say? *Prisoner*—I took it, but I did not know exactly what I was doing: I had been drinking at the time. *Judge*—He don't look like a thief, and this is his first offence. We find him guilty and suspend sentence. The property was worth only a dollar.

Mary Ann Wilson (colored) appeared with her face badly cut to testify that Margaret Allen (also dark-complexioned) had committed an assault upon and cut her with a cleaver. The occurrence took place at the corner of Worth-street and Mission-place, June 22. *Judge Osborne*—She's a bad wench; I know her. We find you guilty, Margaret, and send you to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

Martin Delany, a boy about 13 years old, stole a pair of garters worth $1, from Samuel S. Rennan, June 24, at No. 233 Greenwich-street. Judge Osborne said he was an old offender, and it was well known in that neighbood that he obtained his living by thieving. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

John Wagner, a Swedish sailor, was charged with stealing a table cover worth 75 cents from Peter McCluskey, No. 57 Baxter-street, June 23. The evidence showed that the prisoner was "kind a' sky-larking" when he took the cloth and had no intention of stealing it. The Judge asked the prisoner if he had any statement to make, but he could not speak English. The complainant acknowledged that he had promised to let him off if he'd pay 75 cents. *Judge*—I'm satisfied this is a trick played on this man, who is a stranger here. We acquit him. *Complainant*—And can't I recover the value of my table-cloth, Sir? *Judge*—No, Sir, not from us.

Patrick Duffy stole some curtains from Francis Fitzsimmons, No. 8 Astor place, April 16. They were found in his pocket, though how he managed to stuff them in was a problem. He was sent to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

Thomas Wade, James Henry Webb, and Henry Walker, all boys, and one (Walker) a negro, were charged with stealing some plumber's tools and other articles from Thomas Cochrane, Ninth-avenue, corner of Fortieth street, June 23. A police officer testified that he caught them with the articles in their possession. The mother of the two white boys pleaded for their discharge. *Judge*—Did you not yourself acknowledge to me yesterday that they are both addicted to stealing? *Mother*—Yes, but the little boy is so young. *Judge*—We find the two big boys guilty, and sentence them to the Penitentiary four months each. Let the little boy go home with his mother. James, the youngest, was very small, and looked as if he was naturally capable of better things.

Gilbert Demsrest, also a boy, was accused of malicious mischief, in damaging the property of Margaret G. Maad to the extent of $100. He pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor only wantad him to be discharged from committing the offence again. *Judge*—Well, he pleads not guilty. (To prisoner)—If you're guilty, you had better say so, and save the trouble of examining witnesses. *Counsel*—You had better plead guilty, my son—you know you did it, and were caught at it several times. Did not you do it? *Prisoner*—(with hesitation)—Well, I did some of it. He was found guilty, and sentence suspended, with the assurance, that if he did not behave in future he would be punished.

Owen McGee committed an assault and battery on officer Matthew H. O'Connor, who caught him stealing vegetables, and tried to arrest him, June 24. *Judge Osborne*—He ought to have been tried for petit larceny, too. He has been here before, I recognize him. We find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mary Ann Brown, a young woman dressed *à la mode*, flounced and hooped and with straw-colored ribbons in her hat, had stolen a clock, worth $3, from Julee G. Jaccord, No. 21 Sixth avenue, June 22. This was her fourth appearance before this tribunal. It seems another woman, her accomplice, went into the store and was seen to put the clock *under her hoops*. When she went out she let it drop on the sidewalk, and the prisoner picked it up, put it under her cloak, and was walking off when she was arrested. *Judge Osborne*—What have you to say for yourself? *Prisoner*—A woman dropped the clock under my feet, and I had just picked it up when they came up and charged me with stealing it. *Judge*—You've been here so often before, Mary Ann, that we find it necessary to punish you to the full extent. Penitentiary for six months.

George Stebbins and Edward Ramsen, boys, stole from Anthony Sweckert one lead pattern, and pleaded guilty. They were sent to the House of Refuge.

Louis Winter took some cabinet-maker's tools, belonging to Herman Kettel, No. 51 Hudson-street, May 22, intending, he said, "to set up business for himself." "It's a poor way to commence business, my friend," said Judge Osborne. His counsel pleaded that he had never committed a crime before. *Judge Osborne*—He's been in the State Prison at Sing Sing. Sentence, Penitentiary for four months.

Joseph Perry pleaded guilty to stealing some silver coins from his emp oyer, Lymnn Andrews, No. 13 Carmine street, June 23. He was remanded that further inquiries might be made about his character, with a view to mitigate his punishment.

Georga Davis was charged by Abram Levy with assault and battery, in that, to wit: "he took him by the arm and used horrible language." *Judge Osborne*—We don't try prisoners for using bad language. The prisoner said he "had an argument" with the prosecutor about the school question, and the latter used as bad language as he did. He was found guilty, and ordered to go the Jeffarson Market Police Court and be bound over to keep the peace.

William C. Vandorn recently became a Washington Market cartman. It is a custom with the cartmen down there to make each new comer treat the crowd. Accordingly, June 18, Ambrose Horton and other carmen came to Vandorn and told him he must treat. He wouldn't do it, and they undertook to "put him under the board" and hold him till he promised compliance with their demands. Horton pushed his hat over his eyes with a view to this object, when Vandorn called him "a son of a b—h" Horton hereupon struck him and broke his nose, for which assault Vandorn appeard to prosecute him. The friends of both were numerously examined, and the prisoner was fined $10. Chauncy Schaffer, Esq., (for the prosecutor,) said, on hearing the sentance, "I advise my client to carry a revolver hereafter."

James Smith, June 22, stole a bag of bams from the grocary of Wm. R. Drayton. *Judge*—What bnve you got to say? *Prisoner*—A boy came and told me he'd give ma a shilling to carry this bag to Broadway. *Judge*, (laconically) — Guilty — Panitentiary, four months.

John Greene (colored) hit little John Boniface with a stone, No. 103 Thompson street. The complainant's father only wanted the prisoner bound over not to hit his boy again. Greene's employer said he was a quiet, peaceable man. *Judge Osborne*—Will you go bail for his good behavior? Employer wouldn't do that, but promised to see that he behaved himself, and sentence was suspended.

Catharine Colby was charged with stealing $20 in bank bills from Margaret Kenny. The Judge said there was not sufficient evidence to bring it home to her.—so she took herself home.

Henry Force, charged with assaulting John Kane of the First Ward Police, was permitted to go, the officer not appearing.

In the case of Charles Harrison, (a well-known thief, said the Judge,) charged with stealing a coat from Daniel Lynch, an officer was a principal witness. The Clerk called him and ba did not appear *Judge Osborne*—It's of no use to call an officer, I'll make complaint against every one of them. Remand the prisoner till Saturday.

Rachel Ingraham was charged with stealing wearing apparel worth $2 from Andrew Pryor, June 19. He did not appear and she was discharged.

John Murray, charged with assault and battery on James Hearne June 23, Matthew Monahan, charged with assault and battery on Windfred Menahao June 7, Peter Quinn, charged with stealing a coat from Martin Finch June 20, and John Williams, charged with stealing a bag of peas from Dennis Sullivan, were all discharged, the complainants not appearing.

James H. Moore, charged with stealing from John Harbett, was remanded for the same reason to Saturday.

Wilhiot Carroll pleaded guilty to assaulting Hugh McGowan, June 14 The complainant wanted to let him off and sentence was suspended.

George Schmidt made a similar charge against Thomas Delany. *Judge Osborne* (to prosecutor)—Want to let this man go? *Prosecutor*—I Dutch—not understand. *Judge*—Well, it don't amount to much. Let him go. (Aside)—The Court is good-natured today.

John Finnegan had kicked Peter O'Reilly, a Twentieth Ward Policeman, June 21. The officer did not appear, and John was discharged.

Emma Crocker was complained of by James Ryan, (who sells liquor in the first story of the house No. 3 Rector-street, the basement of which she occupies,) for keeping a disorderly house. It appeared to be a nuisance to him only and not to the public. She was acquitted.

Susan McCarroll on St. Patrick's day in the afternoon, going into the house No. 93 Elm-street, which her mistress and George Schuchardt and family conjointly occupy, was asked by the wife of the latter what she was doing there. She answered "none of your business," whereupon George struck and kicked her on the leg and body. It appeared that she had drank a little that morning, but she vowed she was never drunk in her life. Her employer (an Irish citizen) gave her an excellent character, and said there was no one present at the assault "Nayther man nor marrid" but George, his wife, and Susan. Counsel questioned Susan closely about her fondness for "the craythure." The Judge thought that, however she might have a right to liquor, he (the prisoner) had no right to lick her. He was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Thomas Welsh, charged with assault and battery on Margaret Rooney June 21, was discharged, no witness appearing, and the Court adjourned.

Crop Prospect.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, June 24.

The weather, during the past week, has been unusually cool for midsummer, and a large quantity of rain has fallen at intervals. With the exception of corn, the growing crops are doing well, and the premise of an abundant harvest is good. Corn is backward, and owing to the wet state of the ground cannot be worked, so that it cannot be called in a favorable position, and the weather during the coming two months must be of a most favorable character to make a full crop. Wheat is doing well, and in the vicinity of this city is now in bloom. The wheat harvest will be three weeks later than usual. A subscriber writing from Tennessee says the crop in that State will be a very large one, but the harvesting will not commence before the middle of July.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 26, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Inactive and languid. Pearls, $7 68¾@$7 75; Pots, $7 87½@$8, per 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,500 lbs. American Yellow were sold at 32c. ₰ lb.

CANDLES—Are in moderate request at our quotations. Patent Sperm, 52c; Plain do., 49c.; Stearic, 30c.@31c.; Adamantine, 23c @26c.; ₰ lb.

COFFEE—Rio is briskly sought after, chiefly by speculators, at strengthening prices. Other kinds appear quiet, yet firm: Java, 15¾c.@16c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@13¼c.; Jamaica, 12c.@13¼c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@13c.; Rio, 10c. @11¾c.; St. Doming'o, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Costa Rica, 13½c. 14c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is still in request, and is on the advance. Middling Uplands, 14½c @14¾c; do. Gulfs, at 14¾c.@ 14¾c.; and other kinds at proportionate prices, ₰ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in rather light supply and are quiet, yet quoted firm. Mackerel and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was in fair demand at irregular rates during the early part of the day, but it closed tamely and languidly. Sales, 9,000 bbls., in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 40@$6 50
Straight State	6 50@6 60
Extra State	6 75@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 35@6 65
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 70
Fancy Michigan	6 50@ 6 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 70@ 6 80
Extra Ohio	6 85@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 25@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 75@10 00
Extra Missouri	7 75@10 50

Canadian is unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 400 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$9 for superfine to very choice extra ₰ bbl. Southern continues in pretty good request, at full prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 30@$10 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid, at $4 [illegible]@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $4 for Jersey, and $4 30 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately active and steady. Sales 17,500 bushels, including prime Canadian White at $1 34; Western White at $1 30; and fair Western Red, at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] bushel. Rye is quiet and nominal, at $1 [illegible]@$1 23 ₰ bushel. Oats are moderately dealt in and are steady; 66c.@68c. for Western; 60c.@66c. for State; 58c @65c. for Canadian; 62c @66c. for Jersey; 57c.@60c. for Pennsylvania, and 56c @58c for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn opened briskly and buoyantly, but closed heavily and languidly. Sales 34,000 bushels, at 85c.@87c. for unsound and inferior; 88c.@91c. for mixed; 91c.@93c. for Yellow; and 92c.@99c. for White, ₰ bushel. The Hudson River barges brought down 7,900 bbls. of Flour, 11,000 bush. of Wheat, and 3,110 bush. of Corn, the past 24 hours

HAY—There were 900 bales River disposed of at 65c. @75c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Small lots of last year's crop brought 10c.@12c. ₰ lb.

IRON—Is in slack request, and is tending downwards.

LEAD—Appears quiet at old quotations: Foreign, $6 37½@$6 50; Galena, $7 12½@$7 25 ₰ 100 lbs

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very limited at drooping rates. Porto Rico, 28c @27½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c.@32½c.; New-Orleans, in bls., 30c.@35c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in light supply and fair request at steady prices. Tar and Turpentine appear about the same as previously represented.

OILS—The market is generally quiet, yet quotations exhibit no important change

PROVISIONS—Pork is unsettled,—sales having transpired of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $21 25@$21 65 for Mess, and $18 90@$19 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Towards the close, holders generally claimed our highest figures for even large parcels. Cut Meats are in slack demand, and are heavy at 11c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is quiet and nominal at 13½c. @13c. ₰ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at languid prices. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14½c.@14¾c. ₰ lb Beef is in fair request at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 370 bbls., at $12 75 for Country Prime; $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₰ bbl. New Prince Mess Beef $18@$31 ₰ tc. Beef Hams $22@$24 ₰ bbl Butter is in demand, and is steady at 16c @22c for new Ohio; 18c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@30c. for prime to choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@10½c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Continues in good demand at full rates—$4 37½ @$5 37½ for ordinary to prime, ₰ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Small sales of Castile were reported at 11½c. ₰ lb

SUGARS—The market is tame; prices are nominal. Sales have been reported within a day or two, of 325 hhds Cuba, &c., in sundry lots, at from 9¼c.@10¾c. ₰ lb Most buyers refuse to pay asking rates.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 lbs. Prime were reported at former figures.

TEAS—Blacks are in lively demand, while Greens are moderately inquired for at full and buoyant prices. The available supplies are less extensive, and holders do not appear eager to sell at even prevailing rates.

WHISKY—We heard of sales of 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison, in lots, at 33c.@34c., mainly at 33c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied little. To Liverpool—Cotton, 2s 6d @⅝. ₰ bale; Flour, 6d. ₰ bbl; Grain, 2d @ 4½d. ₰ bushel; Beef, 6d. @9d. ₰ tierce; Resin, 3s. @6d. ₰ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 7s.@12s. 6d. ₰ ton. Southern ports, proportionate quotations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. J. L. Hatch** may be expected to preach in the Church of All Souls, Dr. Bellows', TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subjects: A. M.—*The Scriptural and only possible ground of efficient Christian Union*—sustained by the teachings and example of Wesley and Channing. P. M.—*The instructions of Scripture concerning Social Amusements, Mirth and Merriment, Feasting, Wine-drinking &c.*—sustained by quotations from Luther, Calvin, Cotton, Chalmers, Heber, Channing, Dewey, Park, Beecher, and others.

☞ **Protestantism vs. Romanism.**—Rev. P. J. GOLDER, formerly a Roman Catholic, will, (D. V.) by special request, repeat his lecture on *Priestly Absolution*, in the Murray Hill Mission Hall, No. 695 6th-av., opposite the Crystal Palace, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Roman Catholics are particularly requested to attend.

☞ **"Memorial Church."**—Rev. DR SEABURY, Rector of the Church of the Annunciation, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley Place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 7th-avs. Services 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. S. A. Baker** will continue his Discourses on *The Immortality of the Soul*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn. Preaching Morning and Afternoon as usual. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. A. St. John Chambre, of Newark, N. J.**, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING at the Church of Restoration, Monroe Place, Brooklyn, and the Rev. J. F. WALKER, of Vermont, will preach at the same place every SUNDAY during the month of July.

☞ **Church of the Covenanters, Brooklyn.**—Rev. I. R. W. SLOANE, of New-York City, will preach during the day, SABBATH, June 28, in the Church of the Covenantere, (Reformed Presbyterian,) corner Atlantic and Bood sts., Brooklyn. The Public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Brooklyn United Presbyterian Church.**—Rev. A. C. JUNKIN will preach SABBATH, June 28, at Classic Hall, Washington st., near Coocord, nearly opposite Brooklyn Institute. Services 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

☞ **Rev. M. Gallandet**, Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 28. Service to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

☞ **First Reformed Presbyterian Church**, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID J. PATTERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M and 2 P. M.

☞ **The Shepherd of Israel** will proclaim the glorious truths of the dispensation of the fulness of times TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery. Seats free. Subject—*Joshua, the High Priest as a type fulfilled at this day.* (Zech, chap. 3.)

☞ **John St. First Methodist E. Church**, John street. Preaching next SABBATH MORNING by Rev. CHARLES E. HAARIS, Pastor, at 10½ o'clock; in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock by Rev. E. L. JANES. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **A Discourse will be delivered by Rev. Dr. KNOX**, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Dutch Church on Lafayette-place, on the occasion of the death of the late Dr. John Neilson. Service to commence 7¾ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. J. Bryant Smith** will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) in the Park Congregational Church, corner of De Kalb and Carlton ave, Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Forsyth-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. J. BOLDICH; EVENING, 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. D. WISER.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh**, former pastor of the Northwest Reformed Dutch Church, (23d-st.,) will preach in that church TO-MORNING MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Preaching in the Northwest Presbyterian Church**, 50th-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ and 7¾ P. M. Sermon in the AFTERNOON by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH

☞ **Christian Spiritualism.**—Rev. T. L HARRIS will preach TO MORROW at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bonn-st., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Hedding M. E. Mission**, Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., Brooklyn. Preaching tomorrow, 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., and love feast at 3 o'clock P. M

☞ **Confirmation**—Rt. Rev. D. POTTER will hold a Confirmation in the Church of the Redeemer, 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th inst. Divine service commencing at 4½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. James Prestley** will preach in the Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., SABBATH next, 28th, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 8 P. M. Subject of the evening sermon—*Confession of Christ.*

☞ **Rev. Wm. P. Corbet**, having returned from the West, will preach in the M. E. Church, Cherry-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A New Illustrated Hand-Book.
APPLETONS'
ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK
OF AMERICAN TRAVEL:
A full and reliable guide, by railway, steamboat, and stage, to the cities, towns, water-falls, mountains, rivers, lakes, hunting and fishing-grounds, watering-places, Summer resorts, and all scenes and objects of importance and interest in
THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES,
BY T. ADDISON RICHARDS, N. A.
With careful maps of all parts of the country, and pictures of famous places and scenes, from original drawings by the author and other artists, Engraved on Wood by Whitney and Jocelyn.

"When thou hapiy seest
Some rare, note-worthy object in thy travels,
Make me partaker of thy happiness."—*Shakespeare.*

One Volume, 12mo, 400 pages. Illustrated with 40 Maps and 100 Engravings.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.
PART I.—CONTAINING THE HAND-BOOK FOR THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN STATES. One volume, 12mo, $1 25.
PART II.—CONTAINING THE HAND-BOOK FOR THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES. One volume, 12mo, $1 25.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Providence Journal.

The graphic and skillful pen of the Editor has been so feliciteusly employed in this volume, that the intelligent and cultivated tourist will find it a companion as well as a guide in his wanderings. It will be consulted not only on the choice of routes, but appeals to at every prominent point therein, for the historical, æsthetical, and general circumstances which may distinguish it Many a dull moment will be brightened by its graceful, and yet trustworthy gossip by the way.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 345 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

10,000 COPIES ORDERED IN ADVANCE.
THE MOST INTERESTING BOOK OF THE DAY.
Will be published in a few days,
CHINA AND JAPAN,
Containing a history of the Empires from the Tartar invasion to the present day.

An account of the first attempt to open trade with China by England, Portugal and Holland.

Details of the habits, manners and customs of the inhabitants.

The resources of the Governments.

Full description of the manufacture of raw silk.

A complete and interesting account of the culture of the tea-plant.

An account of the revolution of 1852.

A full and complete history of the present war with England and France—its political connection with the United States.

With an interesting sketch of the expedition to Japan under the command of Commodore PERRY, sent out by the United States Government. [By a member of the expedition.]

1 VOLUME, 250 PAGES.
MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED.
Price, paper cover 50 Cents.
Bound in cloth, One Dollar.
Sent by mail to any part of the United States, free of postage, upon receipt of the price.
Money sent in registered letters at our risk.
In sending for the paper-cover style, inclose postage stamps.
Address FREDERICK TURNER & CO.,
Publishers, No. 100 Nassau st., New-York.

NEARLY READY:
A NEW LIBRARY EDITION,
Much Enlarged and Thoroughly Revised, of
A BIOGRAPHICAAL HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY,
From its Origin in Greece Down to the Present Day.
BY GEORGE HENRY LEWES
One Handsome Vol. 8vo.

"This new Edition may almost be considered as a new work, so many are the additions and so extensive the alterations. Seven new names have been added to the list of Philosophers—Abelard, Algazzali, Giordano Bruno, Hartley, Darwin, Cabanis, and Gall. An Introduction setting forth the distinguishing characteristics of Philosophy and Science, replaces the original Introduction. Under the heads of Socrates, the Sophists, Aristotle, Hume, Condillac, Kant, and Eclecticism, considerable additions and alterations will be found; and throughout, the revision has been such that scarcely a paragraph remains unaltered."—*Preface.*

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

IN PRESS:
By D. A. & CO.,
HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN ENGLAND.
BY HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE.
The "Wolf-Boy of Chica."

WILEY & HALSTED,
No. 351 Broadway,
Have just published:
THOUGHTS, FEELINGS AND FANCIES,
BY C NESTELL BOVEE

From the Daily Pennsylvanian.

The perfume from a garden of reading, and the seed of ripened thought—it is distinguished by good taste and careful observation.

From the Evening Post.

Contains many pithy sayings and ingenious speculations.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The volume is made up of fragments or single sentences, which contain the substance of extended and profitable reflections. Sentiment, wit and fancy are all represented.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Such pages are pleasant to turn over and the reader meets with a good deal which is entertaining and instructive.

One vol., 12mo. Fancy cloth, bevel boards, gilt ed., $1 25.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
EVANS & CO.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond st.

Messrs. EVANS & CO., having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large denhle-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.

We are not connected with any other establishment in the City.

The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.

We do not offer a few of the cheap Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.

If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

THE WORLD'S BOOKSTORE.
C. SHEPARD & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st., invite the people of the whole world, "and the rest of mankind," to their unprecedented low price of BOOKS and STATIONERY. Only think of it! we have books published at 25 which we will sell at 75 cents; $1 50 at 50 cents; $1 at 25 cents. IMRAY'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN is wanted by every body. Price $2 50.

TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF EDUCATION desirous of supplying themselves with really good School Books, are requested to order a copy of the Descriptive Catalogue of THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES, a full course of Text Books, prepared wholly by experienced and successful Teachers, for COLLEGES, ACADEMIES AND SCHOOLS, embodying the latest researches and improvements, and strictly progressive. A copy will be sent prepaid, to any address, on application to IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

CHARLES B. NORTON, AGENT FOR LIBRARIES AND IMPORTER OF RARE BOOKS.—On hand the largest collection of Books, Portraits and Autographs relative to America ever offered for sale. Having direct connection with all of the old book dealers in England, he is enabled to import promptly and on the best terms. Catalogues sent gratis to any address. CHARLES B. NORTON, Appleton's Building.

TO DRUGGISTS, &c.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the next (July) number of the *American Druggists' Circular* must be sent in until the 30th inst. at latest. The circular is out for the first of every month. Sent to 15,000 (fifteen thousand) druggists and physicians throughout America. Office, No. 36 Beekman, corner William-st. Hours from 10 to 4.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE—THE great criminal paper, being a perfect record of crime throughout the world, and embellished with portraits of living criminals. Issued weekly. Annual subscription $2; six months, $1. Address R. A. SEYMOUR, office of NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

STILTON AND CHESHIRE CHEESE,
CUMBERLAND BACON.
For sale per single pound. These cheeses weigh 102 pounds each. YARMOUTH BLOATERS, per last steamer, 6 cents each
RICHARDSON & HAYTER,
Elizabethan Ale Lunch Room, 120 Water and 84 Wall-st.
Monday, a splendid saddle of English mutton for dinner.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTROPLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (old No. 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) one sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 3 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick brokers, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLISS, No. 37 East 33d-st.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTEERS.—A large and well-assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at auction prices, at No. 231 Broadway, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered at any part of the City.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM.
No. 361 Broadway.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

In consequence of the unprecedented unsalableness of the present season, which has unavoidably entailed an unusual overplus of stock, and with a view to effect the sale of the same prior to the receipt of extensive FALL importations, which are in course of selection under the supervision of the subscriber, who is now in Europe, it has been determined, on and after Monday, June 22, to embark the large and varied stock of
SILK MANTILLAS,
SILK BASQUES,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
AND CIRCULARS, &c., &c.,
At such prices as must tend to secure the desired object. Ladies are respectfully invited to give the stock an early inspection.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR,
A new and beautiful garment,
In black and white check,
At $5.
A large variety will be opened
On Monday, June 22,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

SELLING OFF BEFORE REBUILDING.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are selling off their stock of Spring and Summer goods at an immense reduction in price
Lawns, Organdies Barèges, Silks, Foulards, Traveling Dresses, Embroideries, &c., &c
No. 305 (Old No. 60) Canal-st.,
4 doors from Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
Of black and white check,
At $2 50.
An immense assortment will be opened
On Monday, June 22,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
Two more cases black and white checks,
18 cents a yard,
On sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO.,
DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS,
Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York.

LACE MANTILLAS.
A full and complete assortment of Lace Mantillas, Points, Barques, &c., all marked down to wholesale prices.
Old No. 51, new No. 300 Canal-st., and No. 63 Lispenard-st.

MALTESE MITTS.
A large and varied assortment at reduced prices.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

301 GRAND STREET.
Splendid mantillas in silk and lace will be offered this day, at half nearly cost, at the closing out sale.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

500 PIECES FOULARD SILKS, YARD WIDE,
Only 60 cents per yard.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

NO. 301 GRAND-STREET.
Another large lot of Barege Robes will be marked down and ready for sale on Monday, June 29, at nearly half the cost of importation, as the great clearing-out sale.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND DUSTERS,
SELLING OFF,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
By LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

50 PER CENT. UNDER PRICE.
500 PIECES SATIN PLAID BAREGE,
At 2s. 6d. per yard.
UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
Of black and white checks,
$2 50,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
SELLING OFF CHEAP,
At LANE & PORTER'S, Canal-st., near Mercer.

FOR LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES AND DUSTERS.
BLACK AND WHITE CHINE D'ETE,
8 cents per yard,
At retail this week,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS,
For traveling cloaks and dresses.
For sale this week at retail,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

No. 301 GRAND-STREET.
On Monday, June 29, we shall offer a lot of fine French Printed Brilliants, at 12½ cents per yard—cheap at 25 cents. CHARLES HEARD & CO.

BAREGE ROBES
SELLING OFF CHEAP,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—A full assortment of the newest styles and best quality always in our store, not equalled in the United States, and at the lowest price, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

600 FRENCH CORSETS, 21 SIZES, ALSO bodices, will be opened on Monday. Ladies desiring a real French corset, at a reasonable price, can now be suited. Corsets that do not suit may be exchanged. Dealers supplied. THOMAS TATE,
Canal, corner Greene-st.

301 GRAND-STREET.—ON MONDAY, JUNE 29th, we shall offer still greater inducements in Spring and Summer silks. A large lot of 80c. silks will be reduced to 4s. 6d. Also $1 50 silks reduced to *one dollar*.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work. &c

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

SEE THE PRICES AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE—No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

A housekeeping outfit for	$30 00
A handsome japanned bird cage	1 00
Mexican grass hammock	3 00
Two gallon water cooler	2 50
Three-quart five minute ice cream freezer	3 00
A refrigerator for	3 75
A Devonshire sewing chair, with cushion	3 75
Gas cooking stove for	75
Set fine oval tea trays, 4 pieces	5 00
Set ivory table cutlery, 27 pieces, balance handles	11 00

A great variety of reasonable goods at equally low rates for sale by STEPHEN Wm. SMITH,
No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.
PAULINE L'ESTRANGE will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, send a specimen of handwriting, return to any person a delineation of their character, with a description of their good, present, and future life; give advice in love affairs, law suits, journeys, &c. Address, with return postage, PAULINE L'ESTRANGE

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1857.

☞ D. KIMBALL & Co., No. 17 Market-square, Providence, R. I., will supply those who want the DAILY SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or THE CALIFORNIA TIMES. All orders promptly attended to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No news from the Court of Appeals, nor any promise of the time when there will be any news. If we do not get the decision next week, the probabilities are that we shall have to wait until after the 4th of July, before we can know what is to be the fate of the Metropolitan Police.

We are happy to learn that the health of General WOOL has greatly improved. A letter from Troy, dated last evening, says: "the General is now *entirely out of danger*. The crisis of his disease arrived on Tuesday morning, at which time Dr. MCNAUGHTON, of Albany, and Dr. WATKYNS, Mayor of this city, were called in to counsel and advise with the General's regular physician, Dr THORN, who had been attending him alone since the Sunday previous. During the whole of Tuesday the General's life hung in the balance of uncertainty, but towards evening he improved, and was then out of immediate danger. Since that time there has been no relapse, and he has been gradually getting better, and even yesterday a return of the disease was considered almost out of the question. This morning he was sitting up in a chair. His recovery has been almost as sudden as his illness."

The Mormons in this vicinity are making preparations for having a "great time" on the Fourth of July, at Norwalk, Conn. An oration is to be delivered by President APPLEBY, the High Priest of the Eastern Conferences, and other ceremonies will take place. In the meantime, we publish on our second page, this morning, two letters—one from a "Gladdenite," giving some very interesting statements respecting the aims of the Mormons in Utah, and the other from a man formerly a Mormon Elder, detailing some of the disgusting atrocities which are of every-day occurrence at Salt Lake City, and in the Territory of which it is the capital. They are both well worthy the attention of the reader.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention met at Milledgeville, on Wednesday. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Cincinnati Platform and denouncing Governor WALKER's policy in Kansas. Much difficulty was experienced in selecting a candidate for Governor—twenty-one unsuccessful ballotings having been had. At last, on the twenty-second ballot, one of the candidates having withdrawn, Mr. LUMPKIN received 179 votes, and Mr. LAMAR 174, and a Committee of Conference was appointed to devise means to heal differences.

A stir has been made in Norfolk, Va., by the discovery of defalcations to a large amount by the Teller, PANNELL, of the Farmers' Bank in that city. It appears that PANNELL has for years carried on a series of robberies of the Bank, and when detection became imminent, attempted, as is alleged, to take the lives of the officers, by mingling arsenic with the beverage used at their usual morning lunch. A warrant was issued for the arrest of PANNELL, but he has fled to parts unknown.

At the Dutchess County Circuit, ABRAHAM COLE, indicted for the murder of CHARLES SALPAUGH and AARON COLE, at Steep Rock, pleaded not guilty, and the case went over to September Circuit, the Court refusing to admit him to bail.

A Post-Office clerk, named COWLAN, at Portsmouth, Va., has been detected in robbing the mail-bags in the office. He acknowledged the theft of $1,800.

The City Inspector increased his street-cleaning force yesterday to some 1,000 men. They are working in all the Wards but the Seventeenth, which still lacks a dumping place, but boats are to be procured soon for its rubbish. The intention is to go through the Wards regularly, not to commence at the dirtiest spots first. Where double forces are engaged the system has been adopted of starting each gang simultaneously on parallel streets, a block apart. This has stirred up an old-fashioned country emulation among the men, which is telling well, besides that it keeps them directly under the eye of the Inspector. Dirt carts continue scarce, and that is why a larger force is not employed. The prospect is, however, that the streets will be comparatively respectable by the 4th of July.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the Street Commissioner's case was continued before Judge PEABODY. Mr. FIELD opened the case for Mr. CONOVER, and Mr. BUSTEED for Mr. DEVELIN. The substance of their arguments on the legal questions were embraced in their points, published in The TIMES on the 24th and 25th inst. The room was crowded, and the interest does not much abate yet. The Court adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock, when Mr. BRADY will speak.

The Eucleian Society of the New-York University held their anniversary meeting last night. BENJAMIN V. ABBOTT, Esq., delivered the address, and speeches were made by the graduate and under-graduate members.

The measure-worms on the trees of the Park, and in the streets, are becoming more troublesome since the rainy weather is over. In another column some timely suggestions on this subject are presented.

The Summer, yesterday, was fairly inaugurated by the hottest day of the year. The thermometer was above 80°, and umbrellas and sunshades were numerous in the streets. There has not yet been indications of a pestilence.

Four of the old Police of the Second Ward went over yesterday to the Metropolitan Commissioners, and as many more from the same Ward are expected to do the same to-day.

EMIGRANTS FROM AFRICA.—The most remarkable instance we have lately seen of the performance or that not very difficult operation, commonly called "whipping the devil round the stump," is afforded by the Charleston *Mercury*, in an article on "Emigration from Africa." The *Mercury* has the grace to admit that reopening the Slave-trade with Africa is not advisable, on account of its being illegal; but then it thinks the law against the importation of slaves may be very easily avoided, and we must admit that, though the plan proposed by the *Mercury* is just the reverse of chivalric or honorable, it would be strictly feasible provided no one should interfere to prevent it. The *Mercury* supposes that:

> "Emigrants from Africa may just as legitimately be brought into the United States as emigrants from Germany or Ireland. Nor will the circumstance of an agreement being previously made for employment and wages at all affect the legality of the importation. Hundreds, thousands are being imported daily from Europe, under agreements with the manufacturers of New England, to carry on their factories. If the Government of the United States shall, therefore, determine that the importation of negroes from the African coast, by England and France, as emigrants into the West India Islands, is not the African Slave Trade, then the whole trade of bringing negroes from Africa is also open to the Southern States."

Very ingeniously stated, beyond a cavil. There is certainly no law, that we are aware of, to prevent Africans from hiring themselves out to do a certain piece of work, and then coming over here to fulfill their contracts. But this is not exactly what the *Mercury* aims at; it is, in fact, as might be supposed, nothing than African slaves that it would convert the emigrants into the moment they touch our soil. Here is a new interpretation of the principle of State sovereignty:

> "What becomes of the negroes after they are imported into a State will be an affair of the State. The general Government can have nothing to do with it. The enforcement of any contract for wages will be entirely within the jurisdiction of the Courts of the States. And if public opinion, or the real understanding of the emigrants, establishes practically that they shall be slaves, there is no redress by any other authority than that of the States in which they are located."

British Military Reform.

The subject of military education is just now exciting a great deal of discussion in England, and though, to a foreigner who casts a careless glance over the newspapers, it may seem simply and purely a question of momentary and of professional interest, it nevertheless possesses an importance not only far greater than the name indicates, but far greater than many of those who handle it even dream of. It involves not merely the manner in which officers shall be trained for the army, but the selection of the class from which they shall be drawn. The army is one of the last strongholds of the aristocracy, and in defending their right to lead it against the attacks of military reformers they defend themselves against the remorseless onslaughts of an insatiate democracy. Ever since the commencement of the present century the pace with which England has been traveling in our track, if not rapid, has been at least steady. The Reform bill, the repeal of the Corn Laws, the abolition of the Stamp duty, the adoption of the principle of competitive examinations for the civil service, the rapid rise of commercial men, or scions of great commercial houses into positions of political eminence, have all been absolute triumphs of the principle of equality which lies so broadly at the base of all great political changes in our day. The Crimean war inaugurated on the part of the popular party a sort of general supervision of the military operations through the medium of the press; an inroad upon aristocratic privileges, the importance of which can only be estimated by those who remember that the feeling is still strong in England amongst the "territorial interest," which died out in France with the Revolution, that war is a game at which only "gentlemen" should play, and which only monarchs should criticise. The cry which was raised by the disasters which marked the Winter campaign of 1854–5, for the abolition of the system of purchase of commissions, means in reality not simply—"give us better officers," but give us officers of a different class. Strange as the assertion may seem to those who fancy, and there are many such in this country as well as on the Continent, that an English military commission can be bought and sold in the market like bank stock or a government annuity, the great evil of the present mode of officering the English army lies not so much in the sale of appointments, as in the manner of selecting those who may buy them. The country is not seriously injured by the regulation that any man who enters the army must have £500 to £1,000 sterling at command, but it is seriously injured by the fact that no man, rich or poor, can obtain a commission without being able to bring special influence to bear on the authorities at the War Office. The field of choice is not so very much narrowed by confining it to men of means, as to seriously interfere with the public service. The finest army in the world might be well officered without going in search of cadets below that class of English society which keeps a brougham and two footmen.

It may be necessary to explain, for the information of many of our readers, that commissions are not sold in market overt. The process is this: When an officer wants to retire from the service he communicates his intention to all the officers of the regiment below him in rank, and learns from them whether they are prepared to compensate him for doing so. As promotion in any other way is uncommonly slow, they nearly always are ready to make it worth his while to take his departure. Now there is a price fixed by the War office for each Commission, and the regulations allow no officer to receive anything above that sum. But as is usual in such cases in civil as well as military life, the regulation is broken through, and each regiment has a price of its own attached to each rank, over and above the regulation price. Thus when a captain wants to leave the service—suppose his Commission to be worth legally £1,000—the subalterns of his company club, and make it up to £1,500 for him, and each rises one step, having each contributed in proportion to his rank. So far, and saving individual cases of hardship in which some unlucky wight, being unable to contribute his quota, is left behind in the general rise, the system is not very much worse than promotion by seniority which prevails in our own service. The outgoing officer simply receives back from the regiment the sum which he spent in getting into it. It is in supplying the place left vacant at the bottom of the ladder, that the real virus of the abuse shows itself. This part of the proceeding is entirely in the hands of the Secretary at War. He has on his list some hundreds, in time of war generally some thousands of names of candidates for Commissions, all of them ready and willing to pay the prescribed sum for a Commission, either in the cavalry or infantry. So far the Manchester Cotton Spinner and the Devonshire Squire are on a footing of perfect equality. If money were all that was necessary, a Howard or a Percy would have no advantage over a Buggins or a Muggins. But in making the selection of names to fill vacancies, far from being guided either by merit or money, the authorities are invariably and notoriously guided solely by the amount of influence, whether territorial, or political, or domestic, which can be brought to bear on them. A sprig of nobility is consequently sure of a Commission in a few months; a man of small connections can "get his name down" without any difficulty, but he may feel pretty sure it will stay down full long enough. It is only the favored few who are allowed to buy.

The reform for which the public are clamorous has been for some time in operation in the artillery and engineers, as in those corps preliminary instruction is absolutely necessary. Its application to the other arms of the service, and particularly to the staff, is imperiously demanded, and the demand resisted with all the tenacity of which time, tradition, prestige and *esprit de corps* can lend to an old abuse. The popular party ask for military schools open to all classes on examination, and for the bestowal of branch commissions upon the most meritorious students, degrees of merit to be ascertained, also, by examination. A test of this sort would, undoubtedly, cause the transfer of the army, within a very few years, into the hands of a totally different class of officers,—men of less means and less polish, but of equal courage and greater skill. It would, no doubt, be followed ere long by promotion on a limited scale from the ranks, and the infusion into the whole service of a democratic spirit. The effect of the change upon the mass of the people would be immense. The wider the field opened to merit the more impatient do the masses become of all distinctions which rest on a purely arbitrary basis, and as soon as privileges, in a country possessing a free press and representative institutions, begin to be questioned, their speedy downfall may be safely predicted. We know of no political change except the abolition of the State Church, likely to produce graver results than Army Reform, and yet, probably, to the superficial observer few changes may seem more restricted in their operation and results.

Destination of the "Great Eastern."

As the time appointed for launching the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern* approaches, it becomes a matter of interest to know at what American port she will terminate her first voyage across the Atlantic. There are but few of our seaports that have a depth and expanse of water sufficient to accommodate "this Triton of the Minnows." Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore are out of the question; and this fact has encouraged some of our smaller ports to compete for the honor of welcoming the monster ship, on her first visit to America. The rural districts, bordering on the seashore, from away Down East to the Capes of Old Virginia, are greatly excited in the matter; and are discovering their own wonderful excellences and advantages, with an ease that astonishes themselves and greatly amuses their neighbors. The ecstatic Governor of Virginia is firmly persuaded that Norfolk is the only suitable harbor for the ship on the American Coast; while the cool Yankees of Portland, in the State of Maine, "rayther guess" she'll have to tie up there "any how"—since there is no harbor as deep as Portland harbor. As the season advances, we shall probably have an analysis of Holmes' Hole, and other provincial bays that boast of deep channels or good anchorages, and whose people are impressed with the idea that all which a monster ship, like the *Great Eastern*, requires in her port of destination is ample room and verge enough to float safely when she gets in, and to turn around easily when she wants to get out.

In regard to this competition, which has long been vexing our neighbors East and South, New-York has, up to the present time, preserved a "masterly inactivity," which is characteristic of her commercial greatness. The citizens of New-York have felt that, if the owners of the *Great Eastern* are influenced by those motives of gain which influence other men embarking in great commercial enterprises, they will send their ship to that port (capable of receiving her) where she can make the most money. The ship must seek a port that can furnish business for her—business sufficient to pay her expenses, and leave a reasonable profit for her owners. Looking at the matter in this light, it must be allowed that New-York, as the commercial metropolis of America, is the only proper destination of the *Great Eastern*.

Those who have invited the *Great Eastern* to other ports, have been careful to state, in all their calculations, that the ship cannot enter this port because the water on Sandy Hook bar, which is twenty-three feet deep at low tide and twenty-seven feet at high tide, is too shallow for her draught. The statement is true if the ship will draw, as is said, thirty feet with her coals and cargo aboard, and twenty-six feet without them.

But, unfortunately for the effect of these statements, the ship channel by Sandy Hook is not the only entrance from the sea to our harbor. There is another entrance by way of Long Island Sound, which has entirely escaped the notice of our anxious friends in Norfolk and Portland. By this entrance the shallowest water in any part of the channel is twenty-eight feet at low tide, and the Spring-tides rising eight feet, give a sufficient depth, even on these shallows, to accommodate the *Great Eastern*, with all her coals and cargo aboard. A ship entering the Sound, between Montauk Point and Block Island, has an average depth, in the channel of over one hundred feet, all the way up to the Narrows, at Fort Schuyler, which is twenty miles from the Battery. The chart of the Soundings made by the Coast Survey gives a depth of eighty-six feet in mid-channel off Fort Schuyler. From this point, approaching the City, the mid-channel soundings on the chart vary from 39 feet up to 179 feet, until we come to the point of Astoria, where, in one spot, 32 feet is given at low tide. The natural landing-place of the *Great Eastern*, entering our port by this channel, will be at Morris' Wharf, near the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street. The shallowest water at this wharf is thirty-two feet at low tide. Were the channel through Hell Gate improved, by removing certain rocks, and regulating the currents in accordance with the plan proposed by the Coast Survey, and by our late Board of Harbor Commissioners, the *Great Eastern* could easily pass up into the East River, through the channel on the westerly side of Blackwell's Island, where the soundings range from fifty feet to eighty-one feet at low tide.

The extreme length of the *Great Eastern* is 680 feet. The wharf at Port Morris is 600 feet long, and will therefore furnish ample room for loading and discharging the ship. From the wharf a railroad-track runs up to the Harlem Road, furnishing direct railroad communication with the lower part of the City for one shilling; and, by the connections of the Harlem Road with all the large cities of New-England, Canada and the West, at a less expense than they can be reached from Portland. Why, then, should any one believe that the *Great Eastern* must go to Norfolk or to Portland to find moorings?

We have lately become accustomed to large ships. We have talked about the *Niagara*, the *Persia*, the *Vanderbilt* and the *Adriatic* as large ships; but a comparison of their dimensions, which we annex, with the dimensions of the *Great Eastern*, shows the latter to be the real "Triton of the minnows"—the great ship of all ships—fit only to find her destination in the harbor of the great Metropolis:

	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
Vanderbilt	335 feet.	49 feet.	33 feet.
Niagara	345 feet.	55 feet.	31 feet.
Adriatic	354 feet.	50 feet.	33 feet.
Persia	390 feet.	45 feet.	32 feet.
Great Eastern	684 feet.	86 feet.	70 feet.

It is said that this monster ship will be able to stow 10,000 tons of coal and 5,000 tons of freight, and will at the same time accommodate 20,000 persons, including 4,000 first-class passengers. Where, but in the port of New-York, can such a ship find business enough to pay her expenses?

Highway to the Pacific.

There is no ignoring the fact that a large preponderance of public sentiment is in favor of a central route for the California overland mail service, and the Pacific Railroad, of which it is the pioneer, and by which it must some day be superseded. If any man doubts the prevalence of this sentiment, a single glance at our newspaper exchanges from all parts of the country, would convince him that it is almost unanimous. It would show him, also, that the comparatively small number whose local prejudices or interests naturally lead them to favor the Southern route, scarcely attempt an argument in support of their plan. Indeed, the facts are so manifestly against them, that their silence is "masterly," as was the "inactivity" which Mr. CALHOUN advocated on a certain occasion.

On the other hand, those who would have a route selected with due regard to the great centres of commercial enterprise and industry, have over and over again presented substantial reasons for their faith, and pointed out the manifest objections to the route which rumor designates as the one informally decided upon at Washington. The Administration cannot be insensible to these indications of popular sentiment, and the evidences of its wisdom and sagacity. We still trust, therefore, that, upon a careful consideration of the whole case, the President and his Cabinet will repudiate the extreme Southern route, and so manifest their determination to regard national rather than sectional interests.

That there are differences of opinion in the Cabinet upon this subject is probable. The fact that the Washington *Union* has recently published a series of valuable articles in favor of a central route, may be taken as an indication that the views we have expressed find influential supporters at Court,—else the Administration organ would not have indorsed them with so much force and ability. On the other hand Secretary of the Interior THOMPSON and Postmaster-General BROWN are known to be zealous partisans of the route deemed most advantageous to the extreme Southern portion of the Confederacy. To their energetic advocacy, doubtless, that proposition is indebted for toleration in opposition to the almost unanimous sentiment of four-fifths of the Union.

It was formerly urged in behalf of the Southern route, that it was much shorter than any other. Indeed, the late Secretary of War, Mr. DAVIS, so reported to Congress after examination of the Pacific Railroad surveys. That supposition is now known to be erroneous. The report made by Captain WHIPPLE, of the Army, and which will soon be published, shows that, instead of the Texas and El Paso route being the shortest by 230 miles, as reported by Secretary DAVIS, it is, in fact, 116 miles longer than the middle route, for which St. Louis would be the natural Eastern terminus. WHIPPLE's survey is by far the most careful and accurate yet made of the central route, and its reported results are entirely reliable. His route is almost free from arid desert, contains abundant water, grass stone and timber, and is, therefore, one upon which healthy settlements may be expected to spring into life, and over which emigration will naturally and advantageously find its way. It is free, also, from obstruction by snow, at all seasons; its climate is represented to be salubrious in the highest degree, and a railroad over it would require no grades so heavy as some which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad use without difficulty.

If Mr. BUCHANAN overlooks all these manifest advantages, and makes selection of a route utterly destitute of any of them, he will expect to furnish the public with good and substantial reasons therefor. Unless he can do this—and we believe it is impossible—we have little fear that the ardent zeal of Messrs. BROWN and THOMPSON will be permitted to outweigh the important considerations suggested in behalf of the central national route.

Neptune's Car.

The heroine whom we were so slow to recognize when she was in the midst of us, is winning honors now from all the world. When Mrs. PATTEN reached New-York with the husband whose life she had saved by her care, and the ship which she had preserved by her courage—she was suffered to take her way again to her home in Massachusetts, almost uncheered by the voice of uttered sympathy; and oppressed with pecuniary anxieties which the small sum advanced to her by the underwriters whose property she had rescued from destruction was quite insufficient to dissipate.

The simple story of her bravery and her affection, of her true womanhood and her glorious wifehood, however, had gone before her, and it is echoing back to us now from the lips of eloquent orators at home, and from far foreign shores.

Her name was coupled, not unworthily, with that of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE by EDWARD EVERETT, in his address at the inauguration of the statue of WARREN, and a recent London paper informs us that while a generous Briton has been moved by the tale to the production of an occasional poem, just published in London, another has been impelled by it to the humbler but not less expressive homage of a handsome contribution in aid of the heroine, who, after all, can neither be fed with praises nor lodged in poems.

The merchants of Boston have taken up her case, too, with proper spirit, and have resolved that she shall be provided for permanently. Her husband, be it understood, has recovered from his dangerous illness, with the utter loss of his hearing and his sight. He can sail the seas no more, and the noble wife who braved for him the storms of the great deep, and the temper of mutinous men, must now meet the harder and wearier trials of a life of such labor as society offers to women, unless the community to which she belongs, and upon which her achievement will reflect so much permanent distinction, shall do itself and her the justice to adopt her into its fostering care. When, in years to come, the name of Mrs. PATTEN shall be made the theme of song and speech, let not any recollections be coupled with it which shall make our descendants blush for their ancestry.

The Bostonians propose that the women of America shall at least be offered the opportunity of honoring their sex, in the person of this young wife. The proposition is most just—and we trust that no time will be lost in organizing such a subscription among the women of the metropolis as shall make the loving labors of our Boston neighbors a generous superfluity. Who will begin the good work?

Favors to the Enemy.

We regret to say that another candidate for the bad eminence attained in our history by those exceptional wretches, BENEDICT ARNOLD and AARON BURR, has been discovered at Washington. It is to the *States*, a journal recently established at the seat of Government, that we are indebted for this melancholy information, and we are only waiting upon the further developments promised by the *States* to blast the name of the offender with a brand of just and everlasting scorn. For, it appears to be still uncertain upon which one of the two suspected parties the vengeance of an outraged nation ought to fall.

One of these persons bears the name of FLAGG—the other that of HUNTER. Both are officers employed by the Government in the State Department, HUNTER having filled the responsible post of Chief Clerk in that department since 1829. It was upon this gentleman that suspicion first rested—but in a telegraphic correspondence of yesterday it was intimated that "HUNTER's guilt was not conclusively established"—and a dark innuendo has been thrown out which would tend to exonerate both HUNTER and FLAGG, and to fix the crime upon no less conspicuous a person than Ex-Secretary of State MARCY! Precisely what the measure of this crime is of which the imputation has thus been bandied back and forth, our readers may, perhaps, be anxious to know—and we grieve to be obliged to state that as at present defined it cannot be treated as anything milder than high treason. For it surely is high treason to afford aid and comfort to a natural enemy—and the *States* plainly charges that some one in the confidence of the Government has been doing just this thing.

"But to *what* enemy?" asks the bewildered reader, heretofore unconscious that the Government of his native land was engaged in active hostilities with any foe more formidable than the Plug-Uglies or the Mormons. Listen, bewildered reader, and be informed!

It is averred with solemnity by the Washington *States* that, by some clerk or clerks employed in the Department of State, copies of public documents have been forwarded to two "Know-Nothing" Journals in the West—and this, we are requested to understand, is a "bestowing of favors on the enemy," and therefore an act of high treason.

There is nothing jocular in this proposition. It is made by the *States* with seriousness and solemnity. It becomes a topic of telegraphic information and of excited discussion. It is gravely met and answered with authority by one of the "accused" parties, Mr. FLAGG, who exculpates himself by declaring that Secretary MARCY is the guilty party—that venerable statesman having ordered (no doubt in a moment of jubilant and inconsiderate generosity) that the public documents should be forwarded to certain leading journals throughout the country, "irrespective of party."

It is really somewhat difficult for us to decide how such a proceeding as this should be treated. If we consider merely the nature of the charge, we must dwell upon it as the most amusing instance of illimitable impudence which has of late engaged the public attention. If, on the other hand, we regard the way in which it has been received, we must point to the matter as one of the most melancholy of the many melancholy proofs of the degradation inflicted upon our politics, and our public life, by the spirit of party which our recent history affords. The editor of a partisan journal comes forward and denounces an official of the National Government for extending the usual courtesies of the Department to which he belongs to two respectable and influential newspapers, whose publishers, editors and subscribers are presumably citizens of the United States, even though they do not happen to agree in their political sentiments with the individual who assails them. And lo! instead of exposing himself to universal scorn and inextinguishable ridicule, by this act of monstrous and absurd assumption, the offender is honored with controversial statements from the officials whom he has insulted by treating them as sworn and harnessed hacks of a particular party!

Is there nothing here for good citizens to ponder upon? And would it not be well for Washington journals, like the *National Intelligencer*, which find space in their columns for elaborate jeremiads over the decay of law and order in New-York, to bestow some little attention upon the demoralization which has evidently made such formidable progress in the nominal heart of the country, and actual seat of the National Administration?

A SMALL NIBBLE FOR ARCHITECTS.—That generous American merchant, Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, having made a free gift of nearly half a million of dollars to the city of Baltimore, for the endowment of an academy of music, library and reading, the trustees of the fund have offered the small sum of five hundred as a reward for the best plan offered in competition, for the building to be erected, with the privilege of employing the author of the accepted plan or not as they may choose. It can hardly be expected that such an insignificant premium as this should tempt any architect of ordinary ability to waste his time in making designs for a building of so much pretensions. The generosity of Mr. PEABODY ought to have infused a more liberal spirit into the trustees of so munificent a gift. Double the sum offered would be small enough for the work required, and even at that, there are few architects whose plans would be likely to prove acceptable, who would be tempted to risk the loss of their time in a competition for such a reward. We do not know what the precise nature of the Peabody Institute is to be; but to be worthy the noble gift of its founder, it ought to be a more magnificent structure than the very small premium offered for a design seems to promise.

☞ The Bank of South Royalton has failed, and their notes are now worth only 50 cents to the dollar.

Defalcation of a Bank Teller in Virginia—Attempt to Poison the Officers of the Bank.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by a merchant of this City, from his correspondent in Norfolk, Va., giving details of a case of remarkable rascality, concerning which the Norfolk papers furnish little information. The writer, a well-informed authority, says:

NORFOLK, Monday, June 22, 1857.

We have had quite a stir in this place a few days past. It seems that certain sums of money have been missed from the vaults of the Farmers' Bank for several years past, and a number of depositors have been short credited from time to time from $20 to $100. It now appears that the Teller, WILLIAM PANNELL, is the rogue, and that he has been swindling the Bank ever since he has been there. PANNELL entered the Bank as runner, and was promoted to the position of Teller upon the death of Mr. HATTON, the former Teller, who died during the fever. The late Cashier Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, had to pay some $1,100 deficiency, and in consequence left the Bank. The present Cashier, Mr. TUNSTALL, had to make good a special deposit of $800. It is understood that the former Teller had, in more than one instance, to refund amounts that were found to be short. It has been the custom of some of the officers of the Bank to retire up-stairs in the Bank building at 11 o'clock in the morning to partake of a lunch. They went up the other day as usual, and found that *arsenic* had been introduced into their favorite beverage, which they fortunately discovered in time. PANNELL borrowed the keys of the Bank the afternoon previous to this, and was seen to come from the room. It is generally considered that he knew something about the breeding. You will ask, what will be done with PANNELL? A warrant was given to an officer on Saturday night to arrest him; but he concealed himself when PANNELL's promise to appear on the following morning. He, however, took his friends' advice, and left town for parts unknown. Truly, crime in high places is better protected in Norfolk than any place I know of. The press here have not a word about this affair—I suppose because he was a good Locofoco, and entertained Gov. WISE when here, upon money which no doubt he had stolen. It would take too long to sum up all PANNELL's rascalities.

PANNELL is the son of WM. PANNELL, the late respected auctioneer of Norfolk, well known to the entire portion of Eastern Virginia.

The Norfolk *Herald* puts another face on the matter, as follows:

> "The public mind in our community has for some days past been painfully exercised by rumors touching a defalcation of the Teller of the Farmers' Bank in this city; and various exaggerated statements are abroad respecting the amount alleged to have been abstracted. Upon this subject we can only say that nothing is known officially. We learn that a committee of the directory are investigating the matter, but at present we are assured nothing has transpired to authorize the over-wrought statements that are in circulation, or to cause serious alarm either to the Bank or its Teller's securities. On an affidavit before the Mayor—not emanating, however, from the Bank—that officer issued his warrant for the arrest of the Teller on Saturday night, but it has not yet been served."

Personal.

There is an old gentleman in one of the city pauper institutions at South Boston, who was for many years the President of one of the largest insurance companies in the country. He was for a whole generation the associate and friend of the Thorndikes, the Brookes, the Lymans, the Amorys, the Cabots, the Perkinses, and other merchant princes of Boston. He has insured millions upon millions of property in a single year, and is now in his old age maintained at the public charge.

M. ARY SCHEFFER is now in England, having come to paint the portrait of MARIE AMELIE, Ex-Queen of the French—long time a patron of the artist.

Sir WALTER SCOTT's name and family are continued in the person of a little grandson, recently born. He is the son of Mr. HOPE SCOTT, of Abbotsford, who married Sir WALTER's only surviving grandchild.

We learn from the Burlington (Iowa) *Gazette*, that the libel suit instituted some time ago by HORACE GREELEY in the District Court of Des Moines County, against Messrs. THOMPSON & SHEWARD, of that journal, has been dismissed.

Musical.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—Signor ALBITES gives a very interesting concert to-night at Dodworth's. He will be assisted by Mad. GAZZANIGA, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor AMODIO, M. de VILLANOVA, (on the *Orgue Alexandre*,) and M. GUYOT, pianist. It is not often that such a favorable opportunity for hearing great artists is presented.

FUNERAL OF EX-ALDERMAN CORNELL.—There was a very large attendance at St. Mark's Church, yesterday afternoon, at the funeral of Ex Alderman CORNELL. The Freemasons, of which body Mr. CORNELL was a member, were present in large numbers, in full regalia, and the apron, the emblem of the membership of the deceased, was laid upon his coffin. The procession reached the church at 5 o'clock, the body of the house having been reserved for those who accompanied the remains, but the galleries were filled with spectators some time before. Rev. Mr. JONES, of Stanton street, officiated, and the choir of the church gave the appropriate services, Mrs. BRINKERHOFF singing the solo, "I heard a voice from heaven." Among those who took part in the ceremonies were several members of the Common Council and officers of the City Government. The procession numbered nearly a thousand persons. The body was deposited in a receiving vault.

A HOUSE TORN DOWN FOR FIREWOOD.—The rickety two-story frame house No. 12 Thames-street, belonging to the Clinton estate, was yesterday torn down by a mob for firewood. It was formerly occupied as a tenement-house, and of late as a cooper's shop, but a few weeks ago it was left tenantless. Since that time the washboards and lath have been gradually disappearing at the hands of the *chiffoniers*. They yesterday turned out in force, and deliberately leveled the building. When it fell three boys were inside, wielding axes with a will. They were jerked precipitately into the street, without other damage, however, than a fright. At 4 o'clock scarce a vestige of the building remained.

BOAT CAPSIZED AND TWO MEN DROWNED.—Two men named BENNETT and TIFFANY, both fishermen, were drowned on Wednesday afternoon, at Athens, Greene County. It appears that TIFFANY, with a man named HALLENBECK, left the village in a boat for the fishing grounds of Mr. BOSSMAN, both intoxicated, though they succeeded in getting there safely. The other fishermen, finding they were too drunk to be of any service to them, requested BENNETT to row the boat back, and leave them. When near the shore, by some accident the boat capsized, and all were thrown out. BENNETT and TIFFANY were seen to sink together, but never rose again. HALLENBECK clung to the keel of the boat and was rescued.

SEGUINE'S POINT.—The rainy weather has delayed operations somewhat, upon the buildings at Seguine's Point, but it is now expected they will be ready for the reception of patients in the course of two weeks. The Commissioners paid a visit to the place yesterday, and found all things progressing quietly. Since one of the ringleaders of the malcontents among the quarantmen was ordered outside the lines about a week since, nobody has come near to interrupt proceedings. Should it become necessary, in defending the property, or for enforcing the Quarantine regulations within Dr. THOMPSON's jurisdiction, the revenue cutter, or the marines from Fort Hamilton, will be called into requisition, but such a contingency is not expected.

ACCIDENT TO A SLEEP-WALKER.—A carpenter from this City, named JOHN MURRAY, who has been employed in Poughkeepsie for some time past, on Wednesday night, while fast asleep, jumped from a second-story window of his boarding-house, in Barcaux street, to the ground, injuring himself severely. He was brought to his home in this City by the *Thomas Powell*.

☞ JOHN HUNTER, Esq., the agent at Liverpool of the New-York Associated Press, has resigned that situation on account of ill health, and his place will be supplied by RICHARD STUART, Esq., who has been employed in the office of the Association in this City ever since its establishment.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—ASA R. CARTER, Receiver of Public Moneys at Augusta, Minn., vice O. C. DEAGE, resigned.

ISAAC COOPER, Receiver of Public Moneys at Fort des Moines, Iowa, vice P. M. CASADY, resigned.

APPOINTMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPERS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed the following light house keepers:

W. L. WILLARD, keeper of the light house at Portland Breakwater, Maine, in place of W. A. DYER, resigned. Salary $40C a year.

FRANCOIS DUVERNEY, keeper of the light-house at St. John, Louisiana, in place of A. B. SHELBY, removed. Salary $500 a year.

Visit of an English Bishop to the Niagara Frigate.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The following abstract from the letter of a gentleman known in the literary and religious world of London, may not be uninteresting to your readers, and the friends of the *Niagara*:

Did you hear of our river picnic? It was a most enjoyable day—I shall never forget it. We went on board our little steamer at one o'clock. There was a goodly company—the Bishop, his brother, &c. The manager of the *Times*, and four "A"s of Kings were late, and kept us waiting. The party numbered 65, and soon the bell rang and away we sailed. After steaming through the shipping past the Tower docks, building yards, &c., we came to off the *Great Eastern*, and had to go ashore in small boats, six at a time. She is to be launched sideways, dragged down a kind of wooden railroad in the "cradle" in which she is built. Standing under her bows, one is astonished at her *narrowness*. She seems as if she would never sit upright. It was a great scramble to get off in our boats again, but at last we succeeded, and then the order was given to steer for Gravesend to see the American frigate. Lunch was served *en route*, and by the time that was over we came in sight of the towering masts and the well-known ensigns. First we passed the *Susquehanna*, a splendid paddle-wheel sloop, with her full (and a very heavy) armament on board, but we had not time to visit her. The *Niagara* lay a little below, and we soon came within hailing distance. Our Captain wanted to lay right up to her ladder, but the Lieutenant (Mr. GUEST, whom I had been introduced to before,) thought we had better keep our distance. He disappeared, and we began to feel rather sulky, when we heard the shrill whistle of the boatswain, and the cry "*corteo a bay.*" In a moment down scrambled the crews, and the oarers were manned and pulled off to us. There must have been half a dozen, each with the stars and stripes floating at her stern. They took us all in a body, like so many troops. It was quite a sight to behold, and the ladies were immensely affected by this gallantry. After the perilous ascent we got on deck. Mr. A. wished me to go first, and introduce his party. Lieutenant GUEST received us with great courtesy, and immediately sent an orderly for Captain PERSONS, who is second in command. He is a fine, intelligent man, full of fun, and amused the Bishop immensely.

About the middle of our inspection a gun announced the arrival of Captain HUDSON himself. He was introduced to the Bishop, and they soon were fast friends. He has a pleasant, seafaring face, and looked quite the Admiral in his embroidered coat and gold-laced cap. They wanted us to stay much longer than we could, but time flew, and we were obliged to say good-bye. The Captains hoisted upon helping every lady into the carriers again. Directly we were under way, we all got ready and gave them a hearty cheer, and dipped our flag. You may suppose how flattered we felt when down came her broad pennon to us, and at the whistle up went the crew into the rigging, and returned the cheer with three times three. The *Susquehanna* evidently could not make out who we were, but she thought it best to follow suit, and as we ran close past her, she, too, gave us a graceful salute.

The Bishop enjoyed it greatly. He told me "He could hardly tear himself away from the *Niagara*. He should so like to go back in her with those noble fellows."

Jacob Barker's Claim on the Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your report, in stating some of the material facts of the case now pending before the United States Court of Claims at Washington, in relation to my War Loan, erroneously says an arbitrary settlement was made of the issue of 10 per cent. supplemental stock. Such a settlement was attempted by the Treasury, which was resisted, when the President interfered and caused the supplemental stock of 10 per cent. to be issued without a *release for further benefit*, or in *anywise* impairing the rights or embarrassing the remedies of stockholders. Full proof of this fact is before the Court, and although a compulsory settlement, without consideration, would not be a bar to a claim otherwise valid, it may be considered of importance by some of the Members of Congress, who will, of necessity, have to pass on the decision which the Court may render in the case. Publishing this note of explanation will, therefore, oblige,

Sir, your obedient servant,
JACOB BARKER.

A SNAKE REMOVED FROM A WOMAN'S STOMACH.—The Logansport (Ind.) *Pharos* states that Dr. A. MEYERS, of that city, who has acquired some celebrity as the inventor of a trap for the removal of tape worms, has recently performed a cure that is worthy of more than ordinary mention.

Mrs. E. RYAN, of Fort Wayne, about 20 years of age, has been severely afflicted for four years with a sensation in the stomach, as though there was some reptile moving in it. During that time she was treated for various diseases by numerous physicians of skill, and by several for tape worm. Hearing of Dr. MEYERS' new process for the removal of parasite from the human stomach, Mrs. R. went to Logansport and placed herself under his charge.

Within two weeks Dr. M. removed from her stomach a snake about 2¼ feet long, and 1½ inches in diameter, instead of aggravating it, as had been the result of previous treatment she received. The latter part of her illness she was unable to attend to the domestic care of her family or even to take care of herself. It took two hours to prepare for retiring a night, an equal length of time before she could lie down—and often she was deprived of sleep for night together. Frequently she would walk the floor until exhausted, because unable to lay down without the most excruciating pain. Mrs. RYAN's own words are that her sufferings were such that she often prayed for death to relieve them. Mrs. R. supposed she swallowed the snake, which was apparently of the water species, while drinking from a spring in the evening at her former residence west of Fort Wayne. She left the care of Dr. M. for home, feeling as though she was saved from worse than death.

THE END OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.—Last week all the old books, papers, drafts, checks, letters, &c., that had been preserved on file as vouchers in the long course of the immense business of the United States Bank were sold in a heap in Philadelphia, and purchased by a paper-maker to be reground and manufactured into new stock. The whole mass weighed over forty tons. The tons of this vast amount is of correspondence—autograph letters of the first statesmen, politicians, and financial men of this and other countries. Drafts upon the Rothschilds for hundreds of thousands of dollars, certificates of stock transferred to the leading bankers in Europe, checks and drafts from Cabinet officers, Senators, Congressmen, editors of newspapers, &c., all lie scattered ready for the important transformation into clean, unsullied, white paper. This huge mass of books and papers strikes the visiter with astonishment. A faint idea may be formed of the colossal character of the institution which at one time occupied so important a part in the history of the country. What a vast storehouse those papers would be for individual histories; and perchance they would illustrate some unexplained passages in the history of the political parties of the day.

A MAN CARRIED OVER HADLEY FALLS.—The Holyoke *Weekly Mirror* relates the following story of a singular and daring attempt to cross the river at that place, and the consequent death of the navigator:

"On Friday morning, about 7 o'clock, an Irishman of twenty years of age, who had been but a few days in this country, attempted to cross the river in a small boat from this place to South Hadley Falls, in search of work. Not having any oars at hand, he substituted some strips of board, little calculating the force of the current, and also of the wind, which was blowing strongly at the time. When near the opposite shore, he allowed his boat to head down stream, thinking to land at the abutment at the head of the canal; but before he was aware, his boat was beyond his control, and rapidly nearing the fatal falls. He was seen to struggle manfully against the current for awhile, and heard to scream loudly for help, but all to no purpose. When he knew that he must go over the Falls, he lay down in his boat and resigned himself to his fate. The boat came to one of the foaming waters much broken, and floated away down stream; but nothing could be seen or has since been discovered of the body of the man."

THE RUNAWAY SLAVES.—Yesterday we announced the elopement of three slaves from Henry County, Ky., on Sunday—the arrest of one in Indiana—the escape of the second, and death of the third, by being shot by WILLIAM MEAD, one of his pursuers. We have since learned that an inquest was held on the body of the murdered negro, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated, and that a requisition will be made on the Governor of Kentucky for MEAD, on the charge of murder. We are also informed by Capt. CLAXTON, of Carrollton, Ky., that MEAD, after pursuing one of SANFORD's negroes three hundred yards, caught him, when an unknown elderly white man approached MEAD with a rifle, threatening to kill him if he did not release the negro. MEAD, having discharged the contents of his pistol previously, when he killed the other negro, deemed it best to obey the command, when the fugitive disappeared into the woods. The unknown intruder was supported in the background by a young man, supposed to be his son. Who they were, or where they came from, is still a mystery.—*Cincinnati Com.*

WITNESSES BEFORE THE NAVAL COURTS OF INQUIRY.—The Secretary of the Navy has written the following letter in relation to the traveling expenses of witnesses summoned to give testimony before the Naval Courts of Inquiry:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 22, 1857.

SIR: In future, when a witness who has been summoned to appear before the Court of Inquiry, of which you are President, does not report within a reasonable time after the mailing of the subpœna for transmission to him, allowing a sufficient interval for him to have reached the city by the ordinary mode of travel, you will not indorse upon the subpœna that he has reported, as such indorsement would be equivalent to an order for the payment of his traveling expenses.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
I. TOUCEY.

Com. E. A. F. LAVALLETTE, President of the Naval Court of Inquiry, Washington, D. C.

From Kansas.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

THE ELECTION—DISCOMFITURE OF THE SLAVERY PROPAGANDISTS—ANOTHER HOMICIDE—DESTRUCTION OF A CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT TRAIN.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, June 18, 1857.

The returns of Monday's election come in very slowly, but enough are received here to show that the whole affair has proved a most complete fizzle.

The number of votes polled here was 595. The whole number of votes in this county (which is the most populous in the State, and could poll several thousand votes) does not exceed 500. Jefferson County, which has also a large population, is said to have polled but 50 votes. Douglas County, which includes Lawrence and Lecompton, and embraces a large and populous region in that portion of the territory, gives 175 ballots. In Franklin County it is claimed that there are 500 voters, but I am assured by a gentleman just arrived from there, that there has been practically no election there. When he left he could only hear of about 30 votes that had been polled in the whole county.

It is believed here, by those who have the best facilities for knowing, that there have not been more than fifteen hundred votes given in the whole Territory. The Pro-Slavery residents are greatly disconfited, and declare that the Free-State men are a "d——d stubborn set of people."

A young man named ALEXANDER WARE, a native of South Carolina or Georgia, while in charge of a claim held by another man, on the Shawnee lands, a few miles south from this city, was ordered off on Tuesday, by one CEBAM, who professed that the claim belonged to him. He referred CEBAM to the man who employed him, and who was near by; but CEBAM insisted that he should leave. He still refused, when CEBAM drew his revolver and commenced firing. Two shots missed, but the third took effect in his heart, and he died immediately. His remains were brought here for interment. CEBAM is not yet secured, though the officers are after him. A. D. R.

P. S—I open this letter to give you information of the horrible massacre and destruction of an overland emigrant train to California, of which intelligence has just been received here.

The train, which consisted of seventeen wagons, when about a hundred miles west of Fort Kearney, was attacked by a party of SIOUX or Cheyenne Indians, who murdered every person in it—men, women, and children—burnt the wagons, and drove off the cattle.

The number of persons on the train is said to have been about twenty.

STRENGTH OF THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTY IN KANSAS.—A comparison of the votes cast at the recent election in Kansas, wherein only the resident Pro-Slavery men took part, with the votes at previous contests, when droves of Missourians went over to help their nigger-breeding brethren, shows not only what the actual strength of the nigger party is, but the extent also of the frauds that have been heretofore perpetrated. This time it was well understood that the Free-State men would not vote; hence another invasion of the Border-Ruffians was unnecessary. They stayed at home; and now we know exactly what the resident Pro Slavery force is—not over 1 500 in the whole Territory! Of course this figure does not accord with the aggregate of the registry lists; but as the Missourians on those lists were busy at home, and there was no pressing occasion for them to cross the river, we must excuse them for not coming up to the expectations of their friends.

Let it now be remembered that, if a Pro Slavery Constitution is formed for Kansas, it is the work of only meagre minority, backed up by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and the National Administration.—*Chicago Tribune, June 24.*

From the Kansas Enterprise, June 20.

RIOT IN WESTPORT—FOUR HOUSES AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Our neighboring town was the scene, on Wednesday evening last, of one of the most disgraceful mobs we have known to occur in the upper country.

From all we can learn it appears that a fight occurred at a butcher shop, kept by a German, between a butcher's son and a citizen of the town, named BUCHER. This led to a rather free fight between the friends of the two parties. In the evening the friends of BUCHER attacked the house of the butcher, drove his family out of doors, destroyed his property, and completely demolished the premises. They next moved to another part of the town and destroyed three other German houses, upon what pretext we have been unable to learn, except that the occupants were Germans.

Virginia Items.

TERRIBLE POISONING CASE IN VIRGINIA.—The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* details a terrible poisoning case in the family of Mr. EDWARD GILL, in Chesterfield County. The family is composed of Mr. and Mrs. GILL, and, up to four weeks ago, six children, as follows: Miss FRANCES, aged about 16 years; AURELIUS, about 13; WILLIAM, about 8; MARY, 6; ELLA, 4; HATTY, an infant. About one month ago little HATTY was taken mysteriously ill, and died a few days after. Subsequently, the entire family began to experience a singular sickness, which changed the color of their skin to a dull, pallish hue, and bore the character of inflammation of the stomach. On Saturday last every member of the family were prostrated, and physicians from all points were sent for. A consultation was held, auspicions of poison excited, and an examination instituted.

In the apartments of REBECCA, the cook, which were also occupied by a house servant, MARIA, and her husband, JACK, were found secreted several boxes and vials, one containing sugar of lead, and the rest a quantity of the carbonate of lead, both of which are slow but deadly poisons. A light was here developed, leading directly to the conclusion that the disease then under treatment was no other than the lead colic, superinduced by the consumption of food containing the carbonate and sugar of lead. This, it was ascertained upon further investigation, had been introduced daily into the food cooked for the family for a long series of weeks. The scheme was deeply laid, and upon a principle which one would scarcely suspect of being resorted to by an ignorant negro. There is some ground, therefore, for further suspicions, involving a more intelligent principal in the affray.

On Monday evening, the next to the youngest child, ELLA, too young to withstand the potency of the deadly drug, expired. The eldest, FRANCES and AURELIUS, were on Tuesday lying in a very critical condition, while Mr. and Mrs. GILL were improving, but still exceedingly weak and nervous. The three slaves mentioned above were immediately arrested, and lodged in the jail, but will be taken before the Chesterfield Court for examination at the proper time. The two women are owned by Mr. GILL—the man by SYLVESTER PEARCE, Esq.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY IN PORTSMOUTH.—The Norfolk *Herald*, in reference to mail robberies in the Post-Office at Portsmouth, by young COWLAN, says: "On many occasions, letters containing money directed to the Portsmouth Post-Office, having failed to reach their destination, a plan was laid to detect the pilferer, who, there was every reason to conclude, was some one in that office. A letter containing a sum of money, directed to go by the Southern mail, was thereupon put into the Post-Office, and the mail agent was directed to open the mail bag before it reached the next Post Office, and ascertain whether said letter was in it. He did as directed, but the letter was not there. Suspicion was at once directed to the delinquent, who confessed his guilt upon the spot. He acknowledged having spent $1,800, and stated that the balance of his embezzlements was in his trunk. He was arrested of course, and committed to jail."

ROTTEN CROPS.—We have conflicting accounts from the country round about Norfolk, as to the ravages of the so-called army worm. In some of the tide-water Counties, says the Norfolk *Herald*, the wheat and corn, and the pastures, have been very seriously damaged, amounting in a few cases to almost entire destruction. A gentleman informs us, that in riding through his wheat-field, the stench arising from the mass of dead worms was exceedingly offensive. This will give an idea of the vast number of these destructive pests on some estates. The worms, though numerous throughout the whole tide-water country, have done but little mischief on many plantations.

POTOMAC TIMBER.—The splendid timber upon the Potomac has attracted the attention of enterprising lumber merchants from the North. A Company from New-York have recently purchased a considerable tract of territory on the Virginia shore, a few miles below Quantico creek, and have erected thereon houses, and a large sawing establishment, for the purpose of procuring ship timber for the New-York market. Their tract is said to be one of the best timbered in that section.

STEAMSHIPS FROM NORFOLK TO NEW-YORK.—A Norfolk paper states that in consequence of the large amount of freight from New York to that city, and the damage which shippers sustained by the inability of the present steamers to accommodate them, it is desirable to have one or two more to run twice a week direct between the two cities. With this view meetings of the merchants of Norfolk are called.

HIGH PRICE FOR TOBACCO.—A hogshead of tobacco sold in Richmond, Va., on Saturday at $100 per hundred pounds. This is considered possibly the highest price yet obtained in Virginia for tobacco in the leaf. It was grown immediately upon the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

ANOTHER SPIDER BITE.—A blacksmith in Newton Upper Falls, named STANLEY, while at work a few days since, felt what he supposed was the bite of a mosquito upon his arm, and being very busy, did not give any attention to it for several minutes, but finally noticed that it was a small spider, its body not being larger than a pin head, which he crushed, and thought nothing of it. In about half an hour the part became painful, began to swell, and turned nearly black. He immediately rubbed the wound with *table salt* very thoroughly, till the swelling subsided, in great measure, and afterwards applied poultices of bruised catnip, when the spread of the poison was checked; but a spot round the wound, the size of a man's hand, is now a mass of pimples, filled with matter, the effect of the poison.

WESTERN RAILROADS IN TROUBLE.—We learn, upon what we believe to be unquestionable authority, that legal proceedings are about to be instituted by Robert and John H. Kinzie and others interested, against the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroad Companies for the recovery of fifteen acres of ground on the bank of Lake Michigan, south of the river, upon which the freight and passenger depôts of these companies are built. The contestants claim this ground by what they believe to be a valid title, derived years ago from the Government, before the channel of Chicago river was altered.—*Chicago Trib.*

Speech of a Veteran of One Hundred and Seventeen Years!

From the Chicago Tribune.

We print below the remarks made by a veteran *one hundred and seventeen years of age*, at the Pioneer Festival in Madison, Wis., on Thursday last. What events have been crowded into this man's life! When he was born, FREDERICK the Great, now a historical character, was on the throne; Austria was engaged in a furious war, and ANSON was making his remarkable voyage around the world. He was a "chunk of a boy" when FRANKLIN made his great discoveries in electricity, of which the electric telegraph is the result. At the time of BRADDOCK's defeat, he was as old as many a lad who carried a musket under the lead of WASHINGTON twenty years later. He was 25 years of age when resistance to the Stamp Act in Massachusetts began, and was qualified by his years to occupy a seat in the first Colonial Congress, in 1765. He might have accompanied BOONE in his exploration of Kentucky—a State that now contains more than a million of people. Had he gone to Europe when he was over thirty years of age, he might have seen and heard HUME, BURKE, JOHNSON, PITT, GOLDSMITH, VOLTAIRE, KLOPSTOCK, and LESSING—all long since dead, and historically valued by their successors. He was a middle-aged man in the full vigor of life, when the war of Independence closed, and WASHINGTON was President of the United States. He saw the rise and opening of the French Revolution; he was a witness of the whole career of NAPOLEON. He was old—more than three score and ten—when HULL surrendered at Detroit; yet, how few who was there then live to tell the story now! He has seen this country grow from a collection of English, French, and Spanish colonies, containing a population of less than two millions, to the rank of a first-class power. But, in one hundred and seventeen years, what has he not seen!

JOSEPH CARLIN, whose remarks we copy from the Madison *Journal*, is probably the oldest man in the United States. He said:

FELLOW PIONEERS; I have looked forward with deep interest to this meeting. Permit me, an old man, with the frosts of one hundred and seventeen Winters now whitening my brow, to greet you to-day, and to you express the hope that you may live these many years to meet together on similar occasions. My own pioneer life has been peaceful, rather than eventful. A native of Detroit, I was partly raised at Kaskaskia and Prairie du Roche, in Illinois, and subsequently became an inhabitant of St. Louis, under Spanish rule, and for many years of the last century was engaged as a *voyageur* between St. Louis and Prairie du Chien, *viâ* Wisconsin and Fox rivers and Mackinaw. I was, in 1814, a participant with the Americans in the conflict at Prairie du Chien, and served as an express carrier in the Black Hawk war, when a companion was shot dead by my side by the stealthy Indians in ambuscade; being myself a Frenchman, and my wife related to the Indians, I have reason to believe I was purposely spared. Forty one years ago I located at the Wisconsin Portage, and nearly a third of a century since I was a mail carrier between Mineral Point and Green Bay. It has fallen to my lot to live successively, in the same country, under French, British, Spanish and American Governments—and I have defended the latter at the hazard of my life. Though I have thus spent my life upon the frontiers, my memory is too frail to permit me to go into dates, and could I recall them, I fear they would only serve to fill up the picture, already but too well known, of border dangers, difficulties and privations. I have been three times married, and of nine children but a single one survives—the seventh by my first marriage—and she has nearly reached the age of three score and ten, allotted to our race. But I have grand children, almost without number; and for the benefit of some of the latter, I hope yet to obtain some bounty land from Government for my early services. I come down to you, fellow pioneers, from a former century—an old man, with the habits, customs and feelings of the simple-hearted, contented race of a century ago, with few wants, and no ambitious aspirations. I can in truth say that I love my native land; I have cheerfully risked my life in its defence, in repelling the British and Indian foe; and I trust there are none here to-day who will fail to stand by our country in every hour of trial and danger—none who will ever, under any pics, lend themselves to the disreputable work of weakening the ties that bind together our glorious Union. I have lived here in the West, under despotic sway, and know full well how to appreciate the blessings of free government, which I heartily commend to your final love and protection.

In conclusion, fellow-pioneers, I can only give you—it is all I have to offer—an old man's prayer and blessing.

Of the proceedings the *Argus* and *Democrat* says:

The old pioneers went off into the most jovial repartceing of their own, telling stories, making comments on the progress of the West, and indulging in not a few hearty old-fashioned jokes. An occasional scintillation of wit from a rough and hearty "old settler" would convulse the house in laughter, and again a sudden outburst of natural feeling not unfrequently brought a moist sparkle or a full, round tear into the eyes of those present. The occasion was one of extraordinary and peculiar interest, and all seemed to feel it so, from the new-comer to our State to the first adventurers within its wild territory years ago. Quite a number of the fairer sex, who were pioneers also, and had shared in the joys and sorrows of frontier life, were present, and joined in the convivialities. Some of their children, men and woman grown, were also there, and pointed out with pride by the speakers, who fairly ran over with enthusiasm.

☞ The buildings of the Union Iron and Coal Company, four miles below Scranton, on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Loss $50,000; insured in four Companies for $20,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 27.

I.—POETRY—The Sycamores, by JOHN G. WHITTIER.
II.—LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA.—No. 3.
III.—LITERARY.—Female Scapegrace—Early Summer Fashions—The Umbrellometer, from *Punch*—Spurgeon Secundus—Balloons and Crinoline.
IV.—PUBLIC LANDS—Official Regulations.
V.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from our London, Paris and Hong Kong Correspondents.
VI.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.
VII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.
VIII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
IX.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.
X.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
XI.—GEN. WALKER—Personalities of his Men.
XII.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
XIII.—THE MORMONS.
XIV.—THE RIOT IN NEW-YORK.
XV.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Important from the South—The Cotton Supply Question—The Press in Diplomacy—Our New-Granadian Relations—The Chinese Mission—The Governors of Kansas.
XVI.—IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—Speech of Gov. Walker at Topeka—Message of Gov. Robinson—Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondent.
XVII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Reports of Markets—Interesting Items.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. TWO COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CANCER CURED.

Dr. FELL'S GREAT REMEDY.—Having obtained the prescription for the cure of cancer, with which Dr. Fell has met with such immense success in London, the subscriber is prepared to treat all forms of this terrible disease. Dr. VAN ALEN,

Office No. 191 1st av., two doors from 12th st.,
Residence No. 15 St. Mark's-place, New-York City.

MEDICAL.—DR. VAN ALEN, LATELY FROM Europe, has in his possession Dr. FELL'S, of London, celebrated remedy for cancer. Offices No. 191 1st av., near 12th st., New-York City.

GREAT SALE OF TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS!
THE STOCK RAPIDLY DIMINISHING!!
THE CHEAPEST ARTICLES EVER MANUFACTURED!!!
LADIES,

You will find a very neat durable, fashionably-made, and really-excellent Gaiter Boot, at the new establishment of CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., which he is selling at the unprecedentedly
LOW PRICE
of twelve shillings, per pair. It is decidedly and emphatically the cheapest article of costume sold in the City. Alike appropriate for a Broadway promenade and a rainble in the green fields, its popularity is not to be wondered at, and sales this season have already been enormous.
DO NOT LEAVE THE CITY
without procuring a supply for the Summer months.
BOOTS FOR GENTLEMEN
equally cheap, made of the finest material and in the best manner, can, as well as all kinds of feet covering for children, be procured at CANTRELL'S.
FOR CHEAP ARTICLES,
DURABLE ARTICLES,
FASHIONABLE ARTICLES,
WELL-MADE ARTICLES,
and articles unequaled in style and finish, go to
CANTRELL'S.

GOOD SHOES AND GAITERS.—SOME TRADESmen advertise cheap shoes, but WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., prides himself on selling none but good ones. Low-priced goods can be got at any slop-shop, but shoes that will really do good service are not so easily found. Boys' boots and shoes.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN SUMMER CLOTHING.

Alpaca Coats	$1 50 to $6 00
White Duck Coats	2 50 to 5 00
Linen and Alpaca Reglans	1 00 to 4 00
Summer Coats	75 to 4 50
Summer Pants	75 to 5 00
Summer Vests	50 to 3 50

Oak Hall, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st.

BOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 159 Fulton-st.

EXCITING TIMES!!!
Great Rush! to secure one of the most
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAPEST
Carpets ever offered in New-York, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION.

Splendid bargains! A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.

If you want to buy China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, or Silver-plated ware, go to DAILEY'S, No. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. You can save full twenty per cent by making your selections there. We do not deem it necessary to offer the same advice to New-Yorkers, for they know it already.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL,

Doubted by none—the extreme low rates at which Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, offer their china, glass, gas-fixtures and silver-plated ware, has established for them, and justly so, too, the reputation of being the cheapest place in the City. We cannot better serve our readers than by advising them to make their selections of them.

THE PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHER—SILVER plated, very handsome, and will keep ice all day in the warmest climate. Also, a large lot of silver-plated ware, tea sets, (6 pieces,) $30; tablespoons, the dozen, $4 75 teaspoons, the dozen, $3 50; castors, six cut bottles, $4 75 each. pioneer life has been peaceful, rather than eventful. A native of Detroit, I was partly raised at Kaskaskia and Prairie du Roche, in Illinois, and subsequently became an inhabitant of St. Louis, under Spanish rule, and for many years of the last century was engaged as a *voyageur* between St. Louis and Prairie du Chien, *viâ* Wisconsin and Fox rivers and Mackinaw. I was, in 1814, a participant with the Americans in the conflict at Prairie du Chien, and served as an express carrier in the Black Hawk war, when a companion was shot dead by my side by the stealthy Indians in ambuscade; being myself a Frenchman, and my wife related to the Indians, I have reason to believe I was purposely spared. Forty one years ago I located at the Wisconsin Portage, and nearly a third of a century since I was a mail carrier between Mineral Point and Green Bay. It has fallen to my lot to live successively, in the same country, under French, British, Spanish and American Governments—and I have defended the latter at the hazard of my life. Though I have thus spent my life upon the frontiers, my memory is too frail to permit me to go into dates, and could I recall them, I fear they would only serve to fill up the picture, already but too well known, of border dangers, difficulties and privations. I have been three times married, and of nine children but a single one survives—the seventh by my first marriage—and she has nearly reached the age of three score and ten, allotted to our race. But I have grand children, almost without number; and for the benefit of some of the latter, I hope yet to obtain some bounty land from Government for my early services. I come down to you, fellow pioneers, from a former century—an old man, with the habits, customs and feelings of the simple-hearted, contented race of a century ago, with few wants, and no ambitious aspirations. I can in truth say that I love my native land; I have cheerfully risked my life in its defence, in repelling the British and Indian foe; and I trust there are none here to-day who will fail to stand by our country in every hour of trial and danger—none who will ever, under any pics, lend themselves to the disreputable work of weakening the ties that bind together our glorious Union. I have lived here in the West, under despotic sway, and know full well how to appreciate the blessings of free government, which I heartily commend to your final love and protection.

In conclusion, fellow-pioneers, I can only give you—it is all I have to offer—an old man's prayer and blessing.

Of the proceedings the *Argus* and *Democrat* says:

The old pioneers went off into the most jovial repartceing of their own, telling stories, making comments on the progress of the West, and indulging in not a few hearty old-fashioned jokes. An occasional scintillation of wit from a rough and hearty "old settler" would convulse the house in laughter, and again a sudden outburst of natural feeling not unfrequently brought a moist sparkle or a full, round tear into the eyes of those present. The occasion was one of extraordinary and peculiar interest, and all seemed to feel it so, from the new-comer to our State to the first adventurers within its wild territory years ago. Quite a number of the fairer sex, who were pioneers also, and had shared in the joys and sorrows of frontier life, were present, and joined in the convivialities. Some of their children, men and woman grown, were also there, and pointed out with pride by the speakers, who fairly ran over with enthusiasm.

☞ The buildings of the Union Iron and Coal Company, four miles below Scranton, on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Loss $50,000; insured in four Companies for $20,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 27.

I.—POETRY—The Sycamores, by JOHN G. WHITTIER.
II.—LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA.—No. 3.
III.—LITERARY.—Female Scapegrace—Early Summer Fashions—The Umbrellometer, from *Punch*—Spurgeon Secundus—Balloons and Crinoline.
IV.—PUBLIC LANDS—Official Regulations.
V.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from our London, Paris and Hong Kong Correspondents.
VI.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.
VII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.
VIII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
IX.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.
X.—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
XI.—GEN. WALKER—Personalities of his Men.
XII.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
XIII.—THE MORMONS.
XIV.—THE RIOT IN NEW-YORK.
XV.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Important from the South—The Cotton Supply Question—The Press in Diplomacy—Our New-Granadian Relations—The Chinese Mission—The Governors of Kansas.
XVI.—IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—Speech of Gov. Walker at Topeka—Message of Gov. Robinson—Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondent.
XVII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Reports of Markets—Interesting Items.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for..... $2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 5
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. TWO COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CANCER CURED.

Dr. FELL'S GREAT REMEDY.—Having obtained the prescription for the cure of cancer, with which Dr. Fell has met with such immense success in London, the subscriber is prepared to treat all forms of this terrible disease. Dr. VAN ALEN,

Office No. 191 1st av., two doors from 12th st.,
Residence No. 15 St. Mark's-place, New-York City.

MEDICAL.—DR. VAN ALEN, LATELY FROM Europe, has in his possession Dr. FELL'S, of London, celebrated remedy for cancer. Offices No. 191 1st av., near 12th st., New-York City.

GREAT SALE OF TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS!
THE STOCK RAPIDLY DIMINISHING!!
THE CHEAPEST ARTICLES EVER MANUFACTURED!!!
LADIES,

You will find a very neat durable, fashionably-made, and really-excellent Gaiter Boot, at the new establishment of CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., which he is selling at the unprecedentedly
LOW PRICE
of twelve shillings, per pair. It is decidedly and emphatically the cheapest article of costume sold in the City. Alike appropriate for a Broadway promenade and a rainble in the green fields, its popularity is not to be wondered at, and sales this season have already been enormous.
DO NOT LEAVE THE CITY
without procuring a supply for the Summer months.
BOOTS FOR GENTLEMEN
equally cheap, made of the finest material and in the best manner, can, as well as all kinds of feet covering for children, be procured at CANTRELL'S.
FOR CHEAP ARTICLES,
DURABLE ARTICLES,
FASHIONABLE ARTICLES,
WELL-MADE ARTICLES,
and articles unequaled in style and finish, go to
CANTRELL'S.

GOOD SHOES AND GAITERS.—SOME TRADESmen advertise cheap shoes, but WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., prides himself on selling none but good ones. Low-priced goods can be got at any slop-shop, but shoes that will really do good service are not so easily found. Boys' boots and shoes.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN SUMMER CLOTHING.

Alpaca Coats	$1 50 to $6 00
White Duck Coats	2 50 to 5 00
Linen and Alpaca Reglans	1 00 to 4 00
Summer Coats	75 to 4 50
Summer Pants	75 to 5 00
Summer Vests	50 to 3 50

Oak Hall, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st.

BOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 159 Fulton-st.

EXCITING TIMES!!!
Great Rush! to secure one of the most
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAPEST
Carpets ever offered in New-York, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
FROM AUCTION.

Splendid bargains! A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.

If you want to buy China, Glass, Gas Fixtures, or Silver-plated ware, go to DAILEY'S, No. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. You can save full twenty per cent by making your selections there. We do not deem it necessary to offer the same advice to New-Yorkers, for they know it already.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL,

Doubted by none—the extreme low rates at which Messrs. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, offer their

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price

SATURDAY EVENING, June 27,
Fourth week of the unprecedented triumph of
JEROME'S NEW COMIC FAIRY PANTOMIME,
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.
Mounted with new and beautiful scenery, tricks, transformations, costumes, accessories, &c.
Antelope in his great character of.....Bianco
The cast embracing names of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
The evening entertainments to commence with the ballet of FIGARO.
On MONDAY—First appearance in America of the talented and beautiful
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA,
première danseuse assoluta of La Scala, at Milan; La Fenice, at Venice; the Imperial Opera, Paris; and Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
And in order to render the evening's entertainments of the most attractive character, engagements have been made with the great New-York favorites, Messrs. W. R. Blake, George Jordan, Thomas Placide, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor, who will appear in an elegant and laughable farce.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS—Signorina Rolla in grand ballet and the excellent English Vandeville Company.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS—The Wonderful Ravels and their Double Pantomime Company in BIANCO and other entertainments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
The public are respectfully informed that, to comply with numerous requests,
Mme. DE LA GRANGE
will give SIX REPRESENTATIONS of ITALIAN OPERA, previous to her departure—the first to take place on
MONDAY, June 29,
when will be presented Bellini's favorite Opera,
I PURITANI,
for positively this night only.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
Signori BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO, and
COLETTI,
in the principal roles.
Conductor.....Signor TORIANI

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1
Secured Seats.....Fifty cents extra
Family Circle.....50c|Amphitheatre.....25c
Season tickets for the six nights, including reserved seats, $8.
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 53 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, on and after Saturday, June 27.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

The admirable comedy, in three acts, called
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH,
having fully sustained its previously acquired reputation by the achievement of an almost
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS,
and having been received by a discerning audience with ACCLAMATIONS OF DELIGHT,
will be repeated this evening, with its beautiful new scenery, dresses, appointments, and its truly eminent cast,
SATURDAY EVENING, June 27, 1857,
LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.
Princess Blanche.....Miss Laura Keene
Arthur de Solberg.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Baron Pumpernickel.....Mr. Burnett
To conclude with the highly successful extravaganza,
VARIETY,
with all its beautiful scenery, music, dresses, &c., for the last night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

To-night, SATURDAY, June 27, 1857,
BENEFIT OF MISS ELIZA LOGAN,
who will appear as
PAULINE,
in Pulwer's popular play of
THE LADY OF LYONS,
with the following powerful aid:
Mr. G. Jordan.....as.....Claude Melnotte.
Mr. H. B. Phillips.....as.....Col. Dumas.
Mr. A. H. Davenport.....as.....Glavis.
Mrs. Vernon.....as.....Mme. Deschapelles.
Mr. Canoll, Mr. Peters, Mrs. Thompson, and others in the cast.
The farce of 'TWAS I will follow.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Positively last night of
MR. AND MRS. WM. J. FLORENCE,
THREE POPULAR PIECES, SONGS, DANCES, ETC.
SATURDAY,
THE IRISH EMIGRANT
Tim O'Brien.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Mrs. Wm. J. Florence.....in.....Five characters
Tim Souls.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Nan.....Mrs. Wm. J. Florence
Tom Dribble.....Mr. Wm. J. Florence

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, June 27,
The entertainments will commence with the historical drama entitled
BONAPARTE, OR THE SIEGE OF MOSCOW.
After which, Fancy Dance by Miss Price.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of the
FRISKY GOBBLER.
To conclude with the Drama of
TOM CRINGLE.

LAGER BIER FOREVER.

PETE MORRIS IN THE FIELD.
PETE MORRIS respectfully announces to the citizens of this, his native City, that he will open on SATURDAY next the establishment known as the Coliseum No. 210 William-st., under the title of
PETE MORRIS' VARIETIES,
The richest, raciest and rarest entertainments will be presented nightly in the magnificent Concert Saloon, under his immediate supervision, which is a sufficient guarantee of the unique and novel, quaint and moral character of the performances—*verb sap.*
The finest and purest brands of liquors, wines and cigars served out by fair and attentive waiters.
Pure Philadelphia Lager—sure.
A RICH LUNCH
Will be served up every day at 11 o'clock,
FREE.
LAGER FIVE CENTS PER GLASS.
The Company consists of the following talented American, German and French artists:
PETE MORRIS, the preeminent American comic melodist.
PIC BUTLER, the greatest banjo-player in the United States.
MASTER CHOLE, the infant representative of Ethiopean peculiarities, jig dancer, tamborinist, &c., &c.
MADAME FRANCOIS, the French prima donna, from the Academie De Musique, Paris.
MADEMOISELLE FIOT, the première danseuse, from the principal theatres of France and Germany.
MADAME BLANCHE, the contratrice comique.
A FULL MILITARY BAND.
M. UNGO will preside at the piano-forte.
M. DELONME, first violinist
LOOK! WONDER!! BEHOLD!!!
ADMISSION FREE.
Entertainments in the concert-saloon commence at 7½ o'clock.
A Grand Sacred Concert on SUNDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

A Miscellaneous Concert will be given at the new Home Chapel in 29th-st., near Madison-av., on TUESDAY EVENING next, for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless. The Home is under the care of the American Female Guardian Society, which has for its object to furnish a home for destitute and friendless females and children.
The following distinguished artists have volunteered their valuable services:
MRS. GEORGIANNA STEWART LEACH,
MISS ANNA GRISWOLD,
MR. STEPHEN LEACH,
MR. G. W. MORGAN,
who will preside at the Piano.
During the evening the celebrated painting of
THE COURT OF DEATH,
BY REMBRANDT PEALE,
will be exhibited.
The venerable artist has kindly consented to be present, by request of the managers, and will give a description and history of the Painting.
Single tickets, 50 cents; three for $1. To be had of HALL & SON, A. D. F. RANDOLPH; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, and at the Home, No. 32 East 30th-st.

GRAND CONCERT.

A Grand Concert will be given on SATURDAY EVENING, June 27, at Dodworth's Saloon, with the eminent talent of Madame GAZZANIGA, and Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, GUYON and ALBITES. Tickets at HALL & SON'S and BREUSING'S and SCHAFFENBERG'S.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, JUNE 27, AFTERNOON at ½ o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for positively the last time, an original American drama, written expressly for this Museum, by Miss Lewis, Esq., author of the "Lime-Kiln Man," entitled THE SYBIL'S CAVE; or, THE WILD WOMAN OF HOBOKEN—a stirring production, and gotten up with the most careful attention to beauty and propriety. After which, (in the EVENING,) DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE. The new grand COSMO-PANORTHON STUDIO, into which the entire first floor of the establishment has been converted, includes a collection of illuminated paintings wholly unequaled in America. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE—THE YACHT "BLACK EAGLE," of 20 tons, copper-fastened throughout, drawing 5 feet 6 inches, keel boat, with four berths in the cabin, water-closet, &c. To be seen at the foot of 11th-st., East River.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND BUILDERS.—GRIFFITH'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—The attention of steamboat owners and builders is particularly invited to the great superiority of GRIFFITH'S PROPELLER over all others used in the propulsion of steam vessels. Many and various experiments have been made to test this Propeller against the very best, and in all cases it has come off victorious. It can be set to any desired pitch; is more efficient for a given surface of blade; causes little or no vibration to the stern of the vessel; gives high results for the amount of power applied, and offers but little resistance when the vessel is under sail only. Terms for its introduction and use liberal. For further information, apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
Sole Agent for United States,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The house and lot No. 117 Elizabeth-st., between Grand and Broome sts., west side. Apply to
WM. G. McLAUGHLIN, Executor,
No. 5 Prince-st.

WATER-POWER AND LANDS ON CONNECTICUT RIVER FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, Mass., offer for sale their lands and water-power at Turner's Falls, in Montague, Mass., at a price greatly below their true value. The Connecticut River has a fall at this point of over 70 feet, and the water can be used many times over. Connected with the premises are, at least, 300 acres of land, (200 acres of which are well wooded,) 8 dwelling-houses and a sawmill. It is believed that no such unoccupied water-power can be found in the New-England States. No dam is absolutely necessary, as the natural fall can be used for a distance of 3½ miles at a very trifling cost. In the hands of enterprising men a small outlay would be returned many fold in a very short time. The whole property is offered at a very low figure, and on accommodating terms for payment, as it is the determination of the owners to close the concern. For particulars, apply to WENDELL T. DAVIS, Greenfield, Mass.; W. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 64th-st. and 5th-av.; 4 on 5th-av., and 4 on 64th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 57th-st., 125 feet west from 6th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 5th-av. and 49th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFIEFFER, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—TWO FIRST-CLASS houses, Nos. 280 and 282 West 19th st., four stories high and three parlors deep, with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. Apply at No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 7 P. M., or on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN A THOROUGH FIRE PROOF building, three rooms, well-lighted, 25 by 50, with or without power. Rent reasonable. Location and rooms desirable. Also, superior stone front house, 31st-st., a bargain; cottage on 44th-st., $2,500. Inquire at No. 375 9th-av., opposite Institution for the Blind, of
J. E. HATCH.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house, No. 1327 Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements, having a private stairs, and all in perfect order, and in a very desirable neighborhood. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of N. B. LLOYD, No. 135 Lexington-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 278 West 20th-st.

RENTS—RENTS IMMEDIATELY.—FIRST AND second story, No. 74 Hammond-st., just cleaned, papered and painted; first floor, four rooms, No. 20 Renwick st.; upper floor No 96 Jane-st., new house; and two rooms No 378 Bleecker-st. Inquire at No. 48 Renwick st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO LET.—ONE FINE light room, 65 feet deep, with an office on third floor, for any light business. Rooms and Offices with rout on Broadway, and rear rooms to let in the building No 544 Broadway. Apply in the store to S. W. SMITH.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 62 William st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No 92 East 13th-st. Price moderate.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—FOR THE season, (furnished preferred,) with stable, and from 1 to 5 acres of land, and within 2 hours' travel of the City. Address, with terms and description, Box No. 3,557 New-York Post-Office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 12 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 65 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, 5 acres of asparagus, a locust grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 6 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—576 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 320 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 208 Front st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, CONTAINING 40 OR 70 acres, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, within a half a mile of the village of Woodbridge, and on a very public road leading from the above place to Rahway, N. J., two miles to steamboat landing and two and a half miles to depôt at Rahway, 19 miles by railroad to New-York. On the farm is a two-story dwelling, with wing, carriage-house, barn, stable and other out-buildings, and a variety of choice fruits. For further particulars, inquire of A. M. TREDWELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., or JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st., or on the premises.
JOHN B. EDGAR.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Hyler's Depôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 237 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

VALUABLE NO. 1 FARM AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—One hundred and forty-seven acres, under the highest state of cultivation, and highly manured; 16 wood, 6 locust timber, and 13 in orchard of the best grafted fruit. The buildings and outhouses are large and extensive; the hay crop is immense; the situation delightful with fine views of the Bay and Sound; only 14 miles from New-York by boat and railroad.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm containing 63 acres. Upon it is a good two-story dwelling house, carriage-house and necessary outbuildings, situated 3 miles from Stamford, Conn. Will be sold with or without the stock and crops. For particulars inquire of J. L. SARGEE, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

$20 AN ACRE FOR BEAUTIFUL FARMING land, at Thompson L. I., 41 miles from New-York, level, free from stone or swamps, and highly productive. 5, 10, 25 or 100 acres will be sold for the above price. The title warranted and payments made satisfactory. Apply to the owner, E. A. BUNCE, No. 212 Broadway, room No. 3.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM.—TWENTY-eight acres superior land under the highest state of cultivation and lying upon a gradual slope, facing east; large orchard, 150 grafted trees in full bearing; small cottage, shingle all around; good barn, &c. Price $2 500.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to R. C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and contiguous to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick house, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,555 New-York Post Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

SEEDS.—RED TOP, RED TOP STRAP LEAF, improved Ruta Baga of American growth and imported, yellow Aberdeen, large white Globe, large white Norfolk, and other approved varieties of TURNIPS.
Long Orange and white Belgian CARROTS, clean seed; white and yellow SUGAR BEET; MANGEL WURZEL; MILLET; CHINESE SUGAR CANE, for fodder. All now in season for planting, and for sale in small or large quantities by J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
No. 15 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address.
EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris.
S. BERNARD, No. 11 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS FONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THE SEVEN HILLS BEACH FOR SALE.—This Seashore property lies within four miles, and in sight of the village of Cape May County Court House, N. J. It is bounded North and South by Townsend's and Hereford inlets, and contains nearly 2,800 acres. Of this, about 160 is well fenced arable land, now partly in corn, potatoes, &c. There are between 300 and 400 acres of excellent red cedar, holly and oak, forest timber. The "turkey oak" affords the best small ship knees. Flowering vines, besides the Isabella, the Powell, and other native grapes, are growing wild. About 1,000 acres, in one body, of the inland meadow (above ordinary tides, and naturally sheltered,) could be securely embanked, and drained at moderate expense. It now affords pasture and great quantities of salt hay. The beautiful ocean strand, hard, level, and broad, is believed to be the very finest on the coast. It has more than seven miles unbroken extent. The adjacent sounds and inlets afford sailing room, besides excellent fishing and fowling; cod, sheepshead, rock, weak and blue fish, besides other varieties, are abundant: also, terrapins, and oysters of admirable quality. Many hundred thousand bushels of oysters might be planted in the creeks. There are two dwellings; one a new comfortable farm house, 42 feet front, containing 16 rooms. The tenant house contains 8 rooms. There are two barns, with sheds, poultry-houses, ice houses, (filled,) boat-houses, and other out-buildings; the garden has been lately planted with fruit and vegetables. The Stock might be had at a valuation. It includes 2 pair of mules; 6 pair of working oxen; 15 kine; English imported "Romney Marsh" sheep, besides several hundred merinos and others; swine, poultry, farming implements, besides fishing and sailing boats, nets, &c., &c. The climate is perfectly healthful; usually mild in Winter and bracing in Summer. This property could be made one of the finest sea-bathing places in the United States. It might be rendered a splendid estate, by an energetic person of means, able to give it proper attention. Real estate in New-York or Philadelphia would be taken in part payment. Apply to the tenant in possession, or to
TATHAM & BROTHERS,
No. 82 Beekman-st., New-York,
or South Wharves, Philadelphia.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A very desirable residence in Dutchess County is offered for sale on accommodating terms, located near the village of Fishkill, and within 40 minutes' ride of Fishkill Station, Hudson River Railroad, at which all the trains north and south stop. The premises comprise 25 acres of land, (or more would be sold if desired,) all in a high state of cultivation, a fine gothic house, with all the modern improvements, kitchen range, furnace, &c., with beautiful lawn in front, and graveled carriage road, commodious out-buildings, &c.; ice house well filled with ice of fine quality, taken from the Fishkill or Matteawan Creek, which passes through the premises; orchards, of all kinds of fruit; an excellent garden, asparagus, strawberries, and red Antwerp raspberry vines, the latter promising very great abundance of that delicious fruit in the season.
The beauty and healthfulness of situation, within the immediate vicinity to schools and churches, and its easy communication with the City, render this an unusually desirable opportunity to those seeking homes in the country.
Gas works having been recently erected in the village, gas could be easily and without much expense introduced into the house, the mains being laid to within one eighth of a mile of the place; thus, in addition to the other attractions which this place and residence offer, is added a luxury not easily obtained in the purchase of a rural residence.
The owner having just removed to the West, and desirous of closing his business in the East, the terms will be easy. Title indisputable, and possession given to the purchaser in one week from the day of sale.
For particulars more full and explicit, or a view of the premises, inquire of the subscriber at the Bank of Fishkill, or ROSWELL SKEEL, Esq., (Skeel & Van Valkenbergh,) No. 31 Broad-st., New-York.
JAMES E VAN STEENBERGH.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence and farm, containing 40 acres of superior land, good house and out-buildings, carriage house, granaries, &c., all in good order, mostly new, ice-house filled with ice, large garden all made, abundance of good fruit, apples, pears plums, peaches, apricots, strawberries, &c., fine lawn all around the house, unmercifully shaded with trees, is well worthy the attention of any one who is desirous of a beautiful country residence, and within two hours' walk of the depôt also, several other farms from 75 to 220 acres, 8 farms in all, for sale; these farms are all in the village of Madison. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, near the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE house and land recently owned and occupied by Capt. Cobb, at Tarrytown, consisting of brick dwelling-house, with twenty-five rooms, stable, out-houses, hot-houses, kitchen garden, flower garden, grape-vines, fruit-trees, &c., &c. all in first-rate order, suitable for a gentleman's residence, situated within three-eighths of a mile of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and accessible nine times a day, by railroad and steamboat. Terms liberal. Apply to CARNEY L'AMOUREUX, Tarrytown,
or JOHN WARKIN, No. 49 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stabling, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 88 West 43d-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large two-story attic and basement house, pleasantly situated on Broadway. The lot is large, view very fine, good water, fruit and shrubbery. Also, for sale, a large brick house, with 1½ acres of ground, good view and near the station. Possession of either can be had immediately. Apply, or address, S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—HUDSON PARK—ONE HUNDRED acres, ¼ a mile above Spuyten Duyvel Creek and 12 miles from City of New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson—beautiful location and magnificent views—together or in lots, to suit purchasers. Easy of access by Railroad or private conveyance. The steamboat EDWIN, to and from Yonkers, stops regularly twice a day at the landing on the premises.
D. N. TUCKER, No. 8 John-st.

HUDSON RIVER, TELLER'S POINT, FOR SALE.—Splendid villa sites, adjoining the land of Dr. Underhill, having extensive views up and down the river, and not surpassed by any on the Hudson, now in the possession of the original proprietors. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY house in the village of Flushing, ten minutes' walk from the depôt, containing twelve rooms, water fixtures, furnace, &c., and surrounded by trees and shrubbery. Apply to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, or No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

TO LET.—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS A NEW MODern-built house, furnished, lighted with gas, containing 10 rooms, with garden planted, and well supplied with fruit, in the most eligible part of Elizabeth, N. J., 3 minutes' walk from depôt, whence hourly cars to New-York. Address JAS. R. MEEKER, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A GOOD-sized stone cottage with a large garden and a pasture lot adjoining. An omnibus line for Green Point passes the house hourly, and a steamboat for the City four times daily. Apply to EBENEZER STEVENS & SONS, No. 195 Water-st.

CROTON LAKE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, a beautiful country residence on Croton Lake, with 8 acres of land, 35 miles from New-York, 2½ miles from Harlem Railroad depôt at Newcastle; will be sold low. For full particulars, apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 12 acres of land, abundance of fruits of the choicest kind, selected and planted by the owner; extensive views of the Hudson, south and west, fine springs and running brook, at Claremont, near Sing Sing. Plans and particulars at A. J. BLEECKER & CO.'S, No. 7 Broad-st.

A SUMMER HOME—NEAR NEW HAMBURGH, on the Hudson River, 70 miles from the City; good board, rooms large and airy, fruit abundant, vegetables fresh, water soft, and scenery beautiful. For information inquire at No. 368 Broadway, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., daily.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND MODERN COUNTRY house at Spuyten Duyvel, five minutes' walk from the depôt, with an acre or more of ground. Good stable and carriage house. Apply to BERGEANT & HUNT, No. 60 Wall-st., or J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvel.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT NEWtown, L. I., house and barn, wagon house, and about ten acres of good land, all kinds of fruits on it. Inquire No. 361 3d-st., New-York, near the East River, or JAMES BAILEY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., A cottage containing five rooms, ice house, stable, &c., with quarter of an acre of ground. Inquire of MORRISON, HABER & CO., No. 45 Dey-st.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS AND WESTERN LAND.—Persons wishing Land Warrants located on excellent lands by competent and reliable agents who have just returned from a survey of lands open to entry, will hear of a favorable opportunity by addressing immediately. DREXEL & CO., or E. W. CLARKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs, (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1856, pages 90 and 196.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

HORSE AND WAGON FOR SALE.—A splendid family mare, young and warranted in every way; also, shifting-top wagon; also, a four-seat extension-top rockaway and harness. Inquire at No. 13 Gold-st., up stairs.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR Europe wishes to dispose of a pair of bay horses, 15¾ hands high, of remarkable style and action. In fine condition sound and kind. Apply at private stable No 52 Great Jones-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THE SEVEN HILLS BEACH FOR SALE.—This Seashore property lies within four miles, and in sight of the village of Cape May County Court House, N. J. It is bounded North and South by Townsend's and Hereford inlets, and contains nearly 2,800 acres. Of this, about 160 is well fenced arable land, now partly in corn, potatoes, &c. There are between 300 and 400 acres of excellent red cedar, holly and oak, forest timber. The "turkey oak" affords the best small ship knees. Flowering vines, besides the Isabella, the Powell, and other native grapes, are growing wild. About 1,000 acres, in one body, of the inland meadow (above ordinary tides, and naturally sheltered,) could be securely embanked, and drained at moderate expense. It now affords pasture and great quantities of salt hay. The beautiful ocean strand, hard, level, and broad, is believed to be the very finest on the coast. It has more than seven miles unbroken extent. The adjacent sounds and inlets afford sailing room, besides excellent fishing and fowling; cod, sheepshead, rock, weak and blue fish, besides other varieties, are abundant: also, terrapins, and oysters of admirable quality. Many hundred thousand bushels of oysters might be planted in the creeks. There are two dwellings; one a new comfortable farm house, 42 feet front, containing 16 rooms. The tenant house contains 8 rooms. There are two barns, with sheds, poultry-houses, ice houses, (filled,) boat-houses, and other out-buildings; the garden has been lately planted with fruit and vegetables. The Stock might be had at a valuation. It includes 2 pair of mules; 6 pair of working oxen; 15 kine; English imported "Romney Marsh" sheep, besides several hundred merinos and others; swine, poultry, farming implements, besides fishing and sailing boats, nets, &c., &c. The climate is perfectly healthful; usually mild in Winter and bracing in Summer. This property could be made one of the finest sea-bathing places in the United States. It might be rendered a splendid estate, by an energetic person of means, able to give it proper attention. Real estate in New-York or Philadelphia would be taken in part payment. Apply to the tenant in possession, or to
TATHAM & BROTHERS,
No. 82 Beekman-st., New-York,
or South Wharves, Philadelphia.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A very desirable residence in Dutchess County is offered for sale on accommodating terms, located near the village of Fishkill, and within 40 minutes' ride of Fishkill Station, Hudson River Railroad, at which all the trains north and south stop. The premises comprise 25 acres of land, (or more would be sold if desired,) all in a high state of cultivation, a fine gothic house, with all the modern improvements, kitchen range, furnace, &c., with beautiful lawn in front, and graveled carriage road, commodious out-buildings, &c.; ice house well filled with ice of fine quality, taken from the Fishkill or Matteawan Creek, which passes through the premises; orchards, of all kinds of fruit; an excellent garden, asparagus, strawberries, and red Antwerp raspberry vines, the latter promising very great abundance of that delicious fruit in the season.
The beauty and healthfulness of situation, within the immediate vicinity to schools and churches, and its easy communication with the City, render this an unusually desirable opportunity to those seeking homes in the country.
Gas works having been recently erected in the village, gas could be easily and without much expense introduced into the house, the mains being laid to within one eighth of a mile of the place; thus, in addition to the other attractions which this place and residence offer, is added a luxury not easily obtained in the purchase of a rural residence.
The owner having just removed to the West, and desirous of closing his business in the East, the terms will be easy. Title indisputable, and possession given to the purchaser in one week from the day of sale.
For particulars more full and explicit, or a view of the premises, inquire of the subscriber at the Bank of Fishkill, or ROSWELL SKEEL, Esq., (Skeel & Van Valkenbergh,) No. 31 Broad-st., New-York.
JAMES E VAN STEENBERGH.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence and farm, containing 40 acres of superior land, good house and out-buildings, carriage house, granaries, &c., all in good order, mostly new, ice-house filled with ice, large garden all made, abundance of good fruit, apples, pears plums, peaches, apricots, strawberries, &c., fine lawn all around the house, unmercifully shaded with trees, is well worthy the attention of any one who is desirous of a beautiful country residence, and within two hours' walk of the depôt also, several other farms from 75 to 220 acres, 8 farms in all, for sale; these farms are all in the village of Madison. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, near the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—THE house and land recently owned and occupied by Capt. Cobb, at Tarrytown, consisting of brick dwelling-house, with twenty-five rooms, stable, out-houses, hot-houses, kitchen garden, flower garden, grape-vines, fruit-trees, &c., &c. all in first-rate order, suitable for a gentleman's residence, situated within three-eighths of a mile of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and accessible nine times a day, by railroad and steamboat. Terms liberal. Apply to CARNEY L'AMOUREUX, Tarrytown,
or JOHN WARKIN, No. 49 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stabling, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 88 West 43d-st.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large two-story attic and basement house, pleasantly situated on Broadway. The lot is large, view very fine, good water, fruit and shrubbery. Also, for sale, a large brick house, with 1½ acres of ground, good view and near the station. Possession of either can be had immediately. Apply, or address, S. N. THOMAS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—HUDSON PARK—ONE HUNDRED acres, ¼ a mile above Spuyten Duyvel Creek and 12 miles from City of New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson—beautiful location and magnificent views—together or in lots, to suit purchasers. Easy of access by Railroad or private conveyance. The steamboat EDWIN, to and from Yonkers, stops regularly twice a day at the landing on the premises.
D. N. TUCKER, No. 8 John-st.

HUDSON RIVER, TELLER'S POINT, FOR SALE.—Splendid villa sites, adjoining the land of Dr. Underhill, having extensive views up and down the river, and not surpassed by any on the Hudson, now in the possession of the original proprietors. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY house in the village of Flushing, ten minutes' walk from the depôt, containing twelve rooms, water fixtures, furnace, &c., and surrounded by trees and shrubbery. Ap

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF CLERMONT FOR THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE MONTGOMERY LIVINGSTON AT CLERMONT, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the mansion house (on the premises) in pursuance of a judgment in partition. The property consists of about 2 acres of land. Unit is a mansion house, built of brick and stone, in the chateau style of architecture. The grounds are celebrated for their beauty and proportion. The property is so well and favorably known, having been the residence of Chancellor LIVINGSTON, and afterwards of Mr. ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON, that a particular description is unnecessary. The lawn is bounded on its eastern side for a distance of nearly half a mile by the Hudson River. Along the river bank clumps of fine old forest trees break the river into a variety of picturesque landscapes. On the opposite side of the river, and in the background of several pretty villages, are the Catskill Mountains. The view of these mountains from this place is surpassingly beautiful. The location is perfectly healthy. Its lawns, (for it has three) avenues and trees, (it is believed,) are unequaled in this country. The soil is of the very best. The garden excellent; a gardener is now working it. There are large orchards, with great varieties of fruit trees. It lies about 120 miles north of the Railroad Station at Tivoli, Dutchess County, to which the train runs in about 3 hours, and where the trains stop. Persons can leave New-York by one or more trains in the A. M., and attend the sale or inspect the premises and return in the afternoon. The Library, consisting of some 3,000 volumes of choice works, will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M. The celebrated Ghobelin Tapestry Hanging in the drawing-room will be sold immediately after the property. For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.,
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 77 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, No. 19 Wall-st., Referee

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE OF THE LARGEST stock of French-plate pier, mantel, and oval mirrors, piano-fortes, parlor and other furniture, that has been offered since April last—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor. This sale will embrace a portion of the mirrors designed to be sold on the 18th inst., but, in consequence of the storm, were not sent in. There are in this lot about 30 of the largest and richest French-plate mantel and oval mirrors, some with marble tops and gold pedestals. Also, richly-carved oval and oblong do., all in the very best condition. There is also in this sale 4 or 5 mahogany piano-fortes, all of which are second-hand. Also, 20 spring-seat and bed lounges, all in the best condition. Also, several second-hand do. Also, about 50 dozen curl-maple, black walnut, oak, and other chairs, of various patterns; 1 or 3 bookcases and desks; and a second-hand parlor table; several oil-paintings, Brussels or tapestry stair-carpets, hair mattresses, grass do., Gothic and cottage bedsteads; oak, dining, and extension tables; black-walnut, mahogany, and rosewood marble-top centre, side, and sofa tables. Also, at the same sale, 3 dozen 8-day clocks—a fine article. Also, several articles of cameo and gold chains, &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued early this morning. There will be no further postponement, on any account, and all the goods must be removed this day, as early Monday morning as possible, as all others in want can be accommodated with boxing and shipping, at short notice, and at a moderate charge.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

KINGSTON POINT ON THE HUDSON RIVER AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the Court-House, in the town of Kingston, Ulster Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee, about 42 acres of land, late the property of Montgomery Livingston, deceased.

The premises include the south side and extreme end of Kingston Point, and are bounded on the east by the Hudson River, and on the south by Rondout Creek for a distance of about half a mile. For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee, No. 19 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BARK LANDS IN ULSTER COUNTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 A. M., at the Court House, in the town of Kingston, Ulster Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee.

About 8,000 acres of land, having a heavy growth of the best Tan Bark Trees, late the property of Montgomery Livingston, deceased, lying in Ulster County. To be sold in lots of about 1,000 acres each. See advertisement in the Kingston Democratic *Journal*. For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Att'y No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee, No. 19 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN CLINTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 three-story brick houses and lots situated on east side Clinton st., Brooklyn, between Nelson and Huntington sts.; the houses are each 20 by 42 feet, in prime order, having been recently painted, &c., and are furnished with all the modern improvements, basement and under-cellar; lots each 20 by 90 feet. This property is located on one of the most desirable streets in Brooklyn, is convenient to the ferries, and easy of access by City railroads. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED Stocks at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, at 12½ o'clock, namely:

$50,000 Virginia 6s, Coupon Bonds, 1886 and 1887.
$45,000 Louisiana 6s Coupon Bonds, 1867, '93, '94 and '95.
$6,000 Tennessee 6s Coupon Bonds, 1892.
$51,000 California 7s Conpon Bonds, 1861 and 1870.

These stocks will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "an act to establish a General System of Banking;" said stocks being the assets of the Stock Security Bank, Danville, Illinois, now in liquidation. JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON NEW-YORK-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

NEW-YORK-AVENUE—Four lots situated on the easterly side of New York-av., commencing on the northeast corner of Pacific-st., each 20 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

Also, one lot 80 feet north of the above, and 20 feet south of Sumpter-st., 20 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

New-York-av. is graded, paved, curbed and guttered. 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 30, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 975 Broadway, by order of the mortgagee, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered with damask, suites of mahogany furniture, covered with hair cloth, sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire chairs, pier and centre tables, mantel mirrors, pier glasses, black walnut, mahogany and cottage bedroom furniture, bisquets, bedding, mattresses, table linen, china, glass ware, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE AND TWELFTH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable plot of ground with building thereon, fronting 29.11 on University-place, 84 feet on 12th-st., and running north 165 and 182 feet more or less. The splendid stable alone rents for $5,000. This plot commands a large portion of the whole block, and is worth the attention of buyers. Eighty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., at No. 168 Fulton-st., opposite Tillary, Brooklyn, Assignee's sale of the balance of stock of fancy goods, consisting of ribbons, fringes, muslins, hosiery, gloves, ladies' lace collars and sleeves, bareges, undershirts, drawers, &c. Also, at 4 o'clock, P. M., the store fixtures, window sashes and gas fixtures, two awnings, steps, &c.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on SATURDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine black Horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind in harness and under the saddle; is a very stylish and free driver. An open-top wagon, nearly new. Also, set silver-plated harness.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 41 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, a quantity of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites, bureaus, washstands, rosewood secretary, wardrobes, &c. Also one sewing machine, and 20 boxes patent mould candles.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Address S. C. D., *Times* office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 317 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

$20,000 OR $30,000 WANTED—A Partner in one of the very best and most complete iron foundries and machine shops in Pennsylvania. Address, real name, Messrs. GUMMEY & SON, 76 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, who will furnish particulars.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE ON THE WEST side of town, superbly located for wholesale and retail trade, well stocked, and doing a first-rate business. Will sell cheap, or take a good partner. Inquire at No. 336 Washington-st., corner of Harrison.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, Agent.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A life-preserver, an improvement that far exceeds all others. Apply to the patentee, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 97 3d-av., City of New-York.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton or 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 44th-st. and 9th-av.; Hudson-st. Wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,332 Post-Office, New York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 20 and 30 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug 5	1857
Saturday, Aug 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 9	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Sbaunon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wilkman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,321 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 24, and be succeeded by the JASON, July 8, and QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, July 22.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ERICSSON, B. LOWBER, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others to be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The COLUMBIA will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail on the 18th of July. ATLANTIC, the 1st of August, at 6 the BALTIC, the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WORTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First cabin.....$130 | Second cabin.....$75.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 25. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,953 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, Sat'day, Aug. 8, 12 noon.	New-York, July 22.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug 8.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $50. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, M. I. FRANTZEN, Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on TUESDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 29 North River. Rates of passage, including provisions:

In First Cabin.....$80 | In Third Cabin.....$35
In Second Cabin.....55 |

This steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT,
No. 7 Hanover-st.

Certificates of passage will be issued to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends, at the following rates:

In First Cabin.....$100 | In Third Cabin.....$40
In Second Cabin.....60 | In Steerage.....35

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, *Viâ* Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M.

SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

RAILROADS.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 26, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 8:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *viâ* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $2; 12 M., $2:5; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

☞ THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. ☜

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICE:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nasbue	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 86	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIful steamer MINNEHAHA, which has just been completed, will commence her trips from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain, on the 8th day of June.

THE "FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL" will open for the reception of guests on the 1st day of June. The proprietor is determined to preserve the reputation the house has heretofore sustained, of affording every comfort and luxury that the visitor to this region of health and beauty can desire, and respectfully asks of the traveling community their patronage. DANIEL GALE.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSkill AND SING SING.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BERGEN, will leave New-York from Pier foot of Jay-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, June 28, at 8 o'clock A. M., for the above places, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Caldwell's. Touching at Amos-st. each way. Returning, leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the above landings. For further particulars, inquire on board.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLEN WOOD, AND intermediate landings, Sleighte' Dock, White Stone, Great Neck and Sands Point. The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, being fitted anew for comfort and speed, will run daily from Peck Slip to the above points, leaving Glen Cove at 8 A. M., and Glen Cove at 7 A. M., and New-York at 4 P. M. The boat will commence on or about the 1st July to run double trips, affording a pleasant sail to the various points on the route, the public-houses and grounds at which are now in complete order for visitors. Fare to Glen Cove 38.

JUNE, 1857.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHlands, and Ocean House. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Friday, June 26	7 A.M.	Friday, June 26	11 A.M.
Saturday, June 27	11 A.M.	Monday, June 29	9 A.M.
Thursday, June 30	9½ A.M.	Tuesday, June 30	1½ P.M.

Square line of stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The favorite steamer METAMORA, Captain WM. PERRY, will leave New-York from pier foot of Jay-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, June 28, at 7 o'clock A. M. for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplancks, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at Ames-st. each way. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M., making the above landings. For further particulars, inquire on board.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING.—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steam boat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BERGEN, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the Season: Leaving Amos-st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY—Fare, 75 cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¾, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

DAY BOAT—FOR COZZENS, NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie and Catskill connecting with the stages to the Catskill Mountain House, on SATURDAY of every week, at 9 A. M., from the foot of Franklin-st. The steamer CATSKILL.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT, BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.—The steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., THIS DAY (Tuesday) at 4 P. M. W. H. BYRAM, Agent.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9¾ A. M.; 1¾, 4¾, 6¾ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10¾ A. M., 3, 5¾ P. M., landing at 10th and 130th-sts., each way. Fare 5 cents.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 39 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams-st., Brooklyn.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO THE SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Steamer MAYFLOWER, from Catharine-slip 9 A. M., Pier No. 3 North River 9¾ A. M., Rockaway 4 P. M., affording ample time for fishing and bathing, and a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 130 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, JUNE 28.—STEAMER LONG BRANCH, for Shrewsbury, Highland House, and Ocean Port. The OCEAN WAVE will connect at the Highlands for Red Bank.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COUGHS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES COLDS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES HOARSENESS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INFLUENZA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES BRONCHITIS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES CROUP.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ASTHMA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES WHOOPING-COUGH.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES LUNG COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL CONSUMPTIVE COMPLAINTS.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL CURES ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE INDIGESTION.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE DYSENTERY.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE COSTIVENESS.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE HEADACHE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE JAUNDICE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS CURE ERYSIPELAS.
AYER'S CATHAR

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Paper on Chloroform—Discussion of Puerperal Fever—The Filth of the City Streets.

A special meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening, Dr. Mott in the Chair. A letter from Dr. Antisell, of Washington, in reference to the hotel epidemic, was referred to the Section on Theory and Practice. The communication from Dr. Bailey, late Inspector of Drugs for this port, which had been referred to the President, was ordered to be read at the next meeting of the Academy.

PAPER ON CHLOROFORM.

Dr. Squib, of the U. S. Navy, now stationed at Brooklyn, read a paper on Chloroform. He premised with some views respecting the current opinion which had become almost an adage respecting the uncertainty of medicine. He thought a distinction should be made between the science and the means employed, and that perhaps the statement might advantageously be modified by saying that nothing was more uncertain than the tools or appliances of the medical art.

Formerly, in a very much greater degree than now, the profession compounded their medicines themselves; subsequently it was made by the dispensing apothecary, but now it is fabricated in large quantities, and dealt with by a class of persons still further removed from the consumers. It is an article of trade, subject to the incidents of merchandise, sold as such, without reference to its ultimate purpose—the object being to make as good (or as poor) an article as can be sold to the most advantage. Some articles could be bought independent of the guarantee of the maker, and could be tested, (although generally not analyzed by the dispenser, and still more rarely by the prescriber;) of many others the value depended entirely upon the reputation of the manufacturers. Prussic acid and many others would cost more to analyze than to make new, while the value of compound extract of colycinth and others was entirely out of the reach of analysis.

The paper of the evening would treat only upon the manufacture, properties and tests of chloroform. He then entered into an elaborate description of the manner of its manufacture, giving the exact proportions of chloride of lime and alcohol from which it should be distilled, its various washings and other methods of rendering it of its various impurities. In general it was made in this country from whisky, and often from the alcohol redistilled, after being used in the making of various alkaloids. These were considered "good enough" to make chloroform for commercial purposes. It would sell, and that was all the manufacturer thought of especial importance. The impurities formed in its making from pure alcohol, and the decomp ositions liable to occur when alcohol was in excess or deficient, could be removed and the slight quantity remaining he did not think of great importance practically, but the impurities consequent upon using drugged alcohol were insusceptible of relief, and the consequences serious. The faintings, headaches, delirums and deaths resulting from the use of chloroform, he considered solely owing to this kind of impurities in it. In the Navy, out of many pounds of chloroform manufactured by the Government, he had not seen a solitary instance of any bad result, however trivial. Neither in Scotland, where great care is used in the making, had but one death occurred, and the cause of this uncertain, in the very many thousand trials which had been made of it. He thought the objection which many had to its use, and the preference of the profession for the use of ether, was owing to the bad chloroform with which they had experimented.

A certain and easily *practical test* for the purity of chloroform was ever at hand, (and it was this which was wanted for all medicines,) viz., to mix with some of the specimen of chloriform an equal quantity of sulphuric acid. If pure, no change was perceptible; if impure, it was manifested by a change of color, and an increased heat of the bottle.

In almost all chloroform there is a slight change from the purity of color, but in those partially decomposed, it is of a quite dark brown tinge. This, though somewhat impure, is of little comparative importance; but, when heat is evolved, (recognized by the heat of the bottle when it is not warmed by the hand, and by the force with which the stopple is thrown out, from the rarefaction of the vapor,) the chloroform has foreign ingredients in it, which the acid sets upon. Where the impurities are solely from an excess in one or the other of the materials of the article, or from the decomposition of an article originally made from pure materials, no serious injurious effects follow its use; but, where the impurities are from the admixture of foreign elements, then all the sad results generally attributed to chloroform may be expected.

In answer to a question propounded by a member, Dr. S. stated that impurities, when separated from the chloroform, are very different in their character; they are changed from what they are when in solution. The actual impurities when made of the best materials, and with the best care, are themselves extremely toxious. He had known a mouse to be killed by the gases exhaled from them, and falling by their own ponderosity to the floor.

The paper was read with much satisfaction, and after some commendatory remarks from members, a vote of thanks to the author was referred to the section on Materia Medica for consideration.

DISCUSSION OF PUERPERAL FEVER.

The subject of Puerperal Fever, the special business of the meeting was then entered upon. Dr. Clark resumed by recapitulating some of the points in the *pathology* of this disease, of which we gave a synopsis in the report of a previous meeting. That the disease in its germ and essence was inflammatory, not a peculiar disease, not agreeing with the views of Gooch & Simpson, who say it is a disease without inflammation, but that there is always inflammation and pyæmia, the result of inflammation: that in some cases when inflammation was not supposed to be present that it really was, being a hitherto concealed inflammation of the inner lining of the uterus, in reality an endometritis. He wished now to add two recent cases of pyæmia, where fibrine existed in the cavity of the uterus, pus in the sinuses and in other parts of the body, in the liver, joints, &c. Since the last meeting of the Academy he had seen another form of disease where there was prevalent inflammation and deposits of lymph and pus, but characterized by the extreme protraction of the disease to twenty, twenty-six and even thirty days. It was very insidious in its approach, in its symptoms much resembling typhus, and sometimes even mistaken for that disease, the idea of puerperal disease being discarded, mainly from the entire absence of all peritonitis and pain. The Doctor read a very remarkable case from the notes of Bellevue Hospital of this character.

SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms of puerperal fever have not the regularity that might be supposed. There are few if any persistent, ever-present symptoms. Even that of pain, as just seen, is not the invariable attendant. The Doctor expressed his regret that he had not been able to give but one hour to preparing for this meeting since the last. From many cases he had been able to tabulate but nine with peritonitis, and five without, all fatal, selected so that, being proved by the subsequent *post mortem*, the question of the disease could not be raised. The Doctor here read a table of carefully-recorded statistics, confirming this statement—the uncertainty of the first symptoms and the fatality. In regard to this latter, he said that more recovered of those having peritonitis than of those not having it—3 in 11 proving fatal with endometritis, while the mortality was decidedly not so great when accompanied by peritonitis.

On some future occasion, the Doctor said, he would give his views of the treatment.

Dr. Barker wished to move that this subject be continued to the next meeting, for he held entirely different views respecting the cause, character, and perhaps treatment of this disease from those promulgated and held by the gentleman who had just spoken, and he much desired an opportunity to express them. On motion the discussion of this subject was deferred until the next meeting.

A letter to the President on a new method of reducing inguinal hernia was referred to the section on Surgery.

Seventy-five copies of the proceedings of the State Medical Society were presented to the Academy.

DIRTY STREETS.

Dr. McNulty presented a preamble and series of resolutions for the adoption of the Academy, declaring that the streets of the City were in a horridly filthy condition, and expressing the opinion that disease would be engendered thereby.

Dr. Detmold said everybody knew that; the Press with thousand tongues had proclaimed it, and he did not think any good would be effected by any resolutions from the Academy. The Academy had petitioned the State to interfere in sanitary matters, and were not heeded, and he did not think it would do any good to repeat the statements.

After some little debate, and in consequence of the lateness of the hour, the matter was laid on the table till the next meeting, and the Academy adjourned.

Medical.

Criminal Abortions.—At the monthly meeting of the Suffolk District Medical Society, May 30, according to the report of the Boston (Mass.) *Medical World* the Herculean labor of the evening was the consideration of the Report of the Committee upon Criminal Abortions. This Report had been presented at a former meeting, but laid upon the table and printed for the use of the members. It had been noticed in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, and somewhat severely criticized by a correspondent, signing himself B. Dr. Storer, Jr., the Chairman of the Committee, made some remarks, and read those portions of the Report which he wished adopted, (leaving out the laws, which the original Report contained,) to be recommended to the Massachusetts Medical Society, and from them to the next Legislature, if they saw fit. Instead of these drafts of Laws, he offered several resolutions to be presented to the parent society, the substance of which was, that the Suffolk District Society consider these abortions a very wicked thing, and ask the parent Society so to consider them, and to request that Society to take action upon the subject by requesting the next Legislature to pass such laws respecting the matter as they may deem expedient.

As this was, in effect, *a new report*, and, as it was difficult to trace the parts which were left out, and those which were retained from the former Report, Dr. Buckingham moved that this new Report with the resolutions, be laid upon the table, and printed, to be acted upon at a future meeting.

Dr. Storer, Sen., was very much surprised that any member of the Society should hesitate for a moment to adopt this Report. He assailed, with considerable severity, the following sentence, in the *Journal* of May 28, 1857: "Argue as forcibly as they may, to their own satisfaction, *the Committee will fail to convince the public that abortion in the early months is a crime*, and a large proportion of the medical profession will tacitly support the popular view of the snoject." He (Dr. Storer, Sen.,) was surprised that any member of the profession should write thus, and, especially, that the man who would make such a statement should not put his whole name to the article, instead of signing it B. He thought he was bound so to do, that the public might know who he was. He had run his eye over the B's in the Society, and could think of no one that would have done it, except a man by the name of Brown, who had been expelled. He was equally surprised that the editors of the *Journal*, whom he held responsible for all that was published in it, should have admitted an article containing such immoral sentiments, &c.

This brought Dr. Morland, the senior editor of the *Journal*, to his feet. He should not be accused of entertaining such sentiments by any man, as had been imputed to him by Dr. Storer, &c.

Dr. Lyman defended the editors of the *Journal*, and thought Dr. Storer in the wrong.

Dr. Buckingham (with no small share of the dauntless courage of his father, in the days of the "New England *Galaxy*") arose and said that he was the author of the article in the *Journal*, and he did not shrink from assuming the responsibility of all that was there said. He believed it was all true, and was ready to defend it; and that it contained no such sentiments as Dr. S. had tried to make it contain, &c.

Dr. Storer read it again, and renewed his former statements.

Dr. Cornell hoped the motion of Dr. Buckingham would pass; not that he had any objection to the Report, but for the following reasons: first because this was a report of the Committee, with resolutions, and he wished to read them, in order to know exactly what he was voting for; and, secondly, because there was ample time to attend to the matter, as "the Great and General Court" had once more days, adjourned, this day, and there would be some respite before they came together again. After still further discussion, Dr. Buckingham, by leave of the Society, withdrew his motion.

Upon the motion to adopt the resolutions,

Dr. Burrs thought this Society had no cause to vindicate its character upon the subject of Criminal Abortions, as that already stood fair before the public upon this point, in the fact that they had already expelled Dr. Caulkins for such practice. He thought we were under no obligations to take the lead in questions of moral reform, and hoped the whole matter would be indefinitely postponed.

The first resolution was adopted, 19 voting for it, and 17 against it. The second resolution was rejected by about a similar vote. The third resolution was adopted, and so they were sent up for the action of the Massachusetts Medical Society at their next meeting. The same Committee that had prepared them was appointed to present them to that Society.

The fact is, there is no necessity, not the slightest, for any more law upon the subject. The law now is strict and severe against the practice, and the penalty high for the offence; but who ever knew of a conviction under it? The maximum penalty now, by the present law, is twenty years' imprisonment in the State prison; and is not that sufficient? But if it were ninety-nine years, or death, it would make no difference. The difficulty is, in getting the proof, which never has been found to result in a conviction.

P. S.—I forgot to name above, that one doctor stated that a female physician had been traveling up and down Cape Cod, teaching the ladies that it was not immoral to produce abortions, and how it could be done! Will not such female doctors also teach the ladies how to escape the laws recommended by male doctors, and made by male legislators? "*Montes laborant: ridiculus mus nascetur.*"

Wire-Cloth in Orthopedic and General Surgery.—Dr. Louis Bauer, of the Orthopedic Institution, Brooklyn, recommends, in the Buffalo *Journal*, the use of wire-cloth for splints, and other surgical purposes. He also claims priority in its application. The advantages Dr. Bauer claims for the wire splints are that they are light and permeable, keeping the limb cool, and permitting the application of fomentations, warm or cold, without losing in their firmness; exceedingly useful, therefore, in combination with the so-called "permanent bath" of Langenbeck. In fractures, Dr. Bauer fills both splints with loose cotton wool, and fastens them by a roller to the extremity. Inflammation or swelling should take place, the cottou wool will compress sufficiently to avoid the necessity of removing the dressing. Either some peculiar property of the cotton wool, or the great coolness or permeability of the splints, seemed in Dr. B.'s cases to prevent inflammation and swelling.

Caving in of a Well.—Heartrending Affair.—On the 15th inst. Mr. Casper Hibler, residing near Dallastown, York County, Pa., went to his well, in the yard, for the purpose of drawing water, when the walls caved in, precipitating him down the well, a distance of seventeen feet, (the well is about forty feet deep,) where he was firmly held by earth and stone, unable to extricate himself. The *Eagle* says:

"At the time the accident occurred Mr. Hibler was alone at home, his wife having gone to visit his mother, who was ill. She returned about 5 o'clock, and not finding her husband in the house, she called and received an answer, when, on searching for him, she found that he was in the well. The alarm was immediately given, and strenuous efforts made by the neighbors to rescue him from his perilous situation. They worked faithfully, and, at one time, were within eighteen inches of him, the unfortunate man conversing with them all the time. Their exertions, however, seemed to avail but little, for as fast as they succeeded in removing the earth and stones, fresh quantities would fall in upon him. Finding their exertions in his behalf of no avail, the doomed man, shortly after midnight, requested that his wife might be brought within hearing of his voice, that he might bid her a last farewell. His request was complied with, and we leave the reader to imagine the scene—the anguish of mind of her who, on the 14th of April last, he led to the altar a bride. At 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning he ceased to exist, and his lifeless body was found about 4 o'clock, much bruised, with one hand off."

Florida Army Intelligence.—The Tampa *Peninsular* of June 13, reports several changes in that Department, of which Col. Loomis still retains command. The Fifth Infantry, which has seen a good deal of hard service in the Everglades, goes to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Companies A and H, 114 strong, under command of Capt. John A. Whitall. Lieuts. W. A. Webb and A. T. A. Forbest, came on to New-Orleans in the *Calhoun*.

In consequence of the departure of this regiment, Companies A, C and K, Fourth Artillery, have been ordered from Forts Manatee, Kissimmee and McRae, respectively, to Fort Myers, whither Major W. W. Morris, now in command of Fort Capron, has also been ordered.

Capt. Cotten's Company Mounted Volunteers is ordered to take post on Lake Harney. The detachment at Houston will be withdrawn, and Fort Catlin abandoned. Capt. Kendrick's Company Mounted Volunteers was mustered out of service the 6th inst., at Fort Brooke. Capt. K has received orders to raise another company, to be completed by the 22d inst. Capt. Turner is raising a company of experienced woodmen, forty five in number, to enter Government employ in the capacity of guides, bostmen, &c., at $45 per month.

Major Leonard, United States Paymaster, has received $50,000 for the payment of Sparkman's, Lesli's and Bullock's Companies Mounted Volunteers.

Extensive scouts are out, but there is no Indian news of importance.

Men over Niagara Falls.—On the 17th two bodies were found that had gone over the Falls. One was found on the American side, just below the ferry in the river. The other was on the Canada side, and supposed to have come over the Horse Shoe Falls. The first body had no clothes on, and was a strong built man, high forehead, Jewish nose and black hair; the head slightly bald, and black whiskers. His upper lip has been shaved lately. The second man had no clothes but his shirt collar around his neck, dark whiskers and an imperial. Can't find what kind of hair he has, it being all covered with froth. This man is tall and stout.—*Rochester American.*

The Late Fatal Railroad Accident in West Broadway.—An inquest was held on Thursday by Coroner Gamble, upon the body of Eliza Tinbrook, the colored girl, aged 6 years, who was run over and killed on Tuesday night, by car No. 11, of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, in West Broadway, near Franklin-st. The Jury, in their verdict, censured the driver and conductor of the car, for the rapid rate of speed at which the car was going at the time of the accident, and they were each held to answer in the sum of $500 each.

The Rival Houses.—The "Municipals" and "Metropolitans," however they differ politically, unite in their praises of the Knox Summer Hat. We don't wonder at it. It is certainly a splendid specimen of Knox's skill, and, what is much more important to the manufacturer, it is a universal favorite. Call at No. 212 Broadway, and make your selections.

Notice—Sunday Morning Boat for Peekskill and Sing Sing.—The steamer *Island Belle*, Capt. J. J. Bergen, will leave New-York from Pier foot of Jay-street on Sunday morning June 28, at 8 o'clock, for the above places, making the usual landings. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. See advertisement.

Gas for the Country.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. R. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway,
Over Thompson's Saloon.
Attention is solicited to the superb display of
Imperial Photographs
at Brady's. Within a month upward of fifty Portraits of celebrities, including recently those of Generals Walker and Henningsen, have been added to the collection.
The Gallery
will be found an interesting place of resort by persons visiting the City.
The Imperial Photograph,
recognized as the most perfect work of the camera ever produced, was introduced and is made only at Brady's, At
No. 205 Broadway.
Persons occupied down town, or stopping at hotels in the vicinity, will find it convenient to procure first-class Ambrotypes or Photographs.
Specimen Photographs
at the Astor, St. Nicholas, Brevoort, New-York and Clarendon Hotels.

☞ Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, if not an immortal perfume, is the most lasting in the world. Like all that is invaluable, it has been imitated. But it survives and triumphs, while the imitations die. Purchase only the genuine article, Murray & Lanman's, which for fifteen years has been the *national perfume and cosmetic* of Spanish America. Look to the label. Sold by Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No 60 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

☞ Regardless of expense, the wealthy sometimes purchase at a terrific advance on first cost; but at an establishment like R. T. Wilde's millinery warerooms, No. 251 Broadway, this is impossible. A vast wholesale, as well as retail business, built up by moderate prices, is maintained on the same plan. His summer assortment of French pattern bonnets and dress caps and coiffures, as well as of millinery generally, is not surpassed out of Paris.

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

☞ S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

The City in an Uproar.—Although New-York has been in an uproar for some time in consequence of the attempts to arrest the Mayor, general attention has not been for an hour diverted from Knox's great hat depôt, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. Those whose heads were in danger did not forget to employ Knox to cover them. A head covered with one of Knox's superior hats commands respect even in the most dangerous affray.

Catarrh Cured.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. Goodall, at No. 385 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

☞ Counterfeits of Holloway's Pills and Ointment are in the market. Look to the book of directions. If the paper on which they are printed is water marked "Holloway, New-York and London," the medicine is genuine, *but not otherwise*. In looking for the water-mark, hold the paper between the eyes and the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden lane, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

Last Time of the Sybil's Cave.—This afternoon and evening will positively be the last performance at Barnum's Museum of the new and popular local drama of the "Sybil's Cave." The coming holidays crowd it off the scene. Other novelties take its place. The new Panoptinon Studio is an immense attraction now at the Museum.

Gas! Gas!!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs will be found at the great manufactory depôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The best gas cook stove in the world. Call and see it.

Purdy's National Theatre.—The great new military drama of "Bonaparte, or the Seige of Moscow," is to be repeated to night, with the pantomime of the "Frisky Cobbler," and drama of "Tom Cringle," an excellent entertainment.

Notice.—Only Sunday Morning Boat for Newburg.—The steamer *Metamora*, Capt. Wm. Peray, will leave New-York from pier foot of Jay street on Sunday morning, June 28, at 7 o'clock A. M., for Newburg, making the usual landings. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M. See advertisement.

☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by Fetridge & Co. For sale No. 281 Broadway, and by all druggists.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

☞ Books for Summer reading can be bought at Wm. P. Fetridge & Co.'s, opposite Stewart's, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

☞ For any Disease of the Throat or Lungs use an oiled silk Throat or Chest Plaster, medicated with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar; relief will be almost immediate.

For any Neuralgic or Rheumatic trouble, apply J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any Disease of the Skin, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any Scrofulous or other Sores, take J. R. Stafford's Blood Purifying Powders, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of Sulphur and iron, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the Blood.

Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Powders $1 a package of 12 powders, Ointment 25 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

The Affray in Prentice's Hat Factory.—Thomas Morrell, who had his skull fractured Thursday afternoon at Prentice's hat factory, by a blow given by James McDonnell, was yesterday much better, and there are now strong hopes that he will ultimately recover.

Following a Good Example.—Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, has given directions to have all of the fire bells rung at noon and 9 o'clock at night, on and after July 1; the time to be taken from the New-York City Hall, which can be seen from the cupola of the Brooklyn City Hall.

Bail Forfeited.—Timothy P. Mearn, principal witness for the defence in the Smith and Conselyea seduction case, recently tried in the Brooklyn City Court, and who was indicted for perjury, committed in that trial, was called for yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions, and not appearing his bail was declared forfeited. The brothers Conselyea were his bondsmen, for $2,500.

The Long Island Railroad.—The Common Council of Brooklyn at their last meeting, passed resolutions withdrawing from the Long Island Railroad Company the privilege of using steam in Atlantic-street, and directing them hereafter to have the cars drawn by horses. Should this measure be carried into effect, there is no doubt but the company will feel themselves compelled to abandon the Jamaica road entirely. We understand that some of those interested have already examined the country between this place and Brushville, with a view of ascertaining the feasibility of a connection with the Flushing road, and that in a short time an experienced engineer will make a thorough inspection of the route.

Hereafter the only place on the East River accessible by steam will be Hunter's Point, and every railroad on Long Island, extending into the country, will be compelled to connect itself in some way with the Flushing road.—*Flushing Times.*

Military.—The National Guards, Brooklyn, commanded by Captain Spragus, celebrated their anniversary, Thursday, by a parade and drill. At 3 o'clock, P. M., the corps was reviewed by His Honor Mayor Powell and several aldermen, after which they marched through some of the principal streets of the city, and at 7½ o'clock, last evening, partook of a supper at Gothic Hall.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fourth of July Celebration.—Preparations are being made for an extensive celebration of the Fourth of July in Jersey City. The arrangements are in the hands of a Committee of the Common Council, who are exerting themselves to get it up in a creditable manner, and the prospects are that their efforts will be crowned with success, and a celebration will take place which in point of attractiveness and interest will far exceed any celebration heretofore held in Jersey City. The military, the civic societies and the Fire Department will participate in the affair. The butchers will also appear in the procession in a body, mounted. The Common Council has appropriated a liberal sum towards the expenses. David Scott has been invited to act as Marshal of the day, and Charles H. Winfield as the Orator of the day, and A. S. Hutch as reader of the Declaration, to which they have consented. The day will close with a magnificent display of fireworks. The Committee of Aldermen having charge of the arrangements are Aldermen Roosevelt, Baum, Sinclair and Hardenbergh.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..June 26.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	87½	800	Readtng R'd	b3 70¾
2,000	Virginia 6s	92¾	700	do	b60 71
1,000	do	92¾	100	do	b30 71
5,000	do	92½	1000	do	s3 70¾
4,000	Missouri State 6s	82¼	100	do	b60 71¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	97½	35	do	71
1,000	H. Riv. R 1st mt.	98	00	Mich. Cen. R	s60 +1½
3,000	H. Riv. R. 2d mt.	80	100	do	s30 81½
8,000	M. So. Sk. Fd. 8s.	69¾	29	do	80½
1,000	T. H. & A. 3d m.	60½	00	Mil. & Miss R.R	s3 63
10	Mer. Bank	112	300	do	s30 50
14	Ocean Bank	100½	10	do	52½
5	Am. Ex. Bank Scp.	110	50	do	53
11	Com. Bank	103½	10	Panama R. R	109½
25	Bank of Am. Rights	109	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R	42
5	Metro. Bank Rights	105	100	do	b3 42
200	Canton Co	18½	200	do	s3 42
100	do	b60 18¾	700	do	b60 42½
100	do	b30 18¾	50	do	b30 43¼
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	116	200	do	s10 41¾
45	do	115¾	250	do	c 41½
50	Penn. Coal Co	93¾	50	do	s3 41¾
10	Cum. Coal Co	16¾	50	do	s30 41¾
100	do	b60 16¾	400	do	s30 41
20	Pacific M. Steam Co.	75	400	do	s30 40
10	Lacrosse & Mil R.R.	53¾	100	do	s30 40¾
190	do	53	150	do	b3 41¾
16	do	52½	50	M. So. & N. Ia. p.a.	b60 78
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 80	564	do	77
100	do	s30 80	100	do	b30 77¾
500	do	s60 80	100	do	b30 76
400	do	s60 79¾	100	Ill. C. R. R	136½
400	do	c 80½	100	do	s10 125½
505	do	c 80¾	200	do	s30 123
50	do	b60 8 ⅜	1000	C. & P. R. R	38
400	do	b60 80¾	61	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88½
50	do	b60 81	300	do	s3 88½
50	do	b30 80½	25	do	b60 89½
200	Erie Railroad	b60 28½	50	do	s60 88¾
50	do	b60 28¾	50	do	s10 88½
100	do	c 28¾	100	do	s60 88¼
420	do	28½	50	do	b60 89¼
100	do	b60 29¼	200	Cle. & To. R.R.	s30 54
250	do	c 28¾	250	do	54½
100	do	s10 2-3¼	260	do	s30 54½
327	do	c 28¾	100	do	s30 54¾
200	do	s10 28¾	150	do	c 54¾
100	do	s30 28¾	700	do	s30 54¾
200	do	28¾	200	do	c 55
200	do	b60 29	200	do	b60 55¼
200	do	s10 28½	500	do	b30 55¾
200	do	s60 27¾	13	Chi. & R. I. R R.	88½
150	Harlem Railroad	10	100	do	88
350	do	9¾	100	do	s60 87¾
500	do	b30 10			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	N. Car. State 6s	91½	450	N. Y. Cent. R	80¼
2,000	S. & Pitts. Bonds	30	25	do	80½
100	Man. Gas Co	126	450	do	s3 80
100	Penn. Coal Co	93¾	250	do	s60 79¾
73	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	116½	100	do	s30 79¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co	s60 16	300	do	b60 80¾
100	Erie Railroad	c10 27¾	800	Reading R. R	s3 71
100	do	28¾	100	do	b30 71¾
200	do	b30 28¾	100	do	b30 71¾
100	do	28¾	100	do	b60 71¾
100	do	28¾	100	do	b3 71
100	do	s30 27	100	M. So. & N. I. R	40¾
100	do	28¾	370	do	40¾
100	do	s3 28	350	do	s30 39¾
200	do	28	150	do	c 40
100	do	s30 27¾	100	do	s30 33¾
120	Mil. & Miss. R	59	150	do	89¾
25	do	s10 49	35	M. So. & N. I. R. p.a.	76
50	La Cr. & Mil R	49¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	54¾
500	Ill. Cent. R. R	s30 23	100	do	s10 54

Friday, June 26—P. M.

The general Money report to-day is a diminished Street activity, but continued full offerings at the large Banks. The movement in Stocks continues heavy, though it emplovs, relatively, a light amount of means, as the speculation is mostly for the Fall, and a vast proportion of the business on time contracts. The Discount Brokers are well employed at the advanced rates quoted yesterday, 8@9 ₱ cent. on prime, and 10@12 ₱ cent. on fair or second choice names. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $184,210, disbursed $482,338, and held at the close $10,879,176. The balance has fallen below ten millions for the first time in many months, and our estimate made as early as April, of a reduction to about ten millions by the close of the fiscal year on 30th inst., is near being realized. The demand for Foreign bills for the steamer sailing for Havre and Southampton to-morrow is moderate, and lower terms are made, both on Paris and London. Some good transient Sterling was done, at 109¼@⅜, and leading bills at 109½. Francs abundant, at 5:20@5:18¾. We understand that some considerable parcels of Havana Sugar is being reëxported to England and the Continent. The *Fulton* takes about $700,000 in Gold to-morrow.

The Stock Market continues in the control of the Sellers for a further decline, and, although most of the Stocks actively dealt in are gradually leaving the Street, and the amounts subject to transfer are reduced almost without precedent, they are sold at such reduction on sellers' option as to force lower quotations than have hitherto been known. This afternoon 126¼ was bid for any part of 100 shares of Illinois Central for the opening of transfers on Wednesday next, without eliciting a single share, and yet 500 shares are registered on the list of the Second Board at 122, option of the seller to deliver in 30 days! Erie shares, of which less than 8,000 are on the Street—including 2,500 or 3,000 shares in the money list not within the ownership of the brokers—were sold down to 27⅞, seller 30 days, while 29⅛ cash, was paid for immediate transfer this morning. Sales were made in the afternoon at 28 for delivery to-morrow, the sellers taking the chance of alarming some real holder on Saturday to part with his stock or to make the tempting difference of 1 or 1½ ₱ cent. between cash and 30 days. These are but examples of the general game being played by the *Bear* speculators. How long a time is yet to intervene before it is played out, we cannot undertake to determine. On New-York Central and Reading some steadiness obtained for cash stock, and a considerable amount of buyers' options is registered on the same terms. Southern Michigan was finally done as low as 39¾ against 42¼ yesterday afternoon. La Crosse at 49½, and Milwaukee and Mississippi at 49, seller 15 days. The list of Railway Bonds and State Stocks, though ruling low, is moderately steady, and but few parcels offered. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Company have changed their dividend days to October and April, to make a more equal division of their yearly earnings. The President, Mr. C. W. Rockwell, telegraphs that a half-yearly cash dividend at the rate of 8 ₱ cent. per annum, will be made on the 1st October. The general market left off feverish and unsettled.

Some considerable feeling has been excited among the New-York and Erie people by the singular and arbitrary conduct of the managers of the Buffalo and State Line Road, in breaking their contract arrangements in regard to ticketing passengers and connecting passenger and freight trains to and from the West. The surprise is the greater as the Treasurer of the New-York and Erie is, individually, one of the heaviest holders of State Line Stock. We understand, to-day, that the difficulty referred to not only did gross injustice to the New-York and Erie, but to all the lines to the West operating on the American or South shore of Lake Erie, and is (or was) of so serious a nature as to call for a general railway conference at Buffalo on Wednesday last, where the proper corrective was applied and a mutual good understanding for the future arrangement of trains and fares agreed upon. The following communication makes reference to the subject, and was no doubt suggested by the threatened rivalry between the lines running to and around the American and Canadian shores of Lake Erie—including the two great lines of New-York, and the two Michigan roads. The necessity for our correspondent's appeal may not be so pressing, under the reported settlement at Buffalo, but his suggestions are not the less forcible:

To Directors and Stockholders in Railroads.

Is it not an acknowledged fact, and seriously felt by all parties interested in Railroads, that the tariff of rates for passengers and freight is not sufficient to maintain the Roads and keep up dividends, which such property ought to pay; and yet with this fact prominent before the minds of all, we find the Directors of some of the leading Roads have, within the last two months, commenced a ruinous competition by the reduction of fares, for the control of the travel going Westward. Not only is this resorted to, but a large number of runners and extra agents are employed, private deductions made, and the results, smaller receipts, and depreciation of the property.

I appeal to the Directors of these Roads, as to what can possibly be the object of this reduction of fare. As soon as discovered in one line, its rival follows suit, and the two roads stand relatively in the same position, the public receiving the benefit. If these gentlemen would only reflect, that travel to and from the great West *must* come over their roads, and that by exercising a conciliatory spirit, could agree on a tariff of rates, which would not be onerous to the public, and yet remunerative to the property which they control, and do the same amount of business.

Let the Erie and New-York Central, or the Michigan Southern and Michigan Central act in concert, by reducing the number of trains, dismissing their runners, and by establishing enhanced rates and the evil is cured at once. No longer could the *Bears* of the Stock Exchange hold away in selling the securities at lower prices from day to day, and it rests with the managers of these roads to change the market value of the whole railroad interest of the country. A convention should be called at once to agree upon a higher tariff of rates, not least 25 ₱ cent. on passengers, and 10 ₱ cent. on freight, and if this is not done, ruin must result and stockholders be sacrificed. Is not the policy now pursued suicidal? and when we reflect on the loss which the community has sustained by this reckless system of financeering—of the widow and orphan,—whose all is here invested—is it not time that the community should awaken to the true position of things, and by their influence and that of the press, save so large a portion of our country's wealth from sacrifice? I appeal to the Press generally throughout the country to direct the minds of their readers to this important matter, and protect the interests of MANY STOCKHOLDERS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Indian at Quebec, and the City of Baltimore and North Star at This Port.

Passage of the Parliamentary Oath Bill in the House of Commons.

Austrian Concessions to the Hungarians.

Proposed Conference on the Condition of Italy.

COTTON QUIET—BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

CONSOLS 93 1-8.

The Canadian screw steamship *Indian*, with advices from Liverpool of the 17th instant, passed the River du Loupe on her passage to Quebec and Montreal, at an early hour on Saturday morning.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock the afternoon of Wednesday, the 17th of June, arrived here at an early hour this morning.

The steamer *North Star*, (Vanderbilt Line,) Captain LEAVER, also arrived early this morning, with advices from England to the 17th. She left Bremen on the 13th, and Southampton the 17th.

The United States steamer *Hermann*, Captain E. HIGGINS, left both the above-named ports on the same days. Captain HIGGINS being about to relinquish the command of the *Hermann*, a deputation of the inhabitants of Southampton, headed by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, waited upon him on the 15th, in the saloon of the ship, and presented him with a very elegant silver tea and coffee service, bearing an appropriate inscription, as a mark of the esteem and respect in which he is held in that town. The gallant Captain acknowledged the presentation in a neat address.

The Belgian mail steamer *Constitution* was to leave Southampton on the 18th.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived out at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, June 14, and the screw steamer *Caledonia*, from Quebec, arrived there on the morning of the same day.

The American ship *Pobera* arrived at the Woolwich Arsenal on the 13th, having on board six breech loading guns manufactured in New-York by order of the British government.

It was understood that arrangements had been perfected for running the Canadian line of steamers between Liverpool and Quebec weekly instead of fortnightly as heretofore. A contract was also to be immediately entered into for building a number of new and more powerful steamers.

The funeral of DOUGLASS JERROLD took place on the 15th, and was attended by a large number of the most eminent men of literature and art.

The great Handel Festival took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on the 15th inst. The band and chorus numbered twenty five hundred persons, and the attendance was very large.

The baptism of the infant Princess of England took place in the chapel in Buckingham Palace on the 16th inst. She was named BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA.

Great Britain.

Both Houses of Parliament were engaged in considering the Jews' Oath and Disabilities bill. The Roman Catholic amendment had been defeated by 383, and on a test question the bill was sustained by 341 to 201.

Sir F. THESIGER moved the insertion of the words "on the true faith of a Christian" as at present used, but after a debate the amendment was rejected by 341 to 201, a result which is generally hailed as a testimony of the spread of liberal sentiments in the country. In reply to a question during the debate, Lord PALMERSTON said, that with the passage of this bill there was nothing to prevent Jews from holding the offices of Lord Chancellor or Prime Minister.

On Tuesday evening the Marquis of BLANDFORD gave notice that, on the motion for the third reading of the bill, he would move that it be read that day six months. This opposition will of course prove futile.

The London *Times* advocates the abolition of Slavery in Cuba as the only effectual means of checking the Slave-trade.

A public meeting had been held at Ashton, under the auspices of the New Cotton Supply Association. Resolutions, similar to those adopted at Liverpool were passed.

France.

Election matters remained without change. In Paris the opposition tickets were divided.

The Orleanist republican fusion was in full force, doing all it could to insure the return of at least a few deputies.

An imperial decree creates a number of new Senators, among them M. BOULAY, Vice President of the Republic, which terminated in 1851, and Gen. NEIL, who distinguished himself in the Russian war.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official returns of the Import and Export trade of France during the last year. The Imports show an increase of 468 millions as compared with 1855, and the exports an increase of 638 millions.

It was rumored that NAPOLEON would have an interview with the Emperor of Russia in Germany, in July.

The fine appearance of the crops gave rise to a good deal of speculation.

Accounts from the silk producing districts were still contradictory, but the crop generally was expected to exceed last years.

Spain.

Spain is negotiating with Sardinia a treaty for the extradition of criminals.

Gen. O'DONNELL will visit France as soon as he gets permission.

Portugal.

The King of Portugal had communicated to the Cortes his intention to shortly contract a matrimonial alliance. It was believed that the second daughter of the Duke Maximillian of Bavaria would be the bride.

Belgium.

The closing of the Sessions had been formally decreed, as well as the adjournment of the bill on Charitable establishments.

Switzerland.

The National Council had unanimously ratified the Neufchatel Treaty.

Dr. KERN left Berne for Paris on the 13th, with the ratification.

Austria.

Austria was making further concessions to the Hungarians.

Rumors were rife of a conference of the potentates of the Italian States. The Pope of Rome, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Naples, and others, it was said would also be present at it.

The Emperor and Empress were to embark at Cronstadt on the 23d of June, for a tour in Germany, and to have, it was reported, an interview with the Emperor of France at Wildbad, in July.

The trade reports from St. Petersburg describe business as very dull, with very few arrivals of foreign orders for grain.

Prussia.

The whole of the Kingdom of Saxony, and most of the Saxon Principalities, were visited on the 7th of June by a shock of an earthquake. The walls of houses trembled, and great consternation prevailed, but no serious consequences ensued.

Russia.

A treaty of commerce between France and Russia has been formed.

The French *Moniteur de la Flotte* published a letter from Sebastopol, which asserts that the vessels raised in that harbor were those which were grounded in shallow water, receiving but slight damage, while those sunk as barriers were embedded in the sand.

The murrain among the cattle on the Russo-Prussian frontier had ceased, and the usual intercommunication provisionally re-established.

The Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says that all doubts are at an end as to the adoption by the Russian Government of the modified Customs Tariff, official intelligence having been received that the Czar's sanction and signature had been accorded.

Italy.

The catastrophe reported by last steamer to have occurred at the Florence theatre took place at Leghorn. In other respects the calamity was as before stated—43 persons having been killed and 134 wounded.

The London *Star* learns that arrangements are either completed or in contemplation for a conference of the Italian potentates, including the Pope, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Naples, and various minor Princes.

The object of the meeting is said to be to concert measures to relax the rigor of Government in the Peninsula, to improve the administration of the law, and generally to ameliorate the political condition of the people, with the hope of giving the Governments themselves a larger and securer basis.

It is intimated that the Pope will preside, and that his journey has had something to do with the scheme.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The market was quiet, and prices had undergone no change. The sales of the three business days subsequent to the departure of the *Persia*, amounted to 17,000 bales, including about 1,000 for export and the 1,000 on speculation. The business of Tuesday was restricted to 4,000 bales—the market closing very quiet.

Trade in Manchester quieter, but prices firm.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. BOYLAND, ATHYA & Co., MAXWELL & Co., and others, report a generally firm market. Holders of WHEAT demand an advance of 1d.@2d. over the previous Friday's rates, and FLOUR held for 1s. advance. These demands checked business. INDIAN CORN quiet and unchanged. Western Canal FLOUR, 31s.@32s. 6d. Red WHEAT, 8s. 2d.@9s. 6d.; white, 9s. 8d.@10. 2d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BYLAND, ATHYA & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others report BEEF and PORK dull. An auction sale of BACON proved a failure, small lots only having been sold, at a decline of 2s. ₰ cwt. LARD in improved demand, and 6d.@1s. dearer.

Liverpool Produce Market.

[NEWSPAPER REPORTS.]

SUGARS dull and rather easy. RICE quiet. SOME AMERICAN CLOVER SEED (red), at auction, realized 54s.@55s. 6d. Considerable sales of JUTE at £24@£25 15s. ASHES quiet and unchanged. Common ROSIN dull at 4s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE on the spot, 43s. BARK quiet and without change. TALLOW firm.

London Money Market.

MONEY continued in undiminished demand, and it was thought such would be the case until the payment of the July dividends. The minimum rate on the stock exchange was 6½ ₰ cent. CONSOLS were buoyant on Monday, but dullness pervaded the market on Tuesday. The closing price for account was 93@93⅛. The mail for India and China, on the 20th, was expected to take out a million sterling in silver. BAR SILVER was quoted at 5s. 1¾d.

London Produce Markets.

[NEWSPAPER REPORTS.]

SUGAR in larger supply, and 6d.@1s. lower. COFFEE—Much wanted, and rather dearer. TEA slightly higher sold in active demand at 13¾d. for Congou. LINSEED OIL selling at 40s 6d. TALLOW, 60s. Y. C. RICE quiet at full rates. Scotch PIG IRON unchanged. WHEAT advanced 2s.@3. ₰ quarter at Mark Lane.

Passengers.

In steamship North Star, from Southampton and Bremen—Fred. Taylor, Annie Taylor, Emma Taylor, Fred. August Sittig, Mrs. E. Sittig, Master Frank Sittig, H. Heins, Wilk. Thiell, A. N. Beldwin, Charles F. Wadsworth, Raphael Castenado, Mrs. Marie Castenado, A. Velasco and lady, Mary A. Velasco and servant, A. Arias, E. Lee, T. E. Clark, J. Achzetner, Captain Stephenson, H. Stephenson, C. Denninghoff, E. D. Krumschied, C. C. Passinge, F. Lambrecht, E. Bode and lady, L. Bede, S. Bode, W. Cheliers, James Widmar, J. Maister, J. Reimart, Aug. Blom and son, T. Tranimond, R. Nicholas and lady, M. Burns, C. Dooley, P. Banco and lady, P. Schwenck, Mad. Steiger, V. Steiger, J. G. Germain, A. Genery and lady, S. Rarkelitz and lady, W. Sachse, B. Schaller, Com. Hammusch, H. Schoppmahn, G. Mitzer, A. M. Green, M. A. Wuser, E. Neuman, E. Ullman, J. Lordar. Also 95 of second-class.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Offices—43 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

The Steamer Montreal Burnt on the St. Lawrence River.

Upwards of Three Hundred Lives Lost.

QUEBEC, Saturday June 27.

The steamer *Montreal*, one of the regular steamers running between Quebec and Montreal, left this port at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having on board between four and five hundred passengers, of whom a majority were Scotch, and other emigrants recently arrived from Europe.

Nothing unusual occurred after leaving the wharf until the *Montreal* had reached a point (Cape Rouge) about 12 or 15 miles above this city, when the wood work near the furnaces was discovered to be on fire. Almost at the very moment that the smoke was first discovered the flames broke forth, causing the utmost consternation amongst the crowded passengers.

The fire was first discovered at about 5 o'clock, when the steamer was nearly abreast of Cape Rouge.

Every effort was made to arrest the flames, and for this purpose the engines were stopped so as to lessen the draft; but finding it impossible to save the steamer Captain RUDOLPH ordered her to be run towards the shore, and at the same time the officers and crew exerted themselves to get out the life boats. The flames spread with the most astonishing rapidity, and in a few seconds after the steamer began to move forward; the wildest confusion and despair prevailed throughout the ship, and numbers of the passengers threw themselves overboard, and were in most cases drowned.

Fortunately the steamer *Napoleon*, also bound for Montreal, was but a few miles in advance of the burning boat, and as soon as the fire was discovered, put back with all possible expedition, and succeeded in rescuing from the burning wreck 127 passengers.

Capt. RUDOLPH and the purser of the *Montreal* were among the number of those who threw themselves into the river, and they being excellent swimmers, succeeded in reaching the steamer *Alliance*, and were saved. It is quite possible that others may have succeeded in saving themselves by swimming, but as the steamer became unmanageable when a considerable distance from the land, there is no doubt but that most of those who threw themselves from the burning boat found a watery grave. Sixteen of those saved died within a short time after they reached the deck of the *Napoleon*, and from present information it is believed that the total loss of life by this terrible disaster will not fall short of from three to four hundred.

The steamer *Alliance* arrived here, this afternoon, with forty-five dead bodies, and another boat is known to have recovered sixty bodies, but we have not been able to learn the names of any of those lost except Mr. PHILIPS, of the extensive lumbering firm of NORCROSS & PHILLPS, of the Three Rivers.

The *Montreal* had on board two hundred and fifty-eight immigrants, recently arrived here from Glasgow, together with several German families and raftsmen and several American passengers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of General Cass—Changes in the Treasury Department—Southern Attacks upon Governor Walker and the Kansas Policy of the Administration, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 28.

General CASS arrived here yesterday morning, and resumed his duties. He is looking remarkably well.

It is rumored that several changes will be made of heads of Bureaus and clerks in the Treasury Department, which has caused a great fluttering and trepidation among the bees in the hive.

The Commission of Marshal HOOVER does not expire till February next, consequently Mr. BEVERLY TUCKER will not be received into the President's household until that time, should a change be made.

The vituperative attacks of the *Mississippian* and other ultra papers in the South, against Gov. WALKER, of Kansas, are regarded as direct attacks upon the Administration, by President BUCHANAN. It becomes the duty of our Southern Representatives of the Democratic conservative class to sustain Gov. WALKER before the people, and thus give to the Administration that healthy support against the festering excrescences which fanatics are trying to beslime it with.

UNO.

ARRIVAL OF U. S. FRIGATE WABASH.

The Sick and Wounded Remnants of Walker's Army on Board.

The U. S. Steam Frigate *Wabash*, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore H. PAULDING, arrived yesterday in 9¼ days from Aspinwall to Sandy Hook.

This is a good passage for a side-wheel steamer, and a remarkable one for a frigate whose steam power is auxiliary. She has proved herself to be a very fast ship, going 13 and 14 knots under canvas, and 10 knots under steam alone. She brings 121 officers and men, 131 women and 5 children, who served under Gen. WALKER in Nicaragua. Seventy are sick and wounded, some very seriously.

H. B. M. Screw Ship of the line *Orion*, and steam-sloop *Tartar*, remained at Aspinwall; also, U. S. Sloops-of-War *Saratoga* and *Cyane*.

Col. PHILIP R. THOMPSON died June 24, and was buried at sea.

The following is a list of officers of the *Wabash*:

Commodore.—HIRAM PAULDING.
Captain.—FREDERIC ENGLE
Lieutenants—George T. Sinclair, E. A. Barnet, D. M. Fairfax, J. C. Beaumont, Leonard Paulding, S. P. Quackenbush, Hudson M. Garland.
Fleet Surgeon.—G. R. B. Harner.
Purser.—McKean Buchanan.
Captain of Marines.—B. Macomber.
Chaplain.—Moses B. Chase.
Chief Engineer.—James W. King.
Passed Assistant Surgeon.—J. H. Otis.
Second Lieutenant Marines.—James Lewis.
Assistant Surgeon.—Wm. Johnson, Jr.
Commodore's Secretary.—Tattnall Paulding.
Midshipmen.—M. Sicard, E. Lea, C. S. Norton, H. H. Dalton, A. P. Cook, T. H. Eastman, George M. Blodgett, N. Green.
Captain's Clerk.—A. O. Snuff.
Purser's Clerk.—E. Mellach.
First Assistant Engineers.—Montgomery Fletcher, D. B. Mucombo.
Second and Third Assistant Engineers.—W. S. Stanm and E. W. Manning, P. G. Peltz, T. J. Jones, G. J. Barry and J. W. Thompson, Jr.
Boatswain.—Charles Woodland.
Gunner.—Wm. H. Hamilton.
Carpenter.—N. Mager.
Sailmaker.—James Ferguson.

LIST OF PASSENGERS—GENERAL WALKER'S MEN.

Brigadier General—Edward J. Sanders.
Colonel—Philip R. Thompson, (dead.)
Lieutenant-Colonels—E. H. McDonald, Hy L. Potter, George W. M. Leonard.
Captains—John M. Griffin, James Dunnican, Benj. F. Whittier, Wm. Northbridge, Jerome Johnson, James H. Hearsey.
Lieutenants—James Small, Wilber F. Harwell, Robert C. Tyler, James C. Schermerhorn, John G. P. Hooe, Goodwin Brown.
Surgeons—Arthur Callahan, John Brinckerhoef, Wm. Dolman.
Secretary—Robert Luke.
Citizens—Woolsey Teller, James L. Cole, Jacob Calmes, Wm. Bults, Flavel Belcher.

PRIVATES.

Nicholas Trapp,	Wm. Rhea,	Chas. W. Graves,
Geo B. Thompkins,	S. Brinckley,	Robert Bruce,
Wm. W. Holmes,	Jacob McKinney,	Carlos Allen,
Henry Miller,	Levi Price,	Joseph Clumph,
John D. Fontaine,	Thomas Dayle,	Geo. Whittemore,
A. N. R. Sharpe,	S. M. Cansby,	Henry C. Wells,
Henry Ames,	R. W. Swinney,	Henry D. Loomis,
Jacob Williams,	John Bartlett,	M. P. Hunnycut,
D. J. Donovan,	James Thompson,	Michael Hertz,
A. J. Harrison,	J. Karnhacher,	James Brenen,
D. C. Williams,	Michael Lamb,	Oscar Ceron,
Wm. Carson,	John Anderson,	James H. Neill,
James Tryon,	Alex. Barr,	George Lown,
Wm. McGilroay,	Joseph Avent,	Edward F. Mullen,
J. W. Barr,	Duncan Livingston,	Alex. Leggett,
John Kayser,	Wm. H. Corson,	Wm. H. Coe,
Wm. Kelley,	James M. Norman,	George Canfield,
R. A. Fulton,	John Roask,	Wm. Kerr,
W. H. Lester,	M. P. Stewart,	Geo. McMillen,
A. J. Hadway,	Thomas Kelly,	Frank Martin,
John Sickerson,	E. M. Williams,	L. P. Heath,
Frank Bennett,	M. H. Blake,	W. J. Andrews,
John Rodgers,	Alex. Owens,	N. Trowbridge,
John M. West,	John White,	W. J. Jewell,
Henry Partow,	Wm. Miles,	Nathan Palmer,
John Blunderman,	Walter J. Scott,	Joseph B. Renean,
P. S. Graves,	Patrick Ward,	Hiram Marshall,
Benjamin Weed,	A. O. Lindsay,	James A. Adams,
Thomas Clarke,	James Allen,	James E. Teel,
Andrew J. Lincoln,	John Williams,	Wm. Porter,
John C. Clarke,	Robert R. Craig,	Hugh McKay,
M. McNeill Rainey,	John Dacey.	

Women and Children.—Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Potter, Octave and Henry Potter, Charles A. Teller, Juliana Cole, José Arbuca, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Hearsey, Mrs. Swingle, Mrs. Harwell.

Recapitulation.—Men, 121; Women, 13; Children, 5.—139.

Privates CHARLES WINNER and WM. BEGLEY died on board the *Cyane* on her passage from Greytown to Aspinwall.

The *Wabash* also brings as passengers sent home by the U. S. Consul, the following American citizens and foreigners, who have served under the American flag, and who being in distress are entitled to protection:

Myndert Schermerhorn, of N. Y., seaman; Peter Millington, of Rhode Island, do; Wm. Braut, a German, do; Henry Smith, do; John J. Atwood, mechanic, of Maine; Francis Davis, of Kentucky, farmer; George Cook, N. Y., seaman. Total 7 men.

The following report of the Surgeon of the fleet to Captain ENGLE gives a summary of the number of these unfortunate men under treatment, and their situation; but for the information of their friends at a distance, we also append the names of others who are suffering from wounds, together with their present condition, &c.:

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE WABASH, June 27, 1857.

SIR: During the passage of this ship from Aspinwall, seventy-four persons from Nicaragua have been under my charge as invalids. The following is a list of their injuries and diseases, viz.: Ulcers, 17; gunshot wounds, 34; incised wounds, 1; contused wounds, 1; intermittent fever, 7; dropsy, ulcers, 1; dysentery, 4; diarrhea, 5; neuralgia, 1; scabies, 2; abortion, 1. Total—74.

Of the above invalids 71 were males and 3 females, and one of the former, Col. PHILIP R. THOMPSON, of Virginia, died on the morning of the 24th inst., from chronic dysentery, complicated with other affections. Besides Col. THOMPSON, Wm. BEGLEY died of dysentery on board the *Cyane*, on the 16th inst., and CHARLES WINNER, in the same vessel, the next day. Both of them were too ill to be transferred to this vessel. Of the wounded, the following persons had suffered amputation before they left Nicaragua:

1. Thomas Tryan, aged 30, of Philadelphia, amputation of right arm.
2. Francis Allen, aged 47, of Ireland, amputation of right leg.
3. Hugh McKay, aged 27, of Scotland, amputation of right leg.
4. Robt. W. Swinney, aged 20, of Missouri, amputation of left forearm.
5. Michael Lamb, aged 25, of Ireland, amputation of right arm.
6. Levi Price, aged 56, of Ireland, amputation of right arm.

Many of the ulcers and wounds have been sloughing and bleeding; some have defied all medical treatment.

All of the invalids are worthy objects of charity and commisseration. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Signed, G. R. B. HORNER, Surgeon of the Fleet.
Capt. F. ENGLE, Com'g U. S. Frigate *Wabash*.

Colonel John Faber, of South Carolina, aged 30, Editor of *El Nicaraguense*, is slightly crippled by a gun-shot wound in the thigh.

Wm. Porter, of Pennsylvania, aged 18, gun-shot wound.

A. D. Lindsey, of Maine, aged 21, gun-shot wound.

Wm. Miles, of Wales, aged 20, gun-shot wound.

John Williams, of Alabama, aged 35, shot through the body.

C. W. Graves, of Alabama, aged 23, left arm shattered.

John Dacy, of Canada, aged 20, gun-shot wound of right thigh.

John Adams, of Maryland, gun-shot wound.

J. B. Renau, Tennessee, fell upon his own bowie knife, in the battle of San George, by which he was horribly cut across the body; the wound is still unhealed.

Nathaniel Parma, of Ohio, aged 20, was struck by a discharge of coiled spike in the thighs, producing a very bad wound—probably mortal.

Wm. McGilvery, Scotland, aged 23, gun-shot wound.

Wm. H. Holmes, of Ohio, aged 22, gun-shot wound.

Jack Williams, of Pennsylvania, aged 25, heel shot off by a cannon ball.

James Brennan, of South Carolina, aged 27, gun-shot wound.

De Wit C. Williams, of Ohio, aged 20, gun-shot wound; very severe; will probably lose his leg.

A. J. Harrison, of Kentucky, aged 34, gun-shot wound through left knee.

Alexander Barr, of Scotland, aged 47, gun-shot wound.

Nathaniel Trapp, of Maryland, aged 28, gun shot wound.

Captain J. C. Schermerhorn, Virginia, aged 24, wounded in the leg.

William Tyley, of Michigan, aged 27, gun-shot wound in ancle.

James Dunnican, of New-York, aged 27, gun-shot wound in ancle.

Col. William Butts, of Ohio, aged 36, gun-shot wound of the left thigh, still crippled.

Col. John Leovan, of Pennsylvania, aged 27, shot through his right thigh.

Lieut. John Hooe, of Virginia, aged 31, wounded in the foot; friends living in Kentucky.

William H. Coe, of Maryland, aged 24, gun-shot wound through the right thigh.

William Carr, of New Jersey, aged 23, at San George was shot through the thighs, afterwards through the calf, and thirdly through the neck from side to side, when he succumbed.

Henry Barteau, of New Jersey, aged 43, shot through both thighs and scrotum at Rivas.

Edward M. Williams, of England, aged 28, left hand and arm paralyzed by a gun-shot, wound at San George.

Alexander Leggett, of Ireland, aged 21, gun-shot wound.

Lieut. Goodwin Brown, of Massachusetts, aged 23, gun-shot wound of left hand at Granada.

The officers of the *Wabash* represent the situation of these persons, on coming on board at Aspinwall, as the most pitiable that could be conceived. Long protracted sufferings and starvation had reduced them to skeletons; they were covered with loathsome ulcers, their amputated stumps of arms and legs still unhealed, while others were suffering from every form and kind of gunshot wounds; some had nothing upon their persons but a shirt, a poor one at that, while others had only a pair of drawers.

These poor creatures were immediately provided with the best portion of the ships between decks, where hammocks were slung for the most infirm, and blankets, and other bedding supplied to them. They were all taken in hand by the Surgeon and his assistants, their persons washed, their wounds dressed, and everything done to relieve and make them comfortable, but the labors and trials of the officers in this short voyage, has probably been the severest experience of the kind they have ever seen, and the hospitable manner in which they have cared for these sick and helpless persons does honor to human nature, to say nothing of the glory it reflects upon the character of the officers of our Navy. Contributions have twice been taken up among the officers and crews to relieve their necessities, and clothing of all kinds has been given them.

The men generally speak in the most contemptuous terms of General WALKER and his management in Nicaragua; the women, some of whom are very intelligent, use terms of the most scathing rebuke towards WALKER and his whole operations. Some who were present at the burning of Granada speak of that affair as a most wanton and useless outrage, and say the soldiers were occupied in plundering the town and drinking wine at the time they were surrounded and driven into the church, where they sustained the memorable siege.

Some revelations may fairly be expected from this fag-end of the Nicaraguan forces, male and female.

Serious Fight in the Eleventh Ward—The Thirteenth Ward Police badly beaten—Capt. McKenney not expected to live.

A most serious disturbance took place yesterday afternoon on Avenue C, which resulted in the serious injury of several of the Thirteenth Ward Police, and in all probability will result in the death of Captain MCKENNEY.

At about 4½ o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded in the Sixth District, and immediately Captain MCKENNEY, with eight of his men, proceeded to the fire. As they were going up Avenue C they noticed a Hose Company coming down, and when near Tenth-street they were set upon by a gang of rowdies, who began to pelt them with stones. Capt. MCKENNEY immediately repaired to the spot, where he found one of the Assistant Engineers having a man in custody, and who, on seeing Captain K., immediately handed him over to the officer and requested that he be locked up.

Capt. MCKENNEY took the man in custody and was proceeding towards the Station House with him when a crowd again made an attack upon the firemen also the policemen.

Stones were thrown in every direction, and an attempt was made by the crowd to free the prisoner; finding they could not rescue him a stone was thrown at the Captain which struck him in the forehead, knocking him down. The crowd then rescued the prisoner and ran into a hall with him but Capt. MCKENNEY'S men being close behind followed and succeeded in again securing their prisoner. They had no sooner got into the street than they were set upon by the rioters, and beaten with stones and bricks in a most shocking manner.

Capt. MCKENNEY, who had somewhat recovered, had rejoined his men and was also beaten; he was for the second time struck in the head with a stone, and this time knocked senseless to the pavement.

Several citizens seeing the condition the Captain was in immediately went to his assistance and conveyed him to Dr. STAFFORD'S store on Avenue B. They had hardly arrived there when Sergeant VAN WART was brought in badly bruised, and was shortly followed by one or two more officers, who were also cut in several places. The Doctor made every effort to assist the suffering men, and had just commenced to dress the wounded when the rioters again made their appearance and stones, clubs and bricks, were thrown into the store with great fury. Every glass in the window was broken into many pieces, and many of the jars and bottles were smashed. One of the Lieutenants of the Thirteenth Ward informed our reporter that a bushel of stones were picked up in the store after the affray.

Finding it was impossible to save the officers from further injury unless removed, they were taken out; carriages were procured and they were conveyed to their respective homes.

Physicians were soon procured and every attention paid them.

On examination Capt. MCKENNEY was found to have three serious wounds upon his head, besides bodily injuries.

Lieut. VAN WART had one of his ears cut open, a bad cut in his neck, and one of his legs it is thought is broken.

Among the officers injured were officers MCGILL, STRUCK, MCMANN, PEARY and FRIEDMAN, all of the Thirteenth Ward. They were not seriously injured, but received many cuts about their bodies. One had his leg badly hurt by a stone.

Lieut. O'KEEFE, of the Thirteenth Ward, on hearing the news immediately telegraphed to the Chief's Office, and men from the Seventh and Seventeenth Ward were soon dispatched to the scene of the disturbance, but arrived too late to be of any assistance.

The Eleventh Ward men were early on the ground, but arrived also too late; they were most of them at the fire.

The number of the Hose Company was supposed to be No. 12; the attack was made upon them by what is called runners. None of the parties were arrested, they having made good their escape before assistance arrived from the adjoining Wards.

It is, however, stated that many of them are known and will shortly be arrested.

There could not have been less than three hundred of them engaged upon the attack on the officers.

Lieut. STEDACH, of the Thirteenth Ward, reports Capt. MCKENNEY very low at 8 o'clock, so low that he does not recognize any of his family.

Capt. WINES, of the Eighteenth Ward, and Capt. LETTS, of the Seventh Ward, were soon on hand, and did everything to assist Capt. MCKENNEY.

Later from Havana.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, A. G. GRAY, Commander, left New-Orleans June 20, for New-York *via* Havana; arrived at Havana on the 23d, and sailed at 6 P. M. of same day for New-York, where she arrived last evening.

The *Philadelphia* landed 20 passengers at Havana, and brings 123 passengers and $16,000 in specie for New-York.

There was little of interest occurring in Havana. The island was peculiarly healthy for this season of the year—there being less sickness of any kind than usual prevailing.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

Great Losses at the United States Branch Mint.

Further Particulars of the Slaughter in Sonora.

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE SAINTS IN UTAH.

Withdrawal of the U. S. Minister from Bogota.

Message from President Ospina Encouraging a Settlement of the Difficulty with the United States.

THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT IMBROGLIO.

Arrival of Fillibusters from San Juan del Norte and Punta Arenas.

Protectorate of England and France over the Chincha Islands.

LATER FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The United States mail steamer *Illinois*, C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N., commanding, left Aspinwall June 19, at 9:20 P. M., and arrived at Quarantine at 8½ o'clock Saturday evening.

She brings the California mails of the 5th inst., $1,852,867 in treasure on freight, and 736 passengers.

In the list of passengers will be noticed the names of Hon. J. B. BOWLIN, United States Minister to New-Granada, Judge LOTT, of California, and Lieut. S. MOWRY, U. S. A. Lieut. MOWRY, late in command of Fort Yuma, bears a numerously signed petition for the erection of the new Territorial Government of Arizona, in the Gadsden purchase.

The steamer *John L. Stephens*, R. H. PEARSON, Esq., commanding, left San Francisco, June 5, at 9 A. M., with 771 passengers, and $2,268,192 in treasure on freight, $415,325 of which was on foreign account, and arrived at Panama at 4.30 A. M. on the 19th.

June 18, spoke steamer *Sonora*, for San Francisco, with passengers, &c., per *Illinois*, from New-York June 5, all well.

The following is the

TREASURE LIST OF THE ILLINOIS:

Drexel & Co.	$330,000	Schoole & Bros.	$32,485
Wells, Fargo & Co.	319,500	John Phelan, Jr.	10,400
Order	246,474	Newhouse, Spatz & Co.	10,000
Robb, Hallett & Co.	180,000	Von Hoffman & Co	7 000
Duncan, Sherman, & Co.	158,397	R. Meader	6,000
Howland & Aspinwall	129,330	A. J. Plate	3,000
Am. Ex. Bank	110,000	H. Stryhing	3,000
James Patrick	95,000	Thain & McKeone	3,000
E. Kelly & Co.	80,000	Hand & Co.	3 000
Coleman & Co.	60,000	U. Dimon	2.250
Rees, Falconer & Co	54,932	J. B. Thomas	2,000
Freeman & Co	30,000	Alexander & Co	1,000
W. Seligman & Co	28,500	Total	$1,852,868

The following is the report of the *Illinois*:

Off sea-coast of Mexico, June 15, lat. 32° N., lon. 71° 6' W., spoke whaling schooner *Valentine*, COOK, of Provincetown, Mass., with 145 barrels of oil; crew all well.

June 15, arrived at Aspinwall United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, Commander CHATARD, 20 days from Hampton Roads.

June 16, arrived at Aspinwall United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Commander ROBB, from San Juan del Norte, with 142 of WALKER'S party.

June 18, arrived at Aspinwall United States frigate *Roanoke*, Capt. MONTGOMERY, 12 days from Hampton Roads.

June 17, the United States frigate *Wabash*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore PAULDING, left Aspinwall at 7 P. M., with 142 of WALKER'S party, brought to Aspinwall by the *Cyane*, destination probably New-York.

June 19, bark *J. R. Mora*, from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, arrived at Panama early in the morning, with 304 of WALKER'S party. They were transported to Aspinwall on the same day, and taken on board the United States frigate *Roanoke*.

Left at Aspinwall, June 19, Her British Majesty's ship of the line *Orion*, Capt. ERSKINE, and the frigate *Tartar*, Capt. DUNLOP.

June 24, at S. A. M., lat. 26° 12' N., lon. 74° 4' W., spoke berm. brig *Abby and Elizabeth*, of New-Bedford, three days from Port-au-Prince for New-York, all well.

The Captain of the *Abby and Elizabeth*, spoken on the 24th inst., reports a large fire at Port-au-Prince—one hundred houses burned.

We are indebted to Purser E. MITCHELL of the *Illinois* for special favors, and to the enterprising Express of WELLS, FARGO & Co. for papers received with great dispatch.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Great Losses at the Mint.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

For some months past, various floating rumors have reached us, as to some mismanagement in the affairs of the U. S. Branch Mint in this city; but as they never assumed any tangible shape, and could be traced to no reliable source, we have refrained from mentioning the matter. For the last few days, however, rumor has been rife in assigning a defalcation to various parties, and yesterday it was openly charged on Col. HARASZTHY, the melter and refiner of the establishment. As the vague reports circulated in the morning papers, (which variously estimate the loss from one to four hundred thousand dollars,) may produce an unnecessary panic throughout the mining country, we will lay before the public what information we have been able to gather on the subject, from conversations had with the principal officers of the Mint.

We have not the space at this time to give a minute detail of the workings of the establishment. It will be sufficient, however, to state that the checks placed upon the various departments are such that a discrepancy in the accounts of any of the officers could be readily, almost instantly detected, with the exception of the melting and refining department. In this branch it is impossible to have a final settlement oftener than once a year, without great expense, and retarding the business of the establishment. This happens because a large amount of the gold escapes into the chimneys and flues, which have to be torn down for the purpose of collecting the waste. The officials of the Mint have been aware, for a long time, that there would be a deficiency in the refiner's department, on account of the bad construction of the flues and chimneys. Various alterations and improvements have been made at different times to prevent this was e. No correct estimate, however, of the deficiency could be come at till last Fall, when the Mint was closed for this purpose, and in order to make the annual settlements. The deficiency was then found to be greater than had been anticipated. This was in a measure accounted for in the following way: four years' accumulation of base metal, which had been separated from the fine gold, had been overestimated—the great press of business having rendered an earlier separation impossible, as the Mint had been worked night and day, by orders from Washington, to meet the public demand.

Immediately upon the resignation of Col. HARASZTHY, when a final settlement would have to be made, this refining of the base metal was commenced. No final settlement of the accounts of the Mint has yet been made, and it will be impossible to say what is the actual deficit. At the time when Col. HARASZTHY demanded an examination by the Government agent in this city, the deficiency was considered to be fourteen thousand ounces. It has already been reduced to five thousand ounces. As the examination progresses it may be still further reduced. At the closing of the Mint last Fall, when the wastage was found to be very great, a zig-zag chimney was erected by Col. HARASZTHY, and in the course of two and a half months' work, the amount of eleven hundred and eighty ounces was collected from it. To show how great must have been the loss during the last four years, we have been told that in the sweepings from the roof of DAVIDSON'S building, three hundred ounces of gold was collected. At Armory Hall, which is at least two hundred yards distant from the Mint, one hundred and eighty dollars was collected. Other neighboring buildings supplied a like proportion of loss. Major SNYDER, the Treasurer of the Mint, than whom we believe there is not a more honorable man in the State, and who is extremely cautious in any statement he may make, informs us that to satisfy himself, he went on a frame building near by, and personally collected a considerable amount. The employees and officers of the Mint with whom we have conversed, look upon the deficiency, whatever it may prove to be, as caused by natural means,

no officer in the establishment

of frequent communications to the Department at Washington, and means have been asked to enlarge the chimneys and improve other departments of the Mint, but without success.

These are the facts of the case, so far as we have been able to learn. With the various rumors that are afloat respecting Col HARASZTHY, the public may be able to judge from the statements we have made as coming direct from the officers of the Mint. Col. HARASZTHY and his friends all profess to feel confident that when the proper examinations have been made everything will be satisfactorily explained. At any rate, even if a defalcation did exist, the miners, and others who have transactions with the Mint, need have no apprehension that they will be the sufferers thereby. There is no trouble about Uncle Sam saddling the losses on them. The United States Government is their surety, and any attempt to create an alarm amongst the depositors of the Mint will prove futile.

the opportunity to cut Crabb's head off and I have got it in a preserve to remember the piratical action of Crabbism. After 4 days fight, los on each side filibusters few of them surrender a discretion, and in a few hours of court-martial I was commissioned with my company to have all shot, which I did. Dr, we Mexicans ha not inten to fight like in time past. Good many of the American population has treat us badly, and we intent to do the same in war. I have no dnet you may be sorry of your countrymen, hnt as I think you are gentlemen you cannot never have the Idea of protecting Rohbers. Dr, stay always at nome, never come to forren contray, we do not like Yankees no more an account their bad action. I have plenty medicine Now, the filibustere Brougat me all I want, therefore I am obliged for yonr comadetion. Mr Crabb and fifteen others cry like children before they were condemn to be shot—great great disgrace for yon Americans. Yankee of no kind has no show now here. Yours, J. C. HERNANDEZ.

To this letter, Dr. HAMMOND, writing from Fort YUMA, on May 18, after allnding to "the barbarous cruelty, the arrogance, impudence and treachery," boasted nf by HERNANDEZ, replies:

We have reliable information that your force consisted of between 300 or 400 men, or more; also, from an eye-witness, that the men whom you butchered after they had surrendered, died bravely. So the two items in your letter, with regard to these points, I consider as totally false. * * * *

P. S.—I have the charity to think that, as yon have written to me in English, you do not know what you say; for I cannot believe that a man, who pretends to have the sentiments of a gentleman, could write so barbarous a letter as yours.

PROCEEDINGS OF WOOD AND TOZER'S PARTY—

DESPERATE ESCAPE FROM THE MEXICANS.

From the San Diego *Herald* of May 23d we take the following, which describes the movements in Sonora of WOOD and TOZER'S party, which finally reached Los Angeles:

"A gentlemen, just in from Sonora, has furnished us with the following statement of facts concerning the command of Major R. C. WOOD, (of which he was a member,) who started from Tucson to join CRABB'S party, and when so brave y fought their way back, through a body of three to five hundred Mexicans and Indians.

The Tucson Valley Company, composed of 26 men, was organized the 1st of April, and designed to settle in some portion of Sonora, and thereby, without resort to firearms, to revolutionize that State as to establish therein, agreeably to the wishes of the inhabitants, as they were induced by their representatives to believe, a Republican form of government, and for that purpose to co-operate with Gen. H. A. CRABB'S then emigrating expedition to Sonora.

This company purposing to join Gen. CRABB, agreeably to his instructions, under Major R. C. WOOD, marched for Cavorca, and without delay. At 4 o'clock P. M., of the fourth day, we arrived at a point, midway between Cavorca and the town of Pitiquit, where they were met by from 300 to 500 Mexicans and Indians, in a dense forest of mesquit trees, under command of Capt. MORENA, of Altar.

Upon halting, the Americans were informed that the Governor of the State had ordered MORENO'S command to arrest them; that, however, if the Americans would lay down their arms, they should be unmolested, and allowed to depart from the country, under the protection of his (MORENO'S) force; to consider which, they (the Americans) were allowed ten minutes, which time they occupied in defensive preparations, and, at its expiration, moved onward a few hundred yards and halted. By this time they were completely surrounded, and being fired upon from every quarter. The fight lasted until dark, and was ended by the Americans charging, under a heavy fire, through the enemy's line. In this engagement the Americans lost no men, and had but one wounded (slightly.) The Mexicans had eleven killed and many wounded.

The Americans then made their way to within a few hundred yards of Cavorca, where they learned that it would be impossible to join Gen. CRABB, by reason of his being surrounded by 1,500 Mexicans and Indians. By this they were induced to return to their own territory, and for that purpose at once began the march, retracing their steps. The following morning they were set upon by about seventy horsemen and a running fight kept up during the balance of the day. In the engagement more than twenty Mexicans and but three Americans were killed.

On the night of the third day thereafter, a party of Mexicans, French and Indians, who were in ambush, twenty miles north of Tubutama, attacked from the hill tops (their hiding place,) the Americans, as they passed below. The engagement lasted but a few minutes and resulted in the loss of one of each party. No further fighting occurred.

The names of the Americans, who fell in the different engagements, are: Joseph Thomas, A. A. Woods (generally called Bill Woods,) —— Hughes and —— Chambers,

THE MASSACRE AT SONOITA.

The San Diego *Herald* also publishes a letter from Capt. WM. J. ANKRIM, dated Fort Yuma, May 7th, in which the writer gives the following particulars of the massacre at Sonoita:

In reply to the inquiry you made in reference to the facts connected with the murder of four American citizens in the vicinity of Sonoita, Sonora, by Mexican authority, I would say, that I was in that place at the time the outrage was committed, and the facts are as follows:

When Gen. Crabb resumed his march upon Cavorca, he left three invalids and one other of his command at Sonoita, on the Sonora side of the line, with orders to join him as soon as their health should be restored. In the meantime, as rumors had reached Sonoita through the Indians, (the only channel through which any information had been received concerning Gen. CRABB and his command for fifteen or twenty days,) that a party of Mexican soldiers were on the march from Cavorca to Sonoita, for the purpose of intercepting and searching for any straggling filibusters that might be in that part of Sonora, these four men concluded that, as a matter of precaution, it would be better for them to cross on our side of the line, which they did on the evening of the 14th of April, and took possession of a house that had recently been occupied, and was owned by E. E. DUNBAR, Esq.

There they remained until the night of the 17th, when a detachment of 25 Mexican soldiers, under the command of a Chileno, arrived, and during the darkness surrounded the house and took them prisoners, without resistance, tied them, and about 5½ o'clock the next morning, led them out a short distance from the house and shot them, where the bodies were left and soon after buried by the Papago Indians.

While this tragedy was being performed, the captain of the company, with a part of his men, came to the house adjoining the one in which Mr. SLATER and myself were lodging, and inquired of the proprietor, a Mexican, if there were any other Americans about there; he was told there were two, but that they were not filibusters. He replied that he did not wish to molest any but filibusters, and after searching for some time, without success, for an Irishman named MCNULTY, who had accompanied Gen CRABB from Sonoita to Aquitobac, as interpreter, and returned from that place, he left for Cavorca, taking with him as a prisoner, young AINSA, a brother-in-law of Gen. CRABB, who was captured in the same house with the four Americans.

In reference to the location of Mr. DUNBAR'S house, there has never been a doubt expressed as to which side of the line it was on, and as an evidence that the Mexican authorities considered it beyond the reach of their jurisdiction, they suffered Mr. DUNBAR to sell many thousand dollars worth of what would be classed nnder Mexican laws as contraband goods, in the same house, during the past six or eight months.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Objects of Brigham Young's Journey North—Great Egress of Missionaries—Serious Dissensions among the Saints—Mormondom Breaking up.

The Sacramento *Union* publishes some important Utah intelligence received from THOMPSON, the Carson Valley expressman. His latest datee are from Carson Valley to the 17th May, and from Salt Lake to 25th April.

On Saturday, the 16th May, jost before Mr. THOMPSON left the Mormon Station, a party of ten men arrived there from Great Salt Lake City, which place they left on the 25th of April—24 days later than our former advices. The party consisted of KEMPTON and brother, from Bear River, in this State; MERKLEY and BAKER, of Carson Valley; PRICE, of Washoe Valley, and Missionaries on their way to the Sandwich Islands. Mr. KEMPTON had with him three wagons and 19 American horses, in fine condition, which he was taking to his ranch on Bear River. They passed, on the Humboldt, a party with 15 wagons from Great Salt Lake, on their way to Carson Valley, and three droves of cattle designed for this State. They intended to move on in a few days.

KEMPTON'S party was accompanied the first day as far out as Bear River, by President BRIGHAM YOUNG. On the 26th of April he left them for the North, intending to go by Fort Hall to Salmon River, in Oregon Territory. His object was to look out for a new station in that country, Whether he was preparing to move there himself or not, was not known.

At Great Salt Lake there had been little or no money during the Winter. Wheat was selling at $1 per bushel, and good cattle were very cheap for cash. Provisions were plentiful. A train of forty handcarts, with three missionaries to each cart, had left for the States, and President YOUNG had sent on forty tons of flour to supply his stations between that place and the Missouri River.

The Sacramento *Bee* mentions the arrival, at Placerville, of a train from Great Salt Lake, which left there April 26. It brings news of divisions among the Mormons.

A company numbering from 120 to 130 missionaries had left the States with handcarts. Their object is to get proselytes. Fifty or sixty tons of flour had been sent on by BRIGHAM YOUNG, to supply the Mormon stations between Salt Lake and the Missouri River. Large droves of stock are on the way to California. Numerous pack trains are leaving Carson Valley for Placerville to obtain supplies. Several parties in and beyond Carson Valley, had been met endeavoring to turn emigrants by the Big Tree Route.

A company of over one hundred emigrants is now encamped within two miles of Placerville, and they intend starting for the East across the plains, on Saturday. The party is made up of persons from all parts of the State.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

The news from Utah is important. The little nation built up by the energies engendered by superstition, ambition and self interest, is divided against itself. It must shortly fall. All are not saints who are in Utah. There are 6,000 "apostates" at Salt Lake, its principal city. They are proscribed and persecuted. They are under the ban of the Church. Neither their lives nor property are protected. Their wives and their children, and the things that in other nations are held sacred, they hold by a tenure which is limited by the caprice of a besotted priesthood. "Destroying Angels," paid and authorized assassins, are the ministers of the justice there meted out. All are transgressors who venture to doubt the divinity of the inspiration which commands a robbery or dictates a murder. Force and fear are the only bands which hold its people longer together. Emigration is forbidden. He who would fly their accursed rule must leave behind his wife and children. Neither is his property under his control, nor can he take it with him. The fruits of his own industry are liable to be taken from him if he attempts to withhold them his life may pay the forfeit.

The Mormons are finding out that they are not as other men, and many of them are beginning to find out that wherein they differ therein they are inferior to their fellows. The spreading of this knowledge and of such convictions is causing discontent. In proportion as the dissatisfaction becomes more and more extended, the power of the priesthood must decline. A public sentiment will be formed, and it will be sure to be in opposition to the church authorities. The protection of the rights of individuals against the tyranny of the Elders, by the troops and courts of the central Government, will encourage this opposition. Others, owing no allegiance to the church or her officers, will venture there when insured of safety. They will form a nucleus around which the discontented will rally. Collisions will ensue. The interference of the Government must become more active. The inhabitants will look to the laws and the Constitution, and to the Courts for their protection, instead of hoping to gain it by a slavish submission to their spiritual guides. Their superstitions may survive as a religion, but it will be divorced from power and politics, and its teachings will be purer and more rational. The people of Utah then will be fully Americanized.

News from the British West Indies.

THE SUGAR QUESTION—CROPS, &C.

Our advices from Kingston (Ja.) are to the 12th inst. The news is unimportant. The Sugar question occupied the attention of local journals. We read in the *Colonial Standard* of the 8th:

We have learnt, with much pleasure, that, among the passengers for this Island, by the present steamer, is a gentleman named EVANS, who visits Jamaica with the intention of investing such an amount of capital as he may find room for employing in the cultivation of sugar. We have reason to believe that the improved prospects of Colonial agriculture is likely to tempt to this Island a considerable amount of that money export which has for a long time been sought for in vain, and our only hope is, that the influence likely to be brought into immediate connection with the Colony may be sufficient to induce the Government to consider whether some active measures may not be immediately taken for increasing the supply of available labor.

The Northside papers represent the May rains to have been very general and heavy throughout the island. In most parishes the crop was nearly brought to a close, and therefore we are inclined to believe that very little inconvenience will have been felt; whilst the benefit to the young canes in every part of the island will be invaluable.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Departure of the American Minister from Bogota—His Instructions to Withdraw—Expectations of a Settlement of the Difficulty with the United States—Message from President Ospina Encouraging a Settlement—A British Fleet on Both Sides of the Isthmus.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Friday, June 19, 1857.

Mr. BOWLIN, our Minister Resident at Bogota, arrived at Aspinwall on the 9th instant, having left the Capital on the 19th. His last instructions from Washington not having reached him, he took leave of the Executive and people in a very polite note, in which he states that his departure is not due to any misunderstanding there may exist between the two Governments, but from a determination to return to the United States, fixed upon as long ago as last Winter. Mr. BOWLIN expresses his thanks to the members of the Government, and the people of the "beautiful city of Bogota," for their politeness and personal attentions to him during his residence among them; and says that whether he shall return or not, is not a matter within his control. On his arrival at Carthagena he found a dispatch from Washington, directing him, if no advances had been made to him toward a fair settlement of the Isthmus question, to ask his passports, and quit the country immediately.

Mr. BOWLIN, knowing that President OSPINA was much dissatisfied, on assuming the office of President on the 1st April, at the rampant course of President MALLARINO, his predecessor, in rejecting in such insolent and haughty terms the *ultimatum* of Mr. MOSER, and naturally supposing, in consequence, that the new President would signify his intention to him to open negotiations on a basis that would admit of a satisfactory settlement, remained some five or six weeks after Mr. MOSER left, in order to give him a chance to do so. But during this whole time, Mr. BOWLIN never received the slightest intimation from any source, executive or legislative, that the government would turn upon its steps. At last, feeling that his presence in Bogota looked as if he was *soliciting* propositions, he did not consider it honorable or advantageous to this government for him to remain longer.

Notwithstanding the silence of OSPINA, there is but little doubt in my mind that the question will speedily be settled, especially if the United States shall act with firmness in the premises. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that one of OSPINA'S first acts was to instruct Gen. HERRAN, Minister of New-Granada at Washington, to assure Mr. BUCHANAN of his disposition to accede to the demands of the United States so far as the indemnity is concerned, and of his determination to arrive at a settlement at the earliest opportunity. But the Administration of MALLARINO so inflamed the public mind against us that the new President is obliged to feel his way along until he can feel perfectly safe in walking boldly upright in the road he is disposed to follow. OSPINA, in common with every intelligent man, does not imagine that the United States will be satisfied with simply a money payment. He is too shrewd a man for that. He looks upon the presentation of the *ultimatum* of Messrs. BOWLIN and MOSER for $400,000 as a diplomatic *ruse*. Our Commissioners had made themselves perfectly sure before they submitted it that it would be indignantly rejected, and therefore they could afford to be generous. They wished to show to the world the moderation of the United States in asking no more, and thus gain its moral support, and they succeeded. To suppose that on the payment of this money, the United States is to leave the transit across this Isthmus in the same unprotected state it is now in, is to suppose our Government criminally careless of the rights, interests and safety of its citizens. OSPINA knows this, and he is waiting for HERRAN to find ont the least the Cabinet at Washington will be contented to accept. In view of these facts, it behooves the American Cabinet at once to openly declare its intentions in regard to the Isthmus transit. The quicker it does it, the quicker it will arrive at a settlement.

I have positive information that a day or two before the mail left Bogota, President OSPINA sent in a message to Congress in secret session, asking power to instruct his Minister at Washington, not only to accede to the money demand; *but to accept any additional terms of settlement that may not be derogatory to the honor and dignity of New-Granada.* It is true that the President already possesses the power he asks, as any arrangement must necessarily be submitted to the next Congress for its approval. But if he can get such a vote *now*, he will thereby give such assurances of good faith to the United States as will induce her to postpone any hostile action until the treaty can be submitted, and also in a manner bind the New-Granada Congress to approve it when it shall be laid before the body next Winter. Congress will probably not adjourn before the 1st of July, as the President is anxious to keep it together as long as possible, in the hope that Gen. HERRAN may send out some propositions for its approval, which he may have made, and which may have been accepted by the Cabinet at Washington.

There is nothing else from Bogota of interest. An attempt at revolution in the province of Ocana was made a month since, on account of the arbitrary suppression of the Province by the Government, and its annexation to another district, but it is not expected to have any serious result.

Mr. BOWLIN goes to New-York by this steamer, as also Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, first Governor of this State, and at present its Senator in Congress.

You will have observed by the reply of Lord PALMERSTON to Mr. WYLD'S questione in Parliament, that a British fleet is to be stationed on both sides of the Isthmus during the pendency of the American dispute. A portion of the fleet has already cast anchor. Report says that Admiral STEWART has orders to keep four ships at Aspinwall, and that Admiral BAUCH will station a like number in this bay. I doubt, however, if more than two British ships will be stationed at Panama, especially as all the British Pacific fleet that can be spared, must go to China. Besides, the United States has only one ship of fifty guns here, and can scarcely ever have at any one time more than seventy, as her whole force between Cape Horn and California is only 700 guns.

The extra session of the State Legislature, called for the 1st June, I presume has been given up as a bad job. No quorum can be raised. It was generally understood that the object of the convocation was to devise some means of taxation by which the wheels might be kept in motion. As there is not a dollar in the Treasury, and no likelihood of one finding its way into it—no Supreme Court, because no decent man will accept the employ—and no Legislature, the State may be considered as "busted up." Gov. CALVO has asked the National Congress to empower the Legislature to levy a tax of three cents per pound or seventy cents per cubic foot on all articles imported for home consumption. This would amount to the snug little sum of $6 50 on a barrel of flour costing, say, $8; to $2 40 on a bushel of salt costing $1, while $3 worth of silk or lace would be taxed about three cents, and a thousand of cigars, costing $40 in Cuba, would come in for about eighteen cents! Wonder if it ever entered CALVO'S head that such a tax would defeat its own end? The poor can scarcely eat flour now on account of its high price, and all the heavy, cheap articles that are now so largely imported from the United States for the consumption of the people of the Isthmus would be cut off by the tax. His proposition is now under consideration at Bogota, but it is to be hoped that our law-givers, if they confer any power upon our Governor to lay import taxes, will hint to him the propriety of adopting the *ad valorem* system instead of the *lumping* one he recommends.

The citizens and foreigners here propose to take the government of the city into their own hands. Robberies, incendiarism and fights are of almost hourly occurrence, without any effort on the part of the authorities to put a stop to them or punish the offenders. In fact, it may be said that we have no City Government, and the State Government deceased and was buried some weeks since.

The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur* has gone to Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The *St. Mary's* has gone to Jarvis Island to look for guano. F. W. R.

SUSPENSION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

Hon. JAMES B. BOWLIN, Resident Minister of the United States at Bogota, arrived at Aspinwall *en route* for Washington on the 9th inst.

Upon reaching Carthagena Mr. B. found a dispatch from his Government ordering him to leave Bogota and break off all diplomatic relations with this Government, unless, in the mean time, propositions for a settlement of the difficulty between the two Governments should be made to him by the Cabinet of Bogota.

As Mr. BOWLIN was allowed to leave the Capital without being approached on the subject by President OSPINA, it would seem that functionary has determined to adhere to the policy of President MALLARINO, justify the massacre of American citizens at this place, and refuse any redress to the United States.

It now remains to be seen what the latter will do. As the course of New-Granada has been condemned by every enlightened nation that has spoken on the subject, it would seem that the United States have but one course to pursue, to wit: take the matter of redress into their own hands. The remarks of Lord PALMERSTON, which we publish to-day, fully indorses the policy adopted by the United States, and it is understood that France has also assured the Cabinet of Washington of her sympathy. New-Granada, therefore, is not supported in her pretensions by a solitary respectable Government throughout Curistendom, and she will yet, unless she change her course, have to humble herself and be clothed in sack-cloth and ashes.

YELLOW FEVER BROUGHT TO ASPINWALL IN THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMER *DEE*.

From the Aspinwall Courier, June 10.

Much excitement has existed in Aspinwall for several days past, in consequence of the landing here of a number of yellow fever patients from the West India mail steamer *Dee*. This vessel arrived in this port on the 26th, from St. Thomas, left on the same day for Greytown, returned here on the 5th, and left again on the 8th. It is rumored that on her trip from St. Thomas to this place, she lost several of her crew, while here one, on the voyage hence to Greytown some, on the return voyage to this place more, and while here last time, one on the 6th; her officers hired lodgings of MOSES BELISARIO for those who were ill with the disease aforenamed, to the number of nine, brought them ashore and placed them in said lodgings. There they improved under the care of Dr. MOORE, but were none of them recovered when four were taken back to the steamer on the day of her departure, there being then, it is said, other new cases on board. On the same night one of the five left died, and the other four are still at BELISARIO'S. During the day after the arrival of the *Dee* and of the news that she had the disease on board, a large number of signatures were appended to a most respectful petition to Her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul, that he should not permit the men to be landed: but before all the names desired were appended, the thing was done, and the document was laid aside. The landing of the men is an outrage upon the people of Aspinwall, and upon the great interests centring here; that it has been perpetrated we consider the fault of the officers of the *Dee*, of the Agent of the steamers, of the good-for nothing governments of the State of Panama and of New Granada, and of the people residing here.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Transit Steamship Imbroglio—Secret Mission to Costa Rica by Mr. W. C. Jones—The Grinnell-Garrison Programme—Arrival of the Cyane at Aspinwall with Destitute Filibusters Late from San Juan del Norte—Flurry About a Letter from an Officer of the Independence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Friday, June 19, 1857.

The Nicarsgua Transit imbroglio in New-York naturally interests us a good deal here. The reopening of the Nicaragua route would, of course, take away a good deal of the passenger-trade that has been so profitable the past year to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and helped to swell the amount of the dividende of the Panama Railroad. But while the Railroad may lose a part of its passenger-business, its freight business must continue to increase very largely. The Nicaragua route can never be made a freight route, on account of the length of the transit and the various changes,—some five or six,—before the goods find themselves on the Pacific. Besides, the Central American and the South Pacific business is constantly and largely on the increase. The last British steamer brought up from Arica and Islay, in Peru, some 200 packages of Alpaca wool and tin barilla, for shipment to Europe across the Isthmus, and if the saving of time will warrant the additional expence, we may at once expect a large trade from the South across the Isthmus.

WM. CAREY JONES, brother-in law of Col. FREMONT, arrived here in the steamer of the 1st June, and sailed, in the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, on the 8th for Punta Arenas de Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

This mission is a secret one, but is no doubt connected with the re-opening of the Nicaragua transit, and the disposition of the Company's property, now in the hands of Costa Rica. He stated here that he was authorized to offer protection and transportation ont of Nicaragua to such of WALKER'S men as might choose to leave it. If he is also instructed to provide for the destitute American victims of the WALKER foray, now in Central America, he will soon find himself at the head of a forlorn family of some 500 persons. Mr. ANDERSON, erst the partner of WEBSTER in the Costa Rica agency of the transit, and now it appears acting for VANDERBILT, also sought and obtained a passage on the *Decatur*, being anxious to get to Costa Rica as soon as possible, in order to frustrate the scheme of WEBSTER to place the route in the hands of GRINNELL, DEAPER, GARRISON, MORGAN & Co.

There appears to be a deal of finessing in this Nicaragua Transit affair. SPENCER arrived out here on May 14, bound to Costa Rica, as WEBSTER, who is now here, avers, to operate for the interest of the Grinnell Company. WEBSTER exhibits a receipt from SPENCER for $250, which he says he advanced in the name of this Company to pay his expenses. It *now* appears, according to WEBSTER, that SPENCER is working for VANDERBILT on GRINNELL'S money! To-morrow three more agents of the Grinnell-Garrison Company, WEBSTER, HARRIS and YOUNG, will start from here for Costa Rica on the steamship *Panama*, on this same Nicaragua Transit business. There is a pretty English girl in the party, too, but whether Capt. GARRISON, knowing the influence of petticoat lobbying at Washington, sends her along as a bait to trap President MORA, or whether she is on her own hook, I have not been impudent enough to inquire. It is amusing to hear the stories each one of these agents, except HARRIS, who appears to be a discreet man, tell of each other. ANDERSON says WEBSTER is a great villain, and was a partner with KISSANE in the *Martha Washington* business. WEBSTER says ANDERSON is an old Costa Rican scoundrel, who dined and wined with GRINNELL, sold himself to VANDERBILT, and then slipped off to Costa Rica after giving word that he was going to Albany. SPENCER says that "WEBSTER is a very singular person, whom he don't like to believe a rascal, but he don't know what else to call him," WEBSTER thinks SPENCER is a good deal of a humbug, and would be a rogue if he knew enough. Altogether they are a funny set of fellows—but if President MORA should think as badly of them as they do of one another, he will treat them as Secretary MARCY did PARKER H. FRENCH.

The Grinnell-Garrison programme, as near as I can ascertain it, appears to place the Transit route under the protection of the United States, England, France, and Costa Rica—loan Costa Rica and Nicaragua, jointly, $1,000,000, at 75 cents on the dollar, the interest to be paid by the right of way—GARRISON MORGAN to put in their property, at a fair valuation, for shares, &c. If this route is to be opened, it is probable this plan will be as good a one for the traveling as can be had. If Capt. GARRISON should be the manager of the Pacific portion, the line will be a good one. He understands the wants of travelers on this ocean, and is possessed of more liberality than all the balance of his predecessors put together.

On the 14th, the French friagate *Embuscade* arrived in the Bay from Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, having left there on the 1st June. She was detained by calms at Las Islas del Rey, 45 miles below here, but the commander sent up a launch with dispatches. Commodore MERVINE received a dispatch from Lieut. MCCORKLE, of the *St. Marys*, who you will recollect Commander DAVIS placed in charge of the 240 filibusters who capitulated on the 1st May at Rivas. The Lieutenant had reached Punta Arenas, with his charges, having added about 60 to the number before he left Nicaragua, and while on his route. He reports about 400 as waiting passage at Punta Arenas for the United States. On receiving this information, Commodore MERVINE ordered the *John Adams* to sea, to take MCCORKLE and his command on board for Panama. But after the sails were bent, the order was countermanded. It is probable the Commodore, finding that the steamship *Panama* was going to Punta Arenas to-morrow, has made arrangements for her to bring them down; or perhaps he calculates the Government of Costa Rica will forward them in accordance with the Proclamation to deserters by Gen. MORA, and the terms of the capitulation with Commander DAVIS.

On the 16th, the U. S. sloop of war *Cyane* arrived at Aspinwall from Greytown, with 142 filibusters, including 24 officers and 20 women and children. They were put on board the U. S. steam-frigate *Wabash*, and she sailed with them for New-Orleans on the 17th. A portion of these are the sick and wounded who were sent over from Rivas to Fort San Carlos, and the balance are the wives and children of officers who were sent to San Juan del Sur during the latter days of the siege. Among them is Brigadier-General SANDERS, the hero of the "Jocote races"—the man whom WALKER and HENNINGSEN charge with general bad conduct and incapacity. About half of the number were sick, but there was no contagious disease among them. One youth died on board the *Cyane* at Aspinwall, who was on his way home to take possession of an inheritance of $100,000.

Our last dates from San Juan del Norte are to the 12th inst., by the *Cyane*. No information had been received there of any preparation on the part of Costa Rica to send away the destitute filibusters in San Jose and Punta Arenas. Considerable merchandies had gone up the river San Juan in one of the litte steamers. By a public notice, the duties on the river are claimed by Costa Rica, while they are also claimed by the Rivas Government at Leon. The allied States were endeavoring to regulate the question, until the final disposition of Nicaragua should be decided on. There was a good deal of feeling on the subject.

The Railroad Company's steamship *Panama* will leave for Central American ports to-morrow. She will be absent about twenty days, and will no doubt bring us much interesting information on Nicaraguan and Costa Rican affairs.

The British steamship *Dee*, from St. Thomas and Greytown, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 5th inst., lost some six or eight of her passengere and crew by yellow fever on her way to Aspinwall. On her arrival there she landed about a dozen men who were down with the disease. Two have died, and the balance are recovering. The disease did not spread among the inhabitants, although the landing of the patients caused considerable indignation among them.

The TIMES, I see, jokingly recommends Gen. WALKER to Mr. BUCHANAN as Governor of Utah. How is it about citizenship? Are Nicaraguans entitled to vote and hold office in the United States, without going through the process of naturalization? Are those who expatriated themselves, American citizens again as soon as they touch our soil?

The Hanoverian bark *Helena* went on shore some fifteen days since, ten miles south of Buenaventura, on this coast. She was bound from Liverpool to Punta Arenas and Panama, with an assorted cargo, most of which would be saved. The vessel will be a total loss.

A letter from one of the officers of the *Independence*, in this harbor, to the *National Intelligencer*, seems to have created quite a flurry in the Navy Department. This letter was a sort of grumbling one. The writer appears to be completely disgusted with his long stay in this port, and lays the blame of it on the disposition of the United States to protect the railroad monopoly. He takes pretty much the same view of the matter as the New-Granadian Government took—says the Americans on the Isthmus are interested in kicking up a *row*, that they may speculate on the lands they have bought since the massacre, etc.; that the *Independence* is so rotten and leaky that it is doubtful if she ever gets away from here; that the livers of all the officers and men are enlarging, as the livers of geese used to under the Roman treatment for the tables of the Emperors—and, in fact, gets off a general growl. The last mail brought out a dispatch from Secretary TOUCEY to Commodore MERVINE, directing him to make every effort to discover the writer, and report his name to the Department. So the Commodore summoned all the officers, read the dispatch to them, then the letter, and then questioned each one individually, if he was the author. They all answered "No," except the surgeon of the ship, who responded that he did not recognize the right gitber of the Secretary or the Commander-in-Chief to interfere in his personal matters, and so the matter stands for the present. I will say here, that not a single foot of ground has been purchased on this Isthmus by any American since the April massacre; and further, that not half a dozen Americans, aside from what the railroad company own, are holders of lands in Panama. Those that do hold any would be glad to sell it at less than half its cost to them.

The long letter in the New-York *Herald*, of May 20, dated at Panama, bolstering up TITUS, no doubt written by that worthy himself, caused considerable amusement here. TITUS claims that he "left" WALKER'S camp in order to go to San Juan del Sur, to intercede with Commander DAVIS to save the great filibuster! This is rather cool, especially after TITUS' admissions here that he *deserted* WALKER, because he considered him "a mere cut throat and murderer." How came TITUS in Costa Rica, if he went to San Juan del Sur on the 26th of April for such a purpose? The fact is, TITUS deserted, and he did not pretend to deny it here.

Arrival of Filibusters from Rivas—Condition of the Men—Their Removal to the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Friday, June 19, 1857.

After closing my letter of same date as this, the bark *J. R. Mora* arrived in 13 days from Punta Arenas, with 302 filibusters, being the men who capitulated at Rivas on the 1st of May, including about 60 whom Lieut. MCCORKLE, of the *St. Mary's*, who had them in charge, picked up about Rivas and on the route.

President MORA writes to Com. MERVINE that he does not feel obliged to forward these men in accordance with the agreement with Commander DAVIS, because WALKER violated it by destroying the guns and ammunition on his surrender. Nevertheless, he does not feel disposed to imitate his bad faith, and so has sent them to Panama at Government expense. I understand the amount paid for the charter of the bark was $7,500, the Government furnishing provisions, which consisted of rice and plantains.

The men are mostly in good health, but very dirty and almost naked. Many of them are barefoot, with only an old pair of pantaloons, black ragged shirt, and felt or straw hat. I saw several without either hat or shoes. They started from Virgin Bay on the 6th May, and arrived at Punta Arenas on the 19th, stopping several days at Liberia, the first Costa Rican military station. They marched on foot all the way, except when crossing the gulf of Nicaragua in hungoes. But one, a man named JONES, died on the passage to Panama.

The *J. R. Mora* is a small iron bark of say 250 tons. She was formerly the U. S. revenue-cutter *Polk*. You may judge that the poor fellows must have had a hot time of it, packed so closely thirteen days in a little vessel, under a tropical sun.

Commodore MERVINE says he has no authority from Government to pay money for the transportation of these men to the United States or across the Isthmus. He offered a draft on the United States, without recourse, for the price of transit across the Isthmus, $25 each man, which was accepted, as the men have gone over. I do not know how they are to get home immediately. The Mail Company has telegraphed that it will not take them, even if their passage is guaranteed. The *Wabash* steam frigate has gone to New-Orleans, and I presume that the *Cyane* and *Saratoga* could not leave with them without orders from Com. PAULDING, who is absent in the *Wabash*.

The *J. R. Mora* does not bring any papers or news from Costa Rica.

A telegraphic dispatch has just announced the arrival of the *Roanoke*, Captain MONTGOMERY, at Aspinwall.

Commodore MERVINE is going over, and will probably get the filibusters off either on the *Granada* to New-Orleans or the *Roanoke*. Com. MERVINE had instructions to bring these men from Punta Arenas to Panama, but there his authority ended. He expected them to come on the *Decatur*. F. W. R.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Machinations of Flores in Ecuador—Salute to the Ex-President by the U. S. Frigate Independence—Protectorate of England and France over the Chinchas—Deplorable Condition of Peru—Interesting from Bolivia and Chili.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Friday, June 19, 1857.

By the South Pacific British mail steamer we have dates from Valparaiso to May 16, Lima and Callao to May 26, and Guayaquil to June 1.

ECUADOR.

This country remains in the same somnolent state—no revolution, and no prospect of one—not because the people are particularly well-pleased with their present rulers or their present condition, but because they begin to perceive that a change is not apt to better either. FLORES, the old President of Ecuador, who always, when in it, kept it in hot water, and since he has been chased ont of it, has been constantly endeavoring to get himself into hot water by getting back, was here three days since. You will recollect that he headed a filibuster expedition of three hundred Californians in 1852 in an attempted attack on Guayaquil, but was headed before he got up the river. Since then he has been roaming about South America, hoping that "something would turn up" to enable him to revenge himself for his ill-luck, principally relying upon Peru for assistance. But Peru is so constantly quarreling over the spoils of the guano Islands that her rulers cannot get a breathing-spell long enough to help their brother spoilsman of Ecuador. And so FLORES, having got completely cleaned out of cash, went to Venezuela some three months since, of which country he is a native, to see what chance there was of not only making political capital, but of replenishing his lean and hungry purse. So far as the latter object was concerned, he was quite successful. MONAGAS, under the plea that FLORES had done good service against the mother country in the Spanish war, *ordered* his Congress to vote him the sum of ten thousand hard dollars, and, besides, conferred upon him the title of General-in-Chief of the Armies of Venezuela, with the *Sueldos* attached. FLORES has now gone to Peru, with the determination, he says, of bringing back his family to Venezuela, where he intends to equat down permanently on the little sugar-patch he has managed to save in that country. If he is *compelled* to do this—for he will never do it except upon compulsion—it will be the best thing he can do for himself and the world. While here he visited the United States frigate *Independence*, and was saluted by Commodore MERVINE with 17 guns, as Ex-President of Ecuador. Considering that FLORES is just as big a filibuster as WALKER, it is rather queer that the Ex-President of Ecuador should be honored by a salute, while the Ex-President of Nicaragua was sent away from the Commodore's ship under charge of a guard of marines.

In Guayaquil a theatrical company were playing to good houses.

Cacao, the staple of Ecuador, is making the people glad this year. On account of large orders from Europe, unlimited as to price, the article brings nearly double its usual price. It now sells at $20 per quintal. This stroke of good fortune will enable every man in Ecuador to smoke double his usual quantity of cigars this year, and every Senorita to spread herself in an extra new lace petticoat.

In the meantime, the glassy river continues to reflect the same sleepy city of Guayaquil it did a hundred years ago—not a roof more, not a bungo less. And the grassy islets, detached from the shore, are floating up and down past the Malecon—up and down, with the coming and receding tide—typical of the people, who, trusting to the bounties of nature, neither toil nor spin, but float along with the current, hoping, if they don't gain the haven of their desires in this life, they may safely cross the ocean of eternity to a land where Daule cigars are to be had for nothing, and where they may never lack a cup of chocolate, or a partner for a fandango.

PERU.

Peru, being in the last stages of consumption, so that even Cod Liver Oil, or Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cannot save her, Great Britain is preparing to administer upon her effects. I sent you a report by last steamer that the National Convention had under consideration a convention with England and France, accepting from them a protectorate over the Chinchn Islands. This report proves to be true. The arrangement has been concluded and signed by both Ministers, and ships of their respective fleets are now at the Chinchas to enforce the stipulations. The Convention has not been published, so I cannot give you its precise terms. It is to last for ten years, and longer, unless either of the parties at the expiration of that time may wish to discontinue it. Any other nation is allowed to become a party to it. It is to be presumed that British holders of Peruvian bonds will be benefited by it, and it stands to reason that CASTILLA, who, ever since he has been Dictator, has been scheming to make a plum out of the Chinchas, has succeeded in his object. How the arrangement will suit the United States, remains to be seen; but as Mr. CLAY, our Minister, has protested against it, it is fair to conclude it is not favorable to us. The Chilian Minister has also protested against it.

All the ships trading with guano under VIVANCO contracts, immediately hoisted sail and left, some full, some half loaded, and some only ballasted, at the news that the revolutionary fleet had returned to their allegiance. I mentioned in my last, a report that the officers of the *Apurimac*, 44-gun steamer, had agreed to deliver over to the Government in eight days; but the thing has not yet come to pass. At the last dates, VIVANCO still held her, in the port of Islay, as well as an old steamer, formerly of California, called the *Peyton*. VIVANCO is in Arequipa, the only province which still holds out against CASTILLA, at the head of some 1,200 to 1,500 men. But as he is entirely out of cash, and SAN ROMAN, of the Government party, is in his vicinity with nearly 200 men, the curtain may soon be expected to fall on the last act of the Revolution. CASTILLA still allows the Government to remain in the hands of his Council of Ministers, pending the canvass for President but he orders and dictates everything. He will probably be elected President—but whether elected or not, he will be President.

It is certain that Peru was never in a worse condition than now. The abolition of Slavery in 1855 threw all the negroes into Lima, Callao, and the Provincial towns, leaving the fine estates, some of which yielded twenty and even forty thousand dollars a year profit, almost entirely without laborers. And this is not the worst of it. The *manumisos* are vir

LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA.

NUMBER TWO.

MONDAY, April 20.

How strangely new the Old World seems to one who has lived always among things fresh and fair. "Of one blood are all nations of every tongue and kindred," and yet how different! These are our thoughts as we wind lazily up the Weser. It is a muddy, sluggish stream, our little boat is more sluggish still, and we are among a people who have never learned the use of being in a hurry. But they have learned the valne of American markets, and the peasants who live in thatched cottages have become rich with American gold, without leaving the land they till. On the borders of this river they are free, and glory in being the lords of the soil, and I am told that some of them whose farms my eye can span, are worth a million and a-half of dollars—German dollars, we presume—and therefore only four-fifths as much as if they were American. They look very nice and comfortable, which is all we can know of them at a distance.

Bremen is one of the four free German cities, but it is also more than half English and American, in the construction of its dwellings, and the manners and habits of the people. Everything is in a sort of transition state from old to new, instead of from new to old. But as they become modified and modernized they do not lose their love of beauty, and in every plan of erection and extension, there is an eye to the adorning. In front of the Dépôt, which is a grand brick structure, very much like the best in America, they are laying ont a flower bed. The old ramparts, which were necessary only when kings ruled, have been converted into drives and promenades, bordered with trees, and dotted with parterres and fountains encircling the whole city. Our first impression is, as we look abroad, it is very pleasant, and afterwards, as we examine it in detail, that it is a goodly city, in which dwelleth much comfort and happiness, if not righteousness. It is the great receptacle of American tobacco, and the distributing office for the rest of Europe—forty-eight millions of pounds having passed through here from Sept. 1st, 1855, to Sept. 1st, 1856! It has also become a great cotton mart. Ten years ago not 10,000 bales were imported in a year, but now at least 120,000 bales per annum.

Among its curiosities for new world people is the Cathedral, founded in the year 800 by CHARLES the Great. A monastery and convent were connected with it, and as usual all manner of bye and forbidden places were provided for the dark deeds of ignorance and superstition, which are now thrown open to the light and inspection of modern tourists. For two or three hundred years several rooms under ground have been reserved by the State as receptacles for the best wine from the vineyards of the Rhine. So they are lined with immense hogsheads, containing 36,000 bottles, or 120 ordinary hogsheads each, which is disposed of only to the sick, being said to the rich and given to the poor, in accordance with a written prescription of a physician.

A monster statue of Bacchus presides, and in two rooms are rows of cozy little saloons, where a party of six or eight may exclude themselves from the "gaze of other men" and drink *Rhine Wine* to their hearts' content, and eat various and sundry good things indicated by a bill of fare, and from which we selected *Austern mit Kringle*, (oysters with crullers,) and confese we dined deliciously. In one *small* room, called the "Rose," lighted only by one small lamp, are twelve of these monster hogsheads, upon which we read the names of the twelve Apostles, for whom they are sacrilegiously named. In these the oldest and best wine is kept, and in the one called Judas, that which excels all. We can't tell why, unless he would be considered the best judge. In this, the value of one drop of wine, computed at compound interest from the day of its deposit, is 36,000 rix dollars, so that in one glass we swallow a fortune, and do not see that any body is the poorer.

Not the least curious apartment is the *Leaden Cellar*, where repose, not the ashes, but the bodies of those who are an exception to the rule, that "all things earthly must decay." It is four hundred years since a workman, by some accident, was killed here and remained a long time undiscovered. When found there were none of the usual signs of dissolution. He was left undisturbed, and others were placed here to see if the result would be the same. Birds and animals, also, have been subjected to the same experiment, and all remain, it can't be said untouched by "Time's effacing fingers," for every trace of beauty and comeliness is gone, but perfect in form and feature. The teeth are white and whole, and every fold of drapery still is perfect. Here lies Lady STANHOPE, of giant form as well as mind, and by her side a Swedish General and a German student. Alas, what hideous things we are, when the immortal part has fled. It is merciful to let the earth cover us, when we can no longer tread it under our feet. No chemist has been able to account for the strange preservation, unless it is from the entire purity of the atmosphere. Repeated analyzations have furnished nothing more.

The Whispering Gallery is another curious apartment, where the slightest whisper against the wall is heard distinctly by the ear placed against the opposite wall fifteen feet, or against the pillars which support the centre, and no accounting for it. The Jesuits probably knew, and prodded by the mystery.

Of the pictures and frescoes, and painted windows, we will not speak; no words can describe them, and all who would know these treasures of the Old World, must come and see. The imitations we have bear very little resemblance to the original, and to attempt to give an idea of the wonders and beauties of marble and canvas, is a waste of time and paper.

We should like to take our lady readers into the house of an American lady, who has united the best features of American and German housekeeping, and arrived, at what seems to us, perfection in this rare art. It has always been a continuous wonder to us that improvements are so long in migrating, especially in these days of steam and telegraph, that people are so slow to perceive and adopt a way better than their own.

But American housewives will wish in vain for these stocks of fine linen, in a country where flax will not grow, or where it so impoverishes the soil that no *gudeman* will allow his wife an acre a year to produce her table cloths and napkins. It was with pride, too, that this Bremen housekeeper, who was born and educated in an American city, showed me the work of her own hands in some dozens of rich damask towels, and allowed me to see her spin. "How does she get time?" exclaim some of my readers. Why, spinning and knitting are genteel occupations in Germany. The ladies meet to spend an afternoon in reading and talking, and spin. The wheel is, of course, on the same principle as the one for the same purpose formerly in use in all New-England, but is painted prettily, and the distaff ornamented with fancy paper and gay ribbons, and all the machinery so delicate that there is very little noise. I have seen a circle of spinning ladies, who converse in five different languages, all of the "best families," who also can paint, and play the piano, and who see so well to the ways of their household, that I am permitted to inspect every nook and corner, without notice, and find them "neat as wax." We have often heard ladies in American cities say it is impossible for the girls to learn housekeeping, there are so many calls upon their time, and servants are so well appointed. But we see here a mother of many children, and mistress of many servants, find time for cultivation, for understanding and ordering every department of her household daily, where company is the rule, and not the exception, and performing all manner of good deeds for the poor and needy beside, and insisting that the daughters shall be equally accomplished. The ladies in these circles do not spin because they could have no linen without, but because industry is a virtue and a pleasure.

In every foreign book of travels we have read, without getting any right idea of these old houses, and the curious mode of entrance and occupation. The common door is very large, and might lead one in think he was entering a stable, and the entrance hall would give the same impression. The lower floor is of earth in some, and in the better ones of stone. The stairs are dark, unpainted wood, sanded, for cleanliness, but the rooms are so constructed that you do not see them within any more than from the street. In Bremen this fashion is yielding to the march of progress, and we saw no family there that did not occupy a whole house, though they do exist. But in Hanover they are all after the good old way, and every building is of a dirty cream-color, looking as if it had passed through the flood. Yet it is a grand old town, and here we first realized a ride through a kingly park, first driving through a long, wide avenue, enclosed by trees, with a promenade on each side for pleasure-strollers, and numerous lesser avenues in every direction for miles and miles around. The grounds include every species of garden on the most liberal plan, where flourish Boterine plants, flowers, and collections of all rare and beautiful things, such as are to be seen only where kings have reigned for centuries. We met a young lady on horseback, galloping gaily, attended by eight *gens d'armes*, and a little afterwards the King of Hanover leaning on the arm of one. He is a well-made, well-looking man, and well liked by his people, but not so efficient a ruler as his stern, imperious father. But, alas, he is blind. Would he not give half his possessions for the privilege of beholding them?

We have not come to Europe to make a fashionable tour of three months—glancing at cathedrals, and looking in for half an hour upon picture-galleries—but to study the people of these old fogy, yet restless and turbulent principalities, which are pouring forth every year their myriads upon our shores. Yet we hope to do the one, and not leave the other undone.

The Government people are a little sensitive about being asked why so many leave the Fatherland for the toils and hardships of the Western wilderness. Yet there are some even of the "old families" who understand well the reason, and freely acknowledge it. We were amused to-day at being asked about the "Know-Nothing Party," by a gentleman who lives far in the interior, can speak very little English, and seldom sees an American newspaper. Yet, he understood very well about the candidates in the last election, expressing surprise that FILLMORE should have consented to be the nominee of such a party, and his satisfaction on the whole with Mr. BUCHANAN'S inaugural, saying it had at first a very *innocent* air, but was deeper than it appeared!

Tourists do not often stop in Cassel, but we have for various reasons concluded to learn more than scribblers have told us about the Hessians, who are subject to an Elector, and who are just now under what they feel to be an oppressive yoke. He is cousin to the King of Prussia, but married out of the royal family, so that though his children have been made legitimate Princes, they are debarred from the succession. His wife was a beauty, and divorced from a husband still alive, when the Elector was so fascinated as to be willing to forego the rights and privileges of royalty for his children for her sake. It is doubted whether they have quite forgiven him, and though he has been always a true and loving husband, he is to others morose and misanthropic. He does not say he regrets his choice, but it is evident he is in no manner resigned to the sacrifices it obliges him to make. His wife never appears at Court, because she is not received on an equality with the wives of other Princes, but seems very happy at home, and has been a good mother to his many children. We saw them assembled in Church, but should not have guessed their rank if they had not been separated from the rest of the congregation by an enclosure, in the gallery, a little more luxurious than the rest of the Church, but very plain compared with the cushioned and carpeted New-York Churches. The whole interior resembles almost exactly the old-fashioned New-England "meeting-house," in which we were catechised in our childhood—the seats being narrow benches of the hardest unpainted wood, with high straight backs, where there is no danger of nodding during service. The minister stands in a high pulpit, quite as destitute of luxury, while more than half the "body-pews" are filled with soldiers in full uniform, whom the law requires to be present. Our first Sunday in Cassel was Easter day, and therefore one of more than ordinary parade. The organ is on a grand scale, and the music finer than any we hear in Churches at home.

The palace of the Elector reminds us of the "largest hotel" in our native village, being of the same color and nearly of the same form and dimensions. It fronts on a large *platz* or open square, and sentinels are strolling to and fro upon the stone pavement before the door. Large gates upon another side of the *platz* open into the park, which is extensive and of course beautiful. After service, every Sunday, there is a grand military parede, and the people in gala dress fill the streets, and seek in any way they please the amusement which toil denies them during the week.

It is not that they consider Sunday of no consequence in a religious point of view, but that this is the religious way to keep it. Some of my readers would be quite horrified to know that as I write on Sunday afternoon, a clergyman's wife is knitting by my side. Yet they are a truly devout and religious people, thoroughly indoctrinated in the orthodox Calvinistic faith, and as thorough believers in the necessity of faith to salvation as those who think Sunday should be entirely devoted to church, the Bible and learned commentaries. The sermon was upon the Resurrection—the minister not reading, but preaching in a very impressive and animated manner, and making a solemn appeal to his hearers upon the importance of a right preparation for death and the Judgment. All the people were attentive and respectful, without the appearance of mere formality which those often have who attend a service so long and so frequent that the body must necessarily become weary and the mind stupefied. The whole congregation unite in the singing, which adds infinitely to the interest and solemnity.

The present Elector is decidedly military in his taste, and his people groan under the burdens of an expensive Government. There can't be more square miles in the Principality of Hesse-Cassel than in the little State of Vermont, yet it supports fifteen thousand soldiers, who can be summoned in twenty four hours for active service, and compelled to fight, not for their country, their altars or their fires, but to gratify the pique or avarice of some potentate, who has no other thought concerning them than whether they are well drilled in military tactics and obedience to imperial requisitions. Railroads are introducing innovations, and, by opening markets, improving the condition of the people. But standing armies are a scourge, and those who toil to clothe and feed myriads of soldiers must reserve very little for themselves. Many a sad story we have learned concerning the condition of the peasant poor, who have no alternative but to starve in this fruitful land, or sell all that we deem honor; and where the worst features of European slavery are exposed to the light, we conclude that tyranny and slavery are everywhere the same, by whatever name they may be called. Power is sure to corrupt, and those who are dependent must suffer. Alas! the noonday of civilization is not yet where the sunlight of Christianity has been the longest shining. The human heart is the mystery of mysteries.

Every morning and evening the recruits are parading under our window—they have just been summoned from their peaceful homes to perfect themselves in the art of killing, which in this old aristocratic land is the most honorable employment. "It is well for them," said a lady, "that they are obliged to pass through this discipline—it gives them good manners and some knowledge of the world;" but we thought a good school would be better, and cheaper. In this Old World we have things marvelously new and strange.

A. J.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Ordered that the Special Term of this Court be continued until Saturday, the 4th day of July.

Robt. L. Tilton vs. *The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict

Isaac Merritt vs. *Jared V. Brewster.*—New trial ordered—costs to abide event.

Herman W. Linnemah vs. *John H. Schoufeld et al.*—New trial ordered; action sent back to the same referee.

Wm. Radford vs. *Harris Wilson.*—Motion granted on payment of costs.

Seth Grosvenor vs. *The Atlantic Insurance Co.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict.

Anton Houck vs. *Joseph Hund.*—Judgment set aside, and judgment for the defendant, dismissing the complaint with costs.

A. Spiers Brown vs. *Frederick Richardson.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Winslow L. Whiting, &c., vs. *Pierson M. Otis.*—New trial granted; costs to abide event.

Richard S. Williams, President, &c., vs. *Edward Townsend et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on the verdict.

Henry Wardwell vs. *Richard Patrick et al.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

James Stringer, &c., vs. *Ezra Grosman et al.*—Order affirmed.

Samuel Hanford vs. *Daniel C. Higgins.*—Judgment affirmed.

Jas. E. Williams vs. *Wm. Johnson.*—Order to be settled.

Adolphe Giffen vs. *William J. Slingerland et al.*—Judgment for defendants on terms.

Thos. Whitlock vs. *John Kechure.*—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict, with costs.

The Corn Exchange Bank vs. *The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.*—Verdict set aside and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

GENERAL TERMS IN VACATION.—All the Justices, Saturday, July 11; Bosworth and Hoffman, Thursday, August 5; Duer and Slosson, Monday, September 13; All the Justices, Saturday, October 2.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—JUNE 27.

Before Justices Osborne and Brennan.

The list of causes on the calendar was very long, but a great many prisoners were dismissed for the usual cause,—no witnesses. A great deal of time was taken up by the lawyers in examining witnesses, and Justice OSBORNE remarked that if it was not for the time thus consumed by counsel, the session of the Court would be very much less protracted than they are.

John Moran, a gray-hooded man, was brought to the bar charged with stealing a handsaw, worth $1, from Timothy Leary. He was caught in the act. The Clerk said he had been before the Court a dozen times before.

Judge Osborne—Well, you're an old offender, Moran; we sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months.

Mary McDonough, a decent-looking servant girl, was charged by her mistress, Helena Smith, with purloining two pitchers, valued at $2, from her house, No. 80 James street. Mrs. Smith had missed various articles before, she said, and she felt certain the prisoner had taken them. The girl, it appears, had brought a suit for wages against the complainant, which was still pending. The charge was dismissed.

"You go home," said Judge BRENNAN to the prisoner.

Willard Poole and William O'Conor assaulted Benjamin F. Hart at No. 274 Fourth-street, June 24. An Irish witness with a very decided brogue went on to testify that he was putting in coal and saw the whole transaction. "Let's have an interpreter," said Judge OSBORNE. "I can't understand a word he says." Other witnesses testified that Poole and O'Conor struck Mr. Hart with their fists and a shovel. They were found guilty and sentenced suspended.

Frances Conklin came up to officer James B Daly, Fifth Ward Police, at the corner of Welsh and Church streets, June 24, assaulted him, tore his star off and tore his coat. She was drunk at the time. *Judge Osborne*—How long has this woman been in prison? *Clerk*—Several days. *Judge*—Well, that's punishment enough, I guess. (To the prisoner)—We find you guilty and suspend sentence. The Court hope it will be a warning to you in future. Leave liquor alone and you won't get into any of these difficulties. Go.

Joseph Smith stole from John Stillwell, No. 8 Ferry-street, a roll of leather worth $16 83, June 9. *Judge Osborne*—Well, Smith, were you drunk when you did it? *Prisoner*—Yes, Judge, I was very drunk; I didn't know what I was about. *Judge*—Oh, I thought you'd say so. Penitentiary, four months.

There was a row at No. 50 Anthony street, June 23, and Henry Jackson struck Louisa Carson, (both colored.) The complainant came up to the bar of the Court in a state of evident inebriety. *Judge Osborne*—Officer, just put that wench out—she's drunk. That house, No. 50 Anthony-street, gives us more trouble than all the other houses in the Ward. We sentence you, Jackson, to the Penitentiary for 3 months. The prisoner went off laughing, "3 months, hey? 3 months."

The following prisoners were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them:

Alice Wade, charged with striking Jane Lawler with a tumbler, at No. 164 Leonard-street, June 24.

Mike Anderson, charged with assaulting Jacob Fischer, and throwing a brick-bat at him at No. 200 Fifth-street, June 25.

Daniel Boulen, charged with beating his wife Honora in a cruel and inhuman manner.

Mary Blohn pleaded guilty to stealing some gold coin, worth $25, from Hugh Trousdale. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

No witnesses appeared against the following prisoners and they, also, were set at liberty:

George Calligan, charged with assault and battery on Peter Montegazzo, at No. 190 Church-street, June 24. James Burke and John Murphy, charged with petit larceny, by John Gillack, No. 40 Wall-street, May 6. (They had been in prison ever since.) The same, charged with stealing some bowline from John Kelly at the corner of Leroy and Morton streets, May 6. William Delany, charged with stealing a calico shirt from Charles Aulman, June 25.

James H. Moore, a good-looking young man, acknowledged that he had stolen a black frock-coat from John Hurbutt, No. 388 Bowery, May 16. His story was, that family difficulties had driven him into crime. His father married a second time after his mother's death, and he and his sister did not get on well with their step-mother, and finally left the family. He said he knew he had done wrong. He was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Sarah Halliard was charged with stealing a dress and mantilla, all worth $10. The witness, Margaret Drum, was forthcoming. "Can't you drum her up?" said Judge OSBORNE. "Well, discharge the prisoner."

The cabalistic abbreviation "Dis. No wits.," was written on the backs of the complaints against the following persons:

Charles Harrison, charged with stealing three bank bills from Daniel Lynch, Third-avenue, corner of Eighty-seventh-street, June 20. Francis A. Johnson, charged with stealing a four dollar bill from James Mason, No. One hundred and twenty-second-street, corner of Third-avenue, June 19. Thomas Kelly, charged with assault and battery on Catherine Kelly, No. 504 West Twenty-ninth street, June 24. Honora Ryan, charged with stealing a feather bed from Eliza Fletcher, No. 378 Seventh-avenue, June 23. James Slate and Thomas Potts, charged by Daniel Sutherland with stealing a steel square at the Emigrants' Dépôt, June 25. Samuel Thomas, charged with beating Isabella Thomas, No. 500 West-street, June 24.

James Whalen was charged by Daniel Walters with stealing a gold watch worth $100, $12 in bank-notes, and a satin vest worth $2. The complainant stated that on Thursday morning, at 6 o'clock, while he was lying in his berth in the schooner *Americus*, at the foot of Roosevelt-street, East River, Whalen entered the cabin, searched the pockets of his clothes, took the property before enumerated, and was about to make off with it, when he (the complainant) sprang up and seized him. The prisoner, however, got away from him, but he afterward identified him on the dock and had him arrested. Another witness testified that Whalen was a well-known dock thief; that he saw him on the dock Thursday morning, when the theft was committed. *Counsel*—How do you know it was Thursday? *Witness*—Because I was in existence. *Counsel*—That's no reason. So was I in existence. Might it not have been Wednesday? *Witness*—I reckon not. *Counsel*—We don't want any reckoning here. Will you swear it was Thursday? *Witness*—Yes. The defendant tried to prove an *alibi*. His mother and sister testified that he was at home in Brooklyn at the time of the alleged theft. *Judge Osborne*—What do you say, Judge? *Judge Brennan*—I say give him the Penitentiary, for 6 months.

Sentence was suspended in the case of Joseph Perry, a boy, who was previously convicted of stealing two shillings from Lyman Andrews, No. 13 Carmine-street, June 23.

Solomon Kleck was accused by Mrs. Julia Beatty, No. 224 Delancey-street, of exposing his person indecently June 20. She said that between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, while her husband was away, he came out of a store in which he was a clerk, opposite her house, in his drawers, exposed his person, asked her if she saw him and told her to come over to him. Corporation Counsel Busteed, for the prisoner, was about to call witnesses to his good character.

Judge Osborne—You know and I know that there are lots of men of good reputation in this City who are guilty of more beastly acts than this daily.

Conclude the character of the accused was, however, admitted.

Judge—Kleck, the Court thinks the evidence not sufficient to convict you. In such cases we like to be well assured. If you are guilty we hope this will be a lesson to you.

Mary Mortimer, living in the same tenant house, No. 76 Tenth-avenue, with Mary Carroll, tore her hat and scratched her face, June 25. Both women bore marks of the encounter. The testimony of William Greene, a witness in this case, produced a good deal of merriment in the Court room. He rushed up in the witness stand when his name was called, with the greatest celerity, and kissed the book before the oath was propounded. He lived "on the landing of these two ladies." They had frequent fights and "disturbed him out of his bed" on the morning of this encounter. The first thing he saw of it was "Mrs. Carroll clinched upon Mrs. Mortimer." He was chatting with a police officer "when the murther was hollered." The prisoner had no family; her husband had gone away for the good of his health. She was found guilty and fined $5.

James Burns and Patrick Cline were both working on the building No. 302 13th-street for Mr. O'Keefe. Pat was tipsy and O'Keefe discharged him May 26. Burns and Cline met in the tool house the same day. Cline charged Burns with telling O'Keefe that he was tipsy, when, Cline alleged, Burns struck him with a piece of wood. *Counsel*—Didn't you strike a man who was bringing brick that morning? *Witness*—I didn't strike him. I only left my hoe over his jaw. The prisoner was acquitted.

A complaint of assault and battery was entered by Frederick Bierman, whose countenance presented a damaged appearance, against Joseph Reed, Thomas Smith and Richard McClead. The complainant was a bar-keeper in a drinking place at No. 26 Ann-street, opposite Theatre-Alley. These men struck him with a milk can, a pitcher and their fists, June 22, at 9 P. M. *Judge Osborne*.—Well, who appears for these men, any one? Have you got a lawyer? *Prisoners*—No Sir. *Judge*.—Lucky. It appeared to be an aggravated case. *Judge Osborne*.—It appears to be well understood among young men that they can go into drinking places and drink as much as they please and not pay for it, and kick up a disturbance when they are remonstrated with. No wonder the proprietors keep clubs behind their bars. There seems to be no extenuating circumstances in this case. It is an outrage and ought to be punished. We find you guilty and fine you $20 each, to stand committed until it is paid.

Frank Leathe is a teacher in St. Matthew's Academy, No. 193 Prince-street. A daughter of Herman Broking, 13 years old, went home from his school which she attended, June 13, with her face all bloody and told her father that the teacher had struck her. Broking immediately went to the school and committed an assault upon Leathe, for which the latter now appeared to prosecute him. He said the girl had the nose-bleed, and not a blow was struck. It was urged in behalf of the prisonor that he was acting under ordinary feelings, aroused by the thought that his child had been struck. *Judge Osborne*—Well, these ordinary feelings are too frequent. He was found guilty and sentence suspended till Tuesday, so that he might put in affidavits in mitigation of its severity.

Daniel Moran was found guilty of an assault and battery on Margaret Golden, in Tenth-street, corner of Dry Dock, June 24, and fined $10.

A lawyer came up, at this stage, to get a case adjourned. *Judge Osborne*—Oh! don't bother me. (To the Clerk)—Just keep these lawyers out that have got no business here.

John Wöner was charged by Daniel S. Young, his landlord, with keeping a house of assignation at No. 425 Eighth-avenue, in the Twentieth Ward. The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

A complaint against Anna Charles, by Captain J. Murray Ditchett, of keeping a disorderly house, was sent to the General Sessions for trial.

Thomas McLaughlin was a tenant of George R. Deane, at No. 157 East Broadway. Mr. Deane sent workmen there to make repairs. McLaughlin drove them away, and threatened one of them to split his head open. Mr. Deane went to remonstrate with him, and he struck him with his fist. He was fined guilty and fined $5.

Patrick Welsh, charged with an assault and battery upon Michael Halloran, June 2, was discharged, the complainant not appearing.

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT—ONE OF THE WITNESSES HELD FOR PERJURY.—During the past week an extensive embezzlement case involving the loss of several thousand dollars, has been under investigation before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court; the particulars of which are as follows:

Some three months or more ago the book keeper in the establishment of Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & Co., importers of tin and steel iron, Nos 19 and 21 Cliff-street, noticed quite a number of erasures on the books of HENRY DUPUY, the delivery clerk, and suspecting something wrong, mentioned the circumstance to the firm, who reported the matter to the Chief of Police, and it was placed in the hands of Officers BOWYER and FARLEY for investigation. The Officers obtained full possession of all the facts set about investigating the matter, and soon became satisfied that DUPUY was daily in the habit of secretly visiting parties of doubtful reputation engaged in the tin business. He would cautiously approach their places and as cautiously leave them. He was also noticed making memorandums on the "order sheets" of FOWLER & BURGESS' Express, in various places about the lower part of the City, notifying the expressmen to call at No. 19 and 21 Cliff-street, for two or more boxes of tin. The Expressmen were also watched and found to deliver the boxes of tin at the places where DUPUY had been seen to frequent. During the course of this investigation, no more notice than usual was taken of DUPUY at the store, in order to avert any idea which he might entertain of being watched. The officers at length becoming fully satisfied of DUPUY's guilt, reported the result of their investigations to the firm, when upon examination it was found that the days upon which he had made memorandums on the Express slates corresponded with the erasures on the books.

Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & Co. then called DUPUY to their private office, and put the question to him, point blank, relative to his commission of fraud upon the house. DUPUY emphatically denied having in any manner defrauded them. Officer FARLEY, who was in an adjoining room, was then called in, and producing his memorandum book, mentioned a number of days upon which he had seen DUPUY visit tinners about the City and engage expressmen to call at the establishment for goods to be delivered. With this conclusive evidence of his guilt, DUPUY at once acknowledged the crime. It had been his custom to make false entries in his books. Having the run of stock, it was his wont, when a customer called to purchase a bill of goods, the order being sent to him, he would have double the quantity put up, one of which would be delivered to the customer, and the other be disposed of by himself. Thus he would visit the places referred to and get the proprietor to buy a box or two of tin. This he would send to them by express and collect the money himself.

Upon these facts DUPUY was arrested, and taken before Justice FLANDREAU, who liberated him on bail in the sum of $2,000.

Subsequent to this arrest it was discovered that DUPUY had procured blank bill heads, and made out bills upon Mr. CONNOR, and collected the money, giving a receipt for PHELPS, DODGE & Co. The collections amounted to about $300 or $400. Another complaint was now made, upon which DUPUY was rearrested by Officer FARLEY, and committed to prison, his bondsman on the first complaint surrendering him.

Upon the investigation before Justice FLANDREAU, the drivers of the Express Companies testified to calling and receiving packages and boxes, at divers times, from DUPUY, and delivering them according to his directions.

THOMAS GALLAGHER, who was summoned as a witness against DUPUY, at first refused to answer any questions, and was committed for contempt of Court. The next day, however, he purged himself of contempt, and in his examination testified that DUPUY was never in his store (this was one of the places where the officers had frequently seen him;) that he never had any dealings with him, and wouldn't know him from any other man, and that he never gave DUPUY any orders for tin.

The following is the affidavit of Officer FARLEY, disproving GALLAGHER'S evidence:

Philip Farley, of the Chief's Office, being duly sworn, says that on or about the 13th day of June, 1857, he arrested Henry Dupuy, now present, on the complaint of Phelps, Dodge & Co., for embezzlement, when said Dupuy admitted that he had sold a quantity of tin which he had embezzled from the said firm, to one Henry Knox and Ferdinand Spele, who no business in Williamsburg, which said Knox and Spele admitted, and gave up a quantity, which they had in their possession at the time, and also admitted the amount which was due said Dupuy for goods bought from him, and which he had embezzled from the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., which corroborated the statements and admissions made by said Dupuy to deponent at the time of his arrest; when, upon further search and inquiry, as well as upon the admission of said Dupuy, it was found that one Thomas Gallagher also purchased from said Dupuy, and had been in the habit of buying from him for about one year and a half, a quantity of tin, which had also been embezzled from said firm from time to time, within the period mentioned—that said Dupuy admitted that he had been in the habit of sending said tin to Thomas Gallagher by Fowler's Express, and altering the order on the book, and substituting the name of Connolly; which said statement is also corroborated by Mr. Fowler, proprietor of the Express Company. Deponent further says, that said Thomas Gallagher was a witness in behalf of the people against Henry Dupuy, on a charge of embezzlement, and has no doubt, and verily believes, that in the evidence given by said Gallagher before Justice Flandreau, Police Justice in and for the City and County of New-York, in the examination then pending before said Justice, on the 24th and 25th days of June, 1857, said Gallagher did commit wilful and willful perjury. Deponent further adds that subsequent to the examination of Richard Fowler, proprietor of the Express, who entirely contradicted the statement sworn to by said Gallagher, he admitted to deponent that he had sworn falsely, and was anxious that deponent should intercede with the Justice in his behalf, and he would tell the whole truth in relation to the matter as it was between said Dupuy and himself. Further deponent saith not."

It clearly appearing that GALLAGHER had perjured himself, Justice FLANDREAU committed him to prison on that charge in default of $3,000 bail.

The Magistrate on Friday fully committed DUPUY to prison to await his trial.

Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & Co. estimate that they half loet on an average for the last year and a half upwards of $75 or $100 a week. DUPUY first entered their service as a porter, but gaining the confidence of his employers, they advanced him by degrees, and at the time of his arrest he was their delivery clerk, and receiving a salary of $1,000 per annum.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 27, 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at our quotations. Pearls $7 75; Pots, $8 ₰ 100 lb. Stock in the inspection warehouse today, 763 bbls., including 366 bbls. Pearls, and 397 bbls. Pots.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current* of this morning, says: "The receipts of Quercitron bark have been very small, and the stock is light, but the demand has fallen off and prices have declined $3 ₰ ton. Sales of 100 hhds. No. 1 at $48. There is a moderate supply of Tanner's Bark coming forward. Sales of 300@100 cords of Spanish at $17 ₰ cord, and Chestnut at $14."

COFFEE—The demand is generally fair; prices are firm and buoyant; Java, 15¾c @16c; Laguayra, 14½c.@ 13¾c.; Jamaica, 12c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 10c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 12c.; Costa Rica, 13½c @13c. ₰ lb.

COTTON—Is moderately inquired for at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Middling	14½	14½	14¾	14¾
Middling Fair	14¾	14¾	15	15¼
Fair	15	15¼	15½	16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more freely offered, at drooping prices—yet the demand is not brisk. Sales: 7,000 bbls., in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@$6 35
Straight State	6 40@6 50
Extra State	6 60@ 6 90
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 30@ 6 60
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 55
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 65@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 80@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 15@ 7 20
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 50@10 25

Canadian continues unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 500 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$6 for superfine to very choice extra ₰ bbl. Southern is pleaty and heavy. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,200 bbls low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 30 @$10 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid, at $4 25 @$4 for Fine to superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, of prime quality, is in request, partly for home use and partly for export, at steady rates. Sales: 7,000 bushels, including good ordinary Canadian White at $1 82½; prime old White Southern at $1 90; and prime new White Southern (from Georgia) at $2 25 ₰ bushel. Some new red North Carolina Wheat appeared in market, but did not change hands. It was the first lot of the kind received here this season. Rye is dull and drooping. Sales: 1,800 bushels at $1 17@$1 20 per bushel. Barley and Barley Malt remain as last noticed. Oats are more salable and firm at 66c @68c. for Western; 61c @67c. for State; 59c. @65c. for Canadian; 62c.@66c. for Jersey; 57c.@60c. for Pennsylvania, and 55c.@59c. for Southern, ₰ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales: 16,500 bushels at 85c @86c. for mixed; 89c @90c for yellow; and (nominally) 95c.@96c. for white, ₰ bushel.

LEATHER—Sale is pretty brisk, firm and buoyant. Mr. H. D. HULL, broker, reports the week's business, thus:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week. Sides	53,689	8,637
Sales during the week. Sides	56,779	6,255
Stock at the close of the week. Sides	57,470	11,103
Stock same time in 1856. Sides	24,400	6,000

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very limited, at drooping rates. Porto Rico, 50c.@57½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 55c.@60c; Clayed Cuba, 50c @52½c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c @75c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is scarce and stiffly held, but is not active. Tar is dull and heavy at $1 75@$1 87½, according to quality, ₰ bbl. Crude Turpentine appears as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is in good request, and being less abundant, holders now generally claim 41c @46c., ₰ gallon. Sales transpired of 400 bbls at 45c. ₰ gallon.

OILS—Are in limited request at essentially unaltered figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened briskly and buoyantly, but closed heavily and languidly at reduced prices. Sales: 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $21 50@$22 for Mess; and $18 50@$19 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Towards the close, our lowest quotations covered the limits of buyers. Cut Meats are in slack demand, and are heavy at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 9¼c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is quiet and nominal at 11¾c.@13c. ₰ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at languid prices. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14c.@14½c. ₰ lb. Beef is in fair request at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 480 bbls., at $12 75 for Country Prime; $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ₰ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $38@$30 ₰ tierce. Beef Hams $22@$24 ₰ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 17c.@21c for new Ohio; 18c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c.@10½c ₰ lb.

RICE—Is in demand at full rates—$4 37½@$5 37½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ₰ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Nutmegs are still actively sought after, chiefly by speculators, who buy freely all lots procurable at 82½c.@85c., in bond, ₰ lb. Other varieties are quiet, yet stiffly held.

SUGARS—Are inactive, owing to the disagreement of sellers and buyers, about prices.

TALLOW—There were 12,000 lbs. prime bought at 11c. @11½c. ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—The market is tame; prices are sustained. Sales since Tuesday last: 96 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 14½c.@ 9c; 72 cases Seed Leaf at 14c @27c; 57 bales Havana at 40c.@82½c., with 54 bales Yguani, and 40 bales Yara on terms not disclosed.

WHALEBONE—Is in request and is firm. We quote, Polar, 86c.@81; Ocholsk, small, at 84c @90c.; N. W. Coast, at 77c., and South Sea at 80c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Is dull and heavy at 33c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very tame and rates were somewhat nominal. To Liverpool, Cotton, 2a. 6d.@3s. ₰ bale; Flour, 1s. 9d. ₰ bbl; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₰ bushel; Beef, 6d.@6d. ₰ tierce; Resin, 3d.@6d. ₰ barrel; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d. ₰ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1857.

☞ D. KIMBALL & Co., No. 17 Market-square, Providence, R. I., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or THE CALIFORNIA TIMES. All orders promptly attended to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canadian screw-steamship *Indian*, with four days later advices from Europe, arrived at Quebec on Saturday. No news of importance is reported. Parliament was engaged in the consideration of the Jews' Oath and Disabilities Bill, which, on a test question, was sustained by a vote of 341 against 201. The London *Times* renews its dissertations on the Cuban slave-trade, and, as the only effectual mode of checking it, advocates the abolition of Slavery in the Island. In France the elections occupied public attention to the exclusion of other matters. They remained without change. There is a rumor that a conference of the Potentates of the Italian States, including the Pope, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Naples, is about to take place. The object of the Congress is not announced. We have no news whatever from Spain, and the inference is that the dispute between that Power and Mexico remains in the same position as at last advices.

The United States mail steamship *Illinois*, with $1,852,668 in treasure and the California mail of June 5, arrived at this port on Saturday evening. We receive by this arrival later news from California, Oregon, New-Granada, Central America, the South Pacific and the West Indies.

The news from California is not of an important character. Preparations were being made for canvassing the State for the elections, which will take place in September. The Democratic Convention was to have been held on the 14th inst., and the most prominent Gubernatorial candidate of the party was believed to be Ex-Senator JOHN B. WELLER. We do not find the name of any Republican candidate mentioned. A nomination by the Republicans will, at any rate, be a mere formality. A defalcation, variously estimated at from $100,000 to $500,000 had occurred at the United States Branch Mint. Rumor—for as yet it is nothing more—points to Col HARASZTHY, melter and refiner, as the party to blame. He has made over all his property, to be held in trust against any deficiency that may be proved against him. It seems to be clearly established that, owing to badly-constructed chimneys and flues, the waste in the Mint has been immense. The trial of the notorious NED MCGOWAN, as an accessory to the murder of JAMES KING, late Editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, had resulted, as every one expected, in a verdict of "Not guilty." In the news from Oregon and Washington Territories there is nothing worthy of special notice.

Late advices from Sonora fully confirm the information, previously received, concerning the destruction of CRABB and his party at Cavorca. Further and very interesting particulars are also given of the movement of other branches of that ill-fated expedition. There was some excitement in California, and there were rumors of another contemplated invasion of Mexico to revenge the deaths of Col. CRABB and his associates, but it is not believed that any will be found sufficiently reckless to put such threats into execution.

From Great Salt Lake we learn that serious dissensions have arisen among the Mormons, and that there was some probability of a collision between the contending factions. BRIGHAM YOUNG is reported to have gone northward in search of favorable localities for new settlements. Parties of Missionaries continue to be sent out, and over a hundred had started for the Eastern States. The polygamists in the Mormon settlement of San Bernardino had been ordered to remove with their wives to Salt Lake, in order that the peculiar institution may be strengthened by the union of those who have adopted it.

We have no actual change to record in the aspect of the New-Granadian question. In accordance with instructions from Washington, our Minister, Mr. BOWLIN, has left Bogota and has returned home. Nevertheless, strong hopes are entertained that New-Granada will come to terms and accept the American propositions. Our correspondent, in a letter from Panama, states that President OSPINA had sent in a message to Congress asking power to instruct his Minister at Washington not only to accede to the money demand made by the United States, but "to accept any additional terms of settlement that may not be derogatory to the honor and dignity of New-Granada."

On the 16th of June, the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* arrived at Aspinwall, from San Juan del Norte, with 142 fillibusters. They were put on board the *Wabash*, which sailed with them the next day for New-Orleans. On the 19th, another fillibuster march, numbering 305, being the men who capitulated at Rivas on the 1st of May, were brought to Panama from Punta Arenas. Commodore MERVINE was making arrangements for having them also transported to New-Orleans in the *Roanoke*, which, by latest advices, has arrived at Aspinwall. Our Panama correspondent throws some light on the Nicaragua Transit steamship imbroglio. According to his account, the Grinnell-Garrison programme is to place the transit route under the protection of the United States, England, France and Costa Rica, and loan Costa Rica and Nicaragua (only a million of dollars at 75 cents on the dollar—the interest to be paid by the right of way).

Two weeks later news from the South Pacific States is received. There is no news of special interest from Chili. In Peru the revolution has completely subsided. VIVANCO was at Arequipa; he still held possession of the frigate *Apurimac*, and a sloop-of-war, but the vessels would shortly be delivered up to the Government. The French and English Ministers have guaranteed to Peru a joint protectorate over the Chincha Islands for ten years.

We have received our exchanges from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 12th inst. They contain scarcely any news. The sugar question, and the late rise in the price of that commodity, was the subject of most interest under discussion in the local papers.

The United States Mail steamer *Philadelphia* from Havana, on the 23d inst., arrived at this port last evening. There is no intelligence of importance. The island is reported to be peculiarly healthy for this season of the year.

The Street Commission case was continued on Saturday. Mr. FIELD was unable to be present, owing to an injury received by being thrown from his carriage on Friday last. Mr. BRADY proceeded to sum up for Mr. DEVELIN. He delivered a very able argument, and at times was quite eloquent. His speech was interrupted once or twice by applause from the audience. Mr. FIELD will reply, either personally, or by submitting his written argument, to-day, at 11 o'clock.

The St. Lawrence River, about twelve miles above Quebec, was the scene of a most terrible calamity on Friday night last. The steamer *Montreal*, one of the regular line between Quebec and Montreal, having on board between four and five hundred passengers, a majority of whom were Scotch and other immigrants, was burnt, and between three and four hundred persons are stated to have perished by fire and water. A brief account of the calamity will be found under our telegraphic head.

The Court of Appeals adjourned from Saturday until Tuesday,—no decision in the Metropolitan Police case having yet been made.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention succeeded at last in selecting a candidate for Governor in the person of Judge JOSEPH BROWN, having previously settled their differences.

The United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore H. PAULDING, Capt. F. EAGLE, commanding, arrived at her anchorage off the Battery yesterday afternoon. She made the passage from Aspinwall to Sandy Hook in 9¼ days. This is a good passage for a side-wheel mail steamer, and a remarkable one for a frigate whose steam-power is only auxiliary. She brings 138 officers and men, 13 women and 5 children, who served under Gen. WALKER in Nicaragua. Seventy are sick and wounded, some very severely. Col. PHILIP R THOMPSON, formerly of the U. S. Army, died of chronic dysentery June 24, and was buried at sea. His widow is on board. H. B. M. screw-ship-of-the-line *Orion* and steam-sloop *Tartar*, and sloops-of-war *Saratoga* and *Cyane*, remained at Aspinwall.

Captain MCKINNEY, of the Thirteenth Ward Municipal force, and several men under his command, were very badly injured yesterday afternoon while attempting to suppress a fight between some fire-engine members in avenue C. The Captain is so severely injured that his recovery is regarded as very doubtful.

The rumored riot and attack on the new buildings at Seguine's Point have turned out a hoax. The oystermen held a meeting at Rossville on Saturday evening, but only about seventy attended, which was not considered a sufficient force to make the attack. The Metropolitan Police are to be re-inforced to meet any emergency.

No appointments were made on Saturday by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. Policemen CURTIS, of the Second Ward, and DIXON and CARR, of the Sixth Ward, reported at the office in White-street, and were assigned for duty.

There were 324 deaths in the City for the week ending to-day—ten less than the number of the preceding week. There were 6 deaths from small-pox, 6 from sun-stroke, 6 from disease of the heart, and 18 from violent causes.

The work of cleaning the streets is progressing. Over one thousand men were at work on Saturday.

Partisan Degradation of the Judiciary.

The theory of our Constitution in providing three distinct and coequal branches of Government—the Executive, Legislative and Judicial—supposes each to be a wholesome check upon the other, preserving and maintaining a harmonious balance of the whole. The purpose of its framers was to guard against the abuses and excesses to which human power is prone whenever it exists arbitrarily and without conditions. They foresaw that if the powers of the Government were all centered in a single department, human passion and prejudice would seize the reins, through the instrumentality of party organizations, and that the tendency would be to tyranny, anarchy and the subversion of the Republic.

In guarding against results so much to be dreaded, it was sought [illegible] branch of the Government not only independent of the others, but free entirely from their influence even. Whenever any two of these branches become united in common interests of selfishness, the just balance is destroyed, the spirit of the Constitution violated, and its wise purposes are defeated. And whenever that point is reached, the Republic has entered upon a path which tends to its annihilation and the extinction of liberty.

Especially is this true if the Judiciary proves to be the slave of party, when called upon to administer its high offices with reference to Executive or Legislative acts. In the Judiciary rest the highest hopes of the citizen. To it he looks for an honest, unimpassioned declaration of his rights and duties, and for protection against domestic efforts to violate or abridge them. Let it be once understood that this shield is vulnerable,—that it has become corroded by party malignity, so that its protection is uncertain, and anarchy prevails, for each man feels that he has no dependence further, except upon his own right arm. Our State Government, founded upon the same principles, and adopting the same system as the Federal, so far as practicable, is subject to similar responsibilities, and like disasters necessarily flow from failure to discharge them.

It is such occurrences as we have witnessed during recent difficulties in our City which try our elective Judiciary system and expose its defects and dangers. A man is nominated to a Judgeship because of his party fealty and party service. A contest arises in which the arts of designing men succeed in inflaming party passions and arraying them in rebellious opposition to the law. An executive officer, in the pursuit of party ends, usurps Judicial power, seeks to interpret for himself the act of the third or Legislative branch of the Government, and to maintain his interpretation by brute force. Citizens aggrieved appeal to the Judiciary to vindicate the law, and its minister unwittingly, perhaps, ignores justice and common sense, and sustains his partisan friend.

For our argument it matters little whether a Judge deliberately prostitutes his office in anticipation of future political reward, or falls into the error by reason of party prejudices of the strength of which he is not aware. Indeed it is enough that the tenure of his office invites the suspicion that he may be subjected to improper influences. It is vital to the public peace and safety that public confidence in the Judiciary should be unshaken even by suspicion; and it becomes a question worthy of consideration, therefore, whether the tenure of a Judge should not be removed farther than it now is from party influence. It were well if a wall of fire could be erected between the judicial officer and all partizan associations,—so that he should be free from their influence and free even from suspicion of it. But Judges after all are only men, and the desired consummation can be effected only by taking away personal motives calculated to seduce them from the path of rigid duty. The elective system we fear does just the opposite of this. The judge elected through the nomination of a political party for a brief term of years, knows that he must answer the partizan expectations of those who put him on the road to preferment, if he hopes to secure a reëlection or promotion to still higher position through the same instrumentality. It is only necessary to suggest such a condition of affairs to expose its manifest evil influence.

The elective system for a term of years is yet an experiment. Public sentiment is by no means settled as to its expediency. If further experience justifies and sustains such objections as we have raised, it will eventually reap effective public condemnation. Meantime, to aid in the discussion of the subject, we suggest, as a partial remedy, election of Judges for life or during good behavior, or appointment by the Executive coupled with a condition of non-eligibility for any other office within a specified number of years after the expiration of their terms of office as described by the statutes fixing them.

The Witnesses of Walker.

The contingency for which the friends of General WALKER have doubtless been delaying the grand public demonstration they have prepared for their hero, has at last arrived.

The steam-frigate *Wabash* yesterday cast anchor in our harbor—having on board one hundred and thirty-nine of the companions of the filibuster chief in his glory and his grief.

These are the partners of his toils, his triumphs and his defeat, to whom, while as yet invisible and inaccessible, General WALKER and his trumpeters have been so confidently appealing. They have come at last. Some of them suffering from wounds uncared for—many from illness—all from the depression of frantic hopes and the disappointment of warm desires; here they are ready doubtless to utter their minds very freely and very fairly upon the events of General WALKER's career in Nicaragua. They are the "Democratic masses" whom we sent to civilize Central America, under the command of the high-toned chieftain whom WILLIAM WILSON and GEORGE LAW delight to honor. Let them be put upon the stand. A public dinner might not be ungrateful to them, for they have known more of kicks than of half pence, and the banquet which would be a ceremony to their leader would be a substantial comfort to them. But with a dinner, or without, let us hear from them. They can testify to the most important facts. If it be true that General WALKER despotized over his men to provide for himself—that he deserted his men to secure his own safety—that he was an incompetent tyrent and an imbecile commander, these men will bear witness to the facts. If, on the other hand, he was the noble, self-sacrificing, intelligent and propitious person described by orators in the Park, and decleimers from the private boxes of accommodating theatres, what so loud-voiced heralds of his fame as these can we, or he, or his friends, expect to find.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.—We publish this morning a telegraphic account of a most terrible accident that occurred on Friday evening to one of the St. Lawrence steamboats. The *Montreal*, on her first trip from Quebec to Montreal, caught fire when fifteen miles above the former city, and within a very brief space of time she was burned to the water's edge. She was heavily laden with emigrants, who, in the imminence of the danger, flung themselves frantically into the water, and between three and four hundred lives are supposed to have been lost. The St. Lawrence, at the point where the accident is reported to have taken place, is scarcely a mile wide, and it is difficult to understand why the boat was not run ashore before the fire had gained such an alarming headway. Captain RUDOLF, according to present appearances, must have completely lost his presence of mind: at any rate, by jumping into the river with such improper haste, he betrayed how exclusively he was controlled by fears for his personal safety. We do not wish to judge a man too harshly under such circumstances; but, if the telegraphic accounts we publish this morning are confirmed by subsequent particulars, the conduct of the Captain of the *Montreal* is highly reprehensible. The frequency of such wholesale massacres in Canada, during some few years past, must deter American travelers from visiting a country which, in other respects, offers many inducements to our Summer tourists.

We have not received the names of the killed or missing by this accident. The omission is due to the refusal of Canadian telegraph offices to keep open on Sundays. Perhaps the consciences of Canadian operators are tender on the subject; if so, the people of Canada would do well to insist that, in the appointment of such public servants, men should be selected with less scruples and more regard for public interest and accommodation. Humbug and cant, under the cloak of religion, are the worst of abominations.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?—The title of BULWER LYTTON's new novel, which stares our citizens in the face from all the brick-piles, board fences, and old rookeries, in the City, seems like a pointed interrogation aimed at our City Inspector, who is making an effort to remove the filth from our streets, but has no suitable place to deposit it in. We are told that one reason why the work of cleaning the streets goes on so slowly is, a lack of dumping-places for the dirt-carts. It happens to be just the season of the year when farmers are not prepared to take away the manure, which they so much need, to fertilize their lands; and the City has never yet even thought of providing a place for the manure of the streets, where it could be deposited until there should be a demand for it. There are dumping-grounds in various parts of the City, it is true, but some of them are so remote that the cartmen cannot afford to carry the dirt there; and to erect huge mountains of manure within the City limits, close by the landing places of steamers, and the slips of ferry-boats, to poison the atmosphere with their noisome exhalations, during the hot months, cannot be regarded as a very suitable proceeding, in a sanitary point of view. If all the sweepings of the streets are heaped up at the different places of deposit, there to lie and fester through the Summer, it will be likely to do as much harm as it would if spread out all over the City. But the great danger to the public health does not lie so much in the dirt of the streets, which is so inconvenient to pedestrians and shop-keepers, and so repulsive to the eye, but in the hidden receptacles of filth, where it is left to generate foul gases and poison the atmosphere without the source of the evil being known. These are the places which breed disease, and which require the attention of our City Inspector. As to the street sweepings, if they are carted away at all, they are only removed from one spot to be deposited in another, where they will be hardly less offensive.

THE SPOILS IN THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—There appears to be some hitch in the distribution of the prizes in the Street Commissioner's office according to the terms of the reported agreement between the Mayor and the Aldermen. The new Commissioner, for some cause or other, does not make the expected changes in his department, and there is a backwardness in reorganizing the bureaus. We have some interesting facts in regard to the present condition of affairs in the Street Department, which we shall probably publish in a day or two.

BENEFITS OF TRAVEL.—It is an old saying that there is nothing like travel to take the nonsense out of a man; but travel not only benefits the traveler himself, but those whom he visits. A notable instance of this has been afforded by the visit of our Seventh Regiment to Boston. The Bostonians were perfectly well satisfied with the military organization of their infantry regiment until they saw the excellent condition of our Seventh, and ever since they have been giving vent to their feelings of dissatisfaction and disgust at their own inferiority in military training. The result will be a great improvement in the organization of their State militia, we have no doubt; but it is questionable whether the tendency of the Massachusetts mind will ever permit that approach to military perfection which has been attained by the crack regiments of New-York, where the fondness for military displays and the necessity for military organizations are greater than in New-England. It is not a little remarkable that in the most law-loving and law-abiding State in the Union, it is the most difficult to preserve military discipline. The Boston *Journal* says:

"The visit of the New-York Regiment has thrown our military into high and just excitement. They feel more keenly the deficiencies of our Infantry Regiment. Its deficiencies are not apparent in the several companies, as companies; they only become signally apparent when these companies are combined in a regiment. The company drill and discipline in all cases is very fair; in some cases excellent. But the moment these same companies form the regimental line their whole accuracy of performance ceases, their military enthusiasm collapses, their discipline ceases, and they do little more for their field officers than the law absolutely requires."

THE POLICE DIFFICULTIES.—New-York never stood more in need of a well organized and efficient police force than at this very time. It requires the utmost circumspection and prompt action on the part of our Police force to preserve order in this Metropolis on the occurrence of our great national holiday, when the feelings of the opposing sects, factions and nationalities are excited by the hilarities and inflammable speeches peculiar to the occasion. The "ever glorious" day is close at hand, and in the present disorganized condition of our two Police forces, there is too much cause for apprehending a disturbance, unless, in the meantime, the Court of Appeals shall give its decision as to the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police. The old Police are without pay, and uncertain as to their future position, while the new force are no better off. Considering the circumstances of the case, it is to be hoped that the Court of Appeals will favor us with its decision at as early a day as possible.

The New Territory of Arizona.

We find the following paragraph in the San Francisco *Herald* of the 5th inst., from which it appears that the inhabitants of that part of New Mexico known as the Gadsden Purchase are desirous of having their strip of country set apart as a new Territory, to be called Arizona.

Lieut SYLVESTER MOWRY, of the Third Artillery, U. S. A., takes his departure on the steamer to-day for the Eastern States. Lieut. MOWRY has served for five years on this coast—the last two on the Colorado, where arduous and active service in the extreme heat of the climate renders it necessary for him to seek other latitudes to restore his somewhat shattered health. No officer connected with the army of the United States has ever left our shores with more universal wishes for his future welfare than Lieut. MOWRY. We learn that he will bear with him a petition from the residents of the Gadsden Purchase, whose social and political position, in former articles we have endeavored to explain, and for whom, in consequence of recent events on the frontier, legislation is of more immediate necessity than heretofore. This petition has for its object the separate organization from New-Mexico of the Gadsden Purchase into a new Territory under the name of Arizona. The immense mineral wealth of the country, its commercial importance to the American possessions on the Pacific, and the necessity for ample and full protection of the immigrant, invests the subject with more than ordinary importance at this time, and demands the immediate action of Congress. We wish Lieut. MOWRY a speedy voyage and safe return.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Madame LA GRANGE's short season of Italian opera commences at this house to-night. The work selected for the occasion is BELLINI's "Puritani," the principal *rôles* of which will be sustained by Madame LA GRANGE, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor AMODIO, and Signor COLLETTI. The orchestra is under the direction of Signor TORRIANI.

CONCERT.—A very agreeable concert was given at DODWORTH's Saloon, on Saturday evening, by Signor ALBITS. The artists were of unusual excellence, and deserved a better audience than the scanty one which assembled to hear them. At this season of the year, however, it is almost insane to expect a liberal attendance. People are either out of town, or ashamed to confess that they are at home, and strangers prefer waiting for the opera to paying a dollar for a concert, however good it may be.

Mme. GAZZANIGA was the feature of Signor ALBITS' concert. She sang but two pieces, one a duet with BRIGNOLI, (from "Linda,") the other a dramatic romance called the "Mother and Child." In the first she was excellent; in the second immense. If pieces of the latter character were more common in the concert room, there would not be such a disinclination to saloon entertainments.

Signor BRIGNOLI was in excellent voice, but his friend, Signor AMODIO, "had a cold"—which, by the way, appears to be chronic with him. He did the best he could under the circumstances, and was warmly applauded. A very little exertion on the part of Signor AMODIO accomplishes a great deal.

M. GUYON, an exceedingly talented pianist, played a couple of pieces by THALBERG in a manner which was no discredit to his master. M. GUYON is certainly one of the best concert pianists we have.

Another attractive feature of the entertainment was the performance of M. VILANOVA on the Alexandre Harmonium. This instrument, it will be remembered, was introduced last winter by M. THALBERG at his classical *matinées*. It combines a vast number of excellences, and in the hands of a good player is equal to a small orchestra. M VILANOVA is a much better performer than M. THALBERG, but he does not exhaust the resources of the Harmonium. His execution is neat, and musician-like, and especially so in those passages where the percussion attachment (an admirable invention which enables the most brilliant passages to be executed on this instrument) or a single step are employed. But some of his combinations are loose and unpleasant. He plays so well, however, and develops so many of the best qualities of this noble instrument that we hope he will be heard frequently in the Concert season.

NEW MUSIC BOOK.

Messrs. WM. HALL & SON have just issued a valuable collection of class pieces adapted for young ladies schools under the title of *The Institute Chorus Book*. The arrangements are by FRANCIS H. BROWN, Professor of Music at the Spingler Institute. The collection contains upwards of one hundred pieces, selected from the works of the most popular composers—such as WALLACE, BALFE, BISHOP, C. E. HORN, BLOCKLEY, GLOVER, LINLEY, &c., &c., together with selections from operas, &c. Words of an unobjectionable character have been given, and altogether the collection is one worthy of commendation and patronage by the fair class to whom it is dedicated.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—To-night Signorina THERESA ROLLA, recently engaged for this house by Mr. COBURN, will make her first appearance. She sustains the principal *rôle* in the excellent ballet of "Paquita," after which a dramatic company headed by BLAKE, JORDAN, PLACIDE, MARY GANNON, &c., will play in "Sketches in India."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The entertainments will commence here to-night with MILMAN'S play of "Paris," and end with "Dr. Dilworth."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Three pieces will be presented here to night: "Sunshine through the Clouds," "Trying It On," and "Catching a Governor."

THE NEW OLYMPIC.—This is the name given to BUCKLEY'S handsome hall opened to-night under the management of Mr. THADDEUS W. MEIGHAN, a gentleman of taste and literary ability. The New Olympic will be devoted to the performance of light and agreeable vaudevilles, such as made the reputation of its famous namesake. Mr. MEIGHAN has already secured a good company, and important additions will be made during the season. Three pieces are announced for the opening: "Grist to the Mill," "The Stage Struck Barber," and "Mother and Child are doing well."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The comedy of "Nature and Art," and a new eccentric comedy called a "Romantic Ride," will be presented here to-night.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Bonaparte, or the Siege of Moscow," "Planche," and "Young America" are announced for this evening's entertainments.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The "Corsican Brothers," and the "King's Gardener," are announced here. In the afternoon the usual variety.

QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

Rumored Riot—Burning of the New Buildings—Killing of Several Policemen—All a Hoax—The Military and Firemen Called Out, but have Nothing to do—An Attack Anticipated.

The City was all agog yesterday with the rumors of a bloody riot and fight at the new Quarantine Buildings at Seguine's Point. The buildings had the second time been burned; numbers of the Metropolitan Police force had been killed; Capt. WALLING had been fatally injured; the military of Staten Island had been called out, &c, &c. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners' Office was beset all day by the friends and relatives of the police at the Point, anxious to hear the truth. Their families were also bored by persons eager to know the facts. After a suspense lasting all day, everybody was relieved in the evening by the statement that no trouble had taken place. What gave rise to the rumor was the meeting of about three score of disaffected oystermen at Rossville, who threatened an attack, but wisely concluded not to make it. Our reporters have gathered the story as follows:

Information was received on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the office of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in White street that the refractory Prince's Bay oystermen were about to make another demonstration that evening on the new Quarantine buildings at Seguine's Point. As the source from which the intelligence proceeded was deemed reliable, the Police Commissioners sent for the Quarantine Commissioners and informed them of the rumor, at the same time offering to place a large Metropolitan Police force at their disposal. After consultation, however, it was decided to call on the Sheriff of Richmond county to protect the property at the Point. Meantime orders were sent to the several Metropolitan Police Precincts to keep the men in readiness for any emergency.

The following order forthwith was sent to Mr. ABRAHAM LOCKMAN, the Sheriff of Richmond county:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE STATION,
No. 23 William street, New-York, June 27.

To ABRAHAM LOCKWOOD, Esq., Sheriff of Richmond County—*Sir*: Whereas, notice has been given to the undersigned, by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, that an organized attack will be made during this night on the buildings, dock and fences now in process of erection for the State of New-York, at or near Seguine's Point, in the town of Westfield, County of Richmond—this is to notify you of the above facts, that you may take the necessary steps to prevent the said buildings &c., from injury by any mob or lawless gathering of the people.

GEO. HALL,
EGBERT BENSON,
O. BOWNE,
Commissioners for the Removal of the Quarantine Station.

The sheriff received the order about 10 o'clock, and immediately issued his requisition for the Tompkins Rocks, Eolina Guards, and Engine Co. No. 5, to turn out.

For greater expedition in getting the soldiers and firemen together, an alarm was rung on the bells of the Reformed Dutch Church, at Stapleton, and of the Staten Island Ferry-boat *Sylph*. This drew an immense crowd, and intense excitement was manifested. The soldiers and fire companies started about 10 o'clock, and halted at the Club House, four miles from the Point, for further orders.

A special messenger was also dispatched by the Police Commissioners to Capt. WALLING, to inform him of the threatened outbreak. The Captain immediately mustered his men, who, with the workmen employed on the buildings, made a force that numbered about fifty strong. These were each armed with revolvers and muskets and stationed at all the approaches to the Point, both by land and water, all determined to resist the invaders or die on the battle field.

While thus they waited in suspense for the approach of the enemy, about midnight a carriage came cautiously down the road. The vehicle was hailed by one of the Police scouts with "Who goes there?" at the same time bringing his gun with a clang to the charge. "All right! friend! Commissioner BOWNE! Where's Captain WALLING?" was the reply from the lips of the Commissioner himself, who had come to lend his counsel and aid to the cause, accompanied by a military officer and the master carpenter of the buildings.

These had not long been in the camp when another carriage approached, containing the Sheriff, who had started in advance of the military and Fire-Department forces. He was brought to a halt by one of the watchful scouts, with a challenge similar to that offered Commissioner BOWNE, which took him somewhat by surprise, as he had no intimation that the Police had been apprised of the threatened invasion, and were on the alert. However, after stating his name and business, he was admitted within the lines, and held a conference with the authorities there. The Sheriff expressed himself entirely ignorant of any new attempt on foot to destroy the buildings, and believed the rumor to be all a hoax. He thought a great change had taken place in the public sentiment at Westfield, as regarded the location of Quarantine at the Point, and the matter was looked upon now from a more rational point of view.

The Sheriff and Commissioner remained until 3½ o'clock, when, as there seemed to be no prospect of a collision, they drove off to the Club-House, and the military and firemen were dismissed. Captain WALLING, however, kept his men in readiness all night, well prepared to keep off an almost indefinite number of intruders.

There was, undoubtedly, some kind of a demonstration intended, for a meeting of about 70 of the disaffected took place at Rossville, about 10 o'clock Saturday evening. They came in wagons from the surrounding parts, and gathered about the village bar-rooms in knots of a dozen or so. Great disappointment was manifested that no larger turn-out was made, and it was decided to postpone the attack some time longer. The evening of the Fourth of July was hinted at as being the appropriate time for the performance of such a patriotic deed, but they adjourned without a decision. Another smaller meeting was held at Factoryville, but no great enthusiasm was manifested.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS DID.

Word was brought to Com. NYE early yesterday morning, by a mounted courier who had traveled post-haste from Staten Island, that an attack had been made on the buildings during the night: that *eight* men had been killed, and that Captain WALLING had been dangerously beaten about the head. Measures were immediately taken by the Commissioners to afford necessary relief to their men. The steam-tug *Commodore* was chartered, and Commissioners NYE and CROLWELL, Superintendent TALLMADGE, Deputy Carpenter, Messrs. JONAS and MARON, of the Medical Staff, and others, left the White-street office for the Point, to find out the true state of matters. They were joined at the boat by Doctor BEVENINGHAGEN, of the 73d Regiment, stationed at Staten Island, who hoped to assist in alleviating the sufferings of the wounded. The boat was fairly started at 11 o'clock and after a slow passage of three hours, remarkable for nothing but anxiety to arrive at the scene of operations they came in view of the Point. Instead of charred and smoking ruins the Quarantine Buildings first greeted their eyes, (for they were unexpectedly conspicuous to most, having by energetic labor become nearly completed,) and around the temporary quarters sat and lounged the Police, quite refreshed from the fatigues of the previous night. No one was extremely disappointed at the state of things, for it had been agreed on long before that the reported conflict was "nothing but a hoax." In fact all were pleased, not excepting the surgeons, whose probably excusable hopes for an opportunity to display their professional skill on the wounded were, of course, not gratified.

The men were all glad to see their superior officers, and thanked them for the interest displayed in their welfare.

After detailing the events of the night, and their anticipations and preparations for a row, they summed up by saying that "the only trouble last night was the inordinate quantity of mosquitoes!" which made them more uneasy than the prospect of meeting the savage oystermen.

After refreshing the inner man the Commissioners and men returned, not at all displeased with the result of the trip.

It is understood an additional force of from 25 to 50 men will be sent shortly to the Point to prevent the anticipated outbreak of the oystermen.

THE MORMONS.

THEIR "BRANCH" IN NEW-YORK.

Sabbath Services—Communion Ceremony—Speeches by Salt Lake Missionaries—A Hand-cart Song to "Oh Susannah," &c.

The Mormons do not all live at Salt Lake, as some persons seem to suppose, although one of the chief aims of Mormon missionary enterprise seems to be to "gather the Saints together in Zion,—in the valleys of the mountains," as they term their settlements in Utah. Members of this strange sect are found in our large cities all over the land,—but chiefly at the points where foreign immigration is most prosperous, or in the more populous mercantile centres of the Western States. "The Church" is located at Salt Lake, and the lesser associations scattered elsewhere about the land are known as "Branches." One of these Branches exists in our midst, and holds its meetings every Sabbath at the hall of Brooks' Dancing Academy in Broome-street near Elizabeth.

Happening in at this place yesterday afternoon, we propose to give our readers some account of what we saw and heard. We found assembled about two hundred persons, of which about half were women. It required but a single glance to show that the audience was by no means an intellectual one. Indeed there were few faces in the room indicating possession by their wearers of even an average degree of intelligence. Nor were there many American physiognomies present. As well as we could judge, nine-tenths of the audience were English, and of the poor and ignorant lower classes found in the coal and manufacturing districts of Great Britain,—precisely the sort of people among whom religious superstition and fanaticism would be expected to thrive luxuriantly.

Our visit was well-timed, for we had opportunity to witness the administration of the Lord's Supper, and also to see and hear a band of Mormon missionaries just arrived from Salt Lake. The form of communion service was not very dissimilar to that of the Presbyterian or Congregational denomination. The service opened with prayer and singing. Two brethren (deacons, we believe) were then called forward from the audience, who "broke the bread." While this was being done, somebody was admitted into the "branch," by certificate from another society, the congregation voting on the question of his admission by raising of hands. In a similar manner a certificate was voted to a retiring member who wished to go to St. Louis.

This concluded, the brethren who broke the bread knelt before it with their backs to the congregation, when one of them asked the Divine blessing upon it. The same ceremony was subsequently performed with reference to the wine. The sacramental elements were distributed to the audience by two young men, and offered to all without distinction, even the little eight-year-old urchin partaking, who we saw twirling a "Tee-to-tum" on the seat while the blessing was asking a few minutes before. No address appropriate to the ceremony was made—no explanation of the rites, no reference to the sublime scene of which these sacramental elements are designed to be the solemn symbols. The whole proceeding was gone through with as a matter-of course affair—a form having no significance beyond the partaking of bread or wine at any public table. In this particular and in the administration to young children, was the only marked difference of the ceremony from that in the Congregational service.

The Missionary brethren, whose arrival I have already referred to, occupied seats at the left of the stand, and faced the audience so that we could scan their faces well. It was difficult to discover from their appearance, what had marked them out for selection as propagandists of the faith. The appearance of neither one of them indicated superior intelligence, and among the several who subsequently addressed the meeting, there were none who manifested the least speaking talent, while only one of the number failed to aspirate his "h," in genuine cockney style, or otherwise to outrage the English language most villainously. We refer to these facts only to show the calibre of the men who are sent out from Salt Lake to gather new disciples into the Mormon fold.

After the administration of the sacrament was concluded, one of the leaders announced the presence of the several missionaries from the "Vallies of the Mountains," and introduced a Mr. MACKINTOSH as one of them, who spoke substantially as follows. We confess that our report of the speech is rather deficient in continuity of ideas; but as we lost none that were presented, the fault is with the speaker, who said:

I don't know that I am acquainted with any of you in this Branch. I have been for some time in the Western States and in New Orleans, but never before had the privilege of being where the height of civilization is. You down here think this is the most civilized place on the globe, and we in the vallies of the mountains think that is. We have got pretty well tanned in coming across the plains, and now we are here we find the weather very warm—at least, it seems so to us. There is a great difference in the climate here and in the mountains.

I wont detain you long, as there are others here to speak. I may have opportunity to appear before you again, as my mission is to the United States, and I suppose I am near my journeys end. But among my brethren who came with me, are several who are going to Europe—some to England, others to Italy, and Denmark, and to Canada. These may not, for a long time, have another chance to be with you. I suppose you want to hear about Utah. The people there get along by industry and hard work. They enjoy the spirit of the Lord and are at peace with each other, and, for what I know, with all the world. We wish peace and good will to all men, and that the light of the Gospel may be in their hearts; but if they wont have it, we feel to let them alone.

We have set an example how to go and preach the Gospel. We have taken our hand-carts,—about seventy of us—have put into them our cooking utensils and provisions, and have traveled on foot, rolling them along over the plains, a distance of eleven hundred miles. This is evidence of our sincerity. We have started to preach the Gospel. We started without purse or scrip, but have wanted for nothing. A way was always opened for us. Once or twice we got nearly out of food. The first time, just when we were wondering where to obtain our next meal, seven buffaloes came along, and one of the brethren shot two of them. The next time we were in similar straights, an elk was chased in to us by wolves, and we just had to kill him. And so we had a plenty to eat and got fat, until now that we are here we are getting lighter, I think.

I am thankful that I have had the privilege of coming here with a hand-cart. It is an example for you which you should profit by. The problem is solved that the journey can be made across the plains with the hand-carts. We *done* it and are all alive and well. None of us have been sick. We all feel first rate in health and first rate towards the work of God. For sixteen years I have been in the work, and generally in positions where I have had plenty to do. I believe it has been good for me, for it brings me often in connection with the people of God. I know that the leaders in this Church are pure men and no hypocrites, and I know Mormonism to be true, whatever unbelievers may say, and that it will flourish. The evils which people think are now coming upon us will be the very opportunity for us. I would want no better time to thrust in the sickle and reap—no better time to pitch in even here in the Eastern States.

We say in the mountains that *there* is Heaven, and we call this here something lower; but there are folks who think *this* Heaven, and call the mountains the other place. We *know* that we have the spirit of Heaven there; we know that JOSEPH SMITH, "that impostor," was the Prophet of God, and we know that BRIGHAM YOUNG, "the awful man," is his legitimate successor. Why, if he was to come here, I believe he would be more notorious than the President of the United States. He is a good man: I have been in his employ for years, and never was better situated in my life. I suppose he thought it would do me good to send me off on a mission.

In the valleys of the mountains you know a reform is commenced, and you know what that means. He who stole is ordered to steal no more, and he who lied to lie no more; and all are made to cease their evil doings of all kinds. We have come down to bring to you some of the fire kindled there. I am happy to see so many of you here assembled, and that you live in the spirit of religion. I won't lengthen my remarks, as my brethren, who are going to cross the water, may have no other opportunity to speak. May you continue to enjoy the light and peace of the Gospel: Amen.

Each speaker closed with a benediction to which the congregation responded Amen!

ABNER YOUNG was the next speaker. He felt to be thankful that he was here, and that he had the privilege of declaring his testimony. He was thankful too that he was here a good ways on his journey, and would be just as pleased if his destination was here as he was that he was to go further. He knew

one thing among a great many others that he knew,—that he was the servant of God, who had called him, was the preserver of his life, and does all things just about right. I suppose, he continued, the Gentiles call me a fool, but I don't care what they call me, nor care what they think of me. I just calculate that God is my friend and will take care of me while he wants me to live up in earth and when he calls me hence it's all right. While I live I expect to testify to the truth of Mormonism and the purity of my brothers and sisters in the valleys of the mountains, and to give the lie to the slanders circulated about them. I have been one of those who came across the plains with the hand-carts,—not because I was so poor that I couldn't get a donkey,—but I done it as a testimony to the children of men, that it might be a stimulus to others. We done it for your sakes, that we might teach you to do it for your own sakes.

Well now we have had a good time. I have travelled on the plains for ten years, and never had so pleasant a time and easy trip as this. When I crossed with oxen we were always afraid the Indians would come down upon us and rob us of our animals, and leave us to starve on the plains, without our ever thinking of taking off a pair of wheels and making a hand cart. I think now I could do that, if I had occasion. We used to stand guard for half the night for fear of the Indians, and had to chase our animals in the morning, losing a great deal of time. Now we get up in the morning, get our breakfast, roll along the hand carts until we are tired and hungry and want our dinner, and then on again until night, when we lay down in our blankets to sleep in the pure air. This we enjoy and fat under,—but since we have got down here in this climate, a man wants a prop under each eyelid to keep awake in meeting or anywhere else. I say this for your encouragement—that each of you may go and get a hand-cart and start off for Zion. I tell you the day will come soon when you will be glad to flee to the valleys in the mountains, because the judgments of God will soon sweep over the nations with the besom of destruction. I know—for God has said it—that famine and pestilence are coming upon the earth, and we go to proclaim it to the people of God that they may gather together and be saved.

The speaker expressed the hope that when he got back from his mission to Europe there would not be left in this city a single person who bears the name of Mormon. I know they say they are going to break up the church of the Latter-Day Saints, but they are not going to do it. Every time they strike it it will roll over and double every time. If they want to make it that great church which it's bound to be, just let them kick it and thump it.

The speaker denied that there would be any collision with the United States Government. The only possible chance for a rupture with the Government would occur if the President should send out there a hot-blooded fool to oppress the people. When he left Salt Lake he had never heard that the Mormons had rebelled;—but when he got down to the States he learned that BRIGHAM was in open rebellion, and had a band of Danites who were murdering people by scores. This he declared false as hell and the spirit from which it emanated. He referred to Judge ——, "such men as bring prostitutes to sit on the bench with them, and when they won't be permitted to do so any longer, come back and preach that the only thing to be done with the Mormons is to sweep them off the face of the earth." That couldn't be done, no how."

Elder GREEN was introduced, but said a very few words only.

Brother BEARNED was the only speaker whose American nativity seemed at all certain. He declared that the recent accounts of Mormon outrage emanated from the bowels of hell, from fiends in human shape, such men as Judge DRUMMOND and his associates, who make up lies out of whole cloth and without a shadow of truth, which they roll as a sweet morsel under their tongues, choosing to believe a lie and be damned. He also eulogized the head-cart plan of emigration, urged the Saints to start at once for "Zion," and asseverated stoutly his knowledge that JOSIAH SMITH is the Prophet of God and BRIGHAM YOUNG his lawful successor.

Elder ——, whose name we could not catch, was rather a young man, "an Englishman by trade," he says, who has been seven years in Utah. He said: "I esteem it a privilege to be here among the people of God. I am a Mormon Elder, without horns or hoofs—although many people have such an idea of us that they think they must see a horn sticking out of us somewhere." After a few additional remarks, expressive of his faith in Jo SMITH, BRIGHAM YOUNG, and the Book of Mormon, the Elder closed with a hand-cart song, which he said he composed just before he left Salt Lake City, to sing on the Plains. It was set to the tune of "Oh, Susannah," to which he sang it, the audience catching and joining in the chorus. We could not bear the words of the song distinctly enough to take them down, but their general drift may be inferred probably from the following elegant couplet, which we did succeed in hearing:

"We'll thank the day when we was called,
Our hand-carts with to go."

The chorus, several times repeated, is as follows:

"Then cheer up ye Elders,
We to the world will show,
That Israel must be gathered soon,
And oxen are too slow."

Brother BRIGHAM H. YOUNG, who followed the song, said but little. His appearance is far from prepossessing, carrying conviction to our minds that he spoke the truth when he declared that he had done his share of the "rough work in the mountains."

Brother TOMPKINS was the closing speaker, and denounced the stories of Mormon outrage thus:

"I say it's a lie. The people in the valleys of the mountains are the purest and (h)oliest in the world—and *that* is the Gospel of the Lord which I have to proclaim to the world. God lives and we are His people. BRIGHAM YOUNG is the best man on the face of the earth—the best father to his children, the best leader of his people. I say in the name of the Lord that our people are the best people on earth. There is more virtue and purity in the house of BRIGHAM YOUNG than in all the earth beside."

This speaker also denounced Judge ——, accusing him of drunkenness, and of taking a prostitute from Baltimore into the Territory with him.

The exercises were closed with a benediction.

Personal.

Miss ANNIE M. ANDREWS, the young lady whose voluntary services to the sick during the prevalence of the Norfolk pestilence have made her name famous, is preparing for the press a volume descriptive of the "Heroes of the Pestilence," which will be published by the HARPERS early in the Fall. Miss ANDREWS has been sojourning at the New-York Hotel since March, busily engaged in preparing the materials for her work, and has received many attentions from those who honor her benevolent labors. She leaves town to-day, intending to spend the Summer with friends in Massachusetts. The proceeds of the sale of her book are to be set apart for the benefit of worthy parties left destitute by the results of the dreadful epidemic of '55.

Miss ANN B. HERRON, who fell a victim to the epidemic of 1855, in Norfolk, bequeathed to her near relative, JAMES H. BEHAN, of that city, a splendid mansion. Having heard Miss HERRON express the intention or desire to appropriate this valuable property to the purpose of founding an infirmary, Mr BEHAN, though under no legal obligation to do so, has relinquished his claim to it, and given it up to be converted into an infirmary, as contemplated by his kinswoman. The property is estimated to be worth from $25,000 to $30,000.

Geo. CASS arrived in Washington, on Saturday, in excellent health.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS—LICENSES GRANTED.—Licenses were granted on Friday to the following persons: David Haff, No. 33 Canal-street, fee $30. Hildeberker & Curtis, No. 26 John-street, fee $40. A. S. Hope & Co., No. 276 Greenwich-street, fee $30. Charles L. Harris & David H Hadden, No. 61 Water-street, fee $30. Adolph Rogue, No. 560 Broadway; Macy & Jenkins, No. 146 Fulton-street, fee $40. John Nillo, No. 105 Crosby-street, fee $30. Oscar Florence, No. 600 Broadway, fee $30. William elly, No. 824 Broadway, fee $30. John Morris, No. 423 Eighth-avenue, fee $30. Elijah Fisbet, No. 118 Bleecker-street, fee $30. Alfred Freeman, International Hotel, No. 365 Broadway, fee $40. Strang, Murray & Co., No. 45 Vesey-street, fee $30. Thomas C. Derry, No. 40 Greene street, fee $30. Nicholas Hendrickson, No. 259 West Thirty-seventh street, fee $30. Gilbert Davis, No. 45 Pine-street, fee $30. John Bogga & Jos. Nillo, No. 422 Eighth-avenue, fee $30. Chancey St. John, No. 2 Washington-street, fee $30. Bird, Motley & Co., No. 218 Front-street, fee $30. Charles Benson, No. 257 Bleecker-street, fee $40. R. E. Measenger & Co, No. 58 Fulton-street, fee $40. Smith & Stone, Nos. 21 and 23 Beekman-street, fee $30. Daniel Wimant, No. 757 Broadway, fee $30. James Thompson, No. 358 Broadway, fee $30. Daniel K Read, No. 269 Pearl street, fee $30. Robert Walker, No. 25 Greene-street, fee $30. John D. Keating, No. 21 Peck-slip, fee $30, William Muirhead, Merchants Hotel, fee $40. Francis Stonerwald, Tenth avenue corner of Twenty first-street, fee $30. Alexander T. Wyckoff, No. 514 Greenwich-street, fee $30. George W. Browne, No. 125 Water street, fee $60. John C. Washburn, No. 106 Vesey street, fee $30. Alvis Peteler, No. 691 Broadway, fee $30. John Duncan, No. 405 Broadway, fee $40.

The Board adjourned after a session of two hours to meet again this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE WARREN STATUE.—The statue of General WARREN was this morning removed from the Pavilion, and raised to its permanent position on the pedestal in the estana room. The artist himself superintended the transfer, and is touching up the marble previous to its being thrown open to the inspection of the public. The rush to see it has, however, already commenced.—*Boston Journal, Friday.*

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S CASE.

Argument of Mr Brady.

MR. FIELD TO REPLY.

NO DECISION.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 27.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the Application of Daniel D. Conover, to compel the delivery of the books, papers, &c., of the Street Commissioner's Office.—This case was continued yesterday. The doors leading into the Court of Sessions were thrown open, and the spectatore thronged all available positions. At the opening of the Court Mr. D. D. Field stated that his father was unable to be present that day. Mr. Field on Friday was thrown from his carriage, and had his foot painfully though not seriously injured. His surgeon, however, recommended that he should remain quiet for a few days.

Mr. Brady read a letter from Mr. Field stating this fact, and suggesting that if he might conclude to go on with his argument, he should leave notes of his points taken, and he (Mr. Field) would reply Monday, either personally, or by presenting his argument in writing. Mr. Brady was obliged to leave town on Monday, and therefore concluded to proceed as suggested by Mr. Field.

Mr. Busteed remarked that if Mr. Field's argument was to be submitted in writing, they should like to have a copy served upon them, in order to reply to any new matter which might be raised.

To this Mr. Field, Jr., assented.

Mr. Brady then arose and delivered a very able and finished address of over three hours in length. He commenced by remarking upon the importance of these proceedings, and that of the office of Street Commissioner. The office was strictly a City office. It belonged to the City, and the people of the State at large had nothing whatever to do with it. The office had been held under various charters and legislative acts, and this was the first time in the history of the State that such summary proceedings had ever been resorted to, in order to obtain possession of the books and papers of a corporation. It would be one of his points, that these proceedings were never intended to apply to any such case. The books and papers of a corporation were its private property, whether they related to the Street Department or otherwise, and if his Honor should order them to be delivered to Mr. Conover, he knew of no law which would prevent the City from bringing a suit in the nature of a replevin, and repossessing themselves of them.

They belonged neither to Develin nor to Conover, but to the City; and there was only a right to use them by the Street Commissioner. To obtain them, as this was a Corporation office, the Corporation must be a party. The statute could not be appealed to to settle any controversy, as for the recovery of the books of an Insurance Company, nor could it apply in this case.

CONCLUSIONS OF FACTS.

His conclusions of facts in the case were:

First—That when Mr. Taylor died, Mr. Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner, entered upon the performance of the duties of Street Commissioner until the appointment of Mr. Develin.

Second—Mr. Develin was appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, on the 16th of June, 1857, and on that day duly subscribed and filed his oath of office, and filed his official bond with sureties in due form, and approved by the Mayor.

Third—That he then immediately took possession of the offices usually occupied by the Street Commissioner, and of all the books, records, maps, documents, papers and furniture connected with the office of Street Commissioner, and has kept exclusive possession of them ever since; the furniture being, however, subject to certain levies made by the Sheriff under execution against the City.

Fourth—That Develin's title, possession and office as Street Commissioner had been recognized by the corporation, and all its officers, including its Comptroller.

Fifth—That Mr. Conover has not filed an efficient bond, approved as required by law.

Sixth—That he never had possession of the Street Commissioner's rooms, nor of any of them, nor of the furniture, books, maps, records, documents or papers thereof, or connected with the office, nor any of them.

Seventh—That he has not been recognized as Street Commissioner by any of the Corporation officers, nor by the Corporation; but his claim under the Governor's appointment has been expressly and unqualifiedly repudiated and denied by such officers and Corporation.

Eighth—That Conover claiming under the Governor, and Develin under the Corporate appointment, there is a disputed question of title to the office of Street Commissioner.

Ninth—The expulsions of Conover from the Street Commissioner's apartments took place before the appointment of Develin, and were made under the orders of Mr. Turner, the Deputy Street Commissioner, to quit possession of such apartments, and enable him to perform the duties of the office.

Tenth—Develin took peaceable and unquestioned possession of books, &c. This possession was recognized by Mr. Conover, who applied to him to surrender the office to him (Conover.)

Eleventh—Develin's refusal to surrender was made peacefully, under a claim of title to the office set up in good faith.

Twelfth—The ordinance of the Corporation giving to the Mayor the power to fill a vacancy in the office of Street Commissioner, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, was in force when the Charter of 1857 took effect, and has not since been repealed or altered.

This was a contest involving the claim of the Governor of the State to obtain the control over the property of the Corporation; and if the Corporation, or any of its officers, could be deprived of its property without a trial by Jury, then the laws of the State were as merely a rope of sand, as it was, by some parties, alleged to be. The Corporation of New-York, through its officers, protested, here, that its property could not be taken from them without such a trial by Jury. He should think that it would strike his learned opponent, that it was treating the Corporation of New-York with great contempt, thus to try to deprive it of its own, without allowing it to speak in its own behalf. The City should be treated with the noble munificence which it deserved. So grave a question as a conflict of power between the Governor and this great Corporation, should not be decided upon this summary proceeding.

Mr. Brady then proceeded to give a short history of the proceedings by mandamus from the year 1809. He thought that Mr. Conover's only remedy, was by the usual form; by compelling the Mayor, by a mandamus, to approve his bond, if he was legally bound so to do. But he claimed that the Mayor was not bound to approve the bond, and even if he were, why could not Mr. Conover give him a proper length of time to perform that duty, among the thousand others which devolved upon him? The Mayor was not subject to the beest of a mere office-holder, however great a political luminary he might be expected to be. He quoted several cases to show that the intention of the law was that questions of title were to be settled by *quo warranto*, and that this proceeding was a mere evasion of the statute, and an endeavor, by a collateral question, to decide summarily a question of title. In Snediker's case, the late Judge Rockwell had decided that such a proceeding as this could not be considered except in cases where the question of title was clearly undisputed. The Street-Commissioner's office was an office of great political power and patronage, and his Honor was expected by some to decide this questioo on political grounds. There was a political reason why this proceeding should not be allowed, because the Attorney-General was known to be of the same party as the claimant, and could not be compelled to issue a *quo warranto* if he did not desire to do so. He had not intended to be connected with any of those cases growing out of the recent difficulties, but was there only in the capacity of a friend to the respondent, who, in his early professional career, when the small-est compensation was desirable, had befriended him, and he was there now as his friend. [Slight applause.] He referred to the insinuation that he was not willing to submit to laws which had not been declared constitutional. On that subject he would say that he would never, nor had he ever counseled resistance to law—the Metropolitan Police act included—until it had been expressly declared unconstitutional. He had desired not to become implicated in these discussions, and still hoped and determined, to make one dying struggle to redeem the character of his native city. [Great applause.]

Mr. Brady then referred to the unconstitutionality of the appointment by the Governor, and controverted the positions assumed by Mr. Field on this subject.

When the constitution of 1846 was adopted, the Street Commissioner was in being, the office having been created indirectly by the charter of 1830. The creation of the office by the corporation, by an ordinance, was under the general enabling clause of the charter, equivalent to a creation by the legislature. Under the clause of the constitution (Art. 10, sec. 2) referred to, the legislature could only select as between delegating to the electors of the city, or to the city authorities, the power of appointment.

His opponents had amused him by their argument that Conover was not appointed Street Commissioner, but merely to *perform the duties* of Street Commissioner. There was nothing in this distinction, and, moreover, the Commissioner expressly stated that Mr. Conover was appointed "to be Street Commissioner in place of Mr. Taylor deceased."

The effect of the argument of the other side was, that while the Legislature or Governor could not fill the office of Street Commissioner permanently, they could do it in case of vacancy; so that if an elected officer had served but one hour, the State could fill the office for the remainder of the term! Surely this was never intended by the constitution. It had been argued that the Governor could appoint Justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts, which were City officers. But they were not City officers. Their processes would extend throughout the State, and affected the State, and they were expressly termed State officers. But even if the Governor, by the act of 1849, had the power to make the appointment in case of a vacancy, he contended that there was no vacancy for him to fill, because there had been a Deputy Street Commissioner provided for, who, it was specially enacted, should fulfil the duties of the office until there could be another appointment, and until the person appointed should be duly qualified. It was also provided that so long as the duties of an office were performed there was no necessity for an appointment by the Governor. As the Deputy Commissioner was appointed to act in case of a vacancy until another appointment, there was no necessity for an appointment, even if the Governor ever had any power. It was claimed that the act of 1849 empowered the Governor to make this appointment. But for the Legislature to confer such a power would be unconstitutional. Would any one pretend that if the Legislature should pass a law that "every officer connected with the City Government shall hereafter be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate," that such a law could be constitutional? Certainly not. You cannot assume that the Legislature intended an absurd consequence. The absurd consequence of applying the act of 1849 to this office has been shown. If the Street Commissioner should die the day before election, the appointee of the Governor would only hold from a date in December until a date in January, and they had already shown that the Governor would go on appointing from time to time interminably. This point had already been fully argued. Another absurd consequence would be that by these limitations of the appointing power to the first day of January next succeeding an election at which he might be chosen by the people—when no time could arrive when he could be chosen by the people—the office would be perpetual until the law was changed. The office would then be a State office. If every officer within the State was a State officer, then the Clerk of the Common Council was a State officer, so was the Clerk of the market, and, indeed, every street sweeper would be a State officer. The act of Feb. 3, 1857, was applicable to State officers alone, and the act of the 17th of February indicated that it was passed to supply a deficiency in the act of the 3d of that month in relation to State officers.

The executive authority of the Corporation remained intact, as high as the Constitution itself, and had not been repealed by any charters, but had, on the contrary, been confirmed by all charters down to the one of 1851, by which it was expressly reserved. It was contended that the Charter of 1857 did not give the Mayor any power to fill this vacancy, and they must acknowledge that the Charter of 1851 is silent upon the subject of the vacancy, before they can claim any operation for the act of 1849. But he claimed that the Charter of 1857 was not silent on the subject, because the 16th section provided that the executive power of the Corporation be vested in the Mayor and executive departments. Again, by section 32 of the Charter of 1857, all ordinances not inconsistent with that act are continued in force, and if it be true that there be no section in the Charter of 1857 providing for filling vacancies, any ordinance providing for filling vacancies would not be inconsistent with this act, and would, therefore, be as much in force, as if it had been specially reënacted. It was no longer the law of the City, but became the law of the State. Mr. Brady then read from the ordinance of 1849 the authority vesting the power in the Mayor and heads of the several departments. His opponents, he continued, had argued that this ordinance should be so read as not to relate to the power of appointment but this reading, he contended, was not correct. If the assertion was true that the charter of 1857 did not affect the present Mayor and Common Council, and the repealing clause of the charter took effect immediately, the consequence would be that between the 1st of May, 1857, and the 1st of January, 1858, there would be no charters affecting the Mayor and Common Council. The same Legislature had regarded the Mayor and Aldermen as fit to appoint at the expiration of Mr. Taylor's term of office. Why, then, were they not competent to appoint for the unexpired term of his office? The act of 1857 provides that the incumbents of the offices of Corporation Counsel, Comptroller, and Street Commissioner should continue in office to the expiration of their terms of office. This was an extraordinary piece of legislation. In one respect it was void. If these were new offices, the Legislature had no right to appoint. The provision for the appointment by the Mayor and Aldermen must therefore be read as if it were that they should make an appointment whenever one was to be made. The Legislature never intended to allow this appointment to vacillitate between the Mayor and the Governor in this dancing-jack way, like a pendulum, or rather, like two pendulums. There was a provision in the law for the removal of the Street Commissioner for cause, and surely the Governor was not to appoint in such a case.

Mr. Brady proceeded to review the opinion of Mr. Hill as to the right of the Governor to appoint Mr. Conover. He thought that if Mr. Hill had examined the Statute of 1849, and the ordinance, he would have come to a different conclusion. He could not see why Mr. Hill and his opponents should withhold from the Mayor and Aldermen, the power to appoint until the expiration of the terms of office of the Comptroller, Corporation Council and Street Commissioner. The Charter evidently intended to confer the power of appointment upon them, at the removal by any cause of those officers. But Mr. Conover had never filed his official bond approved by the Mayor; and as between him and the City, he had no right to take possession of the City property. But, say the other side, "Mr. Develin can't take advantage of that." But he would contend that even an intruder could show that the claimant had no right to the office. Mr. Develin had been recognized by every officer of the Corporation but the Comptroller, certainly, and the Comptroller was a general non recognizor. [Laughter.] He had said that "in these days he did not know as he recognized anybody." Mr. Conover could not be clothed by the Court with any power to take possession of the City property. The testimony as to the ejection of Mr. Conover he deemed to be irrelevant, because it all occurred before Mr. Develin took possession. He was opposed by the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Turner; and the Mayor, very properly, had supported Mr. Turner in defending the possession of the City property. He was no counsel, advocate, or panegyrist of the Mayor, but he would say that in that respect he did perfectly right. Mr. Conover had pretended to take possession, by sitting in the office and granting a permit to remove a bushel of sand or to leave it alone, but he never had possession. Mr. Develin had, however, taken peaceable possession, and it was proven and uncontradicted that Mr. Conover had asked him for possession, and when Develin denied his title, he said that was all that he wanted in order to get the matter before the courts. Mr. Develin was not responsible for any of the disturbances in the office. Mr. Conover knew that the office was not to be peaceably delivered to him, and if he had had peaceable recourse to the courts, he might have saved the court this protracted investigation. He was not the counsel of the City, but of Mr. Develin, and appeared as between him and Mr. Conover. He had endeavored to show that Mr. Develin was legally appointed and in possession, and that he had been recognized as such by Mr. Conover. The proper way, therefore, for Mr. Conover, was to appeal to a *quo warranto*, which would readily be facilitated by the Attorney-General on the part of Mr. Conover, and not on the part of Mr. Develin.

I ask your Honor, he continued, in all sincerity and frankness—I ask any gentleman of intelligence and of character, whether on the bench or off the bench—whether any one, not inflated with the self-sufficiency of counsel, or any one not full of the noble zeal of counsel, will undertake to say that there is not a *reasonable doubt* here in reference to where the power to make this appointment resided; and then, if there be that reasonable doubt, whether it was not more fitting that the Governor should take care of the interests of the State, and if he wanted to confer position on his respectable friend, Mr. Conover, that he should give him some of the patronage which belonged to him, and to leave the power and patronage and honor and emoluments of the civil offices in this Corporation of ours—leave them where they belong—to the City of New-York and its people.

Mr. Brady then took his seat amid murmurs of satisfaction from the audience, and the Court was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

A House Blown up in Cincinnati.

From the Times, June 26.

About 8 o'clock last evening a terrible catastrophe took place at No. 308 Main-street. An explosion occurred in a room in a three-story brick building, occupied by Mr. JAMES PEYOS, a scenic artist and manufacturer of properties, and in an instant the whole interior of the house was laid in ruins. The partition walls were blown to pieces, the floors shattered to atoms, and the rear wall of the building thrown to the ground. The fire-bells immediately sounded an alarm, and soon an immense crowd of persons was upon the ground. As soon as possible the ruins were searched for those known to be under them. Mr. PEYOS was taken out in a dreadful condition, his body being burned and mangled. He was carried to the drug store of D. BARKALOW, where everything possible was done for his relief, and was afterwards conveyed to the Hospital. JAMES RIORDANE was also taken out, but found not to be seriously injured.

Though a number of persons were in the house at the time, these were the only two caught in the ruins or injured by the explosion. The damage to property is very large. The house owned by Mr. HERRONBRUN is damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars. P. VOLKEN, frame manufactory, has lost about $1,000, and a number of other tenants a small amount. PEYOS always had a *penchant* for pyrotechnics, and though unfortunate in his experiments, perserved until he met with this disaster. He was thought, last night, to be beyond recovery, but he is still alive this morning, and it is hoped he will survive the injuries.

The catastrophe was generally supposed to have been caused by the explosion to have been caused by the explosion of gunpowder, but investigations since may lead to a different opinion. Mr. PEYOS had been positively forbidden to manufacture fireworks of any description on the premises, and it is not known that he attempted to violate this instruction.

Yesterday he purchased a quantity of chloride of potassa, phosphorus, and Venice turpentine, with which he made some experiments. Those acquainted with these substances are of opinion, that the damage was caused by the explosion of the former. Powder explodes upward, and potassa downward, and it is evident that the floor of PEYOS's room received the greatest shock, being forced to the story below. He states himself that he had a quantity of rocket composition in his room, but those acquainted with its ingredients declare it would not have made the wreck this explosion has.

About 3 o'clock this morning an inner wall of the building fell with a great crash, causing another alarm in the neighborhood.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PETERSBURG, VA.—The *Intelligencer* of Saturday says, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the large new brick building in Blanford, known as the "Old Dominion" Mills, was discovered to be on fire, and before the engines could render any assistance was, with its entire contents, consumed. The house was insured for $20,000. The value of the property exceeded the amount of insurance, by, at least, $15,000, many expensive improvements having been made in the last year, which were uncovered. There were also nearly 400 barrels flour in the mill, besides several hundred bushels of wheat,

Hector H. McLean, the Man who Killed the Seducer of his Wife.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

This gentleman, whose heroic and persevering efforts to rescue his children from the loathsome embraces of Mormonism have made his name familiar to the public, yesterday paid us a visit. He showed us a number of letters written to his wife by P. P. PRATT, in the characters which the Mormons have invented in order to carry on correspondence and conceal their meaning, should their letters ever happen to fall into the hands of "Gentiles." The letters thus written are as perfectly incomprehensible to us as they would be if written in Coloese. Strange as it may appear, Mr. MCLEAN translated these letters correctly, in circumstances quite quarrily showed, without any previous knowledge of the characters used.

The only key he had was furnished in the first letter, wherein the writer informed his victim that certain alterations had been made in this Mormon alphabet, and explained what they were, so that she might understand them. The alterations were only two, and from this slight clue to the meaning of these hieroglyphics, Mr. M'LEAN succeeded, after giving up in despair several times, in deciphering the whole, thus enabling him to thwart the efforts of the imposter to rob him of his children. It was extraordinary, and shows itself veritably that necessity is the mother of invention. Mr. M'LEAN narrated to us a number of circumstances which almost seemed to indicate the direct interposition of Providence in his behalf in causing him to secure his children.

We advise Mormon spies here, as elsewhere, to give Mr. M'LEAN as wide a berth as possible. His company to them will prove extremely disagreeable to say the least.

If Mr. BUCHANAN would confer upon him the Governorship of Utah, and he would accept it, we are inclined to think that the old Brigand would have a sudden weakness in his knees.

THE "SCHNAPPS" CASE.—A final hearing in the case of JOHN W. HARWOOD and JOHN W. KYLE, who are charged with making and vending a spurious article in imitation of WOLFE'S Aromatic Schnapps, took place yesterday morning before Alderman OGLE.

The only witnesses examined this morning were Mr. JOHN B. DYOTT, druggist, and Mr. HUGH DUFFY, glass manufacturer. The first named testified to buying spurious "Schnapps" from HARWOOD, upon the representation of the latter that it was the genuine article, and Mr. DUFFY identified an iron mould as one furnished him by HARWOOD for the purpose of making "Schnupps" bottles. The mould bore the inscription "UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnepps."

Colonel R. M. LEE, who appeared for the defence, urged that an inflated notion had been formed of the importance of the case, and he thought the amount of bail demanded, ($2,000) to hold the defendants for a final hearing, was farcical. The article was called "Sky dam," and he had no doubt it was damned by everything in the sky.

Mr. WEBSTER, for the prosecution, thought it was a little premature to attempt to throw ridicule upon the case at this stage of the proceedings. It might, perhaps, answer their purpose thus to belittle a serious offence when it came before a jury, but here it would not answer. The Legislature designed protecting the public as well as the manufacturer, by its enactments against counterfeiting labels, &c. The proprietor of the Schiedam Schoappe had never offered the article as a patent medicine. He had only claimed that it was pure Hollsnd gin, and as such Mr. WEBSTER argued that it was a very good medicine, and "not hard to take." He contended that the offence charged was forgery of a most aggravated kind, and one that not only damaged his client and the public, but also everybody who might innocently have been concerned in the transaction. He thought it just as proper to attempt to hoot out of court a prosecution for counterfeiting bank notes, as to throw ridicule upon this case. The Act of 1855 punishes such offences with fine and imprisonment, and he hoped the bail would not be reduced.

To this argument Col. LEE replied that the act of Assembly was intended to apply to respectable manufacturers, and not to rumsellers and their nostrums. In France they buy our Pennsylvania whisky, and, after mixing it up with drugs, they sell it here and call it brandy. Now, suppose any person was to call this stuff "WOLFE'S brandy," and put it up in bottles, would he have the right to prosecute any one who would sell something else and call it "WOLFE'S brandy" or "Sky-dam Schnapps," or "Low-dam Schnappe!" Col. LEE thought the law which was designed to protect the fabric on cloths and muslins, should not be stretched to protect a gin-seller. There was certainly a provision in the act of the Legislature which would cover this case, but, at the worst, the redress would only be damages. It was a civil suit run mad."

The Alderman held the defendants in $2,000 each, to answer.—*Phil. Pennsylvanian.*

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—DAN W. KING, of Suffield, Conn., a cigar maker, has been detected in a complicated series of forgeries, amounting to $15,000 to $20,000. Besides forging the names of various persons as makers of notes, he forged indorsements of LUCIUS HATHAWAY, Sheriff S. B. KENDALL, and most largely of DAN KING (his father) and D. W. NORTON. Mr. KING was arrested, and the matter is being investigated. He has hitherto sustained an excellent reputation.

LONG ISLAND.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY—A MISSING MAN FOUND IN A CANAL.—Late on Saturday night last, a man named WHALEN called at the house of JOHN DILLON, in the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, and invited him out to drink. Yesterday morning DILLON had not returned, and a search was instituted, when his body was found in the canal at the foot of Prospect-street. Several persons say that they heard WHALEN challenge DILLON to wrestle while together Saturday night, and yesterday he was arrested upon suspicion of having thrown DILLON into the canal. His pants were torn on the knees, and there were other indications that he had been fighting, and he was committed to the cells of the Third Precinct to await investigation by the Coroner, which will probably take place to-day.

HIGHWAYMAN CAPTURED.—Late on Friday night last Mr. CHARLES ROOSEVELT was knocked down, on Hamilton-avenue, near the Ferry, Brooklyn, by two men, who, after rendering the victim senseless, attempted to rob him. In this they were frustrated by Officers DOWDLE, HANLAN, and TROMY, of the Third Precinct, who, hearing the disturbance, started in pursuit of the robbers, and finally captured them. One gave his name as JOHN CARTLER, and the other as WM. CUNNINGHAM—both old offenders. Saturday morning they were taken before Justice BLACHLEY for examination, and while there they were identified by a man whom they had robbed a few nights ago on the same avenue. They were committed.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT.—A gang of rowdies in the Second Police Precinct, Brooklyn, last evening attacked several policemen, and officer MONAHAN was much injured. The police rallied, and finally succeeded, after a hard fight, in arresting the leaders of the gang, and the officers are in pursuit of others. The fight commenced on Main-street, near where the fire was yesterday afternoon, and was kept up for a considerable length of time. A large number of sympathizers on both sides assembled, and for a time it was doubtful which side would come off victorious,—but a fresh arrival of police decided the day in their favor. Main-street presented a scene not unlike that during the Sunday riots a few years ago.

Fishy Streets—A Contrast of Officials.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Yesterday morning the dwellers upon that portion of Dean-street which lies between Smith and Hoyt streets, were early awakened and alarmed by outcries from without, occasioned, it was found, by a free and all-ready-to-be-accepted invitation spread through their street to pestilential disease to come among them. That invitation was in the form of fish, of nameless varieties, which, during the night preceding, had been dumped, in almost continuous heaps, throughout the distance named, doubtless by some market or street fish seller, by way of disposing of a large surplus stock, and into which the clear hot sun was fast infusing putridity, and from which the most offensive and noisome exhalations were arising. The appearance of yellow fever upon no coast ever created more excitement and alarm than rapidly spread through the tainted neighborhood. And, truly, if the danger were equal to the offensiveness of the invitation to pestilence so extended, there was great cause for alarm.

Two citizens, in order to allay the excitement of the people, by having the nuisance abated, promptly sought a *Star* policeman, and pointed him to the matter of complaint. The *Star* as promptly turned coldly away, with the remark that he had no concern therewith, that the Health Warden of the Ward was the proper official to whom in such an emergency application should be made.

To that democratic curator of the health of citizens recourse was accordingly had—it need hardly be said anxiously and hopefully. But lo! the disappointment, when, after bearing the complaint, Mr. CHAS. LOTT also turned coldly from the citizens who waited upon him, with the remark that it was none of his business to mind such matters, that he hadn't money enough to live on, and shouldn't, therefore, expend anything in such a case, and that he wouldn't look to it, or look at it.

The President of the Board of Health, the Mayor of the City, who is also a member of the Metropolitan Police Board, but too *Woodish* in his democracy to serve thereon—Mr. T. T. POWELL—was next applied to. He was informed that a matter of offence, endangering the health of a neighborhood, which was described, required his immediate attention as the executive of the City and responsible curator of the health of its citizens. But, oh! it should hardly be told in Gath; it ought hardly to be published anywhere—he, too, as his subordinates and supporters had done previously, turned away! He replied to the complainants, to his suitors on behalf of the quiet and health of a large number of citizens, that there was nothing which he could do, and dismissed them, with a recommendation to seek somebody else, whose name he probably knew. Indignant that an official of that grade, under pay to regard the interests of the City, and specially to regard, at this season of the year the all-conquering matter of public health, should manifest such criminal indifference to the responsibilities of his position should so evade the performance of a clear duty and seek to impose on others, to be done gratuitously, that which he is receiving $3,000 a year to attend to, the citizens who waited upon him, as they left, replied that their full duty in the premises had been discharged; that he, the proper and responsible party, had the grave matter now before him, and that the demands of duty in respect to it were now upon him, and there they should be left; that he was paid, and therefore expected to meet them. Upon reflection, the two citizens hereinbefore alluded to concluded not to stop thus, but to test our undemocratic city official, and invoke the exercise of his authority in the case, although it was not within his immediate range. To this end, they called upon Captain B. B. MCCLANE, of the Third District Police, (not a *star*,) whom his Honor, Mayor POWELL, not long back, sought to ignore, and upon whom he caused the keys in the station-house to be turned—the Captain having chosen to be law-abiding, and therefore to stand by the Metropolitan Board and under its authority, rather than he, with Mayor POWELL, a resistant. A contrast in officials was quickly observable. The complainants were attentively listened to; the evil they complained of was earnestly deprecated; and, though not within his official power, the Captain said he would at once, even if at his own cost, remove the cause of complaint and alarm. And true to his impulse, his conviction and his word, and true to the interests of citizens and the city, whereof he is an official, within one hour men were at work under his order, and the noisome pestilence-engendering deposits in course of removal, and the alarmed, aggrieved and excited neighborhood restored to quiet. Grateful emotions towards the Captain very speedily took the place of the fears which had been entertained; hearty plaudits were upon many tongues for his manly decision, and prompt and effective extra-official action; and there remains with all a cordial admiration of the beneficial contrast his course furnished an opportunity to witness. It was a beautiful exhibition of true patriotism as opposed to democratic official self-seeking and indifference. It proved one official, at least, in the Tenth Ward to be true to self, and to his position; and that the officer who abides by law is he who best abides by the interest of citizens and the city.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN—SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a feed store on Front-street, near Main, owned and occupied by BARNEY MCFEELY. The fire spread to two frame stores adjoining and fronting on Main-street, one owned and occupied by Mr. MCFEELY and the other occupied by JAMES MCCLUSKEY as a clothing store, and owned by PATRICK MCCLUSKEY, both of which were entirely consumed. Mr. MCFEELY also had a horse burnt in a small stable at the rear of the place where the fire broke out. The buildings were very old and almost worthless, and have been complained of frequently as a nuisance. The whole loss will not exceed $1,000, which amount is covered by insurance. While proceeding to this fire WM. MCCORMICK, who was running with Engine Company No. 19, fell on Fulton-street, near Clinton, and the engine passing over him, his left ankle was crushed to such a manner as to render amputation necessary. He was taken temporarily into DAVIES' drug store, at the corner of Clinton street, and was subsequently removed to the City Hospital by officer CORWIN, of the First Precinct. MCCORMICK works for Mr. NODINE, Livery Stable keeper on Pierrepont street, and was never known to run with an engine before.

A fire broke out at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning last, in the jenny room attached to LAWRENCE & SON'S rope walk, on Bushwick-avenue, near McKibbin-street, and property was damaged to the extent of $3,660. Covered by insurance.

A RECENT DEATH IN THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Two weeks ago last Saturday a man named GEORGE SULLIVAN was taken to the New-York Hospital, suffering under injuries said to have been received accidentally in the Navy Yard. A few days ago he died, and a coroner's jury rendered a verdict that his death was the result of an accident. This, it is said, is all a mistake; the deceased was beaten by two men just outside the Navy Yard gate, and from the effect of this beating he died. The Coroner, by applying to the 2d Precinct Station-House, Brooklyn, can obtain further particulars. SULL

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE SETS, COLLARS, BASQUES, &c.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SWISS SETS.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED TRAVELING SETS.
POINT LACE AND HONITON SETS.
POINT LACE, HONITON, MALTESE, JACONET, LINEN AND SWISS COLLARS.
EMBROIDERED, DOTTED AND MARSEILLES BASQUES,
Below cost of importation.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

ROBES,
ROBES,
ROBES.
700 French Jaconet Robes, 15¼ yards long, $2 each, fast colors.
450 handsome Barège Robes at a great reduction.
300 Organdie Monrning Robes, very desirable, $2 50, worth $5.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Three doors above Monroe.
One price only.

BAREGE ROBES WITH RICH CHINTZ FLOUNCES,
Comprising some of the most
Beautiful and favorite styles,
Will be sold for $12.
Styles of the season,
Former price $16.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND DUSTERS.
900 Dusters, $1 each—a bargain.
12,000 Mantillas to be sold at any sacrifice before the Fourth.
ALEXANDER JUST,
One price only. Nos. 51 & 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors above Monroe.

CLOSING OUT SILK MANTILLAS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will sell off their entire stock
Of SILK MANTILLAS
At a reduction of 30 per cent.
From former prices.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer, this morning,
Their entire lot of SUMMER SILKS,
At half price.
Also, a line of PLAIN SILKS,
Slightly imperfect, at same reduction.

WILL BE OFFERED THIS DAY,
BAREGE ROBES, HEAVY SATIN FLOUNCES,
Reduced to $10 to close the lot,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the unprecedented unfavorableness of the present season, which has unavoidably entailed an unusual overplus of stock and with a view to effect the sale of the same prior to the receipt of extensive Fall importations, which are in course of selection under the supervision of the subscriber, who is now in Europe, it has been determined, on and after Monday, June 29, to submit the large and varied stock of
Silk Mantillas,
Silk Basques,
Silk and Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Chantilly Lace Mantillas,
French Lace Mantillas.
And Circulars, &c., &c.,
at such prices as must tend to secure the desired object.
Ladies are respectfully invited to give the stock an early inspection.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES
Reduced in prices.
The following reductions have been made in the entire stock of Barège robes,
$6 flounced Barège robes now at.....$5
$7 flounced Barège robes now at.....$6
$8 flounced Barège robes now at.....$7
$9 flounced Barège robes now at.....$8
$10 flounced Barège robes now at.....$9
$12 flounced Barège robes now at.....$10
$14 flounced Barège robes now at.....$12
The most complete assortment in the City on hand.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

PRINTED JACONETS AND LAWNS,
Offered at less than cost
Of importation,
At No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st,
In order to clear out our entire stock of
SUMMER GOODS.
Every article will be marked down in price below cost of importation for the remainder of the season, thus giving an opportunity for the
LADIES TO BUY CHEAP.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS
FOR DUSTERS.
G. B. WILLIAMS will offer for sale,
This week,
Five cases of black and white checks,
At 18 cents per yard
Very desirable goods, and unusually cheap.
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

POPLINS, POPLINS, POPLINS.
Will open on Monday, June 29,
One case of poplins,
At seventy-five cents per yard,
Of new designs and colors.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

SELLING OFF BEFORE REBUILDING.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are selling off their stock of Spring and Summer goods at an immense reduction in price.
Lawns, Organdies Barèges, Silks, Foulards, Traveling Dresses, Embroideries, &c., &c
No. 305 (Old No. 60) Canal-st.,
4 doors from Broadway.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.
GRENADIANE ROBES.
CHINTZ ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES.
At 25 per cent. less than regular prices.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 491 Broadway.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR,
A new and beautiful garment,
In black and white check,
at $5.
A large variety will be opened
on Monday June 29,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

DRY GOODS, MANTILLAS, &c.
Call this week upon
LYONS & JONES,
Columbian Hall, No 281 Grand-st.,
And satisfy yourselves that the bargains they offer are such in reality. "A word to the wise."

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
A large assortment of DRESS GOODS, suitable for traveling, for sale at reduced prices.
By JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 491 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS.
BRODIE'S BLACK FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, POINTS, BASQUES, &c., all marked down to WHOLESALE PRICES.
Old No. 51, new No. 300 Canal-st.,
and No. 63 Lispenard-st.

THE "BERENICE" CIRCULAR AT $5,
Novel in style and material,
Being of beautiful clouded Nankinett,
Will be opened on Monday, June 29,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO.,
DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
IMPORTERS OF WOOLENS,
Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York.

MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND DUSTERS,
SELLING OFF
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
By LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
of black and white checks,
at $3 50.
An immense assortment will be opened on Monday, June 29, at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SELLING OFF CHEAP,
At LANE & PORTER'S, Canal-st., near Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES
SELLING OFF CHEAP,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

301 GRAND-ST.
Still greater inducements will be offered in Spring and Summer SILKS. Entire stock must be sold. A large lot of 80-cent Silks reduced to 44c. 6d. Also, $1 50 Silks reduced to $1. CHAS. HEARD & CO.

FRENCH SKELETON, STEEL SPRING, crinoline, whalebone, haircloth and embroidered skirts for ladies and children, ladies' skirt suspenders and shoulder braces, lace mantillas and barèges, Marseilles brilliants and nankeen basques and talmas, linen dusters, barège hoods. All the above for sale or made to order.
FORMAN & CO., No. 765 Broadway.

301 GRAND-ST.
Another large lot of BAREGE ROBES will be marked down and ready for sale on Monday, June 29, at nearly half the cost of importation, at the great Clearing-Out Sale. CHAS. HEARD & CO.

WET GOODS.—JUST RECEIVED, DARK APRON Checks, Shirting Muslins, Denims, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Jaconet Muslins, Linens, Table-Cloths, Linen Hand Kerchiefs, Towels, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

301 GRAND-ST.
Splendid MANTILLAS, in Silk and Lace, are being sold off at nearly half cost of the Clearing Out Sale. CHAS. HEARD & CO.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods wholesale and retail. A full assortment always on hand at BENEDICT'S India store, 500 Canal-st., N. E. cor. Lispenard-st.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS.
French Veils and Barbes,
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $3 50 to $35.
Black French Lace Veils, from 75 cents to $5.
Do. Coiffures and Barbes, from 50 cents to $10.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.

BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS AND COLLARS,
We will offer on Monday, the 29th,
500 Traveling and Breakfast sets at 75 cents, worth $1 25
2,000 Cambric and Linen Collars, from 25 to 50 cents each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLOSING-OUT SALE.
Summer Goods
To be sold without regard
TO COST.
H. B CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.,
To insure a speedy sale for their immense stock of Light Goods, offer the following unparalleled inducements:

$5 Mantillas	Reduced to $3 50
$4 Mantillas	Reduced to $3 00
$3 Mantillas	Reduced to $2 25
1s 9d. French Lawns	Reduced to 1s.
1s. 6d. French Lawns	Reduced to 10c.
1s. French Lawns, Black and Colored	Reduced to 6¼c.
1s. Light Merrimac Calicoes	Reduced to 9c.
10c. Shirting Calicoes	Reduced to 6¼c.
1s. Ginghams	Reduced to 10c.
1s 6d. Brown Linens	Reduced to 1s.

3 Yards Square Marseilles Quilts.....Reduced to $1 50
Shawls, Barèges, and Barège Robes, and every other description of Light Goods reduced in proportion. Every article warranted as represented. Strictly one price,
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., New-York.

301 GRAND-ST.
On MONDAY, June 29, we shall offer a lot of fine FRENCH BRILLIANTS at 13¾ cents per yard, cheap at 25 cents. CHAS. HEARD & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents—Children.....Half price
MONDAY EVENING, June 29,
First appearance in America of the talented and beautiful
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA,
première danseuse assoluta of La Scala, at Milan; La Fenice, at Venice; the Imperial Opera, Paris; and Her Majesty's Theatre, London, in the great ballet in three tableaux, entitled
PAQUITA.
Paquita.....Signorina Rolla
In order to render the evening's entertainments of the most attractive character, engagements have been made with the great New-York favorites, Messrs. W. R. Blake, George Jordan, Thomas Placide, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor, who will appear in the elegant and laughable petite comedy of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
TUESDAY—The wonderful Ravels, BIANCA and other entertainments.
WEDNESDAY—Signorina ROLLA and the Vaudeville Company.
In future the entertainments for the week will be:
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS—Signorina Rolla in grand ballet and the excellent English Vaudeville Company.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS—The Wonderful Ravels and their Double Pantomime Company in BIANCA and other entertainments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
The public are respectfully informed that, to comply with numerous requests,
Mme. DE LA GRANGE
will give SIX REPRESENTATIONS of ITALIAN OPERA, previous to her departure—the first to take place on
MONDAY, June 29,
when will be presented Bellini's favorite Opera,
I PURITANI,
for positively this night only.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, and COLETTI,
in the principal roles.
Conductor.....Signor TORIANI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1
Secured Seats.....Fifty cents extra
Family Circle.....50 cts Amphitheatre.....25c
Season tickets for the six nights, including reserved seats, $8.
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, on and after Saturday, June 27.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THREE NEW PIECES.
MONDAY,
SUNSHINE THROUGH THE CLOUDS.
Characters by Messrs. Fisher, Briggs, Holman; Mrs. A. Parker and Miss Miller.
TRYING IT ON.
Walsingham Potts.....Mr. W. H. Briggs
CATCHING A GOVERNOR.
Katherine Klopper, (with songs,).....Miss Julia Daly
In preparation, and will be immediately produced, the Grand Fairy Spectacle of
THE NAIAD QUEEN;
OR THE REVOLT OF THE WATER NYMPHS.
SATURDAY, July 4, afternoon and night, the gorgeous spectacle.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29,
will be presented the successful comedy, adapted expressly for this establishment, called
NATURE AND ART.
Miss .....Miss Laura Keene
Darnee Downright.....Mr. Burnett
To conclude with, first time in this country, the eccentric comedy,
A ROMANTIC RIDE.
Supported by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Burnett, Johnston and Smith, Misses Manners and Jefferson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, June 29, 1857,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN,
who will appear in her unequaled character of
BIANCA,
in Millman's fine play of
FAZIO.
Mr. A. H. Davenport as Fazio; Mr. H. B. Phillips as Bartolo; Mr. Carroll as the Duke; and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Peters and Miss Thompson in the farce of
DR. DILWORTH.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS, JUNE 29 & 30.
The entertainments will commence with the new historical military drama of
BONAPARTE, OR THE SIEGE OF MOSCOW.
After which, Fancy Dance by Miss Price.
To be followed by the greatest of all Pantomimes,
PLANCHE, OR THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
YOUNG AMERICA.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.
A Miscellaneous Concert will be given at the new Home Chapel in 29th-st., near Madison-av., on TUESDAY EVENING next, for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless. The Home is under the care of the American Female Guardian Society, which has for its object to furnish a home for destitute and friendless females and children.
The following distinguished artists have volunteered their valuable services:
MRS. GEORGIANNA STEWART LEACH,
MISS ANNA GRISWOLD,
MR. STEPHEN LEACH.
MR. G. W. MORGAN,
who will preside at the Piano.
During the evening the celebrated painting of
THE COURT OF DEATH,
BY REMBRANDT PEALE,
will be exhibited.
The venerable artist has kindly consented to be present, by request of the managers, and will give a description and history of the Painting.
Singer tickets, 50 cents; three for $1. To be had of HALL & SON, A. D. F. RANDOLPH; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, and at the Home, No. 32 East 30th-st.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 29 and 30. In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the exhilarating piece of the DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the stirring drama of rare power and spiritual mysticism entitled, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, followed by the humorous effervescence known as THE KING'S GARDENER. A new drama, written expressly for this Museum, will be produced on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. The FOURTH OF JULY will be an Epoch in the HISTORY OF HUMAN ENJOYMENT at this establishment. For the full details of the DELUGE OF ENTERTAINMENTS to be expected on that occasion, during the MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, see the bills of the day. The new and latest additions made to the attractions of the Museum is the grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, into which the entire first floor of the establishment has been converted. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respects the purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 6 PER CENT. "CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, July 16, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of "Central Park Fund Stock, of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of the State Arsenals in New-York and Albany, to provide for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property in New-York, by the City of New-York, and for the appropriation of the proceeds of such sale," passed April 15, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 17, 1857. The said stock will consist of two thousand seven hundred and fifty shares, of one hundred dollars each share bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of July, in the year 1896. The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit. Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed: "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. Flagg Comptroller, No 5 Hall of Records, New-York." A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, June 26, 1857.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; would be willing to do fine washing and ironing; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; is capable and willing to do all kinds of opposite work; no objections to going in the country; can produce the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen until engaged at No. 118 8th-st., Clinton-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO YOUNG women (English and American) for general housework, both of amiable disposition, well recommended, neat and tidy, and anxious to give satisfaction to their employers. Ladies in want of superior servants, would be pleased with those now ready for situations at the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, with excellent City reference, places in the City or country: one is a neat cook, understands meats and poultry, baking, does up linen in style, wages $7 a month; the other as nurse and chambermaid, or as seamstress; can and makes children's clothes, makes shirts, all styles of family sewing, ladies plain morning dresses; will take $8 a month or $2 a week; is quick at the needle. Call at No. 716 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and highly respectable English Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, and by a neat young girl, as child's nurse; will take moderate wages; or is willing to do housework in a small family. Both are willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as washer and chambermaid, as laundress, as nurse and seamstress, as laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as child's nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; willing to assist in light chamberwork. Apply for two days at No. 196 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and fine washer; can come well recommended. Call at No. 201 West 20th-st., New-York. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, or assistant-book-keeper in a wholesale jobbing or commission house in this City. Satisfactory references given. Address H. A. J., *Times* office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE ENGLISH girls, one as seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by an American woman as cook, nurse or laundress, and a girl of 15 and one of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PAPER-STAINERS, &c.—A person whose engagement in England will shortly terminate is desirous of a situation in one of the States, as manager of a chemical work, or in any other capacity in which his services will be profitably employed; has a thorough practical knowledge of the manufacture of most articles used by calico-printers, dyers, &c.; paper-stainers' colors, soap in all its branches, gum and starch-making, &c. Address Box No. 921, Lowell, Mass.

TO DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.—A graduate in medicine desires a situation in a drug store; has had two years' experience in the business. Reference given. Address M. D., Post-Office, Madison-square.

THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND.—A MAN AS nurse to the sick, who has had much experience, offers his services. Satisfactory references will be given and required. For further particulars, inquire at No 439 Pearl-st., or No. 120 Chatham-st., or No 230 East Broadway.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 33 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS ARE now at A. MASON'S Office, No. 14 Sixth-avenue, and No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st. Those wanting good servants will please call and see them.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A HOTEL, A YOUNG man for an express office, 2 conductors for a country road, 3 baggagemen, 3 brakemen, 6 porters for stores, a book-keeper for a machine shop, 1 housekeeper and 3 barkeepers for a Summer hotel, and 3 girls to travel with families to Europe and California. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

AN EDITOR WANTED.—THE PROPRIETORS of a first-class leading daily morning paper in one of the large cities are desirous of obtaining the permanent services of a principal editor. Address, with full particulars, PUBLISHERS, care of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHER.—A SINGLE LADY OF ABOUT 30 years of age, capable of instructing two or three female children in English, French, Music, &c., &c., could find a good situation in one of the best families in Havana. Unexceptionable references would be required. Apply to Box No. 3774, New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN engaged during the last nine years as Principal of first-class schools in New-England, desires a similar situation, on or after the 1st of August next, either at the North, South or West. Address A., Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES.
Dépôt at J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau.
Laboratory, Middle Village, L. I., where every variety of beautiful designs, many of which are entirely new, will be found.
Mr. H. has no doubt his customers will be sufficiently satisfied with the quality of his works without his enumerating the number of premiums received (he has a few) at the late fairs, which has long since become almost a byword. Sufficient to say that he will challenge the world to produce any better works, and is perfectly willing, if necessary, to test the same in any way where there are impartial parties to decide. The subscriber pledges himself that everything shall be as represented. Goods delivered in any part of the City free of charge.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, NORTH POINT,
Jersey City, N. J.
Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & L. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent,
No. 10 Malden-lane, New-York.
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial.
They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers. Inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Malden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 223 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to
BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO.,
No. 223 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton rockets, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHILTON and HENRY STOCKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said firm will be settled by JOSEPH SHILTON, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1857. JOSEPH SHILTON.
HENRY STOCKS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN D. KING and JOHN CUTTER under the name of KING & CUTTER, was on the 1st of April dissolved by mutual consent. All debts against and due the said firm are to be collected and paid by JOHN D. KING. JOHN CUTTER,
JOHN D. KING.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1857.

MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, SON of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our houses.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHERS.—A large and well assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at auction prices, at No. 831 Broadway, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered at any part of the City.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received, a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments, which will be sold at very reasonable prices.
W. SCHAUS, No. 639 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, also parlor with bedroom adjoining, to let with board to gentlemen and their wives. House first class, within the modern improvements. Apply at No. 35 East 24th-st., a few doors from 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1861 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Wall-st. and Fulton ferries; a private family offer to one or two gentlemen a large airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated, and has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory references required. A note addressed to Box No. 3,071, New York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

MRS. A. M. BURD, AT NO. 179 EAST Broadway, having some fine rooms on the second floor just vacated by a family going to housekeeping, will be happy to accommodate with good board those who are willing to furnish their own room or rooms. Price moderate. The house has all the modern improvements, and is both pleasant and convenient to the business part of the City. References of the best.

COMPTON HOUSE—CORNER OF 8th-AV. AND 24th-st. Furnished rooms to let, with or without board. The house and furniture are both new, and visitors will find everything neat and clean.

NO. 66 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Rooms may be had for Southerners or single gentlemen with board for the Summer, in a house containing all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Inquire at No. 29 Clinton-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House.) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.—This new and spacious hotel is now open for Summer Boarders. An abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables are supplied daily from the proprietor's own farm, which is but a few moments' walk from the hotel. Board from $5 to $14 per week. Address S. H. GREGORY.
T. GREGORY, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—FIVE OR SIX BOYS will be taken to board at the Elm Park Institute, Litchfield, Conn. This is one of the most healthy and delightful places in New-England, only four hours' by railroad, from New-York. Terms moderate.
Dr. JAMES RICHARDS,
C. A. SWIFT, A. B., Principals.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—THE CLIFTON HOUSE IS now open for the season. A few airy rooms, overlooking the Lake, are unengaged, which can be secured by an early application or calling on Mr. LEWIS BALLARD, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 1. J. B. BALLARD, Proprietor.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Health House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH.—The additions and improvements being completed, the above house is now ready for the reception of guests. Communication twice a day by Long Island Railroad, and every other day by steamboat *Screamer*, foot Robinson-st. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR THE CITY.—Two or three respectable young men, American, and a small family without servants, can be accommodated with board in a private family near Hudson River, place easy of access by stages and cars; grounds high, healthy, and well shaded. References exchanged. Address S. P., Box No. 2,605 Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN NORWALK, CONN., two hours' ride from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad. can be had for the Summer. Address Mrs M. RICHARDS, Norwalk, Conn., or apply at No. 229 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—Wm. H. Townsend, No. 19 Warren-st.; Jos. H. Townsend, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A BEDROOM and dressing-room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board, can be engaged for the Summer, in a small private family, near Vanderbilt's Landing. Address S, Stapleton Post-Office, Staten Island.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $113 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Annual Commencement will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 1st inst., at Niblo's, at 10½ A. M.
The Reverend Clergy the Alumni, and friends of education are invited to meet the Council at their room in the University at 9½ A. M., and proceed with them to the place of celebration.
The Association of Alumni will hold their annual meeting in the afternoon of the same day at 4 o'clock, in the small Chapel.
Applicants for admission to any of the classes will present themselves for examination at the Chancellor's Room on MONDAY the 29th inst., at 10 A. M.; or, if preferring it, on TUESDAY, the 15th of September next, the day preceding the opening of the new collegiate year.
On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 7½ P. M., the EUCLEAN SOCIETY will hold their anniversary in the Chapel of the University. Rev. Wm. F. MORGAN, A. M., will deliver the oration; and PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., the poem. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.
UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE, June 17, 1857.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE Students of the New-York Free Academy will commence on MONDAY, the 29th inst. The public are invited to attend.
Dated, June 27, 1857.

ABM. V. WILLIAMS,	
THOMAS ROESE,	
LAFAYETTE RANNEY,	
JAMES M. TUTHILL,	Ex. Committee.
SIMEON BALDWIN,	
WILLIAM M. TWEED,	
RICHARD C. FELLOWS,	

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

$5—BOYS AND MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 669 Broadway, will keep his Commercial Academy open during July and August, to qualify students practically for Fall business. They will become quick in figures, rapid business writers, and practical book keepers. Applicants this day may secure two vacant seats at only $15 for a full commercial course. One $5 cost for writing vacant.

INSTRUCTION.—SUMMER TERM OF ELMPark Institute for Boys, at Litchfield, Conn., commences July 9. Location the healthiest in the Union, instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. Only four hours from New-York by railroad. Address Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and C. A. SWIFT, A. B., Principals.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, CASH OR APproved paper, in exchange for a good stock of Brandy, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Spirits, Wines and other liquors, together with iron safe and usual office furniture. The advertiser having withdrawn from the business of importing will now sell or exchange as above for eligible lots, snug house, (finished or incomplete,) in or near Brooklyn; country place, with few acres of land suited to culture of hardy foreign fruits. The remaining stock may not exceed $5,000; it can with advantage be divided into smaller lots; and difference, if any either way, can be arranged for cash or otherwise. Address A. LATOURETTE or agent, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Address S. C. D., *Times* office.

A RARE CHANCE.—WANTED—A PARTNER or a man to lend hand in selling rights for one of the most valuable Patents ever issued from the United States office. Any gentleman having a few hundred dollars, will find this a chance offered. This is no humbug, but a sure thing. For further particulars address S. S., *Times* office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LIVERY STABLES.—Stock and lease of two doing from $50 to $125 per day each, on and near Broadway, for sale, or will exchange in part for Hudson River property. Parties wishing such should not fail to apply to A. BEEBE & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

$20,000 OR $30,000 WANTED—A Partner in one of the very best and most complete iron foundries and machine shops

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
OFFICE No. 59 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, JR.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, New-York.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.
Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.
Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.
Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.
For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.
Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.
It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but cer ainly by the 10th.
It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS.—THE COUpons due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance, bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $200,000 payable Jan. 1, 1858, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan 1. 1862, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.
The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.
Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 2 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.
Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay tan per cent. of the par value thereof, tha same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.
The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.
The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 30th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st.,
NEW YORK June 23, 1857.
PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—THE INTEREST due on the 1st day of July next, on the following securities, will be paid on and after that day at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:
Bonds Ohio and Penn. Railroad Co., 1st mortgage.
Bonds City of Pittsburg, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds City of Allegheny, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Stark County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Richland County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County Ohio, to Ohio and Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Crawford County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Van Wert County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ind., to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., 1st mort.
Construction Bonds Pittsburg, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At an election held at the office of the Company on Monday, June 8, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing:
Jesse A. Marshall, B. S. K. Richardson, Peter B. Sweeny, J. Campbell, Jr., John S. Siney, Chester Lamb, James Murphy, Hugh Smith, Eben. Beadleston, Chas. B. White, Wm. M. Pullis, John Kerr.
Amos F. Hatfield, Timothy Townsend,
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected:
President—JESSE A MARSHALL.
Vice-President—HUGH SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1857.

AT THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
John Ewen, Wm. H. Falls,
Irad Hawley, George A. Hoyt,
Wm. R. Griffith, Charles Morgan,
Isaac L. Platt, Thomas W. Pearsall,
Jonathan Thorpe.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN AND MADISON R. R. CO.,
No. 89½ Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.
COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE July 1, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown, (Wis.,) issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds issued by this Company, will be paid at this office
H. K. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD CO., No. 12 Wall-st.
THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 UPON THE 10 years Bonds of this Company, and also upon the Bonds of the cities of Fond du Lac and Watertown, Wis., issued to and in aid of the construction of this road, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. J. W. CURRIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, June 19, 1857.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st., New-York, will be closed from 20th June to 1st July. L. M. HUBBY, President.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE ONTARIO AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York, June 25, 1857.
The subscribers for One Million of Dollars of the Bonds of this Company, are hereby notified that the ninth instalment of five per cent. will be payable on Wednesday, July 1, to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank. By order. E. D. SAXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MISSOURI INTEREST.—THE INTEREST Coupons due July 1 on all Bonds of the State of Missouri will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Holders are requested to separate the various descriptions before presenting for payment. E. F. VAIL, Cashier.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The transfer books of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, in New-York, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until July 1, 1857.
By order A. WORTH, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on $400,000 Bonds of the First Mortgage of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, due July 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1857.
MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA, BONDS.—The coupons due July 1, 1857, on Marysville City Bonds, are payable at the American Exchange Bank.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE INterest Coupons due July 1 on Bonds of St. Louis County, Missouri, will be paid at Bank of Commerce, in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

C. E. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

FINANCIAL.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office No. 32 William-st.
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1857.
THE JULY INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING securities of the Company, viz.:
Eight per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, M. P. R. R. Co.
Eight per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, M. P. & R. Co.
Eight per cent. Bonds of Iowa County issued to and endorsed by the Mineral Point R. R. Co., will be paid on and after the 1st of July next on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 20 to July 6 inclusive.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1857.

MERCHANTS' LOAN AND DISCOUNT Office, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Money advanced in any sums upon every description of jewelry, diamonds, plate, dry goods, clothing, &c. Bills discounted. Money advanced upon goods in bond, real estate, &c., this office being established to meet the demands of all classes of the public. Terms very liberal. All business strictly confidential. Office hours 8 till 6. Mortgages taken on furniture. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

$7,000 OR $8,000 WANTED—ON FIRST mortgage, at 7 per cent. on property 2 miles from Jersey City, worth three times the amount. Address W. M., box No. 868 Post-Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $3,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.
The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 16th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.
The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.
Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.
The Transfer books will be closed from the 13th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK—NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 10th of July next, by A. H. MULBER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1853, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 25th of same month. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 6th day of July next. By order of the Board,
JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier,

The Stockholders of the Bank who have not already subscribed for their portion of the new additional capital of One Million of Dollars, and holders of assigned rights of Stockholders to subscribe, are here notified that the subscriptions must be made before the 1st of July on which day the first installment of 25 per cent. is required to be paid at the Bank.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, June 24, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount, will be paid to depositors in this institution, entitled thereto on and after Monday July 20. Interest not called for will draw the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 33d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made before 1st July will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec., } P. WILDER, } Vice Pres'ts.
CHAS. MILES, }

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $1,000, deposited in this Bank, on or before the 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st, 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER H. TITUS,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary. President.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 18, 1857.—The second installment of twenty-five dollars on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 1st July next. The prepayment of the three remaining installments, adding interest from 1st February last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend. By order of the Board. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLders of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	135,500
Total	$335,500

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 20 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner Wall and William sts.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Vessels in Port, and other Property.
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY GRACKENBORG, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:		
Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooke,
F. De Peyster,	E. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvoord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard G. Cady,	Edouard Boesange,	William Ferdon,
F. A. Howland,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
F. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardeaus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:		
Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Payson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. E. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Cox,	Edward Wilkes,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John B. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allan,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler.
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $65 to $100.
Guld Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $50 to $300.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIER & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIER. T. B. LANDER.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply, by letter, to MONEY, Times office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.,
MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:
Resolved, That a dividend of six per centum be and the same is hereby declared on all full cash paid shares in the general stock of this Company entitled to dividends on the 1st day of July, 1857, to be paid out of the net earnings of the first half of the current year, and that the said dividend on all shares transferred to the Stock Transfer Agency of this Company in the City of New-York be paid at the Company's Agency office in said city, on the first day of July next. And that the said dividend upon all other full paid shares entitled to the same be paid at the Company's office in Milwaukee on the 7th day of July next.
Resolved, That the books of transfer of the capital stock of the company be closed in the office of Milwaukee and New York, on and after the 20th inst., and remain so closed in the City of New-York until the third day of July, and in the city of Milwaukee until the 10th day of July next. J. HADLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1857.—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 19, 1857.
NOTICE.—Subscribers to the increased capital stock of the Broadway Bank are hereby notified that said increased capital, together with the premium thereon, is required to be paid in full, on the 1st day of July, 1857, at the banking-house. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND,
PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA R. R. CO.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same pro rata on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending June 30 last. Shareholders will be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and under; and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for, will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st, East of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Friday, June 19.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIrectors of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the road for six months, ending June 30, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after July 15th, in Cleveland, at the office of the Treasurer, and in New-York at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No 52 Wall-st.
By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TERRE HAUTE, June 16, 1857.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock for the six months ending May 31. Eastern stockholders will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, on or after the 30th of June inst.
CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Great Western Buildings, No. 83 Pine-st., New-York, June 23, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE, NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, New-York, June 17, 1857.—The dividend due upon the Preferred Stock, amounting to twelve per cent. with the accruing interest, has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 6th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 6th of July. By order of the Board.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA MINING COMPANY,
No. 25 William-st., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d inst. to the 1st of July. By order of the Board
JOHN STANTON, JR., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1857.
THE PRESIDENT HAS THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMIannual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on Monday 6th of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from June 25 to July 6. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1857.
FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIdent and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date
WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
New-York, June 24, 1857.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of four per cent out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Chatham Bank have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent payable on and after the 1st July next. The transfer books will remain closed from end including the 22d inst., until that date.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 174 Broadway, New-York.—The Directors of the Union Express Company have declared their fifth semi annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at their office in New-York, on and after July 1.
EDWARD P. BEACH, Sec. and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, June 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The People's Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July. The Transfer Books closed till that date.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, the 5th day of July ensuing. By order of the Board.
CHRS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

INTEREST WARRANTS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued in aid of the construction of the Milwaukee and Superior Railroad, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation to Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY'S office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. DAVID P. HALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Friday, June 26, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of New-York has, this day, declared a semi-annual Dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK.—JUNE 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—A dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this institution, on and after Monday, July 6, next. By order of the Board.
SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next.
June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 130 Wall st., corner of South, up stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED LIGHT ROCKAway wagon, well suited for family use, and in good running condition. Also, a single harness. Apply to HALLIGAN'S Livery-stable, 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salerooms Nos. 736 and 738 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie. New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the aqueduct and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
ROMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the North.
3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:20 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.
8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 26, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 9 A. M., and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 20th day of June, to the 27th day of June, 1857: Men, 70; women, 88; boys, 114; girls, 102; total, 334.* Adults, 158; children, 216; males, 194; females, 140; colored persons, 8.

DISEASES.

Abscess	3	Constipation of the Bowels	1
Albuminaria and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	4	Consumption	43
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Convulsions	23
Apoplexy	3	Con. puerperal	8
Bleeding from Lungs	1	Debility, infant	6
Bleeding from Womb	1	Dis'm Tremens	1
Bowels, disease of	1	Diarrhœa	4
Brain	2	Dropsy	2
Bronchitis	2	Dropsy in Chest	4
Cancers	6	Dropsy in head	19
Casualties	4	Drowned	8
Cholera, Infa'm	4	Dysentery	4
Congestion of the Brain	9	Enlargement of the Heart	2
Congestion of the Liver	1	Epilepsy	1
Congestion of the Lungs	6	Erysipelas	2
		Exposure	1
		Fever	1
		Fever, puerperal	2
		Fever, scarlet	19
		Fever, typhus	1
		Fracture	3
		Heart, disease of	6
		Hooping cough	1
		Inflam. bowels	5
		Inflam. of brain	2
		Inflam. of heart	1
		Inflam. of liver	1
		Inflam. of lungs	10
		Indam. of throat	2
		Jaundice	2
		Kill'd or murd'd	2
		Liver, disease of	1
		Marasmus, adult	2
		Measles	6
		Marasmus, Inf't	36
		Mumps	1
		Old Age	2
		Pleurisy	1
		Premature birth	4
		Scrofula	2
		Small-pox	6
		Softening of the Brain	1
		Stillborn	23
		Suicide	1
		Teething	6
		Unknown	1
Total			334

*Decrease this week, 10.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to June 26, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 19	182	74	256
Admitted to June 26	25	16	41
Discharged, cured or relieved	27	11	38
Died	4	1	5
Remaining at date	176	78	254

Males, 215; females, 41.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

☞ The New-York *Medical Gazette* recommends that the City Inspector "declare all the streets public nuisances, and summon this Board of Health to abate these nuisances forthwith, at any expense, precisely as he and they would do if the pestilence were already decimating our fellow-citizens, and as both did and now Chartere anthorize."

☞ AN AUCTION DODGE.—Col. FREMONT'S family having sailed for Europe, where the Colonel himself intends soon to join them, of course he has given up the house he lately occupied in Ninth-street. The auctioneers are making capital out of the fact, and already one sale has been held on the premises, woore lots of furniture brought an unusual price, the buyers innocently supposing that they were laying up precious mementoe of the gallant Colonel's household treasures.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—CASPER ALDERNUGH fell into a privy in West Twenty-seventh-street, which he was engaged in cleaning, Saturday morning, and before assistance could reach him he was suffocated, and all efforts to resuscitate him were unavailing. An inquest upon the body was held by Coroner GAMBLE. Verdict: "Accidental Death."

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, JUNE 29.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 175, 859, 388, 388, 942, 3388, 3135, 3140½, 139, 662, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 6, 7, 9, 11, 79, 103, 149, 157, 131, 215, 199, 231.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 35, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 37, 50, 51, 117.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.

Are now offering for sale A most complete, cheap, staple And efficient gas machine, Adapted in all respects to the wants of Private dwellings, public and private schools, Churches, colleges, factories, founderies, Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c., As well as towns and villages Details will be furnished By applying in person or letter To the office of the Company, Where a machine can be seen In operation, And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The undersigned offer their services to protect buildings from lightning. They have had much experience, and have been UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL. They have had the commendation of Prof. HENRY of Washington, Prof. SILLIMAN of New-Haven, and many other highly scientific men. Experience has sustained the correctness of their theory in regard to non-insulation, and for their views on this subject they have the authority of FARADAY, ARAGO and others. QUIMBY'S IMPROVED LIGHTNING RODS are of superior neatness and durability, according to the opinion of many eminent architects. Further information may be had on application to

A. M. QUIMBY & SONS, No. 119 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—There is more vitality in this perfume than in MARIA FARINA'S Cologne. Evaporation does not exhaust it. A handkerchief sprinkled with it to-day, will send forth its fragrance, as of odoriferous bloesoms, for a month. Washing alone will remove the aroma. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Great attractions are announced at this popular Theatre for to night. That monster Pantomime, (the most magnificent of all Pantomimes) has been revived and will be performed with the grand Military Drama of "Bonaparte, or the Siege of Moscow"; the farce of "Young America" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—General weakness and debility, the premonitions of vital decay, are replaced with vigor, activity, and a healthful potency in every organ, and in the entire system, by the restorative, regulating, and exhilarating influence of this life-sustaining vegetable preparation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mourning Goods in most imposing variety are always to be found at the store of Mr. WILLIAM JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway. Should any of our readers be about purchasing, we advise them to call at this celebrated establishment. No efforts on the part of the proprietor are spared to afford the completest satisfaction.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Citizens and strangers may now find Prof. FOWLER at his rooms, in the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, where he will give charts, with verbal or written descriptions of character, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC FOR ANNIVERSARIES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Twenty-one select hymns for ONE PENNY. Just published by HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Books for Summer reading can be bought at WM. P. FETRIDGE & Co.'s, opposite STEWART'S, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED SILK THROAT or CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIENDISH.—Friday night, at 11¼ o'clock, the locomotive of a freight train on the New-York and Erie Railroad struck a rail lying across the track, three miles from Jersey City, and two cars were thrown off the track. The steamboat express passenger train was coming close behind, but was stopped, and in consequence of the delay did not arrive until about 1 o'clock Saturday morning. It is supposed that some fiend in human shape placed the rail upon the track, thereby endangering life.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JUNE 27.

$6,000 Missouri State 6s	83¾	37	Erie R.R. 27⅛
7,000 do	83¾	235	do 27
3,000 do	83	550	do 26¾
1,000 Louisiana St 6s	87	433	do 26⅝
1,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R.6s	84	100	do s3 26½
1,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R.7s	97½	100	do s30 26
6,000 Hd.Riv.R.R.2dm	79	300	do s30 25¾
3,000 H.Riv.RR.Cv.6s	50	600	do s30 25½
6,000 Harlem R.R.2dm	73¾	100	do s30 25
2,000 Ill.Cen.R.Bs. s60	95¾	600	Hudson R. R. R.... 20
1,000 do s60	96	100	do 19¾
1,000 M. So. & F. Bds.	68	20	Clev. & Toledo R.R. 54
4,000 T. H.&A. 2d mc.	60	300	do 53⅝
3,000 Chi. & R. I. bds.	93	300	do s30 53
100 Mer. Bank Scrip	109¾	500	do 53
75 Bank of Am. Rights	109	200	do s30 52¾
80 D. & H. C. Co. b30	116	450	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. 38
100 Penn Coal Com	92	715	do 37¾
100 do	91¾	750	do c 37
100 Cum. Coal Com	15¾	150	do s10 37
100 Harlem Railroad	10	10	do 37¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	80	415	do c 38
145 do	79¾	146	M. S. & N. Ia. pr. st. 72¼
700 do b60	80	100	Ill. Cen. R. R. opg 127
300 do b3	80¾	100	do s45 123
350 do	79⅝	150	do s30 123
100 do	79¼	50	do s60 123¼
50 do s60	79	300	Cleve. & Pitts. R. c 36
50 do s30	79	300	do 35
100 do s60	78⅝	150	Gal. & Chic. R.R. c 87
250 do s30	78¾	5	do c 87⅜
1100 do	79¾	50	Chic. & R.I.RR. 87
100 do b3	79¾	25	do 86⅝
100 do b60	79¾	55	do b60 86¾
50 do s10	79	89	do 86
300 do b60	79⅝	505	Mil & Miss. RR. c 45
150 do b60	79⅝	420	do 44
200 do b30	79¼	40	La Cr. & Mil. RR. opg 46
100 do	79	145	do 45
1470 Reading Railroad	70	35	do 41
600 do	69¾	60	do 42
500 do b60	70¾		

SECOND BOARD.

000 Missouri State 6's	82	45	Harlem R.R. 10
000 La. State 6's	87½	25	Mich. Cen. R. R. 81¾
1000 Virginia 6's	92¾	50	do b60 81¾
150 Canton Co	18	118	La Ce. & Mil. R. 44
100 Cumberland C. Co.	15	100	do b30 45
100 do b60	15¾	30	do 46
200 do	14¾	500	M. So. & N. I. R. s10	30⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R. b3	78¾	250	do 30¾
100 do b3	78	100	do b30	37½
300 do	77¾	100	do s30	30⅜
400 do s30	77	200	do s30	30⅜
600 Erie Railroad s30	25	100	do b60	28
300 do s3	26¾	245	M. So. & N. I. R. pak.	71
400 do s3	26	100	Galena & Ch. R. R.	86
390 do	26¾	50	do	85¾
100 do s20	25	250	do	85⅝
100 do b30	26¾	200	do s30	85⅝
400 Reading R.	69¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R. b30	53
100 do s3	69¼	60	do	53
500 do b3	69	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	44
500 do s30	68¾		

MONDAY, June 29—A. M.

The California steamer *Illinois*, with its mail and treasure, of June 5, from the Pacific side, arrived here at a late hour on Saturday evening. She has, by manifest, $1,852,868 in gold for New York, and the steamer on the other side also brought down to Panama $415,325 for English account direct. The number of returned Californians by this arrival is large, 786, many of whom have probably brought small parcels of gold dust not on the manifest. Some considerable deposits, from this source have been made at the Assay Office for several steamers past. The Branch Mint at San Francisco was not in operation, and the present shipment is mostly in uncoined gold. The miners were doing well, but trade is not quoted generally active. As the mail reached the Post-Office on Sunday, we have not been able to know whether it brought any considerable amount of Government drafts.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week was marked by less activity in the export of Specie than the preceding fortnight, and a moderate import and Export of Merchandise. The total of foreign entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $2,501,177, against $3,527,969 the week ending June 28, last year. The clearances to foreign ports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $940,076 against $1,226,230 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Gold and Silver for the week, including $632,000 by the *Fulton* for Havre and Southampton on Saturday, amounted to $2,019,405 against $2,493,755 the corresponding week last year. The net disbursement of Specie from the Sub-Treasury, over the receipts of the week, is 631,372—the balance on Saturday afternoon standing $10,841,217 against $11,472,589 at the close of the previous week. The apparent difference against the Bank Reserve, resulting from the foregoing movement, is $1,388,033, which would reduce the average of the previous week—$12,790,445—to $11,402,412. But, as the last average was unexpectedly favorable, and the Banks probably commenced business on Monday on an actual line considerably below this average, the statement this afternoon may possibly not show quite eleven millions, with $1,852,000, however, to be added this morning from California; so that the new week will open on a rising line. The money movements of the present week, on and after Wednesday next, 1st July, will undoubtedly be very large, including the payment into the Sub-Treasury on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, for Custom Duties under the new Tariff, of from $1,200,000 to $1,600,000—taking the outside figure of ten millions as the total of entries for consumption at an average of 16 ₰ cent. duty—and the disbursement therefrom during the week of from $1,200,000 to $1,600,000, say:

For Interest on the Public Debt	$675,000
Disbursement on Principal of the Debt	400,000
Quarterly Payment to Mail Steamers	225,000
Ordinary Disbursements	300,000
Together	$1,600,000

We understand that about $400,000 of the principal of the Public Debt has already gone forward to the Department for reimbursement, and it is also intimated that most if not all the Ocean mail service for the quarter will be paid out this week. In any event, we do not anticipate an accumulation in the Government Office of more than $400,000; nor do we, after the most diligent inquiry and comparison of views between the Sub-Treasurer, Mr. CISCO, and a number of our leading Bank officers, look for any serious embarassment to the Money Market through the month of July, growing out of the extra collection of duties on the Foreign Goods which have been awaiting the new tariff in the Public Stores. Saturday next being the Anniversary of Independence, will be kept as a close holiday; thus imposing the payments of the 3d, 4th and 5th on Friday. The various Dividend disbursements on Wednesday will be unusually heavy, and particularly so on State Stocks, for all of which provision has been promptly made. The export demand for Specie during the week will be mainly confined to the Boston steamer on Wednesday. The engagement of the importers in withdrawing their goods and paying duties, will diminish the trade demand for Foreign Bills; though for the succeeding packet of Wednesday week the business is likely to be large on account of the collection of dividends. The Money Market closed on Saturday about 1 ₰ cent. dearer on fair and sound choice paper, with the Discount Brokers, and an active offering at a number of the leading Banks, but otherwise there was no marked change. Very choice paper is still wanted at 8@9 ₰ cent. The Stock speculation is mostly for the decline, and the Brokers have little or no difficulty in carrying for their *Bull* customers the few Stocks that remain on the Street at present low prices. The *Bears* put out sellers' options at a depreciation of 2 @2¼ ₰ cent. from the cash terms. They sold Erie at 25, seller 30 days on Saturday, and paid 27½@¾ cash to make good the transfers of the day; Illinois Central at 123, seller 30 days, while 127 cash was bid, and so on through the list. The depreciation of the week, which was heavy and very general, from the closing rates of Saturday, June 20, to the final bids of Saturday last, was thus marked:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FOR THE WEEK.

New-York and Erie 3 ₰ cent. or from	30½@27½
New-York Central 4 ₰ cent. or	81¾@77½
Michigan Southern 3¾ ₰ cent. or	43¾@37½
Cleveland and Toledo 4 ₰ cent. or	57½@53¾
Reading 1¾ ₰ cent. or	71 @67¾
Illinois Central 1½ ₰ cent. or	152½@123
Illinois Central 5 ₰ cent. or	128 @123
Galena and Chicago 3½ ₰ cent. or	89@85½
La Crosse 16 ₰ cent. or	67@45 exd.
Chicago and Rock Island 5½ ₰ cent. or	91¾@86
Michigan Central 4 ₰ cent. or	90@81 exd.
Milwaukee and Mississippi 16 ₰ cent. or	60 @44

The Market, although still feverish and excited, and touching the lowest point at the Second Board, closed on Saturday, ¼@1 ₰ cent. better than on the printed list. The heavy decline on the two Wisconsin Roads appeared to be stayed, and the low options on New-York and Erie were fully taken by good buyers, and the cash bids for Michigan Southern, Reading, and New-York Central, also improved. And as this extraordinary and long-continued movement against the Share-List, kept up mainly as it has been by overwhelming sales on time, is likely to find less sympathy, the present week, in the Money Market, than the operators in the decline have been calculating upon, and the much-talked-of First of July is about to come and go without the presence of "general ruin" to the country, or even the semblance of panic or pressure in the Bank and Sub-Treasury movement, it is possible we shall see the end of it, for a season, at least, in a few days. The leaders of the onslaught, however, if rumor is to be credited, have marked 70 for New-York Central, and 65 for Reading, as well as 25 for Erie. The resignation of the Treasurer of the Michigan Southern appeared in the *Evening Post* of Saturday afternoon. The Board of Directors meet again to-morrow, when his successor will probably be chosen. We copy Mr. GRAY'S letter in another place.

The official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, make the Import Entries from the beginning of the current Treasury year, July 1, 1856, to the 1st June inst., amount to $204,740,000
Add four weeks in June 14,722,552
Total to date $219,462,552
Against same time 1856 195,210,060
Increase since July 1, '56 $24,252,492

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign reexported) to June 1 $75,617,000
Add four weeks in June 4,972,005
Total to date $80,589,005
Against same time last year 77,343,547
Increase since July 1, '56 $3,245,458

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York direct:

To June 1 $39,864,060
Add four weeks in June 7,909,383
Total to date $47,813,353
Against same time last year 23,762,945
Increase since 1st July, '56 $24,050,408
Add Increase in General Exports, as above 3,245,458
Increase of all Exports $27,295,866

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year;

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	3,891	$203,509	797	$50,861
Flour, bbls	53,350	339,412	9,815	75,059
Corn Meal, bbls	1,270	3,545	320	1,300
Wheat, bushels	141,283	223,450	13,500	24,525
Corn, bushels	36,444	22,163	172	102
Pork, bbls & tcs	736	13,444	993	21,004
Beef, bbls. & tcs	376	4,997	422	9,542
Hams,* lbs	—	—	10,619	1,331
Lard,* lbs	—	—	30,613	4,660
Butter,* lbs	—	—	23,471	5,465
Cheese,* lbs	—	—	1,500	150
Total Produce		$889,480		$229,092
Miscellaneous		416,750		719,984
Total for the week		$1,226,230		$949,076

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

ERIE BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An Editor knows everything. Can he inform a holder the reason of the Erie Railroad Bonds of '75 selling as low as 80 in view of a dividend of 3½ ₰ cent. due 1st August next. Are there wheels within wheels, or have the *Bears* got them in their clutches, or what is it? Having purchased a lot under the impression that they were a safe investment, and would become more so every day as the monthly quantity were redeemed, I have felt surprise of the quotations I have from time to time observed, and should be glad of an explanation. Perhaps *you* will explain, and oblige a constant reader of your paper. M., OF SYRACUSE.

An Editor *cannot* know everything, but in this case it is safe to assure our correspondent that his Bonds are all right. They have declined, in sympathy with the stock of the road and the *Bearish* course of the general market. The August interest will be paid now and hereafter. The Company are in no pecuniary embarrassment either as to earnings or commanding the cash to pay their interest promptly. They pay $105,000 on the 1st July, $292,000 on 1st August, and $350.000 on 1st September.

The account of the disposition of the Seneca County Ohio Bank Securities, which was generally copied by the City press on Friday and Saturday from the *Cincinnati Gazette*, stated that Messrs. ATWOOD & Co., of this City, held these securities; but we did not understand the article as reflecting blame upon these gentlemen. As, however, it was deemed susceptible of misinterpretation to their prejudice, the State Agent of Ohio, now in this City, has volunteered the following Card:

Noticing sundry articles in the newspapers, tending to implicate Messrs. ATWOOD & Co., of New-York, as improperly receiving certain stocks of the State of Ohio, or unjustifiably withholding them from the State; I deem it an act of simple justice to that house to say that they received and held these stocks as security for actual and *bona fide* advances of money to the Treasurer of the State; and have invariably manifested the utmost willingness to surrender them to the State, upon payment of such advances. The advances have been refunded to them, and the stocks have been returned to the State. In the adjustment and settlement of these transactions with Messrs. ATWOOD & Co., their conduct has been not only fair and honorable, but courteous and liberal. They deserve thanks rather than censure. F. M. WRIGHT, Agent of State of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1857.

The following order, from the Treasury Department, is just now interesting to importers:

June 23, 1857.

SIR: Numerous applications having been made to this Department, by merchants of New-York, for permission to allow merchandise arriving prior to the 1st of July to remain on board ship until that date, and to be entered for consumption on and after said date, I have to inform you that, where the said merchandise is on board the vessel, and under the charge of an officer of the Customs, on the 1st of July, (the fifteen or twenty lay days not having expired,) said merchandise may be allowed to be entered on and after the 1st of July next, for consumption, and pay duty; according to the rates prescribed by the Tariff Act of March 3, 1857. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

H. J. REDFIELD, Esq., Collector of Customs, New-York.

Buffalo and State Line Road.

From the Cleveland Herald.

The ticket break at Erie still continues. We saw a party of travelers in this city yesterday who come days since, at the West, procured their through tickets to N. Y. by the N. Y. and Erie Road. They heard here that their coupons between Erie and Dunkirk were worthless, and, as might be expected, they were in trouble. This outrage upon travelers becomes daily more and more apparent, and we are now informed of a fact we did not dream of before, to wit: that the Railroad ticket offices here not only do not sell tickets to Dunkirk, but do not sell tickets over the New-York and Erie Road, or any part thereof. We had supposed that these offices only refused to sell an Erie and Dunkirk coupon, or Dunkirk ticket.

We are told that the New-York Central Road is not responsible for this refusal to recognize the coupons by the Erie and Buffalo line, but that Superintendant BROWN, of the Erie and Buffalo line, issued the order to throw out these coupons because he considered that the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Co. had violated a resolution established by the Railroad Conventions of Cincinnati and Cleveland. A Committee were appointed at these Conventions to decide upon any violation of the resolutions, but it would appear that the Superintendant of the Erie and Buffalo line decided this question for himself, and hence this outrage—this gross outrage—upon travelers. The reasons for this order are found in the fact that the Erie and Buffalo line wish travelers to pass over the whole length of their road, and thus throw impediments in the way of those who wish to stop at Dunkirk. This is the road which complained of pecuniary loss by the Erie rail rippers, *and now, we suppose, means to get its money back by robbing the public.*

The above was probably written before the news of the Conference at Buffalo on the subject was known at Clevsland. No further difficulty is anticipated, particularly, as the New-York Central Company have disavowed all participation in the bad faith and conduct of the State Line Road. It is also proper to add that we understand that Mr. DREW, who occupies the double vocation of Treasurer of the New-York and Erie Company, and one of the heaviest holders in the State Line, disapproves the recent conduct of the latter.

Michigan Southern Treasurer.

From the Evening Post, June 27.

NEW YORK, Saturday, June 27, 1857.

To the Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: It is well known to you, in accepting the office of Treasurer of your Company at a critical period in its finances, I did so with great reluctance on my part, at your earnest solicitation, as the post was then one of more than ordinary responsibilities, and involved in the prospect great sacrifices of time and comfort. I reserved to myself the right, when this period was passed, to resign the office, and had even intended to do so at a convenient time. I was influenced in my acceptance of the office solely and purely by the desire and intention to aid, so far as in my power, a great and important enterprise in regaining its proper position and credit in the community. I then had, and still have, the most entire confidence in the resources and ability of the Company, under proper management, to pay not only interest upon the funded debt, but satisfactory dividends upon the stock. Circumstances subsequently transpired, which it is not necessary here to refer to, which induced a majority of you informally to request my remaining longer in the office than I intended, and the time of my retirement was left indefinite. Events of a recent date, however, led me to tender you the resignation of my office on Thursday last, which you yesterday deemed proper to decline receiving. I much regret this, as it imposes on me the responsibility of acting against the wishes of a majority of the board in resigning, as I now do, peremptorily, the office of treasurer of your company, to take effect from this date. It is due to myself, in consequence of intimations thrown out, now to make the declaration, that since my connection with the company I have not been interested, directly or indirectly, in any operation in the stock of the company, except to the extent of my subscription to the guarantied stock, as appeared in the published list, deeming such operations entirely inconsistent and improper in the officer of any company. The many and various statements which have been circulated referring to the affairs of the company may hereafter require from me further communication to the public. I cannot, in this communication, refrain from bearing my testimony to the marked ability of my assistant, Mr. HOPKINS, than whom there is not to be found a more competent and worthy officer, nor one more particularly fitted to perform the entire duties of Treasurer, which requires, in addition to the ordinary qualifications of office, a character for integrity above suspicion.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the confidence which you have reposed in me, and assuring you that the welfare of the company, in which many of my friends are interested, will ever be considered by me,

I am, respectfully, yours, JNO. A. C. GRAY.

California Money and Market Summary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 5.

With the merchants this promises to be a tolerably easy steamer, as for fully forty-five days past, curtailment rather than expansion of obligations has been the rule with nearly every one engaged in trade. For this season, although money is probably no more abundant, it has latterly worked easier to the borrower. Upon merchandise loans are negotiated at 2@2½ ₰ cent., the latter being an extreme rate. Upon Real Estate money can be had at 1½@1¾ ₰ cent., and there are parties with unquestionable titles endeavoring to effect loans, but the difficulty is that even the lowest rates mentioned above will swallow up the net income of productive property now-a-days—as gro stly have rents declined from the fabulous prices of a few years back.

The receipts of Gold Dust from the country keep well up to the highest average of this Spring, and as the Mint still remains closed, except for the coinage of the bars, the supply of unparted bars is abundant.

We hear it rumored that our banking facilities are shortly to be enlarged by the opening of one or two new houses with ample capital. It is to be hoped that these reports are well founded, as the extent of bank accommodation now available to the mercantile community is quite restricted, and materially interferes with business.

During the past fortnight the demand from the interior has been light, and the jobbers have been enabled to meet it with but meagre additions to their previous stocks. Hence it is that very nearly a month has elapsed without any arrival from a home Atlantic port, causing more demand for goods in store and a legitimate improvement in prices. While the jobbers' sales to their customers, during the last half of May, were in no respects large, we yet believe their own purchases were less by fifty per cent., and this, too, while money was all the while working easier, and their outstanding credits were being greatly diminished.

The leading articles in which the transactions have been of an important character during the last fortnight, are, Brown Cottons, Coffee, Candles, Preserves, French Goods, Gunny Bags, Oils, Butter and American Liquors. In respect to Preserved Fruits and Sauces, it will be seen by reference to the article under that head, that the sales have been of unusual magnitude, covering nearly every description in the market, and that prices were realized netting from 10 to 75 per cent. lose. Considerable purchases of Butter have been made on speculation and slightly advanced prices towards the close been paid, principally, however, for parcels to arrive in August and September, when the sanguine operators anticipate that owing to this being a dry season, the supply of California Butter will totally fail and Eastern will have to meet the entire consumption. This is merely a repetition of last Spring's speculation, and it will be remembered that the drouth last year was exceedingly severe; yet the operation proved a very disastrous one to those engaged in it. We apprehend that those who reckon on a cessation of the supply of California Butter, during the Summer and Fall months are deceiving themselves. Our dairy farms are in great part located in the best watered valleys in the State, where in most cases the supply of water never fails, and however severe the drouth may prove this year, we have no hesitation in asserting that fully one-third more Butter will be sent to market than there was last season, while from Oregon we shall have double the quantity, the greater part of which is still to arrive.

The sales of American Liquors during the fortnight have scarcely resulted in more than the stock being more nearly concentrated; prices are hardly changed and we regard the market as by no means strong.

The arrivals since our last report have been few, comprising merely the *Wanderer*, with Goffes, and the *Cygnet*, with Rice, from Manila; the *Formosa*, from Hong Kong, with Rice; the *Eastern State*, from London, and the *Augusta et Meline*, from Havre, with assorted cargoes; the *Alerta*, from Guaymas, with Silver and Corn; the *Frances Helen*, from San Quentin, Mexico, with Salt, and the brig *Boston* from a whaling voyage.

The Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The Anthracite Coal trade is quickening a little, though it is still behind, both for the week and season, what it was at corresponding time last year:

	1857. Week.	1857. Season.	1856. Week.	1856. Season.
Lehigh Canal	39,829	223,425	42,429	338,112
Lehigh Valley R	10,727	150,254	4,455	43,611
Schuylkill Canal	39,386	396,753	41,165	409,511
Reading Railroad	47,239	914,740	53,045	1,004,045
Total	137,181	1,715,175	141,094	1,794,679

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. only, shows an increased business over last year. Its weekly tonnage is now up to between ten thousand and eleven thousand tons, which is nearly, or quite, the maximum of the weekly estimate. The aggregate business of that Company is now about 137,000 tons ahead of last year to same time. Trade in all the mining districts has been much interrupted by rainy weather, which it is hoped is now over. The tonnage, it is expected, will be greatly increased by next report.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. June 20.	Loans. June 13.	Specie. June 20.	Specie. June 13.
Citizens' Bank	4,452,793	4,509,318	2,229,617	2,174,423
Canal Bank	1,606,466	1,651,720	988,238	946,091
Louisiana	2,673,429	2,789,267	1,049,623	1,119,150
Louisiana State	3,929,689	4,075,937	1,734,192	2,110,719
Mech. & Traders'	780,199	808,962	164,539	278,141
Bk. of N. Orleans	1,487,091	1,523,853	300,889	327,283
Southern Bank	364,792	327,637	265,554	107,457
Union Bank	1,369,705	1,322,175	268,932	280,600
Bank of J. Robb	588,527	628,684	313,581	217 884
Total	17,231 811	17,657,053	7,256,265	7,571,797
	Decrease	425,242	Decrease	515,532

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. June 20.	Circulation. June 13.	Deposits. June 20.	Deposits. June 13.
Citizens' Bank	3,210,480	3,295 315	3,209,575	3,1 0,008
Canal Bank	1,213,980	1,246,280	784,491	698,137
Louisiana	880,199	876,530	2,244,890	2,627,497
Louisiana State	2,028,529	2,003,025	2,921,208	3,365,136
Mech. & Traders'	370,965	385,880	596,216	632,663
Bk. of N. Orleans	780,090	722,810	713,313	744,955
Southern Bank	225,260	218,535	218,274	154,332
Union Bank	700,260	704,930	735,863	831,160
Bank of J. Robb	250,005	261,740	583,231	595 784
Total	9,564,378	9,814,154	12,007,018	12,630,332
	Decrease	249 876	Decrease	653,414

The following table exhibits the respective amounts of Exchange held by the various Banks, and also the sums due to oiatant Banks, as compared with last week, the latter being comprised in the table of deposits, as shown above:

Banks.	Exchange. June 20.	Exchange. June 13.	Due Dist. Banks. June 20.	Due Dist. Banks. June 13.
Citizens' Bank	663,375	697,173	106,601	117 373
Canal Bank	826,622	1,104,099	137,169	125,718
Louisiana	1,077,298	1,089,707	201 865	258,263
Louisiana State	453 429	503,976	179,737	373,772
Mech. & Traders'	144,111	149,058	32,258	30,336
Bk. New-Orleans	181,182	164,280	41,131	40,089
Southern Bank	526,482	548,816	....	....
Union Bank	306,086	370,260	146,189	127,400
Total	4,178,485	4,617,968	843,9441	1,072,575
	Decrease	439,483	Decrease	228,931

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1803. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CALAMITY ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Burning of the Steamer Montreal.

Particulars of the Occurrence---Heart-rending Scenes.

A LIST OF THE PASSENGERS.

From the Montreal Argus, June 29.

On Saturday morning, early, our citizens were alarmed with the awful intelligence of the destruction of the *Montreal*, with a living freight of several hundreds of passengers. We immediately conveyed the sorrowful tidings to the public in an Extra, and, as the day proceeded, furnished such particulars as we could collect from time to time. We now give the fullest report we can furnish of the disastrous incident, which will long be a subject of painful remembrance amongst us. A gloom is thrown over our city and our society by the sad event. We forbear comments for the present on what must seem as matter for rigid and close investigation.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Napoleon* for the following authentic statement:

Yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, the steame *Montreal*, RUDOLF, master, took fire about half a mile above Cape Rouge. The fire burst above the boile deck; the captain immediately got out the hose and set all hands to work, who did all they could to extinguish it. After working a few minutes it was found unavailing to stop the flames, which gained so fast, and spread so rapidly, that they could not g them under nor save the boat.

The mate then got out the jolly-boat into which h placed four ladies, cabin passengers, their maid and the cabin girl. It was his intention to get the women first out, and he had given orders to that effect; but when the male immigrants saw that, they made a rush down the side and into the boat, which was instantly swamped. The mate strove to cut the hawser so as to save those in the boat, but the rush was so great it was impossible. The *Napoleon* was seen at a considerable distance, and kept aloof from the burning boat. She sent out, however, a large batteau, belonging to some raftsmen she had on board. Before it reached the *Montreal*, the boat was in flames all over, and they were only able to pick up those in the water, or hanging to the wreck.

Fourteen of the crew were drowned. The Captain, Purser, and all the officers, were saved.

The Captain was the last man to leave the wreck. Mr. WILSON, Jr., son of the owner, escaped with difficulty, by swimming ashore.

Mr. ANDREW HAYES, who was saved, was in the water for above an hour; he had stripped himself to his drawers, and had to borrow clothing from the officers of the *Napoleon*. He rendered assistance to several unfortunates in the water, and we understand saved several lives. The boat was burnt to the water's edge, and upwards of 200 persons must have perished on board, or have been drowned.

The number saved is from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred passengers; but their baggage and effects are lost, and some of the poor creatures brought up by the steamer *Napoleon* were almost in a state of nudity.

The passengers were principally emigrants,—Scotch and Norwegian; the former are the larger proportion; and most of the saved have to lament the loss of their nearest and deerest relations: many of them are women and children. Amongst the latter is a beautiful infant of about a year old, who was picked out of the water but whom nobody claims.

Several of these saved are slightly wounded, but none of them dangerously. The steamer, on the fire breaking out, was immediately headed towards the shore, but the water is shallow, and she ran on a rock within about 100 yards of the shore. We are sorry to record that the people showed great inhumanity in not attempting to rescue the sufferers, but displayed great activity in stealing their effects. The passengers were treated with the utmost kindness, and supplied with food and every comfort possible on board the *Napoleon*.

On the arrival of the *Napoleon* here, hundreds of our citizens were congregated on the wharf: and shortly after she was moored the acting Mayor and several members of the Corporation were on board, also several of the officers of the different national Societies, who all apneared solicitous to rendor assistance, and take care of the sufferers. His Worship ordered those who had sustained injury to be at once taken to the Hospital; the National Societies will take care of the others.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The following is a list, as complete as we can make, of the passengers of the *Montreal*, with the names of those saved and those supposed to be drowned. There is a hope that some of them in the latter category may yet be ound to have been preserved, though Captain COTE, with whom we have conversed, is apprehensive that only about 12 or 15 persone have been left behind at Cap Rouge, who chose to search for their missing relatives;

Alex. Caldwell, child 18 months old, unclaimed; Kitty Laurie, child 5 years old; Jessy Laurey, child 7 years old, and James Laurey, 6 years old; James Gilchrist, 4 years old, all unclaimed; David Gilchrist and wife, saved, four children lost; George Muir, saved; Jane Muir, do.; Agnes Johnson, do.; Peter McCall and mother, do.; Bridget Devlin and Madam Prevost, (lady's maids of steamer *Montreal*) do.; Catharine McCarthy, do.; Mrs Catharine Clark and daughter, saved; her husband and one child supposed to be lost; Margaret McCallister and three children saved, and three lost; Mrs. Mary Robb, surgeon's wife of the ship *John Mackenzie*, saved; her husband and child lost; Mrs. Margaret Dickson and son, saved; her niece, E. Wallace, supposed to be lost; Mrs. Mary Broomfield having two children saved and two children lost; her husband is employed on the Grand Trunk Railway at Toronto; David Milu and one boy saved, having lost his wife and five children; John Hunter saved; Wm. Douglass, with his father, mother, six brothers and aunt, all saved; Maria and John Campbell saved, having lost their mother and two sisters; Mrs. James Wylie saved, having lost her husband and three children; Wm. Cowill, saved; Thos. Gilchrist, wife and child, saved; Miss Mary Petrigrew, saved; Archibald McCallister, saved, having lost his father, sister and brother; Charles S. Cameron, saved; Alex. Colville, saved; John Haig, saved, having lost his wife and child; Alex. McCallister, saved; Wm. Nicholson, saved, having lost his father; Alex. Knox, saved; U. Stuart, do.; Wm. Block, do.; James Malcomson, do.; Alex. Watson, do.; James Manwell, do., having lost his mother and three sisters; Antoine Gagnan, from Quebec, saved; Alex. Macbeth, do., having lost his wife and child; Michael Brennan and James Sullivan, waiters of the steamer *Montreal*, saved; Hugh McLeod, two brothers and one sister saved, having lost his mother and one sister; Charles McKay, saved; Robert Wilson and two sons, saved, having loet his wife and one child; Mary Ann Wilson, saved; James Colcuhoun, lost; H. Asselin and F. Charon, sailors of steamer *Montreal*, saved; Xavier Hamel, of Quebec, saved; Wm. Graham, saved; David Watson, son and daughter, saved, having lost his mother and two daughters; Cloffee Bourdean, passenger from Quebec, saved; Marie Jane, (squaw,) from Quebec, saved; John Grant, steward of the *John McKenzie*, saved; John McIntyre, saved; Collin St. Clair and wife saved, having lost their son Peter; Andrew Adams saved, having lost his sister; John Laughland saved, having lost his wife; William McLeod, saved; Margaret Corbett, saved; Thomas Walker and wife, of Montreal, servants to G. Grecnshields, Esq., saved; J. McQueen, son and daughter, saved, having lost his wife and five children; C. McKenzie, saved, having loet her mother, two sisters and five brothers—her father is now in America; Mrs. Mary Hunter and four children, saved; Joseph M'Euvoy, baggageman of the Steamer *Montreal*, do.; Mrs. and Mr. Serjt Brown, of Quebec; Edward Perrsult, butcher, of Montreal, do.; Wm. Perrault, waiter of Steamer *Montreal*, do.; Owen Breen, of Toronto, do.; Mrs. Christian, saved, having loat her husband and four children.

STATEMENT OF ANDREW HAYES.

Mr. ANDREW HAYES, a Commission Agent of this City, who was a passenger, makes the following statement:

The fire occurred at 5 P. M. yesterday. The *Montreal* had left Quebec at 4 P. M. The fire broke out in the main saloon, in mid-ships, immediately over the boiler room. Smoke was first seen to issue from one of the state rooms. It was very dense—so dense that it was, in less than five minutes, impossible to see anything in the saloon. In ten minutes the flames burst out, and filled the saloon, and burst ont on both sides. I was in the stern of the vessel when this occurred. I lowered myself down by the side of the vessel, and while I was doing so, I saw one man trying to get a boat off the upper deck. He called me to his assistance. He loosed the ropes of the boat, and held one end and I the other. Together we let her down. I slid down the ropes. In less than five minutes the boat was under water with the crowd that rushed into it. The flames soon became so intense that I jumped out of the boat into the water, and swam towards another boat I saw coming to our rescue, but it shot past me and made for the boat at the side of the *Montreal*. I swam back, and got under the boat that came to our assistance.

There were a number of females in the water, and seven or eight of them clung to me. These were taken out one by one, and I was disentangled. The boat took us load to the *Napoleon*; and immediately after I saw a number of small boats from the *Napoleon* reach the *Montreal*. I understood that the boat which first reached the *Montreal* did not belong to the *Napoleon*, but to a passenger on board; and it was only after a violent altercation, and the passengers insisting on its being sent, that it was sent. I saw the Captain of the *Napoleon* cursing the owner of the boat. In my opinion the whole affair was very badly managed. I think fully quarter of an hour elapsed before assistance came from the *Napoleon*. The *Napoleon* was between 200 and 300 yards off from us when the fire broke ont. The *Montreal* was 150 yards from the shore. The *Montreal* was headed for the shore in about 10 minutes after the alarm was given; and the flames had broken out in the manner I have already stated. I think she ought to have been headed for the shore sooner. She got aground in the attempt to reach it, and stuck fast, nearly as far off the shore as she was when the fire broke out. I saw no one to give directions, or take command, on board the *Montreal*. Everything was in utter confusion. I think she might have got nearer to the shore than she did, with proper management, and the destruction of life have been made less. Nobody saved anything whatever, except what was on their backs. There was no time to look back. The *Montreal* is burnt to the water's edge. The boilers exploded some time after the flames broke out. I heard the *Montreal* had been on fire twice previously during the afternoon of the same day, and that, in consequence, they had a person to watch. I understand the furnaces were badly secured, and the wood-work not properly protected by metal sheeting. I heard this from the captain of the *Napoleon*, and others on board that steamer.

The scene was apallingly terrific beyond description on board the *Montreal*, and on the *Napoleon* afterwards, the scenes of distress were most heart-rending. Here and there one saw persons seeking for their children; and children seeking for their parents, with terror and dismay on their fases—anxions to catch tidings of those they loved. I saw a good many bodies badly burned and disfigured, and many persons in intense suffering, which those on board tried to assuage by means of scraped potatoes, &c. There were from 450 to 500 persons on board; 30 of these about were cabin passengers; 120 bodies, living and dead, were taken ont of the water. There were 16 dead bodies. I only noticed one Montrealer, Mr. LESLIE, of CARTER & KERR'S. I can't tell if he is saved. A few swam to the shore and took the road to Quebec. We were about 12 miles from Quebec when the fire broke ont. The steerage passengers were principally Scoted immigrants from the *John Mackenzie*. There were also among them some Germans, Canadians and Indians. One family was named MEEKLE, of whom there were six; three of them are gone. The father of the family, aged 37, is gone. I can't tell how many lives are lost. I think there must be a great many. Many must have been burned. I can't tell how many swam to the shore and reached Quebec.

Further Particulars.

The *Napoleon* brought up from the wreck in all 125 of the passengers, of whom were the remains of 16 dead, principally children. According to the statement of Captain RUDOLF, commander of the *Montreal*, who remained behind, there somewhere about 300 passengers on board, so that taking into account the crew of the *Montreal*, there would still appear to be 200 missing.

Captain COTE, of the *Napoleon*, gives us the following particulars of the disaster, which, it will be observed, differs most materially from the account of the steward of the *Montreal* in those particulars which refer to the alleged inhumanity of the people at Cap Rouge, and we feel bound to say, and we do so with satisfaction, that we place every reliance on the account given by Capt. COTE.

So soon as Captain COTE, who was some little distance ahead of the *Montreal*, discovered that she was on fire, he put about to render every assistance. He immediately, after approaching within some forty yards of the burning boat—as near as he could with safety—lowered his two boats and sent them to the rescue. A large batteau, to which we have referred, happened to be on board also, and the master, one CAMERON by name, when appealed to, made a strong resistance, refusing to allow the raftsmen, over whom he was in command, to man the boat or lend a hand to launch her. Captain COTE, on this being represented to him, at once energetically interfered and ordered his men immediately to put off the batteau, telling CAMERON that if he prevented him, he would launch him along with his boat. By this determination, which cannot be too highly commended, many lives were saved.

Several boats were put off from vessels lying at Carouge, and from schooners passing up and down, which did very good service in rescuing the passengers. From the shore, we believe, also, some boats put off and assisted, but the distance is considerable from the inhabited part of the settlement. The accident occurring immediately opposite the Cape, there was really no means of assistance immediately at hand.

The boat unfortunately struck on a ridge of stones, with deep water on each side of her; had she got a few yards further, she might have landed her passengers high and dry. As it was there were but some forty or fifty yerds deep water between the vessel and the ridge across, which gained, it being low water, the passengers could have walked to land on the stones.

Besides the Captain of the *Napoleon*, whose efforts were most praiseworthy and strenuous, the services of the steward, Mr. J. B. LADELLE, the first waiter, Mr. B. LADEBOUCHE, and the second waiter, Mr. LEVI LADEBOUCHE, deserve to be honorably mentioned.

As mentioned in our former edition, his Worship the acting Mayor and the officers of the National Societies were early on the spot. Mr. Superintendent COUSSOL was also there, and the Water Police under his command did good service in keeping off the crowd, and rendering humane attention to the sufferers.

The Mayor ordered those who appeared to be injured worst to be taken at once to the General Hospitals; while others, men, women and children, were conveyed to the Emigrant Sheds in Commissioner street, where they were waited on by his Worship, Mr. COUSSOL, some of the clergy of the city, some of the religious ladies of the Catholic Institutions, and were attended by Dr. MCKEOWN.

The Mayor and Mr. COUSSOL ordered that every necessary required by the unfortunates should be supplied.

Mr. MURRAY, the President of the St. Andrew's Society, and several members of the Charitable Committee were also there, and actively engaged in getting the proper information from the emigrants of their country as to their friends or destination.

They are all to be taken in the course of the afternoon to the St. Andrew's Home, until their friends could be communicated with. The wants of the German emigrants were also attended to by Mr. SCHMIDT, the assistant emigration agent at this port.

The scene at the sheds which we visited was so affecting as to beggar description. In one place was an octogenarian couple lamenting the loss of their son, who had taken care of them during their long voyage, and who, having thus far brought them in safety, lost his own life, probably in his desire to preserve theirs. In another place was a wife, on her way to Toronto to find her hueband there, with four children who, whilst saving two, had the agony of beholding the other two drowned in her sight. There was another mother who had lost her only son, who had rushed to save her from the flames, and perished in the attempt; her niece also had perished. There were others who had lost their nearest and dearest relatives, and found themselves desolate and without friend or comforter in a strange land. It was refreshing to behold, however, the kindness they met with in their bereavement, on every side, and which seemed to restore and comfort them. Though in sadness and distress for those they had lost, the friends their desolation seemed to have brought them served to revive their drooping spirits. It is a consolation to know that, in the distressing circumstances of the case, Montreal, never wanting in commiseration or the providing of relief for affliction or distress, has in this case showed the greatest activity, and, through her acting Chief Magistrate and her other public functionaries, done all in her power to alleviate the weight of the calamity.

We understand a requisition will be presented this afternoon to the Mayor, praying him to call a meeting for to-morrow, to take such preliminary steps as may be considered expedient under the circumstances, and we are sure his worship is most anxious to meet the desiree of the citizens in every way.

There are 19 patients in the Montreal Hospital under the care of Dr. RANNY; and a telegraph has been received from the scene of the disaster that 106 bodies have been picked up.

THE INQUEST.

The sixteen bodies brought up by the *Napoleon* were, by the order of Coroner JONES, conveyed to the chapel in the Dorchester burying ground. He held an inquest upon them in the evening, and being anxious that the cause of the catastrophe should be fully investigated, he summoned 40 of our most respectable merchants; only 15 of them appeared. They were sworn in in the Grand Jury Room, and at once proceeded to the chapel to view the bodies. Their names are DANIEL GORRIE, foreman; John Sinclair, Robert Campbell, John Hutchinson, Thomas Mussen, Edward Thompson, A. Lionais, Z. Benoit, J. B. Rolland, P. Jodoin, H. Pare, E. Gauthier, J. B. Houle, A. Gravel, N. Desmarteau.

The medical gentlemen summoned on the occasion were Dr. NELSON, Dr. HOLMES, Dr. SCOTT, Dr. RENDY, and Dr. TEUDEL. The Coroner swore them to inquire into the cause of the death of the 16 bodies in their view—whether they had come to their death by suffocation, drowning or fire. Their task was a melancholy one; but it was soon fulfilled. It was one of the most heart-rending sights we have ever witnessed, to see the cover removed off these dead bodies, and look upon what had once been health and happiness, and spirits under it. There were two grown up women cut down in their prime, quietly sleeping with their hands entwined. A girl about 15, dressed up in her best, with silk gloves on, and the neetest boots; a boy about 12, smiling even in death, and whose countenance was as placid as if he had quietly gone to his rest; another about nine, with his arm around a girl about 13—probably his sister; another girl about the same age, and a boy rather younger; and eight children, seven o' them girls, not over six years old—all these were disclosed to our view. Those poor darlings—those sweet cherubs! Upon thee the death angel came quietly but silently—thy eyes closed without a struggle, and thy immortal spirits have passed to the sky.

The medical gentlemen gave it as their opinion that all the deaths were caused by drowning, and were afterwards discharged.

The Coroner opens his inquest to-morrow, when the whole matter will be fully examined into.

Latest by Telegraph.

RECOGNITION OF SEVERAL OF THE BODIES—HON. S. C. PHILLIPS, OF SALEM, AMONG THE DEAD.

MONTREAL, Monday, June 29.

The killed were principally Scotch emigrants. Sixty or seventy of the survivors have reached here, and four stopped at Three Rivers. Sixteen of the dead bodies were brought here and 157 taken to Quebec. Among the latter are:

The Brothers FARR, potters, of St. John, C. E.

Mr. LESLIE, druggist, of Montreal.

Mr. MCLAREN, of Quebec.

Mr. THOS. MERKLE, of Lachute.

The Coroner's Jury will set to-morrow.

The emigrants are under the care of St. Andrew's Society.

BOSTON, Monday, June 29.

Hon STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, of Salem, is among the dead by the burning of the steamer *Montreal*. His body has been recovered. Mr. PHILLIPS was returning home from Three Rivers where he had been on a visit to his son.

The announcement of the death of Mr. PHILLIPS, created a profound sensation of grief in Salem. All the church bells were tolled, the flags of the shipping and public buildings were displayed at half mast, touching allusions were made to the public services and private virtues of the deceased in the pulpits of the several churches yesterday.

The Mr. NORCROSS, also lost, is supposed to be ISAAC W. NORCROSS, of Lowell, brother of the well-known lumber dealer of that city.

The Police Commissioners—Appointments and Removals—Mayor Wood Appoints some City Watchmen—He Refuses their Names to the Reporters.

The Metropolitan Commissioners were very busy yesterday in the discharge of their official duties. They made thirty-one appointments, and dismissed the subordinate members of the Second Ward force. Thus, all who were members of the Department when the old law went into power, and who refused to recognize the new Commissioners, have been formally dismissed.

The appointments yesterday were as follows:

First Ward—Jas. J. Esterbrook, Isaac Randell, Jas. S Ward, Jas. Silvis, Wm. West, Michael McLaughlin.

Third Ward—Wm. E. Brush, C. J. Smith, Samuel Perry, J. D. Birdsall, L. D. Place, Solomon Westheimer, John D. Gilmore, Edward W. Baldwin, D. R. Carker, J. D. Arthur, Chas. Wyvill, Samuel W. Ellis, Thos. Wallace, G. Forshay, A. M. Crawford, C. D. Wynkoop, J. S Matr, J. A. Gallaway, J. M Sweeney, E. M. Quackenooss, J. C. McKean, G. Rice, B. Rever.

Twelfth Ward—Jas. Desmond.

Fifteenth Ward—Thos. Van Cott.

Twentieth Ward—F. M. Cullin.

STEPHEN JOHNS, of the First Ward, who was a sergeant on the Broadway squad, and who was one of the first to declare for the new, was yesterday sworn in by the Commissioners as a sergeant. He is at present on special duty at the office in White-street, but will be sent to his Ward as soon as station house accomodations can be procured there.

No Inspector for the First Precinct has yet been appointed. There are several applicents for the position. JOSEPH A. GARDENER, a detailed officer at the First District Police Court, is an applicant for, and will probably be appointed to the position of First Sergeant of the same precinct.

Mayor WOOD swore in some half dozen City watchmen yesterday, and it was stated in his office that all the vacancies in the [Municipal] Department had been filled, and that a complete list of the new appointments was in the hands of the acting Chief. But reporters asking permission to see the list were refused, Mr. MCKELLAR stating that he had orders from the Commissioners not to let any one see it. Col. MINE, who was next applied to, said he had seen no list at all, and could not give any until the examining surgeon had sent in his certificates. The reporter, who still persisted, and called upon His Honor the Mayor, said to him: "I wish to know, Sir, if your list of police appointments is full, and if so, whether I can see it. I was told by Mr. MCKELLAR that he had orders from the Commissioners not to show it to any one; and I wish to know if such is the fact." The Mayor answered: "Yes, Sir, that is my order. I am responsible for it."

THE ATTACK ON THE THIRTEENTH WARD POLICE—CONDITION OF CAPT. MCKINNEY.—Capt. MCKINNEY, of the Thirteenth Ward Municipal Force, who was so badly injured on Sunday afternoon in Twelfth-street by a mob, is lying very low at his residence in Suffolk street. No visitors were permitted to see him yesterday, and it is feared even yet that he cannot recover. The other officers who were beaten at the same time are doing well.

EDWARD MALLOEY, the prisoner who was rescued from Capt. MCKINNEY, was recaptured yesterday morning by an Eleventh Ward Municipal Policeman, and taken to the Essex Market Police Court, where he was held for examination.

It is stated that when Capt. MCKINNEY and his men were attempting to arrest the rioters they were hooted by the mob, who cried out, "You are not Policemen. You have all been dismissed from the Department!"

The statement that the fight began by an attack upon Hose Company No. 12, by a gang of "runners," is contradicted by Mr. GRAHAM, Foreman of that Company, who avers that No. 12 was not out on Sunday, "neither does she run in the Sixth District."

The Police of the Thirteenth and Eleventh Wards are sanguine of their ability to ferret out and bring to justice the ringleaders of the mob by whom the murderous attack was made.

Inspector SQUIRES alludes to the difficulty in his return yesterday to Deputy CARPENTER, as follows:

"This is the legitimate fruit of the conduct and policy of FERNANDO WOOD. Ignorant and brutal men see his example of resistance to the law and decision of police authority, and they point to it as a perfect justification of themselves in doing the same things. There is a portentous cloud impending in this section of the City, and if a desperate contest and bloodshed do not result from the present state of things, it will not be certainly, to the reckless man who has inaugurated it, but to a beneficent Providence, which alone can arrest it, that we shall be indebted for our preservation."

LOSING THE EMIGRANT BUSINESS.—The emigrant passenger business is said to be rapidly passing out of the control of American shipping, merchants into the hands of English, German and French capitalists, who have been stealing a march on us with their steam propellers, which threaten, at no distant day, to monopolize the business altogether. It is somewhat remarkable that while our old liners have been laying for weeks at our docks, wanting freight, these propellers continue to ply back and forth, generally with full freights out and full steerages back. The increase in the number of these steamers is also a significant fact. During the six months of 1856, from the 1st January to the 1st July, there were only four of these arrived here with passengers, which were subject to be landed at Castle Garden, the whole number not exceeding a thousand persons; this year there were more than that during February and March alone; in April there were seven, in May eight, and in June twelve, bringing nearly 5000 passengers. All these vessels, with a single exception, were foreign bottoms.

These propellers are fitted expressly for this kind of business, and if the time consumed in making the passage, which is a principal item, be considered, it is plain that they can afford to bring passengers as cheap as sailing vessels.

These propellers now make the passage in from 16 to 18 days, while sailing ships require 30 or 40. In the Winter season, 50 and 60 days is not an uncommon passage. The propeller is now apparently constructed with great regard to economy of motive power and fuel; but were the same outlay made to secure speed as is practiced by the owners of our large side wheel steamers, it is the opinion of experienced persons that they would very soon compete with our fastest steamers in making the Atlantic passage. If, therefore, American merchants do not intend to see the carrying monopolized by foreign bottome in the shape of steam propellers, they will have to sell their old Black Ball and Black Star lines for whalers, and turn to building fast lines of steam propellers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax,

Discussion in Parliament on the Bombardment of Greytown.

Progress of the French Election Canvass.

Reduction of the Rate of Interest by the Bank of England.

ADVANCE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS QUIET.

CONSOLS 93 1-8@93 1-4.

By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 21 Wall-street

HALIFAX, Monday June 29.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 20th inst., arrived here at 8.20 this evening. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The steamships *Columbia* and *Anglo Saxon* arrived out on the 16th inst.

There had been a spirited discussion in the House of Commons in regard to the destruction of Greytown.

Lord HAMILTON inquired if the Government had demanded reparation for the British property destroyed.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that it had not, the law officers of the Crown having given the opinion that the demand could not be sustained.

A discussion ensued in which Messrs. D'ISRAELI, ROEBUCK and others denounced the outrage as an insult to the honor and flag of Great Britain, which ought to have been maintained.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL and others defended the Government, and the subject was dropped.

The number of British cruisers on the coast of Cuba is to be increased.

The Continental news is unimportant.

The French Election excitement was increasing.

Great Britain.

In the House of Lords, the Commons bill in relation to ministers' money in Ireland, was brought up on Tuesday.

Lord GRANVILLE stated that the bill enacts that all existing interests shall be provided for out of the means at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and would remove almost the only remaining cause of religious discord in Ireland.

Lord DERBY opposed the measure, but after a debate the bill was ordered to a second reading, by 101 to 96.

The House of Commons was warmly engrossed with the supply bills. Upon a division on one of the appropriations, the Government was left in a minority of ten.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, in answer to Sir G. B PECAKELL, Sir G. WOOD said it was the intention of the Government to increase the number of cruisers on the coast of Cuba, for the suppression of the slave trade

Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON asked what steps had been taken by the Government to obtain compensation for the British subjects residing at Greytown, whose property was destroyed when that town was bombarded in 1854.

Lord PALMERSTON could not help characterizing the proceeding as violent and cruel, reflecting no credit upon the Government who ordered it to be done or upon the officer who executed the order. The question, however, had to be considered as one of international law, and the law officers of the Crown decided that the inhabitants of Greytown had no claim to compensation.

Lord LORNE remarked that the British Consul's house at Greytown was set on fire while the flag was flying from it. He then condemned the cowardly policy of England towards the strong power of the United States.

Mr. ROEBUCK ridiculed the explanation given by the noble lord, that it was the duty of the country not to protect Greytown from coaquest, and to allow bombardment without interference. The conduct of the American Government was dishonest and if the offending powor had been China instead of America they would have heard immediately of the insult to the British flag, and reparation would have been enforced.

Mr. BENTYCK observed that there had been for some time a want of determination to resent outrages committed by the American Government, and considered that policy as more likely to promote hostilities than to avert them.

The Attorney General denied that in any case the right to demand satisfaction for outrages by America had been given up by England, and expressed regret at the course which the Government had been compelled to take.

Mr. D'ISRAELI considered the explanation of the Government as most unsatisfactory, contending that it was a violation of international law to bombard an unfortified town. The French Government had sought redress though the English Government had failed to do so—but he believed that public opinion being brought to bear upon the matter would lead to a different course being adopted.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL approved of the course taken by the Government in regard to the claim for compensation but thought that explanations should be demanded as to the insult to the British flag. The case of China had been referred to, but our conduct there had been most flagitious, and so totally opposed to justice that it was a precedent he hoped would never again be followed.

The subject was then dropped.

The Catholic members of Parliament generally are still in opposition to the pending Oath bill.

At an adjourned meeting of influential Catholics a resolution was carried, affirming that the bill was practically a re-enactment of one which was allowed even by Protestants to be insulting and offensive, and earnestly requesting all the Catholic members of both Houses of the Legislature to oppose the bill at every stage.

The Cotton Supply Association had held another meeting at Heywood. The attendance was large, and the proceedings were, in effect, the same as at previous meetings.

The Band of England on Tuesday reduced its rates of interest to 6 per cent. both for discount and loans, but the movement created only a very slight rise in the funds. The discount houses also lowered their rates a half per cent.

The London *Times* publishes an article on General WALKER's career in Nicaragua, in which it calls upon the United States Government not to tolerate such brigandage, but to wait patiently until time adde the Central American States to the Union.

The alterations in the frigate *Niagara* were expected to be completed by Saturday, the 20th, on which day she would leave Portsmouth for Liverpool, to forthwith commence shipping the sub-marine cable.

The officers of the *Niagara* were being hospitably entertained by the naval authorities at Portsmouth.

Among the presentations to the Queen, at a levee on the 18th, were Messrs. CORNELIUS GRINNELL and J. V. L. PRUYN, of New-York, by the American Minister.

The weather in England continued very fine and the crops were in a most promising condition.

The question of the abolition of the Irish Vice-Royalty had created considerable stir in Dublin, and at a special meeting of the Corporation of Dublin a strong protest was entered against it.

France.

The election canvass continued very animated but presented no new feature. The Democratic Party was still divided and likely to continue so. It was supposed that none of their candidates if elected, would take the oath to the Government, although their organs refused to give any satisfaction in the matter.

The Plenipotentiaries were to meet at the Foreign Embassy in Paris, on the 19th, for the purpose of "signing the Convention relative to the Turco-Russian frontier."

The *Siecle* had received a third warning, for an article in favor of the Democratic candidates.

The *Moniteur* says that, an account of the election, the usual result in this case, a suspension of publication will not be forced.

There is a doubtful rumor afloat that NAPOLEON will shortly pay another visit to Queen VICTORIA.

The German-Danish Question.

The Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, says that accounts have been received from Copenhagen which threaten to bring the German-Danish question more rapidly to a solution, and for the time being to augment its complication.

These accounts are to the effect that the King of Denmark had held a Cabinet Council, at which it was resolved that replies should be returned to the notes from Prussia and Austria, containing the declaration of its being impossible for His Danish Majesty to assent to the demands of the Austrian and Prussian Governments, as amplified in their notes, and that instructions have been forwarded to the Danish Envoys at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, to lay copies of their reply before the Governments to which they are accredited, and at the same time to propose that the question at issue be referred to a European Congress in the event of the German Diet adopting, as no doubt it will adopt, the views of the two great Courts.

The same writer, also, mentions a rumor of a probable defensive and offensive alliance in the matter between Denmark and Sweden, and a supposition that Russia is disposed to befriend Denmark.

Belgium.

The *Emancipation Belge* states that the Turkish officers on missions in Belgium, have been suddenly recalled. These events are construed into a confirmation of the unsatisfactory relations said to be existing between the Governments of the two countries.

The *Brussels Moniteur* announces that an order had been issued for the disbanding of the militia, called to arms during the recent demonstrations.

Spain.

Madrid advices are to June 13. Notwithstanding the favorable weather for crops, wheat maintains its high price. In some of the Castilian markets, stocks are so small that scarcely any transactions occur, and those are at exhorbitant rates. A bad account is given of the vineyards of Zeres.

Nothing had transpired in relation to the dispute with Mexico.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 43,000 bales, of which exporters took 5,000, and speculators 6,500. All qualities had slightly advanced, partially caused by the reduction of the discount rates by the Bank of England to six per cent. The estimated sales on the day preceding the sailing of the *Niagara* (Friday) were 12,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,000 and exporters 3,000, the market closing quiet and prices steady. The following were the quotations: New Orleans Fair, 8½d.; Middling, 7 15-16d.; Mobile Fair, 8¼d.; Middling, 7¾d.; Uplands Fair, 8¼d.; Middling, 7¾d. Stock, 629,000 bales; of which 503,000 were American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s Circular reports FLOUR steady and quiet. WHEAT quiet and dull, and Tuesday's advance barely maintained. CORN closed heavy and easier, and without quotable change in prices. Red Wheat 8s. 9d @9s. 6d., and White, 9s. 6d.@10s. Flour—Sales Western Canal at 30s. 6d.@32s.; Ohio, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@32s. 6d. Corn—Mixed, 38s. 9d.@39s., and White 40s.@41s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATEYA & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY & Co.'s circulars report PORK buoyant. BEEF—All qualities had slightly declined. BACON dull and heavy. LARD closed firm, at 62s. 6d.@63s. TALLOW firmer; butchers sell at 59s.@59s. 6d.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes PEARL and POT ASHES steady at last week's prices, say 43s.@44s. 6d. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATEYA & Co. on the contrary, report ASHES higher, by 1s @1s. 6d., their figures being 45s. for POTS and PEARLS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE is firm at 42s.@43s. Common Resin is steady at 4s. 4d.@4s. 6d.; Medium quality 6s. 6d. @7s.; Fine 11s. @16s. 6d. There is nothing doing in Turpentine or Tar.

RICE is dull at 24s. 9d.

SUGAR is heavy and lower. Quotations generally are reduced about 1s.

MOLASSAS closed quiet but steady at last week's rates.

COFFEE is quite active, and has an advancing tendency.

In TEA there is a large speculative demand, and prices are ½d.@1d higher than last week. Congou commands 1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d.

LINSEED OIL is dull at 40s. 3d.@41s. OLIVE OIL continues steady at about previous prices. COD OIL is in fair demand at unchanged prices. SEAL OIL is steady at 43s. PALM OIL of all qualities is in better demand, and prices are slightly advanced.

QUERCITRON BARK is very quiet, with sales of Baltimore at 12s. 6d.@13s., and Philadelphia at 13s. 9d.@14s.

Liverpool Freight Market.

To New-York, Iron, 11s.@12s. 6d.; Hardware, 12s. 6d.; Earthenware, 7s. 6d.; Passengers, £3 10s.@£3 15s. To Boston, Dry Goods, 15s @20s.; Passengers, £4 5s.

London Markets.

[FROM BARING'S CIRCULAR.]—IRON was dull at £7 2s. 6d. for both Rails and Bars; Pig, 77s 6d. Breadstuffs buoyant, and all qualities considerably higher. FLOUR advanced 1s.@2s. WHEAT advanced 3s.@4s. White, 68s. @72s.; Red, 62s.@66s. FLOUR 32s @35s. COFFEE firm and slightly higher. SUGAR heavy, and 1s @1s 6d. lower. RICE dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm and slightly higher; sales at 44s. 6d.@45s. TALLOW firm; Y. C. on the spot, 61s., and for future delivery, 57s @58s. LINSEED CAKES were improving; sales at £10@£10 10s. OILS quiet; Linseed 39s 3d. SALTPETRE declined 2s. ₰ cwt. TEA firm. TIN declined 4s. ₰ cwt.

The London Money Market is easier, and the rates of discount at the Bank have been reduced to 6 per cent. CONSOLS for account closed at 93⅛@93⅜. BAR SILVER commands 4¾@4¾. Eagles, 76s. 3d.

The Bank of France has as yet made no change in its rates of discount.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Changes to be Made in the Departments—Extra Service Clerks to be Dropped, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29.

The work of removals in the Departments commences to-morrow. Some thirty clerks in the Pension Office will be dropped, on account of the appropriation for extra service having been expended.

A large number of appointments will be made in the Interior Department proper.

Among the removed will be Mr. PHILLIPS, the third Auditor, and Messrs. ASH, WHITE, FLETCHER, HARDENBROOK and others. UNO.

Southern Attacks on the Administration—The Condition of Kansas Affairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27, 1857.

General CASS arrived here to-day, and about noon visited the State Department. He looks remarkably well, and appears to be in very good spirits. He is here in time to counsel and encourage his colleagues in the Administration, and reassure Mr. BUCHANAN in regard to Kansas affairs. They are all much embarrassed by the hostile demonstrations of the South against their Kansas policy, as manifested by Gov. WALKER's addresses. But Secretary COBB and Secretary THOMPSON, and the President himself, are the especial targets of Southern shafts, and they feel the iron in their vitals. Mr. COBB cannot well get over the terrific demonstration of the Georgia Democratic State Convention. He sees that it was aimed at him Unfortunately for the Administration, they are unable now to take a back track on the vexed Kansas question. It is too late. They cannot, if they would, contradict the statements of Gov. WALKER in his addresses, that his course is in conformity with his instructions, and approved by the President and his Cabinet. They cannot contradict the several articles which have appeared in the *Union*, and which go to sustain Gov. WALKER in every step he has taken.

The South expected from Mr. BUCHANAN too much They looked upon the defeat of FREMONT as a guaranty of the introduction of Slavery into Kansas, and the admission of that State into the Union as a Slave State. They are probably to be disappointed unless Congress should accept the constitution which the Pro-Slavery Convention called frame, without submitting it to the bona fide citizens of the Territory for their sanction That Congress will not accept it until approved by the people is asserted by the Administration and by Gov. WALKER, and may be taken as a matter of certainty. But there is no other chance of making Kansas, practically and permenently, a

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Mails by the City of Baltimore and North Star.

From our European files by the *City of Baltimore* and *North Star*, whose arrival at this port we announced in yesterday's impression, we obtain some additional intelligence of interest.

The London *Times* of the 15th inst. says:

"The *Niagara*, United States corvette, Capt. HUDSON, is being rapidly fitted for her portion of the cable, and will be ready to proceed to Liverpool to ship it by this day week, if not earlier. Capt. HUDSON and his officers were entertained, with Consul PAPPALARDO, on Friday night by Colonel LAKE, C. B., and the officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers."

And, in the same journal of the 16th, we find the following paragraph:

"The *Roberts*, an American freightship, arrived at Woolwich Arsenal on Saturday, having on board six breech-loading guns, manufactured in New York by order of the British Government. In consequence of the enormous weight of these guns—namely, 17 tons each, the vessel was ordered to discharge in the East India Docks. The guns are thence to be conveyed to Woolwich in lighter barges, and will be landed on the wharf."

Of the Spanish-Mexican dispute, the Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 10th of June, says:

"The latest arrivals from Mexico are unimportant, and do not seem likely to accelerate the settlement of the dispute between that country and Spain. The trial of the prisoners was proceeding, but they were numerous, and it would occupy much time. In short, no advance has been made towards a friendly arrangement, and all that appears to be doing at present is to gain time. This is undecided gain, for if the question could be left quiet until the law on the press is passed, and the Cortes separate, the Spanish Government would be more free to make becoming concessions than when urged by irritating appeals in the Chambers and the newspapers. For the last few days little has been said about the Mexican affair, that topic having been to some extent superseded by the law relating to the Press."

The Great Handel Festival, in anticipation of the Musical Congress to be held in London in 1859 commemorative of the centenary of HANDEL's death, commenced at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on Monday the 15th of June, with the performance of the "Messiah." The band and chorus numbered 2,500 persons. The attendance was very large and everything passed off with great éclat. The other performances on the same scale were to take place on the 17th and 19th.

A Parliamentary Return has been issued showing the extent of the efforts that have been made by Great Britain to suppress the Slave-trade on the Coast of Cuba. At the dates last received, there were *two* vessels for this purpose on their respective stations on the coast,—the *Arabia* (sailing,) and the *Falcon* (steam.) Since January, 1854, there seem to have been 18 or 20 vessels employed on this service. The time they remain upon their respective cruising stations varies from three or four days to two or three months.

It has been currently reported that England intended to abandon the Falkland Islands, but, from the following paragraph in the *United Service Gazette* we conclude there is no truth in the report:

"It is in contemplation to form a corps for service at the Falkland Islands from volunteers from certain regiments of the line. The men must have been in the service 15 years, be married, and have not less than three children. The period of service is to be for six years, at the expiration of which they will be pensioned and have a grant of land. We understand that as yet the volunteering is in failure, very few men having offered for this duty."

A new project is mentioned as in course of formation in London for opening up Central Africa as a mart for the sale of the British cheap class of manufactured goods. The suggestion comes from Dr. LIVINGSTON, the African traveler. The object of the the Company, besides creating a market for the manufactured article, embraces the production of the raw material. Active efforts will be made to promote the cultivation of Cotton.

A new deposit of Peruvian guano is announced to have been discovered, situated on the mainland, just opposite the Chincha Islands, and situated in the same parallel of latitude. As some discrepancy exists as to the amount of supply in those islands this discovery becomes important.

A letter from Sebastopol, published in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, gives some details which show the state of that port, and points out what had really been effected with regard to getting up the sunken vessels. A certain number, which were anchored near the shore in rather shallow water, grounded rather than sunk, and received but very trifling damage. These are the vessels which have been taken up and repaired at Nicolaief. Among them are six small steamers. As to the line of battle ships, frigates, and other vessels, either steam or sailing ones, which were sunk to form the three lines to close the entrance to the port, it has been found impossible to move them. They are deeply embedded in the sand above the bilge, and are heavily laden with stone and other articles, which were conveyed on board to fix them in their places.

The Slave-Trade—Suggestions for its Prevention.

From the London Times, June 15.

On Wednesday last, as our columns have already informed the public, a deputation waited on the Prime Minister to submit certain propositions for an improved action of European Governments in the matter of the Slave trade. It is certainly high time that such improvement should be attempted. In the British West Indian Islands, where the abolition of Slavery has been a reality, our planters have seen a depreciation of their property amounting to little less than ruin. In the Spanish settlements, notwithstanding the engagements of their authorities to suppress the Slave-trade, it is prosecuted with shameless persistency, and with a result most unjust to our own colonists. In Africa the demand for slaves thus maintained is perpetuating all the unspeakable atrocities of the traffic; and, in Brazil, where the trade has been suspended, the acceptance of this better policy has been, we are told, so involuntary that it is only to be measured by the continuance of the same compulsion which produced it. Such universal miscarriage must needs point to some defect of principle in the proceedings adopted, and this defect we explained the other day. It has now been enlarged upon by the arguments of the deputation to which we refer, and suggestions towards a remedy have been offered in so practical a form as to elicit the acknowledgments of Lord PALMERSTON himself.

One of these suggestions recommends the obvious experiment of extending our blockade from the shores of Africa to the comparatively circumscribed coasts of Cuba itself; another very reasonably advises the removal from Cuba to Jamaica of that Court by which Slave-trade cases are tried. In a country where the whole policy of suppression is regarded with hostility it must evidently be difficult to conduct those trials successfully; besides which, there is no security for those negroes who are released from captured slave-ships, and who sink into Slavery almost as inevitably as if they had been sold into it at once. It was proposed, accordingly, that this preventive service of the Cuban coast should be intrusted to some of our gun-boats, and on this suggestion the Prime Minister appeared to look with favor. On another proposition he expressed himself with considerably greater hesitation: and yet this, we are convinced, is the point on which the successful prosecution of our policy will be found to turn.

We remarked on a recent occasion—and our opinions were echoed in the arguments employed by the deputation—that it must necessarily be difficult to extinguish a supply where no other provision is made for a strong and recognized demand. Europe requires sugar, coffee and rice. The West Indies can send us these commodities, but to do so they must have labor. Such labor was formerly provided by imports of slaves from Africa, but this traffic we have striven to abolish—successfully at some points, unsuccessfully at others. As long, however, as the supply of labor is considered identical with the supply of slaves, it is clear that the Slave-trade will struggle for existence. Planters will not let their estates go out of cultivation without an effort; but, if they could be enabled to calculate on the labor they need in any other shape, the work of suppression might be completely accomplished. As things stand, it is slave labor or nothing; and it was to the substitution of some alternative more agreeable and promising than this that the proposal of the deputation tended. In a few words, the suggestion was to this effect—that the Slave-trade should be abolished through the abolition of Slavery itself, and that Slavery should be abolished by the employment of free labor obtained from the same markets. Recognize at once the wants of tropical agriculturists, and the capacity and aptitude of the blacks; establish emigration agencies in Africa, provide suitable vessels for the passage, make voluntary contracts, see to proper facilities of return, get the services of the African on fair conditions, and so drive Slavery out of the field altogether by putting an end to the exigencies which maintain it—such was the proposal of the deputation, and, though we are not insensible to the difficulties in the way, we think it contains the germs of sound and successful policy.

Take first the interest of the planter, fairly considered. A slave costs about £40; a free black emigrant could be landed in the West Indies for about £7 10s., leaving a difference in the first price large enough to cover an infinity of minor expenses. In fact, as regards outlay there is no doubt that the balance would be in favor of free labor. At some of the seasons of urgency it is possible that a planter might value that power of operation which an absolute command over the bodies of his slaves insured, but against this consideration how many others may be set. There would be no fear of disturbances or insurrections, no smouldering fire under the surface of things, ready at any moment to explode in devastation and havoc. There would be no danger of intercepted supplies, such as the increased efficiency of the preventive squadron might at any time bring about, or the policy of the supreme Government occasion. All would be lawful, regular and certain. At present the Cuban planters must needs feel that they are under the perpetual risk of having those importations on which they depend—indeed, the proposed employment of the gunboats may perhaps go far towards producing such a result; whereas, when free emigration is once established such perils will cease. In Africa, the consequences of such a system might be beneficial in the extreme. As natives would no longer be salable it is reasonable to expect they would no longer be made, and with the motives thus removed would be removed also the principal causes of intestine war. Then, again, it would be scarcely possible to imagine proceedings better calculated for the ultimate civilization and conversion of the African race. The substitution of a lawful, safe, and well-frequented highway for the dreadful middle passage, the establishment of recognized agencies on African territory, the return of free blacks to their country after intercourse and familiarity with more civilized races and habits—all these things would tend necessarily to bring the Africans out of their isolation, and to open to missionaries and traders regions now visited only by murderers, kidnappers or adventurous travelers. From this point of view, indeed, the prospects are as encouraging as they could be.

The chief difficulty, of course, would lie in the preparation of the country which was to receive free immigrants in the place of imported slaves, for it is manifest that the very first condition at this point must be the emancipation of the slaves already possessed. Unless this condition were fulfilled the free blacks might be soon absorbed in the slave class, as happens in Cuba at the present moment. The difficulties contingent on such a measure might be considerable, but could hardly be insurmountable, and if they were once overcome a guarantee would be obtained that the free labor would never degenerate into Slavery. The point, however, to be urged with the greatest force is this,—that, whether the embarrassments attending emancipation be great or small, they must at any rate be less in the end than those which accompany the maintenance of Slavery. If the Abolitionists have not had things exactly their own way, yet neither have the slaveowners. They are living under the ban of Europe. The most powerful States in the world are enlisted in the accomplishment of a policy the object of which is to destroy the traffic on which they depend. At any moment, by the discovery of some new system of expedient, the Slave-trade may become practically an impossibility, and even where slaveholding is maintained without importation, as in America, the convulsions which such an institution generates shake the very foundations of the State. The substitution of some better system for one so precarious and so fraught with hazard as this is so obviously a dictate of common prudence that we cannot think it would be disregarded, if once the opportunity were given; and it is on this account that we attach so much weight to the proposition which has been made. Hitherto, in our Slave-trade policy we have confined our efforts to the interruption of the supply, without attending to the demand. The suggestion now made provides a remedy for the defect, and aims at the abolition of Slavery through the establishment of a better market for labor. The project has its difficulties, no doubt, but not greater than those which have met us at every point of the question, and which we have encountered with less promise of final triumph than is offered here.

Extension of British Dominion in the East—A Plea for Filibusterism.

From the London Times, June 17.

One of those little events in British history which provoke a temporary irritation among some of our neighbors has lately taken place. The Island of Perim, at the entrance of the Red Sea, has been definitively occupied by the East India Company. This spot, which, no doubt, in the hands of our countrymen is destined to become of some importance, is situated immediately in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, close under the cape of that name, on the Arabian coast. The roadstead is said to be excellent, and a fleet could lie with safety under the shelter of the volcanic cliffs. From the absence of vegetable matter the place, though sultry, is not unhealthy, and the occupying force need anticipate no more excessive mortality than necessarily falls to the lot of a tropical station. Such is the latest acquisition of the British Crown. No coral island in the Pacific grows with more constant accretion of particles than this empire of ours, and few are the years which are not signalized by the addition of some colony, or Asiatic State, or harbor or headland on a barbarous coast, to the dominion of Queen VICTORIA. But this course of territorial extension, though it may excite ill will and apprehension abroad, is certainly as little as possible prompted by any ambition of power or military supremacy. It is merely the natural result of the enterprise, the enlarged relations, and the constantly-increasing traffic of the English people. The occupation of Aden was made necessary by the establishment of the Overland Mail; Hong Kong was settled as a consequence of the vast trade with China; Labuan was taken because a new and interesting connection with Borneo had come into existence. In no case have we endeavored to force our supremacy or our influence on countries where we have no interest, or to occupy a spot of ground without having valid reasons to give for our honesty and good faith. In every region the soldier has been preceded by the settler, the trader, or the missionary.

Such is the principle which justifies and will render permanent the occupation of this little islet of Perim. We have not sailed into an unknown sea and hoisted the flag of a garrison where the merchantman's ensign has never waved. For nearly 20 years the Red Sea has been the great highway of passenger and postal traffic between England and her eastern empire. Every steamer, every sailing vessel, with the exception of petty native craft, belongs to a British port. Four times a month the most wonderful caravan in the world passes to or fro between this narrow sea and the Mediterranean. The inhabitants of both the African and Arabian coasts know the great steamers which with such regularity perform the passage from Bombay to Suez. The whole province of Egypt has been revivified and enriched by the intercourse, and its future prosperity depends on the fact whether it is to remain the half-way house between this country and the far east; for, whatever may have been the traffic in past years, whatever it may be at present, there can be no doubt that the future will cast both past and present into the shade. India is only now getting her roads, and canals, and railways; China is hardly opened; Australia was settled but yesterday; what these countries will be in twenty years we may judge by the experience of the past. The most rapid intercourse between them and the ruling State will probably be by the Red Sea, and it is probable that the relations between England and Egypt, with its neighboring regions, will every day become closer and more important. It is, therefore, but the duty of the Indian authorities to take such steps as will make the overland route a safe and rapid mode of transit.

To repress piracy in those seas, to keep a watch over the wild inhabitants of the coast, and to take measures for maintaining the passage constantly free and open, are matters which the Company can never neglect. No country is interested in these regions so much as ours, for no other has important dependencies and millions of subjects divided from it by half the circumference of the globe. From the nature of things the navigation of the Red Sea must ever be almost exclusively confined to England, and the authorities have therefore done wisely in occupying an island which will assist the traffic which it is about to establish.

Whether the great plan for cutting through the Isthmus of Suez will ever be more than a theme for journalists or a handle for diplomatists we cannot say; but, though heavy shipping may not be carried through the Red Sea, there can be no doubt that, with railways and a river like the Nile, an increasing quantity of light goods will yearly be sent by the Red Sea route. The development of Egypt will not improbably impart some rays of civilization to the still more benighted countries to the south. The eastern shores of Africa can hardly be said to be known to Europeans. On some a civilized traveler has never yet set foot; other spots have been visited only by some courageous pilgrim at the peril of his life. The occupation by England of a strong position at the mouth of the Red Sea can hardly be without its effect on both Mahomedan and Pagan races, and we may reasonably expect that a few years will see the beginning of a great improvement in these long-neglected places of the earth, which will furnish, we hope, a new field for the enterprise of Europe. On the whole, we are inclined to look on this last little piece of annoxation as highly advantageous, and as having been effected with satisfactory promptitude. It is but a poor affectation for a nation like ours, which is carrying on the intercourse of the whole world, to refrain from occupying an eligible position, merely because a groundless jealousy may be awakened among neighbors who, in the end, will benefit by the act as well as ourselves. The unceasing increase of our trade, our conquests, and our Colonies, in the far East, have caused those ancient countries which Asia and Africa join to become once more of interest to mankind. Through them lies the great highroad of the Eastern Hemisphere, and every year must increase their importance, and the tendency of commercial enterprise to look for stations and establishments within their limits. In fact, we are interested in Egypt, Syria, and the Red Sea, pretty much as our American friends are interested in Nicaragua and Panama. When we hear of American restlessness and captiousness with regard to the right of transit, it is as well to remember that the matter is one of the last importance to them; that the Isthmus practically divides one part of their country from another; and that a stoppage of the communication would cut off New-York from San Francisco, and the National Mint from the metal which supplies it. Pretty much the same is the case with us as regards the overland route. The Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea lie between the citizens of London and the citizens of Melbourne, between Leadenhall-street and Calcutta, between the Admiralty and the China fleet, between the home producers and the greatest markets which they have established on the globe. So far from wondering that the Government has determined on the occupation of a little islet on the Arabian coast, we are not first sight rather astonished that it should have so long and so consistently abstained from all political action on Egypt itself. But in this, as in other instances, private energy makes up for public moderation. Without any pretence of influence at Cairo, without any attempt to sway the councils of the Pasha or to control his conduct, this country has by the enterprise of a few private citizens obtained all the advantages which the most unbounded supremacy could give. A free passage through the country, and a railway which should make the passage rapid as well as free, were all we desired, and these we have obtained.

Smith O'Brien on Irish Politics.

A public dinner at Rathkeale to Archdeacon FITZGERALD, an extremely aged member of the Young Ireland party, has afforded an opportunity to Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN for laying before his countrymen an exposition of his views upon Irish affairs and particularly tenant right. In a letter apologizing for his absence at the Rathkeale festivities Mr. O'BRIEN thus writes:

"Governed by considerations that were founded upon my past experience of Irish agitation, I formerly resolved before I returned to Ireland that I would not join any political associations or attend any political meetings, and that I would limit my interference in Irish politics to the occasional expression of my own individual opinion. Acting upon this determination, which I have as yet found no reason to abrogate, I have declined attendance at several political meetings to which I have been invited. Now, if I were to depart from this rule in the case of the Rathkeale dinner I should find it difficult to refuse similar invitations on future occasions. I have no desire, however, to conceal my opinions on the present state of public affairs, or to disavow my sympathy with the objects of your meeting. I have already, since my return from exile, taken occasion to declare that I am more than ever convinced that Ireland requires a national Legislature and a national Executive to give this country full advantage of the resources which it possesses. In the absence of such a domestic Government it seems to me that the national interests of Ireland can be best protected by sending to the British Parliament a body of members who shall hold themselves entirely independent of all English parties, and avail themselves of every opportunity that may present itself in the conflict of rival factions to secure for Ireland the enactment of useful measures and the attainment of our national rights. Among the measures which are at present considered most urgent by the public opinion of this country is the Bill for securing to tenants, in case of eviction, compensation for profitable improvements, which was prepared many years ago by Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, and I quite concur in the propriety of requiring that this measure shall be enacted without further delay. It is to be regretted, indeed, that the number of members returned at the late election on the principle of 'Independent Opposition' was not so great as might have been expected, but we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that many of those members who have proved faithless to the pledges formerly made by them in favor of tenant right have been excluded from Parliament, and also that nearly all the candidates who have been returned for popular constituencies have promised their advocacy of the first claims of the tenantry of Ireland. If the declarations made by Irish gentlemen at the hustings be not wholly worthless, a large majority of the Irish members are bound by the sacred obligations of public and private honor to apply themselves with sincerity and earnestness to the accomplishment of this object. Two additional considerations might lend us to form a well-grounded hope that this question will be speedily adjusted if any reliance could be placed upon the disposition of the British Parliament to legislate for Ireland upon wise and just principles. The first is that several of the clauses of former bills which were considered objectionable to landlords have been withdrawn. The second is that Lord PALMERSTON's Government can no longer plead inability to give effect to a principle which, in profession at least, they affect to approve; for it is the boast of the supporters of the present Government that the recent elections have greatly increased the Parliamentary strength of the party by which Lord PALMERSTON's Administration is upheld. For my own part, I expect little good for Ireland from the legislation of a British Parliament; but the earnest and persevering manifestation of Irish opinion may have some influence upon British statesmen, and in this point of view the demonstration which is about to be made at Rathkeale may be productive of advantage."

Funeral of Douglas Jerrold.

From the London Daily News, June 16.

Yesterday the mortal remains of Douglas Jerrold were committed to the earth, in Norwood Cemetery, in presence of a large concourse of gentlemen known to literature and art, who had come together to indulge a generous sentiment at the grave of an honored friend. Among others who were present we observed: Mr. Serle, Mr. Frank Stone, Mr. George Cruikshank, Mr. Baylis Bernard, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Westland Marston, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Herauld, Mr. Augustus Egg, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Evans, Mr. John Leech, Mr. Tenniel, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. G. A. Sala, Mr. James Hannay, Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. Kenny Meadows, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Robert Bell, and Mr. George Hodder.

The pall-bearers were Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Horace Mayhew, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M. P., and Mr. Bradbury; whilst the gentlemen who occupied the mourning coaches were Mr. Douglas Jerrold's eldest and youngest sons—W. Blanchard Jerrold and Thomas Jerrold—Mr. Henry Mayhew, Mr. Copelund (brother-in-law of Mr. Jerrold,) and the three medical men, Dr. Wright, Dr. Quain and Mr. Cleveland, who attended the deceased in his last illness. To many persons it will be interesting to know that the grave of Douglas Jerrold is immediately opposite to that of his very dear friend Lamau Blanchard.

We regret to learn that the constant and various demands upon the late Mr. JERROLD prevented him from making proper provision for those he has left behind him. A number of his most intimate friends have accordingly formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of organizing a series of theatrical performances, &c., the proceeds of which to be devoted to the benefit of the family. Everybody hitherto applied to has responded most readily to the call, and the following programme has been determined upon:

On Saturday, June 27, a musical festival will take place, at which Madame Novello, Mr. and Mrs. T. German Reed, Mr. F. Robson, Miss Dolby, Mr. Albert Smith, Miss Mary Keeley, Mr. Sims Reeves, and many other distinguished artists will assist.

On Tuesday, June 30, Mr. Charles Dickens will read his "Christmas Carol," in St. Martin's Hall.

On Tuesday, July 7, Mr. W. H. Russell will deliver his "Personal Narrative of the late Crimean War," in St. Martin's Hall.

On Saturday, July 11, will be represented at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, Mr. Wilkie Collins' new romantic drama in three acts, "The Frozen Deep," performed by the company of ladies and gentlemen who originally represented it in private, with the original scenery by Mr. Stanfield, R. A., and Mr. Telbin, and the original music, under the direction of Mr. Francesco Berger. The whole under the management of Mr. Charles Dickens. To conclude with a farce.

On Wednesday, July 15, will be represented at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's comedy, in three acts, "The Housekeeper." To conclude with the late Douglas Jerrold's drama, "The Prisoner of War," represented by the company of the theatre, in conjunction with Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mr. Benjamin Webster, and Mr. Phelps.

On Wednesday, July 22, Mr. W. M. Thackeray will deliver a lecture on "Week-day Preachers," in St. Martin's Hall.

On Wednesday, July 29, will be represented at the Theatre Royal, Adelphi, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama, in three acts, "The Rent Day." To conclude with the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama, "Black-Eyed Susan," represented by the company of the theatre, in conjunction with Mr. T. P. Cooke, and Mr. Buckstone.

Among the names in the Committee, are to be found those of Messrs. Dickens, Thackeray, Albert Smith, W. H. Russell, Macready, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Sir Joseph Paxton, &c., &c.

The Late Dreadful Accident in a Tuscan Theatre.

From Galignani's Messenger.

A terrible catastrophe occurred at Leghorn on the 5th. Upwards of three thousand persons were assembled in the theatre *degli Aggiotti*, to witness the representation of the taking of Sebastopol, when suddenly one of the rockets let off to imitate the bombardment set fire to the side scenes. A sudden panic seized the public; the people in the pit rushed to the doors, and many of those who were in the boxes and galleries attempted to save themselves by jumping into the pit. The carbineers vainly attempted to stem the current by assuring the people that there was sufficient time for all to go out quietly; many, being frightened out of their senses, threw themselves out of the windows, although the British Consul, Mr. MACBEAN, had caused ladders to be placed in some of them. This disaster is the more to be regretted that there was really no occasion for such a panic, the fire being got under almost immediately afterwards, before it had time to spread. The *Monitore Toscano* states that 43 persons were killed, and 143 wounded. On hearing what had occurred, the Grand Duke immediately set out for Leghorn, and visited those that had been carried to the hospitals.

SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY.—The London *Times* contains the following letter from WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR:

I have been reading in HOWITT'S *Haunts and Homes of British Poets* a statement that some of SHAKESPEARE'S family are living in obscurity and destitution. God forbid it should continue so! * * * * I know not whether I have said it any where, but I have often thought it, that all the poetry that has existed, from the song of the angels at the Creation down to the present hour, is not worth his and MILTON'S; nor has there been any philosophy so applicable, so generous, or so sound. He and DEFOE have afforded the most delight to their native land. Some little was done for the descendant of DEFOE; shall nothing be done for the descendant of SHAKESPEARE? Pardon, Sir, my importunity. You have once made my voice heard; raise yours above it now, in a cause more noble still.

During the short term of my life I will subscribe £5 yearly to avert a national disgrace. If, as Mr. HOWITT says, every man who has been delighted by SHAKESPEARE will give only one penny, once for all, it will be done.

I am, Sir, &c.,
WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

BATH, Monday, June 15, 1857.

ALEXANDER POWELL, of Elmira, on trial at Canandaigua last week, for robbing the mail at Owego, a year since, was found guilty and sentenced to eight years service in Auburn State Prison.

Mr. EDDY writes to the Land Office that he has sold all of the Iowa Indian trust lands, for which he has received, in all, money amounting to about $180,000.

Interesting From South America.

BRAZIL.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH—THE NEW MINISTRY—THE NEW TARIFF—DISAPPEARANCE OF YELLOW FEVER—BUSINESS AND TRADE.

By way of England we have advices from Rio de Janeiro to May 16, Bahia May 19, and Pernambuco May 20.

The new Brazilian Legislature was opened on Sunday, May 3, by the Emperor. In the Imperial speech His Majesty congratulates the Chambers on the tranquillity which reigns throughout the empire, as well as the perfect cordiality which is reciprocated between Brazil and all foreign States. His Majesty says that his Government have applied the means placed at their disposal last session for colonization purposes, and urges the necessity of securing civil and religious freedom for all classes of foreigners. The Imperial speech also alludes to the extraordinary prices of articles of food, and the consequent sufferings of the poorer classes, and urges the Chambers to act with energy in meeting this scarcity; adding that the new tariff will not in itself be sufficient to meet the case. His Majesty says that the rigor with which the recent attempts at introducing slaves at Serinhaem and St. Matheus were repressed, must have disheartened the adventurers who sought to realize these criminal undertakings, and concludes by saying, that the satisfactory state of the public revenue enables him to indulge the hope that the deficit which was expected to accrue from the reduction in import duties will not arise, and that it would be, therefore, possible either to remove the two per cent. extra export duty, which was imposed with the view of making good the expected deficit, or to employ the amount to the special advantage of agriculture.

The following are the new ministry:

Marquis DE OLINDA, Premier and Minister of the empire.

Conselheiro SOUZA FRANCO, (Senator,) Minister of Finance.

FRANCISCO DIOGO PEREIRA DE VASCONCELLOS, (deputy,) Minister of Justice.

VISCONDE DE MARANGAPE, (Senator,) Minister of Foreign Affairs.

JERONYMO FRANCISCO COELHO, (deputy,) Minister of War.

JOSE ANTONIO SARAIVA, (deputy,) Minister of Marine.

A letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated May 15, says:

"The new tariff, which was alluded to in the imperial speech, was not made public until the 25th of last month, although it is to come into operation on the 1st of July next. It received the Imperial sign manual on the 28th March, and therefore might have been published nearly a month earlier; at all events, in time for the April packet. Probably, if the gentlemen at the heads of departments here knew a little more about commerce, they would see the importance to merchants of a prompt announcement of such important changes. Letters cannot be interchanged with England, Germany, France, or the United States, in less than three months; yet the alterations are to take place in a little over two months; in fact, the new tariff will be in operation a fortnight after intelligence of its existence can be received in Europe. The inevitable consequences of this precipitate change will be very serious losses to many merchants; but it is not improbable that it may be postponed for a few months, or abandoned altogether, from the opposition which has been raised against it by the merchants. An influential meeting has been held at the British consulate, to protest against the injustice of so short a notice; and no doubt the English Minister will use his influence with the Imperial Government to obtain a reasonable postponement. The German merchants have also signed a protest against its being carried into operation at the time named in the decree. The document itself, although its general tendency is towards a reduction of duties, some of which are of very great importance, has met with a very ungracious reception. The *Diario do Rio de Janeiro* is very severe and very just in its condemnation; indeed, I question if a more clumsy, unintelligible, troublesome document ever appeared in the form of a commercial tariff than the mighty volume which has just made its unwelcome appearance here.

Up to the last moment I have not been able to ascertain if the Government had postponed the new tariff. There is no doubt, however, that they will do so; indeed, it is more than probable that it will be rejected in the Chambers, as not being liberal enough."

The yellow fever at Rio was daily diminishing, and at Pernambuco the town was free from epidemic.

The coffee crop would be the largest ever known, and would probably reach 2,400,000 bags. In consequence of the Bank of Brazil having raised the rate of discount to 9 per cent., the money market was tight. Sales of coffee during the fortnight amounted to 220,000 bags. Movement in prices was upwards. Provisions were enormously high. Freights, in consequence, had declined 60c. to 70c. to the United States.

RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

THE ELECTION IN BUENOS AYERS FOR GOVERNOR—SUPPRESSION OF THE REVOLUTION IN ROSARIO—DECLINE OF THE YELLOW FEVER AT MONTEVIDEO.

Advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 5th of May.

The votes on the election for Governor were as follows:

"ALSINA, 35; PENA, 18; LLAVALLOL, 7. ALSINA had declined his nomination, and tendered his renunciation to the General Assembly, on the ground of personal opposition to him by some of the Assembly. His renunciation was negatived by 44 to 11, and his acceptance looked upon as certain. Dr. ALSINA, President of the Senate, was the candidate of the Ultra-Liberal party, and the Opposition votes were divided between Don JUAN BAPTISTA PENA, and Senor LLAVALLOL, and their grand Indian invasion was anticipated. The bank of Buenos Ayres had raised the interest on deposits ¾ per cent. for gold, and 1 per cent. for paper per month; and charged 1 per cent. and 1¼ per cent. respectively for discounts. The rates for all River Plate produce were high.

The revolution in the Rosario had been put down by the Governor of Santa Fe, and a temporary arrangement come to with Urquiza.

At Montvideo on the 6th ult., business remained at a stand-still. The fever which broke out in the beginning of March had made great ravages. On the 5th of May no new cases having occurred, it was hoped to have subsided. The total number of deaths was estimated at between 1,400 and 1,600. Its origin was attributed to purely local causes, and vigorous sanitary measures were being taken to prevent its recurrence. In the country not a single case had occurred.

The Virginia Immigration—Experiences of a Settler.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

VIRGINIA, Monday, June 15, 1857.

Having watched the progress of the enterprise in which Mr. ELI THAYER has made himself popular for some months, and knowing a good deal of the resources and dependencies of our State, I desire to present a few facts to you for perusal, and, if you see fit, for publication.

First, I was reared on the borders of New-York State, and there lived for 25 years. A trip for recreation through Virginia satisfied me that the customs and institutions of that State made it particularly desirable for working or enterprising men, whether with capital or without it. The system of labor which prevails here to a considerable extent has operated to prevent the success of manufactures, because manufactures do not progress where the laborer has nothing to stimulate him to seek profitable results from his labor.

The natural resources of Virginia have been much written of, but how well they are understood or investigated may be decided by watching the tide of emigration from the populous States of the Union. Virginia finds in the Federal Government as good a protector for her chivalric sons, that the Government and not the soil or mineral resources is supposed to be the producer of wealth to the unfortunate F. F. V's. who have more acres of land than bushels of grain.

The soil in the Valley of Virginia is principally lime-stone, and the farms many of them in good condition.

Labor is so high or inefficient here that it is not found profitable to farm in the way the Virginians have been accustomed to do it, consequently many thousands have sought homes or business in the newly settled Western States, where they are stimulated for the time being to do as people from the Eastern States or North teach them. The result of this emigration is to depreciate lands, and to call attention from enterprises of every sort here to the reckless speculations or ventures of Western operators. From every town the well-to-do are sending out all the funds they can raise to be invested in land speculations, or loaned at 10, 15, or perhaps 30 per cent. annual interest, and forgetting that a revolution of the commercial wheel may and must crush any and all whose dependence for the return of their capital is on the success of those who pay such rates of interest. Already the loss of the circulating medium has caused the country to suffer greatly, and the consequences are becoming plainer daily in the frequency of Sheriff's writs, and especially in the immense quantities of land which are offered for sale to avoid being sold without the favor of a consultation with the nominal proprietor. Water powers is to be had here without limit. To live well here will not cost more than 66 per cent. of one's necessary expenses in Orange or Broome counties, New-York. Provisions are usually sold here at New-York prices, less carriage or freight. The Winters are two months shorter, or rather we escape the weather of a New-York January and February. We have more time to plant and sow, less time to feed stock—which, by the way, thrive as well here as in any part of the world—less fuel to provide—and withal, a much plainer style of living than usually pervades Northern towns.

For any persons seeking country homes, we have the most delightful atmosphere and purest mountain springs, with certainly and undisputably more fine landscape views and pleasant residences than any country of the same population.

Sulphur Springs abound in this immediate region—the far-famed Capon Springs being some 12 miles distant from the Shenandosh River, while Warren Springs at the mouth of the Fort, and Burners Springs in the Fort, Orkney Springs a few miles up the valley, and many others, offer successful attractions to thousands of pleasure-goers from June 15 to October.

But a more important attraction than Sulphur Springs is the vast quantities of iron produced in this valley, and which seeks a market in the Northern States, and being manufactured again seeks a market in the valley of Virginia.

Our plows, shovels, hoes, axes, wagons or carriages, all our machinery that is well made, and a great deal that is heavy made, come from the North, though we have the materials and the power to manufacture all of it here at a less cost than it can possibly be done in the North.

Coal is found within 20 miles of the iron, and wood is very cheap—$1 50 to $2 25 per cord. We have railroad communication with Alexandria and Washington daily, with good turnpike roads to all parts of the country.

As regards the objectionable system of labor here, it seems to be the impression of thinking men here that ten years will virtually abolish Slavery in Virginia; and it is conceded on all hands that the white laborer, as practiced on the lines of railroads, is the cheapest as well as most desirable for the country of any yet "discovered."

We want capitalists to build factories and men to work in them. We want tanners to use our oak bark, and mechanics to use our oak and pine timber. We want farmers to buy land and we want hands to work faithfully on the land. An exemplar of successful free labor will do more toward liberating the slaves, or at least toward liberating Virginia, than all the speeches made on the subject between Mason & Dixon's line and Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

Yours, truly, MASTON.

Wooden Screw-Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As a shipbuilder, I am surprised to read in the TIMES such paragraphs as the following:

"It is not improbable that the ingenuity of our shipbuilders may devise means in the construction of wooden hulls to secure all the strength and solidity necessary to endure propulsion by the screw." The writer either knows that there are hundreds of wooden vessels in the United States propelled by the instrumentality of the "screw," or he does not know it. If the former, will he be pleased to state in what manner these vessels have failed to answer the purposes of their construction, and if the latter, why he has called in question the "ingenuity" of builders of *wooden* ships? I do not hesitate to express the opinion that there are to-day more successful wooden than iron screw-steamers in the fleets of the world, while an uninformed reader is led to suppose from the article of your correspondent that such an anomaly as a screw-steamer built of wood does not exist! If screw-steamers are wanted by our merchants to enter the lists of competition with British vessels built of iron, let first-class talent be employed in their model and design, contract at fair prices with responsible builders, and America will show the world that there is still some virtue remaining in wood. Much of the iron of which British screw-steamers are manufactured is of very poor quality. The greater cost of American iron is mainly due to its superiority.

If the TIMES would do a favor for the shipping interests of the United States, let it give place to a discussion of the absurd, fraudulent, and ruinous system of *tonnage admeasurement* which cramps the forms of our large ships into improper dimensions, by which they are made *ballast*-carrying warehouses. Why don't England try competition with our coasting vessels? Because she cannot equal their models, nor could she equal the models of our ships if our merchants could afford marine architects a free hand in their design. The present is a most auspicious time for considering reforms in modeling, constructing and propelling ships for profitable enterprise.

W. W. BATES.

Suicides.

A stranger, who registered his name as DANIEL DRAYTON from Philadelphia, committed suicide at the Mansion House, in New-Bedford, on Wednesday, by taking laudanum. His room was locked, and was forced open, when he was found lying on the floor with the vial on the table empty. He had also attempted to destroy himself by severing the arteries near the ankle in both legs, and a good deal of blood was found in a basin near. He had no baggage, and nothing whatever to identify him was found on his person.

J. T. BLANCHARD, who has been connected with the Post Office at Limerick, Me., was found dead in his room on Wednesday morning, badly cut with a razor, but not sufficiently to cause his death, and it is supposed that he took poison. He left letters stating that he had got into trouble, and that it would all be known shortly. Mr. BLANCHARD was a gentleman of respectable connections, and well educated.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

COMMON PLEAS.—The argument and appeal calendars for the 1st Monday of July next will not be called until the 1st Tuesday of July. *Trial Term*—Adjourned for the term. Next term in October.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 731, 302, 880, 604, 845, 867, 740, 991, 1007, 1009, 1017, 1222, 1025, 1026.

United States Court of Claims.

CLAIM TO ARREARS OF PENSION UNDER THE ACT OF FEB. 3, 1853—CONSTRUCTION OF ACTS GRANTING PENSIONS TO WIDOWS.

Jane Smith vs. *The United States.*—(On trial.)—The claimant alleges that she is the widow of John Smith, who was a soldier in the Revolution, and received a pension under the Act of June 7, 1832, from March, 1831, until his death in 1834. She was married in September, 1805.

Soon after the passage of the Act of Feb. 3, 1853, ent

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
SELLING OFF!—SELLING OFF!
$30,000 worth of Dry Goods, the stock of parties unfortunate in business, will be offered this morning.
GREAT BARGAINS.
In addition to my unusually desirable stock of Summer Goods, which I have reduced 25 per cent., in order to clear out and make room for the Fall stock.
The bankrupt stock consists of
DRESS SILKS, DRESS BAREGES,
MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, DUSTERS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, BRILLIANTS,
DE LAINES, CHALLIES, SHIRTING AND SHEETING, MUSLINS.
Also,
PARASOLS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND HABERDASHERY.
To quote prices it would be impossible, as the stock is so varied. Ladies will please call and see for themselves.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.
Three doors from Monroe.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE SETS, COLLARS, BASQUES, &c.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SWISS SETS.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED TRAVELING SETS.
POINT LACE AND HONITON SETS.
POINT LACE, HONITON, MALTESE, JACONET, LINEN AND SWISS COLLARS.
EMBROIDERED, DOTTED AND MARSEILLES BASQUES,
Below cost of importation.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES WITH RICH CHINTZ FLOUNCES,
Comprising some of the most
Beautiful and favorite styles,
Will be sold for $12.
Styles of the season,
Former price $16.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS,
French Veils and Barbes,
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $3 50 to $35.
Black French Lace Veils, from 75 cents to $6.
Do. Coiffures and Barbes, from 50 cents to $10.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.

BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS AND COLLARS,
We will offer on Monday, the 29th,
500 Traveling and Breakfast sets at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
2,000 Cambric and Linen Collars, from 25 to 50 cents each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SILK MANTILLAS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will sell off their entire stock
Of SILK MANTILLAS
At a reduction of 30 per cent.
From former prices.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer, this morning,
Their entire lot of SUMMER SILKS,
At half price.
Also, a line of PLAIN SILKS,
Slightly imperfect, at same reduction.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK DUSTERS
Selling at $1 50.
Also, Brown Linen Dusters $1 50.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No 473 Broadway.

WILL BE OFFERED THIS DAY,
BAREGE ROBES, HEAVY SATIN FLOUNCES,
Reduced to $10 to close the lot,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the unprecedented unfavorableness of the present season, which has unavoidably entailed an unusual overplus of stock and with a view to effect the sale of the same prior to the receipt of extensive Fall importations, which are in course of selection under the supervision of the subscriber, who is now in Europe, it has been determined, on and after Monday, June 29, to submit the large and varied stock of
Silk Mantillas,
Silk Barèges,
Silk and Lace Mantillas,
Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Chantilly Lace Mantillas,
French Lace Mantillas,
And Circulars, &c., &c.,
at such prices as must tend to secure the desired object.
Ladies are respectfully invited to give the stock an early inspection.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

ORRIN TAYLOR,
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue,
WILL OFFER, THIS DAY,
RICH BAREGE ROBES,
At $4 50, cost $6.
PLAIDED FOULARD SILKS,
At 3s. 6d., cost 5s.
All Summer Silk at Reduced Prices.
COLORED LAWNS,
JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
New and desirable, (at 1s. and upward.)

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS.
Fine Black Barèges 31 cents per yard.
Fine Black Crape Marets, 31 cents per yard.
Fine Tissues, yard wide, 31 cents per yard.
Fine French Lawns and Organdie Muslins, warranted Mullhouse and last colors, 12½ cents per yard.
Fine Lawn and Organdie Robes, warranted Mullhouse and last colors, $2 per robe.
Very handsome Summer Silk, 50 cents per yard.
Several lots of Black Grenadines, yard wide, at a great bargain. W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SELLING OFF BEFORE REBUILDING.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are selling off their stock of Spring and Summer goods at an immense reduction in price.
Lawns, Organdies Barèges, Silks, Foulards, Traveling Dresses, Embroideries, &c., &c
No. 305 (Old No. 60) Canal-st.,
4 doors from Broadway.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES,
FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.
GRENADIANE ROBES.
CHINTZ ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES.
At 25 per cent. less than regular prices.
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 491 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED SWISS.
NAINSOOK, PLAIN AND PLAIDED.
JACONET, CAMBRICS,
TARLETON AND BOOK MUSLINS.
Closing Out Below Cost.
ORRIN TAYLOR, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR,
A new and beautiful garment.
In black and white check,
at $5.
A large variety will be opened
on Monday June 29,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
A large assortment of DRESS GOODS, suitable for traveling, for sale at reduced prices,
By JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 491 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS.
BRODIE'S BLACK FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, POINTS, BASQUES, &c., all marked down to WHOLESALE PRICES.
Old No. 51, new No. 300 Canal-st.,
and No. 63 Lispenard-st.

THE "BERENICE" CIRCULAR AT $5,
Novel in style and material,
Being of beautiful corded Sankinett,
Will be opened on Monday June 29,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

HOSIERY, HOSIERY, HOSIERY.
BRITISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
A full assortment
GREATLY REDUCED.
ORRIN TAYLOR, Nos. 202 and 204 6th-av.

MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND DUSTERS,
SELLING OFF,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
By LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS,
of black and white checks,
at $3 50.
An immense assortment will be opened on Monday, June 29, at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SELLING OFF CHEAP,
At LANE & PORTER'S, Canal-st., near Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES
SELLING OFF CHEAP,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—All the rich Ribbons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Fringes, and Silks in the store No. 287 Broadway, are now going at the greatest unheard-of sacrifice, to close all the rich Goods remaining from this Spring season.
Mr. LICHTENSTEIN has just received a new assortment of choice broad Sash Ribbons; also, choice Ribbon for ladies' head ornaments, in great variety.

FRENCH SKELETON, STEEL SPRING, crinoline, whalebone, haircloth and embroidered skirts for ladies and children, ladies' skirt suspenders and shoulder braces, lace mantillas and basques, Marseilles quilts and nankeen basques and talmas, linen dusters, barège hoods. All the above for sale or made to order.
FORMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

WET GOODS.—JUST RECEIVED, DARK APRON Checks, Shirting Muslins, Denims, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Jaconet Muslins, Linens, Table-cloths, Linen Pocket-handkerchiefs, Towels &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST INDIA Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 653 Broadway, N.B.—Arc. Indian fancy work &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents; Children.....Half price
TUESDAY EVENING, June 30, 1857.
Continued success of
JEROME'S NEW COMIC FAIRY PANTOMIME.
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
Mounted with new and beautiful scenery, tricks, transformations, costumes, accessories, &c.
Antoine in his great character of.....Bianco
The cast embracing names of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
The evening entertainment to commence with
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
WEDNESDAY—Second appearance in America of the talented and beautiful
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA,
première danseuse assoluta of La Scala, at Milan; La Fenice, at Venice; the Imperial Opera, Paris; and Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
In order to render the evening's entertainments of the most attractive character, engagements have been made with the great New-York favorites, Messrs. W. R. Blake, George Jordan, Thomas Placide, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Ganson and Emma Taylor, who will appear in the elegant and laughable farce.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS—Signorina Rolla in grand ballet and the excellent English Vaudeville Company.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS—The Wonderful Ravels and their Double Pantomime Company in BIANCO, and other entertainments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Second Night of the
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE.
WEDNESDAY, July 1,
when will be presented Bellini's popular Opera, in 3 acts,
NORMA,
for positively this night only.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE,
Mme. SIEDENBURG,
Signor ARNOLDI, and
Signor COLETTI,
in the principal rôles.
Conductor.....Signor TORIANI
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1
Second Seats.....Fifty cents extra
Family Circle.....50c | Amphitheatre.....25c
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 52 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, on and after Saturday, June 27.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY,
THREE CAPITAL PIECES.
TUESDAY
THE MAN AND THE TIGER.
Dance by Miss Kate Fielding.
SUNSHINE THROUGH THE CLOUDS.
Characters by Messrs. Fisher, Briggs, Holman, and Mrs. A. Parker.
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
WEDNESDAY—Annual Ticket Night
In preparation—THE NAIAD QUEEN.
July 4—Afternoon and evening, the great spectacle.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30,
will be presented, by request, and for the last time this season, that charming play,
PLOT AND PASSION.
Madame de Fontanges.....Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with, second time,
A ROMANTIC IDEA.
Supported by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Burnett, Johnston and Smith, Misses Manners and Jefferson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, June 30,
MISS ELIZA LOGAN
will appear as BIANCA, in Milman's play of FAZIO, a personat on in which she was received last evening with such unbounded approbation by a house crowded from pit to dome. She will be sustained by Mr. Davenport, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Canoll, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Thompson, &c. A favorite farce.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.
A Grand Concert, for the benefit of the Home, will be given at the New Home Chapel, 29th-st., near Madison-av., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME—PART I. (SACRED.)
Quartette—"The Lord shall wipe away all tears from their eyes".....Spohr
Duet—"Graceful Consort".....Creation
MISS GRISWOLD AND MR. LEACH.
Song—"Waft her, Angels".....Handel
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON.
Aria—"With Verdure Clad".....Haydn
MISS GRISWOLD.
Song—"My Soul to God".....Clopisson
MR. S. W. LEACH.
Song—"Come unto Him".....Handel
MRS. GEORGIANA STUART LEACH.
Between the parts THE COURT OF DEATH will be exhibited.
PART II. (SECULAR.)
Quartette—"Come o'er the Brook, Bessie".....Bishop
Song—"Comin' thro' the rye."
MISS GRISWOLD.
Nocturne—Piano-forte.....Doh'er
MR. G. W. MORGAN.
Song—"Judith".....Concone
MR. LEACH.
Song—"The bonnie wee wife".....Mrs. Milee
MR. SIMPSON.
Duet—"The fairy wand".....Wallace
MRS. AND MR. LEACH.
Tickets 50c., or 3 for $1, to be had of WM. HALL & SON, A. D. F. RANDOLPH, ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, or at the Home, No. 29 East 30th-st.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TUESDAY, June 30. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, and MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, followed by THE KING'S GARDENER. The new and latest addition made to the attractions of the Museum is the grand COSMOPANOPTICON STUDIO, into which the entire first floor of the establishment has been converted. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—IN AID OF the Gethic M. E. Church, will be held on the Afternoon and Evening of Tuesday, June 30, and Wednesday, July 1, under spacious canopies erected for the purpose, in a beautiful green field on Bushwick-av., at the head of Grand-st.
Admission 12c. Children, half price.
Refreshments 25c.
Interesting exercises may be expected. If stormy, will be held next fair day.
Illumination in the Evening.
A strong Police force in attendance.
Grand-st. line stages stop at the entrance.

PIC-NIC.—THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE Brooklyn Universalist Sunday-School and Society will take place at Morris Grove, Long Island, on THURSDAY, July 2. Cars leave Smith-st. at 9¼ A. M.; Van Pelt-av., 9.40; Bedford at 10 precisely, via Long Island Railroad. Tickets 50 cents—to be had on board of the cars. Should the weather prove stormy further notice will be given.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR CONCERTS, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
EVANS & CO.
THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond-st.
Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which the GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.
We are not connected with any other establishment in the City.
The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.
We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrants us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.
If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Before you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon.
EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

THE TRAVELER'S FRIEND,
VINSMORE'S RAILROAD AND STEAM NAVIGATION,
GUIDE AND ROUTE BOOK.
JULY NUMBER NOW READY.
FOUR EXCELLENT FEATURES COMBINED!
1. Official Time-Tables, with notes of reference.
2. Combined Railroad Routes, with distances.
3. Steam Navigation, American and Foreign.
4. Railroad Gazeteer and large map.
DINSMORE, note the dates under each road. Beware of guide-books with old time-tables inside with second and third edition outside. See our Steam-Navigation newly arranged, giving more information in the same space than before. "Multum in Parvo" is our motto.
☞ Ask for DINSMORE'S, the Old Pioneer!
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, For July, new series, is now ready. Subscriptions received at the office, No. 325 Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS, &c.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the next (July) number of the *American Druggists' Circular* must be sent in until the 20th inst. at latest. Ten cents a line for each and every insertion. Sent to 15,000 (fifteen thousand) druggists and physicians throughout America. Office, No. 36 Beekman, corner William-st. Hours from 10 to 4.

PERSONAL.

MR. JAMES BANDY JOHNSON, MRS. EMELINE ROSSE and Mrs. ELIZABETH MORE, now, or formerly of Jersey City, will hear of something to their advantage by applying to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 81 Greenwich-st., New-York or any one acquainted with the address of the above parties will confer a favor by communicating the same to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, 29TH INST., IN GOING from the Irving Bank to our store, a POCKET-BOOK containing, with a few memorandums, a draft made by John Y. Bulloch & Co., on the Irving Bank to our order, for $1,892 95. The draft is not indorsed, and payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to our office. ROBERT COLGATE & CO., No. 287 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MOST RESpectable young girls, from 16 to 17 years old, for housework, care of children, chamberwork, &c. to make themselves useful in any way requisite; willing to go in the country; understand country work; are neat, tidy and perfectly trustworthy; sew nicely. Wages, 1 on $4 to $5. Are most highly recommended. Kind and respectful towards children. Can be seen at Mrs. ANNING'S, No. 263 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL, RESPECTAble girls, with excellent City reference, situations—one as nurse and chambermaid, does plain sewing, is capable of nursing a baby, and taking care of young children, and washing for the nursery—would go in the country; wages, $6 to $7. Also, by a smart girl of 16—sews neatly, minds a baby; would wait on a lady who boards; wages, $4 per month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO YOUNG women (English and American) for general housework, both of amiable disposition, well recommended, neat and tidy, and anxious to give satisfaction to their employers. Ladies in want of superior servants, would be pleased with these now ready for situations at the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry, understands making all kinds of soups and desserts. Apply at No. 58 14th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for three days, as it is at her last employer's, and leaving in consequence of the family going to the country. The best of references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Woman, a situation in a private family, as seamstress; she is a neat, quick sewer, and would, if required, assist with the chamberwork or fine washing; has good City references. Apply for two days, at No. 175 Varick-st., near Charlton.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse in a gentleman's family. She is entirely competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, and can give the highest testimonials as to character. Can be seen for three days at No. 389 West 37th-st. Inquire for Mrs. LACEY.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMEN, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 126 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, or assistant-book-keeper in a wholesale jobbing or commission house in this City. Satisfactory references given. Address H. A. J., *Times* office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN HONEST, SOber and industrious man as porter, in a store. The best City recommendations given. Inquire at No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as laundress or chambermaid, or the cooking of a small family. Call at No. 74 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PAPER-STAINERS, &c.—A person whose engagement in England will shortly terminate is desirous of a situation in one of the States, as manager of a chemical work, or in any other capacity in which his services will be profitably employed; has a thorough practical knowledge of the manufacture of most articles used by calico-printers, dyers, &c.; paper-stainers' colors soap in all its branches, gum and starch-making, &c. Address Box No. 921, Lowell, Mass.

A SOPRANO SINGER, WHO HAS HAD three years' experience in a single quartette choir, would accept a similar situation. Address L. J. A., *Times* office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS ARE now at A. MASON'S Office, No. 14 Sixth-avenue, and No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st. Those wanting good servants will please call and see them.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE, A stout boy to open and shut, and make himself generally useful. Must reside with his parents, in the upper part of the City, and bring undoubted reference for honesty, &c. Salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 487 Post-Office.

WANTED—A CLERK.—A SALESMAN, WELL acquainted with the business—none others need apply—is wanted in the bookstore of ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a Railroad ticket office, 2 men to drive Express wagons, 2 first-rate bar-keepers, 4 porters for stores, one housekeeper and one stewardess. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN TO CANVASS FOR ADVERtisements. To one who has had experience, and can give good City reference, a liberal salary will be paid. Address D. & L., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TENOR SINGER IN AN EPISCopal Church, Brooklyn. Salary $150. Address CHURCH CHOIR, Box No. 230 Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO DENTISTS.—AN EXPERIENCED ASSISTant Dentist wanted immediately. Address SOGARDUS, Broadway Post-Office, New-York. Give name, age, how long a Dentist, the salary wanted, and when ready to commence.

A DENTIST WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS operator at E. & A. PRETER'S, Dentists, No. 119 Bowery, New-York.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHER.—A SINGLE LADY OF ABOUT 30 years of age, capable of instructing two or three female children in English, French, Music, &c., &c., could find a good situation in one of the best families in Havana. Unexceptionable references would be required. Apply to Box No. 3774, New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN engaged during the last nine years as Principal of first-class schools in New-England, desires a similar situation, on or after the 1st of August next, either at the North, South or West. Address A., Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY OF LONG experience in tuition, a situation as resident and visiting governess. She teaches thoroughly English, French, German, Italian and the theory of music. References exchanged. Address E. G. M., box No. 2,895, New-York Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $113 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Associated Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DeLABAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive a few private pupils before the 4th of July at half price, or $15 for a full commercial course of 20 lessons each branch—four seats vacant. Writing $5—one seat vacant.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address. EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris. A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York. ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

SUMMER COMFORTS.—CAMP STOOLS AND chairs, grass hammocks, children's carriages and perambulators, fine garden tools, rattan chairs and settees, portable settees to fold, shower baths, sponge, hip and foot baths, suspension shower baths, churns, ice-cream freezers, refrigerators, cobbler mixers, gas cooking stoves, the new patent fly trap, wire covers, meat safes, &c., for sale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle,
No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

JUST IMPORTED FROM FRANCE.—BUG AND INSECT DESTROYER—Invented by Charles Prevaux, Chemist in the Imperial Academy, Paris. A teaspoonful or tablespoonful scattered over a bed and bedstead will be sufficient to destroy the bugs in them. Quart bottles, $1; pints, 50 cents; half pints, 25 cents.
This article is recommended for hotel or private family use. Sold by JOHN PREVAUX, No. 11 Walker-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 5 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received, a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments, which will be sold at very reasonable prices. W. SCHAUS, No. 639 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—M. V. B. WILCOXSON, LATE Assistant to the Counsel to the Corporation, has removed his office from No. 227 Broadway to No. 19 Nassau-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENtlemen can be accommodated into a genteel private family, where they will find every comfort and be realized situated within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 1 2 Sands. Respectable and satisfactory references required.

BOARDING—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board some of their rooms. Address box No. 1861 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 72 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING good country board, with all the advantages of fine sea-bathing, sailing, snipe-shooting, &c., can be accommodated at the residence of JOSIAH H. BISHOP, Esq., which is beautifully situated upon the south shore of Long Island, about one mile from the village of Moriches, and commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Boats and carriages when required. Easy of access by railroad. For further particulars apply to D. L. CORNELL, No. 81 John-st., or WM. T. CORNELL & SON, 238 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Woman, a situation in a private family, as seamstress; she is a neat, quick sewer, and would, if required, assist with the chamberwork or fine washing; has good City references. Apply for two days, at No. 175 Varick-st., near Charlton.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse in a gentleman's family. She is entirely competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, and can give the highest testimonials as to character. Can be seen for three days at No. 389 West 37th-st. Inquire for Mrs. LACEY.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMEN, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 126 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, or assistant-book-keeper in a wholesale jobbing or commission house in this City. Satisfactory references given. Address H. A. J., *Times* office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN HONEST, SOber and industrious man as porter, in a store. The best City recommendations given. Inquire at No. 52 Cedar-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as laundress or chambermaid, or the cooking of a small family. Call at No. 74 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PAPER-STAINERS, &c.—A person whose engagement in England will shortly terminate is desirous of a situation in one of the States, as manager of a chemical work, or in any other capacity in which his services will be profitably employed; has a thorough practical knowledge of the manufacture of most articles used by calico-printers, dyers, &c.; paper-stainers' colors soap in all its branches, gum and starch-making, &c. Address Box No. 921, Lowell, Mass.

A SOPRANO SINGER, WHO HAS HAD three years' experience in a single quartette choir, would accept a similar situation. Address L. J. A., *Times* office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS ARE now at A. MASON'S Office, No. 14 Sixth-avenue, and No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st. Those wanting good servants will please call and see them.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE, A stout boy to open and shut, and make himself generally useful. Must reside with his parents, in the upper part of the City, and bring undoubted reference for honesty, &c. Salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 487 Post-Office.

WANTED—A CLERK.—A SALESMAN, WELL acquainted with the business—none others need apply—is wanted in the bookstore of ROE, LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a Railroad ticket office, 2 men to drive Express wagons, 2 first-rate bar-keepers, 4 porters for stores, one housekeeper and one stewardess. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN TO CANVASS FOR ADVERtisements. To one who has had experience, and can give good City reference, a liberal salary will be paid. Address D. & L., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TENOR SINGER IN AN EPISCopal Church, Brooklyn. Salary $150. Address CHURCH CHOIR, Box No. 230 Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO DENTISTS.—AN EXPERIENCED ASSISTant Dentist wanted immediately. Address SOGARDUS, Broadway Post-Office, New-York. Give name, age, how long a Dentist, the salary wanted, and when ready to commence.

A DENTIST WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS operator at E. & A. PRETER'S, Dentists, No. 119 Bowery, New-York.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHER.—A SINGLE LADY OF ABOUT 30 years of age, capable of instructing two or three female children in English, French, Music, &c., &c., could find a good situation in one of the best families in Havana. Unexceptionable references would be required. Apply to Box No. 3774, New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN engaged during the last nine years as Principal of first-class schools in New-England, desires a similar situation, on or after the 1st of August next, either at the North, South or West. Address A., Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY OF LONG experience in tuition, a situation as resident and visiting governess. She teaches thoroughly English, French, German, Italian and the theory of music. References exchanged. Address E. G. M., box No. 2,895, New-York Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $113 a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Associated Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DeLABAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive a few private pupils before the 4th of July at half price, or $15 for a full commercial course of 20 lessons each branch—four seats vacant. Writing $5—one seat vacant.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address. EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris. A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York. ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS, Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

**

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, with news to the 20th—three days later—arrived at Halifax last night, but her news reaches us too late to admit of comment.

We publish this morning some additional intelligence of interest derived from our European files by the *City of Baltimore* and *North Star*, whose arrival at this port we announced in yesterday's impression. Our London dates extend to the 17th of June. The *Niagara* was being rapidly fitted for her portion of the cable, and, it was expected, would be ready to proceed to Liverpool to ship it by the 22d. Two articles, which we print elsewhere, from the London *Times*, will attract attention: one is on the Cuban Slave-trade, and recommends the abolition of Slavery and the introduction of an apprentice system as the only preventive; the other is a plea of justification for the recent fillibusterism of the East India Company in the Red Sea.

By way of England we have advices from Rio Janeiro to the 15th of May. The new Brazilian Chambers were opened on the 3d. In his speech from the throne the Emperor congratulates himself upon the extinction of the Slave-trade. An application had been made by the merchants of Rio to suspend the operation of the new tariff, so that it would not act upon shipments already made. It is generally believed that this tariff will be rejected in the Chambers, as not being liberal enough. The yellow fever had disappeared from Rio and Pernambuco.

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 6th, and from Montevideo to the 5th of May. The elections occupied public attention in the former place. In Montevideo the fever had made great ravages, the deaths being estimated at between 1,400 and 1,600. No new cases having occurred on the 5th of May, it was hoped that the fever had subsided.

By the arrival of the *Quaker City* at this port, yesterday, we receive later news from Havana. The Spanish fleet, destined to operate against Mexico in the approaching war, had arrived at Havana. SANTA ANA, whose services, it is said, will be accepted by the Spanish Government, had not yet made his appearance. The *Gaceta* denies that Gen. CONCHA has been implicated in the slave-trade, as charged against him by the Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*.

The Montreal *Daily Argus* of yesterday morning reached us late last night, bringing tolerably full particulars of the late terrible calamity on the St. Lawrence River, together with as accurate a list of the passengers on board the ill-fated steamer as could be procured, which will be found in our columns this morning. From the account published by the *Argus* we learn a fact not mentioned in our telegraphic accounts—that the steamer ran upon a rock, which prevented her running ashore, towards which she was headed. Among those lost was Hon. S. C. PHILLIPS, of Salem, Mass. The announcement of his death created the most profound grief among his fellow-citizens. Some few additional particulars of the calamity will also be found reported telegraphically.

The Venezuelan Consul at Philadelphia has written a note to the Editor of the *Evening Journal* of that City, denying that the United States Minister at Caracca had left on account of not being able to settle a claim for indemnity against Venezuela. He alleges that the Minister leaves with the consent of Government on a visit to his family in Washington.

A law was passed by the Legislature last session, to take effect July 1, by which the three days of grace, which by the law merchants allowed the payee of a note payable at sight or on a given day after sight, are abolished. Hereafter every note drawn payable within this State will become due at the time specified upon its face.

The New-Hampshire Legislature adjourned on Saturday, after having been in session twenty-five days.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed a preamble and resolutions giving the Corporation control of the effects of the office of Street-Commissioner, the effect of which will be, in case the Court decides in favor of CONOVER, to render a new suit necessary before he can occupy the office.

An important communication was sent to the Common Council last night, by Comptroller FLAGG, recommending a new Bureau of Surveyors, to act as a check on the fraudulent practices of the Street Commissioner's Office. Some of the frauds committed by contractors under the administration of the late Street Commissioner, TAYLOR, are fully exposed in Mr. FLAGG's communication.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution making the boundaries of the Assembly Districts the same as the Aldermen.

The new Commissioners made a number of appointments yesterday, and removed a number of Second Ward men—being all that were left of the "insubordinates." The Mayor made several Police appointments yesterday, but this "fountain head of all knowledge concerning matters of this sort" was dry to the Reporters who went seeking truth as to the names of the appointees.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Excise, yesterday, a document of extraordinary interest was read from the wife of an inebriate. Any quantity of licenses were granted, and the session was one of unusual length.

Capt. MCKINNEY, of the Thirteenth Ward, is still in a very critical condition, from the injuries inflicted upon him on Sunday, by a mob in Avenue C. The other policemen who were injured at the same time are doing well.

In the four days ending Saturday, June 27, 14,776 loads of dirt were removed from the Wards where the City Inspector's forces were at work. Their removal of this large amount of filth has materially improved the appearance of the streets, but the accumulation is so great that—with the small number of carts to be procured—it will be some time longer before the City is thoroughly clean. The work, however, is slowly going on.

Yesterday, Mr. FIELD presented his reply in the Street Commissioner's case. This closes the argument. The Court announced that the decision would probably not be rendered until Wednesday, the 8th of July. We give Mr. FIELD's argument in full.

Messrs. CUTTING, EVARTS and LORD, in accordance with a request of the Board of Underwriters, have given them their written opinion concerning the validity of the bill reëstablishing the office of Port Warden in the City of New-York. They deny the constitutionality of the enactment.

The remnant of WALKER's army, brought by the *Wabash*, was landed yesterday, and the sick removed to the City and Bellevue Hospitals. The vessel herself is to undergo a thorough cleansing previous to her departure on another voyage. The sentiments of WALKER's soldiers, as far as represented by those who have thus been landed in our midst, are by no means flattering to the Fillibuster Chief, nor have the ladies who came passengers on board the vessel—mostly the wives of officers—an opinion of his services which he would consider at all complimentary. The majority of these new arrivals are without friends and money, and are anxiously waiting to see if the friends of WALKER and Nicaragua will do anything to assist them.

At the anniversary of the Encleian Society of the New-York University, last evening, Rev. WM. F. MORGAN delivered an oration on "The Old and the New." PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., was prevented from delivering the Poem which he had prepared for the occasion by a death in his family.

The "Reform" Democratic General Committee organized last evening at Tammany Hall, by the election of the following permanent officers: *Chairman*—EDWARD COOPER. *Treasurer*—ISAAC BELL, JR. *Secretaries*—BENJAMIN S. HART, RICHARD G. WALMSLEY. The proceedings were harmonious.

Kansas.

The Free-State settlers of Kansas have been very greatly and very grievously wronged. They have been both injured and insulted. They have been treated as no free-born citizens of the United States were ever before treated by their fellow-countrymen. Their territory has been invaded; their dearest rights have been denied to them; their most sacred instincts have been outraged. A dark and dreadful Past lies behind them. An uncertain Present surrounds them. It is but natural, therefore, that they should distrust the promises of the Future. It is but natural that for them to bid bygones be bygones should be a bitter and a difficult task.

All justice must be done to them. Every allowance must be made for men smarting under such recollections as burn and sting in their memories. It is an easy thing for men whose prerogatives of manhood and of citizenship have never been questioned to pronounce upon the obstinacy and violence of the settlers in Kansas. It would not be quite so easy, *we hope*, for the same men to control their own wrath, and to subdue their own desire of vengeance in the like circumstances.

But in every circumstance of life it is necessary for men to consult their actual position, and to ascertain their actual intentions, if they would really achieve any object whatever.

Now what do the settlers of Kansas want? Angry and sore as they may be, they distinctly disclaim any intention of violent revenge upon their invaders. They profess the most pacific purposes. They neither wish nor mean to provoke civil war. They are content to overlook the past, which they can never forget, and which they, perhaps, ought not to be asked now to forgive. They seek only a practical assurance that for the present and the future they shall be protected in the enjoyment of their lawful rights, and of their intrinsic privileges. They propose to secure this object, the highest and holiest object at which any political organization can aim, by keeping up a system of government, a legislature and a judiciary external to the regular appointments of the National Administration. They do this in the face of the fact, that the President, of whose behavior in regard to them they had so much reason to complain, has been succeeded in his office by a Chief Magistrate whose intentions, if they are to be inferred from his acts, are widely different from those of his predecessor—that the Territorial Governors who had made matters in Kansas constantly worse by their intrigues with the worst enemies of the people of Kansas, have been replaced by a Governor whose words and whose deeds have satisfied the most high-spirited of the friends of Kansas, and that the exigencies of party consistency, as well as the decencies of official life, compel the National Government to recognize as binding upon the people of Kansas the acts of a past Legislature, in itself, very possibly, to the last degree offensive, but certainly accepted as a Legislature by the Congress of the United States. Is this conduct of the Free-State men of Kansas, either commendable in itself or likely to conduce to the good of the Territory itself and of the nation? We think not. We are as little disposed as anybody can be, to counsel tameness under injury, or acquiescence in injustice. But we have very little patience with aimless and undecided obstinacy. For obstinacy without decision, unintelligent obstinacy, is the attribute, not of strength, but of weakness. And the country cannot afford to see the stand for immutable rights in Kansas deserted by those who should hold it, in favor of a partisan stand for measures. The end of the Kansas controversy is certainly the establishment of the right of self-government in the people of Kansas. And until the Free-State leaders of Kansas have shown some better reason than has yet been given to the world, for believing that this end can be attained by perseverance in the play of the "Topeka Legislature," they must expect to be regarded by the mass of intelligent Northern men as impracticable persons, who are risking their own peace, and the peace of the country, upon an abstraction.

What *right*, we ask, have the free settlers of Kansas to distrust Governor WALKER, and to impede his efforts for the restoration of public tranquillity? He has done nothing, and said nothing which can justify any doubt of the integrity of his purposes in Kansas. By his moderation, his evident impartiality, and his avoidance of vexatious points, he has gradually conciliated to himself the good will of many of his bitterest opponents. He represents the National Administration as at present conducted. The traits which we applaud in his management of Kansas politics are the reflection of Mr. BUCHANAN's policy. They have provoked, and are provoking, the fiercest animadversion from an extreme section of the Southern Democracy who fancy that the whole world was made for them, and that the policy they desire to see adopted is the ordination of Heaven for the ruling of mankind. And we hold that these friends of Liberty in and out of Kansas, who refuse to strengthen the just and moderate government of the Administration in that Territory, however good their intentions may be, are more likely to ruin than to advance the cause which they have at heart.

FRAUDS IN CONTRACTS.—We do not believe that our City will always be given up to the merciless depredators who have so long defrauded us of our rights, burdened us with taxes, and rendered the very name of a Metropolitan office-holder a byword and a reproach. Step by step we shall advance towards a better condition of things, and the very bottom of misrule having been reached, it is inevitable that hereafter we should begin to ascend. The very baseness of our Municipal servants will be the means of our improvement, and we may yet become as renowned for good government as we have been for bad. A communication from Comptroller FLAGG to the Common Council, which we publish in another column, exhibits some of the fraudulent practices which have been common in the Street Commissioner's Department. We have, heretofore, exposed some of these villainous transactions in our columns; but the cases given by the Comptroller will serve to call attention afresh to the gross malpractices of the Department. Mr. FLAGG makes an excellent recommendation, which, if adopted, will have the effect to check such gross frauds hereafter. He recommends the creation of a new bureau of surveying for the purpose of examining all contracts and seeing that they are strictly fulfilled before they are paid for. It is almost too much to expect that the present Common Council will act upon the Comptroller's recommendation, just as the party in power have got possession of the Street Department; but, if they do not, they must be content to rest under the imputation of a design to aid in defrauding the public.

A Story With a Moral.

In the year 1848 all the world were crazed with dreams of a sudden Summer of freedom and glory and greatness. Then France shook off the incubus of lies which for eighteen years had swayed her destinies; then Hungary "stamped her strong foot, and swore she would be free!" then Italy, from the Alps to the African Sea, raised again her ancient cry: "Away with the barbarians!" then, from the lesser Duchies of the Rhine to the greater Duchies of the Baltic, the whole Teutonic people drew the sword. The year began with a Carnival of hope. Great Britain herself, the freest and the happiest of the States of Europe, was shaken for a moment by the throes of Chartism and the madness of Ireland.

We, in America, professing ourselves to be the vanguard of humanity, and the crusaders of Liberty, naturally gave utterance to no small jubilation, in the course of this wonderful year 1848. We laughed ourselves into tears over the pitiable flight of King LOUIS PHILIPPE. We hailed the rebels of Paris as brothers, and we applauded to the echo every indication given, by the Pope, of a disposition to upset the anti-democratic systems of Italian government, at whatever cost of vested interests and established rights.

The dream gradually faded away. The reaction came. From east and west the fugitives of freedom crowded to the shores of England and America, for refuge from the vengeance of their restored oppressors. To all we opened our sympathizing arms. Though they came to us branded with the brand of treason, and hunted by the officers of the law, we did not hesitate to receive them. So anxious were we to testify our love of Freedom and of its votaries that we made no distinctions in the welcome which we extended to all. The heroes of the bloody fields of Hungary were not more warmly hailed by us than the heroes of the bloodless fields of Ireland. All were martyrs alike—without question of the wisdom—with small question, indeed, of the merits of the cause in which they had striven and suffered. Was this wrong—was this foolish? We cannot so pronounce it. If the love of Liberty be a reality in any man's heart, it is not possible that he should be indifferent to any man who has lived and endured in this world for that love's sake. The follies of the fanatics of 1848 may well be forgiven and forgotten, in the recollection of the beauty and splendor of the vision which turned their brains.

But, in the year 1848, there were produced certain native American lunatics of liberty who commanded less of our admiration and of our pity than their European brethren. For them no shouting crowds assembled in our streets, no flags were waved, no proud processions formed. They found in America what their European prototypes had found in Europe—public scorn for a guerdon and the prison walls for a home.

One of these was DANIEL DRAYTON, of Philadelphia, a merchant-captain trading between that port and the National Capital. This man being seized with the fever of freedom undertook, in this eventful year, 1848, to carry away seventy human beings from perpetual bondage in Washington to liberty in Pennsylvania. He was arrested, tried for his crime, and sentenced to *twenty years' imprisonment*. After four years of incarceration he was pardoned by President FILLMORE, and so sent out upon the world to starve, in company with his misguided European brethren. He *has* starved, and at last growing weary of starvation he has taken leave of the United States and of mankind. On Wednesday last he was in New-Bedford, Mass., where he spoke with a gentleman, and told him he had come there to die, and asked only to be decently buried. That night he committed suicide. And so ended a cisatlantic story of 1848, whereof the moral is worth extracting by our readers at the South as well as at the North. Whatever extremists of either section may think or say, we cannot believe that any reasonable American citizen, be he slaveholder of Carolina or Republican of New-York, can reflect upon such a history as this without a thrilling sense that it bears witness to a radical inconsistency and profound defect in our actual system, social and political, which demands our immediate, our most earnest, our gravest, and our calmest attention.

The Great Reform Among Seamen.

It has not often happened that an attempt to bring about a radical reform among any class of men has been commenced under more favorable auspices than the proposed change in the system of shipping merchant seamen, which was set on foot by the New-York Chamber of Commerce. The old practice, which has been followed for centuries, of giving advance wages to seamen, is to be abandoned on the 1st of July, and there is every promise of its being successfully carried out, although there will, we presume, be a violent endeavor to prevent it by those who have so long profited by the old ruinous system. Fortunately for the merchants who have instituted the reform, sailors are abundant, and the few ships going to sea are easily manned, and the best seamen will be the most likely to accept of the new system of paying no advance wages. Seamen, like other laborers, will be compelled to earn their wages before receiving them; and, as they will be paid nothing if they abandon the ship before the termination of the voyage, desertions will be very rare hereafter, except in those extreme cases where the cruelty of officers compels the crew to desert. The sole objection to the new system is, that it will put the sailor more in the power of the officer than ever before; and a cruel or an avaricious master might be tempted to ill-treat his crew to compel them to leave in a foreign port. There have been many terrible stories told of the inhuman treatment of sailors by the officers of our merchant ships; but many of these stories have, no doubt, been greatly exaggerated, and, in many cases, the ill conduct of the crew has provoked ill treatment from the officers. As the safety of a ship depends altogether upon the conduct of the crew, we do not believe in the disposition of an officer to destroy the very means on which he relies for self-preservation. There are cases, beyond a question, where a brutal and tyrannical master maltreats his crew, from mere wantonness to gratify a cruel disposition. But such cases are extremely rare. A good crew will generally find good officers.

In the sharp competition now going on between the two great maritime nations of the earth, England and America, for the carrying business, a trifling matter may give the triumph to one side or the other; and the ships that can obtain the best crews will have no small advantage over their less fortunate rivals. The attempted reform in the manner of shipping seamen will doubtless have a very marked influence on the character of that important class of laborers, and lead to results which the originators of the plan did not anticipate. In order that it should be carried out properly, it must be generally adopted in all our seaports. Boston has already seconded the movement by our merchants, and other ports will, as a matter of course, soon follow. But to make the reform perfect, the system should be also adopted by our Navy; for, if sailors can obtain advance pay by entering on board our national ships, they will give them the preference over merchant-vessels. The Chamber of Commerce should petition the Secretary of the Navy to assist them by cooperating with them in the new reform.

Art in the Old World and the New.

Politics must ever be the great and absorbing pursuit of the highest order of intellect in a free country; as the pursuit of wealth must be the great object of the majority of the people; and the arts which do not, in some way, assist the votaries of these two great pursuits must necessarily be neglected. There has never been an instance before of so powerful and prosperous a people who have devoted themselves so little to the higher branches of art, as the people of the United States. Jealous as we are of our national reputation, and ready at all times to repel anything like an appearance of interference with our political affairs by foreigners, in all matters of art we deliver ourselves up with unresisting obedience to the dictates of dictators. We have artists of our own, it is true, and we feel a just pride in their talents; but, if we inquire for them we shall find them in Rome, in Florence, in Dusseldorff, or in Paris, not only for the purpose of perfecting themselves in their art, but to gain a foreign indorsement to make their productions pass current at home. The Fine Arts, notwithstanding the generous disposition shown by many of our people to encourage their growth, are still exotics among us. We do not give ourselves up to these flowers of civilization, as they do in the despotic countries of Europe, and even in England. In France, Germany and Italy, the active intellect of the people having no opportunity to exercise itself in politics is driven to art for an outlet, and the men who might be senators and political leaders, are forced to become painters, sculptors, architects and musicians. These arts, therefore, are rewarded by the Government and honored by the people, and a degree of attention is bestowed upon them which is here unknown. Since the "Art Treasures" exhibition was opened in Manchester the leading English journals have abounded with criticisms on the works exhibited, ponderous essays on the various schools of art have been published, and an exhibition of paintings is made an object of national interest, in which as much attention is bestowed as we give to the Constitution of a new State, or a radical change in our laws. A grand performance of the great oratorios of HANDEL has been projected to take place in London in 1859, and the rehearsals have already commenced; the public have been admitted to one of the rehearsals of the Messiah, and forthwith the English papers are filled with long articles on HANDEL and criticisms on the performances of his music. The space allotted to the subject by the daily Press, indicates the tastes and sympathies of the people. HANDEL, though a native of Germany, was essentially an Englishman; it was in England that he composed his great works, it was there he spent the greater part of his life, and gained his great renown. England now honors his memory and the performance of his great oratorios is regarded as an event of national interest. But we have as yet no Handels to honor, and, if we had, we have too much business of greater importance to attend to. We are too busy with our great plans for improving the country; we have too many new States to organize, too many roads to build, too many forests to level, too many bad laws to mend, and too many good ones to make, to stop in the midst of our great material progress to dally with the fine arts, which serve only to amuse and embellish life. Such arts as are necessary to the subjugation of the wilderness, to our protection from external enemies, and to insure the solid comforts of life, we give our mind to in earnest; but it will be a long time, if ever, before we shall be able to rely upon the home production of our musicians and ornamentalists. We can supply Russia with railroad engineers, and raise her sunken ships, as well as build her frigates; but when we want an artist to decorate the walls of our National Capitol, we send an invitation to France, to HORACE VERNET, to come over and assist us.

JACOB BARKER'S CASE.—In the report of Mr. BARKER's case in the Court of Claims, which appeared some days since in our columns, it was intended to present merely the case before the Court, not historical reminiscences generally, although highly interesting in themselves, of Mr. B.'s financial achievement.

Mr. BARKER's share of the loan was taken in May, 1814, at 88 per cent. The additional two and a half millions were taken in August, of the same year, at 80 *per cent.*, but in depreciated paper. The holders of such original stock, of May, by the terms of their loan, were entitled to *all* the difference. They received only the difference of per centage, in supplemental stock, but under protest, as even with reference to that difference there took place a good deal of departmental juggling, and the settlement, or payment, even so far, was not a fair one, or satisfactory to the claimants. It was made, however, in a way, by special direction, we believe, of President MADISON, to save all their rights to future redress.

The history of that settlement is, all of it, interesting, and we should be glad if space permitted us to enter upon it, as given, with comments, at length, in the Report of 1854 to the House, and in Mr. BARKER's elaborate briefs, to which we refer readers desirous of financial explorations.

But, in his pending application to the Court, Mr. BARKER waives (for the present only, perhaps) all but the claim accruing from, or founded upon, the the payment to Government of the depreciated bank paper. With the other matter, therefore, we had nothing to do in making our report of his case.

WALKER'S MEN.

Sentiment of the Wabash Fillibusters—Disposition of the Sick—Was Walker Competent?—Was he Cruel?—What the Ladies think of him and the Cause—The Heroines of Rivas—Mule-meat without Salt, and Sundry unsavory Experiences.

The *Wabash* lay at anchor off the Battery during the whole of yesterday, and was visited by a large number of persons, relatives of the unfortunate members of WALKER's ill-fated army who had arrived in her from Aspinwall. From the hour of noon, or thereabouts, however, only the sick and wounded were to be found on board—those who were sound in limb, though emaciated in person, having landed, and sought such quarters as their own funds or their friends' assistance could provide them with. Those quarters, it may well be believed, in the case of the rank and file of the army, were very humble indeed. Of the sick and wounded, some were afterwards transferred to the City Hospital, and the rest to Bellevue Hospital, where they will be properly cared for. What could be done on board the *Wabash* to alleviate their sufferings, their friends may rest assured was done, but a ship crowded with such objects of suffering, destitution and misery as were landed yesterday on our piers, was a place ill suited for the administration of even the simplest comforts which men in their situation require.

It is difficult to describe the condition of the remnant of WALKER's army. Such words as skeleton and scarecrow fall short of the reality. The skin covered the bones like tight parchment, and the sun of Nicaragua had tanned that parchment brown. Large feverish eyes protruded over hollow spaces that once were cheeks, but now were cheeks inverted—cups, and not protuberances. All was in match, noses pinched, like thin, chins lean, and arms, legs, chest and whole "body corporate" corporate with that ghastly physiognomy. There were some a little superior to this in appearance, but they were few in number. We still speak of the rank and file. The officers either had not suffered so much or bore their sufferings better.

And the dresses of these unfortunates corresponded with their physical appearance. Many had shirts coarse as sackcloths, but not a few were without shirts. Stockings formed no part of their wardrobe. Their shoes were mostly beyond mending. A thin, ragged coat, and a pair of canvas pants completed their attire. Of woe-begone men we never saw such specimens before, and yet they were men to be proud of notwithstanding. To be proud of, because there was not one among them who would not have scorned to sit down by the roadside and beg. To be proud of, because, after the endurance of suffering and disappointment that would appal most hearts, they had not lost a particle of native courage, but had the hardihood in them to strive again, when they had recruited their strength, in a cause that they considered good, under the command of a man whom they accounted competent.

WAS WALKER COMPETENT?

Our reporter had earnest conversations with many of them on that point—Was WALKER competent? They were unanimous in their opinion that he was incompetent. He failed not so much in heart as in head. He lacked ability. He was unable. BUONAPARTE said to his officers, "Impossible? *Ne dites moi cette sottise d'un mot.* Never mention to me that blockhead of a word. There is nothing impossible to the man who dares." To General WALKER very much was impossible. His failing, in his soldiers' opinion, was incompetency—not lack of bravery, for they gave him full credit for courage, but he wanted that which, in a General, is of as much importance as courage, tact. Poets are born, and so are Commanders-in-Chief. WALKER was not born, and could not be made, either one or the other. The opinions of his army, as gained from the *Wabash* remnant, though not exactly so expressed, amounted to just this, and nothing more: The cause was a good cause. They believed in the cause.

Under the right sort of man, they had, much as they had endured, no objection to embark in it again. For Nicaragua was such a glorious country, that under an able commander, it would be a hero's death to die fighting for it. "Would you return again under WALKER, if he were to fit out a new Expedition?" our reporter asked one of them. The answer was, "I would sooner leap into the river and drown there than serve under him another six months, whatever the end might be." He asked another, and the reply was much the same—"I would not go out with him if I was sure he would conquer the country in a month." It must be borne in mind that the men who thus responded were disappointed, sickly, ragged, and penniless, and that their opinions and testimony should be received with such caution as their condition may suggest. But they are unanimous against WALKER's competency.

WAS WALKER CRUEL?

No. The same men testify, that for the leader of an army, he was not cruel. The ogre stories of his ordering men out to be shot because they went in search of food, are lies made out of whole cloth. If a man persisted in going beyond the lines under pretence of hunger, or from other cause, he would be punished for insubordination merely, but unless a soldier was actually caught deserting, or endeavoring to corrupt his fellow-soldiers with British gold, obtained from the Costa Ricans—as was more than once the case—putting him to death was a punishment never resorted to. Opinions were divided in regard to WALKER's humanity. Some said he was commiserative to the sick; others said he took no more notice of them than if they were diseased dogs.

MULE'S FLESH FOR FOOD.

But, of his want of generalship, there was no dispute. When he and his army were in Rivas, and the enemy commenced to advance upon them from Obrsje, he had ample time to procure provisions for the garrison, for four or five months, or even a longer period. He did not do it. He did, nothing; but knowing that he was unprovisioned for a siege, stolidly, not stoically, awaited the enemy's arrival, and supplied his fighting men, and the women and children, with scanty rations of mule meat, and two plantains a day. And the mule they had to eat without salt. Now, the fibre of the mule's flesh partakes of the nature of the animal. It is as tough and unyielding to molars and incisors as the mule itself is stubborn under the yoke or lash. It is unsavory also. When the enemy attacked Rivas, there was no better food than stubborn mule flesh within, but the stubbornest mule, the soldiers thought, was the General who, when he might have well stocked their quarters with food, refused to do so, and devoted them to starvation rations.

WILL WALKER SEND HIS SOLDIERS HOME?

Our reporter, in conversing with these ill-fated men, at first found a difficulty in gaining their confidence. They owned that they were afraid to speak, lest their names should be published. He assured them that due secrecy should be kept. Then they told what they thought of WALKER, and his generalship, their reasons for silence being explained in this wise: WALKER, they had been promised, would, when they arrived in New-York, *give them money to send them to their homes*, and as they were destitute, even that was a mercy to be grateful for. Hence they were afraid to speak their mind about him, lest he should be offended, and refuse them this essential aid. Many of them live at New-Orleans, and most of them are from the Southern States. They are penniless. Will WALKER send us home, they ask, or, instead of giving us a dinner, will his admirers and partizans turn the money to better account, and feed us hungry, as we are, and clothe us, naked as we are, and restore us to our homes, who have been maimed, and ruined, and widowed, and orphaned, in his cause?

WHAT THE LADIES THINK OF WALKER AND THE CAUSE.

Not the least brave in WALKER's camp—nor the least faithful to him, were the wives of his officers. Fair fillibusters every one of them, who stood the siege at Rivas, and the deprivations, and the dangers, and the mule meat without salt, and did not flinch or frown. Mule meat and two plantains a day, and no grumbling, though they all testify that WALKER, if he had been the General he ought to have been, would have stocked his garrison with the fruits and other provisions that were actually rotting without the camp. When they left Rivas, just a week before the capitulation, on their way to St. George, they arrived at the quarters of General ZAVALA, of the Costa Rican army. He spoke French and English fluently, and affably conversed with them. He and his officers set great entertainment before the ladies, including claret and champagne. He told them he was educated in New-York, and liked American women.

"Were you not," he said to one of them, (we omit her name at her own earnest request,) "frightened when we poured in the twenty-four pound shots among you?"

"American women," she answered, "are never frightened. We kept every shot you fired. They only ventilated our quarters, and having done us that service, we recast them in our furnace, and mean to return them to you in the shape of six-pound balls."

"Your furnace? You would play with me, with your furnace. A furnace in Rivas for melting twenty-four pound shot? Phew!"

The General thought the American lady was bamboozling him. She quietly replied that what she had said was true. The General whistled, and appeared thoughtful.

"What can I do for you?" he said. "Is your husband in Rivas?"

"He is, and these ladies husbands also."

The General asked whether he should send them refreshments. The ladies replied:

"If our husbands fall into your hands, give them soldiers' deaths—shoot them; but do not hang them."

"By Heaven, I will do neither," exclaimed General ZAVALA, "if they fall into my hands. But if the soldiers take them I can answer for nothing. They will, perhaps, tear them in pieces. For WALKER, if we catch him, there is no escape. He will be strung to the nearest bough. The provisions of no treaty can insure his life."

Those twenty-four pound shots did considerable damage in Rivas, notwithstanding the ladies' heroism. One of them struck the roof of the house occupied by WALKER, and sent a rafter pitching down upon the pillow of his bed from which he had just risen.

Our reporter, conversing with these ladies, found them fillibusters indeed. Nicaragua *must* be American, they said. The cause was good, but it needed for a leader a humane and provident man, who understood how to propitiate the people. The Costa Ricans had no enmity to the Americans, but they were disinclined to yield to bullying and force. The climate at Rivas was excellent. At Granada, it was unhealthy, and in parts near Greytown.

At Castello Viejo, these American ladies were allowed to visit the fort, though their male friends were excluded. They saw there some old Spanish cannon, valuable for the silver which entered into their composition, and which WALKER, when they were in his possession, had intended to send to New-Orleans, to be melted up, and exchanged for new cannon. They were retaken by the Costa Ricans, Colonel HENNINGSEN having neglected to throw them into the Lake, as he ought to have done. The *Wabash* remnant of the army, and the ladies alluded were to not enthusiastic in praise of HENNINGSEN. They thought highly of him at one time, they said, but have since had much occasion to change their opinions.

Some of the poor penniless fellows told our reporter yesterday, that they arrived at WALKER's camp with several hundred dollars in their pockets, and that the officers made speedy friends of them, borrowed their money, treated them harshly afterwards, and never repaid them. But their camp life had worse hardships than the loss of loaned money, useful as a moiety of it would be at this present juncture.

For the rest, our reporter, though he met with several who had had enough of fillibustering, did not discover much faint-heartedness. The cause was good, these men maintained, if there was only the right man for a General. Some of them thought the right man would be found yet. And all of them insisted that the country was worth striving for, and ought to belong to the United States.

Personal.

Commissioner DENVER, of the Land Office, received a letter the other day which he could not read; so he sent back the following pithy note: "I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter supposed to be signed by you; and, after reading a portion, guessing at a portion, and passing by the remainder as unintelligible, have referred it to the Secretary of the Interior."

Some wretch, who is described as destitute of front teeth, has excited consternation in Virginia, in the region of Fredericksburg, by holding abolition converse with the negroes, under cover of selling them contraband articles.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR VIOLATING CITY ORDINANCES.—A case came off yesterday before Justice MERCH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in which the Health ordinances had been violated. Cellars Nos. 106 and 108 Bowery, were in a condition prejudicial to the public health. Health Warden WOOD, of the Fourteenth Ward, served introductory notice on the occupant, J. HASSON, to abate. The notice was not regarded. Warden WOOD then served a special requisition. HASSAN still failed to abate the nuisance in the time specified. The Health Warden then, in accordance with instructions from the City Inspector, placed the matter in the hands of the Corporation Attorney, who prosecuted the same. Judge MERCH imposed a fine of $100, with $12 cost of suit.

FREE ACADEMY.—The Free Academy Examinations, to which all citizens are invited, commenced yesterday, and continue daily, Saturday and Sundays excepted, to July 6th. The programme of yesterday was for the

Seniors—Greek, German, and Civil Engineering, numbering 27, by Professors OWEN, GLAUBENSKLEE, and BENEDICT.

Juniors—English Literature and German, numbering 17, by Professors BARTON, and GLAUBENSKLEE.

Sophomores—Logic, and Moral Philosophy, numbering 29, by Dr. WEBSTER, and Assistant Professor HUNTSMAN.

FIGHT AT HUDSON GROVE.—A dreadful riot took place at Hudson Grove, near Spuyten Duyvel Creek, between a German Club, who had there assembled at a pic-nic, and a gang of Irishmen, and several on both sides were badly injured, though none fatally, so far as learned. No arrests were made; neither do either of the Police captains of the Twelfth Ward allude to the matter in their returns.

SCAVENGER ATTLEBERGER.—A subscription has been opened at the City Inspector's Office in aid of the widow and children of Scavenger ATTLEBERGER, who entered a sink in West Forty first-street and from the impure air therein lost his life. The widow is poor. The subscription is in the hands of the Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, No. 1 Centre-street.

DEAD HORSES IN THE STREETS.—Thirty-nine dead horses, during the week ending June 29, have been found in the streets. All dead animals are promptly removed from the City limits by the dead animal contractor, on receiving notice of their whereabouts at the City Inspector's office or at the Station houses.

DEAD DOGS.—The Dead-Animal Contractor, at the foot of Forty-fifth-street dock, North River, has received during the week ending June 29, 664 dead dogs, most of them killed at the public Pound, in accordance with the City Ordinances. They were all sent to Barren Island.

DEPARTURE OF CHIEF MATSELL.—Chief of Police MATSELL left the City at 6 o'clock yesterday morning to look after his farm in Iowa. He was accompanied by his family. HUGH MASTERSON, one of his aids, escorted him as far as Middletown.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.—A fire broke out in the frame dwelling (occupied by several German families) No. 112 Canal-street, at 11½ o'clock Sunday night. The flames spread to the roofs of the two adjoining buildings, damaging each considerably. The entire loss is estimated at $2,000.

OPENING OF NEW LAND OFFICES.—We learn that the necessary measures are being taken by the General Land Office to open at the earliest practicable period the new land offices in Minnesota Territory, one of which is located at Ojihwa, on the Mississippi, and the other at Buchanan, on Lake Superior. The instructions for the officers are being prepared for transmission, in order that those officers may familiarize themselves with their duties by the time the lands are subdivided, and in order that preëmption claimants may not be delayed in proving up their rights and securing their homes. It is believed that several townships will be surveyed and subdivided by early in the Fall.—*Union.*

WHO OWNS IT?—Private-watchmen MARCETT and JOHNSON found nearly 800 pounds weight of bagging the other night in an open lot in Beekman-street, whither it had been removed only a short time before by some thieves, who made good their escape. Messrs. MARCETT and JOHNSON took charge of the property.

THE STREETS.

Mr. Morton's Progress—Prospects Improving Vastly—Review of the Waste Dirty Field—Broadway to be Machine-Swept—Lining the Five Points.

Since the streets have been in the hands of the City Inspector something has been done towards their renovation, though much yet remains to be accomplished. During the four days they have operated on them 14,776 loads of dirt have been removed, but, in consequence of the scarcity of carts, it will be some time before the City is made as clean as it should be. The work, however, is progressing, and there is a very perceptible improvement in portions of most of the Wards under his direction. The City Inspector suggests, that if the citizens on each block, instead of having the street-dirt swept to the middle of the street as is the usual custom, will see that it is heaped on the sids of the street twice a week—say Tuesday and Friday—before 9 o'clock A. M., he will furnish the carts for its removal.

We have compiled the following tables of the amount of work done in the four days ending Saturday, June 27, from the reports of the Street Inspectors for the several Wards:

WARDS.	No. of Loads of Dirt Removed.	No. of Loads of Manure Removed.	No. of Loads of Ashes Removed.	al Tot. No. of Loads of Dirt, Ashes and Manure Removed.
1.....	739	562	395	1,696
2.....	416	302	256	974
3.....	200	919	204	1,323
4.....	367	172	467	1,006
5.....	194	291	660	1,145
6.....	727	269	595	1,591
8.....	267	460	568	1,295
9.....	438	382	461	1,281
14.....	275	259	596	1,130
15.....	219	347	304	870
17.....	...	...	*682	682
20.....	1,138	...	475	1,613
22.....	...	...	*180	180
	4,986	3,963	5,833	14,776

Ashes only. No dumping-place for dirt and garbage has yet been procured, although a negotiation for one is now pending, on the strength of which it is understood that a force of street-sweepers will to-day be put on.

Statement of the number of men and carts employed under direction of the City Inspector, with the number of day's labor expended on each:

Wards.	No. of Laborers.	No. of day's work.	No. of cart's.	No. of dirt carts.	Places where ashes and dirt are dumped.	Places where manure is dumped.
1	27	137½	5	25	Battery.	Vesey-street.
2	20	68¾	4	15	Roosevelt-street.	Roosevelt-street.
3	27	87½	4	24	Vesey street.	Vesey-street.
4	20	54	8	17	Roosevelt-street.	Roosevelt-street.
5	20	54	8	13	Watts street.	Watts-street.
6	29	80½	8	18	Roosevelt street.	Roosevelt-street.
8	21	61	7	16	Watts-street.	Watts-street.
9	24	61	9	20	Bank-street.	Gansevoort-st.
14	21	56	9	17	Watts-street.	Watts street.
15	17	45½	6	24	Bank-street.	Gansevoort-st.
17	none	none	10	none	Sixteenth-street.	Only ashes rem.
20	34	96¾	9	2	Thirty-fourth-st.	Thirty-fourth-st
22	none	none	5	none	Forty-third st.	Only ashes rem.

The following streets have been gone over once, and the surface dirt has been removed. Another application of the shovel and hoe will have to be given them before the brooms can be effectually used. In many of the streets the solidity of the dirt was such that picks had to be brought into requisition:

First Ward—Broad-street, from Front to South; South, from Whitehall to Coenties slip; Maiden-lane, north side, from South to the Junction; Battery-place, from Bowling-green to West street; Old-slip, from Pearl to Front; Broadway, from Liberty to Bowling-green; South-street, from Coenties-slip to Maiden lane; Wall-street, from South to Hanover; Front, from Wall to Maiden lane; Washington, from Liberty to Rector; Greenwich, from Liberty to Morris; West, from Battery-place to Morris; Morris, from Broadway to West; Washington, from Rector to Battery-place; Greenwich, from Battery place to Morris: Rector, from Broadway to West; Thames, from Broadway to Greenwich; Albany, from Greenwich to West; Trinity place, from Liberty to Tinpot-alley; Coenties-slip, from South to Pearl; Bridge, from Broad to State; Pearl, from Broad to State; State, from Bowling-green to Whitehall; New-street, from Beaver to Wall; Pine, from Broadway to William; Broadway, from Liberty to Bowling-green; Whitehall, from Bowling-green to South Ferry.

Second Ward—The whole Ward has been cleaned once, and the workmen are engaged on it the second time.

Third Ward—Cortlandt, from Greenwich to West-st.; Dey, from Greenwich to West; Fulton and Vesey, from Broadway to West, and Barclay, from Greenwich to West.

Fourth Ward—Catharine, Roosevelt, part of James, Oliver, Cherry, William, Rose, and Vandewater; all the ashes and garbage have been removed.

Fifth Ward—White, Lispenard, Walker, Franklin, Thomas, Anthony, Church, West Broadway, and part of Duane.

Sixth Ward—Reade, from Broadway to Centre; Duane, from Broadway to Chatham; Manhattan-place; Elm, from Reade to White; Pearl, from Broadway to Centre; Franklin, from Broadway to Centre; Elm, from White to Canal; Walker, from Broadway to Centre; Canal, from Broadway to Centre; Centre, from Leonard to Canal; Bowery, from Canal to Chatham-square; all Chatham-square; Chatham, from Bowery to Baxter; Tryon-row, Centre-street, and Chambers, from Chatham to Broadway,

Eighth Ward—Laurens and Thompson, from Spring to Houston; Sullivan, from Houston to Broome; McDougal, from Houston to Spring; Clark, from Spring to Broome.

Ninth Ward—Downing, Carmine, Clarkson, Bedford, from Hammersley to Carmine; Morton, Cornelia, Barrow, Leroy, from Hudson to West; Amos and Bleecker streets.

Fourteenth Ward—Elizabeth, from Houston to Grand; Mott, from Houston to Broome; Mulberry, from Canal to Grand; Baxter, from Canal to Grand; Elm, from Howard to Spring; Mulberry, from Broome to Grand, and Spring, from Marion to Mulberry.

Fifteenth Ward—14th street, from 4th to 5th avenues; 13th street, from 6th-avenue to University-place; 13th, from Broadway to 4th-avenue; 12th, from 4th to 6th avenues; 11th-street, from Broadway to 6th-avenue; 10th street, from 4th avenue to Broadway; 9th-street, from 4th to 6th avenues; 8th-street, from 6th-avenue to MacDougal; Waverly-place, from 6th avenue to MacDougal.

Twentieth Ward—Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-streets between Seventh and Eleventh avenues. The ashes have been removed throughout the entire Ward.

The Street Inspector of the Sixth-Ward says that the streets in that District present a cleaner appearance now—particularly in the neighborhood of the Five Points—than they have before in many years. Lime is to be furnished from the Department to whitewash thoroughly the gutters before the 4th of July. Last night they commenced cleaning Chatham-street for the second time. The immense traffic on this street prevents any sweeping in the day time. By the way, who and where is the contractor for paving that street with the Belgian pavement? He has paved the east side, but the west side, from Pearl-st. to Mulberry is so full of ruts and holes that vehicles can scarcely pass, and a constant blockade is the consequence.

The Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards remain still in the hands of the contractors.

Mr. Buss has the Sixteenth, and it is in exceedingly good condition. The Sixteenth is under the care of Mr. KECKHEISER, and that, too, is in good order. The rest are in passably fair condition, with the exception of the Eighteenth. The City Inspector might profitably give the contractor of the Eighteenth Ward, Mr. KELSE, a raking down for the filthy condition in which he permits it to remain. The Health Warden, Mr. G. H. ADAMS, reported, last Saturday, that the gutters on the corner of Avenue B and Fifteenth-street were very filthy—the garbage being all "on a crawl," with maggots.

The City Inspector has engaged Mr. SMITH, the proprietor of the street-sweeping machines, to clean Broadway twice a week at a cost of $120 per week.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC REFORM GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The "Union" *alias* "Reform," *alias* "Anti-Wood" Democratic General Committee, met and organized last evening at Tammany Hall. There was a full attendance. After the necessary formal business, the Committee proceeded to ballot for permanent officers. Several candidates were named for Chairman. On the first ballot EDWARD COOPER, ELIJAH F. PURDY and Alderman HEALY, of the Fourth Ward, received votes in the order in which their names are given.

When the result was announced, Mr. HEALY withdrew his name, and another ballot was had, the result being—

For COOPER.....491 For PURDY.....43

There being still no choice, another ballot was about being ordered, when PURDY arose, and declined being considered a candidate any longer. He took advantage to make a good-natured and characteristic little speech, in which he said that honors enough had been thrust upon him. He felt abundantly satisfied in feeling that he had contributed to the glorious movement that night inaugurated—a movement calculated to work a reform where a reform was needed, and to unite and harmonize the noble Democracy, too long disunited by the wiles and plots of wily and designing men.

These remarks were received with favor.

A motion was then made that Mr. COOPER be declared Chairman by a unanimous vote; and this motion was put and carried without dissent.

Mr. COOPER arose, when the cheering had subsided and returned his thanks.

The other officers were then elected as follows:

Treasurer—ISAAC BELL, Jr.

Secretaries—BENJAMIN HART, RICHARD G. WALMELEY.

The Committee then, at 11½ o'clock, adjourned subject to a call from the chair.

MUNICIPAL.

Concerning the Street Commissioner.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman CLANCY, President, in the Chair. The Report of the Committee non-concurring with the Board of Councilmen in the reorganization of the Croton Water Department, and creating a new bureau, was called up, and after some amendments, was adopted.

The Report reorganizing the Law Department was adopted.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

The following preamble and resolution, relating to the Street Commissioner, were offered by Alderman WILSON:

Whereas, A controversy has arisen between DANIEL D CONOVER and CHARLES DEVELIN, in reference to the office of Street Commissioner for the City of New-York, and

Whereas, CHARLES DEVELIN, having been regularly appointed to such office, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and having duly taken the oath of office, and given an official bond according to law, has been and is recognized by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as lawfully entitled to hold and exercise the duties of the office aforesaid, and

Whereas, The said CONOVER has adopted measures to compel a delivery to him of the books, papers, maps, records and documents connected with such office, and

Whereas, Such books, papers, maps, records, and documents belong to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and are the private property of such Corporation, and

Whereas, Such Corporation has not been made a party to the proceedings by said CONOVER, to obtain possession of such property, and

Whereas, It is the duty of such Corporation to maintain and defend its title to such property; therefore

Be it ordained, That the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, as the agent of such Corporation, for the purpose forthwith take possession of all the books, papers, maps, records and documents, connected with the office of Street Commissioner for the City of New-York, and that he retain such possession until otherwise directed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, but that said Counsel keep such books, papers, maps, records and documents, in the rooms now assigned and occupied as the Street Commissioner's offices or apartments, and that he permit said CHARLES DEVELIN to have the use of said offices or apartments, and of such books, papers, maps, records and documents, for the purpose of discharging his duties as Street Commissioner aforesaid, but for no other purpose whatever.

Alderman TUCKER opposed their passage. It was by such conduct that the City had been brought to a state of anarchy. The whole subject was in the hands of the Courts, and he hoped it would be let alone until decided. He had no objection to the counsel to the Corporation, but he thought it was wrong to take the head of one department and put him in possession of another.

After the failure of several motions to refer, the preamble and resolution were adopted.

The following was received from the Comptroller and ordered to be printed:

A BUREAU OF SURVEYING RECOMMENDED BY THE COMPTROLLER.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1857.

In presenting to the Common Council an exhibit of the operations of the Surveyor, the contractor and the Street Commissioner, under a 70 per cent. contract for regulating and grading Fifty-fifth-street from the Third to the Fifth avenues, as shown in a subsequent part of this communication, I beg leave to avail myself of the occasion to invite the serious consideration of the Legislative Department to the great importance of organizing the Bureau of Surveying on such a footing as will secure skill and uprightness in the administration of that important branch of public service.

The head of the Bureau should be a practical engineer and surveyor, and all specifications and estimates for contracts should be reviewed and approved by him before making the contract; and all certificates for the payment for work on the contract should be subjected to his scrutiny and approval before any money is paid on the contract. The contract provides that payment shall be made as the work progresses, on the certificate of the Surveyor and Street Commissioner. The Surveyor for the job is selected by the Street Commissioner; and thus, between them, they in effect, by the terms of the contract, hold the key to the treasury. If the Comptroller, finding that the estimates of work for which payment is demanded greatly exceed the original estimates made before the contract was entered into, withholds payment for the purpose of testing the accuracy of the estimates for work done, it is regarded as an impeachment of the Commissioner and Surveyer, and as working a great wrong to the contractor.

It is important, therefore, that measures should be adopted at once for procuring full and accurate surveys and estimates, to be made by competent persons, before a contract is advertised. Copies of this estimate, duly signed by the persons who made it, and approved by the Head of the Bureau, should be filed with the Street Commissioner, and a duplicate of this estimate should accompany the contract, which, by the new Charter, is required to be furnished to the Finance Department.

The particular case to which I now desire to direct the attention of the Common Council, is as follows, viz.:

On the 11th day of July, 1855, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council directing "Fifty-fifth-street to be regulated and graded from Third to Eighth avenues, where not already graded or under contract."

On the 21st day of November, 1855, estimates were opened by James Furey, Street Commissioner, for "regulating Fifty-fifth street from the Third to the Fifth avenues and from the Seventh to the Eighth avenues." The specifications stated that "The estimates of work for which the bids will be tested are as follows: About 62,400 cubic yards of earth to be furnished; about 110 running feet of culvert; 2,900 yards of rock cutting." Under this specification bids were opened, and a list of the bids is annexed marked "A." By this statement it will be seen that the lowest bid was that of W. Prior.

The contract for the work was made by Joseph S. Taylor, Street Commissioner, on the 5th day of May, 1857, with Oscar Taylor, under the ordinance of Dec. 30, 1854. Seven certificates for 70 per cent. advances have been made by Franklin Vidal, City Surveyor, beginning July 24, 1856, and the last one of April 28, 1857. Advances were made on six of these certificates to the amount of $15,450 74. On the presentation of the last certificate, the Comptroller deemed it necessary, before further advances, to have a complete examination of the work done; and accordingly selected Messrs. J. S. Serrell and Daniel Ewen to survey the street. A copy of their report is annexed, marked "B."

Mr. Ewen's report the following facts are shown, and the particulars given in detail in statement C annexed. The specification calls for 62,400 cubic yards of earth-filling. Messrs. Serrell and Ewen show but 44,480 cubic yards actually required to be done, leaving an excess of work stated in the specification of 17,920 cubic yards.

The rock excavation called for in the specification was 8,900 cubic yards, of which but 6,813 was necessary by their report, making the specification exceed, in this particular, 2,087 cubic yards.

The culvert estimated for was 110 feet; the report states 230 feet to have been necessary—leaving a deficiency in the specification of 200 feet. The report further shows that Mr. Vidal has certified to 25,979 cubic yards of earth filling to have been done more than has been found done by Ewen and Serrell; to 3,974 cubic yards of rock more than is actually done, and 135 feet more of culvert. Under this statement of the Surveyors, the amount of excess of work paid for would be as follows (if the last certificate had been paid):

25,979 cubic yards earth, 9 cents	$2,338 11
2,974 cubic yards rock, 50 cents	1,987 00
135 feet of culvert, $20	2,700 00
Total	$7,025 11

Of this there has been actually paid for over what has been actually done:

20,019 cubic yards earth	$1,801 64
2,707 cubic yards rock	1,353 50
51 feet culvert	1,020 00
Total	$4,175 14

The certificates given by Mr. Vidal show that had the work therein stated actually been done, there would have been 2,764 cubic yards of earth-filling in excess of that required by the report of Ewen & Serrell, 1,888 cubic yards of rock excavated in excess, 486 feet of culvert more built than required, and the whole work finished and completed besides.

The average bid for culvert, as will be seen by the statement annexed, is from $3 to $1 50 per foot.

Had the original specifications stated the correct amount of culvert required, the bids of John Quin, W. Lambert, J. Lee, J. Moore and W. Prior would have each been lower than Taylor's. It will be further seen that the large amount of culvert certified as built forms the most important item of the advances, as follows:

Earth-filling paid for	$3,715 47
Rock excavated	3,717 00
Total	$7,432 47
Culvert alone	$10,248 00

The number of feet of culvert paid for above the amount estimated as necessary by Ewen & Serrell is 486, which at Taylor's price is $8,504. Had the whole amount of culvert notified to by Vidal (916 feet) been paid for, we would have paid $9,720 more than was actually deemed necessary by Serrell & Ewen. The amount of the contract under the report of Serrell & Ewen would be $14,009 70. Mr. Taylor has been paid $15,450 74. Making an over-payment on the whole contract, according to the report, of $1,441 04, and the contract is still incomplete. It will be seen by the report of Messrs. Ewen & Serrell that there remains yet to be finished 23,315 cubic yards of earth-filling, and 2,086 cubic yards of rock-cutting.

The foregoing facts show, in regard to all work to be done of this character, the indispensable necessity of having accurate and minute surveys and specifications made before advertising or letting out any work to be done under contract, and also the necessity of careful measurements and estimates as the work progresses.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. FLAGG, Comptroller.

[B.]

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1857.

TO A. C. FLAGG, ESQ., COMPTROLLER, &c.—*Dear Sir*: Pursuant to your instructions we have surveyed Fifty-fifth street, from the Third to the Fifth avenues, and from the Seventh to the Eighth avenues, to ascertain how much work, in our judgment, was originally necessary to be done to regulate and grade the street between these points, agreeably to the printed specifications for the same, dated 15th November, 1855, and signed "James Farey, Street Commissioner;" also, to ascertain how much work had been done on the same, pursuant to the contract dated 5th May, 1856, between Joseph S. Taylor, Street Commissioner, and Oscar Taylor, Contractor: also, to report to you our opinions on the manner in which the work has progressed; and we respectfully report as follows:

Our estimate of the amount of work necessary to be done at the date of the contract is:

44,480 cubic yards of earth filling to be furnished;
6,813 cubic yards of rock to be blasted and deposited in embankment;
230 feet running measure of culvert to be built.

Our estimate of the amount of work done on the 8th inst., when our survey was made, is:

21,326 cubic yards of earth filling furnished:
4,497 cubic yards of rock blasted and deposited in embankment;
661 feet running measure of culvert built and building, leaving yet to be done:
23,315 cubic yards of earth filling to be furnished;
2,066 cubic yards of rock to be blasted and deposited.

Our estimate varies from that in the specifications dated 10th November, 1855, as follows:

We estimate 17,920 cubic yards less of earth filling.
2,087 cubic yards less of rock to be blasted 230 feet running measure of culvert more to be necessary.

There has certainly been already built and building 574 feet of culvert more than was estimated for in the specification of 10th November, 1855, and 351 feet more than we considered necessary; and the contractor claims that one culvert is 63 feet longer than we measure between its visible ends, on account of the curvatures of it which we cannot see by reason of its being covered by embankment, while the size of it does not admit of our passing through it; for, although the specification calls for culverts 2½ feet wide and 4 feet high in the clear, we have been unable to find an average greater than about 2 feet 6 inches square in the clear.

We remain very respectfully yours,
DANIEL EWEN, } Surveyors.
JOHN J. SERRELL, }

The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in July.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon. In the absence of President STERRS, Supervisor TUCKER occupied the Chair. Supervisor CLANCY remarked that in accordance with the requirements of the act passed April 13, 1857, it became the duty of the Board to define the new limits of the Assembly Districts. In consequence of the increase of population the City of New-York was entitled to seventeen members—an increase of one; and as the City had been divided into seventeen Aldermanic Districts, he proposed by resolution to make the Assembly District boundaries the same as the Aldermanic. He offered the resolution and it was adopted.

In accordance with an act of the late Legislature and the petition of the Directors, the Board decided to appropriate the sum of $20,000 to the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in July.

THE PORT WARDENS' BILL.

Opinions of Messrs. Cutting, Lord and Evarts, as to its Constitutionality.

The following questions were recently presented to Messrs. CUTTING, LORD and EVARTS by the Board of Underwriters and their opinions requested in writing:

The Insurance Companies of New-York City employ Inspectors and Surveyors. The duties of the Inspector are to examine goods damaged by causes insured against, ascertain the nature and extent of the damage, the amount of loss sustained, whether the claim of the insured can be compromised, acceptance of abandonment and decision as to disposition of the goods; and if required by their employers or parties interested, they *certify* to the facts before them and their opinion upon those facts. The *Surveyors* examine damaged vessels, decide upon the extent of damage, amount of loss, accept abandonment, &c.; *certify* as to nature and amount of damage, decide between owner and underwriter, and perform duties similar to those prescribed for the Port Wardens by Sec. 3 of the accompanying act.

The duties of the Inspector and Surveyor combined, (as they often are in the same person,) are precisely those of the Port Wardens as defined in Secs. 3 and 4 of the accompanying act.

We have now to request your opinion upon the validity and operation of the inclosed Port Wardens' Act, as to the following points:

1. Are Secs. 3 and 4, and 5 and 6, or either, or what portions of them constitutional and binding?

2. Are the exclusive powers conferred by this act constitutional and legal so far as to prevent the future employment of Inspectors and Surveyors by the Underwriters for the performance of the duties above named?

3. Is the provision of sec. 5 as to commissions to be paid Port Wardens before sales of damaged goods, vessels, &c., constitutional and obligatory upon owners of such goods not requiring the attendance of the Port Wardens upon such sales?

4. Can the auctioneer selling such damaged vessels, materials or goods, successfully resist the payment of the commissions of ½ of 1 per cent. provided by sec. 5 in cases where the Wardens are not required to attend the sale, or in any cases and in what, if any?

5. Will the Underwriters under this act be compelled to employ Wardens in place of their Inspectors and Surveyors to examine and certify in cases of vessels or their cargoes arriving damaged at this port or damaged while lying in the port, and will the Inspectors and Surveyors of Marine Companies be liable to the penalties provided by the act if they continue to discharge the duties above described?

6. If the assured on vessel or goods damaged agree with his insurer to select any other person than a Port Warden to examine and appraise the insured property, would it be a violation of the law for that person to perform that duty when so requested? The Warden not having been notified or requested, by either party in interest, could the contracting parties under a policy of insurance be debarred the privilege of settling the damage in any manner they may deem best for their mutual interest? Will it make any difference whether the underwriters and their assured, or either, employ a person to survey or examine the particular case, not in the annual employ of the Underwriters?

In addition to the above we ask your opinion as to the constitutionality and validity of the Auction tax, or duties imposed by the State upon goods sold at auction.

We wish particularly to know whether the payment of those duties can be enforced in the law.

Your opinion upon all the above is requested in full as early as practicable.

Very respectfully, A. B. NEILSON,
President of the Board of Underwriters.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1857.

The answers submitted to these questions were substantially the same. We select the following, since it is the shortest:

THE OPINION OF F. B. CUTTING, ESQ.

I have examined the various provisions of the recent act of the Legislature of this State, "to reorganize the Wardens' office of the Port of New-York;" and in answer to the questions proposed to me by the Board of Underwriters, am of opinion that:

I. All those parts of the act which attempt to compel parties interested in vessels or merchandise, arriving in the port of New-York, to employ the Wardens of the port to act as Inspectors of their vessels and goods, and to perform the various official acts and services therein mentioned; and which impose upon such parties an obligation to pay fees, commissions and rewards to persons whose services are not needed or requested by them; and those parts of the act which attempt to prohibit the employment of any person other than a member of the Board of Wardens, to inspect damaged vessels or goods, under the pains and penalties prescribed by the act, are void, because

1. They are not enactments of a Municipal character merely, or which concern only the internal police of the State, but they are regulations of commerce, and, as such, interfere with the power vested in the Congress of the United States, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States." Congress has already legislated upon the subject of the appraisement of damage to goods; the mode of ascertaining the same; the inspection of vessels, and the mode of ascertaining their condition and seaworthiness, as far as it has deemed expedient and proper. See Act of 1793, Ch. 22, Sec. 52, 60; Act of 1799, Ch. 29, Sec. 3; Act of 1840, Ch. 48, Sec. 12, 13, 14; Act of 1850, Sec. 6; Act of 1848, Sec. 7; Act of 1852, Ch. 106, Sec. 9.

2. The Constitution of the State of New-York prohibits the creation of *any office* for the inspection of any merchandise, produce, manufacture, or commodity whatever, *except* for the purpose of protecting the public health, or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls, or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures.

At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the office of "Inspector of damaged goods" existed in this State. Those parts of the act which in effect revive this inspection law, by attempting to confer upon the Wardens the power in right of their office, to act as Inspectors of damaged goods, are, in that respect, in conflict with the fundamental law of the State, and are void.

In answer to the remainder of the first question submitted to me, I am of opinion that those parts of the Act which require the Wardens to perform certain official acts, when employed or requested by any of the parties in interest, are free from objection.

II. The Insurance Companies of the City of New-York have the right, notwithstanding the recent act, to continue to employ Inspectors and Surveyors, to examine the vessels and goods damaged by perils or causes insured against; to ascertain the nature and extent of such damage, the amount of loss sustained thereby, and to perform such other services as they may deem necessary or expedient in the prosecution of their business.

III. The provisions of the fifth section of the act, which attempt to confer upon the Board of Wardens the absolute right to levy a tax or commission of one-half of one per cent. on the gross amount of the sales of all vessels when condemned, vessels' materials and goods in a damaged state, which shall be sold at public auction in the Port of New-York, by reason of such damage, for the benefit of owners or underwriters, or for account of whom it may concern, and which require that such sales shall be made by auctioneers, under the direction and by the order of the wardens, are attempts to regulate commerce, and are void as against the owners or parties interested in such property, unless when they shall have requested or required the attendance or official action of the Wardens upon such sales.

IV. The Wardens are not entitled to levy any tolls or commissions upon the proceeds of sales by auction of damaged goods or vessels, in cases when the owners or parties interested in the goods, or their agents, do not employ them or request their official action, and in such cases the Wardens are not entitled to recover from the auctioneers any part of the proceeds of such sales.

V. The Underwriters of the City of New-York, notwithstanding the recent act, cannot be compelled to substitute the Wardens of the Port in place of their own Inspectors or Surveyors, to inspect vessels and cargoes arriving damaged in this port, or damaged while lying in the port, and to report the result of their inspection of such vessels and cargoes. As far as the act attempts to force such compulsory employment of the Wardens upon them, it is unconstitutional and void for the reasons before mentioned. The Inspectors and Surveyors of the Marine Insurance Companies are not liable to the pains and penalties attempted to be created by the act, by discharging their ordinary duties as heretofore.

They have not, however, the right to assume to act as *Port Wardens*, or to exercise *official* duties as *public officers*.

VI. The assured on vessels or goods may, by agreement with his insurer, select any individual, though not a Warden of the Port, to examine and appraise the insured property, and such selection and employment, either of the regular Inspector or Surveyor of an Underwriter or of any other person employed by the parties in interest for the particular occasion, will not be a violation of law either on their part, or on the part of the person who shall upon request make the examination and appraisement. The parties to the contract of Insurance have the right, notwithstanding the recent Act, to settle all claims arising from damage to the subject insured, in any manner they deem most conducive to their mutual interest.

VII. The general inquiry whether the laws of the State of New-York, which impose a tax upon the goods sold by auction, are valid, is not presented by the Act to reorganize the Warden's office; as respects the right of the Wardens to demand and receive commissions on the proceeds of vessels and goods sold by auction, when not employed or requested to attend by the parties interested therein, I have already expressed my views.

F. B. CUTTING.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The experiment of a Summer season of Italian Opera is a dangerous one in the present depressed condition of all kinds of amusement, but the inauguration, last evening, seemed to promise success. The house, although not uncomfortably full, displayed a fair array of *paying* faces, and was animated and fashionable. There are strangers enough in the City at this present time to support this Metropolitan luxury, if they will but awake to the fact that they have an opportunity of rare moment to enjoy it in its greatest perfection. Mlle. LA GRANGE is one of the the few truly great singers of the world, and she is supported in an unexceptionable way by Messrs. BAGNOLI, AMONRO and COLETTI.

BELLINI'S Opera of the "Puritans" has been given here before with the same cast. We have consequently but little to say concerning its performance, except that it was on the whole smooth and satisfactory. Signor TORIANI, the new conductor, manages his *bâton* with skill, and marshalled his forces with promptness and vigor—perhaps a little too much vigor in the brass department. He is an old member of MARETZEK'S company, in which, for the last few years he has been chorus master. His graduation to the higher duties of the conductor's chair is therefore legitimate and proper. With care, and a proper regard to his *pp's*, he will succeed.

No opera will be repeated during the season. By this arrangement a great opportunity is offered of making a passing acquaintance with six standard works in a very brief space of twice. The fact that they have been played often by the same company insures a respectable completeness in the *ensembles*, and for the solos the very best talent is at hand. We hope that Mme. LA GRANGE (who deserves much) will have a successful campaign. The chorus last night was unusually good.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A distinguished *danseuse*, Mlle. THERESA ROLLA, (from a multitude of European theatres,) made her *debût* here last night in the grand Ballet of "Paquita," and achieved a gratifying success—in her first *pas* accumulating a quantity of bouquets and a *hat*. We are not versed in the technology of Terpsichorean art, and are therefore compelled to write plainly on a subject which certainly possesses encouraging opportunities for a more learned course of procedure. Miss ROLLA dances gracefully, lightly and well—particularly well on the tips of her toes. She possesses youth, beauty, and their attributes, elasticity and grace. In the pantomimic business she is about as intelligible as any *artists* we have ever seen—that is to say, you have to "make her out" in your own way, and trust to the hook for the rest. In a word, Miss ROLLA seems to possess those characteristics which are best adapted for transporting the devotees of the Ballet into the Heaven of their brightest visions. We presume this is saying enough.

The ballet (a favorite one here) was beautifully put on the stage, and excellently danced.

To add to the attractions of the Garden, Mr. NIBLO has engaged a very superior Comedy Company to precede the danseuse. The little Comedy of "Sketches in India" was the piece given last night, and was most admirably rendered.

Miss ROLLA will make her second appearance on Wednesday. An artiste so young and talented deserves all the success she can achieve.

NEW OLYMPIC.—Messrs. MEIGHAN and CHANFRAU (the first a journalist, and the second a famous delineator of eccentric character) initiated a bold experiment last night with success. It consisted in transforming Buckley's Hall into a Vaudeville theatre, thus supplanting negro minstrelsy by an article far more expensive, but not more popular. The theatre was crowded to suffocation, and streams of people irrigated the side-walks in Broadway. This success was deserved, for the lessee, although charging a low price for admission, has secured a good company, and gives an amount of entertainment which is really appalling in these hot days. Four pieces were played last night, introducing Mrs HOWARD, Mr. CHANFRAU, Mr. HARRY HALL, and other popular artists. There was some dancing also, and a quantity of music under the direction of Mr. A. REFF, Jr., late of the Pyne and Harrison troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The indefatigable manageress of this handsome establishment treated her patrons to another new piece last night. It enjoys the title of "A Romantic Idea," and appears to be something between a burlesque and a pantomime. Its fun is of the broadest kind, and seldom rises above buffoonery. In hot weather, buffoonery is particularly acceptable. The physical exertion it requires is refreshing to those who look on, and who prefer to laughs without inquiring the reason why.

There is very little plot to the piece. A young German student in search of an idea, takes up his quarters in an old ruin that is said to be haunted. Here he falls asleep and has a dream of the olden times, in which all sorts of absurdities pass before his heated imagination as realities. The intention of the author seems to be to satirize the blood-and-thunder tendencies of a certain school of dramatists, who sketch the manners and customs of a past age with the point of a dagger.

The piece is excellently exaggerated by the various artists employed in the cast, and is funny enough for an afterpiece. Mr. WHEATLEIGH and Mr. BURNETT, as usual, have most of the work to do, and do it well. It was preceded by the excellent piece, "Nature and Art."

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part First.

Present, Commissioners JOHN KEESE, WM. JAY HASKETT, and ROBERT D. HOLMES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. HASKETT, J. BLAKESLY AVLS was appointed permanent Clerk.

Mr. HASKETT was appointed Treasurer of the Board.

On motion of Mr. HASKETT, it was *Resolved*, That the Treasurer of the Board shall file with the Board on the first meeting of each week, a certified copy of the amount of money received by him, and paid over to the County Treasurer for licenses during the prior week, with the names of the persons to whom the licenses shall be granted, and the amount paid by each.

Licenses were granted to the following persons:

Louis Bonnard, No. 72 Greenwich-street, fee $30.
Arcularius, Bonnett & Co., No. 52 Vesey-street, fee $30.
Scott, Wisner & Co., No. 112 Pearl-street, fee $30.
Stanshury & Mills, No. 202 Grand street, fee $30.
Sackett, Belcher, No. 26 Pearl-street, fee $30.
Mead, Belcher & Titus, No. 55 Cortlandt-street, fee $30.
Seguine & Lafarge, No. 329 Sixth-avenue, fee $30.
James T. Hoffman, No. 98 Pearl-street, fee $30.
Benjamin Albro, No. 6 Eldridge-street, fee $30.
Ezekiel Vance, No. 65 Greenwich-avenue, fee $30.
William W. Drake, No. 932 Broadway, fee $30.
Collins Conifard, No. 107 South-street, fee $30.
Charles White, No. 175 West Fifteenth-street, fee $30.
John S. Martin, No. 120 Spring-street, fee $30.
Jacob Colville, Broadway, corner of Fifty-ninth-street, fee $30.
Jacob F. Carlton, No. 200 Water-street, fee $40.
D. D. Winchester, No. 9 Cortlandt-street, fee $30.
William M. Langley, Nos. 54, 56, and 58 Dey-street, fee $30.
Joseph F. Stebbins, No. 28 Cortlandt-street, fee 30.
Thompson & Voss, No. 379 Broadway, fee $30.
S. Leland & Co., Metropolitan Hotel, fee $75.
Francis Fijux, No. 42 Murray-street, fee $30.
Thomas McCoy, Thirty-second-street, corner of Fourth-street, fee $30.

The following unique communication was read by Commissioner HOLMES, and ordered to be filed. We give it *verbatim et literatim*:

To the Chairman of Excise Commissionrce now in Session

Sir and Friend Will you pleas to notis when the applications for *Licenses* is presented by *thos Dealers* in *Damnation* of Mens *Body* and *Soul located* in *Churcu street* Number 8t. Charles Hotel No 164 Bernett Hous No 160 and No 152 and 154 also Pell Sloon Leonart st 69 and all others in the *vicinity* of *Zion* Church cor of Church & Leonard streets. that thos places have been the cause of Starving and Otherwise Destressing one half of the hard *Working* Wives & Familys of *Colored Men* in New York visinity. and We Ask you in the name of *God* and *Humanity* to Help Us, the Wives and Mother of the *Blind* and *Thoughtless Eneabreted* to *Defeat* their *Laceuse* and We Will pray to Evar Pray for you and yours (*Sined by A Wife of a Eneabret with Meney other*)

Yes we in those principles join,
And such our action desplay;
Our hands and our hearts shall combine,
To extend their benificent sway!

New York, June 22nd 1857

A negro man presented this singular document at the office of Commissioner HASKETT, a few days since.

The Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday at 3 P. M., at the same place.

LONG ISLAND.

THE ATLANTIC-STREET STABBING HOMICIDE.—The Coroner's Jury in this case rendered the following verdict last evening: "That FRANCIS DELAMOSA came to his death on the 22d inst., by reason of patrid typhoid fever, the result of mortification of the left forearm, caused by a wound inflicted with a knife in the hands of JAMES DUNN, on the corner of Hicks and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn, on the 13th inst."

DUNN is yet at large.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting Saturday, June 27; Match, $1,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness:

H. WOODRUFF, *g. g Breeze*.....Received forfeit.
H. JONES, blk. g. *Gumbo*.....Paid forfeit.

TROTTING ON THE ROAD AT MCCOMB'S DAM, SATURDAY, JUNE 27.—Match, $500; mile heats, to wagons:

C. BROOKS, ro. m. *Katy Sheehan*

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF "CLERMONT" OR THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE MONTGOMERY LIVINGSTON AT CLERMONT, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell, at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the mansion house (on the premises) in pursuance of a judgment in partition. The property consists of about 200 acres of land. On it is a mansion house, built of brick and stone, in the chateau style of architecture. The rooms are celebrated for their beauty and proportion. The property is so well and favorably known, having been the residence of Chancellor LIVINGSTON, and afterwards of Mr. ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON, that a particular description is unnecessary. The lawn is bounded on its eastern side for a distance of nearly half a mile by the Hudson River. Along the river bank clumps of fine old forest trees break the river into a variety of picturesque landscapes. On the opposite side of the river, and in the background of several pretty villages, are the Catskill Mountains. The view at these mountains from this place is surpassingly beautiful. The location is perfectly healthy. Its lawns, (for it has three) even now and trees, (it is believed) are unequaled in this country. The soil is of the very best. The garden excellent; a gardener is now working it. There are large orchards, with great varieties of fruit trees. It lies about 1½ miles north of the Railroad station at Tivoli, Dutchess County, to which the train runs in about 3 hours, and where the trains stop. Persons can leave New-York by one or more trains in the A. M., and attend the sale or inspect the premises and return in the afternoon. The Library, consisting of some 2,000 volumes of choice works, will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M. The celebrated Ghobelin Tapestry Hanging in the drawing-room will be sold immediately after the property. For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.,
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 77 Wall st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, No. 18 Wall-st., Referee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT WILL OFFER for sale, at auction, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) July 1, at 10 o'clock, the entire beautiful rosewood and other furniture, valuable paintings, bronzes, statuary and elegant house-furnishing articles, contained in house No. 152 21st.-st. between 7th and 8th ave., the sale of which will be positive and without reserve. Everything in this house is in perfect order, and of the most elaborate and costly description. Purchasers are required to remove the goods immediately. Catalogues, giving an accurate description of everything embraced in the sale, will be furnished at the door on the morning of sale, which will commence in the dining-room, at 10 precisely, with—

Rich chased silver dining and tea service, urns, casters, spoons, forks, kettle, salvers, of Rogers & Brothers' manufacture; elegant extension table, marble buffet, rich China dinner and tea sets, crystal and cut glass, pearl cutlery, &c., with every description of desirable dining-room furniture. Parlor Furniture—Two Gothic rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate-glass doors and back; double suite solid rosewood parlor furniture, ten pieces covered in embroidered crimson brocade; one full suite in three-colored brocade; rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables, bronze clock, rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, French escritoire, oier and mantel mirrors; elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, used but two months, marble-top music cabinet; silk and lace curtains, rich shades, magnificent painted vases, marble groups and figures, with beautiful parlor ornaments of every description; valuable collection of oil-paintings, some of which are very large and richly framed, and of which are of real merit; chandeliers and gas fixtures; rosewood chamber furniture, in sets; dressing bureaus, bedsteads, superior hair mattresses, wardrobes, rosewood suites in velvet, sofas, lounges, carpets, girandoles, library, elegant library bookcase, marble washstands, with every description of library, chamber and basement furniture. This sale will be positive, without regard to weather.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH ROSEWOOD, BLACK WALNUT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—H. T. LEEDS will sell, THIS DAY, June 30, at 10½ o'clock, the fine furniture in the 4 story dwelling in 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., consisting of a fine assortment in splendid suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture in crimson brocatel, one splendid suite of nine pieces of silk plush, two large etageres, with plate glass doors and backs, music cabinet, large rosewood secretary book case, Brussels and velvet carpets, do. ingrain, handsome paintings, parlor ornaments, solid rosewood centre tables, do. side with stationary tops, Gothic rosewood bureaus, bedsteads and washstands to match, 20 pure hair mattresses, rosewood suites in hair-cloth, stuffed back chairs, mahogany sofas, sofe beds, oak and walnut extension tables, pillar and bottoms; marble-top hat stand, dinner and tea sets of French China, with a large lot of common crockery and kitchen ware. Sale positive. To be sold on account of Joseph Dush, by order of J. B. Copenetar. Persons from a distance can rely on the furniture being equal to advertisement.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

KINGSTON POINT ON THE HUDSON RIVER AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the Court-House, in the town of Kingston, Ulster Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee, about 43 acres of land, late the property of Montgomery Livingston, deceased.

The premises include the south side and extreme end of Kingston Point, and are bounded on the east by the Hudson River, and on the south by Rondont Creek for a distance of about half a mile. For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 77 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee, No. 18 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BARK LANDS IN ULSTER COUNTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 A. M., at the Court House, in the town of Kingston, Ulster Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee.

About 9,000 acres of land, having a heavy growth of the best Tan Bark Trees, late the property of Montgomery Livingston, deceased, living in Ulster County. To be sold in lots of about 1,000 acres each. See advertisement in the Kingston Democratic *Journal*. For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON. Att'y No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee, No. 18 Wall-st

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON CLINTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 three-story brick houses and lots, situated on east side Clinton st., Brooklyn, between Nelson and Huntington sts.; the houses are each 20 by 42 feet, in prime order, having been recently painted, &c., and are furnished with all the modern improvements, basement and under-cellar; lots each 20 by 90 feet. This property is located on one of the most desirable streets in Brooklyn, is convenient to the ferries, and easy of access by City railroads. Fifty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED Stocks at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, at 12½ o'clock, namely:

$5,000 Virginia 6s, Coupon Bonds, 1886 and 1887.
$45,000 Louisiana 6s Coupon Bonds, 1867, '93, '94 and '95.
$6,000 Tennessee 6s Coupon Bonds, 1892.
$51,000 California 7s Coupon Bonds, 1861 and 1870.

These stocks will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "an act to establish a General System of Banking;" said stocks being the assets of the Stock Security Bank, Danville, Illinois, now in liquidation. JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

DANIEL S. HOYON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture at auction, THIS DAY (Tuesday,) June 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 249 West 23d st., near 6th-av., embracing the entire magnificent furniture of the above first class house. The sale of which will be absolute and positive, the immediate removal of the goods from the premises is imperative. Furnitrue consists of every description of costly and elegant parlor furniture, three full suites in brocade, made to order, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, etageres, arm and Turkish chairs, rich carpets, rosewood tables, costly vases and ornaments, with a large and valuable variety of rich chamber, library and dining room furniture. Catalogues now ready. Sale rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON NEW-YORK-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

NEW-YORK AVENUE.—Four lots situated on the eastern side of New York av., commencing on the northeast corner of Pacific-st., each 20 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

Also, one lot 80 feet north of the above, and 20 feet south of Schuyler st., 20 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

New-York-av. is graded, paved, curbed and guttered; 10 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For plans, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 30, 1857, at 10½ o'clock at No. 975 Broadway, by order of the mortgagee, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered with damask, suites of mahogany furniture, covered with hair cloth, sofas, tête-à-tetes, Voltaire chairs, pier and centre tables, mantel mirrors, pier glasses, black walnut, mahogany and cottage bedroom furniture, blankets, bedding, mattresses, table linen, China, glass ware, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DESIRABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY ON COURT AND PACIFIC STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, at the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, on Court st., 17 lots, E. S., commencing 2 feet 6 inches between Centre, Mill, Church and Hunting don sts. Also, house and lot, No. 66 Pacific st., affording purchasers an unusually good opportunity of making investments, as every lot offered will be positively sold without reserve. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE. ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, THURSDAY, July 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 831 Broadway, near 13th-st., in lots for wholesale and retail dealers, all descriptions French and English China, white iron, stone and granite ware; rich cut, pressed and plain glass ware, fancy goods, common ware, &c., without reserve for cash. Goods well packed for shipping. This sale is worthy the notice of City and country dealers who want bargains.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, June 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., large assortment of all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, just received from ship. Also, 200 packages glass, all kinds; China, Britannia ware, &c. Goods repacked for shipping. Catalogues now ready, and sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on TUESDAY, June 30, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Oil Paintings.—About 200 oil-paintings, of various ancient and modern masters, to be sold without reserve. Some of the paintings are from private families, and have not been seen before. Can be viewed the above day (Tuesday) from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

W. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF CABINET-FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WILLIAM ABBOTT will sell on THURSDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire stock of Mr. Fitzsimmons, No. 8 Astor-place. It consists of elegant rosewood suites in the richest and latest styles of brocatels, plush, &c., mahogany do. in hair-cloth, with every other article usually found at first-class warehouses. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, a superb collection of household furniture, in which are several rich carved rosewood parlor suites, three solid oak chamber suites, rosewood bookcases, &c.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—STORE NO. 1 NORTH WILLIAM-STREET.—WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 816 Broadway, by virtue of a chattel mortgage and writ of execution, a large quantity of ready-made clothing, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, trimmings, &c.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

PAIR HORSES.—AUCTION, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 9 o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich-st., one pair white horses well matched, 7 and 10 years old, kind in all harness and saddle; sold together or separate. Sale positive. Also, wagon, harness, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. LEEDS & CO., TUESDAY, JUNE 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a thorough-broke DONKEY, about 13 hands high, and 4 years old, perfectly sound and kind, in all harness or under the saddle; is suitable for children's driving or riding.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF AMERICAN AUGURS AND AUGUR BITTS.—WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, at the office of Asa Farr, Jun., No. 55 Cliff-st., New-York. Terms cash. Sale positive to pay advances.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The prompt action of this celebrated extract upon the vital fluid, and its wonderfully purifying qualities manifested in the cure of the worst cases of Scrofula, have established its reputation as the best medicine in the world for Ulcerous and Erutive Diseases, purifying the blood, toning the liver, stomach and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions; it is at once the most popular, effective and safest remedy that can be used.

Prepared and sold by A. B & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 147 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Empresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

TO MARRIED MEN, WIDOWS, AND THE PARENTS OF YOUNG UNMARRIED FEMALES.—The advertiser, a medical practitioner of many years' standing in Continental Europe, and of some years' practice in this country, forcibly struck by the many evidences of the almost total want of the knowledge of certain physiological facts, among even the educated and intelligent, and having, in his limited practice here, been instrumental in doing much real good by simply imparting certain secret-like but important facts to those who have a legitimate right to know them—here publicly offers to make known these facts, by means of anonymous correspondence, to all who may desire to become acquainted with them. To divest this announcement of all suspicion of empiricism, the advertiser asks simply a fee of one dollar to defray expenses of advertising, postage, &c. Those wishing the information, can address a line to C. F. N ZABRONSKI, New-York General Post-Office, over an anonymous signature, receiving in return a letter conveying knowledge positively essential to the well-being of all persons embraced in the above category. The advertiser expects to receive some remuneration for his time thus given from those who recognize that they have been essentially benefited, and from no others. May be also consulted confidentially as above.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price, $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—Dr. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the urinary, seminal and sexual system,) has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, and 6 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic and nervous complaints also treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the SE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES, and but requires to be known to meet with a universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 50 Canal st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 8 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a bandbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATMENT of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture, debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles gravel, dispepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1 and after 8 o'clock, Sunday excepted. No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th st.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERTAIN prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, Nos. 192 Broadway, 374 Grand-st., and 362 Hudson-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. GESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ⅓ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS needed in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS
[illegible] AVERILL & SMITH, [illegible]

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *viâ* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and northwest,
Viâ Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *viâ* Piermont, for Sufferne and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Wester Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing MONDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and Intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 7:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 8:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:00 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express, 1, 2 and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *viâ* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2:50; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in A. M. and 6 P. M.

A. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

LAND ROUTE—NEW YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M.

SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

☞ THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN, AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLEN WOOD, AND intermediate landings, Sleights' Dock, White Stone, Great Neck and Sands Point. The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, being fitted anew for comfort and speed, will run daily from Peck Slip to the above points. Leaving Glenwood at 6:30 A. M., and Glen Cove at 7 A. M., and New-York at 4 P. M. The boat will commence on or about the 1st July to run double trips, affording a pleasant sail to the various points on the route, the public-houses and grounds at which are now in complete order for visitors. Fare to Glen Cove 38.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Annex-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9:25 A. M., and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

The public are cautioned that no debt will be recognized as against the above boat or the owners, unless contracted on a written order of one of the parties.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHARLES DURING will leave New-York from pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., North River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Fare between New-York and Boston, $3. Freight taken at reduced rates.

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays accepted.) at 8½ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Possville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

THE FAST AND SPACIOUS STEAMER BROADWAY will commence her regular trips as a day boat for Albany, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, from the foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings; arriving in Albany in time for the cars to Saratoga or the West.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY—Fare, 75 cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsia 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

DAY BOAT—FOR COZZENS, NEWBURG Poughkeepsie and Catskill, connecting with the stages to the Catskill Mountain House, on SATURDAY of every week, at 9 A. M., from the foot of Franklin-st. The steamer CATSKILL.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BRAGEN, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 8, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th-sts., each way. Fare 8 cents.

ALL YOU THAT ARE ANXIOUS FOR A decision from the Judges read this: I, the undersigned, offer to the public, at home and abroad, superior cement for old tin, metal and wood-roofings of every description, and warrant them water-tight for 5 years. All [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,023,945 83
Average amount of Specie..... 809,408 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 235,351 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,32 ,135 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above state ment is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $784,001 00
Average amount of Specie..... 51,270 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 29,938 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 439,921 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $591,154 00
Average amount of Specie..... 38,549 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 103,663 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 380,329 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,551,319 94
Average amount of Specie..... 923,130 61
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America..... 25,163 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,156,628 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$13,397,204 83
Average amount of Specie..... 1,170,027 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,035 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,594,280 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,2 2,983 17
Average amount of Specie..... 53,722 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,544 88
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,256,250 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of June, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $2,515,991 63
Average amount of Specie..... 344,154 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 235,561 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,620,148 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,659,458 50
Average amount of Specie..... 91,593 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 79,146 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,479,304 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,4 2,787 71
Average amount of Specie..... 540,485 02
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,501 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,907,918 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,709,578 69
Average amount of Specie..... 355,529 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 541,990 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,482,955 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,039,404 91
Average amount of Specie..... 41,985 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 168,011 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 839,410 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,802,442 31
Average amount of Specie..... 144,711 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 307,394 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,491,438 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $347,040 50
Average amount of Specie..... 16,412 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,838 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 259,031 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,444,072 99
Average amount of Specie..... 165,650 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 128,694 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,040,422 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB AIMS, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JACOB AIMS, President.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
GEORGE O. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $601,234 07
Average amount of Specie..... 54,720 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,694 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 382,147 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of June, 1857.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,478,973 00
Average amount of Specie..... 260,352 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 229,748 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,127,873 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of June, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $764,179 13
Average amount of Specie..... 63,183 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 196,995 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 629,143 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,631,167 70
Average amount of Specie..... 124,437 30
Average amount of Circulation..... 21,187 75
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,266,741 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,843,534 79
Average amount of Specie..... 285,688 44
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,037 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,5 3,238 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,688,991 55
Average amount of Specie..... 233,339 70
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,127 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,691,089 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $508,827 00
Average amount of Specie..... 42,441 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,885 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4 6,976 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,642,990 50
Average amount of Specie..... 136,733 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 128,576 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,383,048 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $726,489 00
Average amount of Specie..... 28,827 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 195,983 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 512,761 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $873,555 55
Average amount of Specie..... 30,027 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 30,513 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 330,375 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JOHN C. BREEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,5 4,536 59
Average amount of Specie..... 62,009 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 116,290 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 892,267 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $1,642,548 63
Average amount of Specie..... 104,650 04
Average amount of Circulation..... 196,445 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,165,447 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $434,360 00
Average amount of Specie..... 21,755 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,135 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 253,064 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $799,971 98
Average amount of Specie..... 39,341 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,801 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 637,635 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,1 3,438 30
Average amount of Specie..... 155,807 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 167,014 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,016,898 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,417,973 91
Average amount of Specie..... 387,146 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 330,191 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,926,850 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$985,341 66
Average amount of Specie..... 51,724 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,158 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,040,556 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,733,654 63
Average amount of Specie..... 119,906 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 173,661 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,314,578 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,098,763 33
Average amount of Specie..... 155,807 79
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank..... 348,241 27
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,213,415 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JIZER BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,143,342 31
Average amount of Specie..... 72,340 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 159,426 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 892,369 76

City and County of New-York ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. S. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $818,736 44
Average amount of Specie..... 49,865 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,993 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 457,707 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,343,536 37
Average amount of Specie..... 163,974 38
Average amount of Circulation..... 100,695 91
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,662,099 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,680,855 17
Average amount of Specie..... 871,693 16
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 290,901 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,239,014 83

Under this head are included coin, bullion, Clearing House certificates, and Mint certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,310,706 03
Average amount of Specie..... 152,053 96
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 111,783 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,504,327 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,725,189 58
Average amount of Specie..... 441,294 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 308,443 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,679,175 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. RENAT, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of June, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,317,743 80
Average amount of Specie..... 72,586 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 148,379 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 992,764 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,035,541 87
Average amount of Specie..... 244,199 33
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 169,634 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,132,887 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$466,541 38
Average amount of Specie..... 11,869 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,859 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 241,549 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$455,348 33
Average amount of Specie..... 39,3 8 78
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,407 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 137,947 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice 5th District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $229,0 0 26
Average amount of Specie..... 10,988 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 130,056 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 244,454 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,4 8,833 18
Average amount of Specie..... 53,849 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 148,944 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 750,765 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,914,632 97
Average amount of Specie..... 123,188 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 154,354 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,550,211 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$591,838 49
Average amount of Specie..... 31,669 27
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,724 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 379,817 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of June, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,068,687 79
Average amount of Specie..... 49,827 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 131,344 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 709,187 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of June, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,560,389 26
Average amount of Specie..... 312,623 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 173,076 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,695,953 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts $796,329 89
Average amount of Specie..... 43,912 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,215 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 567,008 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,921,570 33
Average amount of Specie..... 355,379 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 55,943 23
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,11 ,63 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$990,715 63
Average amount of Specie..... 59,377 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,796 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 769,168 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARON'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,357,500 10
Average amount of Specie..... 124,938 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 238,878 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 709,198 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,103,255 00
Average amount of Specie..... 130,397 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 143,495 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,879,960 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,550,077 67
Average amount of Specie..... 114,143 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 312,93 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 885,117 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. H. FALLS, President.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds,

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,629,318 43
Average amount of Specie..... 314,509 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 172,041 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,93

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,023,945 83
Average amount of Specie..... 89,402 36
Average amount of Circulation..... 385,351 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,334,135 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$781,001 00
Average amount of Specie..... 51,270 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,938 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 439,921 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. LEAKE, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$591,154 00
Average amount of Specie..... 36,549 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 163,663 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 385,329 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,551,319 94
Average amount of Specie..... 923,130 61
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America..... 25,162 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,158,628 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$13,397,304 83
Average amount of Specie..... 1,170,027 34
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 7,594,280 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,2[illegible]2,988 17
Average amount of Specie..... 83,722 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,544 88
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,266,150 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,515,991 63
Average amount of Specie..... 344,154 55
Average amount of Circulation..... 295,561 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,630,148 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,659,458 50
Average amount of Specie..... 91,583 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 79,146 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,449,204 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,443,787 71
Average amount of Specie..... 540,485 02
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,501 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,907,918 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,709,598 69
Average amount of Specie..... 356,329 08
Average amount of Circulation..... 541,990 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,482,956 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,039,404 91
Average amount of Specie..... 41,963 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 168,911 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 839,410 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,802,442 31
Average amount of Specie..... 144,711 77
Average amount of Circulation..... 307,384 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,491,433 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$347,040 50
Average amount of Specie..... 16,412 10
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,838 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 259,031 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,444,072 99
Average amount of Specie..... 53,650 54
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,501 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,040,422 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB AIMS, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JACOB AIMS, President.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$601,234 07
Average amount of Specie..... 54,720 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 107,594 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 382,147 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of June, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,478,973 00
Average amount of Specie..... 260,852 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 229,748 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,177,673 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of June, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$764,179 13
Average amount of Specie..... 63,183 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 186,926 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 631,149 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,831,161 70
Average amount of Specie..... 124,437 30
Average amount of Circulation..... 21,131 75
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,568,744 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,943,534 79
Average amount of Specie..... 235,688 44
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,037 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,553,228 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,688,991 55
Average amount of Specie..... 233,339 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,187 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,691,039 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$508,527 00
Average amount of Specie..... 42,444 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,895 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 416,976 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,642,990 50
Average amount of Specie..... 136,732 99
Average amount of Circulation..... 138,576 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,393,048 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$726,489 00
Average amount of Specie..... 28,827 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,993 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 512,761 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$872,555 55
Average amount of Specie..... 30,627 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,572 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 580,375 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JOHN C. BEEGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,504,536 89
Average amount of Specie..... 62,069 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 116,230 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 892,367 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,732,548 63
Average amount of Specie..... 104,650 04
Average amount of Circulation..... 195,415 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,165,447 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. HAMPTON, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$454,360 00
Average amount of Specie..... 21,755 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 95,155 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 324,061 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

E. A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$799,971 93
Average amount of Specie..... 39,241 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,801 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 637,635 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,183,438 30
Average amount of Specie..... 155,807 79
Average amount of Circulation..... 167,014 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,018,898 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,417,972 91
Average amount of Specie..... 387,146 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 320,191 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,928,860 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$965,241 66
Average amount of Specie..... 51,924 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,158 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,040,556 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,733,654 63
Average amount of Specie..... 119,906 76
Average amount of Circulation..... 173,661 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,314,573 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,098,763 32
Average amount of Specie..... 340,791 15
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank..... 346,341 27
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,313,545 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,143,342 31
Average amount of Specie..... 72,340 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 136,296 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 892,269 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$318,736 44
Average amount of Specie..... 49,865 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 126,393 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 457,707 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,343,536 30
Average amount of Specie..... 163,974 38
Average amount of Circulation..... 100,695 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,695,099 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,680,855 17
Average amount of Specie*..... 871,693 16
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank..... 290,901 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,236,014 83

* Under this head are included coin, bullion, Clearing House certificates, and Mint certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,310,705 03
Average amount of Specie..... 122,053 96
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 111,788 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,504,397 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,725,189 59
Average amount of Specie..... 441,294 42
Average amount of Circulation..... 208,443 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,679,175 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,317,743 80
Average amount of Specie..... 72,586 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 118,379 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 993,764 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,035,541 87
Average amount of Specie..... 244,193 33
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank..... 169,634 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,193,887 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$406,541 33
Average amount of Specie..... 11,869 45
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,859 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 241,549 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$455,348 33
Average amount of Specie..... 39,304 78
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,407 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 137,947 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice 5th District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2[illegible]6 26
Average amount of Specie..... 10,988 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 130,056 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 244,454 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,498,833 18
Average amount of Specie..... 53,849 37
Average amount of Circulation..... 148,944 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 750,765 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,914,612 97
Average amount of Specie..... 129,188 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,354 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,564,811 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$591,838 49
Average amount of Specie..... 31,668 27
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,724 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 379,817 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of June, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,068,687 79
Average amount of Specie..... 49,337 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 131,344 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 709,157 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 29th day of June, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,560,389 26
Average amount of Specie..... 312,633 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 173,076 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,635,953 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$796,339 89
Average amount of Specie..... 43,912 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,215 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 587,009 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,921,570 33
Average amount of Specie..... 355,370 11
Average amount of Circulation..... 55,943 23
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,116,163 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.

Sworn before me this 29th day of June, 1857.

E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$990,715 65
Average amount of Specie..... 69,577 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 89,796 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 759,168 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ABSALOM PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JAS HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,257,500 10
Average amount of Specie..... 124,938 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 238,378 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 709,193 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,103,255 00
Average amount of Specie..... 130,397 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 143,496 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,879,960 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,560,077 67
Average amount of Specie..... 114,143 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 318,983 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 885,117 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. H. FALLS, President.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,629,318 43
Average amount of Specie..... 314,509 71
Average amount of Circulation..... 173,041 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,925,173 33

*City

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

MR. FIELD'S REPLY.

THE ARGUMENT CLOSED.

NO DECISION.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—June 29.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to have the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's Office delivered to him.—This case was continued yesterday.

Mr. Brady stated that he had inadvertently omitted to refer to a section of the act of 1849, which he would therefore now cite. It was section 471 of that ordinance, which provided that "if a vacancy occur in the office of any of the heads of departments to be appointed by the Common Council, as prescribed by sec. 465, the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, shall appoint a person to fill the same, who shall hold the office for the unexpired term of the person in whose place he shall be appointed."

Mr. Field then arose, and after thanking the Court and Mr. Brady for their courtesy in allowing him to proceed with his argument yesterday, instead of Saturday, proceeded as follows:

MR. FIELD'S CLOSING ARGUMENT.

The material facts upon which this application is to be decided are these, as the application contends:

Joseph S. Taylor was elected to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York in November, 1853, to hold for three years; he went into office on the first day of January, 1854, and continued in office till the 9th of June, 1857, when he died.

On the 13th of June, 1857, Daniel D. Conover was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, and received his commission in the name of The People, bearing the great seal of the State, and the signatures of the Governor and Secretary of State.

On the 13th, Mr. Conover took the oath of office and filed it in the office of the Mayor. He also executed an official bond, in the penalty of $10,000, with two sufficient sureties, and went to the Mayor's office for approval. The Mayor had heard that morning of his appointment, and had been to Mr. Turner, the late Deputy Street Commissioner, to instruct him to retain Mr. Conover, and to hold the office till he received instructions to the contrary from the Mayor. When Mr. Conover appeared at the Mayor's office, the Mayor was informed of his presence and the object of his visit, and though he waited nearly two hours, during which time other persons passed in and out of the private office, Mr. Conover was kept without, and the Mayor refused to see him. He then went to the Comptroller's office, and filed the bond with the Comptroller, who received it, and marked it—"filed June 13, 1857."

It was then 3 o'clock, and Mr. Conover went directly to the Street Commissioner's apartments in the Hall of Records, and there exhibited his commission, claimed the office and entered upon its duties. Turner disputed his authority, but no other clerk did it; and Mr. Conover remained in the inner apartment appropriated to the Street Commissioner's person, and behind the rail, at the usual desk, till 4 o'clock, the ordinary time of closing the office.

On Monday morning, the 15th, Mr. Conover went to the office at 9 o'clock, the hour of opening, and remained in possession till 4 o'clock, when he was seized by a captain of the Mayor's Police, heading a party of policemen and others, and forcibly ejected from the apartments.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Conover again returned, and remained for some time in possession, and transacted some business as Street Commissioner, when he was again seized by the same captain of Police, with his men, and forcibly ejected from the building. Since then he has not been permitted to remain in the building, though he retains the keys of the desk.

On the evening of Tuesday the Mayor nominated to the Aldermen Charles Develin as Street Commissioner, and they confirmed the nomination. He was escorted into the Street Commissioner's apartments by the Mayor's Police and several Aldermen, and now remains in those apartments, keeping the books, papers, maps and documents, though he is not recognized by the Comptroller, the fiscal officer of the City and the head of the Department of Finance, and no payments can be made on his requisition.

The books, papers, maps and documents which Mr. Conover seeks to obtain by this proceeding are public records belonging to the office of Street Commissioner, without which it is impossible for him to discharge its duties.

Upon these facts the following POINTS in behalf of Mr. Conover are submitted, in reply to the points and arguments on behalf of Mr. Develin.

First Point.—The criticism which has been made upon the words "officers of this State," in the act of February 3, 1849, is altogether illusory. The office of Street Commissioner is one of the officers of this State. Every public officer who holds his authority under this State as sovereign is an officer of the State. If it were not so, the Mayor need not take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, for that Constitution only requires that officers "both of the United States and of the several States" should take the oath to support it (Art. 6, sec. 3.) So the State Constitution (Art. 12) requires "all officers, executive and judicial," to take the oath. If this does not include City officers, the Mayor need not swear to support the State Constitution. The Revised Statutes (1 R. S. 120, sec. 24, sub. 6; 131, sec. 33, sub. 6) include City officers among the officers of the State.

Equally illusory is the criticism upon the words of limitation which the same act contains, upon the time during which the *ad interim* incumbent shall hold. Mr. Conover can, in no event, hold longer than Mr. Taylor could have held, and, if the office had continued elective, as it was last year, he could have held only till the 1st of next January. The words "until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy at which such officers could be by law elected," are words of limitation upon the continuance of the vacancy. The language might have been in this form, with the same meaning.

Whenever a vacancy exists in any office in this State, the Governor shall fill it for the unexpired term; except that if the office be elective, the electors shall fill it at the first annual election, and the Governor's appointment shall be good only till then.

Second Point.—Indeed, the discussion which has been had in this case has narrowed the questions down to two: *first*, had the Mayor the right to fill the office; and *second*, did the Mayor, by refusing to decide upon Mr. Conover's bond, defeat his right to the possession of the papers of the office? The constitutionality of the act of July 2, 1849, its applicability to the vacancy in question, and the appropriateness of this proceeding to obtain possession of the papers, are too well settled or too clear for further argument.

Third Point.—Had the present Mayor the right to appoint a successor to Mr. Taylor, the late Street Commissioner? The right of a Mayor, elected under the new Charter, to appoint a Street Commissioner under that Charter, need not be disputed. The dispute is whether a Mayor, elected under the repealed Charters can now, before the terms of the old officers are expired, appoint a new Street Commissioner to hold under the new Charter. We say that he cannot.

1. The new Charter was passed on the 14th of April, and took effect as a law on the 1st of May. But there are some parts of it prospective, and others present in their operation. For example, when the second section declares that the legislative power shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistants, it refers to future Aldermen and Assistants. So the 3d, 4th, and 5th sections refer to future officers only, and the 21st section refers to future officers.

2. Take now the 19th section, which is in these words:

"The Mayor, Comptroller, and Counsel to the Corporation, shall each be elected by the electors of the City; the Mayor for the term of two years, the Counsel to the Corporation for the term of three years, and the Comptroller for the term of four years. The Comptroller shall be voted for upon a separate ballot. The other heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen shall have the power to confirm or reject all nominations of officers made by the Mayor; and whenever any person nominated by the Mayor shall be rejected by the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor shall immediately nominate another person."

It is perfectly certain that the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation mentioned in this section are not the present Comptroller and Counsel. They were elected in 1856 for three years each. If the present Comptroller and Counsel are not included, in what rule of construction can it be thought that the present Mayor and the present heads of departments, other than the Comptroller and Counsel, are included?

3. When the departments are not re-organized, the charter says thus expressive: "there shall continue to be an Executive Department," &c.—as in the 24th and 25th sections, referring to the Croton Aqueduct and Almshouse Departments.

4. A distinction is made by the act, between officers *created by* the Charter, and those *holding offices under it*. The 49th section declares that the Grand Jury may present any officers *created by* or *holding offices under* this Charter. The government of the City, up to the first of January next, is wholly carried on by officers *created by* the Charter. After that period it will be carried on by officers wholly elected by the people or appointed by the Mayor, and *holding under the Charter*—though as to the offices of Comptroller, Counsel, Street Commissioner, City Inspector, and of the Croton Aqueduct Department, it will still be carried on by officers *created by* the Charter, until the first day of January, 1860, when the whole machinery of the City government will be worked by officers elected and appointed, and *holding under* the Charter.

5. The 21st section provides for carrying on the City government through these several periods:

"The Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen provided for in this act, shall be elected at the first election for charter officers to be held after the passage hereof, which election shall take place on the first Tuesday in December, 1857. All persons who shall have been elected to the several boards, commissions affecting the election of charter officers, and shall be in office at the time of the passage of this act, shall continue in office until the officers elected under this act shall take their office, and no longer, except that the officers of Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies and of Commissioners of Streets and Lamps are hereby abolished, and except that the persons now filling the several offices of comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation, Street Commissioner and City Inspector, and the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department, shall continue in office until the expiration of their several terms, and shall not be removed from office during such term, except for the cause and in the manner provided for in sections 20 and 49 of this act; and all other persons now filling all school officers, and each Governor of the Almshouse, whose term of office may extend into the present financial year, shall also be elected on the day before provided for by this section."

6. At the death of Mr. Taylor, on the 9th of June, the office which he held was held solely under the new Charter. The old Charters under which he had been elected were all repealed. He could exercise no authority under them. His power was derived solely from the new act, and this act made him a Street Commissioner, and his office a statutory office, to expire on the first of January, 1860. In truth, there is not a single city office now held under the authority of the old Charters from 1830 to 1857. Every officer, high or low, must justify his acts by the new Charter, or he cannot justify them at all.

7. It follows clearly from these considerations that the present Mayor cannot appoint or remove any head of a department until 1858, and that the Mayor then elected cannot appoint or remove a Street Commissioner, City Inspector, or officer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, till the expiration of the terms for which they were elected under the old Charters.

8. The notion that the Mayor has now the power to fill the vacancy by virtue of the old ordinances has no support.

(1) The language of section 32 is limited and guarded. It is that "until the Common Council shall otherwise direct, the existing exclusions shall apply to the departments herein mentioned, so far as the same are applicable thereto, and are not inconsistent with this act." The words "apply to the departments herein mentioned" do not mean that they shall determine who are to hold the departments, or how they are to be appointed, but how they shall exercise their functions when appointed.

(2) The old ordinances are inconsistent with the new Charter in this respect—that the latter takes from the Mayor all right of control over, or interference with the Street Commissioner's office till 1860, while the former gave it to him in certain contingencies.

(3) The words "until the Common Council shall otherwise direct," suppose that the Common Council has control over the subject of the ordinances, and reserve to the Common Council the right to continue them, to re-enact them, to alter them, or to repeal them. It was clearly not intended to give to the ordinances any extraordinary authority, but to prevent the confusion which might arise before new ordinances on the same subject could be passed. What the Common Council could not now ordain, is not retained as an ordinance of the past.

(4.) The ordinance of 1849 on the subject of vacancies in the Street Commissioner's Department is but a repetition of the act of 1849, and copied with the ordinance for convenience, just as parts of the Constitution of our State are copied into the Revised Statutes. (1 R. S.) But they derive no force from being thus copied; and, when the original from which they were copied falls, the copy falls with it. The Charter of 1849 is specially repealed by the present Charter. It should seem then most natural to conclude that the Legislature has retained copying the ordinance, while it has intended to repeal the original statute, and has manifested such intention in the most pointed language.

Fourth Point.—By refusing to decide upon the sufficiency of Mr. Conover's bond, the Mayor did not defeat his right to take possession of the papers of the Street Commissioner's office.

1. The commission issued by the Governor in the name of the people, under the great seal of the State, constituted Mr. Conover the successor of Mr. Taylor, and thus brought him within the terms of the act under which this application is made.

2. No question is made regarding Mr. Conover's oath of office. If there had been, it would have been unavailing, for his oath was duly taken and duly filed. (Constitution, art. 12; 1 R. S., sec. 22; New Charter, sec. 39.)

3. The objection as to the bond, if it can be considered at all, amounts to this, that because the Mayor did not examine it, and so did not approve it, it is insufficient. The first answer to this objection is, that there is no statute which prescribes what security is to be given, or by whom executed, or by whom approved. The only statute referring to the subject is the new Charter, which in sections 30 and 45 declares that the Common Council shall require from all disbursing officers sufficient security, which shall be annually renewed. Until the Common Council act, by ordinance passed after this Charter, no security can be required from the Street Commissioner; and the law, 1 R. S. 120, section 26, which declares that "when any officer is required by law to execute any official bond, he shall cause the same to be filed in the proper office within the time prescribed for filing his oath of office, does not apply to this office." In the sense of this statute Mr. Conover was not required to execute an official bond.

5 If, however, a new ordinance was not necessary, and the old ordinances might be resorted to, by force of section 32, "so far as the same are applicable," and "not inconsistent" with the new Charter, the ordinance of 1849, the only one upon the subject, is inconsistent with the new act. The words of the ordinance are that:

"The Street Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the Corporation, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, and filed in the office of the Comptroller, in the penal sum of $10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office."

This ordinance contemplates one bond for the whole official term—the new Charter requires an annual bond.

6. If, however, the old ordinance were not inconsistent with the new act, and were applicable to the office in question, it must be deemed unreasonable and void. All by-laws or ordinances of corporations must be reasonable. (Angell & Ames on Corporations, § 347, 357; Davis *vs.* Mayor, in the Superior Court.) This by-law is not only unreasonable but positively unlawful. If it be valid, the Common Council can nullify any appointment of the Governor.

This very ordinance could enable the Mayor to prevent an appointee of the Governor from ever executing the office. A mandamus to the Mayor would do no good—for, although it might require him to decide upon the sufficiency of the sureties, it could not require him to approve them. If this ordinance be valid, the Common Council might pass one that the Street Commissioner appointed by the Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, should execute a bond approved by the Common Council, or by the former Deputy Street Commissioner, or by any other person whom the Common Council should designate, and in that way defeat the appointment and obstruct the execution of the law. The ordinance made the law inoperative, and must, therefore, be illegal.

7. But if the ordinances of 1849 be in force, be applicable, be consistent with the new Act, and be in all respects legal and valid, it does not create a condition precedent to the right of Mr. Conover to have the books and papers of the office. It is directory upon the officer, and at most amounts to a condition subsequent. So the Revised Statutes expressly provide in respect to all cases of this kind. 1 R. S., 121, sec. 31.

"If any person shall execute any of the duties or functions of any office without having executed and filed in the proper office any bond required by law, he shall forfeit the office," &c.

8. If the execution and filing of the bond were a condition precedent, the approval of the bond is not so. The language of the section of the Revised Statutes just quoted, is, "without having executed and filed" the bond required by law. The bond required by law has been executed and filed. The certificate of the Mayor's approval would be only evidence of its sufficiency, which is abundantly proved by other evidence. Without such certificate the bond is valid and binding on Mr. Conover and his sureties.

Suppose, however, the bond approved by the Mayor be a condition precedent, the performance of that condition has been prevented by the Mayor, who, in this respect, is the agent of the State; and the performance of any condition is excused if it be prevented by the act of the sovereign imposing the condition, or any of his agents or servants. To this point there are numerous authorities—(3 Cowen, 297, The People *vs.* Manning & Condit; 12 Wend. 589, Carpenter *vs.* Stevens and others; 3 Hill, 579, The People *vs.* Bartlett.)

10. The conduct of the Mayor was fraudulent and contumacious. He is the party who seeks to defeat a rightful appointment by the Governor. To nullify the appointment and obstruct the operation of the law, he refuses to examine the bond, that he may gain time; he keeps out Mr. Conover by force, and puts an intruder in his place, seeking thus to retain possession of the office and its patronage by an incumbent *de facto*, who cannot be ousted by the ordinary action of *quo warranto*, till the autumnal elections are over. To allow such conduct to succeed, would be to bestow a premium upon fraud and violence.

If Mr. Conover's appointment were legal, no language can be too harsh for the conduct of the Mayor. And this question of the sufficiency of the bond can be examined on the assumption that the Governor had the power to appoint, and the Mayor had none. Looking at the Mayor's conduct in this point of view, it was as bad as it should be unavailing.

11. But if every one of our previous positions upon this head are untenable, the objection that there was an insufficient bond, or no bond at all, would still be unavailing to Mr. Develin, because no party but the State can take advantage of a failure of an officer to file his official bond. In a *quo warranto* against Mr. Conover the State could urge that objection, and in no other proceeding could it be urged, and when urged in that way it would be a sufficient answer on the part of Mr. Conover that he had done everything on his part required, and that the only delinquency was a grave delinquency on the part of an officer, agent, or servant of the State.

Mohawk and Hud. RR., 19 Wend., 142; Cheneango Firs Ins. Co., 19 Wend., 636; People *vs.* Fisher, 24 Wend., 215; Greenleaf *vs.* Law, 4 Iren., 170; Weeks *vs.* Ellis, 2 Barb. 324; U. S. Bank *vs.* Dandridge, 12 Wheat. 64; Angell and Ames on Corpn., § 285; Tupper *vs.* Newton, 2 Chip. L. & E., 336; McNutt *vs.* Lancaster, 9 S. & M., 587; Hastings *vs.* Turnpike Co., 9 Sick., 80; Bacon's Abridgement, Title Offices and Officer, E. "If an officer be created by letters patent he is a complete officer before he is sworn or before any investiture."

Mr. Field, in conclusion, referred to the recent City troubles, as teaching a lesson which should lead the people of New-York to take a more direct interest in their municipal elections. He thought a day of reckoning would come for those persons whose course has led to anarchy and confusion.

Mr. Brady inquired how soon a decision might be expected. His Honor promised to give the matter his earliest attention, but after some conversation it was thought that it would not be rendered before Wednesday, the 8th of July. The Court was then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies, have you ever seen the beautiful Historical Drama of "Bonaparte; or, The Siege of Moscow," at PURDY'S National Theatre? If not, go forthwith. The grand pantomime of "Planche, or, The Lovely Fairies," and the farce of "Young America," will be performed with it.

From the Sunday Times.

SAFETY IN THE WATER.—We have often called attention to BUNKER'S Life Preserving Shirts, but until yesterday we had no idea of their great value. We saw them in operation in the river on the Jersey side, in the afternoon, and feel convinced that they are the only life-preserving articles worthy the attention of the public. The sea-shirts are a beautiful affair, and are so constructed as to be worn without the slightest inconvenience. They can be adjusted for use at an instant's notice, and they will bear the wearer safely up in the roughest waters, or in the most fearful storm. They should be used by every person liable to an accident upon sea or river. Mr. BUNKER'S Life-Preserving Bathing Shirt is elegant. It is impossible to be sunken or overthrown, or in any way damaged or embarrassed with one of these garments on. Attempts were made yesterday, to plunge a boy who wore one, under the surface of the water, but without avail. Three strong men could not do it, although they added their weight to their strength. The bathing-shirt can be worn as an ordinary garment. One singular thing is, that after it is inflated you may stick it full of fine holes, and the air will not escape. The following letter, however, tells all about these life-preserving shirts:

TOMS RIVER, June 25, 1857.

C. J. BUNKER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have examined your Life-Preserving and Bathing Shirts, and to-day I gave them an experiment at the wreck of the Bremen ship *Minerva*. Two young men put them on, and went down the side of the ship into the ocean, in the midst of the breakers, and they endeavored to put themselves under the water, but failed. One of them then threw himself in the water, and made no endeavors to save himself, but he came ashore as safely as though the ocean was as calm as a millpond. One of the young men before spoken of when coming across the Bay, fell overboard, and lay on the surface of the water, and told me, while lying there, he could go to sleep with all ease.

From the experiment tried to day, I am satisfied a person could live in the water (unless a fish should destroy him) until he starved to death; therefore I shall recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury to have ten for each station on the coast of New-Jersey.

I am, with respect, SAM'L C. DUNHAM,
Superintendent, &c., of the Coast of New-Jersey.

Mr. BUNKER'S show and salesrooms are at No. 337 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway,
Over Thompson's Saloon,

Attention is solicited to the superb display of IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS at BRADY'S. Within a month upward of fifty Portraits of celebrities, including recently those of Generals WALKER and HENNINGSEN, have been added to the collection.

THE GALLERY will be found an interlisting place of resort by persons visiting the City.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, recognized as the most perfect work of the camera ever produced, was introduced and is made only at BRADY'S. At

No. 205 Broadway.

Persons occupied down town, or stopping at hotels in the vicinity, will find it convenient to procure first-class Ambrotypes or Photographs.

SPECIMEN PHOTOGRAPHS at the Astor, St. Nicholas, Brevoort, New-York and Clarendon Hotels.

[Advertisement.]

FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS.—A few applications of this popular preparation will render the teeth white as alabaster, beautify the roughest skin, remove all tan, freckles, pimples, and imperfections, imparting to the complexion bloom, cleerness, delicacy and beauty, and a fragrance which dispenses with all perfumes or extracts. Ladies not in the habit of using soap upon the face cannot do without it after a single trial.

For washing infants and children mothers and nurses find it a complete substitute for all spirits or lotions as a preventive of chafing, eruptions, &c.

Sold by all druggists and fancy dealers. Price 50 cents.

F. G. FONTAINE & Co.,
Nos. 305 and 589 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICK'S TEMPLE OF ART."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.

PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by FREDRICK'S corps of Parisian artists.

PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Parisian style.

DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Mothers will not find it necessary to force them upon their offspring. Children are eager for them. They expel worms from the bowels without pain, and being free from mercury, may be given to infants. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., whol-sale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, rubbed briskly into the muscles and glands of the throat and chest, has an astonishing effect in bronchitis, sore throat, and all diseases that affect respiration. Hoarseness may thus be cured in a few hours. To clergymen, public speakers and vocalists it is, on this account, invaluable.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is of no use to praise the KNOX Summer hat. Everybody has done that, and keeps doing it all the time. If there is an old fogy in the City or its environs who hasn't a KNOX yet, let him awake to a sense of his rustiness, and purchase one immediately at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Custom-made shirts, all sizes, white and colored, warranted in every particular. Also, summer under-garments in Zephyr Merino, Cotton, Lisle thread and Silk, Muslin and Linen drawers, Summer cravats, gloves and half hose at MCLAUGHLIN'S wholesale and retail shirt and furnishing store, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH CURED.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. GOODALL, at No. 289 Broadway, introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by PETRIDGE & Co. For sale No. 251 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Books for Summer reading can be bought at WM. P. PETRIDGE & Co.'s, opposite STEWART'S, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED SILK THROAT OR CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, JUNE 29.

$4,000	Indiana State 5s	81	460	Reading R.R.	s3 68½
2,000	Tenn. St 6s, '90	87½	500	do.	68½
1,000	Missouri State 6s	87½	300	do.	s3 68½
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '70	61	2500	do.	s60 67¾
6,000	N.Y. Cent. R 6s	s3 94	400	do.	b60 68
1,000	Mich So. S. Fd. 8s	66	400	do.	s10 68½
5 000	do.	65	500	do.	68½
7,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	96	985	Mic. So. & N. I. R. R.	38
3,000	Chi. & Rk. Is. Bs.	92	500	do.	s10 38
14	Penn Coal Co.	93	60	do.	c 38½
10	do.	91¾	250	do.	s10 38½
1000	Panama R.R.	s3 91½	200	do.	s3 38¾
50	do.	s3 91	100	do.	38
600	do.	s60 90½	450	do.	c 38
55	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	77½	100	do.	s10 38½
9	do.	78	150	do.	s30 38½
735	do.	77	500	do.	b3 39½
350	do.	76¾	200	do.	b15 39½
500	do.	c 76¾	50	do.	b80 39½
150	do.	76¾	50	do.	b60 39¾
100	do.	76¾	1000	Mich. C. R. R.	s61 81
200	do.	s30 76¾	50	do.	b60 81¾
150	do.	b10 76¾	380	do.	b3 80¾
50	do.	s10 76½	85	Mich. S. & N. I. prs.	71
100	do.	b30 77	100	do.	b3 70½
100	do.	s30 76½	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s10 56
450	do.	s30 76	50	do.	c 83¾
50	do.	b60 77½	570	Cl. & Tol. Railroad	53½
100	do.	b60 77	90	do.	c 53¼
50	do.	btw 77¾	500	do.	53¼
100	do.	b30 77	275	do.	53½
250	Cum. Coal Co.	15	100	do.	b30 53½
10	do.	15½	100	do.	s60 53¾
50	Erie Railroad	s30 35½	10	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	85
400	do.	s30 25	25	do.	94½
250	do.	s10 25½	31	do.	94
370	do.	c 25½	100	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	49
750	do.	b30 25¾	100	do.	s30 49
50	do.	26¼	75	La Crosse & Mil. R.R.	50
10	do.	26¾	100	do.	50½
200	do.	27½	50	do.	s3 49
100	do.	s 1 wk 28¾	100	do.	b30 47
200	do.	26¾	100	do.	s30 47½
300	do.	s10 26¾	25	do.	48
100	do.	s20 26¾	100	do.	s10 47
700	do.	27	50	do.	47½
200	do.	s3 26¾	200	do.	s30 46
100	Harlem R.R. Pref	b3 27	100	do.	47
150	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	34	25	do.	s3 47½
100	do.	s60 33	50	Cl. C. & C. R.R.	71½
100	do.	s30 34			

RECORD BOARD.

$1,000	Harlem R. 2d m.	74½	10	Erie Railroad	27
100	do.	Cash.	76	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	b60 39
400	do.	76	100	do.	38¾
100	do.	s10 75¾	250	do.	38¾
100	do.	s3d 76¾	10	do.	b3 39
50	do.	s30 75¾	10	do.	39¼
150	La Cr. & Mil. R.	b60 49	610	do.	39¼
10	do.	48¾	100	do.	s10 38
1050	Reading R. R.	s60 67	200	do.	s30 38
500	do.	s10 67¾	110	Galena & Ch. R. R.	87½
900	do.	67¾	175	Chi. & Rk. Is. R.	83½
600	Mil. & Miss. R.	s30 48¾			

MONDAY, June 29—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the past week, ending Saturday, June 27, the particulars of which are advertised separately, by each Bank, on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly average, of Saturday, June 20:

Decrease in Loans	$104,156
Decrease in Specie	1,889,454
Decrease in Circulation	88,735
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,504,335

The decrease, it will be noticed, is general and consistent. The difference in the Specie line, for a last week, is not unexpected, and answers very nearly to our own estimate of this morning. The California remittance of June 5 went into Bank to-day, and the new week opens on a rising average, the Banks probably closing this afternoon, with the aid of California, $1,852,000, and the Sub-Treasury disbursement $140,000, on at least twelve and a half millions. There will be a further disbursement from the Sub-Treasury to-morrow, we understand, of $250,000 on account of the principal of the Public Debt. The export demand for Bullion this week will be mainly confined to about $350,000, to go by express to-morrow afternoon for shipment by the Boston steamer. This is the only sum that we can learn, on inquiry, is likely to go forward. There has been a further decline of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. to-day in English bills, the business thus far for the market on Wednesday being done at 109⅝@109¼ ℔ cent. The Money Market is generally active to-day at the rates of last week, but no pressure is yet felt among either Street borrowers or parties applying for discounts. The preparations for the 1st and 3d of July, (Friday the 3d being the heaviest day for mercantile payments,) have been well provided for. The shipment of eighteen millions of Specie from this port and Boston in May and June has so sensibly relieved the export demand that the Custom Duties to be paid into the Sub-Treasury after the 1st of July will fall much lighter upon the Bank reserve than was calculated upon.

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday and the Clearing-House operations of the week past, the following is the general comparison of the Bank and Specie movements:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 28, 1856.	June 27, 1857.	June 26, 1857.
Capital	$51,458 000	$60,442,000	$60,442,000
Loans	107,087,525	115,115,504	115,119,690
Specie	17,069,687	10,901,091	12,790,545
Circulation	8,260,289	8,505,065	8,593,800
Gross Deposits	93,239,243	94,316.715	95,939,619
Exchanged	21,589,250	27,105,604	27,158,172
Undrawn	71 343,993	67,213,111	68,781,446
In Sub-Treasury	10,351,434	10,341,217	11,472,589

The Stock Exchange was irregular to-day, though at the close, as well as in the general temper of the dealings through the day, denoting the turn in favor of the *Bulls*. The attacks of the opposite party upon New-York Central and Reading, however, were fierce, and in the main successful in establishing a decline of 1¼ ℔ cent. on each Stock. A failure in Philadelphia among the buyers of Reading, reported by telegraph, caused the Stock to fall as low as 67 ℔ cent. on the Street between the Boards. It closed at 67¾ in the afternoon, as against 69¼ on Saturday. New-York Central was done as low as 75¾ ℔ cent. cash and 76 ℔ cent. cash. The sales of this stock were something over 4,000 shares, and yet the certificates on the Street have *not* accumulated, and the deliveries of the day were made with some difficulty. New-York and Erie shares were firmer, selling at 27⅜@27⅝, at the close of business, cash, and 26¼@26⅜, seller 30 days, after the same options had been put on at 25 ℔ cent. in the forenoon. Michigan Southern finally rose 4 ℔ cent. on the lowest cash price of Saturday. The fluctuations of the day were 38@39¼@38@41@40¾. The resignation of the Treasurer on Saturday has opened the way to the restoration of harmony inside the office, and although his successor has not yet been indicated, there appears to be little doubt of a better state of feeling in the management. The *Bears* sold 600 shares of Panama at the early board at 90, seller 30 days, with the dividend on. The cash stock at the afternoon board was not offered under 92 per cent. An advance of 4@5 per cent. was established on La Crosse and the same on Milwaukee and Mississippi. Both stocks sold as high as 50 per cent. against 44@45 on Saturday, and left off at about 49c. cash. There was nothing done in Illinois Centrals. The shares of the Rock Island, Cleveland and Columbus, and Galena and Chicago were all lower. Michigan Central steady. The general market firm at the close. There seemed to be a check to the hostilities of the speculators for a further decline, as against New-York and Erie and Southern Michigan. The transfers of the latter close to-morrow at 3 o'clock, until the morning of 20th July, to prepare the books and certificates for the new registration at one of the leading banks or Trust companies. The amount of Erie stock now standing in the name of Wall-street brokers is reduced below 7,000 shares, out of 110,000 shares constituting the capital; the smallest amount known for seven years past.

The Havana steamers to-day bring $40,000 in Gold. The Exchanges in that market have turned in favor of the United States. At New-Orleans the exchanges are in favor of New-York by ½ to 1 ℔ cent.

We understand the withdrawal of Sugars from Public Store will be large for reexportation this week and next, but very light for consumption. The withdrawals of raw Wool will be considerable, but the duty under the new tariff is made almost nominal.

All the Coupons on the State Debt of Missouri are paid this year by the Bank of Commerce. The Coupons of the County of St. Louis, although payable on their face at the Phenix Bank, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce.

The following City Bank dividends, half-yearly, have been declared: Importers', 4 ℔ cent.; Commerce, 4 ℔ cent.; Grocers', 4 ℔ cent.; Hanover, 3½ ℔ cent., and State Bank of Troy 5 ℔ cent. The Fulton Bank has proposed an increase of $300,000 to its capital stock, to be divided one share to two to the present stockholders.

The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson, and the Great Northern Railroad, due on the 1st of July in New-York, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of ROBB, HALLET & Co., No. 4 Exchange-place.

The interest due on the 1st of July, on the Bonds of the City of Pittsburg, and the Bonds of the Alleghany, will be paid by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., by advertisement, offer for sale the following Bonds: St. Louis 6 ℔ cents, 25 years to run; St. Louis 7 ℔ cents, 5 years to run; Lee County, Iowa, 8 ℔ cents, 20 years to run; City of Keokuk 8 ℔ cents, 20 years to run; City of Keokuk 10 ℔ cents; City of Davenport 8 and 10 ℔ cents, interest, &c., payable in New-York.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $29,623; paid $160,885, (including $46,000 Government drafts from California,) and held at the close, $10,790,951.

The President of the La Crosse Road has issued the following card:

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAIL ROAD CO., No. 7 Nassau-street, New-York City, Monday, June 29, 1857.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS—Gentlemen: False having recently been circulated some statements to the prejudice of this Company by persons having no interest in it, for sinister purposes; and in pursuance of what seems to be a concerted effort to misrepresent the acts of the Directors and officers of the Company to its serious damage, a libelous article has been lately printed in a paper in Milwaukee, seriously misrepresenting the Company and its officers, which I am informed has been printed in pamphlet form, the better to circulate on its mission of mischief. This is to state to you that I have read that paper, and now make to you my declaration, individually and officially, that every allegation therein made, in any manner impeaching the integrity of the Company and its officers, is a sheer misrepresentation, and entirely unfounded in truth. Also, that each and every of the reports circulating in Wall street, which have come to my knowledge, that have operated so seriously upon the credit of our stock and securities, are in like manner entirely unfounded in truth, as I